THE NEW LEXICON WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

ENCYCLOPEDIC EDITION

Dictionary Usage Guide

PRONUNCIATION KEY USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

ə	*a*djust, bacill*u*s, colony
æ	*c*at, *a*pple, l*au*gh
ɑ	f*a*ther, guit*a*r, *a*rt
ɛə	b*ea*r, *a*erial
ei	sn*a*ke, *a*lien, par*a*de
b	*b*anana, re*b*el, e*bb*
tʃ	*ch*arm, fe*tch*, ra*tch*et
d	*d*og, el*d*er, fee*d*
e	*e*gg, *e*xit, request
i:	*e*ven, rel*ie*f, sn*ee*ze
iə	f*ea*r, car*ee*r, *ea*ring
f	*f*ee, *f*ffort, rou*gh*
g	*g*oat, ho*g*, bi*gg*er
h	*h*ouse, be*h*ind
i	f*i*sh, k*i*tten, corros*i*ve
ai	t*i*ger, br*i*ght
dʒ	*g*eneral, legen*d*, do*dg*e
ʒ	lei*s*ure, cor*s*age
k	*k*ill, lu*ck*, va*c*ation
l	*l*ife, *l*ily, d*ll*
ˈl	rabb*le*, trou*ble*
m	*m*oon, le*m*on, da*m*
n	*n*ight, trai*n*, ca*n*al
ˈn	redde*n*
ŋ	bri*ng*, wea*ring*
ɒ	l*o*ck, r*o*tten
ɔ	l*aw*n, c*ou*rt
ou	v*o*te, el*o*pe, l*ow*
au	c*ow*, r*ou*nd
ɔi	v*oi*d, r*oy*al
p	*p*ack, sli*pp*er, wra*p*
r	*r*ise, *r*rand, pape*r*
s	*s*illy, whi*s*per, ju*ice*

abnegate

Guide words showing the alphabetical range of entries on the page

ab·ne·gate (æbnigeit) *pres. part.* **ab·ne·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ab·ne·gat·ed** *v.t.* to renounce, give up (a right etc.) [fr. L. *abnegare* (*abnegatus*), to deny]

Syllabicated main entry
See Part 1A.

ab·ne·ga·tion (æbnigéiʃən) *n.* renunciation, denial [fr. L. *abnegatio* (*abnegationis*)]

ab·nor·mal (æbnɔ́rməl) *adj.* different from the norm or average, unusual ‖ pertaining to that which is not normal, *abnormal psychology* **ab·nor·mal·i·ty** (æbnɔrmǽliti:) *pl.* **ab·nor·mal·i·ties** *n.* [fr. F. *anormal* and L. *abnormis*]

ABO a classification of blood groups (A, B, AB or O) with regard to their use in transfusion

a·board (əbɔ́rd, əbóurd) **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* on or into a ship, plane, train etc. **2.** *prep.* on board, *aboard the last ship*

Usage labels
See Part 4B.

a·bode (əbóud) *n.* (*old-fash., rhet.*) the place someone lives in ‖ (*old-fash., rhet.*) residence, *he took up his abode at the east gate of the city* [fr. ABIDE]

abode alt. *past* and *past part.* of ABIDE

ab·ohm (æbóum) *n.* the cgs electromagnetic unit of resistance equal to 10^{-9} ohm

a·bol·ish (əbɔ́liʃ) *v.t.* to do away with completely, put an end to (laws, customs, taxes, privileges etc.) [F. *abolir* (*aboliss-*)]

Derivative forms
See Part 1D.

ab·o·li·tion (æbəliʃən) *n.* the act of abolishing ‖ (esp. *hist.*) the movement against slavery **ab·o·li·tion·ism, ab·o·li·tion·ist** *ns* [F. or fr. L. *abolitio* (*abolitionis*)] —The movement to abolish the international slave trade and the institution of chattel slavery was largely religious. It centered in Great Britain, the U.S.A. and western Europe, between c. 1783 and 1888. Following the pioneer work of Granville Sharp, the struggle was led by the Quakers, who had outlawed slavery in Pennsylvania as early as 1675. Under the leadership of William Wilberforce they obtained, almost single-handedly, the abolition of the slave trade in the British Empire and the U.S.A. by acts of Parliament and Congress in 1808. In England the struggle then became one for emancipation, while in the U.S.A. the act of Congress was blatantly defied. The U.S. movement, led chiefly by William Llyod Garrison, Theodore Dwight Weld, and Frederick Douglass, was obstructed by the U.S. Constitution's toleration of slavery and by the South's economic defense of it. Only after the Civil War could the 13th amendment outlawing slavery be enacted. In 1862 the U.S.A. adhered to an international agreement reached in 1842 affording the reciprocal right of search, which thereafter put an end to the slave trade

Encyclopedic entry
See Part 3.

Plural form
See Part 1C.

ab·o·ma·sum (æbəméisəm) *pl.* **ab·o·ma·sa** (æbəméisə) *n.* the fourth chamber of the stomach of a ruminant [Mod. L. fr. *ab,* from + *omasum,* bullock's tripe]

A-bomb (éibɒm) *n.* atomic bomb

a·bom·i·na·ble (əbɒ́minəb'l) *adj.* causing intense disgust, *an abominable crime* [F.]

abominable snowman a bearlike creature said to inhabit the high Himalayas

a·bom·i·na·bly (əbɒ́minəbli:) *adv.* in an abominable way

a·bom·i·nate (əbɒ́mineit) *pres. part.* **a·bom·i·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·bom·i·nat·ed** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to detest [fr. L. *abominari* (*abominatus*)]

a·bom·i·na·tion (əbɒminéiʃən) *n.* disgust ‖ a loathsome act or thing [F.]

Pronounced derivative
See Part 1D.

ab·o·rig·i·nal (æbərídʒinəl) **1.** *adj.* existing from the earliest times ‖ pertaining to aborigines **2.** *n.* an aborigine **ab·o·rig·i·nal·i·ty** (æbərídʒinǽliti:) *n.* [fr. L. *ab origine,* from the beginning]

ab·o·rig·i·ne (æbərídʒini:) *n.* a native inhabitant of a country, esp. before colonization. *an Australian aborigine* ‖ (*pl.*) the native plants and animals of a region [fr. L. *aborigines* pl. n., inhabitants from the beginning]

Multiple definitions in single part of speech
See Part 3A.

a·bort (əbɔ́rt) *v.i.* (*med.*) to give birth to a fetus before it is viable ‖ (*biol.*) to become arrested in development ‖ to come to nothing, *their plans aborted* ‖ (*space,* of a missile) to stop before completion of the scheduled flight ‖ *v.t.* (*space*) to bring (a missile flight) to an end before completion of schedule [fr. L. *aboriri* (*abortus*), to die, to abort]

a·bor·ti·fa·cient (əbɔrtiféiʃənt) **1.** *n.* something which produces an abortion **2.** *adj.* producing an abortion [fr. L. *aboriri* (*abortus*), to abort + *faciens* (*facientis*), causing]

a·bor·tion (əbɔ́rʃən) *n.* the spontaneous or induced expulsion from the womb of a nonviable human fetus ‖ a monstrous person or thing ‖ the failure of a project or attempt **a·bór·tion·ist** *n.* a

absolute pitch

ab-ro-ga-tion (æbrəgéiʃən) *n.* the act of abrogating (e.g. a law) [fr. L. *abrogatio* (*abrogationis*)]

ab-rupt (əbrʌpt) *adj.* sudden, unexpected, *an abrupt halt* ‖ steep, precipitous ‖ rough, brusque in manner ‖ disconnected, *an abrupt style* [fr. L. *abrumpere* (*abruptus*), to break away]

A·bruz·zi e Mo·li·se ((əbrú:ttsi:emɔli:ze) a region (area 5,954 sq. miles, pop. 1,221,900) in central Italy, formed of the provinces of Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara and Teramo, lying in the highest and wildest part of the Apennines (Gran Sasso d'Italia, 9,560 ft), and bounded on the east by the Adriatic: olives, vines, almonds, sheep, hydroelectric power, oil

Ab·sa·lom (æbsələm) the third and best-loved son of David, king of Judah (11 Samuel xiii–xix)

ABSCAM (æbsxæm) an investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1978–80. Seven U.S. Congressmen and various state and local officials were convicted of bribery, conspiracy, and related charges after FBI agents impersonating an Arab sheikh and his associates had videotaped government officials accepting bribes. Critics accused the FBI of entrapment, but the courts ruled that the FBI acted within legal limits

ab·scess (æbses) *n.* a localized collection of pus occurring anywhere in the body **ab·scessed** *adj.* [fr. L. *abscessus*, a going away]

ab·scis·sa (æbsísə) *n.* (*math.*) the horizontal or x-coordinate in a plane coordinate system [L. = (part) cut off]

ab·scis·sion (æbsíʒən) *n.* a cutting off [fr. L. *abscissio* (*abscissionis*)]

ab·scond (æbskɔnd) *v.i.* to flee secretly, esp. to escape the law [fr. L. *abscondere*, to hide]

ab·sence (æbsəns) *n.* a being away ‖ a failure to be present ‖ lack, *absence of proof* [F.]

absence of mind inattention, mental abstraction

ab·sent (æbsənt) *adj.* away, not present ‖ abstracted, an *absent air* [F.]

ab·sent (æbsént) *v. refl.* to keep (oneself) away, *to absent oneself from a meeting* **ab·sen·tee** (æbsənti:) *n.* a person who is absent **ab·sen·tée·ism** *n.* persistent absence from work, usually without good reason [F. *absenter*]

absentee landlord a proprietor who does not live on his estate and care for his tenants but merely exploits his property

ab·sent·ly (æbsəntli:) *adv.* in an absent way, inattentively

ab·sent-mind·ed (æbsəntmáindid) *adj.* preoccupied and for that reason not paying attention to what one is doing

ab·sinthe, ab·sinth (æbsinθ) *n.* the plant wormwood ‖ a strongly alcoholic liqueur made from high-proof brandy, wormwood and other aromatics [F.]

ab·sis·sic acid (æbsísik) (*chem.*) [$C_{15}H_{20}O_4$] organic inhibitor of plant growth marketed as Dormin. *abbr* **ABA**

ab·so·lute (æbsəlu:t) **1.** *adj.* whole, complete ‖ pure, *absolute alcohol* ‖ having unrestricted power, *an absolute ruler* ‖ not conditioned by, or dependent upon, anything else ‖ (*gram.*) of a case not determined by any other word in the sentence (*ABLATIVE) ‖ (*philos.*) existing independently of any cause outside itself and of our sense perceptions **2.** *n.* something that is absolute **the Absolute** the self-existent, the First Cause, God [F. *absolut*]

absolute address location of stored information in a digital computer

absolute alcohol ethyl alcohol containing not less than 99% pure ethyl alcohol by weight

absolute altimeter radio or similar apparatus designed to indicate the true vertical height of an aircraft above the terrain

absolute code (*computer*) code for an absolute address

absolute dud (*mil.*) a nuclear weapon that fails to explode when launched at, or emplaced on, a target

absolute expansion the true expansion of a liquid irrespective of the expansion of the containing vesse

absolute film *ABSTRACT FILM

absolute humidity the humidity of the air measured by the number of grams of water vapor present in one cubic meter of the air

absolute music music which does not illustrate or depict (in contrast to program music)

absolute pitch the pitch of a note as determined by a simple frequency, not a combination

Guide words showing the alphabetical range of entries on the page

Pronunciation respelling See Part 2.

Foreign pronunciation See Part 2.

Etymology See Part 5.

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Unsyllabicated main entry See Part 1A.

Spelling variants See Part 1B.

Multiple definitions in several parts of speech See Part 3A.

Cross-reference to related term See Part 3C.

Defining cross-reference See Part 3C.

PRONUNCIATION KEY USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

(Continued)

ʃ	fi*sh*, ac*t*ion, fi*ss*ion
t	*t*ime, wet, le*tt*er
θ	*th*ick, tru*th*
ð	mo*th*er, *th*ough
ʌ	duck, t*o*ugh, r*u*dder
ə:	b*i*rd, l*ea*rn
u	b*u*ll, c*u*shion, b*oo*k
uə	p*oo*r, s*ew*er
u:	f*oo*d, t*r*ue
ju:	*u*nite, con*fu*se
v	*v*erb, o*v*er, wa*v*e
w	*w*ell, wa*v*er
x	lo*ch*
j	*y*outh, *y*ellow
z	*z*oom, ro*s*e

Foreign Sounds

y	l*u*ne
ɔ̃	b*on*
ɑ̃	*an*
ɛ̃	*vin*
œ̃	br*un*

Stress

The symbol ′ marks the primary stress in pronouncing the word. The syllable in which the primary stress symbol appears is pronounced with greater emphasis than other syllables.

The symbol , marks the secondary stress of a word. The syllable under which this symbol appears is pronounced with less emphasis than the syllable with primary stress.

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Preface

This book unites two prominent traditions of reference publishing that have thrived both separately and in combination. These are the encyclopedic and the lexicographical.

Encyclopedias. The encyclopedic tradition is the older, in the European context, being traceable to classical Greek times. Aristotle and the other early writers of encyclopedia-like works shared the impulse to gather a wide range of knowledge into one place, making it easier to expand and increase learning by giving a summary account of its present state.

The Christian Middle Ages, assuming the task of reclaiming classical learning and fitting it for the propagation of an invigorated faith, produced the immediate models of the modern encyclopedia. The pioneering work was the *Etymologiarum*, "the etymologies," of the 7th century Archbishop Isidore of Seville, later canonized. The so-called 12th Century Renaissance produced the most influential medieval encyclopedia, the *Speculum maius*, "the greater looking-glass," of the French Dominican friar Vincent of Beauvais. Vincent used the common medieval metaphor of "mirror" as an instrument for seeing things clearly and undistorted. His work consists of three parts: the *Speculum naturale*, dealing with natural history; the *Speculum doctrinale*, treating theology and the other subjects of the university curriculum; and the *Speculum historiale*. In printed editions of the 15th century, a *Speculum morale* was added by another writer.

The premier encyclopedic work that signaled the Renaissance and bridged medieval and modern times was Sir Francis Bacon's *Instauratio magna*, "the great renewal." It is fair to say that the medieval encyclopedists believed they were writing the whole and mostly permanent truth, whereas Bacon intended both to illustrate and encourage a revolutionary examination of the world in the scientific spirit.

During the full flow of the Enlightenment that succeeded the Renaissance period, leadership in encyclopedia making passed to France, with the publication between 1751 and 1772 of the *Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts, et des métiers* ("Encyclopedia, or systematic dictionary of arts, sciences, and manual and mechanical trades"), edited by Denis Diderot and Jean Le Rond d'Alembert. Based on a translation of Ephraim Chambers' *Cyclopedia, or an Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences* of 1728, the beautifully printed and illustrated 17-volume French work established the principles of the modern encyclopedia. It is noteworthy that the set was not written by one person but was an edited compilation of articles by numerous authorities. Moreover, it was not addressed from experts to experts, in what is called the "monographic method," but to the general literate public.

Before the French Encyclopedia was finished, the first edition of *The Encyclopedia Britannica* appeared in Edinburgh, published by "a society of gentlemen in Scotland," and initiated the longest tradition of encyclopedias in English. The first nine editions, through 1889, were edited in the monographic method, but since the great 11th edition of 1910–1911, the *EB*, as it is called, has been a modern and authoritative monument. With the 14th edition of 1929 the ownership and editorship became American, so that the name is something of a relic.

The Encyclopedia Americana, the first considerable American encyclopedia, appeared in 1829–1833. First edited by Francis Lieber, it was to some extent a translation of Friedrich Brockhaus's *Konversations-Lexikon* of 1796–1808. The *Americana*, published by Grolier Incorporated, has been kept admirably up to date and employs a permanent staff of editors for continuous renewal.

Dictionaries. Single-language dictionaries, as distinct from glossaries and lexicons that give the native equivalents of words in foreign languages, are a newer artifact than encyclopedias and are clearly a consequence of some profound social changes: the spread of literacy, the rise of the middle class, and the increased access of women to the controlling circles of the culture. To take up the last point, the book considered by many to be the pioneer general dictionary in English was Robert Cawdrey's *A Table Alphabeticall*, which defined "hard words" for the "benefit and helpe of Ladies, Gentlewomen, or any other unskillful persons." "Hard words" lexicons like Cawdrey's were the rule for nearly a hundred years, until the appearance in 1702 of *A New English Dictionary*, probably the work of John Kersey. During the fifty-odd years before Samuel Johnson's dictionary, lexicographers such as Nathan Bailey, Thomas Dyche, and Benjamin Martin progressively perfected and modernized the English dictionary.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, known in his time and still reverentially regarded as "the Great Lexicographer,"

brought out his *Dictionary of the English Language* in 1755, and it is fair to say that all subsequent British and American dictionaries have resulted from imitating, updating, or improving that formidable work.

For example, it was the increasingly poor fit between Johnson's dictionary and the burgeoning and distinct American culture that stimulated Noah Webster to produce the *American Dictionary of the English Language* in 1828, a book in direct line of ancestry to the Merriam-Webster dictionaries of today. The absence of a healthy successor to Johnson caused Dean Richard Chenevix Trench and others, almost exactly a century after Johnson's dictionary appeared, to plan what they called *The New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*, which was published between 1884 and 1928, ultimately as the *Oxford English Dictionary*. The *OED*, as all who know it call it, was extensively updated by a four-volume supplement edited by Dr. Robert Burchfield.

Encyclopedic Dictionaries. The *OED* aimed to trace and define what it called the "common words" of English, and it set these apart from "the peculiar technicalities of trades and processes, of the scientific terminology common to all civilized nations," and from "an infinite number of *Proper* or merely *denotative* names, outside the province of lexicography." So doing it set a distinction between dictionaries and encyclopedias that has been prominent in the subsequent history of such reference books. Lexicographical purists have maintained that "a dictionary defines words, not things," while encyclopedists have pointed out that useful reference books might explain both word-words and thing-words without contamination. At best a rigorous distinction is difficult to maintain in the mind.

Debate between lexicographers and encyclopedists is still going on; this book confidently supports the encyclopedist side. In the history of lexicography it has forbears as respectable as the puristic faction. One need only mention Pierre Larousse's 15-volume *Grand dictionnaire universel du XIX siècle* of 1866–1876, the American William Dwight Whitney's *Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia* of 1889–1899, the Funk and Wagnalls *Standard Dictionary* and *New Standard* of 1913, as well as the Merriam-Webster series through the *New International, 2d Edition* of 1934.

The present book aims to combine the best features of the general dictionary and the short-entry encyclopedia, and hence to be of maximum usefulness to those who seek word-facts and fact-facts. In this effort, the editors have simplified the format by using a single alphabetical listing rather than separate ones for biographies, gazetteer, historical events, and so forth, and have not hesitated to give the encyclopedic entries the space they require.

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History of the English Language

English is one of the major languages of the world. At the beginning of the 19th century, English was the native speech of barely 15 million people. Today it is used regularly by more than 320 million and is second only to Chinese, whose world primacy in number of speakers is accounted for largely by the vast population of mainland China.

Of the 3,000 or more tongues spoken today, about half a dozen predominate, having among their speakers two thirds of the world's population. English, as one of those influential and growing languages, is spoken in areas widely scattered over the globe. It is the native or official language of one fifth of the earth's land surface, being used throughout most of the North American continent and in the British Isles, Australia, New Zealand, and the Republic of South Africa. Of the languages of colonization it has been the one most important in Africa, Asia, and the islands of the central and southern Pacific.

At present, English is the most widely studied language in areas where it is not native. It is the chief foreign language taught in the schools of Latin American and European countries. In Japan, children begin the study of English in the seventh grade, and in the Philippines all classes are conducted in English from the fourth grade on. In India, English is an official language alternative to Hindi, the chief official language.

In addition, the use of English is widespread in international trade, international scholarship, and scientific research. More than half of the world's scientific and technical journals, as well as newspapers, are printed in English. Three fourths of the world's mail is written in English, and English is the language of three fifths of the world's radio stations. The Soviet Union and China use English to a great extent in their propaganda broadcasts to the developing countries of Africa and Asia. The U.S. Information Agency, with its centers and libraries in various countries, and the British Council and its English-language schools aid greatly in spreading the knowledge of English. As a result a speaker of English can travel around the world and almost never find it necessary in major cities to employ a language other than his own in order to be understood.

INDO-EUROPEAN AND GERMANIC BEGINNINGS

English belongs to the Germanic branch of the Indo-European family of languages. Indo-European is the major linguistic family of the world, in that languages belonging to it have the widest geographic distribution and are spoken by the greatest number of people. Several thousand years ago the "ancestral" language from which the Indo-European languages are all descended was the language of a comparatively small group of primitive people, apparently cattle-raising nomads of a Stone Age culture. The breakup of this Proto-Indo-European into a number of dialects is thought to have occurred around 3000 B.C., or earlier, when the original speakers supposedly began to migrate from east central or southern Europe.

Indo-European Family. The various Indo-European languages usually are divided into two groups—eastern and western. The chief languages in the western group, to which English belongs, are (1) Celtic, including the ancient tongue of the Gauls, whom Caesar conquered; the modern non-English languages of Wales, Ireland, the Highlands of Scotland, and the Isle of Man, and the language of Brittany in northwestern France; (2) Germanic, consisting of English as well as Gothic, German, Dutch, Flemish, Frisian, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Icelandic, and local dialects spoken in Scandinavia, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland; (3) Greek, including the ancient and modern Greek languages and dialects; and (4) Italic, consisting of Latin with its modern descendants, the Romance languages—the chief of which are French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Rumanian.

Germanic Branch. Our concern is with the Germanic branch, since it includes English and its nearest relatives. It is divided into three main groups: East Germanic, North Germanic, and West Germanic. The chief dialect of East Germanic was Gothic, now known chiefly from fragments of a 4th century translation of the Bible by Ulfilas, the Arian bishop of the West Goths.

Modern Germanic Languages. North Germanic, derived from Old Norse, now includes the Scandinavian languages—Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Icelandic. West Germanic consists of two groups: High German and Low German. High German is so called because it was spoken originally in the southern highlands of Germany. Low German was the dialect spoken in the lowlands along the northern coast. High German is the standard language of present-day Germany. The Low German languages include Dutch, Flemish, Frisian, and English.

The nearest relative of English is Frisian, spoken in the Frisian Islands off the coasts of the Netherlands, Germany, and Denmark. That English is a Germanic language can easily be perceived by comparing it to German, Dutch, and Frisian—all West Germanic languages. The word *water* is common to English and Dutch, and other words are not very different in the two languages. The relation between English *That is good* and German *Das ist gut* is evident.

Characteristics of Germanic Languages. The Germanic group has features in common with the other branches of the Indo-European family, which are all inflectional and have a common word stock. But the Germanic group has its own individual characteristics. These are (1) the development of a weak verb conjugation along with the strong conjugation, (2) the twofold declension of the adjective as strong and weak, (3) a fixed stress accent, and (4) a regular shifting of consonants.

In comparing the Modern English verb, as representative of the Germanic verb, with the Latin verb, as representative of another Indo-European group, one can see the distinguishing characteristics of the Germanic verb. English verbs are of two classes: (1) The weak class, or conjugation, comprises the majority of verbs and is therefore sometimes called "regular"; a verb of this class forms its past tense and past participle by adding *-ed, -d,* or *-t* to the present or infinitive stem, as *work, worked, worked.* (2) The strong class forms its tenses by an internal change of the radical vowel of the verb, as *drink, drank, drunk.* Latin, however, expresses an idea by changing the form of the root of the verb, as *audiō* ("I hear"), the present tense, and *audīvi* ("I have heard"), the perfect tense. Latin verbs fall into conjugations distinguished by the vowel of the present active infinitive. There is no principle of tense formation in Latin so simple as that characterizing the English (Germanic) verb.

Just as the Germanic verb developed a twofold classification, so the Germanic adjective developed a twofold declension. The simple principle of it is that when a demonstrative, a possessive pronoun, or the definite article preceded the adjective or when it was used substantively (as a noun), it was declined in one way, called "weak." Otherwise, it was declined in another way, called

"strong." For example, the forms corresponding to *wise* in the Modern English expressions *wise men* and *these wise men* are *wise* [illegible] in Old English, and *weise Männer* and *diese weisen Männer* in Modern High German. Modern English does not distinguish between the weak and the strong forms, having lost all declension of the adjective. But the earlier presence in English of the two forms shows that English belongs to the Germanic group—because of its history, not because of its present usages.

The third trait characterizing the Germanic languages is the fixed accent. In Germanic, the stress became fixed upon the root syllable, whereas the word stress in Indo-European was free or variable. In Modern English we can generally recognize native words, as distinguished from those that have been borrowed from some non-Germanic tongue, by observing the stressed syllable when affixes are added in forming new words. For example, compare Modern English *friend', friend'ly, friend'ship, friend'liness, unfriend'ly* with *pure', purify', purifica'tion* and to *cin'ema, cinemat'ograph, cinematog'raphy, cinematograph'ic*. The native word *friend* keeps the accent on the root syllable, but *pure* and *cinema*, borrowed from the Latin and Greek, respectively, shift the accent as affixes are added.

The fourth distinctive feature of the Germanic languages is the almost regular shifting, according to a certain pattern, that particular Indo-European consonants underwent in these languages. For example, *p* became *f*, and *t* became *th*, as seen in the Latin *pater* and English *father*. Linguists became aware of this consonant shift as a result of studies in the early 19th century. This knowledge has helped them in grouping the Germanic languages, in discovering the derivation and history of their vocabularies, and in finding out which words are borrowed and which are native.

GENERAL LINES OF DEVELOPMENT

Historically, Modern English is the result of a number of tribal migrations and invasions. Before the first of these, the linguistic ancestors of English-speaking people were wandering along the northern coast of Europe, using Low West Germanic dialects so similar to one another that members of the various tribes could understand one another.

Invasions and Their Results. About the middle of the 5th century A.D. [illegible] Jutes—began a successful invasion of what is now England, or a mass migration into it. The gradual fusion of their three dialects resulted in Old English. By the end of the 6th century the former inhabitants of England—the Celts—had been killed, driven into Wales, or enslaved, and the Anglo-Saxons were securely established. English held sway in England. Only some place-names and a few ordinary words of the Celts remained.

The second major invasion was that of the Vikings, which began as a series of raids about the 9th century and also developed into a mass migration. Their language gradually merged with the related Anglo-Saxon dialects, and a great deal of interchange and borrowing of words occurred. Raids by the Danes continued throughout the 10th century, and in the early years of the 11th century Danish kings actually reigned in England. The linguistic consequence of the Viking invasion was a considerable injection of Scandinavian words into English. Examples are the nouns *sky, skull, egg,* and

The third invasion to have a major influence on the language was the Norman Conquest, led by William the Conqueror in 1066. The Normans were descendants of Vikings who had earlier settled in [illegible]

Another, but peaceful, invasion was that of Latin, which began in 597 A.D., when the Roman missionary St. Augustine arrived in England and converted the kingdom of Kent to Christianity. Thus began an influence that has continued to enrich English through Latin borrowings.

Subsequent Trends. English developed and changed with the passing of time, as do all living entities. During the long period after the Norman Conquest when English was neglected in favor of French, English became practically a spoken dialect. At this time it was transformed into a new standard speech, casting off much that was superfluous and borrowing from its rival, Norman French. By the time it emerged again as a literary language, around 1200, it had assumed the form known as Middle English.

Middle English is Old English changed first by French influence and second by the transforming power of popular speech. The consequences were profound. From a rather highly inflected language, English changed to one of few inflections; and as inflectional endings were lost, so was "grammatical" gender, which gave way to "natural" gender. Along with the simplification of the grammatical structure went an increase in vocabulary and idiom, principally under the influence of the French language.

As a product of two merging strains, Germanic and Romance—French is a Romance language, descended from Latin—English became a language capable of expressing a wide range of thought and feeling, as exemplified in the works of Chaucer, the greatest literary figure of medieval England. Chaucer wrote in the East Midland dialect, which had risen to a commanding position among three competing forms—Northern, Midland, and Southern.

East Midland was the dialect of London, the capital and metropolitan center of England, politically, commercially, socially, and intellectually preeminent. It held a middle course between the more conservative Southern dialect and the more advanced Northern, and developed into the speech Chaucer used. It is also the dialect from which standard Modern English is derived.

In the Modern English period the people of England followed a generally peaceful line of development in their thought and language, as they were not subjected to foreign invasion or any extensive external ethnic influences. The language developed along with the political, industrial, and intellectual growth of the country and of the world as a whole.

THE THREE PERIODS OF ENGLISH

Considered in more detail, the periods of English are (1) the Old English (Anglo-Saxon) period, starting with the coming of the Germanic tribes into England—traditionally 449 A.D.—and ending around 1100; (2) the Middle English period, 1100–1500; and (3) the Modern English period—from 1500 to the present, with the Early Modern English period extending to about 1700.

Old English. In Old English there were four main dialects—Northumbrian, Mercian, Kentish, and West Saxon. Two of these were Anglian: Northumbrian, spoken north of the river Humber, and Mercian, spoken in the Midlands between the rivers Humber and Thames. Northumbrian was the language of the first significant literature and the best of Old English literature, including the epic poem *Beowulf*. Kentish was the dialect of the Jutes, who lived in the southeast. West Saxon—the chief Saxon dialect, spoken south of the Thames—is the dialect in which the great bulk of Old English writing has come down to us.

The reason for the preeminence of West Saxon is that in the 9th century the center of culture and influence, formerly in Northumbria and then in Mercia, shifted to Wessex, the home of the West Saxons. Most of the prose was originally West Saxon, inspired by Alfred the Great, who succeeded to the West Saxon throne in 871. The poetry, chiefly Anglian, was copied by West Saxon scribes, whose transcriptions have been preserved. The early West Saxon period centered on King Alfred, who was not only a military leader, successful in opposing the Danish invasions and keeping peace, but also a champion of learning. Late West Saxon centered on the writer and churchman Ælfric, whose works, dated mainly in

the late 900's, have made him a major figure in the development of English prose.

Spelling and Sound. The following is the West Saxon version of the Lord's Prayer, from Matthew 6 of the King James Version of the Bible:

At first glance the passage may seem strange because of the differences between Old English and Modern English spelling. The character *æ* spells the sound of *a* in *hat*, and the characters *þ* and *ð* are used as *th* is used in Modern English. Many differences in sound exist. Modern *our* developed from *ūre*, the first vowel of which sounded like *oo* in *moon*. The word *hlāf* is the ancestor of modern *loaf*, although we have lost the *h* sound and changed the vowel, which sounded approximately like the first vowel in *father*. Old English had some sounds that do not occur in Modern English; for example, the sound represented by Old English *y*, which may be approached by pronouncing *i* in *sit* with the lips rounded. This was a rounded front vowel with approximately the value of German *ü* or French *u*. In later English this sound disappeared, and *y* was used interchangeably with *i*.

Other words that can be recognized in this passage are *eart* (archaic second person singular form of the verb *be;* present *are*), *heofonum* (*heofon*, with dative plural ending; Modern English *heaven*), *nama* (*name*—nominative singular, weak declension), *eorðan* (*earth*, with dative singular ending, weak declension), *forgyf* (*forgive*, imperative form), *gyltas* (*guilt*, with accusative plural ending), and *forgyfað* (*forgive*, with present indicative plural ending).

Some words in the passage have undergone changes in sound, which are reflected in altered spellings; for example, the combination *æg* in *dæg* became in Middle English a diphthong, *æy*, illustrated in Modern English *day*. Actually, more than 70% of the words in this passage are still current, though changed somewhat in spelling and pronunciation and occasionally in meaning. The word order is also different from that in Modern English. At the beginning we find "*Fæder ūre*" instead of "Our Father."

Grammar and Vocabulary. From the passage, it is clear that in grammar Old English is more highly inflected than Modern English. There are various case endings for nouns, numerous endings for adjectives, a more complicated system of pronouns, more person and number endings for verbs, and the like. Nouns had four cases—nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative. Adjectives had all these plus an instrumental case. In Modern English, nouns have only two cases—the common case, for both subject and object, and the possessive—and adjectives have no case at all. However, to express relationships, Modern English employs a more rigid word order and more structure words, such as prepositions and auxiliaries, than did Old English.

The vocabulary of Old English is likewise different from that of Modern English. Most of the words were native words, though there were borrowings from other sources. Some words were coming in from Norse, and others had been taken over from Latin. Even while the Anglo-Saxons were still on the Continent, they had adopted from Roman merchants such Latin words as those from which *cheese, kitchen,* and *wine* are derived, and more Latin words came into English after the conversion to Christianity—for example, the original forms of *candle, cloister, creed, dirge,* and *font*. However, only about 400 to 500 words of Latin origin appear in Old English manuscripts.

Middle English. Sometime between the years 1000 and 1200, numerous significant changes took place in the structure of English, and Old English became Middle English. The transition was gradual and did not proceed at a uniform rate in all dialects. In the North, where changes were earlier and more rapid than in the South, the dialect had already definitely assumed the appearance of Middle English by the year 1100, whereas the Southern dialect remained essentially Old English until at least 1150.

The main difference between Old English and Middle English was the great reduction in inflectional endings. This development resulted chiefly from a change in the way words were accented. In the Old English period, a general or distributed stress existed, spread over the word as a whole, thus preserving the full inflectional endings. In the Middle English period the stress shifted to the first syllable, weakening and obscuring the later syllables.

Another factor contributing to change was the complete overthrow of the English social and political system that accompanied the period of Danish rule and, somewhat later, the Norman Conquest. For several generations, confusion reigned and the language developed in an untrammeled and popular way, since the constraints of a rigid social system were removed. The usages of the uneducated were not held in check by conservative forces, and the old standards of correctness were more or less forgotten as the language followed the free impulses of the people. Consequently, when the language achieved a stable literary form in the time of Chaucer and his predecessors, it was very different from that of Alfred and Ælfric.

Changes in the Sound System and in Grammar. Owing to the shift in word accent, the final syllables of words, particularly inflectional syllables, tended to become weak and eventually disappeared. The development of a standard word order compensated for the loss of inflectional endings. In general, the *-um* of the dative plural of nouns and adjectives appeared as *-un, -on, -an,* or *-en*, the last form becoming the predominant one and finally weakening to *-e*. Likewise, all unstressed end vowels leveled under the vowel *-e*, which was later dropped. The present participle in early Middle English ended in *-inde* in the South, *-ende* in the Midlands, and *-ande* in the North. These presumably merged with certain nouns naming actions, which regularly ended in *-ung* (present *-ing*), as in *learnung* ("learning").

As the vowel endings leveled, the classification of nouns disappeared. So did grammatical gender in favor of the natural gender of Modern English. With the loss of grammatical gender in the noun went the loss of agreement in inflection between the noun and its adjective. The same leveling of inflectional endings, therefore, took place in the adjective as in the noun. Only one ending persisted after the loss of those indicative of gender—the vowel *-e*, which marked the plural number and the weak inflection of the adjective.

That Middle English is closer to Modern English than Old English can be seen from lines of Chaucer's Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*:

> A knyght ther was and that a worthy man,
> That fro the tyme that he first began
> To riden out, he loved chivalrie,
> Trouthe and honour, fredom and curteisie

Changes in Vocabulary. In addition to the changes already mentioned, there were great changes in vocabulary. French words from all walks of life came into English. In some instances we have pairs of words, one from Norman French and one from Parisian French, as in *catch, chase; cattle, chattel;* and *warden, guardian*. The Latin *ca* was preserved in Norman French but was changed to *ch* in Central French. Likewise, many Norman words begin with *w*, whereas the Central form is *gu*.

Many of the borrowed words dealt with things in which the French influence was strong—government, law, religion, and military affairs. Illustrations are *reign, court, revenue, clergy, faith,* and *sergeant*. Architecture, literature, and science, as well as fashion, dress, and social life, added terms like *sculpture, palace, pillar, romance, tragedy, surgeon, anatomy, clock,* and *tournament*. Many words were introduced that had to do with the table and preparation of food, such as *appetite, beef, veal, pork, pastry, broil,* and *boil*. These and thousands of others were added to the English vocabulary between 1100 and 1500. Yet the very core of the vocabulary remained English. The pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and auxiliaries and many ordinary nouns, verbs, and adjectives were not supplanted by borrowings.

Latin words, along with French, continued to be added to Middle English. An important source of Latin borrowings was Wycliffe's translation of the Bible into English. The French and Latin borrowings made English a richer language, with many synonyms. For example, one finds *ask* (Old English), *inquire* (French), and *interrogate* (Latin). Flemish, Dutch, and Low German also contributed a number of words, such as *deck, dock,* and *freight,* as a result of the constant communication between England and the Low Countries, principally in connection with trade. The greatest contribution, however, came from French.

The use of French words in Middle English texts gradually increased, reaching its height between 1300 and 1400, the period in which English was reestablishing itself as a national language after some 200 years. English began to be used in the schools, and in 1362 a parliamentary statute required its use in the King's courts. Eventually, the laws of the land were in the language of the people, and a literary standard English, based on the normal spoken English of the London dialect, had been established to a considerable extent, through its use by such writers as Chaucer, Wycliffe, Malory, and Caxton.

Early Modern English. Between the years 1500 and 1700, the language developed many of the features that characterize it today. Some of these came as the result of basic linguistic changes, and some followed in the wake of the Renaissance and other movements—social, political, religious, and scientific.

Linguistic Changes. Between 1400 and 1600, English experienced changes in sound that made Shakespeare's language quite different from that of Chaucer. One modification was the loss of an unstressed vowel sound at the end of some words. For example, *space, grace,* and *large* were pronounced as two syllables by Chaucer but as one by Shakespeare. The *-e* represented a vowel sound for Chaucer. It was not "silent." Likewise, the modern words *looked* and *loved* would have had two syllables for Chaucer. These changes were significant in that they affected thousands of words.

Another alteration was the systematic shifting of some half a dozen tense vowels and diphthongs in stressed syllables. For instance, Middle English *mine* had the vowel of modern *we,* whereas *we* was pronounced like *way. Louse* in Middle English sounded like modern *loose,* and *noon* had the vowel of *known.* This shift, known as the Great Vowel Shift, affected most of the long vowels and all the words containing them.

Changes Brought About by the Printing Press. The invention of printing, which William Caxton introduced into England about 1476, released a force that was to have an almost immeasurable effect on both language and thought. In time, books were available for all, not merely for the favored few. More and more people learned to read and write, and education increased. On the English language itself, the chief effect of the invention of printing was to be in making the language more uniform and in standardizing it.

Effects of the Renaissance. The main influence on the development [illegible] Renaissance, which exerted its greatest force in England during the period of 1500–1625, enabling Englishmen to partake of the cultural riches of the rest of contemporary Europe as well as of the ancient world. The study of the classics was stressed, and the enthusiastic classicists deliberately attempted to enrich the English [illegible].

Thousands of words poured in from the classical languages. [illegible] came in from Greek through the Latin. Some like *catastrophe* and [illegible]

of Latin words was strengthened by the borrowing of French words, which continued from the Middle English period. In many cases it is difficult to determine whether a word came directly from Latin or came in through French, for many Latin words were entering French, and French was passing them on into English.

Along with the learned words from Greek and Latin in the Renaissance period came loanwords from more than 50 languages, the major sources being the three Romance languages, French, Spanish, and Italian. Words like *detail, genteel,* and *surpass* poured in from French. From Italy came *balcony, piazza,* and *portico.* Spain contributed *alligator* and *armada.* Many words also came from other parts of the world as a result of exploration, trade, and colonization.

The classicists were concerned not only about vocabulary but about style as well, their chief models being such writers as Vergil and Cicero. Many works, therefore, were translated in the great effort to improve the English language. Among the most famous were Sir Thomas North's translation of Plutarch's *Lives* (1579), an important source for Shakespeare's plays; and George Chapman's translations of Homer, which began to appear in 1598. One important classicist, Sir Thomas More, wrote his *Utopia* (1516) in Latin. But the man who no doubt had the greatest influence in spreading the use of Latin was William Lily (or Lilye), the first high master of St. Paul's School in London and the author of a famous Latin grammar that was used by Shakespeare and his contemporaries, as well as by later generations of students. Among the Greek scholars were Thomas Linacre, William Grocyn, and John Colet. The great Dutch humanist Erasmus taught Greek at the University of Cambridge at this time.

Reaction Against Classicism. As strong as the humanistic movement was in Renaissance England, growing patriotism produced a healthy pride in the use of English. Some Englishmen thought that their language should depend upon its own resources. To them, importations from foreign sources meant corruption. Among the linguistic purists holding this theory and praising English were George Pettie, who expounded his position in his *Civile Conversation* (1581; 1586), a translation of a work by Stefano Guazzo; and Richard Mulcaster, the author of the principal treatise on English spelling in the 16th century and the teacher of Edmund Spenser. Spenser supported his master by praising the riches of the English language, by reviving old words, such as *astound, doom, ydrad* (for "dreaded"), and by coining new words, many of which were derivatives of old ones, such as *wrizzled* (probably from "wrinkled" and "frizzled").

Men like Sir John Cheke, first regius professor of Greek at Cambridge, opposed the introduction of inkhorn (pedantic) terms from Latin and Greek. Among the followers of Cheke were Roger Ascham, the tutor of Queen Elizabeth I and the author of *Toxophilus* (1545), a dialogue on archery in English, and of the more famous educational treatise, *The Scholemaster* (1570), and Sir Thomas Elyot, author of what has been called the first book on education written and printed in English, *The Boke Named the Governour* (1531). Others were Thomas Wilson, author of the popular *Arte of Rhetorique* (1553), and Richard Carew, author of *The Excellencie of the English Tongue* (1614). Sir Philip Sidney praised English as a tongue equal to any other. Despite these advocates of English, the Latinists triumphed for a time. Children had to learn Latin at school, to the neglect of English.

Reemergence of English. But once more English emerged and established itself. Its position in the nation had not been questioned, for it had continued as the language of government and of trade. Then came three great English poets, all within a century: Spenser, "the poet's poet" of the English Renaissance and the great advocate of the English language; Shakespeare, the popular, unequaled dramatist and the outstanding literary artist of Early Modern English, credited with using 90% of native words in his working vocabulary of 20,000 to 25,000 words; and Milton, who wrote both in Latin and in English but chose English for *Paradise Lost,* his great blank verse epic. These three literary giants, along

with many other poets and prose writers, have proved the richness and flexibility and power of the language.

The prose writers of the Renaissance not only borrowed words from Latin but also imitated the Latin style as illustrated by John Lyly in his *Euphues* (1578). In striving for elegance, he employed an excessive use of antithesis, alliteration, and far fetched similes, cultivating a highly self-conscious and artificial language. The Renaissance writers favored the ornate, although there is one notable exception—the King James Version of the Bible.

Effects of the Reformation. Biblical translation has had a great effect on literary style in Modern English, beginning with the translation by Wycliffe and his friend and collaborator John Purvey in the 14th century. As a result of the Reformation many translations appeared. The first of these was William Tyndale's, which established a standard on which the others were based, including the King James (1611). This literary monument is noted for its native vocabulary and its simplicity and beauty of phrase. The fact that native words make up 94% of its vocabulary has placed it in the forefront of English prose writing and accounts for its powerful and widespread influence on English style.

Summary. With the heritage of the European Renaissance and the Reformation, the influence of the printing press and of increased popular education, and the influx of new ideas from around the globe, Early Modern English, through its experimentations and innovations, gradually became the language of scholarship, replacing Latin. It likewise produced a body of literature unequaled at any other time. The authors of the Elizabethan Age were inspired, highly imaginative, versatile, and experimental, giving to the world writings of all types—long narrative poems, sonnet sequences, lyrics, songs, romances, histories, literary criticism, and, above all, dramas, the greatest since the Golden Age of Greece.

Development Since 1700. After 1700, many movements and countermovements characterized the history of English, one of which was the attempt to regulate and control the language. The freedom of the Renaissance disappeared, and in its place came order and restraint. Formulation of rules began; efforts were made to stabilize the language—to determine what was right and what was wrong. Many demanded an academy, similar to the Académie Française, to decide on correctness of language and, in effect, to legislate on the permanent form of English. Chief among these advocates were Dryden, Swift, and Defoe, who did not wish English to be corrupted. They wanted it to be pure and eloquent.

18th Century. This authoritarian attitude reached its height in the 18th century, the age of reason and logic. The idea of an academy failed, but the desire to stabilize the language resulted in the development of the dictionary and a great interest in grammar.

The first English dictionary, by Robert Cawdrey, had appeared in 1604, briefly explaining 2,500 "hard words." Many others followed, making gradual improvements, until Samuel Johnson's *Dictionary of the English Language* was published in 1755. It dominated the field for about a century and paved the way for the monumental *Oxford English Dictionary*, the standard authority for the history of English words, published during the period 1884–1933. It laid the foundation for the great advance in lexicography that has continued to the present.

The doctrine of "correctness," supported by the authoritarian sense of order and conformity to a standard, was responsible for a succession of English grammars based on Latin rules of grammar and written by grammarians who had no knowledge of the processes of linguistic change. The influence of the most popular of these grammars—one by Robert Lowth, published in 1762, and another by Lindley Murray, in 1795—is still felt.

There were, however, a few thinkers who realized that all linguistic problems could not be solved by logic and that standards must be based on usage. Chief among them were Joseph Priestley, author of *The Rudiments of English Grammar . . .* (1761), and George Campbell, who wrote his *Philosophy of Rhetoric* in 1776. The principles established in such works as these were the forerunners of the modern doctrine of usage, which, basic in all sound investigations of linguistic questions—that is, that usage and social acceptance determine correctness.

While authoritarian English was being codified lexically and grammatically at home, the British Empire was expanding around the world and extending tremendous influence. Supremacy in trade on the high seas and political supremacy among far flung colonies brought Britain into contact with strange lands, peoples, cultures, and climates. As a result, thousands of new terms poured into English from around the globe, resulting in a more cosmopolitan vocabulary. From the North American Indians came words like *hickory, persimmon, squash;* from Mexico, *chili, coyote;* from South America, *alpaca, llama, pampas;* from India, *bungalow, cashmere, chintz;* from Africa, *chimpanzee, voodoo, zebra;* and from Australia, *boomerang, kangaroo, wombat.*

19th and 20th Centuries. In both Britain and the English-speaking areas abroad, the romantic period, following the conservative 18th century, was a time of liberalism in literature and language. Obsolete words were revived, and new words were coined. In Britain, great changes were occurring in society, making it more democratic, and the upper and lower classes were brought closer together by industrial reforms. Greater economic and cultural advantages came to the common man, aided by the first cheap newspapers around 1870, by cheap postage about 1840, and by great advances in science.

The large circulation of the newspaper afforded a means of renewing the language, of approving its informal, colloquial usage, and of bringing the spoken standard closer to the written. Means of telecommunication and of travel were likewise increasingly improved and speeded up, thereby bringing the people of the world closer and closer together and enlarging the English vocabulary by word borrowings from many areas. Scientific progress also meant development of the vocabulary, since each new technological advance brought a new stock of words. Thus the vocabulary increased by leaps and bounds as one scientific development followed another in the 19th and 20th centuries.

LEXICAL GROWTH AND CHANGE

The ever-increasing size of the English vocabulary results from a variety of processes, mainly of two kinds: (1) processes of growth, through which words enter the language, and (2) processes of change, whereby words already in use undergo alterations in meaning.

Methods of Forming Words. Although there are many words of unknown origin, there are almost no "originals"—words created without a source of some kind. The following represent the chief sources of the English vocabulary:

Borrowing from Other Languages. The English language has vast debts. In any dictionary some 80% of the entries are borrowed. The majority are likely to come from Latin, and of those more than half will come through French. A considerable number will derive directly or indirectly from Greek. A substantial contribution will come from Scandinavian languages, and a small percentage from Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, and Dutch. Scattered words will be from various sources around the globe. The vocabulary has grown from the 50,000 to 60,000 words in Old English to the tremendous number of entries—650,000 to 750,000—in an unabridged dictionary of today. The bulk of the words spoken and written by English-speaking people, however, are native words, the nine most frequently used being *and, be, have, it, of, the, to, will,* and *you.* Borrowed words are nevertheless immensely useful in enriching the vocabulary and making the language flexible and resourceful.

Compounding. The most evident method of forming new words is joining two or more words to make a new entry. It has been common in all periods of English. Some of the shortest and simplest-appearing words were formed originally in this way—for example, *hussy,* from Old English *hūs* and *wif* ("housewife").

Almost all parts of speech lend themselves to compounding, though some combinations are far more useful than others.

Examples of nouns formed by compounding are *houseboat* or *motorway* (from two nouns), *blackberry* or *greenhouse* (from adjective and noun), *popcorn* (from verb and noun), *touchdown* (from verb and adverb), and *downpour* or *output* (from adverb and verb). Adjectives so formed include *footsore* (from noun and adjective) and *overdue* (from adverb and adjective). There are also connective and particle compounds, such as *notwithstanding* and *mayfair*, and phrase oddities, such as *up-and-coming*.

Formation by Affixes. Another common process of word making is that of adding a prefix or suffix to a single word. Some affixes have existed from the Old English period, such as *un-*, *-ness*, *-less*, and *-ish*, in words like *undo*, *frankness*, *useless*, and *childish*. Examples of living prefixes—those that can be applied freely to new words—are *anti-*, *ex-*, *pro-*, *super-*, *hyper-*, *post-*, and many more. A similar morphological wealth is seen in the suffixes. Consider, for example, Latin *-ation* and *-ative*; French *-al*, *-able*, *-ous*, and *-ary* (all ultimately Latin); and Greek *-ist*, *-ize*, and *-ism*. The number of words formed by affixes is constantly growing.

Functional Shift. The free interchange of functions, whereby one part of speech is changed to another, is a significant feature of Modern English. Functional shift between noun and verb is common; for example, one may sew a *button* on a coat and then *button* the coat. But many other changes are possible. A noun may become an adjective, as in "*home* run," or an adverb, in "go *home*." An adjective may become a noun, as in "none but the *brave*," or a verb, in "*brave* the storm." A preposition may become an adjective, as in "a *through* train"; and an adverb may become an adjective, as in "the *then* minister."

Figures of Speech. In the creation of words, imagery plays a great role, as in the original combination *the day's eye*, which finally became *daisy*, now a fossilized image. Metaphors of this type are common in the English vocabulary, as can be seen from names of other flowers, such as *bleeding heart* and *lady's slipper* (or *lady slipper*). Likewise, imagery is evident in *numskull* (also spelled *numbskull*) or *pip-squeak* and in the various uses of the word *head*, originally naming a part of the body. Now, because of the resemblance in shape, we speak of a "*head* of cabbage," or in considering function, of the "*head* of a government." Metaphor also is used in the "*head* of a pin," but in "fifty *head* (of cattle)," synecdoche—the naming of a part to indicate the whole—is

Poetic imagery is evident in slang, where one finds a definite contrast between the literal and the figurative meanings of the word. Slang is generally a bold and metaphoric presentation of an idea, originating from the attempt to be novel and fresh. For exam

vivid expression. The difficulty is that it is overused, and as a result

it is an important method of rejuvenating the language, for many

Clipping and Back-Formation. Two methods of word creation,

Such abbreviations may

supersede the original. An

8th century. He preferred the Latin *mobile*

earlier *sherris*, taken as a plural) and *pea* (from *pease*). Instances of the latter include *rove* (from *rover*), *beg* (from *beggar*), and *edit* (from *editor*).

"Initial" Words, or Acronyms. Combining the initial letters of a series of words to form a new word is another method of shortening. *NATO*, for example, is an acronym for "North Atlantic Treaty Organization." Not only may initial letters be used, but initial syllables or parts of words may be combined, as in *EUROMART* ("European Common Market") and *radar* for "radio detecting and ranging." Acronyms have become increasingly popular. In many cases one uses words like *laser* and *UNESCO* without knowing the words from which they were formed.

Imitation of Sounds. Some words are formed as imitations of natural sounds. These words are onomatopoeic, or echoic. Examples are *bang*, *crash*, *fizz*, *hiss*, *pop*, and *sizzle*. Some are iterative in form, as *tweet-tweet* and *pitter-patter*. Such imitative words are expressive and vivid.

"Name" Words. A limited but interesting group of words comes from the names of persons or places. The names of scientists, for example, have come to be employed as common nouns—*faraday*, *joule*, *ohm*, and *watt*. Words such as *epicurean*, *platonic*, *stoic*, and *jeremiad* remind us of classical and biblical times. Other "name" words include *cardigan*, *macintosh*, and *guillotine*. Words coming from place-names include *meander*, *canter*, *mackinaw*, *canary*, and *tweed*.

Blending. Telescoping two words into one, called "blending," is another process of word creation, as in *slide* (from *slip* and *glide*), *twirl* (*twist* and *whirl*), and *brunch* (*breakfast* and *lunch*). Other examples are *nucleonics*, *radiotrician*, *sportscast*, *astronaut*, and *smog*. Many humorous blends appear, such as *alcoholiday*, *slanguage*, and *insinuendo*.

Changes in Words. After entering the language, words continue to have a history. They change, even as people do, and many have varied "careers." The changes that occur may be considered under the following headings:

Degeneration and Elevation. Words may rise or fall in status. The word *villain*, which originally meant "farm laborer," is one example of degeneration in meaning. Others are *knave*, *imp*, and *varlet*, which at one time merely meant "boy"; *lust*, which meant simply "pleasure"; and *wench*, "young girl." Names for lowly positions for rural inhabitants (as opposed to presumably sophisticated city-dwellers), for foreigners, and for death are subject to degeneration and at times to euphemistic substitutions. For example, *cemetery* took the place of *graveyard*, but today in the United States, *memorial park*, *cloister*, and *burial abbey* are being substituted for *cemetery*, as are *casket* for *coffin* and *funeral car* for

Along with the many pejorative changes, one may observe the opposite tendency in a number of words. Some terms for position or rank have risen in prestige from lowly origins. Originally a *minister* was a servant, and a *marshal* was a stableboy who looked after the horses. In like manner, throughout the centuries a number of organized groups have accepted derisive names and have made them respected. Instances are *Quaker*, *Shaker*, and *Hoosier*. The word *fond* has risen from its etymological meaning of "foolish" to "affectionate," and *smart* has been elevated from an earlier meaning pertaining to pain to a meaning pertaining to mental alertness and elegance in dress or appearance.

Generalization and Specialization. In the process of change, words also expand or contract. At times a word acquires an extended meaning instead of the narrower one it once had. For example, the words *throw*—from Old English *þrāwan*, originally meaning "to turn, to twist"—has become so generalized that we are no longer aware of its having any connection with twisting. For centuries the word *free* meant "noble" or "of high birth." Gradually it has gained a wider sense until it now means "unre-

Far more frequent than the foregoing are words that have narrowed their significance. In Old English, the meaning of *wedd*

was "pledge." It appeared in the compound *wedlāc*, the second element meaning "an offering." The modern word *wedlock* has narrowed itself to one particular kind of pledge. The Old English *rēaf* meant "revenue," and *rape* signified any kind of forcible deprival. Many Modern English terms in science and all naturally specialized represent more generalized predecessors.

Exaggeration and Understatement. Meanings of words are also changed by the use of hyperbole, or exaggeration, and by understatement. Hyperbole—deliberate exaggeration—causes expressions of strength to diminish in effect and grow toward feebleness, as may be seen in the use of intensives. Adverbs like *awfully, enormously, frightfully,* and *tremendously* are now employed for quite trivial matters. Adjectives indicating approval and disapproval, such as *grand, gorgeous, superb, dreadful, horrible,* and *outrageous,* are employed similarly, thereby weakening the distinctive qualities of each word.

As there is "too much" in exaggeration, so there is "too little" in understatement, the tradition of which reaches back to the Old English period. Understatement is heard in such negative statements as "not bad," when giving approval. Another instance may be found in *rather,* which has been in English from the earliest period, although Old English *hraðe* had the meaning of "quick" and "early," rather than "preferred." The modern *rather* is the comparative of *rathe.* From the meaning "earlier," *rather* changed to include the idea of "prefer," as shown in Shakespeare's line from *Hamlet,* "And makes us rather bear those ills we have . . . ." In addition to signifying preference, *rather* has come to mean "moderately," as in "rather good."

Abbreviation and Extension. Abbreviating may affect the end, the beginning, or the middle, or a combination of these, of the words it shortens. Generally, clipped words lose sounds at the end as *gas* for *gasoline.* Occasionally a word will lose a sound or syllable at the beginning, as *mend* from *amend, tend* from *attend.* In each case here, the vocabulary has been enriched, for there is a useful differentiation in meaning between the original word and the abbreviated form. Phrase shortenings may be observed in *good-bye* from "God be with you" and *farewell* from "fare you (thee) well." The extension of words is not so prevalent as abbreviation. Occasionally a word adds an extra letter and perhaps an extra sound, as *thunder* (from *þunor*) and *sound* (from *soun*).

Metathesis and Folk Etymology. The kinds of changes discussed thus far result mainly in alteration of meaning. The changes caused by metathesis and folk etymology primarily affect the sounds. Metathesis refers to the interchanging of certain phonemes (speech sounds) by the human tongue, principally *l, r,* and *s,* as may be observed in the pronunciation *aks* for *ask.* The modern word *grass* was *gærs* in Old English; *bird* was *brid,* and *fresh* was *fersc.* Other words that show metathesis are *third, thresh,* and *through.*

In folk (popular) etymology, the form of a word is altered to make it reflect a fancied likeness to another word with which it has no connection but which it resembles in sound, as in *belfry* from French *berfrei* ("tower"). *Ber* sounded somewhat like *bell,* and everyone knows that bells belong in towers; therefore, *ber* became *bell* and gave us *belfry.* Similarly, *bononail* came from *ongenail.* The first syllable is from Old English *ang* ("pain"), but it has become *hang,* because *hang* seemed more plausible. Other instances are *mushroom* from Old French *mouscheron* and *cockroach* from Spanish *cucaracha.*

Shifts in Association. Each word is an idea-complex made up of a primary meaning with a number of associated meanings. For example, the basic meaning of *hasten* is "to set in motion, to start." But associated with this are other meanings, such as "readiness," "youth," and "birth."

The shift of association may be observed in the word *ambition,* from the Latin *ambitio,* signifying "going around." This meaning was applied to the going about of a politician to get votes, and the resulting secondary meaning grew to be the chief one attached to the word. Since politicians eagerly pursue a particular aim, the idea of going about became generalized, so that it denoted desire for anything that involved a struggle. To Shakespeare and Milton, ambition was not a good quality. But a later shift of emphasis was ameliorative, and today ambition is considered desirable and is even urged on youth. Thus we see four shifts in the development of the meaning of *ambition:* (1) "a going around," (2) "electioneering," (3) "evil pursuit of place or power," and (4) "initiative."

Similarly, *nice* has shifted from its etymological meaning "ignorant," through its early English sense "foolish" and later ones such as "particular" and "discriminating," to its broad meaning of "pleasant" and "desirable," although "discriminating" is still a living meaning.

Radiation of Meaning. It is the nature of a word to have one principal meaning with a periphery of associated meanings. One can see, therefore, why words multiply, either by splitting into two or more separate words or by gaining many key meanings so that they are employed in different contexts to indicate distinct things or ideas. This feature accounts for the doublets in the language—a pair of words from the same origin, differently derived. For example, in English we find *ward* (Norman French) and *guard* (Parisian French), both from the same Germanic source. Pairs from the Greek, the first being the earlier borrowing and the second the later, are *balm, balsam; blame, blaspheme;* and *priest, presbyter.* Other doublets in Modern English from the same root, one from Old English and one from Scandinavian, are *no* and *nay* and *shirt* and *skirt,* the first of each pair being from Old English.

That a word itself need not multiply in order to have radiation in meaning is evident from looking into any large dictionary. A simple word may have dozens of separate meanings, all developed by association from the same source. Each meaning develops a new referent and undergoes a semantic shift, as in the case of the "eye" of a potato or of a needle. A physical similarity causes a transfer of meaning. By this process, meanings of words are always broadening and shifting. We speak of the "legs" of a table, "hands" of a clock, "foot" of a mountain, and "root" of a tooth or even "root" of the matter," the last involving a higher level of abstraction. Many ordinary words such as *brand, break, color, deep,* and *draft* illustrate the radiation of meanings in English words.

PRONUNCIATION AND SPELLING

The English language has some 40 simple sounds plus 8 diphthongs, consonantal and vocalic. For expressing these sounds in writing, there is an alphabet of only 26 letters. It is therefore necessary for some letters to represent more than one sound. In fact, the letters and letter combinations express an average of five sounds apiece.

If the sounds of English are considered and an attempt is made to count the letters and combinations of letters that may represent certain sounds, the situation is indeed complex. For example, one may give a number of possible sounds with the spelling *ai*—as in *aisle, mail, said, pain,* and *porcelain.* Even more striking is the number of sounds connected with an unphonetic group of letters *ough*—in *bough, cough, touch, through, dough,* and *thorough.* The numerous spellings of the sound represented by the International Phonetic Alphabet symbol [ʃ] provide yet another instance: *chivalry, ocean, moustache, fuchsia, politician, schwa, conscious, nausea, shell, fashion, mansion, pressure, passion, initiate, position, complexion, anxious.* From these examples it is evident that the present alphabet is inadequate to express the sounds of Modern English. Old English and Middle English were much more phonetic in representing sounds.

Some changes have been made in the alphabet since the Old English period. During the Middle English period the Old English symbols *æ, þ,* and *ð* were lost, and the symbols *j, z, q,* and *v* were added, owing to French influence. Finally, in the 17th century *u* and *v* were separated—*u* for vowel use and *v* for consonant use.

Certain changes in spellings of symbols took place in the Middle English period. The symbols *þ* and *ð* came to be spelled *th,* and the

digraph *æ* became *a*. Also Old English *ū*, reflecting the French orthographical conventions, came to be spelled *ou* or *ow*. As a result, Old English *þū* became Middle English *thou*, and Old English *fæder* became Middle English *fader*.

With the introduction of printing many Middle English spellings became well established as visual representations of words. Thus there gradually emerged a generally accepted system of spelling, which has continued to the present with a few slight modifications. Since a revolution in English pronunciation was taking place at the time the spelling was being standardized, the present orthography does not indicate the phonology very well. Nevertheless, the written word has had a strong unifying effect on the language. Today the principal forms of Modern English (British, American, and Commonwealth) are practically the same on the printed page, thereby providing linguistic and cultural unity despite the almost endless variations in spoken English.

It is therefore not likely that a significant change will occur in the present written English alphabet for the sake of making it phonemic. If a phonemic alphabet were adopted, all literary masterpieces and other writings would have to be translated into the new system, or readers would have to learn the old spellings as well as the new. Then would come the problem of what pronunciation system to use. In addition, the present spelling often indicates the etymology of the word. Thus the quandary of English spelling remains unsolved. There seems to be a tendency toward greater tolerance of misspellings than formerly, but the standardizing effect of the printed page seems certain to prevent absolute individuality in orthography.

THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH

If World Wars I and II and the vigorous participation of English-speaking nations in international commerce carried English [illegible] as they did, the nature of the language itself helped make it virtually a second tongue to millions of users of other languages. Among features of English favoring its widespread use are its sentence structure, based on a simple word order instead of complicated inflections, and its "natural" gender, instead of the "grammatical" gender system of some other leading languages.

English is almost overwhelming in the richness of its vocabulary, estimated to contain more than a million words and to be the world's largest. From this vast storehouse, users of the language can coin words to suit their needs or give new meanings to existing words in ways that seem natural and effortless. Many other features lend force and flexibility to the language. Among them is the fact that an action verb can be linked with a variety of prepositions to convey both literal and figurative meanings, as in combining *put* with *across, away, down, on, over,* and *through*. Another is the ease with which a word can be made to function as more than one part of speech. For example, many nouns may be used as verbs in popular speech, and vice versa, as *table, chair, seat, curtain,* and *shop*. No other Indo-European language can approach English in this freedom of conversion.

Examples of the flexibility of English are not nullified by its unphonetic and often irrational spelling. And even here a defense of sorts can be made. Users of other languages sometimes get a clue to the meaning of a word written in English because in that form it is similar to a word in their own languages, even though the English pronunciation may fall strangely on their ears.

Whatever the future may hold for English, it has proved to be eminently suitable for almost all forms of written expression as well as for everyday use. It is sure to develop and change, for such is the nature of a living language. Probably it will become increasingly informal and utilitarian, under the impact of mass education and the mass media. Thus the written and the spoken forms of the language will be drawn closer together, making for greater flexibility. In the view of some, English might in time become the one generally accepted international language, although national political rivalries and the reluctance of speakers of other major tongues to yield primacy to English are formidable barriers.

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Languages of the World

The number of languages spoken in the world may be estimated at about 8,000. No definite figure can be given for two reasons: the incompleteness of our knowledge of human speech varieties and the definitional vagueness of the term. Languages "shall be distinguished from dialect. In popular usage a language is superior in dignity to a dialect in that a language has a written orthography, grammatical, and lexical norm; characteristically serves as a medium of literary expression and educational instruction; and often has official status as a national language or as a local embodies the aspirations of its speakers for political recognition. Other forms of nontechnical usage are labeled "dialects" and are often popularly believed to be mere corrupted forms of standard languages.

In technical usage, however, both written standard languages and dialects, which are infrequently or never written, are equally dialects of the same overall language, providing mutual intelligibility exists. Thus standard French and the local patois of, say, Gascony are equally variants of a single French language, assuming mutual intelligibility. Indeed, standard languages arise from the modification of some particular local dialect variant that has acquired priority for a variety of nonlinguistic reasons, usually some combination of cultural, economic, and political factors. Unfortunately, rigorous application of the criterion of mutual intelligibility has not proven to be possible because of variable factors that enter into its determination—relative intelligence, breadth of linguistic experience, and even emotional attitude.

The great existing variety of languages has arisen through the local differentiation of previously uniform means of communication. As local dialect variants diverge in the course of time, what were formerly dialect variations of the same language develop their differences to the point of mutual unintelligibility and become separate languages. Thus the local variants of Latin spoken in different sections of the Roman Empire moved farther and farther apart, to the point where they became a number of distinct standard languages, including Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, and Romanian, and many more distinct local dialects. Such languages are said to be genetically related. Along with this diversification, however, is a countermovement toward language unification, as some forms become extinct and, in particular, as standard forms with their greater prestige, replace local unwritten dialects.

In a few instances new languages arise not from the local differentiation of a previously uniform language but from an auxiliary form of speech known as *pidgin*. A pidgin is based always on some existing language from which its vocabulary is predominantly drawn but usually with a highly simplified grammatical structure. Pidgins are, by definition, auxiliary modes of communication employed among people of diverse linguistic background. They are not native languages of anyone and tend to be restricted in their powers of expression because of their limited use. However, in a few cases, a pidgin has acquired the role of first language of a population and thereafter has been transmitted in the normal fashion. Such language is called a creole. An example is Haitian creole, originally a pidginized form of French used among themselves by African slaves of differing first languages and with their masters. This is now the regular speech of the population of Haiti and has developed along normal linguistic lines.

In modern times a number of artificial languages have been devised as international auxiliary languages. Even the most successful of these, such as Esperanto, have had only limited use. There is no reason to believe that any existing language has originated from such an artificial language.

MODES OF LINGUISTIC CLASSIFICATION

Language may be classified from a number of viewpoints and for various purposes. One basic kind of classification is typological, and another is genetic.

Typological Classification. Unlike genetic classifications, which reflect the historical fact of the differentiation in the course of time of an original homogeneous speech community, a typological classification has no necessary historical implications. To take one instance of a typological classification, all languages may be divided between those that are tonal and those that are nontonal. In tonal languages, a difference in pitch in an otherwise identical syllable may provide a drastic change of meaning. Such differences, therefore, function as do distinctions among the ordinary phonemes in a nontonal language. Thus in Yoruba, a tonal language of West Africa, *ko* on a high pitch means "to learn"; on a middle pitch, "to write"; and on a low pitch, "to refuse."

Membership in the group of tonal languages has no necessary historical implications. There are tonal languages in Africa, Southeast Asia, aboriginal Mexico, and elsewhere, and all the indications point to the fact that tonalism arose independently in the different areas. Indeed, languages that originally had a tonal system may lose it; those lacking one may develop it.

Typologies are generally either phonological, as the division into tonal and nontonal languages, or grammatical. An example of grammatical typology is a classification of language according to the presence or absence of noun gender. Similar gender systems, for example, the sex gender systems of Latin (masculine, feminine, neuter) recur independently in other areas, as with certain native American languages, such as Chinook (masculine, feminine, neuter).

A popular grammatical typology has been one that divides the languages of the world into isolating, agglutinative, and inflective types. Its basic criteria pertain to internal word structures. At one end are languages in which each word is an unchangeable and unanalyzable unit—that is, not divisible into such characterizing features as root or inflection. Having no internal means of indicating grammatical connections with other words in the sentence, word order becomes the method of indicating relationships. Languages using this method, called *isolating*, form an ideal type to which no known language actually conforms, although some approximate it—for example, Vietnamese in Southeast Asia. The opposite to isolating languages in this typological scheme are languages in which the word is analyzable into a number of highly fused individual elements expressing a variety of syntactic functions. Such languages are called *inflective*. The classical languages (ancient Greek and Latin and Sanskrit) are considered models of this type. Between these extremes is the *agglutinative* type, in which, while the words have internal structures, the individual parts are clearly distinguishable, so that they may be considered agglutinated (literally, glued together) in a mechanical fashion.

In the 19th century this typological classification was widely interpreted as a developmental scheme. The isolating type was regarded as the most primitive, the agglutinative as more advanced, and the inflective as the most highly developed. This scheme was clearly ethnocentric in that the most advanced inflectional type was believed to have been attained only in the Indo-European and Semitic families. A discrepancy in the scheme was immediately obvious because the most frequently cited example of the isolating, apparently the most primitive type, was

Chinese, hardly the language of a primitive people. Moreover, as reliable knowledge concerning the grammatical structure of American Indian languages began to accumulate, it became apparent that many of these had complex grammatical structures. This fact was explained away by contending that these languages were overelaborated and lacked true inflectional structure. Such languages were called *polysynthetic*.

Implicit in this interpretation was a scale analogous to that of the isolating-agglutinative-inflective typology—namely, a scale based on the complexity of word structure, running from analytic, through synthetic, to polysynthetic. In *Language* (1921), the American anthropologist Edward Sapir sought to put this by-then obsolescent classification on a new, objective basis, freed from any developmental connotations. The new classification was necessarily more complex because notions that merged and were confused in the traditional classification had to be disengaged and separated. Thus, for example, Sapir proposed a distinct scale of synthesis based on the gross complexity of the word. He also distinguished two different senses of inflection. One had to do with the degree of irregularity of the morphological systems. Such irregularity, which led to difficulty in assigning a clear boundary between stem and inflection, he renamed *fusion*, opposing it to agglutination. The other, distinguished from fusion, had to do with inflection proper, in the sense of the existence of affixes expressing grammatical relations. The direct opposite of inflection is the isolating technique by which word order rather than affixes fulfills the function of expressing grammatical relations.

Although it is now generally agreed that historical and developmental conclusions cannot legitimately be derived from typologies, they prove to have uses for other purposes. Such uses of typologies will be considered later.

Genetic Classification. In genetic classification languages are divided into groups of which each contains only languages that are believed on direct or indirect evidence to have originated as diverging forms of what was once the same language. In such a classification there is a direct and obvious reference to real historical events, in that languages that are classified together have developed in the course of time from a single ancestral language. This ancestral language, for which the prefix "proto" frequently is employed, must, of course, once have developed as a dialect of some still earlier language. For example, the various Germanic languages—English, Dutch, German, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Gothic—show similarities of a sort that lead us to posit a single ancestral language, Proto-Germanic. Proto-Germanic itself, however, shows resemblances to a series of reconstructed languages or to languages attested from an older period in written documents. From these resemblances we conclude that Proto-Germanic, Proto-Slavic, Proto-Italic, Proto-Celtic, and others originated from distinct dialects of a still earlier language, Proto-Indo-

An overall genetic classification takes a form analogous to a genealogical tree, and, indeed, the subfamilies of a larger family often are called branches. Of course languages, whether related or

vocabulary and to influences on grammatical structure and sound

common descent from

French word "deux" [dú]

emblances result from much later borrowings

English forms is reconstructed as **dwō* on a variety of evidence. (Such reconstructed forms usually are preceded by an asterisk.)

The resemblances relevant for genetic classification involve, then, both sound and meaning in conjunction, occurring in etymologically connected cognates. These may be either in root vocabulary or in grammatical elements. The existence of pairs, such as English "sun" and German "Sonne," English "hand" and German "Hand," and English "foot" and German "Fuss," are relevant vocabulary evidence in relationship. Likewise, the German comparative and superlative adjective endings, *-er* and *-est*, identical to the English forms, and the English past-tense ending, *-ed*, similar to the German *-et*, constitute important grammatical evidence.

The distinction between genetic classification criteria, involving sound and meaning, and those for typological classification is apparent. Typological criteria deal with sound in isolation from meaning (phonological typologies) or meaning in isolation from sound (grammatical and semantic typologies). Thus in the typological classification into tonal and nontonal languages cited earlier the specific meanings of the forms containing particular sounds are disregarded. In like manner a grammatical typology based on noun gender classes places Arabic, with masculine and feminine genders, in the same type as French, which also has masculine and feminine genders, and treats the specific sounds of the affixes that express the genders as irrelevant.

Uses of Genetic and Typological Classifications. Since a genetic classification has direct historical meaning, its usefulness as a historical source is obvious. For example, for the unity of the Romance languages, which form a genetic group, there is the corresponding historical fact of the Roman Empire. Further, a comparison of related languages leads, under favorable circumstances, to the reconstruction with considerable detail of many features of the ancestral language. Such reconstruction of linguistic history by the methods of comparative linguistics is a highly developed subdiscipline of linguistics. The study of Indo-European is the classic example of using comparative linguistics, but its use is by no means confined to that family or even to those with written evidence of the linguistic past. Examples of reconstructions of other families are those for Proto-Bantu in Africa, Proto-Austronesian in Oceania, and Proto-Central-Algonkian in North America.

The work of reconstruction is greatly facilitated by the fact that sound changes in language are normally regular. A specific sound in a particular phonetic environment almost always undergoes the same change in different words. Thus in true cognates between English and German there is a regular correspondence between English *t* and German *ts* (orthographically *z*)—for example, English "two" and German "zwei," English "tell" and German "zählen," and English "ten" and German "zehn." This correspondence arises because of the regular German sound change from an earlier *t* in word-initial, while English maintains the original sound in this position. There almost always are a few exceptions, but these are generally attributed to other factors of change.

Genetic classification leads to the reconstruction of linguistic history, and this in turn provides valuable clues to nonlinguistic theory. For example, the present distribution of related languages furnishes probable hypotheses about the past movements of peoples. Thus the presence of an Austronesian language in Madagascar, off the coast of Africa, whose nearest linguistic relative is in Borneo, provides indisputable evidence of a migration from the Indonesian area to Madagascar. Also, the reconstructed vocabulary of the proto language leads to inferences regarding the natural environment, family organization, basic economy and religious concepts of the original community. Because in most cases it is possible to distinguish inherited from borrowed words, we often derive valuable historical information concerning cultural diffusion between one people and another.

Typological classification, which does not provide specific historical inferences, leads to general conclusions about the psycho-

logical nature of human speech behavior. For example, the absence or relative rarity of instances of certain logically possible types enables us to generalize about human behavior in the area of language. In a typology of word order based on the normal arrangement of noun subject (S), verb (V), and noun object (O) in declarative sentences, there are six logically possible orders: VSO, SVO, SOV, VOS, OVS and OSV. Of these, the first three are common, while the last three are rare or nonexistent. The corresponding feature of the occurrent types is the placement of the nominal subject before the nominal object. In such instances, typological classification has led to general conclusions about human speech that must be taken into account in any general theory of human behavior.

GENETIC CLASSIFICATIONS

Languages of Europe, the Middle East, and Related Areas. The largest language family of Europe and the Middle East is Indo-European. The European colonization of the Western Hemisphere and other parts of the world after the 1500's by speakers of Indo-European languages resulted in their dominance in extensive areas outside Europe. The unity of Indo-European first was recognized by the British Orientalist Sir William Jones in 1786, and beginning with the pioneer work of the Germans Franz Bopp and Jacob Grimm and the Dane Rasmus Rask in the early part of the 19th century, the comparative study of Indo-European languages has progressed further than that of any other language family.

The Indo-European family falls into a number of distinct, well-marked branches: Celtic, Germanic, Italic, Balto-Slavic, Albanian, Greek, Armenian, Indo-Iranian, Tocharian, and Anatolian. The westernmost is Celtic, which once was spoken over an extensive area of western Europe. The extinct Celtic language of the ancient Gauls is known to some extent from inscriptions and materials recorded by the Romans. Celtic languages are divided into two groups: Gaelic, including Irish, Manx (the language of the Isle of Man), and Scottish, and Brythonic, including Welsh, Breton, and the extinct Cornish and Pictish. Breton is not a remnant of ancient Gaulish, but was taken to northwestern France from Britain, with Old Breton dating from the 9th to the 11th century.

The Germanic subfamily of Indo-European is divided into the extinct Gothic recorded in the Bible translation of Ulfilas and the existing West Germanic languages. These consist of three groups: Anglo-Frisian (English and Frisian), Scandinavian (Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, and Icelandic), and German-Dutch. The German-Dutch branch contains two dialect areas, High German in the south and Low German in the north. The German literary language for the Flemish inhabitants of Belgium, as well as for the Netherlands, is a form of Low German. Yiddish developed from the High German dialect spoken by German Jews. Dutch as spoken in South Africa changed along distinctive lines, giving rise to a new literary language, Afrikaans.

The Italic branch of the Indo-European is at present represented only by the Romance languages. In ancient times, Latin was but one of a number of languages of the Italic group, spoken chiefly in Italy. Of the others, the best documented are Oscan, the language of southern Italy, and Umbrian.

The modern standard languages of the Romance group include Portuguese, Spanish, Catalan (Spain), Provençal (France), French, Italian, Rhaeto-Romanic or Romansh (Switzerland), and Romanian. Spanish today is the dominant language of Latin America except Brazil, where Portuguese is the official language. French has bilingual status in Canada, and creolized forms of French are current in Haiti and other West Indian Islands, in French Guiana, and on the island of Mauritius.

Eastern Europe is dominated linguistically by the Slavic branch of Indo-European. The Slavic branch may be divided into three main groups of literary languages: eastern, with Russian, White Russian, and Ukrainian; western, with Polish, Czech, and Slovak, and southern with Slovene, Serbo-Croatian, Bulgarian, and Macedonian. An archaic form of Slavic, still used in the liturgy of the Orthodox church, is called Old Church Slavonic. It is probably ancestral to present-day Bulgarian and therefore is sometimes called Old Bulgarian. The smaller Baltic branch comprises Lithuanian and Lettish.

In the Balkans, Greek and Albanian form distinct branches of Indo-European. With regard to Greek, except for the local dialect of Sparta, which is a continuation of the ancient Doric of the area, modern Greek developed from the *koinē*, or common language, of the Hellenistic period. The *koinē* was based on the Attic of Athens. In ancient Greece a variety of dialects existed, most commonly divided into three main groups: Ionic, Doric, and Aeolic. It now is known that the language of the Linear B Cretan inscriptions was an early dialect of Greek.

Indo-European languages also are spoken in southwestern Asia. Here are two branches: Armenian, spoken mostly in the Armenian republic of the USSR, and Indo-Iranian. Indo-Iranian in the ancient period was represented by Avestan, the Iranian language of the sacred writings of the Zoroastrians; Old Persian, the language of the inscriptions of the Achaemenid kings; and Sanskrit, the language of the sacred texts of the Hindu religion as well as of a considerable secular literature. A later stage of Old Persian is represented by the Pahlavi (Pehlavi) of the early Middle Ages, which developed into the modern Persian literary language. In addition to Persian, the modern Iranian languages include Pashto, the chief language of the Afghanistan, and Baluchi, Kurdish, and Tajik. The later forms of the Indic branch, as spoken after the period of Sanskrit, are called Prakrits. One of these, Pali, is the language of the extensive Buddhist canon. A number of important literary languages, spoken chiefly in the northern part of India, are the modern representatives of the Indic subbranch of Indo-Iranian. Among these are Hindi, the present official language of India; Gujarati, Sindhi, Panjabi, Kashmiri, Marathi, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya, and Nepali. In Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Sinhalese, an Indic language geographically separated from its northern congeners, is the chief language.

One of the extinct branches of Indo-European is Tocharian, consisting of two closely related languages (A and B) of central Asia, known from Buddhist written documents of the early Middle Ages. A number of extinct languages of Asia Minor form the Anatolian group of languages. These are chiefly known from the cuneiform records excavated at Bogazköy in Turkey. The best known is cuneiform Hittite, with written documents as early as 1600 B.C. Some scholars consider Anatolian a branch of Indo-European, while others believe the relationship to be a more distant one and reckon Indo-Europeans and Hittite as the two branches of a single family, which they call Indo-Hittite.

Among the non–Indo-European languages of Europe are Basque of northern Spain and adjoining southern France and ancient Etruscan of Italy. Basque has most often been connected with the Caucasian family of languages, but this relationship has not been generally accepted.

Afroasiatic, traditionally known as Hamito-Semitic, is the chief language family of the Middle East and the northern part of Africa. It consists of five branches: Semitic, Egyptian, Berber, Cushitic, and Chadic. Of these, Semitic and Egyptian are known from written records of considerable antiquity. Semitic usually is divided into eastern and western branches. The only known member of the eastern branch is the extinct Akkadian language, of which there is a vast literature in the cuneiform system of writing. Akkadian had two chief dialect variants: northern, or Assyrian, and southern, or Babylonian.

The western branch of Semitic has two divisions, Northwest Semitic and Southwest Semitic. The Northwest subfamily includes Aramaic and Canaanite. Aramaic was once the lingua franca of a vast area in the Middle East, from the Persian Achaemenid period on. It was the language of Palestine at the time of Jesus and was employed by the Jews alongside Hebrew in the literature of the talmudic period. In the form of Syriac it still remains the liturgical

language of certain Middle Eastern Christian churches. Today, Aramaic survives as a spoken language only in a few scattered areas, having been superseded by Arabic. The Canaanite branch of Northwest Semitic included, in ancient times, Phoenician, Moabite, Hebrew, and other languages. After becoming extinct as a spoken language before the Christian era, Hebrew has been revived and is the official language of Israel. Ugaritic, the language of inscriptions from Ras Shamra in Syria, dating from the 2d millennium B.C., should be considered an early form of Canaanite.

Southwest Semitic is divided into North Arabic and South Arabic-Ethiopic. North Arabic includes the colloquial Arabic dialects that extend from Morocco to Iraq, as well as literary Arabic. South Arabic is represented by the languages of South Arabian inscriptions: Sabean, Minean, Himyaritic, and Qatabanian. South Arabic languages still are spoken by certain populations in South Arabia (Mehr, Hadhramaut) and on the island of Socotra. Among Ethiopian Semitic languages, classical Ethiopic (Geez) still is in use as a liturgical and literary language. It belongs to the northern group, which is represented among contemporary languages by Tigre and Tigrinya. The southern Ethiopic Semitic group has as its chief member Amharic, the official language of Ethiopia. It also includes the Gurage group, Argobba, and Harari.

The second branch of Afroasiatic is the extinct ancient Egyptian. This language is known in its earliest form from hieroglyphic inscriptions. The later form of the language, Coptic, written in an alphabet derived from Greek, was spoken into the 17th century and still is used in the liturgy of the Coptic Church.

The Berber languages are the third group within Afroasiatic. They are spoken alongside Arabic in much of North Africa. The Tuareg of the Sahara also speak a Berber language.

Cushitic, the fourth group of Afroasiatic languages, consists of a large number of languages spoken in Ethiopia, Somalia, and even as far south as mainland Tanzania. The most important are Somali and Gallinya, the latter a major language of Ethiopia.

The fifth group of Afroasiatic languages, Chadic, is represented by a large number of languages in the vicinity of Lake Chad in black Africa. Of these, the most important is Hausa, which had official status in northern Nigeria and is widely employed as a lingua franca.

Some extinct languages of the Middle East and Africa are not affiliated with the major families just described. It is possible, in some cases, that an increase in the available material will assist in their ultimate assignment to some major group. Such languages include Sumerian, Elamite, Hurrian, and Meroitic.

Languages of Subsaharan Africa. The non-Afroasiatic languages of Africa may be classified into three linguistic groups: Niger-Kordofanian, Nilo-Saharan, and Khoisan. The first, Niger-Kordofanian, consists of Niger-Congo, the most extensive linguistic grouping in Subsaharan Africa, and the small Kordofanian stock of Sudan. Niger-Congo occupies almost all of West, Central, and East Africa. It tentatively may be divided into six major subgroups. The first, and most westerly, is the West Atlantic subgroup, including, among others, Wolof of Senegal, Temne of Sierra Leone, and the widespread Fulani spoken in a number of separate regions from Senegal to Lake Chad and beyond. The second subgroup is Mande, including Vai of Liberia, for which an indigenous syllabary was invented; Mende of Liberia; and Malinke and Bambara of Mali. The extensive Voltaic, or Gur, the third subgroup, is spoken largely in the basin of the Volta River system. Its largest single member is Mossi of Upper Volta. The fourth subgroup is Kwa, extending in general along the coastal belt of West Africa from Liberia to Nigeria. Among the major languages of Kwa are Twi of Ghana, Ewe of Ghana, Togo, and Dahomey;

[illegible] includes a number of lan-

300 languages covering most of the Congo basin and eastern and southern Africa. Among the important Bantu languages are Kikongo, Zulu, Chwana, Nyanja, Luganda, and Swahili. Swahili, originally spoken by an Islamicized black population of the Tanganyika-Kenya coast and on Zanzibar and Pemba, has become the most widely spoken lingua franca of East Africa and is the official language of Tanzania. It is quite probable that Bantu-Congo and Kwa really form a single subgroup. The sixth subgroup of Niger-Congo is Adamawa-Eastern, which extends north of the Congo basin eastward into Sudan. Among the important languages are Zande and Sango, the latter being the chief language of the Central African Republic.

The other large linguistic stock of black Africa is Nilo-Saharan. It includes, in West Africa, Songhai, the language of the great medieval Songhai Empire, and the Kanuri-Teda group. Kanuri was the chief language of the former Muslim kingdom of Bornu in the Lake Chad area. Teda is spoken in the eastern Sahara. However, most of the languages in the Nilo-Saharan family are found in the eastern portion of the continent. Among these are Nubian, spoken in the Nile Valley, and the large Nilotic group, which includes Shilluk, Nuer, Acholi, Masai, Bari, and Nandi. Some Christian religious documents in Nubian from the medieval period were written in a modified form of the Coptic alphabet.

The third linguistic family of Subsaharan Africa is Khoisan, which is unique in the world because of its use of click sounds. Except for the Negroid Bergdama, Khoisan languages are spoken mostly by the racially distinct Khoikoin (Hottentots) and San (bushmen). Other exceptions are a few neighboring Bantu groups that have borrowed the click sounds. Two languages of the family, Sandawe and Hatsa, are found in mainland Tanzania (Tanganyika), much farther north than the main body of speakers.

Languages of Southeast Asia and Oceania. Five major language stocks occupy practically all of southern and eastern Asia and Oceania: Dravidian, Sino-Tibetan, Austroasiatic, Thai-Austronesian, and Indo-Pacific. The Dravidian languages are a group of quite closely related languages, which, except for the detached Brahui of Baluchistan, are spoken entirely in the southern portion of the Indian subcontinent and on the island of Sri Lanka (Ceylon). The Dravidian group includes four literary languages—Tamil, Malayalam, Kanarese, and Telugu—as well as a number of others, such as Ghond and Kui, that have not undergone such cultivation.

The Sino-Tibetan family is of vast extent and great internal diversity. The Sinitic branch includes literary Chinese as well as the numerous local variants of Chinese, of which Mandarin is the most important. The other large branch is Tibeto-Burman, which includes the Tibetan group, the Naga languages of Assam, the Kuki-Chin of northern Burma, Burmese proper, and the Karen languages.

Austroasiatic is the third major language group of Southeast Asia. It may be divided into the following subfamilies: (1) the aboriginal Munda languages of central and eastern India; (2) Mon-Khmer, with Mon spoken in southern Burma, and Khmer in Kampuchea (Cambodia), of which it is the official language; (3) Palaung-Wa, spoken in Burma; (4) Semang-Sakai, spoken in southern Burma and in Malaysia; (5) Khasi, spoken in the Assam hills of India; (6) Nicobarese, spoken in the Nicobar islands; and (7) Annamite-Muong, a group of languages of which the most important is Vietnamese (Annamite).

Thai-Austronesian has two branches: Thai-Kadai and Austronesian. Thai-Kadai consists of the Thai group, long erroneously included in Sino-Tibetan, and the Kadai languages, spoken in southwestern China and in the interior of the island of Hainan off the southeast coast of Asia. Thai-Kadai is related to the large Austronesian family, sometimes called Malayo-Polynesian. The Austronesian languages extend from Madagascar off the southeast coast of Africa to Easter Island, the farthest east of the Polynesian Islands. Austronesian languages are found in Madagascar, the mainland of Southeast Asia, Taiwan, the Philippines, Indonesia,

Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. Among the important Austronesian languages are Malay, widely used as a trade language and, in modified form (Bahasa Indonesia), the official language of Indonesia; Tagalog in the Philippines; Batak in Sumatra; Javanese; Samoan; Fijian; and Hawaiian.

The thesis of the German ethnologist Wilhelm Schmidt, linking the Austronesian languages with Austroasiatic in a larger Austric unity, is probably valid. It requires restatement, however, on the basis of the later linkage of Thai-Kadai with Austronesian, to include Thai-Austronesian and Austroasiatic. The Miao-Yao group of southwestern China is also affiliated with Austric.

It has been customary to apply the term Papuan to all non-Austronesian languages of the Pacific area except Australia and Tasmania. Such languages are spoken over most of New Guinea and in various parts of eastern Indonesia and in Melanesia. It appears highly probable that all of these non-Austronesian languages except those of Australia and the hitherto unclassified languages of the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal are to be linked in a single Indo-Pacific family. Indo-Pacific may be divided into the following subgroups: (1) Andaman; (2) Northern Halmahera; (3) Timor-Alor; (4) Vogelkop-Kamoro (New Guinea); (5) Ekari-Moni (New Guinea); (6) Hollandia (New Guinea); (7) Merauke (New Guinea); (8) Kiwai (New Guinea); (9) Highland (New Guinea); (10) Astrolabe Bay (New Guinea); (11) Kate (New Guinea); (12) Eastern New Guinea; (13) Northern Solomons (Russell, Rendova, Vella la Vella, and Savo); (14) New Britain; (15) Bougainville; and (16) Tasmania.

The languages of the Australian aborigines form a single linguistic group. One subgroup, Pama-Nyungan, covers most of the continent, but approximately 30 others are concentrated chiefly in the northwest, with some in north central Australia.

Languages of Central and Northern Eurasia. In addition to Basque, other non—Indo-European languages are spoken in Europe. These are branches of the Uralic family, which is composed of the Samoyed languages spoken in Siberia and the more important Finno-Ugric group. The Finnic languages include Finnish, Estonian, Lapp, the Permian languages (Zyryan and Votyak) of northern European Russia, and the more distantly related Mordvin and Cheremiss of the Middle Volga region. The Ugric languages include Hungarian and Ob-Ugric (Vogul and Ostyak) of western Siberia.

A second major linguistic family of northern Eurasia is Altaic, consisting of Turkic, Mongolian, and Tungusic. The Turkic subfamily, which has not yet been properly subclassified, includes Osmanli Turkish, the standard language of Turkey; Azerbaijani, the chief language of Azerbaijan; Nogai in the Caucasus; Chuvash in the Middle Volga; Turkuman, Kirghiz, Kazak, Karakalpak, and Uzbek, all major languages of Russian central Asia; Uigur of Chinese Turkestan; and Yakut, used far to the northeast in Siberia. Mongolian is spoken in several varieties, chiefly Khalkha in Outer Mongolia and Buryat in Inner Mongolia. Languages of the Tungusic branch of Altaic are spoken over a vast but sparsely settled area in eastern Siberia and south of the Amur River. The only form of Tungusic that has received literary cultivation is Manchu. A third major family of languages of this general area is Caucasian, consisting of two distinct groups, South Caucasian or Khartvelian, of which the main language is Georgian, and North Caucasian, consisting of an eastern (Daghestan) group and a western (Circassian and Ubykh) group.

Outside of these larger groupings are the following individual languages or small-scale groups: Burushaski, an isolated language of Kashmir; the Yenisseian group, now extinct; Yukaghir, spoken in eastern Siberia; Gilyak, spoken both in the Amur region on the mainland of Asia and on Sakhalin; the Luorwetlan, or Paleosiberian, group (Chukchee, Koryak, and the various Kamchadal dialects of Kamchatka); Ainu, the language of the aborigines of Hokkaido and southern Sakhalin; Korean; and Japanese (Japanese proper and the language of the Ryukyu Islands). An Asiatic dialect of Eskimo is spoken at the northwestern tip of Siberia.

The Eurasiatic stocks that have been discussed are all conventionally considered to be independent, but various hypotheses have been advanced linking one or more of these. Thus as early as 1730, Count Philip J. von Strahlenberg of Sweden proposed the Ural-Altaic hypothesis of linkage, which was generally accepted in the 19th century, went out of fashion in the early 20th century, but is being revived. Among other later proposals are those linking Yukaghir and Uralic; Korean and Altaic; Korean, Ainu, and Japanese; and Uralic and Eskimo-Aleut. In fact, it seems highly likely that the following groups form a single large family that might be called Eurasiatic: Uralic, Altaic, Yukaghir, Paleosiberian, Gilyak, Ainu, Korean, Japanese and Eskimo-Aleut. It is also probable that they are related to the Indo-European. In fact, the notion of an Indo-European relationship with Uralic has received fairly wide acceptance.

Aboriginal Languages of the Western Hemisphere. Much research remains to be done in the classification of the numerous and diverse languages spoken by the aboriginal inhabitants of the Western Hemisphere. Among the questions involved is that of their ultimate unity and of possible links to languages of the Eastern Hemisphere. The Amerind languages may, for convenience, be divided into those of North America north of Mexico, those of Mexico and Central America, and those of South America. This division is based, not on linguistic criteria, but on the relatively distinct history of classificational attempts and the fact that specialists have tended to confine themselves to one of these three areas.

The first overall classification of languages north of Mexico was that of Major John W. Powell of the Bureau of American Ethnology, who in 1891 divided these languages into 55 independent stocks. This extremely conservative classification became the basis for more extensive hypotheses in the first decades of the 20th century, notably by the American anthropologists Alfred Kroeber and Roland Dixon. These results were restated and further reductions proposed in an influential article by Edward Sapir, published in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in 1929. Sapir's classification of all American Indian languages north of Mexico into six families became the basis of all subsequent work and gave rise to a considerable literature of controversy. It is becoming clear that some of Sapir's families are substantially correct, while others are in serious need of revision, leading to a somewhat different overall view of language classification in the northern part of the Americas.

Sapir's first family is Eskimo-Aleut. The Eskimo branch falls into two well-marked dialect groups, a western in Alaska and Siberia (Yupik) and an eastern covering the remainder of the vast Eskimo domain. The dialects of the Aleutian Islands form the other branch of Eskimo-Aleut. As indicated earlier, the relationships of Eskimo-Aleut are in all probability to be sought in the west in the large Eurasiatic group of languages.

The second family in Sapir's classification is Algonkian-Mosan, consisting of three branches: (1) Algonkian-Ritwan; (2) Mosan; and (3) Kutenai. The large Algonkian group covered most of the central and northeastern United States and eastern Canada and can be divided into four subgroups: (1) Eastern (including Mohican, Delaware, and Abenaki) and Central (including Fox, Sauk, Menomini, Ojibwa, and Cree); (2) Arapaho; (3) Cheyenne; and (4) Blackfoot. The Ritwan Languages are Wiyot and Yurok in northern California. The Mosan family consists of the Salishan, Chemakuan (Chemakum and Quileute), and Wakashan (Kwakiutl and Nootka) subfamilies, all spoken in the northwestern United States and southwestern Canada. The third branch is formed by the Kutenai language of the same general region as the Mosan.

The third family is Na-Dene, consisting of (1) Haida; (2a) Tlingit; and (2b) Eyak-Athapaskan. Athapaskan is an extensive group spoken as far north as Alaska and as far south as the Navajo and Apache of the American southwest.

The fourth Sapir family is Penutian, extending from the Tsimshian of British Columbia to the Maya of Mexico and Guatemala. It includes (1) California Penutian (Yokuts, Maidu, Wintun, and

Miwok); (2) Oregon Penutian (Takelma, Coos, and others); (3) Plateau Penutian (including Sahaptin and Klamath); (4) Chinook; (5) Tsimshian; (6) Mexican Penutian (consisting of Sapir's Mixe-Zoque and Huave, to which should be added Mayan and Totonac).

Sapir's fifth family, Hokan-Siouan, probably has aroused the greatest controversy and is surely not valid in the form he presented. Sapir divided Hokan-Siouan into six groups. The first is Hokan-Coahuiltecan, including Hokan, Subtiaba-Tlappanec, and Coahuiltecan. Individual Hokan languages include, mostly in California, Yana, Pomo, Karok, Chimariko, Shasta-Achomawi, Washo, Esselen, Yuman, Chumash, Seri, and Chontal. To these, Jicaque in Honduras and Subtiaba in Nicaragua should be added. The Coahuiltecan group contains various extinct languages of Texas and Mexico. The other five groups are Yuki, Keres (spoken in certain Pueblos), Tunican (Louisiana and Arkansas), Iroquois-Caddoan, and Eastern (Siouan-Yuchi, Natchez-Muskogean, and possibly the extinct Timucua of Florida). It now appears that, except for Hokan-Coahuiltecan, all of these languages should be assigned either to Penutian (Yuki, Tunican, and Natchez-Muskogean) or to a new group, Keres-Siouan, consisting of Iroquoian, Caddoan, Siouan-Yuchi, and Keres.

The sixth family in Sapir's classification is Azteco-Tanoan. It contains two certain branches (Uto-Aztecan and Tanoan-Kiowan) and a third, doubtful one (Zuni). Uto-Aztecan includes the Shoshonean languages of the southwestern United States (for example, Ute, Comanche, and Hopi), Pima-Papago, and the Aztecan group (including Cora, Huichol, and Nahuatl). Tanoan is the language of certain Pueblos (Taos, Picuris, and others).

It is likely that a third branch should be added to Uto-Aztecan and Kiowa-Tanoan, namely Oto-Mangue, to form a major stock, Central Amerind, and that Zuni is part of Penutian. Oto-Mangue, the single major group spoken exclusively in Middle America, includes Otomi, Zapotec, Mixtec, and others.

The southern part of the area between the Rio Grande and South America is almost entirely occupied by northern outliers of the vast Chibchan family, which is concentrated in northwestern South America but has southward extensions as far as Argentina.

For South America, a large number of independent families were posited by John Alden Mason in 1950 and, largely following him, by Norman McQuowan in 1955. In 1965, Joseph Greenberg proposed an overall reduction to three families: (1) Macro-Chibchan; (2) Andean-Equatorial; and (3) Gê-Pano-Carib. Macro-Chibchan consists of Chibchan proper (including Chibcha, Cuna, Rama, Paya, Xinca, and Lenca) and Paezan (including Paez, Choco, Colorado, and Warrau). Andean-Equatorial has two main branches: Andean, which includes Quechua (the language of the Inca Empire), Aymará, Zaparo, Araucanian, Ona, and Yahgan, and Equatorial, including Tupí-Guaraní and Arawakan, as well as many smaller or extinct languages. Tupí served as the lingua geral (trade language) of the Brazilian interior. Guaraní still is spoken alongside Spanish as one of the two major languages of Paraguay. The third major stock of South America is Gê-Pano-Carib. Its main subdivisions are (1) Macro-Gê, including the Gê language of Brazil, as well as Bororo and Caraja; (2) Macro-Panoan, including the Panoan languages spoken largely in Bolivia, and the Guaycuruan languages of the Chaco; and (3) Macro-Carib, which consists chiefly of the large Carib group. The aboriginal inhabitants of the West Indies spoke Arawakan languages (Andean-Equatorial).

From the foregoing survey it can be seen that, outside of Eskimo-Aleut, the American Indian languages can be divided tentatively into nine families. These are Na-Dene, Algonkian-Mosan, Hokan-Coahuiltecan, Keres-Siouan, Penutian, Central Amerind, Macro-Chibchan, Andean-Equatorial, and Gê-Pano-Carib. A relation among all of these except Na-Dene is highly likely. Thus the indigenous languages of the Americas would consist of (1) a large general Amerindian stock; (2) Na-Dene in the extreme northwest; and (3) Eskimo-Aleut, with affiliations in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Although a small number of isolated languages remain unassigned to larger groupings, the indictions are that further work on the problems of language classification may lead to an overall genealogical classification of the languages of the world into a fairly small number of major branches.

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Guide to the Use of the Dictionary

1. ENTRY WORDS AND PHRASES

A. The Main Entry

Main entry words and phrases are set in boldface type and indented from the lefthand margin. Main entry words are syllabicated, with boldface center periods between the syllables: **bal·le·ri·na, Bot·swa·na.** Main entry words are not syllabicated, nor are they pronounced, if the form has already been so treated: **barrow** in the sense of "grave mound" follows **bar·row** "wheeled handcart".

Main entry phrases are not syllabicated if each word in the phrase is syllabicated in its own main entry position: **barrel organ.** If any word of a main entry phrase is not entered in its normal alphabetical place, it is syllabicated at the phrasal main entry: **bar mitz·vah.**

Certain main entry phrases are inverted so that the most logical reference word may be consulted at its alphabetical place. These entries are mainly surnames, geographical names, or the names of historical events or periods. Surnames are syllabicated and pronounced, with given names following in Roman (ordinary text type): **An·der·son** (ændərs'n), Carl David. The key or reference word of a geographical or historical main entry phrase is syllabicated, followed by the beginning of the phrase in main-entry boldface: **A·zov, Sea of; Bau·tzen, Battle of.** Such surnames or reference words are not syllabicated and pronounced, however, if they have already been so treated previously: **Buenos Aires, Lake** occurs after the syllabicated and pronounced entry for the city of Buenos Aires.

B. Variant Forms

Spelling variants are given, separated by commas, in the main entries: **adze, adz; As·wan Dam, As·suan Dam.** The first form is regarded as the more common. If the variation represents a difference between American and British spelling conventions, this is noted, with the American form listed first: **balloon tire,** *Br.* **balloon tyre.**

Spelling variants are treated in the same manner when they occur within the definition block itself as a variant of a subentry: **ac·knowl·edg·ment, ac·knowl·edge·ment.**

For other variants reflecting British usage, see *Usage Labels* below.

C. Inflected Forms

The spellings of plurals (when these are not simply formed by the addition of -s or -es), of participial and past tense forms of verbs, and of comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs are given in a boldface slightly smaller than the main-entry face and identified by abbreviated italicized labels: **bus·by** . . . *pl.* **bus·bies; brakes·man** . . . *pl.* **brakes·men; ar·tic·u·late** . . . *pres. part.* **ar·tic·u·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ar·tic·u·lat·ed; brave** *comp.* **brav·er** *superl.* **brav·est.**

D. Derivatives and Compounds

When a word is formed by the affixing of a derivational suffix or a compounding word to a base form, the derivative or compound may be entered, and when necessary defined, within the definition block for the base form, rather than treated separately as a main entry: **blame·a·ble, blame·less,** and **blame·wor·thy** appear as derivatives within the definition block of the verb **blame; bounc·er** is entered within the definition block of **bounce; af·fix·a·tion** and **af·fix·ture** are entered in the main entry for the verb **af·fix.**

Such subentries are made when the editor judges that the derivative term within the definition block will be both readily and logically located by the reader. If the derivative is of great currency or is otherwise regarded as sufficiently prominent for separate main entry status, it appears in its own alphabetical place: **bot·a·nist** is a main entry and not a subentry under **bot·a·ny.** Occasionally a less common derivative is entered as a sort of variant in the definition block of a more common form: **brach·y·ceph·a·lous** is entered under main entry **brach·y·ce·phal·ic.**

This dictionary does not attempt to enter all possible derivatives. For instance the regular agent nouns in -er and the very numerous nouns formed with -ment are not entered unless the derivative differs in meaning from what is predictable from the use of the suffix. "Bouncer" above is a case where the sense is not predictable from the meaning of "bounce" plus -er.

Pronunciations are given for derivatives and compounds if these are not readily inferrable from the main entry. Even if the pronunciation is not shown, derivatives and compounds are syllabicated and stresses are marked: under **bu·reauc·ra·cy,** the derivative **bu·reau·crat** is pronounced because two of the vowels have altered sounds, but the additional derivatives **bu·reau·crát·ic** and **bu·reau·crát·i·cal·ly** are marked for primary stress only.

E. Run-in Phrasal Entries

The English language is rich in set phrases, especially in idiomatic phrases whose meaning cannot readily be inferred from the meanings of the separate words, and in phrases consisting of verbs plus adverbs or particles, which are used and understood as if they were linguistic units rather than combinations of units. When a word, especially a verb, enters into many of these phrases, they are "run in" under the main entry for the key word. Under **break,** for instance, the dictionary defines **to break a record, to break away, to break down, to break in,** and ten other such phrases, showing variants where they exist: **to break loose** (or **free**). In a related sort of run-in phrasal entry, **the blind** is entered and defined under the main entry **blind.**

2. PRONUNCIATION

The respelling system of this dictionary is based upon the International Phonetic Alphabet, a scientific notation devised by phoneticians for recording every possible speech sound. It therefore will require, for most persons, a little effort of memory to retain and use the symbols. This system will repay such effort, since it is superior in precision and accuracy over any other system based on "natural" spelling, where in English especially one letter or group of letters may have many pronunciations. The complete respelling system and pronunciation guide will be found inside the front and rear covers and opposite the first page of the dictionary. For the user's convenience, a brief version of the respelling system is printed at the bottom of each page.

This dictionary does not attempt the enormous and probably impossible task of transcribing the pronunciation variants of all the American (and British) dialects, but it does show variant pronunciations that occur within the "General American" (something like educated Northern or North Midwestern) patterns taken here as the standard. For example, **bear** is given only the pronunciation including -r, which does not represent the "-r-less" speech of Southern and Northeastern Americans, whereas words like **a•de•nine** and **a•dieu** show pronunciations that might be heard among educated speakers of the adopted standard. The variant given first is not meant to be "preferred to" or "more correct than" those given second or third.

When the pronunciation of a word changes to indicate a change in part of speech, this is indicated by showing the altered pronunciation at the beginning of the appropriate definition:**ab•stract** (æbstrækt) for the adjective and noun senses, and (æbstrækt) for one verb sense and (æbstrækt) for another as the situation requires; differing pronunciations are similarly recorded for the verb, adjective, and [illegible] of ag•gre•gate.

Foreign words, which are especially frequent among the encyclopedic entries, are not always shown as they would be pronounced in the source language, but rather as they would be spoken and recognized by educated American speakers. In practice this means that when a word or name is well "naturalized" in English, it is respelled with a normal English sound (see **Ab•bas**), but when the word still feels foreign, or is new to most American ears, it is given the proper foreign-language pronunciation (see A•bruz•zi e Mo•lise). In the [illegible] of the world a name is often given both an English and a foreign-language pronunciation (see A•ra•gon).

3. DEFINITIONS

The generic-word definitions of this dictionary aim above all to be brief and to be clear. They are designed to be substitutable for the word defined. The encyclopedic "definitions," or descriptions, interspersed with the generic ones aim to give the appropriate information briefly and clearly. The dictionary conforms to the best practices of those dictionaries—more common in American lexicography than in European—that do not puristically rule factual information out of lexicography, but treat word-information and thing-information as equally valid and equally deserving of space in a useful reference work.

The initial words of definitions are not capitalized. If the definition requires more than one sentence, the first word of the subsequent sentence is capitalized in the customary way.

A. The Definition Block

The definitions are organized in three kinds for ready and easy consultation. First, when a word or phrase has one or more senses and only one part of speech, it is written as a single block with the senses introduced by a single italicized part-of-speech label (see the list of abbreviations for these), and the various senses are then separated by double bars (||). See, for example, the entry at **[illegible]**.

Second, when the term has several definitions in several parts of [illegible] bars. See the entry at **bal•loon**.

[illegible] See, for example, the entries at **bal•ance**.

[illegible]

the more specialized or transferred senses follow; under **butch•er,** the noun is defined before the verb, and so on.

B. Examples

The examples in this dictionary are brief and precise, with the aim not merely of showing the term in a possible or random context but also in one where the sense distinction becomes sharper. For instance, the examples under **burn** set the word or phrase in precise contexts where the particular sense is both illustrated and required: *to burn a hole, the pepper burned her throat, the fire is burning brightly, to burn with shame, to burn into one's memory, her burst of energy soon burned out.*

Examples are printed in italics, as here, and their initial words are not capitalized.

C. Cross-references

Cross-references are printed in small capital letters and are preceded by an asterisk or by an abbreviated label in Roman (ordinary text) type.

They are used most commonly to refer the reader to a related word or phrase that supplements or complements the definition at hand: under **ac•count•ant** cross-reference is made to *CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT and to *CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT; under **ac•ti•nide series** cross-reference is made to *PERIODIC TABLE; under **accrued dividend** the cross-reference is cf. CUMULATED DIVIDEND; under **ac•i•do•sis** it is opp. ALKALOSIS. Such cross-references enrich the semantic field of the term being defined.

Cross-references are also used as a form of quick definition that refers the user from one main entry to another that is synonymous and is judged to be the more current and "normal" term: the main entry **action painting** is defined by the cross-reference *ABSTRACT EXPRESSIONISM.

4. RESTRICTIVE LABELS

Restrictive labels are of several sorts, and all aim to narrow, specify, modify, or otherwise restrict the term and distinguish it from or within current educated standard American English. Labels are printed in italics within parentheses. All labels are simple and self-explanatory, though the user may need to consult the table of abbreviations from time to time.

A. Field Labels

Field labels indicate, often with an abbreviation, the occupational, technical, or other specialized use of the term at hand: one sense under **ac•tion** is labeled *(horol.)*; one sense under **ag•ate** is labeled *(games)*; one sense under **a•pron** is labeled *(theater)*.

B. Usage Labels

Usage labels indicate the relation of the word or phrase to the dictionary's target language, current educated standard American English. Such labels most often either show a regional or geographical peculiarity of the word or phrase, or they indicate how it differs from strict and accurate standard speech: under **a•gree** two verb senses are labeled (Br.). British use; under **al•so•ran** one sense is labeled *(loosely)*; under **an•te** one sense is labeled *(pop.)*; at **belle** the label *(old fash.)* is used, and so on.

5. ETYMOLOGIES

Etymological derivations are shown at the end of the definition block and within square brackets. The names of source languages or language families are usually abbreviated and are printed in Roman type.

When the word or phrase has simply been borrowed from the source language without change of form or meaning, the etymol[illegible] **ab•do•men** the etymology is [L.].

When the English word or phrase differs in form but not in meaning from the source term, only the language of origin and the source form are shown: under **ace** the etymology is [O.F. *as*].

When the word or phrase is an English translation or version of the foreign source, the etymology shows the language of origin, and then the English gloss after the equal sign: under **aard·wolf** the etymology is [Du. = earth wolf].

In the most common case, the language of origin and the cognate form are shown, with the form in italics and the meaning of the form is shown in Roman, following a comma: under **ac·count** the etymology is [O.F. *aconter*, to count].

When the source word appears in a form that does not closely resemble the English word, as often happens in the case of derivatives from Greek or Latin, the basic source (usually an infinitive or a noun in the nominative case) will be supplemented with the immediate source (often a noun in the accusative case): under **a·tro·cious** the etymology is [fr. L. *atrox (atrocis)*, cruel].

When the source term itself is derived from another language, this is shown by the abbreviation "fr.": under **ap·sis** the etymology is [L. < arch fr. Gk]; under **bail·iff** the etymology is [M.E. *bailif, custodian* fr. O.F.].

When the actual source of the word or phrase is not entirely certain, a range of related possible source words may be given: under **ba·bel** the etymology is [Heb. *bábel*, Assyrian-Babylonian *Báb-ilu*, Babylon (Gate of God)].

When the elements of a compound word or a phrase, or the base of a derivative, are entered elsewhere in the dictionary, and the etymologies are given at those main entries, the etymology is in effect a cross-reference printed in small capitals directing the user to look in those places for a full etymology: under **ac·et·al·de·hyde** the etymology is [ACETYL + ALDEHYDE].

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Dictionary Usage Guide

PRONUNCIATION KEY USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

ɔ	*all, law, caught*
ɒ	*on, got, hot*
ɑ	*father, guitar, art*
ɛə	*bear, care*
eɪ	*snake, alien, parade*
b	*bat, rabbit, cab*
tʃ	*chair, nature, catch*
d	*day, bed, had*
e	*get, bread*
ɪ	*it, pity, build*
ɪə	*deer, fierce, cordial*
f	*fee, effort, rough*
g	*God, beg, flag*
h	*hat, behind*
ɪ	*pile, dirty, cordial*
ɪl	*castle, bridle, cradle*
ɪn	*button, kitten*
ʒ	*measure, leisure*
k	*kill, luck, vacation*
l	*lot, bell*
m	*mat, camel*
n	*not, sudden*
ŋ	*sing, finger, ink*
oʊ	*no, boat, know*
ɒ	*hot, rock*
ɔɪ	*voice, boil*
p	*pet, people, hop*
r	*run, rarity*
s	*sit, castle, hiss*

abnegate

Guide words showing the alphabetical range of entries on the page

ab·ne·gate (æbnɪgeɪt) *pres. part.* **ab·ne·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ab·ne·gat·ed** *v.t.* to renounce, give up (a right etc.) [fr. L. *abnegare* (*abnegatus*), to deny]

Syllabicated main entry
See Part 1A.

ab·ne·ga·tion (æbnɪgéɪʃən) *n.* renunciation, denial [fr. L. *abnegatio* (*abnegationis*)]

ab·nor·mal (æbnɔ́rməl) *adj.* different from the norm or average, unusual | pertaining to that which is not normal, *abnormal psychology* **ab·nor·mal·i·ty** (æbnɔrmǽlɪtɪ) *pl.* **ab·nor·mal·i·ties** *n.* [fr. F. *anormal* and L. *abnormis*]

ABO a classification of blood groups (A, B, AB or O) with regard to their use in transfusion

a·board (əbɔ́rd, əbóurd) **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* on or into a ship, plane, train etc. **2.** *prep.* on board, *aboard the last ship*

Usage labels
See Part 4B.

a·bode (əbóud) *n.* (*old-fash., rhet.*) the place someone lives in, (*old-fash., rhet.*) residence, *he took up his abode at the east gate of the city* [fr. ABIDE]

abode alt. *past* and *past part.* of ABIDE

ab·ohm (æbóum) *n.* the cgs electromagnetic unit of resistance equal to 10^{-9} ohm

a·bol·ish (əbɒ́lɪʃ) *v.t.* to do away with completely, put an end to (laws, customs, taxes, privileges etc.) [F. *abolir* (*aboliss-*)]

Derivative forms
See Part 1D.

ab·o·li·tion (æbəlɪ́ʃən) *n.* the act of abolishing || [illegible] **ab·o·li·tion·ism, ab·o·li·tion·ist** *ns* [F. or fr. L. *abolitio* (*abolitionis*)] —The movement to abolish the international slave trade and the institution of chattel slavery was largely religious. It centered in Great Britain, the U.S.A. and western Europe, between c. 1783 and 1888. Following the pioneer work of Granville Sharp, the struggle was led by the Quakers, who had outlawed slavery in Pennsylvania as early as 1675. Under the leadership of William Wilberforce they obtained, almost single-handedly, the abolition of the slave trade in the British Empire and the U.S.A. by acts of Parliament and Congress in 1808. In England the struggle then became one for emancipation, while in the U.S.A. the act of Congress was blatantly defied. The U.S. movement, led chiefly by William Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Dwight Weld, and Frederick Douglass, was obstructed by the U.S. Constitution's toleration of slavery and by the South's economic defense of it. Only after the Civil War could the 13th amendment outlawing slavery be enacted. In 1862 the U.S.A. adhered to an international agreement reached in 1842 affording the reciprocal right of search, which thereafter put an end to the slave [illegible]

Encyclopedic entry
See Part 3.

Plural form
See Part 1C.

ab·o·ma·sum (æbəméɪsəm) *pl.* **ab·o·ma·sa** (æbəméɪsə) [illegible] a ruminant [Mod. L. fr. *ab-* from + *omasum*, bullock's tripe]

A-bomb [illegible]

a·bom·i·na·ble (əbɒ́mɪnəbəl) *adj.* causing intense disgust, *an abominable crime* [F.]

abominable snowman a bearlike creature said to inhabit the high Himalayas

a·bom·i·na·bly (əbɒ́mɪnəblɪ) *adv.* in an abominable manner

a·bom·i·nate (əbɒ́mɪneɪt) *pres. part.* **a·bom·i·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·bom·i·nat·ed** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to detest [fr. L. *abominari* (*abominatus*)]

a·bom·i·na·tion (əbɒmɪneɪʃən) *n.* disgust | a loathsome act or thing [F.]

Pronounced derivative
See Part 1D.

ab·o·rig·i·nal (æbərɪ́dʒɪnəl) **1.** *adj.* existing from [illegible] **2.** [illegible] **ab·o·rig·i·nal·i·ty**

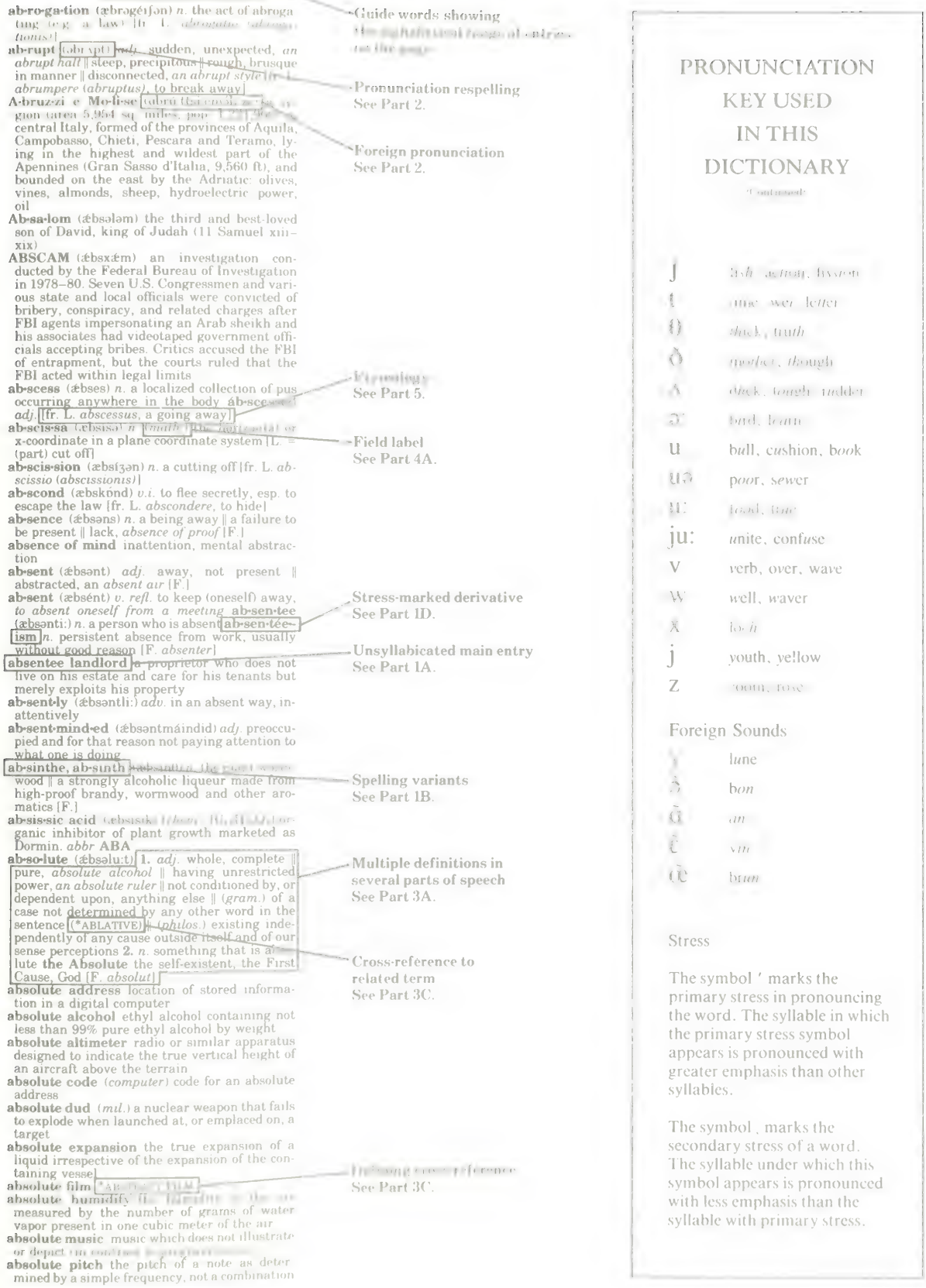
ab·o·rig·i·ne (æbərɪ́dʒɪnɪ) *n.* a native inhabitant of a country, esp. before colonization, *an Australian aborigine* | *pl.* the native plants and animals of a region [fr. L. *aborigines* pl. n.,

abort [illegible] before it is viable (*biol.*) to become arrested in development | to come to nothing, *their plans aborted* | (*space*) of a missile to stop before completion of the scheduled flight | *v.t.* (*space*) to

Multiple derivative
See Part 3A.

a·bor·ti·fa·cient (əbɔrtɪféɪʃənt) **1.** *n.* something which produces an abortion **2.** *adj.* producing an abortion [fr. L. *aborti* (*abortus*), to abort + *fa-*

a·bor·tion (əbɔ́rʃən) *n.* the spontaneous or induced expulsion from the womb of a nonviable human fetus | a monstrous person or thing | the failure of a project or attempt **a·bor·tion·ist** *n.* a



PRONUNCIATION KEY USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

(continued)

j	*yes, onion, hallelujah*
t	*time, water, letter*
θ	*thick, truth*
ð	*mother, though*
ʌ	*duck, tough, ladder*
ɔ:	*bird, learn*
u	*bull, cushion, book*
uə	*poor, sewer*
u:	*food, true*
ju:	*unite, confuse*
v	*verb, over, wave*
w	*well, waver*
x	*loch*
j	*youth, yellow*
z	*room, rose*

Foreign Sounds

y	*lune*
ɔ̃	*bon*
ɑ̃	*an*
ɛ̃	*vin*
œ̃	*brun*

Stress

The symbol ′ marks the primary stress in pronouncing the word. The syllable in which the primary stress symbol appears is pronounced with greater emphasis than other syllables.

The symbol ˌ marks the secondary stress of a word. The syllable under which this symbol appears is pronounced with less emphasis than the syllable with primary stress.

Editorial Abbreviations

A	[illegible]
abbr	[illegible]
AC	[illegible]
ACLU	[illegible]
adj	[illegible]
adv	adverb
[illegible]	aeronautics
AF	Anglo-French
Afr	[illegible]
[illegible]	agglomeration
agric	[illegible]
alt	alternative
Am	[illegible]
anat	anatomy
Anc.	[illegible] Latin
anthrop	[illegible]
Ar	[illegible]
approx	approximately
Arab	[illegible]
Arg	[illegible]
Arm	[illegible]
archit	architecture
ASSR	Autonomous Soviet Socialist [illegible]
Aym	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Az	[illegible]
B	[illegible]
Bel	Belgian
Bib	[illegible]
biochem	[illegible]
Bot	[illegible]
Braz	[illegible]
Brit	British
Bulg	[illegible]
Burm	[illegible]
Byz	[illegible]
C	[illegible]
Can	[illegible]
Carib	[illegible]
Cat	[illegible]
Celt	[illegible]
cf.	[illegible]
Chin	[illegible]
Class	[illegible]
Colom	[illegible]
colloq.	[illegible]
comb.	[illegible]
comb. form	[illegible]
comp.	comparative
conj.	conjunction
contr.	contraction
Copt.	Coptic
Corn.	Cornish
Corp.	Corporation
corr.	corruption
craniol.	craniology
crystall.	crystallography
Cz	Czech
Czech.	Czechoslovakian
d.	died
Dan.	Danish
Dec.	December
Dept.	Department
dial.	dialectal
dim.	diminutive
Du.	Dutch
dynam.	dynamics
E.	East
ecol.	[illegible]
econ.	economics
ed.	edition
e.g.	exempli gratia, for example
Egypt.	Egyptian
elec	electricity
embry	embryology
Eng.	English
engin.	engineering
entom.	[illegible]
Eskim.	Eskimo
esp.	especially
etc.	[illegible]
Ethnol.	ethnology
etym.	etymology
Eur.	Europe, European
eV	electron volt, electron volts
Ex.	[illegible]
F.	French; Fahrenheit
fam.	family
Feb.	February
fem.	feminine
ff.	and following
fig.	figuratively
Finn.	Finnish
fl.	flourished
Flem.	Flemish
fr.	from
Fr. Gr.	[illegible]
G.	German
Gael.	Gaelic
gen.	genitive
Geog.	geography
Geol.	[illegible]
Geom.	geometry
Gk	Greek
gram.	grammar
Gmc	Germanic
gram	grammar
Heb.	Hebrew
Hind	Hindustani
hist.	history
H.M.	Her (His) Majesty('s)
hort.	horticulture
hr., hrs.	hour, hours
Hung.	Hungarian
I.	Island
Ice.	Icelandic
i.e.	id est, that is to say
imit.	imitative
imper.	imperative
impers.	impersonal
in.	inch, inches
incl.	including
Ind.	Indiana
infin.	infinitive
infl.	influenced
inflect.	inflection
internat.	international
Ir.	Irish
Is.	Islands
Ital.	Italian
Jan.	January
Jap.	Japanese
kc.	kilocycle, kilocycles
kg.	kilogram, kilograms
km.	kilometer, kilometers
kv.	kilovolt, kilovolts
kw.	kilowatt, kilowatts
L	Latin
lb., lbs.	pound, pounds
L.G.	Low German
L.Gk.	Late Greek
lit.	literally
L.L.	Late Latin
m.	meter, meters
mach.	machinery
mag.	magnetism
Malay.	Malayalam
Mar.	March
math.	mathematics
mc	[illegible]
M. Du.	Middle Dutch
ME	Middle English
Mex.	[illegible]
med.	medicine
Mex.	[illegible]
meteor.	meteorology
Mex.	[illegible]
M.F.	Middle French
mil.	military

min., mins	minute, minutes
mineral.	mineralogy
mistrans	mistranslation
M.L.	Medieval Latin
M.L.G.	Middle Low German
mm	millimeter, millimeters
Mod.	Modern
M.P.	Member of Parliament
m.p.h.	miles per hour
Mt	Mount
Mtns	Mountains
mus	music
mythol.	mythology
N.	North
n	noun
naut	nautical
N.E.	northeast
neg	negative
N.F	Northern French
no	number
Norw	Norwegian
Nov.	November
N.W.	northwest
N.Y.	New York
O. Arab	Old Arabic
obs.	obsolete
Oct	October
O.E.	Old English
O.F.	Old French
O.H.G.	Old High German
O. Ir.	Old Irish
old-fash	old-fashioned
O.L.G.	Old Low German
O.N.	Old Norse
O.N.F.	Old Northern French
O. Pers.	Old Persian
opp.	opposite of, opposed to
orig.	originally
O. Scand.	Old Scandinavian
oz.	ounce, ounces
p.a	per annum
Part	participle
Poet	poetic
POW	prisoner of war
Pers.	Persian
Peruv.	Peruvian
petrog	petrography
pharm	pharmacy
philos	philosophy
phonol	phonology
photos	photographs
phys	physics
physiol.	physiology
pl	plural
pop	popular, population
Port.	Portuguese
pred	predicate
prep	preposition
pres	present
Pres	President
prob	probably
pron	pronoun
Prov.	Provençal
psychoanal	psychoanalysis
psychol.	psychology
R.	river
rail	railroad, railroads
redupl	reduplication
refl	reflective
rel.	related
rhet	rhetorical
Rom	Roman
Rum	Rumanian
R.S.F.S.R	Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic
Russ	Russian
S.	South, *(Ital.)* Santo
Scand	Scandinavian
Scot.	Scottish
S.E.	southeast
sec., secs	second, seconds
Sem.	Semitic
Sept.	September
sing	singular
Skr	Sanskrit
Span.	Spanish
specif	specifically
sp. gr	specific gravity
sq	square
S.S.R	Soviet Socialist Republic
st	stone, stones
St	Saint
Sta	Santa
superl.	superlative
surg.	surgery
survey.	surveying
S.W.	southwest
Swed	Sweden, Swedish
telecomm	telecommunications
theol.	theology
trans	translation
Turk	Turkish
T.V.	television
U.K.	United Kingdom
ult	ultimately
univ.	university
U.S.	American
U.S.A.	United States of America
U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
v.	volt, volts
var	variant
vet.	veterinary
v.i.	verb intransitive
vol., vols	volume, volumes (of a book)
v.t	verb transitive
W.	West
wd	word
wt	weight
yd, yds	yard, yards
zool	zoology

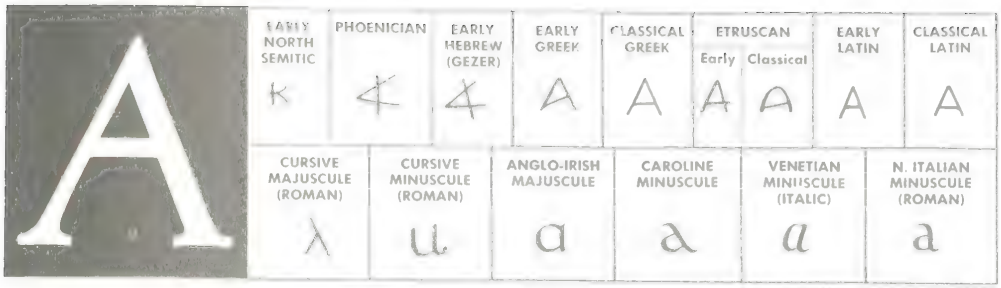
Pronunciation Key

ɔ	[illegible]	l	*l*ip, fa*ll*, dia*l*	ɜː	bird, *l*earn
æ	*c*at, *a*pple, la*u*gh	ˈl	rabb*le*, troub*le*	ʊ	b*u*ll, c*u*shion, b*oo*k
ɑ	f*a*ther, g*u*itar, *a*rt	m	[illegible]	ʊə	p*oo*r, s*ew*er
ɔɔ	[illegible]	n	*n*ight, tra*in*, can*a*l	uː	f*oo*d, tr*ue*
eɪ	sn*a*ke, *a*lien, par*a*de	ˈn	redd*en*	juː	*u*nite, con*fu*se
b	*b*anana, re*b*el, e*bb*	ŋ	ba*n*k, si*ng*er	v	*v*erb, o*v*er, wa*v*e
tʃ	[illegible]	p	[illegible]	w	*w*ell, wa*v*er
d	[illegible]	r	*r*ice, ca*r*ry	x	[illegible]
ɛ	*e*gg, *e*xit, r*e*quest	s	*s*ip, ri*c*e	j	*y*outh, *y*ellow
iː	*ee*ven, re*ee*l, sn*ee*ze	ʃ	*sh*op, ca*sh*ier	z	*z*oom, ro*s*e
ɪə	[illegible]	t	*t*ip, ma*t*ter		
f	[illegible]	θ	*th*ick, ma*th*		
g	[illegible]	ð	*th*is, mo*th*er		
h	*h*ot, *h*ouse	ʌ	d*u*ck, t*ou*gh, r*u*dder		
ɪ	*i*t, *i*nsect				
ʤ	*j*ump, ba*dg*e				
k	*c*ar, *k*ite				
l	*l*ip, fa*ll*, dia*l*				
ˈl	rabb*le*, troub*le*				
m	[illegible]				
n	*n*ight, tra*in*, can*a*l				
ˈn	redd*en*				
ŋ	ba*n*k, si*ng*er				
p	[illegible]				
r	*r*ice, ca*r*ry				
s	*s*ip, ri*c*e				
ʃ	*sh*op, ca*sh*ier				
t	*t*ip, ma*t*ter				
θ	*th*ick, ma*th*				
ð	*th*is, mo*th*er				
ʌ	d*u*ck, t*ou*gh, r*u*dder				

Foreign Sounds

ɲ	[illegible]
ɔ̃	[illegible]
ɑ̃	*an*
ɛ̃	[illegible]
œ	*brun*

[illegible] word (thus). The word is never written in this way where no change of vowel sound from that



Development of the letter A, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter A and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter a are shown.

A, a (eɪ) the first letter in the English alphabet | (*mus.*) a note, and the key of which it is the tonic ‖ a blood group, normally permitting transfusion to people of Group A or AB and from people of O or A

a (ə) historically *prep.* but confused with *indef art.* (It remains in many words, 'aglow', 'ablaze' etc.) each, every, per, *three times a day* [O.E. *an*, on]

a (ə *or, with emphasis,* eɪ) *adj.* the singular indefinite article, one ‖ any, each one of a kind, *a man must eat* ‖ denoting an apparent plural, *many a man.* Before vowels and a silent h, 'an' replaces 'a', *an apple, an hour* [O.E. *an*, one]

a- (ə) *prefix* on ‖ in ‖ at [O.E. *a-, an, on*]

a- (eɪ) *prefix* not, without. It changes to 'an-' before vowels and usually before h [L. fr. Gk]

Aa·chen (ɑ́kən, ɑ́xən) (*F Aix-la-Chapelle*) a city and spa (pop. 242,000) in N. Rhine-Westphalia, W. Germany, near the Dutch and Belgian frontiers. Manufactures: textiles, needles, machinery. It was the first important German city to be captured in the 2nd world war, falling (1944) to U.S. troops after bitter fighting

Aal·borg, Ål·borg (ɔ́lbɔr) an old city (pop. 154,218) on Limfjord, N. Jutland, Denmark, a port and communications center: cement, engineering, shipbuilding

Aalst (ɑlst) (Alost) a town (pop. 44,000) in Belgium, northwest of Brussels: textiles, brewing

Aal·to (ɑ́ltou), Alvar (1898–1976), Finnish architect. In stressing an organic approach rather than strict adherence to the international style, he produced works beautifully related to environment and human needs. He is also well known for his designs for laminated-wood furniture. He taught (1940–7) at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he designed (1947) Baker House. After World War II he supervised urban planning in Finland and designed Helsinki's cultural center (1967–75)

Aar (ɑr) a river (175 miles) of Switzerland, flowing from glaciers in the Bernese Oberland to the Rhine near Waldshut. It is navigable as far as Lake Thun and provides hydroelectric power

Aar·au (ɑ́rau) an industrial town (pop. 14,000) in Aargau, Switzerland, on the Aare: engineering, textiles, foundries

aard·vark (ɑ́rdvɑrk) *n. Orycteropus afer,* an African anteater. It has a strong heavy body, is about 5 ft long, is nocturnal in habit and lives on ants and termites [Du. = earth hog]

aard·wolf (ɑ́rdwʊlf *pl.* aard-wolves) *n. Proteles cristata,* a carnivorous, burrowing animal of S. Africa, allied to the hyena. It feeds on carrion, small mammals, insects etc. and is nocturnal in habit [Du.

Aa·re (ɑ́rə) the Aar River

Aar·gau (ɑ́rgau) a German-speaking canton (pop. 453,442) in N. Switzerland, relatively flat and heavily industrialized. Capital: Aarau (pop. 14,000)

Aar·hus, År·hus (ɔ́rhu:s) ancient port (pop. 245,565) in E. Jutland, Denmark's second largest town. University (1928), St. Clements Cathedral (12th c.), town hall (1942)

Aar·on (ɛ́ərən, ǽrən) Jewish patriarch, who with his brother Moses led Israel out of Egypt and became the first Jewish high priest (Exodus iv ff.)

AAUP American Association of University Professors

AB a blood group, normally permitting transfusion to people of the same AB group and from people of groups O, A, B or AB

A.B. Bachelor of Arts | ablebodied seaman

ab- *prefix* from ‖ away, outside of [O. F. fr. L.]

a·ba·ca (æbəkú, æbəkə) *n.* Manila hemp [Span. *abacá*]

a·back (əbæk) *adv.* (*naut.*) with sails pressed back against the mast by head winds **taken aback** disagreeably astonished

ab·a·cus (ǽbəkəs) *pl.* **ab·a·ci** (ǽbəsaɪ), **ab·a·cus·es** *n.* a calculating instrument consisting of a frame with beads on rods or wires ‖ (*archit.*) the uppermost component of a capital [L. fr. Gk *abax* (*abakos*), tablet]

A·ba·dan (æbədɑn) a town and island (pop. 296,081) in the delta of the Shatt-el-Arab, the principal port of Iran, and a vast oil-refining center

a·baft (əbæft, əbɑft) *adv.* and *prep.* (*naut.*) in or towards the stern of a ship [A (*hist prep.*) + O.E. *beæftan*, behind]

ab·a·lo·ne (æbəlóuni:) *n.* a haliotis [Span.]

ab·am·pere (æbæmpɪər) *n.* the cgs electromagnetic unit of electric current equal to 10 amperes. The dimensions of the basic unit of the cgs electromagnetic system and is defined in terms of the force acting between two parallel conductors when each is carrying a current (*CURRENT BALANCE)

a·ban·don (əbǽndən) *n.* lighthearted yielding to impulse, feeling, etc. | *v.t.* to give up [O.F. *abandoner*, to proclaim to everybody, fr. *a bandon*, at the disposal of]

a·ban·doned (əbǽndənd) *adj.* forsaken, *an abandoned wife* ‖ dissolute, *an abandoned character* | *n.* [fem.] a prostitute

a·ban·don·ment (əbǽndənmənt) *n.* the act of abandoning (*law*) the giving up of an interest, particularly of an insurance claim, author's copyright or inventor's patent ‖ lack of restraint

a·base (əbéis) *pres. part.* **a·bas·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·based** *v.t.* to degrade, to humiliate **a·based** *adj.* humiliated ‖ (*heraldry,* of a charge) lowered (cf. ENHANCED) **a·base·ment** *n.* [fr. O.F. *abaissier*, to lower]

a·bash (əbǽʃ) *v.t.* to cause a slight feeling of embarrassment to, disconcert (used mostly in the passive) **a·bash·ment** *n.* [fr. O.F. *esbair*, to astonish]

a·bate (əbéit) *pres. part.* **a·bat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·bat·ed** *v.t.* to reduce, do away with, *so abate the anger of the mob* ‖ *v.i.* to grow less, *the storm abated* **a·bate·ment** *n.* [fr. O.F. *abatre*, to beat down]

ab·at·toir (ǽbətwar) *n.* a slaughterhouse [F.]

ab·ba·cy (ǽbəsi:) *pl.* **ab·ba·cies** *n.* the office or jurisdiction of an abbot ‖ his period of office [earlier Eng. *abbatie* fr. L. L. *abbatia*]

Ab·bas (ǽbəs) (566–652) the uncle of Mohammed and ancestor of the Abbasid dynasty

Abbas I 'the Great' (c. 1557–1629), shah of Persia (1587–1629). He crushed the Uzbek rebels (1597), advanced into Afghanistan, and defeated the Turks (1605). Under his rule, Persian territory extended from the Tigris to the Indus

Abbas II (Hilmi Pasha, 1874–1944), khedive of Egypt (1892–1914), son of Tewfik Pasha. He was deposed (1914) by Britain under suspicion of plotting with Turkey against British rule

Ab·bas Ef·fen·di (ǽbəsefendi) (ABDUL BAHA)

Ab·bas·id (ǽbəsɪd, əbǽsɪd) a member of the dynasty which ruled Islam (750–1258) from Baghdad, reaching its height in the reigns of Harun al-Rashid (786–809) and his son Mamun (Caliph 813–33)

Ab·ba·te (æbutei), Niccolò dell' (c. 1512–71), Italian painter known esp. for his frescoes at Fontainebleau

ab·bé (æbei) *n.* a title of respect given in France to secular clergy [F.]

ab·bess (ǽbɪs) *n.* the woman superior of a nunnery or convent [O.F. *abaesse*]

Abbe·vil·lian (æbvɪljən) *adj.* of the earliest Paleolithic period, characterized by the use of bifacial stone axes [after *Abbeville* in N. France]

ab·bey (ǽbi:) *n.* a monastery under an abbot or convent under an abbess ‖ a church that is, or was once, part of such a monastery or convent [O.F. *abaie*]

ab·bot (ǽbət) *n.* the superior of the community of an abbey **ab·bot·cy, ab·bot·ship** *ns* [O.E. *abbod*; *abbad* in L. in the Greek Septuagint]

Abbott (ǽbət), Berenice (1898–), U.S. photographer. She began as an assistant to surrealist Man Ray, and later won acclaim for her documentary photographs of New York City. Her books include *Changing New York* (1939)

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY (**a**) æ, *cat*; ɑ, *car*; ɔ *fawn*; eɪ, *snake*. (**e**) e, *hen*; ɪ, *sheep*; ɪə, *deer*; ɛə, *bear*. (**i**) ɪ, *fish*; aɪ, *tiger*; ɜ:, *bird*. (**o**) o, *ox*; au, *cow*; ou, *goat*; u, *poor*; ɔɪ, *royal*. (**u**) ʌ, *duck*; u, *bull*; u:, *goose*; ə, *bacillus*; ju:, *cube*. x, *loch*; θ, *think*; ð, *bother*; z, *Zen*; ʒ, *corsage*; dʒ, *savage*; ŋ, *orangutang*; j, *yak*. ˈl, *fish*, ˌl, *fetch*, ˈl, *rabble*, ˈn, *redden*. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

and 'Greenwich Village Today and Yesterday' (1949)

ab·bre·vi·ate (əbrí:vi:eit) *pres. part.* **ab·bre·vi·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ab·bre·vi·at·ed** *v.t.* to shorten (usually, a word) ‖ to reduce in extent (e.g. a story, a film etc.) [fr. L. *abbreviare* (*abbreviatus*)]

abbreviated dialing telephone service with fewer-than-normal digits, e.g., 911 for calling police

ab·bre·vi·a·tion (əbri:vi:éiʃən) *n.* the act or result of abbreviating a word [F. *abréviation*]

ABC (eibi:si:) **1.** *n.* the alphabet ‖ the first principles of a subject ‖ (*abbr.*) for advance booking charter, round-trip airfare that must be booked 30–45 days in advance **2.** *adj.* (*mil. abbr.*) for atomic, biological, and chemical

ABC Coding System computer programming language, used at the Atomic Research Establishment, England

ab·cou·lomb (æbkú lɔm) *n.* the unit of charge in the cgs electromagnetic system of units equal to the quantity of charge that passes in 1 second through any crosssection of a conductor carrying a steady current of 1 abampere

ABC powers Argentina, Brazil and Chile, the three leading nations of southern South America. The association began informally in 1905 through a friendly exchange of official visits. Its greatest achievement was its successful mediation of a dispute between the U.S. and Mexico in 1914. It also took the lead in expressing the sensitivity of Latin American nations to U.S. intervention in their affairs. The association as [illegible] 1953

Abd el-Ka·der (abdelkádər) (c. 1807–83), Arab leader who led the resistance to the French conquest of Algeria until his defeat (1847)

Abd el Krim (abdelkri:m) (1882–1963), Moroccan chief who led a revolt (1920–6) against Spain and France. Prisoner of the French (1926–47), he escaped to Egypt to lead the movement for N. African independence

ab·di·cate (æbdikeit) *pres. part.* **ab·di·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ab·di·cat·ed** *v.t.* to give up (a throne, position or responsibility) ‖ *v.i.* to resign from power [fr. L. *abdicare* (*abdicatus*), to dis[illegible]

ab·di·ca·tion (æbdikeiʃən) *n.* the renouncing of power or high office, esp. of kingship [fr. L. *abdicatio* (*abdicationis*)]

ab·do·men (æbdoumən, æbdoumən) *n.* that part of the human body below the diaphragm containing the major organs of digestion and reproduction as well as the spleen, kidneys, adrenal and lymph glands. The whole cavity is lined inside by the peritoneum ; (*zool.*) the hind part [illegible]

ab·dom·i·nal (æbdɔminl) *adj.* [L.]

ab·du·cent (æbdu:sənt, æbdju:sənt) *adj.* (*med.*, e.g. of the nerve responsible for moving the eyeball outwards) drawing away (opp. ADDUCENT) [fr. L. *abducens* (*abducentis*) fr. *abducere*, to lead away]

ab·duct (æbdʌkt) *v.t.* to kidnap, take away (esp. a woman or child) by force (*med.*) to draw (a [illegible] fr. L. *abducere* (*abductus*), to lead away]

ab·duc·tion (æbdʌkʃən) *n.* a deviation from right or normal standards ‖ (*astron.*) the angular difference between the true and apparent position of an observed heavenly body due to the movement of the observer while light from the body travels to him ‖ (*optics*) the failure of reflected or refracted light to give a point image of a point source, due either to the geometry of spherical surfaces of mirrors or lenses (*SPHERICAL ABERRATION) or to the different speeds at which different wavelengths travel through glass etc. (*CHROMATIC ABERRATION) [fr. L. *abductio* (*abductionis*), a carrying away]

ab·duc·tor (æbdʌktər) *n.* a person who kidnaps or takes away forcibly (*med.*) a muscle that moves a limb or other part of the body away [illegible]

the Bahai faith. He advocated spiritual unity and disarmament as steps to universal peace

Abd·ul Ha·mid II (abdulhami:d) (1842–1918

Abdullah et Taaisha (abdulætta:iʃə) *KHALIFA

Abd·ul·lah ibn Hus·sein (abdulaib'nhu:sén) (1882–1951), king of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan (1946–51) and emir (1921–46) when Transjordan was a British mandate. He attacked Israel (1948) and annexed Arab Palestine to Jordan (1950). He was assassinated in Jerusalem

Abd·ul Rah·man (abdulrámun), Tunku (1903–), Malaysian statesman, first prime minister of the Federation of Malaysia (1963–70), which he helped to establish. He was the first prime minister of the Federation of Malaya (1957–63), and was influential in negotiations with Great Britain for independence in Aug. 1957

Abd·ur Rah·man (abdurrámun) (*d.* 732), Arab governor of Andalusia whose defeat by Charles Martel at Poitiers (732) stopped the Moslem invasion of Europe

Abdur Rahman (1844–1901), emir of Afghanistan. Subsidized by Britain, he centralized the administration and began to create modern Afghan institutions

a·beam (əbi:m) *adv.* (*naut.*) at right angles to the length of a ship

A·bel (éibəl) the second son of Adam and Eve, murdered by his brother, Cain (Genesis iv). Cain was jealous at seeing Abel preferred by God

A·bel (abəl), Niels Henrik (1802–29), Norwegian mathematician who created the theory of elliptic functions

Ab·e·lard (æbəlard), Peter (1079–1142), French scholastic philosopher and theologian who championed the conceptualist against the universalist position in medieval thought, and was opposed by Bernard of Clairvaux. His most notable follower was Peter Lombard. His works include 'Historia calamitatum' (c. 1136) and 'Sic et non' (1121). His love for Heloise (c. 1101–64), niece of a canon of Notre Dame, was perpetuated in their famous correspondence. Some Latin hymns by him survive

Ab·e·o·ku·ta (æbi:oukú:tə) a trading center (pop. 187,000) in Nigeria, 61 miles north of Lagos: palm products, cotton, cocoa

A·ber·dare Mtns (æbərdeər) a mountain range (up to 13,000 ft) north of Nairobi, the chief region of European settlement in Kenya

Aber·deen (æbərdi:n) formerly a county in N.E. Scotland; its county town (pop. 190,200), a fishing port and from the mid 1970s the supply center for the North Sea petroleum industry. Cathedral (1378). University (1494)

Ab·er·deen (æbərdi:n) *n.* a Scotch terrier of a small, wirehaired breed [after *Aberdeen*, Scotland]

a·ber·rance (əbérəns) *n.* a deviating ‖ an instance of this **a·bér·ran·cy** *n.* the quality of being aberrant

a·ber·rant (əberənt) *adj.* straying from normal standards ‖ (*biol.*) deviating from the normal type [fr. L. *aberrans* (*aberrantis*) fr. *aberrare*, to wander away]

ab·er·ra·tion (æbəréiʃən) *n.* a deviation from right or normal standards ‖ (*astron.*) the angular difference between the true and apparent position of an observed heavenly body due to the movement of the observer while light from the body travels to him ‖ (*optics*) the failure of reflected or refracted light to give a point image of a point source, due either to the geometry of spherical surfaces of mirrors or lenses (*SPHERICAL ABERRATION) or to the different speeds at which different wavelengths travel through glass etc. (*CHROMATIC ABERRATION) [fr. L. *aberratio* (*aberrationis*)]

Ab·er·yst·wyth (æbərístwiθ) a port and resort (pop. 8,666) of Cardiganshire, Wales. University College of Wales (1872), part of the Univer[illegible]

a·bet (abet) *pres. part* **a·bet·ting** *past* and *past part* **a·bet·ted** *v.t.* to encourage, support (some[illegible] a·bet·ment, a·bet·ter a·bet·tor *n.* [O.F. *abeter*, to bait]

a·bey·ance (əbéiəns) *n.* temporary suspension, usually of a custom, rule or law [A.F.

ab·hen·ry (æbhenri:) *pl.* **ab·hen·ries** *n.* the cgs electromagnetic unit of inductance equal to [illegible]

ab·hor·ring [illegible] *past part* **ab·horred** *v.t.* to detest, regard with horror or disgust [fr. L. *abhorrere*, to shrink in horror]

ab·hor·rence (æbhɔrəns, æbhɔrəns) *n.* detestation, horror, disgust [ABHORRENT]

ab·hor·rent (æbhɔrənt, æbhɔrənt) *adj.* arousing detestation, horror or disgust [fr. L. *abhorrens* (*abhorrentis*)]

a·bid·ance (əbáid'ns) *n.* (with 'by') compliance, *strict abidance by the rules*

a·bide (əbáid) *pres. part.* **a·bid·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·bode** (əbóud), **a·bid·ed** *v.t.* to bear patiently, tolerate (used negatively and interrogatively), *she can't abide him* ‖ *v.i.* to continue in being, remain **to abide by** to accept (rules or a ruling) to stick to (one's decision) **a·bid·ing** *adj.* constant, enduring [O.E. *abidan*, to remain]

Ab·i·djan (æbidʒán) largest city and former capital, a port and commercial center (pop. 2,000,000) of Ivory Coast, W. Africa: oil refinery. University (1964). Cathedral

a·bil·i·ty (əbíliti:) *pl.* **a·bil·i·ties** *n.* skill or power in sufficient quantity, the *ability to see a job through* ‖ (often *pl.*) cleverness, talent [O.F. *abieté*, skill]

a·bi·o·gen·e·sis (eibaioudʒénisis) *n.* the process, once thought possible, by which life could proceed from nonliving matter (*cf.* BIOGENESIS)

a·bi·ot·ic (eibaiɔtik) *adj.* of an inorganic resource, e.g., water, sand, gravel

ab·ject (æbdʒekt) *adj.* despicable, *an abject liar* ‖ very humble, *abject apologies* ‖ without any moral resource, *abject despair* ‖ servile, *abject submission* ‖ wretched, *abject poverty* [fr. L. *abjicere* (*abjectus*), to throw away]

ab·jec·tion (æbdʒékʃən) *n.* the state of being abject [F.]

ab·ju·ra·tion (æbdʒuréiʃən) *n.* a formal renunciation, esp. of an allegiance or claim [fr. L. *abjuratio* (*abjurationis*)]

ab·jure (æbdʒúər) *pres. part.* **ab·jur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ab·jured** *v.t.* to renounce, give up solemnly, repudiate [F. *abjurer*]

Ab·kha·zian A.S.S.R. (æbkéiʒən) an autonomous republic (area 3,358 sq. miles, pop. 400,000) in Georgia, U.S.S.R. Capital: Sukhumi

ab·late (æbléit) *pres. part.* **ab·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ab·lat·ed** *v.t.* (*space*) to remove by ablation ‖ *v.i.* (*space*) to undergo ablation [fr. L. *auferre* (*ablatus*), to take away]

ab·la·tion (æbléiʃən) *n.* the removal of part of the body by surgery ‖ (*geol.*) the carrying away of material or ice from the surface of rocks or glaciers ‖ (*space*) the burning away of parts of a nose cone by the heat generated when a missile reenters the earth's atmosphere [fr. L. *ablatio* (*ablationis*), a carrying away]

ablation shield *n.* a laminated glass shield

ab·la·tive (æblətiv) **1.** *n.* (in Latin, Sanskrit, Finnish and Hungarian grammar) the case indicating direction from a place, time, agent, instrument or source of an action **2.** *adj.* of or in such a case [F. *ablatif*]

ablative absolute (in Latin grammar) a grammatically independent construction in the ablative case of noun and participle expressing cause, time or circumstance

ab·laut (æblaut) *n.* patterned gradation of the root vowels in related bases of verbs due to a shift of stress in the IndoEuropean parent language [G.]

a·blaze (əbléiz) *pred. adj.* and *adv.* on fire, *the ship was ablaze, to set ablaze* ‖ (fig.) lit up, *ablaze with lights, ablaze with excitement*

a·ble (éib'l) *adj.* clever, competent, skilled ‖ having the means or opportunity to do something, *able to be present* [O.F. *hable*, apt]

a·ble-bod·ied (éib'lbɔdi:d) *adj.* robust and in good health

able-bodied seaman a trained sailor [(*Br.*, *abbr.* A.B.) a sailor in the Royal Navy of the middle grade (between ordinary seaman and leading seaman)

a·bloom (əblu:m) *pred. adj.* (*rhet.*) in bloom, blooming

ab·lu·tion (æblu:ʃən) *n.* washing for ritual purification, generally with water ‖ (*pl.*) the washing of hands and face **ab·lu·tion·ar·y** *adj.* [fr. L. *ablutio* (*ablutionis*)]

a·bly (éibli:) *adv.* in an able, competent way

ABM antiballistic missile

Abnaki (æbnaki:), a confederacy of Algonquian speaking Indian tribes living along the Maine river valleys. Allies of the French from 1607, they were forced to move north or west during the 1670's or make peace with the En[illegible]

ab·ne·gate (æbnigeɪt) *pres. part.* **ab·ne·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ab·ne·gat·ed** *v.t.* to renounce, give up (a right etc.) [fr. L. *abnegare* (*abnegatus*), to deny]

ab·ne·ga·tion (æbnigeɪʃən) *n.* renunciation, denial [fr. L. *abnegatio* (*abnegationis*)]

ab·nor·mal (æbnɔ́rməl) *adj.* different from the norm or average, unusual ‖ pertaining to that which is not normal, *abnormal psychology* **ab·nor·mal·i·ty** (æbnɔrmǽlɪti) *pl.* **ab·nor·mal·i·ties** *n.* [fr. F. *anormal* and L. *abnormis*]

ABO a classification of blood groups (A, B, AB or O) with regard to their use in transfusion

a·board (əbɔ́rd, əbourd) 1. *adj.* and *adv.* on or into a ship, plane, train etc. 2. *prep.* on board, *aboard the last ship*

a·bode (əbóud) *n.* (*old-fash., rhet.*) the place someone lives in ‖ (*old-fash., rhet.*) residence, *he took up his abode at the east gate of the city* [fr. ABIDE]

abode alt. *past* and *past part.* of ABIDE

ab·ohm (æboum) *n.* the cgs electromagnetic unit of resistance equal to 10^{-9} ohm

a·bol·ish (əbɔ́liʃ) *v.t.* to do away with completely, put an end to (laws, customs, taxes, privileges etc.) [F. *abolir* (*abolliss-*)]

ab·o·li·tion (æbəlíʃən) *n.* the act of abolishing ‖ (*esp. hist.*) the movement against slavery **ab·o·li·tion·ism, ab·o·li·tion·ist** *ns* [F. or fr. L. *abolitio* (*abolitionis*)] — The movement to abolish the international slave trade and the institution of chattel slavery was largely religious. It centered in Great Britain, the U.S.A. and western Europe, between c. 1783 and 1888. Following the pioneer work of Granville Sharp, the struggle was led by the Quakers, who had outlawed slavery in Pennsylvania as early as 1675. Under the leadership of William Wilberforce they obtained, almost singlehandedly, the abolition of the slave trade in the British Empire and the U.S.A. by acts of Parliament and Congress in 1808. In England the struggle then became one for emancipation, while in the U.S.A. the act of Congress was blatantly defied. The U.S. movement, led chiefly by William Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Dwight Weld, and Frederick Douglass, was obstructed by the U.S. Constitution's toleration of slavery and by the South's economic defense of it. Only after the Civil War could the 13th amendment outlawing slavery be enacted. In 1862 the U.S.A. adhered to an international agreement reached in 1842 affording the reciprocal right of search, which thereafter put an end to the slave trade

ab·o·ma·sum (æbəméisəm) *pl.* **ab·o·ma·sa** (əbəméisə) *n.* the fourth chamber of the stomach of a ruminant [Mod. L. fr. *ab*, from + *omasum*, bullock's tripe]

A-bomb (éibɔm) *n.* atomic bomb

a·bom·i·na·ble (əbɔ́minəbl) *adj.* causing intense disgust, *an abominable crime* [F.]

abominable snowman a bearlike creature said to inhabit the high Himalayas

a·bom·i·na·bly (əbɔ́minəbli) *adv.* in an abominable way

a·bom·i·nate (əbɔ́mineit) *pres. part.* **a·bom·i·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·bom·i·nat·ed** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to detest [fr. L. *abominari* (*abominatus*)]

a·bom·i·na·tion (əbɔminéiʃən) *n.* disgust ‖ a loathsome act or thing [F.]

ab·o·rig·i·nal (æbəridʒínəl) 1. *adj.* existing from the earliest times ‖ pertaining to aborigines 2. *n.* an aborigine **ab·o·rig·i·nal·i·ty** (æbəridʒinǽliti) *n.* [fr. L. *ab origine*, from the beginning]

ab·o·rig·i·ne (æbəridʒíni:) *n.* a native inhabitant of a country, esp. before colonization. *an Australian aborigine* ‖ (*pl.*) the native plants and animals of a region [fr. L. *aborigines* pl. n., inhabitants from the beginning]

a·bort (əbɔ́rt) v.i. (*med.*) to give birth to a fetus before it is viable ‖ (*biol.*) to become arrested in development ‖ to come to nothing, *their plans aborted* ‖ (*space*, of a missile) to stop before completion of the scheduled flight ‖ *v.t.* (*space*) to bring (a missile flight) to an end before completion of schedule [fr. L. *aborire* (*abortus*), to die, to abort]

a·bor·ti·fa·cient (əbɔrtiféiʃənt) 1. *n.* something which produces an abortion 2. *adj.* producing an abortion [fr. L. *abortus* + *facere* (*faciens*), to cause]

a·bor·tion (əbɔ́rʃən) *n.* the (induced expulsion from the womb of a nonviable human fetus ‖ a monstrous person or thing ‖ the failure of a project or undertaking before it is

doctor or other person who induces abortions [fr. L. *abortivus*]

a·bor·tive (əbɔ́rtiv) *adj.* of premature birth ‖ ending in failure [fr. L. *abortivus*]

A·bou·kir Bay, Battle of (əbu:kíər) the Battle of the Nile

a·bound (əbáund) *v.i.* to be abundant, *fish abound in that river* ‖ (with 'in' or 'with') to teem, *a river abounding in fish* [O.F. *abunder*, *abunder*]

a·bout (əbaut) 1. *adv.* all around, *there's a lot of flu about* ‖ here and there, *papers lying about* ‖ in existence, *to be upset about affairs in general* ‖ in the opposite direction, (*mil.*) *about face!, (Br. mil.) about turn!* **about to (do something)** on the point of doing something, **to come about** to happen **turn and turn about** (esp. *Br.*) alternately, in turn 2. *prep.* concerning, in connection with, *he worries about his health* ‖ approximately ‖ in the area of, *somewhere about the house* ‖ everywhere in, *the toys were strewn about the garden* [fr. O.E. *onbūtan*, around]

a·bout-face (əbautféis) 1. *n.* a military command to face in the opposite direction, or the execution of it ‖ a sharp reversal of policy, opinion etc. 2. *v.i.* to execute an about-face ‖ *v.t.* to cause to do this

a·bout-ship (əbáutʃip), *v.i.* to place a ship on the opposite tack [obs. v. *about* + SHIP]

a·bove (əbʌv) 1. *adj.* preceding, just mentioned, *the above evidence is conclusive* 2. *adv.* higher up, overhead, *on the floor above* ‖ earlier (in a book), *see* ... p. 71 *above* 3. *prep.* higher than, *the chorus was seated above the orchestra* ‖ beyond, *the water is smoother above the dam, above criticism* ‖ more than (in number or quantity), *men above 18 years of age* **above all** more than anything else **over and above** in addition to, *five men over and above the usual crew* [O.E. *abufan*, *onbufan*, overhead, above]

a·bove·board (əbʌvbɔrd, əbʌvbourd) *pred. adj.* without deception or trickery

a·bove·ground (əbʌvgráund) *adj.* on or above the ground ‖ (*old-fash.*) alive, esp. somewhat surprisingly

ab·ra·ca·dab·ra (æbrəkədǽbrə) *n.* a word used in spells and incantations gibberish [L.]

a·brade (əbréid) *pres. part.* **a·brad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·brad·ed** *v.t.* to roughen or wear away the surface of by rubbing or scraping [fr. L. *abradere*]

A·bra·ham (éibrəhæm) (early 2nd millennium B.C.), Hebrew patriarch, the founder of Judaism. He was the progenitor of the Jews, and, through Ishmael, of the Arabs. A native of Ur, he journeyed to Canaan, which God promised to his descendants (Genesis xi–xxv). As a sign of this covenant with God, he instituted the rite of circumcision among the Jews

Abraham, Heights of a plateau near Quebec, the scene of the decisive battle (1759) in the French and Indian War. The British under Wolfe defeated the French under Montcalm

A·brams (éibrəmz), Creighton Williams, Jr (1914–74), U.S. general, commander of the U.S. forces in Vietnam (1968–72), army chief of staff (1972–4)

a·bra·sion (əbréiʒən) *n.* the action of wearing by friction, esp. of grazing the skin ‖ the result of rubbing [fr. L. *abrasio* (*abrasionis*)]

a·bra·sive (əbréisiv, əbréizɪv) 1. *adj.* tending to scrape or wear down by friction 2. *n.* a substance which does this [fr. L. *abradere* (*abrasus*), to wear away]

ab·re·ac·tion (æbri:ǽkʃən) *n.* (*psychoanal.*) the emotional release experienced by a patient when, in the presence of a therapist, he puts into words an idea that he has been repressing [G. *abreagieren*]

a·breast (əbrést) *adv.* side by side and facing in the same direction **to keep abreast of** to keep oneself informed about

a·bridge (əbrídʒ) *pres. part.* **a·bridg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·bridged** *v.t.* to shorten, *to abridge a book* ‖ to curtail, *an abridged visit* [O.F. *abregier*]

a·bridg·ment, a·bridge·ment (əbrídʒmənt) the act of shortening or curtailing ‖ a shortened version, *an abridgment of Toynbee's book* [O.F. *abregement*]

a·broad (əbrɔ́d) *adv.* in a foreign land ‖ (*rhet.*) in public circulation, *rumors of troop movements are abroad*

ab·ro·gate (ǽbrəgeit) *pres. part.* **ab·ro·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ab·ro·gat·ed** *v.t.* to cancel, repeal, annul, *to abrogate a law* [fr. L. *abrogare*]

ab·ro·ga·tion (æbrəgéiʃən) *n.* the act of abrogating (e.g. a law) [fr. L. *abrogatio* (*abrogationis*)]

ab·rupt (əbrʌpt) *adj.* sudden, unexpected, *an abrupt halt* ‖ steep, precipitous ‖ rough, brusque in manner ‖ disconnected, *an abrupt style* [fr. L. *abrumpere* (*abruptus*), to break away]

A·bruz·zi e Mo·li·se (əbru:ttsi:emɔli:ze) a region (area 5,954 sq. miles, pop. 1,221,900) in central Italy, formed of the provinces of Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara and Teramo, lying in the highest and wildest part of the Apennines (Gran Sasso d'Italia, 9,560 ft), and bounded on the east by the Adriatic: olives, vines, almonds, sheep, hydroelectric power, oil

Ab·sa·lom (ǽbsələm) the third and best-loved son of David, king of Judah (11 Samuel xiii–xix)

ABSCAM (ǽbsxæm) an investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1978–80. Seven U.S. Congressmen and various state and local officials were convicted of bribery, conspiracy, and related charges after FBI agents impersonating an Arab sheikh and his associates had videotaped government officials accepting bribes. Critics accused the FBI of entrapment, but the courts ruled that the FBI acted within legal limits

ab·scess (ǽbses) *n.* a localized collection of pus occurring anywhere in the body **ab·scessed** *adj.* [fr. L. *abscessus*, a going away]

ab·scis·sa (æbsísə) *n.* (*math.*) the horizontal or x-coordinate in a plane coordinate system [L. = (part) cut off]

ab·scis·sion (æbsíʒən) *n.* a cutting off [fr. L. *abscissio* (*abscissionis*)]

ab·scond (æbskɔnd) *v.i.* to flee secretly, esp. to escape the law [fr. L. *abscondere*, to hide]

ab·sence (ǽbsəns) *n.* a being away ‖ a failure to be present ‖ lack, *absence of proof* [F.]

absence of mind inattention, mental abstraction

ab·sent (ǽbsənt) *adj.* away, not present ‖ abstracted, an *absent air* [F.]

ab·sent (æbsént) *v. refl.* to keep (oneself) away, *to absent oneself from a meeting* **ab·sen·tee** (æbsənti:) *n.* a person who is absent **ab·sen·tee·ism** *n.* persistent absence from work, usually without good reason [F. *absenter*]

absentee landlord a proprietor who does not live on his estate and care for his tenants but merely exploits his property

ab·sent·ly (ǽbsəntli:) *adv.* in an absent way, inattentively

ab·sent-mind·ed (ǽbsəntmáindid) *adj.* preoccupied and for that reason not paying attention to what one is doing

ab·sinthe, ab·sinth (ǽbsɪnθ) *n.* the plant wormwood ‖ a strongly alcoholic liqueur made from high-proof brandy, wormwood and other aromatics [F.]

ab·sis·sic acid (æbsísik) (*chem.*) [$C_{15}H_{20}O_4$] organic inhibitor of plant growth marketed as Dormin. *abbr* **ABA**

ab·so·lute (ǽbsəlu:t) 1. *adj.* whole, complete ‖ pure, *absolute alcohol* ‖ having unrestricted power, *an absolute ruler* ‖ not conditioned by, or dependent upon, anything else ‖ (*gram.*) of a case not determined by any other word in the sentence (*ABLATIVE) ‖ (*philos.*) existing independently of any cause outside itself and of our sense perceptions 2. *n.* something that is absolute **the Absolute** the self-existent, the First Cause, God [F. *absolut*]

absolute address location of stored information in a digital computer

absolute alcohol ethyl alcohol containing not less than 99% pure ethyl alcohol by weight

absolute altimeter radio or similar apparatus designed to indicate the true vertical height of an aircraft above the terrain

absolute code (*computer*) code for an absolute address

absolute dud (*mil.*) a nuclear weapon that fails to explode when launched at, or emplaced on, a target

absolute expansion the true expansion of a liquid irrespective of the expansion of the containing vessel

absolute film +ABSTRACT FILM

absolute humidity the humidity of the air measured by the number of grams of water vapor present in one cubic meter of the air

absolute music music which does not illustrate or depict (in contrast to program music)

absolute pitch the pitch of a note as determined by a simple frequency, not a combination

of frequencies ‖ the ability to identify a note

absolute scale the Kelvin scale

absolute temperature temperature measured on the Kelvin scale

absolute zero the lowest temperature theoretically attainable on the Kelvin scale: approximately -273.16° on the Centigrade scale (*LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS)

ab·so·lu·tion (æbsəlu:ʃən) *n.* the forgiveness of sin, setting free from guilt ‖ the act of a Christian priest in pronouncing the forgiveness of a penitent sinner [F.]

ab·so·lut·ism (æbsəlu:tizəm) *n.* autocratic government unrestrained by law ‖ (*theol.*) the doctrine of the absolute sovereignty of God, esp. as manifest in predestination **ab·so·lut·ist 1.** *adj.* of or relating to absolutism **2.** *n.* a believer in absolutism

ab·solve (æbzɔlv, æbsɔlv) *pres. part.* **ab·solv·ing** *past* and *past part* **ab·solved** *v.t.* to set free from obligation, guilt or sin ‖ to remit (a sin) by absolution ‖ to acquit [fr. L. *absolvere*, to loosen]

ab·sorb (æbsɔrb, æbzɔrb) *v.t.* to take up (a substance) into or throughout a system by physical or chemical means (cf. ADSORB) ‖ to take in as if by swallowing or sucking, *to absorb water like a sponge* ‖ to assimilate, receive without adverse effects, *to absorb refugees into the local population* ‖ to interest profoundly, occupy completely, *absorbed in politics, running the workshop absorbs all his energies* ‖ (*phys.*) to take up (energy) in a particular form in a system and transform it into a different type [F. *absorber*]

absorbed dose the amount of energy (in rads) imparted by nuclear (or ionizing) radiation to unit mass of absorbing material

[ənt) **1.** *adj* causing absorption **2.** *n* an agent for this [fr. L. *absorbere*, to absorb + *faciens* (*faciens*), causing]

ab·sorb·en·cy (æbsɔrbənsi:, æbzɔrbənsi:) *n.* the

ab·sorb·ent (æbsɔrbənt, æbzɔrbənt) **1.** *adj* having the ability, capacity or tendency to absorb **2.** *n.* a substance having this ability, capacity or

absorbent cotton (*Am.*) = (*Br.*) cotton wool) raw cotton, esp. as prepared for surgical dressings,

ab·sorp·tion (æbsɔrpʃən, æbzɔrpʃən) *n.* an ab- (SORPTION) [fr. L. *absorptio* (*absorptionis*)]

absorption spectrum an electromagnetic spec- modified by its passage through a selectively absorbing substance (*EMISSION SPECTRUM, *SPECTROSCOPY)

ab·sorp·tive (æbsɔrptiv, æbzɔrptiv) *adj.* having the relative ability of the surface of a substance to absorb energy, that for radiant energy is usually compared with that of a blackbody [fr. L. *absorbere* (*absorptus*), to absorb]

to participate, *to abstain from voting* (with from) ‖ to curb oneself, *to abstain from comment* (with 'from') to choose not to indulge oneself, *to* regard to food, drink or pleasure [fr. L. *abste*

abs·ti·nence (æbstinəns) *n.* refraining from, or

abs·ti·nent (æbstinənt) *adj.* practicing abstinence

sensations (e.g. cubism, surrealism, futurism)

ab·stract·ed (æbstræktid) *adj.* absentminded, lost in thought

abstract expressionism a movement in American painting (since 1940), with parallels in Europe, based on the theory that color, line, form and texture, used freely in informal combination, have greater power of expression and of visual excitement than when they are used in accordance with prescribed formal concepts or to represent objects. It has evolved from ideas inherent in surrealism and expressionism, Kandinsky being a direct precursor. It seeks expression of the artist's whole being: the artist paints spontaneously, and the method is often called 'action painting'. The originators of the movement are Pollock, de Kooning, Tobey, Kline, Gorky, Rothko and Gottlieb. European 'tachisme' or 'art autre', represented by Wols, Fautrier and Hartung, is commensurate with abstract expressionism

abstract film a nonrepresentational film made showing shapes, lines, and color. *Syn* **absolute film**

ab·strac·tion (æbstrækʃən) *n.* the act of taking away, abstracting ‖ formation of an idea apart from concrete things, situations etc. ‖ the idea so formulated, e.g. goodness, anger, whiteness ‖ absentmindedness [F.]

abstract noun a noun denoting something intangible, the name of a quality, e.g. 'wickedness' wi

ab·struse (æbstrú:s) *adj.* not easy to understand [fr. L. *abstrudere* (*abstrusus*), to push away]

ab·surd (æbsɔ́:rd, æbzɔ́:rd) *adj.* foolishly contrary to reason, *an absurd statement* ‖ ridiculous, *absurd antics* [F. *absurde*]

ab·surd·ism (æbsɔ́rdizəm) *n.* philosophy that the world is irrational and meaningless and humanity is in conflict with it in searching for order; associated with Albert Camus, Jean-Paul Sartre, Eugène Ionesco, Samuel Beckett —**absurd** *n.* —**absurdist** *n.* *adj.* *Cf* THEATER OF THE ABSURD

ab·surd·i·ty (æbsɔ́:rditi:, æbzɔ́:rditi:) *pl.* **ab·surd·i·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being absurd ‖ something absurd [F. *absurdité*]

A·bu Bekr (ábu:békər) (573–634), father-in-law of Mohammed, on whose death he became the first Arab caliph (632)

A·bu Dha·bi (ábu:dábi:) an Arabian town and Gulf state (*TRUCIAL STATES) Oil production has replaced fishing as its primary source of income

A·bu·l'A·la al Ma'ar·ri (ábu:lalaːlmaːaːri:) (973–1057), blind Syrian poet whose works include the 'Epistle of Forgiveness', in which the old poets explain their presence in paradise

a·bun·dance (əbʌ́ndəns) *n.* richness, plenty [O F.]

a·bun·dant (əbʌ́ndənt) *adj.* plentiful, copious [O F.]

a·buse (əbju:z) *pres. part* **a·bus·ing** *past* and *past part* **a·bused** *v.t.* to use badly or wrongly, *to abuse a privilege* ‖ to ill-treat, injure ‖ to call (somebody) foul names [F. *abuser*]

a·buse (əbju:s) *n.* misuse ‖ ill-treatment ‖ an instance of injustice or corruption ‖ vituperation [F.]

A·bu Simbel the Nile valley of a temple (c. 1250 B.C.) the entrance of which is flanked by colossal statues of Ramses II. The flooding of the site as a result of the building of Aswan High Dam led to the lifting of the temple to a higher place of safety. UN- finance for this lifting operation

a·bu·sive (əbjú:siv) *adj.* characterized by abuse (of language) vituperative [F. *abusif*]

a·but (əbʌ́t) *pres. part.* **a·but·ting** *past* and *past part* **a·but·ted** *v.t.* (with 'on' or 'against') to border, to have a common boundary or frontier, *his land abuts on mine* ‖ to end or lean for support, -abutment ‖

the place where one thing abuts on another (*arch.*) the lateral support at the end of an arch or bridge [O F. *abouter*, to join two things end to end, and O F. *abuter*, to touch with an

ab·volt (æbvoult, æbvɔlt) *n.* the cgs electromagnetic unit of electrical potential equal to

in the Nile valley about 200 miles south of Cairo. Temple of Seti I (14th c. B.C.)

a·bysm (əbízəm) *n.* (*rhet.*) an abyss **a·bys·mal** (əbízməl) *adj.* (*fig.*) bottomless, unfathomable, *abysmal ignorance* [O.F. *abisme*]

a·byss (əbís) *n.* a chasm, deep gorge **a·byss·al** (əbísəl) *adj.* of the lower depths of the sea [fr. L. *abyssus* fr. Gk]

abyssal zone water below 300 fathoms

Ab·yssin·i·a (æbsinì:ə) *ETHIOPIA

AC (*elec.*) alternating current

Ac (*chem.*) actinium

a·ca·cia (əkéiʃə) *n.* a member of *Acacia*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a genus of woody plants. There are 500 species, mostly trees. They show typically bipinnate leaves, with stipules, often thornlike. Some yield gum arabic, also tanbark, and some are good timber trees [L.]

a·cad·e·mese (əkædəmí:z) *n.* overly scholarly style of writing

ac·a·dem·ic (ækədémik) **1.** *adj.* scholarly ‖ related to a school, college or university, *the academic year* ‖ of theoretical interest rather than practical value **2.** *n.* a member of a university [fr. M.L. *academicus*, of the school of Plato]

ac·a·dem·i·cal (ækədémik'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to a college or university **ac·a·dém·i·cals** *pl. n.* academic costume (cap and gown, hood)

academic art art that is formally in some accepted tradition, without originality or passion

academic freedom intellectual freedom in teaching and learning within the academic community, without fear of unwarranted dismissal or other sanction. In the U.S.A., the American Association of University Professors set forth (1915) principles of freedom and tenure, thereafter incorporated into many university bylaws. Under these principles a scholar enjoys freedom to participate in public affairs and is protected outside his institution, not only by his personal rights under the U.S. Constitution, but by his professional rights as well. Academic freedom is accompanied by the obligation to preserve scholarly objectivity, to refrain from using the classroom for extraneous purposes, and to distinguish the individual's personal role from his institutional capacity

a·cad·e·mi·cian (əkædəmíʃən əkədəmíʃən) *n.* member of an academy, esp. of certain learned or artistic societies [F. *académicien*]

ac·a·dem·i·cism (ækədémisizəm) *n.* (*fine arts*) uninspired working within some traditional mode

A·ca·dé·mie Fran·çaise (ækædeimi:frɔsez) *FRENCH ACADEMY

a·cad·e·my (əkædəmi:) *pl.* **a·cad·e·mies** *n.* a school devoted to specialized training, *a military academy, an academy of art* ‖ a society of scholars or artists ‖ (in Scotland) a grammar school **Academy** the place near Athens where Plato taught [F. *académie* fr. L. fr. Gk]

A·ca·di·a (əkéidi:ə) (*hist.*) the name given by the French to the country comprising Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island

A·ca·di·an (əkéidi:ən) *adj.* (*geol.*) of a North American mountain-making episode in or about the Devonian period [fr. *Acadia*]

ac·a·leph (ækəlef) *n.* a member of *Acalepha*, a class of marine radiate animals including jellyfish, capable of stinging [fr. Mod. L. *acalepha* fr. Gk *acalephē*, nettle]

A·ca·ma·pich·tli (ɑkamupi:ftli) the first king (1350–1403) of the Aztecs

a·can·thus (əkænθəs) *pl.* **a·can·thus·es, a·can·thi** (əkænθai) *n.* a member of *Acanthus*, a genus of prickly plants of fam. *Acanthaceae*. There are about 25 species, mostly xerophytes, with thorny leaves ‖ a leaf design, perhaps inspired by *A. spinosus*, used by Callimachus (5th c. B.C.) for the sculptured decoration of Corinthian capitals. Its history may be even older [L. fr. Gk *akanthos*, thorny]

a cap·pel·la (ɑkəpelə) (of choral music) unaccompanied instrumentally [Ital.=in chapel style]

A·ca·pul·co (ækəpulkou) Mexico's chief Pacific port (pop. 462,144), in Guerrero state, with a fine harbor and famous as a resort and for fish-

Acarahy *SERRA ACARAHY

Ac·ar·na·ni·a (ækərneini:ə) an ancient region of west central Greece

a·cau·les·cent (əkɔlesənt) *adj.* (*bot.*) without a stem [fr. L. *acaulis* fr. *a-*, without + *caulis*,

Accad *AKKAD

Accadian

ac·cede (ăksēd' *pres. part.* **ac·ced·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ac·ced·ed** *v.i.* to agree, *to accede to a request* ‖ (with "to") to come to (the throne), become invested with (an office) ‖ to come to (the throne) ‖ to become a member of (an organization) [fr. L. *accedere*, to come]

ac·cel·er·an·do (ăksĕlərăndō) (*mus.*) gradually speeding up [Ital.]

ac·cel·er·ant (ăksĕlərənt) *n.* (*chem.*) a catalyst [fr. L. *accelerans* (*acceleratis*) fr. *accelerare*, to quicken]

ac·cel·er·ate (ăksĕlərēt') *pres. part.* **ac·cel·er·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ac·cel·er·at·ed** *v.t.* to go faster ‖ *v.t.* to make (something) go faster [fr. L. *accelerare* (*acceleratus*)]

ac·cel·er·a·tion (ăksĕlərēʃən) *n.* an increase of speed or velocity ‖ (*phys.*) the vector representing the time rate of change of a velocity vector [fr. L. *acceleratio* (*accelerationis*)]

acceleration due to (or of) gravity symbol *g* the acceleration imparted to a body of any mass falling through the gravitational field that exists between the body and the earth. It is equal to the product of the mass of the earth × the gravitational constant divided by the square of the radius of the earth

$$\frac{GM\ (\text{earth})}{R^2\ (\text{earth})} \qquad g = 9.806\ \text{m/s}^2$$

in latitude 45° at sea level

ac·cel·er·a·tive (ăksĕlərətiv, ăksĕlərātiv) *adj.* of or causing acceleration

ac·cel·er·a·tor (ăksĕlərātər) *n.* a device for increasing speed, e.g. in a car ‖ (*anat., zool.*) a muscle or nerve used to increase motion ‖ (*chem.*) a substance which increases the speed of a reaction ‖ (*phys.*) a device for imparting a high velocity to charged atomic particles

ac·cent (ăksent) *n.* the emphasis by stress or pitch on a word or syllable, specifically in poetic rhythms ‖ the mark used to indicate such a stress ‖ a mark used esp. to distinguish different sounds of the same letter, e.g. French acute ´, grave `, circumflex ˆ ‖ (*printing*) a mark used with a number or letter to indicate measures of length (2′5″ = 2 ft 5 ins) or time (2′ 5″ = 2 mins 5 secs) or a mathematical variable (á) ‖ tone of the voice ‖ a local or national quality in pronunciation, *a Scottish accent* ‖ (*mus.*) rhythmical stress ‖ (*loosely*) emphasis of any kind, *the accent is on youth* [F.]

ac·cent (ăksent, ăksént) *v.t.* to pronounce with emphasis ‖ to write the accents on (words etc.) ‖ to emphasize [F. *accenter*]

ac·cen·tu·al (ăksĕntʃuəl) *adj.* characterized by accent, having rhythm based on stress [fr. L. *accentus*, accent]

ac·cen·tu·ate (ăksĕntʃuēt) *pres. part.* **ac·cen·tu·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ac·cen·tu·at·ed** *v.t.* to emphasize, attribute special importance to [fr. M.L. *accentuare* (*accentuatus*)]

ac·cen·tu·a·tion (ăksentʃuēiʃən) *n.* an accentuating or accenting [fr. M.L. *accentuatio* (*accentuationis*)]

ac·cept (ăksĕpt) *v.t.* to take (something offered), *to accept a gift, accept an apology* ‖ to admit the truth or correctness of ‖ to agree to meet (an obligation) ‖ to take on the responsibility of (an office) ‖ to receive into e.g. a community ‖ to allow as being right or proper ‖ to give an affirmative answer to (an invitation) ‖ (of a committee) to receive (a report) [F. *accepter*]

ac·cept·a·bil·i·ty (ăksĕptəbĭlĭtē) *n.* the state or quality of being acceptable

ac·cept·a·ble (ăksĕptəbəl) *adj.* agreeable ‖ satisfactory ‖ worth accepting ‖ welcome ‖ barely satisfactory **ac·cépt·a·bly** *adv.* [F.]

ac·cept·ance (ăksĕptəns) *n.* a taking or consenting to take something offered ‖ approval, *your acceptance of the conditions is needed* ‖ agreement to meet an obligation ‖ (*commerce*) a signed agreement to pay a draft or bill of exchange when it is due, or the draft or bill itself [O.F.]

acceptance house (*Br.*) a bank specializing in the handling of bills of exchange for foreign trade

acceptance trials *mil* trials carried out by nominated representatives of the eventual military users of a weapon or equipment to determine if the specified performance and characteristics have been met

ac·cep·ta·tion (ăksĕptēʃən) *n.* the accepted sense in which a word is used [F.]

ac·cept·ed (ăksĕptĭd) *adj.* generally agreed on or approved

ac·cess (ăksĕs) *n.* way of approach, *access from* ‖ right of approach, *access to the throne* ‖ sudden emotional outburst, *an access of fury* or sudden onset of illness ‖ (*broadcasting*) availability of material to the media, e.g., by news sources [fr. L. *accessus*, approach and F. *acces*, fit]

ac·ces·si·bil·i·ty (ăksĕsəbĭlĭtē) *n.* the state or quality of being accessible

ac·ces·si·ble (ăksĕsəb'l) *adj.* easy to approach ‖ able to be reached ‖ able to be influenced, open, *accessible to reason* **ac·cés·si·bly** *adv.* [F.]

ac·ces·sion (ăksĕshən) *n.* something added, an addition, e.g. to a collection ‖ a coming to an office, or to a special status, e.g. full membership ‖ a coming to the throne ‖ an acquisition, esp. by a non-profit institution [F.]

ac·ces·so·ry, ac·ces·sa·ry (ăksĕsəri:) **1.** *n. pl.* **ac·ces·so·ries, ac·ces·sa·ries** (usually *pl.*) something added for more convenience or usefulness ‖ (*pl.*) accompanying items for a woman's dress, such as handbag, shoes, gloves etc. **2.** *adj.* additional ‖ (*law*) concerned in a crime without being the chief protagonist [fr. L.L. *accessorius*, additional]

accessory after the fact (*law*) someone who knows that a crime has been committed and who tries to impede justice by sheltering or aiding the criminal

accessory before the fact (*law*) someone who instigates or forwards a criminal act but is not present when the crime is committed

accessory bud (*bot.*) a bud growing near an axillary bud and in addition to it

accessory fruit (*bot.*) a pseudocarp

access time the time it takes a computer storage unit to provide information, reckoned from the moment of calling for the information ‖ television time provided, e.g., by cable television to members of the public

ac·ci·dence (ăksĭdəns) *n.* the part of grammar which deals with changes in the forms of words, e.g. inflections for gender, number, case etc. [fr. L. *accidentia*, accidentals, nonessentials]

ac·ci·dent (ăksĭdənt) *n.* a mishap ‖ a chance event commonly involving catastrophe, suffering or damage, *railroad accidents* ‖ chance, *we met by accident* ‖ (*geog.*) an irregularity in surface structure ‖ (*philos.*) an attribute, property or quality not belonging to the essence or specific character of a thing ‖ the material qualities remaining in the sacramental bread and wine after transubstantiation [F.]

ac·ci·den·tal (ăksĭdĕnt'l) **1.** *adj.* happening by chance, fortuitous ‖ (*mus.*) relating to an accidental **2.** *n.* a nonessential ‖ (*mus.*) a sign such as sharp, flat etc. attached to single notes and not in the key signature [F.]

Ac·ción De·mo·crá·ti·ca (ăksjɔndeməkrătĭkə) a Venezuelan political party, founded (1945) by Rómulo Betancourt. It advocates agrarian reform and industrial development

ac·cip·i·ter (ăksĭpĭtər) *n.* a member of *Accipiter*, a genus of hawks with a small compact body, short wings and narrow tail. They hunt below the level of the treetops and subsist chiefly on birds. They are widely distributed [Mod. L.]

ac·claim (əklēim) **1.** *v.t.* to applaud by shouting, hail enthusiastically **2.** *n.* loud applause, vociferous welcome ‖ enthusiastic praise [fr. L. *acclamare*, to shout]

ac·cla·ma·tion (ăkləmēʃən) *n.* a shouting of assent [fr. L. *acclamatio* (*acclamationis*)]

ac·cli·mate (əklāimət, ăkləmeĭt) *pres. part.* **ac·cli·mat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ac·cli·mat·ed** *v.t.* to acclimatize **ac·cli·ma·tion** (ăkləmeĭʃən) *n.* [F. *acclimater*]

ac·cli·ma·tize (əklāimətaiz) *pres. part.* **ac·cli·ma·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ac·cli·ma·tized** *v.t.* to accustom to a new climate or to new conditions ‖ *v.i.* to become accustomed to a new climate or to new conditions [fr. F. *acclimater*]

ac·cliv·i·ty (əklĭvĭtē) *pl.* **ac·cliv·i·ties** *n.* an upward slope [opp. DECLIVITY]

ac·co·lade (ăkəleĭd) *n.* a ceremonial touch of the shoulder with a sword in the conferment of knighthood ‖ any solemn recognition of merit ‖ (*mus.*) a vertical line or brace connecting two or more staves [F. fr. Ital. *accollare*, to embrace about the neck]

ac·com·mo·date (əkɒmədeĭt) *pres. part.* **ac·com·mo·dat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ac·com·mo·dat·ed** *v.t.* to provide lodging for ‖ to hold, have space enough for ‖ to oblige, esp. with a loan of money ‖ to adapt, adjust, *to accommodate oneself to circumstances* ‖ to settle (a difference) **ac·com·mo·dat·ing** *adj.* obliging, willing to adapt oneself to other people's convenience [fr. L. *accommodare* (*accommodatus*), to fit]

ac·com·mo·da·tion (əkɒmədeĭʃən) *n.* (*Am. pl., Br. sing.*) lodgings ‖ space, capacity to receive people, *accommodation for 600* ‖ a loan of money ‖ a settlement or agreement ‖ (*optics*) alteration of the focal length of the crystalline lens of the eye by muscles which attach it to the choroid, in order to bring light from near or distant objects into focus on the retina ‖ something designed for convenience, *sanitary accommodation* [F.]

accommodation ladder a ladder hung from the side of a ship

ac·com·pa·ni·ment (əkʌmpənɪ:mənt) *n.* a thing which goes naturally or inevitably with something ‖ (*mus.*) an instrumental part which supports a solo instrument or singer [F. *accompagnement*]

ac·com·pa·nist (əkʌmpənist) *n.* (*mus.*) someone who plays an accompaniment for a performer

ac·com·pa·ny (əkʌmpənɪ:) *pres. part.* **ac·com·pa·ny·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ac·com·pa·nied** *v.t.* to go with (someone), to escort ‖ to cause something specified to be done, uttered etc. conjointly with (something), *to accompany words with actions* ‖ to occur in association with, *lightning accompanied the storm* ‖ (*mus.*) to play an accompaniment for or to ‖ *v.i.* (*mus.*) to play in accompaniment [F. *accompagner*]

ac·com·plice (əkɒmplis) *n.* an active partner in a misdemeanor or crime [fr. F. *complice*]

ac·com·plish (əkɒmplĭʃ) *v.t.* to bring to a successful conclusion, fulfil **ac·cóm·plished** *adj.* proficient ‖ competent in the social graces [O.F. *acomplir* (*acompliss-*)]

ac·com·plish·ment (əkɒmplĭʃmənt) *n.* a superficial rather than a thorough skill ‖ a feat ‖ a bringing to completion ‖ a social grace [F. *accomplissement*]

ac·cord (əkɔ́rd) *n.* an agreement ‖ harmony, esp. of tone, color, sounds etc. **of one's own accord** willingly, without constraint [O. F. *acord*, *acorde*, agreement]

accord *v.t.* to grant (a favor or mark of esteem), *they accorded him a hero's welcome* ‖ *v.i.* to agree, tally, be consistent, *his evidence does not accord with the policeman's* [O.F. *acorder*]

ac·cor·dance (əkɔ́rd'ns) *n.* agreement, conformity [O.F. *acordance*]

ac·cor·dant (əkɔ́rd'nt) *adj.* in harmony, in agreement [O.F. *acordant*]

ac·cord·ing·ly (əkɔ́rdĭŋli:) *adv.* therefore, in consequence ‖ in accordance with the circumstances

ac·cord·ing to (əkɔ́rdĭŋ) *prep.* in a manner consistent with or depending on, *promotion according to seniority, we will swim or play bridge according to the weather* ‖ on the authority or declaration of, *according to the police he was drunk*

ac·cor·di·on (əkɔ́rdi:ən) *n.* a small wind instrument, with bellows and studs, or more usually both studs and a keyboard, used in popular music **ac·cór·di·on·ist** *n.* [fr. Ital. *accordare*, to attune]

accordion pleats narrow pleats used in dressmaking, lampshade making etc

ac·cost (əkɔst, əkɒst) *v.t.* to approach and start a conversation with ‖ (of a prostitute) to solicit [F. *accoster*]

ac·count (əkaunt) *v.t.* to consider, believe to be **to account for** to explain, answer for to render an explanatory statement for (expenses etc.) ‖ to capture or kill, *they accounted for 20 of the enemy* [O.F. *aconter*, to count]

account *n.* a statement of income and expenditure ‖ a bill for work done or services rendered ‖ a statement, description, explanation, *to give an account of the behavior* **of no (some, any, little) account** of no (some etc.) value, importance **on account** in part payment of a sum owed or as an advance payment of earnings **on account of** because of **on any account** for any reason **on one's own account** in one's own interest **to give a good account of oneself** to perform well **to square accounts** to settle what is owing ‖ to redress a grievance **to take into account, to take account of** to take into consideration (when coming to a decision) **to**

turn to account to put to advantageous use [O.F. *acont*]

ac·count·a·bil·i·ty (əkauntəbiliti:) *n.* the quality or state of being accountable

ac·count·a·ble (əkauntəb'l) *adj.* answerable, bound to give an explanation ‖ able to be explained, explicable **ac·count·a·bly** *adv.*

ac·count·an·cy (əkauntənsi:) *n.* the profession of an accountant, the recording and interpreting of e.g. a company's finances to allow it to determine its profit or loss, to check and guide policy and to facilitate tax assessment

ac·count·ant (əkáuntənt) *n.* a person skilled in keeping accounts, or someone who examines or inspects the accounts of a business or company [CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT F. *conteant*]

account sale (*finance*) purchase and sale (P&S) statement, i.e., statement made by a broker to a commodity customer when futures transaction is closed out, showing net profit or loss on the transaction, commission, and other proper charges

ac·cou·ter, ac·cou·tre (əku:tər) *v.t.* to equip [F. *accoutrer*]

ac·cou·ter·ment, ac·cou·tre·ment (əku:tərmənt) *n.* equipment [F.]

Ac·cra (əkrú) the capital (pop. 700,000) of Ghana, a seaport and fishing port on the Gulf of Guinea, and a fast-growing administrative and trading center. International airport. The University of Ghana (1961) lies 5 miles north, at Achimota

ac·cred·it (əkredit) *v.t.* to cause (an ambassador, envoy etc.) to be officially recognized ‖ to recognize (an educational institution) as meeting defined standards **ac·cred·i·ta·tion** *n.* **ac·cred·it·ed** *adj.* officially recognized [F. *accrediter*]

ac·cre·te *past* and *past part.* **ac·cre·ted** *v.t.* to become joined together [fr. L. *accretus* (*accretus*), to grow, increase]

ac·cre·tion (əkri:ʃən) *n.* growth, esp. organic growth ‖ an adhesion of things usually separate ‖ the act of accreting ‖ the result of this act, e.g. (*geol.*) limestone deposited on some other rock [fr. L. *accretio* (*accretionis*), increase]

ac·cru·al (əkru:əl) *n.* something which has accrued ‖ the process of accruing

ac·crue (əkru:) *pres. part.* **ac·cru·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ac·crued** *v.i.* to come about as a natural consequence, *certain advantages accrue from building cities high* ‖ (of interest on investments) to accumulate [fr. older *accrue n.* fr. F.]

accrued dividend presumed earnings of stocks since the last declaration of dividend (cf. CUMULATED DIVIDEND)

accrued interest interest earned on a bond since the last interest payment but not yet due for payment

ac·cul·tur·ate *past* and *past part.* **ac·cul·tur·at·ed** *v.t.* to cause to undergo acculturation ‖ *v.i.* to undergo acculturation [fr. L. *ad-* + *cultura*, cultivation]

ac·cul·tur·a·tion (əkʌltʃəréitʃən) *n.* the process of cultural borrowing between two societies in contact, esp. when one is more powerful than the other [fr. L. *ad-* + *cultura*, cultivation]

ac·cul·tur·a·tive (əkʌltʃəreitiv) *adj.* of or relating to acculturation

ac·cu·mu·late *pres. part.* **ac·cu·mu·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ac·cu·mu·lat·ed** *v.t.* to collect, amass ‖ *v.i.* to grow in number, amount etc. [fr. L. *accumulatus*, heaped up]

ac·cu·mu·la·tion (əkju:mju:léiʃən) *n.* an accumulated mass, increase of money by the addition of interest [fr. L. *accumulatio*]

ac·cu·mu·la·tor (əkju:mju:leitər) *n.* (*elec.*) a device which accumulates electrical energy and releases it when required ‖ (*Br.*) a storage battery ‖ (*Br.*) a machine which accumulates objects ‖ an apparatus which accumulates data [fr. L. *accumulator*]

ac·cu·ra·cy (ækjurəsi) *n.* the state or quality of being accurate ‖ (*mech.*) the degree of correctness with which a measuring instrument indicates the quantity to be measured [fr. L. *accuratus*, careful]

ac·cu·rate (ækjurit) *adj.* careful, exact, free from error [fr. L. *accuratus*, careful]

accurate number (*math.*) a number which is exact, as opposed to an approximate number

ac·curs·ed, ac·curst (əkə:rsid, əkə:rst) *adj.* under a curse ‖ (*coll.*) detestable, annoying [fr. *accurse* fr. O.E. *ācursian*]

ac·cus·al (əkju:zəl) *n.* accusation

ac·cu·sa·ti·val (əkju:zətáivəl) *adj.* pertaining to the accusative case

ac·cu·sa·tive (əkju:zətiv) **1.** *adj.* referring to the case in grammar which indicates the object of an action, e.g. (in Latin grammar) the case occurring in the direct object of a verb or after some prepositions, or (in English grammar) the objective case shown in the forms of pronouns, 'him', 'her', 'me', 'us','them', 'whom' **2.** *n.* the accusative case [F.]

ac·cu·sa·to·ri·al (əkju:zətɔ:ri:əl, əkju:zətóuri:əl) *adj.* (*law*) of a prosecution made in public before a judge who is not himself the prosecutor (cf. INQUISITORIAL)

ac·cu·sa·to·ry (əkjú:zətɔri:, əkjú:zətouri:) *adj.* implying an accusation, *an accusatory tone of voice* [fr. L. *accusatorius*]

ac·cuse (əkju:z) *pres. part.* **ac·cus·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ac·cused** *v.t.* to charge with doing wrong ‖ to blame **the accused** the person or persons charged in a court of law [O.F. *acuser*]

ac·cus·tom (əkʌstəm) *v.t.* (esp. *refl.* and *pass.*) to get used, *he cannot accustom himself to their diet* ‖ to habituate, *she accustomed the child to sleeping alone* **ac·cus·tomed** *adj.* usual, habitual [O.F. acostumer]

AC/DC *adj.* (*slang*) both heterosexual and homosexual

ace (eis) *n.* a playing card bearing a single pip ‖ the single spot on dice, dominoes ‖ a person who excels at anything ‖ a fighter pilot who has shot down a large number of enemy aircraft ‖ (*tennis*) an unreturnable service **within an ace of** very close to, *within an ace of being captured* [O.F. *as*]

a·ce·di·a (əsi:di:ə) *n.* spiritual apathy, sloth (one of the seven deadly sins) [L.L. fr. Gk *akēdia*]

a·cel·lu·lar (eiséljələr) *adj.* not made up of cells

a·ceph·a·lan (eiséfələn) *n.* a lamellibranch [fr. Gk *akephala*, headless]

a·ceph·a·lous (eiséfələs) *adj.* having no head [fr. L.L. *acephalus* fr. Gk]

a·cer·bic (əsə:rbik) *adj.* bitter, sour ‖ (of wit etc.) edged with harshness [L. *acerbus*, bitter]

a·cer·bi·ty (əsə:rbiti:) *pl.* **a·cer·bi·ties** *n.* sourness, harshness, esp. of manner or language ‖ an instance of this [F. *acerbité*]

ac·et·al·de·hyde (æsitældəhaid) *n.* a colorless volatile liquid, CH_3CHO. It can be made by oxidizing ethyl alcohol. It boils at 21° C. It has a pungent, fruity smell. Many organic compounds are prepared from it [ACETYL+ALDEHYDE]

a·cet·am·in·o·phen $CH_3CONHC_6H_4OH$ (əsi:təminəfən) *n.* (*pharm.*) a pain- and fever-relieving drug

a·cet·an·i·lide $C_6H_5NHCOCH_3$ (əsitænəlaid) *n.* (*pharm.*) an analgesic and mild antiseptic that causes toxic symptoms with prolonged use

ac·e·tate (æsiteit) *n.* a salt or ester of acetic acid ‖ a synthetic fabric or yarn derived from the acetic ester of cellulose [fr. L. *acetum*, vinegar + -ATE]

a·ce·tic (əsi:tik) *adj.* relating to vinegar [fr. L. *acetum*, vinegar]

acetic acid a colorless, pungent, liquid acid, CH_3COOH, that is the chief acid of vinegar. Its salts and esters (acetates) are used in textile, pigment and paint manufacture. Its derivative cellulose acetate is important in the plastics industry

a·ce·to·hex·a·mide $C_8H_{14}N_2O_4S$ (æsitouheksəmaid) *n.* (*pharm.*) drug for oral treatment of mild diabetes

ac·e·tone (æsitoun) *n.* a colorless volatile inflammable liquid (CH_3COCH_3) commonly used as a solvent for organic compounds, esp. in the production of rayon (cellulose acetate), and in [illegible] acetonic [illegible] *acetum* ult. fr. L. *acetum*, vinegar]

a·ce·tyl·cho·line (əsitilkoulì:n) *n.* a compound, $(CH_3)_3N(CH_2)_2OOCCH_3)OH$, (*CHOLINE) formed at the synapses of the autonomic nervous system and thought to play a role in the transmission of impulses across them as well as in the neuron itself. It is formed and destroyed enzymatically

a·cet·y·lene (əsetili:n) *n.* a colorless inflammable gas. It is a highly unsaturated compound of carbon and hydrogen, C_2H_2. It is industrially important as a starting point in organic syn-

acetylene torch an industrial tool using a mixture of acetylene and oxygen to produce a flame of very high temperature (3,300° C). It is used for cutting and welding metal

A·chae·a (əki:ə) the northernmost region of the Peloponnese, Greece. It was settled by Indo-European tribes who invaded (early 2nd millennium B.C.) and conquered most of Greece. The Achaeans helped to colonize S. Italy (8th c. B.C.)

A·chae·an (əki:ən) **1.** *n.* a native of Achaea **2.** *adj.* relating to Achaea

Achaean League a confederacy of 10 cities formed (280 B.C.) against Macedon. It became the leading power in Peloponnesus and overcame Sparta (188 B.C.). It was defeated and dissolved by the Romans (146 B.C.)

A·chae·men·id (ækiménid) *n.* a member of a Persian dynasty (c. 550–331 B.C.) which, under Cyrus II, Cambyses II, Darius I, Xerxes I and Artaxerxes I, built up a vast empire, conquered Egypt and attacked Greece. It was overthrown by Alexander the Great at Arbela (331 B.C.)

A·chai·a (əkáiə) Achaea

A·cha·tes (əkéiti:z) companion of Aeneas in Virgil's 'Aeneid'

ache (eik) **1.** *n.* a continuous dull pain as opposed to a sharp, sudden pain **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **ach·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ached** to suffer continuous dull pain ‖ to have painful yearnings [O.E. *æce* n. fr. *acan* v.]

Achebe, Chinua (ətʃéibei, chin-wah) (1930–), Nigerian author of 'Things Fall Apart' (1958), 'Arrow of God' (1964), and 'A Man of the People' (1966). His novels are written in English and deal with Ibo society

Acheh *ATJEH

a·chene (əki:n) *n.* a dry, one-seeded fruit which ripens without bursting [fr. Mod. L. *achænium* fr. Gk]

Ach·er·on (ækərɔn) *n.* (*Gk mythol.*) one of the rivers of Hades, over which Charon ferried the dead [Gk]

Ach·e·son (ætʃis'n), Dean Gooderham (1893–1971), U.S. lawyer, diplomat and secretary of state (1949–53) under Pres. Harry Truman. He was largely responsible for the Bretton Woods Agreement, the groundwork for the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreement, the Japanese peace treaty, the diplomacy on the Korean conflict, the non-recognition of Communist China and the aiding of Chiang Kai-shek, and the rearming of West Germany

Acheson, Edward Goodrich (1856–1931), U.S. inventor. He discovered silicon carbide and perfected a method for making graphite

A·cheu·li·an (əʃú:li:ən) *adj.* of the Paleolithic epoch following the Abbevillian, characterized by the use of bifacial and flake tools [after *St Acheul*, N. France]

a·chiev·a·ble (ətʃí:vəb'l) *adj.* able to be achieved

a·chieve (ətʃí:v) *pres. part.* **a·chiev·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·chieved** *v.t.* to carry out successfully ‖ to attain ‖ *v.i.* (*Am.*) to reach a required standard of performance [O.F. *achever*, to finish]

a·chieve·ment (ətʃí:vment) *n.* something carried out successfully ‖ the act of achieving ‖ (*heraldry*) an escutcheon granted in memory of something achieved [F. *achèvement*]

A·chil·les (əkili:z) son of the Phthian king Peleus and the sea-goddess Thetis, who plunged him into the Styx so as to make him invulnerable (except for the heel by which she held him). He was the greatest of the Greek heroes in the 'Iliad'. He killed Hector during the siege of Troy but was himself mortally wounded in the heel by an arrow from Paris

Achilles and the Tortoise *ZENO OF ELEA

A·chil·les heel (əkili:z) a vulnerable spot

Achilles' tendon a tendon joining the calf muscles to the bone in the heel

ach·la·myd·e·ous (ækləmidi:əs) *adj.* (*bot.*) having neither calyx nor corolla [fr. Gk *a-*, without + *chlamus* (*chlamudos*), cloak]

A·cho·li (ətʃóuli:) *n.* a Nilotic-speaking Negro people of N. Uganda ‖ a member of this people ‖ a Nilotic language of this people

ach·ro·mat·ic (ækrəmætik) *adj.* (*optics*) free from chromatic aberration ‖ colorless ‖ (*mus.*) free from accidentals or modulation ‖ (*biol.*) not readily stained **ach·ro·mat·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *achromatos* fr. *a-*, without + *chróma*, color]

a·chro·ma·tin (eikróumətin, əkróumətin) *n.* (*biol.*) that part of the cell nucleus which is not easily colored by basic stains **a·chro·ma·tin·ic** *adj.* [fr. Gk *achromatos*, colorless]

a·chro·ma·tism (əkrōmə'tizəm ... ōm) *n.* the quality or state of being achromatic

ac·id (æsid) **I.** *adj.* having a sour, sharp taste, like a lemon ‖ relating to or having the characteristics of an acid ‖ acidproducing ‖ looking or sounding bitter or sour, *an acid remark* 2. n. a compound containing hydrogen which dissolved in water, provides hydrogen ions (protons) ‖ a molecule or ion which can give up protons to a base (*slang*) LSD or d-lysergic acid diethylamide, an hallucinogenic drug (F. *acide*)

acid casein casein (insoluble protein used in coating etc.)

acid fallout natural precipitation falling through atmosphere containing sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide pollutants, thus creating an acid bias in the atmosphere and soil *syn* **acid rain**

acid fascism eclectic violence resulting from brainwashing under the influence of psychedelic drugs

acid head *n.* a user of LSD

a·cid·ic (əsídik) *adj.* acid-forming ‖ acid

a·cid·i·fi·a·ble (əsidifaiəb'l) *adj.* capable of being acidified

a·cid·i·fi·ca·tion (əsidifikeiʃən) *n.* the act or process of acidifying

a·cid·i·fy (əsidifai) *pres. part.* **a·cid·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·cid·i·fied** *v.t.* to make sour ‖ (*chem.*) to make acid, i.e. to increase the concentration of hydrogen ions in a solution ‖ *v.i.* to become sour

ac·i·dim·e·ter (æsidimitə) *n.* an instrument for solution for determining the strength of acids

ac·i·di·met·ric (æsidiметrik) **ac·i·di·met·ri·cal** *adjs.* **ac·i·dim·e·try** (æsidimitri) *n.*

a·cid·i·ty (əsiditi:) *pl.* **a·cid·i·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being acid ‖ an acid remark [F. *acidité*]

a·cid·ly (æsidli:) *adv.* (of a manner of speaking) bitterly

ac·i·do·sis (æsidóusis) *n.* (*med.*) abnormally high acidity of the blood and body fluids (opp ALKALOSIS)

ac·i·dot·ic (æsidɔtik) *adj.* having or relating to acidosis

acid rain *ACID FALLOUT

acid rock rock music suggestive of a psychedelic experience

acid rocks (*geol.*) rocks containing over 65% silica, e.g. granite

acid salt (*chem.*) a salt formed by the replacement, usually by a metal, of part of the acidic or replaceable hydrogen of an acid

acid test the test that settles a matter [from testing a metal with an acid to prove its being gold or not]

acid test ratio (*finance*) the degree of liquidity of an organization, i.e., its ability to convert assets into cash

acid trip *n.* an hallucinatory experience resulting from the ingestion of LSD

a·cid·u·late (əsidjəleit, əsidʒəleit) *pres. part.* **a·cid·u·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·cid·u·lat·ed** *v.t.* to make slightly acid

a·cid·u·lous (əsidjələs, əsidʒələs) *adj.* slightly acid [fr. L. *acidulus*]

ac·i·nus (æsənəs) *pl.* **ac·i·ni** (æsənai) *n.* a drupe in a multiple fruit, e.g. the raspberry ‖ a grape seed ‖ (*anat.*) a small sac of a racemose gland [L.=a berry growing in a cluster]

ac·knowl·edge (æknɔlidʒ) *pres. part.* **ac·knowl·edg·ing** *past and past part.* **ac·knowledged** *v.t.* to recognize as a fact, admit the truth of, *to acknowledge an opponent's superiority* ‖ to recognize as an authority ‖ to report the receipt of, *to acknowledge a letter* ‖ to recognize in a legal form, *he wished to acknowledge the child as his* ‖ to recognize and answer (a greeting, nod etc.) **ac·knowl·edg·ment, ac·knowledge·ment** *n.* the act of acknowledging ‖ receipt for something given **in acknowledgment of** in gratitude for, in recognition of [fr obs. *acknow* fr. O.E. *on+cnawen*, to know]

a·clin·ic (eiklinik) *adj.* without dipping or inclination [fr. Gk *aklinés*, without inclination]

aclinic line an imaginary line near the equator where the compass needle has no dip

A.C.L.U. American Civil Liberties Union

ac·me (ækmi:) *n.* the highest point, peak of perfection [Gk *akmé*]

ac·ne (ækni:) *n.* a skin disease caused by chronic inflammation of the ... in adolescents. It consists of pimples and blackheads, esp. on the face and neck, which if not properly treated may leave scars [Mod. L., origin unknown]

ac·o·lyte (ækəlait) *n.* a person who assists a ... in the Roman Catholic Church he may be ordained to the highest of the four minor orders) ‖ an admiring follower [fr. M.L. *acolitus*, follower fr. Gk]

ACOM (*computer*) acronym for "automatic cod... used on IBM 701 and 705 by Computer Motor Corporation

A·con·ca·gua (ækɔŋkágwə) a mountain (23,081 ft) of Argentina, the highest in the Andes

ac·o·nite (ækənait) *n.* a member of *Aconitum*, a genus of poisonous plants, esp. *A. napellus* ... dried root of the ... (ækənitin) *n.* a very poisonous alkaloid obtained from the root and leaves of aconite [F *aconit* fr. L. fr. Skr.]

a·corn (eikɔrn) *n.* the nut or seed of the oak [O.E. *æcern*, fruit (of the field)] **acorn squash** a North American ... with sweet, tawny-colored flesh

A·cos·ta (ukɔ́stə), Joaquin (1800–52), Colombian scientist, historian and statesman. He served as an officer in the patriot army under ...

a·cot·y·le·don (eikɔt'li:d'n, eikɔt'li:d'n) *n.* a ... without cotyledons (term ...) [fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk *a-*, without + *kotulēdōn*, socket]

a·cous·tic (əku:stik) *adj.* pertaining to sound ‖ pertaining to acoustics ‖ designed to improve hearing **a·cous·ti·cal** *adj.* [F *acoustique* fr. Gk]

acoustical hologram (*electr.*) patterns formed by exposure to high-frequency sound waves that can form threedimensional pictures when viewed by laser light

acoustic burglar alarm a security device activated by the sounds made by an intruder *syn* **acoustic intrusion detector**

acoustic circuit (*mil.*) a mine circuit that responds to the acoustic field of a target

acoustic clarifier arrangement of cones attached to a loudspeaker baffle that absorb excess energy when sounds become suddenly too loud, suppressing the sounds

acoustic data coupler (*electr.*) device for telephone circuit transmission without electrical connection, used to send messages to a computer

acoustic intrusion detector *ACOUSTIC BURGLAR ALARM

acoustic jamming (*mil.*) the deliberate radiation or reradiation of mechanical or electroacoustic signals with the objectives of obliterating or obscuring signals that the enemy is attempting to receive, and of deterring enemy weapon systems

acoustic mine (*mil.*) a mine that can be exploded by the impact of sound waves **acoustic minehunting** *n.* (*mil.*) the use of a sonar to detect mines or minelike objects that may be on or protrude from the seabed or buried in it

acoustic perfume *WHITE NOISE

a·cous·tics (əku:stiks) *n.* the science of sound waves and their production, transmission, reception and control ‖ the study of hearing ‖ the acoustic properties, e.g. of an auditorium

acoustic warfare (*mil.*) action involving the use of underwater acoustic energy to determine, exploit, reduce, or prevent hostile use of the underwater acoustic spectrum, and actions that retain friendly use of the underwater acoustic spectrum

acoustic-wave filter (əku:stikweiv) (*electr.*) device for separating sound of different frequencies

acousto-electric (əku:stouilektrik *adj.* (*music*) of a sound created by an electronic musical instrument

a·cous·to-e·lec·tron·ics (əku:stouilektrɔniks) *n.* ... into acoustic waves that travel on a surface

a·cous·to-op·tic (əku:stouɔptik) *adj.* of optical devices involving sound

ac·quaint (əkwéint) *v.t.* to familiarize, inform **to be acquainted with** to know (a person or ... (O.E. *gecnawan*)

ac·quaint·ance ... whom one knows only slightly ‖ knowledge of something, *his acquaintance with the language will be useful to him* **ac·quaint·ance·ship** *n.* [O.F. *acointance*]

ac·qui·esce ... **ac·quiesced** ... acquiescing

ac·qui·es·cence (ækwiés'ns) *n.* the act of acquiescing [F.]

ac·qui·es·cent (ækwiés'nt) *adj.* acquiescing ‖ submissive, compliant by nature [fr. L. *acquiescens, acquiescentis*]

ac·quire (əkwáiər) *pres. part.* **ac·quir·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ac·quired** *v.t.* to gain for oneself ... to come to have [O.F. *aquerre*]

acquired characteristics somatic modifications in plants and animals effected by environment (*EVOLUTION)

acquired characters acquired characteristics

acquired taste a liking that is gained by degrees (as opposed to a natural liking) or the object of such liking

ac·quire·ment (əkwáiərmənt) *n.* the act of acquiring ‖ a skill acquired or mental attainment

ac·qui·si·tion (ækwizíʃən) *n.* the gaining of something for oneself, act of acquiring ‖ the thing gained or acquired [fr. L. *acquisitio* (*acquisitionis*)]

acquisition laser (*electr.*) wide-angle laser used in an optical guidance system to find and chase a target until a narrow-beam tracking laser can lock into it

acquisition radar (*electr.*) device to detect an approaching target and to convey data to a fire-control radar that can track the target

ac·quis·i·tive (əkwizitiv) *adj.* very anxious to acquire [fr. L. *acquirere* (*acquisitus*), to acquire]

ac·quit (əkwít) *pres. part.* **ac·quit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **ac·quit·ted** *v.t.* to declare (a person) not guilty of an offense ‖ to settle (a debt) ‖ to discharge from responsibility **to acquit oneself** to conduct oneself, esp. to show one's quality, *the boy acquitted himself well in his first flight* **ac·quit·tal** *n.* [O.F. *aquiter*]

ac·quit·tance (əkwit'ns) *n.* full payment of a debt [O.F. *aquitance*]

ac·quo·ren (əkwɔ́ren) *n.* (*biol.*) a protein secreted by the jellyfish *Acquorea aequorea*, which emits a blue light useful for optical examination of cells

A·cre (éikər) a port (pop. 38,700) of Israel, the scene of much fighting in the Crusades (notably between Saladin and Richard I). Held by the Knights of St John (as St Jean d'Acre) as part of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem (1191), it was reconquered by the Saracens (1291). Captured by the Turks (1517), it successfully resisted a two-month siege by Napoleon (1799). It became part of the British Mandate of Palestine (1918). In 1948 Israel took it from the Arabs

a·cre (éikər) *n.* a measure of land, 4,840 sq. yds or approx. 4,000 sq. meters [O.E. *æcer*, a field]

a·cre·age (éikəridʒ) *n.* the area of land in acres ‖ acres collectively

ac·rid (ækrid) *adj.* bitter to the smell or taste, like the smell of burning rubber or the taste of smoked fish ‖ of sour or sharp temper [fr. L. *acer* (*acris*), sharp]

Ac·rid (*mil.*) Soviet air-to-air missile (AA-6), radar-guided or with infrared homing, on MIG-25s since 1975

ac·ri·dine (ækridi:n) *n.* a colorless crystalline compound, $C_{13}H_9N$, occurring in coal tar, used esp. in dye compounds and pharmaceuticals

ac·ri·dine [$C_{13}H_9N$] (ækridi:n) *n.* (*pharm.*) a coal-tar derivative used in the process of making dyes and some antiseptics

a·crid·i·ty (əkridíti:) *n.* the state or quality of being acrid

Ac·ri·lan (ækrəlæn) *n.* an acrylic fiber used in textiles for its soft, wrinkleresisting qualities (trademark)

ac·ri·mo·ni·ous (ækrəmóuni:əs) *adj.* harsh, bitter in acrimonious quarrels

ac·ri·mo·ny (ækriməni) *pl.* **ac·ri·mo·nies** ... harshness or bitterness of temper or manner ‖ an instance of this [fr. L. *acrimonia*]

ac·ro·bat (ækrəbæt) ... someone who performs gymnastic feats such as turning somersaults, tightrope walking etc **ac·ro·bat·ic** ... **ac·ro·bat·i·cal·ly** *adv.* **ac·ro·bat·ics** *n.* ... feat performed by acrobats [F ... fr. Gk]

ac·ro·car·pous ... fruit at the top of the main stem [fr. Gk *akros*, highest + *karpos*, fruit]

ac·ro·dect ... classes *Cf* BASILECT

ac·ro·lein (əkróuli:in) ... a colorless, volatile liquid, $CH_2{:}CH{\cdot}CHO$, obtained by the decomposition of glycerol and used in the synthesis of

pharmaceutical products etc. [fr. L. *acer* (*acris*),

ac·ro·meg·a·ly (ækrəmegəli) *n.* (*med.*) a disease caused by excessive secretion of growth hormone from the pituitary gland in adult life, and manifested by headache and enlargement of the hands, feet and jaw [fr. Gk *akros*, extremity + *megale*, large]

ac·ro·nym (ækrənim) *n.* a name made up of the initial letters of an official title, e.g. UNESCO [fr. Gk *akros*, upper + *onoma*, name (modeled on

a·crop·e·tal (əkropitl) *adj.* (*bot.*) of leaves, flowers or roots developing successively from an axis so that the youngest arise at the apex [fr. Gk *akros*, peak + L. *petere*, to seek]

ac·rop·o·lis (əkropəlis) *n.* a fortified citadel at a

citadel of Athens, site of the Parthenon and Erechtheum [fr. Gk *akros*, highest + *polis*,

ac·ro·sin (ækrəsin) *n.* (*biol.*) enzyme involved in breaking down proteins to penetrate protective layers of an ovum

across (əkrɔs,əkros) 1. *adv.* crosswise, *folded twice across* | from side to side, *they swam across to us* | to or on the other side, *to go across by ferry* 2. *prep.* on the other side of, *the house across the street* | from one side to the other side of, *the cable goes across the river* **to come across** to meet or find by chance | (*pop.*) to pay out money | (*pop.*) to give out information **to get across (someone)** (*Br., pop.*) to irritate (some-

əkrɔsðəbɔurd, əkrɔsðəbɔurd) *adj.* (of a wager) covering the chances that the horse bet on will win, place or show | (of an industrial award etc.) having general application

a·cros·tic (əkrɔstik, əkrɔstik) *n.* a composition, usually in verse, in which the initial, final or other prearranged letters in each line when taken together spell out a word [fr. L. *acrostichis*

ac·ro·ter (ækrətər) *n.* (*archit.*) a pedestal placed above the lower corners or apex of a pediment to receive a statue or other ornament [F. *acrotere*

a·cryl·ic (əkrilik) 1. *adj.* of or relating to acrylic acid, acrylic fiber or acrylic resin 2. *n.* acrylic resin | acrylic fiber [fr. ACROLEIN]

acrylic acid a colorless, corrosive liquid ob-

acrylic fiber any of various synthetic fibers ob-

acrylic resin any of various thermoplastic res-

of amides of acrylic acid or methacrylic acid

acry·lo·ni·trile (ækrəlounaitril, ækrəlounai-

flammable liquid, CH_2:$CHCN$, used in the polymerization of plastics, textile fibers etc

ac·ro·nym (ækrənim) (*acronym*) for Chief of Staff for Intelligence, computer language, storage and retrieval system used by the office

act (ækt) *n.* a deed | the doing of a deed, *caught in the act* | one of the main divisions of a play | a feature in a variety show, circus etc | a law

act (ækt) *v.t.* to perform a play or a part in a play | to

| to fulfil a

including infrared, ultraviolet and X rays as well as visible light

ac·ti·nide (ækti:naid) *n.* a radioactive element with an atomic number in the series from 89–103

ac·ti·nide series (ækti:naid) a series of radioactive elements starting at actinium (at. no. 89) and continuing to uranium (92) and the transuranic elements. There are analogies with the lanthanum or rare-earth series (*PERIODIC TABLE) [fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk *aktin-*, ray]

ac·tin·i·um (æktíni:əm) *n.* a radioactive element (symbol Ac at no. 89 mass of isotope of longest known half-life 227). It occurs in uranium ores and can be manufactured from radium by transmutation in nuclear reactors [fr. Gk *aktis* (*aktinos*), a ray]

ac·ti·nom·e·ter (æktinɔmitər) *n.* (*phys.*) instrument for measuring intensity of radiation by measuring the fluorescence produced by it

ac·ti·no·mor·phic (æktinoumɔ́rfik) *adj.* radially symmetrical (cf. ZYGOMORPHIC) [fr. Gk *aktis* (*aktinos*), ray + *morphé*, shape]

ac·ti·no·my·cete (æktənoumaisí:t, æktənoumái-si:t) *n.* any of various aerobic or anaerobic bacteria of fam. *Actinomycetaceae*, some of which are pathenogenic for men and animals [ult. fr. Gk *aktis* (*aktinos*), ray + *mukés*, fungus]

ac·ti·non (æktənɔn) *n.* (*chem.*) an inert gaseous radioactive isotope of radon (symbol An, at. no. 86, half-life 3.92 secs) [fr. ACTINIUM]

ac·ti·no·spec·to·cin (æktinouspéktousin) *n.* broad-spectrum antibiotic drug obtained from soil fungus, used in treating penicillin-resistant venereal diseases

ACTION (ækʃən) an independent U.S. government agency that administers such voluntary programs as the Peace Corps, VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America), the Senior Companion Program, the Foster Grandparent Program, University Year for Action, and others. The Peace Corps, an autonomous agency within ACTION, was created in 1961 by Pres. Kennedy. Volunteers spend 2 years in a foreign country, working in agriculture, rural development, health, and education. VISTA is the domestic counterpart of the Peace Corps

ac·tion (ækʃən) *n.* the process of doing, acting ‖ something done, a deed ‖ effective intervention, *his prompt action prevented an accident* ‖ the working of one thing on another, *the action of an acid on a metal* ‖ enterprise, deeds as compared with words, *a man of action* ‖ the operating mechanism of a piano, typewriter, pump, gun etc. ‖ a bodily movement performed repeatedly, *leg action* ‖ the series of events in a play or novel, *the action takes place in Europe* ‖ (*law*) a proceeding in a court of law where someone seeks to enforce his rights ‖ combat in war, *killed in action* ‖ (*horol.*) the functioning of the escapement in the movement of a timepiece **to take action** to begin to be effective ‖ (*pop.*) goings on, *where the action is* ‖ to initiate practical measures **ac·tion·a·ble** *adj.* giving ground for an action at law **ac·tion·a·bly** *adv.* [F.]

action of trover *TROVER

action painting *EXPRESSIONISM

Ac·ti·um (ækti:əm) a promontory in N.W. Greece, near which the fleet of Octavian (*AUGUSTUS) won a decisive victory over the forces of Antony and Cleopatra in 31 B.C.

ac·ti·vate (æktiveit) *pres. part.* **ac·ti·vat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ac·ti·vat·ed** *v.t.* to make particularly active, esp. by chemical reaction

activated carbon carbon from which hydrocar-

activated sludge sewage aerated and used to hasten the decomposition of raw sewage by bacterial action

ac·ti·va·tion (æktiveiʃən) *n.* the act or process of activating

activation analysis 1. (*nuclear phys.*) technique for indentifying and measuring chemical elements by measuring radiation emitted after

TION ANALYSIS 2. (*electr.*) treatment of an electron tube to increase emissions. 3. (*automotive*) addition of water to a battery to make it

ac·ti·va·tor (æktiveitər) *n.* a substance which

ac·tive (æktiv) *adj.* busy, energetic, *active in local politics* | (of a volcano) erupting from time to time | (*commerce*) productive, bearing interest,

form of the verb which shows the subject as performer of the action of the verb (cf. PASSIVE) ‖ in or of the active voice [F. *actif*]

active duty the full-time service of members of the armed forces who are not reserves and not retired

active homing (*mil.*) homing device in a missile with capability of receiving energy reflected from a target and illuminating the target

active homing guidance (*mil.*) a system of homing guidance in which both the source for illuminating the target and the receiver for detecting the energy reflected from the target as the result of illuminating the target are carried within the missile

active list a roll of service officers available for active service

active mass the concentration (usually expressed in moles per liter) of a reacting substance

active material (*nuclear phys.*) material capable of supporting a fission chain reaction, e.g., plutonium, and certain isotopes of uranium

active service active duty

active transport (*chem.*) movement of a substance across a membrane in a nonnormal direction, e.g., from a low concentration to a higher concentration

ac·tiv·ism (æktivizəm) *n.* a theory that calls for militant propaganda action by individuals or the practice (esp. political) of such action

ac·tiv·ist (æktivist) *n.* someone who takes militant action in the service of a party or doctrine

ac·tiv·i·ty (æktíviti:) *pl.* **ac·tiv·i·ties** *n.* the state of being active ‖ capacity for being active ‖ (*chem.*) readiness of a substance to undergo chemical change, depending on the degree of instability of its atomic or molecular structure ‖ the apparent or thermodynamic concentration of a substance ‖ (*pl.*) ways in which people use their energies, *social and cultural activities* [F. *activité*]

activity ratio (*computer*) fraction of stored records that are processed or updated

act of God (*law*) an accident or catastrophe due to natural causes (e.g. an earthquake, hurricane) which could not be controlled

Act of Settlement *SETTLEMENT, ACT OF

Act of Supremacy *SUPREMACY, ACT OF

Act of Union *UNION, ACT OF

Ac·ton (æktən), John Emerich Edward Dalberg, 1st Baron Acton (1834–1902), British historian. His posthumously published works include 'Lectures on Modern History' and 'Lectures on the French Revolution'

ac·tor (æktər) *n.* a man who performs a part in a play or film [L. = doer]

ac·tress (æktris) *n.* a woman actor

Acts of the Apostles the fifth book in the New Testament. It is variously dated from 62 A.D. to the end of the 1st c. Its authorship is ascribed to St Luke. Together with his gospel it tells the story of the Christian movement from its humble origins in Galilee to its establishment in Rome as a universal Church

ac·tu·al (æktʃu:əl) *adj.* existing as a fact of experience, real as opposed to potential [F. *actuel*]

actual ground zero the point on the surface of the earth at, or vertically below, or above, the center of an actual nuclear detonation. abbr AGZ

ac·tu·al·i·ty (æktʃu:æliti:) *pl.* **ac·tu·al·i·ties** *n.* reality ‖ (*pl.*) realities, things having existence [fr. M.L. *actualitas*, *actualitatis*]

ac·tu·al·i·za·tion (æktʃu:əlizéiʃən) *n.* the act or process of actualizing

ac·tu·al·ize (æktʃu:əlaiz) *pres. part.* **ac·tu·al·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ac·tu·al·ized** *v.t.* to make actual ‖ *v.i.* to become actual

ac·tu·al·ly (æktʃu:əli:) *adv.* in fact, really, *he pretended to be deaf but actually he was not* ‖ strange as it may seem, *he actually sells those terrible paintings* ‖ at this moment, *the government actually in office*

ac·tu·ar·i·al (æktʃu:ɛ́ri:əl) *adj.* of an actuary or his activity

ac·tu·ar·y (æktʃu:əri:) *pl.* **ac·tu·ar·ies** *n.* a statistician who estimates risks and probabilities, particularly in insurance, lotteries etc. [fr. L. *actuarius*, clerk]

ac·tu·ate (æktʃu:eit) *pres. part.* **ac·tu·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ac·tu·at·ed** *v.t.* to put into action or motion, *this switch actuates the mechanism* ‖ to motivate the actions of (a person). *actuated by envy* **ac·tu·a·tion** *n.* [fr. M.L. *actuare* (*actua-*

a·cu·i·ty (əkju:iti:) *n.* shrewdness, acuteness of perception [F. *acuité*]

| | | |

a·cu·le·ate (əkjúːliːit,əkjúːliːeit) *adj.* of or characterized by an aculeus or aculei

a·cu·le·us (əkjúːliːəs) *pl* **a·cu·le·i** (əkjúːliːaiː) a prickle growing from bark, e.g. of a rose ‖ (*zool.*) a sting or hairlike projection [L.]

a·cu·men (əkjúːmən, ækjumen) *n.* keen insight or perceptiveness, *financial acumen* [L.]

a·cu·mi·nate (əkjúːmənit) *adj.* (*biol.*) pointed, tapering to a point [fr. L. *acuminare* (*acuminatus*), to come to a point]

A·cu·ña (ukuːnjə), Manuel (1849–73), Mexican romantic poet, the author of 'Nocturno'

ac·u·punc·ture (ækjupʌŋktʃər) *n.* a therapeutic practice of Chinese origin consisting in the introduction of fine needles at certain points in the skin along vital 'lines of force', sometimes far removed from the point where pain is suffered [fr. L. *acus*, a needle + *punctura*, a pricking]

a·cute (əkjúːt) *adj.* penetrating, perceptive, *an acute observer* ‖ severe, sharp, *acute pain* ‖ crucial, critical, *an acute shortage* ‖ (of the senses) keen, *acute hearing* ‖ marked with an acute accent ‖ (*med.*) beginning suddenly, developing rapidly and not prolonged (cf. CHRONIC) [fr. L. *acuere* (*acutus*), to sharpen]

acute accent a mark (´) used to show vowel quality (as in 'René'), length, stress, or tone or pitch (e.g. in Chinese)

acute angle an angle less than 90°

acute radiation dose total ionizing radiation dose received at one time and over a period so short that biological recovery cannot occur

ACV 1. (*acronym*) for air-cushion vehicle 2. (*acronym*) for actual cash value

a·cy·clic (eisáiklik, eisíklik) *adj.* not cyclic, not in cycles ‖ (*chem.*) having an open-chain structure

a·cy·clo·vir (əsáiklouviːr) *n.* (*pharm.*) experimental drug believed to prevent cold sores and genital herpes infections in transplant patients *Cf* HERPES TYPE II

ad (æd) *n.* (*pop.*) an advertisement

ad- (æd) *prefix* to, towards. It usually changes to 'ac-' before c, k, q, to 'af-' before f, to 'ag-' before g, to 'al-' before l, to 'ap-' before p, to 'as-' before s, to 'at-' before t [ult. fr. L.]

A.D. *ANNO DOMINI

A·da (*computer, mil.*) Department of Defense high-order computer language using recognizable words and phrases in instructions and responses

ad·age (ædidʒ) *n.* an ancient piece of popular wisdom, a saw or saying [F.]

a·da·gio (ədádʒou) 1. *adv.* and *adj.* (*mus.*) in slow tempo (as an instruction for the execution of a musical piece) 2. *n.* a slow piece or a slow movement [Ital.]

Ad·am (ædəm), Robert (1728–92), Scottish architect. The details of his work were borrowed from Classical and Italian Renaissance architecture: his gift was in combining them into a graceful whole, often of great extent. He was assisted by his brother James (1730–94). The search for harmony in all the elements of a work led him to design furniture and internal fittings as well. He set out his principles in the 'Ruins of the Palace of the Emperor Diocletian at Spalato' (1764) and 'The Works in Architecture' (1773)

Ad·am (ædəm) *n.* the first man (*ADAM AND EVE) **not to know someone from Adam** (emphatic expression) not to know a person at all [Heb. *ádám*, man]

Adam and Eve names given to the first pair of human beings in Jewish-Christian tradition (Genesis i, 1 - ii, 3 and ii,4 - iv,2)

ad·a·mant (ædəmənt) 1. *n.* a substance of utmost hardness ‖ (*mythol.*) unbreakable stone 2. *adj.* (of a person), unyielding **ad·a·man·tine** (ædəmǽntain, ædəmǽntiːn) *adj.* [O.F. *adamaunt*]

A·da·ma·wa (ædəmúwə) a hilly region (average height 2,000 ft) of the Sudan, partly in Nigeria, partly in Cameroun: cattle, palm oil, bananas

Adams (ædəmz), Abigail (1744–1818), wife of John Adams, the second U.S. president, and mother of John Quincy Adams, the sixth president. Born Abigail Smith, she is credited with influencing her husband's distinguished career. Her correspondence demonstrates her lively intelligence and strong opinions, including a proposal to her husband that the new government guarantee women's rights

Adams, Ansel (1902–84), U.S. photographer known for his poetic black and white landscape photographs of the American West. With Imogen Cunningham, Edward Weston, and others, he founded the influential Group f/64 [He collected his studies in 'My Camera in Yosemite Valley' (1949), 'Portfolio Two: The National Parks' (1950), and 'The Portfolios of Ansel Adams' (1977)]

Adams (ædəmz), Charles Francis (1807–86), diplomat, son of John Quincy Adams and grandson of John Adams. He served as minister to Great Britain in the Lincoln administration

Adams, Sir Grantley Herbert (1898–1971), premier of Barbados (1954–8) and prime minister of the Federation of the West Indies (1958–62)

Adams, Henry Brooks (1838–1918), American historian, author of 'History of the United States from 1801 to 1817' (1889–91) ‖ of works on the European Middle Ages, and of 'The Education of Henry Adams' (privately printed 1907, published 1918)

Adams, John (1735–1826), the first vice-president (1789–97) and the second president (1797–1801) of the U.S.A. He was a leader of American opposition to British rule prior to the Revolutionary War and a chief negotiator of the Treaty of Paris (1783). He served (1785–8) as American ambassador to Britain. Although a Federalist he interceded between the Hamiltonians and Jeffersonians and, by conciliation, prevented war with France over the X-Y-Z Affair

Adams, John Couch (1819–92), British astronomer who predicted the existence and position of the planet Neptune by calculations on irregularities in the orbit of Uranus

Adams, John Quincy (1767–1848), sixth president (1825–9) of the U.S.A., a Democratic Republican, son of John Adams. As secretary of state (1817–25) under President Monroe he drew up the Monroe Doctrine. He was unjustly accused by the Jacksonians of corruption in his appointment of Henry Clay, who had lent him key support in the disputed presidential contest, as his secretary of state. As a result his administration failed to implement his broad reform program

Adams, Samuel (1722–1803), American revolutionary, organizer of the Boston Tea Party and a signatory of the Declaration of Independence (1776)

Adam's apple the projection of the thyroid cartilage, prominent esp. in a man

Adam's Bridge the Bridge of Rama, a chain of rocks and sandbanks between Sri Lanka and India. According to legend it is the remains of a causeway built by Rama so that his army could cross to Ceylon and rescue his wife Sita

Adam's Peak a conical mountain (7,365 ft) on the southwest edge of the Kandyan Hills, Sri Lanka, a place of pilgrimage. The excavation on the summit is (to Buddhists) a footprint of the Buddha or (to Moslems) of Adam, who stood there for a thousand years after being driven from Paradise

A·da·na (ædənə) a town (pop. 562,200) in S. Turkey: tobacco, textiles

a·dapt (ədæpt) *v.t.* to put (oneself) in harmony with changed circumstances, *to adapt oneself to a lower standard of living* ‖ to make more suitable by altering, *to adapt a play for broadcasting* **a·dapt·a·bil·i·ty** *n.* **a·dápt·a·ble** *adj.* [F *adapter*]

ADAPT (*computer*) a computer compiler language designed by Computer Science Corporation for IBM 1401

ad·ap·ta·tion (ædæptéiʃən) *n.* the act or process of adapting ‖ the condition of being adapted ‖ (*physiol.*) the power of the eye to adjust to variations in light ‖ (*biol.*) an inherited or acquired structure or function serving to fit a plant or animal for its environment ‖ something adapted, *a screen adaptation of a play* [F.]

a·dapt·er (ədǽptər) *n.* a device for connecting two pieces of apparatus, esp. in electrical equipment

a·dap·tive (ədǽptiv) *adj.* tending or able to adapt ‖ showing adaptation

adaptive control system device that monitors its own performance and automatically adjusts itself to perform within specified parameters

adaptive filter (*electr.*) a device that automatically responds to specified signals that may be buried in noise, used to extend the capability of radar-sonar, and electromagnetic reconnaissance

ADAR (*mil. acronym*) for advanced design array radar system used to locate and identify enemy intercontinental ballistic missiles

ad·ar·radiation gaincell [illegible] device used in gas lasers that emits electrons from absorbed alkali metal atoms

add (æd) *v.t.* to join, unite or combine (something) with something else so as to increase in size, number or quantity, or so as to contribute a new or further quality, idea, ingredient etc., *add your letters to mine, this book adds nothing to what is already known on the subject* ‖ to say or write (something) further, *as he left he added 'I won't be long'* ‖ to add up, *add 6 and 4* ‖ *v.i.* to do addition ‖ **add in** [illegible] *with the rest* **to add to** to increase, *losing the rope added to our difficulties* **to add up** to find the sum of (two or more numbers) ‖ (*Br.*) to do addition ‖ to make sense, bear close inspection, *his story doesn't add up* ‖ (with 'to') to reach a specified total [fr. L. *addere*, to add]

Ad·dams (ædəmz), Jane (1860–1935), U.S. social reformer, suffragette and author. She founded (1889) Hull House in Chicago, Ill., a group of social reformers who initiated pioneer welfare laws

ad·dax (ædæks) *n. Oryx nasomaculata*, a large antelope with twisted horns, allied to the gnu, native to Arabia and N. Africa [L.]

ad·ded-value tax [illegible] ADDED TAX

ad·dend (ædend,ədénd) *n.* (*math.*) a quantity added to another in forming a sum [shortening of ADDENDUM]

ad·den·dum (adéndəm) *pl.* **ad·den·da** (ədéndə) *n.* something to be added ‖ a supplementary part or appendix of a book [L]

ad·der (ædər) *n. Vipera berus*, a small poisonous snake common in Europe ‖ one of several small harmless snakes, e.g. the hognose snake ‖ one of several poisonous snakes, e.g. the puff adder of Africa or the krait of India ‖ an electronic circuit that combines two or more signals to amplify the output signal; used in color television for combining chrominance and luminance [O.E. *naedre*, a snake (*a nadder* being separated as *an adder*)]

ad·der's-tongue (ædərzʌŋ) *n.* a member of *Ophioglossum*, a genus of small spiked ferns ‖ any of various spiked plants resembling these

ad·der-sub·tract·or (ædərsʌbtrǽktər) *n.* (*electr.*) an electronic circuit that outputs the sum of, or the difference between, the signal input of two signals in accordance with a control signal

ad·dict (ədikt) 1. *v.t.* to habituate, esp. **to be** (or **become**) **addicted to** to have given oneself up to (a practice or habit, usually bad) and be or become unduly dependent upon (it) 2. (ædikt) *n.* a person addicted to something harmful, usually a drug ‖ (*loosely*) someone inordinately fond of something not harmful, *a jazz addict* [fr. L. *addicere* (*addictus*), to assign, devote]

ad·dic·tion (ədikʃən) *n.* the state of being addicted [fr. L. *adductio* (*addictionis*)]

ad·dic·tive (ədiktiv) *adj.* causing addiction [ADDICT]

adding machine a keyboard machine which adds numbers rapidly ‖ a calculating machine

Ad·ding·ton (ædiŋtən) *SIDMOUTH

Ad·dis A·ba·ba (ædisæbəbə) the capital (pop. 1,277,159) of Ethiopia, at 8,000 ft, 480 miles from the Gulf of Aden: coffee, tobacco, tanning, flour milling

Ad·di·son (ædisən), Joseph (1672–1719), English essayist, one of the principal figures in Augustan literature. With Richard Steele he founded 'The Spectator' (1711–14) and wrote most of its essays. Together they developed a literary journalism which formed the tastes and ideals of an educated urban upper-middle-class public. His tragedy 'Cato' (1713) was popular in [illegible]

Addison's anemia, esp. *Br* **Addison's anaemia** (*med.*) pernicious anemia (*ANEMIA, *DIET) [after Thomas *Addison* (1793–1860), British doctor]

Addison's disease [illegible] weakness and a brown discoloration of the skin [after Dr Thomas *Addison*]

ad·di·tion (ədiʃən) *n.* the process of adding ‖ an arithmetic sum ‖ an increase, something extra **in addition to** as well as **ad·di·tion·al** *adj.* extra [F.]

ad·di·tion·al·ity [illegible] whereby a country granted U.S. aid funds is required [illegible] purchase of U.S. goods

ad·di·tive (ædɪtɪv) *n.* something added to a food product to give it color, make it keep etc. ‖ something added to a substance (e.g. paint) to give it a desired quality [fr. L. *additivus*]

additive identity (*math.*) unit added to a mathematical combination merely to identify it, e.g., zero in a group

additive inverse (*math.*) number that, added to another number, equals zero, e.g., −9 added to +9

additive printed circuit (*electr.*) input that integrates a circuit by depositing the copper conductor pattern on the board vs. etching out the excess

ad·dle (ædˈl) **1.** *adj.* (of an egg) rotten, or not producing a chicken | (in compounds) confused, muddled **2.** *v. pres. part.* **ad·dling** *past* and *past part.* **ad·dled** *v.t.* to muddle, confuse ‖ *v.i.* (of eggs) to go bad [O.E. *adela*, mud]

ad·dress (ədrés) **1.** *v.t* to make a speech or deliver a sermon to | to speak or write formally to | to write the destination on (a letter, parcel etc.) (with 'to') to apply oneself to (a task), to turn to, *he then addressed himself to the main criticism* **2.** (ædrés, ædres) *n.* the place where a person lives, *permanent address* or can be reached by letter, *forwarding address* ‖ the written direction on a letter, parcel etc. ‖ a speech or sermon ‖ skill, adroitness ‖ (*old-fash.*) a way of speaking and behaving, *a man of pleasing address* **ad·dress·ee** (ædresíː) *n.* the person to whom a letter, parcel etc. is addressed [F *adresser*]

ad·dress·able (ədresɪbəl) *adj.* (*computer*) data that can be located in the memory storage

'Address of 1848' an address signed (1848) by 48 U.S. Congressmen, condemning northern obstruction in the return of fugitive slaves and censuring the prohibition of slavery in the new territories. It demonstrated the Union's deepening division over the slavery question

Ad·dres·so·graph (ədresəgræf, ædresəgrɑf) *n.* a business machine which prints addresses from metal stencils on to envelopes, circulars etc. [a trademark fr ADDRESS + Gk *graphein*, to

ad·duce (ədúːs, ədjúːs) *pres. part* **ad·duc·ing** *past* and *past part* **ad·duced** *v.t.* to bring for- [illegible] ad·duce·ible *adj.* [fr. L. *adducere*, to lead toward]

ad·du·cent (ədúːsənt, ədjúːsənt) *adj.* (*physiol.*) (of a muscle) leading toward a given point (opp. ABDUCENT) [fr. L. *adducens* (*adducentis*) fr. *ad* [illegible]

ad·duc·i·ble (ədúːsəbˈl, ədjúːsəbˈl) *adj.* able to be adduced

ad·duct (ədʌkt) *v.t.* (*physiol.*) to draw together (opp. ABDUCT) [fr. L. *adducere* (*adductus*), to lead toward]

ad·duc·tion (ədʌkʃən) *n.* (*physiol.*) the action of adducting, a drawing toward a median line or [illegible]

ad·duc·tive (ədʌktɪv) *adj.* bringing forward or [illegible]

[illegible] of S. Australia, on the Torrens River. woolen, leather, iron and earthenware goods. Port Adelaide, 7 miles away, exports wheat, wool and [illegible]

A·den (ɑːdˈn, adˈn) the capital (pop. 264,000) of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, near the entrance to the Red Sea. It is an oil-refining and oil-bunkering port and an impor- [illegible] formerly colony, pop. 200,000, which was a member of the former Federation of South Arabia. Aden was controlled by Britain (1839 [illegible] chancellor of West Germany (1949–63). His [illegible]

Aden, Gulf of a gulf 450 miles long, 300 miles [illegible]

ad·e·noid (ædˈnɔɪd) *adj.* of or resembling a lymphoid tissue **ad·e·nóid·al** *adj.* of or relating to the adenoids ‖ having enlarged adenoids ‖ (of the voice) unpleasantly nasal in quality **ad·e·noids** *pl. n.* a soft mass of lymphoid tissue at the back of the nose and throat which, when enlarged, impedes breathing [fr. Gk *adēn* a gland + *eidos*, form]

ad·e·no·ma (ædˈnóumə) *pl.* **ad·e·no·ma·ta** (ædˈnóumətə), **ad·e·no·mas** *n.* (*med.*) a benign tumor composed of glandular tissue [fr. Gk *adēn*, gland]

a·den·o·sine (ədenəsiːn, ədánəsin) *n.* an organic compound, $C_{10}H_{13}N_5O_4$, obtained by partial hydrolysis of ribonucleic acid [irregular blending of ADENINE and RIBOSE]

ad·e·no·vi·rus (ædinouváirəs) *n.* **1.** (*cytol.*) one of viruses found in animals containing DNA; causative of respiratory diseases, possibly of malignant tumors **2.** (*med.*) group of medium-size DNA viruses that affect mucous membranes of nose, eyes, and lungs **also** APC virus

ad·e·nyl cylase (ædənil) (*cytol.*) enzyme located in surface of cell that produces cyclic ampase from adenosine triphosphate (ATP)

ad·ept (ədépt) **1.** *adj.* clever, particularly proficient **2.** *n.* (ædept, ədépt) someone thoroughly clever or skilled in anything, an expert [fr. L. *adipisci* (*adeptus*), to obtain (skill)]

ad·e·qua·cy (ædikwəsiː) *n.* the state of being adequate

ad·e·quate (ædikwit) *adj.* equal to or sufficient for a special requirement [fr. L. *adaequare* (*adaequatus*), to make equal]

ADES (*computer*) acronym for automatic digital encoding system, language in use by United States Naval Ordnance Laboratory on IBM 704 System —**ADES II** *language* for use in IBM 650

ad·here (ædhíər) *pres. part.* **ad·her·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ad·hered** *v.i.* to cling, cleave, stick fast (to a thing, a person or an idea) [F *adhérer*]

ad·her·ence (ædhíərəns) *n.* the action of adhering, attachment [F.]

ad·her·ent (ædhíərənt) **1.** *adj.* clinging, sticking **2.** *n.* a follower, supporter [F.]

ad·he·sion (ædhíːʒən) *n.* the act or condition of adhering ‖ (*phys.*) intermolecular attraction holding together surfaces in contact (cf. COHESION) ‖ (*med.*) an abnormal union of surfaces, caused by inflammation [F.]

ad·he·sive (ædhíːsɪv) **1.** *adj.* sticky, able to stick fast **2.** *n.* a substance used to stick two surfaces together [F *adhésif*]

adhesive tape tape coated on one side with a sticky substance, used for holding medical dressings in place. It also has many industrial uses

ad hoc (ædhɔ́k) exclusively for some understood special purpose, *an ad hoc committee will organize the appeal* [L. - toward this]

ad ho·mi·nem (ædhɔminem) (esp. in phrase) **argument ad hominem** an argument directed to the personality, prejudices, previous words and actions etc. of an opponent, rather than an appeal to pure reason [L. - to the man]

ADI (*acronym*) for area of dominant influence, the geographic boundaries of television markets, *e.g.*, the New York City ADI includes 22 counties and 8.9% of all U.S. television households

a·di·a·bat·ic (eidiəbǽtɪk, ædɪəbǽtɪk) **1.** *adj.* (*phys.*) of a physical change during which no heat enters or leaves the system **2.** *n.* (*phys.*) a curve obtained by plotting pressure against volume, or temperature against entropy, for a change taking place adiabatically **a·di·a·bat·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *adiabatos*, impassable]

adiabatic expansion (*phys.*) expansion without loss or gain of heat [illegible] change in heat content

a·dieu (ədúː, ədjúː) *pl* **a·dieus, a·dieux** (ədúːz, ədjúːz) **1.** *interj* good-bye, farewell **2.** *n.* a farewell, a leave-taking [F.]

[illegible] (220 miles). It rises in the Tyrol and runs into the Adriatic immediately north of the Po

ad in·fi·ni·tum (ædɪnfɪnáitəm) *adv.* forever, or [illegible]

ad·i·pose (ædɪpous) **1.** *adj.* fatty, pertaining to [illegible]

[illegible]

Marcy 5,344 ft) where the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers rise

ADIS (*acronym*) for a data interchange system, communication system designed for Teletype Corporation

A display (*elec.*) the presentation on a radar oscilloscope with targets shown as vertical deflection lines

ad·ja·cen·cies (ədʒéɪsənsiːz) *n.* (*advertising*) announcements or programs preceding or following each other on a broadcasting station

ad·ja·cen·cy (ədʒéɪsənsiː) *pl.* **ad·ja·cen·cies** *n.* the condition of being adjacent ‖ an adjacent thing [fr. L.L. *adjacentia*]

ad·ja·cent (ədʒéɪsənt) *adj.* near, nearby ‖ next, bordering [fr. L. *adjacens* (*adjacentis*) fr. *adjacere*, to lie near]

adjacent angles two angles which have one side in common and the same vertex

ad·jec·ti·val (ædʒɪktáivəl) *adj.* of the nature of an adjective ‖ of an adjective

ad·jec·tive (ædʒɪktɪv) *n.* (*gram.*) a part of speech used to qualify, define or limit a substantive [F. *adjectif*]

ad·join (ədʒɔ́ɪn) *v.t.* to lie next to, be adjacent to ‖ *v.i.* to be immediately next to another [O.F. *ajoindre*]

ad·journ (ədʒə́ːrn) *v.t.* to suspend, defer (a meeting etc.) with a view to later resumption ‖ *v.i.* to suspend or defer a meeting etc. ‖ to move to another place, *let's adjourn to the next room* **ad·journ·ment** *n.* [O.F. *ajorner*]

ad·judge (ədʒʌdʒ) *pres. part.* **ad·judg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ad·judged** *v.t.* to judge or declare after careful consideration, *they adjudged him the winner* ‖ (*law*) to find, *adjudged guilty* ‖ (*law*) to award, *the estate was adjudged to the claimant* [O.F. *ajuger*]

ad·ju·di·cate (ədʒúːdɪkeɪt) *pres. part.* **ad·ju·di·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ad·ju·di·cat·ed** *v.t.* to determine (an issue) judicially, *to adjudicate a claim for damages* ‖ *v.i.* to act as judge in a contest [fr. L. *adjudicare* (*adjudicatus*)]

ad·ju·di·ca·tion (ədʒuːdɪkéɪʃən) *n.* the action of adjudicating ‖ (*law*) a judge's decision ‖ (*law*) a decree in bankruptcy that the bankrupt is insolvent [fr. L.L. *adjudicatio* (*adjudicationis*)]

ad·ju·di·ca·tive (ədʒúːdɪkətɪv) *adj.* pertaining to adjudication

ad·ju·di·ca·tor (ədʒúːdɪkeɪtər) *n.* a person who adjudicates

ad·junct (ædʒʌŋkt) *n.* something added or extra but subordinate, *knowledge of book production is a useful adjunct to authorship* ‖ (*gram.*) a word or phrase added to another with the purpose of qualifying or defining it ‖ (*logic*) a nonessential quality **ad·junc·tive** (ədʒʌŋktɪv) *adj.* [fr. L. *adjungere* (*adjunctus*), to join to]

ad·ju·ra·tion (ædʒʊréɪʃən) *n.* earnest command, entreaty

ad·jure (ədʒʊər) *pres. part* **ad·jur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ad·jured** *v.t.* to charge (a person) to do something as though on oath, *he adjured him, on pain of death, to leave at once* ‖ (*rhet.*) to beseech [fr. L. *adjurare*, to swear (an oath)]

ad·just (ədʒʌst) *v.t.* to set right, make orderly ‖ to regulate for proper use ‖ to harmonize (differences of opinion) ‖ to adapt (oneself) **ad·just·er, ad·jus·tor** *n.* someone who, or something which adjusts (machines or equipment) **ad·just·ment** *n.* the action of adjusting ‖ a settlement ‖ the means of adjusting an instrument [fr. 16th-c. F. *adjuster*]

ad·ju·tant (ædʒətənt) *n.* an army officer who assists a commanding officer in administration, correspondence etc. ‖ an assistant or helper in any capacity ‖ an adjutant bird [fr. L. *adjutans* (*adjutantis*) fr. *adjutare*, to help]

adjutant bird *Leptoptilus dubius*, a large stork found commonly in India

ad·ju·vant (ædʒəvənt) *n.* that which reinforces, assists or enhances the action of an ingredient [illegible] [F.]

Ad·ler (ædlər), Alfred (1870–1937), Austrian psychologist and psychiatrist, and founder of the school of 'individual psychology', which sees the desire for power as the chief human driving force. He is best known for his concept of the 'inferiority complex'. His books include 'The Practice and Theory of Individual Psychology' (1924), 'Understanding Human Nature' (1927), 'The Pattern of Life' (1931)

Adler, Felix (1851–1933), a U.S. educator and founder of the Ethical Culture movement, which taught that an ethical reality existed independently of a personal God. His New York Society for Ethical Culture worked for child welfare, medical care for the poor, slum im-

provement, and labor relations. Adler also advocated free kindergartens and vocational training

Adler, Mortimer Jerome (1902–), U.S. philosopher and editor, an advocate of adult and general education by study of the great books of the Western world

ad-lib (ædlíb) *pres. part.* **ad-lib-bing** *past* and *past part.* **ad-libbed** *v.i.* to speak or perform without preparation ‖ *v.t.* to improvise (a speech, performance etc.) **ad lib** *adv.* in unrestricted plenty [AD LIBITUM]

ad lib·i·tum (ædlíbitəm) (*mus., abbr.* ad lib) in whatever manner (esp. as regards tempo) the performer chooses ‖ (*mus.*, of a pact) to be included or excluded as the performer chooses (cf. OBBLIGATO) [L.]

ad·mass (ædmæs) *n.* cultural system dominated by a drive to consume material goods, created by mass advertising media, originally by J. P. Priestly —**admass** *adj.*

ad·min·is·ter (ædmínistər) *v.t.* to manage, direct (business affairs, an estate etc.) ‖ to serve out, dispense, *to administer the sacraments, to administer punishment* ‖ to give, provide, *to administer relief aid* ‖ to tender (the oath) to someone ‖ *v.i.* to act as administrator [O. F. *aministrer*]

ad·min·is·tra·tion (ædmìnistréiʃən) *n.* the act of administering ‖ the art or practice of carrying out a policy in government, business or public affairs ‖ the act of administering a sacrament, oath, remedy, punishment etc. ‖ (*law*) management of a dead person's property **the Administration** the government of the day [fr. L. *administratio* (*administrationis*)]

ad·min·is·tra·tive (ædmínistrətiv, ædmínistrətiv) *adj.* concerned with administration [fr. L. *administrativus*]

administrative lie a law designed to satisfy a contingency, but left so toothless or ambiguous as to be unenforceable

ad·min·is·tra·tor (ædmínistreitər) *n.* someone who administers ‖ (*law*) a person appointed by a law court to take charge of an estate etc. [L.]

ad·mi·ra·ble (ædmərəb'l) *adj.* worthy of admiration ‖ excellent **ád·mi·ra·bly** *adv.* [F.]

ad·mi·ral (ædmərəl) *n.* the naval rank above vice-admiral and below (*Am.*) fleet admiral or (*Br.*) admiral of the fleet ‖ the commander of a fleet ‖ the ship in which the admiral sails, the flagship [O.F. *amiral* fr. Arab. *amir-al-*, commander (of) the]

admiral of the fleet the highest rank of officer in the British Royal Navy, ranking immediately above an admiral

ad·mi·ral·ty (ædmərəlti:) *n.* (*old-fash.*) the office of admiral ‖ (*Br.*) that part of a government which controls naval administration **the Admiralty** the headquarters of the British naval administration [O.F. *admiralté*]

Admiralty Islands a group of 40 volcanic and coral islands (pop. 27,600) in Bismarck Archipelago, north of New Guinea, administered by Australia as part of the trust territory of New Guinea. An important Japanesc airbase during the 2nd world war, it was captured (1944) by Allied troops

ad·mi·ra·tion (ædməréiʃan) *n.* delighted contemplation of something worthy or beautiful ‖ esteem, respect ‖ a person or thing arousing such feelings [F.]

ad·mire (ædmáiər) *pres. part.* **ad·mir·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ad·mired** *v.t.* to contemplate or consider with pleasure or respect ‖ to express admiration for **ad·mir·er** *n.* someone who admires ‖ (*old-fash.*) a lover [F. *admirer*]

ad·mis·si·bil·i·ty (ædmisəbiliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being admissible

ad·mis·si·ble (ædmísəb'l) *adj.* (of ideas or propositions) that may be allowed or conceded ‖ able to be admitted to a post or office ‖ (*law*) allowable as evidence or judicial proof **ad·mís·si·bly** *adv.*

ad·mis·sion (ædmíʃən) *n.* the action of admitting, of giving access or entrance ‖ the price of admission ‖ entry into an office or status, *admission to the bar* ‖ acknowledgment of the truth of a fact or statement [fr. L. *admissio* (*admissionis*)]

ad·mis·sive (ædmísiv) *adj.* tending to admit, allowing admission or inclusion [fr. L. *admissus*]

ad·mit (ædmít) *pres. part.* **ad·mit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **ad·mit·ted** *v.t.* to allow to enter or have access to a place ‖ to recognize as true, *to admit an assumption* ‖ to acknowledge, *he admits stealing it* ‖ (of an enclosed space) to have room for, *this hall admits a thousand people* ‖ *v.i.* (with 'to') to make an acknowledgment, *he admits to stealing it* ‖ (*rhet.*) to give entrance, *the gate admits to the tower* **to admit of** to allow as a possibility, *his actions admit of no other interpretation* **ad·mít·tance** *n.* the act of admitting ‖ right of entry ‖ (*elec.*) reciprocal impedance **ad·mít·ted·ly** *adv.* as is generally admitted ‖ as I am willing to admit [O. F. *amettre*]

ad·mix (ædmíks) *v.t.* to mingle, blend (with)

ad·mix·ture (ædmíkstʃər) *n.* addition by mixture ‖ an ingredient which is mixed with another [fr. L. *admixere* (*admixtus*), to mix in]

ad·mon·ish (ædmóniʃ) *v.t.* to reprove mildly, *he admonished the boy for smoking* ‖ to warn, *he admonished the boys against the dangers of smoking* ‖ to urge, exhort **ad·món·ish·ment** *n* [O. F. *amonester*]

ad·mo·ni·tion (ædmənífən) *n.* warning ‖ rebuke [O.F. *amonition*]

ad·mon·i·to·ry (ædmónitəri:, ædmónitouri:) *adj.* giving admonition [fr. L. *admonitorius*]

a·do (ədú:) *n.* fuss and bother, excitement, activity (only in the phrases) **without further ado, without more ado, without much ado** [M.E. fr. *at do*, northern form of the infinitive (=to do)]

a·do·be (ədóubi:) *n.* sun-dried brick, not fired in a kiln ‖ a building made of such bricks [Span.]

ad·o·les·cence (æd'lésəns) *n.* that period of life in which the child changes into the adult [F.]

ad·o·les·cent (æd'lésənt) **1.** *n.* a person who is no longer a child but is not fully adult **2.** *adj.* of, belonging to or characteristic of such a person [F.]

A·do·nis (ədóunis, ədónis) (*Gk mythol.*) a beautiful youth loved by Venus (Aphrodite). He was killed by a wild boar but restored for six months of each year to Venus by the gods in answer to her beseechings

a·don·is (ədónis) *n.* a strikingly handsome young man [Gk fr. Phoenician *adon*, lord]

a·dopt (ədópt) *v.t.* to make one's own (an idea, belief, custom etc. that belongs to or comes from someone else), *some Eastern peoples are adopting Western forms of dress* ‖ to become the legal parent of (a child not one's own) ‖ to accept (recommendations etc.) [F. *adopter*]

a·dop·tion (ədópʃən) *n.* an adopting or being adopted [fr. L. *adoptio* (*adoptionis*)]

a·dop·tive (ədóptiv) *adj.* of a relationship acquired by adoption, *an adoptive father, an adoptive country*

a·dor·a·ble (ədórəb'l, adóurəb'l) *adj.* worthy of adoration ‖ lovable (often in trivial contexts), *an adorable puppy* **a·dór·a·bly** *adv.* [F.]

a·do·ra·tion (ædəréiʃən) *n.* the act of adoring, worshiping [F.]

a·dore (ədɔr,ədóur) *pres. part.* **a·dor·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·dored** *v.t.* to worship, venerate ‖ to love ‖ (in trivial contexts) to like very much **a·dór·ing** *adj.* [F. *adorer*]

a·dorn (ədɔrn) *v.t.* to add beauty or splendor to (something) by decoration **a·dórn·ment** *n.* the act of adorning ‖ something which adorns [F. *adorner*]

ADP (*acronym*) for automatic data processing

ad·re·nal (ədrí:n'l) *adj.* situated near the kidney ‖ of or from the adrenal glands [fr. AD-+L. *renes*, kidney]

adrenal gland either of a pair of endocrine glands situated near the kidney and consisting of an inner fatty cortex and an outer vascular portion (the medulla). The cortex produces a group of hormones which assist in maintenance of the salt and water balance in the organism as well as certain steroids related to sex hormones. The medulla produces adrenalin

a·dren·al·in, a·dren·a·line (ədrén'lin) *n.* a pair of hormones produced by the medulla of the adrenal glands that prepares the organism for emotional stress by increasing blood pressure and blood sugar level, and by widening air passages in the lungs etc. It is synthetized as methyl - amino - ethanol - catechol, $C_9H_{13}NO_3$. Its overall stimulant action makes it useful in the treatment of heart failure etc (*EPINEPHRINE, *NOREPINEPHRINE)

ad·ren·er·gic (ædrənə́:rdʒik) *adj.* (*med.*) stimulated by adrenaline or similar substance

ad·re·no·cor·ti·co·trop·ic (ədrí:nouk ɔ:rtəkoutrɔpik) *adj.* stimulating the cortex of the adrenal gland (*ACTH) [ADRENAL+CORTICAL+-TROPIC]

A·dri·a (údri:ə) a town (pop. 34,000) in N. Italy on the Po delta near the Adriatic, to which it gave its name

A·dri·an (éidriən) (Publius Aelius Hadrianus) *HADRIAN

Adrian I (*d.* 795), pope (772–95). He extended papal influence in the West by an alliance with Charlemagne

Adrian IV (c. 1100–59) pope (1154–9). Born Nicholas Breakspear, he was the only English pope

Adrian VI (1459–1523), pope (1522–3). He was the tutor to the future Emperor Charles V

A·dri·an·o·ple (eidri:ənóup'l) *EDIRNE

Adrianople, Treaty of the treaty (1829) ending the Russo-Turkish War (1828–9). Russia gained control of the northeast coast of the Black Sea and Moldavia and Walachia, and Turkey recognized Greek independence

A·dri·at·ic Sea (eidri:ǽtik) an arm of the Mediterranean separating Italy from the Balkan peninsula. It is 500 miles long, and up to 110 miles wide, narrowing to 45 miles at the Strait of Otranto (its southern limit)

a·drift (ədrift) *pred. adj.* and *adv.* afloat without control, at the mercy of wind and sea ‖ at the mercy of circumstances, *adrift in Paris with no money*

a·droit (ədrɔit) *adj.* dextrous, nimble ‖ lively and resourceful in dealing with difficult situations or people [F.]

ad·sorb (ædsɔrb, ædzɔrb) *v.t.* to retain by adsorption (cf. ABSORB) **ad·sórb·ate** *n.* an adsorbed substance **ad·sórb·ent 1.** *adj.* having the tendency or capacity to adsorb **2.** *n.* an agent with this property **ad·sórp·tion** *n.* a process by which molecules are taken up on the surface of a solid by chemical or physical action. Large amounts of gases, for example, may be adsorbed on the surface of a porous material such as charcoal (*ABSORPTION, *SORPTION) **ad·sórp·tive** *adj.* and *n.* [fr. AD-+ L. *sorbere*, to suck]

ad·u·late (ædʒəleit) *pres. part.* **ad·u·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ad·u·lat·ed** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to praise fulsomely ‖ to admire to excess [fr. L. *adulari* (*adulatus*), to flatter]

ad·u·la·tion (ædʒəléiʃən) *n.* fulsome flattery ‖ excessive admiration [O.F. *adulacion*]

ad·u·la·tor (ædʒəleitər) *n.* a person who adulates

ad·u·la·to·ry (ædʒələtəri:, ædʒələtouri:) *adj.* fulsomely flattering ‖ excessively admiring [fr. L. *adulatorius*]

a·dult (ədʌlt,ədʌlt) **1.** *n.* a mature, fully grown person, one who has passed adolescence ‖ (*law*) a person who has come of age ‖ a fully grown plant or animal **2.** *adj.* of, for, belonging to or characteristic of an adult [fr. L. *adolescere* (*adultus*), to grow up]

a·dul·ter·ant (ədʌltərənt) **1.** *adj.* used in adulterating **2.** *n.* an agent with this property [fr. L. *adulterans* (*adulterantis*) fr. *adulterare*, to corrupt]

a·dul·ter·ate (ədʌltərit, ədʌltəreit) *adj.* (of medicines, mixtures, texts) impure, spurious [fr. L. *adulteratus*]

a·dul·ter·ate (ədʌltəreit) *pres. part.* **a·dul·ter·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·dul·ter·at·ed** *v.t.* to make impure, debase by the addition of an inferior ingredient **a·dul·ter·a·tion, a·dul·ter·a·tor** *ns* [fr. L. *adulterare* (*adulteratus*), to corrupt]

a·dul·ter·er (ədʌltərər) *n.* a man who commits adultery **a·dul·ter·ess** (ədʌltəris) *n.* a woman who commits adultery [M.E. *avouterer, avowtrer* etc. fr. *avouter*, to commit adultery]

a·dul·ter·ine (ədʌltərain,ədʌltəri:n) *adj.* (*rhet.*) spurious, false ‖ (*rhet.*) relating to adultery [fr L. *adulterinus*]

a·dul·ter·ous (ədʌltərəs) *adj.* of or characterized by adultery [fr. older *adulter*, to commit adultery]

a·dul·ter·y (ədʌltəri:) *n.* voluntary sexual intercourse of a married man with a woman other than his wife or of a married woman with a man other than her husband [M.E. *avoutrie* fr. O.F., altered after L. *adulterium*]

ad·um·brate (ædʌmbreit, ædʌmbreit) *pres. part.* **ad·um·brat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ad·um·brat·ed** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to give a vague or shadowy indication or account of ‖ (*rhet.*) to foreshadow in a very general way **ad·um·brá·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *adumbrare* (*adumbratus*), to shade]

ad·vance (ədvæns, ədvɑns) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **ad·vanc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ad·vanced** *v.t.* to go forward ‖ to progress, move towards completion, *the book is advancing slowly* ‖ to go up in rank, status etc., *to advance to colonel* ‖ *v.t.* to move forward, *to advance a pawn* ‖ to cause (an event) to happen sooner than planned or expected or to bring forward in time, *they advanced the wedding date* ‖ to suggest, propose, *to advance a theory* ‖ to move up in rank etc., *he advanced three of them to captain* ‖ to pay over (money) before the date when it is due, *his employer advanced him a month's salary* ‖ to raise the price of, *he advanced his charges by 50%* ‖ to further, help to progress, *this will advance our cause* **2.** *n.* a moving forward, progress ‖ (*mil.*) a planned operation for a move forward ‖ an improvement in knowledge, technique etc. ‖ a payment of money before it is due ‖ a rise in price or value, *an advance in the cotton market* ‖ (*pl.*) attempts to make one's personal relations with someone intimate **in advance** beforehand, *send your luggage in advance* ‖ in front **ad·vanced** *adj.* (of ideas etc.) progressive, in front of most other people's ‖ further developed than is normal for one's age ‖ far developed, *an advanced stage of disease* ‖ (of knowledge) developed beyond the ordinary or elementary level, *advanced mathematics* **of advanced years** old [O.F. *avancer*]

advanced booking charter round-trip airfare that must be booked 30 to 45 days in advance, *abbr* ABC

advanced integrated landing system all-weather instrument landing system, *abbr* AILS

Advanced Mars U.S.S.R. spacecraft that failed to achieve a Mars orbit

Advanced Venera U.S.S.R. spacecraft, first to return pictures from Venus

advance guard a detachment of troops sent ahead to make reconnaissance and protect the line

advance man representative who precedes political, entertainment, or business personality to prepare for an appearance —**advance** *adj.*

ad·vance·ment [illegible] *n.* moving forward, progress, furtherance, *the advancement of science* ‖ promotion in rank or position

ad·van·tage (ədvæntɪdʒ, ədvɑntɪdʒ) *n.* a condition or position conferring superiority ‖ a condition or set of circumstances which helps one to reach a desired end ‖ something which gives benefit or profit ‖ (*tennis*) the first point scored after deuce **to advantage** in a favorable way **to take advantage of (someone)** to mislead or trick (someone) by abusing his good nature, trading on his ignorance etc **to take advantage of (something)** to make the most of, profit by (an opportunity etc.) **ad·van·ta·geous** (ædvəntéɪdʒəs) *adj.* [F. *avantage*]

ad·vec·tion (ədvékʃən) *n.* (*phys.*) transportation by horizontal movement of air, e.g., moisture, [illegible] advect ‖

advent [illegible] *of atomic power in industry* **Advent** the coming of Christ ‖ the period of the four Sundays before

Adventism [illegible] number of religious bodies which, in the early 19th c., focused their interest on the prophetic portions of the Bible and predicted, as a principle

Adventist [illegible] who holds the doctrine of Adventism

adventitious [illegible] something added from without, *his resignation was an adventitious factor in the crisis* ‖ [illegible] elsewhere than is normal [fr. L. *adventicius*]

ad·ven·ture (ədvéntʃər) *n.* a dangerous or exciting experience ‖ a bold undertaking ‖ a delightful experience, *childhood adventures* ‖ a commercial or financial speculation [O.F. *aventure*]

ad·ven·tured [illegible] *past part.* **ad·ven·tured** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to risk, expose to danger ‖ *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to venture [O.F. *aventurer*]

ad·ven·tur·er (ədvéntʃərər) *n.* someone who [illegible] any seeker after adventure (for whatever motive)

ad·ven·ture·some (ədvéntʃərsəm) *adj.* (*rhet.*) venturesome

ad·ven·tur·ess (ədvéntʃərɪs) *n.* a woman out to get money or social position by guile and charm

ad·ven·tur·ous (ədvéntʃərəs) *adj.* enterprising, liable to take risks ‖ requiring courage, fraught with danger, *an adventurous journey* [O.F. *aventuros*]

ad·verb (ədvɜ:rb) *n.* (*gram.*) a part of speech which modifies or limits a verb, an adjective, or another adverb (in the sentence 'He was very old and lived quietly', 'very' and 'quietly' are adverbs). It is generally placed immediately before or after the word which it modifies. Many adverbs in English are formed by adding to an adjective and such regular formations are not listed in this book **ad·ver·bi·al** (ədvɜ:rbi:əl) *adj.* [F. *adverbe*]

ad·ver·sa·ry (ædvərsəri:) *pl.* **ad·ver·sa·ries** *n.* opponent, enemy [O.F. *aversier*]

ad·ver·sa·tive (ədvɜ:rsətɪv) *adj.* expressing opposition or antithesis, *'but' and 'never the less' are adversative conjunctions* [fr. L. *adversativus*]

ad·verse (ədvɜ:rs, ædvɜ:rs) *adj.* contrary, opposing, *adverse winds* ‖ unfavorable, unpropitious, *an adverse weather report* [F. *advers*]

adverse selection (*insurance*) disproportionate risks, e.g., those who are poorer or more prone to suffer loss or make more claims than the average risk. It may result from the tendency for poorer risks or less desirable insureds (sick people) to seek or continue insurance to a greater extent than do better risks (healthy people), or from the tendency for the insured to take advantage of favorable options in insurance contracts *Cf* SKIM

ad·ver·si·ty (ədvɜ:rsɪti:) *pl.* **ad·ver·si·ties** *n.* misfortune, trouble, affliction ‖ a misfortune [F. *adversité*]

ad·vert (ədvɜ:rt) *n.* (*Br., pop.*) an advertisement

ad·ver·tise, ad·ver·tize (ædvərtaɪz) *pres. part.* **ad·ver·tis·ing, ad·ver·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ad·ver·tised, ad·ver·tized** *v.t.* to make known, proclaim publicly, esp. in order to promote sales ‖, to draw attention to, make conspicuous, *to advertise one's presence* ‖ *v.i.* to publish an advertisement **to advertise for** to ask for (someone or something) by public notice **ad·ver·tise·ment, ad·ver·tize·ment** (ædvərtaɪzmənt, ədvɜ:rtɪsmənt) *n.* public notice or announcement, usually offering goods or services for sale **ad·ver·tis·ing, ad·ver·tiz·ing** *n.* the business of compiling and placing advertisements ‖ the act of announcing by any of the techniques of advertisement (newspapers, radio, television, films, handbills etc.) [F. *avertir* (*avertiss-*)]

ad·vice (ædvaɪs) *n.* a stated opinion meant to help to determine correct action or conduct ‖ (*commerce*) a notification of a transaction ‖ (*pl.*) information sent by an agent or agency, *advices of the recession came in hourly* **to take advice** [illegible] one has been advised to do [O.F. *advis*, opinion]

ad·vis·a·bil·i·ty (ædvaɪzəbɪlɪti:) *n.* the quality of being advisable

ad·vis·a·ble (ædvaɪzəb'l) *adj.* prudent, expedient ‖ to be recommended **ad·vis·a·bly** *adv.*

ad·vise (ædvaɪz) *pres. part.* **ad·vis·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ad·vised** *v.t.* to give advice to, recommend a course of action to ‖ (*commerce*) to notify ‖ *v.i.* to give advice **ad·vis·ed·ly** (ædvaɪzɪdli) [illegible] **ad·vis·er, ad·vi·sor** *n.* someone who gives advice ‖ a teacher who [illegible] **ad·vi·so·ry** [illegible] consisting of advice [M.E. *avisen* fr. O.F.]

ad·vo·ca·cy (ædvəkəsi) (*pl.* **ad·vo·ca·cies** *n.* advocating, or an instance of it ‖ support (for a cause or recommendation (of a line of action) ‖ the work of advocates [F. *advocacie*]

advocacy planning [illegible] sionals representing special groups

ad·vo·cate (ædvəkɪt, ædvəkeɪt) *n.* a person who pleads on behalf of another, esp. in a court of law ‖ a person who speaks or writes in support of some cause, argument or proposal [O.F. *avocat*]

ad·vo·cate (ædvəkeɪt) *pres. part.* **ad·vo·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ad·vo·cat·ed** *v.t.* to plead on behalf of, use persuasion in support of [fr. L.

advocate approach supportive measure for aiding mental-health patients in dealing with bureaucracy to show that difficulties can be mastered

ad·voc·a·to·ry (ædvɒkətəri:, ædvɒkətouri:) *adj.* of or relating to an advocate

ad·vow·son (ædváuzən) *n.* (*Br. law*) the right of presentation to a church benefice [O.F. *avoeson*, patronage]

A·dy (ɒdi:), Endre (1877–1919), Hungarian poet

ad·y·tum (ædɪtəm) *pl.* **ád·y·ta** (ædɪtə) *n.* the sanctum, innermost sanctuary in a temple [L. fr. Gk *aduton*, inaccessible (place)]

adze, adz (ædz) **1.** *n.* a tool with a blade set at right angles to the handle for cutting or shaping wood **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **adz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **adzed** to cut or shape with an adze [O.E. *adesa*, axe]

A·dzhar·i·an A.S.S.R. (ædʒúri:ən) an autonomous republic (area 1,080 sq. miles, pop. 294,000) in Georgia, U.S.S.R. Capital: Batumi

a·e·des (eɪi:di:z) *pl.* **a·e·des** (eɪi:di:z) *n.* a member of *Aedes*, a genus of mosquitoes, many species of which transmit disease to men and animals. *A. aegypti* is the yellow-fever mosquito (cf. ANOPHELES) [Mod. L. fr. Gk *aēdēs*, unpleasant]

ae·dile, e·dile (i:daɪl) *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) a magistrate responsible for supervising public buildings, the police, public games and the grain supply **áe·dile·ship, é·dile·ship** *n.* [fr. L. *aedilis*]

Ae·ge·an (ɪdʒi:ən) *adj.* of or pertaining to the Aegean Sea and the islands in it ‖ or pertaining to the Bronze Age civilization (*MINOAN, *MYCENAEAN) of this region [L. *Aegaeus* fr. Gk]

Aegean Sea part of the Mediterranean between Greece and Anatolia, 400 miles long, 200 miles wide

Ae·gi·na (ɪdʒáɪnə) (*Gk* Aígina) a Greek island (area 32 sq. miles, pop. 9,000) in the Saronic Gulf of the Aegean Sea. Chief town: Aegina (pop. 5,704). Products: almonds, sponges. Aegina was a commercial power from the 7th c. B.C. until conquered by Athens (c. 456 B.C.)

ae·gis, e·gis (i:dʒɪs) *n.* patronage, sponsorship ‖ direction, control, *under the aegis of the local council* ‖ (in Homer) the shield of Zeus or Athene [L. fr. Gk *aigis*, a shield]

Ae·gos·pot·a·mi (i:gəspɒtəmaɪ) a river of ancient Thrace, at the mouth of which the final battle of the Peloponnesian War was fought (405 B.C.). The Athenian fleet was destroyed by the Spartans under Lysander

ae·gro·tat (i:groutæt) *n.* (in English universities) an unclassified degree given to a candidate prevented by illness from attending the examination [L. = he is ill]

A-10 (*mil.*) ground-attack version of F-18 (which see)

Ael·fric (ælfrɪk) (c. 955–c. 1020), abbot of Eynsham, English monastic reformer and grammarian. His works include 'Homilies', 'Metrical Lives of Saints', a Latin grammar and translations of Latin religious literature

Ae·ne·id (ɪni:ɪd) Virgil's epic poem. Aeneas the hero, Trojan leader, son of Anchises and the goddess Aphrodite, is shipwrecked off Africa. Received by Dido, queen of Carthage, he tells her about his wanderings since the fall of Troy. He renounces their mutual love, and sails on to Italy to fulfil his destiny as founder of Latium and so of the Roman state

Ae·o·li·an (i:óuli:ən) **1.** *n.* (*hist.*) a member of a group of ancient Greeks. The Aeolians migrated from Thessaly (c. 1000 B.C.) to Boeotia and western Peloponnesus, to Aegean islands (Lesbos) and to N.W. Asia Minor **2.** *adj.* relating to Aeolis, of Aeolus, Greek god of the wind [fr. [illegible] Gk]

aeolian accumulations deposits due to the action of the wind, such as sand dunes and loess

aeolian harp a musical instrument which 'plays' automatically when the wind blows through its strings

Aeolian mode (*mus.*) an authentic mode introduced in the 16th c., represented by the white piano keys ascending from A

ae·o·light (i:oulaɪt) *n.* (*optics*) device used to produce a modulated light for motion picture sound recording utilizing a cold cathode and a mixture of inert gases

Ae·o·lis (i:əlɪs) an ancient district of N.W. Asia [illegible] B.C.). Twelve city-states formed the Aeolian League until conquered by Croesus of Lydia (6th c. B.C.)

ae·o·lo·trop·ic, e·o·lo·trop·ic (i:ələutrɔpik) *adj.* anisotropic [fr. Gk *aiolos*, quick-moving + *tropos*, turning]

Ae·o·lus (i:ələs) (*Gk. mythol.*) the god of the winds

ae·on, e·on (i:ən, i:ɒn) *n.* an immeasurably long period of time [L. fr. Gk *aeōn*, age]

aer·ate (ɛəreit, éiəreit) *pres. part.* **aer·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **aer·at·ed** *v.t.* to impregnate with air, *frequent digging aerates the soil* ‖ to charge (a liquid) with gas or air **aer·á·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *aer*, air]

aer·i·al (ɛəri:əl) **1.** *adj.* of the air or atmosphere ‖ existing or moving in the air ‖ thin as air ‖ ethereal, insubstantial, *aerial fancies* ‖ overhead, in the air, *an aerial railway* **2.** *n.* an antenna (device for converting electrical currents) [fr. L. *aer*, air]

aer·i·al·ist (ɛəri:əlist) *n.* an acrobat who performs feats in the air, e.g. on a trapeze

aerial perspective (*art*) the expression of space in a painting or drawing by gradations of color and tone

aerial port an airfield that has been designated for the sustained air movement of personnel and materiel and to serve as an authorized port for entrance or departure from the country in which it is located

aer·ie, aer·y, eyr·ie (ɛəri:) *pl.* **aer·ies, eyr·ies** *n* a nest, usually on a high crag or mountainside, of a bird of prey ‖ (*rhet.*) a high and remote human dwelling [O.F. *aire*, a nest]

aer·i·form (ɛərifɔrm) *adj.* gaseous, of the nature of air ‖ unsubstantial, unreal [fr. L. *aer*, air]

aer·o·al·ler·gen (ɛərouælərdʒən) *n.* (*med.*) an airborne allergy-producing substance

aer·o·bat·ics (ɛərəbætiks) *n.* the performance of acrobatic feats with an aircraft, stunt flying [fr Gk *aér*, air + *batos*, walking (as 'acrobatics')]

aer·obe (ɛəroub) *n.* (*biol.*) an organism which is able to live only in the presence of oxygen (opp ANAEROBE) **aer·ó·bic** *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *aerobia* fr Gk *aēr*, air + *bios*, life]

aerobic digestion utilization of bacteria, with oxygen, to reduce the volume of waste, producing carbon dioxide, water, and organic and inorganic compounds **ant** ANAEROBIC DIGESTION

aerobics system of exercise based on increasing oxygen intake to stimulate heart and lung activity

aer·od·esy (ɛərɔdəsi:) *n.* (*math.*) the branch of mathematics that determines by observation and measurement the exact positions of points on, and the figures and areas of large portions of the surface of, the planet Mars, or the shape and size of the planet Mars —**aerodetic** *adj.*

aer·o·do·net·ics (ɛəroudounétiks) *n.* the science and theory of gliding and soaring [fr. Gk *aēr*, air + *donein* (*donetos*), to drive]

aer·o·drome (ɛərədroum) *n.* (*Br.*) an airport [fr. Gk *aēr*, air + *dromos*, racetrack]

aer·o·dy·nam·ic (ɛəroudainæmik) *adj.* of or relating to aerodynamics

aer·o·dy·nam·ics (ɛəroudainæmiks) *n.* the science of air flow, particularly the study of the motion of solid bodies (e.g. aircraft, bullets) through air, and their control and stability [fr. Gk *aér*, air + DYNAMICS]

aer·o·dyne (ɛərədain) *n.* a heavier than-air flying machine [fr. Gk *aēr*, air + *dunamis*, power]

aer·o·foil (ɛərəfɔil) *n.* (*Br.*) an airfoil [fr. Gk *aēr*, air + FOIL]

aer·o·gram (ɛərəgræm) *n.* a message conveyed by radio ‖ an air letter [fr. Gk *aēr*, air + *gramma*, letter]

aer·og·ra·phy (ɛərɔgrəfi:) *n.* the measurement of atmospheric data, esp. with an aerograph (self-recording instrument)

aer·o·lite (ɛərəlait) *n.* a meteorite [fr. Gk *aēr*, *air* + *lithos* a stone]

aer·o·lith (ɛərəliθ) *n.* an aerolite

aer·o·lit·ik (ɛərəlítik) *adj.* of or relating to an aeronte

aer·o·lo·gy (ɛərɔlədʒi:) *n.* the branch of meteorology concerned with the study of the upper air [fr. Gk *aēr*, *air* + *logos*, discourse]

aer·o·me·chan·ic (ɛəroumәkǽnik) *n.* a mechanic skilled in aeronautics [fr. Gk *aēr*, air + MECHANIC]

aer·o·me·chan·i·cal (ɛəroumәkǽnikәl) *adj.* relating to aeromechanics

aer·o·me·chan·ics (ɛəroumәkǽniks) *n.* the science of the forces associated with the motion of air and other gases [fr. Gk *aēr*, air + MECHANICS]

aer·o metal (ɛərou) a light, strong alloy of aluminum, zinc and copper

aer·o·naut (ɛərənɔt) *n.* a balloonist [fr. Gk *aēr*, air + *nautēs*, sailor]

aer·o·nau·tics (ɛərənɔ:tiks) *n.* the science of flight by aircraft [fr. Mod. L. *aeronautica* fr. Gk]

aer·o·nom·y (ɛərɔnəmi:) *n.* study of the upper atmosphere

aer·o·plane (ɛərəplein) *n.* (*Br.*) an airplane [fr Gk *aēr*, *air* + *planos*, wandering]

aer·o·sol (ɛərəsɔl, ɛərəsoul) *n.* a dispersion of solid or liquid particles in a gas or air (e.g. smoke, fog) ‖ a substance (e.g. an insecticide, germicide) in a container with a propellant gas, sprayed out through a valve [fr. Gk *aēr* air + SOL]

aer·o·space (ɛərəspeis) **1.** *n.* the earth's atmosphere together with cosmic space beyond **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the technology of flight or ballistics in aerospace [fr. Gk *aēr*, air + SPACE]

aer·o·stat (ɛərəstæt) *n.* a lighter than-air flying machine, such as a balloon or a zeppelin **aer·o·stát·ic** *adj.* pertaining to aerostatics **aer·o·stát·ics** *n.* the physics of the equilibrium of gases [fr. Gk *aēr*, air + *statos*, placed]

aer·o·ther·mo·dy·nam·ics (ɛərouθə:mоudainæmiks) *n.* the science dealing with the thermodynamics of gases, esp. air, esp. in the context of supersonic flight [fr. Gk *aēr*, air + THERMODYNAMICS]

Aer·o·train (ɛəroutrein) *n.* a vehicle riding on a cushion of air and guided by a raised central concrete rail, on a special track [Trademark]

aery *AERIE

Aes·chi·nes (éskini:z, esp. *Br.* i:skini:z) (c. 389–c. 314 B.C.), Athenian orator, rival of Demosthenes

Aes·chy·lus (éskiləs, esp. *Br.* i:skiləs) (c. 525–c. 456 B.C.), Greek poetic dramatist, author of about 90 plays, of which seven complete tragedies survive. His plots were simple and mostly concerned with showing the ultimate justice of the gods. His extant plays are the 'Agamemnon', 'Choephoroe', 'Eumenides', 'Seven Against Thebes', 'Suppliants', 'Persians' and Prometheus Bound'

Aes·cu·la·pi·us (eskjəléipi:əs, esp. *Br.* i:skjuléipjəs) the Roman god of medicine, identified with the Greek Asclepius

Ae·sop (i:sɒp) (6th c. B.C.), Greek beast-fable writer. He was a freed slave, usually represented as ugly and hunchbacked. The surviving collections include many fables of later date from different sources

aes·thete (ésθi:t, *Br.* i:sθi:t) *n.* a person who professes to put beauty before other considerations [fr. Gk *aisthētēs*, perceiving through the senses]

aes·thet·ic (esθétik, *Br.* i:sθétik) *adj.* concerning appreciation of the beautiful, esp. in the arts, *aesthetic standards* ‖ (of persons) appreciative of the beautiful **aes·thét·i·cal** *adj.* **aes·the·tí·cian** *n.* a person devoted to, or professionally occupied with, aesthetics **aes·thét·i·cism** *n.* inordinate concern with aesthetic matters as against ethical or practical considerations **aes·thét·ics** *n.* the part of philosophy which deals with the perception of the beautiful as distinguished from the moral or the useful ‖ the branch of psychology which deals with the sensations and emotions evoked by beauty [fr. Gk *aisthētikos* perceptible to the senses]

aes·ti·val (éstəvəl, *Br.* i:stáivəl) *adj.* pertaining to summer [F. *estival*]

aes·ti·vate (éstaveit, *Br.* i:staveit) *pres. part* **aes·ti·vat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **aes·ti·vat·ed** *v.i.* (*biol.*) to spend summer in a torpid state (opp. HIBERNATE) **aes·ti·vá·tion** *n.* (*biol.*) the state of torpidity in the heat of summer (opp. HIBERNATION) ‖ (*bot.*) the arrangement of flower petals in the bud before opening [fr. L. *aestivare* (*aestivatus*), to spend the summer]

Aethelbald *ETHELBALD

Aethelbert *ETHELBERT

Aethelred *ETHELRED

Aethelstan *ATHELSTAN

Aethelwulf *ETHELWULF

aether *ETHER

aetiological *ETIOLOGICAL

aetiology *ETIOLOGY

Aetius Flavius (ei:ʃi:əs, ei:ʃəs) (c. 396–454), Roman general. Together with Theodoric he decisively defeated Attila at Chalons (451)

Aetna *ETNA

Aetolia (i:tóuli:ə) in ancient northwest central Greece

Aetolian League (i:tóuli:ən) a confederacy of independent tribes of Aetolia, formed late 4th c. B.C. to include ... Epirus, Peloponnesus and Asia Minor, and by 220 B.C. controlled most of central Greece and was the chief rival of Macedonia. The League was attacked by Philip V of Macedon (218 and 211 B.C.) and defeated him (200 B.C.). In alliance with Antiochus of Syria, the League was defeated by the Romans (189 B.C.) and was dissolved (167 B.C.)

AF Air Force

a·far (əfɑ:r) *adv.* far off, at a distance **from afar** from a distance

Afars and of the Issas, French Territory of the *DJIBOUTI

af·fa·bil·i·ty (æfəbiliti:) *n.* the quality or state of being affable [F. *affabilité*]

af·fa·ble (æfəb'l) *adj.* easy to talk to, good-natured, courteous ‖ mild, not aggressive, *an affable reply* **áf·fa·bly** *adv.* [F.]

af·fair (əfɛər) *n.* concern, business, *this is no affair of hers* ‖ (*pl.*) daily concerns of a business organization or government, *a man of affairs*, *affairs of state* ‖ (intentionally vague) an incident, *an unfortunate affair* ‖ a love affair [O.F. *afaire*]

affair of honor, *Br.* **affair of honour** (*hist.*) a duel

af·fect (æfekt, əfékt) *n.* (*psychol.*) a feeling or mood [fr. L. *affectus*, disposition]

af·fect (əfékt) *v.t.* to make an impression on, move, *her words affected him deeply* ‖ to have an effect on (something), *does this change affect your plans?* ‖ to have a hurtful effect on, *it has affected his mind* ‖ (of a disease etc.) to attack, cause a particular condition in, *the swelling affected the entire leg* [fr. L. *afficere* (*affectus*), to attack]

affect *v.t.* to pretend, feign, *to affect indifference* ‖ to make a whimsical or ostentatious display of, *to affect a cloak* [F. *affecter*, to aim at]

af·fec·ta·tion (æfektéiʃən) *n.* a pretense made for effect ‖ studied artificiality in behavior and speaking [fr. L. *affectatio* (*affectationis*), a striving after]

af·fect·ed (əféktid) *adj.* (of behavior etc.) artificial, not natural ‖ (of people) insincere, full of pretensions

af·fec·tion (əfékʃən) *n.* fondness, tender feelings ‖ friendly feelings of attachment ‖ an illness, disease ‖ (*psychol.*) the aspect of consciousness manifested in feelings and emotions [F.]

af·fec·tion·ate (əfékʃənit) *adj.* showing fondness, tenderness, affection [fr. F. *affectionné*]

af·tec·tive (əféktiv) *adj.* (*psychol.*) concerning the affections or the emotions generally [F.]

affective fallacy reaction to a literary work in terms of its effect on the mind of an audience; originally by W. K. Wimsatt and Monroe C. Beardsley

af·fec·tive-neu·tral·i·ty (əféktivnu:træliti:) *n.* (*psych.*) a value or attitude that subordinates expression of feeling and self-gratification to other values

af·fer·ent (æfərənt) *adj.* leading inwards or towards something, e.g. an organ ‖ (*physiol.*, of nerves) bringing impulses towards a nerve center (opp. EFFERENT) [fr. L. *afferens* (*afferentis*) fr *affere*, to bring to]

af·fi·ance (əfáiəns) *pres. part.* **af·fi·anc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **af·fi·anced** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to betroth, to promise in marriage [O.F. *afiance*]

af·fi·da·vit (æfidéivit) *n.* a written statement, sworn on oath to be true, esp. one signed in the presence of (*Am.*) a notary, (*Br.*) a lawyer [L. – he has made an oath]

af·fil·i·ate (əfilːeit) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **af·fil·i·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **af·fil·i·at·ed** *v.t.* (usually of societies, institutions etc., with 'with' or 'to') to enter into association, *our club has affiliated with a national society* ‖ *v.t.* to add as an associate ‖ (*rare*) to adopt (a son) into a family ‖ to fix the paternity of (an illegitimate child) **2.** (əfilːit, əfilːeit) *n.* an associate, a person affiliated to something ‖ a subsidiary organization [fr. L. *affiliare* (*affiliatus*), to adopt]

af·fil·i·a·tion (əfilːéiʃən) *n.* an affiliating or being affiliated [...]

affiliation order (*Br., law*) a magistrate's order requiring a man to help to maintain his illegitimate child for a period of years

af·fin·i·ty (əfínitː) *pl.* **af·fin·i·ties** *n.* any close link or connection *affinities between ... culture* ‖ a strong liking or attraction between one person and another ‖ relationship by marriage ‖ (*biol.*) relationship between species which indicates a common origin ‖ (*chem.*) attraction between elements which causes them to become integrated with each other [F. *affinité*]

af·firm (əfə́:rm) *v.t.* to state positively, with conviction ‖ *v.t.* (*law*) to make a declaration of truthfulness (in place of the oath) ‖ to make a statement in the affirmative (as opposed to the negative) [O. F *afermer*]

af·fir·ma·tion (æfərméiʃən) *n.* an assertion, a positive statement ‖ (*law*) a solemn declaration (in place of the oath) [F.]

af·firm·a·tive (əfə́:rmətiv) **1.** *adj.* asserting that a fact is so, affirming by answering 'yes', *an affirmative answer* **2.** *n.* the affirmative mode upholding a proposition, *he answered in the affirmative* ‖ an affirmative word or expression ‖

affirmative action practices in hiring, promotions, and college admissions that favor a group previously hurt by discrimination against it

af·firm·a·to·ry (əfə́:rmətɔri:, əfə́:rmətouri:) *adj.* affirmative

af·fix *n.* [illegible] affixed [an append age ‖ (*gram.*) a prefix, infix or suffix [F *affixe*]

af·fix (əfiks) *v.t.* to fasten ‖ to attach. *to affix a seal to a document* ‖ to append (usually a signature) ‖ to ascribe (censure, a salary etc.) **af·fix·a·tion** (æfikséiʃən) *n.* the act or process of affixing ‖ the use of an affix **af·fix·ture** (əfikstʃə) *n.* the state of being affixed [fr. M.L *affixare*]

af·fla·tus (əfléitəs) *n.* inspiration, divine communication of knowledge [L.]

af·flict (əflikt) *v.t.* to trouble or distress ‖ to inflict grievous physical or mental suffering on (usually *pass.*) [older F. *afflict* adj., downcast]

af·flic·tion (əflikʃən) *n.* something which causes trouble or distress ‖ physical or mental suffer- [illegible]

af·flic·tive (əfliktiv) *adj* causing affliction

af·flu·ence (æfluəns) *n.* wealth ‖ (*rhet.*) profu- [illegible]

af·flu·ent (æfluənt) **1.** *adj.* rich **2.** *n.* a tributary [illegible]

affluent society a milieu in which basic needs have been replaced with sufficient abundance for comfortable living, originally by John K Galbraith

af·flux (æflʌks) *n.* a flowing or something which flows to or towards a point [fr. L. *affluxus*, flowing towards]

af·ford (əfɔrd, əfourd) *v.t.* (with 'can' or 'be able to [illegible] *afford to speak out*' (with 'can') to be able to buy (something), *can we afford a new car?* ‖ (with 'can') to spare, *I can't afford the time to read it* ‖ to give, provide, *the tower affords a fine view* [fr. O.E. *geforthian*, to provide]

af·for·est [illegible] **af·for·est·a·tion** [illegible] M.L *afforestare*]

af·fran·chise [illegible] *pert.* **af·fran·chising** [illegible] **af·fran·chised** [illegible] to set free from servitude **af·fran·chise·ment** *n* [illegible]

af·fray (əfrei) *n.* (*law*) a fight or brawl constituting a disturbance of the peace [O.F *effrei*]

af·fri·cate [illegible] **af·fric·a·tive** [illegible] tiv) *adj* [fr. L. *affricare* (*affricatus*), to rub

af·front (əfrʌnt) **1.** *v.t.* to insult, cause offense to **2.** *n.* an insult, deliberate act of disrespect [O.F *affronter*]

Af·ghan (æfgæn, ætgən) *n.* a native of Afghanistan ‖ the language (Pushtu) spoken there **af·ghan** a crocheted or knitted coverlet [illegible] Afghan hound [illegible]

af·ghan·i (æfgæni, ætgəni) *n.* the basic mone- [illegible] a coin or note of the value of one afghani [illegible]

Af·ghan·i·stan [illegible] public of, an independent republic (area c. 245,000 sq. miles, pop. 16,113,000) of W. Asia [illegible] Pushtu. Religion, mainly Sunnite Moslems. [illegible] north dominated by the Hindu Kush (15,000- [illegible] products: fruit, cereals and nuts. Livestock [illegible] camels. About 1 million [illegible] sources (largely unexploited): copper, coal, oil, topgrade lapis lazuli, iron, silver, mica, gold, asbestos, lead and salt. Half of the country's trade is with the U.S.S.R. Exports: wool, cotton, fruit, nuts, karakul skins, resins, carpets. Imports: cement, gasoline, cloth, sugar, tea, paper. There are few railways. Access to Peshawar in Pakistan is by the Khyber Pass. There is one hydroelectric plant (Sarobi) and an international airport (Kandahar). Monetary unit: afghani (divided into 100 puls). HISTORY Afghanistan formed a part of the ancient Persian empires and was conquered by Alexander (330 B.C.). It was converted to Islam (9th c.). The Ghaznavid dynasty (c. 977–1155) acquired great wealth from attacks on India. Afghanistan was conquered by Timur (c. 1400) and became part of the Mogul Empire (1504) until it was seized by Nadir Shah (1738). It became independent (1747). Anglo-Russian rivalry in the area led to the wars of 1838–42 and 1878–80 between the Afghans and the British. Afghanistan remained neutral in both world wars. It was recognized as independent (1919) and was a kingdom until 1973, a republic (1973–8), and under Marxist control after a 1978 coup. The U.S.S.R. intervened militarily in 1979 and retained control despite Afghani resistance

Af·ghan·i·stan·ism (æfgænistæniзəm) *n.* excessive interest in affairs of distant places at the expense of everyday concerns

a·field (əfi:ld) *adv.* (*rhet.*) in or to the field **far afield** at or to a distance, far from home

a·fire (əfaiər) *pred. adj.* and *adv.* on fire

a·flame (əfleim) *pred. adj.* and *adv.* in flames, burning ‖ glowing as though on fire

af·la·tox·in (æflətɔksən) *n.* (*biol.*) mycotoxin produced by molds in animal food. Aflatoxins are believed to affect the liver, to be fatal to livestock, and to be carcinogenic in humans *Cf* MYCOTOXICOSIS

A.F.L.-C.I.O. *AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

a·float (əflóut) *pred. adj.* and *adv.* floating ‖ not aground ‖ flooded, nearly submerged in water ‖ (*fig.*) in circulation, *rumors are afloat that he will resign* ‖ free of debt, solvent

a·foot (əfut) *pred. adj.* and *adv.* walking, on foot (beginning to make progress, *plans are afoot for a national theater*

a·fore (əfɔr, əfóur) *adv.* and *prep.* (*naut.*) before, *afore the mast* [O.E. *onforan*]

a·fore·said (əfɔrsed, əfóursed) **1.** *pron.* (in documents) that which has been said or named before **2.** *adj* (in documents) said or named before

a·fore·thought (əfɔrθɔt, əfóurθɔt) *MALICE AFORETHOUGHT

A-4 [illegible] HAWK

AFP (*med.*) alpha-fetoprotein secretion of the fetus through its urine into the amniotic fluid, an excess of which signals a fetal abnormality

a·fraid (əfreid) *adj.* frightened, *snakes are afraid of people* ‖ apprehensive, fearful, *afraid of the consequences* ‖ (*loosely*) regretful, *I am afraid that I must leave* [past part. of older *affray*, to alarm fr. A.F *afrayer*]

A-frame *adj* describing a structure shaped like an A ‖ **A-frame** *n.* a triangular house

a·fresh (əfreʃ) *adv.* anew, again, *to start afresh*

Af·ri·ca (æfrikə) the second largest continent (area 11,600,000 sq. miles, pop. c. 530,000,000). Political units (see separate entries): Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina, Burundi, Cameroon, Canary Is, Cape Verde Is, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoro Is, the Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia (South-West Africa), Niger, Nigeria, Reunion, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Republic of South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe. HISTORY The population cultivating the lower Nile valley (late 5th and 4th millennia B.C.) gave rise to the development of Egyptian civilization [illegible] had trade contacts with the coasts of Eritrea, Somaliland, S. Arabia and S. Ethiopia. Nubia was occupied (2nd millennium B.C.), and gave rise to the kingdom of Kush, where Egyptian culture survived while Egypt was conquered by Assyrians, Persians, Greeks and Romans. Kush expanded south (6th c. B.C.) from the Nile cataracts to the Sudan, founding a new capital at Meroe (mid-3rd c. B.C. to 1st c. A.D.). It was conquered (mid-4th c. A.D.) by the kingdom of Axum in the N. Ethiopian highlands. This dispersion from the Nile valley (1st–6th cc. A.D.) mingled with Arabian influence, spread west and south. The civilizations of the Sudanic peoples included the states of Ghana, Kanem, Songhai and Hausa, most of which are known to have existed by the 8th or 9th cc. A.D. Ghana perhaps by the 4th–5th cc. Meanwhile the north coast of Africa had been colonized by the Phoenicians (8th c. B.C.), who founded Carthage (c. 814 B.C.). The Greeks colonized Cyrenaica and Egypt (4th c. B.C.). The Romans destroyed Carthage (146 B.C.) and spread their influence west as far as Morocco and east to Egypt (1st c. B.C.). Carthage and Alexandria became centers for the spread of Christianity, which extended, in its Coptic form, to Nubia (5th and 6th cc. A.D.). The Roman empire in N. Africa collapsed when the Vandals invaded from Spain (415). The area was reconquered (533–48) by the Byzantine Empire. Trade routes had been established across the Sahara to Ghana, Hausa, Kanem and Songhai by the 8th c., spreading Berber influence southwards. The spread of Islam in Africa began with the conquest of Egypt by the Arabs (c. 640), and had extended by 700 to the whole of the north coast. Under the Almoravides, Islam penetrated (11th c.) across the Sahara to the Sudanic kingdoms. Meanwhile Islam had spread along the east coast (10th–12th cc.), extending into E. Africa (14th c.). European exploration beyond the north coast began when the Portuguese, seeking a new trade route to the Far East and contact with the mythical Prester John, rounded the Cape of Good Hope (1497) and explored Ethiopia (16th c.). England, France and Holland began trading in goods and slaves along the coast of W. Africa (16th c.). The British explored the upper reaches of the Nile (18th c.) and the Niger (early 19th c.) and the Germans the regions of the Niger and Lake Chad. The Dutch settled the Cape Colony (17th c.), which passed to Britain (1814), causing the Great Trek of the Boers inland to the Orange Free State and the Transvaal (1835–6). Napoleon failed to conquer Egypt (1798) but France conquered Algeria (1830–47). Among explorers, Caillié penetrated Central Africa (1827–8), and Nachtigal explored the area around Lake Chad (1869–74). Livingstone crossed the continent from west to east (1851–6) and Stanley from east to west (1874–7). The Suez Canal was cut by de Lesseps (1869). Great trading companies were formed by the colonizing powers and by 1912 the whole continent, except Liberia and Ethiopia, was partitioned among the European powers. The Berlin Conference (1884–5) tried to settle colonial rivalries, but many clashes occurred in the period prior to 1914. France clashed with Belgium over the Congo, with Britain over Egypt, the Sudan and E. Africa, and with Germany over Morocco. Britain came into conflict with Germany over S.W. and S.E. Africa, and with the Boers over S. Africa. Italy conquered Libya (1931) and Ethiopia (1936). Germany lost her colonies in 1918 and Italy lost hers in 1945. The League of Nations and the U.N. held certain former colonies in trusteeship (from 1918 and 1945). Since the 2nd world war, Africa has experienced political struggles against European powers, over Algeria, Suez and Angola, and much internal trouble, in Kenya, the Congo, South Africa, and between Israel and Egypt. There has been rapid economic development, and increasing nationalism has led to political independence for much of the continent. In 1956 Egypt, which had been independent by 1922, was evacuated by the British, and Tunisia, Morocco and the Sudan became independent. Ghana gained independence (1957), then Guinea (1958), Mali (1959), Nigeria, the Congo, Somaliland and 12 former French colonies (1960), Tanganyika (1961), Algeria, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi (1962). The United Arab Republic of Egypt and Syria was set up (1958) but Syria withdrew (1961). Katanga seceded from the Congo (1960) and was reintegrated (1963). The Republic of South Africa left the Commonwealth (1961). In 1963, the Central African Federation, which had been set up ten years earlier, was dissolved, and Kenya became independent. Zanzibar gained independence (1963) and joined Tanganyika to

form Tanzania (1964). Nyasaland became independent as Malawi, and Northern Rhodesia as Zambia (1964). Gambia became independent (1965). Bechuanaland became independent (1966) and changed its name to Botswana. Basutoland took the name Lesotho on gaining independence (1966). Equatorial Guinea and Swaziland became independent (1968). By 1975 former Portuguese colonies Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau (formerly Portuguese Guinea) and Sao Tome and Principe became independent, as did the French Comoros (1975) and Djibouti (1977) (formerly Afars and Issas) and the British Seychelles (1976). In the face of opposition from most other African countries, Britain, and the Commonwealth, white-ruled Rhodesia made a unilateral declaration of independence (1965) and later became independent Zimbabwe under black rule in 1980. Upper Volta changed its name to Burkina Faso (1984). Western Sahara, relinquished by Spain (1976) and divided between Morocco and Mauritania (who disclaimed it in 1979), was fought over by Morocco and the Polisario, an armed independence movement, through the 1980s. Unrest over the white government's traditional policy of *apartheid* in South Africa drew international attention

Af·ri·can (æfrikən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to Africa **2.** *n.* a native of Africa **Af·ri·can·ist** *n.* a specialist in African cultures or African languages **Af·ri·can·ize** *pres. part.* **Af·ri·can·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **Af·ri·can·ized** *v.t.* to make African, esp. to make African appointments to (positions formerly held by Europeans) [fr. L. *Africanus*]

African languages the Hamito-Semitic languages of Africa, together with the native languages belonging mostly to three families: Khoi-San, Sudanese and Bantu. The Khoi-San family is divided into Bushman and Hottentot. The Sudanese group is spoken by over 50 million and includes a great number of different languages. The Bantu family is spoken by over 60 million

African marigold *Tagetes erecta*, an annual plant with large yellowish-orange flower heads, native to Mexico

Af·ri·kaans (æfrikáns) *n.* the form of the Dutch language developed in South Africa [Du. *Afrikaansch*]

Af·ri·kan·der (æfrikándər) *n.* an Afrikaner

Af·ri·ka·nen·dom (æfrikánəndəm) *n.* area of the Republic of South Africa settled and dominated by Dutch descendants, now principally South Africa

Af·ri·ka·ner (æfrikánər) *n.* a native of South Africa, of European, esp. Dutch, descent, a Boer [Taal *Afrikaander* fr. Du.]

Af·ro-A·mer·i·can (æfrouəmérikən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to American blacks **2.** *n.* an American black ‖ dialect spoken by some U.S. blacks

Afroism (æfrouizəm) *n.* related to African culture

Af·ro-Sax·on (æfrousæksən) *n.* (usu. used disparagingly) black person working as part of the white establishment

aft (æft, aft) *adv.* (*naut.*) at or near the stern of a ship [O.E. æftan, behind]

af·ter (æftər, úftər) *adj.* next, later, following, *in after years* ‖ (*naut.*) towards the stern of a ship, *the after cabin* ‖ hinder, posterior, towards the rear, *the after parts of a steer* [O.E. æfter]

after 1. *prep.* in search of, in pursuit of, *run after the postman* ‖ later than, subsequent to, following in time, *after a week we ought to reconsider* ‖ in spite of, *after all our help he still went the wrong way* ‖ in imitation of, in the manner of, *paintings after the Dutch masters* ‖ copied from, *an engraving after Poussin* **to be** (or **get,** etc.) **after** to be in angry pursuit of, *the farmer will be after you if you trample his hay* **to be named after someone** to be given someone's name, *he was named after his grand father* **to look after** to take care of **to take after** to be like in looks or character **2.** *adv.* behind in time or place, later, *the dog came following after,* **3.** *conj.* subsequently to the time when, *after he went away we discussed the situation* [O.E. æfter]

af·ter·birth (æftərbə:rθ, úftərbə:rθ) *n.* the placenta, tissue connected with the fetus in the womb. The expulsion of this (with the membranes and umbilical cord) constitutes the final stage of labor

af·ter·burn·er (æftərbə:rnər) *n.* device for destroying (usually by burning) carbon wastes, e.g., from the engine of a motor vehicle to reduce air pollution —**afterburn** *v*

af·ter·care (æftərkɛər, úftərkɛər) *n.* further treatment of patients after discharge from the hospital ‖ rehabilitation of offenders leaving prison

af·ter·damp (æftərdæmp, úftərdæmp) *n.* toxic gases remaining in a mine after the explosion of firedamp

af·ter·deck (æftərdek, úftərdek) *n* (*naut.*) the part of a deck toward the stern, abaft the midships

af·ter·din·ner (æftərdinər, úftərdinər) *adj.* following dinner, *an after-dinner speech*

af·ter·ef·fect (æftərifekt, úftərifekt) *n.* a delayed effect ‖ (*med.*) an effect occurring after the first result of a drug has disappeared

af·ter·glow (æftərglou, úftərglou) *n.* a glow which remains after the source of light has gone, e.g. a glow in the sky after the sun has set ‖ the sensation that remains after a pleasant experience ‖ the period in phosphorescence or fluorescence after the excitation has been removed

af·ter·heat (æftərhi:t) *n.* heat remaining in a nuclear reactor during its operation

af·ter·life (æftərlaif, úftərlaif) *n.* life after death **in afterlife** in the later part of a person's lifetime

af·ter·math (æftərmæθ, úftərmæθ) *n.* outcome, consequence (usually of a disastrous nature) ‖ (of grass etc.) the crop taken from a second growth [AFTER+O.E. *mæth,* mowing]

af·ter·most (æftərmoust, úftərmoust, esp. *Br.* úftəməst) *adj.* (*naut.*) nearest the stern, hindmost, *the aftermost cabin* [O.E. *æftermest*]

af·ter·noon (æftərnú:n, úftərnú:n) *n.* the time of day between midday and evening ‖ (*rhet.*) the later stages or periods, *the afternoon of life*

af·ter·pain (æftərpein, úftərpein) *n.* pain not felt until some interval after the time when it was caused ‖ (*pl.*) pains following childbirth associated with the contraction of the uterus

af·ter·part (æftərpɑrt, úftərpɑrt) *n.* (*naut.*) the area around the stern of a ship

af·ter·taste (æftərteist, úftərteist) *n.* the taste that remains in the mouth after eating or drinking ‖ the feeling remaining after an experience

af·ter·tax (æftərtæks) *adj.* of the balance of earnings after payment of income taxes

af·ter·thought (æftərθɔt, úftərθɔt) *n.* further thought after action, subsequent reflection

after·ward (æftərwərd, úftərwərd) *adv.* at a later time, subsequently [O.E. *æfteweard,* behind]

af·ter·wards (æftərwərdz, úftərwərdz) *adv.* afterward [O.E. *æfteweardes*]

A·ga·des (ægadés) a town (pop. 5,000) in central Niger, in the Aïr foothills

A·ga·dir (ægədíər) a Moroccan seaport (pop. 61,192). It was the scene of a serious incident between France and Germany (1911) in the struggle for control of N.W. Africa. The town was almost destroyed by an earthquake (1960)

a·gain (əgén) *adv.* once more, *try and do it again* ‖ furthermore, in addition, *and again, remember that...* **again and again** very often **as many** (or **much**) **again** the same quantity in addition, *fill my sack and then give me half as much again* **over again** once more [O.E. *ongean*]

a·gainst (əgénst) *prep.* opposite to, contrary to, *against his wishes* ‖ in contrast to, *it stood out against the sky* ‖ in anticipation of, *preparations against a hard winter* ‖ into contact with, *hailstones against the window, put the ladder against the wall* ‖ about, *they were warned against the danger* ‖ in exchange for, *will you take my French stamps against your Brazils?* ‖ in the opposite direction to, *against the tide* ‖ to be charged to or deducted from (an account, or something thought of as an account), *set it against expenses* ‖ next to, *put the chair against the wall* **to be** (or **come**) **up against it** (*Br., pop.*) to suffer (or to encounter) hardship or difficulty **to run up against** (*Br.*) to meet by chance, to run across ‖ to encounter, *to run up against difficulties* [fr. O.E. *agenes*]

A·ga Khan (úgəkún) the hereditary spiritual head of the Isma'ili sect of Moslems, claiming descent from Fatima

A·ga·mem·non (ægəmémnən, ægəmémnɔn) a legendary king of Argos and Mycenae and the leader of the Greek expedition against Troy. He sacrificed his daughter Iphigenia to appease Artemis and calm the winds which were holding back his ships. On his return home from Troy he was murdered by his wife Clytemnestra and her lover Aegisthus. His death was avenged by his son Orestes at the urging of Electra, his daughter

a·gam·ic (eigæmik) *adj.* (*biol.*) asexual [fr. Gk *agamos,* without marriage]

a·gam·o·gen·e·sis (eigæmoudʒénisis) *n.* (*biol.*) parthenogenesis ‖ asexual reproduction **a·gam·o·ge·net·ic** (eigæmoudʒənétik) *adj.* **a·gam·o·ge·nét·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *agamos,* without marriage+*genesis,* birth]

ag·a·mous (ægəməs) *adj.* (*biol.*) asexual [fr. L. fr. Gk *agamos,* without marriage]

A·ga·ña (ugúnju) the capital (pop. 2,119) of Guam, on the west coast

a·ga·pe (ægəpei, ugúpei) *n.* the meal of fellowship among early Christians, commemorating the Last Supper ‖ spiritual love (cf. EROS) [Gk brotherly love]

a·gape (əgéip) *pred. adj.* openmouthed with surprise

a·gar (úgur, éigar) *n.* agar-agar

a·gar-a·gar (úgurúgur, éigaréigar) *n* a gelatinous substance, allied chemically with the carbohydrates, obtained from certain seaweeds, esp. in Ceylon, Java, Japan and Malaysia. After being mixed with hot water and cooled, it sets to a firm jelly and is used as the base of media for bacteriological culture and in the industrial preparation of jam, sauces etc. [Malay.]

ag·a·ric (ægərik, əgærik) **1.** *n.* a fungus of fam. *Agaricaceae* (*MUSHROOM) **2.** *adj.* of or relating to this fungus [L. *agaricum* fr. Gk]

Ag·as·siz (ægəsi:), Jean Louis Rodolphe (1807–73), Swiss–U.S. naturalist, geologist and teacher. His studies ranged from fish fossils to glaciers

ag·ate (ægit) *n.* a very hard cryptocrystalline form of silica, marked with bands or clouds of color due to the infiltration of other minerals, used for the knife-edges of chemical balances, for mortars in which hard substances are ground, and for ornaments ‖ a burnishing tool used in bookbinding ‖ an instrument used in drawing gold wire ‖ (*printing*) ruby type ‖ (*games*) a marble [F. *agathe* fr. Ital.]

a·ga·ve (agéivi:, əgávi:) *n.* a member of *Agave,* fam. *Amaryllidaceae,* a genus of tropical plants cultivated for their fiber (*SISAL, *PITA), as the source of a Mexican drink (* PULQUE, * MESCAL, *TEQUILA), and for ornament (*CENTURY PLANT) [mod. L. fr. Gk *agauê,* fem. adj., illustrious]

age (eidʒ) **1.** *n.* the length of time that a person or thing has lived or existed, *ten years of age* ‖ the time of life when one is legally, socially, physically or mentally qualified for a particular purpose, *to come of age* ‖ old age ‖ a generation ‖ an epoch ‖ a great period of time distinguished from others by its special characteristics. *Middle Ages* ‖ (*geol.*) a subdivision of an epoch ‖ (*pop.,* often *pl.*) a very long time, *it's an age since we last met* **2.** *v. pres. part.* **age·ing, age·ing** *past* and *past part.* **aged** *v.t.* to make older, *his war experiences aged him* ‖ *v.i.* to become perceptibly older, *she hasn't aged a bit* ‖ to mellow, *this whisky hasn't aged enough yet* **a·ged** (éidʒid) *adj.* old, showing visible signs of old age ‖ (éidʒd) of the age of, *a boy aged ten* ‖ (éidʒd, of animals) having reached maturity (e.g. of a horse, seven years old) [O.F. *aage*]

Agee (eidʒi:), James (1909–55), U.S. author of various genres, including poetry, 'Permit Me Voyage' (1934); non-fiction, 'Let Us Now Praise Famous Men' (1941); two volumes of film review, 'Agee on Film' (1958, 1960); an autobiographical novel, 'A Death in the Family' (1957, Pulitzer Prize 1958, film 1963); and screenplay, 'The African Queen' (1951)

age·ism (eidʒizəm) *n.* discrimination against the elderly

age·less (éidʒlis) *adj.* not affected by age or time

age·long (éidʒlɔŋ, éidʒlɒŋ) *adj.* (*rhet.*) lasting for centuries ‖ transmitted down the ages, *age-long wisdom*

a·gen·cy (éidʒənsi:) *pl.* **a·gen·cies** *n.* an organization (or its building) existing to promote the exchange of goods and services, *a travel agency* ‖ instrumentality, *through the doctor's agency he got full compensation* ‖ the profession of being an agent [fr. M. L. *agentia,* the faculty of doing]

Agency for International Development (AID), a U.S. government agency within the State Department, established (1961) to provide nonmilitary aid to underdeveloped countries in the form of loans and grants. It guarantees U.S. private investors against cer-

tain specified risks. The U.S. aspect of Alliance for Progress is administered by AID

a·gen·da (ədʒendə) *n.* (construed as *pl.*) things to be done | (construed as *sing.*) a list of things to be discussed at a business meetings , a memorandum book [L., pl. of *agendum*]

a·gen·e·sis (eidʒénisis) *n.* (*med.*) congenital absence or imperfect development of any part of the human body [fr. Gk *a-*, without + *genesis*, birth]

a·gent (eidʒənt) *n.* someone who represents a person or a firm in business || an intermediary || a means, instrument (person or thing) used to secure some effect | (*chem.*) a substance or element capable of taking part in a reaction [fr. L. *agens* (*agentis*) *doing*]

Agent Orange (*chem.*) defoliant mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T and highly toxic dioxin. It was used in Vietnam as a jungle denuder and sometimes in U.S. as a weed killer

a·gent pro·vo·ca·teurs (æʒɑ̃prɔvɔkətə:r) *n.* a paid agent who, by pretended sympathy, seeks to induce suspect persons to expose themselves, esp. one who provokes seditious movements in

Age of Aquarius period in U.S. history dominated by discontent among young adults seeking freedom and brotherhood, esp. in 1960s

age of consent (*law*) the age of a girl before which sexual intercourse with her is considered rape, whether or not she has consented

age of discretion the earliest age at which the law credits a person with responsibility for certain actions

ag·er·a·tum (ædʒəréitəm) *n.* a member of *Ageratum* fam. *Compositae*, a large genus of tropical American plants with small heads of blue or white flowers [Mod. L. fr. Gk *agēraton*, not

Ages·i·laus II, [illegible] 444–360 B.C.), one of the two Spartan kings from 399. He defeated the Persian satrap Tissaphernes and then the Thebans and their allies at Coronea, but was defeated by Thebes at Leuctra, which signaled the end of Sparta's mil-

ag·gior·na·men·to (ɑ:dʒɔrnamentou) *n.* an updating, esp. with regard to the policy of modernizing Roman Catholic institutions, one of goals of the second Vatican Council, 1962–1965

ag·glom·er·ate (əglɔməreit) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **ag-glomer·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ag-glomer·at·ed** *v.t.* to gather into a ball or mass | *v.i.* to grow into a ball or mass **2.** *adj.* (əglɔmərit) collected into, forming, growing into a ball or mass **3.** *n.* (əglɔmərit) a mass, collection (*geol.*) an unstratified rock formed from volcanic fragments united by heat (cf. CONGLOMERATE) **ag-glom·er·a·tion** *n.* a cohesive mass, e.g. a town's

ag·glom·er·a·tive *adj.* [fr. L. *agglomerare* (*agglomeratus*), to wind into a ball]

ag·glu·ti·nate (əglu:tineit) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **ag-glutin·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ag-glutin·at-ed** *v.t.* to combine by agglutination | to turn into glue **2.** *adj.* (əglu:tinit) glued together (*gram.*) of forms made up of simple words joined together to form compounds without changed form or loss of meaning [fr. L. *agglutinare* (*agglutinatus*), to

of a language made up of sequence of roots that have been joined to produce a word with each

ag·glu·ti·na·tion (əglu:tinei:ʃən) *n.* the action of

gram. the combination of simple words to form compounds without alteration of the form or

gram·ma·tize·ment [illegible] *n.* [fr. F

ing *past* and *past part.* **ag·gra·vat·ed** *v.t.* to make (an existing trouble) more serious || (*pop.*) to irritate or exasperate **ag·gra·vá·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *aggravare* (*aggravatus*), to make heavy]

ag·gre·gate (ægrigeit) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **ag·gre-gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ag·gre·gat·ed** *v.t.* to collect together into a mass || to total || *v.i.* to come together in a mass **2.** (ægrigit) *adj.* formed of parts making a collection, massed together || total, collective || (*bot.*) having many similar fruits from one flower, e.g. magnolia || (*geol.*) made up of different mineral crystals, e.g. granite **3.** (ægrigit) *n.* a total derived by addition (*cf.* PRODUCT) || materials mixed with cement to make concrete **in the aggregate** collectively **ag·gre·gá·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *aggregare* (*aggregatus*), to gather into a herd]

ag·gres·sion (əgréʃən) *n.* a deliberate, unprovoked attack by one country or group on another || (*psychol.*) energetic activity of the mind or body, whether innate or a product of frustration, and either healthily expressed as proper self-assertion or in the use and perfecting of skills etc., or morbidly expressed in bullying, masochism, destructiveness etc., or sublimated in play [F.]

ag·gres·sive (əgrésiv) *adj.* wanting to dominate by attacking, domineering || involving attack || enterprising and forceful, *an aggressive advertising policy* [fr. L. *aggredi* (*aggressus*), to approach]

ag·gres·sor (əgrésər) *n.* a person, nation etc. making a deliberate attack [L.]

ag·grieved (əgri:vd) *adj.* having a grievance (past part. of older *aggrieve* v. fr. O.F.]

a·ghast (əgæst, əgúst) *pred. adj.* filled with terror or amazement or both [A (*hist. prep.*) + *gast*, past part. of O.E. *gæstan*, to terrify]

ag·ile (ædʒil, esp. *Br.* ædʒail) *adj.* quick moving, nimble, active in body or mind **a·gil·i·ty** (ədʒíliti) *n.* [F.]

Ag·in·court, Battle of (ædʒinkɔ:rt, ædʒinkourt) a battle fought on Oct. 25, 1415 near Agincourt (Pas de Calais). Henry V's English longbowmen defeated the French knights who were made helpless by the weight of their armor. The longbowmen are said to have killed between 5,000 and 10,000 of the French army and to have taken 1,000 prisoners for the loss of 13 men-at-arms and 100 foot soldiers

ag·i·tate (ædʒiteit) *pres. part.* **ag·i·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ag·i·tat·ed** *v.t.* to shake, stir up | to upset (feelings, people) || *v.i.* (*politics*) to stir up the public by means of slogans, demonstrations etc. either to produce disorder or to secure reform [fr. L. *agitare* (*agitatus*), to move to and fro]

ag·i·ta·tion (ædʒiteiʃən) *n.* a disturbance, mental or physical, esp. worry | public disturbance on a large scale, or the process of creating it |

ag·i·ta·tor (ædʒiteitər) *n.* a person who provokes social, political or religious disaffection | an apparatus for mixing or shaking

ag·let (æglit) *n.* the metal tag of a lace || a tagged point hanging from cords or braids used on some uniforms, often from shoulder to breast [fr. F. *aiguillette* dim. of *aiguille*, needle]

a·glow (əglou) *adv.* and *pred. adj.* in a glow, *his*

AGM-84 [illegible]
AGM-53 *CONDOR
AGM-45 [illegible]
AGM-78 [illegible]
AGM-65 *MAVERICK
AGM-28 [illegible]

ag·nail [illegible] nail or toenail | a hangnail [O.E. *ang*, tight, painful + *nægl*, nail]

ag·nate (ægneit) **1.** *n.* a relative only on the male side of a family **2.** *adj.* allied, related through a common male ancestor, or by clan or [illegible]

Ag·nes (ægnis), St (290–303), of Salerno, a mar-

Agnew (ægnu:) Spiro Theodore (1918–), U.S. Republican vice-president under Richard Nixon and governor of Maryland. He was charged with accepting bribes while governor and resigned from the vice-presidency Oct. 10, 1973. He pleaded no contest to one count of income tax evasion and after a civil suit paid Maryland $270,000 as reimbursement for al-

Ag·ni (ɑgni) *pl.* **Ag·ni, Ag·nis** *n.* a member of a W. African people related to the Ashanti

ag·no·men (ægnóumən) *pl.* **ag·nom·i·na** (ægnɔ́minə), **ag·no·mens** *n.* an additional or fourth name, added as title or epithet to an ancient Roman name, e.g. 'Africanus' in Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus (cf. NOMEN, cf. COGNOMEN, cf. PRAENOMEN) [L.]

Agnon, (ɑgnɔn) Shmuel Yosef (1888–1970), Hebrew author and winner of the Nobel Prize for literature in 1966. Born in Galicia (now in Poland), he lived mostly in Jerusalem. Agnon's topics were the decline of Eastern European Jewish life in the 1930's and the struggles of early Jewish settlers in Palestine. Sometimes compared to Franz Kafka, his works include 'The Bridal Canopy' (1930), 'In the Heart of the Seas' (1933), and 'Temol Shilshom' ('The Day Before Yesterday,' 1945)

ag·nos·tic (ægnɔstik) **1.** *n.* a person who thinks that nothing can be known about the existence or nature of God || a person who thinks that knowledge of all matters is relative **2.** *adj.* referring to agnosticism **ag·nós·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* **ag·nos·ti·cism** (ægnɔstisizəm) *n.* the doctrine of an agnostic (cf. ATHEISM, cf. SKEPTICISM) [fr. Gk *agnostos*, unknown]

Ag·nus De·i (ɑgnusdéi:) a triple prayer for mercy and peace at the Mass during the breaking of the Host || this part of the Mass || music for it || a disk of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb and blessed by the pope [L.=lamb of God]

a·go (əgóu) **1.** *adj.* (always follows the word it modifies) past, *two years ago* **2.** *adv.* in the past, *long ago* [M.E. *agone*, past part. of obs. *ago* v. fr. O.E. *a-*, forth + *gan*, go]

a·gog (əgɔg) *pred. adj.* eager, excited with anticipation [perh. fr. O.F. *engogues* fr. *en*, *in* + *gogue*, fun]

a-go-go (ɑgóugou) *n.* (*Fr.*) discotheque; an intimate spot for dancing

a·gon·ic (eigɔnik, əgɔnik) *adj.* not forming an angle [fr. Gk *agōnos* fr. *a-*, *without* + *gōnia*, angle]

agonic line an imaginary line on the earth's surface joining places at which the magnetic needle points geographically north and south (DECLINATION)

ag·o·nis·tic (ægənistik) *adj.* of interactions (fidgeting, cooperating, submitting) between members of the same species

ag·o·nize (ægənaiz) *pres. part.* **ag·o·niz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ag·o·nized** *v.t.* to cause intense suffering in mind or body to || *v.i.* to suffer intensely in mind or body, writhe with pain (esp. in the death agony) [fr. M.L. *agonizare*, to contend in the arena, fr. Gk]

ag·o·ny (ægəni:) *pl.* **ag·o·nies** *n.* intense mental or physical suffering | an intense feeling. *an agony of joy* || (*pl., loosely*) a hard struggle, *to go through agonies to get something* **last agony** the pangs of death **the Ag·o·ny** the sufferings of Jesus in Gethsemane [fr. L. *agonia*, struggle, fr. Gk]

agony column (*Br., pop.*) a column of personal advertisements in a newspaper

a·go·ra (ægərə) *pl.* **a·go·rot** (ægərɔt) *n.* an Israeli unit of currency equal to one hundredth of a pound

ag·o·ra (ægərə) *n.* (*hist.*) the shoplined open square of ancient Greek cities which was the marketplace and religious and civic center [Gk]

ag·o·ra·pho·bi·a (ægərəfoubi:ə) *n.* morbid dread of public or open spaces **ag·o·ra·phó·bic** *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *agora*, place of assembly + pho-

a·gou·ti (əgu:ti:) *n.* a member of *Dasyprocta*, a genus of South American rodents, like guinea pigs. They are herbivorous and damage sugarcane [F. fr. S. American Indian]

A·gra (ɑgrə) a city (pop. 591,917) of Uttar Pradesh, India, on the Jumna River. Built (1566) by Akbar, it was a Mogul capital until 1658, and has many fine examples of Mogul architecture, including the Taj Mahal, Akbar's fort, the Pearl Mosque and the Imperial Palace. It is a commercial and manufacturing center

a·grar·i·an (əgreəri:ən) *adj.* relating to land or its management or distribution. *agrarian laws* **a·grar·i·an·ism** *n.* the theory or practice of distributing the land more equitably or facilitating more productive ways of cultivating it [fr. L. *agrarius*]

a·gra·ris·mo (ɑgrəri:smɔ) *n.* a native Mexican movement for agrarian reforms, esp. for a more equitable redistribution of the land to the peasants [Span.]

a·grav·ic (eigrævik) *adj.* of a condition where gravity is zero

a·gree (əgri:) *pres. part.* **a·gree·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·greed** *v.i.* to assent, *she'll never agree to that* ‖ to be in harmony, *we don't agree about the dog* ‖ to be suitable (as regards one's tastes, health etc.), *this climate doesn't agree with me* ‖ (of accounts) to balance ‖ (*gram.*) to correspond in number, gender, case or person ‖ *v.t.* to consent, *he agreed never to smoke* ‖ (*Br.*) to check, *please agree my total* ‖ (*Br.*) to confirm, *do you agree the bill?* [O.F.]

a·gree·a·bil·i·ty (əgri:əbiliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being agreeable

a·gree·a·ble (əgri:əbəl) *adj.* pleasant ‖ prepared to consent, *are they agreeable to our plan?* **a·gree·a·bly** *adv.* [F. *agreable*]

a·gree·ment (əgri:mənt) *n.* the act of agreeing ‖ the state of agreeing, *in agreement with the facts* ‖ (*law*) a contract legally binding the contracting parties ‖ (*gram.*) concord in gender, number, case or person [O.F.]

ag·ri·busi·ness (ægribiznis) *n.* production, trade, processing, storage, and marketing of farm products

A·gric·o·la (əgrikələ), Gnaeus Julius, Roman general (40–93), and father-in-law of Tacitus, who wrote his biography. He completed the conquest of Britain

ag·ri·cul·tur·al (ægrikʌltʃərəl) *adj.* related to or characteristic of agriculture

ag·ri·cul·tur·al·ist (ægrikʌltʃərəlist) *n.* a person competent in farming theory

agricultural pollution liquid and solid wastes from farming, including runoff from pesticides, fertilizers, and feedlots; erosion and dust from plowing; animal manure and carcasses; crop residues and debris

ag·ri·cul·ture (ægrikʌltʃər) *n.* the science or practice of large-scale soil cultivation (cf. HORTICULTURE), farming [F.]

ag·ri·cul·tur·ist (ægrikʌltʃərist) *n.* an agriculturalist

A·gri·gen·to (ægridʒentou) formerly, Girgenti, a town (pop. 50,000) near the south coast of Sicily exporting sulfur, fruit, olives and wine. Greek temple ruins, cathedral (14th c., restored)

ag·ri·mo·ny (ægrəmouni:) *n.* a member of *Agrimonia*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a genus of yellow-flowered plants, with toothed leaves, burr-like fruits and bitter taste ‖ hemp agrimony [fr. L. *agrimonia* fr. Gk *agremónē*, a kind of poppy]

A·grip·pa (əgripə), Marcus Vipsanius (63–12 B.C.), Roman general who distinguished himself at Actium, the trusted adviser and minister of Augustus, and his son-in-law. He had the Pantheon built at Rome

A·grip·pi·na (ægripi:nə) (15–59), daughter of Germanicus. She married (as her third husband) her uncle, the Emperor Claudius I, made him adopt her son Nero, and secured Nero's accession by murdering Claudius (54). She was subsequently assassinated on instructions from Nero

ag·ro·in·dus·tri·al (ægrouindʌstri:əl) *adj.* of an activity favoring both agriculture and industry —**agro-industry** *n.*

ag·ro·nom·ic (ægrənɔmik) *adj.* of or relating to agronomy **ag·ro·nóm·i·cal** *adj.*

a·gron·o·mist (əgrɔnəmist) *n.* someone who specializes in agronomy

a·gron·o·my (əgrɔnəmi:) *n.* the theory and practice of crop production and soil science [F *agronomie* fr. Gk]

a·ground (əgráund) *adv.* and *pred. adj.* (of a ship) touching the bottom in shallow water

A·guas·ca·lien·tes (agwaskaljéntes) an inland state (area 2,499 sq. miles, pop. 504,300) of central Mexico, on a plateau about 6,000 ft above sea level; agriculture (wine, fruits), stock raising (bulls, cattle, horses, mules), metallurgy (zinc, copper, gold, silver, lead and antimony). Thermal springs ‖ its capital (pop. 257,179), 364 miles northwest of Mexico City, Mexico

a·gue (éigju:) *n.* fever and paroxysms associated with malaria ‖ a chill or fit of shivering **á·gu·ish** *adj.* [O.F.]

A·gui·nal·do (agi:naldou), Emilio (1870–1964), Filipino resistance leader, of Chinese and Tagalog parentage. He joined forces with the U.S.A. to rid the Philippines of Spanish rule. He then broke with the U.S. authorities in his desire for complete independence for his country. He led the insurrection which proclaimed (1898) the first Republic of the Philippines. After his capture and the end of the insurrection, he took an oath of allegiance to the U.S.A., which in return granted him a pension. During [illegible] war he was accused of collaborating with the Japanese invaders, but received a presidential [illegible]. He [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] Filipino relations

[illegible]

A·hab (eihæb) king of Israel (c. 875–c. 853 B.C.). The [illegible] of Jezebel, [illegible] the worship of Baal, and defended his kingdom against the [illegible]

a·head (əhed) **1.** *adj.* in front, in advance ‖ forward **2.** *adv.* in or to the front ‖ forward **ahead of** in front of ‖ before ‖ **go ahead** to be successful

a·heap (əhi:p) *adv.* in a heap

a·he·mer·al (eihemə'rəl) *adj.* a day of less than 24 hrs

a·him·sa (əhimsə) *n.* nonviolence or nonkilling as a creed, affirmed in the belief (taught by Buddhist, Brahman and Jainist philosophies) that all life is sacred [Skr.]

Ahmad Shah [illegible]

Ahmadiyya Movement [illegible] the Islamic sect founded (1879) in the Punjab by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, who claimed to be the Mahdi

Ahmad Shah [illegible] the founder and first king of Afghanistan

Ah·med·a·bad (ɑməd∧bɑd) the capital (pop. 1,040,000) of Gujarat, India, on the Sabarmati River: textiles

Ah·med Khan (ɑmədkɑn), Sir Syed (1817–98), Indian social reformer and educationalist, founder of the Moslem University at Aligarh (1875)

Ah·med·na·gar (ɑməd∧nʌgər) a town (pop. 119,000) in Maharashtra, W. India: textiles

Ah·mose I (ɑmous) (or Aahmas I or Amasis I), Egyptian king (c. 1580–c. 1558 B.C.). The founder of the 18th dynasty, he freed Egypt from the Hyksos

AH-1 *SEA COBRA

a·hoy (əhɔi) *interj.* (*naut.*) a cry used in hailing *Ship ahoy!* [A interj. + *hoy*, var. of HEY]

Ah·ri·man (ɑrimən) *n.* the spirit of evil in the Zoroastrian religion, opposed to Ormazd [Pers.]

Ah·ve·nan·maa (ɑxvenanmɑ) *ALAND

Ah·waz (ɑwɑz) a town (pop. 120,000) of S.W. Iran on the Karun River, a commercial center linked by oil pipeline to Abadan. University

ai (ai) *n. Bradypus tridactylus*, the three-toed sloth of South America [Tupi]

AI (*abbr.*) for artificial intelligence, the capability of computers to create new knowledge

AID *AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

AID (*computer*) algebraic computer language for applications in conversational mode

aid (eid) **1.** *n.* help, assistance ‖ someone who helps or something which helps **2.** *v.t.* and *i.* to help [O.F. *aider*]

Ai·dan (eid'n), St (*d.* 651), a monk sent from Iona in 635 to become bishop of Northumbria. Holy Island was the base for his missionary journeys throughout northern England

aide-de-camp (eiddikæmp) *pl* **aides-de-camp** (eidzdikæmp) *n.* an officer attached to a high-ranking officer or governor etc. to assist him personally and confidentially [F.]

aide-mé·moire (eidmemwɑr) *pl.* **aides-mé·moire** (eidzmemwɑr) *n.* a summary of the main items of a document to be drafted [F.]

AIDS, (eidz) or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, a disease that attacks the body's immune system, rendering it unable to fight cancer, pneumonia, and a wide variety of other diseases. Appearing in the U.S. in 1979, it has reached epidemic proportions, especially among male homosexuals and intravenous-drug abusers. It appears to be transmitted through intimate contacts involving blood or semen and blood donors are now being tested for exposure to AIDS. The fatality rate of 50% is [illegible]

aid station a dressing station

ai·grette (eigret) *n.* an egret ‖ a tuft of feathers or spray of gems worn on the head [F.]

ai·guille (eigwi:l) *n.* a sharp pinnacle of rock [an instrument for boring holes [F. *needle*]

ai·guil·lette (eigwilét) *n.* an aglet [F.]

Aiken, (eikən) Conrad (1889–1973), U.S. poet, [illegible]. He [illegible] 'absolute' poetry in which emotion was employed with detachment, but much of his poetry is concerned with metaphysical and psychological [illegible] His work include 'The Charnel Rose' (1918), 'Selected Poems' (1929, Pulitzer Prize), and Collected Poems (1953). Aiken also helped establish Emily Dickinson's reputation

Ai·ken solution (eikən) proposal by Senator George Aiken (1966) that U.S. simply declare a victory in Vietnam and withdraw its forces

ai·ki·do (eikaidou) *n.* Japanese method of self [illegible] defense depending on high concentration, mental concentration, coordination of body movements, and using the opponent's momentum to create holds, throws, and locks

ail (eil) *v.t.* to be slightly ill ‖ *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to trouble, afflict, *what ails him?* [O.E. *eglan*, to trouble]

ailanthus (eilænθəs) *n.* a member of *Ailanthus*, fam. *Simaroubaceae*, a genus of tropical Asiatic trees having pinnate leaves, small greenish flowers and bitter bark. *A. glandulosa* or *A. altissima*, the tree of heaven, is grown in S. Europe for shade and for its leaves, which silkworms feed on [fr. Amboinese *aylanto*, tree of heaven]

ai·ler·on (eilərɔn) *n.* a hinged flap on the rear edge of an airplane's wing, used mainly for lateral control [F.]

Ailey, (eili:) Alvin (1931–), U.S. choreographer and modern dancer. He dances and choreographs for his own highly successful Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater as well as choreographing such works as 'Feast of Ashes' for the Joffrey Ballet. He combines African ethnic dance, modern dance, ballet, and jazz in his work

ail·ment (éilmənt) *n.* an illness of a trivial nature

aim (eim) **1.** *v.t.* to direct (a missile, blow, gun etc. or a remark, purpose etc.) at an objective ‖ *v.i.* to take aim, direct a weapon or missile, *aim at that stick* ‖ to direct efforts, purposes etc., *aim at quick scoring* **2.** *n.* the action of aiming, *the noise spoiled his aim* ‖ a purpose, intention, *the main aim is to finish quickly* **to take aim** to aim **áim·less** *adj.* without purpose [O.F. *esmer*, to estimate]

AIMACO (*computer acronym*) for air material command, a U.S. Air Force computer compiling system for Univac 1105

AIM-54 *PHOENIX

AIM-4 *FALCON

AIM-47 *FALCON

AIM-9 *SIDEWINDER

AIM-7 *SPARROW

AIM-26 *FALCON

Ain (ɛ̃) a department (area 2,248 sq. miles, pop. 376,500) of S.E. France, northeast of Lyon (*LYONNAIS) Chief town: Bourg

ain·hum (ainju:m) *n.* a disease of dark-skinned races in which a groove grows around a toe, gradually cutting it off [Port. fr. Yoruba]

Ain·tab (aintæb) *GAZIANTEP

Ai·nu (áinu:) *n.* one of the hairy aboriginal inhabitants of Japan. The race is reduced to about 15,000 people, living on the islands of Sakhaline and Hokkaido ‖ their language, which is unrelated to Japanese

A·ir (ɛiər) (Azbine) the central highlands of Niger, rising to over 5,000 ft. Chief town: Agadès

air (ɛər) **1.** *n.* the atmosphere, the mixture of gases surrounding the earth which all people and land animals breathe ‖ the space above us, *to throw a ball up into the air* ‖ a melody ‖ appearance, manner, *a jaunty air* ‖ (*pl.*) affectations of superiority **by air** in an airplane **in the air** (of ideas) uncertain, *our plans are in the air* ‖ prevalent, circulating, *rumors are in the air* **on the air** in or by means of a radio broadcast **to give (someone) the air** to send away or dismiss (someone) **to walk on air** to be light-headed with happiness **up in the air** vague ‖ [illegible] **2.** *v.t.* to expose to fresh air ventilate ‖ (*Br.*) to dry in a warm place, *to air freshly ironed clothes* ‖ to display in public (e.g. [illegible]) [O.F. *aer*]

At sea level, the composition by volume of dry air is 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, with small quantities of carbon dioxide, ozone and the inert gases. The water content of air varies up to 4% (in the tropics), and sulfur compounds may be present as industrial pollution

air·bag (ɛərbæg) *n.* plastic bag for automobile dashboard, designed to inflate upon collision to form a protective cushion

air battery rechargeable battery powered by [illegible]

air bearing a bearing or moving part supported by jets of air
air bladder (in fishes) a swim bladder ‖ (in some seaweeds, e.g. bladder wrack) a hollow dilatation of the thallus
air-borne (ɛ́ərbɔrn, ɛ́ərbourn) *adj.* carried by air ‖ in the air, *the squadron was airborne in a few minutes*
air brake a brake worked by compressed air ‖ an aileron or flap that can be made to resist the airstream so as to slow down an aircraft or car
air brick a brick perforated to allow ventilation
air bridge a massive connection by aircraft [illegible]
air-brush (ɛ́ərbrʌʃ) *n.* an atomizer operated by compressed air which propels paint or ink etc as a fine spray
Air-bus (ɛ́ərbəs) *n.* trademark of wide-bodied (but narrower than jumbo jet), short- and medium-range transport plane by Airbus Industrial (French-German-Spanish-British), with 200–270 seats, 2,500–3,000-mi range; 1979 model is A-300, used by Eastern Airlines *Cf* JUMBO JET
air cavalry (*mil.*) military unit equipped with air transport, for reconnaissance and combat *syn* **air vac**
air chamber in hydraulic machines, a cavity containing air whose elasticity serves to equalize pressure ‖ a cavity filled with air in an organic body
air chief marshal an officer in the British Royal Air Force ranking below a marshal and above an air marshal
air coach coach (class of air travel)
air combat fighter (F-16) a single-engine, supersonic, turbofan, all-weather multi-purpose tactical fighter-bomber, with air refueling capability, capable of employing nuclear and non-nuclear weapons. Air superiority is its primary mission, with air interdiction and close air sup- [illegible]
air command (*mil.*) a major subdivision of the U.S. Air Force, for operational purposes, normally consisting of two or more squadrons or [illegible]
air commodore an officer in the British Royal Air Force ranking above a group captain and below an air vice-marshal
air-con-di-tion (ɛ́ərkəndiʃən) *v.t.* to equip (a building) with air-conditioning apparatus
air conditioner an air-conditioning device
air conditioning a process by which air is purified and its temperature and humidity are regulated before it enters a room or building
air-cool (ɛ́ərkuːl) *v.t.* to cool (an engine) by a current of air rather than by water
air corridor an internationally agreed (and frequently patrolled) air channel. Aircraft using it [illegible]
air corridors (*mil.*) restricted routes of air travel specified for use by friendly aircraft and established for the purpose of preventing friendly aircraft from being fired on by friendly [illegible]
air-craft (ɛ́ərkræft, ɛ́ərkrɑft) *sing.* and *pl. n.* any flying machine: an airplane, airship, glider or balloon
aircraft arrestment controlled stopping of an aircraft by external means
aircraft carrier a warship with specially constructed decks designed to carry operational [illegible]
aircraft flutter (*electr.*) flickering on a television screen caused by reflection of signals from an aircraft flying between sender and re- [illegible]
air-craft-men (ɛ́ərkræftmen, ɛ́ərkrɑftmen) *n.* a [illegible] Force
[illegible]
[illegible] to the British Women's Royal Air Force
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
spread of oil and causing a barrier that stops fish from entering polluted water
air cushion an inflatable cushion ‖ a means of keeping a moving vehicle raised just clear of the ground by a blast of low-pressure air under the chassis,or similarly a ship above the water (*HOVERCRAFT, *AEROTRAIN)
air-cush-ion vehicle (ɛ́ərkuʃən) transit unit that travels on cushion of air created by propellers between vehicle and surface, such as, British Hovercraft *abbr* **ACV.** *Cf* GROUND EFFECT MACHINE, HOVERCRAFT, SKIM
air defense warning conditions (*mil.*) a degree of air raid probability according to the following code. *Air defense warning yellow:* attack by hostile aircraft and/or missiles is probable, hostile aircraft and/or missiles are en route, or unknown aircraft and/or missiles suspected to be hostile are en route toward, or are within, an air defense division/sector. *Air defense warning red:* attack by hostile aircraft and/or missiles is imminent or is in progress, hostile aircraft and/or missiles are within an air defense division/sector or are in the immediate vicinity of an air defense division/sector, with high probability of entering the division/sector. *Air defense warning white:* attack by hostile aircraft and/or missiles is improbable. This may be called either before or after air defense warning yellow or red
air door device in an entrance consisting of a strong upward current of air usually cooled or heated, e.g., in a store entrance
air-drome (ɛ́ərdroum) *n.* an airport
air-drop (ɛ́ərdrɔp) *n.* the unloading of personnel or materiel from aircraft in flight
Aire-dale (ɛ́ərdeil) *n.* a terrier of a large breed with rough coat, dark tan with a black saddle [after *Airedale* in Yorkshire, England]
air engine an engine using externally heated air as the working medium ‖ an engine driven by compressed air
air equivalent standard for thickness of materials equivalent to that of air, used for stopping nuclear particles, e.g., for walls of ionization chambers
air-field (ɛ́ərfiːld) *n.* an airdrome ‖ the field of an airdrome
air-foil (ɛ́ərfɔil) *n.* (*Am.=Br.* aerofoil) a wing, fin or tail plane of an aircraft
air force a country's armed air power, generally possessing fighter, bomber and reconnaissance wings
air-frame (ɛ́ərfreim) *n.* the body of an aircraft without the engines ‖ the framework, envelope, and cabin of an airship ‖ the assembled principal structural components of a missile, excluding its propulsion system, control and electronic equipment, and payload
air-freight (ɛ́ərfreit) **1.** *n.* a system of transporting freight by aircraft ‖ the freight transported ‖ the cost of this transport **2.** *v.t.* to send by air-freight
air-glow (ɛ́ərglou) *n.* (*meteor.*) aura in the night sky due to emission from sodium, oxygen, and nitrogen activated by the sun during the day
air-gram (ɛ́ərgræm) *n.* (*Br.*) an air letter, aerogram
air gun a gun whose propelling force is compressed air
air-head (ɛ́ərhed) *n.* (*mil.*) **1.** a designated area in a hostile or threatened territory that, when seized and held, enables the continuous air landing of troops and materiel and provides maneuver space necessary for projected operations. Normally, it is the area seized in the assault phase of an airborne operation **2.** a designated location in an area of operations used as a base for supply and evacuation by air. Analogous to beachhead
air hole an air pocket
air hostess a stewardess in an aircraft
air-house (ɛ́ərhaus) *n* an inflated plaster structure, usu. temporary, esp. one used in construction operations and over tennis courts, etc
air-i-ly (ɛ́ərili) *adv.* in an airy manner, gaily [illegible]
air-i-ness (ɛ́əri nis) *n.* the state or quality of being airy ‖ lack of concern
air-ing (ɛ́əriŋ) *n.* an exposure to fresh air, a ventilation (*Br.*) the final process of drying clothes etc in a warm place ‖ a going out into the fresh air (*fig.*) exposure to consideration by others, *to give one's views an airing*
air-less (ɛ́ərlis) *adj.* stuffy, oppressive, without movement of air
[illegible]
paper designed to fold and seal up, for airmail
air-lift (ɛ́ərlift) *n.* a large-scale system of replacing sea or land transport of goods or men by air in an emergency
air-line (ɛ́ərlain) *n.* a regular air service for the transport of goods and passengers ‖ the route covered by such a service
air-lin-er (ɛ́ərlainər) *n.* a large passenger aircraft
air lock a stoppage of the flow of liquid through a pipe or pump caused by a bubble of air ‖ a double-doored, sealed chamber to allow safe passage of men and materials from a segregated area
air-mail (ɛ́ərmeil) *n.* letters and parcels, carried by air ‖ the system for transporting such letters and parcels
air-man (ɛ́ərmən) *pl.* **air-men** (ɛ́ərmən) *n.* a member of the crew of an aircraft (usually the flying crew) ‖ an enlisted man or woman in the U.S. Air Force
air marshal an officer of the British Royal Air Force ranking below an air chief marshal and above an air vice-marshal
air mattress a lightweight inflatable rubber or plastic mattress used commonly in camping
air-mind-ed (ɛ́ərmaindid) *adj.* keenly interested in aviation
air-mo-bile (ɛ́ərməbiːl) *n.* (*mil.*) military unit equipped with helicopter transportation
air monitor warning device for detecting and measuring airborne radioactivity
air piracy *SKYJACKING —**air pirate** *n.*
air-plane (ɛ́ərplein) *n.* (*Am.=Br.* aeroplane) a heavier-than-air flying machine powered by motors or jets
air pocket a condition in the atmosphere, usually a partial vacuum, which causes an aircraft in flight to drop suddenly
air-port (ɛ́ərpɔrt, ɛ́ərpourt) *n.* an expanse of level ground (or water) with control buildings, hangars, workshops etc., equipped to deal with aircraft passengers, refueling and repair of aircraft etc
air pump a pump for withdrawing air from a container or closed space ‖ a pump for compressing air
air raid an attack by aircraft
AIRS (*computer acronym*) for automatic information retrieval system, a computer program language and storage system for IBM 7090
AIRS (*mil. acronym*) for advanced initial reference sphere guidance system. For the proposed MX missile system, AIRS would permit automatic relocation determination at each movement of individual missiles without further instruction
air-screw (ɛ́ərskruː) *n.* (*Br.*) the propeller of an aircraft
air-shed (ɛ́ərʃed) *n.* **1.** (*mil.*) area supplied by a single air defense system **2.** the supply system for an area **3.** (*environ.*) an atmospheric zone unit that could be influenced by air pollution from various sources
air-ship (ɛ́ərʃip) *n.* a flying machine lighter than air and mechanically driven
air shower cosmic ray particles in the atmosphere
air shuttle air transportation scheduled at regular, short intervals, usu. between major urban centers, often with guaranteed service to all who apply
air-sick (ɛ́ərsik) *adj.* afflicted with nausea, vomiting etc. when (and as a result of) flying in an aircraft
air-space (ɛ́ərspeis) *n.* the part of space immediately over some specified territory or area, esp. with regard to jurisdiction
air-speed (ɛ́ərspiːd) *n.* the speed of an aircraft relative to the air through which it is moving rather than to the earth (*GROUND SPEED)
air-stream (ɛ́ərstriːm) *n.* the flow of air with respect to the surface of an object immersed in it ‖ a wind, esp. a high wind at high altitude
air-strip (ɛ́ərstrip) *n.* a strip of ground cleared for aircraft to land and take off
air target mosaic (*mil.*) large-scale mosaic of photographs providing photographic coverage of an area and permitting comprehensive portrayal of pertinent target detail
air taxi aircraft for hire for local flights
air-tel (ɛ́ərtel) *n.* (*slang*) airport hotel
air-tight (ɛ́ərtait) *adj.* closed tightly so that air cannot get in or out ‖ watertight, sure, certain, *an airtight alibi*
air-time (ɛ́ərtaim) *n.* **1.** a broadcast **2.** the period of the broadcast
air trooping (*mil.*) the nontactical air movement of personnel

AIR-2 *GENIE
air vac *AIR CAVALRY
air vice-marshal an officer in the British Royal Air Force ranking below an air marshal and above an air commodore
air-waves (ɛ́ərweɪvz) *pl. n.* radio and television as mass media
air-way (ɛ́ərweɪ) *n.* an established route for aircraft, esp. one equipped with navigational aids ‖ a ventilation passage in a mine ‖ (*pl.*) the radio frequencies allotted to a station for broadcasting
air-wor-thi-ness (ɛ́ərwɚːrðiːnɪs) *n.* the condition of being airworthy
air-wor-thy (ɛ́ərwɚːrðiː) *adj.* (of aircraft) in suitable condition for flying
air-y (ɛ́əriː) *adj.* open to the air, *an airy room* ‖ light-hearted, cheerful, *an airy wave of the hand* ‖ lacking proper seriousness, *airy unconcern* ‖ self-complacent, *airy condescension* ‖ graceful, delicate, moving freely as the air ‖ immaterial, without reality
A·i·sha, A·ye·sha (áiʃə) (c. 614–78), Mohammed's second wife, daughter of Abu Bekr. She survived Mohammed for nearly 50 years, and had great influence in the early history of Islam
aisle (ail) *n.* (*archit.*) a side division of a church, flanking the nave ‖ the passage between rows of seats in a church, theater etc. **aisled** (aild) *adj* [O.F. *ele.* wing]
Aisne (en) a department (area 2,866 sq. miles, pop. 526,000) in N. France (PICARDY *ILE DE FRANCE) Chief town: Laon
Aisne a river (175 miles long) in N. France, rising in Meuse department and flowing into the Oise above Compiègne. It formed an important battle line during the 1st world war
aitch (eitʃ) *n.* the letter h, H
aitch-bone (éitʃboun) *n.* the bone of the rump of an animal ‖ the cut of beef over this bone [M.E. *a nache bone* separated as *an ache bone* fr. O.F. *nache.* buttock]
Ait·ken (éitkin), Robert Grant (1864–1951), American astronomer, who specialized in the study of double stars
Aix-en-Pro·vence (eksɑ̃prɔvɑ̃s) a town (pop. 114,014) in Provence, France, founded by the Romans (123 B.C.). Cathedral (mainly 12th–15th cc., with a 6th-c. baptistry). University (1409)
Aix-la-Cha·pelle (ekslæʃæpel) *AACHEN
Aix-la-Chapelle, Congress of a meeting (1818) of diplomats from Austria, Britain, Prussia and Russia to discuss problems arising from the Congress of Vienna (1815)
Aix-la-Chapelle, Treaty of a treaty (May 2, 1668) ending the War of Devolution. It gave France 11 towns in the Spanish Netherlands ‖ a treaty (Oct. 18, 1748) ending the War of the Austrian Succession
A·jac·cio (æʒæksiːɔ) a port and the capital (pop. 51,770) of Corsica, on the west coast. It was the birthplace of Napoleon I
A·jan·ta (ədʒʌ́ntə) a village in Maharashtra, S. central India, famous for the frescoes on the walls and ceilings of its caves, which between 200 B.C. and 700 A.D. served as Buddhist assembly halls and monasteries
a·jar (ədʒɑ́r) *pred. adj.* and *adv.* (of doors and gates) slightly open [A *hist. prep.* + O.E. *cyrr*, a turn]
A·jax (éidʒæks) son of Telamon, the brave leader of the Salaminian contingent in the Trojan War. He went mad and committed suicide because the armor of Achilles, which he coveted, had been given to Ulysses
Ajax son of Oileus, leader of the Locrians in the Trojan War. He was shipwrecked and drowned by Poseidon for blasphemy
Aj·mer (ʌdʒmíər) a town (pop. 257,000) in Rajasthan, India: textiles, food products, railway workshops. Moslem saint's tomb (13th c.), Jain temple ruins, temple to Brahma
Akaba *AQABA
Ak·an (ækæn) *pl* **Ak·an, Ak·ans** *n.* a language common to several peoples of Ghana ‖ (*pl.*) the peoples speaking this language, incl. the Ashanti
Ak·bar (ækbur) (1542–1605), Mogul emperor of India (1156–1605), the greatest ruler of the Mogul period. He conquered and united the country, reformed its administration, and instituted religious toleration
Akh-na·ton (ɑ́knutən) IKHNATON
A·ki-ku·yu (ækikúːjuː) Kikuyu
a·kim·bo (əkímbou) *adv.* with hand on hips and elbows turned outward [etym. doubtful]
a·kin (əkín) *adj.* related by blood [or similar nature or character [OF KIN]
A·ki·ta (akiːtə) a port (pop. 126,000) on the northwest coast of Honshu, Japan: oil refining, zinc metallurgy, silk
Ak·kad, Ac·cad (ækæd) the northern part of ancient Babylonia ‖ a native of this region ‖ any of several dialects spoken by the natives of this region
Ak·ka·di·an, Ac·ca·di·an (əkéidiːən) *adj.* of the Semitic dialect spoken by the ancient Akkads ‖ pertaining to Akkad, its inhabitants etc
A·kla·vik (əklɑvɪk) a village (pop. 1,500) and principal trading center for the Arctic region, in the N.W. Mackenzie District near the mouth of the Mackenzie River, Canada
Ak·ron (ækrən) a city (pop. 237,177, with agglom. 660,328) in Ohio, in the Great Lakes region: rubber industry. University (1870)
Aksum *AXUM
Al (*chem.*) aluminum
Ala. Alabama
a·la (éilə) *pl.* **a·lae** (éiliː) *n.* (*bot.*) a winglike growth on a flower, fruit, seed etc. ‖ (*zool.*) any flat, winglike process or part, e.g. the lateral cartilage of the nose [L. = a wing]
Al·a·bam·a (æləbæmə) (*abbr.* Ala.) a Southern state (area 51,609 sq. miles, pop. 3,943,000) of the U.S.A. Capital: Montgomery. Chief city: Birmingham. With the exception of the northeastern mountains, it is low-lying plain country. Products: cotton, corn, beef cattle, poultry, peanuts. Resources: timber, coal, iron ore, limestone. Industries: iron and steel, textiles, fertilizers and nitrates, pulp and paper. State university (1831) at Tuscaloosa. Alabama was explored by the Spanish (mid-16th c.), settled by the French (18th c.) and ceded (1763) to Britain. It passed (1783) to the U.S.A., of which it became the 22nd state (1819)
Alabama a navigable river (300 miles long) flowing southwest from central Alabama into Mobile Bay at Mobile, Alabama
'Alabama' arbitration a peaceful settlement of a Civil War dispute between the U.S.A. and Great Britain. The U.S.A. claimed indemnity for damage inflicted by the 'Alabama' and other vessels, which had been launched from British shipyards in the service of the Confederate States and were attacking the U.S. merchant marine. U.S. protest at this alleged violation of international neutrality laws was unsuccessful from 1863 to 1871, when an Anglo-U.S. commission negotiated the Treaty of Washington. The treaty provided for an arbitration commission to convene at Geneva, composed of representatives from Great Britain, the U.S.A., Italy, Switzerland, and Brazil. The commission, which awarded $15.5 million to the U.S.A. for direct loss and damage caused by Confederate vessels of British origin, served as a bellwether in the development of the process of international arbitration
al·a·bam·ine (æləbæmin, æləbæmiːn) *n.* (a former name for) astatine [after *Alabama*]
al·a·bas·ter (æləbæstər, æləbɑstər) *n.* a translucent, fine-grained variety of gypsum, $CaSO_4 2H_2O$. It is usually white, is very soft, and takes a high polish [O.F. *alabastre* fr. L. fr. Gk]
al·a·bas·trine (æləbæstrin, æləbustrɪn) *adj* made of alabaster ‖ like alabaster in whiteness or smoothness [fr. Gk *alabastrinos*]
a·lack (əlæk) *interj.* (*rhet.*) alas [fr. older *a*, oh! + LACK, (obs.) fault, failing]
a·lac·ri·ty (əlækrɪtiː) *n.* briskness ‖ eager readiness [fr. *acrite*]
A·lain-Four·nier (ælɛ̃fuːrnjei) (Henri-Alban Fournier, 1886–1914), French novelist, author of 'le Grand Meaulnes' (1913)
A·la·mein, Battle of (ælәmeɪn) a decisive British victory (Oct. 23-Nov. 4, 1942) under General Montgomery over the Germans and Italians under Field Marshal Rommel, in the N. African campaign. Alamein is a town in N. Egypt on the Mediterranean coast about 70 miles west of Alexandria. The battle stopped Rommel's advance on Egypt, and marked the beginning of Montgomery's advance to Tripoli
a la mode (ɑləmoud) (*cooking*, of beef) larded and cooked with carrots and onions ‖ (*cooking*, of pie or other dessert) served with ice cream [F. *à la mode*, in the fashion]
Al·a·mo, the (ælәmou) a mission fort in San Antonio, Texas, captured on Feb. 23, Mar. 6, 1836) by an outnumbered American garrison against the Mexican army under Santa Anna during the Texas revolution
Al·an-brooke (ælənbruk), Field-Marshal Alan Francis Brooke, 1st Viscount (1883–1963), British Chief of the Imperial General Staff (1941–6)
A·land (ɑlənd, ɔ́lənd) (*Fin.* Ahvenanmaa) a province of Finland, consisting of 6,554 islands at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, total area 583 sq. miles, pop. 22,000, Swedish-speaking. Chief town: Mariehamn. Industries: fishing, shipping and tourism. The islands were surrendered to Russia by Sweden in 1809. The League of Nations awarded them to Finland (1921)
A·lans (éilinz, éilænz) *pl. n.* a barbarian people (Alani) of Persian origin, living between the Sea of Azov and the Caucasus. Driven by the Huns, they penetrated into the Roman Empire, then invaded Gaul (406), where one group settled in the region of the Loire. A second group entered Spain and was wiped out by the Visigoths
a·lar (éilər) *adj.* of an ala or wing ‖ having alae or wings ‖ wing-shaped ‖ (*anat.*) axillary [fr. L. *alaris* fr. *ala, wing*]
A·lar·cón (ɑlurkɔ́n), Pedro Antonio de (1833–91), Spanish poet and novelist. 'The Three-cornered Hat' (1874) and 'El niño de la bola' (1880) are his best known novels
Alar·cón y Men·do·za (ɑlurkɔ́niːmendɔ́θə), Juan Ruiz de (c. 1581–1639), Spanish author of many comedies and dramas
Al·a·ric (ælərik) (c. 370–410), king of the Visigoths who pillaged the Byzantine Empire (395–9) and then the Western Roman Empire (401–10), sacking Rome (410)
a·larm (əlɑrm) **1.** *n.* a signal warning of danger ‖ an excited, frightened anticipation of danger, *to spring up in alarm* ‖ (*fencing*) a sharp stamp made on the ground with the foot advanced ‖ (*hist.*) the call to arms **2.** *v.t.* to inspire with fear [O.F. *alarme*]
alarm clock a clock with a device which rings at a previously set time
a·larm·ist (əlɑrmɪst) *n.* a person who spreads alarm ‖ a person who tends to become alarmed
a·la·ry (éilәriː) *adj.* pertaining to a wing, or winglike part [fr. L. *alarius*]
Alas. Alaska
a·las (əlæs) *interj.* expressing grief, regret, pity, concern [O.F.]
A·las·ka (əlæskə) (*abbr.* Alas.) a state (area 586,400 sq. miles, pop. 438,000, 15% Aleuts and Eskimos) of the U.S.A. in the far northwest of North America, 51 miles from the U.S.S.R. Capital: Juneau. Largest town: Anchorage. The mountains of the south, many of them volcanic, rise to over 20,000 ft (Mt McKinley 20,300 ft) and are extended in the Aleutian Is. The interior is a plain, cut into small plateaus by broad river valleys, notably the Yukon. The Brooks Range (highest point 9,239 ft) extends across the north, sloping down to a coastal plain where the largest oil and gas deposits are found. Settlement is concentrated in the basin of the S. Alaska Range. Average temperatures (F.) in Jan. and July: coastal belt 20°–35° and 45°–57°, interior -2°– -16° and 38°–58°. Rainfall: coast 60–150 ins, interior 4–32 ins. Agriculture: dairy products, hay, oats, vegetables, reindeer herding. Resources: timber, furs (esp. seal), fish, coal, oil, natural gas, gold, mercury, chromite, sand and gravel, hydroelectricity. State university (1922) near Fairbanks. HISTORY Alaska was inhabited by native Indians when Russian fur traders settled there (18th c.). The U.S.A. bought it (1867) from Russia for $7,200,000. The discovery of gold (1896) just over the border at Klondike brought thousands of prospectors to Alaska. During the 2nd world war it was developed strategically and linked to the U.S.A. by the Alaska Highway (1942). It became (1959) the 49th state of the U.S.A. Vast deposits of petroleum and natural gas were discovered in the North Slope region (1968) and commercial oil production began there (1977) after completion of a pipeline to Valdez
Alaska, Gulf of a broad inlet of the Pacific on the south coast of Alaska between the Alaska Peninsula and the Alexander Archipelago, including the Kodiak Is
Alaska Highway the [illegible] miles of the Pan-American Highway that runs from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, to Fairbanks, Alaska
Alaska Peninsula a long, narrow extension (500 miles long) of S.W. Alaska, between the Bering Sea and the Pacific Ocean, with the Aleutian Is extending southwest from its tip

Alaska Range a mountain range curving along the south coast of Alaska (Mt McKinley, 20,300 ft)

a·late (éileit) *adj.* having winglike attachments [fr. L. *alatus* fr. *ala*, wing]

Á·la·va (álava) a province (area 1,175 sq. miles, pop. 260,580) of N. Spain (*BASQUE PROVINCES). Capital: Vitoria (pop. 192,773)

Al·Az·har, University of (ɑlɑzɑ́r) the great university at Cairo, nearly 1,000 years old, and the chief theological university of Islam. It also has modern science and languages faculties

alb (ælb) *n.* a white linen vestment reaching to the feet worn by priests when officiating at Mass, also by certain consecrated kings, symbolizing purity [fr. L.L. *alba* (*tunica*), white (tunic)]

Al·ba, Al·va (álva), Ferdinand Álvarez de Toledo, duke of (1507–82), Spanish general who crushed the revolt of the Netherlands (1567–73) and conquered Portugal (1580)

Al·ba·ce·te (ɑlvɑθéte) a province (area 5,737 sq. miles, pop. 334,468) of S.E. Spain (*MURCIA) ‖ its capital (pop. 117,126)

al·ba·core (ælbəkɔr, ælbəkour) *n. Thunnus germo*, a small tuna with pectoral fins. It weighs up to 80 lbs. and is good to eat ‖ any of several smaller related fishes, e.g. the bonito [Port. fr. Arab. *al*, the + *bakr*, young camel]

Al·ban (ɔ́lbən), St (*d.* c. 287), the first British martyr. Feast: June 22

Al·ba·ni·a (ælbéiniːə, ælbéinjə) a republic (area 10,631 sq. miles, pop. 2,862,000) of Europe in the W. Balkans. Capital: Tirana. The two dialects of Albanian are Gheg (in the north) and Tosk (in the south). Religion: mainly Moslem, with Orthodox and Roman Catholic minorities, the latter mainly in the north. Ethnic minorities: Greeks, Vlachs, Serbs and Bulgars. The land is mountainous and almost inaccessible in the northeast and southeast. The climate is Mediterranean in the fertile coastal lowlands, but rainfall increases and conditions are harsher inland. Average summer and winter temperatures (F.): 80° and 40°. Rainfall: 40–60 ins. Livestock: sheep, goats, cattle, pigs. Crops: corn, wheat, olives, sugar beet, vines, tobacco, nuts. Resources: forest (40% of the land, largely unexploited), fresh and salt-water fisheries, oil, coal, asphalt, lignite, iron, copper, gold, silver, chromite, salt (all largely unexploited), gypsum and stone. Manufactures: cement, beer, flour. Chief ports: Durres, Vlona, Sarande. Exports: oil, chrome ore, tobacco, nuts. Imports: equipment for heavy industry. Monetary unit: lek (divided into 100 quintars). HISTORY. Albania formed part of the Roman and Byzantine Empires. It was conquered by the Goths (4th–5th cc.), by the Serbs in the north (640), and by the Bulgars in the south (861). It came under Greek, Norman, Serbian and Turkish rule, being part of the Ottoman Empire until 1912. Albanian independence was declared (1912), after risings (1908–12). The country was occupied by French, Italian and Serb troops during the 1st world war. Italy proclaimed Albania an independent state under Italian protection (1917), but Italy withdrew and Albania was recognized as a sovereign state (1920). It was a constitutional republic (1925–8), and became a monarchy under Zog (1928). Treaties were

Italy invaded the country, and placed it under the king of Italy (1939). The Greek army invaded (1941), but was driven out by the Germans, who retained control until the Allies and

republic (1946). It was allied with the U.S.S.R.

China discontinued all aid (1978). Albania

Albany Congress an intercolonial conference conciliate the Iroquois, but it also considered the problem of French encirclement and proposed a colonial union based on a plan submitted by Benjamin Franklin. This plan proved unacceptable both to the colonies and to the Crown

Albany Regency a group of politicians, headed by Martin Van Buren and W.L. Marcy, who largely controlled the Democratic Party in the state of New York from c. 1820 to 1854

al·ba·tross (ælbətrɔs, ælbətrɒs) *pl.* **al·ba·tross·es al·ba·tross** *n.* a bird of the genus *Diomedea*, the largest seabird, with a wingspan of up to 12 ft, found generally in the southern hemisphere [corrup. fr. Port. *alcatraz*, pelican]

al·be·do (ælbíːdou) *n.* (*astron.*) **1.** ratio of light or neutrons reflected from an object, esp. a celestial body **2.** the neutron field above earth produced by primary cosmic rays

albedo neutrons (*geophys.*) electrons, protons, or neutrons that leave the atmosphere. They are produced by nuclear interaction in the atmosphere

Al·bee (ɔ́lbiː), Edward Franklin (1928–), U.S. playwright whose grim but witty plays depict man's sadistic and masochistic tendencies. His 'Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?', an analysis of two childless marriages, won every major drama award of the 1962 Broadway season. *A Delicate Balance* (1966) and *Seascape* (1975) won Pulitzer prizes

al·be·it (ɔlbiːit) **1.** *conj.* (*rhet.*) even if, although **2.** *adv.* (*rhet.*) although, *he went, albeit unwillingly* [M.E. –although it be that]

Al·be·marle Sound (ælbəmɑrl) an inlet (about 60 miles long) of the Atlantic Ocean in N.E. North Carolina. It is the site of the earliest (1660s) permanent settlements in North Carolina. It was first explored in 1585 and was named after George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, one of the original lords proprietor of Carolina

Al·bé·niz (ulbéniθ), Isaac (1860–1909), Spanish pianist and composer, known for his pianoforte music, esp. 'Iberia'

Al·ber·di (ulbérdiː), Juan Bautista (1810–84), Argentine political theorist and diplomat. Exiled by dictator Juan Manuel de Rosas, he took a leading role in Uruguay, Chile and Europe in the liberal opposition to Rosas. His stress on the need to create a central, federalized government and to encourage immigration and foreign investment strongly influenced the constituent assembly which in 1853 wrote Argentina's enduring constitution

Al·be·ro·ni (ulberɔ́niː), Giulio (1664–1752), Spanish-Italian cardinal and statesman. As prime minister of Spain (1715–19) he instituted reforms with the aim of getting back the Italian possessions which Spain had lost by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713). He was defeated by the Quadruple Alliance of Britain, France, the Netherlands and Austria, and forced into exile (1719)

Albers, (ɔ́lberz) Josef (1888–1976), German-born U.S. painter, associated with Constructivism and Hard-edge Painting. He taught at the Bauhaus School, Black Mountain College, and Yale. His theoretical writings include 'Interaction of Color' (1963), and his artwork is typified by his 'Homage to the Square' series

Al·bert I (ælbərt) (c. 1250–1308), king of Germany (1298–1308), duke of Austria and Styria (1282–1308), son of Rudolf I of Hapsburg

Albert II (1397–1439), Holy Roman Emperor and king of Germany, Hungary and Bohemia (1438–9), duke of Austria (as Albert V of Hapsburg, 1404–39)

Albert the first duke of Prussia (1490–1568). As grand master of the Teutonic Knights (1511–25), he turned Prussia into a secular

Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1819–61), husband (1840–61) of Queen Victoria of England. He was styled Consort in 1842 and Prince Consort after 1857. He affirmed the constitutional role of the Crown. His interest in science and industry fostered the Great Exhibition (1851) and the Imperial Science Museum (1856)

Albert I (1875–1934), king of Belgium (1909–34). He resisted German invasion in 1914, and fought with the Allies (1914–18). He consolidated the monarchy in Belgium by his personal

Al·ber·ta (ælbɔ́rtə) a prairie province (area 255,285 sq. miles, pop. 2,345,100) in W. Canada, on a high plateau to the east of the Rocky Mountains. Capital: Edmonton. Agriculture: wheat, oats and barley (leading producer), cattle, pigs. Resources: timber, oil and natural gas (leading producer), coal. Industries: food processing, oil refining, iron and steel. Settlers moved into Alberta in the 1880s. The province became a member of the Canadian Confederation (1905)

Al·ber·ti (ulbértiː), Leon Battista (1404–72), a genius of the Italian Renaissance, distinguished in painting, poetry, philosophy, music and architecture. His 'De re aedificatoria libri X' (printed 1485) has had great influence on architecture. His buildings include the main facade of Sta Maria Novella and the Palazzo Rucellai at Florence, and S. Francesco at Rimini. His treatise on painting (1436) discussed the imitation of nature, perspective, beauty and ancient art. His treatise on sculpture (1464) dealt with human proportions

Albert, Lake a freshwater lake (area 2,000 sq. miles, average depth 30 ft) situated at 2,200 ft in the west Rift Valley, Uganda. It is fed by the Semliki River and the Victoria Nile, and its outlet is the Albert Nile. Sir Samuel Baker was the first European to reach it (1864)

Albert Ny·an·za (naiænzə) Lake Albert

Al·ber·tus Mag·nus (ælbɔ́rtəsmǽgnəs), St (c. 1193–1280), count of Bollstädt, German philosopher and teacher of Thomas Aquinas. He entered the Dominican order in 1223 and became its provincial in Germany in 1254. He did much to bring about the union of Aristotelianism and theology which is the basis of Scholasticism. His work as an experimental scientist bore on the action of nitric acid on metals, and refining of gold, researches on sulfur and potassium etc. Feast: Nov. 15

Al·bert·ville (ælbərtvil) *KALEMIE

Al·bi·gen·ses (ælbidʒénsiːz, ælbigénsiːz) a heretical Christian sect whose influence became widespread in S. France about 1200. Its theology was based on Manichaean dualism (*MANICHEE). It denied the divinity of Christ and the Incarnation. The Dominican Order was founded (1205) in order to combat the heresy. The assassination (1208) of the papal legate provoked a crisis, and Pope Innocent III declared a crusade against the Albigenses (1209). This developed into a political conflict with civil war between the north and south of France. Peace was made in 1229

Al·bi·gen·si·an (ælbidʒénsiːən, ælbigénsiːən) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the Albigenses **2.** *n.* a member of the Albigenses

al·bi·nism (ælbinizəm) *n.* the state or quality of being an albino

al·bi·no (ælbáinou, esp. *Br.* ælbiːnou) n. a person with a congenital deficiency of pigment in the skin and hair, which are white, and in the eyes, which have a deep red pupil and pink or blue iris and are unable to bear ordinary light ‖ any animal or plant similarly deficient in coloring pigment [Span. or. Port. (orig. of white African Negroes) fr. L. *albus*, white]

Al·bi·no·ni (ulbiːnóniː), Tomaso (1671–1750), Italian composer and violinist, admirer of Vivaldi. He wrote many operas, but is chiefly known now for his instrumental music

Al·bi·on (ælbiːən) (*rhet.*) Britain (as called by the Greeks and Romans) [fr. L. *albus*, white]

al·bite (ælbait) *n.* white or soda feldspar, a sodium aluminum silicate, $NaAlSi_3O_8$, found in granite, esp. in the Alps [fr. L. *albus*, white]

Al·borg *AALBORG

al·bum (ælbəm) *n.* a book for keeping autographs, photographs, stamps etc. in [L.=a blank tablet]

al·bu·men (ælbjúːmən, ælbjumən) *n.* the white of an egg ‖ (*bot.*) a nutritive substance inside many developing seeds ‖ (*biochem.*) albumin

al·bu·men·ize (*pres. part.* **al·bu·men·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **al·bu·men·ized** *v.t.* (*photog.*) to coat with an albuminous solution [L.]

al·bu·min (ælbjuːmən, ælbjumən) *n.* (*biochem.*) one of a group of heat coagulable colloidal proteins, soluble in water, and occurring in egg white, blood plasma or serum, milk and many animal and vegetable tissues. Albumins are used in cookery, wine making, sugar refining, also in photography, printing etc. [F. *albu-*

al·bu·mi·noid (ælbjuːmənɔid) **1.** *n.* any complex protein, esp one resembling albumin in origin or properties **2.** *adj.* of or like albumin [fr. L. egg white

al·bu·min·ous (ælbjuːmənəs) *adj.* having the properties of albumen or albumin

Al·buquerque (ælbəkɜːrkiː) Afonso de (1453–1515), Portuguese navigator. He was appointed viceroy of the Portuguese Indies in 1509, and established Portuguese power there by taking Goa in 1510 and Malabar, the coast of Ceylon and Malacca in 1511

Albuquerque a city (pop. 331,767, with agglom. 454,499) in New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, a resort and industrial center. University of New Mexico (1889)

al·bur·num (ælbɜːrnəm) *n.* sapwood [L. fr. *albus*, white]

Al·cae·us (ælsiːəs) (7th c. BC) Greek lyric poet of Mytilene to whom the creation of the Alcaic stanza is attributed

Al·ca·ic (ælkeiik) I. *adj.* of a four lined complex stanza of dominantly iambic pattern, using spondees, trochees and dactyls, first found in Alcaeus and later used by Horace 2. *n.* an Alcaic stanza

al·cal·de (ælkɑldiː) *n.* the mayor of a Spanish, Portuguese or Spanish-American town, with certain judicial powers [Span. fr. Arab. *al*, the + *quadi*, judge]

Al·ca·traz (ælkətræz) a small island in San Francisco Bay, formerly a federal prison

al·ca·zar (ælkəzɑr) *n.* a type of Spanish fortress or palace built during the Moorish occupation [Span. fr. Arab.]

Al·ces·tis (ælséstis) (*Gk mythol.*) the wife of Admetus. She gave up her own life to save her husband, and Heracles brought her back from Hades

al·chem·ic (ælkémik) *adj.* pertaining to alchemy [fr. M.L. *alchimicus*]

al·che·mist (ælkəmist) *n.* a person who studied or practiced alchemy [O.F. *alquemiste*]

al·che·my (ælkəmiː) *pl.* **al·che·mies** *n.* a medieval chemical art whose principal objectives were to find the panacea, and to transmute base metals into gold ‖ the power to transform something base into something precious, *the alchemy of words* [O.F. *alquimie* fr. M.L. fr Arab. *al*, *the* + *kimia* perh. fr. Gk *chemia*, transmutation]

Al·ci·bi·a·des (ælsəbáiədiːz) (c. 450–404 BC), Athenian general and statesman, pupil of Socrates, brilliant but irresponsible leader of the democrats. He sponsored the Sicilian expedition (415). Exiled, he helped the enemies of Athens. Recalled, he won several naval successes in the Hellespont, but was again exiled after a subordinate's defeat at Notium (406)

ALCM (*mil. acronym*) for air-launched cruise missile

Alc·man (ælkmən) (7th c.), Greek lyric poet. Fragments of hymns and chorales survive

Al·cock (ælkɔk), Sir John (1892–1919), English airman who, with A.W. Brown, made the first flight across the Atlantic (June 1919) from Newfoundland to Ireland (16 hours 12 minutes). He was killed in an accident six months later

al·co·hol (ælkəhɔl, ælkəhɔl) *n.* a colorless, volatile, intoxicating, inflammable liquid, C_2H_5OH, ethyl alcohol, obtained commercially by distilling wine or other fermented liquors and by the hydration of ethylene. It is chiefly used as a raw material in the manufacture of organic chemicals, as a solvent and as a fuel ‖ (*chem.*) a class of organic chemicals regarded as arising from the hydrocarbons by replacing one or more hydrogen atoms with hydroxyl (-OH) groups **al·co·hól·ic** 1. *adj.* of alcohol ‖ containing or using alcohol ‖ caused by alcohol 2. *n.* a person who is addicted to alcohol **al·co·hól·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [Mod. L. = liquid produced by distillation fr. M.L. = a finely powdered antimony used to darken women's eyelids fr. O. Span. fr. Arab. *al*, the + *kohl*, powdered antimony]

al·co·hol·ism (ælkəhɔlizəm) a pathological condition, dipsomania ‖ the action of alcohol on the human system [fr. Mod. L. *alcoholismus*]

al·co·hol·i·za·tion (ælkəhɔlizéiʃən) (*chem.*) the act or process of alcoholizing or the condition of being alcoholized

al·co·hol·ize (ælkəhɔlaiz, ælkəhɔlaiz) *pres. part* **al·co·hol·iz·ing** *past* and *past part* **al·co·hol·ized** *v.t.* to saturate with alcohol ‖ to change into alcohol

al·co·hol·om·e·ter (ælkəhɔlɔmətər) *n.* an instrument used to determine alcoholic strength of spirits **al·co·hol·óm·e·try** *n.*

ALCOM (*computer acronym*) for algebraic compiler computer, mathematical program compiled for Bendix G-20

Al·cott (ɔlkɔt), Louisa May (1832–88), American author of 'Little Women' and other well [illegible]

al·cove (ælkouv) *n.* a recess in the wall of a room, esp. (*hist.*) to contain a bed ‖ any similar [illegible] vault, arch]

Al·cuin (ælkwin) (c. 735–804), English theologian and scholar, adviser to Charlemagne. He made the court at Aachen [illegible] of culture, and was the principal agent in Charlemagne's reform of the Liturgy. He was abbot of Tours 796–804

al·cy·o·nar·i·an (ælsiːənɛəriːən) 1. *n.* a member of *Alcyonaria*, an order of coelenterates whose polyps have eight tentacles. They live mostly in colonies, and include coral 2. *adj.* of *Alcyonaria* [fr. Mod. L. *Alcyonaria* fr. *Alcyonium*, a genus of soft corals fr. Gk]

ALD (*computer acronym*) for analog [illegible] amplifier for an analog computer designed to increase output

Al·dan (ɑldɑ́n) a river (1,400 miles long) in Yakut, U.S.S.R., flowing from the Stanovoi Mtns, round the Aldan Plateau into the Lena north of Yakutsk [illegible] for 890 miles

aldehyde (ældihaid) *n.* one of a series of organic compounds of general formula R.CHO, where R is a monovalent hydrocarbon radical [fr. ALCOHOL + Mod. L. *dehydrogenatum*, without hydrogen]

Al·den (ɔldən), John (c. 1599–1687), one of the pilgrim founders of the Plymouth Colony, immortalized by Henry W. Longfellow in 'The Courtship of Miles Standish'

al den·te (ældénteɪ) (*It.*) *adj.* of vegetables or macaroni cooked to retain a firm texture

al·der (ɔldər) *n.* a member of *Alnus*, fam *Betulaceae*, a genus of trees of cool temperate climates, with simple leaves and bearing catkins. Alders flourish on riverbanks, and help to prevent erosion at flood periods. Their wood is water-resistant, and is used for pumps, millwheels, bridges etc. The bark yields a brownish dye [O.E. *alor*, *aler*]

al·der·man (ɔldərmən) *pl* **al·der·men** (ɔldərmən) *n.* a member of the governing body of a city ‖ a senior councillor in a city, borough or county in England, holding office for six years, and elected by the council, not by the electorate [O.E. *ealdormann*, a man of high rank]

Al·der·ney (ɔldərniː) the northernmost island (area 3 sq. miles, pop. 1,500) of the Channel Islands. Capital: St Anne

Al·der·shot (ɔldərʃɒt) a municipal borough (pop. 31,000) of Southampton, in N.E. Hampshire, England. It is the largest military training center in Great Britain

Ald·helm (ældhelm), St (c. 640–709), Anglo-Saxon scholar and bishop of Sherborne (705), England. A great builder of churches, he was probably responsible for the one that still stands at Bradford-onAvon. He wrote Latin works in verse and pose. Feast: May 25

al·di·carb (ældicarb) *n.* (*chem.*) a pesticide used in potato farming to combat California potato beetle and golden nematode. It inhibits cholinesterase, transmitter of information from muscles to nerves; marketed as Temik

Al·dine (ɔldain) *adj.* relating to the press of Aldus Manutius or to the editions of the classics printed by it

Al·drich–Vree·land Act (ɔldrɪtʃvriːlənd) a currency act (1908) introduced by Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich (1841–1915), U.S. senator and financier, which prepared the way for the Federal Reserve Act of 1913

Aldrin, (ɔldrin) Edwin E. 'Buzz' (1930–), U.S. astronaut. During his first flight in 1966 on Gemini 12, he took a 5½-hour space walk. On the Apollo 11 mission to the moon, Aldrin was the second man to walk on the moon. His autobiography is entitled 'Return to Earth' (1973)

Al·dus Ma·nu·ti·us (ɔldəsmənjúːʃiːəs, ɔldəsmənúːʃiːəs) (Aldo Manuzzio, 1450–1515), humanist scholar and printer of Venice. He printed Greek and Latin texts in convenient format at a price scholars could pay, setting high standards of scholarly editing and accuracy in composition. The first italic alphabet used in books (1501) was one he had cut. He was succeeded by his son Paulus Manutius (1512–74), who was succeeded by his son Aldus Manutius Junior (1547–97)

ale (eil) [illegible] infusion of malt and flavored with hops, sugar etc., often stronger in alcohol and heavier in [illegible]

a·le·a·tor·ic (éiliːətɔrik) *adj.* of a musical performance or painting whose outcome depends on chance —**aleatorism** *n.* —**aleatory** *adj.* *Cf* ALEATORY

a·le·a·to·ry (éiliːətɔriː, éiliːətouriː) *adj.* depending on chance ‖ (*law*) depending in a contract on an uncertain contingency [fr. L. *aleatorius*, of gambling]

A·le·gri·a (ɑlegriːɑ) Ciro (1909–67), Peruvian novelist. His great novel, El mundo es ancho y ajeno' (1941) (trans. 'Broad and Alien is the World'), depicts the struggle of an Indian tribe to survive against the avarice of land-hungry white men

Aleichem, (ɑleikem) Sholem (1859–1916), pen name of Yiddish humorist Solomon Rabinowitz. Born in the Ukraine, he served as a rabbi before turning to writing. He left Russia (1905) after a pogrom and lived in New York and Switzerland. He wrote of small Eastern European Jewish towns and resilient, optimistic characters such as Menachem Mendel, the orphan boy Mottel, and the dairyman Tevye, upon whose adventures the musical 'Fiddler on the Roof' (1964, film 1971) is based. Collections of Aleichem's stories include 'Adventures of Mottel, the Cantor's Son' (1953), 'Great Fair, Scenes from My Childhood' (1955), and 'Tevye Stories' (1966)

Aleixandre, (ɑleiksɑndrei) Vicente (1898–1984), Spanish poet and 1977 winner of the Nobel Prize for literature. A life-long invalid, his poetry deals with annihilation and darkness initially but progresses to an affirmation of life and love in such works as 'La destrucción del amor' (Destruction of Love, 1933) and 'Diálogos del conocimiento' (Dialogues of Knowledge, 1974). He and poet García Lorca were members of the group 'Generation' of 1927

A·le·mán (ɑlemún), Mateo (1547–c. 1614), Spanish novelist contemporary with Cervantes. He wrote the picaresque novel 'Guzmán de Alfarache' (1599)

Alemán, Miguel (1902–83), president of Mexico (1946–52). He served as Minister of the Interior under president Manuel Ávila Camacho, whom he succeeded as the first non-military president since Madero. He encouraged economic development, esp. in the private sector, and constructed roads

A·le·man·ni (ælæmænai) *pl. n.* (hist.) a Germanic tribe occupying (5th c.) what is now Alsace and Baden. They were defeated (496) by the Franks under Clovis

A·lem·bert (dælúber), Jean le Rond d' (1717–83), French mathematician and philosopher. In his 'Traité de la dynamique' (1743) he proved that Newton's third law of motion applies to moving as well as stationary bodies. This is known as d'Alembert's principle. He collaborated with Diderot in founding and editing the Encyclopédie and was responsible for the 'Discours préliminaire de l'Encyclopédie' (1751). An empiricist and a skeptic, he summed up his position in 'Essai sur les eléments de philosophie' (1759)

a·lem·bic (əlémbik) *n.* an apparatus used in distilling ‖ anything which distils or refines, *the alembic of the imagination* [F. *alambic* fr. L. fr. Arab. *al*, the + *anbiq*, a still, fr. Gk *ambix*, cup]

A·len·çon (əlénsən, *F.* ælɔ̃sɔ̃) a town (pop. 33,000) and commercial center in N.W. France, famous for its lace manufacture ('POINT D'ALENÇON)

A·lep·po (əlépou) an ancient town (pop. 881,458) in Syria, mentioned in Egyptian and Assyrian documents. Under Arab rule it was a bastion against the Byzantine Empire, and under Ottoman rule it was the clearing house for European trade with the Levant. Railways from Egypt, Turkey and Iraq meet there. It is an industrial (esp. textiles) and commercial center

a·lert (əlɜːrt) 1. *adj* watchful, vigilant ‖ brisk, nimble 2. *n.* a warning, alarm, esp. of an air raid **on the alert** tensely watchful 3. *v.t.* to warn, put on guard, call to a state of readiness [F.]

ALERT (*computer acronym*) for automated linguistic extraction and retrieval, technique used for indexing and retrieval on RW 400 system

Alessandri (ɑlesɑndriː, Palma Arturo) (1868–1950), Chilean statesman, president (1920–5, 1932–8). Elected president in 1920 as the candidate of a Liberal coalition, he was driven into exile in 1924 by the armed forces, but returned

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) a, car; ɔ fawn, ei, snake (e) e, hen, i, sheep, iə, deer; eə, bear. (i) ɪ, fish; ai, tiger; əː, bird (o) o, ox au, cow oi, boil (u) ʌ, duck, u, bull, uː, goose, ə, bacillus, ju, cube x, loch; θ, think, ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage, dʒ, [illegible] ŋ, orangutang [illegible] ch, tch, ʼl, rabble, ʼn, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover

with his constitutional powers strengthened. In his second term he leaned politically to the right, which facilitated economic recovery from the Depression, but alienated most of his labor and middle-class supporters

A·les·sandri Ro·drí·guez (ə·lesəndrē rōðrē·gez, Jorge (1896–), Chilean statesman and presi-

al·eu·ron (ælj·ərnn) *n.* (*bot., biochem.*) protein, usually in the form of crystalloids, found in seeds ‖ granular protein found in protoplasm and used as reserve food material ‖ the layer containing protein of the endosperm in mon cotyledons [Gk = flour]

al·eu·rone (ælj·əroun) *n.* aleuron

A·leu·tian Islands (ə·lúːʃən) a chain of small volcanic islands (pop. 7,768, of Eskimo origin) belonging to the U.S.A., stretching for 1,100 miles between Alaska and Kamchatka. Industries: whaling and sealing. During the 2nd world war they were heavily bombed (1942) by the Japanese, who occupied Dutch Harbor, Kiska and Attu Is. U.S. forces counter-attacked the Japanese positions from bases established on Adak and Amchitka Is, Kodiak and Cold Bay. U.S. bases were later established on Shemya and Umnak Is. U.S. forces recaptured (1943) the last Japanese bastion on Attu after three weeks of bitter fighting. After the war the bases were retained by the U.S.A. for their strategic importance

ale·wife (éilwaif) *pl* **ale·wives** (éilwaivz) *n. Pomolobus pseudoharengus*, an edible fish of the shad family common on the Atlantic coast of America (etym., doubtful)

Al·ex·an·der I (æligzændər, æligzúndər) (1777–1825), czar of Russia (1801–25), son of Paul I. His early liberal reforms were later abandoned. Defeated by Napoleon at Austerlitz (1805) and Friedland (1807), he made an alliance with him at Tilsit (1807), but opposed his invasion of Russia in 1812. In 1815 he instigated the Holy Alliance

Alexander II (1818–81), czar of Russia (1855–81), son of Nicholas I. A liberal, he emancipated the serfs (1861), and introduced the zemstvo system of local government (1864) and legal and military reforms. He extended Russia's frontiers into Caucasia (1859) and central Asia (1865–8) and defeated the Turks (1877–8) in the last of the Russo-Turkish Wars. He was assassinated by Populist extremists

Alexander III (1845–94), czar of Russia (1881–94), son of Alexander II, a reactionary. He abandoned the Dreikaiserbund in favor of an entente with France (1892)

Alexander III 'the Great' (356–323 B C), king of Macedon (336–323 B C), son of Philip II and pupil of Aristotle. He defeated the Persians at Issus (333 B C), conquered Egypt (332 B C) and founded Alexandria (331 B C). He decisively defeated the Persians at Arbela (331 B C), occupied the easternmost Persian provinces, and then overran the Punjab (327–325 B C). His army refused to advance further and he returned to Babylon, where he died of fever (323 B C). Alexander tried to unify his empire by a Graeco-Persian partnership. His military achievement did not survive him, and the empire was divided among his generals, but the Hellenistic culture which he spread was to radiate from three centers: Alexandria, Pergamum

Alexander I (1888–1934), prince regent of Serbia (1914–21), king of the Serb(Croat-Slovene state (1921–34), the name of which he changed to prevent political chaos in Yugoslavia. He

Alexander III (*d.* 1181), pope (1159–81), a Emperor Frederick I and his antipopes, and on Henry II of England, who quarrelled with

He was attacked by Savonarola. He was a great

Viscount Alexander of Tunis (1891–1969), commanded the retreats of Dunkirk and Burma, and the victories of N. Africa (1943

was governor general of Canada (1946–51) and was minister of defense (1952–4)

Alexander Archipelago about 1,100 islands and islets (area 13,000 sq. miles) along the coast of S. Alaska

Alexander Nev·ski (njévski:), St (c. 1220–63), Russian grand duke and national hero, called Nevski after his defeat of the Swedes (1240) at the R. Neva. Feast: Nov. 23

Alexander of Hales (heilz) (c. 1180–1245), English Scholastic philosopher known as the 'irrefragable doctor'. He held the Franciscan chair of theology in Paris

Alexander Se·ver·us (siviərəs), Marcus Aurelius (c. 208–35), Roman emperor (222–35). He was murdered in a mutiny on the Rhine

'Alexander v. Holmes' a decision (1969) of the U.S. Supreme Court, which ordered the immediate desegregation of schools throughout the South

Al·ex·an·dra Fyo·do·rov·na (æligzundrə fjɔdərɔvnə) (1872–1918), last czarina of Russia. Under the influence of Rasputin she encouraged the reactionary policies of her husband Nicholas II. Both were shot by the Bolsheviks in 1918

Al·ex·an·dra, Mt (æligzændrə, æligzúndrə) *RUWENZORI

Al·ex·an·dret·ta (æligzændretə, æligzundrétə) *ISKENDERUN

Alexandretta (Hatay) (*hist.*) a semiautonomous region (area 2,140 sq. miles) of N.W. Syria from 1920. It became the Republic of Hatay (1938) and was reincorporated into Turkey in 1939. It had a mixed population of 250,000 Turks and Syrian Christians, and included the towns of Alexandretta and Antioch

Al·ex·an·dri·a (æligzændriːə, æligzúndriːə) a port (pop. 2,317,705) on the Nile Delta, former capital of Egypt. It was founded by Alexander III (331 B C), and became an administrative, commercial and cultural center under the Ptolemies and the Romans: its library of 700,000 volumes was the greatest of ancient times. It declined with the discovery of a route around the Cape of Good Hope, but flourished again in the 19th c. under Mohammed Ali. Again the principal Egyptian port, it is an industrial center (food and chemical products, cigarettes, textiles). University (1943)

Al·ex·an·dri·an philosophy (æligzændriːən, æligzúndriːən) the Neoplatonic system exemplified by Plotinus and Porphyrus which flourished from the beginning of the 3rd c. until 529 *JUSTINIAN

Alexandrian school the literature, science and thought of Alexandria under the Greeks and Romans, 300–146 B C

al·ex·an·drine (æligzændrin,æligzúndrin) **1.** *n.* a line of poetry containing regularly six iambic feet (i.e. 12 syllables), with a caesura after the third **2.** *adj.* of such a line of poetry [F. *alexandrin*, after its use in early French poems on Alexander the Great]

al·ex·an·drite (æligzændrait, æligzúndrait) *n.* (*mineral.*) a green chrysoberyl [after *Alexander I* of Russia]

A·lex·an·drovsk (æligzandrɔvsk *VAPOROZHE

a·lex·i·a (əléksiːə) *n.* the inability to distinguish words as such, though the individual letters are all grasped (a condition found in some children learning to read, and in some adults with brain injury) [fr. A-(without) + Gk *lexis*, word]

a·lex·in (əléksin) *n.* a defensive substance in the blood plasma which, combining with an antiserum, is essential for destroying bacteria [G. fr Gk]

Alexis, (əléksis) Tsar of Russia (1629–76), tsar of Russia after his father Tsar Michael, the first Romanov. Alexis suppressed the revolt of the Don Cossacks under Stenka Razin and acquired territory from Poland. He was succeeded in turn by his sons Fyodor III, Ivan V, and Peter

alexithymia (əleksəθáimiːə) (inabil ity to express feelings verbally

Alexius I Comnenus (əléksiəs) (1048–1118), Byzantine emperor (1081–1118). He repulsed Norman and Turkish invasions with the aid of the Latin Crusaders

al·fal·fa (ælfælfə) *n. Medicago sativa*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a perennial hay crop of the highest quality grown widely in the U.S.A., in temperate regions of South America and Asia, and in the Mediterranean area [Span. fr. Arab. *al*, the + *fachfacha*, very good fodder]

Al-Fatah (Arabic *victory*) group of Palestine Arab guerillas, the leading group in the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). Formed in 1956 as a paramilitary organization opposing the State of Israel; includes Jihaz al-Rasd, a covert organization, and Black September, a special terrorist group

Al·fie·ri (ulfjéri:), Count Vittorio (1749–1803), Italian poet, famous in his day for his classical tragedies, satires and political writings

Al·fold (ɔlfɔld) the great central plain of Hungary

Alfonsín, Raúl (ælfonsíːn) (1927–), president of Argentina (1983–). A civilian elected after 8 years of military rule, he prosecuted those responsible for the disappearance of thousands of people in the 1970's and moved to alleviate Argentina's economic crisis

Alfonso I (ælfónzou, ælfónsou), King of Portugal (c. 1109–85), first king of Portugal. He resisted neighboring Spanish kingdoms and attacked Muslim lands

Alfonso II, King of Portugal (c. 1185–1223), succeeded his father Sancho I as king in 1211. He helped Castile defeat the Moors at Las Navas de Tolosa (1212) and captured Alcácer do Sal (1217). He attempted to curtail the church's power and was excommunicated (1220)

Alfonso III, King of Portugal (1210–79), younger son of Alfonso II who was regent for his deposed brother Sancho II and then king on Sancho's death (1248). He conquered the Algarve (1249). Conflict with the church led to his summoning (1254) representatives of the towns to Cortes for the first time. He was succeeded by his son Dinis

Al·fon·so VI (ælfónzou, ælfónsou) (1030–1109), king of León (1065–1109), of Castile (1072–1109), and of Galicia (1073–1109). Despite defeats by the Moors (1086 and 1108), he began the Christian reconquest of Spain

Alfonso VIII (c. 1156–1214), king of Castile (1158–1214). He led a Christian coalition against the Moors, winning a decisive victory (1212). He married Eleanor, daughter of Henry II of England

Alfonso XIII (1886–1941), the last king of Spain (1886–1931). He went into exile when internal crises and elections showed that the people wanted a republic

Al·fred (ælfrid, ælfred) 'the Great' (849–99), king of Wessex (871–99), son of Ethelwulf. He drove the Danes from Wessex, confining them to E. England. He made Wessex the Anglo-Saxon center of learning by introducing teachers and scholars, founding new monasteries, and promoting translations into the vernacular from Latin works, and he inspired the compilation of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. He began the building of permanent fortifications, created a mobile land army, and attempted to build a fleet

al·fres·co (ælfréskou) **1.** outdoor **2.** *adv.* outdoors (e.g. of meals) [Ital.]

al·ga (ælgə) *pl.* **al·gae** (ældʒiː), **al·gas** *n.* a member of a larger group of nonvascular plants belonging to any of seven phyla of thallophytes. They vary widely in size, form (e.g. from single-celled microscopic forms to large, complex, multicellular plant bodies), degree of differentiation, and habitat (aquatic or terrestrial). Almost all algae possess chlorophyll and are autotrophic, and many possess as well one or more other pigments that mask the chlorophyll-producing red, brown, yellow etc. organisms. The colors so produced serve to a great extent to classify the algae. Algae are the most important source of food for aquatic animals (*PLANKTON), and many marine species (*SEAWEED) are important as a source of human food (*DULSE, *CARRAGEEN), or as a source of industrially important substances (*ALGIN, *AGAR-AGAR, *DIATOMACEOUS EARTH) **ál·gal** *adj.* [L.]

al·gar·ro·ba (ælgəróubə) *n.* the carob ‖ the mesquite tree or its pods [Span. fr. Arab. *al, the + kharrūbah*, carob]

al·ge·bra (ældʒəbrə) *n.* a branch of mathematics in which symbols are used to represent numbers, variables or entities, either as a means of expressing general relationships or to indicate quantities satisfying particular conditions **al·ge·bra·ic** (ældʒəbréiik), **al·ge·brá·i·cal** *adjs.* **al·ge·brá·i·cal·ly** *adv.* **al·ge·brá·ist** *n.* [Ital. fr. Arab. *al*, the + *jebr*, reunion of broken parts]

Al·ge·ci·ras (ældʒisíərəs, *Span.* alheθíras) a city, port and resort (pop. 86,042) on the Strait of Gibraltar, S.W. Spain, founded (713) by the Moors

Algeciras Conference a conference (Jan. 16, 1906) held in Spain to discuss the attempt by

France to intervene in Morocco, which in March 1905 had brought the indignant Germans over to Tangier. At the conference, which was called principally by President Theodore Roosevelt at Germany's behest, Germany received the support only of Austria-Hungary. Italy, Russia, and —significantly for future alliances— Britain and the U.S.A. aligned themselves with France

al·ge·don·ic (ælʤɪdɒnɪk) *adj.* of the act of regulating an action without any explanation

Al·ger (ælʤər), Horatio (1834–99), U.S. author, perhaps the most popular and influential of his generation. 'Ragged Dick' (1867) introduced his perennial hero-type, the honest lad of cheerful perseverance who, with 'luck and pluck', achieves his just reward

Al·ge·ri·a (ælʤɪəriːə) a republic (area 952,198 sq. miles, pop. 21,351,000) in N. Africa. Capital: Algiers. People: Arab and Berber, with a small minority of Europeans. Languages: Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects. Religion: Moslem, with Roman Catholic and Jewish minorities. The land (excluding the Sahara) is 24% arable and 17% forest. Fertile lowlands along the coast give way to the Maritime Atlas. Semi-arid plateaus (over 3,500 ft) containing swamps and lakes stretch south to the Sahara Atlas, beyond which lies the Sahara (1,500 ft). The sirocco blows in spring, and northeast trade winds prevail in summer. Rainfall: 20 ins along the coast, 10 ins in the highlands, nil in the desert. Average summer and winter temperatures (F.): 50°–75° along the coast, 40°–80° in the highlands, 40°–95° in the Sahara. Livestock: sheep, goats, cattle, camels. Agricultural products: wheat, barley, oats, tobacco, wine, fruit, dates, vegetables, wool, olive oil, cork, esparto. Resources: fish (esp. sardines), iron, phosphates, oil, natural gas, zinc, lead, salt. Manufactures: carpets, leather, pottery. Exports: wine, iron ore, citrus fruits, vegetables, phosphates, esparto. Imports: iron and steel, manufactured goods, textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, sugar. Ports: Algiers, Oran, Annaba. University: Algiers (1909, by amalgamation of older faculties). Monetary unit: dinar. HISTORY The area was peopled by Berbers when the Phoenicians started to colonize (12th c. B.C.). After the battle of Thapsus (46 B.C.), the area became the Roman province of Numidia, which passed (395 A.D.) to the Byzantine Empire. (The country is rich in Roman antiquities.) Vandals invaded (429), but Byzantine rule was restored (533). The area was controlled by the Arabs (from the 7th c.) and by the Turks (1518–1830). It became the base for Barbary pirates until France conquered the coastal region (1830). After a prolonged struggle (1835–47) with Abd el-Kader, France began to colonize Algeria, which was declared a French territory (1848). The Sahara, explored by the French (1827 onwards), passed into French control (1852) and its administration was separated from that of Algeria (1902). In the 2nd world war, Algeria became (1943–4) the headquarters of the French Committee of National Liberation. Algerian nationalists began guerrilla warfare (1954) to obtain independence, under the National Liberation Front (FLN). After seven years of fighting, a referendum in France and Algeria approved (1961) the principle of self-determination for Algeria. The country, including the two Saharan departments, became independent (July 3, 1962). Ben Bella was elected president (1963). He was deposed (1965) in a coup d'état led by Boumedienne, who became prime minister and president (1965). He nationalized French oil and natural gas concessions (1971) and was succeeded on his death (1979) by Chadli Benjedid, who was reelected (1984). Algeria mediated the Iranian hostage crisis (1980)

Al·ge·ri·an (ælʤɪəriːən) **1.** *adj. of or relating to Algeria* **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Algeria

Al Ghazzali *GHAZZALI

al·gic acid (ælʤɪk) alginic acid

al·gi·cide (ælʤɪsaɪd) *n.* a chemical applied to kill or control algae growth

al·gid (ælʤɪd) *adj.* [illegible] accompanies an ague) cold **al·gid·i·ty** *n.* [F. *algide*]

Al·giers (ælʤɪərz) an ancient Mediterranean port, the capital (pop. 1,721,607) of Algeria. Founded in the 10th c. [illegible] the Ottoman Empire [illegible] Barbary pirates until captured by the French (1830). In 1943 [illegible]

provisional government. It is the administrative, financial and intellectual center of Algeria. Exports: wines, vegetables, fruit, cork, minerals. Pop. (1969) [illegible]

al·gin (ælʤɪn) *n.* any of various soluble colloidal salts of alginic acid (esp. the sodium salt) extracted commercially from certain seaweeds (e.g. giant kelp) and used as a stabilizing, moisture-holding, emulsifying or thickening agent for foods (e.g. ice cream), cosmetic creams and pastes and pharmaceuticals, and as a sizer and coating agent in the paper and textile industries. ALGAL

al·gi·nate (ælʤɪneɪt) *n.* a salt of alginic acid

al·gin·ic acid (ælʤɪnɪk) an insoluble, polymeric, naturally occurring polysaccharide $(C_6H_8O_6)_n$ that is extracted from the cell walls of some marine brown algae. Alginic acid and its salts are nontoxic, hydrophilic colloidal substances that have wide industrial Use (*ALGAL)

ALGOL (*computer acronym*) for algorithm-oriented language, arithmetic computer language formalized in the late 1950s. It is particularly suitable to mathematical computations and the descriptions of computer algorithms but with limited IO facilities. There are many dialects, the most prominent of which are ALGOL GO (widely used in Europe) and ALGOL W (developed at Stanford University). A variant, ALGOL 68, is much more elaborate and complex and nothing like the original

al·go·log·i·cal (ælgəlɒʤɪk'l) *adj.* of or relating to algology

al·gol·o·gist (ælgɒlədʒɪst) *n.* a specialist in algology

al·gol·o·gy (ælgɒlədʒiː) *n.* the science that deals with algae [fr. L. *alga*, seaweed + Gk *logos*, discourse]

Al·go·man (ælgoʊmən) *adj.* (*geol.*) of a North American mountain-making episode during the mid-Proterozoic period [fr. *Algoma*, a district in Ontario, Canada]

Al·gon·qui·an (ælgɒnkwiːən) **1.** *n.* a family of North American Indian languages surviving in eastern and central Canada, New England and the Great Lakes region, and in the west of North America in a few isolated communities ‖ a member of any tribe using these languages **2.** *adj.* of the languages of the Algonquians

Al·gon·quin (ælgɒnkwɪn) *n.* Algonquian ‖ a member of a tribe of Algonquian Indians who lived around the Ottawa River, Canada (now called Ottawa Indians, about 1,000 of whom live in villages in Quebec and Ontario) ‖ the language of this tribe

al·go·rithm (ælgərɪðəm) *n.* (*computer*) a formula for solving a problem —**algorithmic** *adj* —**algorithmically** *adv.*

Algren, (ɑlgren) Nelson (1909–81), U.S. author of 'The Man with the Golden Arm' (1949, film 1955), which won a 1950 National Book Award. Other works include 'A Walk on the Wild Side' (1956), 'The Neon Wilderness' (1947), and 'The Last Carousel' (1973)

ALGY (*computer*) a program for algebraic manipulation on the Philco 2000 system

Al Ha·kim (ælhɑkiːm) *HAKIM

Al·ham·bra (ælhæmbrə) the alcazar (palace) of the Moorish kings at Granada, built mainly 1250–1350 but frequently restored. It was partly destroyed to allow the building of Charles V's palace. There are magnificent gardens

A·li (ɑliː) (c. 600–660), cousin and son-in-law of Mohammed. He and his descendants are regarded by the Shi'ites as the only lawful successors of Mohammed. On the Prophet's death he [illegible] caliphate but submitted to Abu Bekr. He was elected caliph in 656

Ali, (ɑliː) Muhammad (1942–), U.S. boxer, born Cassius Marcellus Clay, Jr., who won the Olympic light-heavyweight championship (1960) and then the professional heavyweight championship from Sonny Liston (1964). A convert to the Black Muslim religion, Ali lost his title in 1967 for refusing military service in Vietnam, but his appeal of the decision was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court (1971). He regained the title in 1974 in a match with George Foreman, lost it in 1978 to Leon Spinks, [illegible] He retired in 1981

a·li·as (eɪliːəs) *pl* **a·li·as·es** **1.** *adv.* otherwise called, *Smith alias Strauss* **2.** *n.* an assumed name ‖ (*computer*) alternate designation of data in the computer [L. *otherwise*]

al·i·bi (ælɪbaɪ) *pl* **al·i·bis** *n.* (*law*) the plea of having been somewhere else at the time of a crime ‖ (*pop.*) an excuse [L. *elsewhere*]

A·li·can·te (ɑliːkɑntɛ) a province (area 2,185 sq. miles, pop. 1,148,597) of Valencia, S.E. Spain ‖ its capital (pop. 226,600), with an excellent harbor. Exports: wine and fruit. It has tobacco and food-preserving factories and oil refineries

Alice *acronym* for Alaska Integrated Communications, radio station network linking early warning system radar stations **also** White Alice

Al·ice Springs (ælɪs) the chief settlement (pop. 18,395) in the Northern Territory of Australia, in the middle of the continent, a pastoral and mining center

al·i·cy·clic (ælɪsaɪklɪk, ælɪsɪklɪk) *adj.* (*chem.*) of organic compounds which are both aliphatic and cyclic ‖ of nonaromatic compounds which contain a ring of carbon atoms [fr. ALIPHATIC + CYCLIC]

al·i·dad (ælɪdæd) *n.* an alidade

al·i·dade (ælɪdeɪd) *n.* the indicator of a surveying or measuring instrument ‖ such as a quadrant, sextant etc. [F. fr. M.L. fr. Arab. *al*, the + *idādah*, rule]

al·ien (eɪljən, eɪliːən) **1.** *adj.* belonging to another country, foreign, *an alien land, alien speech* ‖ (with 'from') differing in character, *alien from what was anticipated* ‖ (with 'to') opposed in nature, *a tradition alien to one's natural taste* **2.** *n.* a non-naturalized foreigner, someone living in a country of which he is not a citizen ‖ intelligent extraterrestrial being come to earth [O.F.]

al·ien·a·ble (eɪljənəb'l, eɪliːənəb'l) *adj.* capable of being alienated

al·ien·ate (eɪljəneɪt, eɪliːəneɪt) *pres. part.* **al·ien·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **al·ien·at·ed** *v.t.* to cause (affection) to be withdrawn ‖ to cause (someone) to withdraw affection ‖ (*law*) to transfer (property, title) from one person to another ‖ to lose or give up (some natural right) **al·ien·a·tion** *n.* an alienating or being alienated ‖ (*psychol.*) mental change preventing the person affected from leading a normal existence and taking part in social life [fr. L. *alienare alienatus*]

al·ien·ism (eɪljənɪzəm, eɪliːənɪzəm) *n.* the study and treatment of diseases of the mind **al·ien·ist** *n.* (*law*) a physician who specializes in the legal aspects of psychiatry

a·li·form (eɪlɪfɔrm) *adj.* wing-shaped [fr. Mod. L *aliformis*]

A·li·garh (ɑlɪgʌr) (Koil) a town (pop. 185,000) in Uttar Pradesh, N. India, 50 miles north of Agra: flour and cotton milling. Moslem University (1920)

a·light (əlaɪt) *pres. part.* **a·light·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·light·ed,** *rarely* **a·lit** (əlɪt) *v.i.* to get down from a vehicle ‖ to come to rest after flight [O.E. *alihtan*]

alight *pred. adj.* and *adv.* on fire, in flames ‖ lighted, lit up ‖ bright, sparkling, *eyes alight with mischief* [*past part.* of obs. *alight* v., to light, fr. O.E. *alihtan*]

a·lign, a·line (əlaɪn) *pres. part.* **a·lign·ing, a·lin·ing** *past* and *past part*

a·ligned, a·lined *v.t.* to line up ‖ to bring into line or into correct relative position, *align the markers on the corner flag* ‖ to join in sympathy, *they aligned themselves with the Republicans* ‖ *v.i.* to be in proper line, *the letters don't align well in this new typeface* **a·lign·ment, a·line·ment** *n.* being in line, being in correct relative position to something else, *the front wheel alignment needs adjusting* [F. *aligner*]

a·like (əlaɪk) **1.** *adv* in the same manner **2.** *pred. adj.* similar, like each other [fr. O.N. *alikr* and O.E. *gelic*]

Ali Khan (kɑn), Liaquat (1895–1951), prime minister of Pakistan (1947–51). He was assassinated during the conflict with Afghanistan

al·i·ment (ælɪmənt) **1.** *n.* food for body or mind **2.** (ælɪment) *v.t.* to provide with the means of support **al·i·men·tal** [illegible]

al·i·men·ta·ry (ælɪmentərɪ) *adj.* of or relating to the function of nutrition [fr. L. *alimentarius*]

alimentary canal the passage in the body through which food travels, comprising the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach and intestines and which serves digestion, absorption of food and the elimination of solid waste products

al·i·men·ta·tion [illegible] ishing or being alimented [nourishment [F.]

Ali Mohammed of Shiraz [illegible] the Bab

al·i·mo·ny (ælǝmǫuni:) *pl.* **al·i·mo·nies** *n* money payable on a judge's order by a man to his wife or former wife, or (sometimes) by a woman to her husband or former husband, for maintenance after separation or divorce [fr. L *alimonia*, nutriment]

alin- [illegible]

A-line *adj* of a woman's garment with close fitting top and a flaring skirt, resembling an A

alinement *ALIGNMENT

al·i·ped (éilǝped) **1.** *adj.* wing-footed (like the bat) **2.** *n.* a wing-footed creature [fr. L. *alipes* [illegible]

al·i·phat·ic (ælǝfǽtik) *adj.* (*chem.*) of a substance derived from fat, esp. of one of a large class of organic compounds characterized by an open-chain structure of carbon atoms and including both saturated (paraffin) and unsaturated (olefinic, acetylenic) hydrocarbons and their derivatives (cf. ALICYCLIC cf. AROMATIC cf. HETEROCYCLIC) [fr. Gk *aleipha* (*aleiphatos*) fat]

a·live (ǝláiv) *pred. adj.* and *adv.* living ‖ brisk, lively ‖ (with 'to') alert, *to be alive to a problem* ‖ in existence, *to keep a tradition alive* ‖ (with with') swarming, *his coat was alive with fleas* [illegible]

a·li·yah (alíja) *n* (*Hebrew*) immigration of Jews to Israel

a·liz·a·rin (ǝlizǝrin) **1.** *n.* an orange-red dye formerly prepared from madder, now produced synthetically **2.** *adj.* of any of a number of dyes similar to alizarin [F *alizarine*, madder, prob. [illegible]

a·liz·a·rine (ǝlizǝri:n) *n.* and *adj.* lizarin

al·ka·hest (ælkǝhest) *n.* the universal solvent of the alchemists [pseudo-Arab. coinage, probably by Paracelsus]

al·ka·lae·mi·a (ælkǝlí:mi:ǝ) *n* (*med.*) an abnormal condition of increased alkalinity of the blood due to a decrease of hydrogen ion concentration in the blood [fr. ALKALI+Gk *haima*, blood]

al·ka·les·cence (ælkǝlesǝns) *n.* the process of becoming alkaline

al·ka·les·cen·cy (ælkǝlésǝnsi:) *n.* alkalescence

al·ka·les·cent (ælkǝlesǝnt) *adj* slightly alkaline

al·ka·li (ælkǝlai) *pl* **al·ka·lis, al·ka·lies** *n.* a usually soluble hydroxide or carbonate of the alkali metals,or less often of the alkaline earth metals (e.g. calcium or barium), having strongly basic properties ‖ (*loosely*) a substance having similar properties to a true alkali **al·ka·li·fi·a·ble** (ælkǝlifaiǝbǝl) *adj* capable of being converted into an alkali,or of being made alkaline **al·ka·li·fy** (ælkǝlifai) *pres. part.* **al·ka·li·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **al·ka·li·fied** *v.t.* to make alkaline ‖ *v.i.* to become alkaline [F fr. Arab. *al, the* + *qaliy*, calcined ashes of salt-

Alkali (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. air-to-air missile (AA-1) with solid propulsion, speed of Mach 2.2, on MiG 17 and SU-9 aircraft

alkali metals the univalent metals of group I of the periodic table: lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, cesium and francium

al·ka·lim·e·try (ælkǝlimitri:) *n* the determination by titration of the amount of alkali present in a solution [fr. ALKALI+Gk *-metria*, measur-

al·ka·line (ælkǝlain) *adj* having the properties of an alkali

alkaline earth metals the bivalent metals of group II of the periodic table: beryllium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium and radium. Their hydroxides are weaker bases than

al·ka·loid (ælkǝlɔid) *n* any of a group of organic bases often of plant origin, containing nitrogen

that frequently have marked physiological activity and hence are used as drugs

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

C_nH_{2n+1}, e.g. CH_3, methyl [prob. fr. G., fr. *alkonol*, alcohol]

all (ɔl) **1.** *adj.* the whole quantity of, *all the harvest* ‖ the whole sum or number of, *all our friends* ‖ any whatever, *beyond all doubt* ‖ everyone of, *all people* ‖ the greatest possible, *in all sincerity* **2.** pron. everyone, *all agreed to go* **3.** *n.* everything, one's total possessions, *he gave his all to them* **in all** in total **4.** *adv.* entirely, completely, *his face was all tear-stained* ‖ each, apiece, *the score is four games all* **all at once** suddenly **all but** very nearly, *he all but choked* **all in** exhausted **all in all** on balance, having considered every aspect of the question **all the better** better still, *it will be all the better if you can stay* **all told** counting everything, *that makes 64 sacks all told* **all very well** used to express discontent, *that's all very well but I won't have anywhere to sleep* **at all** in any way whatever, *you are lucky to be able to take holidays at all* **for good and all** for ever, finally **not at all** used as a polite disclaimer of thanks or praise **not at all bad** used as an understatement for something rather good [O.E. *all, eall*]

Al·lah (ælǝ, ùlǝ) the divine name used by Moslems

Al·la·ha·bad (ælǝhǝbæd, ælǝhǝbúd) a town (pop. 490,622) in Uttar Pradesh, India, at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna. It is a place of pilgrimage for Hindus. University (1887)

al·lan·to·is (ǝlæntouis) *pl.* **al·lan·to·i·des** (ælǝntóuidi:z) *n.* (*embry.*) a vascular fetal membrane in higher vertebrates serving as a respiratory organ, while its cavity stores fetal excretions. In placental mammals, the allantois and the chorion take part in the formation of the placenta [Mod. L. fr. M.F. *allantoide*]

all-a-round (ɔlǝraund) *adj.* general, *a good all-around education*

al·lay (ǝléi) *v.t.* to make less, alleviate, *the drug allayed his pain* ‖ to put at rest, make calm, *his promises allayed their fears* [O.E. *ālecgan*]

al·le·ga·tion (æligéiʃǝn) *n.* an assertion or statement yet to be proved [F.]

al·lege (ǝléʤ) *pres. part.* **al·leg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **al·leged** *v.t.* to affirm without necessarily being able to prove **al·leg·ed·ly** (ǝléʤidli:) *adv.* [fr. N.F. *alegier*. O.F. *esligier*]

Al·le·ghe·ny (æligéini:) a river (365 miles long) rising in W. Pennsylvania, looping northwest into New York State, and reentering Pennsylvania to help form the Ohio River at Pittsburgh

Allegheny Mtns *APPALACHIAN MTNS

al·le·giance (ǝlí:ʤǝns) *n.* devotion, loyalty ‖ the duty of a subject to his sovereign, his rulers or his country [fr. O.F. *a*, to + *ligeance*, liege]

al·le·gor·ic (æligɔ́rik, æligɔ́rik) *adj.* containing, of the nature of, allegory **al·le·gór·i·cal** *adj.*

al·le·go·rist (æligǝrist, ælígǝrist, ælígǝrist) *n.* a maker of allegory

al·le·go·rize (ælígǝraiz) *pres. part.* **al·le·go·riz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **al·le·go·rized** *v.t.* to make into allegory ‖ *v.i.* to use allegory [F. *allegoriser*]

al·le·gor·y (ælígɔri:, ælígǝri:) *pl* **al·le·go·ries** *n.* a work of art in which a deeper meaning underlies the superficial or literal meaning ‖ the carrying of one meaning by another in this way [fr. L. *allegoria*, speaking of one thing under the guise of another, fr. Gk]

al·le·gret·to (ælígretou) **1.** *adv.* and *adj* (*mus.*) a little slower than allegro but not so slow as andante **2.** *n* (*mus.*) a piece or movement for allegretto performance [Ital.]

al·le·gro (ǝlegrou) **1.** *adv.* and *adj* (*mus.*) rather fast (as an instruction for the execution of a musical piece) **2.** *n* a lively piece or move-

al·lele (ǝlí:l) *n* (*genetics*) *one of* any pair of alternative hereditary characters, e.g. red or white eyes in the fruit fly ‖ the gene regarded as the carrier of either of a pair of alternative hereditary characters [G. *allel*, shortened from ALLELOMORPH]

al·le·lo·morph (ǝleləmɔrf, ǝlíləmɔrf) *n* an allele **al·le·lo·mor·phic** *adj* [fr. Gk *allelon*, of one another + *morphe*, shape]

al·le·lu·ia (ælǝlu:jǝ) *n* a song of praise to God hallelujah [L. fr. Gk fr. Heb.]

al·le·mande (ælǝmænd, ælǝmənd) *n* a court [illegible] and 18th cc.) a dance movement often at the [illegible]

Allen [illegible] dier during the Revolutionary War. As leader of the Green Mountain Boys, he promoted the independence of Vermont

Allen, William (1532–94), English cardinal. He lived from 1565 at Douai in France for 20 years, and there founded an English college. (Similar establishments followed at Rome, 1575–8 and Valladolid, 1589.) He also established a printing press, from which issued the Douai Bible

Allen, Woody (1935–), U.S. comedian, actor, and film director, born Allen Stewart Konigsberg. His movies 'What's New, Pussycat?' (1965), 'Bananas' (1975), 'Sleeper' (1973), 'Interiors' (1978), and 'Hannah and Her Sisters' (1986) portray current fears and insecurities. 'Annie Hall' (1977) won four Academy Awards, and he wrote 'Play It Again, Sam' (1969) for Broadway

Al·len·by (ælinbi:), Edmund Henry Hynman, 1st Viscount (1861–1936), British field marshal. He commanded British forces in Palestine (1917–18) in the 1st world war and was British high commissioner in Egypt (1919–25)

A·llen·de Gos·sens (ǫjéndegɔséns), Salvador (1908–73), Chilean politician, leader of the Marxist Socialists and of the Popular Unity coalition of six leftist parties, incl. the Communists. He became (1970) the world's first freely elected Marxist president. His nationalization of many industries and land reform policies as well as severe economic problems led to widespread unrest. He died during a military coup that overthrew his government

Al·lep·pey, Al·lep·pi (ælépi:) a seaport (pop. 202,000) in Kerala, S.W. India, exporting copra, rubber, spices etc.

al·ler·gen, al·ler·gin (ælǝrdʒǝn) *n.* a substance that acts as an antigen producing an allergy [G. fr. *allergie*, allergy]

al·ler·gic (ǝlə:rdʒik) *adj.* caused by, of the nature of, an allergy ‖ (with 'to') having an allergy or allergies

allergin *ALLERGEN

al·ler·gist (ælǝrdʒist) *n.* a doctor specializing in the treatment of allergies

al·ler·gy (ælǝrdʒi:) *pl.* **al·ler·gies** *n.* an exaggerated and specific antigen-antibody reaction marked by sneezing, difficulty in breathing, swelling, itching, rash or other symptoms. Certain individuals show this extreme sensitivity and others remain unaffected. The allergens responsible are diverse and may include pollen, dust, animals, bacteria, drugs, food etc. Disorders such as asthma, hay fever, eczema etc. are recognized as having allergic origin [fr. G. *allergie* fr. Gk]

al·le·vi·ate (ǝli:vi:eit) *pres. part.* **al·le·vi·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **al·le·vi·at·ed** *v.t.* to lessen, relieve (esp. pain) ‖ to make lighter, mitigate, moderate, *to alleviate the tax burden* **al·le·vi·a·tion** *n.* **al·lé·vi·a·tive** *adj.* and *n.* **al·lé·vi·a·to·ry** *adj.* [fr. L. *allevare* (*alleviatus*), to lighten]

al·ley (æli:) *n.* a narrow lane between buildings, esp. in a city ‖ a wide path in a garden or park ‖ an enclosure for bowling games **up** (or **down**) **one's alley** just what one likes best or does best or is most interested in [O.F. *alee*]

al·ley (æli:) *n.* a choice playing marble, usually with spirals of color inside [short for ALABASTER]

alley cat a homeless, stray cat

Alley Cat fad dance developed in New York City

al·ley·way (æli:wei) *n.* a narrow passage for pedestrians between buildings

All Fools' Day April Fool's Day (Apr. 1)

All·hal·lows (ɔlhælǝuz) All Saints' Day, Nov. 1 in the Christian calendar [O.E. *ealra halgena*, of all saints]

al·li·ance (ǝláiǝns) *n.* a treaty between governments ‖ the relationship formed by it between nations ‖ the state of being allied ‖ connection through marriage ‖ a uniting of qualities in a perceived relationship, *an astute alliance of tact and firmness* ‖ (*bot.*) a group of orders [O.F. [illegible]

Alliance for Progress an agreement between the U.S.A. and the Latin American states to cooperate in the economic development and social betterment of Latin America. It was proposed by John F. Kennedy and created (1961) by the Charter of Punta del Este. Its objective was an economic growth of 2.5 % per year through accelerated industrialization, increased agricultural productivity, a more equitable distribution of national income, and an elimination of illiteracy. The U.S.A. pledged $10 billion in aid over a ten-year period, the sum to be matched by the Latin American

nations. Extended in 1965, the program ended in 1974

al·lied (ə·līd, ăl·līd) *adj.* joined in alliance ‖ related in subject or kind ‖ (*biol.*) assumed to have an ancestral relationship **Al·lied** of or relating to the Allies

Al·lier (ăljeı) a department (area 2,848 sq miles, pop. 378,400) of central France at the northern edge of the Massif Central (*BOURBONNAIS, *NIVERNAIS, *AUVERGNE). Chief town, Moulins

Allies, the the 23 countries allied against the Central Powers in the 1st world war, notably the British Empire, France, Italy, Russia and the U.S.A. ‖ the 49 countries allied against the Axis in the 2nd world war, notably Belgium, China, Denmark, France, Great Britain and the Commonwealth, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia

al·li·ga·tor (ăligeıtər) *n.* a member of *Alligator*, a genus of large reptiles of the crocodile family found mostly in the rivers of tropical America ‖ the leather made from its hide [fr. Span. *el lagarto*, the lizard]

alligator pear the avocado

all in (*pop.*) exhausted, utterly fatigued

all-in (ɔ̂lin) *adj.* (*wrestling*) in which almost no holds are barred ‖ (*Br.*) inclusive, *an all-in charge*

all in all 1. *n.* the person or thing one loves best or sets most store by **2.** *adv.* all things being considered, on the whole ‖ altogether, as a whole, *taken all in all*

al·lit·er·ate (əlitərеit) *pres. part.* **al·lit·er·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **al·lit·er·at·ed** *v.i.* to write or speak in words beginning with the same letter ‖ to constitute alliteration **al·lit·er·á·tion** *n.* the repetition of the same initial letter (usually a consonant) in a group of words, e.g. 'a deep, dark ditch' **al·lit·er·a·tive** (əlitərеitiv, əlitərətiv) *adj.* of or characterized by alliteration [fr. L. *ad*, to + *littera*, letter]

all-night·er (ɔ̂lnáitər) *n.* an activity lasting through the night, e.g., movie, meeting, party

al·lo·bar·bi·tal [$C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_3$] (ælouba:rbitɔl) *n.* a barbiturate used with other drugs

al·lo·cate (ælәkeit) *pres. part.* **al·lo·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **al·lo·cat·ed** *v.t.* to distribute, share out, *to allocate the available seats* ‖ to assign, earmark, *to allocate funds* ‖ (*computer*) to assign locations for storage, thus fixing addresses in absolute terms [fr. M.L. *allocare* (*allocatus*)]

al·lo·ca·tion (ælәkéiʃən) *n.* the act of allocating ‖ the amount allocated ‖ something allocated [fr. L. *allocatio* (*allocationis*)]

al·lo·ca·tor (ælәkeitər) *n.* (*computer*) an assembly and compiler program for patching and calling other parts for use on UNIVAC

al·lo·cu·tion (ælәkjú:ʃən) *n.* a formal speech of some gravity ‖ (*eccles.*) a solemn speech by the pope in secret consistory (which may later be published) [fr. L. *allocutio* (*allocutionis*)]

allodium *ALODIUM

al·log·a·my (əlɔgəmi:) *n.* (*bot.*) cross-fertilization (cf. AUTOGAMY) [fr. Gk *allos*, other + *gamos*, marriage]

al·lo·ge·ne·ic, al·lo·gen·ic (æloudʒí:ni:ək) *adj.* of a transplant not sufficiently alike genetically to be accepted by the body. *Cf* SYNGENEIC

al·lo·graft (ælәgræft) *n.* (*biol.*) tissue graft from a donor of the same species to a genetically dissimilar body. **syn** homograft. *Cf* XENOGRAFT

al·lo·morph (ælәmɔrf) *n.* (*linguistics*) one of two or more variants of a morpheme as conditioned by position or by neighboring sounds ‖ (*mineral.*) any of two or more crystalline forms of the same substance [fr. Gk *allos*, other + *morphē*, shape]

al·lo·path (ælәpæθ) *n.* a practitioner of allopathy [F. *allopathe*]

al·lo·path·ic (ælәpæθik) *adj.* of or pertaining to allopathy **al·lo·páth·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. F *allopathique*]

al·lo·path·ic physician a physician practicing by a philosophy of medicine that views the physician as an interventionist who attempts to counteract the effect of a disease with surgical or medical treatment that produces effects opposite to those of the disease. A *homeopathic* physician generally uses a drug therapy that reinforces the body's natural self-healing process. Most U.S. physicians would be considered allopathic. —**allopathy** *n.*

al·lo·path·y (əlɔpəθi:) *n.* the science of treating a disease by inducing effects different from those produced by the disease (cf. HOMEOPATHY; ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE) [fr. G *allopathie* fr. Gk *allos*, other + *pathos*, suffering]

al·lo·pat·ric (ælәpætrik) *adj.* having separate and mutually exclusive distribution areas

al·lo·phone (ælәfoun) *n.* a phonetic variant of a phoneme [fr. Gk *allos*, other + PHONE (simple speech sound)]

al·lo·pu·ri·nol [$C_5H_4N_4O$] (æloupjú·ərinɔl) *n.* (*pharm.*) a diuretic drug used to deter uric-acid formation in blood

al·lo·some (ælәsoum) *n.* (*genetics*) a nonsexual chromosome, e.g., X, Y, W, etc. *Cf* AUTOSOME

al·lo·ster·ic (ælouster·ik) *adj.* (*biochem.*) of the property of an enzyme to change from active to inactive and vice versa ‖ **allostery** *n.* the condition or effect

al·lot (əlɔt) *pres. part.* **al·lot·ting** *past* and *past part.* **al·lot·ted** *v.t.* to assign in portions, *of the various tasks, we were allotted the digging* ‖ to distribute by lot [O. F. *aloter*]

al·lot·ment (əlɔtmənt) *n.* the share of something allotted to a person ‖ the act of allotting ‖ an allowance from the pay of a member of the armed forces which is paid on his instructions directly to another person ‖ (*Br.*) a small plot of land which can be rented from the local author ity for cultivation [F. *allotement*]

al·lo·trans·plant (æloutränsplænt) *n.* organ transplant between like species of different heredity —**allotransplant** *v.* —**allotransplantation** *n*

al·lot·ri·o·mor·phic (əlɔtri:əmɔ:rfik) *adj.* (*geol.*, of the minerals in igneous rock) not having the characteristic crystalline form (cf. IDIOMORPHIC) [fr. Gk *allotrios*, strange + *morphē*, form]

al·lo·trope (ælətroup) *n.* structure containing an element that exists in more than one form; e.g., graphite and diamond, each containing carbon

al·lo·trop·ic (ælətrɔpik) *adj.* of or showing allotropy [fr. Gk *allotropos*, in another manner]

al·lot·ro·py (əlɔtrəpi:) *n.* (*chem.*) the occurrence of certain elements in more than one structural form, e.g. of carbon as graphite, charcoal and diamond (*POLYMORPHISM) [fr. Gk *allotropia* fr. *allos*, other + *tropos*, manner]

al·lo·type (ælətaip) *n.* (*genetics*) **1.** one of the opposite sex of the specimen used as an example in a protein description **2.** a genetic variant *Cf* ISOLOTYPE

al·lo·ty·py (ælətaipi:) *n.* condition in which immunoglobins of different individuals of the same species are made up of different chemical classes

all-ov·er (ɔ̂louvər) *adj.* covering every part, *an allover pattern*

all over 1. *prep.* on or in every part of, *you have ink all over your face* **2.** adv. over every part, *painted yellow all over* ‖ in every part, everywhere, *to search all over* ‖ typically, completely, *that's John all over* ‖ quite finished, *the fighting is all over*

al·low (əláu) *v.t.* to permit, let ‖ to permit to have (something) ‖ to admit as true or acceptable ‖ to grant as a concession, *he was allowed a start of 20 yards* ‖ to give regularly by arrangement, *he allows his son $1000 a year* ‖ to keep in hand as a working margin, *allow one eighth for the trim* ‖ *v.i.* (with 'for') to plan with an adequate margin, *to allow for unexpected expenses* ‖ (with 'of') to admit, *the passage allows of only one interpretation* **al·lów·a·ble** *adj.* **al·lów·a·bly** *adv.* [fr. O.F. *alouer* fr. L. *allaudare*, to praise, and L. *allocare*, to bestow]

allowable charge in health care, a maximum fee that a third party will use in reimbursing a provider for a given service; not necessarily a reasonable, customary, or prevailing charge, as the terms are defined under the Medicare program

allowable costs in health care, items or elements of an institution's costs reimbursable under a payment formula. They may exclude uncovered services, luxury accommodations, unreasonable costs, expenditures unnecessary to the efficient delivery of health services to persons covered under the program in question

al·low·ance (əláuəns) *n.* a regular periodical sum of money paid to a dependant ‖ a price reduction granted e.g. on used goods traded in ‖ money paid to people with certain responsibilities, *family allowances* (money granted to assist [illegible] granted for the performance of certain tasks, *traveling allowances*) ‖ to make **allowances** for to take (something) into account and so make a more lenient judgment [O.F. *alouance*]

al·loy (əlɔi) *v.t.* to blend (metals) so as to form an alloy ‖ to impair or debase through mingling, *public success alloyed with private failure* [F. *aloyer*]

al·loy (ælɔi, əlɔi) *n.* a metallic substance composed of two or more metals esp in solid solution [F. *aloi*]

—An alloy may be a mixture, a compound or a solid solution, its physical properties often differing markedly from those of its constituents. Prehistoric man formed bronze from copper and tin. Brass was later made from copper and zinc. Manganese, chromium, nickel etc. alloyed in small quantities with steel give it properties of special value, i.e. hardness, resistance to corrosion, nonexpansibility etc. (*INVAR). Alloys of aluminum, preserving the lightness of aluminum, can be hard, tough and heat-resistant, and are much used in aircraft construction

Allport, (ɔ̂lpourt) Gordon W. (1897–1967), U.S. psychologist known for his theory of personality that emphasized individual uniqueness. He was editor of the 'Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology' (1937–49) and wrote 'Personality' (1937) and 'The Nature of Prejudice' (1954)

all-pow·er·ful (ɔ̂lpáuərfəl) *adj.* having unlimited authority

all right 1. *adv.* well, well enough, *we can manage all right* ‖ agreed, *all right, you may go* ‖ beyond question, *he's alive all right* **2.** adj. satisfactory ‖ agreeable ‖ proper ‖ well or recovered in health

all-round (ɔ̂ráund) *adj.* all-around **áll-róund·er** *n.* someone whose skills or interests are developed in balanced variety, not in a narrowly specialized way

All Saints' Day the feast day (Nov. 1) in the Christian year, instituted by Gregory III, in honor of all saints

all-seed (ɔ̂lsi:d) *n.* any of several manyseeded plants, e.g. *Polygonum aviculare*, knotgrass

All Souls' Day Nov. 2, a day of remembrance of Christians who died in the faith

all-spice (ɔ̂lspais) *n. Pimenta officinalis*, fam. *Myrtaceae*, a small evergreen tree, grown chiefly in Jamaica ‖ the spice made from its small berries, which are dried and marketed whole or powdered. Bay rum is produced from the foliage

All·ston (ɔ̂lstən), Washington (1779–1843), the first important U.S. romantic painter. He experimented in dramatic subject matter and the use of light and atmospheric color

all-time (ɔ̂ltaim) *adj.* never reached or achieved until now, *an all-time record*

al·lude (əlú:d) *pres. part.* **al·lud·ing** *past* and *past part.* **al·lud·ed** *v.i.* to refer briefly ‖ to refer indirectly [fr. L. *alludere*, to play with, refer to]

al·lure (əlúər) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **a·lur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **al·lured** to attract, entice **2.** *n.* attraction, fascination **al·lure·ment** *n.* [O. F. *aleurrer*]

al·lu·sion (əlu:ʒən) *n.* an indirect reference [fr. L. *allusio* (*allusionis*)]

al·lu·sive (əlú:siv) *adj.* containing an allusion or a great number of allusions [fr. L. *alludere* (*allusus*), to play with, refer to]

al·lu·vi·al (əlú:vi:əl) *adj.* relating to a deposit of alluvium [ALLUVIUM]

al·lu·vi·on (əlu:vi:ən) *n.* the wash of water against a bank or shore ‖ (*law*) the formation of land through the action of water, by the deposit of alluvium [F.]

al·lu·vi·um (əlú:vi:əm) *pl.* **al·lu·vi·ums, al·lu·vi·a** (əlu:vi:ə) *n.* a deposit of earth, sand etc. laid down by rivers chiefly in the lower parts of their courses [L.]

al·ly (ælai) *pl.* **al·lies** *n.* an alley (playing marble)

al·ly (əlái) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **al·ly·ing** *past* and *past part.* **al·lied** to unite in an alliance (esp of countries by treaty, and families by marriage) ‖ to relate by certain similarities, *jazz is allied to primitive folk music* **2.** n. (ælai, əlái) *pl.* **al·lies** a country or person allied to another [O.F. *aluer*]

Al·ma-A·ta (ɑlmɑutɑ) (formerly Vyerny) the capital (pop. 871,000) of Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. food processing, leather, textiles, metallurgy, 'champagne' University

Al·ma, Battle of the (ælmə) a victory (1854) of the British, French and Turkish over the Russians during the Crimean War

Al-Madina *MEDINA

al·ma·gest (ælmədʒest) *n.* a medieval work on astronomy or alchemy the **Al·ma·gest** the great

treatise on astronomy by Claudius Ptolemy of Alexandria, written c 140 AD [O F *almageste* fr Arab. fr Gk]

Al·ma·gro (ælmɑ:grō) Diego de c 1475–1538 Spanish conquistador who with Pizarro conquered Peru and discovered Chile (1535–7)

al·ma mater (ælmə mɑ:tə, -meitə) *alma mater* *n.* (*rhet.*) one's school or university [L. foster mother]

al·ma·nac (ɔ:lmənæk) *n.* a calendar of the year with information about the sun, moon, stars, tides, public holidays etc. ‖ a regular publication of a generally informative or statistical kind [Span. fr. Arab. *al*, the + *manakh*, calendar]

al·man·dine (ælməndi:n) *n.* a purplish-red variety of garnet stone [corrup. of *alabandine* after *Alabanda*, a city in Caria]

al·man·dite (ælməndait) *n.* the almandine

al·me·mar (ælmi mɑr) *n.* the platform in a Jewish synagogue on which the reading desk stands [Heb. fr. Arab. *al*, the + *minbar*, pulpit]

al·me·mor (ælmi mɔr) *n.* an almemar

Al·me·ri·a (ælmeri:ə) a province (area 3,360 sq. miles, pop. 405,513) of S. Spain (*ANDALUSIA) ‖ its capital (pop. 120,100), with a fine harbor

al·might·y (ɔ:lmaiti:) **1.** *adj.* all-powerful **2.** *n.* **the Al·might·y God** [O.E. *ælmihtig*]

Al·mo·hades (ælməhedz) a Moslem dynasty. They overthrew the Almoravides in Morocco (1110) and established themselves in Spain and N.W. Africa (by 1147). The dynasty was overthrown in Spain (1212) and in Africa (1269). It destroyed (1591) the Songhai Empire

al·mond (ɑmənd) *n.* *Prunus amygdalus*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a small, pink-flowered tree ‖ the high-protein nut obtained from the stone (fruit) of this tree. Bitter almonds come from *P. a. amara* and dessert almonds from *P. a. dulcis* [O.F. *almande* fr. L. fr. Gk]

almond oil the oil of bitter almonds, used medicinally or for flavoring ‖ the oil from either bitter or sweet almonds, used as a lubricant (e.g. for watches) and in cosmetics and pharma-

al·mon·er (ɑmənər) *n.* (*Br.*) a specially trained social worker, usually a woman, responsible for the welfare of patients in a hospital [O.F. *aumosnier*]

Al·mo·ra·vides (ælmɔrəvi:dz) a Moslem dynasty of N.W. Africa and Spain (11th c.), founders of Marrakesh and the empire of Morocco. They destroyed (mid-11th c.) the kingdom of Ghana. They were replaced by the Almohades (1110)

al·most (ɔ:lmoust, ɔ:lmoust) *adv.* nearly, all but [O.E. *ælmæst*]

Alm·quist (ælmkvist), Karl Jonas Love (1793–1866), Swedish writer. He lived mostly in America. His 'Tornrosens Bok' (1832–51) is a 14-vol. miscellany which includes short stories, novels, essays, songs and a dictionary

alms (ɑmz) *sing.* and *pl.* *n.* money or goods given to the poor ‖ a charitable gift [O.E. *ælmysse* fr. L. fr. Gk]

alms·house (ɑmzhaus) *n.* (*Br.*) a house for old and needy people, founded by charity

Al·nico (ælnikou) *n.* an alloy of iron, nickel, aluminium and cobalt (and/or copper, titanium) used for permanent magnets (*Trademark)

[illegible] Land held in absolute possession, free from obli-

a genus of xerophytes having fleshy leaves with [illegible] tanned. It is dried and used as a purgative (*pl.*) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

bathing things along ‖ onward, forward, *to stroll along* **all along** all the time, *I knew it all along* **to get along with** to be on terms of tolerant understanding with ‖ to proceed with, *get along with your work* **to go along with** to have the same opinion as [O.E. *andlang* fr. *and-*, facing + *lang*, long]

a·long·side (əlɔŋsaid, əlɔŋsaid) **1.** *prep.* by the side of, *park alongside the wall* ‖ in company with, *the families grew up alongside each other* **2.** *adv.* close to one side (e.g. close to and parallel with a ship or the side of the road), *pull in alongside*

a·loof (əlu:f) **1.** *adv.* away, at a physical or spiritual distance **2.** *adj.* reserved, cold in manner [fr. A (*hist. prep.*) + Du. *loef*, windward]

al·o·pe·cia (ælɔpi:ʃə, ælɔpi:ʃi:ə) *n.* (*med.*) baldness, loss of hair [L. fr. Gk *alōpēkia*, fox mange]

A-lost [illegible] (ə'lɔ:st, ə'lɔst)

a·loud (əlaud) *adv.* in a normal speaking voice, so as to be heard, *read this story aloud* **to cry aloud for** to demand urgently, *an evil which cries aloud for remedy*

a·low (əlou) *adv.* (*naut.*) below, in the lower part of a ship

alp (ælp) *n.* a mountain ‖ a pasture high on a mountain [F. *Alpes* (pl.)]

al·pac·a (ælpækə) *n.* a species of llama with fine woolly hair ‖ the hair itself, or the cloth made from it [Span. *alpaca* fr. Arab. *al*, the + Peruv. *paco*]

Alp Ars·lan (ælpɑrslɑn) (1029–72), sultan of the Seljuk Turks (1063–72). He conquered Georgia and Armenia (1064) and won a decisive victory over the Byzantine Empire (1071)

al·pen·stock (ælpənstɔk) *n.* a long, iron-tipped stick used in mountain climbing [G. = stick of the Alps]

Alpes-de-Haute-Provence (ælpdəoutprɔvɔ̃s) a department (area 2,697 sq. miles, pop. 112,200) of S.E. France (*PROVENCE) Chief town: Digne

Alpes, Hautes- *HAUTES-ALPES

Alpes-Ma·ri·times (ælpmæri:tim) a department (area 1,443 sq. miles, pop. 816,700) of S.E. France, bordering Italy and the Mediterranean (*PROVENCE) Chief town: Nice

al·pha (ælfə) *n.* the first letter (A, *a* = a) of the Greek alphabet ‖ (*astron.*) the brightest star in a constellation ‖ (*math*) probability of error in estimating statistics in scientific studies using sampling, the probability of rejecting a true null hypothesis ‖ (*computer*) (*abbr.*) for alphanumeric, the capacity of representing data in letters rather than numbers [L. fr. Gk fr. Heb. *aleph*, first letter of the Hebrew alphabet, an ox, a leader]

Alpha NATO term for U.S.S.R. submarines with titanium hull, capable of a speed of 40 knots; launched in 1980

al·pha·bet (ælfəbet) *n.* the letters or signs representing speech sounds used in writing a language, arranged in a conventional order (cf. SYLLABARY, cf. IDEOGRAM) **al·pha·bet·i·cal** *adj.* of or following the alphabet, *alphabetical order* al·pha·bet·ize [illegible] al·pha·bet·iz·ing [illegible] and *past part.* **al·pha·bet·ized** *v.t.* to arrange in alphabetical order [L. *alphabetum* fr. Gk *alpha* + *beta*, the first two letters in the alpha-

alpha decay [illegible] an atomic nucleus due to an emission of a-par-

alpha globulin, a-globulin (*chem.*) a group of serum globulins with high mobility under an electric field in a fluid

alpha helix (*biochem.*) single coil structure characteristic of some proteins discovered by Linus B. Pauling **alpha-helical** *adj.* Cf DOC

al·pha·met·ic (ælfəmetik) *adj.* (*math.*) **1.** of a numerical computer utilizing letters restored to numbers **2.** of a coding system using numbers and letters of the alphabet as characters

alpha particle (*phys.*) an atomic particle composed of two protons and two neutrons having mass 4 and carrying two positive charges, indistinguishable from the nucleus of a helium atom. It is emitted at high speed during certain

alpha ray (*phys.*) a stream of alpha particles

al·pha·scope (ælfəskoup) *n.* (*computer*) cathode ray tube screen that displays words and sym-

alpha wave brain wave of 8–13 cycles, 9–14 Hz frequency, noted in sleep and in pleasant, relaxed wakefulness. syn alpha wave. Cf DELTA

Al·phon·sus Li·guori (ælfɔnsəsligwɔri:), St (Alfonso Maria de' Liguori, 1696–1787), Italian prelate. He founded the Redemptorists (1732). Feast: Aug. 2

al·pine (ælpain) *adj.* like or belonging to the Alps **Al·pine** (*geol.*) of a European mountain-making episode during the Tertiary period

alpine hat man's hat with pointed crown and narrow brim, usually green, with a feather or brush ornament; common to Swiss Alps

al·pin·ism (ælpinizəm) *n.* mountain climbing, esp. in the Alps

al·pin·ist (ælpinist) *n.* a mountaineer, esp. in the Alps [F. *alpiniste*]

ALPS (*computer acronym*) for advanced linear programming system, a technique utilizing linear programming and equations to optimize conditions; developed by Minneapolis Honeywell

Alps (ælps) the greatest mountain range in Europe, forming an arc 660 miles long around N. Italy, passing through France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia. The Alps cover an area of about 80,000 sq. miles. Three principal groups are distinguished. The Western Alps separate France and Italy and include as subsidiary ranges the Maritime, Ligurian, Cottian, Graian, Dauphiné and Savoy Alps. Highest peak: Mont Blanc (15,781 ft). The Central Alps lie chiefly in Switzerland and include the Pennine, Lepontine, Rhaetian and Bernese Alps. Highest peak: Monte Rosa (15,217 ft). The Eastern or Austrian Alps include the Dolomites, the Hohe Tauern, the Noric, Carnic, Julian, Karawanken and Dinaric Alps. Highest peak: Gross Glockner (12,461 ft). There are many deep valleys and large lakes. Roads and railways cross some of the many narrow passes (St Gotthard, Brenner etc.) and tunnels have also been built (Simplon, St Gotthard, Mont Blanc etc.). The climate is continental in the east and Mediterranean in the southwest. Dairy farming and forestry are important. The upper level of crops is 6,000 ft, though little is cultivated above 4,500, and the tree line lies at 7,000 ft. Tourism is a large source of income. Mineral resources are poor, but hydroelectric schemes are well developed

Al-Qā·hi·rah (ælkɑhirə) *CAIRO

al·read·y (ɔ:lredi:) *adv.* by this time, before a particular moment, *when we arrived they had already begun* [M.E., ALL + READY]

al·right (ɔ:lrait) *adv.* all right (a commonly written form, still often held to be incorrect)

Al·sace (ælzæs) a former province of E. France between the Vosges massif and the Rhine, forming the modern departments of Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin. The river plain produces corn, tobacco, wheat, barley, hops and sugar beet. The foothills support vineyards (white wines) and dairy herds. Chief towns: Strasbourg Mulhouse, Colmar. Industries: textiles, chemicals, food processing. Resources: potash, petroleum. The region was included in Lotharingia, then (from the 10th c.) in the Holy Roman Empire. Large portions came under Hapsburg control and were transferred (1648) to France. The rest was annexed forcibly (1678–97). The whole was ceded to Germany in 1871 but subsequently restored (*ALSACE-LORRAINE)

Al·sace-Lor·raine (ælzæslɔren) a French territory (Alsace and the Moselle region of Lorraine) on the Rhine annexed by Prussia after the Franco-Prussian War, under the Treaty of Frankfurt (1871). It was liberated by French troops (who entered Strasbourg on Nov. 22, 1918, the official date of its reunion with France). It was formally returned to France by the Treaty of Versailles (1919). It was again ceded to Germany by the Armistice of June 1940 but was liberated by the Allies (1944–5) and restored to France (May 1945). It forms the French departments of Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin and Moselle

Al·sa·tian (ælsei[ən) **1.** *adj.* of Alsace, its inhabitants etc. **2.** *n.* an inhabitant of Alsace [fr. older *Alsatia*, Alsace fr. M.L. fr. O.H.G.]

Alsatian *n.* (esp. *Br.*) a German shepherd

al·ser·ox·y·lon (ælsərɔksilɔn) *n.* (*pharm.*) purified alkoidal fraction of rauwolfia, antihypertensive and tranquilizer drug; marketed as Rau-Tab and Rauwiloid

al·sike (ælsik, ælsaik) *n.* *Trifolium hybridum*, a species of clover [after *Alsike*, a place in Swe-

also [illegible] addition, besides [O.E. *all* + *swa*]

[illegible] ch, church; d, dock; u, bull; u, goose; ə, bacillus; ju, cube; x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; [illegible] ʔ, rabbit; ʔn, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover

al·so·ran (ɔlsouræn) *n.* a horse which does not come in among the first three in a race ‖ a candidate heavily defeated in elections ‖ (*loosely*) a person who is a nonentity

ALTAC (*computer acronym*) for the transac algebraic translator, computer language for Philco 2000

Al·tai (æltāī) a mountainous region running northwest-southeast in the south of W. Siberia and the west of the Mongolian People's Republic: coal, iron

Al·ta·ic (æltéiik) *adj.* of a postulated family of languages including the Turkic, Mongol and Tungus families (*URALALTAIC)

Al·ta·mi·ra (æltumíra) the site of caves near Santander, N. Spain, with fine Paleolithic animal paintings

Al·ta·mi·ra·no (æltamiránou), Ignacio (1834–93), Mexican writer, novelist, poet and politician, of pure Indian blood. His verse works include 'Rimas,' and his novels include 'Clemencia' and 'El zarco'

al·tar (ɔ́ltər) *n.* the structure on which bread and wine are consecrated in a Christian church ‖ any raised structure for offering sacrifices to a deity [O.E. fr. L. *altare*]

altar boy an acolyte (priest's assistant at Mass)

altar cloth a white linen cloth used on Christian altars

al·tar-piece (ɔ́ltərpi:s) *n.* a work of art placed above and behind an altar, a reredos

alt·az·i·muth (æltæzimɔθ) *n.* an instrument for determining the altitude and azimuth of celestial bodies [ALTITUDE+AZIMUTH]

Alt·dor·fer (áltdɔrfər), Albrecht (c. 1480–c 1538), German painter and engraver, a very early landscape painter. He made many etchings and drawings of pure landscape, and pictures in which the landscape background has great importance. 'The Victory of Alexander' (1529) at Munich is among his chief works

al·ter (ɔ́ltər) *v.t.* to make different, modify, change ‖ to resew (a garment or parts of it) for a new fit or style ‖ *v.i.* to become different, *she has not altered since we last saw her* [F. *altérer*]

al·ter·a·tion (ɔltəréiʃən) *n.* the act or result of altering [F.]

al·ter·a·tive (ɔ́ltərətiv, ɔltəréitiv) **1.** *n.* (*med.*) something producing healthy alteration, esp. in nutritive processes **2.** *adj.* having this quality or effect

al·ter·cate (ɔ́ltərkeit) *pres. part.* **al·ter·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **al·ter·cat·ed** *v.i.* to dispute with anger or violence, wrangle [fr. L. *altercari* (*altercatus*)]

al·ter·ca·tion (ɔltərkéiʃən) *n.* a quarrel, angry dispute [fr. L. *altercatio* (*altercationis*)]

al·ter e·go (ɔ́ltəri:gou) *pl.* **al·ter e·gos** someone so perfectly sharing the views, intentions, tastes etc. of another that he can be regarded as that other's second self ‖ an inseparable friend [L.=other self]

al·ter·nate (ɔ́ltərnit, *Br.* ɔ:ltɔ́:nit) **1.** *adj.* (of things which occur in series) every other, *he goes on alternate Mondays* ‖ (*bot.*) of leaves distributed at different heights on either side of a stem in turns **2.** *n.* a substitute **3.** (ɔ́ltərneit) *v. pres. part.* **al·ter·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **al·ter·nat·ed** *v.t.* to interchange (two things) by turns, *she alternated bullying and cajoling* ‖ *v.i.* to take turns, happen by turns, *day alternates with night* [fr. L. *alternare* (*alternatus*), to alternate]

alternate angles (*math.*) a pair of nonadjacent angles formed on opposite sides of a transversal at its intersections with two lines. They are equal if the two lines are parallel

alternating current (*abbr.* AC) an electrical current which reverses its direction at regular, very short, intervals (cf. DIRECT CURRENT)

al·ter·na·tion (ɔltərnéiʃən) *n.* an alternating, an occurrence of things by turns [F.]

alternation of generations a phenomenon characteristic of most plants and found in some invertebrate animals in which the life cycle includes two or more forms differently produced, involving either the regular alternation of a sexual with an asexual generation (e.g. ferns) or an alternation of a dioecious with a parthenogenic generation (e.g. some jellyfish) (*SPOROPHYTE, *GAMETOPHYTE, *METAGENESIS, *POLYPOID)

al·ter·na·tive (ɔltɔ́:rnətiv) **1.** *adj.* offering a choice of two things, or (*loosely*) of several things, *alternative routes for a journey* **2.** *n.* one of two things which must be chosen [F.]

one of a number of things [fr. M. L. *alternativus*]

al·ter·na·tor (ɔ́ltərneitər) *n.* a dynamo or generator which produces alternating current

Alt·geld (ɔ́ltgeld), John Peter (1847–1902), Democratic governor of Illinois (1892–6), famous for his pardon (1893) of three of the men convicted of complicity in the Haymarket riot in Chicago (1886)

Al·thing (ɑ́lθiŋ) the parliament of Iceland, the oldest in Europe, first convened in 930. It was dissolved in 1800, revived in 1843 as an advisory body, and in 1874 became a legislative body

al·though (ɔlðóu) *conj.* in spite of the fact that, though [M.E., ALL+THOUGH]

al·ti·me·ter (æltímitər, æltəmí:tər) *n.* an instrument for measuring height, e.g. the aneroid barometer fitted in aircraft or a sextant [fr. L. *altus*, high+METER]

Al·ti·pla·no (æltipláno) a high plateau (c. 12,000 ft) between the Western and Eastern Cordilleras of the Andes, mainly in W. Bolivia but extending into S.E. Peru and the northwest corner of Argentina. Lakes Titicaca and Poopó are its principal interior basins. Copper mining

al·ti·tude (æltitu:d, æltitju:d) *n.* height above sea level ‖ (*astron.*) the angle of elevation of a heavenly body measured from the plane of the observer's horizon ‖ (*geom.*) the length of a perpendicular from the base of a figure to the apex ‖ (*pl.*) regions at a great height above sea level

al·ti·tu·di·nal *adj.* [fr. L. *altitudo* (*altitudinis*), height]

altitude signal reflection of a radar signal sent from an airborne craft to the earth's surface; used to measure altitude

altitude test *HYPSOMETRIC TINTING

altitude tinting *HYPSOMETRIC TINTING

al·to (æltou) **1.** *n.* (esp. choral singing) the lowest female voice, contralto ‖ (esp. choral singing) the highest male voice, countertenor ‖ a singer with such a voice, esp. a contralto ‖ the part sung by such a voice ‖ the second highest in a family of musical instruments, *the viola is the alto of the violin family*, or the one whose relative position in its family is the equivalent of a choral alto's, *alto recorder* **2.** *adj.* playing or singing alto ‖ written for alto [Ital.=highest male voice]

Alto Adige *TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE

al·to-cu·mu·lus (æltoukjú:mjuləs) *pl.* **al·to-cu·mu·li** (æltoukjú:mjulai) *n.* a cloud formation at 10,000–25,000 ft, made up of numerous white patches of small clouds with shaded areas, a mackerel sky [fr. L. *altus*, high+CUMULUS]

al·to·geth·er (ɔltəgéðər, ɔ́ltəgeðər) *adv.* completely, thoroughly, *altogether in agreement* ‖ on the whole, all things considered

al·to·stra·tus (æltoustréitəs, æltoustrætəs) *pl.* **al·to-stra·ti** (æltoustréitai, æltoustrætai) *n.* a cloud formation at 10,000–25,000 ft., made up of wide expanses of gray, flat clouds, somewhat similar to cirrostratus but lower and heavier [fr. L. *altus*, high+STRATUS]

al·tru·ism (æltru:izəm) *n.* consideration for other people without any thought of self as a principle of conduct (cf. EGOISM) ‖ (*loosely*) unselfishness **ál·truist** *n.* **al·tru·is·tic** *adj.* **al·tru·is·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [F. *altruisme*]

ALU (*computer acronym*) for arithmetic logic unit

al·um (æləm) *n.* any of a group of double salts of formula $M^{+}_2SO_4M^{3+}_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 24H_2O$ or $M^{+}M^{3+}(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ where M^{+} is a univalent metal ion or radical, usually potassium or ammonium, and M^{3+} is a trivalent metal ion, usually aluminum ‖ a double sulfate of potassium and aluminum, $K_2SO_4 \cdot Al_2(SO_4)_3 24H_2O$, used as a mordant in dyeing, in sizing paper and for fireproofing, also called potassium alum or potash alum [O.F.]

a·lu·mi·na (əlu:minə) *n.* aluminum oxide [Mod. L. < *aluminum* (*alumen*), alum]

al·u·min·i·um (æljumíni:əm) (*Br.*) aluminum

al·u·mi·no·sil·i·cate (əlu:minousílikeit) *n.* any of a class of crystalline compounds that may be regarded as silicates in which a variable number of silicon atoms have been replaced by aluminum atoms in the crystal lattice

al·u·mi·no·ther·my (əlu:minouθə:mi) *n.* a process in which finely divided aluminum is oxidized with the evolution of great heat, the oxygen being taken from a metal oxide which is vigorously reduced to the molten metal. This principle has been used in welding, incendiary bombs and [illegible]

their oxides (THERMITE) [fr. ALUMINUM+Gk *thermē*, heat]

a·lu·mi·nous (əlú:minəs) *adj.* relating to or containing alum or aluminum

a·lu·mi·num (əlu:minəm) *n.* (*Am.–Br.* aluminium) a light, silvery-white metallic element (symbol Al, at. no. 13, at. mass 26.9815), trivalent, ductile and malleable. It is extracted, chiefly from bauxite and is an easily worked metal which resists corrosion. It is extensively used, either pure or alloyed, where lightness is an advantage, e.g. in aircraft, cooking utensils, electrical apparatus and, in paper-thin sheets, for wrappings [fr. L. *alumen* (*aluminis*), alum]

aluminum brass (*Am.–Br.* aluminium brass) an alloy of copper and zinc with some aluminum

aluminum bronze (*Am.–Br.* aluminium bronze) an alloy of copper with some 5–10 % aluminum

aluminum foil metal in a paper-thin sheet used as a wrapping to keep moisture out, keep juices in etc.

aluminum oxide (*Am.=Br.* aluminium oxide) the oxide of aluminum Al_2O_3 found naturally as corundum, in a hydrated form as bauxite, and in impure crystalline forms as ruby, emery etc., and used variously as a refractory, gemstone, abrasive etc.

aluminum screen (*electr.*) a coating of aluminum behind the phosphor layer of a television picture tube, designed to reflect light outward to improve the image

a·lum·na (əlámnə) *pl.* **a·lum·nae** (əlámni:) *n.* a woman or girl who is a former student of a school, college or university [L.=foster child]

a·lum·nus (əlámnəs) *pl.* **a·lum·ni** (əlámnai) *n.* a man or boy who is a former student of a school, college or university [L.=foster child]

al·u·nite (æljunait) *n.* a hydrated aluminum and potassium sulfate. It occurs naturally and is a source of potash alum [F. fr. *alun*, alum]

Alva *ALBA

Al·va·ra·do (ælvarúðo), Pedro de (c. 1475–1541), Spanish conquistador. After accompanying Cortés in the conquest of Mexico (1519–21), he led an expedition to Guatemala (1523–7), and later became its governor (1530–41)

Al·va·rez (álvareθ), Juan (1790–1867), Mexican revolutionary patriot, of Indian blood. He was provisional president (1854–5). He joined José María Morelos in the abortive campaign of 1811 for independence from Spain, and Antonio López de Santa Anna in the overthrow of Agustín de Iturbide in 1823

Al·ve·ar (álveár), Marcelo Torcuato de (1868–1942), president of Argentina (1922–8) and a member of the Radical (democratic) party from its inception (1889–91)

al·ve·o·lar (ælví:ələr) **1.** *adj.* of, like or pertaining to an alveolus or alveoli ‖ (*phon.*) articulated by the tongue on or near the upper alveoli, e.g. the English consonants t, d, s, z, n **2.** *n.* a sound articulated in this way

alveolar point (*anat.*) the central point of the upper jaw

al·ve·o·late (ælví:əlit, ælví:əleit) *adj.* pitted with small holes like a honeycomb **al·ve·o·lá·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *alveolatus*, pitted]

al·ve·o·lus (ælví:ələs) *pl.* **al·ve·o·li** (ælví:ələi) *n.* a small pit or depression ‖ the socket of a tooth ‖ an air cell of a lung ‖ a cavity in a gland ‖ a cell in a honeycomb [L.]

al·ways (ɔ́lweiz, ɔ́lwəz) *adv.* at all times, on all occasions ‖ invariably, without exception ‖ continually ‖ in any case, *we can always try again* [M.E., gen. of ALL WAY]

Al·za·ga (álsaga), Martín de (1756–1812), Argentinian politician and mayor of Buenos Aires at the time of the British invasion of 1806–7. He was executed

am (æm) *1st pers. sing. pres. indicative* of BE [O.E. *com*, *am*]

AM (*radio*) amplitude modulation

A.M. Master of Arts [L. *artium magister*]

AMA American Medical Association

A·ma·ga·sa·ki (amagasáki) a town (pop. 448,000) of Honshu, Japan, on Osaka Bay: glass and chemical industries

A·ma·ku·sa Islands (amakusa) a Japanese archipelago (c. 1 island area 344 sq. miles; pop. 261,000) in the E. China Sea, off the coast of Kyushu. Chief town: Hondo. Products: rice, fish, camellia oil, porcelain

A·mal·fi (amálfi) a town (pop. 6,052) on the north shore of the Bay of Salerno, Italy, famous for its beautiful position on the cliffside. It was

[illegible] the 10th and 11th cc.; its code of maritime law, 'Tabula Amalfitana', was observed throughout the Mediterranean until 1750. Cathedral (9th c.) with bronze doors from Constantinople (1066)

a.m., A.M. (eiem) *ANTE MERIDIEM

am·a·da·vat (æmədəvæt) *n.* a small Indian songbird, often kept for fighting [after *Ahmadabad*]

am·a·dou (æmədu:) *n.* a dried fungus soaked in saltpeter and used to ignite fireworks [F.]

a·mal·gam (əmælgəm) *n.* an alloy of mercury. Silver amalgams and others are used in dentistry for filling cavities. || a combination of characteristics, *an amalgam of pride and vanity* [F. *amalgame* fr. M.L. perh. fr. Arab. fr. Gk]

a·mal·ga·mate (əmælgəmeit) *pres. part.* **a·mal·ga·mat·ing** (əmælgəmeitiŋ) *past* and *past part.* **a·mal·ga·mat·ed** *v.t.* (*chem., mining*) to alloy with mercury. to join together, mix, unite (companies, move- [illegible] to unite, join together (*MERGER*). **a·mal·ga·ma·tion** *n.* **a·mal·ga·ma·tor** *n.* someone who amalgamates, or a machine which amalgamates, or [illegible]

a·man·dine (əmændi:n) *adj.* with almonds; garnished with almonds

a·man·ta·dine (əmæntədi:n) hydrochloride [illegible] chemical used to inhibit cell penetration by viruses, used to protect against Parkinson's dis- [illegible]

a·man·u·en·sis (əmænjuensis) *n.* [illegible] employed to write from dictation or to copy a manuscript

am·a·ranth (æmərænθ) *n.* a plant of fam. *Amaranthaceae*, e.g. love-lies-bleeding (*rhet.*) an imaginary flower which never fades. **am·a·ran·thine** (æmərænθain) *adj.* of or relating to amaranth. (*rhet.*) undying, fadeless [F. *amarante* fr. [illegible]

Am·a·ril·lo (æmərilou) a city and commercial-industrial center (pop. 149,230) of the Texas [illegible] foundries, grain elevators, oil refineries, meat-packing plants. It is a supply center for oil and helium gas

am·a·ryl·lis (æmərilis) *n.* a plant of fam. *Amaryllidaceae*, e.g. the narcissus. the belladonna lily [L. fr. Gk girl's name]

a·mass (əmæs) *v.t.* to gather together, accumu- [illegible]

am·a·teur (æmətər, æmətjuər, æmətjuər) 1. *n.* someone who cultivates an activity as a pastime rather than as a means of making money. (*rel.* PROFESSIONAL). (*derogatory*) a dabbler, dilettante. 2. *adj.* of or done by amateurs. amateurish. **am·a·teur·ish** *adj.* lacking proficiency. [illegible] the state or quality of being an amateur. that which characterizes an amateur. restriction of a sport to amateurs [F.]

A·ma·ti (əmati:) a famous family of Italian violin makers of 16th and 17th c. Cremona. The [illegible]

am·a·tive (æmətiv) *adj.* disposed towards love or [illegible]

am·a·tol (æmətɔl, æmətɔl) *n.* an explosive made [illegible]

With the Canals its total length is over 4,000 miles

am·a·zon (æməzən, æməzɔn) *n.* a strong, manly woman, lacking feminine graces [L. fr. *Amazon* fr. Gk explained as *a-*, without + *mazos*, breast]

am·a·zo·ni·an (æməzouni:ən) *adj.* of or like an amazon. **Am·a·zo·ni·an** relating to an Amazon [illegible] R. Amazon

am·ba·ri (æmbɑ:ri:) *n.* *Hibiscus cannabinus*, an East Indian plant with tough fiber. || the fiber itself, used in rope making [Hind. *ambāṛī*]

am·bas·sa·dor (æmbæsədər) *n.* an official of highest rank who represents his government in the capital of another country [F. *ambassadeur*]

ambassador extraordinary an envoy sent to another country on a special mission

am·bas·sa·do·ri·al (æmbæsədɔ:ri:əl, æmbæsədouri:əl) *adj.* of or relating to an ambassador or ambassadors

ambassador plenipotentiary an ambassador with full powers to act on behalf of his government in signing treaties etc

am·bas·sa·dor·ship (æmbæsədərʃip) *n.* the position or function of an ambassador

am·bas·sa·dress (æmbæsədris) *n.* a woman ambassador. || the wife of an ambassador

Am·ba·to (umbɑtɔ) a manufacturing and commercial city (pop. 90,000) in central Ecuador. It is the 'garden city' (8,435 ft) of Ecuador, with an excellent climate. Manufactures include boots and shoes, and textiles

am·ber (æmbər) *n.* a fossilized form of resin, derived from certain extinct coniferous trees. It is yellowish in color and translucent, and is used for making jewelry, fine varnishes, mouthpieces of pipes etc. || the color of amber [F. *ambre* fr. Arab. *'anbar*, ambergris]

am·ber·gris (æmbərgri:s) *n.* a waxy substance found floating in tropical seas and formed as a secretion in the intestines of sperm whales. It is used in the manufacture of perfume [F. *ambre gris*, gray amber]

am·bi·dex·ter·i·ty (æmbidekstəriti:) *n.* the state of being ambidextrous

am·bi·dex·trous (æmbidekstrəs) *adj.* (of people) able to use both hands with equal ease. || two-faced, double-dealing, giving support to both sides in a dispute [fr. M.L. *ambidexter*, having two right hands]

am·bi·ence (æmbi,ɔns) *n.* (*acoustics*) the total acoustic environment of a sound-reproducing system, including reflections from walls, floor, and ceiling, which determines the placement of loudspeakers

am·bi·ent (æmbi,ənt) *adj.* on all sides, surrounding [fr. L. *ambiens* (*ambientis*) fr. *ambire*, to go around]

am·big·u·i·ty (æmbigju:iti:) **am·big·u·i·ties** *n.* the quality of having more than one meaning. an idea, statement or expression capable of being understood in more than one sense [F. *ambiguité*]

am·big·u·ous (æmbigju:əs) *adj.* having more than one meaning or interpretation, equivocal. doubtful, uncertain, *an ambiguous victory* [fr. L. *ambiguus*]

am·bi·plas·ma (æmbiplæzmə) *n.* (*astron.*) hypothetical ionized gas in space consisting of both matter and antimatter

am·bi·sex·trous (æmbisekstrəs) *adj.* (*slang*) attracted to both sexes, bisexual

am·bi·son·ics (æmbisɔniks) *n.* acoustical reproduction as it would be heard at a certain point in the original production

am·bit (æmbit) [illegible] limit, *it is outside my ambit as chairman* [fr. L. *ambire* (*ambitus*), to go around]

am·bi·tion [illegible] cess, honor, power, fame etc.). the object of a person's aspirations [F.]

am·bi·tious (æmbiʃəs) *adj.* full of ambition. showing or requiring ambition, *an ambitious project* [fr. F. *ambitieux*]

am·biv·a·lence (æmbivələns) *n.* the state of being ambivalent [fr. L. *ambi-*, on both sides + VA- [illegible] fleeting feelings about something (e.g. simultaneously attracted and repelled) or characterized by or expressing such feelings [fr. L. *ambi-*, [illegible]

am·ble (æmbl) 1. *v.i.* *pres. part.* **am·bling** *past* and *past part.* **am·bled** (of horses) to walk at an easy gait. (of people) to stroll, walk in a leisurely manner. 2. *n.* (of horses) an easy gait [F. [illegible]

am·bly·o·pi·a (æmbli:oupi:ə) *n.* (*med.*) impaired vision without apparent change in the eye itself. **am·bly·op·ic** (æmbli:ɔpik) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *amblus*, dull + *ōps*, eye]

Am·brose (æmbrouz), St (c. 339–97), Father of the Latin Church. He was of Christian Roman parentage, though unbaptized when called to the bishopric of Milan in 373. He successfully maintained that the Church should be free in its own sphere from secular interference, but should be protected by secular power. He was a founder of Latin hymnody. Feast: Dec. 7

am·bro·sia (æmbrouʒə) *n.* (*Gk mythol.*) the food of the gods. **am·bro·sial** *adj.* [L. fr. Gk]

Am·bro·sian (æmbrouʒən) *adj.* of or relating to St. Ambrose

Ambrosian chant the plainsong of the Milanese liturgy, now part of the Gregorian chant

am·bry, aum·bry (æmbri:, umbri:) *pl.* **am·bries, aum·bries** *n.* a recess in the chancel wall of a church for the Communion vessels [fr. L. *armarium*]

am·bu·lance (æmbjuləns) *n.* a special vehicle for transporting sick or injured people [F.]

am·bu·la·to·ry (æmbjulətɔ:ri:, æmbjulətouri:) **1.** *adj.* of or concerning walking, adapted to walking, movable. (*med.*) able to walk about, not confined to bed. **2.** *n.* (*eccles.*) a place for walking or processing, esp. the apse aisle of a church, or a passage behind the chancel, or the gallery of a cloister [fr. L. *ambulatorius* fr. *ambulator*, a walker]

am·bus·cade (æmbəskeid) *n.* an ambush, esp. by soldiers [F. *embuscade* fr. Ital. *imboscata*]

am·bush (æmbuʃ) *n.* a hidden body of soldiers waiting to attack a passing enemy. || the place where they are hidden [O.F. *embusche*]

ambush *v.t.* to attack from an ambush [O.F. *embuscher*]

am·cin·o·mide ($C_{28}H_5FO_7$) (æmsinəmaid) *n.* topical cream (formerly called amcinonol) effective because of antiinflammatory, antipruritic, and vasoconstrictive actions; marketed as Cuclocart

am·cin·o·pol (æmsinəpɔl) *n.* [illegible] AMCINOMIDE

am·œba *AMOEBA

amebic *AMOEBIC

a·mel·io·rate (əmi:ljəreit) *pres. part.* **a·mel·io·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·mel·io·rat·ed** *v.t.* to improve, make better. || *v.i.* to become better. **a·mel·io·ra·tion** *n.* **a·mel·io·ra·tive** (əmi:ljəreitiv, əmi:ljərətiv) *adj.* [F. *ameliorer*]

a·men (umén, eimen) *interj.* so be it, truly it is so (used after a prayer) [L. fr. Gk fr. Heb. *āmēn*, certainty, truth]

a·me·na·bil·i·ty (əmi:nəbiliti:, əmenəbiliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being amenable

a·me·na·ble (əmi:nəbl, əmenəbl) *adj.* responsive, *amenable to suggestion*. || answerable, responsible, *amenable to the law*. || able to submit to a test or to particular conditions, *amenable to very high temperatures* **a·mé·na·bly** *adv.* [prob. A.F. *amenable* fr. *amener*, to bring]

a·mend (əmend) *v.t.* to correct, free from faults. || *v.i.* to change for the better [O.F. *amender*]

a·mend·ment (əmendmənt) *n.* the act or result of amending. || a revision or change made in a law, bill etc. || (in a public meeting or committee) a proposed modification (of a resolution) put forward for adoption. || a correction [O.F. *amendement*]

a·mends (əmendz) *sing.* and *pl. n.* (only in) **to make amends** to make compensation, reparation or restitution (for loss or injury) [O.F. *amendes*]

A·men·ho·tep III (umenoutep) (*d.* c. 1360 BC), Egyptian pharaoh (c. 1397–c. 1360 BC) of the 18th dynasty. He built the Colossus of Memnon and most of the Temple of Luxor

Amenhotep IV (*d.* c. 1353 BC), Egyptian pha- [illegible] the 18th dynasty. He abandoned the cult of Ammon for the monotheistic, universal religion of Aton, took the name Ikhnaton, and founded a new capital at [illegible]

a·men·i·ty (əmeniti:, əmi:niti:) *pl.* **a·men·i·ties** *n.* the quality of being pleasant. something that tends to make life more comfortable, adds to the convenience of a place, increases the delightfulness of an area etc. **the amenities** courtesies, civilities [F. *amenité*]

a·men·ta·ceous (æmənteiʃəs) *adj.* [illegible] **am·en·ta·ceous** *adj.* like, consisting of, or bearing catkins [fr. L. *amentum*, a thong]

a·men·tia (eimenʃə) *n.* (*med.*) mental deficiency from birth, imbecility [L. fr. *a-*, away from + *mens* (*mentis*), mind]

am·en·tif·er·ous (amentifərəs) *adj.* bearing catkins

A·mer·i·ca (əmérikə) the two continents North America and South America, excluding Iceland beyond the Arctic Circle to the subantarctic regions and joined by a central isthmus. North America is centered on longitude 100 W, while South America lies further east centered on longitude 60 W. The name is from Americus Vespucius (Amerigo Vespucci). The total land area is over 15,000,000 sq. miles and the estimated total pop. 500,000,000 (*CENTRAL AMERICA, *WEST INDIES) Linguistically and culturally the Americas are known as Anglo America (the U.S.A. and Canada) and Latin America (Mexico, Central America, most of the West Indies, and South America)

America First Committee a noninterventionist pressure group organized in the U.S.A. in Sept. 1940. It opposed any aid to the victims of Axis aggression which might involve the U.S. in war. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor (Dec. 7, 1941) the Committee freely dissolved

A·mer·i·can (əmérikən) **1.** *adj.* of or belonging to the American continent ‖ of, characteristic of, or belonging to the U.S.A. or its people etc. **2.** *n.* a person born in or inhabiting the American continent (usually qualified), *Latin Americans, South Americans* ‖ a citizen of the U.S.A. ‖ the English language as used in the U.S.A.

American aboriginal languages the languages spoken by the original American Indian inhabitants of the New World and by some of their modern descendants. These languages do not derive from a common historical source. At the time of the coming of the white man, America north of Mexico had about 300 distinct languages spoken by a population of 1 ½ million. Mexico and Central America had 250–300 languages spoken by 5 million inhabitants. South America had over 1,400 languages spoken by 9 million inhabitants. Although many Indian languages disappeared after European colonization, at mid-20th c. a number still flourished, notably Navaho (spoken by 80,000 people in New Mexico and Arizona), Nahuatl (spoken by 700,000 in Mexico), and Quechua (spoken by several million in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina)

American aloe the century plant (*AGAVE)

American Anti-slavery Society (æntisléivəri:) a U.S. society founded (1833) by William Lloyd Garrison to obtain by moral means alone the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery

American Association of University Professors (*abbr.* AAUP) a U.S.–Canadian professional association of teachers and research scholars founded (1915) to promote higher education and research and to advance all aspects of the college and university teaching profession.

American Bible Society one of the oldest interdenominational agencies in the world, founded in 1816 to encourage worldwide circulation of the Bible. It publishes the Bible in more than 275 languages

American Civil Liberties Union (*abbr.* A.C.L.U.) a U.S. non-partisan organization offering legal aid and other assistance in cases of violation of civil liberties

American Civil War *CIVIL WAR, AMERICAN

American cloth (*Br.*) oilcloth

American Colonization Society an organization founded in 1816 by Robert Finley, a Presbyterian minister, and encouraged by influential U.S. leaders, notably Henry Clay and President James Madison, to aid freed black slaves to emigrate from the U.S.A. to Africa. The society, supported by antislavery groups, founded (1822) a settlement in Liberia, naming its capital, Monrovia, after President James Monroe. Between 1821 and 1867 it repatriated c. 6000 Blacks and was instrumental in the proclamation (1847) of the Republic of Liberia. Opposition in the U.S.A. and lack of finances caused its dissolution in 1912

American coot *Fulica americana*, a common American marsh bird

American English the English language as spoken and written, as it has developed in the U.S.A. and as distinguished from British English

American Farm Bureau Federation the largest U.S. farm organization, formed from county and state farm bureaus and founded (1919) in Chicago, Ill. 'to promote, protect and represent the ... interests of the farmers of the nation, and to develop agriculture'. It has sponsored various bills, including the Agricultural Adjustment acts of 1933 and 1938

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (*abbr.* A.F.L.–C.I.O.) the American labor organization formed (1955) by the merger of two earlier organizations: the A.F.L., a federation of craft unions set up in 1886, and the C.I.O., a federation of mass-production workers, which had been expelled from the A.F.L. in 1937

American football (*Br.*) *FOOTBALL

American Hustler 1975-designed, twin-engine business/utility STOL aircraft with 1,289-mi range

American Independence, War of (Br.) the Revolutionary War

American Indian *NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS

A·mer·i·can·ism (əmérikənizəm) *n.* a word or phrase peculiar to American English ‖ devotion to the interests of the U.S.A. ‖ an American custom

A·mer·i·can·ist (əmérikənist) *n.* a specialist in the study of American Indians ‖ (*Br.*) a person who studies America, e.g. with respect to its history, geology etc.

American ivy the Virginia creeper

A·mer·i·can·i·za·tion (əmerikənizéiʃən) *n.* the act or process of Americanizing

A·mer·i·can·ize (əmérikənaiz) *pres. part.* **A·mer·i·can·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **A·mer·i·can·ized** *v.t.* to make (somebody or something) American in character ‖ *v.i.* to adopt the American way of life

American Labor Party a minor U.S. political party in N.Y. State, organized in 1936 by labor union leaders, Liberal Democrats and old-line Socialists, and joined from 1938 by the Communists. The party opposed Tammany Hall but generally endorsed Democrats, including notably Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936, 1940 and 1944. In 1948 it supported Henry A. Wallace, thereby forfeiting much of its strength. It was dissolved in 1956

American Legion a nonpolitical, nonsectarian organization of U.S. war veterans founded in Paris (1919) on the initiative of Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. It received its national charter from Congress in the same year and established its headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind. It has sponsored many programs in support of disabled veterans and their families as well as programs of national defense and of youth training

American Medical Association (*abbr.* AMA) a physicians' organization founded (1847) in Philadelphia, Pa. Its purpose is the improvement of public health. Although it has no legal power, its reputation exerts a strong moral influence in all matters of medicine

American Missionary Association an interdenominational organization incorporated (1846) by the merger of three antislavery societies. Formed to develop educational opportunities for freed Negroes, it founded more than 500 schools

American National Theatre and Academy (*abbr.* ANTA) an organization chartered (1935) by Congress to promote professional and nonprofessional U.S. theater

A·mer·i·can·ol·o·gist (əmerikənɔlədʒist) *n.* one who studies the personalities and powers of U.S. leaders *Cf* KREMLINOLOGIST

American organ a reed organ in which suction bellows draw air in through the reeds

American plan a system of payment in hotels where the price includes room, service and meals (*EUROPEAN PLAN)

American Revolution *REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Americans for Democratic Action an independent political organization (*abbr.* ADA) formed (1947) in Washington, D.C. to propagate liberal ideas, to help elect liberals, and to enact liberal legislation. It was attacked by the extreme left for exposing the Communist domination of the Progressive party and by the extreme right for campaigning against Senator Joseph McCarthy's movement. Many ADA leaders were appointed to key positions in the John Kennedy administration

American Telephone and Telegraph Company the parent company of the Bell Telephone system. It developed from the transfer in 1899 of assets of the American Bell Telephone Company and provides the bulk of telephone service in the U.S.A.

America's Cup, the the foremost prize of international yacht racing. It was named after the 101-ft schooner yacht 'America', which won (1851) the Hundred-Guinea Cup in England in a race against 17 British yachts around the Isle of Wight. The Hundred-Guinea Cup became known (1857) as the America's Cup after it was deeded to the New York Yacht Club as an international challenge trophy. The original ruling required a challenger to cross the Atlantic to qualify for competition, but the requirement was dropped (1958) to permit smaller yachts to enter the contest. All cup winners had been Americans until an Australian yacht won in 1983

am·er·i·ci·um (æmərisi:əm, æmərífi:əm) *n.* a chemical element (symbol Am, at. no. 95, mass of isotope of longest known half-life 243) formed by nuclear reaction [Mod. L. fr. AMERICA]

A·mer·i·co·logue (əmérikəlɔg) *n.* a student of American society

Am·er·ind (æmərind) *n.* an American Indian or Eskimo **Am·er·in·di·an** *adj*

am·e·thop·ter·in (æmiθɔptərin) *n.* (*pharm.*) toxic anticancer drug *Cf* METHOTREXATE

am·e·thyst (æmiθist) *n.* a precious stone (crystallized quartz), purple or violet in color ‖ oriental amethyst **am·e·thys·tine** (æmiθistain) *adj.* [M.E. *ametist* fr. O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk *amethustos*, not drunken, the stone being regarded as a remedy for, or a prophylactic against, drunkenness]

Am·har·ic (æmhærik, amhárik) *n.* the southern, Semitic, official language of Ethiopia [fr *Amhara*, a province of Ethiopia]

Am·herst (æmərst, ámhə:rst), Jeffrey Amherst, 1st Baron (1717–97), British commander against the French in Canada (1758–60). He captured Louisburg and Montreal

a·mi·a·bil·i·ty (eimi:əbíliti:) *n.* the quality of being amiable

a·mi·a·ble (éimi:əb'l) *adj.* good-natured, friendly **á·mi·a·bly** *adv.* [O.F.]

am·i·an·thus (æmi:ænθəs) *n.* a fine, greenish, glossy mineral variety of asbestos [L. fr. Gk *amiantos* (*lithos*), unstained (stone)]

am·i·ca·bil·i·ty (æmikəbiliti:) *n.* the quality of being amicable

am·i·ca·ble (æmikəb'l) *adj.* friendly, peaceable **ám·i·ca·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *amicabilis*]

am·ice (æmis) *n.* a white linen vestment worn by the officiating priest at Mass or Holy Communion [M.E. *amyse*, a wrap, fr. O.F.]

a·mid (əmid) *prep.* in the midst of, among [O.E. *on*, in+*middan*, middle]

am·ide (æmaid) *n.* (*chem.*) a compound formed by the replacement of an atom of hydrogen in ammonia by an organic acid radical. Amides have the general formula $R{\cdot}CONH_2$ where R is an alkyl or aryl radical **a·mid·ic** (əmidik) *adj.* [AMMONIA]

a·mid·ship (əmidʃip) *adv.* amidships

a·mid·ships (əmidʃips) *adv.* (*naut.*) in the middle of a ship

a·midst (əmidst) *prep.* amid

A·miel (æmjel), Henri Frédéric (1821–81), Swiss philosopher and diarist. His introspective 'Fragments d'un journal intime' was published in 1883

A·miens (æmjẽ) a trading and industrial city (pop. 131,332) in N.E. France, the chief town of Somme and historic capital of Picardy. Products: textiles, metallurgy, food. Gothic cathedral (13th c.)

Amiens, Peace of a truce (1802) between France and Britain after the French Revolutionary Wars. Dispute over Malta caused the war to be resumed (*NAPOLEONIC WARS)

a·mik·a·cin ($C_{22}H_{43}N_5O_{13}$) (æmikəsin) *n.* (*pharm.*) semisynthetic antibiotic derived from kanamycin; marketed as Amikin

Amin Dada, Idi (i:di: amí:n dúdu) (c. 1925–), Ugandan president and dictator (1971–9), often accused of erratic leadership. He overthrew Milton OBOTE in 1971, but was overthrown himself in 1979. He went into exile in Libya and Saudi Arabia

Am·in·di·vi Islands (æmindi:vi:) *LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

a·mine (əmí:n, æmin) *n.* (*chem.*) a compound formed by the replacement of one, two or three atoms of hydrogen in ammonia by organic radicals [AMMONIA]

a·mi·no acid (əmi:nou, æminou) one of a class of organic acids having amino (NH_2) groups in place of hydrogen atoms in the hydrocarbon groups of fatty acids or other organic acids

They occur in all plant and animal tissue and are considered the basic units of proteins, from which they may be obtained by hydrolysis [AM I·N(O)·]

a·mi·no·ac·id·ur·i·a (əmi:nouæsidjuəri:ə) *n.* (*med.*) condition in which some amino acids are excreted excessively in urine

a·mi·no·tran·s[illegible]

Amis (eimis), Kingsley (1922–). English novelist, who was a member of England's 'Angry Young Men.' His novels include 'Lucky Jim' (1954), 'That Uncertain Feeling' (1955), and 'Take a Girl Like You' (1960), all made into films. He also wrote detective novels and science fiction

A·mish (ɑmi) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to the conservative Mennonite branch deriving from Jakob Ammann, a late 17th-c. Swiss Mennonite bishop. **2.** *n.* the members of this branch of the Mennonites, which settled in North America in 1683 [fr. G *Amisch* fr. *Ammann* + *-isch*]

a·miss (əmis) **1.** *pred. adj.* wrong, not as one would wish it to be, *is there anything amiss?* **2.** *adv.* wrongly; away from the mark. **to come amiss** to happen at the wrong moment. **to take amiss** to take offense at (a remark etc.)

a·mi·to·sis (eimaitousis, æmitousis) *n.* cell division in which cleavage of the undifferentiated nucleus precedes cytoplasmic division

am·i·trole (æmitrəzoul) *n.* (*chem.*) a toxic systemic herbicide

am·i·ty (æmiti:) *n.* friendship, esp. between na[illegible]

AMM [illegible]

Am·man (æmæn, umun) the capital (pop. 648,587) of Jordan, 50 miles east of the Jordan River. Products: textiles, handicrafts, cement. Originally the capital of the Ammonites, rebuilt (3rd c. B.C.) by Ptolemy II, it flourished under the Romans. It was conquered by the Arabs (635). It became the capital of Transjor[illegible]

am·me·ter (æmmi:tər) *n.* an instrument for measuring electric current (*GALVANOMETER· AMPERE·METER]

am·mine (æmi:n) *n.* an inorganic salt (not to be [illegible] are molecules of ammonia NH_3 attached to a [illegible]

Am·mon, Am·on, Am·un (æmən) Egyptian god of the 16th c. B.C. worshipped at Thebes, in Ethiopia, and Libya, and often represented in the form of a ram. Alexander the Great visited his principal temple in the Libyan desert (an epithet of Jupiter as worshipped in N. Africa

[illegible] ammonium nitrate, trinitrotoluene and aluminum powder [AMMONIUM·ALUMINUM]

[illegible] compound of nitrogen and hydrogen (NH_3), having a pungent smell and very soluble in water to give an alkaline solution. It is manufactured directly from nitrogen and hydrogen by the Haber process or as a by-product in the manufacture of coal gas. It is important chemically and in industry. It is used e.g. in refriger[illegible]

am·mo·nia-beam ma·ser (əmounjəbi:m) *n.* a gas maser utilizing ammonia as a paramag[illegible]

am·mo·ni·ac (əmouni:æk) *adj.* of the nature of, [illegible]

Am·mo·nite (æmənait) *n.* a member of a Semitic [illegible]

ammonium chloride a volatile white crystalline salt (NH_4Cl) used in dry cells. It is a by-product of the soda industry.

ammonium hydroxide NH_4OH, a weak base, formed by the direct combination of water and ammonia, and existing only in solution.

ammonium nitrate NH_4NO_3, a white crystalline salt, which decomposes on heating and is used in explosives such as ammonal and in fertilizers.

ammonium sulfate $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, a white crystalline salt obtained as a byproduct of the gas industry by passing the ammonia from the coal distillation into sulfuric acid. It is widely used as a nitrogenous fertilizer.

Am·mo·ni·us Sac·cas (əmouni:əssækəs) (c. 160–242), Greek philosopher and founder of Neoplatonism. Plotinus studied with him in Alexandria.

am·mu·ni·tion (æmjuni∫ən) *n.* everything (projectiles, charges, fuses etc.) necessary to feed guns or small arms [F. *amunition*]

am·ne·sia (æmni:ʒə) *n.* loss of memory caused by shock, injury etc. **am·ne·sic** (æmni:zik) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *amnēsia*, forgetfulness]

am·nes·tic (æmnéstik) *adj.* causing loss of memory [fr. Gk *amnēstos*, forgotten]

am·nes·ty (æmnisti:) **1.** *n. pl.* **am·nes·ties** an act of pardon by a legislative authority which effaces not merely a punishment inflicted but the cause of it as well, so that no fresh proceedings can be instituted. Amnesties are usually granted to large groups, esp. of political prisoners. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **am·nes·ty·ing** *past* and *past part.* **am·nes·tied** to grant an amnesty to, to pardon [F. *amnestie* fr. L. fr. Gk]

Amnesty Act of 1865 a proclamation issued by U.S. President Andrew Johnson at the end of the Civil War. It granted full pardon to all former Confederates (except certain leaders) who took an unqualified oath of allegiance to the United States. Its provisions were modified in 1867 and 1868.

Amnesty Act of 1872 a U.S. Congressional act of the Grant administration which rescinded the act disqualifying Confederate veterans from participating in politics. Only about 500 men were thereafter banned from serving in public office.

Amnesty International an apolitical humanitarian organization with its headquarters in London. It requires its various groups (about 700, throughout the world) each to select three victims of political, religious, or racial persecution, one in the capitalist world, one in the Communist, and one in the unaligned, and to work for their release by making the injustice known. It seeks to comfort the victim and help his dependents. It has also sent observers and missions to various countries and, where fundamental rights are found to have been violated, submits reports in detail to the U.N. and the Council of Europe. In 1977 the group was awarded the Nobel peace prize.

am·ni·o·cen·te·sis (æmni:ousenti:sis) *n.* (*med.*) process of withdrawing amniotic fluid from the uterus of a pregnant female for analysis to determine sex of the fetus or to diagnose possible fetal defects; e.g., for Down's syndrome

am·nio·gra·phy [illegible] (of uterine cavity of a pregnant female after injection of radio-opaque substance

am·ni·on (æmni:ɔn) *pl.* **am·ni·ons, am·ni·a** (æmni:ə) *n.* (*anat.*) a thin, membranous, fluid-filled sac enclosing the embryo of higher vertebrates and formed together with much of the chorion from folds of ectodermal and mesodermal tissue [Gk *caul*, dim. of *amnos*, a lamb]

amnioscopy [illegible] examination of uterine cavity of a pregnant female through surgically inserted optical instruments. **amnioscope** *n.* instrument for examining fetus within the uterus. *Cf.* FETOLOGY

[illegible] ammon[illegible]

[illegible] a·moe·bae [illegible] a·moe·bic [illegible] a·moe·bas [illegible] a·moe·bae, a·moe·bas [illegible] microscopic freshwater protozoan, the simplest form of animal, consisting of a naked mass of protoplasm (*CELL). It moves by sending out pseudopodia (false feet), engulfs its particles of solid food, and reproduces by binary fission. **a·moe·bic, a·me·bic** *adj.* [fr. Gk *amoibe*, [illegible] **amebic dysenter[illegible]**

a·mok, a·muck (əmɔk, əmʌk) **1.** *n.* an outbreak of violent madness, occurring chiefly in S.E. Asia, in which the victim is liable to kill anyone in sight. **2.** *adv.* (in the phrase) **to run amok** to be seized with this frenzy [Malay *amok*]

Amon (*AMMON)

a·mong (əmʌŋ) *prep.* surrounded by, in the midst of, *a house among the trees* ‖ in the company of, *among friends* ‖ in the class of, esp. outstanding in the class of, *a prince among princes* ‖ in or from the number of, *choose one from among the lot* ‖ by the common or collective action of, *decide among yourselves* ‖ in relation to, with (each other), *they fought among themselves* ‖ with a share for each of, *divide it among them* [O.E. *on gemang*, in a grouping]

a·mongst (əmʌŋst) *prep.* among

a·mon·til·la·do (əmɔntʹlɑdou) *n.* a pale dry sherry [Span. fr. *Montilla*, a town in Andalusia]

a·mor·al (eimɔ́rəl, eimɔ́rəl) *adj.* indifferent to morality (cf. IMMORAL). **a·mo·ral·i·ty** (eimərǽliti:) *n.*

A·mo·rim (ɑmɔri:m), Enrique (1900–60), Uruguayan novelist whose works, notably 'La carreta', 'El paisano Aguilar', and 'El caballo y su sombra,' depict rural life

am·o·rist (æmərist) *n.* a person having a great many love affairs [fr. L. *amor*, love]

Am·o·rite (æmərait) *n.* a member of a race of Semitic nomads who dominated most of the Middle East (c. 2200–1700 B.C.) until defeated by the Hittites

am·o·rous (æmərəs) *adj.* much given to making love ‖ concerned with love, *amorous verses* ‖ showing or betraying love, *amorous looks* [O.F.]

a·mor·phous (əmɔrfəs) *adj.* formless, *an amorphous mass* ‖ (*bot.*) not conforming to the normal structural organization ‖ (*chem.*) having no crystalline form. *amorphous carbon* (charcoal) ‖ (*geol.*) unstratified [Mod. L. fr. Gk *a*, without + *morphē*, form]

a·mor·phous film film deposited on a material without a necessity of having a crystal substrate, used on semi-conductor for magnetic bubble memories

amorphous laser *GLASS LASER

am·or·ti·za·tion (æmərtizéi∫ən, əmɔrtizéi∫ən) *n.* the act or process of amortizing. **am·or·tize** (æmərtaiz, əmɔrtaiz) *pres. part.* **am·or·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **am·or·tized** *v.t.* to provide for paying off gradually (a large capital outlay or a debt), usually by means of a sinking fund ‖ (*law*) to sell in mortmain (i.e. under posthumous control) to an ecclesiastical or other corporation [F. *amortir* (*amortiss-*)]

A·mos (éimɔs) a Minor Prophet (8th c. B.C.) of the Old Testament. He was the first to assert ethical monotheism ‖ the book of the Old Testament containing his prophecies

a·mount (əmáunt) **1.** *n.* the sum total, *the full amount* ‖ a quantity, *a large amount of cement* **2.** *v.i.* (with 'to') to add up, *the bill amounts to $10, his arguments do not amount to much* ‖ (with 'to') to be equivalent, a *statement amounting to libel* [O.F. *amonter*, to mount upward]

a·mour (əmúər) *n.* a love affair, esp. an illicit one [F. = love]

a·mour cour·tois (æmu:rku:rtwæ) *n.* courtly love [F.]

a·mour pro·pre (æmu:rprɔpr) self-esteem ‖ self-respect [F.]

Am·oy (æmɔ́i) (Hsia-men) a seaport and trading center (pop. 950,000) on islands of the Kiulung estuary, in Fukien province, S.E. China. University (1921)

amp (æmp) *n.* an ampere [shortening]

amp. ampere ‖ amperage

am·pe·lop·sis (æmpəlɔpsis) *n.* a member of *Ampelopsis*, fam. *Vitaceae*, a genus of woody creeping plants. *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*, the Virginia creeper or American ivy [Mod. L. fr. Gk *ampelos*, a vine + *opsis*, appearance]

am·per·age (æmpəridʒ) *n.* the magnitude of an electric current expressed in amperes

am·pere (æmpiər) *n.* the mks unit of electric current, equivalent to a flow of one coulomb per second. [after André Marie *Ampère* (1775–1836), French physicist] **am·pere-hour** (æmpiərauər) *n.* a unit of electric charge, being the quantity of electricity transferred in one hour by a current of one ampere

Ampere's law either of two statements in electromagnetism: the first gives the magnitude and direction of the magnetic field at a point produced by a current-carrying conductor and

the second is a relation between the tangential components of magnetic field intensity at points on a closed curve and the net current passing through the area bounded by the curve (GAUSS'S LAW)

am·pere-turn (æmpɪərtɜːrn) *n.* the mks unit defined as that magnetomotive force around one turn of wire carrying a current of 1 amp. One ampere-turn equals 0.4π gilbert.

am·per·sand (æmpərsænd) *n.* the sign & symbol for 'and' [corrup. of & *per se* and (i.e. & by itself)]

am·phet·a·mine (æmfétəmin, æmfétəmiːn) *n.* a substance used as a nasal spray or inhalant or in its sulfate or phosphate form as a central nervous system stimulant [*alpha*methyl-*phene*thylamine]

am·phib·i·an (æmfíbiːən) **1.** *n.* (*biol.*) a member of *Amphibia*, a class of vertebrates intermediate between fish and reptiles. The larvae breathe by gills in water and the adults partly or wholly by lungs on land (frogs, toads, salamanders) ‖ an aircraft which can land on the ground or on water ‖ a military vehicle which can operate on land or water **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to one of the *Amphibia* ‖ pertaining to craft operating on land or in water [fr. L. *amphibia*, amphibious beings fr. Gk]

am·phi·bi·ol·o·gy (æmfibiɒlədʒi) *n.* that part of zoology which deals with amphibians [fr. L. *amphibia*, amphibious beings + Gk *logos*, word]

am·phib·i·ous (æmfíbiːəs) *adj.* able to live on land and in the water ‖ (*mil.*) involving coordinated action by land and naval forces, *amphibious warfare* [fr. L. *amphibia*, amphibious beings fr. Gk]

am·phic·ty·on·ic (æmfiktiːɒnik) *adj.* (*Gk hist.*) of or relating to an amphictyony or the amphictyons (deputies from ancient Greek States composing a council)

am·phic·ty·o·ny (æmfíktiːəniː) *n.* (*Gk hist.*) a league of neighboring states to protect some common interest [Gk *amphiktyonial*

am·phi·mix·is (æmfimíksis) *n.* (*biol.*) the union of maternal and paternal characteristics in sexual reproduction [Mod. L. fr. Gk *amphi-*, both + *mixis*, mingling]

am·phi·neur·an (æmfinjúərən) *n.* a member of *Amphineura*, a class of bilaterally symmetrical marine molluscs including the chitons [fr. Mod. L. *Amphineura*]

am·phi·ox·us (æmfiɒksəs) *n.* a lancelet of genus *Branchiostoma* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *amphi-*, both + *oxus*, sharp]

am·phi·pod (æmfipɒd) *n.* a member of *Amphipoda*, a large order of marine crustaceans, including also a few freshwater and parasitic forms **am·phip·o·dan** (æmfípədən), **am·phip·o·dous** (æmfípədəs) *adjs* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *amphi-*, both + *pous* (*podos*), foot]

am·phip·ro·style (æmfíprəstaɪl, æmfəpróustail) *adj.* (*archit.*, of a classical temple) prostyle at front and rear [F.]

am·phi·the·a·ter, *Br.* am·phi·the·a·tre (æmfiθiətər) *n.* a round or oval arena enclosed by rising tiers of seats, used (esp. by the Romans) for games and other contests ‖ a flat piece of land encircled by hills ‖ the gallery of a modern theater ‖ a large room arranged with tiers of seats for lectures, medical demonstrations etc. **am·phi·the·at·ri·cal** (æmfiːθiːætrik'l) *adj.* [fr. L. *amphitheatrum* fr. Gk]

Am·phi·tri·te (æmfitráiti:) (*Gk mythol.*) goddess of the sea, daughter of Oceanus and wife of Poseidon

Am·phit·ry·on (æmfítriːən) (*Gk mythol.*) son of Alceus, husband of Alcmena. Zeus disguised himself as Amphitryon and deceived Alcmena, who bore Hercules

am·pho·ra (æmfərə) *pl.* **am·pho·rae** (æmfəriː), **am·pho·ras** *n.* a vase of ancient Greece or Rome with a tapering eggshaped body, often a pointed base, concave shoulders, and two slender handles rising on either side of a narrow neck from the shoulders almost to the mouth (cf. AMPULLA) [L. fr. Gk]

am·phor·ter·i·cin B [$C_{47}H_{73}NO_{17}$] (æmfɔːrtériːsin) *n.* (*pharm.*) antibiotic drug used to treat fungal and deep-seated mycotic infections

am·pho·ter·ic (æmfətérik) *adj.* (*chem.*, of a substance) capable of reacting as an acid or a base [fr. Gk *amphoteros*, both]

Am·pi·cil·lin [$C_{16}H_{19}N_3O_4S$] (*pharm.*) semisynthetic variety of penicillin taken orally; used to combat resistant gram-negative bacteria, esp. in treating urinary and respiratory infections; trade name for D-aminobenzyl penicillin

am·ple (æmp'l) *adj.* abundant, copious ‖ enough, easily sufficient [F.]

am·pli·dyne (æmplidain) *n.* (*electr.*) a rotating power amplifier, consisting of a motor and generator with special windings and brush connections, used in servosystems and electronic amplifiers

am·pli·fi·ca·tion (æmplikeiʃən) *n.* an extension or enlargement of something ‖ an amplified statement [fr. L. *amplificatio* (*amplificationis*)]

am·pli·fi·er (æmplifaiər) *n.* an apparatus used to increase the volume of sound, e.g. from a radio

am·pli·fy (æmplifai) *pres. part.* **am·pli·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **am·pli·fied** *v.t.* to expand or enlarge, esp. by adding details to (a statement or story) ‖ (*elec., radio*) to use (input of power, current, voltage) so as to increase the output ‖ *v.i.* to explain oneself in greater detail [F. *amplifier*]

am·pli·tron (æmplitron) *n.* (*electr.*) a microwave backward-wave amplifier utilizing a space-charge rotor with little mass and high speed

am·pli·tude (æmplitu:d, æmplitju:d) *n.* largeness, breadth, extent (esp. of opinions, explanations etc.) ‖ (*astron.*) the arc of the horizon between the point of true east or west and the foot of the vertical circle passing through any star ‖ the maximum numerical value attained by a periodically varying quantity measured from its mean value taken as zero and giving a measure of the magnitude of the energy of a vibrating or oscillatory disturbance [F.]

amplitude modulation a system of radio broadcasting that modulates the amplitude of a carrier wave (of constant frequency) in accordance with the strength of the audio signal, i.e. the signal produced by a microphone (cf. FREQUENCY MODULATION)

am·ply (æmpliː) *adv.* in an ample way

am·poule (æmpjuːl, æmpuːl) *n.* a small glass vessel containing liquid, esp. for a hypodermic injection [F.]

am·pule (æmpjuːl) *n.* an ampoule

am·pul·la (æmpúlə) *pl.* **am·pul·lae** (æmpúliː) *n.* an ancient Roman vase, with a globe-shaped body and two handles at the neck (cf. AMPHORA) It was used for ointments, perfume or wine ‖ (*biol.*) a sac or vesicle of this shape **am·púl·lar** *adj.* [origin uncertain]

am·pu·tate (æmpjuteit) *pres. part.* **am·pu·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **am·pu·tat·ed** *v.t.* to cut off, esp. in surgery **am·pu·tá·tion, ám·pu·ta·tor, am·pu·tée** *ns* [fr. L. *amputare* (*amputatus*), to cut]

AMRAMM (*mil.*) Navy-Air Force advanced medium-range air-to-air missile with 50-lb warhead, operational in 1979; made by Hughes Aircraft Co.

Am·ra·va·ti (ʌmrəvá:ti:) a town (pop. 138,000) in Maharashtra, W. India, 90 miles west of Nagpur. It is a cotton-trading and milling center

Am·rit·sar (ʌmrítsər) a city (pop. 589,229) of the Punjab, India, the main center of Sikh religion and culture. Industries: textiles, carpets, brocades, ivory carving, agriculture. University (1897)

Amritsar, Massacre of the shooting of 380 of Gandhi's followers at Amritsar in 1919 by Gen Dyer's troops

Am·ster·dam (æmstərdæm) the capital and largest town (pop. 955,515) of the Netherlands but not the seat of the government (*HAGUE, THE), a great trading center and port at the southwest corner of the IJsselmeer, connected with the North Sea by canal. One of the world's richest towns, with an important money market, it has many industries (food, clothing, small-arms manufacture, marine and aircraft engineering, shipbuilding, diamond cutting), two universities (1877, 1905), and magnificent art collections. It grew up during the 13th c., and was particularly prosperous during the 17th c. It is built on about 100 islands, separated by canals and connected by about 300 bridges

AMTRAK a U.S. 23,700-mi railway system, since 1971 under Federal supervision; officially, National Railroad Passenger Corporation *Cf* CONRAIL, METROLINER

a·m·u. *ATOMIC MASS UNIT

amuck *AMOK

Amu Darya (ámuː dáːrjə) *ancient* Oxus a river (1,578 miles) in the Pamir and flowing down the Hindu Kush, forming the U.S.S.R.-Afghanistan frontier, and across Uzbekistan to its delta on the Aral Sea

am·u·let (æmjulit) *n.* an ornament or gem worn on the body as a protection against evil spirits [F. *amulette*]

Amun *AMMON

A·mund·sen (úmundsən), Roald (1872–1928), Norwegian explorer and navigator. He made the first crossing of the Northwest Passage (1903–6). He was the first man to reach the South Pole (Dec. 14, 1911). He took part in early Arctic flights (1925), and made the first trans-Arctic journey by airship over the North Pole to Alaska (1926). He was lost while searching for Nobile's airship

Amundsen Gulf a body of water between Victoria Is. and the northwest coast of the Mackenzie District, Northwest Territories, Canada

A·mur (umúər) (*Chin.* Heilung-kiang) a river (2,700 miles) in N.E. Asia formed by the confluence of the Argun and the Shilka. With the Argun and the Ussuri it constitutes almost the entire boundary between Manchuria and Siberia, and flows into the Strait of Sakhalin. Entirely navigable May–Nov., it is the chief means of transport for Siberian grain and timber

a·muse (əmjúːz) *pres. part.* **a·mus·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·mused** *v.t.* to cause to laugh or smile ‖ to divert pleasantly **a·múse·ment** *n.* pleasant diversion or entertainment ‖ quiet laughter ‖ (*pl.*) amusement park devices [O.F. *amuser*, to cause to stare stupidly]

amusement arcade (*Br.*) a penny arcade

amusement park a place where mechanical amusement devices are run as a business

AMVER (*acronym*) for Automated Merchant Vessel Report, computerized vessel and aircraft location sighting service of the U.S. Coast Guard for use in SOS transmission

AMX 13 (*mil.*) Char de 13X à Canon, French 13-ton light-infantry tank, carrying 75-mm or 105-mm guns, for use by airborne troops

AMX 32 (*mil.*) French Main Battle Tank with 120-mm gun, 20-mm cannon, 7.65-mm machine gun; planned operational in 1982

a·myg·da·la (əmigdələ) *pl.* **a·myg·da·lae** (əmigdəliː) *n.* a tonsil **am·yg·dal·ic** (æmigdælik) *adj.* of or pertaining to almonds **a·myg·da·loid** (əmigdəloid) **1.** *adj.* almond-shaped **2.** *n.* (*geol.*) any igneous rock containing almond-shaped nodules of minerals [L. fr. Gk *amygdale*, almond]

a·myg·da·lin [$C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11}$] (əmigdəlin) *n.* (*chem.*) a glycoside found in pits of cherries and peaches and in bitter almonds that yields an hydrolysized glucose, benzaldehyde, and hydrocyanic acid

am·yl (æmil) *n.* (*chem.*) a hydrocarbon radical (C_5H_{11}) whose compounds are constituents of fusel oil, fruit essences etc. **am·y·la·ceous** (æmiléiʃəs) *adj.* starchy, of or pertaining to starch [fr. L. *amylum*, starch + Gk *ulē*, oil]

amyl acetate an ester with an acrid smell of pears, used as a solvent for lacquers, and for flavoring and in perfumes

am·yl·ase (æmileis) *n.* (*biochem.*) any enzyme which accelerates the hydrolysis of starch to dextrin, and of dextrin to maltose

am·y·loid (æmilɔid) **1.** *adj.* like starch, containing starch **2.** *n.* a starchy food

am·y·lop·sin (æmilɒpsin) *n.* (*biochem.*) pancreatic amylase, an enzyme present in the pancreatic juice, converting starch into sugar

A·myot (æmjou), Jacques (1513–93), French humanist and translator of Greek and Latin classics. His translation of Plutarch's 'Lives' was translated into English by Sir Thomas North (1579), and was much used by Shakespeare

an (æn) *indef. art.* (the form used before a vowel or a silent 'h'), *an egg, an hour* (*A, *indef. art.*) [O.E *an*, one]

an- *prefix* (the form used before a vowel, and usually before 'h') not, without, as in 'anhydrous' (*A- *prefix*) [fr. Gk]

-an *suffix* of or pertaining to, as in 'Nigerian'

-ana (ænə, unə) *suffix* (used with a proper name) denoting sayings of, writings about, anecdotes concerning [L.]

ANAB (*mil.*) a U.S.S.R. missile with a range of 15 or more km

An·a·bap·tism (ænəbæptizəm) the doctrine of the Anabaptists ‖ the doctrine that those baptized in infancy must be rebaptized [Mod. L. fr. Gk]

are adult [fr. L. *anabaptismus*, rebaptism, fr. Gk.

An·a·bap·tist (ænəbæptɪst) **1.** *n.* a member of a [illegible] object of withholding baptism until it could be accompanied by a confession of faith, opposing Church establishment, and teaching that Christians should renounce private possessions. Anabaptism became a highly spiritualized religion of 'inner light', and also a focus for general peasant discontent. Anabaptists were persecuted by Catholics and Protestants (Luther) alike. They established a theocracy (1534–5) at Munster under John of Leyden, but the movement was stamped out when Munster was recaptured. Offshoots of it persisted in various countries (*MENNONITES, *BAPTISTS) **2.** *adj* of or relating to the sect or a member of it [fr. Mod. L. *anabaptista* fr. *anabaptismus*, rebaptism, fr. Gk]

an·a·bas (ænəbæs) *n.* a small freshwater fish, genus *Anabas*, of Africa and S.E. Asia, which can leave water and travel some distance over land. *A. scandens* can climb trees [Mod. L. fr. Gk *anabainein* (*anabas*), to ascend]

an·a·bat·ic (ænəbætɪk) *adj* (of air currents and winds) upward-moving [fr. Gk *anabatikos*, as-

an·a·bolic steroids [illegible] *pl.* group of muscle-building drugs, banned for use by amateur athletes

a·nab·o·lism [illegible] tabolism, in which simpler compounds are converted into more complex ones (opp. KATABOLISM) [fr. Gk *anabolē*, upward thrust]

an·a·branch (ænəbrɑntʃ, ænəbrʊntʃ) *n.* a stream that leaves a river and reenters it lower down [Gk *ana*, again + BRANCH]

a·nach·ro·nism (ənækrənɪzəm) *n.* something [illegible] ically (e.g. the smoking of a cigarette by an actor playing Julius Caesar) [an error in calculating time, esp. in historical writing] **a·nach·ro·nis·tic** *adj.* [F. *anachronisme* fr. L. fr. Gk]

a·nach·ron·ous (ənækrənəs) *adj* anachronistic

a·na·co·lu·thic (ænəkəlu θɪk) *adj* of or relating to anacoluthon

an·a·co·luthon [illegible] abandoning of one grammatical construction for another in the middle of a sentence (e.g. 'which would you rather do, or go fishing?') [L. fr. Gk *anacoluthon*, not following]

a·con·da [illegible] large tree-climbing boa of tropical South America

py·thon [illegible] prey [prob. fr. native name of a python of Ceylon]

an·a·cous·tic zone (ænəku stɪk) *n.* area in aero- [illegible] waves can no longer be created because distance between molecules is greater than sound wavelength; **syn.** zone of silence

A·nac·re·on (ənækrɪən) (c. 563–478 B.C.), Greek lyric poet from Ionia. Wine and love were his subjects in the surviving fragments of his poems

a·nac·re·on·tic (ənækrɪɒntɪk) **1.** *adj* in the style or meter of Anacreon's poems [light, elegant, convivial, erotic] **2.** *n.* a poem in this style [fr. L. *anacreonticus* fr. Gk]

an·a·cru·sis (ænəkru sɪs) *n.* (*prosody*) one or more unstressed syllables at the beginning of a

a·nad·ro·mous (ənædrəməs) *adj.* (*zool.*) of

an·a·er·obe (ænərob, ænəroub) *n.* (*biol.*) a mi-

an·a·er·obic digestion utilization of bacteria

an·aes·the·sia (ænəsθiːʒə) *n.* [illegible]

an·aes·thetic (ænəsθetɪk) [illegible]

an·a·gen·e·sis (ænədʒénɪsɪs) *n.* (*gen.*) the evolution of a group without forming branch groups —**anagenetically** *adv.*

an·a·glyph (ænəglɪf) *n.* an embossed ornament, e.g. a cameo, worked in low relief ‖ (*photog.*) a picture showing two images of the same object, with differently colored plates to give a stereoscopic effect when looked at through color-filter spectacles [fr. Gk *anaglyphē*]

an·a·go·ge, an·a·go·gy (ænəgoudʒiː) *pl.* **an·a·go·ges, an·a·go·gies** *n.* a mystical or allegorical interpretation of something **an·a·gog·ic** (ænəgɒdʒɪk), **an·a·góg·i·cal** *adjs* [L. fr. Gk *anagōgē*, a leading up]

an·a·gram (ænəgræm) *n.* a word or phrase made by changing the order of letters in another word or phrase (in the best anagrams there is a connecting idea between the original word and the anagram, e.g. 'best in prayer' is an anagram of 'presbyterian') **an·a·gram·mat·ic** (ænəgrəmætɪk), **an·a·gram·mát·i·cal** *adjs* [fr. Mod. L. *anagramma* fr. Gk]

an·a·gram·ma·tize (ænəgrǽmətaiz) *pres. part.* **an·a·gram·ma·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **an·a·gram·ma·tized** *v.t.* to make an anagram of (something) [fr. Gk *anagrammatizein*]

An·a·heim (ænəhaim) a city and the largest industrial center (pop. 221,847) of Orange county, Calif. It is the site of Disneyland

A·na·huac (ənɑwɑk) the central plateau of Mexico (average height 7,500 ft)

a·nal (éin'l) *adj.* related to, or situated near, the anus [fr. Mod. L. *analis*]

an·a·lects (æn'lekts) *pl. n.* miscellaneous writings, a collection of literary gleanings [fr. L. *analecta*, fr. Gk]

an·a·lep·tic (ænə'leptɪk) **1.** *adj.* (*med.*) tonic, restorative, strengthening **2.** *n.* a medicine with these properties [fr. Mod. L. *analepticus* fr. Gk]

an·al·ge·sia (ænˈldʒiːʒə, ænˈldʒiːzɪə) *n.* insensibility to pain **an·al·ge·sic** (ænˈldʒiːzɪk) **1.** *adj.* producing analgesia **2.** *n.* a drug which does this [Mod. L. fr. Gk *an-*, without + *algēsia*, pain]

an·a·log (ænˈlɒg) *adj.* **1.** (*electr.*) of a device that represents numerical quantities in terms of physical variables, e.g., in terms of voltages where resistance represents mechanical loss, or space in a slide rule, or rotation in a gear system **2.** (*computer*) representing numerical data by physical variables factor, e.g., voltage, presented graphically on a cathode ray tube *Cf* [illegible]

analog channel information presented between two valve parameters, e.g., a voice chan-

analog computer device that provides continuous readings in contrast to a digital device that provides discrete readings, e.g., a water or electric meter, a slide rule

analog device control utilizing variables in continuous measurement units, e.g., voltage

a·nal·o·gic [illegible] pertaining to, and ogy **an·a·log·i·cal** *adj.* founded on, or according to, analogy [fr. L. *analogicus* fr. Gk]

a·nal·o·gist (ənælədʒɪst) *n.* a person who uses analogy

a·nal·o·gize (ənælədʒaiz) *pres. part* **a·nal·o·giz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·nal·o·gized** *v.t.* to use analogy ‖ *v.t.* to bring into analogy

a·nal·o·gous [illegible] sponding in some respects (*biol.*) similar in function though differing in structure (cf. HOMOLOGOUS) [fr. L. *analogus* fr. Gk]

analog recording (*acoustics*) reproduction of sounds by recording sound wave vibrations *Cf* DIGITAL RECORDING

analog signal (*computer*) a signal whose magnitude represents information

an·a·logue, an·a·log (ænˈlɒg, ænˈlɒg) *n.* a thing analogous to some other thing (*biol.*) an organ of an animal or plant similar in function but different in origin to a corresponding organ in another animal or plant, e.g. the fish's gill is the analogue of the mammalian lung (cf. HOMO- [illegible] fr.

a·nal·o·gy (ənælədʒɪ) *pl* **a·nal·o·gies** *n.* the relationship between two things which are similar in many, though not in all, respects; either [illegible] (*biol.*) similarity of function between organs which are different in structure and development (cf. HOMOLOGY); (*linguistics*) the process depending on correspondence of pairs or sets of words etc. by which certain changes come about [illegible] and in the adjustment of minor structural patterns to the model of major patterns (*logic*) the assumption that if two things are similar in one or more respects, they will be similar in other respects ‖ (*math.*) proportion, similarity [fr. L. fr. Gk *analogia*, similarity]

a·nal·y·sand (ənælisænd) *n.* a person undergoing psychoanalysis

analyse *ANALYZE

a·nal·y·sis (əˈnælɪsɪs) *pl.* **a·nal·y·ses** (əˈnælɪsiːz) *n.* the process of analyzing (cf. SYNTHESIS) ‖ a document setting out the results of this process ‖ psychoanalysis ‖ *QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS, *QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS [M.L. fr. Gk *analusis*, a dissolving]

an·a·lyst (ænˈlɪst) *n.* someone skilled in analysis, esp. in chemical analysis or in psychoanal- [illegible] [F. *analyste*]

an·a·lyst (ænˈlɪst) *n.* (*computer*) one skilled in defining problems and developing algorithms to solve them

an·a·lyt·ic (ænˈlɪtɪk) *adj.* pertaining to analysis ‖ given to the use of analysis ‖ (*gram.*) obtaining differences in meaning by the use of additional words rather than by inflections (*INFLECTION, *AGGLUTINATION) **an·a·lyt·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. M.L. *analyticus* fr. Gk]

analytical geometry geometry in which the analytic method is applied by means of coordinates which determine relative positions in space

analytic inertial navigation technique for obtaining navigational data based on readings of accelerometers that contain inertia-maintained orientation

an·a·lyt·ics (ænˈlɪtiks) *n.* the science of analy- [illegible]

an·a·lyze, *Br.* esp. **an·a·lyse** (ænˈlaiz) *pres. part.* **an·a·lyz·ing,** *Br.* esp. **an·a·lys·ing** *past* and *past part.* **an·a·lyzed,** *Br.* esp. **an·a·lysed** *v.t.* to study (a problem) in detail by breaking it down into various parts, *to analyze the cause of failure* (*chem.*) to submit (a substance) to certain tests in order to identify its constituents ‖ to break up (a substance) into its simplest elements ‖ (*gram.*) to describe (a sentence) in terms of its grammatical components ‖ to psychoanalyze [F. *analyser*]

an·a·lyz·er (ænˈlaizər) *n.* (*computer*) procedure to analyze another program

an·am·nes·tic (ænæmnestɪk) *adj.* (*med.*) of a rapid increase in antibodies following a second immunogenic infusion after response to a first infusion is no longer detectable

A·nan·da-Tir·tha (ənʌndətiːrtə) or Madhva, Indian philosopher and theologian of the 13th c. He wrote Sanskrit commentaries on the Brahmasutras and the main Upanishads, bringing a dualistic interpretation to bear on them

a·nan·drous (ənændrəs) *adj.* (*bot.*) without stamens [fr. Gk *anandros*, not male]

an·a·pest, an·a·paest (ænəpest) *n.* a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables followed by a long **an·a·pes·tic an·a·pæs·tic** *adj.* [fr. L. fr. Gk *anapaistos*, reversed (i.e. opposite to a dac- [illegible]]

an·a·phase (ænəfeiz) *n.* the third stage in mitosis and meiosis during which the newly separated chromosomes move toward the poles of the elongating spindle (*PROPHASE, *METAPHASE, *TELOPHASE) [fr. Gk *ana*, up + phasis, aspect]

a·naph·o·ra (ənæfərə) *n.* the repetition of a word or phrase in successive clauses as a literary device, e.g. 'for them he worked, for them he went hungry, for them he was tempted to steal' ‖ the portion of the liturgy in the Greek Orthodox Church in which the Eucharistic elements are offered as an oblation, or the Eucharistic prayer [L. fr. Gk *anaphora*, carrying back]

an·aph·ro·dis·i·ac (ænæfrədɪziæk) **1.** *n.* something capable of reducing sexual desire **2.** *adj.* capable of reducing sexual desire [fr. Gk *an-*, not + *aphrodisiakos*, sexually desiring]

an·a·phy·lac·tic (ænəfilæktɪk) *adj.* of, or affected by, anaphylaxis

anaphylactic shock the condition resulting from the second or later introduction of a specific allergen into an anaphylactic organism. It is characterized by contraction of the smooth muscle and increased loss of body heat (*ALLERGY)

an·a·phy·lax·is (ænəfilæksɪs) *n.* (*med.*) hypersensitivity to certain substances, characterized by a tendency to acute systemic reaction, and induced by the introduction of one of those substances into the organism (*ALLERGY) [L. fr. Gk *ana*, back again + phulaxis, protection]

an·ar·chic (ænɑrkɪk) *adj* of, or characterized by, anarchy **an·ar·chi·cal** *adj*

an·ar·chism (ænərkɪzəm) *n.* the political theory that individual freedom should be absolute and that all government and law is evil. Capitalism and private property would be abolished and be replaced by voluntary cooperation [fr. Gk *an archos*, without government]

an·ar·chist (ænərkɪst) *n.* someone who believes in anarchism ‖ *adj.* of or relating to anarchism [fr. Gk *an archos*, without government]

an·ar·chy (ænərkɪ) *pl.* **an·ar·chies** *n.* absence of law and order ‖ a general state of disorder and confusion (cf. ANARCHISM) [fr. Gk *anarchia*, absence of government]

an·as·tig·mat·ic (ænæstɪgmætɪk) *adj.* free from astigmatism, used esp. of compound optical lenses in which the astigmatism of one is corrected by an equal and opposite astigmatism of another

a·nas·to·mose (ənæstəmoʊz) *pres. part.* **a·nas·to·mos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·nas·to·mosed** *v.i.* to communicate by anastomosis [fr. F *anastomoser*]

a·nas·to·mo·sis (ənæstəmoʊsɪs) *pl.* **a·nas·to·mo·ses** (ənæstəmoʊsiz) *n.* the interlacing ramifications of leaf veins ‖ (*anat.*) the union of an artery and vein or blood vessels arising from a common trunk ‖ (*anat.*) the union of nerves, an intercommunication of rivers, tree branches etc. [Mod. L. fr. Gk *anastomosis*, to supply a mouth]

an·a·tase (ænətèis) *n.* (*mineral.*) crystalline titanium dioxide (TiO_2) found in some rocks [F. fr. Gk *anatasis*, prolongation]

a·nath·e·ma (ənæθəmə) *n.* the gravest ecclesiastical censure. 'Let him be anathema' involves total expulsion from the Church and consignment to Satan (cf. EXCOMMUNICATION) ‖ (*loosely*) something intensely disliked, *making speeches is anathema to him* **a·náth·e·ma·tize** *pres. part.* **a·nath·e·ma·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·nath·e·ma·tized** *v.t.* to pronounce anathema against [L. fr. Gk *anathema*, something devoted or set apart]

An·a·to·lia (ænətoʊlɪə, ænətoʊljə) *n.* Asia Minor (also) Asia Minor ‖ the part of Turkey in Asia

an·a·tom·ic (ænətɒmɪk) *adj.* pertaining to, or dealing with, anatomy **an·a·tóm·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. L. *anatomicus* fr. Gk *anatomē*, a cutting up]

a·nat·o·mist (ənætəmɪst) *n.* a specialist in anatomy [F. *anatomiste*]

a·nat·o·mize (ənætəmaɪz) *pres. part.* **a·nat·o·miz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·nat·o·mized** *v.t.* to dissect, esp. so as to reveal anatomical detail ‖ to analyze minutely [fr. M.L. *anatomizare*]

a·nat·o·my (ənætəmɪ) *pl.* **a·nat·o·mies** *n.* the branch of morphology concerned with the structure of animals or plants ‖ the science of dissection ‖ the structure of an organism [F. *anatomie* fr. L. fr. Gk]

an·au·tog·e·nous (ænɔtɒdʒənəs) *adj.* (*biol.*) requiring a feeding of blood in order to produce eggs, as some types of mosquitoes

An·ax·ag·o·ras (ænæksægərəs) *n.* pre-Socratic philosopher and scientist of the Ionian school (c. 500–428 B.C.). He was the friend and teacher of Pericles. He regarded the ultimate elements as 'particles' which were set in order by an eternal intelligence

A·nax·i·man·der (ənæksɪmændər) (c. 610–c. 547 B.C.), Ionian scientist and philosopher who believed the Infinite was the origin of all things. He was probably the first to regard the earth as spherical and draw a map of it

An·ax·im·e·nes of Miletus (ænæksɪmənɪz) (6th c. B.C.), Ionian philosopher who maintained that air is the origin of all things

-ance *suffix* state of, as in 'permanence' ‖ act of, as in 'attendance'

an·ces·tor (ænsestər) *n.* a forefather, a person from whom one is descended (usually referring further back than a grandparent) ‖ (*biol.*) an earlier type of a species [O.F. *ancestre*]

ancestor worship the ritualistic veneration of the spirits of dead ancestors. It is practiced by most religious men other than Jews, Christians and Moslems, in the belief that after death souls continue to be involved in this world, having influence and being receptive to invocation

an·ces·tral (ænséstrəl) *adj.* coming from, or belonging to, one's ancestors ‖ (*biol.*) relating to an original or earlier type of a species [O.F. *ancestrel*]

an·ces·tress (ænsestrɪs) *n.* a female ancestor

an·ces·try (ænsestrɪ) *pl.* **an·ces·tries** *n.* the line of descent from ancestors [fr. O.F. *ancesserie*]

An·chi·ses (ænkáɪsɪz) Trojan prince, father of Aeneas by Aphrodite. Aeneas carried him on his shoulders out of burning Troy, down to the ships

an·chor (ænkər) *v.t.* to secure by an anchor ‖ *v.i.* to cast anchor [F. *ancrer*]

anchor *n.* a heavy iron instrument, consisting of a shank, a ring, and two curved flukes, used on a ship to grip the bottom and so hold her fast ‖ any instrument which secures firmly ‖ a person or a thing on which full reliance can be placed **to cast anchor** to lower the anchor **to ride** (or lie) **at anchor** (of a ship) to be held securely by the anchor (*DRAG ANCHOR) **to weigh anchor** to raise the anchor to depart [O.F. *ancre*, fr. L.]

An·chor·age (ænkərɪdʒ) the most populous city (pop. 173,017) of Alaska, at the head of Cook Inlet, a transportation and marketing center. It was nearly destroyed (1964) by an earthquake. Alaska's oil, coal, and natural gas industries

an·chor·age (ænkərɪdʒ) *n.* a place where ships may lie at anchor ‖ the fee for anchoring ‖ something that can be absolutely relied on

an·cho·ress (ænkərɪs) *n.* a female anchorite [fr. O.E. *ancra* fr. L. *anachoreta*]

an·cho·rite (ænkəraɪt) *n.* a hermit, recluse who withdraws from the world for religious reasons without joining an order [fr. L. fr. Gk *anachoretes*, one who has withdrawn from the world]

anchor man (*sports*) the member of a relay team who performs last ‖ someone on whose utter reliability the steady functioning of a business or enterprise is said to depend

an·chor·man (ænkərmæn) *n.* (*broadcasting*) in television news, the prime announcer to whom each correspondent refers back

anchor tenant (*real estate*) a well-known business that draws the public to a shopping center

anchor watch a watch (or guard) on board a ship while she lies at anchor

anchovy (æntʃoʊvɪ, æntʃoʊvɪ) *pl.* **an·cho·vies** *n. Engraulis encrasicholus*, a small bony fish of the herring family eaten raw or marinated, mainly in hors d'œuvre or in sauces [Span. *anchova*]

anchovy pear *Grias cauliflora*, a West Indian tree ‖ its fruit

an·chu·sa (ænkjúːsə) *n.* a member of *Anchusa*, fam. *Boraginaceae*, a genus of plants including bugloss [L.]

anchylose *ANKYLOSE

anchylosis *ANKYLOSIS

anchylostomiasis *ANKYLOSTOMIASIS

an·cien ré·gime (ɑ̃sjɛ̃reʒiːm) *n.* the political and social organization of France before the French Revolution [F.]

an·cient (éɪnʃənt) **1.** *adj.* belonging to times long past, esp. before the fall of the Roman Empire in the West (476 A.D.) ‖ antique, old-fashioned ‖ (*loosely*) old, decrepit **2.** *n.* someone who lived in the ancient world. the ancients the civilized peoples of the ancient world [M.E. *ancien*, fr. O.F.]

ancient history history from prehistory up to the fall of the Roman Empire (476 A.D.) ‖ some commonly known, rather stale piece of news, gossip etc

an·cil·lar·y (ænsəleri:, *Br.* esp. ænsíləri) *adj.* subordinate, subsidiary [fr. L. *ancillarius* fr. *ancilla*, a handmaiden]

an·con (ænkɒn) *pl.* **an·co·nes** (ænkóuniːz) *n.* (*anat.*) the elbow ‖ (*archit.*) a console, support for a cornice [L. fr. Gk *ankón*]

An·co·na (ɑnkóʊnə) a port (pop. 107,800) on the Adriatic in central Italy, with a good harbor. shipbuilding, textiles. Trajan's mole (200 ft long) and arch (1st c.), cathedral (11th–13th cc.)

an·co·ne·al (ænkouniːəl) *adj.* of or relating to

ANCP (*computer*) an automatic coding system for use in the Burroughs 205

an·cress (ænkrɪs) *n.* an anchoress

and (ənd) *conj.* a joining word, used between two words, two phrases or two clauses, sometimes written & (*AMPERSAND) ‖ in order to, *run along and catch him* **and so forth, and so on** et cetera (etc.), and other more or less similar things, *you will need books, rulers, pencils and so forth* [O.E. *and, ond* prep., against, and O.E.

AND (*computer*) a logical operator that has the property that it is true if two statements are true, expressed by 1, false if either or both of

An·da·lu·sia (ændəlúːʒə) (*Span.* Andalucía) a region of southernmost Spain between the Sierra Morena and the Mediterranean, forming the provinces of Huelva, Cádiz, Málaga, Granada and Almería on the coast, and Seville, Cordova and Jaén inland. In the south and east are mountain ranges (including the Sierra Nevada) and the Guadalquivir valley. Agricultural products: olive oil (half the Spanish supply), wheat, citrus fruit, esparto, vines, sherry, wool. Livestock: sheep, horses, bulls. Industries: mining (copper, iron pyrites, lead, gold), fishing, iron and steel, textiles. Historic capitals: Cordova, Seville. Colonized by Phoenicians (11th c. B.C.), Greeks and Carthaginians (6th c. B.C.) before the Romans. Andalusia was the center of a brilliant Moorish civilization before being conquered by Castile (13th c.). Granada held out until 1492

An·da·lu·sian (ændəlúːʒən) **1.** *adj.* of Andalusia or its people **2.** *n.* a native of Andalusia ‖ a Mediterranean breed of domestic fowl

An·da·man and Nic·o·bar Islands (ændəmæn, nikəbur) an Indian territory (area 3,135 sq. miles, pop. 115,500) in the Bay of Bengal. Capital: Port Blair. People: Indians, with a small Negrito aborigine minority. There are over 200 islands (Andaman group 2,500 sq. miles, Nicobar 635 sq. miles). N. Andaman rises to 2,400 ft, Great Nicobar to 2,105 ft. Average temperatures (F.): Great Nicobar 64°–92°. Rainfall: 90–135 ins. Livestock: cattle, goats. Products: timber, coconuts, copra, softwood for matches, coffee, rubber, rice. The Nicobar Islands were Danish (1756–1869) until taken over by Britain. The British established a settlement in the Andaman Islands (1789), and a penal colony (1858–1945). The islands were occupied by the Japanese (1942–5)

an·dan·te (ændǽntɪ) **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) at a moderate speed **2.** *n.* a piece or movement for andante performance [Ital.]

An·der·sen (ændərs'n), Hans Christian (1805–75), Danish writer of fairy tales and stories. Many have affinities with other European folktales, but he imbued them with a grace and tender melancholy quite his own

An·der·son (ændərs'n), Carl David (1905–), American physicist. His discovery of the positron (1932) won a half share in the Nobel prize for physics (1936)

Anderson, Marian (1902–), U.S. opera singer, a contralto and the first black to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House (1955). In 1939 she gave a concert, arranged by Eleanor Roosevelt, at the Lincoln Memorial. An alternate delegate to the U.N. (1958), she was a recipient of the first Kennedy Center Honors (1978)

Anderson, Maxwell (1888–1959), U.S. playwright. He wrote comedy ('What Price Glory?', 1924), historical plays ('Elizabeth the Queen', 1930) and satire ('Both Your Houses', 1933), and two poetic plays with a contemporary setting ('Winterset', 1935, and 'High Tor', 1936)

Anderson, Sherwood (1876–1941), U.S. author. His 'Winesburg, Ohio' (1919) strongly influenced the technique of the American short story. As in his novel 'Poor White' (1920), it depicted the effect of isolation on the people of the small midwest town

An·der·son·ville (ændərsənvɪl) a village 60 miles southwest of Macon, Ga., site of a Confederate military prison and hospital (1864–5). The North made propaganda material out of the deplorable conditions there

An·ders·son (ændərs'n), Karl Johan (1827–67), Swedish explorer in S. Africa who reached Lake Ngami and the Okavango and Cunene Rivers

Andes (ændiːz) a mountain system (40,000 mi. long, average height: 13,000 ft) running the length of W. South America, crossed by few roads or railways. Highest peak (Aconcagua, in Argentina) 23,081 ft. There are many volcanoes, the most active being Cotopaxi and Chimborazo (Ecuador). The Andes are rich in minerals, esp. copper, gold and silver. The Amazon, Orinoco and La Plata Rivers flow from their eastern terraces

an·de·sine (ændɪzɪn) *n.* (*mineral.*) a plagioclase feldspar between albite and anorthite, and an ingredient of andesite **an·de·sin·ic** (ændɪzɪnɪk) *adj.* [G *andesin* after the *Andes*]

an·de·site (ændɪzaɪt) *n.* (*mineral.*) a dark gray igneous rock consisting essentially of plagioclase feldspar between andesine and anorthite, and an ingredient of basalt [G *andesit* after the *Andes*]

Andhra Pradesh (ɑndrəprədéʃ) a state (area 106,204 sq. miles, pop. 43,502,708) in S.E. India, on the Bay of Bengal. Capital: Hyderabad. Chief towns: Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam. Chief products: rice, millet, groundnuts, cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, coconuts, chillies, mangoes, jute, timber. Industries: textiles, cement, fertilizers, iron and steel, chemicals, paper, sugar, tobacco, glass, engineering. Minerals: coal, iron ore, manganese, mica, limestone, diamonds. Hydroelectric power: Nagarjunasagar Dam on the Krishna River. Irrigation: Tungabhadra Project. Languages: Telugu, Urdu, Kannada, Tamil. Religions: Hindu, Muslim, Christian. Education: Andhra University (Waltair), Osmania University (Hyderabad), Sri Venkateswara University (Tirupati). Andhra was a kingdom (3rd c. B.C.–3rd c. A.D.) with its capital at Dhanyakataka. It was ruled by the Kakatiya dynasty (1083–1323) with its capital at Warangal. Hyderabad was founded (1589) by the Qutb Shahi dynasty. Andhra was ceded to the British (1765) by the Nizam of Hyderabad. Hyderabad was annexed by India (1948). Andhra Pradesh was created (1956) by the States Reorganization Act

dia, bordering the Bay of Bengal. Capital: Hyderabad. Crops: rice, millet, sugar, peanuts, tobacco. Industries: shipbuilding, cement, tanning, glass

and·i·ron (ændaɪərn) *n.* one of a pair of metal supports for burning wood in a fireplace [O.F. *andier*, influenced by O.E. *yren*, iron]

and/or (ændɔr) *conj.* indicating that what follows may be taken separately or together, according to context or circumstances, thus 'fish and or meat' means 'fish and meat' or 'fish or meat'

and or gate (*computer*) gate that outputs for any of several possible computations of inputs

An·dor·ra (ændɔ́rə, ændɔrə) a semiautonomous principality (area 190 sq. miles, pop. 38,050), in the E. Pyrenees. Capital: Andorra la Vella (pop. 2,300). Language: Catalan. Religion: Roman Catholic. Lowest pass: 7,792 ft. Lowest valley: 3,000 ft. Highest point: 9,550 ft (Pic de Serrère). Industries: agriculture and tourism. Currency: French and Spanish. Andorra received its independence (9th c.) from Charlemagne, and was ruled jointly from 1278 by the bishop of Urgel and the comte de Foix. Since 1607, the latter's rights have been exercised by the French head

An·dra·da e Sil·va (ɑndrúdəesɛ́lvə), José Bonifácio de (c. 1763–1838), Brazilian scholar, statesman, and leader in the struggle for Brazilian independence from Portugal. He was instrumental in the establishment (1822) of the Brazilian Empire, and became prime minister under Dom Pedro. He was exiled (1823–9) for opposing Pedro's counsellors, but returned to support the emperor and became (1831) tutor to Pedro II

an·dra·dite (ændrədaɪt) *n.* a garnet, $Ca_3Fe_2(SiO_4)_3$, ranging from green and yellow to brown and black [after José Bonifácio de *Andrada e Silva* (1763–1838), Braz. scientist and statesman]

An·dras·sy (ændræsɪ), Count Gyula (1823–90), Hungarian statesman. He played an important part in the setting up of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary (1867). He was the first prime minister of Hungary after the restoration of self-government (1867) and imperial minister for foreign affairs (1871–9)

Andrea del Castagno (ɑndréɪə del kustɑnjou) (c. 1421–57), Italian painter, known for his frescoes, he worked in Venice and Florence, where his fresco 'Last Supper' (1497) is in the Monastery of Sant'Apollonia

Andrea del Sarto *SARTO

An·drew (ændru), St (*d.* 62 or 70), one of the 12 Apostles, brother of Peter. Tradition holds that he was martyred on an X-shaped cross at Patraea in Achaia. He is the patron saint of Scotland and Russia. Feast: Nov. 30

Andrew, John Albion (1818–67), U.S. political leader and Civil War governor of Massachusetts (1861–6). He anticipated the military conflict, and prepared Massachusetts in advance

An·drewes (ændru z), Lancelot (1555–1626), English theologian. He was one of the translators of the Bible (*AUTHORIZED VERSION). He became bishop of Winchester (1619), after Chichester and Ely. His devotional prayers 'Preces privatae' (1648) are often reprinted

An·drews (ændru z), Thomas (1813–85), Irish chemist and physicist, important for his work on the liquefaction of gases, esp. carbon dioxide, and his discovery of critical temperature

the male organs of a flower [Mod. L. fr. Gk

an·dro·gen (ændrədʒən) *n.* (*biochem.*) a sex hor-

an·droid (ændrɔɪd) *n.* a human-seeming robot

an·dro·le·psy (ændrəlepsɪ) *n.* seizure of hos-

An·drom·a·che (ændrɔ́məkiː) wife of Hector. After the fall of Troy she became Pyrrhus's slave, and later married Hector's brother Helenus. In the 'Iliad' she is a symbol of conjugal love

An·drom·e·da (ændrɒmidə) (*Gk mythol.*) the daughter of Cepheus, legendary king of Ethiopia. When her mother, Cassiopeia, boasted that Andromeda was more beautiful than the Nereids, they persuaded Poseidon to have her chained to a rock for a sea monster to devour, but Perseus rescued her. Her name is given to a constellation of the northern hemisphere

Andropov (ændrɔpɒf), Yuri Valdimirovich (1914–84), Soviet leader (1982–84). He served as Soviet ambassador to Hungary (1953–6), on the Central Committee (1961–7), and as KGB (secret police) head before succeeding Leonid Brezhnev as President

An·dros (ændrəs), Sir Edmund (1637–1714), outstanding colonial governor (1674–89, 1692–7). His conservative policies and loyalty to the Crown antagonized the colonists, resulting first in his recall (1681) as governor of New York and the Jerseys and later in his overthrow (1689) as governor of the Dominion of New England. Returning as governor of Virginia, he promoted cotton culture and established William and Mary College

An·dros (ændrɒs) the northernmost, very fertile island (area 156 sq. miles, pop. 19,000) of the Cyclades in the Aegean Sea

androsterone-dione ($C_{19}H_{26}O_2$) (ændrousteːndrɪːoun) *n.* (*biochem.*) a steroid hormone highly determinant of male characteristics

an·ec·do·tal (ænikdóutˈl) *adj.* relating to or characteristic of anecdotes

an·ec·dote (ænɪkdout) *n.* a short account of an interesting or amusing incident or event, often biographical **an·ec·dot·ic** (ænɪkdɒtɪk), **an·ec·dót·i·cal** *adjs* **an·ec·dot·ism,** **an·ec·dot·ist** *ns* [fr. M.L. fr. Gk *anekdota*, things not published]

an·e·cho·ic room (ænikóuik) *n.* **1.** (*acoustics*) a room constructed so that it absorbs sound waves **2.** room that absorbs radio waves of certain frequencies, esp. microwave frequencies. **syn** dead room, free-field room

a·ne·mi·a, esp. *Br.* **a·nae·mi·a** (əniːmiːə) *n.* a reduction in the amount of hemoglobin or the number of red cells in the blood ‖ a sudden reduction in the total amount of blood, e.g. in hemorrhage **a·né·mic,** esp. *Br.* **a·næ·mic** *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *an*, without + *haima*, blood]

a·nem·o·graph (ənéməgræf, ənémɑgrɑf) *n.* an instrument for recording the force and direction of wind **a·nem·o·graph·ic** (ənɛməgræfik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *anemos*, wind + *-graphos*, written]

an·e·mom·e·ter (ænɪmɒmɪtər) *n.* an instrument for measuring the force of wind **an·e·mo·met·ric** (ænɪməmétrik) *adj.* **an·e·mom·e·try** *n.* [fr. Gk *anemos*, wind + METER]

a·nem·o·ne (ənemənɪ) *n.* a member of *Anemone*, fam. *Ranunculaceae*, a genus of plants bearing colorful flowers. *A. pulsatilla* is the pasqueflower [L. fr. Gk *anemónē*, daughter of the wind]

an·e·moph·i·lous (ænəmɒfələs) *adj.* (*bot.*) pollinated by the wind **an·e·moph·i·ly** *n.* [fr. Gk *anemos*, wind + *-philos*, loving]

an·en·ceph·a·lus (ænənsefələs) *n.* (*med.*) a fetus showing defective skull and brain —**anencephalic** *adj* **anencephaly** *n* absence of brain in a fetus

an·er·oid (ænərɔɪd) **1.** *adj* (of an instrument) containing no liquid **2.** *n* an aneroid barometer [F. *aneroïde* fr. Gk]

aneroid barometer a barometer consisting of a shallow, cylindrical metal box, partly exhausted of air. The thin, corrugated upper face is prevented from collapsing by an external clip spring. Changes in air pressure disturb the equilibrium between the spring and the internal pressure, and result in displacements of the upper face. These movements are transmitted by a system of levers to a pointer moving over a calibrated scale

an·es·the·sia (ænɪsθíːzɪə) *n.* (*med.*) loss of the normal perception of pain **an·es·thet·ic,** esp. *Br.* **an·aes·thet·ic** (ænɪsθétɪk) **1.** *n* a substance or gas (e.g. ether or chloroform) which produces anesthesia **2.** *adj* producing anesthesia ‖ relating to anesthesia **an·es·the·tist,** esp. *Br.* **an·aes·the·tist** (ənesθɪtɪst) *n.* someone who administers anesthetics **an·es·the·ti·za·tion,** esp. *Br.* **an·aes·the·ti·za·tion** (ənesθɪtɪzeɪʃən) *n.* **an·es·the·tize,** esp. *Br.* **an·aes·the·tize** (ənésθɪtaɪz) *pres. part.* **an·es·the·tiz·ing,** esp. *Br.* **an·aes·the·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **an·es·the·tized,** esp. *Br.* **an·aes·the·tized** *v.t.* to render insensible by the use of anesthetics [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *an*, without + *aisthēsis*, sensation]

an·es·the·si·o·lo·gist (ænɪsθiːziːɒlədʒɪst) *n.* a specialist in anesthesiology

an·es·the·si·o·lo·gy (ænɪsθiːziːɒlədziː) *n.* the science of administering anesthetics [fr. ANESTHESIA + Gk *logos*, discourse]

an·eu·rysm, an·eu·rism (ænjurɪzəm) *n.* (*med.*) the dilation of a section of an artery, due to weakness of the artery wall, often resulting eventually in hemorrhage (e.g. in apoplexy) [fr. Gk *aneurusma*, a broadening]

a·new (ənjuː,ənúː) *adv.* again ‖ in a new form or way [O.E. *of* + NEW]

an·frac·tu·os·i·ty (ænfræktʃuːɒsɪtiː) *pl.* **an·frac·tu·os·i·ties** *n.* intricacy ‖ a winding passage or channel [F.]

an·frac·tu·ous (ænfræktʃuːəs) *adj.* winding, sinuous ‖ intricate [fr. L. *anfractuosus*]

An·ga·ra (ɑŋgərú) a river of Siberia, U.S.S.R., about 1,100 miles long, flowing northeast from Lake Baikal, a main source of hydroelectric power

an·ga·ry (ǽŋgəriː) *n.* (*internat. law*) the right of a belligerent to use and destroy the property of a neutral, from military necessity (the neutral having the right to compensation) [fr. F. *angarie* fr. L. fr. Gk *angaros*, a courier]

an·gel (éindʒəl) *n.* a messenger of God ‖ a member of the lowest order in the celestial hierarchy, classified by Dionysius the Areopagite as: seraphim, cherubim, thrones, dominions, virtues, powers, principalities, archangels, angels ‖ a person of exceptional goodness or loveliness ‖ (*theater, pop.*) the financial backer of a theatrical production ‖ radar echo from an invisible target ‖ (*hist.*) an English gold coin, stamped with a figure of St Michael and worth varying sums [fr. L. fr. Gk *angelos*, a messenger]

angel dust (*slang*) phencyclidine hydrochloride, a highly dangerous animal tranquilizer sometimes smoked with marijuana to heighten hallucinogenic effects; once used medically by veterinarians. Also called nog crystal, PCP, rocket fuel

an·gel·fish (éindʒəlfɪʃ) *pl.* **an·gel·fish, an·gel·fish·es** *n. Squatina angelus*, a viviparous fish closely allied to sharks. Its pectoral fins spread like wings

an·gel·ic (ændʒélɪk) *adj.* belonging to, or characteristic of, angels ‖ of exceptional goodness or loveliness [fr. F. *angelique* fr. L. fr. Gk]

an·gel·i·ca (ændʒélɪkə) *n. Angelica archangelica*, fam. *Umbelliferae*, an aromatic plant used esp. in cooking. The petioles are often candied [M.L. *herba angelica*, root of the Holy Ghost]

an·gel·i·cal (ændʒélɪkˈl) *adj.* angelic

An·ge·li·co (ɑndʒéliːkɔ), Fra (1387–1455), Italian fresco painter, and Dominican friar. His real name was Guido di Pietro, and his name in religion Fra Giovanni da Fiesole. He decorated the convent of S. Marco at Florence (1437–45), Nicholas V's chapel in the Vatican (1445–7), and part of Orvieto Cathedral. He was important as a Christian iconographer. His colors are pure and fresh, and his compositions are rhythmic, using large forms

an·gel·ol·a·try (eindʒəlɒlətriː) *n.* the worship of angels [fr. ANGEL + Gk *latreia*, worship]

an·gel·ol·o·gy (eindʒəlɒlədʒiː) *n.* doctrine concerning angels [fr. ANGEL + Gk *logos*, dis-

an·gels (eindʒels) *n.* (*mil.*) in air intercept and close air support, a code meaning aircraft altitude (in thousands of feet)

An·ge·lus (ændʒələs) *n.* a Roman Catholic prayer commemorating the Incarnation, and imploring the intercession of the Mother of God ‖ the Angelus bell [first words of the prayer (from the Gospel) *Angelus domini*, angel of the Lord]

Angelus bell a signal to say the Angelus, rung at morning, noon and evening

an·ger (ǽŋgər) **1.** *n.* rage, passionate displeasure **2.** *v.t.* to make angry, to enrage [O.N. *angr*, trouble, affliction]

An·gers (ɑ̃ʒe) the ancient capital (pop. 137,437) of Anjou, N.W. France, on the Maine, an industrial center (textiles, metallurgy, distilleries etc.). It has an early Gothic cathedral, 13th-c. castle, and medieval and Renaissance houses and churches

An·gev·in [illegible] house of Plantagenet 2. [illegible] [F.]

an·gi·na [illegible] the throat, quinsy.]

angina pec·to·ris [illegible] heart causing momentary pain in the chest, sometimes spreading to the [illegible] (*CORONARY THROMBOSIS) [L. angina of the chest]

an·gi·og·ra·phy (ændʒiːɒgrəfiː) *n.* (*med.*) non-surgical technique and process for determining arrangement of blood or lymph vessels by radiography via injection of radio-opaque [illegible] or by capillaroscopy or fluoroscopy, etc. – **angiogram** *n.* **angiographic** [illegible]

an·gi·o·sperm (ændʒiːəspɜːm) *n.* a seed plant of the class *Angiospermae* (*PHYLOGENY) comprising those which produce seed enclosed in an ovary, i.e. the vast majority of seed plants, divided into dicotyledons and monocotyledons (cf. GYMNOSPERM) **an·gi·o·sper·mous** *adj.* [fr. Gk *angeion* [illegible]]

an·gi·o·ten·sin·ase (ændʒiːoutensineis) *n.* (*biol.*) any enzyme that degrades angiotensin

Ang·kor (æŋkɔː, æŋkour) an area of Cambodia containing the ruins (9th–15th cc.) of the Khmer Empire: Angkor Thom, the capital, and the temple of Angkor Wat

An·gle (æŋgl) *n.* a member of a Germanic tribe which conquered eastern, central and northern England in the 5th c. A.D. and settled there [O.E. fr. L. *Angli*]

an·gle (æŋgl) *n.* the difference in the direction of two intersecting lines or planes, measured in degrees, minutes and seconds (*ACUTE, *OBTUSE, *RIGHT ANGLE) ‖ that part of a solid body which is bounded by planes at an acute angle (its corner) ‖ a point of view, *our readers want the woman's angle on this* [F.]

angle *pres. part.* **an·gling** *past* and *past part.* **an·gled** *v.i.* to fish with line and hook, attracting the fish by bait (usually a worm, grub or artificial fly) ‖ to use wiles or artifice, *to angle for praise* [O.E. *angul* n., hook]

an·gled (æŋgld) *adj.* having an angle or angles ‖ being at an angle

angle iron an L-shaped metal strip employed for strengthening a corner and in wire fencing etc.

angle of contact (*phys.*) the angle made by the meniscus of a liquid with the solid surface which cuts it. It is measured in the liquid, between the solid surface and the tangent to the meniscus at the point of contact

angle of deviation (*optics*) the angle between the incident and emergent rays when light passes through a prism or any other optical system

angle of elevation the angle made by an ascending line with the horizontal

angle of incidence (*phys.*) the angle between the direction of a moving body or light ray and the normal drawn at the point of incidence on a surface

angle of reflection (*phys.*) the angle between the direction of a moving body or light ray after reflection from a surface and the normal to the surface at the point of incidence

angle of refraction (*phys.*) the angle between a refracted ray and the normal to the interface at the point where refraction occurs

an·gler (æŋglər) *n.* a person who fishes with rod and line ‖ *Lophius piscatorius*, a sea fish which preys upon smaller fish, attracting them by filaments on its head

An·gle·sey (æŋgəlsiː) a former island county (area 276 sq. miles) of N. Wales across the Menai Strait, a livestock and dairy region. The county included Holyhead Island

angle T (*mil.*) the angle formed at a target by the intersection of the target line and the observer-target line

an·gle·worm (æŋglwɜːrm) *n.* the earthworm

An·gli·an (æŋgliːən) **1.** *adj.* of the Angles, their dialect etc. **2.** *n.* one of the Angles ‖ the dialect spoken by the Angles, esp. the Old English of Mercia and Northumbria

An·gli·can (æŋglikən) **1.** *adj.* of the Church of England or the Anglican Communion **2.** *n.* a member of the Church of England or the Anglican Communion [M.L. *Anglicanus*, English]

Anglican chant a simple type of harmonized melody used mainly in the Church of England for singing unmetrical texts, e.g. the Psalms and Canticles

Anglican Communion a fellowship of Churches in communion with the [illegible] bury (CHURCH OF ENGLAND). These Churches are not bound together by any centralized authority, but are bound only 'by mutual loyalty sustained through the common counsel of the bishops in conference'. The conference takes place at Lambeth every decade. The Churches share the Catholic, Apostolic faith of the Book of Common Prayer, but as autonomous Churches they each promote a national expression of faith and life. Besides many Churches within the Commonwealth, the Anglican Communion includes the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.A. and many scattered dioceses or chaplaincies throughout the world

An·gli·can·ism (æŋglikənizəm) *n.* the Anglican faith or practices

An·gli·cism (æŋglisizəm) *n.* [illegible] ing or being Anglicized

An·gli·cize (æŋglisaiz) *v.t.* [illegible] *pres. part.* Anglicizing *past* and *past part.* **An·gli·cized** *v.t.* to make English in form, character or pronunciation (esp. words and names) [fr. L. *Anglicus*, English]

Anglo- (æŋglou) *prefix* indicating Great Britain or the English ‖ half English (and half something else), *Anglo-Dutch* [fr. L. *Anglus*, English]

An·glo-A·mer·i·can (æŋglouəmerikən) **1.** *n.* a native of England, or a descendant, settled in America **2.** *adj.* relating to England and the U.S.A., *Anglo-American solidarity*

Anglo-Catholic [illegible] the beliefs of those members of the Anglican Communion who hold that the Reformation did not involve a change of doctrine or Church government, [illegible] the Anglican episcopate is in direct descent from the apostles, and that its faith is the faith accepted by all Catholics as revealed truth. It derives from the Oxford movement

An·glo-French (æŋgloufrentʃ) *n.* the Anglo-Norman language

An·glo-Lat·in (æŋgloulætin, æŋgloulætˈn) *n.* the medieval Latin used in England

An·glo-Nor·man (æŋglounɔːrmən) **1.** *n.* the official language in England for three centuries after the Norman Conquest (1066), a variety of French spoken by Normans (Northmen) who had settled in France, and brought to England by the invaders ‖ a Norman who settled in England after the Norman Conquest **2.** *adj.* of the Anglo-Normans or their language

An·glo-phil (æŋgləfil) *n.* an Anglophile

An·glo-phile (æŋgləfail) *n.* someone who admires the English and their customs [fr. ANGLO- + Gk *philos*, loving]

An·glo-phobe [illegible] likes the English and their customs [F.]

An·glo-pho·bi·a (æŋgləfoubiːə) *n.* dislike of the English and their customs [fr. ANGLO- + Gk *-phobia*, fear]

An·glo·phone [illegible] who speaks English in an area where other languages are usually spoken —**anglophonic** *adj.*

An·glo-Sax·on (æŋglousæksən) **1.** *n.* a member of the Germanic tribes which settled in England in the 5th c. A.D. ‖ a member of the mixed race which developed in England between the Anglo-Saxon invasions and the Norman Conquest ‖ a person of English descent in any country ‖ Old English **2.** *adj.* concerning the Anglo-Saxons or their language

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (c. 891–c. 1154), an important series of national as opposed to local histories begun under Alfred, attempting a catalog of events from 1 A.D. In its later part the Chronicle describes the sufferings of the native population under Norman rule

An·go·la (æŋgoulə) Peoples Republic of, a country (area 481,226 sq. miles, pop. 7,567,000) in S.W. Africa. Capital: Luanda. It includes the territory of Cabinda north of the Congo. People: mainly Bantu, Bushman minority, 1.8% white. Official language: Portuguese. The coastal plain is unhealthy and infertile, but the central plateau (5,000 ft) is productive. Savanna prevails in the northeast, and dense forest in the center, southeast and river valleys. Annual [illegible] lands, 10–20 ins on the coast. Average temperature at Luanda: 74 F. Livestock: cattle and goats. Minerals: diamonds, iron ore, copper, [illegible] sugar, palm oil and kernels, tobacco, sisal. Imports: textiles, machinery, coal, foodstuffs [illegible] Monetary unit: kwanza (100 lwei). HISTORY. Angola, [illegible] ndated to. Bantu [illegible] ch covered by the Portuguese (1483) and colonized by them (1575 onwards). It was a source of slaves for plantations in Brazil (17th and 18th cc.). In 1961 the Angolese rose against the Portuguese, and a state of guerrilla warfare ensued. Angola became an autonomous province of Portugal (1972), but fighting continued until Portugal withdrew (1975) and Angola became independent. It is a one-party state with the National People's Assembly as the supreme state body

an·go·ra (æŋgɔːrə, æŋgouːrə) *n.* a soft, fluffy fabric made from the hair of the angora goat or angora rabbit [after *Angora*, ancient name of [illegible]]

Angora cat a variety of domestic cat with long silky hair

Angora goat a breed of domestic goat yielding mohair

Angora rabbit [illegible] rabbit with long silky hair

An·gos·tu·ra (ængɔstuːrə) the former name of Ciudad Bolívar, where in 1819 Simon Bolívar called delegates from the free provinces of Venezuela, Casanare and Nueva Granada. The congress took the lead in the independence movement and established (1819) the republic of Gran Colombia

an·gos·tu·ra (æŋgəstuːrə, æŋgəstjuərə) *n.* the bitter, aromatic bark of the tree (*Galipea febrifuga* of tropical America and the West Indies, [illegible] used in medicine and as a tonic in various cocktails [after *Angostura*, town in Venezuela, now Ciudad Bolívar]

An·gou·mois (ãguːmwɑ) a historic region of W. France, in the N. Aquitaine basin. The north, rich dairy-farming country, with vines grown for cognac, is in modern Charente, the south (sparse woods and sheep pasture) is in Dordogne. Chief towns: Angoulême (the old capital), Cognac. Its existence as a countship, intermittent from the 4th c., ended definitively when it was included in Limousin (16th c.)

an·gries (æŋgriːs) *n.* (*slang*) protestors, angry opponents

an·gri·ly (æŋgrilːi) *adv.* in an angry way

an·gry [illegible] **an·gri·er** *comp.* **an·gri·est** *adj.* (with 'about', 'at' or 'with') feeling or showing anger (*rhet.*) menacing, stormy, *an angry sky* ‖ (of a wound) sore, inflamed [ANGER]

angry brigade an antiestablishment left-wing British group composed of ex-students, esp. in the 1960s and early 1970s

ang·strom unit (æŋstrəm) (*phys.*, symbols A, A.U.) a unit of length equal to 10^{-8} cm., chiefly used in recording wavelengths of light, X rays etc. [after A. J. *Ångström* (1814–74), Swedish [illegible]]

An·guil·la (æŋgwilə) an island (area 35 sq. miles, pop. 6,000) of the Leeward Islands. In 1967 it became a part of the St. Kitts-Nevis-[illegible] in association with Britain, but subsequently declared its independence. A small British force invaded (1969), with the promise that Anguilla would not be compelled to reintegrate a federation it had rejected. Anguilla became a separate dependency with internal self-government, a status confirmed by the Anguilla Act (1980)

an·guish [illegible] often involving anxiety [M.E. *anguise* fr. O.F.]

an·guished (æŋgwiʃt) *adj.* acutely distressed, suffering or expressing anguish [past part. of older *anguish* v.]

an·gu·lar (æŋgulər) *adj.* having angles or sharp corners ‖ (*phys.*) measured in terms of angles (of people) bony, spare, scraggy ‖ stiff, ungra[illegible]

angular acceleration (*phys.*) the time rate of change of angular velocity

angular displacement (*math., phys.*) the angle through which something has rotated about a specified axis

angular distance [illegible] a third, which in astronomy is the point of observation

angular frequency (*phys.*) the frequency of a periodic process expressed in radians, and [illegible] tiplied by 2π

angular impulse [illegible] the change in angular momentum during the [illegible]

an·gu·lar·i·ty (æŋgulærɪtɪ:) *n.* the quality of being angular

angular momentum (*phys.*) a vector quantity defined as the product of the angular velocity and the moment of inertia of a rotating body with respect to the same axis

angular parallax ⁺ANGLE OF CONVERGENCE

angular speed the magnitude of angular velocity vector

angular velocity the time rate of change of angular displacement, being a vector whose direction is such that when the motion is viewed in that direction it appears clockwise

an·gu·late (æŋgjulɪt, æŋgjuleɪt) **1.** *adj.* (*bot.*) formed with angles or corners **2.** (æŋgjuleɪt) *v. pres. part.* **an·gu·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **an·gu·lat·ed** *v.t.* to make angular ‖ *v.i.* to become angular **an·gu·lá·tion** *n.* a making angulate ‖ (*med.*) an abnormal curve in an organ ‖ the measurement of angles [fr. L. *angulare* (*angulatus*), to make angular]

An·gus (æŋgəs) (until 1928 Forfar) a former county (area 874 sq. miles, pop. 279,000) in E. Scotland, incorporated into the Tayside Administrative region (1975)

An·hwei (ɑnhweɪ) a province (pop. 49,665,724) of E. China, watered by the Yangtze-kiang. Capital: Hofei

an·hy·dride (ænhaɪdraɪd) *n.* (*chem.*) a substance derived from a compound by the removal of water or its elements which, when combined with water, again produces the original compound, e.g. sulfur trioxide, the anhydride of sulfuric acid: $SO_3 + H_2O = H_2SO_4$ [fr. Gk *anudros*, without water]

an·hy·drite (ænhaɪdraɪt) *n.* a naturally occurring anhydrous calcium sulfate ($CaSO_4$), used in the manufacture of ammonium sulfate, sulfuric acid and plaster [fr. Gk *anudros*, without water]

an·hy·drous (ænhaɪdrəs) *adj.* (*chem.*) without water, esp. of crystallization [fr. Gk *anudros*, without water]

an·hys·ter·e·sis (ænhɪstərɪ sɪs) *n.* (*electr.*) an alternating magnetization field superimposed on a magnetic field in one direction

an·i·lin (æn'lɪn) *n.* aniline

an·i·line (æn'lɪn, æn,lɪn) *n.* an aromatic organic chemical having one amino group attached to the benzene ring ($C_6H_5NH_2$). It is obtainable from coal tar but is normally synthesized by the reduction of nitrobenzene, and is the basis of many important dyestuffs, plastics, drugs etc [G *anilin* fr. *anil*, indigo ult. fr. Arab.]

an·i·ma (ænəmə) *n.* (*Jung's psychol.*) a figure symbolizing the feminine aspect of a man's psyche [Mod. L. fr. L. *soul*]

an·i·mad·ver·sion (ænəmædvɜrʃən) *n.* adverse criticism, censure [fr. L. *animadversio* (*animadversionis*), notice, [illegible]

an·i·mad·vert (ænəmædvɜrt) *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to express adverse criticism or censure [fr. L. *animadvertere*, to turn the mind to]

an·i·mal (ænəməl) **1.** *n.* any of various organisms of the kingdom *Animalia*, distinguished from plants by their voluntary movement, by their nonphotosynthetic methods of nutrition, by their usually requiring complex organic nutriments, by a more or less centralized nervous system, and by their noncellulose cell membrane: such an animal other than man: a man who behaves like a brute **2.** *adj.* like or relating to animals [L. *animal* (*animale*), having [illegible]

animal charcoal a very porous mixture of carbon with some calcium phosphate. It is usually obtained by charring bones, and is used as a [illegible]

animal heat the heat generated in a living [illegible]

an·i·mal·i·ty (ænəmælɪtɪ) *n.* the nature proper [illegible]

ing *past* and *past part.* **an·i·mal·ized** *v.t.* to make into animal matter ‖ to debase (human nature) to a brutish level ‖ to represent in animal form

animal magnetism (*old-fash.*) hypnotism

animal spirits the vigor and gaiety of the young and healthy

an·i·mate (ænəmɪt) **1.** *adj.* living (opp. INANIMATE) ‖ pertaining to animal as opposed to plant life **2.** (ænəmeɪt) *v.t. pres. part.* **an·i·mat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **an·i·mat·ed** to give life to ‖ to have a direct or inspiring influence upon, motivate ‖ to enliven, make cheerful **án·i·mat·ed** *adj.* (of a scene or street etc.) full of the movement of people, esp. those busily engaged in some activity ‖ (of a picture) giving this impression ‖ (of a sculpture or portrait) seeming alive, esp. suggesting movement ‖ (of a person) full of communicative liveliness ‖ (of a lecture, argument etc.) infused with the energy, enthusiasm etc. of the protagonist or protagonists [fr. L. *animare* (*animatus*), to give life to]

animated cartoon a film made from very many drawings. Each drawing involves a change of position in characters or objects, and projection converts the successive changes into the illusion of movement

an·i·ma·tion (ænəméɪʃən) *n.* the act of animating ‖ the state or quality of being animate or animated ‖ (*cinema*) the preparation of an animated cartoon [fr. L. *animatio* (*animationis*)]

an·i·ma·tism (ænəmətɪzəm) *n.* the basic religious response to external phenomena, the awed recognition of a force in life, other than the individual self, manifested esp. in the strange and terrible

an·i·ma·tor (ænəmeɪtər) *n.* someone or something that animates ‖ (*movies*) an artist who draws animated cartoons

an·i·mé (ænəméɪ) *n.* a resin used in making copal varnishes [Span. prob. fr. native name]

An·i·mism (ænəmɪzəm) *n.* the belief, widely held esp. in Central Africa, parts of Asia and some Pacific islands, that souls are quasi-physical and can exist outside the body (in dreams and visions), can be transferred from one body to another and persist after the death of the body (ghosts and reincarnation) **An·i·mist** *n.* **An·i·mis·tic** *adj.* [fr. L. *anima*, soul]

an·i·mos·i·ty (ænəmɒsɪtɪ:) *pl.* **an·i·mos·i·ties** *n.* a feeling of hatred or ill will, strong dislike [F. *animosité*]

[illegible] animosity, hostility ‖ (*Jung's psychol.*) a figure symbolizing the masculine aspect of a woman's psyche [L. = spirit, passion]

an·i·on (ænaɪən) *n.* a negative ion, which, in electrolysis, travels to the anode and is there discharged (cf. CATION) [Gk = a going up]

an·ise (ænɪs) *n. Pimpinella anisum*, fam. *Umbelliferae*, a plant native to the Mediterranean, cultivated widely [M.E. *anys* fr. F. fr. L. fr. [illegible]

an·i·seed (ænɪs,d) *n.* the seed of the anise plant. It has a strong aromatic flavor. The oil (chiefly anethol), obtained by distilling the seed, is used in medicine and as a flavoring

an·i·sette (ænɪzét, ænɪsét) *n.* a colorless liqueur flavored with aniseed [F.]

an·i·so·trop·ic (ænaɪsətrɒpɪk) *adj.* (*phys.*) having different values for one or more properties (e.g. compressibility, refractive index) when these are measured along different axes (cf. HETEROTROPIC) [fr. Gk *anisos*, unequal + *tropikos*, turning]

An·jou (ɑ̃ʒu:) a former province of N.W. France, comprising part of Mayenne in the Armorican Massif, Maine-et-Loire department and parts of Indre-et-Loire and Sarthe in the Paris basin, bordering the Armorican Massif on the west. Products: wine (esp. rosé), fruit, market produce (Loire valley), livestock. Main towns: Angers (the old capital), Saumur. A countship belonging (from the 10th c.) to the Plantagenets, it was attached to the English Crown (1156) after the accession of Henry II, recovered by Philippe II (1205) and secured (1487) as Crown land

An·ka·ra (ænkərə) (formerly Angora) the capital (pop. 646,000, with agglom. 1,698,500) of Turkey, in the Anatolian highland, at 3,400 ft. It is a market for angora wool and agricultural products, and has textile and engineering industries. The new town is an administrative center, with two universities, including the Middle East Technical University. Ankara was the capital of the Roman province of Galatia (1st c. A.D.), and, after many invasions, was taken (1360) by the Ottoman Turks. It had declined considerably when it became (1923) the capital of Turkey

ankh (æŋk) *n.* a cross-shaped figure, with a looped handle, symbolizing life and prosperity [Egypt. life]

An·king (ɑ́nkíŋ) (formerly Hwaining) a port (pop. 120,000) in Anhwei province, China, on the north bank of the Yangtze, with a seven-storied pagoda

an·kle (æŋk'l) *n.* the joint between the foot and the leg ‖ the narrowest part of the leg [O.E. *ancleow*]

an·kle·bone (æŋk'lbəun) *n.* the astragalus (bone) in man

an·klet (æŋklɪt) *n.* an ornament worn around the ankle ‖ a short sock ‖ (*Br., mil.*) a canvas or leather gaiter worn around the ankle over a boot

an·ky·lose, an·chy·lose (æŋkələus), *pres. part.* **an·ky·los·ing, an·chy·los·ing** *past* and *past part.* **an·ky·losed, an·chy·losed** *v.i.* to undergo ankylosis

an·ky·lo·sis, an·chy·lo·sis (æŋkəlóusɪs) *n.* a partial or total stiffening of joints by the growing together of bones [Gk = crookedness]

an·ky·los·to·mi·a·sis, an·chy·los·to·mi·a·sis, an·cy·los·to·mi·a·sis (æŋkəlɒstəmáɪəsɪs) *n.* (*med.*) a disease due to infestation by hookworms [fr. Mod. L. *ancylostoma*, hookworm fr. Gk *ankulos*, crooked + *stoma*, mouth]

Anna, (ænə) Empress of Russia (1693–1740), born Anna Ivanovna. She succeeded Peter II in 1730 and although initially restricted in authority soon became a strong ruler. During her reign (1730–40) Russian influence was extended to Poland and Turkey, and the aristocracy gained more control over the peasants

an·na (ænə) *n.* a former monetary unit and coin of India and Pakistan, one sixteenth of a rupee [Hind.]

An·na·ba (ænəbə) (formerly Bône) a port (pop. 165,000) in N.E. Algeria, an industrial and commercial center, with metallurgical plant. Exports: iron ore, minerals, phosphates, wheat, wine. The ruins of the Roman city of Hippo (Regius) lie to the south

An·na Com·ne·na (ænəkɒmnɪ:nə) (c. 1083–c. 1148), daughter of the Byzantine emperor Alexius I Comnenus, and author of the 'Alexiad', a valuable description of the Byzantine world

an·nal·ist (æn'lɪst) *n.* a writer of annals **an·nal·is·tic** *adj.*

an·nals (æn'lz) *pl. n.* a year-by-year record of events, a chronicle ‖ (*fig.*) un- written history, *the gravest crisis in the annals of the club* [fr. L. *annales* (*libri*), year (books)]

An·nam (ænæm) (*hist.*) the name (until 1945) of Vietnam. Annam originally designated the kingdom (3rd c. BC–1428 AD) formed by Tonkin and part of southern China. The name was then used for an empire (1428–1884) extending through Vietnam. The French, conquering the region (1859–83), used the name to designate the central provinces of Vietnam, declaring this area a protectorate (1884) and incorporating it (1887) in French Indochina. It became a region of the republic of Vietnam (1945) and was divided (1954) between North Vietnam and South Vietnam, which were ultimately reunited (1975)

An·nam·ese (ænəmí:z, ænəmí:s) **1.** *adj.* (*hist.*) of or pertaining to Annam, its people or their language **2.** *pl* **An·nam·ese** *n.* (*hist.*) a native or inhabitant of Annam ‖ (*hist.*) the Vietnamese language

An·nam·ite (ænəmaɪt) **1.** *adj.* (*hist.*) Annamese **2.** *n.* (*hist.*) an Annamese (*hist.*) the Vietnamese language

An·nap·o·lis (ənæpəlɪs) the capital (pop. 31,740) of Maryland, a seaport and the site of the U.S. Naval Academy

Annapolis Convention a meeting held (1786) at Annapolis, Md. in order to revise the Articles of Confederation. When only five of the 13 states sent delegates, James Madison and Alexander Hamilton initiated an action resulting eight months later in the drafting of a new federal constitution in Philadelphia

An·na·pur·na (ænəpuərnə) a massif and peak (26,502 ft) in the Himalayas, N. central Nepal. It was first climbed (1950) by a French expedition

Ann Arbor a city (pop. 67,000) in S.E. Michigan. It is a center of trade and agriculture, and the seat of the University of Michigan

an·nat·ta (ənætə, ənɑtə) *n.* annatto

an·nat·to, an·na·to (ənɑ́tou) *n.* an orange-red dye from the pulp of the tropical American tree *Bixa orellana*, used for coloring some cheeses and in textiles and varnishes [of West American Indians for body paint; origin unknown]

Anne (æn), St (1st c. B.C.), traditionally the mother of the Virgin Mary. Feast: July 26

Anne (1665–1714), queen of Great Britain and Ireland (1702–14), daughter of James II. She was dominated till 1710 by the Whig party through Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, and afterwards by the Tories through Abigail Masham and Robert Harley, earl of Oxford and Henry St John (Lord Bolingbroke). Her reign was important for the development of party politics, for Marlborough's successful War of the Spanish Succession, and for the union with Scotland (1707)

an·neal (ənil) *v.t.* to improve the properties of by heating and then cooling || to fix (color) applied to glass, by heating [O.E. *anælan*, to burn on]

Anne Bol·eyn (bulin, bulin'), c.1507–36, second wife of Henry VIII of England and mother of Elizabeth I

Anne-cy (ænsi:) a town and tourist resort (pop. 54,954) in Savoy, S.E. France, on Lake Annecy

an·ne·lid (æn'lid) *n.* one of the invertebrate phylum *Annelida* of round segmented worms with a soft cuticle (earthworms, leeches etc.) **an·nel·i·dan** (ənélid'n) *adj.* [F.]

Anne of Austria (1601–66), queen of France, wife of Louis XIII and daughter of Philip III of Spain. She was regent (1643–61) for her son Louis XIV, with Mazarin as her chief minister

Anne of Brittany (1476–1514), Anne de Bretagne, duchess of Brittany (1488–1514) and queen consort of France. She married successively Maximilian of Austria (1490), Charles VIII of France (1491) and Louis XII (1499), thus uniting Brittany with France

Anne of Cleves (1515–57), fourth wife of Henry VIII. Her marriage, arranged by Thomas Cromwell in 1540 for political reasons, was annulled the same year

an·nex, *Br.* also **an·nexe** (æneks) *n.* a building attached to, or depending on, a larger building || an appendix or supplement to a book or document [F.

an·nex (ənéks) *v.t.* to take possession of (a territory etc.) and incorporate it || to add or attach as a condition, penalty etc. || to append [F *annexer*]

an·nex·a·tion (æniksέiʃən) *n.* an annexing or being annexed || something annexed

annexe *ANNEX

an·ni·hi·late (ənáiəleit) *pres. part.* **an·ni·hi·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **an·ni·hi·lat·ed** *v.t.* to destroy completely, wipe out **an·ni·hi·la·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *annihilare* (*annihilatus*), to reduce to nothing]

an·ni·hi·la·tion (ənaiəléiʃən) *n.* (*phys.*) the result of the meeting of an elementary particle and its antiparticle, which convert into protons —**annihilate** *v.*

annihilation radiation the mutual destruction, with the emission of gamma rays, of an electron and a positron

an·ni·ver·sa·ry (ænivə́:səri) *pl.* **an·ni·ver·sa·ries** *n.* the yearly return of the date of an event, or the particular day on which such a return is celebrated, *wedding anniversary* [fr. L. *anniversarius*, returning yearly]

an·no Do·mi·ni (ænou dɔ́minai) the year specified of the Christian era, *he was born A.D. 68* [L. = in the year of the Lord]

an·no·tate (ænouteit) *pres. part.* **an·no·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **an·no·tat·ed** *v.t.* to write explanatory or critical notes on or for (a book or document) **an·no·tá·tion, án·no·ta·tor** *ns* [fr. L. *annotare* (*annotatus*), to note]

an·nounce (ənáuns) *pres. part.* **an·nounc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **an·nounced** *v.t.* to make known publicly or formally || to give the name of (a guest or new arrival) at a formal reception || to say esp. with the intention of startling or shocking, *he announced that he was leaving home* || to introduce (a radio or television item) || *v.i.* to be a radio or television announcer **an·nóunce·ment** *n.* **an·nóunc·er** *n.* someone who announces esp. on the radio or television [O.F. *anoncier*]

an·noy (ənɔi) *v.t.* to vex, irritate, trouble || *v.i.* to have an annoying effect or behave in an annoying way [O.F. *anuier*]

an·noy·ance (ənɔiəns) *n.* the physical or mental discomfort caused by being annoyed || something that vexes or irritates, a nuisance [O.F. *anuiance*]

an·noy·ing (ənɔiiŋ) *adj.* irritating, troublesome

an·nu·al (ænjuəl) **1.** *adj.* occurring regularly once a year || measured by the year, *annual income* **2.** *n.* a yearly publication || a plant which grows from seed, comes to maturity and dies within one year [O.F. *annuel*]

annual percentage rate (*banking*) percentage cost on an annual basis of interest charged on balances (true interest) adapted from discounted or periodic charges, declining balances, etc.

annual ring one of the concentric rings on the cross section of a tree, marking a year's growth

annuitant (ənjuitənt) *n.* a person who receives an annuity

an·nu·i·ty (ənjú:iti:, ənjú:ti:) *pl* **an·nu·i·ties** *n.* a fixed yearly payment or pension, which may end either after an agreed period or at the death of the recipient (ORDINARY ANNUITY, PERPETUAL ANNUITY) [F. *annuité*]

annuity certain *pl.* **annuities certain** an annuity under which payment will in any event be made for a certain number of years

an·nul (ənʌl) *pres. part.* **an·nul·ling** *past* and *past part.* **an·nulled** *v.t.* to make null and void (e.g. a rule or law) [O.F. *annuller*]

an·nu·lar (ænjulər) *adj.* ring-shaped [fr. L. *annulus*]

annular eclipse an eclipse when the moon, intervening between the earth and the sun, is encircled by a ring of light

annular ligament a ligament around the wrist joint or ankle joint

an·nu·late (ænjuleit, ænjulit) *adj.* made up of rings, having ringlike markings **an·nu·lat·ed** (ænjuleitid) *adj.* **an·nu·lá·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *annulatus*]

an·nu·let (ænjulit) *n.* a small ring || (*archit.*) a ring-shaped molding [fr. L. *annulus*, ring]

an·nul·ment (ənʌ́lmənt) *n.* an annulling or being annulled, esp. the invalidation of a marriage

an·nun·ci·ate (ənʌ́nsi:eit, ənʌ́nʃi:eit) *pres. part* **an·nun·ci·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **an·nun·ci·at·ed** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to announce [fr. L. *annunciare* (*annunciatus*)]

annunciation (ənʌnsi:éiʃən, ənʌnʃi:éiʃən) *n.* (*rhet.*) an announcement **the An·nun·ci·a·tion** the announcement made by the Archangel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary that she was to be the mother of Christ (Luke i, 28–35) || the feast, Mar. 25, on which this is celebrated [F. *annonciation*]

annunciator (ənʌ́nsi:eitər, ənʌ́nʃi:eitər) *n.* (*rhet.*) an announcer || the automatic indicator on a telephone switchboard [fr. L. *annuntiator*]

An·nun·zio (dunnú:ntsjɔ), Gabriele d' (1863–1938), Italian poet, novelist and adventurer

an·ode (ænoud) *n.* a positive electrode, the point of exit of electrons from a device to the external circuit (cf. CATHODE) **án·o·dize** *pres. part.* **an·o·diz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **an·o·dized** *v.t.* to produce a durable film on the surface of (a metal) by electrolytic action in which the metal acts as the anode [fr. Gk *anodos*, way up]

an·o·dyne (ænədain) **1.** *adj.* painkilling, soothing **2.** *n.* something which kills pain [fr. L. fr. Gk *anodunos*, painless]

a·noint (ənɔint) *v.t.* to apply oil or ointment to, either medically or sacramentally (as at the crowning of a sovereign) **a·noint·ment** *n.* [fr. O.F. past part. *enoint*, anointed]

a·nom·a·lis·tic (ənɔməlistik) *adj.* characterized by anomaly [fr. Gk *anomalos*, irregular]

anomalistic month the mean time taken by the moon's passage from one perigee to the next, approx. 27.55 days

anomalistic year the time taken by the earth's passage from one perihelion to the next, 365 days 6 hours 13 minutes 53 seconds

a·nom·a·lous (ənɔ́məlas) *adj.* not in conformity with what is usual or expected, often involving an apparent contradiction or paradox [fr. L. fr. Gk *anomalos*, irregular]

anomaly (ənɔ́məli:) *pl.* **a·nom·a·lies** *n.* something contrary to the general rule or to what is expected || the angular distance between the position of a planet and its last perihelion, or between that of a satellite and its last perigee [fr. L. *anomalia*, irregularity fr. Gk]

anomaly finder (*computer*) a device for measuring abnormalities in seismic, gravitational, magnetic, and other factors; used in locating underwater deposits

an·o·mie (ænəmi:) *n.* a social condition similar to alienation, caused by the disintegration of accepted codes, esp. in 1950–1970; coined by social theorist Emile Durkheim

a·non (ənɔn) *adv.* (*archaic*) soon, presently [O.E. *on ân*, into one, in one moment]

an·o·nym (ænənim) *n.* a person who conceals his name or whose name is not known || a pseudonym **an·on·y·mity** *n.* the state of being anonymous [F. *anonyme* fr. Gk]

a·non·y·mous (ənɔnəməs) (*abbr.* anon.) *adj.* without a known or disclosed name, *an anonymous donor* || written or given by a person whose name is not known or not disclosed [fr. Gk *anónumos*, nameless]

anopheles (ənɔ́fəli:z) *n.* a member of *Anopheles*, a genus of mosquitoes which transmit the parasitic protozoans causing malaria in man [Mod. L. fr. Gk *anópheles*, harmful]

anorak (ænərak) *n.* a parka of cloth or skin with a hood, orig. as worn in the Arctic [Greenland Eskimo]

an·o·rex·ia (ænəreksi:ə) *n.* (*med.*) extreme loss of appetite —**anorectic** *adj.* causing loss of appetite —**anorexia nervosa** *n.* aversion-to-food syndrome —**anorexigenic** *adj.* causing a lowering of appetite

an·or·thite (ənɔ́rθait) *n.* (*mineral.*) a white, gray or reddish mineral composed of calcium aluminum silicate, found in igneous rocks [F. fr. Gk *an*, without + *orthos*, straight]

an·os·mi·a (ænɔzmi:ə) *n.* (*med.*) loss of the sense of smell **an·ós·mic** *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *an*, without + *osmé*, smell]

an·oth·er (ənʌ́ðər) **1.** *adj.* (not preceded by def. art.) additional, *another cup of tea* || different, *find another way to go* || the equal of, *another Shakespeare* **2.** *pron.* an additional one of the same kind, *do take another* || a different one, *he lost his pen and had to buy another* || a similar thing, person etc., *we shall never see another like him* || (*old-fash.*) somebody else, *he loves another* [M.E. orig. *an other* fr. O.E. ōðer]

A·nouilh (ænu:j), Jean (1910–), French dramatist. His works include 'le Bal des voleurs' (1938),'Antigone' (1944), 'l'Invitation au château' (1947), 'l'Hurluberlu' (1959), 'Becket' (1959)

an·ou·ran (ənúərən) *n.* and *adj.* anuran, salientian [fr. Gk *an*, without + *oura*, tail]

a·no·vu·la·tion (ænouvjuléiʃən) *n.* (*med.*) stopping ovulation —**anovulant** *n.* drug causing anovulatory action

ans. answer

An·schluss, the (ánʃlus) the political union (1938) of Austria with Germany [G. = a joining]

An·selm (ænselm), St (1033–1109), archbishop of Canterbury (1093–1109) and one of the originators of Scholasticism. He upheld papal claims (esp. on Investiture) against William II and Henry I. His works include 'Monologion', 'Proslogion', 'Cur Deus Homo?'. Feast: Apr. 21

an·ser·ine (ænsərain, ænsərin) *adj.* pertaining to a goose || (*rhet.*) goose-like, silly [fr. L. *anserinus* fr. *anser*, a goose]

Ans·gar (ænsgar), St (801–65), Frankish missionary to the Danes, Norse and the Swedes (829). Feast: Feb. 3

An·shan (ánʃán) a great iron and steel center (pop. 1,210,000) in Liaoning, N.E. China

ANSI (*acronym*) for American National Standards Institute

An·son (ænsən), George Anson, 1st Baron Anson (1697–1762), English admiral. The last of the great corsairs, he circumnavigated the globe when fighting against Spain (1740–4) and defeated the French at Cape Finisterre (1747). He entered the House of Commons in 1744

an·swer (ænsər, ɑnsər) *v.t.* to reply to, *to answer a letter, answer the telephone* || to fit, agree with, satisfy, *to answer a purpose* || to correspond to, *he answers the description* || *v.i.* to reply in words, actions etc., *answer to your names, they answered with two quick goals* || to act in response, *the car would not answer to the steering wheel* || to correspond, *to answer to a description* || to be suitable (to a purpose, need),

does this answer to your requirements? **to answer back** to give a saucy answer when scolded **to answer for** to vouch or take responsibility for ‖ to be judged for, pay the penalty for, *to answer for one's actions* [O.E. *andswarian*, to reply]

answer *n.* a reply (in speech, writing, or action) ‖ a solution, *the answer to a sum, the answer is to try harder* ‖ (*mus.*) an imitation of a fugue subject in another voice [O.E. *andswaru*, reply]

an·swer·a·ble (ænsərəb'l, ɑ́nsərəb'l) *adj.* responsible, *is he answerable for her debts?*

answering service service that responds to telephone calls for clients, taking and delivering messages

ant (ænt) *n.* a small insect, related to bees and wasps, of the order *Hymenoptera*. There are many species, widely distributed [O.E. *æmete, emete*]

—Ants show a highly developed social organization and complex behavior patterns. Many exhibit parental care, carrying food to their larvae, cleaning and guarding nests. Each colony has a queen. The only function of the male is to fertilize her. All the workers are sterile females, as in the beehive. Ants eat a variety of foods. Some keep 'cows' in the form of aphids (plant lice) for their sweet excretion, honeydew, some are agriculturists, growing fungus gardens underground, some species depend on the work of 'slave' ants so that the 'master' ants become almost parasitic on them. Many species are belligerent, constantly trying to extend their territory and commandeering the food supply of other colonies. 'Soldier' ants may have such large scimitarlike mandibles that they are no longer able to feed themselves. All have well-developed sense organs

-ant *suffix* denoting an activity, as in 'consultant', equivalent to '-ing', as in 'expectant'

ANTA

ant·ac·id (æntæsid) **1.** *adj.* preventing or counteracting acidity, esp. in the stomach **2.** *n.* an agent which does this [fr. ANTI- + ACID]

an·tag·o·nism (æntǽgənizəm) *n.* open opposition or resistance, hostility [fr. Gk *antagonisma*, rivalry]

an·tag·o·nist (æntǽgənist) *n.* an open enemy, rival ‖ (*physiol.*) a muscle which contracts another and is then itself contracted by the latter **an·tag·o·nis·tic** *adj.* **an·tag·o·nis·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. fr. Gk *antagonistes*, contender, rival]

an·tag·o·nize (æntǽgənaiz) *pres. part.* **an·tag·o·niz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **an·tag·o·nized** *v.t.* to provoke to enmity or hostility [fr. Gk *antagonizesthai*, to compete with]

An·ta·kya (æntəkjə) **ANTIOCH*

diplomat. He concluded the Peace of Antalcidas (c. 386 B.C.) with Athens, by which Athens rec-

ant·al·ka·li (æntælkəlai) *adj.* counteracting or preventing alkalinity **ant·al·ka·line** *adj.* and *n.*

An·ta·nan·a·ri·vo (æntənænəri vou) the capital (pop. 270,000) and commercial center of Madagascar on the central plateau. Industries: food

Ant·arc·tic (æntɑ́rktik, æntɑ́rtik) **1.** *adj.* South polar **2.** *n.* the Antarctic, the South polar

Ant·arc·ti·ca (æntɑ́rktikə, æntɑ́rtikə) a conti-

of about 14,000 miles, largely within the Antarctic Circle. There are no permanent inhabitants. Political sovereignty is disputed. The continent, surrounded by pack ice and icebergs, is an ice-covered plateau (6,000–10,000 ft.) with

them volcanic. Average temperatures all over

tional Geophysical Year (1957–8) much geophysical, meteorological and zoological research has been done around the Antarctic coast. Fuchs and Hillary crossed the continent (1957–8). British explorers Fiennes and Burton crossed both poles in a single circumnavigation of the Earth (1982). The Antarctic Treaty (1961) froze all territorial claims until 1991 and specified that the Antarctic will be used for peaceful purposes

Antarctic Circle the parallel of latitude distant 23°27′ from the South Pole, i.e. 66°33′S.

Antarctic Ocean the ocean comprising the southern reaches of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans, surrounding the Antarctic continent. It is measured sometimes from the Antarctic Circle, sometimes from the northern limit of floating ice, a line varying from 47° to 61°S. (area by the latter measure: 5,700,000 sq. miles). Greatest sounded depth: 4,000 fathoms

Antarctic Peninsula the largest peninsula of the Antarctic continent, lying south of Cape Horn. The northern part is now called Graham Land (the former British name for the whole) and the southern part is called Palmer Peninsula. The peninsula is claimed by Argentina, Britain and Chile

Antarctic Pole the South Pole

ante- (æntɪ:) *prefix* before [L. *ante*]

an·te (æntɪ:) **1.** *n.* (*poker*) the stake a player must put in the pool before drawing his first cards or the stake he must put in before he can take part in a jackpot or similar hand ‖ (*pop.*) the share one must pay in something **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **an·te·ing** *past* and *past part.* **an·ted** (esp. with 'up') to stake the ante [L. = before]

ant·eat·er (æntɪ:tər) *n.* one of several edentates of Central and South America, southern Africa and Australasia. *Myrmecophagus jubata* is the great anteater of South America. It is a mammal about 4 ft long, with a bushy tail. It feeds on ants (termites) by means of a long sticky tongue, which it protrudes from its long slender snout

an·te·bel·lum (æntɪbéləm) *adj.* existing before the war, esp. before the Civil War [L. *ante bellum*, before the war]

an·te·ced·ence (æntɪsɪ:d'ns) *n.* priority in time or in a sequence of cause and effect (cf. PRECEDENCE) [fr. L. *antecedentia*]

an·te·ced·ent (æntɪsɪ:d'nt) **1.** *adj.* going before, in time or in any other sequence, preceding ‖ (*gram.*) serving as an antecedent **2.** *n.* that which precedes ‖ an earlier type ‖ (*pl.*) a man's past life or origins ‖ (*pl.*) ancestors ‖ (*gram.*) the noun or pronoun to which a following relative pronoun refers ‖ (*logic*) the conditional clause in a hypothetical proposition ‖ (*math.*) the first term of a ratio [F. *antécedent*]

an·te·cham·ber (æntɪ:tʃeimbər) *n.* a room leading to a main room or apartment [O. F. *anti-*

an·te·chap·el (æntɪ:tʃæp'l) *n.* a subsidiary chapel, sometimes called a Galilee, in the western entrance to a church ‖ (*Br.*) a screened-off part at the west end of a college chapel

an·te·date (æntɪ:deit) *pres. part.* **an·te·dat·ing** *past* and *past part* **an·te·dat·ed** *v.t.* to predate

an·te·di·lu·vi·an (æntɪ:dilu:vɪ:ən) **1.** *n.* an antiquated person or thing **2.** *adj.* from before the Flood ‖ very old fashioned or antiquated, *antediluvian ideas* [fr. ANTE- + L. *diluvium*, flood]

ant egg an ant's white pupa or cocoon. They are dried and sold as food for fish, birds etc

an·te·lope (æntɪloup) *pl* **an·te·lope, an·te·lopes** *n.* a deerlike ruminant mammal, esp. of fam. *Bovidae*, with cylindrical, unbranched hollow horns. They are found widely in Africa (e.g. duiker, gazelle, eland, springbok), in Asia (gazelle), in India (blackbuck), and in North America (pronghorn). Their hide used as leather [O.F. *antelop* fr. L. fr. Gk]

an·te·me·rid·i·an (æntɪ mərɪdɪ:ən) *adj.* before noon [L. *ante meridiem*]

an·te me·rid·i·em (æntɪ mərɪdɪ:əm) *adj.* (*abbr.* a.m., A.M.) after midnight and before noon

an·te·na·tal (æntɪ neit'l) *adj.* before birth, *ante natal care, antenatal disease*

ten·nas *n.* the sensitive jointed feeler or horn of an insect or crustacean ‖ either of the two sensitive pollinia in an orchid ‖ a device for con-

waves, or vice versa. Size and shape are determined by the wavelength of the radiation and

antenna array (*radio, radar* etc.) an arrangement of receiving or transmitting antennas to cover a particular area

antenna mine (*mil.*) in naval mine warfare, a contact mine fitted with antennae that, when touched by a steel ship, set up galvanic action to fire the mine

an·te·nup·tial (æntɪ:nʌpʃəl) *adj.* (*law*) occurring or relating to the time before the ceremony of marriage

an·te·pen·di·um (æntɪpendɪ:əm) *pl.* **an·te·pen·di·ums, an·te·pen·di·a** (æntɪpéndɪ:ə) *n.* a veil or screen covering the front of an altar [M.L. fr. *ante-* before + *pendere*, hang]

an·te·pe·nult (æntɪpinʌlt, æntɪpɪ:nʌlt) *adj.* and *n.* antepenultimate [fr. L. *antepenultima* (*syllaba*), last (syllable) but two]

an·te·pe·nul·ti·mate (æntɪpinʌltəmit) **1.** *adj.* the third in order counting from the end, the third last **2.** *n.* an antepenultimate syllable [fr. L. *antepenultimus* fr. *ante-, before* + *paenultima*, last but one]

an·te·ri·or (æntɪərɪ:ər) *adj.* nearer the front (cf. POSTERIOR) ‖ (*anat.*) toward or relating to the head, in human anatomy sometimes ventral (opp. POSTERIOR) ‖ (*bot.*) away from the axis ‖ earlier in time **an·te·ri·or·i·ty** (æntɪərɪ:ɔ́rɪti:, pntɪərɪ:prɪti:) *n.* [L. = former]

an·te·room (æntɪ:ru:m, æntɪ:rum) *n.* a room leading into another, generally larger room ‖ a waiting room ‖ (*Br.*) the common room in an officer's mess

ant·he·li·on (ænthi:lɪ:ən, ænθi:lɪ:ən) *pl.* **ant·he·li·a** (ænthi:lɪ:ə, ænθi:lɪ:ə), **ant·he·li·ons** *n.* a white diffuse image sometimes appearing at the same altitude as the sun, but opposite to it [Mod. L. fr. Gk *anti-*, against + *hélios*, sun]

ant·hel·min·thic (ænthelmínθik, ænθelmínθik) *n.* and *adj.* anthelmintic

ant·hel·min·tic (ænthelmíntik, ænθelmíntik) **1.** *adj.* getting rid of or destroying intestinal worms **2.** *n.* a product which does this [fr. ANTI- + Gk *helmins* (*helminthos*), worm]

an·them (ænθəm) *n.* a piece of choral music sung in church, often verses of scripture sung antiphonally ‖ a song of praise or joy, *national anthem* [O.E. *antefn* fr. L. fr. Gk]

an·ther (ænθər) *n.* the part of the stamen which produces pollen and to which the filament is usually attached [F. *anthère* fr. L. fr. Gk]

an·ther·id·i·al (ænθərɪdɪ:əl) *adj.* of an antheridium

an·ther·i·di·um (ænθərɪdɪ:əm) *pl.* **an·ther·i·di·a** (ænθərɪdɪ:ə) *n.* the male or sperm-producing structure in the sexual generations of lower plants, e.g. algae, fungi (*OGONIUM) [Mod. L. fr. Gk *anthēros*, blooming + *-idion*, diminutive suffix]

ant·hill (ænthɪl) *n.* a mound of earth thrown up by ants or termites as they dig their nest ‖ a building or locality crammed with people and full of activity

an·thol·o·gist (ænθɒlədʒɪst) *n.* a person who compiles an anthology

an·thol·o·gize (ænθɒlədʒaiz) *pres. part.* **an·thol·o·giz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **an·thol·o·gized** *v.t.* to collect into an anthology

an·thol·o·gy (ænθɒlədʒi:) *pl.* **an·thol·o·gies** *n.* a collection of poetry or prose chosen to represent the work of a particular writer, a literary school or a national literature [fr. L. *anthologia* fr. Gk *anthos*, flower + *-logia*, collection]

An·tho·ny (æntəni:, ænθəni:), St (of Egypt) **ANTONY, ST*

Anthony, St (of Padua) **ANTONY, ST*

An·tho·ny (ænθəni:), Susan Brownell (1820–1906), U.S. reformer. She campaigned esp. for women's rights, helping to pave the way for the 19th Amendment (1920, granting suffrage to

an·tho·zo·an (ænθəzouən) **1.** *n.* a member of *Actinozoa*, a class of marine coelenterates, including sea anemones and coral polyps, without alternation of generations **2.** *adj.* relating to anthozoans [Mod. L. fr. Gk *anthos*, flower + *zoon*, animal]

an·thra·cene (ænθrəsi:n) *n.* a tricyclic crystalline hydrocarbon ($C_{14}H_{10}$) obtained from coal tar. It is white with violet fluorescence and is used for its luminescent properties and as a starting material in the synthesis of dyestuffs [fr. Gk *anthrax*, coal]

an·thra·cite (ænθrəsait) *n.* a form of coal which is hard and very rich in carbon. It burns slowly, and emits very little smoke **an·thra·cit·ic** (ænθrəsitik) *adj.* [fr. L. *anthracites* fr. Gk *anthrax*, coal]

an·thrax (ănθrăks) *n.* **an·thra·ces** (ănθrăsēz) an infectious disease of cattle caused by the bacterium *Bacillus anthracis* ‖ a virulent infectious disease in man, contracted by exposure to infected animals or animal products (e.g. bristle shaving brushes), and characterized by malignant pustules [L. fr. Gk *anthrax*, coal, carbuncle]

an·thro·po·cen·tric (ănθrəpōsĕntrĭk) *adj.* regarding man as the center or purpose of the universe **an·thro·po·cen·tri·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *anthrōpos*, man + *kentron*, center]

an·thro·po·graph·ic (ănθrəpəgrăfĭk) *adj.* relating to anthropography **an·thro·po·graph·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

an·thro·pog·ra·phy (ănθrəpŏgrəfē) *n.* the branch of anthropology which studies the geographical distribution of men according to physical type, language, culture etc. [fr. Gk *anthrōpos*, man + *graphia*, writing]

an·thro·poid (ănθrəpoid) **1.** *adj.* manlike in appearance ‖ of the anthropoid apes **2.** *n.* an anthropoid ape [fr. Gk *anthropos*, man + *eidos*, form]

anthropoid ape a member of fam. *Pongidae*, comprising the chimpanzee, gibbon, gorilla and orangutan. They are tailless, semierect and long-armed, and use their hands and feet in the way a man uses his hands. They live mainly in tropical forests, feeding esp. on fruits and vegetables

an·thro·po·log·i·cal (ănθrəpəlŏdʒĭk'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to anthropology

an·thro·pol·o·gist (ănθrəpŏlədʒĭst) *n.* a specialist in anthropology

an·thro·pol·o·gy (ănθrəpŏlədʒē) *n.* the science which studies man both as an animal and as living in society, his origins, development, distribution, social habits, culture etc. (*PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY, *SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY) [fr. Gk *anthrōpos*, man + *logos*, discourse]

an·thro·po·met·ric (ănθrəpōmĕtrĭk) *adj.* of or pertaining to anthropometry **an·thro·po·met·ri·cal** *adj.*

an·thro·pom·e·try (ănθrəpŏmĭtrē) *n.* the science that deals with human measurements, in particular the bones and skull of the human skeleton and its segments [coined fr. Gk *anthrōpos*, man + *metria*, measure]

an·thro·po·mor·phic (ănθrəpəmôrfĭk) *adj.* of, like or showing anthropomorphism [fr. Gk *anthropomorphos*, like man]

an·thro·po·mor·phism (ănθrəpəmôrfĭzəm) *n.* the attribution of human form and character to God, or a god, or of human character to things in nature **an·thro·po·mor·phize** *pres. part.* **an·thro·po·mor·phiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **an·thro·po·mor·phized** *v.t.* [fr. Gk *anthropomorphos*, like man]

an·thro·po·mor·phous (ănθrəpəmôrfəs) *adj.* having the form of a human being (cf. ANTHROPOMORPHIC) [fr. Gk *anthrōpomorphos*, like man]

an·thro·poph·a·gi (ănθrəpŏfəgī) *pl. n.* eaters of human flesh, cannibals **an·thro·póph·a·gite** *n.* a cannibal **an·thro·poph·a·gous** (ănθrəpŏfəgəs) *adj.* [L. fr. Gk *anthrōpos*, man + *phagein*, to eat]

an·thro·poph·a·gy (ănθrəpŏfədʒē) *n.* the eating of human flesh, cannibalism [fr. Gk *anthropophagia*]

an·thro·pos·o·phy (ănθrəpŏsəfē) *n.* a form of theosophy associated with Rudolf Steiner [fr. Gk *anthrōpos*, man + *sophia*, wisdom]

an·throp·o·sphere (ănθrŏpəsfiər) *n.* the ecology as affected by human activity, total human knowledge **syn** NOOSPHERE

anti- (ănti, ăntai) *prefix* against, opposite, instead [Gk]

an·ti (ăntē) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) a person who opts against some action etc. **2.** *adj.* (*pop.*) against, opposed [Gk = against]

an·ti·a·bor·tion·ist (ăntēəbôrʃənĭst) *n.* one opposed to abortion —**antiabortion** *n.*

an·ti·air·craft (ăntēĕərkræft, ăntēærkrăft) **1.** *n.* guns, rockets, guided missiles etc. for use against hostile aircraft **2.** *adj.* of such weapons

antiaircraft missile (*mil.*) a guided surface-to-air missile

an·ti·al·ler·gen·ic (ăntēălərdʒĕnĭk) (ăntēăləlôrdʒĭk) *adj.* (*med.*) providing relief from the symptoms of allergy —**antiallergenic** or **antiallergic** *n.*

an·ti·anx·i·ety (ăntēăngzīətē) *adj.* providing relief for anxiety, e.g., an antianxiety drug

an·ti·ar (ăntēar, ăntʃər) *n.* *Antiaris toxicaria*, fam. *Moraceae*, the upas tree of Java and Indochina ‖ the poisonous resin it produces [Javanese *antjar*]

antiarrhythmic (ăntēərĭthmĭk) *adj.* providing relief from abnormal cardiac rhythm

an·ti·art (ăntēart) *n.* an art form rejecting traditional forms, attributed to mechanical and electronic devices, and the mere placement of ordinary objects

an·ti·at·om (ăntēătəm) *n.* (*phys.*) atoms of an antiparticle

an·ti·au·thor·i·tar·i·an opposed to authoritarianism —**antiauthoritarianism** *n.*

antibacterial (ăntībăktĭrēəl) *adj.* useful in curing or preventing the action of harmful bacteria **2.** *n.* such a substance

antiballistic missile (*mil.*) defensive guided missile that intercepts and destroys a ballistic missile in flight *abbr* ABM

an·ti·bar·y·on (ăntībărēŏn) *n.* (*phys.*) one of a group of eight known fundamental particles that are the antiparticles of the baryons, incl. the antiproton and antineutron

an·ti·bi·o·sis (ăntībaiōusĭs) *n.* an antagonism between two microorganisms which makes it impossible for them to live in contact with one another [Mod. L. fr. ANTI- + Gk *biosis* fr. *bios*, mode of life]

an·ti·bi·ot·ic (ăntībaiŏtĭk) **1.** *adj.* capable of inhibiting or destroying life, esp. of a substance produced by a microorganism that affects other microorganisms **2.** *n.* a substance usually produced by a microorganism (e.g. a fungus or a bacterium) that is used therapeutically to destroy or inhibit the growth of a pathogen (usually another bacterium or a virus) [fr. ANTI- + Gk *biotikos*, pertaining to life]

an·ti·black (ăntībläk) *adj.* hostile to persons of African ancestry —**antiblack** *n.* —**antiblackism** *n.*

an·ti·bod·y (ăntībŏdē, ăntībōdē) *pl.* **an·ti·bodies** *n.* any of a group of proteins produced by the body of higher organisms in response to the presence of foreign substances called antigens. Antibodies possess the ability to render these foreign substances innocuous (*IMMUNITY)

an·ti·bus·ing (ăntībŭsĭŋ) *adj.* opposed to busing children to schools beyond their residential neighborhoods for the purposes of desegregating schools *Cf* BUSING

an·tic (ăntĭk) *n.* a caper, extravagant or grotesque gesture ‖ (*pl.*) foolish, annoying or irresponsible behavior [perh. fr. Ital. *antico*, ancient]

an·ti·cath·ode (ăntīkăthōud) *n.* the metal target for the stream of electrons in an electronic tube

an·ti·chlor (ăntīklôr, ăntīklour) *n.* a substance used, after bleaching, to remove any excess of chlorine

An·ti·christ (ăntīkraist) the great enemy of Christ. In the New Testament it is said that his coming will precede the second coming of Christ and the end of the world [O.F. *antecrist* fr. L. fr. Gk]

anticipant (ăntĭsəpənt) *adj.* and *n.*

an·ti·ci·pat·ing *past* and *past part.* **an·ti·ci·pat·ed** *v.t.* to look forward to, feel in advance, often with either a pleasant or a painful emotion ‖ to assume, use or realize in advance, *to anticipate an inheritance* ‖ to achieve before (another person) or happen before (another event) ‖ to meet in advance, *to anticipate someone's wishes* ‖ to prevent by prior action ‖ (*pop.*) to expect [fr. L. *anticipare* (*anticipatus*)]

an·ti·ci·pa·tion (ăntĭsəpēʃən) *n.* an anticipating ‖ (*mus.*) the sounding of a note belonging to the resolution of a discord, just before the resolving chord itself is sounded [fr. L. *anticipatio* (*anticipationis*)]

an·tic·i·pa·tor (ăntĭsəpeitər) *n.* one who anticipates

an·ti·clas·tic (ăntīklæstĭk) *adj.* of a surface whose curvatures at one or more points are in opposite direction, e.g. a saddle (cf. SYNCLASTIC) [ANTI- + Gk *klastos*, broken fr. *klaein*, to break]

anticlerical (ăntīklĕrĭkəl) *adj.* opposed to the social or political influence of the clergy or of the Church **2.** *n.* someone who holds this view **an·ti·cler·i·cal·ism** *n.*

anticlimactic (ăntīklaimăktĭk) *adj.* of the nature of an anticlimax **an·ti·cli·mac·ti·cal·ly** *adv.*

an·ti·cli·max (ăntīklaimæks) *n.* a disappointing or unimpressive end to what promised well

anticlinal (ăntīklaĭnəl) *adj.* pertaining to an arched formation of rock in which the strata slope down from a crest (opp. SYNCLINAL) **an·ti·cline** (ăntīklain) *n.* such a formation of rock strata (opp. SYNCLINE) [fr. ANTI- + Gk *klinein*, to lie]

an·ti·cline (ăntīklain) *n.* (*geol.*) a configuration of folded, stratified rocks that dips in two directions from a crest *Cf* SYNCLINE

an·ti·clock·wise (ăntīklŏkwaiz) *adj.* and *adv.* counterclockwise

anticoagulation (ăntīkouægyəleiʃən) *n.* (*med.*) hindering clotting, esp. of blood, e.g., by the drug heparin **anticoagulant** *n.* **anticoagulate** *v.* —**anticoagulative** *adj.*

anticodon (ăntīkoudŏn) *n.* (*biol.*) three nucleotide bases that define the amino acid to transfer RNA, binding it to a complementary codon in messenger RNA

an·ti·col·li·sion radar (ăntīkəlĭʒən) *n.* radar system that warns of collision possibility

an·ti·con·vul·sant (ăntīkənvʌlsənt) *n.* (*med.*) convulsion preventative or mitigator such as used in treating epileptics —**anticonvulsive** *adj.*

An·ti·cos·ti (ăntĭkŏstē) a large forest-covered island (140 miles long, c. 30 miles wide) in the Gulf of St. Lawrence E. Canada

an·ti·crop (ăntīkrop) *adj.* antagonistic to crops; destroying crops *Cf* ANTIFOLIANT

an·ti·cy·clone (ăntīsaikloun) *n.* a region in the atmosphere marked by high pressure at the center, the outward radial movement of the air being deviated by the earth's rotation to give a clockwise wind system in the northern hemisphere, counterclockwise in the southern. An anticyclone is generally associated with fine weather **an·ti·cy·clon·ic** (ăntīsaiklŏnĭk) *adj.*

an·ti·de·pres·sant (ăntīdiprĕsənt) **1.** *n.* any of several drugs used for treating mental depression **2.** *adj.* (of a drug) tending to raise a patient's spirits

antideuteron (ăntīdjuːtərŏn) *n.* the antiparticle part of the nucleus of deuterium in antimatter

an·ti·di·u·ret·ic (ăntīdaijurĕtĭk) *n.* (*med.*) drug that reduces urine flow —**antidiuretic** *adj.* —**antidiuretic hormone** *n* pituitary gland secretion that increases blood pressure to cause decrease in urine flow

antidoron (ăntīdōrŏn, ăntīdourŏn) *n.* (ECCLESIOLOGIA [L. fr. Gk *antidōron*, a returned gift]

an·ti·dot·al (ăntīdoutˈl) *adj.* of or serving as an antidote

an·ti·dote (ăntīdout) *n.* a remedy counteracting a poison etc. [fr. L. fr. Gk *antidoton*]

an·ti·dump·ing (ăntīdămpiŋ) *adj.* of measures to discourage importation of manufactures at prices below the market in countries of origin

an·ti·e·lec·tron (ăntīəlĕktrŏn) *n.* (*phys.*) positively charged electron, counterpart of an electron (cf. POSITRON)

an·ti·e·met·ic (ăntīimetĭk) *n.* (*med.*) drug to restrain vomiting —**antiemetic** *adj.* designed to restrain vomiting

antienvironment (ăntīenvairənmənt) **antienvironmental** (ăntīnvairənmənt) *adj.* of a condition or action that contrasts or conflicts with the natural environment

antiestablishment (ăntīĭstăblĭʃmənt) *adj.* opposed to the ruling group and its principles

An·tie·tam, Battle of (ăntē təm) (Battle of Sharpsburg) a decisive battle (Sept. 17, 1862) of the American Civil War. Lee's first invasion of the North was stopped by Union forces

anti-Federalist (ăntīfĕdərəlĭst) *n.* (*Am. hist.*) a member of the political group which opposed the Federalists in the controversy (1787–8) over the adoption of the constitution. Led by Jefferson, the anti-Federalists were the forerunners of the Democratic party

an·ti·fer·til·i·ty (ăntī fərtĭlĭtē) *adj.* (*med.*) causing a destruction or reduction of fertility, e.g., a contraceptive drug

antifibrinolytic (ăntīfaibrənəlĭtĭk) *n.* (*med.*) drug that prevents the breakdown of fibrin, esp. by the enzyme plasmin

an·ti·form (ăntī fôrm) *adj.* rejection of accepted materials in creating works of art, with preference for raw substances

antifoulant (ăntīfoulənt) *n.* a paint applied to

an·ti·freeze (ænti·friːz) *n.* a substance which, dissolved in the coolant of an engine, lowers its freezing point sufficiently to keep it from freezing

an·ti·fun·gal [illegible] bility of deterring fungus growth **syn** fungi·

an·ti·gal·ax·y (ænti·gælǝksi) *n.* (*astron.*) a hypothetical antimatter galaxy

an·ti·gen (æntidʒǝn) *n.* a substance which provokes the formation of an antibody when it is introduced into another organism. A vaccine acts as an antigen [fr. ANTI- + Gk *genos*, produc·

an·ti·glob·u·lin (ænti·glɒbjulin) *n.* (*pharm.*) material that precipitates globulin by combining

An·tig·o·ne (æntigǝni:) (*Gk mythol.*) daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta. Condemned to death by Creon, king of Thebes, for performing funeral rites over her brother Polynices, she killed herself

An·tig·o·nus Go·na·tas (æntigǝnǝsgǝnátǝs) (c. 319–239 B.C.), king of Macedonia (276–239 B.C.). He repelled the invasion of the Gauls, but was temporarily driven out of his kingdom by Pyrrhus (274 B.C.)

an·ti·grav·i·ty (ænti·grævitː) *n.* (*phys.*) **1.** a force that counteracts gravity **2.** the hypothetical effect —**antigravitational** or **antigravity** *adj.*

An·ti·gua (ɒntí gwɑ) a commercial and tourist center (pop. 17,000) in the highlands of S. central Guatemala: coffee, sugarcane, grain, fodder crops. It is surrounded by volcanoes and is frequently subject to volcanic eruption and floods. Its many 16th–18th c. ruins make it a museum of Spanish colonial history

Antigua and Barbuda (barbu·dǝ) an island republic in the Caribbean (area 170.5 sq. miles, pop. 80,000), part of the Leeward Islands. It includes the islands of Antigua, Barbuda and Redonda. Capital: St. John's (pop. 25,000). People: African descent. Official language: English. The land is mostly flat with deeply indented coastlines, lined with reefs and beaches. The climate is dry. Average temperature: 82° F. Products: tourism, cotton, sugar, [illegible] lobsters. Chief port: St. John's. Monetary unit: East Caribbean dollar (100 cents). HISTORY. Antigua was discovered by Columbus (1493) and [illegible] buda and Redonda, it formed a British colony until Feb. 27, 1967, when the three islands became a state in association with Britain. In 1981 the islands became an independent state [illegible]

having the ability to stop hemophilic bleeding

an·ti·he·ro (ænti·hiǝrou) *pl.* **an·ti·he·roes** *n.* a main character in a novel or play whose idea of the good life is conspicuously in opposition to that of the conventional hero

an·ti·his·ta·mine (ænti·histǝmi:n) *n.* one of a group of synthetic drugs used in the treatment of such allergic reactions as hay fever

an·ti·hu·man (ænti·hjuːmǝn *adj.* being against humanity, not beneficial to the human spe·

(*med.*) drug effective against high blood pressure. **antihypertensive** *adj.*

an·ti·Jac·o·bin (ænti·dʒækǝbin) **1.** *adj.* (*hist.*) opposed to the Jacobins in particular, or to the French Revolution in general **2.** *n.* someone

an·ti·knock (ænti·nɒk) *n.* a substance added to

[illegible] ·ɒl) *n.* (*math., abbr.* antilog) the number represented by a logarithm

an·til·o·gy (æntilǝdʒi:) *pl.* **an·til·o·gies** *n.* a contradiction in terms [fr. Gk *antilogia*]

an·ti·ma·cas·sar (ænti·mǝkæsǝr) *n.* a covering to protect the back of an upholstered chair or sofa from dirty marks

An·ti-Ma·son·ic Party (ænti:mǝsɒnik) a U.S. political organization (1827–36) formed in New York State to expose the corruption of the Order of the Masons. It was composed of church groups, temperance and antislavery elements. The Anti-Masonic nominating convention in Baltimore (1831) required a special three-fourths majority to nominate, establishing the precedent for the two-thirds rule which was adopted for more than a century by the major U.S. political parties

an·ti·masque, an·ti·mask (ænti:mæsk, ænti:·mǝsk) *n.* an interlude in the Tudor or Jacobean masque, often introduced as comic relief

an·ti·mat·ter (ænti:mætǝr) *n.* matter built up from antiparticles having an existence predicted on the basis of the relativity theory and quantum mechanics. An atom of antihydrogen, for example, would comprise a negative proton (antiproton) as nucleus, with a positive electron (positron) orbiting about it. Antimatter does not exist except fleetingly on earth, but there is a possibility that some regions of the universe are composed of antimatter

an·ti·me·son (ænti:mi:zɒn, ænti:mézɒn) *n.* (*phys.*) one of a group of five known fundamental particles that are the antiparticles of the mesons

an·ti·mis·sile (ænti:misǝl) **1.** *n.* a guided missile used for intercepting and destroying guided missiles **2.** *adj.* concerned with or designed for the interception and destruction of guided missiles

an·ti·mo·nar·chi·cal (ænti:mǝnɑ́rkik'l) *adj.* opposed to the rule of a single sovereign, or to the institution of monarchy, whether absolute or constitutional

an·ti·mo·ny (æntimouni:) *n.* a metallic element (symbol Sb, at. no. 51, at. mass 121.75). It is a constituent of type metal and other alloys. Its oxide is used as a pigment in paints. Some of its compounds are used in medicine [fr. M.L. *antimonium*, probably fr. Arab.]

an·ti·mu·on (ænti:mjuːɒn) *n.* (*phys.*) an unstable antilepton of the same rest mass as the muon but with opposite charge

an·ti·mu·sic (ænti:mjuːzik) *n.* **1.** dissonance **2.** dissonant music

An·ti-Ne·bras·ka Democrats (ænti:nǝbræskǝ) a faction within the Democratic party, formed in 1854 and composed of Democrats outraged by the Kansas-Nebraska Act. They helped to create the new Republican party

an·ti·ne·o·plas·tic (ænti:ni:ouplæstik) *adj.* inhibiting the growth of malignant cells

[illegible] noul) *n.* (*phys.*) either of two antileptons having the same mass and charge as the neutrino but left-hand orientation of spin

an·ti·neu·tron (ænti:nuːtrɒn, ænti:njuːtrɒn) *n.* (*phys.*) an antibaryon, the antiparticle corresponding to the neutron having the same spin and mass, but differing from the neutron in the nature of its charge distribution

an·ti·node (ænti:noud) *n.* (*phys.*) the point of maximum displacement in a field of wave interference

an·ti·noise (ænti:nɔiz) *adj.* designed to reduce noise, e.g., an antinoise law

an·ti·no·mi·an (ænti:noumi·ǝn) **1.** *adj.* denying that one is bound to obey the moral law **2.** *n.* someone who adhered to the view, esp. put forward during the Reformation, that Christians are justified by faith alone and that salvation does not depend upon obedience to the moral law **an·ti·no·mi·an·ism** *n.* [fr. M.L. *Antinomi* fr. Gk *anti-* against + *nomos*, law]

an·tin·o·my (æntinǝmi:) *pl.* **an·tin·o·mies** *n.* a contradiction between two ideas: self-contradiction or paradox [fr. L. fr. Gk *antinomia* fr. *anti-* against + *nomos*, law]

an·ti·nov·el (ænti·nɒvǝl) *n.* a work of fiction without a plot or character development customarily found in a novel —**antinovelist** *n.*

an·ti·nu·cle·ar (ænti·nuːkli·ǝr) *adj.* **1.** opposed to development of nuclear weapons or power plants **2.** *biol.* a tending to react with the nuclei or other components of cells, e.g., in

an·ti·nu·cle·on (ænti:núːkliːɒn) *n.* (*phys.*) the antiparticle of a nucleon with the same mass but an opposite magnetic movement

an·ti·nu·cle·us (ænti:nuːkli:ǝs) *n.* (*phys.*) hypothetical factor of antimatter

an·ti·ob·scen·i·ty (ænti:ǝbsénitː) *adj.* opposing dissemination of obscene material, e.g., antiobscenity laws

An·ti·och (ænti:ɒk) (*Turk.* Antakya) a city (pop. 77,518) in Turkey on the Orontes. The center of ancient trade routes between the Euphrates and the Mediterranean, it was the capital of Seleucid and Roman Syria, famous for its architectural beauty. It was an early Christian missionary center, where Christ's followers were first called Christians (Acts xi, 26). It reached its greatest prosperity in the 4th and 5th cc. declining after Arab capture (638)

Antioch College a nonsectarian, coeducational college founded (1852) in Yellow Springs, Ohio. It was one of the first to adopt the cooperative work-study plan

An·ti·o·chus III (æntáiǝkǝs) 'the Great' (c. 241–187 B.C.) king of Syria (223–187 B.C.). He strengthened and expanded the Seleucid Empire, but was defeated by the Romans (190 B.C.) and ceded most of Asia Minor

Antiochus IV E·piph·a·nes (ipifǝni:z) (c.215–c. 163 B.C.), Seleucid king of Syria (175 –c. 163 B.C.). His attempt to Hellenize the Jews provoked the revolt of the Maccabees (c. 168 B.C.)

Antiochus VII (c. 159–129 B.C.), Seleucid king of Syria (138–129 B.C.). He reconquered Palestine (135–134 B.C.)

an·ti·par·a·sit·ic (ænti:pærǝsitik) *adj.* destructive of parasites

an·ti·par·ti·cle (ænti:pɑrtik'l) *n.* (*phys.*) one of a group of fundamental particles that have fleeting existence on the earth. Every electrically charged particle has a counterpart that is identical with it in some respects and opposite to it in others: the masses and spins may be identical but the electric charge opposite (e.g. the electron, constituting ordinary matter, and the positron or antielectron, with identical mass and spin, have charge −e and +e respectively). Neutral particles may have antiparticles or they may be their own antiparticle. When a particle and its antiparticle interact they annihilate each other, producing energy according to the mass-energy equation or in some cases producing lighter particles moving with great speeds

an·ti·pas·to (ænti:pǽstou, ɒnti:pástou) *pl.* **an·ti·pas·ti** (ænti:pǽsti:, ɒnti:pásti:), **an·ti·pas·tos** *n.* hors d'oeuvre [Ital. = before food]

An·tip·a·ter (æntípǝtǝr) (*d.* 319 B.C.), Macedonian general under Alexander the Great. He was regent in Macedon (334–323 B.C.)

an·ti·pa·thet·ic (ænti:pǝθétik) *adj.* feeling antipathy ‖ arousing antipathy **an·ti·pa·thét·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. Gk *antipathētikos*]

an·tip·a·thy (æntípǝθi:) *pl.* **an·tip·a·thies** *n.* a strong hostility or lack of sympathy [fr. L. *antipathia* fr. Gk]

an·ti·per·son·nel (ænti:pǝ:rsǝnél) *adj.* designed to kill or wound enemy troops

an·ti·per·spi·rant (ænti:pǝ:rspǝrǝnt) *n.* a preparation applied to the skin to reduce or retard perspiration

an·ti·phlo·gis·tic (ænti:floudʒistik) **1.** *adj.* reducing inflammation **2.** *n.* a medication having this property

An·ti·phon (æntifɒn, æntifǝn) (c. 480–411 B.C.), Attic orator and leader of the oligarchic conspiracy (411)

an·ti·phon (æntifɒn, æntifǝn) *n.* a verse or other scriptural passage sung alternately by two parts of a choir liturgically (e.g. the introit, offertory or communion chants of the Mass) ‖ such a passage sung or recited before and after a psalm [fr. M.L. *antiphona*]

an·tiph·o·nal (æntifǝn'l) **1.** *adj.* sung as an antiphon **2.** *n.* a book containing a collection of [illegible]

an·tiph·o·nar·y (æntifǝnerːi:) *pl.* **an·tiph·o·nar·ies** *n.* a book containing a collection of antiphons; a book containing all the sung parts of the liturgy [fr. M.L. *antiphonarius*]

an·tiph·o·ny (æntifǝni:) *pl.* **an·tiph·o·nies** *n.* antiphonal singing [fr. Gk *antiphōnos*, responsive in sound]

an·tip·o·dal (æntipǝd'l) *adj.* of the antipodes

an·ti·pode (æntipoud) *n.* an exact opposite [back-formation fr. ANTIPODES]

an·tip·o·des (æntipǝdi:z) *pl. n.* that part of the earth's surface which is diametrically opposite

to one's own pollution [fr. Gk *anti-* + *onanismos*, keeping feet opposite + *-ismos* -ism, after the device

an·ti·pol·lu·tion (ænti pəlu ʃən) *adj.* designed to reduce or eliminate pollution —**antipollutionist** *n.*

an·ti·pope (ænti poup) *n.* *hist.* a pope who is set up or claiming papal authority in opposition to the legitimate pope, during the Great Schism 1378–1417

an·ti·pov·er·ty (ænti povərti) *adj.* designed to relieve or eliminate poverty

an·ti·pro·ton (ænti:prəutɒn) *n.* (*phys.*) an antibaryon, the antiparticle corresponding to the proton having the same spin and mass but opposite net charge [ANTI- + PROTON] The antiproton differs from the proton in that it consists of a shell of negative charge surrounding a negative core

an·ti·psy·chot·ic (ænti:saikɒtik) *adj.* designed to relieve or cure psychosis —*antipsychotic* *n.* a drug that relieves psychotic symptoms

an·ti·quar·i·an (æntikwéəriən) **1.** *adj.* interested in or concerned with the study of ancient times or with ancient objects **2.** *n.* such a person **an·ti·quar·y** *pl.* **an·ti·quar·ies** = antiquarian [fr. L. *antiquarius*, ancient]

an·ti·quark (ænti:kwɒrk) *n.* a quark in antimatter *Cf* QUARK

an·ti·quat·ed (æntikweitid) *adj.* out-of-date, obsolete, ancient [fr. L. *antiquare* (*antiquatus*), to make obsolete]

an·tique (ænti:k) **1.** *adj.* old and precious ‖ belonging to or surviving from distant times, esp. from classical Greece and Rome ‖ antiquated, old-fashioned ‖ (of paper) with a rough surface ‖ (of typefaces) designed so that all lines are uniformly thick **2.** *n.* an object, often beautiful and valuable, surviving from the past **the antique** the classical style of Greek or Roman sculpture and architecture [fr. L. *antiquus*, ancient]

an·tiqu·ing (ænti:kiŋ) *n.* (*slang or colloq.*) visiting antique shops

an·tiq·ui·ty (æntíkwiti:) *pl.* **an·tiq·ui·ties** *n.* the far-distant past ‖ great age ‖ the people who lived in the distant past ‖ (*pl.*) remains of ancient times and culture [F. *antiquité*]

an·ti·ra·cism (ænti:réisizəm) *n.* being opposed to racial discrimination —**an·ti·ra·cist** *n.*

an·ti·rad·i·cal (ænti:rædik'l) *adj.* opposed to political or social radicals or radicalism

an·ti·rheu·mat·ic (ænti:rumæ[illegible] *adj.* designed to relieve or prevent rheumatism —**antirheumatic** *n.*

an·ti·roll·bar (ænti:róulbɑr) *n.* device in a motor vehicle to aid stability, especially in rounding curves

an·tir·rhi·num (æntiráinəm) *n.* a member of *Antirrhinum*, fam. *Scrophulariaceae*, a genus of flowers of the northern hemisphere [L. fr. Gk *antirrhinon*, resembling a nose]

an·ti·sat·el·lite interceptor (ænti:sæt'lait) *n.* (*mil.*) a satellite interceptor (SAINT); an orbiting weapon system capable of destroying satellites, developed by the U.S.S.R. in 1977 **acronym** ASAT

antisatellite missile (*mil.*) a missile that can destroy a satellite

an·ti·sci·ence (ænti:sáiəns) *adj.* opposed to scientific methods —**antiscientific** *adj.* —**antiscientism** *v.* —**antiscientist** *n.*

an·ti·scor·bu·tic (ænti:skɔrbjú:tik) **1.** *adj.* useful in preventing or curing scurvy **2.** *n.* an agent (e.g. lime juice, fresh vegetables) having this property

an·ti-Sem·ite (ænti:sémait, *Br.* esp. æntisi:mait) *n.* someone who is prejudiced against Jews | someone who discriminates against or persecutes Jews **an·ti·se·mit·ic** (ænti:səmítik) *adj* **an·ti-Sem·i·tism** [illegible]

an·ti·sep·sis (æntisépsis) *n.* an antiseptic condition ‖ the use of antiseptics [fr. ANTI- + Gk *sēpsis*, rot]

an·ti·sep·tic (æntiséptik) **1.** *adj.* counteracting the putrefying effect of bacteria in a wound or cut (cf. ASEPTIC) **2.** *n.* something which does this **an·ti·sep·ti·cize** (æntiséptisaiz) *pres. part.* **an·ti·sep·ti·ciz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **an·ti·sep·ti·cized** *v.t.* to make antiseptic [fr. ANTI- + Gk *septikos*, rotting]

an·ti·sex, an·ti·sex·u·al (ænti:séks) (ænti séksjuəl) *adj.* opposed to undue emphasis on sexual activity

an·ti·skid (ænti:skíd) *adj.* designed to prevent skidding

an·ti·smog (ænti:smɒg) *adj.* designed to prevent smog, e.g., by reducing causative pollution

an·ti·so·cial (ænti:sóuʃəl) *adj.* contrary to the interests of society ‖ rejecting the laws on which the security of society depends ‖ disliking or disinclined for social intercourse

an·ti·spas·mod·ic (ænti:spæzmɒdik) *n.* a preventive or remedy for spasms

an·ti·stat·ic (ænti:stætik) *adj.* designed to reduce or prevent buildup of static electricity —[illegible]

An·tis·the·nes (æntisθənì:z) (c. 444–365 B.C.), Greek philosopher [illegible] of the Cynic school, and master of Diogenes. He considered that the supreme good was virtue, which was achieved through contempt of riches, honors, pleasure and the passions

an·tis·tro·phe (æntistrəfi:) *n.* the answer, in a [illegible] or sung to the same meter and accompanied by a reverse movement of the chorus from left to right **an·ti·stroph·ic** (æntistrófik) *adj* [L. fr Gk]

an·ti·sub·ma·rine rocket (ænti:sʌbməri:n) *n.* [illegible] eling principally above water to attack a submerged target directly or by a nuclear depth charge **acronym** ASROC

an·ti·surge mechanism (ænti:sə:rdʒ) U.S. federal government process that triggers investi[illegible] unusual levels

an·ti·tank (ænti:tæŋk) *adj.* (of a weapon or obstacle) designed for use against tanks

an·ti·the·at·er or **antitheatre** (ænti:θiətər) *n.* a radically different form of theater without traditional dramatic convention:

an·tith·e·sis (æntiθisi:z) *n.* a direct opposite (e.g. 'peace' to 'war', 'beautiful' to 'ugly') ‖ a bringing together, for literary or rhetorical effect, of two contrasting ideas (e.g. 'Peter was a spendthrift, Paul a miser') ‖ the second of two such contrasting ideas ‖ the statement opposed to the thesis of a syllogism [L. fr Gk]

an·ti·thet·ic (æntiθetik) *adj.* contrasted, containing opposite ideas **an·ti·thét·i·cal** *adj.* [fr Gk *antithetikos*]

an·ti·throm·bin (ænti:θrɒmbin) *n.* (*med.*) an antienzyme produced in the liver that inhibits thrombin, causing clotting of the blood

an·ti·tox·in (ænti:tɒksin) *n.* a serum which counteracts the toxin of a particular disease

an·ti·trade (ænti:tréid) *adj.* (of winds) blowing in the opposite direction to the trade winds **an·ti·trades** *pl. n.* such winds

an·ti·trust (ænti:trást) *adj* opposed to, or designed to prevent, the concentration of industry and commerce under the control of large combines, e.g. (*Am. hist.*) the Sherman Act of 1890 and later acts

an·ti·type (ænti:taip) *n.* the reality represented by a type or symbol ‖ an opposite type **an·ti·typ·i·cal** (ænti:tipik'l) *adj.* [fr. M.L. *antitypus* fr Gk]

an·ti·u·to·pi·a (æntiːju:toupi:ə) *n.* dystopia —**antiutopian** *n.*

an·ti·ve·nene (ænti:vəni:n) *n.* an antivenin

an·ti·ven·in (ænti:vénin) *n.* an antitoxin, esp. an antidote to snakebite [fr. ANTI- + L. *venenum*, poison]

an·ti·vi·ral (ænti:váirəl) *adj.* (*med.*) capable of destroying or inhibiting growth of a virus —**antiviral** *n* a substance destroying a virus

ANTIVOX [illegible] mission is held back so that messages can be received on another receiver

an·ti·white (ænti:hwáit) *adj.* hostile to members of the so-called white race —**antiwhitism** *n*

an·ti·world (ænti:wɔ́:rld) *n.* (*particle phys.*) hypothetical world made up of antimatter

ant·ler (æntlər) *n.* the branched horn of animals of the deer family **ánt·lered** *adj* [M.E. *auntoller*, *auntelere* fr. O.F.]

ant lion a member of *Myrmeleon*, a genus of neuropterous insects whose larvae dig traps for ants and other insects

An·to·fa·gas·ta (æntəfəgʌstə) a province (area [illegible] capital (pop. 149,700), a port exporting nitrate [illegible]

An·to·fo· [illegible] enced by van Eyck, he introduced Flemish techniques of oil painting into Italy. His San Cassiano altarpiece in Venice (1476) influenced Bellini and the Venetian school

An·to·ne· [illegible] Rumanian politician and soldier. As prime [illegible] itary dictatorship (1941) and united with Germany against the U.S.S.R. He was executed as a war criminal (1946)

[illegible] Roman emperor (138–161). A patron of the arts and sciences, he instituted legal and social reforms. During his reign the Antonine wall was built in Britain from the Forth to the Clyde

An·to·ny (æntəni:), Mark (Marcus Antonius, c. 82–30 B.C.), Roman general. He was Caesar's lieutenant in Gaul, and a member of the 2nd Triumvirate with Lepidus and Octavian (43 B.C.). He defeated Brutus and Cassius at Philippi (42 B.C.), and received the eastern provinces. Infatuated with Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, he repudiated his wife Octavia and broke with her brother Augustus, who decisively defeated him at Actium (31 B.C.). He committed suicide

an·to·nym (æntənim) *n.* a word which means the exact contrary of another (cf. SYNONYM) [fr Gk *antonumia*]

Antony of Egypt, Anthony of Egypt, St (c. 251–356), Christian hermit in the deserts of Egypt who is regarded as the father of monasticism. Feast: Jan. 17

Antony of Padua, Anthony of Padua, St (c. 1195–1231), Portuguese-born Franciscan theologian. He is invoked by people wanting to get lost property back. Feast: June 13

An·trim (æntrim) the northeastern county (area 1,176 sq. miles, pop. 355,716) of Northern Ireland. County town: Belfast

an·trum (æntrəm) *pl.* **an·tra** (æntrə) *n.* a cavity or sinus in the body, esp. the cavity in the upper jawbone [L. fr. Gk *-cave*]

Ant·si·ra·ne (ɑntsərúnei) *DIEGO SUAREZ

An·tung (ɑntúŋ) a treaty port (pop. 360,000) on the Korean frontier of Liaotung Province, China, opened to foreign trade in 1907. It has silk, timber and food industries fed by hydroelectric power from the Yalu River

Ant·werp (æntwərp) (*Flem.* Antwerpen, *F.* Anvers) one of the world's greatest ports and the main commercial center (pop. 206,800) of Belgium, on the Scheldt estuary, 58 miles from the North Sea (Flushing). Industries: diamond cutting, oil refining, chemicals, glass, engineering, ship repairing. Cathedral (c. 1395–1520), town hall (1561–5). University (1923). The most important commercial and banking center in N. Europe in the 15th and 16th cc., it declined after the closing of the Scheldt by the Treaties of Westphalia (1648). It was revived by Napoleon, as his empire's chief military harbor, and has continued to develop ‖ a Belgian province (area 1,104 sq. miles, pop. 1,519,000)

A·nu·bis (ənju:bis, ənu:bis) an Egyptian god of the dead, represented as part jackal or dog, part human. In Hellenistic times Anubis was identified with Hermes and appears under the name [illegible]

A·nu·ra·dha·pu·ra (ʌnuərədəpuərə) the ancient ruined capital (5th c. B.C.–8th c. A.D.) of Sri Lanka

an·u·ran (ənjuərən, ənuərən) **1.** *n.* a salientian **2.** *adj.* pertaining to anurans

an·ú·rous *adj.* [fr. Gk *an-* without + *oura*, tail]

a·nus (éinəs) *n.* the lower opening of the rectum [L.]

An·va·ri (ænvári:) (Auhad ad-Din, c. 1120–c. 1190), Persian poet famous for his panegyrics and the elegiac 'Tears of Khorasan'

an·vil (ænvil) *n.* the iron block on which a smith hammers metal into shape ‖ the incus [O.E. *anfilt*]

anx·i·e·ty (æŋzaiəti:) *pl.* **anx·i·e·ties** *n.* intense dread, apprehension ‖ nagging worry or an instance of this ‖ eagerness, *in his anxiety to win he fell* [fr. L. *anxietas* (*anxietatis*), fear]

anx·ious (æŋkʃəs) *adj* worried and uncertain ‖ causing worry and uncertainty, *running a small workshop can be an anxious business* ‖ eager, *he is anxious to see you* [fr. L. *anxius*, [illegible]

an·y (éni:) **1.** *adj* one, one or more, some, *is there any reason for it?, we found hardly any mushrooms* ‖ every, whichever you care to choose, *any policeman will tell you* ‖ unlimited, *you can invest any amount* **2.** *sing.* and *pl. pron* any person or thing, any persons or things, *any who wish to may go* **3.** *adv* at all, to any degree, *is that any better?, his advice did not help me any* [O.E. *ænig*]

an·y·bod·y (éni:bɒdi:, éni:bʌdi:) **1.** *pron.* any person **2.** *n* a person of importance, *he isn't any*

an·y·how (ĕnɪ′hau) *adv.* carelessly, in a slapdash manner ‖ whatever may happen, in any event, *we won't give up, anyhow* ‖ at least, *he is sincere, anyhow, even if he is rather slow*

an·y·one (ĕnɪ′wʌn) *pron.* any person, anybody

an·y·thing (ĕnɪ′θɪŋ) **1.** *pron.* and *n.* any kind of thing, *she likes anything classical* ‖ something, *is anything amiss?* **2.** *adv.* in any degree or way

an·y·way (ĕnɪ′weɪ) *adv.* anyhow

an·y·where (ĕnɪ′hwɛər, ĕnɪ′wɛər) *adv.* in, at or to any place

An·zac (ænzæk) **1.** *n.* the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, in the 1st world war ‖ a member of the corps **2.** *adj.* of this corps

Anzac Day Apr. 25, a public holiday in New Zealand and Australia, commemorating the Anzac landing in Gallipoli on Apr. 25, 1915

An·zus Pact (ænzəs) a Pacific defense pact signed in 1951 between Australia, New Zealand and the U.S.A.

A-OK *adj.* or *adv.* without any defect

A-o-mori [illegible] of N. Honshu, Japan. fishing, fish canning

A1 (eɪwʌn) *adj.* (*naut.*) of a first-class ship (in Lloyd's Register of Ships, for insurance purposes) (*mil.* and *pop.*) in perfect health ‖ (*pop.*) excellent, being the best of his or its kind, *an A1 [illegible]*

A-1-B·O [illegible]

A-o-ran-gi [illegible]

a·o·rist (eɪərɪst, ɛərɪst) **1.** *n.* (*Gk gram.*) a past tense which does not imply that the action was continued or repeated **2.** *adj.* of or in this tense **a·o·ris·tic** *adj.* [fr. Gk *aoristos*, unlimited]

a·or·ta (eɪɔ′rtə) *n.* the principal artery through which the blood leaves the heart and passes to [illegible] *aorte*, that which is hung]

Aosta *VALLE D'AOSTA

AP Associated Press (U.S. News Agency of world repute)

a·pace (əpeɪs) *adv.* (*rhet.*) quickly

A·pach·e (əpætʃɪ) *n.* an Indian (Athapaskan) people of southwestern U.S.A. and New Mexico ‖ a member of this people ‖ a language spoken by Apache Indians

a·pache (əpɑ′ʃ, əpæʃ′) *n.* a violent city tough, esp. [illegible]

Ap·a·lach·ee (æpəlæ′tʃɪ) *n.* an extinct American Indian people belonging to the Muskogean linguistic stock, formerly living around Apalachee Bay, Florida. They were almost annihilated by the British in the 18th c. and many were sold as slaves ‖ a member of this people ‖ their language (prob. fr. Choctaw *apelachi*, helper)

ap·a·nage, ap·pa·nage (æpənɪdʒ) *n.* (*hist.*) the land or income left by a medieval ruler to his younger children ‖ the share that a person receives of any property ‖ a territory that depends upon a more powerful neighbor ‖ a usual adjunct or accompaniment [F.]

APARN (eɪpɑrn) (*computer acronym*) for automatic programming and recording, a compiler language developed by Sandia Corporation

a·part (əpɑrt′) **1.** *pred. adj.* separate, *a thing apart* **2.** *adv.* in parts, in pieces, *to tear something apart* ‖ one from the other, *can you tell [illegible] talked* **apart from** aside from, *apart from other issues* **to take apart** to separate (something) into its component parts ‖ to be able to be separated

a·part·heid (əpɑrtheɪt, əpɑrthaɪt′) *n.* the racial policy of the government of South Africa, under [illegible]

ap·a·tite (æpətaɪt) *n.* a naturally occurring calcium phosphate containing other radicals, e.g. chloride or fluoride. It is used in fertilizers [fr. Gk *apatē*, deceit]

APC (*electr. acronym*) for automatic phase control **1.** a color television receiver circuit used to synchronize with a color-burst signal transmitted **2.** a frequency-control circuit, into which the difference between two frequencies is fed in order to produce the control signal required

APC virus *ADENOVIRUS

ape (eɪp) **1.** *n.* an anthropoid ape ‖ a person who copies or mimics others in a way which makes him ridiculous **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ap·ing** *past* and *past part.* **aped** to copy or mimic in such a way as to make oneself ridiculous **3.** (*adj.*) (*slang*) beyond reason or restraint, *to go ape* [O.E. [illegible]]

a·peak (əpi:k) *adj.* and *adv.* (*naut.*) raised or rising towards the vertical, *oars apeak* [F. *à pic*, to a point]

A·pel·doorn (ɑpəldɔrn, ɑpəldourn) a town (pop. 102,000) in the Dutch province of Gelderland: textile and paper industries

ape·like (eɪplaɪk) *adj.* resembling an ape

A·pel·les (əpeli:z) Greek painter (4th c. B.C.). He worked at the court of Macedon. His most famous works were a portrait of Alexander holding a thunderbolt, and an Aphrodite at Cos. No work by him survives, and his fame rests on the witness of Pliny and others. His treatise on painting is also lost

Ap·en·nines (æpənaɪnz) a mountain range extending 800 miles along the length of Italy into Sicily, 25 to 85 miles wide and tectonically connected with the Atlas mountains in N. Africa. Highest peak: Monte Corno (9,585 ft.). There are 13 important passes and many minor ones. The range contains no valuable minerals and has been largely deforested

a·per·i·ent (əpɪərɪənt) **1.** *adj.* loosening the bowels **2.** *n.* an agent which does this ‖ (fr. L. *aperiens (aperientis)*, opening (i.e. the bowels)]

a·pe·ri·od·ic (eɪpɪərɪɔdɪk) *adj.* not happening at regular intervals ‖ (*phys.*) of a phenomenon or apparatus which reaches a position of equilibrium without oscillations

a·pe·ri·tif (ɑpɛrɪti:f, əpɛrɪti:f) *n.* a short alcoholic drink taken before a meal to whet the appetite [F.]

a·per·i·tive (əpɛrɪtɪv) *adj.* and *n.* aperient [O.F.]

ap·er·ture (æpərtʃər, æpərtɪuər) *n.* an opening, space between two things ‖ an opening in an optical or other kind of instrument that controls the diameter of a beam of emitted or entering radiation or particles, e.g. the opening in a photographic lens (which is usually altered by means of a diaphragm) ‖ the diameter of such an opening, usually measured as it appears from in front of the lens (**RELATIVE APERTURE**) [fr. L. *apertura* fr. *aperire*, to open]

aperture card data processing card on which microfilms are mounted

aperture ratio (*photog.*) relative aperture

aperture sight the backsight of a rifle, pierced with a hole, in which the tip of the foresight should appear aligned on the target

ap·er·y (eɪpərɪ) *pl.* **ap·er·ies** *n.* mimicking, foolish aping ‖ a monkey house in a zoo

a·pet·al·ous (eɪpet′ləs) *adj.* without petals [Mod. L. fr. Gk *a-*, without + *petalon*, petal]

a·pex (eɪpeks) *pl.* **a·pex·es, a·pi·ces** (eɪpɪsi:z, ɒpɪsi:z) *n.* the topmost point, climax ‖ the vertex of a triangle or cone [L.]

a·phaer·e·sis, a·pher·e·sis (əferɪsɪs) *n.* the dropping of the first letters or syllables from a word, e.g. 'bus' for 'omnibus', 'midships' for 'amidships' [L. fr. Gk *apo-*, away + *hairein*, to take]

a·pha·sia (əfeɪʒə) *n.* loss of the power to speak, through damage to the brain **a·pha·sic** (əfeɪzɪk) *n.* and *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *a-*, without + *-phasia*, speech]

[illegible] (æfɪlɪəs, əfɪlɪəs) *n.* [illegible]

aph·e·lia (əfi:ljə, əfi:lɪə) *n.* the point furthest from the sun in the orbit of a planet or comet (cf. PERIHELION) [fr. Gk *apo*, from + *helios*, sun]

a·phe·li·o·trop·ic (æfi:lɪətrɒpɪk) *adj.* (of plants) [illegible] *apo-*, from + *helios*, sun + *tropikos*, turning]

aph·e·sis (æfɪsɪs) *n.* the gradual disappearance of an unaccented vowel at the beginning of a [illegible] *adj.* **aph·e·tize** (æfɪtaɪz) *pres. part.* **aph·e·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **aph·e·tized** *v.t.* [Gk—a letting go]

a·phid (eɪfɪd, æfɪd) *n.* any of several insects of the superfamily *Aphidoidea*, order *Homoptera*, which are destructive to plants and serve as vectors of several viruses [fr. Mod. L. *aphis (aphid-)*]

Aphid (eɪfɪd) U.S.S.R. air-to-air missile (AA-8) for close combat mounted on Flogger aircraft [MiG 23]

a·phis (eɪfɪs, æfɪs) *pl.* **a·phi·des** (eɪfɪdi:z, æfɪdi:z) *n.* a member of *Aphis*, the type genus of *Aphididae*, order *Homoptera*, a family of small soft-bodied plant lice. They pierce plant tissues and suck the cell sap, causing much damage. Winged and wingless forms occur ‖ an aphid [Mod. L., origin unknown]

a·pho·ni·a (eɪfoʊnɪ:ə) *n.* loss of speech through paralysis of the vocal chords (cf. APHASIA) [Mod. L. fr. Gk *a-*, without + *phonē*, voice]

aph·o·ny (æfənɪ:) *n.* aphonia

aph·o·rism (æfərɪzəm) *n.* a short, neatly expressed general truth, e.g. 'waste not, want not' **aph·o·ris·mic, aph·o·ris·tic** *adjs.* **aph·o·ris·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [F. *aphorisme* fr. M.L. fr. Gk]

a·phox·i·dide ($C_6H_{12}N_3OP$) (əfɒksɪdaɪd) *n.* (*chem.*) compound used against insects, in textile flameproofing, and in cancer therapy

aph·ro·dis·i·ac (æfrədɪzɪæk) **1.** *adj.* increasing sexual desire **2.** *n.* a drug, food etc. which does this [fr. Gk *aphrodisiakos*]

Aph·ro·di·te (æfrədaɪti:) (*Gk mythol.*) the goddess of love, fertility and beauty (corresponding to the Roman Venus) [Gk = foam-born. (She was said to have been born of the sea foam, and was also goddess of seafarers)]

a·phyl·lous (eɪfɪləs) *adj.* not producing leaves, e.g. of a cactus [fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk *a-*, *without* + *phullon*, leaf]

A·pi·a (ɑpɪ:ɑ) the capital (pop. 33,800) and chief port of Western Samoa

a·pi·ar·y (eɪpɪɛrɪ:) *pl.* **a·pi·ar·ies** *n.* a place in which a number of beehives are kept, a bee farm [fr. L. *apiarium*]

ap·i·cal (æpɪk′l) *adj.* at or of the peak or apex [fr. L. *apex* (*apicis*), a point]

apices *pl.* of APEX

a·pi·cul·tur·al (eɪpɪkʌltʃərəl) *adj.* of or relating to apiculture

a·pi·cul·ture (eɪpɪkʌltʃər) *n.* beekeeping **a·pi·cul·tur·ist** *n.* [fr. L. *apis*, bee + *-cultura*, culture]

a·piece (əpi:s) *adv.* to or for each one of several, as each one's share, *we had two blankets apiece*

A·pis (eɪpɪs, ɑpɪs) the sacred bull worshipped in the temple of Ptah at Memphis in ancient Egypt [L. fr. Gk fr. Egypt. *Hapi*]

ap·ish (eɪpɪʃ) *adj.* very foolish ‖ copying in a witless, servile way (cf. APELIKE)

APL (*computer*) very concise programming language developed by Kenneth Iverson and useful for complex mathematical computations and array manipulation, widely used for actuarial and economic computations and in various research environments

ap·la·nat·ic (æplənætɪk) *adj.* (*optics*) of a mirror or lens which is free from spherical aberration [fr. Gk *a-*, not + *planatikos*, wandering]

ap·lite (æplaɪt) *n.* a close-grained granite [fr. Gk *haploos*, simple]

a·plomb (əplɒm) *n.* self-assurance, self-possession [F.]

ap·ne·a, ap·noe·a (æpnɪ:ə, æpnɪ:ə) *n.* (*med.*) cessation of breathing **ap·né·al, ap·nóe·al, ap·né·ic, ap·noe·ic** *adjs.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *a-*, without + *pnoie*, *pnoia*, *pnoē*, wind]

a·po·ap·sis (æpoʊæpsɪs) *n.* farthest point in an orbit

a·poc·a·lypse (əpɒkəlɪps) *n.* any prophetic writing or utterance, esp. one concerned with the end of the world (**REVELATION**) **a·poc·a·lyp·tic, a·poc·a·lyp·ti·cal** *adjs.* [fr. L. fr. Gk *apokalupsis*, an uncovering]

a·po·chro·mat·ic (æpəkroumætɪk) *adj.* of an optic lens, corrected for color distortion, especially along the edges

a·poc·o·pe (əpɒkəpɪ:) *n.* dropping the final sound or syllable of a word, e.g. *and* in "thick an' thin" for "thick and thin" [L. fr. Gk *apokopē*, a cutting off]

A·poc·ry·pha (əpɒkrɪfə) certain books of the Old Testament not regarded as canonical by Jews or Protestants, as being of uncertain authorship or legendary, but mostly still included in the Roman Catholic canon. Many of them had been included in the Greek Septuagint and were original Greek writings. They are valu-

able to theologians as showing some current Jewish beliefs at the time when Christ was born

A·poc·ry·phal (əpɔkrifəl) *adj.* concerning the Old Testament Apocrypha ‖ concerning certain writings of New Testament time [e.g. the Gospel of Thomas, the Gospel of Nicodemus, the Falling Asleep Of Mary], which have been at large have never accepted as canonical **a·póc·ry·phal** legendary, untrue, *an amusing but apocryphal story* [fr. L.L. fr. Gk *apokruphos*, hidden]

ap·o·dal (æpəd'l) **1.** *adj.* relating to an apodan **2.** *n.* an apodan

ap·o·dan (æpədən) *n.* any animal without ventral fins (e.g. a worm), or a fish without a ventral fin (e.g. an eel) [fr. Gk a-, without + *pous* (*podos*), foot]

ap·o·dei·tic (æpədaitik) *adj.* apodictic

ap·o·dic·tic (æpədiktik) *adj.* necessarily true, such that its truth can be absolutely proved **ap·o·dic·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. fr. Gk *apodeiktikos* demonstrating]

a·pod·o·sis (əpɔdəsis) *pl.* **a·pod·o·ses** (əpɔdəsi:z) *n.* the conclusion of a conditional sentence (cf. PROTASIS) [L. fr. Gk *apodosis*, a giving back]

ap·o·ge·al (æpədʒi:əl) *adj.* apogean

ap·o·ge·an (æpədʒi:ən) *adj.* pertaining to an apogee

ap·o·gee (æpədʒi:) *n.* the point in the orbit of the moon, or in that of a planet round the sun, when it is farthest from the earth (opp. PERIGEE) [the farthest or highest point, climax [F. *apogee* fr L. fr. Gk]

A·pol·li·naire (əpɔli nɛ:r), Guillaume. Wilhelm Apollinaris de Kostrowitzki, 1880–1918), French lyric poet stemming from the Romantic tradition of Gerard de Nerval. He was a precursor of the surrealist movement in poetry. 'Alcools' (1913) and 'Calligrammes' (1918) are among his collections of poems, which strongly influenced the development of modern poetry

A·pol·li·nar·i·an (əpɔlinɛ́əri:ən) *adj.* of the heresy originated by Apollinaris

A·pol·li·nar·is (əpɔlinɛ́əris) (c. 313–c. 390), bishop of Laodicea. His heresy, that Christ did not have a human mind, was condemned (375) by Pope Damasus

A·pol·lo (əpɔ́lou) (*Gk mythol.*) Greek god of the arts, prophecy, medicine and light, protector of herds and flocks, son of Zeus and Leto and brother of Artemis. His principal sanctuary and oracle were at Delphi. As god of the sun he is called Phoebus Apollo. He is represented in art as the ideal of young male beauty, e.g. the Apollo Belvedere (4th c. B.C.) in the Vatican Museum

A·pol·lo·dor·us of Damascus (əpɔlədɔ́rəs) Greek architect and town planner of the late 1st c. and early 2nd c. A.D., responsible for Trajan's Forum and the Basilica Ulpia at Rome, and a bridge over the Danube at the Iron Gates

Ap·ol·lo·ni·us of Rhodes (æpəlóuni:əs) (3rd c. B.C.), Greek epic poet of Alexandria, author of the 'Argonautica'

Apollonius of Ty·a·na (taiéinə) Greek Neo-Pythagorean philosopher of the 1st c. A.D.

Apollo Program a U.S. manned space-flight project sponsored by President John Kennedy in 1961 and designed to land a man on the moon by 1970. This objective was achieved in July 1969 by the crew of Apollo XI, commanded by Neil Armstrong

Apollo-Soyuz test project U.S.-U.S.S.R. docking in orbit to test international docking system, July 17, 1975

A·pol·lyon (əpɔ́ljən) the destroying angel (Revelation ix, 11) ‖ the Devil (particularly in Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress')

a·pol·o·get·ic (əpɔlədʒétik) **1.** *adj.* asking pardon, self-excusing ‖ defending by argument, esp. the Christian faith, *an apologetic treatise* **2.** *n.* (often *pl.*) a defense, esp. of Christianity **a·pol·o·gét·i·cal** *adj.* [F. *apologétique* fr L. fr Gk]

ap·o·lo·gia (æpəlóudʒə, æpəlóudʒi:ə) *n.* a writing in defense of actions or beliefs [L. fr Gk]

a·pol·o·gist (əpɔlədʒist) *n.* someone who, by argument, defends a person or point of view, esp the Christian faith [F. *apologiste* fr Gk]

a·pol·o·gize (əpɔlədʒaiz) *pres. part.* **a·pol·o·giz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·pol·o·gized** *v.i.* to say that one is sorry (for something one has done wrong)

ap·o·logue (æpəlɔg, æpəlɔ:g) *n.* a fable, generally with a moral [F. fr. L. fr Gk]

a·pol·o·gy (əpɔlədʒi) *pl.* **a·pol·o·gies** *n.* an expression of regret for wrongdoing ‖ an excuse or defense ‖ (*pop.*) an unworthy substitute, *an apology for a meal* [fr. L. *apologia*, defense against accusation fr. Gk]

ap·o·lune (æpəlu:n) *n.* most distant point in an elliptic orbit around the moon (*cf.* APSIS

a·po·mor·phine (æpəmɔ́rfi:n) *n.* (*pharm.*) fast-acting drug used in calming schizophrenics; useful in treating drug overdose

a·pon·eu·ro·sis (æpɔnjurousis) *pl.* **a·pon·eu·ro·ses** (æpɔnjurousi:z) *n.* a natural excrescence on the surface of a bone [Gk *apophusis*]

ap·o·plec·tic (æpəplɛktik) **1.** *adj.* suffering or appearing to suffer from apoplexy ‖ liable to apoplexy ‖ causing apoplexy **2.** *n.* an apoplectic person **ap·o·plec·ti·cal** *adj.* [fr. F. *apoplectique* fr. Gk]

ap·o·plex·y (æpəpleksi:) *n.* (*med.*) a sudden and total loss of movement and consciousness, commonly called 'a stroke', due to rupture or clotting of one of the blood vessels in the brain (ANEURYSM) [F *apoplexie* fr. L. fr. Gk]

a·pop·to·sis (æpɔptousis) *n.* (*med.*) the breaking off in the middle of a sentence, e.g. 'And there, lying before me, was— but I can't describe the horror of it' [L. fr. Gk]

a·pos·ta·sy (əpɔstəsi:) *pl.* **a·pos·ta·sies** *n.* the public abandoning of a religious faith, esp. Christianity, for another ‖ a similar abandoning of a doctrine or party [fr. L. fr. Gk *apostasia*, renunciation]

a·pos·tate (əpɔsteit, əpɔstit) **1.** *n.* someone who abandons his religious faith (or party etc.) for another **2.** *adj.* guilty of doing this [F. fr. Gk]

a·pos·ta·tize (əpɔstətaiz) *pres. part.* **a·pos·ta·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·pos·ta·tized** *v.i.* to become an apostate [L.L. *apostizare*]

a pos·te·ri·o·ri (eipɔstiəri:ɔrai, eipɔstiəri:óurai) *adj.* and *adv.* referring to principles and judgments based on inductive reasoning ‖ (*logic*) proceeding from effect to cause (*opp.* A PRIORI) [L. – from what is after]

a·po·stilb (æpəstilb) *n.* (*optics*) unit of luminance equal to 1/10,000th lambert. *abbr* **asb** *Cf* CANDELA

A·pos·tle (əpɔs'l) *n.* one of the 12 men chosen by Christ to preach the gospel: Peter and his brother Andrew, James and John (sons of Zebedee), Philip, Bartholomew, Thomas, Matthew, James (son of Alphaeus), Thaddaeus (JUDE), Simon (the Zealot), and Judas Iscariot, replaced by Matthias, together with Barnabas and Paul (the Apostle of the Gentiles), early missionaries. **a·pós·tle** the first to introduce Christianity in a pagan land, *Saints Cyril and Methodius were the apostles of the Slavs* ‖ any early or prominent advocate of a belief ‖ a member of the 'council of 12' in the Mormon Church, belonging to the highest order of priesthood, acting chiefly as administrators [O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk *apostolos*, one sent out]

Apostles' Creed a short Christian creed formerly believed to have been drawn up by the Apostles and basically certainly the oldest creed

a·pos·tle·ship (əpɔs'l∫ip) *n.* the office or work of an apostle

a·pos·to·late (əpɔ́stəlit, əpɔstəleit) *n.* the mission of an apostle [fr. L. *apostolare* (*apostolatus*) fr. *apostolus*, apostle]

ap·os·tol·ic (æpəstɔlik) *adj.* of, like, or of the time of, the apostles ‖ spreading the Gospel, *the apostolic work of the Church* ‖ papal, *an apostolic letter* **ap·os·tól·i·cal** *adj.* [F. *apostolique* fr L. fr. Gk]

Apostolic Fathers Christian writers of the 2nd c., St Clement of Rome, St Ignatius of Antioch, St Barnabas, St Polycarp of Smyrna, the authors of the Didache and The Shepherd of Hermas

Apostolic See the see of Rome, founded by St Peter ‖ a see founded by an Apostle

Apostolic succession the continuous descent, through validly ordained priests and bishops, of the powers and mission entrusted by Christ to the Apostles

a·pos·tro·phe (əpɔstrəfi) *n.* a break in writing or speaking in order to address a remark or an exclamation to an imagined person or thing or idea, e.g. 'among their crimes patriotism, burning of the capital' [L. fr Gk *apostrophē*]

apostrophe *n.* (*printing or writing*) a punctuation mark (') used to indicate the omission of letters, the possessive case, or the plural of letters, e.g. can't (cannot), men's (of men) [F. fr. L. fr Gk *apostrophos*]

ap·os·tro·phe (æpɔstrəfi) *adj.* in the nature of an apostrophe [APOSTROPHE (a break in writing)]

apostrophic *adj.* characterized by use of the apostrophe ‖ being an apostrophe [APOSTROPHE (a break in writing)]

a·pos·tro·phize (əpɔstrəfaiz) *pres. part.* **a·pos·tro·phiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·pos·tro·phized** *v.t.* to use an apostrophe in, *to apostrophize a word* ‖ *v.i.* to use an apostrophe [APOSTROPHE (a sign)]

apostrophize *pres. part.* **a·pos·tro·phiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·pos·tro·phized** *v.t.* to address an apostrophe to ‖ *v.i.* to utter an apostrophe [APOSTROPHE (a break in writing)]

apothecaries' measures *MEASURES AND WEIGHTS

apothecaries' weights *MEASURES AND WEIGHTS

a·poth·e·car·y (əpɔθikəri:) *pl.* **a·poth·e·car·ies** *n.* (*old-fash.*) a dispensing chemist, druggist ‖ (*hist.*) someone who prescribed, as well as made up, drugs and medicines [O.F. *apotecaire*]

ap·o·thegm, ap·o·phthegm (æpəθem) *n.* a short, instructive maxim, e.g. 'feed a cold, starve a fever' **ap·o·theg·mat·ic, ap·o·phthegmatic** (æpəθegmætik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *apophthegma*]

ap·o·them (æpəθem) *n.* a line drawn from the center of a regular polygon perpendicular to any side of it [fr. Gk *apotithemai*, to set down, after *thema*, proposition]

a·poth·e·o·sis (əpɔθiɔusis) *pl.* **a·poth·e·o·ses** (əpɔθiɔusi:z) *n.* deification ‖ glorification **a·poth·e·o·size** (əpɔθi:əsaiz, æpəθi:əsaiz) *pres. part.* **a·poth·e·o·siz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·poth·e·o·sized** *v.t.* [L. fr. Gk]

ap·pal, ap·pall (əpɔ́l) *pres. part.* **ap·pal·ling, ap·pall·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ap·palled** *v.t.* to shock with terror, horrify ‖ to fill with dismay [O.F. *apalir*, to become or to make pale]

Ap·pa·la·chi·a (æpəléit∫i:ə) *n.* **1.** impoverished area in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, etc. **2.** (*geol.*) Paleozoic period border of south-eastern North America seaward of the geosyncline — **Appalachian** *adj.*

Ap·pa·la·chian (æpəléit∫ən, æpəléit∫i:ən) *adj.* (*geol.*) of a North American mountain-making episode in or about the Pennsylvanian period [fr. APPALACHIAN MTNS]

Appalachian Mtns a mountain system of the eastern U.S.A. extending 1,500 miles from the St Lawrence to Alabama, divided lengthwise by the Great Appalachian Valley, and including a number of ranges of which the chief are (in the north) the White Mtns, the Green Mtns and the Catskills, (in the center) the Alleghenies and the Blue Ridge Mtns, (in the south) the Black and Great Smoky Mtns. The highest peaks are Mt Washington (6,288 ft) in the White Mtns, and Mt Mitchell (6,684 ft) in the Black Mtns. In the north the coal measures of Pennsylvania are among the world's most productive

appall *APPAL

ap·pal·ling (əpɔ́liŋ) *adj.* horrifying ‖ very bad in quality

appanage *APANAGE

ap·pa·ra·tus (æpərætəs, æpəréitəs) *pl.* **ap·pa·ra·tus, ap·pa·ra·tus·es** *n.* the equipment (material, tools etc.) needed for a certain task ‖ the equipment used in gymnastics ‖ a group of organs performing a given function in the body ‖ a complex administrative organization, *the apparatus of government* [L. – preparation]

apparatus crit·i·cus (kritikəs) *n.* the notes on a text which give the readings of different manuscripts or editions [L.]

ap·par·el (əpærəl) **1.** *n.* (*rhet.*) clothes ‖ (*commerce*) clothing ‖ embroidery on certain church vestments **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ap·par·el·ing,** esp *Br* **ap·par·el·ling** *past* and *past part.* **ap·par·eled,** esp *Br* **ap·par·elled** to clothe, adorn [M.E. *aparail* fr. O.F.]

ap·par·ent (əpærənt, əpɛərənt) *adj.* seeming, but not real, *his apparent coldness is mere shyness* ‖ real and evident, obvious, *his warm heart was apparent in everything he wrote* ‖ *HEIR APPARENT [O.F. *aparant*, visible]

apparent expansion (*phys.*) the observed expansion of a liquid which is less than its true expansion because of the expansion of the containing vessel

ap·par·ent·ly (əpærəntli, əpɛərəntli) *adv.* seemingly ‖ clearly, obviously

ap·pa·ri·tion (æpəri∫ən) *n.* an appearance, in particular of a being from another world ‖ an

appearing, coming into sight ‖ the being or thing that appears, a ghost ‖ (*astron.*) the first appearance of a star, planet etc after obscurity or the duration of its visibility [F.]

ap·peal (əpi:l) *v.t.* (*law*) to call upon a higher authority to review (the decision of a lower), *to appeal a case* ‖ *v.i.* to address oneself to a higher authority, *to appeal to a higher court* ‖ to turn for an opinion or judgment, *I appeal to you: was it unreasonable?* ‖ to make an earnest request ‖ to ask for voluntary contributions, *to appeal on behalf of the blind* ‖ to be pleasing, *it appeals to all readers* **to appeal to the country** (*Br.*) to dissolve parliament and hold a general election [M.E. *apelen* fr. O.F.]

appeal *n.* the act of appealing ‖ the right to appeal to a higher authority ‖ the power to arouse or stimulate desire, *consumer appeal, sex appeal* [O.F. *apel*]

ap·peal·a·ble (əpi:ləbəl) *adj.* (*law*, of a case) that can be referred to a higher court

ap·peal·ing (əpi:liŋ) *adj.* moving, endearing ‖ beseeching, pleading

ap·pear (əpiər) *v.i.* to come in sight ‖ to be in sight ‖ to come on the scene, arrive ‖ to present oneself, e.g. in court or before a committee ‖ to be present for a very short time, *to appear at a party* ‖ to act or perform in public ‖ to be published ‖ to be found, *the motif appears on pots from many sites* ‖ to be first found, *French epic poetry appears in the 11th c.* ‖ to seem or look what a person or thing is or is not, *she appears most charming* (and she is), *he appears generous* (but is mean) ‖ to be evident or probable, *it appears from the evidence that he was drunk* [O.F. *aparer*]

ap·pear·ance (əpiərəns) *n.* the act of appearing ‖ looks ‖ dress and general bearing ‖ (*pl.*) outward or superficial evidence, *appearances are against him* ‖ (*pl.*) outward show hiding the real conditions, for *the sake of appearances* ‖ (in Plato) the transitory or changeable, as opposed to the eternal or essential **to all appearances** so far as one can see or judge **to make an appearance** to put in an appearance ‖ to appear in public **to put in an appearance** to be present for only a short time (e.g. at a meeting)

ap·pease·a·ble (əpi:zəbəl) *adj.* capable of being appeased [O.F. *apaisable*]

ap·pease (əpi:z) *pres. part.* **ap·peas·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ap·peased** *v.t.* to calm or pacify, esp. by making concessions to ‖ to satisfy, *to appease one's hunger* [O.F. *apaisier*]

ap·pease·ment (əpi:zmənt) *n.* the act of appeasing or being appeased [O.F. *apaisement*]

ap·pel·lant (əpelənt) 1. *adj.* (*law*) appealing to a higher court 2. *n.* someone who makes an appeal to a higher court [F.]

ap·pel·late (əpelit) *adj.* (*law*) hearing appeals, *appellate courts* [fr. L. *appellare* (*appellatus*), *to*

ap·pel·la·tion (æpəleiʃən) *n.* a descriptive addition to or in place of a proper name, e.g. 'Richard Cœur de Lion' [F.]

ap·pel·la·tive (əpelətiv) 1. *n.* (*gram.*) a common as opposed to a proper noun 1. *adj.* relating to a

ap·pend (əpend) *v.t.* to attach, add, esp. as an appendix [fr. L. *appendere*, to hang on]

ap·pend·age (əpendidʒ) *n.* (*biol.*) an external organ, e.g. a tail ‖ an adjunct or accompaniment, *results and all its ceremonial appendages* [fr.

ap·pen·dant (əpendənt) *adj.* (*Br. law*) held as a

ap·pen·dec·to·my (æpendisektəmi) *n.* (*Br.*)

ap·pen·dec·ti·tis (əpendisaitis) *n.* an inflamma

ap·per·ceive (æpərsi:v) *pres. part.* **ap·per·ceiv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ap·per·ceived** *v.t.* to take in (new ideas or knowledge) and understand in the light of what is already known [O.F. *aperceveir*]

apperceiving mass the apperceptive mass

ap·per·cep·tion (æpərsepʃən) *n.* conscious perception, consciousness of perception ‖ the act or process of apperceiving [fr. F. *aperception*]

apperception mass the apperceptive mass

ap·per·cep·tive (æpərseptiv) *adj.* relating to ap-

apperceptive mass (*psychol.*) the body of ideas or experience called on in the grasping of a new idea

ap·per·tain (æpərtein) *v.i.* to belong by right or custom, *the execution of justice appertains to the state* ‖ to be appropriate, relate, *prudence appertains to moral actions* [O.F. *apartenir*]

ap·pe·tence (æpitəns) *n.* (esp. *psychol.*) strong natural desire, inclination ‖ (*chem.*) an affinity or tendency to combine [F.]

ap·pe·ten·cy (æpitənsi:) *pl.* **ap·pe·ten·cies** *n.* appetence [fr. L. *appetentia*]

ap·pe·tite (æpitait) *n.* a natural desire to satisfy hunger ‖ some other natural desire of the body, *sexual appetite* ‖ a strong desire which demands gratification, *appetite for power* [O.F. *apetit*]

ap·pet·i·tive (æpétitiv, æpitaitiv) *adj.* of, relating to or characterized by appetite [F. *appetitif, appetitive* fr. L.]

ap·pe·tiz·er (æpitaizər) *n.* a short drink or snack that whets the appetite

ap·pe·tiz·ing (æpitaiziŋ) *adj.* arousing appetite [fr. F. *appétissant*]

Ap·pi·an (æpiən) (2nd c.), Greek historian, author of a history of Rome

Appian Way (Via Appia) the road from Rome to Brindisi begun (c. 312 B.C.) by Appius Claudius

ap·plaud (əplɔd) *v.i.* to show approval by clapping or cheering ‖ *v.t.* to demonstrate approval of by clapping or cheering ‖ (*rhet.*) to declare one's approval of [fr. L. *applaudere*, to clap hands]

ap·plause (əplɔz) *n.* approval shown by clapping or cheering ‖ (*rhet.*) praise [fr. L. *applausus* fr. *applaudere*, to clap hands]

ap·ple (æpəl) *n. Pyrus malus*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a tree of the temperate regions bearing roundish, firm, juicy fruit ‖ the fruit (a pome) of this tree, which can be eaten raw or cooked, and can be dried, or made into preserves and drinks etc. [O.E. *æppel*]

apple brandy spirit distilled from cider (fermented apple juice)

ap·ple-cart (æpəlkart) *n.* (in the phrase) to **upset the** (or **his** etc.) applecart to reduce a person's plans or schemes to confusion

apple green a light, clear green

ap·ple-jack (æpəldʒæk) *n.* apple brandy

apple of discord a cause of dispute [from the golden apple for which the three goddesses Hera, Athene and Aphrodite contended]

apple of one's eye a person or possession greatly cherished [fr. APPLE in older sense of pupil of the eye (The pupil was thought to be a

ap·ple-pie order (æpəlpai) perfectly neat and

ap·ple-pol·ish (æpəlpɔliʃ) *v.t.* to try to win the approval of (someone) esp. by a combination of flattery and servility

ap·ple·sauce (æpəlsɔs) *n.* apples stewed to pulp and sweetened ‖ (*Am., old-fash.*) nonsense

Appleseed [illegible] (1774–1845), U.S. pioneer. For over 40 years he wandered in the Ohio, Indiana, W. Pennsylvania area cultivating apple orchards

Ap·ple·ton (æpəltən), Sir Edward Victor (1892–1965), English physicist. Nobel prize in physics (1947) for researches into the upper atmosphere

Appleton layer a layer occurring in the F region of the ionosphere [discovered by Sir Edward *Appleton*]

ap·pli·ance (əplaiəns) *n.* a piece of apparatus for a particular use ‖ a fitting that can be put on a machine or tool to adapt it to a particular use ‖ a mechanical or electrical device using a power supply ‖ the act of applying

ap·pli·ca·bil·i·ty (æplikəbiliti) *n.* the state or

ap·pli·ca·ble (æplikəbəl) *adj.* capable of being applied, intended to apply ‖ suitable, appropriate [fr. L. *applicare*, to attach to]

ap·pli·cant (æplikənt) *n.* someone making an application [fr. L. *applicans* (*applicantis*) fr. *applicare*, to attach to]

ap·pli·ca·tion (æplikeiʃən) *n.* the act of applying ‖ a putting on (e.g. of a poultice ointments etc.) to a part of the body ‖ a putting into effect of a general rule or principle ‖ a turning to practical use, *the application of ballistic theory to aircraft design* ‖ a using of a force or a method, *iron is softened by the application of heat* ‖ a using as a name or description, *application of 'rhetorical' to this expression is questionable* ‖ concentrated effort, diligence in work or duty ‖ a request, esp. to be considered as a candidate, made in person or in writing **on application** to anyone making the appropriate request, *available on application* ‖ (*computer*) the system or problem to which a computer is applied. Reference is often made to an application as being either of the computational type, wherein arithmetic computations predominate, or of the data processing type, wherein data handling operations predominate [F.]

ap·plied (əplaid) *adj.* turned or related to practical use (cf. PURE)

applied epistemology (*computer*) the science of utilizing computer programs or models to simulate perception, learning, selection, categorization, etc., in retrieval of data; and of machine design to perform these tasks

applied magnetism *MAGNETIC BUBBLE

ap·pli·qué (æpli:kéi) *n.* a fabric decoration made by cutting out different materials and attaching them on another ‖ a comparable process in metalwork [F. *appliqué*, applied]

ap·ply (əplái) *pres. part.* **ap·ply·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ap·plied** *v.t.* to put (something on another thing), *to apply polish to brasswork* ‖ to bring into use or action, *to apply a tourniquet* ‖ to devote so as to make specified use, *to apply one's experience to a situation* ‖ to use (a word or expression) in order to name or describe ‖ to devote attentively, *apply yourself to your books* ‖ to use for a particular purpose, *the profits are applied to the building fund* ‖ *v.i.* to pertain, *this rule applies only to children* ‖ to make a request, *to apply for a job* [O.F. *aplier*, to attach to]

ap·point (əpɔint) *v.t.* to select for an office or position ‖ to set, choose (a date, time, place etc.) **ap·point·ed** *adj.* decided or determined beforehand, *the appointed time* ‖ (combined with 'well-', 'ill-' etc.) fitted out, *a well-appointed ship* [O.F. *apointer*, prepare, decide]

ap·point·ment (əpɔintmənt) *n.* a prearranged meeting, date ‖ a selecting for an office or position, *the appointment of a secretary* ‖ this office or position ‖ (*pl., commerce*) useful and decorative fittings, equipment **to keep an appointment** to be present at the right time and place for a prearranged meeting **to make an appointment** to agree on a time and place to meet [O.F. *apointment*, an appointing]

Ap·po·mat·tox (æpəmætɔks) a village in Virginia, U.S.A., where Lee and the Confederate army surrendered (Apr. 9, 1865) to Grant and the Union army, thus ending the American Civil War

Ap·po·nyi (ɒpɒnji), Count Albert (1846–1933), Hungarian statesman. He spent most of his career in opposition. He represented Hungary at the League of Nations (1924–5)

ap·por·tion (əpɔrʃən, əpourʃən) *v.t.* to share out, divide into shares **ap·por·tion·ment** *n.* an apportioning or being apportioned ‖ the determination of the number of members of the U.S. House of Representatives on the proportional basis of State population to total U.S. population [O.F. *apportionner*]

ap·po·site (æpəzit) *adj.* neatly appropriate [fr. L. *apponere* (*appositus*), to put near]

ap·po·si·tion (æpəziʃən) *n.* an application, addition, e.g. of a seal or signature to a document ‖ the addition to a word of another word or words having the same grammatical function, by way of explanation or qualification, e.g. the words between commas in 'his health, never robust, grew worse' **in apposition** in the grammatical relationship of words so used **ap·po·si·tion·al** *adj.* [fr. L. *appositio* (*appositionis*), a putting near]

ap·prais·al (əpreiz'l) *n.* the act of appraising ‖ a judgment formed by appraising

ap·praise (əpreiz) *pres. part.* **ap·prais·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ap·praised** *v.t.* to judge the quality of (*Am.* (*Br.* value) to give an expert opinion on the value or cost of [O.F. *apreiser*]

ap·praiser (əpréizər) *n.* (*Am. Br.* valuer) someone whose profession is to estimate the market value of something

ap·pre·cia·ble (əpríːʃəbəl, -ʃiːə-) *adj.* large or important enough to be taken into account or noticed **ap·pré·cia·bly** *adv.* noticeably [fr. L. *appretiare*, to price]

ap·pre·ci·ate (əpríːʃiːeit) *pres. part.* **ap·pre·ci·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ap·pre·ci·at·ed** *v.t.* to perceive the nature and quality of *someone's point of view* || to enjoy intelligently || to be grateful for || to make an estimate of, *to appreciate a military situation* || to raise in value, *to appreciate the reserves of a business* || *v.i.* to rise in value [fr. L. *appretiare* (*appretiatus*), to prize]

ap·pre·ci·a·tion (əpriːʃiːéiʃən) *n.* understanding of the nature and quality of something || intelligent enjoyment || gratitude || an increase in money value || a critical estimate or judgment [F.]

ap·pre·cia·tive (əpríːʃətiv, əpríːʃiːətiv) *adj.* showing enjoyment or gratitude

ap·pre·cia·to·ry (əpríːʃətɔri, əpríːʃiːətɔri, əpríːʃiːətouri) *adj.* appreciative

ap·pre·hend (æprihénd) *v.t.* to arrest, capture || to become aware of, *the mind apprehends the outside world through the senses* || to understand || to expect with anxiety [F. *appréhender*]

ap·pre·hen·si·ble (æprihensəb'l) *adj.* capable of being apprehended by the mind or senses [fr. L. *apprehensibilis*]

ap·pre·hen·sion (æprihénʃən) *n.* anxious expectation || capture, arrest || mental perception, understanding [fr. L. *apprehensio* (*apprehensionis*), seizure]

ap·pre·hen·sive (æprihénsiv) *adj.* anxious || relating to or capable of apprehending, *apprehensive powers* [fr. M.L. *apprehensivus* fr. *apprehendere*, to seize]

ap·pren·tice (əpréntis) **1.** *n.* someone learning a craft or trade from an employer to whom he is bound by legal agreement for a specified period (*INDENTURE) || a beginner. **2.** *adj.* concerning apprenticeship || made or done by a learner, *an apprentice play* **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ap·pren·tic·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ap·pren·ticed** to bind as an apprentice **ap·prén·tice·ship** *n.* the state or period of being an apprentice [M.E. *aprentis* fr. O.F.]

ap·prise, ap·prize (əpráiz) *pres. part.* **ap·pris·ing, ap·priz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ap·prised, ap·prized** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to inform [fr. F. *apprendre* (*appris, apprise*), to teach, inform]

ap·proach (əpróutʃ) **1.** *v.i.* to come close or closer or go near or nearer || *v.t.* to come close to || to seek a way of dealing with, *to approach a problem* || to resemble somewhat, approximate to, *his passion for collecting approaches madness* || to address oneself to, *to approach the bank for a loan* **2.** *n.* the act of coming close or closer, or of going near or nearer || a way by which one approaches || the stretch of railroad track before an area controlled by a signal || the descent of an aircraft towards the landing area || a method of beginning || (*pl.*) efforts to establish personal or business relations || (*pl., mil.*) trenches or other means of approaching fortifications **ap·proach·a·bíl·i·ty** *n.* **ap·próach·a·ble** *adj.* able to be approached || (of a superior) easy to talk to, friendly [O. F. *aprochier*]

ap·pro·ba·tion (æprəbéiʃən) *n.* approval [F.]

ap·pro·ba·tive (æprəbeitiv, əpróubətiv) *adj.* approving, favorable [F.]

ap·pro·ba·tory (æprəbətɔri:, əpróubətɔri:, əpróubətouri:) *adj.* expressing approbation

ap·pro·pri·ate (əpróupriːeit) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ap·pro·pri·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ap·pro·pri·at·ed** to take for one's own property, *the régime appropriated foreign industrial undertakings* || to steal || to set aside for a special purpose, *to appropriate profits to a reserve fund* **2.** *adj.* (əpróupriːit) suitable [fr. L. *appropriare* (*appropriatus*), to annex]

ap·pro·pri·a·tion (əpróupriːéiʃən) *n.* the act of appropriating || a sum of money devoted to a special purpose [fr. L. *appropriatio* (*appropriationis*)]

ap·pro·pri·a·tive (əpróupriːətiv, -éitiv) *adj.* relating to appropriation

ap·pro·pri·a·tor (əpróupriːeitər) *n.* who appropriates

ap·prov·al (əprúːvəl) *n.* (*rhet.*) judgment || official recognition or sanction on **approval** (of goods ordered) to be sent back if not satisfactory

ap·prove (əpruːv) *pres. part.* **ap·prov·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ap·proved** *v.t.* to give or have a favorable opinion or judgment || *v.t.* to give official agreement or sanction to || to be favorably disposed towards, consider to be right, good, advantageous etc. [O.F. *aprover*]

approved school (*Br.*) a school for boys or girls who need to be removed from morally dangerous companions or circumstances, or who have been guilty of offenses but should not be dealt with as criminals

approved securities securities described in paragraph 1.25 of the CFTC regulations, authorized for the investment of customers' moneys: "... obligations of the United States, in general obligations of any State or any political subdivision thereof, and in obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States. ..."

ap·prox·i·mal (əprɔksəməl) *adj.* (*anat.*) touching, in contact with one another [fr. L. *approximare*, to come close to]

ap·prox·i·mate (əprɔksəmeit) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **ap·prox·i·mat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ap·prox·i·mat·ed** *v.t.* to come close to, be almost the same as, *the figure approximates my guess* || to give as roughly correct, *you can approximate the population figures* || *v.i.* (with 'to') to be almost the same **2.** *adj.* (əprɔksəmit) unverified but not far from being correct or exact, *approximate weight* **ap·prox·i·má·tion** *n.* the act or process of approximating || the result of this process (*math.*) a method of solving problems by a progressive approach to the exact solution || (*math.* and *phys.*) a method of calculation which first ascribes to all interrelated measured quantities no less a degree of error than that of the least precisely measured one **ap·prox·i·ma·tive** (əprɔksəmeitiv) *adj.* [fr. L. *approximare* (*approximatus*), to come close, be almost the same]

Appuleius *APULEIUS

APRA (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana), a Peruvian political party founded (1924) by V.R. Haya de la Torre

a·près-ski (apreiskiː) (*Fr.*) **1.** *n.* the social event following skiing **2.** *adj.* **après-ski** of the clothing worn after skiing

ap·sis (æpsis) *n.* (*astron.*) one of the two points in the orbit of a celestial body nearest and furthest from the center of attraction *Cf* HIGHER APSIS, LOWER APSIS

Ap star (*astron.*) spectral type-A star whose specter shows peculiarities in chemical composition

APT **1.** (*computer acronym*) for automatic programming tool computer program, used for machine tool operations; developed by Sperry Rand Corporation **2.** (*acronym*) for advanced passenger train, with speeds to 150 mph

Ap·u·le·ius, Ap·pu·le·ius (æpjulíːəs), Lucius (2nd c. A.D.), Latin prose writer, author of the 'Metamorphoses or Golden Ass'

A·pu·lia (əpjúːljə) (*Ital.* Puglia) a region (area 7,442 sq. miles, pop. 3,828,300) occupying the southeast promontory (or 'heel') of Italy, formed by the provinces of Bari, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce and Ionio. It consists of a fertile coastal plain and a dry chalk plateau, with a coastline of 800 miles. It is the driest region in Italy, with hot summers and moderate winters. Products: grain, almonds, figs, cherries, tobacco, cotton, wine and olive oil. Minerals: bauxite, saltpeter

a·pur·te·nance (əpɜːrtənəns) *n.* an accessory, adjunct **ap·pur·te·nant** *adj.* [A.F. *apurtenance*, a belonging]

a·pri·cot (éiprikɔt, æprikɔt) *n. Prunus armeniaca*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a fruit tree, native to China || its round, yellowish-orange fruit (a drupe) || the color of this fruit [fr. Port. *albricoque* and F. *abricot*]

A·pril (éiprəl) *n.* (*abbr.* Apr.) the fourth month of the year, having 30 days [O.F. *avrill*]

April fool the victim of a practical joke played on April Fools' Day || the joke itself

April Fools' Day Apr. 1, when, traditionally,

a pri·o·ri (éipraiɔrai, éipriɔːrai) *adj.* and *adv.* referring to principles and judgments valid without reference to sense impressions || (*logic*) proceeding from cause to effect, deductive (*opp.* a posteriori) *on a priori grounds* || (*law*) *an a priori verdict* [L. from what is before]

a·pron (éiprən) *n.* a protection for the clothes, generally made of cloth, leather or canvas, worn in front, and tied around the waist || the symbolic or conventional apron worn as part of the official dress of a bishop or freemason || anything like an apron either in shape or in purpose, e.g. a guard over the moving or vulnerable parts of a machine || (*theater*) the part of the stage in front of the curtain || the open space in front of the hangars on an airfield **tied to his mother's (wife's) apron strings** completely dependent on or dominated by his mother (wife) [O.F. *naperon*, a cloth ('a napron' was separated as 'an apron')]

apron stage a stage which projects into the auditorium

ap·ro·pos (æprəpou, æprəpóu) **1.** *adj.* to the point **2.** *adv.* by the way || fitly, suitably as regards time or circumstances **3.** *prep.* with reference to **apropos of** with reference to [F. *à, to* + *propos*, purpose]

apse (æps) *n.* (in early Christian churches) the semicircular altar end of the church || (in later, esp. Gothic, churches) the semicircular or many-sided end to the chancel, aisles or transepts [fr. L. *apsis* (*apsidis*), arch fr. Gk]

ap·si·dal (æpsidˈl) *adj.* of or shaped like an apse || (*astron.*) relating to the apsides (*APSIS)

ap·sis (æpsis) *pl.* **ap·si·des** (æpsidiːz, æpsáidiːz) *n.* the point on an orbit furthest from the center of attraction, *higher apsis*, or nearest to it, *lower apsis*. Thus for a planet the apsides are the aphelion and the perihelion, and for the moon the apogee and the perigee. The line of apsides joins these two points, constituting the principal axis of the orbit [L. = arch fr. Gk]

apt (æpt) *adj.* to the point, cleverly suited or timed, *an apt retort* || liable or likely, *the engine is apt to stall* || quick to understand or learn, *an apt pupil* [fr. L. *aptus*, fitted]

ap·ter·ous (æptərəs) *adj.* (*zool.*) wingless, esp. of insects of the suborder *Aptera*, e.g. lice and springtails || (*bot.*) having no membranous expansions on stems, petioles, fruits or seeds [fr Gk *apteros* fr. *a*, without + *pteron*, wing]

ap·ter·yx (æptəriks) *n.* a New Zealand flightless bird, order *Apterygiformes*, about the size of a goose [fr. Gk a, without + *pterux*, wing]

ap·ti·tude (æptitu:d, æptitju:d) *n.* a natural talent, bent, *musical aptitude* || ability to learn easily and quickly, *an aptitude for languages* || (*psychol.*) a set of factors which can be assessed and which show what occupation a person is probably best suited to [F.]

'A·qa·ba, A·ka·ba (ækəbə, úkəbə) the only seaport (pop. 10,000) of Jordan, at the head of the Gulf of 'Aqaba, the northeastern arm of the Red Sea

aq·ua·cul·ture or **aq·ui·cul·ture** (ækwəkʌltʃər) *n.* mass production of sea foods, e.g., lobster, shrimp, carp, clams *Cf* MARICULTURE

aq·ua·farm (ækwəfurm) *n.* small artificially made body of water for breeding aquatic forms of life

aq·ua for·tis (ækwəfɔrtis,úkwəfɔrtis) *n.* concentrated nitric acid [L. = strong water]

aq·ua·lung (ækwəlʌŋ,úkwəlʌŋ) *n.* a device, consisting essentially of a face mask and a cylinder of compressed air, which enables the user to breathe under water for some time and dive to considerable depths [fr. L. *aqua*, water + LUNG]

aq·ua·ma·rine (ækwəmərìːn, úkwəmərìːn) **1.** *n.* a semiprecious blue-green stone, a variety of beryl || this color **2.** *adj.* of this color [fr. L. *aqua marina*, water of the sea]

aq·ua·naut (ækwənɔt) *n.* **1.** one who lives underwater, usually in an underwater shelter **2.** an underwater researcher

aq·ua·plane (ækwəplein, úkwəplein) **1.** *n.* a board towed behind a speedboat to carry a rider who stands up on it as it skims the surface **2.** *v.i.* **aq·ua·plan·ing** *pres. part.* **aq·ua·planed** to ride on such a board [fr. L. *aqua*, water + PLANE]

aq·ua re·gi·a (ækwəriːdʒiːə, úkwəriːdʒiːə) *n.* a corrosive mixture of concentrated hydrochloric and nitric acids in the ratio of 3 or 4 to 1. It attacks such metals as gold and platinum (the noble metals), forming soluble chlorides [L. = royal water]

aquarelle *WATERCOLOR

A·quar·i·an (əkweəriːən) *AGE OF AQUARIUS

aquarium (əkweəriːəm) *n.* (*pl.* **aquariums**, **aquaria** (əkweəriːə)) a glass tank or pond in which fishes, aquatic plants and animals are kept alive || a place where these

aquatic collections are kept for study and exhibition [L. *aqua* water + *-rium* reservoir]

A·quar·i·us (əkwɛ̈ərɪ.əs) a central constellation and the 11th sign of the zodiac, represented as a water carrier

A·quas·ca·lien·tes (ɑkwɑskɑlyɛntes) a spa (pop. 127,000) of N. central Mexico in the Western Sierra Madre, at 6,200 ft, with hot springs. Baroque cathedral

aq·ua·tel (ækwətel) *n.* a marina where houseboats and other live-on craft are moored

a·quat·ic (əkwætɪk, əkwɑtɪk) **1.** *adj.* living or growing in or near water || taking place on or in water, *aquatic sports* **2.** *n.* an aquatic plant or animal || (*pl.*) water sports [F. *aquatique*]

aq·ua·tint (ækwətɪnt, ɑkwətɪnt) *n.* a method of etching esp. a copper plate, which is grained by covering it with powdered resin or a resinous suspension. The plate is immersed in nitric acid (aqua fortis), those parts of the design which are to appear as white being protected from the acid by coating of varnish. Varying tones are produced by etching and varnishing by turns. The process is particularly suitable for reproducing watercolors || a print from a plate so produced [F. *aquatinte*]

aq·ua vi·tae (ækwəvaɪtɪ, ɑkwəvaɪtɪ) *n.* a liqueur fortified with alcohol, often colorless, made from wine, cider etc. [L. = water of life]

aq·ue·duct (ækwɪdʌkt) *n.* a channel constructed to carry a supply of water by gravity from one

across a valley or river (*anat.*) a small canal or passage [fr. L. *aquaeductus*]

a·que·ous (eɪkwɪ.əs, ækwɪ.əs) *adj.* watery, like water, *an aqueous fluid* || made with or from water, *an aqueous solution* || (*geol.*) made by the action of water, *an aqueous deposit* [fr. L. *aqua*, water]

aqueous humor, *Br.* **aqueous humour** the liquid in the space between the cornea and the crystalline lens of the eye

aq·ui·fer (ækwəfər) *n.* (*geol.*) **1.** an underground layer of earth or stone that contains water **2.** a permeable rock holding water **3.** any subsurface area capable of yielding economically significant amounts of water

Aq·ui·la (ækwɪlə) (early 2nd c.), the author of a Greek version of the Old Testament surviving

ber of *Aquilegia*, fam. *Ranunculaceae*, a genus of elegant plants with spurred flowers [Mod. L.,

A·qui·le·ia (ɑkwɪ.leɪə) a former city of the Roman Empire at the head of the Adriatic. Founded in 181 BC, it was an important trade and art center, but was destroyed by Attila (452

aq·ui·line (ækwɪlaɪn, -lɪn) *adj.* of or like an eagle || esp. of a nose: hooked like the beak of an eagle

study of St. Thomas Aquinas, a Thomist

pines president (1986–) who succeeded Ferdinand Marcos when he fled the country under accusations of election fraud. She is the widow of Benigno Aquino, a Marcos opponent assassi-

1983. She worked at economic and political re-

Aq·ur·taine (ækwɪtem) a former duchy in S.W.

leans forward on one leg, the arm on the same side held forward horizontally, the other leg and arm held backward horizontally || (*mus.*) a title sometimes given to a short ornate composition **2.** *adj.* showing an arabesque design [F. *arabesque* fr. Ital.]

A·ra·bi·a (əreɪbɪ.ə) a great peninsula (area 1,200,000 sq. miles) of W. Asia in the Middle East, bounded on the west by the Gulf of 'Aqaba and the Red Sea, on the east by the Persian Gulf, on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, and on the north by the frontiers of Iraq and Jordan. Politically Arabia consists of Saudi Arabia, Yemen, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. HISTORY. The early history of Arabia was dominated by three kingdoms, the Minaean (c. 1200–650 BC), the Sabaean (c. 930–115 BC), and the Himyarite (115 BC–525 AD). The Romans attempted unsuccessfully (24 BC) to conquer Arabia in order to control the spice trade. The Abyssinians invaded S. Arabia and established a kingdom (340–378 AD and 525–575 AD). The south then came under Persian rule (c. 579), while the north was influenced by Christian culture from Byzantium and Syria. The rise of Islam changed the history of Arabia. Mecca and Medina became the spiritual centers of the Arab world. Mohammed's successors, the Orthodox caliphs, unified Arabia into a single Islamic state (632–661), and conquered Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Iraq, Egypt and Persia. But the Omayyad caliphate (661–750) moved its capital to Damascus, and the Abbasids (750–1258) moved it to Baghdad, causing Arabia to diminish in importance. The Mamelukes (1250–1516) and the Ottoman Turks (1516–24) claimed or held parts of Arabia. The Portuguese seized Oman (1508) but were expelled (c. 1650). Britain secured Aden (1839). Revolt against Turkish rule was begun (18th c.) by the Wahhabis and brought to success by ibn Saud with the creation (1932) of Saudi Arabia. The Federation of S. Arabia was absorbed in the People's Republic of South Yemen (later the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen). Oil production on the Persian Gulf coast, begun in the 1940s, has greatly increased Arabia's economic importance and made public welfare improvements

A·ra·bi·an (əreɪbɪ.ən) **1.** *adj.* native to, or belonging to, Arabia **2.** *n.* an Arab (native of

Arabian Desert the desert of E. Egypt, between the Nile and the Red Sea, merging with the Nubian Desert in the south. Parts are rocky mountain areas (rising to 7,000 ft). There are oil and phosphate deposits (*SAHARA)

Arabian Nights the popular title of the 'Thousand and One Nights', Arabian stories of adventure, humor and love, of the 14th and 15th cc.

Arabian Sea part of the Indian Ocean, between Arabia and India

Ar·a·bic (ærəbɪk) **1.** *adj.* of the Arabs or their language **2.** *n.* the Arabic language [O.F.]

Arabic language a member of the western branch of the Semitic family of languages. It is spoken by about 60 million people and is the language of Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, the United Arab Republic, Kuwait, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and the Sudan. It is also spoken in Israel and Zanzibar. It is the religious and literary lan-

Arabic numerals the figures 1, 2, 3 etc., in

als I, II, III etc. The system was invented in India, passed through Persia to the Arabs, and was introduced in Europe in the 10th c.

magnesium and potassium salts derived from acacia gum

Egyptian revolutionary. As Egyptian undersecretary for war he attempted to rebel against Anglo-French financial control (1882) and was banished to Ceylon

Ar·a·bist (ærəbɪst) *n.* a specialist in the Arabic language or Arabic literature

ar·a·ble (ærəbəl) **1.** *adj.* (of land) plowed or suited to plowing || produced from plowland, *arable crops* **2.** *n.* arable land, plowland [fr. L.

Arab League the League of Arab States, a confederation, organized in 1945. The founder-members were Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria and Yemen. They were joined by Libya (1953), the Sudan (1956), Morocco and Tunisia (1958), Kuwait (1961) and Algeria (1962). The Palestine Liberation Organization was admitted in 1976. The league has maintained an economic boycott of Israel since the Arab-Israeli war (1948–9). Its members voted (1979) to suspend Egypt's membership indefinitely

Arab States, League of *ARAB LEAGUE

a·rach·nid (ərækɪnɪd) **1.** *n.* a member of *Arachnida*, a class of arthropods, including scorpions, spiders, ticks and mites. They are distinguished from insects by having four pairs of walking legs and by having the head and thorax in a single prosoma **2.** *adj.* pertaining to arachnids

a·rach·ni·dan *n.* and *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *arachnē*, spider]

a·rach·noid (ərækɔɪd) **1.** *adj.* like a cobweb (applied to a thin membrane between two other membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord (*MENINGES), and to plants covered with long fibers or hairs which give the appearance of a cobweb) || belonging to, or of, the arachnid class of animals **2.** *n.* an arachnid || the arachnoid membrane **a·rach·noid·al** (ærækɔɪdˈl) *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk *arachnoeidēs*, like a spider or cobweb]

A·rad (ɑrɑd) a town (pop. 112,000) in Rumania, on the Mures River, a communications, industrial and trading center

A·ra·fat (ɑrəfɑt), Yasser (1929–), Palestinian statesman, leader of the anti-Zionist al-Fatah from 1968 and president of the Palestine Liberation Organization from 1969

A·ra·fu·ra Sea (ærəfuərə) a sea (800 miles long, 350 miles wide) between N. Australia and the East Indies. With the Timor Sea it connects the Coral Sea with the Indian Ocean

A·ra·go (ærægou), Dominique François Jean (1786–1853), French scientist and politician whose main contributions were to astronomy, magnetism and optics

Ar·a·gon (ærəgən, ærəgɒn) a region of N.E. Spain in the fertile Ebro valley and the central plateau, forming the modern provinces of Huesca, Teruel and Saragossa. Agricultural products: cereals, root vegetables, olives, wine. Livestock: sheep, cattle. Industries: textiles, some mining (copper, sulfur). A Christian kingdom from the 11th c., it expanded (12th–15th cc.) to possess Roussillon, Provence, Sardinia, Sicily, and Naples. Its union with Castile (1479) led to the formation of the Spanish state

A·ra·gon (ærægɔ̃), Louis (1897–1982) French poet, novelist and essayist, one of the founders of the surrealist movement. He was one of the principal poets of the French Resistance (1940–4)

a·rag·o·nite (ərægənaɪt) *n.* a mineral consisting of orthorhombic crystals of calcium carbonate (cf. CALCITE) [after *Aragon*, in Spain]

A·ra·kan (ɑrəkɑn) the northern coastal region of Burma, on the Bay of Bengal: fishing

Arakan Yo·ma (joumə) a mountain range in Burma rising to 10,000 ft, stretching north–south from Manipur to Cape Negrais

A·raks (ɑrɑks) (*Pers.* and *Turk.* Aras, ancient Araxes) a river (635 miles long) flowing east from Turkish Armenia to the Caspian Sea. It forms the border of the U.S.S.R. with E. Turkey and Iran

Ar·al Sea (ærəl, ɑrəl) a lake (300 miles long and up to 170 miles wide, area nearly 25,000 sq. miles) partly in Uzbekistan and partly in Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R., fed by the Rivers Amu-Darya and Sir-Darya. It is shallow and has a high salt content

A·ram (ɛərəm, ærəm) ancient Syria

Ar·a·mae·an, Ar·a·me·an (ærəmɪ.ən) **1.** *n.* an inhabitant of ancient Syria and Mesopotamia || the Aramaic language **2.** *adj.* of the ancient Syrians or their language

Ar·a·ma·ic (ærəmeɪɪk) *n.* a group of northwest Semitic languages spoken in Biblical times. It included the language of Palestine spoken by Christ

A·ram·bu·ru (ɑrɑmbuˈruː), Pedro Eugenio (1903–70), Argentinian general and president (1955–8). He was murdered

A·ran·da (ɑrɑndɑ), Pedro Pablo Abarca y Bolea, count (1718–98), Spanish diplomat and minister of Charles III

ar·a·ne·id·an (ərænɪɪdən) **1.** *n.* a spider of the class *Araneida* **2.** *adj.* pertaining to the araneidans [fr. Mod. L. fr. L. *aranea*, spider]

A·rany (ɒrɒnj), János (1817–82) Hungarian scholar, ballad writer and epic poet

deer, ɛə, bɛər (i) ɪ, fish; aɪ, tɪger; ɜː, bɜrd.

Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

A·rap·a·ho, A·rap·a·hoe, A·rap·a·hos, A·rap·a·hoe, A·rap·a·hoes *n.* an Indian tribe belonging to the Algonquian family. The northern Arapahoes were ... servation in Wyoming in 1876 and the southern Arapaho one in Oklahoma in 1867 ‖ a member of this tribe ... their language

ar·a·pai·ma (ærəpáimə) *n.* a very large South American edible river fish, up to 15 ft in length [Port. fr. Tupi]

Ar·a·rat (ærəræt) a volcanic mass (height 16,873 ft) in E. Turkey (Armenia) and Iran, the legendary resting place of Noah's Ark

A·rau·can (ərɔ́kən, ərɑ́ukən) *n.* the language ... the Araucanians ‖ an Araucanian

Ar·au·ca·ni·an (ærɔkéiniən, ərɑukéiniən) **1.** *n.* one of a South American Indian people who formerly lived in central Chile ‖ the language spoken by the Araucanians, Araucan **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the Araucanians or their language

ar·au·car·i·a (ærɔkɛ́əriə) *n.* a member of ... *caria*, a genus of tall coniferous trees of the southern hemisphere, e.g. the monkey puzzle [Mod. L. fr. Span. *Araucano*, Araucanian]

A·rav·al·li Hills (ərʌ́vəli:) an arid range (average height 1,500 ft) in Rajasthan, N.W. India, reaching 5,650 ft (Mount Abu): limestone, marble

Ar·a·wak (ærəwɑk) **1.** *n.* an Indian people of northeastern South America ‖ a member of this people **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the Arawaks **Ar·a·wák·an** *adj.* belonging to the linguistic family of the Arawaks

ar·ba·lest (ɑ́rbəlist) *n.* a medieval crossbow, which shot a heavy, often metal, bolt with great force ‖ an early nautical instrument for measuring the altitude of the sun or of a star [O.F *arbaleste*]

ar·ba·list (ɑ́rbəlist) *n.* an arbalest

Ar·be·la, Battle of (ɑrbí:lə) the decisive victory (331 BC) of Alexander the Great over Darius III. The battle overthrew the Persian Empire and opened the way for Alexander's eastward expansion

Ár·benz Guz·mán (ɑ́rbensgu:smun), Jacobo (1913–71), president of Guatemala (Mar. 1951–June 1954). His agrarian reform program led to an army coup d'etat in 1954. Arbenz resigned and was exiled

ar·bi·ter (ɑ́rbitər) *n.* someone who decides what will or should be accepted ‖ someone who controls, *man is not the arbiter of his destiny* (*computer*) unit that sets the sequence of inputs from various terminals [L. = witness, judge]

ar·bi·trage (ɑ́rbitrɑ́ʒ) *n.* (*commerce*) the buying of goods in one place in order to sell them immediately in another at a higher price ‖ (*commerce*) the buying of bills of exchange or stocks and shares for the same purpose [F.]

ar·bi·tral (ɑ́rbitrəl) *adj.* belonging or appropriate to an arbiter [F.]

ar·bit·ra·ment, ar·bit·re·ment (ɑrbítrəmənt) *n.* the decision of an arbiter [O. F. *arbitrement*]

ar·bi·trar·i·ly (ɑ́rbitrerili:, ɑrbitrérili:) *adv.* in an arbitrary manner

ar·bi·trar·i·ness (ɑ́rbitrerinis) *n.* the quality or state of being arbitrary

ar·bi·trar·y (ɑ́rbitreri:) *adj.* arrived at without allowing argument or objection ‖ resulting from personal inclination entirely ... ; decided by chance or whim ‖ prejudiced, not based on reasoned examination ‖ absolute, despotic [fr. L. *arbitrarius* fr. *arbiter*, judge]

ar·bi·trate (ɑ́rbitreit) *pres. part.* **ar·bi·trat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ar·bi·trat·ed** *v.t.* to decide a dispute by arbitration ‖ to act as an arbitrator ‖ *v.t.* to settle (a dispute) by arbitration ... ; to judge (a dispute) as an arbitrator [fr. L. *arbitrari* (*arbitratus*), to judge]

ar·bi·tra·tion (ɑrbitréiʃən) *n.* the settling of a dispute by an arbitrator or arbitrators [O.F.]

arbitration of exchange the fixing of the rate of exchange between two countries or agencies

ar·bi·tra·tive (ɑ́rbitreitiv) *adj.* of or relating to arbitration

ar·bi·tra·tor (ɑ́rbitreitər) ... or one of a number, whose decision both parties to a dispute agree to accept [O.F. *arbitrateur*]

arbitrement *ARBITRAMENT

ar·bo (ɑ́rbou) *adj.* (*med.*) pertaining to disease spread by anthropods, e.g., by mosquitoes

ar·bor, *Br.* **ar·bour** (ɑ́rbər) *n.* a pleasant shady spot in a garden or wood, either natural or made by training foliage over a framework [O.F. *herbier* ...

arbor *n.* the main shaft of a machine ‖ a device that holds cutting tools on a lathe [L. = tree]

Arbor Day (in most states of the U.S.A. and in some other countries) a day in spring fixed each year for planting trees

ar·bo·re·al (ɑrbɔ́ri:əl, ɑrbóuri:əl) *adj.* living in trees ‖ of or relating to trees [fr. L. *arboreus*, of a tree]

ar·bo·res·cense (ɑrbərésəns) *n.* a branching, treelike formation (e.g. in some minerals)

ar·bo·res·cent (ɑrbərésənt) *adj.* somewhat like a tree in appearance [*archit.*) branched [fr. L. *arborescens* (*arborescentis*), growing like a ...

ar·bo·re·tum (ɑrbərí:təm) *pl.* **ar·bo·re·tums, ar·bo·re·ta** (ɑrbərí:tə) *n.* a collection of trees, ... [L.]

ar·bor·i·cul·ture (ɑ́rbərikʌltʃər) *n.* the cultivation of trees and shrubs [fr. L. *arbor*, *tree* + *cultura*, cultivation]

ar·bor·i·za·tion (ɑrbəraizéiʃən, *Br.* esp. ɑrbəraizeiʃən) *n.* the formation of a natural pattern or design which resembles the branches of a tree, e.g. by frost on a windowpane or in crystallization ‖ (*anat.*) the branchlike arrangement of dendrites around adjacent nerve cells [fr. L. *arbor*, tree]

ar·bor·vi·rus (ɑrbərvái rəs) *n.* (*med.*) one of some 200 RNA viruses transmitted by bloodsucking anthropods, e.g., mosquitoes, causing encephalitis, yellow fever, dengue

ar·bor·vi·tae (ɑrbərvái:) *n.* a tree or shrub of the genus *Thuja*. *T. plicata*, the giant arborvitae, is native to the forests of western U.S.A. It is frequent from coastal California to coastal British Columbia. *T. occidentans*, an American tree, yields soft and brittle wood which is unusually durable and is used for shingles. Its cedar-leaf oil, obtained by distillation, is used in perfumery and as a fixative. *T. orientalis* is the Chinese or oriental arbovitae **arbor vitae** (*anat.*) an arborization, e.g. the white matter of the brain in cross section [L. = tree of life]

arbour *ARBOR

ar·bu·tus (ɑrbjú:təs) *n.* a member of *Arbutus*, fam. *Ericaceae*, a genus of evergreen shrubs or trees with red peeling bark. *A. unedo*, the strawberry tree, is cultivated for ornament, having white flowers and red strawberrylike fruits. *A. Menziesii*, the tall madrona laurel, yields a brown dye from the bark [L.]

arc (ɑrk) *n.* part of the circumference of a circle or part of any other curve ‖ (*astron.*) part of the circle above the horizon (diurnal arc), or below the horizon (nocturnal arc), through which the sun or any other heavenly body appears to pass [*phys.*) an electric arc, a sustained luminous electrical discharge between separated electrodes. The current is carried across the gap by the vapor of the electrode or by ionized gas (*CARBON ARC, *MERCURY ARC) [O.F.]

ar·cade (ɑrkéid) *n.* a roofed-in passage, often with arches on one or both sides, and sometimes with shops or stalls ‖ (*archit.*) a row of arches, either let into a wall, *blind arcade* or supporting an upper structure **ar·cád·ed** *adj.* [F.]

Ar·ca·di·a (ɑrkéidi:ə) a mountainous part of the central Peloponnesus, Greece. After Theocritus, Arcadia symbolized the happy life and loves of shepherds. **Ar·cá·di·an** *adj.*

Ar·ca·di·us (ɑrkéidi:əs) (c. 377–408) first emperor of the Byzantine Empire (395–408), son of Theodosius I. Under his weak rule, Greece was attacked by the Visigoths. St John Chrysostom was banished (404)

Ar·ca·dy (ɑ́rkədi:) Arcadia as symbolizing the happy life of shepherds

ar·ca·na (ɑrkéinə) *pl. n.* secret things, esp. the objects of alchemical research [pl. of L. *arcanum*]

ar·cane (ɑrkéin) *adj.* mysterious, secret [fr. L. *arcanus*]

... Greek philosopher, founder of the New Academy

arch (ɑrtʃ) *n.* a curved construction built to bridge a gap and support weight above it, or used ornamentally ‖ a curve or curved shape [O.F. *arche*]

arch *v.t.* to span with, or as though with, an arch ‖ to shape with or like an arch ‖ *v.i.* to serve or appear as an arch **to arch one's eyebrows** to show surprise or disapproval by raising one's eyebrows [O. F. *archer*]

... when not compounded), *an arch villain*, *arch smile* [O.E. *arce* fr. L. fr. Gk *archos*, ruler]

Archaean *ARCHEAN

arch·aeo·log·i·cal, arch·eo·log·i·cal (ɑrkiəlɔ́dʒik'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to archaeology [fr. Gk *archaiologikos*, pertaining to antiquity]

ar·chae·ol·o·gist, ar·che·ol·o·gist (ɑrki:ɔ́lədʒist) *n.* a specialist in archaeology

ar·chae·ol·o·gy, ar·che·ol·o·gy (ɑrki:ɔ́lədʒi:) *n.* the study of prehistory and of ancient periods of history, based on the examination of their physical remains ‖ the body of knowledge obtained from this [fr. Gk *archaiologia* fr. *archaios*, ancient + *logos*, discourse]

ar·chae·op·ter·yx (ɑrki:ɔ́ptəriks) *n.* the oldest known fossil bird, having a lizardlike tail, teeth, and well-developed wings [fr. Gk *archaios*, *ancient* + *pterux*, wing]

Archaeozoic *ARCHEOZOIC

ar·cha·ic (ɑrkéiik) *adj.* belonging to ancient times ‖ fallen into disuse **ar·chá·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *archaikos*, primitive]

ar·cha·ism (ɑ́rki:izəm, ɑ́rkeiizəm) *n.* a word or phrase that has long passed out of the language ‖ (in the arts generally) imitation of the ancient **ar·cha·is·tic** *adj.* [fr. Gk *archaismos*, a copy of the ancient]

ar·cha·ize (ɑ́rki:aiz, ɑ́rkeiaiz) *pres. part.* **ar·cha·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ar·cha·ized** *v.t.* to make archaistic ‖ *v.i.* to imitate language or style that has long passed out of use [fr. Gk *archaizein*, to copy the ancient]

Arch·an·gel (ɑ́rkeindʒəl) (Arkhangelsk) the chief White Sea trading and fishing port (pop. 398,000) of the U.S.S.R. on the Dvina estuary, R.S.F.S.R. It is the terminal of the Northern Sea Route to the Pacific, and is ice-free May–Oct.

arch·an·gel (ɑ́rkeindʒəl) *n.* a member of an order of angels (*ANGEL) **arch·an·gel·ic** (ɑrkændʒélik) *adj.* [fr. L. fr. Gk *archangelos*]

arch·bish·op (ɑrtʃbíʃəp) *n.* a bishop who has a certain limited authority and precedence in dignity over other bishops in an ecclesiastical province, a metropolitan ‖ (in the Eastern Churches) a bishop who is directly beneath a patriarch but who has no suffragans

arch·bish·op·ric (ɑrtʃbíʃəprik) *n.* the diocese, or office, of an archbishop

arch·dea·con (ɑrtʃdi:kən) *n.* (*Anglican Churches*) a dignitary charged with matters of discipline on behalf of the bishop of a diocese ‖ (*Roman Catholic Church*) an honorary official ‖ (*Eastern Churches*, where the archdeacon is often still a deacon and not a priest) a church officer with administrative duties **arch·déa·con·ate** *n.* the jurisdiction of an archdeacon **arch·déa·con·ry** *pl.* **arch·déa·con·ries** *n.* the office of an archdeacon, or his residence [O.E. *archedeacon*, chief deacon fr. L. fr. Gk]

arch·di·oc·e·san (ɑrtʃdaiɔ́sis'n) *adj.* of or relating to an archdiocese

arch·di·o·cese (ɑrtʃdaiəsis, ɑrtʃdaiəsi:s) *n.* the diocese or see of an archbishop

arch·du·cal (ɑrtʃdú:k'l, ɑrtʃdjú:k'l) *adj.* of an archduke or an archduchy

arch·duch·ess (ɑrtʃdʌtʃis) *n.* the wife of an archduke ‖ (*hist.*) the daughter of the Austrian emperor [fr. F. *archiduchesse*]

arch·duch·y (ɑrtʃdʌtʃi:) *pl.* **arch·duch·ies** *n.* the territory of an archduke or an archduchess [fr. F. *archiduché*]

arch·duke (ɑrtʃdu:k, ɑrtʃdju:k) *n.* (*hist.*) a son of the Austrian emperor [O. F. *archeduc*]

Arch·e·an, Arch·ae·an (ɑrkí:ən) (of rocks) of the oldest known rocks in the earth's crust [fr. Gk *archaios*, ancient]

ar·che·go·ni·al (ɑrkigóuni:əl) an archegonium

ar·che·go·ni·ate (ɑrkigóuni:it) **1.** *adj.* having archegonia **2.** *n.* a plant having archegonia

ar·che·go·ni·um (ɑrkigóuni:əm) *pl.* **ar·che·go·ni·a** (ɑrkigóuni:ə) *n.* (*bot.*) the female or egg-producing structure in the gametophyte generation of lower plants, e.g. algae, liverworts, mosses [Mod. L. fr. Gk *archegonos*, the first of a race]

arch·en·e·my (ɑrtʃénimi:) *pl.* **arch·en·e·mies** *n.* the direst enemy ‖ (*theol.*) Satan, the devil

arch·en·teron (ɑrkéntəron) ... formed in the gastrula stage of many embryos [Mod. L. fr. *archi-*, primitive, primary + Gk *enteron*, intestine]

archeological ...

archeologist *ARCHAEOLOGIST

archeology ...

Arche·ozoic ... *adj.* of the earliest era in geological history, characterized by the Archean rocks (*GEOLOGICAL TIME) the Archeozoic this era

arch·er (ärtʃər) *n.* someone who shoots with a bow and arrow. The Archer the constellation Sagittarius (*ZODIAC) [O. F. *archier*]

archer fish *Toxotes jaculator*, a fish found in East Indian fresh waters. It catches insects by aiming a jet of water at them as they rest on plants above the water, so that they fall in

arch·er·y (ärtʃəri) *n.* the sport of shooting arrows from varying distances up to 100 yds at a target 48 ins in diameter, marked with rings of different values. Long-distance shooting, up to 220 yds, at a small target, is called clout shooting. the equipment necessary for the sport. Bows are made of supple wood (usually yew) and a linen or hemp string, arrows of deal or pine, or both may be metal [O. F. *archerie*]

ar·che·typ·al (ärkitaipˈl) *adj.* pertaining to an archetype

ar·che·type (ärkitaip) *n.* the model from which later examples are developed, or to which they conform, a prototype; the assumed exemplar or perfect model which inferior examples may resemble but never equal. (*psychol.*) one of the inherited unconscious patterns which Jung held to constitute the fundamental structure of the mind. Archetypes can be observed only through their effects, e.g. images recurring in dreams, behavior patterns etc. [fr. L. *archetypum*]

arch·fiend (ärtʃfi nd) *n.* Satan, the devil. a person of devilish wickedness

ar·chi·di·ac·o·nal (ärkidaiækənˈl) *adj.* pertaining to an archdeacon [fr. L. *archidiaconus*]

[illegible] taining to an archbishop [fr. L. L. *archiepiscopus*]

[illegible]pet) *n.* the office, function, or term of office of an archbishop [fr. L. L. *archiepiscopus*]

ar·chil (ärtʃil) *n.* a deep purple dye obtained from lichens, sometimes used in dyeing wool and silk. a member of *Roccella* or *Lecanora*, genera of lichens yielding this dye [M.E. *orchell* fr. O.F. *orchel* fr. Ital.]

Ar·chil·o·cus (ärkiləkəs) (7th c. B.C.), Greek lyric and satirical poet of Paros

[illegible] *Churches*) the head of a large monastery. (*Eastern Churches*) an honorary title applied, sometimes irregularly, to both monks and secular clergy [fr. M.L. *archimandrita* fr. Gk]

[illegible] mathematician of Syracuse. He discovered the ratio of the radius of a circle to its circumference and the formulas for the surface and volume of a cylinder and of a sphere, and demonstrated the hydrostatic law known as Archimedes' Principle. He invented machines which greatly helped in the defense of Syracuse against the Romans

Archimedes' principle a law stating that when a body is immersed in a fluid its loss of weight is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced

Archimedes' screw a pump consisting of a spiral screw revolving inside a close-fitting cyl[illegible]

pel·a·go the Aegean Sea studded with islands.

Arch·i·pen·ko (ärkəpenkou), Alexander (1887–

ar·chi·tec·ture (ärkitektʃər) *n.* the art, science or profession of designing buildings. buildings with reference to their style, *Romanesque architecture, the architecture of Frank Lloyd* [illegible]

ar·chi·trave (ärkitreiv) *n.* (*archit.*) the lowest part of the entablature, resting on supporting [illegible]

ar·chives (ärkaivz) *pl. n.* a place in which are kept records of interest to a government, or to an institution, a firm, a family etc. the records themselves, which may be written or printed papers, pictures, photographs, films etc., and include muniments **ar·chi·vist** (ärkivist) *n.* [F. fr. L. fr. Gk *archeion*, public office]

ar·chi·volt (ärkivoult) *n.* a molding, sometimes with decorative carving, which follows the curve of an arch [fr. Ital. *archivolto*]

ar·chon (ärkən, ärkɔn) *n.* (*Gk hist.*) one of the nine chief officers of the ancient city-state of Athens, elected annually after 683 B.C. [Gk *ar*[illegible]]

arch·priest (ärtʃpri:st) *n.* (*Eastern Churches*) the highest honorary title of the secular clergy [F. *archeprestre*]

arch·way (ärtʃwei) *n.* an arch under which people pass. a passage roofed by a vault held up by arches

arc·jet or **arc-jet engine** (ärkdʒet) *n.* gas-propelled rocket engine ignited by an electric arc

Arc, Joan of *JOAN OF ARC

arc lamp a lamp producing an intense white light by the passing of an electric arc between heavy, incandescent carbon rods or other electrodes

arc light an arc lamp. the light of the arc lamp

ar·col·o·gy (ärkɔlədʒi:) *n.* a structure or larger unit (such as a city) providing a total, planned environment for human habitants

ARC system (*computer*) Datapoint trade name for a wired integrated electronic office in which a single computer terminal is linked to telephone, typewriters, copiers, microfiche, and other filing systems

Arc·tic (ärktik, ärtik) *adj.* near or relating to the North Pole. **arc·tic** (*pop.*) intensely cold. **the Arctic** the Arctic Regions [O.F. *artique* fr. L. fr. Gk *arktikos*, northern]

Arctic Circle the parallel of latitude 66° 33′ N., the limit of the northern region in which there is at least one day in the year on which the sun never sets and one day on which it never rises

Arctic Ocean the ocean (area 5,541,000 sq. miles), largely covered with floating ice, lying north of the Arctic Circle. It is generally considered part of the Atlantic. Greatest depth: 2,975 fathoms, north of the Bering Strait, its link [illegible]

Arctic Regions the Arctic Ocean and the land areas surrounding it, north of the limit of tree growth. This includes parts of N. Alaska, Canada, Greenland, Svalbard, Novaya Zemlya, and N. Siberia. Climate: long, dark, cold winters, short summers with temperatures often above freezing. Native peoples include Eskimos, Lapps and Samoyeds. Resources: reindeer, whales and seals, oil, minerals

arc·tics (ärktiks,ärtiks) *pl. n.* rubber overshoes with a cloth lining. They reach to the ankle or above and may be zipped or buckled

Arc·tu·rus (ärktuərəs, ärktjuərəs) the brightest [illegible]

ar·cu·ate (ärkjuit, ärkjueit) *adj.* bow-shaped. **ar·cu·at·ed** (ärkjueitid) *adj.* [fr. L. *arcuare* (*arcuatus*), to bend in an arc]

arc welding a method of welding in which metal parts are joined by fusion using the heat of an electric arc struck between two electrodes or an electrode and the metal

[illegible] Cevennes and the Rhone Valley (*VIVARAIS). Chief town: Privas

ar·den·cy (ärdnsi) *n.* ardor

Ar·dennes (ärden) a department (area 2,027 sq. miles, pop. 309,300) of N.E. France comprising parts of Lorraine and Champagne. Chief [illegible]

Ardennes a wooded hill region in S.E. Belgium, Luxembourg and N.E. France, the westernmost part of the Rhenish schistose mountains. It was the scene of heavy fighting in both world wars: Aug. 1914 and Dec. 1944, the latter engagement being known as the Battle of the Bulge

ar·dent (ärdˈnt) *adj.* passionate. eager [M.E. *ardaunt*, burning fr. O.F.]

Ar·dha·ma·ga·dhi (ärdəmägədi:) *n.* one of the Prakrit languages of India. A great part of Jain literature is written in it

ar·dor, esp. *Br.*, **ar·dour** (ärdər) *n.* passion. eagerness, enthusiasm [O.F. *ardour*]

ar·du·ous (ärdʒuəs, esp. *Br.* ärdjuəs) *adj.* steep, hard to climb. difficult, trying. strenuous [fr. L. *arduus*, steep]

are (ər) *pres. indicative* of BE with 'we,' 'you' (*sing.* and *pl.*) and 'they'

are (ər, eər) *n.* a metric unit of area, equal to 100 square meters (119.6 sq. yds) [F.]

ar·e·a (eəri:ə) *n.* the extent of a surface as measured by the number of squares it contains each with side 1 unit long or by another standard measure (e.g. for a circle or triangle) when it cannot be so measured. a district or region, vicinity. a sphere of operation. *the sterling area*. a field of academic activity. (*Br.*) an areaway [L. =piece of vacant ground]

area bombing (*mil.*) bombing of a target that is in effect a general area rather than a small or pinpoint target

area code a code number prefixed to the local telephone number and used in automatic systems to dial from one telephone area to another

area composition terminal (*computer*) video screen that allows a compositor to see exactly how the message will appear in a printed product

area formulas

triangle	$A = \frac{bh}{2}$
rectangle	$A = cd$
parallelogram	$A = bh$
trapezoid (*Br.* trapezium)	$A = \frac{h(p + q)}{2}$
regular polygon	$A = \frac{[illegible]}{2}$
circle	$A = [illegible]$
[illegible]	$A = \frac{\pi r^2 a}{[illegible]} \quad \frac{r^2 \alpha}{2}$
ellipse	$A = \frac{\pi xy}{4}$
cone	$A = \pi r_b s + \pi r^2 b$
sphere	$A = 4\pi r^2$

A = surface area, b = base length, c and d = adjacent sides, h = perpendicular height, n = number of sides, p and q = parallel sides, r = radius, r_b = base radius, s = slant height, x and y = major and minor axes, α = sector angle (degrees), β = sector angle (radians), π = 3.1416 or $^{22}/_{7}$ approx. (*VOLUME FORMULAS)

area navigation a computer-controlled aircraft navigation system using ground radio signals to determine flight position

area rug a small rug

ar·e·a·way (ɛəri:əwei) *n.* (*Am.* = *Br.* area) a sunken yard or enclosure outside the basement of a house, often with an entry to it

ar·e·ca (ærikə, ərikə) *n.* a member of *Areca*, a genus of palms of tropical Asia and the Malay archipelago. *A. catechu* yields the areca nut or betel nut [Port. fr. Tamil]

A·ref (ærɛf),'Abd al-Salām (1921–66), Iraqi soldier and statesman, president of the republic (1963–6). He was succeeded by his brother, 'Abd al-Rahmān (1916–), deposed in 1968 by a military coup d'état

a·re·na (əri:nə) *n.* the open central area of the Roman amphitheater, in which games and fights between gladiators or wild animals took place. any large area, indoors or outdoors, used for sport, exhibitions, concerts etc. a sphere of action, influence or contest [L. *arena*, sand, a sandy place (the Roman arena was strewn with [illegible]

ar·e·na·ceous (ærəneiʃəs) *adj.* (of rocks) sandy or made principally of sand. like sand in texture. growing in sand or sandy soil [fr. L. *arenaceus*]

ar·e·nic·o·lid (ærənikəlid) 1. *n.* a member of *Arenicola*, a genus of sandworms or lugworms, used for fishing bait. 2. *adj.* relating to this genus [Mod. L. fr. *arena*, sand + *colere*, to dwell]

ar·e·nic·o·lous (ærənikələs) *adj.* (*zool.*) living in sand [fr. L. *arena*, sand + *colere*, to dwell]

ar•e•nose [illegible] *nosus*, sandy]

ar•en'i [illegible]

a•re•o•cen•tric [illegible] having Mars as its center

ar•e•od•e•sy (ærɪɒdəsɪ) *n.* (*math.*) the branch of mathematics that deals [illegible] and measurement [illegible] and the figure and [illegible] the surface of the planet Mars **aerodetic** *adj.* per size of the planet Mars taining to, or determined by, areodesy

a•re•o•la [illegible] **las** *n.* (*biol.*) a small area, e.g. between the veins of a leaf ‖ (*anat.*) a circular area, e.g. around the nipple of the breast ‖ (*med.*) the inflamed area around a spot or pimple **a•re•o•lar** *adj.* [L., dim. of *area*, an open space]

areolar tissue a layer of loose connective tissue, often containing [illegible] and deeper tissues

a•re•o•late (əriːəlit, ərɪːəleɪt) *adj.* divided into or marked by areolae **a•re•o•lat•ed** (əriːəleɪtɪd) *adj.*

ar•e•ole [illegible]

Ar•e•op•a•gite [illegible] (*hist.*) a member of the court of the Areopagus ‖ 'DIONYSIUS THE AREOPAGITE' [illegible] fr. Gk]

Ar•e•op•a•gus (ærɪɒpəgəs) originally the highest council of the Athenian state, later a court for the trial of cases of homicide. It was famous for its wisdom and impartiality [L. fr. Gk *Areios*, of Ares + *pagos*, hill]

A•re•qui•pa (ærɪkiːpə) a city (pop. 386,000, altitude 7,600 ft) of Peru, founded by Pizarro (1540) on the site of an Inca city. It is a commercial and intellectual center. University (1821)

Ar•es (ɛəriːz) (*Gk mythol.*) the god of war, son of Zeus and Hera, and lover of Aphrodite, identified with the Roman Mars

a•rête (ærɛ́it) *n.* a sharp ridge running up the side of a mountain or crossing a valley between two peaks [F. – fish skeleton, ridge]

ar•e•thu•sa [illegible] a genus of North American orchids found in bogs and swamps [Mod. L. after *Arethusa*, a nymph who, trying to escape from Alpheus, the river god, was changed into a spring

A•re•ti•no (ɑretiːnɔ), Pietro (1492–1556), Italian author of plays, satire and licentious verse

A•ré•va•lo (ɑrévɑlɔ), Juan José (1904–), Guatemalan president (1944–51) after elections held (1944) by a revolutionary triumvirate

A•rez•zo (ɑréttsɔ) an old market town (pop. 67,000) in Tuscany, Italy, with silk and clothing industries. It has a Gothic cathedral. The church of San Francesco contains frescos by Piero della Francesca

ar•ga•li (ɑrgəliː) *pl.* **ar•ga•li, ar•ga•lis** *n. Ovis ammon*, the largest, big-horned, Asiatic sheep ‖ *Ovis canadensis*, the American bighorn [Mongolian]

ar•gent (ɑrdʒənt) **1.** *n.* (*heraldry*) silver **2.** *adj.* (*heraldry*) silver ‖ (*rhet.*) silvery white, shining [F.]

ar•gen•tif•er•ous (ɑrdʒəntifərəs) *adj.* containing silver [fr. L. *argentum*, silver + *ferre*, to bear]

Ar•gen•ti•na (ɑrdʒəntiːnə) a federal republic (area 1,072,744 sq. miles, pop. 30,708,000) in S.E. South America. Capital: Buenos Aires. People: European (mainly of Italian and Spanish origin), with some Asians and a dwindling Indian minority. Language: Spanish. Religion: mainly Roman Catholic, with small Protestant and Jewish minorities. The land is 41% pasture, 32% forest and 11% cultivated. The crest of the Andes (rising to Aconcagua, 23,081 ft) forms most of the Chilean frontier. The eastern two-thirds of the country is plain: the Gran Chaco in the north (sugar, rice) between the Paraná and Uruguay Rivers, the Pampas (the east rich farmland, the west grain fields and cattle ranges) in the center, and the arid plain of Patagonia in the south. Average winter and summer temperatures (F.) in the north 56° and 83°, in Buenos Aires 49° and 74°, and in the [illegible] the northeast and in Tucumán, 38 ins at Buenos Aires, 7–15 ins in Patagonia and the Andes. Livestock: cattle on the Pampas, sheep in Patagonia, pigs, horses and goats. Products: meat, wheat, corn, linseed, sugar, cotton, butter, cheese, sunflower seeds, rice, fruit, vines, wool, tobacco, edible oils. Mineral resources: oil, tungsten, beryllium, iron ore, mica, lead, copper, gold, silver, uranium. Industries: meat packing, flour milling, textiles, leather, brewing, tanning, furniture, glass, cement, pig iron, rubber, chemicals. Exports: raw meat (1st in the world), cereals (4th in the world), oils, linseed, dairy produce, wool, hides and skins. Imports: machinery, vehicles, iron, fuels. Ports: Buenos Aires, La Plata, Bahía Blanca, Rosario, [illegible] are six universities, the oldest being Cordoba (1613) and Buenos Aires (1821). Monetary unit: gold peso (peso oro, divided into 100 centavos). HISTORY. The Río de la Plata was discovered by Solís (1516) and explored by Sebastian Cabot (1526–30). Buenos Aires was colonized by the Spanish under Mendoza (1536) but was destroyed by Indians and rebuilt (1580). The area formed part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Peru (1617) and became the Spanish viceroyalty of Río de La Plata (1776). It won its independence from Spain after a revolutionary struggle (1810–16) and war (1817–21) under San Martín, and the United Provinces of the Plate River were set up (1816). Warfare between Federalists and Unitarians followed, checked by the dictatorship (1829–52) of Juan Manuel Rosas. A federal constitution was drawn up in 1853. Argentina, with Brazil and Uruguay, fought Paraguay (1865–70). British capital developed the railways, ports, and the meat export industry (from 1860). Argentina was governed under military dictatorships (1930–45). In the 2nd world war it declared war on Germany in March 1945. Perón became president in 1946 but he was overthrown by a military revolt in 1955, leaving grave economic problems. Gen. Pedro E. Aramburu, provisional president (1955–8) restored the constitution of 1853 and called (1958) elections. The new president, Arturo Frondizi, failed to improve the economy and was deposed (1962) by a military coup. The elections of 1963 were won by Arturo Illia. His strong nationalistic line in foreign affairs failed to satisfy the military, who feared the return to Peronismo and he too was deposed (1966). A military junta presided over by Gen. Juan Carlos Onganía proceeded to dissolve Congress, suppress political parties, and deprive the universities of their autonomy. In 1968 he rid himself of a significant liberal opposition to his idea of a tightly controlled corporate state by dismissing his army, navy and air force chiefs, but in 1970 he fell to a coup led by Gen. Roberto M. Levingston, who then assumed the presidency. Levingston was in turn ousted (1971) by the junta he had led, and was replaced by Lieut. Gen. Alejandro Lanusse. Perón became president again in 1973 but died the following year and was succeeded by his third wife, Isabel, who was overthrown by the military (1976). Following an unsuccessful war with Great Britain (1982) over possession of the Falkland Islands, Argentina elected Raúl Alfonsín, a civilian, as president. He faced an economic crisis with uncontrolled inflation and a huge foreign debt

Ar•gen•tine (ɑrdʒəntiːn, ɑrdʒəntaɪn) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Argentina: the inhabitants, or their culture **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Argentina **the Argentine** Argentina

ar•gen•tine (ɑrdʒəntaɪn, ɑrdʒəntɪn) **1.** *adj.* like silver, silvery **2.** *n.* any of various metals resembling silver ‖ a small silvery fish of fam. *Salmonidae* ‖ a silvery variety of calcite [F. *argen-*[illegible]

Ar•gen•tin•e•an (ɑrdʒəntɪniːən) *n.* an Argentine

Argentine Milanga dance from which the tango derived

Ar•gen•ti•no, Lake (ɑrhentíːnɔ) a lake (c. 570 sq. miles) in S. Argentina

ar•gen•tite (ɑrdʒəntaɪt) *n.* natural silver sulfide, Ag_2S, a valuable silver ore found esp. in America and Europe [fr. L. *argentum*, silver]

ar•gil•la•ceous (ɑrdʒɪléɪʃəs) *adj.* containing clay ‖ clayike in composition or texture [fr. L. *argil-*[illegible]

ar•gi•nine•mi•a (ɑrdʒɪnɪːmɪːə) *n.* (*med.*) an inherited blood condition characterized by a low level [illegible]

Ar•give (ɑrdʒaɪv, ɑrgaɪv) **1.** *adj.* of, belonging to [illegible] in Homer) any ancient Greek [fr. L. *Argivus*]

ar•gol (ɑrgɔl, ɑrgɒl) *n.* crude cream of tartar, potassium hydrogen tartrate, which is deposited as a brownish red crust on the vats used in wine making, and from which purified cream of tar[illegible]

Ar•go•lis (ɑrgəlɪs) a region of the E. Peloponnesus, Greece

ar•gon (ɑrgɒn) *n.* an odorless, colorless, chemically inert gaseous element (symbol Ar, at. no. 18, at. mass 39.948) which makes up just under 1% of atmospheric air. It is used in electric bulbs and for fluorescent lighting [Gk, neut. of *argos*, idle, inert]

Ar•go•naut (ɑrgɔnɔt) (*Gk mythol.*) any one of [illegible] with Jason in the ship 'Argo'

ar•go•naut (ɑrgɔnɔt) *n.* a paper nautilus

Argonne [illegible] a wooded hilly region of France in the east of the Paris basin. It was the site of bitter fighting (the Meuse-Argonne offensive) during the 1st world war, notably at Verdun (1916) and Saint-Mihiel (1918), the latter engagement joined by U.S. troops. In the 2nd world war it was the site of engagements (1940) at Dinant, Monthermé and Sedan

Ar•gos (ɑrgɒs) a Greek city-state which fought Sparta in the Peloponnesian War (431–404 B.C.) and in the Corinthian War (395–387 B.C.). It became a member of the Achaean League (229 B.C.) and was conquered by Rome (146 B.C.)

ar•go•sy (ɑrgəsiː) *pl.* **ar•go•sies** *n.* (*hist.*) a large merchant ship of the 16th and 17th cc. ‖ (*hist.*) a fleet of such treasure-laden ships [earlier *ragusy* perh. fr. Ital. *Ragusea*, a ship of Ragusa (Dubrovnik). (The spelling was influenced by 'Argo', Jason's ship)]

ar•got (ɑrgou, ɑrgɔt) *n.* the slang of a social group, e.g. thieves, students [F.]

ar•gu•a•ble (ɑrgjuːəb'l) *adj.* for which good, if not necessarily convincing, reasons may be found ‖ open to doubt **ár•gu•a•bly** *adv.* not certainly, but reasonably held to be

ar•gue (ɑrgjuː) *pres. part.* **ar•gu•ing** *past* and *past part.* **ar•gued** *v.t.* to apply reason to (a problem), *to argue a point* ‖ to maintain (an opinion) ‖ to persuade by talk, *she argued him into going* ‖ to be a sign of, to prove, *his behavior argues lack of willpower* ‖ *v.i.* to dispute ‖ to wrangle [O.F. *arguer*]

Ar•gue•das (ɑrgwéðɑs), Alcides (1879–1946), Bolivian author and diplomat whose novels, notably 'Raza de bronce' (1919) and 'Los caudillos bárbaros' (1929), expose the sufferings of the oppressed Aymara Indians

ar•gu•ment (ɑrgjumənt) *n.* a reason put forward (for or against something) ‖ a chain of reasoning. ‖ a discussion, debate ‖ a dispute ‖ a wrangling ‖ a summary of the contents of a book

ar•gu•men•ta•tion (ɑrgjumentéɪʃən) *n.* the mental process of constructing a chain of reasoning ‖ its expression in words or writing ‖ discussion

ar•gu•men•ta•tive (ɑrgjumentətɪv) *adj.* excessively fond of arguing or raising objections [F. *argumentatif*]

Ar•gus (ɑrgəs) (*Gk mythol.*) the many-eyed monster set by Hera to guard Io. Hermes killed it. Hera decked the peacock's tail with its eyes

ARGUS (ɑrgus) (*computer*) acronym for automatic routine generating and updating system, a computer compiler system for Honeywell 800

argus shell *Cypraea argus*, a tropical marine gastropod shell marked with an eyelike pattern

Ar•gyle (ɑrgaɪl) **1.** *adj.* (of socks, sweaters etc.) knitted in a diamond pattern of two or more colors **2.** *n.* such a pattern ‖ a sock in this pattern [var. of ARGYLL, after the Argyll tartan]

Ar•gyll (ɑrgaɪl) a former county in W. Scotland. Its county town was Inverary. Administrative center: Lochgilphead

Arhus [illegible] AARHUS

Ar•ia [illegible]

a•ri•a (ɑriːə) *n.* an air, melody, esp. in opera [Ital.]

Ar•iad•ne [illegible]

Ar•i•an (ɛəriːən, ærɪən) **1.** *adj.* of the heresiarch Arius **2.** *n.* one of his followers **Ar•i•an•ism** *n.* the first widespread Christian heresy, originating in the N. African Church, preached by Arius and Eusebius of Nicomedia in the early 4th c. A logical development from Origen, Arius [illegible] was excommunicated (323). The heresy spread in the Near East, and Constantine called the Council of Nicaea (325) to establish an orthodox [illegible] of the Trinity. The [illegible] political, led to the persecution of the Orthodox Christians (337–61), and rent the Christian [illegible]

The Christianity of the Germanic tribes was Arian until the 7th c [fr. L. *Arianus*]

A·rias (ärjəs), Arnulfo (1901–), Panamanian politician and president (1940–1, 1949–51, 1968–

Arias Dávila ·PEDRARIAS

ar·id (ærid) *adj.* dry, barren | dull, uninteresting [fr. L. *aridus*]

a·rid·i·ty (əridit'i) *n.* the state or quality of being arid [fr. L. *ariditas*]

A·riège (ærjeʒ) a department (area 1,892 sq. miles, pop. 137,900) of S. France in the Pyrenees (·GASCOGNE, ·LANGUEDOC, ·FOIX). Chief

Ar·ies (ɛ́əriːz, æriːz) a northern constellation || the first sign of the zodiac, represented as a ram [L. ram]

a·right (əráit) *adv.* (*rhet.*) rightly, *have I under-*

ar·il (æril) *n.* an outer coating to some seeds, often bright in color, e.g. the fruit of *Taxus* (yew). **ar·il·late** (ærileit, ærilit), **ar·il·lat·ed** *adjs* [fr. Mod. L. *arillus*, dried grape]

ar·il·lode (æriloud) *n.* a false aril, not arising from the placenta but from the region of the micropyle

Ariosto

ian poet, author of the epic 'Orlando Furioso'

a·rise (əraiz) *pres. part* **a·ris·ing** *past* **a·rose** (ərouz) *past part.* **a·ris·en** (ərizˈn) *v.i.* to come into being, begin, to originate from a particular source or as a natural consequence | to come up for notice or into consideration || (*rhet.*) to get up, stand up [O.E. *arisan*]

A·ris·ta (əristə), Mariano (1802–55) Mexican general and president of the Republic (1851–3)

a·ris·ta (əristə) *pl* **a·ris·tae** (əristiː) *n.* an awn or bristle, e.g. in the beard of barley, a slender bristle as on the terminal joint of the antennae of some insects [L.]

Ar·is·tar·chus of Samos (æristɑ́rkəs) (3rd c. B.C.), Greek astronomer who put forward the theory that the earth revolves round the sun

Ar·is·ti·des (æristədiz) ('the Just') (c. 530–c. 468 B.C.), Athenian statesman and general. He fought at Marathon (490 B.C.), and was ostracized (483–480 B.C.) through the influence of Themistocles. He played a leading part in the victories at Salamis (480 B.C.) and Plataea (479

aristocracies

·cies *n.* government by a small, privileged, hereditary class, drawn from the leading families in the state (cf. DEMOCRACY), a state so governed, the members of such a governing class, in particular those who bear titles of nobility (even when they no longer control government)

by those whose character best fits them for the task, the best or most prominent of any class, *aristocracy of intellect* [fr. L. *aristocratia* fr. Gk *aristos*, best + *kratia*, rule]

a·ris·to·crat (əristəkræt, æristəkræt) *n.* a member of the ruling class in an aristocracy, a noble

of or pertaining to an aristocracy, patrician (in

Ar·is·toph·a·nes (æristɔ́fəniːz) (c. 450–c. 385 B.C.), Athenian comic playwright, 11 of whose comedies survive entire. He had a shrewd insight into the hidden causes of many evils of his day, and wrote boldly and sarcastically, with coarse jokes. He attacked Cleon in 'The Knights', Socrates in 'The Clouds' and Euripi-

placed in the Sicilian expedition in 'The Birds'

Ar·is·to·te·lian (æristətíliən, æristətíljən) 1. *adj.* of or pertaining to Aristotle 2. *n.* a follower

enormous influence on all subsequent thought. His works include 'Organon' (logic), 'Ethics', 'Politics', 'Poetics', 'On the Soul' (a biological treatise), 'Metaphysics', 'Historia animalium'

Arithmatic (*computer*) trade name for a compiler and coding system for Univac II, manufactured by Sperry-Rand Corp.

a·rith·me·tic (əriθmətik) **1.** *n.* the manipulation of numbers by addition, subtraction, multiplication, division **2.** (æriθmetik) *adj.* arithmetical [O.F. *arismetique*, L. *arithmetica* fr. Gk]

ar·ith·met·i·cal (æriθmétikˈl) *adj.* concerned with, in accordance with the rules of, arithmetic [fr. L. fr. Gk *arithmētikos*]

a·rith·me·ti·cian (əriθmətíʃən) *n.* someone skilled in the science or practice of arithmetic [F.

arithmetic mean an average found by adding a group of values and dividing by the number of values in the group

arithmetic progression a series of numbers which increase or decrease by the same amount at each step, e.g. 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 (cf. GEOMETRIC PROGRESSION)

Ar·i·us of Alexandria (ɛ́əriːəs) (c. 280–336), Libyan churchman and heresiarch (·ARIANISM)

Ariz. Arizona

Ar·i·zo·na (æriːzóunə) (*abbr.* Ariz.) a state (area 113,909 sq. miles, pop. 2,860,000) in the southwestern U.S.A. Capital: Phoenix. It is divided by mountains with a high plateau in the northeast and desert in the southwest. Agriculture: cattle and sheep ranching, cotton, fodder crops, some fruit and vegetables (under irrigation). Resources: copper (12% of world supply), some gold and silver, zinc, lead. Industries: metal refining, electronics, aircraft parts. University (1885) at Tucson. The U.S.A. acquired most of the state from Mexico (1848) and the rest as part of the Gadsden Purchase (1854). It became (1912) the 48th state of the U.S.A.

Ark. Arkansas

ark (ɑrk) *n.* (*Bible*) the vessel Noah built at God's command [O.E. fr. L. *arca*, a chest]

Ar·kan·sas (ɑ́rkənsɔ) (*abbr.* Ark.) a state (area 53,104 sq. miles, pop. 2,291,000) of the S. central U.S.A. Capital: Little Rock. The Mississippi alluvial plain lies in the east, while the north and west are mountainous. Agriculture (the principal industry): cotton, rice, poultry, soybeans. Resources: timber, oil and natural gas, bauxite (90% of American supply), some coal. Industries: timber, wood products, food processing. State university (1871) at Fayetteville. Arkansas was explored by the Spanish (mid 16th c.) and the French (late 17th c.), and passed as part of the Louisiana Purchase (1803) to the U.S.A., of which it became (1836) the 25th state

Arkansas River a river 1,450 miles long which rises in the mountains of central Colorado, flows through S. Kansas and Oklahoma, across Arkansas, and into the Mississippi

Ark of Testimony the Ark of the Covenant

Ark of the Covenant the sacred chest containing the tablets of the Ten Commandments, carried by the Israelites during their wanderings in the wilderness (Exodus xxv, 10–22 and xxxvii, 1–5). It symbolized God's presence among his chosen people, and was heavily guarded and so holy that to touch it was punishable by death. It was captured in battle by the Philistines but was recovered after many years and placed in the Holy of Holies in the Temple of Solomon. It disappeared after the burning of the Temple by the Babylonians (c. 587 B.C.)

Ark·wright (ɑ́rkrait), Sir Richard (1732–92), English cotton manufacturer. He invented the water frame (1769) and other mechanical spinning processes, thus helping to start the factory system of the Industrial Revolution

ARL (*acronym*) for acceptable reliability level

Arles (ɑrl) a market town (pop. 50,345) of Bouches-du-Rhône, S. France, on the Rhone delta, famous for its Roman ruins (esp. the arena, theater and necropolis). It was the capital of the kingdom of Burgundy (c. 933–1246). Roman-

Arles, Synod of a council (314) of the Western Church, convened by the emperor Constantine, at which the Donatist schism was condemned

Ar·ling·ton National Cemetery (ɑ́rlintən) a burial ground occupying more than 400 acres on the Potomac River in Virginia, opposite Washington, D.C. It is the resting place of many soldiers and leaders of the U.S. military and other professions

ARM (*acronym*) for automated route management, IBM program for control of distribution systems, e.g., sales routes

arm (ɑrm) *n.* the upper limb of the human body, from the shoulder to the hand (called 'upper arm' above the elbow, and 'forearm' below the elbow) || a similar limb of an animal, e.g. of a bear or monkey, or a limb roughly resembling an arm, e.g. of an octopus || a part attached to or projecting from something, *an arm of the sea*, *the arm of a chair* || a sleeve of a garment **the long arm of the law** the power of the police to arrest wrongdoers **with open arms** joyfully, *to welcome someone with open arms* [O.E. *arm*, *earm*]

arm *n.* (often *pl.*) a weapon || a branch of the fighting services, *the air arm* || (*pl.*) the heraldic devices on the shield of a family, diocese, institution, state etc. (·COAT OF ARMS) **in arms** (*rhet.*) armed and ready for war **to bear arms** (*rhet.*) to serve actively as a soldier **to stand to arms** to come to a state of readiness to meet attack **to take up arms** (*rhet.*) to prepare for war or wage war **under arms** mobilized for war **up in arms** vexed and prepared to offer resistance [F. *arme*]

arm *v.t.* to provide with weapons, or other means of fighting or attacking || to protect or defend, *to arm oneself against the cold* || to provide with what is needed, *to arm oneself with letters of introduction* || to fit with some device, tool, or equipment, *the lead is armed with wax to sample the sea bottom* || *v.i.* to build up armaments [F. *armer*]

ar·ma·da (ɑrmɑ́də) *n.* a fleet of warships || any large fleet of ships or aircraft **the Ar·ma·da** the Spanish fleet sent (1588) by Philip II in an attempt to invade England. An English fleet under Howard and Drake prevented it from joining up with the Spanish army in the Netherlands, and it was finally scattered by storms [Span.]

ar·ma·dil·lo (ɑrmədílou) *n.* a member of *Dasypodidae*, a family of edentate mammals, allied to anteaters, but having some teeth. They inhabit Central and South America, and are characterized by an armor of horny scales covering the body. Some species roll into a ball if attacked. They are nocturnal in habit and eat insects, worms, fruit etc. The giant armadillo is about 3 ft in length, the fairy armadillo about 5 ins [Span., dim. of *armado*, armed]

Ar·ma·ged·don (ɑrməgédˈn) the scene of the final battle between the forces of good and evil, foretold in the New Testament 'Revelation of St John the Divine' (xvi, 16) || the battle itself

Ar·magh (ɑrmɑ́) a county (area 512 sq. miles, pop. 133,969) in the south of Northern Ireland || its county town (pop. 9,000), seat of the Roman Catholic archbishop, primate of Ireland, and the Anglican archbishop of the Church of Ireland

Ar·ma·gnac (ærmənjæk) a subregion of Aquitaine in S.W. France, a former province (roughly equivalent to modern Gers). It is famous for its brandy

ar·ma·ment (ɑrməmənt) *n.* the weapons, guns, rockets etc. with which a ship, aircraft, army, fighting vehicle etc. is equipped || (*pl.*) the weapons and munitions of war [fr. L. *armamentum*, an equipment]

ar·ma·ture (ɑrmətʃər) **1.** *n.* a piece of soft iron or steel which connects the poles of a magnet or of two magnets placed side by side || (*elec.*) an iron framework wound with copper wire, fixed between the poles of a magnet. When such an armature is made to revolve in the magnetic field, an electric current is induced in the windings (e.g. in a dynamo). When current is passed through the windings of the armature (e.g. in an electric motor), electromagnetic induction causes it to revolve in the magnetic field || the metal frame on which a modeler in clay builds up his work, any metal skeleton which supports a structure, e.g. in an electric instrument, e.g. a bell, the arm which moves to and fro as the magnetic field varies **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ar·ma·tur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ar·ma·tured** to fit an armature to [fr. L. *armatura*, arms]

arm·band (ɑrmbænd) *n.* an armlet (sleeve band)

arm·chair (ɑrmtʃɛər) **1.** *n.* a chair, wooden or upholstered, with arms **2.** *adj.* theoretical and lacking practical experience, *armchair strategy*

armed sweep (*naut.*) [illegible] cutters or other devices to increase its ability to cut mine moorings

Ar·me·nia (ärmē'nēə) country of W. Asia, a region of high plateaus and mountain ranges, southeast of the Black Sea, and west of the Caspian Sea. It is now divided between the U.S.S.R., Turkey and Iran. The kingdom of Urartu flourished between the 9th and 7th cc. BC and was ruled successively by the Medes, Persians, Romans, Arabs and Ottoman Turks (from 1514). It was the first country to adopt Christianity as a national religion (303). Parts were ceded to Russia (1828, 1829, 1878, 1918) and in 1921 these were set up as a Soviet Republic. In 1936 it became a constituent republic (area 11,490 sq. miles; pop 3,222,000) of the U.S.S.R. Capital: Erevan. Agriculture: cattle raising in the mountains, cotton, fruit, wheat, root crops in the irrigated valleys. Resources: copper, zinc, aluminum, molybdenum, building materials. Industries and products: mining, chemical fertilizers, synthetic rubber, textiles, food processing

Ar·me·nian (ärmē'nyən, ärmē'nēən) **1.** *n.* a native of Armenia ‖ the Armenian language ‖ a member of the Armenian Church (also known as the Gregorian, from its founder, St Gregory the Illuminator), a monophysite Church in communion with no other Christian body. It has about four million members **2.** *adj.* pertaining to Armenia or its inhabitants ‖ pertaining to the Indo-European language of the Armenians ‖ pertaining to or belonging to the Armenian Church

arm·ful (ärmful) *pl* **arm·fuls, arms·ful** the amount that can be held in both arms

arm·hole (ärmhōul) *n.* the hole through which the arm is put into a garment

ar·mil·lar·y (ärməlerē, ärmilərē) *adj.* made up of rings ‖ like a ring [fr. L. *armilla*, bracelet]

armillary sphere an early astronomical instrument made up of rings representing the circles (horizon, meridian, ecliptic etc.) of the celestial sphere

arm in arm (of two or more persons) with arms linked

arm·ing (ärmiŋ) *n.* the equipment with which something is made complete or fit for action, e.g. the tallow on a sounding lead

Ar·min·i·an (ärmĭnēən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to the teaching of Jacobus Arminius **2.** *n.* one of his followers **Ar·min·i·an·ism** *n.*

Ar·min·i·us (ärmĭnēəs), Jacobus (Jacob Harmensen, 1560–1609), Dutch Protestant theologian who rejected the Calvinist doctrines of predestination, election and grace. His teaching influenced Wesleyan and Methodist theology

ar·mi·stice (ärmistis) *n.* an agreement by which fighting is suspended while peace terms are negotiated [fr. Mod. L. *armistitium*]

Armistice Day *VETERANS DAY

arm·let (ärmlit) *n.* a sleeve band worn around the upper arm for identification, as a sign of mourning etc. ‖ a little arm of the sea, of a lake etc.

ar·mor, *Br.* **ar·mour** (ärmər) *n.* (*hist.*) protection for the body worn in battle, e.g. mail, plate armor, leather etc. ‖ the steel protective skin of a battleship, tank etc. ‖ tanks, armored cars and other armored forces ‖ the protective covering of an animal (e.g. the shell of a turtle) [O.F. *armeure*]

ar·mor·clad, *Br.* **ar·mour·clad** (ärmərklæd) *adj.* covered with armor

ar·mored, *Br.* **ar·moured** (ärmərd) *adj.* equipped with steel armor ‖ making use of armored forces, *an armored attack*

ar·mor·er, *Br.* **ar·mour·er** (ärmərər) *n.* a maker of arms or (*hist.*) armor ‖ someone who looks after and repairs the arms of a fighting unit, incl. the guns of aircraft [A. F. *armurer*]

ar·mo·ri·al (ärmōrēəl, ärmourēəl) **1.** *adj.* of, pertaining to or bearing heraldic devices **2.** *n.* a book of heraldic arms

Ar·mor·i·can (ärmərikən,ärmorikən) *adj.* Hercynian

ar·mor·ist (ärmərist) *n.* someone interested or skilled in heraldry

armor plate, *Br.* **armour plate** a protective covering of steel plates on a warship, tank etc

ár·mor-plat·ed, *Br.* **ár·mourplat·ed** *adj.*

ar·mor·y (ärmərē) *pl* **ar·mor·ies** *n.* the branch of heraldry concerned with coat armor ‖ a book of coats of arms listed in the order of the names of the bearers [O.F. [illegible]

ar·mor·y, *Br.* **ar·mour·y** (ärmərē) *n.* a place in which arms and ammunition are kept, a large building with offices, drill hall etc ‖ a factory, generally owned by the government, for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, an arsenal [prob. O.F. *armoierie*]

[illegible]

armour-clad *ARMOR CLAD

[illegible]

armour plate *ARMOR PLATE

armoury *ARMORY (place for arms and ammu-

[illegible] joint of the shoulder and arm

Arm·strong (ärmstrɔn, ärmstrɔŋ), John (1758–1843), U.S. soldier, diplomat and political leader. He served as U.S. minister to France (1804–10), as brigadier general in the War of 1812, and as Secretary of War (1813–14) under [illegible]

Armstrong, [illegible] trumpeter and composer and 'king' of the New O[illegible]

Armstrong, Neil Alden (1930–), U.S. pioneer astronaut who commanded the Apollo XI mission, becoming (July 1969) the first man to stand on the surface of the moon

arm·strong (ärmstrɔŋ) *v.* (*mil.*) a term, peculiar to the U.S. Army Air Support Radar Team, indicating both the command and response for arming and fusing-circuit activation

arm-twist·ing (ärmtwistiŋ) *n.* exertion of ex[illegible] *adj.*

arm-wres·tling (ärmres'liŋ) *n.* Indian wrestling contest to force an opponent's erect forearm (with elbow on the surface) to the surface

ar·my (ärmē) *pl.* **ar·mies** *n.* a body of men (or women, or both) organized for war on land ‖ the whole of a nation's military force ‖ some part of it fighting a campaign on its own or with a similar unit, *field army* [F. *armée*]

army ant a foraging ant

army corps a military unit typically of two divisions and auxiliary troops, with headquarters

army of occupation troops assuring the military government of a defeated enemy and the respect of peace terms

Army War College a U.S. military school founded (1901) in Washington, D.C. to provide a progressive scheme of instruction for Army officers. Its emphasis was changed (1916) by the National Defense Act to give more attention to theory, abstract problem solving, and the development of doctrines. It was reestablished (1950) at Carlisle, Pa., to prepare selected Army officers for the highest positions in the U.S. Army

Ar·nauld (ärnou), Antoine (1612–94), French theologian, chief defender of the Jansenists. He wrote the treatise 'De la fréquente communion' (1643). His sister, Mere Angelique (1591–1661), was abbess of Port-Royal from 1602

Arne (ärn), Thomas Augustine (1710–78), English composer. He wrote mainly operas and masques, e.g. 'Comus' (1738), 'Artaxerxes' (1762). 'Rule Britannia' is from his 'Alfred' (1740)

Arn·hem (ärnhem) the capital (pop. 125,500) of the Dutch province of Gelderland, on the Lower Rhine, with a good harbor and chemical and metallurgical industries. There was an unsuccessful British airborne attack on the German positions here in Sept. 1944

Arnhem Land [illegible] Australia's Northern Territory, mainly an ab[illegible]

ar·ni·ca (ärnikə) *n.* a member of *Arnica*, fam. *Compositae*, a genus of small, perennial plants found in temperate regions ‖ a tincture prepared particularly from *A. montana* and used as an embrocation for treating bruises and sprains [Mod. L., origin unknown]

Ar·no (ärnou) the chief river in Tuscany, Italy, 140 miles long. It rises in the Apennines and flows through Florence and Pisa into the Ligurian Sea

Ar·nold (ärnəld), Benedict (1741–1801), American general in the Revolutionary War. After fighting gallantly, he plotted unsuccessfully (1780) to betray West Point to the British and deserted to them (1780)

Arnold, Henry Harley (1886–1950), U.S. general, commanding U.S. army air forces in the 2nd world war

Arnold, Matthew (1822–88), English poet, critic and educationalist, son of Thomas Arnold. His main theme is the condition of modern man without religious faith. As a critic he encouraged the study in England of continental literature. In his essays he attacked the philistinism of prosperous industrialism. He wrote the classic political treatise 'Culture and Anar[illegible]

Arnold, Thomas (1795–1842), headmaster of Rugby School (1828–42). He reformed English public school education, which was almost entirely devoted to classical studies, by introducing the study of modern languages and modern history. He made sports an integral part of education and reformed boarding methods

Arnold of Brescia (c. 1100–55), Italian religious and political reformer, pupil of Abélard, and abbot of an Augustinian house at Brescia. He challenged the temporal power of the papacy and was condemned to death

a·ro·ma (ərōumə) *n.* the characteristic, usually pleasant, odor given off by certain plants, spices etc. [O.F. *aromat* fr. L. fr. Gk]

ar·o·mat·ic (ærəmætik) **1.** *adj.* with a sharp, pleasant smell, like that of spices **2.** *n.* an aromatic plant or drug [F. *aromatique* fr. L. fr. Gk]

aromatic compound (*chem.*) an organic compound containing at least one benzene ring

arose *past* of ARISE

A·ro·se·me·na (ərɔsemenɑ), Carlos Julio (1920–), Ecuadorian politician and president (1961–3)

Arosemena, Justo (1817–86), Colombian jurist, writer and politician, the author of 'El Estado Federal'. He championed the federalist cause against the centralist

A·rou·et (æruːei), François Marie *VOLTAIRE

a·round (əráund) **1.** *adv.* more or less in a circle, on all sides, *we stood around and watched* ‖ near, more or less in the vicinity, *you will find some food around somewhere* **to have been around** to be worldly wise ‖ to have traveled widely **2.** *prep.* round about, encircling, *wrap your coat around you* ‖ approximately, *around midnight* ‖ within, in the area of, *somewhere around the house*

a·rous·al (əráuz'l) *n.* an arousing or being aroused

a·rouse (əráuz) *pres. part.* **a·rous·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·roused** *v.t.* to excite, stir up ‖ (*old-fash., rhet.*) to wake up

Arp (ærp), Jean (Hans Arp, 1887–1966), French sculptor, an originator of dada and surrealism. He produced abstract forms of smooth, curved contours, usually in white stone, most of which suggest derivation from the human figure or natural forms

ar·peg·gi·o (ɑrpédʒiːou) *n.* (*mus.*) the playing of the notes in a chord successively instead of simultaneously [Ital.]

ar·que·bus (ɑrkwəbəs) *n.* (*hist.*) an early type of portable firearm (mid 15th-late 16th cc.), fired either slung from a tripod or placed on a forked rest [F. *arquebuse* fr. M.H.G.]

ar·rack (ærək) *n.* a spirit distilled in many Eastern countries from fermented coconut-palm juice or fermented rice etc. [fr. Arab. *araq*, juice]

ar·raign (əréin) *v.t.* to call before a court to answer a charge ‖ (*rhet.*) to denounce, censure **ar·raign·ment** *n.* [A. F. *arraigner*, to accuse in court]

Ar·ran (ærən) an island (area 166 sq. miles, pop. 4,500) of Buteshire, Scotland, in the firth of [illegible]

ar·range (əréindʒ) *pres. part.* **ar·rang·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ar·ranged** *v.t.* to put in order ‖ to dispose with taste, *to arrange flowers* ‖ to settle (a dispute etc.) ‖ to plan, *to arrange a meeting* ‖ (*mus.*) to adapt (a composition) for voices or instruments for which it was not originally written ‖ *v.i.* to make arrangements, *to arrange about a work permit* [O. F. *arangier*]

ar·range·ment (əréindʒmənt) *n.* the act of arranging ‖ the way in which arranging is done, *change the arrangement of the kitchen* ‖ a settle[illegible] advance, *the arrangement was to meet at 6* ‖ something made up from different things, or parts of things, *a plaster-and-string arrangement* ‖ (*pl.*) plans, preparations, *wedding arrangements* ‖ the arranging of a musical com[illegible] [F.]

ar·rant (ærənt) *adj.* out-and-out, notorious [var. of ERRANT, wandering (first in *arrant thief*

Ar·ras (ærəs) the capital (pop. 46,446) of Pas-de-Calais, and ancient capital of Artois, N.E. France, an agricultural market with engineering and textile industries

ar·ras (ærəs) *n.* a wall hanging or screen made of tapestry [after *Arras*, France, noted in the 14th c. for tapestry]

ar·ray (əréi) *n.* military order, *battle array* ‖ (*hist.*) a fighting force in battle order ‖ a grand or impressive series or collection ‖ ceremonial dress or outward adornment, *chiefs in splendid array* ‖ (*law*) the composition of a jury, the persons making up a jury ‖ (*computer*) memory elements arranged in a meaningful pattern [O.F. *arei*]

array *v.t.* to arrange (troops etc.) in order ‖ to dress (oneself) magnificently ‖ (*law*) to impanel (a jury) [O.F. *areer* or *aroter*]

array processor (*computer*) specialized computer designed to perform repetitive arithmetic calculations on large groups of data, effective because of speed

array sonar sonar system incorporating state-of-the-art computer capacity for penetration of sea water and for detection and mapping

ar·rears (əríərz) *pl. n.* things outstanding or overdue for appropriate action (e.g. a backlog of work) **in arrears** behind time, waiting to be dealt with or paid up [O.F. *arere*, behind]

ar·rest (ərest) *v.t.* to seize and hold by legal authority or superior force ‖ to bring to a stop, check, *measures to arrest inflation* ‖ to attract and hold (one's sight or attention) [O.F *arester*, stoppage and *arrest*, act of arresting]

arrested development failure to maintain normal progress towards emotional (and sometimes physical) maturity

ar·rest·er gear (ərestər) *ARRESTING GEAR

arrester hook the retractable hook with which a carrier-based aircraft engages the arresting gear on landing

ar·rest·ing (əréstiŋ) *adj.* striking, attracting attention

arresting gear (*Am.*, *Br.* arrester gear) wires running across the flight deck of an aircraft carrier with which the arrester hook of the aircraft engages as it lands, so as to halt in a short distance

Ar·rhe·ni·us (əríːniːəs), Svante August (1859–1927), Swedish chemist and physicist. His work includes studies in physical and biological chemistry, and cosmology. He was awarded the Nobel prize in chemistry (1903) for his theory of ionic dissociation of electrolytes

[illegible] governor of Cappadocia and Greek historian, best known for his history ('Anabasis') of the campaigns of Alexander the Great

ar·ris (ǽris) *n.* (*archit.*) the edge formed by the meeting of two straight or curved surfaces, e.g. in a molding [O.F. *areste*, spine]

ar·ri·val (əráivəl) *n.* the act of arriving ‖ a person or thing that has arrived, *early arrivals at a*

ar·rive (əráiv) *pres. part.* **ar·riv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ar·rived** *v.i.* to come to a place, reach a destination, end a journey ‖ to appear, come on the scene ‖ to win success, be recognized as successful **to arrive at** to gain (an object), reach

[illegible] self-centered person determined to succeed at

[illegible] one of, formerly **ar·ri·ga·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *arro-*

ar·row (ǽrou) *n.* the weapon shot from a bow (*ARCHERY) with a pointed (often barbed) head, and slender shaft, to the end of which feathers are attached ‖ a directing sign (→) ‖ a shoot on sugarcane [O.E. *earh*, *arwe*]

ar·row·head (ǽrouhed) *n.* the tip of an arrow, formerly of flint or stone, now usually metal

ar·row·root (ǽrouruːt, ǽrourut) *n.* a starchy flour made from the roots of a number of plants, but chiefly from *Maranta arundinacea*, West Indian arrowroot, used to make foods for invalids and arrowroot cookies ‖ the plant itself (formerly used by American Indians to absorb the poison from wounds made by poisoned arrows)

ar·row·y (ǽrouiː) *adj.* having the shape or speed of an arrow

ar·roy·o (ərɔ́iou) *pl.* **ar·roy·os** *n.* a driedup water course, dry gully [Span.= stream]

Ar·sac·id (ɑrsǽsid) a member of a royal dynasty of Parthia (c. 250 B.C.–226 A.D.). They extended their kingdom from Bactria and the Caspian Sea to the Euphrates and India. The dynasty was overthrown (c. 226) by the Sassanids

arse (ɑrs) *ASS (buttocks)

ar·se·nal (ɑ́rsən'l) *n.* a place for the making and storing of weapons and munitions [Ital. *arsenale*, dock fr. Arab. *dar-al-sinah*, workshop]

ar·se·nic (ɑ́rsnik, ɑrsənik) **1.** *n.* a semimetallic element (symbol As, at. no. 33, at. mass 74.922). Its compounds are highly poisonous and are used in pest control and in medicine **2.** (ɑrsénik) *adj.* (*chem.*) of a compound in which arsenic is pentavalent **ar·sen·i·cal** (ɑrsénik'l) *adj.* of or containing arsenic **ar·se·ni·ous** (ɑrsíːniəs) *adj.* of a compound in which arsenic is trivalent **ár·se·nous** *adj.* arsenious [O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk fr. Arab. fr. Pers.]

ar·se·no·py·rite (ɑrsənoupáirait) *n.* a hard whitish or grayish mineral, FeAsS, the principal ore of arsenic [G.]

ar·sis (ɑ́rsis) *pl.* **ar·ses** (ɑ́rsiːz) *n.* the stressed syllable in a metrical foot (opp. THESIS) [L. fr. Gk = lifting (in poetry and music)]

ar·son (ɑ́rs'n) *n.* the crime of maliciously burning somebody else's buildings or property, or of burning one's own to get insurance money [O.F.]

ARSR (*mil. acronym*) for air route surveillance radar

art (ɑrt) *n.* the use of the imagination to make things of aesthetic significance ‖ the technique involved ‖ the theory involved ‖ one of the fine arts ‖ objects made by creative artists ‖ a sphere in which creative skill is used, *the art of shipbuilding* or other skill, *the art of lying* ‖ one of the humanities (as distinct from a science) ‖ (*pl., old-fash.*) artifice, wiles ‖ one of the liberal arts

ART an assembly system that responds to English language to produce routines, assignments, error control, etc., designed by Sperry-Rand Corp.

Ar·ta·xerx·es I (ɑrtəgzəːrksiːz) (*d.* 424 B.C.), king of Persia (c. 465–424 B.C.), son of Xerxes. He reconquered Egypt (c. 455 B.C.), which had revolted with Athenian help

Artaxerxes II (*d.* 358 B.C.), king of Persia (404–358 B.C.), son of Darius II. He crushed Cyrus the Younger's rebellion and the satraps' revolt and repelled Spartan intervention, but under his rule the empire progressively declined

Artaxerxes III (*d.* 338 B.C.), king of Persia (358–338), son of Artaxerxes II. After a reign of terror, he was assassinated (338 B.C.), and, after his son had been deposed (336 B.C.), was succeeded by Darius III

artefact *ARTIFACT

Ar·te·mis (ɑ́rtəmis) (*Gk mythol.*) goddess of chastity and of hunting, daughter of Zeus and twin sister of Apollo, helper of women in childbirth. She was later identified with the Roman Diana

Ar·te·mis (ɑ́rtəmis) *n.* (*mil.*) U.S. underwater warning system with listening posts beyond the continental shelf

ar·te·ri·al (ɑrtíəriːəl) *adj.* (*anat.*) of, from or like an artery ‖ of or pertaining to an artery in a system of communication or transport [F.

ar·te·ri·og·ra·phy (ɑrtiəriɔ́grəfiː) *n.* (*med.*) **1.** process for X-raying arteries injected with radio-opaque dyes **2.** graphic record of the pulse **arteriogram** *n.* diagnostic technique (and the instrument) to record the pulse, the record of, arteriography

ar·te·ri·o·scle·ro·sis (ɑrtiəriːouskləróusis) *n.* a chronic disease of the arteries characterized by the progressive hardening and thickening of the walls, leading to complete blockage and rupture [Mod. L. fr. *arterio-*, arterial + SCLEROSIS]

ar·ter·y (ɑ́rtəriː) *pl.* **ar·ter·ies** *n.* (*anat.*) one of the tubular, thick-walled, elastic vessels through which blood is pumped by the heart throughout the body (to return through the veins) ‖ an important channel (road, railway, river) in a system of communication and transport [fr. L. *arteria*, windpipe, artery fr. Gk]

ar·te·sian well (ɑrtiːʒən) a well bored into the earth (often to a great depth) until water is forced to the surface by the pressure below [fr. F. *artésien*, of the old province of Artois, where such a well was first bored in the 12th c.]

art for art's sake the theory that the fine arts are free to seek beauty without regard for moral purpose or social effect

art·ful (ɑ́rtfəl) *adj.* tricky, crafty

ar·thrit·ic (ɑrθrítik) *adj.* of or having arthritis

ar·thri·tis (ɑrθráitis) *n.* inflammation of a joint or joints [fr. Gk *arthron*, ajoint]

ar·thro·pod (ɑ́rθrəpɔd) *n.* (*zool.*) a member of *Arthropoda*, an animal phylum characterized by a segmented body, a chitinous exoskeleton, and jointed appendages, which are modified for feeling, feeding, walking etc. The three main classes are arachnids, crustaceans and insects **ar·thro·po·dal** (ɑrθrɔ́pədəl), **ar·thro·po·dous** (ɑrθrɔ́pədəs) *adjs* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *arthron*, *joint* + *pous* (*podos*), *foot*]

Ar·thur (ɑ́rθər) *ARTHURIAN LEGEND

Arthur, Chester Alan (1830–86), 21st president (1881–5) of the U.S.A., following the assassination of President Garfield. A Republican handicapped by his complicity in New York machine politics, he nevertheless introduced (1883) a civil service reform act, vetoed (1882) a Chinese exclusion bill which violated a treaty with China, and prosecuted the Star-Route trials

Ar·thu·ri·an legend (ɑrθúəriːən) stories of King Arthur, who was, probably, a Romano-British leader in the wars against the Saxon invaders. Although he held a 'court' he was not a king. A great body of legend grew around him, his knights, their quest for the Holy Grail, and his famous Round Table. This was elaborated (12th c.) by Geoffrey of Monmouth. Arthur holds chief place in English literature of heroic imagination, which includes 'Sir Gawayn and the Grene Knight' (c. 1346) and Sir Thomas Malory's 'Morte Darthur' (1485)

ar·ti·choke (ɑ́rtitʃouk) *n. Helianthus tuberosus*, the Jerusalem artichoke, closely related to the sunflower. It is tall, with a yellow flower, and has edible tubers somewhat like potatoes in appearance ‖ *Cynara scolymus*, the globe artichoke, related to the thistle. It produces flower heads enclosed in an involucre of edible fleshy bracts. It grows in Mediterranean countries and in parts of the U.S.A. ‖ *Stachys tuberifera*, the Chinese artichoke, which produces small, edible, jointed roots [fr. Ital. *articiocco*, fr. O. Span. fr. Arab. *al-karshuf*]

ar·ti·cle (ɑ́rtik'l) **1.** *n.* a particular thing of a distinct class, *skirts and other articles of clothing* ‖ a particular piece of writing in a larger work (book, encyclopedia, newspaper, periodical) ‖ a clause in a document ‖ a statement, regulation etc., *articles of apprenticeship* or a tenet, *articles of belief* ‖ (*zool.*) a segment of a jointed part ‖ (*gram.*) the words 'the', 'a', 'an' or analogous words in other languages, used as adjectives (*DEFINITE ARTICLE, *INDEFINITE ARTICLE) **2.** *v. pres. part.* **ar·ti·cling** *past* and *past part.* **ar·ti·cled** *v.t.* to bind by articles of apprenticeship ‖ to state (someone's offenses) in articles ‖ *v.i.* (with 'against') to bring charges [F.]

Articles of Confederation *CONFEDERATION, ARTICLES OF

ar·tic·u·lar (ɑrtíkjulər) *adj.* of or affecting the joints [fr. L. *articularis*]

ar·tic·u·late (ɑrtíkjulit) **1.** *adj.* divided by joints (of speech) divided into distinct words and syllables ‖ intelligible, able to speak intelligibly ‖ able to speak with fluency ‖ clearly and distinctly arranged or expressed **2.** *v.* (ɑrtíkjuleit) *pres. part* **ar·tic·u·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ar·tic·u·lat·ed** *v.t.* to pronounce (words and syllables) clearly and distinctly ‖ (generally in passive) to join together in sections, to joint ‖ *v.i.* to pronounce sounds distinctly [fr. L. *articulare* (*articulatus*), to utter distinctly]

ar·tic·u·la·tion (ɑrtikjuleiʃən) *n.* the pronouncing of distinct sounds of speech ‖ (of man, animals, plants) the way in which different parts are joined together ‖ a joint [F.]

[illegible] KEY. (æ) æ, cat; ɑ, car; [illegible] (e) e, hen; (i) i, sheep; (ɔ) ɔ, deer; (ɛə) ɛə, bear; (i) i, fish; ai, tiger; ə:, bird; [illegible] ɔ:, fall; (u) u, fetch; (ʌ) ʌ, rabbit; (ə) ə, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

ar·tic·u·la·tor (artikjuleitər) *n.* someone who or something which articulates ‖ (*pron.*) an organ which gives speech sound its [illegible] acter, e.g. lips, tongue, glottis **ar·tic·u·la·to·ry** (artikjulətəri, artikjuleitəri) [illegible]

ar·te·fact, ar·te·fact (artifakt) [illegible] simple man-made object, such as a knapped flint, that provides evidence of an ancient culture ‖ a work of art (stressing its character as a product of making) ‖ (*histology*) a structure or changed appearance produced artificially or by death [fr. L. *ars* (*artis*), skill + *facere* (*factus*), to make]

ar·ti·fice (artifis) *n.* cunning, ingenuity in scheming ‖ (*rhet.*) skill in contriving, ingenuity (without guile) **ar·tif·i·cer** *n.* a skilled craftsman, esp. one whose work calls for great precision ‖ (*mil.*) a technician such as an armorer, mechanic etc. ‖ a maker, someone who devises [F.]

ar·ti·fi·cial (artifiʃəl) *adj.* man-made (as opposed to natural), *an artificial lake* ‖ made to imitate a natural product, *an artificial leg* ‖ synthetic, *artificial leather* ‖ insincere, *artificial gaiety* ‖ affected, an *artificial way of writing* [F *artificiel*]

artificial horizon a small trough of mercury, the surface of which is always horizontal and in which the reflected image of the sun or a star is observed through a sextant ‖ an instrument giving the orientation of an aircraft to the horizontal

artificial insemination the introduction of semen into the uterus by artificial means, without coition

ar·ti·fi·ci·al·i·ty (artifiʃiælitiː) [illegible] **ties** *n.* the state or quality of being artificial ‖ something artificial

artificial language a synthetic language based on a given set of specifications as to its use, e.g., for a computer

artificial respiration the artificial inducement of breathing, esp. by manual means, in a person suffering from asphyxia

artificial turf plastic ground cover resembling grass

Ar·ti·gas (artigas) [illegible] champion of Uruguayan independence against Spain, Buenos Aires and Brazil

ar·til·ler·y (artilәriː) *n.* guns, cannon etc., as opposed to portable firearms (used only of land forces, such weapons in a ship or aircraft being its armament) ‖ the branch of the army equipped with such weapons [O F. *artillerie*]

ar·til·ler·y·man (artilәriːmәn) [illegible] **men** (artilәriːmən) *n.* a soldier who serves with the artillery, a gunner

ar·ti·san (artizˈn) *n.* a trained craftsman, e.g. a printer, cabinetmaker, fitter [F. fr. Ital.]

art·ist (artist) *n.* a person who uses deliberate skill in making things of beauty, esp. (*pop.*) a painter ‖ a person who uses skill and taste in any activity ‖ an artiste [F. *artiste*]

ar·tiste (artiːst) *n.* a person who appears in public as a singer, dancer, pianist, actor etc. [F.]

ar·tis·tic (artistik) *adj.* relating to the fine arts, *artistic theory* ‖ of or connected with artists ‖ made or done with taste and skill, with an eye to beauty ‖ proficient in, fond of, or appreciative of the fine arts **ar·tis·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. F *artistique*]

ar·tist·ry (artistriː) *n.* the exercise of an artist's gifts‖ artistic quality

artist's proof one of the first copies pulled from an engraved plate, for the engraver's approval

art·less (artlis) *adj* simple and natural ‖ open, guileless

art·mo·bile (artməbiːl) *n* traveling art exhibition housed in a trailer

art music unconventional compositions defined by the intention and method of the composer

art nou·veau (ærnuːvou) *n* a style of de sign in architecture and crafts, also known as modern style or Jugendstil, which flourished 1890 – 1910. Formed in reaction to industrialization, it is characterized by sinuous, undulating lines often involving plant forms, mannered asymmetry and exotic coloring. Inspired by Morris, it was developed architecturally by Horta and Mackintosh [F.]

Ar·tois (ærtwɑ) a former province in extreme N.E. France, forming most of modern Pas-de-Calais, a hilly plateau producing wheat, sugar beet and vegetables. Historic capital Arras. A countship cut (1180) out of Flanders, it passed [illegible] finally united to France (1659)

Arts and Crafts Movement the 19th-c. attempt (led chiefly by William Morris) to restore the skill and responsibility of the individual craftsman to the making of things in common use, in the face of machine standardization

art·sy (artsiː) *adj.* (*slang or colloq.*) simulating art, overly decorative

art·sy-craft·sy (artsiːkræftsiː, artsiːkrɑftsiː) *adj* arty

art trouvé (*Fr.*) shapes or patterns perceived in ordinary objects and comparable in evocative force to work produced by artists; literally, "found art"

art·y (artiː) *adj.* (of persons) posing as artistic, bohemian ‖ (of things) designed to be artistic, but pretentious in conception and feeble in impact

[illegible] (artiːkræftiː, artsiːkrɑftiː) *adj* [illegible]

A·ru·ba (ərɑ bɑ) •NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

ar·um (ɛərəm) *n.* a member of *Arum*, fam. *Araceae*, a genus of mainly tropical, herbaceous plants, sometimes climbing. They have a complicated inflorescence on a spadix, with female flowers at the base, male flowers above and [illegible] above the male flowers. All are enveloped in a spathe. Their fetid smell attracts flies, which pollinate them. The fruit is a poisonous berry. Examples are the cuckoopint and the white-flowered *Zantedeschia aethiopica*, generally called calla lily (*Am.–Br.* arum lily), or lily of the Nile [L. fr. Gk *aron*]

ARVN (*acronym*) for Army of the Republic of South Vietnam

Ar·yan (ɛərjən, ɛəriːən) **1.** *adj.* (*formerly*) of the Caucasian race from which sprang the Indo-European peoples ‖ (*formerly*) of the Indo-Iranian branch of the Indo-European languages ‖ (*formerly*) of the Indo-European languages ‖ (in the teaching of the Nazis) belonging to a supposed master race (also called Nordic) of the original Caucasian stock with no mixture of Semitic **2.** *n.* a member of the so-called Nordic race ‖ (*formerly*) the hypothetical parent language of the Indo-European family of languages (now called Indo-European) [fr. Skr *ārya*, noble]

Ar·ya Sa·maj (ɑrjəsɑmɑ́dʒ) a 20th-c. reform movement within Hinduism. It rejects all polytheistic and idolatrous worship in favor of the Vedas alone

as (æz,əz) **1.** *conj.* because, *as he is late, we must wait* ‖ at the time when, *tell me your story as we walk on* ‖ in the way in which, *do as I tell you* ‖ in accordance with that which, *as he predicted, the wind changed* ‖ though, *sick as he was, he came to work* ‖ (often with a correlative 'so' or 'as') to the same amount or degree that, *as many as you wish* ‖ (with a preceding 'so' or 'such') in such a way or to such an extent that, *he so exaggerated as never to be believed* **as it were** so to speak **as you were** (*mil.*) oral cancellation of a statement or order to troops, *five of you— as you were—four of you will leave at once* **2.** *prep.* in the aspect, role, function, capacity of, *he came as an observer* ‖ like, *he wandered as one in a dream* **as a rule** usually **3.** *adv.* to the same amount or degree, *he drives as well as you* ‖ for example, *many words, as in English, are imitative in formation* **as for** with reference to **as from** dating from ‖ written or sent as though from **as if** as it would if, *he looked as if he had not slept* **as long as** provided that **as of** at or on (a specified time or date), *the law is effective as of midnight tonight* **as regards** with reference to, *our tastes differ as regards music* **as though** in a way that resembles, like, *she looks as though she had seen a ghost* **as to** with reference to, *he has no complaint as to salary* **as well** also, in addition, *bring a raincoat as well* [O E *allswa*, all so]

As (*chem.*) arsenic

ASA (*acronym*) for American Standards Association

[illegible] **sa·foet·i·da** (æsəfétidə, æsəfiːtidə) *n.* a gum resin from the roots of some W. Asian plants of genus *Ferula*, smelling of garlic, used in medicine as an antispasmodic [M.L. *asa*, fr. Pers *aza*, mastic + *foetida*, stinking]

A·sa·hi·ga·wa (usəhi gawə) (Asahikawa) a city (pop. 183,000) of central Hokkaido, Japan, an agricultural market, engineering, textile and [illegible]

ASALM (*mil. acronym*) for advanced strategic air launched USAF air-to-air and air-to-sur face defensive missile in development by McDonnell Douglas and Martin Marietta, operational in late 1990s

As·ansol [illegible] industrial center (pop. 104,000) of W. Bengal, India, on the Calcutta-Varanasi railroad; coal mines, metallurgy (iron and steel, aluminum, tin)

ASAT (*mil.*) U.S.S.R.'s anti-satellite interception system *Cf* SAINT

as·bes·tos (æsbestəs, æzbestəs) **1.** *n.* fibrous silicate materials, chiefly calcium magnesium silicate, used in the manufacture of flameproof fabrics and building materials, and for heat insulation **2.** *adj.* made of or containing asbestos [Gk – unquenchable]

As·bur·y (æzbəriː), Francis (1745–1816), the first Methodist bishop consecrated in America (1784), an original leader of Methodism

A-scale sound level (*acoustics*) a measurement of sound approximating the sensitivity of the human ear, used to note the intensity or annoyance of sounds

As·ca·lon (æskəlun) an ancient Philistine city in Israel north of Gaza, a center of the cult of Astarte from 1200 B C

as·cend (əsénd) *v.t.* to go or come up ‖ to rise ‖ to slope upwards ‖ (of sounds) to rise in pitch ‖ to rise from a lower degree or level ‖ *v.t.* to climb ‖ (*rhet.*) to mount, *to ascend the throne* ‖ to go up towards the source of, *to ascend a river* [fr. L. *ascendere*, to climb]

as·cend·ance, as·cend·ence (əsendəns) *n.* ascendancy

as·cend·an·cy, as·cend·en·cy (əséndənsiː) *pl.* **as·cen·dan·cies, as·cen·den·cies** *n.* dominating influence or control

as·cend·ant, as·cend·ent (əséndənt) **1.** *adj.* (*astron.*, of a heavenly body) climbing towards the zenith, before beginning to set ‖ (*astrol.*) rising over the eastern horizon **2.** *n.* (astrol.) the point of the ecliptic that is rising above the eastern horizon at any given instant (believed to have a dominating influence) ‖ (*pl.*) ancestors [O.F.=ascending]

as·cend·er (əséndər) *n.* (*printing*) the tall stroke of b, d, f, h, k, l, t

as·cend·ing [illegible] *adj* rising, mounting (*bot.*) curving upwards

as·cen·sion (asénʃən) *n.* (*rhet.*) the act of ascending or rising **the As·cen·sion** Christ's bodily ascent into heaven 40 days after his Resurrection [fr. L. *ascensio* (*ascensionis*)]

Ascension Day the feast celebrating Christ's Ascension, the 40th day after Easter

Ascension Island a solitary volcanic island (area 35 sq. miles, pop. 1,372) in the S. Atlantic, British since 1815 and inhabited only since then. In 1922 it became part of the colony of St Helena

as·cent (əsént) *n.* the act of ascending ‖ a climbing ‖ a rising from a lower degree or level ‖ a way up ‖ an amount of upward slope ‖ a going back in time, e.g. in a genealogy [fr. ASCEND by analogy with DESCENT]

as·cer·tain (æsərtéin) *v.t.* to find out **as·cer·tain·a·ble** *adv.* **as·cer·tain·a·bly** *adv.* **as·cer·tain·ment** *n.* [O.F. *acertener* (*acertain-*)]

as·cet·ic (əsétik) **1.** *adj.* practicing self-discipline with a view to spiritual improvement, esp by learning to do without things good in themselves (e.g. warmth, comfort) ‖ frugal, austere ‖ (of personal appearance) giving the impression of self-denial, gaunt, spare **2.** *n.* a person who practices asceticism ‖ a person who lives an austere life **as·cet·i·cal** [illegible] of or relating to asceticism ‖ like an ascetic **as·cét·i·cal·ly** *adv* **as·cét·i·cism** *n.* the theory or practice of an ascetic [fr. Gk *asketikos*, industrious or like a [illegible]

ascetic theology theology dealing with the operation of God's grace on all human effort to [illegible]

Ash, [illegible] ist and dramatist, born in Poland. He spent [illegible] ized citizen of the U.S., and, after 1954, lived in Israel. His many novels and plays include 'The Little Town' (1904), 'Uncle Moses' (1918), 'The Witch of Castle' (1926), 'Three Cities' (1929–32), 'The Nazarene' (1939), 'The Apostle' (1943), 'Mary' (1949), 'Moses' (1951), and 'The Prophet' [illegible]

As·cham (æskəm), Roger (c. 1515–68), English classical scholar and humanist. He was tutor to Elizabeth I and author of 'The Schole-Master' (published 1570) and 'Toxophilus' (1565)

as·cid·i·an (əsidiːən) *n.* (*biol.*) a tunicate, esp. a tunicate of the order *Asciduaceae* [fr. Gk *askidion*, dim. of *askos*, wineskin, bladder]

as·cid·i·um (əsidiːəm) *pl* **as·cid·i·a** (əsidiːə) *n.* the trap of a pitcher plant, e.g. *Nepenthes*, which produces a fluid in which trapped insects are drowned [Mod. L. fr. Gk *askidion*, dim. of *askos*, wineskin, bladder]

ASC II (*computer abbr.*) of American Standard Code for Information Exchange, an alphanumeric information code for data processing

As·cle·pi·us (æsklíːpiːəs) (*Gk mythol.*) hero and god of healing, killed by Zeus for daring to restore Hippolytus to life. He corresponds to the Roman Aesculapius

as·co·carp (æskəkɑrp) *n.* the fully developed body (including the asci, spores and paraphyses) of an ascomycetous fungus **as·co·cárp·ous** *adj* [fr. Gk *askos*, bladder + *karpos*, fruit]

as·co·go·ni·um (æskəgouniːəm) *pl.* **as·co·go·ni·a** (æskəgouniːə) the oogonium of an ascomycete (*ANTHERIDIUM) [Mod. L.]

as·co·my·cete (æskoumaisiːt) *n.* a member of *Ascomycetes*, the largest class of fungi, both saprophytic and parasitic, showing great variation in morphology and reproduction, but all possessing an ascus. The class includes yeasts, truffles, the fungi that produce penicillin, many common mildews and molds, as well as the fungi responsible for elm and chestnut tree blights **as·co·my·cé·tous** *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *Asco-*

a·scor·bic acid (əskɔrbik) vitamin C, used against colds and scurvy. It is present in citrus fruits, green leafy vegetables etc., and is also manufactured synthetically [fr. A-(without) + Mod. L. *scorbutus*, scurvy]

as·co·spore (æskəspɔr, æskəspour) *n.* a spore carried in an ascus [prob. F.]

as·cot (æskət) *n.* a dressy scarf worn by men [after *Ascot* Heath, a racetrack in Berkshire, England]

a·scrib·a·ble (əskraibəbˈl) *adj.* capable of being ascribed

as·crib·ing *past* and *past part* **as·cribed** *v.t.* to assign to a cause or source, *he ascribes his success to prudence*, || to assign (to an author) as a conjecture, or from the available evidence, to regard as belonging, *you can hardly ascribe such courage to him*

as·cription [illegible] ment which ascribes, || an ascribing [fr. L. *ascriptio* (*ascriptionis*)]

As·cu·lum (æskjuləm) an ancient town in S.E. Italy near which Pyrrhus defeated the Romans with heavy losses to his own army (279 B.C.)

as·cus (æskəs) *pl* **as·ci** (æsai, æskiː) *n.* the spore sac in ascomycetes typically bearing after fusion eight ascospores [Mod. L. fr. Gk *askos*, [illegible]

ASDIC 1. (*Br.*) (*acronym*) for Anti-Submarine Detection Investigation Committee, echo-ranging equipment, underwater detection devices 2. (lower case) a forerunner of U.S. sonar

ASEAN group (*acronym*) for Association of Southeast Asian Nations, five non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia: Thailand, Malay-

a·sep·sis (eisepsis,æsepsis) *n.* freedom from bacteria, || the method or process of excluding

(PASTEUR) [fr. A- (without) + Gk *sepsis*, decay]

a·sep·tic (eiseptik,æseptik) 1. *adj* free from bacterial infection, || of surgical instruments or materials sterilized, designed to exclude bacteria (cf. ANTISEPTIC) 2. *n.* a self-sterilizing

A-7 *mil.* U.S. Army attack aircraft

a·sex·u·al (eisekʃuːəl *adj* without sex, sexless (*biol.*) of reproduction by other than sexual action, without the union of male and female

in bryophytes, spores in ferns, bilateral fission

or reluctant, to do something through pride or fear of ridicule, *I am ashamed to go in these clothes* [past part. of obs. v. *ashame*, to shame]

A·shan·ti (əʃænti:) an administrative region (area 24,379 sq. miles, pop. 1,109,000) of Ghana. Capital: Kumasi. Language: Akan. It was an independent kingdom from the late 17th c. until its annexation by the British in 1901. Its civilization flourished in the 18th c. The Ashanti resisted British rule and four wars were fought (1824–7, 1873–4, 1893–4, 1895–

Ashbery, (æʃberi:) John (1927–), U.S. poet noted for his imagery and inventive verse. His works include 'Turandot' (1953), 'Some Trees' (1956), 'Rivers and Mountains' (1966), 'Self Portrait in a Convex Mirror' (1975; Pulitzer Prize), 'Shadow Train' (1981), and 'The Wave' (1984)

Ash·bur·ton (æʃbə:rtˈn), Alexander Baring, Baron (1774–1848), British financier and diplomat. He negotiated (1842) with Daniel Webster the Webster-Ashburton Treaty

ash can (*Am.=Br.* dustbin) a receptacle for ashes and household refuse

Ash-can school (æʃkæn) a school of American realist painters of the early 20th c., who painted scenes of city life. John Sloan and George Bellows are best known

Ash-dod (æʃdɔd) the chief port of Israel, 20 miles south of Jaffa, inaugurated Oct. 1965

Ashe, (æʃ) Arthur (1943–), U.S. tennis player and coach, who was the first black to win a major tennis title. He won the U.S. Open (1968), the Australian Open (1970), and Wimbledon (1975). Due to ill health, he retired in 1980 and then coached the U.S. Davis Cup team

ash·en (æʃən) *adj.* of an ash tree || made of the wood of an ash || (of persons) deathly pale

Ash·er (æʃər) Hebrew patriarch, son of Jacob || the Israelite tribe of which he was the ances-

ash·es (æʃiz) *pl. n.* what is left when a fire has burned itself out || powdery matter ejected by volcanoes || the remains of a human body (whether or not cremated) **the Ashes** a symbol of victory in a series of cricket matches (test matches) between England and Australia, or the series itself **to lay in ashes, reduce to ashes** to burn to the ground, destroy **to turn to ashes in one's mouth** to become a bitter disappointment, to become repugnant after being

Ash·ke·lon (æʃkəlɔn) Ascalon

Ash·ke·naz·ic (ɑʃkənɑ́zik) *adj.* of the Ashkenazim or their culture and language (Yiddish)

Ash·ke·naz·im (ɑʃkənɑ́zim) *pl. n.* the Jews of E. and N. Europe (cf. SEPHARDIM) [Heb.]

Ash·kha·bad (æʃkəbæd, æʃkəbud) the capital (pop. 332,000) of Turkmenistan U.S.S.R., near the Iranian border. Industries: glass, food, textiles, leather, printing, film making, carpets. An earthquake almost destroyed it in 1948. University

ash·lar, ash·ler (æʃlər) *n.* a building stone cut and squared by a mason, || stone work or stone facing made of such stones **ásh·lar·ing, ásh·ler·ing** *n.* a boarding which runs from the floor of an attic to meet the rafters of the sloping roof, || stone work built with ashlars [O.F. *aiseler*, a little board]

a·shore (əʃɔr, əʃóur) *pred. adj.* and *adv.* to or on the shore, on land

ash·ram (æʃrəm) *n.* a Hindu religious retreat

ash·tray (æʃtrei) *n.* a receptacle for cigarette ends, ashes, used matches etc.

A·shur·ba·ni·pal (ɑʃuərbəniːpəl) (*d.* c. 633 B.C.), the last great king of Assyria (668–c. 663 B.C.), son of Esarhaddon. He built the palace and library at Nineveh

Ash Wednesday the first day of Lent, so called from the ceremony of putting ashes on the forehead as a sign of penitence. The ash is from palms blessed on Palm Sunday of the previous year

ash·y (æʃi) *comp* **ash·i·er** *superl* **ash·i·est** *adj* of or made of ashes, (of persons) ashen in color

A·sia (eiʒə, eiʃə) the largest continent (area 17,600,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,693,255,000). Political units: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, China, Cyprus, part of Egypt, Gaza Strip, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kampuchea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Macao, Malaysia, Maldive Is, Mongolian People's Republic, Oman, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Qatar, Ryukyu Is, Saudi Arabia, Sikkim, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, part of Turkey, United Arab Emirates, part of the U.S.S.R., Vietnam, the Republic of Yemen, the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen. HISTORY (see also separate entries). The earliest Asian civilizations were those of Sumer and Akkad in Mesopotamia and of the Indus valley in India (3rd millennium B.C.). In the 2nd millennium B.C. first the Amorites and then the Kassites invaded Mesopotamia, while Asia Minor was invaded by the Hittites, and the Indus valley by the Aryans. Chinese civilization developed under the Chou dynasty (1122–221 B.C.) The Assyrians conquered Babylonia (13th c. B.C.) and created an empire which reached its peak in the 7th c. B.C., to be captured by the Medes and Babylonians (605 B.C.) and then by the Persians (539 B.C.). The 5th c. B.C. saw the spread of the teachings of Confucius, Zoroaster and Buddha. The Persian Empire was destroyed (331 B.C.) by Alexander the Great, who extended Greek power from the Mediterranean to the Indus. Central Asia came under the domination of China during the Han dynasty (206 B.C.–220 A.D.). The Roman Empire spread as far as the Euphrates, but Constantinople and its Eastern Empire separated from Rome (395 A.D.), and Roman power in Asia was opposed by Persia under the Sassanids. In the 7th c. the Arabs extended the power of Islam to Persia, Syria and Israel, ruling their empire from Baghdad (750–1258). The Turks conquered most of Asia Minor, and their capture of Jerusalem (1072) led to the Crusades (1095–1291). The Mongols, under Genghis Khan and his descendants, conquered China, Manchuria, Korea, N. India and E. Russia (13th–14th cc.). Persia regained independence under the shahs, and China under the Ming dynasty (1368–1644). Constantinople was taken by the Ottoman Turks (1453), and the Mogul Empire was established in India (16th–17th cc.).

European conquest in Asia dates from the voyage of Vasco da Gama round the Cape to India (1498). The Portuguese monopoly of Asian trade was destroyed by Holland, England and France. Trade with the coasts and islands was developed by the English East India Company (1600) and the Dutch East India Company (1602), and colonization followed. Britain defeated France (1763) in the struggle for control of India, and established the British Raj. The East Indies were colonized by Holland (17th–20th cc.) and Indo-China by France (1862–83).

In Russia, Ivan the Great threw off the domination of the Tatars (1480) and the Cossacks began settling Siberia (16th c.). By the 17th c., Russia had spread to the Pacific and collided with Japanese expansion (1904–5). Japan, which had already defeated China (1895), emerged victorious, annexed Korea (1910), and occupied Manchuria (1932–45). China, which had been a republic since 1912, was invaded by Japan (1937), which then overran S.E. Asia until defeated by the Allies (1945).

European influence has given place politically since 1945 to national independence and self-government. India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Cyprus, Burma, Malaya and Singapore were granted independence by Britain, Indochina won independence from France, and Indonesia from Holland. The state of Israel was created, Arab nationalism began to assert itself, China came under a communist government (1949) and anti-communist alliances (SEATO, 1954, and the Baghdad Pact, 1955) were formed. Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo united to form the Federation of Malaysia (1963), but Singapore seceded (1965). Vietnam became a communist country following a long civil war (1975). Laos and Cambodia (Kampuchea) also fell to the communists that same year. The U.S.S.R. invaded Afghanistan (1979) but resistance to their control continued. In many parts of Asia ethnic and religious differences have led to conflicts: Iran-Iraq, India-Pakistan, Arabs-Israelis, and Muslims-Christians in Lebanon among others, making much of Asia the scene of hostilities

Asia dollar (*economics*) money market term for U.S. currency based in Singapore, controlled by Monetary Authority of Singapore *Cf* EURODOLLAR

Asia Minor the historic name for that peninsula (area about 200,000 sq. miles) of W. Asia which now forms the greater part of Turkey. It is bordered by the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmara, the Aegean and the Mediterranean, and by the Armenian plateau on the east. It is separated from Europe by the Bosporus and Dardanelles on the northwest. It forms an elevated plateau sloping northwards and westwards, with mountain ranges in the east. After the decline of the Hittite kingdom (1900–1200 B.C.) and the conquest of Troy and the Trojan allies, the coast was colonized by the Greeks (1000 B.C.) while Phrygia and Lydia developed in the interior. It was conquered by Cyrus II of Persia (546 B.C.) and by Alexander (333 B.C.) and was divided into several small Hellenistic states. It became part of the Roman and Byzantine Empires and was raided by Arabs (from the 7th c.) and by the Seljuk Turks (11th c.). The Crusaders set up the empire of Trebizond (1204–1461) overrun successively by the Seljuk Turks, the Mongols and the Ottoman Turks. Asia Minor gradually became part of the Ottoman Empire (14th and 15th cc.).

A·sian (éiʒən, éiʃən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the continent or people of Asia **2.** *n.* a native of Asia

A·si·at·ic (eiʒiːætɪk,eiʃiːætɪk) **1.** *n.* a member of one of the peoples of Asia **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Asia or its peoples [fr. L. *Asiaticus* fr. Gk.]

Asiatic beetle *Anomala orientalis*, a beetle whose larva destroys sugarcane and grass. It is native to Japan and is established in the U.S.A.

a·side (əsáid) **1.** *adv.* to or on one side, *to step aside* ‖ out of the way, *to lay aside* ‖ apart, *joking aside* **2.** *n.* words spoken in a play which by convention are heard by the audience but not by the actors ‖ words spoken low to a person or group which by-standers are not meant to hear ‖ a digression

aside from besides in addition to ‖ with the exception of

a·sien·to (əsjéntɔ) *n.* a contract under which the Spanish government farmed out the slave trade to a private contractor (power, company or an individual), who would sell licenses and direct the shipment to the Spanish colonies. It was won (1685) by Louis XIV and (1713, Treaty of Utrecht) by Britain [Span.]

as·i·nine (ǽsinain) *adj.* stupid **as·i·nin·i·ty** (æsinínɪti) *pl.* **as·i·nin·i·ties** *n.* stupidity or an instance of this [fr. L. *asininus*, asslike]

A·sir (æsíər) a plateau region of S. Saudi Arabia, bordering Yemen and the Red Sea. Chief town: Abha (pop. 10,000). It gained independence (1915) from the Ottoman Empire, but was largely occupied by Saudi Arabia (1920–33) and annexed

A-6 *INTRUDER

ask (æsk,ɑsk) *v.t.* to request (something) of someone, *may I ask a favor of you?* ‖ to inquire about, *ask the way home* ‖ to inquire of (someone), *ask him about mealtimes* ‖ to demand (a price) ‖ to invite ‖ *v.i.* to make a request ‖ to inquire ‖ (with 'for') to necessitate, *this asks for great prudence* **for the asking** simply by asking, without charge **to ask after someone** to ask for news of someone, esp. to inquire about his health **to ask for it** (or **trouble**) to behave in a way that will get one into trouble [O.E. *ascian*]

a·skance (əskǽns) *adv.* (in the phrase) **to look askance at** to view with suspicion or disapproval [etym. doubtful]

a·skew (əskjúː) *adv.* and *pred. adj.* crooked, out of line [etym. doubtful, perh. rel. to SKEW V.]

ask out *v.* to withdraw

a·slant (əslǽnt, əslɑ́nt) **1.** *adv.* slantwise, across at an angle **2.** *prep.* obliquely across

a·sleep (əslíːp) **1.** *pred. adj.* sleeping ‖ numb, esp. through cramp **2.** *adv.* into a state of sleep **to fall asleep** to pass from waking to sleeping ‖ (*euphemistic*) to die

a·slope (əslóup) *adv.* and *pred. adj.* sloping, aslant

As·ma·ra (ɑzmárə) the capital (pop. 474,241) of Eritrea, Ethiopia, on Hamasen plain, at 7,765 ft.

ASMD (*mil. acronym*) for air-ship missile defense system

a·so·cial (eisóuʃəl) *adj.* avoiding social intercourse ‖ self-centered and indifferent to the social needs of others

A·so·ka (əsóukə) (*d.* c. 232 B.C.), Indian emperor (c. 273–c. 232 B.C.), whose empire extended from Afghanistan over all the present area of India. He was converted to Buddhism, which he raised from being a minor sect to the official religion of his empire

asp (æsp) *n. Vipera aspis*, a viper, a small poisonous European snake ‖ *Cerastes cornutus*, the horned viper of N. Africa [fr. L. *aspis* fr. Gk.]

ASP (*acronym*) for Anglo-Saxon Protestant

A·spa·ra·gi·nase (əspærədʒineis) *n.* (*pharm.*) drug containing the enzyme L-asparinase created by *E. coli* used in treating leukemia, marketed as Elspar. *Cf.* INTERFERON

as·par·a·gus (əspærəgəs) *n.* a member of *Asparagus*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a perennial plant native to the E. Mediterranean region. Each spring the plant (or 'crown') produces edible, leafless, [illegible] a few inches tall [L. fr. Gk *asparagos*]

as·par·tine (æspərtiːn) *n.* artificial sugar substitute introduced in U.S. by Searle & Co. (Lake Ill., in 1981, marketed as Nutra-Sweet

as·par·tyl·ase (æspɑ́rtəleis) *n.* [illegible] acid with adenosine triphosphate to create aspartyl phosphate

As·pa·sia (æspéiʒə) (5th c. B.C.), a courtesan from Miletus of great beauty and intelligence who became the mistress of Pericles

as·pect (ǽspekt) *n.* look, outward appearance ‖ the direction in which a thing faces ‖ the angle from which a thing may be regarded, *from a selfish aspect* ‖ (*aeron.*) the way in which a wing enters the air, the relation between span and mean chord ‖ (*astron.*) the relative position of one planet to another, as seen from the earth, which astrologers held to influence human fortunes ‖ (*gram.*) a form of the verb expressing inception, duration or completion of the action [fr. L. *aspicere* (*aspectus*), to look at]

aspect ratio ratio between height and width of a view in a television screen or projected on a [illegible]

as·pen (ǽspən) *Populus tremula*, *P. tremuloides*, *P. grandidentata*, or any of various other small poplar trees whose leaves quiver in the slightest breeze [O.E. *æsp*, *æps*]

as·per·a·tion (æspəreiʃən) *n.* (*med.*) mechanical removal of dead skin cells

as·per·ges (æspɔ́ːrdʒiːz) *n.* (*eccles.*) the ceremony of sprinkling holy water on the altar, clergy and congregation before High Mass ‖ the antiphon sung during the sprinkling [L. (opening words, *Asperges me, Domine*, Thou shalt sprinkle me, Lord)]

as·per·gil·losis (æspərdʒilóusis) *n.* [illegible] tion usually in the lungs, caused by a genus of fungi *Aspergillus fumigatus*

as·per·gil·lum (æspərdʒíləm) *pl.* **as·per·gil·la** (æspərdʒílə) *n.* the brush or metal ball with perforated holes used for sprinkling in the asperges [M.L. fr. *aspergere*, to sprinkle]

as·per·i·ty (əspériti) *pl.* **as·per·i·ties** *n.* (of the temper or the tongue) sharpness ‖ (of a surface) roughness, unevenness ‖ (of weather) severity [O.F. *asprete*]

as·perse (əspɔ́ːrs) *pres. part.* **as·pers·ing** *past* and *past part.* **as·persed** *v.t.* to malign, try to hurt the reputation of [fr. L. *aspergere* (*aspersus*), to sprinkle, spatter]

as·per·sion (əspɔ́ːrʒən, əspɔ́ːrʃən) *n.* an oblique assault on a person's reputation ‖ a sprinkling with holy water [fr. L. *aspersio* (*aspersionis*), sprinkling]

as·per·so·ri·um (æspərsɔ́riːəm, æspərsóuriːəm) *pl.* **as·per·so·ri·a** (æspərsɔ́riːə, æspərsóuriːə), **as·per·so·ri·ums** *n.* a holy-water vessel ‖ an aspergillum [M.L.]

as·phalt (ǽsfɔlt) *n.* a brown-black derivative of petroleum occurring as an industrial residue or naturally, and containing varying proportions of other organic and mineral materials, used principally for surfacing roads and flat roofs **2.** *adj.* with a surface of asphalt **3.** *v.t.* to apply a surface of asphalt to [fr. L.L. *asphaltum* fr. Gk *asphaltos*]

asphalt cloud (*mil.*) an antimissile technique dispersing asphalt particles to disable heat shields of offensive missiles, causing the missiles to burn up or deflect

asphalt jungle [illegible] area *Cf.* BLACKBOARD JUNGLE

as·pho·del (ǽsfədel) *n.* a member of *Asphodelus*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a genus of Old World perennial plants with long racemes of white flowers (*Gk. mythol.*) the flower that adorned the Elysian Fields [fr. L. *asphodelus* fr. Gk.]

as·phyx·i·a (æsfiksíːə) *n.* the condition in which a person is not able to get air into his lungs. The commonest causes are drowning, poisoning by coal gas or other vapors, and obstruction of the respiratory passages by external pressure, i.e. suffocation or strangulation, or by internal blockage, e.g. in diseases of the throat or windpipe **as·phyx·i·ant** (æsfíksiənt) *adj.* causing asphyxia or suffocation **2.** *n.* an agent with this property **as·phyx·i·ate** (æsfíksieit) *pres. part.* **as·phyx·i·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **as·phyx·i·at·ed** *v.t.* to cause asphyxia in ‖ *v.i.* to be a victim of asphyxia **as·phyx·i·a·tion, as·phyx·i·a·tor** *ns* [Mod. L. fr. Gk = stopping of the pulse]

as·pic (æspik) *n.* a clear jelly made from meat (or fish) stock and often used as a mold for [illegible] fish) [F.]

as·pi·dis·tra (æspidístrə) *n.* a plant of genus *Aspidistra*, fam. *Liliaceae*, with large dark-green parallel-veined leaves, native to Asia [Mod. L. fr. Gk *aspis* (*aspidos*), shield + *astron*, star]

as·pi·rant (æspáiərənt, əspáiərənt) *n.* a person anxious to win a desirable thing or position, *an aspirant to the presidency* [F.]

as·pi·rate (æspəreit) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **as·pi·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **as·pi·rat·ed** to pronounce with an h sound, *do not aspirate the h of 'honesty'* ‖ (*phon.*) to pronounce as an aspirate ‖ (*med.*) to remove (fluid or gas) with an aspirator **2.** (æspərit) *n.* the sound represented by the letter h ‖ an aspirate consonant **3.** *adj.* pronounced as an aspirate, *the h of 'how' is aspirate, the h of 'honor' is not* ‖ (*phon.*, of a consonant) followed by a slight puff of breath [fr. L. *aspirare* (*aspiratus*), to breathe upon]

as·pi·ra·tion (æspəréiʃən) *n.* ambition or an ambition ‖ the pronunciation of an aspirate or the sign that marks one (e.g. the rough breathing in Greek) ‖ (*med.*) the action or use of an aspirator [fr. L. *aspiratio* (*aspirationis*), a breathing]

as·pi·ra·tor (æspəreitər) *n.* a suction pump or similar device ‖ (*med.*) an instrument used to suck fluid or poison from the body **as·pir·a·to·ry** (əspáiərətɔri:, əspáiərəlouri:) *adj.* relating to suction [fr. L. *aspirare* (*aspiratus*), to breathe upon]

as·pire (əspaiər) *pres. part.* **as·pir·ing** *past* and *past part.* **as·pired** *v.i.* to be eager (to *win* something), to have an ambition (to achieve something desirable or lofty) [fr. L. *aspirare*, to breathe upon]

as·pi·rin (æspərin, æsprin) *n.* acetylsalicylic acid. It is widely used in powder or tablet form to relieve pain or reduce fever, and has a beneficial effect on certain forms of rheumatism [fr. G.]

a·squint (əskwint) *adv.* and *pred. adj.* with a squint

As·quith (æskwiθ), Herbert Henry, 1st earl of Oxford and Asquith (1852–1928), British statesman, leader of the Liberal party (1908–26) and prime minister (1908–16)

Asraam (æsrum) *n.* (*mil.*) U.S. Navy project for advanced short-range air-to-air missile

ASROC (*mil. acronym*) for antisubmarine rocket

ass (æs) *n.* any of several mammals of the genus *Equus*, esp. *E. asinus*, the donkey. It can live on a smaller quantity and coarser quality of food than the horse, can carry heavy burdens over uneven ground, and has been domesticated since ancient times. By mating the horse with the she-ass, the hybrid hinny is produced. The jackass and mare produce the mule, which is larger and more useful than the hinny ‖ a stupid person ‖ **to make an ass of oneself** to do something foolish [O.E. *assa*]

ass *n.* (*Am. Br.* arse, not in polite usage) the buttocks [O.E. *ærs*]

-ass [illegible] bining suffix, e.g., fancy-ass, smart-ass

Assad, Hafez al [illegible] Syrian president (1971–). He served as Syria's defense minister (1966–70) before being elected president

assafetida, assafoetida [illegible] **assagai** [illegible]

as·sa·i (æsə i) *n. Euterpe edulis*, a palm tree of Brazil with purple edible fruit ‖ a drink or flavoring made from the fruit [Port. [illegible]]

as·sail (əseil) *v.t.* to attack vigorously [O.F. *asalir*, to leap at]

as·sail·ant (əseilənt) *n.* an attacker [F.]

As·sam [illegible] pop. 19,902,826) in N.E. India including the [illegible]

(o) o, ox; au, cow; ou, goat; u, poor; ju, royal; (u) ʌ, duck; u, bull; uː, goose; ə, bacill[illegible], cube; x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; dʒ, savage; ŋ, orangutang; j, yak; ʃ, ash; tʃ, etch; l, rabble; n, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

long. It has a tropical climate and is forested. Agricultural products: tea, rice and jute. Coal and crude oil are exploited

As·sas·sin (əsǽsin) a member of a fanatical secret order of the Isma'ilis which flourished in the 11th and 12th cc. in Persia and Syria. It became notorious for its terrorist murders, which its members considered to be a religious duty

as·sas·sin (əsǽsin) *n.* a person who kills, or tries to kill, another by violent means, generally for political or religious motives and often by treachery [after ASSASSIN, the Isma'ili sect, fr Arab. *hashshashim*, hashish-eaters]

as·sas·si·nate (əsǽsineit) *pres. part.* **as·sas·si·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **as·sas·si·nat·ed** *v.t.* to kill as an assassin **as·sas·si·ná·tion** *n.* the act of an assassin ‖ death at the hands of an assassin [fr. M. L. *assassinare* (*assassinatus*)]

as·sault (əsɔ́lt) *n.* a vigorous armed attack, esp. a head-on charge ‖ a violent critical attack ‖ (*law*) an unlawful threat to use force against another person [O.F. *asaut*]

assault *v.t.* to make an assault on ‖ (*law*) to use violence against [O.F. *asauter*]

assault and battery (*law*) an attack on a person accompanied by blows and use of force

as·say (əséi) *v.t.* to test (an ore) for the amount of metal it contains ‖ to determine the purity of (a metal) ‖ *v.i.* to make an assay **as·sáy·a·ble** *adj.* [O. F. *assayer*]

as·say (æsei,əséi) *n.* the determination of the proportion of a metal in an ore or alloy, esp. determination of the purity of precious metals ‖ a sample of metal for such trial ‖ the result of the trial [O. F. *assai, assay*]

as·se·gai, as·sa·gai (æsigai) *n.* the throwing-spear, with a flat iron head, of S. African tribes ‖ *Curtisia faginea*, the S. African tree whose hard wood is used for the shaft [F. or Port. fr. Arab. *al*, the + *zaghayah*, spear fr. Berber]

as·sem·blage (əsémblidʒ) *n.* a number of persons or things gathered together ‖ an assembling ‖ art form or composition of scraps of various materials, e.g., cloth, hardware, paper [F.]

as·sem·ble (əsémb'l) *pres. part.* **as·sem·bling** *past* and *past part.* **as·sem·bled** *v.t.* to bring together, *assemble your men* ‖ to fit together, *to assemble the parts of a radio* ‖ *v.i.* to come together, a *crowd assembled* [O. F. *asembler*]

as·sem·bler (əsémblər) *n.* (*computer*) program that produces a machine language program on which the processor can operate

assembler language symbolic representation of the internal language of a machine. Symbols are used as memories to make programs easier to read and write ‖ **assembler** *n* device that translates these symbols into machine language

as·sem·bly (əsémbli) (*pl* **as·sem·blies** *n.* a gathering of people ‖ (of machines etc.) assemblage ‖ (*mil.*) a signal sounded for troops to fall in on parade ‖ (*computer*) conversion of a source program to a machine language [O.F. *assemblee*]

assembly language (*computer*) memoric programming language approximating a machine language, e.g., Argus, Easy

assembly line (in mass-production factories) an arrangement by which components can be progressively put together as they travel through the factory on a conveyor belt or moving plat-

[illegible]

men (əsémblimən) *n.* a member of the assembly (lower house of the legislature in

as·sent (əsent) *n.* an acceptance (of a doctrine, statement, logical proposition etc.) as true

assent *v.i.* to give expressed or unexpressed mental acceptance to the truth or rightness of a

[illegible]

itself to become active, make its effect felt to

as·ser·tive (əsə́:rtiv) *adj.* dominating, *an assertive manner* ‖ positive, allowing no denial or opposition, *an assertive statement*

as·ser·tor (əsə́:rtər) *n.* a person who asserts

as·sess (əsés) *v.t.* to fix the value or amount of, esp. for the purpose of taxation ‖ to impose a charge for, *damages were assessed at* $5,000 ‖ to judge the value or worth of (other than in money), to estimate, *to assess character* **as·séss·a·ble** *adj.* **as·séss·ment** *n.* the amount assessed ‖ the act of assessing ‖ an estimate [O.F. *assesser*]

as·ses·sor (əsésər) *n.* a person who assesses value for taxation, or apportions taxes, fines etc. ‖ (*insurance*) a person who estimates the value of property for which a claim is made and investigates the legality of the claim ‖ (esp. *hist.*) an expert assistant who listens to a case and advises the judge **as·ses·so·ri·al** (æsisɔ́ri:əl psisóuri:əl) *adj.* [O. F. *assessour*]

as·set (æset) *n.* anything one owns or any quality one has that is of value or use ‖ (*pl.*) the total property of a person, firm or institution, esp. that part which can be used to pay debts ‖ (*pl.*) the positive items on a balance sheet [A.F. *assets*, orig. sing. but now treated as pl., with

as·sev·er·ate (əsévəreit) *pres. part.* **as·sev·er·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **as·sev·er·at·ed** *v.t.* to affirm solemnly **as·sev·er·á·tion** *n.* the act of asseverating ‖ the statement made [fr. L. *asseverare* (*asseveratus*), to speak in earnest]

as·si·du·i·ty (æsidú:iti:, æsidjú:iti:) *n.* untiring diligence or attention [fr. L. *assiduitas* (*assidu-*

as·sid·u·ous (əsídʒu:əs) *adj.* constant in working or giving attention [fr. L. *assiduus*]

as·sign (əsáin) *n.* (*law*) a person to whom property or a right is legally assigned, (esp.) *heirs and assigns* [F. *assigne*]

assign *v.t.* to give as a share, allot, to *assign positions to people* ‖ to nominate, appoint, *to assign a person to a position* ‖ to give or make over (property or a right) ‖ to fix or determine (a day, time etc.) ‖ to ascribe to a given time, authorship, origin, class ‖ to give as a task [O.F. *assigner*]

as·sig·nat (æsignæt) *n.* (*F. hist.*) a piece of paper currency issued (1789-96) during the French Revolution. The assignats were originally secured on the sale of confiscated estates, but rapidly became worthless as a result of overissue and inflation [F.]

as·sig·na·tion (æsignéiʃən) *n.* a secret arrangement to meet, usually between lovers or conspirators ‖ an attribution of origin and esp. of date ‖ the act of assigning [O.F. *assignacion*]

assigned risk (*insurance*) a risk that underwriters do not care to insure (such as person with hypertension seeking health insurance), but which, because of state law or otherwise, must be insured. Assigned risks are usually handled through a group of insurers, in proportion to their share of the business

as·sign·ee (æsini:, əsaini:) *n.* (*law*) a person who has been given the right or duty of acting in place of another ‖ a person to whom property or a right has been legally assigned [F. *assigné*]

as·sign·ment (əsáinmənt) *n.* the act of assigning ‖ the thing (task) assigned ‖ an attribution, assignation (*law*) transference of property or a right (*law*) the document by which this is done [O.F. *assignement*]

as·sim·i·la·ble (əsímələb'l) *adj.* capable of being assimilated [fr. L.L. *assimilabilis*]

as·sim·i·late (əsíməleit) *pres. part.* **as·sim·i·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **as·sim·i·lat·ed** *v.t.* to absorb (food etc.) into the body's system ‖ to absorb, make one's own, *to assimilate knowledge* ‖ to adapt, *to assimilate oneself to new surroundings* (*phon.*) to make like by assimilation *v.i.* (*phon.*) to become like by assimilation ‖ (of people) to become absorbed into a society [fr. L. *assimilare* (*assimilatus*), to make

as·sim·i·la·tion (əsíməleiʃən) *n.* an assimilating or being assimilated ‖ the incorporation of food by plants and animals (*phon.*) the process by which one speech sound is altered to a pronunciation more like that of another sound following or preceding it [fr. L. *assimilatio* (*assimila-*

as·sim·i·la·tive (əsímələtiv, əsíməleitiv) *adj.* causing, or concerning, assimilation

adj. assimilative

Assisi (əsí:zi:) a town (pop. 24,500) in Perugia, Italy, birthplace of St Francis, who founded the Franciscan order there (1208). Church of S. Francesco (1228–53): frescos by Giotto and Cimabue

as·sist (əsíst) **1.** *v.t.* to help (someone) ‖ *v.i.* to be of service ‖ (*games*) to make an assist **2.** *n.* (games) help given to another player, e.g. in a putout in baseball ‖ (*acronym*) for advanced scientific instruments symbolic translator, a computer assembly program designed by Advanced Scientific Instruments, Inc. [F. *assister*]

as·sis·tance (əsístəns) *n.* usefulness, service ‖ financial or other practical help [F.]

as·sis·tant (əsístənt) **1.** *n.* a helper ‖ a person holding a subordinate position **2.** *adj.* helping ‖ subordinate [F.]

Assiut *ASYUT

as·size (əsáiz) *n.* a law-court session ‖ (*Br.*, usually *pl.*) the judicial sessions, held regularly in every English county, when civil and criminal cases are tried before a judge of the High Court and a jury ‖ (in Scotland) the jury in a case tried by jury [O.F. *assise*]

as·so·cia·bil·i·ty (əsouʃəbíliti:, əsouʃi:əbíliti:) *n.* the quality of being associable

as·so·cia·ble (əsóuʃəb'l, əsóuʃi:əb'l) *adj.* that can be associated or connected (in thought) [F.]

as·so·ci·ate (əsóuʃi:it) **1.** *adj.* acting on equal terms, *associate editors* ‖ subordinate, *an associate member* ‖ accompanying, allied, *war and its associate horrors* **2.** *n.* a fellow worker or partner ‖ a subordinate ‖ a person whom one is friendly with or much in company with ‖ a member (of a society) with less than full rights **3.** *v.* (əsóuʃi:eit) *pres. part.* **as·so·ci·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **as·so·ci·at·ed** *v.t.* to connect in one's mind, *we associate war with misery* ‖ to cause to participate in some cooperative capacity ‖ *v.i.* to join as companion etc., *he likes associating with such people* **to associate oneself with** to manifest publicly one's solidarity with (a corporate act of protest etc.) **as·só·ci·ate·ship** *n.* less than full membership [fr. L. *associare* (*associatus*)]

as·so·ci·a·tion (əsousi:éiʃən) *n.* the act of associating or being associated ‖ an organized body of people with a common interest or object ‖ an idea identified in one's mind with some object and recalled by it, *Paris has happy associations for her* ‖ companionship, social or business relationship ‖ (*statistics*) a statistical relationship between two or more variables such that change in one variable results in a change in one or more other variables [fr. L. *associatio* (*associationis*)]

association copy a book connected with some famous person, e.g. by annotations, presentation, inscription etc.

association football (*Br.*) soccer

as·so·ci·a·tion·ism (əsousi:éiʃənizəm) *n.* (*philos.*) a philosophical system or theory of psychology based on the concept that mental and moral phenomena derive from an association of ideas, known chiefly by introspection. Hartley's system of philosophical psychology was repeatedly examined and modified in the 19th c. It influenced James Mill ('Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind', 1829) and J. S. Mill (whose 'mental chemistry' laid the foundations for a science of psychology), Bentham's utilitarian ethics, Spencer's evolutionary treatment of mental life and, through Alexander Bain, William James's 'Principles of Psychology' (1890)

association of ideas (*philos.*) a thought process by which one mental state, frequently met in connection with another mental state, becomes in itself evocative of this other state (e.g. some taste or sound vividly recalls a childhood experience). The notion has been assimilated into literature as the basis of an artistic method, notably in the works of Proust, Joyce and Virginia Woolf (cf. ASSOCIATIONISM)

as·so·cia·tive (əsóuʃətiv, əsóuʃi:ətiv) *adj.* concerning association ‖ tending to associate ‖ (*math.*) of an operation whose result is unchanged when a partial operation affecting consecutive elements is carried out

as·so·ci·a·tive processor (əsóuʃətiv) (*computer*) ultraspeed digital computer for searching memory, used in air traffic control systems, etc

as·so·ci·a·to·ry (əsóuʃi:ətəri:, əsóuʃi:ətouri:) *adj.* associative

as·so·nance (æsənəns) *n.* a similarity of sound between words or syllables ‖ the controlled repetition in verse of an accentuated vowel, but not

of the consonants following, esp. in the last words of consecutive lines, e.g *pale/brave áss·sənənt adj.* [F.]

as·sort (əsɔ́rt) *v.t. v.i.* to harmonize, go together **as·sórt·ed** *adj* classified ‖ of various kinds, miscellaneous ‖ (*in* combined words) matched *well-assorted couple* [O.F. *assorter*]

as·sort·ment (əsɔ́rtmənt) *n.* a mixture or collection made up of different things, or different kinds of the same thing

as·suage (əswéidʒ) *pres. part.* **as·suag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **as·suaged** *v.t.* to soothe, lessen (a pain or an emotion) ‖ to satisfy (hunger, thirst, or other desire) **as·suáge·ment** *n.* [O.F. *assouagier*]

Assuan Dam *ASWAN DAM

as·sume (əsú:m) *pres. part.* **as·sum·ing** *past* and *past part.* **as·sumed** *v.t.* to suppose, accept or believe (something) to be true, *we assume his guilt* ‖ to suppose, believe or accept (someone) to be something, *we assume him guilty* ‖ to put on as a pretense, *to assume a disguise, assume a foreign accent* ‖ to adopt (e.g. an attitude or role) ‖ to manifest itself under, *the disease assumes many forms* ‖ to begin effectively in (office) ‖ to begin to exercise (control) **as·sumed** *adj.* accepted as, or believed to be true, supposed, *assumed innocence* (until guilt is proved) ‖ pretended, false, *assumed friendliness, an assumed title* ‖ taken as one's right, *assumed powers* **as·súm·ing** *adj.* proud, arrogant [fr. L. *assumere*, to take to oneself]

as·sump·tion (əsʌ́mpʃən) *n.* the act of assuming ‖ something taken for granted **the Assumption** (*Roman Catholicism*) the bodily taking up of the Virgin Mary into heaven ‖ the feast commemorating this (Aug. 15) [fr. L. *assumptio* (*assumptionis*)]

As·sur (ǽsər) the early capital of Assyria, destroyed by the Medes in 606 B.C. Its ruins at Sharqat in N. Iraq, on the Tigris, have been extensively excavated in the 20th c. ‖ the supreme god of the Assyrian pantheon

as·sur·ance (əʃúərəns) *n.* something, e.g. a promise, pledge, convincing reason etc. on which one can rely as a guarantee of truth ‖ certainty ‖ self-confidence ‖ (esp. *Br.*) insurance [O. F. *asseürance*]

as·sure (əʃúər) *pres. part.* **as·sur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **as·sured** *v.t.* to make certain, *to assure success* ‖ to tell as a certain fact, *I assure you that there is no danger* ‖ to insure (*INSURANCE) **as·súred** *adj.* certain, safe ‖ self-confident **as·sur·ed·ly** (əʃúəridli:) *adv.* certainly, emphatically yes **as·sur·ed·ness** (əʃúəridnis) *n.* certainty ‖ self-confidence **as·súr·er** *n.* someone who assures **as·súr·or** *n.* (*law.*) an underwriter ‖ someone who insures his life [O.F. *asseurer*, to make safe]

As·syr·i·a (əsíri:ə) an ancient kingdom in N. Mesopotamia lying mainly between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, with its capital first at Assur and later at Nineveh. Linked culturally with Babylonia, Assyria expanded to form an empire (c. 1950–c. 1750 B.C.), but then declined until c. 1500 B.C. A new period of conquest, esp. during the reign (c. 1116–1078 B.C.) of Tiglath-pileser I, created a state typified by bureaucracy and harsh laws. The reigns of Shalmaneser III (858–c. 824 B.C.) and Tiglath-pileser III (746–728 B.C.) saw renewed conquests over neighboring peoples. Assyria attained its greatest extent, reaching Armenia, Arabia and Egypt, in the reigns of Sargon II (721–705 B.C.), Sennacherib (705–681 B.C.), Esarhaddon (680–669 B.C.) and Ashurbanipal (668–633 B.C.). Under these kings Assyrian art and architecture were at their height, notable particularly for the bas-reliefs on temples and palaces. A vast library of cuneiform tablets was assembled at Nineveh. After Ashurbanipal's death, the empire fell to the Medes and Babylonians (c. 616–606 B.C.)

As·syr·i·an (əsíri:ən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Assyria, the Assyrians or their language **2.** *n.* a member of the Semitic race which peopled Assyria ‖ their language, a dialect of Akkadian

As·syr·i·ol·o·gy (əsìri:ɔ́lədʒi:) *n.* the study of the history, remains, language and culture of ancient Assyria [fr. ASSYRIA+Gk *logos*, discourse]

As·tar·te (æstɑ́rti:) Phoenician goddess identified with the Greek Aphrodite

a·stat·ic (eistǽtik) *n.* (*phys.*) without fixed position or direction or movement **a·stát·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *astatos*, not stable]

astatic coils two coils so arranged as to produce zero external magnetic field when a current passes through them. Variations in the external magnetic field do not induce any electromotive force

astatic galvanometer a moving magnet galvanometer in which the effect of the earth's magnetic field is reduced

a·stat·i·cism (eistǽtisizəm) *n.* the state or quality of being astatic

as·ta·tine (ǽstətɪn) *n.* a radioactive element in the halogen group (symbol At, at. no. 85, mass of isotope of longest known half-life 210) made artificially and formerly known as alabamine [fr. Gk *astatos*, not stable]

as·ter (ǽstər) *n.* a member of *Aster*, fam. *Compositae*, a genus of perennial plants native to temperate regions whose 500 species include the Michaelmas daisies [L. fr. Gk *astēr*, star]

as·ter·isk (ǽstərɪsk) **1.** *n.* (in printing or writing) a mark like a star [*] which calls attention to a note, or distinguishes a word or words **2.** *v.t.* to mark with an asterisk [fr. L. fr. Gk *asterīskos*, a little star]

as·ter·ism (ǽstərizəm) *n.* (*astron.*) a group of stars or constellation, a star cluster ‖ (*printing*) three asterisks [*** or '⁂'] marking an omission, a pause, or a further (or changed) line of thought, or calling special attention to a passage ‖ (*crystall.*) a star-shaped reflection of light, e.g. as seen in the star sapphire [fr. Gk *asterismos* fr. *astēr*, star]

a·stern (əstə́:rn) *adv.* (*naut.*) in, at, or towards the rear (of a vessel) ‖ (*naut.*) backwards

as·ter·oid (ǽstərɔid) **1.** *n.* (*astron.*) one of the small planets occupying orbits mainly between those of Mars and Jupiter. The orbits of over 1,500 asteroids have been plotted and their total weight is estimated to be 1/3000 that of the earth. Ceres is the largest (diameter about 480 miles). Their origin is not known ‖ (*zool.*) a starfish **2.** *adj.* like the conventional shape of a star **as·ter·oid·al** *adj.* **as·ter·oi·de·an** *adj.* and *n.* [fr. Gk *asteroeidēs*, star-shaped]

as·the·ni·a (æsθí:ni:ə) *n.* (*med.*) weakness, muscular underdevelopment [Mod. L. fr. Gk *asthenēia* fr. *a*, without+*sthenos*, strength]

as·then·ic (æsθénik) *adj.* (*med.*) like or pertaining to asthenia, weak ‖ (*anthrop.*) slight in build and muscular strength [fr. Gk *asthenikos*]

as·then·o·sphere (æsθénəsfiər) *n.* (*geol.*) a weak plastic zone in the interior of the earth in the upper part of the mantle below the crust, 2,900 km below the surface, extending 100 to 400 km

asth·ma (ǽzmə, ǽsmə) *n.* a disease which causes wheezing and difficulty in breathing, due to swelling and congestion of the air passages in the lungs. This is the result of an allergic reaction to various substances [Gk=breathlessness]

asth·mat·ic (æzmǽtik, æsmǽtik) **1.** *adj.* caused by asthma or affected with asthma **2.** *n.* someone who suffers from asthma **asth·mát·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. L. *asthmaticus* fr. Gk]

AS-3 *KANGAROO

as·tig·mat·ic (æstigmǽtik) *adj.* affected by astigmatism ‖ (of a lens) correcting, or corrected for, this defect [fr. Gk *a*, without+*stigma* (*stigmatos*), point, focus]

a·stig·ma·tism (əstígmətizəm) *n.* (*phys.*) a defect of the eye, of a lens or of an image formed by either, the curvature of the refracting surface or surfaces being different in different planes This results in the focal lengths also being different in different planes (the curvature of the cornea in the case of the eye) [fr. Gk *a*, without+*stigma* (*stigmatos*) point, focus]

a·stir (əstə́:r) *pred. adj.* and *adv.* out of bed, up ‖ (*rhet.*) in movement, stirring

As·ti·spu·man·te (ǽsti:spu:mánti:) *n.* trade name of a white Italian sparkling wine from Piedmont region

as·told-to (æstóuldtu:) *adj.* euphemism for a book, usu an autobiography, written for a well-known person. The "as-told-to" author is presumed to be the authority about the facts presented

As·ton (ǽstən), Francis William (1877–1945), English physicist. His studies of electrical discharge in gases led to his discovery of isotopes. He constructed the first mass spectrograph, and used it to investigate isotopes. Nobel prize for chemistry (1922)

as·ton·ish (əstɔ́niʃ) *v.t.* to strike with amazement, astonishment, or surprise **as·tón·ish·ing** *adj.* amazing, wonderful (shocking **as·tón·ish·ment** *n.* the state of being astonished ‖ a cause for astonishment [M.E. *astonien* fr. O.F.]

As·tor (ǽstər) an Anglo-American family founded by John Jacob Astor (1763–1848). The family's wealth derived mainly from a virtual monopoly of the U.S. fur trade and from real estate in New York City. William Vincent Astor (1891–1959) bequeathed his fortune to the Astor Foundation, a philanthropic organization which he had created

Astor (*mil. acronym*) for antisubmarine torpedo

as·tound (əstáund) *v.t.* to shock with fear, wonder or amazement ‖ to surprise greatly **as·tóund·ing** *adj.* [past part. of obs. M.E. *astonen*, to astonish]

astrachan *ASTRAKHAN

a·strad·dle (əstræd'l) *adv., pred. adj.* and *prep.* astride

as·tra·gal (ǽstrəg'l) *n.* (*archit.*) a narrow band of ornamental molding around a column ‖ a ring around the mouth of an old-fashioned cannon [fr. L. *astragalus* fr. Gk]

a·strag·a·lus (æstrǽgələs) *pl.* **a·strag·a·li** (æstrǽgəlai) *n.* a bone of the ankle joint, on which the tibia rests, a tarsal bone ‖ a member of *Astragalus*, a genus of leguminous shrubs, from which tragacanth is made. The gum, produced chiefly in Iran, is used as an adhesive and in medicine [L. fr. Gk *astragalos*, anklebone]

As·tra·khan (æstrəkǽn) a port (pop. 465,000) on the Caspian Sea in the Volga delta, R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., a transit center for bulk oil traffic from Baku, with fishing and fish-preserving industries. University (1919)

as·tra·khan, as·tra·chan (ǽstrəkən) *n.* the skin of newborn lambs of the Karakul or Astrakhan sheep. With its close-curled wool it makes a valuable fur (*PERSIAN LAMB)

as·tral (ǽstrəl) *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of stars, starry ‖ star-shaped ‖ (*spiritualism*) of an alleged substance neither wholly spiritual nor wholly material [fr. L. *astrolis*, starlike]

a·stray (əstréi) *adv.* on the wrong road ‖ wandering, lost ‖ mistaken, wrong [etym. doubtful, perh. O.F. past part. *estraié*]

a·strid·e (əstráid) **1.** *pred. adj.* and *adv.* with one leg on each side ‖ in the position of striding **2.** *prep.* with one leg on each side of

a·strin·gen·cy (əstríndʒənsi:) *n.* the quality of being astringent

a·strin·gent (əstríndʒənt) **1.** *adj.* (of something acting on the tissues of the skin etc.) tightening ‖ (of flavor) causing the mouth to feel dry and puckered ‖ (of medicine) styptic ‖ (of style or criticism) dry and sharply to the point **2.** *n.* an astringent agent [F.]

as·tri·on·ics (æstri:ɔ́niks) *n.* acrospace electronics

as·tro- (ǽstrou) *adj.* combining form meaning pertaining to outer space, e.g., astrodog, astronaut, astrophysics, astromouse, astrochronologist

astro altitude the arc of a vertical circle measured from the celestial horizon to the body

as·tro·bi·ol·o·gy (æstroubaiɔ́lədʒi:) *n.* space biology —**astrobiologist** *n.* —**astrobiological** *adj.*

as·tro·bleme (æstrəubleim) *n.* (*geol.*) a depression on earth's surface created by an object from space, e.g., a meteor

as·tro·che·mis·try (æstroukémistri:) *n.* chemistry of space objects —**astrochemist** *n.*

as·tro·com·pass (ǽstrəkʌmpəs) *n.* an instrument for finding direction by celestial observations, not subject to the errors of magnetic compasses or gyrocompasses [fr. Gk *astron*, star+COMPASS]

as·tro·cyte (ǽstrəsait) *n.* (*zool.*) a many-branched, star-shaped cell that attaches itself to brain or spinal-cord blood vessels

as·tro·dy·nam·ics (æstroudainǽmiks) *n.* study of mechanics involving the motion of objects in space —**astrodynamicist** *n.* —**astrodynamic** *adj.*

as·tro·ge·ol·o·gy (æstroudʒi:ɔlədʒi:) *n* geology of celestial bodies —**astrogeologist** *n.* —**astrogeologic** *adj*

as·tro·labe (ǽstrəleib) *n.* a circular ring or metal disk on which the heavenly sphere was projected, fitted with a sight and marked on the edge with degrees, known to the ancient Greeks and used from early times to measure the altitudes of stars, but now replaced by the sextant [O.F. *astrelabe* fr. L. fr. Gk]

astrologer [illegible] practices astrology

as·tro·log·i·cal (æstrəlɒdʒɪk'l) adj. pertaining to astrology or astrologers [fr. Gk *astrologikos*]

as·trol·o·gy (əstrɒlədʒɪ) *n.* the art of predicting or determining the influence of the planets and stars on human affairs [F. *astrologie* fr. Gk

as·tron (æstrɒn) *n.* (*nuclear phys.*) technique of producing controlled nuclear reactions, using rotating electrons to produce a plasma beam that is shot into a chamber containing deute-

as·tro·naut (æstrənɔt, æstrənɒt) *n.* a space traveler [fr. Gk *astron*, star + *nautēs*, sailor]

as·tro·nau·tics (æstrənɔtɪks, æstrənɒtɪks) *n.* the science of travel in outer space [fr. Gk *astron*, star + *nautikos* fr. *nautēs*, sailor]

as·tro·nav·i·ga·tion (æstrounævɪgeɪʃən) *n.* navigation by observation of heavenly bodies [fr. Gk

as·tron·o·mer (əstrɒnəmər) *n.* a person skilled or learned in astronomy

astronomer royal a British government post dating from the foundation of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich by Charles II (1675).

astronomy ‖ (*fig.*, of figures, quantity, distance) enormous **as·tro·nom·i·cal** *adj.* **as·tro·nom·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

astronomical clock a very accurate clock used in observations of the movements of celestial bodies, and which may be used as a standard timepiece

astronomical telescope a telescope with no image erector, used for the observation of celestial bodies

astronomic unit a unit of distance equal to the mean radius of the earth's orbit about the sun, 93,003,000 miles, used for the measurement of distance within the solar system

as·tron·o·my (əstrɒnəmɪ) *n.* the science of the

astron, star + *nomos*, law, arrangement]

physical and chemical nature of the heavenly bodies, and their origin and evolution [fr. Gk *astron*, star + PHYSICS]

As·tu·rias (æstu rjas). Miguel Angel (1899–1974), Guatemalan novelist, poet, and winner of the 1967 Nobel prize for literature. His works

mala') and sociological novels ('El señor presidente', 'Hombres de maíz', 'El papa verde', and

forming the modern province of Oviedo. It rises from a narrow coastal plain to the Cantabrian Mtns, rich in minerals (coal, copper, iron, zinc, lead) which make it one of Spain's most indus-

steel). Other products: livestock, grain, potatoes, olives, figs, citrus fruits, fish, timber. Historic capital: Oviedo. Asturias was the first center of the Christian reconquest of Spain

10th c., and to Castile in 1037.

as·tute (əstju:t, əstu:t) *adj.* shrewd, ready-witted, clever. *an astute answer* [fr. L. *astutus*,

AS-2 (KEFE)

155,517, of Paraguay, a port 935 miles up the

As·wan Dam, As·suan Dam (æswɑn) a dam

asymmetric carbon atom a carbon atom with each of its four valencies satisfied by a different atom or group. Two different arrangements in space are possible, giving rise to optical isomerism and stereoisomerism

a·sym·me·try (eɪsɪmɪtrɪ, æsɪmɪtrɪ) *n.* lack of symmetry, uneven disposition on each side of an (imaginary) central line or point

as·ymp·tote (æsɪmtout) *n.* (*math.*) a line which approaches but never meets a plane curve within any finite distance. It would be tangential to the curve at infinity **as·ymp·tot·ic** (æsɪmtɒtɪk), **as·ymp·tót·i·cal** *adjs* **as·ymp·tót·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *asumptōtos*, not meeting]

a·syn·chro·nous computer (eɪsɪŋkrənəs) device that starts automatically when a previous operation has been completed

as·yn·det·ic (æsɪndétɪk) adj. using asyndeton

a·syn·de·ton (æsɪndɪtən, æsɪndɪtɒn) *pl.* **a·syn·de·tons, a·syn·de·ta** (əsɪndɪtə) *n.* the omission of conjunctions between coordinate parts of a sentence, e.g. 'men, dogs, birds, all these are animals' [L. fr. Gk *a*, not + *sundetos*, united]

A·syût, As·siut (æsju:t) a town (pop. 213,983) of Upper Egypt. Crafts: weaving, carpetmaking, pottery. From the Asyût barrage (1902) runs the Ibrahimiya Canal, irrigating central Egypt and the Faiyum. As ancient Egyptian Siut and Greek Lycopolis, Asyût was the terminus of the caravan route to Dar-fur. There are many rock tombs nearby

at (æt) *prep.* expressing position, *at home, at a great distance, at Melbourne, at 66 Main Street* ‖ expressing place in time, *at 6 o'clock, at Easter* ‖ expressing the direction or end of movement, or the end towards which action or will is directed, *we arrived at the house, he came at me with a knife, aim at the center* ‖ expressing manner of action or employment, *at work, good at arithmetic, sitting at dinner, he's at his tricks again* ‖ expressing situation or condition, *at war, do it at leisure, still at liberty* ‖ expressing cause or occasion of an action or state, *sad at leaving, he suffered at your hands* ‖ expressing position in a scale that measures degree, amount, price etc., *at 50 m.p.h., at a trot, at three dollars each, at boiling point* **at all** (in a question, or after a negative or a word implying a negative), to any degree, *are you at all frightened?* [O.E. *æt*]

A·ta·ca·ma Desert (ætəkumə) a desert of N. Chile extending into Argentina and Bolivia. It contains the world's chief deposits of nitrates

A·ta·hual·pa (ætəwulpə) (c. 1500–33), last king of the Incas (1525–33). He was executed by order of Pizarro

At·a·lan·ta (ætəlæntə) (*Gk mythol.*) the daughter of Iasos. She would marry no one who could not beat her in a race, and killed any suitors who failed. As they were running, her suitor Hippomenes threw down the three golden apples of Hesperides, which she stopped to pick up. By this stratagem he won her

A·ta·turk (ætətɜ:rk), Kemal (Mustafa Kemal, c. 1880–1938), Turkish statesman. An army officer, he led a successful movement against the dismemberment of Turkey after the 1st world war. After the Treaty of Lausanne (1923) had recognized Turkey's independence, he became the republic's first president (1923–38). He abolished (1924) the Ottoman caliphate and introduced many western reforms during his dictatorship

of certain forms, derived from an ancestor, which had not manifested themselves in the intermediate generations (of such) a reversion to primitive instincts **at·a·vist** *n.* **at·a·vis·tic**

a·tax·i·a (ətæksɪə) *n.* (*med.*) loss of the power to

Mod. L. fr. Gk *ataxia*, disorder]

At·ba·ra (ætbɑrə, atbɑrə) a town (pop. 36,000) in the Sudan at the confluence of the Nile and the Atbara. It is a junction on the Port Sudan-Khartoum railway and has railway work-

Atbara, the last tributary of the Nile, 800 miles long. It rises as Takazze River in the Ethiopian mountains and flows through the Sudan

-ate *suffix* used to form verbs indicating that a process or change or development is involved, as in 'chlorinate'; used to form adjectives from nouns, indicating what is characteristic, as in

-ate *suffix* indicating office or authority, as in 'protectorate' or a group of officials, as in 'episcopate' [fr. L. noun ending *-atus*]

at·el·ier (ætəljeɪ) *n.* an artist's studio ‖ a workroom used for outline drawing etc. [F.]

Ath·a·bas·can, Ath·a·bas·kan (æθəbæskən) *adj.* and *n.* Athapaskan

Ath·a·bas·ka (æθəbæskə) a river rising in the Rocky Mtns, Canada, and flowing for 765 miles through N. Alberta ‖ a lake (area 2,842 sq. miles) in Alberta and Saskatchewan into which the River Athabaska flows. The lake drains into the Mackenzie River

Ath·a·na·sian Creed (æθənéɪʒən, æθənéɪʃən) the third principal creed (Quicunque Vult) of the Christian Church, stating in particular the doctrine of the Trinity and of the Incarnation

Ath·a·na·sius (æθəneɪʃəs), St (c. 296–373), patriarch of Alexandria. He championed the definition of the Christian faith accepted at Nicaea in the Arian controversy (ARIANISM). His best-known treatise is 'De Incarnatione' (c. 319). Feast: May 2

Athapaskan, Athapascan (æθəpæskən) 1. *adj.* of one of the chief N. American linguistic families which covered most of N.W. Canada, and much of the southwestern U.S.A., together with many isolated groups in California, and including Navaho and Apache 2. *n.* one of the languages of the family ‖ an Athapaskan Indian

a·the·ism (eɪθɪ:ɪzəm) *n.* the denial of the existence of God, particularly with regard to theistic formulations (cf. AGNOSTICISM, cf. SKEPTICISM) ‖ godlessness in belief or as a guide in conduct **a·the·ist** *n.* and *adj.* **a·the·is·tic** *adj.* **a·the·is·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [F. *athéisme* fr. Gk *a*, without + *theos*, God]

Ath·el·stan, Aeth·el·stan (æθəlstən) (c. 895–940), king of the English (924–40), son of Edward the Elder. He extended his father's kingdom by conquering Northumbria (925) and by defeating a coalition of Welsh, Scots and Danes at Brunanburh (937). He issued a body of law, and his court established continental connections

A·the·na (əθi:nə) Athene

Ath·e·nag·o·ras (æθənægərəs) (2nd c.), Greek Christian apologist who defended Christians against charges of atheism, addressing himself to Marcus Aurelius in his 'Embassy on behalf of the Christians' (c. 177)

Athenagoras I (1886–1972), archbishop of Constantinople and patriarch of the Orthodox Eastern Church (1948–72)

A·the·ne (əθi:nɪ:) (*Gk mythol.*) the presiding deity of Athens, the Greek goddess of wisdom and the arts and handicrafts, daughter of Zeus. She was identified with the Roman Minerva

A·the·ni·an (əθi:nɪ:ən) 1. *adj.* of or relating to Athens 2. *n.* a native or inhabitant of Athens [fr. L. *athenienesis*]

Ath·ens (æθnz) the capital (pop. 565,000, with agglom. 3,300,000) of modern Greece. It lies four miles from the port of Piraeus, and is enclosed by hills on three sides. It is a modern city, developed since 1834 on the site of the ancient city (ACROPOLIS). It is a commercial and manufacturing center for textiles, chemicals, tobacco, engineering and printing. Athens has a university (1837), museums, and archaeological schools. Ancient Athens had developed into a strong city-state, which (by the 7th c. B.C.) included Attica. It was destroyed by Xerxes (480 B.C.) but was rebuilt on a magnificent scale under Pericles and became the prosperous leader of a large confederacy of Greek states (460–31 B.C.). This was the era of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes and Socrates. Athens was defeated in the second Peloponnesian war (431–404 B.C.) and by Philip of Macedon (338 B.C.). It became subject to Rome (146 B.C.) and formed part of the Roman province of Achaea after 27 B.C. It was conquered by the Goths (c. 267 A.D.) and by the Ottoman Turks (1456). It had declined to a village of a few thousand people when it was chosen as the capital of the new independent Greece (1834). It [1941] but liberated by the British (1944)

a·ther·man·cy (æθɜ:rmənsɪ) *n.* the quality of

a·ther·ma·nous (æθɜ:rmənəs) *adj.* not transmitting infrared radiation [A- (without) + Gk *therme*, heat]

ath·e·ro·gen·ic (æθəroudʒenɪk) *adj.* (*med.*) causing degeneration of arterial walls —**athero-**

genesis *n* the process, **atheron-** combining form meaning fatty degeneration **-atheroma** *n* plaque in the artery

ath·er·o·scle·ro·sis (æθərouskləróusis) *n.* a stage of arteriosclerosis in which the [illegible] wall of the artery undergoes fatty degeneration [Mod. L. fr. L. *atheroma*, tumor containing matter like groats + SCLEROSIS]

a·thirst (əθə́:rst) *adj.* (*rhet.*) eager, *athirst for knowledge* [O.E. *ofthyrstan v.*, to be very thirsty]

A-37B (*mil.*) U.S. military aircraft for light strikes, carrying 7.62-mm guns; manufactured by Cessna

ath·lete (æθli:t) *n.* a person with the skill and training to be good at sports, esp. (*Br.*) as an individual competitor (in running, jumping, throwing etc.) rather than as one of a team [fr. L. *athleta*, contestant, fr. Gk]

athlete's foot a contagious skin disease, most common between the toes, a form of ringworm

ath·let·ic (æθlétik) *adj.* of or pertaining to athletes ‖ strong, fit and agile [illegible] the sports practiced by athletes. In American usage athletics include gymnastics, baseball, football and many other sports. In British usage only track and field events are included [fr. L. *athleticus* fr. Gk]

ath·o·dyd (æθədid) *n.* a ramjet [AEROTHERMODYNAMIC DUCT]

at home a reception for guests in one's own home

Ath·os (æθɔs, éiθɔs) a Greek peninsula (area 111 sq. miles, pop. 3,000) in Chalcidice (Macedonia). The only inhabitants are Greek Orthodox monks, whose churches (10th–14th cc.) and libraries are magnificent. Athos is an autonomous republic under Greek sovereignty ‖ the mountain at its tip (6,349 ft)

a·thwart (əθwɔ́rt) **1.** *adv.* across the length of a ship or across her course **2.** *prep.* across the length of (a ship) or across (her course) **a·thwart·ships** (əθwɔ́rtʃips) *adv.* from side to side across a ship

-ation *suffix* indicating a process or the result of a process, as in 'asphyxiation'

At·jeh, A·cheh (útʃe) a province (area 21,381 sq. miles, pop. 1,500,000) of Indonesia in N.W. Sumatra. Capital: Kotaradja. The people are Moslems of Indonesian-Dravidian stock. Crafts: wood and gold work, silk weaving. Exports: rubber, pepper, copra

At·kin·son (ætkinsən), Sir Harry Albert (1831–92), prime minister of New Zealand noted for financial and social reforms, and the introduction of protective duties

At·kins, Tommy (ætkinz), *TOMMY

At·lan·ta (ætlæntə) a city (pop. 425,022, with agglom. 2,029,618) of Georgia, commercial and financial capital of the Southeast. University (1865). Atlanta was the Confederate center in Georgia around which several engagements of the Civil War were fought. The Atlanta conflict (July 20–Sept. 2, 1864) ended with Gen. William T. Sherman forcing the Confederate forces to evacuate the city. The victory assured Abraham Lincoln's success in the presidential elections of 1864

atlantes *pl.* of ATLAS (a pillar)

At·lan·tic (ətlæntik) **1.** *adj.* of or close to the Atlantic Ocean **2.** *n.* the Atlantic Ocean [fr. L. fr. Gk *Atlantikos* fr. *Atlas* (*ATLAS)]

Atlantic Charter a joint declaration by F. D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill (who met at sea, Aug. 14, 1941) of eight principles to guide a postwar settlement

Atlantic City a noted resort and amusement center in S.E. New Jersey (pop. 40,119). A long-time attraction was a 4-mile boardwalk of steel and concrete (1896). After gambling was legalized (1976), casinos were built along the boardwalk. Gambling revenues revitalized the city

At·lan·ti·cism (ətlæntisizəm) *n.* policy of greater cooperation between United States and Western Europe —**Atlanticist** *n.*

Atlantic Ocean the ocean (area incl. the Arctic Ocean, Antarctic waters, seas and gulfs, 41,000,000 sq. miles) separating America from Europe and Africa. Length (Bering Strait–Antarctica): 12,800 miles. Width from Florida, U.S.A. to Portugal: 4,000 miles. The Atlantic Ridge (300–500 miles wide), of which the Azores, Ascension, St Helena and Tristan da Cunha are summits, divides it into eastern and western valleys (mainly 2,000–3,000 fathoms). Deeps reach 4,800 fathoms (Puerto Rico trench)

Atlantic Pact *NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Atlantic Time (in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, E Quebec) time as reckoned from the sun's crossing the 60th meridian west of Greenwich (four hours behind Greenwich Mean Time)

At·las (ætləs) (*Gk mythol.*) a giant who held up the heavens on his shoulders, identified later with Mt Atlas in N. Africa

at·las (ætləs) *n.* (*physiol.*) the first vertebra in the neck, which supports the head ‖ a book containing a collection of maps, after the famous [illegible] *pl.* **at·lan·tes** (ætlænti:z) a pillar in the form of a man, supporting a weight (cf. CARYATID) [L. fr. Gk]

At·las (ætləs) *n.* (*mil.*) surface-to-surface intercontinental ballistic missile used in launching spacecraft

Atlas Mtns a mountain system running for 1,500 miles parallel to the N. African coast from Cape Ghir to the Gulf of Gabes. The main range is High Atlas (over 6,500 ft) in Morocco, flanked on the northwest by Middle Atlas and on the southwest by Anti-Atlas (a tableland). The Maritime Atlas stretches from Ceuta to E. Algeria, the Sahara Atlas of Algeria from Figuig to Biskra. Minerals, esp. phosphates, are exploited

at·mol·y·sis (ætmɔlisis) *n.* a method of separation of a mixture of gases by means of the differential diffusion of the constituent molecules through a porous partition [Mod. L. fr. Gk *atmos*, vapor + *lusis*, a loosening]

at·mos·phere (ætməsfiər) *n.* the gases that surround the earth, divided into layers according to such criteria as rate of temperature change with increasing altitude, composition and electrical nature (*TROPOSPHERE, *TROPOPAUSE, *STRATOSPHERE, *STRATOPAUSE, *MESOSPHERE, *MESOPAUSE, *IONOSPHERE) ‖ the air in any enclosed space with respect to its effects on people or things subjected to it, *a stuffy atmosphere* ‖ a set of prevailing moral or mental influences on an institution, locality, group etc., *an atmosphere of suspicion* ‖ a unit of pressure equal to that exerted by a column of mercury 76 cm high at 0°C and under standard gravity

at·mos·pher·ic (ætməsférik) adj. **at·mos·phér·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. M od. L. *atmosphera* fr. Gk]

atmospheric pressure the pressure exerted by the earth's atmosphere: 14.72 lb. per sq. in. at sea level, decreasing with height above sea level and varying with the weather. The unit of pressure is the atmosphere

at·mos·pher·ics (ætməsfériks) *n.* natural electromagnetic radiations of radio frequency, or the resulting disturbances in radio equipment

at·mo·sphe·ri·um (ætməsfiəriəm) *n.* area or device created in which to simulate atmospheric or meteorological phenomena, e.g., a planetarium

a·toll (ætɔl) *n.* a coral reef in the shape of a ring [illegible] enclosing a lagoon [Maldive]

at·om (ætəm) *n.* the smallest portion of matter displaying the characteristic properties of a particular chemical element ‖ (*hist.*) the ultimate, indestructible particle taken by some early Greek and Indian thinkers, and by the Roman Lucretius, to be the basis of all matter ‖ a very small quantity, *not an atom of truth in it* [F. fr. L. fr. Gk *atomos*, indivisible]

—The atom consists of a heavy nucleus composed of neutrons and protons held together by extremely strong nuclear forces surrounded by a cloud of electrons. The number of protons is [illegible]

The number of neutrons varies from isotope to isotope (*NUCLIDE) for a given element. In the neutral atom the number of electrons equals the number of protons, thus balancing the nuclear charge. The electrons are grouped in shells (energy levels, *QUANTUM THEORY) and, within the shells, in orbitals and suborbitals in [illegible] ple is obeyed (*PERIODIC TABLE). According to Heisenberg's uncertainty principle it is not possible to determine exactly both the position and the momentum of an electron, and hence no [illegible] orbit but rather definite values representing [illegible] the neighborhood of the nucleus (*QUANTUM MECHANICS). The number of electrons which can be added to or withdrawn from the atom, esp. the valence shell and the energy required for this, determine the chemical reactivity of the element. The atom has a very open structure. The diameter of a nucleus is of the order of 10^{-13}. The nucleus [illegible] from the even smaller electrons by a distance of the order of 10^{-8} cm

at·om·ar·i·um (ætəméiriəm) *n.* room or structure created to provide illustration of phenomena of atomic and nuclear physics for study

atom bomb an atomic bomb

a·tom·ic (ətɔmik) *adj.* of, related to, or characterized by atoms **a·tóm·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

atomic bomb a very powerful bomb whose energy is derived from an extremely rapid nuclear chain reaction in which heavy nuclei of uranium or plutonium are broken down (*NUCLEAR FISSION, cf. NUCLEAR FUSION)

atomic clock a very accurate timepiece consisting of a quartz crystal or other electrical oscillator regulated by natural vibration frequencies from an atomic system

atomic energy *NUCLEAR ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission formerly an independent U.S. agency (*abbr.* AEC) of the executive branch of government created (1946) to administer the national atomic energy program which stemmed from the development of the atomic bomb in the 2nd world war. *NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

atomic heat specific heat (expressed in calories/gram) multiplied by the atomic mass of an element (*DULONG AND PETIT'S LAW)

at·o·mic·i·ty (ætəmisiti:) *n.* the state of being made up of atoms ‖ (*chem.* and *phys.*) the number of atoms in a molecule of an element

atomic lamp light source in which radio activity provides the energy, e.g., zinc sulfide phosphor activated by radioisotope of krypton gas

atomic mass (*abbr.* at. mass) the mass of an atom of an element on the atomic mass scale

atomic mass scale the scale, adopted in 1962, used for comparing the masses of atoms, molecules and nuclear particles. The mass unit is defined as one twelfth of the mass of the carbon isotope C^{12}, which was adopted as the standard substance. Before 1962 two scales existed, one based on the chemical a.m.u. defined as one sixteenth of the mass of naturally occurring oxygen, and the other on the physical a.m.u. defined as one sixteenth of the oxygen isotope O^{16}

atomic mass unit (*abbr.* a.m.u.) the unit of mass on the atomic mass scale (1 a.m.u. = 1.66×10^{-24} gm)

atomic number (*symbol Z, abbr.* at. no.) the number characteristic of an element, including all its isotopes and equal to the number of protons in the nucleus of any atom of that element, also equal to the number of electrons in a neutral atom. It determines the position of the element in the periodic table

atomic physics (*phys.*) science concerned with structure of the atom and the particles which compose it *Cf* PARTICLE PHYSICS

atomic pile a nuclear reactor

atomic spectrum the emission or absorption spectrum of an atom or monatomic ion. Spectra of atoms are particularly simple because atoms do not interact with infrared or microwave radiation (i.e. they do not have quantized vibrational or rotational states). In an effort to explain the noncontinuous nature of atomic spectra Bohr invoked the quantum hypothesis, arguing that radiation of energy by circulating electrons could only occur between discrete values of energy (*QUANTUM THEORY), and that there were minimum energy levels for electrons in atoms

atomic theory the theory that all matter is composed of a limited number of discrete particles, separate or in combination with each other [illegible] such atoms, modern ones being in terms of a small heavy nucleus surrounded by electrons (*QUANTUM THEORY)

atomic time time based on the frequency of atomic emissions of certain substances (*Cf* ATOMIC CLOCK)

atomic weight atomic mass

at·om·ism (ætəmizəm) *n.* (*philos.*) the doctrine, [illegible] to the Greek philosophers Leucippus and Democritus, that all matter consists of different arrangements of a limited number of indivisible particles or atoms **at·om·ist** *adj.* and [illegible] **atomistic** [illegible]

at·om·ize (ætəmaɪz) *pres. part* **at·om·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **at·om·ized** *v.t.* to convert (a liquid, e.g. a perfume, insecticide or medicine) into very fine particles, generally as a spray forced through a nozzle **at·om·iz·er** *n.* a device for atomizing a liquid

at·om·om·e·ter (ætəmɒmətər) *n.* (*meteor.*) device for measuring capacity of air to absorb moisture

atom probe a spectrometer of single-atom sensitivity consisting of a field-ion microscope with a hole in its fluorescent screen, a flight table, and a detection device for single-particle sensitivity; invented by Dr Erwin Müller in 1967

atom smashers atomic-particle accelerators *Cf* BETATRON

a·ton·al (eɪtóun'l) *adj.* (*mus.*) written without key, i.e. using all 12 semitones of the chromatic scale equally (*SCHONBERG) **a·tón·al·ism** *n.* the theory or principle of such composition **a·ton·al·is·tic** *adj* **a·to·nal·i·ty** (eɪtounælɪtɪ:) *n.* the musical quality of atonal composition

a·tone [illegible] *pres. part* **a·ton·ing**, *past part* **a·toned** **1.** *v.i.* to make amends (for some sin, wrong or omission) **2.** *v.t.* (used only passively and with 'for') to make amends for, *these crimes will have to be atoned for someday* [back-formation from ATONEMENT]

a·tone·ment (ətóunmənt) *n.* the act of atoning | that which is done in order to atone **the A·tone·ment** in Christian theology, Christ's incarnation and death on the cross, which made up for the original sin of Adam and Eve, and enabled mankind to be at one with God again [illegible]

a·ton·ic (eɪtɒnɪk) *adj* (*phon.*) without stress, *the first syllable of 'atone' is atonic* || (*mus.*, sometimes preferred to 'atonal') describing a composition not in a key but based on several tonic centers [fr. M.L. *atonicus* fr. Gk *atonos* fr. *a-*, [illegible]]

at·o·ny (ætˈnɪ) *n.* (*med.*) lack of vitality, weakness of a muscle or of an organ | (*phon.*) lack of stress or accent [F. *atonie* fr. L. fr. Gk]

AT Pase adenosine triphosphatase, an enzyme common to all body cells, that helps pump sodium and potassium across cell membranes; responsible for 10% to 50% of body heat energy production

at·ra·bil·iar (ætrəbɪljər) *adj.* atrabilious

at·ra·bil·ious (ætrəbɪljəs) *adj* gloomy and sour-tempered, overanxious and fussy about one's [illegible]

ATRAN (ætræn) (*mil. acronym*) for automatic terrain recognition and navigation, system for missile navigation based on superimposing radar data over prior map

[illegible]

a weed killer used esp. in raising corn and sorghum

A·tre·us (etrɪ:əs) (*Gk mythol.*) a son of Pelops and king of Mycenae. After his brother, Thyestes, seduced Atreus's wife, Atreus murdered three sons of Thyestes, and had them served to their father at a banquet. Thyestes laid a curse on the house of Atreus which manifested itself bloodily in the next generation. It was lifted when Athena pardoned Orestes's murder of Clytemnestra and her lover Aegisthus, another son of Thyestes, who had murdered Agamemnon. Atreus himself had been killed by Aegis-

a·trip (atrɪp) *adj* (*naut.*) of an anchor) just

a·tri·um (eɪtrɪ:əm) *pl* **a·tri·a** (eɪtrɪ:ə) *n.* the central hold gods were. It was used for receiving

a·tro·cious (atrɪu:əs) *adj* shockingly cruel or

It is used medically to dilate the pupil of the eye, and to relieve spasms etc. [fr. Mod. L. *Atropa*, deadly nightshade fr. Gk *Atropos*]

At·ro·pos (ætrəpɒs) *FATES

ATS (*abbr.*) for administrative terminal system, an IBM word-processing system permitting a typist to recall previously recorded texts for insertion in material being typed

at·tach (ətætʃ) *v.t.* to fasten, connect (one thing to another), *attach a hook to the line, two conditions are attached to his offer* || to bind by love or esteem || to appoint or assign in some added role, *he is attached to the commission as an observer* || (*mil.*) to place temporarily under the orders of some other unit for specified purposes || (*law*) to seize (a person or property) by legal authority || to attribute, *to attach blame* || *v.i.* to be fastened in some specified way || (*fig.*) to adhere, *no blame attaches to him* [O.F. *atachier*]

at·ta·ché (ætæʃéi, *Br.* esp. ətáʃei) *n.* a person attached to an embassy for some specific activity, *press attaché* [F.]

attaché case a small rectangular case (often of leather) for carrying papers or personal effects

at·tach·ment (ətætʃmənt) *n.* the act of attaching one thing to another || the device or method by which one object is attached to another || the object attached || a bond of affection or friendship || (*law*) the legal seizure of persons or property [F. *attachement*]

at·tack (ətæk) *n.* the act of attacking || a bout of illness, *an attack of flu* || (*mus.*) the action or manner of beginning a piece or phrase || (*sport*) offensive rather than defensive play [F. *attaque* or ATTACK v.]

attack *v.t.* to set upon, try to get the better of or destroy or win || to assail in words or writing || to start upon (a difficulty, task or occupation) || to have a harmful or destructive effect on || (*chess*) to threaten with a view to capturing || *v.i.* to make an attack [F. *attaquer*]

attack man (*sports*) team player assigned to offensive position

at·tain (ətéin) *v.t.* to arrive at, obtain, win **to attain to** to arrive at, *to attain to full maturity* **at·tain·a·bil·i·ty** *n.* **at·tain·a·ble** *adj.* [M.E. *ateyne, ateine* fr. O.F.]

at·tain·der (ətéɪndər) *n.* the loss of all rights as a citizen, part of the punishment of a person condemned to death or outlawry for treason or felony (now abolished) [O.F. *ataindre, ateindre*, to accuse]

at·tain·ment (ətéɪnmənt) *n.* the act of attaining || an acquired personal skill

at·taint (ətéɪnt) *v.t.* (*hist.*) to pass sentence of attainder upon [O.F. *ataint, ateint*, convicted]

at·tar of roses (ætər) a sweetsmelling essential oil distilled from the petals of *Rosa damascena* [fr. Pers. *itr*, perfume fr. Arab.]

at·tempt (ətempt) **1.** *v.t.* to try (to do something), to try or make trial of, *I am attempting to answer you, don't attempt more than three questions* to try to achieve, *to attempt a rescue* **to attempt the life of** (*rhet.*) to try to kill **2.** *n* the act of attempting, often unsuccessful || a failed attack by a killer [O.F. *attempter*]

at·tend (ətend) *v.t.* to be present at, *a huge* [illegible] *attends evening classes* to visit and treat (as doctor, nurse etc.) to accompany as attendant | to accompany (often as a result), *success attended his final effort* *v.i.* (*Br.*) to pay attention **to attend to** to apply oneself to || to care for, look after to wait upon, serve **to attend upon** to accompany (esp. royal personages) for the purpose of giving service [M.E. *atende* fr. O.F.]

at·tend·ance (ətendəns) *n* the act or habitual practice of attending, being present, *attendance at school* those who are present or attend, *the attendance at his lectures is increasing* **to dance attendance on** to run about after somebody) to do their least bidding [O.F. *atendance*]

at·tend·ant (əténdənt) **1.** *n* a servant, an employee in charge, *a cloakroom attendant* a companion, usually of lower rank, *the prince's attendants* (*rhet.*) an accompaniment, *ignorance and its attendants fear and prejudice* **2.** *adj* accompanying *war and its attendant horrors* [O.F. *atendant*]

at·ten·tion (ətenʃən) *n* the giving of one's mind to something, mental concentration notice, *sure to attract attention* nursing, care, looking after, *he needs attention* a mending or overhauling, *the brakes need attention* service by a waiter etc. || (*mil.*) the formal position of readiness on parade: upright and still, hands held stiffly at the seam of the trousers or skirt, fingers pointing downward, feet together || (*mil.*) the order to come to this position || (*interj.*) used as a warning word before an important announcement to impress the need to listen || (*pl.*) attentiveness, acts of politeness, *his constant attentions annoyed her* **to call attention to** to point out [fr. L. *attentio (attentionis)*]

at·ten·tive (əténtiv) *adj.* paying attention, giving one's mind to what is going on || thoughtful for others, esp. so as to meet their immediate needs or wishes [F. *attentif*]

at·ten·u·ant (ətenju:ənt) **1.** *adj.* (*med.*) making thin, diluting, e.g. by adding water **2.** *n.* a substance used for this purpose [F.]

at·ten·u·ate (ətenju:eit) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **at·ten·u·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **at·ten·u·ated** *v.t.* to make thin or slender || to dilute (a liquid) || to weaken, *inbreeding can attenuate the vigor of a breed* || *v.i.* to become thin, weak etc. **2.** (ətényu:it) *adj.* attenuated **at·ten·u·a·tion** (ətenju:éiʃən) *n.* [fr. L. *attenuare (attenuatus)*, to make thin]

at·ten·u·a·tion (ətenju:éiʃən) *n.* **1.** a reduction in an observed correlation or because of measurement error **2.** (*electr.*) decrease in intensity of a signal, beam, or wave as a result of absorption of energy and of scattering out of the path of a detector, but not including the reduction due to geometric spreading, i.e., the inverse square of distance effect **3.** (*mil.*) in mine warfare, the reduction in intensity of an influence as distance from the source increases

attenuation factor the ratio of the incident radiation dose or dose rate to the radiation dose or dose rate transmitted through a shielding material; the reciprocal of the transmission factor

at·test (ətést) *v.t.* to bear witness to, esp. by signing (a statement) || to confirm as authentic, *his secretary attests the truth of his statement* || to administer an oath to || (*Br.*) to certify the freedom of (livestock) from a specific disease || *v.i.* to testify [F. *attester*]

at·test·ant (ətéstənt) **1.** *adj.* attesting **2.** *n.* someone who attests [fr. L. *attestans (attestantis)* fr. *attestari*, to bear witness]

at·tes·ta·tion (ætestéiʃən) *n.* the act of bearing witness || the evidence given by a witness || confirmation of truth or authenticity, *the company's seal is sufficient attestation* || the administering of an oath [F.]

at·tes·tor (ətestər) *n.* someone who attests

At·tic (ætik) **1.** *adj.* (esp. of classical times) of Attica or Athens || of the dialect of Attica || (of literature and the arts) elegant in style, classical **2.** *n.* the Attic dialect of ancient Greek [fr. L. fr. Gk *Attikos*]

at·tic (ætik) *n.* a room just under the roof of a house [F. *attique*, Attic fr. the Attic order]

At·ti·ca (ætikə) a region of east central Greece, incl. Athens

At·ti·ca (ætikə) *n.* (*eponym*) for prison riot; derived from an incident in which lives were lost unnecessarily from the 1968 riot at Attica, N.Y.

At·ti·cism (ætɪsɪzəm) *n.* (in Greek style) an expression, a way of writing, peculiar to Attic [illegible]

Attic order an architectural order using pilasters, employed in Renaissance architecture for a low story set over the much higher order of the main facade of a building

Attic salt neat, elegant wit

Attic wit Attic salt

At·ti·la (ætˈlə, ətilə) (c. 406–53), king of the Huns, who overran much of the Byzantine and Western Roman Empires. In 451 he advanced as far as Orleans in Gaul and in 452 to the River Mincio in Italy. His empire collapsed after his death. He later came to be called 'Scourge of God'

at·tire (ətáiər) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **at·tir·ing** *past* and *past part.* **at·tired** (usually very formal) to dress grandly, *the bridesmaids attired her for her wedding* **2.** *n* fine clothing || (*venery* and *heraldry*) a stag's antlers [O.F. *atirier*]

at·ti·tude (ætɪtju:d, ætɪtu:d) *n* posture, *what attitude was the body in?, a threatening attitude* || a mental position, *a favorable attitude* || **to strike an attitude** to assume a histrionic pose **at·ti·tu·di·nize** *pres. part* **at·ti·tu·di·niz·ing** *past* and *past part* **at·ti·tu·di·nized** *v.t.* to strike [illegible]

Attlee [illegible] (1883–1967), British statesman, leader of the

Labour party (1935–55), deputy prime minister (1942–55), and prime minister of the Labour government (1945–51). The government nationalized the basic industries, greatly expanded the welfare state, ended the Palestine mandate and control of India, rearmed Britain against Communism and strengthened ties with the U.S.A.

at-to- (ætou-) combining form to indicate one quintillionth of a standard unit or (0.000000000000000000001)

at-tor-ney (ətɔ́:rni:) *n.* a person who has legal authority to act on behalf of another; see *attorney* ‖ a legal agent qualified to act for someone engaged in legal proceedings [ME ATTORNEY (O.F. *atorné*, one appointed)]

at-tor-ney-at-law (ətɔ́:rniətlɔ́:) *pl* **at-tor-neys-at-law** *n.* a lawyer

attorney general *pl.* **attorneys general, attorney generals** the principal law officer of a nation, who represents the nation in all cases which involve public right ... and is the government's chief legal adviser, elected by every successive government. In the U.S.A. he heads the department of justice

at-tract (ətrækt) *v.t.* to draw towards itself or oneself, cause to move towards itself, *magnets attract nails, jam attracts wasps* ‖ to appear lovely or pleasing to the mind and senses ‖ to cause to center on itself, direct towards itself or oneself, *the play attracted a lot of notice* [fr. L. *attrahere* (*attractus*), to draw in]

at-trac-tion (ətrækʃən) *n.* the power or act of attracting ‖ a desirable or pleasant quality or thing ‖ (*phys.*) the force, due to gravitational, electric, magnetic or other effects, causing or tending to cause two bodies to approach one another [fr. L. *attractio* (*attractionis*)]

at-trac-tive (ətræktiv) adj. charming, good-looking ‖ pleasant, enticing, *an attractive idea* [F. *attractif*]

at-tra-zine [$C_8H_{14}ClN_5$] (ætrəzi:n) *n.* persistent herbicide (weed killer)

at-tri-bute (ætribju:t) **1.** *n.* a quality proper to or characteristic of a person or thing, *hardness is an attribute of steel, reason is an attribute of man* ‖ a symbol often associated with a person or thing, *the sword and scales are attributes of Justice* ‖ (*logic*) an essential quality ‖ (*gram.*) a word or phrase used adjectivally **2.** *v.t.* (ətríbju:t) *pres. part.* **at-trib-ut-ing** *past* and *past part.* **at-trib-ut-ed** to consider (something) as being proper to or belonging to a person or thing ‖ to consider (a thing) as being ascribable to a cause, *he attributes his poverty to her extravagance* ‖ to consider (a thing) as having its origin in a certain time or place, or as being the work of a certain person or persons [fr. L. *attribuere* (*attributus*), to assign]

at-tri-bu-tion (ætribjú:ʃən) *n.* the act of attributing ‖ the thing or quality attributed [F.]

at-trib-u-tive (ətríbju:tiv) **1.** *adj.* (*gram.*, of an adjective or other modifier) preceding the word it modifies, e.g. in 'a wrong answer', 'wrong' is attributive, but in 'your answer is wrong', 'wrong' is predicative **2.** *n.* an attributive word [F.]

at-tri-tion (ətríʃən) *n.* a wearing away by rubbing or friction ‖ exhaustion by a constant loss of strength or of resistance ‖ (*theol.*) a valid but imperfect form of contrition, sorrow for sin based not on hatred of the offense to God but on fear of punishment or disgrace ‖ normal reduction, e.g., by death, retirement, graduation ‖ the reduction of the effectiveness of a force caused by loss of personnel and material [fr. L. *attritio* (*attritionis*)]

attrition minefield (*mil.*) in naval mine warfare, a field intended primarily to cause damage to enemy ships

attrition rate a factor, normally expressed as percentage, reflecting the degree of losses of personnel or materiel due to various causes within a specified period of time

at-tune (ətjú:n,ətú:n) *v.t. pres. part.* **at-tun-ing** *past* and *past part.* **at-tuned** to bring (a musical instrument) into harmony, to tune ‖ to make (one thing) suit or agree with another, *attune your speech to the mood of your audience*

ATV (*acronym*) for all-terrain vehicle

A_2 (*med.*) Asian flu virus

Atwood, (ætwud) Margaret (1939–), Canadian novelist and poet. Her works include the poetry volumes 'The Circle Game' (1964) and 'Selected Poems' (1976) and novels 'Surfacing' (1972), 'Life Before Man' (1980), 'Bodily Harm' (1982), 'Second Words' (1984), and 'The Handmaid's Tale' (1986)

At-wood's machine (ætwudz) an apparatus used to study laws of dynamics and gravitation, consisting of a light frictionless wheel over which is passed a light string supporting at its ends two masses whose small difference provides an accelerating force for the system [after George *Atwood* (1746–1807), English physicist]

a-typ-i-cal (eitípik'l) *adj.* not like the regular type

au (*chem.*) gold [fr. L. *aurum*]

au-bade (oubæd, oubɑ́d) *n.* a morning serenade [F.]

Aube (oub) a department (area 2,326 sq. miles, pop. 285,000) of N.E. France, in the southeastern Upper Basin of the CHAMPAGNE. Chief town: Troyes

Au-ber (ouber), Daniel François Esprit (1782–1871) French composer of opera, e.g. 'Fra Diavolo'

au-ber-gine (oubərʒi:n, oubɛərʒí:n) *n.* (*Br.*) the fruit of the eggplant [F.]

au-bre-ti-a (ɔbri:ʃi.ə) *n.* a member of *Aubrietia*, fam. *Cruciferae*, a genus of cushionlike perennial plants, with flowers whose colors range through pinks, reds and mauves, commonly grown in rock gardens and borders [after Claude *Aubriet* (*c.* 1665–1742), French painter]

Au-brey (ɔbri:), John (1626–97), English author and antiquarian. His 'Brief Lives' (edited 1898) contains vivid character sketches and anecdotes, chiefly of his contemporaries

au-burn (ɔbərn) **1.** *adj.* reddish-brown (esp. of hair) **2.** *n.* the color auburn [O.F.]

Au-bus-son (oubysɔ̃) a French tapestry-weaving and carpet-making center (pop. 7,000) on the Creuse, in the department of the Creuse

Au-cas-sin and Ni-co-lette (oukæsæn, nikəlét) one of the chief works of medieval French literature, a love story told in alternate song and recitative in a light, humorous style

Auck-land (ɔkland) a region (area 25,420 sq. miles, pop. 915,768) of North Island, New Zealand. Products: butter, wool, mutton, citrus fruit, newsprint, forest products, coal ‖ its capital (pop. 150,708), the largest city and chief port of New Zealand. Industries: dairy processing, timber, clothing, chemicals, engineering, steel and aluminum processing, shipbuilding. Founded in 1840, it was the national capital until 1865. University (autonomous since 1962)

auc-tion (ɔkʃən) **1.** *n.* a public sale at which the goods are sold to the highest bidder ‖ an offer to give something to whoever will pay the most ‖ (*cards*, esp. auction bridge) the bids which the players make to establish trumps ‖ *DUTCH AUCTION **2.** *v.t.* to sell by auction [fr. L. *auctio* (*auctionis*)]

auction bridge (*cards*) an early variety of bridge in which tricks over contract count towards game (cf. CONTRACT BRIDGE)

auc-tion-eer (ɔkʃənía:r) *n.* a person who sells by auction, esp. one licensed to do so

au-da-cious (ɔdéiʃəs) *adj.* daring, ready to take calculated risks ‖ too daring by conventional moral standards, *audacious language* [fr. L. *audax* (*audacis*), daring]

au-dac-i-ty (ɔdǽsiti:) *pl* **au-dac-i-ties** *n.* boldness or an instance of it ‖ impudence, shamelessness, or an instance of it [fr. L. *audax* (*audacis*), bold]

Aude (ɔd) a department (area 2,448 sq. miles, pop. 272,000) of S. France between Toulouse and the Mediterranean (*LANGUEDOC). Chief town: Carcassonne

Au-den (ɔd'n), Wystan Hugh (1907–73), English lyric and dramatic poet, critic, librettist and translator, British by birth, naturalized American. He combined intellectual force with lyricism and a dazzling technique

au-di-ble (ɔdəb'l) **1.** *n.* (*football*) a surprise substitute play or formation called at the scrimmage line [AUDIBLE]

au-di-ence (ɔdi:əns) *n.* a group of persons assembled to listen to or watch something, esp. a public performance or speech ‖ those who read a publication or listen to a broadcast ‖ an official or formal interview, *a papal audience* [F.]

au-dien-cia (audjénsjo) *n.* (*hist.*) the highest

origin of the local government bodies set up after independence in Latin American countries [Span. ... hearing]

au-dile (ɔdail) **1.** *adj.* (of spiritualistic, psychic or ghostly happenings) heard, as opposed to seen or felt **2.** *n. psychol.* a person in whose mind things appear as noises rather than pictures or movement [fr. L. *audire*, to hear]

au-di-o (ɔdi:ou) **1.** *adj.* of electronic apparatus using audio frequencies ‖ of or relating to sound broadcasting, or to sound transmission or reception in television **2.** *n.* the part of television, or of television equipment, concerned with sound (cf. VIDEO) ‖ sound transmission or reception in broadcasting [fr. *audio-* combining form, fr. L. *audire*, to hear]

audio frequency the frequency of an oscillation which produces an audible sound ‖ a frequency lying between 20 and 20,000 cycles per second [fr. L. *audire*, to hear]

au-di-o-lin-gual (ɔdi:ouliŋgwəl) *adj.* of speech and sounds

au-di-om-e-ter (ɔdi:ɔ́mitər) *n.* an electrical instrument which produces a range of notes of adjustable frequency and intensity, by which hearing can be tested [fr. L. *audire*, to hear+METER]

au-di-o-phile (ɔdi:oufail) *n.* high-fidelity hobbyist

audio tape sound recording on magnetic tape

au-di-o-typ-ing (ɔdi:outáipiŋ) *n.* typewriting performed from tape recordings —**audiotypist** *n.*

au-di-o-vis-u-al (ɔdi:ouvíʒu:əl) *adj.* (*television, education* etc.) relating to both sound and sight

au-dit (ɔdit) **1.** *n.* a full check and examination of account books ‖ the final account after the examination **2.** *v.t.* to make such an examination of (accounts) ‖ *v.i.* to examine account books in such a way [fr. L. *auditus*, hearing]

au-di-tion (ɔdíʃən) **1.** *n.* a trial of talent in which a prospective employer assesses an actor, singer etc. ‖ the sense or act of hearing **2.** *v.t.* to submit (candidates) to an audition ‖ *v.i.* to compete in an audition [fr. L. *auditio* (*auditionis*), hearing]

au-di-tive (ɔditiv) *adj.* auditory [F. *auditif*]

au-di-tor (ɔditər) *n.* a person who makes an audit, either professionally or in an amateur, honorary capacity ‖ a listener, e.g. to a broadcast ‖ a person who attends a high school or college course without aiming to obtain the attached credit **au-di-to-ri-al** (ɔditɔ́ri:əl, ɔditóuri:əl) *adj.* [A.F. *auditour*]

au-di-to-ri-um (ɔditɔ́ri:əm, ɔditóuri:əm) *n.* the part of a theater or movie theater etc. in which the audience sits ‖ a lecture hall or assembly room [L.]

au-di-to-ry (ɔditɔri:, ɔditouri:) *adj.* relating to the sense of hearing [fr. L. *auditorius*]

auditory meatus the channel leading from the outer ear to the eardrum

audit trail (*computer*) error-finding technique that traces dataflow from input to output

Au-du-bon (ɔdəbɔn), John James (1785–1851), American naturalist and bird painter. 'The Birds of America' was originally published 1827–33 and 'Ornithological Biography' 1831–9

Au-er (auər), Karl, Baron von Welsbach (1858–1929), Austrian chemist. He studied the rare earths and the alloy ferrocerium, used for flints for lighters, and invented the gas mantle

Auf-kla-rung (áufklɛərun) the Enlightenment (*ENLIGHTEN *v.t.*)

Augean stables (ɔdʒí:ən) (*GK. myth.*) the stalls in which King Augeas of Elis kept 3,000 oxen. They had not been cleaned out for years, and Hercules had to do it as one of his labors. He did the job in one day, by diverting the River Alpheus to sluice out the stalls (*HERCULES)

aug-end (ɔgend) *n.* (*math.*) the quantity to which an addend is added to form a sum [fr. L. *augendus* (*numerus*), (number) to be increased]

au-ger (ɔgər) *n.* a tool, larger than a gimlet, for boring holes in wood ‖ any tool similar in shape and principle for boring holes or drilling (e.g. ... and O.E. *nafu* boring the nave of a wheel (*a nauger* being separated as *an auger*)]

aught, ought (ɔt) *n.* (*archaic*) anything [O.E. *awiht* fr. *ā*, ever (*wiht*, whit, thing]

Au-gier (ouʒjei), Guillaume Victor Emile ... comedies 'le Gendre de M. Poirier' (with Sandeau), and 'le Prix Martin' (with Labiche). He also wrote many dramas on social themes

au·gite (ɔdʒait) *n.* (*mineral.*) a complex aluminous silicate, a variety of pyroxene, found in many igneous rocks [fr. L. *augites*, precious stone fr. Gk]

aug·ment (ɔgmént) *v.t.* to add to, *his wife works to augment their income* | (*mus.*) to increase (certain intervals) by sharpening the higher

aug·men·ta·tion (ɔgmentéiʃən) *n* an increasing or being increased ‖ something which is an increase or addition | (*mus.*, in counterpoint) the repeating of a phrase in notes longer than those first used [O F. *augmentacion*]

aug·men·ta·tive (ɔgméntətiv) **1.** *adj.* (of words) having the effect of strengthening or enlarging the force or meaning, *'almighty' is an augmentative form of 'mighty'* **2.** *n* an augmentative word [F *augmentatif*]

difficult or dangerous work

au grat·in (ougrɑt'n, ougræt'n) (*cooking*) covered with breadcrumbs or grated cheese or both, and cooked in the oven [F]

Augs·burg (auksbu:rk) a town (pop 248,000) on the Lech in Bavaria, Germany, with chemical and machine industries. It was the seat of great merchant houses in the 15th and 16th cc

Augsburg Confession the doctrine and rule which constitute the main confessional declaration (1530) of the Lutheran Church. The Confession was drawn up by Melanchthon and approved by Luther. It follows Luther's emphasis on justification by faith alone (the sacraments being valid only as aids to faith), and his teaching that the Scriptures constitute the one necessary guide to truth

Augsburg, League of the alliance formed by the Austrian emperor, some German princes, the Netherlands, Savoy and England to form the Grand Alliance against Louis XIV of France

Augsburg, Peace of a temporary settlement of Reformation conflicts in the German empire between Catholics and Lutherans (1555). It allowed 'cuius regio, eius religio', i.e. that each state could determine whether Catholicism or Lutheranism should prevail within its terri-

au·gur (ɔgər) **1.** *n* (*Rom. hist.*) one of a college of officials who divined whether or not an action would be approved by the gods (by watching how hens pecked at their grain, observing the flight or cries of birds etc.) | a person who interprets omens **2.** *v.t.* to presage, point to, *his early* **well (ill) for** to suggest a good (bad) future for

au·gu·ry (ɔgjuri) (*pl* **au·gu·ries**) *n* the art of an augur | an omen (*rhet.*) a promising sign of the future [O F. *augurie*]

the year, having 31 days [after the first Roman emperor, *Augustus* Caesar]

au·gust (ɔgʌst) (*adj.*) majestic, noble and impressive [fr. L. *augustus*]

Au·gus·ta (ɔgʌstə) a city, commercial center

River

Augusta the capital city (pop 21,819) of

Au·gus·tan (ɔgʌstən) **1.** *adj.* of the Roman em-

in England, the first half of the 18th c.) **2.** *n.* a

St. of c. 604. He was appointed missionary of

feast May 28

oncile Platonic thought and Christian dogma, reason and faith. His 'Letters' embody his rule of life. His tomb is at Hippo (which was his bishopric), an ancient city of Numidia near modern Annaba. Feast: Aug. 28

Au·gus·tin·i·an (ɔgəstíniən) **1.** *adj.* of, or relating to, St Augustine (of Hippo) or to his teaching **2.** *n.* a follower of St Augustine's teaching | a member of a religious order following the rule of St Augustine **Au·gus·tin·i·an·ism, Au·gus·tin·ism** (ɔgəstíniзəm) *ns.* the theological and philosophical system of St Augustine

Au·gus·tus (ɔgʌstəs) (Gaius Julius Octavianus, 63 BC–14 AD), first Roman emperor (27 BC–14 AD), great-nephew and adopted son of Julius Caesar. He became a member of the 2nd Triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus (43 BC). After his victory over Antony at Actium (31 BC), he was sole master of the Roman world. Previously known as Octavian, he was granted the name 'Augustus' as a title of honor. He received wide powers previously divided among several magistrates, and his firm government brought peace and prosperity to a world long torn by civil wars. His greatness showed itself in administrative reform, social and financial measures (public works, grants for improved agriculture), reorganization of the army, and encouragement of the arts. He was succeeded by his stepson Tiberius

au jus (ouʒu:s, oudʒu:s) (*cooking*, of meat) served in the natural juices extracted during

auk (ɔk) *n.* a member of *Alcidae*, a family of web-footed, short-winged birds, often flightless, which live in large colonies on the edges of the seas of the northern hemisphere. They include the little auk, razorbill, guillemot and puffin ‖

auld lang syne (ɔldlæŋzáin,ɔldlænsáin) (*rhet.*) the good old days | (*rhet.*) long friendship [Scot = old long ago]

aumbry ˢAMBRY

Au·nis (ounis) a former province of W. France, now parts of Charente-Maritime and Deux-Sevres, a treeless, partly sandy plain, with mixed farming. The coast lives on fishing and tourism. Old capital: La Rochelle. It was detached from Poitou in the 10th c. and attached to the Crown in 1373. In the 16th and 17th cc. it was a stronghold of Protestantism

aunt (ænt,ɑnt) *n.* a sister of one's mother or father | (by courtesy) the wife of one's uncle [O F. *aunte*]

Aunt Sal·ly (sæli:) (*Br.*) a game played at fairs, in which balls or sticks are thrown at a painted wooden head | (*Br.*) a target for questions or reproaches, a butt or scapegoat

au pair (oupɛər) *adj.* of an arrangement for reciprocal services between two parties which often avoids money payment or a wages relationship. It is used esp. of the arrangement whereby a girl wishing to learn a foreign language goes abroad and gives domestic help in return for food, lodging, (sometimes) pocket money, and the opportunity to learn [F.]

au·ra (ɔrə) *n* the atmosphere of a thing, *an aura of romance* (*spiritualism*) a vague, luminous glow surrounding a figure or object ‖ (*med.*) a warning of an impending epileptic fit. It may take the form of a sound, sight, smell or feeling not perceptible to others **au·ral** *adj* [L. fr. Gk *aura*, breeze]

au·ral (ɔrəl) *adj.* relating to the ear or to hear-

Au·ran·ga·bad (aurʌŋgəbæd) a market town (pop. 61,000) in Maharashtra, India, 175 miles northeast of Bombay. It contains the beautiful mausoleum built by Aurangzeb for his favorite

Au·rang·zeb (ɔrʌŋzeb) (1618–1707), Mogul emperor (1658–1707), son of Shah Jahan. Under his reign the Mogul Empire reached the height rise of Maratha power weakened the Moguls

au·re·lia (ɔri:ljə,ɔri:liə) *n* a member of *Aurelia*, a genus of jellyfish common in N. Atlantic waters [Ital. = silkworm]

Aurelianus, c. 214–275), Roman emperor (270–ture of Palmyra (273)

is the symbolic reward of sanctity, often represented in art by a halo. this halo = the halo of light seen around a heavenly body or bright light in misty weather ‖ the clear space between the sun or moon and a surrounding halo or corona [fr. L. *aureola* (*corona*), golden (crown)]

au·re·o·my·cin (ɔri:oumáisin) *n.* the yellow crystalline 'broad-spectrum' antibiotic chlortetracycline, active against many organisms resistant to penicillin and streptomycin, and used to stimulate animal growth [trade name fr. L. *aureus*, olden + mukés fungus]

Au·ric (ouri:k), Georges (1899–1983), French composer, one of 'les Six'. His ballet music includes 'les Fâcheux' (of Moliere) and 'les Matelots' for Diaghilev, and he composed for many films

au·ric (ɔrik) *adj.* of or containing gold ‖ (*chem*) in which gold is trivalent [fr. L. *aurum*, gold]

au·ri·cle (ɔrik'l) *n.* (*anat.*) the external part of the ear ‖ the chamber or either of the two chambers in the heart connecting the veins with the ventricles ‖ (*bot.*) an earlike growth [fr. L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear]

au·ric·u·la (ɔrikjulə) *pl.* **au·ric·u·las, au·ric·u·lae** (ɔrikjuli:) *n. Primula auricula*, a species of primula ‖ an auricle [L.]

au·ric·u·lar (ɔrikjulər) **1.** *adj.* of or concerned with the ear or hearing ‖ spoken in the ear, in private, *auricular confession* ‖ known by hearing ‖ of or concerned with an auricle of the heart ‖ like an ear in shape **2.** *n.* (usually *pl.*) one of the feathers covering a bird's ear [fr M.L. *auricularis*]

au·ric·u·late (ɔrikjulit) *adj.* with ears or with appendages resembling ears or lobes [fr. L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear]

au·rif·er·ous (ɔrifərəs) *adj.* containing or producing gold [fr. L. *aurifer*]

au·ri·form (ɔrifɔrm) *adj.* shaped like an ear [fr. L. *auris*, ear]

Au·ri·gna·cian (ɔrinjeiʃən) *adj.* of a late Paleolithic cultural period, associated with Cro-Magnon man and marked by the use of finely finished flint pointed tools, and by the appearance of bone implements and of cave art [after *Aurignac*, in the French Pyrenees]

Au·ri·ol (ouri:ɔl), Vincent (1884–1966), French statesman, president of the Fourth Republic (1947–54)

au·rochs (ɔrɔks, áurɔks) *n.* the urus ‖ the wisent [etym. doubtful]

Au·ro·ra (ɔrɔ́rə, ɔróurə) (*Rom. mythol.*) the goddess of the dawn, identified with the Greek Eos

au·ro·ra (ɔrɔ́rə, ɔróurə) *n* the redness of the sky just before sunrise ‖ the aurora australis or the aurora borealis [AURORA, Rom. goddess]

aurora aus·tra·lis (ɔstréilis) *n.* a phenomenon in the southern hemisphere analogous to the aurora borealis [Mod. L.]

aurora bo·re·al·is (bɔri:ælis, bouri:ælis) *n.* a colored glow visible at night in high latitudes. It has the appearance of a fan of ascending luminous streamers near the northern horizon, and is supposed to be of electrical origin [Mod. L.]

aur·ous (ɔrəs) *adj.* containing gold ‖ (*chem.*) in which gold is monovalent [fr. L. *aurum*, gold]

Ausch·witz (auʃvits) (*Polish* Oświęcim) a town near Katowice in Upper Silesia, Poland, site of the most notorious Nazi extermination camp (1940–5). Estimates of the number of Jews who were gassed there vary between 2 and 4 million

aus·cul·tate (ɔskəlteit) *pres. part.* **aus·cul·tating** *past* and *past part.* **aus·cul·tat·ed** *v.t.* (*med.*) to examine (the heart, lungs etc.) by auscultation [fr. L. *auscultare* (*auscultatus*), to listen

aus·cul·ta·tion (ɔskəlteiʃən) *n.* (*med.*) examination by listening to the heart, lungs etc. with a stethoscope **aus·cul·ta·tive** (ɔskəlteitiv), **aus·cul·ta·tory** [adjs. fr L. *auscultatio* (*auscultationis*), a listening]

aus·forg·ing (ɔsfɔrdʒiŋ) *n.* (*metallurgy*) process of shaping austenite steel of gamma iron and carbon aftercooling, by hammering or pressing, designed to increase resistance to metal fa-

Au·so·ni·us (ɔsouni:əs), Decimus Magnus (c. 310–c. 395), Latin poet born at Bordeaux, tutor to the emperor Gratian. He celebrated the Moselle country and S. Gaul in his Idylls

aus·pice (ɔspis) *n* (*Rom. hist.*) the observation of the flight and behavior of birds, and observation of other animals, so as to learn whether the gods would be pleased or displeased by a pro- under the

auspices of under the patronage of, by care and favor of [F. *auspice*]

aus·pi·cious (ɔspíʃəs) *adj.* giving promise of good fortune ‖ (*rhet.*) fortunate [fr. L. *auspicium*, omen]

Aus·ten (ɔ́stin), Jane (1775–1817), English novelist. Her six finished novels are 'Sense and Sensibility' (1811), 'Pride and Prejudice' (1813), 'Mansfield Park' (1814), 'Emma' (1816), 'Northanger Abbey' (1818) and 'Persuasion' (1818). Her material is the contemporary life of the English upper middle class in the country, and in London and Bath. Her wit is perverse and vigorous. Her implicit themes are positive: right judgment, right behavior, the formation of character

aus·tere (ɔstíər) *adj.* stern and strict ‖ stern in appearance, grim ‖ simple and without decoration ‖ marked by the absence of comfort or luxury [O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk *austēros*, dry, rough]

aus·ter·i·ty (ɔstérɪti) *pl.* **aus·ter·i·ties** *n.* the quality of being austere ‖ (esp. *pl.*) an austere habit or practice [O.F. *austerité*]

Aus·ter·litz (ɔ́stərlits) Napoleon's most brilliant victory (1805), against Austria and Russia, sometimes called the 'battle of the three emperors'

Aus·tin (ɔ́stin), Herbert Austin, 1st Baron (1866–1941), British industrialist, founder of the Austin Motor Company (in 1905). His 'Austin seven' was the first successful small family car

Austin, Stephen Fuller (1793–1836), a U.S. frontier colonizer and founder of the chief English-speaking settlements in Texas in the 1820s. He took a leading part in the Texan struggle for independence from Mexico, and served as secretary of state (1836) under Sam Houston in the Republic of Texas

Austin the capital (pop. 345,496) of Texas, on the Colorado River, center of a rich farming district, with varied industries. University of Texas (1883)

Austin Friar an Augustinian Friar

aus·tral (ɔ́strəl) *adj.* (*rare*) southern, *austral signs of the zodiac* (those south of the ecliptic) [fr. L. *australis*]

Aus·tral·a·sia (ɔstrəléiʒə, ɔstrəléiʃə) *n.* Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Malaysia, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia as a biogeographical unit ‖ (*loosely*) Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and their island territories as a biogeographical unit **Aus·tral·á·sian** *adj.*

Aus·tral·ia (ɔstréiljə) a continent in the southern hemisphere, and (Commonwealth of Australia) federal dominion (area 2,271,081 sq. miles, pop. 15,862,000, incl. Tasmania) within the British Commonwealth. Federal capital: Canberra. Largest towns: Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide. Outlying territories administered by Australia include: Australian Antarctic Territory, Christmas Is., Cocos (Keeling) Is, Norfolk, and Papua and New Guinea **People:** mainly of British stock, with small minorities from other European countries, 40,000 full aborigines, and 39,000 part aborigines **Language:** English. **Religion:** 82% Protestant, 9% Roman Catholic, small Orthodox minority. Three quarters of Australia lies between the 600 ft and the 1,500 ft contours, in the form of a huge dry plateau (incl. the Great Sandy Desert, the Great Victoria Desert and the Nullarbor Plain). The arable land is mainly on the coastal plains of the eastern coast and in the southwest corner of Australia, but hitherto arid parts are being brought under cultivation by irrigation. The longest rivers include the Murray, the Darling and the Murrumbidgee. The mountains of Australia are relatively low, Mt Kosciusko on the Victoria-New South Wales border in the Great Dividing Range being only 7,316 ft. The biggest lakes are the shallow salt lakes in the center: Lake Eyre, Lake Torrens. The Great Barrier Reef runs for 1,200 miles 10–100 miles off the eastern coast. 39% of Australia lies within the Tropics. Most of the northerly areas have a monsoon climate (wet season Jan.–Apr.). Rainfall along the coast is 30–60 ins, but most of Australia receives less than 30 ins. **Livestock:** sheep, cattle. Agricultural products: wool (29% of world output), meat, cereals, sugarcane, dairy products. Mineral resources: coal, copper, gold, lead, uranium, silver, zinc, iron. **Manufactures:** steel, food processing, ships, machinery, plastics, textiles, chemicals, vehicles, airplanes. **Exports:** wool, wheat, meat, cane sugar, fruit, ores and concentrates, hides and skins, butter, flour, barley, lead. **Imports:** machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, textiles, petroleum products, chemicals, paper. Main ports: Sydney, Newcastle, Adelaide, Melbourne. There are 14 universities, the oldest being Sydney (1850) and Melbourne (1853). Monetary unit: Australian dollar (100 cents). HISTORY Australia, sparsely inhabited by aboriginal tribes, was discovered by the Portuguese in the 16th c. The north and west coasts were explored by the Dutch early in the 17th c., and were named New Holland. Tasman discovered Tasmania (1642–3). Dampier navigated the west coast (1688). Cook discovered Botany Bay and claimed the east coast region for Britain, naming it New South Wales (1770). The English began to transport convicts to Australia (Jan. 26, 1788) after the loss of the American colonies, and continued transportation until c. 1840. Flinders circumnavigated the continent (1801–3), and introduced the name Australia for the whole continent. Settlements developed early in the 19th c., esp. after the crossing of the Blue Mtns in 1813 and the introduction of merino sheep. Self-government was adopted in the separate colonies in the 1850s. The aborigines lost their food-gathering grounds and dwindled. There were rapid developments after the gold rush (1851) and the opening up of the Murray-Darling basin. Six colonies were founded: New South Wales (1788), Tasmania (1803), Western Australia (1829), Victoria (1835), South Australia (1836), Queensland (1859). These became states forming the Commonwealth of Australia (1901), to which were added the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (1911). Australia fought in both world wars as an ally of Britain and joined the ANZUS pact (1951) and the Colombo Plan (1950). It granted independence to Papua New Guinea (1975). Active in Asian and Pacific affairs, Australia has taken a stand in favor of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific

Aus·tral·ian (ɔstréiljən) **1.** *n.* a native or an inhabitant of Australia **2.** *adj.* pertaining or belonging to Australia, its inhabitants etc.

Australian Alps *GREAT DIVIDING RANGE

Australian Antarctic Territory the sector of the Antarctic continent and adjacent islands between 45°E and 160°E south of 60°S. (except Adelie Land)

Australian antigen (*med.*) substance associated with, and the carrier of, serum hepatitus

Australian Capital Territory a territory (area 939 sq. miles, pop. 236,600) ceded by New South Wales to contain Canberra, capital of Australia. It consists of two enclaves, one (area 911 sq. miles, ceded 1911) inland and the other (area 28 sq. miles, ceded 1915) providing a port area at Jervis Bay

Aus·tral Islands (ɔ́strəl) (Tubuai Is) a chain (about 850 miles long) of 7 small volcanic islands and atolls (total land area 67 sq. miles, pop. 4,000) in the S. Pacific, part of French Polynesia. Religion: Protestant. Capital: Moerai

Aus·tra·sia (ɔstréiʒə, ɔstréiʃə) the eastern dominion of the Merovingian Franks, centered on Metz. It existed from the death of Clovis (511) to the reign of Charlemagne (768–814)

Aus·tri·a (ɔ́strɪə) a republic (area 32,373 sq. miles, pop. 7,559,440) in central Europe. Capital: Vienna. Language: German, apart from small Croat and Magyar minorities in Burgenland, and small Slovene groups along the Yugoslav border. Religion: nine-tenths Roman Catholic, with a small Protestant minority. Jews formed 3% of the population in 1938 but were almost exterminated under Nazi rule. The land is about 28% arable, 30% pasture and 37% forest. The eastern Alps, rising to 12,000 ft in the Hohe Tauern, cover the west and part of the center and east. The fertile Alpine foreland forms a narrow plateau (1,000–2,000 ft) between the Alps and the Danube. North of the Danube stretch the hills of the Bohemian Forest. The extreme east is lowland, joining the Hungarian plain. Average winter and summer temperatures (F.): 27° and 65°. Average annual rainfall: 28 ins. Livestock: cattle, pigs, poultry. Crops: rye, oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, sugar beet, vines. Mineral resources: lignite, iron ore, magnesite, top-grade graphite, oil, salt. Manufactures: pig iron, steel, cotton, wool, chemicals, machinery, electrical goods, paper, pulp, timber, glass, aluminum, synthetic fibers, beer. Tourism is important. Exports: timber, electric[illegible]site, textiles, chemicals, machinery. Imports: [illegible] economy were nationalized in 1946–7. The Danube is an important waterway. Nearest seaport: Trieste (in Italy). There are three universities (Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck). Monetary unit: schilling (divided into 100 groschen). HISTORY The area was inhabited by Celts when Rome conquered it (c. 15 B.C.). It was invaded by Vandals, Visigoths and Huns (5th c. A.D.) and settled by Alemanni, Avars and Slavs (5th and 6th cc.). Charlemagne defeated the Avars (795) and set up (803) the East Mark (later Österreich). Otto I finally repelled the Magyars (955). Austria was ruled by the Hapsburgs (1278–1918), who took the title of Holy Roman Emperor (1438–1806) (*HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, *GERMANY). The empire was weakened and reduced by wars: the Thirty Years' War (1618–48), the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–14), the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–8), the Seven Years' War (1756–63) and the Napoleonic Wars. Francis II united the territories under the new title of Emperor of Austria (1804). Austria took the dominant part in the German Confederation under the direction of Metternich (1815–48), but was forced by Prussia to withdraw from German affairs (1866). The dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary lasted from 1867 to 1918. Austria then became a federal republic (1919–38). It was annexed by Germany (1938–45) and occupied by the Four Powers (1945–55). A state treaty (1955) reestablished the 1938 frontiers and ended the occupation. Austria joined the U.N. later that year. Its series of coalition governments was broken from 1966–70 on a People's party administration and from 1970–83 by a Socialist government, after which another coalition took power

Aus·tri·a-Hun·ga·ry (ɔstriəhʌŋgəri:) the dual monarchy of the Hapsburg Empire (1867–1918). It included Austria, Hungary, and parts of modern Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland, Rumania, Russia and Yugoslavia. Austria and Hungary formed two separate kingdoms under one crown, united for foreign affairs, defense and finance. (The total area in 1910 was 261,239 sq. miles, pop. 51,000,000). It was a member of the Triple Alliance with Germany and Italy (1882–1914). It annexed the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1908). The assassination of the heir to the throne, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, by Bosnian Serbs (1914) precipitated the 1st world war. The monarchy ceased to exist with the proclamation of the Austrian republic (1918). There emerged the independent states of Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Parts of the old monarchy passed to Italy, Rumania and Yugoslavia (1919)

Aus·tri·an (ɔ́strɪən) **1.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Austria | the German dialect spoken in Austria **2.** *adj.* of Austria, its people, dialect etc.

Austrian Succession, War of the (1740–8), a series of European conflicts following the death of Emperor Charles VI (Oct. 20, 1740), despite his attempt to settle his succession by the Pragmatic Sanction. France had decided to support Spain in the War of Jenkins' Ear against Britain. Frederick II of Prussia invaded Silesia (1741), which was ceded to him by the Treaty of Berlin (1742) and by the Treaty of Dresden (1745). France formed a coalition of Spain, Bavaria and Saxony against Austria. An alliance of Britain, Holland and Austria was defeated by France at Fontenoy (1745). The Prussians won notable victories over Austria at Mollwitz (1741), Hohenfriedberg and Kesselsdorf (1745). By the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), France and Britain restored their conquests, while Prussia kept Silesia

Aus·tro·ne·sia (ɔstrəníːʒə, ɔstrəníːʃə) the islands of the central and S. Pacific

Austronesian [illegible] of Austronesia, its peoples etc ‖ of a family of languages, also called Malayo-Polynesian, extending from Madagascar [illegible] Peninsula to Easter Island and from Formosa to New Zealand. There are about 90 million speakers of these languages. They are grouped [illegible] Micronesian and Polynesian

Austro-Prussian War [illegible]

autarchic [illegible] **autarchical** *adj.*

autarchy [illegible] tism, the rule of an autocrat ‖ a country under

such rule [fr. Gk *autarchia* fr. *autos*, self+*ar-*

au·tar·kic (ɔtɑ́rkik) *adj.* of or relating to au-

au·tar·ky (ɔ́tɑrki:) *n.* national self-sufficiency in the production of all a country's needs [fr. Gk *autarkeia* fr. *autos*, self+*arkeein*, to suffice]

au·teur (ɔtə́:r) *n.* film director who exerts substantial personal influence on his or her productions —**auterism** *n.*

auteur theory critical hypothesis that the director of a film is the chief creator of the product —**auteur** *n.* film director —**auteurist** *n.* the critic who subscribes to this view

au·then·tic (ɔθéntik) *adj* genuine ‖ true, reli-

L. fr. Gk]

au·then·ti·cate (ɔθéntikeit) *pres. part* **au·then-** *v.t.* to prove the genuineness or truth of, *to authenticate a claim* **au·then·ti·cá·tion, au·then·ti·ca·tor** *ns* [fr. M.L. *authenticare* (*authen-*

au·then·tic·i·ty (ɔθentísiti:) *n.* the quality of being authentic

authentic mode (*mus.*) a mode of which the keynote is also the lowest note of its range, e.g. the Dorian (cf. PLAGAL)

au·thor (ɔ́θər) *n.* the writer of a book, article etc. a person whose profession is writing ‖ a writer's books, *this author is often asked for in the library* a maker, originator, *the author of the universe* **au·tho·ri·al** (ɔθɔ́ri:əl) *adj.* [A.F. *autour, inventor* fr. L.]

1. *adj* favoring, or relating to, the theory that respect for authority is of greater importance than individual liberty ‖ domineering **2.** *n.* a person supporting this theory ‖ economist who espouses government actions to direct economic trends **au·thor·i·tár·i·an·ism** *n*

authoritarian personality (*psych.*) a complex of personality traits including rigid adherence to conventional values, uncritical submission to moral authorities, aggressive attitudes toward social deviants, preoccupation with power and toughness, and a generalized hostility

coming from an official source or from an appropriate authority fully expert, an *authoritative work on the subject* with an air of command, *an authoritative tone of voice*

n. the right and power to command and be obeyed, or to do something such power, or proof of such power, entrusted to another, *this letter is my authority to inspect the accounts* an official body which controls a particular department or activity, *the Port of London Authority* (*esp. pl.*) the government, those in charge someone whose knowledge and opinions command respect and belief the power of such knowledge, *the authority of long experience* a

as evidence, or its author evidence, reasons for a statement, *on the authority of an eyewitness*

au·thor·i·za·tion (ɔθərizéiʃən) *n.* an authorizing or being authorized

au·thor·ize (ɔ́θəraiz) *pres. part* **au·thor·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **au·thorized** *v.t.* to give legal power or right to to give permission for

approved or appointed, holding or done with the necessary rights or powers [F. *autoriser*]

Authorized Version (*Br., abbr.* A.V.) the King James Bible (*BIBLE*)

or profession the identity of the author of a *poem* the source of an event or deed, *the*

balance in which the subject is withdrawn into himself. It includes indifference to external re-

language troubles **au·tist** *n.* **au·tis·tic** *adj.* [fr.

au·to·bi·og·ra·pher (ɔtoubaiɔ́grəfər) *n.* a person who writes the story of his life

au·to·bi·o·graph·ic (ɔtoubaiəgrǽfik) *adj.* relating to, consisting of or characterized by autobi-

au·to·bi·og·ra·phy (ɔtoubaiɔ́grəfi:) *pl.* **au·to·bi-og·ra·phies** *n.* a written account of one's own life ‖ autobiographical writing as a literary genre

au·to·bus (ɔ́toubʌs) *n.* (*Fr.*) a bus

au·to·ca·tal·y·sis (ɔtoukətǽlisis) *n.* the catalysis of a reaction by one of the reaction products

au·to·ceph·a·lous (ɔtouséfələs) *adj.* (*Orthodox Eastern Church*) self-governing, appointing its own chief bishop but remaining in communion with the patriarch of Constantinople

au·to·chang·er (ɔ́tətʃeindʒər) *n.* automatic record changer

au·to·chrome (ɔ́təkroum) *n.* a plate or film used in the Lumière process of color photography ‖ the process, patented in 1906 by A. and L. Lumière [fr. Gk *autos*, same + *chrōma*, color]

au·toch·thon (ɔtɔ́kθən) *pl.* **au·toch·thons, au·toch·tho·nes** (ɔtɔkθóni:z) *n.* one of the original or earliest known inhabitants of a place, an aborigine ‖ an animal or plant which is native to a place **au·toch·thon·ic** (ɔtɔkθɔ́nik), **au·tóch·tho·nous** *adjs* [fr. Gk *autochthōn* fr. *autos*, self+*chthōn*, land]

au·toch·tho·ry (ɔtɔ́kθəri:) *n.* original and independent quality of a constitution of a nation, esp. newly independent of the British Commonwealth; originally coined by K. C. Wheare

au·to·cide (ɔ́tousaid) *n.* **1.** self-destruction **2.** suicide by motor vehicle

au·to·clave (ɔ́təkleiv) *n.* an apparatus for sterilizing or cooking etc. by steam under pressure ‖ a vessel in which chemical reactions are carried out at elevated temperatures and pressures [F fr. Gk *autos*, self+ L. *clavis*, key]

au·to·code (ɔ́təkoud) *n.* (*computer*) a computer system utilizing memoric machine code to simplify programming

pl. **au·toc·ra·cies** government by a single absolute ruler ‖ a state so governed [fr. Gk *autokrateia* fr. *autos*, self+ *krateia*, rule]

au·to·crat (ɔ́təkræt) *n.* an absolute ruler, a despot ‖ someone who insists on his own way and will not defer to others **au·to·crát·ic, au·to·crát·i·cal** *adjs* [F. *autocrate* fr. Gk]

au·toc·ra·trix (ɔtɔkrətriks) *n.* a female absolute ruler (the title assumed by Catherine II of Russia) [L., fem. or *autocrator*, autocrat]

au·to·cross (ɔ́toukrɔs) *n.* place for auto-racing competitions

au·to·cue (ɔ́toukju:) *n.* device that prompts speakers or singers by exposing text line by line; e.g., Tele Prompter

au·to·da·fé (autoudəfé), *pl.* **au·tos·da·fé** *n.* (*hist.*) the ceremony which concluded a session of the Spanish or Portuguese Inquisition. Unrepentant or relapsed heretics were handed over to the secular authorities to be burned, and penances were imposed on those who recanted the public burning of a heretic [Port. –act of the faith]

au·to de fé (autoudəfé) *pl.* **au·tos de fé** *n.* auto-da-fé [Span.]

au·to·de·struc·tive art (ɔtoudistrʌktiv) art objects that obliterate or destroy themselves

au·to·drome (ɔ́tədroum) *n.* automobile race track

au·toe·cious (ɔtí ʃəs) *adj.* (*biol.*, of some parasites) passing the entire life cycle on one host **au·toe·cism** *n* [fr. Gk *autos*, same + *oikos*, house]

choose words from input material that will create a pattern for location and retrieval of information

au·to·e·rot·ic (ɔtouirɔ́tik) *adj* of or relating to

·tɔ·ɛ·rɔt·ɪ·sɪzm

cation not involving the participation of another person

au·tog·a·mous (ɔtɔ́gəməs) *adj* of or character-

au·tog·a·my (ɔtɔ́gəmi:) *n.* (*biol.*) conjugation of nuclei within a single cell conjugation of two protozoans originating from the division of the same individual (in plants) self-fertilization [fr. Gk *autos*, self+ *gamos*, marriage]

generation

au·to·ge·net·ic (ɔtoudʒənétik) *adj.* of or resulting from autogenesis

au·tog·e·nous (ɔtɔ́dʒənəs) *adj.* produced by an organism without outside influence, endogenous ‖ (*med.*, e.g. of a vaccine) produced within the body of the patient (opp. HETEROGENOUS) [fr. Gk *autogenēs* fr. *autos*, *self*+*genesis*, ori-

au·tog·e·ny (ɔtɔ́dʒəni:) *n.* autogenesis [fr. Gk *autos*, self+*geneia*, origin]

au·to·ges·tion (ɔtədʒéstʃən) *n.* management by a committee of workers

au·to·gi·ro, au·to·gy·ro (ɔtoudʒáirou) *n.* aircraft driven by a conventional propeller but with the wings wholly or partly replaced by a freely revolving horizontal rotor (cf. HELICOPTER) allowing vertical take-off and slow flight [*Autogiro*, a trademark fr. Gk *autos*, self+*guros*, circle]

au·to·graph (ɔ́təgræf, ɔ́təgrɑf) **1.** *n.* something written in a person's own handwriting, esp. his signature ‖ a manuscript in the author's handwriting, not necessarily exclusively (cf. HOLOGRAPH) **2.** *v.t.* to sign with one's name **au·to·graph·ic** (ɔtəgrǽfik), **au·to·graph·i·cal** *adjs* [fr. L. *autographum* fr. Gk]

autogyro *AUTOGIRO

au·to·im·mune (ɔtouimjú:n) *adj.* (*med.*) of reactions to one's own tissues or antigens —**autoimmunizations** *n.* —**autoimmunize** *v.*

autoimmune disease (*med.*) ailment resulting from breakdown of the body's immune system so that the immune response is directed against the body's own organisms **syn** autoaggressive diseases

au·to·in·fec·tion (ɔtouinfékʃən) *n.* an infection which originates within the body itself, e.g. from bacteria already present

au·to·in·oc·u·la·tion (ɔtouinɔkjuléiʃən) *n.* inoculation with a substance produced within the body of the patient ‖ the spread of a disease from an infected part of the body to other parts

au·to·in·tox·i·ca·tion (ɔtouintɔksikéiʃən) *n.* poisoning by a substance produced within the body itself

au·tol·y·sis (ɔtɔ́lisis) *n.* (*biochem.*) cell or tissue disintegration by the action of autogenous enzymes, self-digestion **au·to·lyt·ic** (ɔtəlítik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *autos*, self+ *lusis*, dissolution]

au·to·ma·nip·u·la·tion *n.* self-stimulation of genital organs. **syn** masturbation —**automanipulative** *adj.*

au·to·mat (ɔ́təmæt) *n.* a restaurant where prepared food is served in locked glass compartments. Customers put a coin or token in the slot which opens the chosen compartment ‖ an automatic device, e.g. one used in controlling machinery [*Automat*, a trademark fr. Gk *automatos*, self-moving]

automata alt. *pl.* of AUTOMATON

au·to·mate (ɔ́təmeit) *pres. part.* **au·to·mat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **au·to·mat·ed** *v.t.* to convert (a factory) to automation

automated blood analysis process of blood analysis by mechanical equipment

automated teller machine (*banking*) machine that can process simple money transactions, e.g., deposits, small withdrawals; it is activated by a plastic card. *abbr* **ATM**

au·to·math (ɔ́təmæθ) *n.* (*computer*) computer language for Honeywell processing systems

au·to·mat·ic (ɔtəmǽtik) **1.** *adj.* mechanically self-acting ‖ (*firearms*) of a gun in which the spent cartridge is ejected and the gun reloaded and fired, by the action of the gas generated in firing or by the force of the recoil ‖ not controlled by the will, *physical growth is automatic* done or said without consideration or hesitation, *an automatic refusal* ‖ (of artistic creation) done unconsciously or subconsciously ‖ happening without the need for, or in spite of, some further action, *automatic promotion* **2.** *n.* an automatic rifle, pistol etc. **au·to·mát·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. G k *automatos*, self-moving]

automatic check (*computer*) checking system encoded into a computer that provides an automatic alert when an error is made

automatic control *AUTOMATION

automatic dialer device that dials a preset telephone number when a single button is pushed or by insertion of magnetically coded plastic card

automatic drive *AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

automatic exchange a telephone exchange in which connections between subscribers are made by impulse-operated switches, not by operators

automatic focusing (*television*) adjustment to picture tube, through the connection of the focusing anode to the cathode [illegible] resistor, for avoiding the need for [illegible] control

automatic pilot (in aircraft) a device for maintaining a set course and [illegible] human control. It consists mainly of gyroscopes, one horizontal and one vertical

automatic shutoff device that [illegible] record player or tape recorder [illegible] or tape ends

automatic tint control (*television*) in a television receiver, a device that automatically adjusts color by correcting [illegible]

automatic transfer service *banking* procedure permitting commercial banks to pay interest on checking accounts

automatic transmission a system in a motor vehicle whereby engine power is transmitted to the wheels etc. by means of gears engaged automatically according to vehicle speed, or using a torque converter

automatic typewriter device that records material typed on correctible magnetic tape, on a cassette, or on punched tape so that some or all of the material may be reproduced without manually retyping

automatic writing writing by a person who (as in surrealism) intentionally blots out the rational structure of his thinking, or who is in a state of trance

au·to·ma·tion (ɔtəméiʃən) *n.* a technique by which mechanical processes [illegible] degree of automatic control, without human intervention [coined fr. Gk *automatos*, self-moving]

—Automation ranges from the operation of a simple device, such as the governor used to control engine speeds, to the fully automatic factory. All automatic control systems depend on the feedback principle. The servomechanism is a common device for achieving such control. In automatically controlled production lines automatic transfer machines feed each machine tool in turn, testing the work and rejecting defective pieces, under the control of a digital computer

au·tom·a·tism (ɔtɔ́mətizəm) *n.* the philosophical theory that what one thinks or feels or wills is determined by physical changes in one's body ‖ an action or event in the mind or body over which one has no control (e.g. a dream, a sneeze) ‖ (*med.*) behavior of a person who is apparently fully conscious but is in fact not so (as sometimes after epileptic attacks) ‖ a method of writing or painting used esp. by surrealists and depending on the re-emergence of subconscious images **au·tóm·a·tist** *n.* someone who holds a theory of automatism

au·tom·a·ton (ɔtɔ́mətən) *pl.* **au·tom·a·tons, au·tom·a·ta** (ɔtɔ́mətə) *n.* a person or animal whose actions are not controlled by his own will or intelligence ‖ a robot (mechanical device) [Gk, neut. of *automatos*, self-moving]

au·to·mo·bile (ɔ́təməbi:l) *n.* a (usually) four-wheeled vehicle which may seat from two to eight people, driven by an engine (gasoline, diesel, electric etc.) [F.]

au·to·mo·tive (ɔtəmóutiv) *adj.* of or to do with automobiles or other self-propelling machines [fr. Gk *autos*, self + M.L. *motivus*, moving]

au·to·net·ics (ɔtənétiks) *n.* science of automatic guidance systems

au·to·nom·ic (ɔtənɔ́mik) *adj.* (*physiol.*) of the autonomic nervous system ‖ (*bot.*) originating within the plant without any external cause **au·to·nóm·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. Gk *autonomia*, self-government]

autonomic nervous system the part of the vertebrate nervous system innervating the smooth muscles and glands, comprising sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems

au·ton·o·mous [illegible] (generally used not of a sovereign state or completely independent body but of one which, under the general control of a larger body, enjoys self-government in its internal affairs) (*bot.*) autonomic [fr. Gk *autos*, self + *nomos*, law]

autonomous operation (*mil.*) in air defense, the mode of operation assumed by a unit after it has lost all communication with higher echelons. The unit commander assumes full responsibility for control of weapons and engagement of hostile targets

autonomous spending (*economics*) statistical nomenclature for total voluntary expenditures by government, business, and consumers

au·ton·o·my [illegible] *n.* self-government ‖ a self-governing political community ‖ (in the philosophy of Kant) the subjection of human will to its own laws, independently of God (opp. HETERONOMY) [fr. Gk

au·to·pes·ta (ɔtoupestə) *n.* (*Sp.*) auto expressway

au·to·phagy [illegible] cells by enzymes in the cell —**autophagic** *adj.*

au·to·phyte (ɔ́təfait) *n.* a plant which can synthesize its food from simple inorganic substances (cf. SAPROPHYTE, cf. HETEROPHYTE, cf. AUTOTROPH) **au·to·phyt·ic** (ɔtəfítik) *adj.* [fr. Gk [illegible]]

au·to·pi·a (ɔtoupi:ə) *n.* an area completely dominated by motor vehicles

AUTOPIC (ɔtopik) (*computer acronym*) for Automatic Personal Identification Code, a computer program code designed by IBM

au·top·sy (ɔ́tɔpsi) *pl.* **au·top·sies** *n.* the examination of a dead body to determine the cause of death [fr. Gk *autopsia*, a seeing for oneself]

AUTOPSY (*computer acronym*) for operating system, computer compiler, and assembly language designed for IBM 704

au·to·reg·u·la·tion (ɔtəregjuléiʃən) *n.* the capability of adusting to varying conditions to maintain physiological processes —**autoregulative** [illegible] *adj.*

au·to·route (ɔ́touru:t) *n.* (*Fr.*) auto expressway

au·to·some (ɔ́təsoum) *n.* a chromosome other than a sex chromosome ‖ a typical chromosome [fr. Gk *autos*, self + *sōma*, body]

au·to·stra·da (ɔtoustrádə) *n.* (*It.*) multilane auto expressway

au·to·sug·ges·tion (ɔtousəgʒestʃən, ɔtousəgdʒestʃən) *n.* the process of influencing one's conduct, or state of mind or body, by an idea which one keeps constantly in mind, e.g. to help oneself to get to sleep by telling oneself that one is sleepy

au·to·tel·ic writing (ɔtoutélik) literary art as only art, with no place in life

au·to·tim·er (ɔ́toutaimər) *n.* device that turns electric lights or devices on or off at preset [illegible]

au·tot·o·my (ɔtɔ́təmi:) *n.* (*zool.*) the reflex breaking off or sacrificing of part of the body (as a starfish will break if grasped by one of its arms) or the division of the body into two or more pieces (as in worms) [fr. Gk *autos*, self + *tomē*, a cutting]

au·to·tox·in (ɔtoutɔ́ksin) *n.* a poison produced within the body itself

au·to·trans·duc·tor (ɔtoutrænsdʌ́ktər) *n.* (*Br.*) magnetic amplifier with windings that serve for both control and power

au·to·troph (ɔ́tətrɔf, ɔ́tətrɔf) *n.* (*biol.*) an autotrophic organism [G.]

au·to·troph·ic (ɔtətrɔ́fik) *adj.* (*biol.*) relating to organisms, e.g. green plants, that do not depend on others for their nutritive processes but can use inorganic sources of carbon and nitrogen (opp. HETEROTROPHIC, cf. AUTOPHYTIC) [fr. Gk *autos*, self + *trophē*, food]

au·tumn (ɔ́təm) *n.* the third season of the year in temperate zones, between summer and winter. In the northern hemisphere it is roughly Sept.–Nov., and in the southern hemisphere roughly Feb.–Apr. a fully mature period approaching the decline, *the autumn of life* [O.F.]

au·tum·nal (ɔtʌ́mnl) *adj.* of autumn, appearing in, or suggesting, autumn [fr. L. *autumnalis*]

autumnal equinox *EQUINOX

autumn crocus the colchicum

Au·tun (outœ̃) a town (pop. 23,000) in Saône-et-Loire, France. The 12th-c. cathedral is famous esp. for its Last Judgment portico and the carved pillars of the nave (*GISLEBERTUS). The town is also rich in Roman antiquities

au·tun·ite (ɔ́ut'nait) *n.* a natural phosphate of uranium and calcium [after *Autun*]

Au·vergne (ouvɛrn) a former province of France in the Massif Central, forming the modern department of Cantal and parts of Puy-de-Dôme, Haute-Loire, Allier and Aveyron. Historic capital: Clermont (now Clermont-Ferrand, an industrial center). The region consists largely of volcanic peaks with their surrounding plateaus (forests and pasture), and fertile central valleys (fruit, vines, wheat, root crops)

[illegible] rule (2nd–1st cc. B.C.). Auvergne long defended itself against the Visigoths (5th c.), and continued as a center of learning and art through the medieval period. The original countship (8th and 9th cc.), a fief of Aquitaine, was divided up (10th c.). The Crown acquired most of it in the 16th c.

aux·il·ia·ry (ɔgzíljəri:, ɔgzíləri:) **1.** *adj.* helping, providing additional help when needed, *auxiliary engine* ‖ supplementary, *auxiliary troops* **2.** *n. pl.* **aux·il·ia·ries** a supplementary group or organization ‖ an auxiliary verb ‖ (*pl., hist.*) troops recruited from subject or allied nations to supplement regular forces [fr. L. *auxiliaris*]

auxiliary verb (*gram.*) a verb used in conjunction with other verbs to form their tense, mood or voice, e.g. 'be', 'do', 'have', 'may', 'can', 'must' etc.

aux·in (ɔ́ksin) *n.* a growth-stimulating plant hormone [fr. Gk *auxein*, to increase]

aux·o·troph·ic (ɔksətrɔ́fik) *adj.* (*biol.*) requiring special substances for normal growth and reproduction —**auxotroph** *n.* —**auxotrophy** *n.* the study of auxotrophic organisms

A·va (ɑ́və) a village and ruined city on the Irrawaddy River, Upper Burma, six miles south of Mandalay. It was the capital (1364–1783 and 1823–37)

av·a·da·vat (ævədəvæt) *n.* the amadavat

a·vail (əvéil) **1.** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to help, be useful to ‖ *v.i.* to be effective to **avail oneself of** to put to good use, enjoy the benefit of **2.** *n.* use, benefit, advantage, *of no avail, to no avail, without avail*

a·vail·a·bil·i·ty *n.* **a·váil·a·ble** *adj.* ready or free for use, capable of being used, *every available man* ‖ obtainable [perh. fr. O.F. *a*, to + *vaille* fr *valoir*, to be worth]

av·a·lanche (ævəlænʧ, ævəlunʧ) *n.* a great mass of snow, ice, earth, rocks etc. which breaks away on a mountainside and pours down the slope ‖ any sudden flood or massive descent, *an avalanche of reproaches* [F.]

avalanche cone the area of debris piled up by an avalanche

avalanche effect *CASCADE

av·a·lanch·ol·o·gist (ævəlænʧɔ́lədʒist) *n.* expert on avalanches

Av·a·lon, Av·al·lon (ævəlɔn) the blessed island of medieval romance to which King Arthur was carried wounded after his last battle, and from which it was believed he would one day return to rule again (*ARTHURIAN LEGEND)

a·val·u·a·tive (əvæljuːətiv) *adj.* not capable of being evaluated

a·vant-garde (ævɑ̃gærd, ɑvɑngúrd) *n.* those who experiment boldly in the arts and are in advance of their time ‖ those who experiment in the arts without discipline and make a virtue of novelty [F. = vanguard]

A·var (ávər) *n.* a member of a tribe of Tatar nomads who established a kingdom in central Asia (407–653). The Avars crossed the Urals in 558, and settled in Dacia. Their supremacy in E. Europe threatened Constantinople (619–26), Italy (8th c.) and Bavaria (788). Subdued by Charlemagne (791–9), they were absorbed by the Slavs, Bulgarians and Germans (9th c.)

av·a·rice (ævəris) *n.* greed for money and abnormal hatred of parting with it [O.F.]

av·a·ri·cious (ævəríʃəs) *adj.* characterized by avarice [F. *avaricieux*]

a·vast (əvæst, əvɑst) *interj.* (*naut.*, used with pres. part.) stop, cease from, *avast heaving!* [perh. fr. Du. *houd vast, houdfast*]

av·a·tar (ævətɑr) *n.* (*Hinduism*) the appearance on earth, in bodily form, of a god (e.g. of Vishnu as Rāma and Krishna) [fr. Skr. *avatāra*, descent]

a·ve (ɑvi:, ávei) *n.* an Ave Maria [illegible]

AV-8A (*mil.*) *HARRIER

A·ve·lla·ne·da (ɑvejɑnéðɑ) a city (pop. 330,000) [illegible]

A·ve Ma·ri·a (ɑvi mɑri:ə) (*Roman Catholicism*) the 'Hail Mary', a prayer to the Virgin Mary taken from the greetings addressed to her as the future Mother of God by the Archangel Gabriel and by her cousin Elizabeth (Luke I, 28 and 42) [L. Hail Mary]

a·venge (əvéndʒ) *pres. part* **a·veng·ing** *past and past part* **a·venged** [illegible] ishment in return for, to take vengeance for (something) or on behalf of (someone) (cf. RE[illegible]) for an injury or wrong [O.F. *avengier*]

av·ens (ɑ́vinz) *n.* a member of *Geum*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a genus of perennial plants with flowers of various colors. *G. rivale* is the water avens, *G.*

Av·en·tine (ævəntaɪn) one of the seven hills of Rome

a·ven·tu·rine (əvéntʃuərɪn, əventʃuərɪn) *n.* an ornamental glass, used for tableware, which contains opaque sparkling traces of copper, *gold aventurine* or chromic oxide, *green* or *chrome aventurine* a quartz in which flakes of mica or iron oxide produce a glittering effect ‖ a feldspar, flashing fiery red because of minute particles of red iron oxide [F fr Ital.]

av·e·nue (ævɪnju:, ævɪnu:) *n.* a formally designed or planted approach or road, *an avenue of elms* a wide street a road or path which leads to or through a place [F.]

a·ver (əvə:r) *pres. part.* **a·ver·ring** *past* and *past part.* **a·verred** *v.t.* to assert, declare firmly [F.

av·er·age (ævərɪdʒ) **1.** *n.* the arithmetic mean, the value arrived at by adding the quantities in a series and dividing the total by their number, *the average of 20+18+4 is 14* ‖ a common or usual standard, *his height is above average* ‖ the estimate of the loss involved in shipping damage and its division between those responsible ‖ (*insurance*) a less than total loss incurred by a ship or cargo expenses for damage at sea, generally shared by all concerned (**GENERAL AVERAGE**) **2.** *adj.* worked out as a mathematical average, *the average age of women employed in industry* undistinguished, ordinary **3.** *v. pres. part.* **av·er·ag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **av·er·aged** *v.t.* to work out the average of ‖ to divide as an average, *average the loss among all the departments* *v.i.* to be on average [perh fr

average adjuster, average adjustor an investigator of claims for damaged property etc.

a·ver·ment (əvə:rmənt) *n.* the act of asserting or stating firmly ‖ the statement so made [F

A·ver·nus (əvə:rnəs) (*Rom. mythol.*) a lake in the crater of a volcano in Campania, Italy, regarded by the ancients as the entrance to the underworld or the underworld itself

98), Arab philosopher and writer on medicine, commentator on Aristotle. He profoundly influ-

towards materialism and pantheism and were

a·verse (əvə:rs) *adj.* opposed, *averse to the use of slang, not averse to a glass of beer* (*bot.*) turned away from the stem or axis [fr. L. *avertere* (*aversus*), to turn away]

a·ver·sion (əvə:rʒən, əvə:rʃən) *n.* an active or pronounced dislike the object of such dislike [fr. L. *aversio* (*aversionis*), a turning away]

aversion therapy (*psych.*) psychological program designed to induce aversion to an undesirable habit or addiction **aversive** *adj.* tending

a·vert (əvə:rt) *v.t.* to turn away or aside, *to avert one's mind from* (not think about), *to avert one's eyes from* (not look at) to prevent, ward off, *to avert a danger* [O.F. *avertir*]

A·ves·ta (əvestə) the collection of Zoroastrian

are seven main parts, one of which (the Yasna) is ascribed to Zoroaster. Others are believed to have been composed in the 4th c. A.D.

A·ves·tan (əvestən) **1.** *adj.* concerning the Avesta or the Old Iranian language (Zend) of the Avesta **2.** *n.* the language of the Avesta

A·vey·ron (ævəɪrɔ̃) a department (area 3,385 sq miles, pop. 278,000) of S. France in the S. Mas-

a·vi·an (eɪvɪən) *adj.* relating to birds [fr. L. *avis*

a·vi·ar·y (eɪvɪɛri:) *n.* a large cage or building for birds

a·vi·ate (eɪvɪeɪt) *v.i.* to fly in an aeroplane

a·vi·a·tion (eɪvɪeɪʃən) *n.* the science of flying aeroplanes

a·vi·a·tor (eɪvɪeɪtər) *n.* a pilot or member of an

a·vi·cide (ævɪsaɪd) *n.* the killing of birds

a·vi·cul·ture (eɪvɪkʌltʃər) *n.* the rearing of birds

av·id (ævɪd) *adj.* intensely eager, *avid for fame* ‖ very keen, *an avid reader* [fr. F. *avide*]

a·vid·i·ty (əvɪdɪti:) *n.* the quality or state of being avid [fr. F. *avidité*]

a·vi·fau·na (eɪvɪfɔ:nə) *n.* the bird population of a district **a·vi·fau·nal** *adj.* [fr. L. *avis*, bird + *fauna*]

A·vi·gnon (ævi:njɔ̃) a town (pop. 90,900) on the lower Rhône, S. France, an agricultural and trading center. Industries: metallurgy, textiles, food processing, shoes. The popes lived there during their exile from Rome (1309–76). So did two antipopes (1378–1417). The massive fortified papal palace was built c. 1333–c. 1362

A·vi·la (ɑvi:lə) a province (area 3,042 sq. miles, pop. 178,997) of Old Castile, W. Spain ‖ its capital, a medieval, walled, pilgrimage city (pop. 86,584), birthplace of St Teresa

A·vi·la Ca·ma·cho (ɑvi:lɑkɑmɑ́tʃɔ), Manuel (1897–1955), President of Mexico (1940–6) whose administration closely cooperated with the U.S.A. in the 2nd world war and greatly promoted the modernization and industrialization of Mexico

a·vi·on·ics (eɪvi:ɔ́nɪks) *n.* the application of electronics to aviation and astronautics

a·vi·ta·min·o·sis (eɪvaɪtəmɪnóʊsɪs) *pl.* **a·vi·ta·min·o·ses** (eɪvaɪtəmɪnóʊsi:z) *n.* (*med.*) any of the diseases resulting from vitamin deficiency

av·o·ca·do (ævəkɑ́dou, ɑvəkɑ́dou) *pl.* **av·o·ca·dos, av·o·ca·does** *n.* the fruit (a drupe) of trees of the genus *Persea*, fam. *Lauraceae*, the alligator pear, native to tropical America. It is roughly pearshaped, greenish or purple, and provides a rich source of digestible fats (up to 30 %) and proteins (2%) ‖ a tree bearing this fruit There are about 400 species [Mex. Span. *avogato* fr. Nahuatl]

av·o·ca·tion (ævəkéɪʃən) *n.* an occupation, esp one followed for pleasure, or one of minor importance [fr. L. *avocatio* (*avocationis*)]

av·o·cet (ævəset) *n.* a member of *Recurvirostra*, a genus of birds with webbed feet, a long, upwardly curved bill, and long legs for wading in marshes [F. *avocette* fr. Ital.]

A·vo·ga·dro number (ævəgɑ́drou) the number (6.023×10^{23}) of molecules or atoms in a mole of any element or compound [after Count Amadeo *Avogadro* di Quaregna (1776–1856), Italian physicist]

Avogadro's law the law that equal volumes of all gases, measured at the same pressure and temperature, contain equal numbers of molecules

a·void (əvɔɪd) *v.t.* to keep out of the way of ‖ to refrain from (*law*) to invalidate **a·void·a·ble** *adj.* **a·void·ance** *n.* [A.F. *avoider*, to empty

a·void·ance (əvɔ́ɪdəns) *n.* (*psych.*) measures taken in advance to avoid an unpleasantness, e.g., tax avoidance, conditioned avoidances — **avoidant** *adj.* of the avoidance behavior

av·oir·du·pois (ævərdəpɔɪz) (*abbr.* avoir.) *n.* a system of reckoning weight in English-speaking countries based on the pound equal to 16 ounces (*pop.*) portliness (corrup. of O.F. *avoir de pois*, property of weight)

A·von (eɪvən), Robert Anthony Eden, 1st earl of (1897–1977), British statesman. As foreign secretary (1935–8) he opposed Chamberlain's policy of appeasement towards Hitler and Mussolini. Under Churchill he was secretary of state for war (1940) and for foreign affairs (1940–45). He became Conservative prime minister in 1955 but resigned (1957) after the controversy caused by the Anglo-French armed occupation of the Suez Canal zone (1956)

a·vouch (əvaʊtʃ) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to state as a positive fact, esp in the face of contradiction (*rhet.*) to vouch for, guarantee [O.F. *avochier*, to appeal to

a·vow (əvaʊ) *v.t.* to admit to be true, openly acknowledge **a·vow·al** *n.* open admission **a·vowed** *adj.* openly admitted, *an avowed agnostic* declared, *an avowed enemy* **a·vow·ed·ly** (əvaʊɪdli:) *adv.* [O.F. *avouer*, to bind by a

a·vun·cu·lar (əvʌŋkjulər) *adj.* of, like, or in the relationship of, an uncle (fr. L. *avunculus*, un-

AWAC (*mil. acronym*) for airborne warning and control system, U.S. Air Force system designed to detect low-flying and high-altitude bombers and to provide commands to intercept them

a·wait (əweɪt) *v.t.* to wait for, look out for ‖ to be in store for, *a disappointment awaits you* ‖ *v.i.* to wait ‖ to be in store as a future experience [O.F. *awaitier*]

a·wake (əwéɪk) *pres. part.* **a·wak·ing** *past* **a·woke** (əwóʊk) *past part.* **a·wok·en** (əwóʊkən), **a·waked, a·wak·ened** (əwéɪkənd) *v.t.* to stop sleeping, *she awoke at noon* ‖ (with 'to') to realize, *she awoke to the unpleasant facts* ‖ *v.t.* to rouse from sleep, wake up ‖ (*fig.*) to stir up, *he awoke the fury of the mob* [confusion of O.E. *awæcnan*, to awake and *awacian*, to be awake]

awake *pred. adj.* not asleep ‖ with a full realization of, *to be awake to a risk* ‖ alert [orig. *awaken*, past part. of AWAKE *v.*]

a·wak·en (əwéɪkən) *v.t.* to wake up (someone) ‖ *v.i.* to awake **a·wák·en·ing** *n.* the act of ceasing to sleep or rousing from sleep ‖ a realization of circumstances ‖ an arousal of interest or activity [O.E. *a wæcnan*]

a·ward (əwɔ́rd) *n. a judicial decision*, esp. after arbitration ‖ a prize, grant etc. won or given [A.F. *award*, observation]

award *v.t.* to give as a prize, reward, or judgment [A.F. *awarder*, to observe]

a·ware (əwɛ́ər) *pred. adj.* conscious, informed, *are you aware that you are late?, he is aware of being late* [O.E. *gewær*, wary]

a·wash (əwɔ́ʃ, əwɒ́ʃ) *pred. adj.* and *adv.* just covered by water (e.g. of a ship's deck in a storm) ‖ (e.g. of flotsam) washing about in the sea ‖ (*colloq.*) inebriated

a·way (əwéɪ) **1.** *adv.* to, or at, a distance, *run away, throw it away, keep away from danger* ‖ far, *away beyond the hills* ‖ in a different direction, *turn your face away* ‖ at an end or to a weakened or lessened condition or degree, *the fire burned away, his courage faded away* ‖ continuously, steadily, *he is working away at his book* **far and away** beyond all doubt, *he is far and away the cleverest* **to do away with** to get rid of, murder or cause to be murdered **to fall away** to give up, fail or desert, *six set out but three fell away before the finish* ‖ to work less well, *he has fallen away after a good start* **to get away with** to succeed in stealing, *they got away with a fine haul* ‖ to escape with only, *he got away with torn ligaments* ‖ to do or say with impunity, *you can't get away with that story* **to take away** to detract, *the discomfort of the journey takes away the pleasure* ‖ to subtract **2.** *adj.* (*sports*) played on the ground of one's opponents, *away matches* ‖ absent, *she's away at present* ‖ at a distance, *the leaders are well away* (i.e. far ahead) **3.** *n.* (*Br.*, esp. in football pools) a match not played on the home ground [O.E. *on weg*, on way]

awe (ɔ) **1.** *n.* a feeling of deep wonder and respect for overpowering grandeur ‖ fear and respect, *she goes in awe of the manager* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **aw·ing** *past* and *past part.* **awed** to fill with awe ‖ to subdue or overcome by so doing [O.E. *ege*]

a·weigh (əwéɪ) *pred. adj.* (*naut.*, of an anchor) free of the bottom so that the ship may move

awe·some (ɔ́səm) *adj.* inspiring awe

awe·strick·en (ɔ́strɪkən) *adj.* awestruck

awe·struck (ɔ́strʌk) *adj.* struck with awe, astounded

aw·ful (ɔ́fəl) *adj.* very bad, *an awful mess* ‖ shocking, appalling, *an awful disaster* ‖ inspiring awe, *awful grandeur* ‖ (*pop.*) very great or large, extreme, *an awful lot to do, an awful fool* **aw·ful·ly** *adv.* very, *awfully sorry, awfully kind*

a·while (əhwaɪl, əwáɪl) *adv.* for a while, for a short time [O.E. *ane hwile*]

awk·ward (ɔ́kwərd) *adj.* not quite right, *an awkward fit* ‖ inconvenient ‖ difficult to deal with, *an awkward problem* ‖ obstinate, unhelpful, unaccommodating clumsy, uncouth ‖ causing inconvenience or embarrassment [fr. obs. adj. *awk* fr. O.N. *afug*, the wrong way round + *-ward* (indicating direction)]

awl (ɔl) *n.* a short pointed tool used for making holes, esp. in leather by a shoemaker [O.E.

awn (ɔn) *n.* (*bot.*) the bristle or threadlike projection from the fruit of some plants and from the ear of some cereals (e.g. barley) **awned** *adj.*

awn·ing (ɔ́nɪŋ) *n.* a sheet of canvas, used chiefly to protect against strong sunlight or rain, e.g. over a shop window or ship's deck [etym. doubtful]

awoke *past of* AWAKE
awoken *past part. of* AWAKE
A.W.O.L. (*mil.*) absent without leave (but not intending to desert)
a-wry (əräi) *adv.* and *adj.* crooked, not straight **to go awry** to go wrong, turn out badly
ax, axe (æks) **1.** *n.* a tool consisting of a wooden handle fitted with a steel cutting head (sometimes a double head), used for cutting down trees, or chopping, splitting or roughly shaping wood ‖ (*hist.*) such an ax used as a battle weapon, or by an executioner in beheadings ‖ drastic cutting of expenditure **to have an ax to grind** to have a personal interest at stake in something **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ax·ing** to shape with an ax ‖ to put an end to, *they axed his pet scheme* ‖ to reduce drastically [O.E. *æcs*]
Ax·el·rod (æksəlrɔd), Julius (1912–), U.S. pharmacologist and co-winner (with Sir Bernard Katz and Ulf von Euler) of the 1970 Nobel prize in medicine for their individual discoveries concerning the humoral transmitters in the nerve terminals and the mechanisms for their storage, release and inactivation
ax·i·al (æksi:əl) *adj.* of, relating to, or like an axis, or relating to the central structure of an organism
ax·i·al·flow (æksi:əlflou) *adj.* of a device in which a fluid flows parallel to the axis
axial route (*mil.*) a route for supplies, etc., running through the rear area and into the forward military area
ax·il (æksil) *n.* (*bot.*) the upper angle between a leaf and the stem on which it is borne, where a bud (axillary) usually develops [L. = armpit]
ax·ile (æksail) *adj.* (*bot.*, of the placentation of seeds in the ovary) situated in or belonging to the axis [fr. L. *axis*, axis]
ax·il·la (æksilə) *pl* **ax·il·lae** (æksili:) (*anat.*) the armpit **ax·il·lar** **1.** *adj.* relating to the axilla **2.** *n.* an axillary part [L.]
ax·il·lar·y (æksələri:) **1.** *adj.* (*anat.*) of or relating to the armpit ‖ (*bot.*) relating to an axil, growing in the axil (of buds) **2.** *n. pl.* **ax·il·lar·ies** an axillar ‖ (*zool.*) an articular sclerite of an insect's wing [F. *axillaire*]
ax·i·ol·o·gy (æksi:ɔlədʒi:) *n.* philosophy advocating value judgments embracing ethics and aesthetics
ax·i·om (æksi:əm) *n.* (*logic* and *math.*) a self-evident truth or proposition, e.g. that there can be no effect without a cause ‖ an accepted principle ‖ a maxim or proverbial truth [F. *axiome* fr. L. fr. Gk]
ax·i·o·mat·ic (æksi:əmætik) *adj.* self-evident, obvious ‖ making use of axioms **ax·i·o·mat·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *axiōmatikos*]
ax·is (æksis) *pl* **ax·es** (æksi:z) *n.* the line real or imaginary, around which a thing rotates, *the earth's axis runs through the poles* ‖ the central line around which a structure, pattern or figure is built or formed, *the Mediterranean was once the axis of European trade* ‖ one of the reference lines in a coordinate system ‖ (*bot.*) a main stem or central cylinder ‖ (*zool.*) the central skeleton or nervous chord of an organism ‖ a structure at the base of an insect's wing ‖ (*anat.*) the vertebra in the neck on which the head turns ‖ an alliance between countries to ensure solidarity of foreign policy **the Ax·is** (*hist.*) the alliance of Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan and Rumania during the 2nd world war [L.]
axis deer *Cervus axis*, a deer native to India and S. Asia. The horn of its antlers is much used for the handles of pocketknives etc. [L. *axis*, such an animal (Pliny)]
ax·le (æksəl) *n.* the bar or pin on which the hub of a wheel turns or which turns with the wheel ‖ the arm or axletree joining two wheels of a vehicle [fr. O.N. *oxull*, axletree]
ax·le·tree (æksəltri:) *n.* the bar connecting the axles of two wheels
Ax·min·ster (æksminstər) *n.* any of several kinds of machine-woven carpet imitating hand-tufted Eastern carpets [made at *Axminster*, Devon, England]
ax·o·lotl (æksəlɔtl') *n.* a Mexican amphibian, the larval form of members of *Amblystoma*, resembling the salamander. They bear three pairs of feathery gills, and are plump and short-legged. They may fail to metamorphose if water conditions are unfavorable, keeping gills throughout life, but can reproduce. The full growth is about 9 ins [Aztec *servant of water*]
ax·on (æksɔn) *n.* (*anat., physiol.*) a typically long and single process of a nerve cell which conducts [illegible] away from the cell body [fr. Gk *axōn*,]
ax·one (æksoun) *n.* an axon
ax·seed (æksi:d) *n. Coronilla varia*, fam *Papilionaceae*, a plant native to Europe, cultivated in the U.S.A. The flowers resemble lotus flowers
Ax·um, Ak·sum (æksu:m) an ancient kingdom [illegible] Ethiopia and the Sudan ‖ its capital, a trading center between India, Arabia, Greece and [illegible]
A·ya·cu·cho (ɑjəku:tʃɔ) the battle (1824) in Peru in which the Spanish forces on the mainland of America were finally defeated. The victory of the revolutionary forces under Antonio José de Sucre resulted in the independence of Peru. All Spanish troops were withdrawn by [illegible]
A·ya·la, Plan of (ɑjɑlɑ) a plan formulated (1911) by the Mexican revolutionary leader Emiliano Zapata. It called for the redistribution of land to the Indians
[illegible] State. Mohammed [illegible] tual leader in Iran
aye (ei) *adv.* (*archaic*) always, ever **for aye** for ever [O.N. *ei*]
aye, ay (*ai*) *adv.* (in restricted naval, dialectal or parliamentary usage) yes **ayes** *pl. n.* affirmative votes or voters [origin unknown]
aye-aye (aiai) *n. Daubentonia madagascariensis*, a nocturnal, tree-climbing animal found in Madagascar. It is as big as a large cat and is black, with a long bushy tail and finger-like claws. It has very sharp hearing. It is classed with lemurs, and is allied to monkeys [F. fr. [illegible]
Ayesha *AISHA
Ay·ma·ra (aimərɑ) *n.* a South American Indian of one of the chief linguistic groups. They flourished before the Incas. A few still remain in Peru and they make up the majority of the rural population of Bolivia ‖ their language **Ay·ma·rán** *adj.*
***'Ayn-Sālih** *IN SALAH
Ayr (ɛər) a former county (area 1,132 sq. miles) of S.W. Scotland ‖ its county town (pop. 45,000), a port near the mouth of River Ayr, an ancient strategic and trade center. Industries: carpets, shipbuilding, drop forging
A·yub Khan (ɑju:bkun), Mohammed (1907–74), Pakistani soldier and statesman. As president of Pakistan (1958–69), he introduced land reforms and promulgated (1962) a new constitution. He led his country to war with India (1965) over the Kashmir dispute. He resigned (Mar. 1969) in favor of Gen. Yahya Khan
A·yudh·ya (ɑju:dɑ) a city (pop. 25,000) in Thailand on the Chao Phraya, 40 miles north of Bangkok, founded in 1350 and formerly the Siamese capital. It contains ruins (temples, pagodas, royal palace) of early Thai civilization
Ay·yu·bid (aiju:bid) a member of the Moslem dynasty founded by Saladin (1171). The Ayyubids supplanted the Fatimids and ruled Egypt, Syria, Jordan and southern Arabia until destroyed by the Mamelukes in the 13th c.
a·zal·ea (əzeiljə) *n.* a member of *Azalea*, fam. *Ericaceae*, often classified as a subgenus of *Rhododendron*, a flowering deciduous shrub, cultivated for the beauty and variety of its flowers [Mod. L. fr. Gk *azalea*, dry]
a·zan (æzæn, uzun) *n.* the muezzin's call from the minaret of the mosque, which summons Moslems to prayer five times a day [fr. Arab. *adhan*, invitation]
A·zan·de (əzændi) *n.* a federation of tribes in the Sudan, central Africa. Each has a distinct territory and a paramount chief belonging to a special ruling class of 'Avongara', who are said to have a common ancestor. They are patrilineal and patrilocal. They number about 3,000,000. Their territory is 48,000 sq. miles; a [illegible]
a·za·ser·ine ($C_7H_7N_3O_4$) (æzəserin) *n.* (*pharm.*) an antibiotic amino acid used in tumor therapy
[illegible] an antihistamine used in treating perennial and seasonal allergies and chronic urticaria.
a·za·thi·o·prine ($C_9H_7N_7O_2S$) (æzəθaiəprin) *n.* [illegible]
A·ze·glio (ɑzéljɔ), Massimo Taparelli, Marchese d' (1798–1866), Piedmontese author and statesman. A leader of the Risorgimento, he took part in the 1848 revolution and was prime minister of Sardinia (1849–52)
a·ze·o·trop·ic (eizi:ətrɔpik) *adj.* (*phys.*) of a mixture of two or more liquids which boils at a constant temperature higher or lower than that of any one of the constituent liquids and which distils without their separating [fr. Gk *a-*, not + *zein*, to seethe + *tropos*, turning, change]
A·zer·bai·jan (æzərbaidʒɑn) a constituent republic (area 33,430 sq. miles, pop. 6,028,000) of the U.S.S.R. in S.E. Caucasia, on the Caspian Sea. Capital: Baku. A broad, rather arid central plain lies between the Caucasus Mtns. to the north and the Armenian Mtns. to the south. Agriculture: cotton, tea, wheat, corn, grapes, fruit, sheep raising in the mountains. Resources: vast oil reserves around Baku, iron, aluminum, copper, lead, zinc, sulfur, pyrites, limestone. Industries: oil refining, iron and steel, aluminum and copper, chemical engineering, cement. It joined the U.S.S.R. in 1922
Azerbaijan a region of N.W. Iran, in the mountainous area west of the Caspian Sea, divided from [illegible] by the Aras River. It is very fertile, producing wheat, cotton and tobacco. Sheep are raised. Chief towns: Tabriz, Rezayeh
az·ide (æzaid) *n.* a derivative of hydrazoic acid HN_3, containing the univalent group N_3- [fr. Azo + *-ide*]
A·zik·i·we (əzikiwei), Nnamdi (1904–), Nigerian statesman, president of Nigeria (1963–6). He was prime minister of the Eastern Region (1954–9) and governor-general of Nigeria (1960–3), and was influential in the nationalist movement. His books include 'The African in Ancient and Medieval History' (1938) and 'Political Blueprint of Nigeria' (1943)
A·zil·ian (əzi:ljən) *adj.* of a mesolithic culture centered in N. Spain and S. France. Bone and horn implements were used, and curiously painted pebbles have been found [*Mas d'Azil in* [illegible]
az·i·muth (æziməθ) *n.* (*astron., navigation, surveying*) the horizontal arc expressed as the clockwise angle between a fixed point (such as true north) and the vertical plane through the object, *the azimuth of a star* ‖ a bearing, course or direction **az·i·muth·al** (æzimuθəl) *adj.* [F. *azimut* fr. Arab. *al*, the + *sumūt*, way]
azimuth circle a great circle in the heavens which runs through both the zenith and the nadir
azimuth compass a magnetic compass with sights for measuring the azimuth angle or bearing
a·zine (eizi:n, æzi:n) *n.* a six-membered heterocyclic compound that contains two or more cyclic atoms, other than carbon, of which at least one is nitrogen ‖ a hydrazine derivative of the general formula $R_2C-NN=CR_2$ [fr. AZOTE + *-ine*]
az·inphos-methyl ($C_{10}H_{12}N_3O_3PS_2$) (æzinfɔsmeθəl) *n.* pesticide, used esp. against mites
az·o (æzou) *adj.* relating to compounds, often dyes, containing the bivalent radical —N=N— [fr. AZOTE]
a·zo·ic (əzouik, æzouik) *adj.* [illegible] of a period leaving no trace of living organisms [fr. Gk *azōos*, lifeless]
a·zole (eizoul, æzoul) *n.* a five-membered heterocyclic compound that contains two or more cyclic atoms, other than carbon, of which at [illegible] nitrogen [illegible] [illegible]
A·zores (əzɔ:rz) a group of volcanic islands (total land area 888 sq. miles, pop. 280,000) in the Atlantic, 800 miles west of Portugal. Capital: Ponta Delgada on Sao Miguel. Language: Portuguese. There is an airfield at Santa Maria (built by the U.S.A. in the 2nd world war). Crops: tea, tobacco, wheat, sugar, fruit (esp. pineapples) and grape vines. Livestock breeding and fishing are important. The islands were annexed by Portugal (1432) and are administered as a province of Portugal
A·zo·rin (ɑzɔri:n), pseudonym of José Martínez Ruiz (1873–1967), Spanish novelist and critic [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Black Sea by the Kerch Strait. It supports fishing industries

Az·tec (æztek) *n.* (*hist.*) a member of a Nahuatl Indian people who settled in Mexico (late 12th c.) and established an empire which was overthrown (1521) by Cortés. The Aztec civilization was marked by fine public architecture and by the advancement of learning and the arts. It was based on a caste system and a polytheistic religion involving human sacrifice. The Aztecs created a pictorial alphabet and an elaborate calendar

Az·tlán (aztlɑn) (land of the heron), the mythical region in N.W. Mexico or California from which the Aztecs came

A·zue·la (aswélu), Mariano (1873–1952), Mexican novelist. His novels deal mostly with the social aspects of the Mexican Revolution, through which he lived. 'Los de abajo' (trans. 'The Underdogs'), set a literary style for realism in Mexico

a·zu·le·jo (ɑzu:leihou) *n.* (*Sp.*) colored tile (usu. blue) from Spain or Portugal

az·ure (æʒər, éiʒər) **1.** *adj.* of a light, bright blue, sky-blue ‖ (*heraldry*) blue **2.** *n.* azure color [O.F. *azur* fr. Pers.]

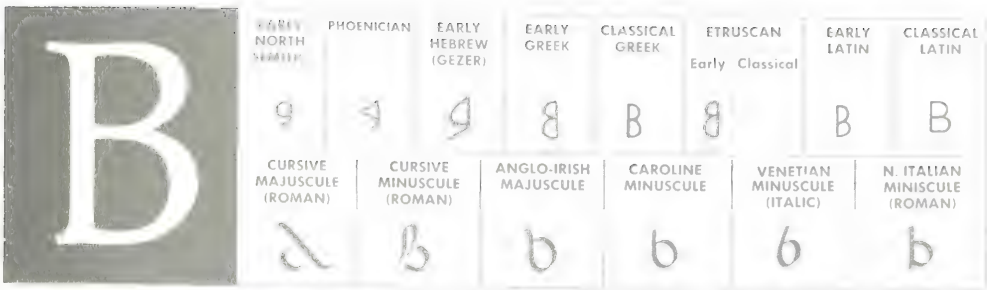
azure stone lapis lazuli

az·ur·ite (æʒərait) *n.* a naturally occurring, blue basic copper carbonate, $CU_2(CO_3)_2(OH)_2$ ‖ a semiprecious stone derived from it

Azusa (əzú:zə) *n.* (*Br. mil.*) a continuous-wave single station missile tracking station operating on C-band waveguide (s.48 × 1.58 cm) to provide two directions that place position and velocity

az·y·gous (æzigəs) **1.** *adj.* (*biol.*) not paired **2.** *n* an azygous part [fr. Gk *azugos*, unyoked]

az·yme (æzaim, æzim) *n.* unleavened bread, eaten by Jews at the Passover, and consecrated at Mass in the Western Church [fr. L. fr. Gk *azumos*, unleavened]



Development of the letter B, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter B and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter b are shown.

B, b (biː) the second letter of the English alphabet ‖ (*mus.*) a note, and the key of which it is the tonic ‖ a blood group normally permitting transfusion to people of the same B group or group AB, and from people of group O or B ‖ (*chem.*) boron

b *abbr* for **1.** (*computer*) bit, a unit of data measurement **2.** (*nuclear phys*) barn, a unit of nuclear cross section

B *electr* in transistor circuit diagrams, symbol for base

B.A. Bachelor of Arts

Baa·der-Mein·hof gang [illegible] former guerrilla [illegible] Germany; supplanted by Red Army Faction

Ba·al (beɪəl, baɪəl; Semitic bɑːˈɑːl) *n.* a Phoenician god. The name was given by ancient Canaanitish peoples to local male deities considered responsible for the fertility of land and flocks [Heb *baʿal*, lord]

Ba·al·bek (bɑːəlbɛk, bʊlbek) a town (pop 14,000) in Lebanon. It was a Phoenician city, and a Roman colony (1st c. A.D.). Ruins, esp. Roman temples of Helios and Bacchus (1st–3rd c.)

Ba'·ath (bɑʊθ) *n.* dominant political party in Syria and Iraq

Bab (bʊb) the title assumed by the Persian founder of Babism, Mirza Ali Mohammed (1821–50). He was executed and about 20,000 of his followers were killed (1844–50) [fr. Pers. *Bab-ad-Din*, Gate of the Faith]

ba·ba·coo·te (bʊbəkʊˈtiː) *n. Lichanotus brevicaudatus*, a species of short-tailed lemur, native to Madagascar [fr. Malagasy *babakoto*]

bab·bing (bæbɪŋ) *n.* (*angling*) technique for catching eels at night using worms threaded on coarse wool that catches onto eel's teeth

Bab·bitt (bæbɪt), Irving (1865–1933), American critic, author of 'The New Laokoon' (1910), 'The Masters of Modern French Criticism' (1912), 'Rousseau and Romanticism' (1919) etc

Babbitt metal an alloy of tin with antimony and copper, and often lead, used for low-friction bearings [after the inventor, Isaac *Babbitt* (1799–1862)]

bab·ble [illegible] and *past part* **babbled** [illegible] continuously ‖ (of a brook etc) to murmur *v.t.* to utter confusedly or incoherently **2.** *n.* indistinct or confused speech ‖ idle talk ‖ a continuous murmur ‖ a babbler [illegible] someone who chatters [a bird of fam. *Timaliidae* [M.E. *babelen*, prob. imit.]

babe (beɪb) *n.* (*rhet.*) an infant ‖ an innocent or inexperienced person

ba·bel (beɪbˈl, bæbˈl) *n.* a confused noise, an uproar [illegible]

BABEL) [Heb. *bābel*, Assyrian-Babylonian *Bābilu*, Babylon (Gate of God)]

Bab El Man·deb (bæbelmændeb, bubelmandeb) a strait (about 20 miles wide) between S.W. Arabia and Africa, linking the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden

bab·e·si·o·sis (bæbəsɪəʊsɪs) *n.* **1.** malarialike tick-borne parasite, native to islands Northeast U.S., affecting principally animals **2.** (*med*) the disease caused by these ticks

Ba·beuf (bæbə f), François Noel (1760–97), French revolutionist, one of the first to propound a form of socialism ('Babouvism') as a practical policy

Ba·bi (bʊbiː) *n.* a sect following Babism ‖ a follower of Babism

Bab·ing·ton (bæbɪŋtən), Anthony (1561–86), English conspirator, executed for plotting (1586) to murder Queen Elizabeth I and to restore Roman Catholicism in England. The complicity of Mary Queen of Scots in the plot led to her execution (1587)

Bab·in·ski reflex (bəbɪnskiː) a reflex movement in which the big toe turns upward when the sole is tickled, indicating an organic lesion of the nervous system [after J. F. F. *Babinski* (1857–1932), French neurologist]

bab·i·ru·sa, bab·i·rous·sa (bʊbɪruːsə, bæbɪruːsə) *n.* a wild hog of the East Indies with upcurved tusks [fr. Malay *bābi*, hog + *rusa*, deer]

Bab·ism (bʊbɪzəm) *n.* the doctrines of a Persian religious sect founded in 1844, which sought to reconcile certain teachings of Islam, Judaism [illegible]

ba·boon (bæbuːn, *esp. Br.* bəbuːn) *n.* a member of *Papio* and other genera of large, ferocious, terrestrial, dog-faced monkeys of Africa and Arabia. They have cheek pouches and naked callosities on the buttocks. They are found in groups ranging from a single family to a troop of 200 or more (cf. MANDRILL) [F. *babouin*, origin unknown]

[illegible] tem, used to aid approach of aircraft at air-

[illegible] Din Mohammed, 1483–1530), first Mogul emperor of India (1526–30) [illegible] (1504). Entering Delhi (1526), he became the master of an empire stretching from the Oxus to Patna

[illegible] young child ‖ the youngest member of a family ‖ a timorous person **to be left to hold** (or **holding**) **the baby** (*Br.* ~ *Am.* to be left holding the bag) to be left to take the blame or assume unwanted responsibility **2.** *adj.* of or belonging to a baby, *baby clothes*, *baby talk* ‖ of a thing small of its kind, *a baby car* **3.** *pres. part.* **ba·by·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ba·bied** *v.t.* to treat with [illegible]

baby bond a bond whose face value does not exceed $100

baby bonus payment to families for having children

baby carriage (*Am.* ~ *Br.* perambulator, pram) a four-wheeled carriage for a baby, moved by pushing

baby grand a smaller version (5–6 ft long) of the grand piano

ba·by·hood (beɪbɪhʊd) *n.* the state or age of being a baby

ba·by·ish (beɪbɪɪʃ) *adj.* like a baby

Bab·y·lon (bæbɪlɒn, bæbɪlən) the ancient capital of Babylonia, now ruins, on the Euphrates 55 miles south of Baghdad, probably founded c. 4000 B.C. It was known for its luxury, and its hanging gardens were one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The Jews were held captive [illegible] fr. Gk *Babulon* fr. Heb. *Babel*]

Bab·y·lo·ni·a [illegible] one of the great [illegible] and Euphrates [illegible] Mesopotamia (now Iraq). Sumerian city-states (UR) developed in the valleys (from about 3500 B.C.) and [illegible] dynasty of Akkad. Hammurabi created a great empire (1750 c.–1600 B.C.) based on a code of laws of widespread and lasting influence. Hittites, Cassites and Assyrians ruled until 626 B.C., when a new and greater neo-Babylonian empire arose which stretched to the borders of [illegible] the Babylonian [illegible] 538 B.C.). Nebuchadnezzar II, its king (605–562 B.C.), rebuilt Babylon as a great city, but the empire fell to Cyrus II of Persia (539 B.C.) and later to Alexander the Great, the Seleucids and Parthians. The Babylonians were traders, notable for their law and administration, the temple [illegible] in astronomy, mathematics, medicine and music

Bab·y·lo·ni·an (bæbɪləʊnɪən) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to ancient Babylonia ‖ of or pertaining to [illegible] Babylonia

Babylonian Captivity ▸ CAPTIVITY, THE BABYLONIAN

ba·by-sat (beɪbɪsæt) *pres. part.* **ba·by-sat·ting**, *past* and *past part* **ba·by-sat** (beɪbɪsæt) *v.i.* to act as a paid or unpaid baby-sitter **ba·by-sit·ter**

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) æ, cat; ɑː, car; ɛə, fair; eɪ, snake (e) e, hen; iː, sheep; ɪə, deer; ɛə, bear (i) ɪ, fish; aɪ, tiger; ɑː, bird; (o) ɒ, box; ɔː, saw; əʊ, cow; ʊə, poor; [illegible] x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; dʒ, savage; ŋ, orangutang; ɪ, yak; ʃ, fish; tʃ, fetch; l, rabble; n, redden. Complete pronunciation k[illegible]

n. a person who looks after children for short periods of time in the absence of the parents
baby tooth a milk tooth
[illegible] degree ‖ a religious service for a graduating class, or the sermon preached at it [fr. M.L. *baccalaureatus*, of a bachelor]
bac·ca·rat, bac·ca·ra (bækəra, bukəra) *n.* a gambling game with playing cards. There are two forms, 'chemin de fer' and 'banque' [F.]
bac·cate (bækeit) *adj.* bearing berries, baciferous. berrylike [fr. L. *baccatus*]
bac·cha·nal (bækən'l) 1. *n.* (*hist.*) a dance or festival in honor of Bacchus. a drunken orgy ‖ a person taking part in such festivities 2. *adj.* bacchanalian. riotous [fr. L. *bacchanalis* fr. *Bacchus*]
bac·cha·nal·ia (bækənei'ə) *pl. n.* (*hist.*) the festival of Bacchus, drunken revels **bac·cha·nal·ian** [illegible]
bac·chant (bækənt) *n.* a priest, priestess or votary of Bacchus. a bacchanal **bac·chan·te** (bəkænti) *n.* a priestess of Bacchus, a woman taking part in a bacchanal **bac·chan·tic** *adj.* [illegible]
bac·chic (bækik) *adj.* of Bacchus and his rites. orgiastic [fr. L. *Bacchicus* fr. Gk]
Bac·chus (bækəs) (*Gk and Rom. mythol.*) the son of Zeus and Semele, the god of wine and fertility, better known to the Greeks as Dionysus
Bac·chyl·i·des (bækilidi:z) Greek lyric poet of [illegible]
bac·cif·er·ous (bæksifərəs) *adj.* (of plants) bearing berries [fr. L. *baccifer* fr. *bacca*, berry + *ferre*, to bear]
Bach (bax), baron Alexander von (1813–93), Austrian statesman. As head of the Austrian government (1852–9), he tried to subject the Hapsburg lands to a strong, centralized bureau-
Bach, Carl Philipp Emanuel (1714–88), German musician and composer, third son of J. S. Bach. His most influential work was with the sonata (for clavier), but he also wrote much church music
[illegible] musician and composer, the 11th son of J. S. [illegible] operas were very popular. He was one of the first to write for the piano
Bach, Johann Sebastian (1685–1750), German musician and composer, the most famous member of the Bach family of musicians. His enormous output included over 190 cantatas and oratorios, concertos for various instruments, chamber music, and a vast body of organ and keyboard music. Since the early 19th c. he has been recognized as one of the greatest of Euro- [illegible] was not fashionable. He continued the tradi- [illegible] the 17th c., much of his work being church music at a time when the secular and the gallant were becoming popular. The formality of his polyphony was no constriction. The elaborate prescribed forms were, in his hands, the [illegible] matic development, rhythmic vitality and melodic invention, e.g. in the great organ and [illegible] (1722, 1744) and the Leipzig Preludes and Fu- [illegible]
Bach, Wilhelm Friedemann (1710–84), Ger- [illegible]
bachelor girl an unmarried woman living independently
[illegible] the state of being a bachelor ‖ the time when one is or was a bachelor
Bachelor of Arts the first university or college degree awarded in the liberal arts ‖ a person who has been awarded this degree
[illegible] cilli ‖ rod-shaped, made up of little rods (e.g. of the retina) [fr. Mod. L. *bacillarius* fr. *bacillus*, little rod]
bacillary dysentery †DYSENTERY
ba·cil·li·form (bəsilifɔ:m) *adj.* rodshaped [BA- [illegible]
ba·cil·lus (bəsiləs) *pl.* **ba·cil·li** (bəsilai) *n.* a member of *Bacillus*, fam. *Bacillaceae*, a large genus of aerobic, rod-shaped bacteria which reproduce by endospores. It includes saprophytes of importance in the decay of natural wastes in soil and water, and the anthrax pathogen (among other parasitic members) ‖ a rod-shaped bacterium, as distinguished from spirillum and coccus [L.L. dim. of *baculus*, a stick]
back (bæk) 1. *n.* the hinder part of the body, or, in most animals, the upper part from the neck to the end of the spine ‖ the less important side or surface of a thing, opposite the front, *the back of a knife* ‖ the remoter part, *the back of a house* ‖ (*football*) a mainly offensive player whose position is behind the line of scrimmage ‖ a defensive position in certain games (e.g. field hockey) ‖ the player occupying that position ‖ a support for the back, *a chair back* **at the back of** (*fig.*) behind, in support of, *he has his wife's fortune at the back of his venture* **behind one's back** without one's knowledge, deceitfully or treacherously **in back of** behind **to be on one's back** to be ill in bed **to be on someone's back** to harass someone with constant urgings and scoldings **to break one's back** to overwork **to break the back of a task** to achieve the [illegible] a hard/difficult part of ... ‖ **to have one's back to the wall** to be hard pressed and fighting for survival ‖ to be thrown on one's defenses **to put one's back into** to work very hard at **to put someone's back up** to irritate, offend, antagonize someone **to turn one's back on** to turn one's back on (someone) in order to snub him ‖ to go away from ‖ to relegate (something) to the past, put (something) behind one **2.** *v.t.* to give moral or material support to, *to back a colleague, back a venture* ‖ to support or line, *to back a curtain with heavy material* ‖ to cause to move backwards ‖ to furnish with a background or serve as a background to ‖ to bet on the success of ‖ *v.i.* to move backwards ‖ to retreat ‖ (of the wind, when it changes in a direction opposite to the course of the sun, or of a driver) to reverse direction **to back down** to stop asserting something **to back out** to withdraw from an undertaking, contest etc **to back up** to give moral support to **3.** *adj.* to the rear, *the back door* ‖ remote, *the back country* ‖ in arrears, *back rent* ‖ (of a magazine or journal) of an earlier date than the current issue **to take a back seat** to take a minor part in some activity, esp. after being prominent in it **4.** *adv.* to the rear, backward, at a distance, *they stood back from the fire* **to get back** to return, *he got back home late last night* ‖ to recover, *to get one's money back* **to get back at someone** to get even with someone **to give back** to restore (something borrowed or taken) **to go back** to [illegible] goes back to the 13th century **to go back on** to fail to keep (a promise, one's word etc.) **to keep back** to withhold ‖ to conceal (a fact etc.) **to pay back** to discharge (a debt), return in kind (something borrowed) **to pay someone back** to return a loan to someone ‖ to avenge oneself on somebody **to play back** to listen to (what [illegible] to return (something sold) to stock and refund the purchase money ‖ to retract, unsay [O.E.
back and forth to and fro
back answer (*Br.*) a cheeky retort
back·beat (bækbi:t) *n.* a strong, steady, underlying rhythm, e.g., in rock and disco music
back bench (*Br.*) any of the rows of seats in the House of Commons occupied by members who are not of ministerial or shadow cabinet rank [illegible] ‖ someone who occupies such a seat [illegible]
past **back·bit** (bækbit) *past part.* **back·bit·ten** [illegible] to talk malicious gossip
back·blocks (bækbloks) *n.* land in the remote interior of Australia
back·board (bækbɔ:d, bækbourd) *n.* (med.) a board which supports the back of a person ‖ a board which forms the back of a thing (e.g. of a framed picture) ‖ (*basketball*) the board or surface behind the basket
back·bone (bækboun) *n.* the spinal column ‖ courage, determination ‖ chief support, *farmers are the backbone of the nation* ‖ the spine of a book
back burner (*colloq.*) a position of less priority
back-chat (bæktʃæt) *n.* (*Br.*) back talk
back-cloth (bækklɔθ, bækklɒθ) *pl.* **back-cloths** (bækklɔðs, bækklɒðs, bækklɔ:z, bækklɒdz) *n.* (*Br.*) a backdrop
back-comb (bækkoum) *v.* (*cosmetology*) to tease hair
back door a door of a building other than the front door ‖ a way of avoiding controls which usually apply, *there is no back door into the civil service* **back-door** (bækdɔ:r, bækdour) *adj.* relating to an entrance (to a house etc.) other than the principal one ‖ surreptitious, kept hidden, *back-door methods* ‖ (*golf*) the back or side of a hole through which a ball falls
back-drop (bækdrɒp) *n.* a painted cloth or drop curtain at the back of the stage
back·er (bækər) *n.* someone who gives financial support ‖ a person placing a bet
back-field (bækfi:ld) *n.* (*football*) the players in positions behind the line of scrimmage ‖ (*football*) their area
back-fill (bækfil) *n.* material used to refill an excavation —**backfill** *v.* —**backfilling** *n.*
back-fire (bækfaiər) 1. *n.* a premature explosion in the cylinder of an internal combustion engine, or in the breach of a gun ‖ an explosive ignition of gases in the exhaust after a cylinder has misfired 2. *v.i., pres. part.* **back·fir·ing** *past* and *past part* **back·fired** to explode in this way ‖ (*fig.*) to go wrong, esp. in such a way as to have the reverse effect of what was intended, *his plans backfired*
Back·fire (bækfaiər) *n.* (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. intercontinental missile-carrying plane
back-flip (bækflip) *n.* (*gymnastics*) a recovery from a headstand to the normal standing position, the feet going over the head and no part of the body touching the floor
back-for·ma·tion (bækfɔrmeiʃən) *n.* a word (e.g. to broke) supplied from an existing word (broker) itself mistakenly supposed to be derived from the newly made word: other examples include 'to laze' (lazy), 'to grovel' (groveling) ‖ the supplying of such parts of speech in this way
back-gam·mon (bækgæmən, bækgæmən) 1. *n.* a table game of chance for two players, played with dice and pieces ‖ the complete form of win in the game 2. *v.t.* to win by getting a gammon from [BACK + M.E. *gamen*, game]
back·ground (bækgraund) 1. *n.* the part of a picture against which the principal figures are shown, or a surface on which there are patterns, *red triangles on a green background* ‖ the part of a picture or photograph reproducing distance and distant objects ‖ an inconspicuous position, *keep in the background* ‖ a person's past history, family circumstances and social class etc. ‖ the accumulation of knowledge and experience that a person can draw on ‖ music or sound effects to accompany e.g. a radio broadcast ‖ the events, circumstances and conditions leading up to or underlying some event, *the background to the revolution* ‖ any accompanying noise 2. *adj.* of an off-the-record, official, informal news conference designed to provide nonquotable information
back·hand (bækhænd) 1. *adj.* (*racket games*, of a stroke) made with the back of the hand turned in the direction of the stroke 2. *adv.* with a backhand stroke 3. *n.* a backhand stroke, or the capacity to play backhand strokes ‖ handwriting whose strokes slope to the left **back·hand·ed** *adj.* made with the back of the hand ‖ (of an apparent compliment) double-edged, e.g. 'she's beautiful for her age' **back·hand·er** *n.* a backhand blow ‖ an indirect verbal attack
back·ing (bækiŋ) *n.* support or aid ‖ a body of supporters ‖ something which forms a thing's back or support or protective covering
back judge (*football*) timekeeper and the official designated to identify team members eligi-

back·lash (b[illegible]) [illegible] striking back caused in badly fitting machinery by a change in [illegible] (*sociology*) an angry group response to what is seen as a threat or provocation ‖ play, looseness, esp. in a steering mechanism ‖ a snarl or tangle in the part of a fishing line that is wound on the reel

back-light·ed transparency [illegible] film lighted from behind the screen, esp. in advertising displays *Cf.* BACK PROJECTION

back·list [illegible] alogue which have appeared [illegible] season and are still [illegible]

back·log [illegible] filled orders for goods, or an accumulation of uncompleted work

back marker (*auto racing*) one who falls far behind [illegible]

back·most [illegible] (*Br.*) furthest back

back number an out-of-date issue of a publication ‖ a person who has outlived his fame or popularity

back of beyond, the (*Br.*) somewhere thought of as inaccessible, esp. the remote countryside

back order quantity of an item ordered or requested that is not immediately available for issue but is recorded as a stock commitment for future issue **back order** [illegible] tion list

back·out (bǽkaut) *n* (*mil.*) in a missile launching countdown, reversal of the numbering sequence, e.g., 10, 9, 8, 7, etc

back·plane (bǽkplein) [illegible] and micro-computers, a printed circuit board that provides wiring between input-output, memory, and logic operations

back·plate (bǽkpleit) *n.* a metal plate forming the back of a suit of armor

back pressure the resistance offered by external pressure to the motion of a piston in a cylinder

back projection screen presentation projected from the rear of [illegible] **project** *v.* —**back-projected** *adj.*

back scattering (*electr.*) radio-wave propagation in which the direction of the incident and scattered waves, resolved along a reference direction (usually horizontal), are oppositely directed —**back-scatter** *v.* the signal

back-scat·ter radar (bǽkskætər) system to detect elements beyond the horizon from energy reflected from ionized disturbances

back score (*curling*) the rear borderline of play

back·side (bǽksaid) *n.* the buttocks

back·sight (bǽksait) *n.* the lining-up device on a rifle etc. nearest the butt ‖ (*survey.*) a reading to a previously occupied survey station (*survey.*) a reading on a leveling rod at a known elevation

back·slide (bǽkslaid) *pres. part.* **back·slid·ing** *past* **back·slid** (bǽkslid) *past part.* **back·slid, back·slid·den** (bǽkslid'n) *v.i.* to fall away or lapse from former virtuous beliefs or conduct

back·spin (bǽkspin) *n.* a backward rotary motion, such as can be given to a ball in billiards etc.

back·stage (bǽksteidʒ) **1.** *adv.* (*theater*) at or to a backstage area or position **2.** (bǽksteidʒ) *adj.* (*theater*) of or relating to a backstage **3.** (bǽksteidʒ) *n.* [illegible] the proscenium esp. the [illegible]

back stairs stairs other than the main staircase (generally those used by servants) **back·stairs** (bǽksteərz) *adj.* (*fig.*, esp. of intrigue or gossip) secret and rather despicable

back·stay (bǽkstei) *n.* (*naut.*) a rope or cable extending aft in support of a mast ‖ a support at the back of a machine ‖ a piece of leather at the back and sides of a shoe above the heel to give added support

back·stitch (bǽkstitʃ) **1.** *n.* an overlapping stitch in sewing **2.** *v.t.* to sew (something) with this stitch ‖ *v.i.* to sew with this stitch

back·stop (bǽkstɔp) *n.* a screen or fence (e.g. behind the home plate in baseball) to stop balls from going too far out of the area of play ‖ something that serves as a safeguard or support

back street a place where illegal or socially [illegible] **street** *adj.* [illegible]

back·stroke (bǽkstrouk) *n.* a return or backhand stroke with a racket ‖ a swimming stroke rather like the crawl, but performed on the back

back talk (*Am.*—*Br.* backchat) retorts, answering back

back tell the transfer of information from a [illegible] remforces ‖ a reserve supply ‖ an accumulation built up as the result of stoppage in flow (e.g. of [illegible] reverse side of a map sheet already printed on one side

backup ball (*bowling*) a ball spin that curves in [illegible]

back·ward (bǽkwərd) **1.** *adj.* turned or directed to the back, *a backward glance* ‖ not progressing normally, behind in growth or mentality ‖ shy **2.** *adv.* backwards

back·ward-a·tion (bǽkwərdeiʃən) *n.* (*commodity* [illegible] progressively lower in the distant delivery months, e.g., if the quotation for Feb. is $160 per oz. and that for June is $155 per oz., the back- [illegible]

back·wards (bǽkwərdz) *adv.* toward the back, *to lean backwards* ‖ back first, *if you run backwards you'll fall* ‖ in the reverse way or order, *to count backwards* ‖ into the past, *to look backwards in time* ‖ from a better to a worse state [illegible]

[illegible]

back by the passage of a ship ‖ the drag of a receding wave ‖ the unwelcome repercussions of some social action

back·wa·ter (bǽkwɔtər, bǽkwɒtər) *n.* water dammed back, cut off from the main stream ‖ an isolated place out of touch with new ideas

back·woods (bǽkwudz) *pl. n.* the remote, sparsely settled areas of a country

[illegible] **back·woods·men** (bǽkwudzmən) *n.* a person who [illegible] the townsman's urbanity

bac·lo·fen [$C_{10}H_{12}ClNO_2$] (bǽkləfən) *n.* [illegible] ate spasticity from multiple sclerosis; marketed as Lioresal

[illegible] Bacon, Viscount St. Albans (1561–1626), English statesman, philosopher and essayist. In natural philosophy he completed the break from the medieval scholastic method, laid down for the first time a classification of the natural sciences, and founded a new inductive method of reasoning which challenged traditional authority (and revelation) and prepared the way for modern experimental science. His incomplete 'Instauratio magna', a project for the [illegible] cludes 'The Advancement of Learning' (1605), 'Novum organum' (1620) and 'De argumentis scientiarum' (1623). The 'Essays' (1st edition 1597) are his chief literary work. After a distinguished parliamentary career under Elizabeth I, he won promotion under James I, and became lord chancellor (1618). He lost this office and retired in disgrace when the House of Lords [illegible]

Bacon, Francis (1910–), Irish painter of grotesquely deformed human figures and images [illegible] richly colored compositions tend to be abstract, though they are clearly derived from natural appearances

Bacon, Nathaniel (1647–76), aristocratic Virginia planter and leader of 'Bacon's rebellion' (1676) against colonial governor William Berkeley, who opposed his expedition to wipe out the Indians in Virginia. For a time Bacon's [illegible] at his death

Bacon, Roger (c. 1220–92), English Franciscan philosopher called the 'doctor mirabilis' because of his great learning. His interest lay in [illegible] experimental checking of deduced principles. His main work was the 'Opus maius', an ency- [illegible] and sides, cured dry or in pickle and smoked [illegible]

[illegible] ing computer, named for Sir Francis Bacon

BAC I-II British short to medium range, 89-

Ba·co·ni·an (beikounɪən) **1.** *adj.* relating to Francis Bacon or his works or doctrines ‖ of or relating to the theory that Bacon wrote Shake- [illegible] **2.** *n.* [illegible]

bac·te·re·mi·a (bæktərɪmɪə) *n.* the presence, usually transitory, of bacteria or other microor- [illegible]

[illegible]

bac·te·ri·al (bæktɪərɪəl) *adj.* of or resulting from bacteria

bac·te·ri·cide (bæktɪərisaid) *n.* a substance which kills bacteria [fr. BACTERIUM + L. *-cida*, killing]

[illegible] na-produced antibacterial, e.g., colicin

bac·te·ri·o·log·i·cal [illegible] *adj.* of or relating to bacteriology

bacteriological warfare biological warfare

bac·te·ri·ol·o·gist [illegible]

bac·te·ri·ol·o·gy [illegible] tific study of bacteria [fr. BACTERIUM + Gk *logos*, discourse]

bac·te·ri·o·ly·sin (bæktɪərɪəlaisɪn) *n.* an antibody which destroys a specific microorganism (e.g. a bacterium)

bac·te·ri·ol·y·sis [illegible] of bacteria by antibodies **bac·te·ri·o·lyt·ic** (bæktɪərɪəlitik) *adj.* [fr. BACTERIUM + Gk *lusis*, dissolution]

bac·te·ri·o·phage (bæktɪərɪəfeidʒ) *n.* a bacteriolytic virus normally found in blood, pus or sewage, or in the intestines of animals recovering from bacterial infection [fr. BACTERIUM + Gk *-phagos*, eating]

bac·te·ri·o·stat·ic (bæktɪərɪəstætik) *adj.* preventing or inhibiting the growth or multiplication of bacteria without destroying them [illegible]

bac·te·ri·um (bæktɪərɪəm) *pl.* **bac·te·ri·a** [illegible] large class of microscopic unicellular plants lacking chlorophyll and fully defined nuclei. They are often motile, by means of flagella, and occur in three main forms: spherical (coccus), rod-shaped (bacillus), and spiral (spirilla). They reproduce mostly by fission and by asexual spore formation. They occur in water, soil, organic matter or living bodies of plants and animals, being saprophytic, parasitic and autotrophic in nutrition. They are of significance [illegible] tion, fermentation etc.) and as pathogens [Mod. L, fr. Gk *bakterion*, a small rod or stick]

Bac·tri·a (bæktrɪə) an ancient kingdom, once a part of the Persian and Seleucid empires, between the Hindu Kush (N.W. India) and the Oxus. It was the home of Zoroastrianism

Bac·tri·an (bæktrɪən) *adj.* of Bactria

Bactrian camel the two-humped camel

bac·u·lite (bækjəlait) *n.* a fossil cephalopod with a straight, elongated shell [fr. L. *baculum*, a [illegible]

bad (bæd) **1.** *adj. comp.* **worse** (wɔ·rs) *superl.* **worst** (wɔ·rst) wicked, evil ‖ defective, made- [illegible] *his business is in a bad way*) decayed, rotten ‖ severe, *a bad cold* ‖ serious, *a bad mistake* ‖ faulty, *bad grammar* ‖ unwelcome, distressing, *bad news* ‖ disagreeable, *a bad taste* (*pop.*) distressed, upset, *to feel bad about something* ‖ harmful, *spices are bad for him* ‖ unskilled, not [illegible] go from bad to worse to get more deplorable **2.** *n.* that which is bad, *the bad in him comes from his background* ‖ misfortune, *take the good with the bad* ‖ the debit side of an [illegible] become criminal, corrupt etc **3.** *adv.* (*substandard*) badly, *how bad do you need it?* [M.E. *badde* perh. from O.E. *bædel*, hermaphro- [illegible]

Ba·da·joz (bɑdɑxɔθ) a province (area 8,451 sq. [illegible] its capital (pop. 114,361) a fortress town on the Guadiana River. Cathedral (13th c.) [illegible]

bad·e·gg [illegible] character)

Ba·den (bɑd'n) a former state of Germany. It [illegible]

[illegible]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION [illegible]

(o) as [illegible]

d[illegible] [illegible]

many times until united (1771) under Charles Frederick. It prospered and joined the German Confederation (1815). Prussian intervention suppressed the revolutions of 1848–9. Baden allied with Austria against Prussia (1866), but made a separate treaty with Prussia, and became a state (1871) of the new German Empire, a constitutional republic (1918), a unit of the Reich (1934), and part of the Land of Baden-Württemberg (1949) in W. Germany

Ba·den-Ba·den (bɑd'nbɑd'n) a spa (pop. 49,400) in Baden-Württemberg, W. Germany, in the [illegible]

Ba·den-Pow·ell (bedi'npouəl), Robert Stephenson Smyth, 1st Baron (1857–1941), founder of the Boy Scouts (1908) and (with his sister Agnes) of the Girl Guides (1909)

Ba·den-Wurt·tem·berg (bɑd'nvʏrtəmberk) a state (area 13,800 sq. miles, pop. 9,235,600) of West Germany in the southern highland bordering France and Switzerland, including (in Baden, the western part) the Rhine Valley and the Black Forest, and (in Württemberg) the Upper Danube and the Neckar Valleys. Lake Constance is at the southeast end. Agricultural products: cereals, root vegetables, wine, tobacco. Industries: forestry, mechanical engineering, textiles, tourism. Main towns: Stuttgart (the capital), Karlsruhe, Heidelberg, Freiburg. Württemberg emerged from the old duchy of Swabia as a countship (12th c.), then a duchy (1495). Baden was unified by Napoleon, who made it a grand duchy (1803–6) and Württemberg a kingdom (1806). Baden was the center of the radical revolutionary movement (1848–9). Both sided with Austria against Prussia (1866) but joined the German Empire (1871). They were merged in 1951

badge (bædʒ) *n.* a distinctive device worn as a sign of office, employment or membership || an award for attainment, *a lifesaving badge* [M.E. *bagge*, origin unknown]

badg·er (bædʒər) **1.** *n.* a burrowing, carnivorous, nocturnal mammal of fam. *Mustelidae*, inhabiting the northern hemisphere. Badgers are related to weasels and skunks. They have thick bodies and short legs and stiff, bristly hair. The coat is gray or brown, with white patches as facial markings. badger's hair, used in shaving brushes and artists' brushes. (in Australia) the wombat or bandicoot **2.** *v.t.* to nag with requests [prob. fr. BADGE, a mark]

bad hat *Br., pop.* a bad lot (man who has a bad [illegible]

Bad·i·us A·scen·si·us (bɑdi ususkensi.us), Jodocus (1462–1535), Flemish scholar and one of the first great humanist printers

[illegible] Land dissected into narrow, steep-sided gullies. They mostly lack animal life and flora, but often abound in fossils. They are typified by the badlands district of S.W. South Dakota, and by [illegible]

bad·min·ton (bædmintən) *n.* a game similar to [illegible]

bad news *n.* *colloq.* an unwelcome person or [illegible]

Grant to annex the country, but the U.S. Senate refused ratification

Baez (bɑiéz), Joan (1941–), U.S. folk-singer, composer, and guitarist, who became known for her roles in the antiwar and civil rights movements. She wrote 'Daybreak' (1968), an autobiography

Baf·fin Bay (bæfin) an arm of the Arctic Ocean between Baffin Is. and Greenland. The eastern section is ice-free in summer

Baffin Island the largest island (area 201,600 sq. miles, pop. 2,000) of the Canadian Arctic, first visited by Frobisher and first explored (1615–16) by the English navigator William Baffin (c. 1584–1622)

baf·fle (bæfəl) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **baf·fling** *past* and *past part.* **baf·fled** to puzzle, perplex **2.** *n.* a device to direct or control the flow of a fluid or the propagation of light and sound waves [etym. doubtful]

baffle plate a plate used to change the direction of gases of combustion || a grating placed in a channel to promote uniform flow of a fluid through it, or a plate similarly placed to deflect the flow of the fluid

bag (bæg) **1.** *n.* a receptacle of leather, cloth, paper etc. often shaped like a sack and easily opened and closed || game shot by a sportsman or party of sportsmen in one shoot || loose, pouchy skin, *bags under the eyes* || (*pl., Br.*) trousers **a bag of bones** a thin, scrawny creature **bag and baggage** (with) all one's belongings **in the bag** as good as secured **in the bottom of the bag** to be used as a last resource **to be left holding the bag** (*Am.=Br.* to be left holding the baby) to be left to take the blame for something or to assume an unwanted responsibility || (*slang*) something one likes; one's way of life; a packet of drugs **2.** *v. pres. part.* **bag·ging** *past* and *past part.* **bagged** *v.t.* to put into a bag or bags || to kill or capture (game) || *v.i.* to fill out like a bag (e.g. of a skirt gone shapeless) || to hang loosely (e.g. of a sail) [M.E. *bagge* perh. fr. [illegible]

Ba·gan·da (bəgɑ́ndə) *n.* a member of a Bantu people inhabiting Buganda. Their economy is based on cotton and coffee

ba·gasse (bəgæs) *n.* waste products in sugar making used for fuel and in the manufacture of paper [F. fr. Span.]

bag·a·telle (bægətél) *n.* something of no importance || (*mus.*) a short, light composition, esp. for the piano || a game played on a board with cue and ball [F. fr. Ital.]

Bage·hot (bædʒət), Walter (1826–77), English social scientist and literary critic. He was editor of 'The Economist' (1861–77). His 'The English Constitution' (1867) long remained the standard work. His work on the English banking system, 'Lombard Street' (1873), was followed by 'Literary Studies' (1879 and 1895), and 'Economic Studies' (1880). In 'Physics and Politics' (1872) he analyzed the interrelations of natural and social sciences

bag·gage (bægidʒ) *n.* personal luggage || (*old-fash.*) a saucy girl || (*mil.* and *hist.*) an army's belongings other than equipment taken into battle [O.F. *bagage*]

bag·gi·ly (bægili) *adv.* in a baggy manner

bag·gi·ness (bæginis) *n.* the quality of being baggy

bag·gy (bægi) [illegible] **bag·gi·er** [illegible] **bag·gi·est** *adj.* stretched out of shape and hanging loosely, *a baggy sweater*

bag·gys (bægiz) *n.* loose-fitting shorts worn by athletes

Bagh·dad (bægdæd) the capital (pop. 2,800,000) of Iraq, on the Tigris, one of the most important communication and trade centers in the Middle East. Products: leather, silk, cotton and woolen goods. University (1958). It was a leading cultural center (8th and 9th cc.) under the Abbasid caliphate

Baghdad Pact *CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION

Baghdad Railway a railroad started (1903) by a German company to connect Berlin via Constantinople with Baghdad as part of Kaiser Wilhelm II's policy of 'Drang nach Osten' (drive toward the East). It was regarded with suspicion by France and Great Britain and was a contributory cause of the 1st world war. It was not completed until 1940

bag·house (bæghaus) *n.* air-pollution abatement device used to trap particulates by filtering gas streams through large fabric bags, usually made of glass fibers

bag man one who receives illicit payments — **bag woman**

Bag·ot (bægət), Charles (1781–1843), British minister to Washington who negotiated with Richard Rush the Rush-Bagot Treaty

bag·pipe (bægpaip) *n.* (usually *pl.*) a musical wind instrument, very popular in Scotland, consisting of a leather bag which acts as bellows, and pipes **bag·pip·er** *n.*

ba·guette (bægét) *n.* (*archit.*) a small rounded molding || a gem cut in the shape of a long rectangle [F. *baguette* and Ital. *bacchetta*]

bag·wig (bægwig) *n.* (*hist.*) an 18th-c. wig with the back hair caught in a bag

Ba·ha·i (bəhɑ́i) *n.* an adherent of Bahaism **Ba·há·ism** *n.* a religion originating in Persia in 1863, developing from Babism. Its founder was Baha'ullah who, after periods of violent persecution, settled near Mt Carmel in Palestine. On his death (1892) the leadership passed to his son, Sir Abdul Baha, and then to his great-grandson. After the death of the latter (1957) administration was transferred to an international council. Bahaism has adherents in most Moslem countries (even though it is classed there as heretical), but its strongest support comes from the U.S.A. and certain European countries. It stresses the unity of mankind and of all divine revelation, which is progressive and relative. Thus Baha'ullah is God's prophet for this present age, just as Mohammed was for his contemporaries, and Jesus, Moses etc., were for theirs

Ba·ha·mas (bəhɑ́məz) an independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations consisting of about 700 islands (area 4,404 sq. miles, pop. 209,505, 75% of African descent) in the West Indies. Their subtropical climate makes them a favorite resort. 20 are inhabited. Main islands: New Providence, Andros, Eleuthera, Grand Bahama. Capital: Nassau, on New Providence. Products: sugar, fruit, sisal, salt, lumber. Monetary unit: Bahamas dollar (100 cents). One of the islands, probably San Salvador, was where Columbus first made landfall (1492). Most of the original inhabitants, the Arawaks, were taken away in Spanish slave raids (16th c.). England occupied the islands (1629) and they became a Crown Colony (1729), receiving internal self-government (1964) and achieved full independence in 1973. Governed by prime minister and 42-member House of Assembly

Ba·ha'·ul·lah (bəhɑ́ulɑ́) (1817–92), the Persian religious leader Mirza Hosain Ali, founder of the Bahai faith. He proclaimed (1863) that he was the universal prophet whose coming the Bab had foretold, and that he was to unify mankind

Ba·ha·wal·pur (bəhɑ́wɑlpuər) a town (pop. 133,956) in Pakistan on the Sutlej River, an agricultural center for wheat, rice, dates and cotton. Industries: textiles, chemicals and machinery

Ba·hi·a (bəhí:ə) *SALVADOR

Ba·hí·a Blan·ca (bɑíi:ɑblɑ́ŋkɑ) a port (pop. 233,126) of Argentina at the mouth of the Napostá River. Exports: cattle, wool, wheat

Bah·rain, Bah·rein (bəréin) an archipelago and fully independent sovereign state (area 231 sq. miles, pop. 350,798) in the Persian Gulf. Capital: Manama. Race: Arab, with Persian, Indian and Pakistani minorities. Language: Arabic. Religion: Moslem. Chief islands: Bahrain and Muharraq (connected by causeway). The land is low, flat and sandy, with oases, supporting donkeys and cattle, and date and vegetable cultivation. Main industry: the production, refining and export of oil (discovered 1932). Bahrain has well-equipped deep-water anchorages and harbors, and an entrepôt trade. Monetary unit: dinar (1000 fils). Famous in ancient times for their pearls, the islands were ruled by the Portuguese (16th c.) and the Persians (17th c.). They signed (1820) a treaty of friendship with Britain, becoming a protected sheikdom (1862). Bahrain became (1971) a sovereign state. Iran received old claim to Bahrain in 1979

Bahr-el-A·biad (bɑrəlɑ́bjɑd) *WHITE NILE

Bahr el Az·raq (bɑ́rəlɑ́zræk) *BLUE NILE

Bahr-el-Je·bel (bɑ́rəldʒébel) *WHITE NILE

baht (bɑt) *n.* the basic monetary unit of Thailand || a coin or note of the value of one baht [Thai *bàt*]

Bai·ae (bái:i:) a ruined city 11 miles west of Naples, popular with ancient Romans as a resort because of its hot springs

Ba·if (bɑi:f), Jean-Antoine de (1532–89), learned French poet, member of the Pléiade

Bai·kal (baikal') the world's deepest freshwater lake (area 13,197 sq miles, greatest depth 5,170 ft, frozen in winter) in E Siberia, U.S.S.R., emptying into the lower Angara: fisheries, summer resort

bail (beil) *n.* a money or property security deposited to obtain a prisoner's freedom of movement, pledging that he will appear before the court when called **out on bail** having one's freedom on the condition [illegible] **the bail money for someone to jump** (or **forfeit**) **one's bail** to fail to appear as pledged [O.F *bail*, custody]

bail *n.* a hoop, or half hoop for supporting wagon covers etc. ‖ the curved handle of a pail or kettle ‖ a frame used for holding a cow's head during milking [M.E. *heil* prob. fr. O.N. *hagl*, hoop]

bail, bale 1. *n.* a vessel used to scoop water out of a boat, a bailer 2. *v.t.* to scoop out (water) from inside a boat ‖ to empty (a boat) of water by scooping | *v.t.* to scoop the water out of a boat **to bail out** to bail ‖ to make a parachute jump, esp in an emergency [F. *baille*, bucket]

bail *n.* (*Br.*) a bar separating horses in a stable, (*cricket*) one of the two crosspieces resting on the stumps [perh. O.F. *bail*, enclosure]

bail *v.t.* to grant bail to, release on security | to secure someone's temporary freedom of movement by putting up security for (him) **to bail out** to get (someone) out of prison on these terms [O.F. *bailler*, to be guardian]

bail·ee (beilí:) *n.* (*law*) someone to whom goods are entrusted in bailment

bail·er (béilər) *n.* a bail for scooping out water

Bai·ley (béili:), Gamaliel (1807–59), U.S. abolitionist. He was editor of the first U.S. abolitionist journal, 'The National Era' (1847–60), which first published Harriet Beecher Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' as a serial, in 1851–2

bai·ley (béili:) *n.* (*hist.*) the outer wall of a castle ‖ the space or courts enclosed by it [M.E. *baili*, var. of BAIL, enclosure]

Bailey bridge a bridge made of easily transported latticed metal parts which can be quickly assembled [after the English inventor Sir Donald *Bailey* (1901–)]

bail·ie (béili:) *n.* a Scottish municipal magistrate elected by town councils from their own members. In royal boroughs the office corresponds to that of the English alderman [O.F. *bailli*, bailiff]

bail·iff (béilif) *n.* the agent or steward of an estate ‖ a court officer who keeps order in court | the title of the chief magistrates of various British towns and of the keepers of some royal castles ‖ (*Br.*) a bumbailiff ‖ (*hist.*) the title given in England to the local deputy of the king, or a lord, charged with rent collection, the administration of justice etc. [M.E. *bailif*, custodian fr. O.F.]

bail·i·wick (béiliwik) *n.* the district or jurisdiction of a bailie or bailiff | one's special field of interest

bail·ment (béilmənt) *n.* the act of bailing an accused person ‖ (*law*) delivery of personal property by a bailor to a bailee

bail·off (béilɔf) *n.* vaporization

bail·or (béilər) *n.* (*law*) someone who delivers personal property to a bailee in trust

bail·out (béilaut) *n.* 1. parachuting from a plane in distress 2. rescue of an enterprise through the injection of funds to pay creditors 3. assumption by an outside agency (usually governmental) of a business in financial difficulty

bails·man (béilzmən) *pl.* **bails·men** (béilzmən) *n.* (*law*) someone who gives bail for another

bain-ma·rie (bɛ̃mæri:) *pl.* **bains-ma·ries** (bɛ̃mæri:) *n.* a vessel of hot water in which certain food dishes are set to stand in their own container for slow cooking | a double boiler [F.]

Bai·on (baiɔun) *n.* slow, sensual dance related to Samba, native to Brazil

Bai·ram (bairúm) *n.* either of two annual Moslem festivals (Lesser and Greater) after Ramadan [Turk. and Pers.]

bairn (bɛərn) *n.* (mainly in Scotland and N England) a child [O.E. *bearn*]

bait (beit) *v.t.* to put food on (a hook) or in (a trap) to lure a fish or animal | to tease, provoke | (*hist.*) to torment (bulls, bears etc.) by setting dogs on them, for sport [O.N. *beita*, to cause to bite]

bait *n.* food used to lure prey | an enticement or temptation [O.N. *beita*, food]

bait-and-switch [illegible] designed to attract customers to an advertised bargain to [illegible]

Ba·ius, Ba·jus (bajus), Michael (Michel de Bay, 1513–89), Flemish Roman Catholic theologian, chancellor of Louvain University and forerunner of Jansenism. Influenced by Protestant views on original sin, predestination and grace, his interpretation of Augustine in the form of 76 propositions was condemned as heretical by papal bull (1567)

[illegible] to 1 1000 rial

baize (beiz) *n.* a thick woolen cloth used for coverings (on billiard tables etc.) [fr. F. *baies* fem. pl. of *bai*, bay-colored]

Baja California Sur 'LOWER CALIFORNIA

Ba·ja·zet I (bædʒəzét) (1347–1403), sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1389–1402). He rapidly overran Bulgaria, part of Serbia, Macedonia and Thessaly, and defeated Sigismund of Hungary at Nicopolis (1396). He was defeated by Timur (1402)

Bajus, Michael 'BAIUS

bake (beik) *pres. part.* **bak·ing** *past* and *past part.* **baked** *v.t.* to cook (food) in dry heat, esp in an oven ‖ to make hard by heating ‖ to expose to the heat of the sun ‖ *v.i.* to bake bread etc. | to become baked | to become hard and dry in the sun [O.E. *bacan*, to roast]

bake·house (béikhaus) *pl.* **bake·hous·es** (béikhauziz) *n.* a bakery

ba·ke·lite (béikəlait) *n.* the trademark for a synthetic thermosetting plastic resin [fr. G. *bakelit* after L. H. *Baekeland* (1863–1944)]

Bak·er (béikər), Sir Benjamin (1840–1907), British consulting engineer who, in partnership with Sir John Fowler, designed and constructed the Forth Bridge (Scotland), the Aswan Dam (Egypt), and much of the London underground railway system

Baker, Howard Henry (1925–), U.S. Republican senator from Tennessee (1967–85). He served on the Watergate Investigation Committee (1973), was Senate minority leader (1977–81), and Senate majority leader (1981–

Baker, James Addison 3d (1930–), U.S. lawyer and politician, who served as Secretary of the Treasury (1985–) under Ronald Reagan. He was also Reagan's chief of staff (1981–85) and was known for his ability to achieve consensus

Baker, Ray Stannard (pen name: David Grayson, 1870–1946), U.S. author. He wrote the authorized biography of Woodrow Wilson (1927–39), in eight volumes

Baker, Sir Samuel White (1821–93), British explorer. He began to explore the Nile in 1861, and discovered Lake Albert and Murchison Falls in 1864. In Egyptian service (1869–73), he completed the annexation of the equatorial regions of the Upper Nile and made efforts to suppress the slave trade

bak·er (béikər) *n.* a professional breadmaker | someone who sells bread and pastries

baker's dozen thirteen

bak·er·y (béikəri:) *pl.* **bak·er·ies** *n.* a place where bread is baked ‖ a baker's shop

Bake·well (béikwel), Robert (1725–95), British agriculturist who pioneered experiments in the breeding and raising of livestock

Ba·ki (bɑki:), Mahmut Abdul (1526–1600), Turkish classical poet

bak·ing (béikiŋ) *n.* (*cosmetology*) technique for drying large, fantasy-styled hairpieces

baking powder a substitute for yeast in cooking, essentially a carbonate and an acidic agent which on moistening react to give carbon dioxide

baking soda sodium bicarbonate

Bakke Case U.S. Supreme Court decision (1978) ruling that a medical school had violated a white male applicant's rights by an affirmative action policy but could consider race in choosing among applicants

Ba·kony Forest (bɔ̃kouny) a mountain range (rising to 2,333 ft) of W Hungary, northwest of [illegible]

Bakst (bɔkst), Leon (1866–1924), Russian painter and stage designer. His best work was done (1909–21) for the Russian Ballet under Diaghilev

Ba·ku [illegible] Azerbaijan, U.S.S.R., a port on the Caspian Sea, with the largest oil fields in the U.S.S.R. Other industries: metallurgy, textiles, food processing. University

Ba·ku·nin (bɔkunin), Mikhail (1814–76), Russian anarchist and militant atheist, an exile [illegible] from which he was expelled in 1872

BAL (*computer acronym*) for basic assembly language, general programming language with minimal memory

Ba·laam (béiləm) the prophet sent by the king of Moab to curse Israel. After being reproved by his ass, he blessed Israel instead (Numbers xxii–xxiv)

Bal·a·cla·va, Battle of (bæləklɑvə) an inconclusive battle fought (Oct. 25, 1854) by the British and French against the Russians during the Crimean War. It was the scene of the heroic charge of the Light Brigade

bal·a·cla·va helmet (bæləklɑvə) a close-fitting woolen covering for the head and neck

Ba·la·guer (bulager), Joaquin (1907–78), Dominican politician and president (1960, 1966–78). He developed a large tourist trade but 1978 elections brought defeat because of corruption and economic troubles

Bala·kirev [illegible] (1837–1910), Russian composer. His works include [illegible] music ('Islamey' 1868), two symphonies and two symphonic poems. He was a leader of the 'nationalist' movement in music and influenced many Russian composers, e.g. Mussorgsky and Borodin

bal·a·lai·ka (bæləlaikə) *n.* a triangular, guitar-like musical instrument popular esp. in Russia

bal·ance (bælans) *pres. part.* **bal·anc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bal·anced** *v.t.* to weigh in a balance | to weigh by comparing (two arguments, advantages, choices etc.) | to match, offset, *his prudence* [illegible] and make the entry needed to equalize them | (*dancing*) to move away from and then toward (a partner) ‖ *v.i.* to remain in equilibrium | (of account entries) to be equal on the credit and debit sides [F. *balancer*]

balance *n.* an instrument for measuring the weight of a body, either by comparison with other calibrated weights or by the force it exerts on a calibrated spring | the weighing of actions or opinions, *his fate is in the balance* | equilibrium | mental or emotional stability ‖ (*art*) harmony in design | a regulating mechanism in a clock or watch ‖ (*accounts*) the difference between the debit and credit sides | the remainder | the greater amount, *the balance of advan-* [illegible] ‖ *v.t.* to hold the balance to have the power to decide [F.]

balance of nature normal capacity of natural forces in the biosphere to renew themselves without human intervention

balance of payments the export-import tabling of a country's financial transactions with other countries. It covers both goods ('visible') and services ('invisible')

balance of power [illegible] or groups of nations, preserved by systems of military or economic alliances, or both

balance of terror concept that the U.S. and U.S.S.R. have capability of exterminating each other, given military equality

balance of trade [illegible] over a period between imports and exports

bal·anc·er (bælənsər) *n.* (*radio*) an appliance used in conjunction with a direction finder to enable direction to be determined more easily

balance reef a reef band across a fore-and-aft sail | the last reef on a fore-and-aft sail

balance sheet a written statement of assets [illegible]

balance spring a hairspring

balance wheel the vibrating wheel of a watch or clock, which, with the hairspring, regulates [illegible]

Bal·anchine [illegible] Russian–U.S. dancer and choreographer. Following [illegible] gal Son' and 'Apollo'

Ba·lante (bəlɔnt) *n.* a member of a Sudanese Negro people of W Africa, esp. Senegal and [illegible]

bal·as (bæləs) *n.* a semiprecious stone, a variety of spinel ruby, rose-red or inclining to orange, an aluminate of magnesium [O.F. *balais* fr. Arab. fr. Pers. *Badakhshan* near Samarcand]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY [illegible]
(o) o, ox; au, cow; ou, goat, u, poor. ə, about; ər, bird; ɑ, father; ɔ, law; ɔi, boy; ɛə, fair; ɛ, met; i, tin; ai, fine; ei, bay; iə, beer; ɔ, not; ou, no; u, put; ju, few; ʃ, she; θ, thin; ð, then; ʒ, measure; ŋ, sing; ʧ, chain; ʤ, jam; x, loch; ʔ, glottal stop; ˈ, primary stress; ˌ, secondary stress; ˈˌ, primary and secondary stress; ˌˈ, secondary and primary stress; ˌˌ, tertiary stress; ˈˈ, primary and primary stress; ˌˌˌ, tertiary and tertiary stress; ˈˌˈ, primary, secondary and primary stress; ˌˈˌ, secondary, primary and secondary stress; ˌˌˈ, tertiary, tertiary and primary stress; ˈˌˌ, primary, tertiary and tertiary stress; ˌˈˈ, secondary, primary and primary stress; ˈˈˌ, primary, primary and secondary stress; ˌˌˌˌ, tertiary, tertiary, tertiary and tertiary stress; ˈˌˌˌ, primary, tertiary, tertiary and tertiary stress; ˌˈˌˌ, secondary, primary, tertiary and tertiary stress; ˌˌˈˌ, tertiary, tertiary, primary and tertiary stress; ˌˌˌˈ, tertiary, tertiary, tertiary and primary stress; 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bal·a·ta [illegible] the rubberlike exudate from this tree, used in golf balls, insulation etc [Span]

Bal·a·ton [illegible] area 266 sq miles), in W Hungary fishing, tourism

Bal·bo [illegible] statesman His book, 'The Hopes of Italy' (1844), was important for the Risorgimento

Bal·boa [illegible] 1517), Spanish explorer, the first European to see the Pacific Ocean, after crossing the Panama isthmus (1513)

bal·boa [illegible] a coin of the value of one balboa [Span after Vasco Nunez de *Balboa*]

Bal·bue·na (balbweno), Bernardo de (1568–1 Rico His 'Bernardo o victoria de Roncesvalles' established him as the patriarch of American poetry

Balch (bôlch), Emily Greene (1867–1961), U S economist, political scientist, and Nobel Peace

bal·co·ny (bælkəni) *pl* **bal·co·nies** *n* an accessible platform, usually with a safety rail or parapet, projecting outwards from the window or wall of a building *(theater)* a tier of seats [Ital *balcone* fr O H G *balcho*, a beam]

or fur, feathers etc , where these normally grow *(fig)* unadorned, *bald narrative* featureless, *a*

processions or placed over an altar a similar drapery e g over a bed *(archit)* a structure (usually over an altar) like such a drapery [F fr *Baldacco* Ital form of Baghdad, the place of origin of a rich gold and silk fabric used for vest-

bal·der·dash (bôldərdæsh) *n* nonsense, foolish

bal·dric (bôldrik) *n (hist)* a belt, passing from sword bugle etc [M E *baudrik* fr O F *baudre*]

Jerusalem by capturing Acre (1104), Beirut and Sidon (1110)

Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem to its widest lim

and became the first ruler of the Latin Empire

Bald·win, James (1924–), U S black novelist, 1900– His works (notably 'Go Tell It on the ...um' 1953) 'Nobody Knows My Name'

Bal·e·ar·ic Islands (bælɪærɪk) a Spanish province (Baleares, area 1,935 sq miles, pop 585,000) in the W Mediterranean The largest islands are Majorca (*Span* Mallorca, area 1,352 sq miles, pop 270,000, with the capital Palma), Minorca (*Span* Menorca, area 264 sq miles, pop 60,000) and Ibiza (area 230 sq miles, pop 12,000) They are mountainous, with a mild, sunny climate Occupations farming (fruit and vines), fishing, quarrying and mining, tourism The islands were conquered in turn by the Phoenicians, Romans, Vandals and Moors Aragon took them (1229) and made them a separate kingdom, which became part of Spain (1349) They were ceded to Britain (1713) and restored to Spain (1802)

bale cubic capacity the space available in a hold or container for cargo, measured in cu ft

ba·leen (bəlɪn) *n* whalebone [O F *baleine*, *q v*]

bale·ful (bælfəl) *adj* willing evil, *a baleful look* causing evil, *a baleful influence* [O E *bealu-ful*]

bal·er (bælər) *n* a bail for scooping out water, a machine for putting up straw, cotton etc , in

Balewa (bəlevə), Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa (1912–66), Nigerian statesman He was the first prime minister of Nigeria (1957–66) He was killed (Jan 1966) in a military coup d'etat

Bal·four (bælfər), Arthur James, 1st earl of Balfour (1848–1930), British Conservative statesman and philosopher He succeeded his uncle, Lord Salisbury, as prime minister (1902–5), and was foreign secretary (1916–19) He was responsible for the Balfour Declaration (1917) and represented Britain at the first meeting of the League of Nations (1920) His philosophical works include 'A Defense of Philosophic Doubt' (1879) and 'Theism and Humanism' (1914

Balfour Declaration a letter from Lord Balfour in 1917 that the British government favored a national home for the Jews in Palestine, without prejudice to the civil and religious rights of the non-Jewish people already living there

Ba·li (bali) a mountainous, fertile volcanic island (area 2,243 sq miles, pop 2,469,930) between Java and Lombok in the Indonesian archipelago Capital Singaradja Products rice (grown in irrigated terraces), cotton, tobacco, sugar, coffee Java was converted to Hinduism in the 7th c and an elaborate Hindu culture developed by the 10th c Bali was under Javanese rule from the 10th c to the late 15th c It was reached by the Dutch (1597), periodically

United States of Indonesia (1945), then a prov-

Ba·lik·pa·pan (balikpapan) the chief port (pop 137,340) of Kalimantan, center of the petroleum industry

Scotland (1292–6) His claim to the throne was Edward I of England, who later defeated and

bal·i·sage (bælɪsaʒ) *n* the marking of a route by a system of dim beacon lights, enabling vehicles to be driven at near daytime speed under blackout conditions

balk, baulk (bôk) 1. *n* a hindrance or stumbling block the sanctuary area on a billiard table behind the balkline *(baseball)* a foul by a ing to home plate, fails to complete the delivery or turns to throw to a base instead each runner takes an extra base a ridge of land left the tie beam, or main horizontal beam, of a roof the headline of a fishing net 2. *v t* to hinder thwart *v i* to pull up, refuse to proceed, [M E *balk* O E *balca* ridge and O E *bolca*

Balkan Entente a loose defensive alliance

of a limb in the treatment of fractures [first

Balkan Mtns (*Bulg* Stara Planina) a range (370 miles long) crossing Bulgaria parallel to the Danube from the Yugoslav border to the Black Sea, rising to 7,850 ft

Balkan Pact a military treaty of alliance (1954) between Greece, Turkey and Yugosla-

Balkan Wars [illegible] in the Balkans The 1st Balkan War began Oct 8, 1912, between the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro) and Turkey It resulted in the recognition (1913) of Albanian independence In the 2nd Balkan War (June 29–July 30, 1913) Greece, Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania and Turkey fought Bulgaria A provisional agreement was reached at the Treaty of Bucharest (Aug 10, 1913)

Balkans, the the peninsula of S E Europe bounded by the Rivers Danube and Sava in the north and by the Adriatic, the Aegean, the Mediterranean, the Sea of Marmara and the Black Sea, and including Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Yugoslavia and European Turkey

Bal·kash [illegible] freshwater lake (area 7,200 sq miles) below the Tien Shan in Kazakhstan, U S S R

balk-line (bôklaɪn) *n* the line across a billiard table from behind which the opening shots are made and any ball in hand is played

bal·ky [illegible] balk-i-er, *comp* **balk-i-est** *adj* given to balking

Ball [illegible] (1381) English heretical priest and social reformer, executed for his part in the Peasants' Revolt of 1381

ball (bôl) 1. *n* a spherical object of any size the object (hard or soft, hollow or solid, round or oval, according to the game it is used in) which is kicked, hit, thrown etc , in various sports (*sport*) such an object with reference to its delivery, *a slow ball* (*baseball*) a ball pitched outside home plate at which the batter does not swing (*hist*) shot fired from a cannon etc the big toe the mound at the base of the thumb, set in the palm **on the ball** alert **to have the ball at one's feet** (*Br*) to have a clear path to success **to keep the ball rolling** to maintain conversation, or any activity **to play ball** to play a game in which a ball is thrown, kicked or hit to cooperate **to set (or start) the ball rolling** to start some cumulative action, *to set the ball rolling with a donation* 2. *v t* to wind up [illegible] **balled up** (*pop*) confused, muddled [M E *bal* fr O N *bollr*]

ball *n* a formal assembly for social dancing **to give a ball** to invite people to such an assembly to open the ball [illegible] the first dance [F

bal·lad (bælɔd) *n* a narrative poem, usually in short stanzas, generally about heroic or tragic deeds, or love, often in vivid, unliterary language , any simple song, esp a romantic or sentimental one, having the same melody for each stanza [O F *balade*]

bal·lade (bælɔd) *n* a verse form consisting of three symmetrical stanzas and a short concluding verse called an envoy (addressed to some imagined hearer), all four stanzas sharing a refrain (*mus*) an instrumental piece suggesting a story (e g Chopin's 'Ballades') [F]

ballad meter (*cf* ballad metre) the meter usual in English ballads, the quatrain stanza, with a rhyme at the end of the 2nd and 4th lines, based on the Latin septenarius of two long lines of 7 accents

bal·lad-mon·ger (bælədmʌngər) *n (hist)* a person who sold ballad sheets

ballad opera an opera using popular tunes of the day and spoken dialogue, e g Gay's 'The [illegible]

bal·lad·ry (bælədri) *n* ballads the art or activity of composing ballads

ball and socket joint a joint which allows a rotary movement in every direction within limited arcs

Bal·lar·at (bælərɛt) a city (pop 57,000) in Victoria, Australia, the center of a mining area textiles, machinery, dairy products

placed (in a ship's hold, or balloon basket, to improve stability broken stone or slag used to form a bed for railroad track, or the lower layer of a road **to be in ballast** (of a ship) to carry ballast but no goods 2. *v t* to steady with bal-

r, to bear (5) i, fish, , cord, corsage;

tion key appears inside front cover

[illegible] to fill or cover with balls [prefix] [illegible] bad ladies]

ball bearing a bearing consisting of hardened steel balls rolling between a race on a shaft and a race held in a housing ‖ one of these balls

ball control (*basketball*) strategy involving holding possession of the ball to maintain a leading score

bal·le·ri·na (bælərinə) *n.* a female ballet dancer

bal·let (bæle1, bæle1) *n.* a performance, usually by two or more dancers, in which music, movement, and mime are combined ‖ [illegible] person passionately fond of ballet [coined fr Ital. *balletto*, ballet + Gk *mania*, mania]

bal·lis·ta (bəlistə) *n.* (*hist.*) a weapon for hurling missiles ‖ [illegible] Gk]

bal·lis·tic (bəlistik) *adj.* of or connected with projectiles [fr. L. *ballista*, catapult, fr Gk *ballein*, to throw]

ballistic galvanometer an instrument for measuring the amount of electricity flowing during the momentary closing of a circuit

ballistic missile (*rocketry*) a missile which follows an unpowered trajectory (after being initially self-powered and guided), controlled only by gravity

ballistic pendulum an instrument for measuring the speed of a projectile ‖ an instrument for measuring the coefficient of restitution when bodies collide

bal·lis·tics (bəlistiks) *n.* the scientific study of projectiles (shells, bombs, rockets), their ejection, flight through the air, and impact with the target

ballistic separator a machine that sorts organic [illegible]

ballistic wave the compressed air in front of a projectile in flight

Ba·llivian (bəli:vjən) [illegible] general and president (1841–7). He routed (1841) the Peruvian force under Gen. Augustin Gamarra (1785–1841) at Ingavi, and this assured the independence of Bolivia

ball mill a mill containing the material to be pulverized in a drum together with a number of heavy balls. The mill is rotated and the material is crushed by the rolling balls

bal·loon (bəlu:n) **1.** *n.* an envelope of gasproof fabric distended by the pressure of a gas less dense than air at ground level. Helium is usual, formerly hot air or hydrogen were used. In accordance with Archimedes' principle the balloon rises because it is filled with gas lighter than an equal volume of air. The density of the surrounding air decreases as the balloon rises until an equilibrium is reached ‖ a toy inflatable sphere of thin rubber ‖ (*chem.*) a hollow glass sphere used in distillations ‖ (*archit.*) a large ball surmounting a pillar, pinnacle or spire ‖ something balloon-shaped, esp. a brandy glass ‖ a balloon sail (in a comic strip) the frame enclosing the words or written-out thoughts of the characters **2.** *v.i.* to go up in a balloon ‖ to swell out like a balloon [fr Ital. *ballone*, a large ball]

balloon cloth a strong cotton material with special finishes used esp. for balloons

bal·loon·fish (bəlu:nfi1) [illegible] **loon·fish·es** *n.* a globefish

balloon foresail a light foresail between the foretopmasthead and the jib-boom end

balloon glass (*Br.*) a snifter (brandy glass)

bal·loon·ing (bəlu:nin) *n.* the practice of sending a bouquet of balloons instead of flowers

bal·loon·ist (bəlu:nist) *n.* someone who goes up in a balloon

balloon tire, (*Br.*) **balloon tyre** a pneumatic tire with a large cross section which lessens shock because of low inflation

bal·lot (bælət) **1.** *n.* a paper used in secret voting ‖ a vote cast by this method a drawing of lots the total votes cast at an election **2.** *v.i.* to vote by ballot papers ‖ to draw lots [fr Ital. *ballotta* dim. of *balla*, ball]

bal·lot·te·ment [illegible] method of determining the presence or absence of a floating object, esp. of diagnosing pregnancy or of diagnosing floating kidney [F.]

Bal·lou (bəlu:), Hosea (1771–1852), U.S. theologian and the [illegible] Universalist Church. [illegible] on Atonement' (1805) he rejected the doctrines of original sin and vicarious atonement and advocated a unitarian and not a trinitarian base. Later he argued that punishment for sin is limited to this life

ball park an enclosed tract of grassland where ball games are played, with stands for spectators

[illegible] ‖ [illegible] e.g., a ballpark figure

ball-point (bɔlpɔint) *n.* a ball-point pen

ball-point pen a pen with a tiny steel ball as a writing point, revolving at the end of a tube of [illegible]

ball-room (bɔlru:m, bɔlrum) *n.* a large room for [illegible]

bal·lute (bəlu:t) *n.* a small supplementary parachute or balloon used to stabilize a jumper until a principal parachute opens

ball valve a ball resting on a cylindrical inlet and allowing fluid to pass one way through the valve according to the pressure exerted by the fluid

bal·ly·hoo (bælihu:) **1.** *n.* sensational or noisy publicity ‖ factitious and exaggerated claims **2.** *v.t.* to promote by ballyhoo [fr *Ballyhooly*, a village in County Cork, Eire]

balm (bɑ:m) *n.* a member of *Melissa*, fam. *Labiatae*, a genus of perennial fragrant herbs widely cultivated in temperate regions for the oil in the leaves, which is used for flavoring ‖ an aromatic and medicinal resin obtained from certain trees balsam ‖ (*loosely*) an ointment used for soothing and healing ‖ any calming or con[illegible]

Bal·ma·ce·da (bɑlməseðə), Jose Manuel (1840–91), Chilean liberal reformer and president (1886–91). As president he strove to prevent the legislature from eroding the powers of the executive. This led to civil war, ending in his defeat and suicide

balm·i·ly (bɑ:mili:) *adv.* in a balmy manner

[illegible] being balmy

balm of Gil·e·ad (gili əd) a liquid resinous balsam used for centuries medicinally and for its fragrance, derived from *Commiphora meccanensis*, a small Abyssinian and Arabian tree this tree

balm·y (bɑ:mi:) *comp.* **balm·i·er** *superl.* **balm·i·est** *adj.* of or like balm ‖ fragrant, gentle, refreshing, *a balmy breeze* ‖ (*pop.*) crazy, weak in the head

bal·ne·al (bælni:əl) *adj.* of or pertaining to baths and bathing **bal·ne·ar·y** (bælni eri:) *adj.* [fr L. [illegible]

bal·ne·o·ther·a·py (bælni:ouθerəpi:) *n.* (*med.*) [illegible]

ba·lo·ney, bo·lo·ney (bəlóuni:) *n.* (*pop.*) bologna (sausage) ‖ (*slang*) nonsense, humbug [alteration of BOLOGNA (sausage)]

bal·op or **bap·li·con** (bælɔp) (bæplikɔn) *n.* **1.** projection device that creates images by reflection, used as background for a TV or motion picture setting **2.** the artwork for it

bal·sa (bɔlsə) *n. Ochroma lagopus*, fam *Bombacaceae*, an American tree ‖ the wood of this tree, which is lighter than cork and is used for rafts, floats etc ‖ a raft or float, esp. a raft made of two wooden or metal cylinders joined by a framework, used for landing through surf [Span.]

bal·sam (bɔlsəm) *n.* a mixture of resins in volatile oils often used in medicines and perfumes ‖ any plant or tree yielding balsam (CANADA BALSAM, FRIAR'S BALSAM) balm of Gilead [fr L. *balsamum*]

balsam apple a vine of genus *Momordica*, fam. *Cucurbitaceae*, with brightly colored fruit, grown in the West Indies

balsam fir *Abies balsamea*, a fir of North America used for pulp and Christmas trees

balsam of Peru an oleoresin from *Myroxylon Pereirae*, a tropical American tree, used in medicine and in perfume

balsam of Tolu a medicinal, resinous product from *Myroxylon balsamum*, a South American [illegible]

balsam poplar *Populus balsamifera*, a shade [illegible]

[illegible] cala; a river (426 miles long) rising in Tlaxcala state, Mexico, and flowing through Guerrero state into a bay on the Pacific. Its lower course forms the Michoacan-Guerrero boundary. Rap[illegible]

Bal·tic (bɔltik) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the Baltic Sea or to a Baltic state or language **2.** *n.* a [illegible]

Baltic Provinces the name given before 1918 to the Russian governments of Kurland, Livonia, Estonia, Petrograd and Finland (BALTIC STATES) Kurland and Livonia formed the independent republic of Latvia (1918), and Estonia and Finland also became independent (1918)

Baltic Sea a sea (area 157,000 sq. miles, aver[illegible] from the rest of N. Europe, bordered by Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Finland and the U.S.S.R. It is connected with the North Sea by a channel between Sweden and Denmark and by the Kiel Canal, and with the White Sea by canals (1933) via Lakes Ladoga and Onega

Baltic States the independent Baltic republics of Estonia and Latvia set up (1918) in place of the former Baltic Provinces, together with Lithuania, which also became independent in 1918. They were all annexed (1940) by the U.S.S.R. and became constituent republics

Bal·ti·more (bɔltimɔr), George Calvert, 1st Baron (c. 1580–1632), English statesman who procured (1623) a charter for a colony in America and founded (1629) what became the state of Maryland. He attempted to impose strict Roman Catholic practices on the colonists

Baltimore (bɔltəmɔr, bɔltəmour) a port (pop. 786,775, with agglom. 1,879,000) and import-export center of Maryland, on the estuary of the Patapsco River, which flows into the Chesapeake Bay. Industries: iron and steel. Johns Hopkins University. Recent urban renewal concentrated on the waterfront and the down[illegible]

Baltimore Canyon off-shore New Jersey area explored for oil

Baltimore chop (*baseball*) a ball hit to bounce too high for the infielder to make a put-out at first base while other players move

Baltimore oriole *Icterus galbula*, a songbird of America, orange and black in the male [after Lord *Baltimore*]

Bal·tis·tan (bɑltistɑ́n) a region (pop. 50,000), cut by the Indus valley, of N.E. Azad Kashmir, Pakistan, rising to the Karakorams. Capital: Skardu

Ba·lu·chi (bəlu:tʃi:) *pl.* **Ba·lu·chi, Ba·lu·chis** *n.* a member of a Sunni Moslem people living in southern West Pakistan and in Iran ‖ the Iranian language spoken by this people

Ba·lu·chi·stan (bəlu:tʃistɑn) a special province of Iran, included in the 'ustan' of Kerman. Capital: Zahedan

Baluchistan [illegible] mostly [illegible] ited desert region in S.W. Pakistan and S.E. Iran. The inhabitants (BALUCHI, PATHAN) are mainly nomadic herdsmen (sheep, goats, camels), oasis farmers (dates, cereals, cotton) or coastal fishermen. Handicrafts: carpets, textiles, pottery, metalwork ‖ (*hist.*) a state of [illegible] consisting of the portion of Baluchistan lying within Pakistan. Capital: Quetta

bal·us·ter (bælɔstər) *n.* one of the small pillars which support the railing of a staircase or balcony etc., a banister [fr. Ital. *balausta* (*balaustra*), wild-pomegranate blossom]

bal·us·trade (bælɔstreid) *n.* a row of balusters surmounted by a rail or coping to form the parapet of a balcony, terrace etc a banister [F.]

Bal·zac (bɑlzæk), Honore de (1799–1850), French novelist, born at Tours. His great work was nearly all done in his last 20 years. It included nearly 100 novels, with well over 2,000 characters, under the general title 'la Comedie humaine'. His theory that character is largely conditioned by environment and tends to crystallize into a single dominating obsession led to minute cataloging of detail in setting and to a grotesque protagonists, but Balzac's imagination and dramatic gift [illegible] a rich, detailed picture of life in early 19th c. France, creating characters of formidable individuality and willpower. 'Eugenie Grandet' best-known works

[illegible]

[illegible] minus of the railroad from Dakar, and a road, air and river junction with oil and soap indus[illegible]

BAMAKO [illegible]

[illegible] Senegal and Mali notable for their antelope and [illegible] guage

bamboo [illegible] the tribe *Bambuseae*, fam. *Gramineae*, grown in

the tropics and subtropics. The hollow stems are so hard and durable that they are used in buildings, furniture and some agricultural tools, and split bamboo is also used for mats and paper. The young shoots and grain are edible.

bamboo curtain border barrier between Communist states of Asia and the West-oriented states

bam·boo·zle (bambu'z'l) *pres. part.* **bam·boo·zling** *past* and *past part.* **bam·boo·zled** *v.t.* to hoax, mystify or trick, in jest or malevolently

Bam·bu·co (bambu kou) *n.* dance native to Colombia, fusing Indian and Spanish influences, described as a samba in waltz rhythm in 3/4

ban *past part.* **banned** *v.t.* to prohibit, forbid [O.N. *banna*, to curse]

ban *n.* a formal prohibition ‖ (*eccles.*) a formal interdict [O.F. *ban*, proclamation and BAN *v.*]

ban (ban) *pl.* **ba·ni** (bani) *n.* one-hundredth of a

ba·nal (bənal', bənal, bənal) *adj.* commonplace, trite, stale, unoriginal, boring, uninteresting, dull, tedious, tiresome, wearisome, monotonous, humdrum, prosaic, unimaginative, uninspired, hackneyed, stereotyped, platitudinous, vapid, insipid, flat, jejune, pedestrian, ordinary, everyday, routine, mundane, run-of-the-mill, commonplace, unexceptional, unremarkable, undistinguished, unmemorable, forgettable, derivative, overused, overworked, tired, worn-out, old, old-hat, old-fashioned, outdated, dated, passé, archaic, obsolete, antiquated, clichéd, trite, corny

[illegible] road) to enable a car to maintain speed on bends ‖ to cause (a ball) to hit the cushion of a billiard table ‖ (sometimes with 'up') to cover (a fire) with fuel and reduce the draft (for slow burning) ‖ *v.i.* to tilt sideways when rounding a curve in flight ‖ with up: [illegible] bank, *clouds are banking up* [M.E. *banke*, prob. fr. O.N.]

Ban·ka, Bang·ka (bɑŋkɑ), an island (area 4,610 sq. miles, pop. 205,000) of Indonesia, off E. Sumatra, one of the world's [illegible] center since the discovery in [illegible] The inhabitants are mainly Malay emigrants. Capital: Pangkalpinang.

bank account money which a depositor entrusts to a bank and on which he can draw

bank bill a bank note ‖ (*Br.*) a bill of exchange

bank club a group of creditors set up to administer orderly liquidation or rehabilitation of endangered companies, esp. in Argentina

bank credit an arrangement by which a customer may overdraw on security given

bank·er (bæŋkər) *n.* a person engaged in the business of a bank, [illegible] keeps the bank

banker *n.* a man or vessel employed in cod fishing on the Newfoundland [illegible] ground bordering a sea, etc.]

banker *n.* a stonemason's or sculptor's work bench [BANK, bench]

bank holiday a period when banks are closed by government order to effect monetary or banking reforms ‖ (*Br.*) a day on which banks are legally closed and which is kept as a public holiday

bank·ing (bæŋkɪŋ) *n.* [illegible] [BANK, to keep money]

banking *n.* fishing on a sea bank, esp. the Newfoundland banks [BANK, the ground bordering a sea, etc.,]

bank note a piece of paper money with the value printed on it

Bank of England the central bank of England and Wales, founded (1694) to finance loans to the government. Its note-issuing functions were separated from its other banking activities (1842) and it was nationalized (1945)

Bank of the United States, a private corporation designed by Alexander Hamilton and governed by a federal charter (1791). Meant to keep public funds safe, serve as fiscal agent for the federal government, and provide credit, it also served as a check on state banks. The charter was not renewed in 1811. By 1816 a second Bank of the United States had been chartered and existed until 1836

BANKPAC (*computer acronym*) for Bank Pack, a software package for the banking industry designed by General Electric Co.

bank rate the discount rate fixed by a central bank

bank·rupt (bæŋkrəpt) **1.** *n.* a person who cannot pay his debts ‖ (*law*) a person declared by a court unable to pay his debts and whose property will be administered by the court for the benefit of the creditors **2.** *adj.* insolvent, unable to pay one's debts ‖ lacking something one used to have or ought to have, *spiritually bankrupt* **3.** *v.t.* to reduce to bankruptcy **bank·rupt·cy** (bæŋkrəptsɪ) *n.* the state of being actually or legally bankrupt, insolvency ‖ complete failure *bankruptcy of the imagination* [fr. Ital. *banca rotta*, broken bank]

Banks (bæŋks), Nathaniel Prentiss (1816–94), U.S. political leader and Civil War general. He was elected speaker of the House of Representatives (1855) and [illegible] (1858) before serving in the army as major general of volunteers (1861–4)

bank·si·a (bæŋksɪə) *n.* a member of *Banksia*, fam. *Proteaceae*, a genus of Australian evergreen shrubs (Australian honeysuckle) with leathery leaves and yellowish flowers [after Sir Joseph *Banks* (d. 1820), English naturalist]

Bank·side (bæŋksaɪd) the Thames bank at Southwark, the site of Elizabethan theaters in London

bank statement a record of his account issued to a customer by a bank

bank swallow *Riparia riparia*, a small swallow of the northern hemisphere which often nests in holes in sandy cliffs and feeds chiefly over water

ban·ner (bænər) *n.* a cloth flag on a pole used as a military standard ‖ the flag of a country ‖ a piece of cloth, cardboard etc., bearing a slogan and carried in religious or political demonstra- [illegible]

banner headline (often *pl.*) a bold headline running entirely across the page of a newspaper

Ban·nock·burn, Battle of (bænəkbərn) a battle [illegible] crushing defeat on Edward II of England

banns (bænz) *pl. n.* a public announcement of an intended marriage given out on the same three Sundays in the parish churches of the engaged pair, to give an opportunity for objection if there is some impediment **to call** (or **publish**) **the banns** [illegible] nouncement [fr. BAN in older sense of proclamation]

ban·quet (bæŋkwɪt) **1.** *n.* a feast ‖ an official celebration dinner with speeches **2.** *v.t.* to honor with a banquet ‖ *v.i.* to be a guest at a banquet [F.]

banquet lamp tall kerosene lamp used as table centerpiece

ban·shee (bænʃɪ, bænʃi:) *n.* (*Ir. mythol.*) a female [illegible] house [Ir. *bean sidhe*, woman of the fairies]

ban·tam (bæntəm) *n.* a small variety of domestic fowl of which the cock is very aggressive ‖ a small but spirited person [after *Bantam* in Java]

ban·tam·weight [illegible] boxer whose weight does not exceed 118 lbs.; an amateur boxer whose weight does not exceed (*Am.*) 119 lbs. or (*Br.*) 118 lbs.

ban·ter (bæntər) **1.** *n.* playful teasing **2.** *v.t.* to make good-humored fun of ‖ *v.i.* to talk jokingly [origin unknown]

Ban·ting (bæntɪŋ), Sir Frederick (1891–1941), Canadian scientist who with J. J. Macleod isolated insulin and thus made possible the successful treatment of diabetes. They shared a [illegible]

Ban·tu (bæntu:) *pl.* **Ban·tu, Ban·tus** *n.* a member of any of several peoples of equatorial and southern Africa speaking a Bantu language

Bantu languages a family of African languages with some 50 million speakers, distributed south of a line between the Gulf of the Cameroons and the mouth of the Tana River

Ban·tu·stan (bæntustæn) *n.* a district enclave in the Republic of South Africa where nonwhites dominate and govern. A feature of South Africa's policy of apartheid, Bantustans are designed as a 'homeland' for black people

Ban·ville (bɑ̃vi:l), Theodore de (1823–91), French poet of the Parnassian school

ban·yan (bænjən) *n. Ficus bengalensis*, fam. *Moraceae*, an East Indian tree characterized by aerial roots forming supporting pillars [Hindi *baniyā* fr. Skr. *vāṛija*, merchant, from the setting up of markets under its shade]

Ban·zer Sua·rez (bunserswares), Hugo (1926–), Bolivian colonel and president (1971–78) after the overthrow of Juan Jose Torres. He himself was overthrown by military

ba·o·bab (beɪəbæb, baubæb) *n. Adansonia digitata*, fam. *Bombacaceae*, a softwood tree grown esp. in Africa, Asia and Australia, one of the world's largest trees (40–60 ft high, trunk diameter up to 30 ft, branch spread up to 30 ft). Products derived from it include the edible pulp of the fruit, medicine, rubber, fertilizer, soap etc., and its wood is used in canoes, musical instruments etc. [perh. central African]

Ba·o Dai (bouudai) (1913–), emperor of Annam (1925–45). In 1945 he proclaimed (Mar. 11) the independence of Vietnam and abdicated (Aug. 25). He was again head of state 1949–55. In 1954, by the Geneva Conference, the independence of Vietnam was recognized. The [illegible] Ngo Dinh Diem deposed Bao Dai and took control [illegible]

baptism [illegible] (Matthew xxviii, 19), of sprinkling a person with water, or immersing him in it, in the name of the Trinity, to symbolize the washing away of sin and (with most Christian sects) to mark admission to the Church, generally accompa- [illegible]

Baptist (bæptɪst) *n.* a member of a worldwide

appreciate its meaning. They are congregationalist in polity ‖ someone who baptizes (cf. JOHN THE BAPTIST) [O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk.]

bap·tis·te·ry (bæptɪstərɪ:, bæptɪstrɪ:) *pl.* **bap·tis·ter·ies** *n.* a baptistry

baptistry [illegible] part of a church (or formerly a separate building) used for baptism ‖ in a Baptist chapel, the tank used for immersion [O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk.]

bap·tize (bæptaɪz, bæptaɪz) *pres. part.* **bap·tiz·ing** [illegible] baptized [illegible] ister baptism to as a sign of purification or initiation, esp. into the Christian Church ‖ to give a name to ‖ to nickname ‖ *v.t.* to administer baptism [F. *baptizer* fr. L. fr. Gk.]

bar (bur) *n.* a long piece of wood, metal etc. used as a support, an obstruction or a lever ‖ a barrier of any kind, *deafness is a bar to many careers* ‖ a rectangular slab of rigid material (metal, soap, chocolate etc.) ‖ a metal strip on the ribbon of a medal as an additional award ‖ the solid mouthpiece of a horse's bit ‖ a strip (of light or color) ‖ a straight line considerably longer than it is broad, e.g. the horizontal stroke of the letter t ‖ (*heraldry*) two horizontal stripes across a shield ‖ (*mus.*) a vertical line across a staff dividing it into equal measures of time ‖ (*law*) a plea arresting an action or claim ‖ a barrier in a law court where the prisoner stands ‖ any tribunal, *the bar of public opinion* ‖ the legal profession ‖ a counter over which liquor and food may be served ‖ the space behind this counter ‖ the room containing it, (*Br.*) the rail near the door of parliament cutting off the space to which nonmembers may be admitted to the chamber on business **to be called to the bar** (*Br.*, with reference to the bar in the Inns of Court before which students when qualified were called to debate) to be admitted a barrister **to be called within the bar** (*Br.*, with reference to the bar in the courts where K.C.s plead) to be appointed a King's (Queen's) Counsel [M.E. [illegible] O.F.]

bar *n.* a unit of pressure equal to 10^6 dynes per square centimeter or 0.99 atmospheres ‖ a unit of pressure in the cgs system equal to 1 dyne per square centimeter [G. fr. Gk. *baros*, weight]

bar **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **bar·ring** *past* and *past part.* **barred** to fasten, secure ‖ to obstruct, *to bar a passage* ‖ to prohibit ‖ to exclude, *to bar a topic from discussion* ‖ to mark with stripes **2.** *prep.* except, excluding [O.F. *barrer*]

Bar·ab·bas (bəræbəs) the thief released instead of Jesus (Matthew xxvii, 15–26)

Ba·ra·bu·dur (bɑ:rɑbudu:r) a great Buddhist [illegible] which is carved in low relief

Baraka, Imamu Amiri (ɪmɑmu ɑmɪ rɪbɑrɑkɑ) (1934–), U.S. poet and playwright, formerly LeRoi Jones. An advocate of black power, he wrote the plays 'Dutchman' (1964), 'The Slave' (1965), and 'The Toilet' (1965). His poetry is collected in 'Preface to a Twenty-Volume Suicide [illegible] and founded a Muslim group, the Black Community Development and Defense Organization.

bar·a·ni [illegible] front somersault with a half twist

bar·a·the·a (bærəθi:ə) *n.* a fine woolen cloth, sometimes interwoven with silk or cotton [origin unknown]

barb (bɑrb) *n.* a pigeon of a breed native to Barbary and related to the carriers **Barb** a horse of a breed related to the Arab and originally from Barbary. It is noted for its speed and stamina [F. *barbe* (*Barbarie*)]

barb **1.** *n.* the part of an arrow, fishhook, bee's sting etc., that points backwards and prevents or hinders removal ‖ the beardlike feelers of a barbed fish ‖ the chinpiece of a nun's headdress ‖ one of the lateral processes branching from the shaft of a feather ‖ an awn, e.g. in certain grasses **2.** *v.t.* to supply (an arrow etc.) with barbs [F. *barbe*, beard]

Bar·ba·dos (bɑrbeɪdouz) an independent state (area 166 sq. miles, pop. 246,082, 80% of Afri- [illegible] about 100 miles east of St. Vincent in the Windward Is. Capital: Bridgetown (pop. 7,517). Tourism has become an important industry. Chief exports: sugar, molasses, rum. Imports: ma- [illegible] sity of the West Indies College of Arts and Sciences, at Cave Hill near Bridgetown). It was settled as a British colony (1627) and attained full internal self-government (1961). It became an independent state (Nov. 30, 1966) within the

Commonwealth and became (1967) a member of the Organization of American States

Bar·ba·ra (bŭrbərə), St (*fl* c. 235), virgin martyr, patroness of artillerymen and naval gunners, miners, firemen and quarrymen

bar·bar·i·an (burbe̅ər·ēən) **1.** *n* a savage, uncivilized person ‖ an uncultured person ‖ (for the ancient Greeks) a non-Greek ‖ (for the ancient Romans) a person from outside the Roman empire **2.** *adj* of or like a barbarian [F *barbar-*

elty] utterly lacking in taste, breeding, etc ‖ (of a work of art) having a rough or primitive quality, forceful and without finish **bar·bar·i·cal·ly** *adv* [O F *barbarique* fr L fr Gk]

bar·bar·ism (burbərizəm) *n* a barbaric condition ‖ the use of unapproved expressions in speech or writing ‖ such an expression [F *barbarisme* fr L fr Gk *barbarizein*, to speak like a

savage cruelty ‖ barbaric taste or an object showing this [fr L *barbarus*]

bar·bar·ize (burbəraiz) *pres. part* **bar·bar·iz·ing** *past* and *past part* **bar·bar·ized** *v.t.* to make barbarous, to corrupt (language), *v.i.* to become barbarous

bar·bar·ous (burbərəs) *adj* uncivilized, cruel, uncouth ‖ characterized by or consisting of barbarisms in speech or writing [fr L *barbarus* fr

Bar·bar·y (burbəri) (*hist*) N Africa from Egypt to the Atlantic and from the Sahara to the Mediterranean It was a center of piracy (16th–early 19th c)

bar·bate (burbeit) *adj* (*biol*) bearded, having hairy tufts, or long stiff hairs [fr L *barbatus*]

bar·be·cue (burbikju) **1.** *n* an ox, hog etc roasted whole (or split) over a wood fire in a pit for a feast ‖ a feast at which a barbecue is served (*loosely*) any party where food is grilled on a metal frame over charcoal ‖ the grill itself ‖ the food cooked on the grill with a highly seasoned sauce **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **bar·be·cu·ing** *past* and *past part* **bar·be·cued** to roast over a barbecue pit or grill on a metal frame over charcoal, and serve with a highly seasoned sauce [fr Span *barbacoa*, a raised frame, fr Haitian]

barbed wire a steel wire to which pointed steel barbs are attached at close intervals, for fences or defense works

bar·bel (barbəl) *n* *Barbus fluviatilis*, a large European freshwater fish having four tactile

ments ‖ any species of the genus *Barbus*

bar·bell (barbel) *n* a bar with adjustable weights used in weight lifting

Bar·ber (barbər), Samuel (1910–81), American composer His works include 'Adagio for Strings', an overture to 'The School for Scandal', the opera 'Vanessa' etc

bar·ber (barbər) *n* a person whose business is cutting and dressing men's hair, shaving, etc

barber's rash a skin disease spread by barbers

bar·bet (barbet) *n* a tropical bird with a short bill and bristles around the base of the bill

bar·bette (barbet) *n* (*hist*) a platform for a gun on a warship, which allows the gun to be fired over the parapet

bar·bi·can (barbikən) *n* (*hist*) a fortified outwork, esp a tower, at the gate or bridge of a castle or city

bar·bi·tal (barbitæl) *n* diethylbarbituric acid, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_3$, a habit-forming sedative [fr BARBI(C)

bar·bi·tu·rate (barbitjurit, barbitjureit) *n.* one of a group of drugs derived from barbituric acid They are mainly used as sedatives and anesthetics

barbituric acid [fr G] crystalline compound $C_4H_4N_2O_3$, from which the barbiturates are derived [etym. doubtful]

Bar·bi·zon school (barbizɔn) a group of French naturalist painters incl. Theodore Rousseau, Millet, Corot and Daumier, associated with the village of Barbizon near Fontainebleau, France

Bar·bu·da (barbu·də) an island (area 62 sq miles, pop. 1,000) of the Leeward Islands. ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA became an independent nation in 1981

barb·wire (barbwaiər) *n* barbed wire

bar·ca·role, bar·ca·rolle (burkəroul) *n.* the song of a gondolier or an imitation of it [F. *barcarolle*, fr Ital.]

Barcelona [Spanish] second city (pop 1,754,900) and largest port, on the Mediterranean, the chief town of Catalonia and capital of the modern province of Barcelona (area 2,968 sq. miles, pop. 4,618,734). It is Spain's greatest industrial center: textiles, machinery, shipbuilding, chemical industries etc Said to have been founded by Hamilcar Barca in 230 B.C., it was a Roman colony. Under the counts of Barcelona, it became (12th c.) one of the greatest ports of the Mediterranean, and one of the strongest banking centers in Europe In modern times it has been the center of Catalan separatism and Spanish republicanism Cathedral and cloister (14th c.). University

Barcelona chair armless chair with stainless-steel frame and leather-covered cushions

Bar·clay de To·ly (burklaidetɔli), Michael, Prince (1761–1818), Russian soldier His scorched-earth policy of retreat before Napoleon's invasion of Russia (1812) led to his replacement as commander in chief of the army in the west by Kutuzov, but he was reinstated (1813)

bar·code reader (barkoud) device that reads combinations of bars and numbers, e.g., on food packages

bard (bard) *n* a national poet, perhaps originally a minstrel, a narrator or singer of folk poetry, esp ballads Among the Celts, the bards

Wales a bard is a poet recognized at an eisteddfod **bard·ic** *adj* relating to bards and to lyric

Bardeen [fr] (John) (1908–), American theoretical physicist and co-winner of the Nobel prize for physics (1956) for his research on the transistor and (1972) for his development of the theory of superconductivity

bare (beər) **1.** *adj* uncovered, naked, *barefeet* without trees or any tall growth, *a bare hillside*

bare room scant, meager, *a bare living* plain, unconcealed, *the bare truth* very slight, *a bare chance* **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **bar·ing** *past* and *past part* **bared** to uncover, *to bare one's head* ‖ to reveal (feelings) [O.E. *bær*]

bare·back (beərbæk) *adj* and *adv* (of riders or riding) without a saddle

Bare·bone's Parliament (beərbounz) the nickname for Cromwell's assembly, which in 1653 had Praise God Barbon (or Barebone or Barebones) as a member He was a rich London leather merchant (and Fifth Monarchy man) who was an ardent preacher, mocked at for his prophetic ecstasies

bare·faced (beərfeist) *adj* insolent, blatant,

bare·foot (beərfut) *adj* and *adv* without shoes

bare-hand·ed (beərhændid) *adj* and *adv* without any covering on the hands ‖ with just the hands ‖ without a tool or weapon

Bar·ents (bærents), William (c. 1550–97), Dutch navigator While searching for the Northeast Passage he explored Novaya Zemlya (1594–5) and discovered Barents Island and

Barents Sea [Dutch] eastern part of the northernmost Arctic Ocean between Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya and N Scandinavia (Lofoten)

bar·gain (bargin) *v.i.* to haggle over terms ‖ *v.t.* to offer as terms of a bargain, *he bargained his own life in return for his son's safety* **to bargain for** to estimate, expect, *more guests arrived than she had bargained for* [fr. O.F. *bargaine*]

bargain [fr] to negotiate on terms of give and take ‖ something acquired or offered cheaply, or advantageously **into the bargain** in addition to the terms agreed, as well **to conclude** (or **drive** or **make** or **settle** or **strike**) **a bargain** to come to terms [O.F. *bargaine*]

bargain basement the section of a department store where cheap goods are sold

barge (burdʒ) **1.** *n.* a flat-bottomed freight boat without sails, chiefly used on rivers and canals ‖ a lighter, a similar boat with one dandy-rigged mast ‖ the second boat of a man-of-war, used by chief officers ‖ a large, ornamental, oared boat for state occasions **2.** *v.t., pres. part.* **barg·ing** *past* and *past part* **barged** to move about clumsily ‖ (with 'in', 'into') to intrude, (with 'into') to collide (with someone) [O.F.]

barge·board (burdʒbɔrd, burdʒbourd) *n.* a board, sometimes ornamental, running along the edge of a house gable, to prevent rain from driving in

bar·gee (burdʒi·) *n.* (*Br.*) a bargeman **to swear like a bargee** (*Br.*) to swear fluently and

bar·gel·lo (burdʒelou) *n* a hand stitch in zig-zag pattern

barge·man (burdʒmən) *pl.* **barge·men** (burdʒmən) *n.* (*Am. – Br* bargee) a man in charge of a barge, or who works on one

barge pole a pole used for propelling a barge, and for fending **not to touch with a barge pole** (*Br. – Am.* not to touch with a 10-ft pole) to have nothing at all to do with

bar·girl (bargə:rl) *n* a prostitute headquartered at a bar

Bar·ham (bærəm), the Rev. Richard Harris (1788–1845), English author of the 'Ingoldsby Legends' (1837–46), comic tales in verse written under the pseudonym Thomas Ingoldsby

Ba·ri (bari·) S.E. Italy's largest town (pop. 376,500) on the Adriatic, in Apulia, a trade center since Roman times. Exports: olive oil, almonds, wine, grain University (1936). Cathedral, church of San Nicola (both 11th c.)

Bari *pl* **Ba·ris** *n* a Nilotic people of S. Sudan ‖ a member of this people ‖ their Nilotic language

ba·ri·at·rics (bəri·ætriks) *n.* medical science of weight reduction and nutrition —**bariatrician**

Ba·ri·san Mtns (bərisən) two largely volcanic ranges (1,000 miles long) along the western side of Sumatra, Indonesia (Kerintji: 12,467 ft)

bar·ite [Ger] barium sulfate, $BaSO_4$

bar·i·tone, bar·y·tone (bæritoun) **1.** *n.* a male voice between tenor and bass ‖ a man having such a voice **2.** *adj* having the range and quality of a baritone voice [F *barytone* fr. Gk]

barium [fr Gk *barys*, heavy] silvery white, toxic, divalent, metallic element in the alkaline earth group (symbol Ba, at. no. 56, at. mass

ments It is used in insecticides, paints, steel etc [fr Gk *barus*, heavy]

barium hydroxide the base $Ba(OH)_2$

barium meal a solution of barium sulfate swallowed by a patient before X-ray examination. It helps diagnosis because it is opaque to X rays and so reveals an obstruction

bark (bark) **1.** *n* (not used technically) the tissue in woody stems and roots external to the cambium It usually includes phloem, pericycle, cortex and epidermis cinchona bark ‖ tanbark **2.** *v.t.* to strip or peel bark from (a tree) ‖ to tan ‖ to scrape the skin from, *to bark one's shins*

bark 1. *v.i.* to make the sharp, explosive, vocal noise characteristic of dogs, *v.t.* to snap out sharply and abruptly, *to bark an order* **to bark up the wrong tree** to misdirect one's attack, be on the wrong track **2.** *n* the brief, explosive cry of esp. dogs and foxes any similar sound, e.g. a very bad cough **his bark is worse than his**

bute he-goat, ancestor [OE. *beorcan*]

bark, barque (bark) *n.* a three masted vessel with fore and main masts square rigged, and mizzenmast fore-and-aft [Ital.]

bark beetle any of [illegible] *Ipidae* which damage the bark of pine, ash, elm and other trees

bark cloth tapa cloth

bar-keep (bark'p) *n.* a barkeeper

bar-keeper (bark'pər) *n.* one who serves or tends a bar for the [illegible]

bark-en-tine, bar-quen-tine (bark'ən-tēn) *n.* a three-masted vessel with the foremast square-rigged and the others fore-and-aft-rigged [fr. BARK, like *brigantine*]

bark-er (barkər) *n.* a person who drums up trade by shouting, e.g. for a sideshow

Bark-ley (barklē), Alben William (1877–1956), 35th U.S. vice-president. He served as senate majority leader (1937–47) prior to his election (1948) as vice-president under Harry S. Truman

Bark-ly Tableland (barklē) a belt of rich pasture country (area 500,000 sq. miles) in N.E. Northern Territory, Australia, between the desert and the Gulf of Carpentaria

bark pit a pit of bark and water for tanning

bark tree cinchona

bar-ley (barlē) *n.* a cereal grass of genus *Hordeum*. Barley is adapted to higher altitudes, colder weather and a shorter growing season than most other cereals. The grain is used for animal feed, breakfast foods, malt syrup, brewing etc. [O.E. *bærlic*]

bar-ley-corn (barlē-kɔrn) *n.* a grain of barley

Bar-low (bārlou), Joel (1754–1812), U.S. poet and diplomat. His poems include his paean to America, 'Vision of Columbus' (1787) and his pastoral 'Hasty Pudding' (1796). He served as U.S. plenipotentiary to France (1811–12)

barm (barm) *n.* the yeast formed during the fermenting of liquor [O.E. *beorma*]

bar-maid (barmeid) *n.* a female bartender

bar-man (barmən) *pl.* **bar-men** (barmən) bartender

Bar-me-cides (barmisaidz) a Persian family, many of whom were viziers in the caliphate of Baghdad in the 8th c.

bar mitz-vah (barmitsvə) *n.* the Jewish ceremony admitting a boy to adult membership of the Jewish community || the boy himself **bas mitzvah** similar ceremony for a Jewish girl [Heb. *bar miswāh*, son of the divine law]

barm-y (bārmē) *adj.* full of barm, frothy || (*pop.*) daft, balmy

barn (barn) *n.* the unit of cross section in scattering experiments equal to 1×10^{-24} cm^2

barn *n.* a farm building for storing grain, hay, farm implements etc. or for housing animals || a large, sparsely furnished building, esp. a house too big to run conveniently [O.E. *bere-ern*, barley-place]

Bar-na-bas (bārnəbəs), St (1st c.), Apostle and martyr, companion of St Paul. Feast: June 11

Bar-na-bite (bārnəbait) *n.* a member of the order of Clerics Regular of St Paul, founded in Milan in 1530

bar-na-cle (bārnək'l) *n.* (usually *pl.*) pincers for a horse's nose to restrain it, esp. during shoeing [O.F. *bernac*, muzzle]

barnacle *n. Branta leucopsis*, a goose of N. Europe || a crustacean of the sub-class *Cirripedia*. It has a motile larval stage, but in the adult stage attaches itself permanently to a rock or ship's bottom etc. [M.E. *bernekke, bernake*, O.F. *bernaque*, M.L. *bernaca*, the goose]

Bar-nard (bārnārd), Christian (1922–), South African surgeon. He performed (1967) the first successful heart transplant. In 1974 he was first to implant a second heart, linking it with original to provide blood and circulation

Barnard, Edward Emerson (1857–1923), U.S. astronomer, at Lick Observatory (1887–95) and Yerkes Observatory (1895–1923). His contributions to observational astronomy and celestial photography included the discovery of 16 comets, Jupiter's fifth satellite, and Barnard star (1916)

Barnard, Frederick Augustus Porter (1809–89), U.S. educator, academic reformer, and president of Columbia College (1864–89), transformed the small undergraduate institution into a world-famous university, open to women. Barnard College for women was named (1889) after him

Bar-nard College (bārnərd) a women's undergraduate college of Columbia University established (1889) in New York City. Named after Frederick A.P. Barnard, after whom it was named

Bar-nar-do (bārnārdou), Thomas John (1845–1905), British philanthropist, founder and director of homes for destitute children

Barnaul (bərnaul) [illegible] R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., in Siberia on the Ob River. engineering and food industries. Cotton from central Asia and Siberia is processed

Bar-nave (barnāv), Antoine Pierre Joseph (1761–93), French politician and revolutionary [illegible] crowning the French royal family from Varennes to Paris (1791), he negotiated with Marie An[illegible]

barn dance a social dance in a barn, usually featuring square dances

Barnes (bārnz), Thomas (1785–1841), English journalist, editor (1817–41) of the (London) [illegible]. He gave it its [illegible] and authority as a responsible paper independent of government or party

Barnes, the Rev. William (c. 1801–86), English [illegible] Life' (1844–62)

Bar-ne-veldt (bārnəvelt), Jan van Olden (1547–1619), Dutch statesman. Having supported the union of Holland (1579) and the appointment of Maurice of Nassau as stadtholder (1584), Barneveldt became political ruler of Holland (1586). He was involved in the quarrels between Remonstrants and orthodox Calvinists and was executed on the orders of Maurice

barn owl *Tyto alba*, a common species of white-breasted, grayish-brown owl useful to man because it destroys rodents

barn-storm (bārnstɔrm) *v.t.* to perform plays or make political speeches etc. in rural districts || to give sightseeing air trips for a living, or to perform exhibition stunts in an airplane

Bar-num (bārnəm), Phineas Taylor (1810–91), American showman, who created 'The Greatest [illegible] menagerie and circus, with which he traveled around the world

barn-yard (bārnjārd) *n.* a farmyard

baroco [illegible] elaborate (baroque plus rococo) style

Ba-ro-da (bəroudə) a former Maratha state now included in Gujarat, India || a city (pop. 467,442) of Gujarat, a textile center. University (1949)

bar-o-gram (bærəgræm) *n.* a curve drawn on scaled paper, giving a continuous record of changes in air pressure as measured by an aneroid barometer [fr. Gk *baros*, *weight* + *gramma*, a letter]

bar-o-graph (bærəgræf, bærəgruf) *n.* a recording barometer

Ba-ro-ja (burōxa), Pio (1872–1956), Spanish novelist, a realist, anticlerical, last-ditch defender of the freedom of the individual. His works include 'Aurora Roja' (1904) and 'Zalacain el Aventurero' (1909)

Ba-ro-lo (burōulou) *n.* an Italian dry, red wine

bar-o-lo-gy [illegible] [fr. Gk *baros*, weight + *logos*, discourse]

ba-rom-e-ter (bərɔmitər) *n.* an instrument for measuring atmospheric pressures, used in forecasting weather and in estimating heights above sea level ('MERCURY BAROMETER, 'ANER[illegible]

bar-o-met-ri-cal *adj.* **ba-rom-e-try** *n.* the science of making barometric measurements [fr. [illegible]]

ba-ron (bærən) *n.* (*Br.*) a member of the lowest order of nobility (called Lord, not Baron, in other countries) a nobleman (called Baron [illegible]

ba-ron-age (bærənidʒ) *n.* the whole body of barons || (*Br.*) a book listing peers [O.F. *barnage*]

ba-ron-ess (bærənis) *n.* a baron's wife || a lady holding a baronial title in her own right [O.F. [illegible]]

bar-on-et (bærənit, bærənet) *n.* (*Br., abbr.* bart) a member of the lowest hereditary titled order, a commoner with precedence over all knights except knights of the Garter

Baronets collectively || a book listing them

Barque of Beef [illegible] undivided loins

Bar-ons' War (bærənz) a civil war (1264–6) in England between Henry III and a baronial faction led by Simon de Montfort, caused by the barons' attempt to bind Henry to the Provisions of Oxford (1258). The king was captured at Lewes (1264), and Montfort set up one of the earliest parliaments (1265). He was defeated at Evesham (1265) and the king restored

baronry [illegible] baron's rank or domain || (*Br.*) a division of a county. (*Scot.*) a large manor [O.F. *baronie*]

ba-roque (bərouk) *adj.* of painting and sculp[illegible] late 16th and 17th cc., giving way to rococo art in the 18th c., and having these general characteristics: devices which make the beholder feel [illegible] sculpture), sinuosity of line and form, the portrayal of spiritual ecstasy in terms of physical passion (and vice versa), theatricality (not necessarily in a bad sense). The forms in the visual [illegible] the Renaissance, but agitated, as it were, and characterized by distortion. Baroque art flourished chiefly in Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Austria and S. Germany, countries of the Counter-Reformation. Here learning and education were influenced or controlled by the Jesuits, who can be said to have found in baroque art an expression of a reinvigorated Catholicism. Baroque has been adopted in literary criticism to denote esp. the use of the conceit in poetry (by Marino in Italy, Sceve and Sponde in France, and the Metaphysical poets in England) [F. fr. Port. *barroco*, rough pearl, origin unknown]

baroque pearls irregularly shaped pearls, usually obtained from mussels

baroquerie [illegible] elements

bar-o-re-cep-tor (bærouriseptər) *n.* (*physiol.*) **1.** nerve cells sensitive to stretching induced by blood pressure changes **2.** any peripheral nerve responsive to mechanical deformation

baro-trauma [illegible] to the auditory tube or middle ear resulting from change of pressure

Ba-rot-se-land (bərɔtsəlænd) a protectorate (area 44,920 sq. miles, pop. 366,000) in Zambia, inhabited by the Barotse tribe. Capital: Mongu Lealui. Very many of its young men go to work in Zimbabwean and South African mines

ba-rouche (bəruʃ) *n.* (*hist.*) a fourwheeled carriage with a driver's seat in front, and two double seats inside facing each other, and a collapsible top over the back seat [fr. G. *barutsche* fr. Ital.]

barque BARK

barquentine BARKENTINE

Bar-qui-si-me-to (barkisimetō) the capital (pop. 430,000) of Lara state, W. Venezuela, on the Barquisimeto River: sugar, coffee, cacao, [illegible]

bar-rack (bærək) **1.** *n.* (esp. *pl.*) a large building for lodging soldiers || (esp. *pl.*) any large, drab building **2.** *v.t.* to place in barracks || (*Br.*) to hoot, jeer (players in a match etc.) [F. *baraque* fr. Ital.]

barracks bag a soldier's duffel bag

barracoon [illegible] **bar-ra-cou-tas** *n. Thyrsites atun*, a large food fish (snoek) found off New Zealand, Australia and S. Africa

bar-ra-cu-da (bærəkudə) *pl.* **bar-ra-cu-da, bar-ra-cu-das** *n.* a member of fam. *Sphyraenidae*, predatory fishes found in warm seas. They have pikelike bodies, long snouts and sharp teeth [perh. Span.]

barrage [illegible] of a watercourse to increase its depth || a barrier, esp. of artillery shellfire, to impede enemy action || a formidable number (of questions, protests etc.) poured out in a rush [F.]

barrage balloon a large captive balloon used to [illegible] flying aircraft

Barra[illegible] [illegible] dalena River, an industrial city and air terminal [illegible]

Barras (barɑs), Paul François, Vicomte de [illegible] the Convention (1795). As a member of the Directory (1795–9), he was virtual dictator of [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] (16,[illegible]

bar·ra·trous (bærətrəs) *adj* involving or constituting barratry

bar·ra·try (bærətri:) *pl* **bar·ra·tries** *n* (*marine law*) fraud or negligence on the part of the master to the prejudice of the shipowner ‖ the purchase or sale of Church or State office or preferment ‖ the offense of stirring up lawsuits, quarrels etc [O F *baraterie*, trickery]

barred [illegible]

with bars ‖ marked with bars

bar·rel (bærəl) **1.** *n* a flat-ended, curved cylindrical container, usually made of wood hooped by metal bands, a cask ‖ the amount that a barrel holds ‖ the metal tube of a gun ‖ the cylindrical body or trunk of an animal ‖ the part of a fountain pen containing the ink ‖ the case containing the mainspring of a clock or a watch ‖ the body of a capstan **2.** *v pres part* **bar·rel·ling, bar·rel·ling** *past* and *past part* **bar·reled, bar·relled** *v t* to put in barrels ‖ to cause to travel very fast ‖ *v i* to travel very fast [fr F

barrel chair an easy chair with a high rounded back and sides

barrel distortion in a television receiver, the bulging-out distortion of the picture received

barrel organ an instrument from which music is ground out by turning a handle and causing a cylinder to act mechanically on keys

barrel roll (bærəlroul) an aerial maneuver in which the plane turns in a complete sideways revolution

bar·ren (bærən) **1.** *adj* sterile, incapable of bearing (children, fruit etc) ‖ unprofitable, without result, *barren talk* ‖ unable to produce new ideas, dull **2.** *n* (esp *pl*) a tract of poor sandy country with little vegetation [O F *bra*

bar·rer·a (bərerə) *n* bullfighting terrain between the matador and the fence, enclosing the

Bar·r [illegible]

writer, author of 'les Deracine's' (1897), 'la Colline inspiree' (1913), etc

bar·rette (bəret) *n* (*Am Br* hair slide) a hinged clip shaped in the form of a short, slightly curved bar, for keeping a girl's hair in

bar·ri·cade (bærikeid, bærikeid) **1.** *n* a defense or obstruction, esp one hastily made across a road or street **2.** *v t pres part* **bar·ri·cad·ing** *past* and *past part* **bar·ri·cad·ed** to block with a

Bar·rie (bæri:) Sir James Matthew (1860–1937), Scottish playwright and novelist, author [illegible] (1904), etc

[illegible]

came president (1964) after a coup d'etat. As leader of the new Bolivian Revolutionary Front he was reelected (1966) constitution-

[illegible]

gate at the starting line ‖ something that hinders progress ‖ a mental or emotional obstacle

[illegible]

shore and separated from it by a lagoon **Bar·**

[illegible]

Bar·rios (barrios), Eduardo (1884–1963), Chil

Bar·ry (bæri:), Sir Charles (1795–1860), British architect. He promoted the neo-Gothic style. His best-known building is the Palace of Westminster

Bar·ry (bæri:), Jeanne Bécu, comtesse du (1743–93), mistress of Louis XV of France. She was guillotined on her return to France (1793) from England, where she had fled

Bar·ry (bæri:), John (1745–1803), the first U.S. commodore. He won important naval engagements during the Revolutionary War, including the last sea battle of the war in the Gulf of Florida (1783), in which he repulsed three British frigates. His successful training of naval officers, including Stephen Decatur, earned him the title 'Father of our Navy'

Barrymore (bærimɔr), Anglo-American family of stage and film: Maurice Barrymore (1847–1905), father, and Georgianna Drew (1856–93), mother, acted in England and the U.S. and appeared together in 'Diplomacy' (1886). Their son Lionel (1878–1954), especially known for his role of Dr. Gillespie, appeared in other movies such as 'A Free Soul' (1931; Academy Award), 'Grand Hotel' (1932), and 'Dinner at Eight' (1933). His sister Ethel (1879–1959) appeared on the stage in 'Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines' (1901) and 'The Corn is Green' (1940), and in the film 'None But the Lonely Heart' (1944; Academy Award). Their brother John (1882–1942) became a matinee idol who acted in films such as 'A Bill of Divorcement' (1932) and 'Twentieth Century' (1934). They appeared together in 'Rasputin and the Em-

[illegible]

Bar·sac (bɔrsæk) *n* a semisweet white Bordeaux wine from near the Garonne [after *Barsac* in the Gironde]

bar sinister an oblique reference to a person's bastardy, from the heraldic term 'bend sinister'

bar·tend·er (bɑrtendər) *n* an attendant at a bar serving alcoholic drinks

bar·ter (bɑrtər) **1.** *v t* to exchange (goods or services against something else) without using money ‖ *v i* to engage in such trade **2.** *n* trade by exchange ‖ the thing exchanged [perh fr O F *barat*, fraud]

Barth (bart), Heinrich (1821–65), German explorer. His travels in the Sahara, Sudan and Central Africa (1850–55) began a new era in the exploration of Africa

Barth (bɑr0), John (1930–), U.S. writer, noted for his experimental fiction. His novels [illegible] 'The Floating Opera' (1956), 'The End of the Road' (1958), 'The Sot-Weed Factor' (1960), 'Giles Goat-Boy' (1966), 'Letters' (1979), and 'Sabbatical' (1982). Short stories are collected in 'Lost in the Funhouse' (1968)

Barth, Karl (1886–1968), Swiss Protestant theologian who rejected what he held to be the errors of post-Renaissance humanism in the name of revealed religion and a doctrine of total grace. His teaching is called 'crisis' (Gk judgment) theology, emphasizing the gulf between the Creator and his creatures, which can be bridged only by God

Bar·thele·my (bɑrteilmi:), François, marquis de (1747–1830), French statesman. He negotiated the Treaties of Basle (1795), and became a

[illegible]

Bar·thol·di (bɑrtɔldi:), Frederic Auguste (1834–1904), French sculptor. He made the Statue of Liberty presented by the French people to the U.S.A. in 1886, and the Lion of Belfort (1880) carved in the living rock, commemora-

[illegible]

Bartholomew, Massacre of St the murder of Huguenots by Catholics in Paris, Orleans, and other French towns which began on St Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 24, 1572. Catherine de' Medici and the Guises persuaded Charles IX to consent to it

[illegible]

projecting from a wall or tower (form of *brattice*)

[illegible]

composer, editor, folk-song scholar and pianist, one of the outstanding European composers of the 20th c. His music often draws on Magyar folk melodies and their strong dance rhythms

Bar·to·lom·me·o (bɑrtɔlameiou), Fra (1472–1517), Florentine painter, and member of the Dominican order. His secular name was Baccio della Porta. Most of his work was devotional

Bar·ton (bɑrtn), Clara (1821–1912), founder of the American Red Cross (1881–2)

Barton, Sir Edmund (1849–1920), first federal [illegible] (1901)

Bar·uch [illegible] the book of Baruch in the Old Testament Apocrypha

Bar·uch (bəru:k), Bernard Mannes (1870–1965), U.S. financier and statesman, unofficial adviser to Presidents Wilson, Roosevelt and Truman, and also to Winston Churchill, and U.S. representative (1946–51) to the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission

bar·ye (bæri:) *n* a bar (in the cgs system) [F. fr Gk *barys*, heavy]

[illegible] group of eight known fundamental particles having spin quantum number ½, large rest mass and variable electric charge. Baryons include the nucleons in addition to other known particles [fr. Gk *barys*, heavy + *-on*, fundamental particle]

Baryshnikov (bəri]nɔkəf), Mikhail (meekhyl') (1948–), Russian ballet dancer and choreographer who defected to the West in 1974. With the Kirov Ballet at the time of defection, he joined the American Ballet Theatre (1974–8). He is noted for dancing the classics as well as [illegible] (1976) was created for him. He joined the New York City Ballet in 1978 and became its director in 1980. He has also appeared in the films 'The Turning Point' (1978) and 'White Nights' (1985)

ba·ry·ta (bəraitə) *n* any of several compounds of [illegible]

baryta water a suspension of barium hydroxide in water

[illegible] heavy spar [fr Gk *barus*, heavy]

barytone BARITONE

ba·sal (beis'l, beiz'l) *adj* of, or forming, the base ‖ at or near the base

Ba·sal-gan·li·a (beis'lgænli:ə) *n* (*physiol.*) nerve cells connecting cerebrum with other nerves

basal metabolic rate the rate at which heat is given off by an organism at complete rest. Measurement of it indicates an individual's general metabolism or state of health

basal metabolism the metabolism of an organism in the dormant state, when it uses just enough energy to maintain vital activities, as measured by the basal metabolic rate

ba·salt (bəsɔlt, bæsɔlt) *n* black or dark gray rock, chiefly sodium or potassium alumino-silicates, with some iron, basic in character, supposed to constitute the bulk of the earth beneath its solid crust, and found as intrusions at the surface in some places ‖ black stoneware invented by Wedgwood [fr L. *basaltes*, perh. fr.

[illegible]

bascule [illegible] counterbalancing appa-

[illegible]

bascule bridge a counterpoised lift bridge or drawbridge

base (beis) *adj* morally low, contemptible ‖ menial, degrading ‖ (of metals) low in value, not precious ‖ (of coins) debased, spurious ‖ (*mus.*)

[illegible]

base **1.** *n* the bottom, the lowest part, *the base of the skull* ‖ that on which something is mounted or to which it is fixed and on which it stands ‖ groundwork ‖ foundation ‖ the stem or root of a word, to which suffixes are added ‖ (*archit.*) the lower part of a column or wall when treated as a separate feature ‖ the place from which an army or military force starts and where its supplies are ‖ a starting place in certain games, or a place to which players try to get ‖ the essential ingredient of a mixture ‖ (*chem.*) a substance which, dissolved in water, provides hydroxyl ions from its own molecules ‖ (*chem.*) a molecule

[illegible] the line or area on which a figure stands ‖ (*securities*) level at which the pressure of lower prices meets strong resistance in creating demand ‖ (*math.*) a number of reference upon which mathematical tables are built, e.g. in logarithmic tables ‖ (*bot.*) that end of a part which is attached to the main portion ‖ (*survey.*) **the precisely measured distance from which triangulation starts off base** (*baseball*) not on one's base ‖ (*pop.*) wrong, mistaken **2.** *v t pres part* **bas·ing** *past* and *past part* **based** to found (deduc-

tions etc.), *what do you base your suspicions on?* [fr. *fr.* fr. Gk]

base address (*computer*) a number that modifies related addresses, noting a reference point for each program. When added to [illegible] addresses, this provides an absolute address necessary for machine transfer of data

base-ball (beisbɔl) *n.* the national game of the U.S.A. The field is divided into infield, or diamond, and outfield. The bases are at the corners of the diamond. There [illegible] ers, a game having 9 innings. The ball, which is semisoft and covered in leather, is thrown or pitched, by the pitcher from about the centre of the diamond to the batter on the [illegible] base. The bat is about 3 ft long. The catcher stands behind the batter, one holder [illegible] each of the three bases, and the [illegible] shortstop are placed strategically in the [illegible] field. The object of the game is to score 'runs' by hitting the ball and running round the diamond. There are two main professional baseball leagues, and about 10 [illegible] in the U.S.A., and the game has spread to many countries ‖ the ball used

base-board (beisbɔ:d, beisbuəd) *n.* (*archit.*) skirting board) a board, often with a decorative moulding, running along the bottom of an interior wall and covering the join of wall and floor

Ba·se·dow's disease (bɑ:zədou) exopthalmus [after Karl von *Basedow* (1799-1854), G physician]

base exchange commissary at an armed forces base

base hit (*baseball*) a hit which enables a batter to reach first base before the ball is thrown there

Ba·sel (bɑ:l) 'BASLE

base-less (béislis) *adj.* groundless, without foundation

Ba·sel-Land (bɑ:l'lɑnt) 'BASLE

Ba·sel-Stadt (bɑ:l'ʃtat) 'BASLE

base-ment (béismənt) *n.* the story of a building below the ground floor ‖ (*archit.*) a supporting structure on which the main order, e.g. of a Renaissance chateau, rests

base-ness (béisnis) *n.* the state or quality of being base ‖ a base act

ba·sen-ji (bəséndʒi:) *n.* a small dog of an ancient African breed. It is chestnut brown in color, and rarely barks [Afrik. – bush thing]

base pair (*gen.*) two nucleotides in a nucleic acid-cytosine and guanine or adenine and thymine or uracil, all of which constitute DNA

ba·ses (béisi:z) *pl.* of BASIS, (beisiz) *pl.* of BASE

bash (bæʃ) **1.** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to strike violently ‖ (*pop.*) to smash or buckle ‖ *v.i.* to crash, collide **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a violent blow ‖ (*pop.*) the damage caused by such a blow [imit.]

bash·ful (bæʃfəl) *adj.* shy, self-conscious [fr. obs. v. *bash*, abash]

bash·i-ba·zouk (bæʃi:bəzu:k) *n.* (*hist.*) a soldier belonging to the irregular Turkish troops, notorious for plundering and cruelty [Turk. *bashi*, head + bazuq, disorderly

Bash·kir·i·an A.S.S.R. (bɑʃkiəriən) an autonomous republic (area 54,233 sq. miles, pop. 3,860,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R. in S.E. Europe: oil, coal, steel, copper, agriculture (esp. grain), horse breeding

Bash·kirt·seff [illegible] Russian painter who lived in Paris, famous for her 'Journal' (1887)

Ba·shō (bɑ:ʃou), Matsuo (1643-94), Japanese poet and teacher of haiku prosody, author of 'Oku no Hosomichi' (1689)

ba·sic (béisik) *adj.* fundamental ‖ forming a basis ‖ (*chem.*) relating to or having the characteristics of a base ‖ (*geol.*) an igneous rock containing between 45% and 55% silica (*metall.*) steel made by a nonsilica process

BASIC (*computer acronym*) for Beginners All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code, computer language using many terms in English in its programs

basic encyclopedia (*mil.*) compilation of identified military installations and physical areas of potential significance as objectives for attack

Basic English a selection of 850 English words intended as a possible international language and for use in learning English, invented by C. K. Ogden. 'Basic' is formed from the initial letters of British, American, Scientific, International, Commercial

basic health services minimum supply of health services that should be generally and uniformly available in order to assure a popu- [illegible]

ba·sic·i·ty (beisisiti:) *n.* the degree to which a compound is basic ‖ the number of ionizible hydrogen atoms in an acid, being equal to the number of equivalents of a base that will react [illegible]

basic slag a by-product of steel manufacture, used as a fertilizer because of its high content of phosphorus

basic training training in the basic elements of military service etc

ba·sid·i·o·my·ce·tous [illegible]

ba·sid·i·o·spore (bəsidi:əuspɔr, bəsidi:ouspour) *n.* a spore produced by a basidium

ba·sid·i·um [illegible] (*bot.*) a conidiophore characteristic of basidiomycetes, bearing usually a fixed number (four) of basidiospores [fr. L. fr. Gk dim. of *basis*, [illegible]

Ba·sil (bæz'l), St (c. 329-79), Greek patriarch [illegible] and secured the triumph of the Nicene definitions at the Council of Constantinople (381). He is one [illegible]

ba·sil (bæz'l) [illegible] *Ocimum*, esp. *O. basilicum*, sweet basil, and *O. minimum*, bush basil, used as culinary herbs [O.F. *basile* fr. L. *basilisca*]

ba·si·lar membrane (bæsələr) the membrane partitioning part of the cochlea which transmits [illegible] pulses

ba·si·lect (beisilekt) *n.* dialect of the lower [illegible]

Basil I 'the Macedonian' (c. 812-86), Byzantine emperor (867-86). He gained the throne by murdering two rivals. He introduced legal and financial reforms and tried unsuccessfully to heal the religious schism between East and [illegible]

Basil II 'Bulgaroctonus' (c. 957-1025), Byzantine emperor (963-1025). In a reign of almost continuous warfare and expansion, he inflicted great atrocities on the Bulgarians (986-1018)

ba·sil·ic (bəsilik) *adj.* (*anat.*) of a large vein of the upper arm [fr. F. fr. L. *basilicus*, kingly fr. [illegible]

ba·sil·i·ca (bəsilikə, bəzilikə) *n.* a large Catholic church ranking next to a cathedral, and having certain privileges. There are four major basilicas, all in Rome, and several minor ones. A basilica is built to an oblong ground plan, with an apse. The nave roof is generally higher than that of the flanking aisles [L. fr. Gk *basilike*, [illegible]

Ba·si·li·ca·ta (bəzi:li kutə) (formerly Lucania) a mountainous region (area 3,856 sq. miles, pop. 617,300) on the Gulf of Taranto, S. Italy

bas·i·lisk (bæsəlisk, bæzəlisk) *n.* a member of *Basiliscus*, fam. *Iguanidae*, a genus of small Central American lizards. They have a crest on the head which can be inflated at will ‖ a mythical African reptile allegedly hatched by a serpent from a cock's egg, its breath or look being said to be fatal [fr. L. fr. Gk *basiliskos*, [illegible]

ba·sin (béis'n) *n.* a hollow vessel for holding a liquid ‖ a dock, or group of docks ‖ a tract of land drained by a river and its tributaries ‖ (*geol.*) a depression in older strata in which more recent strata may have been deposited [O.F. *bacin*]

bas·i·net (bæsinet) *n.* (*hist.*) a light steel helmet with a visor [O.F. *bacinet*, dim. of *bacin*, ba- [illegible]

ba·si·on (beisi ɔn) *n.* the midpoint of the front [illegible]

ba·sis (beisis) *pl.* **ba·ses** (beisi:z) *n.* a foundation, base ‖ an underlying principle ‖ the main [illegible] ference between the spot or cash price of a [illegible] a related commodity, usu. computed to the near [illegible] tions ‖ (*math.*) a set of linearly independent [illegible]

in the space is a linear combination of vectors from the set [fr. L. fr. Gk]

bask (bæsk, bɑsk) *v.i.* to luxuriate in warmth and light, or in something compared with these, *to bask in reflected glory* [O.N. *bathask*, to bathe [illegible]

Bas·ker·ville (bæskərvil), John (1706-75), English printer. His editions of Milton, the Bible and [illegible] he designed by himself. This has been revived for machine composition

bas·ket (bæskit, bɑskit) *n.* a vessel (often of wicker or other flexible material), for containing shopping, laundry, wastepaper etc. ‖ the quantity contained in a basket ‖ the passenger part of a balloon ‖ a goal in basketball [origin [illegible]

bas·ket-ball (bæskitbɔl, bɑskitbɔl) *n.* a fast indoor or outdoor ball game played by two teams of five men or six women. A circular open-bottomed basket is fixed 10 ft above the ground at each end of the court, and a goal is scored by throwing the ball into the opponent's basket. Basketball was [illegible] Springfield College, Mass., in 1891 ‖ the ball used

basket chair a deep wicker armchair

Basket Maker a member of an early Indian culture supposed by archaeologists to have inhabited the southwest region of North America between 100 and 700 A.D.

bas·ket·ry (bæskitri, bɑskitri) *n.* the art of making baskets ‖ things worked in cane, osiers etc.

Basket Three accord negotiated at Helsinki, Finland, espousing belief in the free movement of people and ideas and national self-determination; signed by 33 nations at Helsinki as part of 1975 Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (*cf.* HELSINKI AGREEMENT)

basket weave a style of weaving in which the pattern imitates the interlacing of a plaited basket

bas·ket-work (bæskitwə:rk, bɑskitwə:rk) *n.* basketry

basking shark *Cetorhinus maximus*, the largest species of shark

Basle (bɑ:l) (*F.* Bâle, *G.* Basel) a former canton in Switzerland at the junction of the Swiss, German and French frontiers, divided since 1833 int. Basel-Land (area 164 sq. miles, pop. 219,822, capital Liestal) and Basel-Stadt (area 14 sq. miles, pop. 203,915) ‖ the capital (pop. 182,143) of the latter, a commercial center with chemical, pharmaceutical and silk ribbon industries. University (1460), Romanesque cathedral

Basle, Council of an ecclesiastical council (1431-49) for Church reform, the settlement of the Hussite wars, and the reunion of Christendom. It became a struggle for supremacy between pope and council

Basle, Treaties of [illegible] signed Apr. 5 and July 22, 1795 by Prussia, Spain and France. [illegible] the left bank of the Rhine and gave up all her conquests beyond the Pyrenees. Spain surrendered Santo Domingo to France, which gave the latter all Hispaniola, but Spain [illegible] (1814). Prussia and Spain left the coalition against France (*FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WARS*)

bas·so·phil [illegible]

ba·so·phile (beisəfail) *n.* (*biol.*) a cell or tissue readily stained with basic dyes, e.g. a leucocyte [illegible] basophilic (beisəfilik) *adj.* readily stained with basic dyes

Basque (bæsk) **1.** *n.* a native of the Pyrenees [illegible] the Bay of Biscay in France and [illegible] The Basques, probably [illegible] the oldest races in Europe, resisted conquest by the Romans, Visigoths, Moors and Franks, and defeated Charlemagne at Roncesvalles (778). [illegible] ‖ the Basque language **2.** *adj.* [illegible]

basque [illegible] a dress below the waist, separate from the skirt [illegible]

Basque country (*F.* Pays basque) a region of France in the Western Pyrenees [illegible] Pyrenees-Atlantiques, Landes, Gers, Hautes-Pyrenees and Haute-Garonne departments. [illegible] Bayonne, Saint-Jean-de-Luz)

Basque language is unrelated to any other present-day European language. It constitutes an isolated remnant of an Iberian language which may have been spoken in France and Spain. It can be traced back only as far as the 16th c.

Basque provinces (*Span.* Vascongadas) a group of Spanish provinces at the west end of the Pyrenees: Guipuzcoa and Vizcaya, bordering the Bay of Biscay, and Alava, in the dry inland mountains. Crops: vegetables, cereals, olives, vines. Livestock: cattle, sheep. Fishing is important. Mines (iron, lead, copper) make this a great industrial region. Chief town: Bilbao. Previously included in Navarre, the provinces were taken by Castile (13th–14th cc.). Movement for Basque separation developed 19th–20th centuries. A militant separatist organization, ETA, has led movement since 1959. Home rule was granted in 1980 but ETA continued fight. The Spanish government and ruling Basque Nationalist party formed peace alliance in 1985.

Bas·ra (bæzrə) a town and port (pop. 720,000) of Iraq on the Shatt-el-Arab, exporting petroleum.

bas-relief sculpture in which the figures or designs project less than halfway from the background (cf. HIGH RELIEF). [F. fr. Ital. *basso-rilievo*, low relief]

Bas-Rhin (bɑ:rɛ̃) a department (area 1,848 sq. miles, pop. 882,100) in N.E. France (*ALSACE). Chief town: Strasbourg.

bass (bæs) *pl.* **bass, bass·es** *n.* *Perca fluviatilis*, a European freshwater fish; any of numerous fish of fam. *Serranidae* or fam. *Centrarchidae*. They are spiny-rayed food and game fishes of both saltwater and freshwater. [O.E. *bærs*, perch]

bass (beis) **1.** *n.* the lowest part in harmonized music; the lowest male singing voice, extending 1½ octaves or more below middle C; a singer with such a voice. **2.** *adj.* deep in tone or pitch. [F. *bas*, respelled after Ital. *basso*, low]

bass clef (beis) the sign (𝄢) on the fourth line of the staff, indicating that the next to top line of the staff is F below middle C.

bass drum (beis) the largest and deepest-toned of the drums used in a symphony orchestra or military or dance band. It is shallow and has two heads.

Bassein (baseɪn) a port (pop. 126,045) on the Irrawaddy delta, S. Burma, 80 miles from the sea; rice milling.

basset (bæsit) **1.** *n.* (*geol.*) the exposure of a stratum at the surface of the ground. **2.** *v.i.* to crop out at the surface. [etym. doubtful]

Basse-Terre (bɑs tɛ:r) the capital (pop. 14,700) of Guadeloupe; a seaport on the southwest coast.

basset horn a musical instrument like a clarinet but lower in pitch; now rarely used. [trans. of G. *bassethorn*]

basset hound (bæsit) a short-legged hound used for digging out foxes and badgers.

Bas·sett (bæsit), Richard (1745–1815), U.S. political leader. He served his state, Delaware, as [illegible]

[illegible] **bassoonist** (-ɪst) *n.* a bassoon [illegible]

bast (bæst) *n.* the phloem; any flexible fibrous bark, esp. that of the lime used in ropemaking etc., or the fiber commonly used for tying up plants. [O.E. *bæst*, inner bark of a lime tree]

bas·tard (bæstərd) **1.** *n.* an illegitimate child (used also as a term of abuse); something false or of questionable origin or departing from standard; a hybrid. **2.** *adj.* illegitimate; not genuine, counterfeit; of an unusual shape or size, *a bastard type*; hybrid. [O.F.]

bas·tard-ize (bæstərdaɪz) *pres. part.* **bas·tard-iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bas·tard-ized** *v.t.* to declare to be illegitimate.

bastard wing a process on the first digit of a bird's wing, usually consisting of three quill feathers.

bas·tar·dy (bæstərdi:) *n.* illegitimacy.

baste (beist) *pres. part.* **bast·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bast·ed** *v.t.* to pour hot liquids over (esp. meat) during roasting to prevent its drying out; to pour melted wax on (wicks) in candle making; (*pop.*) to thrash or batter (someone). [etym. [illegible]]

baste *pres. part.* **bast·ing** *past* and *pastpart.* **bast·ed** *v.t.* to stitch temporarily with large loose stitches. [O.F. *bastir*]

Bas·ti·a (bustɪ:ə) an old port (pop. 50,100) in N.E. Corsica, the island's chief trading center. Products: cheese, olive oil, tobacco. Citadel (14th c.).

Bas·ti·das (bustɪ:ðus), Rodrigo de (1460–1526), Spanish explorer and conquistador. He led an expedition to the Venezuelan and Colombian coasts and reached Panama (1501), founding Santa Marta.

Bas·tille (bæstɪ:l, bæstɪj) a former state prison in Paris, built 1369–83 and now completely demolished. The storming of the Bastille (July 14, 1789) by the citizens of Paris was a symbol of the destruction of absolute royal power and is still celebrated as a national holiday. (*FRENCH [illegible]).

bas·si·na·do (bæsɪnɑ:dou, -neɪ-) *n.* the punishment of beating someone on the soles of his feet. **2.** *v.t.* to administer a bastinado to. [Span. *bastonada* fr. *baston*, stick]

bast·ing (beistɪŋ) *n.* a temporary stitching with large, loose stitches; the thread used in basting.

bas·tion (bæstʃən, bæstɪ:ən) *n.* part of a fortification, with two flanks, which juts out from the main defense work; any strong defense. [F. fr. Ital.]

Ba·su·to·land (bəsu:toulænd) *(*LESOTHO).

bat (bæt) *n.* a member of *Chiroptera*, an order of nocturnal, mouselike, flying mammals. **to have bats in the belfry** to be crazy or eccentric. [perh. fr. Scand.]—Bats inhabit temperate and tropical areas. While most genera are insectivorous, some are fruit eaters and a few (vampires) suck mammalian blood. They are the only flying mammals, having forelimbs and hands modified to form wings.

bat *pres. part.* **bat·ting** *past* and *past part.* **bat·ted** *v.t.* to wink (an eyelid), blink (one's eyes), as a sign of surprise or emotion. [var. of obs. V. *bate*, to flutter]

bat **1.** *n.* the special club or implement used for hitting the ball in baseball, cricket etc.; a turn at batting (in cricket, baseball); a blow with or as if with a bat; the rounded signaling instrument used for guiding aircraft on to aircraft carriers; a moist lump of potter's clay. **off one's own bat** (*Br.*; *Am.* on one's own hook) unaided, on one's own initiative. **off the bat** immediately. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **bat·ting** *past* and *past part.* **bat·ted** *v.t.* to strike with or as if with a bat; *v.i.* to take a turn at batting. [etym. doubtful]

Ba·taan Penin·sula, Battle of (bətɑ:n, bətun) a battle of the 2nd world war in the Philippines in which U.S. and Filipino troops were defeated (1942) by Japanese forces. Bataan is a province of W. Luzon.

Ba·ta·via (bəteɪvɪə) the former name for Djakarta. (*hist.*) an island at the mouth of the Rhine inhabited (c. 1st–3rd cc.) by the Batavi. **Ba·ta·vi·an** **1.** *n.* an inhabitant of Batavia in Java or of ancient Batavia. **2.** *adj.* of or concerning Batavia (Java) or ancient Batavia. **Batavian Republic** (*hist.*) the name given to the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands.

batch (bætʃ) *n.* a quantity (of loaves or cakes) produced at one baking; a number or quantity of things produced at one time or to be taken [illegible]

[illegible] the same program at one time. [M.E. *bache* fr. O.E. *bacan*, to bake]

batch process an industrial process which is not continuous, one cycle of operations being completed and the product removed or utilized before the cycle is repeated.

bate (beit) **1.** *n.* an alkaline lye for making hides supple. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **bat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bat·ed** to soak in this. [etym. doubtful]

bated breath breath held in fear, apprehension, anticipation etc. [older *bate* V. fr. ABATE]

Bates (beits), Katharine Lee (1859–1929), U.S. author and educator. Her works include the hymn, 'America the Beautiful' (1911), written while she was a professor at Wellesley College.

Bath (bæθ, bɑθ) a county borough (pop. 84,300) in Somerset, England, noted since Roman times for its medicinal springs and esp. fashionable during the 18th c., the date of much of its architecture.

bath (bæθ, bɑθ) **1.** *n.* the immersion of the body or part of it in water to clean it, or as a minor pleasure; (*pl.*) an indoor swimming pool, or public building where a person can go to wash himself; water for a bath; exposure of the body to the sun, steam etc.; (*chem.*) a medium (water, air, sand, soil etc.) for regulating the temperature of anything placed in it; the vessel containing such a medium; a medium (e.g. oil) in a container, used for some special purpose (e.g. lubrication), or the container itself. **2.** *adj.* accessory to a bath, used for a bath. **3.** *v.t.* (*Br.*) to wash (someone) in a bathtub; *v.i.* (*Br.*) to bathe (in a bathtub). [O.E. *bæth*]

Bath chair a three-wheeled chair for taking out an invalid.

bathe (beið) *pres. part.* bath·ing *past* and *past part.* bathed *v.t.* to wash by immersion; to apply water or other liquid to, *to bathe one's eyes*; to surround or envelop, *bathed in sunshine*; *v.i.* to go swimming; to wash oneself in a bathtub. [O.E. *bathian*]

ba·thet·ic (bəθetɪk) *adj.* marked by bathos.

bath·house (bæθhaus, bɑθhaus) *pl.* **bath·hous·es** (bæθhauzɪz, bɑθhauzɪz) *n.* a building for bathers to undress in on a beach; a building containing public baths.

bathing costume (*Br.*) a bathing suit.

bathing suit a garment worn for swimming.

bath·o·lith (bæθəliθ) *n.* (*geol.*) a deep-sited intrusion of igneous rock. [fr. Gk. *bathos*, depth + *lithos*, rock]

ba·thom·e·ter (bəθɔmɪtər) *n.* an instrument for measuring the depth of water. [fr. Gk. *bathos*, depth + *-meter*]

ba·thos (beiθɔs) *n.* a sudden drop from the sublime or elevated to the ludicrous; an anticlimax. [Gk. = depth]

bath·robe (bæθroub, bɑθroub) *n.* a wrap put on before or after bathing or used as a dressing gown.

bath·room (bæθru:m, bɑθru:m, bæθrum, bɑθrum) *n.* a room containing a bathtub or shower and often a washbasin and toilet; (a euphemism for) a toilet.

Bath·she·ba (bæθʃi:bə, bæθʃəbə) the mother of Solomon. She married David after he had secured the death of her first husband, Uriah the [illegible]

bath·tub (bæθtʌb, bɑθtʌb) *n.* the receptacle in which one washes one's body.

Bath·urst (bæθərst) *(BANJUL).

ba·thym·e·try (bəθɪmətri:) *n.* **1.** the measurement of water depth. **2.** underwater topography.

bath·y·scaphe (bæθɪskæf) *n.* a spherical bell for diving to great depths in the ocean for purposes of exploration. [F. fr. Gk. fr. *bathys*, deep + *skaphe*, light boat]

bath·y·sphere (bæθɪsfiər) *n.* a large spherical steel chamber able to withstand great pressure, used for deep-sea observation. [fr. Gk. *bathys*, [illegible]]

ba·tik (bətɪ:k, bætɪk) *n.* a method of working designs in dyes on fabric by coating with wax any parts to be left undyed, the wax being boiled off after the dyeing process. The technique is repeated for each color used in a pattern; a fabric so printed. [Malay]

Ba·tis·ta (bəti:stə), General Fulgencio (1901–73), Cuban soldier and dictator. After a coup d'état (1933) Batista was president (1940–4, 1952–4). He was reelected (1954) but deposed by the Castro revolution (1959).

ba·tiste (bəti:st, bætɪst) *n.* a fine fabric of linen or cotton. [F., after Jean *Baptiste* of Cambrai, who first made it]

Bat·lle Be·rres (bätlyā bĕr'ās), **Lu·is** (lo͞o·ēs'), born 1897, Uruguayan politician, leader of the Colorado party, and president (1947–51) who engineered the law (1952) abolishing the four-year presidency in favor of a nine-man National Council of Government, over which he presided (1955–59)

Bat·lle y Or·do·ñez (ôr'dō·nyĕs'), **José** (hō·sā'), (1856–1929), president of Uruguay (1903–7, 1911–15). As a journalist he founded 'El Día', which became Uruguay's leading newspaper. He then joined the Colorado party. During his two presidential terms, he fought to improve the lot of the lower-income groups, to eliminate the influence of the Church in [illegible] create a plural bipartisan executive, which he achieved by dividing the executive powers between the president and a new independent national council of administration (1917). He was an early advocate of a world political organization

bat·man (bătmən) *pl.* **bat·men** (bătmən) *n.* (*Br., mil.*) an officer's servant [fr. F. *bat*, pack saddle + MAN]

ba·ton (bătŏn', bă·tôn') *n.* a [illegible] policemen as a weapon, or in some countries for directing traffic ‖ (*mus.*) the stick with which the conductor beats time ‖ a staff which is a symbol of office ‖ the stick carried in a relay race ‖ the stick twirled by a drum majorette in a parade ‖ round rubber bullet fired from a baton gun [F.]

baton gun riot control device that fires large hard rubber bullets *Cf* STUN GUN

Bat·on Rouge (bătˈnro͞o') the capital (pop. 219,486) of Louisiana on the Mississippi. Industries: sugar, oil refining. University (1860)

baton sinister (*heraldry*) a truncheon in a shield, a sign of bastardy [F.]

ba·tra·chi·an (bə·trā'kē·ən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the *Batrachia*, the salientians **2.** *n.* a salientian ‖ an amphibian [fr. Mod. L. *Batrachia* fr. Gk *batrachos*, a frog]

ba·tra·chi·tox·in [C₂₁H₃₆N₂O₂] *n.* (*pharm.*) steroid venom derived from a frog's skin

bats·man (bătsmən) *pl.* **bats·men** (bătsmən) *n.* (*cricket*) the player whose turn it is to bat ‖ a person who signals with bats in his hands to guide aircraft landing on carriers

bat·tal·ion (bə·tălyən) *n.* (*mil.*) a unit of infantry consisting of a headquarters and two or more companies ‖ (*pl.*) a large fighting or warlike force, *battalions of ants* [F. *battallion* fr. Ital. *battaglione* (*battaglia*, battle)]

bat·ten (bătˈn) **1.** *n.* a long board used for flooring etc. ‖ a strip of wood for nailing or clamping across others ‖ (*theater*) a strip of wood from which stage lights are suspended ‖ (*naut.*) a strip of wood nailed on to a spar to prevent rubbing, or for fastening down the edges of tarpaulins covering the hatches ‖ (*naut.*) a wooden bar from which hammocks are slung **2.** *v.t.* to strengthen with battens **to batten down the hatches** to fasten the hatches of a ship [var. of BATON]

batten *n.* the bar used in silk weaving to strike the weft [fr. F. *battant*]

batten *v.t.* (with 'on') to seize on (someone) and profit at his expense ‖ (with 'on') to seize on (an excuse, argument etc.) [perh. fr. O.N. *batna*, get better]

bat·ter (bătər) *n.* (*baseball* and *cricket*) the player whose turn it is to bat

batter 1. *v.t.* to strike (something or someone) violently and often ‖ to beat out of shape ‖ to impair by hard usage, *v.i.* to strike, heavily and often, *waves battered on the cliff* **2.** *n.* a semiliquid mixture, esp. of eggs, flour and milk beaten before cooking ‖ a damaged surface in printing type or stereotype plate [fr. *bat-*, beat, as in O.F. *batre*]

batter 1. *v.i.* (of a wall) to slope slightly out of the vertical **2.** *n.* the slope of a wall from the ground as it narrows towards the top [etym. doubtful]

battered child syndrome condition or group of symptoms, esp. bodily injuries, indicating physical abuse of a young child

battering ram (*hist.*) a long, heavy beam with an iron head, used as an engine of war to break into a fortification against which it was rammed (either carried forward by a number of men or swung by ropes from a framework)

bat·ter·y (bătərē) *pl* **bat·ter·ies** *n.* a battering ‖ a verbal attack ‖ (*mil.*) a unit of artillery ‖ the emplacement of a unit's guns and the men who use them ‖ a double row of cannon on a warship ‖ (*elec.*) a grouping of cells, condensers etc., for making electricity, esp. for a car, radio etc. ‖ (*mus.*) an orchestra's percussion section ‖ (*optics*) a combined series of lenses or prisms ‖ (*law*) a blow or a menacing touching of a person [illegible] ing, *assault and battery* ‖ (*baseball*) the pitcher [illegible]

bat·ting (bătiŋ) *n.* the act of using a bat ‖ a cotton fiber prepared in sheets for quilting etc

batting average (*baseball*) the average obtained by dividing (the number of a player's safe hits by the number of times at bat (*cricket*) the ratio of runs scored to innings completed

bat·tle (bătˈl) *n.* a fight between armies or forces ‖ a combat between two individuals **to do battle** (*rhet.*) to fight [O.F. *bataille*]

battle [illegible] **battling** [illegible] **bat·tled** *v.t.* to fight, *to battle one's way* ‖ *v.i.* to struggle

bat·tle-ax, bat·tle-axe (bătˈlăks) *n.* a medieval long-handled ax used as a weapon ‖ (*pop.*) a sour, formidable woman

battle cruiser a heavily armed warship, faster but more vulnerable than a battleship

battle cry (*hist.*) a rallying cry or cry to inspire courage ‖ a slogan

bat·tle·dore (bătˈlˌdôr, bătˈlˌdour) *n.* a light racket used to bat a shuttlecock in the game of battledore and shuttlecock [perh. fr. Port. *batedor*, beater]

battledore and shuttlecock a children's game, a primitive form of badminton

battle dress a soldier's uniform of belted blouse and trousers

bat·tle·field (bătˈlfēld) *n.* a place where a battle is or was fought

battle group (*mil.*) a standing naval force consisting of an aircraft carrier, surface combatants, and submarines as assigned in direct support, operating in mutual support with the task of destroying hostile forces on land or sea within the group's assigned area of responsibility

bat·tle·ment (bătˈlmənt) *n.* (usually *pl.*) a crenelated parapet formerly used for defense [M.E. *batellment* fr. O.F.]

bat·tle·ship (bătˈlˌship) *n.* the most heavily armored warship, largely replaced by aircraft carriers, themselves being superseded by missile-carrying submarines

bat·tue (bătu., bătyu.) *n.* the act of beating undergrowth etc. to drive game on to the guns ‖ a shooting party conducted in this manner, a beat

bat·ty (bătˈē) *comp* **bat·ti·er** *superl.* **bat·ti·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) crazy

Ba·tu·mi (bətu:mē:) (Batum) the capital (pop. 126,000) of the Adzharian A.S.S.R., U.S.S.R., on the east coast of the Black Sea, terminus of the oil pipeline from Baku

Ba·twa (bătwə) *pl* **Ba·twa, Ba·twas** *n.* a pygmy people inhabiting the Republic of the Congo and Rwanda ‖ a member of this people

bau·ble (bôˈbəl) *n.* a bright, showy trinket of no value (*hist.*) a stick carried by a jester or court fool [fr. O.F. *babel*, child's toy]

Bau·de·laire (boud'leər), Charles (1821–67), French poet, critic and moralist. His chief work is the collection of poems 'les Fleurs du mal' [illegible] life in Paris, and of life in general, in exact and beautiful language. 'Les Fleurs du mal' was the object of public prosecution on its publication, yet in these poems voluptuous pleasures are set against an ideal order, and judged inferior. He [illegible] approach to writing and technique, and by his [illegible] dances') that all the arts are one and are a manifestation of the universal essence

Bau·doin I (boudwē) (1930–), king of the Bel[illegible]

Bau·dot code (bôdō) a binary code based on five or six binary digits to represent each character, also known as Standard Teletypewriter Code

Bau·haus (bauhaus) a German art school, the first to stress collaboration in pure art, archi[illegible] spirit of an industrial, mechanized age. [illegible] school's faculty included Klee, Kandinsky, Breuer and Mies van der Rohe. The Bauhaus was at Dessau (1925–32). When the Nazis came to power the chief teachers went to the U.S.A. Many of their ideas, e.g. functionalism and the [illegible] material, have become standard practice

Ba·ule (bä·o͞oˈlā) *pl.* **Ba·ule** [illegible] people [illegible] the area of the Ivory Coast, famous for their goldsmiths' work (cire perdue) and sculpted masks in wood ‖ a member of this people

baulk 'BALK

Bau·tzen, Battle of (bautsˈn) a decisive victory (1813) of Napoleon over the allied armies of Prussia and Russia

baux·ite (bôksait, bouksait) *n.* a naturally occurring aluminum oxide, $Al_2O_3nH_2O$, the commercial source of aluminum, consisting of various proportions of the trihydrated and the monohydrated forms. The most important deposits occur in the Guianas, U.S.A., Ghana, Jamaica, Brazil and Hungary [fr. *Baux*, in [illegible]

Ba·var·i·a (bəvɛərēə) (*G.* Bayern) the southeastern state (area 27,239 sq. miles, pop. 10,849,200) of West Germany, a wooded high land between the northern Alps and the Bohemian Forest (Austrian and Czech frontiers), largely arable. Agriculture: cereals, potatoes, fruit, hops, vines, pig and cattle breeding. Industries: brewing, textiles, precision instruments, tourism. Main towns: Munich (the capital), Nuremberg, Augsburg. The area was controlled by the Magyars (10th c.) and Guelphs (1070–1180). Otto I of Wittelsbach founded a line which ruled Bavaria as a duchy (1180–1806), then as a kingdom until 1918. It became an electorate (1623). It suffered in the struggles between Prussia and Austria, but gained strength during the Napoleonic Wars. After leading the smaller states in the struggle against Prussia, it joined the German Empire [illegible]

bawd (bôd) *n.* a woman who keeps a brothel [illegible]

bawd·i·ly [illegible] in a bawdy way

bawd·i·ness [illegible] the quality or state of being bawdy

bawdy [illegible]

bawd·y (bôdē) *comp.* **bawd·i·er** *superl.* **bawd·i·est** *adj.* [illegible]

bawdy house a brothel

bawl (bôl) *v.t.* to shout, *to bawl curses* ‖ *v.i.* to cry loudly and without restraint [perh. fr. M.L. [illegible] to bark]

Bax (bæks), Sir Arnold (1883–1953), English composer. His best-known works are the tone poem 'Tintagel' (1917) and his violin concerto [illegible]

bay (bā) *n.* a wide inlet of the sea ‖ a recess in a mountain range [F. *baie*]

bay 1. *adj.* (of a horse) reddish brown **2.** *n.* a red[illegible]

bay *n.* *Laurus nobilis*, the European laurel ‖ (*hist., pl.*) a wreath of laurel leaves given to conquerors, poets etc. [O.F. *baie*, berry]

bay [illegible] of the [illegible] tectural whole may be divided, e.g. by columns, arches etc.], a recess or part of a structure set aside for a particular purpose, *a bomb bay* ‖ a railroad platform with a blind end used as the terminus of a side line ‖ the cul-de-sac of such a [illegible]

bay 1. *n.* the cry of hounds on the scent ‖ a dog's wail **at bay** (of an animal) forced to face its pur[illegible] **to bring to bay** [illegible] **to keep** [illegible] **hold at bay** to prevent [illegible] in to attack ‖ to ward off **2.** *v.i.* to bark (esp. during pursuit of a quarry) ‖ *v.t.* to bark at, *to* [illegible] barking]

Bay·ard [illegible] **sans peur et sans reproche**' He was killed in battle after covering himself with glory in the wars of Charles VIII, Louis XII and Francis I

Ba·yard (bāərd), Thomas Francis (1828–98), U.S. lawyer, statesman, and diplomat. As U.S. Senator from Delaware (1869–85), he became a [illegible] President Grover Cleveland, he served as secretary of state (1885–9), and as ambassador to Great Britain (1893–7), the first U.S. envoy to [illegible] sidered too sympathetic to Britain, and the House of Representatives passed a vote of cen[illegible]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (o͞o, oil, out, up, urge, ə = a in alone, e in item, i in easily, o in gallop, u in circus); (ch, child; ng, sing; sh, she; th, thin; zh, measure); (ē, equal; i, it; ī, ice); (ä, father; ō, go; ô, law, for); (ŭ, cut; ū, use; ûr, turn); (ə, about, taken, pencil, lemon, circus); (a, bat; ā, bake; ă, care; e, bet; ē, be; ĕ, event; i, bit; ī, bite; o, hot; ō, go; ŏ, obey; ô, law; oi, oil; oo, book; o͞o, boot; ou, out; u, cut; ū, use; ûr, turn; th, thin; th, then; zh, measure; ə = a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus; ˈ, primary stress; ˌ, secondary stress); (ä, father; ă, care; ĕ, event; ī, bite; ŏ, obey; ŭ, cut; ə, about, taken, pencil, lemon, circus

Bayazid I (bɑɪəzɪd) [illegible]

bay·ber·ry (bēiberi:) *pl.* **bay·ber·ries** (beiberi:z) *n. Myrica pennsylvanica*, fam. *Myricaceae*, a wax myrtle (*Pimenta racemosa* or *P. acris*, fam *Myrtaceae*, a species of pimento yielding allspice, native to the West Indies (‡BAY RUM)

Bay·er (bɑɪər), Johann (1572–1625), German astronomer whose 'Uranometria' (1603) included a catalog of the stars and an improved method of naming them which has been universally adopted

Ba·yeux Tapestry (bɑɪə:, beɪju:) a panorama, embroidered on a band of linen 231 ft long by 20 ins wide, in wools of eight colors, representing in 72 scenes the conquest of England by William the Conqueror in 1066 It was probably designed by an artist of the Canterbury school, and worked by English craftsmen c 1088–92. It is now preserved in the Bayeux Museum, France

Bay Islands a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea off the coast of N Honduras

Bayle (bel), Pierre (1647–1706), French philosophical writer whose 'Dictionnaire historique et critique' (1696–7) breathed the spirit of skepticism later found esp in Voltaire

Bay of Pigs (*Span* Bahía de Cochinos) a bay in S Cuba and site of an unsuccessful invasion (Apr 1961) by anti-Castro exiles secretly supported by the U.S.A. Some 1,100 of the invaders were taken prisoner They were ransomed (1962) by the U.S. government

Bay of Plenty a large bay on the northeast coast of Auckland, New Zealand, bordered by a narrow alluvial plain: a noted dairy area

bay·o·net (beɪənɪt, beɪənet) **1.** *n* a dagger which can be attached to a rifle **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **bay·o·net·ing, bay·o·net·ting** *past* and *past part* **bay·o·net·ed, bay·o·net·ted** to stab with a bayonet to compel or coerce with or as if with a bayonet [F *baionette* perh fr *Bayonne*]

bayonet joint a joint in which two mechanical parts are so interlocked that they cannot be separated by longitudinal movement

Ba·yonne (bɑɪɔn) a fortified port (pop 44,706) and trade and industrial center in the Basque region of S.W France Gothic cathedral

bay·ou (bɑɪu:, bɑɪou) *n* (*Am*) a marshy creek or tributary to another river (used of offshoots of the lower Mississippi basin and rivers in the Gulf coast region) [Choctaw *bayouc*]

Bay·reuth (bɑɪrɔɪt) a town (pop 66,900) on the upper Main, Bavaria, Germany, famous as the home of Richard Wagner and (since 1876) for [illegible] in the opera house which he himself designed Manufactures textiles, porcelain, machine [illegible]

bay rum a fragrant medicinal and cosmetic liquid, orig made by distilling rum with leaves of the West Indian bayberry

[illegible] in a curve, from the outside wall of a building

bay·wood (beɪwud) *n* mahogany from the Bay of Campeche, Mexico, or Honduras

ba·zaar (bəzɑ:r) *n* an Oriental marketplace or permanent market, where goods of all kinds are bought and sold a sale of goods donated by people in order to raise money for some charity etc [fr. Pers. *bazar*, market]

ba·zoo·ka (bəzu:kə) *n* (*mil*) a portable antitank rocket launcher used in the 2nd world war [or-

BB (bi:bi:) *n* a shot pellet of 0.18 in diameter for use in cartridges a shot pellet of 0.175 in [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

or mare) **to bear with** [illegible] (*Scots*)

bear animalcule a tardigrade

bear-baiting [illegible] setting dogs on a chained bear

beard (biərd) *n.* [illegible] lower part of men's faces [illegible] goat, or similar appendage of other animals; the gills of an oyster; the awns of grasses, e.g. barley ‖ (*printing*) the part of the type metal which accommodates ascenders and descenders **2.** *v.t.* to face up to (someone); defy [O.E.]

Beards·ley (biərdzli:), Aubrey Vincent (1872–98), English artist in black and white. His work, chiefly illustrations to Malory's 'Le Morte Darthur', Pope's 'Rape of the Lock', Wilde's 'Salome' etc., is distinguished by refined and mannered craftsmanship, sometimes applied to the grotesque and the obscene

bear·er (beərər) *n.* a load bearing beam etc.; someone who helps to carry a coffin; (in India), a servant or messenger; someone holding a check etc. for payment, *payable to bearer* or someone carrying a communication to or from someone ‖ a tree etc. in respect to its yield, *a poor bearer*

Bear Flag Republic a republic proclaimed (1846) by American settlers in California led by John Charles Frémont. During the Mexican War (1846–8) it was supported by U.S. army and naval forces

bear garden a scene of rowdiness (formerly a place for bearbaiting and other rough sports)

bear grass any of various plants of fam. *Liliaceae*, esp. *Yucca glauca* of Oklahoma and New Mexico

bear·ing (beəriŋ) *n.* the action of carrying; carriage, deportment; (*heraldry*) a single charge; relevancy, *that has no bearing on the matter*; endurance, the capacity to tolerate, *behavior past all bearing*; (*pl*) position in relation to some reference point; [illegible] tion, *to find one's bearings*; a part of a machine that bears the friction set up by a moving part. Sliding friction is reduced by [illegible] ing of Babbitt metal, and by separating it and its moving part by a thin film of lubricant. By the introduction of ball bearings (or roller bearings) sliding friction is replaced by rolling friction, which is much less in effect; an angle measured from true north, magnetic north, or from some given survey line **to lose one's bearings** to be lost ‖ to be puzzled

bearing rein a rein fixed from bit to saddle to keep a horse's head up and its neck arched

bear·ish (beəriʃ) *adj.* surly, bad-tempered (*stock exchange*) tending to show a price decline ‖ (*stock exchange*) acting on the assumption that prices will decline

Bé·arn (beiærn) a former province of France in the S.W. Aquitaine basin, bordering the Pyrenees, a plateau growing vines and cereals (esp. corn). It is now included in Pyrenees Atlantiques department. Historic capitals: Orthez (until 1620), Pau. A viscountship from the 10th c., it passed to Foix (13th c.), Navarre (15th c.) and the French crown (1620)

bear·skin (beərskin) *n.* a rug etc. made of a bear's fur ‖ (*Br.*) a guardsman's tall fur hat

Be·as (bi:əs) a tributary (400 miles long) of the Sutlej, flowing from the W. Himalayas through Himachal Pradesh and the N. Punjab, India

beast (bi:st) *n.* any four-legged animal, esp. a wild one; a farm animal; a person with savage, brutal ways **bēast·ly** *comp.* **beast·li·er** *superl.* **beast·li·est** *adj.* revolting to any of the senses (of a man) behaving like a beast ‖ (of human conduct) befitting a beast rather than a man [O.F. *beste*]

beastings *BEESTINGS

beast of burden a pack animal

beast of prey an animal that kills other animals for its food

beat (bi:t) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **beat·ing** *past* **beat** *past part.* **beat·en** (bi:tn) *v.t.* to strike deliberately and often, *to beat a carpet*; to flap vigorously, *the cock beat its wings*; to strike repeatedly; [illegible] strike with a [illegible] (metal) by hammering; to overcome in a competition; to defeat; to surpass, *to beat a record*; to strike the bushes etc. in order to [illegible] game leave cover ‖ *v.i.* to dash, *waves beat against the shore*; to throb, *fear makes the heart beat faster*; to produce a noise by dealing blows, [illegible] to make game leave cover **beat it!** (*pop.*) go away! **to beat about** (*naut.*) to tack against the [illegible] **to beat about the bush** to approach a subject indirectly; to avoid the main issue **to beat a retreat** to run away, withdraw to safety **to beat back** to repulse, fight off **to beat down** (of the sun) to be intensely hot without respite; (of rain) to fall heavily and [illegible] to force (a seller) to lower his price in bargaining; to beat the air to no purpose; to fight a problem **to beat the bounds** (*Br.*) to mark the parish boundaries by going around them in procession and striking certain points with rods **to beat up** to knock (someone) about with great physical violence; to drive (the weft) into its right position in weaving; (*pop.*) to raise, muster ‖ (*naut.*) to tack against the wind **2.** *n.* a stroke (on a drum etc.) or the noise made; a throb or pulsation; (*acoustics*) a maximum in the combined amplitudes of two or more waves (e.g. sound waves, radio waves, electric currents) that recurs periodically and is due to the union of waves of slightly different frequency. The frequency of the beats is the sum or differ[illegible] (INTERFERENCE); the movement of a conductor's baton or hand; a rhythmic pulse in music ‖ the stroke of a bird's wing; a policeman's or watchman's round ‖ (*naut.*) a tack **3.** *adj.* (*pop.*) exhausted [O.E. *beatan*]

beat-en (bi:tn) *adj.* defeated; made smooth by constant treading, *a beaten path* ‖ shaped or [illegible] **the beaten track** little-frequented; aside from what is well known or familiar

beat·er (bi:tər) *n.* an implement for beating; a machine in which beating is done, e.g. (*papermaking*) a machine for reducing pulp to the required state; someone who beats to make game leave cover

beat generation disillusioned members (esp. writers) of the generation following the 2nd world war, professing philosophical detachment and affirming social and sexual freedom

be·a·tif·ic (bi:ətifik) *adj.* of or belonging to a state of bliss; making blessed [fr. L. *beatificus*]

be·at·i·fi·ca·tion (bi:ætifikeiʃən) *n.* a beatifying or being beatified; the act by which the pope permits the establishment of a limited public cult of a deceased person and bestows the title [illegible] [O.F.]

beatific vision the sight of heavenly glory promised to faithful Christians

be·at·i·fy (bi:ætifai) *pres. part.* **be·at·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **be·at·i·fied** *v.t.* to declare the [illegible]

beat-ing (bi:tiŋ) *n.* punishment by repeated striking; a severe defeat

be·at·i·tude (bi:ætitju:d) *n.* [illegible] ness; bliss **the Be·at·i·tudes** (*Bible*) a passage [illegible] makes a man blessed (Matthew v 3-12) [F.]

Beatlemania *n.* [illegible] asm for the Beatles, group of four Englishmen who adapted a complex variety of rock-and-roll songs to reflect the mood of youth culture of the 1960's

Beatles *n.* The [illegible] consisting of John Lennon (1940–80), Paul McCartney (1942–), George Harrison (1943–), and Ringo Starr (1940–) that set the tone for music from the 1960's on. Their hits include 'Love Me Do' (1962) and 'I Want to Hold Your Hand' (1964) and the albums 'Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band' (1967) and 'Let It Be' (1970). They also made films, among them 'A Hard Day's Night' (1964) and 'Help' (1965). The [illegible] separate ways in 1970. In 1980, John Lennon was shot and killed by former mental patient Mark Chapman

[illegible] eration

[illegible] hana, who abdicated the throne in favor of [illegible] Claus von Amsberg; they have 3 sons

Beatrice the woman immortalized by Dante in [illegible]

amorous attentions to ‖ (*hist.*) a dandy [F. of [illegible]]

Beau Brummell *BRUMMELL

Beauce (bous) the very fertile, grain-producing plain in the northern Orléanais, France

Beaufort scale [illegible] the force of the wind (measured at 33 ft above the ground) by conventional numbers, invented (1806) by Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort (1774–[illegible]), and used internationally since 1874

Beau·har·nais (bouarnei), Eugène de (1781–1824), French general, son of the Empress Josephine. He served with distinction in the Napoleonic Wars (1803–15) and was viceroy of Italy (1805–14)

Beauharnais, Josephine de *JOSEPHINE

Beaujolais [illegible] northern Lyonnais, France. The center of the Beaujolais trade is at Villefranche-sur-Saône

Beau·mar·chais (boumarʃei), Pierre-Augustin Caron de (1732–99), French playwright. His most famous plays are 'le Barbier de Seville' (1775) and 'le Mariage de Figaro' (1784)

Beau·mont (boumɔnt), Francis (1584–1616), English dramatist. He wrote, with John Fletcher, about 50 comedies and tragedies, including 'The Knight of the Burning Pestle' (c. 1607) and 'Philaster' (c. 1609)

Beau Nash [illegible]

Beaune (boun) *n.* a variety of red Burgundy (after the region of *Beaune*, Côte d'Or, France)

Beau·re·gard (bourəgɑrd), Pierre Gustave Toutant de (1818–83), Confederate general. One of the eight full generals of the Confederacy, he participated in most of the major American Civil War engagements as an effective combat officer but revealed serious deficiencies as a [illegible]

beau·ti·cian (bju:tiʃən) *n.* a person who gives beauty treatments

beau·ti·ful (bju:tifəl) **1.** *adj.* having beauty; physically lovely; morally or intellectually pleasing, *a beautiful solution to a problem* **2.** *n.* (with 'the') beauty in the abstract, the ideal to which all beautiful things are referred

beautiful people [illegible] frequently in newspaper society pages

beau·ti·fy (bju:tifai) *pres. part.* **beau·ti·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **beau·ti·fied** *v.t.* to make beautiful, adorn

beau·ty (bju:ti:) *pl.* **beau·ties** *n.* that which delights the senses or exalts the mind; physical loveliness; qualities pleasing to the moral sense ‖ (*pop.*) a particularly good example or specimen of a thing [O.F. *beauté*]

beauty parlor, *Br.* **beauty parlour** a place where women go for professional beauty treatment of the hair, skin etc.

beauty sleep (*pop.*) sleep before midnight

beauty spot [illegible] the face as a foil to a flawless complexion; a little mole ‖ a place noted for its fine scenery

Beauvais [illegible] 41 miles north of Paris, famous for tapestry and carpet making. Gothic cathedral (unfinished)

Beau·voir (bouvwar), Simone de (see-muhn' duh) (1908–86), French writer, feminist, and existentialist. A companion of Jean Paul SARTRE, she wrote about existentialism through her novels 'She Came to Stay' (1943), 'The Blood of Others' (1945), and 'The Mandarins' (1954). 'The Second Sex' (1949) portrayed woman's secondary role in society, and 'Memoirs of a Dutiful Daughter' (1958) and 'All Said and Done' (1972) were among her autobiographical works

beaux arts [illegible]

bea·ver (bi:vər) *pl.* **bea·ver, bea·vers** *n.* (*Castor fiber* or *C. canadensis*), a semiaquatic rodent having webbed hind feet and a very broad scaly tail; its fur [O.E. *beofor*]

Beavers are chiefly North American. They [illegible] maintain the water level

Bea·ver·brook (bi:vərbruk), William Maxwell Aitken, 1st Baron (1879–1964), British newspaper proprietor and Conservative politician. His chain of newspapers, led by the 'Daily Express', campaigned for free trade [illegible] information (1918) and served (1940–5) in Churchill's coalition government, notably as [illegible]

be·bee·ru (bibiəru:) *n.* *Nectandra rodiaei*, fam. [illegible] hard, heavy, durable wood, used for fishing rods and formerly in shipbuilding. The bark yields bebeerine, an alkaloid used in medicine [Span. and Port. *bibiru*, of Cariban origin]

be·calm (bikɑ:m) *v.t.* (usually passive) to make calm (the sea etc.); to deprive (a sailing ship) of [illegible]

became *past* of BECOME

because (bikɔz, bikɔz, bikəz) *conj.* for the reason that **because of** on account of [illegible]

Bech·u·a·na (bet∫uɑ:nə) *n.* a member of one of the peoples living between the Orange and [illegible] language spoken by these peoples

Beck (bek), Ludwig (1880–1944), German general, leader of a bomb plot against Hitler, which failed (July 20, 1944). Beck was killed that same night

beck (bek) *n.* (in the phrase) **at someone's beck and call** ready to do instant service for someone [fr. obs. v. *beck*, shortening of BECKON]

beck *n.* (*Br.*) a stream, esp. a pebbly mountain brook [O.N. *bekkr*]

Beck·et (bekit), St. Thomas (c. 1118–70), English prelate and royal minister. He was of a merchant family. He gained the favor of Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, and became (1155) high chancellor to Henry II. Henry appointed him (1162) archbishop of Canterbury, in the belief that he would support royal claims to control the Church. He showed increasing hostility to Henry's policy and refused to sign [illegible] was murdered (1170) in Canterbury Cathedral by barons acting on Henry's orders. His shrine rapidly became a popular place of pilgrimage [illegible]

beck·et (bekit) *n.* (*naut.*) a contrivance for holding ropes, tackle, etc., in place [origin un-[illegible]

Beck·ett (bekit), Samuel (1906–), Irish writer of novels and plays (many in French) celebrating the absurdity of the human condition. His works include 'En attendant Godot' ('Waiting for Godot', 1952, first performed 1953) and (in English) 'All that Fall' (1957) and 'Krapp's Last Tape' (1959), 'Happy Days' (1961), 'That Time' (1976) and 'Footfalls' (1976). Novels include 'Malone meurt' ('Malone Dies', 1951)

Beck·mann (bekmən), Max (1884–1950), German expressionist painter known for his use of symbolic imagery and portrayal of brutality. [illegible] destruction of a tenement building by thugs, and 'Departure' (1932–3), the first of his triptychs that symbolizes flight from Nazism. He later emigrated to the U.S. and taught in St. Louis (1947–9) and the Brooklyn Museum [illegible]

Beck·mann thermometer (bekmən) a mercury [illegible] permits subdivisions of a degree on the scale into [illegible]

beck·on (bekən) *v.t.* to summon (e.g. by a nod or [illegible]

Becquerel (bekrel), Antoine Henri (1852–1908), French physicist who studied α, β and γ rays emitted by radioactive substances. Nobel prize (1903)

bed (bed) *n.* a piece of furniture for sleeping in or resting on, usually comprising a bedstead, mattress, pillows, bedclothes and a bedspread; a resting place for animals, *a bed of straw*; the firm base on which something is supported; the ground at the bottom of the sea or a river etc.; a piece of ground prepared for plants etc.; the ballast or foundation of a road or railroad; the central part of a gun carriage; the level surface of a printing press on which the type rests; a layer or stratum of rock etc. **to get out of bed on the wrong side, get out of the wrong side of bed** to be in a bad temper for the day. **to go to bed** to retire to one's bed; (of a newspaper etc.) to go to press. **to lie on the bed one has made** to accept the consequences of one's actions. **to make a bed** to arrange the bedclothes on a bed. **to put to bed** to prepare for sleep and place in bed; to work on (an edition of a newspaper) until it is ready to go to press. **to take to one's bed** to go to bed and stay there because one is ill [illegible]

bed *pres. part.* **bed·ding** *past* and *past part.* **bed·ded** *v.t.* to provide with a place to sleep; to fix in a foundation, *posts bedded in concrete*; to arrange or form in a bed or layer. **to bed out** to put (plants) in a bed [O.E. *beddian*]

be·daub (bidɔb) *v.t.* to smear with paint or anything sticky or garish

be·daz·zle (bidæz'l) *pres. part.* **be·daz·zling** *past* and *past part.* **be·daz·zled** *v.t.* to dazzle completely; to impress (someone) in such a way that he is blinded to the truth

bed·bug (bedbʌg) *n.* a member of fam. *Cimicidae*, order *Hemiptera*, esp. *Cimex lectularius* or *C. rotundus*, a small, oval, reddish brown, wingless, parasitic insect which sucks blood with its piercing and sucking mouthparts. It inhabits most of the world

bed·cham·ber (bedt∫eimbər) *n.* a bedroom (now only in titles of court officials)

bed·clothes (bedkləuðz, bedkləuz) *pl. n.* the sheets, blankets etc., used on a bed

bed·cov·er (bedkʌvər) *n.* a bedspread (*pl.* bedclothes)

bed·ding (bedin) *n.* bedclothes; hay, straw etc. used as litter for animals; a foundation, *a bedding of concrete*; (*geol.*) stratification; the growing of many plants of the same species in outdoor flowerbeds to achieve effects of massed color etc.

bed·do (bedou) *n.* beds of Japanese design that can be raised, rotated, or rocked electronically

Bede (bi:d), the Venerable (c. 672–735), English monk, scholar and historian, author of 'Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum' (731). He also wrote many works of exegesis, scientific works largely concerning chronology and the calendar, lives of St. Cuthbert in verse and prose, and other historical treatises. His influence was carried by Alcuin to the Continent, where it became a major factor in the revival of learning under Charlemagne

be·deck (bidek) *v.t.* to adorn

bed·e·guar (bedigɑr) *n.* a gall on rosebushes, caused by the gall wasp *Rhodites rosae*, whose [illegible]

be·dev·il (bidevil) [illegible] **be·dev·il·ling**, (*Br.*) **be·dev·il·ling** *past* and *past part.* **be·dev·iled**, (esp. *Br.*) **be·dev·illed** *v.t.* to interfere with and throw into confusion; to pester (*rhet.*) to beset with devils. **be·dev·il·ment** *n.* exasperating interference and trouble; a pestering (*rhet.*) a besetting with devils

be·dew (bidju:, bidu:) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to cover with dew or dewlike drops

bed·fast (bedfɑ:st, bedfəst) *adj.* bedridden

bed·fel·low (bedfelou) *n.* someone with respect to the person one shares a bed with

Bed·ford (bedfərd), John of Lancaster, duke of [illegible]

Bedford cord a cloth with thick ribbing

Bed·ford·shire (bedfərdʃər) (*abbr.* Beds.) a Midland county (area 473 sq. miles, pop. 191,000) of England. County town: Bedford

be·dim (bidim) *pres. part.* **be·dim·ming** *past* and *past part.* **be·dimmed** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to make [illegible]

Bed·e·vere, Sir (bedivɪər) King Arthur's stew-

be·di·zen (bidaiz'n, bidiz'n) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to dress flamboyantly; to overload with ornament [BE- + 16th-c. *disen*, to dress a distaff with flax]

bed·lam (bedləm) *n.* a scene of uproar [after *Bedlam*, the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, Bishopsgate, London, founded as a priory and converted into a lunatic asylum in 1547]

bed linen sheets and pillowcases, of whatever material

Bed·ling·ton terrier (bedlintən) a terrier of a gray, short-haired, rough-coated, lightly built, swift breed [after *Bedlington* in Northumberland, England]

bed of roses a comfortable, easy situation

bedouin (BEDUIN)

bed·pan (bedpæn) *n.* a shallow chamber pot used by invalids in bed

bed·plate (bedpleit) *n.* a metal plate forming the base of a machine

bed·post (bedpoust) *n.* one of the upright supports of a bed

be·drag·gled (bidræg'ld) *adj.* with clothing, hair, fur etc. wet or hanging limply and unbecomingly

bed·rid·den (bedrid'n) *adj.* compelled to stay in bed because of illness or infirmity [O.E. *bedreda*, bed-rider]

bed·rock (bedrɔk) *n.* the solid rock underlying superficial deposits; basic issues, *to get down to bedrock*

bed·room (bedru:m, bedrum) *n.* a room for sleeping in

bed·side (bedsaid) **1.** *n.* a position by a sickbed. **2.** *adj.* relating to a sickbed; for placing beside a bed, *bedside table*; for light reading in bed, *a bedside book*

bedside manner the solicitous or reassuring manner of a doctor

bed·sit·ter (bedsitər) *n.* (*Br.*) a bedsitting-room

bed·sit·ting-room (bedsitiŋru:m, bedsitiŋrum) *n.* (*Br.*) a rented furnished living room containing a divan on which the occupant sleeps at night

Bed·son·i·a (bedsouniːə) *n.* (*miol.*) any of the microorganism genus *Chlamydia* that causes pittacosis, trachoma, and lymphogranuloma venereum; named for Samuel P. Bedson, British bacteriologist

bed·sore (bedsɔr, bedsour) *n.* a body sore caused by lack of nourishment in tissues under prolonged pressure, esp. affecting bedridden invalids

bed·space (bedspeis) *n.* number of beds available, e.g., in a hostel or hospital

bed·spread (bedspred) *n.* a cover, usually ornamental, for the bedding on a bed

bed·stead (bedsted) *n.* the framework of a bed supporting the springs and mattress

bed·time (bedtaim) *n.* time to go to bed or the time when one habitually goes to bed

Bed·u·in, Bed·ou·in (bedu:in) *pl.* **Bed·u·in, Bed·u·ins, Bed·ou·in, Bed·ou·ins** *n.* a nomadic Arab of the Arabian peninsula and N. Africa, traditionally claiming descent from Ishmael. The Beduin are known for their pride and their courage in the face of privation. Camel breeding is their main livelihood [F. fr. Arab. *badawi*, dweller in the desert]

bed warmer (*hist.*) a long-handled pan holding charcoal for warming a bed

bee (bi:) *n.* any of numerous insects belonging to the suborder *Apoidea*, order *Hymenoptera*, esp. *Apis mellifera*, a fourwinged insect producing wax and honey. *hive bee*; a gathering of people for work or amusement, *sewing bee, spelling bee*. **to have a bee in one's bonnet** to be obsessed about some matter, esp. a matter to which one is opposed [O.E. *bēo*]

Bees are allied to wasps and ants. Their mouthparts are adapted for chewing and sucking. Food consists of nectar and pollen from which the honeybees make and store honey. The social honeybees have a queen, workers and drones. The queen copulates once and this enables her to lay fertile eggs during her lifetime. She lays up to 2,000 or more eggs in a day, [illegible] Fertilized eggs produce workers (sterile females), unfertilized eggs produce drones (males). The larvae are fed by workers for three days on royal jelly, then on pollen and honey. After 9 days the cell is sealed, metamorphosis occurs, and the adult emerges in 21 days. Eggs laid in large cells and fed only on royal jelly produce young queens in 16 days. Bees are invaluable to man in the pollination of

bee *n.* a strip of iron or wood [illegible] vessel through which are reeved the fore-top mast stay [O.F. *bee* opening]

beech (bi:tʃ) *n.* a member of [illegible] *ceae*, a genus of temperate, deciduous, smooth, gray-barked trees [illegible] their hardwood timber **beechen** *adj.* [O.E. *bēce*]

Beecher (bi:tʃər), Henry Ward (1813–87), clerical leader and spokesman for the Protestantism of his time. [illegible] Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., won him the largest congregation in the U.S.A. He was a fervent advocate of the emancipation of slaves and of woman suffrage

beech mast beechnuts collectively

beech-nut (bi:tʃnʌt) *n.* [illegible] tree, usually consisting of two edible, three-cornered nuts

bee-eater (bi:i:tər) *n.* a member of [illegible] *dae* of mainly tropical birds with vivid plumage which feed on bees

beef (bi:f) **1.** *n.* the flesh of a bull, cow or ox (*pl* **beeves** (bi:vz), **beefs**, or collectively **beef**) a bull, cow or ox fully or nearly grown, esp. when fattened for food **2.** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to complain [O.F. *boef*]

beef Bourgugnon dish of beef [illegible] in Burgundy wine or sometimes cognac

beef-eater (bi:fi:tər) *n.* a yeoman of the guard a warder of the Tower of London

beef-steak (bi:fsteik) *n.* a cut of beef, esp. from the rump, for grilling or frying

beef tea an extract made by cooking lean beef in water and serving it strained

beef Wellington dish of beef fillet and pate surrounded by pastry

beef-wood (bi:fwud) *n.* red timber from various esp. tropical trees

beef-y (bi:fi) *comp.* **beef-i-er** *superl.* **beef-i-est** *adj.* (of people) brawny

bee glue propolis

bee-hive (bi:haiv) *n.* a hive [*cosmetology*) high, circular hairstyle shaped like a beehive

bee-keep-ing (bi:ki:piŋ) *n.* [illegible] bees in hives

bee-line (bi:lain) *n.* (in the phrase) **to make a beeline for** to go straight and quickly towards

Be-el-ze-bub (bi:elzəbʌb) *n.* the Devil one of the chief devils [L. fr. Gk *beelzeboub*, fr. Heb *baal zebub* lord of the flies]

been (bin, *Br.* bi:n) *past part.* of BE **to have been** (*Br.*) to have called, *has anyone been while I was out?* **to have been to** to have visited

beer (biər) *n.* an alcoholic drink brewed from fermented malt flavored with hops [any of some other slightly fermented drinks, *ginger beer* [O.E. *bēor*]

beer *n.* one of the divisions (e.g. of 40 threads) of the end of a warp [–BIER, a framework]

beer and skittles (*Br.*) carefree pleasure

Beer-bohm (biərboum), Sir Max (1872–1956), English wit, critic, satirical writer ('Zuleika Dobson', 1911), parodist ('A Christmas Garland', 1912) and caricaturist ('Poet's Corner', 1904)

Beer-she-ba (biərʃi:bə, biərʃəbə) the largest town (pop. 96,500) of the Negeb [illegible] southwest of Jerusalem

beer-y (biəri:) *comp.* **beer-i-er** *superl.* **beer-i-est** *adj.* affected by drinking a lot of beer, *beery voices* [smelling of beer

beest-ings, beast-ings (bi:stiŋz) *pl. n.* the colostrum of a cow [O.E. *bēost*]

bees-wax (bi:zwæks) *n.* wax secreted by bees to make a honeycomb a product from this used in polishes, and for modeling

bees-wing (bi:zwiŋ) *n.* a film of shining scales formed in some wines after long keeping, so called from its appearance

beet (bi:t) *n.* a member of *Beta*, fam. *Chenopodiaceae*, a genus of fleshy roots, used as a source of [illegible] beetroot, mangel and [illegible] *bete* fr. L. *beta*]

Beethoven [illegible] 1827), German composer who lived in Vienna after 1792. Beethoven vastly expanded the expressive possibilities of sonata form in his sonatas, chamber music and symphonies, through his [illegible] thematic material. He was recognized as a great composer even in his own day, but became increasingly cut off from the world by deafness. This began when he was 31 and became total by c. 1824, before he wrote his last three string quartets. [illegible] two 3 [illegible] the Choral

1 to 5, 16 string quartets, five piano concertos, a violin concerto, the opera 'Fidelio', several overtures and incidental music, choral music, many chamber works etc.

bee-tle (bi:tl) **1.** *n.* an insect of the order *Coleoptera* any of various insects resembling the beetle, e.g. the cockroach **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **bee-tling** *past* and *past part* **bee-tled** to project, jut out as though menacing, *beetling cliffs* [O.E. *bitula*, a biter]

bee-tle **1.** *n.* a heavy-headed tool for crushing [a heavy wooden mallet [a machine which hammers a revolving roll of cloth to give it a soft [illegible] *past part* **bee-tled** to beat or crush with a beetle

beet leafhopper *Circulifer tenellus*, a homopterous insect which transmits a virus disease to sugar beet and similar plants in the western [illegible]

Bee-ton (bi:tn), Isabella Mary (1836–65), English [illegible] The Book of Household Management, 1861), famous for her [illegible] glish on how to prepare good food and run a household

beet-root (bi:tru:t, bi:trut) *n.* (esp. *Br.–Am.* beet) the crimson root of the beet plant, used as a vegetable

[illegible]

be-fall (bifɔl) *pres. part* **be-fall-ing** *past* **be-fell** (bifel) *past part* **be-fall-en** (bifɔlən) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to happen to *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to come to, pass [O.E. *befallan*]

be-fit (bifit) *pres. part* **be-fit-ting** *past* and *past part* **be-fit-ted** *v.t.* to be suitable or proper for **be-fit-ting** *adj.*

be-flag (biflæg) *pres. part* **be-flag-ging** *past* and *past part* **be-flagged** *v.t.* to adorn or cover with flags

be-fog (bifɔg, bifɑg) *pres. part* **be-fog-ging** *past* and *past part* **be-fogged** *v.t.* to envelop in fog to obscure

be-fool (bifu:l) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to delude

be-fore (bifɔr, bifour) **1.** *adv.* previously, already (*old-fash.*) in front **2.** *prep.* in front of [ahead of under the impulse of, *to recoil before a shock* [in or into the presence of, *brought before the judge* [which concerns and awaits, *the task before us* earlier than, *finish this before supper* higher in rank, nobility or worth, *generals come before colonels*] rather than, *choose virtue before everything else* **3.** *conj.* sooner in time than, *think before you answer* [O.E. *beforan*]

be-fore-hand (bifɔrhænd, bifourhænd) *adv.* and *adj.* in advance, *to make preparations beforehand*

be-fore-tax (bifɔrtæks) *adj.* of sums earned before deduction for U.S. federal income taxes *syn* pretax

be-foul (bifaul) *v.t.* to make filthy [to traduce [illegible] friendly sympathy

be-fud-dled (bifʌdld) *adj.* thoroughly confused [illegible]

beg (beg) *pres. part* **beg-ging** *past* and *past part* **begged** *v.t.* to solicit money, clothing, food etc. for a living [of a holy person) to ask alms (of an animal) to express demands by making noises or assuming beseeching postures [to ask earnestly [*v.t.* to solicit as charity, *he begged a hot meal* [to ask for as a favor, *to beg a cigarette* [to ask earnestly, *she begged him not to go* **to beg off** to back out of an undertaking and ask to be excused **to beg someone off** to get someone excused from a penalty etc. **to beg the question** to avoid the issue **to go begging** to be unwanted [perh. fr. O.F. *begart*]

[illegible] begetting [illegible] begat [illegible] begotten [illegible] to procreate, usually said of the father, sometimes of both parents [to cause, *grumbling begat* [illegible] [O.E. *begietan*]

[illegible] clothes, money etc. for a livelihood [a pauper [illegible] ruin, reduce to poverty **to beggar description** [illegible]

beg-gar-ly (begərli *adj.* like or befitting a beggar, mean, contemptible, *a beggarly reward* [illegible] **beggar my neigh-bour** (begərmineibər) *n.* a card game for children

Be-gin (beigin), Menachem (1913–), Israeli [illegible] emigrated to Palestine in 1942 and fought the British for the establishment of a Jewish homeland. Chairman of Herut, the right-wing party, [illegible] Herut won the 1977 elections. He received the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize (with Anwar SADAT) for Middle East peace efforts and took a hard line against compromise with the Arabs. He resigned (1983).

be-gin (bigin) *pres. part* **be-gin-ning** *past* **be-gan** (bigæn) *past part* **be-gun** (bigʌn) *v.t.* to start, *begin when you're ready* [to come into existence, *when the world began*] *v.t.* to cause to start, *what began the revolution?* [to commence, *she begins school this week* **not to begin to** to be in no position to, *he can't begin to compete with you* not to manage in the least degree to, *it doesn't begin to do what it's supposed to* **be-gin-ner** (biginər) *n.* someone beginning, a novice **be-gin-ning** (biginiŋ) *n.* a start [the early part, *the beginning of the book* [the time when life started [origin, *the beginning of his downfall* (*pl.*) early stages [O.E. *beginnan*]

be-gird (bigɔ:rd) *pres. part* **be-gird-ing** *past* and *past part* **be-girt** (bigɔ:rt) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to gird on [illegible] *past part* be-girdled [O.E. *begyrdan*]

be-gone (bigɔn, bigon) *v.t.* (*rhet.*, only *imper.* and *infin.*) to go away [O.E. *began*]

be-gon-ia (bigounjə, bigounɪ:ə) *n.* a member of *Begonia*, fam. *Begoniaceae*, a genus of tropical and subtropical plants cultivated for their handsome flowers and foliage. They are perennials, usually with rhizomes or tubers [after Michel *Begon* (1638–1710), French governor of Santo Domingo]

begotten *past* of BEGET

be-grime (bigraim) *pres. part* **be-grim-ing** *past* and *past part.* **be-grimed** *v.t.* to soil with grime

be-grudge [illegible] **be-grudg-ing** *past* and *past part* **be-grudged** *v.t.* to envy (someone something) [to feel unwillingness or dissatisfaction at, *to begrudge spending money on repairs*

be-guile (bigail) *pres. part* **be-guil-ing** *past* and [illegible] **be-guiled** [illegible] to fool, deceive [to charm [to relieve the tedium of, *the book beguiled his journey*

Beg-uine (begi:n, beigi:n) *n.* a member of certain lay sisterhoods of the Netherlands which are not bound by vows [F. *beguine* fr. Lambert le *Begue*, founder (c. 1170)]

be-guine (bigi:n) *n.* an energetic popular dance of the [illegible] of Saint Lucia and Martinique resembling the rumba, Fr. dial. *beguine* fr. F. *beguin*, flirtation]

be-gum (bi:gəm) *n.* a title given to an Indian [illegible] begum [illegible]

Be-hague, Pointe (pwɛtbeiəg) a cape on the east coast of French Guiana, just north of the [illegible]

Be-haim (beihaim), Martin (c. 1459–1507), German cosmographer. His terrestrial globe (1492) summed up geographical knowledge on the eve of the discovery of the New World.

be-half (bihaf) (and, [illegible] **on) behalf of** in the interest of [M.E. a mixture of *on his halve* and *bihalve him*, on his side]

be-have (bihei:v) *pres. part* **be-hav-ing** *past* and [illegible] **be-haved** [illegible] *behave v. refl.* to conduct (oneself) well, *behave* [illegible]

be-hav-ior, *Br.* **be-hav-iour** (bihei:vjər) *n.* [illegible] in which a machine, organ or organism works, with respect to its efficiency [the way in which [illegible] behavioral, *adj.* behaviorist [illegible]

be-hav-ior-ism, *Br.* **be-hav-iour-ism** (bihei:vjərizəm) [illegible] observable data of human actions without ref[illegible] **be-hav-ior-ist, *Br.*** **be-hav-iour-ist** *n.* and *adj.* behaviorism [illegible] modification [illegible] [illegible] tion, e.g., determining real needs, providing sense of belonging and accomplishment, team [illegible]

behavior therapy (psych.) program designed to replace undesirable behavior patterns with new ones **behavioral scientist** *n.*

be·head (bihed) *v.t.* to cut off the head of [O.E. *beheadian*]

beheld *past* and *past part.* of BEHOLD

Be·he·moth (bihi:məθ, bi:əməθ) (*Bible*) a mythical beast of gigantic proportions, mentioned

be·hest (bihest) *n.* (*rhet.*) a command or authoritative request [O.E. *behæs*]

be·hind (bihaind) **1.** *adv.* in the rear; in the past, *his troubles lie behind*; in a place where one is no longer, *he left his pajamas behind*; in arrears, *behind with one's work* **2.** *prep.* in back of, *behind the house*; in the past for, *our youth is behind us*; remaining after when one has gone on, *to leave a good reputation behind one*; in an inferior position to, *behind him in rank*; motivating but not disclosed or made evident by, *what is behind his refusal?*; in support of, *whose money is behind him?*, *all your colleagues are behind you*; running later than, progressing more slowly than, *behind schedule* **to put something behind one** to get over some past incident and concentrate on the future **3.** *n.* the buttocks [O.E. *behindan*]

be·hind-hand (bihaindhænd) *adv.* and *pred. adj.* behind (in progress, payments etc.), back-

be·hold (bihould) *pres. part.* **be·hold·ing** *past* and *past part.* **be·held** (biheld) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to look at and consider; (*Bible*) to see in a vision [O.E. *bihaldan*]

be·hold·en (bihouldən) *pred. adj.* under an obli-

be·hoove (bihu:v) *pres. part.* **be·hoov·ing** *past* and *past part.* **be·hooved** *v.t. impers.* (*rhet.*) to be morally necessary to; (esp. *Br.*) to be suitable to, *it all behooves you to criticize* [O.E.

be·hove (bihouv) *pres. part.* **be·hov·ing** *past* and *past part.* **be·hoved** *v.t. impers.* (esp. *Br.*) to **be·hoove**

Beh·rens (be:rəns), Peter (1868–1940), German architect, among the first to develop a style corresponding to the demands of industrialized society, and to instigate effective design in the production of consumer goods. His massive, powerful buildings are characterized by functional efficiency and logical use of modern materials, e.g. the AEG Turbine Factory, Ber-

and Mies van der Rohe

beige (bei3) *n.* the color of natural wool [F.]

Bei·jing Peking, China, as spelled under the new spelling system

be·in (bi:in) *n.* a gathering for the purpose of being together, esp. of like-minded

be·ing (bi:iŋ) **1.** *n.* existence, *to bring into being*; the substance or essence of an existing person or thing; one who exists, *a human being* **2.** *adj.*

men Mtns., a seaport and an old trading and a

Be·ja (be:dʒə) *n.* a member of an African Moslem

Beke (bek), Charles Tilstone (1800–74), En-

be·lay (bilei) **1.** *v.t.* (*naut.*) to make fast, secure (a running rope) round a cleat or belaying pin (*mountaineering*) to take a strong position and act as a belay to (another climber) [*v.i.* (of ropes and cables) to be made fast **2.** *interj.* (*naut.*) stop! **3.** *n.* a projection round which a mountaineer's running rope may be passed to secure it [O.E. *belecgan*, to enclose]

belaying pin (*naut.*) a pin of wood or metal around which a rope can be made fast

bel·can·to (belkantou) *n.* the art of singing operatic arias calling for agility in technique and for a pure, lyrical style and finely cultivated voice. It characterized the castrati and sopranos of Italian opera from the 17th c. up to Verdi, then gave place (with Wagner) to the melodic recitative [Ital.]

belch (belʧ) **1.** *v.i.* to expel gas or wind from the stomach through the mouth [*v.t.* (of a gun, volcano etc.) to throw forth (its contents) **2.** *n.* an instance of belching ‖ a sudden, violent emission, *a belch of steam* [O.E. *bealcian*]

be·lea·guer (bili:gər) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to besiege [Du. *belegeren*, to camp round]

Be·lém (belem) the capital (pop. 758,117) of Para state, Brazil, a port on the lower Amazon exporting rubber, rice, sugar and forest products

bel·em·nite (beləmnait) *n.* (*geol.*) the internal skeletal fossil of an extinct cephalopod of fam. *Belemnitidae* related to the squid, belonging to the Mesozoic era [fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk *belemnon*,

Bel·fast (belfæst, belfust, belfæst, belfust) a seaport (pop. 322,600) in county Antrim, the capital of Northern Ireland. Industries: shipbuilding, linen. Queen's University

Bel·fort (belfɔr) a territory (area 235 sq. miles, pop. 57,317) of E. France between the Vosges and Switzerland, administered as a department (→BURGUNDY). Chief town: Belfort (pop.

room in a tower (esp. of a church) where the bells hang [M.E. *berfrey* fr. O.F. *berfrei* fr.

Bel·gae (beldʒi:, belgai) *pl. n.* an ancient Germanic and Celtic people who inhabited N. Gaul. Some migrated (1st c. B.C.) to S. Britain. They were conquered (57 B.C.) by Caesar

Bel·gian (beldʒən) **1.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Belgium; a draft horse of a heavy breed originating in Belgium **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to

Bel·gic (beldʒik) *adj.* of or concerning the Belgae

Bel·gium (beldʒəm) a constitutional monarchy (area 11,775 sq. miles, pop. 9,854,589) in N.W. Europe. Capital: Brussels. People and language: Flemish in the north (55%), Walloons (French-speaking) in the south, 11% bilingual, with a small German minority in the east. All three languages are official in their respective regions. Brussels is officially bilingual. Religion: Roman Catholic, with small Protestant and Jewish minorities. The land is 60% arable and 20% forest. It slopes gently from the Ardennes to the North Sea. North of the Ardennes (rising to 2,200 ft) is the Sambre-Meuse valley, a rich coal belt and industrial region. Central Belgium is a fertile, undulating plain (300–600 ft). The Campine, in the north and east, is a region of sand, woods and heath. The rivers are linked by canals to form an excellent system of inland waterways. Average winter and summer temperatures (F.): 38° and 64°. Average annual rainfall: 35 ins. Livestock: cattle, pigs. Agricultural products: wheat, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, sugar beet, dairy produce. Mineral resources: coal and iron (also lead, manganese and zinc). Manufactures: iron and steel, textiles, machinery, chemicals, glassware, beer, matches, sugar. Exports: metals, textiles, chemicals and pharmaceutical products, precious stones, glassware. Imports: textiles, machinery, vehicles. Chief ports: Antwerp, Ghent, Ostend. Belgium has the densest road and railroad network in the world. There are four universities, the oldest being Louvain. Monetary unit: Belgian franc. HISTORY. The Celtic

B.C., by the Franks (3rd and 4th cc. A.D.), and were raided by the Vikings (9th c.). Semi-independent federal states developed. The Netherlands passed to the House of Burgundy (1384)

the Netherlands revolt (1568). They became part of the Hapsburg Austrian Empire (Treaty of Utrecht, 1713) after the War of the Spanish Succession. They were occupied by France in the War of the Austrian Succession, but were returned to Austria (1748). France overran them (1792) and incorporated them (1801). Belgium and Holland united to form the Kingdom of the Netherlands (1815–30), but Belgium revolted (1830) and was recognized as an independent kingdom (1831) whose neutrality was guaranteed by the Great Powers (1839). Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was elected King Leopold I (1831–65). He was succeeded by Leopold II (1865–1909), who acquired the Congo (1878), which became a Belgian colony (1908). Belgium was overrun by Germany (1914–18). It suffered financial crises (1926, 1935). It was invaded and occupied by the Germans during the 2nd world war (1940–4). Leopold III abdicated (1951) after a national crisis, and was succeeded by his son Baudouin. With the Netherlands and Luxembourg Belgium formed a customs union, Benelux (1948), which became an economic union (1960). It joined NATO (1949) and the European Common Market (E.E.C.) (1958). It lost the Congo (Zaire) when that country became independent (June 30, 1960) and in 1962 granted independence to Ruanda-Urundi (now Rwanda and Kingdom of Burundi). In 1980 parliament established regional assemblies in Flanders and Wallonia, but postponed action on autonomy of Brussels

Bel·grade (belgréid, bélgreid) (*Serbian* Beograd) the capital (pop. 976,000) of Yugoslavia, and of the federated republic of Serbia, at the confluence of the Sava and the Danube. Its position on the waterways and on the Orient railroad makes it the gateway to the Balkans, and it is a great commercial city. Industries: textiles, engineering, chemicals. University (1863). Belgrade, a Roman fort, was destroyed (372) by the Huns, settled by the Avars (627) and Bulgars (9th c.), disputed (12th and 13th cc.) between the Magyars and Byzantium and taken (1521) by the Turks. It was captured (1688, 1717 and 1789) by the Austrians, but remained Turkish until 1867, when it became the capital of Serbia and (1929) of Yugoslavia

Bel·gra·no (belgrɑnɔ), Manuel (1770–1820), Argentine patriot and general. As commander of the army (1811–14) early in the Argentine war for independence, he fought Spanish forces in Banda Oriental, Upper Peru, and Chile, losing his command to José de San Martín

Be·li·al (bi:li:əl, bi:ljəl) *n.* (*Old Testament*) the power of evil ‖ the Devil [Heb. *b'li-yaal*, worthlessness, destruction]

be·lie, be·ly (bilái) *pres. part.* **be·ly·ing** *past* and *past part.* **be·lied** *v.t.* to give a false impression of, esp. by hiding, *his smile belied his true feelings* ‖ to fail to fulfil (expectations or a promise) [O.E. *belȳgan*, to deceive by lying]

be·lief (bili:f) *n.* the conviction that something is true, esp. the teachings of a religion ‖ the conviction that something exists, *belief in fairies* ‖ the conviction that something is right, *belief in a cause* ‖ something accepted as true ‖ a religion or creed ‖ an opinion **to the best of one's belief** as far as one knows [M.E. *beleave* fr. O.E. *gelēafa*]

be·liev·a·ble (bili:vəb'l) *adj.* able to be believed

be·lieve (bili:v) *pres. part.* **be·liev·ing** *past* and *past part.* **be·lieved** *v.t.* to accept as true, *to believe a story* ‖ to give credence to (a person) ‖ to hold as one's opinion, *I believe it is going to rain* ‖ *v.i.* to have religious faith **to believe in** to have confidence in the existence, truth or efficacy of, *to believe in ghosts, to believe in planning* **be·liev·er** *n.* a person who has beliefs, esp. one who has religious faith [M.E. *bileven* fr. O.E. *gelīefan*]

Bel·i·sar·i·us (belisɛəri:əs) (c. 494–565), Byzantine general. Under Justinian I, he drove the Vandals out of most of N. Africa (533–4) and the Ostrogoths out of Italy (535–40), and repulsed the attacks of the Persians (541–2)

Be·li·sha beacon (bəli:ʃə) (*Br.*) an orange globe on a pole to mark a pedestrian crossing on a street [after Sir Leslie Hore-*Belisha* (*d.* 1957), Br. minister of transport (1934–7)]

be·lit·tle (bilit'l) *pres. part.* **be·lit·tling** *past* and *past part.* **be·lit·tled** *v.t.* to make (an achievement, effort etc.) seem of less than its true worth, to disparage

Be·li·tung (bəli:tuŋ) (Billiton) an island (area 1,866 sq. miles, pop. 74,000, Chinese and Ma-

lay) between Borneo and Sumatra, Indonesia, a major tin source

Be·lize (bel·i:z) (formerly British Honduras) nation (area 8,866 sq. miles, pop. 118,000) in Central America. Capital: Belmopan, replacing coastal Belize (largely destroyed by a hurricane in 1961). People: 38% African, 31% Mulatto, 17% Maya Indians, together with East Indian, Syrian and Chinese minorities. Official language: English. Religion: 60% Roman Catholic, 35% Protestant, with Mennonite, Hindu and Moslem minorities. The land is 90% forest and 5% arable. The north is low and swampy. Inland and south are the Cockscomb Mtns, which rise to 3,681 ft. Annual rainfall: 80 ins. in the north, 100 ins. in the south (the wet season is May–Feb.). Average temperature (F.) at Belize: 73° (Dec.), 83° (July). The forests produce mahogany, cedar, Santa Maria trees, pine, rosewood and gums (chicle etc.). Agriculture: [illegible] sugar. Fisheries (esp. lobsters and shrimps) are important. Exports: lumber, sugar, oranges, grapefruit. Imports: machinery, vehicles, fuels, oil, foodstuffs. Monetary unit: Belizean dollar (100 cents). HISTORY. The country is the site of an ancient Maya civilization. By the 1530s the Spanish had conquered the peninsula, failing, however, to extend [illegible] area. The British first settled there in 1638. It was completely self-governing until 1786, when a British superintendent was sent to administer its affairs. In 1862 it was officially proclaimed a British Crown Colony, responsible to Jamaica, but it became an independent unit in 1884. Guatemalan claims to the territory, derived from old Spanish treaties, caused tension in the 1930s and 1946–8. Internal self-government was granted in [illegible] 1981

Bel·knap (bélnæp), William Worth (1829–90), U.S. Civil War general. He gained distinction in the Atlanta campaign and received (1865) the rank of major general. Later he became U.S. secretary of war (1869) but was forced to resign when impeached (1876) on charges of corruption. He was acquitted by the Senate

Bell (bel), Alexander Graham (1847–1922), a Scot who emigrated to America, where he invented the telephone (1876) and obtained a U.S. monopoly for the Bell system of telephone communication

bell (bel) **1.** *n.* the bellow of a stag at rutting time **2.** *v.i.* to make this sound [O.E. *bellan*, to bellow]

bell 1. *n.* a hollow, usually cup-shaped instrument, widening at the lip, which makes a ringing sound when struck. It may be very small, or weigh many tons | an electric device sounding a note when made to do so | its sound | (*naut.*) a halfhourly division of the watch (4, 8 and 12 are marked by 8 bells, then 4:30, 8:30 and 12:30 are each marked by one bell, and progressively one more marks each further half hour up to 8 bells) | something shaped like a bell, such as the corolla of certain flowers **sound as a bell** morally or physically in perfect condition || (of schemes, investments etc.) stable **2.** *v.i.* to take the form of a bell | *v.t.* to provide with a bell **to bell the cat** to undertake a risky venture, esp. on behalf of others (from the mice in the fable who wanted to tie a warning bell around the cat's neck) [O.E. *belle*]

bel·la·don·na (bɛləlɑdɔnə) *n. Atropa belladonna*, fam. *Solanaceae*, the roots and leaves of which are used in the preparation of atropine. *Amaryllis belladonna*, fam. *Amaryllidaceae*, the belladonna lily, which grows in S. Africa [Ital. = beautiful lady]

Bel·lar·mine (bélarmi:n), St Robert (1542–1621), Italian Jesuit cardinal who was theological adviser to Clement VIII at a time of great religious controversy. He was canonized in 1930. Feast: May 13

bellarmine (bélarmi:n, belarmi:n) *n.* a salt-glaze jug stamped with a bearded human image [perh. after Cardinal *Bellarmine*]

Bel·lay (belei), Joachim du (1522–60), French poet, friend and collaborator of Ronsard. He drew up the manifesto of the Pleiade, 'Defence et Illustration de la langue française' (1549).

bell-boy (bélbɔi) *n.* a hotel or club page boy. trade name for one-way personal signaling service enabling subscribers to get in touch with people in the field, operated by the Bell System

bell buoy a buoy fitted with a warning bell rung by the action of the water

[illegible] the most beautiful of a group or a place [F.]

Bel·leau Wood, Battle of (belou) the second engagement between U.S. and German troops in the 1st world war. It took place in Aisne, France, in June 1918, and was won by a U.S. [illegible]

Belle Isle, Strait of (belail) a channel (10–15 [illegible] foundland and S.E. Labrador, connecting the Gulf of St Lawrence with the Atlantic

Bel·ler·o·phon (bəlerəfɔn, bəlerəfɔn) (*Gk. mythol.*) the hero who destroyed the fire-breathing monster Chimera with the help of his winged horse Pegasus

[illegible] literary writing, esp. elegant essays in criticism [F.]

[illegible] bells into position for service

bell-hop (belhɔp) *n.* a bellboy

bel·li·cism (belisizəm) *n.* belligerence

bel·li·cose (belikous) *adj.* warlike | aggressive | [illegible]

bel·lig·er·en·cy (bəlidʒərənsi:) *n.* the state of being at war | belligerence

bel·lig·er·ent (bəlidʒərənt) **1.** *adj.* (*internat. law*) waging a war (of international or personal relations) aggressive, hostile **2.** *n.* a nation at war [fr. L. *belligerans* (*belligerantis*) fr. *belligerare* fr. *bellum*, *war* + *gerere*, to wage]

Bel·li·ni (beli:ni:), Giovanni (c. 1429–1516), Venetian painter. A great initiator, he was a master of color, with a new understanding of light and a growing feeling for landscape. All this served a profoundly spiritual imagination. His pupils included Titian and Giorgione. He was of a family of painters. Jacopo (c. 1400–70) was his father, Gentile (c. 1429–1507) his brother. Mantegna was his brother-in-law

bell jar a bell-shaped vessel, esp. of glass, used in a laboratory, esp. to contain gases

bell metal an alloy of copper and tin, a bronze for casting large bells

Be·llo (béjo), Andrés (1781–1865), South American poet and statesman. Born in Venezuela, he founded the University of Chile (1842), which he served as Rector until his death. He was a major contributor to the drafting (1855) of the Chilean civil code, of great influence throughout South America. His varied writings include 'Gramatica de la lengua castellana' (1847) and his pastoral poems 'Silvas americanas' (1826–7)

Bel·loc (belɔk), Hilaire (1870–1953), British essayist, historian, novelist and poet, of mixed French and English origin. He wrote 'The Path to Rome' (1902) and other travel books, various biographies, and comic verse ('Cautionary Tales', 1907)

Bel·lo·na (bəlounə) (*Rom. mythol.*) the goddess of war and sister or wife of Mars. In her temple at Rome the senators gave audience to foreign ambassadors and returning generals

Bel·low (bélou), Saul (1915–), U.S. novelist. His works include 'The Adventures of Augie March' (1953), 'Mr. Sammler's Planet' (1970), 'Humboldt's Gift' (1975), 'The Dean's December' (1982), and 'Him With His Foot in His Mouth' (1984)

bel·low (belou) **1.** *v.i.* (of a bull) to roar (of guns, men in pain or anger, children in a temper etc.) to make a similar noise | to shout very loudly | *v.t.* to shout out, *to bellow abuse* **2.** *n.* the noise of a bull | any comparable noise [M.E. *belwen*, [illegible]

Bel·lows (belouz), George Wesley (1882–1925), American painter and lithographer. He is known for his paintings of simple realism and for his lithographs, of which 'Billy Sunday' and 'Dempsey and Firpo' are classics

bel·lows (belouz) *pl.* and *sing. n.* an instrument which, by expanding and collapsing, draws air in through a valve and forces it out, to give [illegible] the expanding part of a folding camera [M.E. [illegible]

bell ringing campanology

bell-shaped curve (belʃeipd) the curve of a normal distribution of a general characteristic

Bell's palsy a paralysis of the face, caused by a lesion of a cranial nerve [after Sir Charles *Bell* (1774–1842), Scottish anatomist]

[illegible] whose neck a bell is hung and which leads the flock | someone or something taking the lead

[illegible] the front part of the human body between the diaphragm and the thighs (the corresponding part of an animal) the stomach, esp. in relation to food or appetite | anything resembling the rounded exterior of the belly, e.g. the rounded part of a flask | the lower or undersurface of anything, e.g. of a large piece of machinery standing off the ground | the upper plate of the sounding box of a violin etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **bel·ly·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bel·lied** to cause to swell out | *v.i.* to become swollen out [O.E. *bæl(i)g*, bag]

bel·ly-ache (beli:eik) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) an abdominal pain **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **bel·ly·ach·ing** *past* and [illegible] plain peevishly

bel·ly-band (beli:bænd) *n.* a band passing under a horse's belly to keep a pack or saddle etc. in place

belly board short surfboard designed for riding by lying horizontally upon it

bel·ly-flop (beli:flop) **1.** *n.* a bad dive, when the body smacks flat on the water, often painfully, instead of entering it obliquely | (of an aircraft) a crash landing made on the underside of the fuselage **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **bel·ly·flop·ping** *past* and *past part.* **bel·ly·flopped** to dive, or land an aircraft, in a bellyflop

bel·ly·ful (beli:ful) *pl.* **bel·ly·fuls** *n.* (*pop.*) as much as, or more than, one wants of anything

bel·ly-hold (beli:hould) *n.* cargo hatch of a passenger aircraft

[illegible] pop. 1,442,483) of Brazil: cotton, mining, agriculture

be·long (bilɔŋ, bilɔŋ) *v.i.* to have a rightful place, *does the chair belong here?* **to belong to** to be a possession of, *this dog belongs to him* | to be a member of, *do you belong to the choir?* | to be classified with, *do buttercups and kingcups belong to the same family?* **be·long·ings** *pl. n.* possessions, property [M.E. *belongen*]

[illegible]

be·loved (bilʌvd, bilʌvid) **1.** *adj.* much loved, favored **2.** (bilʌvid, bilʌvd) *n.* someone who is dearly loved [fr. M.E. *biluven*, to love]

be·low (bilou) **1.** *adv.* under, in a lower place | (*rhet.*) on earth, *mortals here below* | downstream further down a page or further on in a book **to go below** (*naut.*) to go belowdecks **2.** *prep.* lower than, under, *below the surface* | lower in quality than, *below standard* | lower in rank than | downstream from | unworthy of, not befitting the dignity of, *she felt it was below her to do housework* [LOW]

be·low-decks (biloudeks) *adv.* in or into a ship's cabin or hold

Bel·sen (belz'n) (Bergen-Belsen) the site of a Nazi concentration camp (1943–5) near Luneburg, N.W. Germany

[illegible] last Babylonian emperor. At a great feast he saw the 'writing on the wall' (Daniel v) which told his fate and the fate of Babylon. That same night Cyrus took the city (539 B.C.)

belt (belt) **1.** *n.* a strip of fabric, leather etc., worn around the waist to support clothes or to draw them in | a strip of canvas, leather etc., worn over one shoulder and across to the opposite hip for carrying grenades, a sword etc. | a district characterized by certain physical or climatic conditions, or by the prevalence of a mineral, species, crop etc., *cotton belt*, *umech.* an endless band connecting wheels or pulleys (*shipbuilding*) a row of armor plates below the waterline | a girdle conferred as an honor on a [illegible] **to tighten one's belt** austerity measures **2.** *v.t.* to fasten with a belt || to encircle, *belted with trees* | to be marked with a band, *belted pigs* (*pop.*) with 'out') to sing in a [illegible] belt | *v.i.* (*pop.*) to run, rush, *he belted down the* [illegible]

[illegible] val, when all hires were extinguished and the home fires then rekindled from one public sacrificial bonfire. Some modern May Day festi[illegible] [fr. Gael. *bealltainn*, the first day of May]

[illegible] ture with ply cords laid at an angle, surrounded

land, introduced in 1966
belt highway (*Am.*—*Br.* ring road) a road enabling traffic to bypass a town
belting (beltiŋ) *n.* material for belts
Bel·tran (beltrán), Washington (1914–), Uruguayan editor, politician, Blanco Party leader and 1965–6 president
belt-way (beltwei) *n.* a belt highway
be·lu·ga (bəlúgə) *n.* *Acipenser huso*, the great sturgeon of the Caspian and Black Seas; *Delphinapterus leucas*, fam. *Delphinidae*, a white [*beluga* and *belucha* fr. *beloi*, white]
bel·ve·dere (belvidɪər, belvidɪər) *n.* a tower built to command a fine view [Ital. fr. *bel*, beau-
belying *pres. part.* of BELIE
be·ma (bíːmə) *pl.* **be·ma·ta** (bíːmətə) *n.* the enclosure about the altar of an Orthodox Eastern church [Gk. *bema*, a step]
Bem·bo (bembou), Pietro (1470–1547), Italian cardinal, poet and humanist, a Latinist of Ciceronian purity, author of a 'History of Venice 1487–1513', secretary to Pope Leo X (1513–
be·mean (bimíːn) *v. refl.* to degrade, demean
·*pharm.*) drug to assist recovery from overdose of barbituates, marketed as Megimide
be·mire (bimaiər) *pres. part.* **be·mir·ing** *past*
deep sorrow or regret for [O.E. *bemǣnan*]
be·mused (bimjúːzd) *adj.* deep in thought; dazed
Be·nal·ca·zar (benalkaθár, benalkusár), Sebas-
explorer of the Isthmus of Panama. He led an
tetseses (·reados')
Ben Bel·la (benbelə, Mohammed (1916–), Algerian statesman. He was imprisoned by the French (1949–52, 1956–61) for directing the Algerian movement for independence. He was (1962) was elected president (1963) and was deposed in a coup d'etat (1965)
bench (bent) 1. *n.* a long wooden or stone seat
work table; a judge's seat or the office of judge
magistrates, *the opinion of the bench*; (*Br. parl.*) seats occupied by certain officials or groups or the officials or groups themselves, *treasury bench*; a narrow shelf of ground, esp. a former shoreline of a river or lake; a raised shelf in a mine; a platform on which a dog is exhibited at a show. **Bench** (in titles) a law court, *King's Bench*. 2. *v.t.* to exhibit (a dog) in a show; to send (a player in a game) to the bench, i.e. remove him from the game [O.E. *benc*]
leveling; a reference point for making mea-
bench·work (bentʃwəːk) *n.* handwork at the
bend (bend) *v.* **bent** (bent) to make curved or crooked

be·neath (biníːθ) 1. *adv.* under, in a lower place. 2. *prep.* under, at, in or to a position lower than; lower in amount, quality or rank than; unwor to marry a social inferior [O.E. *binithan, beneo-*
ben·e·dic·i·te (benidaisíti, benidisíti) *n.* a grace said at table; the canticle 'Benedicite, omnia opera Domini' [L., 2nd pers. pl. imper. of *benedicere*, to bless]
Ben·e·dict XIV (benidikt) (1675–1758), pope (1740–58). A great scholar, he is remembered for his writings on beatification and canoniza-
Benedict XV (1854–1922), pope (1914–22). He denounced inhumanities in the 1st world war, and offered (Aug. 1, 1917) to act as mediator
Benedict Biscop (bíʃəp) (c. 628–90), Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastic. He brought masons and glassmakers from Gaul to build the monasteries which he founded at Wearmouth (674) and Harrow (682) and which he equipped with nent. He had Bede as his pupil
Ben·e·dic·tine (benidíktin, benidíktiːn, benidíktaiːn) 1. *adj.* of or relating to St Benedict of Nursia, or the religious order founded by him —Founded (c. 529) at Monte Cassino, the order grew rapidly, esp. through the efforts of St Gregory the Great. Notable among later reforms of the order were the Cluniac and the Cistercian. The order is widely distributed throughout W. Europe and the U.S.A. Benedictines are noted for scholarship and for their chanting of Gregorian plainsong. There is an order of nuns
ben·e·dic·tine (benidíktiːn) *n.* a liqueur [after the *Benedictine* monastery where it was orig-
ben·e·dic·tion (benidíkʃən) *n.* a blessing, esp. a formal prayer of blessing; a Catholic service of the cross over the congregation with the Host [fr. L. *benedictio* (*benedictionis*)]
Benedict of Nur·si·a (nəˈrsiːə), St (c. 480–c. 547), Italian monk. He founded (c. 529) the Benedictine order at Monte Cassino, and was the author of the rule followed by Benedictines and Cistercians. Feast: Mar. 21
ben·e·dic·to·ry (benidíktəriː) *adj.* of or expressing benediction [fr. M.L. *benedictorius*]
Ben·e·dic·tus (benidíktəs) *n.* the prayer in the Mass beginning with the word 'Benedictus', following the Sanctus; a canticle in the Book of Common Prayer [L., blessed]
ben·e·fac·tion (benifækʃən) *n.* a financial gift to a charity; a handsome donation or gift to an organization, club etc. [fr. L. *benefactio* (*benefactionis*), good deed]
ben·e·fac·tor (benifæktər, benifæktər) *n.* some- **ben·e·fac·tress** (benifæktris, benifæktris) *n.* a woman benefactor [L., one who does good]
ben·e·fice (benifis) *n.* a church living, the material livelihood of a priest in charge of a parish
ben·e·ficed *adj.* [O.F. *benefice*, a kindness]
be·nef·i·cence (bənefisəns) *n.* kindness; on a large scale: a particular instance of it. **be·nef·i·cent** *adj.* actively good; producing good results [fr. L. *beneficentia*]
ben·e·fi·cial (benifíʃəl) *adj.* helpful, causing im- one's own benefit or enjoyment [F.]
ben·e·fi·ci·ar·y (benifíʃəriː, benifíʃəriː) 1. *n. pl.* **ben·e·fi·ci·ar·ies** someone receiving a benefit, esp. the income of a trust estate or the benefits of an insurance policy etc.; someone who holds a benefice. 2. *adj.* pertaining to a benefice; pertaining to charity [fr. L. *beneficiarius*]
ben·e·fit (benifit) 1. *n.* help, profit, *to derive benefit from*; advantage; an allowance, pension, etc., to which a person may be entitled under private or state welfare arrangements, *maternity benefit*; a performance whose proceeds are given to a particular charity or person. 2. *v.t.* to, *exercise will benefit her*. *v.i.* to receive help or benefit, *to benefit by good advice* [M.E. *ben*
economic efficiency, equal to cost divided by
benefit of clergy (*Br.*; *hist.*) the privilege which entitled a member of the clergy to be tried

benefit of the doubt the presumption of innocence rather than guilt for lack of proof
benefit society (*Am.* *Br.* friendly society) a voluntary association of members paying regular contributions in order to secure certain benefits for sickness, old age etc.
Ben·e·lux (benəlʌks) an economic union between Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. The customs union came into operation on Jan. 1, 1948 and the full economic union on Nov. 1, 1960. Benelux holds fourth place in volume of world trade, and joined the European Economic Community in 1959 [*Be*lgium, *Ne*therland and *Lux*embourg]
Be·neš (beneʃ), Eduard (1884–1948), Czech statesman, president of Czechoslovakia (1935–8 and 1946–8). He left Czechoslovakia after the Munich Agreement, headed its government-in-exile, and returned (1945). He resigned after the Communist coup d'etat (1948)
Be·net (bənei), Stephen Vincent (1898–1943), American poet, author of 'John Brown's Body' (1928), a ballad-style narrative of the American Civil War
Benét, William Rose (1886–1950), American poet, novelist and editor, brother of Stephen Vincent Benét
Be·ne·ven·to (beneventə) (ancient Maleventum) a town (pop. 59,016) in Campania, S. Italy, rich in monuments, having known Samnite, Roman, Gothic, Lombard, Saracen, Norman and Napoleonic occupations. It belonged to the papacy (1077–1860). Trajan's arch (114
Be·ne·ven·tum (beniventəm) an ancient city of S.W. Italy, site of Pyrrhus's defeat (275 B.C.) by the Romans
be·nev·o·lence (bənevələns) *n.* kindheartedness; generous giving [O.F.]
be·nev·o·lent (bənevələnt) *adj.* wellwishing, (charitable *benevolent fund*) [O.F.]
Ben·gal (bengɔl) the area of the Ganges and Brahmaputra deltas, partitioned in 1947 between India (West Bengal, capital Calcutta, area 29,664 sq. miles) and Pakistan (East Bengal, capital Dacca, area 52,550 sq. miles). Its rich alluvial plains produce rice and jute. It is a heavily overpopulated industrial area. E. Bengal claimed (1971) its independence as *BANGLADESH
Bengal, Bay of part of the Indian Ocean, between India and Burma, fed by the Ganges and Brahmaputra (in the north), by the Irrawaddy (in the east), and by the Mahanadi (in the west). It contains many islands, including Andaman and Nicobar
Ben·ga·li (bengɔliː) 1. *n.* an inhabitant or the language of Bengal. 2. *adj.* of Bengal, its people or its language
Bengali language a member of the eastern branch of the Indo-Iranian family of languages. It is spoken by about 50 million in Bengal and has literary importance
Bengal light a firework with a blue flame used in signaling
Ben·gha·zi (bengáziː) a port (pop. 530,000) of Libya, on the Mediterranean. It was the center of much fighting during the 2nd world war. National University of Libya (1955)
Ben·gue·la (bengelə) a port (pop. 40,996) of W.
Benguela current a cold ocean current flowing northwards from the southern Atlantic and carrying low temperatures to the region of Benguela, S.W. Africa
Ben Gu·rion (bengurjən, bengúəriːən), David (1886–1973), Israeli socialist statesman. As the first prime minister of Israel (1948–53, 1955–63) he carried out large economic and social reforms
Be·ni (beniː) a river (c. 1,000 miles long) rising in the Andes of W. Bolivia and flowing to unite with the Mamore River near the Brazilian border
be·night·ed (bináitid) *adj.* (*rhet.*) lost in moral darkness or ignorance
be·nign (binain) *adj.* kind, well-disposed; (of climate etc.) mild, favorable; (of diseases) not dangerous (cf. MALIGNANT) [O.F. *benigne*]
be·nig·nan·cy (binignənsiː) *n.* the state or qual-
be·nig·nant (binignənt) *adj.* kind, gracious
be·nig·ni·ty (binignitiː) *n.* kindliness [O.F. *benignite*]
benign neglect policy of watchful inactivity, advocated as a U.S. policy toward the extension of black civil rights by Daniel Patrick Moyni-

han in 1970; originally phrased by the Earl of Durham in 1839

Be·nin (benin, bənin) [illegible] republic (area 43,484 sq. miles; pop. 3,636,000) in W. Africa. Capital: Porto Novo. Chief commercial center and port: Cotonou. Official language: French. The land is made up of lagoons, palm forests, and [illegible] through plateaus to the Atakora Mts. in the north. Mean temperatures [illegible] south; lower in the north. [illegible] The cold, dry harmattan wind blows from the north in winter. Livestock: sheep and cattle. Agricultural products: corn, manioc, yams, cotton (in the north), coffee (in the south). Freshwater fishing is important in the south. Exports: palm kernels and oil, peanuts. Imports: textiles, wine, cement. Monetary unit: C.F.A. franc. HISTORY. The four kingdoms of Oudah, Allada, Dahomey and Porto Novo flourished in the south in the 17th c. Dahomey defeated Allada (1724) and Oudah (1729) and took over their slave trade, which continued with [illegible] 19th c. A commercial treaty was negotiated by France (1851; [illegible] (1893). The colony became a territory of French West Africa (1899), a member state of the French Community, and an independent republic (Aug. 1, 1960). The army mounted a series of coups d'état (1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1972). In 1975 the name was changed to Benin. A military council rules and the national ideology has become Marxism-Leninism.

Benin, Bight of part of the northern Gulf of Guinea, W. Africa. Several rivers, including the Niger delta, [illegible]

ben·i·son (benɪz'n, benɪs'n) *n.* (*archaic*) a blessing. [O.F. *benecon*]

Ben-ja-min (bend͡ʒəmən) [illegible] of Jacob. [the Israelite tribe of which he was the ancestor]

Benjamin, Judah Philip (1811–84), Anglo-U.S. lawyer. He served as secretary of state for the Confederacy (1862–5) during the Civil War. Escaping to England after Appomattox, he became (1872) a Queen's Counsel. His 'Law of Sale of Personal Property' (1868) long remained the leading authority on the subject in England and the U.S.A.

ben·ja·min (bend͡ʒəmən) *n.* *Styrax benzoin*, a tree yielding benzoin. [the North American aromatic shrub, spicebush. [corrup. of *benjoin* fr. BENZOIN]

Ben·ja·mite (bendʒəmaɪt) *n.* a member of the Israelite tribe of Benjamin.

Ben·nett (benɪt), Arnold (1867–1931), English novelist, best known for his 'The Old Wives' Tale' (1908) and other works set in his native country, the industrial midlands of England.

Bennett, James Gordon (1795–1872), U.S. journalist, founder and editor of the 'New York Herald'. His editorial policy of seeking 'not to instruct but to startle' greatly influenced U.S. journalism.

Bennett, Richard Bedford Bennett, 1st Viscount (1870–1947), Canadian statesman. As Conservative prime minister of Canada (1930–5) he initiated the Ottawa Conference and championed the protective tariff system.

Ben Nev·is (bennevis) the highest mountain (4,406 ft) in Great Britain, in Inverness, Scotland.

Be·no·ni (benóunaɪ) a town (pop. 206,810) in the Transvaal, a gold mining center: foundries, electrical manufactures.

Ben·son (bénsən), William Shepherd (1885–1932), U.S. admiral. He served as the U.S. naval representative in the drafting of the naval terms of the 1918 Armistice.

bent (bent) *past* and *past part.* of BEND. ‖ **1.** *adj.* altered from a previous straight or even state by bending or being bent; *a bent pole*. (with 'on' or 'upon') determined, resolved; *bent on succeeding*. **2.** *n.* a mental inclination; *a bent for languages*. ‖ a leaning, tendency. **at the top of one's bent** in one's best form.

bent *n.* any of several species of coarse grass; a member of *Agrostis*, a genus of grasses, some species of which are used for forage and turf. [O.E. *beonet*]

Ben·tham (benθəm) [illegible] 1832), English radical jurist and philosopher. His utilitarian doctrine rests on the arithmetical calculability of the pleasure principle ('men seek pleasure and avoid pain'): the test of an institution's utility lies in how far it tends to promote the [illegible]

number', which can be measured. Benthamism produced many reforms in English law. His [illegible] Morals and Legislation' (1789). He founded University College, London.

Ben·tham·ism (benθəmɪz'm) [illegible] the utilitarian doctrine of Jeremy Bentham.

ben·thic (benθɪk) *adj.* of or found on the bottom [illegible]

ben·thos (benθɒs) *n.* the bottom of the deep sea. [*biol.*] the flora and fauna living there. [Gk. *benthos* depth of the sea]

Ben·tinck (bentɪŋk), Lord William Cavendish (1774–1839), British governor-general of India [illegible] thuggee. He made English the medium for higher education, with important consequences for the modernizing of India.

Ben·ton (bentən), Thomas Hart (1889–1975), U.S. painter. His murals set out to show the wide variety of American life. He wrote an [illegible] America' (1937).

ben·ton·ite (bentənaɪt) *n.* (*geol.*) any of a number of valuable claylike materials, similar to fuller's earth. [after Fort *Benton*, Montana]

Be·nue (beɪnweɪ) the largest eastern tributary of the Niger, which it joins at Lokoja. It rises in the hills above the Adamawa plateau and is navigable for 700 miles. It was explored in the second half of the 19th c. by Barth, Flegel and [illegible]

be·numb (bɪnʌm) *v.t.* to deprive of the sense of feeling; *benumbed by cold*. to paralyze (the mind etc.). [O.E. *benumen*, past part. of *benim*[illegible]

Benz (bents), Carl Friedrich (1844–1929), German engineer. He constructed (1885) one of the first efficient gasoline-driven motor vehicles.

benz·al·de·hyde (benzældɪhaɪd) *n.* C_6H_5·CHO, a colorless liquid smelling of essence of almonds, used in perfume and dye manufacture [illegible]

Ben·ze·drine (benzɪdrɪn, benzɪdrɪn) *n.* a trademark for amphetamine.

ben·zene (benzi·n, benzi·n) *n.* (*chem.*) a distillation product from coal and petroleum. It is a colorless, inflammable, toxic, liquid hydrocarbon boiling at 80·1 C. and is used as a solvent and as a fuel. The simplest ring compound, it has six carbon atoms arranged in a ring, with a hydrogen atom attached to each. Its compounds, aromatics, are formed by substituting other elements or groups of elements for one or [illegible]

ben·zine (benzi·n, benzi·n) *n.* a mixture of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons obtained during the fractional distillation of crude petroleum. It is used as a solvent for fats and in dry cleaning. It boils between 120 C. and 150 C. [BENZOIN]

ben·zo·in (benzouɪn, benzɔɪn, benzouɪn) *n.* a resinous substance obtained from *Styrax benzoin*. ('BENJAMIN'). It is used in medicines, perfumes etc. ‖ a member of *Lindera*, a genus of aromatic plants. ‖ a member of *Benzoin*, a genus of aromatic shrubs, esp. the spicebush. a crystalline hydroxy ketone, $C_6H_5COCHOHC_6H_5$, a condensation product of benzaldehyde, reacting both as a ketone and a secondary alcohol. [F. *benjoin* fr. Arab.]

ben·zol (benzɔl, benzoul, benzɒl) *n.* unrefined [illegible]

Ben-Zvi (benzvi·), Izhak (1884–1963), Israeli statesman. One of the founders of Israel, he was president 1952–63.

[illegible] 700 A.D., in alliterative verse and heroic style, of unknown authorship. The story is set in Denmark or S. Sweden and tells how the hero, Beowulf, defeats the monster Grendel and his mother but is eventually himself killed in killing a dragon.

[illegible] possessions etc.) at one's death. to hand down.

be·quest (bɪkwest) *n.* something that is left under a will. [M.E. *biqueste*, prob. fr. *bi-*, BE-

Be·rar (beɪrɑ·r) a cotton-growing region of Madhya Pradesh, India, in the Deccan. It was a 16th c. Moslem kingdom.

be·rate (bɪreɪt) *pres. part.* **be·rat·ing** *past* and [illegible]

Ber·ber (berbər) *n.* a member of one of various branches of an indigenous people inhabiting the area between the Mediterranean and the [illegible]

fair complexions, usually with dark hair and brown eyes, and have largely remained unmixed with Arab and other invaders. Their language is Hamitic.

Ber·ber·a (bɑ·rbərɑ) a seaport (pop. 65,000) of N. Somalia on the Gulf of Aden.

Berber languages a branch of the Semitic-Hamitic family of languages spoken in N. Africa, represented by various languages, including Tuareg and Kabyle, spoken by 6–7 millions [illegible]

Ber·bice (bɑ·rbɪs) a river (c. 300 miles long) of E. Guyana, flowing north into the Atlantic, navigable for 125 miles.

Berch·told (berxtɔlt), count Leopold von (1863–1942), Austro-Hungarian foreign minister (1912–15). His reckless policy after the assassination of Franz Ferdinand (1914) precipitated the 1st world war.

be·reave (bɪrɪ·v) *pres. part.* **be·reav·ing** *v.t.* (*past* and *past part.* **be·reaved**) to leave desolate, esp. by death. ‖ (*past* and *past part.* **be·reft** (bɪreft)) to deprive (usually of immaterial things, such as reason, comfort etc.). **be·reave·ment** *n.* [O.E. *bereafian*]

Be·re·si·na, Battle of the (berəsɪ.nə) (or Berezina) a battle (Nov. 26–9, 1812) in which Napoleon lost more than 20,000 men while crossing the River Beresina in Byelorussia during the retreat from Moscow.

be·ret (bərei, berei) *n.* a soft, round, flat woolen cap of Basque origin. [F.]

Berg (berk), Alban (1885–1935), Austrian composer of chamber music and of the operas 'Wozzeck' (1917–21) and 'Lulu' (1928–35). A pupil of Schonberg, he was a master of the twelve-tone technique. His works also include songs, with piano and with orchestra; a 'Lyric Suite' (1925–6) for string quartet, and a violin concerto 'In memory of an angel'.

Bergamo [illegible] N. Italy, 30 miles northeast of Milan: textile and metal industries.

ber·ga·mot (be·rgəmɒt) *n.* *Citrus bergamia*, fam. *Rutaceae*. The rind of its fruit yields an oil used in perfumery; this oil or perfume. ‖ any of several varieties of mint, esp. *Mentha citrata* [after *Bergamo* in Italy]

bergamot *n.* any of several varieties of pear. [F. *bergamotte* fr. Ital. fr. Turk. *beg armudi*, prince's pear]

Bergen [illegible] town, a great port and fishing center (pop. 207,419) on the west coast: shipbuilding, metal and clothing industries, food processing. Old merchant houses and the cathedral (13th c.). University (1946).

Bergen-Belsen 'BELSEN

Berg·man (bɑ·rgmən, bɛrjmɑ·n), Ingmar (1918–), Swedish play producer and film director. His films include 'The Seventh Seal' (1956), 'Wild Strawberries' (1958), 'Scenes from a Marriage' (1978), 'Autumn Sonata' (1978), [illegible] Alexander' (1980).

Bergman, Ingrid (1915–82), Swedish actress who received Academy Awards for her roles in 'Gaslight' (1944), 'Anastasia' (1956), and 'Murder on the Orient Express' (1974). She came to Hollywood in the late 1930's to make 'Intermezzo' [illegible] (1942), 'For Whom the Bell Tolls' (1943), 'The Bells of St. Mary's' (1945), 'Spellbound' (1945), 'Notorious' (1946), and 'Autumn Sonata' (1978). She made 'A Woman Called Golda' (1981) for television.

Berg·slag·en (berkzlɑ·gən) an iron-mining and [illegible]

Berg·son (berksɔ̃), Henri (1859–1941), French philosopher, the most influential of modern temporalistic, antimechanistic thinkers, whose leading ideas (esp. through their influence on Proust) reached a very wide public. His system rests on the liberation of mental intuitions from the [illegible] time, and on the affirmation of an 'élan vital', a [illegible] tion créatrice' (1907) and 'les Deux Sources de la morale et de la religion' (1932).

Beria [illegible] politician. He was minister of the interior [illegible] Soviet Union. He was executed for treason after [illegible]

beri·beri [illegible] ple who live mainly on polished rice. Its

principal effect is nerve degeneration, but [illegible] ghalese *beri*, weakness]

Ber-ing (berıŋ, bɪərɪŋ), Vitus (1680–1741), Danish navigator. He explored the coasts of N.E. Asia, discovering the Bering Strait (1728) and [illegible]

Bering Sea an arm (area 875,000 sq. miles) of the Pacific between the Aleutian Islands and Bering Strait

Bering Strait a passage 56 miles wide, dividing America from Asia and linking the Arctic and [illegible]

Berke-ley (bɑ:rklı; *Br.* bɑ:klı), George (1685–1753), Irish bishop and philosopher who held that all reality reduces itself to human thought, [illegible] argues the existence of a universal mind, a God. Major works: 'Essay towards a New Theory of [illegible] ples of Human Knowledge' (1710) and 'Dia- [illegible] ' (1713)

Berke-ley (bɑ:rklı), Sir William (1606–77), colonial governor of Virginia (1641–52, 1660–[illegible] security against Indian attacks resulted in Ba-

Berkeley a city (pop. 112,000) in California, near San Francisco, seat of the University of [illegible]

berke-lium (bɜ:rklıəm, bɑ:rkı'lıəm) *n.* a radioactive element artificially produced in a cyclotron (symbol Bk, at. no. 97, mass of isotope of [illegible] sity of California at *Berkeley*)

Berk-shire (bɑ:rkʃər, *Br.* bʊkʃə) *tabbr.* Berks.) a county (area 725 sq. miles, pop. 659,000) in the south Midlands of England. County town: Reading

Ber-lich-ing-en (berlıxıŋən), Götz von (1480–1562), German knight, known as 'Götz of the Iron Hand'. Goethe based his Sturm und Drang [illegible]

Ber-lin (bɜ:rlın), a city of Brandenburg, Germany, connected by river and canal with the North Sea, the Baltic, and industrial regions inland. It owed its rise to the Hohenzollern dynasty. It was in turn capital of Brandenburg, Prussia, and finally (1871) all Germany, and became a great industrial and cultural center. In the 2nd world war about 4 [illegible] states withdrew from the quadripartite Allied government of the city in 1948, set up a separate municipal government in their eastern sector, and for over a year stopped all supplies by land to West Berlin, which was supplied by [illegible] pop. 1,890,300) is a 'Land' (state) of the Federal Republic. It contains the Free University (1948) and Berlin Museum (esp. for Renaissance painting). There are electrical and mechanical engineering, clothing, printing and steel industries. East Berlin (pop. 1,152,500) is the capital of East Germany. Industries: electrical and mechanical engineering (esp. machine tools), iron and steel, paper and printing [illegible] and the Brandenburg Gate (1788). A wall built Aug. 13, 1961, by the East Germans separates [illegible]

Berlin, Congress of a meeting of European [illegible]

the 'Grande messe des morts' and the 'Symphonie funèbre et triomphale'

[illegible] between the ditch and the base of the parapet; a narrow path along a road [F. *berme* fr. G.]

Ber-me-jo (bermeho) a river (c. 1,000 miles long) in N. Argentina, rising on the Bolivian border and flowing into the Paraguay River (Paraguay-Argentina boundary). Its middle course is called the Teuco

Ber-mu-da (bərmju:də) a British colony (area 20½ sq. miles, pop. 60,000) including over 300 coral islands (20 inhabited) in the N. Atlantic, 600 miles east of the southern U.S.A. Capital: Hamilton (pop. 2,800). Main island: Bermuda (or Great Bermuda). Crops: fruit, flowers, vegetables. Industries: tourism, fishing, pharmaceutics. Bermuda was visited (c. 1515) by the Spaniard Bermudez, but the islands were first settled (1609) by shipwrecked English Puritans. The Bermuda Company developed the islands rapidly (17th c.). They became a Crown Colony (1684). Naval and air bases were leased (1941) to the U.S.A. for 99 years. Bermuda has been self-governing since 1968

Bermuda grass *Cynodon dactylon*, a trailing grass used for making lawns and pastures, esp. in the U.S.A. and India

Bermuda petrel an almost-extinct nocturnal [illegible] white and white coloring, noted for burrowing into earth; formerly native to Bermuda

Bermuda triangle triangular area between [illegible] Cape Hatteras and Puerto Rico (440,000 sq. mi.) where ships and planes have disappeared without a trace

Bern, Berne (bɜ:rn, bɛərn) a canton (area 2,658 sq. miles, pop. 912,022) of N.W. Switzerland (since 1353), mainly German-speaking and Protestant; its capital (pop. 145,254), capital of Switzerland (since 1848), on the Aar, a rail center, with weaving and metal industries. Uni- [illegible] (1834)

Ber-na-dette (bɜ:rnədet), St. (Bernadette Soubirous, 1844–79), a Lourdes girl whose visions of the Virgin Mary have made Lourdes a great center of pilgrimage. Feast: Apr. 10

Ber-na-dotte (bɜ:rnədɒt), Folke, Count (1895–1948), Swedish humanitarian, prominent in Red Cross work in the 2nd world war. He was assassinated by a Jewish extremist while acting as United Nations mediator in Palestine

Bernadotte, [illegible] Jean (1763–1844), French marshal and king of Sweden (Charles XIV, 1818–44). After a distinguished military career in the French Revolutionary Wars he was created a marshal of the French Empire (1804). He became (1810) heir apparent to the Swedish throne, and allied (1812) with Russia against Napoleon. He obtained the union of Norway and Sweden (1814) and acceded to the throne (1818). He was the founder of the present Swedish royal family

Ber-na-nos (bernænous), Georges (1888–1948), French novelist and Catholic apologist. His novels include 'Sous le soleil de Satan' (1926) and 'Journal d'un cure de campagne' (1936)

Ber-nard (bernɑr), Claude (1813–78), French physiologist. He made important discoveries relating to the action of secretions of the alimentary tract, the glycogenic action of the liver, and the sympathetic nerves

Bernard, [illegible] who supplied Louis XIV with the millions he needed for his wars and his glory, and whose influence continued under Louis XV

Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, Jacques Henri (1737–1814), French writer. His works, esp. the sentimental romance 'Paul et Virginie' (1788), helped to bring [illegible] and the exoti-

Ber-nard-ine (bɜ:rnərdi:n) *adj.* of St. Bernard of [illegible] order

Bernard of [illegible], [illegible] stical reformer. Trained as a Cistercian, he [illegible] N.E. France, of which he remained the abbot for [illegible] Cistercian order throughout W. Europe and exercised a controlling influence on the affairs of the Church. He was responsible for the recognition of Innocent II as pope (1130), and Eugenius III was his disciple. He secured the condemnation of Abelard's rationalist teaching, and

hundreds of treatises, sermons and letters. Feast: Aug. 20

Ber-ners (bɜ:rnərz), John Bourchier, 2nd Baron (1467–1533), English statesman and translator of 'The [illegible] (1523–[illegible]

Bern-hardt (bɜ:rnhɑrt), Sarah (Henriette Rosine Bernard, 1844–1923), French actress. Her personality, voice and command of emotion made her probably one of the greatest tragediennes of all time. She also played in comedy

Ber-ni-ni (bernı:nı), Gian Lorenzo (1598–1680), Italian painter, sculptor and architect. His great colonnade at St. Peter's, Rome, is his most famous work ('BAROQUE')

Ber-noul-li, Ber-nouil-li (bərnu:lı:) Swiss family of Dutch extraction, several members of which made distinguished contributions to physics and mathematics. Jacques (1654–1705) worked on analytical geometry, his brother Jean (1667–1748) discovered the exponential calculus and a method of integrating rational functions, and Jean's son Daniel (1700–82) developed the kinetic theory of gases

Bernoulli effect the phenomenon observed in hydrodynamics that the pressure in a stream of fluid falls as the rate of flow increases [after Daniel *Bernoulli*]

Bernoulli's theorem a fundamental principle of statistics, sometimes called the law of averages, that as the number of trials of an event of given theoretical probability is increased indefinitely the ratio of the observed events to total trials approaches the theoretical probability [after Jacques *Bernoulli*]

Bern-stein (bɜ:rnstaın, bɜ:rnstı:n), Leonard (1918–), U.S. conductor and composer. He served (1958–69) the New York Philharmonic as permanent conductor and occasional pianoforte soloist. His compositions range from jazz and musical comedy to symphonies and ballet music. His major works include the symphonies 'Jeremiah' (1944), 'The Age of Anxiety' (1949), and 'Kaddish' (1963); ballets 'Fancy Free' (1944), 'Facsimile' (1946), and 'Dybbuk' (1974); musical scores 'On the Town' (1944), 'Wonderful Town' (1952), 'Candide' (1956), and 'West Side Story' (1957); and operas 'Trouble in Tahiti' (1952) and 'A Quiet Place' (1983)

Ber-ry (berı) a former province of central France in the S. Paris basin, forming most of modern Cher and Indre, and parts of Loiret, Indre-et-Loire and Creuse. The west is swampy, the south sandy, but the center, round the Cher (cereals, fruit, sheep pasture) and the Sancerre hills by the Loire (vineyards) are productive. Historic capital: Bourges. Acquired gradually by the Crown (11th–12th cc.), it was a duchy given in apanage to princes of the blood (1360–1601)

ber-ry (berı) **1.** *n. pl.* **ber-ries** any small, juicy fruit with seeds ‖ (*bot.*) a many-seeded fleshy fruit, e.g. tomato, grape, gooseberry, banana etc (cf. DRUPE); one of the eggs of a fish, crab or lobster **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ber-ry-ing** *past* and *past part.* **ber-ried** to bear berries ‖ to gather or look for berries, *to go berrying* [O.E. *berie*]

Ber-ry-man, (berımən) John (1914–72), U.S. poet who dealt with innovative forms and techniques and probed the psychological in most of his works. His poems include 'Homage to Mistress Bradstreet' (1956), '77 Dream Songs' (1964, Pulitzer Prize), 'Berryman's Sonnets' (1967), and 'The Dream Songs' (1970). Poems collected in 'Delusions' (1972) and a novel 'Recovery' (1973) were published after his suicide

ber-serk (bɜ:rsɜ:rk, bɜ:rzɜ:rk) *adj.* frenzied **to go berserk** to have a sudden fit of frenzy [Icel. *berserkr*, (prob.) bear shirt]

berth (bɜ:rθ) **1.** *n.* a bunk in a ship or train ‖ a place at a wharf where a ship can lie at anchor ‖ an appointment, job **to give a wide berth to** to give (a ship) plenty of room to maneuver ‖ to take care to avoid **2.** *v.t.* to moor (a ship) at a suitable place; to assign a berth to ‖ *v.t.* to take up moorings [origin unknown]

Bertha [illegible] of the Franks, known as 'Berthe au grand pied', mother of [illegible]

Ber-trand (bertrɑ̃, Jean-Jacques (1916–), Canadian politician, leader of the Quebec National Union party, and premier of Quebec [illegible]

Ber-tran de Born (bɜ:rtrədəbɔrn) (1140 – c. 1215), a famous troubadour, mentioned by [illegible]

Ber-wick (berık) a former border county (area 457 sq. miles) of S.E. Scotland

ber·yl (berəl [illegible] stone, a beryllium aluminum silicate, varying in color from white through [illegible] greenish-blue (aquamarine), green (emerald) to pink (morganite) [O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk.]

ber·yl·lium (bərilɪəm) *n.* a [illegible] (symbol Be, at. no. 4, at. mass 9.0122), the lightest alkaline earth, more stable in moist air than magnesium. It is used in light alloys as a resistant to corrosion, and [illegible] emitted during nuclear fission.

Ber·ze·li·us (bəːzɪliːəs), Baron Jons Jacob, (1779–1848), Swedish chemist who, by an extensive use of the [illegible] balance, amassed data used by Dalton to formulate the atomic theory. He also formalized the symbols for chemical elements.

Be·san·çon (bəzɑ̃sɔ̃) a fortress town (pop. 126,187) on the Doubs, E. France, ancient capital of Franche-Comte, a rail and industrial center (watches, paper, silk), with Renaissance buildings, university (1485), and a citadel built by Vauban.

be·seech (bɪsiːtʃ) *pres. part.* **be·seech·ing** *past* and *past part.* **be·sought** (bɪsɔt) *v.t.* to implore. **be·seech·ing** *adj.* [ME. *secen* fr. OE. *sēcan*, to seek]

be·seem (bɪsiːm) *v.t. impers. (old-fash.)* to be fitting, to become.

be·set (bɪsetˈ) *pres. part.* **be·set·ting** *past* and *past part.* **be·set** *v.t.* to [illegible] *with difficulties* ‖ to set upon, waylay. **be·set·ting** *adj.* continually harassing or assailing, *besetting sin* [O.E. *besettan*]

be·side (bɪsáɪd) *prep.* by the side of, close to ‖ compared with, *his efforts look feeble beside yours.* **beside the point** irrelevant. **to be beside oneself** to be so overcome with worry, rage, joy etc. as to be almost out of one's mind [O.E. *besīdan*]

be·sides (bɪsáɪdz) **1.** *adv.* moreover ‖ also, in addition. **2.** *prep.* in addition to

be·siege (bɪsiːdʒ) *pres. part.* **be·sieg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **be·sieged** *v.t.* to surround with armed forces, lay siege to ‖ to throng around ‖ to assail (with requests etc.) [M.E. *besegen*]

Bes·kids (beskɪdz) (*Polish* Beskidy) a range of the Carpathians between Poland and Czechoslovakia (Babia Gora, 5,658 ft.)

be·smear (bɪsmɪər) *v.t.* to smear with dirt, or with something sticky or greasy [O.E. *besmierwan*]

be·smirch (bɪsmɜ́rtʃ) *v.t.* to cast a slur on, sully

be·som (bíːzəm) *n.* a stiff sweeping broom made of twigs [O.E. *besma*, broom]

be·sot (bɪsɔt) *pres. part.* **be·sot·ting** *past* and *past part.* **be·sot·ted** *v.t.* to make besotted. **be·sót·ted** *adj.* drunken ‖ infatuated ‖ mentally confused

besought *past* and *past part.* of BESEECH

bespan·gle (bɪspæŋgˈl) *pres. part.* **be·span·gling** *past* and *past part.* **be·span·gled** *v.t.* to cover with spangles

be·spat·ter (bɪspætər) *v.t.* to spatter all over (with mud, blood etc.)

be·speak (bɪspiːk) *pres. part.* **be·speak·ing** *past* **be·spoke** (bɪspóuk) *past part.* **be·spoke, be·spoken** (bɪspóukən) *v.t.* to order in advance ‖ to indicate, show evidence of, *his arrogance bespeaks his youth* [O.E. *bespecan*]

be·sprin·kle (bɪsprɪŋkˈl) *pres. part.* **be·sprin·kling** *past* and *past part.* **be·sprin·kled** *v.t.* to sprinkle over [M.E. *besprengil*]

Bes·sa·ra·bi·a (besərébiːə) a region of steppe land (area 17,147 sq. miles) in S.E. Europe between the Dniester and Prut Rivers, the Danube delta and the Black Sea. Part of Moldavia, it became subject to the Ottoman Empire (16th c.), and was annexed by Russia (1812). It was again part of Moldavia (1856) and of Russia (1878). It was occupied by Rumania (1918–44) and formally ceded to Russia (1947). It is incorporated in Moldavia, Rumania, and the Ukraine, U.S.S.R.

Bes·sel (bésˈl), Friedrich Wilhelm (1784–1846), German astronomer who gave his name to a series of mathematical functions of great practical importance in mathematical physics.

Bes·se·mer [illegible] English metallurgist, inventor of a process (1856) for converting [illegible] ing air through the molten metal (BLAST FURNACE). The impurities escape as gases or form a slag of their oxides, and the percentage of combined carbon is greatly reduced.

best (best) **1.** *adj.* (*superl.* of GOOD) finest in quality ‖ most advantageous ‖ largest, *the best part of an hour* **2.** *n.* anything which is best ‖ greatest effort, utmost, *to try one's best* ‖ best clothes, *Sunday best* (*pl.*) persons superior in any category, *the best of the recruits* **it's all for the best** it will work out advantageously in the long run **to be at one's best** to be in one's best form or state **to get** (or **have**) **the best of** to dominate, have the advantage over or be the winner of, *he had the best of the argument* **to make the best of** to do as well as one can in (a difficult, situation) **to the best of one's ability** as well as one can **to the best of one's belief** [illegible] **with the best** as well as anyone else, *he can dance with the best* **3.** *adv.* (*superl.* of WELL) most, *bears like honey best* ‖ in the most excellent way, *the engine runs best at night* **at best** in the most hopeful circumstances, *at best we can only hope* [illegible] *he had best hurry up* **4.** *v.t.* to do better than, *she can best him at swimming* ‖ to get the better of [O.E. *betst*]

[illegible]

best-ef·forts (bestefərts) *adj.* of a commitment [illegible] antee of the outcome

best·er (bestər) *n.* variety of sturgeon that does not migrate, developed in the U.S.S.R.

bes·tial (bestʃəl, bestɪəl) *adj.* of or like a beast ‖ vile ‖ obscene, lustful. **bes·ti·al·i·ty** *n.* [O.F.]

bes·ti·ar·y (bestʃɪərɪ, bestɪərɪ) *pl.* **bes·ti·ar·ies** *n.* a type of didactic illustrated book popular esp. in the 12th and 13th cc., in which pseudo-scientific descriptions of known animals were [illegible] with legends, fables and accounts of mythological creatures [fr. L. *bestiarium*]

best man the bridegroom's attendant at a wedding

be·stow (bɪstou) *v.t.* to confer, to *bestow a medal* ‖ to devote (thought, time) [M.E. *bistowen*]

be·strad·dle (bɪstrædˈl) *pres. part.* **be·strad·dling** *past* and *past part.* **be·strad·dled** *v.t.* to bestride

be·strew (bɪstruː) *pres. part.* **be·strew·ing,** *past* **be·strewed** *past part.* **be·strewed, be·strewn** (bɪstruːn) *v.t.* to scatter over, *bestrewn with leaves* [O.E. *bestrēowian*]

be·stride (bɪstráɪd) *pres. part.* **be·strid·ing** *past* **be·strode** (bɪstróud) *past part.* **be·strode, be·strid·den** (bɪstrídˈn) *v.t.* to have a leg on either side of ‖ to mount (a bicycle etc.) [O.E. *bestrīdan*]

best seller an article of merchandise, most frequently a book or record, the sales of which are conspicuously large ‖ the author or performer of a best-selling work

bet (bet) **1.** *n.* a wager of money etc. against someone else's on the outcome of a doubtful event ‖ the money etc. that is staked ‖ the thing that is wagered upon **one's best bet** one's safest course of action **2.** *v. pres. part.* **bet·ting** *past* and *past part.* **bet, bet·ted** *v.t.* to wager (a sum etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to lay a bet ‖ to be in the practice of [illegible]

be·ta (beitə, *Br.* biːtə) *n.* the second letter (B, β = b) of the Greek alphabet. the second brightest star in a constellation. (*securities*) unit in the measurement of risk in stock trading based on sensitivity to performance of the stock market as a whole

beta adrenergic *adj.* (*biol.*) causing stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system that releases adrenalinelike substance

beta decay or **beta disintegration** (*particle phys.*) radioactive disintegration of a nuclide with emission of a beta particle or a neutrino or an antineutrino and an increase or decrease of the atomic number by one

beta emitter (*particle phys.*) a radionuclide that changes to another element by emitting beta particles

be·ta·en·dor·phin (beitəendɔrfin) *n.* (*biol.*) natural substance in the pituitary gland that acts as a painkiller more potent than morphine

[illegible] **took** (bituk) *past part.* **be·tak·en** (bɪteikˈn) *v. refl.* (*arhet.*) to take oneself off, go, *he betook himself to bed* [M.E. *bitaken*]

[illegible] Venezuelan statesman, and founder of the Accion Democratica party. He was president (1945–8, 1959–64) as a democratically elected [illegible]

beta particle an electron or positron emitted by [illegible]

beta ray a stream of beta particles

be·ta·tron (beitətrɔn, *Br.* biːtətrɔn) *n.* (*phys.*) a [illegible] particular orbits, and restricted to them, by the inductive effect of a powerful and varying field applied perpendicularly to the plane of motion. Electrons having energies of 10^8 eV are produced [illegible]

be·tel (biːtˈl) *n. Piper betle*, a climbing pepper [illegible] [fr. Tamil]

Be·tel·geuse (biːtˈldʒuːz, betˈldʒəːz) *n.* a giant red star near one shoulder of the constellation Orion [fr. Arab.]

betel nut the kernel of the betel palm. Enclosed in betel leaves, and mixed with an aromatic paste, it is chewed extensively in Africa and the East

betel palm *Areca catechu*, an Asian palm whose fruit, a drupe, contains the betel nut

bête·noire (betnwær) *pl.* **bêtes noires** (betnwær) *n.* a pet aversion, a person or thing [illegible] ‖ black beast

beth·el (beθəl) *n.* a house of worship, esp. (*Br.*) a Nonconformist chapel [fr. *Bethel*, a city of ancient Palestine where, according to the Bible (Genesis xxviii, 18-19), God appeared to Abraham and Jacob]

be·thes·da (bəθezdə) *n.* a Nonconformist chapel [Heb. = house of mercy]

be·think (bɪθɪŋk) *pres. part.* **be·think·ing** *past* and *past part.* **be·thought** (bɪθɔt) *v. refl.* (*arhet.*) to remember, call to mind [O.E. *bithencan*]

Beth·le·hem (beθlɪhem, beθlɪəm) a town (pop. 15,000) in Israeli-occupied Jordan five miles south of Jerusalem, birthplace of Jesus Christ (the 4th-c. Church of the Nativity is on the assumed site) and the early home of King David

Bethlehem an industrial city and music center (pop. 70,419) in E. Pennsylvania. It is one of the most important steel production areas in the U.S.A., and also supplies large quantities of cement. It is the chief site of the Moravian sect in the U.S.A.

Beth·len (betlən), Gabor (1580–1629), prince of Transylvania (1613–29) and elected king of Hungary (1620–1). A champion of Protestantism, he fought the Emperor Ferdinand III in the Thirty Years' War

Beth·mann Holl·weg (beitmənhɔlveik), Theobald von (1856–1921), chancellor of Germany (1909–17)

Beth·sa·i·da (beθsendə) a site on the northern side of Lake Tiberias, Israel, traditionally the birthplace of the Apostles Peter, Andrew and Philip

be·tide (bitaid) *pres. part.* **be·tid·ing,** *past* and *past part.* [illegible] **woe betide (you** etc.) may ill befall (you etc.) [M.E. *bitiden*]

be·times (bitaimz) *adv.* (*old-fash.*) early, in good time

be·to·ken (bitoukən) *v.t.* to give evidence of, be a sign of [M.E. *bitacnien*]

betook *past* of BETAKE

be·tray (bitrei) *v.t.* to act treacherously towards, *to betray one's country* ‖ to reveal treacherously, *to betray information* ‖ to reveal accidentally, *to betray a secret* ‖ to fail to justify, *to betray the trust put in one* ‖ to give evidence of, *the gleam in his eye betrayed his interest* **be·tray·al** *n.* [M.E. *betraien* fr. ME + O.F. *trair*]

be·troth (bitrouð, bitrɔθ) *v.t.* (*arhet.*) to affiance, promise in marriage **be·troth·al** *n.* an engagement to marry **be·trothed 1.** *n.* the person to [illegible] **2.** *adj.* engaged to be married [M.E. [illegible]]

bet·ter (betər) **1.** *adj.* (*comp.* of GOOD) having good qualities in a greater degree (preferable) ‖ improved ‖ improved in health ‖ larger, *the better part of a day* **better off** richer ‖ in a more [illegible] [illegible] better than ‖ bad as, virtually the same as, *he's no better than* [illegible] **to be better (than one's word** [illegible] (*comp.* of WELL) in a more excellent manner, *he swims better than most* ‖ in a higher degree, *your efforts are better appreciated now* (of preference) more, to *like beer better than wine* **had better** would find it wiser, *you had better come* [illegible] to know better [illegible] or do a thing), *you should know better than to* [illegible] to think better of it [illegible] knowledge etc.) advantage, *to get the better of* [illegible]

[illegible] corsage,

better [illegible] *$500 and we must better that sum* [M.E. *beteren*]

better [illegible]

Better Business Bureau a bureau administered by businessmen for the purpose of safeguarding standards of honesty in business

betterment [illegible] *ditions*] the increased value of an estate or property

betting [illegible] premises

between (bitwi:n) *n.* **1.** *prep.* in the intervening two limits of (distance, time or amount); *between 60 and 70, between 7 and 7.30* intermediate to in quality, degree etc.; *between fair and excellent* to and from; *between Le Havre and Southampton* common to; *there is an understanding between them* distinguishing; *the difference between a crow and a rook* linking; *the ramp between the boat and the jetty* with respect to either the one or the other of (two people or things); *he must choose between them* jointly among (two or more persons etc.); *we shared the work between us* what with the combined several effects of; *between the whiskey, the atmosphere and the crowd, she felt* [illegible] **2.** *adv.* in an intermediate space in an interval of time [O.E. *betweonum, betweon*]

betweentimes [illegible] terval or intervals

[illegible]

Beust (bɔist) Friedrich Ferdinand, Count von (1809–86), Saxon and Austrian statesman. As prime minister of Austria (1867–71), he negoti-

Beuthen (bɔitn) BYTOM

BeV *abbr.* for 1 billion electrovolts

Bevan (bevən), Aneurin (ˈnɪvi) (1897–1960), [illegible] 60. As minister of health (under Attlee) he created the National Health Service (1948–50), and as minister of works (1951) [illegible] over rearmament

bevel (bevəl) **1.** *n.* the angle formed at the junction of two nonperpendicular lines or surfaces; the surface at such an angle; (*printing*) the angled part of the body of a piece of type between the face and the shoulder; an instrument for measuring angles. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* [illegible] *part.* **bevelled**, esp. *Br.* **bevelled** to reduce (a square edge) to a sloping edge [etym. doubt

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

be-wil-der (biwildə) *v.t.* to throw into mental confusion; *v.i.* to be a cause of mental confusion

be-wil-der-ment *n.* [BE- + obs. *wilder*, to cause to lose one's way]

be-witch (biwitʃ) *v.t.* to fascinate or charm [to [illegible] †O.E. *wiccian*, enchant]

[illegible] by higher army officers and dignitaries of state (*hist.*) the title of rulers who were vassals of the Turkish sultan [Turk. prince, governor]

Beyle (beil), Marie Henri STENDHAL

be-yond (bijɔnd, bi ɒnd) **1.** *adv.* further, *come to the gateway but not a step beyond* **2.** *prep.* on the further side of, later than, *it is beyond your bedtime* past the comprehension of; ahead of; past, *beyond redemption* **3.** *n.* **the beyond** what lies after death [O.E. *begeondan*]

Beyrouth BEIRUT

Be-za (beizə) (Latinized name of) Theodore de [illegible]

Beze (bez), Theodore de (1519–1605), French nobleman and Renaissance scholar, author of a Latin translation of the New Testament. He was Calvin's successor at Geneva; a playwright ('The Sacrifice of Abraham', 1550), a diplomat, and a protector of persecuted French Protestants

bez-el (bez'l) *n.* the oblique face of a cut gem, esp. the part projecting from the setting; the groove and flange of a watchcase to hold the watch glass; a sloping edge, e.g. on a chisel [etym. doubtful]

be-zique (bəzi:k) *n.* a complicated card game for two players, usually played with two packs from which all cards below 7 have been discarded [fr. F *besigue*]

[illegible]

B-52 *See* STRATOFORTRESS

[illegible] in Bihar, N.E. India, on the Ganges; silk industry

Bha-ga-vad-gi-ta (bʌgəvədgi:tə) one of the sacred books of Hinduism, variously dated between the 5th c. B.C. and the 3rd c. A.D. It is generally thought to have been originally independent of the Mahabharata, into which it is now placed. It is a philosophical treatise in the form of a dialogue between one of the chief characters of the Mahabharata, Arjuna, and his charioteer, Krishna (an incarnation of [illegible]

bhang, bang (bæŋ) *n.* hemp (*Cannabis sativa*); any intoxicant and narcotic made from it, usually eaten as a sweet, drunk in water, or smoked [fr. Skr. *bhanga*, hemp]

Bha-ra-vi (bʌrəvi) Indian poet of the 6th c., author of the Sanskrit epic 'Kiratarjuniya'

Bhar-tri-har-i (bʌrtrihʌri) (*d.* c. 650 A.D.), Indian poet, author of three 'Satakas' or 'Centuries' of poems in Sanskrit

Bhasa (bʌʃə) the assumed author of about 13 dramas in Sanskrit which were discovered in MS in 1909. They are the oldest extant in Sanskrit (c. 375 A.D.)

Bhat-ga-on (bʌtgaun) a town (pop. 84,000) in E. Nepal. Founded in 865, it was the capital of Nepal for two centuries

[illegible] c. A.D.), author of Sanskrit dramas

Bhav-na-gar (bʌunʌgər) a port (pop. 225,358) of Gujarat, W. India; a rail terminus and airport; cotton trade

Bhil (bil) *n.* a member of an aboriginal pre-Aryan people of central India, driven by invading Aryans into the hills. They are nomadic, living in jungles of the states of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. They number [illegible]

Bho-ja (boudʒə) (11th c. A.D.), king of Dhar, as[illegible] poetics, philosophy, government and the care of [illegible]

Bho-pal (boupəl) the capital (pop. 900,000) of Madhya Pradesh and of the former state of Bhopal on the headwaters of the Betwa River, an agricultural market and center for traditional crafts. Scene of worst industrial accident in history (Dec. 3, 1984) when toxic gas leaked from a chemical plant, killing at least 2,500 and injur[illegible]

Bhu-ba-nes-war (bubanesˈwʌr) the capital of Orissa, India, 30 miles from the coast, between Cuttack and Puri. Hindu temples (8th–12th [illegible]

Bhutan (bu:ˈtɑ:n, -ˈtæn) [illegible] Kingdom (area 18,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,364,000) on the south slopes of the E. Himalayas, between Tibet, China and Assam, with forests and some fertile valleys. Products: rice, corn, millet, cloth, lac, wax, metalwork. Winter capital: Punakha. Summer capital: Tashi-Cho-Dzong. Bhutan is ruled by a hereditary maharaja and receives a subsidy from India, which looks after its external affairs

Bhut-to (bu:tou), Zulfikar Ali (1928–79), Pakistani statesman, president (1971–3) and prime minister (1973–7). He was minister of foreign affairs (1963–6). He formed (1967) the Peoples Party. A military coup after the 1977 elections led to his trial and hanging

Bi (*chem.*) bismuth

bi- (bai), *prefix* twice ‖ having two ‖ doubly ‖ occurring every two [fr. L.]

Bi-a-fra (biˈæfrə, biˈɑfrə) the name under which the former Eastern Region of Nigeria seceded (May 1967–Jan. 1970) from Nigeria as an inde[illegible]

Bia-lik (bjulik), Chaim Nahman (1873–1934), Hebrew poet from Russia who settled in Israel (1924). He was largely responsible for the revival of Hebrew as a modern literary tongue

bi-al-y (biˈælji:) *n.* an onion roll made of bagel dough; named for Polish city of Bialystok

Bia-ly-stok (bjulistɔk) a department (area 11,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,102,000) of N.E. Poland, a poor farming area with light industries ‖ its capital (pop. 218,000), a railway junction, trade and industrial center; textiles, food processing

bi-an-nu-al (baiˈænju:əl) *adj.* happening twice a year

Biar-ritz (bjærits) a famous resort (pop. 27,595) on the Bay of Biscay, S.W. France

bi-as (baiəs) **1.** *n.* a temperamental or emotional leaning to one side, *a bias in favor of the French* ‖ the weight on one side of the wood used in the game of lawn bowling (so that the bowl rolls in a curved path) ‖ an unchanging component of the potential difference between an electrode and the cathode in a thermionic valve ‖ (*dressmaking*) an oblique direction to the run of the threads in the material **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **bi-as-ing**, esp. *Br.* **bi-as-sing** *past* and *past part.* **bi-ased**, esp. *Br.* **bi-assed** to cause to incline to one side ‖ to cause to be prejudiced in opinion, [illegible] ‖ *bias.* oblique,

bi-as-belt-ed tire (baiəsbeltəd) *See* BELTED-BIAS TIRE

bi-as-ply tire (baiəsplai) pneumatic tire with inner ply cord laid diagonally

bi-as-tro-naut-ics (baiəstrənɔtiks) *n.* branch of astronautics that deals with the effects of space flight factors on living creatures

bi-ath-lon (baiæθlən) *n.* (*sports*) combination cross-country skiing and rifle shooting at targets as a competitive sport —**biathlete** *n.* a participant in a biathlon

bi-ax-i-al (baiæksi:əl) *adj.* (*crystall.*, of optical properties) with two axes

bib (bib) *n.* a small piece of cloth placed under a child's chin at mealtimes to protect his clothes ‖ the top of an apron or overalls coming above the waist in front [perh. fr. obs. v. *bib*, to drink]

bibb (bib) *n.* (*naut.*) a bracket for supporting the trestletrees [var. of BIB]

Bibb lettuce (bib) small-headed, dark green variety of lettuce

bib-cock (bibkɔk) *n.* a faucet with a downbent nozzle

bi-be-lot (biːblou, biblou) *n.* a small decorative curio [F.]

[illegible] (*obs.*) the nebenir

Bi-ble (baibl) *n.* the sacred writings of the Christian faith **bible** the authoritative book on a subject [F. fr. L. fr. Gk *ta biblia*, the books (the [illegible]

—The Bible is a collection of religious books comprising the Old Testament, sacred to both the Jewish and Christian faiths and the New Testament, acknowledged only by Christians. The Old Testament consists of 39 books, most of which were written originally in Hebrew, some in Aramaic. Its books were written, revised, edited and reedited between approximately 1000 B.C. and 100 A.D. It is divided into the Pentateuch, the five books of the Law, the Prophetical books (including the main historical books as well as the works of the Prophets), and the Hagiographa, or sacred writings, containing the poetical and sapiential books and the remainder of the historical books. Some of the Old Testament books, the Apocrypha, were not placed within the sacred canon by the Jews of

Palestine and are regarded by Christians as sources of edification rather than doctrine they are included in the canon of the Vulgate and are therefore regarded as authoritative by the Roman Catholic Church The [illegible] treats of the creation and fall of man, of God's covenant with his chosen people, the [illegible] law and ritual of the Jewish faith, the vicissitudes of the Jews, the utterances of the prophets and apocalyptists, and the wisdom and poetry attributed to David and [illegible] Though modern scholarship doubts the authorship of many of the books, e.g. of the first five (sometimes called Moses: most books should be regarded as traditional material, collected and edited later)

The New Testament, written originally in Greek, comprises 27 books The first four record the life and teaching of Jesus Christ, regarded by Christians as the savior foretold in the Old Testament They affirm his reconciling mission from God to man, and [illegible] crucifixion. Acts records the spreading of the gospel by his Apostles The Epistles are letters by the Apostles to the young Christian Churches of the Mediterranean world It is thought that the Gospels are based on collections of the sayings and acts of Christ, current in the 50 years or so after his death

The Jewish community, in which Christianity developed, was mainly Greek-speaking, and was spread throughout the Roman Empire The Old Testament was early translated (3rd and 2nd cc. B C) into Greek (SEPTUAGINT) This version, and an old Latin one, were used by Jerome in the 4th c. A D as the basis for a new version, the Vulgate, still the official version of the Roman Catholic Church

During the Latin Middle Ages, the Vulgate was the source of all biblical teaching Theology took the form largely of expositions of the Scripture, more allegorical than literal But textual scholarship was not unknown Alcuin circulated a purified Latin text, and later scholars debated with learned Jews There were attempts to render the Bible into the vernaculars, and versions circulated in France, Germany, Italy, Holland and England But they were associated, sometimes rightly, with heresy In England in the 14th c. (WYCLIF), and in Bohemia in the 15th c. (Hus), the Church actively suppressed vernacular versions

Philological scholarship was a main concern of the Renaissance. Lorenzo Valla in the early 15th c., and later Erasmus, pioneered a new critical attitude to the text Erasmus produced a new edition of the Greek text of the New Testament (1516) derived from the comparison of manuscripts. It was realized that incessant copying had introduced corruptions, and that it was necessary to find reliable witnesses to the originals. The Protestant reformers thought it important to make the Bible available to the laity in the vernacular. Luther's German version (from 1521) was the stimulus to others, in every European language The opening of the Bible to the laity became a main source of conflict. In Protestant territories, aided by the new technique of printing, the Bible became the source and guarantee of doctrine In Catholic countries [illegible] remained the province of the clergy, and was held less important than the tradition of the Church But even so, versions with approved annotations were eventually allowed some currency

During the 17th [illegible] techniques of scholarship improved, refining the critical attitude to the text The discovery of old and more reliable manuscripts in the original tongues culminated in some sensational finds in the 19th c., and, most sensational of all, the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls in the 20th c They are the oldest witnesses to the Hebrew text. No complete manuscript even approaching contemporaneity with the time of writing has been found, but the text of both Testaments has been established with reasonable certainty for most purposes

The other great activity of the 19th c., coinciding with mass-production methods, the spread of literacy [illegible] missionary activity, was the production of Bibles in very large numbers and at very cheap prices by the Bible societies Since then the Bible has been translated into more than 1,100 languages

Bible societies nonsectarian Protestant societies formed to translate, print and distribute Bibles An early German example is the Canstein Bible Society formed at Halle (1710) The British and Foreign Bible Society was formed in [illegible] dates from 1816 Gideon's International, which places the Bible in hotel rooms, was formed at the turn of the century A supranational body, United Bible Societies, was formed in 1946

bib·li·og·ra·pher (bibli ogrəfər) *n* someone who writes or compiles bibliographies ‖ someone who has a knowledge of bibliography

bib·li·o·graph·i·cal (bibli ogræfik'l) *adj* of or relating to bibliography

[illegible]phies *n* a complete list of a writer's work ‖ a list of books on a particular subject ‖ a list of references at the end of a book ‖ the history of books, authorship, editions etc ‖ a book containing such information [Gk *bibliographia*, bookwriting]

[illegible] whose devotion to the Bible is marked by an irrational lack of criticism **bib·li·ol·a·trous** *adj* **bib·li·ol·a·try** *n* excessive and uncritical passion for the Bible [fr BIBLE + Gk *-latreia*, worship]

bib·li·o·ma·ni·a (bibli oumeiniə) *n* excessive love of books ‖ a passion or craze for collecting [illegible] [fr Gk *biblion*, book + MANIA]

bib·li·o·phile (bibli əfail, bibli əfil) *n* a book lover [F *bibliophile* fr Gk *biblion*, book + phi-]

[illegible] form of psychotherapy utilizing printed material to structure, explain, and universalize problems, e.g., tracts on masturbation, pregnancy, sexual response, depression, etc

bib·u·lous (bibjuləs) *adj* (*rhet*) addicted to alco-[illegible]

bi·cam·er·al (baikæmərəl) *adj* (of a system of government) having two legislative chambers [fr BI- + L *camera*, chamber]

bi·car·bo·nate of soda (baikarbənit, baikarbəneit) sodium bicarbonate

bice (bais) *n* any of certain blue and green pigments [illegible]

bi·cen·te·nar·y (baisentenəri, baisentənɛri) **1.** *n pl* **bi·cen·te·nar·ies** a 200th anniversary or its celebration **2.** *adj* relating to a 200th anniversary ‖ occurring every 200 years

bi·cen·ten·ni·al (baisenteniəl) **1.** *n* a 200th anniversary or its celebration **2.** *adj* occurring every 200 years lasting 200 years

bi·ceph·a·lous (baisefələs) *adj* two-headed [fr BI- + Gk *kephale*, head]

[illegible] size) *n* a muscle with two heads or origins, two attachments to the bone, esp the large flexor muscle in the upper arm **bi·cip·i·tal** (baisipit'l) *adj* having two heads, esp relating to a biceps [illegible]

bi·chloride (baiklɔraid, baiklouraid) *n* dichloride

bichloride of mercury mercuric chloride

bick·er (bikər) **1.** *vi* to squabble ‖ to quarrel about trifles **2.** *n* snappish quarrel of a not very serious kind [M E *bikeren*, etym doubtful]

Bick·er·dyke (bikərdaik), Mary Ann (known as 'Mother Bickerdyke', 'General Bickerdyke', and the General in Calico' 1817–1901), U S organizer and chief of nursing, hospital and welfare [illegible] U S Grant during the Civil War Her campaign against filth, malnutrition and disease resulted in the introduction of effective medical facilities for the military

[illegible] cave on both sides

[illegible] vex on both sides

[illegible] or point **2.** *n* a double-pointed tooth in man [illegible]

bi·cy·cle (baisik'l) **1.** *n* a vehicle esp for one person, consisting of two large, spoked, tandem wheels, a steering handle and a saddle on which the rider sits to work two pedals which, by making a chain engage in a series of cogs, drive the back wheel A bicycle may also be fitted with a small motor **2.** *vi pres part* **bi·cy·cling** *past* [illegible] cyclist [F fr L *bi-*, two + Gk *kuklos*, wheel]

bid (bid) **1.** *v pres part* **bid·ding** *past* and *past part* **bid** *v t* to offer (a price), esp at an auction sale ‖ (*card games*) to make (a bid) ‖ (*past* also **bade** (beid) *past part* also **bid·den** (bid'n)) to command *v t* to make a bid in an auction, card games etc **to bid fair** (*rhet*) to promise favorably **2.** *n* an offer of a price, esp at a sale ‖ an offer to do a job etc for a certain price ‖ (*card games*) a statement of the number of tricks a player hopes to win **to make a bid for** to try to [illegible] hand of playing cards) capable of being bid **bid·[illegible]** **bid·ding** *n* command or commands ‖ the offers made at an [illegible] to the successful bidding [illegible] obey someone [O E *biddan*, to beg, and *bēodan*, [illegible]

Bid·dle (bid'l), James (1783–1848), U S naval commander of the 'Hornet' (1813) during the War of 1812 He negotiated the first treaty between the U S A and China (1846). During the Mexican War he assumed command on the Pacific coast

Biddle, Nicholas (1786–1844), U S diplomat, [illegible] president of the Second Bank of the U S A (1822–36 and 1839–41), where he helped to develop the theory and practice of central banking The bank's restrictive policies and Biddle's political ineptitude, however, resulted in the dissolution of the bank (1841)

bid·dy (bidi) *pl* **bid·dies** *n* a grown chicken, domestic fowl ‖ a young chick ‖ a fussy old woman [origin unknown]

[illegible] bade, bast [illegible] **bid·ing** past **bid·ed, bode** (boud) *past part* **bid·ed** *v t* (only in the phrase) to bide one's time [illegible] for the right opportunity [O E *bidan*]

bi·det (bi·dei) *n* a low, oval bathroom appliance [illegible]

[illegible] **bi·dialectal** *adj* using two dialects of a language — **bidialectalism** *n.* — **bidialectal** *adj* — **bidialectism** *n*

bi·don·ville (bidɔnvil) *n* shantytown; from the French word *bidon*, meaning tin can

Bie·der·mei·er (bidərmaiər) a bourgeois style of furniture and interior decoration in Germany 1815–48, roughly a heavy version of French Empire The term is applied generally to philistinism in art and excessive middle-class social conventionalism [fr Gottlieb *Biedermeier*, a fictional character in the humorous poetry of Ludwig Eichrodt, 1827–92]

Biel (bil) (*F* Bienne) a town (pop 53,793) on Lake Biel, N W Switzerland watchmaking, metallurgy

Bie·le·feld (bi·ləfelt) a town (pop 312,600) in North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, a metalwork and textile center

bi·en·ni·al (baieniəl) **1.** *adj* lasting for two years occurring once every two years **2.** *n* an event occurring once every two years (*bot*) a plant which vegetates one year and flowers, fruits and dies in the second [fr L *biennis* fr *bi-*, two + *annus*, year]

Bien·ville (bjɛvil), Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, sieur de (1680–1768), French Canadian colonial [illegible] brother Iberville in Louisiana, of which he was [illegible]

bier (biər) *n* the frame on which a coffin or [illegible]

[illegible] 1914), U S journalist and author of sardonic short stories, notably 'In the Midst of Life' treat of death and horror

Bier·stadt (biərstat), Albert (1830–1902), U S painter of scenes from the West, esp the Rocky [illegible] Yosemite Valley

bi·facial (baifeiʃiəl) *adj* (e.g. of some chipped flint tools) having two faces

bi·fid (baifid) *adj* [illegible] a cleft [fr L *bifidus*]

bi·focal [illegible] and lower segments ground for long and near [illegible]

(o) o, *ox*; au, *cow*; ou, *goat*; u, *poor*; ɔ, *royal*; (u) u, *duck*; ʌ, *bull*; u, *goose*; ə, *bacilla*; ɹ, *rabbit*; x, *loch*; θ, *think*; ð, *bother*; ʒ, *Zen*; ʃ, *corsage*; dʒ, *savage*; ŋ, *orangutang*; j, *yak*; l, fl *b*; ɱ, [illegible]

(e) e, *hen*; i, *sheep*; ɪ, *deer*; ɔ, *bear*; (i) i, *fish*; ai, *tiger*; ə, *bird*

Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover

bi·fo·li·ate (baifouli:it, baifouli:eit) *adj.* (*bot.*)

bi·fur·cate (baifə:rkeit, baifə:rkeit) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **bi·fur·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bi·fur·cat·ed** *v.t.* to divide into two branches or forks ‖ *v.t.* to cause to bifurcate **2.** (baifə:rkit, baifə:rkit) *adj.* (esp. *bot.*) forked **bi·fur·ca·tion** *n.* a division into two branches | one or both of the branches [fr. M.L. *bifurcatus* fr. L. *bi-*, two + *furca*, fork]

big (big) **1.** *adj. comp.* **big·ger** *superl.* **big·gest** (*pop.*) magnanimous **2.** *adv.* boastfully, *to talk big* [M.E. *big* perh. fr. Norse]

big·a·mist (bigəmist) *n.* a person who makes a second marriage illegally while the first marriage remains valid

big·a·mous (bigəməs) *adj.* guilty of bigamy | in-

big·a·my (bigəmi) *n.* illegally having two wives or husbands at the same time [F. *bigamie* fr. L.

Big Bang theory hypothetical account for the formation of the universe by an explosion 10–15 billion yrs ago *Cf* STEADY STATE THEORY

big-beat or **Big Beat** (bigbi:t) *n.* rock music

Big Ben a bell which strikes the hours in the clock tower of the houses of parliament in London. It weighs 13½ tons, is 9 ft across, and was named for Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works at the time it was hung

Big Bird (*mil.*) U.S. 12-ton surveillance satellite

big business large-scale commerce (sometimes with a suggestion of the political pressure exerted by it)

big dipper (*Br., pop.*) a roller coaster (in an amusement park) **Big Dipper** *URSA MAJOR

Big Foot hypothetical human precursor reported to exist in northwestern U.S. and southwestern Canada. Analogous to Sasquatch

big game the larger wild animals (lions, tigers etc.) hunted for sport

big-heart·ed (bighɑrtid) *adj.* generous, full of charitable spirit

big-horn (bighɔrn) *pl.* **big-horn, big-horns** *n.* the wild sheep of the mountains of western

bight (bait) **1.** *n.* a bend in a coast or river line | a small bay | the loop or coil of a rope **2.** *v.t.* to fasten with a bight [O.E. *byht*, bend]

big·no·ni·a (bignouni:ə) *n.* a member of *Bignonia*, fam. *Bignoniaceae*, a genus of woody vines with tendrils thickened with discs, and trumpet-shaped flowers [after J.-P. *Bignon* (1662–1743), librarian to Louis XIV]

big·ot (bigət) *n.* someone obstinately and intolerantly devoted to his own beliefs, creed or party **big·ot·ed** *adj.* narrow-minded, prejudiced **big·ot·ry** *n.* the mental attitude and behavior of a bigot, obstinate narrow-mindedness [F., ori-

bi·gou·di (bigu:di) *n.* (*Fr.*) wooden curler used

big tree *Sequoiadendron giganteum*, a conifer

treated with ceremonious deference because of

Bi·har (bihɑr) a state, area 62,198 sq. miles, pop. est. 210,000,000, of India, west of Bengal, in the

Rice, oil-seed and sugarcane are inten-

Bi·ki·ni (bikʊni:) an atoll in the Marshall Islands where the U.S.A. conducted atom-bomb tests (1946–58). The islands are expected to contain dangerous levels of radiation for another 30–50 years

bi·ki·ni (bikʊni:) *n.* a woman's minimal two-

bi·la·bi·al (bailéibi:əl) **1.** *adj.* (*phon.*, of consonants, e.g. b, m, p) articulated with both lips **2.** a consonant articulated with both lips

bi·la·bi·ate (bailéibi:eit, bailéibi:it) *adj.* (*bot.*, of some corollas) having two lips

bi·lat·er·al (bailætərəl) *adj.* affecting each of two sides or parties, *a bilateral agreement* | having two sides | ranged upon two sides ‖ (*sociology*) indicating or tracing descent through both maternal and paternal lines

bilateral symmetry the quality in a structure of being symmetrical with respect to a single plane only, hence divided into right and left halves (cf. RADIAL SYMMETRY)

Bil·ba·o (bilbóou) N. Spain's largest commercial center and port (pop. 452,921), capital of Vizcaya province, near the Bay of Biscay, exporting local iron ores: iron works, shipyards, cotton spinneries, paper works

bil·ber·ry (bilberi:, bilbəri:) *pl.* **bil·ber·ries** *n.* the blue-black fruit of a dwarf moorland shrub, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, fam. *Ericaceae* | the shrub itself [etym. doubtful]

bile (bail) *n.* a bitter, greenish-yellow alkaline fluid secreted by the liver of many vertebrates. It is stored between meals and upon eating is discharged into the duodenum where it aids the digestion esp. of fats | ill humor [F. fr. L. *bilis*]

bile duct a duct which conveys bile between the liver and the duodenum

bile stone a gallstone

bi·lev·el (bailévəl) *adj.* of a two-story dwelling, one partially below ground —**bilevel** *n.* *Cf*

bilge (bildʒ) **1.** *n.* the bottom of a ship from the keel to where the sides begin to rise ‖ the swelling part of a barrel ‖ bilge water ‖ (*pop.*) foolishly mistaken ideas or remarks **2.** *v. pres. part.* **bilg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bilged** *v.t.* to cause to fracture in the bilge | *v.i.* to have a fracture in the bilge [corrup. of BULGE, fr. O.F. *boulge*]

bilge keel a keel on either side of a ship's bottom to prevent rolling

bilge water the foul water collecting in a ship's bilge

bil·har·zi·a (bilhɑrzi:ə) *n.* a disease common in many parts of the Far East, Africa and South America, caused by a parasite which invades and destroys many body organs. The disease is contracted by washing or swimming in contaminated water containing certain snails and mollusks which act as hosts to the parasites [after Theodor *Bilharz* (1825–62), G. zoologist]

bil·i·ar·y (bili eri:) *adj.* of or connected with the bile [fr. F. *biliaire*]

bi·lin·e·ar (bailini:ər) *adj.* of or relating to two

bi·lin·gual (bailingwəl) **1.** *adj.* speaking two languages with equal fluency | (of a text) written in two languages **2.** *n.* a person with complete mastery of two languages **bi·lin·gual·ism** *n.* the habitual use of two languages by an individual or group of individuals [fr. L. *bilinguis*]

bil·ious (biljəs) *adj.* of or connected with the bile | having or resulting from a liver or bile disorder | ill-tempered | sickly looking [fr. F. *bil-*

bilk (bilk) *v.t.* to defraud (a creditor) by avoiding payment of one's debts | to evade, give (someone) the slip (origin unknown)

bill (bil) **1.** *n.* an account for goods sold or services rendered | the draft of a law | a poster ‖ a handbill or leaflet | a concert or theater program | a piece of paper money **2.** *v.t.* to charge (an account) for goods or services | to announce by means of playbills [fr. L. *billa*, *bulla*, seal]

bill **1.** *n.* a beak | a narrow promontory | the end of an anchor fluke **2.** *v.i.* (of doves) to stroke each other with their bills

bil·la·bong (biləbɔŋ) *n.* (*Austral.*) a channel from a river, coming to a dead end | a stagnant backwater [Australian native word]

bill·board (bilbɔrd, bilbourd) *n.* (*Am. Br.* hoarding) a wall of planks etc. for the display of advertisement posters

billboard *n.* (*naut.*) a ledge fixed to a ship's bow for the anchor to rest on

bill broker (*Br.*) a person dealing in bills of exchange

bil·let (bilit) *n.* a section of a log split lengthwise (for firewood) | (*archit.*) an ornamental device in molding resembling a billet of wood ‖ a small bar of iron or steel | a strap buckled on a harness ‖ the loop holding the end of the strap after the buckle [F. *billette* and *billot*]

billet **1.** *n.* the quarters to which a soldier etc. is officially assigned | an official note directing a householder to provide the bearer with board and lodging **2.** *v.t.* to find or provide quarters for (soldiers, refugees etc.) [A.F. *billette*, a short document]

bill·fold (bilfould) *n.* a wallet for paper money

bill·hook (bilhuk) *n.* a pole or a short handle with a curved blade at one end for lopping or pruning [fr. obs. *bill*, a sword + HOOK]

bil·liards (biljərdz) *n.* any of several games played on a large, rectangular, cushioned, clothcovered table, ivory balls being driven by a tapering wooden cue. Certain games, e.g. pool, are played on a table with pockets [F. *billard*]

bil·li·bi (bili:bi:) *n.* hot or cold soup of mussels, white wine, and cream, named for William B. Leeds (1972)

Bil·lings (bilinz), Josh (Henry Wheeler Shaw, 1818–85), U.S. antebellum cracker-barrel philosopher-humorist, known for his rustic aphorisms

bil·lion (biljən) *n.* *NUMBER TABLE [F.]

bil·lion·aire (biljənɛər) *n.* someone whose possessions are worth a billion dollars (or pounds etc.)

bil·lionth (biljənθ) **1.** *adj.* being number 1,000,000,000 in a series (*NUMBER TABLE) ‖ being one of the 1,000,000,000 equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the 999,999,999th ‖ one of 1,000,000,000 equal parts of anything (1/1,000,000,000)

Bil·li·ton (bili:tɔn) *BELITUNG

bill of attainder (*Eng. hist.*) a bill (the earliest was passed by the English parliament in 1459) under which the penalties of attainder were inflicted on persons without any trial in a judicial court

bill of exchange (*abbr.* B/Ex., B/E, b.e.) a written order by a drawer to a drawee for the drawee to pay a specified sum to the drawer or to a payee on a specified date

bill of fare a menu

bill of health a certificate given to a ship's master regarding infectious diseases on a ship or in port at sailing time

bill of lading (*abbr.* B/L, b.l.) the receipt given by a ship's master to a consigner of goods

bill of quantities a statement of work, material, labor etc. involved in a building job

Bill of Rights (*Am. hist.*) the first ten amendments to the constitution of the U.S.A.

Bill of Rights (*Eng. hist.*) an act passed by Parliament (1689) settling the succession on William III and Mary II, and stating the terms under which they were to rule. It included clauses making it illegal to suspend laws or levy taxes without parliamentary consent, or to raise a standing army in time of peace. It demanded freedom of speech in parliament and the right to petition the Crown. It attempted to secure the independence of juries and frequent meetings of parliament

bill of sale (*abbr.* B/S, b.s.) a document transferring property, or agreeing to its seizure if payment is not made

bil·lon (bilən) *n.* silver largely alloyed with copper, used for coinage [F. = mass]

bil·low (bilou) **1.** *n.* a large wave ‖ anything that sweeps along like a wave, *a billow of laughter* **2.** *v.i.* to roll along or rise and fall like a wave ‖ to bulge or swell **bil·low·y** *adj.* [perh. fr. O.N. *bylgja*]

bill·post·er (bilpoustər) *n.* a person who sticks up posters

bill·stick·er (bilstikər) *n.* a billposter

bil·ly (bili) *pl.* **bil·lies** *n.* a policeman's nightstick

billy *n.* (*Austral.*) a container for water that can be put on a camp fire [fr. BILLYCAN]

billy board (*surfing*) a surfboard of less than 3 ft

bil·ly·can (bilikæn) *n.* a tin can with a lid ‖ (*Austral.*) a billy

billy goat a male goat

Billy Jo fad dance in medium tempo rock'n'roll, introduced in 1966

Billy the Kid (William H. Bonney, 1859–81), U.S. outlaw. As leader (from 1878) of a gang of

killer and cattle thieves ... was finally gunned down by ... Pat ... ret)

bi·lo·bate (baɪlóubeɪt) *adj.* (*biol.*) having two lobes

Bi·lox·i (bəlʌksaɪ, -lʌksiː) *n.* a Siouan Indian people living in lower Louisiana and Mississippi until the 20th century ... very few remained ‖ a member of this people ‖ their language

bil·tong (bɪltɔŋ) *n.* ... dried ... antelope or buffalo meat ... [Afk. fr. Du. *tong*, tongue]

bi·man·u·al (baɪmǽnjuːəl) *adj.* done with, or requiring the use of, two hands

bi·mar·gin for·mat (baɪmɑrdʒɪn ...) ... the format of a map or chart on which the cartographic detail is extended to ... sheet, normally on North and East, thus leaving only two margins

bi·mes·tri·al (baɪmestriːəl) *adj.* lasting two months ‖ bimonthly [fr. L. *bimestris*, of two months]

bi·met·al·lic (baɪmətǽlɪk) *adj.* composed of two metals ‖ relating to a system of double currency, based on two metals (gold and silver) with a value ratio fixed by law **bi·met·al·lism** (baɪmétəlɪzəm) *n.* **bi·met·al·list** *n.* and *adj.* [fr. F. *bimetallique*]

bi·month·ly (baɪmʌnθliː) **1.** *adj.* happening every two months ‖ happening twice a month **2.** *n. pl.* **bi·month·lies** a bimonthly publication **3.** *adv.* once in two months ‖ twice a month

bin (bɪn) *n.* a receptacle for storing e.g. bread, coal or flour [O.E. *binn*, manger]

bi·na·ry (baɪnəriː) *adj.* ... [fr. L. *binarius*]

binary *pl.* **bi·na·ries** *n.* (*astron.*) two stars revolving around one another, a double star

binary code (*computer*) a computer number system based on two characters, one of which is formed of binary (on or off, yes-no) digits

binary compound (*chem.*) a substance which is a compound of two elements

binary fission (*biol.*) the splitting of a nucleus into two daughter nuclei, followed by similar division of the whole cell body (a form of asexual reproduction among certain simple plants and animals)

binary form (*mus.*) a form in which a movement is in two sections: the first modulates to a new key, and the second comes back to the key with which the first movement opened

binary nerve gas (*mil.*) a nerve gas made of two parts for storage safety. For the gas to become effective, the two parts must be combined

binary scale (*math.*) a number scale based on two digits 0 and 1, other numbers being powers of 1. It was invented by Leibniz, but is thought to have been used formerly in China

Decimal scale	Binary equivalent
1	...
2	...
3	11
4	100
5	...
6	110
7	...
8	...
9	1001
10	1010

binary star a double star (two stars rotating about a common center of mass)

bi·nate (baɪneɪt) *adj.* ... double [fr. Mod. L. *binatus*]

bin·aural (baɪnɔ́rəl) *adj.* of or relating to both ears ‖ of a system of radio broadcasting using two microphones and two receivers to create a stereophonic effect

bind (baɪnd) *pres. part.* **bind·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bound** (baʊnd) *v.t.* to tie up ... to fasten together ‖ to bandage ... to provide a decorative or strengthening border for ... to fasten (pages or fascicles) together and put them into a cover ... to place (someone) under an agreement or obligation ‖ to constipate ‖ to cause to cohere or adhere, *to bind paint with oil* ... *v.i.* to stick together in a hard lump or cohesive mass ... to become ... [*binding* ... to finish ... lacking hope to bind ...

obligation on, *the court bound him over to appear* ...

bind·er (baɪndər) *n.* someone who binds, esp. a bookbinder ‖ the part of a reaping machine for ... which binds the straw into bales ‖ a binding substance, e.g. tar ‖ a tie beam ‖ a cover for fastening loose papers together ‖ a strip of material ... of a newly born baby

bind·er·y (baɪndərɪ, baɪndrɪ) *pl.* **bind·er·ies** *n.* a factory or workshop where books are bound

bind·ing (baɪndɪŋ) **1.** *n.* the action of someone who binds ‖ a bookcover ‖ material used to strengthen or decorate the edges e.g. of a blanket, mat or garment **2.** *adj.* involving moral obligation, *the promise is binding* ‖ (*bookselling*) of a book not immediately available because the publisher has no bound stock

binding energy the energy required to break a molecule or atom into its simplest constituent ...

bind·weed (baɪndwiːd) *n. Convolvulus arvensis*, a perennial twining weed ‖ any of several other ... of Convolvulus

bine (baɪn) *n.* a flexible shoot ‖ a climbing stem, esp. of the hop [dial. form of BIND n.]

... [drinking ... origin ...]

Bing·ham (bɪŋəm), George Caleb (1811–79), ... painter. His ... range from Midwestern river life (e.g. 'Raftsmen Playing Cards') to the political scene (e.g. 'Stump ...')

Bingham, Hiram (1875–1956), U.S. archaeologist and Senator (1925–33) from Connecticut. He discovered (1911) the lost Inca city and traditional refuge of the Quechua kings, and named it Machu Picchu (Old Peak). He wrote ...

bin·go (bɪŋgou) *n.* a gambling game in which each of several players has a numbered card on which he covers the numbers as they are called or indicated on a wheel. The first player to complete his card (or, in some cases, one complete row of numbers on his card) wins the 'jackpot', part of the money staked by players for their cards ‖ code word when originated by pilot meaning "I have reached minimum fuel for safe return to base or to designated alternate" ‖ when originated by controlling activity, it means "proceed to alternate aircraft or carrier as specified"

... a case containing the ship's compass, with a lamp for night use [earlier *bittacle* perh. fr. Span. *bitacula*]

bin·oc·u·lar (bɪnɔ́kjulər, baɪnɔ́kjulər) *adj.* having or requiring the use of two eyes **bin·oc·u·lars** *pl. n.* an optical instrument composed of two terrestrial telescopes mounted on a frame and equipped with a screw that focuses both objectives simultaneously, while the focus of the eyepieces is independent (*PRISM BINOCULARS) [fr. L. *bini*, both + *oculi*, eyes]

bi·no·mi·al (baɪnoumiːəl) **1.** *n.* (*math.*) an expression consisting of the sum or difference of two terms **2.** *adj.* of such an expression ‖ (*biol.*) of the system of double names (generic and specific) given to plants and animals [fr. L.L. ...]

binomial theorem (*math.*) the nth power of a binomial worked out in detail, attributed to Newton

bi·nom·i·nal (baɪnɔ́mɪnəl) *adj.* consisting of two names, binomial [fr. L.L. *binominis* fr. *bi-*, two + *nomen*, name]

bin·tu·rong (bɪntu rɔŋ) *n. Arctictis binturong*, a mammal allied to civets, having a prehensile tail, inhabiting S.E. Asia [Malay]

... having two nuclei **bi·nu·cle·ate** (baɪnu kliːeɪt, baɪnu kliːɪt) *adj.*

bio- *prefix* life, organic life [Gk fr. *bios*, way of living, course of life]

... isms under standardized conditions, or an instance of such determination **2.** *v.t.* to test by bioassay

... logical science applied to space travel **bioastronautical** *adj.*

bioautograph *n.* **bioautographic** *adj.*

bio·a·vail·a·bil·i·ty (baɪouəveɪləbɪlɪtiː) ... *n.* (*med.*) the extent and rate of absorption of a dose of a given drug, measured by the time-concentration curve for appearance of the administered drug in the blood. Bioavailability is used to determine whether different brand-name drugs, a generic name as opposed to a brand-name drug, or, in some cases, different batches of the same brand name drug, will produce the same therapeutic effect. *Cf.* BIOEQUIVALENCE

Bi·o-Bi·o (biːoubiːou) a river (238 miles long) in S. Chile, rising in the Andes and flowing into the Pacific at Concepcion

bi·o·cat·a·lyst (baɪoukǽtlɪst) *n.* a substance (a vitamin, enzyme etc.) which activates or accelerates a biological process, e.g. metabolism

bi·o·cen·o·sis or **bi·o·ce·no·sis** (baɪousɪnóusɪs) *n.* (*envir.*) **1.** science of animals and plants living together **2.** an ecological unit comprising both plant and animal populations of a habitat **3.** a biological or biotic community **4.** the organisms comprising a biological community — **biocenotic** or **biocoenotic** *adj.*

bi·o·chem·i·cal (baɪoukémɪkəl) *adj.* of or relating to biochemistry

bi·o·chem·ist (baɪoukémɪst) *n.* someone trained or engaged in biochemistry

bi·o·chem·is·try (baɪoukémɪstriː) *n.* the study of the chemical processes and substances of living matter

bi·o·cide (baɪəsaɪd) *n.* **1.** destruction of life **2.** an agent that destroys life —**biocidal** *adj.*

bi·o·clean (baɪouklíːn) *adj.* free of living organisms

bi·o·crat (baɪəkrǽt) *n.* ... representing the interests of the biological sciences or environment protection

bi·o·cy·ber·net·ics (baɪousaɪbərnetɪks) *n.* science applying computer mathematics to emotions

bi·o·de·grad·a·ble (baɪoudɪgreɪdəb'l) *n.* a substance capable of natural decomposition into harmless elements in a short period —**biodegradability** *n.* —**biodegradable** *adj.* —**biodegrade** *v.* —**biodegradation** *n.*

bi·o·de·struct·i·ble (baɪoudɪstrʌktəb'l) *adj.* capable of being decomposed into harmless elements without danger to the environment — **biodeterioration** *n.*

bi·o·e·lec·tro·gen·e·sis (baɪouɪlektrədʒénɪsɪs) *n.* electrical production by living organisms — **bioelectricity** *n.*

bi·o·e·lec·tron·ics (baɪouɪlektrɔ́nɪks) *n.* science of electronic effect and control of living organisms

bi·o·en·gi·neer·ing (baɪouendʒɪnɪərɪŋ) ... application of engineering techniques to biological processes, e.g., creation of drugs utilizing bacteria, molds, yeasts, etc. **bioengineer** *n.*

bi·o·en·vi·ron·ment (baɪouɪnvaɪrənmənt) *n.* environment as it affects and is affected by living organisms —**bioenvironmental** *adj.*

bi·o·equiv·a·lence (baɪouɪkwɪvələns) *n.* chemically and therapeutically equivalent drugs that have the same bioavailability (indistinguishable by chemical means). Bioequivalence is a function of bioavailability, and the terms are often used synonymously. Therapeutically equivalent preparations need not be either chemically equivalent or bioequivalent

bi·o·eth·ics (baɪouɛ́θɪks) *n.* study of ethical problems involved in biological research, e.g., in genetics, organ transplants, artificial insem- ...

bi·o·feed·back (baɪoufiːdbæk) ... conditioning ... designed to observe ... and modify emotional, nervous, and muscular re- ... beat

bi·o·gen (baɪədʒən) ... hypothetical protein ... [back-formation fr. BIOGENESIS]

bi·o·gen·e·sis (baɪoudʒénɪsɪs) *n.* the hypothesis that living organisms can arise only from preceding living organisms (cf. ABIOGENESIS) [fr. ...]

bi·og·ra·pher (baɪɔgrəfər) *n.* an author of a biography or biographies

bi·o·graph·ic (baɪəgrǽfɪk) *adj.* of or relating to biography **bi·o·graph·i·cal** *adj.*

bi·og·ra·phy (baɪɔgrəfiː) ... biographic phies ... biographical writing as a literary genre [fr. Mod. L. *biographia* fr. Gk *bios*, life + *graphein*, ...]

bio·kaz·ard ... [bio- + ...]

bi·o·in·stru·men·ta·tion (baɪoʊɪnstrəmənteɪʃən) *n.* devices for recording and transmitting [illegible] the development, the installation of these de-

bi·o·log·ic (baɪəlɒdʒɪk) *n. (med.)* any virus, therapeutic serum, toxin, antitoxin, or analogous product of plant or animal origin used in the prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of disease, e.g., vaccines, blood plasma products; *adj.* of or [illegible]

biological clock body-function rhythms

biological engineering creation of life forms toward an objective such as creating greater crop yield in a type of plant *Cf* GENETIC ENGINEERING

biological father natural father

biological mother natural mother

biological warfare warfare waged with organisms (e.g. pathogens and their toxins) against men, animals or plants

bi·ol·o·gist (baɪɒlədʒɪst) *n.* a specialist in biol-

[illegible] all its manifestations; an area of study concerned with living organisms, their form and structure, their behavior, their function, their origin, development and growth and their relationship to their environment and to like and unlike organisms, both living and extinct; the plant and animal life of a given region [fr. BIO-

[illegible] giving off of light by living organisms, e.g.

bi·o·mass (baɪoʊmæs) *n. (ecology, esp. of plankton)* the living matter of a given habitat, expressed as weight of living matter per unit area of habitat or as weight or volume of living matter per unit volume of habitat

bi·o·ma·te·ri·al (baɪoʊmətɪrɪəl) *n.* material suitable for use as a substitute for living material, e.g., prosthetics

bi·ome (baɪoʊm) *n.* a large community of organisms having a peculiar form of vegetation and

bi·o·med·i·cine (baɪoʊmedɪsɪn) *n.* branch of [illegible]

bi·o·met·ric (baɪoʊmetrɪk) *adj.* of or relating to [illegible]

bi·o·me·tri·cian (baɪoʊmətrɪʃən) *n.* a specialist [illegible]

bi·om·e·try (baɪɒmɪtrɪ) *n.* estimation of the [illegible] applying statistical techniques to biological

[illegible] forms that act like living systems and application to engineering of biological structure, e.g., birds' wings to flying, brain workings to com-

[illegible] and transmit information about biological processes, e.g., effect of motion on an animal in space

[illegible] of organisms that live in caves - **biospeleologist** *n.*

[illegible] where organisms can live

bi·o·ster·e·o·met·rics (baɪoʊsterɪəmetrɪks) *n.* three-dimensional measurement of the body utilizing two stereo cameras to make bodygrams, used in medical diagnosis and anthropo-

[illegible] area

biotelemetry (baɪoʊtəlemətrɪ) *n.* transmission of measurements of body activity —**biotele-**

[illegible]

biotic potential the highest possible rate of population increase, resulting from maximum natality and minimum mortality

bi·o·tin (baɪətɪn) *n.* a member of the vitamin B complex [fr. Gk *bios*, life]

bi·o·tite (baɪətaɪt) *n.* a form of mica found as black crystals in igneous rocks, esp. in granites. It is a silicate of iron, magnesium, potassium and aluminum [after J. B. *Biot* (1774-1862), [illegible]]

biotransformation (baɪoʊtrænsfərmeɪʃən) *n.* change of one chemical into another while within a living organism

biotron (baɪətrɒn) *n.* chamber with controlled climate; used in experiments of the effect of [illegible]

bi·o·type (baɪətaɪp) *n. (biol.)* a group of plants or animals having the same genotype — the geno-[illegible]

[illegible]**parous** [illegible] birth [fr. BI- + L. *-parus*, bearing]

bi·par·ti·san (baɪpɑrtɪzən) *adj.* of the two-party system in politics; marked by the cooperation of both parties **bi·par·ti·san·ship** *n.*

bi·par·tite (baɪpɑrtaɪt) *adj.* having two parts drawn up in two parts, one for each of two sides, [illegible] parts, e.g. of a leaf divided nearly to its base **bi·par·ti·tion** (baɪpɑrtɪʃən) *n.*

bi·ped (baɪped) **1.** *adj.* having two feet **2.** *n.* a two-footed animal, e.g. man [fr. BI- + L. *pes (pe-*[illegible]

bi·pin·nate (baɪpɪneɪt) *adj. (bot.)* having leaflets growing in pairs on paired petioles

bi·plane (baɪpleɪn) *n.* an airplane with two sets of wings, one above the other

bi·pod (baɪpɒd) *n.* a two-legged support for a gun etc. [fr. BI- + Gk *pous (podos)*, foot]

bi·po·lar (baɪpoʊlər) *adj.* having, or at, two poles [illegible]

bi·prism (baɪprɪzəm) *n.* two prisms of glass, base to base, of very small refracting angles, employed by Fresnel to obtain interference between the light deviated by the two prisms

bi·quar·tic filter (baɪkwɔrtɪk) *(electr.)* energy or sound filter made up of amplifiers, resistors, and capacitators used to provide infinite values

bi·ra·di·al (baɪreɪdɪəl) *adj.* arranged bilaterally and radially

bi·ra·mous (baɪreɪməs) *adj.* having, or consisting of, two branches

[illegible]

birch (bɜrtʃ) **1.** *n.* a member of *Betula*, fam. *Betulaceae*, a deciduous forest tree of the tem-[illegible] light, smooth bark; the wood of this tree, valuable for furniture, veneers etc.; a bundle of its twigs used for flogging **2.** *v.t.* to flog with a birch (O.E. *birc*)

birch·bark (bɜrtʃbɑrk) *n.* a canoe of birch bark

birch·en (bɜrtʃən) *adj.*

Birch·er (bɜrtʃər) *n.* member of the right wing [illegible]

Bircher, Birchite, or **Birchist** *adj.*

bird (bɜrd) *n.* a warm-blooded vertebrate of the class *Aves*, covered with feathers except for the legs and feet, which are scaly, and having the forelimbs converted into wings; a game bird; the shuttlecock in badminton **birds of a** [illegible]

birds with one stone to achieve two aims

bird·bath [illegible] garden ornament filled with water for birds to drink and [illegible]

bird·call (bɜrdkɔl) *n.* the characteristic call of a bird; an instrument imitating this, for decoying birds

bird dog a gundog

bird·house [illegible] *pl.* **bird·houses** (bɜrdhaʊzɪz) *n.* a box for a bird to nest in || an aviary

bird·ie (bɜrdɪ) *n. (golf)* a score of one stroke under bogey in playing a hole

bird·lime (bɜrdlaɪm) *n.* a sticky substance spread on trees in order to catch birds

bird of paradise a bird of fam. *Paradisaeidae*, native to New Guinea and neighboring islands. They are characterized by the splendor and brilliance of their plumage

bird of passage a migratory bird || a person who never stays long in one place

bird of prey a carnivorous bird which hunts for its food (as distinct from eating carrion)

bird·seed (bɜrdsɪd) *n.* small seed, esp. of the grass *Phalaris canariensis*, fed to cage birds

bird's-eye (bɜrdzaɪ) *adj.* marked with little spots, *bird's-eye piqué* (fabric), *bird's-eye maple* (a spotted wood) || seen from above, *a bird's-eye view of a target area* || wide-ranging, general, *a bird's-eye view of a situation*

bird's-foot trefoil (bɜrdzfʊt) a member of *Lotus*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, esp. *L. corniculatus*, having yellow flowers

bird's-nest (bɜrdznest) *v.i.* to look for birds' nests or their contents

bird's nest soup a soup made from swifts' nests because of the choice flavor of the bird's saliva used in their fabrication. It is regarded as a delicacy, esp. in S.E. Asia and China

bird·song (bɜrdsɔŋ, bɜrdsɒŋ) *n.* the singing of birds

bird watcher someone who makes a practice of observing wild birds

bird·y-back or **bird·ie back** (bɜrdɪbæk) *n.* transport of truck-loaded containers by air *Cf* [illegible]

bi·re·frin·gence (baɪrɪfrɪndʒəns) *n.* the refraction of a beam of incident light as two polarized beams along slightly diverging paths, as in most crystals (POLARIZATION)

[illegible]**ringent** [illegible] *adj.* having the property of birefringence

bi·reme (baɪrɪm) *n.* an ancient galley with two banks of oars [fr. L. *biremis* fr. *bi-*, two + *remus*, oar]

bi·ret·ta (bɪretə) *n.* the square cap worn by Catholic and some Anglican clergy [Ital. *berretta* and Span. *birreta*]

Bir·ken·head (bɜrkənhed), Frederick Edwin Smith, 1st earl of (1872–1930), English statesman, lawyer, journalist and orator

Birkenhead a seaport and county borough (pop. 123,907) in Cheshire, N.W. England, on the Mersey, with shipyards and flour mills. It is linked with Liverpool by a tunnel (two and a half miles long) under the Mersey

Birk·hoff (bɜrkɔf), George David (1884–1944), U.S. mathematician. His research contributed greatly to the fields of mathematical analysis and analysis applied to dynamics

Bir·ming·ham (bɜrmɪŋəm) an industrial and manufacturing city (pop. 1,041,000, with agglom. 2,292,000) and county borough in Warwickshire, the second largest city in England, and the market center of the Black Country. It is famous for metal goods, hardware, cars, electrical equipment, machine tools, jewelry, small arms and plastics. University (1899)

Bir·ming·ham (bɜrmɪnhæm) a city (pop. 284,413, with agglom. 847,360) in Alabama, the leading industrial center of the South. It has iron, steel and cotton industries, and is a market for softwoods

Bir·ney (bɜrnɪ), James Gillespie (1792–1857), U.S. politician and abolitionist. As founding editor (1836) of the 'Philanthropist', and as executive secretary (1837–9) of the American Anti-Slavery Society, he was instrumental in the creation of the Liberty party and was its candidate for U.S. president in 1840 and 1844

Bi·ro·bi·jan (bɪrəbɪdʒən) a Jewish autonomous region (pop. 193,400) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., in E. Siberia. It was colonized by Jews in 1928, and was made an autonomous region in 1934. Industries: mining, forestry, agriculture. Its capital (pop. 41,000)

birr (bɜr) *n.* unit of currency in Ethiopia, equal to 100 cents

birth (bɔ:rθ) *n.* the event of being born; the act of bringing forth young; a coming into existence, *the birth of dadaism*; lineage, descent; noble lineage **to give birth to** to bring forth young [ME, from ON, from OE]

birth certificate a certificate showing the place and date of a person's birth, the names of parents etc

birth control the voluntary prevention of pregnancies, esp by preventing fertilization by the use of contraceptives or by continence [EARLY 19TH CENTURY]

birth-day (bɜ:θdeɪ) *n.* the day of one's birth or the anniversary of the day

birthday honours (*Br.*) titles etc bestowed on people on the official birthday of the reigning monarch

birth-mark (bɜ:θmɑ:k) *n.* a mark on the skin at birth

birth-place (bɜ:θpleɪs) *n.* the place of one's birth

birth-rate (bɜ:θreɪt) *n.* the ratio of births to population within a given time

birth-right (bɜ:θraɪt) *n.* the rights or privileges to which one is entitled by birth

birth-stone (bɜ:θstoʊn) *n.* a precious stone considered astrologically proper to the month of one's birth

bis (bɪs) *dv.* twice [*(mus.)* a direction to repeat (*in references*) a mark of repetition [L]

Bis·cay, Bay of (bɪskeɪ, bɪskɪ) a bay of the Atlantic Ocean formed by the north coast of Spain and the west coast of France, notorious for its storms

bis·cuit (bɪskɪt) **1.** *n.* a soft unsweetened roll or bun, usually eaten hot with butter (*Br.*) a cracker ‖ (*Br.*) a cookie; pottery fired once before glazing and refiring ‖ (*Br.*) part of a soldier's mattress ‖ a very light brown color **2.** *vt.* to fire (raw pottery) without glaze [OF, fr. *bis*, twice + *cuit*, cooked]

bi·sect (baɪsekt) *v.t.* to cut or divide into two equal parts; to cut or divide into two parts (not necessarily equal) **bi·sec·tion** *n* **bi·sec·tion·al** *adj.* **bi·sec·tor** *n.* a bisecting line [fr. BI- + L. *secare, sectus*, to cut]

bi·sex·u·al (baɪsekʃu:əl) *adj.* of or relating to both sexes; having both sexes, e.g. the earthworm

bish·op (bɪʃəp) *n.* a member of the highest order in the Christian Church; one of the chess pieces which move only diagonally [O.E. *biscop* (fr. L. fr. Gk)]

—A bishop administers a diocese, and for some Christian sects the office is merely a convenient unit of administration. For most Christians, however, the office represents the essential nature of Church order, and the reality of the Church's authority delivered by Christ to his Apostles and transmitted by them

bish·op·ric (bɪʃəprɪk) *n.* the office of a bishop; a diocese [O.E. *bisceoprice* fr. *bisceop*, bishop + *rīce*, realm]

Bishops' Bible the English translation of the Bible produced in 1568, under the authority of Archbishop Parker, as a challenge to the Calvinistic Geneva Bible

Bishops' Wars two short wars (1639 and 1640) between Charles I of England and the Scots, caused by Charles's attempt to force the English liturgy on the Presbyterian Scots. Charles's defeat caused him to call the Long Parliament

bisk BISQUE (soup)

Bis·marck (bɪzmɑrk), Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince von (1815–98), German statesman and Prussian junker, known as 'The Iron Chancellor'. He was appointed prime minister of Prussia in 1862 by Wilhelm I to enforce Roon's army reform through parliament. He invaded Schleswig-Holstein (1864) and defeated Austria in the Seven Weeks' War (1866). He formed the North German Confederation (1867), excluding Austria. The Ems Telegram precipitated the Franco-Prussian War (1870–1). He became the first chancellor of the German Reich (1871). At home, he faced a Catholic opposition ('KULTURKAMPF') and tried to forestall the rise of socialism by social reform (1883–7). Abroad, he maintained peace by the Dreikaiserbund (1872) and alliance with Austria (1879), and established protective tariff (1879) and colonial policy (1883) fostered trade and industry. Friction with Wilhelm II led to Bismarck's dismissal (1890)

Bismarck the capital (pop. 44,485) of North Dakota. It is the center for navigation on the upper Missouri, a rail junction, and the wholesale market for a large agricultural area

Bismarck Archipelago a group of about 200 mountainous, wooded, volcanic islands (area [illegible]) (Melanesia) northeast of New Guinea. It includes New Britain, New Ireland and the Admiralty Is. It was a German possession (1884–1919) and was administered under mandate by Australia until it became independent as PAPUA NEW GUINEA. Chief products: copra, cocoa, shellfish

Bismarck Sea [illegible] the Bismarck Archipelago and New Guinea

bis·muth (bɪzməθ) *n.* a trivalent metallic element (symbol Bi, at. no. 83, at. mass 208.980). Alloys with tin, lead and cadmium (Rose's metal, type metal, Wood's metal) have low melting points and give good castings by expansion on cooling. [illegible] subnitrate [G., origin unknown]

bismuth subnitrate a basic salt obtained from bismuth nitrate and used to treat some gastrointestinal disorders; a mixture of such salts

bi·son (baɪs'n, baɪz'n) *pl* **bi·son, bi·sons** *n.* a member of *Bison*, fam. *Bovidae*, a genus of large, shaggy, bovine mammals, often called buffalo, having a large hump on the withers and back. Two species are extant, *B. bison* of America and the European wisent, the gaur [L.]

Bisson [illegible] bomber (M-4) similar to U.S. B-52 Stratofortress, with 45,000-ft ceiling, launched in 1954

bisque (bɪsk) *n.* (in certain games) the right of taking one extra point or turn when desired [F., origin unknown]

bisque *n.* biscuit (pottery fired once); vitreous, [illegible]

bisque, bisk *n.* a rich soup made from shellfish etc [F. *bisque*, crayfish soup]

bis·sex·tile (bɪsekstɪl, bɪsekstaɪl) **1.** *adj.* (of a year) containing 366 days **2.** *n.* a leap year [fr. L. *bissextilis*]

Bis·sière (bɪsjer), Roger (1888–1964), French painter. Influenced by cubism, he has painted abstract compositions of ordered, regular forms and subtle, harmonious colors

bi·sta·ble (baɪsteɪb'l) *adj.* (*computer*) capable of accepting either one or the other of two conditions at the same time, e.g., computer switches [illegible]

bi·stat·ic (baɪstætɪk) *adj.* utilizing a receiver and transmitter at different locations

bister, bis·tre (bɪstər) *n.* [illegible] brown pigment made from wood soot and used in watercolor painting **2.** *adj.* of this color [F., [illegible]]

bis·tort (bɪstɔrt) *n.* a member of *Polygonum*, fam. *Polygonaceae*, a genus of herbaceous plants with a stout and contorted rhizome, used as an astringent, and a spike of pale flowers, esp. *P. bistorta* [fr. L. *bistorta* fr. *bis*, twice + *torta*, fem. past part. of *torquere*, to twist]

bistre BISTER

bit (bɪt) *n.* a small piece or amount; a short time, *wait a bit*; a piece, part (a small coin or its value, *two bits* (= 25 cents)) **a bit** rather, a *bit cross* **a bit of a** rather a, *a bit of a dandy* **every bit as** quite as, *you're every bit as good as he is* **not a bit** not at all **to do one's bit** to do one's share of work or duty [O.E. *bita*, a piece broken off]

bit *n.* the metal bar of a bridle, which is put into the horse's mouth; the part of a key which enters the lock and grips the lever; the cutting edge of a tool, esp. the cutting iron of a plane; the boring piece of a drill used in a brace; the gripping part of pincers **to take the bit between the teeth** (of a horse) to run away; bolt; (of a person) to reject control [O.E. *bite*, a bit]

bit *past* and alt. *past part.* of BITE

bitch [illegible] canine; a spiteful, malicious woman; a sexually [illegible] bitcher *superl.* **bitch·i·est** *adj.* [O.E. *bicce*]

[illegible] piercer, the *hand will bit his flesh* (of insects,

bite (baɪt) **1.** *n.* the act of biting; a wound made by biting; something bitten off, *a bite of apple*; a snack; the nibbling or swallowing of bait by a fish; sharp pain; sharpness, pungency, *his criticism lacks bite*; a grip or hold [O.E. *bitan*]

bite plate [illegible] odontists to restrain or pressure movement of teeth

bite the bullet [illegible] an unpleasant duty

Bi·thyn·i·a (bɪθɪnɪ·ə) an ancient district in N.W. Asia Minor. It became a Roman province (74 B.C.)

biting [illegible] caustic, sarcastic, *biting words*

[illegible] period passing a point

bitt (bɪt) *pl.* **n.** a single or double post on a ship's [illegible]

bit·ten (bɪt'n) *past part.* of BITE **~ *adj.*** (with with) filled with enthusiasm for

bit·ter (bɪtər) **1.** *adj.* acrid-tasting, tart; hard to bear, *a bitter disappointment*; caused by or expressing deep grief, *bitter tears*; harsh, biting, *a bitter wind*; acrimonious, showing deep resentment, *bitter remarks*; (of ale, beer) very dry and strongly flavored with hops **to the bitter end** to the very last, come what may **2.** *adv.* bitingly, *the night was bitter cold* **3.** *n.* (*Br.*) bitter beer; (*pl.*) angostura [O.E. *biter*]

bit·ter·ling [illegible] *Cyprinidae*, a small carplike fish of Central Europe [G., fr. *bitter*, bitter]

bit·tern (bɪtərn) *n.* a member of *Botaurus*, fam. *Ardeidae*, a genus of long-legged marsh birds allied to herons. There are European and American species [perh. M.E. *botor* fr. O.F. *butor*]

bittern *n.* the liquid remaining after crystalli[illegible] *bittering*, making bitter]

bitter orange [illegible]

bitter-root [illegible] *diffusa*, fam. *Portulacaceae*, a plant of the Rocky [illegible] flowers

Bit·ter-root Range (bɪtərrut, bɪtərrut) a range (about 400 miles long) of the Rocky Mtns, extending along the Idaho-Montana boundary. Highest peak: Garfield Mt. (10,961 ft)

bit·ter·sweet (bɪtərswi:t) **1.** *n.* [illegible] bitter and sweet qualities; mingling pain and pleasure **2.** *n.* *Celastrus scandens*, a North American woody vine having orange or yellowish fruits; *Solanum dulcamara*, a nightshade of Eurasia having purple flowers and poisonous scarlet berries

bi·tu·men (bɪtju mən, bɪtu mən) *n.* any of several viscous or solid mixtures of hydrocarbons and their nitrogen and sulfur derivatives: asphalt, found in great quantity native in Trinidad; tar residue from the distillation of coal [L., [illegible]]

bi·tu·mi·nous (bɪtju mɪnəs, bɪtu mɪnəs) *adj.* of the nature of bitumen; containing or made with bitumen [F. *bitumineux*]

bituminous coal [illegible] drocarbons

bituminous paint paint including bitumen, used for rustproofing and waterproofing iron pipes, gutters etc

bi·u·nique [illegible] change on a one-to-one basis **~ *n.*** **biuniqueness**

bi·va·lent (baɪveɪlənt, bɪvələnt) *adj.* (*chem.*) [illegible] paired homologous chromosomes associated in [illegible]

bi·valve (baɪvælv) **1.** *n.* an animal that has a [illegible] *Lamellibranchia* **2.** *adj.* having a shell consisting [illegible] open and close

bi·vou·ac (bɪvuæk, bɪvwæk) **1.** *n.* a temporary camp without tents or with pup tents only; a [illegible] the night in a bivouac [F. fr. G. *beiwacht*, an additional night watch]

bi·week·ly (bīwēkˈlē) **1.** *adj.* happening or appearing twice a week **2.** *adv.* once every two weeks, twice a week **3.** *n. pl.* **bi·week·lies** a biweekly publication

bi·year·ly (bīyērˈlē) **1.** *adj.* biennial (*substandard*) happening twice a year **2.** *adv.* every two years, (*substandard*) twice a year

with a suggestion of the ridiculous or the un-

Bi·zer·ta (bizərtäˈ) (Bizerte) a port (pop. 62,856) in Tunisia, on the Mediterranean at the mouth of Lake Bizerta

Bi·zet (bēzāˈ), Georges (1838–75), French composer. The opera 'Carmen' (1875) and the incidental music to 'L'Arlesienne' (1872) are his most popular works

1910), Norway's greatest dramatist after Ibsen, and her chief novelist and poet. The plays

els 'The Fisher Girl' (1868) and 'In God's Way'

blab (blăb) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **blab·bing** *past* and *past part.* **blab·bed** *v.t.* to talk drivel, chatter tiresomely or without proper restraint ‖ *v.t.* (often with 'out') to say (something) in an uncontrolled spate of remarks [M.E. *blaberen*]

Black (blăk), Hugo Lafayette (1886–1971), Associate Justice (from 1937) of the U.S. Supreme Court. He opposed isolationism by Congress or the States of free speech and due process

Black, Jeremiah Sullivan (1810–83), U.S. lawyer. As attorney general (1857–60) under President James Buchanan, he successfully challenged Mexican land grants in California. As secretary of state (1860), he solicited foreign support for the Union on the eve of the Civil War. His arguments before the Supreme Court

couraged a narrow interpretation of the rights of citizens conferred by the 14th amendment

Black, Joseph (1728–99), Scottish chemist who discovered that a change of physical state is accompanied by the evolution or absorption of

black (blăk) **1.** *adj.* without light, or not able to reflect it, colorless, or so dark as to appear colorless, the opposite of white, lowering, *black clouds*, not hopeful, *the prospects look black*, *rhet.* sad, *a black day for our team*, angry, sullen or disapproving, *a black look*, very dirty, *rhet.* wicked, *black villainy*, evil, *black magic*, dark-skinned, belonging to a race with dark pigmentation, reflecting discredit, *a black mark*, illegal, *black market*, inveterate, *a black*

or worked in by trade unionists while other trade unionists are on strike, of the members of a religious order wearing a black habit, of or concerning a black or blacks **2.** *n.* a black pigdark-colored men or pieces or the player having

ed **3.** *v.t.* to make black, to polish with black-

black bear *Ursus americanus*, a North American bear, *Selenarctos thibetanus*, an Asian bear

black-bee·tle (blăkbēˈtəl) *n.* (*Br., pop.*) a cockroach

black belt **1.** in judo or karate, certification of highest proficiency; one who has earned the degree **2.** (*agriculture*) region with extremely fertile soil **3.** (usu. cap.) area inhabited by black people, e.g., south of the Sahara Desert

black·ber·ry (blăkberˈē, blăkbərˈē) *pl.* **black·ber·ries** *n.* a member of *Rubus*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a genus of trailing or erect, usually prickly, bushes bearing edible berries which consist of numerous small drupes on a receptacle, one of the berries

black·bird (blăkbərd) *n. Turdus merula*, a thrush common throughout Europe and found in N. Africa. The male is characterized by black plumage and a bright orange-yellow beak, any bird of fam. *Icteridae*, esp. *Agelaius phoeniceus*, the red-winged blackbird

black·board (blăkbərd, blăkbōurd) *n.* a large piece of slate or painted wood with a dark smooth surface which can be written or drawn on with chalk. The marks easily rub off and the board can be used repeatedly

blackboard jungle **1.** an urban school where discipline is enforced with great difficulty if at all, against student violence **2.** the condition in a school with a high potential for student vio-

black·bod·y (blăkbŏdˈē) *pl.* **black·bod·ies** *n.* (*phys.*) a hypothetical perfect absorber and emitter of radiant energy

black book a book containing a blacklist **to be in someone's black books** to be out of favor with someone

black box **1.** in an aircraft, any removable unit of electronic equipment, e.g., receiver, amplifier **2.** portable electronic device of unknown workings controlling an operation or making a recording

black bread coarse bread, of a dark color, made of rye flour

black buck *Antilope cervicapra*, the common medium-sized antelope of India. The male has long, spiraling horns

Black·burn (blăkbərn) a county borough (pop. 88,236) in Lancashire, N.W. England: textiles, mainly cotton

black·cap (blăkkăp) *n.* any of several species of black-headed birds, esp. *Sylvia atricapilla*, the black warbler of Europe ‖ *Rubus occidentalis*, the black raspberry

black capitalism principle of greater participation by blacks in entrepreneurship

Black Caucus (CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAU-

black-cock (blăkkŏk) *n.* the male black grouse, the black grouse

'Black Codes' codes of racial law passed (1865–6) in southern states of the U.S.A. which appeared to confer second-class status on blacks. Congress responded with an act, over President Andrew Johnson's veto, which strengthened the Freedmen's Bureau

black comedy black humor, humor derived from morbid, grotesque, unpleasant or absurd situations. *syn* black humor. — **black humorist**

Black Country a prosperous industrial area of about 50 sq. miles in S. Staffordshire and N. Worcestershire, England, incl. Birmingham, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Stourbridge and West Bromwich

black currant *Ribes nigrum*, a European shrub or bush cultivated for its small, black, succulent berries, one of these fruits

black-damp (blăkdæmp) *n.* air in which carbon dioxide replaces oxygen because of explosion or combustion, causing suffocation

Black Death the deadly plague, most probably bubonic, which was widespread in Asia and

50, and returned intermittently until 1383

black earth the rich dark soil of the grain-producing grasslands of central European Russia and central North America

black·en (blăkənˈ) *v.t.* to make black or dark, to speak ill of, defame ‖ *v.i.* to grow black or dark

Black English dialect common among Afro-

Black·ett (blăkˈit), Patrick Maynard Stuart (1897–1974), British physicist. His perfecting of the Wilson cloud chamber led to the discovery of the positive electron, and to important work on cosmic rays. Nobel prize (1948)

black eye an eye surrounded by a dark bruise, an eye with a dark iris. **black-eyed** (blăkˈīd) *adj.* having black eyes ‖ with a dark center or spot, *blackeyed peas*

black-eyed Su·san (sūˈzən) *Rudbeckia hirta*, a flower of central and eastern North America having flower heads with yellow to orange ray florets and dark conical disks ‖ *R. serotina*, the similar flower of the southeastern U.S.A.

black-face (blăkfēsˈ) *n.* a darkfaced sheep ‖ (*printing*) boldface ‖ a minstrel comedian, makeup for a black role

black-fel·low (blăkfelˈō) *n.* an Australian aboriginal

black-fish (blăkfĭshˈ) *pl.* **black-fish, black-fish·es** *n.* any of several varieties of English and American dark-hued fishes, e.g. *Centrolophus niger*, fam. *Stromateidae*, and the tautog ‖ the salmon after spawning ‖ *Dallia pectoralis*, fam. *Umbridae*, a small edible fish of the Arctic seas which can survive being frozen ‖ a member of *Globicephala*, fam. *Delphinideae*, a genus of small toothed whales

black flag (*hist.*) a black flag with a white skull and crossbones on it, used as an emblem of piracy, (*Br.*) a black flag flown to show that an execution has been carried out

black-fly (blăkflīˈ) *pl.* **black-flies** *n.* any small, chunky, blackish fly of fam. *Simuliidae*, order *Diptera* ‖ *Aphis fabae*, the bean aphid, a garden pest which attacks broad beans particularly

Black·foot (blăkfutˈ) *pl.* **Black-feet** (blăkfītˈ) *n.* a North American Indian of the Blackfoot tribes of the Algonquin group

Black Forest an area in southern W. Germany of forest highland (Feldberg, 4,905 ft), stretching for 100 miles along the east bank of the upper Rhine. Resources: timber, hydroelectric power. There are many lakes and mineral springs and many resorts (BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG)

Black Friar a Dominican friar

black frost a hard frost without rime or snow

black·guard (blăgˈərd, blægˈərd) **1.** *n.* a scoundrel ‖ an utterly unscrupulous person **2.** *v.t.* to destroy the character of (someone) with false accusations. **black·guard·ly** *adj.* typical of a scoundrel [etym. doubtful]

Black Hand (*Am. Hist.*) a secret organization of Italian criminals and blackmailers which operated in the U.S.A. It was formed c. 1868 ‖ an organization of Spanish anarchists repressed in 1883

Black Hawk War a conflict (1832) between the U.S. government and the Sac and Fox Indians, resulting from a U.S. demand (1804) that the Indians withdraw west of the Mississippi River. Ignoring the white flag of surrender, a U.S. volunteer force ended the war by massacring almost the entire tribe of Sac chieftain Black Hawk

black·head (blăkhedˈ) *n.* any of several black-headed birds, esp. gulls ‖ a plug of grease and dirt blocking a sebaceous gland duct ‖ a usually fatal infectious disease of turkeys etc. attacking the liver and intestines

Black Hills mountains in South Dakota and Wyoming, many over 5,000 ft; minerals (gold, silver), forest reserve

black hole (*astron.*) hypothetical area in space postulated to be a collapsed star into which matter has contracted so that it vanishes except for an intense gravitational effect. A black hole can even "swallow" light. *syn* collapsar. *Cf.* ERGOSPHERE, SCHWARSZSCHILD RADIUS

Black Hole of Calcutta (CALCUTTA, BLACK

black humor (BLACK COMEDY)

black·ing (blăkˈĭng) *n.* a polish for making shoes, stoves etc. shiny black

black·jack (blăkˈjăkˈ) **1.** *n.* a pirate flag ‖ a card game in which each player tries to assemble a hand whose value adds up to, but does not exceed, 21. Players bet against a banker, who is himself a player ‖ a small rubber club with lead in it and a flexible handle **2.** *v.t.* to strike or menace with this weapon

black knot a destructive fungus disease causing dark, knotlike growths in plum and cherry trees, gooseberries, filberts and hazels

black lead graphite

black·leg (blăkˈlegˈ) **1.** *n.* a swindler, esp. a cheat at gambling ‖ a disease affecting cattle ‖ a plant disease (e.g. of cabbages) (*Br.*) a strikebreaker **2.** *v. pres. part.* **black·leg·ging** *past* and *past part.* **black·legged** *v.t.* (*Br.*) to break (a strike)

by being a blackleg ‖ *v i* (*Br*) to act as a black leg or traitor

black letter [illegible]

black-list (blăk'list) *n* [illegible] guilty or suspected persons [illegible] on a blacklist

black lung [illegible] disease) caused by long term inhalation of coal dust; prevalent among miners *Cf* BROWN LUNG

black-mail (blăkmeil) **1.** *n* an attempt to extort money by threats, esp of exposure the money extorted in this way **2.** *v t* to extort money from (someone) by intimidation, esp by threats of exposure [illegible]

black magic magic used in the service of evil

Black Maria [illegible] which prisoners are taken to and from prison

black mark something less than a grave fault that causes a person to be viewed critically

black market an illegal setup for changing money or buying and selling goods in violation of officially controlled quotas or rates **black-mar·ke·teer** (blăkmərkĭtēər') *n* [illegible] buys or sells on the black market

black mass a travesty, in Devil worship, of the Christian Mass

black money unreported (and untaxed) income

Black Monk a Benedictine monk

Black·more (blăkmər, blăkmour), Richard Doddridge (1825–1900), English author of 'Lorna Doone' (1869) and other novels

Black Mountains the highest range in the Appalachian Mtns It is a spur of the Blue Ridge, in W. North Carolina Highest peak Mt Mitchell

Black·mun, (blaekmən) Harry (1908 -), U S Supreme Court associate justice After graduation from Harvard Law School in 1932, he practiced and taught law in Minnesota Appointed to the Supreme Court by Pres Nixon in 1970, he was considered a moderate conservative

Black Muslims (Nation of Islam), an exclusively nonwhite socio-politico-religious movement in the U S A , founded in 1930 by Wali Farad, a Meccan orthodox Muslim Under Farad's successor, Elijah Muhammad, the movement became imbued after the 2nd world war with the spirit of black nationalism and protest. The Black Muslims believe in the superiority of the black man and his eventual domination of all extant white civilizations

black nationalism philosophy advocating formation of Afro-American self-governing communities **black nationalist** *n*

black·ness (blăknĭs) *n* **1.** negritude **2.** black humor

black night shade *Solanum nigrum*, a weed with white flowers and black edible berries The foliage is poisonous

black·out (blăkaut) *n.* a preventing of lights inside a building from being seen outside, or the condition of having lights screened in this way, or a period of time in which lights are thus screened ‖ a temporary loss of consciousness or memory

Black Panthers a U S black militant organization advocating 'Black Power' It was originally associated with SNCC (the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee), first presented candidates for public office in local Mississippi elections in 1966, and eventually became an independent force It was long in open conflict with the police and many of its leaders were killed or imprisoned

black pepper a powdered condiment obtained by grinding the entire peppercorn

black·pol·i·ta·tion (blăkpŏlĭtēi·ən) *n* exploitation of blacks or black movements, esp in film

Black·pool (blăkpu·l) a town and seaside resort (pop 147,000) in Lancashire, England, on the Irish Sea, catering particularly for the industrial Midlands

Black Power the ideology of the black militant movement [illegible] social, economic, and political power for U S blacks It aims at restoring black pride and independence in a white dominated society

Black Prince Edward of Woodstock, Prince of Wales (1330–76), son of Edward III of England He distinguished [illegible] (1346) and Poitiers (1356) His son became Richard II

black project (*mil*) U S Defense Department term for [illegible]

[illegible] to emanate from a source other than the true [illegible]

black pudding blood sausage

black radio propaganda broadcasts made under [illegible]

Black [illegible] Lords responsible for the maintenance of order (the office was instituted in 1360) and usher of [illegible]

black salsify [illegible] plant with a black edible taproot

Black Sea an inland sea (area 168,500 sq miles) between S E Europe and Asia Minor, bordered by the U S S R , Turkey, Bulgaria and Rumania, with an outlet to the Mediterranean through the Bosporus

Black [illegible] Fatah group of Palestine Liberation Organization, dedicated to the use of terrorism against Israel

black sheep a member of a family (or other group) of whom the other members are [illegible]

black signal in facsimile transmission, the reproduction [illegible] original copy

black [illegible]

black·snake (blăksnāk') *n* any of several black-colored snakes, esp *Coluber constrictor*, fam *Colubridae*, found in North America

black spot removal in South Africa, the apartheid [illegible] exclusively for blacks under 1948 Group Areas Act

Black·stone (blăkstoun, blăkstən), Sir William (1723–80), English jurist His 'Commentaries on the Laws of England' (1765–9) had a great influence on jurisprudence, esp in the U S A

black studies school courses at high-school or [illegible] of black people in the U S and Africa

black·tail [illegible]

black·thorn (blăkθɔrn) *n* the sloe ‖ a walking stick cut from a sloe

blackthorn winter (*Br*) frosty weather at the [illegible] flower

black·top (blăktop') *n* bituminous [illegible] material used for roads, runways etc ‖ a road etc finished with this material

blackwater fever [illegible] malaria characterized by dark urine

black widow (blăk'wĭdō) *n* [illegible] *tans*, fam *Theridiidae*, an American spider with a venomous bite It is black, with a red hourglass-shaped mark on its underside

blad·der (blădər) *n* (*anat*) a membranous sac filled with fluid or air, esp the musculo-membranous receptacle for urine any hollow bag [illegible] a hollow vesicle, e g in various seaweeds **blad·der·y** *adj* [O E *bledre*]

blad·der-nose (blădərnouz) *n* the hooded seal

bladder worm a sacklike tapeworm larva, e g the cysticercus, the hydatid

bladder·wort [illegible] *Utricularia*, fam *Lentibulariaceae*, a genus of aquatic insectivorous plants The leaves bear small bladders which trap insects

bladder wrack *Fucus vesiculosus*, a seaweed used for manure and in kelp

blade (bleid) *n* the cutting part of a knife, sword, razor, scissors etc a long slender leaf, esp of grass (*bot*) the outspread part of a leaf, excluding the stalk a thin flattened edge, e g of an oar or propeller the flat upper part of the [illegible] shoulder blade **in the blade** (of cereal crops) [illegible]

blain (blein) *n* (*rare*, esp of animals) a blister

Blaine [illegible] the House Although known to his followers as [illegible] trial nomination, partly because of a charge of corruption that had been brought against him [illegible]

Blanc (blō), Louis (1811–82), French socialist politician and historian In his 'Organisation du travail' (1839) he put forward the principle 'From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs' His attempt to achieve this by a system of social workshops (a form of cooperative trade union) failed in 1848, but the idea of the right to work played an important part in the development of socialist thought

blanc fixe (blăfi·ks) *n* artificial barium sulfate precipitated by sulfuric acid from a solution of a barium salt and used as a white pigment and [illegible]

blanch (blănch, blunch) *v t* to make white or pale to make white by peeling away the skin of (almonds), by depriving (e g celery) of light, by scalding (meat) etc to give a white luster to (silver coins, before stamping) to coat (sheet [illegible]

Blanche of Castile [illegible] Louis IX's minority (1226–36) and again when he was at the Crusades (1248–52) She used great firmness in pacifying the kingdom and [illegible]

blanc·mange (blămənj') *n* a pudding made [illegible] and variously flavored [fr O F *blanc manger*, [illegible]

Blanc Mont [illegible]

Blan·co Fom·bo·na (blŏnkōfŏmbōnä), Rufino [illegible] lemicist His novels, notably 'El hombre de hierro' (1907) and 'El hombre de oro' (1920), [illegible]

a system of inter-American arbitration This agreement, later realized in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, marked the first step in the Pan-[illegible] Alli[illegible] Cleveland by a small margin in the 1884 presidential race, he served (1889–92) as secretary of state under President Benjamin Harrison [illegible] American conference (1889), he fought to in[illegible] relations with Latin America

Blair [illegible] journalist and politician He founded (1830) and owned (until 1845) the Washington 'Globe', a mouthpiece for the Jacksonian Democrats, and also published the 'Congressional Globe' [illegible] net' and helped to found the Republican party He gave influential advice to Abraham Lincoln and support to Andrew Johnson in his Reconstruction plan

Blake (bleik), Eugene Carson (1906–85), American church leader He was general secretary of [illegible] (1954–66)

Blake, Robert (1599–1657), English admiral who commanded Cromwell's navies against the Royalists (1649–51) and against the Dutch and [illegible]

Blake, William (1757–1827), English poet, painter, engraver and mystic His early works, e g 'Songs of Innocence' (1789) and 'Songs of Experience' (1794), were never free from symbolism, but the lyrical element predominated His later works, e g 'Milton' (1804–8) and 'Jerusalem' (1804–20), were almost entirely symbolic 'The Four Zoas' (1796–1804) was not published in its entirety until 1925 A professional [illegible] watercolors Most of his books were self-manufactured by his original process of 'illuminated printing' text and pictures done in reverse on metal with acid-proof ink, then treated with acid, printed by hand and hand-colored He also engraved a series of illustrations to his own Prophetic Books, to 'The Book of Job' (1825), and to Dante and other poets

blam·a·ble, blame·a·ble (bleiməb'l) *adj* deserving blame

blame (bleim) **1.** *v t pres part* **blam·ing** *past* and *past part* **blamed** to hold responsible, *he blamed the weather for his poor crops* to attribute the cause of, lay the fault for, *he blamed* [illegible] to be to blame to be held responsible **2.** *n* [illegible] disapproval responsibility for something wrong or unsatisfactory **to lay the blame on** to hold responsible **blame·a·ble** *adj* 'BLAMABLE **blame·less** *adj* free from fault or blame innocent **blame·wor·thy** *adj* deserving blame, at fault [O F *blamer* fr L fr Gk]

Blanc (blō), Louis (1811–82), French socialist politician and historian In his 'Organisation du travail' (1839) he put forward the principle 'From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs' His attempt to achieve this by a system of social workshops (a form of cooperative trade union) failed in 1848, but the idea of the right to work played an important part in the development of socialist thought

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Blanco party [illegible] of Uruguay (now called the Nationalists), rival of the Colorado or liberal party

bland (bland) *n.* mild, *a bland climate* suave, *a bland manner* soothing and nonirritating, *a* [illegible]

[illegible]

often *pl.* [F *blandir* (*blandiss-*)]

blank (blangk) **1.** *adj.* not written on, *a blank* [illegible] without variety, *a blank wall* (one without [illegible] printed matter) a void, *her mind became a blank* a dash written instead of a letter or word (often a swearword) or instead of a name, *tell that to clear off* a blank cartridge a coin before stamping a key before the notches have been cut a raffle ticket which does not win a prize for its holder **to draw a blank** to be unsuccessful, e.g. in an inquiry or search **3.** *v.t.* (with 'out') to blot out [F *blanc*, white]

[illegible] any projectile

blank check, *Br* **blank cheque** a check which the payer signs, leaving the amount to be filled in by the payee a free choice of action accorded

[illegible] with a blanket, *snow blanketed the fields* to [illegible] to windward **3.** *adj.* applicable to all persons or in all circumstances, *a blanket ban* [O.F *blan*

blanket stitch a buttonhole stitch worked round the border of heavy material instead of

blank verse unrhymed verse, esp. the five-foot iambic

Blan·qui (blaki), Louis Auguste (1805–81), French socialist who took a leading part in the revolutions of 1830, 1848 and 1871. He formulated [illegible] socialism or Blanquism

Blan·tyre (blantaiər) the main commercial and [illegible] the Shire Highlands. It joined with Limbe in [illegible]

past part **blared** *v.t.* to make a loud, harsh *Blared the news* **2.** *n.* any continuous, loud,

blar·ney (blarni) **1.** *n.* persuasive cajolery, wheedling talk **2.** *v.t.* to try to influence or per- *Blarney*, an Irish castle near Cork, with a stone [illegible] [illegible] moved, include: The Cabin (1898), 'Blood and [illegible]

blase (blazei, blazei) *adj.* satiated with pleasure [illegible]

tion [Gk *blastema*, bud]

blast furnace [illegible] production of iron from its ores, generally the oxides. Hot air is blasted through a charge consisting of ore, limestone and coke. Carbon monoxide [illegible] to iron and the limestone acts as a flux allowing the molten iron to flow to the bottom of the furnace, where it is tapped off and cast into blocks [illegible] 4% of combined carbon, as well as traces of silicon, manganese, phosphorus, and sulfur. The carbon content is reduced, and the impurities removed, by the Bessemer process [illegible] of solid masses (e.g. stone) by the use of explosives an abrasive action caused by small particles rubbing against a larger body

blasting gelatin a powerful explosive formed chiefly of nitroglycerin and cellulose nitrate

blas·to·coel, blas·to·cole, blas·to·cele (blastəsiːl) *n.* (*biol.*) the fluid-filled cavity of a blastula [fr. Gk *blastos*, bud + *koilos*, hollow]

blas·to·cyst (blastəsist) *n.* (*embryology*) early stage of development before formation of human embryo in which cells are formed into a sac

blas·to·derm (blastədəːrm) *n.* a sheet of cells [illegible] of cleavage [fr. Gk *blastos*, bud + *derma*, skin]

[illegible] gion of a meroblastic ovum (i.e. usually one containing large amounts of yolk) in which cleavage first appears [fr. Gk *blastos*, [illegible]

[illegible] a rocket or guided missile) the action of taking off under self-propulsion

blas·to·gen·e·sis (blastoudʒɛnəsis) *n.* gemmation, reproduction by budding; transmission of inherited characters by means of germ plasm only **blas·to·gen·ic** (blastoudʒenik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *blastos*, bud + *genesis*, birth]

blas·to·mere (blastəmiər) *n.* a blastula cell [fr. Gk *blastos*, bud + *meros*, part]

the opening of the archenteron of a gastrula [fr. Gk *blastos*, *bud* + *poros*, passage]

[illegible] **lae** (blastjuliː) *n.* an early metazoan embryo consisting of a single layer of cells forming a hollow ball (cf. MORULA; cf. GASTRULA) **blas·tu·la·tion** *n.* the formation of a blastula [dim. fr. [illegible]

blat (blat) *n.* (Russian, ttahes) nonofficial exchange of supplies and services, a common practice in U.S.S.R. industry [illegible]

bla·tant (bleitənt) *adj.* very obvious, *a blatant lie* (of voices, colors, clothes etc.) strident, harsh [etym. doubtful]

bla·ther (blaðər) **1.** *v.t.* to talk foolishly *v.t.* to utter foolishly **2.** *n.* foolish talk [fr. O.N. *blathr*,

Blaue Reiter, der (derblauərətər) (the Blue Rider) a German expressionist art movement (1911–14) founded by Kandinsky and Marc and joined by Klee. It furthered the abstract tendencies of expressionism and introduced foreign abstract art (e.g. cubism, futurism) into Germany [illegible] (1831–91), Russian-born theosophist. Her works include 'Isis Unveiled' (1887) and 'The [illegible]

blaze (bleiz) **1.** *n.* a bright fire an unintended fire a bright display (of color, light) an outburst *a blaze of fury* full, direct light, *the blaze of noon, the blaze of publicity* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **blaz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **blazed** to burn brightly to be bright with light or color to shine or glow fiercely to burst forth with [illegible] continuously or very frequently [O.E. *blase*, *blæse*,

blaze **1.** *n.* a patch of white fur or hair on an animal's face, esp. a longitudinal stripe down the center a mark made on a tree by cutting a chip of bark from it, either to mark it for felling or to show a track through a wood **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **blaz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **blazed** to mark with a blaze **to blaze a trail** to mark out a route by blazing trees to be a pioneer in some

blaze *pres. part.* **blaz·ing** *n.* and *past part.* **blazed** *v.t.* to proclaim to spread (news) far and wide [etym. doubtful]

blaz·er (bleizər) *n.* a lightweight flannel jacket, brightly colored for sports wear, or commonly navy blue or some other solid color [BLAZE (to [illegible])]

bla·zon (bleizˈn) **1.** *n.* a coat of arms a heraldic shield a technical description of armorial bearings **2.** *v.t.* to describe or paint armorial bearings (*old-fash.*) to proclaim boastfully **bla·zon·ry** *pl.* **bla·zon·ries** *n.* a coat of arms the art of describing or representing armorial bearings [F. *blason*, shield]

bleach (bliːtʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to remove the color or stains from (something) by converting colored chemical compounds into colorless ones to lighten the color of (hair) by hydrogen peroxide or other chemicals to lighten the color of, as if by chemical bleaching, *hair bleached by the sun* **2.** [illegible] to bleach) **bleach·er** *n.* someone who bleaches (clothes etc.) a machine or chemical used for bleaching (*pl.*) a section in a stadium etc. containing uncovered seats for spectators of outdoor sports [O.E. *blæcean*]

bleaching powder a mixture containing calcium hydroxide saturated with chlorine, used as a bleaching agent and disinfectant

bleak (bliːk) *adj.* exposed, desolate, *a bleak hillside* cheerless, *a bleak reception* cold, bitter, *bleak winds* [rel. to O.E *blac*, pale]

bleak *n. Alburnus lucidus*, fam. *Cyprinidae*, a small European river fish [perh. fr. O.N *bleikja*]

blear (bliər) **1.** *adj.* (of the eyes) bleary **2.** *v.t.* to blur, *rain bleared the outline of the hills* **blear·i·ness** *n.* **blear·y** *comp.* **blear·i·er** *superl.* **blear·i·est** *adj.* dim, misted, filmy [origin un-

bleat (bliːt) **1.** *v.i.* (of a sheep or goat) to make its characteristic cry to speak plaintively *v.t.* to say in a bleating manner **2.** *n.* the cry of a sheep or goat [O.E *blætan*]

bleb (bleb) *n.* a small blister on the skin a [illegible] bubble in the [illegible] or water mint]

bleed (bliːd) *pres. part.* **bleed·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bled** (bled) to lose or emit blood (of plants) to lose sap (*printing*, of illustrations) to extend right to the edge of a page so that there is no white margin *v.t.* to draw blood from (surgically) to take sap from to extort money from (*printing*) to cause (an illustration) to extend to the edge of a page without a margin **bleed·er** *n.* a hemophiliac [O.E. *bledan*]

bleeding heart the popular name for *Dicentra spectabilis*, fam. *Fumariaceae*, a garden plant with racemes of drooping, pink, heart-shaped flowers someone who gushes with anguish over the misfortunes of others

bleep (bliːp) *n.* sound from an electronic device used to send a signal, e.g., in a pocket instrument receiving an alert to call one's office — **bleeper** *n.* instrument used for a remote communication

blem·ish (blemiʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to spoil or impair **2.** *n.* a physical or moral defect or flaw [fr. O.F. *blemir* (*blemiss-*) perh. fr. O.N.]

blench (blentʃ) *v.i.* to flinch, recoil (in fear or disgust) [perh. fr. O.E. *blencan*, to deceive]

blend (blend) **1.** *n.* a harmonious mixture **2.** *v. pres. part* **blend·ing** *past* and *past part* **blend·ed, blent** (blent) *v.t.* to mix together *v.i.* to merge harmoniously [M.E. *blenden* prob. fr. O.N. *blanda*]

blende (blend) *n.* naturally occurring zinc sulfide, often looking like metallic lead [fr. G. *blenden*, to deceive (because it yields no lead)]

Blen·heim, Battle of (blenəm) a battle (1704) in which an Anglo-Austrian army under Marlborough and Eugene decisively defeated the French and Bavarian armies in the War of the Spanish Succession

Blenheim orange a golden-colored variety of eating apple

Blenheim spaniel a red and white variety of English spaniel

blen·ny (blenni) *pl.* **blen·nies** *n.* any of several small fishes of fam. *Blennidae* and related families with spiny-rayed fins, frequenting rocky coasts [fr. L. fr. Gk *blennos*, slime]

Ble·riot (bleriou), Louis (1872–1936), French aviator who made the first flight across the English Channel (1909). He was an early advocate of the monoplane

bless [illegible] **bless·ing** *past* and [illegible] **blessed** [illegible] **blest** (blest) to call down God's favor upon to consecrate, *to bless a new church* to enrich, *the marriage was*

bless, *bless my soul!* **to bless oneself** to make [illegible] crossed with blessed.

blessed (blesid) **1.** *adj* holy, revered, *the* [illegible] *easy going nature* (*ironic*) cursed **2.** *n* **the blessed** (blesid) the souls in Heaven **blessedness** (blesidnis) *n* a state of happiness, esp through the enjoyment of God's favor

Blessed Sacrament (blesid) the consecrated Host

Blessed Virgin Mary [illegible]

blessing (bles·in) *n* [illegible] tion of it ‖ a source of consolation a piece of good fortune a blessing in disguise [illegible] unwelcome at first, which turns out to be fortunate

Blessington (blesiŋ·tən), Marguerite, Countess of (1789–1849), an Irishwoman who was a brilliant society hostess, a friend of Byron, and the mistress of Count d'Orsay from 1822. She wrote many novels to make money

blest (blest) *adj* blessed

blew *past of* blow

Bligh (blai), William (1754–1817), British rear admiral. He took part in Cook's last voyage (1776). He was commander of the 'Bounty' in 1789 when the crew [illegible] and set him adrift [illegible] voyage (1791) he made discoveries in Tasmania, Fiji and the Torres Straits. He was governor of New South Wales (1805–8) and served with distinction in the Napoleonic Wars

blight (blait) **1.** *n* any plant disease or injury characterized by or resulting in withering, growth cessation, and a more or less general death of parts without rotting. Blight is caused by microorganisms, fungi, insect attack or unfavorable environmental conditions an organism which causes this something which spoils hope, plans, festivity etc **2.** *v t* to wither to spoil, destroy ‖ to frustrate **blighter** *n* (*Br*) a person who makes one temporarily cross (often used mildly or [illegible] known]

blimp (blimp) *n* a small, nonrigid dirigible used esp. for observation [type B (LIMP)]

blimp *n.* (esp. *Br.*) an extreme, rather stupid, chauvinistic conservative [after Col *Blimp*, a cartoon figure invented by David Low (1891–1963)]

blind (blaind) **1.** *adj* without sight undiscerning or unwilling to judge, *blind to faults* without foresight or thought, *a blind decision* without seeing objects or facts, *blind flying, blind guessing* [drunken, *a blind stupor*] having no outlet, *a blind passage* having no opening, *a blind wall* (*short*) producing leaves rather than flowers **2.** *n.* something which prevents strong light from entering [illegible] dow] a cover-up to conceal the truth (*Am*, *Br* hide) a concealed place for a hunter or observer of wildlife ‖ (*Br*, *pop*) a bout of hard drinking the blind blind people collectively **3.** *v t* to deprive of the faculty of sight to dazzle [O.E.]

blind alley any path, lane or road that is closed at one end an occupation, without prospects of advancement a line of inquiry, or way of search leading nowhere

blind date an engagement to go out with a person whom one has not met

blinder (blaində) leather sometimes fixed on each side of a bridle so that the [illegible] not sideways [illegible] holding]

blindfold (blaindfould) **1.** *v t* to cover the eyes of someone [illegible] covered to prevent vision **3.** *n* a cloth tied around the eyes to prevent vision [M.E. *blindfellen*, to strike blind]

blinding (blaindiŋ), cracks in a newly made road with fine material ‖ the material itself

blindly (blaindli) guish objects, facts etc., to *stumble blindly forward* without resisting or questioning, *to obey blindly*

blind-man's buff (blaindmænzbʌf) a children's game in which one blindfold player tries to catch one of the others, who are not blindfold

[illegible]

blindness (blaindnis) *n* lack of sight lack of perception or understanding

[illegible] insensitive to light a part of one's understanding where one's judgment does not act fairly or competently

[illegible] colored foil etc **blind-stamp** (blaindstæmp) *v t* to make such impressions in (a binding cover)

[illegible] **blind-stories** *n* the triforium below the clerestory in a church, admitting no light

[illegible] of assets in which the owner has no voice, used esp to avoid conflict of interests

[illegible] with small eyes, esp *Anguis fragilis*, fam *Anguidae*

blink (blink) **1.** *n* a quick shutting and opening of the eyes a momentary glimmer **2.** *v t* (of the eyes) to shut and open quickly to shut and open one's eyes quickly ‖ to shine with an unsteady light *v t* to shut and open (the eyes) quickly to make (eyes, light etc) blink [origin

blinker (blinkər) *n* a blinder for a horse a warning light that flashes at intervals

blinking (blinkiŋ) *adj* (*Br*) a substitute for bloody in curses

blip (blip) **1.** *n* the light image on a radar screen that indicates the presence of an object, a short, sharp, repeated sound the display of a received pulse on a cathode ray tube **2.** *v* to excise a portion of a tape recording, leaving a space, e.g.,

bliss (blis) *n* great but quiet enjoyment perfect happiness, heavenly joy **bliss-ful** *adj* [O.E. *bliths*]

blister (blistər) **1.** *n* a portion of skin raised by the pressure of fluid beneath it, a portion of a surface similarly raised, e.g. by water vapor in a film of paint **2.** *v t.* to cause blisters to form in or on to criticize (a person) harshly ‖ *v t.* to become covered with blisters [M.E. *blister*, [illegible]]

blister agent a chemical agent that injures the eyes and lungs and burns or blisters the skin

blister beetle a beetle of fam *Meloidae* still [illegible] during its manufacture

blister rust (*bot*) any of several diseases of pine trees caused by rust fungi which produce blisters on the bark

[illegible] face formed by heating wrought iron with carbon to increase the percentage of combined

blithe (blaið, blaiθ) *adj* lightheartedly cheer-

blither-ing (bliðəriŋ) *adj* talking nonsense, babbling, *a blithering idiot* [var. of BLATHER]

blithe-some (blaiðsəm, blaiθsəm) *adj* blithe

blitz (blits) **1.** *n* an air attack any sudden concerted attack (*football*) to rush by lineman or safety man to disconcert a passer **blitzer** *n* one who does **2.** *v t* to attack, to bomb [short for G *blitzkrieg*, lightning war]

blizzard (blizərd) *n* a blinding snowstorm accompanied by a strong wind [etym. doubtful]

bloat (blout) **1.** *n* (*vet*) a windy swelling of the abdomen, esp in cattle and horses, caused by eating too quickly **2.** *v t* to inflate with air or water to cause to swell with excessive pride, make vain *v t* to swell up [etym. doubtful]

bloater (bloutər) *n* a herring cured by light smoking and salting [fr. obs. v. *bloat*, to cure]

globule a spot of color **to score a blob** (*Br*) to

bloc (blok) *n* a group of parties, governments etc associating together to achieve (or prevent)

[illegible] 1909), a symphony (Lenin), and much orchestral writing. Jewish folklore and liturgy were a

[illegible] and the stopping of charged particles in matter

[illegible] (or) [illegible] d [illegible]

E.M. Purcell of Harvard University) the Nobel prize in physics (1952)

[illegible] etc (*hist*) a large piece of wood upon which condemned people were beheaded ‖ a wooden mold for shaping hats a pulley, a piece of wood or metal engraved for use in printing a prepared piece of stone for building a large building consisting of offices, shops etc an area in a city enclosed by four intersecting [illegible] side of this area ‖ an obstruction something which results from obstruction, *a traffic block* (*psychol*) a mental mechanism preventing a [illegible] thought about a number of seats all together, e.g. in a theater (*Austral*) an area of land offered by the government to a settler a piece of wood or other material used in sets by children playing at building a large number of

[illegible] passage of (to make difficult or impossible, put obstacles in the way of ‖ (*finance*) to forbid the [illegible] (money held abroad) to the country concerned [illegible] use of a local anesthetic (*theater*) to place characters [illegible] shape (a knitted garment) or mold (a hat) on a block to stamp (a book cover) (*sports*) to stop (a cricket ball) without attempting to drive it (*sports*) to obstruct (a player) *v t.* to become blocked to cause a block **to block in** (or out) to [illegible] **to block in** [illegible]

blockade (blokeid) **1.** *n* an attempted starving into surrender of an enemy by preventing goods [illegible] to cause a blockade to stop blockading **to run a blockade** to succeed in breaking through blockading forces, or attempt to do so **2.** *v t pres part* **blockading** *past* and *past part.* **blockaded** to subject to blockade by surrounding with troops or war-

[illegible] or ship trying to get through a blockade

block and tackle a system consisting of a pulley with ropes or chains for lifting great weights

block book (*hist*) a popular devotional book printed from blocks, text and picture being cut at the same time. They date from c. 1460, the printing method survived after the invention of

block-buster (blokbʌstər) *n* a bomb weighing several tons dropped from an aircraft to do some large piece of demolition, e.g. breech a dam someone or something that has the immediate effect of startling or impressing in a big way

block busting technique for inducing white [illegible] advice that black people are moving into the neighborhood **blockbust** *v* **blockbuster**

block chain a chain, such as is fitted to a bicycle, the solid sections of which (engaging with the teeth of the driving wheel) are joined by side links and pins, so that the whole has flexibility

block-ette (bloket) *n* (*computer*) a small group of consecutive information units transferred **2.**

block-head (blokhed) *n* a very dullwitted person

block-house (blokhaus) *pl* **block-houses** (blokhauziz) *n* a small fortification or roofed gun emplacement [etym. doubtful]

block ice a fine mist of fog that forms a cumu[illegible] certain materials

Block island (blok) an island (7 miles long, 3½ miles wide; 9 miles southwest of Rhode Island. It is a popular summer resort

[illegible]

block printing a method of printing designs on material from wooden blocks

[illegible] no train is allowed to enter a section of line

block tin [illegible]

[illegible] shape

bloc voting policy of voting on issues based on a

[illegible] appear in the front cover

group decision, often involving group allegiances rather than the merits of an issue — **block vote** *n*

[illegible] 230,688) of the Orange Free State, and judicial capital of the South African Republic, with important livestock markets. Its altitude (4,518 ft) and dry climate make it a health resort. University College of the Orange Free State

Blois (blwɑ:) the chief town (pop. 51,950) of Loir et Cher, France, on the Loire. The countship of Blois was united to the French crown (1498). Château (13th–17th cc.)

Blok (blɔk), Alexander Alexandrovich (1880–1921), Russian poet. After early symbolist poems (1904, 1906) he became more and more messianic, giving a mystical interpretation to the revolution ('The Scythians' and 'The Twelve', 1918)

bloke (blouk) *n.* (*Br., pop.*) a guy (man, fellow)

[illegible]

blond, blonde (blɔnd) **1.** *adj.* (of hair) yellowish in color; (of the complexion) pale **2.** *n.* (**blond** only) a boy or man with yellowish hair and fair skin; (**blonde** only) a girl or woman with such hair and skin [F., origin unknown]

Blon·din (blɔ̃dɛ̃), Charles (Jean François Gravelet, 1824–97), French ropewalker. He crossed Niagara Falls on a tightrope four times (1859–60)

[illegible] the vertebrate body, carrying nutrients and oxygen to the tissues and removing wastes and carbon dioxide. (*hist.*) one of the four humors. **in cold blood** deliberately, not in an access of passion. **in one's blood** as an inborn passion or natural capacity, esp. through the influence of parents and grandparents etc., *acting is in his blood*. **of the blood royal** of royal family by birth. **to have blood on one's hands** to be guilty of having caused someone's death. **to have one's blood up** to be in a fighting mood. **to make one's blood boil** to make one passionately angry. **2.** *v.t.* to give the first taste of blood to (a hound). (*Br.*, ceremonially in fox hunting) to give (a person) a dab with the severed brush

Blood has four main constituents: plasma, erythrocytes, leucocytes, and platelets. Plasma, the fluid part of the blood, is composed of numerous chemicals, including sugars, miner[illegible] ORGANS. Erythrocytes, containing hemoglobin, carry oxygen, supplying it to all the tissues and organs. Leucocytes, of which there are several types, serve principally to combat infections by PHAGOCYTOSIS. Platelets are important in the [illegible]

blood agent *physiol.* a chemical compound, including the cyanide group, that affects bodily functions by preventing the normal transfer of oxygen from the blood to body tissues

blood bank a stock of whole blood or plasma for [illegible] blood transfusions; a place where whole blood [illegible]

blood·bath (blʌdbæθ) blʌdbɑθ) *n.* brutal killing [illegible]

blood·let·ting (blʌdletɪŋ) *n.* the process of removing blood from a vein for therapeutic reasons

blood money money paid to a person for murdering somebody, or for giving information leading to someone's death || compensation paid to the next of kin of a murdered person by the murderer, his family or tribe

blood plasma the fluid portion of whole blood (i.e. whole blood lacking erythrocytes, leucocytes and platelets)

blood poisoning disease resulting from the introduction of infection into the blood, often through an open wound

blood pressure the pressure exerted by the blood on the walls of the blood vessels, measured usually by a sphygmomanometer and expressed usually as a fraction, the numerator being the maximum pressure in mm. of mercury immediately following the systole of the left ventricle of the heart, and the denominator being the minimum pressure in the same units of the diastole of the heart's action

blood·red (blʌdrēd) *adj.* of a red suggesting the color of blood

blood relation a person related by kinship, not by marriage

blood·root (blʌdru:t, blʌdrʊt) *n. Sanguinaria canadensis*, fam. *Papaveraceae*, a North American woodland plant with a red root, red sap, and single white flower

blood sausage a dark-colored sausage containing a large amount of pig's blood and pig's fat

blood serum blood plasma which has had fibrin removed

blood·shed (blʌdʃed) *n.* violent death or injury as a phenomenon, *a revolution without bloodshed*

blood·shot (blʌdʃɒt) *adj.* (of the eyes) suffused with blood

blood·stain (blʌdsteɪn) *n.* a mark made by blood. **blóod·stained** *adj.* stained with blood (*rhet.*) guilty of taking human life

blood·stock (blʌdstɒk) *n.* blood horses collectively

blood·stone (blʌdstoun) *n.* a semiprecious stone consisting of quartz in which red grains of jasper are embedded

blood·stream (blʌdstrɪ:m) *n.* the circulating stream of blood in a body (*HEART)

blood·suck·er (blʌdsʌkər) *n.* a leech || a person who repeatedly extorts money, e.g. a blackmailer

blood test a sampling of the blood, e.g. to determine blood group, kind of infection etc. (e.g. Wassermann test)

blood·thirst·i·ness (blʌdθə:rstɪ:nɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being bloodthirsty

blood·thirst·y (blʌdθə:rstɪ:) *adj.* eager for blood, for slaughter; delighting in tales of horror

blood type blood group

blood vessel a tube or canal in an animal through which blood circulates, e.g. an artery, vein, capillary

blood·worm (blʌdwə:rm) *n.* one of several vivid red (or sometimes pale red) worms esp. used as bait in fishing

blood·y (blʌdɪ:) **1.** *adj. comp.* **blood·i·er** *superl.* **blood·i·est** of the nature or appearance of blood; stained with blood; in which blood is shed, *a bloody battle*; concerned with bloodshed; vicious, murderous; (*Br.*, not in polite usage) expletive used for emphasis, *a bloody swindle* **2.** adv. (*Br.*, not in polite usage) expletive used for emphasis, *not bloody likely* **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **blood·y·ing** *past* and *past part.* **blood·ied** to stain or cover with blood [O.E. *blōdig*]

Bloody Mary (blʌdɪ.mɛərɪ) "MARY I

blood·y-mind·ed (blʌdɪ:máindid) *adj.* (*Br., pop.*) awkward, contrary, obstinate (*Br., pop.*) bad-tempered **blood·y-mind·ed·ness** *n.*

bloom (blu:m) *n.* a mass of iron wrought in a forge or puddled and shaped into an oblong block; a mass of steel formed by hot rolling into a square block; a mass of iron or steel formed by hammering or rolling scrap consolidated at high temperature [O.E. *blōma*]

bloom **1.** *n.* the state of flowering, *roses in full bloom*; a flower, blossom; (of people) the time of physical perfection; a flush or glow on the cheek; the fine, powdery covering on freshly picked fruit such as grapes, plums or peaches; a pleasing, glowing surface, *the bloom on new coins*; a kind of raisin; a cloudy defect on a varnished surface (*ecol.*) colored area in water caused by heavy reproduction of plankton or algae **2.** *v.i.* to blossom, to be or come into flower; to be in, or come into, fullness of beauty; (of people) to look radiant || *v.t.* (*Br., phys.*) to coat (an optical surface) with a thin layer of material so as to improve transmission [O.N. *blóm*, flower and *blómi*, prosperity]

bloom·er (blu:mər) *n.* (*hist.*) a woman's short skirt and loose trousers gathered at the ankles, designed by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer (c. 1849), U.S. social reformer || (*pl.*) loose trousers or knickers tied at the knee, and formerly worn by women for cycling or athletics

bloomer *n.* (*Br., pop.*) a blunder, blooper, boner

bloom·er·y (blu:mərɪ:) *pl.* **bloom·er·ies** *n.* a forge for making wrought-iron blooms

bloom·ing (blu:mɪŋ) *adj.* blossoming; radiant with health; (*Br., pop.*) used as an expression of emphasis, *a blooming shame*

Blooms·bur·y (blu:mzbərɪ:) a district in Holborn, central London, England, containing the British Museum, University College, London University Senate House etc. In the late 19th c. it became the main intellectual and cultural center of London, and in the 20th c. between the world wars it was the center for a number of writers and other intellectuals known as the 'Bloomsbury Group', whose principal figures included Virginia Woolf and Lytton Strachey

bloop·er (blu:pər) *n.* (*pop.*) a blunder

blos·som (blɒsəm) *n.* a flower, usually of a fruit-producing tree or bush; the mass of bloom on a fruit tree or bush || a youthful, fresh stage of growth. **blós·som·y** *adj.* full of blossoms || resembling a blossom [O.E. *blóstm*]

blossom *v.i.* to open into flower || to develop, *Mozart's genius blossomed early*. **to blossom out** to lose reserve, develop an attractive personality [O.E. *blóstmian*]

blot (blɒt) **1.** *n.* a spot of ink || something which spoils appearance, an eyesore || something causing disgrace, *a blot on one's reputation* **2.** *v. pres. part.* **blot·ting** *past* and *past part.* **blot·ted** *v.t.* to spoil by dropping a blob of ink on, or as though by doing so || to dry (writing or other ink marks) with specially absorbent paper || (with 'out') to cover with ink so as to obscure || (with 'out') to hide from view, *fog blotted out the landscape* || *v.i.* to make a blot or blots || to become blotted || to have an absorbent quality, as in poor quality paper. **to blot one's copybook** to mar one's hitherto good reputation [etym. doubtful]

blot *n.* (*backgammon*) an exposed piece liable to be taken or the action of exposing a piece [perh. Dan. *blot*, uncovered]

blotch (blɒtʃ) **1.** *n.* a patch of ink or color || a disfiguring spot on the skin **2.** *v.t.* to make a blotch on (something) || *v.i.* to make a blotch. **blotched** *adj.* **blótch·y** *comp.* **blotch·i·er** *superl.* **blotch·i·est** *adj.* [etym. doubtful]

blot·ter (blɒtər) *n.* a piece or pad of blotting paper; a book in which transactions, happenings etc. are noted before being permanently recorded elsewhere, *police blotter*

blotting pad a pad of blotting paper

blotting paper absorbent paper for drying the ink just used in writing

blouse (blaus, blauz) **1.** *n.* a woman's shirt, worn e.g. with a skirt and usually tucked inside it, made of cotton, silk etc.; (in some countries) the top part of a naval or army uniform || a loose working garment **2.** *v. pres. part.* **blous·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bloused** *v.t.* to make (the bodice of a garment) fit loosely like a blouse || *v.i.* to fit loosely like a blouse [F.]

blou·son (blúusɒn) *n.* woman's belted garment with material hanging loosely over the waist to cover the belt

blow (blou) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **blow·ing** *past* **blew** (blu:) *past part.* **blown** (bloun) *v.i.* (of the wind) to move; to direct air from the mouth, *to blow on one's fingers to warm them* || to sound when blown into, *the whistle blew* || to make a noise as of blowing; (of whales) to eject air forcibly from the lungs through blowholes; (of a fuse) to melt when overloaded with electric current || (*colloq.*) to smoke, esp. marijuana. to leave. || *v.t.* to cause (air, steam etc.) to move; to direct (air) from the mouth at something; to sound by blowing, *to blow a horn*; (of the wind) to buffet || to clear (the nose) of mucus by forcing air through it || to shape (molten glass) by forcing one's breath into it; to work the bellows of (an organ) || (of flies) to lay eggs in **to be blown** (*Br.*) to be out of breath. **to blow away** (of the wind) to carry away; (of a thing) to be carried away by the wind. **to blow hot and cold** to look on something favorably one moment and unfavorably the next. **to blow one's top** (**off**) to lose one's

temper **to blow out** to extinguish by blowing || to become extinguished || to die **blow over** (of a storm) to be blown away by the wind || to die down, pass off, *the fuss will blow over soon* **to blow up** to inflate (e.g. a balloon) | to destroy by exploding | (*Br.*) to rebuke severely || to enlarge greatly (a picture or detail of a picture) || to explode || to lose one's temper **2.** *n.* a blowing of wind, esp. a gale || a blast of air from the mouth or nose or from a bellows or machine || a violent rush of gas from or into a coal seam [O.E. *blǽwan*]

blow *n.* a sudden vigorous stroke with the hand or an instrument || a sudden shock || a stroke of bad luck **at one blow** by a single action, in one go **to come to blows** to begin fighting [etym doubtful]

blow·back (blóubæk) *n.* **1.** escape, to the rear and under pressure, of gases formed during the firing of a defective weapon. **2.** type of weapon operation in which the force of expanding gases acting to the rear against the face of the bolt furnishes all the energy required to initiate the complete cycle of operation. A weapon employing this method of operation is characterized by the absence of any breech-lock or bolt-lock mechanism

blow·down (blóudaun) *n.* (*envir.*) water from an industrial system drawn to eliminate some solid waste, esp. salts, usu. previously treated for pH adjustment and slime control

blow drying (*cosmetology*) drying and styling hair in a single process using a hand-held hair dryer

blow·er (blóuər) *n.* that which blows, e.g. something which increases the draft of air to a fire or supplies air to the bellows of an organ || an escape of gas, or the opening giving vent to it, in a coal mine

blow·fly (blóuflai) *pl.* **blow·flies** *n.* any of numerous two-winged flies of fam. *Calliphoridae* that lay eggs on carcasses and meat or in wounds of living animals

blow·gun (blóugʌn) *n.* a tube by which a missile such as an arrow or dart may be projected by blowing

blow·hole (blóuhoul) *n.* a hole in an enclosed space, such as a tunnel, by which air, smoke or gas may escape || a flaw in a metal casting due to a bubble of air caught during solidification || a hole in the ice by which seals, whales etc. can breathe, an air hole || the nostril of a whale

blow·lamp (blóulæmp) *n.* a blowtorch

blown (bloun) *adj.* (of flowers) fully open

blow-off (blóuɔf, blóupf) *n.* an expelling of air, water etc. || an apparatus for blowing off steam, water from a boiler etc. || an outburst of furious talk to relieve one's feelings

blow-out (blóuaut) *n.* the bursting of a tire or a burst in a tire || the melting of an electric fuse || a sudden and violent escape of gas or steam || (*cosmetology*) hairstyling accomplished with brush and hand-held hair dryer

blow·pipe (blóupaip) *n.* a short pipe through which air is blown to deflect a portion of a flame and enrich it with air, in order to direct intense heat on to a small area || a blowgun || a blowtube || (*anat., zool.*) a tube used for cleaning out a cavity

blow·torch (blóutɔrtʃ) *n.* a device for obtaining a high-temperature flame by burning a mixture of kerosene vapor (forced out of a nozzle by pressure) and air

blow·tube (blóutju:b, blóutu:b) *n.* a long tube used by a glassworker to blow into molten glass and so shape it |. a blowgun

blow-up (blóuʌp) *n.* an explosion | a violent quarrel or fit of temper || a big photographic enlargement

blow·y (blóui:) *comp.* **blow·i·er** *superl.* **blow·i·est** *adj.* windy

blowz·y (bláuzi:) *comp.* **blowz·i·er** *superl.* **blowz·i·est** *adj.* (of a woman) slovenly, untidy, and bulging out of her clothes [origin unknown]

Bloy (blwæ), Léon (1846–1917), French writer. His works include the autobiographical novel 'le Désespéré' (1886), his masterpiece 'la Femme pauvre' (1897), and his journal in 8 volumes

blub (blʌb) *pres. part.* **blub·bing** *past and past part.* **blubbed** *v.t.* (*Br., pop.*) to cry, blubber

blub·ber (blʌbər) **1.** *n.* fat from the whale or other marine mammal, from which oil is extracted || noisy weeping and complaining **2.** *v.t.* to utter with gasping sobs || *v.i.* to weep noisily and with choking sobs **blub·ber·y** *adj.* having lots of blubber or (of people) loose fat [M.E. *blubber*, prob. imit.]

Blü·cher (blýʃər), Gebhard Leberecht von, prince of Wahlstadt (1742–1819), Prussian field marshal. After a distinguished career in the Napoleonic Wars, he commanded the Prussian army at Waterloo (1815), where his opportune arrival helped to ensure Napoleon's final defeat

bludg·eon (blʌdʒən) **1.** *n.* a heavy stick or stick-like weapon with [illegible] **2.** *v.t.* to beat repeatedly with such a weapon || to force (someone into a course of action) by violent argument etc [origin unknown]

blue (blu:) **1.** *adj.* of the color sensation stimulated by the wavelengths of light in that portion of the spectrum between green and violet, being the color of e.g. a cloudless sky | having pallid skin due to cold or fear | depressing in outlook, *things look blue* || unhappy, melancholy || belonging to the Conservative party in Britain **2.** *n.* a blue color, pigment, fabric etc. | (*Br.*) bluing || (*Br.*) a member of Oxford or Cambridge University selected to represent his university in a match (rugby, cricket etc.) against the other **out of the blue** without any warning **3.** *pres. part.* **blue·ing, blu·ing** *past* and *past part.* **blued** *v.t.* to use bluing on | to cause to become blue [O.F. *bleu*]

blue baby a child born with a blue tinge to the skin because of insufficient oxygenation of the blood. The condition indicates a congenital heart or lung defect

blue·back salmon (blu:bæk) the sockeye

blue·beard (blu:biərd) *n.* a man who has a succession of wives, murdering each in turn [after a character in a folktale]

blue·bell (blu:bel) *n.* a plant of the genus *Campanula*, fam. *Campanulaceae*, esp. the harebell || either of two European flowers having racemes of nodding blue flowers: the wood hyacinth and the grape hyacinth

blue·ber·ry (blu:beri:, blu:bəri:) *pl.* **blue·ber·ries** *n.* a member of *Vaccinium*, fam. *Ericaceae*, a genus of shrubs which produce blue or blackish, sweet, edible fruit. Many American species are cultivated for food. The British species (bilberry) usually bears single berries, whereas the American species have clusters of many berries || the fruit itself

blue·bird (blu:bə:rd) *n.* a member of *Sialia*, a genus of American songbirds related to the robin

blue bird a member of the Blue Birds, the junior (ages 7-9) Camp Fire Girls

blue blood aristocratic lineage

blue·bon·net (blu:bɔnit) *n.* a broad, flat, Scottish cap, made of blue wool || (*pop.*) a Scot || the cornflower

blue book a directory of prominent persons, esp. government officials | a notebook in which college examination answers are written | the examination itself | (*Br.*) a report published by the privy council or parliament

blue·bot·tle (blu:bɔt'l) *n.* any of several blowflies | the cornflower || the grape hyacinth

blue box illegal device capable of connecting long distance calls, avoiding telephone company charges

blue cheese any of various kinds of strong cheese with artificially induced blue mold

blue chip a chip of high value used in playing poker || a stock highly priced and valued for its [illegible]

blue-collar (blu:kɔlər) *adj.* of the factory working class; (British) cloth cap. *Cf* WHITE COLLAR

Blue Collar Caucus group of members of Congress, esp. those who have previously worked in factories, concerned with the political viewpoint of blue-collar workers

blue-eyed boy (blu:aid) (*Br.*) fairhaired boy

blue-fish (blu:fiʃ) *pl* **blue-fish, blue-fish·es** *n* *Pomatomus saltatrix*, fam *Pomatomidae*, a widely distributed, bright blue, edible fish

blue forces (*mil.*) those forces used in a friendly role during military exercises

blue funk (esp. *Br., pop.*) a state of utter self-distrust and fright

blue·grass (blu:græs, blu:grɑs) *n.* any of several [illegible] culms, esp. the Kentucky bluegrass, good for pasture. southern U.S. country music, esp. improvised and produced by unaccompanied string instruments

blue·jack·et (blu:dʒækit) *n.* a seaman of the American or British navy

blue jay *Cyanocitta cristata*, a crested jay of Eastern North America with bright blue feathers on its back

blue jeans blue work trousers of jean or denim

blue key configuration of blue lines, etc., any art medium that is dropped out when the superimposed work is photographically reproduced. These lines are used as a guide for scribing or drawing, or to show locations to a printer

blue law (*Am. hist.*) a severe law of a puritanical nature enforced in the early days of the New England colonies || any severe, restrictive law regulating the observance of Sunday

Blue Light highly trained U.S. Army Commando Force. *Cf* GREEN BERET

blue mold a fungus of genus *Penicillium*, esp. one forming a blue mold, e.g. on bread

Blue Mountains a spur of the Great Dividing Range in New South Wales, Australia

Blue Mountains a range in Pennsylvania, part of the Appalachian system

Blue Mountains a range in E. Jamaica, West Indies. Highest peak: Blue Mtn Peak (7,520 ft)

blue movie pornographic cinema production

Blue Nile (*Arab.* Bahr-el-Azraq) the second headstream (850 miles long) of the Nile (cf. WHITE NILE). It flows from two springs in the highlands of Ethiopia as the Abbai, through Lake Tana, then over a long series of cataracts into the Sudan to join the White Nile at Khartoum. Its immense volume in the rainy season (four times that of the White Nile) causes the annual Nile floods

Blue·nose (blu:nouz) *n.* a native of Nova Scotia

blue·nose a rigidly puritanical person

blue note (*mus.*) a flatted third or seventh, occurring characteristically in the blues

blue pages government-agency listings in the telephone directory

blue pencil a pencil used for corrections or for editing **blue-pen·cil** (blu:pénsl) *pres. part.* **blue-pen·cil·ing,** esp. *Br.* **blue-pen·cil·ling** *past* and *past part.* **blue-pen·ciled,** esp. *Br* **blue-pen·cilled** *v.t.* to obliterate from a writ[illegible]

blue peter a blue flag with a white square in the middle, hoisted before setting sail

blue·point (blu:point) *n.* an oyster from a bed near Blue Point, Long Island

blue point a strain of Siamese cat with a faintly bluish cream body and gray points (cf. SEAL POINT)

blue·print (blu:print) **1.** *n.* (*engin., archit.*) a copy of an original diagram or plan, used as a working drawing. Sensitized paper, coated with potassium ferricyanide and an organic ferric salt, is placed beneath the original and exposed to light. The organic ferric salt is reduced by the light to a ferrous salt which forms Prussian blue with the ferricyanide. The exposed paper, after being washed with water, is blue except where the dark lines of the diagram shielded it from light. The diagram appears in white lines on a blue background . a detailed plan for achieving some large undertaking **2.** *v.t.* to make a blueprint of

blue ribbon the badge of the Order of the Garter | a badge indicating the first prize in a competition

Blue Ridge Mtns a range of the Appalachians extending from N.W. Maryland through Virginia and North Carolina into Georgia. It rises in the south to 5,000 ft and is famous for the grandeur of its scenery. Highest peak: Mt Mitchell

blues (blu:z) *pl. n.* (with 'the') a mood of profound melancholy, depression , a type of jazz, originally a form of Afro-American song, consisting essentially of a 12-bar chorus made up of [illegible], the harmonic basis consisting essentially of chords on the tonic, dominant and subdominant, and characterized by the use of flatted thirds and sevenths. Departures are often made from the basic form, which is generally improvised upon in performance. An emotional charge indicating desolation of spirit is characteristic, but not invariably present

blue slip historic veto privilege of a U.S. sena[illegible] his or her own state

blue·stock·ing (blu:stɔkiŋ) *n* a female intellectual, esp. a pedant [fr. the name 'Bluestocking society' applied to certain 18th-c. literary coteries of London where informal dress was [illegible]

blue·et (blu ɪt) *n.* *Vaccinium arboreum*, a small tree or shrub having dry black berries with stony seeds | a member of *Houstonia*, fam. *Rubaceae*, a plant with bluish flowers [F *bleuet* dim. of *bleu*, blue]

blue tit *Parus caeruleus*, a European titmouse having bright blue wings, tail and head crown

blue vitriol hydrated copper sulfate

blue·weed (blu wɪd) *n.* viper's bugloss

blue whale *Sibbaldus musculus*, a rorqual whale of the Arctic seas. It can grow to over 80 ft in length and is the largest of all mammals

bluff (blʌf) **1.** *v.t.* to mislead deliberately by pretending to be in a more favorable or advantageous position than one really is ‖ to intimidate by threats one cannot fulfill (in poker) to make (an opponent) think one is holding better cards than one really is ‖ *v.i.* to use deception in these ways **2.** *n.* a bluffer, a person who bluffs | the act of bluffing | a taking in by bluffing **to call someone's bluff** to make someone expose his real weakness [etym. doubtful]

bluff **1.** *adj.* hearty, blunt and direct but good-natured (of a ship's bows or a coastline) rising abruptly, but with a broad, rounded front **2.** *n.* a steep cliff or headland with a broad, rounded front [origin unknown]

blu·ing, blue·ing (blu ɪŋ) *n.* (*Am. Br* blue) a product used in laundering to make clothes white by counteracting with blue coloring the tendency of cloth to become yellow

blu·ish, blue·ish (blu·ɪʃ) *adj.* rather blue in

Blum (blu m), Léon (1872–1950), French statesman, writer, socialist leader and creator of the Popular Front government of 1936–7. He was interned first by the Vichy government, then by the Nazis (1940–5). He became France's caretaker prime minister (1946–7) after the defeat of Germany

Blume, blu m) Judy (1938–), U.S. writer, whose novels for young readers deal with early adolescent problems. Her works include 'Are You There God?' It's Me, Margaret' (1970), 'Then Again, Maybe I Won't' (1971), 'Deenie' (1973), 'Forever' (1976), and 'Superfudge' (1980). She wrote the adult novels 'Wifey' (1978) and 'Smart Women' (1984)

blun·der (blʌndər) **1.** *n.* a crass, stupid mistake **2.** *v.i.* (often with 'along', 'into', 'through') to move heavily and clumsily | to make a crass mistake (with 'upon') to find by chance ‖ *v.t.* to make a clumsy failure of (with 'out') to blurt out stupidly or clumsily [M.E. *blondren*, to mix,

blun·der·buss (blʌndərbʌs) *n.* an old-fashioned, inaccurate, large-bored, short-barreled, flint-lock handgun [fr. Du. *donderbus*, thunder

with water by beating, usually by a machine

Blunt (blʌnt), Wilfrid Scawen (1840–1922), English poet. He championed Egyptian and Arab nationalist interests at a time of English imperialism. His verse includes 'Love Sonnets of

blunt (blʌnt) **1.** *adj.* having an edge or point that is not sharp (of wits) insensitive, unperceptive, slow in understanding (of manner or character) lacking in finesse, scorning tact **2.** *v.t.* to become less sharp | to make less sharp

blur (blɜr) **1.** *n.* a confused visual impression | a

esty, etc.) (with 'for') to feel shame (because of or on behalf of) [M.E. *bluschen*, etym. doubtful]

blush·er (blʌʃər) *n.* face rouge that creates a natural-seeming shining quality

blus·ter (blʌstər) **1.** *n.* a loud, gusty wind | noisy, ineffectual anger **2.** *v.i.* (of wind) to blow violently and gustily | (of weather) to be violently windy ‖ to talk with histrionic anger, usually so as to assert one's own importance ‖ *v.t.* to force by overbearing talk, *to bluster one's way into a leading role* **blus·ter·ous, blus·ter·y**

BMEWS (*mil. acronym*) for ballistic missile early warning system

BMP-1 (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. mobile, amphibious infantry combat vehicle, with 73-mm smoothbase gun, speed of 55 km/hr

bo·a (bóuə) *n.* a member of *Boa*, fam. *Boidae*, a genus of tropical American nonpoisonous snakes | any large snake which crushes its prey, e.g. the boa constrictor | (*old-fash.*) a long, light scarf of fur or feathers worn by a lady [L. *boa*, a water serpent]

Bo·ab·dil (bouəbɔ̈i:l) (*d.* c. 1538), as Mohammed XI the last Moorish king of Granada (1482–3, 1486–92). He was expelled by Ferdinand and Isabella, and fled to Morocco

boa constrictor *Constrictor constrictor*, fam. *Boidae*, a boa measuring 10 ft or more which goes on land or in water, and is capable of climbing trees. It crushes small animals to death and then swallows them whole

Bo·ad·i·ce·a (bouədisi:ə) (Boudicca, 1st c.), queen of the British tribe of the Iceni. She revolted against Roman rule in Britain, and when defeated took poison (c. 62 A.D.)

boar (bɔr, bour) *n.* the uncastrated male pig ‖ its flesh | *Sus scrofa*, fam. *Suidae*, the male or female wild hog of continental Europe, S.W. Asia and N. Africa. It is the origin of the domestic hog [O.E. *bār*]

board (bɔrd, bourd) **1.** *n.* a piece of sawn lumber longer than it is broad | a square or oblong piece of thin wood or other similar material used for a special purpose, *diving board, cheese board, sounding board* | the stiff panel over which the paper, cloth, leather etc., is stretched to form the side of a bound book | (*naut.*) the distance sailed by a ship on one tack ‖ (*basketball*) the backboard behind the basket | (*hockey*) the wall surrounding the ice ‖ (*surfing*) the buoyant surfboard ‖ a council or authoritative body, *board of managers* | daily meals served in exchange for payment or services **above board** openly, without deceit **on board** aboard a ship, train etc **to go by the board** (of nautical equipment) to be lost in a heavy sea | to fall into disuse, be made or allowed to lapse **to sweep the board** (in gambling) to win all the stakes **the boards** (*theat.*) the theater stage **2.** *v.t.* (often with 'up') to cover with boards or planks, close up (an opening) with boards | to provide with meals, and often with lodging | to make one's way onto (a ship, train or aircraft) as a passenger ‖ (*hist.*) to come alongside, attack and take possession of (a ship) | *v.i.* (usually with 'at' or 'with') to be given meals at a fixed rate over a certain period of time **to board out** to have meals in a house other than the one where one sleeps | to place (children) in families for meals **board·er** *n.* a person who is given food and lodging by someone in exchange for a fee, esp. a pupil at boarding school [O.E. *bord*, plank, table]

board foot a unit of measure for measuring lumber, equal to the volume of a piece of wood 1 ft long, 1 ft wide and 1 in. thick

board·ing (bɔrdɪŋ, bourdɪŋ) *n.* boards collectively | a covering made of boards

board·ing·house (bɔrdɪŋhaus, bourdɪŋhaus) *pl.* **board·ing·hous·es** (bɔrdɪŋ hauzɪz, bourdɪŋhauzɪz) *n.* a house where people pay to reside and have their meals

boarding school a school where pupils are lodged and fed as well as taught

board of health a government department dealing with matters of public health

board of trade a grouping of businessmen, bankers etc. to promote trade

board of trade unit (*Br., abbr.* B.T.U.) a legal and commercial unit of electrical energy, defined as the amount consumed when 10^{10} ergs of work are performed per second for 1 hour (= 1

tion of surfing and sailing on a floating board equipped with a sail 12–15 ft. high

board·walk (bɔrdwɔk, bourdwɔk) *n.* a walk made of planking (*Am.*) a promenade esp. of planking, alongside a beach, esp. the one in Atlantic City, N.J.

boar·hound (bɔ̈rhaund, bóurhaund) *n.* a big dog, esp. the Great Dane, used for hunting wild boar

boast (boust) **1.** *n.* a claim about oneself, or something connected with oneself, whether made with proper pride or with inordinate pride | something one is proud of **2.** *v.i.* to brag, make an exaggerated claim ‖ *v.t.* to be justly proud of (a possession), *Germany can boast excellent roads* **boast·ful** *adj.* [etym. doubtful]

boast·er (boustər) *n.* a broad chisel used in paring stone [origin unknown]

boat (bout) **1.** *n.* any small open vessel propelled by oars, sail, an engine, or paddles ‖ any ship from a liner to a dinghy ‖ a boat-shaped vessel for the table, *gravy boat* **in the same boat** running the same risks or sharing the same misfortunes **2.** *v.i.* to go out rowing in a small boat for amusement [O.E. *bāt*]

boat·build·er (bóutbɪldər) *n.* a person who constructs boats

boat·er (bóutər) *n.* (*Br.*) a hard straw hat with a flat top and wide ribbon band

boat·hook (bóuthuk) *n.* a pole with a hook at one end for catching hold of boats

boat·house (bóuthaus) *pl.* **boat·hous·es** (bóuthauzɪz) *n.* a shed by the water in which a boat is kept

boat·ing (bóutɪŋ) *n.* the activity of rowing a boat for relaxation

boat·load (bóutloud) *n.* a full cargo

boat·man (bóutmən) *pl.* **boat·men** (bóutmən) *n.* a man who works a boat or raft

boat people refugee emigrants, esp. Vietnamese, who escape their country by boat with no authorized destination

boat·swain (bóus'n, bóutswein) *n.* a ship's officer who calls men on duty. On sailing ships he was in charge of sails and rigging [BOAT+SWAIN fr. O.N. *sveinn*, a servant]

boatswain's chair a cradle suspended by ropes and pulleys, used esp. by seamen as a seat for working at heights

boat·tail (bóuteil) *n.* the conical section of a ballistic body that progressively decreases in diameter toward the tail to reduce overall aerodynamic drag

boat·tel (boutél) *n.* hotel at a marina, for use of boat owners. *Cf* AQUATEL

boat train a train timed to catch or meet a boat

bob (bɔb) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **bob·bing** *past* and *past part.* **bobbed** *v.t.* to lower and quickly raise again, *to bob one's head* ‖ to perform with a quick jerky movement, *to bob a curtsy* ‖ *v.i.* to move up and down in quick jerky movements ‖ to curtsy **to bob for** to try to seize (floating or suspended fruit) in the mouth without using one's hands as a party game **2.** *n.* a short, bouncing or jerky movement ‖ a curtsy [origin unknown]

bob *pl.* **bob** *n.* (*Br., pop.*) a shilling [origin unknown]

bob **1.** *n.* a short, straight hair style for women ‖ the docked tail of a horse **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **bob·bing** *past* and *past part.* **bobbed** to style (hair) short and straight | to dock (a horse's tail) [origin unknown]

bob *n.* (*campanology*) a modification of the order in which bells course in long peals ‖ a method of change ringing using such modification [origin unknown]

bob *n.* a weight on the end of a pendulum, plumb line etc. [origin unknown]

Bo·ba·di·lla (bɔbəðɪ:ljə, bɔbəðɪ:jə), Francisco de (*d.* 1502), Spanish governor of Hispaniola. He ordered the arrest of Christopher Columbus and his family and sent them to Spain in chains

bob·ber (bɔbər) *n.* a cork float used in fishing

bob·bin (bɔbɪn) *n.* a roller or spool for holding thread or yarn, used on sewing machines, and in spinning and weaving ‖ a small cylinder or pin used in making lace ‖ a device consisting of a small bar and string for lifting a wooden door

bobbin lace pillow lace

bob·ble (bɔb'l) *n.* (*waterskiing*) a misstep quickly recovered. —**bobble** *v.*

bob·by (bɔbɪ) *pl.* **bob·bies** *n.* (*Br., pop.*) a policeman [after Sir *Robert* Peel who established (1829) the London police]

a, cat; ā, fate; ä, car; e, let; ē, see; i, fit; ī, ice; o, hot; ō, old; ô, fall; oi, oil; u, cup; ū, use; ü, rule; ch, chain; ng, sing; th, thin; zh, vision; ə, about; ər, butter; ər, bird; (a) a, ago; e, agent; i, pencil; o, atom; u, circus; (b) b, bib; d, did; f, fall; g, gag; h, hat; j, jam; k, kick; l, lull; m, mum; n, nun; p, pop; r, roar; s, sis; t, tot; v, valve; w, will; y, yes; z, zoo; (c) a, b

bobby pin (*Am.*—*Br.* hair clip) a small metal clasp for fastening the hair by the pressure of one prong against the other

bobby socks, bobby sox (sɔks) socks reaching above the ankle, worn by girls (usu. in particular esp. in the 1940s

bob·cat (bɔbkæt) *pl.* **bob·cats, bob·cat** *n.* *Lynx rufus*, fam. *Felidae*, a North American lynx having long legs and a stubby tail [BOB, short tail + CAT]

bob·o·link (bɔbəlɪŋk) *n.* *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, a North American migratory songbird [imit.]

bob·sled (bɔbsled) *n.* a sled with two pairs of independent runners at front and back. Racing bobsleds have a steering mechanism on the front runners and a braking mechanism on the back ones and are used by 2-man or 4-man teams in the sport of coasting down specially built courses of snow-covered ice at speeds in the region of 70 m.p.h. ‖ either of the two sets of runners of such a sled **2.** *v.i.* *pres. part.* **bob·sled·ding** *past* and *past part.* **bob·sled·ded** to ride on a bobsled

bob·sleigh (bɔbsleɪ) *n.* & *v.* = BOBSLED

bob·stay (bɔbsteɪ) *n.* (*naut.*) the rope or wire running from the end of the bowsprit to a point on the hull, holding the bowsprit in position [origin unknown]

bob·tail (bɔbteɪl) **1.** *adj.* with a short tail or the tail cut short **2.** *n.* a cat, dog or horse with such a tail

bob·white (bɔbhwaɪt, bɔbwaɪt) *n.* a North American game bird of the genus *Colinus*, fam. *Phasianidae*, esp. *C. virginianus*, having buff and black mottled plumage and a distinctive call (*QUAIL, *PARTRIDGE)

boc·age (bɔkɪdʒ) *n.* background material supporting a ceramic figure

Boc·cac·ci·o (boukátʃi:ou), Giovanni (1313–75), Italian author. He wrote romances, epic poems and idylls before he began his great story collection, the 'Decameron', about the time when the Black Death reached Florence (1348). He also wrote a life of Dante and various encyclopedic works, and had some influence on the development of calligraphy

Boc·che·ri·ni (bɔkkeri:ni:), Luigi (1743–1805), Italian composer and cellist. He wrote many works for the cello, 120 string quintets, over 100 string quartets and 20 symphonies

Boc·cio·ni (bɔtʃɔ́ni:), Umberto (1882–1916), Italian painter and sculptor, an originator of futurism

Bo·chum (bóuxum) a town (pop. 413,400) in the Ruhr district, West Germany: iron and steel works, coal mines

bode *past* of BIDE

bode (boud) *pres. part.* **bod·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bod·ed** *v.t.* to portend, indicate by signs (something to come) ‖ *v.i.* (with 'well' or 'ill') to be a (good or bad) omen **bóde·ful** *adj.* (*rhet.*) warning of evil to come [O.E. *bodian*, to announce fr. *boda*, messenger]

Bo·den·see (bóud'nzeɪ) *GERMAN* CONSTANCE

Bo·dhi·dhar·ma (boudidə́:rmə) (early 6th c.), Indian monk and traditional founder of Zen. A Mahayana Buddhist, he went to China (c. 525) and developed a Chinese Buddhist school

bo·dhi·satt·va (boudisætvæ) *n.* (*Mahayana Buddhism*) a being who has attained Buddhahood but forgoes entering Nirvana to help others [Skr.]

bod·ice (bɔdis) *n.* the top part of a woman's dress [orig. a pair of *bodies*–*a* pair of stays, a corset]

bod·i·less (bɔdi:lis) *adj.* without a body, incorporeal

bod·i·ly (bɔd'li:) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to the body, *bodily harm* **2.** *adv.* in person, *he was removed bodily from the* entirety, *the castle was transported bodily to America*

Bo·din (bɔdɛ̃), Jean (1530–96), French political thinker and economist whose treatise 'De la république' sets out a theory of limited monarchy, while condemning rebellion

bod·kin (bɔdkɪn) *n.* a large-eyed, thick, blunt needle for drawing elastic, tape etc. through a hem ‖ (*hist.*) a dagger, stiletto [origin unknown]

Bod·lei·an Library (bɔdli:ən, bɔdlɪ:ən) Oxford University Library, containing over a million and a half books and valuable manuscripts. It receives a free copy of every book published in Great Britain under British copyright regulations [after Sir Thomas *Bodley*]

Bod·ley (bɔdli:), Sir Thomas (1545–1613), British statesman and founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford (1602)

Bo·do·ni (bədouni:) *n.* a very black and condensed printing type [invented by the Italian printer Giambattista *Bodoni* (1740–1813)]

bod·y (bɔdi:) *pl.* **bod·ies** *n.* the physical substance of a man or animal: *a corpse* ‖ (*boxing*) the trunk: the main portion of an army, plant, building etc. ‖ the main part of a document or printed article ‖ (*old-fash.*) a person ‖ a collective unit of people, *a body of soldiers, the legislative body* ‖ a mass (of facts, ideas etc.) ‖ a mass of matter, *heavenly bodies*: a rich, full flavor in wine ‖ the quality in cloth which makes it firm and durable ‖ (*printing*) the block of metal supporting the typeface ‖ (*pottery*) the clay of which a work is made as distinct from the glaze on it **in a body** (of people) as a single group **to keep body and soul together** to manage to stay alive (on very little food or money) [O.E. *bodig*]

body bag plastic or rubber bag used to transport corpses

body burden undesirable radioactive or toxic materials ingested and carried by the body, e.g., radioactive particles, lead

body clock natural mechanism that regulates diurnal activities in the body. *syn* biological clock, biorhythm

body corporate (*law*) a corporation

body count **1.** number killed. **2.** number present

body drop (*judo*) throw made by grasping competitor, and tripping him or her over an outstretched

bod·y·guard (bɔdi:gɑrd) *n.* a man or group of men guarding the safety of another

body heat animal heat

bod·y·jewel (bɔdi:dʒu:əl) *n.* a precious stone worn on the body, e.g., in the navel or nose

body language conscious or unconscious positions, movements, or gestures that communicate one's attitudes and emotional responses to others

body microphone a microphone worn on the person, usu. concealed

body paint cosmetic for decorating or coloring body

body politic the State

body shaper woman's long-legged girdle

body shirt **1.** close-fitting blouse or shirt. **2.** a woman's top that fastens at the crotch

body slam (*wrestling*) illegal maneuver in which competitor is lifted and thrown to the mat

body snatcher (*hist.*) a person who dug up corpses and sold them to hospitals for dissection

body stocking tight-fitting, one-piece undergarment covering the torso

bod·y·suit (bɔdi:su:t) *n.* woman's tight-fitting one-piece informal outerwear garment, usu. worn with skirt or slacks

bod·y·surf (bɔdi:sə:rf) *v.* to ride the waves horizontally without a surfboard

Boe·ing 707 (bóuing) 1954-designed four-engine jet transport for 219 passengers (U.S. Airforce VG-137), capable of a 146,200-lb load, with 627 mph speed, and a 5,000-mi range. — **737** a four-engine short-range transport for 115 passengers, capable of a 117,000-lb load with 1,900-mi range. — **747** 1969-produced for wide-body commercial jet transport of 452 passengers; 200,000-lb cargo weight with 5,700-mi range. — **757** 1979-produced two-engine, 200-passenger wide-body fuel-economy jet transport with 2,500-mi range, planned for 1982. — **777** proposed long-range jet plane

northeast of the Gulf of Corinth. Ten of the city-states of Boeotia formed (c. 575 B.C.) the Boeotian League, led by Thebes. Under Epaminondas, Boeotia dominated Greece (371–62 B.C.), but then declined, becoming part of the Aetolian (191 B.C.)

Boer (bɔr, bour) **1.** *n.* an early Dutch or Huguenot settler in S. Africa. The Boers established [illegible] Free State and the Transvaal. They fought two wars (1880–1 and 1899–1902) with the British [illegible] Africa (1910), a South African descendant from these settlers. **2.** *adj.* relating to the original Dutch settlers, or to a modern descendant (Du. farmer)

Boer War a war (1899–1902) between the British Empire and the two Dutch Boer republics, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. The presence of Uitlanders in the Witwatersrand goldfields, and the question of their civic rights under Boer rule, worsened Anglo-Boer relations and led to an unsuccessful rising (*JAMESON RAID, 1895). In 1899, the Boers under Kruger, the Transvaal president, declared war on Britain, and besieged Mafeking, Kimberley and Ladysmith. These towns were relieved (1900) by Kitchener and Roberts, who rapidly captured Bloemfontein, Johannesburg and Pretoria, and declared the annexation of the Boer states. The Boers, under Botha, De Wet and Smuts, continued guerrilla warfare for two years, but surrendered (May 31, 1902) at Vereeniging. The republics became the British Transvaal and Orange River colonies, and were embodied (1910) in the Union of South Africa. Britain was criticized for her use of internment camps, and the war led to a demand for army reform and to a reaction against imperialism

Bo·e·thi·us (bouí:θi:əs), Anicius Manlius Severinus (c. 480–524), Roman statesman and philosopher, author of 'De consolatione philosophiae'. He sought to interpret Greek philosophy (esp. Aristotle and Plato) to the Romans, and to expound orthodox Christian doctrine. He was put to death by Theodoric on a false charge of treason

bof·fo (bɔfou) *adj.* sensational

bog (bɔg, bog) **1.** *n.* an area of ground saturated with water and decayed vegetation **2.** *v.* *pres. part.* **bog·ging** *past* and *past part.* **bogged** *v.t.* (often with 'down') to submerge into or as if into a bog ‖ *v.i.* (usually with 'down') to become sucked into or as if into a bog [fr. Ir. *bogach* fr. *bog*, soft]

Bo·gart, (bougərt) Humphrey (1899–1957), U.S. actor known for his portrayals of tough, cynical, but moral characters. Among his more noted films are 'The Petrified Forest' (1936), 'The Maltese Falcon' (1941), 'Casablanca' (1942), 'The Big Sleep' (1946), 'The Treasure of Sierra Madre' (1948), and 'The African Queen' (1951) for which he won an Academy Award. He was married to actress Lauren Bacall

Bo·gaz·koy (bouguzkɑ́:) a village of central Turkey. As Hattusas it was the ancient capital of the Hittite Empire (14th and 13th cc. B.C.)

bo·gey (bóugi:) *pl.* **bo·geys, bo·gies** *n.* (*golf*) one over par ‖ (Br.) the ideal number of strokes in which a hole or the course should be played

bo·gey, bo·gy (bóugi:) *pl.* **bo·geys, bo·gies** *n.* an imaginary source of fear, a bugbear ‖ (*mil.*) an air or contact or radar screen image that is unidentified but assumed to be hostile ‖ an evil goblin [etym. doubtful]

bogey *BOGIE (swiveling truck)

bo·gey·man (bougi:mæn) *pl.* **bogey·men** (bóugi:men), *n.* an imaginary man who makes children afraid, esp. in the dark

bog·gi·ness (bɔgi:nis, bogi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being boggy

bog·gle (bɔg'l) *pres. part.* **bog·gling** *past* and *past part.* **bog·gled** *v.i.* to hesitate or hold back because one is startled or fearful [origin unknown]

bog·gy (bɔgi:, bogi:) *comp.* **bog·gi·er** *superl.* **bog·gi·est** *adj.* of or resembling a bog ‖ containing a bog

bo·gie, bo·gey, bo·gy (bougi:) *pl.* **bo·gies** *n.* a swiveling truck forming part of a road or rail vehicle: a weight-carrying wheel on the inner side of the tread of a tank ‖ (*Br.*) the wheels and short undercarriage at the end of a locomotive giving it a pivoted support [origin unknown]

bog myrtle sweet gale: buckbean

Bo·gor (bougɔr) (formerly Buitenzorg) a town (pop. 195,882) in Indonesia near Djakarta, with [illegible] search station

Bo·go·ta (bɔgɔta) the capital (pop. 2,855,065) [illegible] bia. It is on a high plateau (8,563 ft) of the eastern Andes, 200 miles from the coast, and is the center of a fertile agricultural region. Founded (1538) by Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesada under the name Santa Fe de Bogota, it [illegible] nada

bo·gus (bougəs) *adj.* sham [etym. doubtful]

bogy *BOGIE (swiveling truck)

bo·hea (bouhi:) *n.* a black tea of inferior quality, often the last crop of a season [fr. Chin. *Wu i*, [illegible]

Bo·he·mi·a (bouhi:mɪə, bouhi:mjə) a former province of W. Czechoslovakia, the historic kingdom of Bohemia, enclosed by mountains: the Bohemian Forest on the southwest, the Erzgebirge on the northwest, the Sudetens on the northeast, and the Bohemian-Moravian highlands on the southeast. Settled by Slavs (5th–6th cc.), Bohemia emerged as an independent principality under the Premyslides (9th–13th cc.). It became a tributary kingdom of the Holy Roman Empire and its crown passed to the Luxembourg dynasty (1310–1437) and to the Hapsburgs (1526–1918). It suffered heavily and lost its independence in the Thirty Years' War (1618–48). With the Austrian defeat in the 1st world war, it became (1918) part of the new republic of Czechoslovakia. The province was replaced by administrative regions in 1949.

bo·he·mi·an (bouhi:mɪən, bouhi:mjən) **1.** *n.* a person, esp. with literary or artistic interests, who lives in an easygoing way untroubled by middle-class social standards. **2.** *adj.* descriptive of this way of life. **bo·he·mi·an·ism** *n.* [F

Bohemian Forest (*G.* Böhmerwald) a wooded mountain range (summit, Arber, 4,780 ft) extending the length of the frontier between Bavaria (S. Germany) and Bohemia (Czechoslovakia).

Bohemian language. Czech.

[illegible] prince of Antioch, son of Robert Guiscard. He was a leader of the 1st Crusade, and of wars against the Byzantine Empire.

Böh·me (bœ:mə), Jakob (1575–1624), German theosophist and mystic, a precursor of Spinoza, Schelling and Hegel.

Bo·hol (bəhɔ:l) an island (area 1,492 sq. miles, pop. 553,000) of the central Philippine Is. (Visayas), producing esp. rice and textiles.

Bohr (bɔr, bour), Niels Henrik David (1885–1962), Danish physicist awarded a Nobel prize (1922) for his theory of the structure of the atom.

Bohr mag·ne·ton (mægnɪtɒn) the quantized component of magnetic moment of an electron oriented in a magnetic field. It is equal to 0.927 x 10^{-20} erg gauss.

Bo·iar·do (bɔjɑ:rdɔ), Matteo Maria (c. 1441–94), Italian poet. His 'Orlando Innamorato' was continued by Ariosto in the 'Orlando Furioso'.

boil (bɔɪl) *n.* a localized, inflamed swelling of the skin caused by a bacterium. (O.E. *býl*)

boil **1.** *v.i.* (of a liquid) to bubble at a high temperature and give off vapor; to be cooked in boiling liquid; to seethe like a boiling liquid. ‖ to be very agitated. *to boil with rage.* ‖ *v.t.* to cook in boiling liquid; to heat to the boiling point. ‖ to make or clean by boiling. **to boil away** to evaporate as a result of long boiling. **to boil down to** to signify, basically. **to boil over** [illegible] to keep the pot **boiling** to make sure one has enough of a thing (usually money). **2.** *n.* the boiling point; the [illegible]

Boi·leau (bwælou:), Nicolas (Nicolas Boileau-Despréaux, 1636–1711), French poet and critic [illegible] epted French and English literature. The apos-

boiled sweet (*Br.*) a hard candy.

[illegible] water can be heated under pressure and converted into steam; a stove which heats water

boiling point the temperature at which a liquid [illegible]

between Quetta and the Indus basin, crossed by [illegible]

bo·las (boulɑs) *pl.* **bo·las** (boulɑz), **bo·las·es** *n.* a South American Indian weapon made of two or more stone balls attached to long, thin ropes and used primarily in hunting (rhea, guanaco, puma). It is twirled and thrown to entangle the legs of the creature being hunted, and so immo- [illegible]

bold (bould) *adj.* brave, *a bold action.* ‖ daring, *a bold idea.* ‖ confidently original, *a bold piece of architecture.* ‖ well defined, *a bold headland.* ‖ strongly assertive, *a bold outline.* „ impudent, *a bold look.* ‖ (*printing*) of boldface type. (O.E. *bald*)

bold·face (bóuldfeɪs) *n.* heavy black printing [illegible]

bold-faced (bóuldfeɪst) *adj.* showing an impudent lack of shame.

bole (boul) *n.* the trunk of a tree, esp. the lower part. (O.N. *bolr*)

bo·lec·tion (boulekʃən) *n.* (*archit.*) a molding projecting beyond the face of the panel it decorates. (origin unknown)

bo·le·ro (bəlɛ:rou) *pl* **bo·le·ros** *n.* a Spanish national dance in ¾ time with characteristic rhythm, or its music. ‖ a waist-length jacket worn open in the front. (Span.)

bo·le·tus (bouli:təs) *pl.* **bo·le·tus·es, bo·le·ti** (bouli:ti:) *n.* a member of *Boletus*, fam. *Boletaceae*, a genus of spore fungi. Some are edible, others poisonous. (F. fr. Gk *bōlītēs*, mushroom)

Boleyn †ANNE BOLEYN

bo·lide (boulaɪd) *n.* a large meteor, usually one that explodes. (F. fr. L. fr. Gk *bolis*, missile)

Bol·ing·broke (bólɪŋbruk), Henry St John, 1st Viscount (1678–1751), English Tory statesman who negotiated the Treaty of Utrecht (1713). His writings include 'The Idea of a Patriot King', setting the monarch above party politics as representative of the whole nation.

Bolingbroke †HENRY IV of England, †PLANTAGENET

Bol·i·var (bɔli:vər), Simón (1783–1830), Venezuelan soldier and statesman. During nine years of fighting (1813–22) he liberated Venezuela, New Granada (†COLOMBIA) and Ecuador from Spanish rule, uniting the first two as Greater Colombia (1819) under his presidency, and adding Ecuador (1822). With San Martín and Sucre, he liberated Peru and Upper Peru in 1824 (†BOLIVIA), but failed to achieve a union of these countries in one confederation.

bol·i·var (bɔli:vur, bɔləvər) *pl.* **bol·i·va·res** (bɔli:vures), **bol·i·vars** (bɔləvərz) *n.* the basic monetary unit of Venezuela. (after Simón *Bolívar*)

Bo·liv·i·a (bəlɪviə, bɔli:vjə) a republic (area 424,000 sq. miles, pop. 5,914,844) of central South America. Official capital (and seat of the judiciary): Sucre. Actual seat of government: La Paz. People: 54% Indian, 31% Mestizos, 15% of European origin. Official language: Spanish. Indian languages: Aymará and Quechua in the west, Guaraní in the east. State religion: Roman Catholic. The land is 2% cultivated. Two chains of the Andes, the Cordillera Occidental and the Cordillera Real or Oriental (averaging 15,000 ft, highest peak: Illampu, 22,000 ft), cross W. Bolivia, enclosing a plateau, the Altiplano (averaging 13,000 ft), which contains most of the mines and two thirds of the population (mainly subsistence farmers). The eastern seven tenths is an alluvial plain covered with rain forest in the north, grassland and savanna in the south. The eastern foothill valleys (the yungas) are the most productive agricultural region. Average temperatures (F.): 45° in the Altiplano, 50°–70° in the yungas, 73°–80° in the plains. Rainfall: 23 ins. at La Paz, 25–35 ins. in the yungas, 70 ins. (heaviest Nov.–Mar.) in the northeast, 20 ins. in the southeast. Livestock: sheep, cattle, goats, llamas, alpacas. Crops: sugar cane, corn, quinoa, coffee, tobacco, root vegetables, cacao, rubber. Mineral resources: tin (15% of world output), lead, salt, oil, silver (mined at Potosí since 1545), copper, antimony, wolfram, tungsten, zinc. Exports: minerals (95% of exports, tin comprising 64%). Imports: agricultural products (30% of imports), iron and steel products, textiles. Bolivia has free access to the Chilean port of Arica and the Brazilian port of Santos. Other ports used: Antofagasta (Chile), Mollendo (Peru), and river ports on tributaries of the Amazon. Chief navigable rivers: Paraguay, Mamoré, Beni. There are seven universities, the oldest being Sucre (1624). [illegible]

cas overcame the Aymará Indians (14th c.) but were conquered by the Spaniards (1538), who made the country part of the viceroyalty of Peru, and joined it to the viceroyalty of Río de la Plata (1776). It was liberated by Bolívar and Sucre and proclaimed an independent republic (1825), but suffered from political instability (revolution and military dictatorships) and unsuccessful wars. It lost its coastal possessions to Chile in the War of the Pacific (1879–83), it ceded the rich rubber-growing region of the Acre River after disputes with Brazil (1903), and lost the Gran Chaco to Paraguay after a war (1932–5) which exhausted Bolivia. Economic depression and political upheavals continued, culminating in civil war (1949–52). The National Revolutionary Movement, which came to power in 1952, nationalized the big tin industries and estates, and with U.S. aid began to stabilize the economy. But the social revolution began to lose direction and enthusiasm. Although its leader, Víctor Paz Estenssoro, was twice reelected (1960, 1964), he was replaced (1964) by a military junta headed by Gen. René Barrientos Ortuño. As leader of the new Bolivian Revolutionary Front, Barrientos was elected (1966) constitutional president. Following his death in a plane crash (1969), vice president Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas assumed the presidency, introducing to Bolivia the leftist nationalism already established in Peru. In the 186th change of government in less than a century and a half of national existence, Ovando was deposed (1970) by the conservative army chief Gen. Rogelio Miranda. As the country drifted toward armed conflict between the conservative and liberal factions of the army, a compromise was found in the appointment of leftist Gen. Juan José Torres. Torres was overthrown (1971) and replaced by Col. Hugo Banzer Suárez, whose Frente Popular Nacionalista was a coalition of left-wing and right-wing parties. The military took over in 1978 following an election dispute until an interim civilian government was chosen by Congress in 1979. Former pres. Siles Zuazo was reelected in 1980 but prevented from taking office until 1982. Following an election in which no candidate won the necessary majority, in 1985 Congress elected Paz Estenssoro president.

Boll, (bərl), Heinrich (1917–85), German writer whose satirical works explored post-war German society; winner of the Nobel Prize for literature (1972). 'Adam, Where Art Thou?' (1955), 'Tomorrow and Yesterday' (1957), and 'Billiards at Half-past Nine' (1962) are among his early novels. In 'The Clown' (1965), 'Group Portrait with Lady' (1971), 'The Lost Honor of Katharina Blum' (1974), and 'Safety Net' (1979), Boll looks at dehumanization by institutions and political terrorism.

boll (boul) *n.* a capsule, esp. of cotton or flax. (O.E. *bolla*, bowl)

Bol·land (bɔlə̃), Jean (1596–1665), Belgian Jesuit who published the first eight volumes of the lives of the saints, 'Acta sanctorum'. This work has been continued by his successors, known as Bollandists.

bol·lard (bɒlərd) *n.* a short, strong wooden or metal post on a ship's deck or a quayside, to which mooring ropes can be tied. ‖ (*Br.*) an obstacle like this in appearance, used for closing roads to traffic. (etym. doubtful)

boll weevil *Anthonomus grandis*, fam. *Curculionidae*, a small gray weevil which lays its eggs in the bolls and squares of the cotton plant, doing very great damage.

Boll Weevil conservative Southern Democratic member of Congress who votes with Republicans.

boll·worm (bóulwə:rm) *n. Heliothis armigera*, a moth, larva or grub which feeds on bolls and unripe pods of cotton, and on the ears of corn, beans, peas etc.

Bo·lo·gna (bəlɔnjə), Giovanni (1524–1608), French-born sculptor, who did his best work in Italy for the Medici family.

Bologna a walled city (pop. 454,703) of N. Italy, on the Emilian plain at the foot of the Apennines. It is a communications center and agricultural market, with food-processing, mechanical engineering and chemical industries. Originally Etruscan, it passed after the fall of Rome under Byzantine, Frankish (8th c.) and nominal papal control, but flourished as a free commune from the 12th c., reaching its greatest prosperity in the 15th c. Papal rule was effective, except for the Napoleonic period, from the

both ... until 1860, when Bologna got ... the Kingdom of Sardinia. It ... with Paris the oldest in Europe, was the European center of medieval legal studies. A number of medieval and Renaissance buildings remain

bo·lo·gna (bəlōnē) *n.* a seasoned, boiled and smoked sausage of ground beef, pork and veal [after BOLOGNA, Italy]

bo·lom·e·ter (bōlŏmĭtər) ... thermometer for measuring ... amounts of radiant energy [fr. Gk. *bolē*, ray of light + METER]

boloney ‡BALONEY

Bolos ‡VOLOS

bo·lo·tie or **bo·la·tie** (bōlətē) ... of a cord and ornament

Bol·she·vik (bōlshĭvĭk, bōlzhĭvĭk) *n.* (*hist.*) a member of the Russian Communist party, constituted in 1903 by the majority faction of the congress of the Russian ... party (cf. MENSHEVIK). **Bol·she·vism, Bol·she·vist** *ns.*

bol·ster (bōlstər) **1.** *n.* a long cylindrical pillow stretching from one side of a bed to the other; an often wedge-shaped pillow along the back of a sofa etc. ‖ a support, bolsterlike in shape, in some machines or instruments ‖ (*archit.*) a support, e.g. the crosspiece capping a pillar under a beam **2.** *v.t.* (*fig.*, usually with 'up') to support, prop, *to bolster up a person's confidence* [O.E.]

bolt (bōlt) **1.** *n.* a sliding bar for keeping a door closed ‖ the sliding piece moved in a lock by the key ‖ a metal pin, headed at one end and often with a screw thread to take a nut at the other; a thick tight roll of cloth ‖ a bundle of osiers or straw ‖ a roll of wallpaper of a certain length (*hist.*) a short, heavy arrow shot from a crossbow ‖ a thunderbolt ‖ a quick dash, esp. one made so as to flee a **bolt from the blue** an utter surprise, often disagreeable **to have shot one's bolt** to have taken a decisive action and be left with no possibility of turning back ... **to make a bolt for it** to try to escape by running away **2.** *v.t.* to secure (a door or window) with a bolt; to fasten together with bolts ‖ to eat very quickly ... to break with, withdraw support from (a political party) ‖ *v.i.* to make off at a run ‖ to run away out of control ‖ to withdraw support from a political party [O.E. *bolt*, a crossbow bolt]

bolt *v.t.* to sift (flour) [O.F. *bulter* fr. *bure*, coarse woolen cloth]

Bol·ton (bōltən) a county borough (pop. 261,000) in Greater Manchester County, England, on River Croal, center of the fine-cotton spinning industry; also textiles, tanning, metalwork, engineering

bolt·rope (bōltrōp) *n.* a cord round the edge of a sail to prevent its tearing

bolt upright *adj.* and *adv.* rigidly straight

Boltz·mann (bōltsmən), Ludwig (1844–1906), Austrian physicist who formulated mathematical laws for the distribution of energy, of particular importance in constructing the kinetic theory of gases

Bol·za·no (bōltsänō) (*G.* Bozen) a communications center (pop. 107,300) and capital (alternating with Trento) of Trentino-Alto Adige, Italy, in Alto Adige

bomb (bŏm) **1.** *n.* an explosive missile dropped from an aircraft, fired from a mortar or thrown by hand, which explodes on contact or by means of a time mechanism (‡ATOMIC BOMB, ‡HYDROGEN BOMB) ‖ (*basketball*) a long shot (*football*) a long pass ‖ (*theater*) a flop **2.** *v.t.* to drop bombs upon ‖ *v.i.* to drop bombs **to bomb out** to deprive (someone) of home, business premises etc. by bombing **to bomb up** to put bombs into (an aircraft) ‖ to take on a load of bombs (*colloq.*) to fail **3.** *adj.* **bombed** drunk [F. *bombe* fr. Ital.]

Bomb (bŏm) *n.* (preceded by 'the') annihilating nuclear weaponry

bom·bard (bŏmbärd) *v.t.* to attack with big guns, hurl shells and bombs repeatedly at; to pester (with questions, complaints etc.) (*phys.*) to subject (a substance) to rays or the impact of small particles [fr. F. *bombarder*, to fire a cannon]

bom·bar·dier (bŏmbərdēr) *n.* that member of a bomber crew who ... (*Br.*) a noncommissioned officer below the rank of sergeant in the artillery [F.]

bom·bard·ment (bŏmbärdmənt) *n.* a bombarding or being bombarded; a bombarding attack

bom·bar·don (bŏmbärd'n, bŏmbärdən) *n.* (*hist.*) a deep-toned double-reed wind instrument, from which the bassoon was developed; an ...

bom·ba·sine, bom·ba·zine (bŏmbəzēn) *n.* a twilled dress material made of worsted, often with cotton or silk [F. *bombasin*]

bom·bast (bŏmbəst) *n.* swollen rhetoric, pretentious language, hollow ranting **bom·bas·tic** *adj.* **bom·bas·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [O.F. *bombace*, cotton padding]

Bom·bay (bŏmbā') a former state of W. India, divided (1960) into two new states, Gujarat and Maharashtra; the capital (pop. 5,970,575) of the state of Maharashtra, and the second city of India, a port and railway terminus. The cotton industry, established in the 19th c., remains important but, with hydroelectric power, engineering, chemical and other industries have been developed. Bombay was given to England ... the center of British influence in W. India. The Parsees have led in commercial and profes- ... found off S. Asiatic coasts and eaten dried with ... carrying bombs

bomb disposal the rendering harmless and removing of unexploded bombs

bomb·er (bŏmər) *n.* an aircraft designed for ...

bomb·load (bŏmlōd) *n.* the full quota of bombs carried in an aircraft

bomb·proof (bŏmprōf) *adj.* strong and thick enough to be protection against a bomb

bomb·shell (bŏmshel) *n.* a sudden, amazing or appalling shock

bomb·sight (bŏmsīt) *n.* the mechanism in an aircraft by which a bomb is aimed

Bon (bōn) the Japanese festival called 'Feast of Lanterns', held July 13–15, when ancestral spirits are believed to come back to the household altars ... *adj.* made, said, done, offered etc. without any intention to deceive or defraud, *a bona fide bargain*; genuine, *bona fide antiques* [L. with ...]

Bon·aire (bōnɛər) ‡NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Bon·am·pak (bōnŭmpŭk) a ruined city in Chiapas, near Tuxtla, in the forests of S. Mexico, formerly a center of Mayan civilization. It is noted for its frescoes (discovered in 1946)

bo·nan·za (bənænzə) *n.* a very rich deposit of ore in veins of gold or silver; something bringing profit or prosperity [Span. = fair weather, pros- ...]

Bo·na·parte (bōnəpärt) the Corsican family which produced Napoleon I of France, his brothers Joseph, Lucien, Louis and Jérôme, and his sisters Elisa, Marie-Pauline and Caroline

Bonaparte, Jérôme (1784–1860), youngest brother of Napoleon I, who appointed him king of Westphalia (1807–13)

Bonaparte, Joseph (1768–1844), eldest brother of Napoleon I. His brother made him king of Naples (1806–8) and of Spain (1808–13)

Bonaparte, Louis (1778–1864), younger brother of Napoleon I, who made him king of Holland (1806–10). His youngest son became Napoleon III ...

Bonaparte, Lucien (1775–1840), younger ...

Bonaparte, Napoleon ‡NAPOLEON I

Bo·na·part·ism (bōnəpärtĭzəm) *n.* (*hist.*) the ideas and policies of Napoleon I; advocacy of strong government by a leader given a popular mandate ...

... lower of Napoleon I or of his ideas and policy, or of the Napoleonic dynasty

Bon·a·ven·tu·ra (bōnəvəntōrə), St. (1221–74) ... Life of St. Francis' (1262) and an exposition of the rule (1266–8) which helped to remold the order. He also wrote classic works of devotion. Famous as a mystical theologian, he was known as 'the seraphic doctor'. Feast: July 14. ...

... tem and a new satellite (Hyperion) of Saturn.

and constructed an improved type of recording chronograph. He directed the Harvard Observatory (1847–59), and greatly advanced the application of photography to astronomy

bond (bŏnd) **1.** *n.* that which unites, *the bond of friendship*; a written legal agreement by someone to pay money to another person; a document issued by a government or a company recording money borrowed and the promise to pay back with interest to the holder; bond paper; an insurance policy covering losses suffered by an employer as the result of some ... of a specified employee (*chem.*) any of several mechanisms by which atoms, groups of atoms, or ions are held together in a molecular or crystal structure (‡COVALENT BOND, ‡IONIC BOND, HYDROGEN BOND, ‡COORDINATE BOND); a method of laying bricks or stone to give strength and pleasing appearance, *English bond* (*rhet.*) a shackle **in bond** kept in charge of customs officers in a warehouse until the appropriate duty is paid **to take out of bond** to remove (goods) from the customs warehouse after paying the duty **2.** *v.t.* to place bricks in building (a structure) in such a way as to hold them firmly together; to place (imported goods) in bond; to mortgage [M.E. var. of *band*]

bond·age (bŏndĭj) *n.* (*hist.*) slavery (*rhet.*) subjection to the constraint of duty or of some strong desire etc.

bond·ed (bŏndĭd) *adj.* (of goods) placed in bond (of a warehouse) under bond to pay duty on goods stored; attached by adhesive to make a single product of two components

bond·ing (bŏndĭn) *n.* (*dentistry*) use of a synthetic tooth material fused onto teeth or between teeth in the shape desired; used as a substitute for dental crowns

bond paper strong paper made originally for government bonds etc., now used for letter- ...

bonds·man (bŏndzmən) *pl.* **bonds·men** (bŏndzmən) *n.* (*hist.*) a man standing surety for another under legal bond

bond·stone (bŏndstōn) *n.* a stone or brick going right through the thickness of a wall

B-1 (*mil.*) proposed U.S. intercontinental bomber with four engines, subsonic wing, and four- to five-man crew

Bône (bōn) ‡ANNABA

bone (bōn) **1.** *n.* one of the hard parts of the skeleton of a vertebrate animal; the hard substance which composes it; something made of bone or of similar material, e.g. one of a pair of dice or clappers; the stiffening material in a corset etc. (*pl.*) an end man in a minstrel show (who plays bone clappers) ‖ (*pl.*) the living body, *my old bones ache* (*pl.*) the dead body, *his bones were laid to rest* **to feel in one's bones** to know intuitively **to have a bone to pick with someone** to have a reproach or complaint to make to someone **to make no bones about (something)** to be blunt about (a matter) **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **bon·ing** *past* and *past part.* **boned** to remove the bones from (fish, poultry); to stiffen ... *bone idle* [O.E. *bān*, bone]

Bone is a hard living tissue which forms the framework of the body. It also serves to protect such organs as the brain, heart, and lungs. The center of most bones contains bone marrow, where many of the blood cells are produced (‡BLOOD). Bone can develop directly from soft tissue or from intermediate cartilage. It has the property of repairing itself when broken

bone ash the white ash (largely calcium phosphate) obtained when bones are heated in air. It ... used as a pigment

bone china semiporcelain made of a combina- ... and used for fine tableware

bone·less (bōnlĭs) *adj.* without a bone or bones ...

bone meal meal made of crushed or ground bone and fed to animals or used as fertilizer ... carbonized bones and used for sheep dipping

boner [illegible] make such a mistake

bone·set·ter (bōnsetər) *n.* a person who sets broken or dislocated bones, often without being a qualified physician

bone spavin a new bone growth on a horse's hock

bon·fire (bonfaiər) *n.* a fire built outdoors, for [illegible] sometimes as a signal [orig. *bonefire*, a fire for burning bodies]

bon·go (bŏngou, bŏngou) *pl.* **bon·gos, bon·goes** *n.* one of a pair of small, tuned drums, played with the hands [Span. *bongo*]

bongo drum the bongo

Bon·i·face (bonifeis), St (c. 675–754), English monk and missionary, 'the apostle of Germany', who gave the German Church its organization and its earliest bishops. He was martyred, with [illegible]

Boniface VIII [illegible] 1303). His attempts to maintain the rights of the papacy led to clashes with Edward I of England and Philippe IV of France over the taxation of the clergy

bon·i·ness (bouninis) *n.* the state or quality of [illegible]

Bon·ing·ton (bŏninţən), Richard Parkes (1802–28), English painter, trained in France, notable for his landscapes. His watercolors show great freedom of technique

Bo·nin Islands (bounin) a group of small volcanic islands (area 40 sq. miles, pop. 800) in the Pacific, southeast of Japan. They were returned (June 1968) by the U.S.A. to Japan. Their Japanese name is Ogasawara

bo·ni·to (bəni:tou) *pl.* **bo·ni·tos, bo·ni·to** *n.* any of several Atlantic and Pacific fish of fam. *Scombridae* having dark stripes running from head to tail with a silver underside [Span.]

bon·kers (bŏn·kers) *adj.* (*colloq.*) insane

bon mot (bɔ̃mou) *pl.* **bons mots** (bɔ̃mou) *n.* a witty remark [F. *bon*, good + *mot*, word]

Bonn (bon) the capital (pop. 289,400) of West [illegible] Rhine. Manufactures pottery, chemicals, leather, textiles. University (1786)

Bon·nard (bɔnar), Pierre (1867–1947), French painter. After painting early lowtoned pictures using pure flat color (he was influenced by Gauguin, Toulouse-Lautrec and Japanese engravings), he developed into a rapturous colorist, with a free and intensely lyrical handling of esp. domestic subjects

bon·net (bŏnit) *n.* a kind of hat worn mainly by [illegible] strings. *Christ.* a woman's headdress fitting closely round the head. a cap worn by Scotsmen. *Br.* a hood for an open fireplace. (*Br.*) a car hood (cover over the engine). a protective cover over parts of some machines. (*naut.*) a piece of canvas laced to the foot of a sail to give extra sail area in moderate winds [O.F. *bonet*]

bon·ny (bŏni) *adj.* [illegible] esp. *Scot.* of girls: fresh and attractive [etym. [illegible]]

bon·sai (bɔnsai) *pl.* **bon·sai** (bɔnsai) *n.* a potted [illegible]

bo·nus (bounəs) *pl.* **bo·nuses** *n.* a grant of [illegible]

boo (bu:) **1.** *n.* a cry of contemptuous disapproval, e.g. after bad acting. an interjection made suddenly and loudly to cause fright. (*slang*) marijuana **2.** *v. pres. part.* **boo·ing** *past* and *past part.* **booed** *v.t.* to shout contemptuous boos at. (*v.i.*) to shout contemptuous boos [imit.]

boob tube (bu:b) (*slang*) television set

boo·by (bu:bi) *pl.* **boo·bies** *n.* [illegible] [Span. *bobo*, a fool, a [illegible]]

booby prize a prize awarded to the person with the least score in a game, or who comes last in a race

booby trap a trap laid for the unwary as a practical joke, often humiliating. (*mil.*) a harmless-looking object containing an explosive charge liable to go off when disturbed

boo·ga·loo (bu:gəlu:) *n.* a [illegible] dance in two-beat rhythm with the body swiveling from side to side, shoulders and hips rotating. — **boogalou** *v.* to dance the boogalou

boog·ie-woog·ie (bugi,wugi:, bu:gi:wu:gi:) *n.* a fast style of playing jazz on the piano, having a persistent bass rhythm, and intricate figurations of a simple melody, often moving contrary to the bass

book (buk) *n.* a number of printed pages fastened together and enclosed in a cover. a literary composition. a treatise. a major unit of a literary composition, *Book I of Milton's 'Paradise Lost'*. one of the works which make up the Bible. a libretto. a number of blank or lined sheets strung or bound together, on which notes, accounts, exercises etc. may be written (*pl.*) business accounts. a number of stamps, tickets, checks etc. fastened together as in a book. (*betting*) a record of bets made by a bookmaker at a race, esp. a horserace, *to make book* **in someone's bad** (or **black**) **books** out of [illegible] with someone **in someone's good books** in favor with someone **on the books** included in a list of members **to read someone like a book** to know by intuition what someone is thinking **to speak by the book** to speak authoritatively, with appropriate information **to suit someone's book** to be acceptable to, or convenient for, somebody **to take a leaf out of someone's book** to learn a lesson from someone and imitate him [O.E. *bōc*, writing tablet]

book *v.t.* to reserve in advance (seats in a theater, hotel accommodation, travel tickets etc.). to put down someone's name for or issue (such advance tickets). to enter (someone's name) on a reservation list. to engage in advance (a speaker or performer). to record (an order). to issue a ticket to [O.E. *bōcian*, to assign (land) by charter]

book·bind·er (bukbaindər) *n.* someone who [illegible]

book·bind·ing (bukbaindiŋ) *n.* the craft of binding books by hand or machine. Technically, a bound book is one in which the cover is attached in the sewing press, before the adhesion of an outer skin of leather or cloth. Books to which prefabricated covers are applied are said to be cased

book·case (bukkeis) *n.* a number of shelves in one unit for containing books

book·end (bukend) *n.* an end support for a row of books

book·ie (buki:) *n.* (*pop.*) a bookmaker

booking office (*Br.*) the ticket office in a rail[illegible]

book·ish (buki) *adj.* of or relating to books. fond of reading and studying. reflecting vicarious [illegible] than practical experience

book·keep·er (bukki:pər) *n.* someone keeping the accounts of a business etc.

book·keep·ing (bukki:piŋ) *n.* the regular recording of the essential facts about the transactions of a business or enterprise. It is traditionally distinguished from accounting, which deals with the analysis and presentation [illegible]

book learning knowledge gained from books as distinct from that gained by experience

book·let (buklit) *n.* a book of not very many pages, usually in paper covers

book·mak·er (bukmeikər) *n.* someone whose business is taking bets and paying out on winners

book·mark (bukmark) *n.* anything used for inserting between the pages of a book to mark [illegible]

book·mo·bile (bukməbi:l) *n.* a truck fitted out as a traveling library for rural areas, etc. [illegible]

Book of Common Prayer the service book of the Anglican Communion. Based on the missal and the breviary, but influenced also by continental reforms, it was produced under the direction of Cranmer, and first published in 1549. A revised version (1552), also by Cranmer, showed more Protestant influence, but was abolished in the Catholic reaction (1553–8) under Mary. It reappeared (1559) under Elizabeth in a version which restored certain details of the 1549 book. It was abolished during the Commonwealth (1649–60), but restored (1662) with some liturgical improvements. A modern revision was submitted to parliament (1927 and 1928) but was rejected by the Commons. The 1928 book is nevertheless in partial use in many churches. In the U.S.A. the Episcopal Church adopted a revised version of the Book of Common Prayer (1789), and other revisions took place in 1892 and 1928

Book of Hours a book of prayers or offices for the canonical hours

book·plate (bukpleit) *n.* a label with the owner's name, crest or other distinguishing mark, for sticking inside the cover of a book

book·rest (bukrest) *n.* a support for an open book, at a convenient slant for reading or consultation

book review a critic's remarks on a book, esp. on a new publication

book·sel·ler (bukselər) *n.* someone whose business is selling books

book·shelf (bukʃelf) *pl.* **book·shelves** (bukʃelvz) *n.* a shelf for holding books

book·shop (bukʃɔp) *n.* a bookstore

book·stall (bukstɔl) *n.* an open-air stand for displaying books on sale. (*Br.*) a kiosk selling chiefly magazines and newspapers

book·stand (bukstænd) *n.* a bookstall selling books

book·store (bukstɔr, bukstour) *n.* a bookseller's store

book token (*Br.*) a voucher having a certain money value and exchangeable for books in a bookshop

book value the monetary worth of an article as noted in a firm's books

book·work (bukwə:rk) *n.* the study of theory or texts as opposed to practical work. paper work

book·worm (bukwə:rm) *n.* a person who reads voraciously. the larva of any of various moths and beetles which eat holes in the covers and pages of books

Boole (bu:l), George (1815–64), English mathematician and logician. He showed the relationship of mathematics and logic in 'Mathematical Analysis of Logic' (1847) and 'Investigation of the Laws of Thought' (1854)

bool·ean algebra (bu:li:ən) (*computer*) algebraic system with two bases, used in computer processing

boom (bu:m) **1.** *n.* a hollow-sounding roar, as of a distant explosion. a sudden increase in a particular business or commodity etc., or in general prosperity. a surge in popularity **2.** *v.i.* to make a hollow roar. to be notably successful or prosperous or in demand, *steel is booming again*. (*v.t.*) to cause to boom [imit.]

boom *n.* a long spar, usually of wood, with one end attached to the mast, used to stretch the sail foot. a long spar jutting out from the mast of a derrick, used to support or guide the object being lifted. a floating barrier, usually of wood or chain, across a harbor or river mouth, used to prevent the access of enemy ships, or to keep sawmill logs from floating away. a mass of floating logs thus contained [Du. = tree, beam]

boom·er·ang (bu:məræŋ) *n.* a curved or smoothly angular wooden missile used by Australian aborigines. When thrown it returns to its thrower if it hits nothing. an argument or idea which rebounds and harms the originator [illegible]

boom·town (bu:mtaun) *n.* a town which has sprung up or grown very quickly as the result of a boom

boon (bu:n) *n.* a blessing, something that comes as a help or comfort [O.N. *bón*, prayer]

boon *adj.* convivial, (only in) *boon companion* [O.F. *bon*, good]

boon·docks (bu:ndɔks) *n.* rural areas

Boone (bu:n), Daniel (1734–1820), American frontiersman and fighter against the Indians in Kentucky and Missouri

boor (bu:r) *n.* an uncouth, insensitive, ill-bred person **boor·ish** *adj.* [Du. *boer*, peasant]

boost (bu:st) [illegible] up [illegible] *boost over a wall*] something that gives an impetus or encouragement **2.** *v.t.* to push from below, hoist] to increase the power, value etc. of (an industrial scheme, person etc.), to help, assist, *to boost a candidate's chances* (*elec.*) to raise the voltage in (a battery, circuit etc.) **boost·er** *n.* a substance which increases the efficiency of an immunizing agent, or a dose renewing it] (*engin.*) a machine which increases pressure, voltage etc (*rocketry*) the first stage of a multi- [illegible] main thrust for takeoff [origin unknown]

booster shot a booster (substance which increases the efficiency of an immunizing agent, or a dose renewing it)

boost-glide vehicle (bu:stglaid) spacecraft based on an airplane that is carried to the upper atmosphere, whence it is rocket-boosted into space, returning to earth by aerodynamic control. *Cf* SPACE SHUTTLE

boot (bu:t) **1.** *n.* an article of footwear coming to the ankle or higher, made of leather, rubber or canvas, often for particular uses (riding, skiing, etc.) ‖ the part of a reed pipe encasing the reed (*baseball*) a fielding error ; the box containing the lower pulley of a grain elevator ; a naval or marine recruit in the first stage of training (*Br.*) the trunk of a car ; (*pop.*) dismissal, *to get the boot* ‖ (*hist.*) a torture device which encased and crushed the foot and leg **the boot** (or **shoe**) **is on the other foot** the precise opposite is the case **to have one's heart in one's boots** to feel sudden despairing apprehension **to lick someone's boots** to flatter someone in a servile way **2.** *v.t.* to kick [O.F. *bote*, etym. doubtful]

boot-black (bu:tblæk) *n.* someone who cleans and polishes the shoes of passers-by for a small fee

boot camp a military training camp for new recruits

boot-ee (bú:ti:) *n.* a knitted or crocheted baby's boot

Bo·ö·tes (bouóuti:z) a northern constellation at the tail of Ursa Major (*ARCTURUS)

Booth (bu:θ), John Wilkes (1839–65), American actor, the assassin of Abraham Lincoln

Booth, William (1829–1912), the founder and first general of the Salvation Army

booth (bu:θ, *Br.* bu:ð) *pl.* **booths** (bu:θs, bu:ðz) *n.* a temporary structure of canvas and boards, esp. a covered stall in a fair or market ; a small permanent structure affording privacy, *telephone booth* [M.E. *bóthe* prob. fr. Scand.]

Boo·thi·a, Gulf of (bú:θi:ə) a gulf in the Northwest Territories, Canada, between the Boothia Peninsula to the west, Baffin Is. and the Melville Peninsula to the east

Boothia Peninsula the northernmost point on the North American mainland, between Baffin Is. and Prince of Wales Is. in the Northwest Territories, Canada. It is up to 130 miles wide

boot-jack (bú:tdʒæk) *n.* a device for pulling off boots

boot-lace (bú:tleis) *n.* a lace for a boot

boot-leg (bú:tleg) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **boot-legging** *past* and *past part.* **boot-legged** (*pop.*) to smuggle (alcoholic liquor) (*pop.*) to sell or make (alcoholic liquor) illegally **2.** *adj.* (*pop.*, esp. of alcoholic liquor) illicit, *bootleg gin* **boot-leg-ger** *n.* a smuggler of liquor, esp during Prohibition in America [fr. hiding goods in the leg of a boot]

boot-less (bú:tlis) *adj.* (*rhet.*) yielding no success, *bootless efforts* [O.E. *bótléas*, not expiable by payment]

boots (bu:ts) *pl. n.* [illegible] hotel servant who cleans shoes, carries bags, etc.

boot-strap (bú:tstræp) *n.* (*computer*) instructions that provide for other instructions ‖ **bootstrap** *v.*

bootstrap loader (*computer*) short program used to facilitate the input of more complex programs into the memory of a processor

boot strapping **1.** (*electr.*) technique for lifting a generator by the power it generates **2.** any self-generating or self-sustaining process

boot tree a device inserted into boots for keeping them [illegible]

boo·ty (bú:ti:) *pl* **boo·ties** *n.* spoils taken in war, or by thieves ; any rich prize [fr. O.N. *byti*, exchange]

booze (bu:z) [illegible] *past part.* **boozed** (*pop.*) to drink alcoholic liquor to excess **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) alcoholic drink **boozy** [illegible]

[illegible]

Bo·phu·tha·tswa·na (boupu:tatswɑnə) *n.* [illegible] quasi-self-governing unit within the Republic of South Africa for the Bantu nation, established according to the South African apartheid policy of separate development

[illegible]

[illegible] *cinalis*, fam. *Borraginaceae*, an annual plant with hairy leaves, cymose inflorescence, and bright blue petals, used in salads [fr. M.L. *borrago*]

[illegible] (bourein) (bourunhuidraid) *n.* (*chem.*) explosive, toxic, and unstable compound of boron and hydrogen used as fuel

bo·rate (bɔreit, boureit) *n.* a salt of boric acid

bo·rax (bɔræks, bóuræks) *n.* sodium tetraborate, $Na_2B_4O_7$, used as a flux, as a detergent, and as a mild antiseptic [O.F. *boras* perh. fr. [illegible]

[illegible] gurgling noise in the intestines

Bor·deaux (bɔrdou) the chief town (pop. 200,000, with agglom. 472,000) of the Gironde, S.W. France, on the Garonne, 60 miles from the sea: one of France's largest ports and a great center of the wine trade. Industries: shipbuilding, petroleum, oil and soap making, metallurgy, engineering, sugar-refining. Cathedral [illegible]

Bordeaux *n.* a red (*CLARET) or white wine from the Bordeaux region of France

Bor·den (bɔrd'n), Gail (1801–74), U.S. inventor. He developed the first commercial method of condensing milk (patented by the U.S.A. and Great Britain in 1856). He was also a pioneer in Texan affairs

Borden, Sir Robert Laird (1854–1937), Canadian prime minister. Heading a Conservative government (1911–17) and a Union government (1917–20), he defined the new status of the self-governing dominions in the British Empire

Bor·den·ize (bɔrdənaiz) *v.* to dip in phosphate to prevent rusting

bor·der (bɔrdər) **1.** *n.* an edge, an outer side ; a frontier, a boundary between two countries the state between one condition and another, *the borders of sleep* a strip (often ornamental) around the edge of a handkerchief, dress etc. **2.** *v.t.* to put or be a border around ‖ *v.i.* (with 'on') to be in an adjoining position ‖ (with 'on' or 'upon') to come near to something specified, *his remarks bordered upon rudeness* [M.E. *bordure* fr. O.F.]

bordered pit a plant cell pit in which the secondary wall forms an overarching rim esp. characteristic of gymnosperm tracheids

bor·der·er (bɔrdərər) *n.* someone who lives on or near a frontier, e.g. between England and Scotland

bor·der·land (bɔrdərlænd) *n.* a frontier district an area without clear bounds, *the borderland between physics and chemistry*

border line the line, real or imagined, marking a frontier or boundary **bor·der·line** (bɔrdərlain) *adj.* being on a frontier ; indeterminate, not falling into one clear category

bor·dure (bɔrdʒər) *n.* (*heraldry*) a bearing running around and parallel to the outline of the shield, always a fifth of the shield in width [fr.

bore (bɔr, bour) **1.** *n.* a deep hole made by drilling in the ground to find oil etc ; the internal cylinder of a gun barrel ; the gauge of a shotgun barrel ; the caliber of other gun barrels **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **bor·ing** *past* and *past part* **bored** (*v.t.* to drill (a hole) ; to create by boring, *to bore a tunnel* ; to force (a way) as if by drilling (*racing*) to push off course (*v.i.* to make a hole by drilling or as if by drilling ; (of a horse) to thrust the head forward and down [O.E. *borian*, to pierce]

bore [illegible] **1.** *n.* an unwelcome person inflicted on others in talk ; a nuisance ; anything protractedly dull **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **bor·ing** *past* and [illegible]

bore *n.* a high tidal wave rushing up an estuary into the narrowing channel of a river. The Ca[illegible]

[illegible]

bo·re·al (bɔ:ri:əl) *adj.* of the north, or [illegible] [fr. L. *borealis*]

Bo·re·as (bɔ:ri:əs, bourɪəs) *n.* (Gk *mythol.*) the god of the north wind ; the north wind personi[illegible]

bore·dom (bɔrdəm, bourdəm) *n.* the state or quality of being bored, the condition of having one's interest either unaroused or extin[illegible]

bor·er (bɔrər, bourər) *n.* a person, tool or machine which bores holes ; a horse which bores ; a boring insect or its larva, *corn borer*

bore·safe fuse (bɔrseif) type of fuse having an interrupter in the explosive train that prevents a projectile from exploding until after it has cleared the muzzle of a weapon

Bor·ges (bɔrhes), Jorge Luis (1899–1986), Argentine poet and novelist. His sense of the metaphor and his creative imagination, evident in his verse ('Fervor de Buenos Aires', 'Luna de enfrente', 'Cuaderno San Martín'), short stories 'A Universal History of Infamy,' 'The Aleph,' 'Ficciones,' 'Dreamtigers,' 'The Book of Imaginary Beings,' 'Doctor Brodie's Report,' and 'The Book of Sand', and essays ('Inquisiciones', 'Otras inquisiciones'), placed him in the front rank of contemporary writers in Spanish

Bor·gia (bɔrdʒjə) Italian family of Spanish origin, powerful in the second half of the 15th c. Pope Alexander VI was a Borgia. His illegitimate children included Cesare (1475–1507), duke of Valentinois, a consummate and criminal politician (the model of Machiavelli's 'The Prince') and Lucrezia (1480–1519), famous for her beauty and for her patronage of science and the arts. The cruelty, crimes, profligacy, bad faith and ambition of many of the Borgias made them hated by Italians

Bor·glum (bɔrgləm), (John) Gutzon (de la Mothe) (1867–1941), U.S. sculptor. He carved in the Mount Rushmore National Memorial (South Dakota) the colossal portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt. He also sculpted the huge head of Lincoln in the Capitol Rotunda in Washington, D.C.

Bor·gu (bɔrgu:) a region west of the Niger in Benin and Nigeria

bo·ric (bɔrik, bóurik) *adj.* of, relating to or derived from boron

boric acid H_3BO_3, a white crystalline weak acid which occurs naturally [BORON]

bor·ing (bɔrɪŋ, bóurɪŋ) *n.* a hole made by boring ; the process of boring holes

Bo·ris III (bɔris, bóuris) (1894–1943), king of Bulgaria (1918–43), ally of Hitler

Bor·laug (bɔrlang), Norman Ernest (1914–), U.S. agriculturalist. He was awarded the 1970 Nobel peace prize for his 'green revolution': the campaign to ease world hunger by the development and application, largely in the underdeveloped countries, of new high-yield cereals, esp. wheat, rice and corn

Born (bɔrn), Max (1882–1970), German atomic physicist who settled in Great Britain in 1933. He provided the mathematical link between classical physics and quantum mechanics

born (bɔrn) *past part.* of BEAR (to give birth) *adj.* having a certain natural characteristic, *a born poet* or one so marked as to seem natural, *a born fool* **born of** (*rhet.*) arising from

Bor·na disease (bɔrnə) encephalomyelitis in horses

born-a-gain (bɔrnəgen) *adj.* of one taking a new, different, and more religious course, e.g. a born-again Christian

Born approximation (bɔrn) (*quantum mechanics*) system of solving a scattering problem by successive approximations based on the premise that the effect of the scattering process is not large, named for Max Born

borne *past part.* of BEAR (except in the sense 'to give birth')

Bor·ne·o (bɔrni:ou) an island (area 290,000 sq. [illegible] ago, S.E. Asia. It is divided into Kalimantan (Indonesia), Sabah and Sarawak (Malaysia) and Brunei. The forested mountainous interior [illegible] Sabah) encircled by a swampy coastal belt, is cut by river valleys (largest rivers: Kapuas, [illegible] tremely well watered. Average temperature [illegible] products: rubber, metals, petroleum, lumber. Livestock: hogs, water buffalo, goats, cattle. [illegible] the 12th c. and later the island came under the [illegible]

[illegible] a, bacillus; [illegible] cube; ɔ, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; ʒ, Zen; ʃ, corsage

guese visited Brunei (16th c.) but were expelled. The Dutch and British then struggled for control (17th c.). Increased piracy along the north coast (18th c.) caused British reprisals. The Dutch expanded their influence in the south, and the boundaries of Sarawak, Brunei, North Borneo and Dutch Borneo were defined (1891). Sarawak and North Borneo (now Sabah) joined (1963) the Federation of Malaysia. Brunei gained its independence in 1984.

Born·holm (bɔrnhɔlm) a Danish island (area 228 sq. miles, pop. 47,357) in the Baltic, south of Sweden.

born·ite (bɔrnaɪt) *n.* Cu_5FeS_4, a compound of copper sulfide with iron sulfide and one of the chief ores of copper; copper pyrites [after I. von *Born* (1742–91), Austrian mineralogist].

Bor·nu (bɔrnu:) a vast agricultural plain of Nigeria southwest of Lake Chad; (*hist.*) an influential Sudanic kingdom (10th–19th cc.) in this

Bo·ro·bu·dur, Bo·ro·boe·doer (bouroubu duər) a site near Magelang (Java) of the ruins of a great Buddhist temple (8th c.). It is a pyramid covered with carved blocks of stone illustrating episodes in the Buddha's life.

Bo·ro·din (bɔrədi:n, bɑrədjɪn), Alexander Porfyrievich (1834–87), Russian composer. The Polovtsian dances from his unfinished opera 'Prince Igor' were made famous by Diaghilev's Russian Ballet.

Bo·ro·di·no, Battle of (bɔrədi nou, bɑrədjɪnə) a battle (Sept. 7, 1812) in which the Russians under Kutuzov failed to stop Napoleon's march to Moscow. There were 80,000 casualties.

[illegible] (symbol B, at. no. 5, at. mass 10.81 1). It has a very high melting point and is non-metallic. It

hard and is used as an abrasive [fr. BORAX + -CAR

Bo·ro·ro (bourourou) *pl.* **Bo·ro·ro, Bo·ro·ros** *n.* an Indian people of Brazil of matrilineal descent, now occupying a large area near the headwaters of the Paraguay River. Their main occupations are hunting, fishing and agriculture. They perform elaborate ceremonial dances, usually connected with funerals. a member of this people. their language [Port.

ration resembling an incorporated town. one of five political divisions of Greater New York. a county in Alaska (*Br.*) a town or urban district with corporation and privileges granted by royal charter. (*Br.*) a town or urban constituency which sends a member or members to parliament [O.E. *burg, burh*, fortified place or

Borromeo, St. Charles. CHARLES BORROMEO.

Bor·ro·mi·ni (bɔrəmi:ni:), Francesco (1599–

tects, churches of S. Carlo alle Quattro Fontane and S. Agnese Piazza Navona in Rome).

Bor·row (bɔrou, bɔrou), George Henry (1803–

behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society led to 'The Bible in Spain' (1843). His knowl-

Lavengro' (1851) and 'The Romany

bor·row (bɔrou, bɔrou) *v.t.* to take (something)

after. to appropriate. to take and use (an idea

borsch (bɔ:rʃ)

[illegible] Catholic Culture. 'The Principle of Individuality and Value' (1912) and 'The Value and Destiny of the Individual' (1913).

Bosch (bɔs, bɔs), Hieronymus (Jerome) (c. 1460–1516), Dutch painter who greatly influenced Cranach and Bruegel. He was a satirist, [illegible] symbolic.

Bosch (bɔʃ), Juan (1909–), Dominican writer and politician. Elected president (1963), he was overthrown in the same year.

Bose (bous), Sir Jagadis Chandra (1858–1937), [illegible] search Institute, Calcutta.

Bose-Ein·stein statistics (bousaɪnstaɪn) a quantum mechanical statistical system which demonstrates that particles having integral spin quantum number interact with one another in such a way as to permit two or more particles to be in exactly the same quantum [illegible]

bosh (bɒʃ) *n.* meaningless talk, nonsense [Turk. – empty].

bosh *n.* the lower sloping part of a blast-furnace shaft [etym. doubtful].

bosk·y (bɒskɪ:) *adj.* (*rhet.*) having lots of trees (*rhet.*) provided by trees, *bosky shade* [fr. archaic *bosk*, bush fr. M.E.].

bo's'n (bous'n) *n.* a boatswain.

Bos·ni·a-Her·ze·go·vi·na (bɒznɪəhɛərtsəgouvi:nə) a constituent republic (area 19,904 sq. miles, pop. 4,029,000) of Yugoslavia, between the Sava and the Adriatic. Capital: Sarajevo. It is barren, mountainous country, cut by deep river valleys, and forested in the east. Industries: agriculture (corn, sugar beet, tobacco, fruit, wine and liqueurs), cattle breeding, lumber, iron and coal mining. Textile, chemical and metallurgical industries are being developed. It was a Turkish province (from 1463), and was occupied (1878) and annexed (1908) by Austria-Hungary. It became a province of the kingdom later called Yugoslavia (1918) and a federated republic of Yugoslavia (1945).

Bos·ni·an (bɒznɪən) **1.** *n.* an inhabitant of Bosnia **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Bosnia or to its inhabitants.

bos·om (buzəm, bu:zəm) **1.** *n.* a human being's breast (a woman's breasts). strong, protective affection, *the bosom of the family*. something suggesting the human breast, *the bosom of the earth*. that part of a dress etc. covering the breast). the space between this part of the dress and the body **2.** *adj.* intimate, beloved, *a bosom friend* [O.E. *bōsm*].

bos·on (bousɒn) *n.* any fundamental particle having integral spin quantum number (e.g. 0, 1, 2 etc.) and that obeys Bose-Einstein statistics [after S.N. *Bose* (*b.* 1894), Indian physicist].

Bos·po·rus (bɒspərəs) a strait 17 miles across, joining the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmara, and separating Europe from Asia Minor. Of great strategic importance in history, the Bosporus played an important part in the Eastern Question.

boss (bɒs, bɒs) **1.** *n.* an employer. a foreman. a person in charge. the professional manager of a political organization **2.** *v.t.* to direct or manage (a business, a show etc.) **to boss about** (or **around**) to order about in a domineering way.

boss **1.** *n.* a rounded protuberance. the round ornamental knob on the center of a shield (*archit.*) a projecting part at the point of intersection of vault ribs. (*mech.*) the enlarged part of a shaft **2.** *v.t.* to ornament with bosses [O.F.

bos·sa no·va (bɒsə nouvə) *n.* **1.** sophisticated Brazilian version of the samba, sometimes with strong jazz influence **2.** the music.

boss-eyed (bɒsaɪd, bɒsaɪd) *adj.* (*Br., pop.*) cross-eyed.

boss-shot (bɒs[ɒt, bɒs[ɒt) *n.* (*Br., pop.*) a bad shot or guess.

[illegible]

preacher, a prolific author, a historian, a political thinker, and the defender of orthodoxy against Protestantism and against the quietism of Fenelon. He was tutor to the dauphin (1670–80) and was made bishop of Meaux (1681). His works include 'Discours sur l'histoire universelle' (1681), 'Histoire des variations des eglises protestantes' (1688) and 'Politique tiree de l'Ecriture Sainte' (1709). His sermons and funeral orations are masterpieces

[illegible] **bosser** (bɒsə) *comp.* **bossiest** *superl.* **bossi·est** *adj.* domineering, fond of giving orders.

Bos·ton (bɒstən, bɒstən) the capital (pop. 562,944, with agglom. 2,589,000) of Massachusetts, a port, important industrially and commercially and a center of learning. First settled in 1630, Boston was one of the centers of resistance to British rule during the Revolutionary War (1775–83). City has grown more than 35 times its colonial size. It was site of 1st American public school and public library. Urban renewal in 1960s added several prominent skyscrapers to the city's skyline.

Boston arm electronically operated prosthetic limb that responds to will; developed in four Boston hospitals.

Boston ivy Japanese ivy.

Boston Massacre (*Am. hist.*) a riot (Mar. 5, 1770) in Boston, Massachusetts, in which several townspeople were killed by British troops. It was one of the incidents leading up to the Revolutionary War (1775–83).

Boston Tea Party (*Am. hist.*) an incident (Dec. 16, 1773) in which three shiploads of tea were dumped into Boston harbor by citizens demonstrating against British taxation of tea. The struggle against 'taxation without representation' led up to the Revolutionary War (1775–83).

bo·sun (bous'n) *n.* a boatswain.

Bos·well (bɒzwəl, bɒzwel), James (1740–95), Scottish author and lawyer. His friendship with Dr. Johnson began during the period in which he attempted, and failed, to obtain by court influence a livelihood in London, and ended only with Johnson's death. Of his works the most famous are the 'Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.' (1791), a classic of English biography, and the 'Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnson, LL.D.' (1785). He chronicled his own racy private life voluminously.

Bos·worth Field, Battle of (bɒzwərθ) the final battle (Aug. 22, 1485) of the Wars of the Roses, in which Richard III was defeated and killed by Henry Tudor, who then became Henry VII.

Bot·a·ny Bay (bɒt'nɪ:) a bay on the east coast of Australia, discovered by Cook (1770). The first Australian penal settlement was established [illegible] 1788.

bot, bott (bɒt) *n.* the parasitic larva of the botfly, esp. that attacking the horse [origin unknown].

bo·tan·ic (bətænɪk) *adj.* botanical **bo·tán·i·cal** *adj.* of or pertaining to botany [fr. M.L. *botanicas* fr. Gk.].

botanical garden a place in which plant collections are grown for display and scientific study. It usually comprises herbarium, laboratories and museum, and frequently offers teaching and training facilities.

botanical pesticide plant-produced chemical used to control pests, e.g., nicotine or strych-

[illegible]nine.

bot·a·nist (bɒt'nɪst) *n.* a specialist in botany [F. *botaniste*].

bot·a·nize (bɒt'naɪz) *pres. part.* **bot·a·niz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bot·a·nized** *v.i.* to study plants where they grow. to collect plants for study [fr. Mod. L. *botanizare* fr. Gk.].

bot·a·ny (bɒt'nɪ:) *n.* the branch of biology concerned with plant life and all its manifestations (cf. ZOOLOGY). the plant life of a given region.

botany wool a fine grade of wool from Merino sheep, mainly supplied by Australia [after *Botany* Bay, Australia].

botch (bɒtʃ) **1.** *n.* a badly done piece of work **2.** *v.t.* to bungle (a piece of work). **botched** *adj.* M.E.

bot·fly (bɒtflaɪ) *pl.* **bot·flies** *n.* any of several two-winged, large or medium-sized flies whose larvae are parasitic in sheep, horses, man etc.

both (bouθ) **1.** *adj.* the two, each of two, *both girls are pretty* **2.** *pron.* the one and the other, *both are pretty, they are both pretty, both of them are pretty* **3.** *adv.* (with 'and') at the same time, *she is both pretty and rich, both Europe and Asia are involved* [M.E. *bathe* prob. fr. O.N.

Bo·tha (boutə), Louis (1862–1919), South African statesman and general. He fought Britain in the Boer War, then became the first prime minister (1910–19) of the Union of South Africa. He advocated cooperation with the British and took South Africa into the 1st world war against Germany.

Bo·tha, (boutə) Pieter Willem (1916–), South African prime minister (1978–). After serving in various government posts, he began his

prime ministership amid a bribery scandal. His attempts to soften South Africa's *apartheid* policies [illegible] laws for Blacks were opposed [illegible] and criticized as inadequate by blacks

both·er (bɒðər) **1.** *n.* inconvenience | a nuisance | disturbance | a fuss **2.** *v.t.* to worry persistently || *v.i.* (with 'about' or 'with') to take trouble, *they never bother with repairs* | (with the infinitive) to take the trouble, *don't bother to get supper for me* **3.** *interj.* an expression of impatience [origin unknown]

both·er·a·tion (bɒðəreɪʃən) *n.* [illegible] thing that bothers, a nuisance **2.** *interj.* an exclamation of impatience

both·er·some (bɒðərsəm) *adj.* causing bother

Both·ni·a, Gulf of (bɒθnɪə) a northern arm of the Baltic Sea, between Sweden and [illegible] generally frozen in winter

Both·well (bɒθwɛl, bɒθwəl) [illegible] Hepburn, earl of (1535–78), Scottish nobleman, third husband of Mary queen of Scots, generally regarded as the leader of Darnley's murderers

bo tree (bou) *Ficus religiosa*, fam. *Moraceae*, the pipal tree of India [illegible] the sacred tree at Bodh Gaya, under which Gautama received heavenly enlightenment and became the Buddha [fr. Singhalese *bo* fr. Pali *bodhi*, perfect knowledge tree]

Bot·swa·na (bɒtswɑnə) (formerly Bechuanaland) a republic (area 222,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,038,000) in central S. Africa [illegible] nes. Chief tribes: Bamangwato (capital Serowe), Bakwena, Bangwaketse, Batawana. Languages: Bantu (chief language, Tswana). The land (only 5% arable) is arid and undulating (3,000 ft), rocky in the southeast, marshy in the north (Okavango basin) and semi-desert in the west. The Kalahari desert covers the center and south. The climate is subtropical with summer rain (25 ins. in the north, 10 ins. in the southwest). Occupations: cattle raising, dairy farming. Mineral resources: gold, kyanite, asbestos, manganese. Exports: livestock, meat, hides, skins. Imports: textiles, corn, manufactured goods. Monetary unit: South African rand. HISTORY The country was torn by intertribal warfare when British missionaries arrived (early 19th c.). A long struggle with the Boers of the Transvaal led to the establishment of the British protectorate of Bechuanaland (1885). The southern part was incorporated in Cape Colony (1895). Bechuanaland was a High Commission Territory (1891–1964). Seretse Khama was elected its first prime minister (1965–80). It became an independent republic within the Commonwealth (Sept. 30, 1966) and changed its name to Botswana. It joined the U.N. (1966)

bott *BOT

Bot·ti·cel·li (bɒtɪtʃéli:), Sandro (Allessandro di Mariano dei Filipepi, 1444–1510), Florentine painter, illustrator and engraver. He was patronized by the Medicis. 'Primavera' and the 'Birth of Venus' are his most famous works. Their grave, elaborate and delicate beauty is seen also in his religious paintings (e.g. frescos in the Sistine Chapel, Rome) and in other mythological and allegorical works. Their impact depends much on outline, and his illustrations to Dante (drawings) further reveal his genius for contour

bot·tle (bɒt'l) **1.** *n.* a narrow-necked vessel without a handle, usually of glass, for containing liquid || the contents of a bottle | the amount contained by a bottle **the bot·tle** alcoholic liquor **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **bot·tling** *past* and *past part.* **bot·tled** [illegible] glass jars **to bottle up** to restrain (feelings etc.) [O.F. *bouteille*]

bot·tle-fed (bɒt'lfed) *adj.* (of a child or animal) not fed with mother's milk

bot·tle-feed (bɒt'lfi:d) *v.* to feed with a bottle, e.g., as an infant is fed; often used metaphorically meaning 'to coddle'

bottle glass coarse, dark green glass

bot·tle-neck (bɒt'lnek) *n.* a narrowing in a road, where traffic may become congested | any similar obstruction [illegible]

bottleneck guitar glissando style created by pressing a bar or neck of a bottle on guitar strings

bottle party a party to which each guest is expected to bring a bottle of alcoholic drink

bot·tom (bɒtəm) **1.** *adj.* lowest, last, *bottom price* || frequenting the bottom, *bottom fish* **to bet one's bottom dollar** to stake everything one has **2.** *n.* the lowest interior or exterior part of anything | the seat (of a chair) | the buttocks | the bed of the sea, a lake, river, or pond, the low land in a river basin | any low-lying land | the less exalted or distinguished end of a table, class etc. | the innermost, remotest part, e.g. of a bay (*naut.*) that part of a hull under water when a ship is floating | the basic facts, foundation, reality, *to get to the bottom of a mystery* | the source, *who is at the bottom of the scheme?* **at bottom** essentially **from the bottom of my heart** [illegible] **to go to the bottom** (of a ship) to sink **to send to the bottom** to sink (a ship) **3.** *v.t.* to touch (the bottom (of the sea etc.)) | *v.t.* to put a bottom on | to bring (a submarine [illegible] [ME *botme*]

bottom dollar lowest possible price *ant* top dollar

[illegible]

bottom gear (*Br.*) low gear, first gear, the lowest gear in a car etc.

bottom lands (*envir.*) area adjacent to, and only slightly higher than, a stream channel

bot·tom·less (bɒtəmlɪs) *adj.* very deep, too deep [illegible]

bottom line the ultimate result. —**bottomline** *adj.* [illegible] to consider only the ultimate result

bot·tom·most (bɒtəmmoust, *esp. Br.* bɒtəməst) *adj.* that is at the very bottom

bottom out *v.i.* [illegible] the point on a graph of security prices at which strong resistance to sales at a lower price is met, indicating a potential rise in price. —**bottom out** *v.i.* to reach a low [illegible]

bot·tom·ry (bɒtəmri:) **1.** *n.* (*marine law*) a system of lending money to a shipowner on the security of his ship **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **bot·tom·ry·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bot·tom·ried** to [illegible] as security for such a loan

bot·u·lism (bɒtʃəlɪzəm) *n.* (*med.* and *vet.*) food poisoning caused by eating the toxin of the bacillus *Clostridium botulinum*, sometimes found in sausages or in preserved food [fr. L. *botulus*, sausage]

Boua·ke (bwɑkéi) a market and communications center (pop. 805,356) in central Ivory Coast, on the northern edge of the tropical forest

bou-bou (bu:bu:) *n.* traditional long, shapeless dress of men and women in Mali, Senegal, and other areas in West Africa

Boucher (bu·ʃeɪ, French [illegible]), (1703–70), French painter. His delicately voluptuous handling of pastoral and mythological subjects makes him one of the most admired painters of the 18th c.

Bouches-du-Rhône (bu ʃdyroun) a department (area 2,025 sq. miles, pop. 1,633,000) of S.E. France on the east side of the Rhône delta. Chief town: Marseille (*PROVENCE)

[illegible]

Bou·din (bu·dɛ̃), Louis Eugene (1824–98), French marine painter, and a forerunner of the Impressionists, to whose first exhibition in 1874 he contributed

Boud·i·not (bud'nou), Elias (1740–1821), U.S. lawyer and public official. He served as president (Nov. 1782–Oct. 1783) of the Continental Congress. He was later director (1795–1805) of the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia. He was president of the American Bible Society, and he published 'The Age of Revelation' (1790)

bou·doir (bu·dwɑr, bu·dwɔr) *n.* a lady's small private room [F. fr. *bouder*, to sulk (a place to [illegible]

bouf·fant (bu·fɑnt) *adj.* (of skirts) giving a puffed-out appearance (of hairdos) given a puffed out appearance [F. swelling]

Bou·gain·ville (bu·gɔnvil) the largest island (area 3,500 sq. miles, pop. 120,000) of the Solomon [illegible] navigator Louis Antoine de Bougainville [illegible]

[illegible] *Bougainvillaea*, fam. *Nyctaginaceae*, a genus of plants of tropical America with lilac or red persistent bracts. They are luxuriant flowering [illegible] (after L. A. de *Bougainville*)

bough (bau) *n.* a branch of a tree, esp. a main branch [O.E. *bog*, *boh*, bough]

bought *past* and *past part.* of BUY

[illegible] strument for dilating narrowed body passages, [illegible]

Bou·guer (bu·geɪ), Pierre (1698–1758), French hydrographer and mathematician. He was one [illegible]

bouil·la·baisse (bu·jəbes, bu:ljəbeɪs) *n.* a Provençal dish containing various Mediterranean fish and shellfish cooked in water or white wine, with olive oil, garlic, tomato, saffron, and [illegible] [fr. Provençal]

bouil·lon (buljɒn, buljən) *n.* a clear soup made esp. from beef [F. fr. *bouillir*, to boil]

Bou·lan·ger (bu·lɔ̃ʒeɪ), Georges (1837–91), French general and minister of war (1886–7), who attempted a coup d'etat (1889) against the Third Republic, failed, and fled to Belgium

boul·der (boul·dər, bu·ldər) *n.* a rock or mass of rock rounded and smoothed by water, ice or wind [etym. doubtful]

boulder clay (geol.) [illegible] embedded boulders, transported by glaciers and deposited when the ice melted

boule (bu·l) *n.* a synthetic crystallized form of aluminum oxide, of great hardness, used for the pivot cups of instruments such as watches [F. = ball]

boul·e·vard (bulɐvurd, bu·lɐvurd) *n.* a broad street, usually with trees on either side or down the middle [F. fr. G. *bollwerk*, bulwark, the flat promenade on a rampart]

Boulle (bu·l), Andre Charles (1642–1732), French cabinetmaker, whose method of inlaying, esp. of chased brass devices into ebony, ivory etc. came to be, called buhl work

Bou·logne-sur-Mer (bu·lɔnjsyrmer) a Channel port (pop. 49,284) of N.E. France. fishing, fish canning, boatbuilding, cross-Channel tourist traffic

boul·ter (boultər) *n.* a long fishing line with many hooks, used for bottom fishing [origin unknown]

Boul·ton (boult'n), Matthew (1728–1809), English engineer. In partnership with James Watt, he was responsible for the manufacture and development of steam engines (1775–1800). He produced a new copper coinage for Great Britain (1797)

Boul·war·ism (bu·lwərizəm) *n.* method of collective bargaining based on making a "fair" offer and not deviating from it; conceived by Lemuel Boulware for General Electric Co. in the 1950s

Bou·me·dienne [illegible] (1925–78), Algerian soldier and statesman. He seized power in Algeria (1965) after deposing Ben Bella and became prime minister (1965–78)

bounce (bauns) **1.** *n.* a sudden rebound, e.g. of a rubber ball | vitality | (*Br.*) self-importance **2.** *v. pres. part.* **bounc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bounced** *v.t.* to cause to rebound, *to bounce a ball* | (*pop.*) to throw out of a bar etc. | *v.i.* to rebound | to jump up | (*pop.*, of a check) to be refused by a bank because there is not enough money in the account to cover it **bounc·er** *n.* (*Am. Br.* chucker-out) an attendant employed to eject people who make themselves a nuisance in dance halls, nightclubs etc. **bounc·ing** *adj.* full of health and vitality [M.E. *bunsen*, to [illegible]

bound (baund) *adj.* (often with 'for') making the trip to, on the way to, *a ship bound for Rio* | going, *homeward bound* [M.E. *boun* fr. O.N. *buinn*, repaired]

bound **1.** *n.* a springy jump, a leap up or forward | a rebound, a bounce e.g. of a ball **2.** *v.i.* to leap | to run leaping, *the dog went bounding after the ball* [F. *bondir*, to leap]

bound **1.** *n.* a limit of an estate etc. (usually *pl.*) restraining rules, laws or standards, *beyond the bounds of decency* **out of bounds** not to be entered **2.** *v.t.* to set limits to (*computer*) to set maximum output where input voltage is [illegible] mitted limits || (esp. in passive, with 'by') to [illegible] *stream* [O.F. *bonde*, *bodne*]

bound *past* and *past part.* of BIND *adj.* sure, *he's bound to see you there* obliged, *he was bound to admit he was wrong* (*fig.*) morally attached, *bound by ties of friendship* (*pop.*) determined, *she's bound to get up whatever the doctor says* | provided with a binding (const. [illegible] bound up) involved in (with 'in') devoted to

bound·a·ry (baundəri, baundri) *pl.* **bound·a·ries** *n.* the real or understood line marking a [illegible]

bound·er (baundər) *n.* (*Br., old fash.*) a pushing, loud, ill-mannered fellow (*Br.*) a man who [illegible] relations with women

bound·less (baundlis) *adj.* without limits; vast

boun·te·ous (bauntɪəs) *adj.* (*old-fash.*) generously giving; freely and generously given, *a bounteous gift*; plentiful, *a bounteous crop* [M.E. *bontyvous* fr. O.F.]

boun·ti·ful (bauntɪfəl) *adj.* bounteous, freely giving; (*old-fash.*) abundant

boun·ty (bauntɪ) *pl.* **boun·ties** *n.* liberality in giving; generosity; a sum of money given as a subsidy or reward, esp. by a government [O.F. *bontet*, goodness]

'Boun·ty', Mutiny of the (bauntɪ) a famous mutiny (Apr. 1789) on a British merchant ship near the Friendly Is. in the South Seas. The commander, William Bligh, and several crew members sailed 4,000 miles in a small open boat, reaching Timor in June. The mutineers settled on Pitcairn Is.

bou·quet (bu keɪ, bouˈkeɪ) *n.* a bunch of flowers; the distinctive perfume of a wine [O.F.]

bouquet mine (*mil.*) in naval mine warfare, a mine in which a number of buoyant mine cases are attached to the same sinker, so that when the mooring of one mine case is cut, another mine rises from the sinker to its set depth

Bour·bon (buə rbɔ̃) a European royal dynasty. The first house of Bourbon was founded in France (late 13th c.), when a Capetian prince married the Bourbonnais heiress. Descendants held the title from 1327 to 1527, until dispossessed by François I. The title passed to a younger branch, who ruled France 1589–1792 and 1814–30 (Henri IV, Louis XIII, Louis XIV, Louis XV, Louis XVI, Louis XVII and Charles X). Another younger branch, the Orleans family, returned to power (1830–48) under Louis Philippe. Other branches of the Bourbons ruled in Spain (1700–1931), the Two Sicilies (1734–1860) and Parma (1748–1860)

bour·bon (bə rbən) *n.* a whiskey distilled from mainly corn mash (buərbən) *Rosa borboniana*, a rose probably resulting from a cross between *R. chinensis* and *R. gallica*

Bour·bon·nais (buərbɔnei) a former province of France in the N. Massif Central, forming modern Allier and part of Puy-de-Dôme. In the west are wooded hills, in the east the alluvial plain of the Loire. Products: lumber, cattle. Main towns: Moulins (historic capital), Montluçon, Vichy. The domain of the first house of Bourbon, it passed to the crown (1527) by confiscation

Bour·da·loue (bu rdælu:), Louis (1632–1704), French preacher. He was penetrating in psychology, fearless in attack, and popular with the court and with the people. He abandoned preaching for work in prisons and hospitals

Bour·delle (bu rdel), Antoine (1861–1929), French monumental sculptor, painter and teacher, much influenced by Rodin

bour·don (buərd'n, bɔrd'n, bourd'n) *n.* an organ stop of low 16-ft. pitch; a similar stop in a harmonium; the lowest bell in a peal of bells; the drone pipe of bagpipes [F. drone]

Bour·don gauge (buərd'n) a partly flattened, curved tube which, tending to straighten under internal pressure, indicates the fluid pressure applied to it. It is used e.g. with steam boilers [after Eugène *Bourdon* (1804–84), F. engineer]

bour·geois (bu rʒwɑ, burʒwɑ) **1.** *adj.* belonging to or typical of the middle classes; having self-centered, materialistic and conformist ideas **2.** *n.* someone having such limited ideas; a member of the middle classes [bɑrʒɪs, an old size

bour·geoi·sie (buərʒwɑzi:, -) *n.* the middle classes

bow·el (bauəl, baul) *n.* (usually *pl.*) the intestine, the lower end of the alimentary canal; entrails ‖ (*rhet.*) the innermost part, *deep in the bowels of the earth* [O.F. *boel*]

bow·er (bauər) *n.* (*naut.*) either of two anchors, the best bower and small bower, carried at a ship's bow [BOW, fore-end of a ship]

bower *n.* a leafy shelter, an arbor [O.E. *bur*, dwelling]

bower anchor a bower

bow·er·bird (bauərbə:rd) *n.* a bird of fam. *Paradisaeidae* found in Australia (esp. in New South Wales) and New Guinea. They make bowerlike structures adorned with feathers, shells and brightly colored objects. These are not nests, but resorts used esp. during the breeding season

bow·er·y (bauəri:, bauri:) *pl.* **bow·er·ies** *n.* a Dutch colonial farm or plantation and its buildings. **the Bow·er·y** a section and street in lower Manhattan, New York City, known as a place where homeless derelicts live [Du. *bouwerij*, farm]

bow·head (bouhed) *n.* a Greenland whale

Bo·wie, (bou:i:) James (1796–1836), U.S. Western frontier hero who was killed at the ALAMO during the Texas Revolution. He is credited with the invention of the Bowie knife

bow·ie knife (bou:i:, bu:i:) a long hunting knife, straight, single-edged, but double-edged at the point [after James *Bowie* (1799-1836), U.S. soldier, or his brother Rezin]

bow·ing acquaintance (bauiŋ) (with 'a') a slight friendship, limited to conversational politeness; (with 'a') a person with whom one is on these terms

bowl (boul) **1.** *n.* a heavy wooden ball for rolling in the game of lawn bowling, esp. one shaped and weighted on one side to make it run a curved course; a flattened or spherical wooden ball for English ninepins; a heavy cylindrical roller used in a calender **2.** *v.t.* to make (something, esp. a hoop) roll along the ground (*cricket*) to deliver (a ball) to the batsman; to get (a batsman) out by hitting the wicket in bowling ‖ to score at bowling ‖ *v.i.* to play lawn bowling; to go bowling; to have a turn at bowling or lawn bowling ‖ to move smoothly and rapidly, esp. in a vehicle, *to bowl along* **to bowl over** to knock down; to overwhelm [M.E. *boule* (n.), F.]

bowl *n.* a deep, round basin or dish for holding liquids, food etc.; the contents of such a dish ‖ the bowl-shaped part of anything [O.E. *bolla*]

bow·leg·ged (bouˈlegɪd, bouˈlegd) *adj.* with legs curved outwards

bow·ler (boulər) *n.* (*Br.*) a derby [after *Bowler*, 19th-c. English hatter]

bow·line (bouˈlain) *n.* (*naut.*) a rope from the weather side of a sail to the bow, used for keeping that edge of the sail stretched tight ‖ a simple but very secure knot [etym. doubtful]

bowl·ing (bouˈliŋ) *n.* any of several games in which pins are bowled at, e.g. ninepins, tenpins; the action of delivering the ball in cricket ‖ the activity of playing lawn bowling

bowling alley (*Br.*) a long enclosed piece of ground for the playing of English ninepins ‖ a long wooden lane for bowling ‖ the building containing the alleys

bowling crease (*cricket*) the line marking the end of the bowler's run before he delivers the ball

bowling green a very smooth lawn for playing lawn bowling

bowls (boulz) *n.* lawn bowling

Bow·man (boumən), Isaiah (1878–1950), U.S. geographer and educator. He published the first comprehensive work on the physiographic divisions of the U.S.A. ('Forest Physiography', 1911). As director of the American Geographical Society (1915–35), he made it into a world-famous institution. He was president (1935–48) of Johns Hopkins University

bow·man (boumən) *pl* **bow·men** (boumən) *n.* an archer

bow oar (bau) the oarsman nearest the bow

bow·shot (bou|ɒt) *n.* the range within which an arrow is effective

bow·sprit (bousprɪt, bausprɪt) *n.* (*naut.*) a spar jutting forwards from the bow of a boat, to [illegible] (doubtful)

), Tunisian statesman, principal architect of Tunisian independence, and first president of Tunisia from 1957. In 1975 he was proclaimed president for life

Bourne·mouth (bɔrnməθ, bournməθ, buərnməθ) a resort and county borough (pop. 144,803) in Hampshire, England, on the English Channel

Bourse (bu:rs) *n.* the Paris stock exchange [F.]

bou·stro·phe·don (baustrəfi:d'n, bustrəfi:d'n) *n.* (*hist.*) the early Greek method of writing from right to left, then left to right, etc. [layer of microforms with rows alternating successively from left to right and right to left to facilitate the location of successive frames; used in reference to microfiche and microfilm [Gk fr. *bous*, ox + *strophos*, a turning]

bout (baut) *n.* a period (of work or other activity), *a bout of exercise, a drinking bout*; a fit or period (of illness); a fight, trial of strength, *a wrestling bout* [origin doubtful]

bou·tique (bu:ti:k) *n.* a chic little store selling smart or fashionable clothes and accessories [F.]

bou·tiqu·ier (bu:ti:ki:ɛər) *n.* one who operates a boutique

bou·ton·niere (bu:t'nɪɛər, bu:t'ni:r) *n.* (*Am.=Br.* buttonhole) a flower worn on the lapel [F. *boutonnière*]

Bou·troux (bu:tru:), Etienne Emile Marie (1845–1921), French philosopher. His works include 'De la contingence des lois de la nature' (1874). He taught Bergson

Bouts (bauts), Dirk (or Dierick, c. 1415–75), Netherlands painter who worked at Louvain and Brussels. Only two paintings certainly by him survive, the 'Five Mystic Meals' at Louvain, and two panels of the unfinished 'Justice of the Emperor Otto', at Brussels. A deep calm and a strange blend of intimacy and majesty mark his style

Bou·vines, Battle of (bu:vi:n) the victory (1214) of Philippe II of France over the combined forces of King John of England, Otto IV of Germany, and the count of Flanders

bou·zou·ki or bou·sou·ki (buzu:ki:) *n.* Greek stringed musical instrument

Bo·ves (bóves), José Tomás (1783–1814), Spanish guerrilla fighter. At the head of his irregulars, he harassed and defeated the Venezuelan patriots under Simón Bolívar

bo·vine (bóuvain, bóuvin, bóuvi:n) *adj.* of or pertaining to an ox or a cow ‖ (of humans) cowlike [fr. L. *bovinus*]

bow (bau) *n.* (*naut.*, often *pl.*) the forepart of a ship; the bow oar **on the port** (or **starboard**) **bow** within 45° left (or right) of the point straight ahead [perh. Dan. *boug* or Du. *boeg*, ship's bow]

bow (bou) **1.** *n.* a weapon made of a long strip of wood, tensely arched by means of a cord stretched between the ends, used for shooting arrows (*CROSSBOW, *LONGBOW); a strip of wood with horsehairs stretched between the ends, used in playing the violin and some other string instruments; a stroke of such a bow; a slipknot, often ornamental, formed by doubling a shoelace, ribbon, etc.; into one or two loops **to draw the long bow** (*Br.*) to exaggerate **to have more than one string to one's bow** to have more than one plan or idea **2.** *v.t.* to use a bow on (a violin etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to use the bow on a violin etc. ‖ to curve in an arch [O.E. *boga*]

bow (bau) **1.** *n.* a bending of the head or body, in respect, greeting, assent etc. **2.** *v.t.* to cause to bend, *to bow one's head* ‖ to express by bowing, *to bow one's appreciation* (with 'in' or 'out') to show (a person) in or out with a bow ‖ *v.i.* to submit or give in, *to bow to the inevitable*; to bend the head or body in respect, greeting, politeness etc. **to bow one's knee** to genuflect [O.E. *bugan*]

Bow bells (bou) the bells of St. Mary-le-Bow, a Wren church in the City of London **within the** [illegible] birthplace of a true Cockney

bow compass (bou) a pair of compasses whose legs are joined by spring steel, with a screw-thread adjustment

[illegible]

bowdlerization

[illegible]

ing

bowd·ler·ize (baudlərauz, boudlərauz) *pres. part.* **bowdlerizing**; *past* and *past part.* **bowdlerized** (*fig.*) to expurgate (a book etc.) by removing or modifying parts considered improper or indelicate [after Thomas *Bowdler*, who published an expurgated edition of Shakespeare in 1818]

bowed (baud) *adj.* (often with 'down') having the head inclined, through grief, age, cares etc.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

bow-string [illegible]
bow thruster [illegible] turn the ship and to facilitate docking
bow tie [illegible]
bow window (bəu) a curved bay window
box (bɒks) **1.** *n.* a container, usually lidded, made of a stiff material such as pasteboard, wood, metal etc; the contents of a box; the quantity a box will hold; a small separate compartment in a theater (usually at the side) with a few chairs in it; a special compartment in a court of law, *jury box*, *witness box*; a small hut or wooden shelter for a sentry or a signalman; a compartment in a stable for a horse; (*baseball*) the space where the batter stands; a wide gash cut in a tree to collect sap or resin **2.** *vt* to enclose in a box, or a small space; to divide off from other compartments; to box the compass (*naut.*) to name the 32 points of the compass in their right order ‖ (*naut.*) to make a complete turn, ending where one began; to turn in a circle in argument etc; to box [illegible] fr. L.
box 1. *n.* a cuff or slap (esp. on the ear) **2.** *vi* to fight with the fists covered in thickly padded gloves, in sport (BOXING) *vt* to cuff (a person's ears)
box *n.* a member of *Buxus*, fam. *Buxaceae*, a genus of evergreen shrubs with small, dark, stiff leaves, used for hedging [O.E. fr. L. fr. Gk.]
Box and Cox (bɒksənkɒks) (*Br.*) alternating or in alternation [from J. M. Morton's farce turned into the musical play [illegible] C. Burnand and Arthur Sullivan, about two people never at home at the same time]
box barrage a barrier of shellfire laid down on three sides to isolate an area
box calf calfskin tanned with chrome salts, with square markings [illegible] Joseph *Box*, London bootmaker
box-car (bɒkskɑr) *n.* (*rail.*) a closed, roofed freight car
box drain a drain of rectangular section, usually of brickwork or concrete, used in sanitary engineering
box elder *Acer negundo*, a maple of E. and central U.S.A.
Box-er (bɒksər) a member of a Chinese antiforeign secret society which organized the Boxer Rebellion (1900) in N. [illegible] legations in Peking. Foreign forces restored order (1901) and obtained increased privileges. Russia extended its tutelage to Manchuria [illegible]
box-er (bɒksər) *n.* a medium-sized, short-haired, fawn or brindle dog, of a strong, playful breed originating in Germany [etym. doubtful]
box-haul [illegible] square-rigged [illegible] ing and then veering around shortly on her heel, when space for turning is limited
box-ing (bɒksɪŋ) *n.* the sport of fighting with the fists, in accordance with the rules laid down. Boxing is governed by [illegible] rules set up by the marquis of Queensberry in 1865, revised 1890. The ring is 14-20 ft square, with ropes around it. Gloves, not less than 6 oz. in weight, must be [illegible] not more than 15 three-minute rounds. Each boxer tries to knock his opponent out or score points for well-placed blows, skill or style. Hitting below the belt, hitting with [illegible] or with the elbow, butting with the head or shoulders, or holding on to an opponent are fouls
boxing *n.* material for making boxes
Box-ing Day the first weekday after Christmas, a legal holiday in England, Wales, N. Ireland, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. Christmas boxes (tips) are traditionally given to garbage collectors and a few other public servants
boxing gloves heavily padded, laced leather mittens [illegible]
box kite a kite of paper or canvas stretched over a light frame in two boxlike sections
box office [illegible] ceipts from a play; appeal to a large popular audience [illegible]
box pleat [illegible] under at both sides, usually in a skirt
box spanner (*Br.*) a socket wrench
box spring mattress [illegible] honeycomb arrangement of spiral springs which are prevented from buckling by being isolated from each other, in cloth compartments
box stall (*Am.*; *Br.* loose-box) a wide stall in which a horse is free to move about
box-wood (bɒkswud) *n.* the close-grained wood of the box shrub, used in turning and wood engraving
boy (bɔɪ) *n.* a male child, till puberty or young manhood; a son of any age; a familiar name for any man, old or young [M.E. *boi*, etym. doubtful]
Bo-ya-ca (bɔjɑkɑ) a river in Colombia, and village on it that was the site of a battle (1819) in which Simon Bolivar routed the monarchists. [illegible]
bo-yar (bəujɑr, bɔjɑr) *n.* a member of the old Russian aristocracy before the time of Peter the [illegible]
boy-cott (bɔɪkɒt) **1.** *vt* to join with others in refusing to have any dealings with (some other individual or group) (*commerce*) to exclude (a product) from a market by united action **2.** *n.* the act of boycotting [after Charles *Boycott*, ostracized in Ireland, 1880]
[illegible] (1971), British scientist. He founded and directed the Imperial Bureau of Animal Nutrition, [illegible] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (1945–7), and received the Nobel Prize (1949)
Boy-er (bwɑjeɪ), Jean Pierre (c. 1773–1850), [illegible] gle that resulted in Haiti's independence. As president, he initiated the basic law codes of Haiti. Unpopular later, on account of his autocratic policy, he was ousted by a revolution
[illegible] lover
[illegible]
boy-ish (bɔɪɪʃ) *adj.* characteristic of a boy
Boyle (bɔɪl), the Hon. Robert (1627–91), Anglo-Irish scientist who developed the air pump invented by von Guericke and used it to investigate what he termed 'the Spring and Weight of Air'. This led him to formulate Boyle's law. A founder member of the Royal Society, he also did pioneer work in chemistry
Boyle's law (*phys.*) the statement that at constant temperature the volume of a given mass of gas is inversely proportional to its pressure. It was formulated by Robert Boyle in 1662
Boyne (bɔɪn) a river in Eire rising in Kildare and flowing into the Irish Sea, famous as the scene of the defeat of James II by William III (1690) when James's hopes of regaining the English throne were destroyed
Boys (bɔɪz), Charles Vernon (1855–1944), English physicist. He devised and used a greatly refined version of Cavendish's torsion balance for determining the mass of the earth and the gravitational constant. He invented the radiomicrometer. He discovered the properties of quartz fibers
boy scout a member of the movement founded (1908) in England by Lord Robert Baden-Powell to help boys to develop qualities, e.g. leadership, responsibility, usefulness to others, and comradeship, by training them in enjoyable open-air activities such as camping, tracking etc. There are groups all over the world. 'Scout' is now the preferred term
[illegible]
ries *n.* the fruit of a large reddish-black bramble, with the taste of a raspberry; the plant which bears this, developed in California by crossing blackberries and raspberries [after Rudolf *Boysen*, the breeder]
[illegible]
BP *n.* (*acronym*) for 1. beautiful people **2.** *acronym* for Black Panther
bpi *acronym* for bits or bytes per in.
[illegible]
Bra-bant (brəbɑnt, brɑbɑn) a province (area [illegible] gium, in which Brussels lies. It was part of the powerful medieval duchy of Brabant which passed to the house of Burgundy in 1406, and to
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Brad·ford (brædfərd), William (c. 1590–1657), one of the Pilgrims, elected governor of Plymouth Colony (1621–57)

Bradford an industrial city (pop. 457,677) in West Yorkshire, England, center of the English woolen industry since medieval times. Textile machinery is also manufactured.

Brad·ley (brædli), Andrew Cecil (1851–1935), English critic, best known for his 'Shakespearean Tragedy' (1904) and 'Oxford Lectures on Poetry' (1909). One of the first 'psychological' critics, he made detailed analyses of the characters of Shakespeare's tragedies.

Bradley, Francis Herbert (1846–1924), English metaphysical thinker, author of 'Appearance

Bradley, James (1693–1762), British astrono-

(ABERRATION) and the oscillation of the earth's axis. He became astronomer royal in 1742.

Bradley, Omar Nelson (1893–1981), U.S. Army general. In Europe during the 2nd world war, he commanded the 12th Army Group under General Eisenhower. He served as Army Chief of Staff (1948–9) and as the first chairman of

Bra·dy (breɪdi), Mathew B. (c. 1823–96), U.S. photographer, known for his battlefield pictures of every phase of the Civil War. He was the prototype of the 20th-c. war photographer. He also photographed all but one of the presidents of his age.

brad·y·ki·nin (brædɪkaɪnɪn) *n.* (*biochem.*) protein that stimulates blood-vessel dilation, believed to produce swelling and pain. *Cf.*

brae (breɪ) *n.* (*Scot.*) a hillside [M.E. fr. O.N.

Brae·mar (breɪmɑr), a district in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the Grampians, containing Balmoral and other royal residences, but no towns. It is famous for its annual Highland Games.

brag (bræg) **1.** *n.* a boast; boasting talk; that which is boasted about; a card game like poker **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **brag·ging** *past* and *past part.* **bragged** (often with 'of' or 'about') to boast [or-

Bra·ga (brɑgə), a town (pop. 48,730) in N.W. Portugal. Its archbishop is primate of Portugal.

Bra·gan·ça, Bra·gan·za (brəgænsə), the reigning house of Portugal (1640–1910).

Bragg (bræg), Braxton (1817–76), Confederate general in the Civil War. An ineffective commander whose greatest failing lay in not following up his successes, he was nevertheless retained through the personal favor of Presi-

Bragg, Sir William Henry (1862–1942), and Sir William Lawrence (1890–1971), English physicists, father and son, who used X rays to elucidate atomic and crystal structures. They shared a Nobel prize (1915).

boaster; *rhet.* windy boasting; after *Bragga docchio*, a boastful character in Spenser's 'Fa-

brag·gart (brægərt) *n.* someone who brags; a

Brahe (brɑ); Tycho (1546–1601), Danish astronomer whose observations of the sun and

ered the earth to be fixed in space and that the other planets orbited the sun which, together with the moon and stars, revolved around the

Brah·man (brɑmən) *pl.* Brahmans *n.* a Brah-

the Vedic tradition of the Brahmanas and the Upanishads (HINDUISM).

Brah·ma·pu·tra (brɑməpʊtrə) a river (1,800 miles long; navigable for 800 miles) of central Asia whose unity was unrecognized until the

flows east, then flows south and west through the Himalayas (as the Dihang), through the plains of Assam and East Pakistan to join the

Brah·ma·su·tras (brɑməsʊtrəz) a Vedanta philosophical treatise (prob. second half of the 4th c. A.D.).

Brah·min (brɑmɪn) *pl.* **Brah·min, Brah·mins** *n.* a Hindu of the first and highest of the four chief castes, comprising the priests (KSHATRIYA, SUDRA, VAISYA). **Brah·min·ic, Brah·min·i·cal** *adjs.* **Brah·min·ism** *n.* [fr. Skr. *brahmana* fr. *brahman*, worship]

brah·mi·nee (brɑmɪni:) **1.** *adj.* of the Brahmin caste **2.** *n.* a female Brahmin.

brahminee bull a white male zebu. These bulls are never slaughtered by Hindus.

Brahms (brɑmz), Johannes (1833–97), German composer. His music, esp. his early work and some of his piano and chamber music, shows a rhapsodic element, vigorous and strongly rhythmical. He is well known for his four symphonies, large compositions full of personal feeling, two piano concertos (1854–9 and 1882), a violin concerto (1879) and the 'German Requiem' (1868). His songs have an important

braid (breɪd) *n.* a plait of hair made by weaving several strands together; anything plaited like silk etc. woven into an ornamental binding and used esp. on uniforms [O.E. *bregd*]

braid *v.t.* to plait (esp. hair); to ornament or trim by binding with ribbon; to edge with braid [O.E. *bregdan*, to brandish, weave]

braided (breɪdəd) *adj.* (*geol.*) of streams having diverging and converging channels separated by bars and islands

brail (breɪl) **1.** *n.* (*naut.*) a thin rope attached to the edge of a sail for pulling the sail up or in for furling **2.** *v.t.* (with 'up') to pull up by the brails [O.F. *brail*, a band around the top of breeches]

Braille (breɪl) *n.* a system of representing letters and figures by raised dots, for use by the blind [after Louis *Braille* (1809–52), F. inventor]

Braille trail a nature trail designed for the blind.

brain (breɪn) **1.** *n.* that part of the central nervous system within the cranium that is the organ of thought, memory and emotion. It contains all the higher centers for various sensory impulses, and it initiates, controls and coordinates muscular movements; in invertebrates, the corresponding regulating ganglion; (*loosely*) the intellect **to have** (or **get**) **something on the brain** to be (or become) obsessed by something, e.g. a song or a fixed idea **to pick someone's brain** (or **brains**) to find out and use another's ideas **to rack one's brain** (or **brains**) to think very hard **to turn someone's brain** to cause someone to become insane **2.** *v.t.* to dash out the brains of [O.E. *brægn, brægen*] —The brain is generally divided into three areas: the cerebrum, cerebellum and brainstem. The cerebrum, which is divided into two hemispheres, is the largest area of the brain. It is the origin of all voluntary actions. The cerebellum is the area that controls muscle coordination. The brainstem is continuous with the spinal cord through the foramen magnum. It is differentiated into four areas: medulla oblongata, pons Varolii, midbrain, and diencephalon. The motor and sensory tracts and the nuclei of the cranial nerves all originate in the brainstem.

brain·child·ren (breɪntʃɪldrən) *n.* a person's invention (often of a practical order).

brain death (*med.*) cessation of brain activity as recorded for 5 hours on an electroencephalogram and constituting legal death in some jurisdictions. *syn.* cerebral death.

brain drain emigration of highly educated persons to areas with more opportunity, e.g., from

brain·less (breɪnlɪs) *adj.* witless, silly.

brain·rins·ing (breɪnrɪnsɪŋ) *n.* technique of creating a mental climate by immobility and constant verbal pressure. —**brainrinse** *v.*

brain·stem (breɪnstem) *n.* the vertebrate brain excluding the cerebellum and cerebrum.

brain·storm (breɪnstɔrm) *n.* a sudden attack of uncontrolled emotion or confusion; a brain wave (sudden good idea).

brain·storm·ing (breɪnstɔrmɪŋ) *n.* technique for eliciting ideas, decisions, or solutions to problems by concentrated, uninhibited discussion among a small group of knowledgeable per-

brains trust a brain trust.

brain trust a group of experts used for consultation, planning etc.; a panel of experts giving unprepared answers to questions asked by an audience, esp. as a form of entertainment.

brain·wash (breɪnwɔʃ, breɪnwɒʃ) *v.t.* to perform the act of brainwashing on (someone).

brain·wash·ing (breɪnwɔʃɪŋ, breɪnwɒʃɪŋ) *n.* the changing of a person's political or religious ideas by relentless indoctrination often to the point of mental torture.

brain wave a sudden good idea, esp. one which resolves some problem; the periodic changes in potential difference between different parts of the brain resulting in a detectable current; the current produced (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPH).

brain·y (breɪni:) *comp.* **brain·i·er** *superl.* **brain·i·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) intelligent, clever above average.

braise (breɪz) *pres. part.* **brais·ing** *past* and *past part.* **braised** *v.t.* to cook slowly in fat and very little liquid in a tightly covered pan [F. *braiser* fr. *braise*, hot charcoal]

brake (breɪk) *n.* (*Br.*) a station wagon [etym. doubtful]

brake 1. *n.* a device for diminishing or preventing the motion of a body, usually by opposing a frictional force **2.** *v. pres. part.* **brak·ing** *past* and *past part.* **braked** *v.t.* to slow down (a moving body); *v.i.* to operate or apply a brake [perh. fr. O.F. *brac*, lever or O. Du. *braike*, bridle]

brake *n.* a thicket; bracken [rel. to M.L.G. *brake*]

brake 1. *n.* a toothed instrument for beating hemp or flax to separate the fiber; an instrument for stripping off bark, esp. of willow; a heavy harrow **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **brak·ing** *past* and *past part.* **braked** to crush (flax or hemp) by beating [M.L.G. *brake* or O. Du. *braeke*]

brake horsepower the maximum rate at which an engine can do work as measured by the resistance of an applied brake, expressed in horsepower.

brake lining the part of a braking mechanism, usually made of asbestos and other materials, that produces friction and so arrests rotation.

brake·man (breɪkmən) *pl.* **brake·men** (breɪkmən) *n.* the employee on a railroad train who operates the hand brakes etc. and assists the conductor.

brake shoe a brake lining.

brakes·man (breɪksmən) *pl.* **brakes·men** (breɪksmən) *n.* (*Br.*) a man responsible for the braking mechanism on a train.

Bram·ah (brɑmə), Joseph (1748–1814), English inventor of the beer pump. He also improved the toilet mechanism and developed the hydraulic press.

Bra·man·te (brɑmuntə), Donato (c. 1444–1514), Italian architect of the Renaissance, who first used the forms of classical Roman architecture as an expression of the Renaissance spirit. He worked in Milan (e.g. the churches of S. Satiro with its octagonal sacristy and S. Maria delle Grazie) and Rome (e.g. the Tempietto di S. Pietro in Montorio), established the Greek-cross form of St. Peter's, and began the building of it in 1506. (Eventually responsibility passed to Michelangelo, who changed Bramante's de-

bram·ble (brɑmb'l) *n.* a brier, any prickly bush or vine; (esp. *Br.*) a blackberry [O.E. *bræmel, bræmbel*]

bram·bling (brɑmblɪŋ) *n. Fringilla montifringilla*, the mountain finch or bramble finch, often bred as a cage bird.

bram·bly (brɑmblɪ) *comp.* **bram·bli·er** *superl.* **bram·bli·est** *adj.* resembling or having brambles.

bran (brɑn) *n.* the broken husks of grain separated from the ears by threshing [O.F. *bren*]

branch (brɑnt∫, brʊnt∫) **1.** *n.* a stem growing out from the trunk or from a bough of a tree; a similar division, *a river branch*; a subunit, *the Canadian branch of the family* **2.** (*computer*)

leaving the normal sequence of instructions | an instruction to leave the normal procedure || instructions completed as a result of a decision instruction || selection of one of several paths based on a standard branch instruction 3. *v.i.* to put forth branches || to subdivide || (with 'out' or 'off') to spring as though in branches, *many minor roads branch off the main road* **to branch away** to diverge **to branch out** to expand in scope, enlarge one's activities [F *branche*]

bran·chi·a (brǽŋkɪ·ə) *pl.* **bran·chi·ae** (brǽŋkɪ·i·) *n.* (*zool.*) a gill **bran·chial** (brǽŋkɪ·əl), **bran·chi·ate** (brǽŋkɪ·ɪt, brǽŋkɪ·eɪt) *adjs* [L. fr. Gk *branchia* gills]

bran·chi·o·pod (brǽŋkɪ·əpɒd) *n.* a member of *Branchiopoda*, a subclass of *Crustacea*. They are aquatic, with elongated bodies and many pairs of flattened limbs [fr. Gk *branchia*, gills + *pous*, *podos*, foot]

Bran·cu·si (brɑŋkuːzɪ), Constantin (1876–1957), Rumanian sculptor, of the Ecole de Paris. His works are almost completely abstract, reducing the subjects (heads, birds, animals) to their quintessential form

Brand (brænt), Jan Hendrik (1826–88), president of the Orange Free State (1864–88)

brand (brænd) **1.** *n.* a mark made by a hot iron, e.g. on cattle to identify ownership || (*hist*) an identification mark put on prisoners || a trademark || a proprietary make, blend etc., *a brand of tea* || a piece of burning or charred wood || an iron stamp for burning a mark || a blight on leaves etc., characterized by a burnt look **2.** *v.t.* to mark (cattle etc.) with a hot iron || to stigmatize morally, *to brand a man a liar* [O.E. *brand*, *brond*, burning wood]

Bran·deis (brǽndaɪs), Louis Dembitz (1856–1941), U.S. jurist, who served as unpaid counsel on behalf of consumers, labor unions, and investors. He influenced the enactment of the Clayton Antitrust Act (1914) and the creation of the Federal Trade Commission (1914). He served as associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1916–39)

Bran·den·burg (brǽndənbə:rg) a former state of East Germany on the northern plain east of the Elbe, a region of sandy soil, heath, lakes and forest, now comprising Cottbus, Frankfurt an der Oder and Potsdam districts. Crops: rye, oats, root vegetables. Industries: mechanical engineering, textiles, precision instruments. Communications center: Berlin. Historic capital: Potsdam. Brandenburg was conquered (12th c.) from the Wends by the house of Ascania, who ruled as margraves until 1320. It became an electorate (1361) and developed under the Hohenzollerns (from 1415), becoming the nucleus of the Prussian state. In 1945 the part east of the Oder was placed under Polish rule

Brandenburg a town (pop. 94,091) on the Havel, East Germany: textile industries, mechanical engineering. Cathedral (12th c.)

bran·died (brǽndi:d) *adj.* preserved in brandy

branding iron an implement of iron used to brand cattle etc

bran·dish (brǽndɪʃ) *v.t.* to wave about or flourish (a weapon etc.), often menacingly [O.F. *brandir* (*brandiss-*)]

brand·ling (brǽndlɪŋ) *n. Eisenia foetida*, a red or yellowish earthworm marked by purplish-brown rings, found in dunghills, and used as bait by anglers

brand-new (brǽndnjú:, brǽndnú:) *adj.* obviously entirely new

Bran·do, (brǽndou) Marlon (1924–), U.S. stage and film actor, a product of the method school of acting. He played Stanley Kowalski in 'A Streetcar Named Desire' on stage (1947) and in the movies (1951) and won an Academy Award for 'On the Waterfront' (1954) and 'The Godfather' (1972). Other films include 'The Men' (1950), 'The Young Lions' (1958), 'Last Tango in Paris' (1972), and 'Apocalypse Now' (1978)

brand rating measure of consumer awareness of a brand name

brand·stand·ing (brǽndstændɪŋ) *n.* (*advertising*) short-term brand promotion

Brandt (brɑnt), Willy (1914–), German statesman. A Social Democrat leader, he became foreign minister of the Federal Republic in 1966, after being mayor of West Berlin from 1957, and was elected chancellor (1969–74). He was awarded (1971) the Nobel peace prize

bran·dy (brǽndi) *pl.* **bran·dies** *n.* a spirit distilled from wine. The finest brandy is made from the white wine of Cognac in France. Other producer countries are Spain, Portugal, Australia, and South Africa || a liquor distilled from fermented fruit juices, *cherry brandy* [fr. Du *brandewijn*, 'burnt' (distilled) wine]

brandy ball a hard candy flavored with brandy

brandy butter a sauce of creamed butter and sugar saturated with brandy and eaten with plum pudding

brandy snap a crisp, very thin rolled wafer flavored with ginger

Bran·dy·wine, Battle of (brǽndi:wain) an engagement during the American Revolution, fought at Brandywine Creek in S.E. Pennsylvania (11 Sept. 1777). Washington's forces were defeated by the British force under William Howe

Brant (brænt), Joseph (1742–1807), Mohawk chief (Thayendanegea), a Christian convert. He commanded his people, who remained loyal to the British, throughout the Revolutionary War and settled them on Canadian land

brant (brænt) *pl.* **brant, brants** *n.* a member of *Branta*, a genus of small, wild arctic geese related to the wild goose

bran tub (*Br.*) a tub filled with bran in which presents are hidden to make a grab bag at charity bazaars etc

Braque (brǽk), Georges (1882–1963), French painter. In 1905 he joined, briefly, the Fauves in Paris. He and Picasso, working together from 1908 to 1914, developed cubism. The still-life paintings which make up the great body of Braque's work are marked by intense refinement of form and color and by an exquisite harmony between the two, combining lyricism with intellectual force and a complex organization of the subject matter. Many later works are dominated by the invention of majestic signs (birds, suns). Braque also designed for Diaghilev ('Les Fâcheux', 1924), sculpted, made lithographs, illustrated books with wood engravings, etched etc. and wrote

brash (brǽʃ) *n.* useless bits of hedge clippings, floating ice, chipped rock etc. [etym. doubtful]

brash *adj.* tiresomely self-satisfied and bragging, cocky | reckless, foolhardy [etym. doubtful]

Bra·si·das (brǽsɪdæs) (*d.* 424 B.C.), Spartan general in the Peloponnesian War. He decisively defeated Cleon (424), but was killed in the battle

Bra·sil·ia (brəsɪ:ljə) the capital (1960) and a federal district (pop. 411,305, growing rapidly) of Brazil on the central plateau (3,500 ft). Its plan, based on an equilateral triangle, is by Lucio Costa (1902–). Its chief public buildings are by Niemeyer, with sculpture and decoration by Brazilian artists. It came into being from wilderness in less than four years (1956–60)

Bra·sov (braʃɔv) (formerly Orasul Stalin) (*G.* Kronstadt, *Hung.* Brasso) a town (pop. 320,168) in central Rumania on the foothills of the Transylvanian Alps, founded (13th c.) by the Teutonic Knights. Industries: textiles, chemicals, steel, lumber, leather and metalwork

brass (brǽs, brɑs) *n.* a yellow alloy of copper and zinc. Brass takes a high polish, is malleable, resists corrosion, and has high electrical conductivity | the color of this alloy | impudence | (*pl*) the brass || (*pop.*) brass hats collectively **the brass** the brass wind instruments of an orchestra **bold as brass** pushing oneself forward without any modesty **to get down to brass tacks** to go to the (often financial) heart of a matter, and stop talking peripherally [O.E.]

brass·age (brǽsɪdʒ, brɑsɪdʒ) *n.* a charge made

bras·sard (brǽsərd) *n* a badge worn on the arm [F. fr. *bras*, arm]

brass band a band comprising mainly brass instruments and drums

brass hat (*pop.*) a high-ranking officer

brass·ie, brass·y (brǽsɪ, brɑsɪ) *n.* (*golf*) a wood with a brass plated sole, for long shots from the fairway

brassiere, brassière (brəzɪr, *Br.* brǽsjə) *n.* a light garment which supports a woman's

brassin (brǽsɪn) *n.* group of plant hormones that stimulate enlargement and division of plant cells

brass·y (brǽsɪ, brɑsɪ) *comp.* **brass·i·er** *superl.*

sound || (of a voice) harsh and suggesting self-satisfaction (of manner) cocksure

brass (brǽs) *n.* (usually contemptuous or impatient) a child, esp. a bad-mannered or troublesome one [etym. doubtful]

Bra·ti·sla·va (brǽtɪslɑvə) (*G.* Fressburg) a town (pop. 394,644) in Czechoslovakia on the Danube near the Austrian frontier, with engineering, chemical and textile industries. It was the capital of Hungary (1541–1784). University (1919)

Brat·tain (brǽt'n), Walter Houser (1902–), U.S. physicist who shared with John Bardeen and William Shockley the 1956 Nobel prize in physics for investigations in semiconductors and the invention of the point-contact transistor

brat·tice (brǽtɪs) *n.* (*mining*) a wooden wall for controlling ventilation in a shaft or gallery | (*hist.*) a wooden parapet on a fortress [O.F. *bretesche*, wooden tower]

Brau·chitsch (bráuxɪtʃ), Walther von (1881–1948), German field marshal who directed the 2nd world war campaigns in Poland, France, the Balkans and (at first) Russia. Hitler relieved him of his post in 1941, when he failed to take Moscow

Braun (braun), Wernher von (1912–77) U.S. engineer, born German. He worked on rockets after 1930. In 1944 his V2 missiles wrought havoc in London. In 1945 he went to the U.S.A., perfected the 'Jupiter-C' 3-stage rocket which made possible the launching of the first American artificial satellite, and became civil director of the research station at Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville (Alabama). His work on the giant rocket 'Saturn', and the successful landing of men on the moon, mark a decisive stage in U.S. interstellar travel research. He was then (1970–72) assistant director of NASA

Braun-schweig (braunʃvaig) *BRUNSWICK

bra·va·do (brəvɑdou) *n.* a bold front, a pretense of indifference to risk or misfortune [fr. Span. *bravada* and F. *bravade*]

brave (breɪv) **1.** *comp.* **brav·er** *superl.* **brav·est** *adj.* bold, courageous, mastering fear, *a brave man* | testifying to this quality, *a brave act* | displaying well, *a brave show of poppies* **2.** *n.* a North American Indian warrior **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **brav·ing** *past* and *past part.* **braved** to face the risk of, *to brave death* **to brave it out** to see a thing through to the end with courage [F. fr. Ital. *bravo*, fine]

brav·er·y (breɪvərɪ, breɪvrɪ:) *n.* courage [prob. F. *braverie*]

bra·vo (brɑvou, brɑvou) **1.** *interj.* Well done! **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) enthusiastic cries of approval [Ital.]

bra·vu·ra (brəvuərə, brəvjuərə) *n.* swagger (*mus.*) technical daring and display || (*painting*) spirited brushwork [Ital. = bravery]

brawl (brɔl) **1.** *n.* a noisy, undignified fight **2.** *v.i.* to quarrel or fight noisily [origin unknown]

brawn (brɔn) *n.* muscular strength | the pickled and potted flesh of a pig **brawn·y** *comp.* **brawn·i·er** *superl.* **brawn·i·est** *adj.* muscular [O.F. *braon*, fleshy part]

brawn drain emigration of unskilled laborers and of athletes to universities and greater opportunities (esp. professional sports)

brax·y (brǽksɪ) **1.** *n.* an infectious bacterial disease of the intestines of sheep **2.** *adj.* (of mutton) infected with braxy | suffering from braxy [origin unknown]

bray (breɪ) **1.** *n.* the cry of an ass | a similar loud, rasping noise **2.** *v.i.* to make the cry or noise of an ass || *v.t.* (with 'out') to utter harshly and loudly | to sound harshly and loudly, *the trumpets brayed out a fanfare* [F. *braire*, to cry, perh.

bray·er (brέɪər) *n.* (*printing*) an ink roller for a

braze brazing

brazed ders, esp. an alloy of copper and zinc, or one of copper, zinc and silver, or with nickel-silver alloys [perh. F. *braser*, to solder]

braze *pres. part.* **braz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **brazed** *vt.* to give the color of brass to to

bra·zen (breɪz'n) **1.** *adj.* (*archet.*) made of brass | of a harsh yellow color like brass | harsh and loud | bold and shameless **2.** *v.t.* **to brazen it out, to brazen one's way out** to extricate oneself from [O.E. *brasen*]

bra·zier (breɪzər) *n.* a metal holder for burning coal or coke in the open, used esp. by night watchmen, roadmen etc. [F.]

brazier *n.* someone who works in brass **bra·ziery** *n.* the work of a brazier

Bra·zil (brəzɪl) a federal republic (area 3,288,000 sq. miles, pop. 137,502,000) in South America. Capital: Brasília. Chief cities: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo. People: 62% European, 11% African, 26% mixed race, with some Asians and a dwindling Indian minority. Language: Portuguese. Religion: 93% Roman Catholic, with Protestant, Spiritist and other minorities. The land is 56% forest, 40% pasture and 4% cultivated. The Amazon basin covers the northern half of the country. Rain forest (selva) along the river gives way to grassland (campos) and savanna as the land rises, north and south, to the Guiana and Brazilian highlands. The latter (mainly 1,500–3,000 ft), covering all of central Brazil, culminate in a mountain system running along the Atlantic from Porto Alegre to Salvador (highest point: Pico de Bandeira, 9,462 ft). The eastern part contains the great plantations, the west (Mato Grosso) is arid savanna, as also is the northeastern bulge (the Sertao). The coastal plain is tropical and subtropical. Rainfall: 70–90 ins in the Amazon basin, 43 ins in Rio de Janeiro, 40–70 ins in the Brazilian highland, 10–30 ins in the northeast. Average winter and summer temperatures (F.): Manaus 80° and 83°, Rio de Janeiro 70° and 79°, Goiaz 72° and 78°, Recife 77° and 82°, Belo Horizonte 62° and 72°, Porto Alegre 56° and 76°. Livestock (Brazil is the world's biggest producer, ahead of Argentina): cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, horses. Crops: coffee (southeast), castor beans (world's chief producer of both), oranges and cocoa (northeast), sugar and tobacco (northeast). Other produce: bananas, cotton lint and seed, vegetable oils, rice, manioc, corn (south), rubber (Amazon basin), vines. The fishing industry is nationalized. Mineral resources: high-grade quartz crystal, iron (in Minas Gerais, E. central Brazil, rich deposits largely unexploited), chrome ore, mica, zirconium, beryllium, graphite, titanium ore, magnesite, thorium, manganese ore, tungsten, coal, gold, silver, oil, salt. Manufactures: cotton (employing 25% of all industrial workers), food processing, paper. Exports: coffee (60% of exports), cotton, hides, wool, meat, cocoa, lumber, tobacco, carnauba wax, foodstuffs. Imports: machinery, petroleum, vehicles, wheat. Chief ports: Rio de Janeiro and Santos. There are 22 state universities and three Roman Catholic ones. Monetary unit: cruzeiro (100 centavos). HISTORY Brazil, inhabited by seminomadic Indian tribes, was allocated to Portugal by the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), although it was actually discovered (1500) by Cabral. The Spanish, Dutch and French disputed various territories (16th and 17th cc.). By the 18th c. Brazil supplied most of Europe's sugar, and imported African slaves in great numbers to work in the plantations. The Portuguese court fled to Brazil (1808) when Napoleon invaded Portugal, and the united kingdom of Portugal and Brazil was ruled from Brazil (1815–21). The independent empire of Brazil was pro-

s and Paraguay (1865–70). After a bloodless military coup, it became a federal republic (1889) with separation of Church and State, and the constitution of the United States of Brazil was adopted (1891). It declared war on Germany (1917). Brazil suffered from the inter-war world depression, losing its markets for coffee and rubber. Getulio Vargas, after a re-

bra·zil (brəzɪl) *n.* a red dye extracted from brazilwood. | brazilwood

Bra·zil·ian (brəzɪljən) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Brazil or an inhabitant of Brazil. **2.** *n.* an inhabitant of Brazil

Brazil nut the edible, oily seed of the tropical South American tree *Bertholletia excelsa*, fam. *Lecythidaceae*

bra·zil·wood (brəzɪlwʊd) *n.* the heavy wood of several tropical American trees of genus *Caesalpinia*, from which red dyes are extracted [Span. and Port. *brasil*, etym. doubtful]

Braz·os (brǽzəs) a river (800 miles long) of central Texas, flowing southeast into the Gulf of Mexico

Braz·za (brǽzæ), Pierre Savorgnan de (1852–1905), French colonizer. He explored parts of equatorial Africa (1873–7), founded Brazzaville and Franceville (1880), and governed the Congo (1887–97), which he acquired by peaceful means for France

Braz·za·ville (brǽzəvi:l) the capital and a commercial and industrial center (pop. 184,000) of the Republic of the Congo, on the Congo River at Stanley Pool, opposite Kinshasa. It is connected by rail to the port of Pointe Noire on the Atlantic

breach (bri:tʃ) **1.** *n.* the breaking of a legal or moral obligation, *breach of contract* or of a convention, *breach of manners* | an estrangement || a gap made by guns in a wall or fortifications || a gap in a hedge, wall etc. || a whale's leap out of the water **to stand in the breach** to be ready to beat off an attack || to be ready to take responsibility in a crisis **to throw oneself into the breach** to hurl oneself wholeheartedly into some emergency task **2.** *v.t.* to break through || to make a gap in |, *v.i.* (of a whale) to leap right out of the water [O.E. *bryce* and O.F. *brèche*, a fracture]

bread (bred) **1.** *n.* a food made by moistening and kneading flour (usually leavened by yeast) or meal and baking it **to know which side one's bread is buttered on** to know what is to one's advantage or when one should count oneself lucky **2.** *v.t.* (*cookery*) to coat with breadcrumbs [O.E. *brēad*, fragment, bread]

bread and butter a buttered slice or slices of bread || a livelihood **bread-and-but·ter** (brédˈnbʌtər) *adj.* concerned with earning a livelihood | (of a letter) written to thank someone for a present or hospitality

bread·board (brédbɔrd) *v.* (*electr.*) to create an experimental circuit on a surface without regard to its placement, e.g., to prove feasibility or facilitate change. —**breadboarding** *n.*

bread·fruit (brédfru:t) *n. Artocarpus altilis*, fam. *Moraceae*, a tree probably native to the E. Indies, but spread throughout all tropical lowlands. It produces a large, round, starchy, edible fruit, which when baked has the consistency of bread | this fruit

bread·line (bredlaɪn) *n.* a line of people waiting for food given out by relief workers

Bread·ner (brednər), Lloyd Samuel (1894–1952), Canadian air force officer, commanding the Royal Canadian Air Force overseas during the 2nd world war. He was the first R.C.A.F. officer to be promoted to the rank of Air Chief Marshal (1945)

bread·stuff (brédstʌf) *n.* (esp. *pl.*) flour, grain etc. used in making bread

breadth (bredθ, bretθ) *n.* the linear dimension measured from side to side of a surface or volume and at right angles to its length || a piece of cloth etc. considered in respect to its width | spaciousness, largeness, generosity (of mind, sympathies etc.) [M.E. *brede*, breadth + *-th* (like

breadth·ways (bredθweɪz, bretθweɪz) *adj.* and *adv.* in the sense of the breadth

breadth·wise (bredθwaɪz, bretθwaɪz) *adj.* and *adv.* breadthways

bread·win·ner (bredwɪnər) *n.* the person who earns money to support a family

break (breɪk) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **break·ing** *past* **broke** (brouk) *past part.* **bro·ken** (broukən) *v.t.* to cause to fall into pieces, by force or by accident, *to break a chair* to cause to snap in two, *to break a bone* to interrupt the continuity of, *to break a silence* to reduce the damaging power of, *the hedge broke the force of the wind, to break a fall* to shatter, destroy to suppress, bring to an end, *to break a strike* to demote, *to break an officer* to disobey, *to break the law* to disregard, violate, *to break a contract* || to announce (startling or bad news) | to discover or work out the secret of (a code) || to open the surface of, *to break the skin* || to split into smaller units, *to break a dollar* || *v.i.* to fall suddenly to pieces | (of waves) to curl over and crash down in foam | (e.g. of a seedpod or abscess) to burst || to happen explosively or suddenly, *the storm broke, dawn broke* || to disintegrate under pressure, *his health broke under the strain* || (of the voice) to change from one register to another || to show a dramatic fall in prices or values || to come to an end, *the drought broke at last* || to come out of a clinch, huddle etc. | to come into general knowledge, *the scandal broke* || (*phon.*, of vowels) to change into a diphthong || (of a pitched baseball) to curve near the plate || (of a cricket ball) to swing in or out after hitting the ground **to break a record** to do better than the best competitive performance officially recorded **to break away** to leave suddenly || to abandon, forget purposefully, *to break away from the past* (in a race) to start too soon **to break down** to destroy, *the mob broke down the barriers* || to analyze, *to break down population figures* || to go out of working condition | to have an emotional, physical or nervous collapse **to break in** to force an entry || to make (a young horse) tractable || to train (a person) to a new job || to wear off the newness of, *to break in a pair of shoes* **to break in on** to interrupt (e.g. a conversation) **to break into** to enter forcibly || to enter in order to rob || to begin, *to break into a run* **to break loose** (or **free**) to escape (from clutches, handcuffs etc.) **to break (someone) of** to make give up, *she broke him of smoking* **to break off** to separate (a part) from the whole || to put an abrupt end to **to break open** to force open **to break out** to start suddenly, *fighting broke out, measles broke out* || to become covered with pimples || (with 'of' or 'from') to escape from **to break the bank** to spend so much that there is nothing left in the bank || (*gambling*) to win all the dealer's money **to break up** to come to an end || to put a stop to, *to break up a fight* **to break with** to sever relations with || to stop conforming to, *to break with tradition* **2.** *n.* a gap, the result of breaking, a rupture || (*rhet.*, of day) the beginning || an interruption, *a break in a wiring circuit* || a short pause, e.g. between periods of work, *coffee break* || (good or bad) fortune, *a lucky break, a bad break* || (*mus.*) the point where one register of the voice, or of certain wind instruments, changes to the next || (*prosody*) a caesura || a sudden drop in prices on the exchange || (*billiards*) a sequence of caroms | (*pool*) the shot that scatters the balls || (*bowling*) the playing of a frame without a strike or a spare || (*baseball, cricket*) an induced deflection of the ball from the straight when thrown or bowled || an attempt to run away, *to make a break for it* **bréak·a·ble** *adj.* **bréak·a·bles** *pl. n.* articles easily broken **bréak·age** *n.* a breaking || a thing broken || a fee or allowance for what has been broken [O.E. *brecan*]

break-bulk (breɪkbʌlk) *adj.* of creating smaller packages for carload shipments for distribution to different destinations

break·down (breɪkdaun) *n.* a collapse of mental or bodily health || a stoppage of machinery etc. || chemical decomposition || a division into categories, classes or component parts || a division of a complete job into several separate processes

breakdown lorry (*Br.*) a tow truck

break·er (breɪkər) *n.* a wave breaking into foam on the shore | a huge wave with a foaming white crest || a structure for breaking, sorting and cleaning large masses of anthracite coal || a strip of fabric put on a tire before the tread in order to distribute the pressure of the tire in contact with the ground

break·fast (brekfəst) **1.** *n.* the first meal of the day **2.** *v.i.* to eat breakfast

breakfast food (*commerce*) a cereal eaten for breakfast

breaking out (*show business*) achieving wide public recognition for the first time

break·neck (breɪknek) *adj.* very dangerous, risking life, *breakneck speed*

break-out (breɪkaut) *n.* (*electr.*) point at which conductors are brought out of a multiconductor cable

break-point (breɪkpɔɪnt) *n.* (*computer*) point in an operation when the processing can be stopped for checking or other reasons

break-through (breɪkθru:) *n.* the forcing of a way through an obstruction | the result of this action (*mil.*) a successful attack on some lim-

ited sector of defenses ‖ the opening up of some new way of achievement in scientific or artistic technique with [at ... breakthrough]

break-up (breikʌp) *n.* a disintegration

breakwater (breikwɔ:tər) *n.* a protective seawall built to break the force of the waves [breakwater + -ing] ... harbor, sweeping away of shingle etc

bream (bri:m) *pl* **bream, breams** *n. Abramis brama*, a N European freshwater fish of the carp family ‖ a fish of fam. *Sparidae*, the sea bream ‖ (brim) a member of *Lepomis*, a genus of freshwater sunfishes [ME *breme*]

bream *v.t.* (*naut.*) to clean (a ship's bottom) by heating and scraping [etym. doubtful]

breast (brest) **1.** *n.* the upper front part of the human body between the neck and the abdomen ‖ the corresponding part of an animal ‖ a mammary gland ‖ that part of a coat or dress covering the breast ‖ the center of the emotions ‖ anything analogous to a human or animal breast, *the breast of a hill, a chimney breast* **to make a clean breast of** to confess **2.** *v.t.* to struggle up and over, *to breast a hill, breast a crisis* [O.E. *breost*]

breast-bone (brésthoun) *n.* the sternum

breast-high (bresthai) *adj.* up to the breast in height or depth ... hounds run with their heads up

breast-pin (brestpin) *n.* a jeweled or otherwise ornamented pin worn at the ...

breast-plate (brésthpleit) *n.* (*hist.*) a piece of armor protecting the breast

breast-stroke (breststrouk ...) ... stroke in which the arms are extended forward and then swept back palms outwards, while the feet are drawn up towards the hips and then thrust sideways and backwards so as to close together in the horizontal plane, the body being flat in the water. The main forward movement occurs when the arms and legs relax after the effort of the stroke

breast-sum·mer (brésəmər, bressʌmər) *n.* a beam, lintel etc. placed over an opening (of a window etc.) to support the superstructure

breast wall a breast-high bank of earth forming a parapet

breast-work (brésthwə:rk) *n.* (*mil. hist.*) a temporary, hastily built parapet

breath (breθ) *n.* air drawn into or expelled from the lungs ‖ a slight movement of air ‖ air carrying fragrance, *a breath of spring* ‖ respiration ‖ (*rhet.*) the capacity to breathe ‖ a whisper, suggestion, *a breath of scandal* ‖ a slight pause, a moment ‖ (*phon.*) a hiss or puff, produced e.g. in pronouncing 's' or 'p' **a breath of fresh air** an invigorating influence **in the same breath** at the same moment, *he denied and admitted the mistake in the same breath* **out of breath** unable to draw breath quickly enough after violent exercise **to catch one's breath** to gasp in a little air as the result of an emotional reflex ... to stop to rest so as to breathe normally again **to draw breath** (*rhet.*) to breathe, live **to save one's breath** to keep quiet, stop talking, because argument is useless **to take one's breath away** to shock or astonish one **to waste one's breath** to talk to no avail **under** (or **below**) **one's breath** in a whisper [O.E. *breth*, breath, smell]

breath-a·lyse (bréθəlaiz) *v.* (*Br.*) to receive an intoxication test of the breath —**breathalyser** *n.* a breath-testing device to measure sobriety

breath-a·lyz·er *Br* **breath-a·lys·er** (bréθəlaizər) *n.* a portable device, used esp. by police in investigating traffic accidents or misdemeanors, for measuring instantly, but with limited accuracy, the alcoholic content of the breath which the person being tested breathes out [BREATH + ANALYZE]

breathe (bri:ð) *pres. part.* **breath·ing** *past* and *past part.* **breathed** *v.t.* to draw in air and send it out from the lungs ‖ (*rhet.*) to live ‖ (of wind) to blow gently ‖ *v.t.* to take in (air etc.) into the lungs ‖ to exhale (esp. fragrance) ‖ to make naturally evident, *her bearing breathed simplicity* **not to breathe a word of** to say nothing of, not tell anyone about **to breathe again** (or **freely**) to recover from fear or anxiety **to breathe new life into** ... **breathe one's last** (or **last breath**) (*rhet.*) to die [M.E. *brethen* fr. *breth*, breath]

breath·er (bri:ðər) *n.* (*pop.*) a short rest

breath·i·ness (bréθi nis) *n.* the state or quality of being breathy

breath·ing (bri:ðiŋ) *n.* respiration ... (*Gk gram.*) a mark to indicate that a vowel is or is not aspirated. Rough breathing is shown by ' (aspirated), smooth breathing by ' (unaspirated)

breathing space a pause for rest

breathing spell a breathing space

breath·less (breθlis) *adj.* out of breath, exhausted ‖ lifeless ‖ utterly absorbed, *breathless* ...

breath-tak·ing (breθteikiŋ) *adj.* thrilling ‖ such as to take one's breath away

breath·y (breθi) *comp.* **breath·i·er** *superl.* **breath·i·est** *adj.* (of the speaking or singing voice) characterized by the sound of more breathing than is used vocally

brec·ci·a (bretʃi:ə) *n.* (*geol.*) a rock consisting of angular fragments usually bound together in a matrix (cf. AGGLOMERATE, cf. CONGLOMERATE) [Ital. = gravel]

Brecht (brext), Bertolt (1898–1956), German expressionist dramatist. His 'Dreigroschenoper' (1928) was an adaptation of Gay's 'The Beggar's Opera.' Brecht sought to obtain 'Entfremdungseffekt', literally 'alienation' or 'distancing' ... neither the actors nor the audience were wholly to identify themselves with any character, nor to forget that they were acting or watching a theatrical representation. This was meant to lead to a cooler response and a more secure judgment. In practice it increased the sense of the mystery of human character and action. His plays include: 'Galileo Galilei' (1942) and 'Mother Courage' (1941)

Brecht·ian (brekti:ən) *adj.* following the theatrical concepts of Bertolt Brecht. German playwright and poet

Breck·in·ridge (brekənridʒ), John Cabell (1821–75), U.S. lawyer, soldier, and political leader. He was elected (1856) vice-president of the U.S.A. under James Buchanan and nominated (1860) for the presidency by the southern proslavery Democrats. He resigned (1861) his seat on the U.S. Senate to join the Confederate army as brigadier general. He served (1865) as Confederate secretary of war

Breck·nock·shire (bréknəkʃər) an inland county (area 733 sq. miles, pop. 56,000) of S. Wales. County town, Brecon

Brecon·shire ... Brecknockshire

bred *past* and *past part.* of BREED

Bre·da (breidə) a town (pop. 117,259) in N. Brabant, Netherlands, with machinery, leather, food and textile industries, formerly a key fortress town. Charles II of England lived there during his exile

Breda, Declaration of a proclamation (Apr. 4, 1660) by Charles II of England, in which he promised religious toleration, liberty of conscience and a general amnesty. Charles was proclaimed king (May 8, 1660)

breech (bri:tʃ) *n.* (*mil.*) the part of a cannon behind the barrel, where the shell is inserted ‖ the back part of a rifle, where the round is inserted [O.E. *brec* (pl.), trousers]

breech·block ... the sliding mechanism closing the breech of a gun

breech-cloth (bri:tʃklɔ0, bri:tʃklɒ0) *pl* breech·cloths ... bri:tʃklɔ0z, bri:tʃklɒ0z) *n.* a loincloth [fr. *breech*, the buttocks (CLOTH)]

breech delivery the birth of a baby with the buttocks appearing first

breech·es (britʃiz) *pl. n.* pants fitted below the knee

Breeches Bible ...

breeches buoy ... consisting essentially of a life-buoy with an attached breeches-like support in which someone can be hauled from ship to ship or from ship to shore along a suspended rope

breech·ing (britʃiŋ, bri:tʃiŋ) *n.* the part of the leather harness going around a shaft-horse's hindquarters (*naut.*) a rope fastening a gun to a ship's side or deck

breech loading ... loaded at the breech, not at the muzzle

breed (bri:d) **1.** *n.* a particular group of domestic animals related by descent from common ancestors, visibly similar in most characteristics and usually incapable of maintaining its distinctive qualities in nature ... a similar group of plants **2.** ... (*bred*) *v.t.* to produce (young) ... to give rise to, *to breed trouble* ... *v.i.* to reproduce [O.E. *bredan*, *breed to the fau...* ...

breed·er ...

breeder ...

breeder reactor a reactor in which a non-fissionable element is transmuted to a fissionable one by neutron bombardment from a radioactive source, more fissionable material being produced than is used up. In this way plutonium 239 can be produced from uranium 238

breed·ing (bri:diŋ) *n.* the propagation of plants or animals, esp. so as to improve their useful properties ‖ the manifestation in domestic animals and plants of the select use of forbears for the improving of the breed ... distinction of manners

Breed's Hill (bri:dz) a hill about 700 yards from Bunker Hill, in Boston, Mass., the actual site of the Revolutionary War engagement (June 17, 1775) known as the Battle of Bunker Hill

breeze (bri:z) **1.** *n.* a gentle wind ‖ (*pop.*) something easy **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **breez·ing** *past* and *past part.* **breezed** (*pop.*, with 'in') to pay a casual call ‖ to move at a pleasantly easy speed [earlier *brize* fr. Span. and Port. *briza*, northeast wind]

breeze *n.* (*Br.*) bits of cinder, coke or coke dust used with cement to make cinder blocks [perh. F. *braise*, cinders]

breeze block (*Br.*) a cinder block

breeze·way (bri:zwei) *n.* an open, roofed passage linking two separate buildings ‖ (*electr.*) the time interval preceding the appearance of the color on television reception

breez·i·ly (bri:zili) *adv.* in a breezy manner

breez·i·ness (bri:zi nis) *n.* the state or quality of being breezy

breez·y (bri:zi) *comp* **breez·i·er** *superl* **breez·i·est** *adj.* played over by pleasant light winds ‖ pleasantly windy ... cheerful and casual

Brei·ten·feld, Battle of (brait'nfelt) a battle (Sept. 17, 1631) in which Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden defeated the Imperial forces under Tilly ‖ a battle (Nov. 2, 1642), in which the Swedes under Torstenssen defeated the Imperial army (*THIRTY YEARS WAR) ‖ a battle (Oct. 16, 1813) forming part of the Battle of the Nations at Leipzig

Brem·en (breimən) a town (pop. 553,500) on the Weser, West Germany, 35 miles from the sea, a great port and industrial city: shipbuilding, oil refining, machine and automobile manufacturing ‖ the state (area 154 sq. miles, pop. 545,100) in which it lies

Brem·er·ha·ven (breimə[…]hufən) a town (pop. 140,505) at the mouth of the Weser, West Germany. Founded in 1827 as a port for Bremen, it is a passenger traffic, shipbuilding and fisheries center

Bre·mond (brem…), Henri, Abbé (1865–1933), French historian and critic, author of the 11-volume 'Histoire littéraire du sentiment religieux en France' (1916–36), and of critical works on poetry

Bren (bren) *n.* a Bren gun

Bren carrier a small bulletproof tracked vehicle for the transport of a Bren and the gunners who man it

Bren gun a fast, light machine gun firing .303 ammunition, gas-operated and air-cooled [from made, and *Enfield*, in England]

Bren·nan (brenən), William Joseph, Jr. (1906–), U.S. Supreme Court associate justice (1956–). After graduation from Harvard Law School he specialized in labor law in New Jersey and served on that state's superior ... (1949–...) ... appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court by Pres. ... (1956). ... Carr' (1962) and 'New York Times v. Sullivan' (1964)

Bren·ner Pass (brenər) the lowest pass over the Alps. Its summit (4,494 ft) marks the Austrian ...

Bren·ta·no (brentanou), Franz (1838–1917), German philosopher and psychologist. His doctrine ... ential, esp. on Husserl. His works include 'Psychologie vom empirischen Standpunkt' (1874)

brent goose (brent) the brant

brer (brə:r) brother, *Brer Rabbit* [Am. dial. contraction]

Bres·cia (bréʃə) ... ancient monuments, Duomo Vecchio (12th c.), cathedral ...

Breslau ...

Brest (brest) a naval station and town (pop 167,500) in Finistere, France: shipbuilding, textiles, fisheries

Brest-Li-tovsk, Treaty of (brestlɪtɔfsk) a separate peace treaty signed (1918) by Russia and the Central Powers during the 1st world war. Russia was forced to recognize the independence of Poland, the Baltic states, Georgia and the Ukraine, and to pay a large indemnity. The general armistice (1918) declared the treaty void

[illegible]

BROTHER

Bre·ti·gny, Treaty of (bretiːnjiː) a treaty [illegible] II of France, at the end of the first part of the Hundred Years' War. Edward renounced his claim to the French throne, but gained Aquitaine and all its dependencies

Bre·ton (brətɔ̃), André (1896–1966), French poet, creator and leader of surrealism. His collected poems were published in 1948

Bret·on (bretˈn) **1.** *adj.* of Brittany, or the Bretons **2.** *n.* a native of Brittany ‖ the Celtic [illegible]

Bret·ton Woods Conference (bretˈn) the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference (1944) at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, as a result of which the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (*WORLD BANK) were created

[illegible] (brɔtɪlɔm) (*pharm.*) drug used to control high blood pressure; marketed as Daronthin

Breu·er (brɔɪər), Joseph (1842–1925), Austrian physician who developed the method of treating the mentally ill by getting them to express repressed desires, esp. under hypnosis (*FREUD *PSYCHOANALYSIS)

Breuer, Marcel Lajos (1902–81), Hungarian-born American architect and furniture designer. He taught at the Bauhaus (1925–8) and at Harvard University (1937–46), and has worked in partnership with Gropius. He worked with Nervi and Bernard Zehrfuss on the Unesco building in Paris (1953–8)

Breuil (brœj), Abbé Henri (1877–1961), French archaeologist, famous for his work on prehistoric cave paintings in Spain, France and South Africa

breve (briːv, brevi) *n.* (*mus.*) a note equal to two whole notes ‖ a curved mark used to indicate a short vowel (e.g. ĕ as distinct from e) or syllable [older *bref, brefe,* brief n.]

bre·vet (brəvet, *Br.* brevɪt) **1.** *n.* (*mil.*) a commission promoting an officer to a higher nominal rank than that for which he is paid **2.** *adj.* of a rank or of rank obtained or bestowed by brevet **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **bre·vet·ting, bre·vet·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bre·vet·ted, bre·vet·ed** to confer such a rank upon [F., dim. of *bref,* short]

bre·vi·ar·y (briːvɪərɪ, brevɪərɪ) *pl.* **bre·vi·ar·ies** *n.* a book containing the offices to be said daily by Catholic priests [fr. L. *breviarium,*

bre·vier (brəvɪər) *n.* an old size of type (about 8 point) (O.F., used in printing breviaries)

brev·i·ty (brevɪtɪ) *n.* shortness, esp. of time ‖ conciseness of speech or writing [prob. A.F.

brevity code any code that provides no security but that has as its sole purpose the shortening of messages rather than the concealment of

brew (bruː) **1.** *n.* a drink made by brewing ‖ the process of brewing ‖ the amount or quality of something brewed **2.** *v.t.* to make (beer or ale)

brew·er·y (bruːərɪ) *pl.* **brew·er·ies** *n.* a

polarization of light and on the effect of light on the electrical resistance of certain conductors

Brewster's Law the law stating that the tangent of the angle of incidence which gives maximum polarization by reflection at the surface of a transparent medium is numerically equal to the index of refraction of the medium

Brezh·nev (breʒnəf), Leonid Ilyich (1906–82), Russian statesman, first secretary of the Soviet Union Communist party (1964–82). After working on various regional committees (1939–56) he became party leader. In 1968 he proclaimed the 'Brezhnev Doctrine' that the U.S.S.R would not remain passive when those countries within the Soviet sphere of influence demonstrated 'anti-socialist degeneration,' as shown in the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979) and the suppression of Poland's Solidarity labor union movement (1981)

Brezh·nev Doctrine (bréʒnef) Soviet principle of international law asserting right of the Communist community to intervene where internal and external forces hostile to Communism try to turn the development of a socialist nation toward capitalism, a situation seen as threatening to all Communist nations

Bri·an Bo·ru (brɑiənbərúː) (c. 926–1014), king of Ireland (1002–14). He decisively defeated the Norse invaders (1014) but was killed in the battle

Bri·and (briːɑ̃), Aristide (1862–1932), French socialist statesman, 10 times prime minister between 1909 and 1929. He took a leading part in bringing about the separation of Church and State (1905), the formation of the League of Nations, and the signing of the Locarno Pact (1925) and the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928), and he advocated a federal European union

bribe (braib) **1.** *n.* a secret gift (usually of money) offered to a person in a position of trust, e.g. a public servant, to persuade him to turn his power to the advantage of the person offering the gift ‖ any enticement meant to condition behavior **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **brib·ing** *past* and *past part* **bribed** to give a bribe to ‖ to secure by bribes, *to bribe one's way* **brib·er·y** *n.* [perh. O.F. *bribe,* scrap of bread fr. *briber,* to beg]

bric-a-brac (brikəbræk) *n.* small articles of little value ‖ antique or decorative miscellaneous objects such as small pieces of furniture, vases etc., valued often because they are old or curious rather than beautiful [F.]

brick (brik) **1.** *n.* a block of fired clay and sand used in building ‖ a child's building block of wood, plastic etc. ‖ anything brick-shaped, *a brick of ice cream* ‖ the red color of brick ‖ (*pop.*) someone brave or good-hearted **to drop a brick** (*Br.*) to say something indiscreet **2.** *v.t.* (with 'up', 'in') to fill in (a space) with bricks [prob. F. *brique*]

brick·bat (brikbæt) *n.* a bit of brick, esp. used as a missile ‖ a wounding remark

brick·lay·er (brikleɪər) *n.* a builder's workman who lays bricks

brick·work (brikwɜːrk) *n.* construction of bricks set with mortar or cement and bonded together in a regular interlocking pattern

brick·yard (brikjɑrd) *n.* a place where bricks are made

brid·al (braidˈl) *adj.* relating to a bride or a wedding [O.E. *brȳd-ealo,* wedding-ale]

bride (braid) *n.* a delicate loop or other link connecting lace patterns [F., bridle]

bride *n.* a woman on her wedding day ‖ a newly married woman [O.E. *brȳd*]

bride·groom (braidgruːm, brɑ́idgrum) *n.* a man on his wedding day [O.E. *brȳdguma,* bride man]

brides·maid (braidzmeid) *n.* a girl or a young woman, usually unmarried, who attends the bride on her wedding day

bridge (bridʒ) **1.** *n.* a structure carrying a road, railroad or path over a road, railroad, river or ravine ‖ the movable wooden part of a violin or related instrument, over which the strings are stretched ‖ the part of a pair of glasses fitting over the nose ‖ (*naut.*) a platform amidships for the officers on watch, from which the vessel is commanded ‖ (*dentistry*) a device for anchoring artificial to natural teeth ‖ (*mus.*) a passage joining two more important passages, sometimes by a change of key ‖ (*billiards, pool*) a support for the cue in play made by thumb and forefinger of the left hand, or a special notched gadget at the end of a rod ‖ (*phys.*) an arrangement for measuring or comparing various electrical quantities by balancing opposed voltages so that no current flows in the circuit, indicating the equality of a known to an unknown ratio ‖ (*engin.*) a gantry ‖ the upper bony part of the nose **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **bridg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bridged** to make a bridge over ‖ to cross over, *to bridge a gap in conversation* [O.E. *brycg, bricg*]

bridge *n.* a skilled card game of E. European origin, derived from whist, for four people, one of whom (dummy) looks on while his exposed cards are played by his partner [origin unknown]

bridge·build·er (bridʒbɪldər) *n.* one who strives to bring opposing persons or groups together

bridge·head (bridʒhed) *n.* (*mil.*) an advanced position occupied in enemy territory

Bridge of Sighs a covered 16th-c. bridge in Venice leading from the Doges' palace to the prisons. Prisoners crossed it on the way to execution

Bridge·port (bridʒpɔrt, bridʒpourt) an industrial city (pop. 142,546, with agglom. 335,000) of Connecticut, on Long Island Sound

Bridger (bridʒər), James (1804–81), U.S. frontiersman, fur trader, explorer, and guide. He trapped along the upper Missouri River (1822) and is credited with the discovery of the Great Salt Lake in 1825. A founder of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company (1830), he built Fort Bridger (1838–43), which later became a military post and pony express station

Bridges (bridʒiz), Robert Seymour (1844–1930), English poet, critic and poet laureate (1913–30). He is known for his 'Testament of Beauty' (1929), a long philosophical poem, and for his lyrical poems. He was a friend of Gerard Manley Hopkins, whose poems he first edited for publication

Bridge·town (bridʒtaun) the capital and port (pop. 8,789, with agglom. 73,000) of Barbados, on Carlisle Bay

bridge train (*mil.*) engineers with material for building bridges

bridge·work (bridʒwɜːrk) *n.* bridge-building as a technique or occupation ‖ (*dentistry*) dental bridges collectively or a dental bridge

bri·dle (brɑ́idˈl) **1.** *n.* the headgear, made up of headstall, bit and reins, by which a horse is guided and controlled ‖ a check, a restraining influence ‖ (*mach.*) a strip of metal joining two parts of a machine and controlling or restraining their motion ‖ (*naut.*) a mooring cable **2.** *v. pres. part.* **bri·dling** *past* and *past part.* **bri·dled** *v.t.* to put a bridle on (a horse) ‖ to restrain (emotions, ambitions etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to show that one has taken offense or that one's vanity is wounded by a movement of the head as though suddenly jerked back by a curb [O.E. *brīdel*]

bridle path a path for riders, not for vehicles

Brie (briː) *n.* a soft fermented French cheese made from cow's milk [after *Brie,* a region of the Paris basin]

brief (briːf) **1.** *adj.* lasting a short time ‖ concise ‖ short in length ‖ curt **2.** *n.* an official letter from the pope, less formal than a bull, on matters of discipline ‖ (*law*) a concise presentation of the facts of a client's case for counsel ‖ (*Br.*) a case for a barrister ‖ (*mil., aviation*) instructions for an operation ‖ any concise summary prepared for someone else to act on ‖ (*pl.*) shorts, underpants **in brief** in short **to hold no brief for** not to advocate **3.** *v.t.* to instruct by brief ‖ to employ as counsel ‖ to summarize (facts) in a brief ‖ (*mil., aviation*) to instruct as preparation for action ‖ to inform [O.F. *bref*]

brief·case (briːfkeis) *n.* a flat, flexible case of leather, etc., for carrying papers

brief of title (*law*) an abstract of all the legal documents affecting a title to a property

brief psychotherapy (*psych.*) various techniques for mental-health therapy based on solution, correction, or amelioration of a selected central problem or symptom

bri·er, bri·ar (brɑ́iər) *n.* any prickly bush or wooded plant e.g. of the genera *Rosa, Rubus* or *Smilax,* or a single branch of one of these [O.E. *brēr, brǣr*]

brier, briar *n. Erica arborea,* a heath of S. Europe whose root is used in making tobacco pipes ‖ a pipe made from this wood [F. *bruyere,* heath]

brier rose the dog rose

bri·er·wood, bri·ar·wood (brɑ́iərwud) *n.* the root wood of the brier

brig (brig) *n.* a brigantine

brig *n.* (*Am. Navy*) a ship's prison

bri·gade (brigeid) **1.** *n.* (*mil.*) one of the subdivi-

sion of an army ... outside an army ... if ... plined group, *fire brigade* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **brig·ad·ing** *past* and *past part.* brigaded to ... into a brigade [F. fr. Ital.]

brig·a·dier (brigədi:r) *n.* ... (*Br.*) an army officer ranking above a colonel and below a major general [F.]

brigadier general an officer in the U.S. army, air force or marine corps, ranking above a colonel and below a major general

brig·and (brigənd) *n.* a member of a band of men who rob and plunder, a bandit **brig·and·age** *n.* [O.F. prob. fr. Ital.]

brig·an·tine (brigəntain, brigəntì:n) *n.* a two masted vessel with square sails on the foremast and fore-and-aft sails on the mainmast [F. fr. Ital. *brigantino*, a pirate boat]

Bright (brait), John (1811–89), British Liberal statesman. With Richard Cobden, he ... paigned against the Corn Laws. He entered parliament (1843) and was noted for his oratory against the Crimean War and against slavery in America

bright (brait) **1.** *adj.* reflecting or giving out light || cheerful, *a bright smile* || colorful || liant, vivid || hopeful, promising success, *a bright future* || clever, *a bright remark* **2.** *adv.* brightly [O.E. *beorht*]

bright·en (bráit'n) *v.t.* to make light or cheerful || *v.i.* to light up || to become cheerful, lively etc [M.E. *brightnen*]

bright·ness (bráitnis) *n.* the quality of a source by which the light emitted varies from dim to bright (*COLOR)

brightness control (*electr.*) in a television radar and other cathode ray receivers, a device that varies tube brightness by changing the tube's grid bias. *syn* brilliance control

Bright·on (bráit'n) a seaside resort and county borough (pop. 146,134) in E. Sussex, England, with fine Regency terraces and squares and a mock-oriental pavilion (1782). University of Sussex (1959)

Bright's disease any of several diseases of the kidneys [after Richard *Bright* (1789-1858), English doctor]

brill (bril) *pl.* **brill, brills** *n. Bothus rhombus* or *Rhombus laevis*, a European flatfish related to the turbot [origin unknown]

bril·liance (bríljəns) *n.* the quality of being brilliant || extreme clarity in musical performance or richness in overtones etc. of a sound recording **bril·lian·cy** *n.*

bril·liant (bríljənt) **1.** *adj.* sparkling, very bright || outstanding in intelligence or imagination || very distinguished, *a brilliant career* **2.** *n.* a cut diamond with very many facets || an old small size of type (about 3½ point) [F. *brillant*]

bril·lian·tine (bríljənti:n) *n.* a cosmetic hair dressing used mainly by men [F.]

brim (brim) **1.** *n.* the edge or lip of a cup, bowl or other hollow dish || the projecting rim or edge of a hat **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **brim·ming** *past* and *past part.* **brimmed** (with 'over') to be so full as to overflow, *to brim over with excitement* **brim·ful** *adj.* full to the brim, *brimful of ideas* **brim·mer** *n.* (*old-fash.*) a very full glass, cup etc. [M.E. *brimme*, origin unknown]

brim·stone (brímstoun) *n.* sulfur | hellfire [M.E. fr. *brinnen*, to burn + STONE]

Brin·di·si (bríndizi:) a port (pop. 79,784) on the Adriatic (mainly passenger traffic). Apart from Ancona it is the only good natural harbor on Italy's east coast. There are food processing and chemical industries. It marks the end of the Via Appia, and has many Roman remains

brin·dle (brínd'l) **1.** *adj.* gray or tawny with darker streaks **2.** *n.* an animal marked in this way **brin·dled** *adj.* [etym. doubtful]

Brind·ley (bríndli:), James (1716–72), British canal engineer. The canal which he built (1760–1) from Worsley to Manchester launched the 18th-c. boom in canal construction

brine (brain) *n.* very salt water (seawater, or salted water used e.g. for pickling) | sodium or calcium chloride solution used as a refrigerant (*rhet.*) the sea [O.E. *brýne, brine*]

brine pan a shallow iron vessel, or pit, for extracting salt from salt water by evaporation

bring (brin) *pres. part.* **bring·ing** *past* and *past part.* **brought** (brɔt) *v.t.* to carry, lead, convey, or otherwise cause to come along with oneself, *bring your report to the office, bring him home to dinner* || to persuade, *I can't bring myself to ask, try to bring him to accept* | to cause to come, *it brought a smile to her face* (*law*) to institute (proceedings), *to bring an action* (*law*) to pre-

fer, *to bring a charge* | to adduce, advance (an ... | to bring ... cause to happen | to turn (a ship) around **to bring around,** *esp. Br* **bring round** to win over to a new point of view || to restore to consciousness **to bring back** to recall **to bring down** to cause to fall wounded or dead | to lower (a price) | to cause to fall, *to bring down a curse on someone* **to bring forth** (*rhet.*) to give birth to | to produce **to bring forward** to introduce (a topic or proposal) for discussion || to put at the top of a page or new column of an accounts book (the sum of the figures of the previous page or column) **to bring in** to cause to appear, *bring in the meat course* | to yield (income etc.), *night work brings in extra money* | to pronounce (a verdict in court) | to introduce (e.g. a topic, a quotation) **to bring into play** to cause to be effective, begin using **to bring off** to achieve (something difficult or risky) **to bring on** to cause, *to bring on a fainting attack* **to bring out** to publish or have published on one's behalf | to clarify and stress (an argument, a distinction etc.) || to call forth, cause to be seen or realized, *to bring out the best in someone* | to introduce (a girl) formally into society **to bring (someone) to** to restore (someone) to consciousness **to bring to bear** to concentrate, *to bring one's mind to bear on a problem* | to cause to have effect, *to bring pressure to bear on a person* **to bring to one's senses** to restore to reason- ... or ... to bring under ... subdue **to bring up** to rear, train (a child) | to vomit [O.E. *bringan*]

bring-ing-up (briŋiŋʌp) *n.* upbringing

brink (briŋk) *n.* the top or edge of a steep place | the verge, *on the brink of collapse* | the bank of a river or other stretch of water [M.E. *brink* perh. fr. Scand.]

brink·man·ship (briŋkmənʃip) *n.* tactic of international relations involving the deliberate creation of a recognizable risk of war, not completely controlled, and applying intolerable pressure to the other party; based on a 1956 remark by U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles

brin·y (bráini:) *comp.* **brin·i·er** *superl.* **brin·i·est** *adj.* of or like brine

bri·quette, bri·quet (briké't) *n.* a brick-shaped block, esp. of compressed coal dust [F. dim. of *brique*]

Bris·bane (brízbən, brizbein) the chief port, capital and commercial center (pop. 942,836) of Queensland, E. Australia, on Brisbane River near Moreton Bay, first settled as a penal station (1824). Queensland University (1909)

brisk (brisk) *adj.* lively and quick, *a brisk trade, a brisk walk* | sharply refreshing and keen, *a brisk breeze* (of a person or manner) lively, alert | (of a drink) sparkling [etym. doubtful]

bris·ket (briskit) *n.* the breast or lower part of the chest of an animal, as meat for the table [etym. doubtful]

bris·ling, bris·tling (brislin) *n. Clupea sprattus*, a small fish resembling the sardine [origin un- ...]

Bris·sot de War·ville (brì:soudəvurvi:l), Jacques Pierre (1754–93), French politician, a leader of the Girondists. Elected to the Legislative Assembly (1791), he was largely responsible for the French declaration of war against Austria (1792)

bris·tle (bris'l) **1.** *n.* a short, stiff hair on the back of an animal; esp. on swine | anything resembling this **2.** *v.i. pres. part* **bris·tling** *past* and *past part* **bris·tled** (of an animal's hair) to stand on end, usually through fear, anger etc (of people) to take offense | to abound in, *to bristle with difficulties* **bris·tly** *comp.* **bris·tli·er** ... **bristling** (*BRISLING)

Bris·tol (brist'l) a port (pop. 390,697) on River Avon, in S.W. England, important in the port and sherry trade (chocolate, tobacco and soap factories, engineering industries (locomotives, bicycles, automobiles, aircraft). University ...

... board for drawing on, made of many sheets of paper pasted together

Bristol Channel an inlet of the Atlantic in S.W. England dividing Wales from Devon and Som- ...

Bristol (by the Avon), Cardiff, Swansea and other industrial towns. Tides rise to 53 ft at Chepstow, causing a bore with tides 9 ft high

Britain, Battle of the struggle (Aug. 1940–May 1941) over S. England in which the Germans failed to win mastery of the air and so were prevented from carrying out their planned ...

Bri·tan·ni·a (britæni:ə, britænjə) *n.* a personification of Britain [L.]

Britannia metal an alloy of tin with about 10% of antimony and smaller amounts of copper, zinc or lead. It takes a dull silvery polish and was formerly used for domestic utensils

Bri·tan·nic (britænik) *adj.* of Britain, (chiefly in *His (Her) Britannic Majesty*) [fr. L. *Britanni-* ...]

Bri·tan·nic·us (britænikəs), Tiberius Claudius (c. 41–56), Roman prince, son and heir of Claudius I, poisoned by his stepmother Agrippina

britch·es (britʃiz) *pl. n.* (*pop.*) breeches

Brit·i·cism (britisizəm) *n.* an English word or phrase or idiom used only by British people and differing esp. from American usage [BRITISH after 'Gallicism']

Brit·ish (britiʃ) **1.** *adj.* of Great Britain and its inhabitants | (*hist.*) of the ancient Britons **2.** *n.* (with 'the') the people or inhabitants of Great Britain (*hist.*) the language spoken by the ancient Britons [O.E. *Brettisc, Brittisc*]

British Aerospace *BAC 1–11

British Antarctic Territory a sector of Antarctica between 20° W. and 80° W., south of 60° S., claimed by Great Britain. It includes Graham Land, the South Shetland Is and the South Orkney Is. It was formerly part of the Falkland Is Dependencies

British Broadcasting Corporation (*abbr.* B.B.C.) a public corporation set up by royal charter in 1927, with a monopoly in sound radio in Britain. It succeeded the British Broadcasting Company, a private monopoly controlled by radio manufacturers, set up in 1922. The corporation is financed out of license fees which are paid by the public to the Treasury, then voted annually to the corporation by parliament. Since 1947 it has received grants-in-aid from parliament for its external services. Its television service competes with those provided by the commercial companies of the Independent Television Authority

British Columbia a province (area 366,255 sq. miles, pop. 2,851,700) on the Pacific coast of Canada. Capital: Victoria. Chief city: Vancouver. It is almost entirely mountainous and densely forested. Settlement is concentrated in the southwest and on Vancouver Is. Agriculture: dairy and beef cattle, fruit, vegetables. Fur production. Fisheries (leading province). Resources: zinc, lead, copper, silver, tungsten, timber (over half Canada's production), hydroelectric power. Industries: forestry products, pulp, paper, metal and oil refining, food processing. Vancouver Is. became a British colony (1849) and the mainland developed as New Caledonia. The two colonies united (1866) as British Columbia and joined the Canadian Confederation (1871)

British Commonwealth of Nations (*COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS)

British Council an official body established 1934 and incorporated by royal charter (1940) to promote knowledge abroad of Britain and the English language, and to establish reciprocal cultural relations with other countries. It works in many parts of the Commonwealth and in over 40 foreign countries. It organizes courses and exhibitions, provides literature and visual aids etc., trains teachers in English, and establishes cultural centers (e.g. British Institutes). Its publications include 'British Book News' and 'British Language Teaching'

British East India Company (*EAST INDIA COM- ...*)

British Empire ...

British-ness ... British descent

British Guiana the former name of Guyana

British Honduras the former name of (*BELIZE)

British Indian Ocean Territory ... ony in the Indian Ocean, comprised of the ... dependency of Mauritius. The Territory was ... islands of Aldabra, Farquhar, and Desroches, which were returned to the Seychelles, after ... ego Garcia is the largest island, and in early 1980s it was returned to Mauritius' sover- ... military base

(o) o, ox; au, cow; ou, goat, u, poor, ɔ, royal (u- ... (e) e, hen, i, sheep, ia, deer, ɛə, bear (ai) i, fish, au, tiger, ə, bird u, goose, ə, bacillus, ju, cube x, loch, θ, think, ð, bother, ʒ, Zen, ʃ, corsage, d, sausage ...

British Isles a group of islands off N.W. Europe, comprising Great Britain, Ireland, the Hebrides, Orkney, the Shetland Is. and adjacent islands

British Museum a museum in Bloomsbury, London, founded by act of parliament in 1753. It houses one of the richest and most varied collections of antiquities in existence. Its treasures were acquired by private donations, archaeological expeditions undertaken at public expense, and state grants. They include the [illegible] (438 B.C.). The museum library contains 6 million volumes and receives a free copy of every [illegible] copyright regulations

British North America Act 'CANADA

British North West Company 'NORTH WEST COMPANY

British Solomon Islands Protectorate 'SOLOMON [illegible]

British Somaliland 'SOMALIA

British thermal unit (*abbr.* B.T.U., Btu) unit quantity of heat needed to raise the temperature of 1 lb. avoir. of water by 1° F., usually from 39.2° F. to 40.2° F.

British Togoland [illegible]

British Virgin Islands 'VIRGIN ISLANDS, BRITISH

British West Indies dollar (*abbr.* B.W.I. dollar) the monetary unit of the Commonwealth countries of the Eastern Caribbean; a note of the value of one B.W.I. dollar

Brit·on (brit'n) *n.* (*hist.*) a member of one of the tribes found by the Romans in Britain; a native of Great Britain [M.E. *breton* fr. F.]

Brit·ta·ny (brit'ni) (*F.* Bretagne) a former province occupying the northwestern peninsula of France (Armorican Massif), now forming the [illegible] que, Côtes-du-Nord, Morbihan and Finistère. It is a plateau, broken by hills in the west, with a deeply indented coast. Chief industries: farming (cereals, market produce, fruit and cattle), fishing, shipbuilding, tourism. Except for Rennes (historical capital) the main towns are ports: Nantes (on the Loire), Brest, St Nazaire, St Malo. Armorica was renamed Britannia Minor by the Romans, but the Celtic Breton [illegible] 5th and 6th cc. by immigrants from Wales and Cornwall. A duchy from the 10th c., it was disputed by Britain and France until 1365, united [illegible] Anne of Brittany to Charles VIII, and finally annexed in 1532. A separatist tradition contin-

Brittany spaniel [illegible] size, compact spaniel with a short tail or no tail, [illegible] native to Brittany and Wales

Brit·ten (brit'n), Benjamin (1913–76), English composer, known for his operas, esp. 'Peter Grimes' (1945). Other works include 'A War Requiem', the musical 'mystery play' 'Noye's Fludde' and vocal works, some in combination [illegible] and String Orchestra' and 'Spring Symphony'.

brit·tle (brit'l) *adj.* of a solid (e.g. cast iron) in [illegible] fairly easily destroyed by a sudden stress, caus- [illegible] to break

brittle fracture (*metall.*) the failure of a metal in one or more planes, at the crystal interfaces. This cleavage takes place without any signs of [illegible]

[illegible] second largest town (pop. 363,179), capital of Jihomoravský region, Moravia. Manufactures [illegible]

bronch (bronk) [illegible] a roasting spit; any of var- [illegible] Ethical Theory' (1930), 'Examination of McTaggart's Philosophy' (1933, 1938)

broad (brɔd) **1.** *adj.* of great width; *a broad expanse of sea* || clear and explicit, easily understandable; *a broad hint* || full and clear; *broad daylight* || (of ideas or the mind) liberal, free from prejudice || extensive; *broad acres* || racy, [illegible] (e.g. of brushwork in painting) || general, not detailed || strongly marked; *a broad Scottish accent* || (of a vowel) pronounced with a wide gap between tongue and palate, open **as broad as it is long** amounting to the same thing, with no advantage one way or the other **2.** *n.* the broad part of something; *the broad of one's back* [O.E. *brad*]

broad arrow an arrow with a broad head || (*hist.*) this mark on British ordnance and government property

broad·ax, broad·axe (brɔdæks) *pl.* **broad·axes** *n.* a large, broad-bladed ax for hewing timber

broad-band (brɔdbænd) *adj.* (*electr.*) efficient over a wide band of frequencies

broad-band·ing (brɔdbændiŋ) *n.* system of combining employee categories under a single title to provide a wider channel of selection and promotion. —**broadband** *v.*

broad bean an annual of fam. *Papilionaceae*, grown since prehistoric times throughout S. Europe for its large, flattened, edible seed || this seed || *Vicia faba*, a vetch used chiefly for fodder

broad-brush (brɔdbrʌʃ) *adj.* being rough, outlined, and/or without detail

broad·cast (brɔdkæst, brɔdkɑst) **1.** *adj.* transmitted by radio or television; *a broadcast speech* (of seed or fertilizer) scattered by handfuls, not in rows and drills **2.** *n.* a speech or other item sent out by radio or television **3.** *v. pres. part* **broad·cast·ing** *past* and *past part.* **broad·cast** *v.t.* to transmit by radio or television || to scatter (seed or fertilizer) freely by hand || to spread (news, rumors etc.) about || *v.i.* to speak or perform on the radio

broad·cloth (brɔdklɔθ, brɔdklɑθ) *n.* a fine woolen or worsted cloth, chiefly used for men's garments || a fine silk or cotton cloth used for shirts etc.

broad·en (brɔd'n) *v.t.* to make broader, wider || *v.i.* to become wider

broad gauge, broad gage (*rail.*) a gauge of more than 4 ft 8½ ins

broad jump (*athletics*) a jump for length, not height

broad·loom (brɔdlu:m) *adj.* (of a carpet) woven on a wide loom (at least 4 ft 6 ins, seamless)

broad-mind·ed (brɔdmaindid) *adj.* tolerant in thought and views, not bigoted or petty

broad pendant (*Royal Navy*) a short pennant flown by the commodore of a squadron

broadsheet (brɔdʃi:t) *n.* a large sheet of paper printed on one side only, e.g. with advertising or electioneering matter

broad·side (brɔdsaid) **1.** *n.* (*naut.*) the side of a ship from bow to quarter above the waterline || all the guns on one side of a ship; their simultaneous firing || a spate of vigorous abuse || a broadsheet **2.** *adv.* with the broadside fully turned (towards an object)

Broads, the (brɔdz) a region in Norfolk and Suffolk, England, consisting of shallow lakes connected by narrow channels to rivers. The Broads are noted for their bird sanctuaries and for yachting

broad·sword (brɔdsɔrd, brɔdsourd) *n.* (*hist.*) a sword with a broad, flat blade for cutting rather than thrusting, esp. a claymore

broad-tail (brɔdteil) *n.* the skin or fur of a prematurely born Karakul lamb, flat and wavy in appearance, yielding valuable fur

broad-tape (brɔdteip) *adj.* of newswires carrying price and background information on securities and commodities markets, in contrast to the exchanges' own price-transmission wires, which use narrow ticker tape

Broad·way (brɔdwei) a street in New York City, famous for its theaters

broad·ways (brɔdweiz) *adv.* broadwise

broad·wise (brɔdwaiz) *adv.* with the broadest part foremost

bro·cade (broukeid) **1.** *n.* a rich fabric with raised patterns woven in gold or silver thread; any woven fabric with a raised design woven into it by additional weft threads, usually an all-over floral pattern **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **bro·cad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bro·cad·ed** to weave brocade [earlier *brocado* fr.

broc·co·li, bro·co·li (brɔkəli:) *n.* a hardy variety of cauliflower || sprouting broccoli [Ital. -*li* little stalks]

bro·chette (brouʃet) *n.* a skewer for use in cooking [F.]

bro·chure (brouʃuər) *n.* a pamphlet, esp. a small stitched booklet [F. fr. *brocher*, to [illegible]]

Brock·en specter, *Br.* **Brock·en spectre** (brɔk'n) an atmospheric phenomenon seen by an observer between the sun and a cloudbank, in which his vastly enlarged shadow and that of surrounding objects is projected on to the cloud and is often circled by rings of colored lights [after *Brocken*, peak in the Harz Mtns, Germany]

brock·et (brɔkit) *n.* a second-year stag with its first horns [fr. F. *brocart*]

brocoli 'BROCCOLI

Bro·glie (brɔi, *Eng.* brɔgli:), Louis, prince (later duc) de (1892–), French theoretical physicist who has made many contributions to quantum mechanics. In 1924, he laid the foundations of wave mechanics, which describes certain properties of atomic particles in terms of waves. He predicted the diffraction of an electron beam, which has since been experimentally confirmed. Nobel prize (1929)

Broglie, Maurice, duc de (1875–1960). French physicist, elder brother of prince Louis de Broglie. He was a pioneer in obtaining X-ray spectra of crystals

brogue (broug) *n.* a strong shoe for golf, walking etc., usually with perforations decorating the uppers [Gael. and Ir. *bróg*]

brogue *n.* a soft local pronunciation, esp. of Irish English [perh. fr. Ir. *barrog*, defective pronunciation]

broil (brɔil) *v.t.* to cook by direct exposure to a fire or other radiant heat || to expose to great heat || *v.i.* to be cooked in this way || to be exposed to great heat **bróil·er** *n.* a grill or part of a stove used for broiling || a young chicken suitable for broiling || a very hot day [O.F. *bruller*, to burn]

broke (brouk) *pres. part.* **brok·ing** *past* and *past part.* **broked** *v.t.* to act as broker [BROKER]

broke *past* and archaic *past part.* of BREAK || *adj.* (*pop.*) having no money || (*pop.*) bankrupt **to go for broke** to use all one's strength, assets etc. in an undertaking

bro·ken (broukən) *past part.* of BREAK || *adj.* fractured || interrupted; *broken sleep* || uneven; *broken ground* || emotionally crushed || ruined and despairing; *a broken man* || violated, betrayed; *a broken vow* || imperfectly spoken, esp. by a foreigner; *broken English* or as a result of strong emotion || consisting of remains or siftings; *broken orange pekoe tea* || (of weather) uncertain || (of cloud) covering much of the sky but not all of it

bro·ken-down (broukəndaun) *adj.* reduced physically or morally to very poor condition

bro·ken-heart·ed (broukənhɑrtid) *adj.* grieving inconsolably

Broken Hill 'KABWE

Broken Hill a mining town (pop. 27,700) in New South Wales, Australia: silver, lead and zinc || a small ridge of the Barrier Range where a silver lode was discovered in 1883

broken home family in which the parents are separated or divorced

broken wind (wind) the heaves **bro·ken-wind·ed** (broukənwindid) *adj.*

bro·ker (broukər) *n.* a stockbroker || a professional middleman in some special market; *a tea broker* **bro·ker·age** *n.* the commission earned by a broker; his business **bró·king** *n.* the profession of being a broker [O.F. *brocheor*, a wine retailer]

bro·mac·ryp·tine ($C_{17}H_{21}BrN_4O$, broumækriptin) *n.* (*pharm.*) dopamine reception agonist used to inhibit secretions of prolactin that stimulate mammary secretions; marketed as Parlodel

Brom·field (brɔmfi ld), Louis (1896–1956), U.S. novelist, known for his 'The Green Tree' (1924) and 'Early Autumn' (1926)

bro·mide (broumaid) *n.* any compound of a metal with bromine ('BINARY COMPOUND) || potassium bromide used medicinally as a sedative (*loosely*) a trite remark, or anything that tends to slow down mental excitement

bro·mi·dro·sis (broumədrousis) *n.* (*med.*) foul-smelling perspiration

bro·mine (broumi:n) *n.* a chemical element (symbol Br, at. no. 35, at. mass 79.909), a dark red liquid at room temperature, boiling at 58.8°

[obtained from the ... in the Stassfurt deposits and occurs in sea water ... bromide ... rank]

bro·mo·u·ra·cil (...sil) *n.* (*biochem.*) in the genetic process, a derivative of RNA uracil that replaces thymine and pairs with adenine during bacterial synthesis

bronchi *pl.* of BRONCHUS

bron·chi·a (brɔŋkɪ.ə) *pl. n.* the branches of the bronchi within the lungs [broncha(l) + pl. suf. denoting relation to the broncha or the bronchi] [L. fr. Gk]

bron·chi·ole (brɔŋkɪ·oul) *n.* one of the last, minute ramifications of the bronchi, inside the lungs

bron·chi·o·pneu·mo·nia [bronch(o)- + pneumonia] (brɔŋkɪ·ounu·mounjə) *n.* bronchopneumonia

bron·chit·ic (brɔŋkɪtɪk) *adj.* of, relating to or having bronchitis

bron·chi·tis (brɔŋkaɪtɪs) *n.* an inflammation of the mucous membrane in the bronchial tubes

broncho ['BRONCO]

bron·cho·pneu·mo·nia (brɔŋkounu·mounjə, brɔŋkounju:mounjə) *n.* an inflammation of the lungs

bron·cho·scope (brɔŋkəskoup) *n.* a narrow tubular instrument for inspecting the large bronchi, to remove foreign bodies, [illegible] treat disease **bron·chos·co·py** (brɔŋkɔskəpɪ) *n.* [fr. BRONCHIA + Gk *skopein*, to look at]

bron·chus (brɔŋkəs) *pl.* **bron·chi** (brɔŋkaɪ, brɔŋkɪ:) *n.* either of the two main divisions of the trachea leading [illegible] where they ramify [Mod. L. fr. Gk]

Bron·co (brɔŋkou) *n.* a light, twin turboprop, twin-seat observation and support aircraft (OV-10), sometimes equipped with machine guns and light ordnance for close air-support missions

bron·co, bron·cho (brɔŋkou) *pl.* **bron·cos, bron·chos** *n.* a wild or halftrained horse or pony of the western U.S.A. [Span., rough]

bron·co·bust·er (brɔŋkoubʌstər) *n.* a man who breaks in wild horses

Brontë (brɔntɪ:), Anne (1820–49), English novelist, author of 'The Tenant of Wildfell Hall' (1847). Her work gained some recognition, but she was overshadowed by her sisters, Charlotte and Emily. She wrote under the name of Acton Bell

Brontë, Charlotte (1816–55), English novelist, author of 'The Professor' (published 1857), 'Jane Eyre' (1847), 'Shirley' (1849) and 'Villette' (1853). The second and fourth of these drew largely on her own experiences as a child at school, as a governess, and as a student teacher in a Belgian School. The third is a portrait of her sister Emily, set in a Yorkshire mill town. She wrote at first under the name of Currer Bell

Brontë, Emily (1818–48), English novelist and poet. 'Wuthering Heights' (1847), her only novel, which vividly evokes the wild, bleak Yorkshire moors, violates almost every convention of Victorian fiction: it is direct and uncompromising in its treatment of love and hatred. The excellence of her poetry was long unrecognized. She wrote at first under the name of Ellis Bell

bron·to·saur (brɔntəsɔr) *n.* a member of *Brontosaurus*, a genus of dinosaurian reptiles of the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, often over 65 ft long and 12 ft high [Mod. L. fr. Gk *bronte*, thunder + *sauros*, lizard]

Bronx cheer (brɔŋks) (*pop.*) a rude sound made by vibrating the tongue between the lips, to show contempt or derision [fr. the *Bronx*, New York City]

Bronx, the a chiefly residential borough (pop. 1,168,972) of New York City, on the mainland

bronze (brɔnz) **1.** *n.* an alloy of copper and tin, special types also containing other elements. It expands when it solidifies and so makes good castings when poured into molds. It is very hard, and resistant to moisture or weathering. It was used for weapons, tools and ornaments (*BRONZE AGE) before iron was smelted, and is used in statuary and coinage. an object made of bronze. the color of [illegible] brown **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **bronz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bronzed** [illegible]

Bronze Age [illegible] and Iron Ages, when bronze was used for tools and weapons. Starting in the East in the 5th millennium it spread to all Europe, India and China by 1500 B.C. Writing and arithmetic date from this age, and other inventions which profoundly altered society: the plow, wheeled vehicles, and the use of animals for pulling and [illegible] work, and trading and shipping began their civilizing effects

bronze cancer corrosion process that [illegible]

bronz·ing (brɔnzɪŋ) *n.* (*cosmetology*) creation of gold-red shading to hair by successive applications of lightener

Bron·zi·no (brɔndzi·nɔ), Il (Agnolo di Cosimo di Mariano, 1503–72), Florentine painter, esp. of portraits

brooch (brout[, bru.t[) *n.* an ornamental, sometimes jeweled clasp worn esp. as a neck fastening or on a lapel [M.E. *broche*, var. of [illegible]]

brood (bru.d) **1.** *n.* the young birds from one clutch of eggs [(*rhet.*) a large family of children **2.** *v.i.* (of a bird) to sit on eggs and hatch them [*v.t.* (of a bird) to sit on (eggs) so as to hatch them **to brood on** (or **over**) to think about and weigh in one's mind [to think about sullenly, esp. after an injury or insult, *to brood over one's grievances*. **brood·er** *n.* a heated device for rearing chicks artificially [someone who broods [illegible]

brood·mare (bru:dmɛər) *n.* a mare kept for breeding purposes

brood·y (bru·dɪ:) *comp.* **brood·i·er** *superl.* **brood·i·est** *adj.* (of a hen) wanting to sit on eggs [(of people) moody

brook (bruk) *n.* a small stream [O.E. *bröc*]

brook *v.t.* (only in negative constructions and *rhet.*) to put up with, endure, tolerate [O.E. *brücan*, to use, enjoy]

Brooke (bruk), Sir James (1803–68), 1st raja of Sarawak (1841–63), appointed by the sultan of Brunei after settling a revolt. The Brooke family ruled until 1946, when Sarawak was handed over to the British government

Brooke, Rupert Chawner (1887–1915), English lyric poet who died on active service in the 1st world war

brook·let (brukl[t) *n.* a very small stream

Brook·lyn (bruklɪn) an industrial and residential borough (pop. 2,230,936) of New York City, at the southwest end of Long Island

Brooks (bruks), Van Wyck (1886–1963), American critic of New England life and literature, author of a literary history of the U.S.A. (1936–52)

broom (bru.m, brum) *n.* a longhandled brush for sweeping floors etc., originally made with twigs of broom, heather etc [any shrub of the genera *Cytisus*, *Genista* and *Spartium*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, generally having yellow flowers [O.E. *brom*, a shrub]

broom·corn (bru.mkɔrn, brumkɔrn) *n.* *Sorghum vulgare*, common millet, a sorghum with a jointed stem bearing a long, stiff-branched panicle and used for making brooms

broom·rape (bru.mreɪp, brumreɪp) *n.* a member of *Orobranche*, a genus of leafless parasitic plants growing on the roots of broom and other plants

broom·stick (bru.mstɪk, brumstɪk) *n.* a broom handle serving as a witch's mount for riding through the air

bros. brothers

broth (brɔ0, brɒ0) *n.* a thin soup made from meat stock and vegetables, esp. with rice or barley. meat stock [O.E. *broth*]

broth·el (brɒ0əl) *n.* a house of prostitutes [M.E. *brothel*, a base person fr. O.E. *breothen* (*brothen*), to go to ruin]

brother [illegible] **ren** (breðrɪn) *n.* a son in his relationship to another child of the same parents. a man sharing with others the same citizenship, profession, religion etc., *our African brothers*. a title [illegible] rations etc [O.E. *brothor*]

[illegible] brothe[illegible]

fr. O.E. *germanus*]

[illegible] [illegible]

law *n.* the brother of one's husband or wife [the husband of one's sister

broth·er-ly (brʌðərlɪ:) *adj.* of or like a brother. displaying characteristics of a brother, such as loyalty or steady affection

Brothers of the Christian Schools [illegible] TISTE DE LA SALLE

Brougham (bru:ɔm, bru:əm, bru:hæm), Henry Peter, Brougham and Vaux (1778–1868), British statesman. Having helped to found the 'Edinburgh Review' (1802), he entered parliament (1810) and attacked the slave trade. As lord [illegible] and educational reform

brought *past* and *past part.* of BRING

Brou·wer (brauwər), Adriaen (c. 1606–38), Flemish painter of tavern scenes

brow (brau) *n.* the forehead [(usually *pl.*) the eyebrow [the rounded top of a hill or projecting edge of a cliff [O.E. *brú*]

brow·beat (braubi:t) *pres. part.* **brow·beat·ing** *past* **brow·beat** *past part.* **brow·beat·en** (braubi:t'n) *v.t.* to bully mentally and spiritually

Brow·der (braudər), Earl (Russell) (1891–1973), U.S. Communist Party leader. He served as its general secretary (1930–45) and as its candidate (1936, 1940) for the U.S. presidency. He was expelled (1946) from the party for advocating coexistence

Brown [illegible] Sir Arthur Whatley [illegible]

Brown, Ford Madox (1821–93), English painter. He was associated with the Pre-Raphaelites and, by his close attention to detail, his passionate sincerity and his use of vivid colors, he led the breakaway from Victorian traditions

Brown, George (1818–80), Canadian journalist and statesman. As a member of the Canadian parliament (1851–65) he opposed the political power of the Roman Catholic Church. This led (1854) to the secularization of the clergy's reserves, and his fight for proportional representation of the two Canadas in parliament led (1867) to the British North America act. He strongly influenced the unification of Canada and the acquisition of the Northwest Territories by the new dominion

Brown, John (1800–59), American abolitionist. In the cause of freedom for black slaves he incited (Oct. 16, 1859) an insurrection at Harper's Ferry, Virginia (now W. Virginia). The attempt failed, and he was hanged for treason. His hanging increased the dissension over [illegible]

Brown, Lancelot (1716–83), known as 'Capability' Brown, English landscape gardener of vision who laid out the gardens of many great English country houses. He was a product of (and an influence on) the 18th-c. taste for the picturesque

brown (braun) **1.** *n.* any color of an orange-black mixture [such a pigment, fabric etc. **2.** *adj.* of the color brown **3.** *v.t.* to make brown, esp. by exposure to sun or heat [*v.i.* to become brown [O.E. *brún*]

brown bagging 1. carrying one's lunch to work 2. carrying liquor to places where its sale [illegible] brown bag [illegible] brown bagger [illegible]

brown bear [illegible] pean bear having a brown coat

brown belt 1. in judo or karate a degree of proficiency below that of black belt 2. one who holds such a certification

Brown Berets Mexican-American organiza[illegible] Mexican Americans in U.S.

brown bread dark bread of unbolted flour steamed bread, usually made of rye and cornmeal, graham or white flour, molasses, soda and milk or water

brown coal [illegible]

Browne (braun), Sir Thomas (1605–82), English doctor and author of prose works curious, personal, and informative observations and meditations, notably 'Religio Medici' (1642) and 'Hydriotaphia, or Urneburiall' (1658). His [illegible]

Brownian [illegible] **movement** [illegible] the fluid in which they are suspended. They [illegible] botanist), who realized that it was striking evi[illegible]

brown·ie (braunɪ) *n.* a good-natured goblin supposed to do helpful chores at night ‖ a junior girl scout. (*Br.*) junior girl guide ‖ a square of rich chocolate cake with walnuts

brownie point (used pejoratively) credit earned by doing a favor, esp. for a boss

Brown·ing (braunɪŋ), Elizabeth Barrett (1806–61), English poet and critic, wife of Robert Browning and author of 'Sonnets from the Por-

Browning, John Moses (1855–1926), U.S. inventor. He designed small arms and automatic weapons, many of which were adopted for use by the U.S. army

Browning, Robert (1812–89), English poet. His dramatic monologues (a genre in which he was unrivaled) are penetrating studies of personality as well as vigorous poetry. In his lyrics and occasionally elsewhere (e.g. 'Andrea del Sarto') he reveals great tenderness and compassion. 'The Ring and the Book' (1868–9) explores the human mind by telling the same story 12 times, each time from the point of view of a different

Brown·ist (braunɪst) (*Eng. hist.*) a member of a Puritan sect of Congregationalist views founded by Robert Browne (c. 1550–c. 1633),

brown lung (*med.*) popular name for byssinosis, a chronic, disabling lung disease caused by long-term inhalation of cotton dust; prevalent among textile workers. *Cf* BLACK LUNG

brown-out (brəunaut) *n.* loss of electric power that causes dimming of an area's lighting

brown paper coarse paper used for parcels

Brown Power policy designed to provide greater influence for Mexican-Americans and other hispanics in U.S.

brown rice hulled, unpolished rice that largely retains the bran layers and germs

brown·stone (braunstoun) *n.* a reddish-brown sandstone used in building, esp. for front elevations, and formerly esp. associated with smart residential districts of New York City ‖ a house with a facade of this stone

brown study a reverie in which one is unaware of surrounding persons and things

brown sugar unrefined or half-refined sugar, with a film of dark syrup covering its crystals

Brown University a university which was originally Rhode Island College (1764) at Warren, R.I. It was moved (1770) to Providence, R.I., and renamed (1804)

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas' a decision (1954) of the U.S. Supreme Court, which held that officially segregated schools were inherently unequal (contrary to an older Supreme Court decision upholding the 'separate but equal doctrine') and therefore unconstitutional

brown·ware (brounwɛər) *n.* 1. primitive brown or reddish pottery. 2. kitchen pottery with a

browse (brauz) 1. *n.* the act of browsing. 2. (*pres. part.* **brows·ing** *past* and *past part.* **browsed**) *v.t.* to nibble or feed on (leaves, bushes etc.). *v.i.* to nibble, feed, on leaves, bushes etc. ‖ to graze. ‖ to dip into a book, read without concentration. ‖ to explore a library or bookshop unsystematically, or in a leisurely, desultory fashion. [perh. early F *broust,*

browser (brauzər) *n.* (*biol.*) an animal that

Bruce of Melbourne, Stanley Melbourne

Bruck·ner (bruknər), Anton (1824–96), Austrian composer. His symphonies are of great length and elaboration. An organist and a devout Catholic, he also wrote church music, e.g. four Masses, and 'Te Deum' in C major for soprano, chorus, orchestra and organ

Brue·gel (brə:gəl), Jan (1568–1625), Flemish painter, second son of Bruegel the Elder. He painted still lifes and allegorical landscapes remarkable for their detail and color. He was known as 'Velvet' Bruegel

Bruegel, Pieter, the Elder (c. 1525–69), Flemish painter of landscape and scenes of low life. The landscapes are ideal and yet have an intense feeling of reality, and of space and majesty. The peasant scenes are sometimes cruelly satirical. He also painted biblical scenes in terms of contemporary life, e.g. 'Massacre of the Innocents'

Bruegel, Pieter, the Younger (c. 1564–c. 1638), Flemish painter, elder son of Bruegel the Elder. His diabolical scenes of the lower regions earned him the nickname 'Hell' Bruegel

Bruges (bru:ʒ, bryʒ) (*Flem.* Brugge) a town (pop. 119,400) in Flanders, Belgium. Products: lace and textiles. A leading medieval port, important for its woolen manufactures, it was ruined in the 16th c. by the silting up of the Zwin, the arm of the North Sea on which it lay. Its prosperity was revived by the building of a canal to the sea at Zeebrugge. Its museum contains works esp. of its 15th-c. school of painting (the van Eycks, Memling, Van der Goes)

bruise (bru:z) 1. *n.* a surface injury to the body, caused by a fall or a blow. Small broken blood vessels discolor the skin, which is not broken ‖ a similar injury to fruit or plants. 2. *v. pres. part.* **bruis·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bruised** *v.t.* to inflict a bruise on, *a bruised arm, bruised feelings* ‖ to pound and crush into small particles, as in a mortar ‖ to make a dent in (e.g. wood or metal) ‖ *v.i.* to be susceptible to, show the effect of, bruises, *ripe fruit bruises easily* **brúis·er** *n.* (*pop., old-fash.*) a professional boxer ‖ (*pop.*) a heavy aggressive man [O.E. *brȳsan,* to crush]

bruit (bru:t) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) (with 'about') to cause (something) to spread among the public as hearsay or rumor, *it was being bruited about that he had been fired* [F. – noise]

Bru·maire (brymer) (F. *hist.*) the 2nd month of the French Revolutionary calendar ‖ the coup d'etat of 18 Brumaire (Nov. 9, 1799) in which the Directory was replaced by the Consulate under Napoleon

Brum·mell (brʌməl), George Bryan (1778–1840), English dandy known as 'Beau Brummell', a friend of George IV and a leader of fashion, who had a lasting influence on the taste of polite society in England

Bru·nan·burh, Battle of (bru:nænbərg) the battle (937) in which Athelstan, king of the West Saxons and Mercians, defeated an army of Scots, Danes, and Welsh, and became king of most of what is now England. The poem 'Brunanburh', contained in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, recounts the battle

brunch (brʌnʧ) *n.* a light meal that does duty as both a late breakfast and an early lunch

Bru·nei (bru nai) Islamic sultanate (area 2,226 sq. miles, pop. 252,000) on the northwest coast of the island of Borneo. It is in two parts, both surrounded by Sarawak, and has a coastline of about 100 miles. Capital: Bandar Seri Begawan (pop. 49,902) on Brunei River, 9 miles from its mouth. Religions: Moslem, Buddhist, Christian, Animist. Languages: Malay (official), Chinese, English, Iban and other local languages. The land rises to the south from a narrow coastal plain and is heavily forested. Crops include rice, sugarcane and fruit. Rubber, lumber, natural gas, cutch and sago are exported. There is a large oil field and refinery and offshore oil production is developing. The sultan of Brunei ceded Sarawak to James Brooke (1841). Brunei was placed under British protection (1888). It was occupied by the Japanese (1941–5). It decided (1963) not to join Malaysia as had been proposed. It is ruled by the sultan, a privy council, and executive and legislative councils. Brunei became a fully independent nation on Jan. 1, 1984

Bru·nel (bru nel), Isambard Kingdom (1806–

sion bridges at Clifton (1834). Hungerford

design of giant steamships, notably the 'Great

the 'Great Eastern' (1858). His work invariably combined utility with beauty

Bru·nel·les·chi (bru:n'leski:), Filippo (1377–1446), outstanding Italian architect of the early Renaissance, painter and sculptor. His masterpieces are the dome of S. Maria del Fiore (the Cathedral), the small domed Pazzi chapel of S. Croce, and the Pitti Palace, all in Florence

bru·net, bru·nette (bru:net) **1.** *adj.* having dark hair and complexion (cf. BLOND) **2.** *n.* someone with such hair and complexion [F., dim. of *brun,* brown]

Brun·hild (bru:nhild) the legendary heroine of several myths, esp. in the Old Norse 'Edda', in the 'Volsunga Saga', and in the 'Nibelungenlied'

Brun·hil·da (bru:nhildə) (c. 534–613), Visigoth queen and regent of Austrasia, noted for her beauty, wisdom and cruelty. Dynastic feuds and war with the Franks made her reign bloody. She was captured by Fredegund's son, tortured, and dragged to death at the heels of a wild horse

Bru·no (brú:nɔ), Giordano (1548–1600), Italian Renaissance philosopher. He taught at Paris and at Oxford, attacking Scholasticism and Aristotelianism. He was greatly influenced by Nicholas of Cusa. Under the influence of the new Copernican astronomy he evolved a naturalistic and mystical pantheism. He was burnt at Rome as a heretic

Bruno, St. (c. 1030–1101), German monk. He founded the Carthusians

Bruns·wick (brʌnzwik) (*G.* Braunschweig) a town (pop. 261,500) in Lower Saxony, West Germany, founded c. 860, a publishing and printing center: cars, pianos, optical instruments, calculating machines. It was capital of the former Duchy of Brunswick, which joined the German Empire (1781), became a republic (1918) and joined the Reich (1934)

brunt (brʌnt) *n.* the main force or shock of a blow, attack, etc. [etym. doubtful]

brush (brʌʃ) *n.* an implement made of bristles, wire, hair, or nylon etc. set in wood, etc., different kinds being used for sweeping floors, scrubbing, painting, grooming the hair etc. ‖ the act of brushing ‖ a bushy tail, esp. of a fox or squirrel ‖ (*elec.*) a bundle of conducting wires or strips used to convey electricity to or from a surface with which it makes contact ‖ (*phys.*) brush-shaped dark regions, often in the form of a Maltese cross, seen when biaxial crystals are viewed through a mineralogical microscope. They are caused by interference between beams of polarized light ‖ a short, quick fight, a skirmish ‖ a controversy ‖ small trees and shrubs, land covered with thicket ‖ brushwood (undergrowth) [O.F. *brosse,* brush, brushwood]

brush *v.t.* to apply a brush to ‖ to apply with a brush ‖ to force (one's way) ‖ to touch lightly in passing ‖ *v.i.* to use a brush ‖ to make a brushing action ‖ to force one's way, esp. through a crowd **to brush aside** to dismiss summarily **to brush away** to remove with a brush or with a brushing action of one's fingers **to brush off** to dismiss curtly ‖ to remove with a brush or a brushing action of one's fingers **to brush over** to paint lightly ‖ to touch lightly in passing, esp. to treat lightly or superficially, *to brush over a problem* **to brush up** to refresh by starting to study again, *to brush up one's French* [perh. fr F *brosser*]

brush-back (brʌʃbæk) *n.* (*baseball*) pitch closely missing batter's head, designed to force him to move back from the plate

brush discharge a stream of electrically charged air molecules repelled by sharp points on a charged conductor

brushed wool a woolen fabric on which a nap has been raised by brushes

brush-fire war (brʌʃfuiər) *n.* (*mil.*) relatively small military or police action, usu. for harassment of one side by another

brush-off (brʌʃɔf, brʌʃɑf) *n.* a curt dismissal

brush-stroke (brʌʃstrouk) *n.* the single movement of a paint-filled brush against a surface ‖ the contour or pattern made by this movement

brush-up (brʌʃʌp) *n.* a brushing up of something imperfectly retained in the mind

brush wheel a wheel with brushes or some buffing material on it, so that it polishes as it revolves

brush·wood (brʌʃwud) *n.* undergrowth, thicket ‖ wood from small branches that have broken off

brush·work (brʌʃwə:rk) *n. (art)* the style or technique of applying paint with brushes
brusque (brʌsk) *adj.* abrupt, short ‖ curt, slightly hostile in manner or speech [F, fr. Ital.]
brusque·rie (brʌskəri:) *n.* the quality or state of being brusque [brusque + -ERY]
Brus·sels (brʌsəlz) (*F.* Bruxelles, *Flem.* Brussel) the capital (pop. 169,000, with agglom. 1,000,221) of Belgium. It is officially bilingual (French and Flemish). It is a road, rail and canal junction. Industries: food processing, tobacco, clothing, chemicals, textiles, engineering, printing. In the 16th and 17th cc. Brussels was the capital of the Spanish Netherlands. It has been the Belgian capital since 1830. There are many medieval, Renaissance and baroque buildings, including the Gothic church of St Gudule (1220–73) and the town hall (1402–54). University (1834)
Brussels carpet a wool carpet fixed in a strong linen foundation
Brussels lace needlepoint or bobbin lace worked in floral designs, originally made at Brussels
Brussels sprout a small edible green sprout or bud on the plant *Brassica oleracea gemmifera* ‖ the plant
brut (bryt) *adj.* (of champagne) very dry [F]
bru·tal (bru:t'l) *adj.* harsh or at the point of cruelty, *brutal punishment* ‖ savagely violent, *a brutal attack* ‖ plain and direct with no regard for feeling, *the brutal truth* **bru·tal·i·ty** (bru:tæliti:) (*pl* **bru·tal·i·ties**) the quality of being brutal ‖ the point of cruelty, or an instance of this ‖ savage violence, or an instance of this [fr. L. *brutus*, irrational]
bru·tal·ism (bru:t'lizəm) *n.* **1.** art style involving distortion and exaggeration used to create effect of massiveness. **2.** in architecture, use of large exposed concrete areas without windows to suggest massiveness and strength —**brutalist** *n, adj*
bru·tal·i·za·tion (bru:t'lizei∫ən) *n.* a brutalizing or being brutalized
bru·tal·ize (bru:t'laiz) *pres. part.* **bru·tal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bru·tal·ized** *v.t.* to render brutal, inhuman, savage ‖ to treat brutally
brute (bru:t) **1.** *n.* an animal ‖ a brutal person **2.** *adj.* not endowed with reason, *a brute beast* ‖ (of actions, motives, ideas etc.) like a beast's in strength or savagery, *brute force* **brut·ish** *adj* [F. *brut*]
Bru·tus (bru:təs), Lucius Junius (6th c. BC), Roman statesman, principally responsible for the expulsion of Tarquinius Superbus and the establishment of the Roman republic (510 BC). He became one of its first praetors
Brutus, Marcus Junius (c. 85–42 BC), Roman statesman. A supporter of Pompey in the civil war, he was pardoned by Caesar after the Battle of Pharsalus. Despite Caesar's favors he supported the senatorial party and was a leader of the conspiracy against the dictator. He committed suicide after his defeat by Antony and Augustus at Philippi
Bry·an (bráiən), William Jennings (1860–1925), U.S. political leader and orator. As champion of the Democratic free-silver movement to relieve the depressed conditions of agriculture and industry, he unsuccessfully ran twice (1896, 1900) against William McKinley and (1908) against Howard Taft for the U.S. presidency. Appointed (1913) secretary of state by President Woodrow Wilson, he resigned (1915) when Wilson protested to Germany over the sinking of the 'Lusitania'. He proposed progressive measures including the popular election of senators, a tax on income, and women's suffrage which were eventually adopted. As a fundamentalist and opponent of Darwinism, he assisted (1925) the prosecution in the Scopes Trial
Bryan-Chamorro Treaty a treaty (1916) signed between William Jennings Bryan and Nicaraguan president Emiliano Chamorro, giving the U.S. the right to construct a canal through Nicaragua
Bry·ansk (bri:ənsk) a city (pop. 407,000) of the W. European R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., rolling stock, cement, clothing, meat processing
Bry·ant (braiənt), W[illiam] C[ullen] (1794–1878), U.S. nature poet and editor (1829–78) of the New York Evening Post, through which he promoted liberal causes
Bryce (brais), James Bryce, 1st Viscount (1838–1922), British historian, jurist, and statesman, the U.S.A. (1907–12), and writer. His works include 'The Holy Roman Empire' (1864), 'The American Commonwealth' (1888), 'Studies in History and Jurisprudence' (1901)
bry·o·log·i·cal (braiəlɔdʒik'l) *adj.* of or relating to bryology
bry·ol·o·gist (braiɔlədʒist) *n.* someone who studies bryology
bry·ol·o·gy (braiɔlədʒi:) *n.* the branch of botany relating to the bryophytes [fr. Gk *bruon*, moss + *logos*, word]
bry·on·y (braiəni) *pl* **bry·o·nies** *n.* a member of *Bryonia*, fam. *Cucurbitaceae*, a genus of climbing plants with coiled tendrils, large leaves and red fruit, esp. *B. dioica*, white bryony ‖ *Tamus communis*, fam. *Dioscoreaceae*, black bryony, a plant which resembles this but is unrelated and has no tendrils [fr. L. *bryonia* fr. Gk]
bry·o·phyte (bráiəfait) *n.* a member of *Bryophyta*, a phylum of *Embryophyta*, comprising primitive land plants (i.e. liverworts and mosses) characterized by a rhizoid foot with a nonvascular moisture-transport system and marked alternation of generations in which the gametophyte possessing chlorophyll supports the sporophyte with food and moisture [Mod. L. fr. Gk *bruon*, moss + *phuton*, plant]
bry·o·zo·an, bry·o·zo·on (braiəzóuən) *pl.* **bry·o·zo·ans, bry·o·zo·a** (braiəzóuə) *n.* a member of the phylum *Bryozoa* of aquatic animals, superficially resembling coelenterates. They have a tubular body with a crown of ciliated tentacles, and are usually found in colonies, in fresh water, like a coat of moss [fr. Gk *bruon*, moss + *zōe* ‖ *zōion*]
Bryth·on (briθən) *n.* a Celt of Britain **Bry·thon·ic 1.** *adj* of or pertaining to the Brythons or their language **2.** *n.* a division of the Celtic family of languages [Welsh]
Bryu·sov (brju:sʌf), Valery Yakovlevich (1873–1924), Russian symbolist poet, novelist, critic and translator
b/s (*abbr.*) for bit per sec.
B-school (*slang*) colleges of business administration, esp. on the graduate level
Bu·bas·tis (bju:bæstis) ⁺ZAGAZIG
bub·ble (bʌb'l) **1.** *n.* a small volume of air or gas surrounded by a liquid, a solid or an elastic membrane such as a soap solution film. The internal pressure exceeds the external pressure of liquid or the atmosphere by an amount which, for equilibrium, balances the surface tension of the surface or surfaces ‖ dome or semicylindrically shaped structure, e.g., of rubber or plastic ‖ a tightly fitting plastic package covering objects on display or for sale ‖ something transient without substance and liable to burst, *a bubble of excitement* **2.** *v.i. pres. part* **bub·bling** *past* and *past part.* **bub·bled** to form bubbles ‖ to make gurgling sounds **to bubble over** to be exuberant [imit.]
bubble car automobile with a transparent plastic top so that passengers may see and be seen from without
bubble chamber a device used to detect and study the properties of fundamental particles. It consists of a chamber containing a liquid at a temperature slightly above its boiling point. The ions formed by high-energy charged particles traversing the liquid serve as centers of formation of small vapor bubbles, which define the tracks of the particles
bubble gum 1. chewing gum that can be expanded to form a bubble **2.** simplistic rock music for young listeners
bubble memory (*computer*) solid-state magnetic device that stores data in bubbles that move in films of magnetic material with no friction points. It is capable of retaining data when power is shut off, used esp. in automatic nu-
Bu·ber (bu:bər), Martin (1878–1965), Israeli philosopher, sociologist and Jewish theologian. His best known works are 'I and Thou' (1923), 'Moses' (1946), and 'Tales of Hasidism' (1947, 1948)
bu·bo (bju:bou) *pl* **bu·boes** *n.* an inflamed swelling of a lymph gland, esp. in the groin or armpit **bu·bon·ic** (bju:bɔnik) *adj* [L. fr. Gk *boubon*, groin]
bubonic plague
Bu·ca·ra·man·ga (bu:kərumʌngə) a city (pop. 209,000) of N. central Colombia, a tobacco and coffee center
buc·cal (bʌk'l) *adj.* (*anat.*) of the cheeks or mouth cavity [fr. L. *bucca*, cheek]
buc·ca·neer (bʌkəniər) *n.* a pirate **Buc·ca·neer** a member of an Anglo-French pirate confederacy which fought Spain in the Caribbean (16th and 17th cc.). The most famous of the Buccaneers was Sir Henry Morgan. The confederacy began to dissolve when Britain went to war with France (1689) [F. *boucanier*, a hunter of wild oxen (used of the French settlers in Haiti)]
Bu·cer (bu:sər, bu:tsər), Martin (1491–1551), German Protestant reformer, midway in his views between Luther and Zwingli. He led the Reformed Church in Strasbourg (1523–48). In 1549 Cranmer invited him to Cambridge to teach theology and to assist the English Reformation
Buch·an (bʌkən), John, 1st Baron Tweedsmuir (1875–1940), Scottish statesman and author of adventure stories, e.g. 'The Thirty-Nine Steps' (1915). He was governor-general of Canada (1935–40)
Bu·chan·an (bju:kænən), George (1506–82), Scottish scholar and Latin poet
Buchanan, James (1791–1868), 15th president (1857–61) of the U.S.A., a Democrat. As minister to Great Britain (1853–6), he helped to draw up the Ostend Manifesto. Despite his vigorous attempts to placate the pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions, the U.S.A. drifted during his administration toward civil war
Bu·cha·rest (bu:kərest, bju:kərest) the capital (pop. 2,165,997) of Rumania, on the Walachian plain, a rail junction and trading center (petroleum, lumber, agricultural produce), with food processing, textile, chemical and engineering industries. University (1864)
Bucharest, Treaty of a treaty signed (1913) by Rumania, Greece, Montenegro, Serbia and Bulgaria, ending the 2nd Balkan War, and defining the boundaries of Bulgaria
Bu·chen·wald (bu:xənvult) *n.* the site of a Nazi concentration camp (1937–45) near Weimar in Germany
Buch·man (bukmən), Frank Nathan Daniel (1878–1961), American-born evangelist who used modern propaganda techniques to further his campaign for individual and national moral regeneration (⁺MORAL RE ARMAMENT)
Buchmanism (bukmənizəm) ⁺MORAL RE ARMAMENT
Buch·ner (bu:xnər), Eduard (1860–1917), German chemist, awarded a Nobel prize in 1907 for his work on fermentation. He isolated the enzymes invertase, zymase and lactase
Buch·ner (bʏxnər), Georg (1813–37), German poet and playwright. His works include 'Dantons Tod' (1835) and 'Wozzeck' (or 'Woyzeck', 1836), which inspired Berg's opera
Buchner funnel (*chem.*) a cylindrical porcelain funnel, with a flat circular perforated base, used for filtration under reduced pressure [after Ernst *Buchner*, 19th-c. G. chemist]
Buck (bʌk), Pearl (1892–1973), U.S. author and [illegible] novel 'The Good Earth' (1931), describing the hardship of Chinese peasant life, won the Pulit-
buck (bʌk) **1.** *n.* the male of hares, goats, rabbits, deer, antelope, rats ‖ (*hist.*) a dandy (*poker*) a counter or other object given to the winner of each jackpot, who then deals ‖ the act of bucking (*football*) a charge into the opposing rush line ‖ (*pop.*) a dollar (*Br.*) an eel-trap bas- ‖ to pass the buc[illegible] passing it on to someone else **2.** *v.t.* to throw (a rider) by bucking (*football*) to charge (the opponent's rush line) to resist, oppose *v.i.* (of a horse or mule) to spring up vertically clear off [illegible] become more cheerful or energetic **buck up!** pull yourself together! cheer up! (*Br.*) hurry [illegible] to feel buck[illegible] well or received a compliment) [O.E. *buc*, male
buck *n.* a sawhorse, sawbuck ‖ a padded, leather-covered, thick, short, adjustable vault

buck·board (bʌkbɔrd, bʌkbourd) *n.* (*hist.*) a light, four-wheeled, horse-drawn carriage with a board in place of body and springs

buck·et (bʌkit) **1.** *n.* a container for holding water, milk etc., a pail; the amount contained in this; a similar container, e.g. the scoop of a grain elevator **2.** *v.t.* to lift in buckets ‖ (*Br., pop.*) to ride (a horse) fast; *v.i.* to drive fast, hurry the forward swing of a stroke [perh. O.F. buket, washing-tub]

bucket seat a low, round-backed, separate seat, often arranged to tip or fold forward, mostly used in automobiles

bucket shop an office for speculating on current stock exchange prices, but without any actual buying or selling of stock

buck·eye (bʌkai) *pl.* **buck·eyes** *n. Aesculus glabra*, the American horse chestnut

Buckhaven

Buck·ing·ham (bʌkiŋəm), George Villiers, 1st Duke of (1592–1628), English nobleman and favorite of James I and Charles I. Hated by par-

Roman Catholic sympathies and his disastrous attempts to intervene in the Thirty Years' War, he was impeached (1626) but saved by a rapid

the Huguenots of La Rochelle failed (1627) and

Buckingham, George Villiers, 2nd Duke of (1627–87), English courtier. After the fall of

Charles II, and a member of the Cabal (1667–

satirical 'The Rehearsal' (1671)

Buckingham Palace

British sovereign, constructed by Nash (1821–36) and partly redesigned early in the 20th c.

Buckinghamshire

Bucks) a county (area 749 sq. miles, pop. 512,000), in the south Midlands of England. County town: Aylesbury

buck·le (bʌkl) **1.** *n.* a stiff fastening attached to one end of a belt, ribbon, strap etc., the other end being threaded through it and secured by a hole over its spiked tongue as and when required; a similar device in the form of an ornament, e.g. on some shoes **2.** *v. pres. part.* **buck·ling** *past* and *past part.* **buck·led** *v.t.* (often with 'on', 'up') to fasten with a buckle ‖ to bend sharply, kink, crumple; *v.i.* to give way; to bend out of shape, twist, crumple **to buckle down** to to force oneself to concentrate and work hard at [F. *boucle*]

buck·ler (bʌklər) *n.* (*hist.*) a small round shield held on the arm to protect the body; (*naut.*) a wooden shutter preventing water from coming in at a hawsehole; (*anat.* and *zool.*) a hard, protective covering, e.g. of armadillos or some

buck private (*pop.*) a private soldier, esp. a re-

buck·ram (bʌkrəm) **1.** *n.* a coarse linen or hemp cloth stiffened with sizing (gum or paste), and used for binding books, stiffening belts etc. **2.**

buck·saw (bʌksɔ:) *n.* a saw used for sawing on a

buck·shot (bʌkʃɔt) *n.* coarse lead shot between

buck·skin (bʌkskin) *n.* the skin of a buck; a

buck·thorn (bʌkθɔrn) *n. Rhamnus cathartica*,

buck-toothed (bʌktu:θt, -tu:t) *adj.* having a project-

buck·wheat (bʌkhwi:t, bʌkwi:t) *n.* a member of

(*zool.*) a protruding part of a simple animal organism which grows into a new organism, e.g. in the hydra ‖ a gemma ‖ a half-opened flower **in bud** putting forth buds ‖ (*NIP*) **2.** *v. pres. part.* **bud·ding** *past* and *past part.* **bud·ded** *v.t.* (*hort.*) to engraft by inserting a bud of one variety of tree or shrub under the bark of another stock, usually a wild or less desirable type ‖ to develop, *to bud horns* ‖ *v.i.* to put forth buds **bud·ding** *adj.* promising, *a budding writer* [M.E. *budde, bodde*, origin unknown]

Bu·da·pest (bju:dəpest, bu:dəpest) the capital (pop. 2,063,745) of Hungary, formed by the union (1872) of Buda on the right bank of the Danube and Pest on the left bank. Industries (concentrated in Pest): textiles, machinery, chemicals, flour, tobacco, brewing, leather, glass. Buda, the old Magyar capital, became the capital of the Hungarian kingdom (1867). The city suffered heavily in the Russian advance (1945), but rapidly recovered. It was the center of an unsuccessful revolt against the Commu-

Bud·da·hood (budəhud, bu.dəhud) *n.* (*Mahayana Buddhism*) a state of enlightenment

Bud·dha (budə, bu:də), Gautama (563–483 B.C.), the Indian founder of Buddhism. The son of a nobleman and member of the Kshatriya caste, Siddhartha Gautama was born on the present borders of India and Nepal. It is told that at 29 he first saw a senile old man, a sick man, a corpse and a wandering ascetic. With eyes opened to aspects of life newly revealed to him, he broke with his past and became an ascetic, but after six years he abandoned rigorous asceticism for the deep meditation that brought enlightenment. He soon collected many disciples, and spent his remaining 45 years of life teaching, organizing and serving the order of mendicants which he founded. He is also known by the titles Sākyamuni ('the sage of the Sakya family') and Tathāgata ('the follower of truth') [Skr. ... the enlightened one]

Bud·dha·gho·sa (budəgousə, bu:dəgousə) (5th c. A.D.), orthodox and encyclopedic commentator on Buddhist doctrine, probably of Ceylon

Bud·dhism (budizəm, bu.dizəm) *n.* a religious and philosophical system springing from the life and teaching of Gautama Buddha, who in the 6th c. B.C. rejected certain features of his native Hinduism, particularly the caste system, animal sacrifice and undue asceticism. He founded an order of mendicant preachers, including both sexes, and his first sermon to his disciples at Benares is the root of all later developments. In this sermon he preached the Four Noble Truths. (1) that sorrow is the universal experience of mankind (2) that the cause of sorrow is desire, and the cycle of rebirths is perpetuated by desire for existence (3) that the removal of sorrow can only come from the removal of desire (4) that desire can be systematically abandoned by following the Noble Eightfold Path. With the cessation of desire man passes from the world of individual existence into the world of pure Being (Nirvana). Because his concern was primarily practical, Gautama refused to speculate on the nature of Being, or on the nature of the individual self. He did, however, show the fallacies of some of the current theories, and has been regarded as a naturalistic atheist by many among both critics and disciples. He taught that man's release from sorrow was not obtainable by any act of sacrifice or pilgrimage which might be interpreted as trying to gain the favor of a deity. He also taught that this release came from the all-absorbing knowledge that man's selfish desires were rooted in dualistic delusions about the self.

Gautama's original teachings have been developed along two distinct and often conflicting lines. Theravada, disparagingly called Hinayana (found mainly in Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, and parts of Malaysia), and Mahayana (which developed in China, Tibet, Korea, and Japan). Theravada has laid stress on monastic disciplines, and has resisted any attempts to compromise with theism in any form. Within Mahayana, however, the idea of Gautama as an incarnation of 'the Buddha-spirit' has grown

bodhisattva. In Theravada the ideal, the 'saint', is the arhat, the man who has gained personal enlightenment; in Mahayana it is the bodhisattva, the man who has attained enlightenment: Buddhahood, but who has set aside his movement of Nirvana in order to help others make the journey that he has already completed. The furthest development of Mahayana [illegible] direction is to be found in the Pure Land (Jodo) school, particularly in its Japanese form. Here, salvation comes solely from faith in the loving grace of the bodhisattva Amida. The Jodo doctrine is classified as tariki ('by another's effort'), in contrast with the more orthodox forms of Buddhism which are jiriki ('by self-effort'). Another well-known form of Mahayana is the Zen school. According to some, Zen is a fusion of Buddhism with Taoism. It shares with the latter a profound distrust of the human intellect, and points its adherents to an enlightenment (satori) which comes only when the subconscious is set free to resolve the false dualities of existence which cannot be resolved by rational means. Buddhism has some 500,000,000 adherents, largely in Asia

Bud·dhist (budist, bu:dist) **1.** *n.* a follower of Buddhism **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Buddhism **Bud·dhis·tic** *adj.*

bud·dle (bʌd'l) **1.** *n.* (*mining*) a trough or plane at an angle, on which crushed ore is washed **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **bud·dling** *past* and *past part.* **bud·dled** to wash (ore) using such an apparatus [origin unknown]

bud·dle·ia (bʌdli:ə, bʌdlí:ə) *n.* a member of *Buddleia*, fam. *Loganiaceae*, a genus of shrubs or trees, many of which are cultivated, e.g. *B. Davidii*, which flowers in dense cymes with lilac or violet petals, and *B. globosa* from Chile, which has orange flowers in globose heads [Mod. L. after Adam *Buddle* (*d.* 1715), English botanist]

bud·dy (bʌdi:) *pl.* **bud·dies** *n.* a pal, friend ‖ a fellow soldier

Bu·dé (bydei), Guillaume (1467–1540), French philologist, humanist and Hellenist, who persuaded François I to create the Collège de France (1529)

budge (bʌdʒ) *pres. part.* **budg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **budged** *v.t.* to cause (something heavy or resisting) to move slightly ‖ to cause (a person) to modify his opinion ‖ *v.i.* to move ‖ to yield ‖ to modify an opinion [F. *bouger*, to stir]

budg·er·i·gar (bʌdʒərigur) *n.* the Australian lovebird or grass parakeet, much kept as a cage bird [native name–good cockatoo]

budg·et (bʌdʒit) **1.** *n.* a written statement of money: where it is drawn from, its amount, how it is to be spent ‖ the annual estimate of revenue and expenditure for governing a country, fixing the level of taxation until the next budget ‖ (*pop.*) personal or household expenses **2.** *v.t.* to allow for in a budget ‖ *v.i.* to plan expenditure with a given amount of money **budg·et·ar·y** *adj.* [fr. F. *bougette*, bag, wallet]

bud scale one of the external, sometimes sticky, scalelike leaves covering a bud in winter

Bue·nos Ai·res (bwénəsɛ́əri:z) the capital (pop. 2,908,001) and federal district (area 72 sq. miles), of Argentina, a rail center and port on the Rio de la Plata estuary, the largest city in the southern hemisphere. Export industries: meat packing, dairy food processing, flour milling, tanning, chemicals, textiles ‖ a province (area 118,752 sq. miles, pop. 8,774,529) of Argentina, from which the federal district was separated in 1880. Capital: La Plata. Chief port: Bahia Blanca

Buenos Aires, Lake a lake (75 miles long) in S.E. Chile, on the Chile-Argentina boundary

buff (bʌf) **1.** *adj.* like buff in color, yellowish ‖ made of buff **2.** *n.* a thick, good-quality soft leather made from buffalo or oxhide ‖ the pale brownish yellow color of this ‖ a stick or wheel covered with leather etc., and used for polishing ‖ (*pop.*) an enthusiast **3.** *v.t.* to polish with a buff ‖ to dye or stain buff ‖ to give (leather) a velvety surface [perh. fr. F. *buffle*, buffalo]

Buf·fa·lo (bʌfəlou) a port (pop. 357,870, with agglom. 1,242,573), of New York State, on Lake Erie, a market for grain, flour, timber and fish. Industries, served by hydroelectricity from Niagara: iron and steel, car and aircraft manufacture, meat packing

buf·fa·lo (bʌfəlou) **1.** *n. pl.* **buf·fa·lo, buf·fa·loes, buf·fa·los** any of several wild oxen, e.g. the water buffalo, the cape buffalo or bison ‖ buffalo fish **2.** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to trick, bamboozle ‖ (*pop.*) to overawe [Ital. fr. Gk *boubalos*, African

buffalo berry

the edible red berry of *Shepherdia argentea* and *S. canadensis*, fam. *Elaeagnaceae*, of North America ‖ either of these shrubs

(a) a, ago; e, silent; i, pencil; o, lemon; u, circus (e) e, hen; i., sheep; o, deer; ə, bear. (i) i, fish; ai, tiger; ə:, bird. (o) o, horse; u, ball; u:, goose; ɔ, bacillus; ju., cube. x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; ŋ, ring. (t, d) t, rabbit; n, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

Buffalo Bill the nickname of W. F. Cody (1846–1917), American [illegible] toured the U.S.A. and Europe (1883–1916) with his 'Wild West' shows

buffalo bush [illegible]

buffalo robe a shaggy rug of bison skin with the hair left on the hide

buf·fer (bʌfər) *n.* (*Br.*) a man with out-of-date ideas [origin unknown]

buffer *n.* [illegible] the force or shock of a collision, esp. the apparatus for this on a locomotive or rail truck ‖ [illegible] device that [illegible] compensate for differences in the rates of input in the process of transferring data from one system to another ‖ (*chem.*) a solution whose hydrogen ion concentration changes very little on dilution or on the addition of small amounts of acids or alkalis. It can thus be used to stabilize the pH of a system [origin unknown]

buffer *v.* [illegible] [illegible] polishing, esp. a leather-covered [illegible]

buffer species (*envir.*) a species subject to prey when another preferred species is in short supply

buffer state [illegible] two potentially hostile larger ones, thought (historically) to lessen the chances of war between the two

Buf·fet (byfeɪ), Bernard (1928–), French painter and engraver, ascetically spare in style and highly mannered

buf·fet (bʌfit) **1.** *n.* a blow given by a storm, or strong waves, or (*old fash.*) with the hand ‖ (*rhet.*) a stroke of bad luck **2.** *v.t.* (*old-fash.*) to strike, hit ‖ to knock about ‖ to force by striking out about one, *to buffet one's way through a crowd* [perh. O.F., dim. of *buffe*, blow]

buf·fet (bufét) *n.* a sideboard ‖ a recessed cupboard or set of shelves for displaying china etc in informal entertaining, a table laid with food and drink to which guests help themselves ‖ (bufeɪ) a refreshment bar, as in a railroad station [F.]

Buf·fon (byfɔ̃), Georges Louis Leclerc, comte de (1707–88), French naturalist and writer, famous for his 'Histoire naturelle' (36 vols., 1749–88) written with collaborators and translated into many languages. His theories and speculations are important in the study of the theory of evolution

buf·foon (bʌfú:n) **1.** *n.* someone noted for playing the fool ‖ a clownish fellow **2.** *v.i.* to act like a clown **buf·foon·er·y** [illegible] **·er·ies** *n.* [F. fr. Ital.]

Bug [illegible]

bug (bʌg) **1.** *n.* any small insect ‖ a bedbug or other hemipteran ‖ (*pop.*) a disease-producing organism, bacterium ‖ (*pop.*) a fault in an apparatus or in its working ‖ (*pop.*) a concealed microphone **2.** *v.t.* *pres. part.* **bug·ging** *past* and *past part.* **bugged** (*pop.*) to conceal a microphone in ‖ (*pop.*) to listen to by means of a concealed microphone ‖ (*pop.*) to pester, annoy [origin unknown]

bug·a·boo (bʌgəbu:) *n.* a bugbear

Bu·gan·da (bu:gændə) a kingdom and federated state (area 17,311 sq. miles, pop. 1,900,000, largely of the Baganda tribe) in S. Uganda. Capital: Kampala. Buganda was an important power in central Africa from the mid-17th c. It became a British protectorate in 1894, and gained limited internal self-government in 1900

bug·bear (bʌgbɛər) *n.* a belief, idea, obsession etc. causing fear or strong dislike ‖ a tiresome source of difficulties [etym. doubtful]

bug·ger (bʌgər) **1.** *n.* a sodomite (*Br., term of abuse*) a harsh or unjust person in authority (*used affectionately*) a scamp, rascal **2.** *v.t.* to commit buggery [illegible] *bougre* fr. M.L. *Bulgarus*, 11th-c. Bulgarian heretic of a sect thought capable of any crime or vice]

bug·gy [illegible] **bug·gies** *n.* one-horse carriage (*Am.* fourwheeled, *Br.* two-wheeled) for one or two persons ‖ a baby carriage [origin unknown]

bu·gle (bju:g'l) **1.** *n.* a brass wind instrument like a trumpet, but with a shorter, more conical tube and no valves **2.** *v. pres. part.* **bu·gling** *past* and *past part.* **bu·gled** *v.i.* to sound a bugle ‖ *v.t.* to sound (a call) on a bugle [orig. short for bugle horn, a hunting horn made from the horn of a wild ox or bugle, fr. O.F. *bugle*]

bugle *n.* a long tube-shaped glass bead, often black, sewn on a dress as an ornament [origin [illegible]]

bugle *n.* *Ajuga reptans*, fam. *Labiatae*, a perennial [illegible]

bugle *n.* [illegible] *sis*, fam. *Borraginaceae*, a hairy annual or biennial, widely distributed [F. *bugloss*, fr. L. fr. Gk *bous*, ox + *glossa*, tongue]

[illegible]

Buh·ra·ky (bʊraki) *n.* Japanese puppet theater featuring a visible puppeteer and chanter on stage

build (bild) **1.** *n.* shape, proportions of body, *of heavy build* **2.** *v. pres. part* **build·ing** *past* and *past part.* **built** (bilt) *v.t.* to construct (e.g. a house) by putting together materials and parts ‖ *v.i.* to construct a house etc ‖ to cause a house etc to be constructed ‖ to earn one's living by constructing houses etc **to build into** to incorporate [illegible] **to build on** [illegible] depend upon **to build up** to establish by means of hard work, *to build up a practice* ‖ to endow with imaginary qualities, *they built him up to be a hero* **build·er** *n.* someone who builds ‖ a building contractor [M.E. *bulden* fr. O.E. *bold*, dwelling]

build·ing (bildɪŋ) *n.* a permanent construction (house, factory etc.) ‖ the work of constructing houses etc

building lease a contract requiring the lessee of ground to build on it

building society (*Br.*) a finance society which lends a percentage of the purchase price of a house at a certain rate of interest over a number of years (usually 10, 15, or 20). Money for such loans comes from investments made by members of the society, who receive a small percentage of interest every year and can deposit or withdraw money from their share account as in a savings bank (cf. SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION)

build-up (bildʌp) *n.* an increase in tension or expectation before the climax is reached (as in a drama) ‖ an extremely favorable account of a person (esp. of a candidate for a job) who has yet to prove himself, or of a thing not yet seen

built *past* and *past part.* of BUILD

built-in (biltɪn) *adj.* made a permanent part of the structure of something, *a built-in bookcase*

Bu·jum·bu·ra (bu:dʒumbu:rə) (or Usumbura) the capital (pop. 141,000), port and airport of Burundi, at the northeast corner of Lake Tanganyika. University college

Bu·ka·vu (bu:kɑ́vu:) (formerly Costermansville) a town (pop. 209,051) of Zaire, at the southern end of Lake Kivu, a commercial and communications center

Bu·kha·ra, Bo·kha·ra (bukʊrə) a commercial center (pop. 192,000) of W. Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R., on a fertile oasis, with many fine mosques. Products: cotton and leather goods, silk, carpets

Bu·ko·vi·na (bu:kəvi:nə) a region consisting of the wooded eastern slopes of the Carpathians and, to the east, a fertile plain. It was conquered by Austria (1775) and ceded to Rumania (1919). The U.S.S.R. annexed N. Bukovina (which contains gypsum, oil, alabaster and coal deposits) to the Ukraine in 1940. Main town: Tchernovtsy, in Soviet territory

Bu·la·wa·yo (bu:ləwɑ́jou) a town (pop. 363,000) in Matabeleland, Zimbabwe, a commercial and distributing center, connected by rail with various ports. It has metallurgical plants, food and textile industries. It was built over the kraal of the last Matabele king, Lobengula. Cecil Rhodes is buried nearby. Bushman paintings (Matopo Hills)

bulb (bʌlb) *n.* the erect underground stem of a plant, reduced to a mere plate, surrounded by fleshy overlapping leaf bases, which are covered with brown scale leaves. The roots grow [illegible] or axillary: any plant or flower growing from a bulb, e.g. onion, tulip, lily (*botan.*) a rounded part or end of a cylindrical organ, as of a hair root, urethra etc ‖ the medulla oblongata ‖ any bulb-shaped part, esp. of a glass tube that part of an electric lamp which encloses the filament

bulbil [illegible] fleshy leaf-bud capable of becoming a new individual [illegible] Mod. L. *bulbillus*, little bulb]

bulb·ous (bʌlbəs) *adj.* growing from, having or like a bulb

bul·bul (bulbul) *n.* the Persian name for the nightingale ‖ an Asian and African bird of genus *Pycnonotus*, related to the thrush, with brilliant plumage [Pers. fr. Arab.]

Bul·ga·kov (bulgɑkɔf), Sergei Nikolayevich (1871–1944), Russian philosopher and theologian. He founded the Institute of Orthodox Theology in Paris (1925) after his exile from Russia (1923). His writings include 'The Wisdom of God' (1937)

Bul·ga·nin (bulgɑ́nin), Nikolai Alexandrovitch (1895–1975), Russian leader. He became first deputy chairman of the council of ministers after Stalin's death (1953) and chairman (1955). He was replaced (1958) by Khrushchev

Bul·gar (bʌlgur, bulgur) *n.* a member of a people, probably of Finnic language, who set up a state (8th-13th cc.) at the confluence of the Volga and the Kama

Bul·gar·i·a (bʌlgɛəri:ə) a republic (area 42,818 sq. miles, pop. 8,940,000) of S.E. Europe. Capital: Sofia. National minorities (150,000 Gipsies, Macedonians, Turks, Armenians and Rumanians) form 14% of the population. Languages: Bulgarian (88%) and Turkish (10%). Religion: Orthodox (89%), Moslem (10%), Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish minorities. The land is 40% arable, 33% forest and 27% pasture. The Balkan Mtns (3,500–7,800 ft) cross the country from west to east. To the north the Danube plateau slopes down to the Rumanian border. To the south and center the fertile Maritsa valley separates the Balkan Mtns from the Rhodope Mtns (highest point 9,595 ft). Average summer and winter temperatures (F.): Pleven 90° and [illegible] Plovdiv 90° and 30°. The climate is mainly continental, with intensely cold winters in the north, but is more temperate along the Black Sea coast, and Mediterranean in the south. Average annual rainfall: 25 ins. Livestock: sheep, cattle, hogs, poultry. Agricultural products: wheat, corn, tobacco, sugar beet, vegetables, fruit, cotton, roses. Mineral resources: iron, manganese, coal, copper, lignite, lead, zinc, salt, oil. Hydroelectric power and irrigation have been greatly developed. Manufactures: cement, fertilizers, cotton, wool, silk, rose oil, sugar. Exports: tobacco, eggs, ships, rose oil. Imports: machinery, vehicles, petroleum. Chief ports: Varna and Burgas. Communist nationalization of the economy began in 1944. There are 20 institutions of higher learning, including the University of Sofia. Monetary unit: lev. HISTORY. The Bulgars of Asiatic origin crossed the Danube (7th c.) and established the first Bulgarian kingdom, which became part of the Byzantine Empire (1018–1185). The second [illegible] (1185–1396) was conquered and ruled by the Turks (1396–1908). Numerous uprisings, esp. [illegible] by the Turks. Bulgaria was made an autonomous principality after the Russo-Turkish War (1877–8), but was made dependent on Turkey, and the province of Eastern Rumelia was separated by the Congress of Berlin (1878). Alexander of [illegible] Bulgaria (1879–86). Bulgaria annexed Eastern Rumelia and was attacked by Serbia (1885). Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg was elected prince [illegible] was declared a kingdom, independent of Turkey [illegible] against Turkey in the 1st Balkan War (1912) but attacked Serbia and Greece (1913), losing Macedonia and Thrace. It was an ally of the Central Powers and invaded Serbia (1915), but lost its Aegean coast (1919). It signed the Axis pact and declared war on Britain and the U.S.A. (1941). Russia declared war and occupied Bulgaria (1944), and a pro-Soviet government was formed which declared war on Germany. The Communists gained control and a people's republic was proclaimed (1946). The peace treaty was signed in 1947. Bulgaria joined (1955) the Warsaw Pact and the U.N. [illegible] several acts of terrorism in the 1970s and Pope John Paul II in 1981

Bul·ga·ri·an [illegible] there **2.** *adj.* pertaining to Bulgarians or their language

bulge (bʌldʒ) *n.* a curving outwards, esp. when this is ugly or involves asymmetry ‖ a rounded part ‖ an abnormal increase In numbers, *a bulge in the birthrate* **2.** *v. pres. part* **bulg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bulged** *v.t.* to cause to curve or swell outwards ‖ *v.i.* to curve or swell out **bulg·i·ness** *n.* **bulg·y** *comp.* **bulg·i·er** *superl.* **bulg·i·est** *adj.* [O.F. *boulge*, bag]

Bulge, Battle of the a German counter-attack (1944–5) in the Ardennes during the 2nd world war Concentrating all his remaining reserves, Marshal von Rundstedt took advantage of foggy weather and a thinly held American front to break through and penetrate deep into Belgium, creating a bulge in the Allied lines Antwerp, the main Allied supply base, was simultaneously bombed A greatly outnumbered U.S. force held out heroically at Bastogne, until relieved by Allied forces which attacked the salient from the north and south, regained the initiative and resumed the offensive The German advance was checked (Jan 1945) after it had penetrated fifty miles

bu·lim·i·a (bju limi:ə) *n.* (*med.*) a disease symptomized by a never-satisfied hunger [fr. Gk *boulimia* fr. *bous*, ox + *limos*, hunger]

bulk (bʌlk) **1.** *n.* mass ‖ thickness ‖ a very large or fat human body ‖ the largest part, *the bulk of the nation* ‖ food taken in to help digestion rather than for nutritional value **in bulk** as one mass, not packaged or bottled ‖ in large amounts, *to buy in bulk* **to break bulk** to begin unloading a ship **2.** *v.t.* (with 'out') to increase the size of (usually by adding something of little intrinsic worth), to *bulk out a journal with advertisements* ‖ to pile in a heap (e.g. fish or [illegible] *v.i.* to occupy space **to bulk large** to be or seem very important [etym. doubtful]

bulk eraser device utilizing a strong magnetic field to erase a reel of magnetic tape. *syn* tape eraser

bulk·head (bʌlkhed) *n.* a partition dividing a ship into separate watertight compartments so that if one compartment is holed the ship is still kept afloat by the others ‖ a partition dividing a ship's hold to prevent cargo from piling up on one side as the ship rolls or pitches ‖ a sloping door in a jutting framework, shutting off a mine shaft etc [etym. doubtful]

[illegible] (*phys.*) the constant ratio, for an elastic body, between an applied stress and the resulting change in volume of unit volume

bulk·y (bʌlki) *comp.* **bulk·i·er** *superl.* **bulk·i·est** *adj.* having bulk ‖ taking up a lot of room, and often of a shape difficult to handle

Bull (bul), John (c. 1562–1628), English composer and organist. He wrote mainly for voices and for the keyboard. The attribution to him of the British national anthem is disputed

bull (bul) **1.** *adj.* male, esp. of large animals, *a bull elephant* ‖ very strong-looking or massive, *a bull neck* ‖ (*stock exchange*) marked by rising prices, marked by the activity of bulls, *a bull market* **2.** *n.* an uncastrated male of the bovine or ox family ‖ the male of certain other large animals, e.g. whale, elephant, elk, or moose ‖ (*stock exchange*) a person buying as a speculation in the hope that prices will rise (cf. BEAR) **a bull in a china shop** a person who is destructively clumsy in a situation requiring delicacy or tact **to take the bull by the horns** to deal boldly and directly with a difficult situation **3.** *v.t.* (*stock exchange*) to try to raise the price of (stocks) by speculative buying ‖ *v.i.* (of stocks) to [illegible] M.E. *bole, bulle*]

bull *n.* an official letter or edict from the pope

bul·lace (bulis) *n.* *Prunus domestica institia*, a plum no longer much cultivated. Damson is [illegible]

bull-dog (buldɔg, buldɔg) *n.* a very powerful [illegible] and determination **2.** *v. pres. part.* **bull-dog·ging** *past* and *past part.* **bull-dogged** *v.t.* [illegible]

in ‖ to bully **búll-doz·er** *n.* a powerful caterpillar tractor with a broad steel blade or ram in front for clearing land and leveling uneven earth surfaces, esp. in preparation for building roads, airfields etc. ‖ a bully [etym. doubtful]

bul·let (búlit) *n.* a small, round or conical piece of lead, fired from a rifle or pistol [F. *boulette*, dim. of *boule*, ball]

bul·let-head·ed (búlithedid) *adj.* with a round head

bul·le·tin (bulitin) *n.* a short official statement of news ‖ a periodical publication, e.g. of a club or society [fr. Ital. *bullettino*, a short note]

bulletin board a board on which written announcements are displayed

bul·let-proof (búlitpru:f) *adj.* hard enough to resist bullets

bulletproof vest fabric vest of nylon plastic, sometimes with overlapping fiberglass, capable of stopping a bullet. *Cf* FLAK JACKET

bullet train Japanese high-speed (130 mph) rail line between Tokyo and Nagoya

bull-fight (búlfait) *n.* a Spanish sporting event (found also in South America, Portugal, S. France, and Mexico) in which, observing ritual conventions, men fight specially bred bulls, usually to a kill but under some laws in order to pluck a rosette from between the horns **búll-fígh·ter** *n.* **búll-fight·ing** *n.*

bull-finch (búlfintʃ) *n.* a quickset hedge, too high and strong to put a horse over, with a ditch on one side [perh. = bull fence]

bullfinch *n.* *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, a strong-beaked European songbird, with red breast, throat and cheeks, allied to the grosbeaks

bull-frog (búlfrɔg, búlfrɔg) *n.* *Rana pipiens*, a large American frog

bull-head (búlhed) *n.* any of several small, big-headed fish, esp. *Ameiurus nebulosus*, American catfish

bull-head·ed (búlhedid) *adj.* obstinate ‖ thoughtlessly impetuous

bull-horn (búlhɔrn) *n.* (*Am. = Br.* loud-hailer) a megaphone with a built-in amplifier

bul·lion (búljən) *n.* a fringe of gold or silver lace or thread [perh. F. *bouillon*]

bullion *n.* gold or silver in bars or ingots, i.e. before coining or manufacturing processes [etym. doubtful]

bull-ish (búliʃ) *adj.* (*stock-exchange*) characterized by rising prices ‖ optimistic ‖ like a bull, esp. obstinate

Bull, John *JOHN BULL

bull-ock (búlək) *n.* a castrated bull ‖ an ox, steer [O.E. *bulluc*, young bull]

bull-pen (búlpen) *n.* an enclosure for bulls or a bull ‖ a barracks in a lumber camp ‖ (*baseball*) a place where relief pitchers limber up and practice during a game

Bullpup U.S. air-to-surface missile (AGM-12) weighing 100 to 250 lbs.

bull-ring (búlriŋ) *n.* a circular, roofless building containing many rows of tiered seats enclosing a sanded arena in which bullfighting takes place

bull-roar·er (bulrɔrər, búlrourər) *n.* a thonged slat of wood which makes a roaring noise when whirled, used to scare novices in certain tribal ceremonies

Bull Run, Battles of two battles (July 21, 1861, Aug. 30, 1862) of the American Civil War. The Confederates won both: the first under Beauregard and Jackson, the second under Lee and Jackson

bull session an informal group discussion on some large topic

bull's-eye (bulzai) *pl.* **bull's-eyes** *n.* the center ring of a target ‖ a shot which hits it ‖ a guess, remark etc. which exactly hits on the truth ‖ a hard, round candy with a strong peppermint flavor ‖ a boss of glass at the center of a sheet of blown glass ‖ a thick disk of glass, e.g. in a ship's side, to let in light or air ‖ a hemispherical lens of short focal distance, or a lantern with such a lens ‖ (*naut.*) a small, round, wooden block without sheaves, having a groove around it and a hole through it to take a rope

bull·ter·ri·er (bulteriər) *n.* a very strong, short-haired dog of a breed said to have been created by crossing the bulldog with now extinct breeds of terrier. They are swift and full of courage, with long, powerful jaws and no stop

[illegible]

bully 1. *pl* **bul·lies** *n* someone who enjoys oppressing others weaker than himself (*Am. Br.* bully-off) the putting into play of the ball at the start of a game of hockey and after each goal **2.** *v. pres. part.* **bul·ly·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bul·lied** *v.t.* to persecute physically or spiritually ‖ to oppress (a weaker person or subordinate) ‖ to intimidate or force, *she bullied him into accepting the invitation* ‖ *v.i.* to be a bully or act like one [etym. doubtful]

bully beef (*Br.*) canned, pressed beef, corned beef

bul·ly-off (búli:ɔf, búli:ɒf) *n.* (*Br., hockey*) the bully

Bul·nes (bú:lnes), Manuel (1799–1866), Chilean general and president (1841–51). He defeated (1839) the Peru-Bolivian Confederation at Yungay, founded (1841) the University of Chile, and established (1843) Chilean sovereignty in the Magellan strait

Bu·low (býlou), Prince Bernhard von (1849–1929), German chancellor (1900–9). His threatening foreign policy toward France and Russia increased German isolation before the 1st world war

bul·rush (búlrʌʃ) *n.* a sedge of genus *Scirpus* ‖ (*Br.*) the cattail

Bult·man (búltmən), Rudolf (1884–1976), German Lutheran theologian advocating a demythologizing of the New Testament and an existentialist interpretation of the gospel. His works include the 'Theologie des Neuen Testaments' (1948), 'Glaube und Verstehen' (1952)

bul·wark (búlwərk) *n.* a defensive wall, ramparts ‖ (usually *pl.*) a ship's side above the upper deck ‖ any defensive or safeguarding structure, e.g. a breakwater ‖ a person, institution, moral principle etc. thought of as being a defense or protection [etym. doubtful, cf. Du. *bolwerk* or G. *bollwerk*, logwork]

Bul·wer (búlwər), Sir Henry (1801–72), British author and diplomat. As minister to Washington (1849–52), he negotiated the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850

Bul·wer-Lyt·ton (búlwərlít'n), Edward George Earle Lytton, 1st Baron Lytton of Knebworth (1803–73). He was the author of highly colored historical novels, e.g. 'The Last Days of Pompeii' (1834) and 'The Last of the Barons' (1843)

bum (bʌm) **1.** *adj.* (*pop.*) of poor quality **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a loafer ‖ (*pop.*) a vagrant **on the bum** (*pop.*, of people and machines) not working **3.** *v. pres. part.* **bum·ming** *past* and *past part.* **bummed** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to get (something) by sponging ‖ *v.i.* (*pop.*) to sponge ‖ (*pop.*) to idle [etym. doubtful]

bum *n.* (*Br.*, not in polite usage) the buttocks, backside ‖ (*Br.*) a bumbailiff [M.E. *bom*]

bum·bail·iff (bʌmbéilif) *n.* (*Br.*) an official sent to seize the property of someone unable to pay his debts

bum·ble-bee (bʌmb'lbi:) *n.* a member of *Bombus*, a genus of big, hairy, social bees which make a loud humming noise in flight [obs. *bumble*, to hum + BEE]

bum·boat (bʌmbout) *n.* a trader's boat peddling provisions or goods among ships in port [perh. L.G. *bumboot*, beamed boat]

bum·ma·lo (bʌmələu) *n.* the Bombay duck [fr. Mahratti *bombil*]

bum·mer (bʌmər) *n.* (*colloq.*) a bad experience, esp. when due to the effect of drugs

bump (bʌmp) **1.** *n.* a heavy jolt, blow or collision ‖ the swelling caused by a bump ‖ (*phrenology*) a protuberance on the skull supposed to indicate character and mental capacity etc. ‖ the faculty indicated by it, *a bump of locality* ‖ (*Br., boat racing*) a touching of one boat by a following boat in a bumping race, in which boats start at fixed intervals ‖ the win constituted by this ‖ (*pl.*) the races of this kind ‖ (*aviation*) a jolt felt by an aircraft in flight ‖ the variation in wind or air pressure which causes this **2.** *v.t.* to knock or strike ‖ (*Br.*, of schoolboys) to grasp (someone) by the arms and legs and lower him so that his bottom bumps the floor, e.g. to celebrate a victory, birthday etc. ‖ to preempt a place, particularly on a public carrier or for an event ‖ (*Br., boat racing*) to overtake and touch (another boat) in a bumping race ‖ to shape (metal) into curves ‖ *v.i.* (often with 'into' or 'against') to knock or collide suddenly **to bump into** to meet accidentally **to bump off** (*pop.*) to kill [imit.]

bump·er (bʌmpər) **1.** *n.* (*old-fash.*) a glass filled to the brim, *a bumper of ale* **2.** *adj.* unusually good or abundant, *a bumper harvest* [etym. doubtful]

bumper *n.* a device for reducing (by absorbing) the shock of a collision, esp. the metal guards at the front and back of a car ‖ (*Br.*) a fender (shock absorber on a locomotive)

bumper sticker narrow adhesive label carrying a message, designed to be attached to an automobile bumper *syn* bumper strip

bump-i-ly (bʌmpili) *adv.* in a bumpy manner

bump-i-ness (bʌmpinis) *n.* the state or quality of being bumpy

bump-kin (bʌmpkin) *n.* (a citydweller's term) an awkward ignorant country person [perh. Du *boomken*, little tree]

bump-tious (bʌmpʃəs) *adj.* self-assertive, full of noisy conceit

bump-y (bʌmpi) *comp.* **bumpier** *superl.* **bump-i-est** *adj.* having or causing jolts or bumps

bun (bʌn) *n.* a small, soft, slightly sweetened roll, often with raisins ‖ a woman's long hair done in a tight coil at the back of the head [M.E. *bunne* perh. fr. O.F. *bunge*, bump]

Bu-na (bu:nə, bju:nə) *n.* any of a number of synthetic rubbers derived from butadiene [Trademark]

Bu-nau-Va-ril-la (bynouværi:jə), Philippe Jean (1859–1940), French engineer. As director of the French undertaking to construct a canal in Panama, he persuaded the U.S.A. to buy the company's rights and organized with U.S. aid the insurrection in Panama which led to its independence from Colombia. He was appointed (1903) minister plenipotentiary to Washington, where he negotiated the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty

bunch (bʌntʃ) **1.** *n.* a cluster of things growing or tied together ‖ a number of things of the same kind ‖ (*pop.*) a group of people, *a bunch of students* **2.** *v.t.* to tie or gather together in bunches ‖ to work (material) in folds or gathers ‖ *v.i.* to gather into a close group ‖ (*mil.*, of convoys, troops in file etc.) to fail to keep regular intervals [etym. doubtful]

Bunche (bʌntʃ), Ralph Johnson (1904–71), American sociologist and United Nations official who received the Nobel peace prize in 1950 for his work as U.N. mediator in Palestine (1948–9). He was the U.N. secretary-general's personal representative in the Congo for a period until Sept. 1960

bunch-y (bʌntʃi:) *comp.* **bunch-i-er** *superl.* **bunch-i-est** *adj.* (of material) unevenly or too thickly gathered

bun-dle (bʌnd'l) **1.** *n.* a number of things wrapped, rolled or tied together ‖ a set of parallel fibers, e.g. of nerves or muscles (*VASCULAR BUNDLE) **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **bun-dling** *past* and *past part.* **bun-dled** to tie up in a bundle ‖ to stow (things) untidily ‖ (with 'off') to hustle [etym. doubtful]

bundle sheath the layer of large parenchymatous cells surrounding the vascular tissue of a leaf vein

bung (bʌŋ) **1.** *n.* the stopper of the bunghole in a cask or barrel **2.** *v.t.* to stop with or as if with a bung ‖ (*Br., pop.*) to toss, *bung that knife over* **to bung up** (*Br.*) to clog, choke ‖ to bruise, batter, damage [etym. doubtful]

bun-ga-loid (bʌŋgəlɔid) *adj.* (esp. *pejorative*) like or consisting of a bungalow or bungalows

bun-ga-low (bʌŋgəlou) *n.* a one-storied house [fr. Hindi *bangla*, belonging to Bengal]

bung-hole (bʌŋhoul) *n.* the opening for filling a cask or barrel

bun-gle (bʌŋg'l) **1.** *n.* a clumsy, unsuccessful piece of work **2.** *v. pres. part.* **bun-gling** *past* and *past part.* **bun-gled** *v.i.* to work clumsily and unsuccessfully ‖ *v.t.* to botch, spoil [imit.]

bun-ion (bʌnjən) *n.* an enlargement from chronic inflammation of the small sac on the first joint of the big toe [etym. doubtful]

bunk (bʌŋk) **1.** *n.* a narrow sleeping berth, e.g. in a ship **2.** *v.i.* (often with 'down') to occupy a bed [etym. doubtful]

bunk *n.* (*pop.*) humbug, nonsense [shortened from BUNKUM]

bunk-er (bʌŋkər) **1.** *n.* a large bin ‖ a compartment on a ship for storing fuel ‖ (*golf*) a sandpit or other rough hazard on the course ‖ (*mil.*) a bombproof underground shelter or dugout **2.** *v.t.* (*golf*) to hit (a ball) into a bunker ‖ to put (oneself, in the position of having a stroke from a bunker ‖ to put (fuel) into a bunker ‖ *v.i.* (of a ship) to take on coal or oil [origin unknown]

Bunker Hill, Battle of a battle (June 17, 1775) in which American troops were defeated by the British. The battle galvanized American resistance in the Revolutionary War (1775–83)

bunk-er-ing (bʌŋkəriŋ) *n.* the fueling of ships or vehicles

bunk-house (bʌŋkhaus) *pl.* **bunk-hous-es** (bʌŋkhauziz) *n.* a cabin with bunks, e.g. for workers on a building site, ranch hand etc

bun-kum (bʌŋkəm) *n.* humbug, nonsense [fr. *Buncombe*, N. Carolina, whose member spoke needlessly in Congress to impress his constituents]

bun-ny (bʌni) *pl.* **bun-nies** *n.* (child's name for) a rabbit [origin uncertain]

bun-ny (bʌni:) *n.* (often cap.) minimally dressed female, esp. a waitress wearing the Playboy trademark costume with rabbit tail and ears

buns (bʌnz) *n. pl.* (*colloq.*) buttocks

Bun-sen (bʌns'n, bu:ns'n), Robert Wilhelm (1811–99), German chemist. He developed spectrum analysis (with Kirchhoff), and they discovered and isolated the elements cesium and rubidium. He invented the filter pump, the vapor calorimeter, and the ice calorimeter, and developed the Bunsen burner

Bunsen burner a burner used esp. in laboratories. It mixes air with combustible gas, the air being drawn in by the draft of the gas, giving a hot flame free from carbon particles

bunt (bʌnt) *n.* the baggy part of a fishing net or of a sail [origin unknown]

bunt 1. *n.* (*baseball*) a push or short hit infield ‖ (*aviation*) half an outside loop followed by a half roll **2.** *v.t.* (*aviation*) to perform a bunt ‖ *v.t.* (*baseball*) to bat (the ball) lightly to the infield [origin unknown]

bunt *n.* a smut affecting wheat grains, with [illegible] [origin unknown]

bunt-ing (bʌntiŋ) *n.* a member of *Emberiza*, fam. *Fringillidae*, a genus of small birds found in the northern hemisphere. They live in flocks in winter and pair off in summer [origin unknown]

bunting *n.* thin wool or cotton stuff used for flags and similar decorations ‖ flags [etym. doubtful]

bunting *n.* a hooded sleeping bag to put a baby in outdoors

bunt-line (bʌntlain, bántlin) *n.* (*naut.*) the cord attached to the foot of a square sail, used for hauling the sail up to the yard for furling

Bu-ñu-el (bu:nwél), Luis (1900–83), Spanish film director. His films include 'Un Chien Andalou' (with Salvador Dalí, 1928), 'L'Age d'Or' (1930), 'Los Olvidados' (1950), 'Viridiana' (1962), 'Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie' (1972), 'That Obscure Object of Desire' (1977), and 'My Last Sigh' (1983)

Bun-yan (bʌnjən), John (1628–88), English religious writer and preacher. He worked with his father as a tinker at Elstow, near Bedford, until he was conscripted into the parliamentary army (1644–7). He became High Anglican, but joined the Puritan congregation at Bedford (1653) and began to preach (1655). He was imprisoned in Bedford county jail (1660–72) for preaching without a license, and while there wrote 'Grace Abounding' (1666) and other works. Rearrested (1675), he was imprisoned for nearly two more years in Bedford town jail, where he wrote the first part of 'The Pilgrim's Progress' (1678), the second part being published in 1685. It is an allegory written in a majestic yet simple style, derived from deep love of mankind and profound knowledge of the English Bible. Other works include 'The Life and Death of Mr Badman' (1680), and 'The Holy War' (1682)

Bunyan, Paul, a mythical folk hero of the American lumber camps. The first Bunyan tales, depicting a gigantic lumberman who overcame fantastic hazards, were published (1910) in the 'Detroit News-Tribune'. The stories were restyled by lumber publicists to attract a national audience

bu-oy (bu:i, bɔi) **1.** *n.* an anchored float marking a navigable channel, dangerous shallows etc **2.** *v.t.* (usually with 'up') to keep afloat (usually with 'up') to raise to the surface ‖ (usually with 'up') to encourage, raise (hopes etc.)

buoy-an-cy (bɔiənsi:, bu:jənsi:) *n.* the ability to float or (of a fluid) to keep something afloat

buoy-ant (bɔiənt, bu:jənt) *adj.* able to float or rise to the surface ‖ able to keep things floating ‖ [illegible] [*buoyant*]

bur, burr *n.* a prickly or sticky seed vessel or flower head of a plant, e.g. burdock ‖ a rough or prickly covering of a fruit, e.g. chestnut ‖ a person or thing that clings like a bur [etym. doubtful]

Bur-bage (bə:rbidʒ), Richard (c. 1567–1619), English actor, leader of the theatrical company which first presented Shakespeare's plays, and builder of the Globe Theater

bur-ble (bə:rb'l) **1.** *n.* (*aeron.*) the breaking up of the flow of air about a traveling body, e.g. over a wing of an aircraft climbing too steeply **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **bur-bling** *past* and *past part.* **bur-bled** to make inarticulate sounds of laughter or rage ‖ (of running brooks) to chuckle over the stones ‖ (of babies) to gurgle [imit.]

bur-bot (bə:rbət) *n. Lota lota*, fam. *Gadidae*, a flatheaded, bearded freshwater fish related to the cod. The North American subspecies is *Lota lota maculosa* [F. *bourbotte*]

Burck-hardt (bə:rkhurt), Jacob (1818–97), Swiss historian. Major works: 'The Cicerone' (1860), a critique of Italian art, and 'The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy' (1860)

Burckhardt, Johann Ludwig (1784–1817), Swiss traveler and Orientalist. He traveled widely in the East disguised as a Moslem, visiting Mecca, Medina and Cairo. He wrote vivid journals

bur-den (bə:rd'n) *n.* the refrain or chorus of a song or ballad ‖ the gist or main idea of a poem, speech etc. [M.E. *burdoun*, musical bass, fr. O.F.]

burden 1. *n.* a heavy load ‖ a heavy moral obligation ‖ the capacity or tonnage of a ship's cargo **2.** *v.t.* to put a weight on ‖ to take on (oneself) or put on (others) a mental or moral burden [O.E. *byrthen*]

burden of proof the obligation to prove a statement or accusation

bur-den-some (bə:rd'nsəm) *adj.* heavy ‖ troublesome

bur-dock (bə:rdɔk) *n.* a member of *Arctium*, fam. *Compositae*, a genus of annual or biennial herbs with a prickly involucre of bracts on the flower head and fruit

bu-reau (bjuərou) *pl.* **bu-reaus, bu-reaux** (bjuərouz) *n.* a chest of drawers (esp. with a mirror) for a bedroom ‖ (*Br.*) a writing desk with drawers ‖ a government department or its subdivision ‖ an organization or agency, *employment bureau* [F.—office, desk]

bu-reauc-ra-cy (bjuərɔkrəsi:) *pl.* **bu-reauc-ra-cies** *n.* government by officials ‖ officialdom, the routine world of regulations ‖ government officials **bu-reau-crat** (bjuərəkræt) *n.* **bu-reau-crat-ic** *adj.* **bu-reau-crat-i-cal-ly** *adv.* [F. *bureaucratie*]

bu-reau-cra-ese (bjuərəkrəti:z) *n.* legalistic wordy style of communication often characteristic of government announcements. *syn* gobbledegook

bu-rette, bu-ret (bjuərét) *n.* a graduated glass tube with stopcock and narrow outlet, used for delivering a measured volume of a liquid or measuring the quantity of a gas or liquid collected or discharged [F., dim. of *buire*, a vase]

burg (bə:rg) *n.* (*pop.*) a town or small city [fr. L.L. *burgus*]

Bur-gas (buərgɑs) a Bulgarian port (pop. 148,200) on the Black Sea, linked by rail with Sofia

bur-gee (bə:rdʒi:, bə:rdʒi:) *n.* (*naut.*) a swallow-tailed or three-cornered flag of pennant flown by yachts, esp. in races [etym. doubtful]

Bur-gen-land (buərgənlunt) a province (area 1,529 sq. miles, pop. 272,568) in E. Austria, formerly a part of Hungary. Capital: Eisenstadt (pop. 5,000)

bur-geon, bour-geon (bə:rdʒən) **1.** *n.* a bud ‖ a shoot **2.** *v.i.* to send forth shoots or other new growth ‖ to begin to grow [O.F. *burjon*]

Burger, Warren Earl (1907–), U.S. lawyer [illegible] practice until serving as an assistant U.S. attorney general (1953–6). He served on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia [illegible] by President Richard M. Nixon [illegible]. Known as a 'strict constructionist' he favored the death penalty (*Furman v. Georgia*, 1972). [illegible] government intelligence agencies to keep secret their activities (*Central Intelligence Agency v.*

noted for administrative changes in the U.S.

bur·gess (bə́rdʒis) *n.* (*Br., hist.*) a freeman of a borough, a citizen with full municipal rights ‖ (*Am. hist.*) a member of the lower house of the colonial legislature of Virginia or Maryland (Br. *hist.*) the representative of a borough, corporate town or university in parliament [M.E. *burgeis* fr. O.F.]

burgh (bʌrə) *n.* a Scottish borough or chartered town [var. of BOROUGH]

burgh·er (bə́rgər) *n.* (*hist.*) a citizen, esp. of Dutch or German towns (esp. *ironic*) a conventional middle-class citizen [G. or Du. *burger*]

Burgh·ley (bə́rli), William Cecil, 1st Baron (1520–98), English statesman. As secretary of state (1558–72) and lord high treasurer (1572–98), he was Elizabeth I's principal adviser for 40

bur·glar (bə́rglər) *n.* someone who commits burglary [fr. Anglo-Latin *burglator*]

burglar alarm a device, usually electric, which sets off an alarm when a house, safe etc. is forced

of breaking into houses, shops etc. to steal, esp.

bur·gle (bə́rgl) *pres. part.* **bur·gling** *past* and *past part.* **bur·gled** *v.t.* to rob by burglary ‖ *v.i.* to be a burglar

n. the chief magistrate in a Dutch, Flemish, German, or Austrian town [fr. Du. *burgemeester*]

Bur·gos (bu rgos) a province (area 5,480 sq. miles, pop. 363,474) of Castile, N. Spain ‖ its capital (pop. 136,400), the capital of Old Castile (1037–1492). It was the seat of the Falangist government during the Spanish Civil War

Bur·goyne (bə rgɔin), John (c. 1722–92), ary War, and surrendered (1777) at Saratoga

ant of Burgundy **2.** *adj.* of Burgundy or of a Burgundian

Bur·gun·dy (bə́rgəndi) (*F.* Bourgogne) a former province of S.E. France, between the Massif Central and the Upper Rhone, composing modern Saone-et-Loire department and parts of Nievre, Côte d'Or and Yonne. It includes the Saone valley and the hills of Côte d'Or, whose slopes produce the Burgundy wines. Main towns: Dijon (historic capital), Beaune, Auxerre. Historic Burgundy at times included a much larger area. KINGDOM OF BURGUNDY. The first kingdom was established in the Saone-Rhone valley by the Germanic Burgundians (5th c. A.D.), who were conquered by

the partition of the Carolingian middle kingdom (843), extended from the Mediterranean to N. Switzerland, and from the Rhone to the Alps. It became known as the kingdom of Arles. It

1032, and the western parts were gradually acquired by France. COUNTY OF BURGUNDY. A county in the north of the kingdom which became known as Franche Comte. DUCHY OF BURGUNDY. A duchy founded to the northwest of the kingdom (9th c.), ruled by the Capetian

Comte, Artois, N. Picardy, Lorraine and the

Bur·hat A.S.S.R., Buryat, an autonomous republic

by hunger and thirst, was put equidistant between a bundle of hay and a bucket of water. Unable to choose between them, it died of hunger and thirst. By contrast, man has effective freedom of will

buried *past* and *past part.* of BURY

graving, or for carving stone [F.]

Burke (bə́rk), Edmund (1729–97), British statesman and conservative political theorist. An Irishman, and a Rockingham Whig, he opposed George III's personal rule, defending parliamentary government. He supported the American colonies in their fight (1775–83) for independence. He put forward the trusteeship of backward peoples as an imperial idea, in the course of his unjust impeaching of Warren Hastings. He attacked legal abuses and the slave trade. Later he joined the Tories under Pitt, to oppose the French Revolution ('Reflections on the Revolution in France', 1790), which he attacked as wanton destruction of the immemorial organic partnership which formed a State. He was a brilliant pamphleteer

Burkina Faso, formerly Upper Volta, a republic (area 105,839 sq. miles, pop. 6,733,000) in W. Africa. Capital: Ouagadougou (pop. 51,000). People: mainly Mossi (36%). There are Fulani and Tuareg minorities in the north. Language: French (official), local African languages. Religion: traditional African religions, with Moslem and Christian minorities. The land is a savanna plateau, highest (2,350 ft) in the Banfora escarpment in the southwest, crossed by the Black, White and Red Voltas. Average temperatures (F.): Jan. 68°, July 90°. Rainfall: south 40 ins., north 10 ins. Livestock: cattle, sheep, goats. Crops: millet, sorghum, corn, rice, yams, karite, cotton, peanuts. Mineral resources: manganese, copper, gold, diamonds. Exports: labor, livestock, dried fish, peanuts, cottonseed. Monetary unit: franc CFA. HISTORY. The area was dominated (c. 10th–16th cc.) by a feudal empire ruled by the Mossi. The French established a protectorate (1896) and made the Upper Volta a separate colony (1919). It was divided among Niger, the French Sudan and the Ivory Coast (1932) but was restored (1947) and became self-governing (1958). It became an independent republic (Aug. 5, 1960) outside the French Community, and joined the U.N. (1960). A military government was set up (1966) and frequent military coups followed. The country's name was changed in 1984

Burk·itt's lymphoma (bə́rkəts) cancer of lymphatic system afflicting African children, identified in 1957 by British surgeon Dennis

burl (bə́rl) **1.** *n.* a knot or lump in wool, thread or cloth ‖ a growth, often round and flat, on tree trunks ‖ a veneer made from such growths **2.** *v.t.* to free (cloth) from burls [O.F. *bourle*, tuft of wool]

bur·lap (bə́rlæp) *n.* a coarse fabric of hemp, jute or flax [etym. doubtful]

bur·lesque (bərlésk) **1.** *adj.* intentionally comic through light-hearted, exaggerated imitation ‖ unintentionally ludicrous, through inadequacy **2.** *n.* a literary or dramatic imitation mocking its model by going to comic extremes, for fun (not with the serious purposes of satire) ‖ (*hist.*) a popular musical entertainment in Victorian England, which travestied plots from popular novels or the classics ‖ a parody ‖ an unintentionally ludicrous entertainment ‖ a theatrical entertainment of low comedy, esp. incorporating striptease **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **bur·les·quing** *past* and *past part.* **bur·lesqued** to represent

bur·li·ness (bə́rlinis) *n.* the state or quality of being burly

U.S. Congressman and diplomat. He served (1861–7) as U.S. minister to China, so successfully that he was named (1867–70) imperial envoy empowered to conduct China's international relations. His 'Burlingame treaty' (1868) proclaimed U.S. respect for China's territorial integrity

bur·ly burlier, burliest *adj.* big and strong, heavily built [M.E. *borlich*,

Bur·man (bə́rmən) **1.** *pl.* **Bur·mans** *n.* an inhabitant of Burma **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the

Bur·ma Road (bə́rmə) a military highway from the Burmese railhead at Lashio to Kunming in Yunnan (700 miles), completed in 1938. The road was extended (1942–4) west-

Burma, Union of a republic (area, 261,610 sq. miles, pop. 36,196,000) in S.E. Asia. Capital: Rangoon. It includes Burma proper, four semi-autonomous states (Shan, Karen, Kachin and Kayah) and one special division (Chin). Ethnic and linguistic groups: Burmese (66%), Karens (7.5%), Shans (6.5%), and smaller groups of Kachins, Indians, Chins, Mons, Chinese, Palaung-Was. Official language: Burmese. Religion: 84% Hinayana Buddhist (the state religion), with Animist, Moslem, Hindu and Christian minorities. The land is 57% forest. Lower Burma is the coastal region, Upper Burma is inland. Four great rivers, the Irrawaddy and Chindwin, which form a central plain, and in the east the Sittang and Salween, run north-south between mountain ranges (3,000–8,000 ft). In the north are the mountains of Tibet (passes at 12,000 ft, the highest point in Burma being Hkakabo Razi, 19,296 ft). In the south lies the Irrawaddy delta. The west coasts are swampy. The climate is hot and humid, dominated by the wet summer monsoon: May–Sept., wettest in July. Rainfall: Rangoon 100 ins., Mandalay 35 ins., Arakan and Tenasserim 200 ins. Average temperature (F.): Rangoon 77° (Jan.), 88° (Apr.), Mandalay 70° (Jan.), 90° (Apr.). Livestock: oxen, water buffalo. Crops: rice, sesame, pulses, peanuts, millet, cotton, sugarcane. Minerals: tin, jade, ruby, gold, silver, lead, wolfram, zinc, sapphire, amber, tungsten, petroleum. Industries: rice milling, tanning, rubber processing. Exports: rice, rubber, cotton, teak, vegetables, gums. Imports: machinery, textiles. Chief port: Rangoon. The Irrawaddy is navigable up to Bhamo (900 miles) and its tributary the Chindwin for 390 miles. University (1920), at Rangoon. Monetary unit: kyat (divided into 100 pyas). HISTORY. Burma was settled (7th c.) by the Pyus, the Shans and the Mons. The Burmese came from Yunnan (9th c.) and founded a kingdom (11th c.) at Pagan. After the Mongol invasion (1287), most of the country was ruled by the Shans (1287–1531) and the Mons (1740–52). Under the reign (1752–60) of the Burmese Alaungpaya and his descendants, Siam was defeated (1767) and Arakan, Manipur and Assam were annexed (1785–1819). After three Anglo-Burmese wars (1824–6, 1852–3, and 1885–6), Burma became a province of British India (1886–1937) and a Crown Colony (1937). Following the Japanese invasion (1942–5) Burma became independent (Jan. 4, 1948). Rebellions, discontent among minorities, and economic instability culminated in civil war in the late 1950s. In 1958, Premier U Nu asked Gen. U Ne Win to take over the government; order was restored and in 1960 a civilian government under Nu was returned to power. However, in 1962 Ne Win led a military coup and resumed control of the government. He resigned as president in 1981 in favor of U San Yu, former army chief. A 1981 legislative act restricts politico/economic rights to descendants of Burmese nationals

Bur·mese (bərmi:z, bə́rmi:s) **1.** *adj.* of Burma **2.** *n.* a native of Burma ‖ the Burmese language of the Tibeto-Burman group

burn (bə́rn) *n.* (*Br.*) a brook [O.E. *burn*, a

burn **1.** *n.* damage or injury caused by fire, heat or acid **2.** *v. pres. part.* **burn·ing** *past* and *past part.* **burned, burnt** (bə́rnt) *v.t.* to consume or destroy by flames or heat ‖ to injure by fire or heat or acid ‖ to make by fire or heat or acid, *to burn a hole* ‖ (*cooking*) to scorch, to cause to stick to the pan ‖ (*med.*) to cauterize (a wound etc.) ‖ (*chem.*) to cause to undergo combustion ‖ to cause (candles, electricity, gas, oil etc.) to give light or heat ‖ to cause a sensation of heat in, *the pepper burned her throat* ‖ (of sun, radiation etc.) to cause injury or discomfort to ‖ *v.i.* to flame, blaze, *the fire is burning brightly* ‖ to be destroyed by fire or heat ‖ (of fires, electric lamps, gas stoves etc.) to give out light or heat (*cooking*) to stick to a pan and char ‖ to suffer injury or discomfort by exposure to the sun, radiation etc. ‖ to be passionately excited or heated with anger etc. ‖ to feel hot, *to burn with shame* (*chem.*) to undergo combustion **to burn a hole in one's pocket** (of money) to give one an urge to spend **to burn away** to diminish by burning, to burn to nothing ‖ to continue to burn **to burn down** to destroy or be destroyed by fire **to burn into** (esp. of acid) to eat into ‖ to

make an indelible [illegible] on [illegible] **to burn one's bridges** [illegible] **to burn one's boats**) to take some irrevocable step **to burn oneself out** [illegible] by overwork or dissipation **to burn one's fingers** to suffer the result of rash behavior **to burn out** to stop burning because of lack of fuel ‖ to come to nothing, *her burst of energy soon burned out* ‖ to force to emerge by setting fire to a dwelling etc **to burn up** to consume or be consumed by fire [O.E. *byrnan* . . . *v.t.*]

burn bag container ready for burning for classified material

burn center section of a hospital especially equipped to treat massive burns

burned (bə:rnd) *adj.* used to indicate a clandestine operator whose cover has been exposed (esp. in a surveillance) or whose reliability as a source of information has been compromised

Burne-Jones (bə:rnd͡ʒounz), Sir Edward (1833–98), English painter and designer. He worked with William Morris as a designer of stained glass windows, and as an illustrator for the Kelmscott Press

burn-er (bə:rnər) *n.* the part of an oil lamp, gas stove, gas bracket, oil kiln, or [illegible] the flame ‖ a person or thing that burns

bur-net (bə:rnit) *n.* a member of *Sanguisorba*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a genus of brown-flowered plants, esp. the widely distributed *S. officinalis* and *S. canadensis* of eastern North America

Bur-ney (bə:rni:), Frances ('Fanny') (1752–1840), English novelist and diarist. 'Evelina' (1778) was highly praised by Dr Johnson. Her most valuable work was her 'Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay' (published 1842–6)

Burn-ham (bə:rnəm), Lindon Forbes Sampson (1923–85), Guyanan lawyer and statesman. He was prime minister (1964–6) of British Guiana, which he led to independence (1966) as Guyana. He became Guyana's first president (1980–5) under a new constitution

burn-ing (bə:rniŋ) *adj.* on fire ‖ intense ‖ exciting passion, *a burning question*

burning bush the wahoo

burning glass a convex lens or concave mirror that concentrates the sun's rays, making the object focused upon burst into flame

bur-nish (bə:rniʃ) **1.** *n.* a gloss, luster produced by burnishing **2.** *v.t.* to polish by rubbing with a hard and smooth instrument ‖ *v.i.* to take a polish in this way [fr. O.F. *burnir* (*burniss-*), to make brown]

burn notice an official statement by one intelligence agency to other agencies, domestic or foreign, that an individual or group is unreliable for any of a variety of reasons

bur-nous, bur-noose (bə:rnu:s) *n.* a hooded cloak worn by Arabs [F. fr. Arab. *burnus*]

burn-out (bə:rnaut) *n.* point in time or in the missile trajectory when combustion of fuels in the rocket engine is terminated by other than programmed cutoff

Burns (bə:rnz), Robert (1759–96), Scottish poet. The son of a poor farmer, and himself a farm laborer until he was 27, he became famous on the publication of his first book of poems (1786), mostly songs and narrative poems written in the vernacular. In an age of overliterary gentility they were direct, passionate, frank, bawdy, downright funny, shrewdly satirical, or passionately tender. His own musical gift made him a supreme songwriter

burnt alt. *past* and *past part.* of BURN

burnt ocher, esp. *Br.* **burnt ochre** a brick-red pigment obtained by heating ocher

burnt offering (*hist.*) a sacrifice made by burning an offering at an altar

burnt sienna raw sienna calcined and ground, giving a reddish-brown pigment

burnt umber umber calcined to give it a much more reddish hue ‖ the dark reddish-brown color of this (cf. RAW UMBER)

burp (bə:rp) **1.** *n.* a belch **2.** *v.i.* to belch ‖ *v.t.* to pat or rub [illegible] bring up wind [of]]

Burr (bə:r), Aaron (1756–1836), U.S. political leader, and vice-president (1800–4) under Thomas Jefferson. He killed his political enemy, Alexander Hamilton, in a duel (1804). With James Wilkinson he conspired to launch an invasion of Mexico. Betrayed by Wilkinson, Burr was tried for treason. He was acquitted

burr [illegible] ciation of *r* ‖ a rough, country pronunciation of *r* ‖ a whirring, humming sound (*dentistry*) a burr, a rough [illegible] jet [illegible] any rough edge or ridge ‖ a disk seen around the moon or a star ‖ a small washer placed on the end of a rivet before it is made fast ‖ a coarse rock with quartz crystals used in millstones ‖ any of various limestones ‖ a whetstone **2.** *v.i.* to speak with a burr ‖ to make a burring sound (e.g. of a drill) ‖ *v.t.* to pronounce with a burr [perh. imit.]

Bur-ritt (bə:rit, bərit), Elihu (1810–79), U.S. [illegible] American Peace Society and editor of its organ The [illegible] Brussels Congress of 'Friends of Peace' and urged the adoption of an international law [illegible]

bur-ro (bə:rou, bu͡ərou, bərou) *n.* a small donkey used as a pack animal [Span.]

Bur-roughs (bə:rouz, bərouz), Edgar Rice (1875–1950), U.S. novelist who created Tarzan. His works include 'Tarzan of the Apes' (1914) and many jungle and science fiction thrillers

bur-row (bə:rou, bərou) **1.** *n.* a hole dug underground by some animals (e.g. foxes, rabbits) as a shelter and home **2.** *v.t.* (of animals) to dig (such a hole) ‖ *v.t.* (of animals) to dig a burrow or move forward by doing this ‖ (of people) to make a way underground or as though underground ‖ to delve, *to burrow into a mystery* [etym. doubtful]

burr-stone, buhr-stone (bə:rstoun) *n.* a coarse rock with quartz crystals used in millstones ‖ such a millstone

Bur-sa (bu:rsu) a town (pop. 445,113) of N.W. Anatolia, Turkey, famous for fruit and vegetables, and center of the silk, cutlery and wool industries. It is sacred to Moslems

bur-sa (bə:rsə) *pl.* **bur-sae** (bə:rsi:), **bur-sas** *n.* a pouch or sac of connective tissue containing a thick fluid to lessen friction between the joints of the body **bur-sal** *adj.* [M.L. fr. Gk *bursa*, hide]

bur-sar (bə:rsər, bə:rsur) *n.* a treasurer, esp. of a college ‖ (*Br.*) the holder of a scholarship in some universities **bur-sar-i-al** (bə:rsɛəriːəl) *adj.* [fr. M.L. *bursarius* fr. *bursa*, bag fr. Gk]

bur-sa-ry (bə:rsəri:) *pl* **bur-sa-ries** *n.* the accounts office, esp. of a college ‖ (*Br.*) a scholarship in some universities and schools

bursa [illegible] a silk or brocade case enclosing the folded corporal, and carried to and from the altar [F. *bourse* fr. L. fr. Gk]

bur-si-tis (bərsaitis) *n.* inflammation of a bursa [Mod. L. *bursa*, bursa + *itis*, inflammation]

burst (bə:rst) *n.* an explosion, a sudden disintegration ‖ a sudden outbreak, a spouting forth, a spurt ‖ a sudden short intensive period, *a burst of energy* [O.E. *byrst*, damage]

burst *pres. part.* **burst-ing** *past* and *past part.* **burst** *v.t.* to explode, disintegrate suddenly and forcefully from inner pressure ‖ to come open suddenly, to *burst into flower* ‖ to collapse, *to burst into tears* ‖ to be full to overflowing, *to burst with pride* ‖ to rush suddenly and violently, *to burst into a room* ‖ *v.t.* to cause to burst, *to burst a balloon* ‖ to make by bursting, *to burst a hole in a canoe* ‖ to break, *the river will burst its banks* ‖ (with 'open') to open forcibly **to burst into view** to appear with startling suddenness **to burst out** (with *pres. part.*) suddenly to begin, *to burst out laughing* ‖ (with 'into') to launch oneself, *to burst out into a tirade* [O.E. *berstan*]

bur-then (bə:rðən) *n.* a ship's carrying capacity (*rhet.*) a burden

[illegible] 90), British explorer, linguist and Orientalist. He visited Mecca (1853) and was the first European to reach Harar, the capital of Somaliland (1854). With Speke, he discovered Lake Tanganyika (1858). He translated 'The Thousand Nights and a Night' ('The Arabian Nights') into [illegible]

Burton, Robert (1577–1640), English divine, [illegible] a compendium of medical knowledge, classical and Renaissance learning, history and fan[illegible]

[illegible] double and a single block [origin unknown]

Bu-run-di (buru ndi) (formerly Urundi) a republic in central Africa. Capital: Bujumbura. People: Bantu-speaking Hutu (Bahutu) and Tutsi (Watutsi) minorities. Language: Kirundi (Bantu) and French (both official); Swahili for commerce. Religion: Roman Catholic. The Nile-Congo dividing range [illegible]

dropping to the Great Rift Valley (Congo border). The east (averaging 5,000 ft) is part of the E. African plateau. Little woodland remains. Average temperature (F.): valley 81°, plateau 68°. Rainfall: Bujumbura (Lake Tanganyika) 31 ins, mountains 57 ins. Main industries, subsistence agriculture (beans, cassava, peanuts, cereals, bananas, palm products), cattle raising, fishing (Lake Tanganyika). Exports: coffee, cotton. Monetary unit (1965): Rwanda-Burundi [illegible] franc, par to the U.S. dollar. It became an independent kingdom July 1, 1962. The king was deposed (Nov. 1966) and a republic was declared. In a 1972 unsuccessful attempt to restore the monarchy King Ntare [illegible] In 1976, Lt. Col. Jean Baptiste Bagaza led a successful military coup; he was elected president [illegible]

bur-y (bέri:) *pres. part.* **bur-y-ing** *past* and *past part.* **buried** [illegible] to put to the ground so as to be hidden from view ‖ to place in a grave or tomb ‖ to perform funeral rites over, *to be buried at sea* ‖ to dismiss from the mind ‖ to cover over ‖ to hide, *to bury one's face in one's hands* ‖, to preoccupy (oneself), *to bury oneself in one's books* ‖ to isolate (oneself), *to bury oneself in the country* **to bury one's head in the sand** to refuse to face a difficulty [O.E. *byrgan*]

bus [illegible] *pl.* **buses, busses** *n.* a large public passenger vehicle serving fixed routes ‖ a similar vehicle used privately, e.g. by firms for transporting employees **to miss the bus** (*Br.*) to miss an opportunity ‖ to fail ‖ (*computer*) conductor used to transmit data from one or several sources to one or several destinations. A bus can be a coaxial cable, a fiber optic link, or any other wide-band (high-throughput) physical [illegible] carrying data and control information ‖ (*mil.*) low-thrust final state of MIRV rocket **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **bus-sing** *past* and *past part.* **bussed** to go by bus [shortened from L. *omnibus*, for all]

bus-bar or bus (bʌsbər) *n.* (*electr.*) heavy conductor used to carry or make a mutual connection between several circuits

bus-boy (bʌsbɔi) *n.* a restaurant or cafeteria employee whose job is to clear the tables of dirty [illegible]

bus-by (bʌzbi:) *pl* **bus-bies** *n.* (*Br.*) a tall fur headdress worn ceremonially by certain regiments [origin unknown]

bush (bu͡ʃ) **1.** *n* a cylindrical metal lining forming the bearing for a shaft or pin **2.** *v.t.* to line with a bush [perh. fr. M. Du. *busse*, box]

bush 1. *n* a shrub ‖ a clump of shrubs ‖ rough, shrubby, uncultivated country ‖ (*pop.*, with the') undeveloped, remote, thinly populated country occupying a large area ‖ (*hist.*) a bunch of ivy hung at a vintner's door **2.** *v.i.* to branch out or cluster thickly [M.E. *busk* fr. O.N.]

bush baby a galago

[illegible]

bush bean any of various bushy varieties of bean plant, having no tendency to form vines

bushed (bu͡ʃt) *adj.* (*pop.*) exhausted

bush-el (bu͡ʃəl) *n.* any of various measures of capacity, esp. (*Am.*) a dry unit equal to 2150.42 cu. ins and (*Br.*) a dry and liquid unit equal to [illegible] **to hide one's light under a bushel** to keep some ability etc. secret [M.E. *boyschel* fr. O.F.]

bush-ham-mer (bu͡ʃhæmər) *n.* a mason's hammer with a sharply grooved striking surface, used for dressing stone [prob. fr. G *bosshammer*]

bush hat Australian military-style, wide-brim [illegible]

bushido [illegible] samurai [Jap. *bushido* fr. *bushi*, warrior + *do*, [illegible]

[illegible]

bushing [illegible] the passage of a live conductor through an earthed wall ‖ a metal (usually bronze) lining in a piece of machinery that serves as a bearing and can be replaced ‖ a hardened steel tube in a machine tool etc. that serves as a guide and can be replaced [BUSH, a bearing]

Bush-man (bu͡ʃmən) **1.** *pl* **Bush-men** (bu͡ʃmən) *n* a member of a nomadic people, an aboriginal race in S. Africa, inhabiting the Kalahari desert and similar areas in the southwest [illegible]

bush·man (bu͝shmən), *pl.* **bush·men** (bu͝shmən) *n.* a woodsman, esp. a farmer, traveler etc. in the

bush·mas·ter (bu͝shmæstər, bu͝smustər) *n. Lachesis mutus*, the largest poisonous snake in the Americas, found in tropical America

Bush Negro one of a tribal people descended from escaped African slaves, inhabiting the interior forests of Guyana, French Guiana and Surinam, having a common language based on English

Bush·o·n·go (bu͝shɔngou) *pl.* **Bush·o·n·go, Bush·o·n·gos** *n.* a Bantu-speaking people of the central Congo noted esp. for their wood carving | a

bush pilot an airplane pilot who flies over largely uninhabited country, off the regular routes

bush·rang·ers (bu͝shreindʒərz) *pl. n.* (*Austral. hist.*) armed robbers, usually escaped convicts, who terrorized outlying districts of Australia in the 19th c.

bush·ri·der (bu͝shraidər) *n.* (*Austral.*) a ranger in the bush regions

bush·rope (bu͝sroup) *n.* a liana

[illegible] of Transvaal | any veld consisting mainly of

[illegible] someone used to traveling through rough country, esp. applied (*hist.*) to Civil War Confederate guerrillas **bush·whack·ing** *n.*

bush·y (bu͝shi) *camp.* **bush·i·er** *superl.* **bush·i·est** *adj.* covered with bushes | growing thickly,

Bu·si·a (bu͝siə), Kofi (1913–), Ghanaian statesman. He became (1969) prime minister in the first civilian administration in Ghana after Nkrumah's fall. He was overthrown (1972) by a

busi·ness (bíznis) *n.* one's regular employment, profession, occupation | one's personal affair, concern, duty | something requiring attention, *the business before a committee* | a situation, matter, happening | the activity of buying and selling, trade | active selling, transactions, *doing brisk business* | a commercial firm or enterprise | (*theater*) silent acting, interpretation by gesture, movement etc. **to go about one's business** to do what concerns oneself **to have no business to** to have no right to **to make it one's business to** to choose to be personally responsible for **to mean business** to be in earnest **to mind one's own business** to refrain from interfering **to send someone about his business** to dismiss someone, esp. without giving him satisfaction [O.E. *bisgnis*, the state of

[illegible] curring succession of trade conditions alternat-

busi·ness·like (bíznislaik) *adj.* practical-minded, *a businesslike attitude* | methodical, *a*

business machine a computing or other machine used for office work

[illegible] **business·men**

business·man's risk moderate investment risk in which other factors, e.g., return and or

[illegible]

bus·man's holiday (bʌzmənz) a holiday spent

[illegible]

bust **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) a burst ‖ (*Am., pop.*, of a person) a complete failure ‖ a spree **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **bust·ing** *past* **bust** *past part.* **bust, bust·ed** (*pop.*) to burst, break ‖ to make bankrupt | (*pop.*) to demote (a soldier) ‖ (*slang*) to arrest ‖ to raid **3.** *adj.* bankrupt [var. of BURST]

Bus·ta·man·te (bʌstəmænti:), Sir William Alexander (1884–1977), Jamaican statesman and trade unionist. He was chief minister (1953–5) and became (1962–7) the first prime minister of independent Jamaica

bus·tard (bʌstərd) *n.* a member of *Otis*, fam. *Otididae*, a genus of large European and Australian game birds related to cranes and plovers. They are largely terrestrial, feeding on plants and insects [etym. doubtful]

bus·tle (bʌs'l) *n.* (*hist.*) a pad or framework worn under a woman's skirt to make it puff out behind [fr. G. *buschel*, a pad]

bustle **1.** *n.* a stir ‖ brisk movement **2.** *v. pres. part.* **bus·tling** *past* and *past part.* **bus·tled** *v.t.* to move with busy or fussy purpose ‖ *v.t.* to cause to bustle [perh. imit.]

bu·sul·fan ($C_6H_{14}O_6S_2$) (bju:sʌlfən) *n.* (*pharm.*) drug used to treat myeloginous leukemia

[illegible] **bus·i·er** *superl.* **bus·i·est** *adj.* engaged in work or other occupation, *to be busy sewing* | having plenty to do ‖ full of activity, *a busy day* | always moving or working, *busy fingers* ‖ (of a telephone line) in use [O.E. *bisig*]

busy *pres. part.* **bus·y·ing** *past* and *past part.* **bus·ied** *v.t.* to occupy (someone, one's hands etc.) [O.E. *bisgian*]

bus·y·bod·y (bizi:bɔdi:) *pl.* **bus·y·bod·ies** *n.* a meddlesome person who pries into other people's affairs

but (bʌt) **1.** *adv.* (*rhet.*) only, merely, *she is but a child* ‖ just, *I saw her but a moment ago* **2.** *conj.* yet, and on the other hand, *the work is hard, but you are well paid* ‖ except (that), *they would hear of nothing but that we should stay to dinner* (after a negative) without the result that, *he never speaks but she contradicts him* **3.** *prep.* except, *he grew nothing but rice* **all but** almost, *he was all but dead with fatigue* **but for** except for, without, *you couldn't have done it but for him* **4.** *n.* (*pl.*) objections, *ifs and buts* [O.E. *būtan*, adv. and prep.]

bu·ta·di·ene (bju:tədaii:n, bju:tədaiin) *n.* $CH_2{-}CH{-}CH{=}CH_2$, a gas used in making synthetic rubber by copolymerization [BUTANE]

bu·tane (bjú:tein) *n.* a hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10}, of the paraffin family, a gas obtained in large quantities in the refining of petroleum, and distributed, liquefied by pressure, as a fuel (gas, cigarette lighter fuel) [fr. L. *butyrum*, butter]

butch (butʃ) *adj.* **1.** a masculine appearance. **2.** a homosexual woman playing a male role in a lesbian relationship. **3.** a tough. **4.** a very short men's haircut. **5.** (*slang*) female homosexual who acts like a man in public

butch·er (butʃər) **1.** *n.* someone who sells meat that he has prepared for sale | someone who slaughters animals for market | (of bad surgeons, generals etc.) a man who causes needless killing or suffering through brutality or incompetence **2.** *v.t.* to slaughter (animals) for food ‖ to kill cruelly or in great numbers ‖ to ruin the impact of (a work) by bad reading, performing or editing **butch·er·ly** *adj.* [O.F. *bochier*]

butcher's broom *Ruscus aculeatus*, a European low, leafless, evergreen plant, with stiff-pointed, spiny, leaflike branches (cladophylls), bearing greenish flowers on the surface, followed by red berries

butcher's [illegible] **butcher·ies** [illegible] slaughter on a large scale | the butcher's trade [F. *boucherie*, slaughterhouse]

Bute (bju:t), John Stuart, 3rd earl of (1713–92), British statesman, the power behind the throne on George III's accession, secretary of state (1761), first lord of the treasury (1762), and prime minister for one year. He ended the Seven Years' War by the Treaty of Paris (1763), and retired completely from politics

Bute a former county (area 218 sq. miles) of S.W. Scotland, consisting of several islands (Bute, Arran and the Cumbraes are the largest) in the Firth of Clyde

[illegible] **buteos** [illegible] *Buteo*, a genus of medium-sized hawks, with heavy bodies and broad wings and tail. They soar high up for long periods searching for food (mice, frogs, snakes etc.). They are widely dis-

But·ler (bʌtlər), Benjamin Franklin (1818–93), U.S. lawyer, Civil War general, and politician who championed the rights of workers, women, and blacks. During the Civil War he was governor (1862) of captured New Orleans. He confiscated property of Confederate sympathizers and executed a citizen for tearing down the U.S. flag

Butler, Nicholas Murray (1862–1947), U.S. educator. While president (1901–45) of Columbia University, he shared (with Jane Addams) the 1931 Nobel peace prize

Butler, Samuel (1612–80), English poet. Almost his only published work was 'Hudibras' (1663–78), a long, entertaining satire on contemporary religious factions, written in a deliberately low style

Butler, Samuel (1835–1902), English author and satirist. His works include 'Erewhon' (1872), a satirical story of an imaginary country, the novel 'The Way of all Flesh' (published posthumously, 1903), and his notebooks

but·ler (bʌtlər) *n.* the chief manservant of a house, usually in charge of the wine cellar, plate etc. [O.F. *bouteillier*, bottle bearer]

bu·tor·phan·ol ($C_{21}H_{29}NO_2$) (bjutɔrfænɔl) *n.* (*pharm.*) analgesic with antinarcotic properties; marketed as Stadol

butt (bʌt) *n.* the thicker or handle end, esp. of a tool or weapon, *rifle butt* | the base of a petiole or end of a plant nearest the roots ‖ the unburned end of a smoked cigarette etc. or used candle ‖ any of various flatfish, e.g. sole, turbot, plaice ‖ the thickest leather, from an animal's back or sides, trimmed rectangularly (*BEND) [etym. doubtful]

butt *n.* an object of ridicule, teasing or criticism ‖ the mound for catching bullets, arrows etc. behind a shooting or archery target ‖ (*pl.*) a shooting range ‖ a mark or target ‖ a grouse shooter's stand protected by a low stone wall ‖ (esp. of a goat) a sudden thrust with the head [F. *but*, goal]

butt *n.* a large cask for wine or beer (capacity 108-140 gals) [L.L. *butta*, cask]

butt *v.t.* to strike with the head or horns ‖ to join by making a butt joint, without overlapping ‖ to place (a plank etc.) end to end with another ‖ *v.i.* to bump ‖ to project, *a building butting out over a river* **to butt in** to interrupt suddenly **to butt in on** to intrude in [O.F. *boter, buter*, to thrust]

butte (bju:t) *n.* an isolated hill, with steep, even sides, and a flat top [F. = knoll]

but·ter (bʌtər) **1.** *n.* the fatty substance made by churning cream, used at the table and in cooking **2.** *v.t.* to spread with butter **to butter up** to flatter [O.E. *butere* fr. L. fr. Gk.]

butter bean a lima bean, esp. a large, dried lima bean ‖ (*Br.*) a large, dried haricot bean

but·ter·bur (bʌtərbə:r) *n.* a member of *Petasites*, fam. *Compositae*, a genus of plants with large soft leaves once used for wrapping butter in

but·ter·cup (bʌtərkʌp) *n.* a member of *Ranunculus*, fam. *Ranunculaceae*, a genus of plants of Europe, Asia and North America, visited by many different insects for the nectar found in pockets at the base of the shining, bright yellow petals

but·ter·fat (bʌtərfæt) *n.* a fatty material obtained from milk

But·ter·field (bʌtərfi:ld), William (1814–1900), English architect. He built many fine churches in a neo-Gothic style. His best-known is All Saints, Margaret Street, London (1849–59)

but·ter·fin·gers (bʌtərfiŋgərz) *n.* a person who fails to catch or hold things

but·ter·fly (bʌtərflai) *pl.* **but·ter·flies** *n.* an insect of the division *Rhopalocera* of the order *Lepidoptera*. They are lively by day and have large, broad wings, erect when at rest and often brightly colored ‖ a frivolous person, *a social butterfly* ‖ a fast swimming stroke in which the extended arms make a circular movement simultaneously and are out of the water during recovery. The feet make two up-and-down kicks to each full circling of the arms **to have butterflies in one's stomach** to be in a state of acute nervous anticipation [O.E. *buttorflēoge*]

butterfly clamp (*cosmetology*) device for holding hair for sectioning during coloring pro-

butterfly fish any of several species of vividly colored, spiny-finned tropical fish of fam. *Chaetodontidae*, or any of various other fish so named because of their coloring or broad fins

butterfly nut (*mach.*) a nut with wings to be turned by thumb and finger

butterfly valve [illegible]

butter-nut [illegible]

butter-oil [illegible]

butter knife a blunt knife for cutting and serving butter at the table

but-ter-milk (bʌtərmilk) *n* the liquid left after churning butter

butter muslin *Br* [illegible]

but-ter-nut (bʌtərnʌt) *n* the [illegible] America, *Juglans cinerea* [illegible] tree of the walnut family

butter print a wooden [illegible] butter for market

but-ter-scotch [illegible] chiefly of butter and brown sugar

but-ter-wort (bʌtəwɜːt) *n* [illegible] *gutcula*, fam *Lentibulariaceae*, a genus of insectivorous plants having [illegible] northern hemisphere. They have [illegible] with glands which secrete a fluid, to which small insects adhere. The leaf rolls over when stimulated, secretes a ferment, digests the prey, absorbs the products, and then unrolls

but-ter-y (bʌtərɪ) *adj* having the appearance or consistency of butter; containing or covered with butter

buttery *pl* **but-ter-ies** *n* a storeroom for liquors or provisions; *Br* [illegible] where wines, ales and some provisions are kept for sale to students; (*Br*) a restaurant department (often separate) serving grilled foods etc [perh. O.F *boterie* 'bouteillerie', a place where bottles are kept]

butt hinge a hinge with two leaves used on a door and jamb etc

butt joint (*carpentry*) a joint between two pieces whose ends are squared and jointed but do not overlap; (*engin*) a joint between two plates held together by a butt strap

butt-leg-ging (bʌtlegɪŋ) illegal transportation and sale of cigarettes on which local taxes have not been paid

but-tock (bʌtək) **1.** *n* one of the two rounded, muscled parts of the body on which a person sits; (esp. *Br., wrestling*) a throw over the head from across the back **2.** *v.t* (esp *Br., wrestling*) to throw (an opponent) by using a buttock [M.E. *buttok* prob. fr. *but*' [illegible]

but-ton (bʌt'n) **1.** *n* a small disk or knob sewn on material and passed through a hole or loop to provide a loose fastening, or this used ornamentally; a disk worn during political campaigns to identify one's party, candidate etc; a flower bud [an unopened mushroom]; a knob, a small device to be pressed, e.g. to start machinery working, or on an electric bell; (*fencing*) the knob on the tip of a foil to render it harmless **2.** *v.t.* (often with 'up') to fasten the buttons of or enclose within a buttoned garment; *v.i* to have buttons for fastening; to admit of being buttoned [O.F. *boton* [illegible]

but-ton-down (bʌt'ndoun) *adj* **1.** of one who is conservative, urbane **2.** of one not easily changed from conventional attitudes

but-ton-hole (bʌt'nhoul) **1.** *n* the hole or loop through which a button is passed; (*Br*) a boutonniere **2.** *v.t pres. part* **but-ton-hol-ing** *past* and *past part* **but-ton-holed** to make buttonholes in; to detain (an unwilling listener)

buttonhole stitch a close loop stitch worked around the edges of buttonholes to prevent fraying

but-ton-hook (bʌt'nhuk) *n* (*football*) a pass on which the receiver hooks back to the passer

but-ton-man (bʌt'nmæn) *n* in underworld organizations, the lowest ranking member, usu. assigned to undesirable, dangerous, or unpleasant tasks

but-tons (bʌt'nz) *n* (*Br*) a bellboy

button stick a soldier's appliance for keeping polish [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

months helping their fight for liberty against [illegible] poet he was uneven, capable of dramatic, romantic and sometimes deeply moving lyricism, and with a gift for satire, swift narration and vivid description. At other times his verse was puerile and sentimental. The romanticism both of his life and of his work won him a vast pop[illegible]

Juan' (1819–24), 'Beppo' (1818), 'The Vision of Judgement' (1822), which is close to the poetry of the 18th c. Augustans, esp. Pope, whom he admired. He had little sympathy for contemporary English poets.

By·ron·ic (baironik) *adj.* of or pertaining to Lord Byron; of or resembling Byron's work, romantic appearance or temperament etc.; *a Byronic hero*.

byssi·nosis (bisənousis) *n.* (*med.*) brown lung [illegible]

[illegible] ments secreted by a gland of certain bivalve molluscs, which cling to rocks by means of them. (*bot.*) the stipe of some fungi. (*hist.*) a precious ancient linen fabric [L. fr. Gk *bussos*, [illegible]

by·stand·er (baistændər) *n.* a person present when some action takes place but not involved in it; a casual spectator.

by·street (baistri:t) *n.* a side street.

byte (bait) *n.* (*computer*) unit of binary digits, usually in eight bits representing two numerals or one character.

[illegible] speed of digital transmission. (*abbr.* byte·s)

[illegible]

[illegible] 236,000) in Upper Silesia, Poland: coal, zinc and iron mines, ironworks.

by·way (baiwei) *n.* a quiet track; a shortcut; a little-known line of research or department of a subject.

[illegible] ded to some person, place etc., usually held in contempt. *his drunken habits were a byword in the village*. a word or phrase often used [O.E. *bi word*, proverb].

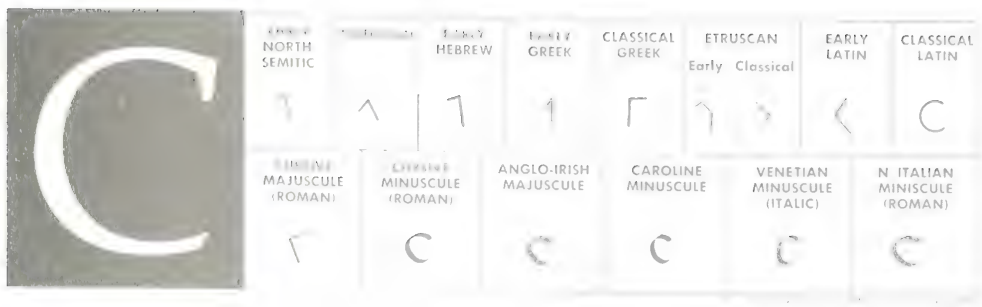
Byzantine [illegible] Byzantium or the Byzantine Empire. (*archit.*) describing the style of architecture of the Byzantine Empire, esp. of the 5th and 6th cc., characterized by a central dome over a square space sometimes surrounded by groups of smaller domes, round arches, mosaics on walls and floors, marble veneering etc. involving intrigue. 2. *n.* an inhabitant of Byzantium [fr. L. [illegible]

Byzantine Empire the Eastern Roman Empire [illegible] Byzantium (330 A.D.), renamed it Constantinople, and made it the new capital of the Roman Empire. The Empire was divided (395), and the western part was overrun by the barbarians (5th c.). The Eastern Empire, ruled from Constantinople, chiefly comprised Asia Minor, the Balkan peninsula and Egypt. The dominant language was Greek, though Latin was in official use. Constantine I made Christianity the official religion (313), and the Orthodox Church refuted the heresies of Arianism (381) and Nes[illegible] Justinian I, the Empire was extended to Italy and N. Africa. Roman law was codified, and there was a revival of art, architecture, literature and music. N. Italy was lost to the Lombards (by 580). The Avars threatened Constantinople (610), but were driven back by the Heraclian dynasty (610–711). The Arabs captured Egypt, N. Africa and Syria, and attacked Constantinople (673–8). Under the Syrian dynasty (717–802) the Arabs were finally crushed (717–8), and Asia Minor was recovered. With the outbreak of iconoclasm, and the crowning of Charlemagne as Emperor of the West (800), the Byzantine Empire lost its claim to universality. The Macedonian dynasty (876–1057) consoli[illegible] Empire. Economic prosperity flourished [illegible] philosophy and architecture. After 1025, most of Asia Minor was lost to the Turks, S. Italy was conquered by the Normans, and the Bulgars and Serbs revolted, but parts of Asia Minor were recovered under the Comnenus dynasty (1081–1185). The Greek and Roman Churches split definitively (1054). Constantinople was sacked (1204) by the 4th Crusade, and the Latin Empire of Constantinople was set up. The rest of the Byzantine Empire was broken up into independent states, but was partially restored under the Palaeologus dynasty (1261–1453). The Empire finally collapsed with the capture (1453) of Constantinople by the Ottoman Turks. The Byzantine Empire protected western Europe against barbarian attacks, and preserved the classical traditions, esp. of Roman political theory and of Greek culture, from which the Renaissance developed.

By·zan·ti·um (bizæntiəm, bizæn[i:]əm) (now Istanbul) a Greek colony founded c. 660 B.C. It was generally a free city in Hellenic and Roman times, though subject to frequent attack. Constantine I rebuilt the city as a new (and Christian) capital of the Roman Empire, naming it [illegible] (330 A.D.).

BZ (*mil.*) Army code name for nerve gas that incapacitates both mentally and physically, causing drowsiness, disorientation, hallucina[illegible]

[illegible] ə about; ɑ: father; æ cat; ɑ: bull; u: goose; ʌ bacillus; ju: cube; x: loch; θ: think; ð: bother; ʒ: Zen; ʃ: corsage; [illegible] n: redd *n.* Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.



Development of the letter C, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter C and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter c are shown.

C, c (si:) the third letter in the English alphabet ‖ (*mus.*) a note, and the key of which it is the tonic ‖ C Roman numeral = 100

C. Centigrade

CA (*pharm. acronym*) for chlormadinone acetate [$C_{23}H_{29}ClO_4$], a progestogen in the form of a minipill to inhibit pregnancy

Caaba ‡KAABA

cab (kæb) *n.* a taxi, car for hire ‖ the closed part of a truck or locomotive where the driver sits ‖ a closed horse-drawn carriage for hire [shortened fr. CABRIOLET]

ca·bal (kəbæl) **1.** *n* a plot, intrigue ‖ an association of persons secretly united to further their interests by plotting ‖ (*hist.*) a secret cabinet of ministers, which [illegible] Charles II (1667–73). The members were Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale **2.** *v.i. pres. part* **ca·bal·ling** *past* and *past part* **ca·balled** to plot, form a cabal [F *cabale*]

cabala ‡CABBALA

ca·bal·le·ro (kæbəljɛərou, *Span.* kuvaljɛ'ro) *n* (*Span. and south west U.S.A.*) a horseman (*Span.*) a knight, gentleman [Span.]

ca·ba·na (kəbænə, kəbænjə) *n* a light, tentlike structure for changing in at a beach or swimming pool [Span. *cabana*, cabin]

cabana set men's beachwear of loose shirt and shorts

cab·a·ret (kæbəréi) *n.* a place serving alcoholic drinks and [illegible] the entertainment [illegible] doubtful]

cab·bage (kæbidʒ) *n Brassica oleracea*, fam. *Cruciferae*, a plant whose tightly packed, unopened leaves are eaten as a vegetable ‖ any of various other hearting or nonhearting varieties of *Brassica* [M.E. *caboche* fr. F. fr. L.]

cabbage palmetto *Sabal palmetto*, a fan palm of the southeastern U.S.A. having an edible terminal bud

cabbage rose *Rosa centifolia*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a sweet-smelling rose with large pink or white flowers

cabbage tree *Oreodoxa oleracea*, fam. *Palmaceae*, a palm whose terminal bud is eaten as a vegetable. The [illegible] sago is obtained from the stem ‖ a member of *Sabal*, fam. *Palmaceae*, a genus of palms used for thatching

cabbage white [illegible] whose larvae destroy esp. the leaves of cabbages. The adult [illegible] markings

cab·ba·la, [illegible] method of interpreting scripture by explaining the occult meaning of letters and words, used esp. by rabbis ‖ any occult science [M.E. fr. Heb. [illegible]]

cab·by, cab·bie (kæbi) *pl* **cab·bies** *n* a cabdriver

cab·driv·er (kæbdraivər) *n* the driver of a taxi or horse-drawn carriage for hire

ca·ber (keibər) *n* the trunk of a young tree tossed in the Scottish sport of tossing the caber [Gael. *cabar*, pole]

ca·bes·tro (kəbestrou) *n.* (*bullfighting*) tamed steer used to direct fighting bulls

Cabeza de Vaca [illegible] He explored the Mississippi and New Mexico and, as adelantado (governor) of the province of Rio de la Plata, the Chaco. He is the author of 'Naufragios y comentarios'

cab·il·do [illegible] America) a town council. When the citizens participated in the council, it was known as a [illegible]

cab·in (kæbin) *n* a small wooden house ‖ a room on board ship where passengers sleep ‖ a room belowdecks for crew or passengers ‖ an aircraft's closed compartment for passengers, cargo etc. [M.E. *cabane* fr. F.]

cabin boy a young sailor who waits on the ship's officers and passengers

cabin class a class of accommodation on a passenger ship ranking between first class and tourist class

Cabinda, Enclave of [illegible] outlying territory, of Angola (area 3,000 sq. miles, pop. 81,300) north of River Congo. Bounded on the S. by Zaire and on the N. by the Congo, its principal product is oil. Its capital [illegible]

cab·i·net (kæbinit) *n* a piece of furniture with display shelves ‖ a metal or wood container with drawers or shelves for storing things ‖ the committee of chief ministers under a president or prime minister (*idm.* of CABIN) ‖ In the U.S.A. there is no provision for a cab[illegible] a cabinet. It is the president's advisory body, composed of secretaries in charge of depart[illegible] its advice. [illegible] members of the government appointed by, and under the chairmanship of, the prime minister. [illegible] Charles I. The king attended its meetings until [illegible] cabinet was further weakened under George III. Today it is technically an informal body with no executive authority, but its decisions become those of the sovereign and of the government. Its deliberations are secret and the principles of collective responsibility and una[illegible] ble to parliament and has the sole right of advising the sovereign. Its functions are the final determination of the policy of government, the order, manner, and form of proposals to be submitted to parliament, and the settlement of interdepartmental matters. Cabinet government has been adopted by most of the self-governing Commonwealth countries

cab·i·net-mak·er (kæbinitmeikər) *n* a person [illegible] wood for [illegible]

cab·i·net-mak·ing (kæbinitmeikiŋ) *n* the trade of the cabinetmaker

cabinet minister [illegible] chief ministers under a president or prime minister

cabinet-work [illegible] wooden fittings made by a cabinetmaker

ca·ble (keib'l) **1.** *n* a strong length of rope, wire or chain ‖ a rope of wire used to transmit electricity or messages, a telegraph line ‖ a message sent by this means ‖ a rope or chain holding a ship at anchor **2.** *v. pres. part* **ca·bling** *past* and [illegible] **ca·bled** [illegible] graph ‖ *v.t.* to send a cable or telegraph [M.E. *cable, cabel* fr. O.F.]

cable car a passenger car on a cable railway

cable cast *v.* to broadcast on cable television

cablecast *n* the program ‖ **cablecaster** *n*

ca·ble·gram (keib'lgræm) *n.* a message sent by an underwater telegraph cable

ca·ble-laid (keib'lleid) *adj.* (of a rope) having three three-stranded, plain-laid ropes twisted counterclockwise

cable length one tenth of a nautical mile, 608 feet = 100 fathoms = 120 fathoms

cable railway a railway used esp. for short, steep climbs, the passenger cars gripping and [illegible]

cable stitch [illegible] tern resembling intertwining strands

cablet [illegible]

cable television system delivered by direct wire for providing more varied television shows to paid subscribers by utilizing better and wider [illegible] TV

cabman [illegible] cabdriver

ca·boc·hon (kæbəʃɔn) **1.** *n* a gem cut in a con[illegible]

adv. (of a gem) cut in this style [F. fr. *caboche*, a

ca·boo·dle (kəbu:d'l) *n.* (*pop.*, in the phrase) **the** [illegible] ple) [fr. *kit*, *kith*, relatives + boodle, possessions

ca·boose (kəbu:s) *n.* a ship's galley; the rear car of a freight train used by trainmen [perh. of D. G. origin]

Ca·bot (kæbət), John (1450–98), Venetian navigator. Under letters patent from Henry VII of England, he sailed west (1497) in search of the Northwest Passage, and reached the coast of America, probably at Cape Breton Is. In 1498 he explored the coast of Greenland and visited Baffin Land, Labrador and Newfoundland

Cabot, Sebastian (c. 1476–1557), Venetian (or possibly English) navigator and cartographer, John's son. He explored the La Plata region of Brazil (1526–30) and was internationally famous as cartographer to Emperor Charles V

ca·bo·tage (kæbətɑ:ʒ) *n.* the navigation and movement of ships in coastal waters; restriction of the use of coastal waters and air space by a country to its own domestic traffic [F. fr. *cab-*

Cabot Strait a channel (c. 60 miles wide) between Cape Breton Is. and S.W. Newfoundland, connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Atlantic

Ca·bral (kəbrɑ:l), Pedro Alvarez (c. 1460–c. 1526), Portuguese navigator who took possession of Brazil (1500) for the Portuguese crown

Ca·brí·ni (kəbri:ni:), Saint Frances Xavier (1850–1917), Roman Catholic saint. As founder [illegible] Heart of Jesus, she established schools, hospitals and orphanages throughout the Americas and Europe. She became (1946) the first U.S.

ca·bri·ole (kæbriəul) *n.* a curved leg on furniture of the Queen Anne and Chippendale styles [F. *cabriole*, a goat's leap, from the similarity with a goat's foreleg]

ca·bri·o·let (kæbriəlei) *n.* a motorcar with a folding top and glass windows. (*hist.*) a light, hooded, one-horse carriage [F. dim. of *cabriole*, a goat's leap]

ca·ca·o (kəkeiəu, kəkɑəu) *n.* the seed of *Theobroma cacao*, from which cocoa and chocolate are made; the tree itself (COCOA) [Span. fr.

cacao bean the seed of the cacao tree [illegible] seeds, used in soaps, cosmetics etc

cac·ci·a·to·re (kætʃətɔ:ri:) *n.* meat dish served with tomatoes, green peppers, onions, and olive

Cá·ce·res (kɑ:səreis, kɑθəreis) a province (area 7,667 sq. miles; pop. 414,744) of W. Spain; its

cach·a·lot (kæʃəlɔt, kæʃəlou) *n.* the sperm [illegible]

part. **cached** to hide away valuables or stores)

ca·chec·tic (kəkektik) *adj.* of or relating to ca-

ca·chet (kæʃei, kæʃei) *n.* a mark of distinction

ca·chex·i·a (kəkeksi:ə) *n.* physical ill health.

cach·in·nate (kækineit) *pres. part.* **cach·in-** [illegible]

led *v.t.* to make such a noise ‖ to chatter or laugh shrilly ‖ *v.t.* to utter in a harsh, shrill tone [M.E. *cakelen*, imit.]

[illegible] an evil spirit, a demon [Gk *kakodaimōn*]

cac·o·mis·tle (kækəmisl) *n.* *Bassariscus astutus*, a carnivorous animal of Mexico and southwest U.S.A., related to the raccoon [Span. fr. Mex. *tlacomiztli*]

ca·coon (kəku:n) *n.* one of the large polished pods (1 yd long) of the tropical climbing shrub *Entada scandens*, fam. *Papilionaceae*; this shrub [etym. doubtful]

ca·coph·o·nous (kəkɒfənəs) *adj.* characterized by cacophony

ca·coph·o·ny (kəkɒfəni:) *pl.* **ca·coph·o·nies** *n.* a harsh discord; dissonance [F. *cacophonie* fr.

cac·ta·ceous (kæktei∫əs) *adj.* of or related to the cactus [fr. Mod. L. *Cactaceae*, cactus family]

cac·tus (kæktəs) *pl.* **cac·ti** (kæktai), **cac·tus·es** *n.* a member of *Cactus*, a genus of spiny plants of fam. *Cactaceae*. There are 1,500 species, chiefly found in dry regions of the Tropics. Cacti are xerophytes, exhibiting reduction of the transpiring surface and able to store up water. They often have flowers of great size and beauty. There are a few edible forms, and certain species are important as the food plant of the cochineal insect [L. fr. Gk]

cad (kæd) *n.* a man offending against the accepted code of gentlemanly behavior, esp. in his relations with women [perh. shortened fr. CAD-

CAD (*computer acronym*) for computer-aided design, system for testing proposed alternative designs by computer

ca·das·tral (kədæstrəl) *adj.* pertaining to landed property [F.]

cadastral survey a large-scale map for the purpose of making a cadastre

ca·das·tre (kədæstər) *n.* (*law*) an official register of the extent and value of real estate for [illegible] F.

ca·dav·er (kədævər, kədeivər) *n.* a human corpse **ca·dav·er·ous** (kədævərəs) *adj.* corpse-like; gaunt; deathly pale [L.]

cad·die, cad·dy (kædi:) **1.** *n.* an attendant paid to carry a golfer's clubs around the course **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **cad·dy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cad·died** to serve as a caddie [fr. F. *cadet*, a younger son or brother]

cad·dis fly (kædisflai) a mothlike insect of order *Trichoptera*, having a hairy body covering and four iridescent wings. It lays its eggs in water [perh. fr. O.F. *cadas*, floss silk]

cad·dish (kædi∫) *adj.* of or relating to a cad

cad·dis·worm (kædiswə:rm) *n.* the larva of the caddis fly. It lives under water and forms a case of silk and stones, shells or grasses etc. It is used as bait for fishing

Cad·do (kædou) *pl* **Cad·do, Cad·dos** *n.* a North American Indian linguistic group which occupied most of the eastern Great Plains area. Epidemics reduced the population from many thousands to about 1,000, who settled on a reservation in east central Oklahoma ‖ a member of this group

cad·dy (kædi:) *pl* **cad·dies** *n.* a small container for tea [fr. Malay *kati*, a weight of 1⅓ lb.]

Cade (keid), John (commonly known as Jack Cade, *d.* 1450), English rebel. He led the Kentish rebellion (1450) against Henry VI, but was captured and killed

cade (keid) *adj.* (of animals) reared by hand instead of by the mother [origin unknown]

ca·dence (keidəns) *n.* the fall or modulation of the voice; the rhythmic flow of sound, esp. of words in verse or prose; a beat, measure ‖ the closing of a musical phrase [F. fr. Ital. *ca-*

ca·den·cy (keidənsi) (*pl* **ca·den·cies** *n.* cadence; the status of being a younger son or brother, or a younger branch of a family or member of such a branch

ca·den·za (kədenzə) *n.* (*mus.*) a passage for solo voice or instrument, interrupting the flow of a work and allowing the performer to display virtuosity and achieve effects of brilliance. Cadenzas occur most often in concertos. They were generally improvised up to the end of the 18th c., but are now written out [Ital.]

ca·det (kədet) *n.* a student at a military or naval college; a member of the army being trained to become officer; a younger son or a junior branch of a family; a youth being given premilitary

cadge (kædʒ) *pres. part.* **cadg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cadged** *v.t.* to obtain by subtle begging or sponging ‖ *v.i.* to scrounge, sponge [etym. doubtful]

ca·di, ka·di (kɑ:di:, keidi:) *n.* a judge in a Moslem society whose judgments rest on Moslem religious law [Arab. *qādi*]

Cá·diz (keidiz, kədi:θ) a province (area 2,834 sq. miles; pop. 1,001,716) of Andalusia, Spain ‖ (*ancient* Gades) its capital (pop. 157,766), a fortified port of Phoenician origin, on a narrow peninsula forming the Bay of Cádiz, at the east end of the Gulf of Cádiz, a shallow, wide depression in the southwestern coast. Cádiz was long a center for trade with America

cad·mic (kædmik) *adj.* of or related to cadmium

cad·mi·um (kædmi:əm) *n.* a white, malleable, ductile, divalent, toxic, metallic element (symbol Cd, at. no. 48, at. mass 112.40). It is used in alloys and for electroplating. Certain of its compounds are used as pigments [Mod. L. fr. *cadmia*, calamine]

cadmium arsenide [CaAs] (*electr.*) semi-conductor used to produce colored light when applied with phosphor coatings to light-emitting divides

ca·dre (kɑ:dri:, kɑ:drə) *n.* the permanent nucleus of an organization (esp. *mil.*), to be expanded when the need arises [F. fr. Ital. fr. L.]

ca·du·ce·us (kədu:si:əs, kədju:si:əs) *pl.* **ca·du·ce·i** (kədu:si:ai, kədju:si:ai) *n.* (*mythol.*) the staff carried by Hermes or Mercury ‖ the symbol of the art of medicine [L. fr. Gk]

ca·du·ci·ty (kədu:siti:, kədju:siti:) *n.* the tendency to decay and grow feeble ‖ (*biol.*) the dropping or early disappearance of parts or organs (e.g. the calyx of poppies, stipules) [fr. F. *caducité*]

ca·du·cous (kədu:kəs, kədju:kəs) *adj.* (*biol.*, of parts or organs) falling off easily when they have fulfilled their function (cf. FUGACIOUS) [L. *caducus*]

caecal *CECAL

cae·cil·i·an (si:sili:ən) *n.* a tropical wormlike, limbless amphibian of fam. *Caeciliidae* with small, skin-covered eyes, which burrows into the earth [fr. L. *caecilia*, a kind of lizard]

caecum *CECUM

Caed·mon (kædmən) late 7th-c. Anglo-Saxon poet and monk of Whitby, who composed an inspirational 'Hymn' and devotional poems

Caen (kɑ̃) a town (pop. 119,500) in Normandy, France. It was rich in historic buildings and art treasures, but much was destroyed in the Allied liberation of Europe (1944). University (1432)

Caenozoic *CENOZOIC

Cae·re (siri:) (*Ital.* Cerveteri) an ancient city of Etruria about 20 miles northwest of Rome. The Roman civilization probably derives in part from Caere

Caer·nar·von·shire (kərnɑ́rvənʃər) a county (area 569 sq. miles, pop. 121,000) of N. Wales. County town: Caernarvon

Caer·phil·ly (kərfili:) *n.* mild white whole-milk cheese named for city in Wales

Cae·sar (si:zər), Gaius Julius (101–44 B.C.), Roman statesman, general and historian. A supporter of the popular party, suspected of complicity in the Catiline conspiracy, he joined Pompey and Crassus in the 1st Triumvirate (60 B.C.). He conquered Gaul (58–51), defied the senate's order to lay down his military command, overran Italy (49), and defeated Pompey's army at Pharsalus, pursuing Pompey to Alexandria, and later defeating the Pompeian force in Africa at Thapsus (46). He extended Roman citizenship to Cisalpine Gaul. He became dictator in 48, and was made dictator for life in 44. Caesar's measures were liberal and moderate; but his excessive powers and almost regal honors led to the conspiracy of Brutus and Cassius, who assassinated him in the senate (44 B.C.). His commentaries on the Gallic Wars and on the civil war are models of succinct Latin

Cae·sar (si:zər) *n.* the title (in honor of Julius Caesar) of Roman emperors up to Domitian's death (96) and, from 96, of the heir to the throne

Cae·sar (si:zər) *n.* (*mil.*) code for underwater sonar warning system at edge of continental shelf

Caes·a·re·a (sesəri:ə, sezəri:ə) *KAYSERI

Caesarea Ma·za·ca (mæzəkə) *KAYSERI

Cae·sar·e·an, Cae·sar·i·an (sizɛəri:ən) *adj.* of Julius Caesar or of other Roman emperors styled Caesar [fr. L. *Caesarianus*

Caesarean section, *CESAREAN SECTION

Caesarea Philippi (sɛsəriə) ancient name of Banias, a town in N Israel, founded (3rd–2nd cc B C) by Philip, tetrarch of Galilee, near the source of the Jordan

Caesarian *CAESAREAN

caesar-ism (sɛzərɪzəm) *n.* despotic government by a ruler who has seized power by force

Caesar salad tossed salad of romaine lettuce, anchovies, coddled egg, croutons with garlic, lemon juice, and grated cheese

caesium *CESIUM

caesu-ra, cesu-ra (sɪzjʊərə) *n.* (*pl.* **-ras** or **-rae** -riː) a pause in a metrical line. It can serve to introduce a rhythmic pattern related to ordinary speech rhythm into the strict metrical scheme and so enrich it **cae-sū-ral** *adj.* [L. *caesura*, a cutting]

ca-fé, ca-fe (kæfeɪ) *n.* a place providing light meals or snacks, usually cheaper than a restaurant and not licensed to serve alcohol ‖ a place where coffee, other drinks and occasionally food are served ‖ a cheap restaurant [F. *café*, coffee, coffeehouse]

café filtre (French, usu. italics) coffee prepared by filtering hot water through finely ground beans or a filter cup; originated in France. *also* filter coffee

caf-e-te-ri-a (kæfɪtɪərɪə) *n.* a self-service restaurant [Span. *cafetería*, coffeeshop]

caff (kæf) *n.* (*Br.*) coffee shop

caf-feine (kæfiːn, kæfiːn) *n.* a white crystalline compound (alkaloid) of the purine group, occurring in esp. the coffee bean and tea leaf. It is the stimulant in tea, coffee, and some soft drinks, and is used in medicine as a heart stimulant [fr. F *caféine*]

caf-tan, kaf-tan (kæftæn, kæftɑːn) *n.* a long sashed gown worn by men and women in the Middle East [Turk. and Pers.]

cage (keɪdʒ) **1.** *n.* an airy container made with bars for keeping birds or animals ‖ any open framework enclosing a platform used as a hoist or lift ‖ any skeleton framework ‖ sheer dress with no waistline ‖ dress worn over a slip, usually gathered at the neck ‖ (*baseball*) an enclosed space for practice **2.** *v.t.* *pres. part.* **cag-ing** *past* and *past part.* **caged** to place or keep in a cage [F.]

cage-y, cag-y (keɪdʒɪ) *adj.* (*pop.*) secretive, reticent, not committing oneself easily ‖ wary **cá-gi-ly** *adv.* **ca-gi-ness** *n.* [etym. doubtful]

Ca-glia-ri (kæljəriː) (*ancient* Caralis) a port (pop. 240,300) of Phoenician origin in S Sardinia. Industries: salt, shipbuilding. Cathedral (14th and 17th cc.), university (1626)

Ca-glios-tro (kæljɒstrou) Alessandro (Giuseppe Balsamo, 1743–95), Italian adventurer notorious throughout Europe as necromancer and alchemist. He was condemned to death by the Inquisition (1791) for his association with freemasonry, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment

cagy *CAGEY

Ca-hi-ta (kəhiːtə) *pl.* **Ca-hi-ta, Ca-hi-tas** *n.* a North American Indian people, in the 16th c. the most numerous of any language group in northern Mexico. They farmed their land, were effective warriors, and developed a religion combining Christianity with Indian belief. In the early 20th c. they were dispersed throughout Mexico and the U.S.A. ‖ a member of this people ‖ their language [Span.]

Ca-ho-ki-a Mounds (kəhoukɪə) the largest prehistoric artificial earth mounds in America north of Mexico, in Illinois. The largest is in the form of a rectangular, flat-topped, terraced pyramid (100 ft high by 1,000 x 720 ft at the base). They are named after the Cahokia Indians

ca-hoots (kəhuːts) *pl.* (*pop.*) (in the phrase) **in cahoots** in partnership, esp. one which involves shady dealings [prob. fr. F *cahute*, cabin]

CAI (*acronym*) for computer-assisted instruction

Cai-a-phas (kaɪəfəs, keɪəfəs) Jewish high priest (c. A D 18–c. A D 36) who presided at the council which put Jesus to death (Matthew XXVI, 57–68)

Cai-cos Islands (kaɪkous, keɪkɒs) *TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Cail-lié (kaɪeɪ, French kɑːjeɪ) René (1799–1838), French explorer in Africa. He was the first European to reach Tombouctou (Timbuctoo) and survive (1828)

cai-man, cay-man (keɪmən) genus *Caiman* of tropical America [Span. *caiman* fr. Carib]

Cain (kein) the first son of Adam and Eve. He killed his brother Abel (Genesis IV)

cain (keɪn) *n.* (only in the phrase) **to raise cain** to create an angry fuss [after *Cain*, in the Bible]

ca-ique (kɑːiːk) *n.* a light rowing boat or skiff used on the Bosporus ‖ a Levantine sailing ship [F. fr. Turk. *kaik*]

cairn (kɛərn) *n.* a heap of stones placed as a landmark or memorial ‖ a terrier of a small, short-legged, shaggy breed [Scot. fr. Gael. *carn*, a heap of stones]

cairn-gorm (kɛərngɔrm) *n.* a semiprecious yellow or brown quartz [after the Cairngorm Mtns]

Cairngorm Mts part of the Grampians on the borders of Banff, Inverness and Aberdeen, Scotland, intensely glaciated and popular for climbing and winter sports (Ben Macdhui, 4,296 ft)

Cai-ro (kaɪrou) (*Arab.* Al-Qāhirah) the capital (pop. 5,074,016) of the Arab Republic of Egypt on the Nile, at a strategic point on the convergence of routes from the delta toward Upper Egypt, founded in 969. It is the country's administrative, commercial and cultural center, the site of Al-Azhar University (972, the focus of Moslem intellectual life) and two state universities (1925, 1950). It has 400 mosques. Industries: iron and steel, textiles, chemicals, engineering, food, tobacco and leather processing, gold, silver and ivory work. It was occupied by the Turks (1517–1798), the French (1798–1801) and the British (1882–1922)

cais-son (keɪsən, keɪsɒn) *n.* a watertight chamber used in constructional work under water ‖ a hollow vessel used as a gate of a dock or basin ‖ a pontoon, watertight box or cylinder used to lift submerged vessels ‖ a chest or wagon containing ammunition and projectiles ‖ a caisson disease

caisson disease the bends, a serious and sometimes fatal condition, characterized by cramping pain and paralysis, induced by a too rapid return to normal atmospheric pressure after a period in a compressed atmosphere. It is caused by bubbles of gas forming in the blood on decompression

Caith-ness (keɪθnɛs, keɪθnəs) a former county of extreme N.E. Scotland

Caius (kaɪəs, keɪəs) *Gaius

Ca-ja-mar-ca (kuhumurku) a river, and the town (pop. 23,000) in N. Peru where Pizarro and Atahualpa met and where Atahualpa was imprisoned

Ca-je-tan (kɛjətæn) (Tommaso de Vio, 1469–1534), Italian cardinal. He failed to obtain Luther's recantation at Augsburg (1518)

ca-jole (kədʒoul) *pres. part.* **ca-jol-ing** *past* and *past part.* **ca-joled** *v.t.* to per suade or coax by flattery, try to win over by playing on the sympathies or gullibility of someone [F. *cajoler*, to chatter like a jay]

cake (keɪk) **1.** *n.* a baked mixture of flour, leaven, eggs, fats, sugar and other sweet or fruity ingredients ‖ an edible, round, flattened mixture, fried or baked, *fish cake* ‖ a small quantity of a substance molded into a bar, *a cake of soap* ‖ (*pop.*) anything very easily done, an easy victory **to have one's cake and eat it** to enjoy simultaneously two conflicting pleasures or advantages **to take the cake** to be so extreme or excessive as to astonish **2.** *v. pres. part.* **cak-ing** *past* and *past part.* **caked** *v.t.* to cover (a surface) or fill (a space) with a hardened mass ‖ *v.i.* to become a hard-

cake urchin an echinoderm of a discoid shape, a much flattened sea urchin

cake-walk (keɪkwɔk) (*pop.*) a dance performing the most intricate steps ‖ (*hist.*) a stage dance based on this ‖ a moving platform in a fun fair ‖ a raised horizontal plank for crawling along in a playground **2.** *v.i.* to walk

cal. calorie

Cal-a-bar (kæləbɑr, kæləbar) the capital (pop. 103,000) of the South Eastern State, Nigeria, and commercial center (lumber, palm products,

cal-a-bash (kæləbæʃ) the fruit of the calabash tree ‖ a tobacco pipe made from the dried shell of this fruit ‖ *CALABASH TREE

calabash tree *genus* *Crescentia*, fam. *Bignoniaceae*, a tropical American tree with large fruits (calabashes) used as containers and for other domestic utensils and

cal-a-boose (kæləbuːs, kæləbuːs) *n.* (*pop.*) jail [Span. *calabozo*]

Ca-la-bri-a (kəleɪbriːə) a region (area 5,824 sq. miles, pop. 2,048,900) forming the 'toe' of Italy. Chief town: Reggio di Calabria. It is mainly entirely filled by part of the Apennines, and is an earthquake area. It was settled (8th c. B C.) by the Greeks and conquered (268 B C.) by the Romans, came under Byzantine rule (9th c. A D.) and was conquered (11th c.) by the Normans. It was united to Italy (1860). Products: olives, fruit, nuts, lumber, salt, sulfur

Ca-lais (kælei) a port (pop. 78,000) in N.E. France, esp. for passenger traffic to and from Dover. Industries: fishing, lace and tulle manufacture, paper pulp and metal. Calais was held by the English 1347–1558

cal-a-man-der (kæləmændər) *n.* *Diospyros quaesita*, fam. *Ebenaceae*, a tree yielding ebony wood. It grows in India and Ceylon. The sapwood is white and soft, the heartwood hard and black [perh. fr. *Coromandel*, Bay of Bengal]

cal-a-mar-y (kæləmɛri, kæləməri) *pl.* **cal-a-mar-ies** *CALAMARY

cal-a-mary (kæləmɛri, kæləməri) *pl.* **cal-a-mar-ies** *n.* *Loligo pealei*, fam. *Loliginidae*, a squid. *also* *calamarius* fr. *calamus*, a pen]

cal-a-mine (kæləmaɪn) *n.* a pink powder consisting of zinc oxide and some ferric oxide used in lotions, ointments etc. ‖ a former name for basic zinc silicate ‖ (*Br.*) a former name for zinc carbonate (*HEMIMORPHITE, *SMITHSONITE) [F. fr. L.L. *calamina*, prob. corrup. of *cadmia*]

calamitous (kəlæmɪtəs) *adj.* causing pain and distress, disastrous

ca-lam-i-ty (kəlæmɪti) *pl.* **ca-lam-i-ties** *n.* a disastrous event causing great misery ‖ a state of great misfortune [F.]

Calamity Jane (kəlæmɪtɪdʒeɪn) (1852–1903), U.S. frontierswoman. Born Martha Jane Canary, she became Wild Bill Hickok's companion. She dressed in men's clothing, frequented bars, and toured in Wild West shows

cal-a-mus (kæləməs) *n.* a member of *Calamus*, fam. *Palmae*, a genus of tropical leaf climbers, up to 600 ft. long, whose stripped stems form rattan canes used for chairs, baskets etc. | *Acorus calamus*, fam. *Araceae*, a marsh plant yielding a perfume oil like patchouli from distillation of its rhizomes ‖ (*zool.*) the horny part or quill of a feather [L. fr. Gk *kalamos*, reed]

Ca-las (kælæs), Jean (1698–1762), French Calvinist falsely accused of murdering his son to prevent him from abjuring Protestantism. He was tortured and executed in 1762. He was declared innocent in 1765 after an intensive campaign by Voltaire

cal-car-e-ous, cal-car-i-ous (kælkɛəriəs) *adj.* (esp. of soils) consisting of or containing calcium carbonate or limestone ‖ of the nature of chalk and limestone [fr. L. *calcarius*, of limestone]

calceolaria (kælsiəlɛəriə) *Calceolaria*, fam. *Scrophulariaceae*, a genus of cultivated herbaceous plants from America and

calceolate (kælsiəleɪt) *adj.* (*bot.*) shaped like a slipper [fr. L. *calceolus*, slipper]

Calchas (kælkæs) the Greek seer who ordered Iphigenia's sacrifice and advised the

cal-cic (kælsɪk) *adj.* of or containing calcium or

calcification (kælsɪfɪkeɪʃən) *n.* the deposition of calcium carbonate ‖ the deposition of insoluble calcium salts in a tissue ‖ a calcified formation

calcify (kælsɪfaɪ) *pres. part.* **-fy-ing** *past* and *past part.* **-fied** *v.t.* to harden by the deposition of calcium salts ‖ *v.i.* to undergo calcification

calcimine (kælsɪmaɪn) *n.* a white or colored wash for walls and ceilings **2.** *v.t.*

[fr. L. *calx (calcis)* lime]

cess of calcining

cal·cine (kælsain) *v.t. pres. part.* **cal·cin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cal·cined** to effect a physical or chemical change in (usually inorganic materials), by heating to high temperature without fusing. Calcining is used to drive off volatile constituents or products, to convert to powder form, or to oxidize (esp. metals). *v.i.* to undergo calcination [fr. M.L. *calcinare*, an alchemist's

cal·ci·phy·lax·is (kælsifiləksis) *n. pl.* **-es** 1. *med.* inflammation and sclerosis caused by excess of calcium or vitamin D. 2. an experimentally induced calcification. **calciphylactic** *adj.* — **calciphylactically** *adv.*

cal·cite (kælsait) *n.* a mineral consisting of hexagonal crystals of calcium carbonate and including chalk, limestone, marble, Iceland spar, stalactites, stalagmites etc. (ARAGONITE)

cal·ci·to·nin (kælsətounən) *n.* (*biochem.*) one of two polypeptide hormones from the thyroid that regulate calcium content in blood. *syn* chrvrocalcitonin, thyrocalcitonin

cal·ci·trol (kælsitrol) (*biochem.*) a natural hormone used in the management of calcium deficiency, marketed as Rocaltrol

cal·ci·um (kælsiəm) *n.* a white divalent element of the alkaline earth group (symbol Ca, at. no. 20, at. mass 40.08), found chiefly as a carbonate (chalk, limestone, marble, coral). It is used chiefly in alloys [fr. L. *calx (calcis)*,

calcium bicarbonate a soluble salt formed when carbon dioxide from the air forms a solution of carbonic acid with water and this solution comes into contact with calcium carbonate in one of its forms. It is useful to vertebrates as a bone-builder. It is responsible for the temporary hardness of water

calcium carbide a colorless compound, CaC_2, commonly dark gray or brown in color due to impurities, usually formed by heating together lime and carbon in an electric furnace. It reacts

Its common natural form is calcite. It is used to make quicklime and cement

calcium chloride a white deliquescent salt, $CaCl_2$, with many industrial and scientific ap-

a compound, $CaCN_2$, used as a fertilizer and produced artificially by heating calcium car- ammonia slowly in the presence of water

calcium hydroxide the alkali $Ca(OH)_2$, a

calcium oxide a white solid, CaO, the chief con-

calcium phosphate any of several phosphates of calcium used in medicine and industry and as

calcium silicate a silicate which, when mixed with those of the alkali metals, and fused, forms naturally as anhydrite, and in hydrated form as

cal·cit·i·lac·tor (kælsitilæktər) *n.* (*mech.*) a device which [illegible] culates ‖ a set of tables used in mathematics ‖ a calculating machine

cal·cu·lous (kælkjuləs) *adj.* (*med.*) pertaining to, or suffering from, a deposit of small stones or gravel in the kidneys etc. [fr. L. *calculosus*, stony]

cal·cu·lus (kælkjuləs) *pl.* **cal·cu·li** (kælkjulai), **cal·cul·uses** [illegible] parts of the body such as the gall bladder or kidneys ‖ (*math.*) any branch of mathematics that employs symbolic computations, esp. integral calculus and differential calculus [L. dim.

Calcutta [illegible] pop. 3,291,655, with agglom. 9,165,650) in N.E. India, the capital of W. Bengal, on the Hooghly River 80 miles from the Bay of Bengal. It controls about a third of India's export and import trade. University (1867). Industries: shipping, textiles, sugar refining, iron smelting. The town was founded (1690) by the British East India Company and was the capital of India (1833–1912)

Calcutta, Black Hole of an incident (1756) during the Anglo-French struggle for India, when the nawab of Bengal attacked Calcutta and imprisoned 146 British residents in a dungeon, causing 123 deaths by suffocation

Cal·das (kuldus), Francisco José de (c. 1770–1816), Colombian botanist, cartographer of the vice-royalty of Peru, and patriot. He was executed by the Spaniards

Cal·der (kɔldər), Alexander (1898–1976), American sculptor, specializing in abstract designs in metal, wire etc. named by him 'mobiles' (articulated forms moving in currents of warm air or in a breeze) and 'stabiles' (static abstract sculptures)

Cal·de·ra (kulderu), Rafael (1916–), Venezuelan politician, founder and leader of the Christian Democratic Party (COPEI), and the first opposition leader in Venezuela to serve as a democratically elected president (1969–74)

Cal·de·rón de la Bar·ca (kulderəndeləburkə), Pedro (1600–81), Spanish dramatist. In addition to about 120 plays ('La Vida es Sueño' being the most famous) Calderon wrote many 'autos sacramentales', plays comparable with the English and French mystery plays

cal·dron, caul·dron (kɔldrən) *n.* a large deep cooking pot of iron used over an open fire [O.N.F. *caudron*]

Caldwell [illegible] (1903–), American Southern novelist. 'Tobacco Road' (1932) is his best-known work

Caldwell, Sarah (1924–), U.S. conductor. She founded (1957) the Boston Opera Group (now Opera Company of Boston) and also conducted the New York City Opera (1973), the Metropolitan Opera (1975–6), and a television [illegible]

Cal·e·do·ni·a (kælidouniə) the Roman name for northern Britain (*rhet.*) Scotland

Caledonian [illegible] to Scotland ‖ of a European mountain-making episode during the Paleozoic era. 2. *n.* a native of Scotland. Scotsman

Caledonian Canal [illegible] in N. Scotland linking the Atlantic with the North Sea, built (1804–47) by connecting a natural series of lakes, incl. Loch Ness. The locks are too small for modern heavy shipping

cal·e·fa·cient (kælifeiənt) 1. *adj.* producing warmth. 2. *n.* a substance used in medicine to [illegible] *cuentus*) fr. *calere*, to be warm and *facere*, to make]

cal·e·fac·tion (kælifækʃən) *n.* a warming or being warmed. thermal pollution through release of waste heat into the environment. (THERMAL POLLUTION) [fr. L. *calefactio (calefactionis)*]

cal·e·fac·to·ry (kælifæktəri) 1. *adj.* producing warmth. 2. *pl.* **cal·e·fac·to·ries** *n.* a room in a monastery in which monks warm themselves [fr. L. *calefactorius*]

cal·en·dar (kælәndər) 1. *n.* a table of the days, weeks and months of the year noting public holidays etc. a system of fixing the length and divisions of a year for the purposes of a community. *a school calendar*, a register or schedule of persons, events etc., usually arranged in chronological order. *a calendar of cases for trial* 2. *v.t.* to enter or write in a register. to arrange and index (documents) [A.F. *calender*]

The natural units of our calendar are the day [illegible] year, one revolution of the earth around the sun), whereas the month and week are conventional subdivisions of the solar year. In ancient times, however, the month was equated with a natural division of time, i.e. the lunar cycle (the revolution of the moon around the earth). As 12 lunations comprise only 354 of the solar year's 365 days, peoples using lunar calendars were forced to intercalate a 13th month from time to time to keep a fixed relationship between months and seasons, or else accept that each month goes the round of the seasons within a certain period. Julius Caesar introduced the solar, Julian calendar in 45 B.C. It contained an error of intercalation amounting to eight days in a thousand years and was therefore revised in the 16th c. by Pope Gregorius XIII. The shift that had occurred between months and seasons since Caesar's day was put right by the abolition of ten days and by a revision of the Julian method of calculating leap years. Protestant Europe did not immediately adopt the Gregorian calendar: in England it was not introduced until 1752. In Russia the transition was not accomplished until after the Bolshevik Revolution

cal·en·der (kælәndər) 1. *v.t.* to press (cloth, paper etc.) so as to produce a smooth, glossy or other special finish, or to adjust thickness. 2. *n.* a machine containing rollers to carry out this process [F. *calandre* fr. L. fr. Gk]

cal·ends, kal·ends (kælәndz) *pl. n.* the first day of the month in the Roman calendar [fr. L. *kalendae*]

ca·len·du·la (kəlendʒələ) *n.* a member of *Calendula*, fam. *Compositae*, a genus of herbaceous plants including *C. officinalis*, the marigold [fr. Mod. L. *calendae*, the first day of the month in the Roman calendar]

cal·en·ture (kælәntʃər, kælәntʃuər) *n.* a tropical fever with delirium, caused by exposure to excessive heat [F. fr. Span. *calentura*, fever]

calf (kæf, kuf) *pl.* **calves** (kævz, kuvz) *n.* the fleshy part of the back of the leg below the knee [perh. fr. O.N. *kálfi*]

calf *pl.* **calves** *n.* the young of a cow, elephant, whale etc. ‖ leather made from the skin of a young cow, esp. light-brown leather used in bookbinding ‖ (*naut.*) a floating piece of ice separated from a larger mass. **in calf** (of a cow) pregnant [O.E. *cealf*]

calf love a strong, usually short-lived emotional attachment of an adolescent for one of the opposite sex

calf-skin (kæfskin) *n.* leather from the skin of a calf

Cal·ga·ry (kælgəri:) a city (pop. 592,743) of Alberta, Canada, center of a wheat-growing and stock-raising prairie region and a railroad junction. Industries: metallurgy, petroleum refining

Cal·houn (kælhu:n), John Caldwell (1782–1850), U.S. vice-president (1825–32) and political philosopher. In such works as 'A Disquisition on Government' and 'A Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the United States' he strove to protect minority rights, especially Southern economic interests, against unrestricted majority rule embodied in a centralized government

Ca·li (kuli:) a city (pop. 923,400) of S.W. Colombia, commercial and industrial center of the rich Cauca valley: sugar, tobacco and coffee. Coal mines

cal·i·ber, cal·i·bre (kælibər) *n.* the diameter of the bore of a gun or rifle or of a bullet or a shell ‖ (*Br.* also kəlibə) the quality of a person's mind or character [F. *calibre*]

cal·i·brate (kælibreit) *pres. part.* **cal·i·brat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cal·i·brat·ed** *v.t.* to indicate a scale on (a measuring instrument) ‖ to measure the internal diameter of (a tube) ‖ to test the accuracy of (a measuring instrument) by comparison with an independent standard ‖ to find out by firing what range and elevation corrections must be applied to (a field gun) to make it conform to a standard. **cal·i·bra·tion** *n.*

calibre [illegible]

ca·li·che (kəli:tʃi:) *n.* a crude form of sodium nitrate, $NaNO_3$, found naturally in Chile ‖ a natural form of calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$, found encrusting dry, stony soil [Span.]

cal·i·co (kælikou) *pl.* **cal·i·coes, cal·i·cos** *n.* inexpensive printed cotton cloth ‖ (*Br.*) plain white cotton cloth [after *Calicut*, a town in India from which cloth was originally im-

Cal·i·cut [illegible]

Calif. [illegible]

calif [CALIPH]
califate [CALIPH]
California [illegible] Chief cities: Los Angeles, San Francisco. It is formed by a great valley bounded on the east by the [illegible] Mountains, [illegible] Range, and on the west by the [illegible] giving way in the south to desert. There is a narrow [illegible] ton, poultry, dairy produce, beef cattle, sheep, fruit (esp. citrus), vegetables, cereals, vines, sugar beet. Much [illegible] (first state producer). Resources: hydroelectric power, lumber, oil and natural gas, mercury (60% national supply), gold, salt, tungsten. Industries: shipyards, aircraft and missile engineering, electronics, food processing, metal products, chemicals, films. Universities: University of California (1868) mainly at Berkeley and Los Angeles; California Institute of Technology (1891) at Pasadena; and Stanford (1891) at Palo Alto. California was explored (16th–18th cc.) by the Spanish and was first colonized in 1769. It was under Mexican rule (1822–48). After a revolt, it was ceded (1848) to the U.S.A., of which it became [illegible] gold rush (1849) brought many immigrants.
California, Gulf of an arm of the Pacific (about 750 miles long) separating the peninsula of Lower California from the Mexican mainland.
California, Lower [illegible]
California poppy the eschscholtzia.
California, University of an institution of higher education founded in 1868, with campuses at Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego at La Jolla, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz.
californium (kælɪfɔːnɪəm) *n.* a radioactive transuranic element (symbol Cf, at. no. 98, isotope of longest known half-life 249) obtained by bombarding curium 242 with alpha particles. [after *California*]
Ca·lig·u·la (kəlɪgjʊlə) (Gaius Caesar Germanicus, 12–41), Roman emperor (37–41), son of Germanicus. His cruelty and tyranny are said to have resulted from madness. After plotting against the senate, he was assassinated (41).
cal·i·pash (kælɪpæʃ) *n.* the greenish, edible, gelatinous part of a turtle under its upper shell, considered a delicacy. [origin unknown]
cal·i·pee (kælɪpiː) *n.* the yellowish, edible, gelatinous part of a turtle above its lower shell, considered a delicacy. [origin unknown]
cal·i·per, cal·li·per (kælɪpə) *n.* (often *pl.* construed as *sing.*) an instrument for measuring a distance where a straight rule cannot be used. It consists of two hinged legs, with the terminal points turned inwards or outwards. Contact is made with these points, the hinge is fixed, and the instrument can then be transferred to a straight scale. [perh. same as CALIBER]
ca·liph, ca·lif (keɪlɪf, kælɪf) *n.* a successor to Mohammed as head of Islam, originally having full political as well as religious power. **cal·i·phate, cal·i·fate** (kælɪfeɪt) *n.* (*hist.*) the office of caliph, established (632) on the death of Mohammed, and abolished (1924) by Turkish revolutionaries. Among several rival caliphates, the major ones were the Medinese (632–61), the Umayyad (661–750), the Abbasid (750–1258), the Fatimid (909–1171), the Abbasid in Egypt (1259–1517, under the patronage of the Mamelukes) and the Ottoman (1517–1924). [ISLAM] [F. *caliphe* fr. Arab. *khalifa*]
cal·i·sa·ya bark (kælɪseɪə) the yellow bark of *Cinchona calisaya*, from which quinine is extracted. [Span. prob. fr. Peruvian native name]
cal·is·then·ic, [illegible] ik) *adj.* producing health and beauty in the body. **cal·is·then·ics** *[pl.]* the exercise of the body and limbs to promote strength and beauty, e.g. in certain gymnastics. [fr. Gk *kallo-* [illegible]
Ca·lix·tus II [illegible] 24). He reached agreement with Emperor Henry V in the Concordat of Worms (1122) after the Investiture Controversy.
calk (kɔk) **1.** *n.* a piece of iron with a sharp point fitted to a horseshoe or a boot to prevent slipping. **2.** *v.t.* to provide with calks. [perh. fr. L. *calx* (*calcis*), heel]
calk [illegible]
cal·kin (kɔkɪn, kælkɪn) *n.* the ridged edge on the heel and front of a horseshoe; an iron guard on [illegible] heel.

call (kɔl) **1.** *v.t.* to say loudly in order to get [illegible] or send a message to by radio etc. (usually [illegible] special mission in life, *called to the priesthood*) | to wake and tell to get up | to convoke, *to call a meeting* | to bring under consideration or discussion, *call the next case* | to name descriptively | to give a personal name to | to consider, regard as, *I call that dishonest* | to estimate roughly, *I call that a good 20 miles* | to attract (animals, birds) by an imitative cry or signal | (*finance*) to demand payment of, or give notice of payment on (a loan or a bond) | (*bridge*) to bid | (*poker*) to demand to see the cards held by (an opponent) | (*baseball*) to indicate (a pitched ball) as a strike | (*baseball*) to end (a game) because of bad weather | *v.i.* to shout or exclaim in order to gain attention | to telephone | (of a [illegible] to be called to the bar to qualify as a lawyer | (*Br.*) to be allowed to practice as a barrister. **to call away** to summon to another place. **to call back** to summon back. [illegible] **to call down** [illegible] reprimand. **to call for** to request, *to call for help* | to require, *skating calls for good balance*. **to call forth** to draw out, *the job called forth unsuspected talents*. **to call in** to withdraw from circulation, *to call in an old coinage* | to summon for assistance | to demand payment of, *to call in debts*. to invite. **to call into question** to challenge the truth of. **to call (someone)** [illegible] (someone). **to call off** to order to desist | to postpone or cancel. **to call on** to pay a visit to (someone). **to call out** to summon for emergency service | to shout. **to call to account** to demand an explanation from. **to call to order** to request (someone) to be quiet or orderly. **to call the roll** to check a list of names so as to find absentees. **to call up** to telephone or contact by radio etc. | to summon for military service. **to call upon** (or **on**) to appeal to. **2.** *n.* a cry or shout to attract attention | a message, esp. by telephone | a short visit. a doctor's consultation at the patient's home. the notes of a bird. an instrument imitating the cry of an animal, used as a lure. a vocation, *a call to the priesthood*. an inner urging. a summons or invitation, *the call of the sea*. an invitation to become a minister of a church or a professor in a university. a claim on time, money etc. (*finance*) a demand for payment of money. (*poker*) a demand for a show of hands. an instalment of the nominal share capital which a shareholder is asked to pay. grounds, necessity, *there's no call for you to be upset*. **on call** [illegible] duty. [O.E. *ceallian* fr. O.N.]
cal·la (kælə) *n.* a member of *Calla*, fam. *Araceae*, a bog plant with a white spathe surrounding a yellow spike. a calla lily. [etym. doubtful]
call·a·ble (kɔləbəl) *adj.* capable of being called, esp. (*finance*) subject to payment on demand or [illegible]
Callaghan, (kælahæn) James (1912–), British politician, Labour party leader, and prime minister (1976–9). Elected to the House of Commons (1945), he served in cabinet positions under Harold Wilson (1964–9, 1974–6). Against Britain joining the EEC (European Economic Community), he was plagued by economic woes as prime minister. He was followed by the Conservative party's Margaret [illegible]
calla lily *Zantedeschia aethiopica*, a plant native to Africa, with a large white spathe surrounding a yellow spike, much grown as a house plant and in greenhouses.
[illegible] Peru, on the Pacific. minerals, sugar, hides and [illegible] of a defective product, usu. for correction of the [illegible]
call-board (kɔlbɔːd, kɔlbəʊd) *n.* a theater notice-board giving rehearsal times.
call box a street phone for calling the police or [illegible]
call-boy (kɔlbɔɪ) *n.* a person who summons ac[illegible]
caller (kɔlə) *n.* a person paying a visit. a per[illegible]

lutionary movement. As president he initiated enlarged reform programs in agriculture, irrigation and road construction. His application of [illegible] the Catholic cristeros rebellion. Following the as[illegible] 1928 as president-elect. Obregón [illegible] to power, ruled [illegible] dent Emilio Portes Gil until he was forced into exile (1936) by President Lazaro Cardenas.
call forwarding system for relaying incoming telephone calls to another number for any period of time.
call girl a prostitute with whom engagements can be made by phone.
Ca·lia·ri (kuljuri) an ancient town (pop. 169,000) on the south coast of Sardinia, with a good harbor, shipbuilding and salt industries. Cathedral. University (1626).
Callicrates [illegible] (*adj.*) [illegible] Athenian architect responsible, with Ictinus, for the Parthenon.
cal·li·gram [illegible] (kælɪgræm) [illegible] poem whose lines are set in type to form a picture appropriate to its subject. *Cf.* CONCRETE POEM.
cal·lig·ra·pher [illegible] practices calligraphy.
cal·li·graph·ic (kælɪgræfɪk) *adj.* of or relating to [illegible]
calligraphic display (*computer*) computer output arranged to form a picture on a cathode tube. *Cf.* RASTER DISPLAY.
cal·lig·ra·phist (kəlɪgrəfɪst) *n.* a calligrapher.
cal·lig·ra·phy (kəlɪgrəfi) *n.* the art of beautiful handwriting. handwriting in general. [fr. Gk *kalligraphia*]
Callimachus [illegible] Alexandrian poet, author of hymns and epigrams.
call-in [illegible] that invites listeners to call a station so that [illegible] *syn.* phone-in.
call-ing (kɔlɪŋ) *n.* a profession or occupation | a spiritual summons, a deep impulse to carry out [illegible]
calling card (*Am. –Br.* visiting card) a small card of introduction bearing the name, and usually [illegible] the address of the visitor.
Cal·li·o·pe (kəlaɪəpiː) the Muse of epic poetry.
calliope [illegible] consisting of a set of steam whistles played from a keyboard. [after the Muse CALLIOPE]
calliper [illegible]
callisthenic [CALISTHENIC]
Cal·lis·to (kəlɪstoʊ) (*Gk myth.*) a nymph loved by Zeus. Changed into a bear, she became the constellation Ursa Major.
Callistus [illegible] [CALIXTUS]
call loan (*stockbroking*) a loan payable on demand of either party.
call market (*finance*) a market on which call money is raised.
call money (*finance*) money borrowed subject to repayment at a moment's notice.
call number (*Am.*) [illegible] with which a librarian marks a book to show location and classification.
callosities [illegible] **callosity** [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

before the storm **3.** *v.t.* to soothe, pacify ‖ *v.i.* to become calm **to calm down** to regain emotional self-control after anger etc [F *calme* fr
fr Gk]

cal·ma·tive (kælmətiv, kɑːmətiv) **1.** *n.* a sedative **2.** *adj.* having a quietening effect

Ca·lonne (kælɔn), Charles-Alexandre de (1734–1802), French statesman. As controller-general of finances (1783–7), he failed to break the fiscal privileges of the nobility and upper clergy in prerevolutionary France

cal·o·res·cence (kæləresəns) *n.* the absorption
radiation. Thus, the glass of a greenhouse admits the wavelengths of visible light, but is opaque to the longer, infrared wavelengths subsequently emitted by objects inside the green-

ca·lor·ic (kəlɔrik, kɒlɔrik) *adj.* of or pertaining to heat ‖ of or pertaining to calories [F *calorique*]

cal·o·rie, cal·o·ry (kælərɪ) *n.* (*phys., abbr.* cal.) a unit of heat energy in the cgs system, defined as the quantity of heat required at 1 atmosphere to raise the temperature of 1 gram of water through 1°C, usually from 14.5°C to 15.5°C (**MEAN CALORIE**) (*physiol.*) a unit of heat energy derived by the body from food, equal to 1 kilogram calorie [F, fr. L *calor*,

cal·o·rif·ic (kælərifik) *adj.* producing or relating to heat [F *calorifique*]

calorific value the heat produced by the complete combustion of a unit weight of a fuel

cal·o·rim·e·ter (kælərimətər) *n.* an instrument
specific heats. **cal·o·ri·met·ric** (kælərimetrik), (kælərimətrɪ) *n.* [fr. L *calor* (*calōris*), heat + ME

ca·lotte (kəlɒt) *n.* a skullcap, esp. as worn by priests [F]

cal·o·yer (kælɔjər, kælɔɪər) *n.* a monk of the
sisted legal-research service provided to attorneys for retrieval of decided cases appropriate to a legal problem

Cal·ta·nis·set·ta (kæltənisetə) a town (pop. 60,052) in central Sicily, center of the Sicilian

cal·trap (kæltrəp) *n.* a military caltrop, esp. as represented in heraldry
four iron spikes used on the ground to hinder the approach of cavalry. a member of *Tribulus*, a genus of spiky herbaceous plants [M.E. *calketrappe*, *calcatrippe*, a trap

cal·u·met (kæljumet) *n.* a long-stemmed tobacco

nı·at·ıng (*past* and *past part.* **ca·lum·ni·at·ed**) *v.t.* to slander, to accuse falsely and maliciously by making untrue statements. **ca·lum·ni·a·tion** *n.*
t. marked by, or given to, calumny. slanderous

cal·um·ny (kæləmnɪ) (*pl.* **cal·um·nies**) *n.* a slan-

calves *pl.* of CALF

Cal·vin (kælvɪn), John (Jean Cauvin, 1509–64), French theologian who spread the Protestant Reformation in France (**HUGUENOT**) and Switzerland, where he established a strict Presbyterian government in Geneva. Calvin taught that it was the right and duty of the State to aid the Church, that biblical authority was to be set above Church tradition, that the sacraments were of value but not essential, and he taught predestination. His teachings, contained in his 'Institutes of the Christian Religion' (1536), spread to the Netherlands and Scotland (**KNOX**), and influenced the Puritans in England and in New England

Cal·vin·ism (kælvɪnɪzəm) *n.* the doctrine of

Cal·vin·ist (kælvɪnɪst) **1.** *n.* someone who adheres to Calvinism **2.** *adj.* of or relating to Calvinism or Calvinists. **Cal·vin·is·tic** *adj.*

calx (kælks) *pl.* **cal·ces** (kælsiːz) *n.* the powder or brittle substance remaining after a metal or mineral has been calcined [L. = lime, small

calyces alt. *pl.* of CALYX

lan) *n.* (*biol.*) a small, cuplike structure, e.g. a taste bud [L., dim. of *calyx*, husk fr. Gk]

Ca·lyp·so (kəlipsou) (*mythol.*) a nymph who received the shipwrecked Odysseus and entertained him for seven years

ca·lyp·so (kəlipsou) **1.** *n.* a W. Indian lilting song, usually improvised and topical like a ballad with a refrain **2.** *adj.* of this style [perh

Ca·lyp·so (kəlipsou) *n.* modern swing dance of the Caribbean characterized by foot slipping and hip and knees rolling, derived from slave-sung songs of Trinidad

the lid of the capsule in mosses ‖ the hoodlike covering of a flower or fruit ‖ a root cap [Mod. L fr. Gk *kaluptra*, covering]

ca·lyp·tro·gen (kəliptrədʒən) *n.* (*bot.*) the histogen layer which develops into the root cap [fr. CALYPTRA + Gk *-genes*, producing]

ca·lyx (keılıks, kælıks) *pl.* **ca·lyx·es, cal·y·ces** (keılısiːz, kælısiːz) *n.* an outer whorl of floral leaves forming the protective covering of a flower bud ‖ the cuplike portion of the pelvis of the kidney ‖ the cuplike body of a crinoid [L. fr. Gk *kalux*, case of bud, or husk]

cam (kæm) *n.* an eccentric projection on a shaft which communicates the revolution of the shaft into the linear movement of another part of a

CAM (*computer*) **1.** (*acronym*) for content-addressable memory. **2.** computer-aided manufacturing

(pop. 251,293) of Camaguey province, Cuba. distilleries, sugar refineries

ca·ma·ra·de·rie (kɑməradərɪ) *n.* the familiar, buoyant spirit proper to good comrades, characterized esp. by mutual trust and loyalty [F fr. *camarade*, comrade]

Ca·margue (kæmarg) a marshy alluvial plain (area 290 sq. miles) in the Rhone delta, S.E. France, lying south of Arles between the Grand Rhone and the Petit Rhone. Bulls and horses are raised. Rice, vines and fodder are grown. The southern part is a zoological and botanical

cam·a·ron (kæmərɒn) *n.* a large freshwater prawn, resembling a crayfish [Span. = shrimp]

cam·as (kæməs) *n.* a member of *Camassia* (fam. *Liliaceae*), a genus of scapose plants of western North America, esp. *C. quamash*, with edible

cam·ber (kæmbər) **1.** *n.* a shallow convex curve on the surface of a road, a roof or the deck of a ship, etc. (*engin.*) a recess in the side of the entrance to a dock etc. for the sliding caisson **2.** *v.t.* to make (an object) cambered ‖ *v.i.* to be

camber beam a curved roof beam

cam·bi·al (kæmbɪəl) *adj.* of or relating to cam-

cam·bi·um (kæmbɪəm) (*pl.* **cam·bi·ums, cam-**
between the xylem and phloem in woody plants, from which these tissues develop [L. ex-

Cam·bo·di·a (kæmboudɪə) (also known as Kampuchea) a Communist republic (area 69,898 sq. miles; pop. c. 6,890,000), in S.E. Asia. Capital: Phnom Penh. Ethnic and linguistic divisions
Khmer (official) and French. Religion: chiefly Hinayana Buddhism. The land is 75% forest and 17% arable. The fertile underdeveloped central depression, surrounded by mountains, is traversed by the R. Mekong, which floods during the monsoons. The climate is tropical, with a wet summer monsoon June–Nov. Average temperature (F.): minimum 68°, maximum 97°. Rainfall: 30–80 ins. Agricultural products: rice, corn, cotton, pepper, palm sugar, kapok, castor beans, coffee, tea, silk. Livestock: oxen, water buffalo. Iron ore resources are unexploited. Cambodian fisheries (esp. in the fresh water of Tonle-Sap Lake) are the most productive in S.E. Asia, and the production of salted and smoked fish is an important industry. Exports: rice, rubber, corn, lumber. Imports: textiles, foodstuffs, metal products, machinery and vehicles. Ports: Phnom Penh, on the Mekong, and Kompong Som. Inland waterways provide an extensive transportation network for goods and passengers. Buddhist University at Phnom Penh. Monetary unit: riel. HISTORY. Indian emigrants established the Funan kingdom and introduced their culture and religion in the 1st c. By the 6th c. the Khmer Empire had arisen, reaching its zenith in the 9th c., when it developed a remarkable architecture (**ANGKOR**). Invasions by the Thais and Annamese during the subsequent centuries forced the king to ask for French protection in 1863. Cambodia became part of French Indochina (1887). A series of treaties (1904, 1907, 1946) with Laos and Thailand returned several former provinces to Cambodia. In 1947 a constitutional monarchy was created. Cambodia became (1949) an associated state in the French Union and declared (1953) its independence. Following an invasion (1954) of Communist Vietnamese forces, the Geneva Conference (1954) provided for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodian territory. Upon the death of king Norodom Suramarit (1896–1960), his son, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, prime minister since 1955 and previously king (1941–55), became chief of state again. His rule was marked by a policy of neutrality toward the Vietnam War. Following a right-wing coup d'état (Mar. 1970), Cheng Heng became head of the Phnom Penh government, advocating a policy of 'pro-American neutrality.' On Apr. 30, 1970 U.S. President Richard Nixon announced the invasion of Cambodia by U.S. and South Vietnamese forces in search of North Vietnamese headquarters, arms stockpiles, and Vietnamese refugees. U.S. ground combat forces were withdrawn by July 1, 1970, but South Vietnamese forces remained, supported by U.S. air power. Cambodia became (1970) a republic. The Communist Khmer Rouge took Phnom Penh (1975) and drove the entire urban population into the countryside. Hundreds of thousands of people died of malnutrition, exhaustion, and through executions and purges within the Khmer Rouge movement. The country was almost totally isolated from the outside world. The Vietnamese army overran Phnom Penh (1979) and Khmer Rouge defectors headed by Heng Samrin established a Vietnamese-style 'people's' republic. Khmer Rouge forces fled to the border with Thailand and began guerrilla resistance. A coalition government was formed (1982) with Sihanouk, Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) helped arm this group and insisted on Vietnam's leaving the country, and the UN refused to admit the Vietnam-backed government. The Vietnamese, backed by the U.S.S.R., continued assaults along the Thai border

Cam·bo·di·an (kæmboudɪən) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Cambodia **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Cambodia ‖ the Khmer language

Cam·brai, League of (kɑ̃brei) an alliance (1508–10) formed by the Emperor Maximilian I, Louis XII of France, Pope Julius II and Ferdinand V of Aragon against the republic of

Cambrai, Treaty of a treaty (1529) signed by François I of France and Emperor Charles V. France permitted Italy to revert to the Emperor and relinquished her claims over Artois and

cam·brel (kæmbrəl) *n.* (*Br.*) a gambrel [origin

Cam·bri·an (kæmbrɪən) **1.** *adj.* relating to Wales (*geol.*) of the earliest period or system of the Paleozoic era, characterized by rocks

formed under shallow sea conditions, e.g. lime stones, sandstones, shales, and by invertebrates, e.g. trilobites (GEOLOGICAL TIME) **2.** *n.* a Welshman **the Cambrian** the Cambrian period or system of rocks [fr. L. *Cambria* Celt.]

cam·bric (keimbrik) *n.* a fine cloth of linen or cotton [fr. *Kamerijk*, Flemish name of Cambrai, France, where it was once made]

Cam·bridge (keimbrid) the county town (pop. 90,440) of Cambridgeshire, England, on River Cam, the seat of Cambridge University. It is a market town, with light industries.

Cambridge a city (pop. 95,322) of Massachusetts, on the Charles River opposite Boston, seat of Harvard University.

Cambridge Agreement an agreement reached by the leading stockholders of the Massachusetts Bay Company, unhappy with 'Romish' tendencies in the English Church, to organize a migration to America and a settlement around Massachusetts Bay as a religious refuge for Puritans. The first migrants (1629) were followed by 20,000 persons within twelve years.

Cambridge Platonists a group of English Neoplatonist philosophers associated with Cambridge in the second half of the 17th c., including Ralph Cudworth and Henry More.

Cam·bridge·shire (keimbridʒʃər) (*abbr.* Cambs.), a former county (area 492 sq. miles, pop. 575,177 excluding the Isle of Ely) of E. England.

Cambridge University a British university consisting of 31 residential colleges (including three women's colleges). The oldest is Peterhouse (1284) and the newest is Wolfson College (1977). Each college is self-governing, but a senate regulates the university's administrative affairs.

Cam·by·ses II (kæmbaisi:z) (*d.* c. 521 B.C.) king of Persia (529–c. 521 B.C.), son of Cyrus II. He conquered Egypt (525 B.C.), but further expeditions in Africa failed.

Cam·den (kæmdən), William (1551–1623), English scholar, chief of the Elizabethan historians. He wrote 'Britannia' (1586), an antiquarian's survey of the British Isles.

Camden a port of entry (pop. 84,910) in S.W. New Jersey, an industrial, marketing and transportation center. Manufactures: radios, phonographs, soap, chemicals, oilcloth and linoleum. Railroads and shipyards.

came (keim) *n.* one of the narrow, grooved strips of lead for holding the small panes of glass in latticed or stained-glass windows [etym. doubtful].

came *past* of COME.

cam·el (kæməl) *n.* either of two members of *Camelus*, fam. *Camelidae*, quadruped ruminants used in desert countries for riding or as beasts of burden: *C. dromedarius* of Arabia, having a single hump, and *C. bactrianus* of Turkestan, having two humps. Camels eat rough herbage and their capacity for storing fat in their humps and converting it to water enables them to travel long distances in the desert. Their broad elastic feet prevent them from sinking into the sand. They can travel about 25 miles carrying heavy burdens, but when used for speed only they may reach 90 miles a day. [(*engin.*) a machine for lifting vessels or sunken objects out of water, a caisson. | a pontoon.]

cam·el·eer (kæməliər) *n.* a camel driver. [(*Br., mil.*) a member of a camel-mounted force.] [Late O.E. fr. L. fr. Gk fr. Semitic]

camel hair camel's hair.

ca·mel·lia, ca·mel·ia (kəmi:ljə) *n.* a member of *Camellia*, fam. *Theaceae*, a genus of widely cultivated evergreen shrubs, with red or white flowers and glossy leaves [after Georg Josef *Kamel*, who discovered the plant (1639) in the Philippines].

ca·mel·o·pard (kəmeləupard) *n.* (*oldfash.*) a giraffe [fr. L. fr. Gk fr. *kamelos*, camel + *pardalis*, leopard].

Cam·e·lot (kæməlɔt) the seat of King Arthur's court, in the Arthurian legend.

Cam·e·lot (kæməlɔt) a place, esp. descriptive of Washington, D.C. during the Kennedy Administration, from the mythical court of King Arthur.

cam·el·ry (kæməlri) *n.* camel-riding troops, esp. men mounted on camels.

camel's hair the hair of the camel, from the haunch and underpart. | cloth made of camel's hair.

camel spin (*ice skating*) spin from an arabesque position.

Camembert (kæməmbeər) a soft, rich cheese made near Camembert, in Normandy, France.

cam·e·o (kæmi:ou) *n.* an engraved design or portrait cut in relief on hard stone or a gem so engraved (cf. INTAGLIO). Often the stone chosen has differently colored layers, the lower serving as a background for the relief carving. | an appearance role (usu. in one scene) by a well-known person in a larger theatrical or cinematic production. **2.** *adj.* miniature-scale [Ital.]

cam·er·a (kæmərə, kæmrə) *n.* an apparatus for taking photographs, consisting of a light-proof box containing a light-sensitive plate or film which records the image of an external object when light enters the camera through a lens. | an apparatus, as used in television, for changing images into electrical impulses, so that they can be transmitted over long distances. **in camera** in a judge's private chamber with the public excluded [L. = vault].

camera lucida (kæmərə lu:sidə) *pl.* **camera lu·cid·as** *n.* an apparatus which, by the use of mirrors or a prism, casts the outline of an object on to paper etc. for tracing [L. = light chamber].

cam·er·a·man (kæmərəmen, kæmrəmən) *n.* a man who operates a camera for films or television.

camera ob·scu·ra (obskjuərə) *pl.* **camera obscuras** *n.* a darkened chamber or boxlike apparatus in which light, admitted through a convex lens, casts a detailed image (not an outline only) on ground glass or an opaque surface. It is used for making precise drawings or photographs.

Cam·er·on (kæmərən), Verney Lovett (1844–94), British explorer. Sent (1873) to relieve Dr Livingstone in E. Africa, he found him already dead. He explored Lake Tanganyika and continued to the Atlantic coast. He was the first European to cross equatorial Africa east to west.

Cam·e·roons (kæmərú:nz) a former German protectorate in W. Africa administered as a League of Nations mandate (1922), then as a U.N. Trust Territory (after the 2nd world war) by France and Britain. The French Cameroons became the Republic of Cameroun (Jan. 1, 1960), which was joined by the southern half of the British Cameroons (Oct. 1, 1961) to form the Federal Republic of Cameroun. The northern half of the British Cameroons joined Nigeria (June 1, 1961).

Came·roun (kæmru:n) a federal republic (area 183,570 sq. miles, pop. 8,853,000) in W. Africa. Capital: Yaounde. Chief towns: Douala and Buea. Behind the coastal swamps lies a thick tropical rain forest. Farther north are high grassland plateaus, and in the Chad basin semidesert savanna. Highest point: Mt Cameroun (13,352 ft), near the coast. Rainfall is very heavy in the south (400 ins. on Mt Cameroun), light in the north. Livestock: cattle, goats. Agricultural products: cassava, bananas, taro, millet, sorghum, yams, corn, cacao, coffee, tobacco, cotton. Mineral resources: aluminum (smelter at Edea). Exports: cacao, palm kernels, coffee, bananas, lumber. Imports: beer, wine, chemicals, foodstuffs. Ports: Douala, Victoria. Monetary unit: franc C.F.A. HISTORY. The coast was explored by the Portuguese (15th c.) and [illegible]. The British settled (19th c.) but the country was declared a German protectorate (1884). This [illegible] istered by Britain, and Cameroun, administered by France. Cameroun attained indepen[illegible] southern part of the Cameroons as the Federal Republic of Cameroun (Oct. 1, 1961). The N[illegible] Ahmadou Ahidjo served as president (1960–82) until he resigned and was succeeded by Paul Biya. There is only one political party, the [illegible].

Cam·o·ens (kæmonenz, Luis Vaz de (1524–80), [illegible] chamomile flowers.

cam·ou·flage (kæməflɑ:ʒ) **1.** *n.* the hiding from observation of ships or buildings (e.g. by painting them to blend with the surroundings and break up hard outlines) or guns and other mobile military equipment (e.g. by nets, tree branches etc.). | the disguise used in any concealment by disguise **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **cam·ou·flag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cam·ou·flaged** to hide by camouflage [F.].

cam·ou·flet (kæməflet) *n.* the resulting cavity in a deep underground explosion when there is no rupture of the earth's surface.

camp (kæmp) **1.** *n.* (*mil.*) a place where forces are temporarily lodged, in tents, barracks or huts. | a temporary resting-place for gypsies etc. | tents collectively, an encampment. | the persons sheltered. | a holiday recreational center, esp. for children, *riding camp*, *music camp*. | an ideological position. | (*pop.*) behavior involving the adoption of false attitudes or false values for purposes of ridicule or to amuse. **to break camp** to pack up equipment and leave a campsite. **to pitch camp** to set up a camp. **2.** *v.i.* to make a camp, pitch tents, etc. | to live in a camp. | *v.t.* to station (soldiers) in a camp. **to camp out** to live outdoors in a camp. **3.** *adj.* of something so outmoded, exaggerated, banal, unnatural, or unsophisticated that it is accepted as clever or amusing. | of exaggeratedly effeminate mannerisms by a male homosexual. | to live elsewhere than one's home, temporarily, and in conditions involving discomfort or inconvenience. | to act in a camp way, e.g., to camp it up [F. *camp*].

Cam·pa·gna di Ro·ma (kumpunjədi roumə) the plain (area c. 800 sq. miles) surrounding Rome, rich in ancient monuments. It was marshy and malarial, but was drained and made more fertile by irrigation (20th c.).

cam·paign (kæmpein) **1.** *n.* a series of military actions in one area, usually with limited objectives, or a part of some larger warfare. | any organized attempt to gain public support. **2.** *v.i.* to direct, or take part in, a campaign [F. *campagne* fr. Ital.].

campaign dirty tricks DIRTY TRICKS.

Cam·pa·nel·la (kumpunellə), Tommaso (1568–1639), Italian philosopher, whose 'Civitas Solis' (1623) advocated an egalitarian theocracy, and whose 'Metaphysics' (1638) anticipated the idealistic reactions to Scholasticism.

Cam·pa·nia (kumpunjə) a region (area 5,213 sq. miles, pop. 5,491,658) of S.W. Italy. Chief city: Naples. Along the Tyrrhenian Sea lie the fertile, populous plains (vegetables, wine, fruit) of Naples and Salerno, broken near Sorrento by mountains (notably Vesuvius), and bordered on the north, east and south by the Apennines. Colonized by Greeks, Oscans, Etruscans and Samnites, Campania was conquered by Rome (4th c. B.C.) and contains famous archaeological [illegible].

cam·pa·ni·le (kæmpəni:li) *n.* a belfry, or bell tower, sometimes detached from the main building. [It.]

cam·pa·no·log·i·cal (kæmpənəlɔdʒik'l) *adj.* of or related to campanology.

campanologist [illegible].

cam·pa·nol·o·gy (kæmpənɔlədʒi) *n.* the study of bells, of bell making, and esp. of the ringing of bells [fr. Mod. L. *campanologia* fr. *campana*, bell + Gk *logos*, discourse].

campanula [illegible] *Campanula*, fam. *Campanulaceae*, a genus of [illegible]. Many are alpine plants, and all have bell-[illegible]. ber of *Campanularia*, a genus of hydroid zoo[illegible] ported on long footstalks [Mod. L., dim. of [illegible] shaped [fr. L. *campanula*, little bell].

camp bed [illegible].

Camp·bell (kæmb'l), Alexander (1788–1866), [illegible] of Christ (1830). As founding editor of the [illegible] ism and pressed for a scriptural simplicity in [illegible].

Campbell, Sir Colin, Baron Clyde (1792–1863), British general who led the relief of Lucknow [illegible].

Campbell, William Wallace (1862–1938), U.S. [illegible].

various spectral types. He served as president

president of the National Academy of Sciences

and gave the Trans-vaal and Orange Free State

Campbell v. Ball a landmark of British juris-

Mansfield ruled for the plaintiff in Grenada, denying the right of the British Government to tax his sugar business since an island government had been established

camp chair a light folding chair

camp-craft (kæmpkræft, kæmpkrɑft) *n* the art of camping

Cam-pe-che (kæmpetʃe) a southeastern state of Mexico (area 19,672 sq miles, pop 337,000) on the peninsula of Yucatan. Capital: Campeche (pop 69,506). The land ranges from arid or semiarid in the north (some farming, stock raising) to uninhabitable tropical rain forest (hard-

Campeche, Bay of a wide, shallow bay in the southwest section of the Gulf of Mexico, extend-

camp-er (kæmpər) *n* a person at a camp or living in a tent etc on holiday; a pickup truck or any vehicle fitted out with temporary living arrangements

British naval victory (1797) over a Dutch fleet which had threatened British naval supremacy

round which people in a camp gather for warmth, cooking and fellowship

Girls, Inc organization for girls, promoting character training, good citizenship and good health

camp follower a prostitute, laundress or other nonmilitary person who becomes attached to a soldier's camp or (*hist*) followed the campaign

camp-ground (kæmpgraund) *n* an area where a camp may be set up or a camp meeting be

cam-phire (kæmfaɪər) *n* henna [M.E. *camphire, caumfre*, camphor]

cam-phor (kæmfər) *n* a white, crystalline, volatile solid of the terpene group, with a characteristic smell. It occurs in the wood of certain

as an insect-repellent and in some pharmaceu-

rat-ing *past* and *past part* **cam-phor-at-ed** *v t* to treat with camphor [fr. M.L. *camphoratus*]

camphorated oil cottonseed oil impregnated with camphor, used to soothe irritation, esp in

Italian painter and lithographer

Irish Jesuit priest trained at Douai, Rome and Prague, and sent (1580) to England as a Catholic missionary. He was tortured and hanged as

cam-pi-on (kæmpiən) *n* alychnis: a member of

campus [illegible] *n* the grounds and main buildings of a school or col-

cam-shaft (kæmʃæft, kæmʃuft) *n* a shaft having a cam or cams, e.g. to operate the valves of an internal-combustion engine

Ca-mus (kæmy), Albert (1913–60), French writer born in Algeria. Two novels, 'l'Etranger' (1942) and 'la Peste' (1947), and his play 'Caligula' (1945) are among his best-known works. He wrote of man's lonely and absurd condition in an irrational universe. He won a Nobel Prize (1957), chiefly for such philosophical tracts as 'The Rebel' (1951)

cam-wood (kæmwud) *n* the wood of the African tree *Baphia nitida*, fam *Caesalpiniaceae*, yielding a red or blue dye [etym doubtful]

Can. Canada | Canadian

can (kæn) *infin* and *parts* lacking, *neg.* **can-not** (kænɒt), **can not, can't** (kænt, kunt) *3rd pers sing* **can** *past* **could** (kud) (or, by suppletion, 'was, were able to') *auxiliary v.* to be able to, *can you come to dinner?* | to know how to, *can you sew?* | to be permitted to, *can we park here?* **can but** can only **cannot but** must [O.E. *cunnan*, to

can 1. *n* a receptacle, often of metal, for liquids, etc | (*Am Br* tin) a tinplated container in which foodstuffs are preserved **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **can-ning** *past* and *past part* **canned** (*Am.=Br.* tin) to preserve by packing in an airtight can [O.E. *canne*]

Ca-na (keɪnə) the ancient town of Galilee where Jesus worked his first two miracles (John ii, 1–11 and iv, 46–54)

Ca-naan (keɪnən) the ancient region corresponding roughly to Palestine, the land promised by God to Abraham [fr. Heb. *kena'n*]

Ca-naan-ite (keɪnənaɪt) *n* an inhabitant of ancient Canaan

Can-a-da (kænədə) an independent state (area 3,851,809 sq miles, pop 24,343,181) in North America, and a federal dominion within the British Commonwealth. Capital: Ottawa. Largest towns: Montreal, Toronto. The population is 48% of British origin, 31% of French origin, 1% Indian and Eskimo, with German, Ukrainian, Scandinavian, Dutch, Polish and other minorities. French Canada is centered in the province of Quebec. Languages: 67% English only, 20% French only, 13% bilingual. Religion: 46% Roman Catholic, 45% Protestant, with Jewish, Orthodox and Mennonite minorities. The land is 5% arable and 46% forest. The Canadian Shield stretches from the Mackenzie River to the St Lawrence estuary. The maritime provinces of the east comprise a northern continuation of the Appalachians, stretching from the Green Mtns to Gaspe peninsula (rising to 4,160 ft) and to Newfoundland. Half the population lives in the St Lawrence lowlands, between Quebec and Lake Huron. North of the Canadian Shield stretches the largely unexplored Arctic Archipelago with heights over 7,000 ft e.g. in Baffin and Ellesmere Is. North of the vast interior prairies (Manitoba lowland, Alberta upland rising to 4,000 ft and foothills belt) are the sparsely inhabited Northwest Territories. In the west are three belts of mountains (main ranges: Rocky Mtns and Coast Mtns). Highest peak: Mt Logan (19,850 ft) in the W. Yukon. The interior is covered with snow for 3 months of the year, and frost-free for only 2–3 months. Annual rainfall: St John's, Newfoundland 54 ins, Montreal 41, Toronto 32, Winnipeg 21, Dawson 13, Victoria 30. Average temperatures (F., Jan. and July): St John's 23°, 60°; Montreal 14°, 70°; Toronto 23°, 69°; Winnipeg −3°, 67°; Dawson −21°, 60°; Victoria 39°, 60°. Livestock: cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, poultry. Agricultural products: cereals (esp. wheat in Saskatchewan), dairy products (Ontario and Quebec), fruit (Ontario and British Columbia), tur, tobacco, eggs and poultry, maple products, vegetables. There are large irrigation projects in Alberta and British Columbia. Resources: lumber, fish (esp. salmon, lobster and cod), nickel, uranium, copper, gold, zinc, oil (in Alberta), coal, natural gas, asbestos, salt, silver, cobalt, gypsum. Manufactures: foodstuffs, iron and steel, paper goods, transport equipment, machinery, metal products, oil and coal products, wood pulp and products, electricity, textiles. Exports: newsprint, paper, wheat, wood, minerals, fish. Imports: vehicles, machinery, fuel oil. Ports: Montreal, St John's, Halifax on the Atlantic (the last two ice-free all year), Vancouver, Prince Rupert on the Pacific, Churchill on Hudson Bay, Port Arthur on Lake Superior. Chief universities: McGill (Montreal, 1821), Toronto (1827), Laval (Quebec, French language, 1852), Montreal (French language, 1876). Monetary unit: Canadian dollar (100 cents). HISTORY. John Cabot discovered Canada (1497), Jacques Cartier explored the St Lawrence (1534–42), Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec (1608) and penetrated the interior (1603–16). The French colonized along the St Lawrence, and part of the New France was granted by Richelieu to the Company of 100 Associates (1627), and subsequently returned to the French crown in 1663. Montreal was founded by Maisonneuve (1642). Acadia was ceded to the English by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) and renamed Nova Scotia. Anglo-French rivalry culminated in the Seven Years' War (1756–63) and nearly all the rest of French Canada was ceded to England by the Treaty of Paris (1763). French liberties being guaranteed by the Quebec Act (1774). Upper Canada (British) and Lower Canada (French) were created by an Act of 1791, but were united into one province by the Act of Union (1840) and given internal self-government (1848) (†DURHAM REPORT). The maritime provinces became self-governing (1848–51). The Dominion of Canada was established under the first prime minister, Sir John Macdonald, by the British North America Act (1867), and formed the Confederation of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, to which were added the provinces of Manitoba (1870), British Columbia (1871), Prince Edward Island (1873), Alberta and Saskatchewan (1905), and Newfoundland (1949). The Hudson's Bay Company, chartered by Charles II (1670), was purchased by the Confederation (1869). Canada settled its boundary disputes with the U.S.A. over Oregon (1846) and Alaska (1903) and now shares a 5,000-mile undefended frontier. The Canadian Pacific Railway (1885) led to the opening up of the prairies and the Northwest. Canada fought on the side of the Allies (1914–18). Independence was formally recognized by the Statute of Westminster (1931). Canada fought as an ally of Britain (1939–45), and greatly developed its industries and agriculture. Except for Diefenbaker's conservative government (1957–63) Canada had liberal governments from 1935 to 1979: Mackenzie King (1935–48), L. Saint-Laurent (1948–57), Lester B. Pearson (1963–8) and P. E. Trudeau (1968–79). Trudeau responded to the terrorist provocation of the separatist Front de Libération du Québec by invoking (1970) emergency police powers under Canada's 1914 War Measures Act, which had never before been used in time of peace. The Parti Quebecois, committed to making Quebec an independent republic, came to power (1976), causing a crisis that, together with economic problems, led to the Liberal defeat (1979). Joseph Clark's minority government lasted less than a year and Trudeau and the Liberals took over again (1980). A referendum in Quebec (May 1980) rejected the proposal for political independence. Trudeau resigned (1984) and was succeeded by John Turner, but later that year Brian Mulroney and the Conservatives won an overwhelming victory—211 of the 282 parliamentary seats. Canada has close economic ties with the U.S.A., while maintaining trading connections by preferential tariff with Britain and other Commonwealth countries. It joined the U.N. (1945) and NATO (1949)

Canada balsam the resin of the fir *Abies balsamea*, used as a transparent cement for mounting objects on microscope slides and in optical systems. Its refractive index is about the same as that of glass

Canada bill †CANADIAN CONSTITUTIONAL ACT

Canada goose *pl.* **Canada geese** *Branta canadensis*, a North American wild goose 30-35 ins long, brownish above and light below. Its head, bill, neck and feet are black and it has a white patch on the throat and sides of the head

Canadian a river (906 miles long) flowing from N New Mexico southward and eastward across N W Texas and through central Oklahoma to the Arkansas River in E Oklahoma. It is sometimes called the South Canadian River

Ca-na-di-an (kəneɪdɪən) **1.** *n.* an inhabitant of Canada **2.** *adj* of Canada or its people

Canadian Constitutional Act (Canada bill), an act passed by the British legislature which introduced (1791) representative government

on the British model [of the ...] ... ...

gal, Greece and Latin America, claiming the Monroe Doctrine (1823) as a personal tri-

Canning, Stratford, 1st Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe (1786–1880), British diplomat. As ambassador at Constantinople (1842–58), he advised the sultan to resist Russian demands and so was accused, probably unjustly, of helping to cause the Crimean War

can·ning (kænɪŋ) *n.* the process or industry of sterilizing and preserving foods in cans or jars

Can·non (kænən), Joseph Gurney (1836–1926), U.S. Republican politician and Congressman for 46 years. As Speaker (1903–11) of the House of Representatives he became the eponym of partisanship in that office

can·non (kænən) **1.** *n.* (*pl.* **can·non**) a piece of artillery fired from a mounting ‖ (*pl.* **cannon**) an automatic gun in an aircraft ‖ the barrel of a watch key ‖ a round bit ton a horse's harness) ‖ (*mech.*) a hollow cylinder (*Br.*, *billiards*) a carom **2.** *v.i.* (with 'with', 'into', or 'against') to collide ‖ (*Br.*, *billiards*) to carom [F. *canon*]

can·non-ade (kænəneɪd) **1.** *n.* continuous fire from cannon ‖ a bombardment **2.** *v. pres. part.* **can·non-ad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **can·non-ad·ed** *v.t.* to bombard (a target) ‖ *v.i.* to fire continuously at an object [F. *canon*, tube]

can·non-ball (kænənbɔl) *n.* (*hist.*) a round, iron missile, fired from a cannon

cannon bone (*zool.*, in hoofed quadrupeds) the metacarpal bone between the knee and fetlock of the foreleg, and the metatarsal bone between the hock and fetlock of the hind leg

can·non-eer (kænənɪər) *n.* an artilleryman [F

cannon fodder men regarded as expendable

cannon net a net used for capturing birds or animals by firing it from several positions over an area where the birds or animals are feed-

can·ny (kænɪ) *comp.* **can·ni·er** *superl.* **can·ni·est** *adj.* cautious, shrewd, careful [Scot. fr. obs.

Ca·no (kanou), Juan Sebastian del (c. 1460–1526), Spanish navigator, the first to circumnavigate the globe. He sailed on Magellan's expedition (1519), took command after Magellan's death, and reached Spain (1522)

ca·noe (kənu·) **1.** *n.* a light, long, narrow boat, propelled by paddles **2.** *v.i.* to go in a canoe **ca·noe·ist** *n.* [fr. Span. *canoa* fr. Haitian]

canoe slalom sport in which a canoeist navigates through a slalom course in white water

can of worms (*colloq.*) unpleasant packet of

can·on (kænən) *n.* a church law ‖ any general principle or body of principles ‖ a list of people venerated as saints ‖ a member of the chapter, or administrative body, of a cathedral ‖ books of the Bible regarded by Christians as holy writ ‖ the list of books by any author regarded as authentically his work ‖ part of the Mass, beginning 'Te igitur' and including the words of consecration ‖ a metal loop on a bell, by which it

which various instruments or voices take up

can·on·ess (kænənɪs) *n.* a member of a religious community of women living under a rule, but

catalogue of scriptures or of an author's works [fr.

canonical dress vestments prescribed by

canonical hours certain hours of the day ap-

can·on·ist (kænənɪst) *n.* a lawyer who specializes in canon law ‖ any person skilled in canon law [F. *canoniste*]

can·on·i·za·tion (kænənɪzeɪʃən) *n.* a canonizing or being canonized

can·on·ize (kænənaɪz) *pres. part.* **can·on·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **can·on·ized** *v.t.* to declare by authority in the Roman and Orthodox churches that a person is to be venerated as a saint ‖ to approve or sanction something by ecclesiastical authority ‖ to include in a canon, esp. the biblical canon [fr. L. *canonizare*]

canon law ecclesiastical law

canon regular *pl.* **canons regular** a priest living in a monastic community under a rule and who is either on the staff of a cathedral or doing parish or educational work etc

can·on·ry (kænənrɪ) *pl.* **can·on·ries** *n.* the office or benefice of a canon ‖ canons collectively

Ca·no·pic vase (kənoupɪk) an ancient Egyptian funerary vase in which the entrails of an embalmed body were placed

can·o·py (kænəpɪ) *pl.* **can·o·pies** *n.* an ornamental covering of cloth, wood etc. suspended or held over a bed, throne, shrine or person ‖ a rooflike covering, usually of wood, over a pulpit or lecturer's desk, to reflect sound ‖ (*archit.*) a rooflike covering over a niche or tomb ‖ (*rhet.*) anything that covers or overhangs, such as the sky, trees etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **can·o·py·ing** *past* and *past part.* **can·o·pied** to cover with a canopy ‖ to serve as a canopy to [older *canape* fr. F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

Ca·nos·sa (kənɒsə) a hamlet near Reggio in N. Italy, the scene of Emperor Henry IV's penance (1077) to Pope Gregory VII

Ca·no·va (kənouvə), Antonio (1757–1822), Italian neoclassical sculptor. He mingled classical forms and conventions with a cult of the sublime, heroic and demonic

can't alt. *neg.* of CAN

cant (kænt) **1.** *n.* *an* external angle or slope ‖ an inclination ‖ the bevel of a sloping surface, e.g. of a buttress ‖ a thrust or movement that tips or deflects an object **2.** *v.t.* to tilt ‖ to deflect ‖ to set at an angle ‖ *v.i.* to assume a tilted position ‖ (*naut.*) to swing around [perh. O.F. *cant*, corner, edge]

cant **1.** *n.* insincere or trite statements, esp. those expressing hypocritical piety ‖ jargon used by members of a particular class or profession, *racing cant* ‖ the secret jargon of thieves, tramps or gypsies ‖ temporarily fashionable phrases **2.** *adj.* trite ‖ insincere ‖ (of words and phrases) used only by members of a particular group [O.N.F. = singing]

Can·tab. (kæntæb) *adj.* of Cambridge University, *M.A.* (*Cantab.*) [fr. L. *Cantabrigiensis*]

can·ta·bi·le (kuntɑbɪleɪ) *adj.* (*mus.*) song-like, flowing smoothly and melodiously [Ital.]

Can·ta·bri·an Mts (kæntəbrɪ·ən) (*Span.* **Cordillera Cantabrica**) a range (370 miles long) rising to over 8,000 ft in N. Spain, stretching from the Pyrenees to Cape Finisterre. It is rich in coal and iron

Can·ta·brig·i·an (kæntəbrɪdʒɪ·ən) **1.** *adj.* of the university or city of Cambridge, England **2.** *n.* a student or graduate of Cambridge University ‖ a native or resident of Cambridge, England [fr. *Cantabrigia*, latinized name of Cambridge]

Can·tal (kɑtæl) a department (area 2,229 sq. miles, pop. 169,000) of S. central France in the Massif Central. Chief town: Aurillac (AUVERGNE)

can·ta·loupe, can·ta·loup (kænt'loup) *n.* *Cucumis melo cantalupensis*, a variety of chiefly European muskmelon having a warty rind and orange flesh [after *Cantalupo* in Italy]

can·tan·ker·ous (kæntæŋkərəs) *adj.* bad-tempered, quarrelsome [etym. doubtful]

can·ta·ta (kəntɑtə) *n.* (*mus.*) an extended composition for chorus and solo voices, or chorus only, generally with an orchestral accompaniment. Some cantatas (esp. by Bach) are for solo voice or voices [Ital.]

cant dog (kænt) (*Br.*) a cant hook [Ital. *canto*,

can·teen (kæntɪn) *n.* the restaurant of a large institution, e.g. a factory or college ‖ a shop in a military camp or barracks, selling food, liquor, etc. ‖ a box of cooking utensils for army use ‖ a water bottle (*Br.*) a case containing cutlery, for household use [F. *cantine* fr. Ital. *cantina*, cellar, etym. doubtful]

can·ter (kæntər) **1.** *n.* the gait of a horse between a trot and a gallop **to win at a canter** to win easily **2.** *v.i.* to move at a canter ‖ *v.t.* to make (a horse) move at a canter [short for *Canterbury pace*, the easy pace at which Canterbury pilgrims rode]

Can·ter·bur·y (kæntərbərɪ) a city and county borough (pop. 34,510) in Kent, England, on River Stour, the seat of the archbishop and primate of England. An important Roman town, it became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Kent and was chosen (597) by St Augustine as the center from which to convert the English. The cathedral (11th–12th cc.) was the scene of the martyrdom of St Thomas Becket (1170). University of Kent (1964)

Canterbury a region (area 16,769 sq. miles, pop. 380,000) of South Island, New Zealand. Chief city: Christchurch. The fertile Canterbury Plain occupies a wide coastal belt, and extends into the interior. Products: wheat, wool, frozen meat, skins and hides, butter, cheese

Canterbury bell the cultivated campanula with pink, mauve or white, large, bell-shaped flowers [fr. the bells on the harness of Canterbury pilgrims' horses]

can·thar·i·des (kænθærɪdi:z) *pl. n.* a pharmaceutical preparation made from dried beetles, esp. the blister beetle or Spanish fly, used externally as a counter-irritant and internally as a diuretic, and formerly used as an aphrodisiac [Gk, pl. of *kantharis*, blister fly]

can·thar·i·din ($C_{10}H_{12}O_4$) (kænθærɪdɪn) *n.* active chemical in cantharides and other insect-derived preparations; used medically as a counterirritant

can·thar·is (kænθærɪs) *pl.* **cantharides** *n.* a member of *Cantharis*, fam. *Trochelidae*, a genus of coleopterous insects [Mod. L. fr. Gk]

cant hook (*Am.=Br.* cant dog) an iron hook with a long wooden handle, used for rolling logs

can·thus (kænθəs) *pl.* **can·thi** (kænθaɪ) *n.* the corner of each side of the eye [L. fr. Gk]

can·ti·cle (kæntɪk'l) *n.* a short hymn or chant, esp. one from the Bible and included in the Roman Catholic and Anglican liturgies, e.g. Te Deum, Magnificat, and Nunc Dimittis **Can·ti·cles** (*Bible*) the Song of Solomon [fr. L. *canticulum*, little song]

Can·ti·gny (kɑ̃tiːnjiː) a village in Somme, France, site of the first offensive (May 28, 1918) by U.S. troops in the 1st world war, which forced the Germans to retreat

can·ti·lev·er (kæntɪlevər, kæntɪlɪːvər) *n.* (*mech.*) a horizontal part projecting beyond a pier etc., which supports it at one end only ‖ a girder or beam projecting from a wall and supporting a balcony or projecting piece of roof etc

cantilever bridge a bridge, the span of which is supported by cantilevers which project from the piers on which it rests and which meet in the center of the span, where they are joined together

cantilever spring a laminated spring, supported at one end and bearing a load at its center and at the other end

can·tle (kænt'l) *n.* the high part at the back of a saddle (cf. POMMEL) [O.F. *cantel*, dim. of *cant*, corner]

can·to (kæntou) *n.* a chief division of a long poem [Ital. = song]

Can·ton (kæntɒn) KWANGCHOW

can·ton (kæntən, kæntɒn) **1.** *n.* a division of a country, esp. a Swiss state ‖ (*heraldry*, kænten) a division of the upper part of a shield, less than a quarter of the shield in area **2.** *v.t.* to divide into cantons ‖ (kæntɒn, kæntoun, *Br.* kæntuːn) to quarter (soldiers) [O.F. *canton*, corner]

Canton and En·der·bur·y Islands (éndərberɪ:) PHOENIX ISLANDS

Can·ton·ese (kæntəniːz) **1.** *n.* the Chinese dialect spoken in Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces and in Hong Kong ‖ a native or inhabitant of Kwangtung province **2.** *adj.* of or relating to Cantonese or a Cantonese [fr. CANTON, former name of Kwangchow, capital of Kwangtung]

can·ton·ment (kæntɒnmənt, kæntounmənt, *Br.* kæntuːnmənt) *n.* quarters occupied by troops on a more than temporary but less than permanent basis [F. *cantonnement*]

Can·tor (kæntər, kuntɔr) Georg (1845–1918), German mathematician who investigated the properties of irrational and infinite numbers

can·tor (kæntər) *n.* the leader of a church choir, a precentor ‖ the singer of the liturgy and leader of chanting in a synagogue **can·to·ri·al** (kæntɔrɪːəl, kæntourɪːəl) *adj.* pertaining to the

north side of the house to [illegible]
[illegible]

can·tus fir·mus [illegible] orchestra used [illegible] [illegible] competition [illegible] set in counterpoint [] a set melody against which [illegible] [illegible] on. []

Ca·nute [illegible]

can·vas, can·vass [illegible] cloth of unbleached hemp or flax, used for sails, tents, and as a surface for painting on in oils [] a light, openweave material used for embroidery [] an oil painting on canvas [] tents or sails collectively **under canvas** [illegible] with sails spread [M E *canevas* fr O N F]

canvas *v.t.* [1]CANVASS

can·vas·back [illegible] *neria*, a North American duck (about 20 ins in length) with black, white, chestnut and slate-colored plumage

canvass *n* [1]CANVAS

can·vass, can·vas (kænvəs) **1.** *v.t* to seek votes, business orders, subscriptions, etc , from (potential supporters, clients, etc) [] to ascertain (public opinion) by interrogating people in a certain area, etc [] to discuss (a subject) thoroughly [] to examine [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to put [illegible] consideration [] *v.i.* to seek votes, subscriptions etc. **2.** *n.* a seeking of support, votes etc [] a survey of public opinion regarding a future election etc **can·vasser** *n* [] (*Am. Br.* scrutineer) a person who checks the validity of ballot papers in an election [CANVAS, -ER] to [illegible]

can·yon, ca·ñon (kænjən) *n* a deep gorge or natural cleft, with very steep sides, often containing a stream [Span. *canon*, tube]

can·zo·net (kænzənet) *n* (*hist*) a light song, resembling (but simpler than) a madrigal [fr Ital *canzonetta*, short song]

Cão (kaun), Diogo (Diogo Cam), Portuguese navigator He explored [illegible] of Africa, and was the first European known to have visited the mouth of the Congo (1482)

Cao·da·ism (kaudauizəm) *n* an Indochinese religion fusing teachings of Buddhism, Confucianism, Christianity, Spiritualism and Taoism. It dates from 1926 **Cao·da·ist** *n.* [fr Vietnamese *Cao Đài*, [illegible]]

CAORF (*computer acronym*) for computer aides operation research facility, which is used to simulate aerospace conditions

caou·tchouc (kautʃuk) *n* pure rubber [F fr Tupi]

cap (kæp) **1.** *n.* a usually brimless head covering [] any caplike cover, e.g. on a bottle or fountain pen [] a charge (for igniting explosive in a cartridge) [] a piece of paper containing a very little explosive used to make toy pistols go bang [] (*fox hunting*) a payment for a day's hunting by non-members of the hunt association [] (*hist.*) a woman's headdress of lace, silk or muslin [] (*sports*) a headdress of special form and color denoting membership of a team **if the cap fits** (*Br.=Am.* if the shoe fits) an expression used to invite an individual to apply particularly to himself the uncomfortable truth of some general statement ('wear it' being understood) [] (*Br. med.*) diaphragm-like contraceptive *syn* cervical cap **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **cap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **capped** to put a cap on (something) to cover the top or end of (an object) with metal etc [] to cover as if with a cap, *mountains capped with snow* [] to put the [illegible] as a climax to [] (*Br.*) to give (a player) his cap as a sign that he is included in a cricket team etc (*Scot.*) to give a university degree to **to cap a quotation** (or **joke** or **story**) to follow a speaker with another quotation (or joke or story) on the [illegible] L.L.]

cap. capital letter [] capital city

ca·pa·bil·ity [illegible] the quality of being capable, ability [] ability to be developed, exploited etc [*pl*] potentially excellent performance

ca·pa·ble (keipəb'l) *adj* able, having many capacities **capable of** with the ability for [illegible] [illegible] *of living under [illegible]* [] [illegible]

ca·pa·cious (kəpeiʃəs) *adj* able to hold a large amount [fr L *capax*, able]

ca·pac·i·tance (kəpæsitəns) *n* (*elec.*) the property of a [illegible] trical energy when separated surfaces of the [illegible]

[illegible]

potential Capacitance is measured by the ratio [illegible] and is proportional to the area of the conducting plates and the dielectric constant of the nonconducting material, and inversely proportional to the separation of the plates (mks unit farad) part of a circuit possessing capacitance

ca·pac·i·tate (kəpæsiteit) *pres. part.* **ca·pac·i·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ca·pac·i·tat·ed** (*law*) to empower

capacitation (kəpæsiteiʃən) *n* (*biol.*) process by which a sperm is enabled to penetrate and fertilize an egg **capacitate** *v*

ca·pac·i·tor (kəpæsitər) *n* (*elec.*) a device which gives capacitance, usually consisting of conducting plates or foil separated by layers of a dielectric A potential difference applied across the plates induces a separation of charge centers in the dielectric, thus storing electrical energy

[illegible] ability to contain or accommodate [] the amount which can be contained or accommodated [] the ability of a factory etc. to manufacture or process its product, esp. this as a maximum, *working to capacity* [] mental ability [] faculty, *no capacity for concentration* [] an office or position with respect to a particular function, competence etc., *in his capacity as chairman* [] (*elec.*) [illegible] **to capacity** to the [illegible] pletely full (older *capacyte* fr F]

cap and bells (*hist.*) a pointed cap with small bells worn by jesters

cap-a-pie (kæpəpi.) *adv.* (*hist.*) from head to foot, *armed cap-a-pie* [O F.]

ca·par·i·son (kəpærisən) *n.* ceremonial equipment or dress [] an ornamental covering for a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fr Span]

caparison *v.t* to put trappings on (a horse) [] to dress or adorn richly [F. *caparassonner*]

cap coif (*cosmetology*) hairstyle cut for a natural neckline

CAPCOM (*acronym*) for capsule communicator, the space flight center liaison with astro- [illegible]

cape (keip) *n.* a sleeveless outer garment hanging from the shoulders, worn fastened at the neck [] a very short version of this made up as an integral part of a coat or cloak [F. fr Span. or Ital.]

cape *n* a piece of land jutting out into the sea [fr F *cap*, fr Ital.]

Cape Bret·on Island (brét'n, brit'n) an island (area 3,975 sq. miles) off the east coast of Canada, forming the northern part of Nova Scotia province

Cape buffalo *Syncerus caffer*, fam *Bovidae*, a S African buffalo, often savage

Cape Canaveral [illegible]

Cape Coast a town and educational center (pop 71,594) in Ghana, former capital of the Gold Coast It was a center of the slave trade in the 16th and 17th cc and was successively occupied by the Portuguese, Dutch and British

Cape Cod a sandy peninsula (65 miles long) in S E Massachusetts, popular resort area The Pilgrims landed at its tip (Provincetown) in [illegible]

Cape Cod Bay a bay (c 25 miles wide) at the [illegible] Massachusetts, formed within the northwestern curve of Cape Cod peninsula

Cape Colored, *Br.* **Cape Coloured** a member of a small group of mixed white and nonwhite racial descent, without political status, dwelling in Cape Province, South Africa

Cape Dutch Afrikaans

[illegible] Greenland

Cape gooseberry *Physalis peruviana*, fam *Solanaceae*, a ground cherry with an edible orange berry

[illegible]

[illegible] mentalist, author of 'R U R ' and (in collaboration [illegible]

[illegible] cape on the east coast of Canaveral Peninsula, Florida, the site of a long-range rocket and earth satellite testing center

Cape of Good Hope a southerly promontory of Cape Peninsula, South Africa, discovered [illegible] Vasco da Gama (1497)

Cape Province (Cape of Good Hope Province) a province (area 278,380 sq. miles, pop 5,091,000) in the Republic of South Africa, at the southern extremity of the continent Capital: Cape Town. A series of plateaus lies between the mountain ranges of the Karroo Agriculture: wheat and other cereals, fruit, grapes, tobacco, sheep Resources: diamonds (major world source), copper, asbestos, manganese, fish Industries: textiles, food processing, motor-vehicle assembly, chemicals, engineering. The first European settlement was established by the Dutch East India Company (1652) and ceded to Britain (1814). The province joined the Union of South Africa (1910)

ca·per (keipər) **1.** *v.i* to leap or jump about playfully **2.** *n* a frisky leap or jump [a fantastic antic [perh shortened fr CAPRIOLE]

caper *n. Capparis spinosa*, fam *Capparidaceae*, a low trailing shrub with small dark-green leaves, and three-petaled white flowers with mauve stamens, growing in the Mediterranean region , (*pl*) its unopened flower buds pickled for use in sauces, relishes etc [M E *caperis* fr L fr Gk It was taken as a plural and a new singular *caper* was formed]

cap·er·cail·lie (kæpərkeilji.) *n Tetrao urogallus*, a European grouse almost as large as a turkey, with handsome black and brown plumage [fr Gael *capull coille*, great cock of the [illegible]]

cap·er·cail·zie (kæpərkeilzi) *n* the capercaillie

Ca·per·na·um (kəpə.rneiəm, kəpə rnı əm) an ancient town of Palestine on the northwest shore of the Sea of Galilee, the center of much of [illegible]

Capet, Hugh [1]HUGH CAPET

Capetian [illegible] kings of **France** (987–1328), succeeded by the related house of Valois **2.** *n* one of the Capetian kings [after Hugh *Capet*]

Cape Town, Cape·town (keiptaun) (Kaapstaad) the legislative capital (pop 1,490,935) of South Africa and port of Cape Province, a commercial, industrial and tourist center It was founded (1652) by the Dutch East India Co as a revictualing station on the route to India University

Cape Verde Islands (və.rd) officially the Republic of Cape Verde, a country (area 1,557 sq miles, pop 330,000) in the N Atlantic, about 350 miles west of Cape Verde, Africa Capital Praia (pop 37,500), on Santiago There are 10 islands and 5 islets, the largest being Santo Antao (area 301 sq miles) in the north (Barlavento group), and São Tiago (area 383 sq miles) in the south (Sotavento group) Language Creole and Portuguese Religion Roman Catholic and Animist Highest point Pico da Cano (9,281 ft), a volcano on Fogo Droughts are frequent, but the mountain valleys are fertile Average temperatures (F) Praia 62 (Jan), 92 (July) Rainfall 10–20 ins Exports coffee, fish, salt Other products fruit, vegetables, nuts, to- [illegible] station Mindelo The islands were sighted (1456) by a Venetian navigator, and were under [illegible]

Cape York Peninsula an area of tropical jungle in N Queensland, Australia, between the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Coral Sea

Cap Haï·tien (kæpai sı) a port (pop 54,691) on the north coast of Haiti It was formerly the capital (to 1770) of Saint Domingue and was (from 1811) Henri Christophe's capital

capil·la·ceous (kæpileiʃəs) *adj* hairlike [capil- [illegible]

[illegible] ity of being a capillary [*phys.*] a phenomenon [illegible] contact with a solid is elevated or depressed, depending on differences between intermolecu- [illegible] liquid and the solid. An example would be the rise and fall of a liquid in a capillary tube relative to its level outside. The tendency of a liquid to rise up or be depressed at the side of a floating body causes capillary attraction or repulsion between two floating bodies near one [illegible]

cap·il·lar·ies *n.* one of a system of minute thin-walled blood vessels separating arterial from venous circulation, serving to distribute blood to all the tissues of the body and as the locus of oxygen nutriment and waste-product exchange (HEART) [fr. L. *capillaris*, of hair]

capillary repulsion (CAPILLARITY)

cap·i·tal (kæpit'l) *n.* the top or head of a pillar, pier or column [fr. L. *capitellum*, little head]

capital 1. *adj.* involving forfeiture of life, *capital punishment, a capital offense*; chief, *capital city*; very great, *capital importance*; very good, *capital entertainment*; having to do with capital het; in its relatively large form, as used initially in proper nouns etc., e.g. A, B, C **2.** *n.* principal (cf. INCOME); the value of this in a etc., esp. the seat of government (or of a branch thing stored up against future use; the owners of wealth (only vis-a-vis 'labor'); (*econ.*) the stock of goods and commodities in a country at any one time; a capital letter [F.]

capital account an account of the owner's interest in the assets of a business (*pl.* accounts

capital expenditure money spent on improve-

capital gain profit from the sale of assets

capital gains distribution dividend from a corporation that represents a sale of assets and is thus taxable as capital gains income

capital-intensive (kæpit'lintensiv) *adj.* (*economics*) of production by a high ratio of equipment or other investment to the role of labor *ant.* labor-intensive

izəm) *n.* an economic system in which the are privately owned and operated for private profit

cap·i·tal·ist (kæpitəlist, *Br. also* kæpitəlist) **1.** *n.* someone who owns capital stock used in business, or who has accumulated wealth from business **2.** *adj.* possessing capital; defending or engaging in capitalism; characterized by capitalism; **cap·i·tal·is·tic** *adj.*

kæpitəlaizeiʃən) *n.* the permanent liabilities of a business, including outstanding stock

cap·i·tal·ize (kæpitəlaiz, *Br. also* kæpitəlaiz) *pres. part.* **cap·i·tal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cap·i·tal·ized** *v.t.* to use as capital; to convert into capital; to provide (a business) with capi- with an initial capital letter; to write in capi-

capital levy an exceptional, nonpermanent tax on property and assets, usually involving payment out of capital to deal with an emergency such as war. Levies may also be imposed in

cap·i·tal·ly (kæpitəli) *adv.* in a capital manner,

capital stock the total shares of a joint stock

cap·i·tate (kæpiteit) *adj.* (*anat.*) e.g. of certain

cap·i·ta·tion (kæpitei·ʃən) *n.* a tax levied per

Cap·i·to·line Hill (kæpit'lain, *Br.* kəpitəlain) summit of it, on which the Capitol stood

cap·it·u·lar (kəpitʃulər) **1.** *adj.* of the chapter of a cathedral; (*physiol.*) of a capitulum **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) the statutes of an ecclesiastical chapter or council [fr. L. *capitularis* fr. *capitulum*, chapter]

cap·it·u·lar·y (kəpitʃuləri:) **1.** *pl.* **cap·it·u·lar-** the Frankish kings; a member of an ecclesiastical chapter **2.** *adj.* of an ecclesiastical chapter [fr. M.L. *capitularius*, of a chapter]

lat·ing *past* and *past part.* **cap·it·u·lat·ed** *v.i.* to surrender, often on terms agreed by both sides [fr. M.L. *capitulare* (*capitulatus*), to draw up under headings]

cap·it·u·la·tion (kəpitʃuleiʃən) *n.* a surrender a statement under headings]

ca·pit·u·lum (kəpitʃuləm) *pl.* **ca·pit·u·la** (kəpitʃulə) *n.* (*bot.*) a rounded or flattened head knoblike head of a bone [L. little head]

capo (kəpou) *n.* (*slang*) chief of a crime family

nis Antonios (1776–1831), Greek statesman. He was Russian foreign minister (1820–2). He became president of Greece (1827–31). He was assassinated

ca·pon (keipɔn, keipən) *n.* a castrated cock [O.E. *capun* fr. L.]

Ca·po·te (kəpouti:), Truman (1924–84), American author. Most of his work has a Southern background. Among his novels and stories are 'Other Voices, Other Rooms' (1948), 'The Grass Harp' 'Music for Chameleons' (1980). 'In Cold Blood' fiction and given a heightened effect

ca·pote (kəpout) *n.* a long cloak with a hood [F. dim. of *cape*, cape]

gion in E. Turkey. First a Persian satrapy, then an independent kingdom, it became a Roman

Cap·pel·le (kæpele), Jan van der (1624/5–79), Dutch marine painter

mixed with frothed hot milk, often topped with cinnamon or whipped cream

cap·re·o·late (kæpri:əleit) (*bot.*) having a tendril; tendril-shaped [fr. L. *capreolus*, tendril]

Ca·pri (kəpri:, kəpri:) an Italian island (area 5 sq. miles, pop. 8,000) on the south side of the Gulf of Naples; tourism

[Ital.]

ca·price (kəpri:s) *n.* a sudden and illogical fancy, a whim; an arbitrary action; (*mus.*) a light, gay piece, esp. used of certain 17th-c. keyboard works [F. fr. Ital.]

ca·pri·cious (kəpriʃəs) *adj.* unreliable, ruled by whims; changeable, *capricious winds* [fr. F. *capricieux*]

lation; the tenth sign of the zodiac, represented as a goat; (TROPIC OF CAPRICORN) [fr. L. *capricornus* fr. *caper*, goat + *cornu*, horn]

cap·ri·fi·ca·tion (kæprifikeiʃən) *n.* pollination of the flowers of the cultivated fig tree by chalcid insects from the wild fig tree [fr. L. *caprificatio* (*caprificationis*) fr. *caprificus*, wild fig]

cap·ri·fig (kæprifig) *n. Ficus carica sylvestris*, S. Europe and Asia Minor and from which the fig wasp pollinates the edible fig [F. *caprifi-*

cap·ri·ole (kæpri:oul) **1.** *n.* a leap or caper; a moving forward **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **cap·ri·ol·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cap·ri·oled** to leap or caper (of a horse) to make a capriole [F.]

Capri pants (kəpri:) women's close-fitting pants for informal wear, with tapered legs slit to the ankle at the bottoms. *syn* Capriso

Ca·pri·vi (kəpri:vi:), Leo, Count von (1831–99), chief of the admiralty (1883–8), and chancellor of the German Empire (1890–4)

cap·sa·i·cin (kæpseisin) *n.* a colorless crystalline phenolic amide, $C_{18}H_{27}NO_3$, $NHCH_2C_6H_3$ $(OCH_3)OH$, a strong irritant found in cayenne pepper

cap·si·cum (kæpsikəm) *n.* a member of *Capsicum*, fam. *Solanaceae*, a genus of tropical plants or shrubs bearing pungent fruit called peppers, the dried fruit of *Capsicum frutescens*, used as a gastric stimulant [Mod. L. prob. fr. *capsa*, a box]

capsid (kæpsid) *n.* protein shell of a virus

capsidal *adj. syn* capsomere

cap·size (kæpsaiz, kæpsaiz) *pres. part.* **cap·siz-ing** *past* and *past part.* **cap·sized** *v.t.* to upset or cause to founder (esp. a boat or ship); *v.i.* to overturned or become overturned in water, etc.; to

cap·stan (kæpstən) *n.* (*naut.*) a revolving barrel or drum for raising weights. A cable (e.g. of an anchor) or the halyard of a heavy sail is wound

capstan lathe (*Br.*) a turret lathe

cap·stone (kæpstoun) *n.* a coping stone; something that crowns the rest; culmination

cap·su·lar (kæpsələr) *adj.* of or like a capsule

cap·sule (kæpsəl, *Br.* kæpsju:l) *n.* (*anat.*) a sac-like membrane enclosing an organ; (*biol.*) a thickened slime layer around certain bacteria; (*bot.*) any closed boxlike vessel containing seeds, spores or fruits, e.g. the sporogonium in bryophytes; a dry, dehiscent fruit composed of two or more carpels; (*zool.*) a membrane surrounding nerve cells of sympathetic ganglia; (*anat.*) either of two layers of white matter in the cerebrum; (*med.*) a small case of gelatin etc., enclosing a medicinal dose; a sealed, pressurized cabin for extremely high-altitude or space flight that provides an acceptable environment for humans, animals, or equipment; an ejectable sealed space-vehicle cabin having automatic devices for safe return of the occupants to the earth's surface; a metal bottle top [F.]

Capt. Captain

cap·tain (kæptən) **1.** *n.* (*navy*) an officer above a commander and below a rear admiral in rank; (by courtesy) the commander or master of a vessel; (*army*) an officer above a lieutenant and below a major in rank; an officer of the same rank in the U.S. air force or marine corps; a leader, chief; the leader of a team in sports **2.** *v.t.* to be captain of **cap·tain-cy** *n.* [M.E. *captain* fr. O.F.]

cap·tion (kæpʃən) *n.* the heading of a chapter; the headline of a newspaper article; a legend to an illustration, or, in silent films, to an image; (*law*) part of a document (cf. INDICTMENT) showing 'where, when and by what authority it is taken, found or executed' [fr. L. *captio* (*cap-*

cap·tious (kæpʃəs) *adj.* faultfinding, critical; meant to entangle, *captious questioning* [fr. L. *captiosus*, liable to catch one]

cap·ti·vate (kæptiveit) *pres. part.* **cap·ti·vat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cap·ti·vat·ed** *v.t.* to charm, enchant **cap·ti·va·tion** *n.* [fr. L.L. *captivare* (*captivatus*), to take captive]

cap·tive (kæptiv) **1.** *n.* a prisoner, esp. a prisoner of war **2.** *adj.* imprisoned; kept in confinement (used both of people and animals) **to hold captive** to keep in prison or in confinement; to fascinate (a listener etc.) **to make** (or **take**) captive to capture [F. *captif*, *captive*]

cap·tiv·i·ty (kæptiviti:) *pl.* **cap·tiv·i·ties** *n.* the period of being a captive; confinement [fr. L.

Captivity, the Babylonian the deportation (586 B.C.) of the Jewish people to Babylonia by Nebuchadnezzar II. They were allowed to return (538 B.C.) by Cyrus II; the exile of the papacy in Avignon (1309–77)

cap·tor (kæptər) *n.* someone who takes someone or something captive [L.]

cap·tress (kæptris) *n.* a female captor

cap·ture (kæptʃər) **1.** *v.t.* to get (someone) into one's power as a prisoner; to subdue, dominate or overcome and get possession of, *it captured our imagination*; to gain control of despite obstacles, to *capture a market*; (*chess, cards*) to put out of play (a card or piece of inferior value) [*v.t.* (*chess*) to take an opponent's chessman **2.** *n.* a capturing or being captured; a thing or person captured [F. fr. L. *captura*]

Cap·u·chin (kæpju tʃin, kæpju:ʃin) *n.* a Franciscan friar of the strict, reformed order of 1528 **cap·u·chin** a woman's hooded cloak [F. fr. Ital. *cappuccino*, hood]

capuchin monkey a member of *Cebus*, a genus of South American monkeys with short-haired heads and hairless foreheads, esp. *C. capu-*

cap·y·ba·ra (kæpəbarə) *n. Hydrochaerus capybara*, the waterhog of South America, the largest rodent (3–4 ft.). It is allied to the guinea

per square [illegible] and mainly [illegible] drainage [illegible] plantations [illegible]

Ca·que·ta (kakəta') [illegible]

car (kär) *n.* a wheeled vehicle [illegible] ble; a passenger conveyance in an elevator; any railroad carriage or wagon; (*Br.*) any of certain railroad carriages, *buffet car* [M.E. carre, fr. O.N.E. perh. of Celtic origin]

ca·ra·bao (kärəbou') *n.* the water buffalo of the Philippine Islands [Span. fr. Malay *rbau*]

Car·a·bo·bo (kärəbōbō) a village in Venezuela, southeast of Valencia, site of Bolivar's victory (1821) which secured the independence of Venezuela

car·a·cal (kärəkəl) *n.* [illegible] found in warm parts of Africa and Asia [fr. Turk. *garah-gulak*, black ear]

Car·a·cal·la (kærəkælə) (Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus, 188–217), Roman emperor (211–17), whose edict of 212 greatly extended Roman citizenship. He was assassinated by Macrinus

ca·ra·ca·ra (kärəkärə) *n.* any of [illegible] American falconlike hawks, esp. of genera *Polyborus* and *Ibycter* [Span. and Port. fr. Tupian]

Ca·ra·cas (kərækəs) the capital (pop. 1,658,500) of Venezuela, 8 miles from La Guaira, its port on the Caribbean, and an industrial center (paper, cement, food products, textiles, leather). Founded (1567) by Diego de Caracas, it became (1777) the seat of the Captaincy General of Venezuela and (1786) the seat of the Audiencia of Caracas, under the loose control of the viceroy of Nueva Granada. The University of Caracas was founded in 1725. It was the site of the proclamation (July 5, 1811) of the first independent South American republic. An earthquake in 1812 destroyed half the city, killing 12,000 people

car·a·cole (kærəkoul) *n.* [illegible] left or right, or a succession of alternate half-left and half-right turns **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **car·a·col·ing** *past* and *past part.* **car·a·coled** to perform a caracole [F. fr. Ital. fr. Span. *caracol*, spiral snail shell]

car·a·cul (kærək'l) *n.* the skin of a Karakul lamb when the curl begins to be less tight; a cloth imitation of astrakhan [Russ.]

ca·rafe (kərǽf, kərúf) *n.* a glass bottle for table water or wine [F. fr. Ital. fr. Arab.]

car·a·mel (kärəməl, kärəmel) *n.* (*cooking*) sugar melted and slightly burned over a low flame; a semi-hard candy that needs chewing; a shade of light brown [F. fr. Span.]

car·a·pace (kærəpeis) *n.* the chitinous or bony shield covering the whole or part of the back of turtles, crabs, lobsters etc [F. fr. Span., origin unknown]

car·at, kar·at (kærət) *n.* an international measure of weight used for gems, equivalent to 200 milligrams; (*Br.*) karat (measure of the purity of gold) [F. fr. Ital.]

Ca·ra·vag·gio (kærəvúdʒou), Michelangelo Merisi (1573–1610), Italian painter. He introduced the strictly 'lifelike' in his paintings, which are almost overwhelmingly tense and dramatic. His great influence on others was chiefly through his use of dramatic chiaroscuro

car·a·van (kærəvæn) *n.* a company of people, e.g. merchants or pilgrims, traveling together for safety, esp. in desert areas of Asia and Africa; a covered wagon, esp. as still used by some gypsies; (*Br.*) a trailer (containing sleeping quarters) [earlier *carouan* fr. Pers.]

caravaner (kærəvænər) *n.* **1.** one who travels with a group of trailers. **2.** (*Br.*) one who travels in a trailer

caravan park (*Br.*) trailer park

car·a·van·sary [illegible] **sa·ries** *n.* a caravanserai

car·a·van·se·rai (kærəvænsərai) *n.* an Eastern inn, built around a large court, where caravans can stop for the night [ult. fr. Pers. *karvan*, caravan + *sarai*, palace]

car·a·vel (kærəvel) *n.* a small, fast sailing ship of the 15th and 16th cc. [F. *caravelle* fr. Ital. perh. fr. Span.]

Car·a·velle (kærəvel) *n.* twin-engine transport plane (SE 210) for 64–80 passengers produced in France by SudAviation since 1955

car·a·way (kærəwei) *n.* *Carum carvi*, fam. *Umbelliferae*, a plant with flat yellow flower heads, and seeds used as flavoring. They contain the aromatic oil carvone [perh. fr. M.L. *carui*]

car·bam·ide [illegible]

carbaryl ($C_{12}H_{11}O_2N$) (kurbəril) *n.* a biodegradable insecticide used in agriculture

car·bazo·chrome ($C_{16}H_{17}N_3O_3$) (kurbeizə- [illegible] used to control capillary bleeding, marketed as Andrestat, Andrenosem, and Anaroxyl

car·ba·zole (kurbəzoul) *n.* a weakly basic crystalline compound ($C_6H_4)_2NH$ found with anthracene in coal tar. It is used for a number of dyes

carbecue (kurbəkju) *n.* device for turning an abandoned automobile into compact metal by applying heat and pressure

carbed (kurbed) *n.* portable bed adapted for [illegible]

car·ben·i·cil·lin ($C_{17}H_{18}N_2O_6S$) (kurbenəsilin) *n.* (*pharm.*) form of semisynthetic penicillin with a broad-spectrum effect against gram-negative and gram-positive organisms; marketed as Geopen and Pyopen

car·bide (kurbaid) *n.* (*chem.*) a binary compound of carbon usually with a metal; calcium carbide

car·bine (kurbain) *n.* (*hist.*) a short, light, cavalry rifle [older *carabine* fr. F.]

car·bi·nol (kurbinoul, kurbinɔl) *n.* methyl alcohol [fr. *carbin*, name used by Kolbe for the methyl radical]

Car·bo·caine ($C_{17}H_{27}N_3O$) (kurbəkein) *n.* (*pharm.*) trade name for mepivacaine, painkiller used by athletes to enable them to continue to play while injured

[illegible] bon atoms, esp. alicyclic and aromatic compounds

[illegible] biologically important group of neutral organic chemicals composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen and including sugars, starches and celluloses. Naturally occurring carbohydrates are produced by green plants photosynthetically from carbon dioxide and water, and are used for providing the energy necessary for growth and other functions. The carbohydrates are a major class of animal foods, the others being proteins [illegible]

car·bolic acid (kurbɔlik) phenol

car·bon, (kurbən) *n.* a tetravalent element (symbol: C, at. no. 6, at. mass 12.01115). It occurs in crystalline forms as diamonds and graphite. Combined with other elements, it occurs in all living things, and in carbonates in the earth's crust. It can be obtained in an amorphous condition as lampblack and charcoal. The study of carbon compounds constitutes organic chemistry. The radioactive isotope, carbon 14, is used as a tracer and in dating archaeological and geological specimens [fr. F. *carbone*]

[illegible] charcoal; (*chem.*) containing carbon; (*geol.*) containing coal [fr. L. *carbo* (*carbonis*), coal]

car·bo·na·do (kurbəneidou) *n.* a hard black aggregate of diamond particles in a diamond matrix, with valuable industrial uses [Span. *carbonada* fr. *carbon*, charcoal]

carbon arc a continuous discharge of intense light and heat produced when an electric current crosses the gap between two carbon rods [illegible]

Car·bo·na·ri (kurbənəri) the members of a secret society, dedicated to liberal ideas, which originated (1807) in S. Italy and appeared (1820) in France and Spain. Its part in the fight for Italian unity was taken over by the Risorgi [illegible]

car·bon·ate (kurbəneit, kurbənit) **1.** *n.* a salt of carbonic acid, the acid radical being CO_3 **2.** [illegible] and *past part.* **car·bon·at·ed** to impregnate (a [illegible]

car·bon·a·tion (kurbənei[illegible]ən) *n.* a saturation or [illegible] by using carbon paper

carbon cycle (*astron.*) the process, involving a cycle of thermonuclear reactions, by which hy- [illegible]

Carbon isotopes and nitrogen isotopes play a catalytic role in the cycle followed by carbon in living beings. It consists of photosynthesis by [illegible] by plants and animals which obtain their food directly or indirectly from them, back to carbon dioxide

[illegible] of an ancient artifact by measuring the proportion to residual carbon of radioactive carbon 14 (C_{14}), which has a half-life of 5568 yrs). *syn* carbon 14 dating, radiocarbon dating. **-carbon-** [illegible]

carbon dioxide a colorless, heavy gas, CO_2, that does not support combustion, that dissolves in water to form carbonic acid and that is [illegible] compounds (e.g. in animal respiration) and by the action of acid on carbonates. It is absorbed from air by green plants in the first step of photosynthesis, and it has many scientific, technical and industrial uses

carbon dioxide laser [illegible] oxide, helium, and nitrogen. It is used for communication, welding, heating, cutting, drilling, evaporating, and optical radar

carbon disulfide an inflammable liquid, CS_2, used as an insecticide and as a solvent in the vulcanization of rubber and in the manufacture of viscose rayon

carbon fiber [illegible] great strength and light weight

car·bon·ic (kurbɔnik) *adj.* pertaining to or obtained from carbon

carbonic acid [illegible] known only in aqueous solution and by its salts, the carbonates

carbonic acid gas carbon dioxide

carboniferous [illegible] coal **Carboniferous** of the period or system of the Paleozoic era characterized by coal-bearing [illegible] the Carboniferous period or system of rocks [fr. L. *carbo* (*carbonis*), coal + *ferre*, to bear]

car·bon·i·za·tion (kurbənizeiʃən) *n.* the process of [illegible]

car·bon·ize (kurbənaiz) *pres. part.* **car·bon·iz·ing** [illegible] **car·bon·ized** to convert into carbon; to turn (coal or wood) by slow combustion into coke or charcoal; to char; to cover (paper) with carbon

carbon microphone (*acoustics*) microphone in which the diaphragm responds to varying pressures, changing the resistance of a container of [illegible]

carbon monoxide a colorless, odorless, highly toxic gas, CO, that may be produced by the incomplete combustion of carbon, e.g. when coal is converted to coke. It burns with a blue flame to give carbon dioxide

carbon monoxide laser (*optics*) gas laser uti- [illegible]

carbon paper a paper coated on one side with loosely adhering dye (originally a carbon compound) for writing, typewriting, drawing etc

carbon spot black spot on a coin, esp. noted in numismatics

carbon star (*astron.*) star with a reddish appearance

carbon tetrachloride [illegible] klouraid) a colorless, toxic, noninflammable liquid, CCl_4, used as a solvent (e.g. for greases) and as a fire extinguisher

[illegible] compound of a metal with the CO group, e.g. nickel carbonyl $Ni(CO)_4$

car·borne (kurbɔrn) *n.* carbon-hydrogen compound with exceptional thermal qualities. [illegible]

carborundum [illegible] any of [illegible] range of abrasives, esp. silicon [illegible]

[illegible] ristic of a large class of organic acids, e.g. acetic acid. The [illegible] containing one or more carboxyl groups ($-COOH$) [illegible]

carboy [illegible] and transporting acids and other corrosive liquids, or distilled water [fr. Pers. *qarabah*, large

car·bun·cle (kŭrbŭng'kəl) *n.* a garnet cut in a boss, or cabochon —a painful infection of the

cu·lar *adj.* like a carbuncle [M.E. *charbucle* fr.

car·bu·rant (kŭrbə·rənt, kŭrbyə·rənt) *n.* the fuel

car·bu·ra·tion (kŭrbə·rā'shən, kŭrbyə·rā'shən) *n.*

car·bu·ret (kŭrbə·rĕt', kŭrbyə·rĕt') *pres. part.* **car·bu·ret·ing, car·bu·ret·ting** *past* and *past part.*

chemical element) with carbon —to mix a volatile fuel with a gas

car·bu·re·tion (kŭrbə·rĕ'shən, kŭrbyə·rĕ'shən) *n.* the process of supplying air and fuel in the proper proportions in an internal combustion engine

car·bu·re·tor, car·bu·re·ter, *chiefly Br.* **car·bu·ret·**

an apparatus which vaporizes a liquid fuel and controls its mixing with air for combustion in

car·cass (kŭr'kəs) *n.* a dead animal body; an animal's body (without head, entrails etc.) as it reaches the butcher; the human body, alive or dead; the remains of something, e.g. a wrecked ship; the foundation structure of a pneumatic tire [origin unknown]

Car·cas·sonne (kŭr·kə·sŏn') a town (pop. 42,200) medieval fortifications. Church of St-Nazaire

Car·chem·ish (kŭr'kə·mĭsh) the ancient seat of Hittite culture on the Euphrates

car·ci·no·ma (kŭr'sĭ·nō'mə) *pl.* **car·ci·no·mas,**

a condition in which many carcinomata are pro-

car·cin·o·tron (kŭr·sĭn'ə·trŏn') *n. electr.* a backward-wave oscillator tube (BWO) that sends the electron beam, in a UHF range up to 100 GHz

car coat short overcoat comfortable for driving

card (kŭrd) *n.* a usually rectangular piece of paper or pasteboard suitable for writing or printing on, used for written messages, invitations, announcements, names and addresses, greetings, scores etc.; a playing card; an eccentric or comic person (*pl.*) the activity of playing with cards **to have a card up one's sleeve** to keep back some fact etc., for use when other

a desired end astutely **to put one's cards on the table** to make one's plans or sentiments known frankly [fr. F. *carte* fr. Ital. fr. L. fr.

tease the nap on woven fabric **2.** *n.* any instrument used for carding raw wool, flax or hemp, or for raising the nap on woven material [F. *carde* teasel, originally used for carding

car·da·mom (kŭr'də·məm) *n.* one of several pe-

Cardamom Hills a mountain range (2,000

card cage (*computer*) rack containing slots that hold circuit boards plugged into the back panel

a member of an organization or group, esp. of the Communist Party, e.g., a card-carrying Communist

Car·de·nas (kŭr'də·nəs), Lazaro (1895–1970), Mexican statesman. As president (1934–40) he carried out agrarian reform, and nationalized the oil industry (1938)

car·di·ac (kŭr'dĭ·ăk') **1.** *adj.* (*anat.*) pertaining to the heart; pertaining to the cardia, or upper orifice of the stomach connecting it with the esophagus **2.** *n.* a medicine or cordial which stimulates the heart || a cardiac patient [fr. Gk *kardiakos*]

cardiac monitor (*med.*) warning device that gauges changes in an electrocardiograph and provides visual or aural alarm if certain parameters are exceeded

cardiac muscle the contractile tissue of the heart wall of vertebrates. Its fibers are faintly striated, frequently branching and in cytoplasmic continuity with each other (cf. SMOOTH MUSCLE, cf. STRIATED MUSCLE, cf. SKELETAL MUSCLE)

Car·diff (kŭr'dĭf) a port (pop. 278,900) and county borough in S. Wales, on River Taff. Industries: shipping (Bristol Channel), iron and steel. University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire (1863), part of the University of Wales

car·di·gan (kŭr'dĭ·gən) *n.* a knitted jacket which buttons down the front [after the 7th Earl of *Cardigan*]

Car·di·gan·shire (kŭr·dĭgən·shĭr, kŭr·dĭgən·shər) a county (area 692 sq. miles, pop. 54,000) in W. Wales. County town: Cardigan. Administrative center: Aberystwyth

car·di·nal (kŭr'dĭ·nəl) **1.** *adj.* of fundamental importance; deep red; (*zool.*) pertaining to the hinge of a bivalve shell of mollusks **2.** *n.* one of the princes of the Catholic Church who are members of the papal council or Sacred College, and electors of the pope; a member of *Richmondena*, a family of small red birds in the U.S.A.; a deep red color [fr. L. *cardinalis* fr.

cardinal flower *Lobelia cardinalis*, a North American plant with scarlet flowers

cardinal number a simple number answering the question 'how many?', e.g. one, two, three etc.; (*math.*) the number of elements in a set (cf. ORDINAL)

cardinal point one of the four main points of the compass: north, south, east and west

car·di·nal·ship (kŭr'dĭ·nəl·shĭp) *n.* the office of a

cardinal virtues the four virtues: justice, prudence, temperance and fortitude

carding machine a machine for carding wool,

n. (*med.*) blood thinner that speeds heart action —**cardioacceleration** *n.* —**cardioaccelera-**

car·di·o·ac·tive (kŭr'dĭ·ō·ăk'tĭv) *adj.* (*med.*) heart-stimulating

car·di·o·gen·ic (kŭr'dĭ·ə·jĕn'ĭk) *adj.* (*med.*)

car·di·o·gram (kŭr'dĭ·ə·grăm') *n.* a tracing made by a cardiograph [fr. Gk *kardia*,

car·di·o·graph (kŭr'dĭ·ə·grăf', kŭr'dĭ·ə·grŏf') *n.* an instrument which records the movements of the heart muscle in terms of a graph **car·di·o·graph·ic** (kŭr'dĭ·ə·grăf'ĭk) *adj.* **car·di·og·ra·phy** (kŭr'dĭ·ŏg'rə·fē) *n.* [fr. Gk *kardia*, heart + *graphē*, writing]

functions and diseases of the heart [fr. Gk *kardia*, heart + *logos*, discourse]

tronic instrument used to measure the force of

med.) 1. progressive enlargement or other disease of the heart **2.** a disease of the heart's muscular tissue

emergency method combining clearing a breathing passage with chest massage and sometimes drugs. It is used to start breathing and blood circulation in a cardiac-arrest victim. abbr. CPR

(*med.*) electronic record of the instantaneous fetal heart rate, before, during, and after birth

car·di·o·ver·sion (kŭr'dĭ·ə·vər'zhən) *n.* (*med.*) restoration of normal heart action by electric shock

car·di·tis (kŭr·dī'tĭs) *n.* an inflammation of the muscular tissue of the heart [Mod. L. fr. Gk. *kardia*, heart]

card·sharp (kŭrd'shŭrp) *n.* a cardsharper

card·sharp·er (kŭrd'shŭr'pər) *n.* a professional gambler who lives by cheating at cards

Car·duc·ci (kŭr·dŭt'chē), Giosuè (1835–1907), Italian poet. His republican views, and his use of classical meters and of modern Italian historical themes, made his reputation as a national poet

care (kĕər) *n.* serious attention, watchfulness, caution —protection || charge || anxiety, concern, worry || an object of anxiety, worry **to take care** to exercise caution or prudence **to take care of** to look after [O.E. *caru, cearu*]

care *pres. part.* **car·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cared** *v.i.* to feel interest in, bother about, *who cares what happens now?* || to be concerned as much as, *he doesn't care a damn what happens* || *v.i.* to be willing, have the wish, *would you care to try it on?* **to care for** to take care of || to like, enjoy [O.E. *carian*]

ca·reen (kə·rēn') **1.** *n.* (*naut.*) a tilted position of a ship, *on the careen* **2.** *v.t.* to turn (a ship) on her side for scraping etc. || to make (a ship) heel or tip over || *v.i.* (of a ship or car) to go forward tilting to one side **ca·reen·age** *n.* the expense of careening || a place for careening [F. *carène*, keel]

ca·reer (kə·rĭər') **1.** *n.* a swift movement, impetus, *the horse's headlong career* || progress through life with respect to one's work || a means of earning a living, a profession (also used attributively, *a career diplomat*) **in full career** at top speed **2.** *v.i.* to move swiftly and erratically [F. *carrière*, race-course]

ca·reer·ist (kə·rĭə·rĭst') *n.* an ambitious person set on success in his career even at others' cost

care·free (kĕər'frē') *adj.* free from care

care·ful (kĕər'fəl) *adj.* cautious || painstaking || done with accuracy or with caution || (with 'of' or for') having thoughtful concern, *careful of the rights of others* [O.E. *carful, cearful*]

care·less (kĕər'lĭs) *adj.* lighthearted, carefree | relaxed, casual, *dressed with careless ease* || indifferent, thoughtless || negligent || showing negligence [O.E. *carlēas*]

ca·ress (kə·rĕs') *n.* a gentle, affectionate touch or embrace [F. *caresse*]

ca·ress *v.t.* to touch gently and lovingly, fondle [F. *caresser*]

car·et (kăr'ĭt) *n.* a mark (^) made below a line of writing to show that a word or letter is to be inserted [L., it lacking]

care·tak·er (kĕər'tē'kər) *n.* a person employed to take charge of property etc., and see to routine matters, esp. in the owner's absence

caretaker government a temporary government acting until there is a new permanent government

care·worn (kĕər'wôrn, kĕər'wōurn) *adj.* worried and tired by anxiety or responsibility

Ca·rey (kĕər'ĭ), Henry Charles (1793–1879), U.S. economist. A leader in the theoretic development of American economic nationalism and an advocate of initial protection for the industrial growth of developing nations, he nevertheless believed that diverse economic interests could progress in harmony. His works, translated into at least eight languages, include 'Principles of Political Economy' (1837–40) and 'The Unity of Law' (1872)

car·fare (kŭr'fĕər) *n.* the charge for a passenger on a streetcar or bus etc

car·go (kŭr'gō) *pl.* **car·goes, car·gos** *n.* the freight of goods or luggage carried by a ship, aircraft etc. [Span. *cargo* or *carga*]

cargo boat a trading vessel, as distinct from a passenger boat

car·hop (kŭr'hŏp') *n.* a waiter or waitress in a restaurant where people are served in their parked cars

Car·i·a (kĕər'ĭ·ə) an ancient region of S.W. Asia Minor

car·i·am·a (kăr'ĭ·ăm'ə) *n.* a seriema

Car·í·as An·din·o (kŭr'ĭ·ə·sən·dē'nō), Tiburcio (1876– presumed dead), Honduran general and dictator (1932–48)

Carib [illegible] inhabiting the S. West Indian islands, Guiana, Venezuela, some of the Lesser Antilles, and the Caribbean coast of Central America ‖ a linguistic group of the West Indies and Central America

Car·i·ban (kærɪbən) *n.* a linguistic group of South American Indians including the Caribs, inhabiting Brazil, Colombia, Guiana, Venezuela, parts of Central America and the Lesser Antilles ‖ the Cariban speaking group of peoples ‖ a member of the group

Car·ib·bean [illegible] ing to the Caribs ‖ of or pertaining to the Caribbean Sea or the islands in it

Caribbean Sea an arm (750,000 sq. miles) of the Atlantic between Central and South America and the West Indies, linked with the Pacific by the Panama Canal

Caribbean, the the West Indies

ca·ri·be (kərɪbi) *n.* a piranha [Am. Span. fr. Span. *caribe*, cannibal]

car·i·bou (kærɪbu) *n.* a member of *Rangifer*, a genus of deer indigenous to Canada, Alaska and Greenland and related to the reindeer, esp. *R. caribou* [Canad. F.]

car·i·ca·ture (kærɪkəʧʊər) **1.** *n.* ridicule (by exaggeration and distortion) of a thing or person, e.g. in mime, a picture, or a literary portrait, often with a mocking or offensive intention, and esp. used in political attack; such a picture, literary portrait etc. ‖ a ludicrously poor copy or imitation **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **car·i·ca·tur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **car·i·ca·tured** to make a caricature of **car·i·ca·tur·ist** *n.* someone who makes caricatures, esp. pictorial [illegible] Ital]

car·ies (kɛəriːz, kɛərɪɪz) *n.* the decay of animal tissues, esp. of teeth [L.]

car·il·lon (kærəlɒn, *Br.* kərɪljən) **1.** *n.* a set of bells sounded either directly by hand or from a keyboard, and playing either a tune or a series of notes repeated without any change ‖ the tune played by a carillon ‖ a musical instrument or organ stop imitating a carillon **2.** *v.t.* to play a carillon of [illegible] [F.]

ca·ri·na [illegible] **nae** (kərɪnaɪ) *n.* (*biol.*) a ridge on certain bones like a keel, e.g. the breastbone of birds ‖ the median dorsal plate of a barnacle ‖ the two coherent anterior petals of a papilionaceous flower ‖ the ridge on bracts of some grasses **ca·ri·nal, car·i·nate** (kærɪneɪt), **car·i·nat·ed** *adjs* [L. = keel]

Ca·rin·thi·a (kərɪnθɪə) (G. Kärnten) a province (area 4,583 sq. miles, pop. 537,212) of S. Austria. Capital: Klagenfurt. It became an independent duchy (976) and then a possession of the Hapsburgs (1276–1918)

cariole ⁺CARRIOLE

car·i·ous (kɛərɪəs) *adj.* (esp. of teeth) decayed [fr. F. *carieux*]

car·i·so·pro·dol [illegible] *n.* (*pharm.*) muscle-relaxing drug used to relieve muscle pain; marketed as Rela and Soma

cark·ing (kɑrkɪŋ) *adj.* (*rhet.*, of cares or troubles) burdensome [fr. obs. v. *cark*, to burden, fr. O.N.F.]

Car·lism (kɑrlɪzəm) *n.* adherence to Don Carlos, second son of Charles IV, as rightful monarch of Spain, or to his descendants **Car·list** **1.** *n.* someone who supports Don Carlos or his descendants **2.** *adj.* pertaining to the support of Don Carlos or his descendants [F. *carlisme* fr. *Carlos*]

Carlist Wars three civil wars (1833–9, 1860, 1872–6 in Spain) [illegible] Isabella II and her successors by those supporting the Carlist claims to the throne

car·load (kɑrloud) *n.* a capacity load, esp. of a freight car ‖ the minimum weight that will be accepted for transport at reduced rate

carload lot a carload shipment of freight above the minimum carload amount

Car·lo·man (kɑrləmən) (751–71), king of the Franks (768–71). He shared the kingdom with his brother Charlemagne

Car·lo·vin·gian [illegible] Carolingian] [illegible]

Car·low (kɑrlou) a southeastern county (area 346 sq. miles, pop. [illegible]) of the Republic ‖ its county seat, on River Barrow

Carlowitz, Treaty of [illegible]

Carls·bad [illegible]

Carlsbad Caverns a series of limestone caves in S.E. New Mexico. The largest is Big Room (4,000 ft. long, [illegible] ft. high)

Carl·son, (kɑrlsən) Chester Floyd (1906–68), U.S. inventor of xerography (1938), an electrostatic dry copying process. Commercial development of his invention was undertaken by the Haloid Company (1947), later known as Xerox [illegible]

Car·lyle (kɑrlaɪl), Thomas (1795–1881), Scottish essayist, historian and philosopher. He was greatly influenced by German literature and [illegible] Meister' (1824), and wrote 'The Life of Schiller' (1825). His first major work, 'Sartor Resartus' (1833–4), was a spiritual autobiography, ex- [illegible] phy. He won fame with 'The French Revolution' (1837), a prose epic rather than a history. His lectures 'On Heroes, Hero-Worship and the He- [illegible] (1841) expounded the [illegible] by great individuals. Other works are 'Frederick the Great' (1857–65) and 'The Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell' (1845)

Car·mar·then (kɑrmɑrðən) a county (area 919 sq. miles, pop. 168,000) of S. Wales. County town: Carmarthen

Car·mel·ite (kɑrməlaɪt) *n.* a mendicant friar of the order of our Lady of Mount Carmel founded (c. 1150) at Mount Carmel ‖ a nun of its second [illegible] founded in [illegible]

Car·mel, Mount (kɑrməl) a mountain ridge in Israel, associated esp. with Elijah (⁺CARMELITE)

[illegible] *adj.* relieving flatulence **2.** *n.* a drug or other [illegible] (*carminatus*), to card (wool)]

[illegible] son color made from cochineal **2.** *adj.* of this color [F. or Span. ult. fr. Arab.]

[illegible] (*pharm.*) anticancer drug used with other drugs in treating brain tumors, multiple myeloma, and lymphomas, marketed as Bicnu

Car·nac (kɑrnæk) a village in Brittany famous for its Stone Age monuments: menhirs (standing stones), barrows and burial-chambers

car·nage (kɑrnɪdʒ) *n.* slaughter, esp. in battle [F. fr. Ital.]

car·nal (kɑrn'l) *adj.* pertaining to the flesh, as opposed to the spirit; sexual, *carnal appetite* [fr. L. *carnalis*]

car·nal·lite (kɑrn'laɪt) *n.* (*mineral.*) a white or reddish double salt, potassiummagnesium chlo- [illegible] Stassfurt, Germany and in Iran. It is an important source of potassium and magnesium salts [after R. von *Carnall* (1804–74), G. mining en- [illegible]

Car·nap (kɑrnæp), Rudolf (1891–1970), U.S. philosopher of German origin. He was the leader of the school of logical positivism, and the American school of constructive language philosophy was very largely influenced by him. His publications include 'Der logische Aufbau der Welt' (1928), 'Logische Syntax der Sprache' (1934, trans. 'Logical Syntax of Language'), 'Introduction to Semantics' (1942), 'Meaning and [illegible] and its Applications' (1958)

Car·nat·ic (kɑrnætɪk) the European name for a [illegible] omandel Coast in Madras state, S. India

car·na·tion (kɑrneɪʃən) *n.* *Dianthus caryophyllus*, fam. *Caryophyllaceae*, a species of pink, having many usually double-flowering varieties [fr. L. *carnatio* (*carnationis*), flesh-colored]

car·nau·ba (kɑrnaubə) *n.* the Brazilian palm [illegible] wax used for candles, fibers etc. [Port. fr. Tu- [illegible]

Car·ne·a·des (kɑrnɪædɪz), Greek philosopher (c. 215–c. 129 B.C.), founder of the New Academy at Athens, noted for his skepticism and his theory of probability

[illegible] 1919), U.S. steel manufacturer and philanthropist. In his lifetime he built and equipped over [illegible] and Britain, and he devoted millions of dollars [illegible]

at mid-Lent (mi-Carême) ‖ any public festivity, usually with processions, dancing and sideshows ‖ a traveling amusement show [Ital. [illegible]

car·ni·vore (kɑrnɪvɔr, kɑrnɪvour) *n.* a member of *Carnivora*, an order of mammals of which most are flesh-eating but some (e.g. bears) omnivorous. They have well-developed canines, small incisors, and shearing molars. The order includes lions, cats, dogs, seals, walruses etc. ‖ [illegible]

car·niv·o·rous (kɑrnɪvərəs) *adj.* flesh-eating [fr. L. *carnivorus*]

Car·not (kɑrnou), Lazare Nicolas Marguerite (1753–1823), French military engineer and statesman. He successfully directed the war effort of the revolutionary armies (1793–5), and was a member of the Directory

Carnot, Nicolas Leonard Sadi (1796–1832), French physicist, son of Lazare Carnot. His 'Reflexions sur la puissance motrice du feu' (1824) deals with the relation between heat and mechanical energy. He formulated the second law of thermodynamics and conceived the mathematical idea of an ideal heat engine (⁺CARNOT CYCLE, ⁺CARNOT'S PRINCIPLE)

Carnot cycle an ideal reversible heat transfer cycle involving a fluid (usually) as a working substance and consisting of an isothermal expansion, an adiabatic expansion, an isothermal compression and an adiabatic compression back to the original state, where each step is carried out reversibly. The Carnot cycle accomplishes the conversion of heat to work with the theoretical maximum efficiency and was historically important in the development of thermodynamics, particularly for the concept of entropy

Carnot heat engine an idealized arrangement for converting heat energy into mechanical work and vice versa, by means of one or more linked Carnot cycles

car·no·tite (kɑrnəʊtaɪt) *n.* (*mineral.*) uranium potassium vanadate, a source of uranium and radium [after M. A. *Carnot* (d. 1920), F. inspector general of mines]

Carnot's principle the principle that the efficiency of a reversible heat engine depends not on the working substance used but only upon the temperatures between which the engine works

car·ob (kærəb) *n.* *Ceratonia siliqua*, a tree widely grown in the Mediterranean region. Carob gum is obtained from the pods. These are rich in sugar and protein, and are also used for fodder, and fermented for beverages [F. *carobe* < Arab.]

car·ol (kærəl) **1.** *n.* a Christmas hymn ‖ (*rhet.*) a joyful song **2.** *v. pres. part.* **car·ol·ing,** esp. *Br.* **car·ol·ling** *past* and *past part.* **car·oled,** esp. *Br.* **car·olled** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to sing joyfully ‖ to sing Christmas hymns ‖ *v.t.* (*rhet.* esp. of birds) to sing joyfully [O.F.]

Carol I (1839–1914), [illegible] Rumania (1881–1914). As prince of Moldavia and Walachia (1866–81), he helped Russia in the Russo-Turkish War (1877–8), and obtained [illegible] Berlin (1878)

Carol II (1893–1953), king of Rumania (1930–40). [illegible] (1930), formed a royal dictatorship, and was deposed (1940)

Carolina [illegible] (1653) that was divided (1729) into what are now North Carolina and South Carolina

Carolinas, the ⁺NORTH CAROLINA, ⁺SOUTH CAROLINA

Caroline [illegible] to Charles I and II of Great Britain and their period [fr. L. *Carolus*, Charles]

Caroline Islands a scattered archipelago (area 550 sq. miles, pop. 85,932) of about 500 islets in the Pacific Ocean north of New Guinea, included in Micronesia. Interesting stone remains of ancient cultures survive. The islands [illegible] date between the world wars, and are now a U.S. trust territory. Exports: dried bonito, copra, tapioca

Car·o·lin·gi·an (kærəlɪnʤɪən) **1.** *n.* one of the [illegible] deer, ɔ, bar, ɡ, fish, ʒ, finger, ɔ, hard [illegible] h, θ, think, ð, bother, ʒ

Charlemagne, became (800) the first Holy Roman Emperor. After the death of his son Louis I, the Treaty of Verdun (843) divided the Carolingian empire into three parts. Lothaire I inherited the middle kingdom and Louis the German took the eastern part. Charles II founded the French Carolingians, who ruled until supplanted (987) by the Capetians.

Car·o·lin·i·an (kærəlɪnɪən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to North Carolina or South Carolina. **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of North Carolina or South Carolina.

Carolinian **1.** *adj.* Carolingian. **2.** *n.* a Carolin-

car·om (kærəm) **1.** *n.* (*billiards*, Am.) *Br.* cannon; a stroke which causes the player's ball to hit two others in succession. **2.** *v.i.* to make a carom. [shortened fr. older *carambole* fr. Span.

number of yellow or red unsaturated crystalline hydrocarbon pigments, a constituent of e.g. carrots and butter, and a source of vitamin A.

ca·rot·e·noid, ca·rot·i·noid (kərɒtˈnɔɪd) *n.* any of a group of unsaturated pigments occurring in

ca·rot·id (kərɒtɪd) **1.** *n.* either of the two large arteries which carry blood to the head. **2.** *adj.* pertaining to, or near these. [fr. Gk *karotides* fr. *karoun*, to stupefy (pressure on these arteries

car·o·tin, car·o·tin (kærətɪn) *n.* carotene.

carotinoid ˈCAROTENOID.

ca·rouse (kəraʊz) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **ca·rous·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ca·roused** to take part in a drinking bout. **2.** *n.* a drinking bout. [fr. G *gar aus trinken*, (to drink) all up]

carp (kɑrp) *Cyprinus caprio*, fam. *Cyprinidae*, a long-lived bony, edible, freshwater fish. [O.F.

carp *v.i.* to complain. **to carp at** to nag, find fault with. [perh. fr. L. *carpere*, to slander]

1522), Italian painter, precursor of the Venetian school.

wrist. [fr. Mod. L. *carpalis* fr. *carpus*, wrist]

car park (*Br.*) a parking lot.

range of E. central Europe, an 800-mile arc extending east from the Vienna depression through the edges of Czechoslovakia and Po-

west to run parallel with the lower Danube. It forms a number of chains which are all far lower than the Alps (highest point 8,737 ft. in

many low passes. They are forest-covered with wide, level highlands providing cattle pasture. There are large mineral deposits.

car·pel (kɑrpəl) *n.* part of the structure of a seed plant. The pistil or gynoecium consists of one or

jotted or free. **car·pel·lar·y** *adj.* [fr. Gk *karpos*,

York and Cape Arnhem. It has a low swampy

car·pen·ter (kɑrpəntər) **1.** *n.* a workman in wood; a person who makes the wooden frames

carpenter bee one of several large bees which

on the carpet of a topic

car·pet·bag·ger (kɑrpɪtbægər) *n.* (*Am. hist.*) a person from the Northern states who went to the Southern states after the Civil War, esp. to take advantage of the depressed conditions

West.

carpet beetle *Anthrenus scrophulariae*, a beetle whose larvae feed on wool and damage carpets and clothes.

ing as a carpet.

ing a stair carpet in place.

lated to carpology.

carpology.

car·pol·o·gy (kɑrpɒlədʒɪ) *n.* the study of the fruit. [Gk *karpos*, fruit + *logos*, discourse]

car·po·phore (kɑrpəfɔr, kɑrpəfour) *n.* (*bot.*) a slender prolongation of the floral axis which supports the carpels, e.g. in the geranium. [the spore body of the higher fungi. [fr. Gk *karpos*, fruit + *phoros*, bearing]

car·port (kɑrpɔrt, kɑrpourt) *n.* a roofed open shelter for an automobile.

the wrist, the bones which join the hand to the forearm. [Mod. L. fr. Gk *karpos*, wrist]

1619) and his two cousins, the brothers Agostino (1557–1602) and Annibale (1560–1609). Annibale was the greatest of the three. Their academy at Bologna influenced a whole movement in Italian art in the 17th c.

car·ra·geen, car·ra·gheen (kærəgɪːn) *n.* *Chondrus crispus*, a dark purple seaweed of N. Europe. When dried and bleached it is used for feeding cattle. A colloidal extract of it and of

tion of size and for various culinary and medical uses. [after *Carragheen* in Ireland]

Car·ran·za (kərrunsə), Venustiano (1920), president of Mexico (1917–20). After he had led the Constitutional forces against President Huerta, his restrictive foreign policy and his failure to pursue agrarian reform led to his overthrow and assassination.

Car·ra·ra (kərurə) a town (pop. 67,758) in N.W. Tuscany, Italy, famous for its fine marble.

Car·re·ra (kurrerə), Jose Miguel (1785–1821), Chilean revolutionary leader and first president and dictator of Chile (1811–4). He reorganized public finances and the military, created the National Institute and founded the first Chilean newspaper. Internal strife, however, caused by his lust for power, allowed Spain to restore (1814) monarchic rule.

Carrera, Rafael (1814–65), Guatemalan dictatemala from the United States of Central America, established Guatemala as an independent republic, and proclaimed himself (1854) president for life. With the support of the military, the Church, and the Indian peasantry, he brought domestic peace, economic progress, and racial equality, but at the cost of freedom and Central American unity.

His poems, notably 'Boletines de mar y tierra' (1930), are noted for their pure aesthetic sm.

car·riage (kærɪdʒ) *n.* a horse-drawn vehicle for people to ride in. the manner of holding oneself in walking and standing. the act of carrying or conveying, esp. the transport of goods from one place to another, or the charge for this. the passing of a bill, proposal before a committee etc. a framework on which a gun is mounted. a part of a machine in or on which another moving part rides. (*Br.*) a railroad vehicle for passengers. [O.N.F. *carriage* fr. *carier*, to carry (in a cart)]

carriage clock a clock with glass sides, back and top (usually in a protective leather case) originally designed as a traveling clock.

by the sender of the goods.

car·rick bend (kærɪk) (*naut.*) a knot used for

car·ri·er [illegible] a person, company or corporation undertaking transport. a luggage rack on a bicycle. a person or animal carrying [illegible] without contracting it himself but able to infect others. an aircraft carrier.

carrier bag (*Br.*) a strong paper bag with han-

carrier current higher-than-normal frequency current superimposed on telephone or other electric-powered lines. It is used to carry messages or for control purposes.

carrier nation a nation which manages over-

carrier pigeon a pigeon of Eastern origin able to be trained to find its way home over long distances and sometimes used for carrying messages.

carrier wave an electric wave or current whose modulations carry signals in telephonic and wireless transmission, television etc.

car·ri·ole, car·i·ole (kærɪoul) *n.* a small, one-horse, two-wheeled carriage for one person. a light covered cart. [F.]

car·ri·on (kærɪən) *n.* dead, putrefying flesh of man or beast. [M.E. *caronye* fr. O.N.F.]

carrion crow *Corvus corone*, the common European crow, which feeds on carrion.

Car·roll (kærəl), Lewis (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, 1832–98), English author famous esp. for 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland' (1865) and 'Alice through the Looking-glass' (1871).

car·rot (kærət) *n.* *Daucus carota*, fam. *Umbelliferae*, a biennial plant whose yellowish red root is widely used as a vegetable. the root of this plant. **car·rot·y** *adj.* yellowish red. [F. *carotte*]

carrotene ˈCAROTENE.

car·ro·tin (kurətɪn) *n.* carotene.

car·rou·sel, car·ou·sel (kærəsel, *Br.* kæruːzel) *n.* a cavalry tournament. a merry-go-round. [F. fr. Ital.]

car·ry (kærɪ) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **car·ry·ing** *past* and *past part.* **car·ried** *v.t.* to convey from one place to another by hand or in a vehicle. to convey or transmit in any manner. to conduct, *those pipes carry water*. to prolong, extend, *the wall is carried to the end of the street*. to be necessarily accompanied by, *the job carries great responsibility*. to support, bear (the weight of a stationary object), *the bridge is carried by three piers*. to win, capture (a position held by an enemy). to secure or hold the sympathy of (an audience). to win the votes of, *will he carry Minnesota?*. to sing (a tune) in tune. to play (an instrument) or sing (a part). to hold or bear (the body or head or oneself) in a certain way. to secure the election of (a candidate) or the adoption of (a motion). *v.i.* to have range, *this rifle carries half a mile*. (of sound) so strong as to be heard at a distance. **to carry all before one** to go from success to success. **to carry away** to cause (someone) to be so absorbed or thrilled as to cease to be aware of himself and his immediate concerns. (*naut.*) to smash and sweep (a mast etc.) away. **to carry forward** (*accounting*) to transfer (a total) from one column of figures to the next. to progress with. **to carry off** to remove by force, *to carry off a prisoner*. to win by prowess, *he carried off three medals*. to act intelligently and boldly in, *to carry off a difficult situation*. to cause the death of, *fever carried off half the force*. **to carry on** to continue. to make a scene, be a nuisance. to flirt. **to carry out** to fulfil, put (orders etc.) into effect. **to carry over** (*accounting*) to carry forward. (*Br., stock exchange*) to carry (a customer) until the following settlement, or extend (a settlement date) to the end of the next account. to continue as a survival after a particular period etc. has ended. **to carry through** to complete, succeed in doing (something). to help (someone) to surmount and survive (a hard test etc.) **2.** *n.* portage between rivers. the range of a gun. [O.N.F. *carier*, to cart]

car·ry·all (kærɪɔl) *n.* a large soft canvas bag for carrying clothes etc. a light, covered, one-horse family carriage.

carrying charge (*commodities*) trading situation in which each successive contract maturity is set at a higher price.

car·ry·ings-on (kærɪɪŋzɒn, kæˈrɪɪŋzɒn) *pl. n.*

approves.

car·ry·on (kærɪɒn) *adj.* of luggage permitted to be taken aboard a plane by a passenger.

car·ry-o·ver (kærɪouvər) *n.* the act or process of carrying over. an amount brought forward

carry the can *(fr* [illegible]
bility
car·sick (kärsik) *adj* nauseated by the motion of traveling in a car
Car·son [illegible] U.S. frontiersman. His career as frontier scout, [illegible] southwest during the Civil War was a major contribution to the [illegible] West
Carson City the capital [illegible] vada: silver mines
cart (kärt) [illegible] horse-drawn or tractor-drawn vehicle, used for carrying loads [illegible] moving load by hand **in the cart** [illegible] **to put the cart before** [illegible] consider [illegible] wrong relative values to two things **2.** *v.t.* to transport in a cart etc.; to drag, cause to go under compulsion, *to cart a child off to bed* [illegible] to move loads by cart **cart·age** *n.* the act of conveying goods [illegible] [fr. O.N. *kartr*, cart]
CART (*acronym*) for computerized automatic rating system, a computer [illegible] and monitor traffic conditions, rates, and other factors [illegible] Electronic Data Processing Division
Car·ta·ge·na (kärtəhēnə) a port (pop. 129,200) in Murcia, S.E. Spain, one of the best harbors on the east coast, founded (c. 226 B.C.) by Hasdrubal. It is a naval station, with shipyards
Cartagena a port (pop. 435,361) of Colombia on the Caribbean, exporting petroleum and coffee
Cartagena Manifesto a proposal (1812) by Simon Bolívar calling for a confederation of all peoples of America in an [illegible] of good neighbor. It was [illegible] and O'Higgins
carte †QUARTE
carte blanche (kärtblänch) *n.* a blank paper already signed by one party to an agreement and given to another, so that he may state his own terms unconditionally; complete discretionary powers, a free hand [F, white paper]
car·tel (kärtel, kärtel') [illegible] tion in which several different firms agree on some form of joint action. A cartel differs from a trust in that members retain control of their own affairs instead of being directed by a central management [G. *kartell* fr. F.]
—Cartel agreements have commonly been made for the restriction of production and competition, joint purchase of raw materials, joint distribution of products, allocation of markets and quotas, and price [illegible] form is retail price maintenance. Cartels have been most successful in controlling production and distribution of articles for which there are no substitutes, esp. in industries producing raw materials or processing early stages of manufactured goods. They have come to be associated with international trade organizations.
Car·ter, Jimmy (kärtər) (1924–), 39th U.S. president (1977–81). Born James Earl Carter in Plains, Ga., he was state senator (1962–6) and governor (1971–5) before narrowly defeating incumbent Gerald [illegible] dent. He achieved an arms control treaty, transfer of control of the Panama Canal to Panama, and was instrumental in obtaining a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. The Shah of Iran's downfall, the taking of U.S. citizens as hostages by Iranian militants, and Afghanistan's invasion by the Soviets caught the U.S. by surprise and eroded confidence in Carter's leadership. He [illegible] against Republican challenger Ronald Reagan, who easily defeated him
cart·er (kärtər) *n.* a person who drives a cart; a person who transports goods for others
Car·ter·et [illegible]
Car·te·sian [illegible] carte- 2. *adj.* pertaining to [illegible] philosophy [illegible] **sian·ism** *n.* [fr. *Cartesius*, *Cartesianus*, L. for Descartes]
cartesian control [illegible] [illegible] horizontal and one vertical
Cartesian coordinate [illegible] dinate [illegible] plane [illegible] or three parts

Car·thage (kärthij) a Phoenician trading station, a great agricultural-commercial empire in N. Africa, Sicily, Sardinia and Spain against [illegible] Carthage was sacked by Scipio Africanus in 202 [illegible] But from 29 B.C. Rome recolonized her as a great city, capital of Roman Africa. Carthage was then a Christian center till destroyed by the Vandals (439) and again by the Arabs (692).
[illegible] lating to Carthage **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Carthage
[illegible]
cart horse a strong, heavily built horse used for [illegible]
Car·thu·sian (kärthōō'zən) **1.** *adj.* of a strict monastic order, founded (1084) by St. Bruno at [illegible] *Cartusianus* from the *Cartusiani (montes)*]
Car·tier (kärtyā), Sir George Etienne (1814–[illegible] Cartier-MacDonald ministry (1857–62), he took a leading part in the building of the Liberal-Conservative party. He strongly influenced the decision to build the Canadian Pacific [illegible]
Cartier, Jacques (1491–1557), French navigator who made three voyages to Canada (1534, 1535–6, 1541–2), and took possession of the country in the name of François I (1534). He named the St. Lawrence River and explored it a little beyond present-day Montreal
[illegible] translucent, bluish-white elastic tissue, found [illegible] cartilage. resembling cartilage. [fr. F. *cartilage*]
cart·load (kärtlōd) *n.* as much as a cart holds or is capable of holding [illegible] porating diagrammatic statistics [fr. L. *carta*, map + Gk. *gramma*, something written]
car·tog·ra·pher (kärtogrəfər) *n.* a person who prepares and makes maps
car·to·graph·ic (kärtəgrafik) *adj.* of or relating [illegible] F. *carte*, map + Gk. *graphein*, to write]
[illegible] or fiber; a white disk in the center of the bull's-
car·toon (kärtōōn') *n.* a drawing which puts a [illegible] savagely satirical) on current events or on people; a drawing for a tapestry or a painting; an animated cartoon; comic strip **car·toon·ist** *n.* a person who draws cartoons [Ital. *cartone*, large paper]
[illegible]
car·touche (kärtōōsh') *n.* [illegible] *archit.* a scroll-like ornament; a drawing of a partly open scroll in the corner of a map, with an inscription on it; an oval or oblong design, esp. on an Egyptian monument, bearing the title of a king [F.]
car·tridge (kärtrij) *n.* a cased explosive charge, also containing the missile when made [illegible]
cartridge belt a belt made for carrying a supply of cartridges or bullets around the waist; a long ammunition [illegible] fed into the guns of fighter [illegible]
cartridge paper thick, strong paper used esp. [illegible]
car·tu·lar·y (kärtyōōlerē) *pl.* **car·tu·lar·ies** *n.* a [illegible]

cart·wright (kärtrīt) *n.* a man who builds [illegible]
car·un·cle (kərəngk'l, karəngk'l) *n.* a naked fleshy excrescence on the heads of certain birds and on certain caterpillars; (*bot.*) an outgrowth from various regions of the testa of a seed **car·un·cu·lous** *adjs.* [F. *caruncule*]
[illegible] U.S. debut in New York in 1903
[illegible] tracted from certain plants of the mint family, [illegible] *acer* (*acris*), sharp]
carve (kärv) *pres. part.* **carv·ing,** *past* and *past part.* [illegible] to cut (a roast, chicken etc.) into slices or pieces; *v.t.* to make a statue, inscription etc. by cutting; to cut up a roast, chicken etc. **to carve out** to cause to emerge by a process of cutting away surroundings; to obtain by effort, *to carve* [illegible] [O.E. *ceorfan*]
car·vel (kärvəl) *n.* a caravel [F. *carvelle*]
[illegible] planks with their edges flush instead of overlap
Car·ver (kärvər), George Washington (c. 1864–1943), U.S. black agricultural chemist. He diversify their crops by planting soil-enriching peanuts and sweet potatoes
[illegible] grim Fathers
carv·er (kärvər) *n.* a person who carves; a carving knife (*pl.*) a carving knife and fork; (*Br.*) a dining chair with armrests
carv·ing (kärvin) *n.* the act of carving; a carved work or design
[illegible] oils (e.g. caraway, spearmint) and used as a flavoring and perfume (perh. fr. G. *karvi*, or fr. M.L.
Car·y (kerē, kærē), Joyce (1888–1957), En[illegible] Mister Johnson' (1939), 'Herself Surprised' (1941), 'The Horse's Mouth' (1944), 'A Fearful Joy' (1949)
car·y·at·id (kærēatid) *n.* a support, esp. a pillar of a Greek or neoclassical temple etc., carved in the form of a woman (cf. TELAMON, cf. ATLAS) [fr. Gk. *Karyatides*, priestesses of Diana's temple at [illegible]
[illegible] a small, dry, single-celled, singleseeded indehiscent fruit in which the testa and pericarp are fused, e.g. in cereals, grain etc. [Mod. L. fr. Gk.
[illegible] muskmelons with a yellow rind, esp. a subvar[illegible]
Ca·sa·blan·ca (kasəblängkə) the chief port and [illegible] Industries: chemical products, building materi[illegible] cessing, fishing. The medieval city is surrounded by modern and industrial quarters
[illegible] ston Churchill, at which it was agreed to insist
[illegible] Giovanni Giacomo (1725–98), Italian amorist
[illegible] cellist, conductor, and composer. He toured
[illegible]

citadel or palace itself [F. fr. Arab. *qasbah*.

cas·cade (kæskeid) **1.** *n.* a waterfall; a section of a large waterfall; any rush of water falling from a height; anything thought of as like a rush of water, *cascades of laughter*; a series of stages in an apparatus or process in which each stage derives from the preceding one and acts upon its output, *cascade amplifier, cascade liquefaction*. —*electr.* process in which charged particles, accelerated by an electric field, cause a breakdown in a diode, resulting in an electric field crossing a barrier region so that current carriers collide with valence electrons; the resulting ionization and cumulative multiplication of carriers due to the breakdown **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **cas·cad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cas·cad·ed** to fall as or like a waterfall [F. fr. Ital.]

cascade (*electr.*) **1.** process in which charged particles, accelerated by an electric field, cause a breakdown in a diode, resulting in an electric field crossing a barrier region so that current carriers collide with valence electrons. **2.** the resulting ionization and cumulative multiplation of carriers due to the breakdown. *syn* avalanche, avalanche diode, Townsend avalanche

cascade amplifier (*electr.*) device that amplifies in two successive stages

cascade particle ↗XI PARTICLE

Cascade Range a chain of volcanic peaks, with their foothills running from N. California through W. central Oregon and Washington and, as the Coast Mtns, into British Columbia, Canada. Mt Rainier, 14,410 ft

Cas·ca·di·an (kæskéidiən) *adj.* (*geol.*) of a North American mountain-making episode during the Cenozoic period [fr. ↗CASCADE

cas·car·a (kæskɑ́rə, *Br.* kæskúrə) *n.* the cascara buckthorn; cascara sagrada

cascara buckthorn *Rhamnus purshiana*, a tree growing on the Pacific coast of the U.S.A. It yields cascara sagrada

cascara sa·gra·da (səgrɑ́də) *n.* the dried bark of cascara buckthorn from which a laxative drug is obtained [Span.—sacred bark]

cas·ca·ril·la (kæskərílə) *n.* *Croton eluteria*, fam. *Euphorbiaceae*, a shrub growing in the Bahamas; its bark, from which a tonic drug is

case (keis) **1.** *n.* a box or crate; a special box for some article, *an instrument case*; any protective outer covering, *a watch case*; a glass-sided box for exhibiting specimens, e.g. in a museum; the frame in which a window or a door is set; a casing; (*bookbinding*) a completed book cover ready to be fitted to the sheets; (*Br.*) a suitcase **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **cas·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cased** to enclose in a case or box; encase

case *n.* a set of circumstances or conditions, a state of affairs, *in that case you should sue*; an instance, *four cases of fire*; (*med.*) an instance of an illness; the patient suffering from an illness, *a hopeless case*; someone needing or receiving help other than medical, *a welfare case*; a difficulty, problem, *a case of conscience*; (*law*) a matter for trial; the arguments for either side in a law suit, *the case for the defense*; (*gram.*) in inflected languages (e.g. Latin) the form of a noun, pronoun or adjective which indicates its relationship to other words in a sentence, whether subject or object etc. In English

[illegible] form, e.g. 'dog' and the genitive form, usually represented by 's following a word (e.g. 'dog's') in any case in any circumstances in

[illegible] **in case of** in the event of [O.F. *cas*]

case-harden *v.t.* to harden the surface of iron or steel; **case-hard·ened** (keishɑ́rd'nd) *adj.* of a coating, synthetic fibers etc. [fr. L. *caseus*, cheese]

ca·sein·o·gen (keisi:nədʒən, keisi:inədʒən) *n.* casein [fr. CASEIN+Gk *-genēs*, producing]

case knife a knife worn in a sheath

case law law established by precedent or judicial decision (cf. STATUTE LAW)

case-mate (kéismeit) *n.* (*hist.*) a chamber in the thickness of the wall of a fortress with small openings through which weapons could be fired; an armored chamber in a warship in which the guns are enclosed **case·mat·ed** *adj.* [F. fr. Ital. *casamatta*, etym. doubtful]

Case·ment (kéismənt), Sir Roger David (1864–1916), Irish rebel. He was hanged for treason because of his attempts to induce Germany to support the cause of Irish independence

case·ment (kéismənt) *n.* a frame with a window hinged at the side so as to move in a horizontal plane [O.F. *encassement*]

case-mix (keismiks) *n.* diagnosis-specific makeup of an institution's or a health program's workload

ca·se·ous (keisi:əs) *adj.* like or of cheese [fr. L. *caseus*, cheese]

case program (*linguistics*) approach to sentence structure as a verb plus one or more noun phrases, where meaning relations are called cases; e.g., in *Tom saw the car through binoculars*, *Tom* is agentive case, *car* is objective, *through binoculars* is instrumental. It was conceived by Charles Fillmore in 1968

case shot a collection of small projectiles in a case, fired from a cannon

casette ↗CASSETTE

case·work (kéiswə:rk) *n.* the study of the history and environment of an individual or family in connection with psychological treatment or social assistance **case·work·er** *n.*

case·worm (kéiswə:rm) *n.* an insect larva which makes a case to protect itself (↗CADDIS)

cash (kæʃ) **1.** *n.* money in the form of coins or paper, ready money **to pay cash (down)** to pay at the time of purchase **2.** *v.t.* to give or obtain cash in exchange for (a check, money order etc.) **to cash in on** (*pop.*) to turn to account, take advantage of [fr. F. *casse*, or Ital. *cassa*]

cash account an account into which only cash is paid, and from which recorded payments are made

cash-and-car·ry (kæʃənd kæri:) *adj.* of a store that sells merchandise at a discount for cash only, without services such as tailoring

cash bar liquor bar at which drinks are sold, esp. in distinction to social event where an open bar might be expected

cash book a book recording cash received and paid out

cash crop a crop grown to be sold (cf. SUBSIS-[illegible]

cash discount a percentage deduction from the amount charged if paid within a specified period

cash·ew (kæʃu:, kəʃú:) *n.* *Anacardium occidentale*, fam. *Anacardiaceae*, a tropical tree native to Brazil and grown in the West and East Indies. It yields edible fruit, a nut with a high oil content, and resin

cashew nut the seed of the cashew, made edible by roasting. The shells yield a resin

cash flow (*business*) short-term changes in cash and working capital. *Cf* FUNDS FLOW

cash·ier (kæʃíər) *n.* an employee in a bank, who receives and pays out money; an employee in a shop, restaurant etc. who takes and records customers' payments [fr. F. *caissier*]

cashier (kəʃíər) *v.t.* (*armed forces*) to dismiss (an officer) from the service in disgrace [Flem. or Du. *casseren*]

cash·mere (kæʒmiər, kæʃmiər) *n.* a very soft, fine wool, or woolen material, made from the fleece of the Kashmir goat

cash on delivery (*abbr.* C.O.D.) payment made for goods at the time of receipt, not of order-

ca·shoo (kəʃu:) *n.* catechu

cash price the price of goods paid for in cash, lower than the installment plan price

cash register a mechanical till used in shops and restaurants, which records sums of money received

Cas·i·mir III (kæzimiər) 'the Great' (1310–70), king of Poland (1333–70), known as 'the Peasants' King' for improving their lot

cas·ing (keisiŋ) *n.* a thing which encases; a material for encasing something else; an enclosing framework, e.g. of a window; the outer part of a tire

ca·si·no (kəsi:nou) *n.* a public room for gambling and dancing; a building containing gambling rooms [Ital.—small house]

cask (kæsk, kusk) *n.* a wooden barrel for liquids; a barrel and its contents; the amount a cask holds [etym. doubtful]

cas·ket (kæskit, kuskit) *n.* a small box, usually of some valuable material and fine workmanship, esp. for holding letters or jewels; a receptacle for the ashes of a cremated person; a coffin [etym. doubtful]

Ca·so (kúsɔ), Antonio (1883–1946), Mexican writer and essayist, author of 'Filosofía de la intuición' and 'Doctrina e ideas'

Cas·pi·an Sea (kæspi:ən) a shallow inland sea, the world's largest (area 275,000 sq. miles) between the European and Asian U.S.S.R., with Iran as its south border. It is 86 ft below sea level. Most of its waters come from the Volga. Fish: sturgeon and herring. Chief ports: Astrakhan and Baku

casque (kæsk) *n.* (*hist.*) a metal helmet, usually covering the face and having a visor [F. fr. Span. *casco*]

Cass (kæs), Lewis (1782–1866), U.S. general, diplomat and politician. He served as minister to France (1836–42) and won the Democratic presidential nomination (1848). He was appointed secretary of state (1857) under Buchanan but resigned (1860) when the president refused to take a firm stand against secession

cassaba ↗CASABA

Cas·san·dra (kəsændrə) (*Gk mythol.*) the daughter of Priam and Hecuba. She was a prophetess, doomed by Apollo never to be believed. Her warning to the Trojans against the Greeks' wooden horse was disregarded

cas·sa·reep (kæsəri:p) *n.* the concentrated juice of cassava roots, deprived of its poisonous properties by boiling, and flavored with aromatics. It is used as the basis of the West Indian pepper pot, as an antiseptic, and for keeping meat fresh in the Tropics [Carib.]

cas·sa·tion (kæséiʃən) *n.* the annulment or quashing of a legal judgment [fr. L.L. *cassatio* (*cassationis*)]

Cas·satt (kəsæt), Mary (1845–1926), American painter. Her work (esp. studies of mothers with children) shows the influence of Degas and the Impressionists

cas·sa·va (kəsúvə) *n.* a member of *Manihot*, fam. *Euphorbiaceae*, a genus of plants grown in the Tropics to provide a staple food. The swollen roots (mainly starch) are boiled, powdered or dried [fr. Haitian]

Cassegrain antenna (*electr.*) microwave antenna arranged so that a feed radiator located near the main reflector is focused on a mirror, spreading its energy to illuminate the main reflector

Cas·se·grain·i·an telescope (kæsəgréini:ən) a reflecting telescope utilizing a paraboloidal mirror objective with a secondary convex hyperboloidal mirror. They are widely used as astronomical telescopes producing magnified images of very distant objects [after N. *Cassegrain*, F. 17th-c. physicist]

Cas·sel (kæsəl) (*G.* Kassel) a city (pop. 206,000) in N. Hesse, West Germany, a communications junction. Industries: heavy machinery, textiles

cas·se·role (kæsəroul) *n.* a covered dish of earthenware or toughened glass etc. in which food needing long, slow cooking is prepared; food cooked in such a dish [F.]

cas·sette (kəsét) *n.* a holder for a photographic film or plate, esp. in X-ray work or for a tape-recorder tape; cartridge containing magnetic tape that can be inserted into a player for listening or viewing, e.g., an audio cassette or video cassette [F., dim. of *casse*, case]

cassette television television equipment that can reproduce programs from cassette recordings.

cas·sia (kæʃə, kæsi:ə) *n.* a member of *Cassia*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a genus of trees cultivated in India. Their sun-dried leaves produce senna, and the fruits (pods) produce pectin; Chinese cinnamon [L. fr. Gk fr. Heb.]

Cas·sian (kæʃən), John (c. 360–c. 432), a monk in the Egyptian desert. He was among the first to pursue the monastic ideal in the West. His 'Institutes' and 'Conferences' influenced St Benedict in composing his rule

Cas·si·ni (kəsi:ni:) a French family of astronomers and geographers. Jean Dominique (1625–1712), Jacques (1677–1756), César François (Cassini de Thury, 1714–84) and Jean Domi-

nique (comte de Cassini, 1748–1845) successively (father to son) directed the Paris observatory and contributed to the construction of a large-scale map of France

Cas·si·no (kəsíːnou) a town in central Italy, 52 miles north-northwest of Naples. The Benedictine monastery on the mount immediately above the town was almost entirely destroyed in 1944 and has been rebuilt

Cas·si·o·do·rus (kæsiədɔ́rəs) Flavius Magnus Aurelius (c. 480–575), statesman, Christian scholar and Latin writer. He held high office under Theodoric the Great and the Ostrogoths, whose life he portrayed in his 'Variae', a collection of official documents

Cas·si·o·pe·ia (kæsiəpíːə, -píːjə) *Gk myth.* the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda ‖ a constellation of the northern hemisphere, very close to the North Star

Cas·si·rer (kasíːrər), Ernst (1874–1945), German philosopher. He immigrated to Sweden in 1933 and to the U.S.A. in 1941. A neo-Kantian, he extended the Kantian critique to modern science. In his most celebrated work, 'The Philosophy of Symbolic Forms' (3 vols, 1923–9), he investigated the symbolic functions of thought as manifested in language, myth and science

Cass-Ir·is·ar·ri Treaty (kæsíːri sáːri) a treaty (1858) signed by Lewis Cass and Antonio Jose de Irisarri (1786–1868), Guatemalan writer and politician. It gave the U.S.A. the right of free passage on Nicaraguan soil and the right to intervene in its affairs for whatever purpose the U.S.A. saw fit

cas·sit·er·ite (kəsítəraɪt) *n.* stannic oxide, SnO_2, the most important ore of tin [fr. Gk *kassiteros*, tin]

Cas·sius (kǽʃəs), Gaius Longinus (*d.* 42 BC), Roman general, a leader of the conspiracy against Julius Caesar (44 BC)

Cas·si·ve·lau·nus (kæsɪvɪlɔ́nəs) British chief who led the resistance to Caesar's invasion of Britain (54 BC)

cas·sock (kǽsək) *n.* a long, close-fitting tunic, usually black, worn by priests and choristers [F. *casaque*, etym. doubtful]

cas·so·war·y (kǽsəwɛ̀ri:) *pl.* **cas·so·war·ies** *n.* a member of *Casuarius*, a genus of running birds allied to the ostrich, emu and American rhea [fr. Malay]

cast (kæst, kɑst) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **cast·ing**, *past* and *past part.* **cast** *v.t.* to throw, *to cast dice, to cast a shadow* ‖ to let drop, throw off, *a snake casts its skin* ‖ to discard (a card) | to add up | to shape (molten metal, liquid clay, plaster etc) by pouring it into a mold | to make (an object) by this process ‖ (*angling*) to throw (a line) into the water ‖ (*theater*) to distribute (the parts) in a play to the actors ‖ (*theater*) to assign (an actor) to a role ‖ (*naut.*) to bring (a boat) around | to register (a vote) ‖ to drop out (an anchor) attached to a rope ‖ (*Br.*, of a cow) to give birth to (a calf) prematurely ‖ to assemble the data for (a horoscope) ‖ to direct, usually quickly, *to cast a glance* ‖ (*fig.*) to cause to be directed on or against, *to cast light on a problem, to cast suspicion on a person* ‖ *v.i.* to turn, tack ‖ (*angling*) to throw the line into the water **to cast about for** to look for **to cast aside** to put away from one **to cast down** to turn (the eyes) downwards **to cast loose** to detach oneself **to cast off** (*naut.*) to loosen the ropes securing a boat to a pier or jetty ‖ (*knitting*) to bind off. (*printing*) to estimate the printed space required for (a manuscript) **to cast on** (*knitting*) to begin or widen a piece by making loops on a knitting needle **2.** *n.* the act of casting | a throw of a fishing net or line, a sounding lead, or dice | the light piece of gut or nylon on the end of a fishing line, to which the weights, hook and bait are attached ‖ undigested matter (bone, fur etc) regurgitated by birds of prey | (*Br.*, *Am* roll) the number thrown in a game of dice | the actors in a play ‖ a model made by running molten metal, plaster etc., into a mold | the mold into which metal is poured | a characteristic quality, *cast of mind* ‖ the distance which something may be thrown | an addition (of figures) | a tinge of some color ‖ a slight squint ‖ (*med.*) a rigid surgical dressing often of gauze and plaster of paris ‖ (*zool.*) a coil of sand passed by the lugworm [O.N. *kasta*]

cas·ta·net (kæstənɛ́t) *n.* one of a pair of small wooden or ivory attached, shell-like pieces which the player loops over his fingers and holds in the palm and which produce a clicking sound when struck together [Sp. *castaneta* dim. of *castaña* chestnut]

cast-a-way (kǽstəweɪ, kɑ́stəweɪ) **1.** *n.* a shipwrecked person **2.** *adj.* shipwrecked

caste (kæst, kɑst) *n.* an inherited socioreligious rank. Hinduism has traditionally divided its adherents into four basic castes: Brahmin (priest), Ksatriya (noble warrior), Vaisya (merchant or farmer) and Sudra (worker). There are strict rules of behavior, and no orthodox Hindu will seek to break caste. One can rise from one caste to another only in the course of reincarnation. There have been many modern movements within India to ease the hardships brought about by the caste system [fr. Span. and Port. *casta*, race]

Cas·tel Gan·dol·fo (kɑstélgɑndɔ́lfɔ) the pope's summer residence, 17 miles southeast of Rome

cas·tel·lat·ed (kæst'leɪtɪd) *adj.* (of a building) like a castle, having battlements [fr. M.L. *castellatus*]

Cas·te·llón (kɑstelɲɔ́n) a province (area 2,495 sq. miles, pop. 431,755) of E. Spain | its capital (pop. 120,654)

Cas·te·lo Bran·co (kɑstélu:brɑ́ŋku:), Humberto de Alançar (1900–67), Brazilian army officer and statesman, president of Brazil (1964–6)

cast·er, cas·tor (kæstər, kɑ́stər) *n.* a small container for sugar, salt or pepper, with holes in the top, used at the table ‖ a small metal wheel fixed to the leg of a piece of furniture to allow it to be moved easily

cas·ti·gate (kæstɪgeɪt) *pres. part.* **cas·ti·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cas·ti·gat·ed** *v.t.* to rebuke or criticize vehemently **cas·ti·gá·tion** *n.* very severe criticism **cás·ti·ga·tor** *n.* **cas·ti·ga·to·ry** (kæstɪgətɔ̀ri:, kæstɪgətòuri:) *adj.* [fr. L. *castigare* (*castigatus*), to punish]

Cas·ti·glio·ne (kɑstɪljɔ́ne), Count Baldassare (1478–1529), Italian diplomat and author of 'Il Libro del Cortegiano' (1528) translated (1561) as 'The Courtyer' by Thomas Hoby

Cas·tile (kæstíːl) (*Span.* Castilla) a region of Spain occupying most of the central plateau, divided by the Sierra de Guadarrama into Old Castile (north) and New Castile (south). It is largely arid, with a harsh climate. Originally part of León, Castile became an independent kingdom (10th c.) and achieved a dominant position by the 13th c. Its union with Aragon (1479) led to the formation of the Spanish state

Castile soap a hard white soap made from olive oil and sodium hydroxide

Cas·til·ian (kæstíljən) **1.** *n.* the accepted standard spoken Spanish, originally the dialect of Castile | an inhabitant of Castile **2.** *adj.* of Castile, its inhabitants, or their language ‖ of standard Spanish

Cas·ti·lla (kɑstíːjɑ), Ramón (1797–1867), Peruvian general, patriot in the struggle for independence, and president (1845–51, 1854–62). He abolished slavery, modernized Lima, introduced telegraphy and railroads, and organized the guano industry

Cas·ti·llo Ar·mas (kɑstíːjɔ́ɑrmɑs), Carlos (1914–57), Guatemalan colonel who became president (1954) after overthrowing the government of Jacobo Arbenz. He was assassinated

cast·ing (kǽstɪŋ, kɑ́stɪŋ) *n.* an object made by casting liquid metal etc into a mold and allowing it to solidify ‖ the process of making such an object

casting vote a final vote cast (e.g. by the chairman) to decide a question over which voting is equally divided

cast iron an iron-carbon alloy produced in a blast furnace. It contains up to 4% carbon, and is more brittle, but more easily fused, than steel (cf. WROUGHT IRON) **cást-iron** *adj.* made of cast iron | (*fig.*) unbreakable, *a cast-iron will*

[illegible] and *past part.* **cas·tled** *v.t.* (*chess*) to move the king two squares to either side and then put the corresponding rook on the square skipped by the king | *v.t.* (*chess*) to move (the king) in castling

castle *n.* a fortified building or group of buildings within a defensive wall, a fortress (*chess*) a rook [O.E. *castel* fr. O.N.F.]

[illegible] art, Viscount, afterwards 2nd marquess of London[illegible] Tory foreign secretary (1812–22), he held together the coalition against Napoleon and [illegible]

castles in Spain daydreams, plans that will never be put into effect

castles in the air castles in Spain

cast-off (kæstɔ́f, kɑ́stɔf, kæstɔ́f, kɑ́stɔf) *adj.* (of clothes, lovers etc.) not wanted any more **cast-off** *n.* a person who has been rejected | (*pl.*) clothes which the owner won't wear again (*printing*) an estimate of the number of lines or pages, in type of a given style, required for a given quantity of copy

castor CASTER

cas·tor (kæstər, kɑstər) *n.* a substance obtained from glands of the beaver, used in medicine and perfumery [F. and L. fr. Gk *kastor*, beaver]

Cas·tor and Pol·lux (kæstər, kɑ́stər, pɔlɑks) [illegible]

castor bean the seed of the castor-oil plant, the castor-oil plant

castor oil a pale yellow, thick oil, with an unpleasant taste, obtained from the seeds of the castor-oil plant. The oil is used medically as a purgative, and also as a lubricant [origin unknown]

castor-oil plant *Ricinus communis*, fam. *Euphorbiaceae*, a plant grown throughout the Tropics. Its seeds yield castor oil

castor sugar (*Br.*) a white, finely granulated sugar

cas·trate (kæstreɪt) *pres. part.* **cas·trat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cas·trat·ed** *v.t.* to remove the testicles of (a man or male animal) **cas·trá·tion** *n* [fr. L. *castrare* (*castratus*)]

cas·tra·to (kæstrɑ́tou) *pl.* **cas·tra·ti** (kæstrɑ́ti:) *n* (*hist.*, esp. 17th and 18th cc.) a male singer castrated as a boy to allow development of the voice in the soprano or contralto ranges [Ital.]

Castriota SCANDERBEG

Cas·tro (kɑ́strɔ), Cipriano (1858–1924), Venezuelan general and dictator (1899–1908). The corruption of his administration provoked several revolts, the last of which resulted in his overthrow by Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez

Cas·tro (kæstrou, kɑ́strɔ), Fidel (1927–), Cuban statesman. He was exiled from Cuba (1953), but returned (1956) to fight a guerrilla war against the regime until President Batista was forced to flee. Castro became prime minister of Cuba (1959). Following the unsuccessful U.S.-backed Bay of Pigs invasion (1961), he consolidated his power and declared himself a Marxist-Leninist. He became Chairman of the Nonaligned Nations Movement (1979) and considered it his obligation to fight imperialism in the Third World to which end he sent troops to Angola and Ethiopia to assist Marxist regimes [illegible] ever, and Cuba had to depend on considerable economic aid from the U.S.S.R

Castro Alves [illegible] (1847–71), Brazilian poet and champion of emancipation and republicanism

Cas·tro·ism (kæstrouɪzəm) *n.* principles and policies of Fidel Castro in Cuba *syn* Fidelism

[illegible] Castroist [illegible] Castrolite

cas·u·al (kæʒuəl) *adj.* irregular, happening by chance, *a casual encounter* ‖ without formality, [illegible] *with her*) unimportant, not significant, *a casual* [illegible]

casual labor temporary employment paid for by the hour

[illegible] casualty [illegible] [illegible]

cident, esp. one involving injury or loss of life an injured person, a soldier who is missing or has been captured, wounded or killed in action [illegible]

casualite fr. M.L. *casualitas*, chance]

[illegible]

branches and scalelike leaves, somewhat like the larch [fr. Mod. L. *casuarius*, cassowary bird, [illegible]

cas·u·ist (kæʒu ɪst) *n.* a person, esp. a theolo[illegible] ethical rules (*pop.*) a person who reasons spe[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] cious argument

[illegible]

[illegible] short-haired cats, widely distributed. The aver[illegible]

female 21 mos. The gestation period averages 63 days. the fur or pelt of the domestic cat. any other member of fam. *Felidae*, e.g. a lion, tiger, leopard, wildcat etc. a malicious or spiteful woman. (*hist.*) the cat-o-nine-tails. **to let the cat out of the bag** to reveal a secret, esp. by a

cat 1. *v.t. pres. part.* **cat·ting** *past* and *past part.* **cat·ted** (*naut.*) to raise (an anchor) from the surface of the water to the cathead. 2. *n.* the cathead.

CAT 1. (*acronym*) for clear air turbulence. 2.

catabolism (KATABOLISM

(kat·ə·kri·sis) *n.* the incorrect use of a word or

cal upheaval such as a flood or an earthquake. a political upheaval or catastrophe. **cat·a·clys·mal, cat·a·clys·mic** *adjs.* [F. fr. Gk.]

cat·a·comb (kat·ə·kōum) *n.* a series of underground galleries and chambers with recesses for burying the dead. [F. *catacombe*]

fresh to saltwater to breed (cf. ANADROMOUS). [fr.

cat·a·falque (kat·ə·falk, kat·ə·fôlk) *n.* a draped platform, supporting the coffin at a funeral or lying-in-state. [F. fr. Ital.]

Cat·a·lan (kat·l·ən) 1. *n.* a person from Catalo

nia. 2. *adj.* of such a person. of this language.

target language used to translate data for processing by an assembler, compiler, or transla-

cat·a·lep·sy (kat·lep·si) *n.* (*med.*) a condition in

cat·a·lep·tic (kat·lep·tik) 1. *adj.* pertaining to catalepsy. 2. *n.* a person subject to catalepsy. [fr. L. fr. Gk. *katalēptikos*]

cat·a·log, cat·a·logue (kat·ləg, kat·ləg) 1. *n.* a complete list of articles, e.g. library books, pictures, museum exhibits, or goods for sale, usually in alphabetical order, or under special

log·u·ing *past* and *past part.* **cat·a·loged, cat·a·logued** to list. to include in a catalog. to describe the bibliographical and technical fea-

log·u·er *n.* [F. fr. Gk. *katalogos*, enrollment]

Cat·a·lonia (kat·loun·yə, kat·loun·yə) (*Span.* Cataluña) a region of Spain bordering France on the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean (Costa Brava), comprising Gerona, Barcelona, Lerida

cat·a·lyt·i·cal·ly *adv.* [Gk. *katalusis*, a breaking

catalytic attack (*mil.*) attack designed to bring disguised machinations of a third power

catalytic converter device used in automobiles that chemically changes noxious gases (carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and hydrocarbons) to harmless, nonpolluting products (carbon di- most motor vehicles manufactured after 1974

cat·a·lyz·ing

cat·a·lyzed about the catalysis of (a reaction). to produce (a substance) by catalysis. **cat·a·lyz·er** *n.* a catalyst. [prob. fr. F. *catalyser*]

hulls connected by a frame, esp. a very fast sailing boat. a raft of two boats lashed together. [fr. Tamil *kaṭṭumaram*, tied tree]

a wild animal of fam. *Felidae*. [shortened fr. CATAMOUNTAIN]

cat·a·moun·tain (kat·ə·maun·tən) *n.* the European wildcat. (*hist.*) the leopard. [–Cat of the Mountain]

ing of the life lived together by a couple). embittered by perpetual quarreling

Ca·ta·nia (kə·tōn·yə) a town (pop. 399,800) at the foot of Etna on the east coast of Sicily, an industrial center (linen, silk, canning) and the island's largest export port (agricultural products, sulfur). founded (729 B.C.). by Greeks. Cathedral (1091). University (1444).

cat·a·phore·sis (kat·ə·fə·ri·sis). *n.* electrophoresis.

cat·a·plec·tic (kat·ə·plek·tik) *adj.* of, relating to or affected with cataplexy.

cat·a·plex·y (kat·ə·plek·si) *n.* a condition of transient immobility without loss of consciousness as a result of shock etc. [fr. Gk. *kataplexis*, stu-

cat·a·pult (kat·ə·pult, kat·ə·pəlt) 1. *n.* (*hist.*) a machine for hurling stones etc., worked by a lever. It was used by the Romans, and continued in use until the invention of cannon. (*Br.*) a slingshot. a machine for launching aircraft. 2. *v.t.* to launch (aircraft) with a catapult. *v.i.* to rise into the air as though shot from a catapult.

of water. (*med.*) a disease of the eye in which the normally transparent lens becomes opaque. [F. *cataracte* fr. L. fr. Gk.]

ca·tarrh (kə·tär) *n.* an inflammation of any mucous membrane, esp. that of the nasal passages, usually accompanied by discharge from the membrane. **ca·tarrh·al** *adj.* [F. *catarrhe* fr. L. fr. Gk.]

ca·tas·ta·sis (kə·tas·tə·sis) *pl.* **ca·tas·ta·ses** (kə·tas·tə·sēz) *n.* the part of a tragedy when the action is heightened to its climax, following the epitasis and just before the catastrophe. [Gk.]

ca·tas·tro·phe (kə·tas·trə·fē) *n.* a sudden and terrible event, e.g. an earthquake, flood or tornado, any disaster affecting one or more persons. (*drama*) the point in a tragedy to which the action has been leading. **cat·a·stroph·ic** (kat·ə·strof·ik) *adj.* [Gk. *katastrophē*, a

catastrophe insurance (*insurance*) insurance protection against large losses. Such policies generally cover all, or a specified percentage, of expenses above a substantial amount that remains the responsibility of the insured or of another insurance policy of limited liability.

cat·a·to·nia (kat·ə·tōn·yə) *n.* a set of symptoms involving muscular rigidity and mental stupor. (kat·ə·ton·ik) *adj.* [fr. Gk. *kata*, down, through + *tonos*, tension]

ca·taw·ba (kə·tô·bə) *n. Vitis labrusca*, a light red American grape. the light white wine made from this grape. [after the *Catawba* River in

cat·a·zine (kat·ə·zēn) *n.* a catalog that contains some editorial matter designed to extend the period of reader retention, from catalog-maga-

cat·bird (kat·bərd) *n. Dumetella carolinensis*, a dark gray American songbird with a black head, whose call is like a cat's meow. any of several similar Australian birds.

cat·boat (kat·bōt) *n.* a sailing boat with one mast stepped close to the bows, and a single sail. [perh. fr. *catt*, an obsolete type of boat]

cat burglar a thief who breaks into a building

cat·call (kat·kôl) 1. *n.* a piercing whistle used esp. to show displeasure in theaters etc. 2. *v.t.* to sound catcalls. *v.i.* to express disapproval of by catcalls.

catch (kach) 1. *v. pres. part.* **catch·ing,** *past* and *past part.* **caught** (kôt) *v.t.* to capture, ensnare. to be in time for. *to catch a* (a fatal illness). *to catch cold*. *to catch fire*. *to catch the shin*. to surprise or detect (esp. in a crime or *to catch him at it*, *to catch out*). to burst into. *to catch fire*. to make brief contact with, *try to catch him for a minute after the meeting*. to contract (an illness). to be infected with, *to catch someone's enthusiasm*. to hear, *did you catch his name?*. to suspend (breathing) momentarily from surprise or other emotion, *to catch one's breath*. to obtain briefly, *to catch a glimpse*. to attract (attention) or the attention of. *v.i.* to become entangled, *her coat caught on the wire*. (of the voice) to break with emotion. (of breath) to stop momentarily as a result of surprise etc. (*baseball*) to play as catcher. to take fire. **to catch at** to try to seize. **to catch it** (*pop.*) to be punished. **to catch on** (*pop.*) to understand, grasp an idea. **to catch out** (*Br.*) to detect in a mistake. (*cricket* or *baseball*) to dismiss (a batter) by catching a ball immediately after it leaves his bat without bouncing. **to catch up** to lift suddenly. to interrupt in order to disagree. to make up arrears. **to catch up with** to come level with. 2. *n.* the act of catching, esp. of catching a ball in baseball or cricket. the number of fish caught in a fishing expedition. something worth securing (*pop.*, esp. a husband or wife). a temporary stoppage or interruption, *a catch in the voice*. a fastening on a door, window or gate. (*mus.*) an English popular round of the 17th and 18th cc. for three or more voices. a fragment (of music), *a catch of* song. a game consisting of throwing and catching a ball. [O.N.F. *cachier*]

catch-as-catch-can (kach·əz·kach·kan) 1. *n.* a style of wrestling in which no holds are barred. 2. *adj.* of anything makeshift and hurried.

catch·er (kach·ər) *n.* (*baseball*) the player who stands behind the batter to catch the pitched ball.

catch·ing (kach·ing) *adj.* (of disease, enthusiasm etc.) contagious.

catch·ment (kach·mənt) *n.* the whole area from which water drains into a river, lake or reservoir.

catchment area geographic area defined and served by a health program, hospital, or other institution, usu. delineated on the basis of such factors as population distribution, natural geographic boundaries, and transportation accessibility.

catch·pen·ny (kach·pen·i) *adj.* of glib, empty sales talk, *catchpenny slogans*. of any facile showmanship, *catchpenny jokes*. made for quick sale at a low price.

catch·phrase (kach·frāz) *n.* a striking phrase intended to arrest attention, usually often repeated (e.g. in publicity or political propaganda).

catch-22 double-bind situation in which one factor invalidates or makes impossible other factors, usu. used satirically; from the novel *Catch-22* by Joseph Heller.

catch-up (kach·əp) *n.* ketchup.

catch-weight (kach·wāt) *n.* (*sports*) the weight that a contestant, e.g. a boxer or a jockey, happens or prefers to be, as distinct from the approved weight in the rules of his particular sport.

catch-word (kach·wərd) *n.* a word constantly repeated and taken up, so that it becomes associated with a policy, outlook etc., esp. in politics. a printed word placed so that it catches the attention, e.g. the first word in a dictionary entry. the first word of a new page printed at the foot of the preceding page, to help the reader to pass from one to the other. the last word of an actor's speech, which gives the next speaker his cue.

catch·y (kach·i) *comp.* **catch·i·er** *superl.* **catch·i·est** *adj.* attractive and easy to remember. tricky, full of snags.

Cateau-Cambrésis, Treaty of (kat·ōu·kōbrā·zē), a treaty (1559) between France, Spain and England, concluding the Italian Wars (1494–1559). France recognized Spanish claims in It- of Metz, Toul and Verdun. England finally lost Calais

cat·e·chesis [illegible]
cat·e·chet·ic [illegible] and answer … pertaining to the Church cate… cat·e·chet·i·cal [illegible]
cat·e·chism (kăt′ə-kĭz′əm) *n.* a set of questions … sistent questioning on any matter, esp. if resented [fr. L. *catechismus* fr. Gk. *kata-*, com… pletely + *echein* to sound]
cat·e·chist [illegible] of catechumens [fr. L. *catechista* fr. Gk.]
cat·e·chize [illegible] *past* and *past part.* **cat·e·chized** *v.t.* to drill the catechism ‖ *v.i.* to put searching questions to (someone) [fr. L. *catechizare* fr. Gk.]
cat·e·cho·la·mine [illegible] **1.** any of various neurotransmitter drugs or hormones, e.g., epinephrine, dopamine. **2.** *adj.* (*biochem.*) of a class of hormones that act upon the nerve cells, e.g., adrenaline, epinephrine
cat·e·chu (kăt′ə-tʃu′) *n.* any of several dry, astringent substances, containing 49–55% tannin, obtained from certain Asiatic plants, and used in dyes and for tanning [perh. fr. Malay *kachu*]
cat·e·chu·men (kăt′ə-kyu′mən) *n.* a person receiving instruction in the religion into which he is to be baptized [fr. F. *catechumene* fr. L. fr. Gk.]
cat·e·gor·i·cal [illegible] unqualified, absolute, … *denial* ‖ (*logic*) analyzable into a subject and an attribute ‖ of, pertaining to, or in a category [fr. Gk. *kategorikos*, assertive]
categorical imperative … obligation to find for every case of conscience a solution which will hold for all men at all times
categorically needy (*sociology*) persons who are economically needy and members of certain categories of groups eligible to receive public assistance
categorically related *adj.* in the Medicaid program, satisfying requirements (other than income and resources) that one must meet in order to be eligible for benefits. 2. individuals who meet these requirements
categorical program 1. a health program concerned with research, education, control, and or treatment of only one disease or a few specific diseases. 2. a program concerned with only a part of the population or health system. 3. a program that the federal government should cease to support
cat·e·go·ry [illegible] **ries** *n.* one of the divisions in a system of classification, e.g., genus and species in biological classification ‖ any general division serving to classify ‖ (*pl.*, *Aristotelian logic*) the fundamental classes among which all things can be distributed: relation, place, time, substance, quality, quantity, posture, possession, action and passion ‖ (*pl.*) similar classes employed by other philosophers [fr. L. fr. Gk. *kategoria*, statement]
ca·te·na (kə-tē′nə) *pl* **ca·te·nae** (kə-tē′nē) *n.* a connected … (…chain
ca·te·nac·cio *system* … defensive alignment of four backs and one sweeper
cat·e·nar·y (kăt′ə-ner′ē, *Br.* kə-tē′nə-rē) **1.** *pl* **cat·e·nar·ies** *n.* the curve made by a flexible cord or chain hanging freely between two points of suspension not necessarily of the same height. 2. *adj.* resembling such a curve [fr. L. *catenarius* fr. *catena*, a chain]
catenary bridge a suspension bridge hung on catenary chains
cat·e·nate [illegible] *past* and *past part.* **cat·e·nated** … in a series, like links in a chain **cat·e·na·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *catenare* (*catenatus*)]
ca·ter (kā′tər) *v.i.* to provide meals, refresh… … food, e.g. amusement, *to cater to all tastes.* (*Br.*) to arrange for (but not cook) the meals in an institution or place of public entertainment **ca·ter·er** *n.* a person or company supplying food for public or private entertainment. (*Br.*) a person who arranges the meals in an institution, e.g. a school [M. E. *cateren*, fr. …]
cat·er-cor·ner [illegible] (kăt′ər-kôr′nər) *adj.* and *adv.* catercornered

cat·er-cor·nered (kăt′ər-kôr′nərd, kăt′ē kôr′nərd, kăt′ər-kôr′nərd) **1.** *adj.* diagonal. **2.** *adv.* diago… [illegible]
cat·er·pil·lar (kăt′ər-pĭl′ər, kăt′ə-pĭl′ər) *n.* the larva of a moth or butterfly. It has powerful biting jaws, and has no distinct thorax or abdomen. It crawls slowly on stubby legs. After hatching from the egg, it eats leaves voraciously until fully grown, then forms a hard case around its soft body, becoming a chrysalis. … flexible steel bands around the wheels to enable it to travel over very rough or soft ground [illegible]
cat·er-waul (kăt′ər-wôl′) **1.** *n.* a cat's scream. **2.** *v.i.* to make a noise like a cat's scream ‖ to quar… [illegible]
cat-fall (kăt′fôl′) *n.* (*naut.*) a rope or tackle used in hoisting the anchor to the cathead
cat-fish (kăt′fĭʃ′) *pl* **cat-fish·es, cat-fish** *n.* any of over 1,200 varieties of fish of the suborder *Siluroidea*, order *Ostariophysi*, voracious eaters, having barbels, a scaleless or bony-plated body and a fleshy fin near the tail. Most are freshwater fish and edible. *Malapterurus electricus* is the electric catfish of N. African and tropical African waters (ELECTRIC ORGANS)
cat-gut (kăt′gŭt′) *n.* a translucent cord with a high tensile strength, made from the twisted intestines of a sheep or a horse (not of a cat). It is used for the strings of violins etc., tennis rackets, and for stitching wounds [etym. doubtful]
Cath·ar (kăθ′ər) *pl* **Cath·a·ri** (kăθ′ə-rī′), **Cath·ars** *n.* a member of any of several heretical medieval Christian sects of Manichaean origin, e.g. the Albigenses
[illegible]
ca·thar·sis (kə-θär′sĭs) *n.* (*Aristotelian criticism*) the (Aristotelian) purification or relief of the emotions through art, esp. tragedy [Mod. L. fr. Gk.]
ca·thar·tic (kə-θär′tĭk) **1.** *n.* a purgative medicine. **2.** *adj.* pertaining to catharsis [fr. L. fr. Gk.]
Ca·thay (kă-θē′) (*hist.*) China
cat-head (kăt′hĕd′) *n.* (*naut.*) a horizontal beam on each side of a ship's bow, on which the anchor is slung
ca·the·dral (kə-θē′drəl) **1.** *n.* the principal church of a diocese, from which the bishop of the diocese takes his title, and where he often officiates and has his throne ‖ any of various large non-episcopalian churches. **2.** *adj.* pertaining to or ranking as a cathedral [fr. M. L. *cathedralis* fr. Gk. *kathedra*, chair]
ca·thep·sin (kə-θĕp′sĭn) *n.* (*biochem.*) enzyme that breaks down proteins into simpler substances, reducing heavy proteins to proteoses
Cath·er (kăθ′ər), Willa Sibert (1873–1947), U.S. novelist. Her works, which include 'My Antonia' (1918) and 'A Lost Lady' (1923), often
Cath·er·ine I (kăθ′ə-rĭn, kăθ′rĭn) (c. 1684–1727), second wife of Peter the Great, whom she succeeded as empress of Russia (1725–7)
Catherine II 'the Great' (1729–96), empress of Russia (1762–96) after the overthrow of her inept husband, Peter III. A benevolent despot, … gave a new charter to the nobility (1785) confirming their privileges. She increased Russian … and 1795) and by the Russo-Turkish Wars (1768–74, 1787–92). She wrote memoirs and plays, and was a patron of writers and artists
Catherine de' Medici (1519–89), queen of France and regent for her son Charles IX. After … tants she later encouraged the Massacre of St Bartholomew
… fifth wife of Henry VIII of England, beheaded for political reasons, though on a charge of infidelity
Catherine of Alexandria, St (*fl.* 307), patron …
… Henry VIII of England, mother of Mary I. The … Church of England from papal authority
… 1705), daughter of John IV of Portugal. She married (1662) Charles II of England, bringing …

… Day of Dr. … Church. Feast: Apr. 30
Catherine of Valois (1401–37), daughter of Charles VI of France and wife of Henry V of England. The Tudor dynasty was descended from her later marriage to Owen Tudor
Catherine Parr (pär) (1512–48), sixth wife of Henry VIII of England, whom she survived
Catherine wheel (*Br.*) a pinwheel (firework). a circular window with spokes radiating from the … [illegible]
cath·e·ter (kăθ′ə-tər) *n.* a tube of metal, glass or rubber passed along a mucous canal to permit the passage of fluid (esp. from the bladder) or to facilitate breathing [L. fr. Gk. *katheter* fr. *kathienai*, to send down]
cath·e·tom·e·ter (kăθ′ə-tŏm′ĭ-tər) *n.* a small horizontal telescope mounted on a graduated vertical rod used for measuring small differences in height at a distance of a few meters [fr. Gk. *kathetos* fr. *kathienai*, to let down + *-meter*]
cathexis … *n.* (*psychoanal.*) the investment of emotional significance in an object, activity or idea ‖ the charge of psychic energy invested in this way [fr. Gk. *kathexis*, a holding, trans. of G. *besetzung*, used by Freud]
cath·ode (kăθ′ōd) *n.* (*elec.*) a negative electrode, the point of entry of electrons into a device from the external circuit (ANODE) [fr. Gk. *kathodos*, descent]
cathode ray a high-speed electron or a stream of them emitted from a cathode into a vacuum tube under the influence of a powerful electric field
cathode ray oscilloscope (*abbr.* C.R.O.) an oscilloscope
cathode-ray tube a vacuum tube in which cathode rays produce a luminous spot or line as they are projected on a fluorescent screen at one end of the tube
Cath·o·lic (kăθ′ə-lĭk, kăθ′lĭk) **1.** *adj.* of the original Christian Church before the schism between East and West (ORTHODOXY) of the Roman or Western Church after this schism and before the Reformation, pertaining to the whole Christian Church, pertaining or adhering to Catholicism. **cath·o·lic** universal, all embracing, *catholic tastes in music.* **2.** *n.* some… … sal Christian Church. a member of the Roman Catholic Church [F. *catholique* fr. L. fr. Gk. *kath'holou*, as a whole]
—The term is used by the Church of Rome exclusively of itself. The Anglican Church uses the term with reference to the whole body of the Christian Church which claims to have retained the apostolic succession of bishops
Catholic Church of Rome … CHURCH
Catholic Emancipation Act (*Br. hist.*) the law passed (1829) by a ministry led by Wellington and Peel, allowing Roman Catholics to sit in parliament. It was the result of a vigorous campaign led by Daniel O'Connell
Ca·thol·i·cism (kə-θŏl′ĭ-sĭz′əm) *n.* the faith, practice or system of the Catholic Church. the faith, practice or system of the … Church. catholicity
catholicity … Catholic beliefs ‖ adherence to the Roman Cath… [illegible]
Ca·thol·i·cize (kə-θŏl′ĭ-sīz′) *pres. part.* **Ca·thol·i·… [illegible] **catholicized** …
Catholic League a union of Catholic German princes formed (1609) in answer to the Protestant Union (1608). The league was headed by … Tilly, played an important part in the Thirty Years' War
Catholic University of America a national … [illegible]
Cat·i·line (kăt′ĭ-lĭn′) (Lucius Sergius Catilina), … conspiracy (63 B.C.) against the senate. The plot … Orations' and described in Sallust's 'Bellum …
… which, in electrolysis, travels to the cathode … [illegible]
… When cationic fibers are mixed or blended with …

cross-dye effects are possible in a fabric from one dye bath or treatment

cat-kin (kætkin) *n.* a spike with unisexual flowers and pendulous rachis, e.g. of willow and birch and esp. the male flowers of the hazel [fr.

painter and author. He painted more than 500 pictures of Indians from over 40 different tribes, and authored 'Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians' (1841)

cat-nap (kætnæp) *n.* a short doze by a human

ataxic, an aromatic plant with blue flowers and gravish foliage

Ca·to (keitou). Marcus Porcius (234–149 B.C.), 'the Elder' or 'the Censor', Roman statesman and writer

Cato, Marcus Porcius (95–46 B.C.), 'the Younger', surnamed Uticensis, great-grandson of Cato the Elder, Roman statesman, soldier and Stoic philosopher

cat-o'-nine-tails (kætənaintelz) *pl.* **cat-o'-**

CAT scanner *(med.)* term for computed axial tomography, a diagnostic X-ray device providing a detailed three-dimensional view of a slice of the body by rotating the X-ray machine completely around the patient, taking pictures at various angles

cat's cradle a game of making geometrical string figures, looped over the fingers, the figures progressing as the string is passed from one person to another

cat's eyes small glass reflectors, esp. those set in rubber and placed at intervals along the central axis of a road to make driving in the dark or in fog safer and easier. The reflectors are

Cats·kill Mtns (kætskil) a range in New York State, west of the Hudson, part of the Appalachian system. Highest peak: Slide Mt. (4,204 ft.). Forests, resorts

cat's-paw (kætspɔ) *n.* *(naut.)* a hitch in a rope on to which tackle is hooked; a ruffle on water, caused by a light breeze; a person used by another, a dupe

cat·suit (kætsu:t) *n.* women's form-fitting one-piece garment with flared legs

catsup CATCHUP

cat's whisker a very fine contact wire in some crystal detectors

Catt (kæt), Carrie Chapman (nee Lane) (1859–1947), U.S. leader in the movement for woman suffrage. She also campaigned for world disarmament and for prohibition

Cat-tail (kættel) *n.* a plant of the genus *Typha*, esp. *T. latifolia*, a reedlike plant growing in marshes, with a dense cylindrical spike of flowers. The long flat leaves are used for making chair seats, rush mats etc.

cat·tily (kætili) *adv.* in a catty way

cat·ti·ness (kætinis) *n.* the quality of being

The two domesticated species are *Bos taurus* (European cattle) and *Bos indicus* (Zebu cattle). Cattle are bred for milk or butterfat production,

men (kætlmen) *n.* the owner of a

cattle

catty

cat whisker a cat's whisker (wire)

Cau·ca (kauka) a river (c. 600 miles long) in W. Colombia, rising in the Andes and flowing into the Magdalena River

Cau·ca·sia (kɔkeiʒə, kɔkeiʃə) (or Caucasus) the region of the southwest U.S.S.R. between the Black Sea and the Caspian, crossed by the Caucasus. It was formerly divided into Ciscaucasia (now in the R.S.F.S.R.), north of the mountains, considered as being in Europe, and Transcaucasia, south of them, considered as part of Asia (now Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan). Because of ethnological diversity there are several autonomous republics: Dagestan, Chechen-Ingush, North Ossetian, Kabardino-Balkarian, Abkhazian, Adzharian and Nakhichevan) and regions. Climate: Mediterranean. The region produces half of Soviet petroleum (BAKU) and a large part of Soviet cotton. The inhabitants, largely Moslem, long resisted Russian rule (18th–19th cc.) and had to be reconquered after the Russian revolution (1917)

Cau·ca·sian (kɔkeiʒən, kɔkeiʃən) **1.** *n.* a person of the Caucasus; the family of languages spoken there; a member of the predominantly white-skinned race (after a skull found in the Caucasus), one of the three main divisions of mankind, living generally in Europe, western Asia and North Africa (cf. MONGOLIAN, cf. NE

Caucasian languages a group of languages (about 40 have so far been distinguished) spoken by about 4 million people in the Caucasus. Georgian has most speakers — about 2 million — and a few others (Mingrelian, Kabardian, Chechen, Avar, Lakk, Hurkili and Kuri) each have over 100,000 speakers. Some languages are spoken only in a few villages. The Caucasian languages are characterized by a very simple vowel system and a wide range of consonants (up to 80 in Aghul) and a complex morphology (there are 50 noun cases in Tabasaran). Only Georgian has the status of a literary language, with a tradition going back to the 5th c.

Cau·ca·soid (kɔkəsɔid) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the Caucasian race **2.** *n.* a member of the Caucasian race

Cau·ca·sus (kɔkəsəs) a mountain system of the U.S.S.R. whose chief range (about 750 miles long, 30–130 miles wide) runs diagonally across the land bridge between the Black Sea and the Caspian as a solid wall, seldom under 9,000 ft high, with a smaller range along the Iranian border. Summit: Elbruz, 18,470 ft. Chief pass: the Daryal, above Tiflis. No railroads cross it. Above 10,000 ft there are many glaciers. The lower slopes, wooded and rich in game, are inhabited by semi-tribal villagers (Caucasia

cau·cus (kɔkəs) **1.** *n.* a preliminary meeting of the leaders of a political party to make policy and decide on candidates; *(Br.)* the system of party organization by committees **2.** *v.i.* to hold a meeting of party leaders; to make use of the caucus system to organize a political party [prob. fr. Algonquian *caucau-asu*, elder]

cau·dal (kɔd'l) *adj.* resembling a tail; pertaining to a tail, *caudal fin*; near the tail or base of the spinal column, *caudal anesthesia* [fr. L. *caudalis*]

cau·date (kɔdeit) *adj.* *(zool.)* having a tail or tail-like appendage **cau·dat·ed** *adj.* [fr. L. *caudatus* fr. *cauda*, tail]

cau·di·llo (kauðiʎo) *n.* a Latin American term for a war lord [Span., chieftain fr. L.L. *capitel-*

Cau·dine Forks (kɔdain) a narrow defile near Capua near Naples where a Roman army was trapped by the Samnites and forced to surrender (321 B.C.)

caught *past* and *past part.* of CATCH **to be caught up in** to be involved in, esp. by force of circumstances

caul (kɔl) *n.* the membrane (amnion) which encloses the fetus; the part of this which sometimes remains on a baby's head at birth (COMENTUM) [O.F. *cale*, a small cap]

cau·les·cent (kɔlesənt) *adj.* *(bot.)* having a leaf-bearing stem above ground [fr. L. *caulis*,

cau·li·flow·er (kɔləflauər, kɔlɪflauər, kɔləflauər, kɔli flauər) *n.* *Brassica oleracia capitata*, fam. *Cruciferae*, a variety of cabbage with a fleshy hypertrophied inflorescence [fr. F. *chou*

cau·line (kɔlin, kɔlain) *adj.* pertaining to a plant stem; applied to leaves growing on the upper portion of a stem [fr. Mod. L. *caulinus* fr. *caulis*, tail]

caulk, calk (kɔk) *v.* to fill up and make watertight the seams of a wooden ship with pitch and oakum; or by driving the edges of the metal plates of (an iron ship) with a chisel; to stop up the crevices of (windows etc.) [O.F. *cau*

Cau·po·li·cán (kaupəlikun) (*d.* 1558), chief of the Araucano Indians. He was defeated and executed by Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza (1535–1609). His exploits are commemorated in Ercilla's 'La Araucana'

cau·ris (kouris) *n.* unit of currency in Guinea, equal to 1/100th syli.

caus·al (kɔzəl) *adj.* being the cause of a state of affairs or an event; pertaining to the cause of an event; having to do with cause and effect; *(gram.)* expressing cause [fr. L. *causalis*]

cau·sal·i·ty (kɔzælitɪ) *pl.* **cau·sal·i·ties** *n.* the state of being a cause; the relation of cause and effect; the doctrine that all things have a cause [fr. L. *causalis*, causal]

cau·sa·tion (kɔzeiʃən) *n.* the act of causing; the relation of cause and effect; the doctrine that all things have a cause [fr. L. *causatio (causationis)*, pretext, but with the meaning from M.L. *causare*, to cause]

cau·sa·tive (kɔzətiv) **1.** *adj.* causing, acting as a cause; *(gram.)* expressing or denoting causation, causal **2.** *n.* *(gram.)* a causative word [F.

cause (kɔz) *n.* that which brings about a result; basis, grounds, *no cause for alarm*; a person whose actions or words lead to some result; a matter of widespread interest and concern, *the cause of world peace*; the side taken in a contest between individuals or between political or religious movements **to plead a cause** to plead a case before a court [F.]

cause *pres. part.* **caus·ing** *past* and *past part.* **caused** *v.t.* to bring about (a result), be the cause of [fr. M.L. *causare*]

cause cé·lè·bre (kouzseilebr) *pl.* **causes cé·lè·bres** (kouzseilebr) *n.* a famous lawsuit [F.]

cause·less (kɔzlis) *adj.* having no cause; groundless

cau·se·rie (kouzəri:) *n.* an informal talk or chat; a short, conversational article or talk, esp. on literary subjects [F.]

cause·way (kɔzwei) *n.* a raised roadway across wet or low-lying ground [fr. older *causey* fr. O.N.F. *caucie* fr. L.L. *calciata*, trodden ⇑WAY]

Causses (kous) limestone plateaus, 3–4,000 ft. high, in the Massif Central, France, sloping west from the Cévennes: they are an arid region with spectacular canyons. The chief industry is raising sheep, yielding the milk for Roquefort cheese. Tourism

caus·tic (kɔstik) **1.** *adj.* burning, corrosive, e.g. of some chemicals, esp. strong alkalis; *(fig.)* sharply biting, esp. with a sarcastic intention, *a caustic tongue* **2.** *n.* *(phys.)* a surface of maximum concentration of light after reflection from, or refraction through, a spherical or cylindrical mirror or lens face **caus·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *causticus*, burning fr. Gk]

caustic curve the curve of intersection of a caustic by a plane surface

caustic potash potassium hydroxide

caustic soda sodium hydroxide

cau·ter·i·za·tion (kɔtərizeiʃən) *n.* the act or effect of cauterizing

cau·ter·ize (kɔtəraiz) *pres. part.* **cau·ter·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cau·ter·ized** *v.t.* to destroy (living tissue) by means of heat or a caustic agent, esp. in the treatment of wounds [fr. L.L. *cauterizare*, to sear fr. Gk]

cau·ter·y (kɔtəri:) *pl.* **cau·ter·ies** *n.* cauterization; an instrument for cauterizing tissue [fr. L. *cauterium*, a hot iron fr. Gk]

Cau·tín (kautin) a province (area 6,707 sq. miles, pop. 460,000) of S. central Chile. Capital: Temuco

cau·tion (kɔʃən) **1.** *n.* carefulness, concern for safety; a warning, esp. one that carries a reprimand; *(pop.)* a person who clowns, or a child who says or does things which are found funny; a money deposit or pledge towards the performance of an obligation; (a person who gives

ɑ, cat; ɑi, car; ɔ, law; ei, snake; (e) e, hen; i, sheep; iə, deer; ɛə, bear; (i) i, fish; ai, tiger; ə:, bird; ɑu, cow; (u:) u, duck; u, ball; u:, goose; ə, bacillus; ju, cube; x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; tʃ, tf, tch; ʤ, dʒ, j, dj, dg, jj, gg, gi, ge, dge, dgi, dgy, ggi, ggy, ggi, ggy, ggi, gg

such a pledge or deposit **2.** *v.t.* to warn ‖ to warn with a reprimand [F.]

cau·tion·ar·y (kɔ:ʃənəri) *adj.* of the nature of a caution

caution money (*Br.*) money deposited as a security for the good behaviour of students at universities and Inns of Court

cau·tious (kɔ:ʃəs) *adj.* prudent, circumspect, safety

Cau·ver·y (kɔ:vəri) (Kaveri) a river in S. India, sacred to Hindus. It flows from the Western Ghats across the Mysore plain into a large delta on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal. Unnavigable, it has irrigation dams and hydroelectric power stations

cava (kɑ:vɑ:)

cav·al·cade (kævəlkeid, kævəlkeid) *n.* horsemen in procession ‖ a procession or parade not necessarily of horsemen, *circus cavalcade, cavalcade of history* [F. fr. Prov. *cavalcada* fr. *cavalcar*, to ride]

cav·a·lier (kævəliər, kævəliər) **1.** *n.* (*hist.*) a horseman, esp. a mounted soldier ‖ (*hist.*) a knight **Ca·va·lier** (*Eng. hist.*) a member of the loyalist country gentry (17th c.), who fought for the king in the English Civil War (1642-52), and who later supported the Tory party (cf. ROUNDHEAD) **2.** *adj.* high-handed **Cavalier** of poets of the period of Charles I of England or of their poetry, esp. of the gallant courtier poets or their poetry celebrating wine, women and song [F. fr. Ital.]

Ca·va·llón (kɑ:vɑ:ljɔn), Juan de (*d.* 1565), Spanish conquistador. His expedition of 1560, notable for its relative humanity, marks the first colonization of Costa Rica

cav·al·ry (kævəlri:) *pl.* **cav·al·ries** *n.* (*hist.*) mounted soldiers ‖ (*mil.*) a motorized unit formerly mounted [F. *cavalerie*]

cav·al·ry·man (kævəlri:mən) *n.* a member of the cavalry

Cav·an (kævən) an inland county (area 730 sq. miles, pop. 52,618) of Ulster province, Irish Republic ‖ its county seat

cav·a·ti·na (kævəti:nə) *n.* (*mus.*) an operatic song in one section, of regular form ‖ a short, slow, songlike instrumental movement [Ital.]

cave (keiv) **1.** *n.* a natural hollow in rock, or an underground chamber, with an opening at surface level. Caves are caused by the action of water on the rock, or by marine or volcanic action ‖ an area shielded to protect against radioactivity in which processing is usually done by remote control **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **cav·ing** *past* and *past part.* **caved** to make a hollow in, *to cave out a hillside* ‖ to scoop or excavate (earth) **to cave in** to smash in ‖ to cause to collapse ‖ (of a wall etc.) to bulge inwards ‖ (of a roof) to sink in ‖ (*pop.*) to collapse, cease resisting [F.]

ca·ve·at (kéivi:æt) *n.* a legal notice to stop some proceeding such as the proving of a will or making over of a property ‖ a warning, a caution, *the chairman entered a caveat* [L. = let him beware]

ca·ve·at emp·tor (kéivi:æteməptɔr) a phrase used to express the trading principle that it is the buyer's responsibility to satisfy himself about the quality of the goods he receives [L., lit. = let the buyer beware]

cave-in (kéivin) *n.* a yielding to pressure and collapsing inwards

Cav·ell (kæv'l), Edith Louisa (1865–1915), English nurse and national heroine, shot by the Germans as a spy. She helped many Allied prisoners to escape

cave-man (kéivmæn) *pl.* **cave-men** (kéivmen) *n.* a Stone Age cave dweller ‖ a man fatuously pleased with his own strength and behaving with ostentation

Cav·en·dish (kævəndi), Henry (1731–1810), English physicist and chemist. He discovered hydrogen and the inert gases, made a determination of the mass of the earth, established the composition of water, and made important advances in electricity

cav·ern (kævərn) *n.* a cave, esp. a large one ‖ an underground chamber ‖ a hollow

cav·ern·ous (kævərnəs) *adj.* suggestive of caverns, *cavernous eye sockets* [fr. L. *caverna*]

ca·vet·to (kəvetou) *pl.* **ca·vet·tos** *n.* (*archit.*) a concave moulding which is a quarter circle in section [Ital.]

Ca·via·na (kɑ:vjɑ:nə) a fertile island (47 miles long) in the Amazon River in N.E. Brazil

ca·via·re (kævjɑ:r) of the sturgeon and sterlet caught in lakes and rivers of the U.S.S.R., salted and eaten as an

cav·il (kævil) objections ‖ to find fault without reason **2.** *n.* a trivial, frivolous objection, a quibble ‖ the raising of such objections [O.F. *caviller*]

cav·i·ta·tion (kævitei∫ən) subsequent collapse of bubbles in a liquid in the path of a fast moving body, e.g. a propeller

Ca·vite (kɑ:vi:te) a port in the Philippine Is. (S.W. Luzon), in Manila Bay, site of a naval battle (1898) in the Spanish-American War in which the U.S. fleet under Admiral George Dewey destroyed the Spanish squadron

cav·i·ty (kæviti) *pl.* **cav·i·ties** *n.* an empty space inside a solid object, e.g. in a decayed tooth [F.

ca·vort (kəvɔ:t) *v.i.* to prance about (etym. doubtful)

Ca·vour (kævu:r), Count Camillo Benso di (1810–61), Piedmontese statesman. As premier of Sardinia (1852–9, 1860–1), he gained prestige for his country by intervening in the Crimean War. After his pact with Napoleon III at Plombières (1858), he provoked war with Austria (1859), and obtained annexation of southern Italian states in the new kingdom of Italy (1861)

cavu (*acronym*) for ceiling and visibility unlimited

ca·vy (keivi) *pl* **ca·vies** *n.* a tropical American rodent of fam. *Cavidae*. The domesticated species, *Cavia cobaya*, is the common guinea pig

caw (kɔ:) **1.** *n.* the harsh, raucous cry of rooks, crows and ravens **2.** *v.i.* to make such a cry

Cax·ton (kækstən), William (1422–91), the first English printer (1477). He put out about 80 books from his Westminster press (1477–91). A book printed by him is called a Caxton, and a black letter type like his is named after him

cay (kei, ki:) *n.* a bank or reef of sand [fr. Span. *cayo*, shoal]

Ca·ya·pa (kɑjɑpɑ) *pl* **Ca·ya·pa, Ca·ya·pas** *n.* a South American Indian people of N. Ecuador ‖ a member of this people ‖ their language [Span.]

Cay·enne (kaien, kei'en) the capital (pop. 36,215) of French Guiana, a port on the Atlantic

cay·enne pepper (kaien, kei'en) a very hot powder made from several pepper varieties, esp. *Capsicum frutescens longum*, and used as a condiment [fr. native Braz.]

Cay·man Islands (kaimən) a British colony (area 100 sq. miles, pop. 16,677 mainly of African descent and Mulatto) in the Caribbean, formed of three islands: Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman. Capital: Georgetown, on Grand Cayman. Occupations: turtle and shark fishing, boatbuilding, rope making. The islands were discovered by Columbus (1503), ceded by Spain to England (1670) and

Ca·yu·ga (keiju:gə, kaiju:gə) *n.* an Indian of a tribe of the Iroquois family formerly inhabiting the western part of New York State and now

Cay·use (kaiju:s, kaiu:s) *n.* a North American Indian of a tribe now living on a reservation in Oregon

cay·use (kaiju:s, kaiu:s) *n.* an Indian bred pony

ca·zique (kæzi:k) *n.* a cacique

CB 1. (*abbr.*) for citizen's band radio, a noncommercial, 40-channel, 27 MHz receiver transmitter. 2. (*abbr.*) for chemical and biological

CBW (*mil. acronym*) for chemical and biological

C clef (*mus.*) a movable clef (symbol ℅) indicating

C-day (*mil.*) the unnamed day on which a de-

cease (si:s) *pres. part.* **ceas·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ceased** *v.t.* to stop, bring to an end ‖ *v.i.* to come to an end, stop [M.E. *cessen* fr. F.]

cease *n.* (only in phrase) **without cease** incessantly

cease-fire (si:sfaiər) *n.* (*mil.*) an order to stop shooting ‖ an order for the cessation of hostilities as a preliminary to making peace terms ‖ the period during which the order holds

cease·less (si:slis) *adj.* without pause or intermission

Ce·au·ses·cu (tʃɑ:uʃeskou), Nicolae (1918–) Rumanian statesman. Secretary general of the Communist party (1965), he became head of state (1967) and president of the republic

Ce·bu (sebu:) an island (area 1,702 sq. miles, pop. 1,634,200) in the central Philippine Is. (Visayas), producing esp. corn, copper, coal ‖ its capital (pop. 418,500), a port on the east coast, the oldest Spanish city (founded 1565) in the islands. Cathedral (18th c.)

ce·cal, cae·cal (si:k'l) *adj.* of or like a cecum

Cec·chet·ti (tʃekketti), Enrico (1850–1927), Italian dancer and ballet master. He taught in St. Petersburg (1892–1902 and for Diaghilev, 1905–19), Warsaw, London and Milan. His pupils included Pavlova and Nijinsky

Cec·il (ses'l), William, 1st Baron Burghley

Ce·cil·ia (sisi:ljə), St, virgin martyr of the early Church, decapitated c. 230. She is the patron saint of music, associated esp. with the organ

ce·cro·pi·a moth (sikroupi:ə) *Samia cecropia* or *Hyalophora cecropia*, a large silkworm moth of North America, with red, white and black markings [N.L. ult. fr. *Cecropius*, pertaining to CECROPS]

Ce·crops (si:krɔps) legendary founder of Athens

ce·cum, cae·cum (si:kəm) *pl.* **ce·ca, cae·ca** (si:kə) *n.* (*anat.* and *zool.*) a tube or duct closed at one end ‖ the blind pouch in which the large intestine begins and into which the ileum opens

ce·dar (si:dər) *n.* a member of *Cedrus*, fam. *Coniferae*, a genus of evergreen trees, producing durable wood used for building ‖ a member of *Cedrela*, fam. *Meliaceae*, a genus of trees native to American tropical forests, yielding cedarwood and gum ‖ a tree of the genus *Juniperus* (JUNIPER) [O.E. *ceder* fr. L. fr. Gk]

cedar bird the cedar waxwing

cedar waxwing *Bombycilla cedorum*, a yellowish-brown North American waxwing

cede (si:d) *pres. part.* **ced·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ced·ed** *v.t.* to grant ‖ to surrender (esp. territory or legal rights) [fr. L. *cedere*, to yield]

ce·di (si:di:) *n.* the monetary unit of Ghana, divided into 100 pesawas [native word]

ce·dil·la (sidilə) *n.* a mark (¸) under the letter C to show a sibilant pronunciation before a, o, u

Ceclor (si:klɔ:r) antibiotic used in treatment of staphylococcic pneumonia, marketed as Ceclor

to combat serious infections, marketed as Mandol

cef·tox·in (seftɔksin) *n.* (*pharm.*) anti-infective injected intravenously to retard growth of susceptible microorganisms, marketed as Me

ceiba (seibə) *n.* *Ceiba pentandra*, the silk-cotton tree, which yields kapok ‖ kapok [Span.]

ceil (si:l) *v.t.* to line the roof of (a room) with plaster etc. [perh. fr. F. *ciel*, heaven, ceiling]

ceil·ing (si:liŋ) *n.* the upper, inner surface of a room ‖ the maximum height which can be reached ‖ an imposed upper limit, *a price ceiling* ‖ an upper limit of capacity or ability ‖ the cloud cover above clear air, esp. with respect to altitude

ceiling price the maximum price for a commodity permitted by law, or judged acceptable by customers

using a narrow beam of light and measuring its

cel·an·dine (seləndain) *n.* *Ranunculus ficaria*, [illegible] pilewort, a plant with tuberous roots forming at the base of each axillary bud, each capable of producing a new plant; *Chelidonium*, fam *Papaveraceae*, the greater celandine, a plant sometimes used medicinally as a diuretic [M.F *celydoine* fr. O.F. fr. Gk]

Cel·e·bes (seləbz) ˢSULAWESI

Celebes Sea an arm of the Pacific between Sulawesi, Borneo and the Philippines

cel·e·brant (seləbrənt) *n.* a priest officiating at the Mass (Eucharist) or other public religious rite [fr. L. *celebrans* (*celebrantis*) fr. *celebrare*, to

cel·e·brate (seləbreit) *pres. part.* **cel·e·brat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cel·e·brat·ed** *v.t.* to perform (a religious ceremony) publicly, *to celebrate a wedding* || to honor or observe (some special occasion or event) || to praise, sing the glories of, *her book celebrates a forgotten hero* || *v.i.* to seize an occasion for being festive **cel·e·brat·ed** *adj.* famous [fr. L. *celebrare* (*celebratus*), to frequent,

cel·e·bra·tion (seləbreiʃən) *n.* the act or process of celebrating [fr. L. *celebratio* (*celebrationis*)]

ce·leb·ri·ty (səlebriti) *pl.* **ce·leb·ri·ties** *n.* fame || a famous person [fr. L. *celebritas* (*celebritatis*)]

cel·er·i·ac (səleriæk, səleriæk) *n.* a variety of celery with large swollen roots

celerate]

bellidiae, a culinary plant cultivated in fertile, moist, temperate areas. The leafstalks are

ce·les·ta (səlestə) *n.* a keyboard instrument resembling a small piano, but having steel plates, instead of strings, struck by hammers [F.]

ce·leste (səlest) *n.* a sky-blue color [F. heav-

ce·les·tial (səlestʃəl) *adj.* pertaining to the sky or heavens, *celestial bodies* (the stars, planets etc.) || pertaining to a spiritual heaven, heavenly, divine [O.F. *celestial*]

celestial equator (*astron.*) the circle in which the celestial sphere is intersected by the plane of the earth's equator

celestial map a map showing the positions of

celestial pole (*astron.*) either of the imaginary points at which the extended axis of the earth intersects the celestial sphere

celestial radio tracking air navigation system utilizing emission of microwaves from stars and sun for positioning a vehicle or missile in flight

celestial sphere (*astron.*) an imaginary spherical surface of infinite radius on which a star may be projected, the terrestrial observer being at the center of the sphere

Celestine V (selistain, selestain) (St Peter Ce-

the Celestine monastic order, he was elected pope against his will and abdicated soon after Feast: May 19

curring orthorhombic strontium sulfate, $SrSO_4$,

cell (*chem.*) a device for producing an electric current chemically or photoelectrically or for use in electrolysis || (*chem.*) a fuel cell || (*hist.*) a small convent dependent on a large one [O.F.

cell (*computer*) unit of computer memory with one-word capacity

cel·lar (selər) *n.* a room, usually under a building, used as a cool storage place for wine etc. || a collection of wines **cel·lar·age** *n.* storage space in a cellar || a charge made for storing goods in a cellar **cel·lar·er** *n.* the keeper of wine and food in a monastery **cel·la·ret** (seləret) *n.* a cupboard in a sideboard or a cabinet, in which wine bottles are kept [M.E. *celer* fr. A.F.]

cellar (*sports*) bottom position in a league com-

cell division ˢAMITOSIS, ˢMITOSIS, ˢMEIOSIS

cel·li·form (selifɔrm) *adj.* formed of or resembling cells

Cel·li·ni (tʃeli:ni:), Benvenuto (1500–71), Italian sculptor, engraver and goldsmith, famous also for his 'Autobiography'

cel·list (tʃelist) *n.* a person who plays the cello

cel·lo, 'cel·lo (tʃelou) *n.* a four-stringed, bowed musical instrument developed from the bass viol, tuned an octave below the viola. It has a compass of more than three octaves above C two octaves below middle C [abbr. Ital. *violon-*

cel·lo·phane (seləfein) **1.** *n.* a thin, transparent material made from viscose and used esp. for wrapping food and other articles **2.** *adj.* made from cellophane [former trade mark fr. CELLULOSE]

cell·scan (selskæn) *n.* computer scanning system for counting white blood cells and analyzing their patterns; designed by Perker-Elmer

cell system ˢNET SYSTEM

cell therapy program for rejuvenation or physical restoration using injection of suspensions of cells from foetal sheep. *abbr* CT. *syn* cellular therapy

cel·lu·lar (seljulər) *adj.* formed of cells, *cellular tissue* || having cells or compartments [perh. fr. F. *cellulaire*]

cellular plant a plant without distinct stems, leaves etc., e.g. cactus

cellular radio (*electr.*) communication transmission system used for mobile telephone service and requiring no wires.

cel·lule (seljul) *n.* a cell or interstice in a living organism [fr. L. *cellula*, a small compartment]

cel·lu·lite (seljulait) *n.* hypothetical excess flesh, esp around women's thighs

Cel·lu·loid (seljuloid) *n.* a highly inflammable, colorless solid made from cellulose nitrate and camphor. It is used in the manufacture of film, packaging materials etc. [trademark, fr. CELLU-

cel·lu·lose (seljulous) *n.* a fibrous carbohydrate having the formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$. It is the principal structural material of the cell walls of plants and is chiefly obtained from wood pulp and cotton. It is used in making paper, rayon, many plastics and some explosives [fr. Mod. L.

acetate an acetic ester of cellulose used to make artificial fibers and various plas-

cellulose nitrate a nitric ester of cellulose used to make lacquers, explosives (ˢGUN-COTTON),

(1701–44), the Swedish astronomer who pro-

Celsus (selsəs), Aulus Cornelius (1st or 2nd c.), Latin writer on medicine and surgery

Celt (selt, kelt) *n.* a member of one of the ancient peoples speaking Celtic. They originated (c. 1500 BC) in S.W. Germany and spread (7th c. BC) through France to N. Spain and the British

Italy, Bohemia, Hungary, Illyria (4th c. BC), and Asia Minor (3rd c. BC). They were conquered and absorbed by the Romans and the barbarians, until only Brittany and the west of the British Isles remained Celtic [F. *Celte* fr.

celt (selt) *n.* (*archaeol.*) a prehistoric tool of stone or metal, resembling a chisel [fr. L. *celtes*, chisel (a misreading)]

Celt·i·ber·i·an (seltibəriən, keltibəriən) **1.** *n.* a member of a people of ancient Spain of mixed

Carthaginians and the Romans as mercenaries. They were put down by Scipio Aemilianus **2.** *adj.* of, relating to, or characteristic of a Celtiberian, or of the mountainous region of N.E. Spain in which they lived

Celt·ic (seltik, keltik) **1.** *n.* a branch of Indo-European languages spoken by the Celts: Cornish, Breton and Welsh (Cymric or Brythonic) and Irish, Scottish Gaelic and Manx (Goidelic) and ancient Gaulish **2.** *adj.* pertaining to the Celts [fr. L. *celticus*]

cel·ti·um (séltiəm) *n.* hafnium [mod. L. fr. *Celtae*, Celts]

ce·ment (siment) **1.** *n.* a grayish powder made by heating together limestone or chalk and clay or shale, and then grinding. It consists chiefly of aluminates and silicates of calcium. When mixed with water complex chemical changes and crystallizations occur, and a hard solid soon results. When sand or gravel etc. is included in the mixture, the product is concrete || any substance used to make materials cohere || a substance for filling teeth **2.** *v.t.* to join together with, or as if with, cement, *to cement a friendship* || *v.t.* to become cemented **ce·men·ta·tion** (si:məntei∫ən, seməntei∫ən) *n.* the act of cementing || (*metall.*) the heating of a solid body in contact with a powdered substance in order to convey some special property to the solid body by chemical combination. Thus the cementation of steel by carbon makes it possible to harden the surface of the steel [O.F. *ciment*]

ce·ment·ite (simentait) *n.* a hard and brittle carbide of iron, Fe_3C

cem·e·ter·y (semiteri:, *Br.* semitri) *pl.* **cem·e·ter·ies** *n.* a place (*Br.* other than a churchyard) where the dead are buried [fr. L. fr. Gk *koimētērion*, sleeping place]

Cen·drars (sádrur), Blaise (Frédéric Sauser, 1887–1961), French writer of Swiss origin. His verse includes 'Pâques à New York' (1912), and his prose 'L'Homme foudroyé' (1945), 'la Main coupée' (1946), 'Bourlinguer' (1948)

Cenis, Mont ˢMONT CENIS

ce·no·bite, coe·no·bite (si:nəbait) *n.* a member of a monastic community (cf. ANCHORITE) **cen·o·bit·i·cal, coe·no·bit·i·cal** (si:nəbitikəl) *adj.* **cen·o·bit·ism, coe·no·bit·ism** (si:nəbaitizəm) *n.* [fr. L.L. *coenobita* fr. *coenobium*, convent fr. Gk]

ce·nog·a·my (senɔgəmi:) *n.* form of marriage involving two or more parties of each sex

ce·no·spe·cies, coe·no·spe·cies (si:nəspi:ʃi:z) *n.* (*biol.*) a group of closely related biological types distinguished by being able to exchange genetic characteristics within the group (and not outside it) by reason of closely related genotypes. It is usually coextensive with a taxonomic classification below genus [fr. Gk *koinos*, common + SPECIES]

cen·o·taph (sénətæf, senətuf) *n.* a monument in honour of a person (or persons) buried elsewhere [F. *cenotaphe* fr. Gk *kenos*, empty + *taphos*, tomb]

Ce·no·zo·ic, Cae·no·zo·ic (si:nəzóuik, senəzóuik) *adj.* of the most recent era in geological history, characterized notably by rapid evolution of the mammals (ˢGEOLOGICAL TIME) **the Cenozoic** this era [fr. Gk *kainos*, new + *zōon*, animal]

cense (sens) *pres. part.* **cens·ing** *past* and *past part.* **censed** *v.t.* to perfume with burning incense or other spices as part of a religious rite, *to cense an altar* [fr. INCENSE]

cen·ser (sensər) *n.* a vessel in which incense is burned, usually suspended on a chain so that it can be swung to disperse the smoke [O.F. *censier*]

cen·sor (sénsər) **1.** *n.* a person empowered to suppress publications or excise any matter in them thought to be immoral, seditious or otherwise undesirable || (*mil.*) an official who examines letters, papers etc. to make sure they contain nothing that could interest the enemy || any of various officials in British universities || any person who supervises the morals and conduct of others || (in Freud's system) the psychological mechanism which prevents distasteful unconscious ideas and memories from coming into the consciousness (*Rom. hist.*) one of two magistrates charged with taking the census of citizens, regulating taxation and controlling public behavior **2.** *v.t.* to examine (letters, literature etc.) in the capacity of a censor || to delete (offensive material) from these, or ban (a work)

cen·so·ri·al (sensɔ:riəl, sensóuriəl) *adj.* [L. magistrate of ancient Rome]

censorious ... cal, faultfinding [fr. L. *censorius*, fr. *censor*]

censorship ... practice of censoring

censurable ... ject to censure, blamable **censur-a-bly** *adv.*

censure ... *vote of censure* [F.]

censure ... *part.* **censured** *v.t.* to reprove, criticize se...

census ... country, population ... field (e.g. production, distribution) [L. ... gistration for taxation]

cent ... dollar ... Canada etc.; one hundredth of a gulden, Cey... hundredth]

cen-tal (sent'l) *n.* a weight of 100 lbs used in measuring grain [*Am.*] a hundredweight of 100 lbs (the British hundredweight 112 lbs) [fr. L. *centum*, a hundred]

cen-taur (sentɔr) *n.* (*Gk. mythol.*) a creature with the legs and body of a horse and the head, shoulders and arms of a man [fr. L. fr. Gk.]

cen-tau-ry ... ber of *Centaurium*, fam. *Gentianaceae*, a genus of plants incl. *C. umbellatum*, formerly used in medicine as a tonic [fr. M.L. *centaurea* fr. Gk. *kentauros*, because its discovery was attributed to the centaur]

cen-ta-vo (sentavou) *n.* a unit of currency in certain Latin American countries, the Philippines, the hundredth part of a boliviano, a colon, a cordoba, a lempira, a peso, a quetzal, a sol, or a sucre ‖ a coin of the value of one centavo [Span.]

centavo *n.* a unit of currency worth one hundredth of a Portuguese escudo or the Brazilian cruzeiro ... a coin of the ... [Port. fr. Span.]

cen-te-nar-ian (sentənɛəriən) **1.** *n.* a person who is 100 years old or more **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to a centenary or a centenarian [fr. L. *centenarius*]

cen-te-nar-y (sentənɛri:, ... sentinəri) **1.** *pl.* **cen-te-nar-ies** *n.* a hundredth anniversary ‖ a period of one hundred years **2.** *adj.* pertaining to a century [L. *centenarius* fr. *centum*, a hundred]

cen-ten-nial ... niversary **2.** *adj.* lasting one hundred years ... happening once in a hundred years [fr. L. *centum*, a hundred + *annus*, year]

cen-ter, *Br.* **cen-tre** (sentər) **1.** *n.* a point equidistant from the extremities of a straight line, circle, sphere or any other object ... an axis, pivot or point around which an object moves ... the approximate middle part or point of something ... a place where activity is concentrated, *shopping center* ‖ a person or group occupying a middle position, esp. the main body of troops (*politics*) the group of those who hold moderate opinions ‖ (*sports*) the middle player in the attacking line of a hockey or soccer team ‖ the part of a target, e.g. for archery, which encircles the bull's-eye **2.** *v. pres. part.* **cen-ter-ing,** *Br. also* **cen-tring** *past* and *past part.* **cen-tered,** *Br. also* **cen-tred** *v.t.* to concentrate at one point ‖ to place in or bring into the middle ... to find the center of (an object) (*soccer, hockey*) to kick or hit (a ball) towards the central axis of the field *v.i.* (with 'in', 'at', 'on', 'upon') to have a center ... to have a chief element, *the conversation centered on tennis* [F. *centre*]

center bit, *Br.* **centre bit** a tool for boring holes in wood with a centered point for guidance, and a lip for cutting away inside a scored circumference

cen-ter-board, *Br.* **cen-tre-board** (sentərbɔrd, sentərbourd) ... moving on a pivot, which can be lowered through the keel of a sailing ship to increase its draft, prevent leeway, and counteract a tendency to heel when moving at speed

center field (*baseball*) the part of the outfield between left field and right field

cen-ter-fold (sɛntərfould) *n.* center pages of a ... or feature, sometimes removable or with an additional ... man

center of gravity, *Br.* **centre of gravity** center of ... the ... which any other body is gravitationally attracted

... a system such that the sum of the products of the masses (m) and distance to ... $0 \le \Sigma m_i x_i \quad 0$ The system interacts with external forces as if all its mass were concentrated at that point

cen-ter-piece, *Br.* **cen-tre-piece** (sentərpi:s) *n.* a centrally placed unit of a decorative composi...

cen-tes-i-mal (sentesiməl) *adj.* reckoned by hundredths ‖ divided into hundredths [fr. L. *centesimus*, a hundredth]

... (sentezimi:) *n.* an Italian unit of currency worth one hundredth of a lira ... a coin of this value [Ital.]

cen-te-si-mo (sentesi:mou) *n.* a unit of currency of Uruguay worth one hundredth of a peso ‖ a coin of this value [Span.]

cen-ti-grade scale (sentigreid) (*abbr.* C.) a temperature scale for which 0° is taken as the freezing point of pure water and 100° is taken as the boiling point of pure water under standard atmospheric pressure, thus establishing the centigrade degree as one hundredth of the temperature difference between these fixed points. A temperature of x° C. corresponds to $\frac{9x}{5} + 32$° F. [F. fr. L. *centum*, hundred + *gradus*, step, degree]

cen-ti-gram (sentigræm) *n.* one hundredth of a gram [F. *centigramme*]

cen-ti-li-ter, *Br.* **cen-ti-li-tre** (sentiˌli:tər) *n.* one hundredth of a liter [F.]

... [illegible]

cen-time (sɑ̃ti:m) *n.* a unit of currency worth one hundredth of a franc ‖ a coin of this value [F.]

cen-ti-me-ter, *Br.* **cen-ti-me-tre** (sentimi:tər) *n.* a hundredth part of a meter [F.]

centimeter-gram-second system, *Br.* **centimetre-gram-second system** (*abbr.* cgs) a metric system of units based on the centimeter as the unit of length, the gram as the unit of mass ...

cén-ti-mo (sentimou, θenti:mou) *n.* one hundredth of a peseta, bolivar, colon (Costa Rica) or guarani, or a coin of the value of any of these [Span.]

cen-ti-pede (sentipi:d) *n.* an arthropod about 1 in. long of class *Chilopoda*. They have a serpentine body of many similar flattened segments, each with a pair of legs, and are voracious and predatory ... a member of *Scolopendra*, a tropical genus of centipedes, incl. some very large ones (up to 1 ft.) [fr. L. *centum*, hundred + *pes* (*pedis*), ...]

cen-ti-sec-ond (sentisekənd) *n.* 1/100th of a second

cent-ner (sentnər) *n.* a commercial measurement of weight used in some European countries, equal to 50 kg. or 1/10.23 lbs. avoir...

cen-tral (sentrəl) **1.** *adj.* situated at or near the center or middle point ... principal, chief ... between extremes, *to take a central position on a problem* ... (*phon.*) pronounced with the tongue in a neutral position **2.** *n.* a telephone exchange, ...

Central African Federation a former federation (1953–63) of the then British protectorates of Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) and Nyasaland (now Malawi) and the self-governing territory of Southern Rhodesia

Central African Republic (République Centrafricaine, former Ubangi Shari) an independent state (area 238,000 sq. miles; pop. ... ital Bangui. The land (mainly 1,000–3,000 ft.) is mostly savanna, with a semidesert region in ... rainfall 40–60 ins. in the south, less in the north. Average temperature (F.) 84°. Agricultural products: cotton, corn, rice, peanuts, coffee, rubber. Mineral resources: diamonds, gold. Chief export: cotton. Monetary unit: franc C.F.A. (1960). European explorers, following ... Community (1958) and achieved complete independence (Aug. 13, 1960). David Dacko, its first president, was ousted by the military (1965). His successor, Jean Bedel Bokassa, crowned himself emperor (1977) and ruled by decree. He was overthrown (1979) and Dacko reestablished the republic and became president until he was ousted in a military coup (1981) led by ...

Central America the narrow southern extremity (area 230,000 sq. miles) of North America connecting it with South America. Political units: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. HISTORY (see also separate entries). In the northern part of the region (Guatemala, Belize, western Honduras and El Salvador), as well as in southern Mexico, there originated the Maya civilization (prob. c. 1000 B.C.). This flourished (300–900 A.D.), but was in decline when the Spaniards, under Pedro de Alvarado, conquered the ... (Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama) was inhabited by Indian tribes when Columbus ... 1502. The whole region except Belize (British Honduras), was ruled by Spain as the captaincy general of Guatemala until 1821, when the colonies declared their independence. They were incorporated into the Mexican Empire (1822–3), and were loosely united as the Central American Federation (1823–39), after which they separated ... oped large economic interests in Central America, notably the United Fruit Company and the Standard Fruit and Steamship Company. The Panama Canal was cut (1902–14), and the Canal Zone leased to the U.S.A. The U.S.A. intervened to protect its interests on many occasions until the 'Good Neighbor' policy was followed in the 1930s. The Central American states jointly declared war (Dec. 1941) against the Axis powers. Economic cooperation has been developed through the Organization of American States (1948) and the Organization of Central Ameri...

Central American **1.** *adj.* of or belonging to Central America **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Central America

Central American Federation a loose politi... ... the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Costa Rica

central bank the main banking institution in a country, usually acting as banker to the government and to the other banks, and exercising a degree of control over national financial policy. Central banks often issue paper currency and hold the country's gold reserves

central casting casting department of a large U.S. film studio ... **from central casting** metaphorically, mediocre, stereotyped, or commonplace

central city center of an urban area, usu. with the greatest concentration of commercial enterprises. *syn.* core city

central dogma (*biochem.*) thesis that, in gen... ... replicating DNA and is transferred in one direction only to messenger RNAs, which specifies the sequence of amino acids in the corresponding proteins, formulated in 1958 by Francis H.C. Crick

central heating a heating system serving many rooms or a whole office block or other unit from one central source

Central India Agency the former official British name for a group of states in Hindustan, formed 1854. They became affiliated to the In...

Central Intelligence Agency (*abbr.* CIA) a ... by the National Security Act of 1947. It collects and reports information regarding foreign powers. The Central Intelligence Act (1949) ... criticized for its part in the U-2 plane incident (1960) and the Bay of Pigs invasion (1961). A ... ident Kennedy to censure that the CIA executed ...

nongovernment institutions. Restraints were also instituted on such intrusive surveillance methods as wiretapping and opening mail. Fears arose, however, that restrictions had reduced the CIA's effectiveness and Pres. Reagan pledged to bolster its ability to ensure U.S.

the quality or state of being central | a central position or tendency

cen·tral·i·za·tion (sentrəlizeiʃən) *n.* a centralizing or being centralized

cen·tral·ize (sentrəlaiz) *pres. part.* **cen·tral·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cen·tral·ized** *v.t.* to concentrate at one central point ‖ *v.t.* to bring (the administration of a country, institution etc.) under central control

central limit theorem (*math.*) any of several theorems of probability based on the premise that distribution of n random finite variables tends to normal distribution as N tends to infinity. This is applied as justification for population sampling, with accuracy increasing as the

central nervous system the portion of the vertebrate nervous system consisting of the brain and spinal cord, which transmits motor impulses and receives sensory impulses (cf. PNS)

Central Powers (*hist.*, 1st world war) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey

central processing unit (*computer*) the device in a computer that contains logic, arithmetic, and control circuits, and sometimes input and memory units. *abbr.* CPU. *syn.* mainframe computer

Central Provinces and Berar MADHYA PRADESH

Central Standard Time *abbr.* CST

Central Treaty Organization known until 1959 as the Baghdad Pact) a mutual defense pact signed (1955) by Turkey, Iraq, the U.K., Pakistan and Iran. Iraq withdrew (1959). The organization was dissolved in 1979

centre bit CENTER BIT

centre of gravity CENTER OF GRAVITY

centre of mass CENTER OF MASS

centrepiece CENTERPIECE

cen·tric (sentrik) *adj.* placed in or at the center, central. *physiol.* originating at a nerve center

cen·tri·cal *adj.* **cen·tric·i·ty** (sentrisiti) *n.* [fr.

cen·trif·u·gal (sentrifjug'l, *Br.* also sentrifju g'l) *adj.* acting, moving or tending to move away from a center (opp. CENTRIPETAL). (*anat.*) of nerves transmitting impulses away from a

beginning at the summit and gradually extending downwards along a stem [fr. Mod. L. *centri*

directed to act on a body moving along a curved path and to be equal in magnitude but opposite in direction to the centripetal force. It is often

cen·tri·fuge (sentrifju:dʒ) *n.* a machine that, by

petal in celebration

centripetal force (*phys.*) the net force acting on a body that moves along a curved path. It is directed toward the center of curvature of the path and remains perpendicular to the velocity vector of the body. In the case of a constant centripetal force the path is a circle

cen·trism (sentrizəm) *n.* judicious or noncommittal stance in politics

cen·tro·some (sentrəsoum) *n.* a structure found in the cytoplasm or nucleus in cells undergoing mitosis [fr. Gk *kentron*, center + *sōma*, body]

cen·tro·sphere (sentrəsfiər) *n.* the core of the earth ‖ (*biol.*) the part of a cell in organic matter which includes the aster and the centrosome [fr. L. *centrum*, center + SPHERE]

cen·tu·ple (sentup'l) **1.** *adj.* one hundred times as much or as many **2.** *v.t.* *pres. part.* **cen·tu·pling** *past* and *past part.* **cen·tu·pled** to multiply by a hundred [F.]

cen·tu·pli·cate (sentu:plikeit, sentju:plikeit) *pres. part.* **cen·tu·pli·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cen·tu·pli·cat·ed** *v.t.* to centuple [fr. L. *centuplicare* (*centuplicatus*)]

cen·tu·ri·on (sentuəriən, sentjuəriən) *n.* (*hist.*) an officer commanding a century in the Roman army [fr. L. *centurio* (*centurionis*)]

Centurion Main Battle Tank (*mil.*) British tank with a 105-mm gun

cen·tu·ry (sentʃuri:) *pl.* **cen·tu·ries** *n.* a period of a hundred years ‖ a period of a hundred years counting from a particular point of time, e.g. the assumed birth of Christ, *the 1st century B.C.* (=100–1 B.C.), *the 1st century A.D.* (=1–100 A.D.), *the 17th century* (=1601–1700) ‖ a hundred of anything, esp. a hundred runs scored by one batsman in one inning at cricket ‖ (*hist.*) a company in the Roman army, forming the smallest unit of a legion, orig. a hundred men [fr. L. *centuria* fr. *centum* a hundred]

century plant a member of genus *Agave*, esp. *A. americana*, fam. *Amaryllidaceae*, the American aloe, pita or maguey, a showy plant native to Mexico which flowers once after many years and then dies

CEO (*acronym*) for chief executive officer

ce·phal·ic (səfælik, *Br.* also kefælik) *adj.* pertaining to the head ‖ in or near the head [F.

cephalic index a number indicating whether the cranium is brachycephalic or dolichocephalic. It is found by dividing the head breadth by the length and multiplying by 100

for measuring the head, esp. used in facial reconstruction. —**cephalometry** *n.*

Ceph·a·lo·ni·a (sefəlouni:ə, sefəlounjə) (*Gk* Kephallinia) the largest island (area 277 sq. miles, pop. 36,742) of the Ionian Is.

ceph·a·lo·pod (sefələpɔd) *n.* a member of *Cephalopoda*, the most highly organized class of mollusks, containing the octopus, squid and cuttlefish. They are among the largest invertebrates and are strictly marine. They have a group of elongated muscular tentacles equipped with grasping hooks or suckers, a beaked mouth, and complex, well developed eyes. The higher forms propel themselves by ejecting a jet of water [Mod. L. fr. Gk *kephalē*, head + *pous*

n. (*pharm.*) broad-spectrum semisynthetic antibiotic, used in treatment of gonorrhea; marketed as Loridine

ceph·a·lo·spor·in (sefəlouspɔrin) *n.* (*pharm.*) any of various antibiotics produced by the fungus *Cephalosporium*, similar to penicillin in structure, with moderate effectiveness against

tion caused by the fungus

ceph·a·lo·thin ($C_{16}H_{17}N_2NaO_6S_2$) (sefələθin) *n.* (*pharm.*) broad-spectrum antibiotic similar to cephalosporin used to combat penicillin-resistant staphylococci

sefəlouθɔræks) *n.* the united head and thorax found in arachnids and crustaceans [fr. Gk *kephalē* head + THORAX]

ce·phe·id (si:fi:id) *n.* a variable giant star having a short-period variation of luminosity over about two magnitudes. The variation is thought to be due to a cyclical expansion and contraction of the stellar material [fr. L. *Cepheus*, a northern constellation, fr. *Cepheus*,

CEQ (*acronym*) for Council on Economic Quality

ce·ra·ceous (səreiʃəs) *adj.* waxy [fr. L. *cera*,

Ce·ram (si:ræm, seirum) an island (area 6,621 sq. miles, pop. 100,000) in the Moluccas, Indonesia

ce·ram·ic (səræmik) *adj.* of or having to do with pottery **ce·ram·ics** *pl. n.* the art of pottery **cer·a·mist** (serəmist) *n.* a potter ‖ someone with expert knowledge of pottery [fr. Gk *keramos*,

ce·ram·o·plas·tic (serumoplæstik) *n.* a bond of glass and mica used for insulation under high temperatures

ce·ras·tes (səræsti:z) *pl.* **ce·ras·tes** *n.* the horned viper [L. fr. Gk *kerastēs* fr. *keras*, horn]

ce·rate (siəreit) *n.* an ointment made basically from wax and oil ‖ a compound having an anion containing tetravalent cerium [fr. L. *cerare* (*ceratus*), to wax]

cer·a·tin (serətin) *n.* keratin

ce·rat·o·dus (sərætədəs) *pl.* **ce·rat·o·des** (sərætədi:z) *n.* a member of *Ceratodus*, a genus of Queensland mudfishes of subclass *Dipnoi* (double breathers), related to *Lepidosiren* and *Protopterus* [fr. L. *cera*, wax + Gk *odous*, tooth]

cer·a·tose (serətous) *n.* keratose

Cer·ber·us (sə:rbərəs) (*Gk mythol.*) a three-headed, monstrous dog that guarded Hades (HERACLES)

cer·car·i·a (sərkɛəri:ə) *pl.* **cer·car·i·ae** (sərkɛəri:i:) *n.* the tailed larva of the liver fluke **cer·car·i·al** *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *kerkos*, tail]

cer·co·pith·e·cus (sə:rkoupiθikəs) *n.* a member of *Cercopithecus*, a genus of longtailed African monkeys, including the baboon, mandrill, macaque, rhesus etc., having cheek pouches and callosities on the buttocks [L. fr. Gk *kerkos*, tail + *pithēkos*, ape]

cere (siər) *n.* a swollen fleshy patch at the proximal end of a bird's bill [F. *cire*, wax]

ce·re·al (siəri:əl) **1.** *n.* any of several plants of fam. *Graminaceae* (wheat, barley, oats, corn, millet, rice etc.), whose seed (grain) is cultivated for human food and for feeding livestock ‖ (*loosely*) any of various other plant orders incl. beans, peas, buckwheat etc. ‖ breakfast food made from grain **2.** *adj.* pertaining to grain used for food [fr. L. *cerealis*, pertaining to Ceres, the goddess of grain]

cereal leaf beetle small chrysomelid beetle from Europe with brown-black head. It feeds on cereal grasses

cer·e·bel·lum (serəbeləm) *pl.* **cer·e·bel·lums, cer·e·bel·la** (serəbelə) *n.* a dorsal three-lobed outgrowth of the anterior end of the vertebrate brain (BRAIN) [L., dim. of *cerebrum*, brain]

cer·e·bral (sérəbrəl, səri:brəl) *adj.* pertaining to the brain ‖ relating to the cerebrum, *the cerebral hemispheres* ‖ marked by intellectual rather than passionate qualities, *cerebral music* [F. *cerebral*]

cerebral death BRAIN DEATH

cerebral palsy a malfunction of the motor centers of the brain due to damage to the tissue (usually before or during birth) that results in a lack of muscular coordination e.g. in movement, speech etc.

cer·e·bra·tion (serəbreiʃən) *n.* the working of the brain, the process of thought [fr. L. *cerebrum*, brain]

cer·e·bro·spi·nal (serəbrouspain'l, sərí:brouspain'l) *adj.* pertaining to that part of the nervous system including the brain, spinal cord and the cranial and spinal nerves, which transmits impulses from a sense organ to voluntary muscles (cf. AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM) [fr. L. *cerebrum*, brain + SPINAL]

cerebrospinal fluid a colorless liquid supplied by the blood, circulating between the meninges and throughout the neurocoele of the body. It primarily maintains uniform pressure within the brain and spinal cord

cerebrospinal meningitis a bacterial infection of the meninges which produces a high fever and is often fatal (MENINGOCOCCUS)

cer·e·brum (serəbrəm, sərí:brəm) *pl.* **cer·e·brums, cer·e·bra** (serəbrə, sərí:brə) *n.* the enlarged dorsal part of the brain [L.]

cere·cloth (siərkl̩ɔ), siərklɒθ) *pl.* **cere·cloths** (siərkl̩ɔðz, siərklɒðz, siərkl̩ɔs, siərklɒθs) *n.* a waxed cloth used esp. for wrapping corpses [fr. older *cered cloth* fr. L. *cera*, wax]

(usually *pl.*) a shroud or winding-sheet, usually treated with wax for the dead [F. *cirement* fr. *cirer*, to wax]

cer·e·mo·ni·al (serəmouni:əl) **1.** *n.* ritual ‖ formalities observed on certain occasions, esp. public ceremonies, often symbolic and picturesque. *eccles.* a book of ritual **2.** *adj.* pertain-

cer·e·mo·ni·ous (serəmōunɪəs) *adj.* observing ceremony ‖ fussily polite [fr. F *ceremonieux*]

cer·e·mo·ny [illegible] rites or ritual ‖ an occasion observed with ritual ‖ any formalities observed on a special occasion ‖ punctilious formal behavior [ME *ceremonie*] **stand on ceremony** to insist on formal politeness or rigid regard for convention **without ceremony** casually ‖ brusquely [prob. fr. O.F. *cerymonie*]

Cer·en·kov radiation [illegible] ble light created when a transparent medium is traversed by charged particle at a greater speed than that of light; named for Paul A. Cerenkov

Ce·res (sɪərɪz) (*Rom. mythol.*) the goddess of grain and agriculture, identified with the Greek Demeter

ce·re·us (sɪərɪəs) *n.* a member of *Cereus*, a genus of American cacti incl. *C. giganteus*, the largest cactus, growing to 70 ft high and 2 ft thick, with candelabra-like branches, and *C. grandiflora*, a night-blooming variety [L. fr. *cera*, wax]

ce·ric (sɪərɪk, serɪk) *adj.* of or pertaining to cerium or containing cerium in the tetravalent state

Ce·ri·go [illegible]

ce·rise (sərɪ:s, sərɪ:z) **1.** *n.* cherry red; a bright red color **2.** *adj.* of this color [F., cherry]

ce·rite (sɪəraɪt) *n.* a brownish mineral, a hydrous silicate of cerium [illegible]

ce·ri·um (sɪərɪəm) *n.* a metallic element (symbol Ce, at. no. 58, at. mass 140.12) in the rare-earth group. It is used in making alloys which spark when struck or scraped, e.g. flints for cigarette lighters [after the planet *Ceres*]

cer·met (sɜ:rmet) *n.* an alloy made of a heat-resistant material (e.g. titanium carbide) and a metal (e.g. nickel) and used for turbine blades [CERAMIC + METAL]

ce·ro·plas·tic (sɪərəplæstɪk, serəplæstɪk) *adj.* modeled in wax ‖ pertaining to modeling in wax [fr. Gk *kēroplastikos*]

ce·rous (sɪərəs) *adj.* of or pertaining to cerium or containing cerium in the trivalent state

Cer·ro Bolivar (serɔ) a mountain in Venezuela of almost pure iron ore, 25 miles south of Ciudad Bolivar

Cer·ro de Pas·co (sérrɔðepusko) a mining town (pop. 26,000) in central Peru, at 13,973 ft, long a great source of silver (1630–late 19th c.), and now of copper and other minerals

Cer·ro Gor·do (sérrɔgɔrðɔ) a mountain pass between Veracruz and Jalapa, Mexico, site of a battle (1847) in the Mexican War. The victory of the U.S. force, under Gen. Winfield Scott, over Santa Anna cleared the path to the Mexican capital

cer·tain (sɜ:rt'n) *adj.* sure ‖ convinced ‖ predictably reliable, *a certain winner* ‖ of a thing or person not specified although the identity is known, *on a certain day* ‖ some, though not very much, *a certain hesitance* **for certain** without a doubt, surely **to make certain** to assure oneself **cer·tain·ly** *adv.* definitely ‖ admittedly, *there is certainly some cause for anxiety* ‖ (as an answer) yes ‖ yes, willingly [O.F. *certain*]

cer·tain·ty (sɜ:rt'ntɪ:) *pl.* **cer·tain·ties** *n.* something which is certain ‖ conviction, sure knowledge **for a certainty** without any doubt **with certainty** with the conviction of being right [O.F. *certeinté*]

cer·ti·fi·a·ble (sɜ:rtɪfaɪəb'l) *adj.* capable of being certified ‖ fit to be certified insane

cer·tif·i·cate **1.** (sərtɪfɪkɪt) *n.* a written statement attesting some fact, esp. the status and qualifications of the person holding it **2.** (sərtɪfɪkeɪt) *v.t.* *pres. part.* [illegible] *past part.* **cer·tif·i·cat·ed** to grant a certificate to ‖ to license **cer·ti·fi·cá·tion** *n.* a certifying or certificating or a being certified or certificated **a certified statement** [fr. M.L. *certificare* (*certi ficatus*), to certify]

certified public accountant a state-certified professional accountant (cf. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT)

cer·ti·fy [illegible] and *past part.* **cer·ti·fied** *v.t.* to attest formally to state in a certificate ‖ (of a medical practitioner) to state formally the insanity of (a person) [F. *certifier*]

certiorari [illegible]

cer·ti·tude (sɜ:rtɪtu:d, sɜ:rtɪtju:d) *n.* conviction, the feeling of [illegible]

ce·ru·le·an (sərʊ lɪ:ən) **1.** *n.* azure blue **2.** *adj.* of this color [fr. L. [illegible]

[illegible] exuded by glands in the outer part of the ear ‖ a

ce·rus·site (sɪərəsaɪt, sɪrəsaɪt) *n.* native lead carbonate [fr. L. *cerussa*]

Cer·van·tes (sərvæntɪ:z), Miguel de (1547–1616), Spanish author and dramatist, whose best-known work is 'Don Quixote' (1605), a novel episodic in structure with many inserted tales. The hero is a parody of the knight errant and, at the same time, a perfect exponent of chi[illegible]

cer·vi·cal (sɜ:rvɪk'l) *adj.* pertaining to the neck, [illegible] umn between the skull and the thoracic vertebrae [fr. L. *cervex* (*cervicis*), neck]

cer·vine (sɜ:rvaɪn, sɜ:rvɪn) *adj.* like a deer ‖ pertaining to deer [fr. L. *cervinus*]

[illegible]

cer·vix (sɜ:rvɪks) *pl.* **cer·vi·ces** (sɜ:rvɪsɪ:z), **cer·vix·es** *n.* (*anat.* and *zool.*) the neck, esp. the back part ‖ the neck of the uterus ‖ a necklike part [L.]

Cé·saire (seɪzɛr), Aimé (1913–), French West Indian (Martinique) writer and political leader who turned away from Communism. In his poetry he returns to the sources of the black [illegible] and free himself from traditional Western forms. He is also the author of essays ('Discours sur le colonialisme', 1951 and 'Toussaint Louverture', 1956) and his plays include 'la Tragedie du roi Christophe' (1963) and 'Une saison au Congo' (1966)

Ce·sar·e·an section, Ce·sar·i·an section, Cae·sar·e·an section, Cae·sar·i·an section (sɪzɛərɪən) a surgical operation through the walls of the abdomen and womb for the delivery of a baby [fr. L. *Caesarianus* (after Julius *Caesar*, said to have been born in this way)]

ce·si·um, cae·si·um (sɪ:zɪəm) *n.* a white, ductile element of the alkali metal group (symbol Cs, at. no. 55, at. mass 132.905). It is the most electropositive element and has photoelectric properties [neut. of L. *caesius*, bluish-gray]

cesium clock (*phys.*) device that accurately measures time by the frequency of vibrations of atoms of a cesium atom-beam resonator

cesium 137 (*nuclear phys.*) radioactive isotope component of nuclear fallout with half-life of 12 months

Cespedes [illegible] Carlos Manuel de (1819–74), Cuban patriot who freed his slaves and cried out (1868) at Yara 'Viva Cuba Libre' (Long Live Free Cuba). He proclaimed the Republic in Arms, thus provoking the Ten Years War (1868–78). He served (1869–73) as presi[illegible]

ces·sa·tion (sesɪeɪən) *n.* a ceasing [fr. L. *cessatio* [illegible]

cession [illegible] (land, property, rights etc.) [F.]

ces·sion·ar·y (seʃənerɪ:) *pl.* **ces·sion·ar·ies** *n.* an assignee [fr. M.L. *cessionarius*]

cess·pit (sespɪt) *n.* a pit holding solid matter from house drains [etym. doubtful]

cess·pool (sespu:l) *n.* a deep hole into which sewage drains [etym. doubtful]

ces·tode (sestoud) *n.* a member of *Cestoda*, a subclass of *Platyhelminthes*, flatworms, all of which are highly adapted internal parasites [illegible]

cesura, cesural *CAESURA, *CAESURAL

CETA (*acronym*) for Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, which provided subsidized employment for disadvantaged plus training at federal expense

ce·ta·cean (sɪteɪʃən) **1.** *n.* a member of *Cetacea*, a mammalian order including whales, dolphins [illegible] ignition value of diesel oil [fr. *cetane*, a constituent

cetane rating cetane number

[illegible] Morocco, a trading center since Roman times

Cézanne (seɪzæn), Paul (1839–1906), French painter. As a young man he was influenced by the Impressionists, but he came to believe that Impressionism was destroying itself in atmosphere and incoherence. He began to create a new world of forms out of natural objects, even distorting appearances and reducing objects to geometrical patterns in order to make a coherent whole in his pictures. His final landscapes are the forerunners of the cubist experiments of Picasso and Braque a few years later

cf. compare [fr. L. *confer*]

C-5A *GALAXY

CGN *GUIDED MISSILE CRUISER

[illegible]

CGS units system of scientific centimeter-gram-second measure superseded by SI [illegible]

ch. chapter

Cha·blis (ʃæblɪ:) *n.* a dry white wine made at Chablis on the Serein near Auxerre, N. Burgundy, France

Cha·bri·er (ʃæbrɪeɪ), Alexis Emmanuel (1841–94), French composer of operas and piano music, and of the popular rhapsody for orchestra 'Espana'

Chacabuco [illegible] ean Andes, and a village north of Santiago which was the site of a battle (1817) in which San Martin routed the Spaniards under Rafael Maroto (1783–1847). The independence of Chile was proclaimed in the following year

chac·ma (ʧækmə) *n.* *Papio comatus*, a S. Afri[illegible]

Chaco *GRAN CHACO

cha·conne (ʃækɔn) *n.* (*mus.*) a vocal or instrumental piece in slow 3-beat time, with a repeated theme in the bass, originally for dancing [F. fr. Span. fr. Basque *chucun*, pretty]

Chaco War a conflict (1932–5) between Bolivia and Paraguay over disputed areas of the Chaco Boreal, a region (area 100,000 sq. miles) north of the Pilcomayo River and west of the Paraguay River. The Treaty of Buenos Aires (1938) granted Paraguay c. 90,000 sq. miles of the area in dispute

Chad (ʧæd), St (*d.* 672), bishop of York, later of Mercia. He fixed his see at Lichfield

Chad (*F.* Tchad) a republic (area 461,200 sq. miles, pop. 4,752,000) on the central African plateau. Capital: Fort Lamy. About half the people are Moslems. The land is mountainous desert (1,000–4,600 ft) in the north (Tibesti Mts., highest point 11,200 ft) and east (Ennedi and Ouadai Mts.). The Lake Chad depression is in the west. North of Lake Chad a dry Sahara climate prevails. South of Lake Chad summer rainfall (20–48 ins) allows grazing and cultiva[illegible] cattle, sheep, goats. Agricultural products: cotton, peanuts, millet, rice, fishing. Exports: cotton, cattle, meat. Monetary unit: franc C.F.A. HISTORY. Because ancient trade routes passed [illegible] the European powers attempted to establish their influence in the late 18th c. By a series of treaties in the 1890s, the French gained control of the area north and east of Lake Chad. After the [illegible] east was incorporated, to form a French overseas territory in French Equatorial Africa. It became a member state of the French Community (1958) and in 1959 formed an economic, technical and customs union with the three [illegible] Africa. Independence was granted (Aug. 11, 1960). Armed uprisings developed (from 1968) in various regions, and French troops were [illegible] repeatedly in Chad as the government remained unstable and fighting continued into the 1980s. Drought exacerbated the country's problems in the mid-1980s

Chad [illegible] area varies seasonally from 7,000 to 20,000 sq.

chad tape (ʧæd) (*computer*) paper tape on [illegible]

Chadwick [illegible] (1932) and made many other contributions to

chaetognath [illegible] ber of *Chaetognatha*, a phylum of about 30 [illegible] worms), carnivorous, torpedo-shaped, laterally compressed, with paired fins and two groups of

transparent, showing distinct head, trunk and tail [fr. Gk. *chatē*, hair + *gnathos*, jaw]

chafe (tʃeif) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **chaf·ing** *past* and *past part.* **chafed** *v.t.* to irritate or make sore by rubbing || to wear by rubbing || to rub so as to warm || to irritate, annoy || *v.i.* to rub, *the boats chafed against each other* || to become worn by rubbing || to be in a state of irritation through frustration, *to chafe at restrictions* **2.** *n.* a sore or irritation || wear caused by rubbing [M.E. *chaufen* fr. O.F. *chaufer*, to warm]

chaf·er (tʃéifər) *n.* a large flying beetle of fam. *Scarabaeidae*, esp. the cockchafer [O.E. *ceafer*]

chaff (tʃæf, tʃuf) **1.** *n.* banter, good-humored teasing **2.** *v.t.* to tease good-humoredly [etym. [illegible]]

chaff **1.** *n.* the outer husk of grain separated by threshing or winnowing || straw or hay chopped for animal fodder || the bracts of the flower of grasses, esp. the inner pair || useless or worthless writing, talk etc. || (*mil.*) radar reflectors consisting of thin, narrow metallic strips of various lengths and frequency responses, used to reflect echoes to confuse an enemy **2.** *v.t.* to chop (hay or straw) [O.E. *ceaf*]

chaff·cut·ter (tʃæfkʌtər, tʃufkʌtər) *n.* a machine for chopping hay etc. for animal fodder

chaf·finch (tʃæfintʃ) *n.* *Fringilla coelebs*, a small European finch. The male has a pinkish breast and a slate-blue crest on the head

chaf·ing dish (tʃeifiŋ) a heated dish (or stand for a dish) for keeping food warm, or for cooking [illegible]

Cha·gall (ʃægæl), Marc (1887–1985), French painter of Russian Jewish origin, a rich colorist with great poetic imagination, often taking subjects from Russian village life or Jewish folklore and religion. He was also an engraver. His work includes illustrations for 'Arabian Nights' and for the Old Testament, 12 stained-glass windows (the tribes of Judah) for Israel, and the ceiling of the Paris opera house. In 1977 he became the first living artist to have an exhibition at the Louvre

cha·grin (ʃəgrin, *Br.* ʃægrin) **1.** *n* disappointment, mortification **2.** *v.t.* to vex acutely [illegible]

Cha·har (tʃuhur) a region (area 107,677 sq. miles, pop. 2,035,000) of Inner Mongolia, N.E. China: iron and coal deposits

chain (tʃein) **1.** *n* a series of rings or links of metal joined one to another and used for fastening, dragging, suspending, tethering etc. || an ornamental set of links worn as a necklace, as insignia etc. || a series or sequence, *chain of mountains*, *chain of events* (*pl.*) a prisoner's fetters (*pl.*, *fig.*) bonds, bondage || (*chem.*) a linkage of atoms of one or more elements (*surveying*) a measuring instrument consisting of 100 joined links (*ENGINEERS' CHAIN, *GUNTER'S CHAIN*) a unit of length equal to 66 ft || a number of business concerns all of one kind and owned by one person or group, *a chain of hotels* **2.** *v.t.* to confine with or as if with chains or a [illegible]

chain·belt (tʃeinbelt) *n* waistband composed of interlocking metal links

chain bridge a suspension bridge suspended by [illegible]

chain coupling a chain linking rail cars as a safeguard, in case the screw coupling breaks

chained list (*computer*) list arranged so that [illegible]

chain gang a number of convicts chained together, esp. while working outdoors

chain letter a letter sent to a certain number of [illegible]

chain lightning lightning that flashes across [illegible]

chain mail armor of small metal links [illegible]

chain shot (*hist.*) a missile fired from cannon. It consisted of two balls or halfballs joined by a chain, and was used esp. in naval warfare to damage the enemy's rigging

chain-smoke (tʃeinsmouk) *pres. part.* **chain-smok·ing** *past* and *past part.* **chain-smoked** *v.i.* to smoke one cigarette after another, lighting the fresh one from the stub of the previous one || *v.t.* to smoke (cigarettes) in this way **chain-smok·er** *n*

chain stitch an embroidery or crochet stitch resembling the links of a chain || the stitch made with two interlocking threads by a sewing machine

chain store one of a number of shops owned by the same person or company, each selling the same range of goods [illegible]

chain wheel a toothed wheel with an endless chain so that power can be transmitted or received, e.g. in a bicycle

chair (tʃeər) **1.** *n.* a seat with four legs and a backrest, for one person || the position of a professor in a university || the seat and the office of a person appointed to preside over a meeting || the chairman, *to appeal to the chair* || the electric chair || a rail chair **to take the chair** to act as chairman **2.** *v.t.* to preside over (a meeting) as chairman || to install in office || (*Br.*) to carry (a person who has done something particularly notable) on the shoulders of several people [M.E. *chaere* fr. O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

chair car a rail car having single armchairs with adjustable backs, a saloon car

chair·man (tʃéərmən) *pl.* **chair·men** (tʃéərmən) *n.* a person appointed to preside over a meeting, the president of a committee, board or (*Br.*) magistrates' bench. **chair·man·ship** *n.*

chair·per·son (tʃeərpə:rsən) *n.* individual who supervises at a committee or formal meeting

chair·side (tʃeərsaid) *adj.* dental equivalent of 'bedside'

chaise (ʃeiz) *n.* (*hist.*) a light, open pleasure carriage, usually with a hood [F. –chair]

chaise longue (ʃéizlɔ̃g) *n.* a couch with a backrest at one end only [F. –long chair]

cha·la·za (kəléizə) *pl.* **cha·la·zae** (kəléizi:), **cha·la·zas** *n.* (*zool.*) a twisted cord of albumen which connects the yolk to either end of the shell membrane in a bird's egg || (*bot.*) the basal portion of the nucellus of an ovule [Mod. L. fr. Gk *chalaza*, hail]

Chal·ce·don, Council of (kælsidən, kælsi:d'n) the fourth and last (451) of the Councils of the undivided Church to pronounce on the person of Christ (*CHRISTOLOGY) It condemned monophysitism (*EUTYCHES)

chal·ced·o·ny (kælsed'ni:, kælsədouni:) *n.* a semi-precious blue-gray variety of quartz, composed of very small crystals packed together with a fibrous, waxy appearance [fr. L. *chalcedonius* fr. Gk]

chal·cid (kælsid) *n.* a member of *Chalcidae*, a family of hymenopterous insects resembling wasps. The larvae are parasitic on other insects [fr. Gk *chalkos*, copper]

Chal·cid·i·ce (kælsidisi:) a three-tongued peninsula projecting into the Aegean from Macedo- [illegible]

Chal·cis (kælsis) the chief city of Euboea, Greece, famous in antiquity for its metalwork [illegible]

chal·co·py·rite (kælkəpairait, kælkəpiərait) *n.* a yellow mineral, copper pyrites, copper-iron sulfide, $CuFeS_2$, an important copper ore [fr. Gk *chalkos*, copper + PYRITE]

Chal·de·a, Chal·dae·a (kældi:ə) an ancient region on the Euphrates and the Persian Gulf, originally the southern part of Babylonia [illegible]

Chaldean or the Chaldeans **2.** *n.* an inhabitant of Chaldea, a member of the tribe which lived in Babylon. the Semitic language of the Chaldeans [fr. Gk *chaldaios*]

chal·et (ʃæle, ʃælei) *n.* a small wooden house in the Alps. a house built in this style [F.]

Cha·lia·pin (ʃaljapin), Fyodor Ivanovich (1873– [illegible]

chal·ice (tʃælis) *n.* the cup used at the celebration of the Mass (Eucharist) **chal·iced** *adj.* (of [illegible]

chalk (tʃɔk) **1.** *n* (*geol.*) a soft, friable, earthy, whitish variety of limestone, composed mainly of calcium carbonate. It is of marine origin, consisting principally of deposited shells of foraminifers. a short rod, formerly of chalk but now of calcium sulfate, used for writing and drawing on dark and slightly rough surfaces (esp. a blackboard) **as different as chalk from cheese** (*Br.*) totally different **not by a long chalk** (*Br.*) not at all **2.** *v.t.* to write or mark with chalk **to chalk out** to make a rough sketch of (a plan or purpose) **to chalk up** to write up on a board || to give credit for, place on record, *to chalk up a good deed* **chalk·i·ness** *n* [O.E. *cealc* fr. L.]

chalk·board (tʃɔkbɔrd, tʃɔkbourd) *n.* a blackboard, esp. a small one

chalk number (*mil.*) number given to a comboete load and to the transporting carrier. — **chalk commander** *n.* —**chalk troops** *n.*

chalk·stone (tʃɔkstoun) *n.* a deposit of calcium carbonate in the joints of bones, e.g. in persons having gout

chalk·y (tʃɔki:) *comp.* **chalk·i·er** *superl.* **chalk·i·est** *adj.* of or like chalk

challah HALLAH

chal·lenge (tʃælindʒ) *n.* a question called out by a sentry to halt someone approaching and check his right to be there || a calling in question (of the truth of statements, rights, authority etc.) || something which tests a person's qualities || a calling out to a duel || an invitation to play a game or accept a match || an objection made against someone in respect of his qualification to vote, serve on a jury etc. [O.F. *chalenge*]

challenge *pres. part.* **challeng·ing** *past* and *past part.* **chal·lenged** *v.t.* (of a sentry) to demand a statement of identity of (a person) || to invite or summon to a match or game or to a duel or (*fig.*) to comparison || to dispute the truth of (a statement) || to assert a claim to, *this matter challenges attention* || to take objection to the authority or opinions of || to call forth and test (someone's qualities) || (*law*) to object to (a person) as voter, juryman etc. **chal·leng·er** *n.* someone or something that challenges || (*boxing*) a boxer fighting a champion for his title [O.F. *chalenger*]

chal·lis, chal·lie (ʃæli:) *n.* a light clothing fabric woven from wool, cotton or rayon, printed with a small pattern or dyed a solid color [prob. fr. the surname *Challis*]

Châlons, Battle of (ʃulɔ̃) a battle (451) in which Attila's attempt to invade Gaul was defeated by a Roman army under Aetius and a Visigoth army under Theodoric

cha·lyb·e·ate (kəlibi:it, kəlibi:eit) *adj.* impregnated with iron salts, *chalybeate water* [perh. fr. Mod. L. *chalybeatus* fr. Gk *chalups* (*chalubos*), [illegible]

chal·y·bite (kælibait) *n.* siderite

Cham (tʃæm, tʃum) a Moslem people of Indochina who controlled (3rd–17th cc.) a large region of southern Annam

cham·ber (tʃeimbər) *n.* a legislative or judicial body, esp. either of the divisions in a bicameral legislative body || a large room or hall used for the meetings of a legislative or judicial body || (*hist.*) a private room, esp. a bedroom || (*pl.*) a room where a judge deals with matters not requiring action in court || (*pl.*, *Br.*) lawyers' rooms, esp. in one of the Inns of Court || a compartment or cavity, *burial chambers cut in the rock* || the part of a gun which holds the charge || the part of a firearm which receives the cartridge || any of the ammunition compartments in the cylinder of a revolver [F. *chambre*]

Cham·ber·lain (tʃeimbərlin), Arthur Neville (1869–1940), prime minister of Great Britain (1937–40), son of Joseph Chamberlain. He followed a policy of appeasement toward the Fascist and Nazi dictators, culminating in the Munich Conference (Sept. 1938), when he agreed to German annexation of Sudetenland. Germany's invasion of Poland forced him to declare war (Sept. 3, 1939). He resigned after the invasion of Norway (May 10, 1940), giving place to Winston Churchill

Chamberlain, Joseph (1836–1914), British statesman. As Liberal-Unionist colonial secretary (1895–1903) he was accused of precipitating the Boer War (1899–1902). He resigned the office in order to campaign for his policy of Imperial Preference, finally accepted after his death

Chamberlain, Sir Joseph Austen (1863–1937), British statesman, son of Joseph Chamberlain. As Conservative chancellor of the exchequer (1903–6, 1919–21) he secured parliamentary consent to Imperial Preference, and as foreign secretary (1924–9) he successfully negotiated the signing of the Locarno Pact (1925)

Chamberlain, Owen (1920–), U.S. nuclear physicist and educator who shared (with Emilio

Segrè (the 1959 Nobel [illegible]) for the discovery of the antiproton

cham·ber·lain (tʃeɪmbərlɪn) the [illegible] in charge of the household and court of a monarch or nobleman [O F]

cham·ber·maid [illegible] who looks after the bedrooms in [illegible]

chamber music music written for a small number of performers (generally more than two) Originally it signified music meant to be performed in a room [illegible] etc

chamber of commerce an association of businessmen of a city etc to further the interests of trade

Chamber of Deputies the lower house of the French legislature

chamber orchestra a small orchestra for playing chamber music

chamber pot a vessel for urine used in a bedroom or [illegible]

Cham·bers (tʃeɪmbərz), Ephraim (1680–1740), English encyclopedist His two-volume 'Cyclopædia or [illegible] Sciences' (1728) influenced Diderot's 'Encyclopedie'

Cham·bé·ry (ʃɑ̃beɪriː) the chief town (pop 56,788) of Savoie, France and former capital of Savoy: castle (15th and 19th cc.), cathedral (16th c.)

cham·bray (ʃæmbreɪ) *n.* a lightweight cloth woven from silk, cotton or linen, with a white weft and a colored warp [prob. fr. *Cambrai*, France]

cha·me·le·on (kəmiːlɪən, kəmiːljən) *n* an insectivorous lizard distinguished by its prehensile tail, long extensible tongue, independently moving eyeballs and esp by its ability to change its skin color to match its surroundings ‖ an inconstant person **cha·me·le·on·ic** (kəmiːlɪɔnɪk) *adj.* [L. *chamaeleon* fr. Gk *chamai*, dwarf + *leōn*, lion]

cham·fer (tʃæmfər) **1.** *v.t.* to bevel off the right angled edge or corner of [illegible] duced by beveling away the right angle between two surfaces [fr. O F *chanfraindre*]

Cham·fort (ʃɑ̃fɔr), Nicholas Sébastien Roch (1741–95), French man of letters, conversationalist, and maker of epigrams, author of 'Pensées, Maximes et Anecdotes' (published 1803). Although a Republican, he was revolted by the revolutionary Terror and committed suicide

cham·ois (ʃæmiː, ʃæmwɑ) *n Antelope rupicapra*, a horned, goatlike antelope of the high Alps and European mountains Its skin makes a very soft, warm leather used for making gloves, polishing glass, etc ‖ (ʃæmiː) this leather or a sheepskin substitute for it [F]

cham·o·mile, cam·o·mile (kæməmaɪl) *n* a member of *Anthemis*, fam. *Compositae*, a genus of perennial, strong-scented plants, esp *A. nobilis*, which yields an antispasmodic and diaphoretic [F. *camomille* fr. L. fr. Gk]

Cha·mo·nix (ʃæmɔniː) a famous winter sports and mountaineering center (pop 5,907) in Savoy, France, at the foot of Mont Blanc

Cha·mor·ro (tʃamɔ́rrɔ), Emiliano (1871–1965), Nicaraguan general and president (1917–21, 1926). He signed the Bryan-Chamorro treaty

champ (tʃæmp) *v.t.* to munch or chew noisily [to bite on ‖ *v.i.* to make chewing noises or movements ‖ to show impatience, *he's champing to be off* [origin unknown]

champ *n.* (*pop.*) a champion [by shortening]

Cham·pa (tʃæmpə) the kingdom of the Chams (2nd c.–17th c.) which at its zenith occupied the middle and south of Annam

cham·pac, cham·pak [illegible] *Michelia champaca*, fam. *Magnoliaceae*, an E Asiatic tree cultivated for its sweet-scented yellowish-orange flowers, used in making perfume [Hind *campak* fr. Skt]

Cham·pagne (ʃɑ̃pæn) a former province of France in the E Paris basin, forming Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Haute-Marne departments It is a dry, chalky tableland, largely reafforested, with cereals and sugar beet, pasture and vineyards (around Reims) Historic capital Troyes. A medieval countship acquired by the house of Blois (11th c.), it was united to the crown in 1361. Its fairs (born of its location in the textile zone [illegible] drew merchants from all of W. Europe (12th and 13th cc.)

cham·pagne wine made in Champagne

Cham·paigne (ʃɑ̃peɪnj), Philippe de (1602–74), Flemish painter He lived and worked in Paris His portraits (Richelieu, the religious of Port Royal etc.) show the classical qualities of rational severity, lucidity and restraint

champak (CHAMPAC)

cham·pi·on (tʃæmpɪɔn) **1.** *n* a winner of a competition in a particular field, *tennis champion*, (often used attributively) *champion baseball team* ‖ a flower or vegetable or animal which has won first prize in competition ‖ someone who defends another person or a cause, *a champion of liberty* **2.** *v.t.* to fight or argue on behalf of **3.** *adj* first among all competitors ‖ (*pop.*) first-rate **cham·pi·on·ship** *n* the state or honor of being a champion ‖ a competition in which the title of champion is contested ‖ advocacy [O F]

Cham·plain (ʃæmpleɪn, ʃaplɛ̃), Samuel de (c. [illegible]) French explorer He explored the lower St Lawrence River (1603), the coast of Nova Scotia (1604), and Lakes Huron [illegible] founded the settlements of Quebec (1608) and Place Royale, later Montreal (1611), and governed New France (1612–29, 1633–5)

Cham·plain (ʃæmpleɪn) a lake (area 600 sq miles) on the U.S.A.-Canadian frontier. A canal joins it to the Hudson, providing an inland waterway between New York and the St Lawrence It was the site of a naval engagement (1814) during the War of 1812, in which a U.S. naval force commanded by Thomas McDonough (1783–1825) defeated a British naval force, thereby preventing a British invasion from Canada

champ·le·vé enamel (ʃɑ̃ləveɪ) enamel work in which [illegible] depressions in the surface of the metal before the article is fired (cf CLOISONNÉ) [F *champ levé* a raised field]

[illegible] 1832), French Orientalist who deciphered (1823) Egyptian hieroglyphics from the Rosetta stone, independently of Thomas Young

chance (tʃæns, tʃuns) **1.** *n.* an occurrence that cannot be accounted for by any pattern of cause and effect, nor by the working of providence a supposed power (cf. FATE) behind such occurrences, *chance made me go there* ‖ an opportunity ‖ (*baseball*) an opportunity in fielding for a put-out or an assist ‖ (*cricket*) an occasion when a batsman should be out but isn't (a dropped catch etc.) **by chance** fortuitously **to leave it to chance** to trust to luck **to take a chance** to run a risk and trust to luck **2.** *adj* unintentional, fortuitous **3.** *v.t. pres. part* **chanc·ing** *past* and *past part* **chanced** to happen fatefully [illegible] to happen by accident ‖ *v.t.* to leave to luck, *we may be too late, but let's chance it* ‖ to risk, *to chance one's neck* **to chance upon** to find, meet by accident [O F *chance*]

chan·cel (tʃænsəl, tʃunsəl) *n* the choir and [illegible]

chan·cel·ler·y, chan·cel·lor·y (tʃænsələriː, [illegible] **chanceleries, chancelleries** *n* the offices and administration of a chan[illegible]

[illegible] ing of English trade with Moscow

chan·cel·lor (tʃænsələr, tʃunsələr) *n* the chief minister of state in Germany and Austria the chief administrative officer of some U.S. universities, or the titular head of some British universities the presiding judge in a court of equity (*Br.*) a bishop's law officer (*Br.*) a title of various high officials, *chancellor of the exchequer* (finance minister) (*Br.*) the chief secre[illegible] **chancellorship**

[illegible] the Battle of [illegible] (May 2–4, 1863) of Lee and the Confederate forces in the American Civil War. It led to the Confederate invasion of the North in the campaign of Gettysburg

[illegible] **Chan Chan** [illegible] the capital of the Chimu Empire, a pre-Inca civilization (c. 500–15th c.)

chancre [illegible] **chancroid** (ʃæŋkrɔɪd) *n.* a venereal ulcer resembling a chancre, but caused by a different microorganism [F.]

chanc·y (tʃænsiː, tʃunsiː) *comp* **chanc·i·er** *superl* **chanc·i·est** *adj.* uncertain, hazardous [illegible] for several candles or electric lights, suspended from a ceiling [F]

Chandernagore [illegible] gor) a town (pop. 75,960) in West Bengal, India, on the Hooghly River, a former French settlement (1686–1950), transferred to India after a plebiscite

Chan·di·garh (tʃʌndigʊr) a union territory in N.W. India (pop. 218,700) The modern city, intended eventually for 500,000 inhabitants, was planned in the 1950s by Le Corbusier He was also the architect of several of its main buildings

chan·dler (tʃændlər, tʃundlər) *n.* (*Br., old-fash.*) a merchant who sells candles, oil, paint and groceries **chan·dler·y** *n* the goods sold by a chandler [O F *chandeler*, candlestick]

Chan·dler's wobble (tʃændlərs) 14-month cyclical, elliptical variation in the earth's rotation

Chandragupta I [illegible] Indian ruler (c. 320–c. 330), founder of the Gupta dynasty

Chandragupta Maurya [illegible] ruler, founder of the Maurya dynasty

Changan [illegible]

Chang-chow (tʃʌŋtʃau) (LUNGKI)

Changchow [illegible]

Chang-chun [illegible] town (pop. 1,604,000) in N.E. China (Manchuria), on the Shenyang-Harbin railroad at the junction with the line to Kirin, developed by the Japanese as capital (Hsinking) of their protectorate Manchukuo (1932–45)

change (tʃeɪndʒ) *n.* alteration the exchange of one thing for another ‖ a new occupation or fresh outlook ‖ the passing from one form, phase, place or state to another ‖ a balance of money remaining out of what is tendered in payment of a smaller sum coins of small denomination ‖ (*pl*, *campanology*) the different orders in which a peal can be rung (*Br.*) the place where merchants meet for business, an exchange **to get no change out of** (**someone**) [illegible] to [illegible] to ring the changes [illegible] to use variety

change *pres. part* **chang·ing** *past* and *past part* **changed** *v.t.* to become altered to put on different clothes to get out of a bus, train etc and into another so as to continue a journey to make a change or exchange ‖ *v.t.* to alter to take off (clothes) and put on different ones ‖ to exchange (money) for the same amount in another denomination to abandon (one thing or person) for another, *to change one's address*, [illegible] to put fresh sheets on (a bed) **to change color** [illegible] **to change hands** [illegible] **to change key** [illegible] from one key to another, or from minor to major, major to minor **to change one's mind** to [illegible] to change step [illegible] walking or marching) to miss a pace deliberately [F *changer*]

[illegible] of being changeable a tendency to change [illegible]

change·ful (tʃeɪndʒfəl) *adj* changing inconstant

change·ling (tʃeɪndʒlɪŋ) *n* a child secretly substituted for another (*mythol.*) an ill-substitute [illegible]

changing room locker room

Chang-kia-kow (tʃɑŋkjukou) (formerly Wan- [illegible] 229,000) of Chandar province, N. China, 95 miles northwest of Peking, a trade center

Chang-sha (tʃɑŋʃɑ) the capital (pop. 703,000) of Hunan province, central China, on the Siangkiang, and on the Canton-Wuhan railroad. It is an industrial center, with a university

chan-nel (tʃæn'l) **1.** *n.* a natural or artificial course for running water || a part of a river or harbor where the water is deeper than the water on either side of it (*geog.*) a narrow stretch of water linking two larger stretches || any closed passage or conduit for liquid | (*radio*) a narrow band of frequencies wide enough for one-way communication the course or agency through which something passes, *legislation must go through the usual channels* **Chan-nel** the English Channel **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **chan-nel-ing**, esp. *Br.* **chan-nelling** *past* and *past part.* **chan-neled**, esp. *Br.* **chan-nelled** to make a channel or groove in | to canalize, *to channel one's energies* [M.E. *chanel* fr. O.F.]

channel *n.* a broad wooden or metal ledge projecting from a ship's deck abreast the masts to broaden the spread of the shrouds [fr. older *chain-wale*]

channel black gas black

Channel Islands British islands (total area 75 sq. miles, pop. 130,000) in the English Channel: Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark and a few islets. Part of the duchy of Normandy under William the Conqueror, they remained British thereafter. They govern themselves under Norman law, with lieutenant-governors appointed by the Crown. Germany occupied them 1940–5. Industries: market gardening, cattle, tourism. Languages: English, Norman patois, French (in

Chan-ning (tʃænin), William Ellery (1780–1842), U.S. author, Unitarian minister, and leader of apostates from Calvinism. Advocating religious humanitarianism and tolerance rather than a new creed, he organized (1820) what became (1825) the American Unitarian Association. His works on slavery greatly aided the abolition movement

chan-son (ʃɑsõ) *n.* (*mus.*) a secular composition for several voices, with or without instruments, esp. as composed in the 14th–16th cc. in France

Chan-son de Geste (ʃɑsõdəʒest) one of the early French epic poems (11th–14th cc.) based on heroic deeds (*gestes*), historical or legendary. The best are written in unrhymed 10-syllable verse, with a regular pattern of stanzas (RO

chant (tʃænt, tʃunt) *n.* a simple melody to which

chant (*v.t.* to sing (a chant) | to utter in a singsong voice | *v.i.* to sing a chant **chant-er** *n.* a person who chants | the melody pipe of a bagpipe, on which the tune is played, as distinct from the drones [F. *chanter*, to sing]

chan-te-relle (tʃæntərel, tʃɛntərel) *n.* *Cantha-*

chant-ey (ʃænti, tʃænti) *pl.* **chant-eys** *n.* a sailors' song from the days of sailing ships. The men e.g. to haul together [perh. fr. F. *chantez* imper. of *chanter*, to sing]

Chan-dil-ly lace (ʃæntili) a delicate silk or linen bobbin lace, often black [after *Chantilly*, a town north of Paris, France]

chan-try (tʃæntri, tʃuntri) *pl.* **chan-tries** *n.* an endowment made to a church, for Masses and prayers to be said, usually for the repose of the donor's soul [O.F. *chanterie*, a chanting]

chantry chapel a chapel endowed by a chantry, often in a larger church or cathedral

chant-y (ʃænti) *pl.* **chant-ies** *n.* a chanty

Chaosan (tʃauʃɑn) Chaochow a town (pop.

Chao Phraya (tʃauprəjɑ) the chief river of

[illegible] of Evil, and Night **cha-ot-ic** *adj.* **cha-ót-i-cal-ly** *adv.* [L. fr. Gk. *chaos*]

chap (tʃæp) *n.* (*pop.*) a man or boy [shortened fr. *chapman*, a peddler]

chap **1.** *v. pres. part.* **chap-ping** *past* and *past part.* **chapped** *v.i.* (usually of skin) to crack or split || to become rough and sore || *v.t.* to make rough and sore **2.** *n.* a crack or split in the skin [M.E. *chappen*]

Cha-pa-la (tʃupulə) the largest lake in Mexico, 50 miles long and 8 miles wide

chap-ar-ral (tʃæpərǽl, ʃæpərǽl) *n.* xerophytic scrub of the Californian hills including dwarf oaks, buckeye etc. || any dense tangled brushwood, e.g. in Mexico and Texas [Span. *chaparra*, evergreen oak]

Chaparral (*mil.*) short-range, low-altitude, surface-to-air, solid-fuel Army air defense artillery system (MIM-72) with infrared homing. *Cf.* SIDEWINDER

chaparral cock *Geococcyx californianus*, a species of North American cuckoo [Span.]

chaparral pea *Pickeringia montana*, a thorny Californian shrub which grows in chaparral thickets

chap-book (tʃæpbuk) *n.* (*hist.*) a small book of stories, ballads or tracts sold by peddlers [fr. *chapman*, a peddler]

chape (tʃeip) *n.* the metal tip of a scabbard || the part of a buckle by which it is attached to a strap etc. || a sliding loop on a belt etc. [F. fr. L.L. *capa*, cape]

chap-el (tʃæp'l) *n.* a place of Christian worship other than a parish or cathedral church, e.g. one attached to a school, college, private house etc. || a part of a cathedral or large church, divided off from the rest, and having a separate altar and dedication || (*Br.*) a nonconformists' place of worship || a service held in a chapel, or attendance at chapel, esp. in a college || (*printing*) an association of workers in a printing house [O.F. *chapele* fr. L.L. *cappella*, a short cloak, after the sanctuary where St. Martin's cloak was kept]

chapel of ease a chapel dependent upon a parish church, for parishioners who live far from the church

chap-er-on, chap-er-one (ʃæpəroun) **1.** *n.* (esp. *hist.*) someone responsible for the moral protection of a girl or the good behavior of young people at social gatherings or for providing a show of propriety **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **chap-er-on-ing** *past* and *past part.* **chap-er-oned** to act as chaperon to [F. dim. of *chape*, a cape]

chap-fall-en (tʃɑpfɔlən, tʃæpfɔlən) *adj.* dejected, dispirited

chap-lain (tʃæplin) *n.* a priest or minister who officiates in a private chapel | a priest, minister or rabbi who serves a school, college, prison or hospital || a priest, minister or rabbi attached to the armed forces **chap-lain-cy** *n.* the office of being chaplain [O.F. *chapelain*]

chap-let (tʃæplit) *n.* a circlet of flowers, jewels etc., worn on the head || a string of beads || (*eccles.*) one third of a rosary || (*archit.*) a narrow line of bead molding [O.F. *chapelet*, dim. of *chape*, cape]

Chap-lin (tʃæplin), Sir Charles Spencer ('Charlie Chaplin', 1889–1977), film actor, scriptwriter and director, born in London. His films include 'Shoulder Arms' (1918), 'The Kid' (1921), 'The Gold Rush' (1925) etc. as well as later, longer ones (incl. 'City Lights', 1931, 'Modern Times', 1936) in which he satirized contemporary industrial society from the point of view of the 'little man' always threatened by its large organizations and inhuman institutions, but triumphing over them. He received an Academy Award (1973) and was knighted

Chap-man (tʃæpmən), George (1559–1634), English poet and dramatist, 'philosophical' exponent of the Elizabethan tragedy of revenge. His plays exemplify stoic determination. He translated Homer

chaps (tʃæps) *pl. n.* a covering of leather or sheepskin for the front of the legs, worn over trousers, esp. by cowboys as a protection against brush [fr. Mex. *chaparejos*]

chaps *pl. n.* the jaws of an animal or the folds of flesh over them [etym. doubtful]

chap-ter (tʃæptər) *n.* a division of a book (*abbr.* chap., ch., and c.) a phase of existence, *that chapter of his life is closed* the administrative body of canons of a cathedral or abbey a meeting of such a body a meeting of members of a religious community or order a local section of a national club, lodge etc. (*Br.*) an act of parliament as numbered in the statute book **to quote chapter and verse** to give an exact reference in support of a statement of fact [fr. O.F. *chapitre*]

chapter house the building or room where a chapter meets

chapter of accidents a series of accidents or misfortunes

Chapter 77 manifesto signed in Jan. 1977 by citizens of Czechoslovakia demanding that the government abide by guarantees of freedom of expression in constitution and honor the human rights provisions of 1975 Helsinki agreement

Cha-pul-te-pec (tʃupultepék) (lit. 'grasshopper hill'), a castle and park in Mexico City, site of Montezuma's hunting lodge, later a presidential palace and military academy, and now the National Museum of History and Anthropology. The resistance of the U.S. invasion of 1847 by its cadets has made it a national shrine

char (tʃɑr) *pres. part.* **char-ring** *past* and *past part.* **charred** *v.t.* to reduce to carbon by slow, intense heating, or by burning || to scorch || *v.i.* to be burned to charcoal [origin unknown]

char (*Br., pop.*) **1.** *n.* a charwoman **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **char-ring** *past* and *past part.* **charred** to work as a charwoman

char-a-banc (ʃærəbæŋ) *n.* (*Br.*) a motor coach with seats facing forward, for holiday excursions [F. *char à bancs*, carriage with benches]

char-ac-ter (kæriktər) **1.** *n.* the total quality of a person's behavior, as revealed in his habits of thought and expression, his attitudes and interests, his actions, and his personal philosophy of life || (*genetics*) a detectable quality of an organism that is the result of the presence of a gene or group of genes, a unit of character || the qualities that distinguish one people from another, *national character* || a set of qualities or attributes distinguishing one place or country from another || an imaginary person in a book or play etc. || any symbol representing information || a well-known person, *a public character* || a person of a bizarre or eccentric nature || nature, kind, *what is its exact character?* || reputation, *a bad character* || a figure or sign used in writing **in (out of) character** in accordance (not in accordance) with a person's nature **2.** *adj.* of or relating to character || (of actors and parts in plays) portraying types, not individuals (cf. STRAIGHT) [F. *caractère* fr. L. fr. Gk]

character disorder the inability of an individual to come to terms with society. Some who suffer from this, psychopaths, are frequently in trouble with the law through criminal behavior. Others, the 'inadequate psychopaths', have great difficulty in being self-reliant and may be permanently dependent on other people or on institutions

char-ac-ter-is-tic (kæriktəristik) **1.** *n.* a quality typical of a person, place or object || (*genetics*) a unit character || (*math.*) the whole-number part of a logarithm **2.** *adj.* typical **char-ac-ter-is-ti-cal-ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *charaktēristikos*]

char-ac-ter-i-za-tion (kæriktərizéiʃən) *n.* the act, process or result of characterizing

char-ac-ter-ize (kæriktəraiz) *pres. part.* **char-ac-ter-iz-ing** *past* and *past part.* **char-ac-ter-ized** *v.t.* to be the distinguishing feature of || to describe the character of (a person, landscape, etc.) [fr. M.L. fr. Gk *charaktērizein*, to engrave]

char-ac-ter-less (kæriktərlis) *adj.* undistinguished, featureless, *a characterless landscape* || lacking in personality

character recognition system of reading written or typewritten letters or symbols and translating to a machine code. —**character reader** *n.* —**character set** *n.* the original sound represented by a character. *Cf.* OPTICAL SCANNING

character reference a testimonial given to an employee by his employer when he leaves his service

cha-rade (ʃəréid, *Br.* ʃərúd) *n.* (esp. *pl.*) a party game in which each syllable of a word to be guessed is acted out or mimed [F., origin unknown]

Char-bin (tʃɑrbin) HARBIN

char-broil (tʃɑrbrɔil) *v.* to cook by direct heat using charcoal

Char-cas (tʃɑrkus) the former name of Sucre, Bolivia. During the colonial period it was the seat of the Real Audiencia, governing Bolivia, Argentina, Paraguay and part of Brazil, until it passed (1776) into the jurisdiction of the viceroy of the River Plate. It was also the seat of a university of repute

char·coal (tʃärkōl) *n.* the amorphous form of carbon obtained by the destructive distillation of animal or vegetable matter in a limited supply of air. It is used as a fuel, for drawing and sketching with, and in many scientific and industrial processes.

Char·cot (ʃärkō), Jean Martin (1825–93), French doctor noted for work on nervous disorders, esp. hysteria, which was to influence Freud.

chard (tʃärd) *n.* Swiss chard.

Char·din (ʃärdăn'), Jean Baptiste Siméon (1699–1779), French painter of still lifes and quiet domestic scenes.

Char·don·net (ʃärdônē'), comte Hilaire Bernigaud de (1839–1924), French chemist, physiologist and industrialist. He developed and manufactured rayon, the first synthetic fiber.

Cha·rente (ʃärät') a department (area 2,305 sq. miles, pop. 337,100) of W. France (*ANGOUMOIS, *SAINTONGE, *POITOU). Chief town: Angoulême.

Cha·rente-Ma·ri·time (ʃärätmärētēm') a department (area 2,791 sq. miles, pop. 497,900) of W. France, north of the Gironde (*ANGOUMOIS, *SAINTONGE, *POITOU). Chief town: La Rochelle.

charge (tʃärj) *n.* the price to be paid for goods or services ‖ an entry in an account of something due ‖ a duty, responsibility ‖ safekeeping ‖ a judge's or bishop's directive ‖ a legal accusation ‖ a record of accusation kept at a police station ‖ (*mil.*) a swift concerted attack on a limited objective ‖ an explosive for a gun, or for blasting ‖ an electric charge ‖ the electricity stored in a battery ‖ a financial responsibility ‖ (*heraldry*) a blazon **in charge** in command, having supervision ‖ (*Br.*) under arrest by the police **in charge of** having supervision of, *the teacher in charge of the class* ‖ under the supervision of, *he left it in charge of the doorman* **to lay something to a person's charge** to accuse him of something **to take charge** to assume control or responsibility [F *charge*, a burden]

charge *pres. part.* **charg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **charged** *v.t.* to accuse, *they charged him with murder* ‖ (*old-fash.*) to give a solemn order to, *he charged her to be careful* ‖ (*old-fash.*) to entrust or burden with, *they charged him with presents for the family* ‖ to ask as a price, *he charged me $10* ‖ to record (a debt), *charge it to my account* ‖ to fill (a magazine) with bullets ‖ to give electrical energy or charge to (a battery) ‖ to saturate ‖ to load ‖ (esp. of a bishop or judge) to instruct authoritatively ‖ (*heraldry*) to place a bearing on (a shield) ‖ to rush at, *the bull charged the campers* ‖ *v.i.* to rush forward in assault, *the men charged with bayonets* ‖ to ask payment, *he charges for his services* ‖ to accumulate electrical energy or charge ‖ (*pop.*) to hurry, *he charged off down the road* **charge·a·ble** *adj* liable to be accused ‖ liable or proper to be charged as debts, *alterations chargeable to the customer* [O.F. *charger*, *chargier*, to load]

charge account a customer's account at a store etc. Items are grouped for payment periodically, individual purchases being taken on credit.

charge d'af·faires d'af·faires (ʃärjädəfɛ'rəfɛ'rz) *n.* a temporary substitute for an ambassador or minister during his absence ‖ an envoy in a country where diplomatic representation is at a level lower than ambassadorial or ministerial [F.]

charge nurse nurse assigned to the management of a ward.

charg·er (tʃärjər) *n.* (*elec.*) a device for charging batteries ‖ (*rhet.*) a cavalry officer's mount

Charger *See* TU-144

Chari (ʃärē')

char·i·ly (tʃɛ'rəlē) *adv.* in a chary manner

char·i·ness (tʃɛ'rēnis) *n.* the state or quality of being chary

char·i·ot (tʃɛ'rēət) *n.* (*hist.*) a two-wheeled, horse-drawn vehicle used in warfare and for racing, esp. in classical times. **char·i·ot·eer** [O.F. *charet*, cart]

char·ism (kă'rizəm, kă'rizm, kă'rizm, kărizm') *n.* (*theol.*) a special spiritual gift bestowed temporarily on the Holy Spirit's individual for the general good of the Church, an extraordinary power in a person, group, cause etc. which takes hold of popular imagination, wins popular support etc. **char·is·mat·ic** (kărizmă'tik) *adj.* [Gk. *favor, gift*]

char·i·ta·ble (tʃă'ritəbəl) *adj.* generous in charity to the needy ‖ tolerant in judging other people ‖ of or relating to charity. **char·i·ta·bly** *adv.* [O.F.]

char·i·ty (tʃă'ritē) *pl.* **char·i·ties** *n.* spiritual love for others ‖ the virtue by which we love God above all other things, and our neighbor as ourself, for the love of God ‖ tolerance in judging other people ‖ generosity to the needy ‖ alms given to the poor ‖ an organization dispensing relief to the poor [O.F. *charite*]

charity school (*Br., hist.*) one of the day schools for poor children organized (18th and 19th cc.) largely by the Church of England. Some developed into fee-paying boarding schools, others became national elementary schools in the 19th c., others gave place to Sunday schools.

Charity, Sister of a member of any of several Roman Catholic orders of women, the oldest of which was founded (1633) by St. Vincent de Paul to nurse the sick.

cha·riv·a·ri (ʃərivärē', ʃivärē', ʃərivərē') *n.* (*rare*) a confused medley of sounds, babel [F., origin unknown]

char·la·dy (tʃärleidē) *pl.* **char·la·dies** *n.* (*Br.*) a charwoman

char·la·tan (ʃärlətən) *n.* a person who pretends to have knowledge or skill that he does not possess, esp. medical knowledge **char·la·tan·ism** *n.* [F. fr. Ital. *ciarlatano* fr. *ciarlare*, to speak glibly]

Char·le·magne (ʃärləmein) (c. 742–814), Charles I, emperor of the West (800–14) and king of the Franks (768–814), son of Pépin the Short. After defeating the Lombards (774), he conquered Saxony (772–804), thus ruling a vast empire bounded by the North Sea, the Elbe, Bavaria, Carinthia, Lombardy, the Mediterranean, the Pyrenees and the Atlantic. He intervened (799) to save Pope Leo III from deposition, and was rewarded with the title of Holy Roman Emperor (800). At the end of his reign he had to defend his frontiers from attacks by Vikings and Saracens. His reign was notable for administrative, judicial and ecclesiastical reforms, and for the development of foreign trade. Charlemagne's palace was the center of a great intellectual revival under the leadership of Alcuin.

Char·le·roi (ʃärlərwä') a Belgian coal-mining town (pop. 221,911), on the Sambre, center of S.W. Belgium's chief industrial region (iron and engineering industries).

Charles (ʃärl), Jacques Alexandre César (1746–1823), French physicist. He was the first to use hydrogen in balloons (1783), and he formulated Charles's law.

Charles I (tʃärlz) Holy Roman Emperor (*CHARLES I).

Charles II the Bald (823–77), Holy Roman Emperor (875–7) and as Charles I, king of France (843–77), son of Louis I. With his brothers Louis the German and Lothair I, he divided Charlemagne's empire by the Treaty of Verdun (843). He assumed the title of Holy Roman Emperor (875) and as Charles I, king of France (843–77), son of Louis I. With his brothers Louis the German and Lothair I, he divided Charlemagne's empire by the Treaty of Verdun

Charles III 'the Fat' (839–88), Holy Roman Emperor (881–7), king of Italy (879–87) and as Charles II, king of France (884–7), son of Louis the German. He failed to relieve Paris from a Norman siege (885), and was deposed (887).

Charles IV (1316–78), Holy Roman Emperor (1355–78), king of Germany and Bohemia (1346–78). After fighting the deposed Louis IV for the German throne, he issued (1356) the Golden Bull, which laid down rules for the elec-

Charles V (1500–58), Holy Roman Emperor (1519–58), king of Franche Comté and the Netherlands (1506–55), and of Spain (as Charles I, 1516–56), son of Philip I of Castile. The growing power of his vast Hapsburg empire

gland (PEACE OF CAMBRAI, 1529). He presided at the diet of Worms which outlawed Luther (1521). He tried to adopt a moderate attitude to

voked the formation of the Schmalkaldic

Maurice, elector of Saxony, and Henri II of

land to his brother Ferdinand I, and abdicated

ing his reign, Spain had conquered large areas of Mexico, Peru and the Antilles.

Charles VI (1685–1740), Holy Roman Emperor and, as Charles III, king of Hungary (1711–40), son of Leopold I. His claim to the Spanish throne involved the Empire in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–14). To ensure the succession of his daughter Maria Theresa to his dominions he induced the great powers to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction (1713). He again fought with France and Spain in the War of the Polish Succession (1733–5), and with the Turks (1737–9).

Charles VII (Karl Albrecht, 1697–1745), Holy Roman Emperor (1742–5) and elector of Bavaria (1726–45). Having married a daughter of Joseph I, and refusing to recognize the Pragmatic Sanction, he allied with Frederick II of Prussia in the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–8). He was accordingly elected emperor (1742).

Charles I (1600–49), king of England, Scotland and Ireland (1625–49), son of James I. His conflict with parliament began with his marriage (1625) to Henrietta Maria of France, and grew as he confided in such favorites as Buckingham and pursued the High Church policy of Laud. His early parliaments tried to control royal policy by withholding supplies, and Charles attempted to levy taxes without parliamentary consent. Financial difficulties forced him to sign (1628) the Petition of Right. Buckingham was assassinated (1628). Charles ruled (1629–40) without parliament, through his minister Strafford, but conflict continued in the courts, notably in the case (1638) of John Hampden. A Scottish invasion (1640) forced Charles to summon (1640) the Long Parliament, which executed Strafford and Laud, and drew up (1641) the Grand Remonstrance. The king attempted to arrest the five members responsible for this (1642) but was forced to flee to York. With the battle of Edgehill (1642) began the Civil War (1642–52). Charles took refuge (1646) with the Scottish army, and was betrayed (1647) to the English army under Cromwell. After Pride's Purge (1648), Charles was tried and executed (1649).

Charles II (1630–85), king of England, Scotland and Ireland (1660–85), son of Charles I. In exile after the battle of Naseby (1645), he returned (1650) to Scotland, was defeated (1651) at Worcester by Cromwell, and fled to France. He was restored (1660) to the throne, and was at war (1665–7) with the Netherlands, in the course of which a Dutch fleet ravaged the Thames (1667). London had been hit by plague (1665) and fire (1666). Charles dismissed his minister Clarendon (1667) and gave power to the even less popular cabal of five ministers. The king signed (1670) the secret Treaty of Dover, promising to join France in war against the Netherlands and to declare himself a Roman Catholic. The Dutch War (1672–4) was unpopular and unsuccessful, and parliament forced Charles to revoke the Declaration of Indulgence (1672) and to consent to the Test Act (1673). Fears of a Popish plot grew with the affair (1678) of Titus Oates, and a Whig opposi-

pleasure-loving character set the tone of a dissolute court, reflected in the Restoration comedies. Nevertheless, his reign saw great colonial, maritime and commercial expansion, the foundation of the Royal Society (1660), and great

man Emperor.

Charles II 'the Fat', king of France (*CHARLES III, Holy Roman Emperor).

Norse raids on his territory by ceding (911) Normandy to Rollo. He was deposed and impris

France and, as Charles I, king of Navarre (1322–8), son of Philippe IV and last of the direct Capetian line.

(1364–80). As regent (1356–60, 1364) during

royal administration and finances, and the

Charles VI (1368–1422), king of France (1380–1422), son of Charles V. During his troubled reign, civil war between the Burgundians and the Armagnacs was almost continuous. France was invaded (1415) by Henry V of England, and heavily defeated at Agincourt (1415). Charles was forced by the Treaty of Troyes (1420) to recognize the English king as his successor

Charles VII (1403–61), king of France (1422–61), son of Charles VI. Crowned at Poitiers (1422), he tried to win back the French crown from Henry VI of England. His efforts were unsuccessful until Joan of Arc led the French to victory at Orléans and Charles was again crowned at Reims (1429). By 1453, the French had expelled the English from all of France except Calais. French economic recovery was aided by Jacques Cœur

Charles VIII (1470–98), king of France (1483–98), son of Louis XI. He acquired Brittany by marriage (1491) with Anne of Brittany. He invaded Italy (1494), thus beginning the Italian

Charles IX (1550–74), king of France (1560–74), son of Henri II. The religious conflict between Huguenots and Catholics broke into open war (1562) and continued intermittently during the reign. Charles's mother, Catherine de' Medici, persuaded him to consent (despite his Huguenot adviser Coligny) to the Massacre of St Bartholomew (1572)

Charles X (1757–1836), king of France (1824–30), brother of Louis XVI and Louis XVIII. His reactionary rule ended when his attempt at a coup d'état provoked a revolution in Paris, forcing him into exile

Charles I king of Spain *CHARLES V, Holy Roman Emperor

Charles II (1661–1700), last Hapsburg king of Spain, Naples and Sicily (1665–1700). With the outbreak of the War of Devolution (1667–8) and the War of the Grand Alliance (1689–97), Spanish power was greatly weakened

Charles III (1716–88), king of Spain (1759–88) and (as Charles IV) king of Naples and Sicily (1734–59). An enlightened despot, he inaugurated reforms in finance, trade and agriculture. He expelled the Jesuits (1767) from all Spanish territories

Charles IV (1748–1819), king of Spain (1788–1808) till replaced by Joseph Bonaparte

Charles XII (1682–1718), king of Sweden (1697–1718). A military genius, he won initial successes in the Northern War (1700–21), defeating Denmark (1700), Poland (1704) and Saxony (1706). His later defeats, notably by Russia (1709), and his long absence from Sweden, including captivity in Turkey (1713–14), marked the end of Sweden as a great power

Charles XIII (1748–1818), king of Sweden (1809–18) and of Norway (1814–18). He ceded Finland to Russia (1809), but gained Norway (1814) as a reward for his prudence in the Napoleonic Wars

Charles XIV of Sweden *BERNADOTTE

Charles I Charles of Anjou (1226–85), king of Naples and Sicily (1266–85), son of Louis VIII of France. His rule in Sicily was ended by the Sicilian Vespers (1282)

Charles IV king of Naples and Sicily *CHARLES

Charles II the Bad (1332–87), king of Navarre

Charles I (Charles Franz Josef) (1887–1922),

in battle. Burgundy then passed (1482) to the French crown, and the rest of his lands to the

Charles, Prince of Wales (1948–), eldest son of Queen Elizabeth II of Britain and Prince Philip; heir to the throne. He married Lady Diana Spencer (1981); they have two sons, Prince William (*b.* 1982) and Prince Henry (*b.*

Charles Albert (1798–1849), king of Sardinia (1831–49). At first liberal, but later more reactionary, he sought to free northern Italy from Austrian control. After heavy defeats at Custozza (1848) and Novara (1849), he abdicated in favor of his son Victor Emmanuel II

Charles Bor·ro·me·o (bɔrəmeɪou), St (1538–84), Italian churchman. As papal secretary he was largely responsible for the success of the Council of Trent, and continued his zeal for reform (esp. in strengthening the discipline of the clergy) as cardinal archbishop of Milan. Feast: Nov. 4

Charles Edward Stuart *STUART, CHARLES EDWARD

Charles Mar·tel (murtél) (c. 688–741), Frankish ruler of Austrasia (715–41). He subdued the tribes of western Germany, Burgundy, Aquitaine and Provence, and stopped the Moslem invasion of Europe, by defeating the Moors at Poitiers (732)

Charles of Anjou *CHARLES I of Naples and Sicily

Charles Robert of Anjou *CHARLES I, king of Hungary

Charles's law (*phys.*) the statement that at constant pressure the volume of a given mass of gas is directly proportional to its temperature measured on the Kelvin scale. It was formulated by J. A. C. Charles in 1787 and independently by J. L. Gay-Lussac

Charles's Wain *WAIN

Charles·ton (tʃɑrlstən) an Atlantic port, the oldest city (pop. 69,510) of South Carolina: naval base

Charleston the capital (pop. 63,968) of West Virginia: coal, oil, lumber

charles·ton (tʃɑrlstən) **1.** *n.* a ballroom dance of the 1920s, in which the dancers kick sideways with one foot while pivoting on the other **2.** *v.i.* to dance the charleston [after *Charleston*, South Carolina]

Charleston, Battle of a siege (July 1864–Feb. 1865) ending in the capture of the Confederate-held city by Union forces during the Civil War

Charles·town (tʃɑrlztaun) a part of Boston, Mass., between the Mystic and Charles Rivers, site of the battle of Bunker Hill

char·ley horse (tʃɑrli:) (*pop.*) painful stiffness in the leg caused by strain, or an attack of such stiffness

charlock (tʃɑrlɔk) *n.* *Sinapis arvensis*, a wild mustard plant, with bright yellow flowers [O.E. *cerlic*]

Char·lotte (tʃɑrlət) a city (pop. 314,447) of North Carolina, heart of the hydroelectric development and the textile industry of the southern Appalachians

Char·lotte·town (tʃɑrlətaun) the capital (pop. 15,282) of Prince Edward Is., Canada, on the estuary of the Hillsborough River, a fishing

charm (tʃɑrm) *n.* a softly or gently pleasing quality || an incantation, esp. as a protection against evil or danger || a formula or action supposed to have a supernatural power against evil || an object worn to avert danger by magic || (*particle phys.*) hypothetical quark (the fourth) discovered in 1974, created to account for J or psi particle || a small trinket worn esp. on a bracelet **like a charm** perfectly, without the least hitch

charm *v.t.* to please and attract, esp. in a relaxed or gentle way || to allay as if by magic, *to charm away all difficulties* **to bear** (or **lead**) **a charmed life** to be so lucky as to suggest supernatural protection **charmed** *adj.* pleased, *he will be charmed to see you home* **charm·ing** *adj.*

char·nel house (tʃɑrn'l) (*hist.*) a vault for the bones of the dead [O.F. *charnel*, burying-

man who took the souls of the dead across the River Styx to Hades [Gk]

char·rette (ʃəret) *n.* group assembled to examine a problem or disputed matters, aided by

Char·ron (ʃarɔ̃) Pierre (1541–1603), French moralist, friend of Montaigne and author of the skeptical treatise 'de la Sagesse'

Char·rua (tʃúrrwa) *pl.* **Char·rua, Char·ruas** *n.* a South American Indian people, now extinct, formerly inhabiting the north coast of the River Plate || a member of this people || their lan-

chart (tʃɑrt) **1.** *n.* a map used by navigators, showing coastlines, deeps, rocks, currents etc. || an outline map giving information on a particular subject, e.g. climatic conditions || a graph showing fluctuations, e.g. in temperature or prices **2.** *v.t.* to make a map of || to record on a chart or graph [O.F.]

char·ter (tʃɑrtər) **1.** *n.* an official document granting rights, esp. to a new borough, company, university etc. || the articles of incorporation of an organization or company, usually including a statement of principles or objectives || the lease of an airplane, yacht, ship or bus etc. to a hirer for his exclusive use **2.** *v.t.* to grant a charter to || to hire (an airplane, yacht etc.) for the exclusive use of the hirer [O.F. *chartre*, a leaf of paper]

chartered accountant (*Br.*) an accountant qualified in accordance with the standards laid down by the Institute of Accountants, a body which was given a royal charter in 1880

char·ter·house (tʃúrtərhaus) *pl.* **char·ter·hous·es** (tʃúrtərhauziz) *n.* a Carthusian monastery [var. of A.F. *chartrouse*]

charter member (*Am.=Br.* foundation member) an original member of a corporation or society

Chart·ism (tʃɑrtizəm) *n.* (*Br. hist.*) a working-class movement (19th c.) to achieve the political reforms contained in the 'People's Charter' (1838). It demanded manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, payment of M.P.s, equal electoral districts, the abolition of the property qualification for M.P.s, and annual parliaments. The movement led to riots (1839–42) and organized petitions to parliament (1840, 1842 and 1848). It collapsed (1848), but all its aims, except the last, have been wholly or partly achieved

Char·tres (ʃɑrtr) a French town (pop. 38,928) 55 miles southwest of Paris. Its cathedral (1194–1240) is a great work of Gothic architecture, with magnificent stained glass and stone carving

char·treuse (ʃurtrú:z) *n.* a Carthusian monastery || a liqueur first made by Carthusian monks || a yellow-green color [after the monastic house of La Grande *Chartreuse*]

char·wom·an (tʃúrwumən) *pl.* **char·wom·en** (tʃúrwimin) *n.* a woman employed to clean homes or offices [fr. O.E. *cerre*, a turn (of work) + WOMAN]

char·y (tʃé́ərì:) *comp.* **char·i·er** *superl.* **char·i·est** *adj.* cautious, wary || sparing, *he's chary of his praise* [O.E. *cearig*]

Cha·ryb·dis (kərìbdis) *SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS

Chase (tʃeis), Salmon Portland (1808–73), U.S. statesman and abolitionist. As secretary of the treasury (1861–4) under President Abraham Lincoln, he established a national banking system. Despite his opposition to Lincoln, he was appointed (1864) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In 'Texas v. White' (1869), he declared secession a nullity and the federal union indissoluble. He presided over the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson

chase (tʃeis) *n.* a running after, a pursuit **the chase** (*rhet.*) the sport of hunting **to give chase** to set off in pursuit [M.E. *chace* fr. O.F.]

chase *n.* (*printing*) a frame holding type set ready for printing [F. *châsse*, case]

chase *pres. part.* **chas·ing** *past* and *past part.* **chased** *v.t.* to follow at speed in order to catch || to drive (someone, something) away || to pursue amorously || *v.i.* to rush, hurry [O.F. *chacier*]

chase *pres. part.* **chas·ing** *past* and *past part.* **chased** *v.t.* to engrave or emboss (metal) [older *enchase* fr. F. *enchasser*, to encase]

chase **1.** *n.* the part of a gun which encloses the bore || a groove for a tenon || a trench (e.g. in a wall) for a pipe or for wiring **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **chas·ing** *past* and *past part.* **chased** to groove for a joint etc. || to cut (a screw thread) || to ornament (silver etc.) with a noncutting tool by hammering || to impress (a design) by this method **chas·er** *n.* a tool used in cutting internal or external screw threads [F. *chas*, enclo-

chaser *n.* a short drink usually of beer or water taken after drinking neat liquor

chasm (kæzəm) *n.* a deep cleft in the earth [a [illegible]]

chas·seur (ʃæsɜr) *n.* sauce of mushrooms, shallots, tomato puree, butter, seasoned with tarragon, esp. for veal

chas·sis (ʃæsɪ, ʃæsi) *n.* the frame, wheels and engine of an automobile, without the bodywork [F: [illegible] frame]

chaste ([illegible] intercourse ‖ deliberately abstaining from sexual intercourse ‖ (of manner, speech, dress etc.) modest, restrained ‖ (of literary or artistic style) pure [[illegible] O.F.]

chas·ten (ʧeɪs'n) *v.t.* to cause to think less well of oneself ‖ to subject to moral or spiritual discipline [older *chaste* fr. O.F. *chastier*]

chas·tise ([illegible] *pres. part.* **chas·tis·ing**, *past* and *past part.* **chas·tised**) [illegible] ping or beating ‖ to denounce or criticize vehemently **chas·tise·ment** [illegible] ment [illegible] O.F.]

chas·ti·ty (ʧæstɪti) *n.* the state or virtue of being chaste ‖ total sexual abstention, continence [O.F. *chastete*]

chas·u·ble (ʧæzjub'l) *n.* the outer, sleeveless robe worn by a priest celebrating Mass (the Eucharist) [F.]

chat (ʧæt) **1.** *n.* light, gossipy conversation ‖ the stonechat or whinchat ‖ a member of *Icteria*, a genus of North American songbirds **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **chat·ting** *past* and *past part.* **chat·ted** to talk light gossip [shortened fr. CHATTER]

châ·teau (ʃætou) *pl.* **châ·teaus, châ·teaux** (ʃætouz) *n.* a French feudal castle or country mansion [F.]

Cha·teau·bri·and (ʃætoubri ɑ̃), François-René, Vicomte de (1768–1848), French author and statesman. His most famous works were 'le Génie du christianisme' (1802), in which he emphasized the aesthetic and human appeal of Christianity, and 'Memoires d'outretombe', a passionate autobiography

Cha·teau-Thier·ry Battle of [illegible] world war battle fought (1918) on the Marne in north-central France. U.S. troops halted a German offensive

Chat·ham (ʧætəm), 1st earl of ['PITT

Chatham a port (pop. 61,909) in Kent, S.E. England on River Medway, a shipbuilding center and naval dockyard from the 17th c.

Chatham House 'ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Chatham Islands two islands in the S. Pacific, 536 miles east of New Zealand. Chatham (area 347 sq. miles) and Pitt (25 sq. miles), constituting a county (pop. 716) of South Island, New Zealand

Chat·ta·hoo·chee (ʧætəhu ʧi:) a navigable river (c. 400 miles long) rising in N.E. Georgia and flowing southwest to the Alabama border at W. central Georgia, continuing south as part of the Alabama-Georgia and Georgia-Florida boundaries

Chat·ta·noo·ga (ʧætənu gə) a manufacturing city (pop. 169,565) of Tennessee, on the Tennessee River, center of the Tennessee Valley Authority's development area

Chattanooga, Battle of a decisive Civil War engagement fought (1863) at Chattanooga, Tenn. The besieged Union forces under Gen. George H. Thomas seized the offensive and routed the Confederate troops under General Braxton Bragg.

chat·tel (ʧæt'l) *n.* (*law*) a piece of property other than real estate or a freehold [O.F. *chatel*, property, cattle]

chattel mortgage a mortgage on personal property

chat·ter ([illegible] talk ‖ (of birds) quick, short notes suggesting human speech ‖ any light persistent sound; *the chatter of* [illegible] board in a rough sea ‖ the rattling together of teeth from cold, fear etc. **2.** *v.i.* to talk lightly and inconsequentially, chat ‖ (of birds) to utter quick short notes suggesting human speech ‖ (of teeth) to rattle together ‖ (of a machine or tool) to skid or vibrate on a surface instead of cutting it cleanly, leaving a line of irregular notches or a spiral pattern ‖ *v.t.* to say by way of gossip; *to chatter a lot of nonsense* [imit.]

chat·ter·box ([illegible] a person who talks too much and too fast, often foolishly

Chat·ter·ton [illegible] English poet [illegible]

prose and verse which he claimed to have 'discovered', and the vogue for medievalism gave them wide currency. He failed to make his way in London and at 17 took his own life

chat·ti·ly (ʧæt'lɪ) *adv.* in a chatty manner

chat·ti·ness (ʧætɪnɪs) *n.* the state or quality of [illegible]

chat·ty (ʧætɪ) *comp.* **chat·ti·er** *superl.* **chat·ti·est** *adj.* liking to chat ‖ like chat

Chau·cer (ʧɔsər), Geoffrey (c. 1340–1400), English poet. 'The Canterbury Tales' are his most popular work, for their comedy, realism, insight and warm humanity. His greatest innovation was the introduction of the French and Italian styles in prosody, which rapidly ousted the native tradition of alliterative verse. Chaucer did not greatly reform the English language, but by the sheer weight and popularity of [illegible]

chauf·feur (ʃoufər, ʃoufɜ:r) **1.** *n.* a person employed to drive a car for a private person or for a firm **2.** *v.t.* to be or act as chauffeur to ‖ *v.i.* to be or act as chauffeur [F.]

Chaus·son (ʃouso), Ernest (1855–99), French composer. A pupil of Cesar Franck, he wrote orchestral and choral works

chau·vin·ism (ʃóuvɪnɪzəm) *n.* exaggerated and [illegible] **chau·vin·ist** *n.* **chau·vin·is·tic** *adj.* **chau·vin·is·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [F. *chauvinisme* after Nicolas *Chauvin*, a devoted adherent of Napoleon Bonaparte]

Chá·vez (ʧaves), Carlos (1899–1978), Mexican composer and conductor. He was director (1928–34) of the National Conservatory of Mexico. A strongly national musical idiom is dominant in his works

Chavez, Cesar Estrada (1927–), U.S. labor leader of Mexican-American farm workers

chay (ʧeɪ, ʧaɪ) *n.* the root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*, fam. *Rubiaceae*, an East Indian plant from which a red dye is obtained [fr. Tamil [illegible]]

cheap (ʧi:p) **1.** *adj.* inexpensive ‖ easily obtained, *a cheap victory* ‖ (of goods) worth more than the price paid ‖ poor in quality, tawdry ‖ facile, *a cheap joke* ‖ held in little esteem, *to make oneself cheap* ‖ low-down, mean **2.** *adv.* inexpensively **3.** *n.* (only in) **on the cheap** (*Br.*) cheaply, *to travel on the cheap* [O.E. *ceap*, bar[illegible]]

cheap and nasty (*Br.*) [illegible] quality

cheap·en (ʧi:pən) *v.t.* to lower in price ‖ to lower in cost, *to cheapen production* ‖ to lower or degrade, cause to be less esteemed ‖ *v.i.* to become cheap or cheaper

cheap-jack (ʧi:pdʒæk) *n.* a hawker

cheap money money obtainable at a low rate of [illegible]

cheap·skate (ʧi:pskeɪt) *n.* (*pop.*) someone who is stingy [CHEAP + *skate*, a contemptible person]

cheap sterling sterling held in the U.K. by nonresidents, sold below the official rate of ex[illegible]

cheat (ʧi:t) **1.** *v.t.* to trick or deceive ‖ *v.i.* to play a game not according to the rules ‖ to use unfair methods ‖ to practice fraud **to cheat** (**someone**) **out of** (**something**) to swindle, *he cheated his brother out of his inheritance* **2.** *n.* a person who cheats ‖ a fraud [fr. older *escheat*, to confiscate (property)]

[illegible] 340,000) of Chuvash A.S.S.R., U.S.S.R. on the Volga; textile and lumber industries

[illegible] A.S.S.R. an autonomous republic (area 6,060 sq. miles; pop. 1,170,000, mainly Moslems) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R. in N. Caucasia

check (ʧek) **1.** *n.* a sudden interruption of movement ‖ a restraint ‖ a control to verify information etc.; *keep a check on his movements* ‖ a controlled test ‖ a means of preventing error, fraud ‖ a small crack ‖ a mark to show that [illegible] son employed to check or control ‖ a bill for a [illegible] luggage etc.) ‖ a counter used in a gambling game ‖ a reverse in military strategy (*hunting*) [illegible] pursuit of poorer game rather than the real

attack [M.E. fr. Pers. *shāh*, king, the king in chess]

check *n.* a pattern of crossing lines or alternating squares of colors ‖ a fabric woven or printed with such a pattern [prob. fr. CHECKER]

check *v.t.* to arrest or restrain the progress or motion of, *the rope checked his fall* ‖ to restrain, *to check a tendency* ‖ to curb (a horse) ‖ to verify the correctness of (e.g. accounts) ‖ to verify the state or condition of (something) to see if it is all right (*mil.*) to rebuke ‖ (*chess*) to expose (the opponent's king) to attack ‖ to deposit or accept for safekeeping, receiving a check as a receipt ‖ to send or accept for conveyance, using a passage ticket ‖ *v.i.* to crack or split (e.g. of paint) (of hounds) to lose the scent or cast about to make certain of it ‖ (*falconry*) to cease the pursuit of proper game and fly after poorer game **to check in** to register (e.g. at a hotel) **to check off** to tick off, mark as verified correct or attended to **to check out** to withdraw (money) by check ‖ to leave and pay for hotel accommodation **to check up on** (*pop.*) to investigate, find out about [M.E. *cheken* fr. O.F. *eschequier*, to play chess]

check (*Br.*) [illegible] printed form) to a bank to pay a stated sum to a named person

check·book, *Br.* **cheque-book** (ʧekbuk) *n.* a number of checks bound in paper covers and issued by a bank to an account holder

checked (ʧekt) *adj.* having a pattern of checks ‖ checkered

check·er (ʧekər) *n.* (*Am.*, *Br.* draughtsman) a piece used in a game of checkers [back-formation fr. CHECKERS]

check·er, *Br.* esp. **cheq·uer** **1.** *n.* (often *pl.*) a pattern of squares of alternating dark and light colors **2.** *v.t.* to mark with squares **check·ered,** *Br.* esp. **chequered** [illegible] cally uneven; *a checkered career* [M.E. *cheker* fr. O.F. *eschekier*, chessboard]

check·er·ber·ry [illegible] **check·er·berries** [illegible] wintergreen plant whose foliage yields wintergreen oil ‖ the spicy red berry of this plant

checker·board [illegible] (*Am.*, *Br.* draughtboard) the squared board on which the game of checkers is played

checkered [illegible]

check·ers (ʧekərz) *n.* (*Am.*, *Br.* draughts) a game for two played on a checkered board with [illegible]

checker·wise (*Br.*) [illegible] **cheq·uer·wise** (ʧekərwaɪz) *adv.* in alternating squares

checking account (*Am.*, *Br.* current account) a bank account operated by checks, drawn on it without notice. The bank pays no interest (cf. [illegible])

check-list (ʧekɪst) *n.* a list of items for conve[illegible]

check-mate (ʧekmeɪt) **1.** *n.* (*chess*) a move or position which places the opponent's king inescapably in check **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **check-mating** *past* and *past part.* **check-mat·ed** to place [illegible] of such a move in chess [M.E. *chek mate* ult. fr. Arab. *shāh mata*, the king is dead]

check-off [illegible] dues by the employer, deducted from wages

check off *v.* (*football*) to change a play plan in the huddle at the line of scrimmage

check-out (ʧekaut) *n.* process of verifying before proceeding

check point [illegible] where vehicles are stopped for inspection

check point (*mil.*) **1.** predetermined point on [illegible] ling movement, a registration target for fire adjustment, or a reference for location **2.** center of impact, aburst center **3.** geographical loca[illegible] control measures and other laws, orders, and regulations **5.** (*computer*) point in routine when processing can be stopped for a printout and for making any necessary corrections

check-rein (ʧekreɪn) *n.* a bearing rein ‖ a rein connecting the snaffle rein of one of a pair of [illegible]

[illegible]

railroad station etc. where luggage can be checked temporarily for a fee

check trading (*banking*) form of loan in which a customer purchases a check from the bank for a specified amount and repays the amount to the bank with interest

check-up (tʃekʌp) *n.* a physical examination ‖ a scrutiny for verification

Ched·dar (tʃedər) *n.* a yellow cheese originating in Cheddar, a village in Somerset, England

cheek (tʃi:k) **1.** *n.* the soft fleshy part of the face between the eye, mouth and edge of the jaw, the side wall of the mouth ‖ impudence ‖ (*pl.*) machine parts arranged in pairs, e.g. the gripping parts of a vise **to turn the other cheek** to react with submissiveness rather than retaliate in the face of injury or provocation **2.** *v.t.* to speak or behave impudently to [O.E. *cēce*, jaw]

cheek·bone (tʃi:kboun) *n.* the projecting bone below the eye

cheek·i·ly (tʃi:kili:) *adv.* in a cheeky manner

cheek·i·ness (tʃi:ki:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being cheeky

cheek pouch a bag for carrying food in the cheek of certain animals, e.g. squirrels

cheek·y (tʃi:ki:) *comp.* **cheek·i·er** *superl* **cheek·i·est** *adj* impudent

cheep (tʃi:p) **1.** *n.* the feeble sound of a very young bird **2.** *v.i.* to make such a sound [imit.]

cheer (tʃiər) **1.** *n.* a shout of joy, esp. from a crowd (*pl.*) applause ‖ (*rhet.*) heart-warming comfort **to give three cheers** to shout 'hip hip hooray' three times as a form of congratulation **2.** *v.t.* to shout for joy ‖ *v.t.* to applaud by shouts to fill with gladness, hope or comfort **to cheer up** to help (someone) to get over depression ‖ to get over depression [M.E. *chere*, face or facial expression, fr. O.F.]

cheer·ful (tʃiərfəl) *adj* happy, goodhumored ‖ bright and attractive

cheer·i·ly (tʃiərili:) *adv.* in a cheery manner

cheer·i·ness (tʃiəri:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being cheery

cheer·i·o (tʃiəri:ou, tʃiəri:ou) *interj.* (*Br., pop.*) good-bye

cheer·lead·er (tʃiərli:dər) *n.* a person who leads organized cheering esp. at a football game

cheer·less (tʃiərlis) *adj* gloomy

cheer·y *comp.* **cheer·i·er** *superl* **cheer·i·est** *adj* showing cheerfulness, *a cheery greeting* promoting lightheartedness, *cheery music*

cheese (tʃi:z) *n.* a solid food of high protein content made from the pressed curds of milk ‖ a mass of this food set into characteristic shape [O.E. *cese* fr. L.]

cheese·burg·er (tʃi:zbərgər) *n.* a hamburger with cooked cheese on top

cheese·cake (tʃi:zkeik) *n.* a cake made of cottage cheese or cream cheese, eggs and sugar baked in a pastry shell (*bowling*) a lane where high scores are made easily (*pop.*) photographs of any clothing on

cheese·cloth (tʃi:zklɔ:θ, tʃi:zklɒθ) *n.* a soft, thin, loosely woven cotton fabric, used for wrapping food, for surgical dressings etc

cheese cutter a curved scoop of steel or silver for cutting cheese ‖ a very strong wire attached to a flat board, used by grocers for cutting

cheese·par·ing *n.* **1.** *adj.* miserliness, mean economy ‖ rigorous at-

cheese straw an appetizer consisting of a thin

chees·y *comp.* **chees·i·er** *superl* **chees·i·est** *adj* tasting of cheese ‖ resembling cheese

chee·tah (tʃi:tə) *n. Felis jubata*, a small leopard

cheewink *CHEWINK

chef (ʃef) *n.* the head cook, esp. in a hotel or res-

chef-d'oeu·vre (ʃeidə:vr) *pl.* **chefs-d'oeu·vre** (ʃeidə:vr) *n.* a masterpiece, esp. in art, music or literature ‖ the best piece of work of an artist, composer or writer [F.]

Che·foo (tʃi:fu:) (Yentai) a town (pop. 250,000) and port in N. Shantung, China

chef's salad dish including lettuce and small chunks of chicken, ham, hard-boiled eggs, cheese, and tomatoes

cheiropteran *CHIROPTER

Che·ju (tʃə:dʒu:) *KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Che·khov (tʃékɔf, tʃékɒf), Anton Pavlovich (1860–1904), Russian dramatist and short-story writer. His plays and stories are penetratingly observant of Russian upper-middle-class life in the late 19th c., and dominated by an irony so exquisitely balanced that the spectator is both amused at the wit and exactness of the observation and full of pity at the characters' helplessness. The most famous plays are 'The Seagull' (1895), 'Uncle Vanya' (1900), 'The Three Sisters' (1901) and 'The Cherry Orchard' (1903)

Che·kiang (tʃékjáŋ) the easternmost province (area 39,750 sq. miles, pop. 31,000,000) of S.E. China, on the East China Sea. Capital: Hangchow

che·la (ki:lə) *pl.* **che·lae** (ki:li:) *n.* the pincerlike claw of a crab or lobster, and of some arachnids [fr. Gk *chēlē*, claw]

che·la (tʃélə) *n.* a pupil, disciple (esp. of an Eastern spiritual teacher) [Hindi = disciple, pu-

che·late (ki:leit) *adj.* like or having chelae

chelate 1. *n.* a coordination complex, with a cyclic structure usually of five or six members, in which the coordinated groups have at least two bonds to the central ion **2.** *v. pres. part.* **che·lating** *past* and *past part.* **che·lat·ed** *v.i.* to react so as to form a chelate ‖ *v.t.* to combine with so as to form a chelate **che·la·tion** (ki:léiʃən) *n.* a chelating or being chelated [Gk *chēlē*, hoof, claw]

chelate laser liquid laser that utilizes chelate compounds. *syn* rare-earth chelate laser

che·la·tion (ki:léiʃən) *n.* (*organic chem.*) chemical process in which a heterocyclic compound is formed with a metal containing positive-charge ion or hydrogen ion

chel·i·cer (kélisər) *n.* a chelicera [F. *chélicère* fr.

che·lic·er·a (kəlisərə) *pl.* **che·lic·er·ae** (kəlisəri:) *n.* one of the anterior pair of appendages of an arachnid **che·lic·er·al** *adj.* [L.]

Che·lif (ʃeli:f) the largest river (430 miles long) in Algeria, flowing into the Mediterranean near Mostaganem

che·li·form (ki:ləfɔrm) *adj.* having the form of a chela

Chel·le·an (ʃéli:ən) *adj.* Abbevillian

che·loid, ke·loid (ki:lɔid) *n.* (*med.*) an overgrowth of scar tissue [F. *kéloïde* fr. Gk. *chēlē*, crab's claw]

che·lo·ni·an (kilóuni:ən) **1.** *adj.* testudinate **2.** *n.* a testudinate [fr. Mod. L. *Chelonia*]

Chel·ya·binsk (tʃilʲəbinsk) a town (pop. 1,019,000) in the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., east of the Urals, center of a grain-producing region: agricultural machinery

chem·i·cal (kémik'l) **1.** *adj.* relating to the science of chemistry, *chemical symbol* ‖ relating to

2. *n.* a substance used in or obtained by a chemical process [fr. older *chemic* fr. ALCHEMIC]

chemical agent chemical substance intended for use in military operations to kill or incapacitate humans through its physiological effects, not including riot-control agents, herbicides, smoke and flame

chemical engineer a specialist in chemical engineering **chemical engineering** the branch of engineering which deals with the manufacture of chemicals on a large scale, esp. with the design and operation of the plant and equip-

chemical horn (*mil.*) mine horn containing an electric battery, for which the electrolyte is in a glass tube protected by a thin metal sheet. *also* Hertz horn

chemical laser gas laser that depends on a chemical reaction between gases, e.g., deuterium and fluorine, hydrogen and chlorine, either internally or with the aid of external

chemical warfare the use of chemical substances other than explosives in warfare, esp. poison gases

chem·i·lu·mi·nes·cence (kémilu:minésəns) *n.* (*chem.*) light without heat produced by chemical action

che·min de fer (ʃəmɛ̃dəfɛ́r) *n.* a form of bacca-

chem·i·o·tax·is (kemi:ətæksis, ki:mi:ətæksis) *n.* chemotaxis

chem·ist (kémist) *n.* a person trained or engaged in chemistry ‖ (*Br.*) a pharmaceutical chemist [F. *chimiste*]

chem·is·try (kémistri:) *n.* the study of the composition, properties and structure of substances, and of the changes they undergo (*INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, *ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, *PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY)

Chem·nitz (kémnits) *KARL-MARXSTADT

che·mo·nu·clear (ki:mənú:kliər) *adj.* (*nuclear phys.*) of a chemical reaction resulting from nuclear radiation

che·mo·sen·so·ry (ki:məsénsəri:) *adj.* (*biochem.*) of the sensory perception of a chemical stimulus

che·mo·sphere (kí:məsfiər) *n.* (*meteorology*) zone of the atmosphere 20–50-mi. above the earth's surface in which photochemical activity takes place and radio signals are reflected by ionized clouds formed by nitric oxide

che·mo·ster·i·lant (ki:məstérilənt) *n.* (*biochem.*) chemical that controls pests by preventing reproduction. —**chemosterilization** *v.*

che·mo·sur·ger·y (ki:mousə:dʒəri:) *n.* (*med.*) removal of tissue by use of chemicals. —**chemosurgical** *adj.*

chem·o·syn·the·sis (kemoʊsínθisis, ki:məsínθisis) *n.* (*bot.*) a synthesis of organic substances with energy derived from other chemical reactions (*PHOTOSYNTHESIS) [fr. older *chemic* adj.+SYNTHESIS]

chem·o·tax·is (kemətæksis, ki:mətæksis) *pl.* **chem·o·tax·es** (kemətæksi:z, ki:mətæksi:z) *n.* movement or orientation of cells or freely mobile organisms in response to chemical stimuli (*TAXIS) [fr. older *chemic* adj.+TAXIS]

che·mo·tax·on·o·my (ki:moutaksɔ́nəmi:) *n.* (*biochem.*) classification of flora and fauna in accordance with biochemical composition. —**chemotaxonomist** *n.* —**chemotaxonic** *adj.* —**chemotaxonomically** *adv.*

chem·o·ther·a·py (kemoʊθérəpi:, ki:məθérəpi:) *n.* the use of chemical agents to prevent or treat disease

che·mot·ro·pism (kimɔ́trəpizəm) *n.* the orientation of an organism (e.g. a plant) in response to a chemical stimulus

Che·mul·pho (tʃémulpɔ́) *INCHON

chem·ur·gic (kemə́:rdʒik) *adj.* relating to or produced by chemurgy **chem·ur·gi·cal** *adj.*

chem·ur·gy (kémərdʒi:) *n.* the study of the use of organic raw materials in industry, esp. farm products, such as soybean oil used for paints and varnishes [fr. older *chemic* adj.+Gk *-ergos*, working]

Che·nab (tʃinʌb) a tributary (675 miles long) of the Indus rising in the Himalayas in the N Punjab, India. It flows through Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir, and joins the Sutlej in Pakistan (forming the Panjnad) before joining the Indus

Cheng-chow (tʃéŋdʒóu) (Chenghsien) the capital (pop. 766,000) of Honan, N. China, near the Hwang-ho, at the intersection of the Sian-Nanking and Peking-Canton railroads

Chenghsien *CHENGCHOW

Cheng·teh (tʃʌŋdʌ́) (formerly Jehol) a town (pop. 60,000) in Hopei, China, northeast of Peking in the Lwan valley, a trade center (wool, hides, furs, silk). Imperial palace (c. 1700)

Cheng·tu (tʃʌŋdú:) the capital (pop. 1,107,000) of Szechwan province, northwest of Chungking, one of China's oldest towns, now a great industrial center

Che·nier (ʃeinjei), André (1762–94), French poet. At first inspired by the classics, he later showed strong romantic feeling, esp. in 'la Jeune Captive'. He was guillotined and most of his work was published posthumously

che·nille (ʃəní:l) *n.* a fabric with a pile slightly deeper and rougher than velvet, used esp. for furnishings ‖ a cotton fabric with a candlewick pattern used for bedspreads ‖ a tufted cord of silk, cotton or worsted used e.g. in fringes [F. = hairy caterpillar fr. L.]

Chenkiang *CHINKIANG

Chen·nault (ʃənɔ́lt), Claire Lee (1890–1958), U.S. army general, commander of U.S. air

force in China during the [illegible] organized and trained (1941) the 'Flying Tigers', U.S. pilots recruited to fight for the Chinese

cheong·sam [illegible] women's garment consisting of a long gown, split skirt, and high mandarin collar

Cheops (ki·ɒps) [illegible]

cheque *CHECK (order to a bank)

chequebook *CHECKBOOK

chequer *CHECKER

chequerwise [illegible]

Cher (ʃɛər) a department (area 2,819 sq. miles, pop. 316,400) of central France south of the Loire. (*BARRY, *NIVERNAIS, *BOURBONNAIS, *ORLEANAIS) Chief town, Bourges

Cher·bourg (ʃɛərbu:r) a naval station and passenger port (pop. [illegible]) on the Cotentin peninsula, N. France

Cher·em·kho·vo (ʧɪrɪmkɔ·və) [illegible] pop. 104,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., in S.E. Siberia, on the Trans-Siberian railroad, center of the Cheremkhovo coal basin

Cher·en·kov (ʧɪrenkɔf), Pavel Alekseyevich (1904–). Soviet physicist [illegible] covery of the radiation produced by certain high-energy particles traveling faster than light in a transparent medium, known as Cherenkov radiation. He shared the 1958 Nobel Prize for physics with I.M. Frank and I.Y. Tamm

cher·ish (ʧérɪʃ) *v.t.* to treasure, *a cherished possession* ‖ (esp. in the marriage vow) to take loving care of ‖ to keep alive (an emotion, illusion, etc.) [F. *chérir* (*cheriss-*) fr. *cher*, dear]

Cher·nen·ko (ʧɛərnjénkou), Konstantin (1911–85), general secretary of the Soviet Union's Communist party and effective head of state from the death of Yuri V. Andropov (1984) until his own death 13 months later, when he was succeeded by Mikhail Gorbachev. Long a member of the party, Chernenko served as head of the propaganda department of the party's Central Committee in Moscow and became a member of the Politburo. His poor health while head of state precluded his being a forceful leader

Cher·no·byl (ʧɛənoubəl) nuclear power plant located in Pripyat, a town about 60 miles north of Kiev in the Soviet Ukraine, site of a serious nuclear accident in April, 1986

Cher·o·kee (ʧérəki:, ʧérəki:) *pl.* **Cher·o·kee, Cher·o·kees** *n.* a member of a North American Indian tribe of the Iroquoian family, formerly exclusively of the S. Alleghenies, now in North Carolina and Oklahoma ‖ an Iroquoian language

che·root (ʃərú:t) *n.* a thin cigar cut, instead of tapered, at both ends [fr. F. *cheroute* fr. Tamil]

cher·ry (ʧéri:) **1.** *pl.* **cher·ries** *n.* a member of *Prunus*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a genus of flowering trees bearing small fruit on long stems, each having a small smooth stone, and a skin varying in color from pink to dark red. *P. avium* (sweet cherry) is diploid. *P. cerasus* (sour cherry) is tetraploid. Native to Asia Minor, both are widely cultivated ‖ the fruit (drupe) of these species ‖ the wood of these species ‖ a bright red color **to make two bites at a cherry** (*Br.*) to do a job by unnecessary stages, instead of completing it at once **2.** *adj.* bright red [prob. fr. O.N.F. *cherise*]

cherry bean the cowpea

cherry brandy a sweetened brandy in which cherries have been steeped

cher·ry·stone (ʧéri:stoun) *n.* the clam *Venus mercenaria* when larger than a littleneck

chert (ʧə:rt) *n.* a dark-colored flintlike quartz (*biol.*) microscopic primitive life form found in a cryptocrystalline black rock in Swaziland (*geol.*) the rock [origin unknown]

cher·ub (ʧérəb) *pl.* **cher·ubs,** (*Bible*) **cher·u·bim** (ʧérəbɪm) *n.* an order of angels (*ANGEL) a representation of such a creature, e.g. in art as a winged child's head, or a rosy baby boy

che·ru·bic (ʧə·rú:bɪk) [illegible] ing a round rosy face [O.E. *cherubin* fr. Heb.]

Che·ru·bi·ni (kerubi:ni:), Maria Luigi Carlo Zenobio Salvatore (1760–1842), Italian composer, later a French citizen. He wrote about 30 operas and many church cantatas, Masses etc.

cher·vil (ʧə:rvil) *n. Anthriscus cerefolium*, fam. *Umbelliferae*, an aromatic herb. Its leaves are used in soups and salads [O.E. *cerfille* fr. L. fr. Gk]

Ches·a·peake Bay, the (ʧesəpi:k) the largest inlet on the Atlantic coast of the U.S.A., receiving the Susquehanna, Potomac, Rappahannock, York and James Rivers, all navigable, and others

'Chesapeake', U.S.S. a frigate captured (June 22, 1807) by the British flagship 'Leopard' after it refused to allow the right of search for deserters. The U.S. public, including the pro-British Federalists, were outraged by the indignity. In the War of 1812 it was captured (1813) outside Boston by the British vessel 'Shannon'

Ches·hire (ʧeʃər) (*abbr.* Ches.) a county (area 900 sq. miles, pop. 913,900) of the western Midlands of England. County town: Chester

chess (ʧes) *n.* an ancient, conventional, elaborate game of skill for two players, played on a chessboard. Each player has 16 chessmen with which he tries to checkmate the other player's king [M.E. *ches* fr. O.F.]

chess·board (ʧesbɔrd, ʧesbourd) *n.* a board divided into 64 equal squares, used in the game of [illegible]

ches·sel (ʧesəl) *n.* a mold for making cheese [prob. CHEESE + WELL]

chess·man (ʧesmæn, ʧesmən) *pl.* **chess·men** (ʧesmen, ʧesmən) *n.* one of the 16 pieces (king, queen, 2 bishops, 2 knights, 2 rooks or castles, 8 pawns), each kind moving in its proper way, which each player of a game of chess has on the board at the start

chest (ʧest) *n.* the thorax, that part of the body between the neck and abdomen which contains the lungs and heart, parts of the esophagus, windpipe, greater blood vessels and some nerves. They are enclosed in a bony protective cage formed by the spine, ribs and breastbone ‖ a large, strong box with a hinged lid (the funds of an institution) ‖ a chest of drawers **to get something off one's chest** to unburden oneself by speaking about what is weighing on one's mind or conscience [O.E. *cest, cist*, perh. fr. [illegible]

Ches·ter·field (ʧestərfi:ld), Philip Dormer Stanhope, 4th earl of (1694–1773), English statesman and author. His fame rests on his 'Letters to his Son' (1774). He is also remembered because of Dr. Johnson's rebuke for his failure as a patron during the writing of Johnson's dictionary. He stood for aristocratic worldliness, redeemed by intelligence, elegance and [illegible]

ches·ter·field (ʧestərfi:ld) *n.* (*Br.*) a large sofa with back and arms ‖ a style of overcoat [after an Earl of *Chesterfield*]

Ches·ter·ton (ʧéstərtən), Gilbert Keith (1874–1936), English poet, novelist and essayist. He was a prolific writer, stimulating, epigrammatic and provocative. He is associated with Belloc as a Catholic propagandist

chest note a note produced in the lowest part of the singing register

chest·nut (ʧesnʌt) **1.** *n.* a tree of genus *Castanea*, fam. *Fagaceae*; its sweet, edible nut; its wood ‖ the horse chestnut ‖ a warm brown color; an old or outworn joke **2.** *adj.* reddish-brown [fr. older *chesten* fr. F. *chastaine* fr. L. fr. Gk + NUT]

chest of drawers a set of drawers in a frame, for keeping clothes in

chest-on-chest (ʧestɒntʃest, ʧestɔntʃest) *n.* a highboy

che·val glass (ʃəvæl) a long, narrow mirror, pivoting on an upright stand [F. *cheval*, [illegible]

chev·a·lier (ʃevəlíər) *n.* a member of certain orders of knighthood or merit [A.F. fr. L.L. *cabal*[illegible]

[illegible] human consumption in Europe

[illegible] plank or barrel covered with sharp iron spikes projecting at all angles, as a defense against [illegible] or on railings; a line of protective hair in plants

Chev·i·ot (ʧevɪət, ʧi:vɪət) *n.* a breed of meat [illegible] Cheviot hills; cloth made from the fleece of [illegible]

[illegible] land, rising to 2,676 ft (Mt. Cheviot); moorland and grass country, noted for sheep

[illegible] device, or as an indication of rank, or (in some

chev·ro·tain (ʃévrətein, ʃévrətɪn) *n.* a member of *Tragulus*, a genus of musk deer of S.E. Asia [F. dim. of O.F. *chevrot*, little goat]

chew (ʧu:) **1.** *v.t.* to reduce (food) to a pulp in the mouth by grinding it between the teeth with the help of the tongue etc. ‖ to bite repeatedly, *to chew one's nails* ‖ (with 'on' or 'over') to think carefully and at length about the various aspects of (a matter) ‖ *v.i.* to chew something ‖ to chew tobacco **2.** *n.* the act of chewing [O.E. [illegible]

chew·i·ness (ʧu:ɪnɪs) *n.* the quality of being chewy

chewing gum a preparation of sweetened, flavored gum, esp. chicle, for chewing

che·wink, chee·wink (ʧiwɪŋk) *n. Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, a bird of eastern North America, the common towhee [perh. imit.]

[illegible] chew·ier, chew·i·est *adj.* for chewing, that needs to be chewed, [illegible]

Cheyenne the capital (pop. 47,283) of Wyoming

Chey·enne (ʃaien, ʃaiæn) *n.* a subdivision of the large Algonquian tribe of Indians of North America, formerly inhabiting the area between the Arkansas and Missouri Rivers ‖ a member of this people ‖ their Algonquian language

CH-53 *SEA STALLION

chi (kai) *n.* the twenty-second letter (X, χ = ch) of the Greek alphabet

Chiang Kai-shek (ʤɑŋkaiʃek) (1887–1975), Chinese general and head of the Nationalist government. He assumed control of the Kuomintang (1926) and alternately campaigned against the warlords, the Japanese, and the Chinese Communists until he withdrew to Taiwan (1949), ruling until his death

Chi·an·ti (ki·ɑnti·, ki·æntɪ·) *n.* a dry (esp. red) wine from Chianti, a hill region in Tuscany, Italy, southeast of Florence

[illegible] turpentine [illegible] by the terebinth

chiao (ʒau) *n.* unit of China currency, equal to 1/10 yuan

Chi·a·pas (ʧi:ɑpus) a Pacific coast state (area 28,732 sq. miles, pop. 2,097,500) of southern Mexico, on the Guatemalan frontier. Capital: Tuxtla Gutierrez (pop. 42,000). Main occupations: agriculture, stock raising, forestry, fruit farming. The northeast jungle contains early Maya ruins

Chia·ri (ʧɪɑri·), Roberto Francisco (1905–), Panamanian president (1960–4) who demanded (1964) of the U.S.A. a revision of the agreements relative to the Canal [illegible]

[illegible] tion of highlight and shadow in a painting [Ital. fr. *chiaro*, bright + *oscuro*, dark]

[illegible] **chi·as·ma·ta** (kaiæzmətə), **chi·as·mas** *n.* (*anat.*) a structure of the central nervous system, formed by the crossing over of fibers from either side to the other [Gk fr. *chiazein*, to mark with a chi (χ)]

Chi·ba (ʧi:bɑ) a city (pop. 746,000) on Tokyo Bay, Honshu, Japan

Chib·cha (ʧɪbʧə) *pl* **Chib·cha, Chib·chas** *n.* a member of a group of Indian tribes of the Eastern Cordillera of the Colombian Andes; their extinct Chibchan language. **Chib·chan** (ʧɪbʧən) *adj.* of a group of Indian languages spoken in Colombia and S. Central America [illegible]

[illegible] city (pop. 3,005,072), with agglom. 7,102,328) in the U.S.A., at the south end of Lake Michi[illegible] the St. Lawrence Seaway. Exports: grain, livestock, lumber and meat. It is a major financial, commercial and industrial center

[illegible] members of what was originally the Chicago [illegible] eral anti-riot statute 'violates on its face' the [illegible] dinal purpose 'to keep American government out of the business of thought control.' The [illegible]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY (a) æ cat, (o) ɒ ox, [illegible] ʤ [illegible] ɔ [illegible] ə about, e taken, i pencil, u lemon, u circus, ʧ chain, ʃ she, ʒ vision, ŋ ring, θ thin, ð this, ʌ cup, ʊ put, ɛ [illegible] ɪ [illegible] ɔ [illegible] ɔ [illegible] ɔ

the social sciences, education and nuclear physs-

chi·ca·lo·te (tʃi kalote) *n.* *Argemone platyceras*, a prickly poppy with white flowers, found in Mexico and the western U.S.A. [Span. fr. Na-

chi·cane (ʃikein) *n.* chicanery ‖ *thridge* a hand trived difficulty (e.g. a hairpin bend around barriers in a straight stretch) [F. *chicane*]

chi·cane *v. pres. part.* **chi·can·ing** *past* and *past part.* **chi·caned** *v.t.* to trick by quibbling ‖ to quibble over ‖ *v.i.* to use chicanery [F. *chicaner*,

chi·can·er·y (ʃikeinəri:) *pl.* **chi·can·er·ies** *n.* trickery, esp. legal trickery [F. *chicanerie*]

Chi·ca·no movement (tʃikanou) a movement in California led by Cesar Chavez whose main purpose was to win better conditions for Mexican-American agricultural workers, by protracted strikes

tral Yucatan, Mexico, of the capital of the Maya Empire. Temple pyramids, astronomical observatory

chi·chi (ʃi: ʃi:) *adj.* pretentiously elegant

town (pop. 2,000) in the highlands of W. central Guatemala. It is a market center of the Quiche Indians and much visited by tourists: cotton and wool weaving, agriculture (corn, beans)

Chi·chi·me·ca, Chi·chi·me·cas *n.* an Indian people of the Nahuatl race which migrated southward, defeating (12th c.) the Toltecs and settling in Tenayuca and later Texcoco. They were overcome (13th c.) by the Aztecs

chick (tʃik) *n.* a newly hatched chicken ‖ any very young bird

chick·a·dee, chic·a·dee (tʃikədi:) *n.* a member of *Penthestes* or *Parus*, comprising several species of crestless titmice, esp. *P. atricapillus*, the blackcapped chickadee, one of the tamest North

Chick·a·mau·ga, Battle of (tʃikəmɔgə) a Civil War victory (1863) for the Confederate forces under Gen. Braxton Bragg over Union troops commanded by Gen. William S. Rosecrans, at Chickamauga, Tenn. Bragg's failure to follow up the victory led to his defeat at Chatta-

chick·a·ree (tʃikəri:) *n.* *Sciurus hudsonius*, the

Chick·a·saw (tʃikəsɔ:) *pl.* **Chick·a·saws, Chick·a·saw** *n.* an Indian of a Muskogean tribe, now living in Oklahoma ‖ this tribe ‖ the Choctaw dialect of the tribe

chick·en (tʃikən) **1.** *n.* the domestic fowl, *Gallus gallus*, or its flesh as food **2.** *adj.* (*pop.*) cowardly

chicken feed food for hens ‖ a trifling sum of

stuffed with seasoned butter, named for the

in children and rarely dangerous. It is manifested by small blisters on the skin which eventually become scabs and fall off. It is infectious until the last scab has fallen

room, noodles, and almonds in veloute sauce, named for Luisa Tetrazzini, opera singer

common European purple vetch cultivated as a forage plant (*Vicia dubia*)

chic·o·ry (tʃikəri:) *n.* *Cichorium intybus*, fam. *Compositae*, a perennial plant whose root is roasted, pulverized and used as a coffee adulterant or substitute. The leaves are eaten in salad [F. *cichorée, chicorée*]

chid (tʃid) *pp.*, *past part.* **chid·ing** *pr.p.* **chid** (tʃid), **chid·ed** *past part* **chid, chid·den** (tʃid'n), **chid·ed** *v.t.* to reprove, rebuke ‖ to compel by chiding, *he chid him into going* [O.E.

chief (tʃi:f) **1.** *n.* a leader or ruler, esp. of a tribe or clan ‖ the head of a department in an institution ‖ (*heraldry*) the upper part of a shield **in chief** (*Br.*) especially **2.** *adj.* most important, *the chief export is oil* ‖ highest in rank, *Chief* [M.E. *chef, chief* fr.

Chief Executive the president of the U.S.A.

chief justice the presiding judge of a court having several judges **Chief Justice** the presiding judge of the U.S. Supreme Court

chief·ly (tʃi:fli:) *adv.* mainly, but not altogether ‖ pertaining to a chief

chief of staff the senior officer on a military commander's staff

chief·tain (tʃi:ftən) *n.* the leader of a group, esp. a clan or tribe **chief·tain·cy** *n.* [M.E. *chieftayne* fr. O.F.]

Chieftain (*mil.*) British Main Battle Tank (Mk 5) with 120-mm gun, laser range finder; operational since 1963

Chieng Mai (tʃeŋmai) a teak-trading town (pop. 40,000) in N. Thailand, terminus of the northern railroad

chiff·chaff (tʃiftʃæf, tʃiftʃuf) *n.* *Phylloscopus collybita*, a small European warbler, with an olive-green back and yellow-white breast and rump [imit.]

chif·fon (ʃifɔn, ʃifɔn) **1.** *n.* a very soft, fine transparent material, usually of silk, used in dressmaking etc. **2.** *adj.* made of chiffon ‖ (*cooking*) light and fluffy in consistency [F. = rag]

chif·fo·nier (ʃifəniər) *n.* a small chest of drawers [F. fr. *chiffon*, a rag]

Chif·ley (tʃifli:), Joseph Benedict (1885–1951), Australian statesman, leader of the Australian Labor movement, and prime minister (1945–

chig·ger (tʃigər) *n.* a chigoe ‖ a harvest bug ‖ any of various larval mites that suck the blood of many vertebrates, incl. man

chi·gnon (ʃi:njɔn, ʃi:nján) *n.* a bun, a knot or twist of hair worn esp. on the nape of the neck, and sometimes dressed over false hair [F.]

chig·oe (tʃigou) *n.* *Tunga penetrans*, a tropical flea. The female burrows beneath the skin of human feet and hands, causing irritation and sores ‖ a harvest bug, chigger [West Indian, perh. corrup. of Span. *chico*, small]

Chihli, Gulf of PO HAI

Chi·hua·hua (tʃi:wáwa) the largest state (area 95,400 sq. miles, pop. 2,005,477) of Mexico, bounded north and northeast by the U.S.A. The land is mostly elevated plain, while in the western mountains there are fertile valleys. Capital: Chihuahua. Important city: Ciudad Juarez. Principal industry: mining (iron, antimony, gold, silver, copper). Its silver mines are among Mexico's richest. Cotton farming and meat packing have developed ‖ its capital (pop. 406,830), c. 1,000 miles northwest of Mexico City. It contains the church of San Francisco, one of the finest specimens of 18th-c. architec-

Chihuahua (tʃi wáwa) *n.* a dog of a very small

Chikamatsu Monzaemon (1653–1724), Japanese dramatist, author of over 100 plays

Chilam Balam (tʃi:lam bə:lam) a book containing the traditional history of the northern Mayas of Yucatan, written by an unknown author at the time of the Conquest, in Mayan language but in Spanish script. They include a prophetic vision of the Conquest, and of Christianity, with an injunction to the Mayan people. 'Let us receive our guests heartily. Our elder brothers, the white men, come!'

chil·blain (tʃilblein) *n.* an inflamed, itching swelling or sore, esp. on the hands or feet, caused by exposure to the cold

child (tʃaild) *pl* **chil·dren** (tʃildrən) *n.* a boy or girl at any age between infancy and adolescence ‖ a newborn infant ‖ a person of any age in relation to his parents (*rhet.*) a follower or disciple. *a child of the devil* (*pej.*) a product, *a child of the imagination* **with child** pregnant

Child abuse includes physical abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect and may result in bruises, broken bones, permanent physical or developmental impairment, emotional trauma, or death. Estimates of the extent of child abuse vary greatly, as do theories about the cause. Recent evidence suggests that abusive parents are likely to have been abused children and that poverty, unemployment, and other stresses contribute to child abuse. In 1974 the U.S. government established the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN), now part of the Dept. of Health and Human Services. Child abuse is also dealt with by law enforcement, medical, mental-health, and so-

child abuse psychological or physical abuse of a child under one's care

child-bear·ing (tʃaildbɛəriŋ) *n.* a giving birth to a child, parturition

child·birth (tʃaildbə:rθ) *n.* the expulsion of an infant from its mother's womb into the outside world, labor (OBSTETRICS)

Chil·der·ic I (tʃildərik) (c. 436–81), Merovingian king of the Salian Franks (c. 457–81), father of Clovis

Chil·der·mas (tʃildərməs) *n.* the former name for Holy Innocents' Day (INNOCENTS, MASSACRE OF THE) [O.E. *cildra*, of children + MASS]

child·hood (tʃaildhud) *n.* the state of being a child ‖ the years between infancy and adolescence [O.E. *cildhād*]

child·ish (tʃaildiʃ) *adj.* like or proper to a child ‖ pertaining to childhood ‖ immature ‖ (of remarks or behavior) puerile, not befitting an adult [O.E. *cildisc*]

child labor, *Br.* child labour the employment of children. This is regulated in most countries by conventions of the International Labor Organization covering minimum age, length of working day, overtime etc.

child·like (tʃaildlaik) *adj.* possessing what are commonly thought of as the good qualities of a child's character, such as trust, wonder, candor and innocence

child·proof (tʃaildpru:f) *adj.* designed to avoid danger to or from children

children *pl.* of CHILD

chil·dren·ese (tʃildrəni:z) *n.* vocabulary for an exchange of information with one's children

Children's Crusade an incident (1212) during the Crusades, in which thousands of children embarked at Marseille, but were sold into slavery before they reached the Holy Land

child-snatch·ing (tʃaildsnætʃiŋ) *n.* kidnapping of a child by his or her parent

child's play something very easy to do

Chile (tʃili:) a republic (area incl. Easter Is. 286,451 sq. miles, pop. 11,882,000) of South America. Capital: Santiago. Outlying possessions include Easter Is. and the Juan Fernandez Is. Language: Spanish. The land is 5% arable, 13% pasture, and 22% forest. The northern two thirds consists of a coast range (1,000–7,000 ft), the Andes (15,000–over 23,000 ft), and the valley between them. The highest peaks (Ojos del Salado, 23,293 ft), many of them volcanic, are on the Argentine border. The valley is desert (ATACAMA) in the north, fertile in the center and south. S. Chile consists of the forested S. Andes (3,000–9,000 ft), with grassy tableland (Chilean Patagonia) in the far southeast, fiords and many islands (the extension of the coast range) in the west. Climate: subtropical to subantarctic. Earthquakes are frequent. Annual rainfall: practically nil in the north, 14 ins. at Santiago, 100 ins. at Valdivia, 100 ins in the S.W. Andes, 19 ins. at Punta Arenas. Average temperatures (F.): 66° in the north (without seasonal variation), 46° (winter) and 69° (summer) in Santiago, below freezing in the south. Livestock: sheep (in the south), cattle (south central). Crops: wheat, oats, barley, corn, sugar beet, vegetables, rice, cotton, vines, fruit. Fisheries (whales, oysters) are important. Forestry products: lumber, paper, cellulose. Mineral resources: 40% of the world's copper reserves, nitrates and the by-product iodine (75% of world production), iron, coal, oil (output increased by ten times between 1950 and 1960), manganese. Manufactures: food processing, textiles, steel, iodine, cement, pig iron. Hydroelectric power is being developed. Exports: copper (60% of exports), nitrates, lumber, iron ore, wine. Imports: foodstuffs, machinery, sugar, chemicals. Chief port: Valparaiso. Universities: three in Santiago, two in Valparaiso and one each in Concepcion, Valdivia and Anto-

...tacama Mancayu and ...rado 100 ... more in force. The Atacama ... opened ... enclosure by the ... Chile ... conquered in the north by the Incas ... and was penetrated and settled ... Spain, but the Araucanian Indians kept control of the south until the mid 19th c. In 1818, thanks to the liberating army which San Martín brought over the Andes from Argentina the previous year, Chile won independence from Spain after a ... led by Bernardo O'Higgins. The first constitution was introduced in 1833. Conservative and liberal governments were followed after 1891 by a succession of dictator presidents. Chile fought wars against Peru and Bolivia (1836–9 and 1879–84), and against Spain (1866). She settled her boundary disputes with Argentina (1899–1902) and with Peru (1929). A popular front government was in power (1938–58), after which Jorge Alessandri followed (1958–64) a pro-U.S. policy which kept the economy tied to copper. In the 1964 elections, remarkable for the absence of any rightist party, Eduardo Frei, leader of the moderate leftist Christian Democrats, defeated Salvador Allende, leader of the far left Popular Action Front (FRAP). Impressive gains (1969) by the conservative National Party, though partly the result of recent natural disasters, led Frei to decide (1969) on the widely popular move to nationalize, with compensation, the Anaconda Co., the world's biggest producer of copper. Constitutionally barred from a second consecutive term in office, Frei was replaced as leader of the Christian Democrats by Radomiro Tomic, whose platform in the 1970 elections was, if anything, to the left of Allende's. In the elections Allende narrowly led the conservative Alessandri, but his lack of a majority required Congress to decide the winner. Since Tomic, and ultimately even Alessandri, gave their support to Allende, he was duly endorsed, to become the first Marxist ever to win a free federal election. He nationalized all other U.S. copper firms and all private banks. He died during a military coup financed by the U.S. CIA and was replaced by a junta headed by Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarto (1974). A 1980 plebiscite confirmed Pinochet in office until 1989 and a new constitution provided for a bicameral legislature to be installed in 1989. The Pinochet government restored many banks and industries to private ownership. An economic recession (1982–3) led to increased political opposition, which continued despite slight improvement in the economy (1984)

Chile niter, *Br.* **Chile nitre** Chile saltpeter

Chile saltpeter, *Br.* **Chile saltpetre** sodium nitrate, esp. in its natural form as caliche

chil·i, *Br.* esp. **chil·li** (tʃɪlɪ:) *pl.* **chil·ies,** *Br.* esp. **chil·lies** *n. Capsicum frutescens,* fam. *Solanaceae,* a garden pepper grown from Chile to the middle of North America [Span. *Chile,* Mex. *chilli*]

Chil·i con car·ne (tʃɪlɪ:kɒnkɑ́rnɪ:) *n.* a Mexican dish of chopped meat stewed with minced red chilies and kidney beans [Span.–chili with meat]

chili sauce, *Br.* esp. **chilli sauce** a sauce made with chilis and tomatoes

chill (tʃɪl) **1.** *adj.* cold to the touch | unpleasantly cold, *a chill wind* ‖ unemotional, undemonstrative ‖ unfriendly, *a chill reception* **2.** *n.* an unpleasant sensation of coldness, *a chill in the air* ‖ a depressing influence, *to cast a chill over one's spirits* ‖ (esp. *Br.*) an illness characterized by shivering and fever | a metal mold for making chilled castings **to take the chill off** to warm slightly **3.** *v.t.* to make cold | to refrigerate but not freeze (food) | to bring (champagne etc.) down to the right temperature for drinking ‖ to depress or dishearten | to surface harden (iron) by making it cold quickly | *v.i.* to become cold ‖ (*metall.*) to become surface hardened by rapid cooling [O.E. *cele,* cold]

chill factor ... caused by wind

chilli (CHILI)

chil·li·ly (tʃɪlɪlɪ:) *adv.* in a chilly manner

chil·li·ness (tʃɪlɪ:nɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being chilly

chil·ly (tʃɪlɪ) *comp.* chillier ... *adj.* rather cold ‖ unfriendly, undemonstrative ‖ sensitive to cold | producing a sensation of cold

Chi·lo·é (tʃɪ:lɔé) an island (area 3,241 sq. miles) off the ... other islands) a province of Chile: coal deposits

chi·lo·pod (kaɪlɔpɒd) *n.* a member of *Chilopoda,* an order of predacious and mostly nocturnal arthropods, having a body of numerous segments each with a pair of legs, and two anterior pairs of legs converted into foot jaws, e.g. the ... [Mod. L. ... *pous, podos*), foot]

Chil·pan·cin·go de los Bra·vos (tʃɪ:lpansɪ ŋgɔ̃elɔzbrɑvɔs) a town in Mexico, capital of the state of Guerrero. It was the site (1813) of the First Constituent Congress, called by Morelos.

Chil·tern Hundreds (tʃɪltərn) (*Br., Parliament*) a manor in Buckinghamshire belonging to the Crown **to apply for the Chiltern Hundreds** to relinquish a seat in the House of Commons. A British M.P. cannot resign his seat, but a person who holds a place of honor or profit under the Crown cannot be an M.P. Since 1750 it has been the practice for an M.P. who wishes to resign to apply for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, a nominal Crown appointment. Once obtained, it is immediately resigned. The stewardship of the Manor of Northstead in Yorkshire has been used in the same way since 1841

Chi·lung (tʃɪ:lʊŋ) ²KILUNG

chi·mae·ra (kɪmɪərə, kaɪmɪərə) *n.* a member of *Chimaera,* deep-sea cartilaginous fish with large eyes in a leathery case [L.] ... (CHIMERA)

chimb ²CHIME

Chim·bo·ra·zo (tʃɪmbərɑzou) an extinct volcano (20,702 ft) of Ecuador, one of the highest peaks of the Andes

chime (tʃaɪm) **1.** *n.* a set of bells | the sound made by a bell or bells, esp. (*pl.*) the bells in a striking clock ‖ a musical instrument consisting of a set of vertical metal tubes, struck with a hammer **2.** *v. pres. part.* **chim·ing** *past* and *past part.* **chimed** *v.i.* (of a chime of bells) to ring | *v.t.* to ring (a bell or bells) ‖ to tell (the time) by ringing **to chime in** to break into a conversation, usually agreeably **to chime in with** to agree fully with ‖ to fit in well with [M.E. *chimbe, chymbe* fr. O.F.]

chime, chimb (tʃaɪm) *n.* the projecting edge or rim of a cask or barrel [M.E. *chimbe*]

chi·me·ra, chi·mae·ra (kɪmɪərə, kaɪmɪərə) *n.* (*Gk mythol.*) a fire-breathing monster, having a lion's head, goat's body and dragon's tail | any imaginary monster | a wild or foolish idea | (*biol.*) a graft hybrid, an organism having tissues of two or more kinds differing genetically [M.E. *chimere* fr. F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

chi·mere (tʃɪmɪər, ʃɪmɪər) *n.* a bishop's sleeveless robe, worn for public worship etc. when a cope is not used [O.F. *chamaire,* a loose gown]

chi·mer·i·cal (kɪmerɪk'l, kɪmɪərɪk'l, kaɪmerɪk'l, kaɪmɪərɪk'l) *adj.* unreal, imaginary

chim·ney (tʃɪmnɪ) *pl.* **chim·neys** *n.* an enclosed vertical channel or flue in the wall of a house for carrying away the smoke from a fire | the part of a flue projecting above the roof of a house | the high brick or metal stack of a factory furnace | anything resembling a chimney in purpose, e.g. the glass tube above the flame in an oil lamp, the opening of a volcano etc. | (*mountaineering*) a narrow, climbable crack in a cliff face | (*Br.*) the smokestack of a steamship or locomotive [M.E. *chimenee* fr. O.F.]

chimney corner a seat by the fire in a wide open fireplace

chim·ney·piece (tʃɪmnɪ pi:s) *n.* the overmantel, usually of wood or stone, above a fireplace

chimney pot a short, narrow earthenware or metal tube fixed to the top of a chimney to ... jacently and projecting above a roof as a single mass

chimney sweep a man who cleans soot from chimneys

chimney swift *Chaetura pelagica,* an American ...

troglodytes or *Anthropopithecus troglodytes,* an African ape allied to the gorilla and resembling ... [native W. African]

... ing a language related to Burmese, occupying a special division (area 10,377 sq. miles, pop. 250,000) in W. Burma, the former Chin Hills district. Capital: Falam

chin (tʃɪn) **1.** *n.* the part of the face below the lower lip, esp. the front part of the lower jaw **2.** *pres. part.* **chin·ning** *past* and *past part.* **chinned** *v.t.* (*gymnastics*) to bring one's chin up to the level of (the horizontal bar etc.) by bending the elbows while the body hangs straight from it by the hands | (*gymnastics*) to bring (oneself) to this position in this way [O.E. *cin*]

Chi·na (tʃaɪnə) (since 1949 People's Republic of China) a country (area 3,745,000 sq. miles, pop. estimated at 1,031,882,511 excluding Taiwan) of central and E. Asia. Capital: Peking. There are 21 provinces and five ethnic autonomous regions, divided among six administrative regions. Minorities: aborigines (Chuan, Yi, Miao, Manchu, Puyi) and Koreans in the east, Mongols, Turks (Uighurs) and Tibetans in the west. Language: several dialects (80% speak Mandarin) of the Chinese language, plus minority languages. Religion: chiefly Confucian, 25% Buddhist, 5% Taoist, 5% Moslem, with 3,000,000 Roman Catholics. Except for vast desert basins (²TAKLA MAKAN, ²DZUNGARIA, ²GOBI) stretching east to Manchuria in the north, the western half of China (Tibet, Sinkiang-Uighor, Tsinghai, Ningsia-Hui) is a plateau (partly desert, partly steppe) mainly above 14,000 ft, with great mountain ranges running east-west (²HIMALAYAS, ²KUNLUN, ²TIEN SHAN, ²NAN SHAN). Highest peak: Ulagh Muztagh, 25,340 ft. The plateau is wooded along the India-Burma border and in W. Szechwan. In central China it drops (along a line running through Kansu, W. Szechwan and Yunnan) to 1,500–6,000 ft, except in the Chinling Shan Mtns. This region is partly cultivated (esp. central Szechwan and the loess-covered Hwang-ho basin in Shensi and Shansi), but parts (esp. in Kweichow and Kwangsi-Chuang) are rugged and uninhabited. The far north (Inner Mongolia and adjoining regions) is steppe. The plateau continues (except for the low Si-kiang delta region, Kwangtung) across the southeast (Hunan, Kiangsi, Fukien, Chekiang), most of which is intensely cultivated (rice, tea), with forests near the coast. Central E. China (E. Hupei, Honan, Hopei, Shantung, Kiangsi, Anhwei) is a great cultivated plain around the Yangtse-kiang and Hwang-ho deltas (cereals, cotton). The northeast (Manchuria) is a cultivated plain watered by the Amur, Shungari and Yalu, and enclosed by forested mountains (²KHINGAN) on the northwest, north, and east. N.E. China has cold, dry, windy winters. S.E. China is warm and humid all the year and muggy in summer. Rainfall is heaviest in the southeast, where there are regularly four or five typhoons a year. Annual rainfall: N. Manchuria 9 ins, Harbin 21 ins, Peking 25 ins, ... ins. Average winter and summer temperatures (F.): N. Manchuria ... 15° and 70°, Peking 24° and 79°, Shanghai 38° and 81°, Chungking 46° and 70°, Canton 56° and 84°. 80% of the population is rural. In 1958, 500,000,000 peasants were grouped in 26,578 'Peoples' Communes'. ... The water buffalo is the principal farm animal. ... cotton, sorghum, millet, tobacco, barley, oats, flax, peas, soya beans (esp. in Manchuria), hemp, cotton (S.E. China), rice, tea, silk, beans, tung seeds, bamboo, sugarcane, (far south) citrus fruits, litchis, bananas, ginger, cassia (65% of world total). Fisheries are important. Chief forest products: tung oil (90% of the world's production) and teak, the country's most important ... copper, lead, zinc, silver, tungsten (principal world producer), mercury, antimony, tin, manganese, oil, salt. Manufactures: textiles, esp. ... shan, Wuhan and Paotow), pig iron, lumber, ... matches, paper, porcelain, lacquer, parasols, fans. Exports: raw materials. Imports: oil, food and manufactured goods. Ports: Tahen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton. The Grand Canal (1,000 miles) links Hangchow and Peking. New roads link Szechwan and Chinghai with Tibet ... Siberian. There are 227 institutes for higher learning, including 15 universities. Monetary unit: jen min piao (yuan), divided into 10 chiao

and 100 fen. HISTORY Early Chinese history [illegible] emperor, Son of Heaven, and the origin and development of Chinese society along the Yellow River. The historic period began with the Chou dynasty (1122–221 B.C.), the third of 22 dynasties. It was the age of great Chinese philosophy, of Confucianism, Taoism, Mohism, Legalism. The Ch'ins (221–209 B.C.) created an empire based on Legalist principles. The Hans (206 B.C.–220 A.D.) ended Chinese isolation, created stability, and attempted to control their barbarian neighbors. Buddhism was introduced (1st c. A.D.) and dominated the period of the Three Kingdoms (220–589). The empire was reunited and considerably expanded under the Suis (590–618) and consolidated by the T'angs (618–906). After another period of fragmentation (907–960), peace was restored under the Sungs (960–1279) and the arts flourished. The Mongol invasion (1210) under Genghis Khan established the Yuan dynasty (1279–1368). By 1360 revolt was widespread. Mongol oppression provoked a new isolation policy under the Mings (1368–1644), whose power was weakened by corruption and foreign infiltration. The early Manchu rulers reestablished the Chinese Empire under the Ch'ing dynasty (1644–1912) (*TZU HSU). Government ineptitude in the 18th c. and the increasing efforts of foreign powers to exploit trade relations led to six major clashes, notably the Taiping rebellion (1850–65), the Opium War (1839–42), the Arrow War (1856–60), and the 1st Sino-Japanese War (1894–95), and the development of secret antiforeign societies (e.g. Triad, Boxer). By 1900 China was divided into spheres of influence, the European powers claiming special rights. After many attempts at reform, the dynasty was overthrown (1911) and Sun Yat-sen was installed as provisional president of the republic. Yuan Shih-kai, an imperial general, was appointed president (1912), but his monarchist policies led to anarchy and an increase in the power of the warlords after his death (1916). The Kuomintang and the Nationalist government formed under Chiang Kai-shek (1926) restored order and the Chinese Communists went to Yenan. Japan invaded Manchuria (1931). The 2nd Sino-Japanese war (1937–45) temporarily stopped the conflict between the Nationalists and the Communists under Mao Tse-tung. At the end of the 2nd world war civil war was resumed until Chiang Kai-shek was expelled to Taiwan (1949). A people's republic was formed (Sept. 21, 1949) and economic rehabilitation progressed rapidly under the five-year plan of 1953–7 and 1959–62. In 1966 Mao Tse-tung launched the Cultural Revolution. Border disputes arose with India (1964–6) and with the U.S.S.R. (1969). The first Chinese earth satellite was launched (Apr. 1970). The People's Republic replaced (Oct. 1971) Taiwan in the United Nations. Soon after Mao's death (1976) the moderate leader Teng Hsiao-p'ing took control and ties with the U.S. were strengthened, diplomatic relations were restored (1979). The excesses of the Cultural Revolution were officially condemned and a campaign of party reform began (1984). An agreement was reached with Britain on the future of Hong Kong (1984), and tensions eased with the U.S.S.R. in the early 1980s.

chi·na (tʃáinə) **1.** *n.* a twice-fired, finegrained ceramic ware used esp. for eating and drinking utensils and ornaments; porcelain; any crockery. **2.** *adj.* made of china [after *China*, ware

[illegible] *n. Sapindus saponaria*, a shrub found in the U.S.A. and Mexico. Its stem and roots contain saponin, which forms a lather with water.

[illegible] mainly lives (e.g. in San Francisco, Liverpool etc.).

chi·na·ware (tʃáinəwɛər) *n.* china.

China watcher one specially knowledgeable of China and its government.

China White 1. a pure, rare strain of heroin from Southeast Asia (which see). **2.** (lowercase) a white paint often used as a correction fluid.

chincapin *CHINQUAPIN.

chinch (tʃintʃ) *n.* a chinch bug; a bedbug [Span. *chinche*].

chinch bug *Blissus leucopterus*, a small black and white insect destructive to grasses and cereal crops, esp. in dry weather ‖ a bedbug [Span. [illegible]].

chin·chil·la (tʃintʃílə) *n.* a member of *Chinchilla*, a genus of South American rodents, closely allied to rabbits, with long hind legs and a bushy tail. The soft, pearl-gray fur, used for coats, is very valuable ‖ a breed of rabbit with a fur resembling that of the chinchilla ‖ a woolen fabric with a long soft nap [Span. perh. dim. of *chinche*, a bug].

Chin·chow (dʒíndʒóu) *CHINHSIEN.

Chin·dit (tʃíndit) *n.* a Burmese who fought in Wingate's task force in the 2nd world war.

Chin·dwin (tʃíndwin) a river in W. Upper Burma about 550 miles long, chief tributary of the Irrawaddy.

chine (tʃain) **1.** *n.* a cut of meat or fish including part of the backbone ‖ (*geol.*) a ridge or arête. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **chin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **chined** to cut through or remove the backbone of [fr. O.F. *eschine*, spine].

Chin·ese (tʃainíːz, tʃainíːs) **1.** *n.* a native of China ‖ the Chinese language. **2.** *adj.* belonging to China ‖ coming from China ‖ in Chinese style.

Chinese artichoke *ARTICHOKE.

Chinese cinnamon an essence produced by distillation of the bark of *Cinnamomum cassia*.

Chinese fire drill (*used disparagingly*) highly disorganized event.

Chinese language the most important member of the Indo-Chinese group, spoken by over 600 million people in China, Mongolia and S.E. Asia. Dialects: Northern (official), Southern and Southwestern Mandarin (together spoken by 80% of the mainland population), Cantonese, Kan-Hakka (Kiangsi), Amoy-Swatow, Foochow, Wu (Kiangsu-Chekiang), Hsiang (Hunan). It has had a great influence on other Eastern languages, comparable to that of Greek and Latin in the West. It is a tone language and is monosyllabic, with no grammatical inflection. The standard dialect is that of Peking. The written language has remained largely unchanged for over 1,000 years and is common to all the dialects. It consists of characters representing a combination of sounds and ideas, and is written vertically. A roman script was introduced by government order (1958) for the transcription of Chinese characters in books and newspapers. A Chinese script, simplified in its form and with fewer characters, and written horizontally from left to right, has also been introduced. Both systems are in use, alongside the older form.

Chinese lantern a collapsible paper lantern used esp. for decoration at outdoor parties.

Chinese puzzle any intricate puzzle such as those made by the Chinese ‖ a highly complicated situation, set of instructions, genealogical [illegible].

Chinese restaurant syndrome temporary symptoms affecting some who have ingested monosodium glutamate, esp. in Chinese cuisine.

Chinese white zinc white.

[illegible] (Ching. [illegible]).

[illegible] bengan.

Chin Hills (tʃín) a mountain range, largely jungle-covered, of N.W. Burma in the special division of the Chins.

Chin·hsien (dʒínʃjen) a town (pop. 352,000) in Liaoning province, N.E. China, on the Tientsin-Shenyang railroad, at the head of the Gulf of [illegible].

chink (tʃiŋk) **1.** *n.* a narrow crack or opening, e.g. in a wall or door. **a chink in someone's armor** (*Br.* **armour**) a factor in a person's character which makes them susceptible to persuasion, or vulnerable in some way. **2.** *v.t.* to fill up the chinks in [origin unknown].

chink **1.** *n.* a light, ringing sound, e.g. of coins or glasses knocking together. **2.** *v.t.* to make this sound. *v.t.* to cause (something) to make this

chin·kapin *CHINQUAPIN.

Chin-kiang (tʃínkjáŋ) a port (pop. 201,000) on the Yangtze-kiang, the Grand Canal, and the Nanking-Shanghai railroad in Kiangsu province. E. China. Textiles.

Chin·ling Shan, Tsin·ling Shan (tʃínlíŋʃən) a mountain range (rising to 12,000 ft), rich in coal, forming a barrier between N. and S.E. central China.

chi·no (tʃíːnou) *n.* Mexican term for a Spanish-American.

chi·noi·se·rie (ʃiːnwɑ́zəriː, ʃiːnwɑ́zəriː) *n.* a style in costume, furniture, decoration, architecture etc., much in vogue in Europe in the 18th c., that was Chinese in inspiration or was intended to look so [F.].

Chi·nook (tʃinúk, ʃinúk) *n.* an Indian belonging to the linguistic group of Chinookan Indians of North America, formerly from the region of the Columbia River in Oregon ‖ this people ‖ either of their languages (Lower Chinook, Upper Chinook).

chi·nook (tʃinúk, ʃinúk) *n.* a warm dry wind blowing down the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains at intervals ‖ a warm, moist southwest wind of the coastal regions of Oregon and Washington.

chin·qua·pin, chin·ca·pin, chin·ka·pin (tʃinkəpin) *n. Castanea pumila*, fam. *Fagaceae*, a sweet chestnut tree of North America ‖ the nut of this tree ‖ *Castanopsis chrysophylla*, a tree of California and Oregon ‖ its edible nut [N. Am. Indian].

chin turret (*mil.*) in a bomber or gunship, a gun turret located below the nose of the plane.

chintz (tʃints) **1.** *n.* a strong, sometimes glazed, cotton fabric with a printed design, used for upholstery etc. **2.** *adj.* made of chintz **chintz·y** *comp.* **chintz·i·er** *superl.* **chintz·i·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) cheap, of poor quality [fr. Hindi *chint* fr. Skr.].

Chin·wang·tao (tʃínhwɑ́ŋdáu) an ice-free port (pop. 186,000) in N.E. Hopei, China.

Chiog·gia (kjɔ́dʒɑ) Italy's largest fishing port (pop. 50,000), on the lagoon of Venice.

Chi·os (káiɒs, káious, kíːɔs, kíːous) (Khios) a Greek island (area 320 sq. miles, pop. 67,000) of the Cyclades in the Aegean. First colonized by the Ionians, it was held by the Turks (1566–1912). Products: wine, fruit, marble, antimony ‖ its capital (pop. 24,000).

chip (tʃip) **1.** *n.* a small fragment broken or cut from wood, china, glass, stone etc. ‖ (*electr.*) miniaturized wafer disc of silicon on which an integrated circuit is printed ‖ a mark made by chipping ‖ the place in an object where a chip has broken away ‖ a counter in a gambling game ‖ (*Br.*) a chip basket or one of its thin strips of split wood ‖ (*Br.*) a French fry ‖ *POTATO CHIP. **to be a chip off the old block** to be just like one's father in appearance or character. **to have a chip on one's shoulder** to be aggressively touchy. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **chip·ping** *past* and *past part.* **chipped** *v.t.* to cut or break a fragment off (wood, stone etc.) (*Br.*) to cook (potatoes) as French fries ‖ *v.i.* to become chipped ‖ to be liable to become chipped, *this china chips easily* ‖ (*golf*) to play a chip shot. **to chip in** to place a chip or chips (counters) as a share of the stake in a gambling game ‖ to share expenses ‖ (*Br.*) to interrupt conversation in order to assert something [prob. O.E. *cippian*].

chip basket (*Br.*) a very light basket of strips of split wood with air spaces between the slats, used esp. for marketing soft fruit.

chip·munk (tʃípmʌŋk) *n.* any of several species of small, squirrel-like animals of the genera *Tamias* and *Eutamias*, found in North America [N. Am. Indian].

chipped beef smoked beef cut in very thin slices.

Chip·pen·dale (tʃípəndeil), Thomas (c. 1718–79), English cabinetmaker whose graceful, fundamentally strong furniture is much reproduced. At various periods he worked in Louis XV, Chinese and Gothic styles.

chip·per (tʃípər) *adj.* (*pop.*) lively, cheerful [perh. rel. to CHIRRUP].

Chip·pe·wa (tʃípəwɑ, tʃípəwei, tʃípəwə) *pl.* **Chip·pe·was, Chip·pe·wa** *n.* one of the Ojibwa Indians of North America ‖ their language.

Chip·pe·way (tʃípəwei) *pl.* **Chip·pe·ways, Chip·pe·way** *n.* a Chippewa ‖ the Chippewa language.

chipping sparrow *Spizella passerina*, a common North American sparrow that likes to nest where there are houses.

chip shot (*golf*) a short, steeply rising shot

Chi·qui·to·an (tʃiːkiːtoʊən) *n.* a member of a people of Bolivia and Brazil, or their language family, the language of this people [Span.]

chi·ral (kaɪrəl) (*particle phys.*) characteristic of the spin of a particle, positive if always parallel to its momentum, negative if antiparallel

chirality *n.*

chi·rho (kaɪroʊ, kaɪroʊ) *n.* a symbol for Christ, formed of Greek X (chi) and P (rho) from "Christ"

Chi·ri·co (kiːriːkoʊ, Giorgio de, 1888–1978) Italian painter, born in Greece, whose work had a profound influence on surrealism. He painted hallucinatory landscapes in which realistic images create an emotional effect by being placed in vast, dreamlike space. Stark architectural forms and sharp contrast of light and shade intensify the sense of strangeness

Chi·ri·qui (tʃɪriːkiː) a volcanic peak (11,070 ft) in W. Panama, near the Costa Rican border

chi·ro·man·cer (kaɪrəmænsər) *n.* a person skilled in chiromancy

chi·ro·man·cy (kaɪrəmænsiː) *n.* palmistry, the art of divining a person's character and future by studying the palm of his hand [fr. Gk *cheir*, hand + *manteia*, divination]

Chi·ron (kaɪrɒn) (*Gk mythol.*) one of the centaurs, son of Kronos, and teacher of Achilles

chi·rop·o·dist (kaɪrɒpədɪst, kɪrɒpədɪst) *n.* a person professionally qualified to treat minor disorders of the feet

chi·rop·o·dy (kaɪrɒpədiː, kɪrɒpədiː) *n.* the care of the feet and treatment of ailments of the feet [fr. Gk *cheir*, hand + *pous* (*podos*), foot]

chi·ro·prac·tic (kaɪrəpræktɪk) *n.* the manipulation of the spinal vertebrae in an attempt to cure various ailments

chiropractor *n.* [fr. Gk *cheir*, hand + *praktikos*, effective]

chi·rop·ter (kaɪrɒptər) *n.* a member of *Chiroptera* (*Cheiroptera*), the order of mammals comprising the bats

chi·rop·ter·an, chei·rop·ter·an *n.* and *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *cheir*, hand + *pteron*, wing]

chirp (tʃɜːrp) **1.** *n.* a short, sharp sound made by a small bird, a cricket or grasshopper ‖ sound or other wave variation due to a variation of frequency **2.** *v.i.* to make such a sound ‖ to talk brightly ‖ *v.t.* to say with a chirping sound [imit.]

chirpiness (tʃɜːrpiːnɪs) the state or quality of being chirpy

chirp·y (tʃɜːrpiː) *comp.* **chirp·i·er** *superl* **chirp·i·est** *adj.* bright, lively, in good spirits

chirr (tʃɜːr) **1.** *n.* a long, dry, trilling sound, e.g., of a cricket or grasshopper **2.** *v.i.* to make such a sound [imit.]

Chir·ri·pó Gran·de (tʃɪrriːpɔ́grunde) a mountain (12,589 ft) in central Costa Rica, the highest point in the country

chir·rup (tʃɪərəp, tʃɜːrəp) **1.** *n.* a series of short sharp sounds or chirps **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **chir·rup·ing** *past* and *past part.* **chir·ruped** to make this noise [imit.]

chis·el (tʃɪzˈl) **1.** *n.* any of various steel hand tools with a beveled cutting edge for cutting or shaping wood, stone or metal (‡COLD CHISEL) **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **chis·el·ing,** *Br.* also **chis·el·ling** *past* and *past part.* **chis·eled,** *Br.* also **chis·elled** to cut or shape (wood, stone or metal) with a chisel ‖ to cheat or defraud **chis·eled,** *Br* also **chis·elled** *adj.* worked with a chisel [, fine, clear-cut, *chiseled features* [O.N.F.]

chisel bond wire attached to a contact pad of a semiconductor with a chisel-shape tool

Chis·holm Trail (kɪzəm) (*Am. hist.*) a cattle trail, famous in frontier lore, by which drovers brought Texas herds to the Kansas rail heads for 20 years after the Civil War. It ran from San Antonio, Texas, to Abilene, Kansas [after Jesse *Chisholm* (1806–68), a Cherokee Indian trader]

chi-square test (tʃáɪskwɛ̀ər) (*statistics*) test of statistical significance for nominal variables *Cf* FISHER EXACT PROBABILITY TEST

chit (tʃɪt) *n.* a pert girl or young woman [var. of *kit* (kitten)]

chit *n.* a short note, esp. a requisition ‖ a note of a sum owed, esp. for food or drink [shortened fr. Hindi *citthi*]

Chi·ta (tʃɪtáː) a town (pop. 315,000) in E. Siberia, U.S.S.R., center of a mining and lumber district: iron foundries, leather and fur industries

chit-chat (tʃɪttʃæt) *n.* gossip [CHAT]

Chit·i·ma·cha (tʃiːtiːmáːtʃaː) **Chit·i·ma·chas** *n.* an Indian people of Louisiana. The murder (1706) of the French missionary St. Cosme involved them in war with France, which they ended by presenting the French with the head of his murderer ‖ a member of this people ‖ their language [perh. Choctaw *Chutimasha* they have pots for cooking]

chi·tin (kaɪtɪn) *n.* a nitrogenous polysaccharide forming the horny exoskeletal substance in arthropods [F. *chitine* fr. Gk *chitōn*, tunic]

chi·ton (kaɪtˈn, kaɪtɒn) *n.* a member of fam. *Chitonidae*, esp. genus *Chiton*, of eyeless, gill-breathing amphineurans. Chitons have a shell consisting of eight overlapping plates, are oval and flattened, and adhere to rocks ‖ a garment hanging from the shoulders, worn in ancient Greece [Gk *chitōn*, tunic]

Chit·ta·gong (tʃɪtəgɒŋ) the chief port (pop. 1,388,476) of Bangladesh on the Karnaphuli River. Exports: tea, mineral oil, jute, cotton, rice, hides

chit·ter·ling (tʃɪtərlɪŋ, tʃɪlɪn) *n.* (usually *pl.*) the smaller intestines of animals, esp. fried or boiled for food [origin unknown]

chit·ty (tʃɪtiː) *pl.* **chit·ties** *n.* a chit (short note) [Hindi]

chiv·al·ric (ʃɪvælrɪk, ʃɪvælrɪk) *adj.* chivalrous ‖ of chivalry

chiv·al·rous (ʃɪvəlrəs) *adj.* (of men) respectful of women [having the characteristics of the ideal medieval knight: courteous, honorable, ready to help those in need [pertaining to the age of chivalry [O.F. *chevalerous* fr. *chevalier*, knight]

chiv·al·ry (ʃɪvəlrɪː) *n.* honorable behavior, esp. to women ‖ the social and moral conventions of the medieval knights [the qualities (courtesy, honor, defense of the weak etc.) of an ideal knight ‖ (*hist.*) knights and fighting noblemen collectively, *England's chivalry* [F. *chevalerie*, horsemen]

—Orders of chivalry are of three kinds: (a) religious orders of lay nobles, founded during the Crusades to protect pilgrims, e.g. the Knights Hospitalers (b) princely orders, founded by various rulers, e.g. the Order of the Garter (c) orders of merit, founded in the 18th and 19th cc. as a means of honoring subjects, e.g. the Legion of Honor

chive (tʃaɪv) *n.* *Allium schoenoprasum*, fam. *Liliaceae*, an Old World hardy perennial plant allied to the onion. The leaf is used for seasoning [fr. F. *cive*]

chiv·y, chiv·vy (tʃɪvɪː) *pres. part.* **chiv·y·ing, chiv·vy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **chiv·ied, chiv·vied** *v.t.* to urge persistently, nag, worry **to chivy someone up** (*Br.*) to make someone hurry [orig. *chevy*, perh. fr. the Battle of Chevy Chase, a skirmish near the Cheviot Hills]

Chka·lov (tʃkaːlɒf) ‡ORENBURG

Chlam·y·dom·o·nas (klæmɪdɒmənəs) *n.* a genus of flagellates or algae found in vast numbers in fresh water and damp soil [Mod. L. fr. Gk *chlamus*, a mantle + Mod. L. *monas* fr. Gk *monos*, single]

chla·myd·o·spore (klæmɪdəspɔr, klæmɪdəspour) a single-celled [called a conidium] spore of certain fungi and bacteria [fr. Gk *chlamyd-* fr. *chlamys*, a mantle + SPORE]

chlo·ral (klɔraːl, klouraːl) *n.* a colorless, oily liquid [*(loosely)* chloral hydrate [fr. CHLORINE + ALCOHOL]

chloral hydrate $C_2H_3Cl_3O_2$ a compound having anesthetic and narcotic properties

chlorambucil $C_{14}H_{19}Cl_2NO_2$ (klɔræmbjuːsɪl) *n.* (*pharm.*) drug product of nitrogen mustard used in treatment of leukemia and Hodgkins disease, marketed as Leukeran

chlo·ra·mine (klɔrəmiːn, klouræmiːn, klɔ- formed from the reaction of dilute hypochlorous acid with ammonia, esp. NH_2Cl, a pungent, col-

chlo·ram·phen·i·col (klɔræmfenɪkɔl, klouræm- soil microorganism and also manufactured syn- diseases caused by bacteria, viruses or rickettsia, esp. typhoid fever. Chloromycetin is its IRATE + GLYCOL]

chlo·rate (klɔreɪt, kloureɪt, klɔrɪt, klourɪt) *n.* a salt of chloric acid [CHLORINE]

obtained from chlorine

chlo·ride (klɔraɪd, klɔuraɪd, klɔrɪd, klɔurɪd) *n.* a compound of chlorine with some other substance

chloride of lime bleaching powder

chlo·rin·ate (klɔrɪneɪt, klourɪneɪt) *pres. part.* **chlo·rin·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **chlo·rin·at·ed** *v.t.* to treat or cause to combine with chlorine or a chlorine compound

chlo·rin·a·tion *n.* treatment with chlorine, esp. the disinfecting of swimming pools

chlorinated hydrocarbon (*chem.*) class of persistent broad-spectrum nondegradable, synthetic pesticides, e.g., DDT, dieldrin, aldrin, endrin, lindare, chlordane, etc.

chlo·rine (klɔriːn, klouriːn, klɔrɪn, klourɪn) *n.* a gaseous greenish-yellow element (symbol Cl, at. no. 17, at. mass 35.453). It occurs widely in nature in combination with metals, e.g. as sodium chloride in seawater. It is extremely reactive, and is used as a bleaching, disinfecting and oxidizing agent [fr. Gk *chlōros*, green]

chlor·ma·di·none acetate $(C_{23}H_{27}ClO_3)$ (klɔrmədɪnoun) *n.* (*pharm.*) pregnancy-preventive drug; *abbr* CA

chlor·mer·o·dren $(C_8H_{11}ClHgN_2O_2)$ (klɔrmɛərəudrɪn) *n.* (*pharm.*) oral diuretic used in treatment of edema and kidney diseases; marketed as Neohydrin

chlor·o·a·ce·to·phe·none (C_8H_7ClO) (klɔrouæsɪtoufɪnoum) *n.* (*chem.*) an intermediate product in organic synthesis, with an apple-blossom odor. It is used as a tear gas

chlorodifluoromethane $CHClF_2$ (klɔrouflurɔumɛθeɪn) ‡FLUOROCARBON

chlo·ro·form (klɔrəfɔrm, klourəfɔrm) **1.** *n.* a colorless, volatile heavy liquid, $CHCl_3$, used as an anesthetic and as a solvent **2.** *v.t.* to anesthetize with chloroform ‖ to treat with chloroform [F. *chloroforme* fr. CHLORINE + FORMYL]

chlo·ro·my·ce·tin (klɔroumaɪsɪtˈn, klouroumaɪsɪtˈn) ‡CHLORAMPHENICOL

chlo·ro·phyll, chlo·ro·phyl (klɔrəfɪl, klourəfɪl) *n.* a green pigment found in chloroplasts in plant cells, that is essential to photosynthesis and is formed only in the presence of light [F. *chlorophylle* fr. Gk]

chlo·ro·plast (klɔrəplæst, klourəplæst) *n.* a plastid containing chlorophyll found in plant cells. It is the site of photosynthesis and starch formation [fr. Gk *chlōros*, green + *plastos*, formed]

chlo·ro·sis (klɔrousɪs, klourousɪs) *n.* an anemic disease in young women, a symptom of which is a greenish color in the skin ‡(*bot.*) an abnormal condition in plants characterized by absence of green pigments, due to magnesium or iron defi- chloronic [klɔrɒnɪk, klourɒnɪk] *adj.* [fr. Gk *chlōros*, green]

chlorpromazine $(C_{17}H_{19}ClN_2S)$ (klɔrprɒməziːn) *n.* (*pharm.*) antipsychotic, depressant drug, developed as an antiemetic and useful in treatment of radiation sickness and some symptoms of carcinoma, marketed as Thorazine

chlor·prom·pa·mide $(C_{10}H_{13}ClN_2O_3S)$ (klɔrprɒpəmaɪd) *n.* (*pharm.*) drug used in treatment of hypoglycemia; marketed as Diabinese

Choate (tʃout), Joseph Hodges (1832–1917), U.S. trial lawyer and diplomat. He obtained the repeal (1895) of the income tax law of 1895. He served (1899–1905) as ambassador to Great Britain and (1907) as leader of the U.S. delegation to the second Hague Conference

Chocano [illegible] Peruvian lyric poet, protector of the Indians, and exponent of socialist and revolutionary

chock [illegible] its rolling (*naut.*) a metal or wooden fitting may pass in mooring etc. **2.** *adv.* as close or tight as possible, *chock against the wall* **3.** *v.t.* to make fast, prevent from rolling with chocks ‖ to place a boat on chocks (with 'up') to fill too full,

chock-a-block (tʃɒkəblɒk) *adv.* crammed, filled to capacity

chock-full (tʃɒktul) *adj.* chockablock

chocolate [illegible] roasted and ground, often sweetened ‖ a small candy made e.g. of fondant, caramel or nuts, coated with chocolate ‖ a hot drink made from

Choc·taw (tʃɒktɔ) *pl.* **Choc·taws, Choc·taw** *n.* a North American Indian of Muskogean people

choice (tʃɔɪs) *adj.* (esp. commercial contexts) of

choice *n.* the act of choosing or selecting, *to make a choice* | the right or possibility of choosing, *to have no choice* | something chosen | a variety from which to choose, *a wide choice* | an alternative **for choice** (*Br.*) preferably [M.E. *chois* fr. O.F.]

choir (kwaɪə) **1.** *n.* a group of singers giving public performances, a choral society | a group of singers leading the singing in a church | the part of a cathedral, abbey or church between the nave and the sanctuary **2.** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to sing (a hymn etc.) in chorus | *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to sing in chorus [M.E. *quere* fr. O.F. *cuer* fr. L. fr. Gk]

choir·boy (kwaɪəbɔɪ) *n.* a boy member of a choir in a church, cathedral etc.

choir loft a gallery in a church, where the choir can be near the organ

n. the musical director and conductor of a church choir or of a choral society

Choi·seul (ʃwɛzɔl), Etienne François, duc de (1719–85), French statesman. As foreign minister (1758–70) he negotiated the Family Com- The acquired Lorraine (1766) and Corsica (1768) for France

choke (tʃouk) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **chok·ing** *past* and *past part.* **choked** *v.t.* to stop or almost stop from breathing, by applying pressure on the windpipe or by blocking it | to asphyxiate | to block up, *weeds choked the river* | to restrict the as to produce a richer fuel mixture | (with 'back', 'down') to repress (emotion) with difficulty | (with 'down') to force oneself to eat (something) | (with 'off') to silence or discourage (someone) | *v.i.* to be unable to breathe | to be inarticulate (with emotion) || to suffer strangling or suffocation **2.** *n.* the act of choking | the sound of choking | the valve controlling the air intake in an internal-combustion engine || *elec.* a reactor [M.E. *cheken, choken*, fr. O.E.

choke-cherries the small berrylike fruit of any shrub of the genus *Aronia* | any shrub of this genus | the astringent cherrylike fruit of *Prunus arbuti-* and *P. demissa* | either of these North American cherry trees

choke·damp (tʃoukdæmp) *n.* blackdamp

choker (tʃoukər) *n.* a necklace fitting closely around the neck | a narrow neckpiece of fur | (*hist.*) a man's high stiff collar

choky, chokey (tʃouki) *comp.* **choki·er** *superl.* **choki·est** *adj.* tending to choke, esp. with

choler (kɒlər) *n.* (*hist.*) one of the four humors (*qq.v.*), anger, bad temper [M.E. *coler* fr. O.F. fr.

cholera (kɒlərə) *n.* a highly dangerous and in- in India and central China. The cholera bacterium (*V. cholerae*) is transmitted through infected food and weakness and often death [L. fr. Gk, name of a

cho·lin·o·lyt·ic (kɒlɪnɒlɪtɪk) *adj.* of interference with the sympathetic and parasympathetic system. —**cholinolytic** *n.*

Cho·lon (ʃɔlɔ̃) a town (pop. 230,000) of Vietnam outside Ho Chi Minh City, a rice market and industrial center (SAIGON)

Chom·ski·an or **Chomskyani** (tʃɒmskiːən) *adj.*, (*linguistics*) of generative conception of linguistic principles established by Avram Noam Chomsky of MIT. *Cf* DEEP STRUCTURE

chon·ta (tʃɒntə) sharpened dowel used as a defensive weapon in India

choose (tʃuːz) *pres. part.* **choos·ing** *past* **chose** (tʃouz) *past part.* **cho·sen** (tʃouzˈn) *v.t.* to select from a number, or between alternatives | (*theol.* esp. *past part.*) to select for salvation || *v.i.* to make a choice || to decide **cannot choose but** have no alternative but **choos·y, choos·ey** *comp.* **choos·i·er** *superl.* **choos·i·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) fastidious, hard to please [O.E. *cēosan*]

chop (tʃɒp) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **chop·ping** *past* and *past part.* **chopped** *v.t.* to cut by striking or dividing with a sharp instrument, *to chop wood* | to hit (a ball) with a short cutting stroke, usually so that it spins | *v.i.* to use a chopper || to hit a ball with a short cutting stroke **2.** *n.* a cutting stroke with a sharp instrument || a cut of pork, mutton or veal including a rib or part of a rib | (*boxing*) a short, downward blow || the short, irregular, broken motion of waves [var. of

chop *pres. part.* **chop·ping** *past* and *past part.* **chopped** *v.t.* (in phrases) **to chop and change** (*Br.*) to decide first one thing then another, be always changing one's mind, plans etc. **to chop about** (or **around**) (*naut.*, of the wind) to veer, change direction suddenly | *v.t.* (in the phrase) **to chop logic** (*Br.*) to be argumentative [etym. doubtful]

chop-fall·en (tʃɒpfɔlən) *adj.* chapfallen

Chopin (ʃɔpæ̃) Frédéric François (1810–49), Polish composer and pianist. His father was French. His work is almost entirely for the piano (mazurkas, waltzes, nocturnes, polonaises etc.). It is characterized by its romantic, penetrating, utterly personal character, often melancholy or elegiac. Chopin's exploration of technique, extension of the piano's scope, and his harmonic imagination are all prodigious

chop·per (tʃɒpər) *n.* a short-handled ax for cutting wood etc. || a butcher's chopping tool || a kitchen utensil for chopping vegetables || (*pop.*) a helicopter (*electr.*) device that interrupts an electrical current, light, or other radiation at regulated intervals to create an alternating signal that can be more easily amplified | (*pop.*) custom-made motorcycle

chop·py (tʃɒpi) *comp.* **chop·pi·er** *superl.* **chop·pi·est** *adj.* (of the sea) agitated, with small tossing waves | (of the wind) changing suddenly or irregularly

chops (tʃɒps) *pl. n.* the chaps of an animal

chop·stick (tʃɒpstɪk) *n.* a slender stick of wood or ivory used in pairs by the Chinese and other Eastern peoples for eating with [pidgin En-

chop su·ey (tʃɒpsuːi) *n.* a Chinese dish of chopped meat fried or stewed with rice, onions, pea shoots, soy sauce etc. [Chin. 'mixed bits']

cho·ral (kɔrəl, kourəl) *adj.* sung or intended for singing by a choir | pertaining to a choir [F.]

cho·rale, cho·ral (kərælˈ, kɔrəl, kourəl) *n.* a hymn tune of simple rhythm, adapted from plainsong, and sung originally in the German Protestant Church | (in some styles) a choir [G. *choral*]

chorale prelude an instrumental work (esp. for organ) based on a chorale

choral speaking the speaking of poetry or prose by a group in unison (esp. in classical drama as a commentary on the action of the play)

chord (kɔrd) *n.* an emotional response, *to touch the right chord* | (*physiol.*) a part of the body resembling a string | (*math.*) a straight line joining two points on a curve | (*engin.*) a principal member of a truss framework, usually horizontal along the top or bottom edge | (*aeron.*) a straight line joining the trailing and leading edges of an airfoil section [respelling of

chord *n.* (*mus.*) a simultaneous combination of notes, either concord or discord **chord·al** *adj.*

chor·date (kɔrdeɪt) **1.** *n.* a member of *Chordata*, the highest phylum of animals, including vertebrates having at some stage in their development a dorsal notochord, a tubular dorsal nervous system, and pharyngeal gills or gill clefts **2.** *adj.* of or relating to a chordate [fr. L. *chorda*, cord]

chord organ amplified organ producing chords when buttons are pressed

chore (tʃɔr, tʃour) *n.* an odd job || a boring or tiresome job || a recurrent farm or household task [var. of CHAR]

cho·re·a (kərɪə, kɔrɪːə, kouriːə) *n.* any of various nervous diseases, of either infectious or organic origin, causing uncontrollable spasmodic twitching of the body (commonly called St. Vitus's dance) [L. *chorea* (*Sancti Viti*), dance (of St. Vitus), fr. Gk]

cho·re·o·graph (kɔrɪːəgræf, kɔrɪːəgrɑf, kouriːəgræf, kouriːəgrɑf) *v.t.* to create the choreography for || *v.i.* to be a choreographer [back formation fr. CHOREOGRAPHY]

cho·re·og·ra·pher (kɔrɪːɒgrəfər, kouriːɒgrəfər) *n.* someone who composes choreography

cho·re·o·graph·ic (kɔrɪːəgræfɪk, kouriːəgræfɪk) *adj.* of or relating to choreography

cho·re·og·ra·phy (kɔrɪːɒgrəfiː, kouriːɒgrəfiː) *n.* the art of arranging a dance performance and the notation of the steps of the dances in detail [fr. Gk *choreia*, dancing + *graphē*, writing]

cho·re·ol·o·gist (kɔrɪːɒlədʒɪst) *n.* one who records dance steps, esp. for ballet

cho·ri·amb (kɔrɪːæmb, kouriːæmb) *n.* a metrical foot (– ⏑ –) made up of a trochee and an iamb [fr. L. fr. Gk *choriambos* fr. *choreios*, dancing + *iambos*, iamb]

cho·ric (kɔrɪk, kourɪk) *adj.* in the style of a chorus in a Greek play || pertaining to such a chorus [fr. L. *choricus* fr. Gk]

cho·ri·on (kɔrɪːɒn, kouriːɒn) *n.* a vascular embryonic membrane enclosing the amnion, a specialized portion of which acts as the site of nutriment absorption from the parent. The chorion and the allantois take part in placenta formation in higher mammals **cho·ri·ón·ic** *adj.* (GONADOTROPIN)

cho·ri·pet·al·ous (kɔrɪpétˈləs, kouripétˈləs) *adj.* having separate petals [fr. Gk *chori-*, apart + PETAL]

chor·is·ter (kɔrɪstər, kɒrɪstər) *n.* a member of a church or cathedral choir, esp. a choirboy [fr. M.L. *chorista*]

cho·roid (kɔrɔɪd, kouroɪd) **1.** *adj.* of delicate and highly vascular membranes **2.** *n.* a layer ('coat') of heavily pigmented tissue in an eye, between the retina and the sclerotic covering [fr. Gk *chorioeidēs*]

cho·rol·o·gy (kɔrɒlədʒiː) *n.* (*biol.*) the study of geographic distributions of organisms

cho·ro·pleth map (klɔroupleθ) shaded map in which degrees of shading indicate relative frequencies of certain phenomena, or, for some commodities, etc., the number per unit in the area

Cho·ro·te·ga (tʃɔrətegə) *pl.* **Cho·ro·te·ga, Cho·ro·te·gas** *n.* an Indian people of Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Their language and customs disappeared during the colonial period | a member of this people || their language [Span.]

Cho·ro·tí (tʃərouti:) *pl.* **Cho·ro·tí, Cho·ro·tís** *n.* a South American Indian people, numbering about 3,000, inhabiting the Bolivia-Paraguay-Argentina boundary region and subsisting on agriculture, fishing and simple pottery making | a member of this people || their language [Span., of Amerind origin]

chor·tle (tʃɔrtˈl) **1.** *n.* a gleeful chuckle **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **chor·tling** *past* and *past part.* **chor·tled** to utter such a chuckle [coined by Lewis Carroll]

cho·rus (kɔrəs, kourəs) **1.** *n.* a group of singers or dancers in musical comedy etc. || a secular choir || the refrain of a song in which a number of singers join the solo voice || the group of singers and dancers in early Greek plays, esp. those who commented chorally on the action || one of the speeches of such a chorus || the person speaking the prologue and commenting on the action in 16th-c. English plays || any remark made by several people simultaneously, *a chorus of 'hellos'* **in chorus** (speaking) simultaneously **2.** *v.t.* to sing (music) or utter (greetings etc.) in chorus | *v.i.* to sing or speak in chorus [L. fr. Gk *choros*]

chorus girl a girl in the chorus of a musical show, cabaret etc.

Cho·rzow (xɔʒuf) (former Königshutte) a Polish town (pop. 150,000), center of the Upper Silesian industrial region: iron and steel works,

coal, zinc and iron mining, glass, brick and chemical work

chose past of CHOOSE

Chosen (tʃouzn) archaic

chosen (tʃouz'n) *past part.* of CHOOSE

Chosen People (*Bible*) the Jews

chostsm (kɒstɪzm) *n.* [illegible] detailed description of [illegible] in the *New Yorker*] esp by Alann Robbe Grillet of France

Chosroes (krɒzrəʊ) KHOSRU I

Chota Nagpur (tʃəutənɑ:gpuə) a [illegible]ing plateau region (area 27,112 sq miles, pop 7,516,000) in S E Bihar, India Chief town Ranchi

Chou (dʒou) a Chinese dynasty (1122–221 B C) under which feudalism was introduced into China and the Chinese borders were extended The great schools of philosophy, Confucianism, Taoism, Mohism and Legalism, arose in this classical period of China's history

Chou En-lai (dʒouenlai) (1898–1976), Chinese Communist statesman. He was foreign minister and premier from 1949 until his death and served continuously on the Politburo (1927–76)

chough (tʃʌf) *n.* a member of *Pyrrhocorax*, a genus of birds of the crow family, generally black with red beak, legs and toes [M E *choge*]

chou pastry (ʃu:) a light souffle pastry used for éclairs etc

Chow (tʃau) *n.* a dog of a breed believed to have come from N. China, with a very thick, soft coat, prick ears, and purplish tongue, resembling a husky in build [origin unknown]

chow-chow (tʃáutʃau) *n.* a Chinese preserve of pickled orange peel and ginger [pidgin English]

Chow Chow a Chow

chow-der (tʃáudər) *n.* a New England dish of fish or clams or other foods stewed in milk with bacon, onion etc [fr. F. *chaudiere*, saucepan fr *chaud*, hot]

chow mein (tʃaumèin) *n* a Chinese dish of noodles fried with meat (chicken, pork, beef etc) or fish, and vegetables. Chinese restaurants in the West usually serve shredded chicken with mushrooms, celery, onions etc and fried noodles [Chin *chiao* to fry + *mien* flour]

chres·tom·a·thy (krestɒməθi) *pl.* **chres·tom·a·thies** *n.* a collection of literary passages, esp intended for those learning a language [fr Gk *chrēstomatheia*, fr. *chrēstos*, useful + *mathein*, to learn]

Chre·tien de Troyes [illegible] French poet, author of poems based on the Arthurian legends, notably 'Erec et Enide' (c 1170), 'Yvain' (c. 1177), 'Lancelot' and the unfinished 'Perceval', works which established the tradition of courtly love in French literature

chrism, chris·om (krizəm) *n* the consecrated oil used for anointing in baptism, confirmation and ordination in the Catholic and Orthodox Churches [O.E. *crisma* fr L fr Gk]

Christ (kraist) the anointed king or Messiah of Jewish prophecy, sometimes conceived of as a military leader who would conquer the Jews' oppressors, sometimes held to be a supernatural being sent by God to destroy and recreate the earth, purging it of evil || the title given to Jesus by his followers, who believed that his coming fulfilled the Messianic prophecies [O E *crist* fr. L. fr. Gk *christos*, anointed]

Christa·del·phi·an [illegible] ber of a sect originating (1844) with John Thomas (1805–71), an English doctor who immigrated to Brooklyn, New York It accepts the whole Bible as a divine guide, rejects much of orthodox Christian doctrine, and seeks the establishment of a universal theocracy

Christchurch [illegible] (pop. 172,400, with agglom 325,700) of South Island, New Zealand, on the east coast It is the capital of Canterbury province, with its port at Lyttelton, 7 miles away Industries meat-packing, tanning University of Canterbury [unconnected]

christen [illegible] ally an infant) into the Christian Church by baptism || to name (a child) formally, at baptism || to name (a ship) at its launching [O E *cristnian*, to make Christian]

Christen·dom [illegible] members of the Christian Church all countries professing Christianity [O E *cristendom*] [illegible] fessing other religions

christening [illegible] ceremony of baptizing and naming a child, and the social festivities which normally follow

Christian (krist∫ən, *Br.* esp. kristjən) 1. *n.* a person who believes in the doctrines of Jesus and acknowledges his divinity | *(loosely)* a person having the qualities expected of one who professes Christianity 2. *adj* pertaining to the doctrines of Jesus || believing in the doctrines [illegible] ties expected of a Christian [fr L. *Christianus*]

Christian I (1426–81), king of Denmark (1448–81), Norway (1450–81) and Sweden (1457–64), founder of the Oldenburg dynasty He failed (1471) to subdue Sweden, but brought Schleswig and Holstein under the Danish crown (1460)

chris·tia·ni·a (kristjɑni:ə, kristɪ:ænɪə, kristɪ:æni:ə) *n.* a swinging movement of the body used in skiing, in order to make a turn during descent [after *Christiania*, former name of Oslo]

Christian II (1481–1559), king of Denmark and Norway (1513–23) and Sweden (1520–3) His massacre (1520) of Swedish nobles and his legal reforms in Denmark provoked a rebellion by the nobles (1522). He was deposed (1523) and imprisoned (1532) until his death

Chris·ti·an·i·ty (krist∫ɪ:ænɪti:) *n* the religion of those who accept Jesus Christ as God incarnate, are guided by the Holy Spirit, and participate in the fellowship of the Christian Church the state of being a Christian [fr L. *Christianitas*]

—Christianity came into being (c. 30 A D) when the Apostles received the power of the Holy Spirit to preach the resurrection and gospel of Christ Jesus had placed the Jewish idea of the Kingdom of God at the center of his teaching, but gave the idea a new spiritual, universal meaning He taught that God is present wherever individuals enter into the relationship of love which God is seeking to establish with them This relationship was established by Jesus at the cost of his crucifixion by men who rejected his claims. The relationship of love transcends time and space: the disciples of Jesus felt a continuing relationship with him which, though broken by his crucifixion, was restored by his resurrection. The most influential of the Apostles was Paul, the founder of Christian theology, whose missionary journeys ensured that Christianity would not be simply another Jewish sect. Between two periods of persecution in the latter half of the 1st and 3rd cc., Christianity established itself throughout the Roman Empire as a highly organized hierarchy separate from the State and predominantly Gentile. By the 2nd c bishops, presbyters and deacons had emerged In the 3rd c diocesan bishops replaced congregational bishops, and the jurisdiction of the bishops of Rome, Constantinople, Antioch, Alexandria and Jerusalem (the patriarchs) extended beyond the diocese In 313 Constantine accorded to Christianity the rights and toleration previously enjoyed by paganism, and in 380 Theodosius established it as the one and only State religion [illegible] controversy and heresy In the 2nd c the early Church safeguarded its institutional orthodoxy against the perils of Arianism, Montanism and [illegible] convoking synods and ecumenical councils, formulating creeds, establishing the canon of the [illegible]

[illegible] rian and Monophysite heresies provoked further conciliar definition of the nature of the Trinity at Chalcedon (451) and Constantinople [illegible]

already a feature by the 4th c In the West [illegible] 732 (by arms) and of Saxon paganism in the 9th c (by conversion) The issues of papal authority

In the 20th c Protestants, Orthodox and Catholics began to come together in the ecumenical movement

Christianity has molded the shape of Western civilization, and has been carried by missionaries to nearly all the countries of the world It has almost 890,000,000 adherents

Christian IV (1577–1648), king of Denmark and Norway (1588–1648) He was at war with Sweden (1611–13 and 1643–5). He invaded Germany (1625) in support of the Protestants in the Thirty Years' War, but was defeated (1626) His court was an intellectual center, and commerce prospered during his reign

Christian IX (1818–1906), king of Denmark (1863–1906). He annexed Schleswig (1863), precipitating war (1864) with Prussia and Austria, which resulted in the loss of both Schleswig and Holstein

Chris·tian·ize (krist∫ənaiz, *Br.* esp krist∫ənaiz) *pres. part.* **Chris·tian·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **Chris·tian·ized** *v.t.* to convert to Christianity || to give a Christian character to

Christian name the name or names given at baptism, as distinct from the family name [illegible] NAME

Christian X (1870–1947), king of Denmark (1912–47) and of Iceland (1918–44)

Christian Brothers the Brothers of the Christian schools (JEAN BAPTISTE DE LA SALLE)

Christian era the years since Christ's birth (Roman year 753)

Christian Schools, Order of the Brothers of the JEAN BAPTISTE DE LA SALLE

Christian Science a Protestant sect founded (1866) in the U.S.A. by Mrs Mary Baker Eddy (1821–1910), who claimed that health depends only on right mental attitudes, illness being an illusion of nonexistent matter Her 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (1875) is the sect's textbook

Christians of St Thomas indigenous Christians of the Malabar coast of India, who claim to have been evangelized by St Thomas (Didymus)

Chris·ti·na (kristi:nə) (1626–89), queen of Sweden (1632–54), whose court was a center of learning, attracting such men as Descartes and Grotius A convert to Roman Catholicism, she abdicated (1654), and retired (1667) to Rome

Christ·mas (krismas) *n* the annual festival observed by Christians on Dec 25, commemorating the birth of Christ | the Christmas season [O E. *Cristes mæsse*, Christ's Mass]

Christmas box (*Br.*) money given at Christmas to the garbage collectors and others who provide a service throughout the year (BOXING DAY)

Christmas card a greeting card sent at Christmas

Christmas Island an island (area 55 sq miles, pop 3,018, mainly Chinese and Malayan) southwest of Java Sole industry exporting phosphate of lime from guano deposits The island, visited by the Dutch (17th c.), was annexed (1888) by the British, and transferred (1958) to Australian jurisdiction

Christmas Island [illegible]

Christmas pudding a rich [illegible] containing dried fruit and candied peel with sugar, spices etc, eaten traditionally at Christ

Christmas rose [illegible] *culaceae*, a dark-leaved evergreen plant whose white or purplish flowers blossom during [illegible] around the festival of Christmas

Christmas tree [illegible] mas time with candles, colored lights, tinsel etc

Christ of the Andes [illegible] Aires–Santiago highway, symbolizing eternal peace between the two republics

Christology [illegible] the human and divine nature of Jesus Christ [fr CHRIST + Gk *logos*, discourse]

Chris·tophe (kristɔf), Henri (1767–1820), Haitian black emancipated slave, president (1806) built his capital at Cap Haitien

Christopher [illegible]

chro· [illegible] , bird corsage,

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY (a) æ, ɑ, ɒ; (e) e, ɛ, ɜ; (i) i, ɪ; (o) o, ɔ; (u) u, ʌ, ə; (aɪ) aɪ, ɑɪ; (aʊ) aʊ, ɑʊ; (ɔɪ) ɔɪ; (ju) ju, jʊ; (ɪə) ɪə, ɪ:ə; (eə) eə, ɛ:ə; (ʊə) ʊə, ʊ:ə; (ə:) ɜ:, ə:; (ɑ:) ɑ:, ɒ:; (ɔ:) ɔ:; (u:) u:; (i:) i:; (ŋ) ŋ; (θ) θ; (ð) ð; (ʃ) ʃ; (ʒ) ʒ; (dʒ) dʒ; (tʃ) tʃ; (j) j; (w) w; (x) x; (ʍ) ʍ; (ɹ) ɹ; (l) l; (m) m; (n) n; (p) p; (b) b; (t) t; (d) d; (k) k; (g) g; (f) f; (v) v; (s) s; (z) z; (h) h; (ʔ) ʔ; (ɾ) ɾ; (ɡ) ɡ; (ɫ) ɫ; (ɱ) ɱ; (ɳ) ɳ; (ɲ) ɲ; (ɴ) ɴ; (ɽ) ɽ; (ʎ) ʎ; (ʟ) ʟ; (ʀ) ʀ; (ʙ) ʙ; (ʋ) ʋ; (ɸ) ɸ; (β) β; (ɕ) ɕ; (ʑ) ʑ; (ɣ) ɣ; (ɰ) ɰ; (ɧ) ɧ; (ʂ) ʂ; (ʐ) ʐ; (ɻ) ɻ; (ɥ) ɥ

chro·ma (kroumə) *n.* (of a color) saturation [fr

chro·mate (kroumeit) *n.* (*chem.*) a salt or ester

chro·mat·ic (kroumætik, krəmætik) *adj.* colored or relating to color, esp. with respect to hue or saturation; (*mus.*) having notes other than those in the diatonic scale; (*biol.*) relating to the staining properties of cell material [(*biol.*) of or like chromatin [fr. Gk *chrōmatikos* fr. *chroma*, color]

image produced by the dispersion of light passing through a lens and generally characterized

chro·mat·i·cal·ly (kroumætikli:, krəmætikli:) *adv.* in a chromatic manner

chro·mat·ics (kroumætiks, krəmætiks) *n.* the science of color

chromatic scale (*mus.*) a scale composed of

chromatic semitone (*mus.*) the interval between a note and its sharp or flat

chromosomal strands resulting from chromo-

color

chro·ma·tin (kroumətin) *n.* (*biol.*) a substance in cells consisting of deoxyribonucleic acid and basic proteins, distinguished by its staining properties at different stages in cell development, and considered to be the bearer of genes [fr. Gk *chroma* (*chromatos*), color]

ing; *optics*) chromatic aberration [fr. Gk *chroma* (*chromatos*), color]

chro·ma·to·gra·phic (kroumətəgræfik, kroumætəgræfik) *adj.* of or pertaining to chromatography **chro·ma·to·graph·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

ern method of continuous or batch chemical analysis and separation based on the preferential adsorption of different components of a gas, liquid or solid mixture or solution as it contacts an adsorbent medium (e.g. paper, certain liquids, chalk). Each component appears at a different zone or at a different time in a flow process and may then be identified. Widely used chromatographic techniques are gas-liquid, liquid-solid and liquid-liquid chromatography (where the first term is the state of the mixture to be separated and the second the state of the separating medium) [fr. Gk *chróma* (*chrómatos*), color + *graphe*, writing]

ics a treatise on color [fr. Gk *chróma*, color + *logos*, discourse]

chro·ma·to·phore (kroumətəfɔr, kroumətəfour, kroumætəfɔr, kroumætəfour) *n.* a cell containing pigment, whose contractile processes enable the skin of some animals (e.g. chameleon,

[fr. Gk *chroma*, color + *-phoros*, bearing]

chro·ma·tron (kroumətrɔn) *n.* television color picture tube with one gun that deposits phosphorous on the screen in sequential strips (vs. dots) with the beam deflected by horizontal grid wires; *also* Lawrence tube

chrome (kroum) *n.* chromium; chrome yellow [F. fr. Gk *chroma*, color]

chrome green chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3), anhydrous or hydrated, used in green pigments

used as a pigment

characteristics include hardness and resistance to oxidation and corrosion, depending on the percentage of chromium present (*STAINLESS

chrome yellow lead chromate, $PbCrO_4$, used as

chro·mite (kroumait) *n.* an ore containing

chro·mi·um (kroumiəm) *n.* a metallic element

moulding (grəfər) *n.* **chro·mo·lith·o·graph·ic** (kroumouliθəgræfik) *adj.* **chro·mo·lith·o·graphy** (kroumouliθɔgrəfi:) *n.* [fr. Gk *chroma*, color + LITHOGRAPH]

chro·mo·ne·ma (kroumouni:mə) *pl.* **chro·mo·ne·ma·ta** (kroumouni:mətə, mouni:mətə) the coiled core of a chromatid, thought to contain the genes [Mod. L. fr. Gk *chróma*, color + *nema*, thread]

chro·mo·plast (kroumouplæst) *n.* a colored plastid or pigment body [(*bot.*) a colored plastid other than a chloroplast, containing pigments [fr. Gk *chróma*, color + *plastos*, formed]

chro·mo·ra·di·om·e·ter (kroumoureidiɔmitər) *n.* gauge to measure X-ray radiation, indicated by color changes

chro·mo·some (kroumousoum) *n.* a microscopic, thread-like bundle of deoxyribonucleic acid molecules which collectively carry the hereditary material in subunits called genes. They may be observed during meiosis and mitosis [fr. G. *chromosom* fr. Gk]

chromosome number the number of chromosomes in the nucleus characterizing a species of plant or animal

chro·mo·sphere (kroumosfiər) *n.* (*astron.*) a colored, irregular incandescent layer of ionized and neutral gases (mostly hydrogen) surrounding the photosphere to a distance of about 3,000 miles. There are many small, transient, high-speed jets of gas ejected to heights reaching 10,000 miles from the low chromosphere. The temperature of the chromosphere increases with distance outward, reaching 20,000°C. from a minimum of 4,500°C. in the upper photosphere (*CORONA, cf. SOLAR PROMINENCE, cf. SOLAR FLARE) || a similar gaseous layer around a star **chro·mo·spher·ic** (kroumosferik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *chróma*, color + SPHERE]

chro·mous (kroumos) *adj.* of, derived from or containing chromium, esp. when chromium is bivalent

chron·ic (krɔnik) *adj.* (of disease) longlasting, deep-seated (cf. ACUTE) || constant, inveterate, *a chronic smoker* || (*Br. pop.*) very bad, *a chronic performance* **chron·i·cal·ly** *adv.* **chro·nic·i·ty** (krɔnis·iti:) *n.* (of disease) the state or quality of being chronic [F. *chronique* fr. L. fr. Gk]

chronic dose radiation dose absorbed in circumstances such that biological recovery may be, or have been, possible, e.g., absorption occurring after 24 hours following a nuclear explosion

chron·i·cle (krɔnik'l) **1.** *n.* a list of events in the order in which they happened || a narrative of events, esp. a medieval history **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **chron·i·cling** *past* and *past part.* **chron·i·cled** to record (events) in a chronicle **chron·i·cler** *n.* a writer of chronicles, esp. a medieval historian [M.E. *cronikle* fr. A.F.]

Chron·i·cles (krɔnik'lz) two books of the Old Testament, which reinterpret the history of Judah given in Kings

chron·is·tor (krɔnistər) *n.* (*electr.*) miniaturized timing device to compute the use of equipment

chron·o·gram (krɔnəgræm) *n.* a phrase or motto, the Roman numeral letters of which can be added up to make a date, e.g. 'haLLoweD be thy naMe' = 50 + 50 + 500 + 1000 − 1600. Cabalists find significance in such things **chron·o·gram·mat·ic** (krɔnəgrəmætik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *chronos*, time + *gramma*, letter]

chron·o·graph (krɔnəgræf, krɔnəgrɑf) *n.* an instrument for recording and measuring time [fr. Gk *chronographos* fr. *chronos*, time + *graphē*,

chron·ol·o·ger (krɔnɔlədʒər) *n.* someone practicing or skilled in chronology

chro·nol·o·gist (krɔnɔlədʒist) *n.* a chronologer

chro·nol·o·gy (krɔnɔlədʒi:) *n.* the science of measuring time and fixing dates in order of occurrence, *the chronology of Shakespeare's plays is still uncertain* an arrangement (list, table, treatise etc.) in order of occurrence [fr. Gk *chronos*, time]

chro·nom·e·ter (krɔnɔmitər) *n.* an instrument measuring the passage of time with great accuracy, esp. one used in navigation for determin-

measuring time [fr. Gk *chronos*, time + *metria*, process of measurement]

chron·o·scope (krɔnəskoup, króunəskoup) *n.* an instrument for measuring very small intervals of time [fr. Gk *chronos*, time + *skopos*, watcher]

chrys·a·lid (krisəlid) **1.** *n.* a chrysalis **2.** *adj.* of or relating to a chrysalis

chrys·a·lis (krisəlis) *pl.* **chrys·al·i·des** (krisælidi:z), **chrys·a·lis·es** *n.* the pupa of certain insects, esp. butterflies and moths at the state between caterpillar or larva and fully developed imago [L. fr. Gk *chrusallis* fr. *chrusos*, golden]

chry·san·the·mum (krisænθəməm) *n.* a member of *Chrysanthemum*, fam. *Compositae*, a genus of widely cultivated, autumn-flowering, perennial plants from China and Japan. There are many varieties [L. fr. Gk *chrysanthemon*, golden flower]

chrys·el·e·phan·tine (kriseləfæntin, kriseləfæntain) *adj.* overlaid or decorated with gold and ivory, as in classical sculpture [fr. Gk *chrusos*, gold + *elephantinos*, ivory]

Chrys·ler Corporation (kraislər) a U.S. automobile manufacturing company founded (1924) by Walter Percy Chrysler (1875–1940). Chrysler and Dodge merged in 1928, to form one of the largest companies in the U.S. automotive industry

chrys·o·ber·yl (krisəberəl) *n.* yellowish-green beryllium aluminate. The best varieties are used as gems [fr. L. *chrysoberyllus* fr. Gk]

chrys·o·lite (krisəlait) *n.* any of various magnesium iron silicates of an olive-green or yellow color, the most common of which is olivine. Some forms are used as gems [M.E. *crisolite* fr. O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

chrys·o·prase (krisəpreiz) *n.* an applegreen variety of chalcedony, used as a gem [fr. Gk *chrusos*, gold + *prason*, leek]

Chrysostom *JOHN CHRYSOSTOM

chub (tʃʌb) *n. Leuciscus cephalus*, a European fish of the carp family. It frequents deep holes in rivers shaded by trees. It rarely weighs over 5 lbs, and makes poor food [origin unknown]

chub·bi·ness (tʃʌbi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being chubby

chub·by (tʃʌbi:) *comp.* **chub·bi·er** *superl.* **chub·bi·est** *adj.* (of people, esp. children) nicely plump [CHUB]

Chu·but (tʃu:bu:t) a river (c. 500 miles long) in S. Argentina, rising in the Andes Mtns and flowing east into the Atlantic

chuck (tʃʌk) *n.* the cut of beef or lamb between the neck and shoulder blade || a block used as a chock || a mechanical screw device for holding a tool in a machine (e.g. a bit in a drill) [perh. var. of CHOCK]

chuck 1. *v.t.* (of chickens) to cluck || (of persons calling chickens) to imitate a hen's clucking **2.** *n.* a cluck [imit.]

chuck 1. *v.t.* (*pop.*) to throw lightly, toss || to tap playfully (under the chin) **chuck it!** (*Br., pop.*) stop that! **to chuck away** (*pop.*) to throw away, *to chuck away a chance* **to chuck out** (*pop.*) to eject **to chuck up** (*pop.*) to give up (something), esp. as the result of a sudden decision or whim, *to chuck up one's job* **2.** *n.* a playful tap under the chin || (*pop.*) a short throw [perh. imit.]

Chuck·chee (tʃukʃi:) *n.* a Mongolic people inhabiting N.E. Siberia, U.S.S.R., on the shores of the Arctic Ocean and the Bering Sea || a member of this people

chuck·er-out (tʃʌkəraut) *pl.* **chuck·ers-out** *n.* (*Br.*) a bouncer

chuck-full (tʃʌkful) *adj.* chock-full

chuck·le (tʃʌk'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **chuck·ling** *past* and *past part.* **chuck·led** *v.i.* to laugh quietly with amusement, satisfaction, glee or triumph || to make a sound suggesting quiet laughter, e.g. of water flowing over stones **2.** *n.* such a laugh or sound suggesting laughter [imit.]

chuck wagon a wagon carrying provisions etc. for cowboys

chuf·fing (tʃʌfiŋ) *n.* characteristic of some rockets to burn intermittently and with an irregular noise

Chu·foo (tʃu:fu:) the birthplace and burial place of Confucius in Shantung province, China

chug (tʃʌg) **1.** *n.* the short explosive sound of an engine going steadily and rather slowly **2.** *v.i. pres. part* **chug·ging** *past* and *past part* **chugged** to make such a sound **to chug along** to drive or go slowly but steadily [imit.]

chug-a-lug *v.* (*colloq.*) to drink a draft of beer without stopping

chuk·ker, chuk·kar (tʃʌkə) *n.* [illegible] in the game of polo [Hindi *chakkar* ... wheel]

Chukotsko Peninsula [illegible] the northeastern extremity ... part of the Chukot National Area (Okrug) of the U.S.S.R.

chum (tʃʌm) *n.* (esp. of young people) a close friend **chum·my** *comp.* **chum·mi·er** *superl.* **chum·mi·est** *adj.* [illegible] **chummy with** to have as a friend [origin unknown]

chump (tʃʌmp) *n.* [illegible] or done something silly [*Br.*] the thick end of a loin of mutton, *a chump chop* ‖ a thick lump of wood [etym. doubtful]

chun (tʃuːn) *n.* currency unit of South Korea, equal to 1/100 won

Chung·king (tʃʊŋkɪŋ) [illegible] an ancient town (pop. 6,000,000) on the Yangtze-kiang in Szechwan, central China, mentioned as early as 1100 B.C. It is a trade and industrial center. It was opened (1891) as a treaty port. It was the Chinese capital during the Sino-Japanese war (1937–45)

chunk (tʃʌŋk) *n.* a short, thick piece (of wood, bread etc.) ‖ a large amount **chunk·y** *comp.* **chunk·i·er** *superl.* **chunk·i·est** *adj.* (of people) short and thickset ‖ (of objects) rather thick or heavy [perh. fr. CHUCK]

chun·nel (tʃʌnəl) *n.* railroad tunnel under a water channel, esp. the English Channel

Church (tʃəːrtʃ), Frederick Edwin (1826–1900), U.S. landscape painter and member of the Hudson River School. The only pupil of Thomas Cole, the school's founder, Church painted enormous landscapes, flooded with light and using multiple perspectives and meticulous detail, as in 'Niagara' (1857), 'Heart of the Andes' (1859), and 'Twilight in the Wilderness' (1860)

Church, George Earl (1835–1910), U.S. explorer. After his Amazonian explorations (1868–79), he became the leading authority on the Amazon

church (tʃəːrtʃ) **1.** *n.* a building for Christian worship ‖ a service held in it ‖ baptized Christian men and women ‖ **Church** a particular body of Christians, *the Church of Scotland* ‖ ecclesiastical government, *Church and State* **the Church** (*pop.*) the clerical profession **2.** *v.t.* to take (a woman) through the service of thanksgiving for the birth of a child [O.E. *cirice* fr. Gk]

Church Army a Church of England mission organizing canteens and hostels for servicemen and the poor, founded (1882) by Prebendary Wilson Carlile (1847–1942)

Church Father *FATHER OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

church-go·er (tʃəːrtʃgouər) *n.* a regular worshipper at church **church-go·ing** *n.* and *adj.*

Church·ill (tʃəːrtʃil), Charles (1731–64), English poet and satirist, author of 'The Rosciad' (1761) etc.

Churchill, John *MARLBOROUGH, 1st DUKE OF

Churchill, Sir Winston Leonard Spencer (1874–1965), British statesman, operator and writer, son of Lord Randolph Churchill. He was a soldier and journalist in Cuba, India, Egypt and South Africa before being elected to parliament as a Conservative member (1900). He held office in Liberal and Conservative governments (1908–29) and, out of office, he advocated military preparations after the rise of Nazi Germany and was an opponent of appeasement. He was a great war leader as prime minister, first lord of the treasury and minister of defense (1940–5). He became leader of the Opposition in parliament (1945), and was prime minister (1951–3). His writings include 'Lord Randolph Churchill' (1906), [illegible] (1923–9), 'Marlborough' (1933–8), 'The Second World War' (1948–53), 'A History of the English-speaking Peoples' [illegible]

Churchill a river (1,000 miles long) of Saskatchewan and Keewatin district, Canada ‖ the town in N.E. Manitoba at its mouth, the best harbor on the south of Hudson's Bay

Church in Wales an Anglican Church disestablished from the Church of England in 1920. It has almost 200,000 [illegible]

church key (*slang or colloq.*) pointed instrument used for [illegible] ing liquids

church·man (tʃəːrtʃmən) *n.* an adult male member of a Church (*old-fash.*) a minister ‖ clergyman, [illegible] ship

Church Militant Christians regarded as being in constant warfare with the powers of evil

Church of Christ, Scientist *CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Church of England the established Church in England. It was created as a national institution by the Act of Supremacy (1534), which replaced the pope's authority by that of the king as 'the only supreme head on earth of the Church of England'. The change was occasioned by Henry VIII's [illegible] divorce [illegible] of Aragon, and by his financial difficulties, which were relieved by Thomas Cromwell's suppression of the monasteries (1535–6). Few doctrinal changes were made until the reign (1547–53) of Edward VI, when the Books of Common Prayer of 1549 and 1552 showed increasingly the influence of the Reformation. After the brief return to Roman Catholicism in the reign (1553–8) of Mary, the Church of England was restored under Elizabeth I. Its doctrine, set out in the 39 Articles (1571), met growing opposition from the Puritans, whose views were rejected at the Hampton Court Conference (1604). The Authorized Version of the Bible appeared (1611). The attempts of Laud to increase the Church's ceremonial further alienated the Puritans. The Civil War ensued (1642–52), and the Long Parliament established Presbyterianism (1646). At the Restoration (1660), the episcopacy was restored. The Clarendon Code (1661–5) and a Test Act (1673) against both Nonconformists and Roman Catholics were passed. James II's attempts to evade this ended with the revolution of 1688, after which Protestantism was secured by the Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Succession (1701). In the 18th c. the Church of England waned, until the spiritual revival led by John Wesley, whose followers eventually separated from the Church (*METHODISM). An Evangelical party grew up within the Church. Civil disabilities were removed from non-Anglicans by the repeal (1828) of the Test and Corporation Acts and by the emancipation (1829) of Roman Catholics. In the early 19th c., High Church traditions were revived by Keble and Newman in the Oxford Movement. Parliament rejected (1928) a proposal to revise the Prayer Book. The Church is organized in 43 dioceses in the two provinces of Canterbury and York. The archbishop of Canterbury is the primate of all England. The Church Assembly (set up in 1919) submits to parliament matters relating to the Church. The convocations of York and Canterbury are the ancient assemblies of bishops and clergy. The Lambeth Conference (set up in 1867) brings together the bishops of the 327 dioceses of the worldwide Anglican Communion every 10 years

Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints [illegible] ...

Church of Rome [illegible]

Church of Scotland the established Church in Scotland, which is Presbyterian in polity and Calvinist in doctrine. Under the leadership of John Knox, Presbyterianism was adopted [illegible] tish parliament. The Stuarts attempted to restore episcopacy but the National Covenant (1638) reaffirmed Presbyterianism. The Scottish Presbyterians joined the parliamentary forces in the English Civil War. The Westminster Confession of Faith (1647) [illegible] byterian Church was reestablished (1690) and reconfirmed in the Act of Union (1707)

Church of South India an ecumenical Church formed in India in 1947 by the union of several Protestant Churches. Membership: about 1 mil-

[illegible] tion (e.g. upkeep of the church fabric) (*Br., hist.*) a long clay tobacco pipe

[illegible] member of a Church

church-i·est *adj.* (*pop.*) absorbed in Church [illegible] a church often used for burial

churn (tʃəːrn) **1.** *n.* a vessel in which milk or cream is shaken or stirred to produce butter ‖ (*Br.*) a large metal container for transporting milk **2.** *v.t.* to make butter by beating (milk or cream) in a churn ‖ to make (butter) by working a churn ‖ to agitate violently, *the propeller churned the water* ‖ (*securities*) to buy and sell securities in an investment account for the purpose of generating excessive broker's commissions ‖ (with 'up') to stir with force and make soft, *its wheels churned up the path* ‖ *v.i.* to work a churn **churn·ing** *n.* the amount of butter made at one time [O.E. *cyrin*]

churn out to produce without thought or regard to quality

chur·ri·gue·resque (tʃuərɪgərésk) *adj.* of or relating to the exuberant style of baroque architecture associated with José Churriguera (1665–1723), Spanish architect

Chu·ru·bus·co (tʃuːruːbúːskoʊ) a suburb (pop. 8,000) of Mexico City. It was the site of a battle (1847) in which Gen. A. López de Santa Anna's forces were defeated by U.S. forces under Gen. Winfield Scott

Chu-shan (dʒúʃʌn) an archipelago of 100 islands (pop. 400,000) off Chekiang, E. China ‖ its largest island (22 miles long, 10 miles wide)

chute (ʃuːt) *n.* a steep slide or trough down which things (e.g. parcels, coal) are made to pass to a lower level ‖ a quick descent of water over a slope ‖ (*Br.*) a swimming-pool slide wet with running water [fr. F. *chute* and Eng. SHOOT]

chut·ney (tʃʌtniː) *n.* a spicy condiment originating in India and made chiefly from mangoes. In other climates, tomatoes etc. are substituted [Hindi *chatni*]

chutz·pah or **chutz·pa** (xʊtspə) *n.* (*Yiddish*) brass, boldness, impertinence, insolence, effrontery

Chu·vash A.S.S.R. (tʃuːvʊʃ) an autonomous republic (area 6,909 sq. miles, pop. 1,311,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., south of the Volga. Capital: Cheboksary

chyle (kail) *n.* a milky fluid in the lymphatic vessels of the abdomen. It contains emulsified fats etc. absorbed from the partly digested food in the intestines **chy·lous** *adj.* [F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

chyme (kaim) *n.* the semifluid mass of partly digested food after passing from the stomach into the small intestine, where it is digested **chy·mous** *adj.* [fr. L. fr. Gk (stomach juice fr. Gk)]

CIA Central Intelligence Agency

Cia·no (tʃɑnoʊ), Count Galeazzo (1903–44), Mussolini's son-in-law and Italian foreign minister (1936–43). One of the Fascist Grand Council which ousted Mussolini (1943), he was captured and shot by the Nazis

ciao (chau) *interj.* (*colloquial Italian*) **1.** goodbye **2.** hello

Ci·bo·la (sɪbólə) a legendary region in N. Mexico (now New Mexico) that was believed to comprise seven cities of gold. The Spanish conquistadores went for it but found only miserable adobe huts

ci·bo·ri·um (sɪbɔ́riəm, sɪbóuriəm) **ci·bo·ri·ums** *n.* (*eccles.*) a vessel for the consecrated Host (*archit.*) a canopy, often over an altar or shrine [M.L. fr. Gk]

ci·ca·da (sɪkéɪdə, sɪkɑ́də) *n.* a member of *Cicada*, a genus of homopteran insects, known for [illegible]

cic·a·trice [illegible] heals ‖ a scar left where an organ was previ-

cic·a·tri·cle (sɪkǽtrɪkl) *n.* a cicatrice ‖ the blas-

[illegible]

cic·e·ro·ne [illegible] ...

cic·u·ta [illegible] plants of fam. *Umbelliferae*, esp. sweet cicely [perh. fr. L. *seselis*, Gk *seselis*, *sesel*]

Cic·e·ro (sísəroʊ), Marcus Tullius (106–43 B.C.), Roman orator and statesman. He came from an [illegible] party. As consul, he crushed Catiline's conspir[illegible] civil war (49–48 B.C.) but was subsequently allowed by Caesar to return to Rome. After

Antony, was proscribed by the 2nd Triumvirate, and murdered by Antony's agents. Cicero was a moderate, loyal to the constitution, but his political career was often marred by timidity and irresolution. His legal and political speeches are models of Latin diction, and his clear, elegant style enormously influenced the

[illegible] ters are an important source for his own life and character, and for contemporary events.

cic·e·ro·ne (sɪsərōnē, tʃɪtʃərōnē) *n.* (*rhet.*) a guide who conducts sightseers [Ital. after *Cicero* (*Ciceronis*), the Roman orator]

Cic·e·ro·ni·an (sɪsərōnɪən) *adj.* eloquent, oratorical in style, resembling the writings or speeches of Cicero [fr. L. *Ciceronianus*]

Cid (**Cam·pe·a·dor**), **the** (sɪd kæmpɪəðɔr, kæmpɪəðour), (Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar, c. 1043–99), Castilian noble whose exploits in the Christian-Moorish wars (on both sides) are described in the 12th-c. Spanish 'Poem of the Cid' and in innumerable ballads. They inspired Corneille's tragicomedy 'le Cid'

ci·der (saɪdər) *n.* a nonalcoholic drink made from apple juice, sweet cider (*Br.*) hard cider [M.E. *sidre* fr. O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk. fr. Heb.]

Cien·fue·gos (sɛnfwegɔs) a town (pop. 85,200) of W. central Cuba: sugar exportation

Cie·za de Le·on (θjeθaðeleɔn), Pedro (1518–60), Spanish historian. His 'Cronica del Peru' (1553) describes the exploits of Francisco Pizarro

C.I.F., c.i.f. cost, insurance and freight included in the price quoted

ci·fox (sɪfɔks) *n.* (*computer*) facsimile communication device that scrambles input and reassembles output

[illegible]

ci·gar (sɪgɑr) *n.* a roll of tobacco leaves for smoking [fr. Span. *cigarro*]

cig·a·rette, cig·a·ret (sɪgəret, sɪgəret) *n.* a short cylinder of finely cut tobacco rolled in very thin paper, for smoking [F.]

cigarette hull (*boat racing*) open-cockpit boat with inboard engine, used in offshore races

ci·lan·tro (sɪlɛntrou) *n.* garnish of coriander

[illegible]

cil·i·a (sɪlɪə) *sing.* **cil·i·um** (sɪlɪəm) *pl. n.* short, hairlike cytoplasmic processes projecting from the free surface of certain cells. They are constantly in a state of active movement **cil·i·ar·y**

[illegible]

ciliary body *pl.* **ciliary bodies** (*anat.*) the thickrim of choroid, surrounding the vertebrate eye,

[illegible]

cil·i·ate (sɪlɪɪt, sɪlɪeɪt) **1.** *n.* a member of *Ciliata*, a class of protozoans having cilia. Very varied in form and habit, they are found in waters throughout the world. Some are solitary, some colonial, and most are highly active **2.** *adj.* provided with cilia **cil·i·a·tion** (sɪlɪeɪʃən) *n.* the state or extent of being ciliate [fr. Mod. L. *ciliatus* fr. *cilia*, eyelids]

Ci·li·cia (sɪlɪʃə) an ancient region of S.E. Asia Minor which occupied the region around modern Adana, Turkey

Ci·li·cian Gates (sɪlɪʃən) TAURUS MTNS.

[illegible]

1302), Florentine painter, pioneer of the naturalism which, in his successors, was to displace the Byzantine style. The only work certainly

[illegible]

paintings attributed to him include frescoes at

[illegible]

1801), Italian composer. His many operas include 'Il Matrimonio Segreto'

[illegible]

in treating duodenal ulcers, marketed as Taga-

[illegible]

ness, gloomy [fr. L. fr. Gk. *kimmerios*, of the

[illegible]

cin·an·gi·o·di·o·gra·phy (sɪnændʒɪoudɪɔgrəfɪ) *n.* recording and depicting by making a motion picture of an angiograph. —**cinangiograph** *n.* —**cinangiographic** *adj.* —**cinangiodicardiography** *n.* making a film of an angiography specifically of the heart and large blood vessels. —**cinangiodicardiograph** [illegible]

cinch (sɪntʃ) [illegible] a strong girth for a saddle (*pop.*) something done very easily ‖ (*pop.*) someone or something sure to be successful ‖ (*pop.*) a tight grip **2.** *v.t.* to put a cinch on ‖ (*pop.*) to make sure of [fr. Span. *cincha*]

cin·cho·na (sɪŋkounə) *n.* a member of *Cinchona*, fam. *Rubiaceae*, a genus of trees and shrubs native to the Andean Highlands, now widely cultivated in South America and Indonesia, yielding alkaloids from their bark (e.g. cinchonine, quinine) used medically in the treatment of malaria and coronary diseases [after the Countess of *Chinchon*, vicereine of Peru, who brought the drug to Spain]

cin·cho·nine (sɪnkənɪn, sɪnkənɪn) *n.* an alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$, obtained from the cinchona and used medicinally as a quinine substitute [f.]

Cin·cin·nat·i (sɪnsɪnætɪ) an industrial city (pop. 385,457, with agglom. 1,401,403) in Ohio, on the Ohio River: machine tools, meat packing. [illegible] (1788).

Cincinnati, Society of the a hereditary military organization, founded (1783) by officers of the American Revolutionary army to promote comradeship and patriotism and named after Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus. Its headquarters are in Washington, D.C. Its branches are restricted to the 13 original states and France

Cin·cin·na·tus (sɪnsɪnɪtəs), Lucius Quinctius (519–438 B.C.), Roman dictator in 458 and 439

cinc·ture (sɪŋktʃər) *n.* (*old-fash.*) a girdle ‖ (*archit.*) a ring at the top and bottom of a column shaft, marking off capital and base [fr. L. *cinctura*, a girding]

cin·der (sɪndər) *n.* a piece of partly burned coal or other combustible material no longer flaming ‖ slag from a furnace | (*pl.*) the residue of burned coal ‖ (*pl.*) lava from a volcano [O.E. *sinder*]

cinder block (*Am.=Br.* breeze block) a slab made of cement and coke or coke dust or bits of cinder, used as a construction unit

Cin·der·el·la (sɪndərelə) *n.* (*rhet.*) a woman who is imposed on by being given all the menial jobs to do | a woman who has a sudden stroke of good fortune after an unhappy period of obscurity [after the heroine of Perrault's *'Cinderella'* fairy tale]

cinder track a running track made of cinders

cin·der·y (sɪndərɪ) *adj.* of, resembling or relating to cinders

cine (sɪnɪ) *adj.* relating to the motion picture industry

cin·e·cam·er·a (sɪnəkæmərə) *n.* (*Br.*) a movie camera

cin·e·ho·log·ra·phy (sɪnəhoulugrəfɪ) *n.* three-dimensional motion pictures utilizing laser light split into two beams

cin·e·ma (sɪnəmə) *n.* the art or technique of making movies (esp. *Br.*) a building where movies are shown in public [fr. F. *cinéma* fr. Gk. *kinema*, motion]

cin·e·ma·go·er (sɪnəməgouər) *n.* (*Br.*) a moviegoer

cinemaheque [illegible] movie house noted for screening avant-garde, historic, unconventional, or underground films

cin·e·mat·ic (sɪnəmætɪk) *adj.* of, for or like the cinema **cin·e·mat·ics** *n.* the art of the cinema

cinematograph [illegible] graf) *n.* (*Br., old-fash.*) a film projector **cin·e·mat·o·graph·ic** (sɪnəmætəgræfɪk) *adj.* of or relating to cinematography **cin·e·ma·tog·ra·phy** (sɪnəmətɔgrəfɪ) *n.* the art of motion-picture photography [F. *cinematograph* fr. Gk.]

cin·e·ma ve·ri·té (sɪnəmə veritē) *n.* **1.** candidly realistic documentary motion pictures, esp. using on-the-scene interviews **2.** commercial films that simulate newsreels

cin·e·phile (sɪnəfɪl) *n.* lover of motion pictures

cin·e·rar·i·a (sɪnərɛrɪə) *n.* any of the bright flowering pot plants originating from *Senecio cruentus*, fam. *Compositae*, of the Canary Islands, having ashy down on the leaves [fr. L. *cinerarius*, of ashes]

cinerarium [illegible] sɪnərɛrɪəm) *n.* a place where the ashes of the cremated dead are kept in urns [L. fr. *cinerarius*, of ashes]

cin·e·rar·y (sɪnərərɪ) *adj.* relating to ashes [fr. L. *cinerarius*]

cinerary urn an urn holding the ashes of the dead after cremation

cin·er·a·tor (sɪnərɛɪtər) *n.* a furnace for cremating corpses [fr. L. *cinis* (*cineris*), ashes]

cine record (sɪnə) *n.* a motion picture record. —**cine-record** *v.*

ci·ne·re·ous (sɪnɪərɪəs) *adj.* (esp. *biol.*) ashen gray in color [fr. L. *cinereus*, ashy]

cin·e·strip (sɪnəstrɪp) *n.* a sequence of motion pictures

Cin·ga·lese, Cin·ghe·lese, Sin·gha·lese (sɪŋgəliːz, sɪŋgəlíːs) *n.* and *adj.* Sinhalese

cin·gu·lum (sɪŋgjuləm) *pl.* **cin·gu·la** (sɪŋgulə) *n.* the part of a plant between the root and stem | the ridge around the base of the crown of a tooth | the chitellum of worms [L.=belt]

Cin·na (sɪnə), Lucius Cornelius (*d.* 84 B.C.), patrician leader of the democrats at Rome and opponent of Sulla

cin·na·bar (sɪnəbur) *n.* the bright red mineral mercuric sulfide ‖ the artificial red form of mercuric sulfide used as a pigment [fr. L. *cinnabaris* fr. Gk. perh. fr. Pers.]

cin·nam·ic (sɪnæmɪk, sɪnəmɪk) *adj.* (*chem.*) relating to or obtained from cinnamon

cin·na·mon (sɪnəmən) *n.* a spice made from the bark of certain trees of the genus *Cinnamomum* ‖ a tree yielding this ‖ the yellowish-brown color of this spice ‖ its flavor [F. *cinamome* fr. L. fr. Gk.]

cinq·a·sept (sɛŋkuset) *n.* a 5 to 7 p.m. visit to one's lover

cinqfoil CINQUEFOIL

cinque, cinq (sɪŋk) *n.* the number five, esp. at dice and cards [O.F. *cink*, five]

cin·que·cen·to (tʃɪŋkwɪtʃɛntou) *n.* the Renaissance in 16th-c. Italy, esp. with respect to its art and literature [Ital. -five hundred, short for 1500]

cinque-foil, cinq-foil (sɪŋkfɔɪl) *n.* a member of *Potentilla*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a genus of plants of temperate regions ‖ (*archit.*) an ornamental design having five cusps [M.E. *sink foil* fr. M.F. fr. L. *quinquefolium* trans. of Gk.]

Cinque Ports (sɪŋk) the English towns Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich, together with Winchelsea and Rye. They were important for the medieval naval defense of England. The office of Lord Warden is given for distinguished service to the Crown

CIO *AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

ci·pher, *Br.* also cy·pher (sɑɪfər) **1.** *n.* a 0, zero, naught (*NUMBER TABLE) ‖ a person or thing of no importance ‖ a method of transforming a text to conceal its meaning by systematic substitution or transformation of its letters (cf. CODE) ‖ the key to such a text ‖ interwoven letters, e.g. in a monogram | the continued sounding of an organ note because of a defective valve **2.** *v.i.* (of an organ) to sound one note continually ‖ *v.t.* to put (a message) into cipher [O.F. *cyfre* fr. M.L. fr. Arab. *cifr*, empty, zero (from the empty row of an abacus)]

ci·phon·y (sɑɪfənɪ) *n.* process of scrambling and unscrambling voice messages in telephone or radio communication by converting speech into on-off pulses

cir·ca (sɜːrkə) *prep.* (*abbr.* **c., ca.,** used with numerals) about, *built circa 1640* [L.]

cir·ca·di·an (sɜːrkéidɪːən) *adj.* repeating or performing in a 24-hr cycle, esp. in an organism. —**circadianly** *adv.* —**circadian rhythm** *n.*

cir·can·nu·al (sɜːrkænuːəl) *adj.* of annual cycles. *syn* circannean

Cir·cas·sia (sərkæʃɪə, sərkæʃiːə, *Br.* sɜːkæsjə) a European region in the southern U.S.S.R. on the northeast coast of the Black Sea, northwest of the Caucasus Mtns. It was part of the Ottoman Empire until 1829, when it was ceded to Russia. It forms part of the R.S.F.S.R.

Cir·cas·sian (sərkæʃən, sərkæʃiːən, *Br.* sɜːkæsjən) **1.** *n.* a member of a group of tribes from the Caucasus in the U.S.S.R. ‖ the language of this people **2.** *adj.* of or relating to these tribes or their language [fr. *Circassia* fr. *Tcherkess*]

Cir·ce (sɜːrsɪː) the enchantress in Homer's 'Odyssey' who charmed her victims and then turned them into swine

cir·ci·nate (sɜːrsɪneɪt) *adj.* (*bot.*) rolled up so that the apex is in the center (e.g. the young leaves of many ferns) [fr. L. *circinare* (*circinatus*), to make round]

cir·cle (sɜːrkˈl) **1.** *n.* (*geom.*) a plane figure with a bounding edge (circumference), all points on which are equidistant from a fixed point (*RA-

of persons with a common interest or an exclusive group within society, *court circles* **to argue in a circle** to base a conclusion upon a premise which is itself derived from the conclusion **to come full circle** (esp of ideas) to return to the point of departure by a circuitous path **to run around in circles** to achieve nothing because one [ ] in addition 2. *past part* **circled** *v t* to put a circle around ‖ *v.i.* to move around, or around in, the circumference of a circle [O E *circul* fr L *i*]

circle-dot mode (sə:rk'ldɒt) *(computer)* storage of binary units using a code of circles and circles with dots

circlet (sə:rklit) *n.* a small band or ring, e.g. of flowers worn [ ] [ ] little circle]

circuit (sə:rkit) **1.** *n* a movement around an object, *they made a circuit of the city* ‖ a roughly circular boundary or route ‖ *(law)* a geographical group of towns having courts of law, visited in turn by a judge [ ] a chain of movie houses or theaters under the same ownership [ ] *(Methodism)* a group of churches associated together for organizational purposes ‖ the complete path traversed by an electric current [ ] the diagram of the connections of an electrical apparatus **2.** *v t* to make the circuit of [ ] *v i* to go or move in a circuit [F]

circuit breaker a device for interrupting an electric circuit

circuit court a court held in different towns of a judicial district (cf. COURT OF ASSIZE)

circuit court of appeals the federal intermediate court which reviews judgments of the federal district courts

cir·cu·i·tous (sərkjú:itəs) *adj* roundabout, indirect [fr. L. L *circuitosus*]

circuit rider a preacher who regularly visits a number of towns and villages

cir·cu·i·ty (sərkjú:itì:) *pl.* **cir·cu·i·ties** *n* a being circuitous ‖ roundabout character, *circuity of language* [O F *circuite*]

cir·cu·lar (sə:rkjulər) **1.** *adj* having the shape of a circle ‖ moving in a circle **2.** *n* a printed advertising leaflet, notice etc., sent out in large numbers **cir·cu·lar·i·ty** (sə:rkjulærìti) *n* **cir·cu·lar·i·za·tion** *n.* the act of circularizing **cir·cu·lar·ize** (sə:rkjulərаiz) *v.t. pres. part* **cir·cu·lar·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cir·cu·lar·ized** to send circulars to ‖ to make into a circular letter [M.E. *circuler* fr. A.F.]

Circular Letter (1767) a statement issued by the Massachusetts legislature, rebutting the Townshend Acts and declaring that the colonists could be taxed only by their own assemblies. It received support from other resolutions issued by George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, but led to the dissolution of the Massachusetts Assembly the following year

circular letter a letter sent (each in manuscript or top-copy typescript) without change of wording to several people

circular measure (*math.*) the expression of an angle in radians

circular mil (*mech.*) unit of area equal to that of a circle 1 mm diameter, used in computing the cross section of round conductors, *abbr* **cir. mil.**

circular plane a compass plane

circular polarization an observable fact in which magnetically influenced polarization of light revolves clockwise or counter clockwise

circular saw a serrated disk, revolved by machinery, for sawing

circular tour a trip ending where it begins without taking the traveler over the same ground twice

cir·cu·late (sə:rkjuleit) *pres part* **cir·cu·lat·ing** *past* and *past part* **cir·cu·lat·ed** *v.i.* to move around and return to a starting point [ ] to pass from place to place or from person to person, *the news quickly circulated* [ ] *v.t.* to send or pass around, *to circulate rumors* [fr. L *circulare* (*circulatus*)]

circulating capital capital transformed in production or exchanged, e.g. raw materials, commodities, fuel

circulating library a lending library

cir·cu·la·tion (sə:rkjuleiʃən) *n* [ ] circuit, e.g. of water or air, usually with a return to the starting point [ ] the movement of blood in the blood [ ] the pumping of the heart, serving to distribute nutrients and oxygen and remove wastes and carbon dioxide [ ] distribution, *circulation of a leaflet* (*fig.*) flow, *traffic circulation* [ ] the number of copies of a newspaper or magazine regularly sold [F]

cir·cu·la·tive (sə:rkjulətiv, sə:rkjulətiv) *adj* promoting circulation

[ ] *adj* concerned with the circulation of the blood or sap [fr. L *circulatorius*]

[ ] veins, arteries, arterioles, capillaries, lymphatics and heart that is found in vertebrates

circum- (sə:rkəm) *prefix* around, surrounding [fr. L *circum*, round about]

cir·cum·am·bi·ent (sə:rkəmæmbiənt) *adj* surrounding, esp. of air and fluids [ ] enclosing

cir·cum·am·bu·late (sə:rkəmæmbjuleit) *pres part* **cir·cum·am·bu·lat·ing** *past* and *past part* **cir·cum·am·bu·lat·ed** *v.i.* to wander about [ ] *v t* [ ] bjuleitər), sə:rkəmæmbjulətouri:) *adj* [fr. L *circumambulare* (*circumambulatus*)]

cir·cum·cise (sə:rkəmsaiz) *pres. part* **cir·cum·cis·ing** *past* and *past part* **cir·cum·cised** *v t.* to [ ] (females) as a religious rite or on medical grounds **the circumcised** (*Bible*) the Jewish race [O F *circonciser*]

cir·cum·ci·sion (sə:rkəmsiʒən) *n* the act of circumcising [ ] the religious rite of purification and initiation by circumcising as practiced by Jews, Moslems etc **Circumcision** *n* the festival (Jan 1) commemorating the circumcision of Christ [O F. *circumcistun*]

[ ] bounding a circle, or its length [fr. L *circumferentia*]

cir·cum·flex (sə:rkəmfleks) **1.** *n.* a mark, or marks, used in ancient Greek to denote rise and fall of the voice [ ] a mark (^) used in French and other languages to indicate an omitted consonant which was once part of the word [ ] a vowel so marked or pronounced **2.** *adj* of such an accent (*tanat*) curved, bending around, esp of the nerve which winds around the shoulder bone to supply the shoulder muscles, and of certain arteries **3.** *v.t.* to mark with a circumflex accent [fr. L *circumflectere* (*circumflexus*), to bend around]

cir·cum·flu·ent (sərkʌmfluənt) *adj* flowing around, surrounding in the manner of a fluid [fr. L *circumfluens* (*circumfluentis*) fr *circumfluere*, to flow around]

cir·cum·fuse (sə:rkəmfju:z) *pres part* **cir·cum·fus·ing** *past* and *past part* **cir·cum·fused** *v t* (*rhet*) to pour, spread about or around [ ] to sur- [ ] *n* [fr. L *circumfundere* (*circumfusus*)]

cir·cum·gy·rate (sə:rkəmdʒairеit) *pres part* **cir·cum·gy·rat·ing** *past* and *past part* **cir·cum·gy·rat·ed** *v t* to turn, move around in a [ ] *n* [fr CIRCUM- + L *gyrare* (*gyratus*), to turn]

[ ] use of many words when a few would do [ ] an indirect or roundabout expression **cir·cum·loc·u·to·ry** (sə:rkəmlɒkjutəri:, sə:rkəmlɒkjutouri:) *adj* [fr. L *circumlocutio* (*circumlocutionis*)]

cir·cum·me·rid·i·an (sə:rkəmməridiən) *adj* (*astron*) about or near the meridian

cir·cum·nav·i·ga·ble (sə:rkəmnævigəb'l) *adj* capable of being circumnavigated

cir·cum·nav·i·gate (sə:rkəmnævigeit) *pres part* **cir·cum·nav·i·gat·ing** *past* and *past part* **cir·cum·nav·i·gat·ed** *v t* to sail around (the [ ]

cir·cum·navi·ga·tor *n* [fr. L *circumnavigare*]

[ ] kəmnɒ tei:ən) *n* (*bot*) a movement of the growing part of a plant forming ellipses, spirals [ ] closely around a planet

cir·cum·po·lar (sə:rkəmpoulər) *adj* (*astron*) [ ] (*geog*) about or near one of the earth's poles

cir·cum·scribe (sə:rkəmskraib, sə:rkəmskraib) [ ] **cir·cum·scribing** [ ] **cir·cum·scribed** *v t* to draw a line around [ ] to mark the boundary of [ ] to set limits to, restrict, (*geom*) to draw (a plane figure) so as to enclose another [fr. L *circumscribere*]

cir·cum·scrip·tion (sə:rkəmskripʃən) *n.* the act of limiting [ ] the state of being limited or confined [ ] the inscription written around anything, esp. a coin ‖ a boundary or thing which confines [ ] a circumscribed space or district **cir·cum·scrip·tive** *adj.* [fr. L. *circumscriptio* (*circum-*[ ])]

cir·cum·so·lar (sərkəmsoulər) *adj* closely [ ]

cir·cum·spect (sə:rkəmspekt) *adj.* attentive to the consequences of one's behavior, cautious, discreet, prudent **cir·cum·spec·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *circumspicere* (*circumspectus*), to look around]

cir·cum·stance (sə:rkəmstæns) *n* an essential fact or detail (of storytelling) detail [ ] stiff ceremonial [ ] chance, fate, *the web of circumstance* [ ] (*pl.*) the particular elements directly affecting a matter [ ] (*pl.*) the financial state of a person, *in easy circumstances* **cir·cum·stanced** *adj* placed in a set of conditions, esp with regard to financial state [O F.]

cir·cum·stan·tial [ ] full and precise details, *a circumstantial report* [ ] incidental, related but not essential **cir·cum·stan·ti·al·i·ty** [ ] *circumstantia*, conditions]

circumstantial evidence evidence made up of details tending to prove a fact by inference, but giving no direct proof

cir·cum·stan·ti·ate [ ] *part* **cir·cum·stan·ti·at·ing** *past* and *past part* **cir·cum·stan·ti·at·ed** *v t* to confirm or support by a statement of relevant details **cir·cum·stan·ti·a·tion** *n* [fr. L. *circumstantia*, circum-[ ]

cir·cum·stel·lar (sə:rkəmstelər) *adj* rotating around or encompassing a star [ ] closely around the earth

cir·cum·val·late (sə:rkəmvæleit) *adj.* (*anat.*) surrounded by a ridge (*hist.*) surrounded by a rampart **cir·cum·val·la·tion** *n* [fr. L *circumvallare* (*circumvallatus*), to put a rampart around]

cir·cum·vent (sə:rkəmvent, sə:rkəmvent) *v t* to prevent by counterstrategy, outwit, get around **cir·cum·ven·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *circumvenire* (*circumventus*), to surround, cheat]

[ ] ing, or a turn, around an axis, a rotation [ ] a rolling or folding of one thing around another [fr. L *circumvolvere* (*circumvolutus*), to roll [ ]

cir·cus (sə:rkəs) *n* the entertainment made up of acts including performing animals, horseback riders, acrobats, clowns etc., usually held in a big tent [ ] the arena with seats around it in [ ] animals making up the show (*Br.*) a circular space where streets intersect, (*Rom. hist.*) an arena, with tiers of seats on three sides, used for chariot races etc [(*aeron.*) a team of stunt fly- [ ]

ci·re (sirei) *n* lustrous patent-leather effect pro- [ ] French verb *cirer*, meaning to wax and polish

cirque (sə:rk) *n* (*geol.*) a circular recess confined by steep mountain walls, a corrie [F fr. L [ ] shaped like a cirrus

cir·rhosis (sirousis) *n* a chronic, noninfectious disease of the liver characterized by excessive formation of scar tissue, hardening and contraction. It is due to unknown causes but is associated with chronic poisoning (e.g. from ex- [ ] parasites [Mod. L. fr. Gk *kirros*, orange col- [ ]

cir·ri·ped (sirəped) *n* a member of *Cirripedia*, a subclass of sessile crustaceans including barnacles and a few parasitic forms. All are free-swimming in the larval stage [fr. L. *cirrus*, [ ] [ ] mation of small, white, rounded masses at high altitudes, usually regularly grouped to form a

cir·ro·stra·tus (sirəustreitəs, sirəustrætəs) *pl* [illegible] (*meteor.*) a thin, wispy sheet of cloud or haze at high altitudes, darker than the cirrus and either horizontal or very slightly inclined [fr. L. *cirrus*, curl + *stratum*, strewn]

cir·rous (sirəs) *adj.* resembling cirrus clouds ‖ cirrate

cir·rus (sirəs) *pl.* **cir·ri** (sirai) *n.* (*meteor.*) a lofty, white, fleecy cloud formation usually made up of ice crystals at heights between 20,000 and 40,000 ft ‖ (*bot.*) a tendril ‖ (*zool.*) a slender, tactile appendage e.g. on mollusks [L.]

[illegible] instructions for reporting vital intelligence sightings

cis·al·pine (sisælpain, sisælpin) *adj.* on the south side of the Alps (cf. TRANSALPINE) [fr. L. *cisalpinus*, on this side of the Alps (i.e. closest to [illegible])]

Cisalpine Gaul *GAUL

[illegible] Italy by Napoleon. Capital: Milan. It was known successively as the Italian Republic (1802–4) and the Kingdom of Italy (1804–15)

cis·el·e (sizəlei) *n.* form of velvet with a distinctive pattern formed by contrasting cut and uncut loops of yarn

cis·lu·nar (sislu nər) *adj.* of or relating to the area separating the earth and moon

Cis·ne·ros (θi snerɔs), Francisco de Jimenez (1436–1517), Spanish cardinal and statesman. Appointed (1492) confessor to Isabella I, he was regent of Castile (1506–7) and of Spain (1516–17) and chief inquisitor for Castile and Leon (1507). He supervised the editing of the Polyglot Bible (1502–17)

[illegible]

cis·soid (sisɔid) **1.** *n.* (*math.*) a curve converging into an apex **2.** *adj.* included between the concave sides of two intersecting curves [fr. Gk *kissoeides*, ivylike]

[illegible]

cist (sist) *n.* a Neolithic type of grave or burial chamber [Welsh = chest]

[illegible] Cîteaux]

The Cistercian order was founded to restore the Benedictine rule to its former austerity. It expanded rapidly (12th c.) under the rule of St Stephen Harding and St Bernard. As Cistercian monasteries were supported by the labor of their own monks, the order played an important role in the development of agriculture, and in the growth of the English wool trade. The Cistercians declined in the 14th c. The most notable among later attempts at reform was that of the Trappists. The order underwent a revival (19th c.) and is now divided into the Cistercians of the Strict Observance (Trappists). There is an order of nuns.

cis·tern (sistərn) *n.* a tank for storing water, usually at the top of a house ‖ a reservoir for [illegible] the U.S.A. (*anat.*) a closed space containing [illegible]

[illegible] in the DNA chain that controls a functional protein or enzyme unit. **cistronic** *adj.*

[illegible]

cit·a·del (sitədl, sitədel) *n.* a fortress protecting

cit·i·fy (sitifai) *pres. part.* **cit·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cit·i·fied** *v.t.* to cause to have city ways

cit·i·zen (sitiz'n, sitis'n) *n.* an inhabitant of a city or town ‖ a member of a country, native or naturalized, having rights and owing allegiance **cit·i·zen·ry** *n.* (*old-fash.*) citizens as a body **cit·i·zen·ship** *n.* the state of being a citizen ‖ the rights and duties of this state [M.E. *citesein* fr. A.F.]

citizens band or **citizens wave band** frequencies allocated for citizen radio communications (460–470 or 26.965–27.405 MHz) widely used by drivers of motor vehicles. *abbr* **CB.**

Ci·tla·te·petl (si tlalteipetl) (Orizaba) a volcano in S. Mexico, the highest peak in the country (18,701 ft)

cit·ral (sitrəl) *n.* a liquid aldehyde, present in oil of lemon and orange etc., used in making perfumes [CITRON + ALDEHYDE]

cit·rate (sitreit) *n.* a salt or ester of citric acid

cit·ric (sitrik) *adj.* of or pertaining to the citron [fr. L. *citrus*, orange tree]

citric acid a soluble tribasic acid, $C_6H_8O_7$, in the juice of citrus fruits, esp. lemons, used as a flavoring agent

cit·rin (sitrin) *n.* vitamin P (*DIET) [fr. L. *citrus*, orange tree]

cit·ron (sitrən) *n. Citrus medica*, fam. *Rutaceae*, a small citrus tree bearing a fruit similar to a lemon, but larger and without a terminal nipple. It is the parent species of many varieties, e.g. lemon, lime, sweet lime ‖ the fruit of this tree ‖ its rind, candied or used in cakes, puddings etc. [F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

cit·ron·el·la (sitrənelə) *n. Cymbopogon nardus*, fam. *Gramineae*, a sweet-smelling grass of S. Asia [Mod. L.]

cit·ron·el·lal (sitrənelal) *n.* (*chem.*) a colorless, liquid aldehyde, used in perfumes and as a flavoring agent

citronella oil a fragrant essential oil used in perfumes and insect repellents

cit·rous (sitrəs) *adj.* of or pertaining to trees of the genus *Citrus* or their fruit

cit·rus (sitrəs) *n* a member of *Citrus*, fam. *Rutaceae*, a genus of trees and shrubs yielding fruits which include the orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, shaddock, tangerine and citron [M.L.]

citrus red spider or **citrus red mite** *Panonychus citri*, a destructive citrus foliage pest

cit·y (siti) *pl.* **cit·ies** *n.* an important town ‖ a municipal corporation whose powers are confined to a fixed area and subject to the authority of the state ‖ (*Canada*) a municipality of highest rank. (*Br.*) a town given special rights by charter from a monarch, often one which is an episcopal see ‖ the collective body of people living in a city, its citizens. **the City** (*Br.*) the commercial center of London governed by the lord mayor and corporation ‖ the worldwide financial interests centered there, *he has the City behind him* [M.E. *cite* fr. O.F.]

cit·y·bil·ly (siti bili) *n.* country music singer [illegible]

city block a city division bounded by four streets ‖ one side of the block so formed

City company (*Br.*) a London charitable corporation of businessmen developed from the ancient trade guilds of the City of London

City editor the news editor of a newspaper ‖ (*Br.*) the editor of the financial section of a jour- [illegible]

city father a prominent citizen, esp. a civic official, e.g. an alderman

city hall the building from which a city government administers a city ‖ the city government as a body

city manager a person appointed by a city council to manage the affairs of the city

cit·y·scape (siti skeip) *n.* the visual effect created by [illegible] trash cans, etc.), use of space and urban activities, analogous to landscape

cit·y-state (siti steit) *n.* a city which is an independent sovereign state, often extending its authority over outlying regions, e.g. ancient Athens or Sparta

Ciu·dad Jua·rez (sju ðuðhwres) a frontier town (pop. 567,365) in Chihuahua State, Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso, Texas. a marketing center mainly cotton) and rail terminus. The city was Benito Juarez's headquarters (1865) during his struggle with the French

Ciu·dad Re·al (sju ðuðreual) a province (area 7,620 sq. miles, pop. 468,327) in S. central

Ciu·dad Tru·jillo (sju ðuðhlu xi:ljo) *SANTO DO[illegible]

civ·et (sivit) *n.* any of several fierce carnivorous mammals of fam. *Viverridae* of N. Africa and Asia ‖ a fatty substance produced in the perineal glands of these animals, and used in perfume [F. *civette* fr. Arab.]

civet cat *Civettictis civetta*, fam. *Viverridae*, a mammal 2–3 ft long of central Africa, yielding the bulk of commercial civet

civ·ic (sivik) *adj.* relating to a city, its citizens or citizenship [fr. L. *civicus*]

civic center, *Br.* **civic centre** a group of municipal buildings and services, comprising e.g. a theater, dance hall, movie house, swimming pool

civ·ics (siviks) *n.* the study of the rights and duties of citizens

civ·il (siv'l) *adj.* relating to a community or to citizens, *civil rights* ‖ relating to civilian as opposed to military matters ‖ conforming to normal standards of politeness ‖ (*law*) relating to the private rights of individuals and disputes between them (cf. CRIMINAL) ‖ legally determined, *civil disabilities* ‖ of a system of time legally recognized for use by the public, *civil year* (cf. SIDEREAL) [F.]

civil death a legal change of status with consequences in law tantamount to those resulting from natural death

civil defense, *Br.* **civil defence** the organization responsible for protecting civilians from enemy attack, esp. air attack

civil disobedience refusal to obey civil laws, as a way of securing reforms

civil engineer a person trained or engaged in civil engineering

civil engineering *ENGINEERING

ci·vil·ian (siviljən) **1.** *adj.* not belonging to the armed forces **2.** *n.* a person not a member of the armed forces [O.F. *civilien*, civil]

Civilian Conservation Corps (*abbr.* CCC), a U.S. government organization created (1933) as Emergency Conservation Work and renamed (1937). Established to provide training and work for the unemployed and a national program of conservation, the entire program employed about 3 million persons and expended about $2.9 billion. It ceased activities in 1942

ci·vil·i·ty (siviliti:) *pl.* **ci·vil·i·ties** *n.* conformity with normal conventions of politeness ‖ an act or expression conforming to these conventions [O.F. *civilité*]

civ·i·li·za·tion, civ·i·li·sa·tion (sivilizéiʃən, also *Br.* sivilaizéiʃən) *n.* a making or becoming civilized ‖ the state of being civilized ‖ the sum of qualities of a particular civilized society, *Greek civilization*

civ·i·lize (sivəlaiz) *pres. part.* **civ·i·liz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **civ·i·lized** *v.t.* to endow with law, order and the conditions favorable to the arts and sciences ‖ to refine the manners and tastes of [fr. F. *civiliser*]

civil liberty the traditional rights of individuals with respect to state control: freedom to assemble, freedom of speech etc.

civil list the annual income granted by parliament to the British sovereign for personal and royal household expenses. It is fixed by Act of Parliament at the beginning of the reign

civil list pension a pension awarded by the sovereign in Great Britain, on the advice of the prime minister, to persons (or their dependents) distinguished for public service or in literature, arts or science. The awards originated with Queen Victoria

civil marriage marriage involving a civil contract but no religious rite or vow

civil rights the rights to personal liberty established by the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution (*CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES)

Civil Rights Act of 1866 a U.S. Congressional act following the Civil War which extended U.S. citizenship to all except Indians. Found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court as a federal encroachment on states rights, it led to the adoption of the 14th amendment

Civil Rights Act of 1875 a U.S. Congressional act, giving citizens of whatever race equal rights to public facilities and to serve on juries. It was passed to thwart the activities of secret terrorist societies, notably the Ku Klux Klan

Civil Rights Act of 1964 a U.S. Congressional act, passed after a 75-day filibuster. It prohibited racial discrimination in voting, employment, public accommodation, and vocational

training. The constitutionality of the [illegible] dation clause, [illegible] property [illegible] etors as a violation of property rights, was upheld (1964) by the Supreme Court [illegible] within the power of Congress [illegible] commerce.

Civil Rights Cases a decision (1883) of the U.S. Supreme Court written by Morrison R. Waite. By ruling that the federal guarantee against racial discrimination, contained in postbellum amendments to the Constitution, applied only to state and not to private actions, it severely emasculated the Civil Rights Act of 1875.

civil servant a member of the civil service.

civil service the secretariat of a government. It can be limited to central government administration, or include all state employees (except the military). In the U.S.A. all government officers are appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Entrance by competitive examination has been introduced to counter the effect of the spoils system whereby state offices were subject to partisan appointment and removal. The British civil service is largely recruited by open competitive examination. The treasury supervises it, the permanent head of the treasury being 'head of the civil service'.

civil war war between the citizens of one country.

Civil War, American the struggle (1861–5) between the Union of 23 Northern states (together with Dakota, Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Washington Territories) and the Confederate States of the South. Its causes were political and economic, aggravated by the issue of slavery and expansion to the west. Despite the Missouri Compromise (1820) and the Compromise of 1850, America was split between an agricultural, slave-owning South and an industrialized North favoring free soil and protectionism. Hostility was increased by the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) and the Dred Scott Decision (1857) and brought to a head by the election (1860) of Lincoln as president. This provoked seven Southern states to secede from the Union (1860–1), setting themselves up as the Confederate States under Jefferson Davis (Feb. 8, 1861). Lincoln declared that secession was illegal and that he would hold federal forts in the South. The attack on one of these, Fort Sumter, by Confederate forces (Apr. 12, 1861) started the war. The Union forces were led by Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Meade, and those of the South by Lee and Jackson. After bitter fighting, including the battles of Bull Run, Shiloh, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Cold Harbor, the Southern states surrendered (Apr. 9, 1865) at Appomattox. The war, which cost over 600,000 lives, had been fiercely contested from Pennsylvania to Georgia and west to Missouri. It increased the political and economic dominance of the North over the South. Many issues were left unsettled, but the Union had been preserved, and slavery had been abolished (1863) in the Emancipation Proclamation.

Civil War, English the struggle (1642–52) between Charles I and his son and parliament, also known as the Great Rebellion. The war was the culmination of middle-class Puritan opposition to the Stuarts' claims to rule by divine right. It was caused by the Long Parliament's attempts to control royal policy by withholding supplies. The royalists, or 'Cavaliers', faced the parliamentarians, or 'Roundheads', at Edgehill (1642). Parliament gained the support of the Scots (1643) and Cromwell's army reversed earlier royal successes, gaining decisive victories at Marston Moor (1644) and Naseby (1645). Charles fled from Oxford (1646), surrendered to the Scots, was handed over to parliament (1647). Cromwell's army defeated a royalist invasion by the Scots, and removed the Presbyterian majority from parliament by Pride's Purge (1648). Charles was tried and executed (1649). The Commons set up the Commonwealth, abolishing the monarchy and House of Lords. Cromwell invaded Ireland (1649), and defeated the Presbyterian Scots at Dunbar (1650). Charles II made terms with the Scots and advanced into England, but was defeated by Cromwell at Worcester (1651) and forced into exile.

Civil War, Spanish [illegible] between Republicans and Nationalists. After the replacement of the monarchy by a republic (1931), Spain was governed (1931–3 and 1936) by an anticlerical popular front of republicans, socialists, communists and syndicalists. A Falangist military revolt in Spanish Morocco (July 17, 1936) led by Franco spread quickly to Spain and was supported by monarchists, the Catholic right, landowners and [illegible]. The main republican centers were Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Oviedo. The Falangists received massive military aid from Germany and Italy, while the International Brigade was formed (Nov. 1936) to defend the republican cause. By Oct. 1937, Franco held the Portuguese frontier and the north, and bisected (Apr. 1938) the remaining republican territory. The war ended with the fall of Barcelona, the republican capital (Jan. 25, 1939), and of Madrid (Mar. 28, 1939) after a siege of 29 months. The war was fought at the cost of a million lives and economic devastation. Franco's victory led to the establishment of a dictatorship and the restoration of Church property and privileges.

clab·ber (klæbər) **1.** *n.* sour clotted milk **2.** *v.t.* to become sour and clotted [shortened fr. *bonny clabber* fr. Ir. *bainne clabair*, lit. milk of the clapper]

clack (klæk) **1.** *n.* a sharp sound, e.g. of clappers being struck together | loud, continual, rapid chatter **2.** *v.i.* to make sharp, staccato sounds, to cackle | to chatter rapidly and continually | *v.t.* to cause to make a sharp noise [imit.]

clack valve a valve allowing flow of a liquid in only one direction. It is usually hinged on one side, and shuts with a clack.

clad (klæd) esp. *archaic* and *rhet. past* and *past part.* of CLOTHE | *adj.* clothed (in a specified way), *warmly clad, clad in armor*

clad·ding (klædɪŋ) *n.* **1.** structural technique utilizing lightweight materials, e.g., steel frame to perform a load-bearing function as in greenhouses, railroad stations, exhibition halls **2.** process of covering a base with metals, e.g., silver over copper-base coins. —**clad** *adj.*

cla·dis·tic (klədɪstɪk) *adj.* (*genetics*) of systems of classification of organisms based on similar lines of descent or hereditary factors. —**cladistics** *n.* —**cladistically** *adv.* *Cf* PHENETIC

clad·o·gen·e·sis (klædədʒɛnɪsɪs) *n.* (*genetics*) genetic changes due to changes in environment, esp. in isolated areas. —**cladogenetic** *adj.* —**cladogenetically** *adv.*

clad·o·phyll (klædəfɪl) *n.* a leaflike branch borne in the axil of a true leaf, often bearing leaves or flowers around its edges [Mod. L *cladophyllum*]

claim (kleɪm) *v.t.* to demand as a right | to assert as true | to profess, *to claim peaceful intentions* | (of things) to need, require, *it claims all his spare time* [fr. O.F. *claimer*, to call out for]

claim *n.* the demanding of something as a right, *to make a claim* | (*insurance*) a request for payment of compensation | a right to demand assistance, *to have a claim on someone* | an assertion of right to possession of a thing, *a claim to a title* | an assertion (esp. of superiority) | the thing claimed, esp. land claimed by a settler or prospector **to lay claim to** to demand ownership of **to stake out a claim to** to mark boundaries of (land) to prove ownership **claim·ant** *n.* a person making a claim [O.F. *claime*]

Clairvaux *BERNARD OF CLAIRVAUX

clair·voy·ance (klɛərvɔɪəns) *n.* second sight

clair·voy·ant **1.** *adj.* having second sight **2.** *n.* [illegible]

clam (klæm) **1.** *n.* one of various bivalve marine or freshwater mollusks of the class *Lamellibranchia*, esp. those that are edible and equivalved and that live partly or completely buried [illegible] to burrow up like a clam [illegible] clamming to gather clams **to clam up** to shut up like a clam [older *clamshell* for *clamp shell*] [illegible] where clams are baked or other food is prepared [illegible]

2. *n.* physical progress between a climb and a [illegible]

clam·my (klæmi) *adj.* [illegible] **clam·mier** *adj.* [illegible] **clam·miest** *adj.* [illegible] old word [illegible] to the touch [fr. older *clam* fr. *clæman*, to smear]

clam·or, *Br* clam·our (klæmər) **1.** *n.* a loud confused noise, a hubbub | a noisy outcry, a loud demanding **2.** *v.i.* to make demands or complain loudly | to make a loud noise **clam·or·ous** *adj.* [O.F. *clamor*, outcry]

clamp (klæmp) **1.** *n.* a device for holding things together tightly | any of various appliances with parts brought together by screws for holding or compressing **2.** *v.t.* to fasten with, or place in, a clamp | *v.i.* to close with a clamp **to clamp down on** to become more strict about, esp. in order to prohibit [etym. doubtful]

clamp **1.** *n.* a pile, esp. of raw bricks for burning, of potatoes under straw and earth for storage, of turf, peat etc. **2.** *v.t.* to pile up (bricks, potatoes etc.) in a clamp [perh. fr. Du. *klamp*, a heap]

clamp *v.t.* to tread noisily (of people or their [illegible]) [imit.]

clamp·down (klæmpdaun) *n.* a suddenly stricter enforcement of rules or administrative control.

clan (klæn) *n.* a social group, esp. Scots, with a common ancestor, usually under patriarchal control | a tribe | (*pop.*) a large united family | (*pop.*) a clique, a coterie [Gael. *clann*]

clan·des·tine (klændestɪn) *adj.* existing or done in forced secrecy | surreptitious [fr. L. *clandestinus*]

clang (klæŋ) **1.** *n.* a loud ringing sound, esp. of metal striking metal **2.** *v.i.* to make such a sound | *v.t.* to cause to make such a sound [imit.]

clan·ger (klæŋər) *n.* (*Br. slang*) a gross blunder.

clang·or, *Br* also clang·our (klæŋər) *n.* a clang | a series of clangs making a confused din **clang·or·ous** *adj.* [illegible]

clank (klæŋk) **1.** *n.* a sharp, ringing sound, e.g. of chains rattling **2.** *v.i.* to make such a sound | *v.t.* to cause to make such a sound [imit.]

clan·nish (klænɪʃ) *adj.* banding together in small, closed groups.

clans·man (klænzmən) *pl.* **clans·men** (klænzmən) *n.* a member of a clan.

clap (klæp) *n.* a sharp, loud noise, *a clap of thunder* | the sound of hands struck together [M.E. [illegible]]

clap *pres. part.* **clap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **clapped** *v.t.* to strike the palms of the hands together, esp. so as to applaud, summon or scare off | *v.t.* to strike (the palms of the hands) together | to slap lightly in friendly gesture, *to clap someone on the back* (*pop.*) to put, impose etc. with force **to clap eyes on** to see | to see [illegible]

clap·board (klæbərd, klæpbərd, klæpbourd) **1.** *n.* a narrow board for weatherboarding houses **2.** *v.t.* to cover with clapboards [partial trans. of Du. *klaphout*, stave wood]

clap·net (klæpnet) *n.* a net shut by pulling a [illegible]

clapped-out *n* (*Br. slang*) worn-out, fatigued.

clap·per (klæpər) *n.* the striker of a bell | a device making a clapping sound, e.g. a bird scarer | a flat stick used by minstrels.

clap·ping (klæpɪŋ) *n.* massage technique of striking the flesh with cupped palms.

clap·trap [illegible] empty, insincere talk, humbug.

claque (klæk) *n.* a group of paid applauders in a [illegible]

Clarabella [illegible] [fr. L. *clarus*, clear + *bellus*, beautiful]

Clare [illegible] simple, direct presentation of rural subjects.

Clare, St (1193–1253), foundress of the order of Poor Clares, the second order of Franciscans. Feast: Aug. 12.

Clare the northwestern county (area 1,231 sq. [illegible] Republic. County seat: Ennis.

clar·ence (klærəns) *n.* a closed four-wheeled carriage with seats for four inside and for two [illegible]

Clar·en·don (klærəndən), Edward Hyde, 1st [illegible]

clar·en·don (klærəndən) *n.* a boldfaced printing

Clarendon Code (*Eng. hist.*) a series of statutes to enforce adherence to the Church of England. They comprised the Corporation Act (1661), the Act of Uniformity (1662), the Conventicle Act (1664) and the Five-Mile Act

Clarendon, Constitutions of (*Eng. hist.*) a code of laws drawn up (1164) by the great council of Henry II to increase the jurisdiction of the civil courts at the expense of the Church courts. The refusal of Becket to agree to the constitutions precipitated his breach with the king

clar·et (klærit) **1.** *n.* red Bordeaux wine **2.** *adj.* the reddish-purple color of this wine [O.F. dim. of *clair*, clear]

clar·i·fi·ca·tion (klærifikeiʃən) *n.* the act or process of clarifying

clarify [illegible] *pres. part.* **clar·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **clar·i·fied** *v.t.* to make understandable, explain, *the minister clarified his proposals* ‖ to make (a liquid) pure and transparent ‖ *v.i.* to become easier to understand ‖ (of a liquid) to become pure and transparent [O.F. *clarifier*]

clar·i·net (klærinet) *n.* a woodwind instrument with a single reed and keys. **clar·i·net·ist, clar·i·net·tist** *n.* [illegible] [Ital. dim. of *clarino*] [F. *clarinette*]

clar·i·on (klæriən) **1.** *n.* an organ stop imitating a trumpet ‖ (*hist.*) a shrill war trumpet **2.** *adj.* loud and very clear [O.F. *claron, clairon*]

clar·i·ty (klæriti) *n.* clearness (of liquids, sounds, meaning etc.) [M.E. *clarte* fr. O.F.]

Clark (klɑrk), George Rogers (1752–1818), American pioneer and soldier. He fought the British and Indians in Kentucky and Illinois during the Revolutionary War. His victories enabled the 13 colonies to secure extensive northwest territories when the peace was [illegible]

Clark, John Bates (1847–1938), U.S. economist. His chief work, 'The Distribution of Wealth' (1899), defended the fairness of the competitive system and strongly influenced the economic thinking of his time

Clark, Joseph (1939–), youngest prime [illegible] (1979–80). His Progressive Conservative party (PCP) narrowly defeated Pierre Elliott Trudeau and the Liberal party. Trudeau regained leadership in 1980, when Brian Mulroney became prime minister in 1984; Clark was appointed foreign secretary

Clark, Mark Wayne (1896–1984), U.S. army general. During the 2nd world war he commanded (1943–5) Allied forces in Italy. He later commanded (1952–3) all United Nations troops [illegible]

Clark, William (LEWIS MERIWETHER)

Clark Memorandum a statement issued (1928) by J. Reuben Clark, spokesman for the U.S. State Department, repudiating the Roosevelt Corollary

Clarke (klɑrk), Arthur C. (1917–), English author of science fiction, including 'Childhood's End' (1953), '2001: A Space Odyssey' (book and screenplay, 1968), and its sequel '2010' (1984). He also wrote scientific-technical nonfiction, [illegible]

Clarke-Bumpus sampler (klɑrkbʌmpəs) instrument towed behind a boat to collect samples from a horizontal stratum of a body of water, e.g., of plankton

Clark·son (klɑrks'n), Thomas (1760–1846), Englishman who devoted most of his life to working for the abolition of slavery and slave trading. He was chiefly responsible with Wilberforce for the abolition of the British slave

clash (klæʃ) **1.** *v.i.* to make the loud, resonant noise of metal striking metal ‖ to skirmish ‖ to conflict by disagreeing, *military duties can clash with moral principles* ‖ to conflict by occurring at the same time, *the first night of the play clashes with his concert* ‖ (of colors) not to harmonize ‖ *v.t.* to strike together violently, usually noisily **2.** *n.* a loud strident noise as of [illegible]

bon inscribed with the name of the action or campaign at which the wearer was present [origin unknown]

clasp knife a knife with a blade folding into the handle

class (klæs, klus) **1.** *n.* a group of people of the same rank or status in a community, *the working class* ‖ the concept or system of social divisions ‖ a division by cost, *first class on a train* ‖ a division by quality, *grapes of the first class* ‖ a group of students taught together ‖ the period when they meet ‖ a course of instruction ‖ the year of graduation from school or college, *class of '59* ‖ an age group for conscription, *the 1940 class* ‖ (*Br. universities*) the grading of candidates after examination ‖ (*biol.*) a comprehensive group of animals or plants ranking above an order and below a phylum **in a class apart, in a class by itself** different from, esp. better than, all others **2.** *v.t.* to place in a class ‖ to classify ‖ *v.i.* to be classed [F. *classe*]

class action jurisprudential proceeding enacted on behalf of all to whom the litigation has a bearing

class-con·scious (klæskɔnʃəs, kluskɔnʃəs) *adj.* characterized or motivated by class consciousness **class consciousness** awareness of differences between social groups, esp. between one's own and another, as manifested in attitudes and behavior

class day a day in the commencement season in colleges and schools when members of the senior class present a show celebrating the finish of their studies

clas·sic (klæsik) **1.** *adj.* received into the accepted canons of excellence, *the classic works of the 19th century* ‖ conforming to Greco-Roman canons of taste, *classic beauty* ‖ authoritative, *a classic reference* ‖ having familiar historical or literary association, *classic ground* ‖ (of dress) having simple tailored lines which never go out of fashion **2.** *n.* a great work of ancient Greek or Roman literature ‖ a later work commonly received as having permanent greatness ‖ a writer or artist of recognized excellence, other than a contemporary ‖ (*Br.*) a student of the Greek and Latin classics ‖ (*Br.*) one of the classic horse races: the Two Thousand Guineas, One Thousand Guineas, Derby, Oaks and St Leger [fr. L. *classicus*]

clas·si·cal (klæsik'l) *adj.* of the ancient civilization of Greece and Rome ‖ (of literature and art) having the formal beauty and emotional control typical of the works of that civilization ‖ (of education) humane as distinct from scientific ‖ traditional, as distinct from modern or experimental ‖ (*mus.*) compact in form and emotionally controlled (cf. ROMANTIC) ‖ (*pop.*) of all music other than jazz or popular music ‖ (*loosely*) orthodox, within a received tradition, academic [fr. L. *classicus*]

classical architecture architecture, esp. of the Renaissance and of the classical revival in W. Europe c. 1770—c. 1840, based on that of ancient Greece and Rome

classical economics the body of thought developed in the late 18th and early 19th cc. by British economists (including Adam Smith, Malthus and Ricardo), who proposed that wealth is promoted by free competition and division of labor

Classical Latin the Latin characteristic of Rome's greatest literary period (c. 100 B.C.—c. 175 A.D.) as found in the works of Cicero, Caesar, Virgil, Horace, Ovid etc.

clas·si·cism (klæsisizəm) *n.* the spirit informing the works of Greco-Roman civilization: order, clarity, harmony, grace, humanity, etc. ‖ any later art imitating the ancient masters or pursuing an abstract ideal of rational beauty ‖ scholarship in the ancient Greek and Roman writers

Classicism as commonly opposed to Romanticism, and in particular as the ideal of 17th-c. France, implies a social ideal: man is viewed as a social being consciously and willingly subject to certain disciplines. Corneille depicts man as a rational analytical being capable of heroically mastering his passions. Molière postulates a reasonable form of behavior and satirizes departures from it. Racine, with a shift of emphasis, shows man as a highly analytical being, well aware of good and evil but often powerless to stop himself from choosing evil, none the less the ideal is still in view. Romanticism, on the other hand, cultivates the individual ego, esp. in the rare gifted person, and brings that ego into opposition with a formalistic, unimaginative, or sordidly materialist society. T. E. Hulme makes the non-Romantic view of man's nature rest on the Christian doctrine of original sin and the limited possibilities of human nature, requiring discipline.

Classicism tends naturally to be expressed in classical forms: the alexandrine, the heroic couplet, the ode, the Palladian building, the ideal landscape of Claude and Poussin. It tends also to foster a certain type of analysis: that which leads to self-discipline or irony, as in the great French moralists

clas·si·cist (klæsisist) *n.* someone who follows a classical ideal ‖ a classical scholar

clas·sics (klæsiks) *pl. n.* the study of the languages and literatures of ancient Greece and Rome ‖ authors or books of traditional excellence

clas·si·fi·a·ble (klæsifaiəb'l) *adj.* capable of being classified

clas·si·fi·ca·tion (klæsifikeiʃən) *n.* the act or result of classifying ‖ a system of classifying

clas·si·fi·ca·to·ry (klæsifikətəri:, klæsifikətouri:, klæsifikətəri:, klæsifikətouri:) *adj.* relating to or involving classification

clas·si·fied (klæsifaid) *adj.* (of information) forbidden to be disclosed for reasons of national or military security ‖ put into a certain category or categories

classified advertisement a small advertisement in a newspaper etc. under a heading ('wanted', 'for sale' etc.)

clas·si·fi·er (klæsifaiər) *n.* a machine which separates the constituents of a substance (ore, coal etc.) according to relative size and density by settling

clas·si·fy (klæsifai) *pres. part.* **clas·si·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **clas·si·fied** *v.t.* to arrange in classes ‖ to put into groups systematically because of common characteristics or properties [fr. L. *classis*, class]

class·less (klæslis, klúslis) *adj.* (of a society) without distinctions of class ‖ (of a person) not assignable to a social class

class·mate (klæsmeit, klúsmeit) *n.* a member of the same class at school or college

class·room (klæsru:m, klæsrum, klúsru:m, klúsrum) *n.* a room in a school in which students are taught

class warfare (in Marxist theory) the inevitable opposition between the workers who put the means of production into action and the capitalists who own the means of production: inevitable because the capitalist appropriates to his own benefit part of the value of the workers' labor

clas·tic (klæstik) *adj.* (*geol.*) composed of fragments of older rocks [fr. Gk *klastos*, broken]

clath·rate (klæθreit) *n.* **1.** (*botany*) like latticework. **2.** (*chem.*) a compound formation in which one kind of molecule is enclosed in the structure of another, e.g., 1,4, dihydroxybenzene. — **clathration** *n.* formation of a clathrate

clat·ter (klætər) **1.** *v.i.* to make, or move with, the noises of impact of many hard objects, *the train clattered over the switch* ‖ *v.t.* to cause to make such a confused sound **2.** *n.* a confused sharp banging, rattling or clashing ‖ noisy, confused chatter [O.E. *clatrian*]

Clau·del (kloudel), Paul Louis Charles Marie (1868–1955), French poet, playwright and diplomat. His plays include 'l'Otage' (1911), 'l'Annonce faite à Marie' (1912), 'le Soulier de satin' (1930), and 'Partage de midi' (1905). The main theme of much of his work is man's resistance, and final surrender, to the love of God. His published correspondence with Gide is important for the history of 20th-c. thought and letters

Claude Lor·rain (kloudlɔrẽ) (Claude Gelée or Gellée, 1600–82), French painter. With Poussin he was the creator of the late 17th-c. and early 18th-c. ideal of landscape. In creating a taste for the natural sublime Claude prepared the way for the Romantic poets, and for Turner, who was heavily indebted to him

Clau·di·us (klɔdi:əs), Appius (4th–3rd cc. B.C.), Roman statesman, censor (312–308 B.C.) who built the Appian Way and the first aqueduct at Rome

Claudius I, Tiberius (10 B.C.–54 A.D.), Roman emperor (41–54). His rule became increasingly corrupt under the influence of his wives and freedmen. He was poisoned by his fourth wife, Agrippina

Claudius II, 'Gothicus' (c. 214–270), Roman emperor (268–270). An energetic soldier, he decisively defeated (269) the Gothic invaders in the Balkans

clausal (kl… …) *adj.* …of a clause

clause (klɔz) *n.* a distinct article or proviso in a legal document, agreement or treaty | a part of a sentence having a subject and predicate of its own [O F

Clausewitz (klau… …) 1831), Prussian general and military theorist His 'On War', advocating total war, greatly influenced German (and Russian) military strategy

Clausius (klau… …) (1822–88), German physicist and mathematician who made important contributions to thermodynamics and the kinetic theory of gases

claustral (kl… …) L.L. *claustralis*]

claustral prior a prior acting as an abbot's assistant in an abbey

claus·tro·pho·bi·a (klɔstrəfoubi·ə) *n.* a morbid dread of being in confined spaces **claus·tro·pho·bic** (klɔ… L. fr. *claustrum*, a confined place (*phobia* fear)

clavate (klei… …) *clava*, a club]

clav·i·chord (klævikɔrd) *n.* a soft-toned keyboard instrument, a precursor of the piano, with strings struck by … which remain in contact … the keyboard is depressed (cf HARPSICHORD) [fr L. *clavis*, a key + *chorda*, a string]

clav·i·cle (klævik'l) *n.* the vertebrate bone forming part of the pectoral arch, joined to the breastbone and the shoulder blade, in man called the collarbone **clav·i·cu·lar** (klə… *adj.* [fr. L. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, key]

clav·ier (klə…, klævi…, kleivi…) *n.* the keyboard of a musical instrument (used attributively of works for keyboard instruments, not specifying piano, harpsichord …

claw (klɔ) **1.** *n.* the sharp, hooked nail on an animal's foot ‖ the whole foot or leg so armed | a pincer of a crustacean | anything shaped like an animal's claw, esp. a device for grappling, holding and extracting **2.** *v.t.* to scratch or tear with claws or fingernails ‖ *v.i.* to make scratching or tearing attacks with or as if with claws | to make febrile grasping motions | (*naut.*, esp with 'off') to beat to windward **clawed** *adj* having claws ‖ scratched and torn by claws [O E *clawu*]

claw-back (klɔbæk) *n.* (*Br*) retrieval by government, via taxes, of special benefits received *Cf* WINDFALL

claw hammer a hammer with one end of the metal head double-pronged for taking out nails etc.

Clay (klei, … MAY)

Clay, Henry (1777–1852) … statesman who advocated expansion westward and an 'American system' stressing tariff protection. As leader of the 'War Hawks', he pressed President Madison into the War of 1812. He influenced the enactment of the Compromise of 1850 which helped postpone the Civil War for a decade

Clay, Lucius Dubignon (1897–1978), U.S. army general and diplomat. He was appointed (1947) commander in chief of U.S. forces in Europe and military governor of the U.S. zone of Germany, where he was responsible for the success of the Allied air lift into Berlin

clay (klei) *n.* a firm earthy substance essentially composed of aluminum silicate. It is plastic when wet, but loses its plasticity when heated to high temperature. Clays include fireclays, brick and tile clays, and pottery clays. China clay is the purest form **clay·ey** *adj* [O E *clæg*]

clay-more (kleimɔr, kleimour) *n.* (*hist*) the two-edged sword of Scottish Highlanders [fr Gael. *claidheamh mor*, great sword]

clay pigeon a saucer-shaped piece of baked clay etc. catapulted from a trap, and used for shooting practice or shooting matches

Clay·ton (klei't'n), John Middleton (1796–1856), U.S. politician. As secretary of state (1849–50) under President Zachary Taylor, he negotiated … Henry Lytton Bulwer the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty

Clayton Antitrust … (1914) introduced by Henry De Lamar Clayton, designed … Antitrust Act. It prohibited price discrimination and the acquisition by any company of stock in another, limited the use of the injunction in labor disputes, and legalized strikes, picketing, and boycotts

… Anglo-American treaty (Apr. 19, 1850) composed by John Middleton Clayton and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer to safeguard the construction and operation of an isthmian canal in Central America. Power rivalry led to its abrogation by the second Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901)

clean (kli·n) **1.** *adj* not dirty | free from imperfections, *clean land* (land free from weeds), *clean proof* (printer's proof with no or few corrections) | fresh, not soiled, *a clean shirt* | pure, without moral defilement | free from ceremonial defilement | (of animals and food) considered on hygienic or religious grounds fit to be eaten | (*Br*, of pets) housebroken | trim and definite, *a ship with clean lines* ‖ even, without obstructions or rough edges, *a clean cut* | dexterous and free from imprecision, *clean brushwork* **to come clean** to own up **to make a clean sweep of** to leave nothing on, remove every piece from | (*colloq*) not possessing drugs | not addicted to drugs | not possessing any stolen merchandise **2.** *adv.* completely, *it cut clean through the bone* **3.** *v.t.* to make clean | *v.i.* to remove dirt **to clean down** to remove dirt from by brushing or wiping **to clean out** to remove rubbish etc from | to take all the money from, *the game cleaned him out* **to clean up** to make tidy ‖ to put the finishing touches to | (*pop*) to gain as profit, *to clean up a fortune* | (*mil.*) to mop up (the enemy) **4.** *n.* the act or process of cleaning [O E *clæne*]

clean aircraft **1.** an aircraft in flight configuration, i.e., with landing gear retracted, etc **2.** an aircraft that does not have external storage for weaponry, etc

clean bill of health a certificate or assurance of freedom from sickness

clean breach (*naut.*) the sweeping away by breaking waves of everything on deck

clean-cut (kli·nkʌt) *adj.* as though chiseled, *clean-cut features*

clean-er, (kli·nər) *n.* a person who cleans | a device or product used to clean | (esp *pl.*) a person or a firm cleaning clothes etc. by a chemical process

clean float (*economics*) money exchange rates allowed to adjust to market conditions with no government intervention

clean-li-ness (klenli·nis) *n.* the habit or condition of being clean

clean-ly (kli·nli·) *adv.* in a clean manner

clean-ly (klenli·) *comp* **clean-li-er** *superl* **clean-li-est** *adj.* habitually kept clean [O E …

… of being clean

clean room an area that has been completely disinfected and/or has had dust removed and temperature and humidity controlled for use as a laboratory or work room, esp. for assembly of delicate instruments

cleanse (klenz) *pres. part* **cleans·ing** *past* and *past part* **cleansed** *v.t.* to make thoroughly clean, *to cleanse a wound* | to purify (from sin) …

… agent which cleanses [O E *clænsian*]

clean-shav·en (kli·nʃeivən) *adj.* having the beard and moustache shaved off

clean weapon (*mil.*) a nuclear weapon that leaves no radioactive residue

clear (kliər) **1.** *adj* transparent, unclouded, *clear water* | bright, luminous, *a clear flame* | distinct to the vision, *clear print* | free from blemishes or defects, *clear skin* | untroubled, *a clear conscience* | (of sounds) easily audible, distinct, pure | perceiving distinctly, *clear sight* | easy to understand, plain, *a clear statement* …

… *have happened* | free from difficulty, obstruction or danger | at a safe distance, *keep clear of the machinery* | complete, entire, *a clear profit of $50* **all clear** perfectly safe to proceed | the …

… the **clear** innocent, having an alibi **3.** *adv.* com …

… process

… cargo or luggage) from port restrictions by payment of customs dues etc | to get rid of by selling | to get (a check) approved for payment …

… (dirty dishes etc.) from a table | to rid (the throat) of phlegm by coughing slightly | *v.t.* to become clear **to clear away** to remove so as to leave a place clear **to clear out** (*pop*) to go away | to clear by emptying **to clear the air** to dissipate misunderstandings etc **to clear the decks for action** to put things away so as to be untrammeled **to clear up** to tidy up | to explain | to become clear | to become sunny after cloudy or rainy weather [M.E. *cler* fr. O F]

clear air turbulence … stantial air movement encountered by an aircraft in a cloudless area, usu. due to radical temperature changes *acronym* CAT

clear·ance … clearing, *slum clearance* | an unobstructed space allowing passage, *the bridge has a clearance of 10 ft* | the amount of space between two objects, *1 ft clearance between cars* | the act of clearing a ship, goods etc. at a customhouse | the certificate showing that this has been done | the passing of a check through a clearinghouse

clearance sale a sale held to clear out old goods so as to make room for new stock

Clear and Present Danger Doctrine a doctrine created by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in 'Schenck v. U.S.' (1919), to the effect that speech could incur penalties only when it created a clear and present danger of abetting evil. It was frequently invoked in the 1940s

clear breach (*naut.*) a wave rolling over without breaking

clear-cut (kliərkʌt) **1.** *adj.* sharply defined, *clear-cut issues* | having distinct forms or masses, *clear-cut features* | free of vagueness or uncertainty **2.** *v.* to remove trees to clear an area

clear-head·ed (kliərhedid) *adj* mentally precise and sound in judgment

clear-ing (kliəriŋ) *n.* a making or becoming clear | a piece of land in a wood free from trees | the bank process of honoring checks | (*pl*) the total of claims settled at a clearinghouse

clear-ing-house (kliəriŋhaus) *pl* **clear-ing-houses** … and balances paid | any agency used for sorting and distribution, *a clearinghouse for news*

clear-ly (kliərli·) *adv.* in a clear manner, distinctly, *to speak clearly* | lucidly, *to explain clearly* | undoubtedly, manifestly

clear·ness … clear or distinct | transparency | freedom from ambiguity or confusion ‖ freedom from obstruc- …

clear-sighted …

clearstory 'CLERESTORY

clear-way (kliərwei) *n.* (*Br*) a section of a high- … where there are no crossroads | *air traffic con* … strip or channel in the direction of take-off selected or prepared as a suitable area over which an aircraft may make its initial climb to a specified height

cleat (kli·t) **1.** *n.* a device used to secure a rope by belaying it around two projecting arms | a … prevent a rope from slipping | one of the studs on the sole of a shoe to prevent sliding (e.g. on … coal seam **2.** *v.t.* to fasten to, or by, a cleat [O E *cleat* lump, wedge]

cleav·age (kli·vidʒ) *n.* a cleaving or being cleft …

… or chopper | to make a way through as if by … in two [O E *cleofan*]

… be steadfast, adhere, hold fast, *to cleave to one's wife* [O E *clifan* and *clifian*, to stick]

cleav·er (klē′vər) *n.* a splitting instrument esp a wide heavy knife with a short handle used by butchers to split up carcasses

clef (klef) *n.* (*mus.*) a sign at the beginning of the staff to show pitch by locating a particular note on the staff. Extant clefs: G (treble), F (bass), C (tenor or alto) [F.]

cleft (kleft) *n.* an opening made by splitting, a crack, a fissure ‖ a hollow in the chin [M.E. *clift* perh. fr. O.E.]

cleft alt. *past* and *past part.* of CLEAVE ‖ *adj.* divided ‖ split ‖ (of a leaf) divided halfway to the midrib, with narrow sinuses **a cleft stick** a dilemma

cleft palate a split or opening in the roof of the mouth, with or without a harelip

Cleis·the·nes (klaisθē′niːz), Athenian statesman who established the democratic constitution (508 B.C.) after the expulsion of the tyrant Hippias

cleis·to·gam·ic (klaistəgæ′mik) *adj.* cleistogamous

cleis·tog·a·mous (klaistɔ′gəməs) *adj.* of or relating to cleistogamy

cleis·tog·a·my [illegible] *n.* [illegible] in closed flowers (e.g. violets) [fr. Gk *kleistos*, closed + *gamos*, marriage]

clem·as·tine fumarate ($C_{21}H_{26}ClNO$) (klémæstiːn fuːməreit) *n.* (*pharm.*) an antihistamine, anticholinergic, and sedative; marketed as Tavist

clem·a·tis (klemətis) *n.* a member of *Clematis*, fam *Ranunculaceae*, a genus of mostly climbing plants [L. fr. Gk *klematis*]

Cle·men·ceau (klemɑ̃sou), Georges (1841–1929), French statesman. A radical, he became known as 'the Tiger', and was prime minister 1906–9 and 1917–19. He led France to victory in the 1st world war, and negotiated the Treaty of Versailles, although he thought it too lenient to Germany

clem·en·cy (klemənsi) *pl.* **clem·en·cies** *n.* the disposition to be merciful ‖ mercy ‖ mildness (of

Clem·ens (klemənz), Samuel Langhorne

clem·ent (klémənt) *adj.* inclined to be merciful ‖ (of climate or weather) mild [fr. L. *clemens* (cle-

Clem·ent I (klemənt), St, pope (c. 88–c. 97), the first of the Apostolic Fathers. Feast: Nov. 23

Clement IV (*d.* 1268), pope (1265–8). A Frenchman who had been adviser to Louis IX, he used his influence to establish Charles of Anjou on the throne of Naples

Clement V (1264–1314), pope (1305–14). He was the first pope to reside at Avignon, and in policy was generally subservient to Philippe IV. He compiled the medieval collection of ecclesiastical laws, the 'Corpus Juris Canonici'

Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici, 1478–1534), pope (1523–34). He quarreled with Charles V, and was imprisoned (1527) by imperial troops for some months. He refused (1527) to grant Henry VIII of England a divorce from Catherine of Aragon

Clement VIII (1536–1605), pope (1592–1605). He ended Rome's dependence on Spain, and established friendly relations with France on Henri IV's abjuration of Protestantism

Clement XI (1649–1721), pope (1700–21). He issued (1713) the bull 'Unigenitus' against Jan-

Clement XIV (1705–74), pope (1769–74). He suppressed (1773) the Jesuits at the instigation of the courts of France and Spain

Cle·men·ti (klɔmenti), Muzio (1752–1832), Italian composer of piano sonatas and of the 'Gradus ad Parnassum' piano studies

Clement of Alexandria (c. 150–215), pagan philosopher turned Christian theologian, who taught Origen at the Alexandrian catechetical school. He was one of the Greek Church Fa-

clench (klenʧ) *v.t.* to press closely together, *to clench one's teeth* ‖ to grasp firmly **2.** *n.* the act of clenching ‖ a grip [M.E. *clenchen* fr. O.E.

and general. He defeated the Spartans on the

with an asp to avoid becoming the prisoner of Octavian

clere·story, clear·sto·ry (klíərstɔri) *pl.* **clere·sto·ries, clear·sto·ries** *n.* a series of church windows above the roofs of the aisles and below the nave roof [older *clere*, clear + STORY (floor)]

cler·gy (klə́ːrʤiː) *n.* ordained Christian ministers collectively (cf. LAITY) **cler·gy·man** (klə́ːrʤiːmən) *pl.* **cler·gy·men** (klə́ːrʤiːmən) *n.* a member of the clergy [fr. O.F. *clergie*]

cler·ic (klerik) *n.* (*old-fash.*) a clergyman [fr. L.L. *clericus* fr. Gk]

cler·i·cal (klérikˈl) *adj.* relating to the work of a clerk in an office ‖ connected with the clergy **cler·i·cal·ism** (klérikəlizəm) *n.* a policy favoring the political influence of the clergy ‖ adherence to this policy **clér·i·cal·ist** *n.* [fr. L. *clericalis*]

cler·i·hew (klérihjuː) *n.* a mildly witty, pseudobiographical verse of four lines of varying length rhyming aabb, e.g.,

Jonathan Swift
Never went up in a lift;
Nor did the author of 'Robinson Crusoe'
Do so

[after E. *Clerihew* Bentley (1875–1956), its English originator]

cler·i·sy (klérisi) *n.* the intelligentsia [perh. fr G. *clerisei*]

clerk (klɑːrk, *Br.* klɑk) **1.** *n.* an officeworker in a position of minor responsibility ‖ an official who acts as secretary to a council ‖ (*archaic* and *legal*) a clergyman, *a clerk in holy orders* ‖ a layman who performs minor ecclesiastical duties, *parish clerk* ‖ a shop assistant, salesman or saleswoman **2.** *v.i.* to work as a clerk **clérk·ly** *adj.* [O.E. *clerc* fr. L.]

clerk of the works (*Br.*) an overseer of construction work

clerk·ship (klɑ́ːrkʃip, *Br.* klɑkʃip) *n.* the job of a clerk ‖ a situation as clerk

Cler·mont-Fer·rand (klɛərmɔ̃ferɑ̃) a French town (pop. 253,244), former capital of Auvergne, with rubber industries. The Peace of God and the 1st Crusade were proclaimed here (1095). Gothic cathedral

cleve·ite (klíːvait, kléivəait) *n.* a crystallized variety of uranimite, highly radioactive, found in Norway [after P. T. *Cleve* (1840–1905), Swedish chemist]

Cleve·land (kliːvlənd), (Stephen) Grover (1837–1908), 22nd (1885–9) and 24th (1893–7) president of the U.S.A., a Democrat. He was elected to his first term by the support of the Mugwumps and to his second term by the opposition to the McKinley Tariff (1890). He sent (1894) federal troops into Chicago to quell the Pullman Strike. He refused to recognize the revolutionary government in Hawaii established by Americans, and opposed sending aid to the Cuban revolutionists. By his support of the gold standard, he antagonized the silver Democrats

Cleveland a port (pop. 573,822) in Ohio, on Lake Erie. It is a great ore market, lying between the iron regions of Lake Superior and the coal and oil regions of Pennsylvania and Ohio

clev·er (klévər) *adj.* quick to learn and understand, *a clever pupil* ‖ skillful, good at a job ‖ artful ‖ revealing skill, *a clever trick* ‖ (*Br.*) conceited [etym. doubtful]

Cleves (kliːvz) a former German duchy on the lower Rhine. It was divided (1614) between Brandenburg and Wittelsbach

clev·is (klévis) *n.* a U-shaped iron device for fixing tackle to a beam etc. [etym. doubtful]

clew (kluː) **1.** *n.* (*naut.*) the lower corner of a square sail, or the after lower corner of a fore-and-aft sail, or the loop and thimbles at the sail's corner (*pl.*) the small cords suspending a hammock **2.** *v.t.* **to clew up** to haul (a sail) by means of clew lines to the mast, ready for furling [O.E. *cleowen, cliwen*]

clew *CLUE

clew line one of the ropes by which a sail is hauled up to its yard for furling

cli·ché (kliːʃéi, kliʃéi) *n.* a trite or hackneyed expression or idea [F.]

click (klik) **1.** *n.* a slight, sharp momentary sound, as when a switch is put on or off ‖ a momentary electrical disturbance ‖ a catch or detent in machinery acting with this sound ‖ (*phon.*) a speech sound in some African languages made by drawing the breath into the mouth and pressing the tongue against the teeth or palate and pulling it away suddenly **2.** *v.t.* to make a clicking sound ‖ to fit, *the clues clicked into place* ‖ (*pop.*) to succeed or be lucky ‖ (*pop.*, of two persons) to get along well, be attracted to one another ‖ *v.t.* to cause to click [imit.]

click beetle *ELATER

click·er (klíkər) *n.* (*Br., printing*) a foreman compositor ‖ a foreman shoemaker who cuts out leather and gives out work

cli·ent (kláiənt) *n.* a person who hires the services of a professional man (doctor, lawyer etc.) ‖ a customer [fr. L. *cliens* (*clientis*), someone under the protection of a patron]

cli·en·tele (klaiəntél) *n.* a body of clients of a professional man, shopkeeper, theater etc. [F. *clientèle*]

client state or **client** people or dominion that relies on another government for military and/or economic support

cliff (klif) *n.* a high steep face of rock [O.E. *clif*]

Cliff Dweller a member of the American Indian tribes, ancestors of the Pueblo Indians, who built high rock dwellings in northern Mexico and the southwest U.S.A.

cliff-hang·er (klífhæŋər) *n.* situation fraught with great uncertainty and suspense. —**cliff hang** *v.*

Clif·ford trust (klífəːrd) type of family trust in which income is directed to others (usu. in a lower tax bracket) and the principal reverts after a minimum of 20 years, e.g., to provide for college tuition for children

clift sentence (klift) (*grammar*) sentence structure beginning with *what* and ending with a verb, e.g., *What I said is 'go'*

cli·mac·ter·ic (klaimæktərik, klaimæktérik) **1.** *adj.* relating to or constituting a crisis, critical **2.** *n.* a period or point in human life in which some crucial change in state, health or fortune tends to take place ‖ the menopause ‖ a similar reduction in reproductive activity and ability in the male [fr. L. *climactericus* fr. Gk]

cli·mac·tic (klaimæktik) *adj.* of or relating to a climax

cli·mate (kláimit) *n.* the sum of the prevailing weather conditions of a place over a period of time ‖ an area or region with certain weather conditions ‖ the trend of opinions and attitudes pervading a community, nation or period **cli·mat·ic** (klaimætik) *adj.* **cli·mát·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [F. *climat* fr. L. fr. Gk]

cli·ma·to·log·i·cal (klaimət'lɔ́dʒik'l) *adj.* of or relating to climatology

cli·ma·tol·o·gist (klaimətɔ́lədʒist) *n.* someone skilled in climatology

cli·ma·tol·o·gy (klaimətɔ́lədʒiː) *n.* the science of climates and their phenomena [fr. Gk *klima*, a slope + *logos*, discourse]

cli·max (kláimæks) **1.** *n.* the last of a series of ideas, events, points of interest or situations (esp. dramatic or musical) to which what has gone before seems in retrospect to have been building up ‖ the movement towards such a culmination, *a mounting climax* **2.** *v.i.* to come to a climax ‖ *v.t.* to bring to a climax [L. fr. Gk *klimax*, ladder]

climb (klaim) **1.** *v.t.* to go up, ascend, esp. using hands and footholds, *to climb a ladder* ‖ *v.i.* to rise to a higher point, *mercury climbs in a thermometer* ‖ to slope upward ‖ (of plants) to grow upward by turning around a support or by tendrils ‖ to gain height in the air, *the plane climbed to 40,000 ft* ‖ to rise in social rank or in reputation, by effort **to climb down** to descend (a hill etc.) on foot ‖ to withdraw from a previously held position by admitting one was wrong or too assertive **2.** *n.* a climbing ‖ a place to be climbed **climb·er** *n.* a person who climbs mountains for sport ‖ a plant which grows vigorously up a support ‖ *SOCIAL CLIMBER [O.E. *climban*]

climb corridor *CLEARWAY

climbing irons steel spikes which may be attached to boots for climbing poles, trees etc., crampons

climbing perch *Anabas scandens*, a fish found in India which can live out of water as long as 5–6 days because of modified gills which retain moisture and form chambers containing air for respiration. It moves by means of spiny fins, erected scales, and gill covers

climb-out (kláimaut) *n.* steep ascent by an aircraft, usu. at take-off

clime (klaim) *n.* (*rhet.*) an area or region ‖ (*rhet.*) climate [fr. L. *clima* fr. Gk]

clinch (klinʧ) **1.** *v.t.* to settle, make conclusive, *to clinch a deal* ‖ to bend back the point of (a nail) after it has gone through the wood, and

drive it into the wood to secure it ‖ to clench (teeth) to fasten (a rope) by a clinch ‖ *-ing* to grapple as a method of making strong punches impossible, each boxer holding his opponent in at close quarters ‖ (*wrestling*) to struggle at close quarters **2.** *n.* the position or practice of clinching by boxers or wrestlers | (*naut.*) a hitch, the end of which is lashed back by seizing **clinch-er** *n.* a thing that clinches ‖ the remark or argument which settles a dispute [var. of CLENCH]

clinch-ing (klĭntʃiŋ) *n.* (*computer*) wrinkling in magnetic tape that may be a source of processing errors

cling (kliŋ) *pres. part.* **cling-ing** *past* and *past part.* **clung** (klʌŋ) *v.i.* to hold fast, *the boy clung to his mother* ‖ to keep close, *the boat clung to the coast* ‖ to keep a sentimental feeling for something, *to cling to one's memories* [O.E. *clingan*]

Cling-mans Dome (klĭŋmənz) the highest point (6,642 ft) in the Great Smoky Mtns, on the Tennessee-North Carolina border

cling-stone (klĭŋstoun) *n.* a variety of peach, nectarine, plum etc., whose flesh adheres to the stone (cf. FREESTONE)

clin-ic (klĭnik) *n.* a place where hospital outpatients receive medical examination, treatment or advice ‖ a similar institution where people get medical help (often free) ‖ practical instruction of medical students by letting them watch treatment of patients ‖ a class so taught **clín-i-cal** *adj.* of or concerning a clinic ‖ concerning medical teaching by demonstration, *clinical lectures* ‖ concerning the study of disease by observation, *clinical medicine* [F. *clinique* fr. Gk]

clinical thermometer a thermometer for taking body temperature

clink (klĭŋk) *n.* (*pop.*) prison [orig. the name of a prison in Southwark]

clink **1.** *n.* a sharp high-pitched sound produced by glass, metal etc. knocking lightly against similar material **2.** *v.i.* to make this sound ‖ *v.t.* to cause to make this sound [imit.]

clink-er (klĭŋkər) *n.* hard, incombustible slag formed in a furnace or boiler ‖ a very hard Dutch brick ‖ a brick with a vitrified surface | a mass of bricks fused together by great heat [fr. older Du. *klinckaerd* fr. *klinken*, to clink]

clink-er-built (klĭŋkərbilt) *adj.* (of a ship) having the outer planks overlapping downwards and fastened with clinched nails (cf. CARVEL BUILT) [fr. obs. *clink*, to clinch]

clink-stone (klĭŋkstoun) *n.* phonolite

cli-nom-e-ter (klainɔ́mitər, klinɔmitər) *n.* an instrument for measuring slopes and other angles of elevation or depression, e.g. on a gun [fr Gk *klinein*, to slope + METER]

Clin-ton (klĭntən), De Witt (1769–1828), U.S. political leader. He was the Republican presidential nominee (1812) against President James Madison and chief sponsor of the Erie Canal Project

Clinton, George (1739–1812), U.S. vice-president (1805–9) under Thomas Jefferson and (1809–12) under James Madison. He opposed a strong centralized government in the belief that it threatened finance and banking

Cli-o (kláiou) the Muse of history

Cli-o (klí:ou) *n.* statuette presented annually for outstanding professional work in TV commercials

cli-o-quin-ol (C_9H_4ClINO) [illegible] (*pharm.*) drug formerly known as iodochlorhydroxyquin; formerly used in treatment of dysentery and vaginitis, now used for dermatitis; sometimes producing neurological symptoms; marketed as Entero-Vioform and Vioform

clip (klip) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **clip-ping** *past* and *past part.* **clipped** *v.t.* to fasten together with a clip ‖ *v.i.* (*football*) to hurl oneself from behind across the shins of a player who is not holding the ball, thus committing a foul **2.** *n.* a device for fastening things together, *paper clip* | a brooch ‖ (*Br.*) a bobby pin ‖ a device for holding cartridges for a magazine rifle [O.E. *clyppan*, to embrace]

clip **1.** *v. pres. part.* **clip-ping** *past* and *past part* **clipped** *v.t.* to cut, trim, shear, *to clip a poodle* | to cut the edge of (a coin) | to omit final sounds or syllables of in pronouncing, *clipped speech* (*pop.*) to cuff with the hand, *to clip someone's ear* ‖ *v.i.* (*pop.*) to move swiftly, *to clip along* **2.** *n.* the act of clipping, esp. of sheep-shearing | the quantity of wool clipped from a sheep | the season's yield of wool ‖ a cutting, esp. a sample piece of cloth ‖ a cuff with the hand | (*pop.*) a rapid pace, *to go at a good clip* [M.E. *clippen* prob. fr. O.N.]

CLIP (*acronym*) for compiler language for information processing, a computer program language designed by System Development Corporation

clip-board (klípbɔrd, klípbourd) *n.* a small portable board incorporating a clip to hold papers, convenient for when there is no table to write at

clip-per (klípər) *n.* someone who clips ‖ (often *pl.*) a clipping instrument, *hedge clippers* | (*hist.*) a fast sailing vessel used in the China tea trade

clip-per-built (klípərbilt) *adj.* (*naut.*) built on rakish lines for fast sailing

clipper diode (*electr.*) diode device that holds back voltage peaks beyond preset parameters. **—clipping level** *n.* point at which a circuit is cut back

clip-ping (klípiŋ) *n.* the act of clipping ‖ something clipped off, *nail clippings* ‖ (*Am.=Br.* cutting) a paragraph, article etc. cut from a newspaper or magazine

clique (kli:k, klik) **1.** *n.* (*pejorative*) a small, exclusive set of people **2.** *v.i.* to form a clique **cli-quey** (kli:ki:, klíki:), **cli-quish** (kli:kiʃ, klíkiʃ), **cli-quy** *adjs* [F. fr. *cliquer*, to click]

cli-tel-lum (klaitéləm) *n.* a glandular thickening of the outer body wall of certain annelid worms, which secretes the cocoon and the albuminoid material on which the embryo feeds [Mod. L. fr. *clitellae*, packsaddle]

clit-o-ris (klitəris, kláitəris) *pl.* **clit-o-res** (klitəri:z, kláitəri:z) *n.* (*anat.*) a small erectile organ at the upper part of the vulva [L. fr. Gk *kleitoris* perh. fr. *kleiein*, to shut]

Clive (klaiv), Robert, Baron Clive of Plassey (1725–74), British soldier and statesman. After a distinguished military career (1744–57) in the service of the East India Company, he finally defeated the nawab of Bengal at Plassey (1757), and drove the French from India. As governor of Bengal (1765–6), he reformed British administration in India

clo (klou) *n.* measurement unit for comfort level clothing devised by Cy Chaikin Research Group

clo-a-ca (klouéikə) *pl.* **clo-a-cae** (klouéisi:) *n.* (*zool.*) the common cavity into which the intestinal, urinary and generative canals discharge in birds, reptiles, amphibians, many fish and monotremate animals ‖ a similar cavity in invertebrates **clo-á-cal** *adj.* [L.=drain, sewer]

cloak (klouk) **1.** *n.* a loose, sleeveless outer garment sometimes worn instead of a coat, or as part of uniform (*Br.*, nurses) or habit (priests) | something which hides, *the cloak of darkness* **2.** *v.t.* to conceal, disguise, *to cloak one's disapproval with a smile* | to cover as if with a cloak, *mist cloaked the hills* [O.E. *cloke*]

cloak-and-dag-ger (klóukəndægər) *adj.* of plays, films etc. of a melodramatic kind with a historical setting and involving adventures and escapes, or of the actors who play in them | of spies or espionage

cloak-room (klóukru:m, klóukrum) *n.* a room, esp. in a hotel, theater etc., where one can leave one's coat, luggage etc. | (esp. *Br.*) a lavatory

cloche (klouʃ, klɔʃ) *n.* a glass frame or bell jar used to protect or force plants | a woman's close-fitting, bell-shaped hat [F. =bell]

clock (klɔk) **1.** *n.* a device, other than a watch, for measuring and indicating time, based on some strictly periodic process (e.g. the swing of a pendulum, the vibration of a crystal, the diurnal rotation of the earth about its axis) whose period is regarded as constant | a mechanism with a dial for indicating or recording the working state or output of the machine to which it is attached | a time clock | a speedometer (*pop.*) the fruiting head of a dandelion **2.** *v.t.* to time (a race, competitors) with a stopwatch | *v.t.* (of employees, with 'in', 'out', 'on') to record one's entry or exit on a control mechanism (*TIME* [illegible]

clock *n.* a pattern on the side of a sock or stock[illegible]

clock-face (klɔkfeis) *n.* the dial of a clock

clock-radio [illegible] with devices to connect or disconnect radio at [illegible]

[illegible] tion as the hands of a clock move **2.** *adj.* turning

clock-work (klɔ́kwə:rk) **1.** *n.* the mechanism of a clock | a device not unlike that of a clock, containing a spring and cogged wheels, used for timing or as a driving mechanism etc. **2.** *adj.* having such a mechanism, *a clockwork train* **like clockwork** smoothly, regularly, in an efficient routine

clod (klɔd) *n.* a lump of earth or mud | a part of the shoulder of beef ‖ a stupid person **clód-dish** *adj.* oafish [var. of CLOT]

clod-hop-per (klɔ́dhɔpər) *n.* a country lout | a clumsy fellow (*pl.*) big heavy shoes **clód-hop-ping** *adj.*

clo-fi-brate ($C_{12}H_{15}ClO_3$) (klofibreit) *n.* (*pharm.*) drug used to reduce cholesterol and lipid levels in the blood; marketed as Atromid-S

clog (klɔg) **1.** *n.* a wooden shoe, or one with a wooden sole, used esp. for walking over wet or muddy ground | a movable weight to which an animal is tied to prevent its straying **2.** *v. pres. part.* **clog-ging** *past* and *past part* **clogged** *v.t.* to choke up, *a clogged drain* | to encumber, make heavy, *clay clogged their boots* | to hamper the movement of (an animal) with a clog *v.i.* to become choked up [etym. doubtful]

clog dance a dance performed by dancers wearing clogs

cloi-son-né (klɔizənéi, klwæzənéi) **1.** *adj.* (of enamel) decorated with colors separated from each other by fine wire or thin metal partitions **2.** *n.* cloisonné enamel [F.]

cloi-ster (klɔistər) **1.** *n.* a place of religious seclusion, e.g. a convent, monastery | a covered walk, usually walled on one side and open on to a court or quadrangle on the other, esp. of a religious building **the cloister** (*rhet.*) monastic life **2.** *v.t.* to shut up in, or confine to, a convent or monastery | to isolate, *he cloistered himself in the library to write* **cloís-tered** *adj.* monastic | isolated from the outside world **cloís-tral** *adj.* [M.E. *cloistre* fr. O.F.]

cloister garth an open court bounded by a cloister

clo-mi-phene ($C_{26}H_{28}ClNO$) (klomifi:n) *n.* (*pharm.*) synthetic drug used to stimulate ovulation, e.g., a fertility aid marketed as Clomid

clone (kloun) *n.* (*biol.*) the descendants produced asexually from a single animal or plant | The clone is of the same genetic constitution and results naturally or otherwise, e.g. by plant grafting, cutting etc [fr. Gk *klon*, twig]

clon-ic (klɔnik, klóunik) *adj.* relating to or involving clonus

clo-ni-dine ($C_9H_9Cl_2N_3$) (klɔnidi:n) *n.* (*pharm.*) drug used to reduce high blood pressure; mar[illegible]

clo-nus (klounəs) *n.* (*med.*) a series of muscular contractions [Mod. L. fr. Gk *klonos*, turmoil]

close (klous) **1.** *adj.* near, *a close relative* | intimate, *close friends* | nearly alike, *a close resemblance* | nearly equal, *a close finish* ‖ dense, tightly packed, compact, *a close weave* | careful, thorough, *close examination* | as nearly word-for-word as correct style will allow, *a close translation* | secretive | strictly kept or guarded, *a close secret, a close prisoner* ‖ mean, tight-fisted, *close with money* | stifling, *close weather* (*phon.*, of vowels) articulated with the tongue near the palate (*finance*) scarce, hard to obtain, *money is still close* **2.** *adv.* in a close manner | nearby, near, *come close* | tightly [illegible] **close to** run someone **close** to rival someone closely [F. *clos*]

close (klouz) **1.** *v. pres. part* **clos-ing** *past* and [illegible] *the troops closed their ranks* | to end, finish, *to* [illegible] become shut, *when do the bars close?* | to come together, *the waters closed over her head* | to come to an end, *the meeting closed with prayer* **to close about** to encircle, surround **to close down** to cease activity permanently, *to close down through lack of business* or temporarily, *the radio station closes down at midnight* **to** [illegible] to close [illegible] the door to [illegible] **up** to stand or sit closer together, fill up gaps, *close with an offer* | to come within striking [illegible] *with an opponent* **2.** *n.* an end, conclusion [illegible]

close (klous) *n.* an enclosed place, esp. a cathedral precinct ‖ (*Br.*) a narrow alley or court [F. *clos*]

close call (klous) a narrow escape

closed chain (*chem.*) an arrangement of atoms in a ring

closed circuit an electric circuit without any break in continuity ‖ a television channel in which the image and sound are not broadcast

closed-loop (klouzdlu p) *adj.* of a device, usu. [illegible] ing conditions. *Cf.* FEEDBACK, OPEN LOOP CON-

closed primary a primary in which only registered party members may vote for party candi-

closed season a period in the year when by law certain animals may not be hunted nor certain fish fished

closed shop a trade or establishment which employs union members only

closed shop (*computer*) facility where programmers are not permitted to process or oversee the processing of the programs they prepared

closed society country where people are not permitted to emigrate, write, or speak freely

close-fisted (klousfistid) *adj.* miserly, mean

close-grained (klousgreind) *adj.* of close texture, having the structural elements close or

close harmony (klous) (*mus.*) harmony with the notes of the chord as close together as pos-

close-hauled (kloushɔ:ld) *adj.* with the sails trimmed for sailing as near to the wind as pos-

close-mouthed (klousmauðd, klousmauθ) not communicative, esp. not inclined to give information away

close quarters (klous) near range, immediate

close season (klous) the closed season

close shave (klous) a narrow escape

closet (klɔzit) **1.** *n.* a recess built into a room and shut off with a door, or a small room for storing things, *clothes closet, china closet* ‖ a toilet (room) ‖ a water closet **2.** *v.t.* (usually *refl.*) to shut in a room, esp. for private conference **3.** *adj.* secret, undisclosed, e.g., closet homosexual [O.F.]

closet homosexual a homosexual who conceals his or her sexual preference

close-up (klousʌp) *n.* a photograph or film shot taken at close range or with a telescopic lens ‖ an intimate account (of some personality or

clos·tridi·um (klɔstridiəm) *n.* a bacterium of the anaerobic genus *Clostridium*, e.g. *C. tetani*

clo·sure (klouʒər) *n.* a closing, *the holiday closures in August* ‖ a conclusion, a bringing to an end, *the closure of a speech* (*parliament*) ‖ a decision to end debate [O.F.]

clot (klɔt) **1.** *n.* a lump of coagulated or thickened liquid ‖ (*pop.*) a stupid person **2.** *v. pres. part.* **clot·ting** *past* and *past part.* **clot·ted** *v.t.* to undergo a series of chemical and physical reac-

[illegible] a dropcurtain in a theater **2.** *adj.* made

clothes bag (*Br.*) a bag for clothes waiting to be washed, laundry bag

clothes basket a covered basket, for clothes waiting to be washed ‖ an open basket for clean laundry waiting to be ironed

clothes hanger a coat hanger

clothes·horse (klouðzhɔrs, klouzhɔrs) *n.* a frame for drying or airing clothes ‖ someone who pays inordinate attention to dressing con-

clothes·line (klouðzlain, klouzlain) *n.* a length of rope, nylon etc. on which laundry is hung to

clothes moth a moth whose larvae eat cloth, fur, feathers etc

clothes·peg (klouðzpeg, klouzpeg) (*Br.*) a clothespin

clothes·pin (klouðzpin, klouzpin) *n.* (*Am.–Br.* clothes-peg) a fastener for hanging out the

cloth·ier (klouðjər) *n.* someone who makes or sells cloth or clothing (older *clother*)

clothing [illegible]

Clo·tho (klouθou) FATES

cloth of gold a fabric woven with gold threads

clo·ture (klouʧər) *n.* the closure of a Congres-

cloud (klaud) **1.** *n.* a visible expanse of sus- [illegible] droplets of water or ice particles in the air, *rain clouds* ‖ any suspension of particles in the air or any gas ‖ (*astron.*) a suspension in outer space of dispersed matter ‖ (*nuclear phys.*) nucleons of an atom nucleus not in closed shells, a multitude forming a cloudlike mass, *a cloud of locusts*, something which casts a gloom or causes depression, a *cloud of suspicion* **to have one's head in the clouds** to be unrealistic, a dreamer **2.** *v.t.* to overspread with clouds ‖ to darken, *anger clouded his face* ‖ to make opaque, misty or patchy, *mud clouded the water* ‖ to be suffused with, a *green glaze clouded with rust* ‖ *v.i.* to become cloudy or overcast, *the sky is clouding over* [O.E. *clūd*, a mass]

cloud·burst (klaudbə:rst) *n.* a sudden heavy downpour of rain

cloud-capped (klaudkæpt) *adj.* (of mountains) having the summit covered in clouds

cloud chamber a device for observing the tracks of fundamental particles used in conjunction with particle accelerators and in cosmic ray studies. The cloud chamber contains a gas saturated with water vapor: by sudden expansion the gas is cooled and thus becomes [illegible] These tend to form around the ions that are produced as high-energy electrically charged particles which traverse the gas, and thus the droplets define the paths of the particles ‖ (*meteorology*) a container of air saturated with water vapor, air that holds moving ionized particles visible as streaks of droplets (*BUBBLE CHAMBER)

cloud form any of the ten forms of cloud classified by the International Cloud Atlas as: high clouds (above 6,000 m. or c. 20,000 ft., cirrus, cirrocumulus, cirrostratus), medium clouds (between 2,000 m., or c. 6,500 ft., and 6,000 m., altocumulus, altostratus, stratocumulus), low clouds (below 2,000 m., nimbostratus, stratus), and ascending clouds (starting from as low as 500 m. or c. 1,600 ft., cumulus and cumulonim-

cloud formation the process by which clouds are formed when air containing water vapor is cooled below its saturation point and vapor condenses into droplets on dust particles or ionized molecules of the air itself. Cooling may be caused by the air rising and expanding, by mix-

cloud·i·ly (klaudili) (*adv.*) in a cloudy way

cloud·i·ness (klaudinis) *n.* the state or quality

cloud·land (klaudlænd) *n.* a utopia, a land of dreams

cloud·let (klaudlit) *n.* a small cloud

[illegible] the highest heaven in Dante's *Paradise*

cloud·y (klaudi) (*comp.*) **cloud·i·er** (*superl.*) **cloud·i·est** *adj.* of or resembling clouds ‖ overcast with clouds ‖ difficult to understand ‖ vague, inexact, *cloudy ideas* ‖ lacking bright-

[illegible] both c. French miniaturists and portrait painters, father and son

Clough (klʌf), Arthur Hugh (1819–61), English [illegible] who expressed the religious doubts of mid-19th-c. England. He was the subject of Matthew Arnold's elegy 'Thyrsis'

clout (klaut) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) a hard blow ‖ a protective plate, e.g. an iron plate on a boot ‖ (*archery*) a white target ‖ (*archery*) a hit ‖ (*colloq.*) leverage, mastery, or authority in a situation, esp. relating to a hold in politics **2.** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to hit hard [O.E. *clūt*, a lump]

clout nail a broad-headed nail for attaching clouts, studding boots etc

clove (klouv) *Eugenia caryophyllata*, fam. *Myrtaceae*, a tropical tree grown esp. in Zanzibar and Madagascar ‖ the spice yielded by its dried flower buds [O.F. *clou* (*de girofle*), a nail (of clove)]

clove *n.* a division of a composite bulb, *a clove of garlic* [O.E. *clufu*]

clove alt. *past* of CLEAVE

clove hitch a knot for fastening a rope about a spar, pole or another rope

cloven *past part.* of CLEAVE

clo·ven-foot·ed (klouv'nfutid) *adj.* cloven-hoofed

cloven hoof the divided hoof of cows and other ruminant quadrupeds, and traditionally of the devil **clo·ven-hoofed** (klouv'nhuft, klouv'nhu:ft) *adj.*

clove oil an essential oil extracted from the flowers of the clove tree and used in perfumery and medicine

clo·ver (klouvər) *n.* a member of *Trifolium*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a genus of perennial plants, having trifoliate leaves, cultivated widely in temperate and subtropical regions as forage crops and for soil improvement **in clover** enjoying good fortune or success [O.E. *clafre*]

clo·ver·leaf (klouvərli:f) *pl.* **clo·ver·leaves** (klouvərli:vz) *n.* a road construction, resembling a four-leaf clover, where one arterial road passes over another, instead of intersecting

Clo·vis (klouvis) (c. 466–511), king of the Franks (481–511) and founder of the Frankish monarchy. After routing the Romans (486), the Alemanni (496) and the Visigoths (507), he chose Paris as the capital of his new kingdom, which included most of Gaul and S.W. Germany. He was baptized (c. 496) and championed orthodox Catholicism against Arianism, convening a Church council at Orléans (511). On his death his lands were divided among his four sons

clown (klaun) *n.* a buffoon in a circus ‖ someone who is clumsy, or who behaves stupidly **2.** *v.i.* to be a clown ‖ to make people laugh by one's antics **clown·er·y** *n.* **clown·ish** *adj.* [etym. doubtful]

clox·a·cil·lin ($C_{19}H_{17}ClN_3NaO_5S$) (klɔksəsilin) *n.* (*pharm.*) semisynthetic penicillin used against staphylococci resistant to other penicillin; marketed as Tegopen

cloy (klɔi) *v.t.* to glut, satiate, esp. with sweetness [fr. obs. *acloy*, to choke, put a nail into, fr. O.F.]

cloze (klouz) *adj.* of a reading-comprehension test requiring the supply of deleted words missing from the text

club (klʌb) **1.** *n.* a stout stick with a thickened end, a cudgel ‖ a golf stick ‖ a playing card of the suit marked with black trefoils (♣) ‖ an association of people with some common interest who meet periodically, *a boat club* ‖ (esp. *Br.*) an association of people enjoying premises which provide them with reading and recreation rooms, meals, occasional residence, etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **club·bing** *past* and *past part.* **clubbed** to beat with a club or similar weapon ‖ to share, *to club expenses* **to club together** to put money in a common fund, *to club together to buy a present* [M.E. *clubbe* prob. fr. O.N.]

club (preceded by "the") organization of the world's uranium producers (formed in Paris in 1972) for control of production

club cut (*cosmetology*) straight haircut leaving hair flat on head without a taper

club·foot (klʌbfut) *pl.* **club·feet** (klʌbfi:t) *n.* a congenital deformity of the forepart of the foot ‖ [illegible] having such a deformity **club·foot·ed** *adj.*

club·haul (klʌbhɔl) *v.t.* (*naut.*) to drop the lee anchor of (a ship) when the wind is out of the sails, and then, when the head swings around, cut the cable to get off on a new tack (used only as a last resort)

club moss a member of *Lycopsida*, a subphylum of low, spreading, vascular, evergreen plants, the sporophytes of which have stems covered

with many small leaves sometimes bearing sporangia. These latter may resemble normal leaves or may be modified and aggregated into a cluster (strobili). The gametophyte exhibits wide variation in structure and sometimes depends upon the sporophyte for nourishment. [in] mosses are widely distributed, but tropical forms predominate

Club of Rome an informal organization of 100 business and government leaders formed in Rome (1968) that advocates [illegible] ative-growth policy for world population to avert disaster from population explosion and famine

club steak a small cut of beef from the end of the loin

cluck (klʌk) **1.** *n.* the sound of a hen calling her chicks **2.** *v.i.* (of a hen) to utter this sound ‖ (of a person) to make a similar kindly or fussy sound [imit.]

clue (klu:) *n.* anything serving as a guide in the solution of a mystery [CLEW]

Cluj (kluʒ) (*G.* Klausenburg, *Hung.* Kolozsvar) the chief town (pop. 256,900) of Transylvania, Rumania. Industries: mechanical engineering, metallurgy, food processing. Rumanian university (1872), Hungarian university (1945–)

Clum·ber spaniel (klʌmbər) a short-legged spaniel of a breed with a long, heavy body and thick silky coat [after *Clumber*, the estate of the duke of Newcastle]

clump (klʌmp) **1.** *n.* a group (esp. of trees, flowers etc.) growing together ‖ a lump or mass ‖ a heavy tramping sound **2.** *v.t.* to tramp heavily or clumsily ‖ (*bacteriol.*) to form clumps ‖ *v.t.* to put together in a clump ‖ (*bacteriol.*) to cause to form clumps [etym. doubtful]

clum·si·ly (klʌmzili:) *adv.* in a clumsy manner

clum·si·ness (klʌmzi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being clumsy

clum·sy (klʌmzi:) *comp.* **clum·si·er** *superl* **clum·si·est** *adj.* awkward, ungainly ‖ poorly made, without refinement or elegance ‖ tactless, *a clumsy remark* [fr. obs. *clumse*, to be stiff with cold]

clunch (klʌntʃ) *n.* (*geol.*) the lower and harder strata of the Upper Chalk, used in building [etym. doubtful]

clung (klʌŋ) *past* and *past part.* of CLING

Clu·ni·ac (klú:ni:æk) **1.** *adj.* of the reformed Benedictine order founded (910) at Cluny in E. France **2.** *n.* a monk of this order [after *Cluny*]

—The Cluniac reform affected worship, learning and liturgy, and was an important force in Western Christendom until the 12th c. It was suppressed during the French Revolution. The 11th-c. abbey at Cluny, a Romanesque masterpiece, was largely destroyed at the end of the 18th c.

Clu·ny (klyni:) *CLUNIAC

clu·pe·id (klú:pi:id) **1.** *n.* a member of *Clupeidae*, a family of marine, teleostean fishes, including herrings and sardines **2.** *adj.* of or relating to the *Clupeidae* [fr. Mod. L. *Clupeidae* fr. *clupea*, a small freshwater fish]

clu·pe·oid (klú:pi:ɔid) **1.** *n.* a member of *Clupeoidea*, a suborder of *Isospondyli*, an order of fishes including the clupeids, salmon, smelts etc. **2.** *adj.* of or relating to the *Clupeoidea* [fr Mod. L. *Clupeoidea* fr. *clupea*, a small freshwater fish]

clus·ter (klʌstər) **1.** *n.* a number of similar things growing or gathered together, *a cluster of grapes* **2.** *v.i.* to gather close together **3.** *adj* of houses built close together to utilize larger spaces for common recreation [O.E. *clyster*]

cluster college small, independent liberal arts college within the framework of a multicollege university

cluster sampling sampling procedure in which the initial sampling from the population consists of clusters or groups of elements rather than the elements themselves

clutch (klʌtʃ) *n.* a tight grip ‖ the act of clutching ‖ (esp. *pl.*) power, control, the *moneylender's clutches* ‖ (*mech.*) a device for connecting and disconnecting driving and driven parts smoothly, used esp. in motor vehicles between the engine and the transmission ‖ the lever or pedal controlling this device ‖ the grab of a crane [M.E. *cloke*, claw and *cluchen*, to clench]

clutch *n.* a nestful of eggs ‖ a brood of chickens [earlier *clotch* fr. O.E.]

clutch *v.t.* to seize, catch [illegible] *v.i.* (with 'at') to make a snatching movement [prob. O.L. *clyccare*

clut·ter (klʌtər) **1.** *n.* an untidy mess, state of disorder ‖ litter, things left around untidily **2.** *v.t.* to disorder, make untidy [var. of obs. *clotter*]

Clyde (klaid) a river in Lanark, Scotland, a great commercial waterway. It rises in Dumfries, flows 106 miles, passing through Glasgow, and reaches the North Channel at Dumbarton as the Firth of Clyde

Clyde·bank (klaidbæŋk) an industrial port (pop. 51,656) in Dumbartonshire, Scotland on the outskirts of Glasgow, on the Clyde: ship[illegible] engineering

clyp·e·ate (klipi:eit) *adj.* (*biol.*) shaped like a round shield [fr. L. *clypeare* (*clypeatus*), to arm with a shield]

Cly·tem·nes·tra (klaitəmnéstrə) (*Gk mythol.*) the daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, sister of Castor, Pollux and Helen. She married Agamemnon and was the mother of Iphigenia, Electra and Orestes. Helped by her lover Aegisthus she murdered Agamemnon on his return from Troy, and was herself killed by Orestes

cm. centimeter, centimeters

CN abbr for chloracetophenone, a lacrimatory [illegible]

cni·do·blast (náidəblæst) *n.* a cell containing a nematocyst, typical of coelenterates [fr. Gk *knidē*, nettle + *blastos*, cell]

Cnossus *KNOSSOS

Cnut (kənú:t, kənjú:t) (Canute, c. 995–1035), king of England (1016–35), Denmark (1019–35) and Norway (1028–35). He invaded England (1013) with his father Swein Forkbeard of Denmark, and divided the country (1016) with Edmund II. On Edmund's death (1016) he became king of all England, codifying the laws and aiding the Church. He invaded Scotland (1027) and ruled Schleswig, but his kingdom broke up on his death

c/o care of

c.o. care of ‖ (*accountancy*) carried over

co- (kou) *prefix* jointly, together, mutually, joint, mutual ‖ (*math.*) of the complement of an angle [L. *com-*, *con-*, *co-*]

coach (koutʃ) **1.** *n.* a state carriage ‖ (*hist.*) a large four-wheeled carriage usually drawn by four horses, carrying passengers, parcels and mail ‖ a bus for long-distance journeys ‖ a railroad car for passengers ‖ a class of air travel less luxurious than first class ‖ a private tutor ‖ a trainer in athletics ‖ (*baseball*) a team member stationed near 1st or 3rd base who advises the runners **2.** *v.t.* to teach (someone) privately ‖ to train (someone, e.g. in athletics) ‖ *v.i.* to give private tuition [older *coche* fr. F. fr. Magyar]

coach box the driver's seat on a coach

coach-built (koutʃbilt) *adj* (*Br.*, of car bodies) made by a craftsman, not mass-produced

coach·man (koutʃmən) *pl* **coach·men** (koutʃmən) *n* the driver of a carriage

co·ad·ju·tor (kouædʒutər, kouədʒú:tər) *n* an assistant, esp a bishop assisting a bishop [O.F [illegible]

co·ag·u·la·ble (kouægjuləb'l) *adj* capable of being congealed

co·ag·u·lant (kouægjulənt) *n.* something which causes coagulation

co·ag·u·late (kouægjuleit) *v.t.* [illegible] **co·ag·u·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **co·ag·u·lat·ed** *v.t.* to turn from a liquid to a curdlike or jellylike consistency, congeal ‖ *v.t.* to precipitate (a suspen[illegible] **co·ag·u·la·tion**, [illegible] **·ag·u·la·tor** *ns* [fr. obs. *coagulate* adj. fr. L. *coagulare* (*coagulatus*), to cause to curdle]

[illegible] tronic device used by surgeons to stop bleed[illegible]

[illegible] ægjulə) *n* a coagulated mass [L.]

Co·a·hui·la (kɔəwi:lə) a northern state (area [illegible] bounded by Texas in the north and northeast [illegible] plateau, traversed by several mountain ranges. Capital: Saltillo (pop. 118,000). Industries [illegible]

[illegible] coals to Newcastle to perform a superfluous action

to rake (or **call** or **haul**) **over the coals** to criticize severely **2.** *v.t.* to load (a ship) with coal ‖ *v.i.* to take in a supply of coal [O.E. *col*]

coal-black (koulblæk) *adj* very black

co·al·esce (kouəlés) *pres. part.* **co·a·lesc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **co·a·lesced** *v.i.* to grow or come together, fuse ‖ to combine in a political coalition **co·a·lés·cence** *n.* **co·a·lés·cent** *adj* [fr. L. *coalescere*]

coal face an exposed vertical working section in a coal mine reached by tunneling

coal·field (koulfi:ld) *n.* a coal mine ‖ a district where coal is found

coal gas a distillation product produced when suitable coal is strongly heated in the absence of air. It is used as a fuel. Its approximate composition by volume is 50% hydrogen, 30% methane, 8% carbon monoxide, 8% carbon dioxide, oxygen and nitrogen, 4% gaseous hydrocarbons other than methane

coal·heav·er (koulhi:vər) *n.* (*Br.*) a strong man who works for a coal merchant and esp. one who delivers to customers

coaling station a port at which steamships can refuel with coal

co·a·li·tion (kouəliʃən) *n.* a coalescing, union, a temporary union of political parties for some common aim **co·a·li·tion·ist** *n.* [fr. L. *coalitio* [illegible]

coal measures (*geol.*) the upper division of the Carboniferous rocks, in which seams of coal occur

coal·mouse, cole·mouse (koulmaus) *pl.* **coal·mice, cole·mice** (koulmais) [illegible] M.E. [illegible] O.E. [illegible]

coal oil petroleum or a refined petroleum oil, esp. kerosene

coal·pit (koulpit) *n.* a coal mine

coal scuttle a utensil for carrying (and sometimes for pouring) small quantities of coal

coal tar a thick, black liquid obtained by the destructive distillation of bituminous coal in a coke oven or retort, to give such important products as benzene, phenol, naphthalene, creosote etc

coal tit, cole·tit (koultit) *n. Parus ater*, a small European tit with a black cap and white neck marking

coal·whip·per [illegible] (*Br.*) a man or machine unloading coal from a ship's hold

coam·ing (koumiŋ) *n.* a raised border around a ship's hatches, cockpit or skylights, to keep water out [origin unknown]

Coanda effect (kouandə) *phys.* property of a fluid to follow a curved surface that it contacts, named for Henri Coanda, in 1932

co·arc·tate (kouarkteit, kouarktit) *adj.* (*biol.*) pressed together, constricted (of insect pupae retaining the last larval skin as a covering [fr L. *coarctatus*, pressed close together]

coarse (kɔrs, kours) *comp* **coars·er** *superl* [illegible] **coars·est** *adj.* [illegible] *coarse sugar* inferior, of poor quality, *coarse* [illegible] vulgar, indecent, *coarse language* [older *course*, ordinary fr. COURSE n.]

coarse aggregate the small gravel or crushed [illegible]

coarse-grained (kɔrsgreind, koursgreind) *adj* [illegible]

coars·en (kɔrs'n, kours'n) *v.t.* to make coarse [illegible]

coast (koust) **1.** *n* the seashore, the land bordering the sea ‖ a slope for tobogganing ‖ a ride downhill on a sled etc ‖ a ride downhill on a bicycle without pedaling or in a motor vehicle with the engine switched off **the coast is clear** the danger has passed ‖ there is no one around [illegible] removed **2.** *v.i.* to sail along the coast ‖ to trade between ports along the same coast ‖ to toboggan downhill ‖ to cycle downhill without pedaling or drive a car downhill with the engine switched off *v.t.* to sail near, *we coasted Gibraltar* **coast·al** *adj* [M.E. *coste* fr. O.F.]

coast·er (koustər) *n.* a coasting vessel ‖ a small, low, round stand placed under a decanter ‖ a small tray or mat placed under a bottle or glass to protect a table ‖ a roller coaster (*Br.*) a [illegible]

coast·guard [illegible] landing of passengers etc [illegible]

toms and immigration laws | a member of this

Coast Guard Academy, U.S. a military institution in New London, Connecticut, founded (1876) by an act of Congress to train cadet candidates for a commission in the coast guard

coast·line (koustlain) *n.* the continuous limit of the land at the sea's edge || the shape this makes on the ground or on the map, *a broken coastline*

Coast Ranges a mountain belt in W. North America, extending along the Pacific coast from Alaska southward into Lower California, Mexico It contains Mt Logan

coast·wards (koustwədz) *adv.* toward the coast

coast·wise (koustwaiz) **1.** *adj.* following the coast **2.** *adv.* along the coast

coat (kout) **1.** *n.* an overcoat | a person's jacket || an animal's protective covering any outer covering, *a coat of paint* **2.** *v.t.* to cover with a coat, *to coat apples with toffee* [M.E. *cote* fr. O.F.]

coat armor, *Br* **coat armour** coats of arms

coated lens (*optics*) lens for cameras or instruments designed to reduce light loss by reflection It is created by applying a film coating made up of magnesium, fluoride, silicon oxide, sodium fluoride, and titanium oxide

coat·ee (kouti) *n.* a short coat

Coates (kouts), Joseph Gordon (1878–1943), New Zealand statesman and prime minister (1925–8) He introduced wide-ranging eco-

coat hanger a shaped support with a central hook, used for hanging up garments to preserve their shape

co·a·ti (kouɑ:ti:) *pl* **co·a·tis** *n.* a member of *Nasua*, a genus of mammals related to the raccoon Two known species, with a long snout, live in tropical America, eating chiefly eggs, insects etc They are easily domesticated [Tupi fr. *cua*, cincture + *tim*, nose]

coat·ing (koutiŋ) *n.* a covering (e.g. of paint etc.) cloth used for coats

coat of arms a number of distinctive heraldic devices used on a shield (*hist.*) a herald's tabard [fr. F. *cotte d'armes*, a tabard]

coat of mail (*armor*) an outer garment covered with overlapping metal plates or with chain

coat·room (koutru:m, koutrum) *n.* a room where one can leave one's coat etc , cloakroom

coat-tail (koutəil) *n* capacity of a more powerful candidate to sustain the weaker one through an election and lead them both to victory

co·au·thor (kouɔ:θər) **1.** *n* a joint author **2.** *v.t.* to be joint author of

coax (kouks) *v.t* to persuade by soft words or gentle handling, *to coax a kitten down a tree* | to cause a desired effect in (something) by persistent little efforts, *to coax smoldering twigs into flame* to get (something) out of someone by cajoling, encouragement etc *v.t* to wheedle, cajole [fr obs *cokes*, a fool]

co·ax·al (kouæksəl) *adj* coaxial

co·ax·i·al (kouæksi:əl) *adj* having a common

coaxial cable a cable consisting essentially of a central conductor surrounded by an insulated conducting tube, used for transmitting esp

cob (kɔb) *n* a male swan | a stocky, short-legged horse for riding and light draft work | a cobnut (*Br*) a round crisp loaf | a roundish

cob *n* the spike or ear of corn on which the kernels grow, a corncob [origin unknown]

duction of magnetic and hard alloys which are

cobalt blue

co·bal·tite (koubɔ:ltait, koubɔltait) *n.* a sulfarsenide of cobalt (CoAsS) used in making smalt

co·bal·tous (koubɔ:ltəs) *adj.* of, relating to or containing (esp. divalent) cobalt

Cob·bett (kɔbit), William (1763–1835), English writer and radical reformer, author of 'Rural Rides', a discursive account of conditions in the English countryside after the Napoleonic Wars

cob·ble (kɔb'l) **1.** *n.* a cobblestone || (*Br.*) a piece of coal the size of a small cobblestone **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **cob·bling** *past* and *past part.* **cob·bled** to pave with cobbles [etym. doubtful]

cobble *pres. part.* **cob·bling** *past* and *past part.* **cob·bled** *v.t.* to mend (shoes) || (*Br.*) to make or mend roughly or clumsily **cób·bler** *n.* a shoe repairer || a fruit pie made in a deep dish and covered with a thick crust || an iced drink typically of wine, sugar and citrus fruit [origin unknown]

cobblers (*Br.*) bunk

cobbler's wax a resin used for waxing thread

cob·ble·stone (kɔb'lstoun) *n.* a round, smooth stone used for paving, a cobble

cob·ble-up (kɔb'lʌp) *v.* (*Br.*) to put together, e.g., like a cobbler

Cob·den (kɔbdən), Richard (1804–65), British statesman and economist. With John Bright, he led the campaign (1838–46) of the Anti-Corn-Law League which finally persuaded Peel to repeal (1846) the Corn Laws. He vainly advocated nonintervention in the Crimean War (1854–6), and negotiated (1860) a free-trade treaty with France

Co·blenz (koublents) (*G.* Koblenz) a West German town (pop. 113,900) at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle, a communications center: winemaking

cob·nut (kɔbnʌt) *n. Corylus avellana grandis*, a variety of hazel || the nut of this tree [older *cobill* var. of COBBLE + NUT]

COBOL (*computer acronym*) for common business-oriented language used in computer programming, utilizing English statements given through a compiler language that produces the desired program. It was designed by Codaysl, a Department of Defense committee. *Cf* ALGOL, FORTRAN

co·bra (koubrə) *n.* a member of *Naja*, a genus of very poisonous African and Asian snakes that, when on the defensive, flatten the skin behind the neck by distending and elevating the ribs to form a hood [Port. *cobra de capello* = snake with hood]

cobs (kɔbs) *n.* aberrations on oscilloscope created by continuous wave jamming

cob·web (kɔbweb) *n.* the fine network of threads spun by a spider to trap its prey || a single thread spun by a spider || something as flimsy as a spider's threads or thought of as entangling **cób·web·by** *adj.* [M.E. *coppeweb* fr. *coppe*, spider]

co·ca (koukə) *n.* a member of *Erythroxylon*, any of several South American and West Indian shrubs whose dried leaves are the source of cocaine and other alkaloids [Span. fr. Peruv

co·caine (koukein, koukein) *n.* an alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{21}O_4N$) derived from coca leaves or which can be synthesized. If taken internally or snuffed it acts as a stimulant, then as a narcotic It can cause addiction. It is used medically as a local anesthetic [COCA]

Coccoidea (kɔksɔidi:ə) *n.pl* (*zool.*) a superfamily of Homoptera, the scale insects and mealybugs

coc·cid (kɔksid) *n.* a scale insect or mealybug, a member of the superfamily *Coccoidea* [L. fr. Gk *kokkis*, grain]

Coc·cid·i·um, *pl* **-ia** (kɔksidi:əm) *n.* (*biol.*) group of parasitic soil fungi of the class *Sporozoa* that are pathogenic for many animals but not for humans

coc·coid (kɔkɔid) *adj* of or resembling a coccus

coc·cus (kɔkəs) *pl* **coc·ci** (kɔksai) *n.* (*bot.*) a one-seeded carpel into which a compound fruit splits when ripe a spherical bacterium (*STREPTOCOCCUS, *STAPHYLOCOCCUS, *DIPLOCOCCUS, *MICROCOCCUS) [Mod. L. fr. Gk *kokkos*,

coc·cyg·e·al (kɔksidʒi:əl) *adj* of or relating to the coccyx

coc·cyx (kɔksiks) *pl* **coc·cy·ges** (kɔksaidʒi:z, kɔksidʒi:z), **coc·cyx·es** *n* the fused vertebrae at the base of the spinal column in man and certain primates [L. fr. Gk *kokkux*, cuckoo]

281,962 of Bolivia, 8,448 ft above sea level, a trading center southeast of La Paz

Co·chin (koutʃin) a former princely state in S.W. India, now part of Kerala || its former capital (pop. 513,081), a port and naval base. It was visited by Vasco da Gama in 1502, and was the site of the first European settlement in India

Co·chin-Chi·na (koutʃintʃainə, kɔtʃintʃainə) a former province of S. Vietnam. Part of the Funan and Khmer empires, it was settled (17th and 18th cc.) by the Vietnamese. It became a French colony (1867), the southern division of French Indochina (1887), an independent republic (1946) and part of Vietnam (1949)

coch·i·neal (kɔtʃəni:l, kɔtʃəni:l) *n.* a dye prepared from the dried bodies of the female cochineal insect, used in the preparation of carmine and scarlet pigments [F. *cochenille* fr. Span. or Ital.]

cochineal insect *Dactylopius coccus*, an insect which feeds on plants of the cactus family, esp *Opuntia*, common in Mexico (*COCHINEAL)

coch·le·a (kɔkli:ə) *pl* **coch·le·ae** (kɔkli:i:) *n.* the usually spiraled part of the inner ear in mammals and birds which receives sound vibrations and converts them to nerve impulses **cóch·le·ar** *adj.* [L. fr. Gk *kochlias*, snail]

coch·le·ate (kɔkli:it, kɔkli:eit) *adj.* (*biol.*) spiral, shaped like a snail shell **cóch·le·at·ed** *adj.* [fr. L. *cochleatus*, spiral-shaped]

Coch·rane (kɔkrən), Thomas *DUNDONALD

cock (kɔk) **1.** *n.* the male bird of the common domestic fowl || (often in combination) the male of other birds, *cock pheasant* || a weathercock || a tap | the hammer in a gun | the raised position of this hammer || an upward tilt, of a nose, hat etc. **to go off at half cock** to fail because not fully ready or prepared (e.g. of a coup d'état) **2.** *v.t.* to erect or cause to stand on end, *the dog cocked its ears* || to set aslant, tilt upwards, *to cock one's hat* || to raise the cock of (a gun) ready to fire || *v.i.* to stick up, stand on end **to cock a snook** (*Br.*) to thumb one's nose [O.E. *cocc*]

cock **1.** *n.* a small conical pile of hay set up in a field for drying, a haycock **2.** *v.t.* to set up (hay etc.) in cocks [perh. fr. Scand.]

cock·ade (kɔkeid) *n.* a rosette, knot of ribbons etc., worn in a hat to show support of a person or party, or as a badge of office **cock·ad·ed** *adj.* [fr. F. *cocarde* (fem.), pert]

cock-a-doo-dle-doo (kɔkədu:d'ldu:) *n.* an imitation of a cock's crow

cock-a-hoop (kɔkəhu:p, kɔkəhup) **1.** *adj.* elated, exultant **2.** *adv.* elatedly, exultantly [origin unknown]

Cock·aigne (kɔkein) an imaginary land of luxury and leisure [M.E. *cokaygne* fr. O.F.]

cock-a-leek-ie (kɔkəli:ki:) *n.* a Scotch soup made from chicken and leeks

cock-a-ma·mie or **cock-a-ma·my** (kɔkəmeimi:) *adj.* (*colloq.*) silly, preposterous, illogical

cock-and-bull story (kɔkənbul) an incredible story || a blatantly false excuse

cock-a-too (kɔkətu:, kɔkətu:) *n.* a crested parrot of fam. *Kakatoidae* found in Australia and the East Indies [fr. Malay *kakatua*]

cock·a·trice (kɔkətris) *n.* a fabulous monster (*BASILISK) [O.F. *cocatris*]

Cock·ayne's syndrome (kɔkéins) (*med.*) rare ailment (50 reported cases) in which physical time is telescoped and the aging process runs out of control; first described by Dr. E. A. Cockayne in 1936

cock·boat (kɔkbout) *n.* a small ship's boat [fr. obs. *cock*, a small boat]

cock·chaf·er (kɔktʃeifər) *n.* a member of *Melolontha*, a genus of large European beetles whose larvae live 2–3 years. The adult and the larva destroy vegetation

Cock·croft (kɔkkrɔft, kɔkkrɔft), Sir John Douglas (1897–1967), English atomic physicist In 1932 Cockcroft and Walton caused the first artificial transmutation of one element into another. Nobel prize (1951)

cock·crow (kɔkkrou) *n.* dawn

cocked hat a hat with the brim turned up on three sides, worn as part of certain uniforms || a hat with the brim turned up on two sides and worn front to back or crossways, as part of certain uniforms **to knock into a cocked hat** to beat completely, in fight or competition

cock·er (kɔkər) *n.* a breed of spaniel [COCK (from its use as a game dog, starting woodcock etc.)]

cock·er·el (kɔkərəl, kɔkrəl) *n.* a young cock

Cocker spaniel

cock-eyed (kɔkaid) *adj.* squinting || (*pop.*) lopsided, awry, *a cockeyed angle* || nonsensical, ridiculous, *a cockeyed scheme* drunk

(a) æ cat, ɑ car, ɔ fawn, ei snake (e) e, hen, i., sheep, iə, deer; ɛə, bear. (i) i, fish; ai, tiger; ə:, bird (u) u, duck, u: bull, u., goose; ə, bacillus, ju:, cube. x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen ʒ, corsage; ʧ, chalk ʤ, joke ŋ, ring ʃ, fetch 'l, rabble, 'n, redden Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

cock-fight-ing (kɒkfaɪtɪŋ) *n.* the sport of setting cocks to fight each other, usually armed with metal spurs. Spectators bet on the outcome
cock-horse (kɒkhɔːs) *n.* a hobbyhorse, adult's knee etc. on which a child can be carried astride
cock-i-ly (kɒkɪlɪ) *adv.* in a cocky manner
cock-i-ness (kɒkɪnɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being cocky
cocking circuit (*mil.*) in mine warfare, a subsidiary circuit that requires actuation before the main circuit becomes live
cock-le (kɒk'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **cock-ling** *past* and *past part.* **cock-led** *v.t.* (of paper etc.) to pucker, curl up because of varying tensions ‖ *v.t.* to cause to pucker or curl up **2.** *n.* a pucker, wrinkle ‖ a bivalve mollusk of genus *Cardium*, esp. *C. edule*, the common edible European species ‖ a cockleshell ‖ (*rhet.*) a small, frail boat **to warm the cockles of one's heart** to cause one to feel a glow of wellbeing [M.E. *cokille* fr. O.F. *coquille*, shell]
cock-le-bur (kɒk'lbɜːr) *n.* a coarse weed of genus *Xanthium*, fam. *Compositae*, with prickly burs ‖ a bur of this weed [fr. *cockle*, any of certain weeds + BUR]
cock-le-shell (kɒk'lʃel) *n.* the shell of a cockle ‖ a small, frail boat
cock-loft (kɒklɒft, kɒklɔft) *n.* a small loft or garret under the roof [origin unknown]
cock-ney (kɒknɪ) **1.** *pl.* **cock-neys** *n.* a dialect spoken in London ‖ a Londoner who speaks this dialect ‖ (*strictly*) a Londoner born within the sound of Bow Bells **2.** *adj.* of or relating to a cockney [M.E. *coken-ey*, cock's egg, orig. prob. meaning a small or misshapen egg]
cock of the walk (*Br.*) the leader of a set, esp. someone who asserts himself domineeringly
cock-pit (kɒkpɪt) *n.* an opening in the fuselage or hull of an airplane without a pilot's cabin, for the pilot (and observer or navigator) ‖ the well at the stern of small yachts and some other small decked boats where the wheel is usually situated ‖ (*hist.*) the afterpart of the orlop deck in a man-of-war ‖ a small arena for cockfights ‖ a battleground, *Belgium has been called the cockpit of Europe*
cock-roach (kɒkroutʃ) *n.* a member of *Blattaria*, an order of usually vegetarian insects. Of the more than 2,400 species, some are serious household pests [fr. Span. *cucaracha*]
cock-shy (kɒkʃaɪ) *pl.* **cock-shies** *n.* (*Br., old-fash.*) a target for pelting in a fairground booth, or a throw at it ‖ something or someone taken as a target for ridicule or criticism
cock sparrow a cocky little man (usually one who is so to compensate for his smallness of stature or social insignificance)
cock-sure (kɒkʃúər) *adj.* self-confident to an irritating degree **cóck-súre-ness** *n.*
cock-tail (kɒkteɪl) *n.* a drink of liquor mixed with others or with various flavorings ‖ an appetizer served as a first course, *shrimp cocktail* ‖ a horse with a docked tail
cocktail belt stretch of suburban community considered to be occupied by cocktail imbibers
cock-up (kɒkʌp) *n.* (*printing*) an initial letter taller than the rest
cock-y (kɒkɪ) *comp.* **cock-i-er** *superl.* **cock-i-est** *adj.* cocksure ‖ pert
cock-y-leek-y (kɒkɪlíːkɪ) *n.* cock-a-leekie
co-co (kóukou) *n.* a coconut (palm) ‖ a coconut (drupe) [Span. and Port.]
co-coa (kóukou) *n.* a brown powder obtained after extracting the fats from the cacao bean ‖ a drink prepared from this powder ‖ dull reddish brown [fr. Span. *cacao* fr. Mex.]
co-coa *n.* a coco
cocoa butter cacao butter
COCOM (*mil.*) a coordinating committee of representatives from all NATO countries (except Iceland), 'responsible for compiling lists of strategic goods that the Western powers want to deny the Communists'
co-co-nut, co-coa-nut (kóukənʌt, koukənʌt) *n.* *Cocos nucifera*, fam. *Palmaceae*, the coconut palm, which grows on the shores of tropical islands ‖ the edible fruit (a drupe) of this palm. The milk (liquid endosperm) is good to drink and the outer husk yields coir [Span. *coco*, bogeyman, grimace]
coconut oil the fatty oil obtained from coconuts and used for soaps, cosmetics etc. and in cooking
coconut palm
co-coon (kəkúːn) *n.* the [illegible] the larvae of many insects, e.g. the silkworm, spin about themselves for protection during the pupa stage ‖ the similar protective coverings produced by some animals, e.g. some annelids
cocooning the spraying or coating of an aircraft or equipment with a substance, e.g., a plastic, to form a cocoonlike seal against the effects of the atmosphere
Co-cos Islands (kóukous) (Keeling Islands) an Australian territory (area 5 sq. miles, pop. 546 Malays and Europeans) in the Indian Ocean southwest of Java, producing copra. There are 27 coral islands (3 inhabited). They were discovered in 1609, first settled in 1826, became a British protectorate (1857), and were transferred to Australia (1955)
Coc-teau (kɒktou), Jean (1889–1963), French poet, novelist ('les Enfants terribles'), playwright ('Antigone', 'les Parents terribles', 'l'Aigle a deux têtes' etc.), and maker of films ('le Sang d'un poete', 'la Belle et la Bête', 'Orphee', 'le Testament d'Orphee'). He also illustrated books, decorated churches, designed ballet settings etc.
cod (kɒd) *n.* a member of *Gadus*, fam. *Gadidae*, a genus of bony fishes (2–4 ft long) inhabiting cold and temperate seas of the northern hemisphere, particularly abundant off Newfoundland. They yield food and oil [origin unknown]
c.o.d., C.O.D. cash on delivery, collect on delivery
co-da (koudə) *n.* (*mus.*) a section added at the end of a movement to round it off [Ital.]
CODAP (*computer acronym*) for control data assembly program, computer assembly program designed by Control Data Corporation for 1604A computers
CODAR (*mil. acronym*) for correlation, detection and ranging underwater, a sonic detection device utilizing sonobuoys dropped by planes in a special pattern
Cod, Cape *CAPE COD
cod-dle (kɒd'l) *v. pres. part.* **cod-dling** *past* and *past part.* **cod-dled** *v.t.* to treat carefully and tenderly, to pamper ‖ to cook slowly in water just below boiling point, *coddled eggs* [origin unknown]
code (koud) **1.** *n.* a collection of statutes, rules etc. methodically arranged ‖ an accepted way of behavior, esp. the mores of a society ‖ a system of signals, *Morse code* ‖ a system in which arbitrary values are given to letters, words, numbers or symbols to ensure secrecy or brevity (cf. CIPHER) **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **cod-ing** *past* and *past part.* **cod-ed** to put (a message) into code ‖ (*genetics*) to particularize the genetic code used in [illegible] the complement of the declination
co-deine (koudiːn) *n.* an alkaloid extracted from morphine and used primarily for relieving pain [fr. Gk *kódeia*, poppyhead]
Code Noir (kɒdnwɑːr) a French colonial code for [illegible] Colbert and Louis XIV, out of fear of mutiny. It gave slaves the right to a formal trial and prohibited the division of families. The code was [illegible]
code of honor, *Br.* **code of honour** the unwritten rules and moral principles of an individual or social group
[illegible] kɒdɪsɪz) *n.* a manuscript book, esp. of early [illegible] cod
[illegible] slightly eccentric [perh. var. of CADGER]
[illegible] added to a will, revoking or modifying it ‖ an [illegible] *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*, book]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible

co·erce (kouə:rs) *pres. part.* **co·erc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **co·erced** *v.t.* to compel ‖ to enforce, *to coerce obedience* **co·er·ci·ble** *adj.* [fr. L. *coercere*,

co·er·cion (kouə r∫ən) *n.* compulsion (moral or

co·er·cive (kouə rsiv) *adj.* compelling, intended to coerce

coercive force the strength of the magnetic field needed to demagnetize a given substance

co·er·civ·i·ty (kouə rsiviti) *n.* the value of the coercive force of a substance which has been magnetized to saturation

coe·site (kousait) *n.* crystalline silica material found in meteorite craters created from quartz under great pressure; named for Loring Coes, Jr., American chemist

same essence

co·e·ter·nal (kouitə:rn'l) *adj.* jointly or equally eternal

Cœur (kə r), Jacques (c. 1395–1456), French merchant prince and treasurer (1439–51) to Charles VII. He developed trade with the Levant and restored the stability of French currency. His vast wealth mainly financed the war which drove (1450) the English from Normandy

Cœur d'Alene (kə rd'lein) *n.* a U.S. Indian people living in Idaho and Washington and numbering (before 1873) about 2,000 and lat-

co·e·val (kouri:vəl) **1.** *adj.* contemporary, of the same age ‖ of equal duration **2.** *n.* a contemporary person or thing [fr. L. *coaevus*]

co·ex·ist (kouigzist) *v.i.* to exist together ‖ (of countries) to live at peace with one another from policy despite conflicting ideologies **co-**

co·ex·ten·sive (kouikstensiv) *adj.* extending over the same space or time

Rubiaceae, a genus of plants of which two or three species are cultivated commercially ‖ its seeds, raw, roasted or ground ‖ a drink, made (by infusion or decoction) from the roasted and ground seeds ‖ dark brown [Ital. fr. Turk. fr.

Grown during the Middle Ages by Arabs near the Red Sea, coffee was brought to Europe in the 17th c. through pilgrimages and caravan trade. Mocha was the center of trade for two centuries, but Arabian monopoly declined when coffee growing extended to India, the East Indies, the West Indies and South America. . . most favorable soil and climate, and Brazil now produces the major part of world supply.

ing coffee etc. and relaxing

coffee grinder (*gymnastics*) maneuver from squatting position with both hands on floor in which a leg circle is made

preparation of the coffee drink

coffee·house (kɔfi hauziz) *n.* a shop selling coffee and other refreshments, esp.

England for political and literary discussion

ble oil), corn, soybeans, sugar and other sub-

coffee mill a small mill for grinding coffee

coffee-table book (kɔfi teib'l) elaborate, out-

ture from which repairs are made below the waterline of a ship

cof·fin (kɔfin, kɔfin) *n.* a box in which a corpse is placed for burial ‖ the hoof of a horse below the coronet ‖ (*printing*) the carriage of a printing machine ‖ container with radiation-resistant walls used to transport radioactive materi-

coffin bone the terminal foot bone enclosed in the hoof of horses and allied animals

coffin joint the joint above the coffin bone

co·fig·u·ra·tive (koufigjərətiv) *adj.* of a society in which age-peer influence is dominant, as defined by American anthropologist Margaret Mead. *Cf.* POSTFIGURATIVE

cog (kɔg, kog) *n.* a projection or tooth on the rim of a wheel which, by fitting between the cogs of another wheel or between the links of a chain, transmits motion and power ‖ a cogwheel ‖ (*carpentry*) a tenon ‖ a person whose efforts must combine with those of others to be effective [M.E. *kogge* fr. Scand.]

cog *pres. part.* **cog·ging** *past* and *past part.* **cogged** *v.i.* to cheat, esp. when throwing dice ‖ *v.t.* to handle (dice) in such a way as to cheat

co·gen·cy (koudʒənsi:) *n.* the state or quality of being cogent

co·gent (koudʒənt) *adj.* compelling, convincing,

cog·i·ta·ble (kɔdʒitəb'l) *adj.* thinkable, capable of being conceived as an idea [fr. L. *cogitabilis*]

cog·i·tate (kɔdʒiteit) *pres. part.* **cog·i·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cog·i·tat·ed** *v.i.* to think ‖ *v.t.* to plan, devise **cog·i·ta·tion** *n.* **cog·i·ta·tive** (kɔdʒitətiv) *adj.* [fr. L. *cogitare* (*cogitatus*)]

Co·gnac (kɔnjæk) a town (pop. 22,612) in Charente, W. France, famous for its brandy

co·gnac (kɔnjæk) *n.* brandy distilled in Cognac and the surrounding region

cog·nate (kɔgneit) **1.** *adj.* having a common ancestor or origin ‖ (of languages or words) having a common source or root ‖ (of subjects etc.) related, naturally grouped together **2.** *n.* a person or thing cognate with another [fr. L. *cognatus*]

cognate object an object following an intransitive verb and from the same root, e.g. 'life' in 'to live a good life'

cog·na·tion (kɔgnéi∫ən) *n.* cognate relationship [fr. L. *cognatio* (*cognationis*)]

cog·ni·tion (kɔgni∫ən) *n.* the act or faculty of knowing ‖ the product of this act, a perception or insight **cog·ni·tive** (kɔgnitiv) *adj.* [fr. L. *cognitio* (*cognitionis*)]

cognitive consonance (*psych.*) characteristic of a belief system in which knowledge, ideas, and beliefs are without internal contradictions, e.g., when attitude is harmonious with behavior, coined by L. Festinger, *A Theory of Cognitive Dissonance*, 1962. *ant.* cognitive dissonance. —**cognitive system** *n.* the collection of interrelated beliefs about a subject which affects responses

cognitive dissonance (*psych.*) the holding of inconsistent or incompatible ideas, which produces tension and causes the individual to modify the ideas; coined by L. Festinger, *A Theory of Cognitive Dissonance*, 1962. *ant.* cogni-

cognitive psychology (*psych.*) branch of psychology presupposing that responses are affected by the point of view of the receiver of the stimulus as well as by his or her environment; developed by U. Neisser in *Cognitive Psychology*, 1967

cog·ni·za·ble (kɔgnizəb'l, kɔnizəb'l, kɔgnaizəb'l) *adj.* capable of being perceived or known ‖ capable of being dealt with in a given court of law **cog·ni·za·bly** *adv.*

cog·ni·zance (kɔgnizəns, kɔnizəns) *n.* the range of mental observation or awareness ‖ the fact of being aware, knowledge (*law*) the power given to a court to deal with a given matter, jurisdiction (*heraldry*) a distinguishing device **beyond one's cognizance** not one's concern, outside one's terms of reference **to have cognizance of** to be fully aware of **to take cognizance of** to take into one's reckoning **cog·ni·zant** *adj.* **cog·nize** (kɔgnaiz) *pres. part.* **cog·niz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cog·nized** *v.t.* to make (something) an object of cognition [O.F. *connoissance*, knowledge]

cog·nom·i·na (kɔgnɔminə) *n.* the third and family name used by the ancient Romans, e.g. Caesar in Gaius Julius Caesar (cf. AGNOMEN, cf. PRAENOMEN) ‖ a nickname or epithet [L.]

COGO (*computer*) coordinate geometry computer program designed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. —**COGO 10** a special code for civil engineering problems

cog·nos·ci·ble (kɔgnɔsəb'l) *adj.* cognizable [fr. L. *cognoscere*, to know]

cog·wheel (kɔghwi:l, kɔgwi:l) *n.* a gear wheel

co·hab·it (kouhæbit) *v.i.* to live together, esp. as husband and wife when not married **co·hab·i·ta·tion** *n.* [F. *cohabiter*

cohabitation law legal aspects of property accumulated during a period of cohabitation without marriage

co·heir (koucər) *n.* a joint heir **co·heir·ess** (koucəris) *n.* a joint heiress

'Co·hens v. Virginia' (kouənz) a decision (1821) of the U.S. Supreme Court headed by John Marshall in which the Court affirmed its authority to inquire into the constitutionality of state court decisions

co·here (kouhiər) *pres. part.* **co·her·ing** *past* and *past part.* **co·hered** *v.i.* to stick together, e.g. of the particles of a mass ‖ to stay united ‖ (of style, design, planning etc.) to be consistent throughout [fr. L. *cohaerere*, to stick]

co·her·ence (kouhiərəns) *n.* the state or quality of being coherent

co·her·en·cy (kouhiərənsi:) *n.* coherence

co·her·ent (kouhiərənt) *adj.* cohering ‖ forming a unity ‖ consistent in sequence of thought or design [F. *coherent*]

co·he·sion (kouhi:ʒən) *n.* a cohering ‖ (*phys.*) intermolecular attraction holding together particles in the mass (cf. ADHESION) ‖ a remaining or becoming united **co·he·sive** (kouhi:siv) *adj.* [F. *cohésion*]

co·hort (kouhɔrt) *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) the tenth part of a legion ‖ a companion [F. *cohorte*]

Coi·ba (kɔibu) an island (20 miles long) off the southwest coast of Panama

coif (kɔif) *n.* a close-fitting cap, esp. as worn by nuns under a veil ‖ (*hist.*) a cap worn by a medieval soldier under a hood of mail to protect the skull ‖ a cap formerly worn by English lawyers, esp. serjeants at law ‖ a coiffure [M.E. *coyfe* fr. O.F.]

coif·fure (kwəfjuər) **1.** *n.* a way of wearing the hair, *an elaborate coiffure* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **coif·fur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **coif·fured** to provide (someone) with a coiffure ‖ to arrange (someone's hair) in a coiffure [F.]

coign of vantage (kɔin) a position good for observing or taking action from

coil (kɔil) **1.** *v.t.* to arrange in rings which lie side by side, *to coil a rope* ‖ *v.i.* to wind itself, *the snake coiled around the tree* **2.** *n.* something coiled, *a coil of hair* ‖ a single turn of something coiled, *a coil of rope* ‖ (*elec.*) a spiral or helix of wire used as a resistance for electromagnetic purposes [etym. doubtful]

Co·im·ba·tore (kouimbətɔr, kouim-bətour) a town (pop. 356,368) in W. Madras, India, between the Nilgiri and Anaimalai hills: textiles, leather, light industries

Coim·bra (kwimbrə) a city (pop. 56,000) in central Portugal, the capital until the 13th c. Cathedral (12th c.) university (1306)

coin (kɔin) **1.** *n.* a piece of metal money **to pay someone in his own coin** to avenge an injury by committing a similar one against the offender **2.** *v.t.* to turn (metal) into coins ‖ to mint (coins of a specified sort) ‖ to invent (a new word or expression) ‖ to amass (a fortune, money) quickly [F. *coin*, corner, wedge, die]

coin·age (kɔinidʒ) *n.* the making of coins ‖ money ‖ a system of money, *the decimal coinage* ‖ the inventing of a word, phrase or idea ‖ a word, phrase or idea so invented [O.F. *coignage*]

co·in·cide (kouinsaid) *pres. part.* **co·in·cid·ing** *past* and *past part.* **co·in·cid·ed** *v.i.* to occur at the same time, *their holidays coincide this year, his holiday coincides with hers* ‖ to occupy the same space, esp. in geometry ‖ to be equal, or the same, in some other (non-spatial) respect, *your statement does not coincide with his* [F.

co·in·ci·dence (kouinsidəns) *n.* the state of coinciding ‖ an event or circumstance fortuitously relating in some way to other events or circum-

co·in·ci·dent (kouinsidənt) *adj.* coinciding ‖ (*geom.*) occupying the same space ‖ happening at the same time **co·in·ci·den·tal** (kouinsident'l) *adj.* coincident ‖ happening by

coincident indicator (*economics*) statistical index that correlates highly with the current state of the economy, e.g., employment, industrial production, sales. Cf. LAGGING INDICATORS, LEADING INDICATORS.

coin·er (kɔ́inər) *n.* a person who makes coins; (*Br.*) a person who makes false coins.

co·in·stan·ta·ne·ous [kouinstənteiniəs] *adj.* happening at the same moment.

co·in·sti·tu·tion·al [kouinstitu:ʃənl] *adj.* (of a school, having separate activities for boys and girls.

Cointelpro (*acronym*) for counterintelligence program, a branch within the FBI during the years 1956–71.

coir (kɔiər) *n.* a fiber from the husk of the fruit (drupe) of the coconut, used for rope, cables, mats and coarse brushes. [fr. Malay *kayar*, cord]

co·i·tion [kouiʃən] *n.* sexual intercourse. [L. *coitio* (*coitionis*), coming together]

co·i·tus (kóuitəs) *n.* coition. [L.]

Coke (kuk), Sir Edward (1552–1634), English jurist. A brilliant lawyer, he became (1593) Speaker of the House of Commons. As chief justice of the Common Pleas (1606–13) and of the King's Bench (1613–17), he led the defense of the common law against encroachment by James I. He continued to oppose the royal prerogative under Charles I, and took a leading part in drafting the Petition of Right (1628). His 'Law Reports' (1600–15) helped to formulate the common law.

coke (kouk) **1.** *n.* the hard, gray, porous residue, mostly carbon, obtained by destructive distillation of coal which is heated in a retort or oven, driving off coal gas and other volatile matter. It is used as a fuel and burns with great heat and little smoke. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **cok·ing** *past* and *past part.* **coked** to transform into coke. [? doubtful]

Coke of Norfolk (kuk), (Thomas William Coke, earl of Leicester of Holkham, 1754–1842), British agriculturalist who pioneered far-reaching improvements in farming method on his estate in Norfolk.

co·ker-nut (kóukərnʌt) *n.* (*commerce*) a coconut.

col (kɔl) *n.* a pass between peaks in a mountain range ‖ (*meteor.*) a region of low pressure between two anticyclones. [F. – neck]

col. collected, collector ‖ college, collegiate ‖ colony, colonial ‖ color ‖ column.

Col. Colonel ‖ Columbia ‖ Colossians.

COLA (*economics acronym*) for cost-of-living adjustment.

col·an·der (kʌ́ləndər, kɔ́ləndər) *n.* a bowl perforated with holes, used as a strainer in cooking. [L. *colare*, to strain]

cola nut *KOLA NUT.

co·lat·i·tude (koulætitu:d, koulætitju:d) *n.* the complement of the latitude.

cola tree *KOLA TREE.

Col·bert (kɔlbɛər), Jean-Baptiste (1619–83), French statesman. Chief minister to Louis XIV, he reorganized French finances, reformed the tax system, introduced a protective trade tariff (1664), created a new navy and merchant fleet (1669), and built roads and canals. He promulgated legal codes (1667–85) and was a patron of the arts and sciences.

Col·ches·ter (kóultʃestər, *Br.* kóultʃistə) a town (pop. 129,200) in Essex, England, on River Colne: agriculture, oyster fishing. University of Essex (1964).

col·chi·cine (kɔ́ltʃi:n, kɔ́ltʃisin, kɔlkəsi:n, kɔ́lkəsin) *n.* a poisonous alkaloid obtained from the dried seeds and dried corm of the colchicum. It is used as a hormone in plant breeding, and in medicine for treating gout.

col·chi·cum (kɔ́ltʃikəm) *n.* any of a genus *Colchicum*, fam. *Liliaceae*, esp. *C. autumnale*, autumn crocus or meadow saffron. It yields colchicine. [L. fr. Gk *kolchikon*, meadow saffron]

col·co·thar (kɔ́lkəθər) *n.* reddish-brown ferric oxide used as a pigment and by jewelers etc. for polishing. [fr. Arab. *qolqotar*]

cold (kould) *n.* absence of heat; low temperature, in comparison with that of the body. (*med.*) coryza, acute infectious catarrh of the nasal mucous membrane, with a running nose and sore throat ‖ cold weather. **to be left out in the cold** to be ignored, receive no attention. [O.E. *cald*]

cold *adj.* without heat, unheated. *cold water* without warmth. *to be cold* to feel the body *cold day* ‖ feeling the cold: having cooled grown cold. *cold meat* ‖ without warm human feelings, unfriendly; lacking enthusiasm ‖ (of scent in hunting) faint; unconscious. *to knock someone cold* ‖ chilling in effect. *cold white furniture* ‖ (*pop.*, of a searcher) far from the object sought. **in cold blood** in complete self-possession, not driven by passion. *to kill in cold blood* **to have** (or **get**) **cold feet** to lose one's courage or confidence about seeing a plan through. **to make someone's blood run cold** to cause intense fear in a person. [O.E. *cald*]

cold-blood·ed (kouldblʌdid) *adj.* unfeeling, not emotional; callous. (of fishes and reptiles) having a body temperature which depends on environment.

cold chisel a chisel used with a hammer for cutting away metal or stone.

cold comfort little or no consolation.

cold cream a soothing and cleansing cosmetic for the skin.

Cold Duck trade name of a mixture of sparkling burgundy and domestic champagne.

cold frame a shallow, glass-covered structure with a bed of earth, in which young plants are protected from cold and produced early for transplanting.

cold front (*meteor.*) the edge of a cold air mass advancing against and under a warmer air mass, usually accompanied by squalls and showers.

Cold Harbor, Battle of one of the hardest-fought engagements (June 3, 1864) of the American Civil War, in Virginia. The Confederate army under Lee fought off the Union attacks led by Grant.

cold-heart·ed (kouldhɑrtid) *adj.* feeling no love, sympathy, friendliness etc.

cold shoulder (only in phrases) **to give** (**someone**) **the cold shoulder, to turn a cold shoulder on** (**someone**) to cold-shoulder (someone).

cold-shoul·der (kouldʃouldər) *v.t.* to treat (someone) with hostility or marked lack of consideration or (a proposal etc.) with studied indifference.

cold sore a mild form of herpes.

cold storage the keeping of food, furs etc. in a cold, esp. a refrigerated, room.

cold sweat perspiration with a sensation of chill, often accompanying fear or shock.

cold war a state of diplomatic tension between nations, esp. between East and West, and in particular between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., deliberately maintained for the winning of political and economic advantages without fighting, and to influence nations not committed to either side.

cold warrior one who takes an aggressive role in the cold war.

cold-wave (kouldweiv) *n.* (*cosmetology*) permanent wave created chemically without heat.

cold weld *v.* to cause metals to adhere without the use of heat or pressure, e.g., in a vacuum. — **cold weld** *n.*

Cole, (kóul) Thomas (1801–48), U.S. landscape artist and founder of the Hudson River School. He immigrated to the U.S. from England, became a wandering portraitist, and studied at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts before becoming attracted to the scenery of the Hudson River Valley and upstate New York, which he recorded in such works as 'View Near Ticonderoga' (1826), 'Kaaterskill Falls' (1827), 'The Course of Empire' (1835–6), and 'The Voyage of Life' (1840).

cole [illegible] [O.E. *caulis*]

cole·op·ter·an [illegible] member of *Coleoptera*, an order of insects (beetles) having front wings modified as hard

cole·op·ti·le [illegible] first leaf of grass to appear above ground, forming a sheaf around the other leaves. [fr. Gk

le·or·hi·zae (koulərəizi:, kɔlərəizi:) *n.* a sheath in some (mostly monocotyledonous) plants through which the radicle grows during

co·le·seed (koulsi:d) *n.* the seed of the rape plant [illegible]

cole·slaw (koulslɔ) *n.* cabbage salad. [Du. *koolsla*]

co·les·ti·pol (koulestipɔl) (*pharm.*) drug used to decrease serum cholesterol and the lipid level by removing bile acids from the intestines; marketed as Colestid.

Co·let (kɔlit), John (c. 1467–1519), English humanist and theologian, dean of St. Paul's, founder (1512) of St. Paul's School in London.

cole·tail [illegible] braided pigtail worn by a bullfighter.

coletit *COAL TIT.

Co·lette [illegible] French writer. Her many stories include 'Chéri', 'Gigi', the 'Claudine' series, 'Sept Dialogues de bêtes' etc. The apparent ease of her writing (she was a tremendous corrector) conceals skillful, subtle analysis of emotion and sensual pleasure.

co·le·us (koulɪəs) *pl.* **co·le·us·es** *n.* a member of *Coleus*, a large genus of plants of fam. *Labiatae*, many forms and hybrids of which are cultivated for their variegated and colored leaves. *C. rotundifolius*, an African species, is cultivated for its edible tubers. [Mod. L. fr. Gk *koleos*, sheath]

co·lic [illegible] severe pain in the lower [illegible] abdomen. **colicky** [illegible] [F. [illegible] L. fr. Gk]

Colidar (*acronym*) for coherent light detection [illegible]

co·li·form (koulifɔrm) *n.* (*biol.*) **1.** a measure of bacterial content of water. **2.** the group of aerobic and anaerobic gram-negative bacteria that ferment lactose in 48 hours at 35°F, e.g., *Escherichia*.

coliform index a rating of the purity of water based on a count of fecal bacteria.

Co·li·gny (kɔli:ɲi), Gaspard II de (1519–72), [illegible] and [illegible] leader in the Wars of Religion (1562–3, 1567–8 and 1568–[illegible]). [illegible] Charles IX, but was killed in the Massacre of St Bartholomew.

Co·li·ma (kɔli:mə) a state (area 2,010 sq. miles, pop. 317,000) on the Pacific coast of Mexico. Capital, Colima (pop. 55,450). Principal occupations: agriculture (sugar, rice, corn, palm oil [illegible]).

col·i·se·um (kɔlisi:əm) *n.* a large building, theater, stadium etc. for sports or public entertainment. [L. *colosseum* fr. *colosseus*, gigantic]

colitis [illegible] the colon. [Mod. L. fr. COLON]

collaborate [illegible] **collaborating** *past* and *past part.* **collaborated** *v.i.* to work together, esp. on work of an intellectual nature; to help an enemy country or an occu- [illegible] **collaboration** [illegible] **collaborator** [fr. L. *collaborare*]

collage [illegible] gluing fragments of various materials in a com-

collagen [illegible] vertebrates. It forms the principal substance in

collapsar [illegible]

collapse [illegible] support one another, *that table will collapse if*

collapse **2.** *n.* a falling down; a breaking to

pieces ‖ a failure (of plans etc.) ‖ a mental or physical breakdown **col·láps·i·ble** *adj.* made so as to fold up when not in use [fr. L. *collabi* (*collapsus*), to fall together]

col·lar (kɒlər) **1.** *n.* the usually folded part of a coat, shirt, dress etc. around the neck ‖ (*zool.*) any of various markings or structures suggesting such a collar ‖ (*engin.*) a ring used to limit motion or hold something in place ‖ any structure comparable to a collar | a leather band or chain put around an animal's neck | part of the harness around a draft horse's neck | an ornamental necklace with insignia of an order **2.** *v.t.* to snatch possession of ‖ to seize | (*pop.*) to appropriate | to put a collar on ‖ to roll up and bind (meat, fish), for cooking [M.E. *coler* fr. A.F.]

collar beam a horizontal beam joining the opposite sides of a pointed roof

col·lar·bone (kɒlərboun) *n.* the clavicle

col·lared (kɒlərd) *adj.* wearing or having a collar ‖ marked as though having a collar

col·late (kɒleit, kəleit, kɒleit) *pres. part.* **col·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **col·lat·ed** *v.t.* to examine (a text) closely against another in order to discover variations (and correct or emend) ‖ to put (pages, illustrations) in correct order ‖ to verify the number and order of the sheets of (a book) [fr. L. *conferre* (*collatus*), to bring together]

col·lat·e·ral (kəlætərəl) **1.** *adj.* parallel, *collateral arguments* ‖ (*law*) subordinate, *collateral evidence* ‖ (*commerce*, of money) lent or secured to guarantee another loan as supplement to some more important security ‖ (*bot.*) descended from a common ancestor but in a different line **2.** *n.* a person so descended ‖ a secondary security for a loan [fr. M.L. *collateralis*, of a side]

collateral damage (*mil.*) civilian casualties and destruction as the result of a military action

col·la·tion (kɒléiʃən, kəleiʃən, kouleiʃən) *n.* the act or result of collating texts ‖ a description of the technical features of a book ‖ (*old-fash.*) a light meal, snack [O.F.]

col·league (kɒli:g) *n.* a fellow worker, e.g. in a professional organization [F. *collegue*]

Col·lect (kɒlekt) *n.* a prayer appointed for the day, said before the Epistle in the Mass (Eucharist) [M.E.]

col·lect (kəlékt) **1.** *v.t.* to gather in or together, *to collect taxes* ‖ to accumulate (things of a similar kind) for pleasure, self-education or profit, *to collect stamps* | to gain or recover control of (oneself or one's mental faculties) ‖ *v.i.* to come together, *flies collect on food* ‖ to take up a collection **2.** *adj.* and *adv.* to be paid for by the recipient, *a collect telegram* [O.F. *collecter*]

col·lect·ed (kəlektid) *adj.* calm, self-possessed

col·lec·tion (kəlekʃən) *n.* the act of collecting ‖ things brought together by choice, *a collection of pictures* | money taken up from members of an audience or congregation for some intention | the season's models designed by a dress designer (*pl. Oxford University*) a college terminal examination | an assembly of people, *a queer collection of individuals* [O.F.]

col·lec·tive (kəlektiv) **1.** *adj.* formed by collection | of, relating to, or done by a number of people, *a collective letter*, *collective ownership* **2.**

collective agreement a contract between an employer and a trade union | an agreement on wages and working conditions within an industry

collective bargaining direct negotiating between trade unions and employers. The term is [illegible] claims and improvement in working conditions for all workers of one union (or of several), by a [illegible] trade unions of workers within the same industry or pursuing the same trade gives the unions power to meet the employers with unified demands and excludes local individual bargain-

collective farm a farm under state supervision,

collective security [illegible] between [illegible] countries for mutual defence, e.g. by joint measures to discourage aggression. Such agreements have produced the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the South East Asia Treaty Organization

collective unconscious (*psychol.*) the underlying region of the mind in which Jung postulated that memories of universal human experience are stored. These arrange themselves into archetypes, which erupt in certain critical situations, provoking neuroses but also providing artistic and other drives

col·lec·tiv·ism (kəléktivizəm) *n.* a vague term applied to socialism and sometimes to communism, referring to the belief that state action is desirable in matters often left in the hands of private individuals, or to the more definite proposition that the state should own all land and all means of production, distribution and exchange **col·léc·tiv·ist 1.** *n.* someone having or practicing the principles of collectivism **2.** *adj.* related to or having the characteristics of collectivism ‖ favoring collectivism

col·lec·tiv·i·ty (kɒlektiviti:) *pl.* **col·lec·tiv·i·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being collective ‖ a collective whole ‖ a group of people acting as a [illegible]

col·lec·ti·vize (kəléktivaiz) *pres. part.* **col·lec·ti·viz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **col·lec·ti·vized** *v.t.* to transfer from private to state ownership ‖ to establish collectivism in

col·lec·tor (kəléktər) *n.* someone who collects, either professionally, *a tax collector* or for pleasure, *a stamp collector* ‖ a device for collecting (in various machines), *charge collector* (in an electrostatic generator) [M.E. fr. O.F.]

col·ledge (kɒledʒ) *n.* (*ice skating*) jump from forward outer edge of skate to backward inner edge of a skate with 1½ turns intervening

col·leen (kɒli:n, kɒli:n) *n.* (*Irish girl*) [Ir. *cailin*, girl]

col·lege (kɒlidʒ) *n.* an organized body of people united for the sake of their functions, purposes or rights, *the College of Cardinals* ‖ an educational institution within a university and part of it for some purposes but organizing its own affairs ‖ an institution for higher education which may grant a bachelor's degree and sometimes higher degrees or which (*Br.*) is affiliated with a university ‖ the building occupied by an institution for higher education ‖ a school offering specialized professional instruction ‖ (*Br.*) a secondary school, esp. if independent of the state, *Eton College* [O.F. *collège*]

College of Cardinals the body, formed of all the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church, which elects the pope

col·le·gi·al·i·ty (kɒli:dʒi:ælitɪ:) *n.* the doctrine of the Roman Catholic church's hierarchy (bishops), who collectively determines church policy with the Pope

col·le·gian (kəli:dʒiən, kəli:dʒi:ən) *adj.* a member of a college [perh. fr. M.L. *collegianus*]

col·le·giate (kəli:dʒit, kəli:dʒi:it) *adj.* having the nature of a college | of or pertaining to a college or to college members, *collegiate basketball* | characteristic of colleges, *collegiate dress* [fr. L. *collegiatus*, member of a college]

collegiate church a church which is not a cathedral, but which has a college or chapter of clergy, called canons, and, in the Church of England, a dean ‖ a church or churches whose source of income is administered by several clergy or ministers jointly ‖ (*Scotland*) a church with two or more ministers equal in rank

col·len·chy·ma (kɒ[illegible]) *n.* **col·len·chy·ma·ta** (kɒlinkimətə) *n.* (*bot.*) the temporary supporting tissue in the stems and leaves of young plants, with elongated and variously thickened cells (cf. PARENCHYMA, SCLERENCHYMA) [fr. Gk *kolla*, glue + *enchyma*, infusion]

col·let (kɒlit) **1.** *n.* (*mach.*) a small collar or ring, esp. that which holds the inner end of the balance spring in clocks | a culet | a circle holding a precious stone, e.g. in a ring **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **col·let·ing** *past* and *past part.* **col·let·ed** to provide with a collet [F., dim. of *col*, neck]

col·lide (kəlaid) *pres. part.* **col·lid·ing** *past* and *past part.* **col·lid·ed** *v.i.* to come into collision | to come into conflict, *your ideas collide with his* [fr. L. *collidere*]

col·lie, *Br.* also **col·ly** (kɒli:) *n.* a sheep dog of a long haired Scottish breed [etym. doubtful]

col·lier (kɒljər) *n.* a coal miner | a ship used for [illegible]

mine and its complete installation [M.E. *colier* fr. *col*, coal]

col·li·mate (kɒlimeit) *pres. part.* **col·li·mat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **col·li·mat·ed** *v.t.* (*phys.*) to cause (light) to form a parallel beam ‖ to arrange (lenses) so that they are coaxial ‖ to adjust the line of sight in (a telescope) **col·li·ma·tion** *n.* **col·li·ma·tor** *n.* (*phys.*) a device to produce a beam of parallel rays of light or other radiation, usually by passing the radiation through an adjustable slit placed in the focal plane of an objective lens ‖ a device to produce a parallel beam of nuclear or other particles, molecules etc. [fr. L. *collimare*, misreading of *collineare*, to align]

collimating marks index marks permanently fixed on the camera body, which form images on the negative. These images are used to determine the position of the optical center or principal point of the imagery. *syn* fiducial marks

collimation the aligning of radar antenna with the aid of optical observation of elevation and azimuth. —**collimate** *v.* (*nuclear phys.*) to change the path of electrons to make them more parallel as they approach the storage tube for cathode-ray scanning. —**collimating lens** *n.* —**collimator** *n.*

col·lin·e·ar (kəlini:ər) *adj.* in the same straight line

Col·lins (kɒlinz), Michael (1890–1922), Irish nationalist, leader of Sinn Féin and the I.R.A. (1916–21). He negotiated the treaty with the British (1921) which created the Irish Free State. He was assassinated by a group of extremist republicans

Collins, Wilkie (1824–89), English novelist. His most famous books, 'The Moonstone' and 'The Woman in White', are sometimes regarded as precursors of the crime novel

Collins, William (1721–59), English poet, generally accounted a precursor of Romanticism (cf. GRAY). His poetry was influenced by Milton's minor verse. It reflects the 18th-c. taste for the 'pleasing horror' of 'wild' nature, the nocturnal, the medieval ('Gothic'), and the elegiac pastoral. His poems include the odes 'To Evening', 'To the Passions' and 'To Simplicity'

col·li·sion (kəlizən) *n.* the violent coming together of a moving body with another, either moving or stationary ‖ a conflict, esp. of ideas or interests [fr. L. *collisio* (*collisionis*)]

col·lo·cate (kɒləkeit) *pres. part.* **col·lo·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **col·lo·cat·ed** *v.t.* to arrange together so as to form words into a phrase, shapes into a pattern etc. **col·lo·cá·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *collocare* (*collocatus*), to place together]

collocation (*linguistics*) a term in Firthian grammar describing regular occurrence of certain descriptive words in relation to other words in various languages, e.g., *bar* for *pub*, *harbor*, *steel*, *soap*, etc

col·lo·di·on (kəloudi:ən) *n.* a viscous solution of cellulose nitrate in a mixture of alcohol and ether, for excluding air from a wound and formerly used in photography [fr. Gk *kollōdēs*, gluelike]

col·loid (kɒlɔid) *n.* a substance, whether gas, liquid or solid, dispersed in a continuous gas, liquid or solid medium. The particles, consisting of very large molecules or large aggregates of molecules, do not settle (or do so very slowly). The system is neither a solution nor a suspension ‖ the system of the dispersed and continuous phases **col·lói·dal** *adj.* [fr. Gk *kolla*, glue]

col·lop (kɒləp) *n.* a small slice of meat [M.E. *colhoppe*, *coloppe*, cooked dish, derivation obscure]

col·lo·qui·al (kəloukwi:əl) *adj.* (of words, idioms, etc.) thoroughly part of living language, *a good knowledge of correct, colloquial English* ‖ not part of conventional formal modes of expression (esp. written), though usable in speech without being classified as slang **col·ló·qui·al·ism** [illegible] (L. *colloquium*, conversation)

col·lo·quy (kɒləkwi:) *pl.* **col·lo·quies** *n.* a conference of scholars or specialists [fr. L. *colloquium*, a talking together]

col·lo·type (kɒlətaip) *n.* (*printing*) a fine reproduction process, similar in principle to lithography, in which prints are taken from a hardened gelatin film ‖ a print made by this method [fr. Gk *kolla*, glue + TYPE]

col·lude (kəlu:d) *pres. part.* **col·lud·ing** *past* and *past part.* **col·lud·ed** *v.i.* to have a secret agreement with someone (usually unlawfully, e.g. between pretended opponents in a lawsuit) [fr. L. *colludere*, to play with]

col·lu·sion [illegible] agreement | (*law*) a fraudulent secret agreement between litigating parties, esp one [illegible] obtain [illegible] **col·lu·sive** [illegible]

colly †COLLIE

col·ly·ri·um [illegible] d. fr. Gk *kollyrion* poultice]

col·o·cynth (kɒlɔsɪnθ) *n.* (*Citrullus colocynthis*, a vine of Asia, Africa and the Mediterranean region ‖ the purgative drug obtained from the dried pulp and seeds of the fruit [L, fr. Gk *kolokunthis*]

Co·logne (kəloun) (*G* Köln), an industrial city, Rhine port and [illegible] pop. 1,010,400) in North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Industries: textiles, leather, steel, heavy machinery, perfumes. It was a prosperous city of the Hanseatic League (13th–15th cc.). University (1388). Gothic cathedral (begun 1248).

co·logne (kəloun) *n.* a scented toilet water composed of alcohol and citrus or other oils [short for Cologne water]

Co·lom·bi·a (kəlʌmbɪə) a republic (area 439,825 sq. miles, pop. 24,248,000) in N.W. South America. Capital: Bogotá. People: 71% Mestizo, 20% of European origin, 6% of African origin, 2% Indian. [illegible] region: Roman Catholic, with a Protestant minority. The land is 2% arable, 35% pasture and 50% forest. The population is concentrated in the valleys of the Andes (4,000–9,000 ft). The Caribbean plain comprises the dry sandy pampas of Guajira and the hot, often-flooded Uraba region. The Pacific coast is humid, sultry and swampy. The Eastern Plains (llanos) are covered with grasslike plants in the Orinoco basin and thick equatorial forest in the Amazon basin. The Andes are separated into the Eastern, Central and Western Cordilleras, dissected by the Cauca and Magdalena Rivers. Climate: tropical at sea level to polar at 10,000 ft and including a warm, humid zone (3,000–6,500 ft) and a cool, moist zone (6,500–10,000 ft). Rainfall: 42 ins at Bogotá. Average minimum and maximum temperatures (F.): 57° and 59° in Bogotá, 75° and 85° in the lowlands. Livestock: cattle, horses, pigs, mules. Agricultural products: coffee (world's 2nd largest producer), cotton, rice, sugar, rubber, corn, bananas, plantain, yucca, tobacco, cacao. Forestry products: quinine, balsa, lumber. Mineral resources: gold (biggest producer in South America), silver, copper, lead, mercury, manganese, emeralds, platinum (discovered in 1735, the largest deposit in the world), oil, uranium, coal, iron, salt. Manufactures: leather, cement, electricity. Exports: coffee, fuel oil, bananas, gold, precious metals and stones. Imports: machinery, vehicles, textiles, wheat, chemicals. Ports: Cartagena, Barranquilla and Buenaventura. The Magdalena River, navigable for 900 miles, is the main traffic route from the Caribbean to the interior and is served by lateral railroads. There are 25 universities, the oldest in Bogotá (1572). Monetary unit: peso (100 centavos). HISTORY. The Chibchas and other Indian tribes had established settlements when Colombia was colonized by Spain in the 16th c. It formed the Spanish viceroyalty of New Granada (1718). It won independence after the revolution of 1810 with the help of Bolívar (1819). It formed (1819) the state of Greater Colombia with Panama and Venezuela (joined in 1822 by Ecuador) under the leadership of Santander and became the Republic of New Granada when Venezuela and Ecuador seceded (1830). New constitutions renamed it the Granadina Confederation (1858), the United States of New Granada (1861), the United States of Colombia (1863) and the Republic of [illegible] seceded. The liberals dominated in the 1930s and opposed U.S. economic control. The liberal leader Jorge Eliécer Gaitan was assassinated (1948) and an estimated 260,000 people were killed in the ensuing political war. The dictatorship (1950–3) of the conservative Laureano Gómez was followed by the military dictatorship of [illegible] and conservatives formed a National Front. Rojas was overthrown, and constitutional government was restored with alternating liberal and conservative governments. Alberto Lleras Camargo (1958–62) was succeeded by Guillermo Leon Valencia (1962–6). [illegible] Restrepo (1966–) [illegible] nant economy and a financial crisis. He curbed inflation, restored a respectable growth rate and balance of trade, and (1969) negotiated an agreement in Bogotá, signed by Colombia, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru, to establish an Andean Common Market. He was succeeded (1971) by the Conservative leader Misael Pastrana. In 1974 the National Front ended and [illegible] Dr. Tubay Ayala (1978–82) was followed by that of Conservative Belisario Betancur Cuartas. A volcanic eruption in 1985 caused mudslides and floods that killed over 20,000.

Colombo (kələmbou) the capital and largest port (pop. 602,000) of S.W. Sri Lanka, near the mouth of the Kelani, founded (1517) as a trading station by the Portuguese. It was occupied (1656–1796) by the Dutch and taken (1796) by the British. University (1942).

Colombo Plan a plan for cooperative economic development in S. and S.E. Asia, designed to raise the standard of living of a quarter of the world's population occupying a sixteenth of the world's land surface. It was conceived by the Commonwealth foreign ministers (Jan. 1950) and became operational in July 1951. It embraces Afghanistan, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Laos, Malaysia, the Maldive Is., Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, and it includes Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Great Britain and the U.S.A. It aims at diversifying and increasing production and trade, developing irrigation and hydroelectric power, improving communications and increasing technical knowledge.

Colón (kɒlɒn), Bartolome (c. 1445-c. 1515), cartographer and explorer, brother of Cristobal (Christopher Columbus). He was appointed governor of Hispaniola, where he founded (1496) Santo Domingo.

Colón (kɒlɒn) a city (pop. 59,832) of Panama, the northern gateway to the Panama Canal. The U.S.-built docks and installations at nearby Cristobal make it the chief Caribbean port [illegible]

colón (kɒlɒn) [illegible] the basic monetary unit of Costa Rica and El Salvador ‖ a coin of the value of one colon [after Cristobal *Colon* (Columbus)]

co·lon (koulən) *n.* a punctuation mark (:) used chiefly to introduce examples, a list, a statement which illustrates or explains the previous one, or one which expresses a contrast to the previous one [L. fr. Gk *kolon*, limb, clause of a sentence]

colon (koulən, koulɒn) *n.* the major portion of the large intestine of vertebrates between the cecum and the rectum ‖ the second portion of the intestine of insects [L. fr. Gk *kōlon*]

Colón archipelago †GALAPAGOS ISLANDS

col·o·nel (kɜrn'l) *n.* an officer in the U.S. army, air force or marine corps ranking below a brigadier general and above a lieutenant colonel. (*Br.*) an army officer ranking below a brigadier [illegible] **col·o·nel·cy** (kɜrn'lsɪ) *n.* [earlier *coronel* fr. F. *coronnel*, Ital. *colonnello*]

Co·lo·nia (kɒlɒnjɒ) a town (pop. 13,000) in Uruguay on the River Plate facing Buenos Aires.

co·lo·ni·al (kəlouniəl) adj. **1.** *n.* an inhabitant of a colony **2.** *adj.* of or belonging to a colony ‖ of or pertaining to the 13 colonies which originated the United States of America. **Colonial** of or pertaining to works of art or architecture, or artifacts, typical of or dating from the period of the British colonies in America in the 17th and [illegible] **co·lo·ni·al·ism** [illegible] political and social policies by which colonies are governed ‖ a belief in the merits of the colonial system as promoting the welfare of the [illegible] **co·lo·nist** (kɒlənɪst) *n.* someone who helps to es[illegible] [illegible] d line of columns supporting an entabla[illegible] ture ‖ a line of trees making a similar effect [illegible] **co·lo·ny** [illegible] of citizens ‖ a land [illegible] place settled by people from another country, to whose government it is in some degree subject ‖ the people who do this, their descendants, and those who join them ‖ people of the same foreign nationality, or of a special occupation, living in an unorganized community, *an artists' colony* ‖ a segregated group, *a leper colony* ‖ a number of animals of the same kind living in one place, *a colony of rats* ‖ (*bot.*) a group of individuals of a species migrant in a new habitat ‖ (*bacteriol.*) a mass of organisms growing in or on a substance ‖ (*biol.*) a group of colonial animals ‖ (*Am. hist.*) †THIRTEEN COLONIES [fr. L. *colonia*]

col·o·phon (kɒlafɒn, kɒlafən) *n.* a note, often treated ornamentally and placed at the end of a book, about the details of manufacture ‖ an emblem, often the publisher's, in the preliminary pages of a book [L.L. fr. Gk *kolophōn*, summit]

col·o·pho·ny (kɒləfounɪ, kɒləfənɪ) *n.* rosin [fr. [illegible] **co·lo·qui·al** [illegible] [M.E. from Med. L.]

co·lor, *Br.* **col·our** (kʌlər) **1.** *n.* a sensation experienced usually as a result of light of varying wavelengths reaching the eye ‖ a pigment, *an artist's color* ‖ the complexion of the face, *a healthy color* ‖ the racial complexion of people not of white race, esp. of Africans ‖ (*pl.*) a ribbon used as a symbol of a party, the flag of a ship or a regiment, *to rally to the colors* ‖ (*pl.*) a distinction won by athletic prowess, and the cap, blazer etc. of particular colors, design etc. that go with the distinction ‖ tone of conversation or behavior, *I don't like the color of those remarks* ‖ (in literature) specially heightened effects to give the feeling of truth to life, or of the reality of a particular setting, *local color* ‖ (*mus.*) the quality of tone in a note inseparable from the voice or instrument which sounds it, and that makes the same note sound differently when produced by another voice or instrument ‖ (*art*) the general effect of color in a painting ‖ (*printing*) the quality of the inking ‖ (*pl., navy*) the morning ceremony of hoisting the flag and the evening one of lowering it **to bring the color to** [illegible] **to come through** [illegible] **off with flying colors** to achieve great success in a [illegible] **to give** or **lend color to** to give an appearance of probability to, *his absence gave color to the rumors of his disgrace* **to join the colors** to enlist in the army **to lose color** to go pale, from fear or ill health **to nail one's colors to the mast** to commit oneself to the consequences of one's opinions **to serve with the colors** to serve in the army **to show one's true colors** to reveal one's true character [illegible] to stick to one's colors [illegible] one's opinion or party **under color of** under the pretension of, *he stole money under color of making investments for clients* **2.** *v.t.* to impart color to ‖ (*fig.*) to make (something) seem better or worse, by selection of facts and studied emphasis, than is really the case, *to color a report* ‖ *v.i.* to assume a color, or a deeper color, to blush, *to color with embarrassment* [M.E. *color* fr. O.F.]

The normal human eye conveys stimuli to the [illegible] length of visible light, and which are interknow as colors. It is thought that all color sensations are compounds of three or less primary sensations. The color of light depends on its [illegible] transmits. Thus a red object appears red in [illegible] light principally. The same object illuminated by light containing no red (e.g. green light) [illegible]

A particular color has the qualities of hue, [illegible] and such a color is chromatic. A color without [illegible] matic. Saturation is the quality of a color that depends on the amount of achromatic color [illegible] its ability to reflect or transmit more or less [illegible] from black to white, and of transparent objects [illegible]

from black to colorless. The brightness of a colored source depends on the quality of light emitted, varying from invisible or dim to very bright. A shade is a color containing some black, and a tint is a color containing some white. The primary pigment colors are red, yellow and blue. The primary light colors are red, green and violet. Mixing colored light has a different result from that of mixing pigments. White light was formerly thought to consist of the whole range of wavelengths contained in the visible spectrum, but it has been shown that white is obtained by combining certain pairs of

col·or·a·ble, *Br* **col·our·a·ble** (kʌlərəb'l) *adj.* plausible, seeming true | pretending to be true but really false **col·or·a·bly,** *Br* **col·our·a·bly** *adv.* [O.F. *colorable*]

Col·o·rad·an (kɒlərɛd'n, kɒlərud'n) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Colorado **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Colorado

pop. 3,045,000) of the central U.S.A. Capital: Denver. The east forms part of the Great Plains, while the west includes part of the Rocky Mtns. Agriculture: cattle and sheep, wheat and other cereals, sugar beet, potatoes. Resources: coal, molybdenum, uranium, oil and natural gas, gold and silver. Industries: food processing, iron and steel, machinery. Chief universities: University of Colorado (1876) at Boulder and Colorado School of Mines (1874) at Golden. Part of Colorado was included in the Louisiana Purchase (1803) and the remainder was ceded (1848) by Mexico to the U.S.A., of which it became (1876) the 38th state

Colorado a river (530 miles long) in central Argentina, formed near the Chilean border and flowing southeast into the Atlantic near Bahia

Colorado a river of southwestern North America rising in the Rocky Mtns, flowing 1,450 miles through Colorado, Utah and Arizona, and northern Mexico, into the Gulf of California. It forms part of the western border of Arizona

1,000 miles of canyons along its course (*GRAND CANYON). Its system of dams and canals provides power and water for a vast area of the southwestern U.S.A., esp. S. California and Ar-

Colorado a river of central Texas, flowing 840 miles into the Gulf of Mexico, a source of hydroelectric power

people, named for their red-painted bodies || a

Colorado beetle *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*, a striped beetle native to North America which has spread to most potato-growing regions of the world. It feeds on the leaves of potato plants, often doing great damage

Colorado Desert an arid region (2,000 sq. miles) in S.E. California, west of the Colorado River

Colorados a Uruguayan liberal political party

Colorado Springs a resort (pop. 215,150) in central Colorado, U.S. Air Force Academy

col·or·a·tion (kʌlərei'ʃən) *n.* the quality or pattern of color | the method of putting on or arranging color [F.]

col·o·ra·tu·ra, **col·o·ra·tu·ra** (kɒlərətuərə, kɒlərətjuərə) **1.** *n.* a much ornamented style of vocal music | a voice suited to this style **2.** *adj.* of this style of music or voice

has

colored from white persons, or the according of different rights or privileges to the two

col·or-blind, *Br* **col·our-blind** (kʌlərblaind)

malized with regard to a person's skin color or

color box, *Br* **colour box** a box holding artists

color code *see* **color key** (kʌlərkoud) *v.* to iden-

color || belonging to some race other than white

Colored

col·or-field (kʌlərfi:ld) *adj.* of abstract art style in which color is the predominant factor. — **color painter** *n.* —**color painting** *n.*

col·our·ful, *Br* **colour-ful** (kʌlərful) *adj.* full of color || vivid, lively, *a colorful account*

col·or·if·ic (kʌlərifik) *adj.* giving color || of color [fr. F. *colorifique*]

for measuring the characteristics of a color || an instrument for chemical analysis of liquids by comparison of their colors with standards **col·or·i·met·ri·cal** (kʌlərimétrik'l) *adj.* of or relating to colorimetry **col·or·im·e·try** *n.* the study and measurement of colors and their characteristics || quantitative chemical analysis by comparison of colors (*SPECTROSCOPY) [fr. L. *color*, color + METER]

col·or·ing, *Br.* **col·our·ing** (kʌlərin) *n.* color scheme || the color of the face and hair || appearance, show (esp. false), *the string of names gave a coloring of truth to his story* || (*art*) the way in which an artist uses color || a children's pastime of putting color on outline pictures || a substance used to give color to something (esp. food)

col·or·ist, *Br.* **col·our·ist** (kʌlərist) *n.* a painter with regard to his use of color

col·or·less, *Br.* **col·our·less** (kʌlərlis) *adj.* without color | dull, characterless || unbiased

color phase, *Br.* **colour phase** (*zool.*) a genetically caused change in the usual skin or pelage color of an animal group || an individual exhibiting such a variation || a seasonally variant skin or pelage color

col·or·plex·er (kʌlərpleksər) *n.* television transmission device that mixes primary colors to create a compatible single picture

color printing, *Br.* **colour printing** reproduction of a subject in two or more colors. Successive printings of each of the different colors into which the subject has been separated are built up by exact register into an image of the original

color scheme, *Br* **colour scheme** a systematic combination of colors, *the color scheme of a*

co·los·sal (kəlɔsəl) *adj.* huge [COLOSSUS]

Col·os·se·um (kɒləsi:əm) an amphitheater in Rome, begun (72 A.D.) under Vespasian, and inaugurated (80 A.D.) by Titus. It could hold more than 80,000 spectators. Public sport included the killing of early Christians there by lions and gladiators. It is now in ruins [L.]

Co·los·sians, Epistle to the (kəlɔʃənz) the 12th book of the New Testament, written (c. 60) by St. Paul, probably during his imprisonment in Rome, to the Church at Colossae and Laodicea. It condemns the heretical worship of angels, and stresses the doctrine of the mystical body of

co·los·sus (kəlɔsəs) *pl.* **co·los·sus·es, co·los·si** (kəlɔsai) *n.* a person of immense influence or thing of great size, esp. a huge statue || (*mil.*) navy code name for underwater sonic warning system [L. fr. Gk]

Colossus of Rhodes the huge statue of Helios which stood (c. 280–224 B.C.) at the entrance to the harbor at Rhodes (*SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD)

co·los·trum (kəlɔstrəm) *n.* the first milk of a mammal after giving birth, which supplies essential immune bodies to its young and aids in the establishment of digestion [L.]

colour *COLOR

col·por·teur (kɒlpɔrtər, kɒlpourtər) *n.* a traveling bookseller, esp. a seller of Bibles and religious books [F. fr. *col*, neck + *porteur*, porter]

Colt (koult), Samuel (1814–62), U.S. inventor of the Colt revolver, patented in Europe (1835) and in the U.S.A. (1836). He established (1855) in Hartford, Connecticut, the largest private armory in the world

colt (koult) *n.* the young of the horse and similar animals (ass, zebra etc.), esp. the male young of the horse (cf. FILLY) | an inexperienced person, esp. (*Br.*) a young cricketer [O.E. *colt*, young ass, young camel]

col·ter, *Br* **coul·ter** (koultər) *n.* a vertical iron cutter in front of a plowshare [O.E. *culter* fr.

colt·ish (koultiʃ) *adj.* of or like a colt

Coluber, a genus of non-venomous snakes of worldwide distribution, familiar as a symbol of

col·u·brine (kɒləbrain, kɒləbrin, kɒljubrain, kɒljubrin) *adj.* like a snake || of or pertaining to the *Colubrinae*, a subfamily of *Colubridae*, a family of non-poisonous snakes [fr. L. *colubrinus*]

Co·lum·ba (kəlʌmbə), St (521–97), Irish missionary who founded (563) the monastic community of Iona and preached Christianity to the Picts of Caledonia. Feast: June 9

col·um·bar·i·um (kɒləmbɛəri:əm) *pl.* **col·um·bar·i·a** (kɒləmbɛəri:ə) *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) a building with recesses for urns containing the ashes of cremated people [L. dovecote]

Co·lum·bi·a (kəlʌmbi:ə) the capital (pop. 101,208) of South Carolina, center of a rich farming and lumber region, with cotton mills. University of South Carolina (1801)

Columbia (*rhet.*) a female personification of the U.S.A.

Columbia the largest river of N.W. North America (1,270 miles long), flowing from the Rocky Mtns. through British Columbia, Canada, and Washington and Oregon, U.S.A., into the Pacific. It is a great source of electric power and irrigation and an important waterway

Columbia first U.S. space shuttle, launched in April 1981

Columbia, Cape the northernmost point in Canada, on the north coast of Ellesmere Is., N.E. Arctic Archipelago

Columbia, District of *DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Columbia University a private university in New York City, founded as King's College (1754), comprising Columbia College for men, Barnard College for women, and important graduate schools

Col·um·bine (kɒləmbain) *HARLEQUIN

col·um·bine (kɒləmbain) *n.* an aquilegia [F. *colombine*]

co·lum·bite (kəlʌmbait) *n.* a black mineral compound of iron and niobium [fr. COLUMBIUM]

co·lum·bi·um (kəlʌmbi:əm) *n.* niobium [fr. *Columbia*, U.S.A.]

Co·lum·bus (kəlʌmbəs), Christopher (*Ital.* Cristoforo Colombo, *Span.* Cristóbal Colón, c. 1451–1506), Genoese born navigator and discoverer (or rediscoverer) of the New World. After much difficulty, he obtained the patronage of Ferdinand V and Isabella of Spain for his project of sailing west to reach the Orient. He left Palos (Aug. 3, 1492) with three ships, the 'Pinta', the 'Nina' and the 'Santa Maria', and reached the Bahamas (Oct. 12, 1492). He sailed to Cuba and Haiti before returning (1493) to Spain. A second voyage (1493–6) took him to the Lesser Antilles, Puerto Rico and Jamaica, and a third (1498–1500) to Trinidad and the coast of Venezuela. On his fourth voyage (1502–4), he explored the coast of Central America

Columbus the capital (pop. 564,871) of Ohio, a trade center (coal, wool, livestock). Industries: iron and steel

Columbus a city (pop. 169,441) in W. Georgia: cotton gins, cotton mills, iron works, meat-packing houses

Columbus a village (pop. 300) in New Mexico on the Mexican frontier, site of a raid (1916) by Pancho Villa. It resulted in the dispatch of Gen. Pershing and his army in a vain attempt to capture Villa

Columbus Day a legal holiday (Oct. 12) in many states of the U.S.A. and many countries of South America, commemorating Columbus' discovery of America in 1492

col·u·mel·la (kɒljumélə) *pl.* **col·u·mel·lae** (kɒljuméli:) *n.* a prolongation of the stalk into the sporangium of a fungus || the central pillar in gastropod shells || the rod, partly bony, partly cartilaginous, connecting the tympanum with the inner ear in amphibians, reptiles and birds || the lower part of the nasal septum [L.=small

col·umn (kɒləm) *n.* a pillar, usually with capital and base, used to support an entablature or an arch, or used decoratively in a building, or alone monumentally || something analogous to such a column, *a column of mercury* || a division of a manuscript or printed page into vertical blocks, or the matter set out in such a block || a journalist's regular feature in a newspaper, or other regular feature, *the gossip column* || (*mil.*) a formation extending in depth behind a narrow front | a similar formation of ships **co·lum·nar** (kəlʌmnər) *adj.* **co·lum·ni·form** *adj.* **col·umn·ist** *n.* a journalist who writes a regular newspaper feature [O.F. *colompne*]

co·lure (kəluər, kouluər, kouluər) *n.* either of two great circles crossing at right angles at the

poles, one passing through the equinoctial points and the other through the solstitial points [fr. L. *colurus* fr. Gk *kolouros*, docked (tail) (because the lower parts are cut off from view)]

col·za (kɒlzə) *n.* any of several coles, esp. rape ‖ the oil bearing seed of rape [F]

colza oil rape oil

com- (kɒm) *prefix* with. It is used before b, p, m. It becomes 'col-' before l and 'cor-' before r [L. *cum*, with]

COM *abbr.* computer output microfilm: a microfilm used as a substitute for paper printouts

co·ma (koumə) *n.* the state of deep unconsciousness caused by disease, injury or poison [Gk *kōma*, a deep sleep]

coma *pl.* **co·mae** (koumi:) *n.* (*bot.*) a tuft or bunch, e.g. of leaves or hairs [(*astron.*) the head of a comet ‖ an imperfection in a lens or mirror which produces a comet-shaped image of a point source of light **co·mal** *adj.* [L., hair, fr. Gk *kōmē*]

Co·man·che (koumæntʃi:, kəmæntʃi:) *n.* an Indian of a Shoshonean tribe formerly inhabiting the southwest U.S.A. ‖ the language of this tribe

co·mate (koumeit) *adj.* (*bot.*) hairy [fr. L. *comatus*]

com·a·tose (kɒmətous, koumətous) *adj.* relating to, resembling or affected with coma ‖ drowsy

co·mat·u·lid (kəmætʃulid) *n.* a feather star [L.L. fr. *Comatulidae*, the family containing these]

comb (koum) **1.** *n.* a toothed instrument of hard rubber, plastic etc. for arranging the hair ‖ a similar but ornamental instrument of ivory, tortoiseshell, wood etc., used to keep a woman's hair in place ‖ a currycomb for removing dust, loose hairs etc. from a horse's or dog's coat ‖ a toothed instrument for cleaning wool, flax etc. ‖ the fleshy crest on a cock's head or a similar crest on other birds ‖ the crest of a wave ‖ a honeycomb **2.** *v.t.* to arrange or clean with a comb ‖ to search through with great care, *to comb the woods* ‖ to card (wool) ‖ *v.i.* (of a wave) to break, curl over **to comb out** to remove by combing, *to comb burrs out of a dog's coat, comb out the weaker applicants* ‖ to comb thoroughly [O.E. *camb*]

com·bat **1.** (kɒmbæt, kʌmbæt) *n.* a fight, struggle **2.** *v.* (kəmbæt, kɒmbæt, kʌmbæt) *pres. part* **com·bat·ing, com·bat·ting** *past and past part* **com·bat·ed, com·bat·ted** *v.t.* to fight or struggle against ‖ to oppose ‖ *v.i.* to fight, struggle [fr. F. *combattre*]

com·bat·ant (kəmbæt'nt, kɒmbət'nt, kʌmbət'nt) **1.** *adj.* fighting [. disposed to fight **2.** *n.* a fighter [O.F.]

combat fatigue severe nervous disorders caused by strain experienced under the conditions of battle

com·bat·ive (kəmbætiv, kɒmbətiv, kʌmbətiv) *adj.* ready and willing to fight

combat team (*mil.* and *navy*) a mixed tactical unit organized for independent fighting, e.g. as a task force

combe *COOMB

combed yarn cotton or woolen yarn made from mechanically straightened fibers

comb·er (koumər) *n.* a man or machine combing wool or cotton ‖ a beachcomber (wave)

com·bi·na·tion (kɒmbinéiʃən) *n.* a combining or being combined [the single thing formed by two or more other things joining together, e.g. business concerns acting as one unit (*Br.*) a motorcycle and sidecar ‖ (*chem.*) the act or process of two or more substances joining to form a different substance ‖ the compound so formed (*math.*) any of the different sets into which a number of objects may be grouped, irrespective of the order within each set (*PERMUTATION) a set of numbers or other symbols which controls the action of a combination lock, the mechanism operated by this [O.F.]

combination laws (*Br. hist.*) Acts of Parliament (1799 and 1800) which made associations of workers against employers illegal. They were repealed (1824)

combination lock a lock whose action is controlled by the right arrangement of a series of rings etc. inscribed with symbols

combination room (*Cambridge, England*) a common room for *junior combination room* or fellows, *senior combination room*

com·bi·na·tive (kɒmbənetiv, kɒmbinətiv) *adj.* tending to combine [of combination [fr. L. *combinare* (*combinatus*), to combine]

com·bi·na·to·ri·al (kɒmbinətɔ:riəl) *adj.* (*math.*) branch of mathematics dealing with the number of ways in which certain combinations may be formed, i.e., 7 in a pair of dice (*syn.* combinatorial topology)

combinatorial topology *COMBINATORIAL MATHEMATICS

com·bine **1.** (kɒmbain) *v. pres. part* **com·bin·ing** *past and past part.* **com·bined** *v.t.* (of two or more things) to join to form a single unit, *the two businesses have combined* ‖ (*chem.*, of substances) to join to form a different substance ‖ to join with other people in order to achieve a joint purpose, *they all combined to welcome him* ‖ *v.t.* to cause to join together, *he has combined his business with his brother's* ‖ to contain in a fused state, *the trip combined business with pleasure* **2.** (kɒmbain) *n.* a combination of people or organizations, usually for keeping trade prices high or for political ends ‖ art form utilizing various elements, e.g., collage, painting, etc. ‖ a machine which reaps and threshes as a single process [fr. L.L. *combinare*]

combined operation a military operation involving the strategic use of units of air, sea and land forces as a single entity

combine harvester a combine (machine which reaps)

comb·ings (koumiŋz) *pl. n.* loose hairs removed with a comb

combining form a word or word element used with another to form a compound, e.g. 'Anglo-' in 'Anglophobia'

comb jelly a ctenophore

comb-out (koumaut) *n.* process of combing and styling the hair to a desired set. —**comb out** *v.*

com·bus·ti·ble (kəmbʌstib'l) **1.** *adj.* able to undergo combustion **2.** *n.* a substance having this property [F.]

com·bus·tion (kəmbʌstʃən) *n.* any chemical process accompanied by the emission of heat and light, typically by combination with oxygen [O.F.]

combustion chamber a compartment in which combustion takes place, e.g. the cylinder of an internal combustion engine

com·bus·tor (kəmbʌstər) *n.* the combustion chamber and its ancillary equipment in a jet engine or gas turbine [fr. O. F. *combust*, burnt]

come (kʌm) **1.** *v. pres. part* **com·ing** *past* **came** (keim) *past part* **come** *v.i.* to approach, *come this way* ‖ to arrive, appear, *to come unexpectedly* ‖ to become, *the boat came adrift* ‖ to happen, *take life as it comes* ‖ to occur, *the explanation comes at the end* ‖ to reach, *the water comes up to my chin* ‖ to occur in sequence, *Tuesday comes after Monday* ‖ to occur to the mind, *the answer came to him in the bathtub* ‖ to fall as inheritance, *the title came to the younger son* ‖ to issue, be born, *he comes of mixed blood* ‖ to result, *you know what comes of drinking too much* ‖ to be available, *this coat comes in all sizes* ‖ *v.t.* (*Br.*) to pretend to be, *don't come the young innocent* **come along!** hurry up! **come off it!** (*pop.*) stop pretending! **to come about** to happen ‖ to come across to meet with **to come and go** to move about, *come and go as you please* ‖ to pass to and fro ‖ to be transitory **to come around** (or **round**) to visit casually, *come around some time* ‖ to recover consciousness ‖ to recover one's good humor, etc. ‖ to change an opinion, *he came around to my view* **to come at** (*old fash.*) to get *him from the shadows* **to come away** to become unfastened, detached **to come back** to return ‖ to regain one's former position ‖ to retort, *he came back with a stinging reply* ‖ to recur to memory, *the name has just come back to me* **to come by** to obtain, *how did you come by that painting?* **to come down** to be handed down, *the folksongs that have come down to us* ‖ to lose **down on** to rebuke, punish **to come forward** to offer oneself ‖ to come to the front ‖ to come to the fore ‖ to come to the front ‖ to come to the fore ‖ to come to the front ‖ to come to the fore

[illegible]

com·e·dy·wright (kɒmidiˌrait) *n.* one who writes comedies

come-hith·er (kʌmhiðər) *adj.* enticing

come·li·ness (kʌmlinis) *n.* the state or quality of being comely

come·ly (kʌmli) *comp.* **come·li·er** *superl.* **come·li·est** *adj.* (*old-fash.*) of handsome appearance [O.E. *cymlic*]

Co·me·ni·us (kəmiːniəs) (Jan Amos Komensky, 1592–1670), Czech educational reformer. He introduced new methods of teaching by object lessons and illustrations. He wrote the first Latin textbook illustrated for children, and many books on practical education

come on *v.* to make an over-zealous impression, to have a diligent approach

come out *v.* to reveal oneself, esp. as a homosexual, e.g., to come out of the closet

com·er (kʌmər) *n.* someone who comes, *all comers welcome*. (*pop.*) someone likely to make a name for himself

co·mes·ti·ble (kəmestib'l) **1.** *adj.* edible **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) food, eatables [F.]

com·et (kɒmit) *n.* a heavenly body subject to the sun's force of attraction, moving in an elliptical or parabolic orbit, which sometimes degenerates into a hyperbola leading to the escape of the comet from the solar system. A comet consists of a hazy gaseous cloud with a bright nucleus. As it approaches the sun, radiation pressure causes it to form a tail which always points away from the sun. **com·et·ar·y** (kɒmitəri:) *adj.* [O.E. *cometa* fr. L. fr. Gk]

come-up·pance (kʌmapəns) *n.* a punishment due and well deserved

com·fit (kʌmfit, kɒmfit) *n.* a fruit, nut or seed or other sweetmeat preserved in sugar [M.E. *comfyt*, fr. O.F.]

[illegible] someone or something that brings consolation [well-being, contentment, *to look after the comfort of one's guests*. someone or something that contributes to one's well-being [O.F. *comfort*]

comfort *v.t.* to console [O.F. *conforter*]

comfort index (*meteorology*) numerical value ranging from 70 to 80 reflecting outdoor temperature and humidity, comprised of 15 plus 0.4 times sum of dry-bulb and wet-bulb temperatures Fahrenheit. *abbr.* **CI**, also **THI**

com·fort·a·ble (kʌmftəb'l, kʌmfərtəb'l) *adj.* providing comfort, *is your bed comfortable?* [enjoying comfort, *are you comfortable?*] serene, restful, *a comfortable atmosphere*. quite large, *a comfortable income* [A.F. *confortable*]

Comfortable Words the four passages from the Scriptures following the Absolution in the Mass (Eucharist)

com·fort·a·bly (kʌmftəbli, kʌmfərtəbli:) *adv.* in a comfortable way

com·fort·er (kʌmfərtər) *n.* someone who comforts. (*Br.*) a pacifier (rubber nipple for babies to suck). a big woolen scarf. a feather quilt. **the Comforter** the Holy Ghost

com·fort·less (kʌmfərtlis) *adj.* with grief unassuaged, *she went away comfortless*. cheerless, austere, *a comfortless room*. (*rhet.*) offering no comfort, *comfortless messages*

com·frey (kʌmfri:) *n.* a plant of genus *Symphytum*, fam. *Boraginaceae*, formerly used as a

com·fy (kʌmfi:) *comp.* **com·fi·er** *superl.* **com·fi·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) comfortable

com·ic (kɒmik) **1.** *adj.* funny, amusing, *a comic situation*. relating to comedy, *a comic part*. **2.** *n.* a comedian. an amusing person. (*pl.*) comic strips. (*Br.*) a magazine consisting of such

[illegible] lite or art. **com·i·cal** *adj.* **com·i·cal·i·ty**

comic book a magazine consisting of narrative

comic opera a light or amusing opera in which

comic strip a sequence of drawings, not neces-

Poland, Rumania, the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia. It was dissolved (1956).

com·ing (kʌmiŋ) **1.** *adj.* approaching, *the coming year*. lying in the near future. of increasing importance or soon to become important, *a coming actress*. **2.** *n.* approach. visit, arrival, *his coming was quite unexpected*

com·int (kɒmint) *n.* (*mil.*) code word for communications intelligence

Com·in·tern (kɒmintəːrn, kɒmintɜːrn) the Communist International set up in Russia by the Bolsheviks (1919) to promote revolutionary activity against capitalist governments, dissolved [illegible]

COMIT (*computer*) programming language developed by Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the IBM 704, IBM 709, and IBM 7090

com·i·ty (kɒmiti:) *n.* courtesy [fr. L. *comitas* (*comitatis*) fr. *comis*, polite]

comity of nations the reasonable respect paid by one country to the laws and customs of another

COMLOGNET (*mil. acronym*) for combat logistic network, a computerized long-distance military network for transmitting logistic information on a priority basis

com·ma (kɒmə) *n.* a punctuation mark (,) separating words, phrases or clauses in a sentence, items in a list etc. (*mus.*) a minute interval or difference in pitch of the same note, caused by different tuning systems [L. fr. Gk *komma*, clause]

comma bacillus *Vibrio comma* or *Spirillum cholerae asiaticae*, the comma-shaped bacterium which causes cholera

com·mand (kəmænd, kəmɑnd) **1.** *v.t.* to control, be in authority over, *to command a division*. to dominate, restrain, *to command one's temper*. to order, *he commanded them to withdraw*. to deserve and win, *integrity commands respect*. to have at one's disposal, *to command unlimited capital*. to have a view of, overlook, *the house commands the whole bay*. to be in a position to demand, *to command a high salary*. *v.i.* to be in authority. **2.** *n.* an order. (*mil.*) a drilling order, *the command to stand at ease*. authority, control. (*computer*) a signal that sets a process in motion. mastery, *command of a language*. troops or ships under one's authority. view or effective range, *the guns had command over both beaches*. **in command of** in charge of. **under the command of** commanded by [M.E. *comaunden* fr. O.F.]

com·man·dant (kɒməndænt, kɒməndɑnt) *n.* (*mil.*) a commanding officer [F.]

com·mand-de·struct (kəmænddistrʌkt) *n.* in a rocket system, a signal that brings about destruction of the rocket

com·man·deer (kɒmandiər) *v.t.* to take possession of for military purposes. (*loosely*) to take arbitrary possession of [fr. Afrik. *kommanderen* fr. F.]

com·mand·er (kəmændər, kəmɑndər) *n.* a leader, someone in command. (*navy*) an officer ranking below a captain and above a lieutenant commander. a member of a higher class in certain orders of knighthood [O.F. *comandere*]

commander in chief *pl.* **commanders in chief** the head of an armed force, esp. at national level. the naval officer in command of all ships on a station

Commander of the Faithful the title of the caliph

com·mand·ing (kəmændiŋ, kəmɑndiŋ) *adj.* having command. having an impressive manner or appearance, demanding respect. having a fine view, *a commanding position*

com·mand·ment (kəmændmənt, kəmɑndmənt) *n.* an order, esp. a divine command. (**'DECALOGUE'**) [fr. O.F. *comandement*]

command module 1. aerospace vehicle containing the operational crew, esp. directing other space craft. **2.** directing unit of a group of space ships. *abbr.* **CM**

[illegible] **com·man·dos, com·man·does** *n.* a band of shock troops, esp. when engaged on raids into enemy territory. a member of such a group [Port. party commanded]

[illegible]

com·me·dia dell'ar·te (kɒmmedjədellarte) *n.* a type of Italian drama created in the mid-16th c. in which the actors improvised the words and actions of a set plot. This was almost invariably an amorous intrigue involving disguises, the outwitting of guardians etc., and was usually derived from Plautus and Terence [Ital. – com[illegible]

com·mem·o·rate (kəmémərèit) *pres. part.* **com·mem·o·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **com·mem·o·rat·ed** *v.t.* to recall to memory, *on Good Friday the crucifixion of Christ is commemorated*. to serve as a memorial to, *a monument to commemorate the dead* [fr. L. *com-* + *memorare*, to recall to memory]

com·mem·o·ra·tion (kəmeməréiʃən) *n.* a solemn act of remembrance. a religious service of remembrance. (*Oxford University*) the annual Trinity term celebration in memory of founders and benefactors [fr. L. *commemoratio* (*commemorationis*)]

com·mem·o·ra·tive (kəmemərətiv, kəmémərətiv) *adj.* of or relating to a commemoration

com·mence (kəméns) *pres. part.* **com·menc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **com·menced** *v.t.* to begin. *v.i.* to have a beginning [M.E. *commence* fr. O.F.]

com·mence·ment (kəmensmənt) *n.* the act of beginning. the time of beginning. the fact of beginning. a ceremony in some universities etc. at which diplomas and degrees are conferred [O. F. *commencement, comencement*]

com·mend (kəménd) *v.t.* to recommend, *to commend a book to someone*. to praise. to entrust, *to commend one's soul to God* [fr. L. *commendare*, to commit]

com·mend·a·ble (kəméndəb'l) *adj.* praiseworthy. **com·ménd·a·bly** *adv.* [O.F.]

com·men·da·tion (kɒmendéiʃən) *n.* praise. the act of commending. something which commends [O.F.]

com·mend·a·to·ry (kəmendətɔri:, kəméndətoːri:) *adj.* commending, praising [fr. L.L. *commendatorius*]

com·men·sal (kəménsəl) **1.** *adj.* (*biol.*) of an organism living in a state of commensalism. **2.** *n.* such an organism. **com·mén·sal·ism** *n.* (*biol.*) a relation between organisms in which one derives benefits (e.g. food or protection) without harming or benefiting the other [F.]

com·men·su·ra·bil·i·ty (kəmenʃərəbiliti:, kəmenʃərəbiliti:) *n.* the quality or state of being commensurable

com·men·su·ra·ble (kəménʃərəb'l, kəménʃərəb'l) *adj.* capable of being measured by the same standard. in due proportion. **com·mén·su·ra·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *commensurabilis*]

com·men·su·rate (kəménʃərit, kəménʃərèit) *adj.* equal in measure. in proper proportion, *his abilities are commensurate with the task* [fr. L. *commensuratus*]

com·ment (kɒment) **1.** *n.* a remark. a criticism. an explanatory note, esp. to a text. **2.** *v.i.* to make comments or remarks. to write explanatory notes [O.F.]

com·men·tar·y (kɒməntəri:) *pl.* **com·men·tar·ies** *n.* an explanatory book. a set of notes or critical remarks. a continuous flow of remarks on an event or performance [fr. L. *commentarium*, notebook]

com·men·tate (kɒmenteit) *v.i.* (esp. *radio*) to act as commentator [backformation fr. COMMENTATOR]

com·men·ta·tor (kɒmenteitər) *n.* the writer of a commentary. (*radio*) someone who is present at an event and broadcasts a description of it as it takes place. in a religious ceremony, a layman who explains the rituals [L.]

Commerce, U.S. Dept. of, an arm of the U.S. government that provides businesses with information on markets abroad, makes loans to businesses in depressed areas, subsidizes the merchant marine, and oversees the Bureau of the Census, the Patent and Trademark Office, the National Bureau of Standards, the Minority Business Development Agency, and the Maritime Administration

com·merce (kɒmərs) *n.* the exchange of goods, esp. on a large scale. (*old-fash.*) intercourse, esp. illicit sexual intercourse [F.]

com·mer·cial (kəmɜːrʃəl) **1.** *adj.* concerned with commerce, *commercial art*. (of a radio program) paid for by an advertiser. (of certain films etc.) made with an eye to emphasis on sales appeal rather than artistic worth. **2.** *n.* (*radio* and *television*) a broadcast advertisement or a program put on by an advertiser [fr. L. *commercium*, trade]

commercial agency a firm which investigates the business background of individuals and companies for its clients

commercial bank a bank which accepts checking accounts and which makes short term investments

commercial college (*Br.*) a school specializing in commercial subjects to prepare people for business careers

com·mer·cial·ism (kəmə:ʃəlizəm) *n.* [illegible] cial spirit or practice

com·mer·cial·ize (kəmə:ʃəlaiz) *pres. part* **com·mer·cial·iz·ing** *past and past part* **com·mer·cial·ized** *v.t.* to make commercial ‖ to lower in quality in order to make more profitable

commercial traveller (*Br.*) a traveling sales man

commercial treaty a bilateral or multilateral agreement between countries, covering special trade and payment arrangements, tariffs, quotas, credits and preferential trade

com·mi·na·tion (kɔminei∫ən) *n.* a cursing, esp. a recital of divine threats against sinners rehearsed on Ash Wednesday in the Anglican Church [F.]

com·min·a·to·ry (kəminətəri:, kɔminətouri:, kɔminətɔri:, kɔminətouri:) *adj.* threatening [fr. L. *comminatorius*]

Commines, Philippe de (COMMYNES)

com·min·gle (kəmiŋgəl) *pres. part* **com·min·gling** *past and past part* **com·min·gled** *v.t.* to mix thoroughly together

com·mi·nute (kɔminju:t, kɔminju:t) *pres. part* **com·mi·nut·ing** *past and past part* **com·mi·nut·ed** *v.t.* (*med.*) to reduce to minute fragments, *a comminuted fracture* ‖ (*engin.*) to crush, grind **com·mi·nu·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *comminuere* (*comminutus*)]

com·mis·erate (kəmizəreit) *pres. part* **com·mis·er·at·ing** *past and past part* **com·mis·er·at·ed** *v.i.* (with 'with') to feel or express pity **com·mis·er·a·tion** *n.* **com·mis·er·a·tive** (kəmizərətiv) *adj.* [fr. L. *commiserari* (*commiseratus*)]

com·mis·sar (kɔmisɑr, kɔmisɑr) *n.* a head of a government department in the U.S.S.R. [Russ.]

com·mis·sar·i·al (kɔmisɛəri:əl) *adj.* relating to a commissary [fr. M.L. *commissarius*]

com·mis·sar·i·at (kɔmisɛəri:ət) *n.* a department in charge of food supplies, esp. in the army ‖ a government department in Russia [F.]

com·mis·sar·y (kɔmisəri:) *pl.* **com·mis·sar·ies** *n.* an officer in charge of military supplies ‖ a government store supplying food and equipment to army or other governmental personnel ‖ a deputy, esp. (*eccles.*) someone who deputizes for a bishop in outlying parts of his diocese, or in his absence ‖ (in the U.S.S.R.) a commissar ‖ (in France) a senior police officer [fr. M.L. *commissarius*, person in charge]

com·mis·sion (kəmi∫ən) **1.** *n.* a paper or warrant conferring authority, esp. one conferring rank and command upon an officer of the army, navy or air force ‖ the entrusting of authority to a person ‖ the business entrusted to a person ‖ a committing or being committed, *the commission of this crime appalled him* ‖ a percentage paid to an agent or employee on the business which he transacts ‖ a group of people appointed to investigate a matter **in commission** ready for active service ‖ in active service **out of commission** not in a state for use **2.** *v.t.* to give a commission to ‖ to order as a commission, *to commission a portrait* ‖ to put (a ship) in commission [F.]

commission agent (*Br.*) a bookmaker

com·mis·sion·aire (kəmi∫ənɛər) *n.* (*Br.*) a uniformed messenger or doorkeeper at a hotel, movie house, theater or department store [F.]

commissioned officer a military officer holding rank by commission (second lieutenant, ensign and above)

com·mis·sion·er (kəmi∫ənər) *n.* a member of a commission, esp. of a government board ‖ an official with prime responsibility, esp. of a government department ‖ an official in charge of a branch of the public service

commission merchant a person who buys or sells goods on a commission basis

commission plan a system of municipal administration by a small elective commission

com·mis·sur·al (kəmi∫ərəl, kɔmisúərəl) *adj.* of, relating to or having the properties of a commissure

com·mis·sure (kɔmi∫uər) *n.* a seam, the place where two bodies or two parts of a body (lips, eyelids, jaws) join together ‖ (*anat.*) a nerve tissue linking symmetrical parts, e.g. the right and left side of the brain [fr. L. *commissura*, a joining together fr. *committere* (*commissum*)]

com·mit (kəmit) *pres. part* **com·mit·ting** *past and past part* **com·mit·ted** *v.t.* to give in keeping, entrust ‖ to be guilty of, *to commit larceny* ‖ to consign officially to custody, *to commit someone to prison* ‖ to consign for preservation, *to commit a thing to memory* ‖ to put in its last place, *to commit a body to the waves* ‖ to bind, pledge, *to commit oneself to an undertaking* ‖ to compromise, *don't commit yourself by saying anything rash* **com·mit·ment** *n.* something which engages one to do something ‖ a continuing obligation, esp. financial ‖ the act of committing, *commitment to prison* ‖ the state of being committed ‖ (*law*) a warrant for imprisonment ‖ the state of intellectual and emotional adherence to some political, social or religious theory or action or practice, esp. the conscious linking of works of literature and art with such theory or action ‖ a promise, pledge ‖ (*stock exchange*) the purchase or sale of a security **com·mit·tal** (kəmit'l) *n.* the point in the burial service at which the body is placed in the grave ‖ the sending to prison of a person ‖ a commitment of oneself [M.E. *committe* fr. L.]

com·mit·tee (kəmiti:) *n.* a body of people appointed or elected to examine or deal with particular matters ‖ (*law*) someone to whom a trust or charge is committed, *committees for minors* [A.F. fr. *commettre*, to commit]

Committee for Industrial Organization a committee established (1935) by John L. Lewis within the American Federation of Labor to extend membership in the AFL to the unskilled or low-skilled worker. It separated from the AFL to form (1938) the Congress of Industrial Organizations

Committee of Fifteen a U.S. Congressional committee, dominated by 'radical' reconstructionists led by Charles Sumner, formed (1866) to inquire into the southern franchise after the Civil War. It denied the existence of any southern state government and declared that Congress was the sole agency of reconstruction

committee of the whole (house) a meeting of all members of a legislative body when it resolves itself into committee, in order to discuss some matter with a procedure less formal and more flexible than the usual procedure

Committee on Public Information a U.S. committee established (1917) by President Woodrow Wilson, headed by George Creel, to influence public opinion in favor of the administration's policy during the 1st world war

com·mix (kəmiks) *v.t.* and *i.* to mix together ‖ to blend [fr. older *commixt*, adj. fr. L. *commixtus*, mixed together]

com·mix·ture (kəmikstʃər) *n.* a mixing together ‖ the mixture resulting [fr. L. *commiscere* (*commixtus*), to mix together]

com·mode (kəmoud) *n.* a chest of drawers ‖ a washstand with a cupboard underneath ‖ a box or chair containing a chamber pot [F. (adj.) – convenient]

com·mo·di·ous (kəmoudi:əs) *adj.* roomy [fr. F. *commodieux*, useful]

com·mod·i·ty (kəmɔdəti:) *pl.* **com·mod·i·ties** *n.* an article of trade (*econ.*) any concrete thing desired by purchasers, possessing utility, and available in limited supply [fr. F. *commodité*, a useful thing]

commodity agreement an international agreement for the marketing of foodstuffs and industrial raw materials

com·mo·dore (kɔmədɔr, kɔmədour) *n.* a naval officer ranking below a rear admiral and above a captain ‖ the senior captain of a line of merchant ships ‖ the president of a yacht club [earlier *commandore*, perh. fr. Du.]

Com·mo·dus (kɔmədəs), Lucius Aelius Aurelius [illegible] of Marcus Aurelius. A mad tyrant, he was murdered

com·mon (kɔmən) *adj.* belonging or relating to more than one ‖ belonging or relating to the public, *common knowledge* ‖ ordinary, usual, of [illegible] *common behavior* ‖ second rate, inferior ‖ (*math.*) belonging to two or more quantities, *a common factor* [M.E. *comun* fr. O.F.] [illegible] ally in or near a village, used mainly for recreation. Historically it was common pasture [illegible] man may have on another's land ‖ (*eccles.*) an [illegible] *of Martyrs* **in common** owned or shared by all [illegible] cially remarkable [COMMON adj. and F. *commun*]

com·mon·age (kɔmənidʒ) *n.* (*hist.*) a state of being held in common ‖ something held thus, esp. pasture land ‖ the use or right of use of something held thus

com·mon·al·ty (kɔmən'lti:) *pl.* **com·mon·al·ties** *n.* (esp. *hist.*) common people (distinguished from clergy and nobility) as one of the three classes of society [O.F. *comunalte*]

common carrier a person or company whose business is the transporting of goods or passengers for a fee

common chord a chord consisting of any note with its third and fifth above, any of the three notes being the bass note

common cold an acute, contagious disease of the upper respiratory tract caused by a virus. It is characterized by inflammation of the membranes of the nose, throat, eyes and Eustachian tubes, associated with a watery discharge

common denominator a quantity which is divisible without remainder by all the denominators of a number of fractions

common divisor a common factor

com·mon·er (kɔmənər) *n.* (*Br.*) one of the common people, not a member of the peerage ‖ (*Oxford University*) an undergraduate other than a scholar or exhibitioner

common factor a quantity by which a number of other quantities may be divided without remainder

common fraction a fraction expressed in terms of both a numerator and a denominator (cf. DECIMAL FRACTION)

common gender either masculine or feminine gender (e.g. of 'person') or a collective gender including both (e.g. of 'audience')

common ground a basis accepted by both sides in an argument

common informer someone who trades incriminating secrets to the police etc. in return for pay or advantage

common language (*computer*) computer language that is compatible with many computers

common law the unwritten law of custom, esp. of England, based on the decisions of judges over a period of years (cf. STATUTE LAW. cf. EQUITY)

common-law marriage a marriage entered into without a civil or religious ceremony, recognized as valid under certain legal systems where documentary evidence etc. can be produced

com·mon·ly (kɔmənli:) *adv.* very frequently, generally ‖ in a vulgar manner

Common Market the European Economic Community

common market (*economic*) unit in which border-crossing barriers have been removed, esp. tariffs; e.g., the European Common Market. — **common marketeer** *n.* one who favors membership in a common market

common multiple a quantity divisible, without remainder, by two or more other quantities

common node (*electr.*) having identical amplitude and phase signals at both inputs, e.g., in a differential operational amplifier

common noun a noun designating a thing or being (e.g. cat, mayor) which is one of a class (cf. PROPER NOUN)

common of pis·ca·ry (piskəri:) the right to fish in another's waters [fr. M.L. *piscaria*, neut. pl. of *piscarius* adj., of fish, of fishing]

common or garden ordinary, undistinguished

com·mon·place (kɔmənpleis) **1.** *adj.* ordinary, undistinguished ‖ trite **2.** *n.* a trite saying [trans. L. *locus communis*]

commonplace book a book into which a person copies other men's writings or sayings which strike him as worth collecting

Common Pleas [illegible] trial of civil cases, abolished 1875

Common Prayer [illegible]

common room (esp. *Br.*) a sitting room shared by all members of a hostel etc. ‖ a room in a college set apart for the social use of students, or one for the teaching staff

Commons [illegible] tribution to industrial research. He published 'Legal Foundations of Capitalism' (1924) and [illegible]

com·mons (kɒmənz) *pl. n.* the ordinary people of a nation ‖ their parliamentary representatives ‖ provisions, esp. those shared by a monastery or college ‖ **the Commons** the House of

common sense the ability to form opinions which reflect practical experience **com·mon-sense** *adj.*

common stock (*Am.*) *Br.* ordinary shares) corporation shares which have rights to assets and dividends, contingent upon the claims of pre-

common time (*mus.*) four quarter notes to the bar

common trust fund an accumulation of investment assets held in trust for many owners in which each investor owns a proportional part

com·mon-weal (kɒmənwi:l) *n.* (*rhet.*) the general good of all ‖ *tarchaic.*) the body politic

com·mon·wealth (kɒmənwelθ) *n.* a free association of self-governing units in a federation, with certain common tasks performed by the federal government (e.g. Australia) ‖ (*hist.*) the

good **the Commonwealth** (*Eng. hist.*) the republican government established (1649) after the execution of Charles I. Oliver Cromwell became (1653) lord protector of the Commonwealth, and was succeeded (1658) by his son Richard, who resigned (1659). The Commonwealth ended (1660) with the restoration of Charles II

Commonwealth of Nations a free association of Britain and certain sovereign independent states, formerly the colonies of the British Empire, and their dependencies. The British Crown is acknowledged by all members as the symbol of their association. Many members accept the British monarch, represented by a governor-general, as their head of state, but others are republics under a president, while

own monarchs. The Commonwealth has no central government, and unites a fifth of the world's land and population. Its members, with dates of entry, are: Great Britain (1931), Canada (1931), Australia (1931), New Zealand (1931), India (1947), Sri Lanka (1948), Ghana (1957), Nigeria (1960), Cyprus (1961), Sierra Leone (1961), Jamaica (1962), Trinidad and Tobago (1962), Uganda (1962), Malaysia (1963), Kenya (1963), Tanzania (1964), Malawi (1964), Malta (1964), Zambia (1964), The Gambia (1965), Singapore (1965), Guyana (1966), Botswana (1966), Lesotho (1966), Barbados (1966), Mauritius (1968), Swaziland (1968), Tonga (1970), Fiji (1970), Western Samoa (1970), Bangladesh (1972), Bahamas (1973), Grenada (1974), Papua New Guinea (1975), Seychelles (1976), Dominica (1978), Solomon Is. (1978), Tuvalu (1978), Kiribati (1979), St. Lucia (1979), St. Vincent and the Grenadines (1979), Vanuatu (1980), Zimbabwe (1980), Antigua and Barbuda (1981), Belize (1981), Maldives (1982), St. Kitts-Nevis (1983), and Brunei

ties, trade, finance and defense interests, and the bond of the English language. The British Empire out of which the Commonwealth developed, began with the colonization of Newfound-

were made in North America, while commer-

other lands, notably the British East India

as sources of raw materials and markets. Canada and India were in effect won from the French during the Seven Years' War (1756

ica were lost in the Revolutionary War (1775–83). Many strategic colonies were won during the Napoleonic Wars, the slave trade was abol

plantation to development. Systematic emigra-

Victoria was proclaimed empress (1877). Can-

by Australia (1907), New Zealand (1907), New-

world war, after which Britain received mandates over Tanganyika, Palestine and Iraq. The Statute of Westminster (1931) proclaimed the equality of Britain and the dominions, and recognized their complete independence. After the 2nd world war, dominion status was ended and a Commonwealth Relations Office set up (1947). India and Pakistan became independent in 1947, and Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) in 1948. The Irish Republic withdrew (1949), as did South Africa (1961) and Pakistan (1972). Younger colonies, notably in Africa, rapidly advanced to independent Commonwealth status (1960s). Preferential tariff treatment for goods sold in Britain by Commonwealth members was abandoned when Britain joined the European Economic Community (1973)

com·mo·tion (kəmoʊʃən) *n.* a noisy disturbance caused by a number of people ‖ mental turmoil, confused excitement [O.F.]

com·mu·nal (kəmju:n'l, kɒmjun'l) *adj.* belonging to a community, *communal fields* ‖ (*India*) of religious or racial communities, *communal riots* **com·mu·nal·ism** *n.* a system of decentralized government by which large powers are delegated to small communities in a country **com·mu·nal·ist** *n.* **com·mu·nal·is·tic** *adj.* [F.]

com·mune (kɒmju:n) *n.* the smallest administrative division of the country in France, Belgium, Italy, Spain and some other countries ‖ the government or citizens of a commune ‖ a group protesting modern technological civilization and seeking a simpler way of living through a communal effort, usually based on craft or agriculture **the Commune** (*F. hist.*) a revolutionary government set up in Paris (1789–94) during the French Revolution ‖ a collective organization for living or working in which products and property are shared, i.e., the ultimate of communism and anarchism ‖ a revolutionary government proclaimed (Mar. 18, 1871) in opposition to the National Assembly at Versailles, whose troops crushed the Commune with the loss of thousands of lives (May 21–8, 1871) [F.]

com·mune (kəmju:n) *pres. part.* **com·mun·ing** *past* and *past part.* **com·muned** *v.i.* to be in communion (in respect of ideas, feelings) ‖ to communicate, receive Communion [O.F. *communer*]

com·mu·ni·ca·bil·i·ty (kəmju:nikəbiliti:) *n.* the quality of being communicable

com·mu·ni·ca·ble (kəmju:nikəb'l) *adj.* capable of being communicated [F.]

com·mu·ni·cant (kəmju:nikənt) *n.* (*eccles.*) someone who receives Communion ‖ someone who communicates information [fr. L. *communicans* (*communicantis*) fr. *communicare*, to communicate]

com·mu·ni·cate (kəmju:nikeit) *pres. part.* **com·mu·ni·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **com·mu·ni·cat·ed** *v.t.* to give or pass on (information, feelings, disease etc.) ‖ *v.i.* (*eccles.*) to receive Communion ‖ to make others understand one's ideas ‖ to be in touch by words or signals ‖ to be joined by a common door, gate etc. [fr. L. *com-*

communicating copier a reproduction device connected with distant word processing machines, computers and other devices

com·mu·ni·ca·tion (kəmju:nikeiʃən) *n.* a sending, giving or exchanging (of information, ideas, etc.) ‖ a method of such exchange ‖ the state of such exchange, *poor communication* ‖ an item of such exchange ‖ a scientific paper read to a learned group ‖ (often *pl.*) travel and transport links between places ‖ (*pl., mil.*) a system of radio and telegraph liaison from advance troops back to base [O.F. *communicacion*]

communication gap (*colloq.*) a failure to convey and or understand the information, intent, or meaning of another, especially between individuals of different perception

com·mu·ni·ca·tive (kəmju:nikeitiv, kəmju:nikətiv) *adj.* informative, willing to talk informatively [fr. L. *communicare* (*communicatus*), to

com·mun·ion (kəmju:njən) *n.* an intimate or sublime exchange or communication of thoughts and feelings ‖ a body of people with common faith ‖ fellowship bridging divisions of the Church, *they are in communion with the* Communion ‖ the partaking of the consecrated bread or wine ‖

com·mu·ni·que (kəmju:nikei, kəmju:nikei) *n.* an

com·mun·ism (kɒmjunizəm) *n.* the ownership of property, or means of production, distribution and supply, by the whole of a classless society, with wealth shared on the principle of 'to each according to his need', each yielding fully 'according to his ability' ‖ the body of political and economic doctrines which sets forth the establishing of this as a revolutionary aim through the dictatorship of the proletariat **Communism** a social and political movement which is based on Marx's interpretation of history and which seeks to achieve communism by revolutionary means **com·mun·ist** **1.** *n.* a person who advocates communism **2.** *adj.* of, pertaining to, favoring communism **Communist** **1.** *n.* a member of a Communist party **2.** *adj.* advocating Communism ‖ relating to a Communist party **com·mu·nis·tic** *adj.* communist [fr. L. *communis*, common]

—The history of Communism goes back to Karl Marx's 'Communist Manifesto' published (1848) in England, in which he put forward historical materialism. Lenin developed the Communist party after the Russian Revolution (1917), when the U.S.S.R. was established. Stalin opposed Trotsky's insistence on universal revolution and developed a strong dictatorship, which after his death was denounced by Khrushchev as 'the cult of personality'. Since Stalin, there has been a return in Russia to Marxist-Leninism. There are profound differences in the development of Communism in Russia, China, Poland, Yugoslavia and other countries

Communism, Mt (formerly Stalin Peak, Garmo Peak) a peak (24,590 ft) in the Pamirs, the highest in the U.S.S.R

Communist Control Act a U.S. Congressional act (1954) which in effect 'outlawed' the U.S. Communist party

Communist Manifesto a statement of the principles of Communism, written (1848) by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels

com·mu·ni·ty (kəmju:niti:) *pl.* **com·mu·ni·ties** *n.* a body of people living near one another and in social relationship, *a village community* ‖ a body of people with a faith, profession or way of life in common, *the Jewish community in London* ‖ a collection of animals and or plants sharing the same environment ‖ common ownership, *community of goods* ‖ a sharing, *a community of interest* [O.F. *communeté*]

Community (preceded by **The**) short form for U.S. foreign policy community made up of those who hold top foreign policy and national security posts

community antenna television system of television in which each subscriber is connected by cable to a base antenna that has access to clearer and more varied programs than are broadcast commercially. *abbr* CATV

community center, *Br.* **community centre** a building in which local residents meet for social purposes

community chest (*U.S.A. and Canada*) a fund built by individual contribution and used for social welfare

community health network a community health system for delivering medical care to the poor. *acronym* CHN

community medicine **1.** community health care **2.** public health **3.** preventive medicine **4.** primary health care

community singing singing in which everyone present joins

com·mu·nize (kɒmjunaiz) *pres. part.* **com·mu·niz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **com·mu·nized** *v.t.* to make (esp. land or factories) into common property ‖ to bring (esp. people, countries) under the doctrines of communism [fr. L. *communis*, common]

com·mut·a·bil·i·ty (kəmju:təbiliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being commutable

com·mut·a·ble (kəmju:təb'l) *adj.* capable of being commuted [fr. L. *commutabilis*]

com·mu·tate (kɒmjuteit) *pres. part.* **com·mu·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **com·mu·tat·ed** *v.t.* (*elec.*) to reverse the direction of (a current) ‖ to convert (alternating current) into direct current [COMMUTATION]

com·mu·ta·tion (kɒmjutéiʃən) *n.* (*law*) commuting, reduction of sentence ‖ the substitution of one form of payment for another ‖ reversing, by means of a commutator, of the direction of an electric current ‖ commuting, regular (daily) travel over the same ground, esp. at reduced rail fare ‖ (*electr.*) reversal of direct-current in armature windings of a direct current rotating machine so as to provide direct current at the

brushes ‖ (*math*) an element that, when multiplied by the product of two other elements, equals the product of the elements in reverse order ‖ in telemetering, sampling transmission of quantities to permit [illegible]

com·mu·ta·tive (kəmjuːtətiv, kɔmjutetiv) *adj* requiring or using substitution of one thing for another [illegible] order in which the elements are placed is irrelevant, e.g., 6 × 3 × 4 [fr. M.L. *commutativus*]

com·mu·ta·tor (kɔmjutetər) [illegible] for reversing the direction of an electric current ‖ a rotating device that transmits current to the brushes in a dynamo and collects it from them in an electric motor

com·mute (kəmjuːt) *pres. part.* **com·mut·ing** *past* and *past part.* **com·mut·ed** [illegible] mode of payment) to [illegible] *annuity into a capital sum* ‖ to change (a punishment) into another less severe, *to commute a death sentence to life imprisonment* ‖ (*elec.*) to commutate ‖ *v.i.* to travel regularly to and from a city, usually for work [fr. L. *commutare*]

com·mut·er belt (kəmjuːtər) suburbs of a city

commuter tax income tax levied on a nonresident worker

Com·mynes, Com·mines (kɔmiːn), Philippe de, sire d'Argenton (c. 1447–c. 1511), French statesman and historian. His 'Memoires' (1489–98) are the chief source for the history of the reign of Louis XI, whom he served as adviser

Com·ne·nus (kɔmniːnəs) a dynasty which ruled the Byzantine Empire (1057–59 and 1081–1185)

Co·mo (kóumou) a cathedral town (pop. 76,000) at the south end of Lake Como, N. Italy: silk industry

Como a lake (area 56 sq. miles) in the Alps of N. Italy, 650 ft above sea level. Its beauty draws many tourists

Com·o·ro Islands (kɔmərou) (*Fr.* Comores) an Islamic republic (area 838 sq. miles; pop. 385,000 Malay, Arab, Malagasy, African and European) in the Indian Ocean between N. Madagascar and Mozambique. The main islands are Grande-Comore, Anjouan, Mayotte (containing the capital, Dzaoudzi) and Moheli. Products: vanilla, perfumes, copra, sugar, lumber, sisal, cloves, rum. The islands were visited by the Portuguese (16th c.), became a French protectorate (1886), and an autonomous overseas territory (Jan. 1, 1947). All the islands except Mayotte voted to become independent (1974) and unilaterally declared independence (1975). Mayotte remained under French administration. Comoros became a federal Islamic republic (1978) and a one-party state (1982). The future of Mayotte remained unsettled

co·mose (kóumous) *adj.* (*bot.*, of seeds) tufted, having a coma [fr. L. *comosus*]

com·pact (kɔmpækt) [illegible] individuals or groups [fr. L. *compactus* (*compactum*), joined]

com·pact 1. (kɔmpækt) *adj* densely packed, *a compact mass* ‖ closely arranged or put together so as to use space economically, *a compact house* ‖ (of an automobile) smaller than average so as to be cheap to run, easy to park etc ‖ without waste of words, *a compact little book* 2. (kɔmpækt) *n.* a small container for face powder, and sometimes rouge, with a mirror [fr. L. *compingere* (*compactus*), to fasten together]

com·pact·i·ble (kəmpæktibəl) *adj* capable of being packed tightly together

com·pan·dor (kɔmpændər) *n.* (*electr.*) system to improve signal-to-noise ratio by compressing the signal's volume range at the transmitter or recorder, using a compressor and providing normal receiving with an expander

com·pan·ion (kəmpænjən) 1. *n.* a person who goes with or accompanies another, *a traveling companion* ‖ someone who shares another's experience [illegible] son or animal whose company one enjoys ‖ a thing made to match or harmonize with another, *this chair is a companion to that* ‖ woman paid to live with and help another ‖ a manual (in titles of handbooks), *the Carpenter's Companion* ‖ (*Br.*) a member of the lowest grade of an order of knighthood 2. *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to accompany, go with [O.F. *compaignon*]

companion *n.* (*naut.*) a raised frame on a ship's deck for [illegible] *pagnia*]

com·pan·ion·a·ble

friendly, making a good companion **com·pan·[illegible]**

com·pan·ion·ate marriage (kəmpænjənit) a proposed form of marriage with legalized birth control, and divorce by consent of childless couples [illegible]

companion cell one of the elongated parenchyma cells lying next to the sieve tube in many seed plants (PHLOEM)

companion hatch [illegible] covering over the companion hatchway

companion hatchway (*naut.*) an opening in the deck leading to the cabins

companion ladder (*naut.*) a companionway

companionship [illegible] lowship shared by companions (*Br., printing*) a company of compositors working together

com·pan·ion·way (kəmpænjənwei) *n.* (*naut.*) a staircase from deck to cabin

[illegible] comparatives [illegible] state of being with another or others ‖ people with whom one associates, *do not judge a man by the company he keeps* ‖ (*pop.*) a guest or guests ‖ a number of people united in an industrial or commercial enterprise, e.g. a firm of partners ‖ (in the title of a firm) those partners not named, *Brown, Sidebottom and Company* ‖ the officers and men of a ship, *the ship's company* ‖ an infantry unit between a platoon and a battalion in size ‖ companionship ‖ someone or something providing companionship **to keep a person company** to accompany a person ‖ to stay with someone for companionship **to part company** to go each his own way ‖ (of a couple) to separate [O.F. *compaignie*]

company union an association of employees in a single firm for their common advantage, having no connection with another union ‖ such a union dominated by the employer

com·par·a·bil·i·ty provision (kɔmpərəbiliti) provision in Medicare specifying that the reasonable charge for a service may not be higher than charges payable for comparable services insured under comparable circumstances by an organization for its non-Medicare beneficiaries

com·par·a·ble [illegible] thy of being compared ‖ similar, *all great cities* [illegible] [F.]

comparable worth doctrine that jobs traditionally held by women automatically receive lower pay than jobs with comparable worth usually held by men; held to be discriminatory by U.S. Supreme Court (1981)

com·par·a·tist (kəmpærətist) *n.* (*linguistics*) one who utilizes the technique of comparing words, structure, habit, literature, and other art forms to the study of philology, esp. of parent Indo-European languages

com·par·a·tive (kəmpærətiv) 1. *adj* using or introducing comparison, *comparative methods of study* ‖ not absolute but existing in some degree, *he is wise despite his comparative youth* 2. *n.* (*gram.*) the comparative degree [fr. L. *com-*[illegible]

comparative degree (*gram.*) the form of an adjective or adverb expressing a greater degree of the attribute denoted by it than the simple form, e.g. 'fast' has as its comparative degree 'faster' and 'slowly' has as its comparative degree 'more slowly'

com·pa·ra·tor (kɔmpəreitər) *n.* an instrument [illegible] with a standard measure, e.g. as used in colorimetry [fr. L. *comparare*, to compare]

com·pare (kəmpɛər) 1. *v. pres. part.* **com·par·[illegible]** [illegible] me (two or more things) in order to discover their likenesses or differences ‖ to state a likeness of (one thing to another), *he compared life* [illegible] (one thing) by setting it beside another of known excellence, *this wine can be compared with the best claret* (*gram.*) to form the comparative and superlative degrees of (an adjective or adverb) ‖ *v.i.* [illegible] such excellence that nothing comparable can be [illegible]

com·par·i·son (kəmperisn) *n.* a comparing, an

ence of degree, e.g. 'great, greater, greatest' [O.F. *comparaison*]

com·part·ment (kəmpartmənt) *n.* one part of a space which has been divided, e.g., in an egg carton, or watertight division of a ship ‖ (*Br.*) a separate part of business which must be discussed by parliament within a time limit **com·part·men·tal** (kəmpartmentl), **kumpartment'l**) [illegible]

com·part·men·tal·ize (kəmpartmənt'laiz, kɔmpartmənt'laiz) *pres. part.* **com·part·men·tal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **com·part·men·tal·ized** *v.t.* to divide into separate compartments, organize by largely self-contained divisions [fr. COM- [illegible]

com·pass (kʌmpəs) *v.t.* to move around ‖ to surround, *a wall compassed the garden* ‖ to accomplish, attain, *to compass one's ends* ‖ to grasp mentally, *his mind could not compass such a vast problem* **com·pass·a·ble** *adj.* [F. [illegible]

compass *n.* an instrument for determining direction on the earth's surface, either a magnetic compass, which points to the magnetic north, or any nonmagnetic device (e.g., a gyrocompass) which gives true north (also *pl.*) an instrument consisting of two legs connected by a metal joint, used for making circles ‖ range, extent, *the compass of a mezzosoprano* ‖ limited extent, *within the compass of a small book* [F. *compas*]

Compass (*computer*) computer program, assembler, and compiler language designed for the SAGE system by U.S. Air Force

compass card (*naut.*) the disk carrying the magnetic needle of a mariner's compass, and marked with points of the compass (North, South etc.)

com·passion [illegible] the distress of others, with the desire to help them [F.]

com·passionate [illegible]

compassionate allowance (*Br., mil.*) money granted to a person in special need who is not [illegible]

compassionate leave (*Br., mil.*) a period of absence from duty granted a person in cases of hardship or suffering

compass plane a woodworking plane for use on [illegible]

compass, points of the the 32 marked, equidistant spots on the circumference of a compass card indicating direction to the horizon

compass rose a graduated circle printed on a chart, usually showing magnetic and true di- [illegible] [illegible] compass window [illegible] a half circle

compatibility [illegible] quality of being compatible

com·pat·i·ble (kəmpætəbl) *adj* able to exist together without mutual contradiction ‖ capable of living together harmoniously [F.]

com·pat·i·bly (kəmpætəbli) *adv.* in a compatible manner

compatriot [illegible] someone having the same native country as [illegible]

com·peer (kəmpiər, kɔmpiər) *n.* (*rhet.*) an equal in capacity or rank, peer ‖ a companion [M.E. [illegible]

com·pel (kəmpel) *pres. part.* **com·pel·ling** *past* and *past part.* **com·pelled** *v.t.* to oblige (someone to do something) ‖ to call forth and secure (something) in others, *his honesty compels respect* [illegible] compellable [illegible]

com·pen·di·ous (kəmpendiəs) *adj.* short but containing much of what is needed, *a compen-* [illegible] compendium [illegible] **di·ums, com·pen·di·a** (kəmpendiəm) *n.* a concise [illegible] *pendere*, to weigh together]

com·pen·sate (kɔmpənseit) *pres. part.* **com-** [illegible] izing variation ‖ to make up for (something) *v.t.* to make up for something, *later success compensated for his early failures* ‖ (*rhet.*) to counterbalance]

compensating gear differential gear

compensating pendulum a clock pendulum so designed as to remain the same length despite [illegible]

(*psychol.*) a behavior mechanism which seeks a substitute for something lacking or unacceptable [fr. L. *compensatio* (*compensationis*)]

compensation balance a balance wheel in a clock counteracting variations in its time measurements due to changes in temperature

com·pen·sa·tive (kɔmpənseitiv, kəmpénsətiv) *adj.* compensatory

com·pen·sa·tor (kɔmpənseitər) *n.* something that compensates **com·pen·sa·to·ry** (kəmpénsətəri:, kɔmpənsətɔuri:) *adj.*

[illegible] lengthening of a vowel sound on the loss of a following consonant

com·père (kɔmpɛər) **1.** *n.* (*Br.*) a master of ceremonies who introduces comic acts in cabarets, in broadcasts etc. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **com·pér·ing** *past* and *past part.* **com·pered** *v.t.* (*Br.*) to act as compere to (a show) ‖ *v.i.* (*Br.*) to act as a

com·pete (kɔmpi:t) *pres. part.* **com·pet·ing** *past* and *past part.* **com·pet·ed** *v.i.* to try to win a contest, *to compete in a tournament* ‖ to try to get what others also seek and which all cannot have, *to compete for export markets* [fr. L. *com* + *petere*, to seek]

com·pe·tence (kɔmpitəns) *n.* sufficient ability ‖ a modest income, enough to live on ‖ legal capacity or qualification [F. *competence*]

com·pe·ten·cy (kɔmpitənsi:) *pl.* **com·pe·ten·cies** *n.* competence [fr. L. *competentia*]

com·pe·tent (kɔmpitənt) *adj.* having the necessary qualities or skills, showing adequate skill ‖ (*law*) having legal capacity or qualification, *a* [illegible] [F. *compétent*]

com·pe·ti·tion (kɔmpitiʃən) *n.* a contest in which people compete, *an athletic competition* ‖ [illegible] (*competitionis*)]

com·pet·i·tive (kəmpétitiv) *adj* based on competition [fr. L. *competere*]

com·pet·i·tor (kəmpétitər) *n.* someone who takes part in a competition ‖ a rival

Com·piegne (kɔ̃pjenj) a French town (pop. 40,720) northeast of Paris, where Joan of Arc was captured by the Burgundians (1430), and the armistices of both 1918 (the Allies-Germany) and 1940 (Germany-France) were signed. Royal château (18th c.)

com·pi·la·tion (kɔmpilei∫ən) *n.* the act of compiling ‖ something compiled [F.]

com·pile (kəmpail) *pres. part* **com·pil·ing** *past* and *past part* **com·piled** *v.t.* to collect (materials, facts) for a book etc. ‖ to put together (a history, an account etc.) from facts [F. *compiler*]

com·pil·er (kəmpailər) *n.* (*computer*) program that translates source program from a high-level language (FORTRAN, COBOL) into a machine-language module or object program. — **compiler language** *n.* the compiler coding system *Cf* ASSEMBLER LANGUAGE, MACHINE LAN-

com·pla·cence (kɔmpleisəns) *n.* complacency

com·pla·cen·cy (kɔmpleisənsi:) *n.* self-satisfaction, lack of self-criticism ‖ mild contentment

com·plain (kəmplein) *v.i.* to express dissatisfaction ‖ to express pain or distress ‖ to make a formal complaint **com·plain·ant** *n.* (*law*) someone accusing another of an injury [M.E. *compleignе* fr. F.]

com·plaint (kəmpleint) *n.* an expression of dissatisfaction ‖ an accusation ‖ a cause of dissatisfaction, *its poor light was their only complaint against the office* ‖ a minor or recalcitrant illness ‖ *Am. Law* a formal allegation in a civil

com·plai·sance (kɔmpleisəns, kɔmpleizəns, kɔmplɔizəns) *n.* obligingness, willingness to please or do what is wanted [F.]

com·plai·sant (kɔmpleisənt, kɔmpleizənt) *adj.* obliging, ready to do what will please or be of

com·ple·ment I. (kɔmpləmənt) *n.* that which

logical activity ‖ (*gram.*) that which completes the predicate of a sentence, e.g. the object of a transitive verb or a predicate adjective ‖ (*math.*) the number of degrees by which an angle is less than 90° **2.** (kɔmpləment) *v.t.* to complete, supply (what is lacking) **com·ple·men·tal** (kɔmpləmənt'l) *adj.* of or relating to a complement **com·ple·men·ta·ry** *adj.* serving to complete [fr. L. *complementum* fr. *complere*, to fill up]

complementary angles (*math.*) two angles whose sum is 90

complementary colors, *Br.* **complementary colours** pairs of colors (not pigments) which, when mixed, give the effect of white

complement fixation (*immunology*) the action of a specific antibody on an antigen (complement), rendering the antigen ineffective

com·plete (kəmpli:t) *adj.* with nothing missing or lacking, *the complete works of Tolstoy* ‖ finished, *his work is now complete* ‖ absolute, entire, *a complete surprise, a complete stranger* [fr. L. *completus*]

complete *pres. part.* **com·plet·ing** *past* and *past part.* **com·plet·ed** *v.t.* to finish, *to complete a book* ‖ to perfect, round off, *travel completes an education* ‖ to make up a desired amount, *he wants two more volumes to complete his set* **com·plé·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *complere* (*completus*), to fill up]

complete round an assemblage of explosive and nonexplosive components necessary to perform a specific function at the time, and under the conditions desired, e.g., separate loading—consisting of a primer, propelling charge and (except for blank ammunition), a projectile and a fuse

com·plet·ist (kəmpli:tist) *n.* one obsessed with completing each piece of work

com·plex (kɔmpleks) *n.* a whole made up of dissimilar parts or parts in intricate relationship, *a town is a complex of streets, buildings and people* ‖ (*pop.*) a fixed idea or obsession ‖ (*psychol.*) a persistent set of attitudes, having a decisive influence on the personality, and partly determined by unconscious motives ‖ (*chem*) a complex substance, a substance formed by the union of simpler substances as distinguished from mixtures or compounds, *an enzyme complex* [fr. L. *complexus*]

complex (kəmpléks, kɔmpleks) *adj.* not simple ‖ consisting of many parts, *complex machinery* ‖ of a distinct chemical species consisting of some combination of ions, radicals, elements or compounds in which the chemical bonds are weaker than those found in compounds [fr. L. *complectere* (*complexus*), to embrace]

complex fraction a fraction containing a fraction in the numerator or denominator, or in both

com·plex·ion, com·plec·tion (kəmplékʃən) *n.* the natural color and appearance of the skin, esp. of the face, a *fair complexion* ‖ (of behavior, events, affairs) general appearance, *matters suddenly took on a new complexion* **com·plex·ioned** *adj.* (chiefly in combinations) having a (specified) complexion, *dark-complexioned* [F.]

com·plex·i·ty (kəmpléksiti:) *pl.* **com·plex·i·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being complex ‖ something complex

complex number (*math.*) a number or expression comprising both real and imaginary parts, of general form $a + ib$ when a and b are both real numbers and $i = \sqrt{-1}$

complex sentence (*gram.*) a sentence which has one main sentence or clause and one clause or more subordinate to it: 'he is a man' is a simple sentence, but 'he is a man who has written books' is a complex one

com·pli·ance (kəmpláiəns) *n.* willingness to follow or consent to another's wishes, *compliance with the regulations* ‖ an instance of this quality

com·pli·ant (kəmplaiənt) *adj.* yielding or willing to comply

[illegible] **com·pli·ca·cies** *n.* the state of being complicated ‖ a complex or complicated matter [fr. L. *complicatus*, interwoven]

com·pli·cate (kɔmplikeit) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **com·pli·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **com·pli·cat·ed** to make difficult or confused ‖ to make complex (*med.*) to cause to be more severe or more difficult to treat **2.** *adj.* (*zool.*) folded lengthwise **com·pli·cat·ed** *adj.* complex, with many components ‖ difficult to understand because of its many aspects, *a complicated relationship* ‖ (*med.*, of a fracture) in which nerves or blood vessels are damaged [fr. L. *complicare* (*complicatus*), to fold together]

com·pli·ca·tion (kɔmplikéiʃən) *n.* the state of being complicated ‖ an additional difficulty or accumulation of difficulties which makes something hard to understand or which makes a situation hard to act in ‖ (*med.*) the condition resulting from the coincidence of two diseases or conditions arising in sequence, where the second disease may or may not be attributable to the first [fr. L. *complicatio* (*complicationis*), a folding together]

com·plic·i·ty (kəmplísiti:) *pl.* **com·plic·i·ties** *n.* participation in wrongdoing [fr. L. *complex* (*complicis*), entwined]

com·pli·ment (kɔmpliмənt) *n.* a verbal expression of courteous praise ‖ an action showing praise and respect ‖ (*pl.*) a formula of greeting, *give my compliments to your wife* [F.]

com·pli·ment (kɔmpliment) *v.t.* to praise courteously ‖ to congratulate **com·pli·mén·ta·ry** *adj.* of or relating to a compliment [F. *complimenter*]

com·pline, com·plin (kɔmplin) *n.* the last service of the day, at the seventh of the canonical hours [M.E. *cumplie* fr. O.F.]

com·ply (kəmplái) *pres. part.* **com·ply·ing** *past* and *past part.* **com·plied** *v.i.* to act in accordance with another's wishes, or with rules and regulations [ult. fr. L. *complere*, to fulfill]

com·po·nent (kəmpóunənt) **1.** *adj.* forming part of a whole, *a component part* **2.** *n.* an essential part of something, the *machine has 28 components* ‖ (*mech.*) one of the parts into which a vector or tensor quality (force, velocity etc.) may be resolved ‖ a substance of fixed composition in a chemical system [fr. L. *componere*, to put together]

com·port (kəmpɔrt, kəmpɔurt) *v. refl.* (*rhet.*) to behave (oneself), *to comport oneself well* ‖ *v.i.* (*rhet.*, with 'with') to be in agreement, harmony, *his behavior did not comport with that of a priest* **com·pórt·ment** *n.* (*rhet.*) one's way of behaving [fr. L. *comportare* and F. *comporter*]

com·pose (kəmpóuz) *pres. part.* **com·pos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **com·posed** *v.t.* to create in music or literature, *to compose a symphony* ‖ to arrange shapes and colors into (a painting etc.) ‖ to arrange (words or objects) into good order, *to compose a sentence* ‖ to make calm, quiet, bring under control, *to compose one's face* ‖ (*printing*) to set up (copy) in printing types ‖ (of elements, parts etc.) to constitute when put together ‖ *v.i.* to compose music ‖ to lend itself for artistic purposes, *this landscape composes well* **com·pósed** *adj.* calm, in full self-possession **com·pós·er** *n.* a person who composes music [F. *composer*]

composing machine (*printing*) a machine for setting up type

composing stick (*printing*) a small, handy tray in which the typesetter arranges type into words and lines when handsetting

com·pos·ite (kəmpɔzit) **1.** *adj.* made up of parts, each of which is itself a whole or taken from another whole, *a composite photograph* ‖ (*bot.*) of fam. *Compositae*, in which the flowers are closely packed in a capitulum or head ‖ (*math.*) of a number divisible by some number other than 1 without a remainder (cf. PRIME NUMBER) **Composite** of, relating to, or resembling one of the classical orders of architecture combining the Corinthian and Ionic styles **2.** *n.* a plant of fam. *Compositae* ‖ (*dentistry*) cavity-filling material of plastic and quartz or glass [fr. L. *componere* (*compositus*), to compound]

composite circuit (*electr.*) electrical circuit that can be used for both telegraphy and voice at the same time

com·po·si·tion (kɔmpəzíʃən) *n.* the act of creating in music or literature ‖ a work so created ‖ the act of arranging or putting into order ‖ (*printing*) the setting up of type ‖ the building up of a compound from two single words ‖ the arrangement of shapes, color and line in a picture ‖ an essay ‖ content with respect to constituent elements, *the composition of the soil* ‖ material made up of various substances, *composition billiard balls* ‖ (*math.*) the substitution for a number of vector quantities of a single vector that is equivalent to them (cf. RESOLUTION) ‖ the settling of a dispute ‖ the payment of a sum of money to take the place of a larger sum or of some other obligation, *composition of one's debts* [F.]

com·pos·i·tor (kəmpɔzitər) *n.* a person who sets up type for printing [A.F. *compositour*]

com·pos men·tis (kɒmpɒs mentɪs) *adj.* [Lat.] sane, in one's right mind [L.]
com·post (kɒmpoust) *v.t.* to treat with compost ‖ to make into compost [O F. *composter*]
compost *n.* a mixture of vegetable matter, lime etc., used for fertilizing land [O F. *composte*, compound]
Compostela †SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA
com·po·sure (kɒmpóuʒər) *n.* a settled state of mind, calm self possession
com·pote (kɒmpout) *n.* fruit stewed with sugar [F.]
com·pound 1. (kɒmpaund, kumpáund) *adj.* made up of separate substances or parts ‖ (*bot.*) composed of a number of similar parts forming a common whole 2. (kɒmpaund) *n.* something made up from things combined together ‖ (*chem.*) a substance formed of two or more ingredients of constant proportion by weight ‖ (*gram.*) a word composed of two or more other words or elements 3. (kɒmpáund) *v.t.* to make (a new whole) by combining elements ‖ to combine (elements) to make a new whole ‖ to settle (a debt) by agreed partial payment ‖ to compute (interest) on the total of the principal and the interest which has accrued regularly at intervals ‖ *v.i.* to settle a debt by compromise, *they compounded for $100* **to compound a felony** to avoid prosecuting a criminal for private motives [O.F. *compondre*, to put together]
com·pound (kɒmpaund) *n.* (in many countries) enclosed land around a house, factory etc. [prob Malay *kampong*, enclosure]
compound eye an eye made up of many simple eyes, arranged in a convex base of tissue and covered by a chitinous cornea, e.g. in insects and crustaceans
compound fraction a complex fraction
compound fracture a broken bone which has lacerated surrounding tissue and usually has pierced the skin
compound interest (*finance*) interest calculated on the sum of principal plus accrued interest
compound leaf a leaf whose blade is divided by one or more commissures into a number of distinct leaflets
compound lens a lens made of two or more pieces joined together or mounted on a common axis and designed to eliminate an aberration or aberrations
compound number a number composed of more than one denomination or unit, e.g. 3 yds 2 ft 6 ins
compound sentence (*gram.*) a sentence made of two or more simple sentences, neither subordinate to the other (e.g. 'he came and I went')
com·pre·hend (kɒmprihénd) *v.t.* to understand, grasp the meaning or significance of, esp. by an effort of sympathy ‖ to include, *education comprehends the training of many kinds of ability* [fr. L. *comprehendere*]
com·pre·hen·si·bil·i·ty (kɒmprihensəbíliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being comprehensible
com·pre·hen·si·ble (kɒmprihénsəb'l) *adj.* capable of being understood **com·pre·hén·si·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *comprehensibilis*]
com·pre·hen·sion (kɒmprihénʃən) *n.* the act of understanding ‖ the faculty of understanding ‖ the capacity to include ‖ sympathetic understanding of differing opinions [fr. L. *comprehensio* (*comprehensionis*)]
com·pre·hen·sive (kɒmprihénsiv) *adj.* including much, *politics is a comprehensive term* ‖ all-inclusive, *a comprehensive charge* ‖ able to understand much, *a comprehensive mind*. [fr. L. *comprehensivus*]
com·press (kómpres) *n.* a soft pad of cloth, pressing on to some part of the body to relieve pain etc. ‖ a wet cloth held by a waterproof bandage to relieve inflammation ‖ a device for pressing cotton into bales [F. *compresse*]
com·press (kɒmprés) *v.t.* to reduce the volume, duration etc. of, by or as if by pressure ‖ to condense, express concisely **com·prés·sed** *adj* pressed together ‖ condensed ‖ flattened ‖ (*bot.*) flattened laterally ‖ (*zool.*, e.g. of flatfish) flattened from side to side [O.F. *compresser*]
compressed air air under a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure, used esp. as a source of power
compressed speech tape-recorded speech with some sounds eliminated and the reproduction speeded up
com·press·i·bil·i·ty (kɒmpresəbíliti:) *n.* the capacity to be compressed
com·press·ible (kɒmpresəb'l) *adj.* capable of being compressed
com·pres·sion (kɒmpréʃən) *n.* a compressing or being compressed **com·prés·sive** *adj.* having the tendency to compress [F.]
com·pres·sor (kɒmprésər) *n.* (*anat.*) a muscle which compresses a part of the body ‖ (*engin.*) a machine, such as a pump, that compresses air, gases, fuel mixtures etc. [L. that which compresses]
com·prise, com·prize (kɒmpráiz) *pres. part.* **com·pris·ing, com·priz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **com·prised, com·prized** *v.t.* to be made up of, consist of, *the course comprises 10 lessons* ‖ to include, contain, *this month's figures are comprised in the total* [fr. F. *comprendre* (*compris*)]
com·pro·mise (kómprəmaiz) 1. *n.* a method of reaching agreement in a dispute, by which each side surrenders something that it wants ‖ an agreement so reached ‖ a course of action intermediate between extremes, *he sent flowers as a compromise between calling and writing* ‖ a placing in jeopardy, *a compromise of one's integrity* 2. *v. pres. part.* **com·pro·mis·ing** *past* and *past part.* **com·pro·mised** *v.t.* to settle a dispute by a compromise ‖ *v.t.* to bring into danger or under suspicion, or expose to loss of reputation [F. *compromis*]
Compromise of 1850 a series of acts passed (1850) by Congress providing that each newly acquired territory should decide on its own slave or free status. The terms of the compromise aroused great bitterness, and the issue was fought out in the Civil War
Compromise of 1877 an arrangement which settled the disputed U.S. presidential contest of 1876 between Rutherford Hayes and Samuel Tilden. It created an Electoral Commission composed of five representatives each from the House, the Senate, and the Supreme Court, selecting eight Republicans and seven Democrats who voted along party lines. Southern Democrats accepted Hayes' election in return for the demilitarization of the South, the appointment of a southerner in the cabinet, and financial aid in the construction of a southwest railroad. It ended the period of black participation in politics
comp·tom·e·ter (kɒmptɒmitər) *n.* a calculating machine [fr. F. *compter*, to count fr. L. *computare*, to compute + METER]
Comp·ton (kɒmptən), Arthur Holly (1892–1962), American physicist distinguished for his work on gamma rays, X rays and other radiations. For his discovery of the Compton effect he was awarded a Nobel prize (1927)
Comp·ton-Bur·nett (kɒmptənbə:rnet), Ivy (1892–1969), English novelist, author of 'Men and Wives' (1931), 'Elders and Betters' (1944), 'Mother and Son' (1955) etc., witty novels presenting mainly in dialogue a grotesque world of hypocrisy and wickedness, but arousing compassion
Compton effect the effect whereby X rays are scattered on impact with electrons in matter, accompanied by energy transfer to the electrons and a change in wavelength [after A. H. *Compton*]
Compton scattering the Compton effect
comp·trol·ler (kəntróulər) *n.* (only in official titles) a controller
com·pul·sion (kəmpʌlʃən) *n.* a compelling (*psychol.*) a feeling of being compelled to some irrational action which is always unnecessary and often repetitive (†OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE NEUROSIS) [F.]
com·pul·sive (kəmpʌlsiv) 1. *adj.* compelling (*psychol.*) irrationally compelling 2. *n.* (*psychol.*) a person subject to compulsive drives [fr. L. *compellere* (*compulsus*), to compel]
com·pul·so·ri·ly (kəmpʌlsərili) *adv.* in a compulsory manner
com·pul·so·ry (kəmpʌlsəri) *adj.* that must be done or suffered, having the force of compulsion
[illegible]
computed
computing
computational linguistics study of languages
[illegible] *past* and *past part.* **com·put·ed** *v.t.* to calculate
com·put·er, com·pú·tor *n.* someone who computes ‖ a computing machine [F. *computer*]
ations very rapidly, to control industrial operations, or to undertake routine clerical work. The analogue computer is a specialized calculating machine which operates with numbers represented by measurable quantities of given magnitudes, e.g. mechanical movement, voltages, resistance etc. A digital computer is more versatile and operates electronically with numbers expressed as digits in a given (usually binary) number scale
computer dating system for selecting social or romantic companions by matching compatible personalities through a computer program
computer graphics art derived by programming computer output to create a design or picture
com·put·er·ese (kəmpju:tərí:z) *n.* computer workers' jargon
com·put·er·ize (kəmpjú:təraiz) *v.* 1. to adapt records and procedures for filing and processing by a computer 2. to equip with computers. —**computerizable** *adj.* —**computerization** *n.*
computerized tomography †CAT SCANNER
computer language material organized in a system so as to be comprehensible to a computer, e.g., ALGOL, COBOL, FORTRAN
computer music synthesized music created and produced by computer programming, sometimes including utilization of sounds not produced by musical instruments. *Cf* ELECTRONIC MUSIC
computer science the study of computer hardware and software technology and operations —**computer scientist** *n.*
computer terminal input-output device for a computer system
com·put·er·y (kəmpjú:təri.) *n.* the use of computers
com·rade (kómræd, *Br* kómrid) *n.* an intimate companion who shares one's work or pleasures **cóm·rade·ship** *n.* [older *camerade* fr. F.]
COMSAT (*acronym*) for Communications Satellite Corporation, a privately owned satellite-launching corporation providing international maritime and domestic satellite services under 1962 Communications Satellite Act
Com·stock (kámstɒk, kómstɒk), Anthony (1844–1915), U.S. antivice crusader. He sponsored the Act of Congress (1873) which barred from the U.S. mails all matter deemed 'obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy or vile'
com·symp (kómsimp) *n.* (used disparagingly) a Communist sympathizer
Com·tat-Ve·nais·sin (kɔ̃tævənessɛ̃) a former papal possession (1274–1791) in France, in the Rhône valley and the Maritime Alps. With Orange and Avignon, it forms Vaucluse department (†PROVENCE). Historic capital: Carpentras
Comte (kɔ̃t), Auguste (1798–1857), French mathematician and philosopher, founder of positivism, and preacher of a religion of humanity. His 'Cours de philosophie positive' (1830–42) was one of the seminal works of the 19th c
con (kɒn) *pres. part.* **con·ning** *past* and *past part.* **conned** *v.t.* (*old-fash.*) to learn by heart ‖ to study carefully, *to con a lesson* [fr. O.E. *cunnian*, to test and O.E. *cunnan*, to know]
con *pres. part.* **con·ning** *past* and *past part.* **conned** *v.t.* (*Am.*) to deceive by a confidence trick or tricks
con †PRO AND CON [shortened fr. L. *contra*, against]
con †CONN
con- *prefix* (used before sounds other than b, p, m, l, r) with [fr. L., form of *com-*]
[illegible] (pop. 527,700) of Guinea, on the island of Tumbo. Exports: ores, bananas. Industries: food processing, engineering
Co·nant (kóunənt), James Bryant (1893–1978), U.S. educator and chemist. He was appointed (1933) president of Harvard University and (1953) U.S. high commissioner for West
co·na·tion (kounéiʃən) *n.* (*philos.*) the power or act of willing, striving **con·a·tive** (kónətiv, kóunətiv) *adj.* (*philos.*) pertaining to conation (*gram.*) of verbal aspect) expressing endeavor [fr. L. *conatio* (*conationis*) fr. *conari*, to try]
con·cat·e·nate (kɒnkætineit) 1. *v.t. pres. part.* **con·cat·e·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·cat·e·nat·ed** (*rhet.*) to link together 2. *adj.* (*rhet.*) linked together, forming a chain or series **con·cat·e·ná·tion** *n.* (*rhet.*) linkage, *a concatenation*

con·cave (kɒnkeɪv, kɒnkeɪv) **1.** *adj.* curving inwards like the inside of a sphere (opp. CONVEX) **2.** *n.* a concave surface, line etc. **con·cav·i·ty** [illegible]

con·ca·vo-con·cave (kɒnkeɪvoukɒnkeɪv) *adj.* (esp. of a lens) biconcave

[illegible] concave on one side and convex on the other ‖ *toptics*) of a lens whose concave side has a greater curvature than the convex side (cf. CON[illegible]

con·ceal (kənsiːl) *v.t.* to hide; to keep secret **con·ceal·ment** *n.* [O.F. *conceler*]

[illegible] and *past part.* **con·ced·ed** *v.t.* to grant to be true in an argument; to grant (a right or privilege); to admit having lost (a game, election etc.) at some stage before the end [fr. L. *concedere*, to [illegible]

con·ceit (kənsiːt) *n.* excessive satisfaction with one's character or achievements ‖ a complex witty figure of speech, typical e.g. of the English Metaphysical poets **con·ceit·ed** *adj.* hav[illegible]

con·ceiv·a·ble (kənsiːvəbˈl) *adj.* capable of being thought, imagined or understood **con·ceiv·[illegible]** [illegible] and *past part.* **con·ceived** *v.t.* to become pregnant with (a child) ‖ to form (an idea) ‖ *v.i.* to become pregnant (with 'of') to form a concep[illegible]

con·cel·e·brant (kɒnselˈəbrənt) *n.* a priest who celebrates Mass together with another clergyman

con·cen·ter, *Br.* **con·cen·tre** (kɒnsentər) *pres. part.* **con·cen·ter·ing,** *Br.* **con·cen·tring** *past* and *past part.* **con·cen·tered,** *Br.* **con·cen·tred** *v.t.* to bring to a common center ‖ *v.t.* to come to a common center [F. *concentrer*] [illegible]

con·cen·trat·ing *past* and *past part.* **con·cen·trat·ed** *v.t.* to bring together into a mass, *concentrate the troops near the station* to render less dilute to focus, cause to converge on an objective, *to concentrate one's energies* (*mining*) to separate ore from sand etc. ‖ *v.t.* to direct or focus one's powers or actions on some limited object to come together in a mass, *the troops concentrated near the station* **2.** *n.* a concentrated form of something **con·cen·tra·tion** *n.* a concentrating or being concentrated (*mil.*) a body of troops massed in an area (*mil.*) the specified duration and intensity of artillery fire on a target (*chem.*) an amount present in a given volume. It may be measured by the number of grams in [illegible] number of moles (molecular weight in grams) present in 1 liter. A square bracket denotes concentration of in a chemical formula, e.g. [illegible]

concentration camp a place of arbitrary internment, not subject to courts and processes of [illegible]

con·cen·tra·tive (kɒnsəntrətɪv, kɒnsentrətɪv) [illegible]

con·cen·tra·tor (kɒnsəntreɪtər) *n.* device permitting numerous users to communicate over [illegible]

con·cen·tric (kɒnsentrɪk) *adj.* having the same [illegible] **con·cen·tri·cal** *adj.* **con·cen·tric·i·ty** [illegible]

Con·cep·cion (kɒnsepsiˈɒn) a city, pop. 202,396 [illegible]

Conception Bay an inlet of the Pacific in S. [illegible]

con·cep·tive (kənseptɪv) *adj.* of or relating to conception, esp. mental conception (fr. L. *conceptivus*)

con·cep·tu·al (kənseptʃuːəl) *adj.* pertaining to [illegible] **con·cep·tu·al·ism** *n.* (*philos.*) the doctrine that universals exist, but only in the mind (cf. NOMINALISM, cf. REALISM) **con·cep·tu·al·ist** *n.* (fr. M.L. *conceptu[illegible]*

conceptual art or **concept art** **1.** art style designed to reflect the idea of the creator of the work **2.** art form accenting content and neglecting form, utilizing eccentric and disposable materials, e.g., earth, cloth, human bodies, neon lights, newspapers, photographs, even junk in a collage, creating an awareness of an event or idea; evolved from minimal art and happenings. —**conceptual artist** *n.* —**con[illegible]** [illegible]

con·cern (kənsɜːrn) **1.** *v.t.* to have as subject, *his new book concerns the betting laws* ‖ (*refl.*) to interest (oneself) in, take part in, *don't concern yourself with such matters* ‖ to implicate or involve, *it concerns him only indirectly* **2.** *n.* a matter of direct interest or importance to one, *it's no concern of his* ‖ (*pl.*) private affairs, *interfering with my concerns* ‖ a share or interest, *he has a concern in the industry* ‖ a business, firm or organization ‖ anxiety, worry ‖ (*pop.*) a contrivance or thing of which one thinks little, *you should drop the whole concern* **a going concern** a business or organization that is active and has gotten beyond the planning stage **con·cerned** *adj.* worried, disturbed **con·cérn·ing** *prep.* about, regarding, pertaining to **con·cérn·ment** *n.* concern, anxiety ‖ relation or bearing, *a question of general concernment* [fr. F. *concerner*]

con·cert **1.** (kənsɜːrt) *v.t.* to devise, plan, or frame together **2.** (kɒnsɜːrt) *n.* agreement or union in an undertaking, *to work in concert* ‖ a musical performance, usually by several singers or instrumentalists **con·cért·ed** *adj.* arranged by mutual agreement, *a concerted effort* ‖ (*mus.*) arranged in parts for several instruments or voices [fr. F. *concerter* fr. Ital.]

con·cer·ti·na (kɒnsərtiːnə) *n.* a small hexagonal musical instrument with bellows, held in the hands. It is played by pressing studs at each end while the bellows are worked

con·cert·mas·ter (kɒnsərtmæstər, kɒnsərtmɑstər) *n.* (Am.=*Br.* leader) the principal violinist of an orchestra [G. *konzertmeister*]

con·cer·to (kəntʃɛərtou) *pl.* **con·cer·ti** (kəntʃɛərtiː), **con·cer·tos** *n.* a musical composition, usually in three movements, for solo instrument or instruments with orchestra [Ital.]

Concert of Europe an agreement of Austria, Prussia and Russia to defend their common in[illegible] after the Congress of Vienna (1815).

con·cer·to gros·so (kəntʃɛərtougróusou) *pl.* **con·cer·ti gros·si** (kəntʃɛərtiːgróusiː), **con·cer·to gros·sos** *n.* an orchestral composition, esp. of the 17th and 18th cc., featuring interplay between a smaller and a larger group of [illegible]

concert overture an orchestral work in a single movement, usually with some literary or pictorial point of departure, meant for concert performance but otherwise resembling an operatic overture

concert pitch the pitch to which concert instruments are normally tuned ‖ a state of complete preparedness

con·ces·sion (kənseʃən) *n.* a conceding or yielding, *a concession to public opinion* ‖ the thing yielded or conceded ‖ a grant, esp. of land or property, by a government for a specified purpose, *an oil concession* ‖ a tract of land granted to a foreign power with extraterritorial rights ‖ a lease of a part of premises for some specific use, *an ice cream concession at a sports stadium* **con·ces·sion·aire** (kənseʃənɛər) **con·ces·sion·er** (kənseʃənər) *n.* a person or company benefiting from a concession, esp. the beneficiary of a monopoly granted by a government to a foreign company ‖ a person or firm benefiting from the grant of a lease, e.g. to sell retail goods in a specified space **con·ces·sion·ar·y** (kənseʃəneri) **1.** *adj.* relating to a concession **2.** *pl.* **con·ces·sion·ar·ies** *n.* a concessionaire [fr. L. *concessio* (*concessionis*), [illegible]

con·ces·sive (kənsesɪv) *adj.* of the nature of, or tending to, concession (*gram.*) expressing concession, *concessive conjunction* (e.g. 'although'), *concessive clause* (e.g. 'though we tried hard') [illegible]

conch (kɒŋk, kɒntʃ) *pl.* **conchs** (kɒŋks), **con·ches** (kɒntʃiz) *n.* any of a group of large spiral-shelled marine mollusks, or the shell or animal individually ‖ (*art* and *mythol.*) the shell used by a Triton as a trumpet ‖ (*archit.*) the domed roof of a church apse ‖ (*anat.*) the largest concavity of the external ear, or the whole external ear [fr. L. *concha*, shell fr. Gk.]

con·cha (kɒŋkə) *pl.* **con·chae** (kɒŋkiː) *n.* (*anat.*) the concha [L., shell]

con·choi·dal (kɒŋkɔidˈl) *adj.* having the shape of a shell [fr. Gk *konchoeidēs*, like a mussel]

con·chol·o·gist (kɒŋkɒlədʒɪst) *n.* someone specializing in conchology

con·chol·o·gy (kɒŋkɒlədʒiː) *n.* the branch of zoology that deals with shells (cf. MALACOLOGY) [fr. Gk *konchē*, mussel + *logos*, discourse]

con·cil·i·ar (kənsiliːər) *adj.* of, pertaining to or issued by a council [fr. L. *consilium*, council]

con·cil·i·ate (kənsiliːeit) *pres. part.* **con·cil·i·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·cil·i·at·ed** *v.t.* to win over from hostility ‖ to win (goodwill) by genial or soothing approaches ‖ to make compatible, reconcile (conflicting views etc.) [fr. L. *conciliare* (*conciliatus*), to bring together]

con·cil·i·a·tion (kənsiliːeiʃən) *n.* a bringing of opponents into harmony ‖ reconcilement ‖ a voluntary (and not legally binding) attempt by parties to an industrial dispute to reach agreement without strike action (cf. ARBITRATION) [fr. L. *conciliatio* (*conciliationis*), a bringing together]

con·cil·i·a·tive (kənsiliːeitɪv, kənsiliːətɪv, kənsiljətɪv) *adj.* conciliatory

con·cil·i·a·tor (kənsiliːeitər) *n.* someone who conciliates

con·cil·i·a·to·ry (kənsiliːətɔri, kənsiliːətouri) *adj.* having the effect of propitiating, or of bringing about harmony

con·cin·ni·ty (kənsinitiː) *pl.* **con·cin·ni·ties** *n.* (in literary criticism) neatness and formal elegance of style [fr. L. *concinnitas* fr. *concinnus*, well put together]

con·cise (kənsaɪs) *adj.* brief, condensed, expressing much in few words [fr. L. *concidere* (*concisus*), to cut off]

con·ci·sion (kənsiʒən) *n.* conciseness [F.]

con·clave (kɒnkleɪv, kɒnkleɪv) *n.* the room in which cardinals meet to elect a pope ‖ the body of cardinals ‖ a private or secret meeting **con·clav·ist** *n.* a priest attending cardinals in a conclave [F.]

con·clude (kənkluːd) *pres. part.* **con·clud·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·clud·ed** *v.t.* to bring to an end, *to conclude a speech* ‖ to effect or bring about, *to conclude a peace treaty* ‖ to decide (something) on the basis of reasoning ‖ *v.i.* to come to an end [fr. L. *concludere* (*conclusus*), to shut up]

con·clu·sion (kənkluːʒən) *n.* the end or last part ‖ a reasoned judgment or inference ‖ a settlement or arrangement of an agreement etc., *the conclusion of a peace treaty* ‖ the summary or upshot of an argument, essay etc., *a sound argument but a false conclusion* **in conclusion** lastly [F.]

con·clu·sive (kənkluːsɪv) *adj.* final, decisive, *a conclusive argument* ‖ putting an end to further discussion, *conclusive evidence* ‖ belonging to an end or termination, concluding [fr. L.L. *conclusivus*]

con·coct (kɒnkɒkt, kənkɒkt) *v.t.* to prepare by mixing ingredients ‖ to make up, invent, devise [fr. L. *concoquere* (*concoctus*), to cook up]

con·coc·tion (kɒnkɒkʃən, kənkɒkʃən) *n.* a concocting ‖ something concocted ‖ a lie [fr. L. [illegible]

Concom coordinating committee set up by Western allies to screen sales of advanced technology to Communist countries

con·com·i·tance (kənkɒmɪtəns) *n.* a coexistence, a state of accompanying, esp. (*theol.*) the coexistence of the body and blood of Christ in each of the two consecrated elements **con·com·i·tan·cy** *n.* [fr. L.L. *concomitantia* fr. *concomitari*, to accompany]

con·com·i·tant (kənkɒmɪtənt, kənkɒmɪtənt) **1.** *adj.* of that which goes with or accompanies something, *concomitant circumstances* **2.** *n.* an accompanying thing, state or quality [fr. L. *concomitans* (*concomitantis*) fr. *concomitari*, to accompany]

Con·cord (kɒnkərd) the capital (pop. 30,400) of New Hampshire

Concord a town (pop. 16,293) in Massachusetts, and site of the first active resistance (Apr. 19, 1775) in the American Revolution when the Minutemen checked the British force

con·cord (kɒnkɔːd kɒnkəd) [illegible] ment of harmony [illegible] (*mus.*) a chord harmonious in itself, not needing others to resolve it [illegible] the forms of words, e.g. (for number) 'this house, these houses' [F *concorde*]

con·cord·ance (kɒnkɔːdns, kɒnkɔrd'ns) *n.* an agreement ‖ an alphabetical index of principal words e.g. in the Bible or in a writer such as Dante or Shakespeare, giving reference to passages in which these words occur [F]

con·cord·ant (kɒnkɔːdnt [illegible] agreeing, harmonious, consistent ‖ in musical concord [F]

con·cor·dat (kɒnkɔːdæt) [illegible] compact, esp. an agreement between the pope and a secular government, notably the Concordat of Worms (1122) and that concluded (1801) between Pius VII and Napoleon [F]

Concord, Battle of *LEXINGTON AND CONCORD, BATTLES OF

Concord, Book of *LUTHERANISM

Concorde Anglo-French supersonic (Mach 2.04) airliner for 128–144 passengers, with 3,870-mi. range; made by Aerospacial/British Aerospace Aircraft and launched in 1973

con·course (kɒnkɔrs, kɒnkours, kɒŋkɔrs, kɒŋkours) *n.* a flocking together of people ‖ a coming together (of things, e.g. streams) ‖ an open space where crowds may gather, e.g. in a railroad station [O.F.]

con·cres·cence (kɒnkrɛ[illegible] ing together of parts, esp. of parts originally separate [fr. L. *concrescentia* fr. *concrescere*, to grow together]

con·crete (kɒnkriːt, kɒnkrɪt) **1.** *n.* a hard strong substance made by mixing sand and gravel or crushed stone with cement and water, used as a building and construction material while still moist, and allowed to set in position **2.** *adj.* (of a noun) naming an object as opposed to a quality or attribute, *'gold' is a concrete noun, 'wealth' is an abstract noun* ‖ real, specific, not abstract or ideal, *concrete proposals* ‖ united, compounded, in a condensed or solid state ‖ made of concrete **3.** *v. pres. part* **con·cret·ing** *past* and *past part* **con·cret·ed** *v.t.* (kɒnkríːt) to solidify, harden ‖ *v.t.* (kɒnkríːt) to make from, set in or cover with concrete [fr. L. *concrescere* (*concretus*), to grow together]

concrete poem poem plus drawing in which words, letters, and fragments are arranged to form a pattern. —**concretism** *n.* —**concretist** *n. Cf* CALLIGRAM

con·cre·tion (kɒnkríːʃən) *n.* a mass of coalesced particles ‖ a concreting or being concreted ‖ a hard formation growing in some part of the body, e.g. a stone in the kidney ‖ (*geol.*) a mass (usually round in shape) of mineral matter formed by deposition from water in the rock **con·cré·tion·ar·y** *adj.* [fr. L. *concretio* (*concretionis*)]

con·cu·bi·nage (kɒnkjúːbɪnɪdʒ) *n.* the living together of two people not legally married ‖ the state of being a concubine ‖ (in primitive law) an inferior system of marriage [F.]

con·cu·bi·nar·y (kɒnkjúːbɪnəriː) *adj.* living in, or sprung from, concubinage [fr. M. L. *concubinarius*]

con·cu·bine (kɒ́ŋkjubaɪn, kɒnkjubaɪn) *n.* a woman who lives with a man not her husband ('mistress' is the commoner word but does not necessarily imply cohabitation) ‖ (among some peoples) a wife of inferior status [F.]

con·cu·pis·cence [illegible] sire, lust ‖ (*theol.*) desire for earthly things **con·cú·pis·cent** *adj.* [fr. L. *concupiscentia*]

con·cur (kɒnkɔ́ːr) *pres. part* **con·cur·ring** *past* and *past part.* **con·curred** *v.i.* to agree or accord in opinion ‖ to happen together, coincide (esp. of three or more lines) to meet in one point **con·cur·rence** [illegible] **·ren·cy** *ns.* **con·cúr·rent** *adj.* running along side, existing or happening together ‖ acting together, cooperating ‖ directed to, or intersecting in, the same point, *three concurrent lines* (*law*) having joint, equal authority [fr. L. *concurrere*, to run together]

concurrent lease a lease made before the previous lease expires

concurrent processing *PARALLEL PROCESSING

con·cuss [illegible] to knock out (a person) [fr. L. *concutere* (*concussus*), to shake violently]

con·cus·sion [illegible] e.g. from an impact ‖ impaired activity of the brain, through a blow or violent shaking [fr. L. *concussio* (*concussionis*)]

concussion bellows a device to regulate the wind supply for an organ

con·cus·sive (kɒnkʌ́sɪv) *adj.* of an agitating or [illegible]

con·cy·clic (kɒnsaɪklɪk, kɒnsɪklɪk) *adj.* (*math.*) [illegible]

Con·de (kɔ̃de), Louis I de Bourbon, prince de (1530–69), French Huguenot leader

Conde, Louis II, prince de (1621–86), French soldier ('le grand Condé'). He led Louis XIV's armies against the Fronde (1649), but was himself the leader of a new rising (1650–2) and he commanded the Spanish armies (1653–8)

con·demn (kəndém) *v.t.* to censure, blame ‖ to prescribe punishment for, *they condemned him to death* ‖ to pronounce (esp. a tenement) unfit for use ‖ to pronounce (e.g. smuggled goods) taken over for public use ‖ (*pop.*) to declare incurable **con·dem·na·ble** (kəndémnəb'l) *adj.* [O.F. *condemner*]

con·dem·na·tion (kɒndemneɪʃən) *n.* a condemning or being condemned ‖ grounds for condemning, *his own actions are his condemnation* [fr. L. *condemnatio* (*condemnationis*)]

con·dem·na·to·ry (kəndémnətərɪː, kəndémnə[illegible] [fr. L. *condemnare*, to condemn]

condemned cell the cell in which a prisoner awaiting execution is kept

con·den·sa·bil·i·ty (kəndensəbɪlɪtɪː) *n.* the ability to be condensed

con·den·sa·ble (kəndénsəb'l) *adj.* able to be condensed

con·den·sa·tion (kɒndenséɪʃən) *n.* a condensing or being condensed ‖ a making more concise and brief of written material etc. ‖ the product of such treatment ‖ (*chem.*) the transition of a substance from the vapor to the liquid state (*chem.*) a class of chemical reactions involving the union of two or more atoms or molecules, often accompanied by the elimination of a simple molecule, e.g. water, ammonia etc., to form a usually more complex molecule [fr. L. *condensatio* (*condensationis*), a making more dense]

condensation pump a diffusion pump

condensation trail a contrail

con·dense (kəndens) *pres. part* **con·dens·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·densed** *v.t.* to make more dense or compact ‖ to express in fewer words ‖ to concentrate, increase the strength of ‖ to reduce (gas or vapor) to a liquid form ‖ to reduce by evaporation ‖ *v.i.* to become more dense or compact ‖ (of gas or vapor) to become [illegible]

condensed milk milk thickened by evaporation and sweetened

condensed type a typeface narrower than the [illegible]

con·dens·er (kəndensər) *n.* (*phys.*) an arrangement for converting a gas or vapor into a liquid or solid, e.g. a Liebig condenser (in which the vapor passes through a tube surrounded by cold water) (*phys.*) the recipient of the exhaust heat from a heat engine ‖ (*phys.*) a system of lenses which makes light converge on an object, in a projector or a microscope ‖ a capacitor

con·de·scend (kɒndisend) *v.i.* to behave patronizingly ‖ to agree to do something which one considers beneath one's dignity ‖ to be gracious to people of lower rank **con·de·scend·ing** *adj.* [illegible] scending [fr. L.L. *condescensio* (*condescensionis*)]

con·dign (kəndaɪn) *adj.* merited (by bad behavior), *condign punishment* [F. *condigne*]

[illegible] (1715–80), French sensualist philosopher influenced by Locke. In revolt against the deductive rationalism of Descartes, he held that all knowledge comes from sensations. His philosophy is set out in his 'Traité des sensations' and [illegible]

[illegible] *for a race* ‖ to subject (a substance) to a technological treatment in order to sterilize or pre[illegible]

[illegible] behavior of (a person or animal) by conditioning [illegible]

condition *n.* mode or state of existence, *a bicycle in good condition, butter in a liquid condition* ‖ state of health ‖ state of training ‖ a stipulation, provision ‖ a prerequisite (*pl.*) circumstances, *under existing conditions* ‖ (*pl.*) terms ‖ social rank, *people of every condition* ‖ (*gram.*) a conditional clause, protasis ‖ (*logic*) an antecedent ‖ a stipulation that a student who has failed to reach the required standard in a subject should pass a further examination in it before he may proceed (*law*) a clause in a contract etc. that modifies, revokes or suspends a stipulation or a given contingency **on condition that** provided that [M.E. *condicion* fr. O.F.]

con·di·tion·al (kəndíʃən'l) **1.** *adj.* dependent, made or granted on certain conditions, not absolute, *a conditional undertaking* ‖ (*gram.*) expressing or containing a condition, *conditional clause* (e.g. 'if you work any harder you will be ill') **2.** *n.* (*gram.*) a conditional word, clause, mood etc. **con·di·tion·al·i·ty** *n.* [M.E. *condicionel* fr. O.F.]

conditional probability chance that something will happen if something else has happened or will happen

con·di·tion·er (kəndíʃənər) *n.* something or someone that conditions ‖ an additive meant to make something better suited for some specified function

con·di·tion·ing (kəndíʃənɪŋ) *n.* the process of changing behavior in such a way that an action formerly associated with a particular stimulus becomes associated with a new and unrelated stimulus ‖ the process of influencing thought and behavior patterns in others, so as to bring them into conformity with a set of ideas, esp. this as a technique used for political ends

con·do (kɒndóu) *n.* shortened form of condomin[illegible]

con·dole (kəndoul) *pres. part* **con·dol·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·doled** *v.i.* to express sympathetic grief, commiserate **con·do·lence** *n.* [fr. L. *condolere*]

con·dom (kɒndəm) *n.* a contraceptive sheath worn over the penis [after Dr *Condom*, 18th-c. [illegible]

con·do·min·i·um (kɒndəmɪnɪəm) *n.* a region administered jointly by two or more powers ‖ joint sovereignty ‖ part of a building owned usually for use by the purchaser, e.g. a single apartment in a multiple housing structure or office in a commercial structure

con·do·na·tion (kɒndouneɪʃən) *n.* the act of con[illegible]

con·done (kəndoun) *pres. part* **con·don·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·doned** *v.t.* to overlook (an offense or shortcoming) ‖ to allow to continue (what ought to be stopped) [fr. L. *condonare*]

con·dor (kɒndər) *n. Vultur gryphus*, a very large vulture of the High Andes [Span. fr. Peruv. *cuntur*]

Condor (*mil.*) Navy air-to-surface missile with 50-mi. range, capable of sighting a target and fixing on it

Condorcanqui [illegible]

Condorcet [illegible] Marquis de (1743–94), French mathematician, [illegible] the French Revolution [illegible] constitution. He was proscribed (1793) by the [illegible] and took his own life by poison. His 'Esquisse d'un tableau historique des progrès de l'esprit [illegible] nature'

con·duce (kəndúːs, kəndjúːs) *pres. part* **con·duc·ing** [illegible] (with 'to' or 'toward') to lead or tend towards (a generally desirable result) **con·du·cive** *adj.* [illegible]

con·duct **1.** (kɒndʌkt) *v.t.* to lead, guide, escort ‖ to direct, command or manage, *to conduct a business* ‖ to direct (an orchestra, choir or musical work) ‖ to behave (oneself) ‖ to transmit or be [illegible] mode of conducting, *the conduct of the war* [fr. [illegible]

con·duct·ance kəndʌktəns *n. elec.* the facil-

con·duc·tion kəndʌkʃən *n.* the transfer of

con·duc·tive kəndʌktiv *adj.* having conduc- tivity **con·duc·tiv·i·ty** kɒndʌktɪvɪtɪ *n.* the

con·duc·tor kəndʌktər *n.* the guide or leader

con·duit kɒndwɪt, kɒndu·ɪt, kɒndju·ɪt, kɒndɪt

conduit system a system of electric wires car-

con·du·pli·cate kɒndu·plɪkɪt, kɒndju·plɪkɪt

con·dyle kɒndaɪl, kɒndɪl *n.* a rounded process on a bone associated with a joint **con·dy·loid**

con·dy·lo·ma kɒndɪlou·mə *pl.* **con·dy·lo·mas, con·dy·lo·ma·ta** kɒndɪlou·mətə *n. med* a

tumor, esp. in the genital region **con·dy·lom·a·tous** kɒndɪlɒmətəs, kɒndɪlou·mətəs *adj.* L fr

compounding **2.** *v.t.* to prepare or make confections **con·fec·tion·er** *n.* a manufacturer of, or shopkeeper selling, candies, cakes etc. [F

confectioners' sugar *Am. –Br.* icing sugar finely powdered sugar used in icing cakes etc. and in making various confections

con·fec·tion·er·y kənfekʃənerɪ *n.* candy; the work of a confectioner; a confectioner's shop

con·fed·er·a·cy kənfedərəsɪ, kənfedrəsɪ *pl.* **con·fed·er·a·cies** *n.* a league or alliance; a union of states or peoples for a particular purpose **the Confederacy** "CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. ult. fr. L. *confoederatio*

formed mainly for defense, foreign affairs and trade. The stress is on the sovereign independence of each state. cf. German 'Staatenbund'. Matters not regulated in common are fully controlled by member states, and those confided to the confederation are finally controlled by members in some form. In a federation, by contrast, the stress is on the supremacy of the common government. cf. German 'Bundesstaat', which has full powers over the matters entrusted to it.

— In trade-union usage, a confederation is an association to which member unions have surrendered most of their powers. A federation, by contrast, is an alliance of autonomous unions.

con·fed·er·ate kənfedərɪt, kənfedrɪt **1.** *adj.* allied, leagued together **Confederate** of or pertaining to the Confederate States of America **2.** *n.* an ally, esp. in a pejorative sense; an accomplice **Confederate** an adherent of the Confederate States of America **3.** kənfedəreɪt *v. pres.*

fed·er·at·ed *v.t.* to unite in a league or conspiracy. *v.t.* to bring (a person or state) into an alliance. [fr. L. *confoederare* ‹ *confoederatus*.]

Confederate States of America the Confederacy; the government established (1861–5) by the Southern states of the U.S.A. after they had seceded from the Union. They were: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee. "CIVIL WAR, AMERICAN

con·fed·er·a·tion kənfedəreɪʃən *n.* a confederating or being confederated; an alliance of powers for some mutual benefit. "CONFEDER-

Confederation, Articles of *Am. hist.* the agreement under which the Thirteen Colonies became (1781) the U.S.A. and adopted a federal form of association. It gave too little power to the central government and was superseded by the U.S. Constitution (1789).

Confederation of the Rhine "RHINE, CONFEDERATION OF THE

con·fer kənfɜr *v. pres. part.* **con·fer·ring** *past* and *past part.* **con·ferred** *v.t.* to seek advice, *to confer with a solicitor*; to discuss views, hold a conference. *v.t.* to give or grant, *to confer a knighthood*. **con·fer·ee** kɒnfərɪ·ɪ *n.* someone on whom something is conferred; someone who takes part in a conference. [fr. L. *conferre*, to bring together.]

con·fer·ence kɒnfərəns, kɒnfrəns *n.* consultation; *in conference*, a formal meeting at which people confer; the annual meeting which constitutes the governing body of the Methodist Church; an association or league of athletic teams **con·fer·en·tial** kɒnfərenʃəl *adj.* [F.

conference call telephone or radio conversation connected to more than two persons at different locations.

con·fer·ment kənfɜrmənt *n.* a conferring.

con·fer·ra·ble kənfɜrəbəl *adj.* able to be con-

con·fess kənfes *v.t.* to own up to, admit, *to confess a mistake*; to acknowledge one's sins in penitence; to hear the confession of (a peni-

acknowledge one's sins, esp. to make them known to a priest and ask for absolution. **con·fessed** *adj.* admitted, avowed. O.F. *confesser*.]

con·fes·sion kənfeʃən *n.* an acknowledgment of a crime or fault; a statement of something

faith; the acknowledging of one's sins, esp. the

which it is. **con·fes·sion·al** *adj.* pertaining to a

con·fes·sion·al kənfeʃənəl *n.* the enclosure in which a priest hears confession; the practice of confessing sin to a priest. [F. *confessionnal*.]

Confession of Augsburg "AUGSBURG CONFESSION

esp. one who avows his religious faith despite danger but is not martyred; a priest who hears confession and grants absolution. [

con·fet·ti kənfetɪ *pl. n.* small pieces of colored paper thrown for fun on festive occasions. [Ital. = candies.]

con·fi·dant kɒnfɪdænt, kɒnfɪdunt, kɒnfɪdənt, kɒnfɪdunt *n.* someone to whom secrets, esp. love affairs, are confided; a bosom friend **con·fi·dante** *n.* a female confidant. [F. *confident*.]

con·fide kənfaɪd *pres. part.* **con·fid·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·fid·ed** *v.t.* to entrust a secret to; trust, have entire faith, *is there nobody he confides in?*. *v.t.* to tell something confidentially; *old-fash.* to entrust, *to confide one's child to a neighbour's care*. [fr. L. *confidere*.]

con·fi·dence kɒnfɪdəns *n.* a state of trust, reliance, a feeling of hope on which one relies, *we have every confidence in his future*; self-reliance; something told in confidence, a secret **in confidence** as a secret; **to take someone into one's confidence** to tell someone something private. [fr. L. *confidentia*.]

confidence game *Am. =Br.* confidence trick, a swindling by winning someone's trust and then

confidence man *Am. –Br.* confidence trickster, a swindler who operates a confidence game.

confidence trick "CONFIDENCE GAME. **confidence trickster** "CONFIDENCE MAN.

con·fi·dent kɒnfɪdənt *adj.* self-assured, convinced, *she is confident that he can do it*; bold, sometimes presumptuously, *confident assertions*. [fr. L. *confidere*, to trust.]

con·fi·den·tial kɒnfɪdenʃəl *adj.* spoken or written in confidence; entrusted with secrets, *a confidential secretary*; indicating close intimacy or confidence, *a confidential tone*; in the secret service, *a confidential agent*. [fr. L. *confidentia*, trust.]

con·fid·ing kənfaɪdɪŋ *adj.* trustful.

con·fig·u·ra·tion kənfɪgjureɪʃən *n.* the assemblage of relative positions of the parts of a material system, which may be represented in models, plans or diagrams. *psychol.* a gestalt. *chem.* the spacial arrangement of atoms in a molecule. *astron.* the relative position of stars. **con·fig·u·ra·tion·al** *adj.* relating to or based on a configuration. **con·fig·u·ra·tion·ism** *n.* Gestalt psychology. **con·fig·u·ra·tive** kənfigurətɪv, kənfɪgjureɪtɪv *adj.* configurational. [fr. L. *configuratio* ‹ *configurationis*.]

con·fine kənfaɪn *pres. part.* **con·fin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·fined** *v.t.* to limit, keep (something, oneself) within limits, *confine your remarks to the main issue*; to shut in, imprison (with 'to'), to prevent from going out, *confined to bed with a cold*. **con·fined** *adj.* (*old-fash.*) about to have a child. [F. *confiner*, fr. Ital.]

con·fine·ment kənfaɪnmənt *n.* the state of being confined; imprisonment; inability to go out because of illness; a lying-in, time of giving birth to a child. [F.

confinement farming "FACTORY FARMING.

con·fines kɒnfaɪnz *pl. n.* borders, limits. [F.

con·firm kənfɜrm *v.t.* to make stronger or more persistent, *to confirm a belief*; to corroborate, establish the truth of, *to confirm a report*; to ratify, endorse by writing, *to confirm a treaty*; to make something provisional definite, *to confirm an appointment*; to administer the rite of confirmation to. **con·fir·mand** kɒnfərmænd, kɒnfɜrmænd *n.* a candidate for confirmation. [M.E. *confermen*, fr. O.F.

con·fir·ma·tion kɒnfərmeɪʃən *n.* a confirming

that confirms, a proof; the Christian rite by which baptized persons, at the age of discretion, are admitted to full communion; the solemn initiation of boys and girls into the Jewish faith. [O.F.

tory.

n. *adj.* serving to confirm.

con·firmed kənfɜrmd *adj.* firmly set in behavior or condition, and so stamped as of a specified kind, *a confirmed drunkard*, *a con-*

con·fis·cate (kɒnfɪskeɪt ... **con·fis·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·fis·cat·ed** *v.t.* to seize for the public ... penalty ‖ to take away (something) from somebody under discipline [fr. L. *confiscare* (*confiscatus*)]

con·fis·ca·tion (kɒnfɪskeɪʃən) *n.* ... or being confiscated [fr. L. *confiscationis*]

con·fis·ca·tor (kɒnfɪskeɪtər) *n.* ... confiscates

con·fis·ca·to·ry (kənfɪskətɔri) *adj.* of the nature of or characterized by confiscation, *confiscatory taxation*

con·fla·gra·tion (kɒnflagreɪʃən) *n.* ... fire [fr. L. *conflagratio* (*conflagrationis*)]

con·fla·tion (kənfleɪʃən) *n.* a combining or fusing together, esp. of two variant readings of a text [fr. L. *conflatio* (*conflationis*)]

con·flict 1. (kɒnflɪkt) *n.* armed fighting, a war ‖ a struggle between opposing principles or aims ‖ a clash of feelings or interests | such a clash as a source of dramatic action **2.** (kənflɪkt) *v.i.* to be at variance, clash ‖ to struggle, contend **con·flic·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *confligere* (*conflictus*)]

con·flu·ence (kɒnfluːəns) *n.* a flowing together of streams, roads etc. ‖ a stream or body formed by such a junction [fr. L. L. *confluentia*]

con·flu·ent (kɒnfluːənt) **1.** *adj.* flowing together, uniting ‖ running together (e.g. of smallpox pustules) **2.** *n.* a stream uniting with another [fr. L. *confluens* (*confluentis*)]

con·flux (kɒnflʌks) *n.* a confluence or flowing together [fr. L. *confluere* (*confluxus*), to flow together]

con·form (kənfɔrm) *v.i.* to comply, *the design conforms with the regulations* ‖ to do as others do, *under discipline you must conform* | *v.t.* to adapt, cause to comply [F. *conformer*]

con·form·a·bil·i·ty (kənfɔrməbɪlɪtiː) *n.* the state or quality of being conformable

con·form·a·ble (kənfɔrməb'l) *adj.* that conforms, is in proper harmony or agreement (*geol.*, of strata formed under the same conditions) following in unbroken sequence **con·form·a·bly** *adv.*

con·form·ance (kənfɔrməns) *n.* the act of conforming, conformity

con·for·ma·tion (kɒnfɔrméɪʃən) *n.* a particular form, structure ‖ adaptation ‖ the act of conforming [fr. L. *conformatio* (*conformationis*)]

conformational *adj.* (*phys.*) of various three-dimensional forms of molecules

con·form·ist (kənfɔrmɪst) **1.** *adj.* tending to conform **2.** *n.* someone who conforms

con·form·i·ty (kənfɔrmɪtiː) *pl.* **con·form·i·ties** *n.* a conforming to authority or to an accepted or implied standard ‖ compliance, *in conformity with your instructions* ‖ likeness in form, shape or manner [F. *conformité*]

con·found (kɒnfáund, kənfaund) *v.t.* to fail to distinguish between, mix up, confuse | (*rhet.*) to defeat, *his plans were confounded by events* ‖ to perplex deeply, utterly astonish | (kɒnfaund, as a mild oath) to damn, *confound it!* **con·found·ed** *adj.* utterly confused astonished (*pop.*) damned, damnable [O.F. *confondre*]

con·fra·ter·ni·ty (kɒnfrətɜrnɪtiː) *pl.* **con·fra·ter·ni·ties** *n.* a brotherhood or society esp. for religious or charitable purposes [fr. M.L. *confraternitas*]

con·front (kənfránt) *v.t.* to face, esp. boldly or in a hostile way ‖ (with 'with') to bring face to face, force to consider something, *to confront one's accusers with the evidence* | to stand in front of, lie before, *the difficulties confronting them* | to put together for comparison **con·fron·ta·tion** (kɒnfrəntéɪʃən) *n.* [F. *confronter*]

Confrontation States the Arab states vis a vis Israel; originally used to refer militarily to Arab countries that border on Israel

confrontation ... treating delinquent or problem adolescents through discipline, punishment (including physical punishment), in which each is allowed to express hostile feelings within a community of peers

Con·fu·cian (kənfjuːʃən) **1.** *adj.* of, conc... or derived from the philosophy of Confucius **2.** *n.* a follower of the philosophy of Confucius **Con·fú·cian·ism** *n.* the moral and religious system of China founded by Confucius at the end of the 6th c. BC. He ... were edited with commentaries by Mencius in the 4th c. BC, and his philosophy was further developed by Chu Hsi in the 12th c. and by Wang ... system of ...

righteousness, decorum, wise leadership, sin... good management of family and society. A theological dimension was introduced in the 2nd c. BC when Tung Chung-shu related the five virtues to a cosmic order governed by Shang-Ti (ruler of heaven) to whom the emperor was immediately responsible. It became the official doctrine of Imperial China under the Han dynasty (2nd c. BC – 2nd c. AD). Ritual sacrifice in appointed shrines characterized Confucianism ... 1949. Eclipsed by Taoism and Buddhism from the 3rd to the 7th cc., Confucianism was revived and made the state religion under the Tang dynasty (618–906). Neo-Confucianism, strong between the 10th and 13th cc., opposed the supernatural quietistic tendencies of Buddhism and Taoism, advocating a humanist search for truth. From the 2nd c. BC until the 20th c. Confucianism was the distinctive philosophy of China, and the basis of social organization, education and administration. **Con·fu·cian·ist** *n.* and *adj.*

Con·fu·cius (kənfjuːʃəs) (c. 551 BC – c. 479 BC), Chinese philosopher, born and buried at Chufoo. After 15 years as a public administrator (c. 532 BC – c. 517 BC) he spent the rest of his life studying and teaching the classics and spreading his philosophy (CONFUCIANISM). His sayings, the Analects of Confucius, were recorded after his death and, together with the classics which he edited, formed the body of traditional Chinese education

con·fuse (kənfjuːz) *pres. part.* **con·fus·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·fused** *v.t.* to throw into disorder, jumble together, *to confuse issues* | to fail to distinguish between, *to confuse a butterfly with a moth* | to perplex or muddle | to abash, disconcert. **con·fus·ed·ly** (kənfjuːzɪdliː, kənfjuːzdliː) *adv.* in a confused manner [fr. F. *confus* or L. *confusus*]

con·fu·sion (kənfjuːʒən) *n.* the state of being confused, esp. a state of great disorder. the act of confusing, mistaking one thing for another | lack of clarity. bewilderment, perplexity, embarrassment [O.F.]

con·fu·ta·tion (kɒnfjuteɪʃən) *n.* a confuting | something which confutes

con·fute (kənfjuːt) *pres. part.* **con·fut·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·fut·ed** *v.t.* to refute (an argument) | to prove (a person) mistaken [fr. L. *confutare*]

Cong (kɒŋ) *n.* (*slang*) (used disparagingly) during the Vietnam war, a Vietcong person, and by extension all potentially hostile Vietnamese

con·ga (kɒŋgə) *n.* a Cuban dance performed in file following a leader, orig. with a bass drum [Span.]

con game confidence game

... solid through coldness, freeze. to coagulate, become thick as if frozen. *v.t.* to cause to freeze, to cause to coagulate **con·geal·ment** *n.* a con...

con·ge·la·tion (kɒndʒəleɪʃən) *n.* a congealing or being congealed. something congealed [F.]

... the same kind, homologue **con·ge·ner·ic** (kɒndʒənerɪk) *adj.* of the same race or kind. of the same nature or origin. of the same genus

con·gen·er·a·tion (kɒndʒenəreɪʃən) *n.* system for capturing waste heat, e.g., from smoke stacks

congeneric *adj.* of a group of diversified business companies commonly controlled and fitting into a cohesive whole

... suited to one's nature or tastes, agreeable, *con...*

... acquired during fetal development and not he...

con·ge·ries (kɒndʒəriːz) *pl.* **con·ge·ries** *n.* an...

congested the roads) to cause excessive accumulation of blood in the vessels of (an organ or part). *v.i.* to become crowded together **con·gest·ed** *adj.* closely packed, crowded | overpopulated. overcharged with blood, *congested lungs.* (*bot.*) packed into a tight mass [fr. L. *congerere* (*congestus*), to bring together]

con·ges·tion (kəndʒestʃən) *n.* the state of being congested, *traffic congestion* | overcrowding | the accumulation of excessive amounts of blood in part of the body [F.]

con·glo·bate (kɒngloubeɪt, kɒngloubeɪt) *adj.* formed into a rounded mass, ball-shaped **con·glo·ba·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *conglobare* (*conglobatus*), to form into a globe]

con·glob·u·late (kɒnglɒbjəleɪt) *v.* to form into a ball

con·glom·er·ate (kənglɒmərɪt) **1.** *adj.* gathered or clustered into a ball or mass **2.** *n.* sedimentary rock consisting of rounded rock fragments (cf. AGGLOMERATE, cf. BRECCIA) held together in a mass by hardened clay etc. | an accumulated mass of different materials | corporate entity composed of several companies in a variety of industries **3.** *v.* (kənglɒmərəreɪt) *pres. part.* **con·glom·er·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·glom·er·at·ed** *v.t.* to gather into a compact mass | *v.i.* to form a compact mass **con·glom·er·a·tion** *n.* the state of being conglomerated. a collection of things of various kinds [fr. L. *conglomerare* (*conglomeratus*), to form into a ball]

con·glom·er·at·or *n.* one who organizes the acquisition or merger of companies into a single entity

con·glu·ti·nate (kənglutˈneɪt) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **con·glu·ti·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·glu·ti·nat·ed** *v.t.* to cause to stick together as if with glue | *v.i.* to grow together **2.** *adj.* stuck together **con·glu·ti·na·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *conglutinare* (*con...*

Con·go (kɒngou) a river (the Zaire, about 3,000 miles, navigable for long stretches between rapids) draining the central African basin. It rises as the Lualaba on the plateau of Katanga, flows north to Stanley Falls, then west and south to the Atlantic, forming the border between the Congo and Zaire. The chief towns of both countries are on the river. Its mouth was ... Diego Cão. It was explored (1867–73) by Livingstone and more thoroughly (1874–7) by Stanley

... Free State

Con·go·nhas do Cam·po (kɒngɔnjəsdɔkumpɔ) a town (pop. 3,000) in the State of Minas Gerais, Brazil, famous for its baroque art and as a pil...

... the Democratic Republic of the ...

... the Republic of the ...

Congo) a republic (area 135,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,619,000) in W. central Africa. Capital: Brazzaville. Official language: French. The land is half equatorial forest and half savanna and swamps. A mountainous region rising to 4,920 ft. separates the coastal plain from the central plateau. There are two seasons of heavy rain and two dry seasons. Agricultural products: copal, rubber, palm oil, peanuts, tobacco. Mineral ... lumber (ebony, mahogany), palm kernels, palm ... work is a main means of transportation over about 1,250 miles. The Congo-Ocean Railway (318 miles) connects Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. Monetary unit: franc C.F.A. HISTORY. Bantu kingdoms were flourishing along the ... established (1880) a French protectorate by treaty with Makoko, the Bateke king, and (1882) with the king of Loango. The country ... French Equatorial Africa. It was made an overseas territory of the French Union (1946), a ... was admitted to the U.N. (1960). An army coup d'état (Aug. 1968) was mounted successfully. The republic became (Jan. 1970) a people's republic. Labor uprisings and military coups dur...

con·grat·u·late (kəngrætʃuleit) *pres. part.* **con·grat·u·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·grat·u·lat·ed** *v.t.* to express pleasure in the success or [illegible] fortunate or clever in some matter [fr. L. *con-* [illegible]]

con·grat·u·la·tion (kəngrætʃuleiʃən) *n.* a congratulating (*pl.*) expressions of congratulation [fr. L. *congratulatio* (*congratulationis*)]

[illegible] ʃulətouri) *adj.* expressing congratulations

con·gre·gate 1. (kɔŋgrəgeit) *v. pres. part.* **con·gre·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·gre·gat·ed** *v.i.* to collect into a crowd or mass ‖ *v.t.* to cause to collect into a crowd 2. (kɔŋgrəgit, kɔŋgrəgeit) *adj.* collected, assembled [fr. L. *congregare* (*con-* [illegible])]

con·gre·ga·tion (kɔŋgrəgeiʃən) *n.* an assemblage of persons or things, esp. of persons gathered for a religious service ‖ the body of regular attenders at a particular place of worship ‖ a permanent committee of the College of Cardinals ‖ an order or community of religious with a common rule (with or without solemn vows) (*Br.*) the general assembly of qualified members of a university **con·gre·ga·tion·al** *adj.* pertaining to a congregation **Con·gre·ga·tion·al** of or belonging to Congregationalism **con·gre·ga·tion·al·ism** *n.* a form of Church government which makes the local congregation autonomous **Con·gre·ga·tion·al·ism** the doctrine of a Protestant evangelical and trinitarian Church based on this form of government which began in England (1567) and gained strength esp. in New England (early 17th c.) **con·gre·ga·tion·al·ist, Con·gre·ga·tion·al·ist** *n.* and *adj.* [F. *congregation*]

con·gress (kɔŋgris) *n.* a formal meeting, e.g. of delegates, *a biochemical congress* **Con·gress** the federal legislature of the U.S.A. (Senate and House of Representatives) and of some other American republics ‖ the Indian National Congress [fr. L. *congredi* (*congressus*), to go [illegible]]

The U.S. Congress consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. All the legislative powers of the federal government are vested in it by the Constitution. The House of Representatives is composed of 435 representatives, elected for two years. Constitutionally it is the legislative equal of the Senate, but it alone has the right to initiate revenue-raising bills. The Senate is composed of 100 senators elected for six years, one third being elected every two years. There are two senators for each state. Treaties negotiated by the president require ratification by the Senate only, and the president's appointments to major offices in the [illegible] the Senate only. Congressional measures are liable to presidential veto, but bills repassed by a two-thirds majority in each house become law without the president's signature. By the constitutional separation of powers, members of Congress may not hold executive office. Contact between the executive and legislature is limited to the formal, nonbinding exchange of presidential messages and congressional resolutions.

[illegible] pertaining to a congress **Con·gress·ion·al** pertaining to the U.S. Congress ‖ pertaining to the Indian National Congress [fr. L. *congressio*

Congressional Black Caucus group of mem- [illegible]

Congressional caucus group of members of [illegible] policies and votes, e.g., Congressional Black [illegible]

Congress of Racial Equality *abbr.* CORE, a [illegible] James Farmer. It originally advocated nonviolent forms of protest to fight racial discrimination, but from the mid-1960s became more radical.

Congress of the United States, lawmaking body comprising the House of Representatives and the Senate. There are 100 senators (two from each state) elected for 6-year terms; the number of representatives, elected for 2 years, is limited to 435, and the representatives are distributed among the states, based on population.

Congress of Vienna *VIENNA, CONGRESS OF

Con·greve (kɔŋgri:v, kɔŋgri:v), William (1670–1729), English Restoration playwright. His witty comedies of manners include 'Love for Love' (1695) and 'The Way of the World' [illegible]

con·gru·ence (kɔŋgru:əns) *n.* an accord, a harmonious relation ‖ (*geom.*) an exact coinciding **con·gru·en·cy** *n.* [fr. L. *congruentia*]

con·gru·ent (kɔŋgru:ənt) *adj.* possessing congruity ‖ (*geom.*) equal in all respects, able to be superimposed so as to coincide throughout, *congruent triangles* [fr. L. *congruens* (*congruentis*)]

con·gru·i·ty (kəngru:iti:, kɔŋgru:iti:) *pl.* **con·gru·i·ties** *n.* a state of agreement, harmony, correspondence ‖ (*geom.*) exact coincidence of figures [fr. L. *congruitas* (*congruitatis*)]

con·gru·ous (kɔŋgru:əs) *adj.* suitable, consistent with, fitting ‖ congruent [fr. L. *con-* [illegible]]

con·ic (kɔnik) *adj.* having the form of a cone **con·i·cal** *adj.* **con·ics** *n.* that part of geometry dealing with the cone and its sections [fr. Gk *kōnikos* fr. *kōnos*, cone]

conic section one of a group of mathematical curves which may be formed at the intersection of a plane with a cone. They include the ellipse, hyperbola, parabola, and circle

co·nid·i·al (kounidi:əl, kənidi:əl) *adj.* relating to, resembling or producing conidia

co·nid·i·o·phore (kounidi:əfɔr, kounidi:əfour, kənidi:əfɔr, kənidi:əfour) *n.* a structure that bears conidia, esp. specialized fungal hypha bearing conidia

co·nid·i·um (kounidi:əm, kənidi:əm) *pl.* **co·nid·i·a** (kounidi:ə, kənidi:ə) *n.* (*biol.*) an asexual spore often produced by obstruction of a stigma and in general not borne within an enclosing structure [ult. fr. Gk *konis*, dust]

co·ni·fer (kounifər, kɔnifər) *n.* a member of *Coniferales*, a large order of gymnospermous trees and shrubs. They are generally evergreen, with slender, prickly leaves or leaves with rounded points, and reproduce by means of cones **co·nif·er·ous** (kounifərəs, kənifərəs) *adj.* [fr. L. *conus*, [illegible]]

co·ni·form (kounifɔrm) *adj.* cone-shaped [fr. L. *conus*]

co·ni·ine (kounai:n, kounai:in, kouni:n) *n.* a poisonous alkaloid ($C_8H_{17}N$) found in hemlock. It is used medicinally as a sedative [fr. L. *conium*, hemlock fr. Gk]

conj. conjunction

con·jec·tur·al (kəndʒektʃərəl) *adj.* doubtful, of the nature of conjecture, *conjectural emendations* ‖ given to, prone to conjecture [fr. L. *conjecturalis*]

con·jecture [illegible] guesswork opinion or theory based on presumption or insufficient evidence ‖ such an opinion esp. in textual criticism, a proposed reading [fr. L. *conjectura* fr. *conjicere*, to throw together]

con·jec·ture [illegible] **con·jec·tur·ing** *pres. part.* and *past part.* **con·jec·tured** *v.t.* to guess, infer on slight evidence ‖ *v.i.* to make conjectures [fr. F. *conjecturer*]

[illegible]

con·join (kəndʒɔin) *v.t.* and *i.* to join together, unite [fr. F. *conjoindre*]

con·joint (kəndʒɔint) *adj.* united, conjoined ‖ carried on by two or more in association, *con-* [illegible]

con·ju·gal (kɔndʒug'l) *adj.* pertaining to marriage or to married persons **con·ju·gal·i·ty** (kɔndʒugæliti:) *n.* [fr. L. *conjugalis*]

con·ju·gate 1. (kɔndʒugeit) *v. pres. part.* **con·ju·** [illegible] **con·ju·gat·ed** *v.t.* to state or set out (a verb) with its various inflectional endings in order, i.e. in its voices, moods, tenses, numbers and persons ‖ *v.i.* to join to- [illegible] 2. (kɔndʒugit) *adj.* yoked or united, joined, connected, esp. in pairs, related by having some properties in common but by being opposite or inverse in some particular feature or in more than one *conjugate complex numbers* (*gram.*) derived from the same root **3.** (kɔndʒugit, kɔndʒugeit) *n.* a conjugate word or conjugate axis, diameter etc. ‖ (*math.*) one of two complex numbers that have identical real parts and imaginary parts differing only in sign [fr. L. *conjugare* (*conjugatus*), to yoke together]

con·ju·ga·tion (kɔndʒugeiʃən) *n.* a conjugating or being conjugated ‖ (*gram.*) a statement of the various forms of a verb ‖ a class of verbs having similar inflections, *weak conjugations* ‖ (*biol.*) the fusion of two gametes or unicellular organisms, e.g. in lower plants by a process like fertilization ‖ (*genetics*) contact for the transfer of DNA to another cell ‖ (*chem.*) structure providing single and double bonds with successive carbon atoms ‖ (*biol.*) the pairing of chromosomes ‖ (*zool.*) a temporary union with exchange of nuclear material, e.g. among certain protozoans **con·ju·ga·tion·al, con·ju·ga·tive** (kɔndʒugeitiv) *adjs* [fr. L. *conjugatio* (*conjugationis*)]

con·junc·tion (kəndʒʌŋkʃən) *n.* a conjoining or being conjoined ‖ the apparent meeting of two or more heavenly bodies in the same part of the sky ‖ (*gram.*) a word used to connect sentences, clauses, phrases or words, e.g. a coordinating word ('and', 'but', 'or') or a subordinating word ('if', 'as', 'though') ‖ a combination of events or circumstances **in conjunction with** together with [O.F.]

con·junc·ti·va (kɔndʒʌŋktáivə) *pl.* **con·junc·ti·vas, con·junc·ti·vae** (kɔndʒuŋktáivi:) *n.* (*anat.*) the mucous membrane lining the front of the eyeball and inner surface of the eyelid ‖ the membrane between adjoining parts of an insect's body [Mod. L. (*membrana*) *conjunctiva*]

con·junc·tive (kəndʒʌŋktiv) **1.** *adj.* serving to unite or join, *conjunctive tissue* ‖ (*gram.*) serving as a conjunction, describing a word which links words, phrases etc., e.g. 'hence', 'consequently', 'therefore' **2.** *n.* a conjunctive word or phrase [fr. L. *conjunctivus*]

con·junc·ti·vi·tis (kəndʒʌŋktiváitis) *n.* (*med.*) inflammation of the conjunctiva

con·junc·ture (kəndʒʌŋktʃər) *n.* a combination of events or circumstances that precipitates a critical state of affairs [F. *conjoncture*]

con·jur·a·tion (kɔndʒuréiʃən) *n.* a summoning by a sacred name ‖ the incantation used ‖ the practice of legerdemain [O.F.]

con·jure (kɔndʒər) *pres. part.* **con·jur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·jured** *v.t.* to summon up (a spirit) by invocation ‖ to produce by sleight of hand, *to conjure a rabbit out of a hat* ‖ (*rhet.* kəndʒúər) to urge with pleading, *he conjured them to keep it secret* ‖ *v.i.* to practice sleight of hand **to conjure up** to bring vividly before the imagination as though by magic **cón·jur·er, cón·ju·ror** *n.* a magician who practices legerdemain [O.F. *conjurer*]

conk (kɔŋk, kɔŋk) **1.** *v.i.* (*pop.*, of a machine, often with 'out') to break down, fail **2.** *n.* congolene, a preparation produced from copal for straightening kinky hair ‖ the hairstyle created [origin unknown]

conk·er (kɔnkər, kɔŋkər) *n.* (*Br., pl.*) a game in which a horse chestnut threaded with string is struck against another, also threaded, to try and break it (and risk being broken in the attempt) ‖ (*Br.*) a horse chestnut [dial. *conker*, snailshell, with which the game was originally played]

Con·kling (kɔŋkliŋ), Roscoe (1829–88), U.S. political leader. As senator (1867–81) he strongly influenced the Grant administration in its Reconstruction policy and dominated the Republican party in New York State

con man confidence man

con·man·ship (kɔnmənʃip) *n.* the abilities of a confidence man

conn, con (kɔn) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **con·ning** *past* and *past part.* **conned** to direct the steering of (a ship) **2.** *n.* the control exercised by someone who conns [etym. doubtful, perh. rel. to F. *con-* [illegible]]

Conn. Connecticut

Con·nacht (kɔnɔxt, kɔnət) (formerly Connaught) the western province (area 6,611 sq. miles, pop. 423,915) of the Irish Republic. It includes counties Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo ‖ (*hist.*) an ancient kingdom of W. Ireland

Con·naught (kɔnɔt) *CONNACHT

connate (kɔneit) *adj.* inborn, congenital ‖ (of two or more innate qualities) born or originated together ‖ allied, agreeing in nature ‖ (*biol.*)

firmly joined together from birth [fr. L. *con-* [illegible] *nātus* [illegible] *be born*]

con·nat·u·ral (kənæt͡ʃərəl) *adj.* inborn, innate | of the same nature, cognate [fr. L. *connatu-* *rālis*]

con·nect (kənekt) *v.t.* to join, *to connect a circuit* || to establish a connection between in the mind, *to connect crime with emotional insecurity* || *v.i.* to join on, make a connection, *this pipe connects with the sewer* **con·nect·ed** *adj.* joined together || linked || related by birth or marriage | coherent | employed in [illegible] associated, *connected with a shipping firm* [fr. L. *connectere* [illegible] *to bind*]

connecter *CONNECTOR

Con·nect·i·cut (kənetɪkət) [illegible] dominantly industrial state [illegible] miles, pop. 3,153,000) of New England, on the northeastern coast of the U.S.A. Capital: Hartford. It is upland country [illegible] necticut River lowlands. Agriculture poultry and dairy products, tobacco, nursery and greenhouse plants. Resources: [illegible] Industries: aircraft engineering, metal products, machinery, electrical machinery, chemicals, textiles. Chief universities: Yale, University of Connecticut (1881) at Storrs, Wesleyan (1831) at Middletown. Connecticut was a Puritan settlement (1636) and [illegible] Colonies. It became (1788) the fifth state of the U.S.A.

Connecticut a river (400 miles long) rising near the Canadian border in N. New Hampshire. It flows south to form the New Hampshire-Vermont boundary, passes through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and empties into Long Island Sound: hydroelectric power

connecting rod a rod or bar joined to and connecting two or more moving parts, e.g. in a steam engine

con·nec·tion, *Br.* also con·nex·ion (kənekʃən) *n.* a connecting or being connected | a linking mechanism, *a screw connection* | a link or joint | relationship of thought, plot etc., *what connection has it with the previous incident?* || something, esp. a train, timed so as to be convenient for something else, esp. another train | blood relationship or personal relationship, *family connections, embassy connections* | economic and business relations || a body of persons linked by common beliefs, *the Methodist connection* **in connection with** with reference to **in this connection** while speaking of such things [fr. L. *connexio* (*connexionis*)]

con·nec·tive (kənektɪv) **1.** *adj.* connecting or tending to connect **2.** *n.* a word that connects words, clauses or sentences, e.g. a conjunction or relative pronoun

connective tissue (*anat.*) tissue that supports and connects organs of the body, e.g. cartilage, ligaments

con·nec·tor, con·nect·er (kənektər) *n.* someone who or something which connects

connexion *CONNECTION

conning tower an armored tower on a warship or submarine from which steering or firing is directed

con·nip·tion [illegible] hysteria [origin unknown]

con·niv·ance, con·niv·ence (kənaɪvəns) *n.* complicity, silent agreement | guilty acquiescence in wrongdoing [fr. L. *conniventia*, shutting the eyes]

con·nive (kənaɪv) *pres. part.* **con·niv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·nived** *v.i.* to pretend ignorance of something one should condemn | (with 'at') to wink, be sympathetically tolerant (with 'at') to be culpably cooperative [fr. L. *connivere*, to shut the eyes]

connivence *CONNIVANCE

con·niv·ent (kənaɪvənt) *adj.* (*biol.*) convergent but not joined at the apex [fr. L. *conniven(s)* (*conniventis*) fr. *connivere*, to incline together]

con·nois·seur (kɒnəsɜr, kɒnəsʊər) *n.* an expert critic (of the arts) | a judge in matters of taste, *a connoisseur of* [illegible] *cover* [illegible]

con·no·ta·tion (kɒnətéɪʃən) *n.* the implication of a word, apart from its primary meaning (*logic*) implication by a general name [fr. M.L. *connotation-*]

con·no·ta·tive (kɒnəteɪtɪv, kənoʊtətɪv) *adj.* relating to connotation [fr. M.L. *connotativus*]

con·note [illegible] and *past part.* con·not·ed] to suggest, imply apart from its primary meaning, to involve by implication, *poverty connotes malnutrition* || (*logic*) to imply by a general name (the sum of its attributes) [fr. M.L. *connotare*, to mark together]

con·nu·bi·al (kənuːbɪəl, kənjuːbɪəl) *adj.* pertaining to marriage, conjugal **con·nu·bi·al·i·ty** *n.* [fr. L. *connubialis*]

co·noid (koʊnɔɪd) **1.** *adj.* cone-shaped **2.** *n.* a solid described by the rotation of a conic section about its axis **co·noi·dal** *adj.* like a conoid [fr. Gk *konoeides*]

con·quer (kɒŋkər) *v.t.* to defeat in war | to take possession of by force, *Spain conquered Mexico* | to overcome by moral power, *to conquer a habit* | *v.i.* to be victorious [O.F. *conquerre*]

con·quer·or (kɒŋkərər) *n.* a victor, a person who conquers [A.F. *conquerour*]

con·quest (kɒnkwest, kɒŋkwest) *n.* the act of conquering a country or people | something won or acquired by physical or moral victory | someone amorously won [O.F. *conquest*, thing acquired by conquering and *conqueste*, action of conquering]

[illegible] *pl.* **con·quis·ta·do·res** (kɒnkwɪstədɔːrɪz, kɒnkwɪstədɔʊrɪz), **con·quis·ta·dors** *n.* (*hist.*) any of the 16th-c. Spanish conquerors of Mexico, Central America and Peru. The most famous were Cortes and Pizarro [Span. -conqueror]

Con·rad (kɒnræd), Joseph (Konrad Korzeniowski, 1857–1924), English novelist of Polish birth. His service in the British merchant navy in the East provided the material for his stories and novels with sea settings (e.g. 'The Nigger of the Narcissus' 1898, 'Lord Jim' 1900, 'Typhoon' 1903). His main theme is the moral nature of man, in particular the kind of integrity which is judged by others, honor. His settings vary from political intrigues in Czarist Russia ('Under Western Eyes') and espionage, blackmail and murder in London ('The Secret Agent') to politics and revolt in a South American republic ('Nostromo'), in addition to the exotic Eastern settings or the more specifically sea-stories

Conrad II (c. 990–1039), Holy Roman Emperor (1027–39), German king (1024–39). The first of the Franconian dynasty, he greatly increased the power of the German monarchy

Conrad III (c. 1093–1152), German king (1138–52), the first of the Hohenstaufen dynasty

Conrad IV (1228–54), German king (1237–54), king of Sicily (1250–4), son of Emperor Frederick II. Germany was plunged into anarchy in his reign, when Pope Innocent IV set up a rival king

Conrail (*acronym*) for Consolidated Rail Corporation, created by Congress in 1978 combining former privately owned rail lines in northeast U.S.; operated under U.S. government auspices

con·san·guin·e·ous (kɒnsæŋgwɪnɪəs) *adj.* related by blood, descended from the same ancestor [fr. L. *consanguineus*]

con·san·guin·i·ty (kɒnsæŋgwɪnɪti) *n.* kinship, blood relationship [F. *consanguinité*]

con·science (kɒnʃəns) *n.* knowledge of one's own acts as right or wrong **in all conscience** surely, reasonably **to have on one's conscience** to feel guilty about [F.]

conscience clause a proviso in an act ensuring respect for religious or moral scruples

conscience money money paid to relieve the conscience, esp. anonymously, e.g. in payment [illegible] suffering pangs of conscience

[illegible] party which, opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska act, helped to form (1854) the Republican party

conscience, scrupulous, *a conscientious worker* characterized by or done with careful attention, *a conscientious piece of research* [fr. F. *conscien-* [illegible] wrong

con·scious·ness (kɒnʃəsnɪs) *n.* the state of being conscious, esp. being in one's senses and aware of one's surroundings | mental activity, including emotion and thought || the upper level of mental life, as opposed to subconscious mental processes [illegible] *pændɪŋ*) *adj.* psychic condition in which mind appears to have greater-than-normal sensitivity or potential, e.g., under the influence of LSD

consciousness raising 1. providing a greater awareness **2.** small-group technique whereby members, esp. feminists, discuss the political implications of their lives to enhance their political awareness —**consciousness-raising** [illegible]

con·script 1. (kənskrɪpt) *v.t.* to enlist by compulsion || to commandeer for national use **2.** (kɒnskrɪpt) *n.* a recruit enrolled (in the armed forces) by compulsion (cf. VOLUNTEER) **3.** (kɒnskrɪpt) *adj.* enlisted thus (usually conscripted) [fr. L. *conscribere* (*conscriptus*), to enroll]

conscript fathers (kɒnskrɪpt) (*hist.*) the senators of ancient Rome

con·scrip·tion (kənskrɪpʃən) *n.* compulsory enlistment for military or state service [fr. L. *conscriptio* (*conscriptionis*), enrollment]

conscription of wealth taxation or confiscation imposed by government in wartime

[illegible] **·crat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·se·crat·ed** *v.t.* to make (someone) a king or a bishop by religious rite | to make or declare holy, *the priest consecrated the offerings* | to devote to a purpose, dedicate, *a life consecrated to poetry* [fr. L.

con·se·cra·tion (kɒnsɪkreɪʃən) *n.* the act of consecrating, esp. of the bread and wine in the Mass or Eucharist | the ritual making of a bishop or king | the state of being consecrated [fr. L. *consecratio* (*consecrationis*)]

con·se·cra·to·ry (kɒnsɪkrətɔːrɪ, kɒnsɪkrətoʊrɪ) *adj.* serving to consecrate

con·se·cu·tion (kɒnsəkjuʃən) *n.* a train or sequence of deductions | a sequence of events or things (words, tenses etc.) [fr. L. *consecutio* (*consecutionis*), sequence]

con·sec·u·tive (kənsekjʊtɪv) *adj.* following in regular or unbroken order, *five consecutive victories* | marked by logical sequence, *consecutive ideas* | (*gram.*) expressing result, *a consecutive clause* | (*mus.*) of intervals of the same kind moving in parallel sequence, e.g. C and G followed by D and A, *consecutive fifths* [F.]

[illegible] sent or mere consent, esp. (*law*) having validity by mutual consent without a written contract of actions which are involuntary, but accompanied by awareness of their performance [fr. L.

[illegible] concord (of opinion, evidence, authority, testi-

con·sent (kənsent) *n.* permission, acquiescence, approval, *the committee's consent is merely formal* | agreement, *by common consent* **with one consent** unanimously, with no opposition [M.E. *consente* fr. O.F.]

consent *v.i.* to give assent [O.F. *consentir*] [illegible] [fr. L. *consentire*, to consent]

con·se·quence (kɒnsɪkwens, kɒnsɪkwəns) *n.* that which follows something and arises from it | a logical inference, *it follows as a consequence that* | importance, *a matter of consequence* **in consequence of** [illegible] **to take the consequences** to put up with a penalty, punish [illegible] thing that follows another in time or order | ratio *x* : *y* **2.** *adj.* following as an effect or out- [illegible] *ment, political decisions consequent on an event* [illegible] as a consequence of (a corollary) | self-important, *a* [illegible]

[illegible] **·quential damages**

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (ə) a, ago, item, easily, gallop, circus; (ɑ) ah, father; (æ) ash, map; (ɒ) on, got; (ɔ) all, law, more; (ɛ) bed, pen; (e) hen, mate; (i) eve, sleep; (ɪ) it, pin; (ɪ) ice, write; (o) go, row, toe; (ʊ) took, full; (u) boot, rule; (ʌ) cup, butter; (ʊ) out, now; (ɔɪ) toy, noise; (ŋ) ring, singer; (θ) thin, both; (ð) then, smooth; (ʃ) she, rush; (ʒ) measure, seizure; (tʃ) chin, nature; (dʒ) just, gem; (ʍ) which; (ɡ) get, beg; (j) yes, yet; (x) Bach, loch; (ɹ) very, river; (ɾ) latter; (ɹ) rarely; (ʔ) uh-oh; (ɐ) Fr. patte; (ɑ̃) Fr. bon; (œ) Fr. feu; (œ̃) Fr. brun; (ø) Fr. peu; (ɔ̃) Fr. mon; (ʏ) Fr. vue; (ɛ̃) Fr. vin; (ɑ̃) Fr. chant; (ɔ̃) Fr. sans; (ɛ̃) Fr. faim; (ɑ̃) Fr. temps; (ɔ̃) Fr. ton; (ɛ̃) Fr. un; (ɑ̃) Fr. en; (ɔ̃) Fr. on; (ɛ̃) Fr. in; (ɑ̃) Fr. an; (ɔ̃) Fr. on

con·se·quent·ly (kɒnsɪkwəntlɪ; kɒnsɪkwəntlɪ) **1.** *adv.* accordingly, therefore **2.** *conj* therefore, and so

con·serv·an·cy (kənsɜːrvənsɪ) *pl* **con·serv·an·cies** *n* (*Br.*) a committee with authority to control a port or river, esp the fishing rights ‖ conservation of natural resources [fr. L. *conservare*, to conserve]

con·ser·va·tion (kɒnsərveɪʃən) *n* the act of keeping free from depletion, decay or injury, esp works of art ‖ wise management and maintaining, *conservation of natural resources* ‖ official supervision of rivers and forests ‖ a district under such supervision **con·ser·vā·tion·al** *adj* **con·ser·va·tion·ist** *n* someone who is active in the conserving of natural resources [fr. L. *con-*

conservation of baryons (*phys.*) principle that the number of baryons in an isolated system remains constant regardless of decay or trans-

conservation of charge a principle in physics which states that charge is neither created nor destroyed and that when charges combine the resulting charge is the algebraic sum of the single charges

conservation of electricity conservation of charge

conservation of energy a principle in classical physics which states that the total energy of an isolated system remains constant although it may be converted from one form to another

conservation of leptons (*particle phys.*) principle that the number of leptons in an isolated system of elementary particles remains constant regardless of decay or transformation

conservation of mass a principle in classical physics which states that the mass of an isolated system remains constant

conservation of mass-energy a principle in modern physics which states that in an isolated system the sum of the total mass and total energy is constant where the interconversion of mass and energy is given by the mass-energy equation

conservation of momentum [illegible] in physics which states that the total linear momentum of an isolated system under the influence of no external force remains constant in magnitude and direction

con·serv·a·tism (kənsɜːrvətɪzəm) *n* the state or quality of being conservative ‖ a political philosophy based on the maintenance of existing institutions, and preferring gradual development to abrupt change **Con·serv·a·tism** the policies and tenets of the Conservative party

con·serv·a·tive (kənsɜːrvətɪv) **1.** *adj* desiring to preserve existing institutions, and thus opposed to radical changes ‖ tending or desiring to

servative estimate (*pop.*) of ideas, views etc) old-fashioned ‖ considered to involve little risk, *a conservative investment* ‖ tending to preserve, keep from deteriorating **Conservative** of or relating to the Conservative party, its members etc **2.** *n* a person of conservative disposition ‖ something that tends to preserve **Conservative** a member of the Conservative party [F.]

Conservative party a British political party

ganized by Disraeli, who brought in the Reform

the question of tariff reform. The Conservatives

cept in 1924 and 1929–31, and was generally

con·ser·va·toire (kənsɜːrvətwɑːr, kɒnsɜːrvə-

con·serve (kənsɜːrv) *pres. part.* **con·serv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·served** *v.t.* to preserve in a sound state ‖ to make a preserve of (fruit etc.) by cooking with sugar [F. *conserver*]

con·sid·er (kənsɪdər) *v.t.* to ponder, think out, weigh the advantages and disadvantages of ‖ to assess before reaching a decision, *the company is considering his claim* ‖ to take into one's reckoning ‖ to make allowances for, *you must consider his youth* ‖ to be sensitively thoughtful about, *consider his feelings* ‖ to believe, *they consider him innocent* ‖ *v.i.* to reflect or deliber-

con·sid·er·a·ble (kənsɪdərəb'l) *adj.* quite large in amount, extent or degree ‖ important, *a considerable figure in local politics* **con·sid·er·a·bly** *adv* [fr. M.L. *considerabilis*]

con·sid·er·ate (kənsɪdərɪt) *adj.* careful not to hurt the feelings of others or cause inconvenience to them [fr. L. *considerare* (*considerat-*), to reflect]

con·sid·er·a·tion (kənsɪdəreɪʃən) *n.* a considering, deliberation ‖ a point of importance, a thing worth considering as a reason ‖ a financial reward, payment ‖ considerateness, thoughtfulness for others ‖ importance, *of no consideration* **in consideration of** on account of, in return for, *a pension in consideration of long service* **on no consideration** in no circumstances **to leave out of consideration** not to include in one's reckoning **to take into consideration** to include in one's reckoning ‖ to make allowance for **under consideration** being considered, not yet decided [F. *considération*]

con·sid·ered (kənsɪdərd) *adj.* resulting from careful thought, *his considered opinion*

con·sid·er·ing (kənsɪdərɪŋ) **1.** *prep.* in view of, *he plays well considering his age* **2.** *adv.* (*pop.*) taking all circumstances into account, *he did quite well, considering* **3.** *conj.* seeing that, *he behaves very well considering he was brought up badly*

con·sign (kənsaɪn) *v.t.* to send, *to consign goods by rail* ‖ to entrust, give over to another's charge ‖ to make over formally **con·sign·ee** (kɒnsaɪniː, kɒnsɪniː, kənsaɪniː) *n.* a person to whom goods are consigned or sent **consigner** *n.* CONSIGNOR [fr. L. *consignare*, to mark with a seal]

con·sign·ment (kənsaɪnmənt) *n.* a consigning ‖ a thing consigned ‖ a set of things sent together, *a large consignment arrived recently* **on consignment** (of goods) delivered to a merchant for sale but remaining the property of the sender

con·sign·or, con·sign·er (kənsaɪnər) *n.* a person by whom goods are consigned

con·sist (kənsɪst) *v.i.* (with 'of') to be made up or composed, *the program consists of three plays* ‖ (with 'in') to reside or lie essentially, *the advantage consists in its simplicity* [fr. L. *consistere*, to

con·sist·ence (kənsɪstəns) *n.* consistency **con·sist·en·cy** (kənsɪstənsɪ) *pl.* **con·sist·en·cies** *n* degree of solidity, or (of liquids) of density ‖ firm coherence in applying principles or a policy ‖ agreement, correspondence, *consistency between versions* [M. F. *consistance*]

con·sist·ent (kənsɪstənt) *adj.* in accordance, *his conduct is not consistent with his promises* ‖ true to principles or a policy, *a consistent advocate of peace* **con·sist·ent·ly** *adv.* in a consistent way ‖ regularly, *consistently late* [fr. L. *consistens* (*consistentis*) fr. *consistere*, to stand together]

adj of or relating to a consistory

con·sis·to·ry (kənsɪstərɪ) *pl.* **con·sis·to·ries** *n.* an ecclesiastical council, esp. of the pope and cardinals ‖ a court or tribunal of any of various Churches [O.N.F. *consistorie*]

con·sol (kɒnsɒl) *n* a long-range radio aid to navigation, the emissions of which, by means of their radio-frequency-modulation characteris-

con·sol·a·ble (kənsoulәb'l) *adj* able to be consoled

Consolar an aircraft navigation system utilizing only a radio with signals transmitted in a rotating pattern to obtain an approximation of position (within 20 mi. at 2,500 mi.)

suffering, grief, disappointment etc. by comforting ‖ an instance of this, or some circumstance

consolation prize a prize awarded as solace for failure

consolation race a race open only to those who failed in previous contests

con·sol·a·to·ry (kənsɒlətɔːrɪ, kənsɒlətourɪ) *adj* offering or providing consolation [fr. L. *consolatorius*]

con·sole (kənsoul) *pres. part.* **con·sol·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·soled** *v.t.* to bring consolation to, comfort in distress ‖ *v.t.* to be a consolation [F. *consoler*]

con·sole (kɒnsoul) *n* a bracket supporting a shelf or cornice ‖ a table supported by brackets against a wall ‖ the part of an organ containing the keyboard or keyboards and stops ‖ a keyboard apparatus for remote control of stage lighting ‖ a grouping of controls, indicators, and similar electronic or mechanical equipment used to monitor readiness of and/or control specific functions of a system, such as a computer, missile checkout, or countdown ‖ a cabinet for a radio or television set standing on the floor [F.]

console table a table supported by brackets against a wall

con·sol·i·date (kənsɒlɪdeɪt) *pres. part.* **con·sol·i·dat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·sol·i·dat·ed** *v.t.* to strengthen, make firm, *the reforms consolidated his position* ‖ (*mil.*) to strengthen (a recently captured position) ‖ to make or compress into a compact mass ‖ *v.i.* to become solid or firm ‖ to combine, merge, *the companies consolidated for greater efficiency* **con·sol·i·dā·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *consolidare* (*consolidatus*), to make firm]

consolidation (*securities*) process of firming the market price following a substantial change in prices. Consolidation is considered customary preceding another price movement

con·sols (kɒnsɒlz, kənsɒlz) *pl. n.* (*Br.*) government securities which the government redeems at its own discretion, paying the fixed amount of interest each year until it decides to repay the capital [CONSOLIDATED ANNUITIES]

con·som·mé (kɒnsəmeɪ) *n.* a clear soup made from poultry or meat [F.]

con·so·nance (kɒnsənəns) *n.* mutual fitness, agreement, *consonance between words and actions* ‖ harmony of sounds (opp. DISSONANCE) ‖ a sounding of two notes in harmony ‖ a repetition of consonant sounds at the ends of lines of verses after different vowel sounds (cf. ASSONANCE) ‖ (*phys.*) resonance [F.]

con·so·nant (kɒnsənənt) *adj.* having consonance, consistent, *behavior consonant with principles* ‖ harmonious (opp. DISSONANT) ‖ corresponding in sound, *consonant syllables* ‖ reso-

consonant *n.* a unit of speech sound (p, t etc.) which differs from a vowel in that there is some obstruction of the breath in its production ‖ the letter representing such a unit **con·so·nan·tal** [illegible] *adj* [F.]

con·sort 1. (kɒnsɔrt) *n.* the non-reigning wife or husband of a reigning king or queen ‖ a ship accompanying another, esp. for protection in wartime ‖ a combination of musical instruments or singers, *a consort of viols* **in consort** in harmony ‖ in company (with) **2.** (kənsɔ́rt) *v.i.* to associate or keep company, to *consort with criminals* ‖ to harmonize, be in accord, *such behavior hardly consorts with his profession* [F. *consort* and *concert*]

con·sor·ti·um (kənsɔrʃɪəm) *pl.* **con·sor·ti·a** (kənsɔrʃɪə), **con·sor·ti·ums** *n.* an international (esp. banking or financial) combination, to carry out some common purpose ‖ (*bot.*) the compound thallus of a lichen [L.=partnership]

con·spec·tus (kənspéktəs) *pl.* **con·spec·tus·es** *n.* a comprehensive survey of a subject ‖ a syn-

con·spic·u·ous (kənspɪkjuːəs) *adj.* very readily perceived, *a conspicuous landmark* ‖ attracting attention, *a conspicuous display of wealth* [fr. L. *conspicuus*]

con·spir·a·cy (kənspɪrəsɪ) *pl.* **con·spir·a·cies** *n.* a conspiring, esp. a joining secretly with others for an evil purpose ‖ a plot [fr. L. *conspira-*

conspiracy of silence a tacit agreement not to discuss something

con·spir·a·tor (kənspɪrətər) *n.* a person taking [illegible] **con·spir·a·to·ri·al** (kənspɪrətɔːrɪəl, kənspɪrətourɪəl) *adj.* of or relating to conspiracy [M.E. *conspiratour* fr. L.]

con·spire (kənspaɪər) *pres. part.* **con·spir·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·spired** *v.t.* to combine secretly esp for unlawful purposes ‖ (*rhet.*) to

cooperate towards an end, *the crowds and the sunshine conspired to make it a success* ‖ *v.t.* [illegible] to devise [illegible] [fr. L. *conspirare*]

Con·sta·ble (kʌnstəb'l, kɒnstəb'l), John (1776–1837), greatest of the English landscape painters. He is remarkable for the boldness of his handling, the 'dewy freshness' of his atmospheric effects, and for using actual recognizable parts of the English landscape, not idealized reminiscences of Italy. He was the last great painter in the tradition received from the Dutch 17th-c. landscape painters, and a forerunner of the Impressionists.

con·sta·ble (kʌn'stəbl) *n.* [illegible] police constable ‖ (*hist.*) a high officer of a royal court ‖ (*Br.*) a warden of a royal castle [M.E. fr. O.F. *conestable*]

con·stab·u·lar·y (kənstæbjuləri) *adj.* (*Br.*) pertaining to the police. **2.** *n. pl* **con·stab·u·lar·ies** (*Br.*) the body of police in any area or country [fr. M.L. *constabularia*]

Con·stance (kɒnstəns) (*G.* Konstanz), an ancient German town (pop. [illegible]) on Lake Constance: tourism, textile and other industries.

Constance (*G.* Bodensee) a lake (area 207 sq. miles) through which the Rhine flows, at the junction of Switzerland, Germany and Austria, 1,309 ft. above sea level.

Constance, Council of a great council held (1414–18) to reform the Church. It ended the Great Schism (1378–1417), condemned (1415) the teachings of Wyclif, and executed (1415) Hus.

con·stan·cy (kɒnstənsi) *n.* steadfastness, fidelity, esp. in love, friendship etc. ‖ firm adherence to principles ‖ fortitude, endurance ‖ stability, *constancy of temperature* [fr. L. *constantia*]

Con·stant (kɔ̃stɑ̃), Benjamin (Benjamin Henri Constant de Rebecque, 1767–1830), French politician and author. His 'Adolphe' (1806, published 1816) is one of the great psychological novels: Romantic in that it deals with a young introspective sensitive hero and a tragic love affair, classical in the justness with which Adolphe analyzes and judges his behavior.

con·stant (kɒnstənt) **1.** *adj.* continual, unceasing, *constant nagging* ‖ unremitting, *constant attention* ‖ faithful, unwavering, *a constant friend* ‖ not subject to variation, uniform. **2.** *n.* (*math., phys.*) a quantity or factor that does not change, that may be universal (e.g. the circular ratio [π]), that may apply only to a particular operation or circumstance, or that may be characteristic of a substance or instrument (cf. VARIABLE) [F.]

Con·stan·ta (kɒnstɑntsu) Rumania's chief port (pop. 256,900) on the Black Sea, founded by Constantine the Great. It is connected by pipeline to the Ploesti oil fields.

con·stant·an (kɒnstəntæn) *n.* an alloy of copper and nickel. The variation of its electrical resistance with temperature is almost negligible.

constant composition, law of PROUST, J. L.

constant dollar estimate (*economics*) estimates made removing the effects of price changes from statistical data reported in current dollars.

Con·stan·tine I (kɒnstəntiːn, kɒnstəntaɪn) 'the Great' (c. 280–337), first Christian Roman emperor (306–37), converted (312) on the eve of a battle. He established toleration of Christianity throughout the empire (Edict of Milan, 313), and dealt with the Donatist schism and the Arian heresy (Council of Nicaea, 325). He defeated the Eastern emperor (324) and moved his capital to Constantinople (330) to face the Goths.

Constantine V Cop·ron·y·mus (kɒprɒnɪməs) (718–75), Byzantine emperor (740–75). His suppression of the monasteries led the papacy to look to Pépin, king of the Franks, for support, instead of to Constantinople.

Constantine VII Por·phy·ro·gen·i·tus (pɔrfɪrədʒenɪtəs) [illegible] (913–59). A patron of art and literature, he inspired an exhaustive compilation of all contemporary knowledge.

Constantine IX Mo·nom·a·chus (mɒnɒmɑkəs) (1000–55), Byzantine emperor (1042–55). His neglect of military matters led to the loss of most of the Italian possessions [illegible] contributed to the weakening of the empire.

Constantine XI (or **XII**) (1405–53), Byzantine emperor (1449–53). He [illegible] before Constantinople.

Constantine I (1868–1923), king of Greece (1913–17, 1920–22). He was pro-German, and was exiled in 1917. He was recalled by plebiscite in 1920, but had to abdicate after defeat by the Turks.

Constantine II (1940–), king of Greece (1964–67), son of King Paul. He supported (Apr. 26, 1967) the government set up after an army coup d'état (Apr. 21, 1967), but attempted (Dec. 1967) a counter coup, failed, and went into exile. He [illegible] government, and a republic was established by a national referendum.

Constantine a town (pop. 350,200) of Algeria, on isolated chalk rock and almost surrounded by the gorges of the Rummel. It is a market and industrial center for E. and S. Algeria. University.

Con·stan·ti·no·ple (kɒnstæntɪnoʊp'l) an ancient city, now part of Istanbul (pop. [illegible]), dominates the Golden Horn on the European side of the Bosporus. It remained, after the empire in the west collapsed, the capital of the Byzantine Empire until taken by the Turks (1453), except for an interval as capital of the Latin Empire of Constantinople (1204–61). It was the Turkish capital until 1923.

Constantinople, Council of the second ecumenical council, convened (381) by Theodosius I. It confirmed the decisions of the Council of Nicaea (325) and elaborated the Nicene Creed.

con·stant-level balloon (kɒnstəntlevəl) lighter-than-air vehicle designed to remain at a constant altitude for weeks or months. *syn.* constant-pressure balloon.

con·stant·ly (kɒnstəntli) *adv.* without stopping, continuously ‖ frequently.

con·sta·tive (kɒnstətɪv) *adj.* (*linguistics*) **1.** of a statement of condition, *I am gone.* Cf. PERFORMATIVE. **2.** implying a wish, hopes, or plan, but not necessarily a promise.

con·stel·late (kɒnstəleɪt) *pres. part.* **con·stel·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·stel·lat·ed** *v.t.* to stud, adorn in myriads ‖ to unite in a radiant cluster ‖ *v.i.* to cluster like stars in a constellation [fr. L. *constellatus*, starred].

con·stel·la·tion (kɒnstəleɪʃən) *n.* a group of fixed stars, arbitrarily considered together, usually named with reference to an imaginary outline enclosing them ‖ a group of brilliant people ‖ (*psychoanal.*) a group of conditions affecting behavior [F.]

con·ster·nate (kɒnstərneɪt) *pres. part.* **con·ster·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·ster·nat·ed** *v.t.* to fill with dismay or panic [fr. L. *consternare* [illegible]].

con·ster·na·tion (kɒnstərneɪʃən) *n.* surprise and alarm, astonishment, dismay [F.]

con·sti·pate (kɒnstəpeɪt) *pres. part.* **con·sti·pat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·sti·pat·ed** *v.t.* to cause constipation ‖ *v.t.* to cause constipation in (someone) [fr. L. *constipare* (*constipatus*), to [illegible]].

con·sti·pa·tion (kɒnstəpeɪʃən) *n.* infrequent passage of dry hardened feces due to poor functioning of the bowels [F.]

con·stit·u·en·cy (kənstɪtʃuənsi) *pl* **con·stit·u·en·cies** *n.* [illegible] officeholder ‖ an area or community represented thus.

con·stit·u·ent (kənstɪtʃuənt) **1.** *adj.* forming a basic part of a whole, *flour is a constituent element of bread* ‖ having power to elect, *a constituent body* ‖ charged with making or modifying a political constitution, *a constituent assembly*. **2.** *n.* an essential part, component ‖ a member of a constituency [fr. L. *constituens* (*constituentis*) fr. *constituere*, to constitute].

constituent analysis (*linguistics*) analysis of [illegible] and unanalyzable residual material which are [illegible].

con·sti·tute (kɒnstɪtut, kɒnstɪtjut) *pres. part.* **con·sti·tut·ing** [illegible] **con·sti·tut·ed** *v.t.* to appoint to an office or function, *the* [illegible] establish, *that constitutes a precedent* ‖ to give legal form to (a court, tribunal etc.) ‖ to be the constituent element of, make up, *the best of three games constitutes a win* ‖ (*pass.*) to have certain qualities, *he is so constituted that he needs very little sleep* [fr. L. *constituere* (*constitutus*) [illegible]].

[illegible]

CONCISE, PRONUNCIATION [illegible]
[illegible]
ds, savage, ŋ [illegible]

British shot failed to pierce her sides. She was restored (1927–31) and permanently docked in Boston.

con·sti·tu·tion (kɒnstɪtuʃən, kɒnstɪtjuʃən) *n.* [illegible] the act of constituting, a setting up, *the constitution of a committee* ‖ the total physical condition of the body, *a healthy constitution* ‖ total moral or mental makeup, or way in which something is made up ‖ molecular structure, physical and chemical ‖ the set of principles adopted by a state or society for its government ‖ a decree or ordinance, *the Constitutions of Clarendon*. **con·sti·tu·tion·al** **1.** *adj.* of, due to, or inherent in one's constitution ‖ of or pertaining to a political constitution ‖ authorized by the constitution, *constitutional changes in the law* ‖ loyal to the constitution, *a constitutional opposition* ‖ limited by the constitution, *constitutional monarchy*. **2.** *n.* a regular walk taken for one's health [F.]

—A political constitution lays down the manner and means by which power shall be exercised by the executive, legislature and judicature. Some countries, e.g. the U.S.A., have a written constitution. Others have unwritten constitutions, although, as in Great Britain, there may be many written rules of law: e.g. Bill of Rights, Parliament Act, Representation of the Peoples Act, Judicature Act, Act of Settlement. Constitutions are defined as flexible or rigid according to the ease with which they may be amended: e.g. the U.S. constitution provides for a long and difficult process for amendment, whereas in Britain the constitution may be modified simply by parliamentary majority.

Constitutional Convention (*Am. hist.*) the assembly which drew up (1787) the constitution of the U.S.A.

con·sti·tu·tion·al·ism (kɒnstɪtuʃənlɪzəm, kɒnstɪtjuʃənlɪzəm) [illegible] system of government ‖ adherence to the principles of such government.

con·sti·tu·tion·al·ist (kɒnstɪtuʃən'lɪst, kɒnstɪtjuʃən'lɪst) *n.* a supporter of constitutional government ‖ a writer on or student of constitutionalism.

con·sti·tu·tion·al·i·ty (kɒnstɪtuʃənælɪti, kɒnstɪtjuʃənælɪti) *n.* the state or quality of being constitutional.

constitutional law the collection of rules which defines the powers, organization and responsibilities of central and local government. In the U.S.A. the term is restricted to the law that is handed down by the courts in interpreting the written constitution. (The Supreme Court has at times had to resort, however, to common law for defining terms used in the constitution which imply previous common law.) In England the term covers statutes (e.g. Magna Carta, Bill of Rights, Parliament Act), principles evolved from court decisions and common law, and conventions based on precedent and usage which, although not strictly law, if violated might involve a breach of law. In other countries of Europe there has also evolved a large body of administrative law. Administrative courts deal with the [illegible] made affecting individual citizens, which in England and the U.S.A. are dealt with by the ordinary courts.

con·sti·tu·tion·al·ly (kɒnstɪtuʃən'li, kɒnstɪtjuʃən'li) *adv.* in accordance with a political constitution or the constitution, *to govern constitutionally*.

con·stitutive [illegible] of that which essentially constitutes something ‖ of that which enters into the constitution of [illegible].

con·strain (kɒnstreɪn) *v.t.* to persuade by strong pressure or force, compel. **con·strained** *adj.* ill at ease and embarrassed through repression of [illegible]. **con·strained·ly** [illegible].

con·straint [illegible] ence or prevent an action ‖ the state or quality [illegible] [O.F. *constreinte*].

con·stric·tion [illegible].

con·stric·tor (kɒnstrɪktər) *n.* (*anat.*) a muscle [illegible] (*zool.*) a snake which kills its prey by squeez-

ing or constriction, e.g. a python, boa constrictor etc. ‖ a surgical instrument for constricting [L. -that which constricts]

con·stringent [illegible] constriction [fr. L. *constringens* (*constringentis*) fr. *constringere*, to constrict]

con·stru·a·ble (kənstru:əb'l) *adj.* able or liable [illegible]

con·struct 1. (kənstrʌkt) *v.t.* to put together, build ‖ to arrange mentally, *to construct a theory* ‖ (*geom.*) to draw, *construct a triangle on base AB* ‖ to combine (words) meaningfully, *to construct a sentence* 2. (kɔnstrʌkt) *n.* (*psychol.*) [illegible] **struc·tor** *n.* [fr. L. *construere* (*constructus*), to pile up]

con·struc·tion (kənstrʌkʃən) *n.* a thing constructed ‖ the process of constructing ‖ the manner of building with regard to materials, *the construction is lath and plaster* ‖ the arrangement and interrelation of words in a sentence ‖ meaning, interpretation, *to put a wrong construction on a statement* ‖ a nonrepresentational work of sculpture made from various components **under construction** in process of being constructed **con·strúc·tion·al** *adj.* pertaining to construction ‖ structural **con·struc·tion·ist** *n.* someone who interprets a law or document in a specified way, *a liberal constructionist* [fr. L. *constructio* (*constructionis*)]

con·struc·tive (kənstrʌktiv) *adj.* tending to or helping to construct (opp. DESTRUCTIVE), *constructive criticism* ‖ of construction, esp. the construction of a building, or comparable activity, *constructive toys* ‖ (*law*) not direct or expressed, inferred, *constructive permission* **con·struc·tiv·ism** *n.* one of the first movements whose aim was to create completely nonobjective sculpture. Antoine Pevsner and his brother Naum Gabo were its originators. They thought of sculpture essentially in terms of contemporary architecture. Their works give a strong impression of planes turning, moving toward or away from each other in calculated relationships. Thin metal rods, wires or pieces of plastic placed closely together form the planes and emphasize the sense of movement [fr. M.L. *constructivus*]

[illegible]

Constructs trade name of a computer system designed by Control Data Corporation to produce construction drawings

con·strue (kənstru:) *pres. part.* **con·stru·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·strued** *v.t.* to analyze (a sentence or clause) grammatically ‖ to interpret the meaning of (a statement) ‖ to combine (words) grammatically, 'aware' is construed with 'of' or 'that' ‖ *v.i.* to admit of grammatical analysis, *this sentence does not construe* (i.e. is ungrammatical) [M.E. *construen* fr. L.]

[illegible] *theol.*) of the same kind, essence or nature [fr. L. *consubstantialis*]

[illegible] (esp. *theol.*) the state or quality of being consubstantial [fr. L. *consubstantialitas*]

[illegible] *part.* **con·sub·stan·ti·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·sub·stan·ti·at·ed** *v.t.* to unite in one common substance [fr. M.L. *consubstantiare* (*consubstantiatus*)]

[illegible] *theol.*) the Lutheran doctrine of the mode of Christ's presence in the Eucharist, the divine substance coexisting with the substance of the bread and wine (cf. IMPANATION, cf. TRANSUBSTANTIATION) [fr. L.L. *consubstantiatio* (*consub*

con·suc·tude (kɔnswitu:d, kɔnswitju:d) *n.* (*rhet.*) custom, habit, social usage [O.F.]

con·suc·tu·di·nar·y (kɔnswitu:d'nəri, kɔnswi[illegible] ritual devotions or ceremonial usage [fr. L. *con*

con·sul (kɔnsəl) *n.* an agent appointed by a [illegible] [illegible] Rome, *hist.*, one of the rulers of France under [illegible] **con·sul·ar**

government, it was rapidly dominated by Napoleon, who became first consul for life (1802) and emperor (1804) [fr. L. *consulatus*]

con·sult (kənsʌlt) *v.t.* to seek advice from, *to consult a lawyer* ‖ to seek information from, *to consult a dictionary* ‖ to test, find out, *to consult someone's feelings* ‖ *v.i.* to reflect (with others), sit in council, *to consult with one's colleagues* [fr. L. *consultare*]

con·sul·tant (kənsʌltənt) *n.* a person (engineer, doctor etc.) giving expert or professional advice [fr. L. *consultans* (*consultantis*) fr. *consultare*, to consult]

Consultants Club exclusive group of industrial nations that consult annually on major economic policy developments

con·sul·ta·tion (kɔnsəltéiʃən) *n.* the act of consulting, *consultation with a lawyer* ‖ a conference to discuss a problem, esp. among lawyers or doctors [F.]

con·sult·a·tive (kənsʌltətiv) *adj.* of or having to do with consultation

[illegible] *adj.* consultative [fr. L. *consultatorius*]

con·sult·ing (kənsʌltiŋ) *adj.* specializing in giving professional advice within a profession or to the public

con·sum·a·ble (kənsú:məb'l) 1. *adj.* that may be eaten ‖ that may be exhausted, used up (e.g. of nonproductive goods as distinguished from capital goods) 2. *n.* a consumable commodity

con·sume (kənsú:m) *pres. part.* **con·sum·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·sumed** *v.t.* to eat or drink up ‖ to destroy by burning, *fire consumed the whole house* or by wastefulness, *to consume an inheritance* ‖ to waste or absorb, *a time-consuming activity* **con·súmed** *adj.* eaten up or as if eaten up, *consumed with envy* [fr. L. *consumere*]

con·sum·er (kənsú:mər) *n.* someone who uses articles made by another (opp. PRODUCER)

consumer durables consumer goods not consumed in a single use, with a minimum useful life of three yrs.; e.g., appliances, homes, and esp. those that perform multiple services, such as automobiles

consumer goods those goods which satisfy individual needs directly, e.g. food, clothing, refrigerators (as opposed to producer goods)

con·sum·er·ism (kənsu:mərizəm) 1. program to promote consumer interests including protection of the environment, restraints on abuse by business, etc. —**consumerist** *n.* *Cf* NADERISM 2. promotion of growth of increased use of goods

consumer price index (*economics*) a monthly index based on the composite cost of selected goods and services used by working-class households based on 1967 costs *Cf* PRICE INDEX

con·sum·mate 1. (kənsʌmit, kɔnsəmit) *adj.* complete, perfect, supreme, *consummate skill, a consummate liar* 2. (kɔnsəmeit) *v.t. pres. part.* **con·sum·mat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·sum·mat·ed** to bring to completion or perfection, esp. to complete (a marriage) by sexual intercourse [fr. L. *consummare* (*consummatus*), to sum up]

[illegible] the act of completing (esp. a marriage by sexual intercourse) ‖ perfection, *consummation of bliss* ‖ fulfillment, *the consummation of a life's work* [O.F. *consommation*]

con·sump·tion (kənsʌmpʃən) *n.* a consuming ‖ an amount consumed ‖ (*econ.*) the use and enjoyment of goods and services by consumers or producers ‖ (*pop.*) tuberculosis of the lungs [fr. L. *consumptio* (*consumptionis*)]

con·sump·tive (kənsʌmptiv) 1. *adj.* of or for consumption ‖ (*pop.*) suffering from or prone to pulmonary tuberculosis 2. *n.* (*pop.*) a person suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs [fr. L.

[illegible]

con·tact (kɔntækt) 1. *n.* the state of touching or meeting ‖ a coming into association or establishing of communication, *to make contact with one's neighbors* ‖ a person who may be helpful to one, *social contacts* ‖ (*med.*) a person who has been exposed to infection and may carry and transmit a disease ‖ a junction of two conductors enabling an electric current to flow from one to the other ‖ a device for effecting such a junction **to be in contact with** to meet, esp. at intervals [illegible] *tactus*, to touch together]

[illegible]

contact electricity electricity arising from the

contact flying the navigating of an aircraft by observing landmarks (cf. INSTRUMENT FLYING)

contact inhibition (*biol.*) the phenomenon of cessation of cell division, when cells in a tissue culture establish contact with other cells

contact lens a thin glass or plastic lens designed to fit over the cornea of the eye to correct certain sight defects

contact lens (*optics*) optically adjusted lens worn over the cornea to correct vision

contact maker (*elec.*) a device for making, or for making and breaking, a contact

con·tac·tor (kɔntæktər, kəntæktər) *n.* a device for repeatedly making and breaking an electric circuit

contact print a photographic print made from exposure through a negative directly in contact with the sensitized paper

con·ta·gion (kəntéidʒən) *n.* the direct or indirect transmission of disease from one person to another ‖ a contagious disease ‖ the spreading of an influence (e.g. enthusiasm, panic) from person to person

con·ta·gious (kəntéidʒəs) *adj.* (of diseases) catching, communicable by direct or indirect contact (cf. INFECTIOUS) ‖ (of persons) liable to pass on such a disease ‖ easily spreading, *contagious laughter* [O.F. *contagieus*]

con·tain (kəntéin) *v.t.* to enclose, *the cupboard contains books* ‖ to have capacity for, hold, *the bottle contains two pints* ‖ to include, *this book contains illustrations* ‖ to comprise, *that block contains 8 garages* ‖ (*math.*) to be a multiple of without remainder, 10 *contains 2 and 5* ‖ to enclose, bound, *lines XY, XZ contain the angle YXZ* ‖ to restrain (an enemy force) from moving ‖ to control (oneself or one's feelings) **con·tain·er** *n.* a carton, crate, jar, bottle etc. for receiving and holding something [O.F. *contenir*]

con·tain·er·iz·a·tion (kənteinərizéiʃən) *n.* system of packing less-than-carload or less-than-shipload packages destined for a single destination into single standard containers for more efficient handling *syn.* container shipping —**containerize** *v.* to utilize this system —**container ship** *n.* ship adapted for containers

container ship a cargo ship in which all the cargo is packed in uniform containers, to speed up off-loading and turnabout

con·tain·ment (kəntáinmənt) *n.* a containing or being contained

containment U.S. policy of firm and long-term inhibition of U.S.S.R. expansion

con·tam·i·nate (kəntæmineit) *pres. part.* **con·tam·i·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·tam·i·nat·ed** *v.t.* to infect with a contagious disease ‖ to pollute ‖ to harm morally **con·tam·i·ná·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *contaminare* (*contaminatus*), to defile]

con·tang·o (kəntæŋgou) *pl.* **con·tang·os, con·tang·oes** *n.* (*Br., stock exchange*) a premium paid by a buyer to the seller of stock for postponing delivery till next settling day [perh. fr. Span. *contengo*, check]

contango day (*Br., stock exchange*) continuation day, the second day before settling day

cont. continued

con·temn (kəntem) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to treat with contempt, despise [O.F. *contemner*]

con·tem·plate (kɔntəmpleit, kəntémpleit) *pres. part.* **con·tem·plat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·tem·plat·ed** *v.t.* to look steadily at ‖ to consider attentively ‖ to intend, but not as part of an immediate plan, *to contemplate retiring* ‖ *v.i.* to meditate or ponder **con·tem·plá·tion** *n.* meditation, concentration of the mind on an intellectual or religious subject ‖ the act of looking attentively at something ‖ the process of considering with a view to a decision, *no changes are in contemplation* [fr. L. *contemplari* (*contemplatus*)]

con·tem·pla·tive 1. (kəntémplətiv, kɔntəmpleitiv) *adj.* concerned with or given to contemplation, thoughtful ‖ (kəntémplətiv, of religious orders) devoted to prayer and meditation (as distinct from active orders) 2. *n.* (kəntémplətiv) a contemplative monk or nun [O.F. *contempla-*

[illegible]

con·tem·pla·tor (kɔntəmpleitər) *n.* someone [illegible]

con·tem·po·ra·ne·i·ty (kəntempərəni:iti:) *n.* the quality or state of being contemporaneous

con·tem·po·ra·ne·ous (kəntempəréiniəs) *adj.* living, happening at the same time, *early industrialism was contemporaneous with enclosures* ‖ covering the same period of time [fr. L. *contemporaneus*]

con·tem·po·rar·y (kəntemprərɪ) **1.** *adj* be
(*pop*) modern, *contemporary furniture* **2.** *n pl*
con·tem·po·rar·ies a person living at the same time as another, *he was my contemporary at college* ‖ a person of the same or nearly the same age as another, *he has little in common with his contemporaries* ‖ a newspaper's name for another currently published paper [fr L *con-*, with

con·tem·po·rize (kəntemprəɪz) *pres part* **con·tem·po·riz·ing** [illegible] **·rized** *v.t.* to make contemporary ‖ *v.i.* to be contemporary [fr L.L. *contemporare*]

con·tempt (kəntempt) *n* an attitude to something which one despises as worthless, insignificant or vile ‖ total disregard, *contempt for danger* ‖ (*law*) disobedience of lawful orders **to bring into contempt** to produce contempt for **to hold in contempt** to feel contempt for [fr L *contemnere* (*contemptus*), to despise]

con·tempt·i·bil·i·ty (kəntəmptəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the state or quality of being contemptible

con·tempt·i·ble (kəntemptəbəl) *adj* worthy of contempt or scorn **con·tempt·i·bly** *adv* [fr L *contemptibilis*]

contempt of court disobedience to the order of a court, or disregard for its dignity

con·temp·tu·ous [illegible] showing contempt [fr L *contemnere* (*contemptus*), to despise]

con·tend (kəntend) *v.i.* to struggle in rivalry (to conflict, *contending passions*) (to argue) (with 'with') to struggle (e.g. with hardship or difficulty) ‖ *v.t.* to assert, esp against opposition [fr L. *contendere* to [illegible]

con·tent (kəntént) *v.t* to make content or satisfied **to content oneself with** to make do with, resign oneself to having only, *to content oneself with a frugal meal* [F. *contenter*]

con·tent (kəntént) **1.** *adj.* satisfied, not displeased **to rest content** to be at peace with oneself, *he won't rest content until she buys it* to decide to refrain from further effort or research etc., *let us rest content with that* **2.** *n* the state of being contented or satisfied **to one's heart's content** as much as one could wish [F.]

con·tent (kɒntent) *n.* (usually *pl.*) that which is contained, *the contents of a bottle* (usually *pl.*) a summary of subjects treated in a book, *table of contents* ‖ capacity (of a vessel), *a content of 40 gallons* ‖ the amount of a certain substance contained, *the vitamin content of a food* ‖ the volume of a solid ‖ the gist of a speech or argument ‖ the substance, matter (of a book) (significance (of a work of art), *it is clever but lacks content* [fr L. *continere* (*contentus*), to contain]

con·tent·ed (kənténtɪd) *adj* enjoying or showing contentment

con·ten·tion (kənténʃən) *n.* the act of contending ‖ a struggle, debate, controversy an opinion maintained in discussion [F.]

con·ten·tious (kənténʃəs) *adj* given to contention, quarrelsome ‖ likely to cause argument [fr F. *contentieux*]

con·tent·ment (kənténtmənt) *n* the state or quality of being content

con·ter·mi·nal (kəntə́rmɪnəl) *adj* having a boundary in common [fr M.L. *conterminalis*]

con·ter·mi·nous (kəntə́rmɪnəs) *adj* conterminal, having common limits meeting at the ends occupying the same space or time, coextensive [fr. L. *conterminus*]

con·test **1.** (kəntést) *v.t* to call in question, dispute, *to contest a statement* (to refuse to recognize as lawful, *to contest a will*) (to strive to win or hold, *to contest every inch of ground*) (*Br.*) to compete for (esp a seat in parliament) (*Br.*) to be a candidate in, *to contest an election* *v.i.* to strive, struggle **2.** (kɒntest) *n* a trial of skill a competition ‖ a struggle for domination [F *contester*]

con·test·ant [illegible] tests, in a fight, match, (*Br.*) election, or court of law [F.]

con·tes·ta·tion (kɒntesteɪʃən) *n* a controversy a contesting ‖ an assertion [fr L. *contestatio*

con·text (kɒntekst) *n* the parts of a book, speech etc. which precede or follow a word or [illegible]

[illegible]
to
d

(*contextus*), to weave]

[illegible] thian grammar for the nonlinguistic environment of utterances, e.g., number of listeners, the position of speaker

[illegible] contiguous [fr F *contiguite*]

con·tig·u·ous (kəntɪgjuəs) *adj* in contact, touching, *contiguous territories* ‖ neighboring (next in order or in time, *contiguous events* [fr. L *contiguus*]

con·ti·nence (kɒntɪnəns) *n* the state or quality of [illegible]

con·ti·nent (kɒntɪnənt) *adj* abstaining from sexual intercourse able to retain (feces, urine) voluntarily [O F.]

continent *n* one of the seven great land masses of the world (Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia, Antarctica) **the Continent** the mainland of Europe **con·ti·nen·tal** (kɒntɪnentəl) **1.** *adj* belonging to or characteristic of a continent belonging to or characteristic of the mainland of Europe, *continental* [illegible] colonies collectively at the time of the Revolutionary War **2.** *n* an inhabitant of the European continent **Continental** (*Am. hist.*) a soldier in the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War [fr L *continens* (*continentis*), continuous mass of land]

Continental Army the small regular army of state regiments, raised by the patriots, which provided the hard core of resistance in the American Revolutionary War

continental climate the climate of the center of continents in the temperate latitudes, characterized by large differences between summer and winter temperatures

Continental Congress (*Am. hist.*) one of several legislative congresses (1774–89) held at the time of the Revolutionary War and respon- [illegible] and the Articles of Confederation (1777)

Continental Divide the watershed of North America, separating the rivers flowing west to the Pacific from those flowing north and east to the Arctic and Atlantic It coincides with the Rocky Mtns, the central plateau of Mexico, and the Central American cordilleras

continental drift the theory that the continents once formed a solid land mass and have very slowly drifted to their present positions

con·ti·nent·al-seat·ing (kɒntɪnentəlsɪtɪŋ) *adj* of public assemblies that provide no central aisle but allow greater distance between seating rows to facilitate passage

continental shelf the underwater plain on the borders of most continents, descending in a slope to deep water

continental slope the steep slope from the continental shelf to the ocean depths

Continental System (*hist.*) an attempted economic blockade of Britain by Napoleon It was begun by his Berlin Decree (1806), barring trade between Britain and the ports of continental Europe, but it proved impossible to enforce, and had collapsed by 1812

con·tin·gen·cy (kəntɪndʒənsɪ) *pl* **con·tin·gen·cies** *n* the quality or state of being contingent something likely but not certain to happen something dependent on a probable but not certain event an unforeseeable event or circumstance, such as is prudently allowed for in budgeting an incidental quality, expense etc

contingency account a reserve set aside [illegible]

con·tin·gent (kəntɪndʒənt) **1.** *adj* liable but not certain to happen dependent on something that may not occur incidental, *risks contingent*

[illegible]

con·tin·u·ant (kəntɪnjuənt) **1.** *n.* that which continues a consonant sound which can be prolonged during a breath, e.g. f, s, m, n **2.** *adj* of a [illegible]

con·tin·u·a·tion (kəntɪnjuéɪʃən) *n.* a prolonging the action of resuming after an interruption, *continuation of work after lunch* (the next additional part to be published in serial publication [F.]

continuation school a school that enables young workers to continue their education part-time

[illegible] *adj* serving as a continuation, tending to continue [fr. L. *continuativus*]

con·tin·u·a·tor (kəntɪnjuːeɪtər) *n.* someone who continues, esp a writer who continues another's work, e.g after his death [fr. L *continuare*, to continue]

con·tin·ue (kəntɪnjuː) *pres. part* **con·tin·u·ing** *past* and *past part* **con·tin·ued** *v.t.* to go on with (an action), *to continue working* (to prolong, [illegible] resume, take up again) (to prolong the employment or tenure of office of (someone)) *v.i* to extend, *the forest continues for miles* (to remain in a given place or condition, *he continues to be in poor health* to be retained in an official position, *to continue to be chairman* (of a story, speech, speaker etc.) to go on **to be continued** a phrase printed at the end of part of an article, serial story etc to indicate that a sequel follows in a later issue of the periodical etc [F *continuer*]

continued stay review (*med.*) review during a patient's hospitalization to determine the medical necessity and appropriateness of continuation of the patient's stay at a hospital level of care

continuing education [illegible] adults after completion of ordinary training

con·ti·nu·i·ty (kɒntɪnuːɪtɪ, kɒntɪnjuːɪtɪ) *pl* **con·ti·nu·i·ties** *n* the state or condition of being smoothly continuous (*movies*) a complete scenario (*radio*) the written material on which the spoken part of a program is based (*math.*) the property characteristic of a continuous [illegible]

contin..ity girl a person responsible for insuring, after an interruption in the filming of a scene, that when filming starts again all details are the same as before

con·tin·u·o (kɒntɪnjuːoʊ) *n* (*mus.*) the bass line of 17th-c and 18th-c keyboard music requiring the player to find the right harmonies from [illegible] indicate the harmonies (FIGURED BASS) [Ital.]

[illegible] throughout, uninterrupted in space, time or sequence (*math.*, of a function defined at a point) such that the difference between its value at that point and the value at a neighboring point can be made arbitrarily small by taking the neighboring point sufficiently close to that at which the function is defined [fr. L. *contin-*

[illegible] THEORY

[illegible] according to need without limitation, e.g., first, second, etc., esp. for trucks It substitutes metal belt drives for gears and adjustable pulleys *a convm* CTV

[illegible] trine maintaining that a voyage interrupted at an intermediate port is continuous It was conceived by the British during the Napoleonic Wars to halt U.S. shipment of goods to France [illegible] War

[illegible] vided infinitely, as is assumed of space and of time cf. DICHOTOMY (a continuous series of

[illegible]

con·tour (kɒntuər) **1.** *n.* the outline of a figure or shape ‖ a contour line **2.** *adj.* following contour lines, *contour plowing* **3.** *v.t.* to mark with contour lines ‖ to construct (a road etc.) in relation to contour lines [F.]

contour flying low-altitude flying to follow surface contours, designed to lessen turbulence

contour line a line drawn on a map passing through all points at the same height above sea level

contour map a map showing contour lines

contra- (kɒntrə) *prefix* against, opposite, contrary [L. *contra*, against]

con·tra·band (kɒntrəbænd) **1.** *n.* illegal traffic in goods, smuggling ‖ smuggled goods ‖ goods which may not be imported or exported ‖ (*Am. hist.*) a Negro slave who managed to get within the Union lines during the Civil War **2.** *adj.* forbidden by law, prohibited, *contraband goods* ‖ concerned with illegal goods or smuggling, *contraband trade* [fr. Span. *contrabando*, smug-

contraband of war goods on their way to the enemy, which under international law belligerents may seize

con·tra·bass (kɒntrəbeis) **1.** *n.* the double bass **2.** *adj* having a range of voice or tone below the usual bass limits [fr. Ital. *contrabasso*, F. *con-*

con·tra·bas·soon (kɒntrəbæsu:n, kɒntrəbəsu:n) *n* the double bassoon

con·tra·cep·tion (kɒntrəsépʃən) *n.* birth control

con·tra·cép·tive 1. *adj* preventing conception, *contraceptive methods* **2.** *n.* a contraceptive device [CONTRA- + CONCEPTION]

con·tract (kɒntrækt) *v.t.* to catch (cold, a disease etc.) ‖ to enter into (a marriage) ‖ to acquire (debts, habits etc.) ‖ to draw together (brows, muscles etc.) ‖ to shorten, *contract 'do not' to 'don't'* ‖ *v.i.* to shrink, become narrower or shorter, *metals contract in cold weather* ‖ (sometimes kɒntrækt) to enter into a contract, *they contracted to build the new bridge* **to contract out** (*Br.*) to free oneself of the terms of an agreement [fr. L. *contrahere* (*contractus*), to draw

con·tract (kɒntrækt) *n.* an agreement, a covenant ‖ a document formulating such agreement ‖ an agreement to undertake work or supply goods at a certain price ‖ an order to assault or kill a predetermined victim for a price ‖ the work done or goods supplied under such a contract ‖ an agreement endorsed by law ‖ a promise made and accepted but only morally binding ‖ a marriage agreement ‖ contract bridge (*bridge*) the number and suit of tricks called by the highest bidder **out to contract** (of work) out on offer to various firms for tendering **under contract** (of a person or group) legally bound to work on given terms [O.F.]

con·tract bridge (kɒntrækt) a form of bridge in which partners bid and try to achieve a con-

the calling of the contract

con·trac·tile (kəntræktil) *adj* (*biol.*) prone or able to draw together or contract, *contractile wings, contractile muscles* [F.]

contractile cell any cell in a sporangium or an anther wall which by hygroscopic contraction

contractile vacuole a vacuole in the cytoplasm of many aquatic protozoans which gradually enlarges and suddenly collapses, dispersing its fluid into the surrounding water. Immediately another begins to form. The process regulates water content in the cell

contracting or capacity to contract

service agencies for work previously done in-

con·trac·tion (kəntrækʃən) *n.* a contracting (of disease, bad habits, debts etc.) ‖ a shrinking, *contraction of a muscle* ‖ a shortened form of a word (made by omitting or combining some ele-

is a contraction of 'is not' (cf. ABBREVIATION)

con·trac·tu·al (kəntræktʃu:əl) *adj* of, or having

report contradicts his ‖ to be inconsistent with, *his account contradicted itself* ‖ *v.i.* to deny the truth or assert the contrary of something [fr. L. *contradicere* (*contradictus*)]

con·tra·dic·tion (kɒntrədikʃən) *n.* a contradicting ‖ a contradicting statement ‖ opposition, inconsistency, *a contradiction between two versions* [F.]

con·tra·dic·tive (kɒntrədíktiv) *adj.* involving contradiction ‖ tending to contradict [fr. L. *contradicere* (*contradictus*), to contradict]

con·tra·dic·tor·i·ly (kɒntrədíktərili) *adv.* in a contradictory manner

con·tra·dic·to·ri·ness (kɒntrədiktəri:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being contradictory

con·tra·dic·to·ry (kɒntrədíktəri:) **1.** *adj.* affirming the contrary, denying the truth of a statement etc., tending to contradict, *a contradictory reply* ‖ inconsistent, *a contradictory attitude* **2.** *n.* (*logic*) a contradictory principle or proposition [fr. L. *contradictorius*]

con·tra·dis·tinc·tion (kɒntrədistiŋkʃən) *n.* distinction by means of contrast

con·tra·dis·tinc·tive (kɒntrədistíŋktiv) *adj.* serving to distinguish by contrast

con·tra·dis·tin·guish (kɒntrədistíŋgwiʃ) *v.t.* to distinguish by demonstrating contrasting or opposite qualities

con·trail (kɒntreil) *n.* a visible track of condensed water vapor formed behind an aircraft flying at high altitudes [CONDENSA-

con·tra·in·di·cate (kɒntrəíndikeit) *pres. part* **con·tra·in·di·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·tra·in·di·cat·ed** *v.t.* to render (the treatment or procedure adopted) inadvisable

con·tra·in·di·ca·tion (kɒntrəindikéiʃən) *n.* a symptom etc. which renders it inadvisable to continue the treatment or procedure adopted

con·tral·to (kəntrǽltou) *pl* **con·tral·tos** *n.* the lowest female singing voice ‖ a singer with such a voice ‖ the part sung by such a singer [Ital.]

CONTRAN (*acronym*) for control translator, compiler language derived from FORTRAN IV and ALGOL 60; designed by Honeywell Data Processing Division

con·trap·tion (kəntrǽpʃən) *n.* an odd gadget, device or contrivance [etym. doubtful]

con·tra·pun·tal (kɒntrəpʌ́nt'l) *adj.* of, or following the rules of, counterpoint **con·tra·pún·tist** *n.* [fr. Ital. *contrapunto* fr. *contra*, counter + *punto*, point]

con·tra·ri·e·ty (kɒntrəráiiti:) *pl.* **con·tra·ri·e·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being contrary or opposite ‖ an inconsistency [O.F. *contrarieté*]

con·tra·ri·ly (kɒntrerili:) *adv.* in a contrary way

con·tra·ri·ness (kɒntreri:nis) *n.* the quality of being contrary

con·tra·ri·wise (kɒntreri:waiz) *adv.* on the contrary ‖ in the opposite way

con·tra·ry (kɒntreri:) **1.** *adj.* opposed, *a contrary opinion* ‖ opposite in nature, direction etc., *contrary motion* ‖ (of wind etc.) unfavorable ‖ (esp. kəntrɛ́əri:) vexatious, perverse, doing the opposite of what is expected or wanted **2.** *n. pl.* **con·tra·ries** the opposite, something which is the opposite of something else **on the contrary** (supporting a negative answer to a question etc.) the reverse is the case, *is he sober? On the contrary, he is very drunk* **to the contrary** to the opposite effect, *evidence to the contrary* **3.** *adv* counter, contrarily [O.F. *contrarie*]

con·trast (kəntræst) *v.t.* to display the differences between, *contrast his record with his promises* ‖ *v.i.* to show marked differences when compared, *his elegant clothes contrasted with his rough speech* [O.F. *contraster*]

con·trast (kɒntræst) *n.* a divergence between related things, ideas etc. ‖ a relationship of difference demonstrated by juxtaposition, *color contrast* ‖ a person or thing showing this differ-

or something else, *she is a contrast to her shy husband* (*optics*) the degree to which a photographic or optical image displays sharp differences in brightness between adjacent areas

con·trast·i·er *superl* **con·trast·i·est** *adj.* (*optics*) displaying marked contrast [F. *contraste* fr.

con·tra test (kɒntrə) the control element in an experiment

con·tra·val·la·tion (kɒntrəvəléiʃən) *n.* (*hist.*) a series of earthworks built by the besiegers of a town to discourage sorties by the besieged [fr. F. *contrevallation*]

con·tra·vene (kɒntrəvi:n) *pres. part.* **con·tra·ven·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·tra·vened** *v.t.* to infringe (a rule or law) ‖ to deny, contradict, *these facts cannot be contravened* ‖ to conflict with, go counter to, *to contravene someone's wishes* [fr. F. *contrevenir*]

con·tra·ven·tion (kɒntrəvénʃən) *n.* a contravening ‖ an infringement **in contravention of** in violation of (regulations) [F.]

con·tre·temps (kɒntrətú) *n.* an untimely, embarrassing or annoying happening, though not one with serious consequences [F.]

con·tri·bute (kəntríbju:t) *pres. part.* **con·tri·but·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·tri·but·ed** *v.t.* to give, together with others, for a common purpose, *to contribute money to charity* ‖ to supply (an article etc.) to a newspaper or periodical ‖ *v.i.* to give a share, *to contribute to a fund* ‖ to help to bring something about, *the champagne contributed to the success of the party* ‖ to have writings accepted by a publication, esp. frequently [fr. L. *contribuere* (*contributus*), to bestow]

con·tri·bu·tion (kɒntrəbjú:ʃən) *n.* the act of contributing ‖ something contributed **to lay under contribution** to oblige (someone) to contribute [F.]

con·tri·bu·tive (kəntríbjutiv) *adj.* contributing or tending to contribute

con·tri·bu·tor (kəntríbjutər) *n.* a person who contributes, e.g. money to a cause or articles to a periodical [A.F. *contributour*]

con·trib·u·to·ry (kəntríbjutəri:, kəntríbjutouri:) **1.** *adj.* contributing, giving a share ‖ helping to bring about, serving towards an end, *drought was a contributory cause of the fire* **2.** *n. pl.* **con·trib·u·to·ries** (*Br., law*) a person liable to contribute towards meeting the debts of a bankrupt company ‖ someone or something which contributes [fr. L. *contribuere* (*contributus*), to contribute]

contributory negligence (*law*) the partial responsibility of an injured person for his injury

contributory pension a retirement pension towards which an employee contributes while he is employed, the employer also making a contribution

con·trite (kəntráit, kɒntrait) *adj.* penitent, thoroughly sorry, esp. for sin [F. *contrit*]

con·tri·tion (kəntríʃən) *n.* remorse, penitence, esp. for sin [O.F. *contricium*]

con·triv·a·ble (kəntráivəb'l) *adj.* able to be contrived

con·triv·ance (kəntráivəns) *n.* the act of contriving ‖ a mechanical appliance ‖ resource, *it required considerable contrivance to get us there in time* ‖ a dishonest device, *his excuse was a mere contrivance*

con·trive (kəntráiv) *pres. part.* **con·triv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·trived** *v.t.* to devise, *to contrive a means of meeting* ‖ to invent, *to contrive a new kind of tool* ‖ to manage by resourcefulness, *she contrived to bring up her family on very little money* [O.F. *controver*, to find fr. Ital.]

con·trol (kəntróul) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **con·trol·ling** *past* and *past part.* **con·trolled** to govern, exercise control over, *dampers control the intake of air into the kiln* ‖ to restrain, *to control one's temper* ‖ to regulate ‖ to test or verify (an experiment) by setting up a control in which all factors except the variant being tested are kept identical **2.** *n.* power, authority ‖ restraint ‖ self-restraint ‖ the right of administering or supervising, *control of finances* ‖ a means of safeguarding the constitution etc. or regulating the economic life of a nation, *wage controls* ‖ dominance over the difficulties of a technique, e.g. in the arts ‖ (*pl.*) the mechanisms operated by the driver's hands and feet in driving a vehicle, or those by which a pilot flies an aircraft ‖ a station where a competitor may stop for repairs, refueling etc., during a motor race etc. or a part of a course not reckoned in timing ‖ a person who acts as a check ‖ a standard of comparison or check in an experiment, *this unfertilized plot acts as control for the experimental ones* ‖ (*spiritualism*) a spirit said to actuate the utterances of the medium [F. *contrôler*]

control column the device in an aircraft that operates the ailerons and elevators

control group in an experiment, a group of subjects matched with an experimental group, but not subject to the treatment under investigation. The control group of an experiment involving human beings is usually unaware of its status

con·trol·ler (kəntroulər) *n.* a person who or device which governs or controls, esp. an officer

controlling expenditure or a device for controlling power, pressure, speed etc **con·trol·ler·ship** *n.* [A F *contreroller*]

control tower the building on an airfield from which permanent visual [illegible] landing area is maintained [illegible] and ground traffic controlled, normally by radio

con·tro·ver·sial (kɒntrəvə:rʃəl) *adj.* disputable, *a controversial statement* ‖ prone to controversy, *a controversial manner* ‖ relating to controversy **con·tro·ver·sial·ist** *n.* [fr. L. *controversialis*]

con·tro·ver·sy (kɒntrəvə:si, kɒntrəvəsi) *pl.* **·sies** *n.* a disputing ‖ an argument, esp. a prolonged one, e.g. in newspaper correspondence ‖ a quarrel or wrangle [fr. L. *controversia*]

con·tro·vert (kɒntrəvə:t, kɒntrəvə:t) *v.t.* to deny the truth of ‖ to call in question, dispute [fr. L. *controversus*, opposed]

con·tu·ma·cious (kɒntjumeiʃəs) *adj.* obstinately disobedient, rebellious, esp against lawful authority, e.g. an order of court **cón·tu·ma·cy** *n.* [fr. L. *contumax* (*contumacis*), stubborn]

con·tu·me·li·ous (kɒntjumi:li:əs, kɒntjumi li əs) *adj* contemptuous, arrogant, insolent in language or behavior [O F *contumelieus*]

con·tu·me·ly (kɒntjuməli:, kɒntjuməli, kəntú:məli:, kəntju:məli, kɒntəmli:) *n.* insolent or insulting language or behavior [O F *contumelie*]

con·tuse (kəntu:z, kəntju:z) *pres. part.* **con·tus·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·tused** *v.t.* to bruise, damage the subcutaneous tissue of, without breaking the skin [fr. L. *contundere* (*contusus*), to thump]

con·tu·sion (kəntu:ʒən, kəntju:ʒən) *n.* a bruise, damage to subcutaneous [illegible] [fr. L.]

co·nun·drum (kənʌndrəm) *n.* a riddle turning on a play of words ‖ *(fig.)* a problem [origin unknown]

con·ur·ba·tion (kɒnərbeiʃən) *n.* a large network of urban communities [fr. L. *cum*, with + *urbs*, city]

con·va·lesce (kɒnvəles) *pres. part* **con·va·lesc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·va·lesced** *v.i.* to recover health, esp. gradually, after prolonged illness **con·va·lés·cence** *n.* a gradual recovering from illness **con·va·lés·cent** **1.** *adj.* gradually recovering from illness ‖ of or suitable for convalescence, *convalescent home* **2.** *n.* a person recovering from illness [fr. L. *convalescere*]

con·vec·tion (kənvékʃən) *n.* *(phys.)* transference of heat energy from place to place by the circulatory movement of a mass of fluid (due to variations in temperature and hence density) and the action of gravity, the energy being conveyed by the fluid ‖ *(meteor.)* a mechanically or thermally produced process involving upward or downward transfer of part of the atmosphere **con·véc·tion·al** *adj.* [fr. L. *convectio* (*convectionis*), conveyance]

convection current a stream of fluid produced by convection, e.g. in the atmosphere or in the ocean

convection oven stove in which a fan circulates heated air through the oven for fast, even cooking

con·vec·tor (kənvéktər) *n.* a heating stove or other device using the principle of convection

con·vene (kənvi:n) *pres. part.* **con·ven·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·vened** *v.t.* to call together (a committee, assembly etc.) ‖ to summon to appear before a tribunal etc. ‖ *v.i.* to assemble, *the meeting convened yesterday* [F. *convenir*]

con·ven·ience (kənvi:njəns) *n.* advantage, *living near one's work is a convenience* ‖ a convenient time or arrangement, *deal with it at your convenience* ‖ something which makes for one's comfort or for saving work, or any useful appliance ‖ (esp. *Br.*) a public lavatory **to make a convenience of someone** to use someone's services for one's own ends without regard for his interests [fr. L. *convenientia*]

convenience clinic private medical service approximating a hospital emergency room in providing patient care

convenience foods prepared or semiprepared packaged foods sold at retail and substantially ready for eating, e.g., frozen dinners, canned or dehydrated vegetables

con·ven·ient (kənvi:njənt) *adj* favorable to one's comfort, occasioning little trouble or extra work ‖ suitable as an arrangement, *come tomorrow if it is convenient* ‖ easy of access, *a convenient bookshelf* [illegible]

ments, *a convenient bus service* [illegible] to come together, to suit]

con·vent (kɒnvent) *n.* a community of religious, esp. of nuns ‖ the establishment in which they live [M E. *covent* fr. A F]

con·ven·tion (kənvenʃən) *n.* the act of convening ‖ a conference, a body of delegates assembled for a common purpose ‖ *(Eng. hist.)* parliament assembled without royal summons (1660, 1688) ‖ an agreement or covenant between parties or nations ‖ an arbitrary but consistently observed usage, *italics for examples are a convention in this book* ‖ a polite practice observed by the majority ‖ such a practice that has become a deadening influence, or such practices collectively, *a slave to convention* ‖ any of various accepted and generally understood methods of bidding, leading etc. in various card games ‖ a rule or practice traditionally observed in the arts etc., *the conventions of the* [illegible]

[illegible] or deriving from convention ‖ customary, sanctioned by usage, *conventional clothing* ‖ not original or spontaneous, *a conventional letter of sympathy* ‖ conformist ‖ *(arts)* lacking originality, merely traditional ‖ (of signs, symbols etc., e.g. in mathematics and the sciences) habitually used with a single arbitrary, well understood significance ‖ of or relating to a convention or meeting **con·vén·tion·al·ism** **con·ven·tion·al·ist, con·ven·tion·al·i·ty** (kənvenʃənælizm) *ns* **con·ven·tion·al·ize** (kənvenʃən'laiz) *pres. part.* **con·ven·tion·al·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·ven·tion·al·ized** *v.t.* to make conventional ‖ *(arts)* to treat or represent conventionally [fr. L. *conventionalis*]

Convention of 1818 an Anglo-U.S. convention which determined the U.S.-Canadian boundary along the forty-ninth parallel, from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mtns. It provided for a joint ten-year occupation of the disputed Oregon area, comprising the present states of Washington and Oregon and the province of British Columbia

Convention, the National the revolutionary assembly which governed France (Sept. 1792–Oct. 1795) during the French Revolution and founded the First Republic

con·ven·tu·al (kənvéntʃu:əl) **1.** *adj* of or relating to a convent **2.** *n.* a member of a convent **Con·ven·tu·al** a member of a branch of the Franciscan order following a less strict regimen than the Observants [fr. L. *conventualis*]

con·verge (kənvə:dʒ) *pres. part* **con·verg·ing** *past* and *past part* **con·verged** *v.i.* (of two or more directions) to be towards the same point in space ‖ (of two or more things having direction) to be directed towards the same point in space ‖ (with 'upon' or 'towards', of two or more things in motion) to move towards the same specified point in space ‖ (of two or more actions) to be directed towards the same end ‖ *(math.)* (of a sequence, series or integral) to tend to a limit ‖ *v.t.* to cause (things) to converge [fr. L. *convergere*, to tend towards]

con·ver·gence (kənvə:dʒəns) *n.* the act or state of converging ‖ the buildup of a high-pressure layer due to several air currents meeting in a region ‖ *(math.)* of a sequence, series or integral possessing the property of converging ‖ *(biol.)* [illegible] different species living in the same environ-

[illegible] state of converging, convergence

[illegible] motion or of directions or actions which converge, or of that which causes things to converge ‖ of agencies (mirrors, lenses, lens systems etc.) which focus light or other electromagnetic radiation ‖ *(math.)* of an infinite sequence, an infinite series or an improper integral that tends to a finite limit as the number of terms or domains of integration tends to

con·verg·er (kənvə:dʒə:r) *n.* one who has special ability in answering rational, unimagina-

to, sociable ‖ fond of conversation ‖ suitable for

quaintance through study **con·ver·sant·cy** *n.*

tics ‖ informed about, *he is quite conversant with the matter* [O F.]

con·ver·sa·tion (kɒnvərseiʃən) *n.* talk, esp. informal and friendly ‖ good talk practiced as an art ‖ (*pl.*) exploratory discussion of an issue by diplomats of different countries or by officials of [illegible] **con·ver·sa·tion·al** *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of conversation, *a conversational tone* ‖ fond of conversation **con·ver·sa·tion·al·ist** *n.* a practiced or gifted talker [O.F.]

conversation piece a painting etc. of a group of people in free and easy attitudes of conversation ‖ something which sets off conversation

conversation pit dropped living area with seating arranged to promote conversation

con·ver·sa·zi·o·ne (kɒnvərsətsi:ouni) *n.* a reception given for conversation, esp. an evening gathering given by a learned society [Ital.]

con·verse **1.** (kɒnvə:rs) *n.* a statement which transposes the terms of another statement, e.g., 'he has strength but no skill' is the converse of 'he has skill but no strength' ‖ *(logic)* a proposition obtained by conversion ‖ something which is the opposite of something else **2.** (kənvə:rs, kɒnvə:rs) *adj.* of one statement which is the converse of another [fr. L. *conversus*, turned

con·verse **1.** (kənvə:rs) *v.i. pres. part.* **con·vers·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·versed** to have a conversation **2.** (kɒnvə:rs) *n.* spiritual communion, *to hold converse with nature* [F. *con-*

con·ver·sion (kənvə:rʒən, kənvə:rʃən) *n.* a converting or being converted, esp. to new beliefs or to a new allegiance, e.g. from one Christian denomination to another ‖ a change of role, purpose etc., *the conversion of a house into offices* ‖ a voluntary change of stocks and shares into others of a different kind ‖ *(economics)* a change in a rate of interest to a lower rate ‖ *(real estate)* changeover of a rental apartment building to condominium or cooperative ownership ‖ *(logic)* the act of interchanging the terms of a proposition, *if no two-legged animals are horses, then by conversion no horses are two-legged* ‖ *(math.)* a change or reduction of the form of an expression, e.g. from a fractional to an integral form ‖ *(phys.)* the change from one physical state into another, *the conversion of water into steam* ‖ *(chem.)* the change of one substance into another, *the conversion of quicklime into slaked lime* ‖ *(football)* a score made on a try for point [illegible]

con·vert **1.** (kənvə:rt) *v.t.* to change, *to convert a wilderness into a garden* ‖ to change the chemical or physical character of, *to convert sugar into starch* ‖ to bring over to a new position, faith etc., *to convert someone to one's own opinion* ‖ to make a spiritual change in ‖ to turn to [illegible] *(rugby)* to complete (a try) by kicking the ball [illegible] crossbar from a position 25 yds back from the goal line and level with where the try was scored ‖ *(logic)* to change (a statement etc.) by conversion ‖ to change (stocks, shares etc.) into others by conversion ‖ *v.i.* to undergo a conversion ‖ to be able to be converted ‖ *(football)* to make a conversion ‖ *(rugby)* to convert a try **2.** (kɒnvə:rt) *n.* a person whose religious, philosophical or political beliefs etc. have been [illegible] converted

[illegible] verting, esp. a retort used in the Bessemer steel process ‖ a device for transforming electrical

[illegible]

[illegible] version able to be converted ‖ interchangeable, *these terms are convertible* **2.** *n.* a car with a fold

convertible currency paper money able to be exchanged at a fixed price for gold, usually [illegible] term is commonly used to mean convertible into U.S. dollars

[illegible] CAVE **2.** (kɒnveks) *n.* a convex surface, line etc.

[illegible]

con·vey (kənveɪ) *v.t.* to carry, transport, *to convey goods and passengers* ‖ to act as a medium transmitting sound etc., *air is the medium by which sound waves are conveyed* ‖ to impart (information etc.) ‖ to suggest, present as meaning, *what did his speech convey to you?* ‖ to transfer by legal process, *to convey an estate* **con·vey·a·ble** *adj.* [O.F. *conveier*]

con·vey·ance (kənveɪəns) *n.* the act of conveying ‖ a means of conveying, esp. a hired vehicle ‖ (*law*) the transfer of property from one person to another ‖ (*law*) the deed conveying this transfer **con·vey·anc·er** *n.* a lawyer responsible for effecting conveyance of property **con·vey·anc·ing** *n.* the work of drawing up deeds etc. done by a conveyancer

con·vey·or (kənveɪər) *n.* a conveyor belt or other device for moving articles or raw materials in a factory

conveyor belt an endless moving flexible belt, or sequence of rollers, used for conveying finished products or work in progress, esp. in a factory

con·vict (kənvɪkt) *v.t.* to prove or find guilty after trial ‖ to show to be in error or to have done wrong, *their embarrassment convicted them* (*theol.*) to impress with a sense of guilt, *to* [illegible] (*tus*), to vanquish by proof]

con·vict (kɒnvɪkt) *n.* a person convicted of crime, esp. one serving a long sentence [fr. obs.

con·vic·tion (kənvɪkʃən) *n.* a convicting or being convicted ‖ firm belief ‖ a convincing or being convinced **to carry conviction** to bear the clear mark of convincing truth [fr. L. *convictio* (*convictionis*)]

con·vince (kənvɪns) *pres. part.* **con·vinc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·vinced** *v.t.* to persuade by argument or proof [fr. L. *convincere* (*convic-* [illegible]

con·vin·ci·ble (kənvɪnsəb'l) *adj.* open to persuasion or conviction [fr. L. *convincibilis*]

con·viv·i·al (kənvɪvɪ.əl) *adj.* festive, gay, sociable ‖ appropriate to feasting and drinking, *convivial talk* **con·viv·i·al·i·ty** *n.* [fr. L. *convivialis* fr. *convivium*, feast]

con·vo·ca·tion (kɒnvəkeɪʃən) *n.* a calling together or convoking ‖ an assembly of representatives ‖ an ecclesiastical or academic assembly, esp. (*Br.*) a provincial synod of the Church of England (*Br.*) the legislative assembly of [illegible] **con·vo·ca·tion·al** *adj.* [fr. L. *convocatio* (*convocationis*)]

con·voke (kənvouk) *pres. part.* **con·vok·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·voked** *v.t.* to call together to [illegible]

con·vo·lute (kɒnvəlu:t) **1.** *adj.* (*bot.*) rolled, coiled on itself, *a convolute leaf* (*zool.*) having one part twisted over or rolled over another part **2.** *n.* a coil **3.** *v. pres. part.* **con·vo·lut·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·vo·lut·ed** *v.t.* to twist or coil about (something) ‖ *v.i.* to twist, coil **con·vo·lut·ed** *adj.* (*bot.*) coiled, twisted, spiral in [illegible] **con·vo·lu·tion** (kɒnvəlu:ʃən) *n.* a coiled or twisted state ‖ a single whorl, twist or fold, one turn of a coil or spiral (*anat.*) a sinuous fold of the surface of the brain **con·volve** (kənvɒlv) *pres. part.* **con·volv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **con·volved** *v.t.* to roll together, roll (one part) on another *v.i.* to roll together [fr. L. *convolvere* (*convolutus*), to

con·volv·er (kənvɒlvər) *n.* (*acoustics*) device for processing surface acoustic waves by nonlinear interaction between waves from opposite direc-

con·vol·vu·lus (kənvɒlvjuləs) *pl.* **con·vol·vu·lus·es, con·vol·vu·li** (kənvɒlvjulaɪ) *n.* a member of *Convolvulus* fam. *Convolvulaceae*, a [illegible] twining stems which are woody at the base. It

con·voy (kɒnvɔɪ) *n.* a convoying or being convoyed or escorted ‖ a group of merchant ships under aerial or naval protection ‖ a column of military supplies or motorized troops etc. **under convoy** taking part in a convoy [F.

con·voy (kɒnvɔɪ, kənvɔɪ) *v.t.* to provide military [illegible] **con·vulsed** *p.t.* to throw into

con·vul·sion (kənvʌlʃən) *n.* (usually pl.) a violent involuntary spasm of muscles, or irregular movement of limbs etc., resulting from this ‖ any violent disturbance, e.g. an earthquake, tidal wave ‖ (esp. *pl.*) violent political or social upheaval ‖ (esp. *pl.*) uncontrollable laughter [fr. L. *convulsio* (*convulsionis*)]

con·vul·sive (kənvʌlsɪv) *adj.* of the nature of a convulsion, *convulsive spasms* ‖ attended with or producing convulsions, *a convulsive seizure* ‖ emotionally violent, *convulsive rage* [fr. L. *convellere* (*convulsus*), to tear up]

Con·way (kɒnweɪ), Moncure Daniel (1832–1907), U.S. liberal clergyman, known for his 'Life of Thomas Paine' (1892) and 'Collected Works of Thomas Paine' (1894–96). He contributed to the antislavery and reform press

Con·well (kɒnwel), Russell Herman (1843–1925), U.S. clergyman and lecturer. He built up Grace Baptist Church, Philadelphia, into a large and flourishing congregation, and founded Temple University from it

cony *CONEY

coo (ku:) **1.** *pres. part.* **coo·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cooed** *v.i.* to make the murmuring sound characteristic of doves, pigeons etc. ‖ (of lovers) to talk tenderly ‖ (of babies) to gurgle contentedly **2.** *n.* the sound produced by doves etc. ‖ (*Br.*) a sound used to express mild surprise [imit.]

Cooch Be·har (ku:tʃbəhɑr) *BENGAL

Cook (kuk), James (1728–79), British naval captain, navigator and explorer. He led three scientific expeditions to the southern hemisphere (1768–71, 1772–5, 1776–9), making many discoveries in the regions of Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Is. He was the first to penetrate the Antarctic Circle (1773), and on this voyage demonstrated the efficacy of methods of preventing scurvy. He visited (1778) the Bering Strait in search of the Northwest Passage. He was murdered by natives in Hawaii

cook (kuk) **1.** *n.* a person who cooks food, esp professionally **2.** *v.t.* to prepare (food) by the action of heat ‖ (*Br., pop.*) to falsify, *to cook the accounts* ‖ (with 'up') to invent, *to cook up an excuse* ‖ *v.i.* to do the work of a cook ‖ to undergo the process of cooking [O.E. *cōc* fr. L.]

cook·book (kukbuk) *n.* (*Am.=Br.* cookery-book) a book of cooking recipes

Cooke (kuk), Jay (1821–1905), U.S. financier. His sale (1862) of government bonds and his establishment (1863) of two national banks greatly aided the U.S. government during the Civil War

cook·er (kukər) *n.* a vessel for cooking food, *a pressure cooker* ‖ a fruit better cooked than eaten raw ‖ (*Br.*) a stove for cooking food

cook·e·ry (kukərɪ:) *n.* the art or process of cooking

cook·e·ry-book (kukərɪ:buk) *n.* (*Br.*) a cookbook

cook·house (kukhaus) *pl.* **cook·hous·es** (kukhauziz) *n.* an outdoor or camp kitchen ‖ a ship's galley

cook·ie, cook·y (kukɪ:) *pl.* **cook·ies** *n.* a small, sweet cake, usually thin [prob. Du. *koekje*, dim. of *koek*, cake]

cookie jar (*colloq.*) good thing available for a relatively small effort, esp. an unethical or ille-

Cook Islands a New Zealand territory (area 93 sq. miles, pop. 17,000) 1,500 miles northeast of New Zealand in the S. Pacific. There are (excluding Niue) 15 islands. Race: Polynesian. Religion: Christianity. Chief island and capital: Rarotonga (pop. 8,700). Exports: fruit, mother of pearl, clothing, copra. The islands were discovered (1773–7) by James Cook, became a British protectorate (1888), and were annexed to New Zealand (1901). Full internal self-government was granted (1965)

Cook, Mt (Aorangi) the highest peak (12,350 ft) in New Zealand, in the Southern Alps, South Island

cook-out (kukaut) *n.* a party planned around the cooking and eating of a meal outdoors

Cook Strait the channel (16 to 90 miles wide) between North Island and South Island, New Zealand, discovered by James Cook (1770)

cook-top (koktop) *n.* the top area of a cooking range

cooky *COOKIE

cooky pusher diplomat who spends excessive time at parties

cool (ku:l) **1.** *adj.* rather colder than one would wish ‖ pleasantly cold ‖ not retaining heat, *a* [illegible] tic, verging on hostility, *a cool reception* ‖ calmly impudent, *a cool stare* ‖ untemperamental, *a cool head in a crisis* ‖ (of money) impressive in amount, *it cost a cool thousand* ‖ (of colors) near green or blue (removed from orange or red) ‖ (*jazz*) showing technical control and virtuosity ‖ (*pop.*) excellent **2.** *n.* cool air, *the cool of the mountains* ‖ a cool time, *the cool of the evening* ‖ a cool place, *it's better in the cool* ‖ coolness [O.E. *cōl*]

cool *v.t.* to become cool ‖ (of temper or enthusiasm) to calm down, moderate ‖ *v.t.* to make cool **to cool down** to become cool ‖ to recover from a fit of temper **to cool off** to become less affectionate, enthusiastic etc. ‖ to become calm after temper **to cool one's heels** to be kept waiting [O.E. *cōlian*]

cool·ant (ku:lənt) *n.* a liquid used to lessen friction in cutting tools, or (in industrial processes) to cool down metals, liquids etc., or (in engines) to cool them

cool·er (ku:lər) *n.* a vessel for cooling liquids, *wine cooler* or solids, *butter cooler*

Coo·ley (ku:li:), Charles Horton (1864–1929), U.S. pioneer sociologist. His 'Human Nature and the Social Order', 'Social Organization', and 'Social Progress' stress that the individual's social development depends on the extent to which he participates with others

Cooley's anemia, (ku:li:z) or beta-thalassemia major, an inherited deficiency in which red blood cells are low in hemoglobin. Death occurs in the teens or early 20's from anemia or heart failure

cool-head·ed (ku:lhedɪd) *adj.* calm, unexcited

Cool·idge (ku:lɪdʒ), (John) Calvin (1872–1933), 30th president (1923–9) of the U.S.A., upon the death of President Harding. A Republican, he advocated economy in government, low taxation, and a laissez-faire policy toward business, twice vetoing (1927, 1928) the McNary-Haugen agricultural bill for its price-fixing features. The period of his administration was marked by general prosperity

Coo·lidge tube (ku:lɪdʒ) (*electr.*) an X-ray tube that utilizes a hot cathode to produce necessary electrons

coo·lie, coo·ly (ku:li:) *pl.* **coo·lies** *n.* an unskilled Oriental laborer [var. of *kuli*, *koli*, a Gujarati tribe]

cool·ness (ku:lnɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being cool ‖ lack of enthusiasm ‖ calm self-assurance

coomb, combe (ku:m, koum) *n.* (*Br.*) a narrow valley running up from the coast ‖ (*Br.*) a grassy hollow in a hillside [O.E. *cumb*]

coon (ku:n) *n.* a raccoon

coop (ku:p) **1.** *n.* a box, cage, pen or enclosure for poultry, small animals etc. ‖ a place of confinement **to fly the coop** to escape from confinement **2.** *v.t.* to put in a coop **to coop up** to confine, *she feels cooped up at home* [M.E. *cupe*, basket, etym. doubtful]

co-op, co-op (kóup, koup) *n.* (short for) a cooperative

Coo·per (ku:pər, kúpər), James Fenimore (1789–1851), American author, remembered for his 'Leatherstocking Tales' of Indians, notably 'The Last of the Mohicans'

Cooper, John Montgomery (1881–1949), U.S. anthropologist. He was an authority on South American ethnology. His works include 'An Analytical and Critical Bibliography of Tierra del Fuego' (1917)

Cooper, Peter (1791–1883), U.S. industrialist and inventor. He designed and built (1830) the first U.S. steam locomotive, constructed (1854) the first structural beams, introduced the Bessemer process to the U.S.A., and constructed the largest U.S. blast furnace. He founded the Cooper Union, and was nominated the Greenback Party's presidential candidate (1876)

coop·er (ku:pər, kúpər) **1.** *n.* a maker or repairer of casks, barrels etc. ‖ (*Br.*) a person who bottles, samples or sells wine **2.** *v.i.* to work as a cooper ‖ *v.t.* to make or repair (casks) ‖ to put (wine etc.) into casks **coop·er·age** *n.* the work done by a cooper ‖ his workshop ‖ a charge made by a cooper [M. Du. *cuper* fr. L.]

co-op·er·ate (kouppəreɪt) *pres. part.* **co-op·er·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **co-op·er·at·ed** *v.i.* to work jointly with others to some end ‖ to be helpful as distinct from hostile, *an appeal to the population to cooperate* ‖ to contribute to a joint effect, *everything cooperated to make the day a success* [fr. L. *cooperari* (*cooperatus*)]

co-op·er·a·tion (kouppəreɪʃən) *n.* a cooperating, working together to a common end ‖ (*econ.*) a

group of producers, distributors etc cooperating and sharing profits [fr. L. *cooperatio* (*cooperationis*)]

co-op-er-a-tive (kouɒpərətiv, kouɒpəreitiv) 1. *adj.* of or pertaining to cooperation | describing an association for producing goods, marketing etc. in which members share profits, and dividends are eliminated 2. *n.* a cooperative business or association. Cooperative societies are retail organizations in which the consumers are members who provide the capital and share the trading profits in the form of a dividend on purchases made by each member. In producers' cooperatives [illegible] together to market their products, and share the trading profits. In [illegible] agriculture and viticulture | an apartment house in which the apartments are each individually owned ‖ an apartment in such a building [fr. L. *cooperari* (*cooperatus*), to work together]

Coo-per pairs (ku:pər) (*particle phys.*) pairs of bound electrons in a metal with twice the charge and mass of an electron; formed in a superconductor through [illegible] ions. Their existence is proposed by the Bardeen-Cooper-Schrieffer theory

Cooper Union a [illegible] tution founded (1859) by Peter Cooper in New York City for the advancement of the arts and sciences. It conducts day and evening classes and has an art museum and public library

coop-er-y (ku:pəri:, kupəri:) *pl.* **coop-er-ies** *n.* the work done by a cooper ‖ a cooper's workshop

coop-ing (ku:piŋ) *n.* practice by police in patrol cars of pulling aside for rest or sleep while on duty

co-opt (kouɒpt) *v.t.* to elect into a body, committee etc. by the votes of existing members **co-op-ta-tion** *n.* the election [illegible] procedure **co-op-ta-tive** *adj.* **co-op-tion** (kouɒpʃən) *n.* co-optation [fr. L. *cooptare*, to choose]

coopt *v.* to absorb or take over

cooptation technique for maintaining organizational stability by absorbing new ideas and or persons into the policymaking structure

co-or-di-nate (kouɔ:d'neit) **1.** *adj.* equal in rank or order, not subordinate ‖ pertaining to or made up of coordinate things **2.** *n.* something that is coordinate ‖ (*math.*) any one of a set of numbers specifying the position of a point on a line, a surface or in space (thus latitude and longitude are the coordinates of a point on the surface of the earth) | (*phys.*) any one of a set of variables used to specify the state of a substance (e.g. its temperature or pressure) or the motion of a particle (e.g. position, velocity or momentum) [fr. L. *co-*, with + *ordinatus* fr. *ordinare*, to arrange]

co-or-di-nate (kouɔ:d'neit) *pres. part.* **co-or-di-nat-ing** *past* and *past part.* **co-or-di-nat-ed** *v.t.* to make coordinate | to bring the parts or agents of a plan, process etc. into a common whole, to harmonize, *to coordinate the work of departments* [prob. fr. CO + L. *ordinare*, to arrange]

coordinate bond a covalent bond formed by a pair of electrons originating from one only of the two atoms it joins and characteristic of coordination complexes

coordinate covalence a coordinate bond

coordinate geometry analytical geometry

co-or-di-nates (kouɔ:d'nəts) *n.* **1.** portions of a costume that go together in color, texture, and design **2.** crossing lines used to determine a point

co-or-di-na-tion (kouɔ:d'nei∫ən) *n.* a making or being coordinate

coordination [illegible] formed from a central, usually metallic ion attached to a fixed number of ions, atoms or molecules by means of coordinate bonds, and that may exist as a discrete species in solution, e.g. a chelate

coordination of [illegible] state and pre[illegible] duplicate payment for losses insured when more than one insurance policy covers the loss *acronym* COB

co-or-di-na-tive *adj.* that coordinates | relating to coordination

co-or-di-na-tor [illegible] coordinate

Coorg, Kurg (ku:rg) a mountainous province (area 1,593 sq. miles, pop. 229,000) in S.W. India. Capital: Mercara

coot (ku:t) *n.* a member of *Fulica*, fam. *Rallidae*, a genus of swimming and diving birds. *F. atra* is distinguished by a conspicuous white frontal shield and bill | (*pop.*) an eccentric or slightly [illegible]

coot-ie (ku:ti:) *n.* (*pop.*) a body louse [Malay *kutu*, a louse]

cop (kɒp) *pres. part.* **cop-ping** *past* and *past part.* **copped** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to catch (something that causes death, suffering, imprisonment etc.) [etym. doubtful]

[illegible]

cop *n.* a conical ball of yarn wound on a spindle during spinning [O.E. *cop*, top]

co-pai-ba (koupeibə, koupaibə) *n.* an oleoresin obtained from South American trees of genus *Copaifera* and used as a stimulant, diuretic and antiseptic [Span. fr. Braz. *cupauba*]

co-pal (koupɔl, koupæl) *n.* a resin from various tropical plants, used in varnishes [Span. fr. Mex. *copalli*, incense]

co-par-ce-nar-y (koupɑ:rsənəri:) *pl.* **co-par-ce-nar-ies** *n.* (*law*) a joint share in an inheritance | joint ownership

co-par-ce-ner (koupɑ:rsənər) *n.* (*law*) a joint [illegible] two or more equal partners or associates **co-part-ner-ship** *n.*

co-pay-ment (koupeimənt) *n.* (*insurance*) type of cost-sharing in which the insured pays a specified flat amount per unit of service (e.g., $2 per visit, $10 per inpatient hospital day), with the insurer paying the rest of the cost

cope (koup) **1.** *n.* a long semicircular ecclesiastical vestment worn by a priest in processions | the outer part of a mold used in founding | a coping **2.** *pres. part.* **cop-ing** *past* and *past part.* **coped** *v.t.* to supply with a cope ‖ to cover with a coping | *v.i.* to project like a coping [M.E. fr. O.F.]

cope *pres. part.* **cop-ing** *past* and *past part.* **coped** *v.i.* (with 'with') to contend (with a situation, problem etc.) [illegible]

co-peck, ko-peck (koupek) *n.* one-hundredth of a rouble [fr. Russ. *kopeika*, dim. of *kopye*, lance]

COPEI the Christian Democratic party in Venezuela, which won its first election in 1968 [illegible]

Copenhagen (koupənheigən, koupənhugən) (*Dan.* København) Denmark's capital (pop. 645,200, with agglom. 1,377,000 over a quarter of the country's total) since 1416. It lies on the Sound facing Sweden, on Zealand and Amager islands. Industries: shipbuilding, engineering, brewing, food, clothing, porcelain etc. It is a port and rail center, has Scandinavia's biggest airport, and is its largest commercial center. University (1478)

Copenhagen, Battle of the naval engagement (Apr. 2, 1801) between the British and Danish fleets in the course of which Nelson put the telescope to his blind eye and so 'did not see' Parker's signal to break off the fight. The Danish fleet was destroyed

co-pe-pod (koupəpɒd) *n.* a member of *Copepoda*, a subclass of *Crustacea*, including both freshwater and saltwater forms. The group includes minute forms, some parasitic on fish, others free-living and important as fish food **co-pep-o-dan** (koupepɒd'n) *n.* and *adj.* **co-pep-o-dous** *adj.* [L. fr. Gk *kope*, oar + *pous* (*podos*), foot]

cop-er (koupər) *n.* (*Br.*) a horse dealer [fr. obs. v. *cope*, to buy fr. L.G.]

Co-per-ni-can (koupə:rnikən, kɒpə:rnikən) *adj.*

Co-per-ni-cus (koupə:rnikəs, kɒpə:rnikəs), Nicolaus (1473–1543) Polish astronomer and administrator. He put forward the ideas, revolutionary at that time, that the earth and other [illegible] wall etc. often [illegible] hoping to throw off rain; a pro[illegible]

coping saw a saw for cutting patterns in wood. It consists of a narrow blade in a U-shaped frame with a handle

coping stone a stone shaped for coping

co-pi-ous (koupiəs) *adj.* plentiful, overflowing, *a copious supply of drink* | not concise, *a copious style* [fr. L. *copiosus* fr. *copia*, plenty]

Cop-land (koupland), Aaron (1900–), American composer of orchestral, chamber, choral and film music

Cop-ley (kɒpli:), John Singleton (1738–1815), American portrait painter, known for his 'Paul Revere' and 'Samuel Adams' and for his huge historical canvases, notably 'The Death of Lord Chatham'

co-pol-y-mer (koupɒlimər) *n.* a polymer formed by the bonding of unlike molecules usually to form a sequence which may be regarded as the monomer of a polymeric molecule containing an approximately constant proportion of the original reagents

cop-out (kɒpaut) *v.* to avoid work, embarrassment, responsibility, etc., by resigning, e.g., from school, work, etc.

Cop-pée (kɒpei), François (1842–1908), French poet and dramatist

cop-per (kɒpər) **1.** *n.* a metallic element (symbol Cu, at. no. 29, at. mass 63.54) easily smelted from its ores ‖ a penny | a large boiler **2.** *v.t.* to sheathe (e.g. a saucepan) with copper **3.** *adj.* made of copper ‖ coppercolored [O.E. *coper* fr. L.L. *cuprum* fr. L. *Cyprium* (*aes*), Cyprian (metal)]

—The metal and its alloy with tin (BRONZE) [illegible] Malleable and ductile and unaffected by water or steam, it has many domestic uses. A very good conductor of electricity and heat, it is widely used to convey electric current. It is a constituent of many useful alloys in addition to bronze. Several of its salts are used as fungicides

copper *n.* (*pop.*) a policeman [COP v.]

cop-per-as [illegible] fate, $FeSO_4.7H_2O$ [fr. older *coperose* fr. O.F. fr. L. *cuprosa* fr. *cuprum*, copper]

copper beech *Fagus sylvatica*, a variety of beech tree with red sap in the cells of the epidermis, giving the leaves a purplish or coppery color

copper bit a soldering iron

cop-per-bot-tom (kɒpərbɒtəm) *v.t.* to sheathe (the bottom of a ship or cooking pan) with copper

cop-per-head (kɒpərhed) *n.* *Agkistrodon mokasen* or *A. contortrix*, a poisonous American snake found in the eastern U.S.A. and related to the rattlesnake | (*Am. hist.*) a Northern [illegible] in the Civil War

cop-per-plate [illegible] prepared for engraving | an impression taken from such a plate; a distinctive style of decorative handwriting (imitated from copperplate [illegible]

copper pyrites [illegible]

copper-smith [illegible] works copper

copper sulfate, (*Br.*) copper sulphate [illegible] anhydrous but best known in the blue hydrated form $CuSO_4.5H_2O$

cop-per-y (kɒpəri:) *adj.* mixed with or containing copper | like copper

cop-pice (kɒpis) *n.* a wood of small trees, grown [illegible] perh. fr. Malay]

cop-ra [illegible]

cop-ro-lite [illegible]

cop-ro-logy [illegible] [illegible] ment of

cop-ro-phi-lous [illegible] [illegible] of certain [illegible]

cop-ro-phil-i-a (kɒprəfilɪ:ə) *n.* a tendency to be a liking]

cop-ro-pho-bi-a (kɒprəfoubi:ə) *n.* irrational [illegible]

copse-wood (kɒpswud) *n.* a coppice

Copt [illegible]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) a, [illegible]
(o) o, [illegible]
(u) u, [illegible]

Persecuted at intervals from the Arab conquest (640) until 1811, when the Christian minority gained a measure of security, the Copts number about 3,000,000. Only a few monasteries remain. Worship follows the ancient Greek liturgy but is in the Coptic language. The head of the Coptic Church is the patriarch of Alexandria in Cairo. **Cop·tic** 1. *adj.* of, pertaining to Copts or their Church 2. *n.* a Hamitic language derived from ancient Egyptian, since the 15th c. surviving only in the liturgy of the Coptic Church.

cop·ter (kɒptər) *n.* (*pop.*) a helicopter, chopper.

(kɒpjʊlə) *n.* a bond, tie, or link ‖ (*gram.*) a linking verb, esp. the verb 'to be' ‖ (*logic*) the connecting link between subject and predicate of a proposition (e.g. 'are' in 'all men are mortal') ‖ (*anat.*) any bridging or connecting structure, ligament, bone etc. **cóp·u·lar** *adj.* [L. -a

cop·u·late (kɒpjʊleit) *pres. part.* **cop·u·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cop·u·lat·ed** *v.i.* to unite in sexual intercourse [fr. L. *copulare* (*copulatus*), to fasten together]

cop·u·la·tion (kɒpjʊléiʃən) *n.* coition, sexual intercourse (*logic*) the act of joining by a copula

cop·u·la·tive (kɒpjʊlətiv, kɒpjʊleitiv) 1. *adj.* uniting, connecting ‖ (*gram.*) serving as a copula, connecting words or clauses and uniting their senses ‖ relating to sexual union 2. *n.* a word acting as a copula [F.]

cop·u·la·to·ry (kɒpjʊlətəri, kɒpjʊleitəri) *adj.* relating to or used in copulation

an original ‖ a duplicate ‖ a work written out from a model or pattern ‖ one of the printed works which as a set comprise an edition ‖ material intended for printing ‖ material for newspaper publication, *the case made good copy* ‖ (*Eng. hist.*) the transcript of the manorial court roll [F. *copie*]

copy *pres. part.* **cop·y·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cop·ied** *v.t.* to make a copy of ‖ to imitate ‖ *v.i.* to cheat, e.g. in examination, by passing off a copy of someone else's work as one's own [F.

cop·y·book (kɒpi buk) *n.* (*hist.*) a book containing samples of penmanship or drawings for imitation

copybook maxims commonplace moralizings

cop·y·cat (kɒpi kæt) *n.* (*pop.*) someone who imitates another slavishly

cop·y·desk (kɒpi desk) *n.* the desk in a newspaper editorial room at which articles are revised and headlines added

cop·y·hold (kɒpi hould) *n.* (*Eng. hist.*) a tenure of land by copy of the court roll **cop·y·hold·er** *n.* (*Eng. hist.*) someone holding land thus ‖ a proofreader's assistant where proofing involves reading aloud

copying ink indelible ink suitable for use with some of the older duplicating processes

cop·y·ist (kɒpiist) *n.* a person who makes copies, esp. of old documents etc.

cop·y·right (kɒpirait) 1. *n.* the exclusive right to reproduce literary, dramatic, artistic or musical work, given by law for a certain period to an author etc. or his agent (indicated now through international agreement by the letter 'C' in a circle on the title page of a book or on the page immediately following it, or at the end). It

queathed 2. *v.t.* to secure a copyright on (a book, film etc.) 3. *adj.* protected by copyright

cop·y·writ·er (kɒpi rait·ər) *n.* a writer of adver-

coq au vin (kɔukouvɛn) *n.* dish of chicken

co·quet, co·quette (kouket) *pres. part.* **co·quet·ting** *past* and *past part.* **co·quet·ted** *v.i.* to

its shell, which can be worked on a lathe [Span. or Port. *coquilla* dim. of *coca*, a shell]

co·qui·na (koukiːnə) *n.* a variety of limestone made up of adhering shells and corals, used for building in the southern U.S.A. [Span. fr. *coca*,

co·qui·to (koukiːtou) *pl.* **co·qui·tos** *n. Jubaea spectabilis*, a Chilean variety of palm tree, from the sap of which a sweet table-syrup is obtained [Span., dim. of *coco*, coconut]

cor·a·cle (kɔrək'l, kɒrək'l) *n.* a small, light, basketlike boat covered with hide, cloth etc., used by ancient Britons, and still sometimes used for fishing in Wales and Ireland [Welsh *cwrwgl*]

cor·a·coid (kɔrəkɔid, kɒrəkɔid) 1. *adj.* (*anat.*) of a bone in the shoulder girdle of many vertebrates 2. *n.* the coracoid bone [fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk *korakoeidēs*, crowlike]

cor·al (kɔrəl, kɒrəl) 1. *n.* a coelenterate of class *Anthozoa* or a colony of them. They occur as polyps only and usually are colonial, living in shallow ocean waters ‖ the hard red or white substance secreted by these animals to protect and support the polyps. Coral reefs and atolls are formed from broken coral 'skeletons'. Some corals are prized for necklaces etc. ‖ the bright red ovary of a lobster, or its cooked roe 2. *adj.* of coral, or the color of red coral **cor·al·lif·er·ous** (kɔrəlifərəs, kɒrəlifərəs) *adj.* [O. F.]

cor·a·lene (kɔrəliːn) *n.* 1. decoration of beading on glassware 2. the glassware —**coralene** *adj.*

cor·al·line (kɔrəlin, kɔrəlain, kɒrəlin, kɒrəlain) 1. *n.* a seaweed with calcareous incrustation like coral, e.g. *Corallina officinalis* 2. *adj.* (applied esp. to hydrozoa and polyzoa) resembling a coral ‖ of or made of coral ‖ coral red [fr. Ital. *corallina*, dim. of *corallo*, coral]

coralline zone the sea depths in which growth of coral is frequent

cor·al·lite (kɔrəlait, kɒrəlait) *n.* the coral skeleton of a marine polyp ‖ fossil coral ‖ coral-like marble [fr. L. *corallum*, coral]

cor·al·loid (kɔrəlɔid, kɒrəlɔid) 1. *adj.* like coral, branching like a coral 2. *n.* an organism like coral [fr. L. *corallum*, coral]

coral rag (*geol.*) limestone formed from coral, occurring in the Middle Oolite strata

Coral Sea the southwest arm of the Pacific lying between Australia, New Guinea and New Hebrides. It contains the Great Barrier Reef. The decisive Battle of the Coral Sea (2nd world war) was fought in May 1942. It consisted of air action, U.S. aircraft carriers defeating units of the Japanese navy

coral snake any of several venomous snakes having red in their markings, esp. of genus *Micrurus* found in South and Central America. *M. fulvius* is also found in the southern U.S.A.

cor an·glais (kɔrɔŋgléi, kɔrɒŋgléi) *n.* the English horn ‖ an organ stop of similar tone [F. English horn]

cor·bel (kɔrb'l) 1. *n.* (*archit.*) a projection of stone or wood from the face of a wall, supporting the weight above (e.g. of a roof) at the spring of the arch ‖ a short piece of timber placed lengthwise to provide a bearing for a beam 2. *v. pres. part.* **cor·bel·ing**, esp. *Br.* **cor·bel·ling** *past* and *past part.* **cor·beled**, esp. *Br.* **cor·belled** *v.t.* to provide with corbels ‖ *v.i.* to project outward like a corbel **cór·bel·ing** *n.* projecting courses forming a load-bearing ledge [O.F.]

corbel table a projecting course, e.g. of brickwork, resting on corbels

Cor·bett (kɔrbit), Harvey Wiley (1873–1954), U.S. architect. He helped to design (1932–40) the skyscrapers composing Rockefeller Center in New York City

cor·bie gable (kɔrbi) (*archit.*) a gable with cor-

cor·bie·step (kɔrbistep) *n.* (*archit.*) one of a set of steps (in place of the more usual slope) along a gable [O.F. *corb*, a raven]

Cor·co·va·do Gulf (kɔrkouvɑ́dou) an inlet of the

Chile

cord (kɔrd) 1. *n.* a rope of small diameter or a fairly thick string ‖ a piece of such rope or string (*anat.*) a structure of the body resembling a

a ribbed fabric (*pl.*, *Br.*) corduroy trousers ‖ a cubic measure, esp. for cut wood (128 cu. ft.) ‖ a quantity of wood so measured (*elec.*) insulated wire for conveying current 2. *v.t.* to bind with cord ‖ to supply with cord ‖ to pile (wood) into cords **cord·age** (kɔrdidʒ) *n.* (collective term for) ropes, esp. those used for ship's rigging ‖ (of wood) quantity in cords [F. *corde* fr. L. fr. Gk]

cor·date (kɔrdeit) *adj.* heart-shaped, *a cordate leaf* [fr. Mod. L. *cordatus* fr. *cor* (*cordis*), heart]

Cor·day (kɔrdei), Charlotte (Charlotte Corday d'Armont, 1768–93), French revolutionist who stabbed Marat to death in his bath to avenge the Girondists. She was guillotined

cord·ed (kɔ́rdid) *adj.* bound or supplied with cords ‖ ribbed, *a corded cloth*

cor·de·lier (kɔrd'liər) *n.* a Franciscan friar of the strict rule, so called from his knotted cord worn as a girdle [F.]

Cor·de·liers, Club des (klybdeikɔrdəljei) a democratic club (1790–5) formed by Danton, Desmoulins and Marat during the French Revolution

cor·dial (kɔ́rdʒəl, *Br.* esp. kɔ́djəl) 1. *adj.* hearty, sincere, friendly, *a cordial welcome* ‖ deeply felt, *cordial dislike* 2. *n.* a fortifying drink of flavored spirits or a comforting non-alcoholic drink **cor·dial·i·ty** (kɔrdʒæliti:, kɔrdʒiːæliti:, *Br.* esp. kɔdiæliti) *n.* friendliness, sincerity, cheerfulness [fr. M.L. *cordialis* fr. *cor* (*cordis*), heart]

cor·di·er·ite (kɔ́rdiːərait) *n.* (*mineral.*) a blue silicate of aluminum, iron and magnesium, occurring in metamorphic rocks [after P. L. A. *Cordier* (1777–1861), F. geologist]

cor·di·form (kɔ́rdifɔrm) *adj.* heart-shaped, *coralform tendon* [fr. L. *cor* (*cordis*), heart]

cor·dil·le·ra (kɔrdiljéərə, kɔrdilérə) *n.* a chain of mountains, esp. one forming the axis of a large land mass [Span.]

Cor·dil·le·ras (kɔrdiljéərəz, kɔrdilérəz) the Spanish term for the range of mountains running the length of the west coast of North and South America. In North America it includes the Rocky Mtns and the Sierra Nevada. In South America it includes the Andes and is the particular name of the ranges of Colombia

cord·ite (kɔ́rdait) *n.* a smokeless explosive made from nitroglycerin and guncotton, pressed into cordlike lengths

cord·less (kɔ́rdləs) *adj.* with no electrical cord, e.g., battery-operated shavers

Cór·do·ba (kɔ́rðəbə) a town (pop. 990,007) in central Argentina, on the Primero River. University (1613), observatory

Córdoba (Spain) *CORDOVA

cór·do·ba (kɔ́rðəbə) *n.* the basic monetary unit of Nicaragua ‖ a coin or note of the value of one córdoba [Span.]

cordoba unit of currency in Nicaragua, equal to 100 centavos

cor·don (kɔ́rd'n) 1. *n.* a line or circle of police sentries etc. preventing access to a person or place ‖ a line of guards isolating an infected area ‖ a stringcourse ‖ an ornamental cord on a costume ‖ a cord or braid worn as a badge ‖ a ribbon of an order of knighthood ‖ a fruit tree grown as a single stem or so as to form a single horizontal line 2. *v.t.* (with 'Off') to enclose with a cordon, *to cordon an area off* [F.]

cor·don bleu (kɔrdɔ̃bləː) *n.* a first-class cook ‖ dish of meat stuffed with ham and cheese [F. = blue ribbon]

Cor·do·va (kɔ́rdəvə) (*Span.* Córdoba) a province (area 5,299 sq. miles, pop. 717,213) in Andalusia, S. Spain ‖ its capital (pop. 284,737) on the River Guadalquivir. Industries: leather, fine metalwork, food processing, distilling, agricultural trading. A chief town in Roman times, it developed a splendid culture as capital of the Umayyad caliphate (756–1031). It was reconquered by the Christians (1263) and a cathedral was built into its 8th-c. Great Mosque

Cor·do·van (kɔrdəvən) 1. *adj.* of or pertaining to Cordova in Spain ‖ made of leather from Cordova 2. *n.* soft leather, orig. from Cordova (Span. *cordovan*)

cor·du·roy (kɔ́rdərɔi, kɔrdərɔ́i) 1. *n.* a thick cotton material with a velvetlike pile on raised ribs (*pl.*) trousers made of this 2. *adj.* made of corduroy [etym. doubtful]

corduroy road a road of logs laid side by side across swampy ground

cord·wood (kɔ́ dwud) *n.* wood for burning tied in bundles with cord ‖ lumber suitable only for firewood and usually cut to 4-ft lengths

CORE (kɔr, kour) *CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

core (kɔr, kour) 1. *n.* the inner part of certain fruits containing the seeds ‖ the innermost part of anything ‖ the essence or gist, *the core of a message* ‖ the hard center of a boil or a corn ‖ the

central part of a rock mass removed by boring ‖ (*computer*) magnetic doughnut-shape ring for storing computer information ‖ (*phys.*) the uranium-containing heater of a nuclear reactor where energy is released ‖ the heart of [illegible] a wood base on which veneers are fastened ‖ an iron bar, bundle of wires etc forming the center of an induction coil, transformer etc ‖ the part of a mold forming the inside shape in a hollow casting ‖ the central strand of a rope ‖ the insulated conducting wire of a cable **2.** *v.t. pres part* **cor·ing** *past* and *past part* **cored** to take out the core of (an apple etc.) [etym. doubtful]

core city older, inner part of [illegible] central city, inner city

co·re·li·gion·ist (kɔuriidʒənist) *n.* a person of the same religion

Co·rel·li (kɔréli:), Arcangelo (1653–1713), Italian violinist and composer of chamber music. A major influence on the development of violin technique, he also helped to establish the form of the concerto grosso

Co·rel·li (kɔréli:, kouréli:), Marie (Mary Mills, 1855–1924), English novelist. Her melodramatic novels were immensely popular, esp. 'Thelma' (1887) and 'The Sorrow of Satan' (1895)

core memory (*computer*) data-storage device based on the direction of [illegible]

co·re·op·sis (kɔri:ɔpsis, kouriɔpsis) *n.* a member of *Coreopsis*, fam. *Compositae*, a genus of perennial plants, many of which are cultivated. Annual varieties are called *Calliopsis*, tickseed [Mod. L. fr. Gk *koris*, bug + *opsis*, appearance, from the shape of the seeds]

cor·er (kɔ́rər, kóurər) *n.* a device for removing cores from fruit

co·re·spond·ent (kourispɔndənt) *n.* the person accused of adultery with the petitioner's wife or husband in a divorce suit

corf (kɔrf) *pl.* **corves** (kɔrvz) *n.* a small wagon (*hist.*, a basket) for carrying coal in a mine [etym. doubtful]

Cor·fu (kɔrfu:, kɔrfú:) (*Gk* Kerkyra) the northernmost island (area 229 sq. miles, pop. 99,477) of the Ionian group ‖ its chief city (pop. 27,000)

cor·gi (kɔ́rgi:) *WELSH CORGI

co·ri·a·ceous (kɔri:éiʃəs, kouri:éiʃəs, kɔri:éiʃəs) *adj.* (*biol.*) of or like leather, leathery [fr. L. *coriaceus*]

co·ri·an·der (kɔri:ændər, kouri:ændər, kɔri:ændər) *n. Coriandrum sativum*, fam. *Umbelliferae*, a plant whose fruits are aromatic seeds used as a carminative and for flavoring [F. *coriandre* fr. L. fr. Gk]

Co·rinth (kɔ́rinθ, Lovis (1858–1925), German Impressionist painter whose works reflect elements of expressionism

Cor·inth (kɔ́rinθ, kórinθ) (*Gk* Kórinthos) a Greek port (pop. 22,495) on the Gulf of Corinth, on the Isthmus of Corinth joining the Peloponnesus to Central Greece. A canal was cut across the Isthmus near the city (1881–93). Settled (8th c. B.C.) by Dorians. Corinth was the largest and richest city-state after Athens, and founded many colonies. It prospered under the Romans (after 44 B.C.), but declined under the Turks (1458–1687 and 1715–1822) and Venetians (1687–1715)

Co·rin·thi·an (kərínθi:ən) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to, or resembling one of the Greek classical orders of architecture, characterized by bell-shaped capitals ornamented with acanthus leaves and pillars 10 times their diameter in height ‖ of or pertaining to Corinth **2.** *n.* an inhabitant of Corinth [fr. L. *Corinthus*]

Corinthians, Epistles to the the seventh and eighth books of the New Testament, written (55–6) by St. Paul to the Church at Corinth. They correct moral abuses, enunciate the doctrine of the mystical body of Christ, and describe the nature of Christian love

Corinthian War a war (394–387 B.C.) in which Corinth, Athens, Thebes and Argos joined together against Sparta. The Persians enforced a peace

Cor·i·o·la·nus [illegible] Marcius (5th c. B.C.), legendary Roman patrician and soldier. Exiled for his oppression of the plebeians, he led a Volscian army to the gates of Rome, but [illegible] his mother, Veturia, and his wife, Volumnia

Cor·i·o·lis force (kɔri:óulis) trajectory of a projectile due to the effects of earth's rotation

co·ri·um (kɔri:əm, kouri:əm) *pl* **co·ri·a** (kɔri:ə, kouri:ə) *n.* the middle division of an elytron ‖ [illegible]

Cork (kɔrk) a southern county (area 2,880 sq. miles, pop. 402,288) of Munster province, Irish Republic ‖ its county seat and port (pop. 149,792). Food processing, distilling, brewing, textiles. University College, National Univer[illegible]

cork (kɔrk) **1.** *n.* the bark of the cork oak, stripped off by hand every 8–11 years when the cork layer of cells is 1–2 ins. thick. a bottle stopper made of cork (or a substitute) ‖ (*bot.*) the protective tissue of dead impermeable cells formed by cork cambium (phellogen) in certain plants, replacing the epidermis as the diameter of stems and roots increases **2.** *v.t.* to furnish with cork ‖ to stop with a cork ‖ to blacken with burned cork [etym. doubtful]

cork·age (kɔ́rkidʒ) *n.* a charge made by a hotelkeeper etc. for uncorking and serving a bottle of wine not supplied by the hotel

corked (kɔrkt) *adj.* (of wine) gone bad from faulty corking

cor·ker (kɔ́rkər) *n.* something or someone that inserts corks ‖ (*pop.*) something of more than ordinary size or quality, or someone referred to with a gasp of admiration

cork oak *Quercus suber*, an oak of S. Europe and N. Africa yielding cork

cork·screw (kɔ́rkskru:) **1.** *n.* an implement, usually with a pointed spiral, for removing corks from bottles **2.** *adj.* spiral, twisted, *a corkscrew stairway* **3.** *v.i.* to move spirally or windingly ‖ *v.t.* to cause to move spirally or windingly

corkscrew curl (*cosmetology*) hairstyle involving spiral strands

cork·wood (kɔ́rkwud) *n.* any of several varieties of tree with light or corky wood, esp. *ochroma lagopus* (*BALSA), *Anona palustris* and *Leitneria floridana*

cork·y (kɔ́rki.) *comp* **cork·i·er** *superl* **cork·i·est** *adj* like cork

corm (kɔrm) *n.* (*bot.*) an enlarged, round subterranean stem, composed of two or more internodes and covered externally by a few thin, membranous scale leaves. Reproduction occurs when axillary buds develop into new corms (in the crocus, gladiolus etc.) [fr. Gk *kormos*, trunk with boughs lopped off]

cor·mo·rant (kɔ́rmərənt) *n.* a member of *Phalacrocorax*, a genus of large, black, voracious sea birds, widely distributed over the northern hemisphere [fr. F. *cormoran*]

corn (kɔrn) **1.** *n. Zea mays*, maize, a tall annual American cereal grass having a terminal staminate tassel and lateral pistillate inflorescences covered with protecting leaves. The edible kernels are a source of oil and of cornstarch ‖ small hard seeds of cereals, grain in general esp. (*Br.*) wheat, (*Scot.*) oats ‖ a small hard seed of pepper and a few other plants ‖ a plant producing such seeds ‖ such plants growing or cut ‖ (*pop.*) corny music, dialogue, jokes etc ‖ (*pop.*) corn whiskey **2.** *v.t.* to preserve with salt, *corned beef* [M.E. fr. O.E.]

corn *n.* a horny hardening or thickening of the skin, esp. on the toes or feet, often caused by friction or pressure [M.E. *coorne* fr. O.F. *corn*, L. *cornu*, horn]

Corn Belt a region in the midwestern U.S.A. extending from Ohio to Kansas and Nebraska, where corn and corn-fed livestock are raised

corn borer the larva of a European moth, *Pyrausta nubilalis*, widespread in U.S. fields of corn

corn bread bread made from cornmeal baked in a shallow pan, and usually eaten hot

corn cake johnnycake

corn chandler (*Br.*) a retail dealer in corn

corn chip crisp snack food of cornmeal [illegible]

corn ear, from which a pipe bowl can be made ‖ a pipe with such a bowl

corn cockle *n. Agrostemma githago*, fam. *Caryophyllaceae*, an annual red-flowered weed, decreasingly common in wheatfields etc [illegible] fields etc

corn dodger a bread made of cornmeal

the interior **cor·ne·al** *adj.* [L. *cornea (tela)*, horny (web)]

Cor·neille (kɔrnei), Pierre (1606–84), French poet and dramatist. The main theme of his tragedies is commonly referred to as a conflict between love and honor. But the love itself is honorable; the conflict therefore is almost between two duties, with the more social obligation determining how the conflict is resolved. Corneille creates a masculine world of vigor and positive energy, where self-knowledge breeds self-confidence. The verse (alexandrines) is appropriately vigorous, but sensitive to the dramatic action. 'Le Cid' (1636) shows the love-honor conflict at its most romantic. In 'Polyeucte' (1641) human love conflicts with a Christian call to martyrdom. 'Cinna' (1641) is more human, more ironic and more dramatic. 'Horace' (1640) shows the Roman virtues of stoicism and social obligation at their bleakest

cor·nel (kɔ́rn'l) *n.* the dogwood

cor·nel·ian (kɔrni:ən) *n.* a carnelian [M.E. *corneline* fr. F.]

Cor·nell (kɔrnél), Ezra (1807–74), U.S. businessman. With a fortune acquired as a founder of the Western Union Telegraph Company, he helped to finance the founding and development of Cornell University

Cornell University a U.S. private educational institution founded (1865) under the Morrill Act at Ithaca, New York

cor·ne·ous (kɔrni:əs) *adj.* like horn, horny [fr. L. *corneus*]

cor·ner (kɔ́rnər) **1.** *n.* the point or place of meeting of e.g. two converging sides, *corner of a box* or walls, *corner of a room* or edges, *corner of a page* ‖ the area thus contained ‖ the angle formed by the meeting of two streets ‖ an angular projection ‖ a photographic print mount ‖ a protective piece to fit over a corner ‖ a position from which escape is difficult or dangerous, *driven into a corner* ‖ a remote place, *from every corner of the earth* ‖ a secret place, *hidden in odd corners* ‖ an obscure part, *an odd corner of history* (*commerce*) a buying up of the whole available supply of a stock or commodity, or most of it, so as to raise the price ‖ (*loosely*) any monopolistic combination to raise prices ‖ (*soccer, hockey*) a free hit or kick from the corner flag when the ball has been kicked or hit over the goal line by a player of the defending side **to cut corners** to economize money, time, effort **to rub the corners off someone** to make a person socially adjusted by getting rid of his gaucherie, self-centeredness etc **to turn the corner** to pass the critical or dangerous stage **2.** *adj.* situated at or placed across a corner, *a corner cupboard* (*football*) of a defensive player on right or left of line **3.** *v.t.* to supply with corners ‖ to set in a corner ‖ to drive into a corner, *to corner an enemy* ‖ to put in a difficult position ‖ to obtain a corner or monopoly in (a stock or product) ‖ *v.i.* to make a financial corner, *to corner in cotton* ‖ to form, come to or drive around a corner [M.E. fr. A.F.]

cor·ner·back (kɔrnərbæk) *n.* (*football*) defensive player in the backfield assigned to cover the receiver of passes

cor·nered (kɔrnərd) *adj.* having corners, *a three-cornered hat* ‖ driven into a corner, *a cornered rat* [illegible]

cor·ner·stone (kɔrnərstoun) *n.* the stone forming the corner of a building foundation (often ceremonially laid by a celebrity) ‖ the essential basis of some plan or program [illegible] across a corner

cor·net (kɔrnét) *n.* a brass wind instrument of the trumpet class, used mainly in brass and military bands, with three valves to provide a full chromatic range ‖ a cornet player (kɔrnit, [illegible] per rolled into a cone for carrying groceries (*Br.*, kɔrnit, kɔrnet) a cone for holding ice cream (*mint*, kɔrnit, kɔrnet) a signal pennant (kɔrnet) any of several organ stops [O.F.]

cor·net (kɔrnit, kɔrnet) *n.* a large spreading [illegible] player

corn·flakes (kɔrnfleiks) *pl. n.* a breakfast food consisting of rolled, toasted, flavored flakes of corn, eaten with milk and sugar

corn·flour [illegible] (*Br.*) flour of rice or other grain

corn·flower [illegible] *Centaurea cyanus*, fam. *Compositae*, found growing among wheat, oats etc. Cultivated varieties are grown

corn·husk (kɔrnhʌsk) *n.* the husk enclosing an ear of corn

cor·nice (kɔrnis) *n.* (*archit.*) a horizontal strip of stone, wood or plaster crowning a building, usually molded and projecting, esp. part of the entablature above a frieze, a molding of the wall of a room just below the ceiling, an overhanging mass of snow above a precipice [ult. fr. L.]

Cor·nish (kɔrniʃ) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Cornwall or Cornishmen **2.** *n.* the Brythonic Celtic language spoken until about 1800 by the people of Cornwall and now used by a small minority **Cor·nish·man** *pl.* **Cor·nish·men** *n.*

Corn Laws (*Eng. hist.*) a series of laws passed in England from 1436 onwards limiting the export and import of wheat. The Corn Law of 1815 allowed wheat to be imported duty-free only when the price had risen to 80 shillings a quarter. The high price of bread caused widespread distress, and led to the formation (1838) of the Anti-Corn Law League under Bright and Cobden. After much agitation, and following the Irish potato famine (1845–6), the Corn Laws were repealed (1846) by Peel

corn liquor [illegible]

corn·meal (kɔrnmil) *n.* meal made from corn

cor·no·pe·an (kɔrnoupiən) *n.* a trumpetlike organ stop

corn pone corn bread, esp. made without milk or eggs

corn row braided hairstyle resembling rows of corn on each side of the scalp, sometimes with braids and pigtails —**corn-row** *v.*

corn silk the fresh styles and stigmas of corn

corn·stalk (kɔrnstɔk) *n.* the stalk on which the ear of corn grows

corn·starch [illegible] (*Br.* corn flour) fine-ground flour made from corn and used as a thickening agent in foods, and in the manufacture of corn sugar

corn·stone (kɔrnstoun) *n.* a variety of earthy, concretionary limestone mottled red and green (*geol.*) a bed found in the lower Old Red Sandstone

corn sugar dextrose prepared by the hydrolysis of cornstarch

corn syrup [illegible]

cor·nu·co·pi·a (kɔrnəkoupiə) *n.* (*mythol.*) the horn of the goat Amalthea that suckled Jupiter, shown in art as overflowing with corn, flowers [illegible] [L.L. fr. *cornu copiae*, horn of plenty]

Corn·wall (kɔrnwɔl, *Br.* kɔnwəl) (*abbr.* Corn.) a county (area 1,357 sq. miles, pop. 401,500) of extreme S.W. England, including the Scilly Isles. It has a long, rocky, much indented coastline. County town: Bodmin. Administrative center: Truro

Corn·wal·lis (kɔrnwɔlis, kɔrnwɔlis), Charles, 1st Marquis Cornwallis (1738–1805), British soldier and administrator. As general during the Revolutionary War, he was forced to surrender (1781) at Yorktown. He was governor-general of India (1786–93) and viceroy of Ireland (1798–1801)

corn whiskey whiskey distilled mainly from corn

[illegible] out of date; poor in quality

co·rol·la (kərɔlə) *n.* a whorl of petals, esp.

cor·ol·lar·y (kɔrəleri, kɔrəleri, *Br.* kɔrələri) **1.** British struggle for supremacy in India during the 18th c.

co·ro·na (kəróunə) *pl.* **co·ro·nas, co·ro·nae** (kəróuni:) *n.* (*astron.*) the upper region of the solar atmosphere, consisting of highly ionized gases. It is of unknown extent, but is observed at the time of total eclipse at a distance of 9 million miles from the sun. Spectroscopic evidence indicates temperatures of the order of 1 million degrees C. in parts of the corona, and this cannot be explained satisfactorily as yet ‖ a similar ring around the moon or stars ‖ a luminous ring formed by reflection on a fogbank or cloud on the opposite side of an observer to the sun ‖ (*archit.*) the projecting part of a cornice ‖ (*bot.*) a cup-shaped body formed by the union of scales on perianth leaves, e.g. in the trumpet of the daffodil, narcissus etc. ‖ (*zool.*) the theca and anus of a crinoid ‖ (*biol.*) the head or upper portion of any structure ‖ (*anat.*) any of various bones etc. shaped like a crown, e.g. in the skull or a tooth, (*elec.*) a visible discharge on the surface of a high-voltage conductor ‖ a circular church chandelier [L.=crown]

Co·ro·na·do (kɔrənɑ́ðo), Francisco Vasquez de (1510–c. 1554), Spanish explorer of the southwestern U.S.A.

co·ro·nal (kəróun'l, kɔrən'l, kɒrən'l) *adj.* of the corona of the skull ‖ pertaining to or situated toward the suture between the frontal and parietal bones of the skull [F. or fr. L. *coronalis* fr. *corona*, crown]

cor·o·nal (kɔrən'l, kɒrən'l) *n.* a crown, coronet or circlet (esp. of gold or gems) ‖ a wreath or garland for the head [prob. A.F.]

co·ro·nar·y (kɔrəneri:, kɒrəneri:) *adj.* of or pertaining to a crown, crownlike ‖ (*anat.*) pertaining to either of two arteries arising from the aorta and supplying blood to the heart muscles [fr. L. *coronarius*]

coronary bypass (*med.*) surgical establishment of a blood supply to organs to which the arteries have been blocked or destroyed syn. revascularization

coronary thrombosis the formation of a clot in the coronary arteries, and consequent blockage of them. As a result a part of the heart may cease functioning

cor·o·nate (kɔ́rənеit, kɒrənеit) *adj.* (of the sun or moon) supplied with a corona **cór·o·nat·ed** *adj.* [fr. L. *coronare* (*coronatus*), to crown]

cor·o·na·tion (kɔrənéiʃən, kɒrənéiʃən) *n.* the act or ceremony of crowning a sovereign [O.F.]

—In its fullest form the rite used in Europe includes popular consent publicly given, an oath by the sovereign to govern according to certain principles, consecration by prayer and anointment, investiture with regalia, enthronement and communion

Co·ro·nel O·vie·do (kɔrənélɔvjéðo) a city (pop. 44,000) in E. Paraguay

cor·o·ner (kɔ́rənər, kɒ́rənər) *n.* a public officer whose most usual task is to hold an inquiry into the causes of accidental or suspicious deaths **cór·o·ner·ship** *n.* [A.F. *corouner*, orig. the officer responsible for private property rights of the Crown]

coroner's jury the jury sitting at a coroner's inquest

cor·o·net (kɔ́rənit, kɔ́rənet, kɒ́rənit, kɒ́rənet, kɔ́rənet, kɒ́rənet) *n.* a small crown worn by nobility, e.g. by dukes, earls and their ladies ‖ a representation of this on arms, a carriage etc. a woman's ornamental headdress, esp. of jewels or gold, or of flowers. the lower part of a horse's pastern. (*zool.*) a knob at the base of a deer's antler **cor·o·net·ed, cor·o·net·ted** *adj.* wearing or entitled to wear a coronet [O.F. *coronette*, [illegible]

cor·o·noid (kɔ́rənɔid, kɒ́rənɔid) *adj.* (*anat.*, of bones) curved like a crow's beak [fr. Gk *korónē*, crow]

Co·ro·pu·na, Ne·va·do (nevaðokɔropúna) a peak (c. 21,720 ft) in the Andes northwest of Arequipa, Peru

[illegible] 1875), French landscape painter. His early strong, luminous landscapes differ markedly from those of a later period, when he sought to convey the poetry of mysterious shadows and half-lights

co·ro·zo (kɔrouzou) *n. Phytelephas macrocarpa*, a tree of South America allied to palms [native]

corozo nut the hardened albumen of the corozo seed, used as a substitute for ivory, e.g. for buttons, chessmen etc.

cor·po·ral (kɔ́rpərəl, kɔ́rpрəl *adj.* belonging or relating to the body [O.F.]

corporal *n.* (*eccles.*) a cloth used to cover the consecrated elements during the Mass (Eucharist) [fr. M.L. *corporalis* (*palla*), body (cloth)]

corporal *n.* a noncommissioned officer in the army ranking below sergeant [older F. var. of *caporal* fr. Ital.]

cor·po·ral·i·ty (kɔrpərælіti:) *n.* the fact of being or having a body ‖ material existence [fr. L.L. *corporalitas*]

corporal punishment a punishing by flogging, birching etc.

cor·po·rate (kɔ́rpərit, kɔ́rprit) *adj.* united, combined into one, *a corporate effort* ‖ incorporated ‖ belonging to an incorporated body, or corporation. *corporate property* **in a corporate capacity** acting as a body rather than as a number of individuals [fr. L. *corporare* (*corporatus*), to form into a body]

corporate state perception of government as ordered, legalistic, yet insensitive to human values; from Charles Reich's *The Greening of America*, 1970 (Sometimes also descriptive of Fascist Italy in the 1920s and 1930s)

corporate town a town having municipal rights and acting through a corporation

cor·po·ra·tion (kɔrpəréiʃən) *n.* a body or society entitled to act as a single person, esp. a body of municipal authorities ‖ (*law*) an artificial person created by charter etc., made up of many persons (corporation aggregate) or one (corporation sole) [fr. L. *corporatio* (*corporationis*), action of incorporating]

cor·po·ra·tive (kɔ́rpəreitiv, kɔ́rpərətiv) *adj.* relating to or consisting of a corporation ‖ of a political system giving supreme authority to representatives from key corporations meeting in one corporate body [fr. L. *corporativus*]

cor·po·re·al (kɔrpɔ́ri:əl, kɔrpóuri:əl) *adj.* of the body ‖ material, physical (opp. SPIRITUAL) ‖ (*law*) tangible, palpable. *corporeal hereditaments* (material possessions) **cor·po·re·ál·i·ty** *n.* [fr. L. *corporeus*]

cor·po·re·i·ty (kɔ:rpərі:iti:) *n.* the state or quality of being or having a physical body ‖ physical substance [fr. M.L. *corporeitas*]

cor·po·sant (kɔ́rpəzænt) *n.* St. Elmo's fire [fr. Port. *corpo santo*=holy body]

corps (kɔr, kour) *pl.* **corps** (kɔrz, kourz) *n.* part of an army forming a tactical unit and consisting of two or more divisions ‖ a body of specialist troops, *Medical Corps, Intelligence Corps* ‖ a body of trained people working together, e.g. of nurses in a hospital [F.=body]

corps de bal·let (kɔrdəbælei, kɔrdəbælei) *n.* the chorus of a company of ballet dancers (i.e. as distinct from principals, soloists)

corps di·plo·ma·tique (kɔrdiplɔmætí:k) *n.* the whole body of ambassadors, secretaries, attachés etc. of foreign states in a capital city or court [F.]

corpse (kɔrps) *n.* the dead body of a human being, anything defunct [M.E. *corps*, var. of *cors* fr. O.F.]

corps·man (kɔ́rmən, kóurmən) *pl.* **corps·men** kɔrmən, kourmən) *n.* (*mil.*) an enlisted man in the medical corps

cor·pu·lence (kɔ́rpjuləns) *n.* the state or quality of being corpulent **cór·pu·len·cy** *n.*

cor·pu·lent (kɔ́rpjulənt) *adj.* having a fat body [F.]

cor·pus (kɔ́rpəs) *pl.* **cor·po·ra** (kɔ́rpərə) *n.* a body of writings of a particular kind or on a particular subject, *a corpus of Greek inscriptions* ‖ (*rhet.*) a whole, ensemble, *the corpus of opinion was in favor* ‖ (*physiol.*) the main part of the structure of an organ, or any of several bodies, masses or parts with particular functions [L. =body]

Cor·pus Chris·ti (kɔ́rpəskristi:) a port and resort (pop. 231,999) in Texas: oil refining, food processing

Corpus Christi, Feast of the Thursday after Trinity, when Catholics carry the consecrated Host in procession with great pomp

cor·pus·cle (kɔ́rpəs'l, kɔ́rpəs'l) *n.* any minute [illegible] free-floating cells found in blood [fr. L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, body]

cor·pus·cu·lar (kɔrpʌskjulər) *adj.* of or pertaining to corpuscles [fr. L. *corpusculum*]

corpuscular theory a theory in physics that light consists of particles or corpuscles given off by luminous bodies (cf. WAVE THEORY)

cor·pus de·lic·ti (kɔ́rpəsdilíktai) *n.* (*law*) the basic fact or facts establishing that a crime or

a, cat; ɑ, car; ei, lake; e, hen; i, sheep; ɔ, deer; ɛə, bear. (i) ɪ, fish; ai, tiger; ə:, bird. ə, paper; ou, coal; (u) ʌ, duck; u, bull; u:, goose; ə, bacillus; ju:, cube; x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; [illegible] ŋ, sing; ʌ, cake; ʃ, fish; tʃ, beech; l, rabble; ˈn, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

otherwise has actually been committed [fr. L. *corpus*, body + *delictum*, fault, offence]

corpus juris [Latinized form of *corpus* + *juris*, gen. of *jus*, law] the whole body of law by which a people is governed [L.]

cor·ral (kərˈæl, *Br.* kɔrˈɑl) **1.** *n.* an enclosure for cattle, horses etc. ‖ a defensive enclosure made by placing wagons in a circle ‖ an enclosure for the capture of wild animals **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **cor·ral·ling** *past* and *past part.* **cor·ralled** to form a corral with (wagons) ‖ to put or drive (animals) into a corral ‖ (*pop.*) to capture and keep hold of [Span.]

cor·rect (kərˈekt) **1.** *v.t.* to put right, *to correct an error* ‖ to remove faults from, *to correct proof sheets* ‖ to admonish, reprove, chastise ‖ to adjust, bring to standard, *correct your watch* ‖ to adjust for some known or estimated deviation, *correct the reading for individual error* **2.** *adj.* true, *a correct account* ‖ accurate, *the correct time* ‖ conforming to recognized standards, *correct grammar* ‖ conventional ‖ complying with etiquette [fr. L. *corrigere* (*correctus*), to correct]

cor·rec·tion (kərekʃən) *n.* an emending or an emendation ‖ a rebuking or punishing or an instance of either ‖ an allowance made for something to ensure accuracy, *correction for wind velocity* **to speak under correction** to admit the possibility of error **cor·rec·tion·al** *adj.* [F.]

cor·rect·i·tude (kərektitud, kərektitu:d) *n.* correctness, esp. propriety of conduct

cor·rec·tive (kərekˈtiv) *adj.* [illegible] power to correct **2.** *n.* a corrective agent, *a corrective for stomach acidity* [F.]

cor·rec·tor (kərektər) *n.* a person who corrects, censors or punishes ‖ (*Br.*) a proofreader [fr. A.F. *corectour*]

Cor·reg·gio (kɔrredʒ[illegible] 1489–1534), Italian painter. He was in advance of his time in his use of light for emphasis and balance in an unconventional composition, in his use of perspective and foreshortening in the cupola paintings at Parma, and in the softness ('morbidezza') of style which contributes to the sensuality of his mythological paintings

Cor·reg·i·dor (kəregidɔr) an island in Manila Bay, the scene of a battle early in the 2nd world war in which U.S. and Filipino forces capitulated (May 6, 1942) to the stronger Japanese army. U.S. troops regained it in 1945

cor·re·late (kɔrəleit, kɔrəleit) **1.** *n.* either of two things or words implying the other, e.g. 'father' and 'son' **2.** *v. pres. part.* **cor·re·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cor·re·lat·ed** *v.t.* to bring into mutual or reciprocal relation, *to correlate crime with poverty* ‖ to connect systematically, *to correlate the study of language and literature* ‖ *v.i.* to have a mutual relation, *the two sets of figures correlate* **cor·re·la·tion** [illegible] the act or state of being correlated ‖ (*biol.*) mutual relationship ‖ (*statistics*) degree of relationship [fr. L. *cor-*, together + *relatus* fr. *referre*, to refer]

correlation coefficient (*statistics*) the ratio between one variable and another, varying from + 1 for perfect positive correlation to - 1 for perfect negative correlation, being zero for complete absence of correlation

cor·rel·a·tive (kərelətiv) **1.** *adj.* mutually or reciprocally related [illegible], corresponding, similar (*gram.*) expressing a reciprocal relationship, *correlative conjunctions* (e.g. 'neither... nor', 'both... and') ‖ (*biol.*) found in correlation with another **2.** *n.* something in a mutual relationship to something else ‖ a correlative word [fr. L. *cor-*, together + *relativus*, relative]

cor·re·spond (kɔrispɔnd, kɔrispɔnd) *v.i.* to communicate, esp. by letter ‖ to be similar in function, position etc., *the French Sûreté corresponds to the British Scotland Yard* ‖ to be equivalent or representative, *red lines on the map correspond to major roads* ‖ to be in agreement or harmony, *his job corresponds with his interests* **cor·re·spond·ing** *adj.* agreeing in any way, e.g. in kind, degree or position ‖ similar, related, *privileges with corresponding obligations* ‖ communicating by or dealing with letters, *corresponding secretary* [fr. M.L. *correspondere*, to respond]

cor·re·spond·ence [illegible] an exchange of letters ‖ the quality of being [illegible] letter ‖ [illegible]

Correspondence [illegible] committee [illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE PROGRAM [illegible] (formerly [illegible] dge [illegible] ‖ [illegible]

legislatures to correspond with English colonial agents. They served (1772) as agencies of colonial discontent and finally (1773) as committees [illegible] promoted colonial unity and played a major role in assembling (1774) the first continental con-

correspondence school an institution offering [illegible]

[illegible] **1.** *n.* a person with whom one exchanges letters ‖ a journalist employed to send regular reports or news items to a newspaper ‖ a person having regular commercial contact with a firm, esp. one distant or overseas **2.** *adj.* corresponding [fr. M.L. [illegible] *spondere*, to agree with]

corresponding member an honorary member of a society without a vote, taking part in its proceedings at a distance (commonly abroad) by [illegible]

Cor·rèze (kɔrez) a department (area 2,272 sq. miles, pop. 240,400) of S. Central France in the Massif Central (LIMOUSIN). Chief town: Tulle

cor·ri·da (kɔriːdə) *n.* a bullfight [Span.]

cor·ri·dor (kɔridɔr, kɔridər, kɔridɔr) *n.* a long passageway, e.g. in a hotel with doors leading off it into separate rooms ‖ an outdoor passage connecting parts of a building ‖ a narrow strip of land across previously foreign territory, owned by a landbound power thus given access to a seaport [F. fr. Ital. *corridore* fr. *correre*, to run]

corridor train (*Br.*) a train in which the cars have a narrow passage from end to end giving access to all seats and lavatories

cor·rie (kɔri., kɔri.) *n.* (*geog.*) a circular or semicircular recess on a mountainside [Gael. *coire*, a [illegible]

cor·ri·gen·dum [illegible] *pl.* **cor·ri·gen·da** (kɔridʒendə, kɔridʒendə) *n.* a mistake, error to be corrected, in a manuscript or printed work ‖ (*pl.*) a list of such errors and the corrections to be made, included in a book, or issued separately, often with addenda [L.]

cor·ri·gi·ble (kɔridʒəbəl, kɔridʒəbəl) *adj.* open to correction, amendment or reform [F.]

cor·rob·o·rant (kərbɔrənt) **1.** *adj.* serving to confirm **2.** *n.* a supporting fact [F.]

cor·rob·o·rate (kərbɔreit) *pres. part.* **cor·rob·o·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cor·rob·o·rat·ed** *v.t.* to confirm by law ‖ to give confirmation of or evidence to support, *laboratory tests corroborate the maker's claims* [fr. L. *corroborare* (*corroboratus*)]

[illegible] tion, support by further evidence [F.]

[illegible] *adj.* serving to corroborate

cor·rob·o·ra·tor (kərbɔreitər) *n.* someone who corroborates

[illegible] *adj.* corroborative

cor·rob·o·ree (kərbɔri.) *n.* a dance festival of Australian aborigines [native word]

cor·rode (kəroud) *pres. part.* **cor·rod·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cor·rod·ed** *v.t.* to eat away by degrees, eat into the surface of, *acids corrode metals* ‖ to consume, *corroding envy and malice* ‖ *v.i.* to become eaten away, *this metal corrodes quickly* [fr. L. *corrodere*, to gnaw away]

cor·ro·sion (kərouʒən) *n.* the process of wearing away the surface of a solid, esp. of metals and building stone, by converting the compact, cohesive substance into a friable one as the result [illegible]

cor·ro·sive (kərousiv) **1.** *adj.* producing corrosion ‖ corroding the mind, *corrosive criticism* **2.** *n.* a substance which corrodes [F. *corrosif*]

corrosive sublimate mercuric chloride

cor·ru·gate (kɔrəgeit, kɔrəgeit) *pres. part.* **cor·ru·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cor·ru·gat·ed** *v.t.* [illegible] and grooves, *corrugated iron* ‖ *v.i.* to become corrugated

a single ridge or groove of a corrugated surface [fr. L. *corrugare* (*corrugatus*)]

cor·ru·ga·tor (kɔrəgeitər, kɔrəgeitər) *n.* each of [illegible]

cor·rupt·i·bil·i·ty (kərʌptəbiliti:) *n.* the state or [illegible]

cor·rupt·i·ble (kərʌptəbˈl) *adj.* open to corruption, esp. to bribes **cor·rupt·i·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *corruptibilis*]

cor·rup·tion (kərʌpʃən) *n.* a corrupting ‖ the state of being or becoming decayed ‖ a spoiling, deteriorating, *the corruption of taste by cheap journalism* ‖ corrupt practices ‖ perversion ‖ moral decay ‖ a corrupting influence ‖ a debased form of a word [F.]

cor·rup·tive (kərʌptiv) *adj.* tending to corrupt [fr. L. *corruptivus*]

Corrupt Practices Act a U.S. congressional law (1925) which regulates spending in political campaigns. No candidate has ever been [illegible]

cor·sage (kɔrsɑʒ) *n.* the bodice of a woman's dress ‖ a spray of flowers to be worn on a dress [illegible] body

cor·sair (kɔrseər) *n.* (*hist.*) a privateer or pirate, esp. of the Barbary coast [F. *corsaire*]

corselet *CORSLET

cor·set (kɔrsit) *n.* a close-fitting, usually stiffened, woman's undergarment extending from the bust to below the hips, worn to support the body and sustain or impose shape [F., dim. of O.F. *cors*, body]

Cor·si·ca (kɔrsikə) an island (area 3,367 sq. miles, pop. 292,000) in the Mediterranean, 100 miles southeast of France and 50 miles west of Italy, near Sardinia. It is a department of France. A quarter of the population lives in the two ports of Ajaccio (the capital) and Bastia, the rest in scattered villages, much of the island being uninhabited. Emigration to the continent is heavy. Official language: French. The majority also speak Corsican, an Italian dialect. The land is extremely mountainous (Monte Cinto 8,891 ft). The climate is mild on the coast, but very cold in the mountains. The soil is fertile, but only 2% is cultivated (citrus fruits, olives). Half of the island is pasture and forest. Sheep, goats, and pigs are raised. Industries: wine, olive oil, cork, paper, cheese, tourism. HISTORY. The island was colonized (6th c. B.C.) by the Greeks, and was conquered by the Romans (c. 260 B.C.), the Vandals (469 A.D.) and the Byzantines (533). It passed to Pisa (1077) and to Genoa (1453). Paoli ruled the interior from 1755 until Genoa sold Corsica to France (1768). Britain occupied the island (1794–6 and 1814) but it was restored to France by the Congress of Vienna (1815)

Cor·si·can (kɔrsikən) **1.** *n.* an inhabitant or the dialect of Corsica **2.** *adj.* of Corsica

cors·let, corse·let (kɔrslit) *n.* (*hist.*) a defensive covering for the body, of armor or leather [F. [illegible]

Cort (kɔrt), Henry (1740–1800), British ironmaster. His invention of grooved rolls to remove slag and of a method of puddling iron (1784) contributed to the progress of the Industrial Revolution

cor·tege, cor·tège (kɔrteʒ, kɔrteiʒ) *n.* a procession, esp. a funeral procession ‖ a retinue [F. [illegible] conquistador. He invaded Mexico (1519) and conquered the Aztec kingdom ruled by Montezuma. After destroying (1521) the capital, he reorganized the country as a Spanish province

Cor·tes, the (kɔrtes) the legislative assembly in Spain and Portugal

cor·tex *n.* (*anat.*) the outer layer of gray matter of the brain ‖ the outer part of certain glands, e.g. the adrenal gland, or certain organisms, e.g. some protozoa (*bot.*) a plant tissue of varymis). The outer part of the cortex may eventually develop into bark (*loosely*) an outer layer,

[illegible]

[illegible] *blindness* [fr. Mod. L. *corticalis* fr. *cortex*]

[illegible]

[illegible]

cor·ti·sone (kɔrtizoun, kɔrtisoun) *n.* a hormone derived from the adrenal gland, used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and of some eye diseases and some allergic disorders [fr. *dehydrocorticosterone*, the chemical name of the hormone]

co·run·dum (kərʌndəm) *n.* aluminum oxide occurring as a very hard crystallized mineral and used as an abrasive, in polishing powder etc.; forms include ruby, sapphire, emery [Tamil *kurundam*, ruby]

Corunna, Battle of a British rearguard action (1809) against the French during the Peninsular War. The British commander, Sir John Moore, was fatally wounded

cor·us·cate (kɔrəskeit, kɔrəskeit) *pres. part.* **cor·us·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cor·us·cat·ed** *v.i.* to throw off flashes of light, glitter, sparkle ‖ to throw out flashes of intellectual brilliance, *coruscating wit* **cor·us·ca·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *coruscare* (*coruscatus*), to flash]

cor·vee (kɔrvei) *n.* (*hist.*) the unpaid labor due to a feudal overlord ‖ (*hist.*) the system of such labor (e.g. by French peasants until at least

cor·vette (kɔrvet) *n.* (*hist.*) a war vessel with a single tier of guns and a flush deck ‖ (*navy*) an escort vessel, small, fast and lightly armored, having antisubmarine and antiaircraft weapons [F. fr. Port. *corveta*]

cor·vine (kɔrvain, kɔrvin) *adj.* crowlike ‖ of or pertaining to ravens, crows etc. [fr. L. *corvinus*]

Corvinus MATTHIAS CORVINUS

Cor·y·bant·ic *adj.* [F. *Corybante* fr. L. fr. Gk *Korubantes*]

cor·y·mb (kɔrimb) *n.* (*bot.*) a raceme with the lower pedicels elongated so that the top of the inflorescence is nearly flat, e.g. candytuft **co·rym·bose** (kərimbous) *adj.* [F. *corymbe* fr. L. fr. Gk]

cor·y·ne·bac·te·ri·a (kɔrəni,bæktiəriə) *n.* a member of *Corynebacterium*, fam. *Corynebacteriaceae*, a genus of chiefly nonmotile, grampositive, aerobic, rod-shaped bacteria, among which are important parasites (e.g. diphtheria) [Mod. L. fr. Gk *korune*, club + BACTERIUM]

cor·y·phee (kɔrifei, kɔrifei) *n.* a leading member

catarrh in poultry [L. fr. Gk *koruza*, running at

cos (kɔs, kɔs) *n.* (*Br.*) romaine [after Gk *Kos* (Aegean island)]

'Co·sa Nos·tra' (kousənoustrə) allegedly a group of the Mafia, operating in the U.S.A.

co·se·cant (kousi:kənt, kousikənt) *n.* (*math.*)

co·seis·mal (kousaismal, kousaizməl) **1.** *adj.* of points of simultaneous shock from an earthquake wave **2.** *n.* the line or curve connecting such points on a chart

cosh (kɔʃ) **1.** *n.* (*Br.*) a blackjack, bludgeon **2.** *v.t.*

co·sig·na·to·ry (kousignətɔri:, kousignətouri:) **1.** *n.* a person signing a document, treaty etc. jointly with others **2.** *adj.* signing jointly

co·sine (kousain) *n.* (*math.*, *abbr.* cos) a measure of the magnitude of an angle expressed as the constant ratio of the side adjacent to the angle and the hypotenuse in a right-angled tri-

of the Mass. After surviving ordeals of drowning, burning and stoning they were be-

injury or the improvement of the functioning of a malformed body member

cos·mic (kɔzmik) *adj.* of or pertaining to the cosmos **cós·mi·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *kosmikos* fr. *kosmos*, world]

cosmic dust minute particles of solid matter distributed throughout the universe

cosmic radiation radiation by cosmic rays, consisting chiefly of protons, with some electrons and atomic nuclei. Their collision or reaction with particles in the atmosphere gives rise to a wide variety of secondary radiation known as a cosmic ray shower. The energy of a cosmic-ray particle may be as much as 10^{17} eV

cosmic ray any of a group of very high-energy particles reaching the earth from outer space or produced in the earth's atmosphere by the particles from outer space. The former are heavy nuclei moving at speeds close to that of light, while the latter consist in large part of mesons, positrons, electrons, fast protons etc. The energy of some cosmic rays is in the range 10^{15} to 10^{20} eV, far exceeding that of particles produced by man-made particle accelerators

cos·mo·drome (kɔzmədroum) *n.* a U.S.S.R. space-launching center

cos·mo·gen·ic (kɔzmədʒénik) *adj.* affected by cosmic rays

cos·mo·gon·ic (kɔzməgɔnik) *adj.* relating to or dealing with cosmogony **cos·mo·gon·i·cal** *adj.*

cos·mog·o·nist (kɔzmɔgənist) *n.* someone specializing in cosmogony

cos·mog·o·ny (kɔzmɔgəni:) *pl.* **cos·mog·o·nies** *n.* the origin of the universe ‖ a theory of its origin [fr. Gk *kosmogonia*]

cos·mog·ra·pher (kɔzmɔgrəfər) *n.* someone skilled in cosmography

cos·mo·graph·ic (kɔzməgræfik) *adj.* concerned with or relating to cosmography **cos·mo·graph·i·cal** *adj.*

cos·mog·ra·phist (kɔzmɔgrəfist) *n.* a cosmographer

cos·mog·ra·phy (kɔzmɔgrəfi:) *pl.* **cos·mog·ra·phies** *n.* a general description of the world or the universe, its interrelations and materials ‖ the science dealing with the structure of the universe, including astronomy, geography and geology [fr. Gk *kosmographia*]

cos·mo·log·i·cal (kɔzməlɔdʒik'l) *adj.* of or relating to cosmology

cos·mol·o·gist (kɔzmɔlədʒist) *n.* someone skilled in cosmology

cos·mol·o·gy (kɔzmɔlədʒi:) *pl.* **cos·mol·o·gies** *n.* the branch of metaphysics dealing with the universe as a systematic order ‖ a cosmological theory [fr. Gk *kosmos*, world + *logos* dis-

cos·mo·naut (kɔzmənɔt, kɔzmənɔ:t) *n.* (used esp. in the U.S.S.R.) an astronaut [fr. Gk *kosmos*, world + *nautēs*, sailor]

cos·mo·naut·ics (kɔzmənɔtiks) *n.* science of space travel —**cosmonaut** *n.* —**cosmonautic**

cos·mo·pol·i·tan (kɔzməpɔlitən) **1.** *adj.* free from local, provincial or national prejudices ‖ composed of many nationalities, languages etc., *a cosmopolitan city* ‖ (*biol.*) common to all or most of the world **2.** *n.* someone who is cosmo-

cos·mop·o·lite (kɔzmɔpəlait) **1.** *n.* a person without national ties or prejudices ‖ a plant or animal common to most of the world **2.** *adj.* **cos·mop·o·lit·ism** [fr. Gk *kosmopolites*]

cos·mos (kɔzməs, kɔzmous) *n.* the universe viewed as an orderly whole ‖ an ordered system of ideas, self-inclusive and harmonious, *the Platonic cosmos* [Gk *kosmos*]

cosmos *pl* **cos·mos, cos·mos·es** *n.* a member of *Cosmos*, fam. *Compositae*, a genus of garden annuals with diskilke flowers of white, pink, red etc. [fr. Gk *kosmos*, ornament]

Cosmos U.S.S.R. satellite series used for observation, research, and other scientific applications

cosmotron [COSMIC RAY + ELECTRON]

Cos·sack (kɔsæk, kɔsək) *n.* a member of a national group of S. Russia, famous as horsemen and cavalrymen. The descendants of Russian and Ukrainian serfs, the Cossacks settled on as a separate state [Russ. *kozak*, Turk. *quzaq*,

cos·set (kɔsit) *v.t.* to pamper [perh. O.E. *cotsæta*, cot-sitter (an animal reared in the

cost (kɔst, kɔst) *n.* the price paid or to be paid for something ‖ (*pl.*) expenses of litigation, esp. those payable to counsel etc. by the client ‖ an item in the outlay of time, labor, trouble etc. on a job **at all costs** whatever money, sacrifice etc. it may cost, *determined to win at all costs* **at cost** at cost price, at bare manufacturing price **at the cost of** with the loss of or damage of as a direct result, *he finished the work at the cost of his health* **to count the cost** to reckon up the risks involved **to one's cost** to one's disadvantage, suffering or loss [O.F. *cost*, *coust*]

cost *pres. part.* **cost·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cost** *v.t.* to require an outlay or expenditure of, *his car costs a lot in upkeep* ‖ to result in (a specified loss), *careless driving cost him his life* ‖ to calculate the outlay on, *to cost a job* [O.F. *coster*,

cos·ta (kɔstə, kɔstə) *n.* (*zool.*) a rib ‖ (*bot.*) a rib or vein **cós·tal** *adj.* [L. = rib]

cost accounting the recording and analysis of production and overhead expenses in a business

Cos·ta e Sil·va (kɔʃtaesi:lvu), Arthur da (1902–69), Brazilian president. He was a leader of the military coup that deposed (1964) President João Goulart. After serving as War Minister in Brazil's first military regime, he was elected (1966) president by the army-controlled Congress. Despite his promises to 'humanize' the regime, he dissolved (1968) Congress and instituted rule by decree, ending all pretense of civilian government

Cos·ta Ri·ca (kɔstəri:kə, kɔstəri:kə, kóustəri:kə) a republic (area 19,650 sq. miles, pop. 2,339,800) in Central America. Capital: San José. It includes Cocos (area 12 sq. miles), 300 miles to the southwest. 75% of the population live in the highlands, 20% on the Pacific side and 5% on the Caribbean. People: 48% European descent, 47% Mestizo, and minorities of West Indian origin and Indians. Language: Spanish. State religion: Roman Catholic. The land is 75% forest, 13% pasture and 7% arable. The Continental Divide rises to 12,000 ft in the two great volcanic ranges, the Cordillera Volcanica and the Cordillera de Talamanca, and contains the central highland region (3,000–5,000 ft). The Pacific coast is an area of cattle raising and banana plantations. The Caribbean lowland is swampy. Rainfall: 40–80 ins along the Pacific coast, 76 ins in San José, and 100–200 ins in the Caribbean. Average temperature in San José: 68° F. Livestock: cattle. Agricultural products: coffee, bananas, cacao, abaca, corn, sugar, rice. Mineral resources: silver. Exports: coffee, bananas, cacao. Imports: manufactures, machinery, chemicals, foodstuffs. Ports: Puerto Limón on the Atlantic, Puntarenas on the Pacific. University: San José (1843). Monetary unit: colon (divided into 100 centimos). HISTORY Costa Rica, sparsely populated by scattered groups of Indians, was visited by Columbus (1502), and colonized by Spain (1562 onward), forming a neglected part of Guatemala until it broke away from Spain (1821). It was part of the Mexican Empire (1821–3), and joined the Central American Federation (1823–38). A new constitution was drawn up (1871). It entered the 1st world war (1918) and the 2nd world war (1941) on the side of the Allies. Despite some revolts (1948, 1955), political stability was maintained. (The army was disbanded in 1948, and after 1948 every election was won by the party in opposition at the time.) Jose Figueres, of the moderate socialist National Liberation Party, who took control (1948) at the head of a junta, stepped aside (1949) and allowed President-elect Otilio Ulate to take office, but later served (1953–8, 1970–82) as constitutional president. Luis Alberto Monge succeeded him during Costa Rica's worst economic crisis in 30 years

Costa Ri·can (kɔstəri:k'n, kɔstəri:k'n, kóustəri:k'n) **1.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Costa Rica **2.** *adj.* of or relating to Costa Rica

cos·tate (kɔsteit, kɔsteit) *adj.* having ribs or veins [fr. L. *costatus*]

cost-ben·e·fit (kɔstbenəfit) *n.* benefit relative to the cost involved

cos·tean, cos·teen (kɔsti:n) *v.i.* (*Br.*) to sink pits during mining to find the direction of a seam [fr. Corn. *cothas stean*, dropped tin]

cost-ef·fec·tive or **cost-ef·fi·cient** (kɔstifektiv) (kɔstifi∫ənt) *adj.* (*business*) of the relative benefit for the cost involved: *Is the project cost-effective?* **–cost-effectiveness** *n.* **—cost-effi-ciency**

cos·ter (kɒstə, kɔ-) *n.* [illegible]

Cos·ter·mans·ville [illegible]

cos·ter·mon·ger (kɒstəˌmʌŋgə, kɔ-) *n.* [illegible] hawker selling esp. fruit and vegetables from a handcart or a stall in a street market [*costard*, a kind of apple (older *monger*, a dealer, trader]

cos·tive (kɒstɪv, kɔ-) *adj.* constipated, having slow bowel movement [illegible] constipated]

cost·li·ness (kɒstlɪ nɪs, kɔstlɪ nɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being costly

cost·ly (kɒstlɪ, kɔstlɪ) *comp.* **cost·li·er** *superl.* **cost·li·est** *adj.* expensive ‖ involving great loss, *a costly battle* ‖ sumptuous, luxurious, *costly furnishings*

cost·mar·y [illegible] **cost·mar·ies** *n.* *Chrysanthemum balsamita*, fam. *Compositae*, a European aromatic plant smelling of tansy and used as a potherb, for salads etc. [O.E. *cost*, costmary fr. L. fr. Gk (St Mary)

cost of living the prevailing level of what must be paid for the necessities of life

cost-of-living index (*economics*) 1914 index of prices based on 1904-priced package; replaced by Index of Retail Price in 1947 *CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

cost-plus (kɒstplʌs, kɔst-) [illegible] agreements) the cost price plus an agreed rate of profit

cost-push inflation [illegible] (*business*) pressure for price increases due to increased cost

cost sharing (*insurance*) provisions of a health insurance policy that require the insured or other covered individual to pay some portion of the covered medical expenses

cos·tume 1. (kɒstjuːm, kɔstjuːm) *n.* style of clothing in general, including ornaments, hairstyles etc., *local peasant costume* ‖ a suit or dress representing a particular period, nationality, personage etc., worn at fancy-dress balls ‖ a woman's tailored suit ‖ (*Br.*) a bathing suit or swimming shorts 2. (kɒstuːm, kɔstjuːm) *v.t.* *pres. part.* **cos·tum·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cos·tumed** to supply with a costume [F. fr. Ital. *costume*]

costume jewelry, *Br.* **costume jewellery** showy jewelry of no intrinsic value

costume piece a play in which the actors wear historical costumes

cos·tum·er (kɒstuːmər, kɔstjuːmər) *n.* a maker of, or dealer in, costumes for plays or for fancy dress etc.

cos·tum·ey (kɒstuːmɪː) *adj.* (*slang or colloq.*) of overelaborate dressing

cos·tum·i·er (kɒstúːmɪˌər, kɔstjúːmɪˌər) *n.* a costumer [F.]

Cos·way (kɔzwei). Richard (1742–1821), English painter and miniaturist

cosy *COZY

cot (kɒt) *n.* a camp bed or other small, narrow bed ‖ (*Br.*) a crib (bed for a small child) (*nacy, hist.*) a small swinging bed [fr. Hindi *khāt*, bedstead]

cot 1. *n.* (in compounds) a shelter, *dovecot, sheepcot* ‖ a cover or sheath, *finger cot* 2. *v.t.* *pres. part.* **cot·ting** *past* and *past part.* **cot·ted** to put (esp. sheep) in a cot [O.E.]

co·tan·gent (koutændʒənt, koutændʒənt) *n.* (*math., abbr.* cot) the inverse of the tangent

COTAR (*acronym*) for correlated orientation tracking and range tracking system for space vehicles. It is based on direction of transmissions relative to receiving station

COTAT (*acronym*) for correlation tracking and triangulation system for tracing a projectile's trajectory, utilizing bases at various distances

cote (kout) *n.* (in compounds) a cot (shelter), *a dovecote*

Côte-d'Or (koutdɔr) a department (area 3,391 sq. miles, pop. 456,100) of E. France (*BURGUNDY, *CHAMPAGNE) Chief town: Dijon

co·te·nan·cy (kouténənsɪ) *pl.* **co·te·nan·cies** *n.* a joint tenancy

co·te·nant [illegible]

co·te·rie [illegible] regularly ‖ an exclusive set or circle, esp. literary or social ‖ a clique dedicated to some current literary or artistic [F.]

co·ter·mi·nal·i·ty [illegible] ment) [illegible] tive jurisdictions, *e.g.*, police, sanitation, education

Côtes du Nord [illegible] (area 2,786 sq. miles, pop. 525,600) of N.W. [illegible]

[illegible] TANY) Chief town: Saint-Brieuc

co·thur·nus (kouθɜrnəs) *pl.* **co·thur·ni** (kouθɜrnaɪ) *n.* a high-laced, thick-soled boot worn by actors in Greek tragic plays, a buskin [L. fr. Gk *kothornos*]

co·tid·al (koutaɪdˈl) *adj.* of high tides occurring at the same time

cotidal lines lines drawn on a map joining coastal areas where tides coincide in time

co·til·lion (koutɪljən, kətɪljən) *n.* a ballroom or country dance for couples ‖ music for such dances ‖ a formal ball [fr. F. *cotillon*, petticoat]

Cot·man (kɒtmən, kɔtmən), John Sell (1782–1842), English painter in watercolors and oils, the greatest of the Norwich School

co·to·ne·as·ter (kətounɪ æstər, kɒtˈnɪːstər) *n.* a member of *Cotoneaster*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a genus of shrubs, climbers or small trees of N. Europe, with white blossom and red berries [fr. L. [illegible]

Co·to·nou (kɔtɔnuː) the principal port (pop. with agglom. 178,000) of Benin, W. Africa, on the Gulf of Benin: lumber, palm products

Co·to·pax·i (koutəpæksɪ) a mountain of Ecuador in the Andes, southeast of Quito, one of the world's highest active volcanoes (19,612 ft.)

Cots·wold Hills (kɒtswould, kɒtswəld) a range of hills (average elevation 600 ft.) in the W. Midlands of England running northeast through Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire for about 60 miles: the home of Cotswold sheep, a noted [illegible]

cot·ta (kɒtə, kɔtə) *n.* (*eccles.*) a short surplice worn by choristers [M.L.—tunic]

cot·tage (kɒtɪdʒ) *n.* a small house, esp. in the country, for a farm laborer, miner etc. ‖ any small house, esp. in the country, esp. one used as a secondary residence [prob. fr. A.F.]

cottage cheese a soft cheese made of curd

cottage hospital (*Br.*) a hospital without resident doctors

cottage industry a system of industrial organization in which the workers (usually whole families) process, at home, material supplied by an entrepreneur (usually a merchant)

cottage loaf (*Br.*) a bread loaf of two round pieces, a smaller on top of a larger

Cott·bus, Kott·bus (kɔtbus) a town (pop. 111,502) on the Spree 64 miles southeast of Berlin, in East Germany, a rail center: textiles; the district (area 3,189 sq. miles, pop. 805,000) which includes it

cot·ter (kɒtər) *n.* a wedge-shaped piece of metal or wood for keeping joints etc. tight [origin unknown]

cotter pin a split pin inserted through a slot and having its ends forced open so as to bear against the part which it serves to secure, esp. under vibration

Cot·ton (kɒtˈn), John (1585–1652), Anglo-American Puritan clergyman. He was a leader (from 1633) in church and civil affairs in colonial New England. His works include 'The Keyes to the Kingdom of Heaven and the Power Thereof' (1644) and a book of religious instruction for children (1646)

cot·ton (kɒtˈn) 1. *n.* a plant of genus *Gossypium*, fam. *Malvaceae*; the soft, white, wool-like fiber enclosing the seeds of the cotton plant; a thread or textile of this fiber; guncotton 2. *adj.* made of [illegible]

—The cotton plant is native to the New and Old Worlds. The delicate seed hairs consist of a single long cell, with a thick cellulose cell wall. They resemble a twisted, flattened tube, and this allows cotton to be spun into strong yarn (cf. WOOL). The first process of manufacture, called 'ginning', is the separation of the hairs [illegible] for oil as cottonseed oil, and for cotton cake. The [illegible] and exported in this compressed form for manufacture. Chief cotton growers are the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., China, Egypt, India, Brazil

[illegible]

cotton cake compressed cottonseed used as fod[illegible]

[illegible]

American Civil War, which ruined the cotton industry in Lancashire, England

cotton gin a machine used to separate cotton fibers from the seeds

cot·ton·mouth (kɒtˈnmauθ) *pl.* **cot·ton·mouths** (kɒtˈnmauθs, kɒtˈnmauðz) *n.* the water moccasin (after its whiteness about the mouth)

cot·ton·seed (kɒtˈnsɪd) *n.* the seed of the cotton plant

cottonseed oil oil obtained from the crushed seeds of the cotton plant and used in soaps, lubricants, cosmetics etc.; as a salad oil or cooking oil, and in medicine as a laxative

cotton stainer *Dysdercus suturellus*, a pest which stains the lint of developing cotton red

cot·ton-tail (kɒtˈnteɪl) *n.* a member of *Sylvilagus*, a genus of smallish North American rabbits with a white tail

cotton waste refuse yarn from mills, used for cleaning machinery, cars etc

Cotton Whigs the Southern, proslavery faction of the U.S. Whig party. It arose after 1848 and opposed the antislavery Conscience Whigs

cot·ton·wood (kɒtˈnwud) *n.* a member of *Populus*, a genus of trees of eastern North America with a cottonlike growth covering the seeds, esp. *P. deltoides*, fam. *Salicaceae* ‖ the wood of these trees

cotton wool (*Br.*) absorbent cotton

cot·ton·y (kɒtˈnɪː) *adj.* of or like cotton ‖ covered with down like cotton

cotton yarn cotton prepared for weaving or making thread

CO_2 laser carbon dioxide laser

Co·ty (kɔtɪː), Rene (1882–1963), French statesman, president of the Republic (1953–9)

cot·y·le·don (kɒtˈlɪːdˈn) *n.* a primary leaf of the embryo of seed plants and ferns, supplying stored food to the developing embryo (*ENDOSPERM; *cotyledonary placenta) **cot·y·le·don·ous** *adjs.* [L. fr. Gk *kotulē*, cup]

couch (kautʃ) *n.* a piece of upholstered furniture for sitting or lying on; a sofa; the bed in which the grain is sprouted during the malting process in making beer [F. *couche*]

couch *v.t.* to express in words, *to couch criticisms in tactful language*; to lower (a spear or weapon) into the attacking position ‖ *v.i.* to lay oneself down (now only *past part.*), *couched on a bed of straw* (with 'down') to crouch [F. *coucher*, to lie, lay down]

couch·ant (kautʃənt) *adj.* (*heraldry*, of heraldic animals) lying down at full length but with head raised [F. pres. part. of *coucher*, to lie [illegible]

couch·ette (kautʃet) *n.* 1. compartment berth in a European train that converts a seat to a bed at night 2. the train containing such

couch grass (kautʃ, kuːtʃ) any of various grasses with creeping rootstock and rapid powers of spreading, esp. *Agropyron repens*, fam. *Gramineae* [var. of QUITCH O.E. *cwice*]

Cou·e (kuːeɪ), Emile (1857–1926). French chemist and psychotherapist, advocate of therapy by autosuggestion

cou·gar (kuːgər) *n.* *Felis concolor*, a large American quadruped of the cat family, of a uniform brown, formerly found throughout the Ameri[illegible] Canada and the U.S.A. [F. *couguar* fr. Tupi]

cough (kɒf, kɒf) 1. *v.i.* to make a cough; (of an [illegible] to cough out [illegible] up to eject by coughing (e.g. phlegm, blood) 2. *n.* a [illegible] through the partially closed vocal cords, and [illegible]

cough drop a tablet to relieve coughing [illegible]

[illegible] could [illegible] *tional* of CAN

could·n't (kudˈnt) *contr.* of COULD NOT

[illegible] thing slides; an area of access to inside knowledge; *the coulisses of academic life* [F.]

[illegible] a mountain [F. fr. *couler*, to flow]

Cou·lomb (kuːlɔ̃), Charles-Augustin de (1736–

the amount conveyed by 1 ampere in 1 second [after C. A. de *Coulomb*]

Coulomb's law [illegible] which states that the force of repulsion or attraction between charges or permanent magnetic poles is proportional to the product of the charges or the pole strengths and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between [illegible]

cou·lom·e·ter (ku:lɒmɪtər) *n.* (*phys.*) a device that measures the quantity of charge flowing past a point in an electrical circuit by the amount of electrolysis that occurs (e.g. by measuring the amount of silver metal deposited from a solution containing silver ions)

cou·lo·met·ric (ku:ləmetrɪk) *adj.* relating to coulometry

cou·lom·e·try (ku:lɒmɪtrɪ) *n.* (*chem.*) the analysis of the composition of solutions by measuring the charge necessary to deposit or produce a given amount of substance

coumaphos [$C_{14}H_{16}ClO_5PS$] (cu:məfous) *n.* insecticide and deworming drug used for cattle [illegible]

cou·ma·rin (ku:mərɪn) *n.* a white crystalline sweet-smelling substance ($C_9H_6O_2$) used in perfumery and for flavoring, derived esp. from the tonka bean and now manufactured synthetically [F. *coumarine* fr. Guianese *cumaru*, tonka-bean tree]

cou·ma·rone (ku:məroun) *n.* a coaltar derivative (C_8H_6O), also made synthetically and used for adhesives, varnishes etc

coun·cil (kaunsəl) *n.* a consultative or advisory assembly, *council of foreign ministers*; a body elected or appointed to advise or legislate for a term of office, *city council*; a meeting of such people; discussion, deliberation in a council; a federation of delegates from labor unions composing a legislative body (*eccles.*) an assembly of churchmen to consider doctrinal, moral, legal problems etc (*New Testament*) an assembly of authorities, esp. the Sanhedrin [O.E. fr. O.F. *cuncile*, L. *concilium*, assembly]

Council for New England a body headed by Sir Ferdinando Gorges which, claiming a prior stake in New England, attempted unsuccessfully to persuade King Charles I to dispossess the colonists. Its colony of Maine was later annexed by Massachusetts

council house (*Br.*) a house built by a local authority and leased, usually at a subsidized rent

coun·cil·lor, coun·ci·lor (kaunsələr, kaunslər) *n.* a member of a council **coun·cil·lor·ship, coun·ci·lor·ship** *n.* [var. of older *counsellor*]

coun·cil·man (kaunsɪlmən) *pl.* **coun·cil·men** (kaunsɪlmən) *n.* a member of a council, esp. of a [illegible]

Council of Europe EUROPE, COUNCIL OF

Council of the Americas a group of just over 200 corporations representing more than three-quarters of all U.S. private investment in Latin [illegible]

Council of the Indies a Spanish institution founded (1509) by Ferdinand the Catholic and entrusted with the administration of Spanish [illegible]

council of war (*pop.*) a discussion about how to meet danger, opposition, a nuisance etc. or to plan some concerted action [illegible]

sultation; a legal adviser; (*Br.*) a barrister [illegible]

one's own counsel to keep one's plans to oneself [M.E. *counsel* fr. O.F. fr. L. *consilium*] [illegible]

selled, esp. *Br.* **coun·selled** *v.t.* to advise, recommend **coun·sel·ing** *n.* a professional guidance service for individuals, applying the techniques of psychological testing [M.E. *con* [illegible]

counsel of perfection an ideal injunction, ad- [illegible]

coun·se·lor, coun·sel·lor (kaunsələr) *n.* a per- [illegible]

reached by counting; (*law*) each charge in an indictment; the counting aloud up to ten seconds while a boxer is floored **out for the count** (*boxing*) knocked out **to keep count of** to know how many have been counted, *keep count of the visitors* **to lose count** to fail to keep count [M.E. [illegible] fr. O.F.]

count *n.* a European title of nobility; a noble- [illegible] lording; a [illegible] *conte*]

count *v.t.* to add up (units in a collection), *count the eggs*; to check by this process, *count your change*; to repeat (numbers in order, up to and including a specified number), *count three before jumping*; to include in one's reckoning, *50 not counting the children*; to consider (a thing or person) as belonging to a specified class, *she counts him as a friend*; *v.i.* to name or add up numbers in order; to be important, have significance; to come properly into a reckoning, *white lies don't count* **to count against** to be reckoned to one's disadvantage, *his age counted against him* **to count for** to be of a specified [illegible] *experts, not ability, without influence counts for little* **to count in** to include in a count **to count off** to divide into groups by counting; to call out numbers in order **to count on** (or **upon**) to rely on **to count out** to declare (a boxer) defeated after he has been floored for ten seconds; (*pop.*) to exclude, *count me out if you're going swimming* **to count out the House** (*Br.*, of the House of Commons or Lords) to end proceedings by pointing out that a quorum is not present [M.E. *counten* fr. O.F.]

count-down (kauntdaun) *n.* the counting out loud at a fixed rate (e.g. by seconds) of the diminishing time before an action must be taken. It is done backwards from an arbitrary number, e.g. 10, and is used esp. in preparing rockets for firing; the amount of time that must be counted out in this way; (*rocketry*) the operations to be performed and tests carried out before a missile is launched. The lapse of time to zero hour for the launch is signaled by an audible counting aloud backward from some arbitrary starting number

coun·te·nance (kauntənəns) *n.* the face; the expression on a face, *a tragic countenance* **to lend countenance** to show open approval **to put out of countenance** to cause (someone) embarrassment [O.F. *contenance*, bearing, aspect]

countenance *pres. part.* **coun·te·nanc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **coun·te·nanced** *v.t.* to show open approval of, support [fr. F. *contenancer*]

counter- (kauntər) *prefix* opposite in direction, opposed to, retaliatory; complementary [fr. F *contre-*, L. *contra*, against]

coun·ter 1. *adj.* opposite, contrary 2. *adv.* in the opposite direction **to go** (or **run**) **counter to** to be in opposition to 3. *v.t.* to answer an attack; *v.t.* to parry, *to counter a threat* 4. *n.* the part of a horse's breast under the neck and between the shoulders; the curved part of a ship's stern [M.E. [illegible] A.F.]

coun·ter *n.* a flat-topped piece of shop furniture dividing sales attendants from customers, and over which business is transacted; a similar fitting in a bank; a small disk of bone, plastic etc. used e.g. for scoring in games or in playing a board game; a token or imitation coin (e.g. for some telephones); (*Br.*) someone or something merely made use of **across the counter** as part of normal retail trade **under the counter** (of selling questionable goods or goods in short supply) secretly, surreptitiously [A.F. *countour, countour*, a thing used in counting]

coun·ter *n.* (*fencing*) a circular parry; (*boxing*) the giving of a blow while receiving or parrying one, or the blow so given; (*football*) play in which the carrier first loses ground [fr. F. *contre*, against]

coun·ter *n.* (*shoemaking*) a stiffener giving form to a boot or shoe upper, above the heel [shortened fr. *counterfort*]

coun·ter *n.* a computer device for counting; a Geiger counter

coun·ter·act (kauntərækt) *v.t.* to neutralize, *alkalis counteract acids*; to defeat by contrary action; to act in opposition to **coun·ter·ac·tion** *n.* **coun·ter·ac·tive** *adj.*

coun·ter·a·gent (kauntəreɪdʒənt) *n.* a force or [illegible]

coun·ter·at·tack (kauntərətæk) 1. *n.* a military offensive launched just after an attack by the enemy 2. *v.t.* to make a counterattack on; *v.i.* to [illegible]

counterattraction a thing that draws someone [illegible]

do so; an attraction running counter to another

coun·ter·bal·ance 1. (kauntərbæləns) *n.* an equal weight balancing another; a compensating influence, power, agency 2. (kauntərbæləns) *v.t. pres. part.* **coun·ter·bal·anc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **coun·ter·bal·anced** to act as a counterbalance with regard to

coun·ter·blast (kauntərblast; kauntərblust) *n.* a vigorous retort, esp. an energetic and much publicized statement

coun·ter·charge 1. (kauntərtʃɑrdʒ) *n.* a retort consisting of throwing back a similar charge or one of equal weight 2. (kauntərtʃɑrdʒ) *v.t. pres. part.* **coun·ter·charg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **coun·ter·charged** to level (a charge) in opposition

coun·ter·check 1. (kauntərtʃek) *n.* an imposed restraint; an independent checking of another check 2. (kauntərtʃek) *v.t.* to restrain by counteraction; to control by a second, independent check

coun·ter·claim 1. (kauntərkleɪm) *n.* an opposing claim, put forward to counter another 2. (kauntərkleɪm) *v.i.* to enter or plead a counterclaim; *v.t.* to claim in a counterclaim

coun·ter·clock·wise (kauntərklɒkwaɪz) *adv.* and *adj.* in a direction opposite to that of the hands of a clock

counter conditioning (*behavioral psych.*) habit or condition substituted for an undesirable condition, e.g., sucking candies to overcome smoking

counter culture mores contrary to the accepted mores of the time and place —**counter culturist** *n.*

coun·ter·es·pi·o·nage (kauntərespi:ənɑʒ, kauntərespɪ:ənɪdʒ) *n.* espionage directed against the enemy's espionage system

coun·ter·feit (kauntərfɪt) 1. *adj.* spurious, copied or made in imitation and pretending to be genuine; feigned, *counterfeit grief* 2. *n.* a counterfeit object 3. *v.t.* to imitate, esp. with fraudulent intent, to forge; to feign **coun·ter·feit·er** *n.* a person who makes false money [O.F. *contrefaire* (*contrefet, contrefait*), to imitate]

coun·ter·foil (kauntərfɔɪl) *n.* the part of a check, receipt etc. retained as a record by the drawer and showing details of sum, date etc.

coun·ter·force (kauntərfɔrs) *n.* (*mil.*) force with the ability to deliver accurate strategic attacks against military targets, e.g., missile silos

counter insurgency action against a rebellion, esp. by guerrillas —**counter insurgent** *n.*

coun·ter·in·tel·li·gence (kauntərɪntelɪdʒəns) *n.* the activity of identifying and thwarting the plans of an enemy's intelligence agents, or the organization charged with this activity

coun·ter·ir·ri·tant (kauntərɪrɪtənt) *n.* a substance producing surface irritation, for relieving more deep-seated pain, e.g. a liniment used to relieve muscle and joint pain; something which relieves worry, pressure etc. by substituting another source of worry etc. **coun·ter·ir·ri·ta·tion** *n.*

coun·ter·mand 1. (kauntərmæ:nd, kauntərmɑnd) *v.t.* to cancel or revoke (a command); to recall (a person, troops etc.) by a contrary order; to cancel (e.g. an order) 2. (kauntərmænd, kauntərmund) *n.* a command etc. revoking a previous one [O.F. *contremander*]

coun·ter·march 1. (kauntərmɑrtʃ) *n.* a march in the reverse direction to a march just made, esp. for tactical reasons 2. (kauntərmɑrtʃ) *v.i.* to make a countermarch; *v.t.* to cause to countermarch

coun·ter·meas·ure (kauntərmeʒər) *n.* a retaliatory measure

coun·ter·mine 1. (kauntərmaɪn) *n.* (*mil.*) a mine made to blow up an enemy mine prematurely; a counterplot 2. *v.* (kauntərmaɪn) *pres. part.* **coun·ter·min·ing** *past* and *past part.* **coun·ter·mined** *v.t.* to destroy with countermines; to thwart by countermeasures; *v.i.* to lay countermines

coun·ter·of·fen·sive (kauntərəfensɪv) *n.* (*mil.*) a large-scale counterattack

coun·ter·pane (kauntərpeɪn) *n.* a coverlet for a bed; a bedspread [older *counterpoint* fr. O.F. *contrepointe*]

coun·ter·part (kauntərpɑrt) *n.* a person fulfilling a role similar to another's, *who is his counterpart in their firm?*; a person or thing almost exactly resembling another; a thing complementary to, or completing, another; (*law*) the opposite part of an indenture

coun·ter·phobic (kauntərfoubɪk) *adj.* of action that ignores fears

coun·ter·plot 1. (kauntərplɔt ... plot ... ed to counter another 2. (kauntərplɔt, kauntərplɔt) *v.t. pres. part.* **coun·ter·plot·ting** *past* and *past part.* **coun·ter·plot·ted** ... such plots

coun·ter·point (kauntərpɔint) *n.* (*mus.*) the art of combining two or more melodies ... simultaneously ‖ a melody composed to accompany another melody [O.F. ...]

Invertible counterpoint (esp. used in fugue) is so written that the melodies can change their relative positions above or below each other. Double (triple, quadruple) counterpoint involves two, three, four melodies ... particular technique, and so on. In each case all the melodies are interchangeable. Strict counterpoint obeys academic rules based on 16th-c. contrapuntal writing. Free counterpoint does not follow these. Counterpoint originated in Gregorian chant and until the 18th c. it was also the main basis of orchestral music.

coun·ter·poise (kauntərpɔiz) *n.* an equal and balancing weight, force or influence | a state of balance or equilibrium [O.F. ...]

counterpoise *pres. part.* **coun·ter·pois·ing** *past* and *past part.* **coun·ter·poised** *v.t.* to counterbalance ‖ to compensate for | to put or keep in equilibrium [M.E. *contrepese* fr. O.F.]

coun·ter·pro·gram·ming (kauntərprougræmiŋ) *n.* system of scheduling activities based on what competitors are doing.

counter pulsation action to reduce systemic blood pressure by raising diastolic blood pressure.

Coun·ter-Ref·or·ma·tion (kauntərrefərméiʃən) the Roman Catholic reform movement which followed (16th and 17th cc.) the Protestant Reformation

coun·ter·rev·o·lu·tion (kauntərrevəlu:ʃən) ... revolution intending to undo the results of a revolution **coun·ter·rev·o·lu·tion·ar·y** *adj.* and *n.* **coun·ter·rev·o·lu·tion·ist** *n.*

coun·ter·scarp (kauntərskɑrp) *n.* the exterior wall of a fortified ditch surrounding a fort etc., opposite to the scarp and nearest to the besiegers, often with a covered way beneath [fr. F. *contrescarpe*]

coun·ter·shaft (kauntər|æft, kauntər|ɑ:ft) *n.* an intermediate shaft transmitting motion from the main shaft to the working parts of a machine

coun·ter·sign (kauntərsain) *n.* a secret sign or word given in reply to a sentry's challenge, in order to pass ‖ a countermark, extra signature on a document, esp. one made by a witness to the main signature [O.F. *contresigne*]

coun·ter·sign (kauntərsain, kauntərsain) *v.t.* to add a ratifying signature to (a signed document) [F. *contresigner*]

coun·ter·sig·na·ture (kauntərsignətʃər) *n.* a signature on a document witnessing to the authenticity of the main signature

coun·ter·sink 1. (kauntərsiŋk, kauntərsiŋk) *v.t. pres. part.* **coun·ter·sink·ing** *past* **coun·ter·sank** (kauntərsæŋk, kauntərsæŋk) *past part.* **coun·ter·sunk** ... adapt (a screw hole) by chamfering to receive the head of the screw and leave it level with the surface ‖ to sink (a screw) thus 2. (kauntərsiŋk) *n.* a hole prepared thus for a screw or bolt | a tool for countersinking

coun·ter·spy (kauntərspai) ... *n.* someone spying on a spy, in military or industrial service

coun·ter·ten·or ... singing voice higher than tenor, male alto ... a singer with such a voice | a part for such a voice [fr. obs. F. *contreteneur*]

coun·ter·vail (kauntərveil) *v.t.* to compensate for ‖ *v.i.* (with 'against') to avail against [A.F. *countrevaloir*]

countervailing duty a duty imposed on foreign goods helped by subsidy, so as to give an equal or better chance to home-produced goods

coun·ter·weigh (kauntərwei) *v.t.* to counterbalance ‖ *v.i.* to act as a counterpoise

coun·ter·weight (kauntərweit) 1. *n.* an equivalent or counterbalancing weight 2. *v.t.* to counterweigh

coun·ter·word (kauntərwə:rd) *n.* a word so often used in various contexts that it has become almost meaningless, e.g. 'nice', 'awful'

coun·tess (kauntis) *n.* the wife or widow of an earl or a count | a lady having equivalent rank in her own right [O.F. *contesse*]

count·ing-hou·se ...

hous·es (kauntiŋhauziz) *n.* an office, room or building where accounts are kept

count·less (kauntlis) *adj.* too many to be ... countable

coun·tri·fied (kʌntrifaid) *adj.* characteristic of rural life, unsophisticated [past part. of older *countrify v.*]

coun·try (kʌntri:) *pl.* **coun·tries** 1. *n.* a region, district, tract of land, esp. with reference to geo... *country* ‖ the land in which one was born or to which one owes allegiance ‖ a political state | regions of woods and fields, esp. as opposed to towns, *to live in the country* | the people of a country, nation, *the country is opposed to war* **to appeal** (or **go**) **to the country** (*Br.*) to hold a general election 2. *adj.* of or relating to the country as opposed to the town [M.E. *contre*, ...]

country-and-western ... *adj.* of country music, esp. in western U.S., usu. played with guitars *abbr.* C&W

country cousin a countrified relative regarded patronizingly by sophisticated members of the ...

country-dance ... any of various native English dances for several couples which depend on the formation of changing patterns rather than on individual ... something

coun·try-folk (kʌntri:fouk) *pl. n.* people whose mode of life is determined by the fact that they live in the country and are not city dwellers

country house a house in the country, esp. when it is a secondary residence | (*Br.*) a large house and grounds in the country, owned by a gentleman

coun·try·man (kʌntri:mən) *pl.* **coun·try·men** (kʌntri:mən) *n.* a compatriot | a person of a specified district, *a north countryman* | (esp. *Br.*) a man who lives in the country, not the town

country music popular music, principally vocal, accompanied by stringed instruments, with southern or western roots and adapted from 18th-century English and Scottish ballads

country rock combination of rock and hillbilly music and country-and-western styles *syn.* rockabilly music

coun·try·side (kʌntri:said) *n.* a rural area, esp. as contrasted with an urban area | its inhabitants, *the countryside is solidly behind him*

coun·try·wom·an (kʌntri:wumən) *pl.* **coun·try·wom·en** (kʌntri:wimən) *n.* a woman who lives in the country ‖ a female compatriot

count·ship (kauntʃip) *n.* (*hist.*) a count's rank, domain or territory

coun·ty (kaunti:) *pl.* **coun·ties** *n.* the largest local government division within a state (excluding Louisiana, where 'parish' corresponds) | a territorial division into which the British Isles, and some other countries, are divided for administrative, judicial and political purposes | (*Br.*) the socially privileged of such a county (*hist.*) the area ruled over by a count [A.F. *counte*]

county borough (*Br.*) a town possessing a municipal organization, having the right to elect one representative (or more) to parliament, with administrative and judicial powers similar to those of a county

county council the elected body governing a county

county court a judicial tribunal in some states (*Br.*) a local magistrates' court

county family (*Br.*) a family with its ancestral seat in a given county

county seat (*Am.*, *Br.*) county town | a town ... which retains the title because it formerly was this

county town (*Br.*) a county seat

coup (ku:) *pl.* **coups** (ku:z) *n.* a sudden success ... throw a government by sudden, violent, illegal ... sational turn in a play ... any dramatically ...

cou·pé (ku:pei) *n.* a coupe | (*hist.*) a four-wheeled carriage to seat two, with an outside seat for the driver [F.]

Cou·pe·rin (ku:pərɛ̃), François (1668–1733), French composer and court musician. He wrote principally for the harpsichord, but also wrote concertos, organ works, church music etc. His father, Charles (1638–79), and his uncle, Louis (1626–61), were also composers and performers.

cou·ple (kʌp'l) *n.* a pair, *a couple of friends* ‖ (*pop.*) roughly two, *a couple of drinks* | an engaged or married pair | partners in a dance | (*phys.*) a pair of parallel forces of equal magnitude but acting in opposite directions on the same body | a coupler | two hounds on a leash | a pair of collars linked by a leash for holding a couple of hounds [O.F. *cople*]

couple *pres. part.* **cou·pling** *past* and *past part.* **cou·pled** *v.t.* to join, fasten, esp. in pairs | to connect (railroad cars) by a coupling | to bring together, pair off | to associate, *her name was coupled with his* | *v.i.* to unite sexually | to associate in pairs ‖ (*radio*) to join by means of a coupler **cou·pler** *n.* a device for joining two things, esp. an apparatus for making two manuals (or manual and pedals) of an organ act together, or single notes with their related octaves | (*radio*) a device for connecting electric circuits | (*rail.*) a coupling [O.F. *copler*]

cou·plet (kʌplit) *n.* two consecutive lines of verse, esp. when rhyming [F., dim. of *couple*]

cou·pling (kʌpliŋ) *n.* a joining or uniting | a device for connecting railroad cars etc. | an appliance for transmitting power or motion in machinery

cou·pon (ku:pɔn, kju:pɔn) *n.* a detachable slip of paper giving entitlement to a payment of interest or to some service ‖ a ration voucher for food, clothing etc. in time of war or national austerity ‖ a sales promotion voucher | part of a printed advertisement to be cut out as an order form, entry for a competition etc. [F. – piece cut off, fr. *couper*]

cour·age (kʌridʒ, kʌridʒ) *n.* the capacity to meet danger without giving way to fear to have **the courage of one's convictions** to be willing to put one's opinions into practice **to lose courage** to despair **to pluck up courage** to begin to be brave **to take courage** to become ... **to take one's courage in both hands** (esp. *Br.*) to summon up all one's courage [M.E. *corage* fr. O.F.]

cou·ra·geous (kəreidʒəs) adj. possessing or marked by courage [A.F. *corageous*]

cou·rante (kurant) *n.* (*mus.*) a quick dance in triple time in a classical suite [F. – running ...]

Cou·ran·tyne ... South America (c. 300 miles long) rising in the Serra Acarahy, and flowing to the Atlantic to form the Guyana-Surinam boundary

Cour·bet (ku:rbei), Gustave (1819–77), French realist painter of portraits, landscapes and genre subjects, who led the reaction against the pseudoclassicism of David and Ingres

cour·i·er (kə ri ər, kuəriər) *n.* a person employed by a firm of travel agents etc. to make arrangements abroad for travelers | a special messenger [M.E. *corour*, *currour* and later *courier* fr. O.F.]

Courier an experimental, delayed repeater communication satellite that has the capability of storing and relaying communications using microwave frequencies

cour·lan (kuərlən) *n.* a member of *Armaus*, fam. *Aramidae*, a genus of tropical American rail-like wading birds with a long bill and a dis... [F.]

Cour·nand (kuərnænd), Andre Frederic (1895 ...), U.S. physician and Nobel prize winner (1956) in medicine (with Dickinson W. Richards and Werner Forssmann) for his contribution to heart research

course (kɔrs, kours) 1. *n.* a moving from one point to another | the direction of travel or path ... line of conduct, *several courses are open to us* | a racecourse | a golf links | a channel in which water flows | a series of lectures, seminars etc. | a scheme of study leading to a degree, diploma etc. | a series of remedial treatments | any of the ... by course of ... in course of ...

ə, *cat*, ɑ, *father*, ɛ, *make*, e, *let*, e, *hen*, i, *sheep*, iə, *deer*, ɛə, *bear*, (i) i, *fish*, ai, *tiger*, ə, *bird*, (u) u, *duck*, u, *ball*, u:, *goose*, ʌ, *bacillus*, ju:, *cube*, x, *loch*, θ, *think*, ð, *bother*, z, *Zen*, ʒ, *corsage*, ...

process of, *in course of construction* **in due course** at the proper time in the future **in the course of** during, *in the course of discussion* **of course** naturally, certainly **to stay the course** (of competitors in a race, or of someone undergoing a test or ordeal) to keep going to the end **to take** (or **run**) **its course** to be allowed to evolve naturally **2.** *v. pres. part.* **cours·ing** *past* and *past part.* **coursed** *v.t.* to hunt by sight and not by scent, *to course hares* ‖ to cause greyhounds to hunt thus ‖ *v.i.* to move or flow quickly, *the blood coursed through his veins* [F. *cours* and *course*]

cours·er (kɔ:rsər, koursər) *n.* (*rhet.*) a swift horse, charger [F *corsier*]

courser *n.* a member of *Cursorius*, fam. *Glareolidae*, a genus of small, swift-running, plover-like birds of Asia and Africa [fr. L. *cursorius*]

court (kɔrt, kourt) **1.** *n.* an uncovered area surrounded by walls or buildings and planned as a unit, e.g. an entrance space or area in front of stables, a courtyard ‖ a college quadrangle ‖ a subdivision of a large, multiple-unit building (e.g. a museum) ‖ a short street enclosed at the far end, a dead end ‖ an enclosed space, open or covered, marked off for certain games, *a tennis court* ‖ a division of this ‖ the residence of a sovereign, a palace ‖ a sovereign's family and his retinue of courtiers ‖ the sovereign and state officials regarded as the ruling power ‖ a formal assembly or reception by a sovereign ‖ a place or hall where justice is administered ‖ the judges, magistrates, coroners and other officials acting as a tribunal to administer justice ‖ a meeting of such officials ‖ a body of directors, managers etc. of some corporations or councils etc. ‖ a meeting of such a body ‖ behavior calculated to win favors or to win affection, *to pay court to someone* **to bring** (or **take**) **to court** to have (a case) or a dispute with (someone) tried by law **to settle out of court** to reach agreement about by mutual consent, not by court judgment **2.** *v.t.* to try to gain the favor or affection of, by flattery or attention ‖ to seek in marriage ‖ to allure, attract, entice ‖ to behave as though seeking (harm, a disaster etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to be sweethearts [M.E. *curt, court* fr. O.F.]

court card (*Br.*) a face card

court circular (*Br.*) the daily report of what happens at the royal court, published in certain newspapers, together with other information affecting socially prominent people

court dress a man's formal costume which includes silk knee breeches and stockings

cour·te·ous (kə:rti:əs) *adj.* polite, civil, considerate in manner [O.F. *corteis, curteis*]

cour·te·san, cour·te·zan (kɔrtiz'n, kourtiz'n, ku:rtiz'n) *n.* (*hist.*) a prostitute, esp. of Renaissance Italy, often a cultivated and influential woman [F. *courtisane* fr. Ital.]

cour·te·sy (kə:rtisi) *pl.* **cour·te·sies** *n.* polite, kind, considerate behavior or an instance of it **by courtesy of** by consent of, under financial advertising arrangement with [O.F. *curtesie, cortesie*]

courtesy light light in a motor vehicle that op-

courtesy title a title given by polite customary usage (e.g. to certain relatives of peers) and not held by legal right

court hand (*Eng. hist.*) a handwriting used in characters and deeds from the 16th c. until

court-house (kɔrthaus, kourthauz) *pl.* **court-houses** (kɔrthauziz, kourthauziz) *n.* a building in which law cases are heard

cour·tier (kɔrti:ər, kourti:ər) *n.* an attendant at

pref. **court-liest** *adj.* having or showing very

courtly love amour courtois, a term used spe-

though the belief it represents comes from Plato or from Neoplatonism) the belief that

in the treatise 'De arte honeste amandi' of Andreas Capellanus and in the Provencal and French society of the time

court-mar·tial (kɔrtmɑrʃəl, kourtmɑrʃəl, kɔrtmurʃəl, kourtmurʃəl) **1.** *pl.* **courts-mar·tial, court-mar·tials** *n.* a judicial court of military or naval officers to try soldiers' or sailors' offenses **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **court-mar·tial·ing, court-mar·tial·ling** *past* and *past part.* **court-mar·tialed, court-mar·tialled** to try by court-martial

Court of Cassation the supreme court of the judicial system of many countries. Its chief function is to decide, at the request of the litigants or the government, whether or not a final decision previously handed down has been in violation of the law or has been a false interpretation of it

Court of Exchequer (*Br. hist.*) a court of law dealing with matters that affected the revenue. It became (1875) a division of the Supreme Court of Judicature and was merged (1881) with the King's Bench division

court of inquiry a military court which investigates charges against officers etc.

Cour·trai (ku:rtrei) (*Flem.* Kortrijk) a town (pop. 76,072) in N.W. Belgium. Products: linen, cotton and lace. Medieval and Renaissance monuments

court roll (*hist.*) a register of tenants' holdings kept by a manorial court

court-room (kɔrtru:m, kourtru:m, kɔrtrum, kourtrum) *n.* a room in which sessions of a court of law are held

court-ship (kɔrtʃip, kourtʃip) *n.* the woo-ing of a person one wishes to marry ‖ (of birds etc.) the sequence of song, display etc. preparatory to mating

court shoe (*Br.*) a pump (ladies' high-heeled shoe)

court tennis (*Am.–Br.* real tennis) an ancient game thought to have originated in French ecclesiastical circles in the 11th c., and much in fashion with royalty in the 16th and 17th cc. It is played with a racket and cloth-covered ball in a walled court

cous·cous (ku:sku:s) *n.* a N. African dish of granulated 'flinty' wheat, steamed in the vapor of broth or meat ‖ this and the meat, vegetables and piquant sauce with which it is eaten [F. fr. Arab.]

Cou·sin (ku:zɛ̃), Victor (1792–1867), French philosopher, and minister of education under Guizot and Thiers. His enthusiasm inspired a revival of interest in the history of philosophy in 19th-c. France. His best known work, reflecting his eclectic philosophy, is 'Du Vrai, du bien, et du beau' (1858)

cous·in (kaz'n) *n.* a first cousin ‖ a first cousin once removed, second cousin, second cousin once removed etc., or any distant relative ‖ (*pl.*) people of a group with whom one acknowledges special ties (though blood relationship is not involved), *we must respect the interests of our Canadian cousins* [F.]

cous·in-ger·man (kaz'ndʒə:rmən) *pl.* **cous·ins-ger·man** (kaz'nzdʒə:rmən) *n.* one's first cousin, the child of one's uncle or aunt [F. ... germain]

cous·in·hood (kaz'nhud) *n.* the relationship of cousins ‖ the state or quality of being a cousin

cous·in·ly (kaz'nli) *adj.* like or suitable to a cousin

cous·in·ship (kaz'nʃip) *n.* cousinhood

cou·tu·ri·er (ku:tuəri:ei, ku:tuə:ri:ər, ku:tüərjei) *n.* a dress designer of a high-class fashion house [F.]

cou·vade (ku:vɑd) *n.* a primitive custom in which the husband of a wife in childbed himself goes to bed and suffers a symbolic parturition [obs. F. fr. *couver*, to hatch]

co·va·lence (kouveilənsi) *n.* the sharing of a pair of electrons between two atoms to form a bond, one electron being provided by each atom (cf. IONIC BOND) **co·va·lent** *adj.*

covalent bond a chemical bond formed by covalence

cove (kouv) **1.** *n.* a small sheltered bay, creek or

concave molding or arch, esp. connecting a wall and ceiling **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **cov·ing** *past* and *past part.* **coved** to arch, esp. at a junction of ceiling and wall (e.g. of the sides of a fireplace) to slope inwards [O.E. *cofa*, a room]

cove *n.* (*Br. pop.*) a chap, a fellow [etym. doubtful, perh. fr. Romany *kova*, person]

cov·e·nant (kʌvənənt) **1.** *n.* an agreement, bargain ... a sealed contract or clause of such a contract ‖ (*Bible*) the agreement between God and his chosen people, the Israelites **2.** *v.t.* to agree to by covenant ‖ *v.i.* to enter into formal agreement [O.F. orig. pres. part. of *convenir*, to agree]

Cov·e·nan·ter (kʌvənəntər, kʌvənæntər) *n.* (*Br. hist.*) a Scottish Presbyterian, esp. one who struggled (1557–1688) for religious liberty and who adhered to the National Covenant (1638)

cov·e·nan·tor (kʌvənəntər) *n.* someone who makes a covenant

Cov·ent Garden (kʌvənt, kɒvənt) an area of central London which was formerly the main fruit and vegetable market ‖ the opera house in this area

Cov·en·try (kʌvəntri:, kɒvəntri:) an ancient county borough (pop. 340,500) in Warwickshire, England, manufacturing small arms, bicycles, automobiles and textiles. Its medieval cathedral was destroyed in 1940, and a new one dedicated in its place in 1962. University of Warwick (1965) **to send (someone) to Coventry** (*Br.*) to ostracize, boycott, refuse to have social dealings with (someone)

cov·er (kʌvər) **1.** *v.t.* to place a cover on or over ‖ to hide, *to cover one's face* ‖ to protect, *rifle fire covered the advance* ‖ to command or dominate (territory), *enemy guns covered the valley* ‖ to keep under aim, *to cover someone with a revolver* ‖ to stand or march immediately behind (another man) ‖ to bring upon (oneself), *to cover oneself with glory* ‖ to spread over, *snow covered the ground* ‖ to extend over, occupy, *the wood covers 20 acres* ‖ to stake a bet equal to (one's opponent's bet) ‖ to accept (a bet) ‖ to protect financially, *covered by insurance* ‖ to be enough to defray the costs of ‖ to have as one's territory or area of work, *our salesman covers the west coast* ‖ (*cricket, baseball*) to stand by (a player) to stop any ball he misses ‖ (*football* etc.) to mark, concentrate on neutralizing (an individual opponent) ‖ (*cards*) to play a higher card than (one's opponent's) ‖ to deal with, embrace, *this book covers the whole subject* ‖ to pass over, travel (a certain distance) ‖ (*journalism*) to report (proceedings, events etc.) ‖ (of an animal) to serve (a female) ‖ to sit on (eggs) so as to hatch them **to cover up** to cover thoroughly ‖ to conceal **2.** *n.* something which extends over a thing, e.g. a top or lid ‖ the binding of a book ‖ a loose or fitted covering on a seat to protect it against dust, dirt or wear ‖ (*Br.*) the outer surface of a tire ‖ the wrapper of a parcel ‖ (*philately*) a stamped envelope that has passed through the mail ‖ a concealing shelter ‖ protecting force, *air cover* ‖ a screen, veil, *under cover of friendship* ‖ money to meet liabilities, *the business has adequate cover* ‖ insurance to protect against loss ‖ linen, cutlery etc. for a person at the table ‖ (*cricket*) cover point ‖ (*pl.*) bedclothes ‖ (of an animal) the act of covering **from cover to cover** (of a book etc.) from beginning to end **to break cover** (of game) to emerge from the undergrowth **to take cover** to hide in a place which conceals or shelters **under cover of** protected or concealed by, *under cover of darkness* **under separate cover** in a different parcel or envelope **under the same cover** in the same envelope **cov·er·age** *n.* a covering ‖ the number of people, or area, reached by a particular medium or e.g. by a television program ‖ money available to meet liabilities ‖ the total range of risks covered by an insurance policy [O.F. *cuvrir, covrir*]

cov·er·all (kʌvərɔl) *n.* (often *pl.*) a garment put on at work over ordinary clothes to keep them clean, consisting of overalls and shirt combined

cover charge an extra charge in a restaurant for the use of table linen and cutlery

Cov·er·dale (kʌvərdeil), Miles (1488–1568), English bishop. His translation of the Bible (1535) was much used by the translators of the 1611 Authorized Version. The psalter of the Book of Common Prayer' is also his

covered wagon, *Br.* also **covered waggon** a large wagon with a canvas cover supported by curved arches, esp. (*hist.*) a prairie schooner

cover girl a model who poses for the covers of popular magazines

cov·er·ing (kʌvəriŋ) *n.* that which covers, protects, or conceals

covering letter a letter sent with an invoice, application, goods etc. to explain or modify the enclosures, or sent separately

cov·er·let (kʌvərlit) *n.* a bedspread, outer covering for a bed [earlier *coverlite* perh. fr. O.F. *covre-lit*, lit. cover-bed]

cover point a playing position in cricket (behind point and to the [illegible] of point); a player in this position

cover-ert (kʌvərt, kouvərt) **1.** *n.* a thicket or copse; the small feathers covering the base of the flight feathers of the wing and tail feathers of birds **to draw a covert** to conceal oneself **2.** *adj.* hidden, secret, disguised, *a covert glance* [O F past part. of *covrir*, to cover]

covert cloth a [illegible] with cotton or rayon, used for coats and suits

cov-er-ture (kʌvərtʃər) *n.* a decorative cover, packaging; shelter; a concealment (*law*) the status of a married woman under her husband's protection [O F]

cov-et (kʌvit) *v.t.* to long to possess (something belonging to another person); to desire strongly desiring another person's property [O.F. *cuveitier, coveitier*]

cov-ey (kʌvi) *pl.* **coveys** a group of birds, esp. partridge and quail [M E, fr. O F *covee*, brood, to hatch]

cov-ings (kouiŋz) [illegible] sides of a fireplace

cow (kau) *pl.* **cows,** *archaic pl.* **kine** (kain) *n.* a fully grown female animal of the ox family (*CATTLE*), usually kept in herds by farmers for milk; the female of any animal whose male is known as a bull, e.g. the elephant, rhinoceros, whale seal, moose [O.E. *cu*]

cow *v.t.* to intimidate, browbeat [perh. O N *kuga*, to force]

cow-age, cow-hage (kauidʒ) *n.* a member of *Mucuna*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a genus of tropical and subtropical woody vines with stinging hairs on the pods [fr. Hindi *kawanch*]

cow-ard (kauərd) *n.* a person without courage [O F *coart*]

cow-ard-ice (kauərdis) courage [O F *couardise*]

cow-ard-li-ness (kauərdlinis) quality of being a coward

cow-ard-ly (kauərdli) **1.** *adj.* of or befitting a coward **2.** *adv.* in a cowardly manner

cow-bell (kaubel) *n.* a bell hung around the neck of a free-grazing cow to make her easy to locate

cow-bird (kaubə.rd) *n.* a member of *Molothrus*, a genus of birds native to North America, which frequent cattle pens for food. They lay their eggs in other birds' nests

cow-boy (kaubɔi) *n.* a cattle herder on a ranch, esp. one who works on horseback

cow-catch-er (kaukæʧər) the front of a railroad engine for throwing aside cattle or other obstacles on the track

cow-er (kauər) *v.i.* to crouch or shrink back, esp. from fear [etym. doubtful]

Cowes (kauz) a seaport, resort and sailing center (pop. 17,000) in the Isle of Wight, England. boatbuilding, marine engineering

cow-fish (kaufiʃ) *pl.* **cow-fish-es, cow-fish** *n.* the sea cow or manatee; any of various fishes having strong spines like horns over each eye

cow-girl (kaugə.rl) *n.* a girl who helps to herd cattle on a ranch

cowhage (kouidʒ)

cow-hand (kauhænd) *n.* a person employed on a cattle ranch

cow-herd (kauhə.rd) *n.* a farmhand in charge of the cows

cow-hide (kauhaid) *n.* leather made from the hide of a cow; a whip or thong made from such leather

cowl (kaul) *n.* the hood of a monk's habit; a covering (often hood-shaped) fitted to a chimney or ventilating shaft to prevent wind from blowing down; part of an automobile to which are fitted the windshield and dashboard; a cowling [O.E. *cugle*]

Cow-ley (kauli, ku li.), Abraham (1618–67), English poet and essayist, author of 'The Mistress' (1647), 'Davideis' (1656), 'A Proposition for the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy' (1661) and 'Essays' (edited by Thomas Sprat, 1668)

cow-lick (kaulik) *n.* a tuft of scalp hair which grows [illegible] resembling a cow's licking tongue

cowl-ing (kauliŋ) over an airplane engine

cow-man (kaumən, kou-) cowherd; a cattle owner

co-work-er (kouwə.rkər) son working in collaboration with another

cow-pat (kaupæt) before it hardens

cow-pea (kaupi) *n.* *Vigna sinensis*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a plant native to Asia and used in southern U.S.A. for forage and green manure; the edible seeds of this plant

Cow-per (kupər, kaupər, kuupər) (1731–1800), English poet and letter writer. He wrote quiet reflective verse and many hymns. The simplicity and apparent lack of artificiality in his style brought a new spirit into English poetry. He had a rare gift of humor ('John Gilpin'), and lightness of touch

cow-pox (kaupɔks) *n.* an eruptive disease on the teats of cows which, when conveyed to human beings by vaccination, gives immunity (whole or partial) from smallpox

cow-punch-er (kaupʌnʧər) *n.* a cowboy

cow-rie, cow-ry (kauri) *pl.* **cow-ries** *n.* *Cypraea moneta*, a small gastropod of the Indian ocean, whose shell has been used as currency in parts of Africa and S. Asia; any of certain small gastropods of the same genus found on the [illegible]

cow-slip (kauslip) *n.* the marsh marigold (*Br.*) *Primula veris*, fam. *Primulaceae*, a primrose with fragrant yellow flowers, which blooms in [illegible]

Cox (kɔks), David (1783–1859), English watercolorist, and author of 'A Treatise on Landscape Painting and Effect in Water-Colours' (1814)

Cox, Jacob Dolson (1828–1900), U.S. general in the Civil War and secretary of the interior (1869–70) under President U.S. Grant. As a military authority he contributed (from 1874) to 'The Nation' and his books include 'Atlanta' (1882) and 'The March to the Sea: Franklin and [illegible]'

Cox, James Middleton (1870–1957), U.S. publisher and politician. As governor (1913–15, 1917–21) of Ohio he introduced valuable reform legislation, and won the Democratic presidential nomination (1920) to run against Warren G. Harding

cox 1. *n.* the coxswain of a racing boat **2.** *v.t.* to act as coxswain to; *v.t.* to act as coxswain

coxa (kɔksə) [illegible] hip joint; (*zool.*) the first joint of the leg of insects **cox-al** *adj.* [L. = hip]

cox-al-gi-a (kɔksældʒi.ə, kɔksældʒə) *n.* a pain in the hip **cox-al-gic** *adj.* [fr. COXA + Gk. *-algia*, [illegible]]

cox-comb (kɔkskoum) silly man [*cock's comb*, the cap of the professional fool]

Cox-ey's Army (kɔksi) a group of unemployed persons led by Jacob S. Coxey, a businessman, who marched (Mar. 25–May 1, 1894) from Massillon, Ohio to Washington, D.C. to advertise the need for economic reform. It disbanded when Coxey and several other members were arrested for trespassing

Cox-sack-ie virus (kɔksæki) (*med.*) a group of picornoviruses that destroy striated muscles and cause aseptic meningitis, a disease mimicking poliomyelitis, myocarditis, etc., named after Coxsackie, N.Y.

cox-swain (kɔksən, kɔkswein) *n.* the helmsman, and person in charge, of a ship's boat

coy (kɔi) *adj.* coquettishly bashful [O.F. *coi*, [illegible]]

coy-o-te (kaiouti, kaiouti) *n.* *Canis latrans*, a small wolf of North America [Nahuatl *coyotl*]

coyotes smugglers of aliens into U.S. esp. via Mexican border

coypu (koipu) *myidae*, a South American aquatic beaverlike rodent, valued for its fur (nutria) [native name]

coz-en-age (kʌzənidʒ) *n.* (*obs.*) a cheating or [illegible]

Cozi (*acronym*) for communication zone indicator, system designed to check long-distance, high frequency broadcasts by measuring propagation [illegible] different angles

co-zi-ly, co-si-ly (kouzili) (*obs.*) in a cozy manner

co-zi-ness (kouzinis) [illegible]

co-zy (kouzi) [illegible]

CP (*acronym*) for [illegible]

C.P. [illegible]

(o)o, ox; au, cow; ou, goat; u, poor; [illegible]

d [illegible]

lives of professional men, include 'By Love Possessed' 1957).

C.P.A. certified public accountant, i.e. an accountant legally qualified

CPI (*economics acronym*) for consumer price index (which see)

cpl. corporal

CPM (*acronym*) for cost per thousand, a media unit used to measure cost of advertising in terms of the viewing or reading audience

CPR (*med. acronym*) for cardio-pulmonary resuscitation

CPU (*computer acronym*) for central processing unit

crab (kræb) **1.** *n.* the popular name for the 10-legged, short-tailed crustaceans, esp. of *Brachyura*; the flesh of the larger edible species; an ill-tempered person; a crab louse **to catch a crab** (*rowing*) to fail to make a proper stroke, esp. by plunging the oar too deeply into the water **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **crab-bing** *past* and *past part.* **crabbed** to hunt crabs, fish for crabs [O.E. [illegible]]

crab *pres. part.* **crab-bing** *past* and *past part.* **crabbed** *v.t.* (of hawks) to scratch or pull to pieces; *v.i.* (*pop.*) to find fault [L.G. *krabben*, to scratch]

crab apple (*Br.*) *Malus sylvestris*, a wild apple with bitter fruit, or its fruit; any cultivated variety of this or its fruit; any of various trees of genus *Malus* [illegible]

Crabbe (kræb), George (1754–1832), English poet. He maintained the Augustan tradition, which combines irony with serious moral evaluation. His later work [illegible] of nature with realistic description of poverty, injustice and pain. His reputation rests on the art of his verse tales (e.g. 'The Borough' 1810, 'Tales in Verse' 1812)

crab-bed (kræbid) *adj.* ill-tempered, morose, peevish; [illegible] and difficult to follow, deliberately obscure; (of handwriting) cramped, irregular and badly formed

crab-ber (kræbər) *n.* someone who lives by crab fishing; a boat used in crab fishing

crab-by (kræbi) *comp.* **crab-bi-er** *superl.* **crab-bi-est** *adj.* crabbed (ill-tempered, morose, peevish)

crab-grass [illegible] *sanguinalis*, an annual grass with creeping stems which root into the soil. It is native to warm and temperate regions

crab louse *Phythrus pubis*, a parasite found on the pubic hairs of the human body

Crab Island [illegible]

crab pot a wicker basket used as a trap for crabs

crack (kræk) **1.** *v.t.* to cause to make a sudden, sharp sound, *to crack a whip*; to hit with a sudden, sharp blow, *to crack someone over the head*; to break open (a nut); (*pop.*) to break into (a safe); to convert (an oil of high boiling point) [illegible] breaking down large molecules into smaller ones under heat; to break down (chemical compounds) [illegible] heat; *v.i.* to fracture without complete separation; to make a sudden, sharp sound, *the rifle* [illegible] to fail, give way, *to crack under the strain* [illegible] **to crack a joke** [illegible] **to crack down** to inflict sudden punishment, particularly so as to make an example of some[illegible] **to crack up** (*pop.*) to praise highly (a person or thing) **2.** *n.* a sudden [illegible] partial breakage without complete separation, *a cup with a crack in it*; a fissure in the ground [illegible] the voice; a highly potent and addictive cocaine distillate in rock form (*pop.*); a joke **to have a crack at** (*pop.*) to make an attempt at **3.** *adj.* [illegible]

crack back [illegible] back after the play begins

crack-brained [illegible]

crack dress [illegible]

cracked (krækt) *adj.* having a crack, fractured ‖ (of the voice) broken and apt to change register (*pop.*) crazy

crack·er (krækər) *n.* (*Am.*, *Br.* biscuit) a flat, dry, crisp cake or a piece of unleavened bread ‖ a firework that explodes with a sharp crack ‖ a small paper cylinder containing (along with a novelty, paper hat etc.) an explosive which discharges when its ends are pulled

crack·er-bar·rel (krækərbærəl) *adj.* as unsophisticated as talk in a country general store [fr. the barrel of soda crackers often featuring in such stores]

crack·er-jack (krækərdʒæk) **1.** *adj.* (*pop.*) very fine, first-rate **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a first-rate person or thing

crack·ers (krækərz) *adj.* (*Br.*, *pop.*) crazy [prob. fr. CRACKER infl. by CRACKED adj.]

crack·ing (krækiŋ) *n.* a process of breaking down petroleum into finer products (e.g. gasoline) by the use of heat, and usually pressure or catalysis, or some combination of these

crack·le (krækˈl) **1.** *n.* a slight, sharp, cracking sound, as made by burning twigs ‖ a network of surface cracks in some glazes and in some glassware **2.** *v.t.*, *pres. part.* **crack·ling**, *past* and *past part.* **crack·led** to make little cracking sounds ‖ to form a crackle (in glaze)

crack·ling (krækliŋ) *n.* the making of little cracking sounds ‖ the skin of pork roasted until

crack·ly (krækli) *comp.* **crack·li·er** *superl.* **crack·li·est** *adj.* having a tendency to crackle

crack·nel (kræknəl) *n.* a light, curved biscuit, crisp outside and floury inside ‖ crisply fried fat

crack·pot (krækpɒt) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) an eccentric or crazy person **2.** *adj.* (*pop.*) crazy

crack-up (krækʌp) *n.* (of a vehicle or aircraft) a breaking up or disintegrating ‖ (of people) a mental breakdown ‖ (of societies, governments, marriages etc.) collapse, disintegration

crack·y (krækɪ) *comp.* **crack·i·er** *superl.* **crack·i·est** *adj.* full of cracks ‖ (of ice) liable to

Cracow *KRAKOW

cra·dle (kreidˈl) **1.** *n.* a small bed or cot for a baby, sometimes mounted on rockers ‖ a place where something begins or is nurtured, *the cradle of civilization* ‖ a framework of wood or metal to support a ship during construction or repair ‖ a basketlike device which moves along a rope and carries people up mountains, off wrecked ships etc. ‖ a frame for protecting a broken leg ‖ a moving platform used when painting a ship or the side of a house etc. ‖ a frame fastened to a scythe to make the grass or wheat etc. fall evenly (*cricket*) a curved framework of wood on which a ball is thrown, used in practicing slip catching (*engraving*) a serrated chisel (*mining*) a rocking device used for washing goldbearing earth **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **cra·dling** *past* and *past part.* **cra·dled** to place (a baby) in a cradle ‖ to hold (esp. a baby) in one's arms as if in a cradle ‖ to mow with a scythe fitted with a cradle ‖ to wash in a miner's cradle [O.E. *cradol*,]

cra·dle·song (kreidˈlsɒŋ, kreidˈlsɒŋ) *n.* a gentle song to put a child to sleep, a lullaby

craft (krɑːft, kræft) *n.* a trade or occupation that requires skill in the use of the mind and hands, *the craft of painting* ‖ an art viewed as a making that requires developed skills, *the craft of fiction* ‖ the members of a trade collectively, a guild ‖ cunning, deceit, guile (*pl.* **craft**) a boat or vessel or aircraft [O.E. *cræft*, strength,

craft·i·ly (krɑːftɪlɪ, kræftɪlɪ) *adv.* in a crafty

men (krɑːftsmən, kræftsmən) *n.* a skilled

craft union a union of skilled as opposed to

crag·ged (krægɪd) *adj.* craggy

crag·gi·ness (krægɪnɪs) *n.* the quality of being craggy

crag·gy (krægɪ) *comp.* **crag·gi·er** *superl.* **crag·gi·est** *adj.* having many crags

Craig (kreig), Edward Gordon (1872–1966), English actor, stage designer and producer, influential in the development of modern theatrical scenic design and stage lighting

Cra·io·va (krujɔvu) a town (pop. 243,117) in the western part of the Walachian plain, S. Rumania: grain trade, textile industry

crake (kreik) *pl.* **crakes, crake** *n.* a member of *Porsana*, fam. *Rallidae*, a genus of somewhat chicken-shaped marsh birds of secretive habits and distinctive cry (*CORNCRAKE) [perh. O.N. *kraka*, crow, *krakr*, raven]

cram (kræm) *pres. part.* **cram·ming** *past* and *past part.* **crammed** *v.t.* to fill very full ‖ to force, *to cram one's clothes into a case* ‖ to stuff with food ‖ to stuff (food) into ‖ to eat (something) greedily ‖ to teach intensively for examination purposes ‖ *v.i.* to eat greedily ‖ to learn hurriedly without prolonged study, *to cram for an examination* [O.E. *crammian*]

cram·bo (kræmbou) *pl.* **cram·boes** *n.* a game in which one player gives a word to which the others must find a rhyme (cf. DUMB CRAMBO) [etym. doubtful]

cram-full (krǽmfúl) *adj.* full up as a result of cramming

cram·mer (krǽmər) *n.* (*Br.*) a teacher who crams students for an examination

cramp (kræmp) **1.** *n.* a metal bar bent at the ends used for temporarily holding together parts of a brick wall, house timbers etc. ‖ a tool for pressing together, a clamp ‖ a restraining or restricting force, *poverty put a cramp on his ambitions* **2.** *v.t.* to steer (the wheel of a vehicle) so as to turn it sharply to right of left [perh. fr. Du. or L.G.]

cramp **1.** *n.* a sudden painful contraction of the muscles often caused by cold or strain ‖ a temporary paralysis in the muscles caused by excessive use, *writer's cramp* ‖ (*pl.*) severe pains in the stomach **2.** *v.t.* to hinder, restrict, *poverty cramped his early development* ‖ to cause to have a cramp ‖ to fasten or secure with a cramp **to cramp someone's style** to hinder someone from showing his full ability, or from showing off **cramped** *adj.* restricted, without room to move ‖ not properly spaced out ‖ narrow-minded **in cramped circumstances** in genteel poverty [M.E. *crampe*, *craumpe* fr. O.F. fr. O.L.G.]

cramp iron a metal bar bent at the ends, a cramp

cram·pon (kræmpən) *n.* a metal grappling hook ‖ (*pl.*) climbing irons [F.]

cran (kræn) *n.* (*Br.*) a measure for fresh herrings = 37½ imperial gallons [origin uncertain, perh. Gael. *crann*, lot]

Cra·nach (krɑnux), Lucas (1472–1553), German painter and etcher. His fame rests on his portraits (notably of Luther) but he also painted religious and mythological paintings and nudes, and made woodcuts

cran·ber·ry (krænberɪ, krænbərɪ) *pl.* **cran·ber·ries** *n.* the tart, red, edible berry produced by some members of the genus *Vaccinium*, fam. *Ericaceae*, esp. *V. macrocarpon* and *V. oxycoccus* ‖ any of these plants [perh. fr. G. *kranbeere*]

Crane (krein), Harold Hart (1899–1932), American poet, author of 'The Bridge' (1930) and 'White Buildings' (1926)

Crane, Stephen (1871–1900), American author of a realistic novel of the American Civil War, 'The Red Badge of Courage' and of stories and

crane (krein) **1.** *n.* a member of *Gruidae*, a family of tall, wading birds related to herons and storks, of considerable size and remarkable for their long stiltlike legs. They live in marshes and nest among bushes, laying two eggs. Some migrate for long distances and fly at a great height ‖ a machine for raising and lowering heavy weights ‖ a water siphon with a long, flexible tube for supplying water to railroad engines ‖ an axle fixed to a fireplace for hanging a pot or kettle on **2.** *v. pres. part.* **cran·ing** *past* and *past part.* **craned** *v.t.* to raise by a crane ‖ to stretch (one's neck) ‖ *v.i.* to stretch one's neck [O.E. *cran*]

crane fly *Tipula oleracea*, a dipteran insect, characterized by very long legs, body and antennae. The larvae live in soil and often do damage in vegetable gardens and fields and

cranes·bill (kreinzbil) *n.* a popular name given to the geranium, from the long slender beak of the fruit

cra·nial (kreiniəl) *adj.* of or belonging to the cranium

cranial nerve one of the major paired nerves originating in the vertebrate brain. They pass out through the openings of the skull to the periphery of the body, particularly the head, and control various actions and sensations, such as sight, smell, swallowing, chewing

cra·ni·ate (kreiniit, kreiniːeit) **1.** *adj.* having a cranium ‖ vertebrate **2.** *n.* a vertebrate [fr. L. *cranium*, skull]

cra·ni·o·log·i·cal (kreiniːəlɒdʒikˈl) *adj.* of or relating to craniology

cra·ni·ol·o·gist (kreiniːɒlədʒist) *n.* someone who specializes in craniology

cra·ni·ol·o·gy (kreiniːɒlədʒiː) *n.* the science which treats of the variations in shape and size of the skull in the different races of man [fr. CRANIUM + Gk *logos*, discourse]

cra·ni·om·e·ter (kreiniːɒmitər) *n.* an instrument for measuring skulls

cra·ni·o·met·ric (kreiniːəmétrik) *adj.* of or relating to craniometry **cra·ni·o·mét·ri·cal** *adj.*

cra·ni·om·e·try (kreiniːɒmitriː) *n.* the science of measuring skulls, esp. in determining racial characteristics [fr. CRANIUM + Gk *metron*, measure]

cra·ni·um (kréiniːəm) *pl.* **cra·ni·ums, cra·ni·a** (kreiniːə) *n.* the skull of any vertebrate, esp. that part enclosing the brain [L. fr. Gk *kranion*, a skull]

crank (kræŋk) **1.** *n.* an arm set at right angles to a shaft or axle, used for converting reciprocal (to-and-fro) motion into circular motion ‖ an odd or eccentric person **2.** *v.t.* to set going with a crank (esp. an automobile engine) ‖ to provide with a crank **3.** *adj.* (of machinery) weak, loose, shaky, unreliable ‖ M.E. = yarn reel fr. O.E. *cranc*]

crank·case (kræŋkkeis) *n.* (of an internal combustion engine) the casing enclosing the crankshaft and connecting rods

crank·i·ly (kræŋkɪlɪ) *adv.* in a cranky manner

crank·i·ness (kræŋkɪnɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being cranky

crank·pin (kræŋkpɪn) *n.* (*engin.*) a pin fitted to a crank, and securing a connecting rod

crank·shaft (kræŋkʃæft, kræŋkʃɑft) *n.* (*engin.*) the main shaft of an engine, having a crank (or cranks) for the attachment of connecting rods

crank·y (kræŋkiː) *comp.* **crank·i·er** *superl.* **crank·i·est** *adj.* irritable, crotchety ‖ capricious ‖ crazy ‖ (of machinery) loose or liable to break down

Cran·mer (krænmər), Thomas (1489–1556), the first Protestant archbishop of Canterbury (1533–53), appointed by Henry VIII. He annulled (1533) the king's marriage to Catherine of Aragon and supported the Act of Supremacy (1535). He ordered (1539) a revised English Bible to be placed in every church, and compiled much of the Books of Common Prayer of 1549 and 1552. He was burned as a heretic (1556) after the accession (1553) of Mary I

cran·nied (krænɪd) *adj.* having crannies

cran·nog (krænəg) *n.* an ancient lake dwelling in Scotland or Ireland, consisting of an artificial island used as a refuge, dating from the late Bronze Age to the 16th c. A.D. [Irish *crannog*, Gael. *crannag* fr. *crann*, tree]

cran·ny (krænɪ) *pl* **cran·nies** *n.* a small cleft, a chink, crevice, in a wall or rock face [etym.]

crap (kræp) **1.** *n.* craps ‖ a throw at craps (2, 3, or 12) which makes the thrower lose unless he has a point **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **crap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **crapped** (with 'out') to throw a 7 at craps while attempting to make a point [CRAPS]

crape (kreip) *n.* crepe [fr. older F. *crespe*]

crape myrtle *Lagerstroemia indica*, fam. *Lythraceae*, an ornamental flowering shrub native to the East Indies and widely cultivated in the southern U.S.A. for its white, pink, red or pur-

crap·pie (kræpiː) *n.* *Pomoxis nigromaculatus*, the black crappie, or *P. annularis*, the white crappie, small North American sunfishes [Canad. F. *crapet*]

craps (kræps) *n.* a gambling game with two dice. The bet is won if the first throw is 7 or 11. It is lost if the first throw is 2, 3 or 12. If it is any other total the thrower throws again either until he repeats it (and wins) or turns up a 7 (and loses) **to shoot craps** to play this [fr. F.

crabs fr Eng *crabs*, the lowest throw in the old game [illegible]

crapulence [illegible] [fr L *crapula*, intoxication]

crap·u·lous (kræpjuləs) *adj* drunken || suffering from drunkenness [fr L *crapulosus*]

crash (kræʃ) **1.** *n* a sudden, violent noise || a collision of vehicles or of a vehicle with an obstacle, or a falling to earth of aircraft, the collapse of a business [illegible] || *v.i* to make a violent noise || to come into collision || (of an aircraft) to fall to earth || to fail in business || *v.t.* to attend (a party) without being invited [imit]

crash *n.* a coarse linen or cotton fabric, used for towels, lightweight suits etc [origin unknown]

Crash·aw (kræʃɔ), Richard (c. 1613–49), English metaphysical poet. In his [illegible] religious feeling in terms of earthly love it is the earthly which predominates

crash-dive (kræʃdaiv, kræʃdaiv) *pres. part* **crash-div·ing** *pres. part* crash-dove (kræʃdouv) *past part.* **crash-dived** *v.i.* (of submarines) to dive with the utmost speed in an emergency

crash helmet a protective head covering worn by motorcyclists, racing drivers etc

crash-land (kræʃlænd) *v.t.* (of aircraft) to land hurriedly in an emergency on the best terrain that offers itself, often with damage to the aircraft

crash pad (*slang or colloq.*) a free place to sleep

crash-wor·thy (kræʃwɔ:rði:) *adj* able to protect passengers of a vehicle against the effect of a crash —**crashworthiness** *adj.*

crass (kræs) *adj.* gross || extremely stupid [fr L *crassus*, thick, dense]

Cras·sus (kræsəs), Marcus Licinius (c. 115–53 B.C.), Roman statesman, member of the 1st Triumvirate with Caesar and Pompey (60 B.C.) He was ignominiously defeated by the Parthians and died at Carrhae

crate (kreit) **1.** *n.* a framework of wooden boards for protecting something during transport **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **crat·ing** *past* and *past part* **crat·ed** to pack in a crate [perh fr L *cratis*, a hurdle]

cra·ter (kréitər) *n.* the mouth of a volcano || a hole in the ground made by the explosion of a shell or bomb || any bowl-shaped depression or cavity || a krater [L. fr Gk *kratēr*, a mixing bowl]

cra·vat (krəvæt) *n.* an elaborate silk necktie worn with formal morning dress || a trade term for any necktie [F *cravate*]

crave (kreiv) *pres. part* **crav·ing** *past* and *past part.* **craved** *v.t.* to desire strongly, urgently and persistently, *to crave alcohol* (*Br., old-fash.*) to beg, *to crave a boon* || *v.i.* (with 'for') to long [O.E. *crafian*]

cra·ven (kréivən) **1.** *adj* (*rhet.*) cowardly, abject, fearful **2.** *n.* (*rhet.*) a coward [M.E. *cravant*, etym. doubtful]

crav·ing (kréiviŋ) *n.* a strong, urgent and persistent desire

craw (krɔ) *n.* (*zool.*) the crop of a bird or insect || the stomach of an animal [M.E. *crawe* fr O.E.]

craw·fish (krɔ́fiʃ) *pl.* **craw·fish, craw·fish·es** *n.* a crayfish

Craw·ford (krɔ́fərd), Thomas (1814–57), U.S. sculptor. His best-known work is the 'Statue of Freedom' on the capitol dome in Washington, D.C.

Crawford, William Harris (1772–1834), U.S. political leader. He was appointed (1815) secretary of war and (1816) secretary of the treasury by President Madison. He received only 11 fewer votes than James Monroe in the presidential caucus of 1816

crawl (krɔl) **1.** *v.i.* to move forward on hands and knees || to make one's way slowly and painfully || to abase or humiliate oneself (of plants) to creep along the ground or up a wall (to be as though alive (with crawling insects), *the lawn was crawling with ants* (of flesh) to register unpleasant, creepy sensations (to swim the crawl || (of paint or glaze) to spread unevenly, [illegible] **2.** [illegible] erful overarm stroke in swimming, with a thrashing movement of the legs [M.E. *crawlen* fr O.N.]

crawl *n.* an enclosure in shallow water for confining fish, turtles etc [Du *kraal* fr Span]

crawling peg money exchange rate maintained within a small range, with parameters established [illegible]

crawl·way (krɔ́lwei) *n* **1.** a low-ceilinged passageway **2.** road designed to move large equipment **3.** space under a porch or elevated [illegible]

cray·fish [illegible] any of various long-tailed, freshwater edible crustaceans of the tribe *Astacura*, miniatures of the lobster, and resembling lobsters in appearance and habits. They inhabit Europe, Asia and North America [M.E. *crevice* fr O.F. fr O.H.G.]

cray·on (kréiən, kreiən) **1.** *n.* a stick of colored chalk or chalk and wax for drawing with **2.** *v.t* to draw with crayons [F. fr *craie*, chalk]

craze (kreiz) **1.** *n* a great or fashionable enthusiasm for something, *a craze for jazz* **2.** *v. pres part* **craz·ing** *past* and *past part* **crazed** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to make mad || *v.t.* (*pottery*) to show crackle in the glaze [M.E. *crasen*, to break, [illegible]

cra·zies (kréizi:s) *n.* political extremist group in California led by Ken Kesey in the 1960s

cra·zi·ly (kreizili:) *adv* in a crazy manner

cra·zi·ness (kreizi:nis) *n* the state or quality of [illegible]

cra·zy (kréizi:) *comp* **cra·zi·er** *superl* **cra·zi·est** *adj* foolish (insane || unsound, full of defects and imperfections || (*pop.*) very enthusiastic, *crazy about stamp collecting* (in love with, *crazy about Harry*

crazy bone the funny bone

Crazy Horse (c. 1849–77), a Sioux Indian chief and tactician in the Sioux War (1875–7). After refusing to settle on government reservations, he was arrested for suspected conspiracy and killed while trying to escape

crazy pavement [illegible] larly shaped, flat pieces of stone set in mortar

crazy quilt a quilt sewn from bits of material of different colors and sizes, without regularity of [illegible]

C reactive protein (*med.*) globulin that precipitates C carbohydrate found in blood of patients with inflammation. It is a property used to test for rheumatic fever

creak (kri:k) **1.** *n.* a harsh grating or Squeaking sound, made e.g. by a loose floorboard or layers of dry leather rubbing together **2.** *v.i.* to make such a sound **creak·i·ly** *adv* **creak·y** *comp* **creak·i·er** *superl.* **creak·i·est** *adj* [imit.]

cream (kri:m) **1.** *n* the rich, fatty part of milk which gathers on the top || a food or confection containing cream or resembling it, *ice cream* || a creamlike cosmetic ointment, *face cream* the best part of anything, *the cream of society* the color of cream, a pale yellow **2.** *v.t.* to beat to a light, smooth consistency (to skim the cream from (milk) (to rub a cosmetic cream into (the skin) *v.i* (of milk) to form a cream [F *creme*]

cream cheese any of various kinds of fresh, soft white cheese

cream·er (kri:mər) *n* a separator, a machine for separating cream from milk (a small jug or pitcher for cream

[illegible] shop for the sale of milk, cream, butter etc (a place where butter and cheese are made [prob fr F *cremerie*]

cream·i·ness (kri:mi:nis) *n* the state or quality [illegible]

cream of tartar potassium bitartrate, $KHC_4O_6H_4$, found as a deposit in wine vats. Mixed with sodium bicarbonate it is used as baking powder

cream·i·est *adj* having the consistency or color of cream

[illegible] whether intended (e.g. along the length of the

tistic technique *v* to produce, *to create a bad impression* (to invest with rank, *the king created four new peers* (of an actor) to incarnate (a character), esp playing it for the first time, or in a particularly effective manner (*Br., pop.*) to go into a tantrum [fr L. *creare* (*creatus*)]

cre·a·tine (kri:ətì:n, kri:ətin) *n.* an organic base, $C_4H_9N_3O_2$, found in the muscles of vertebrates, and in the blood, brain etc. [fr Gk *kreas*, [illegible]

cre·a·tion (kri:eiʃən) *n* the act of creating || everything that has been created, the universe || something that has been created with imagination, e.g. by an author, actor or fashion designer || a bringing into being, *the creation of a fuss* || an investing with rank or title etc., *the creation of new peers* **the Creation** (*Bible*) the creation of the world by God described in Genesis [F.]

cre·a·tive (kri:eitiv) **1.** *adj* having the quality or power of creating imaginative **2.** *n* (*slang*) one who is creative, esp a writer in the adver- [illegible]

cre·a·tiv·i·ty (kri:eitivi:ti:) *n.* creativeness

cre·a·tor (kri:eitər) *n.* someone who creates **the Cre·a·tor** God as maker of the universe and of all life [M.E. *creatour* fr. L.]

cre·a·ture (kri:tʃər) *n.* a living human or animal || something created, *a creature of the imagination* || a servile tool of someone else [F.]

creature comforts the things that make for bodily comfort (warmth, good food, hot baths, [illegible] are looked after when their mothers are at work || a model of the Nativity scene [F. *crèche* fr [illegible]]

Cré·cy, Battle of (kreisi:, kresi:) an English victory (1346) over the French in the Hundred Years' War, important in the history of warfare. The English used the longbow (against the French crossbow), small bombards (an early type of artillery), and dismounted men-at-arms

cre·dence (kri:d'ns) *n* belief, *give no credence to such stories* (credentials (only in), *letters of credence* (*eccles.*) a small table on which the bread and wine are placed at the Communion service before consecration [F. or fr M.L. *credentia*]

cre·den·tials (kridenʃəlz) *pl. n* a letter establishing the authority of the bearer [fr M.L. *credentia*, credence]

[illegible]

credibility gap [illegible]

cred·i·ble [illegible] **cred·i·bly** *adv* [fr L. *credibilis*]

cred·it (kredit) **1.** *n* the system of buying and selling without immediate payment or security (the power to obtain goods without immediate payment (time allowed for payment (a favorable balance of an account (*bookkeeping*) the right-hand side of an account where payments received are recorded (belief, *to give credit to a story* (good reputation (a source of honor, *his behavior is a credit to his parents* (an acknowledgment of merit (a credit line (*Br.*) a standard well above the pass mark attained in an examination (a unit of time (counting towards a required total) recorded as spent attending a course of instruction (the record of such units **2.** *v.t.* to believe (to trust (to enter (a sum of money) upon the credit side of an [illegible] instruction **cred·it·a·ble** *adj* quite good, more [illegible]

credit line a printed acknowledgment of the source of copyright material used in a book, [illegible]

Credit Mobilier of America (kredit moubi:liər, kredit moubi:liei) a U.S. construction [illegible] pany shares to certain Congressmen in return for political favors and charged the Union Pa- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

cre·do (krí:dou, kréidou) *pl* **cre·dos** *n.* a creed **Cré·do** a Christian liturgical Creed, esp. a mu-

cre·du·li·ty (krədu:lití:, krədju:lití:) *n* the state

cred·u·lous (krédʒuləs) *adj* gullible, ready to

Cree (kri:) *n* a North American Indian of an

creed (kri:d) *n.* a set of beliefs or opinions **Creed** one of the formal summaries of Christian beliefs used liturgically [O.E. *créda* fr

Creek (kri:k) *n* a member of a confederacy of American Indians originally in Alabama and Georgia and now centered in Oklahoma. They number about 10,000 ‖ the Muskogean language of the Creeks

creek (kri:k, krik) *n* a short arm of a river ‖ a small tributary river or stream | (*Br.*) a small inlet or bay [M.E. *creke, crike*]

Creel (kri:l), George Edward (1876–1953), U.S. journalist and author. During the 1st world war he was appointed (1917) civilian chairman of President Wilson's committee on public information and served as his personal representative at important conferences

creel (kri:l) *n* a wicker basket for holding fish (esp. as used by an angler) ‖ a wicker trap to catch lobsters etc. ‖ a bar for holding bobbins from which thread is being used in spinning [M.E. *crelle* fr. older F. *crille*, var. of *grille*]

creep (kri:p) **1.** *v.i. pres. part* **creep·ing** *past* and *past part.* **crept** (krept) to move along with the body prone and close to the ground | (of babies) to crawl on all fours before learning to walk | to move quietly and stealthily ‖ to move or act in a servile manner | (of time etc.) to go slowly | (of plants) to grow along the ground or up walls, trees etc. | (of the skin) to prickle in fear or disgust | (*Br.*) to drag the bottom of a river, lake etc. with a creeper ‖ to slip very gradually out of place (e.g. of metal rails under traffic) **2.** *n* the act or pace of creeping | (*geol.*) a gradual slipping of disintegrated rock due to stress, atmospheric changes etc., e.g. in a scree | (*phys.*) the slow movement of a solid under stress, due to its rigidity breaking down momentarily, to be replaced by viscosity. The stress is thereby reduced and rigidity is restored, only to break down again, and so on. This occurs more readily if the temperature is high, since the solid is able to exhibit viscosity more easily **the creeps** a sensation of fear or horror [O.E. *creopan*]

creep·er (krí:pər) *n* anything that creeps, esp. a plant that creeps along the ground or climbs up walls, trees etc. | any of several birds which run along trees etc. searching the crevices for insects | a grapnel for dragging the bottom of rivers, lakes etc.

creep·i·ly (krí:pili) *adj* in a creepy way

creep·i·ness (krí:pinis) *n* the quality of being

creeping *adj* gradual, *a creeping inflation*

creeping barrage a barrier of shellfire, advancing as a protection in front of attacking troops

creep·i·est *adj* having a physical sensation of fear or disgust | producing such a sensation,

cre·mains (krimeinz) *n* cremated remains of a

cre·mate (kri:meit) *pres. part* **cre·mat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cre·mat·ed** *v.t.* to burn, incinerate (a dead body) **cre·ma·tion** (krimeiʃən) *n* [fr.

cre·ma·tor (kri:meitər) *n* someone who cre-

cre·ma·to·ri·um (krematɔ:riəm, kremətouriəm) *pl* **cre·ma·to·ri·a**

cre·ma·to·ry (kri:mətəri, kri:mətouri, kremətəri, kremətouri) *n.* *pl* **cre·ma·to·ries** *n* a

creme Chantilly (krem) whipped cream

Cre·mo·na (krimóunə) an industrial city (pop. 82,500) on the Po in Lombardy, N. Italy, founded in 218 B.C. The great violin makers of the 16th–18th cc. lived here (*STRADIVARIUS,)

cre·mo·na (krimounə) *n.* a cromorne

cre·nate (kri:neit) *adj.* (*biol.*) having a toothed edge, with scalloped margin **cré·nat·ed** *adj.* **cre·na·tion** *n.* [fr. Mod. L. *crenatus*]

cren·a·ture (krénətʃər, kri:nətʃər) *n.* (*bot.*) a rounded tooth [fr. Mod. L. *crenatus*, notched]

cren·el (krén'l) *n.* a notched opening in a battlemented parapet [O.F., dim. of *cren*, notch]

cren·el·late, cren·el·ate (krén'leit) *pres. part* **cren·el·lat·ing, cren·el·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cren·el·lat·ed, cren·el·at·ed** *v.t.* to furnish with battlements **cren·el·lá·tion, cren·el·a·tion** *n.* [F. *créneler*]

cre·nelle (krinél) *CRENEL

cren·u·late (krénjuleit, krénjulit) *adj.* (*bot.*) finely notched with small rounded teeth on the margin **crén·u·lat·ed** *adj.* **cren·u·lá·tion** *n.* [fr. Mod. L. *crenulatus*, dim. of *crenula*, dim. of *crena*, notch]

Cre·ole (krí:oul) **1.** *n.* a person of European blood born in the West Indies or Spanish America | a white person descended from French or Spanish settlers in Louisiana and the Gulf states ‖ a person of mixed European and African blood in Louisiana and the Gulf states ‖ the French patois spoken in these states ‖ Haitian Creole **2.** *adj.* of or relating to the Creoles ‖ of Creole blood ‖ (*cookery*) cooked in sauce containing tomatoes, peppers and onions [F. *créole* fr Span.]

cre·o·sote (krí:əsout) **1.** *n.* an oily liquid mixture of organic chemicals (esp. phenol and cresol) obtained during the destructive distillation of coal or wood, its main source being the coal tar produced in gas works and coke ovens. The lighter constituents are used as disinfectants and in the manufacture of sheep dips. The heavier fraction, ordinary creosote oil, is used to preserve wood against attack by fungi, white ants and marine borers **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **cre·o·sot·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cre·o·sot·ed** to treat with creosote [fr. Gk *kreas*, flesh + *sózein*, to save]

crepe, crêpe, crape (kreip) *n.* a thin fabric, usually of silk, with a wrinkled surface [fr. older F. *crespe*]

crepe de Chine (kréipdəʃí:n) a silk crepe

crepe hair (*cosmetology*) hair condition created by permanent waving, baking, or oiling

crepe paper thin, crinkled, usually brightly colored paper, used for decorations etc.

crepe rubber a durable crinkled rubber used esp. for the soles of shoes

crep·i·tant (krépit'nt) *adj.* having or making a crackling or rustling sound

crep·i·tate (krépiteit) *pres. part.* **crep·i·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **crep·i·tat·ed** *v.i.* to make a crackling or rustling sound ‖ (*med.*, of rheumatic joints) to move with this sound ‖ (*zool.*, of some beetles) to discharge a fluid with the sound of a sharp crack **crep·i·tá·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *crepitare* (*crepitatus*)]

cre·pon (kréipon) *n.* (*cosmetology*) woven-frontlet hairpiece, usu. in pompadour extended to tops of ears

crept *past* and *past part.* of CREEP

cre·pus·cu·lar (kripʌskjulər) *adj* of twilight | (*zool.*) appearing or active before sunrise, or at dusk [fr. L. *crepusculum*, twilight]

cre·scen·do (kriʃendou) **1.** *adj* and *adv.* (*mus.*) increasing in loudness **2.** *pl* **cre·scen·dos, cre·scen·di** (kriʃendi:) *n.* a gradual increase in sound | a musical passage so played ‖ a buildup towards a climax [Ital., pres. part. of *crescere*, to

cres·cent (krés'nt) **1.** *n* the waxing moon | the moon in its first or last quarter | any crescent-shaped object, esp. (*Br.*) such a row of houses ‖ the crescent moon as an emblem of Turkey or Turkish power or of the Moslem religion **2.** *adj* crescent-shaped [M.E. *cressant* fr. O.F.]

cre·sol (krí:sɔl, kri:soul, krisɔl) *n.* (*chem.*) a disinfectant substance resembling phenol and obtained from coal tar [fr. CREOSOTE]

cress (kres) *n Lepidium sativum*, fam. *Cruciferae*, a widely cultivated salad plant whose pungent cotyledonary leaves, hypocotyl and shoot are all edible | any of several similar

cres·set (kresit) *n.* (*hist.*) an iron holder for a burning torch, usually mounted on a pole as a lantern or beacon [O.F.]

crest (krest) **1.** *n.* the comb or tuft on the head of a bird or animal ‖ a plume of feathers or other ornament on top of a helmet ‖ the ridge of a helmet ‖ the top of a hill or wave ‖ a mane ‖ (*archit.*) the ridge of a roof or canopy etc. ‖ (*anat.*) a ridge along a bone surface ‖ (*heraldry*) an armorial device placed above the shield, or used separately on a letter heading, silver etc. **2.** *v.t.* to furnish with a crest ‖ to serve as a crest to ‖ to reach and pass the top of (a hill, wave etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to rise or form into a crest [O.F. *creste*]

crest·fall·en (krestfɔlən) *adj.* dejected, dispirited

cre·syl·ic (krisilik) *adj.* relating to, or made from, cresol, creosote etc.

cre·ta·ceous (kritéiʃəs) *adj.* of or like chalk **Cre·ta·ceous** *adj.* of the latest period or system of the Mesozoic era. The many rock types include chalk. Reptiles were dominant on land and in the sea (*GEOLOGICAL TIME) **the Cretaceous** the Cretaceous period or system of rocks [fr. L. *cretaceus*]

Cre·tan (kri:t'n) **1.** *n.* an inhabitant of Crete **2.** *adj.* of Crete or its inhabitants

Crete (kri:t) (*Gk* Kriti) a mountainous and almost treeless island (area 3,200 sq. miles, pop. 456,642) of Greece, in the E. Mediterranean. Chief town: Canea. Products: olives, raisins, wine, citrus fruits, cereals. HISTORY. A Minoan civilization developed around Knossos (c. 3000–c. 1400 B.C.), but declined under invasions from the mainland. Crete was conquered by the Romans (67 B.C.), and was ruled by the Byzantines (961–1204) and the Venetians (1204–1669). The Turks invaded (1645–9) and by 1669 had virtually conquered the whole island. After many risings during the 19th c., they were forced to withdraw (1898). Crete then became an autonomous state, but, after another rising (1904–5), was annexed (1913) to Greece. Captured (1941) by German airborne forces, it was liberated (1944) by the Allies

cre·tin (kri:t'n, kri:tin) *n.* a mentally and physically retarded person whose condition results from severe thyroid deficiency in early infancy **cré·tin·ism** *n.* [F.]

cre·tonne (kritón, kri:tɔn) *n.* a strong, (usually) unglazed, printed cotton material [F., after *Creton* in Normandy]

Creuse (krə:z) a department (area 2,163 sq. miles, pop. 146,200) of central France in the northwest Massif Central (*LIMOUSIN, *BERRY, *AUVERGNE). Chief town: Guéret

cre·vasse (krəvæs) *n.* a deep crevice, esp. in a glacier ‖ a breach in a river bank [F.]

Crève·coeur (krevkə:r), Michel Guillaume Jean de (1735–1813), Franco-American author known as J. Hector St John and the 'American Farmer'. His essays 'Letters From an American Farmer' (1782) made him the most widely read commentator on the America of his time

crev·ice (krévis) *n.* a narrow crack or split [M.E. *crevace* fr. O.F.]

crew (kru:) *n.* (a collective term for) a ship's company, or ship's company with the officers ‖ the men manning an aircraft ‖ a body of men working together at a task, *a gun crew* ‖ a band, mob ‖ a rowing team ‖ the sport of rowing in races [fr. O.F. *creue*, growth]

crew alt. *past* of CROW

crew cut a man's closely cropped haircut, worn without a parting

crew·el (krú:əl) *n.* a loosely twisted worsted yarn used for embroidery and tapestry [etym. doubtful]

crew·el·work (krú:əlwə:rk) *n.* a design worked with crewel

crew sock short, heavy, ribbed stocking used by rowers

crib (krib) **1.** *n.* a barred wooden manger for animal fodder (*Am.–Br.* cot) a bed, usually with high sides, for a small child ‖ a crèche (model of the Nativity) | a literal prose translation of a literary work in another language, used esp. by young students ‖ plagiarism, a theft of other people's ideas etc. ‖ cards discarded at cribbage for the dealer to use in scoring ‖ a wicker basket, esp. one used as a salmon trap ‖ the framework lining a mine shaft ‖ (*mining*) heavy timbers used as a foundation on a yielding bed, or as a retaining wall | a bin for corn, salt etc. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **crib·bing** *past* and *past part.* **cribbed** *v.t.* to use a crib in one's work ‖ *v.t.* to

copy not to be ... bers or planks [O.E. *crib, cribb*]

cribbage (kribəj) ... three or four people ... score ... kept with ... [?]

crib-death ... causes *also* sudden infant death syndrome

crib-ri-form (kribrəfɔrm) *adj.* (*anat., bot.*) perforated ... [Mod. L. *cribr-* ... *-form*]

crib-work (kribwɔrk) *n.* a structure of logs built with the layers at right angles to one another ‖ concrete-filled boxes used to carry bridge foundations

Crick, (krik) Francis (1916–), English physicist and biochemist who collaborated with James D. Watson and Maurice Wilkins to determine the ... of DNA, for which he ... Prize for physiology medicine

crick (krik) ... in the muscles, esp. of the neck **2.** *v.t.* to twist or strain (a muscle), causing a crick [prob. imit.]

crick-et (krikit) *n.* a member of *Gryllidae,* a family of insects allied to the cicada, distinguished by long cerci and filamentous antennae. The male ... wings together and, like the females, have structures (tympanal organs) for perceiving sound [O.F. *criquet*]

cricket *n.* the outdoor team game described below **not cricket** (*pop.*) not fair or sportsmanlike [O.F. *criquet,* a stick to aim at]

Cricket is played ... players on a prepared turf field having a central pitch 22 yards long, with wickets (3 stumps with ... end. The bat is of willow with a bound cane handle (not more than 38 ins in length overall, 4½ ins in width). The ball is leather-covered (about 5½ ounces and about 9 ins in circumference). The batting side sends in two batsmen, who score runs by hitting the ball and running the length of the pitch, or by hitting the ball over the boundary line. A batsman may be put out in many ways: bowled, caught, stumped, run out, l.b.w. (leg before wicket). Each batsman is replaced, until 10 men have been put out, or the captain has declared. The other team then goes in to try to score more runs than the first did. The game consists of either one or two innings by each team. Test matches are played between the national teams of England, Australia (since 1877), South Africa, the West Indies, New Zealand, India, Pakistan

cri-coid (kráikɔid) **1.** *adj.* (*anat.*) ring-shaped **2.** *n.* a ring of cartilage in the larynx [fr. Mod. L. *cricoid-* ... Gk ...]

cri-du-chat syndrome (kri du ʃa) genetic form of mental retardation in which one symptom is a mewing cry

cried *past* and *past part.* of CRY

cri-er (kráiər) *n.* an official who makes public announcements in a court; a town crier [M.E. *criere* fr. O.F.]

crime (kraim) *n.* a violation of the law, esp. a serious one; such acts in general. *an increase in crime* ‖ (*loosely*) a foolish or ill-considered action. *it's a crime to waste that whiskey* [F.]

Cri-me-a (kraimi:ə, krimi:ə) a peninsula (area 10,136 sq. miles) of the S. Ukraine, U.S.S.R., with mountains on the south coast. There are many resorts. Towns: Simferopol, Sevastopol, Kerch, Yalta

Cri-me-an ... ing to the Crimea

Crimean War (kraimi:ən, krimi:ən) the war (1853–6) declared on Russia by Turkey (Oct. 1853) by Britain and France (Mar. 1854), and ... sian expansion in the Balkans and the dispute over the guardianship of the Holy Places in Pal... of the Light Brigade) and Inkerman (1854). Sevastopol was taken by the Allies (1855) and the war was ended by the Treaty of Paris ... services. The first Victoria Crosses were awarded

crim-i-nal ... guilty of a crime. 2. ... ted a crime **crim-i-nal-i-ty** (kriminæliti) *n.* the quality or state of being criminal [F. *criminel*]

crim-i-nal-ize ... subject to criminal penalties, e.g. smoking marijuana

crim-i-nate (kriminèit) *pres. part.* **crim-i-nating** *past* and *past part.* **crim-i-nat-ed** *v.t.* to accuse of crime; to prove guilty of crime, (more ...) [L. *criminatus,* ...]

na-tive, crim-i-na-to-ry (kriminətiv, kriminətouri) *adjs.* [fr. L. *criminatus* fr. *crimen* (*criminis*), crime]

crim-i-no-log-i-cal (kriminəlɔdʒik'l) *adj.* of or relating to criminology

crim-i-nol-o-gist (kriminɔlədʒist) *n.* someone ...

crim-i-nol-o-gy (kriminɔlədʒi:) *n.* the scientific study of crime, criminals and penal treatment etc (FORENSIC SCIENCE) [fr. L. *crimen* (*criminis*), crime + Gk *logos,* discourse]

...

crimp (krimp) **1.** *v.t.* to pinch into waves or ridges, *to crimp a pie crust*; to make flutings in to gash (the flesh of newly killed fish) so that it contracts; to form into shape, esp. (*shoemaking*) to mold (leather) into shape; to put a crimp in **2.** *n.* a wave or undulation (e.g. in the hair); a corrugation; the act or result of crimping, e.g. the warping of wood from drying too fast **to put a crimp in** (*pop.*) to cramp or hinder **crimp-y** *comp.* **crimp-i-er** *superl.* **crimp-i-est** *adj.* crimped in appearance [fr. M. Du. *krimpen,* to contract]

crim-son (krimzən, krimsən) **1.** *n.* a deep red color **2.** *adj.* of this color **3.** *v.t.* to cause to become crimson ‖ *v.i.* to become crimson [fr. Span. *cremesin*]

... **cringing** ... *past part.* **cringed** *v.i.* to cower, shrink in fear; to behave servilely [O.E. *cringan,* to fall in battle]

crin-gle (kring'l) *n.* (*naut.*) a small piece of rope with a metal eyelet to take another rope for fastening a sail [Du. or L.G. *kringel* dim. of *kring,* ...]

cri-nite (krainait) *adj.* (*biol.*) hairy [fr. L. *crinis,* ...]

crin-kle (kring'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **crin-kling** *past* and *past part.* **crin-kled** *v.t.* to wrinkle; *v.i.* to cause to wrinkle **2.** *n.* a crease, wrinkle **crin-kly** *comp.* **crin-kli-er** *superl.* **crin-kli-est** *adj.* [M.E. *crenklen, crynklen* fr. O.E. *crincan,* to sink in a ...]

cri-noid (krainɔid, krinɔid) **1.** *n.* a member of *Crinoidea,* a large class of tropical and fossil echinoderms that may be sessile and that have five or more feathery arms and a centrally placed ventral mouth **2.** *adj.* of or relating to crinoids **cri-noi-dal** *adj.* [fr. Gk *crinoeides,* lily-like]

crin-o-line (krin'lin, krin'li:n) *n.* a petticoat hooped to make a skirt bell out all around; a stiff fabric originally made of flax and horse-...

... born in the Americas [Span.]

crip-ple (krip'l) **1.** *n.* a badly lamed or disabled person **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **crip-pling** *past* and *past part.* **crip-pled** to disable, lame; to frustrate, hinder [O.E. *crypel*]

Cripps (krips), Sir ... Stafford ... (1889–1952), ... He was ambassador to Russia (1940–2), lord privy seal and leader of the Commons (1942), minister of aircraft production (1942–5), president of the board of trade (1945–7), and chancel...

cri-sis (kraisis) *pl.* **cri-ses** (kraisi:z) *n.* the turning point in a disease; the decisive moment, esp. in a tragedy; a time of danger or suspense ... affairs); to a culminating point [L. fr. Gk *krisis,* ...]

crisis center anti-suicide establishment available for advice by telephone to anyone in a depression crisis

crisis theology theology whose point of departure is man's awareness of the inner contradic... with Barth

crisp-y (krispi:) *comp.* **crisp-i-er** *superl.* **crisp-i-est** *adj.* crisp

criss-cross (kriskrɔs, kriskros) **1.** *n.* a pattern of crossed lines; crossing currents **2.** *adj.* having or consisting of crossing lines **3.** *adv.* crosswise, in different directions **4.** *v.t.* to mark with crossing lines; *v.i.* to cross repeatedly; to move crosswise [orig. *Christ's cross* (from the cross written before the alphabet in 16th and 17th-c. children's books)]

crista (kristə) *n.* (*zool.*) an inward longitudinal fold in the membrane of some bacteria

cris-tate (kristeit) *adj.* (*biol.*) crested [fr. L. *cristatus* fr. *crista,* crest]

cristero ... movement and revolt, esp. in Jalisco, during the presidency (1924–8) of Elías Calles, in opposition to the anticlerical provisions in the Constitution which he enforced. No church services were held in Mexico for three years (1926–9), although churches were kept open for private worship [Span.]

cri-te-ri-on ... **cri-te-ri-a** (kraitiəri:ə), **cri-te-ri-ons** *n.* a standard or principle by which a thing is judged [Gk *kritērion,* a means for judging]

Crithidia ... late protozoan parasites that attacks invertebrate animals

crit-ic (kritik) *n.* a person skilled in forming opinions and giving a judgment, esp. on literature, art, music etc; a professional reviewer; a ...

crit-i-cal (kritik'l) *adj.* given to expressing severe judgments or passing unfavorable comment; fond of pointing out shortcomings or error, censorious; of a crisis, *the critical moment*; of critics or criticism, *critical essays*; involving danger or suspense, *a critical operation*; discerning, based on thorough knowledge, *a critical opinion*; (*phys., math.*) denoting a point or state at which a change in properties, characteristics etc. takes place [fr. L. *criticus,* ...]

critical angle (*phys.*) the smallest angle of incidence at which total internal reflection occurs when a ray of light, or other electromagnetic radiation, travels through a medium to its boundary with a less refracting medium

critical constant (esp. *pl.*) the critical temperature, pressure or density of a substance

critical density the density of a substance in its critical state

critical idealism the Kantian doctrine that the ... original data of the senses and orders them ...

critical mass ... accumulation of plutonium at which it could explode a nuclear weapon, by extension, the point of any accumulation that could become explosive

critical path analysis ... control that uses computer technology to review utilization of resources at each critical point in a program *acronym* CPA *syn.* critical path

critical point ...

critical pressure the vapor pressure of a liquid at its critical temperature

critical state ... its liquid and vapor phases have the same density

critical temperature ... which a gas cannot be liquefied by the application ...

critical velocity ... above which turbulent motion occurs instead of ...

critical volume ... stance in its critical state

critique ... merit. A spoken or written judgment concerning some matter, resting on opinion, censure, ...

Cri·vel·li (krɪ vel·ɪ), Carlo (c. 1430–c. 1493), Ve- [illegible] Annunciation' (1486) is in the National Gallery, London

croak (krōk) **1.** *v.i.* (e.g. of a frog or raven) to utter a deep hoarse sound ‖ to talk dismally ‖ *v.t.* to speak or say in a low hoarse voice **2.** *n.* a hoarse, harsh sound **croak·i·ly** *adv.* **croak·y** *adj.* [prob. imit.] ‖ **Cro·at** (krōăt) *n.* a native of Croatia ‖ the Slavic language of Croatia

Cro·a·tia (krōē|ʃə, krōē|ʃɪə) a constituent republic (area 21,701 sq. miles, pop. 4,530,000) of Yugoslavia, extending from the Hungarian border to the Adriatic between Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina and including Slavonia and Dalmatia. Capital: Zagreb. Croatia proper, the region bounded by these four, is mountainous, with forest and karst. Crops: cereals, sugar beet, figs, olives. Livestock: hogs, cattle. Industries: forestry, mining (lignite, bauxite), engineering, brewing, food processing. Settled by Slav Croats (6th–8th cc.), the country was united with Hungary (1102) but most of it was under Turkish rule (1526–1699). With the collapse of Austria-Hungary (1918), the Croats united with the Serbs and Slovenes in the kingdom renamed (1929) Yugoslavia

Cro·a·tian (krōē|ʃən, krōē|ʃɪən) **1.** *n.* a native of Croatia, a Croat **2.** *adj.* of Croatia, the Croats, or their language

[illegible] critic and politician whose humanism and political activity helped to revive liberalism in postwar Italy. He published over 80 works. As a critic he denounced all schools of thought based on the irrational, and he affirmed the artist's independence of politics, propaganda or doctrine. His review 'La Critica' (founded in 1903) influenced the literary thought of the Western world

cro·chet (krōʃē) **1.** *n.* a kind of needlework done with a hook. Thread or yarn is worked into patterns of intertwined loops **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **cro·chet·ing** (krōʃeɪŋ) *past* and *past part.* **cro·cheted** (krōʃēd) to make (something) by working thread in this way ‖ *v.i.* to work thread in this way [F., dim. of *croche*, hook]

crock (krɒk) *n.* an earthenware pot or jar [O.E. *crocc*, *crocca*]

crock **1.** *n.* (*Br., pop.*) an injured person ‖ (*slang*) nonsense, esp. insincere nonsense ‖ in a hospital, a patient diagnosed by the nonmedical staff as having an unreal, nonphysical, or insignificant illness ‖ a wretched worn-out person, [illegible] **2.** *v.t.* (often with 'up') to become injured [perh. rel. to CRACK]

[illegible]

crock·et (krɒkɪt) *n.* (*archit.*) an ornamental carving (usually resembling curled foliage) on the sloping edge of a gable, pinnacle etc. [A.F. *croket*, a curl]

[illegible] can frontier-man, soldier and politician of Tennessee, killed defending the Alamo (1836)

Crock Pot trade name for the electric crockery [illegible]

Crocodilia, amphibious reptiles found in the waters of all warm regions of the world, esp. a member of genus *Crocodylus*. They are the largest living reptiles (up to 30 ft.) (*Br.*) a group of [illegible]

crocodile bird *Pluvianus aegyptius*, an Afri- [illegible]

[illegible]

croc·us·es *n.* a member of [illegible]

Croe·sus (krɪːsəs) (*d.* c. 546 B.C.) the last king of Lydia (560–546 B.C.), of proverbial wealth, overthrown by Cyrus II of Persia (546 B.C.)

croft (krɒft, kruft) *n.* (*Br.*) a small holding [illegible] land) ‖ (*Br. hist.*) a small enclosed piece of arable land, esp. adjoining a cottage **crôft·er** *n.* a farmer working a croft [O.E. = enclosed [illegible]

Cro-Mag·non man (kroumægnən, kroumægnɒn, kroumænjən) a Paleolithic race of tall, long-skulled men associated with the Aurignacian culture [after *CroMagnon* in S.W. France]

Crome (kroum), John (1768–1821), English painter. With Cotman he led the Norwich School. Most of his subjects were East Anglian landscapes. He is called 'Old Crome' to distinguish him from his son John Bernay Crome (1794–1842)

crom·lech (krɒmlek) *n.* (in Britain) a prehistoric structure consisting of a large flat stone resting on three or more upright stones ‖ (in France) a dolmen [Welsh fr. *crom*, *bent* + *llech*, flat stone]

cro·morne (kroumɔrn, krəmɔrn) *n.* an organ reed stop [F. fr. G. *krummhorn*, crooked horn]

Cromp·ton (krɒmptən), Samuel (1753–1827), English inventor of the spinning mule (1779)

Crom·well (krɒmwəl, krɒmwel, krʌmwəl, krʌmwel), Oliver (1599–1658), lord protector of England (1653–8). A Huntingdon yeoman, he was elected (1640) to the Long Parliament, where he became the leader of the Puritans. With the outbreak (1642) of the Civil War, he led his 'ironside' troops to victory over the royalists. He supported the Independent faction of Puritans against the Presbyterians, and urged the execution (1649) of Charles I. With the House of Lords and the Church of England abolished, he became the effective ruler of England. He crushed (1649) the radical Levellers, and subdued Ireland (1649–50) with great cruelty. He defeated (1651) an invasion by the future Charles II, and dissolved (1653) the Long Parliament by force. The council of army officers appointed him lord protector of the Commonwealth (1653). Under his dictatorship, peace was made with Holland (1654), and commercial treaties were signed with Sweden, Denmark, Portugal (1654) and France (1653). Cromwell's authority was delegated (1655) to regional commanders known as major-generals, but he declined (1657) the title of king. In alliance with France, he defeated Spain at sea (1657) and on land (1658). On his death (1658), he was succeeded by his son Richard Cromwell. A great general and administrator, Oliver Cromwell developed the navy and commerce. He had a single-minded biblical faith, and he was relatively tolerant in an intolerant age

Cromwell, Richard (1626–1712), lord protector of England (1658–9), son of Oliver Cromwell. After eight months' rule, he was dismissed (1659) by parliament and the army, and retired to France at the time of the Restoration [illegible]

Cromwell, Thomas, earl of Essex (c. 1485–1540), English statesman. Ruthlessly efficient as collector of revenues (1514) for Wolsey, he became chancellor of the exchequer (1533) and secretary (1534) to Henry VIII. He organized the Reformation acts (1532–9) and the dissolution of the monasteries (1536–9). He was executed (1540) when the king tired of Anne of Cleves, whose marriage Cromwell had negotiated

crone (kroun) *n.* an old woman, esp. one of witchlike appearance [prob. fr. O.N.F. *carogne*, cranky old woman]

Cro·nus (krounəs) (Gk *mythol.*) one of the Titans, overthrown by his son, Zeus. The Romans identified him with Saturn

cro·ny (krouni) *pl.* **cro·nies** *n.* an intimate friend ‖ a drinking companion [orig. Br. university slang, perh. fr. Gk *chronios*, contempo- [illegible]

cro·ny·ism (krounɪɪzəm) *n.* favoritism toward friends in business or government

crook (kruk) **1.** *n.* a hooked staff used by a shepherd ‖ a crosier ‖ anything hooked or bent, *the crook of an arm* ‖ a hook ‖ (*pop.*) a thief, criminal [illegible] changing pitch **2.** *v.t.* to bend into a crook ‖ to grasp with a crook ‖ *v.i.* to bend or curve **crooked** (krukɪd) *adj.* not straight, twisted ‖ bent or stooping with age or illness ‖ dishonest, *crooked dealings* [M.E. *crōk* perh. fr. O.N. *krōkr*, [illegible]

Crookes' rays (kruks) (*phys.*) cathode rays [after Sir William *Crookes* (1832–1919), Eng. physicist]

croon (kru:n) **1.** *v.t.* to sing or hum in an undertone ‖ (of entertainers) to hum or sing with the technique of a crooner ‖ (of babies) to hum or sing softly, abstractedly and contentedly ‖ *v.t.* to hum or sing (a song) in an undertone or with the technique of a crooner **2.** *n.* the sound made by crooning **croon·er** *n.* a singer of sentimental songs sung in a low, intimate, breathy style, often into a microphone held at the lips [etym. doubtful]

crop (krɒp) **1.** *n.* harvested grain, fruit etc. ‖ cultivated produce while growing ‖ a group of things coming together, *a crop of difficulties* ‖ the pouchlike dilation of a bird's gullet where food is broken up for digestion ‖ a hunting whip with a loop instead of a lash ‖ the handle of a whip ‖ hair cut short ‖ the style of wearing hair so cut ‖ a complete, tanned animal hide **2.** *v. pres. part.* **crop·ping** *past* and *past part.* **cropped** *v.t.* (of animals) to eat off short, *geese will crop your lawn* ‖ to cut (hair) short and often unevenly ‖ to cut off (ends, parts of a photograph unwanted for printing etc.) ‖ to clip (ears) ‖ to reap, harvest ‖ to cultivate in, *to crop a field with clover* ‖ *v.i.* to bear a crop ‖ (*geol.*) to crop out **to crop out** (*geol.*) to come to the surface **to crop up** to occur unexpectedly (in conversation etc.) [O.E. *cropp*, bunch]

crop-eared (krɒpɪərd) *adj.* with the ears cropped

crop·per (krɒpər) *n.* a plant, tree etc. with relation to the quality of its yield, *a heavy cropper* ‖ a machine that removes loose ends from linen **to come a cropper** (*pop.*) to fall heavily ‖ (*pop.*) to fail conspicuously

cro·quet (kroukéi) **1.** *n.* a game in which wooden balls are knocked with long-handled wooden mallets through a series of wickets ‖ the act of croqueting a ball **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **croquet·ing** (kroukeiɪŋ) *past* and *past part.* **croqueted** (kroukeid) to drive away (an opponent's ball) by striking one's own placed up against it [North F. for *crochet* fr. *croche*, crook]

cro·quette (krouké:t) *n.* a ball of minced meat, fish etc. coated with crumbs and fried [F. fr. *croquer*, to crunch]

cro·sier, cro·zier (krouʒər) *n.* a bishop's or abbot's staff, usually shaped like a shepherd's crook, as a symbol of pastoral office [O.F. *crocier*, bearer of a cross]

cross (krɒs, krɒs) **1.** *n.* a figure or mark made by placing one line across another (x, +, †) ‖ such a mark made on a document instead of a signature by someone who cannot write ‖ (*hist.*) an upright wooden stake with a horizontal crossbar to which criminals were tied or nailed, esp. the one on which Jesus Christ was crucified ‖ a model or image of this, the chief emblem of Christianity ‖ a staff surmounted by a cross carried in religious processions ‖ a movement of the right hand making the sign of a cross as a sacramental act ‖ suffering, tribulation one has to bear ‖ a decoration in certain orders of knighthood ‖ a decoration awarded for bravery, *the Victoria Cross* ‖ (*heraldry*) a cross-shaped emblem ‖ any of various forms of monument or symbol, *Maltese cross, Celtic cross* ‖ a line or stroke forming part of a letter, e.g. the bar of a 't' ‖ a mark used, esp. at the end of a letter, to signify a kiss ‖ interbreeding ‖ the product of mixed breeding, *a mule is a cross between a mare and a donkey* ‖ (*astron.*) a constellation, *the Southern Cross* ‖ (*plumbing*) a four-way joint in the form of a cross, used at the intersection of two pipes **on the cross** diagonally across the grain or weave **2.** *v.t.* to go across ‖ to place crosswise, *to cross one's arms* ‖ to put the bar on (the letter 't') ‖ (with 'off' or 'out') to draw a line through or across (written matter) to cancel it ‖ to thwart, frustrate ‖ to meet and pass ‖ to mark with a cross ‖ to make the sign of the cross over as a sacramental act ‖ (*Br.*) to draw two parallel lines across (a check) with the words '& Co' between them so that the check is payable only through a bank ‖ *v.i.* to go across something ‖ to lie across something ‖ to interbreed ‖ to crossfertilize **to cross one's mind** to occur to one **to cross someone's palm** to give money to someone **to cross someone's path** to happen to meet him **to cross swords** to exchange angry or sharp words (with someone) **3.** *adj.* transverse, *crossbeams* ‖ contrary, opposite, *at cross-purposes* ‖ conflicting, *crosscurrents* ‖ peevish,

annoyed] ME [illegible]

cross assembler (*computer*) a program processed to translate a [illegible] with another computer

cross-bar (krɔsbɑr, krɔsbɑr) *n.* a bar fixed across two others, esp. the transverse wooden bar joining the uprights of a goalpost ‖ the horizontal bar strengthening the frame of a man's bicycle

cross-beam [illegible] beam stretching across a building as a main support

cross-bearer [illegible] person who carries the [illegible] gious procession

cross-bench [illegible] bench in parliament reserved for independent members who belong neither to the government nor to the opposition, cross-benchers

cross-bill (krɔsbil, krɔsbil) *n. Loxia curvirostra*, fam. *Fringillidae*. The upper and lower bill halves cross each other when closed, enabling the bird to tear open pine cones for seeds

cross-bones [illegible] representation on a flag etc. of two thigh bones laid one across the other, usually under a skull, as an emblem of piracy or death

cross-bow (krɔsbou, krɔsbou) *n.* a medieval weapon for shooting arrows, stones etc. the bow was placed crosswise on a grooved wooden stock, and the string was held and released mechanically

cross-bred (krɔsbred, krɔsbred) *adj.* produced by crossbreeding

cross-breed (krɔsbri:d, krɔsbri:d) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **cross-breed·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cross-bred** (krɔsbred, krɔsbred) *v.t.* to mate (parents of different breeds, or two varieties of the same species) ‖ *v.i.* to practice this kind of breeding **2.** *n.* a plant or animal produced by crossbreeding

crossbusing [illegible]

cross-but·tock (krɔsbatɔk, krɔsbatɔk) **1.** *n.* a throw over the hip in wrestling **2.** *v.t.* to throw (one's opponent) with this throw

cross-check (krɔstʃek) *n.* (*lacrosse*) purposely hitting an opponent's stick

cross-coun·try (krɔskantri:, krɔskʌntri:) **1.** *adj.* across fields rather than by roads, *a cross-country race* ‖ through the countryside **2.** *adv.* going over fields etc. or through the countryside

cross-cur·rent (krɔskʌrənt, krɔskɔ:rənt, krɔskʌrənt, krɔskɔ:rənt) *n.* current moving across in general direction of flow ‖ (*pl.*) a body of opinion etc. that goes counter to official or majority opinion or policy

cross-cut (krɔskʌt, krɔskʌt) **1.** *n.* a diagonal cut across ‖ a path etc. running crosswise (*mining*) a cutting across the vein or main working **2.** *adj.* made for crosscutting, *a crosscut saw* **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **cross-cut·ting** *past* and *past part.* **cross-cut** to cut across the grain of

cross-dis·ci·pli·nar·y (krɔsdisiplinəri:) *adj.* involved in two or more academic disciplines, e.g., psychology and history

cross-dress (krɔsdres) *v.* to dress in clothing traditionally appropriate to the opposite sex

crosse (krɔs, krɔs) *n.* a lacrosse stick [F.]

cross-ex·am·i·na·tion (krɔsigzæmiéiʃən, krɔsigzæmiéiʃən) *n.* the act of someone who cross-examines

cross-ex·am·ine (krɔsigzæmin, krɔsigzæmin) *pres. part.* **cross-ex·am·in·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cross-ex·am·ined** *v.t.* to question closely (esp. a witness in a law court) in order to check answers given previously or to elicit fresh information

cross-eyed (krɔsaid, krɔsaid) *adj.* squinting, having internal strabismus (i.e. with the eyes turning towards each other)

cross-fer·ti·li·za·tion fə:rtilizéiʃən) *n.* a cross-fertilizing

cross-fer·ti·lize (krɔsfə:rtilaiz, krɔsfə:rtilaiz) *pres. part.* **cross-fer·ti·liz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cross-fer·ti·lized** *v.t.* (*bot.*) to fertilize by cross-pollination (*zool.*) to fertilize the eggs of a hermaphroditic animal with the spermatozoa of another individual of the species ‖ *v.i.* to undergo cross-fertilization

cross fire [illegible] so that the lines of fire cross ‖ any comparable attack, *a cross fire of questioning*

cross grain [illegible] **grained** (krɔsgreind, krɔsgreind) *adj.* [illegible] grain intercrossing or running irregularly ‖ perversely ill-tempered

[illegible] for leveling and sighting on an object

cross-hatch (krɔshætʃ, krɔshætʃ) *v.t.* to show conventionally by intersecting sets of parallel lines usually set off obliquely, *the property has been crosshatched on this map* ‖ to shade (a drawing) to give the effect of depth by straight crisscrossing lines

cross-head (krɔshed, krɔshed) *n.* a beam across the end of a rod, esp. a piston rod ‖ a subordinate [illegible] indication of the contents of the following passage

cross-ing (krɔsiŋ, krɔsiŋ) *n.* the act of crossing, esp. by a sea voyage ‖ an intersection ‖ a place with special arrangements for the traversing of a road, river etc.

[illegible] the interchange of corresponding chromosome segments by homologous pairs of chromosomes during maturation division of a nucleus

[illegible] sweeps the streets

cross-leg·ged (krɔslegid, krɔslegid, krɔslegd, krɔslegd) *adj.* with one leg crossed over the other at the ankles or knees

cross-let (krɔslit, krɔslit) *n.* a small cross, esp. in heraldry [A.F. *crosselette*, dim. of O.F. *crois*, *croix*]

cross-link·age [illegible] (*chem.*) a transverse bond linking together chain molecules or other polymers ‖ the process of joining by such bonds or of forming such bonds

cross-mod·al (krɔsmoud'l) *adj.* relating to information received from two different senses, e.g., sight and sound in television

cross-o·ver (krɔsouvər, krɔsouvər) *n.* a crossing from one side, level etc. to another ‖ a place where such a crossing is made (*biol.*) a chromatid formed as a result of crossing-over

crossover state U.S. state that permits voters registered in one political party to vote in primary elections for candidates of another party

cross-patch (krɔspætʃ, krɔspætʃ) *n.* an ill-tempered person

cross-piece (krɔspi:s, krɔspi:s) *n.* a piece placed across something ‖ a crossbar

cross ply tire rubber tire built by placing supports of rubber across the base *Cf.* RADIAL PLY

cross-pol·li·na·tion (krɔspɔlineiʃən, [illegible] from one flower on to the stigma of another of

cross purposes [illegible] *pl. n.* accidentally conflicting purposes **to be** (or **talk**) **at cross-purposes** to be opposed in action (or conversation) through misunderstanding

cross-question [illegible] **1.** *v.t.* to question closely ‖ to cross-examine **2.** *n.* a question asked in cross-examining

cross reference [illegible] *n.* a reference from one part of a book to another

cross·road (krɔsroud, krɔsroud) *n.* a road that crosses another, esp. a main road ‖ a road that goes across country, between main roads (*pl.*) an intersection of two or more roads **at the crossroads** at a decisive point (in a situation), involving a choice between mutually exclusive [illegible]

cross·ruff (krɔsrʌf, krɔsrʌf, krɔsrʌf, krɔsrʌf) *n.* (*bridge*) an alternate trumping by partners of each other's leads

cross section a transverse section, a piece cut off at right angles to the length ‖ a representa[illegible] circular rod or tube (*phys.*) a measure of the probability of an encounter between particles [illegible]

[illegible]

cross talk (*Br.*) [illegible] comic rapid dialogue in a vari[illegible]

[illegible]

to the top of the lower mast to support the upper mast

cross·walk (krɔswɔk, krɔswɔk) *n.* a pedestrians' marked crossing-place over a street or highway

cross·way (krɔswei, krɔswei) *n.* (often *pl.*) a crossroad

cross·ways (krɔsweiz, krɔsweiz) *adv.* crosswise

cross·wise (krɔswaiz, krɔswaiz) *adv.* crossing, in the form of a cross ‖ across, so as to cross

cross·word (krɔswə:rd, krɔswə:rd) *n.* a puzzle in which a checkered square with blank spaces must be filled in with interlocking words (reading horizontally and vertically) deduced from clues

crotch (krɔtʃ) *n.* a fork, e.g. of a tree ‖ the bifur[illegible]

crotch·et (krɔtʃit) *n.* (*mus.*) (*Br.*) a quarter note ‖ an idea clung to obstinately **crotch·et·i·ness** [illegible]

Cro·ton (krout'n) a Greek settlement founded by Achaeans (c. 700 B.C.) on the gulf of Taren[illegible] a school of philosophy here. It was the home of [illegible]

cro·ton (krout'n) *n.* a member of *Croton*, fam. *Euphorbiaceae*, a genus of plants and shrubs of which there are 600 tropical and subtropical species [Mod. L. fr. Gk *kroton*, a tick]

Croton bug *Blattella germanica*, a cockroach found in ships and houses [after *Croton* River, N.Y.]

crouch (krautʃ) **1.** *v.i.* to have the tense posture of an animal preparing to spring ‖ to stand with knees slightly bent, muscles tensed, and shoulders thrust forward, ready to give or receive a blow ‖ to stoop or bend for lack of head room **to crouch down** to squat on one's haunches **2.** *n.* a crouching position [perh. O.F. *crochir*]

croup (kru:p) *n.* inflammation of the larynx and trachea in children, accompanied by a sharp cough and difficulty in breathing [fr. obs. *croup*, to croak]

croup, croupe *n.* the hindquarters of a horse [F.] [illegible]

crou·pade (kru:pəd) *n.* (*equestrianism*) maneuver in which horse throws its hind legs high

crou·pi·er (kru:pi:ər, kru:pi:eɪ) *n.* the person who rakes in the stakes and pays out the winnings at a gaming table [F., orig. rider on the [illegible]

croup·y (kru:pi:) *comp.* **croup·i·er** *superl.* **croup·i·est** *adj.* of or relating to croup, indicating croup

crou·ton (kru:ton, kru:ton) *n.* a small piece of toasted or fried bread served with soup, or used as a garnishing [F., fr. *croute*, crust]

Crow [illegible] Indians of North America ‖ their Siouan language

crow (krou) *n.* a member of *Corvus*, fam. *Corvidae*, a genus of passerine, mainly vegetarian birds. They have a long black bill and black feet [illegible] RAVEN. *Cf.* ROOK) **as the crow flies** (of distance) [illegible] road etc.) **to eat crow** to eat humble pie, to admit humbly that one was wrong [O.E. *crawe*] [illegible] **crowed** [illegible] utter the loud shrill cry of a cock ‖ (esp. of a baby) to utter a cry of delight ‖ to boast **to crow over** to praise one's own success and mock (the loser) **2.** *n.* the cry of a cock ‖ a happy sound

crow bar [illegible] at the working end used as a lever

[illegible] small black berry

crowd (kraud) **1.** *n.* a large number of people collected together (*pop.*) a clique, set, *a rough* [illegible] *to draw a crowd* (*naut.*) a large number of hoisted sails [illegible] to go with the wind

[illegible]

[illegible]

pl. **crow·feet** (kroufi:t) (*naut.*) a number of [illegible] supporting an awning ‖ *pl.* **crow·feet** (*mil.*) a [illegible]

crown (kraun) **1.** *n.* a royal headdress of precious metal or jewels ‖ an emblem resembling this, used as a badge of rank ‖ the monarch himself (*rhet.*) a wreath or garland, *the victor's laurel crown* ‖ (*rhet.*) a reward, *the martyr's crown* ‖ the top part of the head ‖ the top of a hat ‖ the highest part of an arch, the crest of a road ‖ the crest of a bird ‖ a British coin, at first made of silver and then of cupronickel, first struck in 1551 and latterly issued on special occasions. It is worth 25 pence ‖ a size of paper 15 ins x 19 ins [illegible] of a tooth, esp. the grinding surface ‖ (*zool.*) the cup and arms of a crinoid ‖ (*bot.*) the junction of root and stem, the leafy upper part of a tree ‖ a perfecting touch, completion, *the crown of his achievements* ‖ (*naut.*) the junction of the arms and stem of an anchor ‖ the top part of a bell **the Crown** the supreme power in a monarchy **2.** *v.t.* to place a crown on (someone's head) ‖ to complete, perfect, put the finishing touch to ‖ to be at the top of, surmount ‖ to put a top on (a broken tooth) ‖ (*checkers*) to place a man on (another piece) to make it into a king ‖ (*pop.*) to deal (someone) a blow on the top of the head **to crown all** to complete a series of events (good or bad) and be even better (or worse) than what has gone before [O.E. *corona*, wreath fr. L.]

Crown Colony a British colony over which the Crown retains a certain measure of control in internal affairs

crown glass glass containing potassium or barium (sometimes with boron) instead of sodium. It has a higher melting point than sodium glass, has a refractive index of 1.5, and is used in making lenses etc

crown lens a convex lens made of crown glass

crown prince the male next in succession to a throne

crown wheel a wheel with cogs set at right angles to the plane, being the larger wheel of a bevel reduction gear

crow's-foot (krouzfut) *pl.* **crow's-feet** (krouzfi:t) *n.* a tiny crease or wrinkle in the skin, esp. at the outer corner of the eye, caused by aging, or by smiling, or by screwing up the eyes against strong light (*mil.*) a caltrop

crow's nest (*naut.*) a shelter for the lookout man at the masthead

Croy·don (kroid'n) a county borough (pop. 252,000) in Surrey, England, on the southern outskirts of London

c.r.u. or **cru** (*abbr., acronym*) for collective reserve monetary unit, used as a measure of a central bank's reserve *also* kru

[illegible] mental, *crucial problems* (*anat.*) cross-shaped

cru·ci·ate (kru:ʃi:it, kru:ʃi:eit) *adj.* (*bot.*) with leaves or petals in the form of a cross (*zool.*, of insects' wings) crossing diagonally [fr. M.L. *cruciatus* fr. *crux* (*cruc-is*), cross]

cru·ci·ble (kru:səb'l) *n.* a vessel for melting substances requiring extreme heat (*rhet.*) a severe test [fr. M.L. *crucibulum*, night lamp, earthen

crucible steel finely tempered steel used esp. in [illegible]

-bot a cruciferous plant [L.L. fr. *crux* (*cruc-is*), [illegible]

cru·cif·er·ous (kru:sifərəs) *adj.* adorned with or [illegible] mustard family, whose flowers have petals arranged in the shape of a cross [fr. L.L. *cruci-* [illegible]

cru·ci·fix (kru:sifiks) *n.* a cross with a figure of [illegible] and *-fix·ion* **cru·ci·fied** *v.t.* to put to death by [illegible]

crude (kru:d) [illegible] **crud·er** *superl.* **crud·est** blunt, *in crude terms* ‖ vulgar, *crude jokes* [fr. L. *crudus*, raw]

Cru·den (kru:d'n), Alexander (1701–70), English compiler of the biblical concordance (1737) on which later concordances are based

cru·di·ty (kru:diti:) *pl.* **cru·di·ties** *n.* something crude ‖ the state or quality of being crude

cru·el (kru:əl) *adj.* liking to inflict pain and suffering ‖ showing pleasure at the suffering of others, *cruel laughter* ‖ causing suffering, *a cruel blow of fate* **cru·el·ty** *pl.* **cru·el·ties** *n.* the quality of being cruel ‖ something cruel done, said, written etc. [F.]

cru·et (kru:it) *n.* a small, glass, stoppered bottle for oil or vinegar used at the table ‖ (*Br., pop.*) a stand holding vinegar and (sometimes) oil bottles and salt and pepper castors ‖ (*eccles.*) a small jug for wine or water used at the Eucharist [M.E. *cruete* fr. O.F.]

cruise (kru:z) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **cruis·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cruised** to make a sea voyage for pleasure ‖ to sail about with no special destination ‖ (*navy*) to be on the search for enemy ships ‖ (of an automobile) to go at the speed most economical for gas consumption in top gear and suitable for long-distance driving ‖ (*slang or colloq.*) to search for a sexual partner at bars or by driving or walking along the streets ‖ to drive slowly about (e.g. of a taxi looking for fares) **2.** *n.* a sea voyage for pleasure [fr. Du. *kruisen*, to cross]

cruise control automobile device that maintains the speed of the car at a level set by the operator

cruise missile (*mil.*) U.S. 1,500-mi.-range missile launched from an aircraft, with flying speed of 500 mph, and altitude of 200 to 600 ft.; proposed as alternative to MX missile

cruis·er (kru:zər) *n.* a warship designed for speed, less heavily armed than a battleship ‖ a motorboat with living accommodation ‖ a squad car

cruis·er·weight (kru:zərweit) *n.* (*Br., pop., boxing*) a light heavyweight

cruising speed (of cars and aircraft) an economic speed from the point of view of fuel consumption

crul·ler, krul·ler (krʌlər) *n.* a small sweet cake given a twisted or ring-shaped form and fried in deep fat [prob. fr. Du. *cruller*]

crumb (krʌm) **1.** *n.* a small fragment, esp. of bread ‖ a small amount, *crumbs of comfort* ‖ the soft inside of a loaf of bread **2.** *v.t.* to coat with crumbs ‖ to break into crumbs [O.E. *cruma*]

crum·ble (krʌmb'l) *pres. part.* **crum·bling** *past* and *past part.* **crum·bled** *v.t.* to break into small pieces, *v.i.* to fall to pieces (esp. through age and decay) ‖ to fail, *crumbling hopes* **crum·bly** *comp.* **crum·bli·er** *superl.* **crum·bli·est** *adj.* easily crumbled [earlier *crimble* fr. M.E. *kre-*[illegible] **crum·bi·er** *comp.* **crumb·i·est** *adj.* covered with crumbs ‖ (*pop.*) poor in quality, performance etc.

crump (krʌmp, krump) *n.* (*Br.*) a hard hit ‖ the dull thudding sound of exploding bombs or shells [imit.]

crum·pet (krʌmpit) *n.* (*Br.*) an English muffin [etym. doubtful]

crum·ple (krʌmp'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **crum·pling** *past* and *past part.* **crum·pled** *v.t.* to crush into a mass of creases ‖ *v.i.* to become creased ‖ (sometimes with 'up') to collapse **2.** *n.* an untidy crease [fr. older *crump*, crooked]

crunch (krʌntʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to crush noisily with the teeth ‖ to crush underfoot with a similar noise ‖ to make with a crushing noise, *to crunch one's way through snow* ‖ *v.i.* to make a crushing noise by chewing, grinding etc **2.** *n.* the act of crunching ‖ high-pressure situation ‖ the point in a situation where decision or action is necessary ‖ the noise produced [imit.]

crup·per (krʌpər, krupər) *n.* a strap fastened to the back of a saddle and passing under the horse's tail ‖ the hindquarters of a horse [O.F. *croupiere*]

cru·ral (kruərəl) *adj.* (*anat.*) of the leg [L. *cru-*[illegible]

cru·sade (kru:seid) **1.** *n.* any war undertaken in the name of religion ‖ any energetic movement to remove an evil or improve a situation, *a crusade for road safety* **Cru·sade** (*hist.*) one of the Christian holy wars described below or the Children's Crusade **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **cru·sad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cru·sad·ed** to take part in a crusade [F. *croisade* and Span. *cruzada*]

The Crusades were a series of military expeditions made by Christians of W. Europe 13th cc.) to recover Jerusalem and the Holy Land from the Moslems. They were a continuous movement, with a constant stream of pilgrims setting out for the Holy Land, but the following main campaigns may be distinguished. The 1st Crusade (1096–9), inaugurated by Pope Urban II at the Council of Clermont (1095), and preached by Peter the Hermit, was made up of two groups: unorganized bands of peasants, many of whom were killed on the overland journey to Constantinople, and organized companies under French nobles. Nicaea surrendered (1097), Antioch fell (1098), Jerusalem was captured (1099), and four Crusader states were established: the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, the principality of Antioch, and the counties of Edessa and Tripoli. The 2nd Crusade (1147–9), preached by St Bernard on the fall of Edessa to the Turks (1144), was led by Louis VII of France and Emperor Conrad III of Germany. The siege of Damascus failed and the two groups returned home. The 3rd Crusade (1189–92), preached by the pope after Saladin took Jerusalem (1187), was led by Philippe II of France, Richard I of England and Frederick Barbarossa of Germany. The emperor was drowned on the journey. The French and English could not agree and Philippe returned to France (1196) after the capture of Acre. Richard secured a three-year truce (1193) guaranteeing free access to Jerusalem for pilgrims. The 4th Crusade (1202–4), instigated by Pope Innocent III, was dominated by the Venetians. Constantinople was taken and the Latin Empire of Constantinople established (1204–61). The 5th Crusade (1218–21), proclaimed by Innocent III (1215) against the Saracens in Egypt, failed. The 6th Crusade (1228–9) was led by Emperor Frederick II, who secured Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Nazareth by treaty. The 7th Crusade (1248–54) was proclaimed by Pope Innocent IV (1245) after the capture of Jerusalem by the Saracens (1244). Louis IX of France led an expedition to Egypt, was taken prisoner and lost Damietta. The 8th Crusade (1270) was led again by Louis IX of France, who died on a preliminary expe[illegible] to Tunis.

The Crusades failed in their military objective. The Moslems retained the Holy Land, and the Turks overran the Byzantine Empire after the Crusader Latin kingdoms had weakened it. They helped to strengthen the power and prestige of the papacy, and to build up the Italian city-states by increasing Eastern trade

crush (krʌʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to maim, damage or spoil by pressure ‖ to crease, *to crush a dress* ‖ to reduce to a powder or to small pieces under pressure ‖ to squash ‖ to subdue, *to crush a rebellion* ‖ to silence (a critic or opponent) in a humiliating way ‖ to hug violently ‖ *v.i.* to squeeze, *hundreds crushed into the hall* ‖ to become crumpled **2.** *n.* a crushing or being crushed ‖ a large crowd of people ‖ an infatuation, *to have a crush on someone* ‖ the object of such an infatuation ‖ (*Austral.*) a fenced passage narrowing at one end so that animals can be driven down it and received singly for branding [perh. fr. O.F. *croissir*, to crash fr. Gmc]

crust (krʌst) **1.** *n.* the crisp outer part of bread ‖ a hard dry piece of bread ‖ the pastry cover of a pie ‖ a hard outer surface or covering, e.g. of snow, ice etc. ‖ (*geol.*) the light, thin mantle of the earth ‖ (*med.*) a scab ‖ a deposit of tartar on the inside of a wine bottle or barrel ‖ outer appearance masking true character or feelings ‖ (*pop.*) impertinence, nerve **2.** *v.t.* to cover with a crust ‖ *v.i.* to form into, or become covered with a crust [O.F. *crouste*]

crus·ta·cean (krʌstei∫ən) **1.** *n.* a member of *Crustacea*, a class of mostly aquatic and gill-breathing arthropods, including crabs, lobsters and shrimps. They are characterized by a hard exoskeleton, a segmented body divided into head, thorax and abdomen (with fused head and thorax in higher forms) and pairs of highly modified appendages with each segment (for protection, feeding, walking, swimming etc.) **2.** *adj.* of this class [fr. L. *crustaceus*, having a

crus·ta·ceous (krʌstei∫əs) *adj.* having a hard crust or shell ‖ (*zool.*) with crustacean characteristics [fr. L. *crusta*, shell]

crust·ed (krʌstid) *adj.* covered with a crust ‖ (of wine) having formed or deposited a crust of tartar

crust·i·ly (krʌstili:) *adv.* in a crusty manner

crust·i·ness (krʌstɪ nɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being crusty

crust·y (krʌstɪ) *comp* **crust·i·er** *superl* **crust·i·est** *adj.* hard, crustlike || (of bread) having a [illegible] || (of pe[illegible] approach

crutch (krʌtʃ) *n.* a wood or metal support to help a lame person to walk || (*rhet.*) a support, something one relies upon | the crotch, fork of the human body | the [illegible] saddle || (*naut.*) any of various devices used as supports [O.E. *cryce*, a staff]

Crutched Friars [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] of their convent in London

crux (krʌks) *pl.* **cruxes**, **cru·ces** (krʊsiːz) *n.* the essential point || an acknowledged puzzling or difficult matter, esp. in major works of literature, *a Dante crux* [L. = cross]

crux an·sa·ta (krʌksænseɪtə) *pl.* **cru·ces an·sa·tae** (krʊsiːzænseɪtiː) *n.* an ankh

Cruz (krʊːs), Sor Juana Inez de la (1651–95), Mexican poet nun, best known for her 'Redondillas', a poem castigating men for their unfair treatment of women. Her works include 'Inundación castalida' (1689), 'Poesías' (1691), and 'Obras póstumas' (1700)

cru·zeiro [illegible] zil]

cry (kraɪ) *pres. part* **cry·ing** *past* and *past part* **cried** *v.i.* to call out (in pain, anger, fear, delight etc.) || to weep || (of an animal) to utter its call || *v.t.* to shout |, to announce for sale by shouting **to cry down** to belittle **to cry for** (*rhet.*) to beg for || to need urgently, *the situation cries for a remedy* **to cry for the moon** to yearn for or demand the impossible **to cry off** to withdraw from [illegible] **to cry** *pl.* **cries** *n.* a shout or wail | a vendor's street call |, a watchword or battle cry | a fit of weeping **a far cry from** a great distance from || a great contrast to **in full cry** in full pursuit [F. *cri*]

cry-ba·by (kraɪbeɪbiː) *pl.* **cry-ba·bies** *n.* someone who cries often and for no good reason

cry·ing (kraɪɪŋ) *adj.* (esp. of a need, shame or evil) calling urgently for attention, flagrant

cry·o·bi·ol·o·gy [illegible] fect of very low temperatures on living things **—cryobiological** *adj.* **—cryobiologically** *adv.* **—cryobiologist** [illegible]

cry·o·bi·o·sis (kraɪəbaɪóʊsɪs) *n.* system and practice of freezing living organisms for future revival *Cf* CRYONICS

cry·o·chem·is·try (kraɪəkémɪstriː) *n.* study of chemistry materials at extremely low temperatures **—cryochemical** *adj.* **—cryochemically** *adv.* **—cryochemist** *n*

cry·o·e·lec·tron·ics [illegible] or practice of electronics involving effects of extreme cold, e.g., superconductivity under extremely low temperatures

cry·o·gen (kráɪəʤən) *n.* (*chem.*) a freezing mixture, refrigerant **cry·o·gen·ic** (kraɪoʊʤénɪk) *adj.* relating to the production of very low temperatures **cry·o·gen·ics** *n.* a branch of chemistry concerned with the production and effects of very low temperatures [fr. Gk *kruos*, frost]

cryogenic gyro (*phys.*) device involving spin of electrons at extremely low temperatures

cryogenic liquid liquified gas at very low temperature, e.g., liquid oxygen, nitrogen, argon

cryogenics study of physical phenomena occurring at temperatures, i.e., from −50° C to near absolute temperatures **—cryogenic** *adj.* **—cryogenically** [illegible]

cry·o·lite (kráɪəlaɪt) *n.* Na_3AlF_6, a natural fluoride of aluminum and sodium found in Greenland, used for the preparation of soda and pure aluminum [fr. [illegible]

cry·om·e·ter (kraɪɒmətər) *n.* device for measuring extremely low temperatures

cry·on·ics (kraɪɒnɪks) *n.* system and practice of [illegible] future revival and use **—cryonic** *adj.* *cryonic patient*

cry·o·pe·xy (crʊoupeksɪ) *n.* (*med.*) surgical procedure for repairing retina under extremely low temperatures

cry·o·plank·ton (kraɪoplænktən) *n.* (*biol.*) algae adapted for life on polar ice or other locations with [illegible] temperatures

cry·o·pre·cip·i·tate [illegible] concentrates of [illegible] by very low-temperature processing **—cryoprecipitation** *n.* the process

cry·o·probe [illegible] ing [illegible] tips

[illegible]

cry·o·pro·tec·tive (kraɪəprətéktɪv) *adj.* designed to protect from low temperatures

cry·o·sar (kraɪəsuːr) *n.* (*electr.*) a cryogenic semiconductor used as a switch operable at extremely low temperatures with on-off changing time of nanoseconds *Cf* CRYOTRON

cry·o·scope (kráɪəskoʊp) *n.* (*chem.*) an instrument [illegible]

cry·o·scop·ic (kraɪəskɒpɪk) *adj.* (*chem.*) of a method of determining molecular weight, by noting the depression of freezing point of a solvent caused by a known concentration of a solute [fr. Gk *kruos*, frost + *skopein*, to look at]

cry·o·stat (kraɪəstæt) *n.* (*chem.*) a device, often in the form of a bath of a low boiling liquid (e.g. liquid nitrogen), used to maintain a constant low temperature

cry·o·sur·ger·y (kraɪəsɜːrʤərɪ) *n.* use of very low temperatures in surgery **—cryosurgeon** *n.* **—cryosurgical** *adj.* *Cf* CRYOPEXY

cry·o·ther·a·py (kraɪəθerəpɪ) *n.* (*med.*) treatment utilizing very low temperatures *syn.* [illegible]

cry·o·tron (kráɪətrɒn) *n.* (*electr.*) switch operating in a liquid helium, based on the principle that a magnetic field induced into a control wire will cause a main wire to change from conductive to resistive. A cryotron is used as a short-access-time memory *Cf* CRYOSAR

cry·o·tron·ics (kraɪətrɒnɪks) *n.* study of electronic devices operating at very low temperatures

crypt (krɪpt) *n.* an underground room or cell, esp. one underneath a church | (*anat.*) a simple gland or gland cavity | a follicle [fr. L. *crypta*, [illegible]

crypt·a·nal·y·sis (krɪptənælɪsɪs) *n.* the deciphering of codes or ciphers **crypt·an·a·lyst** (krɪptænˈlɪst) *n.* [fr. Gk *kruptos*, hidden, secret + ANALYSIS] [illegible] **cryptanalytic** *adj.* [fr. L. *crypticus* fr. Gk]

crypto- (krɪptoʊ) *combining form* secret, unavowed [fr. Gk *kruptos*, hidden]

cryp·to·gam (krɪptəgæm) *n.* a plant having no stamens or pistils and producing no flowers or seeds, e.g. ferns, mosses, algae. Reproduction is by spores (cf. PHANEROGAM) **cryp·to·gam·ic, cryp·tog·a·mous** (krɪptɒgəməs) *adjs.* [F. *cryptogame* fr. Gk *kruptos*, secret, hidden + *gamos*, marriage]

cryp·to·gram (krɪptəgræm) *n.* something written in code or cipher or in a mystical pattern [fr. Gk *kruptos*, hidden + *gramma*, letter]

cryp·to·graph (krɪptəgræf, krɪptəgrʊf) *n.* a cryp[illegible] (**cryptog·ra·phy**) [illegible] someone who invents codes or ciphers or who breaks them **cryp·to·graph·ic** (krɪptəgræfɪk) *adj.* [fr. Gk *kruptos*, hidden + *graphos*, written]

cryp·tog·ra·phy (krɪptɒgrəfɪ) *n.* the art of writing in code or cipher [fr. Mod. L. *crypto*[illegible]

crys·tal (krɪstəl) 1. *n.* the solid state of a pure substance or mixture, characterized by a regular ordered arrangement of the constituent atoms, usually having external plane faces meeting at angles characteristic of the substance | a substance having some of the properties of a crystal, usually as a result of the ordered arrangement of its molecules. transparent quartz, often cut for ornamental use. a very clear and transparent kind of glass [illegible] of glass or plastic over the face of a watch 2. *adj.* of or using a crystal. perfectly clear [O.F. *cristal* fr. L. fr. Gk]

crystal ball radarscope

crystal detector a crystal of galena (or other substance) in contact with a fine wire (the cat's whisker) through which an electric current [illegible] one direction only and so rectifying an alternating current. This was the basis of the first radio [illegible]

[illegible]

crystalline laser solid laser that utilizes a pure crystal (ruby, neodymium-doped yttrium-aluminum garnet)

crystalline lens a firm, gelatinous lens-shaped body, consisting of many layers of slightly different refractive indices, behind the pupil of the eye. Its focal length is variable between limits by muscular control of its thickness and shape, and it can thus focus on the retina clear images of objects at different distances (ACCOMMODATION)

crystalline spheres the crystalline heavens

crys·tal·liz·a·ble (krɪstəlaɪzəbˈl) *adj.* able to be crystallized

crystallizability [illegible] of crystallizing. a crystallized form

crys·tal·lize (krɪstəlaɪz) *pres. part* **crys·tal·liz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **crys·tal·lized** *v.t.* to assume the form of a crystal | (of ideas) to become clear and definite || *v.t.* to cause to assume the form of a crystal or crystals || to cause to become clear. **to crystallize out** to come out of solution in the form of crystals

crys·tal·lo·graph·ic (krɪstəlǝgræfɪk) *adj.* of or relating to crystallography

crystallography [illegible] of the form, symmetry and structure and classification of crystalline substances [fr. Mod. L. *crystallographia*]

crys·tal·loid (krɪstəlɔɪd) 1. *adj.* like a crystal 2. *n.* (*chem.*) a substance which forms a true solution and can pass through a semipermeable membrane (cf. COLLOID)

crystal oscillator a quartz crystal used to give very constant electrical oscillation, e.g. in a quartz electric clock

Crystal Palace the first large structure of iron and glass, erected by Paxton in Hyde Park, London, to house the Great Exhibition of 1851, and later moved out to Sydenham. Destroyed (1936) by fire

CS symbol for riot-control tear gas

C scan (*acronym*) carrier system for controlled approach of naval aircraft, an all-weather instrument landing system used on aircraft carriers, utilizing two crossing beams indicating the glide path, shown on the aircraft's instrument indicating the relative position of the aircraft

CSGN = STRIKE CRUISER

CSM (*acronym*) corn, soy, and milk, a symbol of a U.S. Department of Agriculture powdered food supplement made of these products

CST, C.S.T. Central standard time

ct. cent. carat

CT [illegible]

ctenoid [illegible] scales) having a comblike margin [fr. Gk *kteis* (*ktenos*), comb]

ctenophore [illegible] stour) *n.* a member of *Ctenophora*, a phylum of marine transparent animals with eight rows of fused, comblike cilia. Their outward symmetry is radial, the inward is bilateral [fr. Gk *kteis*

Ctesiphon (tesəfɒn) a city on the Tigris, now [illegible] c. 226 A.D.) and of the Sassanid Empire (c. 226

CTOL [illegible] landing *Cf* QSTOL, STOL, VTOL

cu. cubic

cuarto (kwartoʊ) *n.* (*bullfighting*) matador's body movement preceding a kill over the bull's horns

Cuauhtemoc (kwautemɔk) (c. 1495–1525), the last emperor of the Aztecs of Mexico, con[illegible]

cub (kʌb) *n.* a young bear, fox, lion, tiger, wolf etc. | a novice, *a cub reporter* | a junior boy scout [illegible]

[illegible] group. **ANTILLES**, comprising with the Isle of Pines (area 1,180 sq. miles) and smaller offshore islands (area 1,450 sq. miles) a republic [illegible] in the east. Cattle are raised. Agricultural

products: sugar and tobacco (the world's largest producer), henequen, coffee, cocoa, corn, rice, [illegible] nese, nickel, chromite, oil. Manufactures: rayon, cigars, cement. Exports (72%) to the U.S.A. in 1958, mainly to the U.S.S.R. and Soviet bloc since 1960): sugar, tobacco. Imports: machinery, manufactures. Ports: Havana, Matanzas. University: Havana (1712). Monetary [illegible]

Cuba was discovered by Columbus (1492). It was a Spanish colony (1492–1898), except for a brief British occupation (1762–3). Revolts for independence (1868–78, 1895) led to the intervention of the U.S.A. (Spanish-American War, 1898) and the withdrawal of Spain. Cuba was under U.S. military government (1899–1902). It took over government from the U.S.A. (1902), although all military and diplomatic decisions had to have U.S. agreement. The U.S.A. intervened in Cuban affairs (1906–9, 1912, 1917). Cuba became a sovereign state (1934), drew up a new constitution (1940), and entered the 2nd world war with the Allies (1941). General Batista seized power (1952) but was opposed by guerrilla warfare (1953, 1956–8) led by Fidel Castro. Batista was forced to flee and Castro became prime minister (1959). Cuba was declared a people's republic (1960) and within the year the government gained control of the nation's entire resources: land, industry and commerce. Its policy was now oriented toward the socialist countries and against U.S. interests. In 1961, with secret support from Washington, an anti-Castro commando force landed at the Bay of Pigs but was routed by the revolutionary militia. The presence of Russian nuclear missile bases on Cuban soil provoked (1962) a world crisis, which Washington and Moscow resolved peacefully. The decision (1962) by the Organization of American States to exclude Cuba from OAS activities and to sever diplomatic relations (with the exception of Mexico, which retained diplomatic relations) was followed by another (1964) to condemn Cuba for supplying weapons to Venezuelan revolutionary groups, and to suspend trade. Cuba countered this blockade by entering into long-term economic agreements with the U.S.S.R. Cuba adopted its socialist constitution in 1976. Its relations with the U.S.A. were severely strained by the exodus of 125,000 Cubans from the port of Mariel to the U.S.A. (1980). During the mid-1980s relations remained relatively static as both governments refused to compro-

[illegible] displacement

Cu·ban (kju·bən) **1.** *n.* an inhabitant of Cuba **2.** *adj.* of Cuba or its inhabitants

Cu·ban·go (ku·bəngu·) OKOVANGO

cu·ba·ture (kju·bətʃər) *n.* the determining of cu-

[illegible]

cub·by·hole (kʌbihoul) *n.* a little closet or storage place; a very small workroom [fr. older *cub*, six plane faces of equal area and making right identical factors (the third power), e.g. $a^3 = a \cdot a \cdot a$. F. fr. L. fr. Gk.]

cu·be (kju·bei) *n.* any of several shrubs or small [illegible] of tropical South America producing rote-

cube (kju·b) *pres. part.* **cub·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cubed** *v.t.* to raise to the third power

[illegible]

cub·hunt·ing (kʌbhʌntiŋ) *n.* the hunting of fox

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

culm measures (*geol*) a Devonian formation in which beds of culm alternate with grits

cul·pa·bil·i·ty (kʌlpəbɪlɪtɪ) *n* the state or quality of being culpable

cul·pa·ble [illegible] **cul·pa·bly** *adv* [M E *coupable* fr O F]

cul·prit (kʌlprɪt) *n* a guilty person ‖ (*law*) a person accused of an offense, prisoner at the bar [A F *cul prit* short for *Culpable prest d'averrer*, (you are) guilty, (I am) ready to prove it (a formula which used to be put to a prisoner on a charge of high treason or felony)]

cult [illegible] admiration of, or devotion to, a person or thing, esp as a form of intellectual snobbery ‖ a passing craze or fashion ‖ a creed or sect [F *culte* and fr L *cultus*, worship]

cul·ti·va·ble [illegible] vated

cul·ti·vate (kʌltɪveɪt) *pres part* **cul·ti·vat·ing** *past* and *past part* **cul·ti·vat·ed** *v t* to prepare (land) for crops, till ‖ to raise (crops) by farming, gardening etc [illegible] *the mind* ‖ to foster, cause to develop, *to cultivate an acquaintance* **cul·ti·vat·ed** *adj* (of land prepared for, or planted with, crops, not left to grow wild ‖ (of people) cultured [fr L L *cultivare* [illegible]

cul·ti·va·tion (kʌltɪveɪʃən) *n* a cultivating or being cultivated ‖ refinement, development (of the mind, taste etc) [F]

cul·ti·va·tor [illegible] vates ‖ an implement for loosening the soil around growing crops and for uprooting weeds

cult of personality [illegible] tion to the leader, esp of the Stalin era in the U S S R

cul·tur·al (kʌltʃərəl) *adj* of, or relating to, culture or a culture ‖ produced by breeding, *a cultural variety*

cultural anthropology social anthropology

cultural configuration (*anthropology*) the basic, integrative, thematic elements of a culture

cultural determinism (*anthropology*) the view that culture is the basic determinant of social behavior

cultural eutrophication increasing the rate at which bodies of water are destroyed by pollution caused by human activities

cultural focus the tendency in every culture to develop certain institutions or parts more fully than others

cultural imperative 'FUNCTIONAL REQUISITE

cultural relativity (*anthropology*) the view that cultural traits or complexes cannot be understood or evaluated without reference to their function in the culture as a whole

Cultural Revolution a movement in China launched (1966) to effect an ideological purge and to restore fidelity to the ideas of Mao Tse-tung. A militant organization of young Red Guards, supported by the army, denounced revisionist activities by elements hostile to the communist party. Local struggles for power continued into 1969 before Mao ended the movement. Later Chinese regimes harshly criticized the movement's excesses

cul·tur·a·ti (kʌltʃərɑtɪ:) *n* in a community, a culture-centered group of people

cul·ture (kʌltʃər) **1.** *n* the training and development of the mind ‖ the refinement of taste and manners acquired by such training ‖ the social and religious structures and intellectual and artistic manifestations etc that characterize a society ‖ the rearing of bees, fish, oysters, silkworms etc ‖ the cultivation of tissues or microorganisms in prepared media, or a product of this **2.** *v t pres part* **cul·tur·ing** *past* and *past part* **cul·tured** to make a culture of ‖ to grow in a prepared medium [F]

culture area area in which a similar culture and social values exist

cultured pearl a natural pearl formed by oysters in oyster farms, induced by the insertion of a piece of grit into the oyster

culture-free test (kʌltʃərfrɪ:) (*psych*) intelligence test that claims its results are unaffected by cultural or subcultural differences among those tested

culture gap the radical differences in life between the U S A and underdeveloped nations

culture shock [illegible] tation caused by a major change in milieu experienced by new inhabitants (e g by Peace Corps personnel, refugees, missionaries) and sometimes by their hosts (via an invasion)

cul·vert (kʌlvərt) *n* a drain carrying water under a road, railroad etc ‖ an underground channel for electric wires or cables [origin unknown]

Cu·man (ku:mən, kju mən) *n* a member of a nomadic Turkic people who occupied S Russia and Walachia (11th c), were defeated by the Mongols (mid-13th c), entered Hungary, and merged with the Magyars

Cu·ma·na (ku:mɑnɑ) a seaport city (pop 148,000) in N Venezuela, the oldest existing European settlement in South America. Exports tobacco, cacao, fish, cotton textiles, cof-[illegible]

cum·ber (kʌmbər) *v t* to hinder or burden, encumber [O F *combrer*]

Cum·ber·land (kʌmbərlənd), William Augustus, duke of (1721–65), English soldier, son of George II. He put down the 1745 Jacobite rebellion, defeating Charles Edward Stuart at Culloden (1746). He is known as 'Butcher' Cumberland

Cumberland (*abbr* Cumb.) a former county (area 1,520 sq miles) of N.W. England

Cumberland a navigable river (690 miles long) flowing west through S. Kentucky, turning south into N. Tennessee and looping northward to join the Ohio River in W. Kentucky

Cumberland Gap a natural passage (height 1,314 ft) cutting through N.E. Tennessee and followed by a railroad and highway. The Wilderness Road (blazed and cleared by Daniel Boone, 1775) ran through it

Cumberland Mtns the western range (average height 2,000 ft) of the Appalachian Mtns, mainly in Kentucky and Tennessee

Cumberland Plateau the Cumberland Mtns

cum·ber·some (kʌmbərsəm) *adj* burdensome (of objects) unwieldy, apt to get in the way

Cum·bri·an (kʌmbrɪ ən) **1.** *adj* of or relating to Cumberland ‖ of or relating to Cumbria **2.** *n* a native of Cumberland

cum·brous (kʌmbrəs) *adj* cumbersome

cum·in, cum·min (kʌmɪn) *n* *Cuminum cyminum*, fam *Umbelliferae*, a plant native to the Mediterranean area, cultivated for its aromatic seeds, which are used for flavoring [O E *cymen* fr L fr Gk]

cum·mer·bund (kʌmərbənd) *n* a broad waist [illegible]

cum·mings (kʌmɪŋz), (Edward Estlin) e.e. (1894–1962), American poet, whose attempts to discover new forms of expression were impor-[illegible] mous Room' (1922) and numerous poetry collections from 'Tulips and Chimneys' (1923) to '95 Poems' (1958)

'Cummings v. Missouri' a decision (1867) of the U S Supreme Court which, after a former Confederate testified that as such he had been excluded from his profession, declared loyalty oaths unconstitutional

cumquat 'KUMQUAT

cu·mu·late [illegible] **ing** *past* and *past part* **cu·mu·lat·ed** *v t* to accumulate, heap up, amass ‖ *v i* to become massed **cu·mu·la·tion** *n* **cu·mu·la·tive** (kju mjulətɪv, kju mjulətɪv) *adj* gradually increasing by successive additions, *cumulative* [illegible] (*cumulatus*) fr *cumulus*, a heap]

cumulative evidence (*law*) evidence which re-[illegible] entitle a holder to arrears of interest before other holders

cu·mu·lo-nim·bus [illegible] **-es** *n* a low-based heavy mass of cumulus clouds having considerable vertical [illegible]

cu·mu·lous (kju mjuləs) *adj* of or relating to or [illegible]

rounded clouds on a flat base (CLOUD FORMS) [L heap]

cu·ne·ate (kju:nɪɪt, kju:nɪ:eɪt) *adj* wedge-[illegible]

cu·ne·i·form (kju:nɪɪfɔrm, kju:nɪ:ɪfɔrm) **1.** *adj* (of a form of writing used in the ancient inscriptions of Babylonia, Assyria, Persia, Akkadia etc) composed of wedge-shaped strokes which were impressed with a stylus in soft clay ‖ made up of or written in these cuneiform characters ‖ (of certain bones) wedge-shaped **2.** *n* cuneiform characters [prob fr F *cuneiforme*]

Cu·nha (ku:njʊ), Euclides da (1866–1909), Brazilian novelist, author of 'Os sertoes' (1902, trans 'Rebellion in the Backlands')

cun·ner (kʌnər) *n* (*Am*) *Tautogolabrus adspersus*, fam *Labridae*, a food fish found on the Atlantic coast of North America (*Br*) *Crenilabrus melops*, fam *Labridae*, a food fish [etym [illegible]]

cun·ning (kʌnɪŋ) **1.** *adj* crafty, full of deceit ‖ skillful, ingenious ‖ sweet, charming **2.** *n* guile, deceit ‖ artfulness ‖ skill, dexterity [O E *cunnan*, to know, be able]

cup (kʌp) **1.** *n* a small bowl-shaped vessel, usually with a handle, for drinking tea, coffee etc from, and usually matched with a saucer ‖ an ornamental vessel, often with a stem of gold or silver, offered as a sports trophy etc ‖ a cupful, *a cup of tea* ‖ a measure in cookery ‖ the wine of the Eucharist, or the chalice containing it [illegible] wine or cider etc with fruit flavorings ‖ a rounded hollow, e g the socket of certain bones or the calyx of some flowers (*med*) a glass vessel used in cupping **in one's cups** drunk **one's cup of tea** (esp *Br*) what pleases or suits one **2.** *v t pres part* **cup·ping** *past* and *past part* **cupped** to form into a cup, *to cup one's hands* (*med*) to bleed by cupping [O F *cuppe*, perh fr [illegible]]

cup-bear·er (kʌpbɛ:rər) *n* (*hist* and *rhet*) an attendant with the job of pouring out the wine

cup·board (kʌbərd) *n* a cabinet or small closet, usually with shelves, for china, linen or brooms etc

cupboard love a display of love in the hope of a reward, esp food

cup·cake (kʌpkeɪk) *n* a small cake baked in a cup-shaped tin

cu·pel (kju pel, kju:pel) **1.** *n* a small, shallow cup used in extracting and assaying precious metals **2.** *v t pres part* **cu·pel·ing**, esp *Br* **cu·pel·ling** *past* and *past part* **cu·peled**, esp *Br* **cu·pelled** to assay in a cupel **cu·pel·la·tion** (kju pəleɪʃən) *n* the refinement of precious metals by exposing them to an air blast so that any included base metals are oxidized and sink into the porous cupel or are swept away in the blast [F *coupelle*]

cup·ful (kʌpful) *pl* **cup·fuls** *n* (*cookery*) as much as a cup will hold

Cu·pid (kju pɪd) the Roman god of love, the son of Venus and Mercury, identified with the Greek Eros ‖ a representation of Cupid as a naked, winged boy, usually with a bow and arrows

cu·pid·i·ty [illegible]

cu·po·la (kju pələ) *n* a rounded roof or ceiling ‖ a small dome-shaped superstructure on a roof, often carrying a weathervane, clock etc ‖ a furnace for melting metals ‖ a revolving dome [illegible] organ or process, esp the extremity of the canal of the cochlea [Ital]

cup·ping (kʌpɪŋ) *n* (*med*) the application of a [illegible]

cu·pram·mo·nium [illegible] nium) *n* any of certain complexes containing copper and ammonia, particularly the blue bivalent cation $Cu(NH_3)_4^{++}$ **cu·pram·mo·nium** [illegible] used as a solvent for cellulose in the manufac-[illegible]

cu·prif·er·ous [illegible] containing copper [fr. L *cuprum*, copper + *-ferous*, bearing]

cu·prite (kyo͞ prīt, kyo͞ prĭt) *n.* red copper ore, [illegible]

cu·prous (kyo͞ prəs, kyo͞ prōs) *adj.* (*chem.*) of or [illegible] lent copper [fr. L *cuprum*, copper]

cuprous oxide [illegible] rial base for a semiconductor applied by heat

cu·pule [illegible] flower of the oak which persists around an acorn ‖ the gemmae-bearing cup of the genus *Marchantia* of liverworts ‖ a small sucker on various animals [fr. L *cupula*, dim. of *cupa*, cask]

cur (kûr) *n.* a mongrel dog, esp. a snappish, bad-tempered one ‖ (*old-fash.*) a bad-tempered, despicable fellow [M.E. *curre*, perh. rel. to O.N. *kurra*, to grumble]

curability [illegible] [illegible]

curable [illegible] [illegible] able to be cured

Cu·ra·çao (kyo͝orəsō′) an island (area 210 sq. miles; pop. 160,625) and political division of the Netherlands Antilles. Capital: Willemstad [illegible]

cu·ra·çao (kyo͝orəsō′) *n.* a liqueur flavored with the bitter peel of an orange grown in Curaçao [after the island, where it was first made]

cu·ra·cy (kyo͝orəsē) *pl.* **cu·ra·cies** *n.* the office or employment of a curate

cu·ra·re, cu·ra·ri (kyo͝orär′ē) *n.* a poison (strychnos [illegible] from the *Strychnos* [illegible] fera, fam. *Loganiaceae*, and used by South American Indians to tip their arrows, and in medicine to alleviate suffering by relieving paralysis and stimulating the central nervous system [corrup. of *wurali*, the native name for [illegible]

cu·rassow [illegible] of *Crax*, a genus of turkeylike birds of Central and South America. They are dark violet, with a purplish-green gloss, white abdomen and [illegible]

cu·rate (kyo͝orĭt) *n.* an assistant to a vicar or a rector [fr. M.L. *curatus*, someone having a [illegible]

cu·rate-in-charge (kyo͝orĭtĭntʃärdʒ) *n.* (*Br.*) an assistant to a priest, having the responsibility of a subsidiary church, chapel of ease etc.

curate's egg (*Br.*) a thing containing both good and bad qualities, from the story of a curate asked about a stale egg given by his bishop

cu·ra·tive (kyo͝orətĭv) **1.** *adj.* having remedial [illegible] **2.** *n.* [illegible] cu·ra·tor·ship

cu·ra·tor (kyo͝oreĭtər, kyo͝oreĭtôr) *n.* a person in charge of a museum, art gallery or department of such an institution ‖ (*Br.*) a member of a board managing property, or supervising other [illegible] cu·ra·to·ri·al (kyo͝orətôrē·əl, kyo͝orətōrē·əl) *adj.* **cu·ra·tor·ship** *n.* [A.F. *curatour* and L. *curator* fr. L. *curare*, to take care of]

curb (kûrb) **1.** *n.* a chain or strap passing under a horse's lower jaw and used to restrain [illegible] around a hearth or the top of a well ‖ (*Br.* also **kerb**) an edging bordering a street sidewalk ‖ *stock exchange* a market in stocks not listed on [illegible] ing of the exchange) ‖ a hard swelling on a horse's leg **2.** *v.t.* to put a curb on (a horse) ‖ to restrain [fr. F. *courbe*, curved]

curb·ing (kûr′bĭng) *n.* material for a curb ‖ a [illegible]

curbside (kûrb′sīd) *n.* the side of a curbed [illegible]

curbstone (*Br.* also **kerbstone**) (kûrb′stōn) *n.* [illegible]

cur·cu·ma (kûr′kyo͞omə) *n.* a member of *Cur* [illegible]

v.t. to form into curds ‖ to thicken, congeal, *the story made my blood curdle*

curdy [illegible] **curd·i·er** *superl.* **curd·i·est** *adj.* having the consistency or appearance of curd ‖ coagulating into curd ‖ (of salmon) having a great deal of curd

cure (kyo͝or) *n.* a remedy ‖ a course of treatment ‖ a successful treatment ‖ (*eccles.*) the pastorate, *cure of souls* ‖ an agent for curing hides [O.F. *cure*]

cure *v.t. pres. part.* **cur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cured** to restore to health ‖ to remedy ‖ to preserve by smoking, salting, pickling etc. ‖ to treat (hides) with salt or chemicals so as to stop decomposition ‖ *v.i.* (of hides) to become cured [illegible]

cu·re (kyo͝orā, *F.* kyrei) *n.* a French priest in French-speaking countries

cure-all (kyo͝ərôl) *n.* a panacea

curettage (kyo͝oritäzh′, kyo͝oritäj′) *n.* the operation performed with a curette

cu·rette (kyo͝oret′) **1.** *n.* (*surg.*) an instrument for scraping growths etc. from a cavity wall, esp. from the uterus **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **cu·ret·ting** *past* and *past part.* **cu·ret·ted** to scrape with [illegible] [F.]

cur·few (kûrfyo͞) *n.* in places under martial law, a fixed time after which (or period during which) no citizen may re-main outdoors ‖ (*hist.*) a medieval rule that all lights and fires should be covered at a certain time in the evening, when a bell was rung ‖ the time for this [fr. A.F. *coeverfu* fr. O.F. *couvrir*, cover + feu, fire]

curia (kyo͝orē·ə) *pl.* **cu·ri·ae** (kyo͝orē·ē) *n.* (*hist.*) one of the 10 divisions of a Roman tribe ‖ (*hist.*) the Roman senate building **Cu·ri·a** the papal court **cu·ri·al** *adj.* [L.]

cu·ri·age (kyo͝orē·ĭj) *n.* radioactivity expressed in terms of curies

Cu·rie (kyrē′, kyo͝orē′), Pierre (1859–1906), and Marie (1867–1934), French physicists, husband and wife, who together with Becquerel shared a Nobel prize (1903) for researches into radioactivity which included their discovery of radium and polonium. Marie Curie received a second Nobel prize in 1911

cu·rie (kyo͝orē, kyo͝orē′) *n.* the unit of measurement of activity of a radioactive material, namely the amount of an isotope which decays at the rate of 3.7×10^{10} disintegrations per second

curie point the temperature above which a given ferromagnetic material loses its ferromagnetism

cu·ri·o (kyo͝orē·ō) *pl.* **cu·ri·os** *n.* an interesting object valued for its appearance or associations [shortened fr. *curiosity*]

cu·ri·os·i·ty (kyo͝orē·ŏsĭtē) *pl.* **cu·ri·os·i·ties** *n.* eagerness to know ‖ inquisitiveness ‖ strangeness ‖ a rare or curious object [O.F. *curiosete*]

cu·ri·ous (kyo͝orē·əs) *adj.* odd, unusual, *curious behavior* ‖ inquisitive, prying ‖ anxious to learn [O.F. *curius*]

Cu·ri·ti·ba (ko͞orēt′ēbə) a trading center (pop. 765,700) of E. Brazil, 70 miles inland from the port of Paranegua: lumber, coffee, mate

cu·ri·um (kyo͝orē·əm) *n.* a radioactive element (symbol Cm, at. no. 96) made artificially by bombarding plutonium with high-energy he- [illegible] Lalor, Peter Read and Maxwell [illegible]

curl (kûrl) **1.** *v.t.* to cause to form into curls ‖ to cause to bend around ‖ *v.i.* to form into curls ‖ to assume the shape of a curl ‖ to move in spirals ‖ to play at curling **to curl up** to roll up into a [illegible] to 2. [illegible] lock of hair growing in a curved or coiled shape, a ringlet ‖ anything shaped like a curl, twist or spiral **curl·er** *n.* a pin etc. for curling the hair ‖ a player at curling ‖ (*football*) crossing pattern of play in which two receivers cross [M.E. *curlen* fr. *crull*, *crull* adj., curly]

cur·lew (kûr′lo͞o) *n.* a member of *Numenius*, fam. *Scolopacidae*, a genus of shy, long-legged European and North American wading birds with a long, curved, slender bill [perh. imit.]

curli·ness (kûr′lēnĭs) *n.* the state or quality of [illegible]

curling (kûr′lĭng) *n.* a game played on ice by sliding curling stones across a rink towards a target circle

curling iron tongs heated and used for curling [illegible]

curling pin (*Br.*) a hair curler [illegible]

[illegible] conference, weighing up to 50 lbs., with the curve flattened at the top and bottom and a handle on the top, used in curling

curl·y (kûr′lē) *comp.* **curl·i·er** *superl.* **curl·i·est** *adj.* curling ‖ having curls ‖ (of wood) having a wavy grain

cur·mudg·eon (kərmʌdʒən) *n.* (*rhet.*) a bad-tempered, churlish man **cur·mudg·eon·ly** *adj.* [origin unknown]

cur·rant (kûrənt, kʌrənt) *n.* a member of *Ribes*, fam. *Saxifragaceae*, a genus of cold-climate bush fruits, with red, black or white berries, according to species ‖ a small dried grape, or from Greece, once called 'raisin of Corauntz' (Corinth)

cur·ren·cy (kûrənsē, kʌrənsē) *pl.* **cur·ren·cies** *n.* the coins, notes or other tokens in circulation as a means of exchange ‖ the state of being in general use, *words no longer in currency* ‖ general acceptance, prevalence, *the rumor gained currency* ‖ the time during which something is current [fr. L. *currere*, to run]

Currency Act of 1764 an act of the British Parliament, during the ministry of George Grenville, which prohibited the issue of colonial paper money. It increased colonial resentment against the government

cur·rent (kûrənt, kʌrənt) *adj.* in general use ‖ prevalent, *current gossip* ‖ of the present time, *the current issue of a magazine* [M.E. *corant*, *current*, pres. part. of O.F. *corre*, to run]

current *n.* a mass of air, water or other fluid moving in a certain direction ‖ the stream thus formed ‖ the most rapidly moving part of a river etc. ‖ electric current ‖ a general trend or direction or course of events [O.F. *corant*]

current account (*Br.*) a checking account

current balance an instrument measuring electric current, using the principle of a torsion balance to measure the mechanical force exerted by two conductors on each other when each has a current passing through it

current density the electric current per unit area of conductor perpendicular to the direction of flow

cur·rent·ly (kûrəntlē, kʌrəntlē) *adv.* at present

current yield (*securities*) the rate of interest based on the price of a bond, regardless of the discount or premium gained or lost at its maturity

cur·ri·cle (kûrĭk'l) *n.* (*hist.*) a two-wheeled open carriage drawn by two horses abreast [fr. L. *curriculum*, a running, a light chariot]

cur·ric·u·lar (kərĭkyulər) *adj.* of or relating to a curriculum

cur·ric·u·lum (kərĭkyuləm) *pl.* **cur·ric·u·lums, cur·ric·u·la** (kərĭkyulə) *n.* a course of study, esp. at a school or college ‖ a list of the courses offered at a school, college or university [L. = a running, a race]

cur·ric·u·lum vi·tae (kərĭkyuləmvāitē) *pl.* **cur·ric·u·la vi·tae** (kərĭkyuləvaitē) an outline of one's career listing relevant achievements, education, positions held etc.

Cur·rie (kûrē, kʌrē), Sir Arthur William (1875–1933), Canadian general and educator. He was (1917) commander of Canada's overseas forces in the 1st world war, and became (1920) vice-chancellor of McGill University

cur·ri·er (kûrē·ər, kʌrē·ər) *n.* someone who curries or dresses tanned leather [fr. O.F. *corier*]

Currier and Ives (kûrē·ər, kʌrē·ər) (Nathaniel Currier, 1813–88, and James Merritt Ives, 1824–95), a partnership of U.S. lithographers who produced (c. 1840–90) prints depicting 19th-c. American life

cur·rish (kûrĭʃ) *adj.* (*rhet.*) curlike, bad-tempered, mean

cur·ry (kûrē, kʌrē) **1.** *pl.* **cur·ries** *n.* a hot-tasting powder made from turmeric and other spices and used in meat dishes etc., esp. in India ‖ a dish flavored with this powder **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **cur·ry·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cur·ried** to cook with curry [Tamil *kari*, sauce]

curry *pres. part.* **cur·ry·ing** *past* and *past part.* **cur·ried** *v.t.* to rub down and comb (a horse) ‖ to dress (tanned leather) **to curry favor** (*Br.* **favour**) to seek favor by flattery [O.F. *correier*]

cur·ry·comb (kûrēkoum, kʌrēkoum) **1.** *n.* a metal comb for currying horses **2.** *v.t.* to rub down with a currycomb

curse (kûrs) *n.* an invocation or prayer for divine punishment or harm to come upon someone ‖ an oath or blasphemous imprecation ‖ an evil or source of misery [O.E. *curs*]

curse *pres. part* **curs·ing** *past* and *past part* **cursed, curst** *v.t.* to call for divine punishment of or utter a curse on or curses on (someone) ‖ to

bring harm upon ‖ to swear at ‖ *v.t.* to swear or blaspheme **cursed** (kə:sid, kə:st) under a curse ‖ evil, hateful ‖ (*pop.*, kə:rsəd) damned, *a cursed nuisance* ‖

cur·sive (kə:rsiv) **1.** *adj.* (of writing) flowing, written without raising the pen (cf. UNCIAL) **2.** *n.* a flowing script [fr. M.L. *cursivus*]

cur·sor (kə:rsər) *n.* the sliding part of an instrument, e.g. of a slide rule ‖ an etched transparent plastic sheet that is placed over a radar screen with diameter aligned with the target echo, thus showing on 360-degree screen the angle of the echo source [L. runner fr. *currere*, to run]

cur·so·ri·al (kɔ:rsɔ:riəl, kə:rsɔ:riəl) *adj.* adapted to running ‖ having limbs etc. adapted to running [fr. L. *cursorius*, of a runner]

cur·so·ri·ly (kə:rsərili:) *adv.* in a cursory manner

cur·so·ri·ness (kə:rsəri:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being cursory

cur·so·ry (kə:rsəri:) *adj.* hurried, superficial [fr. L. *cursorius*, hasty]

curst (CURSED)

curt (kə:rt) *adj.* short in speech ‖ abrupt, impolitely brief [fr. L. *curtus*, short]

cur·tail (kərtéil) *v.t.* to cut short, to *curtail a visit* ‖ to cut off (a part) **cur·tail·ment** *n.* [etym. doubtful]

cur·tain (kə:rt'n, kə:rtin) **1.** *n.* a hanging cloth used esp. to screen or adorn windows ‖ something like this, *a curtain of rain* ‖ the hanging drape dividing a theater stage from the auditorium ‖ the raising of this at the beginning of a play or its lowering at the end, or at the end of an act ‖ (*Br.*) a curtain call ‖ something that conceals, *hiding the truth behind a curtain of rumors* ‖ (*fortification*) the part of a rampart connecting two towers **2.** *v.t.* to supply with curtains **to curtain off** to screen off with a curtain [M.E. *cortine*, *curtine* fr. O.F.]

curtain call a call to actors to return to the stage to acknowledge applause

curtain raiser a short one-act play or other entertainment performed in a theater before the main play

curtain wall a wall that is not load-bearing, often a prefabricated section mainly of glass ‖ (*fortification*) a curtain

Cur·tin, (kə:rtin, kə:rt'n), Andrew Gregg (1817–94), governor of Pennsylvania (1860–7) and loyal supporter of President Lincoln during the Civil War. He organized a volunteer reserve corps, the 'Pennsylvania Reserves', and assembled a governors' meeting to promote the Union cause, which, immediately following the Emancipation Proclamation, strengthened Lincoln's hand

Curtin, John (1885–1945), Australian Labour prime minister (1941–5)

Cur·tis (kə:rtis), Cyrus Hermann Kotzschmar (1850–1933), U.S. philanthropist and publisher. He founded (1879) 'The Ladies' Home Journal', organized (1890) the Curtis Publishing Company, and purchased the 'Saturday Evening Post', the 'Philadelphia Inquirer', and other papers

Curtis, George Ticknor (1812–94), U.S. lawyer. In 'The Constitutional History of the United States from their Declaration of Independence to their Civil War', he voiced the classical Federalist-Whig viewpoint

Cur·tiss (kə:rtis), Glenn Hammond (1878–1930), U.S. aviation pioneer. He designed and developed the seaplane and supplied military planes to the U.S.A., Great Britain, and Russia during the 1st world war

curt·sy, curt·sey (kə:rtsi:) **1.** *pl.* **curt·sies, curt·seys** *n.* an inclination made by women and girls (in many countries only on very formal occasions) as a respectful greeting, the body being allowed to sink gracefully for a moment over the bent knee as one foot is placed behind the other **to drop a curtsy** to curtsy **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **curt·sy·ing, curt·sey·ing** *past* and *past part.* **curt·sied, curt·seyed** to make a curtsy

cur·va·ceous (kərvéiʃəs) *adj.* (*pop.*, of a woman) having a shapely figure

cur·va·ture [illegible] curve departs from the straight (*math.*) the rate of change ‖ a curved condition, often abnormal, *curvature of the spine* [fr. L. *curvatura* fr. *curvus*, curved]

curve (kə:rv) **1.** *n.* a line or direction subject to continuous [illegible] or part shaped thus ⌒ a curving [illegible] an amount of curving (*baseball*) a ball pitched with spin so that it curves before passing the plate ‖ an unfair act or statement, from baseball's "to throw a curve ball" (*math.*) any line defined precisely in terms of a series of coordinates which are functions of a given equation **2.** *v. pres. part.* **curv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **curved** *v.t.* to take on the shape of a curve ‖ to move in a curved path *v.t.* to make (something) assume the shape of a curve or move in a curved path [fr. L. *curvus*, bent]

cur·vet **1.** (kə:rvit) *n.* a horse's tense prancing, its forelegs being raised together and then its hindlegs raised together before the forelegs have quite touched the ground again **2.** (kərvét, kə:rvit) [illegible] **curvetted** to make a curvet [fr. Ital. *corvetta*, dim. of *corvo*, curved]

cur·vi·lin·e·ar (kə:rvilini:ər) *adj.* bounded by, or consisting of, curved lines [fr. L. *curvus*, curved + *linea*, line]

Cur·zon (kə:rz'n), George Nathaniel, 1st marquess Curzon of Kedleston (1859–1925), British Conservative statesman, viceroy of India (1899–1905). As foreign secretary (1919–24), he suggested an ethnic boundary (the 'Curzon Line') between Russia and Poland (1919)

Cusa, Nicholas of *NICOLAS OF CUSA

cus·cus (kʌskʌs) *n. Andropogon zizamoides*, an Indian grass used for weaving fans, baskets, screens etc. Its aromatic roots yield an oil used in perfumery [fr. Pers. *khas khas*]

cuscus *n.* a member of *Phalanger*, a genus of marsupial quadrupeds found in New Guinea [illegible]

cu·sec (kju: sek) *n.* (of the flow of a fluid) a unit equal to 1 cubic foot per second [CUBIC + SECOND]

Cush·ing (kuʃiŋ), Caleb (1800–79), U.S. politician and diplomat. As U.S. commissioner to China he negotiated the Treaty of Wanghia (1844) which established the principle of extraterritoriality. He served (1853–7) as U.S. attorney general in the Pierce administration

cush·ion (kuʃən) **1.** *n.* a cloth case stuffed with down or feathers, kapok, foam rubber etc. for sitting on or leaning against ‖ something that resembles or serves as this, *a cushion of moss* ‖ something that serves as a shock absorber, e.g. the resilient lining of the sides of a billiard table ‖ the steam left in a cylinder to act as a buffer to the piston ‖ (of a pig etc.) the buttocks ‖ the soft part of a horse's foot protected by the horny hoof **2.** *v.t.* to supply with cushions ‖ to protect with cushions so as to diminish or absorb shock ‖ to shield (a person) e.g. from the full force of hostile criticism ‖ to suppress (criticism) discreetly ‖ to lean as if against a cushion, *she cushioned her head against his shoulder* (*billiards*) to leave (a ball) placed up against a cushion [M.E. *cuisshin* fr. O.F. *coussin*]

cushion craft vehicle that travels on a cushion of air between the vehicle and surface, e.g. Hovercraft *Cf.* AIR CUSHION VEHICLE

Cush·it·ic (kuʃitik) *n.* one of a subfamily of Afro-Asiatic languages spoken in East Africa, Ethiopia and Somaliland [fr. *Cushite*, an inhabitant of ancient Cush in the Nile valley]

cush·y (kuʃi:) (*comp.* **cush·i·er** *superl.* **cush·i·est** *adj.* (esp. *Br.*, *pop.*, of a job) well paid, easy, and entailing little work [orig. Br. army slang fr. Hindi *khush*, pleasant]

[illegible] Security Identification Procedure of The American

cusp (kʌsp) *n.* an apex, e.g. of the crown of a tooth ‖ a sharp point (*geom.*) the point formed by two converging curves (*ice skating*) point in a turn when a skater shifts from one edge of a skate blade to the other edge (*archit.*) a triangular [illegible] Gothic tracery **cusped** (kʌspt) *adj.* [fr. L. *cuspis*, point]

[illegible] leaf ending in a point **cus·pi·dat·ed** *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *cuspidatus*]

cus·pi·dor (kʌspidɔ:r) *n.* a spittoon [Port. a [illegible]]

cuss (kʌs) *n.* (*pop.*) a curse (*pop.*) a fellow, *a* [illegible] pigheaded

cuss·word (kʌswə:rd) *n.* (*pop.*) a swearword ‖ (*pop.*) a derogatory term or term of abuse

cus·tard (kʌstərd) *n.* a sweetened mixture of eggs and milk baked or steamed ‖ a liquid form of this served as a sauce ‖ a sweetened mixture of milk and a thickening powder as a substitute for the above [fr. older *crustade* fr. F. *croustade*]

custard apple *Annona reticulata*, fam. *Annonaceae*, a tropical succulent fruit

custard glass a light buff colored glass

Cus·ter (kʌstər), George Armstrong (1839–76), U.S. cavalry officer. At the Battle of the Little Bighorn (1876), Montana Territory, against the Sioux Indians, his force of 267 was annihilated

cus·to·di·al (kʌstoudi:əl) *adj.* relating to guardianship [fr. L. *custodia*, custody]

cus·to·di·an (kʌstoudi:ən) *n.* a guardian or keeper, esp. of some public building **cus·to·di·an·ship** *n.* [fr. L. *custodia*, custody]

cus·to·dy (kʌstədi:) *n.* guardianship, care ‖ im[illegible]

cus·tom (kʌstəm) **1.** *n.* a generally accepted practice or habit, convention, *the dictates of custom* ‖ the support given to a shop or firm by dealing with it regularly ‖ (*pl.*) duties levied on imported goods ‖ (*law*) a long-established practice having the force of law **2.** *adj.* made-to-order dealing in made-to-order goods [O.F. *custume*, *costume*]

[illegible] in a customary manner

cus·tom·ar·i·ness (kʌstəmeri:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being customary

cus·tom·ar·y (kʌstəmeri:) **1.** *adj.* usual, according to custom **2.** *pl.* **cus·tom·ar·ies** *n.* a written collection of a society's customs [fr. M.L. *custumarius*]

cus·tom-built (kʌstəmbilt) *adj.* made-to-order, e.g. of a car body

cus·tom·er (kʌstəmər) *n.* a person wishing to make a purchase from a store or firm ‖ someone who buys regularly from a particular store or firm (*pop.*) a person with respect to the dealings one has or may have with him, *an awk[illegible]*

cus·tom-house (kʌstəmhaus) *pl.* **cus·tom-houses** [illegible] customs duties are collected

cus·tom-made (kʌstəmmeid) *adj.* made-to-order

Cus·toms (kʌstəmz) *pl. n.* the government department which collects customs duties

cus·toms-house (kʌstəmzhaus) *pl.* **cus·toms-hous·es** (kʌstəmzhauziz) *n.* a customhouse

Cus·toz·za, Battle of (ku stɔtsu) a battle (1848) in N. Italy, in which the Austrian army under Radetzky defeated Sardinia

cus·tu·mal (kʌstʃuməl) *n.* a customary [fr. M.L. *custumalis*]

cut (kʌt) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **cut·ting** *past* and *past part.* **cut** *v.t.* to make an incision in ‖ to wound with or on something sharp ‖ to sever ‖ to separate into slices or pieces ‖ to reap ‖ to make smaller or shorter by trimming with a sharp instrument ‖ to cross, intersect ‖ to reduce, *to cut prices* ‖ to shorten, *to cut a speech* ‖ to excavate, [illegible] to strike (a ball) so as to put a spin on it ‖ to make, appear as, *to cut a ridiculous figure* ‖ to refuse to recognize (an acquaintance) ‖ to stay away from (what should be attended), *to cut lectures* ‖ to divide (a pack of playing cards) ‖ to castrate ‖ to have (a tooth) grow up through the gum *v.i.* to make a cut, *this knife cuts badly* ‖ to [illegible] jump about playfully **to cut a dash** (*Br.*) to look smart **to cut along** (*Br.*) to hurry off **to cut and run, to cut away** to run away **to cut back** to [illegible] effect (to a scene which would have taken place earlier in strict narrative sequence) **to cut** [illegible] able effects **to cut down** to cause to fall by [illegible] **to cut in** to interrupt ‖ to enter a moving line of [illegible] rupt a dancing couple so as to claim a partner **to cut it fine** (or **close**) to allow oneself hardly any margin (e.g. of time or money) **to cut no ice** to [illegible]

arate, *cut off from his supplies* ‖ to break the [illegible] herit **to cut one's coat according to one's cloth** to spend within one's income **to cut one's losses** to abandon an unprofitable course of action **to cut out** to remove by cutting ‖ to shape (a figure, design etc.) by cutting it from paper, wood etc. ‖ to supplant (a rival) ‖ to contrive, *to cut out a comfortable job for oneself* ‖ to dispense with, *cut out the nonsense* ‖ to delete, omit, *to cut out the jokes from a speech* (*pass.*) to be naturally suited for, *he is not cut out to be a farmer* ‖ to remove from the herd ‖ to leave a moving line of traffic suddenly, esp. so as to overtake another vehicle **to cut (someone) short** to interrupt (someone) abruptly and prevent him from continuing to speak **to cut up** to cut into pieces, to destroy ‖ to criticize harshly ‖ to distress ‖ to be a nuisance or cause a distur- [illegible] and menacing **to have one's work cut out** to have as much work as one can manage **2.** *n.* a gash, incision or wound ‖ a reduction, *a cut in wages* ‖ an excision ‖ (*pop.*) a share, *his cut was 10%* ‖ a piece of meat for cooking ‖ a thrashing stroke (e.g. with a whip) ‖ a sharp glancing stroke at a ball ‖ a railroad cutting ‖ a style of fashioning clothes, hair etc. ‖ (*pop.*) a social degree, *he thinks he's a cut above us* ‖ a verbal attack, *that remark was a cut at you* ‖ (*printing*) a process block set in the text ‖ a woodcut **3.** *adj.* having been cut, *cut flowers* ‖ castrated ‖ reduced, *cut prices* [M.E. prob. fr. Gmc]

cut-a-bil-i-ty [illegible] *n.* proportion of [illegible]

cut-and-dried (kʌtəndraid) *adj.* definite, worked out in full detail, leaving nothing to chance, improvisation etc

cu·ta·ne·ous [illegible] or the skin, [illegible] Mod. L. *cutaneus* fr. *cutis*, skin]

cut-a-way (kʌtəwei) *n.* a man's formal daytime coat that tapers from the waist to form tails at the back

cutaway coat a cutaway

cut·back [illegible] reduction [illegible] *back in expenditure* ‖ a flashback in a movie or novel etc. (*football*) a sudden reversal of direction by the ball-carrier (*surfing*) maneuver to turn back toward a wave crest

cutch [illegible] mangrove barks of Borneo and the Philippines

cute (kju:t) *comp.* **cut·er** *superl.* **cut·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) attractive, charming (*pop.*) sharp-witted

cute·sy or **cute·sie** (kju:tsi) *adj.* of an act coy

cut glass glass with a pattern or ornament cut in it and polished, so that it catches light in the cut as well as on the plane surfaces

Cuth·bert (kʌθbərt), St (c. 637–87), bishop of Lindisfarne. Bede wrote his life. Feast: Mar.

cu·ti·cle [illegible] layer or epidermis ‖ the hardened skin around the edges of fingernails and toenails (*bot.*) the superficial covering of the outer layer of epidermal cells **cu·tic·u·lar** (kju tikjulər) *adj.* **cu·tic·u·la·ri·za·tion** [illegible] ized or the process of becoming so **cu·tic·u·lar·ized** *adj.* covered with cuticle or changed to

[illegible] measure radiation levels

cu·tin (kju:tin) *n.* a substance allied to cellulose found in the external layers of thickened epidermal cells [fr. L. *cutis*, skin]

cut·lass (kʌtləs) *n.* a short, broad, often slightly curving sword with one sharp edge, esp. such

[illegible]

[illegible]

channel formed by a river cutting through the neck of an oxbow ‖ (the water cut off in this way) ‖ a road, path etc. providing a shortcut

cut-out (kʌtaut) *n.* a design or figure made by, or prepared for, cutting out from paper, cardboard etc. ‖ a valve in the exhaust pipe of an engine for releasing gas directly into the air instead of through the muffler, thus gaining extra power ‖ a device for disconnecting the battery of a car from the generator ‖ a device for interrupting automatically the flow of electricity to avoid too great a load ‖ an intermediary or device used to obviate direct contact between members of a clandestine organization ‖ a discontinued item, e.g., an out-of-stock record album

cutout box a fireproof box containing the main fuses of an electrical wiring system

cut-purse (kʌtpə:rs) *n.* (*hist.*) a pickpocket

cut-rate (kʌtreit) *adj.* offered for sale at a price below the general market price, or dealing in goods offered at such prices

Cut·tack (kʌtək) a trading town (pop. 138,000) in Orissa, India, on River Mahanadi. Utkal University (1943)

cut·ter (kʌtər) *n.* a person or thing that cuts ‖ a single-masted sailing boat rigged fore and aft ‖ a small boat belonging to a warship ‖ a small armed boat used by coast guards

cut-throat (kʌtθrout) **1.** *n.* an assassin, a murderer ‖ (*Br.*) a straight razor **2.** *adj.* ruinous, *cutthroat competition* ‖ (of certain card games) three-handed

cut·ting (kʌtiŋ) **1.** *n.* a passage or tunnel cut through high ground for a road or railroad etc. ‖ a small shoot bearing leaf buds and used for propagation ‖ (*Br.*) a clipping (paragraph etc. cut from a newspaper) **2.** *adj.* sharp, piercing, *a cutting wind* ‖ sarcastic, unkind, *cutting remarks*

cut·tle (kʌt'l) *n.* a 10-armed marine cephalopod mollusk possessing a bony internal shell and the ability to eject a black fluid from a sac and so darken the water for concealment [O.E. *cudele*, origin unknown]

cut·tle-bone (kʌt'lboun) *n.* the internal calcareous shell of the cuttle used for polishing and as a mineral supplement to the diet of cage birds

cut·tle-fish (kʌt'lfiʃ) *pl.* **cut·tle-fish, cut·tle-fishes** [illegible] cuttle

cut-up (kʌtʌp) *n.* someone who makes people laugh by his clowning and joking

cut·wa·ter (kʌtwɔtər, kʌtwɒtər) *n.* the foremost part of a ship's prow, that cleaves the water

cut·worm (kʌtwɔ:rm) *n.* a caterpillar which cuts off young plants (esp. cabbage, corn, melons) by eating through the stem close to the [illegible]

Cux·ha·ven (kukshafən) the outer port (pop. 50,000) of Hamburg, West Germany at the mouth of the Elbe. fishing, holiday resort

Cuyp (kəip), Aelbert (1620–91), Dutch painter, esp. of animals, and of landscapes suffused with golden light (e.g. 'The Large Dort', 'View of Dordrecht') depicting the summer countryside of [illegible]

Cuz·co (ku skɔ) a city (pop. 67,658) of S. Peru in the Andes, at 11,024 ft. founded by the Incas (11th c.)

cwt hundredweight [fr. c. – L. *centum*, a hundred + WEIGHT]

-cy *suffix* used mainly to form abstract nouns as in 'aristocracy', or to indicate rank as in 'colonelcy', or function as in 'chaplaincy' [fr. L. *-cia*, [illegible]

cy·an (saiən) *n.* one of a group of greenish blues, esp. one of the subtractive primaries [Gk *kuanos*, a dark blue mineral]

cy·an·ic (saiænik) *adj.* (*chem.*) relating to or containing cyanogen ‖ blue [fr. Gk *kuanos* n., a dark blue mineral and *kuaneos* adj., dark blue]

cyanic acid an acid composed of cyanogen, oxygen and hydrogen

cy·a·nide (saiənaid, saiənid) *n.* a compound of cyanogen and a metal [fr. Gk *kuanos* n., a dark blue mineral and *kuaneos* adj., dark blue]

cyanide process [illegible] gold from crushed ore by means of potassium [illegible] cyanide being reduced with zinc, filtered and cupeled

cy·a·nite (saiənait) *n.* a mineral containing aluminum silicate, Al_2SiO_5, usually blue, occurring in blunt prisms in gneiss and mica schist

cy·an·o·ac·ry·late [illegible] (*chem.*) *n.* acrylic monomer used to close a wound and as an industrial adhesive

cy·an·o·gen (saiænədʒən) *n.* a univalent radical consisting of one atom of nitrogen and one of carbon (CN) forming a colorless, diatomic poisonous gas (C_2N_2). Chemically it resembles the halogen elements, forming direct compounds (CYANIDE) with metals, of which potassium cyanide (KCN) is one of the most familiar [fr. F. *cyanogène* fr. Gk]

cyanogen agent [BLOOD AGENT]

cy·a·no·sis (saiənousis) *n.* a condition in which the body acquires a blue tinge because of insufficient oxygen in the blood **cy·a·not·ic** (saiənɔtik) *adj.* [Gk *kuanōsis*, dark blue color]

cy·an·o·type (saiænətaip) *n.* a blueprint [fr. Gk *kuanos* n., a dark blue mineral and *kuaneos* adj., dark blue]

Cyb·e·le (sibəli:) (*mythol.*) Phrygian nature goddess whose cult passed to Greece (c. 430 B.C.) and to Rome (c. 204 B.C.). The Greeks identified her with Rhea

cy·ber·cul·ture (saibərkʌltʃər) *n.* a social structure dominated by computers

cy·ber·net·ics (saibərnetiks) *n.* the study of the operation of control and communication systems. It deals with both biological systems and man-made machinery [fr. Gk *kubernētēs*, steersman]

cy·borg (saibɔrg) *n.* a living organism some of whose vital parts have been substituted by electronic or mechanical devices

cy·cad (saikæd) *n.* a plant of the order *Cycadales*, ancient tropical gymnosperms that have an unbranched trunk of variable height and bear a terminal crown of long leaves and one or more large cones. There are many fossils dating from the Mesozoic [fr. Mod. L. *Cycas* (*Cycadis*) fr. Gk]

cy·ca·sin ($C_8H_{16}N_2O_7$) (saikəsin) *n.* a carcinogenic and toxic product of a sugar-yielding tropical ornamental fern

Cyc·la·des (siklədi:z) a group of mountainous Greek islands (total area 996 sq. miles, pop. 86,337) in the Aegean, southeast of Attica. Naxos, in the center, is the largest. Crops: vines, olives, citrus fruit, wheat, tobacco. Chief town: Hermoupolis (on Syros)

cy·cla·men (sikləmən, siklemen) *n.* a member of *Cyclamen*, fam. *Primulaceae*, a genus of plants having a stout corm formed from a thickened hypocotyl, petals bent backwards and pendulous flowers [Mod. L., etym. doubtful]

cy·clase (saikleis) *n.* (*chem.*) a cyclic phosphodiesterase that acts as a catalytic enzyme

cy·cla·zo·cine ($C_{19}H_{25}NO$) (saikluzousen) *n.* (*pharm.*) azobenzine derivative used as an analgesic to inhibit effects of morphine and other drugs in drug-addiction therapy

cy·cle (saik'l) **1.** *n.* a series of recurring events or phenomena, *the cycle of the seasons* ‖ a period of time occupied by a set of events which will go on recurring in similar periods of time, 5-*year cycles* ‖ a series of poems or songs with a central theme ‖ an orbit in the heavens ‖ (*biol.*) an ordered series of phenomena in which some process is completed, *life cycle* ‖ (*econ.*) a fluctuation showing a regular pattern, *price cycles* ‖ the circulation of a fluid through a series of vessels ‖ (*chem.*) a ring ‖ (*phys.*) any series of changes which restores a system to its original state ‖ the period of an alternating electric current ‖ a bicycle or tricycle **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **cy·cling** *past* and *past part.* **cy·cled** to move in cycles ‖ to ride a bicycle [F. or fr. L. *cyclus* fr. Gk]

cycle AMP ($C_{10}H_{14}N_5O_7P$) (*biochem.*) compound believed to be the intercellular messenger controlling hormones and biogenic amines, thus regulating metabolism and the nervous system *abbr.* AMP

cy·cler·y (saikləri:) *n.* bicycle garage

cy·clic (saiklik, siklik) *adj.* recurring in cycles ‖ of or related to a cycle ‖ (*bot.*, of a flower) with its parts arranged in a whorl ‖ (*chem.*) having some or all of the constituent atoms in ring formation ‖ (*math.*) of a figure all of whose vertices lie on a circle (e.g. a cyclic quadrilateral) [fr. L. *cyclicus* fr. Gk]

cy·clist (saiklist) *n.* someone who rides a bicycle

cyclo- (saiklou) *combining form* of a circle or wheel, circular [fr. Gk *kuklos*, circle, wheel]

cy·clo (saiklou) *n.* a three-wheel taxi

cy·clo·al·i·phat·ic (saikloulifætik) *adj.* alicyclic

cy·clo·ben·za·prine ($C_{20}H_{21}N$) (saiklobenzəprin) *n.* (*pharm.*) a tricyclic amine used to

relieve some types of skeletal muscle spasms caused by diseases of the central nervous system, marketed as Flexoril

cy·clo·cross (saiklǝkrɔs) *n.* the sport of bicycling plus cross-country running

cyclodiene [illegible] *n.* a bicyclic terpene hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, found in turpentine

cyclodextrin [illegible] *n.* a crystalline dextrin derived from starch by the action of a bacterium (cf. ROTARY [illegible])

cy·clo·gen (saiklǝjen) *n.* a chemical compound containing a methylene group

cy·clo·gen·ic (saiklǝjenik) *adj.* [illegible]

cy·clo·graph (saiklǝgræf) *n.* [illegible]

cy·clo·hex·ane (saiklǝheksein) *n.* a colorless, flammable, liquid cyclic hydrocarbon, C_6H_{12}, used as a solvent and in the manufacture of nylon

cy·clo·hex·a·nol (saiklǝhekǝnɔl, -nǝul) *n.* a colorless, oily, liquid alcohol, $C_6H_{11}OH$, used in the manufacture of nylon

cy·clo·hex·a·none (saiklǝhekǝnoun) *n.* a colorless, oily, liquid ketone, $C_6H_{10}O$, used as a solvent and in the manufacture of nylon

cy·clo·hex·ene (saiklǝhekseen) *n.* a colorless, flammable, liquid cyclic hydrocarbon, C_6H_{10}, used as a solvent and in the manufacture of nylon

cy·clo·hex·i·mide (saiklǝhekǝmaid) *n.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble, toxic antibiotic, $C_{15}H_{23}NO_4$, produced by a bacterium and used to control fungus diseases in plants

cy·clo·hex·yl·a·mine (saiklǝhekǝlǝmin, -ǝmin) *n.* a colorless, oily, liquid amine, $C_6H_{11}NH_2$, used in the manufacture of nylon

cy·clo·hex·yl·ben·zene (saiklǝhekǝlbenzin) *n.* a colorless, oily, liquid hydrocarbon, $C_6H_{11}C_6H_5$, used as a solvent and in the manufacture of nylon

cy·clo·hex·yl·sul·fa·mic ac·id (saiklǝhekǝlsʌlfæmik) *n.* a white, crystalline, water-soluble, sweet-tasting compound, $C_6H_{11}NHSO_3H$, used as a sugar substitute

cy·clo·hex·yl·tri·phen·yl·tin (saiklǝhekǝltraifenǝltin) *n.* a white, crystalline, toxic compound, $C_{24}H_{26}Sn$, used to control fungus diseases in plants

cy·clo·hy·dra·tase (saiklǝhaidrǝteis) *n.* [illegible]

cy·clo·hy·drin (saiklǝhaidrin) *n.* [illegible]

cy·clo·hy·drin·ase (saiklǝhaidrinǝs) *n.* [illegible]

cy·clo·hy·drin·ol (saiklǝhaidrinɔl) *n.* [illegible]

cy·clo·hy·drin·ol·one (saiklǝhaidrinɔloun) *n.* [illegible]

cy·clo·hy·drin·ol·one re·duc·tase (saiklǝhaidrinɔloun ridʌkteis) *n.* [illegible]

cy·clo·hy·drin·ol·one re·duc·tase (NADPH) (saiklǝhaidrinɔloun ridʌkteis) *n.* [illegible]

cy·clo·hy·drin·ol·one re·duc·tase (NADPH2) (saiklǝhaidrinɔloun ridʌkteis) *n.* [illegible]

cy·clo·hy·drin·ol·one re·duc·tase (NADPH2-dependent) (saiklǝhaidrinɔloun ridʌkteis) *n.* [illegible]

**cy·clo·hy·drin·ol·one re·duc·tase (NADPH-dependent

Serbian derive [after St *Cyril*, apostle of the Slavs]

Cyrus [illegible]

Cyrus II [illegible] king of Persia (c. 550–529 B.C.) founder of the Achaemenian dynasty [fr. [illegible]] (546 B.C.) and conquered Babylonia (539 B.C.) and Syria

Cyrus 'the Younger' (c. 424–401 B.C.), son of Darius II. He revolted unsuccessfully against his brother Artaxerxes II

cyst (sist) *n.* (*med.*) a sac containing fluid or semifluid morbid matter or parasitic larvae etc.; a nonliving membrane enclosing a cell or cells (*biol.*) a hollow organ or cavity containing a liquid secretion [fr. Mod. L. *cystis* fr. Gk *kustis*, bladder]

cys·tarmine [illegible] *pl.* [illegible] *plantae* drug formed from distilled cystice used to mitigate radiation sickness

cys·tic (sistik) *adj.* of or like a cyst; [relating to the gallbladder or urinary bladder [F. *cystique*]

cys·tipteretes [illegible] *pl.* (sistiterit siz) *n.* a tapeworm larva possessing a well-developed bladder, with one colex [Mod. L. fr. Gk *kustis*, bladder + *kerkos*, tail]

cystic fibrosis a congenital, chronic disease of the mucous glands which affects the pancreas and causes digestive and pulmonary disorders

cys·tine (sistin, sistin) *n.* an amino acid indispensable in the diet of animals [fr. Gk *kustis*, bladder]

cys·ti·tis (sistaitis) *n.* inflammation of the bladder [fr. Gk *kustis*, bladder]

cys·to·cele (sistəsil) *n.* a prolapse of the urinary bladder into the vagina [fr. Gk *kustis*, bladder + [illegible]]

cyst·oid (sistɔid) **1.** *adj.* like a bladder **2.** *n.* a mass like a cyst but without a membrane

Cyth·e·ra (siθərə, siθirə) (Kythera, Cerigo) a Greek island (area 110 sq. miles, pop. 10,000) off the Peloponnese, formerly famous for its cult of Aphrodite

Cythera [illegible] under which Aphrodite was worshipped [after Cythera, her supposed birthplace]

cy·to·blast (saitəblæst) *n.* a cell nucleus [fr. Gk [illegible]]

cy·to·chrome (saitəkroum) *n.* (*biochem.*) a chromoprotein essential for oxidation-reduction processes in plant and animal cells [fr. Gk [illegible]]

cy·to·differentiation [illegible] *n.* (*genetics*) development of specialized cells [illegible]

cy·to·e·col·o·gy (saitouikɔlədʒi) *n.* study of single [illegible] cytoecological

cytogenetics [illegible] *n.* the cytological aspect of genetics [fr. Gk *kutos*, cell + GE[illegible]]

cytogenics the branch of genetics that deals [illegible]

cy·to·ki·nin (saitəkainin) *n.* plant hormone affecting distribution of root and stem cells

cy·to·log·ical (saitəlɔdʒikəl) *adj.* of or relating to cytology

cy·tol·o·gist (saitɔlədʒist) *n.* someone specializing in cytology

cytology (saitɔlədʒi) *n.* the branch of biology concerned with the structure, function and life history of cells [fr. Gk *kutos*, cell + *logos*, dis[illegible]]

cy·to·meg·a·lic (saitəmegælik) *adj.* of enlarged cells

cy·to·meg·a·lo·vi·rus (saitəmegələvairəs) *n.* (*med.*) virus that causes cell enlargement resulting in diseases of brain, kidneys, liver, lung, and salivary glands, esp. in newborn infants

cy·to·plasm (saitəplæzəm) *n.* that part of the protoplasm of any living cell outside the nucleus (cf. NUCLEOPLASM) **cy·to·plas·mic** *adj.* [fr. Gk *kutos*, cell + PLASM]

cy·to·plast (saitəplæst) *n.* the unit of protoplasm contained in a cell **cy·to·plas·tic** *adj.* [fr. Gk *kutos*, *cell* + *plastos*, formed]

cy·to·sine (saitəsi:n, saitəzi:n, saitəsin) *n.* a crystalline pyrimidine base ($C_4H_5N_3O$) obtained by the hydrolysis of deoxyribonucleic acid [after G. *zytosin*]

cy·to·skel·e·ton (saitəskelətən) *n.* hypothetical framework to account for the orderliness of biochemical processes in the cell, conceived by biochemist R. A. Peters

cy·to·stat·ic (saitəstætik) *n.* a cell-activity retardant —**cytostatic** *adj.* —**cytostatically** *adv.*

cy·to·tech·nol·o·gist or **cytotech** (saitətekɔlədʒist) *n.* cell identification technician, e.g., of malignant cells

cy·to·vi·rin (saitəvairin) *n.* a bacteria produced compound used to combat some plant viruses, e.g., tobacco mosaic

C.Z. Canal Zone

czar, tsar, tzar (zɑr, tsɑr) *n.* (*hist.*) the emperor of Russia [Russ. fr. L. *Caesar*]

czar·e·vitch, tsar·e·vitch (zɑrəvitʃ, tsɑrəvitʃ) *n.* (*hist.*) the son of a czar [Russ.]

cza·rev·na, tsa·rev·na (zɑrevnə, tsɑrevnə) *n.* (*hist.*) the daughter of a czar [Russ.]

cza·ri·na, tsa·ri·na (zɑri:nə, tsɑri:nə) *n.* (*hist.*) the wife of a czar [fr. G. *czarin* fr. *czar*]

czar·ism, tsar·ism (zɑrizəm, tsɑrizəm) *n.* the autocratic rule of the czars

Czech (tʃek) **1.** *n.* a native of Bohemia, Moravia or Silesia; the West Slavic language of the Czechs **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the Czechs or their language

Czech·o·slo·vak (tʃekəsləvæk, tʃekəsləvɑk) **1.** *n.* a native of Czechoslovakia; the West Slavic language of the Czechoslovaks **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the Czechoslovaks or their language

Czech·o·slo·va·ki·a (tʃekəsləvækiə, tʃekəsləvɑkiə) a federal republic (area 49,366 sq. miles, pop. 15,500,000) in central Europe. Capital: Prague. People: 68% Czech, 28% Slovak, with small Magyar, German, Polish, Ukrainian and Russian minorities. Languages: Czech (66%), Slovak (28%), Hungarian (3%). Religion mainly Roman Catholic, 10% Protestant minority, small Orthodox and Jewish minorities. The land is 43% cultivated, 16% pasture and 32% forest. The Bohemian plateau in the west drains to the North Sea and is surrounded by mountain ranges. It is separated from the Moravian depression by a low unproductive divide. In the east the folded ranges of the Carpathians drain to the Black Sea. Annual rainfall: 20 ins. in W. Bohemia, 50 ins. in the Carpathians. Average temperature in Prague (F.): 30° (Jan.), 67° (July). Agriculture is very largely carried out in cooperatives and collective farms. Livestock: cattle, pigs, poultry. Agricultural products: cereals, potatoes, sugar beet, hops. The timber industry is important. Minerals: coal, iron, graphite, silver, copper, lead, salt, aluminum, uranium, radium, kaolin, oil (refined at Bratislava, which is connected by pipeline to Brody, near Kiev). Industry was nationalized in 1948. Manufactures: rolled-steel and engineering products, textiles, paper, fertilizers, cement, shoes, beer, electricity, glass and porcelain, musical instruments, jewelery. Exports: machinery, manufactures. Imports: iron ore, cotton, wool, oil. There are four universities, the oldest at Prague (1348). Monetary unit: koruna (divided into 100 haler). HISTORY Czechoslovakia was created out of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary from the old Slav kingdoms of Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia (1918) under the leadership of T. G. Masaryk and Eduard Beneš. Sudetenland was annexed to Germany after the Munich conference (1938). Germany invaded and created the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia (1939–45), and the independent states of Slovakia and Ruthenia. An underground resistance movement was organized. The republic was recreated and divided into the three provinces of Bohemia, Moravia with Silesia, and Slovakia, after liberation by the U.S.S.R. (1945). The Communists gained control (1948) and drew up a new constitution for a people's republic, the provinces being replaced by administrative regions (1949). A new constitution was promulgated establishing a socialist republic (1960). About one million Warsaw Pact troops, largely from the U.S.S.R., invaded (Aug. 1968) to put an end to the growing liberalization of the regime, and the country remained occupied. Czechoslovakia became (Jan. 1, 1969) a federation of the Czech states (Bohemia and Moravia) and Slovakia. A dissident group known as the Charter 77 movement was founded (1977) to protest the suppression of human rights and it continued to function during the 1980s as an unofficial political opposition in Czechoslovakia

Cze·sto·cho·wa (tʃestɔxɔvu) a rail center (pop. 237,700) on the upper Warta, S. Poland: textiles. It is a great pilgrimage center, for its miraculous image of the Virgin Mary

[illegible] (ɑ, father; æ, hat; ɑu, town; ɔ, royal; u, put; u, poor; ʌ, duck; ə, bull; u, goose; ə, bacillus; ju, cube; x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; ʒ, Zen; ʒ, corsage; [

Development of the letter D, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter D and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter d are shown.

D, d (diː) the fourth letter of the English alphabet | (*mus.*) a note and the key of which it is the tonic | the sign for an English penny or pennies (*abbr.* of Latin denarius) **D** a buckle on military equipment [*obs.*] | D-shaped [*obs.*] | the symbol for the Roman number 500 | D day

'd colloquial elision of 'had' and 'would' as auxiliaries (I'd—I had or I would)

D.A. District Attorney

dab (dæb) **1.** *adj.* (*Br., pop.*) adept, expert at doing practical things, esp. (*Br.*) *a dab hand* (a skillful person) **2.** *n.* (*Br.*) such a person [origin unknown]

dab *n.* the common name for any small flatfish, esp. the European *Limanda limanda* and the North American *L. ferruginea* [origin unknown]

dab 1. *v. pres. part* **dab·bing** *past* and *past part* **dabbed** *v.t.* to touch lightly and quickly, *to dab a stain with a wet cloth* | to apply (a substance) by light strokes, to *dab antiseptic on a wound* *v.i.* to make a weak, ineffective striking movement **2.** *n.* a light, quick blow | an applying of light, gentle pressure, esp. with a damp cloth, sponge, brush etc., the material dabbed on a surface | [*pop.*] [*past*] [*past part*] **dab·bled** *v.t.* to splash about, *to dabble one's toes in water* *v.i.* to take up a pursuit without serious and consistent effort, *to dabble in politics* | **dab·bler** *n.* | **dab·bling** *n.* superficial interest in some subject, a dilettante [*pop.*] [*obs.*]

dab-chick (dæbtʃik) *n.* *Podiceps novae hollandiae*, the smallest grebe, a water bird noted for its diving | *Podilymbus podiceps*, a medium-sized grebe whose whitish bill has a black band around it

dab·ster (dæbstər) *n.* a dabbler

Dacca | Bangladesh on the Ganges delta, rice, jute and [*obs.*]

dace (deis) *pl* **dace** (deis) *n.* *Leuciscus leuciscus*, fam. *Cyprinidae*, a European freshwater fish | various other freshwater fish of fam. *Cyprinidae*

da·cha (dɑ́kə) *n.* in U.S.S.R., a country home, usually in the

Dachau | varia, West Germany, 11 miles northwest of Munich. It was the site of a Nazi concentration

dachshund | breed with a long body, long ears, very short legs and a smooth or long haired bronze or black and bronze coat (G. = badger dog)

Da·cia (deiʃə) an ancient region of S.E. Europe, corresponding to Rumania and Transylvania, conquered (c. 106) by the Romans under Tra-

da·coit (dəkɔ́it) *n.* a member of an Indian or Burmese gang of armed robbers [Hindi *dakait*]

da·coit·y (dəkɔ́iti) *pl* **da·coit·ies** *n.* armed rob-

Dacron | a strong synthetic fiber that does not wrinkle easily [Trademark]

dac·tyl (dæktil) *n.* a metrical foot of one heavy and two light beats (— ⏑ ⏑) [fr. L. *dactylus* fr. Gk *daktulos*, a finger, dactyl]

dac·tyl·ic (dæktilik) **1.** *adj.* written in dactyls **2.** *n.* a line written in dactyls [fr. L. *dactylicus* fr. Gk]

dad (dæd) *n.* (*pop.*) father

dada

art and literature which spread through Europe after the 1st world war. It carried rejection of traditional moral and esthetic values to the point of nihilism and absurdity, but its advocation of freedom and spontaneity in artistic creation opened the way for new modes of expression, esp. for surrealism. Originated by Tzara in 1916 at Zurich, it was put forward by Arp, Breton, Aragon, Ernst, Duchamp, Picabia, Schwitters and others | **da·da·ism** *n.* [fr. F. *dada*, child's word for a hobby horse, or (*pop.*) a boring pet topic]

dad-d

for father, (*pop.*) a sugar daddy

daddy

long-legs the harvestman (arachnid) (*Br.*) the

the smooth, level rectangular block of a pedestal between its base and cornice | the lower part of an interior wall painted or faced differently from the upper part | a decorated border below

daf·fo·dil (dæfədil) *n.* *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*, fam. *Amaryllidaceae*, a species of narcissus

the perianth, cultivated for its ornamental yellow flowers [older *affodill* fr. L. fr. Gk *asphodelus* (initial *d* is unexplained)]

daf·fy (dæfi) *adj.* silly, weak in the head [obs.

daft [*obs.*] [*past part*] | [*obs.*] | *daffe*, O.E. *gedæfte*, mild, gentle]

Da Gama

dag·ger | stabbing, with a sharp-edged, pointed blade (*printing*, symbol [†]) a reference mark **at daggers drawn** on the point of an open quarrel **to look daggers** to look murderously angry

Da·ghe·stan A.S.S.R., Da·ges·tan A.S.S.R. (dugistan) an autonomous republic (area 13,124 sq. miles, pop. 1,627,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., mall Caucasian tribes. Capital: Makhachkala

dagshock

Dagsehert

Da·guer·re | rating with Niepce he devised the first practi

iodine vapor, which formed a layer of light sensitive silver iodide. The plate was exposed to

with the liberated silver. The image was then

da·guer·reo·type

the photographic process invented by Daguerre | a photograph made by this process

dah

Dahl·gren

1809–70), U.S. admiral. As commander of the

Dahomey

Da·ho·me·an to an inhabitant of Dahomey | pertaining to

the legislature of the Irish Republic, elected by proportional representation [Irish: assembly of

ery day 2. *adv.* every day 3. *pl.* **dai·lies** *n.* a newspaper appearing every weekday (*Br.*) a charwoman who comes in each day to do housework [O.E. *dæghlic*]

dain·ty (deɪntɪ) 1. *pl.* **dain·ties** *n.* a delicacy 2. and pretty, delicate (*rhet.*) choice, fine, *a*

dair·y (dɛərɪ) *pl.* **dair·ies** *n.* the part of a farm given over to milk, cream, butter, cheese etc ‖ a shop where milk, butter and cream etc are sold [M.E. *deierie* fr. *deie*, female servant]

dairy cattle cows reared for milk rather than meat

dairy farm a farm specializing in dairy

man) *n.* a man who works in a dairy ‖ a person who owns a dairy farm

dairy produce milk, butter, cream, cheese,

dais (deɪɪs, daɪɪs) *pl.* **dai·ses** *n.* a raised platform in a hall or large room, e.g. for a lecturer's desk [O.F. *deis*, a high table]

dai·sy (deɪzɪ) *pl.* **dai·sies** *n.* any of several composite plants having flower heads that consist of a whorl or several whorls of ray florets, e.g. *Bellis perennis*, the common small field flower with small white or pink ray florets, and the

daisy chain a necklace of linked daisies

printout device surrounding a plastic hub on which radial spokes, each containing a character, are affixed. The wheel rotates to the required character and moves horizontally to the required space, with the character then

Senegal, on Cape Verde peninsula, the country's main port, trading and industrial center.

Da·ko·ta (dəkoutə) *n.* a former territory of the Sioux(an) Indian people inhabiting the northern plains of the U.S.A. a member of this people their language

Da·la·dier (dɑːlədjeɪ), Edouard (1884–1970), French radical socialist politician. As premier of France (1938–40), he signed the Munich

Da·lai La·ma (dəlaɪlɑːmə) the Grand Lama, revelation when a boy, he is regarded in Tibet and in some other parts of China and in Mongolia as the vice-regent of the Buddha and the Potala palace at Lhasa was the official residence until the present (14th) Dalai Lama fled

dal·a·pon, 2,2 (C$_3$H$_4$Cl$_2$O$_2$) (dælapon) *n.* (*chem.*) water-soluble herbicide used esp. against crab-

da·la·si (dɑlɑsɪ) *n.* monetary unit of Gambia.

dale (deɪl) *n.* (*rhet.*) a valley [O.E. *dæl*]

Dal·e·car·lia (dæləkɑːlɪə) *Swed.* Dalarna), a

Dal·housie (dælhauzɪ), James Andrew Broun

Da·li (dɑlɪ), Salvador (1904–), Spanish painter, associated with surrealism. He paints fantastic dream images in a style of trompe l'œil real-

Dal·las (dælɔs), Alexander James (1759–1817), U.S. financier. As secretary of the treasury (1814–16) under President James Madison, he influenced the establishment of the Second Bank of the U.S.A. and the enactment of the Tariff Act of 1816

Dallas, George Mifflin (1792–1864), U.S. statesman and vice-president under James Polk. He was responsible for the Dallas-Central American difficulties. He secured from Great Britain a disavowal of the right of search

Dallas a city and river port (pop. 904,078 with agglom. 2,974,878) in N. Texas, a leading cotton market and oil center, manufacturing machinery

signed between George Mifflin Dallas and Lord Clarendon (1800–70), British foreign secretary, which reversed the decision (1853) of John M. Clayton and recognized the British Territory of Honduras

dalles (dælz) *pl. n.* rapids flowing over a flat bottom in a narrow part of a river [F. *dalle*, a slab of stone]

dal·li·ance (dælɪəns, dælɪjəns) *n.* (*rhet.*) amorous dallying ‖ (*rhet.*) frivolous spending of time [fr.

part. **dal·lied** *v.t.* to waste time ‖ to loiter ‖ to toy, play [O.F. *dalier*, to chat]

Dal·ma·tia (dælmeɪʃə) a region of Croatia, Yugoslavia, extending along the Adriatic from Zadar to Montenegro. Its coast and islands attract many tourists. Dalmatia was conquered by the Romans (12 A.D.), the Goths and Avars (6th c.), Slavs (7th c.) and Byzantines (11th c.). Venice controlled its coast (1420–1797). An Austrian crown land and titular kingdom (1815–1918), it became (1918) part of the kingdom later called Yugoslavia

Dal·ma·tian (dælmeɪʃən) *n.* an inhabitant of Dalmatia ‖ an extinct Romance language that was spoken on the Dalmatian coast and some Adriatic islands ‖ a large dog of a breed with a white coat spotted black

dal·mat·ic (dælmætɪk) *n.* (*eccles.*) a sleeved liturgical vestment worn by officiating deacons and bishops ‖ a similar robe worn by kings at their coronation [fr. L. *dalmatica (vestis)*, a Dal-

Dal·ton (dɔltən), John (1766–1844), English scientist. He developed atomic theory, and formulated the law of partial pressures for gases (**DALTON'S LAW**). He was the first to describe color blindness accurately (**DALTONISM**)

dal·ton·ism (dɔltənɪzəm) *n.* color blindness, esp. the inability to distinguish between red and green [after John *Dalton*]

Dalton's Law (*phys.*) the statement that the total pressure of a mixture of gases which do not combine chemically is the sum of their partial pressures. The partial pressure is that pressure which each gas would exert if it alone occupied the volume of the mixture, at the same temperature. Thus each gas in a mixture exerts its own pressure, independently of the others

dam (dæm) 1. *n.* a barrier constructed to hold back a flow of water in order to raise its level ‖ a reservoir of water held back by such a barrier and used for controlling navigation, supplying towns and villages, irrigating the land, or producing electrical energy (*dentistry*) a rubber guard to keep a tooth dry during an operation 2. *v.t. pres. part.* **dam·ming** *past* and *past part.* **dammed** to hold back (water) by constructing a dam **to dam up** to obstruct as though by a dam

dam *n.* (only of animals) a female parent [var. of

past and *past part.* **dam·aged** *v.t.* to injure physically (usually objects) *v.i.* to incur damage (*china damages easily*) 2. *n.* injury or harm (*pl.*, *law*) a money compensation for harm sustained **dam·age·a·ble** *adj.* [O.F. *damagier*,

Dam·an (dəmɑn) (GOA

Da·man·hur (dæmənhuər) a town (pop. 124,000) in lower Egypt, capital of Beheira

Dam·a·scene (dæməsiːn, dæməsiːn) *adj.* pertaining to Damascus or an inhabitant of Damascus

dam·a·scene (dæməsiːn, dæməsiːn) 1. *v.t. pres. part.* **dam·a·scen·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dam·a·scened** to ornament (steel) with a surface pattern made by special welding of steel and iron ‖ to ornament (metal) with an inlaid pattern of gold or silver 2. *adj.* pertaining to these arts [fr. L. *Damascenus*, of Damascus, where the art of damascening steel originated]

Da·mas·cus (dəmæskəs) the capital (pop. 1,156,000) of Syria, continuously inhabited since before 1000 B.C., a commercial center in the Ghuta oasis, on the main route to Iraq and Iran. Traditional products: brass and copper ware, silks, carpets, carving. Manufactures: textiles, glass, cement. Under Roman rule (63 B.C.–635 A.D.), it was evangelized by St Paul. It was the capital of the Umayyad caliphate (661–750), and was under Ottoman rule (1516–1918). Great Mosque (8th c.). University

Damascus steel steel with a wavy pattern on its surface, produced by the forging together of steel and iron

dam·ask (dæməsk) 1. *n.* a figured fabric of silk or linen with the pattern woven into it, used esp. for table linen, curtains etc. ‖ Damascus steel 2. *adj.* of the color of a damask rose ‖ made of damask linen or silk ‖ made of Damascus steel 3. *v.t.* to damascene ‖ to weave into (a fabric) ornamental patterns which are picked out by the play of light [after *Damascus*]

Da·mas·ki·nos (ðuməskɪnɔs), Papandreou (1891–1949), Greek archbishop and politician, a resistance leader during the German occupation (1941–4) and regent (1944–6)

damask rose *Rosa damascena*, a rose widely cultivated for attar of roses in Eastern countries

Dam·a·sus I (dæməsəs), St (c. 305–84), pope (366–84). He encouraged St Jerome to produce the Vulgate

dame (deɪm) *n.* (*Br.*) the title of a woman who has received an order of knighthood, used before the Christian name ‖ (*Br., pantomime*) a comic female role traditionally played by a male actor [O.F.]

Damian, St (COSMAS AND DAMIAN)

Damian, St Peter (PETER DAMIAN)

Dam·i·et·ta (dæmɪetə) a port (pop. 113,200) of Lower Egypt on the eastern Nile delta. It was a Saracen fortress during the Crusades

DAMIT (*acronym*) for Data Analysis Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a computer program for analyzing data by recreating test runs, used by Kansas City Air Defense Sector

damn (dæm) 1. *v.t.* to condemn, *to damn a play* ‖ to bring ruin upon, *to damn someone's chances* ‖ to condemn to eternal punishment ‖ to curse **to damn with faint praise** to express such tepid or qualified approval of (someone or something) as to suggest that there is much more to condemn 2. *n.* 'damn' said as a curse **not worth a damn** worthless **not to give a damn** not to care 3. *adv.* damned [O.F. *damner*]

dam·na·ble (dæmnəbl') *adj.* deserving condemnation detestable ‖ annoying

dam·na·tion (dæmneɪʃən) 1. *n.* (*theol.*) a condemning or being condemned to eternal punishment ‖ a complete critical condemnation (of a play etc) 2. *interj.* an expression of annoyance [F.]

dam·na·to·ry (dæmnətəriː, dæmnətouriː) *adj.* expressing or conveying condemnation or disapproval ‖ causing condemnation [fr. L. *damnatorius*]

damned (dæmd) 1. *adj.* doomed ‖ condemned to eternal punish (*pop.*) confounded, tiresome 2. *n.* **the damned** (*theol.*) those condemned to everlasting punishment 3. *adv.* (*pop.*) very, extremely. *damned difficult* **damned·est** *n.* (in phrases) **to try one's damnedest** to try as hard as one can **to do one's damnedest** to stop at nothing

damn·ing (dæmɪŋ) *adj.* strongly implying or proving guilt, *damning evidence*

Dam·o·cles (dæməkliːz) a courtier (5th c. B.C.) of Dionysius I. Dionysius invited him to a feast and seated him under a sword suspended by a hair. Damocles had excessively praised the tyrant's lot, and Dionysius meant him to see how precarious it was

damp (dæmp) 1. *n.* moisture in a permeable object, esp. a fabric moisture on the surface of a solid object moisture in the air ‖ any of various gases dangerous in mining 2. *adj.* slightly wet ‖

amplitude of (successive vibrations or waves)

slightly wet, moisten) to depress, discourage
v.t. (esp. *Am.*) to become damp **damp·er** *n.* a depressing or discouraging person or circum-

pedal) a small sponge for moistening postage stamps, envelopes etc.) a movable metal plate in the flue of a stove for controlling the draft

tude of vibration or oscillation of a body or a

damp course (*archit.*) a layer of slate etc. in a wall intended to prevent damp from rising

damper *n.* (*electr.*) in a television receiver, the diode controlling the horizontal deflection cir-

dam·sel (dæmzəl) *n.* (*old fash.*) a young unmarried woman [M.E. *damesele* fr. O.F.]

damsel bug

dam·son (dæmzən) *n.* *Prunus insititia*, a variety of plum tree, introduced into Europe from Damascus. It has a small, oval, black, bluish or yellow fruit (drupe) || the fruit [M.E. *damascene*, of Damascus, fr. L.]

damson cheese a stiff jam of damson puree and sugar

Dan (dæn) Hebrew patriarch, son of Jacob || the Israelite tribe of which he was the founder

dan (dæn) *n.* (sometimes initial capital) **1.** in Oriental self-defense techniques, an expert **2.** an expert level, in which the 9th dan is the

Da·na (deinə), Charles Anderson (1819–97), 'New York Sun,' he popularized the 'human interest story' and influenced post-Civil War politics, moving from an early liberalism to a disillusioned conservatism

Dana, Richard Henry (1815–82), U.S. author and lawyer. His novel 'Two Years Before the Mast' (1840) depicts the hardships of a sailor's life at sea

Dan·a·e (dænəi:) the daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, and mother of Perseus by Zeus. Zeus came to her, in the tower where her father kept her locked up, in the form of a shower of gold

Da·na·ids (dænəidz) (*Gk mythol.*) the 50 daughters of Danaus. With the exception of Hypermnestra, they all killed their husbands on the wedding night, in obedience to their father's order. They were condemned to pour water into a bottomless pitcher in Hades

Dan·a·kil (dænəki:l) *n.* (Afar) an African Moslem people inhabiting the Danakil desert in Eritrea, Somaliland and Ethiopia, speaking a Cushitic language || a member of this people

Da Nang (dənæŋ) (formerly Tourane) a port and naval base (pop. 492,194) in northern South Vietnam: cotton, silk, soap

da·na·zol ($C_{22}H_{27}NO_2$) (dənəzɔl) *n.* (*pharm.*) a synthetic androgen used to treat endometrial lesions which cause some suppression of ovarian function, marketed as Danocrine

dance (dæns, dɑ:ns) *n.* the act of dancing || a series of set movements to music, either alone or with a partner or partners || a party or social gathering at which the guests dance to lead **someone a dance** to be tiresomely demanding

dance *pres. part.* **danc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **danced** *v.i.* to move rhythmically, alone or with a partner or other dancers, esp. to music or drumming || to move in a lively or excited way, *to dance with rage* || to move quickly up and down, bounce, *hail danced on the street* || *v.t.* to dance || to make

danser]

dance of death an allegorical portrayal of Death as a skeleton leading people of all rank and types in a ritual dance. It was common in

texts, one temporal and one eternal

dancer

dan·de·li·on (dændilaiən) *n.* *Taraxacum officinale*, fam. *Compositae*, a perennial, almost cosmopolitan plant with a thick primary root and a very short sympodial stem. The flowers are yellow and each fruit has a white pappus of hairs. The whole plant contains bitter milky latex. The young leaves are eaten in salad [F. *dent de*

phrase) **to get (someone's) dander up** to annoy (someone) [origin unknown]

Dandie Dinmont

of a breed with a rough coat, short legs, and long ears and body [from the character in Scott's 'Guy Mannering']

dan·dle (dænd'l) *pres. part.* **dan·dling** *past* and *past part.* **dan·dled** *v.t.* to hold (a child) on one's knee or in one's arms and move him up and down to amuse him [perh. fr. Ital. *dandolare*, to swing up and down]

dan·dri·cide (dændrisaid) *n.* any antidandruff

dan·druff (dændrəf) *n.* small scales of dead skin on the scalp, scurf [etym. doubtful]

dan·dy (dændi) *pl.* **dan·dies** *n.* (*naut.*) a sloop with a mizzen-lugsail on a jigger aft [Hindi *dandi* fr. *dand*, oar]

dandy 1. *pl.* **dan·dies** *n.* a man who shows exaggerated concern for the elegance of his dress or appearance **2.** *comp.* **dan·di·er** *superl.* **dan·di·est** *adj.* excellent **dan·dy·ism** *n.* the male cult of dressing well, with admirable discretion ('BEAU BRUMMELL'), this exquisite refinement taken up into a generalized social or literary

dandy roll a roller which impresses a watermark into paper when it is being made

Dane (dein) *n.* a native of Denmark (*hist.*) one of the Scandinavian invaders of England of the 9th and 10th cc. ('VIKING') [O.E. *Dene* (pl.)]

Dane·geld (deingeld) *n.* (*hist.*) an English tax levied (991–1012) to buy peace from the Danes, and revived until 1163 as a regular land tax by the Normans [O.E. Dane payment or tribute]

Dane·law (deinlɔ:) *n.* the code of laws established in N. and E. England by the Norse invaders in the 9th and 10th cc. the section of England ruled by these laws [O.E. *Dena lagu*, Danes' law]

dan·ger (deindʒər) *n.* peril, exposure to harm, injury, loss, esp. loss of life || a thing or circumstance that constitutes a peril (*trail*, of a signal) the position directing a train to stop **in danger of** exposed to a risk of, *in danger of falling* **no danger of** no likelihood of **dan·ger·ous**

dan·gle (dæng'l) *pres. part.* **dan·gling** *past* and *past part.* **dan·gled** *v.i.* to be hanging loosely || *v.t.* to cause to swing lightly to and fro **to keep someone dangling** to keep someone waiting for an answer [of Scand. origin]

the book of the Old Testament bearing his name, placed among the Hagiographa by the Hebrew Bible, but included in the Major Proph-

It was probably written (2nd c. B.C.) to encourage the Jews in their struggle against Syria. It relates how Daniel in captivity in Babylon interpreted the dreams of Nebuchadnezzar, became adviser to the king and emerged unscathed when cast into the lions' den

Dan·iell cell (dænjəl) a primary electric cell in which the negative pole is zinc in an electrolyte of dilute sulfuric acid or zinc sulfate solution, and the positive pole is copper in a saturated copper sulfate solution. The poles are separated by a porous partition which allows the flow of electricity but prevents mixture of the electrolytes, and reduces polarization. The cell gives a constant electromotive force of 1.1 volts [after

Dead City' (1902), 'La Gioconda' (1902), and 'The Daughter of Jorio' (1907). Among his novels are 'The Triumph of Death' (1896), 'The Intruder' (1898), and 'The Child of Pleasure' (1898); some of his short stories are collected in 'Virgin Land' (1882)

dan runner (*mil.*) a ship running a line of dan buoys, temporary buoys set up during mine sweeping

danse ma·ca·bre (dɑnsmækɑbr) *n.* the dance of death [F.]

Dan·te A·li·ghie·ri (dænti æligeəri) (1265–1321), great Italian poet. He came from a noble Florentine family. He probably fought in the Guelf-Ghibelline wars. In 1301, while absent from Florence, he was fined on political charges and later sentenced to death if captured. He spent the rest of his life in exile, at times under the care and protection of sympathetic noblemen, notably Guido da Polenta. His 'Commedia' (c. 1308–c. 1320, not called 'Divina' until

borate plan of 100 cantos, reflects his faith, his love, his great learning and his concern for political good. The imaginary journey through Hell, Purgatory and Paradise presents a complex moral, political and religious system of the universe and symbolizes the path of the soul from sin and darkness to purification. Dante's other works include 'La Vita Nuova' (c. 1292–4), in which he commemorates his love for Beatrice and the spiritual knowledge that the love brought him, and announces the imaginative work (i.e. the 'Commedia') that it inspired

Dan·te·an (dænti:ən) *adj.* pertaining to Dante or his writings || Dantesque (after *Dante* Alighieri)

Dan·tesque (dæntesk) *adj.* resembling the style of Dante || Dantean, allegorical, full of imagery, and learned (after *Dante* Alighieri)

Dan·ton (dɑ̃tɔ̃), Georges-Jacques (1759–94), French revolutionist. A founder of the Club des Cordeliers (1790) and of the Committee of Public Safety (1793), he organized the defense of France against the Prussians. As minister of justice (1792–4) by his eloquence and political skill he became a rival to Robespierre, who

Dan·ube (dænju:b) (*G.* Donau, *Czech* Dunaj) Europe's second largest river (1,725 miles). Rising in the Black Forest, it flows east through S.W. Germany, Austria, and Hungary, where it receives the Drava, the Sava and the Tisa. It

Mtns, runs along the Rumanian-Bulgarian border, then curves up into Rumania and flows into the Black Sea in a huge, three-armed delta. Less developed than the Rhine or Elbe, it carries less traffic

Danzig

dap (dæp) *pres. part.* **dap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **dapped** *v.t.* to dip quickly in water (*v.i.* to fish by letting the bait or fly touch only the sur-

Daph·ne (dæfni) (*Gk mythol.*) a nymph pursued by Apollo. She was changed into a laurel to

daph·ne (dæfni) *n.* a member of *Daphne*, fam. *Thymelaeaceae*, a genus of shrubs and small species are cultivated for their ornamental, fragrant flowers [Gk *daphne*, the laurel or bay

dap·per (dæpər) *adj.* (esp. of short, middle-aged

dapple

rel. to Icel. *depill*, spot, dot]

dapple 1. *adj.* dappled **2.** *pres. part.* **dap·pling**

Dap·sang

therapy

dar·af (dɑ:rɑ:f) *n.* unit of elastance, the recipro

Darby (dɑ:bi), Abraham (1677–1717), En

pont, a narrow strait (4½ miles long, 1–4 miles

ing the Aegean with the Sea of Marmara. It is the entrance to the Black Sea. It was used by the Persians (480 B.C.) and the Ottoman Turks (1354) in invasions of Europe, and by Alexan- it became an important part of the Eastern Question.

Dar·da·ni·an (dɑrdeɪnɪən) **1.** *adj.* Trojan. **2.** *n.* a

Dar·da·nus (dɑrdənəs) (*Gk. mythol.*) the son of Zeus and Electra, ancestor of the Trojan royal house.

dare (dɛər) **1.** *v.t.* *pres. part.* **dar·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dared** to have enough courage, *jump if you dare.* *v.t.* to challenge (someone) to do something as a test of courage. (*rhet.*) to brave (e.g. someone's wrath). (as a verbal auxiliary) or be impudent enough to, *how dare you say that!* **2.** *n.* a challenge to do something as a test of courage. [O.E. *durran*]

dare·dev·il (dɛərdevəl) **1.** *n.* a person who is recklessly daring, esp. in order to show off. **2.** *adj.* daring in this way. **dare-dev·il·try, dare-**

dare·say (dɛərseɪ) *v.t.* and *t.* (in the expression)

capital (pop. 540,000) of Tanzania on the Indian Ocean, a rail terminus. University College of the University of East Africa (1963).

Dar·ien (dɑrjen, dɛəriən) (originally called Santa Maria de la Antigua del Darien) the area comprising the easternmost part of the Isthmus of Panama, situated chiefly within the republic of Panama, but also including a region of Colombia. It was a colony and settlement established by the Spaniards (1510) and a center of

Darien, Gulf of an inlet of the Caribbean Sea between Panama and Colombia. The Gulf of Uraba forms its inner section.

dar·ing (dɛərɪŋ) **1.** *n.* bravery. **2.** *adj.* adventur-

Dar·ío (dɑrío), Ruben (1867–1916) the leading poet of Nicaragua and of all Spanish America, noted esp. for his many metrical innovations. His earlier works, 'Azul' (1888) and 'Prosas profanas' (1896), were concerned purely with art for art's sake, but his 'Cantos de Vida y ...alism, the unity and progress of Spanish-speaking peoples, and the problems of human

...ganized and consolidated the empire as far as Egypt and India, crushed the Ionian revolt (499 B.C.) and invaded Greece, but was defeated at ...B.C.), son of Artaxerxes I. In his reign the Persian Empire was weakened by revolts and ... defeated by Alexander the Great at Issus (333

dark (dɑrk) **1.** *adj.* partly or totally devoid of

in the dark (to be ignorant, not informed). **dark-**

darken counsel to make a hard problem worse.

dark·ling (dɑrklɪŋ) **1.** *adj.* (*rhet.*) dark. (*rhet.*) done in the dark. **2.** *adv.* (*rhet.*) in the dark. [M.E. ...]

... room free from light or illuminated only by light which does not affect photosensitive materials.

Dar·ling (dɑrlɪŋ) a river in New South Wales, Australia, the main tributary (1,700 miles long) of the Murray. Parts are seasonally navigable.

dar·ling (dɑrlɪŋ) **1.** *n.* a beloved person. **2.** *adj.* loved dearly. ‖ lovable. [O.E. *deorling* fr. *deor*, ...]

Darm·stadt (dɑrmstɑt) a town (pop. 136,200) in Hesse, W. Germany: chemical industries.

darn (dɑrn) **1.** *v.t.* to mend (worn fabric, or a hole) by weaving wool or thread across the worn part or hole. **2.** *n.* a worn patch or hole mended in this way. [perh. M.E. *darner*]

darn **1.** *v.t.* to damn. **2.** *interj.* damn! **3.** *n.* a damn. **not to give a darn** to be completely indifferent. **4.** *adj.* confounded, damnable. **darned 1.** *adj.* confounded, damnable. **2.** *adv.* extremely, ...

dar·nel (dɑrnl) *n.* any of several grasses of genus *Lolium* [fr. Walloon *darnelle*].

darning needle a long needle used in darning.

Darn·ley (dɑrnlɪ), Henry Stuart, Lord (1545–67), Scottish nobleman, second husband of Mary queen of Scots and father of James I. After murdering (1566) Rizzio, his wife's secretary, he was himself assassinated in mysterious circumstances near Holyrood.

Dar·row (dærou), Clarence Seward (1857–1938), U.S. lawyer, famous as defense counsel in labor disputes, notably the Pullman Strike of 1895, and in criminal trials, notably the Scopes 'monkey' trial.

dart (dɑrt) **1.** *n.* (*hist.*) a sharply-pointed light missile, a javelin, arrow etc. ‖ a feathered and pointed object thrown in the game of darts. ‖ a sudden swift movement. (*archit.*) an element of the ancient egg and dart pattern. ‖ (*mil.*) a target towed by a jet aircraft and fired at by fighter aircraft, used for training only. ‖ (*sewing*) a short, tapering tuck made to fit a garment to the figure. **2.** *v.t.* to move swiftly and suddenly. *v.t.* to aim (a glance, look) swiftly and suddenly. [O.F.]

dart·er (dɑrtər) *n.* a member of *Anhinger*, a genus of fish-eating, web-footed birds of tropical Africa and America. ‖ any of various freshwater American fish related to the perch.

dar·tle (dɑrtl) *pres. part.* **dar·tling** *past* and *past part.* **dar·tled** *v.t.* and *i.* (*rhet.*) to dart

Dart·moor (dɑrtmuər) an upland area (mean altitude 1,500 ft.) in S.W. Devon, England, bleak moorland in the higher parts with many prehistoric remains. Prison (at Princetown).

... borough (pop. 6,000) in Devonshire, England, site of the Royal Naval College (1905).

Dartmouth College a U.S. privately operated nonsectarian college chartered (1769) in Hanover, Conn. (now in New Hampshire). It was originally established as an Indian charity school, Eleazar Wheelock serving (1769–79) as its first president.

Dartmouth College Case a decision (1819) of the U.S. Supreme Court, headed by John Marshall, which declared that a corporation charter was a contract which could not be impaired by a state law.

darts (dɑrts) *pl. n.* an indoor game popular in clubs, public houses etc. Players throw three feathered darts a number of times at a circular board divided into segments, each of which counts a different amount towards the score.

Dar·win (dɑrwɪn), Charles Robert (1809–82), English naturalist. As official naturalist on the survey vessel H.M.S. 'Beagle' he sailed around the world (1831–6). This started his work of observation, investigation and correlation that ...tion (A.R. Wallace reached similar conclusions independently). Darwin's 'Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History of the Various Countries visited by H.M.S. Bea... Origin of Species by means of Natural Selec...

Darwin, Erasmus (1731–1802), British physician, philosopher and poet, grandfather of Charles Darwin. His works include 'The Botanic Garden' (1791) and 'Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life' (1794–6), which advanced theories of generation important in the history of evolutionary theory (*EVOLUTION).

Darwin the capital (pop. 39,193) of Northern Territory, Australia, a port.

Dar·win·i·an (dɑrwɪnɪən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to Charles Darwin or his theories. **2.** *n.* a follower of Darwin.

Dar·win·ism (dɑrwɪnɪzəm) *n.* the body of Charles Darwin's teachings (*EVOLUTION).

das (dɒs) *n.* (*abbr.*) for dekastere, 10 cubic meters.

dash (dæʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to smash, shatter. ‖ to throw violently, *to dash a vase to the floor.* ‖ to splash, *dash some cold water on him.* ‖ *v.i.* (of people and vehicles) to go in a great hurry. ‖ to discourage, disappoint. ‖ (*Br., pop.*) to damn. **to dash off** to write or draw (something) quickly. **2.** *interj.* (*Br., pop.*) damn! **3.** *n.* a rush, sudden movement. ‖ a sprint. ‖ a punctuation mark (—) used to denote a break or an omission or (in pairs) parentheses. ‖ a small amount, *tea with a dash of milk.* ‖ the sound of water striking a solid object violently, e.g. waves on a cliff. ‖ verve, spirited attack or stylish vigor in behavior or public performance. ‖ (*telegraphy*) a long buzzing sound on a Morse transmitter (cf. DOT). ‖ a dashboard. ‖ a quick stroke (of the pen). [M.E. *daschen, dassen* prob. fr. O.N.]

dash·board (dæʃbɔrd, dæʃbourd) *n.* the instrument panel of a car, boat etc. ‖ a panel at the front or sides of a boat, carriage etc. to protect against splashing.

dash·er (dæʃər) *n.* someone or something that dashes. ‖ the plunger of an ice-cream freezer or churn.

da·shi·ki (dəʃiːkiː) *n.* men's brightly colored, loose pullover shirt worn in Africa, usu. with short sleeves.

dash·ing (dæʃɪŋ) *adj.* having or showing the quality of dash (verve, spirited attack). ‖ (of a person) attractive in a way that combines stylishness with verve.

das·tard (dæstərd) **1.** *n.* a coward. ‖ a cad. **2.** *adj.* cowardly and mean. **das·tard·ly** *adj.* [etym. doubtful.]

das·y·ure (dæsɪjuər) *n.* a member of *Dasyurus*, a genus of nocturnal carnivorous marsupials of Australia and Tasmania. [Mod. L. fr. Gk *dasus*, hairy + *oura*, tail.]

data *pl.* of DATUM.

data bank (*computer*) a compilation of homogenous information esp. when not stored in a computer, e.g., stored on tapes, discs, drums, etc. —**data-bank** *v. syn.* data base.

data base data bank (which see).

dat·a·ble, date·a·ble (deɪtəb'l) *adj.* to which a date can be ascribed. ‖ who can be dated.

data cartridge (*computer*) removable magnetic tape in a cartridge, processed or for processing, used in small digital devices.

data center (*computer*) central point for receiving, analyzing, processing, etc., of information, e.g., from spacecraft.

data circuit (*computer*) a means of receiving digital computer data effectively.

data concentrator (*computer*) a device that receives data from several sources and inputs to a speedier processor.

da·ta·cy·cle (dætəsaɪk'l) *n.* (*computer*) process of moving data through sequences to increase their utility.

data element (*computer*) a unit of information. *syn* data item.

data encryption (*computer*) scrambling data so that it is incomprehensible until unscrambled by the receiver.

da·ta·ma·tion (deɪtəmeɪʃən) *n.* (*computer*) **1.** the computer industry. **2.** automation using data processing. —**data processor** *n.*

Da·ta-Phone (deɪtəfoun) *n.* Bell System trade name of a device for high-speed telephone transmission of data for conversion to digital ...

Dataphone 50 Service telephone exchange for both voice communication and for transmission and reception of computer-taped data.

data processing (*computer*) operation on data according to a set of instructions, e.g., computation, assembling, compiling, interpreting, translating, storing, retrieving, selecting, sorting.

data processing center (*computer*) a computer installation available for public use for a fee.

da·ta·ry (deɪtərɪ) *pl.* **da·ta·ries** *n.* an officer of the papal Curia who executes matters settled by the pope not in consistory (dispensations

data·sink [illegible] used for checking or for adding error controls

data switching center [illegible] that relays data based on information contained in the message *also* message switching center

data under voice [illegible] mit digital data to be transferred on low-frequency microwave radio systems *tabbr* DUV)

date (dāt) *n.* the small, very sweet fruit of the [illegible] Gk]

date 1. *n.* the day of the month and year, or sometimes the year only ‖ this as written or printed information on a letter, newspaper etc ‖ the period of time to which things or people belong, *of medieval date* ‖ *(pl)* the years of birth and death of a person, or the length of rule of a king etc. ‖ an appointment, esp. with a person of the opposite sex ‖ *(pop.)* a person of the opposite [illegible] up to the present 2. *v. pres. part.* **dat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dat·ed** *v.t.* to write a date on ‖ to assign a date to ‖ to make an appointment with [illegible] old-fashioned ‖ to reveal the full age of ‖ *v.i.* to make a reckoning from some point in time, *dating from the* [illegible] time, *a friendship dating from before the war* [illegible] ABLE **dat·ed** *adj.* bearing a date ‖ outmoded **date·less** *adj.* undated ‖ so ancient as to be undatable ‖ without a partner of the opposite [illegible]

date·line (dāt'lain) *n.* the line in a letter setting out the date of writing, or that in a periodical setting out the place of origin and date of dispatch of an article etc

date line INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE

date palm *Phoenix dactylifera*, fam *Palmae*, a tall tree native to N Africa It is widely cultivated in [illegible] regions. The flowers are dioecious The fruit is an edible berry with a hard endosperm, and is highly nutritious. Sugar is obtained by tapping the stems. The tree also yields fibers used in making mats, thatch, hats etc

dating bar a place where unmarried persons congregate *syn* singles bar

da·tive (dāt'iv) 1. *adj.* (*gram.*) of the case of a substantive (or word in agreement) or pronoun as an indirect object, or as the object of certain prepositions, found e.g. in Latin and Greek 2. *n.* the dative case ‖ a word in the dative case [fr. L. *dativus*]

dative bond (*chem.*) a coordinate bond

da·tum [illegible] dā'tə, dā'təm) *n.* a known fact ‖ the assumption which forms the basis for an inference or conclusion ‖ *(pl.* **da·tums)** a starting point from which e.g. a survey is made [L., given]

da·tu·ra (dətū'rə, dətyū'rə) *n.* a member of *Datura*, fam. *Solanaceae*, a genus of plants yielding strong narcotics, atropine and hyoscyamine (THORN APPLE) [Mod. L. fr. Hindi *dhatura*]

daub (dôb) 1. *v.t.* to apply a coating of (soft, sticky material), *to daub whitewash on a wall* ‖ to coat thickly and unevenly, *to daub a wall with clay* ‖ to apply (color or coloring matter) carelessly or insensitively, esp. too thickly, *to daub some lipstick on* ‖ *v.t.* to paint a picture unskillfully 2. *n.* any soft sticky material for coating an object ‖ a smear ‖ an unskillfully painted picture [O.F. *dauber*]

Dau·bi·gny (dōbē'nyē), Charles François (1817–78), French painter, a precursor of Impressionism

Dau·det (dōdā'), Alphonse (1840–97), French novelist The most popular of his works, set in his native Provence, are 'Lettres de mon moulin' [illegible]

Dau·ga·va (daugəvə) DVINA, WESTERN

daughter [illegible] race or country, *daughters of France* [illegible] particular event or set of circumstances, *a* [illegible]

daugh·ter-in-law (dô'tərinlô') *n.* *pl.* **daughters-in-law** [illegible] son

daughterly [illegible] daughter

Daughters of the American [illegible] *tabbr* D.A.R.), a U.S. hereditary, patriotic society organized (1890) and chartered (1895) to [illegible] Americanization, and to guard against suspected threats to American society. Its organs include 'Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine' and 'The National Defense News'

Daumier [illegible] painter, lithographer and sculptor, esp. notable for nearly 4,000 lithographed social and political caricatures

daunomycin [illegible] (*pharm.*) experimental antibiotic used in cancer therapy

daunt (dônt, dunt) *v.t.* to intimidate, fill with dismay **daunt·less** *adj.* fearless, intrepid ‖ (of courage) unshaken [O.F. *danter*]

dau·phin (dô'fin, F. dōfē') *n.* (*hist.*) the title given to the eldest son of the king of France from the 14th c. to 1830 [F., fr. the ceding of *Dauphine* to the house of Valois on condition that the king's eldest son should bear this [illegible]

Dau·phi·né (dōfēnā') a former province of S.E. France, in the Rhône valley and the Alps, comprising the departments of Isère, Hautes-Alpes and Drôme. Lower Dauphiné is a plateau producing cereals, sugar beet, tobacco, fruit, and dairy goods. Dauphiné was detached (11th c.) from the Holy Roman Empire, its rulers, the Counts of Vienne, assuming the title of dauphin. When the French crown bought it (1349), title and lands passed to the crown princes. Historic capital: Grenoble

Da·vao (dəvau') a port (pop. 611,311) in the Philippines, on Mindanao, market for abaca, rubber, tobacco, sugar

dav·en·port (dæ'vənpôrt, dæ'vənpourt) *n.* a large sofa often designed to serve as a bed (*Br.*) a small writing desk [etym. doubtful]

Da·vid (dā'vid) (*d.* c. 972 B.C.), king of the Hebrews (c. 1012–c. 972 B.C.). A shepherd boy, son of Jesse, he killed the Philistine giant Goliath, became king of Israel, and rallied the Hebrew tribes against the Philistines. He established his political and religious capital at Jerusalem (I Samuel xvi–I Kings ii). A poet and musician, he is thought to have composed several of the Psalms. Israel's Messianic hope centered on his descendants, the house of David (from which [illegible]

David, St (6th c.), patron saint of Wales. He was a leader of the 6th-c. monastic revival. Feast: Mar. 1

David I (1084–1153), king of Scotland (1124–53). He intervened unsuccessfully on behalf of Matilda in her struggle with Stephen for the English throne, made peace (1141), and feudalized administration and land tenure in Scotland

David II (1324–71), king of Scotland (1329–71), son of Robert I. In exile (1333–41), he [illegible] French, was captured, and was ransomed [illegible]

David (dāvē'd), Jacques Louis (1746–1825), French painter. His classical and historical work was very popular in his day, esp. his portraits of Napoleon and Mme Recamier. Though a neoclassicist, he was a forerunner of the Romantics, often using classical compositions to express Romantic fervor. His rich colors antici [illegible]

Davies (dāvēz), Arthur Bowen (1862–1928), U.S. painter. He founded (1908) the 'Ash Can' school of modern artists and helped organize (1913) the Armory show of works by European and American modernists

Davies, William Henry (1871–1940), Welsh lyric poet. 'The Autobiography of a Superlite [illegible]

Davis (dā'vis), Bette (1908–), U.S. actress [illegible] (1935) and *Jezebel* (1938). Her most notable [illegible]

Da·vis, Henry Winter (1817–65), U.S. Congressman, known for his 'Wade-Davis manifesto' published in the 'New York Tribune' of [illegible] Lincoln with political opportunism and condemned his Reconstruction policy

Davis, Jefferson (1808–89), president of the Confederate states in the American Civil War (1861–5). Educated at West Point, Davis served in the Black Hawk War and the Mexican War, was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, was appointed secretary of war under Franklin Pierce (1853–7), and twice represented Mississippi in the U.S. Senate (1847, 1858)

Davis, John (c. 1550–1605), English navigator In the search for the Northwest Passage, he discovered much of the coast of Baffin I. (1585–7). He discovered the Falkland Is (1592)

Davis, Stuart (1894–1964), American painter His abstractions, composed of large geometric areas of strong color, derive from cubism

Davis apparatus an escape mechanism to allow a crew to get out of a submerged disabled [illegible]

Da·vis·son (dā'vis'n), Clinton Joseph (1881–1958), U.S. experimental physicist His discovery of the diffraction of electrons won him (and G. P. Thompson of England) the 1937 Nobel prize in physics

Davis Strait a strait (400 miles long, 180–400 miles wide) between S.W. Greenland and Baffin I., Northwest Territories, connecting Baffin Bay with the Atlantic

dav·it (dæ'vit, dā'vit) *n.* a swiveling metal arm with a pulley wheel at the tip It is used esp. in raising and lowering a ship's boats over the side [illegible]

Da·vitt (dæ'vit), Michael (1846–1906), Irish nationalist leader A Fenian, he worked with Parnell to promote Irish land reform

Da·vos (dəvous') a resort (pop. 11,500) in a high valley (5,100 ft) of Grisons, Switzerland

Da·vy (dā'vi), Sir Humphry (1778–1829), British scientist. His work greatly advanced the study of chemistry in the early 19th c. He discovered the electric arc, isolated sodium and other elements by electrolysis, and invented the Davy lamp

Davy Jones [illegible]

Davy Jones's locker the bottom of the sea as [illegible]

Davy lamp the miners' safety lamp, invented (1815) by Sir Humphry Davy, in which a wire [illegible] and any explosive gases will burn inside the gauze, but the flame does not pass out through it. The heat of the flame is conducted away and [illegible] does not rise sufficiently to ignite any surrounding [illegible] principle of all modern flame safety lamps

daw [illegible]

daw·dle (dô'dl) *pres. part.* **daw·dling** *past* and *past part.* **daw·dled** *v.i.* to walk, or do a job, very slowly and lazily ‖ *v.t.* (with 'away') to waste (time) in idling (var. of older *daddle*, [illegible]

Dawes (dôz), Charles Gates (1865–1951), U.S. politician and financier. The Dawes Plan won him (and Sir Austen Chamberlain) the 1925 Nobel prize for peace. He served (1925–9) as vice president of the U.S. under Calvin Coolidge, and (1929–32) as U.S. ambassador to [illegible]

Dawes Plan a plan drawn up (1924) by Charles Gates Dawes which temporarily solved the problem of Germany's inability to pay 1st world [illegible] neither hawk nor dove 2. one who approves of [illegible]

[illegible] (ə) e hen, i heap, o deer, a bear, (ō) o fish, ai tiger, a bird [illegible] ə savage, ŋ orangutang, ʒ vak, ʃ fish, (t) [illegible]

Day (deɪ), Clarence Shepard (1874–1935), U.S. author, known for his 'Life with Father' (1935) depicting family life in a late Victorian household

day (deɪ) *n.* the time during which the sun is above the horizon (opp. NIGHT) ‖ a day as a point of time or date ‖ a day as marking some event, *Independence Day* ‖ (esp. *pl.*) a period of time, *in days to come* (*pl.*) one's whole lifetime, *to end one's days* or a period or activity in it, *his dancing days are over* (with possessive adj.) a time when things go well, *it's not his day today* **by day** during hours of daylight **day after day** for a long wearisome period **day and night** all the time, constantly **day by day** on every day **day in and day out** constantly, without change or respite **from day to day** each day (esp. suggesting rapid progress) ‖ without seeking to plan ahead, *to live from day to day* **one day, one fine day** at some unspecified time either past or future **one of these days** at some unspecified day in the future **the other day** on some unspecified recent day **this day week** (*Br.*) a week from today **to a day** exactly, *three years ago to a day* **to call it a day** to stop working (with the feeling of having done enough) **to win (lose) the day** (*rhet.*) to gain (lose) a battle or a game [O.E. dæg]

Dayak ˈDʌɪ.ak

Dayan (dɑjɑn), Moshe (mohˈ-shuh) (1915–81), Israeli military and political leader. He commanded troops in the Arab-Israeli war of 1948, was Israeli General Staff Chief in 1953, and fought in the war of 1956. He later served in the Knesset and was minister of agriculture (1959–64), minister of defense (1964–74), and foreign minister (1977–9)

day·bed (deɪbed) *n.* a narrow bed serving as a couch by day ‖ a chaise longue of a style current in the late 17th and 18th cc.

day·book (deɪbʊk) *n.* (*bookkeeping*) a book in which business transactions are entered immediately, for later transfer to a ledger ‖ a diary or journal

day boy (*Br.*) a boy who attends a boarding school for classes but lives at home (cf. BOARDER)

day·break (deɪbreɪk) *n.* dawn

day care *n* away-from-home daytime care of children, usu. of preschool age, e.g., for working mothers —**day-care center** *n*

day·dream (deɪdriːm) **1.** *n.* a reverie ‖ a wish or plan not likely to be realized **2.** *v.i.* to indulge in such fancies

day girl (*Br.*) a girl who attends a boarding school for classes but lives at home

Day-Glo trade name of a fluorescent ink and paint

day-glow (deɪglou) *n* daytime airglow

day laborer, *Br.* **day labourer** a workman employed by the day

Day-Lewis (deɪluːɪs), Cecil (1904–72), English poet and critic, England's poet laureate (1968–72). His early works, such as 'A Hope for Poetry' (1934) and 'Revolution in Writing' (1935), reflected his concern with the changed post-1st world war social order. His poetry is collected in 'Collected Poems' (1929–33; 1954), 'Pegasus' (1[illegible] 'The Whispering Roots' (1970)

day·light (deɪlaɪt) *n* the light of day ‖ dawn **in broad daylight** openly **to let in some daylight on** to expose to publicity or open examination **to see daylight** to understand ‖ to come into existence, esp. to be published

daylight saving time time adjusted by putting forward the clock usually one hour (generally in summer) in some countries, in order to lengthen the period of daylight at the end of the [illegible]

day lily [illegible] *ceae*, a genus of plants with ornamental, short-[illegible] lilies

day·long (deɪlɔŋ, deɪlɒŋ) *adj.* and *adv.* lasting or continuing all day

day nursery a nursery school (*Br.*) a room in a house set aside for the children, but where they do not sleep

Days of Abomination [illegible]

day of obligation (*Roman Catholic*) one of certain days of outstanding importance which a [illegible] ing Mass and abstaining from servile work. They are all Sundays, and the feasts of Circumcision, Epiphany, St. Joseph, Ascension, Corpus Christi, SS. Peter and Paul, Assumption, All Saints, Immaculate Conception, Christmas

day of reckoning the time when one must face the consequences of one's misdeeds ‖ Judgment Day

days (deɪz) *adv.*, (*pop.*) repeatedly or regularly by day

day school a school for pupils who live at home (cf. BOARDING SCHOOL)

days of grace the lapse of time allowed after a payment is due

day·star (deɪstɑr) *n.* the morning star

day-time (deɪtaɪm) *n.* the hours of daylight

Day-ton (deɪtˈn) a city (pop. 203,588, with agglom. 830,070) in Ohio: atomic research, precision instruments (esp. computers)

day trade (*securities*) speculative transaction completed in a single day —**day trade** *n.* —**day trader** *v.*

daze (deɪz) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **daz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dazed** to bewilder, confuse or stun, by a blow, fear, surprise or grief **2.** *n.* a dazed state [M.E. *dasen* fr. O.N.]

daz·zle (dæzˈl) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **daz·zling** *past* and *past part.* **daz·zled** to confuse the vision of (a person) with bright light ‖ to blind mentally ‖ to impress by brilliant display **2.** *n.* light that dazzles, *the dazzle of headlights* **daz·zle·ment** *n.* [earlier *dasel, dasle* fr. *dase*, daze]

DBCP (*chem.*) dibromochloropropane (which see)

D.C. District of Columbia ‖ (*elec.*) direct current

DC-8 McDonnell-Douglas jet transport with four turbofan engines able to carry passengers or freight; introduced in 1974

DC-9 Super 80 short to medium-range fuel-efficient jetliner manufactured by Douglas Aircraft Co., division of McDonnell-Douglas, launched 1980

DC-9 Super 10 jet transport able to carry 172 passengers or a 147,000-lb load

DC-130 ˈHERCULES

DC-10 jet transport made in various versions and capable of carrying 270–380 passengers. It has a speed of Mach 0.88, a 3,600-mi. range, and was introduced in 1970

D day (*mil.*) the planners' designation of the day on which to start an operation, the actual date of which will be fixed later ‖ (*hist.*) the day (June 6, 1944) on which the Allied forces landed in N. France in the 2nd world war

DDD (*chem.*) dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, an insecticide similar to DDT

DDE [$C_{15}H_8Cl$] (*chem.*) a persistent toxic material produced by degraded DDT

DDT (diːdiːtiː) *n.* a white powder used as an insecticide [$(C_6H_4Cl)_2CHCCl_3$ (*abbr.* dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane]

DDVP [$C_4H_7O_4Cl_2P$] (*chem.*) dichlorvosdimethyldichlorovinyl phosphate, an insecticide and miticide used to protect cattle and stored food

de- (diː) *prefix* down, away ‖ un- (i.e. countering the action of the verb to which it is prefixed) [L. *de*, from]

de·ac·ces·sion (djːækséʃən) *n.* sale of items acquired by an institution, e.g., the sale of art objects by a museum *Cf* ACCESION

dea·con (diːkən) **1.** *n.* (*eccles.*) a member of the clergy next in order below a priest, whom he assists ‖ (*eccles.*) a layman acting as deacon at the Mass or Eucharist ‖ (*nonconformist Churches*) a layman who assists with the Church's secular business **2.** *v.t.* to read aloud each verse of (a hymn or psalm) before singing it (*pop.*) to pack (fruit etc.) with the best on top, giving a false idea of quality ‖ (*pop.*) to treat with some comparable mild dishonesty **déa·con·ess** *n.* (*eccles.*) a woman who assists in the work of a parish [fr. L. *diaconus* fr. Gk]

dead (ded) **1.** *adj.* (of animals and plants) in a state of complete and permanent cessation of vital functions ‖ inanimate, having no life, *dead matter* ‖ having no feeling, movement or activity ‖ insensitive, hardened, *dead to feelings of remorse* ‖ no longer used, *a dead language* or usable, *a dead match* ‖ inert, *a dead weight* ‖ lacking resonance, *a dead sound* ‖ (*pop.*) very tired ‖ (*elec.*) uncharged, *a dead wire* ‖ sure, *a dead shot* ‖ not in play or in operation, *a dead ball, a dead microphone* ‖ exact, complete, *a dead halt, dead loss, dead certainty*, (*golf*, of the ball) so close to the hole as to be certainly holed (*law*) deprived of civil rights (esp. the rights of property) **2.** *n.* **the dead** all dead persons or a dead person **the dead of night** the middle of the night when all is quiet and still **the dead of winter** the very middle of winter **3.** *adv.* completely, thoroughly, *dead sure, dead on the target* [O.E. *dēad*]

dead·beat (dédbiːt) *n.* (*pop.*) a person who exploits generosity, a sponger ‖ (*pop.*) a person who habitually does not pay his debts

dead·beat (dédbiːt) *adj.* (*mech.*) making a stroke without recoil

dead center, *Br.* **dead centre** either of the two positions in which a crankshaft is in line with the connecting rod to which it is hinged ‖ the exact center of any flat surface

dead drop a place for the delivery and pick up of material, arranged so that the parties do not meet, esp. for espionage, ransom

dead·ee (dédiː) *n.* a painted portrait from photograph of a dead person

dead·en (dédˈn) *v.t.* to deprive of feeling, *to deaden a nerve* ‖ to deprive of force, reduce, *to deaden a noise* ‖ to reduce the sensitivity to vibration, echo etc. of, *deaden the walls with thick curtains*

dead end a road closed at one end, a cul-de-sac ‖ a job or any situation without hope of betterment **dead-end** *adj.* of such a road or job ‖ characteristic of, or living in, the slums

dead·eye (dédaɪ) *pl.* **dead·eyes** *n.* (*naut.*) a wooden block having three holes, joining shrouds to stays

dead·fall (dédfɔl) *n.* a trap having a heavy object which falls on the trapped animal and kills or disables it

dead·head (dédhed) *n.* a nonpaying member of an audience ‖ an ineffectual person who does not contribute much to the group

dead heat a race in which two or more competitors tie

dead letter a letter which cannot be delivered and is destroyed or returned to the sender ‖ a law that has become obsolete but which has not been repealed

dead·light (dédlaɪt) *n.* (*naut.*) a porthole shutter to prevent light from showing outside, and to keep water out ‖ a heavy glass plate set into a bulwark to admit light ‖ a fixed skylight

dead·line (dédlaɪn) *n.* a set time limit for completing a piece of work ‖ a line around a prison which a prisoner crosses at the risk of being shot

dead load the inert weight of a machine or structure (cf. LIVE LOAD)

dead·lock (dédlɒk) **1.** *n.* the state existing when neither of two opposing parties will give way **2.** *v.t.* to bring to a deadlock ‖ *v.i.* to reach a deadlock

dead·ly (dédliː) **1.** *comp.* **dead·li·er** *superl.* **dead·li·est** *adj.* causing or capable of causing death or serious injury ‖ implacable, *deadly enemies* ‖ deathlike, *a deadly pallor* ‖ (*pop.*) boring ‖ causing spiritual death, *deadly sin* **2.** *adv.* intensely, *deadly dull*

deadly nightshade the belladonna

dead·man (dédmæn) *n.* (*mountaineering*) a pointed plate with a center loop used for belaying in the snow

dead march a slow march for funeral processions

dead nettle a member of *Lamium*, fam. *Labiatae*, a genus of nettles without the irritant property of the stinging nettle, esp. L. *album*, the white dead nettle

dead-on-ar·ri·val (dédɒnərəɪvəl) (*adj.*) **1.** of one brought to a medical center already deceased **2.** of electronic equipment that does not operate on delivery (*abbr.* DOA)

dead·pan (dédpæn) **1.** *adj.* expressionless, showing no emotion ‖ (of comedy or humor) played with complete gravity **2.** *adv.* in a deadpan manner

dead point dead center

dead reckoning the method of estimating the position of an aircraft or ship without astronomical sightings. The calculation is made using the log and the known or estimated drift [deduced reckoning]

Dead Sea a salt lake (area 393 sq. miles, depth to 1,308 ft) between Israel and Jordan, a source of potash, bromine and magnesium salts

Dead Sea Scrolls Hebrew and Aramaic documents dating from the 2nd c. BC to 70 AD, discovered (1947 and 1952) in the Qumran caves west of the Dead Sea. They include fragments of almost all the books of the Old Testament, and works written by and for an ascetic community (possibly the Essenes). The scrolls have thrown new light on the text of the Old Testament, and on the history, literature and religion of the time of Jesus

dead space **1.** (*mil.*) area within the maximum range of a weapon, radar, or observer, that cannot be covered by fire or observation because of

intervening obstacles, the nature of the ground, or the characteristics of the trajectory, or the limitation of the weapon pointing capabilities. **2.** (*electr.*) area or zone within the range of a radio transmitter, but in which a signal is not received **3.** (*mil.*) the volume of space about and around [illegible] which the weapon cannot fire because of mechanical or electronic limitations. *syn* dead zone

dead stock goods not producing turnover

dead-weight (dedweit) *n.* often dead weight the weight of no merit or [illegible] the weight of rolling stock (cf. LOAD) ‖ the difference (in tons) between what a ship displaces with its full cargo, stores etc (at load draft) and what it displaces without them (at light draft) ‖ a person making himself a burden to someone without trying to help himself ‖ a totally ineffectual person

dead-wood (dedwud) *n.* a dead branch on a tree ‖ something that is not useful, e.g. unsaleable stock, redundant employees or useless information ‖ solid timbers built in at the bow and stern of a boat when the lines are too narrow to admit framing

dead zone dead space (which see)

deaf (def) **1.** *adj.* wholly or partly deprived of the sense of hearing ‖ unwilling to listen, obstinate, *deaf to all compromise* **to turn a deaf ear** to choose not to hear something **2.** *n.* **the deaf** deaf people [O.E. *déaf*]

deaf-and-dumb alphabet (defəndʌm) a system of signs made with the hands for letters and some words

deaf-en (défən) *v.t.* to deprive permanently or temporarily of the sense of hearing ‖ to make soundproof ‖ *v.i.* to be overwhelmingly noisy

deaf-mute (defmju:t) *n.* a person who is deaf and dumb

De-ák (déuk), Ferencz (1803–76), Hungarian statesman. Together with Andrassy, he was responsible for the establishment of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary (1867)

Dea-kin (di:kin), Alfred (1856–1919), Australian Liberal prime minister (1903–4, 1905–8, and 1909–10)

deal (di:l) *n.* a large amount, *a deal of trouble* **a good deal** a fairly large amount **a great deal** a very large amount [O.E. *dǽl*, a part, a share]

deal *n.* a board of soft wood, fir, pine or spruce, measuring (*Am.*) over 7 ins wide and 6 ft long, (*Br.*) 9–11 ins wide, less than 3 ins thick and at least 6 ft long ‖ a number of such boards. Deal is used for making crates etc. and also for furniture, often covered with a veneer of better-quality wood [L.G. *dele*, a plank]

deal **1.** *v. pres. part.* **deal·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dealt** (delt) *v.t.* to apportion, distribute among a number, esp. to distribute (cards) among cardplayers ‖ *v.i.* to distribute cards to players ‖ (with 'in') to engage in buying and selling some commodity ‖ (with 'with') to make a business transaction, have business relations ‖ (with 'with') to do what is necessary to meet a situation ‖ (with 'with') to treat a topic, have as subject ‖ (with 'with') to treat a person, esp. to punish him ‖ (with 'with') to behave in a specified way towards others, *to deal justly with someone* **to deal (someone) a blow** to hit (someone) hard ‖ to cause suffering or misfortune to (someone) **2.** *n.* the distribution of cards, before a game ‖ a turn to distribute cards, *your deal* ‖ treatment measured out to a person, by someone else or by fate ‖ a business transaction ‖ an illegal transaction advantageous to all [illegible] someone who buys and sells some commodity ‖ a cardplayer dealing the cards [O.E. *dǽlan*]

deal·ing (di:liŋ) *n.* treatment of others, *fair dealing* ‖ (*pl.*) business or other (e.g. social) association

dealt *past* and *past part.* of DEAL

dean [illegible] a cathedral or collegiate church ‖ the senior [illegible] department or faculty (*Br.*, in some university colleges) a fellow responsible for discipline [M.E. *deen* fr. O.F. *deien*]

Deane [illegible] the treaties of commerce and alliance (1778) with France which contributed to U.S. independence, but was later discredited by unproved charges of embezzlement and disloyalty

[illegible] the office of dean, (*eccles.*) a dean's house

Dean, Forest of (di:n) an area in W Gloucestershire, England (Severn and Wye valley), formerly a royal forest: coal and iron deposits

dear (diər) **1.** *n* a loved or lovable person **2.** *adj* a polite form of address for beginning letters, *Dear Sir* (*Br.*) a sometimes ironic form of address in conversation, *don't talk nonsense, my dear man*, precious, cherished, *one's dearest wish* ‖ (esp. *Br.*) costly, expensive ‖ won at great cost, *a dear victory* ‖ (esp. *Br.*) charging high prices **to run for dear life** to flee as fast as possible **3.** *adv.* (*rhet.*) at a high price, *he got his experience dear* ‖ (*rhet.*) very affectionately **4.** *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, dismay or mild sympathy **dear·ly** *adv.* very affectionately ‖ expensively or at a great cost ‖ keenly, earnestly, *we would dearly love to know* [O.E. *déore*]

Dear·born (diərbərn, diərbɔrn), Henry (1751–1829), U.S. general, and secretary of war (1801–9) under President Jefferson. He established (1803) Fort Dearborn, which developed into the city of Chicago

dearie *DEARY

dearth (dəːrθ) *n.* lack, scarcity [M.E. *derthe* fr. O.E. *déore*, dear]

dear·y, dear·ie (diəri:) *n.* (*pop.*) a breezy term of address to men or women) my dear

death (deθ) *n.* a dying, the end of life ‖ the state of being dead ‖ an end, destruction, *the death of one's hopes* ‖ a cause of death *drink will be the death of him* ‖ the killing of an animal in the hunting field **to catch one's death of cold** to contract a bad cold **to death** so that death results, *to freeze to death* ‖ exceedingly, *bored to death* **to do to death** to kill **to the death** while life lasts, with death as the only outcome, *a fight to the death* [O.E. *déath*]

death-bed (deθbed) **1.** *n.* the bed in which a person dies or is dying **2.** *adj.* done, made etc. just before dying

death-blow (deθblou) *n.* a blow that kills ‖ a blow of fate which ends hopes, ambitions etc

death camas a member of *Zigadenus*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a genus of plants whose bulbs are very poisonous to cattle and sheep. They are common in western U.S.A. [Am. Ind. *camass*, *quamash*]

death certificate the certificate signed by a doctor attesting the cause of a person's death

death count (*Am.*, *Br.* death roll) the number of people killed in a disaster, accident etc., *the death count stands at 87*

death duty *pl.* **death duties** (*Br.*) death tax

death·less (deθlis) *adj.* (*rhet.*) living for ever, eternal, *deathless glory*

death·ly (déθli:) **1.** *adj.* like death, *a deathly hush, deathly pale* **2.** *adv.* exceedingly, *deathly afraid*

death mask a cast taken of a person's face after death

death rate the number of deaths per 1,000 people in a given population over a certain time

death rattle the sound heard in the throat of a dying person, caused by the collection of mucus, [illegible]

death roll a list of dead, persons, esp. as the result of a battle or other disaster (*Br.*) death count

death's-head (deθshed) *n.* the image of a skull as the emblem of death ‖ a moth with wing markings which resemble a human skull

death tax (*Am.*, *Br.* death duty) a tax on the estate of a dead person, sometimes determined strictly by the size of the estate, sometimes by [illegible] avoided under some governments, e.g. by making outright gifts to close kin a specified length

death-trap (deθtrap) *n.* a very dangerous building, place, machine etc

[illegible] long, 3–25 miles wide) reaching 276 ft below [illegible] test places in the world

death warrant an official order for an execution [illegible]

death-watch beetle any of several small beetles [illegible]

deb (deb) *n.* a debutante [by shortening]

de·ba·cle, *Br.* also de·bâ·cle (deibú:k'l, deibǽk'l, dəbú:k'l, dəbǽk'l) *n.* a disastrous confusion, e.g. a complete military defeat, collapse ‖ the breaking up of ice in a river ‖ the rush of water which follows this, or any comparable flood [F. *débâcle*]

de·bar (dibúr) *pres. part.* **de·bar·ring** *past* and *past part.* **de·barred** *v.t.* to exclude from entry, esp. to some privilege, position or right [F. *débarrer*]

de·bark (dibɑrk) *v.t.* and *i.* to disembark **de·bar·ka·tion** *n.* the act or time of leaving a ship and going ashore ‖ (*mil.*) the operation of getting assault troops ashore [F. *débarquer*]

de·base (dibéis) *pres. part.* **de·bas·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·based** *v.t.* to lessen the value of (coinage) by using more cheap metal etc. ‖ to lower the standard or character of **de·base·ment** *n.*

de·bat·a·ble (dibéitəb'l) *adj.* not decided, questionable, *a debatable point* ‖ subject to dispute, *debatable territory*

de·bate (dibéit) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **de·bat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·bat·ed** *v.t.* to discuss (a question) thoroughly, esp. at a public meeting or in government ‖ to consider (something requiring a decision) in one's mind ‖ *v.i.* to hold a formal discussion under rules of procedure **2.** *n.* discussion or a discussion, esp. a public one ‖ controversy [O.F. *debatre*]

debating society a society for the holding of formal debates for pleasure

de·bauch (dibɔtʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to corrupt (a person) **2.** *n.* a bout of excessive self-indulgence in sensual pleasures [F. *débaucher*, orig. to entice away from work]

deb·au·chee (debɔtʃi:, debɔʃi:) *n.* a person who often indulges in sensual excesses [F. *débauche*, debauched]

de·bauch·er·y (dibɔtʃəri:) *pl.* **de·bauch·er·ies** *n.* excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures

deb·by or **deb·bie** (débi:) *adj.* in the style of a debutante

de·ben·ture (dibéntʃər) *n.* a certificate issued by a company or corporation, acknowledging a loan upon which interest is payable until the loan is repaid [prob. L. *debentur*, these are due]

debenture stock debentures treated as stock. The total sum is not repaid, interest only being paid to the creditor as a perpetual annuity

de·bil·i·tate (dibíliteit) *pres. part.* **de·bil·i·tating** *past* and *past part.* **de·bil·i·tated** *v.t.* to weaken (the body) [fr. L. *debilitare* (*debilitatus*) fr *debilis*, weak]

de·bil·i·ty (dibíliti:) *pl.* **de·bil·i·ties** *n.* physical weakness, feebleness, or an instance of this [F. *debilité*]

deb·it (débit) **1.** *n.* the account book entry of a sum owed ‖ the left-hand page of an account book where debts are recorded **2.** *v.t.* to charge up (goods or an account) [fr. L. *debitum*, owed]

deb·o·nair, deb·o·naire (dębənɛər) *adj.* (esp. of young men) having attractive manners and vitality [O.F. *debonaire* de *bonne aire*, of good [illegible]

de·boost (dəbu:st) *v.* to reduce the thrust of a missile or spacecraft in flight —**deboost** *n.* the process

de·bouch (dibú:tʃ, dibaut) [illegible] of people) to emerge, e.g. from a ravine or subway station ‖ (of a stream) to flow from a narrow course into a lake, the sea etc **de·bouch·ment** *n.* the act or fact of debouching ‖ an outlet or mouth (e.g. of a [illegible] [F. [illegible]]

De·bre·cen (débretsen) a town (pop. 196,000) in the E. Hungarian plain (Alföld), a farm and livestock center (cattle and horses) and rail [illegible] 191[illegible]

de·brief·ing (dibri:fiŋ) *n.* **1.** practice of extracting [illegible] experience from participants **2.** the results

debris [illegible] thing broken to pieces ‖ broken pieces of rock [illegible] mulating where they fall [F. *débris*]

Debs [illegible] \

debt (det) [illegible] another ‖ the state of owing ‖ *NATIONAL DEBT [M.E. [illegible] O.F.]

debt of honor [illegible] esp. a gambling debt

debt·or (detər) *n.* a person who owes money or service ‖ (*bookkeeping*) the left-hand side of an account [M.E. *dettour* fr. O.F.]

debt relief release of the obligation of developing countries to repay loans

de·bug·ging (di:bʌgɪŋ) *n.* 1. removal of problems in the operation of an apparatus, esp. in a computer program 2. removal of concealed devices for monitoring telephone and room-area conversations —**debug** *v.* —**debugger** *n.* —**debug program** *n*

de·bunk (dibʌŋk) *v.t.* (*pop.*) to strip (a person, institution etc.) of fictitious merit, false sentiment, or pretension ‖ to attack the established reputation of (a person of genuine merit) through malice, ignorance, envy etc.

De·bus·sy (dəbysi:), Claude-Achille (1862–1918), French impressionist composer. His 'Préludes' for the piano exploited new techniques of composition. His many orchestral works include 'Prelude à l'apres-midi d'un faune' (1892) and 'la Mer' (1903–5). He wrote the lyrical drama 'Pelléas et Mélisande' (1902), and song settings of poems by Verlaine, Baudelaire etc. His subtle, evocative melodies, recitative, harmonies and orchestration all worked a profound change in composition and in musical sensibility. He was also an influential critic

de·but, dé·but (déibju:, deibju:) *n.* the first public appearance of someone (esp. an actor) ‖ the first formal presentation of a debutante in society [F. *début*]

deb·u·tante, déb·u·tante (débjutənt, débjutænt) *n.* a girl making her first appearances at formal social functions [F. *débutante*]

De·bye-Hu·ckel theory (dəbaihýk'l) the theory that the increased conductivity of an electrolyte which results from dilution is due to a decrease in electrostatic forces and a consequent increase in the mobility of the ions, rather than to further ionization [after P. J. W. *Debye* (1884–1966), Du. physicist, and E. *Huckel* (1896–), Swiss physicist]

deca- (dekə) *prefix* ten [fr. Gk *deka*, ten]

dec·ade (dekeid) *n.* a period of 10 years ‖ a series or group of 10 ‖ a set of 10 beads, with their corresponding prayers, on a rosary [F.]

dec·a·dence (dékədəns, dikeid'ns) *n.* a falling away, decline ‖ (*hist.*) the last years of the Roman Empire, or its literature ‖ (in art and literature) a recurrent attitude esp. characterized by preoccupation with the beauty of corruption and by nostalgia for lost innocence (often presented as an idealizing of vanished youth) 'The decadent movement at the end of the 19th c. in Europe is known as 'fin-de-siecle' (*WILDE*) **dec·a·dent** 1. *adj.* deteriorating ‖ falling to lower standards ‖ 2. *n.* a person of low moral standards ‖ a person excessively civilized, at the cost of moral energy ‖ a writer or other artist in the tradition of decadence [F. *décadence*]

dec·a·gon (dekəgɔn) *n.* a two-dimensional figure with 10 sides and 10 angles **de·cag·o·nal** (dekægən'l) *adj.* [fr. M.L. fr. Gk *deka*, ten + *gonos*, angled]

dec·a·gram (dékəgræm) *n.* 10 grams

de·cal (di:kæl, dikæl) *n.* decalcomania [by shortening]

de·cal·co·ma·nia (dikælkəméinjə) *n.* the process of transferring specially prepared colored images from paper to porcelain, paper, glass, metal etc. ‖ such an image [fr.

de·cal·ci·fy (di:kælsifai) *pres. part.* **de·cal·ci·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·cal·ci·fied** *v.t.* to [illegible] substance

de·ca·les·cence (di:kəles'ns) *n.* a decrease in temperature marking the sudden increase in [illegible] are heated through critical temperatures **de·ca·les·cent** *adj.* [fr. L. *decalescens* fr. *decales* [illegible] ters

[illegible] the Ten Commandments (Exodus xx and Deu- [illegible] hood, and are the basic tenets of the Jewish religion. Christians accept the Decalogue, together with Christ's example and teaching, as

dec·a·me·ter, *Br.* dec·a·me·tre (dekəmi:tər) *n.* 10 meters

de·camp (dikæmp) *v.i.* to go away suddenly and secretly ‖ to break up camp, esp. secretly [F. *aecamper*]

dec·a·nal (dékən'l, dikein'l) *adj.* pertaining to a dean, his office or duties ‖ of the south side of a cathedral, chapel or church choir [fr. L. *decanus*, dean]

de·cant (dikænt) *v.t.* to pour (wine) from a bottle into a decanter ‖ to pour (liquid) from one vessel into another in such a way as not to disturb any sediment at the bottom **de·cánt·er** *n.* a long necked vessel, typically of cut glass or crystal, from which wine is served [F. *décanter*]

decapitate *v.* (*biol.*) to inhibit capacitation in sperm

de·cap·i·tate (dikæpiteit) *pres. part.* **de·cap·i·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·cap·i·tat·ed** *v.t.* to behead **de·cap·i·tá·tion** *n.* [F. *décapiter*]

dec·a·pod (dékəpɔd) *n.* a member of *Decapoda*, an order including the most highly organized crustaceans, having five pairs of thoracic appendages modified into pincers, mouthparts and walking legs, and a fused head and thorax. The order includes crabs, lobsters, crayfish, prawns and shrimps [fr. Mod. L. *Decapoda* fr. Gk *deka*, ten + *pous* (*podos*), foot]

de·car·bon·ize (di:kúrbənaiz) *pres. part.* **de·car·bon·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·car·bon·ized** *v.t.* to remove carbon from (e.g. a gasoline engine)

de·car·bu·rize (di:kúrbjəraiz, di:kúrbəraiz) *pres. part.* **de·car·bu·riz·ing** *past* and *past part* **de·car·bu·rized** *v.t.* to decarbonize

dec·a·stere (dékəstiər) *n.* a unit of volume equaling 10 cubic meters

dec·a·syl·lab·ic (dekəsilæbik) 1. *adj.* having 10 syllables 2. *n.* a line of 10 syllables **dec·a·syl·la·ble** (dékəsiləb'l) *n.* and *adj.*

de·cath·lete (dikæθli:t) *n.* one who participates in the decathlon event

de·cath·lon (dikæθlɔn) *n.* an athletic contest consisting of 10 different events. That of the Olympic Games consists of the 100-meter, 400-meter and 1,500-meter track events, the 110-meter high hurdles, the javelin, discus, putting the shot, pole vault, high jump and broad jump [fr. Gk *deka*, ten + *athlon*, contest]

De·ca·tur (dikéitər), Stephen (1779–1820), U.S. naval captain during the War of 1812. He commanded the 'United States', which captured (1812) H.M.S. 'Macedonian' and fought (1815) corsairs in the Mediterranean. He composed the toast: 'Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right: but our country, right or wrong'

de·cay (dikéi) 1. *v.i.* (of a substance) to lose gradually its original form, quality or value, esp. (e.g. of a rock) by breaking up into pieces or (e.g. of rotten wood, or a diseased tooth) by chemical change ‖ to decrease in activity, force or quality, as in the spontaneous breakdown of radioactive material ‖ to fall into disrepair or great shabbiness ‖ to lose strength or quality 2. *n.* the state or process of decaying [O.F. *decair*]

decay constant the constant ratio of radioactive atoms disintegrating in a given short time interval to the total of those intact at the beginning of the interval

Dec·ca (dékə) *n.* 1. radio phase-comparison system that uses a master and slave station to establish a hyperbolic lattice and provide accurate ground position-fixing facilities 2. short-range navigation, medium-frequency system based on time differences in signals from ground transmitters at various points, used in heavily traveled coastal areas

Dec·can (dékən) the peninsula of India south of the Narbada River, sometimes restricted to the plateau between the Narbada and the Kistna

de·cease (disi:s) 1. *n.* (in legal or formal contexts) death 2. *v.i. pres. part.* **de·ceas·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·ceased** to die **the de·ceased** *n.* the dead person or persons [M.E. *deces* fr. [illegible]

de·ce·dent (disi:d'nt) *n.* (*law*) the dead person [fr. L. *decedens* (*decedentis*), departing]

de·ceit (disi:t) *n.* a deceiving ‖ deception, guile ‖ a trick, fraud **de·ceit·ful** *adj.* [M.E. *deceite* fr. O.F.]

de·ceive (disi:v) *pres. part.* **de·ceiv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·ceived** *v.t.* to make (someone) believe what is false ‖ to mislead ‖ to break faith with (wife or husband) by committing adultery ‖ **to deceive oneself** to persuade oneself to believe something that is not true [O.F. *deceveir*]

de·cel·er·ate (di:séləreit) *pres. part.* **de·cel·er·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·cel·er·at·ed** *v.i.* to slow down ‖ *v.t.* to diminish the speed of **de·cel·er·á·tion** *n.* [fr. DE- + ACCELERATE]

De·cem·ber (disembər) (*abbr.* **Dec.**) *n.* the 12th and last month of the year, having 31 days [O.F. *decembre* fr. L. *decem*, ten (being the tenth month of the Roman year)]

De·cem·brist (disémbrist) *n.* (*Russ. hist.*) a member of a conspiracy among certain nobles and army officers for constitutional reform. Their coup against Nicholas I failed (Dec. 1825)

de·cem·vir (disemvər) *pl.* **de·cem·virs, de·cem·vi·ri** (disémvərai) *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) a member of a council of 10 executives, esp. that appointed in 451 B.C. to formulate the first Roman code of law **de·cem·vi·rate** (disémvərit) *n.* [L. sing. fr. *decem*, ten + *viri*, men]

de·cen·cy (di:sənsi:) *pl.* **de·cen·cies** *n.* the quality or state of being decent ‖ accepted standards as regards propriety in language, behavior or modesty **the decencies** the conditions necessary for a decent style of living [fr. L. *decentia*]

de·cen·na·ry (disénəri:) 1. *pl.* **de·cen·na·ries** *n.* a period of 10 years 2. *adj.* pertaining to a period of 10 years [fr. L. *decennis* fr. *decem*, ten + *annus*, year]

de·cen·ni·al (diséni:əl) 1. *adj.* happening every 10 years ‖ lasting 10 years ‖ relating to a period of 10 years 2. *n.* a 10th anniversary [fr. L. *decennium*, ten-year period]

de·cent (di:sənt) *adj.* observing propriety ‖ fairly good but not outstanding, *a decent result* ‖ (*pop.*) likable, *a decent chap* ‖ (*pop.*) understanding, taking a humane view [F. *décent*]

de·cen·tral·i·za·tion (di:sentrəlizéiʃən) *n.* a decentralizing or being decentralized ‖ in an urban community, removal of certain centralized power or control to various areas, usu. to the area where operations take place

de·cen·tral·ize (di:séntrəlaiz) *pres. part.* **de·cen·tral·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·cen·tral·ized** *v.t.* to diminish central control of authority in (administration) so as to increase the authority of groups at a lower level ‖ *v.i.* to pursue this policy

de·cep·tion (disépʃən) *n.* a tricking, deceiving ‖ the state of being deceived ‖ something that deceives or tricks, a hoax, imposture [F. *déception*]

de·cep·tive (diséptiv) *adj.* misleading [F. *décep·tif*]

deci- (dési:) *prefix* one tenth of (the unit specified, in the metric system) [fr. L. *decimus*, tenth]

dec·i·bel (désəb'l) *n.* (*abbr.* **db.**) a unit of power output expressed by the ratio of the amounts of power (e.g. acoustical or electric) emitted by two sources and equal to 10 times the common logarithm of the ratio ‖ a similar unit for expressing the relative magnitude of two electric currents or voltages ‖ a unit for measuring relative loudness of sounds, equal to the smallest difference of loudness detectable by the human ear. The range of sensitivity of the human ear based on this unit is 130 decibels (the average pain threshold), where 1 decibel is the faintest audible sound

de·cide (disáid) *pres. part.* **de·cid·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·cid·ed** *v.t.* to choose, *to decide between two candidates* ‖ to determine, *to decide against a trip to Europe* ‖ *v.t.* to bring to a decision, *what decided you to go?* ‖ to settle (a question or dispute) **de·cid·ed** *adj.* clearly marked, distinct, *a decided difference* ‖ (of personality or opinions) vigorous and determined **de·cid·ed·ly** *adv.* [F. *décider*]

de·cid·ing (disáidiŋ) *adj.* of the marginal voice in a balanced decision, e.g., the deciding vote

de·cid·u·a (disídʒu:ə) *pl.* **de·cid·u·ae** (disídʒu:i:) *n.* the part of the lining of the uterus which undergoes special changes before and during pregnancy and which is cast off at birth ‖ the part of the lining of the uterus which is cast off during menstruation **de·cid·u·al** *adj.* [fr. L. *deciduus* fr. *decidere*, to fall away]

de·cid·u·ous (disídʒu:əs) *adj.* (of trees) shedding their leaves annually at the end of the growth period or at maturity ‖ (of antlers, wings etc.) falling at the end of the growth period or at maturity [fr. L. *deciduus* fr. *decidere*, to fall down, away]

dec·i·gram (desigræm) *n.* one tenth of a gram

dec·ile (desail, des'l) **1.** *n.* (*math.*) any quality of a series of variables that divides it into 10 groups of equal value or frequency **2.** *adj.* pertaining to such a quality or to such a group [fr.] ten]

dec·i·li·ter, *Br.* **dec·i·li·tre** (desəli:tər) *n.* one tenth of a liter

dec·i·lion [illegible]

dec·i·mal (desəməl) **1.** *adj.* relating to 10 ‖ of a number scale based on 10, and using multiples and submultiples of 10, *the decimal system* **2.** *n.* a group of digits which express number or measurement in units, tens and multiples of 10, tenths and other submultiples of 10. The digits for units and multiples of 10 are followed by a decimal point and then by the digits for tenths, hundredths etc. (Thus 14.26 represents 10 + 4 units + 2 tenths + 6 hundredths). A recurring decimal is a number in which the digits of the decimal fraction repeat, singly or in groups, to infinity (e.g. 1 ⅓ = 1.333...), the digits that repeat being marked by a dot above them (thus 1.3) [fr. M.L. *decimalis* fr. *decima*, tenth part]

decimal fraction a proper fraction in which the denominator is a power of 10. This is indicated by a decimal point placed to the left of the numerator. The number of digits after the point gives the power of 10 in the denominator. (Thus 0.7 = 7/10, 0.77 = 77/100, 0.777 = 777/1000)

dec·i·mal·i·za·tion [illegible]

mal·iz·ing *past* and *past part.* **dec·i·mal·ized** *v.t.* to apply the decimal system to

dec·i·mal·ly (desəməli:) *adv.* by decimals ‖ by tens

decimal point the dot placed to the left of a decimal fraction

dec·i·mate (desəmeit) *pres. part.* **dec·i·mat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dec·i·mat·ed** *v.t.* to destroy one tenth or (more generally) a large part of, *plague decimated the population* ‖ to put to death one in 10 of **dec·i·ma·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *decimare* (*decimatus*) fr. *decimus*, tenth]

dec·i·me·ter, *Br.* **dec·i·me·tre** (desəmi:tər) *n.* one tenth of a meter

de·ci·pher (disaifər) *v.t.* to put (a text transmitted in cipher) into plain writing ‖ to find out the meaning of, interpret (bad writing, hieroglyphics etc.) **de·ci·pher·a·ble** *adj.* **de·ci·pher·ment** *n.*

de·ci·sion (disiʒən) *n.* a making up of one's mind ‖ the result of making up one's mind, *the judge's decision is final* ‖ resoluteness, *a man of decision* [F. *décision*]

decision table (*management*) tabular summary of factors involved in a problem and alternatives

decision theory **1.** (*statistics*) technique of comparing costs of possible courses of action with risks involved, to arrive at a course of action involving minimum-maximum costs with maximum probability of success **2.** body of concepts dealing with making rational choices and evaluating risks

de·ci·sive (disaisiv) *adj.* conclusive, settling, *decisive proof* ‖ showing resoluteness, *a decisive personality* [M.L. *decisivus*]

De·cius (di:ʃəs), Gaius Messius Quintus Tra[illegible]

der whom Christians were violently persecuted

deck (dek) *n.* a floor in a ship, most often wooden, running from side to side, sometimes from end to end. (*Br.*) the floor of a bus. (*printing*) a line of displayed titling, *the second deck of the title*. (*computer*) means of storing information for future use, e.g., magnetic tape ‖ strip of material on which data can be recorded magnetically, by punching or on optically sensitive material), sometimes in several channels. (*Am.*) a pack of playing cards **on deck** above the lower decks, in the open air [prob. M.Du. *dec*, roof]

deck *v.t.* to array, *to deck a street with flags* (often with 'out') to dress (oneself) in a fine or fancy way. (*naut.*) to provide with a deck or decks [prob. fr. M.Du. *deken*, to cover]

deck·ar [illegible]

deck·hand (dekhænd) *n.* a sailor who cleans the decks and does other manual jobs on ship

deck·house (dékhauziz) *n.* a cabin built on the deck of a [illegible]

deck·le [illegible] hand mold, or the restriction along the ware of a [illegible] width of the paper between these deckles

deckle edge **1.** *n.* the rough edge of paper before trimming ‖ an imitation of this

deck tennis a game in which a rubber quoit is thrown back and forth over a net dividing a court laid out like a much-reduced tennis court

de·claim (dikleim) *v.t.* to recite (a poem etc.) publicly in a theatrical manner ‖ to pronounce (a discourse) seeking rhetorical effect ‖ *v.i.* to speak with too much emphasis ‖ (with 'against') to protest violently in speech [fr. L. *declamare*, to cry aloud]

dec·la·ma·tion (deklaméiʃən) *n.* the art or act of declaiming ‖ an impassioned speech ‖ an exercise in rhetorical speaking **de·clam·a·to·ry** (diklæmətɔri:, diklæmətouri:) *adj.* [fr. L. *declamatorius*]

de·clar·ant (diklɛərənt) *n.* someone who makes a legal declaration [fr. L. *declarare*, to make clear]

dec·la·ra·tion (deklaréiʃən) *n.* an act of declaring, *a declaration of war* ‖ a manifesto ‖ a document formalizing matters to be made known publicly ‖ an announcement or affirmation ‖ a solemn statement made by the plaintiff or witnesses instead of the oath, but equally binding ‖ a statement to a customs officer of possessions liable to duty, or other disclosure for tax purposes ‖ (*cricket*) a captain's termination of an inning before all batsmen are out [fr. L. *declaratio* (*declarationis*)]

Declaration of Independence the document of July 4, 1776 in which the American colonies declared themselves independent of Britain. The text is as follows.

When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless [illegible]

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, un[illegible]

from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appro[illegible]

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation [illegible] among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by de[illegible] against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies [illegible] death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & Perfidy [illegible]

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against [illegible] by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the [illegible] Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

[illegible] terms. Our repeated Petitions have been an[illegible] whose character is thus marked by every act [illegible]

over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE THEREFORE, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor

Declaration of Indulgence *INDULGENCE, DECLARATION OF

Declaration of Lima *INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES, EIGHTH

Declaration of the Rights of Man *RIGHTS OF MAN, DECLARATION OF THE

de·clar·a·tive (dɪklærətɪv) *adj.* in the nature of a declaration, declaratory [fr. L. *declarativus*]

de·clar·a·to·ry (dɪklærətɔri:, dɪklærətouri:) *adj.* in the nature of a declaration ‖ *(law)* explaining what the existing law is, *a declaratory act* [fr. L. *declarare* (*declaratus*), to declare]

Declaratory Act a British act of parliament (1766), passed simultaneously with the repeal of the Stamp Act. It asserted that the colonies were subordinate to and dependent upon the Crown and parliament and that the king and parliament could bind the colonies in all cases

de·clare (dɪklɛər) *pres. part.* **de·clar·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·clared** *v.t.* to make known explicitly or formally, announce, *to declare war* ‖ to cause to be paid out, *to declare a dividend* ‖ to pronounce (a person) to be (something), *to declare someone the winner* ‖ to affirm or protest strongly, *to declare one's innocence* ‖ to state (dutiable goods) in one's possession ‖ to give particulars of (income liable to tax etc.) ‖ *(bridge)* to name (the trump suit) or call ('no trump') ‖ *(other card games)* to announce the holding of (certain combinations of cards) ‖ *v.i.* *(cricket)* to decide to stop batting before the whole side is out ‖ (with 'against' or 'for') to take sides, vote **de·clared** *adj.* stated, *declared profits* ‖ professed, *declared intentions* **de·clar·er** *n.* (esp. at cards) [F. *declarer*]

de·clen·sion (dɪklénʃən) *n.* *(gram.)*, in some languages) the inflection of nouns, adjectives, pronouns by means of desinences indicating case, gender and number ‖ *(gram.)* a class of noun etc., as distinguished according to its set of inflections ‖ a declining from a standard, quality etc. ‖ a slope, inclination [perh. F. fr. L. *declinatio* (*declinationis*), a bending aside]

de·clin·a·ble (dɪklaɪnəb'l) *adj.* able to be declined grammatically [F. *declinable*]

dec·li·na·tion (dɛklɪneɪʃən) *n.* a refusal ‖ the angle [illegible] celestial equator, celestial latitude ‖, the compass angle (which varies with the place and time of year) between the direction of a magnetic needle and the true or geographical meridian (cf. DIP) **dec·li·na·tion·al** *adj.* [O.F. *declinacion*]

de·cline (dɪklaɪn) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **de·clin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·clined** *v.t.* to refuse [illegible] *v.i.* to lose vigor, deteriorate, to refuse, to fall off, diminish (e.g. of prices or numbers), to slope downwards, *(rhet.)* of the sun or of the [illegible] **2.** *n.* deterioration, a fall in price or number, a [illegible] the day) a progress downward or toward a close [F. *décliner*]

de·clin·ing-bal·ance method (dɪklaɪnɪŋbælənts) system of calculating depreciation at a decreasing rate, based on a percentage of the previous depreciated cost

dec·li·nom·e·ter (dɛklɪnɒmɪtər) *n.* an instrument for measuring magnetic declination [fr. L. *declinare*, to turn aside + METER]

de·cliv·i·tous (dɪklɪvɪtəs) *adj.* sloping steeply downwards

de·cliv·i·ty (dɪklɪvɪti:) *pl.* **de·cliv·i·ties** *n.* a downward slope [fr. L. *declivitas* fr. *de-*, away + *clivus*, slope]

de·clutch (di:klʌtʃ) *v.i.* to disengage the clutch of a vehicle

de·coct (dɪkɒkt) *v.t.* to extract or prepare a substance from (herbs etc.) by boiling [fr. L. *decoquere* (*decoctus*), to boil down]

de·coc·tion (dɪkɒkʃən) *n.* a boiling to extract some substance ‖, the resultant liquor [O.F.]

de·code (di:kóud) *pres. part.* **de·cod·ing** *past* and *past part* **de·cod·ed** *v.t.* to translate from code into ordinary language

dé·colle·tage, de·colle·tage (deɪkɒltúʒ, dekələtúʒ) *n.* the low-cut neck of a dress ‖ the exposure of neck and shoulders by such a dress [F.]

dé·colle·té; de·colle·te (deɪkɒltéi, dekələtéi) **1.** *adj.* (of a dress) cut low at the neck **2.** *n.* decolletage [F.]

de·col·or·ize, *Br.* also **de·col·our·ize** (di:kʌlərɑɪz) *pres. part.* **de·col·or·iz·ing,** *Br.* also **de·col·our·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·col·or·ized,** *Br.* also **de·col·our·ized** *v.t.* to deprive of color

de·com·pose (di:kəmpóuz) *pres. part.* **de·com·pos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·com·posed** *v.t.* to break up into component parts or elements ‖ to disintegrate, rot ‖ *v.t.* to cause to break up into component parts or elements ‖ to cause to rot **de·com·po·si·tion** (di:kɒmpəzɪʃən) *n.* [F. *decomposer*]

de·com·pos·er (di:kəmpóuzər) *n.* *(biol.)* any organism (bacteria, fungi) that degrades organic substances to their chemical constituents

de·com·pound 1. (di:kɒmpaund, di:kəmpáund) *adj.* compounded of what is already compounded ‖ *(bot.,* of leaves) having divisions which are themselves compounded **2.** (di:kəmpáund) *v.t.* to decompose, break down into component parts

de·com·press (di:kəmprés) *v.t.* to decrease pressure on or reduce compression in **de·com·pres·sion** (di:kəmpréʃən) *n.*

de·con·se·crate (di:kɒnsɪkreit) *pres. part.* **de·con·se·crat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·con·se·crat·ed** *v.t.* to make over (a consecrated building or plot of ground) to secular use

de·con·tam·i·nate (di:kəntæmɪneɪt) *pres. part.* **de·con·tam·i·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·con·tam·i·nat·ed** *v.t.* to free from contamination, esp. to rid (clothes, buildings etc.) of poison gas ‖ to remove classified portions from a secret document **de·con·tam·i·na·tion** *n.*

de·con·trol (di:kəntróul) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **de·con·trol·ling** *past* and *past part.* **de·con·trolled** to release from control **2.** *n.* a release from control

de·cor, dé·cor (déikɔr, deikɔr) *n.* stage scenery ‖ the furnishings and decoration of a room, house etc. [F.]

dec·o·rate (dékəreit) *pres. part.* **dec·o·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dec·o·rat·ed** *v.t.* to add something ornamental to, adorn ‖ to honor (someone) with a medal, ribbon etc. ‖ *(Br.)* to paint or put new paper on the walls of (a room etc.) [fr. L. *decorare* (*decoratus*) fr. *decus*, beauty]

Dec·o·rat·ed (dekəreitɪd) *adj.* of the English Gothic style of architecture of the 14th c., distinguished by floral decoration and geometrical tracery

dec·o·ra·tion (dekəreiʃən) *n.* a decorating ‖ something decorative ‖ a ribbon or medal etc. awarded for bravery, service etc. [fr. L. *decoratio* (*decorationis*)]

Decoration Day Memorial Day

dec·o·ra·tive (dékərətɪv, dékrətɪv) *adj.* serving to decorate

dec·o·ra·tor (dékəreitər) *n.* someone who professionally plans interior decoration schemes (colors, materials etc.) ‖ *(Br.)* a painter and paperhanger

dec·o·rous [illegible] serving propriety (corresponding to L. *decorus* [illegible]

de·cor·ti·cate (di kɔrtɪkeit) *pres. part.* **de·cor·ti·cat·ing** [illegible] **de·cor·ti·cat·ed** *v.t.* to peel, husk, remove the outer coating from

de·cor·ti·ca·tor *n.* a machine for doing this [fr. L. *decortticare* (*decorticatus*) fr. *cortex*, bark]

de·co·rum (dɪkɔrəm, dɪkóurəm) *n.* conformity with conventional social manners in speech, writing, dress, behavior [L. neut. of *decorus*, fitting]

de·cou·page (deɪku:púʒ) *n.* *(television)* the breakdown of action in a scene into separate shots

de·coup·le (dəkʌpəl) *v.* **1.** *(electr.)* to reduce a common impedance in a circuit, e.g., bypassing **2.** *(nuclear eng.)* to reduce the effect of a nuclear shock wave, esp. by exploding underground — **decoupler** *n.*

de·coy (dɪkɔi, di:kɔi) **1.** *n.* a real or imitation bird or animal used to lure other birds or animals to a place where they may be trapped or shot ‖ the place into which animals are lured ‖ a person or thing used as a trap **2.** *v.t.* to lure successfully [earlier *coy* fr. Du. *kooi*, a wildfowl trap fr. L. *cavea*, cage (*de-* unexplained)]

decoy ships *(mil.)* warships or other ships camouflaged as merchantmen or converted commerce raiders, with their armament and other fighting equipment hidden and with special provisions for unmasking their weapons quickly

decoy transponder device for confusing radar signals by returning a large, misleading signal when exposed to a radar pulse

de·crease (di:kri:s, dɪkri:s) *n.* a diminishing ‖ the amount by which something is diminished **on the decrease** lessening [O.F. *decreis*]

de·crease (dɪkri:s) *pres. part.* **de·creas·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·creased** *v.t.* to grow less, diminish, dwindle ‖ *v.t.* to make less or smaller ‖ *(knitting)* to narrow by casting off or knitting two stitches together [O.F. *descreistre* (*descress-*)]

de·cree (dɪkri:) **1.** *n.* an order made by a ruling body or other authority ‖ a judicial decision or sentence given by a court of equity, admiralty, probate or divorce **2.** *pres. part.* **de·cree·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·creed** *v.t.* to appoint or order by decree ‖ (of fate) to ordain ‖ *v.i.* to issue a decree [O.F. *decre*]

decree nisi (naisai) *n.* a conditional decree of divorce, subject to being made absolute at a later date

dec·re·ment (dekrəmənt) *n.* a decrease, lessening, loss ‖ the quantity lost by wastage etc. ‖ *(radio)* the speed of damping out waves ‖ *(math.)* a negative increment [fr. L. *decrementum* fr. *decrescere*, to decrease]

de·crep·it (dɪkrépɪt) *adj.* made dilapidated or extremely weak by age or illness [F. *décrépit*]

de·crep·i·tate (dɪkrepɪteit) *pres. part.* **de·crep·i·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·crep·i·tat·ed** *v.t.* to heat (crystals) so as to cause crackling or until crackling ceases ‖ *v.i.* to make a crackling sound, e.g. when crystals are heated **de·crep·i·ta·tion** *n.* [fr. Mod. L. *decrepitare* (*decrepitatus*), to crackle]

de·crep·i·tude (dɪkrepitu:d, dɪkrepɪtju:d) *n.* extreme physical weakness ‖ extreme dilapidation

de·cre·scen·do (di:krɪʃéndou, deɪkrɪʃéndou) *adv.* and *adj.* *(mus.)* decreasing in loudness [Ital.]

de·cres·cent (dɪkrésənt) *adj.* (of the moon) waning [fr. L. *decrescens* (*decrescentis*) fr. *decrescere*, to grow smaller]

de·cre·tal (dɪkri:t'l) *n.* *(hist.)* a papal decree, settling some doctrinal point or matter of ecclesiastical law ‖ *(pl.)* the collection of such decrees forming part of canon law **de·cre·tal·ist** *n.* a decretist [F. *decretal*]

de·cre·tist (dɪkri:tɪst) *n.* someone specializing in canon law [fr. M.L. *decretista*]

de·cre·tive (dɪkri:tɪv) *adj.* with the force of a decree [fr. L. *decernere* (*decretus*), to decree]

de·cri·al (dɪkraɪəl) *n.* a disparagement, depreciation

de·crim·i·nal·ize (di krɪmɪnəlaɪz) *v.* to remove an action from penal-code penalties — **decriminalization** *n*

de·cry (dɪkraɪ) *pres. part.* **de·cry·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·cried** *v.t.* to disparage, attack in speech [F. *decrier*]

de·crypt (di:krɪpt) *v.* to convert cipher (encrypted) text into its equivalent plain text by means of a cryptosystem instead of by cryptoanalysis (The term "decrypt" covers the mean[illegible] decipher and decode)

de·cum·bent (dɪkʌmbənt) *adj.* *(bot.,* of stems) trailing on the ground, but rising at the apex ‖ *(zool.,* of bristles etc.) lying flat [fr. L. *decumbens* (*decumbentis*), lying down]

de·cur·rent (dikərənt, dikʌ:rənt) *adj.* (*bot.*, of a leaf) having the base prolonged down the stem below the place of insertion [fr. L. *decurrens* [illegible]]

de·cus·sate (dikʌsit, dikʌseit) *adj.* (*bot.*, of leaves) arranged in pairs, each pair being at right angles to the pairs next to it [fr. L. *decussare* (*decussatus*), to cross like an X]

de·dans (dədɑ̃) *pl.* **de·dans** (dədɑ̃) *n.* an open gallery at the service end of the tennis court [F *dedans*]

ded·i·cate (dedikeit) *pres. part.* **ded·i·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ded·i·cat·ed** *v.t.* to devote to a sacred purpose ‖ to devote to any serious purpose, inscribe (a book etc.) in someone's honor **ded·i·ca·tee** (dedikəti:) *n.* the person to whom a thing is dedicated [fr. L. *dedicare* (*dedicatus*), to devote]

ded·i·ca·tion (dedikéiʃən) *n.* the act or rite of dedicating ‖ an inscription in a book or on a building etc. as a tribute to a person or persons [O.F. *[illegible]*]

ded·i·ca·tive (dédikeitiv) *adj.* in the nature of a dedication

ded·i·ca·tor (dedikeitər) *n.* someone who dedicates **ded·i·ca·to·ry** (dedikətɔri:, dedikətouri:) *adj.*

de·duce (didú:s, didjú:s) *pres. part.* **de·duc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·duced** *v.t.* to infer by reasoning from known facts ‖ to trace the descent or derivation of [fr. L. *deducere*, to lead away]

de·duct (didʌkt) *v.t.* to subtract, take (an amount) away **de·duct·i·ble** *adj.* able to be deducted, esp. as a tax allowance [fr. L. *deducere* (*deductus*), to lead away]

de·duc·tion (didʌkʃən) *n.* a subtracting or taking away ‖ the amount deducted ‖ reasoning from the general to the particular ‖ reasoning in which the conclusion follows necessarily from given premises (cf. INDUCTION) ‖ the conclusion reached in this way [fr. L. *deductio* (*deductionis*)]

de·duc·tive (didʌktiv) *adj.* of reasoning by deduction [fr. L. *deductivus*]

deed (di:d) **1.** *n.* something done, an act ‖ a brave or otherwise outstanding feat ‖ actual performance as opposed to mere words, *guerrillas are soldiers in deed if not in name* ‖ (*law*) a sealed written or printed agreement containing some transfer or other contract, e.g. in the conveyance of real estate **2.** *v.t.* (*law*) to convey or transfer by deed [O.E. *dǽd*]

deed poll *pl.* **deeds poll** (*law*) a deed executed by one party only, (*hist.*) on paper not indented, but polled or cut even

deem (di:m) *v.t.* to consider as true in the impossibility of proving, *he was deemed to be the father of the child* ‖ to come to believe, *he deemed it his duty to go* [O.E. *dēman*, to judge]

deem·ster (dí:mstər) *n.* one of the two justices of the Manx common-law courts, each having jurisdiction over half the Isle of Man [M.E. *dēmestre* fr. *dēmere*, someone who judges]

deep (di:p) **1.** *adj.* extending far down below the surface ‖ extending to a specified extent downwards, *a well 20 feet deep* ‖ (*baseball*) beyond the normal area covered ‖ plunged in, *hands deep in pockets, deep in debt* ‖ wide, extending back, *lined up six deep* ‖ completely absorbed, *deep in thought* ‖ heartfelt, *deep sorrow* ‖ well concealed, *a deep secret* ‖ thorough, *deep learning* ‖ profound, *deep sleep* ‖ overwhelming, *deep disgrace* ‖ (of colors) dark and intense, *a deep blue* ‖ low-pitched, *a deep voice* ‖ (of a person) hard to make out, inscrutably clever and perhaps cunning ‖ (of a remark etc.) suggesting aspects of truth not at once apparent **to go off the deep end** to lose all sense of caution ‖ (*Br.*) to lose one's temper **2.** *adv.* profoundly, deeply, *to drink deep* ‖ far down, *to dig deep* **3.** *n.* the intervening unmarked point between two consecutive fathom marks on a lead line ‖ a deep part of a body of water, esp. an ocean channel over 3,000 fathoms **the deep** (*rhet.*) the sea **dēep·en** *v.t.* to make deep or deeper ‖ *v.i.* to become deep or deeper [O.E. *dēop, dīop*]

deep field (*cricket*) the part of the field near the boundary, esp. behind the bowler, or the player fielding there

Deep-freeze (di:pfri:z) *n.* a freezer enabling food to be stored over a long period (Trademark)

deep freezer a freezer

deep kneading (*cosmetology*) massage [illegible]

deep mine·field an anti-submarine minefield [illegible]

deep-root·ed (di:prú:tid, di:prutid) *adj.* very hard to do away with, *a deep-rooted dislike*

deep-sea (di:psi:) *adj.* of or pertaining to the deep parts of the sea, not the offshore waters

deep-seat·ed (di:psi:tid) *adj.* deep-rooted

[illegible] (C.)

[illegible] the earth and the moon

deep structure (*generative grammar*) abstract structure in phrase making based on sounds that permit intuitive understanding of ambiguous sentences, applying certain transformational rules *ant.* surface structure *syn.* underlying structure

deer (diər) *pl.* **deer, deers** *n.* any of several hoofed, ruminant mammals of fam. *Cervidae*, found almost universally except in much of Africa and in Australia. The males of most species have solid, branched horns, shed each year. They include elk, moose and reindeer [O.E. *dēor, dēor*]

Deere (diər), John (1804–86), U.S. manufacturer of agricultural implements and a pioneer in the steel plow industry

deer·hound (diərhaund) *n.* a large, rough-haired, long-tailed greyhound, originally used in Scotland for hunting deer

deer lick a damp, salty place or spring where deer come to lick

deer mouse any of various North American mice of genus *Peromyscus*, esp. *P. leucopus* of the eastern U.S.A.

deer·skin (diərskin) *n.* the skin of a deer, esp. for clothing ‖ a garment made from it

deer·stalk·er (diərstɔkər) *n.* someone who stalks deer for sport ‖ a cloth cap with peaks at front and back, and earflaps

deer·stalk·ing (diərstɔkiŋ) *n.* the sport of approaching deer without being scented or seen in order to shoot them

de·es·ca·late (di:eskəleit) *pres. part* **de·es·ca·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·es·ca·lat·ed** *v.t.* (of something that has been escalated) to decrease gradually but steadily ‖ *v.t.* to decrease gradually but steadily (something, e.g. a war, that has been escalated)

deet ($C_{12}H_{17}ON$) (di:t) *n.* diethyltoluamide, an insect repellant *also* DET

def. definition

de·face (difeis) *pres. part.* **de·fac·ing** *past* and *past part* **de·faced** *v.t.* to disfigure, spoil the appearance of ‖ to make illegible **de·face·ment** *n.* [obs. F *defacer*]

defac·to (di:fæktou) **1.** *adv.* actually, in reality **2.** *adj.* maintaining effective control although not permanently and constitutionally established, or not fully recognized by other states, *the de facto government* ‖ lacking certain formalities of incorporation, *a de facto corporation* ‖ [illegible]

defaecate *DEFECATE

[illegible]

de·fal·cate (difælkeit, di:fælkeit) *pres. part* **de·fal·cat·ing** *past* and *past part* **de·fal·cat·ed** *v.i.* to commit defalcations [fr. M.L. *defalcare* (*defalcatus*), to cut off]

de·fal·ca·tion (di:fælkéiʃən, difɔlkeiʃən) *n.* a misappropriation of entrusted money ‖ the amount misappropriated [fr. M.L. *defalcatio* (*defalcationis*), a cutting off]

def·a·ma·tion (defəméiʃən) *n.* the act of defaming someone's reputation

[illegible] containing defamations ‖ liable to injure a rep-

de·fame (difeim) *pres. part* **de·fam·ing** *past* and *past part* **de·famed** *v.t.* to attack the good reputation of (someone) [O.F. *diffamer*]

de·fault (difɔlt) **1.** *n.* a failure to carry out an obligation, e.g. failure to appear in court when required ‖ failure to pay a debt ‖ (*sports*) failure [illegible] ‖ in default of [illegible] one) in default and enter judgment against him ‖ (*sports*) to fail to take part in or finish (a contest) ‖ to forfeit, a contest by such a failure ‖ *v.i.* to be guilty of default, e.g. to fail to pay a debt or [illegible] ‖ in [illegible] faults ‖ a soldier guilty of a military offense [illegible]

de·feasance (difi:zəns) *n.* (*law*) a rendering null [illegible]

[illegible]

de·feat (difi:t) **1.** *n.* an overcoming or being overcome in war, sport or argument ‖ frustration, prevention from success **2.** *v.t.* to conquer in war, sport or argument ‖ to frustrate ‖ (*law*) to make null and void [fr. O.F. *desfaire* (*desfeit*), to undo]

de·feat·ism (difi:tizəm) *n.* mental acceptance of defeat before the real test takes place (thus making real defeat more likely) **de·feat·ist** *adj.* and *n.* [fr. F. *défaitisme*]

def·e·cate, *Br.* also **def·ae·cate** (defikeit) *pres. part* **def·e·cat·ing, *Br.*** also **def·ae·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **def·e·cat·ed, *Br.*** also **def·ae·cat·ed** *v.i.* to empty the bowels **def·e·ca·tion, *Br.*** also **def·ae·ca·tion** *n.* [L. *defecare* (*defecatus*) fr. *faex* (*faecis*), dregs]

de·fect (difekt, di:fekt) **1.** *n.* a shortcoming, inadequacy ‖ a fault, blemish **2.** *v.i.* (difekt) to desert ‖ to fall away from a cause or party (and usually switch allegiance to another) [fr. L. *deficere* (*de-*[illegible])]

de·fec·tion (difekʃən) *n.* a falling or breaking away, e.g. from a party, allegiance or religion [fr. L. *defectio* (*defectionis*), a failure]

de·fec·tive (difektiv) **1.** *adj.* having faults ‖ incomplete ‖ (of intelligence) noticeably subnormal ‖ (*gram.*) lacking some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation **2.** *n.* a person noticeably subnormal either physically or mentally ‖ (*gram.*) a word lacking some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation [F *défectif*]

de·fec·tor [illegible]

defence [illegible]

defence mechanism *DEFENSE MECHANISM

de·fend (difend) *v.t.* to protect from danger, slander, criticism etc. ‖ to justify (*law*) to plead in court on behalf of (someone) ‖ *v.i.* to plead for the defense [O.F. *defendre*, to ward off]

de·fend·ant (difendənt) **1.** *n.* (*law*) the accused person in a case **2.** *adj.* (*law*) being the accused, *a defendant company* [F. *défendant*, defending]

de·fend·er (difendər) *n.* someone who protects from attack (*sport*) the holder of a championship or other title, defending it against the challenger

Defender of the Faith ('Fidei Defensor') the title given by Pope Leo X (1521) to Henry VIII for his writings against Luther. It was withdrawn (1534), but conferred anew by parliament (1544) and has been held ever since by English monarchs

de·fen·es·tra·tion (di:fenistreiʃən) *n.* the act of throwing a person or thing out of a window [fr. L. *fenestra*, window]

Defenestration of Prague the throwing of the Emperor's deputy governors out of the window at Prague (May 23, 1618) by Protestant Bohemians in protest at Catholic repression. It touched off the Thirty Years' War

de·fense, *Br.* de·fence (difens) *n.* the act of resisting attack ‖ preparation to meet attack ‖ something which defends (*pl., mil.*) fortifications ‖ an answer, e.g. to a charge, in self-justification (*law*) the defendant's denial or plea and proceedings in court **de·fense·less, *Br.* de·fence·less** *adj.* [M.E. *defens* fr. O.F., a forbidden thing and M.E. *defense*, prohibition fr. [illegible]]

Defense, Department of, U.S. federal department organized in 1949 to direct the armed [illegible] and operated by the secretary and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which consists of a chairman and the Army, Navy, Air Force, and when necessary Marine, chiefs of staff. Formed as directed in the National Security Act (1947), the department is headquartered in the Pentagon

defense mechanism, *Br.* defence mechanism a defensive reaction by an organism, e.g. against disease (*psychoanal.*) an unconscious [illegible]

de·fen·si·ble (difensəbl) *adj.* justifiable, easily [illegible] *adv.* [fr. L. *defensibilis*]

[illegible] ing for defense (*securities*) of an investment [illegible] the defen- **sive** resisting attack ‖ prepared to resist attack ‖ answering back to what one interprets as crit- [illegible]

off taking action **deferable** *adj.* *DEFERRABLE [M.E. *differable* fr. O.F.]

defer *pres. part.* **deferring** *past* and *past part.* **deferred** *v.t.* (followed by 'to') to allow someone else's opinion, judgment etc. to have more weight than one's own, willingly or politely, *I defer to your greater experience* [F. *deferer*, to carry down or away]

def·er·ence (defərəns) *n.* polite regard for someone else's wishes, ideas etc.; respectful submission **in deference to** out of submissive respect for [F. *déférence*]

def·er·ent (defərənt) *adj.* (of a conduit, duct etc.) serving to carry away [F. *déférent*]

def·er·en·tial (defərenʃəl) *adj.* showing deference

de·fer·ment (difə:rmənt) *n.* postponement, esp. of compulsory military service

de·fer·ra·ble, de·fer·a·ble (difə:rəb'l) *adj.* able to be deferred

de·ferred (difə:rd) *adj.* put off, postponed; on which interest, dividend etc. is withheld until a stated time

deferred annuity an annuity under which the first payment is made at some date after the end of the first year following purchase

deferred gratification a generally middle-class value or attitude that calls for postponement of immediate gratification or satisfaction of needs in order to achieve long-term education and/or economic goals

deferred income revenues to be paid and received at a later date, e.g., after retirement, in lieu of present payment

Def·fand (defã), Marie de Vichy-Chamrond, marquise du (1697–1780), French noblewoman and letter writer whose salon attracted philosophers and writers, notably Horace Walpole, Voltaire and d'Alembert

de·fi·ance (difaiəns) *n.* a deliberate challenge (to authority) by disobedience; an attitude or action designed to provoke hostility || a fierce, contemptuous opposition || a deliberate disregarding **in defiance of** going deliberately counter to [O.F. *defiance*]

de·fi·ant (difaiənt) *adj.* showing defiance [F. *défiant*]

de·fib·ril·late (di:fibrileit) *v.* to restore twitching heart rhythm to normal —**defibrillation** *n.* —**defibrillative** *adj.* —**defibrillator** *n.* electronic device, sometimes implanted —**defibrillatory** *adj.* —**defibrillator** *n.*

de·fi·cien·cy (difiənsi:) *pl.* **de·fi·cien·cies** *n.* a lack; a shortage || the amount by which something falls short, esp. revenue || the quality or state of being deficient [fr. L.L. *deficientia* fr. *deficere*, to be lacking]

deficiency disease a disease, e.g. scurvy, caused by lack of necessary elements in the diet

de·fi·cient (difiənt) *adj.* lacking something which should be present; below essential requirements; below normal standards [fr. L. *deficiens* (*deficientis*) fr. *deficere*, to be lacking]

def·i·cit (defisit) *n.* a financial accounting loss [F. *déficit*]

def·i·lade (defəleid) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **def·i·lad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **def·i·lad·ed** to arrange (fortifications) against enfilading fire **2.** *n.* the precaution of defilading [F.]

de·file (difail) *n.* a narrow way through which troops can pass only in a narrow column || a narrow steep valley, gorge **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **de·fil·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·filed** to march in file [F.]

de·file (difail) *pres. part.* **de·fil·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·filed** *v.t.* to desecrate or make ritually impure || to corrupt, debase || to violate, dishonour **de·file·ment** *n.* [earlier *defoil* fr. O.F. *defouler* rel. to O.F. *fouler*, to trample]

de·fin·a·ble stated or delimited

de·fine (difain) *pres. part.* **de·fin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·fined** *v.t.* to state the precise meaning of; to be what characterizes (something); to formulate (e.g. a scientific principle) or describe precisely (e.g. a doctor's duties); to *defined image* [O.F. *definer*]

ing, *definite sounds*; limited, *a definite area* (*gram.*, of a modifier) designating an identifi article (the) **def·i·nite·ly** 1. *adv.* exactly 2. *interj*

def·i·ni·tion (definiʃən) *n.* an act of defining || a set of words explaining (the meaning, e.g. of a word, scientific principle or property || clearness of detail, esp. of the image given by a lens in a photograph or on a television screen [O.F.]

de·fin·i·tive (difinitiv) *adj.* serving to define; decisive, final, *a definitive verdict* || most authoritative, *a definitive biography* || (*biol.*) of the host of an adult parasite) fully grown or developed [O.F. *definitif*]

def·la·grate (deflagreit) *pres. part.* **def·la·grat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **def·la·grat·ed** *v.t.* to burn rapidly or vigorously; to undergo a vigorous exothermic chemical reaction evolving flame or sparks, and spreading through the material at a speed under that of sound (cf. DETONATE) || *v.t.* to cause to undergo such a reaction [fr. L. *deflagrare* (*deflagratus*), to burn down]

de·flate (difleit) *pres. part.* **de·flat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·flat·ed** *v.t.* to let air or gas out of; (*fig.*) to cause to shrink suddenly, *to deflate someone's self-esteem* || to reduce (currency or prices) from an inflated condition || *v.t.* to lose shape or rigidity through the escape of air or gas **de·fla·tion** *n.* **de·fla·tion·ar·y** (difleiʃənəri:) *adj.* [fr. L. *deflare* (*deflatus*), to blow away]

de·flect (diflekt) *v.t.* to bend or turn aside || *v.i.* (of an arrow, light rays etc.) to deviate from a course [fr. L. *deflectere*]

de·flec·tion, *Br.* also de·flex·ion (diflekʃən) *n.* a deviation, a turning or bending aside or down the amount of deviation of a magnetic needle, or of the moving system of a galvanometer or other instrument, from its zero position || the deviation of radiation from a straight course [fr. L. *deflexio* (*deflexionis*)]

de·flec·tive (diflektiv) *adj.* causing deflection

de·flec·tor (diflektər) *n.* something that causes deflection

deflexion *DEFLECTION

de·flow·er (diflauər) *v.t.* to deprive of virginity || to strip (a plant) of its flowers [O.F. *desflorer*]

def·lu·ent (defluənt) **1.** *adj.* flowing down, e.g. of the lower part of a glacier **2.** *n.* that which flows down [fr. L. *defluere*, to flow down]

de·fo·cus (di:foukəs) *v.* (*optics*) **1.** to deflect a beam off focus **2.** to lose accurate focus —**defocus** *n.* the lost focus

De·foe (dəfou), Daniel (1661–1731), English journalist and novelist. A prolific pamphleteer, esp. on political subjects, he was imprisoned, fined and pilloried for his satirical 'Shortest Way with the Dissenters' (1702). 'Robinson Crusoe' (1719) was his most famous novel. Others include 'Moll Flanders' (1722) and 'A Journal of the Plague Year' (1722)

defog (difɔg) *v.* **1.** to remove condensation, e.g., from an auto windshield **2.** to remove fog, e.g., from a highway —**defogger** *n.*

de·fo·li·ate (di:fouli:eit) *pres. part.* **de·fo·li·at·ing** *past* and *past part* **de·fo·li·at·ed** *v.t.* to strip of leaves; *v.i.* to become stripped of leaves **de·fo·li·a·tion** *n.* [fr. M.L. *defoliare* (*defoliatus*)]

de·fo·li·at·ing agent (di:fouli:eitiŋ) a chemical that causes trees, shrubs, and other plants to shed their leaves prematurely —**defoliate** *v.* *Cf* AGENT ORANGE

De For·est (difɔrist, difɔrist), Lee (1873–1961), U.S. inventor. He developed the audion (1906), an elementary form of the radio tube, and was a pioneer in radio broadcasting

de·for·est (di:fɔrist, di:fɔrist) *v.t.* to cut down trees in (an area) and not replant **de·for·est·a·tion** *n.* the policy or act of doing this

de·form (difɔ:rm) *v.t.* to disfigure; to spoil the form or essential quality of || (*phys.*) to subject to deformation; *v.i.* to become deformed, changed in shape [O.F. *deformer*]

de·for·ma·tion (di:fɔrmeiʃən, defɔrmeiʃən) *n.* a deforming or being deformed; (*phys.*) an alteration of size or shape; the process by which this occurs [fr. L. *deformatio* (*deformationis*) fr. *deformare*, to deform]

de·formed (difɔrmd) *adj.* not having, or no longer having, its true form

de·form·i·ty (difɔrmiti:) *pl.* **de·form·i·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being deformed; a misshapen part of the body [O.F. *deformité*]

de·fraud (difrɔd) *v.t.* to cheat (someone) of some right or property [O.F. *defrauder*]

de·fray (difrei) *v.t.* to pay or settle (costs or expenses) **de·fray·al, de·fray·ment** [F. *défrayer*]

de·frock (di:frɔk) *v.t.* to unfrock, deprive (a priest) of his office

de·frost (difrɔst, difrɔst) *v.t.* to rid of ice or frost

a device for freeing (esp. a windshield) from frost or ice

deft (deft) *adj.* quick and neat, *a deft movement*; clever, quick-witted, *a deft answer* [var. of DAFT]

de·funct (difʌŋkt) **1.** *adj.* (of people) dead || (of things) extinct, *defunct laws* **2.** *n.* **the defunct** the dead person [fr. L. *defungi* (*defunctus*), to perform completely]

de·fuse (di:fju:z) *v.* to alleviate a tense or dangerous situation **de·fus·or** *n.* (the person

de·fy (difai) *pres. part.* **de·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·fied** *v.t.* to challenge (someone) to do or prove something, implying that it can't be done || to disobey openly || to resist successfully, *to defy attempts at capture* [O.F. *defier*]

De·gas (dəgɑ:), Hilaire Germain Edgar (1834–1917), French Impressionist painter and sculptor. He excelled in the portrayal of movement and the effect of light, esp. artificial light, on the human body revealed in 'occupational' postures. (Ballet dancers, circus performers, women ironing etc. were typical subjects.) His compositions are casual and unexpected, often cutting off part of the body or an object with a freedom learned from Japanese prints. Degas painted as though he had no bonds of sympathy with his subjects, but was merely an observer. He also made some fine bronzes, esp. of dancers and horses

De Gas·pe·ri (degusperi:), Alcid (1881–1954), Italian statesman, prime minister of Italy (1945–53)

de Gaulle *GAULLE

de·gauss (di:gaus) *v.t.* to neutralize the magnetization of (a ship's hull) by encircling it with a current-carrying coil, esp. as a protection against magnetic mines; to erase a magnetic tape, disc, etc. (*GAUSS)

de·gauss·ing (di:gausiŋ) *n.* process of demagnetizing iron objects by running an electric current through an encircling coil, used to protect ships from magnetic mines or laboratory apparatus from effects of nearby magnetic influences

de·gen·er·a·cy (didʒenərəsi:) *n.* the quality of being or becoming physically or morally degenerate || (*genetics*) the coding in an amino acid of more than one codon || (*quantum mechanics*) condition in a system in which several stationary states have the same energy with the same or different wave systems

de·gen·er·ate 1. (didʒenəreit) *v.i. pres. part.* **de·gen·er·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·gen·er·at·ed** to lose former or characteristic qualities to one's detriment, to decline mentally or morally; to grow much worse, *the situation degenerated into chaos* || (*biol.*) to change to a less specialized or functionally less active form || (*med.*, of a tissue or organ) to become enfeebled or impaired **2.** (didʒenərit) *adj.* having lost former or characteristic qualities, degraded || having or being a codon || (*math*) having more than one subdivision || (*biol., pathol.*) showing degeneration **3.** (didʒenərit) *n.* a degenerate person, animal, tissue etc. [fr. L. *degenerare* (*degeneratus*)]

de·gen·er·a·tion (didʒenəreiʃən) *n.* intellectual or moral deterioration || the process of becoming degenerate || morbid disintegration or structural change of a tissue or organ || (*biol.*) change to a less specialized or functionally less active form, retrospective evolution [F. *dégénération*]

de·gen·er·a·tive (didʒenəreitiv, didʒenərətiv) *adj.* characterized by degeneration || tending to degenerate or to cause degeneration

de·grad·a·ble (dəgreidəb'l) *adj.* decomposable **degradability** *n.*

deg·ra·da·tion (degrədeiʃən) *n.* a degrading or being degraded

de·grade (digreid, di:greid) *pres. part.* **de·grad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·grad·ed** *v.t.* to lower esp. in rank or degree || to debase morally || (*geol.*) to wear down by erosion (*chem.*) to convert to a less complex form by breakdown, or by removal of component parts || *v.t.* (*chem.*) to change in this way; to become lower in grade **de·grad·ing** *adj.* [O.F. *degrader*]

de·gran·u·la·tion (di:granjuleiʃən) *n.* process of dissolving granules, usu. chemicals

de·gree (digri:) *n.* a step or stage in an ascending or descending series or process, *to improve by degrees*; a step in line of descent, *degrees of kinship*; a relative amount, *he must accept some degree of responsibility*; a measure of intensity or gravity, *a second-degree burn* || (*rhet.*) social rank, *men of low degree* || (*law*) a gradation of criminality, *murder in the first*

degree ‖ a grade or title conferred by universities (and most U.S. colleges) to mark academic achievement ‖ masonic rank ‖ (*gram.*) one of three grades (positive, comparative, superlative) in the comparison of adjectives and adverbs ‖ (*phys.*, symbol °) a division of a scale of measurement, e.g. a unit of temperature on any thermometric scale ‖ (*math.*, symbol °) 1/360 of the angle that the radius of a circle describes in a full revolution ‖ (*algebra*) the power to which a term is raised (e.g. x^n is x to the nth degree) ‖ (*geog.*, symbol °) 1/360 of the circumference of the earth, measured for latitude from the equator for [illegible] from the [illegible] [O.F. *degre*]

degree day unit of measurement of the average deviation of the mean daily temperature from a given standard (to F during one day)

degree of freedom [illegible] of the [illegible] dent variables which totally define the state or behavior of a system (e.g. temperature, pressure and concentration, or rotational, translational and vibrational energy)

de·gression (digreʃən) *n.* a gradual lowering, esp. in degrees (opp. PROGRESSION), esp. applied to rates of taxation on sums below a certain limit [fr. L.L. *degressio* (*degressionis*)]

de·hir·ing (di:háiəriŋ) *n.* dismissing, esp. in reverse order of hiring

de·hisce (dihís) *pres. part.* **de·his·cing** *past* and *past part.* **de·hisced** *v.i.* (*biol.*) to burst open [fr. L. *dehiscere*, to gape]

de·his·cence (dihisəns) *n.* (*biol.*) the spontaneous opening of a closed structure, along certain lines or in a definite direction, to release the contents **de·his·cent** *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *dehiscentia* fr. *dehiscere*, to gape]

Dehra Dun [illegible] in Uttar Pradesh, India, at 2,300 ft. forestry

de·hu·man·ize (di:hjú:mənaiz) *pres. part.* **de·hu·man·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·hu·man·ized** *v.t.* to divest or deprive of human characteristics

de·hu·mid·i·fy (di:hju:midifai) *pres. part.* **de·hu·mid·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·hu·mid·i·fied** *v.t.* to remove moisture from

de·hy·drase or **de·hy·dra·tase** (di:haidreis) (di:háidrətəis) (*biochem.*) enzyme that speeds transfer of hydrogen (or oxygen) from organisms to other substances, usually creating water

de·hy·drate (di:haidreit) *pres. part.* **de·hy·drat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·hy·drat·ed** *v.t.* to remove water from (esp. foodstuffs) ‖ to remove chemically combined water or water of hydration from, or to remove hydrogen and oxygen in the appropriate proportions from **de·hy·dra·tion** *n.* [fr. DE- + Gk *hudōr*, water]

de·hyp·no·tize (di:hípnətaiz) *pres. part.* **de·hyp·no·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·hyp·no·tized** *v.t.* to rouse from a hypnotic state

de·ice (di:áis) *pres. part.* **de·ic·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·iced** *v.t.* to rid of ice ‖ to keep free of ice **de·ic·er** *n.* any physical or chemical means of deicing or any device used for this

de·i·cide (dí:isaid) *n.* the killer or the killing of a god [fr. L. *deus*, god + *caedere*, to kill]

de·i·fi·ca·tion (di:ifikéiʃən) *n.* a deifying or being deified

de·i·form (dí:ifɔ:rm) *adj.* godlike in nature or form [fr. M.L. *deiformis*]

de·i·fy (dí:ifai) *pres. part.* **de·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·i·fied** *v.t.* to make a god of, treat as a god [F. *déifer*]

deign (dein) *v.i.* (with 'to') to condescend, *to deign to answer* ‖ *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to condescend to give, *to deign no reply* [O.F. *degnier*]

de·in·sti·tu·tion·al·iz·a·tion (di:institju:ʃənəlizéiʃən) *n.* releasing marginal patients from mental institutions —**deinstitutionalize** *v.*

de·i·on·ize (di:áiənaiz) *pres. part.* **de·i·on·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·i·on·ized** *v.t.* to remove ions from ‖ *v.t.* to recombine ions

de·ism (dí:izəm) *n.* belief in God reached through natural and scientific observation (cf. THEISM). This rationalistic religion, first prevalent [illegible] by Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau, accepted the idea of God as creator of the universe, but rejected the notion that God might break the laws governing the universe. **dé·ist** *n.* **de·is·tic** [illegible]

de·ity [illegible] the [illegible] *deity*

de·ject (didʒékt) *v.t.* to dishearten, depress [fr. L. *dejectare*, to cast down]

de·jec·ta (didʒéktə) *pl. n.* excrements [L. fr. *dejicere* (*dejectus*), to cast down]

de·ject·ed (didʒéktid) *adj.* cast down in spirits

de·jec·tion (didʒékʃən) *n.* depression, lowness of spirits [O.F.]

de ju·re (di:dʒuəri:) **1.** *adv.* legally, by right **2.** *adj.* lawful [L.]

Dek·ker (dekər), Thomas (c. 1572–1632), English dramatist and pamphleteer. 'The Shoemaker's Holiday' (1599), his best-known play, and 'The Gull's Hornbook' (1608), his most famous prose work, show sympathetic understanding of London life and people, humorous satire and vigorous style

de Kooning (dikú:niŋ), Willem (1904–), U.S. painter. An abstact expressionist, he emigrated to the U.S. from the Netherlands in 1926. During the 1930s and early 1940s he painted nonfigurative as well as figurative subjects. By the 1950s his works were mainly of women, but by the early 1960s he had turned to landscapes

Del. Delaware

De·la·croix [illegible] Eugene (1798–1863), French painter, the leader of the Romantic school. He consciously rejected the classical formal elements present e.g. in the art of J. L. David. His composition is free, indeed turbulent. His color is powerful and an essential part of the picture's structure. He found inspiration in exotic subjects: Arab life, fierce wild animals, warfare. He was an excellent portrait painter. His 'Journal' is a source of Romantic ideas

Del·a·go·a Bay (deləgouə) a large bay in Mozambique, on the Indian Ocean, on which stands Maputo

De la Mare (dələméər), Walter John (1873–1956), English poet. His sensibility expressed itself in visionary images of flowers, night and magic, and delicately sensual enchantment or trance, passing naturally to a preoccupation with death. He also wrote novels of delicate fantasy

De·lau·nay (dəlounei), Robert (1885–1941), French painter, one of the first to produce nonobjective works. Associated with the cubists, but rejecting their austerity, he painted rhythmic, curvilinear compositions of spectral color harmonies

Delaware a river (280 miles long) in the northeast U.S.A. It rises in the Catskills, and flows into Delaware Bay

Delaware (*abbr.* Del.) a state (area 2,399 sq. miles, pop. 602,000) on the Atlantic Coast of the U.S.A. Capital: Dover. Chief town: Wilmington (pop. 96,000). It is almost entirely formed by a coastal plain. Agriculture: corn, wheat, dairy products, poultry, vegetables. Industries: chemicals, textiles, food processing. State university (1833) at Newark. One of the Thirteen Colonies, Delaware was settled by Dutch and Swedes (early 17th c.), and was ceded (1682) to William Penn. It became (1787) the 1st state of the U.S.A.

Del·a·ware (déləwɛər) *pl.* **Del·a·ware, Del·a·wares** *n.* an Indian of an Algonquian tribe, formerly of the Delaware Valley [after Lord *De la Warr*]

Delaware Bay an estuarine inlet (52 miles long) between the New Jersey and Delaware coasts. It receives the Delaware River in the north

De la Warr, Del·a·ware (deləwɛər), Thomas West, 12th Baron (1577–1618), first governor

de·lay (diléi) *n.* an unexpected lapse of time, lateness (*football*) pause by a ball carrier to confuse opposition as to next play tactic [O.F.

delay *v.t.* to cause to be late, to hinder the progress of, to postpone ‖ *v.i.* to fail to make haste [O.F. *delaier*]

[illegible] *tron* (examination of a planet by measuring the Doppler shift in a radar beam caused by the [illegible]

de·lec·ta·tion (di:lektéiʃən) *n.* (*rhet.*) delight

de·le·gate (déligeit) (déligit) *n.* a person chosen to represent or act for others, esp. a representative of some larger body, e.g. at a conference ‖ someone given power to act for another, a representative of a territory in the House of Representatives, with the right to debate but not vote ‖, a member of the lower house of the legislature of Maryland, Virginia or West Virginia [O.F. *delegat*]

del·e·ga·tion (deligeiʃən) *n.* the entrusting of authority ‖ a delegacy, body of delegates [fr. L. *delegatio* (*delegationis*), legation]

[illegible] *past part.* **de·le·ted** *v.t.* to cross out, erase [fr. L. *delere* (*deletus*), to destroy]

del·e·te·ri·ous (delitiəriəs) *adj.* harmful physically or morally [fr. Mod. L. *deleterius* fr. Gk]

de·le·tion (dilí:ʃən) *n.* the act of deleting ‖ the thing deleted

Delft (delft) a town (pop. 85,200) in South Holland, the Netherlands, between Rotterdam and The Hague, famous for its earthenware, with food, chemical, electrical and engineering industries

delft *n.* a tin-glazed earthenware made at Delft, usually showing a blue pattern on the white

delft·ware (delftwɛər) *n.* delft

Del·ga·do (delgúðo), Jose Matias (1768–1833), Salvadorian priest, champion of the independence of Central America. He proclaimed (1811) the independence of El Salvador and presided (1823) over its constituent assembly

Del·hi (deli:) municipality (pop. 5,227,730) of India, on the Jumna River, comprising Old Delhi, a walled city begun by Shah Jahan (1639), and New Delhi, a modern city and the capital of India (pop. 301,801) south of it, founded in 1931 ('LUTYENS'). Traditional crafts: gold, silver and ivory work, embroidery, jewelry. Industries: textiles, engineering, chemicals. University (1922). Monuments, esp. the Fort and Great [illegible]

del·i or **del·ly** (deli:) *n.* shortened form for "delicatessen"

De·li·an Confederacy (di:liən, di:ljən) a maritime alliance of over 200 Greek cities and islands founded 478 B.C. to fight the Persians, under the leadership of Athens. It became an Athenian empire (454–404 B.C.)

de·lib·er·ate (dilibərit) *adj.* made or done intentionally ‖ slow and careful, *a deliberate manner* [fr. L. *deliberare* (*deliberatus*), to consult]

de·lib·er·ate (dilibəreit) *pres. part.* **de·lib·er·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·lib·er·at·ed** *v.t.* to think out a matter with proper care, often in committee ‖ *v.t.* to think (something) out in this way [fr. L. *deliberare* (*deliberatus*)]

de·lib·er·a·tion (dilibəreiʃən) *n.* careful consideration, a weighing of reasons for and against, formal discussion or consultation ‖ the quality of being unhurried and in full self-possession ‖ [illegible]

de·lib·er·a·tive (dilibərətiv, dilibəreitiv) *adj.* of or appointed for debate or deliberation [fr. L.

de·lib·er·a·tor (dilibəreitər) *n.* someone who de-

De·libes (dəlíb), Clement Philibert Leo (1836–91), French composer, known for his ballets (e.g. 'Coppelia', 1870) and one or two operas [illegible]

del·i·ca·cy (delikəsi:) *pl.* **del·i·ca·cies** *n.* fineness of quality, *delicacy of texture*, sensitivity, *delicacy of touch*, mechanical sensitivity, fineness of adjustment etc., fine fragility, susceptibility to disease, constitutional weakness [illegible] avoidance of anything offensive to modesty ‖ *situation*, something to eat of rare or fine qual-

del·i·ca·sy (delikəsi:) *n.* (*linguistics*) the subtle degree of difference that distinguishes secondary classes in a primary class

del·i·cate (delikit) *adj.* finely made, very fragile, easily bruised or made ill, requiring great tact and reflection, *a delicate decision*, requiring fine technique, *a delicate brain operation*, (of colors) soft or subdued, subtle, *a delicate hint*, sensitive, *a delicate sense of smell*, deft, *delicate brushwork*, exquisitely considerate, *delicate reticence*, (of distinctions) finely graduated, *a delicate nuance*, (of mechanisms or instruments) of great precision, sheltered, *a delicate upbringing*, tending to become tired or ill eas-

del·i·ca·tes·sen (delikətes'n) *n.* a shop selling prepared foods, e.g. hors d'œuvres, cooked meats, liver sausage ‖ the foods sold there [G *delikatessen* fr. F. *delicatesse*, delicacy]

de·li·cious (dilíʃəs) *adj* delightful, giving pleasure esp. to the taste, smell, or sense of humor [O.F.]

de·light (dilait) *v.t.* to please very much ‖ *v.i.* (with 'in') to take great pleasure [O.F. *deliter*]

delight *n.* great pleasure | something which gives such pleasure [O.F. *delit*]

de·light·ed (dilaitid) *adj.* very pleased **de·light·ed·ly** *adv.* **de·light·ful** (dilaitfəl) *adj.* causing delight **de·light·ful·ly** *adv.*

Delilah (dəlílə), Biblical woman, betrayer of Samson. She had his hair, the source of his strength, shaved off, thus paving the way for his capture by the Philistines

de·lim·it (dilímit) *v.t.* to fix the limits or boundaries of [back-formation]

de·lim·i·tate (dilímiteit) *pres. part.* **de·lim·i·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·lim·i·tat·ed** *v.t.* to delimit **de·lim·i·ta·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *delimitare* (*delimitatus*)]

de·lim·it·er (dilímitər) *n.* (*computer*) symbol to mark the end of a unit of information

de·lin·e·ate (dilínieit) *pres. part.* **de·lin·e·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·lin·e·at·ed** *v.t.* to show by drawing, or by outlining in words, *to delineate a plan*

de·lin·e·a·tion, de·lin·e·a·tor *ns* [fr. L. *delineare* (*delineatus*) fr. *linea*, line]

de·lin·quencies (dilíŋkwənsi) *pl.* **de·lin·quen·cies** *n.* wrongdoing ‖ an action going against the law | guilt ‖ a fault, e.g. with respect to duty [fr. L. *delinquentia* fr. *delinquere*, to fail]

de·lin·quent (dilíŋkwənt) **1.** *adj.* guilty of wrongdoing, guilty of a fault, e.g. in respect of duty **2.** *n.* a delinquent person [fr. L. *delinquens* (*delinquentis*) fr. *delinquere*, to fail]

del·i·quesce (delikwes) *pres. part.* **del·i·quesc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **del·i·quesced** *v.i.* (of a substance) to absorb water vapor from the air and dissolve in it because the vapor pressure of the saturated solution of the substance at room temperature is less than the water-vapor pressure in the air (cf. EFFLORESCE) **del·i·ques·cence** *n.* **del·i·ques·cent** *adj.* [fr. L. *deliquescere*, to melt]

de·lir·i·ous (dilíriəs) *adj.* in a state of delirium, raving | (*loosely*) wildly excited, in an ecstasy of joy [fr. L. *delirium*, madness]

de·lir·i·um (dilíriəm) *pl* **de·lir·i·ums, de·lir·i·a** (dilíriə) *n.* a temporary disorder of the mind marked by incoherent speech, ravings, hallucinations, wild excitement or ecstasy [L. fr. *delirare*, to go mad]

delirium tre·mens (dilíriəmtrí:mənz) *n.* (*pop. abbr* **d.t.'s**) a violent form of delirium, characterized by trembling and terrifying hallucinations, usually brought on by chronic alcoholism [Mod. L. trembling madness]

De·li·us (dí:liəs, dí:ljəs), Frederick (1862–1934), English composer. His works for orchestra and chorus include 'A Mass of Life' (1904–5), 'Requiem' (1914–18) and 'Sea Drift' (1904). His operas include 'A Village Romeo and Juliet' [illegible]

de·liv·er (dilívər) *v.t.* to distribute (mail) | to transport (goods purchased) free to an address as instructed | to convey (something) to the person to whom it is destined, *to deliver a message* | to fulfill a promise | to assist the birth of | to assist (a woman) to give birth | to rescue ‖ to utter, pronounce (a speech, etc.) to an audience to declaim in a specified manner, *a badly delivered sermon* | to aim, strike (a blow, attack, etc.) (with 'up', 'over') to yield, *to deliver oneself up to justice* **to deliver oneself of** to speak out, get off one's chest [F. *delivrer*]

de·liv·er·ance (dilívərəns) *n.* [illegible] ting free | the state of being rescued or set free | a pompous and emphatically expressed opinion [O.F. *deliverance*]

de·liv·er·ies (dilívəri:z) *pl.* **de·liv·er·ies** *n.* [illegible] of giving birth | a distribution, esp. of mail | the transporting, often free, of merchandise on purchasers' instructions | the declaiming of a [illegible] | a delivering, handing over or surrendering | a rescuing or setting free | the act or technique of (*baseball*) pitching or (*cricket*) bowling a ball | something delivered **to take delivery of** to have (a purchase) delivered to one [A.F. *delivree*]

delivery boy a boy who runs errands and delivers goods

dell (del) *n.* a small valley or natural hollow in a grassy hillside or in woods [O.E.]

della Robbia *ROBBIA

De Long (dəlɔŋ), George Washington (1844–81), U.S. explorer. He led (1879–81) a disastrous arctic expedition which confirmed the theory of transarctic drift

De·los (dí:lɔs) a tiny island of the Cyclades, site of the sanctuary of Apollo and the treasury of the Delian Confederacy (478–454 B.C.)

de·louse (di:láus, di:lauz) *pres. part* **de·lous·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·loused** *v.t.* to rid of lice

Del·phi (delfai) (ancient Pytho, modern Delphoi) a town (pop. 1,000) on the slopes of Mt Parnassus, Greece. It was the site of Apollo's temple and oracle

Del·phic (delfik) *adj.* pertaining to Delphi or the oracle there | as obscure as the Delphic oracle

Delphic oracle Apollo's oracle at Delphi (8th c. B.C.–4th c. A.D.). The god spoke through a female medium, the Pythia, and a priest delivered the oracular replies. The oracle had very great authority

del·phin·i·um (delfíniəm) *pl.* **del·phin·i·ums, del·phin·i·a** (delfíniə) *n.* a member of genus *Delphinium*, fam. *Ranunculaceae*, esp. any cultivated, perennial species, widely grown for its ornamental, usually blue flowers borne on long racemes [L. fr. Gk *delphinion*, larkspur]

del·ta (délta) *n.* the fourth letter (Δ, δ) of the Greek alphabet ‖ a low tract of alluvial land formed by the precipitation of river mud when the river water meets the tidal seawater, shaped roughly like a Δ by continually changing channels and deposition **del·ta·ic** (deltéiik) *adj.* [Gk]

Delta Dagger *n.* (*mil.*) a single-engine turbojet interceptor (F-102) employed in air defense, having supersonic speed and the AIM-4 series and AIM-26A (Falcon) armament. It has an all-weather interceptor capability

Delta Dart *n.* (*mil.*) a supersonic single-engine turbojet interceptor (F-106) aircraft, F-102 in appearance, with Falcon (AIM-4 series) missiles with nonnuclear warheads and Genie (AIR-2A) rockets with nuclear warheads. It has an all-weather intercept capability

del·ta-9-tet·ra·hyd·ro·can·nib·in·ol (deltənaintetrəhaidroukænibinɔl) *n.* synthetic marijuana known as THC, used in treating glaucoma

Delta II NATO term for U.S.S.R. submarines with 4,000-mi. range, each carrying 16 missiles

delta ray an electron moving with low velocity, originating from the interaction of an ionizing particle with matter

delta wave brain wave during deepest period of sleep, recorded as a large, slow wave on the encephalograph *Cf* ALPHA WAVE, THETA WAVE

DEL·TIC (déltik) *n.* (*electr. acronym*) for delay line time compression, device for compressing the time of sample waveforms (radar, sonar, seismic, speech, etc.), thus reducing their complexity in order to compare them by autocorrelation

del·toid (déltɔid) **1.** *adj* triangular **2.** *n.* the large, [illegible] muscle lifting the arm [Gk *deltoeidēs*, delta-shaped]

de·lude (dilú:d) *pres. part* **de·lud·ing** *past* and *past part* **de·lud·ed** *v.t.* to cause (someone, oneself) to believe wrongly, e.g. by blinding to the truth [fr. L. *deludere*, to play]

del·uge (délju:dʒ) **1.** *n.* [illegible] flood | an overwhelming rush of water | a heavy fall of rain | a rush of anything (e.g. words, mail) **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **del·ug·ing** *past* and *past part.* **del·uged** to flood ‖ to overwhelm as if with a flood [F. *deluge*]

de·lu·sion (dilú:ʒən) *n.* a deluding or being deluded | a false opinion or idea | a false, unshakable belief indicating a severe mental disorder, *delusions of grandeur* **de·lu·sion·al** *adj.* [fr. L. *delusio* (*delusionis*)]

de·lu·sive (dilú:siv) *adj.* [illegible] **de·lu·so·ry** (dilú:səri, dilú:zəri) *adj* [fr. L. *deludere* (*delusus*), to mock]

de luxe (dəluks, dəlʌks) *adj* especially lavish or elegant, *a de luxe edition* [F.]

delve (delv) *pres. part* **delv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **delved** *v.t.* to search as if burrowing, *to delve into a problem* | (of a road etc.) to dip suddenly [O.E. *delfan*, to dig]

de·mag·net·ize (di:mægnitaiz) *pres. part* **de·mag·net·iz·ing** *past* and *past part* **de·mag·net·ized** *v.t.* to deprive of magnetic properties

demagog *DEMAGOGUE

dem·a·gog·ic (deməgɔdʒik, deməgɔgik) *adj.* of or like a demagogue **dem·a·gog·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. Gk *demagogikos*]

dem·a·gogue, dem·a·gog (deməgɔg) *n.* a political speaker or leader who plays upon the passions etc. of the people to win their support for himself or his party | a factious orator ‖ (*hist.*) a leader of the popular faction **dem·a·gogu·er·y** *pl.* **dem·a·gogu·er·ies** *n.* demagogism **dem·a·gog·ism, dem·a·gogu·ism** *n.* the principles or practices of demagogues [fr. Gk *dēmagogās*, a leader of the mob]

dem·a·go·gy (deməgɔdʒi:, deməgɔgi:) *n.* demagogism [fr. Gk *dēmagogia*]

de·mand (dimænd, dimɔnd) *n.* a peremptory request | the thing requested | an urgent claim, *demands on one's time* ‖ an economic need or call, *a big demand for cotton dresses* **in demand** sought after **on demand** when presented for payment [F. *demande*]

—Demand in economics means effective demand, i.e. the amount which potentially would be bought at a certain price at a certain time. This amount will change if the supply or the price changes. When demand is constant and cannot be satisfied by alternatives (as in the case of necessities, e.g. bread) it is said to be inelastic'. When many substitutes are available, demand is 'elastic'. Factors which affect demand include changes in population, income and taste, competition of substitutes, expectation about the future (e.g. with regard to inflation or deflation), and such factors as advertising, weather, or social and educational change

demand *v.t.* to ask for peremptorily, claim as one's due | to require, call for, *his job demands great skill* | to inquire with authority, *the policeman demanded the man's business* ‖ *v.i.* (with 'of') to make a demand [F. *demander*]

demand bill a sight draft

demand deposit a bank deposit which may be withdrawn without notice | a bank deposit payable within 30 days

demand draft a sight draft

de·mand·ing (dimændiŋ, dimɔndiŋ) *adj.* requiring a great deal of service or attention

demand loan a call loan

demand note a note payable on demand

de·mand-pull inflation (dimændpul) (*economics*) pressure for price increases due to increased demand rather than increased cost of production *Cf* COST-PUSH INFLATION, WAGE-PUSH INFLATION

de·mar·cate (di:markeit, dimárkeit) *pres. part.* **de·mar·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·mar·cat·ed** *v.t.* to mark the boundaries of [DEMARCATION]

de·mar·ca·tion, de·mar·ka·tion (di:markéiʃən) *n.* the marking of boundaries, a delimiting [fr. Span. *demarcacion*]

de·marche, *Br.* dé·marche (deimárʃ) *n.* a move or procedure in an effort to achieve some end, esp. diplomatic [F. *démarche* – proceeding]

demarkation *DEMARCATION

de·mas·cu·lin·ize (di:mæskju:linaiz) *v.* to make less masculine —**demasculizator** *n.*

de·ma·te·ri·al·ize (di:mətiəriəlaiz) *pres. part.* **de·ma·te·ri·al·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·ma·te·ri·al·ized** *v.t.* to deprive of material form or qualities ‖ *v.i.* to lose material form or qualities

de·mean (dimi:n) *v. refl.* to lower in standing or dignity, degrade

demean *v.t.* to behave (oneself) in a specified way [O.F. *demener*, to conduct, manage]

de·mean·or, *Br.* de·mean·our (dimi:nər) *n.* outward bearing, behavior, manner [perh. fr. O.F. *demener*, to conduct]

de·ment·ed (dimentid) *adj* mad, insane | indicating madness [fr. older *dement* v. fr. L. *dementare*, to drive mad]

dementia [illegible] (dimenʃiə) *n.* insanity [illegible] mad

dementia prae·cox, dementia pre·cox (dimenʃiəpri:kɔks, dimenʃiəpri:kɔks) *n.* schizophrenia [Mod. L. precocious dementia]

Dem·er·a·ra (demərɛərə, demirárə) a river (c. 200 miles long) of Guyana, flowing parallel to the Essequibo River and emptying into the Atlantic near Georgetown: navigable for over 100 [illegible]

dem·er·a·ra (demərɛərə) *n.* a brown sugar from raw, unrefined cane [after *Demerara*, Guy-[illegible]

de·mer·it (dimerit) *n.* a quality deserving blame | a fault or defect (in some systems of author-

ıtative control, e.g. in schools or traffic regulation) a point against an offender [F *demerite*]

de·mer·sal (dɪmɜːrsˈl) *adj.* found in deep water or on the bottom of the sea (cf. PELAGIC) [fr. L *demergere* (*demersus*), to immerse]

de·mesne (dɪmeɪn, dɪmiːn) *n.* (*law*) the holding of land as one's own property | (*law, hist.*) all of an estate, land and buildings, occupied by the owner, i.e. that part not rented to tenants [F *demeine*]

De·me·ter (dɪmiːtər) (*Gk mythol.*) the goddess of grain and agriculture, identified with the Roman Ceres

dem·e·tom·S-meth·yl sul·fox·ide (demətomesmɛθˈɪl sʌlfɒksaɪd) [illegible] and miticide of organophosphoric compounds used on crop and tree pests

De·me·tri·us I (dɪmiːtrɪəs) (c. 337–283 B.C.), king of Macedon (c. 294–287 B.C.), son of Antigonus I

Demetrius II Do·son (dousɒn) (c. 278–229 B.C.), king of Macedon (239–229 B.C.), father of Philip V

Demetrius II Ni·ca·tor (naikeɪtər) (c. 164–125 B.C.), king of Syria (145–140 B.C. and 129–125 B.C.), captured by the Parthians and finally murdered by a pretender

Demetrius I So·ter (soutər) (c. 187–150 B.C.), Seleucid king of Syria (162–150 B.C.). He defeated and killed Judas Maccabaeus (161 B.C.)

Demetrius of Pha·ler·um (fælɛərəm) Greek statesman and historian (c. 350–c. 283 B.C.), governor of Athens (317–307 B.C.)

demi- (démɪ) *prefix* half, semi- [F *demi-*, half, L *dimidius*]

dem·i·god (démɪgɒd) *n.* the son of a god and a mortal | a deified man

dem·i·john (démɪdʒɒn) *n.* a large, bulging, narrow-necked bottle cased in wickerwork [corrupt of F [illegible]]

de·mil·i·ta·ri·za·tion (dɪmɪlɪtərɪzeɪʃən) *n.* a demilitarizing or being demilitarized

de·mil·i·ta·rize (dɪːmɪlɪtəraɪz) *pres. part.* **de·mil·i·ta·riz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·mil·i·ta·rized** *v.t.* to free from military character or purposes | to free from military control

De Mille (dəmɪl), Agnes (1908–), U.S. choreographer and dancer, who created (1938) the first important U.S. ballet, 'Rodeo'. She brought ballet technique to musical comedy in, notably, 'Oklahoma.' Some of her many writings include 'Dance to the Piper' (1952) and 'Reprieve' (1981)

De Mille, Cecil Blount (1881–1959), U.S. film producer-director, known for film spectaculars with historical and religious themes, including 'The King of Kings' (1927), 'The Greatest Show on Earth' (1952), and 'The Ten Commandments' (1956)

dem·i·min·i [illegible]

demi-mini *n.* a shorter than miniskirt

dem·i·mon·daine (demɪmɒndeɪn) *n.* a woman of the demimonde [F]

dem·i·monde (démɪmɒnd) *n.* a class of women on the fringes of respectable society, depending on money from rich and usually upper-class lovers [F]

dem·i·pen·sion (demɪpenʃən) *n.* hostelry arrangement for some but not all meals

de·mise (dɪmaɪz) **1.** *n.* death | (*law*) the conveyance of an estate by will or lease | the transfer of sovereignty by death, abdication or deposition of the sovereign **2.** *v. pres. part.* **de·mis·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·mised** *v.t.* (*law*) to convey by will or lease | to transfer (sovereignty) by death or abdication | *v.i.* (*law*) to pass by bequest or inheritance [fr. O.F. *desmettre*, to put away]

dem·i·sem·i·qua·ver (demɪsemɪkweɪvər) *n.* (*Br., mus.*) a thirty-second note

dem·i·tass [illegible]

fee cup for serving coffee after dinner | a cup of this coffee [F]

Dem·i·urge (demɪɜːrdʒ) *n.* (in Platonic philosophy) the creator of the world | (in Gnosticism) an assistant to the Supreme Being in the act of creation, sometimes thought of as the creator of evil [fr. Gk *demiourgos*, craftsman, maker]

dem·i·wood [illegible]

dem·o (démoʊ) *n.* short for demonstration

de·mob·ba·ble [illegible]

de·mob·bi·za·tion [illegible]

de·mob·bize (dɪːmɒbaɪz) *pres. part.* **de·mob·biz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·mob·bized** *v.t.* to disband (troops), release from military ser[illegible]

de·mo·cra·cy [illegible]

elected representatives | a state so governed [illegible] ples of the Democratic party [F *democratie* fr [illegible]]

Democracy Wall wall in Peking on which propaganda posters may be placed by Chinese citizens

dem·o·crat (demɔkræt) *n.* someone who believes in democracy **Dem·o·crat** a member of the Democratic party [F *democrate*]

dem·o·crat·ic (demɔkrætɪk) *adj.* pertaining to, characterized by, believing in, or practicing the principles of, political democracy | (*loosely*) egalitarian **Dem·o·crat·ic** of or belonging to the Democratic party **dem·o·crat·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [F *democratique* fr. L. fr. Gk]

democratic centralism theory of flow of power from bottom to top

Democratic Kampuchea 'KAMPUCHEA

Democratic party one of the two main political parties of the U.S.A. (cf. REPUBLICAN PARTY). Its origins are traditionally linked with Jefferson's anti-Federalists, who supported states' rights and the interests of workers and small farmers. The party took its present name and developed its organization during the presidency (1829–37) of Jackson. The Democrats won all presidential elections except three in the period 1800–60. They were split (1854) over slavery, became associated with the slave-owning South, and were out of office after the Civil War. Campaigning for lower tariffs, they were again in power (1885–9 and 1893–7) under Cleveland, and (1913–21) under Woodrow Wilson. Under Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933–45), the Democrats were identified as the reform party with the New Deal. They remained in office until 1953, and regained the presidency in 1961, but lost it again (1968). At the 1972 convention George McGovern gained the nomination, stressing an end to the Vietnam War and party reform; he lost to Richard Nixon. In 1976, Democrat Jimmy Carter won a close race against incumbent president Gerald Ford. Carter had a difficult term, with poor congressional relations, stalled energy initiatives, high inflation rates, and an indifferent reputation in foreign affairs. Republican Ronald Reagan won a landslide victory in 1980, and brought the first Republican majority to the Senate since 1954. In 1984, Walter Mondale and his running mate, Geraldine Ferraro, were unable to unseat Reagan, although the Democratic party gained ground with black voters.

[illegible] likon) *n.* (*Am. hist.*) a member of the political party known (after 1829) as the Democratic party

Democratic-Republican Societies a network of political clubs, serving as the organs of farm[illegible] of the Jeffersonian political party

Democratic Study Group members of Congress especially concerned about liberal causes

de·moc·ra·ti·za·tion (dɪmɒkrətɪzeɪʃən) *n.* a making or becoming democratic

de·moc·ra·tize (dɪmɒkrətaɪz) *pres. part.* **de·moc·ra·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·moc·ra·tized** *v.t.* to make democratic | *v.i.* to become democratic [F *democratiser*]

De·moc·ri·tus (dɪmɒkrɪtəs) (460–370 B.C.), Greek philosopher who developed still further [illegible]

[illegible] profession is demography

[illegible] of or relating to demography

[illegible] between birth and death rates during a demo[illegible]

[illegible] *ences* characteristics of a population, e.g., size,

demographic transition (*social science*) period

dem·o·graph·y [illegible] study of populations (birth rate, death rate, structure by age and sex etc.) through census returns and records of births, marriages, deaths etc. [fr. Gk *dēmos*, people + *graphos*, written]

dem·oi·selle (demwəzel) *n.* *Anthropoides virgo*, the Numidian crane found in Asia, N. Africa and S.E. Europe; a member of *Agrion*, *Calopteryx* and allied genera of slender dragonflies [F, young lady]

de·mol·ish (dɪmɒlɪʃ) *v.t.* to destroy the structure [illegible] [illegible] throw | to refute conclusively (a theory, opponent etc.) | (*pop.*) to eat up quickly [F. *demolir* (*demoliss-*)]

dem·o·li·tion (demɔlɪʃən, dɪːmɔlɪʃən) *n.* a demolishing or being demolished [F *demolition*]

[illegible] participants demolish each other's motor vehicles until only one car remains mobile

de·mon (dɪːmən) *n.* an evil spirit or devil | a wicked, destructive creature | a person relentless in some specified respect, *a demon for work* | an indwelling compulsive force, *driven by a demon of avarice* [L. *daemon*, a spirit and L. *daemonium*, an evil spirit, fr. Gk]

de·mon·e·tize (dɪːmɑnətaɪz, dɪːmɒnətaɪz) *pres. part.* **de·mon·e·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·mon·e·tized** *v.t.* to stop using (a specific metal) for money | to deprive (a note, coin etc.) of value as legal tender [fr. F *demonetiser*]

[illegible] demon fiendish frenzied **2.** *n.* someone possessed by a demon **de·mo·ni·a·cal** (dɪːmənaɪəkˈl) *adj.* [fr. L.L. *demoniacus*]

de·mon·ic (dɪmɒnɪk) *adj.* possessed or inspired by a demon or as if by a demon [fr. L. *demonicus* fr. Gk]

[illegible] existence and power of demons

de·mon·ol·a·ter (dɪːmənɒlətər) *n.* a demon worshipper **de·mon·ol·a·try** *n.* the worship of demons and demonic powers [fr. Gk *daimono-*, demon + *atrēs*, worshipper]

[illegible] classification of demons, and of beliefs about them [fr. Gk *daimon*, spirit + *logos*, discourse]

[illegible] strəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the ability to be demonstrated

de·mon·stra·ble (dɪmɒnstrəbˈl, demənstrəbˈl) *adj.* capable of being clearly shown or logically proved **de·mon·stra·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *demonstrabilis*]

dem·on·strate (demənstreɪt) *pres. part.* **dem·on·strat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dem·on·strat·ed** *v.t.* to show clearly and openly by action the existence of, *to demonstrate one's loyalty* | to prove the truth of, by logical or scientific processes | to show how, or how well, (something) works | *v.i.* to explain and teach by performing experiments and showing examples | to be a demonstrator in a laboratory | to make a public display of sympathies, grievances or opinions, e.g. by holding meetings or organizing marches etc. | to make a display of military force [fr. L. *demonstrare* (*demonstratus*)]

dem·on·stra·tion (demənstreɪʃən) *n.* an expres[illegible] through meetings, marches etc. | an outward display of feelings | a logical proving | the manifestation of a process at work, *fruit falling offers a simple demonstration of gravity* | the [illegible] teaching | a display of the way of working or merits of something | a show of military force to intimidate, confuse or deter a potential enemy [illegible] (*demonstrationis*), a showing]

de·mon·stra·tive (dɪmɒnstrətɪv) **1.** *adj.* serving to point out, prove or show clearly | (of persons) given to open display of feelings, esp. of affection | (*gram.*) pointing out, *demonstrative adjective* [illegible] adjective or pronoun [F *demonstratif*]

[illegible] who demonstrates | a participant in a public protest meeting | someone who teaches by prac[illegible]

[illegible] article or appliance works [L.]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

De·mos·the·nes (dɪmɒsθəniːz) (384–322 B.C.) Athenian orator and statesman. He saw the danger to Greek liberty from the rising power of Philip of Macedon, against whom he delivered his Philippic orations. He unsuccessfully indicted Aeschines for his conduct of an embassy to Philip (344 B.C.), but vindicated his own political record when he defended Ctesiphon against Aeschines's charges in the trial 'On the Crown' (330 B.C.). He poisoned himself to avoid falling into the hands of Antipater of Macedon

de·mote (dɪmoʊt) *pres. part.* **de·mot·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·mot·ed** *v.t.* to reduce to a lower rank or class **de·mo·tion** *n.* [DE- + PROMOTE]

de·moth·ball (diːmɒθbɔl) *v.* to remove from deep storage, e.g., old ships

de·mot·ic (dɪmɒtɪk) *adj.* of the people, popular, *demotic speech* || (*archaeol.*) in the simplified popular form of ancient Egyptian writing (cf. HIERATIC) **de·mot·ics** *n.* the study of people, sociology in its broadest sense (a term used in library cataloging) [fr. Gk *dēmotikos*]

Demp·sey (dɛmpsiː), Jack (William Harrison Dempsey, 1895–1983), U.S. heavyweight boxing champion of the world (1919–26). He was the first fighter to draw a million-dollar gate

de·mul·cent (dɪmʌlsənt) **1.** *adj.* (*med.*) soothing **2.** *n.* (*med.*) a preparation for soothing raw, inflamed patches of skin [fr. L. *demulcens* (*demulcentis*)]

de·mur (dɪmɜːr) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **de·mur·ring** *past* and *past part.* **de·murred** to raise objections or scruples, hesitate, show reluctance (*law*) to put in a demurrer **2.** *n.* an objecting, a protesting, *the design was accepted without demur* [F. *demeurer*, to linger, stay]

de·mure (dɪmjʊər) *comp.* **de·mur·er** *superl.* **de·mur·est** *adj* modest, quiet and serious-looking (esp. of a girl or her dress) || affectedly modest, coy [*de-* (obscure) + O.F. *meur*, ripe]

de·mur·ra·ble (dɪmɜːrəb'l) *adj* open to legal objection

de·mur·rage (dɪmɜːrɪdʒ) *n.* the payment made to a shipowner by the charterer for exceeding the time allowed for loading or unloading || the charge for detaining a freight car or truck beyond the time needed for loading or unloading || the detention or delay which necessitates such payments || a storage fee on goods in transit not collected within a reasonable or predetermined time || (*Br.*) the charge per ounce made by the Bank of England when giving coin or notes for bullion [O.F. *demorage*, delay]

de·mur·ral (dɪmɜːrəl) *n* a demurring, raising of objections || an objection raised

de·mur·rant (dɪmɜːrənt) *n* (*law*) someone who puts in a demurrer

de·mur·rer (dɪmɜːrər) *n* (*law*) an objection to an opponent's evidence on the basis, not of truth, but of relevance or sufficiency in law (which delays the action until the point is settled) [O.F. *demourer*, to stay (infin. as n.)]

De·muth (dɒmuːθ), Charles (1883–1935), U.S. watercolor painter, best known for his flower [illegible]

de·my (dɪmaɪ) *pl* **de·mies** *n* a size of paper usually (*Am.*) 16 x 21 ins, (*Br.*) 17½ x 22½ ins [illegible] (foundation scholar at Magdalen College, Oxford [F. *demi*, [illegible]

de·myel·in·a·tion [illegible] (*med.*) destruction of the white fatty substance that forms the sheath of nerve fibers

de·mys·ti·fy (dɪmɪstɪfaɪ) *v.* to remove the mystery from

de·myth·i·cize (dɪmɪθɪsaɪz) *v.* to remove the myths

de·my·thol·o·gize [illegible] **de·my·thol·o·giz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·my·thol·o·gized** [illegible] gospels in 20th-c. terms, in the belief that the terminology of the New Testament is largely mythological in the sense that it derives from a world view now proved to be false (CULT

den [illegible] a cramped, dirty little room || a snug, secluded room where a person may retire to study or doze in peace [O.E. *denn*, lair]

de·nar·i·us (dɪnɛəriːəs) *pl* **de·nar·i·i** (dɪnɛəriːaɪ) *n* a Roman silver coin current 187 B.C.–274 A.D. The symbol 'd' for penny is an abbreviation of [illegible]

den·ar·y (denərɪ, dɪnɑrɪ) (*adj*) of or based on 10, by tens, tenfold [fr. L. *denarius*, orig. worth 10 [illegible]

de·na·tion·al·ize (diːnæʃənəlaɪz) *pres. part.* **de·na·tion·al·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·na·tion·al·ized** *v.t.* to return (a nationalized industry) to private ownership || to deprive (a nation) of its independent national status or character || to deprive (a person) of his national rights or nationality [F. *denationaliser*]

de·nat·u·ral·ize (diːnætʃərəlaɪz) *pres. part.* **de·nat·u·ral·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·nat·u·ral·ized** *v.t.* to change the nature of, make unnatural || to deprive of rights as citizen of a state (cf. NATURALIZE)

de·na·tur·ant (diːneɪtʃərənt) *n.* a denaturing agent, esp. a substance added to fissionable material to make it suitable for use in a reactor but not for a bomb

de·na·ture (diːneɪtʃər) *pres. part.* **de·na·tur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·na·tured** *v.t.* to change the nature or natural qualities of || to modify (a protein) through some agent (e.g. heat, acid) so that it loses certain of its original properties || to treat with a denaturant [F. *denaturer*]

denatured alcohol ethyl alcohol made unfit for drinking by the addition of toxic or nauseating substances such as methanol, benzene and sometimes pyridine

Den·bigh·shire (dɛnbɪːʃər) a county (area 670 sq. miles, pop. 174,000) in N. Wales. County town: Ruthin

den·drite (dendrait) *n.* the natural markings in the form of treelike figures in or on a mineral or stone || the mineral or stone so marked || any of the usually branching processes of a nerve cell which carry impulses towards the cell body (cf. AXON) **den·drit·ic** (dendrɪtɪk) *adj.* [fr. Gk *dendritēs*, of or pertaining to a tree]

den·droid (dɛndrɔɪd) *adj.* treelike || having many branches [fr. Gk *dendroeidēs*]

den·drol·o·gy (dendrɒlədʒiː) *n.* the study of trees [fr. Gk *dendron*, tree + *logos*, discourse]

den·gue (dɛŋgiː, dɛŋgeɪ) *n.* a common, rarely serious tropical disease spread by mosquitoes, giving rise to fever, limb pains and general malaise, commonly with recurrence a few days later [ult. fr. Swahili *dinga*, *dyenga*, a cramplike seizure]

de·ni·a·ble (dɪnaɪəb'l) *adj.* capable of being denied

de·ni·al (dɪnaɪəl) *n.* an assertion that something is not true || a refusal to acknowledge, disavowal || a refusal of a request || self-denial

den·ier (dɛnjər, dənɪər) *n.* a unit for measuring the fineness of silk, rayon or (esp.) nylon yarn, expressed as weight in grams per 9,000 meters of thread [O.F. very small coin used as the type of a very small sum or weight]

den·i·grate (denɪgreɪt) *pres. part.* **den·i·grat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **den·i·grat·ed** *v.t.* to defame, blacken (someone's character) **den·i·gra·tion, den·i·gra·tor** *ns* [fr. L. *denigrare* (*denigratus*)]

den·im (dɛnəm) *n.* a strong, coarse, twilled cotton fabric used for overalls, jeans etc. || (*pl*) overalls for rough or dirty work [fr. F. (*serge*) *de Nimes*]

Den·is (dɛnɪs), St (3rd c.), by tradition the apostle of France and first bishop of Paris. Feast: Oct. 9

de·ni·trate (diːnaɪtreɪt) *pres. part.* **de·ni·trat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·ni·trat·ed** *v.t.* to free from nitrogen or its compounds (e.g. nitric acid, nitrates) **de·ni·tra·tion** *n.* **de·ni·tri·fi·ca·tion** (diːnaɪtrɪfɪkeɪʃən) *n.* the process of denitrifying, esp. of liberating elementary nitrogen by denitrifying bacteria

de·ni·tri·fy (diːnaɪtrɪfaɪ) *pres. part.* **de·ni·tri·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·ni·tri·fied** *v.t.* to remove or liberate nitrogen from || to reduce (nitrogen compounds)

den·i·zen (dɛnɪzən) *n* (*rhet.*) an inhabitant (person, animal or plant) of a place [A.F. *deinzein*, [illegible]

Den·mark (denmɑrk) a kingdom (area 16,650 sq. miles, pop. 5,119,150 excluding Greenland and the Faroe Is) in N. Europe. It comprises the mainland of Jylland (Jutland) and 100 inhabited islands of which the most important are Zealand, Lolland, Funen, Falster, Langeland and Bornholm (plus the Faroe Is in the N. Atlantic, and Greenland). Capital: Copenhagen. People and language: Danish, with very small German and Swedish minorities. State religion: Lutheran. The land is 75% arable, 10% forest and 9% pasture. Denmark is low and flat, mostly under 100 ft (highest point: Ejer Bavnehøj, 565 ft) with indented coasts, no large rivers and few lakes. The climate is temperate [illegible] (F.: 32° (Jan.), 62° (July). Livestock: cattle, pigs, poultry. Agricultural products: barley, oats, rye, wheat, fodder, sugar beet, bacon, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, fruit. Mineral resources: peat, lignite. Fishing is important. Manufactures: cement, food processing, engineering, agricultural machinery, shipbuilding, porcelain, silverware, furniture. Exports: meat, livestock, dairy products, fish, machinery. Imports: machinery, metals, fuels, fertilizers, cattle feeding stuffs. Ports: Copenhagen, Helsingor, Frederikshavn, Aarhus, Esbjerg. Universities: Copenhagen (1479), Aarhus (1933). Monetary unit: krone (divided into 100 øre). HISTORY. Denmark emerged as a kingdom (9th c.), and the Vikings raided England and France. The Danish kings ruled also in England (1016–42), Norway (1028–47, 1380–1814), Sweden (1397–1532) and Schleswig-Holstein (1460–1864). The Union of Kalmar (1397) brought about the effective union of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, the Faroes, Iceland and Greenland, under King Eric of Pomerania. The Danish crown was elective but remained in the Oldenburg line (1448–1863), and became hereditary (1660) and absolute. Denmark adopted Lutheranism (1536). It was involved in war with Sweden (16th and 17th cc.). Greenland was administered by Denmark (1729) and became a Danish colony (1814). Norway was ceded to Sweden (1814). A liberal constitution with a limited monarchy was adopted in 1849. Schleswig-Holstein was lost in the war with Austria and Prussia (1864). Denmark remained neutral in the 1st world war. Iceland became self-governing (1918) and an independent republic (1944). Denmark was occupied by the Germans (1940–5), and organized a strong resistance movement. Greenland was incorporated as a province of the kingdom (1953) and received home rule in 1979. In 1973, Denmark became a member of the European Economic Community. A center-right coalition government took over in 1982

Denmark Strait a channel (c. 300 miles long, 130 miles wide) between S.E. Greenland and Iceland, connecting the Arctic Ocean with the N. Atlantic. The German battleship 'Bismarck' sank the British 'Hood' (1941) in these waters

Den·nis v. U.S.A. (dɛnɪs) a decision (1951) of the U.S. Supreme Court led by Chief Justice Frederick M. Vinson, which upheld the constitutionality of the Smith Act as applied to Communist party leaders

de·nom·i·nate (dɪnɒmɪneɪt) *pres. part.* **de·nom·i·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·nom·i·nat·ed** *v.t.* to give a name to [fr. L. *denominare* (*denominatus*)]

de·nom·i·na·tion (dɪnɒmɪneɪʃən) *n.* the act of denominating || a name, esp. one given to a class or category || one of a series of units in numbers, weights or money || a religious sect, *Protestant denominations* **de·nom·i·na·tion·al** *adj.* pertaining to a religious sect, esp. used by Episcopal Protestants as a collective for other Protestant Churches, (*Br.*) used of sects outside the established Church **de·nom·i·na·tion·al·ism, de·nom·i·na·tion·al·ist** *ns* [O.F. *denominacion*]

de·nom·i·na·tive (dɪnɒmɪnətɪv) **1.** *adj.* acting as a name, or giving one || (*gram.*) derived from a noun **2.** *n.* a word (esp. a verb) derived from a noun [fr. L. *denominativus*]

de·nom·i·na·tor (dɪnɒmɪneɪtər) *n.* the part of a fraction written below the numerator and separated from it by a usually horizontal line. It denotes the number of equal parts into which the whole is divided [M.L. fr. *denominare* (*denominatus*), to give a name to]

de·no·ta·tion (diːnoʊteɪʃən) *n.* a denoting, marking off || something which denotes, a designation || an explicit meaning (of a word) || (*logic*) that which a word denotes or designates as opposed to what it connotes or implies (cf. CONNOTATION) [fr. L. *denotatio* (*denotationis*)]

de·no·ta·tive (diːnoʊtətɪv, diːnoʊteɪtɪv) *adj.* designating (*logic*) simply naming, not implying [illegible] (cf. CONNOTATIVE)

de·note (dɪnoʊt) *pres. part.* **de·not·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·not·ed** *v.t.* to be the distinguishing sign of || to indicate, *dark clouds denote a coming storm* || to signify, stand for || (*logic*) to be a name of, designate (cf. CONNOTE) [F. *dénoter*]

de·noue·ment, dé·nou·e·ment (deɪnuːmɑ̃) *n* the unraveling or resolution of the complications of a play or a story || the final outcome of a complex situation [F.]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) æ, cat, ɑ, car, ɔ, fawn, eɪ, snake. (e) e, hen, ɪ, sheep, ɪə, deer; ɛə, bear. (i) ɪ, fish; aɪ, tiger; ər, bird. (o) o, ox; au, cow; oʊ, goat; u, poor; ɪu, royal. (u) ʌ, duck; u, bull; u, goose; ə, bacillus, ju, cube; x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; dʒ, savage; ŋ, orangutang; j, yak; ʃ, fish; tʃ, fetch; ', rabble; 'n, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

de·nounce (dɪnaʊns) *pres. part.* **de·nounc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·nounced** *v.t.* to inform against ‖ to censure, esp. publicly, inveigh against ‖ to announce formally the end of (a treaty, agreement, etc) — **de·nounce·ment** *n.* [O.F.]

denounce *n.* mediating term in the U.S. Senate between "censure," which is the strongest condemnation of a member, and "condemnation," a less harsh term used for censuring members for improper conduct

dense (dens) *comp.* **dens·er** *superl* **dens·est** *adj.* massed closely together ‖ thick, *dense fog* (of the expression of thought, images) rich in texture, requiring mental effort to appreciate — stupid, slow-witted ‖ (*phys.*) of a medium which has a relatively large retarding effect on radiation and hence a high refractive power ‖ (*photog.*) tending to be opaque [fr. L. *densus*]

den·sim·e·ter (densɪmɪtər) *n.* any instrument for measuring density or specific gravity

den·si·tom·e·ter (dɛnsɪtɒmɪtər) *n.* (*photog.*) an instrument for measuring optical density, esp. that of a photographic image

den·si·ty (densɪtɪ) *pl.* **den·si·ties** *n.* the quality of being dense ‖ (*phys.*) mass per unit volume ‖ (of a static charge) the quantity of electricity per unit area or unit volume ‖ (*optics*) the degree of opacity of a translucent substance, or of darkening of a photographic image ‖ the amount of anything per unit of volume or area, *population density* ‖ (*pop.*) stupidity [F *densité*]

dent (dent) *n.* a slight hollow made in a surface by pressure or a blow **2.** *v.t.* to make a dent in — *v.i.* to become dented [var. of DINT]

dent *n.* a toothlike notch, e.g. in a lock or gear wheel [F.]

den·tal (dént'l) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the teeth or dentistry ‖ (*phon.*) formed with the tip of the tongue against the teeth or the alveolar ridge, e.g. 't' and 'd' **2.** *n.* a dental consonant [fr. Mod. L. *dentalis* fr. *dens* (*dentis*), tooth]

dental floss waxed thread used for cleaning between the teeth

den·tal·ize (dént'laɪz) *pres. part.* **den·tal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **den·tal·ized** *v.t.* (*phon.*) to make (a speech sound) dental

den·tate (dénteɪt) *adj.* (*biol.*) toothed ‖ having a sharp, sawlike edge **den·ta·tion** (dentеɪʃən) *n.* [fr. L. *dentatus* fr. *dens* (*dentis*), tooth]

Denticare Canadian government program of free dental care for children

den·ti·cle (dentɪk'l) *n.* a small tooth or tooth-shaped projection ‖ the scales of certain elasmobranch fish **den·tic·u·lar** (dentɪkjʊlər), **den·tic·u·late, den·tic·u·lat·ed** *adjs* **den·tic·u·la·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *denticulus*, little tooth]

den·ti·frice (déntɪfrɪs) *n.* a paste or powder for cleaning the teeth [F.]

den·til (dent'l) *n.* one of a row of small rectangular blocks used as an ornamental design, esp. under a cornice in classical architecture [obs. F *dentille*]

den·tin (déntɪn) *n.* dentine

den·tine (déntɪn) *n.* a hard, elastic substance, chemically resembling bone, composing the main part of teeth [fr. L. *dens* (*dentis*), tooth]

den·tist (dentɪst) *n.* someone professionally qualified to treat ailments of the teeth **den·tist·ry** (déntɪstrɪ) *n.* the science of the care of the teeth, the work of a dentist [fr. F *dentiste*]

den·ti·tion (dentɪʃən) *n.* the development of teeth, teething ‖ the number and kind of teeth and the way they are arranged in an animal [fr. L. *dentitio*]

den·ture (dentʃər) *n.* a set of artificial teeth [F.]

den·tur·ist (dentʃərɪst) *n.* someone who provides dentures for patients without benefit of a dentist's professional services

de·nu·clear·ize (dɪ nu klɪərаɪz) *v.* to make free of nuclear arms — **denuclearization** *n*

de·nu·cle·ate (dɪ nu klɪeɪt) *v.* to remove the nucleus, esp. of cells

de·nu·da·tion (dɪnu déɪʃən) *n.* the process of erosion and transportation of rock material from the earth's surface. The principal agents are water (rivers, rain), frost, glaciers, wind, change in temperature [F *dénudation*]

de·nude (dɪnu d, dɪnju d) *pres. part.* **de·nud·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·nud·ed** *v.t.* to make bare ‖ to lay bare (rock etc) by erosion of the

de·nun·ci·a·tion (dɪnʌnsɪeɪʃən) *n.* the act of denouncing ‖ an instance of censuring, esp. public [fr. L. *denuntiatio*]

de·nun·ci·a·tor (dɪnʌnsɪeɪtər) *n.* someone who denounces — **de·nun·ci·a·to·ry** (dɪnʌnsɪətourɪ) *adj.* [F. *denonciateur* fr. L.]

Den·ver (denvər) the capital (pop. 506,000, with agglom. 1,768,000) of Colorado, center of an agricultural and mining region (gold, silver, coal). Industries: canning, meat packing, mining machinery. City has regional federal offices, branch of U.S. mint, and several military installations

de·ny (dɪnaɪ) *pres. part.* **de·ny·ing** *past* and *past part* **de·nied** *v.t.* to declare to be untrue, *to deny a charge* ‖ to repudiate, *Peter denied Christ* ‖ to refuse (someone something or something to someone) **to deny oneself** to practice self-denial [F *denier*]

de·o·dand (dɪ ədænd) *n.* (*Eng. hist.*) something confiscated by the crown, because it had been the immediate cause of a man's death. The proceeds were used for alms [A.F. *deodande*]

de·o·dar (dɪ ədur) *n. Cedrus deodara*, fam. *Coniferae*, a very large Himalayan cedar yielding valuable wood and noted for its beauty [Hindi *dēʾodār* fr. Skr *deva-dāra*, divine tree]

de·o·dor·ant (dɪ oudərənt) *n.* an agent for neutralizing unpleasant odors, esp. of perspiration [fr. DE- + L. *odorans* (*odorantis*) fr. *odorare*, to smell]

de·o·dor·i·za·tion (dɪ oudərɪzeɪʃən) *n.* a deodorizing

de·o·dor·ize (dɪ oudəraɪz) *pres. part.* **de·o·dor·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·o·dor·ized** *v.t.* to neutralize a bad odor in (a room, clothes etc) [fr. DE- + L. *odor*, smell]

de·on·to·log·i·cal (dɪ ɒntəlɒdʒɪk'l) *adj.* of or relating to deontology

de·on·tol·o·gist (dɪ ɒntɒlədʒɪst) *n.* a philosopher concerned with deontology

de·on·tol·o·gy (dɪ ɒntɒlədʒɪ) *n.* the science of duty or moral obligation [fr. Gk *deon* (*deontos*), duty, obligation + -LOGY]

de·or·bit (dɪ ɔərbɪt) *v.* to remove from or depart from orbiting, e.g., of a spacecraft — **deorbit** *n* the process

de·ox·i·dize (dɪ ɒksɪdaɪz) *pres. part.* **de·ox·i·diz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·ox·i·dized** *v.t.* to remove oxygen from ‖ to reduce from the state of an oxide

de·ox·y·gen·ate (dɪ ɒksɪdʒəneɪt) *pres. part.* **de·ox·y·gen·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·ox·y·gen·at·ed** *v.t.* to remove oxygen, esp. free oxygen, from

de·ox·y·ri·bo·nu·cle·ic acid (dɪ ɒksɪraɪbounu klɪɪk, dɪ ɒksɪraɪbounju klɪɪk) (*abbr.* DNA) the [illegible] considered as a gene. The chemical structure of DNA [illegible] four nitrogen bases (adenine, thymine, guanine and cytosine) occurring in one of two nucleic acid chains and in a complementary fashion in the other. The sequence of bases in a gene constitutes a code that determines the nature of the quality conferred on the organism inheriting that gene. It is believed that the sequence of bases determines the sequence of amino-acid residues in a protein synthesized in the cell under the influence of the gene. The process is thought to occur in two steps, the gene serves as [illegible] cleic acid then, with the genic master code [illegible] various amino acids (there are twenty in all) in [illegible] ecule producing some ten thousand protein molecules. In addition to controlling the manufacture [illegible] template for its own reduplication during mitosis

de·ox·y·ri·bo·nu·cle·o·tide (dɪ ɒksɪraɪbounu [illegible] containing deoxyribose, a structural sugar derivative

de·part (dɪpɑrt) *v.i.* to go away, to set off or out to deviate, *to depart from routine* [O.F. *de*

de·part·ed (dɪpɑrtɪd) **1.** *adj.* bygone **2.** *n.* **the** [illegible]

de·part·ment (dɪpɑrtmənt) *n.* a distinct branch of a whole, e.g. of a complex business organization, a big store, or municipal, state, college or university administration — an administrative [illegible]

tal·iz·ing *past* and *past part.* **de·part·men·tal·ized** *v.t.* [M.E. fr. O.F.]

Department of State (the correct name for) the State Department of the U.S.A.

department store a large store with many departments, organized for selling many different kinds of goods

de·par·ture (dɪpɑrtʃər) *n.* a going away ‖ a deviation ‖ a fresh course of action ‖ (*naut.*) the amount by which a ship has changed its longitude in sailing **to take one's departure** to say goodbye and go [O.F. *departeure*]

de·pend (dɪpend) *v.i.* (with 'on' or 'upon' in all senses) to rely for livelihood, support etc, *he depends on his pen for a living* ‖ to rely trustfully, count, *don't depend on his cooperation* — to be contingent, *the plan depends on the weather* [O.F. *dependre*]

de·pend·a·bil·i·ty (dɪpendəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality of being dependable

de·pend·a·ble (dɪpendəb'l) *adj.* reliable, trustworthy — **de·pend·a·bly** *adv.*

dependance *DEPENDENCE

de·pend·ant, de·pen·dent (dɪpendənt) *n.* one who relies upon another for financial support [F. *dependant*]

de·pend·ence, de·pend·ance (dɪpendəns) *n.* a depending on another for material or emotional support ‖ trust, reliance ‖ the state of being contingent [F. *dependance*]

de·pend·en·cy (dɪpendənsɪ) *pl.* **de·pend·en·cies** *n.* the state of being dependent ‖ something depending on or subordinate to another, esp. a country controlled by another

de·pend·ent (dɪpendənt) **1.** *adj.* (of a person) being a financial charge ‖ (of lands or peoples) subject ‖ (*gram.*, of a clause) subordinate ‖ forced to rely, *dependent on a friend for a lift to town* ‖ (*bot.*) hanging down, *dependent branches* ‖ contingent **2.** *n.* *DEPENDANT [F. *dependant*, spelling altered after L. *dependens* (*dependentis*)]

dependent clause a subordinate clause

de·phos·pho·rize (dɪ fɒsfəraɪz) *pres. part.* **de·phos·pho·riz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·phos·pho·rized** *v.t.* to remove the phosphorus from (ore etc.)

de·pict (dɪpɪkt) *v.t.* to represent by drawing or painting ‖ to describe verbally — **de·pic·tion** *n* [illegible]

dep·i·late (dépəleɪt) *pres. part.* **dep·i·lat·ing** *past* and *past part* **dep·i·lat·ed** *v.t.* to remove [illegible] from — **de·pil·a·tor·y** (dɪpɪlətourɪ) **1.** *adj.* able to remove unwanted hair **2.** *pl* **de·pil·a·to·ries** *n.* a chemical preparation for removing unwanted hair [fr. L. *depilare* (*depilatus*)]

de·plen·ish (dɪplenɪʃ) *v.t.* to reduce considerably the contents of [DE- + REPLENISH]

de·plete (dɪplɪt) *pres. part* **de·plet·ing** *past* and *past part* **de·pleted** *v.t.* to reduce or empty by destroying or using up, *depleted capital* **de·ple·tion** *n* [fr. L. *deplere* (*depletus*), to empty out]

de·plor·able (dɪplɔrəb'l, dɪplourəb'l) *adj.* much to be regretted ‖ wretched, *deplorable living conditions* **de·plor·a·bly** *adv*

de·plore (dɪplɔr, dɪplour) *pres. part* **de·plor·ing** *past* and *past part* **de·plored** *v.t.* to regret very much or express conventional regret for, *to deplore someone's absence* — to be grieved and appalled by, *to deplore the torturing of prisoners* [fr. L. *deplorare*, to bewail]

de·ploy (dɪplɔɪ) *v.t.* to spread out (troops) ‖ to cause (ships, tanks etc) to move into battle formation — *v.i.* (of troops) to spread out — (of a fighting force) to take up battle formation **de·ploy·ment** *n*

de·plume (dɪplum) *pres. part* **de·plum·ing** *past* and *past part* **de·plumed** *v.t.* to pluck the feathers from ‖ (*archet.*) to strip honors, possessions

de·po·lar·ize (dɪ poulərаɪz) *pres. part* **de·po·lar·iz·ing** *past* and *past part* **de·po·lar·ized** *v.t.* to [illegible] (e.g. an electrode)

de·po·lit·i·ci·za·tion (dɪ pɒlɪtɪsɪzeɪʃən) *n.* removal [illegible] — **depoliticize** *v.* — **depoliticized** *adj.* *Cf* POLITICIZATION

de·pol·lute (dɪ pəlut) *v.t.* to remove pollution from — **depollution** *n*

de·po·nent (dɪpounənt) **1.** *adj.* (*gram.*, of verbs) [illegible] form but active in meaning **2.** *n.* a deponent [illegible]

de·popu·late (dɪ pɒpjəleɪt) *pres. part* **de·popu·lat·ing** *past* and *past part* **de·popu·lat·ed** *v.t.* [illegible] — **depopulation** *n*

to reduce the number of inhabitants of **de·popu·la·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *depopulari* (*depopulatus*)]

de·port (dipôrt, dipourt) *v.t.* to send away from a [illegible] *esp.* of an alien [F *deporter*, to behave or to

de·por·tee (di:pɔrtí:, di:pourtí:) *n.* a person deported or sentenced to deportation [F *deporté*]

bearing, way of walking or holding oneself, behavior, manners [O F *deportement*]

de·pose (dipouz) *pres. part.* **de·pos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·posed** *v.t.* to dethrone, to remove from office, to say on oath *v.t.* to give evidence

de·posit (dipɔzit) L. *v.t.* to store for safety, to put (something) down, to leave a layer or coating of, to pay a sum as a security **2.** *n.* something entrusted for safekeeping, *esp.* money in a bank, a sum paid as a security or as a first installment, anything put down or left to settle, *a deposit of dust and grime*, a sediment, a coating of metal, by electrolysis, a natural accumulation, *deposits of iron ore* [fr. L. *depon*

deposit account (*Br.*) a savings account

a person receiving a deposit, a trustee, a depos-

removing from sovereignty or office, a statement given as evidence, the act of depositing something deposited, the taking down of Christ from the Cross, or a representation of this

de·pos·i·to·ry (dipɔzitəri, dipɔzitouri) *pl.* **de·pos·i·to·ries** *n.* a storehouse, a depositary

military, a place where things are deposited

and, a railroad station, the place from which a

dep·ra·va·tion (deprəvéiʃən) *n.* a depraving or

de·prave (diprév) *pres. part.* **de·prav·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·praved** *v.t.* to corrupt, per-

dep·re·cate (deprikeit) *pres. part.* **dep·re·cat-**

Depression of 1929, the result of the collapse of the U.S. stock market (Wall Street crash), brought about by a speculative boom during the administrations of Presidents Harding and Coolidge. The Hoover administration, believing that the prosperity of the nation's business enterprises determines national prosperity, did not provide adequate relief measures to revive the distressed country.

de·pres·sor (dipresər) *n.* any muscle that lowers or depresses a structure ‖ a nerve that controls heart rate and blood pressure ‖ (*surg.*) an instrument that holds a part down during an examination or operation [L. -*tor* which presses down]

de·pres·sur·ize (di:preʃəraiz) *v.* to decrease the level of air pressure, e.g., in the cabin of an air-

de·priv·al (dipraivəl) *n.* a depriving or being deprived

dep·ri·va·tion (deprivéiʃən) *n.* deprival ‖ an instance of this [fr. M.L. *deprivatio* (*deprivа-*

de·prive (dipraiv) *pres. part.* **de·priv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·prived** *v.t.* (with 'of') to withhold or take away something desirable or necessary from (someone), *age deprived him of his sight* [O.F. *depriver*]

de·pro·gram·ming (di:prougræmiŋ) *n.* process of eliminating an attitudinal or thinking process inculcated by a course of intensive indoctrination, e.g., from a religious cult

depth (depθ) *n.* deepness, an extent of deepness downwards or inwards, the representation of deepness in perspective ‖ the innermost part ‖ the most intense point, *the depth of winter* ‖ the quality of being profound, *depth of feeling* ‖ (of color) intensity ‖ (*pl.*, *rhet.*) a low moral condition, *what made him sink to such depths?* **in depth** (*mil.*, of defense) organized in successive lines from front to rear ‖ (of a study, criticism etc.) with thorough rigor, taking the many elements of the whole into account ‖ **to be out of** one's knowledge or grasp [fr. DEEP (like 'length')

depth charge, a missile that will explode underwater at a given depth, used *esp.* against submarines

(*mil.*) a device used to regulate underwater aiming of a missile, taking into account the bending of sonar beams due to water tempera-

dep·u·rate (depjureit) *pres. part.* **dep·u·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dep·u·rat·ed** *v.t.* to free from impurities. **dep·u·ra·tion, dep·u·ra·tor** *ns.* [fr. M.L. *depurare* (*depuratus*)]

dep·u·ta·tion (deputéiʃən) *n.* a group of representatives chosen to speak or act on behalf of others [fr. L. *deputare*, to appoint]

de·pute (dipjú:t) (*pres. part.* **de·put·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·put·ed** *v.t.* to appoint or send (someone) as one's deputy or agent, to, to entrust or commit (something) to a deputy [F

dep·u·tize (deputaiz) *pres. part.* **dep·u·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dep·u·tized** *v.t.* to act as a deputy, *v.t.* to appoint as a deputy

dep·u·ty (deputi) *pl.* **dep·u·ties** *n.* someone appointed to act on behalf of another, a second-in-command who takes control in his superior's absence, a member of a deputation, a member of certain legislative bodies, e.g. the French Chamber of Deputies [F *député*]

potatoes (*esp.* Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey)

off the rails, *v.t.* to run off the rails. **de·rail-**

de·rail·leur (diréiljər) *n.* gear mechanism on a

Mediterranean tradition. He was also an engraver, designed sets and costumes, and made a small number of remarkable sculptures.

de·range (direindʒ) *pres. part.* **de·rang·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·ranged** *v.t.* to make insane ‖ [illegible] to cause to go out of order **de·range·ment** *n.* [fr. F. *deranger*, to dis-

de·rate (di:reit) *pres. part.* **de·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·rat·ed** *v.t.* (*Br.*) to lower or abolish the rates levied on (property)

Der·by (dɑ:bi:), Edward George Geoffrey Smith Stanley, 14th earl of (1799–1869), British Conservative statesman. A protectionist, he was prime minister (1852, 1858–9 and 1866–8)

Derby, the county town (pop. 215,400) of Derbyshire, England, a county borough: engineering, textiles, porcelain

Der·by (dɑ:rbi) *n.* (*Br.*) a race for three year-old horses held annually on Epsom Downs. The name comes from the Derby stakes instituted by the 12th earl of Derby in 1780 ‖ (dɔ:rbi:) a U.S. race of similar importance, *esp.* the Kentucky Derby **der·by** (dɔ:rbi, *Am.* = *Br.* bowler) a hard, round, curly-brimmed hat, usually black

Der·by·shire (dɑ:rbi:ʃər) (*abbr.* Derby) a county (area 1,012 sq. miles, pop. 878,000) in the Midlands of England. County town: Derby. Administrative center: Matlock

Derbyshire spar, fluorspar

der·e·lict (derəlikt) **1.** *adj.* abandoned, neglected, left to fall to ruin **2.** *n.* abandoned property, *esp.* a ship abandoned at sea ‖ a human wreck [fr. L. *derelictus*]

der·e·lic·tion (derəlikʃən) *n.* an abandoning or being abandoned ‖ neglect (of duty) ‖ new land gained from a change in the waterline of the sea, or the process by which such land is won [fr. L. *derelictio* (*derelictionis*)]

de·req·ui·si·tion (di:rekwizíʃən) *v.t.* to return from central or local government to private con-

de·ride (diraid) *pres. part.* **de·rid·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·rid·ed** *v.t.* to laugh at in scorn, mock [fr. L. *deridere*]

de·ri·sion (diríʒən) *n.* mockery, ridicule [F. *dérision*]

de·ri·sive (diraisiv) *adj.* scornful, mocking ‖ contemptible, *a derisive effort* [fr. L. *deridere* (*derisus*), to laugh at]

de·ri·so·ry (diraisəri, diraizəri) *adj.* scornful, mocking ‖ such as to cause derision, *a derisory offer* [fr. L. *derisorius*]

der·i·va·tion (deriveiʃən) *n.* a deriving or being derived ‖ an origin, source ‖ a statement of the source of a word, or the act of tracing it ‖ the formation of a word from a root (plus prefix or suffix etc.) ‖ (*math.*) the deduction of one function from another according to a fixed law

de·riv·a·tive (dirivətiv) **1.** *adj.* derived from something else **2.** *n.* something derived ‖ a word formed from another, e.g. by the addition of a prefix or suffix ‖ (*chem.*) a substance structurally related to another that can in theory be obtained from it and that is often used to verify the structure of the original substance ‖ (*math.*, of a function) the limit (if it exists) of the ratio of the increment of a function to the increment in the independent variable as the latter increment tends to zero [F *dérivatif*]

de·rive (diraiv) *pres. part.* **de·riv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·rived** *v.t.* to receive, obtain, *to derive benefit* ‖ to deduce ‖ (*chem.*) to obtain (a compound) from another ‖ *v.t.* to stem, take its origin [F *dériver*]

derived unit (*phys.*) any of the units of physical measurement (e.g. a dyne) derived from the fundamental units of length, mass and time

derm (dɔ:rm) *n.* the skin ‖ the dermis [fr. Gk *derma*, skin]

der·ma (dɔ:rmə) *n.* (*anat., zool.*) the dermis [mod. L. fr. Gk *derma*, skin]

derma *n.* beef or poultry intestine used as a casing for food [Yiddish *derme*, pl. of *darm*, intes-

der·ma·bra·sion (dɔ:rməbreiʒən) (*med.*) *n.* technique utilizing chemical and mechanical abrasives for removing a layer of skin in order

der·mal (dɔ:rməl) *adj.* of or relating to the skin, *esp.* the dermis [fr. DERMA (dermis)]

dermal toxicity, ability of a substance, *esp.* a pesticide or industrial product, to poison people or animals by contact

der·ma·ti·tis (dɜrmətaɪtɪs) *n.* any inflammation of the normal condition of the skin [fr. Gk *derma* (*dermatos*), skin]

der·mat·o·gen (dɜrmətədʒən, dɜrmætə-) *n.* the outermost embryonic epidermis in plants [fr. Gk *derma* (*dermatos*), skin + *-gen*, producing]

der·ma·tol·o·gist (dɜrmətɒlədʒɪst) *n.* a specialist in dermatology

der·ma·tol·o·gy (dɜrmətɒlədʒi) *n.* the branch of medicine dealing with the skin and its diseases [fr. Gk *derma* (*dermatos*), skin + *logos*, discourse]

der·mat·o·phyte (dɜrmætəfaɪt) *n.* any microbe living parasitically on the skin of people or animals **der·mat·o·phyt·ic** (dɜrmætəfɪtɪk) *adj.* **der·mat·o·phy·to·sis** (dɜrmætəfaɪtoʊsɪs) *n.* [fr. Gk *derma* (*dermatos*), skin + *phyton*, plant]

der·mis (dɜrmɪs) *n.* the inner layer of the skin, consisting of a vascular connective tissue, the cutis [M.L.]

de·robe·ment (dɪroʊbmənt) *n.* (*mil.*) the concentration maneuver of the bilt to avoid opposite blade without withdrawing

der·o·gate (derəgeɪt) *pres. part.* **der·o·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **der·o·gat·ed** *v.i.* (with 'from') to detract ‖ (with 'from') to fall away, go astray (esp. in a moral context) [fr. L. *derogare* (*derogatus*), to repeal a law]

der·o·ga·tion (derəgeɪʃən) *n.* a lessening or impairing (of power, authority etc.) ‖ detraction [F.]

de·rog·a·tive (dɪrɒgətɪv) *adj.* derogatory

de·rog·a·to·ry (dɪrɒgətɔri; dɪrɒgətoʊri) *adj.* disparaging [fr. L. *derogatorius*]

der·rick (dérɪk) *n.* a hoisting apparatus consisting of a boom carrying a tackle at its outer end and pivoted at the other, often to the foot of a central mast, used (esp. aboard ship) for unloading, etc., and in construction work ‖ (*baseball*) to remove a pitcher during a game ‖ a tower or framework over an oil drilling etc. for supporting and manipulating drilling tackle [after the London hangman *Derick* (c. 1600)]

derrick lift (*weight lifting*) lift of a dead weight without bending legs

der·ring-do (derɪŋdú:) deeds of stirring courage, esp. such as typify costume drama [M.E. fr. *durran, dorren*, to dare and *don, do*, to do]

der·ris (dérɪs) *n.* a member of *Derris*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a genus of Far Eastern plants whose roots are a source of rotenone ‖ an insecticide prepared from this [Gk *derris*, a covering]

der·vish (dɜ́rvɪʃ) *n.* a member of any of various Moslem ascetic religious orders. Many are named after their religious exercises, e.g. 'howling' dervishes, 'whirling' dervishes [ult. fr. Pers. *darvēsh, darvish*, poor, a friar etc.]

DES (*pharm., abbr.*) for diethylstilbestrol (which see)

DESC (*acronym*) for Defense Electronic Supply Center

des·cant (déskænt) *n.* (*mus.*) an independent treble melody sung above the main song ‖ a discourse on a theme (suggesting tedious improvisation) [fr. O.F. *deschant*]

des·cant (diskænt, deskænt) *v.i.* to discourse at large, elaborate (often tediously) ‖ to sing a descant [fr. O.F. *deschanter*]

Des·cartes (deɪkɑ́rt), René (1596–1650), French philosopher, physicist and mathematician. He founded the science of analytical geometry ('la Géometrie', 1637) and discovered the laws of geometric optics. While in his scientific work he reasoned as a materialist, in metaphysics he appears as an idealist. He founded modern metaphysics, rejecting Scholasticism and providing the method of reasoning generally called Cartesianism. In 'Discours de la méthode' (1637) he divests himself of all previously held beliefs, to rebuild on his own basis of certitude, i.e. the fact of his self-conscious existence: 'dubito ergo cogito: cogito ergo sum' (I doubt, therefore I think. I think, therefore I am). By intuition and deduction he both reveals the truth of his own existence and restates the ontological argument for the existence of God. His thought is further developed principally in 'Méditations métaphysiques' (published in Latin 1641, and in French 1644), 'Principia philosophiae' (Latin 1644, French 1647) and 'les Passions de l'âme' (1649), as well as in a vast correspondence

de·scend (disend) *v.i.* to go downwards, *steps descending to the lower lawn* ‖ to debase oneself, *would he descend to such methods?* (with 'on') to make a sudden attack, *wolves descended on the flock* ‖ to be transmitted by inheritance ‖ to proceed (in a narration) from earlier to later time ‖ to proceed (in an argument) from the general to the particular ‖ *v.t.* to go down, *to descend a staircase* **to be descended from** to come from (a stock or source) [F. *descendre*]

de·scend·ant (diséndənt) *n.* someone or something descended [F. *descendant*]

de·scent (disent) *n.* a descending ‖ a downward slope ‖ a way down ‖ a moral stooping ‖ lineage, ancestry ‖ (*law*) the transmission of property or title by inheritance [F. *descente*]

Des·champs (deɪʃɑ̃), Eustache (c. 1346–c. 1406), French poet. Besides many ballades and rondeaux he wrote the 'Miroir de mariage' (unfinished in 13,000 lines), full of comedy and satire

de·school (di skú:l) *v.* to lessen the availability of (a book)

des·cram·bler (dɪskræmblər) *n.* device for interpreting scrambled messages, e.g., in radio or television transmission

de·scribe (diskráib) *pres. part.* **de·scrib·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·scribed** *v.t.* to give a description of ‖ (with 'as') to qualify, *would you describe him as brilliant?* ‖ to draw, trace (esp. a geometrical figure) ‖ to move in the outline of, *the comet described a parabola around the sun* [F. *décrire*]

de·scrip·tion (diskrípʃən) *n.* a verbal account or portrayal of a person, scene, event etc. ‖ a technical account, definition, *a botanical description* ‖ sort, kind, *toys of every description* **to answer a description** to correspond in appearance to a verbal account [F.]

de·scrip·tive (diskríptɪv) *adj.* serving to describe [fr. L. *descriptivus*]

descriptive botany the science concerned with the systematic description of plants

descriptive geometry the representation on planes of geometric figures, and the geometric determination of angles, distances, intersections etc.

descriptive linguistics the branch of linguistic science which describes languages in their existing state without reference to their history or to related languages

de·scrip·tor (diskríptər) *n.* (*computer*) a significant word or symbol used to identify and classify data to facilitate retrieval

de·scry (diskrai) *pres. part.* **de·scry·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·scried** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to catch sight of ‖ (*rhet.*) to manage to see, make out (a distant object) [perh. O.F. *descrier*]

des·e·crate (désɪkreɪt) *pres. part.* **des·e·crat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **des·e·crat·ed** *v.t.* to outrage the sanctity of, profane **des·e·cra·tion, des·e·cra·tor** *ns* [DE- + CONSECRATE]

de·seg·re·gate (di:ségrɪgeɪt) *pres. part* **de·seg·re·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·seg·re·gat·ed** *v.t.* to free from the practice of segregation (esp. racial) ‖ *v.i.* to abandon the practice of segregation **de·seg·re·ga·tion** *n.*

de·se·lect (di:səlékt) *v.* to dismiss a person from a program or position for which he or she has been selected

de·sen·si·tize (di:sénsɪtaɪz) *pres. part.* **de·sen·si·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·sen·si·tized** *v.t.* (esp. *med.*) to reduce the abnormal sensitivity of (the body) to a substance ‖ (*photog.*) to render insensitive to light

de·sert (dɪzɜ́rt) *v.t.* to abandon, forsake, and so break faith with (someone) ‖ to leave entirely unoccupied, *deserted classrooms* ‖ *v.i.* to run away from service in the armed forces [F. *déserter*]

des·ert (dézərt) *n.* a large area of land where there is not enough vegetation to support human life ‖ *adj.* of or like a desert

—Deserts cover nearly one third of the earth's land surface, including the icy wastes of the Arctic and Antarctic. The term is popularly restricted, however, to the hot deserts. These are, in the northern hemisphere: N. Africa (Sahara), Libya, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iran, Turkmenistan (Kara Kum), Uzbekistan (Kyzyl Kum), Mongolia (Gobi), North America (Mojave) and, in the southern hemisphere: South Africa (Kalahari), Australia (Great Sandy Desert, Great Victorian Desert etc.), Patagonia and Chile (Atacama)

de·sert (dizə́rt) *n.* (esp. *pl.*) a fit reward or punishment, *to get one's deserts* (esp. *pl.*) worthiness of reward or punishment, *treat him according to his deserts* ‖ merit, *promotion is seldom purely on desert* [O.F. fr. *deservir*, to deserve]

de·sert·er (dɪzɜ́rtər) *n.* someone who deserts, esp. from the armed forces

de·ser·tion (dɪzɜ́rʃən) *n.* abandoning or being deserted ‖ the act or crime of running away from service in the armed forces

de·serve (dizɜrv) *pres. part* **de·serv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·served** *v.t.* to be worthy of, merit ‖ to have a claim on, *the refugees deserve your help* ‖ *v.i.* to show worthiness, *she was praised as she deserved* **de·served** *adj.* **de·serv·ed·ly** (dɪzɜ́rvɪdlɪ) *adv.* **de·serv·ing** *adj.* [O.F. *deservir*]

des·ha·bille (dezəbi:, dezəbí:) *n.* dishabille

des·ha·bille (dezəbi:, dezəbí:) *v.* (*Br.*) dishabille

de·sic·cant (desɪkənt) **1.** *adj.* drying **2.** *n.* a drying agent

de·sic·cate (desɪkeɪt) *pres. part.* **de·sic·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·sic·cat·ed** *v.t.* to dry up, *desiccated coconut*, *v.i.* to become dried up **de·sic·ca·tion** *n.* **de·sic·ca·tive** (desɪkətɪv) *adj.* [fr. L. *desiccare* (*desiccatus*)]

de·sic·ca·tor (desɪkeɪtər) *n.* (*chem.*) a vessel containing a drying agent and used to dry substances or to provide a dry atmosphere ‖ an apparatus for desiccating fruit etc. [fr. L. *desiccare*, to make dry]

de·sid·er·a·tive (dɪsɪdərətɪv, dɪsɪdərəɪtɪv) *adj.* (*gram.*, in some languages) of a secondary conjugation signifying a desire for the action or condition denoted by the simple verb, e.g. Skr. *pibāmi* 'to drink', *pibasāmi* 'I wish to drink' [fr. L.L. *desideratīvus*, pertaining to desire]

de·sid·er·a·tum (dɪsɪdərəɪtəm) *pl* **de·sid·er·a·ta** (dɪsɪdərəɪtə) *n.* anything missing and felt to be needed [L.]

de·sign (dizaɪn) *n.* a decorative pattern ‖ instructions for making something which leave the details to be worked out ‖ the formal structure of a picture ‖ the arrangement of forms, colors, materials etc. that go to make a 'style' (in furniture etc.) ‖ the combination of parts in a whole ‖ a plan conceived in the mind ‖ a purpose, intention ‖ (*pl.*) an intention to get possession of, *to have designs on someone's money* [F. *dessein*]

design *v.t.* to invent and bring into being ‖ to prepare plans or a sketch or model etc. of (something to be made) ‖ to plan in the mind ‖ to intend for a particular purpose ‖ *v.i.* to make designs [F. *designer*]

des·ig·nate (dezɪgnɪt, dezɪgneɪt) **1.** *adj.* (always placed after its noun) appointed to an office but not yet in possession of it, *bishop designate* **2.** *v.t.* (dezɪgneɪt) *pres. part.* **des·ig·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **des·ig·nat·ed** to show, identify, *churches are designated on the map by crosses* ‖ (often with 'as') to name, describe, *designated as depressed areas* ‖ to appoint to office [fr. L. *designare* (*designatus*), to point out]

designated hitter (*baseball*) a player designated at the beginning of a game to substitute at bat for the pitcher (*abbr.* DH)

des·ig·na·tion (dezɪgneɪʃən) *n.* a designating or being designated ‖ a name or conventional sign serving to identify ‖ nomination to office [fr. L. *designatio* (*designationis*), a pointing out]

de·sign·ed·ly (dizaɪnɪdlɪ) *adv.* intentionally

de·sign·er (dizaɪnər) *n.* someone who designs, e.g. clothes, theater sets, industrial products

de·sign·ing (dizaɪnɪŋ) **1.** *n.* the making of designs **2.** *adj.* scheming, artful

des·i·nence (desɪnəns) *n.* (*gram.*, in some languages) an inflectional ending that expresses case and number in the noun and adjective, and person, number and voice in the verb [F.]

des·ip·ra·mine ($C_{18}H_{22}N_2$) (despraməm) *n.* (*pharm.*) antidepressant drug, marketed as Pertofrane and Norpramine *also* desmethylimipramine

de·sir·a·bil·i·ty (dizaɪərəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality of being desirable

de·sir·a·ble (dizaɪərəbəl) *adj.* worth having, worth trying to possess, *a desirable property* ‖ that one hopes to find in oneself, in others, or in things, *desirable qualities* **de·sir·a·bly** *adv.* [F. *desirable*]

de·sire (dizaɪər) *n.* yearning, longing ‖ strong sexual attraction ‖ wish, request, *this was done at his desire* ‖ (*rhet.*) the thing desired [O.F. *desir*]

desire *pres. part* **de·sir·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·sired** *v.t.* to want to have, acquire or bring about (something) ‖ to want (to do something) [O.F. *desirer*]

de·sir·ous (dizaɪərəs) *adj.* (*pred.*) desiring [O.F. *desireus*]

de·sist (dɪzɪst, dɪsɪst) *v.i.* (*formal*) to cease [F. *désister*]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) æ, cat; ɑ, car; ɔ, fawn; eɪ, snake; (e) e, hen; i, sheep; ɪə, deer; eə, bear; (i) ɪ, fish; aɪ, tiger; ɑɪ, bird; (o) ɒ, ox; aʊ, cow; ə, about; ɜ, turn; ʃ, she; ʒ, measure; θ, thin; ð, then; ŋ, sing; ʧ, chin; ʤ, jam; ʔ, button; ˈ, primary stress; ˌ, secondary stress; ‿, linking; ˑ, length; ˘, short; ˆ, circumflex; ˜, nasalization; ˀ, glottal stop; ˡ, palatalization; ʰ, aspiration; ʷ, labialization; ˣ, velarization; ˤ, pharyngalization; ˢ, dental; ˀ, glottal

desk (desk) *n.* a piece of furniture with a flat or sloping surface for writing or reading at, often fitted with drawers, esp. for office use ‖ a lectern ‖ a division of a big organization, esp. in journalism: *the city desk* [M.E. *deske* prob. fr. M.L. *desca*, table]

renanca, fam. *Talpidae*, an aquatic mammal about 10 ins. long found in mountain streams of S.W. France and in Spain. It has webbed toes and a long snout. *Desmana moschata*, a related mammal about 16 ins. long found in streams in the southeast U.S.S.R. It has a musk gland near the root of the tail. The tail is laterally compressed. [F. and G. fr. Swed. *desman* (*ratta*),

colonial algae related to the diatoms but lacking a siliceous cell wall [fr. Mod. L. *Desmidium*

Des Moines (dəmɔin) the capital (pop. 191,003) of Iowa, a market center of the corn belt: coal mining, meat packing, flour milling

des·mol·o·gy (dezmɔlədʒi) *n.* (*med.*) the study

French revolutionary, orator and propagandist. His speeches and his journal 'les Revolutions de France et de Brabant' made him a leading instigator of the French Revolution. He opposed the tyranny of the Committee of Public Safety, and

des·o·late (desəleit) **1.** *v.t.* *pres. part.* **des·o·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **des·o·lat·ed** to make desolate ‖ to depopulate ‖ to lay waste, ravage ‖ to make wretched **2.** (desəlit) *adj.* lonely ‖ forlorn ‖ wretched ‖ barren: *a desolate landscape* ‖ uninhabited [fr. L. *desolare* (*desolatus*), to forsake]

Laying waste ‖ a barren, neglected state or area ‖ extreme loneliness, misery, unhappiness [F.]

Spanish explorer of the region now comprising the southeastern United States, and discoverer of the Mississippi River. His expedition (from

des·ox·y·ri·bo·nu·cle·ic acid (desɔksiraibounu:kli:ik)

des·pair (dispɛər) **1.** *v.i.* to lose hope **2.** *n.* hope

by the arbitrary use of force ‖ to ruin (land etc.) by stripping away its valuable products or putting it to wrong use **de·spoil·ment** *n.* [M.E. *despuilen* fr. O.F.]

des·po·li·a·tion (dispouli:éiʃən) *n.* a despoiling or being despoiled [fr. L. *despoliatio* (*despoliare*)]

de·spond (dispɔnd) *v.i.* to become very disheartened, be dejected **de·spond·ence, de·spond·en·cy** *ns* **de·spond·ent** *adj.* [fr. L. *despondere*, to give up]

des·pot (despɔt, despət) *n.* an absolute ruler, a tyrant **des·pot·ic** *adj.* **des·pot·i·cal·ly** *adv.* **des·pot·ism** *n.* [O.F. fr. Gk. *despotes*]

de·spun antenna (di:spʌn) aerospace antenna that rotates in the opposite direction of a satellite's rotation, pointing toward the earth at all

des·qua·mate (deskwəmeit) *pres. part.* **des·qua·mat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **des·qua·mat·ed** *v.i.* (*med.*) to peel off in scales **des·qua·ma·tion** *n.* **des·qua·ma·tive** (deskwəmeitiv, dis-

mətouri) *adjs* [fr. L. *desquamare*

Des·sa·lines (desəli:n), Jean-Jacques (c. 1758–1806), emperor of Haiti (1804–6). An African slave, he freed Haiti from the French (1803), but ruled with great cruelty and was assassinated

Des·sau (desau) a communications center (pop. 101,000) on the River Mulde near the Elbe in former Saxony-Anhalt, E. Germany. engineering industries

des·sert (dizə:rt) *n.* a sweet course served at the end of a meal, (*Br.*) esp. fruit and nuts [F. fr. *desservir*, to clear the table]

des·sert·spoon (dizə:rtspu:n) *n.* a spoon between a teaspoon and a tablespoon in size

de·Sta·lin·i·za·tion (di:stɑ:linizeiʃən) *n.* process of reversing programs and policies of the Stalin era in the U.S.S.R. and its satellites, e.g., freeing some political prisoners

des·ti·na·tion (destineiʃən) *n.* the place to which a person or thing is going [fr. L. *destinatio* (*destinationis*)]

des·tine (destin) *pres. part.* **des·tin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **des·tined** *v.t.* (usually *pass.*) to set apart (for a specified purpose) ‖ (of fate) to foreordain **destined for** on its (or his/her) way to

des·ti·ny (destini) *pl.* **des·ti·nies** *n.* the power of fate ‖ one's predetermined lot [O.F. *destinee*]

des·ti·tute (destitju:t, destitu:t) *adj.* so poverty-stricken as to be without the necessities of life **destitute of** entirely lacking **des·ti·tu·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *destituere* (*destitutus*), to forsake]

de·stress (di:stres) *v.* to remove or lessen stress

de·stroy (distrɔi) *v.t.* to smash the structure of, break past mending, demolish ‖ to put an end to (hopes etc.) [M.E. *destruyen* fr. O.F.]

de·stroy·er (distrɔiər) *n.* a small, fast warship armed with guns, depth charges and other weapons and used as an escort or submarine hunter ‖ someone who destroys ‖ something which destroys

destroyer escort (*Am.*, *Br.* frigate) a ship smaller and slower than a destroyer, used against submarines

de·struct (di:strʌkt) *adj.* of an order to destroy, e.g., a destruct order for a spacecraft

de·struct·i·bil·i·ty (distrʌktəbiliti) *n.* the quality

de·struct·i·ble (distrʌktəb'l) *adj.* capable of being destroyed [fr. L. *destructionis*]

de·struc·tion (distrʌkʃən) *n.* a destroying or being destroyed ‖ the cause of ruin, something

de·struc·tive (distrʌktiv) *adj.* causing or liable to cause destruction ‖ negative, not construc-

destructive distillation distillation at a temperature high enough to convert one or more of the substances present into a different sub-

des·ue·tude (deswitu:d, deswitju:d) *n.* the state

de·sul·phu·riz·ing *past* and *past part.* **de·sul·fu·rized**, *Br.* **de·sul·phu·rised** *v.t.* to rid of

des·ul·to·ri·ly (desəltərili, desəltourili) *adv.* in

des·ul·to·ry (desəltəri:, desəltouri:) *adj.* jumping from one object of attention to another, without concentration or clear order, *to read in a desultory fashion* [fr. L. *desultorius* fr. *desultor*, trick

de·tach (ditætʃ) *v.t.* to separate, remove ‖ to send (a regiment, ships etc.) on a special mission away from the main body **de·tách·a·ble, de·tached** *adjs* (of the mind, opinions etc.) independent, uninfluenced by other people or by prejudice etc. ‖ separate ‖ standing apart [F. *detacher*]

de·tach·ment (ditætʃmənt) *n.* a detaching, separation ‖ troops, ships etc. sent away from the main body on special service, or the sending away of them, or the state of being sent away ‖ cool independence of judgment ‖ freedom from involvement ‖ indifference to worldly ambitions [F. *détachement*]

de·tail (di:teil, ditéil) *n.* a small part, an item ‖ (*archit.*) the treatment in full of an element of a plan or construction, or such an element ‖ (*fine arts*) a part of a composition or construction considered in isolation ‖ (*mil.*) a detachment for a special job, or the job itself **to go into detail** to expatiate [F. *détail*]

de·tail (ditéil) *v.t.* to itemize, list ‖ (*mil.*) to assign to a special duty [F. *détailler*]

de·tailed (di:teild, ditéild) *adj.* giving minute particulars, full of detail

detail person sales representative of a pharmaceutical manufacturer who promotes prescription drugs for use by physicians, dentists, and pharmacists

de·tain (ditein) *v.t.* to keep from leaving ‖ to keep in custody [M.E. *deteine* fr. O.F.]

de·tain·er (ditéinər) *n.* (*law*) the detaining of what belongs to someone else ‖ a writ authorizing a prison officer to go on keeping a prisoner in custody [A.F. *detener* v. used as n.]

de·tect (ditekt) *v.t.* to find out, discover betraying signs of, *did you detect anything suspicious in his manner?* ‖ to discover the presence of, *to detect radioactive material* **de·téct·a·ble** *adj.* **de·téc·tion** *n.* **de·téc·tive 1.** *adj.* serving to detect or concerned with detection **2.** *n.* a policeman whose work is to investigate crime ‖ a private crime investigator [fr. L. *detegere* (*detectus*), to uncover]

detective story a narrative involving the detection by a detective of an apparently perfect crime, the reader being kept informed of the stages so that his own puzzle-solving faculty is in play and the suspense heightened

de·tec·tor (ditéktər) *n.* an instrument for detecting something, e.g. the presence of radiation

de·tent (ditent) *n.* a catch for controlling the motion of machinery, esp. one used in horology

de·tente (deitɑnt) *n.* an easing of tension, esp. between nations [F.]

de·ten·tion (ditenʃən) *n.* a detaining or being detained ‖ arrest or confinement ‖ the keeping of a child in school during free time as a punishment [fr. L. *detentio* (*detentionis*)]

detention barracks (*Br.*) a military prison

de·ter (ditə:r) *pres. part.* **de·ter·ring** *past* and *past part.* **de·terred** *v.t.* to discourage from some action by making the consequences seem frightening etc. [fr. L. *deterrere*, to frighten from]

de·ter·gent (ditə:rdʒənt) **1.** *adj.* cleansing **2.** *n.* soap ‖ an alkali, a basic salt, or a mixture of basic salts, used for cleaning metals ‖ one of a large number of cleansing agents that are either solid and soluble in water or organic liquid, that are synthetic and surface-active, and that resemble soaps in emulsifying and solubilizing properties but differ from them in chemical composition. They can be used with hard water [fr. L. *detergens* (*detergentis*) fr. *detergere*, to wash out]

de·te·ri·o·rat·ing *past* and *past part.* **de·te·ri·o·rat·ed** *v.t.* to make worse ‖ *v.i.* to become worse **de·te·ri·o·ra·tion** *n.* **de·te·ri·o·ra·tive** *adj.* [fr. L. *deteriorare* (*deterioratus*)]

de·ter·ment (ditə:rmənt) *n.* a deterring ‖ a deterrent

de·ter·mi·na·ble (ditə:rminəb'l) *adj.* (esp. *law*) liable to be terminated ‖ able to be deter-

de·ter·mi·nant (ditə:rminənt) **1.** *adj.* determining, decisive **2.** *n.* a determining factor, element etc. (*math.*) a square matrix [fr. L. *determi-*

nans (*determinantus*) fr *determinare*, to bound]

de·ter·mi·nate (ditə:minit) *adj.* bounded || defined || (*rhet.*) definite, resolved, decided, *a determinate answer* || (*bot.*) having the edge well marked || (*bot.*) having an inflorescence ending in a flower (e.g. forget-me-not) [fr. L *determinare* (*determinatus*), to bound]

de·ter·mi·na·tion (ditə:minéiʃən) *n.* firmness of purpose or character, resolution || the act of determining, fixing, deciding || the act of finding out exactly, *the determination of a quantity by measurement* || (*law*) the settling of a controversy by a judicial decision || a coming to a decision || (*logic*) the defining of terms or concepts by the addition of attributes [F.]

de·ter·mi·na·tive (ditə:minətiv, ditə:minèitiv) **1.** *adj.* serving to determine, direct or limit **2.** *n.* a characteristic that serves to determine || a sign in hieroglyphic or cuneiform writing attached to a word so as to distinguish it from homographs or otherwise make its meaning clear [F. *determinatif*]

de·ter·mine (ditə:min) *pres. part.* **de·ter·min·ing** *past* and *past. part.* **de·ter·mined** *v.* to settle, fix, *eye color is determined by genes* || to cause (someone) to resolve, *what determined her to go?* || to regulate, *the sale of ice cream is partly determined by the weather* || to find out precisely, *to determine distances by trigonometry* || (*law*) to limit, define, *the property is determined by a stream* || (esp. *law*) to bring to an end, terminate || to settle by judicial decision || *v.i.* (with 'on') to make up one's mind, resolve || (esp. *law*) to come to an end, terminate || to come to a judicial decision **de·tér·mined** *adj.* resolved, decided, resolute **de·ter·mi·nism** *n.* the theory that human actions are controlled by antecedent causes and not by the exercise of free will **de·ter·mi·nist** *n.* **de·ter·mi·nis·tic** *adj.* [O.F. *determiner*]

de·ter·rence (ditə:rəns, ditʌrəns, diterəns) *n.* a deterring || (*mil.*) policy of maintaining a high level of military strength to deter an enemy attack || the effect of this policy

de·ter·rent (ditə:rənt, ditʌrənt, diterənt) **1.** *adj.* meant to deter **2.** *n.* something which deters or is meant to deter

de·ter·sive (ditə:rsiv) *n.* a cleansing agent, detergent [F. *détersif*]

de·test (ditést) *v.t.* to hate, abhor **de·test·a·ble** *adj.* **de·tést·a·bly** *adv.* [F. *détester*]

de·tes·ta·tion (di:testéiʃən) *n.* hatred, abhorrence || a loathed person or thing [F.]

de·throne (di:θróun) *pres. part* **de·thron·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·throned** *v.t.* to depose (a monarch) || to remove from authority or a position of influence **de·throne·ment** *n.*

det·o·nate (détəneit) *pres. part.* **det·o·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **det·o·nat·ed** *v.i.* to explode with a loud report || to undergo a vigorous exothermic chemical reaction evolving flame or sparks, and spreading through the material at a speed greater than the speed of sound (cf. DEFLAGRATE) || *v.t.* to cause to explode with a loud report || to cause to undergo a vigorous exothermic chemical reaction **det·o·na·tion, dét·o·na·tor** *ns* a small cap containing a charge, fixed to the end of a fuse, and used to initiate an explosion in dynamite, gelignite, guncotton etc. [fr. L. *detonare* (*detonatus*), to thunder]

de·tour (di:tuər, ditúər) **1.** *n.* a deviation from the usual route of course || a circuitous path taken to avoid some obstacle, danger etc. **2.** *v.t.* to make a detour || *v.t.* to make a detour around to cause to make a detour [F.]

dé·tour (déitua) *n.* (*Br.*) a detour

de·tract (ditrækt) [illegible] value or estimation **de·trác·tion** *n.* **de·trác·tive** *adj.* **de·trác·tor** *n.* [fr. L. *detrahere* (*detractus*), to take away from]

de·train (di:tréin) *v.t.* to alight from a train || *v.t.* to cause (troops) to alight or (supplies) to be unloaded from a train

de·tri·ment (détrimənt) *n.* [illegible] **dèt·ri·mén·tal** *adj.* harmful, injurious [F.]

de·tri·tal (ditrái'l) *adj.* of or resulting from detritus

de·tri·ted (ditráitid) *adj.* worn down || formed by rock disintegration [fr. L. *deterere* (*detritus*), to wear away]

de·tri·tion (ditríʃən) *n.* (*geol.*) a wearing away [fr. L. *deterere* (*detritus*), to wear away]

de·tri·tus (ditráitəs) [illegible] matter, e.g. stones, sand, silt, formed by rock disintegration [L. fr. *deterere* (*detritus*), to wear away]

De·troit (ditrɔit) a port (pop. 1,088,973, with ag[illegible]) [illegible] River between Lakes Huron and Erie, con[illegible] suspension bridge. It is the world's greatest car [illegible] and a great grain market

Detzingen, Battle of (détsiŋən) [illegible] during the War of the Austrian Succession in which George II led an Anglo-Hanoverian army to victory over the French

Deu·ca·li·on (du:kéiliən, dju:kéiliən) (*Gk myth.*) son of Prometheus, and king of Thessaly. He took refuge in an ark with his wife Pyrrha when Zeus flooded the earth. They landed on Mount Parnassus. In obedience to an oracle they threw stones behind them, and these became the new men and women of Greece

deuce (du:s, dju:s) *n.* a playing card bearing the number 2 or the side of a die marked with two spots || (*tennis*) the score of 40-all, when either side must gain two consecutive points to win the game [F. *deux* fr. older *deus*, two]

deuce *n.* (*old-fash., pop.*, used as a mild oath) the devil **deuced** (du:sid, dju:sid) **1.** *adj.* (*old-fash., pop.*) confounded **2.** *adv.* (*old-fash., pop.*) damnably || very great [prob. DEUCE, the 2 on a die, this being the worst throw]

deus ex ma·chi·na (deiəseksmækinə) *n.* (in a story or play) someone or something artificially introduced to solve a difficulty || (in a situation) someone or something coming providentially to solve a difficulty [L., god from a machine (a reference to the manner of presenting a god in the ancient Greek theater)]

deu·ter·ate (djú:təreit) *v.* (*nuclear phys.*) to add an isotope of hydrogen to any solution

deu·te·ri·um (du:tiəriəm, dju:tiəriəm) *n.* an isotope of hydrogen, having twice the mass of a hydrogen atom (symbol D, at. no. 1, at. mass 2.0158). It occurs in small quantities as the oxide (D_2O), heavy water, in water from which it can be obtained by fractional electrolysis [Mod. L. fr. Gk *deuteros*, secondary]

deu·ter·on (du:tərɔn, dju:tərɔn) *n.* the nucleus of the atom of deuterium [Mod. L. fr. Gk *deuteros*, secondary]

Deuteronomy (du:tərɔnəmi, dju:tərɔnəmi) the fifth book of the Old Testament. It contains the final teachings of Moses, and was doubtless inspired by the 8th-c. prophetic movement in Israel. It is usually identified with the book that inspired Josiah's reforms in 621 BC (II Kings xxii–xxiii)

deut·sche mark (dɔitʃəmɑrk) either of two units of currency: the basic monetary unit of West Germany, or that of East Germany, in each case consisting of 100 pfennigs || a coin of the value of either of these units [G.]

deux-che·vaux (du:ʃəvou) *n.* (*Fr.*) an automobile with a two-horsepower engine

Deux-Sè·vres (dəsevr) a department (area 2,337 sq. miles, pop. 335,800) of W. France (POITOU). Chief town: Niort

De Va·le·ra (devəlérə), Eamon (1882–1975), Irish statesman. He was elected president (1917) of Sinn Féin, imprisoned in England (1918–9), and became president (1918–22) of the Dail. He refused to accept the treaty (1921) creating the Irish Free State, and formed (1926) Fianna Fáil, the republican opposition party. As premier (1937–48) of the Irish Free State, he [illegible] at removing British influence and at incorporating N. Ireland within Eire. His policy during the 2nd world war was one of neutrality. He was again premier (1951–4, 1957–9) and was then president of the Irish Republic (1959–[illegible])

de·val·u·ate (di:vælju:eit) *pres. part* **de·val·u·at·ing** [illegible] **de·val·u·at·ed** *v.t.* to lower the legal value of (a depreciated currency) in a crisis || to lessen the value of **de·val·u·a·tion**

de·val·ue (di:vælju:) *pres. part* **de·val·u·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·val·ued** *v.t.* to devaluate

De·va·na·ga·ri (deivənəgəri) *n.* an alphabet having long, horizontal strokes at the top of most characters, used in writing Sanskrit and Hindi [Skr.]

dev·as·tate (devəsteit) *pres. part.* **dev·as·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dev·as·tat·ed** *v.t.* to lay [illegible] **dev·as·ta·tion** (devəstéiʃən) [illegible] [fr. L. *devastare* (*devastatus*)]

de·velop [illegible] pand || to elaborate on, *to develop a theory* || to begin to have, *to develop a wobble* || to realize (what was potential) || to expand by putting money into, *to develop a business* || (*photog.*) to treat (an exposed plate or film) chemically so that the image appears (*PHOTOGRAPHY*) || (*math.*) to expand to completion || (*mus.*) to elaborate (a theme) || *v.i.* (of mind, body or species) to evolve || to come into being, [illegible] expand **de·vel·op·er** *n.* (*photog.*) a chemical reagent used to develop an exposed film **de·vél·op·ment** *n.* the act of developing || evolution (of an organism) || a new factor or situation || (*Am.—Br.* estate) a tract of land developed as a unit by public or private enterprise for residential or industrial purposes, with the houses, factories, shops etc. built on it **de·vel·op·men·tal** *adj.* relating to or incidental to growth, *developmental diseases* [F. *developper*]

developed nations countries with a per capita annual income of more than $2,000 and consequent higher standards of living than in so-called developing, or underdeveloped, nations

developing nations countries with a per capita annual income of less than $2,000 and a commensurate poor standard of living among most of the population. *Cf* LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, UNDERDEVELOPED

developmental disability disability constituting a substantial handicap to a person's ability to function normally in society, originating before age 18 and expected to continue indefinitely; esp. those attributable to mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, and other neurological impairments (*abbr.* DD)

development area (*Br.*) an area suffering industrial decline and unemployment, where the government actively encourages greater industrial diversity

Dev·e·reux (dévəru:), Robert *ESSEX, EARL OF

de·vi·ate (di:vi:eit) **1.** *v. pres. part* **de·vi·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **de·vi·at·ed** *v.i.* to turn aside (from a course, custom, topic etc.) || *v.t.* to cause to turn aside or diverge, *to deviate a stream* **2.** (di:vi:it) *n.* someone sexually perverted [fr. L. *deviare* (*deviatus*)]

de·vi·a·tion (di:vi:éiʃən) *n.* a turning aside || a deflection of a compass needle because of the magnetic influence of the aircraft or ship in which it is mounted (cf. DECLINATION) || (*statistics*) the algebraic difference between one of a set of observed values and their mean or average value **de·vi·a·tion·ism** *n.* departure from party orthodoxy, esp. within the Communist party **de·vi·a·tion·ist** *n.* [fr. M.L. *deviatio* (*deviationis*)]

de·vi·a·tor (di:vi:eitər) *n.* someone who deviates or something which deviates

de·vice (diváis) *n.* a scheme, trick, stratagem || something designed or adapted for a special purpose, *a device for trimming hedges* || a heraldic design || a motto **to leave someone to his own devices** to allow someone to do as he pleases || to leave someone to fend for himself [M.E. *devis* fr. O.F.]

dev·il (dévəl) **1.** *n.* an evil spirit, a demon (*DEMONOLOGY) || a cruel or vicious person || (*pop.*) someone full of spirit and daring, *a devil with the girls* || (*pop.*) a fellow, person, *you lucky devil!* || a junior legal counsel working for experience without pay || (*Br.*) a literary hack whose employer takes the credit and the profits || a printer's devil || any of various implements or machines, esp. one for shredding rags or paper || a mild expletive, *who the devil...?* **the Devil** (in Jewish and Christian theologies) the spirit of evil, Satan **a devil of a** a very great, *a devil of a mess* **between the devil and the deep blue sea** in a dilemma, faced with two choices which are both unwelcome **devil a one** (*Br.*) not one **devil take the hindmost** look after your own interest and don't worry about those in a worse position **go to the devil!** be damned! it's the devil (*Br.*) it's very awkward or difficult **speak** [illegible] talk of the devil here comes the person of whom we were just talking **the devil to pay** trouble ahead **to give the devil his due** to be [illegible] to praise one disliked **to play the devil with** to upset, wreak havoc with **2.** *v. pres. part* **dev·il·ing,** esp. *Br.* **dev·il·ling** *past* and *past part.* **dev·iled,** esp. *Br.* **dev·illed** *v.t.* to prepare (food) with hot seasoning || to tease, torment || *v.i.* to serve as a devil, e.g. to a lawyer [O.E. *deofol* fr. Gk]

dev·il·fish (dévəlfi) *pl.* **dev·il·fish, dev·il·fish·es** [illegible] cephalopod *Manta birostris*, a gigantic species of ray up to 20 ft. wide inhabiting American [illegible]

dev·il·ish (dev·əl·ish, dev·lish) **1.** *adj.* like or characteristic of the devil; *devilish cunning* **2.** *adv.* (*intensive*) damnably; *devilish hard*

dev·il-may-care (dev·əl·mē·kâr) *adj.* reckless and gay; reckless and proud

dev·il·ment (dev·əl·mənt) *n.* mischievousness; wickedness

evil; devils collectively; mischievousness; high spirits

Devil's Island a French penal colony (late 19th c.–1946) on an island off the coast of French

devil's tattoo a drumming with the fingers or feet, as an unconscious habit or as a sign of

Devil's Tower National Monument the first U.S. national monument (c. 1,347 acres), established in 1906 in N.E. Wyoming and containing high, resting on a circular ridge (415 ft high)

dev·il·try (dev·əl·trē) (*pl.* **dev·il·tries**) *n.* mischief

tree having extraordinarily tough, heavy

De Vin·ne (də·vin·ē), Theodore Low (1828–1914), U.S. printer, and authority on the history of typography. His works include 'The Invention of Printing' (1876), 'The Practice of Typography' (1900–4), and 'Notable Printers of

dev·i·ous (dē·vē·əs) *adj.* roundabout, very winding; *a devious path*; underhanded, shifty; *devi*

dev·isa·ble (di·vī·zə·bəl) *adj.* able to be devised

and *pres. part.* **de·vised** to contrive, think up (e.g. a method, plot); (*law*) to bequeath (realty) by will **2.** *n.* (*law*) a giving or leaving (of realty)

dev·i·tal·i·za·tion (dē·vī·təl·ī·zā·shən) *n.* a devital

ing *past* and *past part.* **de·vi·tal·ized** *v.t.* to

de·vit·ri·fy (dē·vi·trə·fī) *pres. part.* **de·vit·ri·fy·ing** *pa.t.* and *past part.* **de·vit·ri·fied** *v.t.* to

cate, *she devotes herself to the children*; to earmark or make a gift of (money) for a particular

adj. bound by strong affection; loyal, zealous; expressing devotion **de·vōt·ed·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *devovere* (*devotus*)]

dev·o·tee (dev·ə·tē) *n.* an ardent supporter (of a cause, a sport etc.); someone wholly devoted (esp. in religion)

de·vo·tion (di·vō·shən) *n.* love given with the whole heart and will; ardent addiction, *devotion to football*; devoutness; (*pl.*) prayers,

de·vour (di·vauər) *v.t.* (of or like an animal) to eat up hungrily; to take in eagerly with the senses, *to devour with one's eyes* or with the mind, *to devour a book*; to consume, destroy, *flames devoured the building* [O.F. *devorer*]

de·vout (di·vaut) *adj.* worshiping; attending to religious duties; sincere, earnest, *devout hopes* [M.E. *devot* fr. O.F.]

dew (du, dju) **1.** *n.* small drops of moisture condensed from the atmosphere, forming esp. on cool surfaces during the night; droplets resembling this, e.g. tears, sweat **2.** *v.t.* to wet with or as if with dew [O.E. *dēaw*]

Dew·ar flask (du·ər, dju·ər) a vacuum flask [after Scottish chemist and physicist]

dew·ber·ry (du·ber·ē, djuber·ē) *pl* **dew·ber·ries** *n.* any of several sweet edible berries related to the blackberry. The loganberry is a developed variety; a plant of the genus *Rubus* bearing dewberries

dew·claw (du klɔ, dju klɔ) *n.* the rudimentary inner toe, not reaching the ground, sometimes present on a dog's foot; the false hoof of deer and other ungulates

dew·drop (du drop, djuˑ drop) *n.* a drop of dew

general who used successful guerrilla tactics in the Boer War (1899–1902)

Dew·ey (du·ē, dju·ē), George (1837–1917), U.S. naval commander. He defeated (May 1, 1898) the Spanish fleet at the battle of Manila Bay, and was promoted admiral of the navy (1899)

Dewey, John (1859–1952), U.S. philosopher and educator. A pragmatist, he was against authoritarian methods, arguing for learning through experience and necessity rather than by rote, and it was this principle that served as a cornerstone for modern progressive education. His publications include 'School and Society' (1900), 'Democracy and Education' (1916), 'Human Nature and Conduct' (1922)

Dewey, Melvil (1851–1931), U.S. librarian, and creator (1876) of the Dewey decimal system of classification. He founded (1883) what became the State Library school in Albany, New York, the first instruction center for librarians. He directed (1889–1906) the New York State library, establishing the system of traveling

Dewey, Thomas Edmund (1902–71), U.S. lawyer and political leader. He served (1942–54) as governor of New York and was twice (1944, 1948) the Republicans' presidential nominee

Dewey decimal classification a system of classifying books in libraries, devised (1876) by the U.S. librarian Melvil Dewey (1851–1931)

dew·i·ly (du·ə·lē, dju·ə·lē) *adv.* in a dewy way

state of being dewy

De Wint (də·wint), Peter (1784–1849), English landscape painter, of Dutch American descent.

warning line, automated ring of radar stations near the Arctic Circle from Greenland to Alaska, designed to warn the U.S. of approach-

dew pond a shallow pond, natural or artificial,

dex or **dex·ie** (deks) *n.* short term for Dexedrine, trade name of sulfate of dextroamphetamine, a nervous-system stimulant

dex·a·meth·a·sone ($C_{22}H_{29}FO_5$) (deksəméθəsoun) *n.* (*pharm.*) potent synthetic adrenocortical steroid cortisone congener used as an antiallergic and anti-inflammatory drug

dex·ter (dekstər) *adj.* belonging to or located on the right side (cf. SINISTER) [*heraldry*] on the right-hand part of a shield (the viewer's left) [L. = right]

dex·ter·i·ty (deksteriti:) *n.* manual skill, deftness; mental adroitness [fr. L. *dexteritas*]

dex·ter·ous (dekstərəs, dekstrəs) *adj.* dextrous

dex·tral (dekstrəl) *adj.* on the right-hand side; turned or moving towards the right [fr. L. *dex-*

dex·tran (dekstrən) *n.* (*pharm.*) water-soluble polysaccharide polymer used to increase the volume of blood and to maintain blood pressure in shock; marketed as Gentran, Expandex, and Plavolex

dex·tran·ase (dekstrəneiz) *n.* anti-dental-plaque-formation enzyme related to penicil-

dex·trin (dekstrin) *n.* any of a number of gummy carbohydrates made by the partial hydrolysis of starch and used as adhesives etc. [F. *dextrine*]

dex·tro·ro·ta·ry (dekstrouróutəri:) *adj.* dextrorotatory

dex·tro·ro·ta·to·ry (dekstrouróutətəri:, dekstrouroutətouri:) *adj.* (esp. of a substance which rotates the plane of linearly polarized light) rotating to the right or in a clockwise direction (OPTICAL ROTATION, cf. LEVOROTATORY) [fr. L. *dexter*, right-hand + ROTATORY]

dex·trorse (dekstrɔrs) *adj.* turning in a spiral from left to right, e.g. of a stem or gastropod shell (opp. SINISTRORSE) [fr. L. *dextrorsus*]

dex·trose (dekstrous) *n.* an optical isomer of glucose which is dextrorotatory [fr. L. *dexter*, right-hand]

dex·trous (dekstrəs) *adj.* physically deft; mentally agile and skillful; made or performed with dexterity [fr. L. *dexter*, right-hand]

Dhau·la·gi·ri (dauləgiəri:) a massif (26,795 ft) of the Himalayas in N.W. Nepal, west of Annapurna

dhow, dow (dau) *n.* an Arab lateen-rigged vessel [fr. Arab. *dōw*]

di- (dai) *prefix* (before a vowel) dia

di- *prefix* twice, double; (*chem.*) having two (atoms etc.) [Gk fr. *dis*, twice]

dia- (daiə) *prefix* through, throughout; apart, between [Gk *dia*, through, across]

di·a·base (daiəbeis) *n.* a partly crystalline rock; (*Br.*) an altered basalt or dolerite **di·a·bá·sic** *adj.* [fr. Gk *diabasis*, a crossing over]

di·a·be·tes in·sip·i·dus (daiəbi:ti:zinsipidəs, daiəbi:tisinsipidəs) *n.* a rare disease, characterized by the passage of large amounts of urine, that is caused by a disorder of the pituitary gland [L. *diabetes* fr. Gk *diabētēs*, a siphon + L. *insipidus*, insipid]

diabetes mel·li·tus (daiəbi:ti:zməlaitəs) *n.* a disease, characterized by the presence of excessive amounts of sugar in the urine and manifested by various metabolic disorders, that is caused by an insulin deficiency or by faulty utilization of insulin. It is occasionally hereditary [L. *diabetes* fr. Gk *diabētēs*, a siphon + L. *mellitus*, honeysweet]

di·a·bet·ic (daiəbetik) **1.** *adj.* of diabetes; suffering from diabetes **2.** *n.* a person suffering from diabetes [fr. F. *diabetique*]

di·a·bol·ic (daiəbolik) *adj.* wicked, evil; of or like the devil; having to do with sorcery; fiendish in cunning or astuteness **di·a·ból·i·cal** *adj.* [F. *diabolique* fr. L. fr. Gk]

di·ab·o·lism (daiæbəlizəm) *n.* sorcery; devil worship [fr. Gk *diabolos*, devil]

di·ab·o·lo (di·æbəlou) *n.* the game of tossing and catching a double cone on a string tied between two sticks, held one in either hand; the cone [Ital. devil]

di·a·caus·tic (daiəkɔstik) **1.** *adj.* of a curve formed by crossing rays of refracted light **2.** *n.* a curve thus formed [fr. Gk *dia-*, through + *kaus-*

di·a·chron·ic (daiəkrɔnik) *adj.* (*linguistics*) of or being a linguistic study which considers change and development in a language over a period of time (opp. SYNCHRONIC) [fr. DIA- + Gk *chronos*, time]

di·a·cid (daiæsid) **1.** *adj.* (*chem.*, esp. of bases) able to replace two acid hydrogen atoms; (*chem.*, esp. of acid salts) containing two re-

placeable hydrogen atoms **2.** *n.* acid having two acid hydrogen atoms

di·a·co·nal (dīakōnəl) *adj.* of or concerning a deacon [fr. L *diaconus* deacon]

di·a·co·nate (dīakōnit) *n.* the office of deacon | a period of deaconship || a body of deacons [fr. L *diaconus*]

di·a·crit·ic (dīəkritik) **1.** *n.* a mark used to distinguish, e.g. to distinguish uses of the same letter for different sounds (e, e, etc.) **2.** *adj.* serving as a diacritic || serving to distinguish | (*med.*) diagnostic **di·a·crit·i·cal** *adj.* (*Gk. kritikos* fr. *diakrinein*, to distinguish)

di·ac·tin·ic (dīæktinik) *adj.* (*phys.*) able to transmit actinic rays of light [fr. Gk *aktis, aktinos*, ray]

diad DYAD

di·a·del·phous (dīəadelfəs) *adj.* (*bot.*) having stamens in two bundles, owing to fusion of filaments, as in many legumes [fr. Gk *adelphos*, brother]

di·a·dem (dīəadem) *n.* a crown (as a symbol of royalty) || something resembling a crown [O.F. *diademe* fr. L. fr. Gk]

di·a·er·e·sis, di·er·e·sis (daiərisis) *pl.* **di·a·er·e·ses, di·er·e·ses** (daiərisiz) *n.* two small dots placed over the second of two consecutive vowels to show that it is separately pronounced | the division of one syllable into two esp. by the separation of two adjacent vowels (opp. SYNERESIS) [L. fr. Gk *diairesis*, separation]

Di·a·ghi·lev (dyəgilef), Sergei Pavlovich (1872–1929), Russian ballet impresario. His greatness lay in his grasp of the composite nature of ballet (the interplay of dance, mime, music, decor, costumes and lighting) and in his recognition of genius and his receptivity to good new ideas. The famous Russian Ballet which he developed made use of the greatest available talent in choreography (e.g. Fokine, Massine, Balanchine), dancing (e.g. Nijinsky, Pavlova), decor (e.g. Picasso, Rouault, Braque, Bakst) and music (e.g. Stravinsky, Debussy, Prokofiev)

di·ag·nose (daiəgnouz, -nous) *pres. part.* **di·ag·nos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **di·ag·nosed** *v.t.* to determine the nature of (a disease) from its symptoms

di·ag·no·sis (daiəgnousis) *pl.* **di·ag·no·ses** (daiəgnousiz) *n.* the recognition of a disease from its symptoms || a formal statement of the decision reached in identifying a disease [L. fr. Gk *diagnōsis* fr. *diagignōskein*, to distinguish]

di·ag·nos·tic (daiəgnostik) **1.** *adj.* of diagnosis **2.** *n.* a diagnosis **di·ag·nós·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* **di·ag·nos·ti·cian** (daiəgnəstiʃən) *n.* **di·ag·nos·tics** *n.* the art of making a diagnosis [fr. Gk *diagnōstikos*]

di·ag·o·nal (daiægən'l) **1.** *adj.* joining two nonadjacent vertices of a polygon or two vertices of a polyhedron not in the same face || running from corner to corner in a slanting direction || having oblique markings or weave **2.** *n.* a diagonal straight line or direction || a solidus (diagonal stroke) [fr. L. *diagonalis* fr. Gk]

di·a·gram (dāiəgræm) *n.* a figure or sketch designed to give a broad explanation | a graph or chart || a geometrical figure used to illustrate a theorem **di·a·gram·mat·ic** *adj.* **di·a·gram·mat·i·cal·ly** *adv.* **di·a·gram·ma·tize** (dāiəgræmətaiz) *pres. part.* **di·a·gram·ma·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **di·a·gram·ma·tized** *v.t.* [F. *diagramme* fr. L. fr. Gk]

di·a·graph (dāiəgræf, dāiəgruf) *n.* an instrument used for the mechanical drawing of perspectives and enlargements **di·a·graph·ic** *adj.* [F. *diagraphe* fr. Gk]

di·al (dāiəl, dāil) **1.** *n.* a circle around or on which a scale is marked, so that the position of one or more pointers, rotating about the center of the circle, can be stated | the numbered disk of an automatic telephone instrument **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **di·al·ing,** esp. *Br* **di·al·ling,** *past* and *past part.* **di·aled,** esp. *Br* **di·alled** to compose (a desired number) with the finger on a telephone [fr. M.L. *dialis*, daily]

di·a·lect (dāiəlekt) *n.* a form of a language distinguished from other forms of the same language by pronunciation, grammar or vocabulary. It may be regional, social, or occupational || a regional form of a language esp. as distinguished from the standard or literary language || a language in relation to the family to which it belongs **di·a·lec·tal** *adj.* [fr. L. fr. Gk]

di·a·lec·tic (dāiəlektik) **1.** *n.* the art of examining the truth or validity of a theory or opinion esp. (*SOCRATES, *PLATO*) by question and answer, formal rhetorical argument [illegible] **2.** *adj.* [illegible] *Socratic dialectic* [illegible] criticism concerned with metaphysical contradictions [illegible] to objects beyond experience (e.g. the soul, God) || (*Hegelian philos.*) logical subjective development in thought, from a thesis through an antithesis to a synthesis, or logical objective development in history by a continuous unification of opposites **3.** *adj.* proper to the art of reasoning **di·a·lec·ti·cal** *adj.* skilled in or relating to logical disputation [dialectal [O.F. *dialectique*]

dialectical materialism the Marxist theory, based on Hegelian dialectic, affirming that matter exists independently of thought, and that it develops by successive oppositions or negations

di·a·lec·ti·cian (dāiəlektiʃən) *n.* someone skilled in dialectic | a dialectologist [F. *dialecticien*]

di·a·lec·tics (dāiəlektiks) *pl. n.* (often constr. as *sing.*) any play of ideas bringing together opposites or apparent contradictions and attempting to reconcile them [illegible] any logical disputation

di·a·lec·tol·o·gist (dāiəlektɔlədʒist) *n.* someone skilled in dialectology

di·a·lec·tol·o·gy (dāiəlektɔlədʒi:) *n.* the study of dialects, including the mapping of local characteristics to establish isoglosses [fr. DIALECT + Gk *logos*, discourse]

dialling tone (*Br.*) dial tone

dialog DIALOGUE

di·a·log·ist (dāiəlɔdʒist, -lɔgist) *n.* a writer of dialogue || one of the speakers in a dialogue [fr. L. *dialogista*]

di·a·logue, di·a·log (dāiəlɔg, dāiəlɔg) *n.* a literary work in conversational form || conversation in a novel, play, movie etc. [O.F. *dialogue*, discourse fr. L. fr. Gk]

dial tone (*Am. Br.* dialling tone) the sound heard when a telephone line is clear and able to take a new number

di·al·y·sis (daiælisis) *pl.* **di·al·y·ses** (daiælisiz) *n.* the separation of substances in solution, esp. of colloids from crystalloids by means of selective diffusion through certain semipermeable membranes **di·a·lyt·ic** (dāiəlitik) *adj.* **di·a·lyze,** *Br.* esp. **di·a·lyse** (dāiəlaiz) *pres. part.* **di·a·lyz·ing,** *Br.* esp. **di·a·lys·ing** *past* and *past part.* **di·a·lyzed,** *Br.* esp. **di·a·lysed** *v.t.* to subject to dialysis | to obtain by dialysis **di·a·lyz·er,** *Br.* esp. **di·a·lys·er** *n.* (*chem.*) an arrangement for effecting dialysis [L. fr. Gk *dialusis* fr. *dialuein*, to separate completely]

di·a·mag·net·ic (dāiəmægnetik) *adj.* relating to, or possessing, diamagnetism

di·a·mag·net·ism (dāiəmægnitizəm) *n.* a magnetic property of all substances (but one often masked by other magnetic effects such as paramagnetism or ferromagnetism): because of it a substance shows a magnetic permeability smaller than 1 in an external magnetic field. A diamagnetic substance is repelled in proportion to the strength of the external magnetic field and if freely suspended assumes a direction normal to the magnetic meridian (cf. PARAMAGNETISM, cf. FERROMAGNETISM)

di·a·man·tane (dāiəmæntein) *n.* a hydrocarbon with a molecular arrangement similar to that of a diamond

di·a·man·té (di:əmuntei) **1.** *adj.* scattered with glittering particles **2.** *n.* material covered with glittering particles [F. fr. *diamant*, diamond]

di·am·e·ter (daiæmitər) *n.* a straight line passing through the center of a circle or other curvilinear figure and ending at the boundary of the figure | this measure through or across | (*optics*) a unit of linear magnifying power, *a lens magnifying 50 diameters* **di·am·e·tral** (daiæmitrəl) *adj.* [fr. L. *diametrus* fr. Gk]

di·a·met·ric (dāiəmetrik) *adj.* diametrical **di·a·met·ri·cal** *adj.* [illegible] (of opposition) complete **di·a·met·ri·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *diametrikos*]

di·a·mond (dāiəmənd, daimənd) **1.** *n.* a very valuable precious stone of pure carbon crystallized in the cubic system, and harder than almost any other known substance | a rhombus | a playing card marked with one or more red lozenges (*pl.*) the suit so marked | a tool fitted with a diamond for cutting glass | a small diamond used as a needle for playing records | a very small size of printing type (*baseball*) the infield (*baseball*) the playing field **2.** *adj.* made of or set with diamonds | sparkling | lozenge-shaped | (of a jubilee or wedding or other anniversary) [illegible] with diamonds or diamondlike objects [M.E. *diamant* fr. O.F.]

di·a·mond·back (dāiəməndbak, daimən-) *n.* *Crotalus adamanteus*, a rattlesnake found in southern U.S.A. It is the biggest (up to 8 ft) and deadliest snake of North America || *Plutella maculipennis*, the cabbage moth || a terrapin of genus *Malaclemys*, found in salt marshes along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts

diamond drill a drill fitted with a diamond for boring hard substances

diamond field a region yielding diamonds

diamond in the rough a person of fine qualities whose lack of social grace tends to keep them from being appreciated || (*pop.*) something e.g. an idea of great potential but not fully developed

di·a·mond·oid (dāiəməndɔid) the shape of a diamond

diamond pane a small, lozenge-shaped windowpane set in lead

diamond point a stylus fitted with a diamond for engraving

Di·an·a (daiænə) (*Rom. mythol.*) the goddess of the hunt, of the moon, and of chastity, identified with the Greek Artemis

di·an·drous (daiændrəs) *adj.* (*biol.*) having two stamens [fr. Gk fr. *di-*, twice + *anēr* (*andros*), man, a male]

di·an·thus (daiænθəs) *n.* a member of *Dianthus*, fam. *Caryophyllaceae*, a genus of plants including carnations and pinks [Mod. L. fr. Gk *Zeus* (*Dios*) + *anthos*, flower]

di·a·pa·son (dāiəpeizən, -sən) *n.* the basic tone of the organ, normally from the 8-ft pipes. In open diapason the pipes are clear, and the tone louder than in stopped diapason (where the ends of the pipes are plugged). Double diapason uses 16-ft pipes || a swelling burst of harmony || the full compass of an instrument or voice, or of an activity etc. [L. fr. Gk *dia pasōn* (*chordōn symphōnia*), (concord) through all (the notes)]

diapason normal (*mus.*) pitch set by fixing A above middle C at 435 vibrations per second, as compared with the international standard of 440

di·a·pause (dāiəpɔz) *n.* a state of dormancy during development, e.g. in insects || a sexually dormant period in an adult insect

di·a·per (dāiəpər, dāipər) **1.** *n.* (*Am.* = *Br.* napkin) a piece of absorbent cloth or other material for catching a baby's urine and feces, worn so as to cover the buttocks and crotch || a linen material woven with a diamond pattern or similar repetitive geometrical figure || a repetitive ornamental, often geometrical, pattern **2.** *v.t.* to ornament with a diaper pattern || to put a diaper on (a baby) [O.F. *diapre* fr. Gk]

di·aph·a·nous (daiæfənəs) *adj.* transparent [fr. M.L. *diaphanus* fr. Gk]

di·a·pho·re·sis (dāiəfəri:sis) *n.* (*med.*) perspiration, esp. artificially induced **di·a·pho·ret·ic** (dāiəfəretik) **1.** *adj.* inducing perspiration **2.** *n.* an agent with this property [L. fr. Gk]

di·a·phragm (dāiəfræm) *n.* a septum or partition, esp. the muscular partition which separates the cavity of the chest from the abdominal cavity in mammals, the midriff || a thin partition in shellfish, plant tissues etc. || a partition in a tube | (*optics*) the physical element of an optical system that regulates the quantity of light (brightness) traversing the system || (*chem.*) a porous partition for separating solutions | (*phys.*) a metal plate with a central hole, excluding all radiant energy except that which passes through the opening || (*photog.*) an iris diaphragm || a contraceptive in the form of a thin rubber cap fitted over the uterine cervix **di·a·phrag·mat·ic** (dāiəfrægmætik) *adj.* [fr. L.L. *diaphragma* fr. Gk]

di·a·pos·i·tive (dāiəpɔzitiv) *n.* a positive photograph on a transparent medium *Cf.* TRANSPARENCY

di·a·rchy [illegible]

di·a·rist (dāiərist) *n.* someone who writes a diary, esp. as a literary form

di·ar·rhe·a, esp. *Br.* di·ar·rhoe·a (dāiəri:ə) *n.* unnaturally frequent passage of loose watery stool [L. fr. Gk]

di·a·ry (dāiəri:) *pl.* **di·a·ries** *n.* a daily written account of events, experiences or observations | a book for keeping such an account | a calendar with a space for each day's engagements or memoranda [fr. M.L. *diarius*, daily]

Di·as (di:əs), Bartolome (1466–1500), Portuguese navigator who discovered (1487) the [illegible]

Di·as·po·ra (dīaspərə) *n.* the dispersed Jews after the Babylonian Captivity | their dispersion [Gk fr. *diasperein*, to scatter]

di·a·stase (dīəstēs, -stāz) *n.* an enzyme, derived from malt, which converts starch into sugar in the process of germination, e.g. starch becomes maltose during the brewing of beer **di·a·sta·sic** (dīəstēsik, -stāzik) **di·a·stat·ic** (dīəstætik) *adjs.* [F

sion of the heart (opp. SYSTOLE) or other organ

di·a·stro·phism (dīæstrəfizəm) *n.* the process

crust forming mountains, ocean beds etc. [fr. Gk *diastrophe*, a turning aside, distortion]

di·a·tes·sa·ron (dīətesərən) *n.* a harmony of the four Gospels into a single, fifth narrative

di·a·ther·man·cy (dīəθərmənsi) *n.* transparency to radiant heat **di·a·ther·man·ous**, **di·a·**

di·a·ther·my (dīəθərmi) *n.* heat treatment of the deeper body tissues by electric currents [fr. Gk *dia-*, through + *therme*, heat]

di·a·tom (dīətəm) *n.* any of the single-celled or colonial yellow-brown algae which form an important part of marine and freshwater plankton. Diatomite is formed from the siliceous cell

di·a·to·ma·ceous earth (dīətəmēʃəs) diato-

di·a·tom·ic (dīətɔmik) *adj.* of a molecule which

di·at·o·mite (dīætəmait) *n.* a light, siliceous, friable deposit derived from the remains of diatoms. Its physical and chemical properties enable it to be used as a filter aid, refractory,

pose, going little outside the notes of the

pe [fr. L. fr. Gk

di·at·ro·pism (dīætrəpizəm) *n.* (*biol.*) the ten-

Díaz, Porfirio, 1830–1915, Mexican general

established the government, developed commu-

dib·bler (diblər) *n.* a species of mammal believed extinct but rediscovered in Australia in

di·bran·chi·ate (daibrænkiit, daibrænkieit) **1.** *adj.* belonging to *Dibranchia*, the group of two-gilled cephalopod mollusks including squids and octopuses **2.** *n.* a member of *Dibranchia* [fr. Mod. L. *Dibranchiata* fr. Gk]

broumə kluərə proupeiən) *n.* a toxic, carcinogenic pesticide, esp. used against plant parasitic worms. It is said to cause sterility in humans (*abbr.* DBCP)

dibs (dibz) *pl. n.* (*Br.*) jacks (*JACK)

dice (dais) **1.** *n. pl.* of DIE ‖ a gambling game played with these | (*sports*) intense contest for position in an auto race **2.** *v. pres. part.* **dic·ing** *past* and *past part.* **diced** *v.t.* to play dice ‖ *v.t.* to cut up (vegetables, meat etc.) into small cubes ‖ to mark into squares

di·cen·tra (daisentrə) *n.* a member of *Dicentra*, fam. *Fumariaceae*, a genus of erect plants with much-divided leaves. They are cultivated for their ornamental flowers, esp. *D. spectabilis* (bleeding heart) [Mod. L. fr. Gk *dikentros* fr. *di-*, twice + *kentron*, spur]

cymose inflorescence in which two main axes are produced [Mod. L. fr. Gk *dichasis* fr. *dichazein*, to divide in half]

di·chla·myd·e·ous (daiklәmidiəs) *adj.* having both calyx and corolla [fr. Gk *di-*, twice + *chlamys*

di·chlo·ric mirror (daiklurik) television-camera device consisting of a metal-film-covered glass that permits only some colors to pass through

di·chlo·ride (daiklәraid, daiklouraid) *n.* a compound of two atoms of chlorine with a divalent metal or positive ion, e.g. $HgCl_2$

kluərədaifenəldairkluəroueθein) *n.* toxic insecticide similar to DDT (*abbr.* DDD)

hydrocarbon insecticide (*abbr.* DDT)

di·chlor·vos ($C_4H_7Cl_2O_4P$) (daiklurvos) *n.* biodegradable, slightly toxic, organophosphorous pesticide used esp. to eliminate parasitic worms *also* dimenthyl dichlorovinyl phosphate (*abbr.*

di·chog·a·mous (daikɔgəməs) *adj.* (*bot.*, of hermaphrodite plants) characterized by the maturing of different sexual elements at different times, ensuring cross-fertilization (cf. PROTANDRY, cf. PROTOGYNY) **di·chog·a·my** *n.* [fr. Gk *dicho-*, separate + *gamos*, married]

di·chot·ic (daikɔtik) *adj.* of a sound that is heard differently by each ear **dichotically** *adj.*

di·chot·o·mize (daikɔtəmaiz) *pres. part.* **di-** **di·chot·o·mized** *v.t.* to separate into two distinct, esp. opposing, parts | *v.t.* to form a dichotomy

di·chot·o·mous (daikɔtəməs) *adj.* relating to or

a division into two opposing parts (*astron.*) the phase of the moon, or of the inferior planets, when half the disk is seen from the earth to be illuminated (*biol.*) a repeated forking into two [fr. Gk *dichotomia*, a cutting in two]

di·chro·ic (daikrouik) *adj.* differing in color with the thickness or concentration of the transmitting medium | reflecting light of one color and transmitting light of another (e.g. of some crystals) showing unlike colors in light transmitted along two different axes **di·chro-**

di·chro·mat·ic (daikrəmætik, daikrəmætik) *adj.* with two color varieties | exhibiting dichromatism [fr. Gk *di-*, twice + *chromatikos* fr.

color blindness, in which only two of the three

forms of chromium [fr. Gk *dichromos*, two-col-

novelist. His first book, 'Sketches by Boz' was a collection of essays written while he was a reporter in the House of Commons. 'Pickwick Papers' (1837) made him famous. A series of novels followed, at almost yearly intervals, first published serially and including 'Oliver Twist' (1841), 'David Copperfield' (1850), 'A Tale of Two Cities' (1859) and 'Great Expectations' (1861). They are remarkable for their abundance of memorable characters (humorous, grotesque or sinister), and for the variety of the humanity (mainly lower-class) which they portray. His attacks on certain abuses in orphanages and schools, courts and prisons, contributed to their reform. He reserved his grimmest satire for the inhumanity of commercialism and industrialism; and in 'Hard Times' (1854) he attacked their underlying concepts

dick·ens (dikinz) *n.* (in interjections) the deuce, the devil [origin unknown]

dick·er (dikər) *v.i.* to barter, haggle [fr. obs. *dicker*, a lot of ten (hides or skins) fr. L.]

dick·ey, dick·y (dikɪ) *pl.* **dick·eys, dick·ies** *n.* a false front on a shirt or blouse ‖ (*Br.*) a rumble seat [perh. fr. *Dick*, man's name]

Dick·in·son (dikinsən), Emily (1830–86), American poet. She was a recluse and was virtually unknown in her lifetime. She wrote mainly of death and immortality in short, intense, mostly unrhymed lyrics, in which the skillful use of assonance often gives the illusion of rhyme

Dickinson, John (1732–1808), American statesman, known as the author of 'Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania' (1767–8), which inveighed against the Townshend Acts, and of many pre-Revolutionary War petitions and declarations. He was instrumental in preparing the first draft of the Articles of Confederation

dicky (*DICKEY

di·cli·nous (daiklainəs) *adj.* with stamens and pistils in separate flowers [fr. F. *dicline* fr. Gk

di·cot·y·le·don (daikɔt'li:d'n) *n.* a plant with two cotyledons, a member of the subclass *Dicotyledoneae* of angiosperms, incl. most of the deciduous woody plants of temperate zones and the majority of herbaceous flowering plants (cf. MONOCOTYLEDON) **di·cot·y·lé·don·ous** *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *Dicotyledones*]

Dic·ta·phone (diktəfoun) *n.* a machine (used esp. in offices for dictation) which records and subsequently reproduces at a chosen speed what is spoken into it [Trademark fr. DICTATE + *-phone* as in 'Gramophone']

dic·tate 1. (dikteit, diktéit) *v. pres. part.* **dic·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dic·tat·ed** *v.t.* to read or say (something) aloud that is to be written down | to prescribe, *to dictate terms of surrender* | *v.i.* to behave like an autocrat **2.** (diktеit) *n.* (usually *pl.*) an order, a compelling impulse, *the dictates of conscience* [fr. L. *dictare* (*dictatus*), to speak]

dic·ta·tion (diktеiʃən) *n.* a dictating ‖ something dictated | something written from dictation ‖ a command [fr. L. *dictatio* (*dictationis*) fr. *dictare*, to speak]

dic·ta·tor (diktеitər, diktéitər) *n.* an autocrat, an absolute ruler ‖ someone who acts like a petty tyrant [L.]

dic·ta·to·ri·al (diktətɔ́riəl, diktətóuriəl) *adj.* imperious, autocratic ‖ of a dictator [fr. L. *dictatorius*, pertaining to a dictator]

dic·ta·tor·ship (diktеitərʃip) *n.* the office or period of power of a dictator ‖ a form of government in which power is held by a dictator without effective constitutional checks

dictatorship of the proletariat domination by the proletariat, the stage of the Marxist revolution after the destruction of capitalism, leading to the establishment of the communist classless

dic·tion (dikʃən) *n.* a way of speaking, enunciation or delivery in public speaking ‖ the selection and control of words to express ideas (command of vocabulary, grammatical correctness, effective word order etc.) [F.]

dic·tion·ar·y (dikʃənəri:) *pl.* **dic·tion·ar·ies** *n.* a book containing the words or a choice of the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with their definitions, and often indicating their pronunciation, part of speech, common usage, provenance etc. ‖ (*computer*) a listing of code words used in a program and their meanings in that program ‖ a compilation of such words limited to a particular subject, *a gardening dictionary* | a work of informative character arranged alphabetically, *a dictionary of quotations* [fr. M.L. *dictionarium*]

—The first standard dictionaries of modern (Accademici della Crusca' (1612) and the 'Dictionnaire de l'Academie française' (1638–94). Dr. Johnson's

dictionary, perhaps the most famous of all English dictionaries, was published in 1755. Noah Webster's 'American Dictionary of the English Language' (1828) was the first to insist primarily on words in current usage and to distinguish between American and English forms and senses. The first dictionaries giving detailed etymologies were compiled by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm (1854 ff.) and by [illegible] 73). The first encyclopedic dictionary was produced by Pierre Larousse (1866–76)

dic·tum (dĭktəm) *pl.* **dic·ta** (dĭktə), **dic·tums** *n.* an authoritative saying ‖ a maxim ‖ (*law*) an opinion expressed by a judge not binding because on a matter incidental to the judgment [L. fr. *dicere*, to say]

did *past* of DO

Did·a·che (dĭdəkē) a 2nd-c. Christian document, 'The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles', giving details of Eastern Church order and liturgy in the 1st c. The text was rediscovered at Constantinople in 1875

di·dac·tic (daidǽktik) *adj.* intending to teach, *a didactic poem* ‖ having a pedagogic manner (usually pejorative) **di·dac·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* **di·dác·ti·cism** *n.* [fr. Gk *didaktikos*]

di·dap·per (dǽdæpər) *n.* the dabchick or little grebe [for *dive-dapper* fr. earlier *divedap* fr. O.E. *dūfedoppa*, a pelican]

did·dle (dĭd'l) *pres. part.* **did·dling** *past* and *past part.* **did·dled** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to cheat, swindle ‖ (*pop.*) to move rapidly up and down or back and forth ‖ (with 'away') to fritter (time) away [etym. doubtful]

Di·derot (di:drou), Denis (1713–84), French writer. His direction of the 'Encyclopédie' (from 1745 onwards) was among his greatest achievements. With his powerful intelligence, wide interests and verve, he incarnated the spirit of the 18th c.: with his lively imagination and keen sensibility, he was a precursor of Romanticism. His writings include philosophical essays, plays and novels ('Jacques le fataliste', 1773, and 'le Neveu de Rameau', 1762)

didn't *contr.* of DID NOT

Di·do (dáidou) legendary daughter of a king of Tyre. She founded Carthage and became its queen. In Virgil's 'Aeneid' she falls in love with Aeneas and throws herself on a funeral pyre when he deserts her

di·do (dáidou) *pl.* **di·does, di·dos** *n.* (*pop.*) prank, caper [origin unknown]

didst archaic 2nd person *sing. past* of DO

did·y·mous (dídəməs) *adj.* (*biol.*) growing in pairs [fr. Gk *didumos*, twin]

die (dai) *n.* (*pl.* **dice**, dais) a small cube marked on its faces with 1–6 spots and used in playing dice ‖ (*archit., pl.* **dies**) the cubic part of a pedestal ‖ (*pl.* **dies**) any of various tools for cutting, shaping or embossing **the die is cast** the choice has been irrevocably made *CHIP [M.E. *de* fr. O.F.]

die *pres. part.* **dy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **died** *v.i.* to cease to live, *to die of cancer, by violence, through neglect, for love, from wounds* ‖ to fade away, be forgotten, *the memory will never die* ‖ to fade to nothing, *the sound died on the air* ‖ to become feeble or cease to be, *don't let the fire die* ‖ to wither **never say die** don't give in **to die hard** to be difficult to suppress, *malicious rumors die hard* **to die in harness** to die while still working (not in retirement) **to die in one's bed** to die of age or illness **to die off** to die one by one **to die out** to become extinct [M.E. *degen* fr. O.N.]

die·back (dáibæk) *n.* a condition found in shrubs and trees in which branches wither from the tip downwards. It is caused by disease, injury or wrong pruning

die-cast (dáikæst, dáikɑst) *pres. part.* **die-cast·ing** *past* and *past part.* **die-cast** *v.t.* to make by pouring molten metal into a metal mold **die-cast·ing** *n.* the process of molding in this way ‖ a casting so made

Die·fen·ba·ker (dí:fənbeikər), John George (1895–1979), Canadian statesman, Conservative prime minister (1957–63)

Dié·go-Sua·rez (djéigɔswáre0) (formerly Antsiranе) a port (pop. 45,487) and military base at the northern tip of Madagascar, an excellent harbor

die-hard (dáihɑrd) **1.** *adj.* uncompromisingly conservative **2.** *n.* such a person

die-in (dáiin) *n.* a group protest against construction of nuclear energy plants

di·e·lec·tric (daiiléktrik) **1.** *n.* a nonconductor of electricity **2.** *adj.* of, or having the properties of, a dielectric

dielectric constant a number associated with a nonconducting material that measures its ability to reduce the electric field intensity between charged parallel conducting plates (*CAPACITOR). The dielectric constant is equal to the ratio of the capacitance of a standard capacitor with the material as dielectric to its capacitance with a vacuum as dielectric

dielectric strength the maximum electric field intensity that a given insulating material can [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dien Bien Phu, Battle of (djénbjénfú:) a battle fought in N. Vietnam, near the Laos border, in which a successful 55-day nationalist siege of French forces (Mar.–May 1954) marked the end of French attempts to regain control of Indochina. It was followed by a Geneva conference (July 21, 1954), which partitioned Vietnam

di·en·ceph·a·lon (dáiensefəlɔn) *n.* the anterior part of the brainstem (*BRAIN), differentiated [illegible] fr. Gk *di-*, between + *enkephalon*, brain]

Dieppe (djep) a town (pop. 25,800) in E. Normandy, France, a seaside resort and fishing and [illegible] shipbuilding

dieresis *DIAERESIS

die·sel (dí:z'l) **1.** *n.* a diesel engine ‖ a ship, locomotive etc. driven by a diesel engine **2.** *adj.* powered by or fitted with a diesel engine ‖ relating to the diesel cycle or engine [after Rudolf *Diesel* (1858–1913), German inventor of the [illegible]]

diesel cycle an ideal heat-engine cycle in four stages in which the working substance successively undergoes adiabatic compression, constant pressure heating, adiabatic expansion, [illegible]

die·sel-e·lec·tric (dí:z'liléktrik) *adj.* relating to or using the combination of a diesel engine driving an electric generator to provide electric [illegible]

diesel engine an internal-combustion engine in which air is compressed in a cylinder so that its temperature is sufficiently high to ignite fuel injected directly into the cylinder, where combustion and expansion take place and actuate a piston

die·sink·er (dáisinkər) *n.* (*mech.*) someone who cuts dies **die·sink·ing** *n.*

di·e·sis (dáiisis) *pl.* **di·e·ses** (dáiisi:z) *n.* (*printing*) the double dagger (symbol [‡]) used in references [L. fr. Gk *diesis*, a musical interval]

die·stock (dáistɔk) *n.* a handle or stock for holding screw-cutting dies

di·et (dáiit) *n.* the food and drink normally taken by an individual or a group, *a diet of bread and cheese, a balanced diet* ‖ a prescribed course of what is to be eaten and what is not [O.F. *diete* fr. L. fr. Gk]

diet *v.t.* to put on a diet ‖ *v.i.* to eat special food (for health reasons, athletic training etc.) ‖ to eat less so as to become thinner [O.F. *dieter*]

Di·et (dáit) *n.* the law-making assembly of certain nations ‖ (*hist.*) a national or international [illegible]

di·e·tar·y (dáiteri:) **1.** *pl.* **di·e·tar·ies** *n.* a course of diet ‖ an allowance or ration of food **2.** *adj.* relating to diet [fr. L. *dietarius*]

dietary laws (*Jewish religion*) laws prohibiting certain foods, or combinations of foods, or prescribing the mode of preparation

di·e·tet·ic (daiitétik) *adj.* of or relating to diet **di·e·tét·i·cal·ly** *adv.* **di·e·tét·ics** *n.* the study of the principles of nutrition [fr. L. *diaeteticus* fr. [illegible]]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(*pharm.*) a synthetic non-steroid estrogen, once used to avoid miscarriage, sometimes used as morning-after contraceptive; held to cause cancer in offspring at maturity *abbr.* DES

[illegible]

[illegible]smaid) *n.* an insect repellant used esp. against mites, ticks, and spiders *abbr.* EET

di·e·ti·tian, di·e·ti·cian (daiitíʃən) *n.* a specialist in [illegible]

[illegible]

diet pill drug capable of reducing appetite or speeding metabolism, usu. a hormone or diuretic

diet soda soda prepared with no sugar, usu. sweetened with saccharine or other cyclamates

DIFAR (*acronym*) for directional finding and ranging, a U.S. Navy system used to locate submarines in which sonobuoys pick up and broadcast sounds of submarines

dif·fer (dífər) *v.i.* to be different ‖ to disagree in opinion [L. *differre*]

dif·fer·ence (dífərəns) **1.** *n.* the state or instance of differing ‖ a distinction, *make no difference to me* ‖ a disagreement, *we had a difference of opinion* ‖ the quantity obtained by subtracting one quantity from another ‖ [illegible] or number from another of the same kind ‖ a change or addition made to a coat of arms to distinguish a junior member or branch of a family from the chief line ‖ [illegible] **2.** *v.t.* to distinguish by a difference ‖ (*heraldry*) to add a difference to **to make a difference** to be important **to make no difference** to be unimportant **to split the difference** to compromise [illegible] totals etc.) by agreeing on a midway figure [F. *difference*]

dif·fer·ent (dífərənt, difrənt) *adj.* (with 'from', *Br.* also 'to') dissimilar ‖ not the same, *we go to different butchers* ‖ (*pop.*) out of the ordinary, unusual [F. *different*]

dif·fer·en·tial (difərénʃəl) **1.** *adj.* showing a difference or differences, varying according to a set of factors ‖ constituting a difference, distinguishing, *differential characteristics* ‖ having or producing different motions, pressures etc., *a differential pulley* **2.** *n.* (*math.*) an arbitrary increment of an independent variable ‖ (*math.*) the product of the derivative of a function of one variable and the increment of the variable. For functions of more than one variable the differential is the sum of the products of the partial derivatives and the increment of the variable that is not held constant ‖ a differential gear ‖ a wage difference for comparable work applied so as to reflect particular circumstances ‖ a difference in transport rates for goods going over different routes to the same destination or to different destinations, as a means of distributing traffic fairly to competing carriers [fr. M.L. *differentialis*]

differential calculus a branch of mathematical analysis dealing with the dependence of the rate of change of functions upon changes in the functions' variables

differential equation an equation containing one or more differentials or derivatives of functions

differential gear an arrangement of gears connecting two shafts in the same line and enabling one of them to rotate faster than the [illegible] when required

differential operator (*math.*) a specific set of operations involving differentiation

differential screw a screw having two threads of unequal pitch, so that when the screw is turned the threads have a relative motion

dif·fer·en·ti·ate (difərénʃi:eit) *pres. part.* **dif·fer·en·ti·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dif·fer·en·ti·at·ed** *v.t.* [illegible] to distinguish between ‖ (*math.*) to form the derivative of ‖ *v.t.* to make discrimination ‖ to develop [illegible] **dif·fer·en·ti·á·tion** *n.* [fr. M.L. *differentiare* (*differentiatus*)]

dif·fi·cult (difikəlt) [illegible] hard to do ‖ hard to understand or solve ‖ hard to deal with or to please, obstinate ‖ troublesome, worrying [prob. fr. DIFFICULTY] **dif·fi·cul·ty** (difikəlti, difikʌlti) *pl.* **dif·fi·cul·ties** *n.* the quality of being difficult ‖ something which is not easily [illegible] done, understood or believed ‖ an obstacle or hindrance ‖ an objection, demurral, *please don't raise difficulties* ‖ a disagreement or cause of hostility or estrangement ‖ (often *pl.*) trouble, [illegible]

dif·fi·dence (difidəns) excessive modesty or shyness [fr. L. *diffidentia*, distrust]

dif·fi·dent (difidənt) [illegible] dence ‖ modest ‖ too modest or shy [fr. L. *diffidens* (*diffidentis*) fr. *diffidere*, to distrust]

dif·fract (difrǽkt) *v.t.* to cause to undergo diffraction ‖ *v.i.* to undergo diffraction [fr. L. *diffringere* (*diffractus*), to break apart]

dif·frac·tion (difrǽkʃən) [illegible] which electromagnetic or other waves are modified during their propagation. The effect is of [illegible]

In the case of light this occurs when it passes by the edge of an opaque body or through a narrow

Part of the light appears to be deflected (this deflection is directly proportional to its wavelength) to the region of geometrical shadow, and parallel light and dark (or colored) fringes or lines are produced. Diffraction effects are due to interference and are common to all wave motions. [fr. Mod. L. *diffractio* (*diffractionis*) fr.

diffraction grating (*phys.*) a translucent screen upon which are ruled numerous fine opaque lines very close together that act like many parallel slits. They are used to obtain light of a very narrow range of wavelengths by selecting a small portion of the diffracted

dif·frac·tive (difræktiv) *adj.* tending to diffract.

dif·fuse 1. (difjuz) *v.t.* (*pres. part.* **dif·fus·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dif·fused**) *v.t.* to spread widely, *to diffuse wisdom*. *v.i.* (*phys.*) to undergo diffusion. 2. (difjus) *adj.* widely spread, dispersed; not concise, wordy. (*phys.*) of reflection, or the thing reflected) not coherent (cf. SPECULAR). **dif·fus·ible** (difjuzibəl) *adj.* [fr. L. *diffusus*, to pour out]

dif·fu·sion (difjuʒən) *n.* a diffusing or being diffused. the reflection of light by a mat surface or transmission of light through frosted glass etc. or the scattering caused by particles in the atmosphere. the random movement of constituent particles caused by thermal agitation that results eventually in the uniform mixing of

(GRAHAM'S LAW). the spread of cultural elements from one people or district to others. [fr. L. *diffusio* (*diffusionis*)]

diffusion pump a pump for producing a very high vacuum by the diffusion of residual gas into a jet of mercury or oil vapor. The gas is carried off and separated from the jet by condensation.

dig (dig) 1. (*pres. part.* **dig·ging** *past* and *past part.* **dug** (dʌg)) *v.t.* to break up or turn (soil) with a spade, fork, paws etc.; to excavate, make a hole etc.) by digging; to remove from the

the action of digging. **to dig for** to look for by

soil. **to dig oneself in** (*mil.*) to make a protective trench; to establish oneself safely in a job; to make oneself thoroughly familiar with a subject. **to dig out** to find out by research, inquiry etc. 2. *n.* a poke or thrust, *a dig in the ribs*; a sarcastic remark; a piece of digging, esp. an

di·gas·tric (dagæstrik). 1. *adj.* (of a muscle) fleshy at each end and tendinous in the middle of; of or relating to the digastrics. 2. *n.* one of the muscles which serve to open the jaw. [fr. Mod. L. *digastricus* fr. Gk *di-* (twice) + *gaster* (*gasteros*)]

Dig·boi oilfield (digbɔi) an important source of natural oil in Lakhimpur district, Upper As-

Food, after being partially broken down in the mouth, passes through the esophagus to the stomach, where the process of breakdown continues. It then passes to the small intestine, where further breakdown occurs, and the useful particles are absorbed into the bloodstream. The remaining particles pass through the large intestine and are ultimately expelled as feces.

dig·ger (digər) *n.* someone who digs or something which digs; a gold miner. (*pop.*) an Australian or New Zealand soldier of the 1st world war.

dig·gings (digiŋz) *pl. n.* mines, esp. gold mines. (*Br., pop.*) lodgings.

Dig·i·nalt (didʒinɔlt) *n.* an altimeter based on a digital computer designed by Computer Equipment Corporation.

dig·it (didʒit) *n.* a finger or a toe. a finger's breadth; any of the numbers from 0 to 9. (*astron.*, in measuring an eclipse) the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon. [fr. L. *digitus*, finger]

dig·it·al (didʒitl) *adj.* pertaining to a finger or the fingers. having digits. like a digit. (*computer*) of an instrument that accepts data and produces output in the form of characters or digits. [fr. L. *digitalis*]

digital computer

dig·i·tal·is (didʒitælis, didʒiteilis) *n.* a member of *Digitalis*, fam. *Scrophulariaceae*, a genus of European wild flowers with long racemes of showy flowers. a poisonous mixture of glucosides obtained from the purple foxglove, used as a heart stimulant and diuretic. [M.L. = foxglove]

digital lock an automobile security device that requires pressing of numbered buttons in sequence to open doors.

digital multimeter service on which measured value of voltage, etc., is shown in a digital display, using an analog to digital converter (*abbr.* DMM).

digital recording (*acoustics*) reproduction of sound fed into a computer through an amplifier, converted to numbers, and stored with recording. *Cf.* ANALOG RECORDING.

digital speech communication

transmitting voiced messages by wire in digital form.

digital switch a device activated by processing

digital watch wristwatch or pocket watch that displays the time in digits.

dig·i·tate (didʒiteit) *adj.* (*biol.*) having parts arranged like the fingers on a hand; having fingers; having deep divisions. **dig·i·tat·ed** *adj.* **dig·i·ta·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *digitatus* fr. *digitus*, finger]

digi·ti·grade (didʒitigreid) *adj.* (*zool.*) walking with only the digits (toes) touching the ground (cf. PLANTIGRADE). [F.]

dig·i·to·nin (C$_{27}$H$_{42}$O$_{29}$) (didʒitounin) *n.* (*pharm.*) an irritant steroid glycoside derived from digitalis, used in treating heart condi-

diglossia

languages or dialects for different occasions. — **diglossic** *adj.*

dig·ni·fied (dignifaid) *adj.* showing dignity.

dig·ni·fy (dignifai) *pres. part.* **dig·ni·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dig·ni·fied**) *v.t.* to add an air of distinction to; to give a pretentious name to. [O.F. *dignifier*]

dig·ni·tar·y (dignitəri) (*pl.* **dig·ni·tar·ies**) *n.* someone who holds high office, esp. ecclesiasti-

dig·ni·ty (dignəti) (*pl.* **dig·ni·ties**) *n.* worth, excellence. *the dignity of labor*. nobility of manner

high office or rank. **to stand on one's dignity** to insist on being treated with respect. [O.F. *dig-*

dig·o·troph·ic (digətroufik) *adj.* of deep lakes

di·graph (daigræf, daigraf) *n.* two letters representing one sound, e.g. 'ea' in 'heat'. [fr. Gk *di-*

di·gression (daigreʃən, digreʃən) *n.* a wander-

di·gressive (daigresiv, digresiv) *adj.* tending to

di·he·dral (daihi:drəl) *adj.* having or formed by two plane faces. (of aircraft wings) inclined at an angle to each other. [fr. Gk *di-*, twice + *hedra*, seat, base]

dihedral angle (*math.*) the angle between two intersecting planes. (*aeron.*) the angle between an airfoil and the horizontal.

dihydrodysaccharone (C$_{12}$H$_{22}$O$_{11}$) (daihaidrədʒisækəroun) *n.* a compond used to produce an artificial tan and contained in fungicides and plasticizers. *also* dihydrolypropane (*abbr.* DHA).

dihydroxyquin (ˈTODOQUINO).

Di·jon (di:ʒɔ̃) the former capital (pop. 146,000) of Burgundy, France, at the foot of the Côte d'Or, a rail center with metallurgy, mechanical engineering and food industries. Palace of the dukes of Burgundy, church of Notre-Dame (13th c.) and other fine churches. University

dike, dyke (daik) 1. *n.* a raised bank constructed to prevent flooding, esp. (as in Holland) to prevent the encroachment of the sea. (*Br.*) a small natural waterway. a low wall, esp. of turf or unmortared stones. a causeway. a crack in a rock stratum filled with igneous matter. the igneous matter itself (cf. VEIN). 2. *v. pres. part.* **dik·ing, dyk·ing** *past* and *past part.* **diked, dyked** *v.t.* to construct dikes. *v.t.* to provide or protect with dikes. [O.E. *dic*, a ditch]

di·lap·i·date (dilæpideit) *pres. part.* **di·lap·i·dat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **di·lap·i·dat·ed** *v.i.* to fall into disrepair. *v.t.* to cause to fall into ruin or disrepair. **di·lap·i·dat·ed** *adj.* [fr. L. *dilapidare* (*dilapidatus*), to waste, to scatter like

di·lap·i·da·tion (dilæpideiʃən) *n.* a falling, or a causing to fall, into disrepair. (*Br., pl.*) the money paid by an incumbent for wear and tear during his incumbency. the falling away of cliffs etc. or the resulting debris. [fr. L. *dilapidatio* (*dilapidationis*)]

di·lat·an·cy (daileit'nsi:, dilèit'nsi:) *n.* the property of being dilatant.

di·lat·ant (daileit'nt, dilèit'nt) *adj.* having the property of increasing in volume when subjected to stress because of a wider spacing of particles. [fr. L. *dilatans* (*dilatantis*) fr. *dilatare*, to dilate]

di·la·ta·tion (dailəteiʃən, dilətéiʃən) *n.* the quality of being dilatant. a dilating, esp. an enlargement of the pupil of the eye, heart chamber, or other organ. [O.F.]

di·late (dailèit, dilèit) *pres. part.* **di·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **di·lat·ed** *v.i.* to expand, become wide. to enlarge upon a subject by relating the details of it. *v.t.* to cause to expand. to stretch (something contracted). **di·la·tion** *n.* [F. *di-*

dil·a·tom·e·ter (dailətɔmitər, dilətɔmitər) *n.* an instrument to measure thermal expansion, used to determine the expansion coefficients of liquids and solids.

di·la·tor (daileitər, dilèitər) *n.* a muscle which expands or dilates an organ. [fr. DILATE]

dil·a·to·ri·ly (dilətərili:, dilətourili:) *adv.* in a dilatory way.

dil·a·to·ri·ness (dilətəri:nis, dilətouri:nis) *n.* the quality of being dilatory.

dil·a·to·ry (dilətəri:, dilətouri:) *adj.* tending to put off a decision or to prolong a process. meant to cause delay and win time, *dilatory tactics*. [fr. L. *dilatorius*, delaying]

Dilaudid (*pharm.*) trade name for dihyromorphinone, an analgesic and respiratory sedative similar to morphine.

di·lem·ma (dilemə) *n.* a situation in which one is faced with a choice between equally unsatisfactory alternatives. (*logic*) an argument which forces an opponent to accept one of two propositions both of which contradict his former contention. [L. fr. Gk *dilēmma*, assumption]

dil·et·tan·te (dilitænti:, dilitənt) 1. *pl.* **dil·et·tan·ti** (dilitænti:), **dil·et·tan·tes** *n.* someone who genuinely loves the fine arts without being a professional, someone who dabbles in art, literature, music etc., without any deep knowledge or application. 2. *adj.* superficial. amateur. **dil·et·tant·ism** *n.* [Ital.]

dil·i·gence (dilidʒəns) *n.* the quality of being

dil·i·gent (dilidʒənt) *adj.* hard-working, industrious, conscientious, not negligent. [F.]

dill (dil) *n. Anethum graveolens*, fam. *Umbelliferae*, an annual whose seeds are used as a carminative, and also as a flavoring in pickles

dil·ly-dal·ly (dilidæli:) *pres. part* **dil·ly-dal·ly·ing** *past* and *past part* **dil·ly-dal·lied** *v.i.* to dawdle ‖ *(pop.)* to vacillate

dil·u·ent (dilju:ənt) *n.* *adj.* (*chem.*) **1.** *n.* a substance that dilutes or thins ‖ (*med.*) **2.** *n.* a substance that dilutes or thins the blood ‖ *adj.* *diluens* (*diluentis*) fr. *diluere*, to wash away, dilute]

di·lute (dailu:t, dilu:t) **1.** *v. pres. part* **di·lut·ing** *past* and *past part.* **di·lut·ed** *v.t.* to lessen the concentration of (a mixture) by adding more water or a thinner etc. ‖ to reduce the strength or brilliance of (a color etc.) ‖ to weaken, water down (a story, doctrine etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to become diluted **2.** *adj.* diluted, weakened **di·lu·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *diluere* (*dilutus*), to wash away]

di·lu·tive (dailu:tiv) (*adj.*) (*securities*) effecting a dilution, e.g., of the value of a stock by the issuance of additional shares

di·lu·vi·al (dailu:vi:əl, dilu:vi:əl) *adj.* of or relating to a flood, esp. the flood referred to in the Bible (Genesis vii and viii) ‖ (*geol.*) caused by a deluge [fr. L. *diluvialis* fr. *diluvium*, deluge]

di·lu·vi·um (dailu:vi:əm, dilu:vi:əm) *pl* **di·lu·vi·ums, di·lu·vi·a** (dailu:vi:ə, dilu:vi:ə) (*geol.*) glacial drift [L. = deluge]

dim (dim) **1.** *comp.* **dim·mer** *superl* **dim·mest** *adj.* not bright or clear ‖ indistinct, not clearly visible ‖ vague ‖ (of sound) muffled, faint ‖ (of vision) blurred ‖ (*pop.*) stupid **to take a dim view** (*pop.*) to think poorly of (someone or something) **2.** *v. pres. part.* **dim·ming** *past* and *past part.* **dimmed** *v.t.* to make dim ‖ (*Am. Br.* dip) to lower the beam of (headlights) ‖ *v.i.* to become dim [O.E.]

dime (daim) *n.* (U.S.A. and Canada) a coin worth 10 cents, one-tenth of a dollar [O.F. = tenth]

dime novel (*old-fash.*) a cheaply produced, paperbacked, melodramatic novel

di·men·sion (diménʃən) *n.* a measurement in a single direction (e.g. length, breadth, thickness or circumference) ‖ (*pl.*) size, *a house of generous dimensions* ‖ (*pl.*) extent or scope, *the dimensions of a task* ‖ (*phys.*) the powers to which the fundamental units of mass, length and time are raised in a derived unit (thus the gram, the centimeter, and the second raised to the power of −2 are the dimensions of the dyne) **di·mén·sion·al** *adj.* [F.]

dim·er·ous (dímərəs) *adj.* (*entom.*) having two-jointed tarsi ‖ (*bot.*) having two parts to each whorl [fr. Mod. L. *dimerus*, ult. fr. Gk *di-*, twice + *meros*, part]

dime store a store selling many kinds of cheap goods

di·me·ter (dímitər) *n.* a verse of two feet or two measures [fr. L. *dimetrus* fr. Gk]

di·meth·o·ate [$C_4H_{12}NO_3PS_2$] an organophosphorous insecticide often used to protect livestock

1,1-di·meth·yl·hy·dra·zine [$CH_3)_2NNH_2$] (dài·méθəlhàidrəzi:n) *n.* a high-energy propellant used in rockets

di·meth·yl·ni·tros·a·mise (daimeθəlnaitrəsəmaiz) *n.* a carcinogenic element in tobacco smoke *Cf* NITROSOMES

di·meth·yl sulfoxide [CH_3SO] (daiméθəl) (*pharm.*) pain reliever, anti-inflammatory agent and industrial solvent derived in wood pulp processing (*abbr.* DMSO)

di·meth·yl·tryp·ta·mine [illegible] tríptəmain) *n.* (*pharm.*) a hallucinogenic similar to psilocybin (*abbr.* DMT)

di·mid·i·ate (dimídi:it, dimídi:eit) *adj.* (*bot.*, of an anther) having one lobe lacking or abortive ‖ (*bot.*, of a pileus) having one side larger than the other ‖ (*bot.*, of the perithecium of a lichen) having the upper part only enclosed in a wall [fr. L. *dimidiare* (*dimidiatus*), to halve]

di·min·ish (diminiʃ) *v.t.* to make less ‖ (*mus.*) to reduce (a perfect or minor interval) by a chromatic semitone, *a diminished fifth* ‖ *v.i.* to become less [fr. obs. *diminue* fr. F. *diminuer*, to lessen + obs. *minish* fr. O.F. *menuiser*, to lessen]

di·min·u·en·do (diminju:éndou) (*abbr.* dim., symbol >) **1.** *adj.* (*mus.*) becoming gradually softer **2.** *n.* a diminuendo passage [Ital.]

dim·i·nu·tion (dìminú:ʃən, dìminjú:ʃən) *n.* (the act of diminishing ‖ a decrease ‖ (*mus.*, e.g. in some fugues) a passage repeated but in notes with smaller time values [F.]

di·min·u·tive (diminjutiv) **1.** *adj.* very small (*gram.*) expressing diminution, 'booklet' is the diminutive form of 'book' **2.** *n.* a word expressing diminution (in English, the chief diminutive suffixes are -cule, -el, -et, -ette, -ie, -in, -kin, -let, -ling, -ock, -ule, -y, and are used to express smallness in size, or sometimes as endear-

dim·i·ty (dimiti.) *pl* **dim·i·ties** *n.* a strong cotton fabric, woven with raised stripes by taking two threads or more as one [fr. Gk *dimitos* fr. *di-*, twice + *mitos*, warp thread]

dim·mer (dimər) *n.* a device for controlling the intensity of illumination (esp. of stage lighting) or (Am. *Br.* dipper) for lowering the beam of

di·mor·phic (daimɔrfik) *adj.* having, or occurring in, two distinct forms **di·mór·phism** *n.* **di·mor·phous** *adj.* [fr. Gk *dimorphos*, two formed]

dim·ple (dimp'l) **1.** *n.* a small hollow, esp. in the cheek or chin **2.** *v. pres. part* **dim·pling** *past* and *past part* **dim·pled** *v.t.* to cause or produce dimples in ‖ *v.i.* to show dimples ‖ (of a stream) to break into little ripples [M.E. *dimpul*, etym

din (din) **1.** *n.* a clamor of discordant, deafening noises **2.** *v. pres. part.* **din·ning** *past* and *past part* **dinned** *v.t.* (with 'into') to drive home by constant repetition, *to din the facts into a boy* ‖ (of noise) to assail (the ears) ‖ *v.i.* to make a din [O.E. *dyne*]

di·nar (di:nar) *n.* the main monetary unit of Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and Kuwait ‖ a coin or note representing one dinar [Arab. and Pers. fr. Gk fr. L.]

dinch (dintʃ) *v.t.* to crush out, e.g., a cigar

d'Indy *INDY

dine (dain) *pres. part.* **din·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dined** *v.i.* to have dinner ‖ *v.t.* to entertain to dinner ‖ to provide dining accommodation for **to dine out** to eat away from home, college etc **din·er** *n.* someone who dines ‖ a dining car on a train ‖ a restaurant built to resemble a dining car on a train [F. *diner*]

di·ner·ic (dainérik, dinérik) *adj.* (*phys.*) being, or related to, the interface between two immiscible liquids in a single container [fr. Gk *di-*, twice + *nēros*, liquid]

Dinesen (di:nəsən), Isak (ee'-sahk) (1885–1962), Danish writer and pseudonym of Baroness Karen Blixen-Finecke. She wrote of coffee plantation life in Kenya, where she lived (1914–31). Her best-known work was 'Out of Africa' (1937; film, 1985); others included 'Seven Gothic Tales' (1934), 'Winter's Tale' (1942), and 'Last Tales' (1957)

di·nette (dainét) *n.* a small informal dining room, usually just off the kitchen ‖ a small table and chairs styled for use in this room

ding (diŋ) **1.** *v.i.* to ring persistently ‖ to talk with insistence and much repetition ‖ *v.t.* to cause to ring ‖ to say (something) over and over in order to make it understood and remembered **2.** *n.* the sound of a bell, or of metal being struck

Din·gaan (díngun) (*d.* 1840), king of the Zulus [illegible] Boers from the Great Trek to settle in Zululand (1835–8), but retracted. He was defeated by the Boers (1838 and 1840)

Dingaan's Day a public holiday (Dec. 16) in the Republic of South Africa, celebrating the defeat (1838) of the Zulus under Dingaan by the Boers

ding-a-ling (diŋəliŋ) *n.* (*slang*) a flighty, senseless person *syn* dingbat

ding-dong (díndɔŋ, díndɔŋ) **1.** *n.* the noise made by a clapper bell or bells **2.** *adj.* (*Br.*, of a battle, argument etc.) very closely contested, with the advantage now on one side, now the other **3.** *adv.* with zest, energy or desperate efforts

din·ghy (díŋgi, díŋi) *pl.* **din·ghies** *n.* a ship's small boat ‖ a small rowboat (roughly 8–10 ft long), often fitted for sailing ‖ a small inflatable rubber boat carried on an aircraft [fr. Hindi *dingi*, a little boat]

din·gi·ly (díndʒili:) *adv.* in a dingy way

din·gi·ness (díndʒi·nis) *n.* the quality or state of being dingy

din·gle (díŋg'l) *n.* a wooded dell [M.E. *dingel*,

din·go (díŋgou) *pl* **din·goes** *n.* *Canis dingo*, a fierce, wolflike wild dog of Australia [native

est *adj.* drab, dull-colored, dirty-looking [etym doubtful]

dining car a railroad car equipped as a restaurant

specially used for meals

Din·ka (díŋkə) *pl* **Din·ka, Din·kas** *n.* a pastoral people [illegible] toum ‖ a member of this people ‖ their language

dink·y [illegible] **est** *adj.* (*pop.*) very small and insignificant ‖ (*Br.*) very small and attractively neat [fr. older *dink*, trim]

din·ner (dinər) *n.* the main meal of the day whether taken at midday or in the evening ‖ a festive but formal evening meal with guests,

dinner hour (*Br.*) the midday break from work or school, however long

dinner wagon a wheeled table with shelves for

di·noc·er·as (dainɔsərəs) *n.* an extinct hoofed elephant-sized mammal of the *Dinocerata* with three pairs of horns [Mod. L. fr. Gk *deinos*, terrible + *keras*, horn]

di·no·saur (dainəsɔr) *n.* a group of fossil lizards of the Triassic to the Mesozoic. They were terrestrial reptiles of immense size but little brain, e.g. the brontosaur, diplodocus and stegosaur [fr. Gk *deinos*, terrible + *sauros*, lizard]

Dinosaur National Monument a U.S. monument (200,000 acres) established (1915) in N.W. Colorado and N.E. Utah to preserve rich fossil beds containing dinosaur remains and to protect the surrounding canyons and geological formations

dint (dint) **1.** *n.* a dent **by dint of** by the exertion of, by means of **2.** *v.t.* to dent [O.E. *dynt*]

di·oc·e·san (daiɔsis'n) **1.** *adj.* of a diocese **2.** *n.* the bishop in charge of a diocese [F. *diocesain*]

di·o·cese (daiəsis, dáiəsi:s) *n.* the district under a bishop's authority [O.F. *diocese* fr. L. fr. Gk]

Di·o·cle·tian (daiəkli:ʃən) (Gaius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus, 245–313), Roman emperor (284–305), who reestablished order after the military revolts of the 3rd c. He shared his power with Maximian (286–305), and further subdivided his power (293). Diocletian reformed the administration, the finances and the army of the empire, began a bitter persecution of Christians (303) and abdicated (305)

di·ode (daioud) *n.* a valve or electron tube with two electrodes (anode and cathode) used as a rectifier and as a detector of wireless signals ‖ a semiconductor device with two electrodes, sometimes called a crystal diode

Di·o·do·rus Sic·u·lus (daiədɔ́rəsikjuləs, daiədourəsíkjuləs) Greek historian who wrote (c. 20 B.C.) a universal history

di·oe·cious (dai:ʃəs) *adj.* (*bot.*) having male and female flowers on different plants of the same species ‖ (*zool.*) having the sexes separate [fr. Mod. L. *Dioecia* (a class in former classifications) fr. Gk *di-*, twice + *oikos*, house]

Di·og·e·nes (daiɔdʒəni:z) (c. 412–c. 323 B.C.), Greek philosopher of the Cynic sect, who praised self-sufficiency and despised social conventions

Diogenes Laer·ti·us [illegible] Greek author of the 'Lives and Opinions of Eminent Philosophers' [illegible] graphical material

Di·o·me·des (daiəmi:di:z) (*Gk mythol.*) Thracian king, who fed his horses on human flesh. Hercules killed him and threw his body to the horses. They were then tamed and Hercules was able to catch them (HERACLES)

Di·on of Syracuse (daiən) (c. 408–354 B.C.), Greek politician. He was a disciple of Plato, but he governed Syracuse tyrannically (357–354 B.C.) and was assassinated

Di·o·ny·si·a (daiənisiə, daiənisi:ə) *pl.* *n.* any of [illegible] out of which Greek drama developed [Gk]

Di·o·nys·i·ac (daiənisi:æk) *adj.* of Dionysus or

Di·o·ny·sian (daiənisiən, daiənisi:ən) *adj.* Dio-

Dionysius I [illegible] 367 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse (405–367 B.C.), who

Dionysius Ex·ig·u·us (eksigu:əs) (*d.* c. 545), [illegible] method of calculating the Christian era, mis- [illegible] canons began the study of canon law

Dionysius the Areopagite (1st c. A.D.), the [illegible]

and traditionally the first bishop of Athens; the pseudonym of a Christian disciple (c. 500) of the Neoplatonist philosopher Proclus, for a long time identified with the first bishop of Athens and with St Denis. A convert from paganism, he became a Syrian bishop. In his four treatises he assimilated the theories and practice of Neoplatonic mysticism into an ecclesiastically disci- [illegible] the Divine Names', 'Mystical Theology', 'The Hierarchy of Heaven', 'The Hierarchy of the [illegible] c. ('ANGEL)

Di·o·ny·sus, Di·o·ny·sos (daɪəˈnaɪsəs) (*Gk mythol.*) god of the vine, identified with Bacchus and the Roman Liber

Di·o·phan·tus (daɪəˈfæntəs) (c. 250 A.D.), Greek mathematician of Alexandria, author of impor- [illegible]

dioptase [illegible] a gyroscope containing little or no aluminum [F. fr. Gk]

dioptase [illegible] green copper silicate [F. fr. Gk]

di·op·ter, di·op·tre (daɪˈɒptər) *n.* a unit of measurement of the refractive power of a lens, the reciprocal of the focal length in meters, given a positive sign for a convergent lens [F. *dioptre* fr. [illegible] Gk.]

dioptometer [illegible] an instrument to measure the accommodation and refraction of the eye [fr. DIA- + OPTIC + METER]

dioptre [illegible]

di·op·tric (daɪˈɒptrɪk) *adj.* refractive, *a dioptric telescope* **di·op·trics** *n.* the branch of optics dealing with refraction [fr. Gk *dioptrikos* fr. *dioptra*, an instrument for leveling]

di·o·ram·a (daɪəˈræmə, daɪəˈrɑmə) *n.* a partly translucent picture seen through an opening and caused by reflected and transmitted light to seem to undergo change (esp. as regards sunset or cloud effects etc.); a small scenic model with [illegible] **dio·ramic** [illegible] through + *horama*, sight, spectacle]

di·o·rite (daɪəraɪt) *n.* a crystalline, granular, igneous rock composed of feldspar and hornblende **di·o·rit·ic** (daɪəˈrɪtɪk) *adj.* [F. fr. Gk [illegible]

Di·os·cu·ri (daɪəˈskjʊəraɪ) (*Gk mythol.*) 'sons of Zeus', the title of Castor and Polydeuces, the sons of Leda and Zeus (or of Leda and Tyndareus) and brothers of Helen and Clytemnestra. After death, they became the constellation of Gemini and were worshipped by the Greeks as the gods of mariners. The Romans worshipped them (as Castor and Pollux) before battle

di·ox·ide (daɪˈɒksaɪd) *n.* an oxide with two atoms [illegible] element in the [illegible] (O)

di·ox·in (daɪˈɒksɪn) *n.* (*chem.*) 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, a poisonous impurity present in some herbicides (*abbr.* TCDD)

dip (dɪp) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **dip·ping** *past* and *past part.* **dipped** *v.t.* to immerse momentarily in a liquid; to dye by immersing in a liquid; to immerse (esp. sheep) in a vermin-killing liquid; to make (candles) by immersing a wick in hot tallow; to take up with a ladle, hand, scoop etc. [illegible] dim (headlights) *v.i.* to reach into something, *to dip into a jam jar*; to sink, drop down, *the sun dipped behind the hill*; (of a bird or airplane) to drop suddenly before climbing; to slope downward; (with 'into') to make a cursory appraisal [illegible] swim; a hollow to which higher ground dips; a [illegible] may be dipped; a tallow candle; (*geol.*) the downward slope of a stratum; a sudden drop in [illegible] war, the amount by which a moored mine is carried beneath its set depth by a current or tidal stream; (*surv.*) the apparent depression of [illegible] observer, due to his elevation; the angle at a given place between the direction of the earth's [illegible] It can be measured using a magnetic needle [illegible]

DI particle defective viral particle, made up of [illegible]

dip circle a dip needle

di·phase (daɪfeɪz) *adj.* having two phases (*elec.*) carrying, producing or operated by two alternating currents differing in phase, usually by a quarter cycle

di·phos·pho·gly·cer·ic acid [$C_3H_8O_{10}P_2$] (daɪˌfɒsfoʊglɪsɛrɪk) (*biochem.*) essential element in oxidation reduction used in photosynthesis, fermentation, and the conversion of lactose into lactic acid (*abbr.* DPN)

diph·the·ri·a (dɪfθɪərɪə, dɪpθɪərɪə) *n.* an acute infectious disease, chiefly of children, caused by *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* and characterized by severe inflammation of the throat, heart and nervous system. It is preventable by inoculation **diph·the·ri·al** *adj.* [fr. F. *diphtérie* fr. Gk]

diph·thong (dɪfθɔŋ, dɪfθɒŋ, dɪpθɔŋ, dɪpθɒŋ) *n.* a speech sound consisting of two vowels pronounced slidingly in one syllable (as in 'house') **diph·thon·gal** *adj.* **diph·thong·ize** *pres. part.* **diph·thong·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **diph·thong·ized** *v.t.* and *i.* [F. *diphthongue* fr. L. fr. Gk]

di·piu·frin (daɪpjuˌfrɪn) *n.* (*pharm.*) drug used to control intraocular pressure in treatment of glaucoma; marketed as Propine

dip·lo·coc·cus (dɪpləˈkɒkəs) *pl.* **dip·lo·coc·ci** (dɪpləˈkɒksaɪ) *n.* a member of *Diplococcus*, a genus of gram-positive bacteria forming endospores that occur in pairs and are parasites. It includes the pneumonia pathogen [Mod. L. fr. Gk *diploos*, double + *kokkos*, seed]

di·plod·o·cus (dɪplɒdəkəs) *pl.* **di·plod·o·cus·es** *n.* a member of *Diplodocus*, a genus of gigantic extinct North American herbivorous dinosaurs, up to 80 ft in length. They had a very small brain [fr. Gk *diplo-*, double + *dokos*, beam]

dip·loid (dɪplɔɪd) **1.** *adj.* (*biol.*) having homologous pairs of chromosomes in the nucleus of a cell, so that twice the haploid number are present **2.** *n.* (*crystall.*) an isometric solid with 24 similar quadrilateral surfaces in pairs; (*biol.*) a cell, usually a somatic cell, having a diploid number of chromosomes. This number is typical of the species [fr. Gk *diploos*, double + *eidos*, form]

dip·lo·lin·go (dɪploʊlɪŋoʊ) *n.* (*slang*) the language of diplomacy

di·plo·ma (dɪploʊmə) *n.* a document conferring some honor or privilege, esp. one recording successful completion of a course of academic study; a state document or charter [L. fr. Gk]

di·plo·ma·cy (dɪploʊməsi:) *pl.* **di·plo·ma·cies** *n.* the science of international relations; the conduct of negotiations between nations; a tactful dealing with people [F. *diplomatie*]

dip·lo·mat (dɪpləmæt) *n.* someone officially employed in international diplomacy; a tactful person skilled in handling people [F. *diplomate*]

dip·lo·mat·ic (dɪpləmætɪk) *adj.* relating to di- [illegible] **dip·lo·mat·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [F. *diplomatique*]

diplomatic [illegible]

diplomatic corps the body of expert functionaries (ambassadors, secretaries, attaches etc.) making up the foreign legations at a seat of government

diplomatic immunity freedom from taxation and payment of customs duty, from liability to arrest, and from the need to observe minor police regulations, usually enjoyed by diplo- [illegible] foreign soil under international law

dip·lo·mat·ics (dɪpləmætɪks) *n.* the critical study of public and private documents of an administrative, legal, juridical and diplomatic character (charters, laws, treaties, title deeds etc.) [fr. Mod. L. *diplomaticus* fr. Gk]

diplomatist [illegible] diplomat

di·plo·pi·a (dɪploʊpiːə) *n.* a disorder of the eyes causing double vision **di·plo·pic** (dɪplɒpɪk) *adj.* [fr. Gk *diploos*, double + *ops* (*opis*), eye]

diplosis [illegible] some number, in syngamy [fr. Gk *diplosis*, a doubling]

diplotene [illegible] at which bivalent chromosomes split longitudinally [fr. Gk *diploos*, double + *taenia*, band]

dip needle an instrument for measuring the magnetic dip. It consists of a magnetized needle free to rotate in the vertical plane of the magnetic meridian and pointing in the direction of the earth's magnetic field

dip net a long-handled net in the form of a bag, used for scooping up fish

dip·no·an (dɪpnoʊən) **1.** *n.* a member of *Dipnoi*, an order of fish having gills but also true lungs, formed by a modified swim bladder. Surviving genera are *Lepidosiren*, *Protopterus* and *Neoceratodus* **2.** *adj.* belonging to, pertaining to or resembling the *Dipnoi* [fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk *di-*, twice + *pnoe*, breath]

di·pole (daɪpoul) *n.* a pair of equal and opposite point electric charges or magnetic poles a short distance apart; a molecule having the effective centers of the positive and negative charges separated

dipole moment a vector quantity equal to the product of the charges or poles of a dipole and the distance between them

Dip·per (dɪpər) *n.* a Dunker

dip·per (dɪpər) *n.* a member of *Cinclus*, a genus of European birds about 7 ins. long, allied to thrushes. They frequent streams and live on aquatic insects and larvae. Species are also found in Asia and America; a kind of ladle; the scoop or grab of an excavator; (*photog.*) an apparatus for handling negatives in the developer; (*Br.*) a dimmer for lowering the beam of car headlights; the Big Dipper (*URSA MAJOR); the Little Dipper (*URSA MINOR); someone or something that dips

dipping *n.* use of specially prepared tobacco for sucking (not chewing) **dipper** *n.*

dipping needle a dip needle

dip pipe a pipe with a sunken outlet, e.g. one from a gas main having its end sealed by dipping into a liquid

dip·so·ma·ni·a (dɪpsoʊmeɪniːə) *n.* a morbid craving for alcohol **dip·so·ma·ni·ac** *n.* [fr. Gk *dipsa*, thirst + *mania*, madness]

dip·stick (dɪpstɪk) *n.* a measure for determining the depth of liquid in a tank, e.g. of oil in the oil reservoir of a car engine

dip·ter·al (dɪptərəl) *adj.* (*archit.*) having a double colonnade [fr. L. *dipteros* fr. Gk]

dip·ter·an (dɪptərən) **1.** *n.* a member of *Diptera*, an order of insects including the housefly, blowfly, gnat, mosquito etc., having only the front wings developed, and with sucking mouthparts **2.** *adj.* relating to *Diptera* [fr. Mod. L. *Diptera* fr. Gk *diptera*, two wings]

dip·ter·ous (dɪptərəs) *adj.* (*entom.*) belonging to the order *Diptera*; (*bot.*, of seeds, stems etc.) having two winglike appendages [fr. Mod. L. *dipterus* fr. Gk]

dip·tych (dɪptɪk) *n.* a painting, or carving, esp. an altarpiece, made on two hinged screens; (*hist.*) a double, hinged writing tablet folding inwards [fr. L. *diptycha* fr. Gk]

di·py·rid·a·mole [$C_{24}H_{40}N_8O_4$] (daɪpɪrɪdəmoul) *n.* (*pharm.*) a drug used to increase coronary blood flow to relieve angina pain

di·quat [$C_{12}H_{12}Br_2N_2$] (daɪkwat) *n.* a biodegradable herbicide used to control weeds in water

Di·rac (dɪræk), Paul Adrien Maurice (1902–84), English physicist awarded a Nobel prize (1933) for his work on quantum mechanics and electron spin

dire (daɪər) *comp.* **dir·er** *superl.* **dir·est** *adj.* dreadful, terrible, *in dire peril*; most pressing, *in dire need*; extreme, *to take dire measures* [fr. L. *dirus*]

di·rect (dɪrékt, daɪrekt) **1.** *v.t.* to explain or point out the way to (someone); to address, aim (e.g. a criticism or remark); to address (a parcel etc.); to turn (something) in a certain direction; to supervise, *to direct excavations*; to control the making of (a film), guiding the actors, cameramen etc. (*Am.–Br.* produce) to direct the actors in and supervise the presentation of (a play); (of priests, counselors) to advise, guide; to order, instruct; *v.i.* to give orders **2.** *adj.* straight, without detours; straightforward, candid, blunt; immediate; not turned aside, *direct rays*; (of descent) in unbroken line from parent to child; (of a descendant) lineal; diametrical, *the direct opposite*; (*astron.*, of a planet's motion when moving with the sun in relation to the fixed stars) from west to east; (of a dye) able to fix itself without a mordant; (*mus.*, of an interval, chord) not inverted **3.** *adv.* by the direct way or in a direct manner [fr. L. *dirigere* (*directus*), to put straight]

direct current (*abbr.* D.C.) an electric current of constant magnitude flowing in one direction only (cf. ALTERNATING CURRENT)

direct discourse (*gram., Am.–Br.* direct speech) words actually spoken as distinct from a report of words spoken (cf. INDIRECT DISCOURSE)

direct distance dialing telephone system that permits direct dialing outside the local area (*abbr.* DDD)

directed energy weapons (pl.) [...] capable of destroying missiles and other objects

di·rec·tion (dirékʃən, dairékʃən) *n.* the act of directing, aiming or managing ‖ a command ‖ instruction, esp. moral or spiritual ‖ (*pl.*) instructions, esp. about how to use or treat something or how to go somewhere ‖ the course which something is taking or is pointed towards ‖ a channel of activity, *to interest oneself in a new direction* ‖ (*pl.*, *Br.*) the address on a letter or parcel **di·réc·tion·al** *adj.* (*radio*) depending upon direction for a good performance [fr. L. *directio* (*directionis*)]

direction finder a wireless receiving device for finding the direction of a source of radio waves

direction indicator (*aeron.*) a compass having an indicator which can be set for a desired course so that the pilot, by comparing his actual course with the desired one, can adjust accordingly

di·rec·tive (diréktiv, dairéktiv) **1.** *adj.* directing or to do with directing **2.** *n.* an order or instruction, esp. a formal order by state, military or business authority [fr. M.L. *directivus*]

direct labor, *Br.* direct labour labor applied directly to the production of something, thus allowing easy assessment of its cost ‖ labor employed directly for maintenance or construction work, esp. by central or local government without subcontraction

di·rect·ly (diréktli:, dairéktli:) **1.** *adv.* in a direct manner ‖ not obliquely, *directly overhead* ‖ at once, immediately ‖ presently **2.** *conj.* (*Br.*) as soon as, *she came directly she heard*

direct method the method of teaching a foreign language without relying on use of the pupil's own language for making explanations etc.

direct object (*gram.*) the word or words denoting the receiver of an action (*TRANSITIVE VERB cf. INDIRECT OBJECT)

Di·rec·toire (di:rektwɑ:r) *adj.* of a [...] in women's clothes and in furniture) prevalent in France during the Directory [F.]

di·rec·tor (diréktər, dairéktər) *n.* someone who administers or directs, esp. a member of the board of a commercial company ‖ a priest whom a person or society takes as spiritual adviser ‖ (*Br.*) someone responsible for the making of a film, controlling the actors, cameramen etc. ‖ (*Am.*=*Br.* producer) someone who directs the actors and supervises the presentation of a play

Di·rec·to·ry (diréktəri:, diréktri:, dairéktəri:, dairéktri:) *n.* (*F. hist.*) the body of five which held executive power 1795–9 during the French Revolution

di·rec·to·ry (diréktəri:, diréktri:, dairéktəri:, dairéktri:) *pl.* **di·rec·to·ries** *n.* a book listing the names and addresses of the inhabitants of a place alphabetically, or according to profession etc. ‖ something which serves to direct, e.g. a codified set of rules [fr. Mod. L. *directorium*, a book of directions]

direct primary an election within a political party in which its candidates are chosen by direct vote

di·rec·tress (diréktris, dairéktris) *n.* a woman director

di·rec·trix (diréktriks, dairéktriks) *pl* **di·rec·tri·xes, di·rec·tric·es** (diréktrisi:z, dairéktrisi:z) *n.* (*plane geom.*) a fixed line used to determine the motion of a point whose distance from a fixed point (the focus) has a constant ratio (the eccentricity) to its perpendicular distance from the directrix, thus generating a conic section ‖ (*solid geom.*) any straight or curved line which a moving line must touch in describing a surface [Mod. L.]

direct speech (*Br.*) direct discourse

direct tax a tax (e.g. income tax) levied directly upon the person who is to pay (as distinct from indirect tax, e.g. a hidden addition in the price of tobacco)

di·rect-vi·sion [...] dairéktvíʒən) a spectroscope using a combination of opposed prisms of different refractive indices, giving no deviation for the middle of the spectrum

dire·ful (dáiərfəl) *adj.* arousing dread

di·ret·tis·si·ma [...] mountaineering

dirge (də:rdʒ) *n.* a funeral song of lament ‖ a lament [orig. L. *dirige* fr. *dirigere*, to direct, beginning the antiphon sung in the Office for the Dead]

dir·ham (də rhɑ:m) *n.* the basic monetary unit [...] dirham [Arab. fr. L. *drachma*]

[...] (1805–59), German mathematician who con[...]

dir·i·gi·ble (diridʒəbl, diridʒəbl) **1.** *adj.* (of balloons and airships) capable of being guided or steered **2.** *n.* a balloon with this quality or an airship [fr. L. *dirigere*, to direct]

[...] ability nullifying marriage from the beginning

dirk (də:rk) *n.* a dagger, esp. of the Scottish Highlands [earlier *dork*, *durk*, etym. doubtful]

dirn·dl (də:rnd'l) *n.* an Alpine peasant dress with close-fitting bodice and full skirt (usually colorful or worked) gathered in at the waist ‖ a full skirt with a tight, gathered waistband [G.]

dirt (də:rt) *n.* any unclean substance, anything that soils ‖ soil ‖ mud ‖ excrement **to treat like dirt** to treat with the utmost contempt [M.E. *drit* prob. fr. O.N. *drit*, excrement]

dirt cheap very inexpensive ‖ at a very low price

dirt·i·ly (də:rtili:) *adv.* in a dirty way

dirt·i·ness (də:rti:nis) *n.* the quality or state of being dirty

dirt road a road with an earth surface

dirt track a track made of rolled cinders, earth etc. for motorcycle racing

dirt·y (də:rti:) **1.** *comp.* **dirt·i·er** *superl.* **dirt·i·est** *adj.* soiled, not clean ‖ indecent, *dirty stories* ‖ mean, despicable, *a dirty trick* ‖ dishonorable, *dirty work* ‖ (of color) murky, tending to black or brown ‖ (*naut.*) stormy, *a dirty night* ‖ (*pop.*) resentful, or likely to be resented, *a dirty look* [...] fallout **2.** *v. pres. part.* **dirt·y·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dirt·ied** *v.t.* to soil ‖ *v.i.* to become dirty

dirty bomb (*mil.*) a nuclear weapon that purposefully leaves a larger than necessary radioactive residue *syn.* dirty weapon *Cf* NEUTRON BOMB

dirty pool unsportsmanlike or unethical conduct *Cf* DIRTY TRICKS

dirty tricks unethical, sometimes illegal, tactics used to promote a cause or disconcert a political opponent, e.g., hate mail, anonymous press releases, false notices

dirty weapon *DIRTY BOMB

dis- (dis) *prefix* away, apart, asunder ‖ not, the opposite of, un- [L.]

dis·a·bil·i·ty (disəbíliti:) *pl* **dis·a·bil·i·ties** *n.* a being physically or mentally disabled ‖ a cause of this ‖ a legal disqualification or incapacity

dis·a·ble (diséib'l) *pres. part.* **dis·a·bling** *past* and *past part.* **dis·a·bled** *v.t.* to incapacitate physically or mentally ‖ to incapacitate legally **dis·a·ble·ment** *n.*

dis·a·buse (disəbjú:z) *pres. part.* **dis·a·bus·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·a·bused** *v.t.* to undeceive, free from false ideas

dis·ac·cord (disəkɔ́rd) **1.** *n.* a disagreement **2.** *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to disagree

dis·ad·van·tage (disədvǽntidʒ, disədvántidʒ) **1.** *n.* an unfavorable circumstance, drawback, handicap ‖ loss, detriment **2.** *pres. part.* **dis·ad·van·tag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·ad·van·taged** *v.t.* to place at a disadvantage [F. *desavantage*]

disadvantaged *adj.* of economically deprived or handicapped people or groups of people [...] vənteidʒəs) *adj.* unfavorable

dis·af·fect·ed (disəfektid) *adj.* alienated in feeling or loyalty, nursing a grievance against the authorities [past part. of *disaffect*, obs. v.] [...] loyalty (esp. political)

dis·af·for·est (disəfɔrist, disəfɔrist) *v.t.* (*Eng. law*) to remove from the protection of forest laws [fr. M.L. *disafforestare*]

dis·ag·gre·gate (disǽgrəgeit) *v.* to separate **dis·aggregate** *n*

[...] opinion or total ‖ to quarrel, squabble (with with) to be harmful or unsuitable, *this climate disagrees with him* ‖ to upset the digestion [fr. F. *desagreer*]

[...] ill natured [F. *desagreable*]

[...] a being opposed or at variance

dis·al·low (disəlau) *v.t.* to refuse to admit, to deny the truth or validity of, *to disallow a pro* [...]

dis·am·big·u·ate (disæmbigju:eit) *v.* to remove ambiguity **disambiguation** *n*

dis·ap·pear (disəpíər) *v.i.* to vanish, cease to be visible ‖ to be lost **dis·ap·pear·ance** *n*

[...] the expectations of ‖ to thwart, frustrate, *disappointed in love* ‖ to break a promise to (someone) **dis·ap·point·ed** *adj.* unhappy because of frus[...] **point·ment** *n.* someone who or something which disappoints ‖ the state of distress resulting from being disappointed [fr. F. *desap*[...]

dis·ap·pro·ba·tion (disæprəbéiʃən) *n.* disapproval, condemnation **dis·ap·pro·ba·tive** (disæprəbeitiv, disəpróubətiv), **dis·ap·pro·ba·to·ry** (disəpróubətɔ:ri:, disəpróubətouri:) *adjs*

dis·ap·prov·al (disəprú:vəl) *n.* moral condemnation ‖ administrative rejection, *disapproval* [...]

[...] **prov·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·ap·proved** *v.t.* to have or express an unfavorable opinion of ‖ to refuse to sanction ‖ *v.i.* to withhold approval **dis·ap·prov·ing·ly** *adv*

dis·arm (disɑ:rm) *v.t.* to deprive of weapons ‖ to deprive of the power to harm ‖ to allay the wrath or suspicion of, or turn aside the criticism of ‖ *v.i.* to cut down armaments, or renounce them [F. *desarmer*]

dis·ar·ma·ment (disɑ:rməmənt) *n.* the relinquishment, reduction or limitation of military strength [modification of F. *desarmement*]

dis·arm·ing (disɑ:rmiŋ) *adj.* tending to allay vexation, *a disarming smile*

dis·ar·range (disəréindʒ) *pres. part.* **dis·ar·ranging** *past* and *past part.* **dis·ar·ranged** [...] to alter the arrangement of ‖ to make untidy **dis·ar·range·ment** *n.*

dis·ar·ray (disəréi) **1.** *n.* a lack of order ‖ a state of confusion ‖ disorderly dress **2.** *v.t.* to throw into disorder [perh. O. F. *desareer*]

dis·as·sem·ble (disəsemb'l) *pres. part.* **dis·as·sem·bling** *past* and *past part.* **dis·as·sem·bled** to take to pieces

[...] *part.* **dis·as·so·ci·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·as·so·ci·at·ed** *v.t.* to dissociate **dis·as·so·ci·a·tion** (disəsoujiːeiʃən, disəsousiːeiʃən) *n.* a dissociation

dis·as·ter (dizǽstər, dizústər) *n.* an event causing great loss, hardship or suffering to many people ‖ a great or sudden misfortune ‖ a fiasco **dis·as·trous** *adj.* [fr. F. *desastre*]

dis·a·vow (disəvau) *v.t.* to refuse to acknowledge or accept responsibility for, disclaim **dis·a·vow·al** *n.* [F. *desavouer*]

dis·band (disbǽnd) *v.t.* to end the existence of (an organization, e.g. a theatrical company) ‖ *v.i.* to disperse, break up **dis·band·ment** *n.* [fr. earlier F. *desbander*]

[...] and *past part.* **dis·barred** *v.t.* (*law*) to expel from the bar, to deprive of the status of (*Am.*) attorney, (*Br.*) barrister **dis·bar·ment** *n*

dis·be·lief (disbili:f) *n.* a refusal to give mental assent ‖ lack of belief, esp. religious belief

dis·be·lieve (disbili:v) *pres. part.* **dis·be·liev·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·be·lieved** *v.t.* (with 'in') to refuse to believe (with 'in') to lack faith ‖ *v.t.* to refuse to accept as true **dis·be·liev·er**

dis·bud (disbʌd) *pres. part.* **dis·bud·ding** *past* and *past part.* **dis·bud·ded** *v.t.* to remove superfluous buds from

dis·bur·den (disbə:rd'n) *v.t.* to rid of a burden

dis·burse (disbə:rs) *pres. part* **dis·burs·ing** *past* and *past part* **dis·bursed** *v.t.* to pay out (money) (*rhet.*) to defray (expenses **dis·burse·ment** *n.* a disbursing ‖ the money paid out [older *disbourse* fr. O. F. *desbourser*]

[...] port stimulation offering tax abatement to exporters

[...] be played at a discotheque

[...] religious) barefooted, or wearing sandals [fr. L. *discalceatus* fr. *discalceare*, to remove the shoes]

dis·cal·ced (diskælst) *adj.* discalceate [trans. of L. *discalceatus*]

dis·card **1.** (dɪskɑrd) *v.t.* to get rid of as being of no further use or affording no pleasure ‖ (*card games*) to throw out (a card or cards) from a hand ‖ *v.i.* (*card games*) to throw out a card or cards from a hand **2.** (dɪskɔrd) *n.* (*card games*) the act of discarding ‖ the card or cards thrown out ‖ something gotten rid of or rejected

disc brake (dɪsk breɪk) *n.* [illegible] applies friction against a rotating wheel by two pads closed by a caliper action *Cf* DRUM BRAKE

dis·cern (dɪsɜ:rn, dɪzɜ:rn) *v.t.* to see, or make out through any of the senses ‖ to perceive with the [illegible] **discernibly** *adv.*

dis·cern·ing *adj.* discriminating, perceptive

dis·cern·ment *n.* a discerning, discrimination, [illegible]

dis·cerp·ti·ble (dɪsɜ:rptəb'l, dɪzɜ:rptəb'l) *adj.* (*rhet.*) that can be torn apart [fr. L. *discerpere* (*discerptus*), to pluck apart]

dis·charge **1.** (dɪstʃɑrdʒ) *v.t. pres. part.* **dis·charg·ing** *past* and *past part* **dis·charged** to unload, *to discharge a cargo* ‖ to send forth, give out, *the factory discharges its waste into the river* ‖ to absolve, free oneself from (an obligation or debt) by an act or payment ‖ to release (an arrow or bullet etc.), fire (a gun) ‖ to rid of an electric charge ‖ to dismiss (a servant, employee) ‖ to release (e.g. a prisoner or patient) ‖ to remove the dye from (a fabric) ‖ (*med.*) to emit (e.g. pus) ‖ *v.i.* (*med.*) to emit pus etc. ‖ (of a gun) to go off, fire ‖ to lose a charge of electricity ‖ to shed a load, *the sewers discharge out at sea* **2.** (dɪstʃɑrdʒ) *n.* an unloading of a ship or cargo ‖ a sending forth or thing sent forth, *a discharge of burnt gases* ‖ the fulfilment of an obligation, esp. the payment of a debt ‖ the firing of a gun etc. ‖ a release ‖ a dismissal ‖ (*law*) an acquittal ‖ (*law*) a dismissal of a court order ‖ a certificate of release or payment etc. ‖ (*med.*) the emission of matter ‖ the process of removing dye ‖ the chemical used in removing dye ‖ (*elec.*) the equalization of a potential difference at two points in an electric field by the flow of charge [illegible] **discharger** *n.* someone who discharges ‖ an apparatus for discharging electricity [O.F. *descharger*]

discharge abstract (*med.*) a summary description of a health facility admission prepared upon a patient's discharge. It records selected data about the patient's diagnosis, treatment and payment

discharge tube (*elec.*) a tube containing gas at very low pressure, in which conduction takes place under the influence of an applied potential difference. Discharge tubes are used for control purposes or to produce some forms of [illegible]

dis·ci·ple (dɪsaɪp'l) *n.* someone who accepts the doctrine or teachings of another, esp. an early [illegible] **disciple·ship** *n.* [O.E. *discipul* fr. L.]

Disciples of Christ a Protestant congregationalist sect, founded in the U.S.A. (1832). It adheres to the New Testament, commemorates the Lord's Supper weekly and strives for the unity of the Christian Church

dis·ci·pli·nal (dɪsəplɪn'l, dɪsəplɔnl) *adj.* relating to discipline ‖ in the nature of discipline

dis·ci·pli·nar·i·an (dɪsəplɪnɛərɪ·ən) **1.** *n.* someone who maintains or advocates strict discipline **Dis·ci·pli·nar·i·an** (*Eng. hist.*) an early English Puritan who favored the Calvinistic polity **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the enforcing of strict discipline [fr. M.L. *disciplinarius*, relating to discipline]

dis·ci·pli·nar·y (dɪsəplɪnɛrɪ) *adj.* of or relating to discipline ‖ concerned with mental training

dis·ci·pline (dɪsəplɪn) **1.** *n.* the training of the mind and character ‖ a branch of learning ‖ a mode of life in accordance with rules ‖ self-control ‖ control, order, obedience to rules (*eccles.*) a system of practical rules for the members of a Church or an order ‖ punishment, esp. mortification of the flesh by way of penance ‖ a scourge [illegible] **plin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·ci·plined** to bring under control ‖ to train ‖ to punish [F.]

dis·cip·u·lar (dɪsɪpjulər) *adj.* of or relating to a [illegible]

disc jockey a person who presents a radio pro[illegible]

dis·claim (dɪskleɪm) *v.t.* to refuse to acknowl[illegible]

dis·claim·er (dɪskleɪmər) *n.* a renunciation, e.g. of a legal claim ‖ a disavowal, e.g. of statements made in one's praise ‖ a repudiation, e.g. of someone's selfrighteousness [A.F. *disclamer*, infinitive n.]

dis·cli·max (dɪsklaɪmæks) *n.* (*envir.*) a normally stable ecological community altered by continuous or repeated activities by humans or by [illegible] influences

dis·close (dɪsklouz) *pres. part.* **dis·clos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·closed** *v.t.* to reveal (e.g. a secret) ‖ to expose to view **dis·clo·sure** (dɪsklouʒər) *n.* the act of disclosing ‖ the thing disclosed [M.E. *disclosen* fr. O.F.]

disc-mem·o·ry (dɪskmɛmərɪ) *n.* (*computer*) data storage device using plastic floppy discs

dis·co (dɪskou) *n.* music with a strong beat. **1.** short for discotheque **2.** popular music

dis·coid (dɪskɔɪd) *adj.* disk-shaped [fr. L. *discoides* fr. Gk]

dis·col·or, *Br* **dis·col·our** (dɪskʌlər) *v.t.* to spoil the color of, stain ‖ *v.i.* to become changed or spoiled in color **dis·col·or·a·tion,** *Br.* also **dis·col·our·a·tion** *n.* **dis·col·or·ment,** *Br* **dis·col·our·ment** *n.* [O.F. *descolorer*]

dis·com·fit (dɪskʌmfɪt) *v.t.* to disconcert, embar[illegible] **dis·com·fi·ture** (dɪskʌmfɪtʃər) *n.* [M.E. *desconfit* fr. O.F.]

dis·com·fort (dɪskʌmfərt) *n.* physical or mental uneasiness [M.E. *disconfort* fr. O.F.]

dis·com·mode (dɪskəmoud) *pres. part.* **dis·com·mod·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·com·mod·ed** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to cause inconvenience to

dis·com·pose (dɪskəmpouz) *pres. part.* **dis·com·pos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·com·posed** *v.t.* to disturb the composure of **dis·com·po·sure** (dɪskəmpouʒər) *n.*

dis·con·cert (dɪskənsɜ:rt) *v.t.* to give a mental jolt to, confuse ‖ to upset, spoil (e.g. plans) **dis·con·cert·ment** *n.* [obs. F. *disconcerter*]

dis·con·form·i·ty (dɪskənfɔrmɪtɪ) *n.* (*geol.*) **dis·con·form·i·ties** *n.* a break between parallel rock strata involving no angular discordance of the [illegible] CONFORMITY

dis·con·nect (dɪskənɛkt) *v.t.* to cause to be no longer connected **dis·con·nect·ed** *adj.* disjoined, not connected ‖ (of speech, writing) disjointed, incoherent **dis·con·nec·tion,** *Br.* also **dis·con·nex·ion** (dɪskənɛkʃən) *n.* a disconnecting or being disconnected

dis·con·so·late (dɪskɔnsəlɪt) *adj.* cast down in spirits, utterly dejected [fr. M.L. *disconsolatus*]

dis·con·tent (dɪskəntent) **1.** *n* dissatisfaction **2.** *v.t.* to make dissatisfied **dis·con·tent·ed** *adj* **dis·con·tent·ment** *n*

dis·con·tin·u·ance (dɪskəntɪnjuːəns) *n* a discontinuing ‖ (*law*) the discontinuing of an action because the plaintiff has not observed the formalities needed to keep it pending [A.F.]

dis·con·tin·u·a·tion (dɪskəntɪnjuːeɪʃən) *n.* a dis[illegible]

dis·con·tin·ue (dɪskəntɪnjuː) *pres. part.* **dis·con·tin·u·ing** *past* and *past part* **dis·con·tin·ued** *v.t.* to stop, give up, *to discontinue a practice* ‖ *v.t.* to cease [F. *discontinuer*]

dis·con·ti·nu·i·ty (dɪskɔntɪnuːɪtɪ, dɪskɔntɪnjuːɪtɪ) *pl* **dis·con·ti·nu·i·ties** *n.* lack of continuity ‖ a break in continuity

dis·con·tin·u·ous (dɪskəntɪnjuːəs) *adj.* not continuous, interrupted, intermittent [fr. M.L. *discontinuus*]

dis·cord (dɪskɔrd) *n* disagreement, quarreling ‖ a jarring combination of sounds **dis·cord·ance** *n* **dis·cord·ant** *adj* [O.F. *descord*]

discotheque place for dancing to recorded music; from the French word meaning 'record library'

dis·co·theque, dis·co·thèque (dɪskoutek) *n.* a nightclub in which people dance to recorded music

dis·count (dɪskaunt) *n* a sum deducted (by courtesy, not by right) from an account, e.g. if it is paid immediately or in advance ‖ a sum deducted from the value of a bill of exchange etc. if exchanged before the due time ‖ a discounting ‖ a reduction in price offered to the public for sales promotion **at a discount** at a reduced price ‖ (*Br.*) less esteemed than formerly [O.F. *descompte*]

dis·count (dɪskaunt) *v.t.* to refuse to accept as [illegible] *what he says* ‖ to lend money on (e.g. negotiable paper) and deduct a discount or allowance for interest ‖ to sell at a reduced price ‖ to leave out of account deliberately as being of small importance, dismiss as negligible ‖ to take (some future event of probability) into account in advance and so lessen its effect [O.F. *desconter*]

dis·coun·te·nance (dɪskauntənəns) *pres. part* **dis·coun·te·nanc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·coun·te·nanced** *v.t.* to refuse support or approval of ‖ to abash, put out of countenance

discount house a firm selling brand name goods at prices lower than list prices ‖ (*Br.*) a bill broker

dis·cour·age (dɪskəːrɪdʒ, dɪskʌrɪdʒ) *pres. part.* **dis·cour·ag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·cour·aged** *v.t.* to sap or take away the courage of ‖ to deter ‖ to lessen enthusiasm for and so restrict or hinder, *inflation discourages saving* ‖ to tend no encouragement to ‖ to seek to prevent (by homily etc., not by law) **dis·cour·age·ment** *n.* a discouraging or being discouraged ‖ something which discourages [fr. O.F. *descoragier*]

dis·course **1.** (dɪskɔrs, dɪskours, dɪskɔrs, dɪskours) *n.* a speech or lecture ‖ a written dissertation ‖ (*rhet.*) talk, conversation **2.** *v.i.* (dɪskɔrs, dɪskours) *pres. part.* **dis·cours·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·coursed** to talk rather lengthily or pompously [F. *discours*]

dis·cour·te·ous (dɪskɜ:rtɪəs) *adj.* unmannerly, impolite

dis·cour·te·sy (dɪskɜ:rtɪsɪ:) *pl.* **dis·cour·te·sies** *n.* incivility, rude behavior ‖ an act of rudeness

dis·cov·er (dɪskʌvər) *v.t.* to find out, *to discover the facts* ‖ to find by exploration, *Columbus discovered America* ‖ to come across, *to discover a bird's nest* ‖ *v.i.* to make a discovery **dis·cóv·er·y** *pl.* **dis·cov·er·ies** *n.* a discovering ‖ the thing discovered [O.F. *descovrir*]

discovered check (*chess*) the position resulting from a move by a piece or pawn which exposes the king to check by another piece

Discovery Day Columbus Day

discovery rule (*law*) a legal rule in use in some jurisdictions under which the statute of limitations does not commence to run until the wrongful act is discovered or, with reasonable diligence, should have been discovered

disc pack (*computer*) an easily removable unit of connected discs as a package

dis·cred·it (dɪskredɪt) **1.** *v.t.* to destroy the trustworthiness of (someone or something) ‖ to refuse to believe or have confidence in **2.** *n.* disesteem ‖ a cause of loss of repute ‖ doubt, disbelief, *his past lies threw discredit on his evidence*

dis·cred·it·a·ble (dɪskrédɪtəb'l) *adj.* injurious to reputation, shameful **dis·créd·it·a·bly** *adv.*

dis·creet (dɪskrɪ:t) *adj.* circumspect in word or deed ‖ able to keep silent about matters where prudence requires it ‖ tactful ‖ quietly tasteful, not showy [M.E. *discret* fr. O.F.]

dis·crep·an·cy (dɪskrepənsɪ:) *pl.* **dis·crep·an·cies** *n.* the state of being discrepant ‖ an instance of this

dis·crep·ant (dɪskrepənt) *adj.* inconsistent, at variance [fr. L. *discrepans* (*discrepantis*) fr. *discrepare*, to differ in sound]

dis·crete (dɪskrɪ:t) *adj.* separate, distinct, disjoined ‖ (*philos.*) abstract, not concrete [fr. L. *discernere* (*discretus*), to distinguish]

discrete sound system a quadrophonic system of sound reproduction in four channels separated in both input and output

dis·cre·tion (dɪskréʃən) *n.* prudence, discerning caution, esp. in speech ‖ freedom to make one's own decisions **at discretion** according to one's own choice or judgment **dis·cre·tion·ar·y** (dɪskreʃənerɪ:) *adj.* [O.F. *discrecion*]

discretionary account (*finance*) an investment account in which the adviser or broker may buy or sell securities held without consulting the principal

discretionary income (*economics*) income available for personal spending after taxes and use for basic necessities *Cf* DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME

dis·crim·i·nant (dɪskrɪmɪnənt) *n.* (*math.*) a mathematical expression that indicates the behavior of another more complicated function, relation or set of relations

dis·crim·i·nate (dɪskrɪmɪneɪt) *pres. part.* **dis·crim·i·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·crim·i·nat·ed** *v.i.* to use good judgment in making a choice ‖ to observe or make distinctions ‖ (in syllogistic argument) to draw a distinction ‖ *v.t.* to distinguish (one thing) from another, *to discriminate good from bad* ‖ to serve to distinguish **to discriminate against** to single out for unfavorable treatment **dis·crim·i·nat·ing** *adj.* having fine judgment or taste ‖ treating differently, making distinctions, *a discriminating*

tinguish]

dis·crim·i·na·tion (diskrimineiʃən) *n.* a choosing with care ‖ good taste, discernment ‖ the making of distinctions (often unfair) in meting out treatment, service etc. [fr. L. *discriminatio*

dis·crim·i·na·tive (diskrimineitiv) *adj.* distinctive ‖ discerning [fr. L. *discriminare* (*discriminatus*), to discriminate]

dis·crim·i·na·to·ry (diskriminətɔri:, diskriminətouri:) *adj.* preferential, showing favoritism

dis·cur·sive (diskə́:siv) *adj.* rambling, going from one point to another with no planned sequence ‖ treating many subjects broadly ‖ proceeding by reasoning or argument [fr. L. *discurrere* (*discursus*), to run about]

dis·cus (diskəs) *pl.* **dis·cus·es, dis·ci** (disai) *n.* (*athletics*) a heavy disk (4 lbs 6.4 ozs), thrown as far as possible as a trial of strength and skill from a circle 8 ft 2½ ins in diameter [L. fr. Gk *diskos*, quoit]

dis·cuss (diskʌ́s) *v.t.* to exchange ideas about (e.g. a problem, plan) ‖ to debate (a set theme) ‖ to gossip about ‖ to allow one's opinions on (a matter) to be questioned [fr. L. *discutere* (*discussus*), to strike apart]

dis·cuss·a·ble *adjs* [fr. L. *discutere* (*discussus*), to strike apart]

dis·cus·sion (diskʌ́ʃən) *n.* verbal exchange of ideas ‖ a written or spoken orderly treatment of any subject ‖ argument ‖ idle speculation [O.F.]

dis·dain (disdéin) **1.** *v.t.* to scorn, *to disdain to answer* ‖ to have contempt for (e.g. subterfuge) ‖ to dismiss as not to be taken into consideration **2.** *n.* contempt, scorn **dis·dáin·ful** *adj.* [O.F. *desdeign-ier*]

dis·ease (dizi:z) *n.* an unhealthy condition ‖ a particular malady **dis·éased** *adj.* [M.E. *desese* fr. O.F.]

dis·em·bark (disimbɑ́:rk) *v.t.* to go ashore ‖ *v.t.* to put ashore **dis·em·bar·ka·tion** *n.* [F. *désembarquer*]

dis·em·bar·rass (disimbǽrəs) *v.t.* (*rhet.*, with 'of') to rid, relieve

dis·em·bod·y (disimbɔ́di:) *pres. part.* **dis·em·bod·y·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·em·bod·ied** *v.t.* to separate or take away from the body, *a disembodied spirit* ‖ to separate (an idea) from the concrete, *disembodied theories*

dis·em·bogue (disimbóug) *pres. part.* **dis·em·bogu·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·em·bogued** *v.i.* (of a stream, river etc.) to empty ‖ *v.t.* (of a stream, river etc.) to pour forth (its waters) [older *disemboque* fr. Span. *desembocar*]

dis·em·bow·el (disimbáuəl) *pres. part.* **dis·em·bow·el·ing,** esp. *Br.* **dis·em·bow·el·ling** *past* and *past part.* **dis·em·bow·eled,** esp. *Br.* **dis·em·bow·elled** *v.t.* to eviscerate, take the innards out of, or cut open so that the bowels hang out **dis·em·bów·el·ment** *n.* [DIS- + obs. *embowel*]

dis·en·chant (disintʃǽnt, disintʃúnt) *v.t.* to disillusion, free from enchantment **dis·en·chánt·ment** *n.* [fr. F. *désenchanter*]

dis·en·cum·ber (disinkʌ́mbər) *v.t.* to free from encumbrance

dis·en·dow (disindáu) *v.t.* to take away an endowment from (esp. the Church) **dis·en·dów·ment** *n.*

dis·en·gage (disingéidʒ) *pres. part.* **dis·en·gag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·en·gaged** *v.t.* to free, detach ‖ to free (oneself) from an engagement ‖ to cause (the clutch of a vehicle) to stop binding ‖ to cause (the gears of a vehicle) to stop meshing ‖ (*mil.*) to take (troops) out of a zone of fighting ‖ *v.i.* (of combatants) to break loose, separate **dis·en·gáged** *adj.* freed ‖ without engagement ‖ no longer engaged to marry **dis·en·gage·ment** *n.*

dis·en·tail (disintéil) *v.t.* (*law*) to free from entail

dis·en·tan·gle (disintǽŋ'l) *pres. part.* **dis·en·tan·gling** *past* and *past part.* **dis·en·tan·gled** *v.t.* to free from entanglement, unravel ‖ to restore order to (e.g. accounts) ‖ *v.i.* to become unraveled **dis·en·tán·gle·ment** *n*

dis·en·tomb (disintú:m) *v.t.* to remove from the tomb, disinter ‖ (*rhet.*) to unearth, dig out by research

dis·e·qui·lib·ri·um (disi:kwilibri:əm) *n.* a loss or lack of balance or stability

dis·es·tab·lish (disistǽbliʃ) *v.t.* to deprive (an established Church) of the position and privileges granted to it by the State ‖ to end (an established state of affairs) **dis·es·tab·lish·ment** *n.*

dis·fa·vor, *Br.* **dis·fa·vour** (disféivər) **1.** *n* the state of being out of favor ‖ dislike or disapproval **2.** *v.t.* to look upon with disfavor

ing *past* and *past part.* **dis·fea·tured** *v.t.* to spoil the appearance of (cf. DISFIGURE)

dis·fig·ur·ing *past* and *past part.* **dis·fig·ured** *v.t.* to spoil the appearance of **dis·fig·ure·ment** *n.* a disfiguring or being disfigured ‖ something

dis·fran·chise (disfrǽntʃaiz) *pres. part.* **dis·fran·chis·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·fran·chised** *v.t.* to deprive of a citizen's rights ‖ to deprive of voting rights ‖ to deprive of any franchise, privilege or voting right **dis·fran·chise·

dis·ger·mi·no·ma or **dys·ger·mi·no·ma** (disdʒə:rminoumə) *n.* (*med.*) an ovarian tumor similar to, but not as malignant as, seminoma

dis·gorge (disgɔ́:rdʒ) *pres. part.* **dis·gorg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·gorged** *v.t.* to throw up, vomit ‖ (of rivers etc.) to discharge (their waters) ‖ to give up (what one has seized or otherwise dishonestly come by) [fr. O.F. *desgorger*]

dis·grace (disgréis) **1.** *n* loss of honor or esteem ‖ shame, ignominy ‖ someone or something causing shame or discredit **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **dis·grac·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·graced** to bring shame or discredit upon ‖ to remove from favor or position **dis·gráce·ful** *adj.* [F. fr

dis·guise (disgaiz) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **dis·guis·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·guised** to change the normal appearance, sound etc. of, so as to conceal identity, *to disguise one's voice* ‖ to hide, conceal, *to disguise one's disappointment* **2.** *n.* the clothing etc. used to work this change **dis·guise·ment** *n.* [M.E. *desgisen*]

dis·gust (disgʌ́st) *n.* strong aversion, loathing [fr. F. *desgoust*]

dis·gust *v.t.* to fill with loathing ‖ to make indignant ‖ to offend the modesty of (someone) **dis·gúst·ing** *adj.* [fr. F. *desgouster*]

dis·gust·ed (disgʌ́stid) *adj.* (with 'at', 'with' or

adv

dish (diʃ) **1.** *n.* a shallow vessel, typically of glass or earthenware, esp. for serving or holding food at meals ‖ the food served in such a dish ‖ the quantity a dish will hold **2.** *v.t.* to put (food) into a dish ‖ (*pop.*) to frustrate (hopes), put an end to (chances) **to dish up** to serve (food) ‖ to rehash (old familiar arguments etc.) [O.E. *disc*

dis·ha·bille (disəbi:l) *n.* the state of being only partly, or carelessly, dressed [fr. F. *déshabillé*, past part. of *déshabiller*, to undress]

dis·ha·bit·u·ate (disəbitʃu:eit) *v.* to break a habit

dis·har·mo·ni·ous (disharmóuni:əs) *adj.* lacking in harmony

dis·har·mo·nize (dishɑ́rmənaiz) *pres. part.* **dis·mo·nized** *v.t.* to cause to be out of harmony

dis·har·mo·ny (dishɑ́rməni:) *n.* discord, lack of harmony

dish·cloth (diʃklɔθ, diʃklɒθ) *pl.* **dish·cloths** (diʃklɔθs, diʃklɒθs, diʃklɔðz, diʃklɒðz) *n.* a cloth for washing dishes

dis·heart·en (dishɑ́rt'n) *v.t.* to discourage,

di·shev·el (diʃévəl) *pres. part.* **di·shev·el·ing,** esp. *Br.* **di·shev·el·ling** *past* and *past part.* **di·shev·eled,** esp. *Br.* **di·shev·elled** *v.t.* to make (the hair) tousled or loose and untidy or (the clothes) rumpled, to [illegible] etc. [DISHEVELED]

di·shev·eled, esp. *Br.* **di·shev·elled** (diʃévəld) *adj.* with disordered hair (untidy in appearance [fr. O.F. *deschevelé*]

di·shev·el·ment (diʃévəlmənt) *n.* the state of being dishevelled

dis·hon·est (disɔnist) *adj.* not honest, lacking integrity ‖ insincere [fr. O.F. *deshoneste*, dishonorable]

lack of honesty ‖ a dishonest act, fraud [O.F.

dis·hon·or, *Br.* esp **dis·hon·our** (disɔnər) *n.* disgrace ‖ something which brings disgrace ‖

dishonor, *Br.* esp **dishonour** *v.t.* to treat disrespectfully ‖ to bring shame or disgrace on ‖ (of a

adv

dish·pan (diʃpæn) *n.* (*Am. Br.* washing-up bowl) a utensil in which dishes are washed

dish·ware (diʃwɛər) *n.* containers in which food

or machine that washes dishes

used for washing dishes ‖ (*pop.*) very weak tea, coffee, soup etc. ‖ (*pop.*) discourse having little substance

dis·il·lu·sion (disilu:ʒən) **1.** *v.t.* to free from illu-

sioned **dis·il·lu·sion·ment** *n*

dis·in·cli·na·tion (disinklineiʃən) *n.* unwillingness

dis·in·cline (disinkláin) *pres. part.* **dis·in·clin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·in·clined** *v.t.* to

adj

dis·in·fect (disinfekt) *v.t.* to free from infection by destroying harmful microorganisms

dis·in·fect·ant (disinfektənt) **1.** *n* an agent used to kill harmful microorganisms, esp. a chemical

in disinfecting [fr. F. *désinfectant*]

dis·in·fec·tion (disinfékʃən) *n.* a disinfecting ‖ this process

dis·in·fest (disinfest) *v.t.* to free from vermin

dis·in·for·ma·tion (disinfuərméiʃən) *n.* false in-

leaked to an antagonist

dis·in·her·it (disinhérit) *v.t.* to deprive of an inheritance **dis·in·hér·i·tance** *n.* [DIS- + INHERIT, (obs.) to make someone an heir]

dis·in·sec·tion (disinsékʃən) *n.* process of removing insects, esp. from a train or aircraft

causes a tablet to disintegrate

dis·in·te·grate (disintigreit) *pres. part.* **dis·in·te·grat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·in·te·grat·ed** *v.t.* to separate or break up into fragments ‖ *v.i.* to break up, lose unity, go to pieces **dis·in·te·

dis·in·ter (disintə́:r) *pres. part.* **dis·in·ter·ring** *past* and *past part.* **dis·in·terred** *v.t.* to take from the grave, exhume ‖ to unearth, dig up [fr. F. *désenterrer*]

dis·in·ter·est (disintərist, disintrist) *n.* absence of partiality because of personal interest ‖ (*pop.*)

dis·in·ter·est·ed (disintristid, disintərestid) *adj*

personal interest ‖ (*pop.*) uninterested

dis·in·ter·me·di·a·tion (disintə:rmi:di:eiʃən) *n.* (*economics*) flight of funds from savings institutions to securities markets providing higher yields

dis·in·tox·i·cate (disintɔksikeit) *v.* to remove poisonous material, e.g., in a drug user *also* detoxify, detoxicate **disintoxication** *n.*

dis·join (disdʒɔin) *v.t.* to disconnect, separate, unfasten [M.E. *desjoyne* fr. O.F.]

dis·joint (disdʒɔint) *v.t.* to separate at the joints ‖ to dislocate **dis·jóint·ed** *adj.* (esp. of talk) disconnected, incoherent [fr. O.F. *desjoindre*]

dis·junct (disdʒʌŋkt) *adj.* disconnected, disjoined ‖ (*zool.*) having the tagmata separated by deep constrictions [fr. L. *disjungere* (*disjunctus*), to disconnect]

dis·junc·tion (disdʒʌŋkʃən) *n.* a disjoining or being disjoined [O.F. or fr. L. *disjunctio* (*disjunctionis*)]

dis·junc·tive (disdʒʌŋktiv) **1.** *adj.* disjoining, separating (*gram.*) connecting words or clauses expressing alternative or adversative ideas, *disjunctive conjunction* (e.g. 'either . . or'), *disjunctive adverb* (e.g. 'otherwise') (*logic*) expressing alternatives **2.** *n* a disjunctive conjunction (*logic*) a disjunctive proposition [fr. L.

disk, disc (disk) *n.* a flat circular plate ‖ (*computer*) magnetic disc round, magnetic coated plastic record for storing data ‖ (*printing*) grid

in a phototypesetting apparatus | (esp. **disc**) a phonograph record | anything which is, or appears, round and flat, *the sun's disk* | any such structure in a plant or in the body, esp. the gristly pads cushioned between the vertebrae [fr. L. *discus* fr. Gk]

disk harrow, disc harrow a harrow which breaks up the earth with a row of disks set at an angle to the line of draft

disk jockey an entertainer who presents record [illegible] items

dis·like (dislaik) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **dis·lik·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·liked** to feel an antipathy for **2.** *n.* an aversion, antipathy

[illegible] *past* and *past part.* **dis·lo·cat·ed** **1.** *v.t.* to put out of joint, displace || to upset (e.g. plans) | (*geol.*) to break the continuity of (strata) **2.** *n.* (*gymnastics*) movement on the rings from an inverted pike position, thrusting legs up and out, body arched, with arms out and rotating on the down swing **dis·lo·ca·tion** *n.* [fr. M.L. *dislocare* (*dislocatus*)]

dis·lodge (dislɔdʒ) *pres. part.* **dis·lodg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·lodged** *v.t.* to remove (something) from a position where it is wedged, stuck, clinging etc. | (*mil.*) to drive (an enemy) out of a [illegible] **dislodgement**, *esp. fr.* **dislodge·ment** *n.* [O.F. *deslogier*]

[illegible] **dis·loy·al·ty** *n.* [O.F. *desloial*]

dis·mal (dizməl) *adj.* gloomy, dreary, depressed | depressing [perh. fr. O.F. *dis mal*, unlucky days]

Dismal Swamp, or Great Dismal Swamp, U.S. water, grass, and bog area along the Virginia and North Carolina coast from Norfolk (Va.) to Elizabeth City (N.C.), about 37 mi (60 km) long and 10–15 mi (16–24 km) inland. Centrally located in the Dismal Swamp is freshwater Lake Drummond. A canal runs through the swamp and connects Chesapeake Bay with Albermarle Sound

dis·man·tle (dismænt'l) *pres. part.* **dis·man·tling** *past* and *past part.* **dis·man·tled** *v.t.* to take to pieces | to strip of furniture and equipment | to deprive (a fortification etc.) of defenses, guns etc. [fr. obs. F. *desmanteller*, to divest of a coat or mantle]

dis·mast (dismæst, dismɑ́st) *v.t.* to deprive of a mast or masts

dis·may (dismei) **1.** *v.t.* to fill with consternation or alarm **2.** *n.* consternation, alarm [M.E. *dis-* [illegible]]

dis·mem·ber (dismembər) *v.t.* to divide limb from limb, to divide, partition (esp. a country) **dis·mem·ber·ment** *n.* [O.F. *desmembrer*]

dis·miss (dismis) *v.t.* to send away, tell to go | to discharge from employment, office etc. | to discard mentally, put out of one's thoughts | to treat briefly, *to dismiss a subject in a few words* | (*law*) to refuse further hearing to (a case) (*cricket*) to put (a batsman or a team) out of play **dis·miss·al** *n.* a dismissing or being dismissed [prob. fr. L. *dimittere* (*dimissus*)]

dis·mount (dismaunt) *v.t.* to alight from a horse, bicycle etc. | *v.t.* to force (a rider) from a horse etc. (*mech.*) to take to pieces, dismantle | to take (a jewel) from its setting or (a gun) from [illegible]

[illegible] cartoonist and director. He created Mickey Mouse (1927), Donald Duck etc. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" (1938) was the first full-length animated cartoon. He also made animal documentary films and children's adventure films. Two vast amusement parks, Disneyland in California and Disneyworld in Florida, per- [illegible] world

Dis·ney·esque (dizneesk) *adj.* resembling Dis- [illegible]

[illegible] **·ful** *adj.* failing or refusing to obey **dis·o·be·di·ent** *adj.* failing or refusing to obey [O.F. *desobediance*] [illegible] *desobeir*

[illegible] to be unable or fail, to oblige someone | to go [illegible] offensive, uncooperative [fr. F. *desobligeer*]

dis·oxy·ri·bo·nu·cleic (daiɔksairaibounjuklei·ik) [illegible]

dis·or·der (disɔrdər) **1.** *n.* a state of confusion | disarray, untidiness | riot, lawlessness || a disease, ailment **2.** *v.t.* to confuse, disarrange | to upset the health of **dis·or·der·ly** *adj.* unruly, wild | untidy || (*law*) violating public order [illegible] after F. *desordre*]

disorderly house (*law*) a brothel | (*Br., law*) premises used illegally for gambling

disorderly market *n.* [illegible] ties market, erratic price performance, esp. where no buyers or sellers are readily available *Cf.* ORDERLY MARKET

dis·or·gan·i·za·tion (disɔrgənizeiʃən) *n.* a disorganizing or being disorganized

dis·or·gan·ize (disɔrgənaiz) *pres. part.* **dis·or·gan·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·or·gan·ized** *v.t.* to upset the planned scheme of (things) || to bring about a state of disorder in [fr. F. *desorganiser*]

dis·o·ri·ent (disɔ:rient, disóuri:ent) *v.t.* to confuse (a person) about his bearings | to make (a person) unsure of where he belongs, make (him) ill-adjusted [fr. F. *désorienter*]

dis·o·ri·en·tate (disɔ:rientei·t, disóuri:enteit) *pres. part.* **dis·o·ri·en·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·o·ri·en·tat·ed** *v.t.* to construct (a church) with the chancel not to the east || (*Br.*) to disorient **dis·o·ri·en·tá·tion** *n.*

dis·own (disoun) *v.t.* to deny authorship of | to repudiate | to disclaim, deny

dis·par·age (dispærid3) *pres. part.* **dis·par·ag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·par·aged** *v.t.* to talk to the detriment of (a person etc.) || to belittle, deprecate **dis·par·age·ment** *n.* **dis·pár·ag·ing** *adj.* [O.F. *desparagier*, to marry unequally]

dis·par·ate (dispərit, dispærit) *adj.* utterly different in kind, incommensurable [fr. L. *disparatus*, separate]

dis·par·i·ty (dispæriti:) *pl.* **dis·par·i·ties** *n.* inequality, great difference [fr. F. *disparité*]

dis·pas·sion·ate (dispæʃənit) *adj.* cool, impartial, without emotion

dis·patch, des·patch (dispætʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to send off (a letter etc.) || to put to death, kill | to put a quick end to, finish off promptly (a piece of work, business etc.) **2.** *n.* a sending off (e.g. of a letter or messenger) || a putting to death || a discharging (of business or a duty) || promptitude | a message, esp. one sent in to a newspaper | an official report, esp. military or diplomatic [fr. Ital. *dispacciare* or Span. *despachar*, to expedite]

dispatch box a box for carrying military or diplomatic papers etc.

dis·patch·er, des·patch·er (dispætʃər) *n.* [illegible] one who dispatches || a person whose job is to make sure that the trucks, buses etc. of a transport company go out according to schedule

dispatch rider a messenger carrying military dispatches, esp. by motorcycle

dis·pel (dispél) *pres. part.* **dis·pel·ling** *past* and *past part.* **dis·pelled** *v.t.* to drive away, disperse (e.g. mists, gloom) [fr. L. *dispellere*]

dis·pen·sa·ble (dispensəb'l) *adj.* [illegible] ing done without, not necessary | capable of being given out or distributed [fr. L. *dispensare*]

dis·pen·sa·ry (dispensəri) *pl.* **dis·pen·sa·ries** *n.* a place where medical or veterinary prescriptions are made up and given out, and (often) advice or minor treatment provided at little cost or none

dis·pen·sa·tion (dispenseiʃən, dispənséiʃən) *n.* the act of meting out, *dispensation of justice* | an arrangement or management, esp. of the world by nature or providence | a particular fate [illegible] prevailing at a given time, *the Mosaic dispensation* | an exemption from a rule, penalty or law [F. or fr. L. *dispensatio* (*dispensationis*)]

dis·pense (dispens) *pres. part.* **dis·pens·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·pensed** *v.t.* to distribute, give out | to prepare and give out (medicine) || to administer (justice) | to grant a dispensation to | to exempt (from a rule) | *v.i.* (with 'with') to do [illegible] **dispenser** *n.* [illegible] or something which dispenses | a person who makes up medical prescriptions [O.F. *dispenser*]

dis·peo·ple (dispi:p'l) *pres. part.* **dis·peo·pling** *past* and *past part.* **dis·peo·pled** [illegible] late [fr. O.F. *despeupler*]

dis·per·sal (dispə:rs'l) *n.* a dispersing or being dispersed, esp. (*biol.*) the spreading of organisms from one place to others

dis·pers·ant (dispə:rsənt) *n.* [illegible] chemical agent [illegible] terial, e.g., spilled oil

dis·perse (dispə:rs) *pres. part.* **dis·pers·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·persed** *v.t.* to scatter, disseminate || to cause to break up and go away, *to disperse a mob* || to put in position at separate points, *to disperse troops along a bank* || (*optics*) to separate (wavelengths) usually by their different velocities in a refracting medium, but also by diffraction || *v.i.* to break up, go away in different directions || to become dispersed **dis·pér·sive** *adj.* [F. *disperser*]

dis·per·sion (dispə:rʒən, dispə:rʃən) *n.* a dispersing or being dispersed || (*statistics*) the scatter of values of a variable around the mean of frequency distribution || (*phys.*) the separation of nonhomogeneous radiation or some other emission (light, X rays, ions etc.) into its components according to some characteristic (wavelength, mass etc.), esp. the dispersion of light into its spectrum || (*phys., chem.*) a system in which one substance is dispersed in another **the Dispersion** the scattering of the Jews without a homeland after the Captivity [F. or fr. L. *dispersio* (*dispersionis*)]

dispersive power (of glass etc.) the difference in refractive indices for two wavelengths, divided by the mean or other specified index minus one || (of a diffraction grating) the rate of change of angular deviation with the wavelength

dis·pir·it, dis·spir·it (dispirit) *v.t.* to dishearten

dis·place (displéis) *pres. part.* **dis·plac·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·placed** *v.t.* to take the place of, oust | to remove from office || to remove from its usual place [fr. O.F. *desplacer*]

displaced person (*abbr.* DP) someone unable to live in his own country because of war or political persecution

dis·place·ment (displéismənt) *n.* a displacing or being displaced || (*phys.*) the vector, drawn between two successive points on the trajectory of a moving object, representing the magnitude and direction of the motion || the amount of fluid displaced by an object placed in it || the volume displaced in a cylinder by one stroke of the piston || (*psychol.*) the transfer of an emotion from one object to another

dis·play (displei) **1.** *v.t.* to exhibit || (of birds) to exhibit (plumage) in courtship, or aggressively || to reveal, show (qualities etc.) || to set out in large or distinctive printing type || to show ostentatiously || *v.i.* (of birds) to exhibit plumage **2.** *n.* a show, *a display of roses* || (of birds) the characteristic behavior (e.g. the exhibition of plumage etc.) of a male bird before the female while courting or to protect his own territory || a showing, *a display of ill temper* || an ostentatious showing || (*electr.*) device for communicating visually, e.g., a cathode-ray tube || an arrangement of printing type (usually large) to set out titles etc. or command attention [O.F. *despleier*]

dis·please (displi:z) *pres. part.* **dis·pleas·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·pleased** *v.t.* to annoy, offend [M.E. *displesen* fr. O.F.]

dis·pleas·ure (displéʒər) *n.* annoyance, disapproval [O.F. *desplaisir*, v. used as n. and assimilated to PLEASURE]

dis·port (dispɔrt, dispóurt) *v.t.* to amuse (oneself) by frolicking, *lambs were disporting themselves in the meadow* || (*Br., pop.*) to make (oneself) ridiculous by one's antics || *v.i.* to frolic [M.E. *disporten* fr. O.F.]

dis·pos·a·ble (dispouzəb'l) **1.** *adj.* that can be disposed of, got rid of || available for use **2.** *n.* something that is to be thrown away after use, e.g., beer cans

disposable personal income (*economics*) personal income available for spending or saving

dis·pos·al (dispouz'l) *n.* an arrangement (e.g. of furniture in a room) || a getting rid of something, *sewage disposal* | a settlement (of affairs) | a distributing or bestowing (of property) **at someone's disposal** available for use at will || ready to fit in with someone else's plans

dis·pose (dispouz) *pres. part.* **dis·pos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·posed** *v.t.* to place in position, arrange | to incline, *his manners disposed her in his favor* || *v.i.* to determine the outcome, *man proposes but God disposes* **to dispose of** to get rid of | to deal as one wishes with || to make final arrangements about || to demolish (arguments etc.) | to stow | to eat (food, a meal) || to sell [O.F. *disposer*]

dis·po·si·tion (dispəziʃən) *n.* a being disposed || temperament | a placing, arrangement || the power to dispose of something || a making over of property, bestowal | a dispensation, *a dispo-*

sation of fate ‖ a plan or preparation, counter-measure [F.]

dis·pos·sess (dispəzˈes) *v.t.* to deprive of property ‖ to oust **dis·pos·sés·sion, dis·pos·sés·sor** *ns* [fr. O.F. *despossesser*]

dis·praise (dispreiz) **1.** *v.t. pres. part* **dis·prais·ing** *past* and *past part* **dis·praised** **2.** *n.* disparagement [O.F. *despreiser*]

dis·prod·uct (disprɔdʌkt) *n.* product that has a negative utility or causes more harm in production than it is worth

dis·proof (dispruːf) *n.* a refutation, refuting [evidence which refutes

dis·pro·por·tion (dispropˈɔːʃən) *n.* lack of proportion **dis·pro·por·tion·al** *adj*

dis·pro·por·tion·ate (dispropˈɔːʃənit, dispropˈɔːʃnit) *adj.* lacking proportion

dis·pro·por·tioned (dispropˈɔːʃənd, dispropˈɔːʃnd) *adj.* marked by lack of proportion

dis·prove (dispruːv) *pres. part* **dis·prov·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·proved** *v.t.* to prove to be false

dis·put·a·ble (dispjúːtəbˈl, dispjutəbˈl) *adj.* questionable, open to dispute **dis·put·a·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *disputabilis*]

dis·pu·tant (dispjuːtˈnt) **1.** *n.* someone involved in a fight ‖ someone involved in a controversy **2.** *adj.* disputing

dis·pu·ta·tion (dispjutéiʃən) *n.* an argument [an exercise in syllogistic debate **dis·pu·ta·tious** *adj.* [fr. L. *disputatio* (*disputationis*)]

dis·pute (dispjúːt) **1.** *v. pres. part* **dis·put·ing** *past* and *past part* **dis·put·ed** *v.t.* to quarrel, argue ‖ *v.t.* to question the truth of ‖ (*rhet.*) to fight hard for, *they disputed every inch of ground* **2.** *n.* a quarrel ‖ a controversy **beyond (or without) dispute** unquestionably **in dispute** being argued about [M.E. *despute* fr. O.F.]

dis·qual·i·fi·ca·tion (diskwɔlifikéiʃən) *n.* disqualifying or being disqualified ‖ something which disqualifies

dis·qual·i·fy (diskwɔlifai) *pres. part* **dis·qual·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·qual·i·fied** *v.t.* to render unfit, *age disqualified her for the job* (*sport*) to judge ineligible to continue a game, or receive a prize, etc., because of infringement of rules ‖ to take a legal right or privilege from

dis·qui·et (diskwáiət) **1.** *v.t.* to make uneasy, worry **2.** *n.* uneasiness, anxiety **dis·qui·e·tude** (diskwáiitu:d, diskwántju:d) *n.*

dis·qui·si·tion (diskwizíʃən) *n.* a formal and careful, rather heavy treatment (written or oral) of a subject [fr. L. *disquisitio* (*disquisitionis*)]

Dis·rae·li (dizréili:), Benjamin, 1st earl of Beaconsfield (1804–81), British statesman and novelist, prime minister (1868 and 1874–80) Of Jewish family, he was baptized an Anglican (1817). He gained a reputation as a novelist with 'Vivian Grey' (1826), and entered parliament (1837) as a Tory radical, becoming the leader of the 'Young England' movement This aimed at creating a new Toryism, based on the aristocracy, the queen and the Church, but also protecting the working class These views are expressed in his novels 'Coningsby' (1844) and 'Sybil' (1845). He opposed Peel over Free Trade (1846) and got the Reform Bill (1867) passed, giving the vote to all householders. Disraeli became prime minister for 10 months (1868) and then for six years led the opposition to Gladstone. As prime minister (1874–80), he was noted for his tact in his dealings with Queen Victoria, whom he proclaimed empress of India (1877). His vigorous foreign policy included purchasing on his own initiative a major interest in the Suez Canal (1875), and attending the Congress of Berlin (1878). Colonial failures in Afghanistan and S. Africa contributed to his electoral defeat (1880)

dis·re·gard (disrigáːrd) **1.** *v.t.* to pay no heed to, ignore ‖ to, treat as not mattering **2.** *n.* a lack of proper regard, *disregard for others' feelings* indifference ‖ neglect

dis·re·pair (disripéər) *n.* the state of needing repair

dis·rep·u·ta·ble (disrépjutəbˈl) *adj.* not respectable ‖ discreditable ‖ in shabby condition

dis·re·pute (disripjúːt) *n.* bad repute, discredit

dis·re·spect (disrispékt) *n.* lack of respect, incivility **dis·re·spect·ful** *adj.*

dis·robe (disróub) *pres. part* **dis·rob·ing** and *past part.* **dis·robed** *v.t.* to take off one's robes ‖ *v.t.* to remove robes or garments from

dis·rupt (disrʌpt) *v.t.* to tear apart, shatter, *the quarrel disrupted the home* ‖ to interrupt or cause to cease entirely, *floods disrupted river traffic* [fr. L. *disrumpere* (*disruptus*)]

disrupted [fr. L. *disruptio* (*disruptionis*)]

dis·rup·tive (disrʌptiv) *adj.* causing disruption, or likely to do so

[illegible]

[illegible]

dis·sat·is·fied (dissátisfaid) *adj.* discontented

dis·sat·is·fy·ing *past* and *past part* **dis·sat·is·fied** *v.t.* to fail to satisfy ‖ to make discontented

[illegible]

dis·sect (disékt, daisékt) *v.t.* to cut open in order to display and examine the parts of (a plant, animal, etc.) ‖ to examine in detail, *to dissect an argument* **dis·sec·ted** *adj.* cut in[illegible] lobes, the incisions reaching nearly to the mid[illegible]

dis·sec·tion (disékʃən, daisékʃən) *n.* the act of dissecting a specimen ‖ something that has been dissected ‖ a minute breaking down of a [illegible]

dis·sem·ble (disembˈl) *pres. part* **dis·sem·bling** *past* and *past part* **dis·sem·bled** *v.t.* to conceal, disguise (e.g. thoughts, feelings, intentions) ‖ [illegible] [earlier *dissimule* fr. O.F. *dissimuler*, re-formed [illegible]

dis·sem·i·nate (disemineit) *pres. part* **dis·sem·i·nat·ing** *past* and *past part* **dis·sem·i·nat·ed** *v.t.* to spread abroad, scatter, disperse (wisdom, beliefs etc.) **dis·sem·i·ná·tion, dis·sém·i·na·tor** *ns* [illegible] seed]

dis·sen·sion (disenʃən) *n.* a difference of opinions, discord, strife [F.]

dis·sent (disent) **1.** *v.t.* to withhold assent ‖ to be in positive opposition, hold a declared contrary opinion ‖ to refuse to conform to the doctrines or practices of orthodoxy or the established [illegible] esp. a member of a Protestant dissenting body **2.** *n.* disagreement, difference of opinion ‖ nonconformity in religion [fr. L. *dissentire*, to differ]

dis·sen·tient (disenʃənt) **1.** *adj.* disagreeing, esp. voting [illegible] **2.** *n.* someone who disagrees or declares [illegible] [fr. L. *dissentiens* (*dissentientis*) fr. *dissentire*, to differ]

dis·ser·tate (dísərteit) *pres. part* **dis·ser·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·ser·tat·ed** *v.t.* to hold forth, discourse **dis·ser·tá·tion** *n.* a formal discourse, written or spoken ‖ a treatise, esp. an original piece of research written for a doctorate [fr. L. *disserere* (*dissertus*), to discuss and [illegible] to debate

dis·ser·vice (disˈə:vis) *n.* [illegible] fact harmful attempt to be of service

dis·sev·er (dissévər) *v.t.* to sever ‖ to cut up in pieces ‖ *v.t.* to divide [A.F. *deseverer*]

dis·si·lience (disíliəns) *n.* [illegible] [fr. L. *dissidentio*]

dis·si·dent (disidənt) **1.** *adj.* disagreeing, esp. contentiously **2.** *n.* someone who is dissident [fr. L. *dissidens* (*assidentis*) fr. *dissidere*, to sit apart, to disagree]

dis·sil·i·ent (dissíljənt) *adj.* (*bot.*) of capsules of plants) dehiscing explosively [fr. L. *dissiliens* (*dissilientis*) fr. *dissilire*, to leap apart]

dis·sim·i·lar (disímələr, dissímələr) *adj.* unlike [illegible] **dis·sim·i·lar·i·ties** *n.* a being dissimilar ‖ an instance of [illegible]

dis·si·mi·la·tion (disimiléiʃən, dissimiléiʃən) *n.* (*phon.*) the change of one sound which resembles the other (e.g. earlier 'laurer' to 'laurel') [illegible]

dis·sim·i·lar·i·ty (disimilˈæriti, dissimilˈæriti) *n.* lack of similarity, unlikeness [fr. L. *dissimilitudo*]

dis·sim·u·late (disímjuleit) *pres. part* **dis·sim·u·lat·ing** *past* and *past part* **dis·sim·u·lat·ed** *v.t.* to conceal, disguise (cf. SIMULATE) ‖ *v.t.* to dissemble, deceive **dis·sim·u·la·tion, dis·sim·[illegible]**

[illegible] *past* and *past part* **dis·si·pat·ed** *v.t.* to break up and drive away, dispel ‖ to waste, squander ‖ *v.t.* to disperse, vanish **dis·si·pat·ed** *adj.* dissolute squandered, wasted ‖ dispersed [fr. L. *dissipare* (*dissipatus*), to scatter]

dis·so·ci·a·ble (disóuʃiəbˈl, disóuʃəbˈl) *adj.* [illegible] separation (of a compound) into simpler constituents which are capable of recombining under other conditions (cf. DECOMPOSITION) Dissociation is a reversible change, as when molecules dissociate into ions $HCl \rightleftharpoons H^+ + Cl^-$ (*psychol.*) a defense mechanism whereby ideas are divorced [illegible]

dis·so·ci·a·tive (disóuʃiətiv, disóuʃətiv) *adj.* of, [illegible]

[illegible]

dis·sol·u·ble (dísəljubˈl) *adj.* capable of being [illegible]

dis·so·lute (dísəlu:t) *adj.* debauched, dissipated [illegible]

dis·so·lu·tion (disəlúːʃən) *n.* breaking up of some cooperative enterprise, esp. a partnership (*chem.*) solution ‖ the dismissal of an assembly, esp. (*Br.*) the ending of a parliament before a general election ‖ a passing away, disappear[illegible] (*finance*) the liquidation of a business [F. or fr. L. *dissolutio* (*dissolutionis*)]

dis·solve (dizɔlv) **1.** *v. pres. part* **dis·solv·ing** *past* and *past part* **dis·solved** *v.t.* to cause to pass into a solution ‖ to put an end to, *to dissolve a partnership* ‖ to disperse, *to dissolve parliament* ‖ *v.i.* to pass into solution (*fig.*, with 'into') to break, melt, *to dissolve into tears* (*movies*) of a sequence [illegible] into another shot) **2.** *n.* (*movies*) the fading of one shot into another **dis·sol·vent** **1.** *adj.* capable of dissolv[illegible] **2.** *n.* [illegible] solvent [illegible]

dis·so·nance (dísənəns) *n.* (*mus.*) discord ‖ disagreement ‖ inconsistency between words and actions, or words and beliefs, or between beliefs [illegible]

dis·so·nant (dísənənt) *adj.* discordant, harsh in sound incongruous [F. or fr. L. *dissonans* (*dissonantis*) [illegible] to be discordant]

dis·spir·it (dispíritˈ) DISPIRIT

dis·suade (diswéid) *pres. part.* **dis·suad·ing** *past* and *past part* **dis·suad·ed** *v.t.* to change the intention of (a person) by persuasion **dis·sua·sion** (diswéiʒən) *n.* **dis·sua·sive** (diswéisiv) *adj.* [fr. L. *dissuadere*]

dis·syl·lab·ic (disilˈæbik) DISYLLABIC

dis·syl·la·ble (disíləbˈl) DISYLLABLE

dis·sym·met·ri·cal (disimétrikˈl, dissimétrikˈl) [illegible] lacking symmetry

dis·sym·me·try (disímitri:, dissímitri:) *n.* absence of symmetry

dis·taff (dístæf, dístɔf) **1.** *n.* a cleft staff or stick on which wool or flax is wound for spinning by hand the corresponding part of a spinning wheel **2.** *adj.* (*rhet.*) relating to a woman or women, female, *the distaff side of the family* [O.E. *distæf*]

dis·tal (dístəl) [illegible] ing far apart, distant (*anat.*, of the end of any structure) farthest from the middle line of the organism or from the point of attachment (opp. [illegible] like *proximal*

dis·tance (dístəns) **1.** *n.* an interval in space, *the shops are a short distance away* ‖ the remoter part of a view ‖ an interval of time, *things look [illegible] a distance of five furlongs* **no distance** quite [illegible] (the middle distance between the foreground and the background **to keep one's distance** to keep a certain interval away (e.g. of vehicles in a convoy) ‖ to remain aloof **within walking distance** near enough to walk to **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **dis·tanc·ing** *past* and *past part* **dis·tanced** to put or maintain at a distance ‖ to outstrip [O.F.]

dis·tant (distənt) *adj.* far away ‖ remote in time, ship, likeness etc., *a distant cousin, a distant resemblance* ‖ standoffish, reserved, aloof, *a dis-*

taste·ful *adj.* disagreeable to the taste ‖ causing aversion

dis·tem·per (distempər) *n.* a contagious and sometimes fatal disease of animals esp common among young dogs

distemper 1. *n.* a preparation made from coloring and size etc., soluble in water, for painting inside walls, mural decoration etc. 2. *v.t.* to

dis·tend (distend) *v.t.* to cause to swell through internal pressure ‖ to cause to be larger than is normal, reasonable etc., *distended profits* ‖ to cause to appear more important than is really the case *v.i.* to swell through internal pressure [fr. L. *distendere*]

dis·ten·si·ble (distensəb'l) *adj.* able to be distended [fr. L. *distendere* (*distensus*)]

dis·ten·tion (distenʃən) *n.* a distending or being

dis·tich (distik) *n.* two lines of verse, connected, and usually complete in sense, a couplet [fr. L. *distichon* fr. Gk]

dis·ti·chous (distikəs) *adj.* (*bot.*, of alternate leaves) so arranged that the first is directly below the third [fr. L. *distichus*, two-ranked fr Gk]

dis·til·ling *past* and *past part.* **dis·tilled** *v.i.* (of a liquid or solid) to undergo a process of evaporation and condensation for purification or fractionation ‖ *v.t.* to cause to undergo this process ‖ to extract the pure essence of (something) **dis·til·late** (distəlit, distəleit, distilit) *n.* the product of distillation [fr. L. *distillare*, to fall down in drops]

dis·til·la·tion (distəleiʃən) *n.* a distilling or being distilled [fr. L. *distillatio* (*distillationis*)]

dis·till·er (distilər) *n.* someone who makes spirits by distillation

dis·till·er·y (distilərɪ) *pl.* **dis·till·er·ies** *n.* a building where spirits are manufactured by dis-

dis·tinct (distiŋkt) *adj.* clear, plain, *distinct enough to read* ‖ marked, definite, *a distinct difference between the twins* ‖ separate, individual, serving to distinguish, *distinct markings* [fr. L. *distinguere* (*distinctus*), to distinguish]

dis·tinc·tion (distiŋkʃən) *n.* the making of a difference, discrimination ‖ a difference so made ‖ a being different ‖ modest fame, *a poet of distinction* ‖ breeding or eminence ‖ a mark of honor, a decoration or award [F.]

dis·tinc·tive (distiŋktiv) *adj.* distinguishing, marking a difference [fr. L. *distinguere* (*distinctus*), to distinguish]

dis·tin·guish (distiŋgwiʃ) *v.t.* to recognize (something) as distinct from other things ‖ to tell the difference between, *can you distinguish one twin from the other?* ‖ to make distinct, characterize ‖ to make out, perceive, *he heard voices but couldn't distinguish the words* ‖ to win honor for (oneself etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to draw distinctions, discriminate ‖ to point out a difference

ble *adj.* **dis·tin·guished** *adj.* famous, eminent ‖ showing distinction, *a distinguished nose* [fr. F

dis·tort (distɔrt) *v.t.* to twist out of shape ‖ to give a false significance to, misrepresent, *to distort fact* ‖ **dis·tor·tion** *n.* a distorting or being distorted ‖ (*radio*) the alteration of wave form during transmission or reception ‖ (*optics*) the lens aberration due to the variation of magnification with distance from the lens axis ‖ *n.* image **dis·tor·tion·al** *adj.* [fr. L. *distorquere*

dis·tract (distrækt) *v.t.* to divert (attention) ‖ to divert the attention of ‖ to disturb, confuse ‖ to bewilder (e.g. with conflicting advice) ‖ to drive nearly mad, *distracted with grief* [fr. L. *distrahere* (*distractus*), to draw apart]

dis·tract·er or **dis·tract·or** (distræktər) *n.* an

dis·trac·tion (distrækʃən) *n.* a distracting or being distracted ‖ an interest that provides relaxation ‖ a diversion, interruption ‖ something which prevents concentration ‖ perplexity, bewilderment ‖ frenzy, near madness [fr. L. *dis-*

dis·train (distréin) *v.t.* (*law*) to seize a person's goods so as to compel him to pay a debt ‖ *v.t.* (*law*) to seize and sell (a person's goods) in lieu of receiving payment of a debt ‖ to seize the goods of (someone) in this way **dis·train·ee** (distreinì:) *n.* someone whose goods are distrained **dis·train·er, dis·train·or** *n.* someone who distrains **dis·traint** *n.* the action of distraining [fr. O.F. *destreindre*, to constrain]

dis·traught (distrɔ̀t) *adj.* almost crazy with anxiety etc., frantic [var. of obs. adj. *distract*, distracted]

dis·tress (distrés) *n.* considerable mental or physical discomfort or pain ‖ acute financial hardship ‖ a being in great difficulty or danger ‖ (*law*) the act of distraining ‖ (*law*) that which is seized in distraining [O.F. *destresse*]

distress *v.t.* to cause considerable mental or physical discomfort or pain [O. F. *destresser*]

dis·trib·ute (distribju:t) *pres. part.* **dis·trib·ut·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·trib·ut·ed** *v.t.* to deal out, divide out ‖ to spread, scatter, put at different places ‖ (*bot.*, used passively) to occur geographically ‖ to put (esp. statistical information) into groups or classes ‖ (*logic*) to use (a term) to include every individual to which the term applies ‖ (*printing*) to break up (composed type) and put it back into its compartments, or set it aside for melting down and recasting [fr. L. *distribuere* (*distributus*), to allot]

dis·tri·bu·tion (distrəbju:ʃən) *n.* a distributing or being distributed ‖ the marketing of industrial products ‖ (*biol.*) the geographical range of an organism or group ‖ a classification or arrangement (esp. of statistical information) ‖ concentration or diffusion, *distribution of wealth* ‖ (*logic*) the application of a term to all the individuals within it ‖ (*printing*) the breaking up of type that has been composed and the return of it to the case or the setting aside of it for melting ‖ (*statistics*) the number of values at each variable ‖ the probability of any value at any interval ‖ the interval for any range of values **dis·tri·bu·tion·al** *adj.* [F.]

dis·trib·u·tive (distribjutiv) **1.** *adj.* of or to do with distribution ‖ (of a word) referring to each and every individual of a group rather than to the group itself **2.** *n.* a word (e.g. 'each', 'every') referring to individuals of a group separately [F. *distributif*]

distributive education schooling integrated with an on-the-job training in distribution industries (*abbr.* D&E)

dis·trib·u·tor (distribjutər) *n.* someone who distributes ‖ an agent who markets goods ‖ a device which distributes electric power to the plugs of an internal-combustion engine

dis·trict (distrikt) **1.** *n.* a region ‖ a political or geographical division of a city, county, state etc. marked off for administrative or other purposes **2.** *v.t.* to divide into districts [F.]

district attorney (*Am.*) the prosecutor for a specified district, appointed in federal districts by the president but usually elected in counties

district heating heating from a single community source

District of Columbia (*abbr.* D.C.) federal district and seat of the national government of the U.S.A., coextensive with the city of Washington (area 69 sq. miles, pop. 637,681) The land was ceded in 1790 by Maryland

dis·trust (distrʌst) **1.** *n.* a lack of trust **2.** *v.t.* to have no trust in ‖ to regard with suspicion **dis·trust·ful**

dis·turb (distə:rb) *v.t.* to upset the peace of, bother ‖ to worry ‖ to move out of place [M.E. *desturben* fr. O.F.]

dis·turb·ance (distə:rbəns) *n.* a disturbing or being disturbed ‖ public disorder, tumult ‖ (*law*) an interfering with rights or property [O.F. *destorbance*]

di·sul·fate, *Br* di·sul·phate (daisʌlfeit) *n.* a compound containing two sulfate groups

di·sul·fide, *Br* di·sul·phide (daisʌlfaid) *n.* a compound with two atoms of sulfur combined with another element or radical

di·sul·fi·ram [$(C_2H_5)_2NCSS_2$] (daisʌlfərəm) *n.* (*pharm.*) drug used in alcoholism therapy that creates sensitivity to alcohol and produces extreme discomfort if alcohol is ingested; marketed as Antabuse

di·sul·fo·ton [$C_8H_{19}O_2PS_3$] (daisʌlfətɔn) *n.* an organophosphorous pesticide used to destroy mites and insects on plants

dis·un·ion (disju njən) *n* lack of unity, disagreement ‖ separation

dis·u·nite (disju:náit) *pres. part.* **dis·u·nit·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dis·u·nit·ed** *v.t.* to destroy the harmony or solidarity of (a number of people) ‖ *v.i.* to fall apart, separate **dis·u·ni·ty** (disju:nitɪ:) *pl.* **dis·u·ni·ties** *n.*

dis·use (disjú:s) *n.* the state of being no longer used, *to fall into disuse*

di·syl·lab·ic, dis·syl·lab·ic (disilæbik, daisilæbik) *adj.* having two syllables

di·syl·la·ble, dis·syl·la·ble (disiləb'l, daisiləb'l) *n.* a word or foot of two syllables [fr. F. *dissyllabe* fr. L. fr. Gk]

ditch (dɪtʃ) **1.** *n.* a narrow, shallow trench, esp. for drainage or irrigation **2.** *v.t.* to make or repair ditches ‖ *v.t.* to provide with a ditch or ditches ‖ to drive (a vehicle) into a ditch ‖ (*pop.*) to abandon, get rid of [O.E. *dic*]

ditch·wa·ter (dɪtʃwɔtər, dɪtʃwɒtər) *n.* stagnant water found in ditches

dith·er (diðər) **1.** *n.* a confused, indecisive state of mind **2.** *v.i.* to be in a confused state of indecision [var. of obs. *didder*, to tremble, limit

dith·y·ramb (diθiræmb, diθiræm) *n.* a Greek hymn in honor of Bacchus ‖ a poem of a similar character ‖ (*rhet.*) any wildly rapturous speech or writing **dith·y·ram·bic** *adj.* and *n.* [fr. L. *dithyrambus* fr. Gk]

dit·ta·ny (dɪt'nɪ:) *pl.* **dit·ta·nies** *n.* fraxinella [M.E. *ditane, detany* fr. O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

dit·to (ditou) **1.** *pl.* **dit·tos** *n.* (*abbr.* do.) the same thing as above or as aforesaid (in lists etc., used to avoid repetition) ‖ a ditto mark, two small marks (") to indicate repetition, tabulated under the repeated word **2.** *adv.* in the same way, as before, likewise [Ital. *ditto, detto*, said, aforesaid]

dit·tog·ra·phy (ditɔgrəfi:) *n.* (*paleography*) the unintentional repetition of a symbol, letter, syllable or word by a copyist [fr. Gk *dittos*, twofold + *-graphiē*, writing]

dit·ty (dɪtɪ:) *pl.* **dit·ties** *n.* a short, very simple song or poem [M.E. *dite* fr. O.F.]

ditty bag a bag used by sailors for odds and ends, esp. needle and thread [etym. doubtful]

di·u·ret·ic (daijurétik) **1.** adj. promoting the excretion of urine **2.** *n.* a food, medicine etc. having this property [fr. L. *diureticus* fr. Gk]

di·ur·nal (daiə:rn'l) *adj.* (*astron.*) completed once in one day ‖ daily, *diurnal routine* ‖ (*zool.*) active mainly in the daytime (cf. NOCTURNAL) [fr. L. *diurnalis*]

di·u·ron [$C_9H_{10}Cl_2N_2O$] (dáijərɔn) *n.* a nonbiodegradable weed killer

di·va (di:və) *pl.* **di·vas, di·ve** (dí:ve) *n.* a prima donna, any celebrated woman operatic singer [Ital.]

di·va·gate (daivəgeit) *pres. part.* **di·va·gat·ing,** *past* and *past part.* **di·va·gat·ed** *v.i.* to ramble, digress **di·va·ga·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *divagari* (*divagatus*), to wander about]

di·va·lent (daivéilənt) *adj.* (*chem.*) having a valency of two (cf. BIVALENT) [fr. DI-+ L. *valens* (*valentis*) fr. *valere*, to be worth]

di·van (divæn, divun, dáivæn) *n.* a long low couch without back or ends, generally usable as a bed ‖ an Oriental council of state ‖ an Oriental court of justice ‖ a collection of Persian or Arabic poems by a single author [Pers. *dēvān, diwān*, brochure, account book, customhouse etc.]

di·var·i·cate (daiværikeit, diværikeit) *pres. part.* **di·var·i·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **di·var·i·cat·ed** **1.** *v.i.* (*biol.*) to divide into two branches, fork ‖ to diverge **2.** *adj.* (daiværikit, daiværikeit, diværikit, diværikeit) (*biol.*) widely diverging **di·var·i·ca·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *divaricare* (*divaricatus*)

dive (daiv) **1.** *pres. part.* **div·ing** *past* **dived, dove** (douv) *past part.* **dived** *v.i.* to plunge headfirst into water, esp. with controlled grace ‖ (of a submarine, water bird etc.) to go underwater ‖ (of an airplane, bird of prey etc.) to plunge down steeply through the air ‖ to dart quickly, esp. so as to hide or flee ‖ (with 'into') to plunge one's hand, *she dived into her handbag and produced a tract* ‖ to immerse oneself (e.g. in a subject) **2.** *n.* a diving into water ‖ any of the graceful classical figures of the art of diving ‖ a sudden swift plunge of the body ‖ (of a submarine or aircraft) a plunging ‖ (*pop.*) a low-class establishment for drinking, gambling etc. [O.E. *dūfan*, to sink and *dȳfan*, to immerse]

dive-bomb (dáivbɒm) *v.t.* to attack by dive bomber

dive bomber an airplane designed to dive sharply at its target and bomb from close quarters before coming out of the dive

div·er (dáivə(r)) *n.* someone who dives ‖ *esp.* for pearls ‖ someone who works below water in a diving bell or diving suit to examine wrecks etc ‖ a member of *Colymbus*, fam. *Colymbidae*, a genus of fish-eating seabirds confined to northern latitudes. They are esp. adept at diving and swimming ‖ a bird of allied genera, e.g. grebe, penguin

di·verge (daivə́:d, divə́:dʒ *pres. part.* **di·verg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **di·verged** *v.i.* to go in branching directions, *our paths diverge here* ‖ (with 'from') to turn aside, *to diverge from the truth* ‖ to deviate from the normal, differ **di·ver·gence** *n.* **di·ver·gen·cy** *pl.* **di·ver·gen·cies** *n.* **di·ver·gent** *adj.* diverging ‖ (of a lens) causing a change in the direction of rays away from a common direction or point ‖ (*math.*, of a series) not tending toward a finite limit as the number of terms tends toward infinity [fr. Mod. L. *divergere*, to bend apart]

di·verg·er (daivə́:dʒə(r)) *n.* one capable of thinking imaginatively beyond the ordinary *Cf* CONVERGER 1 (LATERAL THINKING, VERTICAL THINKING)

di·vers (daivəz) *adj.* (*archaic*) several ‖ (*archaic*) sundry [M.E. *divers*, *diverse* fr. O.F.]

di·verse (divə́:s, daivə́:s, dáivə:s) *adj.* different, unlike in character or qualities ‖ various [M.E. *divers*, *diverse* fr. O.F. (influenced by 'diversity')]

di·ver·si·fi·ca·tion (divə:sifikéiʃən, daivə:sifikéiʃən) *n.* a diversifying or being diversified

di·ver·si·fy (divə́:sifai, daivə́:sifai) *pres. part* **di·ver·si·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **di·ver·si·fied** *v.t.* to make varied [O.F. *diversifier*]

di·ver·sion (divə́:ʒən, divə́:ʃən, daivə́:ʒən, daivə́:ʃən) *n.* a turning aside, deviating ‖ something which brings pleasant mental distraction ‖ (*mil.*) a ruse to divert the attention of an enemy **di·ver·sion·ar·y** (divə́:ʒənəri:, divə́:ʃənəri:, daivə́:ʒənəri:, daivə́:ʃənəri:) *adj.* (*mil.*) intended to create a diversion [fr. M.L. *diversio* (*diversionis*)]

di·ver·si·ty (divə́:siti:, daivə́:siti:) *pl* **di·ver·si·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being diverse ‖ an instance of this ‖ variety [O.F. *diversete*, *diversité*]

di·vert (daivə́:t, divə́:t) *v.t.* to turn aside, *to divert traffic* ‖ to distract, *to divert someone's attention* ‖ to amuse, entertain **di·vert·ing** *adj* [O.F. *divertir*]

di·ver·tic·u·lum (daivə:tíkjuləm) *pl* **di·ver·tic·u·la** (daivə:tíkjulə) *n.* (*anat., zool.*) an abnormal growth or sac branching off from a hollow organ, or a blind tube branching from a tube or cavity [L. = a bypath]

di·ver·tisse·ment (divə́:tismənt) *n.* an entertainment or diversion ‖ a piece of light instrumental music ‖ a short interlude of dancing or singing etc. between the acts of a play or in the course of it ‖ a short ballet, usually of miscellaneous virtuoso dances [F.]

di·vest (divést, daivést) *v.t.* to deprive (e.g. of honors) ‖ to strip (of clothing) **di·ves·ti·ture** (divéstitʃə(r), daivéstitʃə(r)), **di·vést·ment** *ns* [fr. M.L. *disvestire*, to unclothe]

di·vide (diváid) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **di·vid·ing** *past* and *past part.* **di·vid·ed** *v.t.* to separate, *to divide a road into four traffic lanes* ‖ to deal out, share, *divide the work between you* ‖ to put into separate groups ‖ to cause a disagreement between ‖ to mark out, graduate ‖ (*math.*) to find out how many times one number is contained in (another), *divide 100 by 10* ‖ *v.i.* to do mathematical division ‖ (*math.*, of one number) to be contained a specified number of times in another number, *5 divides into 20 four times* ‖ to separate, branch ‖ (*Br.*) to separate into two groups for voting **2.** *n.* a watershed ‖ a line of division **di·vid·ed** *adj.* [fr. L. *dividere*]

div·i·dend (dívidend) *n.* the interest or share of profits payable to shareholders on stock or bonds ‖ the share due to creditors of an insolvent estate ‖ the individual's share of a sum divided ‖ (*math.*) the number to be divided by another (cf. DIVISOR) ‖ a bonus or share of surplus given to a policyholder by an insurance company [F. *dividende*]

di·vid·ers (diváidəz *pl* only) *n.* compasses for passes (for dividing lines or angles)

div·i·di·vi (dívidivi) *n.* (*Caesalpinia coriaria*, fam. *Papilionaceae*) a tropical American tree, with short curled pods containing up to 50% tannin. It gives the yellowish tone to leather ‖ the tree's pod

div·i·na·tion (divinéiʃən) *n.* the art of telling of the future or the unknown by supernatural means ‖ guessing by intuition [O.F.]

di·vine (diváin) **1.** *adj.* of God or a god, *divine wisdom* ‖ addressed to God, *divine worship* ‖ coming from God, *divine grace* ‖ having the nature of a god, *Caligula had himself declared divine* ‖ (*pop.*) superlatively good or beautiful, *divine music* **2.** *n.* a theologian ‖ a priest or clergyman **3.** *v. pres. part* **di·vin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **di·vined** *v.t.* to guess ‖ to foretell ‖ *v.i.* to [illegible] ground by means of a forked esp. hazel twig or [illegible] M.E. *devine*, *divine* fr. O.F. and F. *devin*, *deviner*]

di·vine right the principle that monarchs governs under unlimited authority given directly by God, to whom alone he is responsible

diving bell a diving apparatus, open at the bottom. It is lowered into the water and a supply of compressed air controls the water level, enabling men to work in the free space

diving suit a pressurized, watertight garment worn by divers

divining rod a forked stick, usually of hazel, used by diviners in looking for underground water, oil, metals etc

di·vin·i·ty (divíniti:) *pl* **di·vin·i·ties** *n.* the quality of being divine ‖ a god ‖ theology ‖ the study in schools etc. of the Bible and of Church doctrine, the Divinity [M.E. *divinite*, *divinite* fr. O.F.]

divinity circuit binding (*Am. Br.* yapp) a style of bookbinding, used esp. for leather-bound Bibles, where the cover projects at the edges and is bent to form protective flaps

di·vis·i·bil·i·ty (divizəbíliti:) *n.* the quality of being divisible

di·vis·i·ble (divízəb'l) *adj.* capable of being divided ‖ (*math.*) capable of being divided without a remainder **di·vis·i·bly** *adv* [fr. L. *divisibilis*]

di·vi·sion (divíʒən) *n.* a dividing or being divided ‖ a distribution, *a division of tasks* ‖ a sharing, *a division of labor* ‖ something which divides ‖ a section of a larger group (*math.*) the process of finding out how many times one number is contained in another ‖ lack of harmony, disagreement ‖ the separation of the members of a debating chamber for voting ‖ (*mil.*) a section of a corps, grouping a number of regiments ‖ a special-purpose formation, *the accounting division* **di·vi·sion·al** *adj.* [M.E. *devisioun*, *divisioun* fr. O.F.]

division sign the symbol ÷ placed between two numerical expressions, the first to be divided by the second

di·vi·sor (diváizə(r) *n.* (*math.*) the number by which another [illegible] is divided [L.]

di·vorce (divɔ́:s, divɔ́:s) *n.* a legal dissolution of marriage ‖ any marked or total separation, *a divorce between theory and practice* [F.]

divorce *pres. part.* **di·vorc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **di·vorced** *v.t.* to repudiate (one's wife or husband) by divorce ‖ to end a marriage between (two people) legally by divorce ‖ to sever, separate ‖ *v.i.* (of a couple) to obtain a divorce **di·vor·cee** (divɔ:sí:, divɔ:sí:, divɔ:sí:) *n.* a divorced person, esp. a divorced woman **di·vorce·ment** *n.* [F. *avorcer*]

div·ot (dívət) *n.* (*golf*) a piece of turf accidentally sliced out in making a stroke [etym. doubtful]

div·ul·gation [illegible] divulging ' the thing divulged

di·vulge (daivʌ́ldʒ, divʌ́ldʒ) *pres. part.* **di·vulg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **di·vulged** *v.t.* to make known, reveal **di·vulge·ment, di·vul·gence** *ns* [fr. L. *divulgare*, to publish]

di·vul·sion (daivʌ́lʃən, divʌ́lʃən) *n.* (*med.*) a tearing away, rending apart [F. or fr. L. *divulsio* (*divulsionis*)]

div·an [illegible] a divan ‖ Persian or Arabic poems) ‖ an Oriental council of state ‖ an Oriental court of justice [Pers.]

Dix (diks), Dorothea (1802–87), U.S. reformer. She crusaded to help improve conditions for the mentally insane and to establish mental hospitals. She also served as head of nurses for the Union army during the Civil War

Dix·i·can (díksikən) *n.* a southern Republican

Dix·ie (díksi:) **1.** *adj.* relating to the Southern [illegible] the U.S.A. ‖ Dixieland jazz [perh. fr. *Dixie*, pop.

Dix·ie·land (díksi:lænd) *n.* the Southern states of the U.S.A. ‖ the classic jazz style originating in New Orleans before 1914

Dix·ie·tion·ism [illegible] creating an antediluvian image of the South, e.g., with magnolias, plantations, mocking

Dix·on (díksən), Roland Burrage (1875–1934), U.S. cultural anthropologist. He organized one of the largest libraries in anthropology, at Harvard University's Peabody museum

dix·y [illegible]

D.I.Y. (*Br. abbr.*) do-it-yourself

diz·zi·ly (dízili:) *adv.* in a dizzy way ‖ in a dizzying way

diz·zi·ness (dízi:nis) *n.* the state of being dizzy

diz·zy (dízi:) *adj. comp.* **diz·zi·er** *superl.* **diz·zi·est** experiencing a sensation of vertigo ‖ mentally confused ‖ such as to cause vertigo or mental confusion, *the pace of wealth* 2. *v.t. pres. part* **diz·zy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **diz·zied** to make dizzy [O.E. *dysig*, foolish]

Dja·ja·pu·ra, Jajapura (dʒəjəpuərə) (formerly Hollandia) the capital, chief port, and trade center (pop. 45,786) of Irian Barat, Indonesia. During the 2nd world war it served as a major Japanese air base until captured (1944) by U.S. forces in the first liberation of Japanese-held territory in the [illegible] Indies. It subsequently became the headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the final period of the war

Dja·kar·ta, Ja·kar·ta (dʒəkɑ́:tə) (formerly Batavia) the capital (pop. with agglom. 4,576,009) of Indonesia, on Djakarta Bay, Java, a commercial and cultural center and port. Textiles, leather and rubber goods, machinery, chemicals, shipbuilding

Djam·bi (dʒámbi:) a province of Indonesia in S.E. Sumatra

Djer·ba (dʒérbə) an island (area 198 sq. miles, pop. 60,000) off S. Tunisia, irrigated by thousands of springs, producing olives, dates, fruit and vegetables. It was the lotus-eater's isle of Greek myth

djibbah JIBBAH

Djibouti (dʒibú:ti:) (formerly Territory of the Afars and of the Issas and Côte française des Somalis or French Somaliland), a French territory (area 8,494 sq. miles, pop. 81,000) in N.E. Africa. Capital: Djibouti. People: 37% Danakil, 29% Somali, with smaller European and Arab minorities. Religion: Moslem and local religions. Inland are the Gonda Mtns, rising to 5,500 ft. Rainfall: 2–10 ins. Temperatures (F.): Oct.–May 77°–95°, May–Oct. up to 113°. The people are mainly nomadic herdsmen. The country's economy depends on the use of Djibouti as a reshipment base: it has been a free port since 1949. Exports (from Ethiopia): hides, cattle, coffee. Imports: cotton goods, sugar, cement, flour. Monetary unit: Djibouti franc. A French settlement was established (1862) and complete possession formalized as French Somaliland (1885). The colony was given overseas territorial status (1946), which it voted to retain (1958). It became independent in 1977. Hassan Gouled Aption was elected president in June of that year ‖ its capital and main port (pop. 150,000) at the entrance to the Red Sea on the Gulf of Aden, terminus of the only railroad [illegible] Ethiopia

D layer (*geophys.*) layer of ionized air directly above earth, existing in D region during the daytime, from which radio waves of 1–100 MHz are reflected [illegible]

DME-COTAR a single-site navigation system that can provide a trajectory course of a missile from a single ground station using distance measuring equipment and COTAR

DMM [illegible]

DMSO (*acronym*) dimethylsulfoxide

DMT (*acronym*) dimethyltryptamine

DMZ (*acronym*) demilitarized zone

DNA [illegible]

DNA polymerase (*genetics*) an enzyme that stimulates DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid nucleo- [illegible] RNA POLYMERASE

DN-ase or DNA-ase (*genetics*) an enzyme that converts DNA to nucleotides by hydrolosis

DNE [illegible]

Dnie·per (ni:pər) a river of the U.S.S.R., flowing 1,400 miles from the Valdai hills through Bye- [illegible]

plant

Dnie·pro·dzer·zhinsk (dnjeprədzərʒɪnsk) a town (pop. 257,000) in the Ukraine, U.S.S.R., on the Dnieper: chemical and electrometallurgical industries

Dnie·pro·pe·trovsk (dnjeprəpətrɔfsk) a city (pop. 1,066,000) of the Ukraine, U.S.S.R., on the Dnieper: iron and steel

Dnies·ter (nɪstər) a river of the U.S.S.R. rising in the Carpathians and flowing 850 miles to the Black Sea

D notice (*Br.*) request by British government to newspapers that certain information not be published in the national interest

do (du) **1.** *v. 1st* and *2nd pers. sing. pres* **do** *3rd pers. sing. pres* **does** (dʌz) *1st, 2nd* and *3rd pers. pl. pres* **do** *pres. part* **do·ing** *past* **did** (did) *past part.* **done** (dʌn) *v.t.* to perform (an action or activity), *to do housework* ‖ to work at, have as occupation, *to do dressmaking for a living* ‖ to deal with in required fashion, *to do one's hair* ‖ to accomplish, finish, *when day is done* ‖ to have a mechanical performance of, *it does 25 miles to the gallon* ‖ to cook, *do it in the oven* ‖ to render, *to do someone a favor* ‖ to serve, suit, *this hotel will do us* ‖ to play the part of, *who is doing Olpheha?* ‖ to present (a play), *the group is doing 'Macbeth'* ‖ (*pop.*) to swindle ‖ to make a tour of, *have you done the Tower?* ‖ (*Br., pop.*) to entertain, *he does his guests well* ‖ (*pop.*) to upset, ruin, *now you've done it* (=spoiled things) ‖ to translate, *to do Horace into English verse* ‖ *v.i.* to act, behave, *do as I do* ‖ to progress, *she is doing nicely* ‖ to be suitable ‖ to suffice ‖ used as a substitute verb to avoid repetition, *the others don't see it as you do* ‖ used as an auxiliary verb in negation, *you didn't hurt him*, in interrogation, *did you see him?*, in emphasis, *he did look foolish*, in urgent imperatives, *do stop that noise*, and in inversions, *little do you know* it [illegible] **to do away with** [illegible] **to do** [illegible] **to do its** [illegible] (*Br., pop.*) to cheat, swindle **to do duty as** to serve as **to do for** (*Br.*) to do domestic work for ‖ (*Br.*) to ruin (e.g. someone's chances) **to do in** (*pop.*) to kill ‖ (*pop.*) to exhaust, *to be really done in* **to do one's best** (**utmost** etc.) to put forth one's best efforts **to do one's bit** to make one's contribution **to do out** (*Br.*) to clean out **to do (something)** [illegible] that he loses (something) **to do over** to do again ‖ to repaint **to do something to** to affect **to do time** (or a specified period) to be in prison (or serve a specified sentence) **to do up** to fasten ‖ to refurbish ‖ to wrap up **to do well** to prosper, flourish ‖ (with 'to') to be wise, *you would do well to get out of here* **to do with** (*pop.*) to make use of (*Br.*) to tolerate, *I can't do with her silliness* **to do without** to manage without **to do wonders** to produce wonderful results **2.** *pl* **do's, dos** *n.* (*Br., pop.*) a celebration, entertainment (*pl., Br., pop.*) shares, *fair do's* ‖ a rule to follow, *do's and don'ts* (*Br., pop.*) a swindle (O.E. *don*)

do, Do (*Br.* also **doh** (dou)) *pl.* **dos, dohs** *n.* (*mus.*) the note C in the fixed-do system of solmization ‖ the first note of any diatonic scale in movable-do solmization

do·a·ble (du·əbl) *adj.* able to be done, practica[illegible]

dob·bin (dɔbɪn) *n.* (*old fash.*) a docile, plodding draft horse (dim. of proper name Dob, var. of [illegible]

Do·ber·man pin·scher (doubərmənpɪnʃər) *n.* a strong, smooth-coated terrier of a breed much used as watchdogs (after Ludwig *Dobermann*, 19th-c. German dog breeder)

[illegible] between the Black Sea and the Danube, a fertile, loess-covered plateau, with a continental climate, growing wheat and barley ‖ a province ceded to Bulgaria (1940)

[illegible] cardiac stimulant, marketed as Dobutrex

do·cent (dousənt) *n.* in some U.S. colleges and [illegible] regularly [illegible] **do·cent·ship** *n.* (G. *teacher*) [illegible]

do·cile (dɔsl, *Br.* dousail) *adj.* tractable, amenable, easy to manage **do·cil·i·ty** (dɔsɪlɪti:, *Br* dousɪlɪti) *n.* (F.)

dock (dɔk) *n.* a member of *Rumex*, fam. *Polygonaceae*, a genus of coarse weeds with large leaves and long roots ‖ any of several other weeds, e.g. coltsfoot and burdock (O.E. *docce*)

dock **1.** *n.* the solid part of an animal's tail as distinct from the hair ‖ the part of a tail left after cutting ‖ the crupper of a saddle **2.** *v.t.* to cut short (an animal's tail) ‖ to deduct (a sum of money) from someone's wages ‖ to deduct a sum of money from (someone's wages) ‖ to deduct from the wages of (someone) (etym. doubtful)

dock **1.** *n.* an enclosure or artificial basin in which ships may be loaded, unloaded, repaired etc. ‖ (*Br.*) a platform enclosure in which a railroad line terminates ‖ (*pl.*) a number of such enclosures with offices, sheds, wharves etc. ‖ a pier **2.** *v.t.* to bring or receive (a ship) into dock ‖ *v.i.* to come into dock (etym. doubtful)

dock *n.* the enclosure in court for the accused (perh. Flem. *dok, docke*, hutch, pen)

dock·age (dɔkɪdʒ) *n.* docking facilities ‖ dock charges ‖ the docking of ships

dock brief (*Br.*) a brief undertaken gratis by a barrister chosen from those in court by an offender in the dock unable to pay for his defense

dock dues dock charges, dockage

dock·er (dɔkər) *n.* a man who works as a dockyard laborer

dock·et (dɔkɪt) **1.** *n.* a brief statement on a letter or document of what it contains ‖ (*law.*) a list register of cases in court ‖ an agenda of business to be dealt with at a meeting ‖ (*Br.*) a document attached or referring to goods, giving details or instructions about them, a label ‖ (*Br.*) a document used by a foreman for giving instructions about a job and for registering details of completion ‖ (*Br.*) a warrant certifying that customs dues have been paid **2.** *v.t.* to label ‖ to abstract and enter (a legal judgment) in the register ‖ to attach a docket to (goods etc.) ‖ to write on (a letter or document) a summary of its contents (origin unknown)

dock·mas·ter (dɔkmæstər, dɔkmustər) *n.* the man in charge of a dockyard

dock·yard (dɔkjɑrd) *n.* an enclosure containing the docks and equipment for repairing and building ships

doc·tor (dɔktər) **1.** *n.* a person qualified to practice medicine ‖ (*abbr.* Dr) the title of a medical practitioner ‖ (*abbr.* Dr) the title of the holder of the highest university degree, *a Doctor of Divinity* ‖ a means (e.g. a metal blade or jet of air) for spreading or controlling a coating **2.** *v.t.* to give first aid to ‖ to adulterate, *doctored drink* ‖ to alter so as to improve ‖ to alter so as to falsify (*Br., pop.*) to castrate ‖ to patch up (machinery etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to practice medicine **doc·tor·al** *adj.* **doc·tor·ate** (dɔktərɪt) *n.* the degree or rank of doctor **doc·to·ri·al** (dɔktɔri:əl, dɔktouri:əl) *adj.* [illegible]

Doctorow (dɔktərou, E(dgar) L(awrence) (1931–), U.S. writer, who successfully incorporates history into his fiction. His novels include 'The Book of Daniel' (1971), 'Ragtime' (1975), 'Loon Lake' (1980), and 'World's Fair' [illegible]

doc·tri·naire (dɔktrɪnɛər) **1.** *n.* someone apt to apply theories without proper grasp of practical considerations **2.** *adj* dogmatic, theoretic and unpractical (F.)

doc·tri·nal (dɔktrɪn'l, dɔktraɪn'l) *adj.* of or relating to doctrine (perh. fr. L.L. *doctrinalis*)

doc·tri·nar·i·an (dɔktrɪnɛəri:ən) *n.* and *adj* doctrinaire

doc·trine (dɔktrɪn) *n.* the tenets of a literary or philosophical school or of a political or economic system, or the dogma of a religion (F.)

Doctrine of the Faith, Sacred Congregation for the *INQUISITION

doc·u·dram·a (dɔkju.drɔmə) *n.* motion picture dramatizing a real-life situation

doc·u·ment **1.** (dɔkjumənt) *n.* an official paper, a certificate, anything written that gives information or supplies evidence **2.** (dɔkjument) *v.t.* to support or supply with documents, *a well-[illegible]* **doc·u·men·tar·ist** [illegible] *adj* set down in writing, *documentary evidence* fully supported by documents, having the validity of a document, *a story of documentary interest* **2.** *pl* **doc·u·men·ta·ries** *n.* a documentary film (O.F.)

documentary film a nonfiction film composed of camera images taken exclusively from reality, later cut etc., given a sound track, and treated as an art film

doc·u·men·ta·tion (dɔkjumentéɪʃən) *n.* the assembling of documents ‖ the using of documentary evidence to support original written work, or the technique of referring to such evidence in footnotes, appendices etc., or the evidence itself ‖ the classifying and making available of knowledge as a procedure

DOD (*acronym*) the U.S. Department of Defense

Dodd (dɔd), Thomas J. (1907–71), U.S. lawyer and Democratic senator from Connecticut (1959–70). He was chief U.S. trial counsel at the Nuremberg trials (1945–6)

dod·der (dɔdər) *n.* a member of *Cuscuta*, fam. *Convolvulaceae*, a genus of leafless and rootless total parasites, with a twining stem, sending haustoria into the host. The flowers are in heads or short spikes. The fruit (capsules) split and shed four seeds (M.E. *doder*, perh. of Gmc origin)

dodder *v.i.* to shake, tremble (from age or weakness) ‖ to totter along (origin unknown)

dod·dered (dɔdərd) *adj.* (of a tree) having lost its branches through age or decay (prob. fr. obs. *dod* fr. M.E. *dodden*, to lop, poll, clip)

dod·der·ing (dɔdərɪŋ) *adj.* feeble, tottering, esp. in old age

do·dec·a·gon (doudékəgən, doudékəgɔn) *n.* a plane figure having 12 sides (fr. Gk *dōdeka*, twelve+*gōnia*, angle)

do·dec·a·he·dron (doudekəhi:drən, doudekəhi:drən) *pl.* **do·dec·a·he·drons, do·dec·a·he·dra** (doudekəhi:drə, doudekəhi:drə) *n.* a solid figure with 12 equal plane faces, either all pentagonal or all rhombic (fr. Gk *dōdeka*, twelve+*hedra*, base)

Do·dec·a·nese (doudekəni:z, doudek- əni:s) a group of mountainous islands (total area 1,035 sq. miles, pop. 145,071, mainly Greek) in the S.E. Aegean, originally including 12 major islands and many small ones. They are included in the S. Sporades. Rhodes was added when Italy took the group from Turkey (1912). The Dodecanese were united to Greece (1948)

do·dec·a·syl·la·ble (doudekəsiləb'l) *n.* a line of 12 syllables (fr. Gk *dōdeka*, twelve+SYLLABLE)

dodge (dɔdʒ) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **dodg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dodged** *v.t.* to move suddenly in order to avoid a blow, being seen etc. ‖ to be constantly on the move from place to place with no clear line of progress ‖ to be evasive ‖ (*campanology*) to ring one place backward out of the usual order ‖ *v.t.* to avoid by trickery, *to dodge income tax* ‖ to get quickly out of the way of ‖ to evade (a difficulty or choice) **2.** *n.* a quick evasive movement ‖ a trick, *a dodge to evade a problem* ‖ (*campanology*) the sounding of a bell displaced by one number **dodg·er** *n.* someone who dodges ‖ a person full of subterfuge ‖ a handbill ‖ *CORN DODGER (origin unknown)

Dodg·em (dɔdʒəm) *n.* (often *pl.*) a mechanical amusement consisting of small electric cars which drivers steer about in an enclosure, bumping into other cars and trying not to be bumped (after *Dodg'em*, trademark)

Dodg·son (dɔdʒsən), Charles Lutwidge *CARROLL, Lewis

do·do (doudou) *pl.* **do·dos, do·does** *n. Raphus cucullatus* or *Didus ineptus*, a heavy, flightless bird which formerly inhabited Mauritius but became extinct in the 17th c. It had a large hooked beak, small, down-covered wings and tail, and short thick legs. It was killed for eating ‖ a related species which inhabited the island of Reunion until it also became extinct, in the 18th c. ‖ an eccentric person completely behind the times **dead as a dodo** completely out of fashion or obsolete (Port. *doudo*, fool)

doe (dou) *pl.* **does, doe** *n.* a female deer, hare or rabbit (O.E. *da*)

DOE (*acronym*) the U.S. Department of Energy

do·er (du·ər) *n.* someone who doesn't confine himself to thought or talk but takes effective action, habitually

does (dʌz) *3rd pers. sing. pres.* of DO

doe·skin (douskɪn) *n.* the skin of the female deer ‖ the soft leather made from this skin ‖ a [illegible]

does·n't (dʌz'nt) contr. of DOES NOT

doff (dɔf, dɔf) *v.t.* to take off (one's hat) in salutation (=do off)

dog (dɔg, dɒg) **1.** *n. Canis familiaris*, order *Carnivora*, a common quadruped of many breeds ‖ a

(CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) æ, cat; ɑ, car; ɔ, lawn; ei, snake (e) e, hen; i, sheep; iə, deer; ɛə, bear (i) ɪ, fish; ai, tiger; ə:, bird; (o) o, ox; ɔ:, cow; u, goat; u, poor; ʌ, royal (u) ʌ, duck; u, bull; u:, goose; ə, bacillus; ju:, cube x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; dʒ, savage; ŋ, orangutang; ɡ, yak; ʃ, fish; tʃ, teach; 'l, rabble; 'n, redden (Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

made of the pectoral fin of a male wolf or BADGER or fox (of MINEN) *pop.* a fellow, a chap, a dog; a term of contempt or abuse; a mechanical gripping device ‖ an iron bar spiked at each end for joining timbers together ‖ (*pl.*) a pair of metal supports for logs burning on an open hearth **Dog** one of two constellations, the Great Dog (Canis Major, of the Southern hemisphere) and the Little Dog (Canis Minor, of the northern hemisphere) **not a dog's chance** not the least chance **to go to the dogs** to become ruined or demoralized **to let sleeping dogs lie** not to raise issues that might cause trouble **the dogs** (*pop.*) greyhound racing **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **dog·ging** *past* and *past part* **dogged** to track like a hound, *to dog someone's footsteps, dogged by bad luck* ‖ (*mech.*) to grip with a dog [O.E. *dogga*]

dog·ber·ry (dɔ́gbɛri, dɔ́gbəri) *pl.* **dog·ber·ries** *n.* the fruit (drupe) of the dogwood, or the shrub itself ‖ (in Nova Scotia) the mountain ash

dog·cart (dɔ́gkɑrt, dɔ́gkərt) *n.* a twowheeled horsedrawn light carriage with seats placed back to back. Originally the rear seat folded down to make a box for dogs

dog days the period of four to six weeks roughly between early July and mid-August when the Dog Star rises and sets with the sun ‖ (*pop.*) the hot, stifling days of summer

doge (doudʒ) *n.* the chief magistrate in the former republics of Venice and Genoa [F. fr. Ital.]

dog-ear (dɔ́gɪər, dɔ́gɪə) **1.** *n.* the corner of a page turned down accidentally or to mark a place **2.** *v.t.* to turn down the corners of (a book's pages)

do·gey (dóugi:) *pl.* **do·geys** *n.* a dogie

dog·fight (dɔ́gfaɪt, dɔ́gfàɪt) *n.* a fight between dogs ‖ a confused fight, a free-for-all, esp. in aerial warfare

dog·fish (dɔ́gfɪʃ, dɔ́gfì:) *pl.* **dog·fish, dog·fish·es** *n.* any of various cartilaginous, mostly coastal fish closely related to sharks

dog·ged (dɔ́gɪd, dɔ́gɪd) *adj.* obstinate, pertinacious, persistent

dog·ger (dɔ́gər, dɔ́gər) *n.* a Dutch fishing boat with two masts and broad bows [M.E. *doggere* perh. fr. DOG]

Dog·ger Bank (dɔ́gər, dɔ́gər) a sandbank (about 170 miles long, 65 miles wide) in the North Sea between England and Denmark, a famous fishing ground

dog·ger·el (dɔ́gərəl, dɔ́gərəl) **1.** *n.* worthless verse ‖ irregular verse measures **2.** *adj* (of verse) trivial and composed in loose form [origin unknown]

dog grass *Agropyron repens*, fam. *Gramineae*, a couch grass

dog·grel (dɔ́grəl, dɔ́grəl) *n* doggerel

dog·gy (dɔ́gi:, dɔ́gi:) *comp* **dog·gi·er** *superl* **dog·gi·est** *adj.* of or like dogs, *a doggy smell* ‖ concentratedly fond of dogs

doggy bag or **doggie bag** a container used to carry home leftovers from a restaurant, ostensibly for the family dog

dog·house (dɔ́ghaus, dɔ́ghaus) *pl.* **dog·hous·es** (dɔ́ghauziz, dɔ́ghauziz) *n.* a man-made shelter for a dog **in the doghouse** (*pop.*) in disgrace

do·gie, do·gy (dóugi:) *pl.* **do·gies** *n.* a motherless calf [origin unknown]

dog in the manger someone who keeps what he doesn't want in order that no one else shall enjoy it

dog Latin bad Latin

dog·ma (dɔ́gmə, dɔ́gmə) *pl.* **dog·mas, dog·ma·ta** (dɔ́gmətə, dɔ́gmətə) *n.* a basic doctrinal point in religion or philosophy ‖ such basic points collectively [L. fr. Gk]

dog·mat·ic (dɔgmǽtɪk, dɔgmǽtɪk) *adj.* relating to dogma, doctrinal ‖ asserting views as if they were facts, esp. in an arrogant way **dog·mát·i·cal** *adj.* **dog·mat·ics** *n.* [fr. L. *dogmaticus* fr. Gk]

dog·ma·tism (dɔ́gmətɪzəm, dɔ́gmətɪzəm) *n.* the assertion of opinion as though it were fact [F. *dogmatisme* fr. M.L.]

dog·ma·tist (dɔ́gmətɪst, dɔ́gmətɪst) *n.* one who makes dogmatic pronouncements [F. *dogmatiste* fr. M.L.]

dog·ma·tize (dɔ́gmətaɪz, dɔ́gmətaɪz) *pres. part* **dog·ma·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part* **dog·ma·tized** *v.i.* to state one's opinion as if it were fact ‖ to speak authoritatively [fr. F. *dogmatiser* fr. L. fr. Gk]

do-good·er (dú:gùdər, dú:gùdər) *n.* one who is mostly bent on doing good [fr. DO + GOOD] ‖ to see what harm may result from interfering)

dog rose *Rosa canina*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a variable European wild hedge shrub with arched hooked prickles and single pink, white or cream flowers

dog's age (*Am., pop.*) *Br., pop* donkey's years) a very long time [fr. the fact that dogs live for about 15 years] *it's donkey's years(s) since I saw him*

dog·shore (dɔ́gʃɔr, dɔ́gʃour, dɔ́gʃɔr, dɔ́gʃour) *n.* a wooden prop (usually one of a pair) to support a ship being launched

dog·sled (dɔ́gsled, dɔ́gsled) *n.* a sled drawn by a team of dogs

dogs·tail (dɔ́gzteɪl, dɔ́gzteɪl) *n.* any of several grasses of the genus *Cynosurus*, fam. *Gramineae*, a genus of grasses commonly found on acid and basic soils

Dog Star Sirius

dog's-tongue (dɔ́gztʌŋ, dɔ́gztʌŋ) *n* hound's tongue

dog's-tooth violet (dɔ́gztu:θ, dɔ́gztu:θ) dogtooth violet

dog tag *pop.* a small metal identification plate worn around the neck by members of the armed forces

dog-tired (dɔ́gtaɪərd, dɔ́gtaɪərd) *adj* utterly fatigued

dog-tooth (dɔ́gtu:θ, dɔ́gtu:θ) *pl* **dog-teeth** (dɔ́gti:θ, dɔ́gti:θ) pointed moulding in Norman and Early English architecture

dogtooth violet *Erythronium dens-canis*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a European plant with two mottled leaves at the base and one drooping purple flower

dog·trot (dɔ́gtrɔt, dɔ́gtrɔt) *n* the determined pace people use when they must walk rather a long way, rather quicker or less pleasant than weather

dog violet *Viola canina*, fam. *Violaceae*, a wild, scentless Old World violet

dog·watch (dɔ́gwɔtʃ, dɔ́gwɔtʃ, dɔ́gwɔtʃ, dɔ́gwɔtʃ) *n* (*naut.*) either of two two-hour watches (4–6 p.m. and 6–8 p.m.)

dog·wood (dɔ́gwud, dɔ́gwud) *n.* a member of *Cornus*, fam. *Cornaceae*, a genus of shrubs or small trees. *C. sanguinea* has beautiful red autumn foliage. *C. florida* (North America) and some other provide a wood with the qualities of boxwood. *C. mascula* (the cornelian cherry of Europe and Asia) yields fruit which makes good preserves

doh (dou) *n.* (*Br., mus.*) do

Doh·ná·nyi (dɔ́xnáɲi:), Erno or Ernst von (1877–1960), Hungarian pianist and composer of orchestral and chamber music etc

doi·ly, *Br* also **doy·ley** (dɔ́ili:) *pl* **doi·lies,** *Br* also **doy·leys** *n.* a small, usually round, ornamental mat of lace, paper or plastic placed on a cake plate or under a vase, ornament etc. or on the arms and backs of chairs to protect the material [after *Doiley* or *Doyley*, a London haberdasher]

do·ings (dú:ɪŋz) *pl. n.* activities

do-it-your·self (dú:ɪtjərself) *adj* designed for the use of amateurs, not requiring special knowledge

do·jo (dóudʒou) *n.* school for training in Oriental (esp. Japanese) techniques of self-defense, e.g., karate, judo

Dol·by System (dɔ́lbi:) device to eliminate noise from recordings, utilizing extra amplification for higher audio frequencies during recording and adjustments during playback

dol·ce vi·ta (doultʃei vi:tə) *n* (*It.*) a life style of self-indulgence, esp. in opulent, sensuous living

doler·ine (dɔ́lərɪ:n, dɔ́lərɪ:n) (*pharm*) a form of tetracycline said to protect against traveler's diarrhea

doldrums (dɔ́ldrəmz, dɔ́ldrəmz) *pl. n.* an area of low pressure in equatorial waters where the weather is generally sultry. Sailing ships were often becalmed there for long periods ‖ low spirits, depression [origin unknown, perh. rel. to old]

Dole (doul), Robert J. (1923–), U.S. Republican senator from Kansas (1969–). He served in the state legislature and was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1960. As senator, he was Republican National Committee (1971–5) and majority leader (1985–7). He was the vice presidency with Gerald Ford

Dole, president (1893–1900) of the Republic of Hawaii. He was instrumental in the annexation of Hawaii to the U.S.A., after which he served (1900–3) as governor of the territory

dole (doul) **1.** *n.* a weekly relief payment made by a government to the unemployed, a share, a charitable distribution, esp. money, one **on the dole** receiving unemployment relief **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **dol·ing** *past* and *past part* **doled** (with out) to distribute in small portions, often grudgingly [O.E. *dal*]

dole·ful (doulfəl) *adj* sad, mournful ‖ dreary, dismal [fr. obs. *dole*, grief fr. F.]

dol·er·ite (dɔ́lərait) *n* a medium grained igneous rock (*Br.*) diabase ‖ any igneous rock which cannot be classified without microscopic examination **dol·er·it·ic** (dɔlərɪ́tɪk) *adj* [F. fr. Gk *doleros*, deceptive (because it is easily mistaken for diorite)]

dol·i·cho·ce·phal·ic (dɔlɪkousəfǽlɪk) *adj.* long-headed (of a skull whose breadth is less than four-fifths of its length) ‖ of a person or race characterized by such a skull (opp. BRACHYCEPHALIC) (CEPHALIC INDEX) [fr. Gk *dolichos*, long + *kephale*, head]

doll (dɔl) **1.** *n.* a miniature human figure, usually of a child, made as a toy ‖ a pretty, empty-headed woman **2.** *v.t.* and *i.* (pop., with up) to dress or make up, to come prettily [shortened pet name from *Dorothy*]

dol·lar (dɔ́lər) *n.* the basic monetary unit of the U.S.A., containing 100 cents ‖ a monetary unit containing 100 cents used also in Canada and some other countries ‖ the symbol ($) of the dollar ‖ a note of the value of one dollar ‖ a U.S. silver coin issued 1794–1935 [earlier *daller*, *daler* fr. L.G. and Du.]

dollar area a region comprising the U.S.A., Canada and certain Latin American countries (Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela) in which the dollar is the form of exchange currency

dollar diplomacy diplomacy concerned with furthering a country's financial and commercial interests abroad

Doll·fuss (dɔ́lfu.s), Engelbert (1892–1934), chancellor of Austria (1932–4). His dictatorship ended with his assassination by Austrian Nazis

doll·house (dɔ́lhous) *pl.* **doll·hous·es** (dɔ́lhauziz) *n.* (*Am.–Br.* doll's house) a toy house

dol·lop (dɔ́ləp) *n.* (*pop.*) a shapeless lump, esp. a doled-out portion of mushy food [origin unknown]

doll's house (*Br.*) a dollhouse

doll·y (dɔ́li:) *pl* **doll·ies** *n* a child's word for doll ‖ a stout wooden pole, often with a rubber or metal suction cup, and having a cross-handle, used for thumping clothes up and down in a washtub ‖ an object placed between a pile and the head of a pile driver to prevent damage to the latter ‖ a tool with a cupped head for securing the head of a rivet while the other end is being headed ‖ a small wheeled trolley for carrying beams etc. ‖ (*movies*) such a trolley for moving the camera about the set

dol·man (dɔ́lmən, doulmən) *pl* **dol·mans** *n* a Turkish robe worn open at the front ‖ a hussar's jacket worn like a cloak with the sleeves hanging loose [Turk. *dólamán*]

dolman sleeve a sleeve not fitted under the armpit, so as to give a loose capelike line

dol·men (dɔ́lmen, doulmen) *n.* (in Britain) a stone circle of prehistoric monoliths placed around another, larger one (in France) a cromlech [F. prob. fr. Corn.]

do·lo·mite (dɔ́ləmait, douləmait) *n* the double carbonate of calcium and magnesium, $CaMg(CO_3)_2$ [after Deodat de *Dolomieu* (1750–1801) French geologist]

Do·lo·mites (dɔ́ləmaits, douləmaits) a range of the S.E. Alps, between the Adige and Piave in N. Italy, composed of dolomitic limestone formed into fantastic shapes by erosion. The highest peak is Marmolada (10,965 ft)

dol·o·mit·ic (dɔləmɪ́tɪk) *adj* containing dolomite

Do·lo·res, Gri·to de (gri:tɔdeɔ́lbres) (Cry of Dolores), the cry 'Long live America! Long live independence! Death to bad government!' which was shouted (Sept. 16, 1810) by Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla and which opened the struggle for Mexican independence. Each year on Sept. 16 the president of Mexico repeats the cry from the national palace balcony

dol·or·ous (dɔ́lərəs, doulərəs) *adj* (*rhet.*) sad, mournful ‖ (*rhet.*) distressing [O.F. *doleros*]

dol·phin (dɔ́lfɪn, dɔ́lfɪn) *n.* any member of the genus *Delphinidae*, marine mammals of order *Cetacea* (suborder *Odontoceti*) including the porpoises. Dolphins are gregarious, fast and strong swimmers, intelligent, inhabiting every sea. They measure up to 10 ft long, and have a pointed snout and a conspicu-

the dorado [earlier *delphin* fr. L. fr. Gk]

dol·phin·a·ri·um (dɔlfinɛərɪəm) *n.* an aquarium for dolphins

dolt (doult) *n.* a dull, stupid person, an oaf **dolt·ish** *adj.* [perh. rel. to DULL.]

Dom (dɔm) *n.* a title prefixed to the names of members of the Benedictine and Carthusian monastic orders ‖ (in Portugal and Brazil) a title prefixed to the Christian names of members of the royal family, certain ecclesiastics etc. [short for L. *dominus*, lord]

-dom *suffix* indicating rank as in 'dukedom', domain as in 'kingdom', condition as in 'boredom' or people collectively as in 'officialdom'

DOM [$C_{11}H_{15}NO_2$] (*acronym*) 2,5-D methoxy-4-methylamphetamine, also known as STP, a psychedelic drug producing effects similar to amphetamine mixed with mescaline

do·main (doumeɪn) *n.* an estate or territory over which authority is exerted ‖ a sphere of action or thought [*EMINENT DOMAIN **do·mai·nal, do-**

dome (doum) **1.** *n.* a large, hemispherical structure surmounting the highest part of a roof ‖ anything thought of as resembling the dome of a building **2.** *v. pres. part.* **dom·ing** *past* and *past part.* **domed** *v.t.* to cover with, or shape like, a dome ‖ *v.i.* to rise in a dome [F. fr. Ital.]

dome car a passenger vehicle with a raised viewing section

Do·me·ni·chi·no (dɔmeniːkiːnɔ) (Domenico Zampieri, 1581–1641), Italian artist. He designed villas in Rome and painted frescos in Naples. His work also included landscapes, altarpieces and devotional pictures

tsɔnɔ) (*d.* 1461), Italian painter. The few surviving works show a noble serenity of spirit and a mastery of color, esp. as it is modified by light. The St Lucy altarpiece, whose main panel is in the Uffizi, Florence, is his masterpiece. Piero della Francesca acted as his assistant in Florence (c. 1439)

kɔstɔ outouk ɔpu·lɔs) *EL GRECO

Dome·s·day Book (du·mzdeɪ, dóumzdeɪ) a detailed survey of English counties compiled (1086–7) by order of William I, in two volumes, one covering Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, the other covering the rest of England (excluding Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland). It records the extent, value and ownership of estates, local customs, and a census of householders

do·mes·tic (dɔmestɪk) **1.** *adj.* belonging to the home or house, *domestic duties* ‖ relating to family affairs, *a domestic quarrel* ‖ home-loving and capable in household matters ‖ tame, *domestic animals* ‖ of one's own country, not foreign **2.** *n.* a household servant **do·mes·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* in a domestic way ‖ as regards a country's home affairs [fr. L. *domesticus*]

do·mes·ti·cate (dɔmestɪkeɪt) *v.t. pres. part.* **do-** **domesticated** to tame (animals) and teach them to live with man and under his control ‖ to make fond of home and skilled in household affairs **do-**

do·mes·tic·i·ty (doumestɪsɪtɪ, domestɪsɪtɪ) *pl.* home life ‖ *pl.* domestic matters

domestic prelate priest with rank above chamber

domestic science the branch of study concerned with household management

doumɪsl) **1.** *n.* a home, dwelling place ‖ a principal place of residence as fixed for legal pur-

in a domicile **dom·i·cil·i·ar·y** (dɔmɪsɪlɪerɪ) *adj.*

dom·i·cil·i·ate (dɔmɪsɪlɪeɪt) *pres. part.* **dom·i·cil·i·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dom·i·cil·i·at·ed** *v.t.* to domicile ‖ *v.t.* to establish residence **dom-**

dominant ‖ a dominating influence

dom·i·nant (dɔmɪnənt) **1.** *adj.* controlling, rul-

a dominant stte (*biol.*) of a character possessed by one parent which in a hybrid masks the corresponding alternative character derived from allele is manifested in the first filial generation (heterozygote) ‖ of a species of plant or animal prevalent in a particular ecological community or at a given period of time ‖ (*mus.*) of or related to the dominant **2.** *n.* (*mus.*) the fifth note of the scale relative to the tonic ‖ (*biol.*) a dominant character or species [F.]

dom·i·nate (dɔmɪneɪt) *pres. part.* **dom·i·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dom·i·nat·ed** *v.t.* to exert authority over, control ‖ to tower above ‖ to have a position which commands (e.g. a valley, view) ‖ *v.t.* to exercise domination ‖ to be predominant [fr. L. *dominari* (*dominatus*)]

dom·i·na·tion (dɔmɪneɪʃən) *n.* authority, control ‖ tyranny ‖ predominance

dom·i·neer (dɔmɪnɪər) *v.t.* to force one's wishes, opinions or commands overbearingly on others ‖ to tyrannize **dom·i·néer·ing** *adj.* [prob. fr. Du. *domineren* fr. F.]

Dom·i·nic (dɔmɪnɪk) St (Domingo de Guzmán, c. 1170–1221), Spanish founder of the Dominicans (c. 1212). Feast: Aug. 4

Dom·i·ni·ca (dɔmɪniːkə, dɔmɪnɪkə) a state in the West Indies. It is a mountainous island (area 290 sq. miles, pop. 81,000), in the Windward Is. Capital: Roseau (pop. 20,000). People: mainly of African descent. The banana trade dominates the economy. Other exports include citrus products, copra, cocoa and bay oil. Currency: East Caribbean dollar. Originally inhabited by Carib Indians, Dominica was discovered (1493) by Columbus, and was ceded to Britain by France (1783). It was a member of the Federation of the West Indies (1958–62), and became a separate colony in 1960. It became a state in association with Britain (Mar. 1, 1967) and in 1978 became independent. Dominica remains a member of the Commonwealth of Nations

do·min·i·cal (dəmɪnɪk'l) *adj.* of the Lord ‖ of the Lord's day, of Sunday [fr. M.L. *dominicalis*]

dominical letter one of the first seven letters in the alphabet used to mark the Sundays in church calendars and in determining the date of Easter

Do·min·i·can (dɔmɪnɪkən) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the Dominican Republic **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of the Dominican Republic

Dominican 1. *adj.* of or relating to St Dominic or the religious order founded (c. 1212) by him **2.** *n.* a friar of this order [fr. L. *Dominicanus* fr. *Dominicus*, L. for *Domingo* de Guzmán]

—Founded to convert the Albigenses, the Dominican order attaches special importance to theological study and preaching. It has promulgated the teaching of St Thomas Aquinas, who was a member of the order. There are an order of nuns and a lay order

Dominican Republic an independent state (area 19,129 sq. miles, pop. 5,812,900) in the West Indies (Greater Antilles group, *ANTILLES). It occupies the eastern two thirds of the island of Hispaniola. Capital: Santo Domingo. People: 60% mulatto, 28% of European (Spanish) descent, 12% of African origin. Language: Spanish. Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic. The land is 70% forest and 14% arable. The Cordillera Central (highest point Mt Tina, 10,300 ft) crosses the country from east to west in four parallel ranges. The tropical trade wind climate is marked by dry winters, wet summers and frequent earthquakes and hurricanes. Annual rainfall: 60 ins in the northeastern lowlands, 50–100 ins along the north coast, 40–50 ins in the southeast plains, 20 ins in the southwest interior. Average temperature (F.) at Santo Domingo: 76° (Jan.), 81° (Sept.). It is cooler inland. There is periodic snow in the mountains. Livestock: cattle, hogs, goats. Agricultural products: sugar (esp. in the southeast), coffee, cacao, rice, tobacco, molasses, corn. Mineral resources: gold, copper, high-quality iron ore, gypsum, silver, platinum. Manufactures: rum, textiles, cement, paper, glass. Exports: sugar, molasses, cocoa, coffee. Imports: machinery, iron and steel, foodstuffs, oil, vehicles. Ports: Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata. University: Santo Domingo (1538). Monetary unit: peso oro (divided into 100 centavos). HISTORY: Spain settled the eastern part of Hispaniola as the colony of Santo Domingo (the western part being colonized by France, *HAITI). It became independent of Spain (1821) but was subjected to Haitian Negro domination (1822–

established (1844), followed by a long period of anarchy and tyranny. U.S. Marines occupied it (1916–24). The U.S.A. controlled the customs (1907–40), and dominated the sugar industry. Gen. Rafael Trujillo established a dictatorship (1930). He was assassinated (1961), and his death led to some liberalization of the régime. Constitutional government was restored when Juan Bosch was elected president (1962), but he was deposed (1963) by the military. When a pro-Bosch faction of the army staged (1965) a coup d'état it led to the intervention of U.S. Marines, later incorporated in an OAS force to which Brazil, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay (themselves all under military government) and Costa Rica contributed. The OAS contingent was withdrawn (1966) after elections in which Joaquin Balaguer defeated Bosch. Balaguer remained in office until 1978 when he was defeated by Antonio Guzman. In 1986, Salvador Jorge Blanco was elected president

do·min·ion (dəmɪnjən) *n.* sovereignty, supreme authority (*Br., law*) the right of possession ‖ (*hist.*) the lands belonging to a feudal landlord ‖ (*pl.*) an order of angels (*ANGEL) **Do·min·ion** the title of some self-governing, independent countries within the Commonwealth [F.]

Dominion Day a Canadian public holiday, July 1, commemorating the grant of Dominion sta- in 1867

do·min·i·um (dəmɪnɪəm) *n.* (Br., *law*) ownership ‖ political authority [L.]

dom·i·no (dɔmɪnou) *pl.* **dom·i·noes, dom·i·nos** *n.* one of the pieces in the game of dominoes ‖ a long, loose cloak with a mask to hide the face, worn at fancy-dress balls and parties, masquerades etc. [F. and Ital.=hooded cloak]

—The game of dominoes probably originated in Italy in the 18th c. It is played with a set of 28 pieces which are marked in two sections in combinations of dots and blanks from double six to double blank. The dominoes are distributed face down to the players. One piece is exposed and the chance to match one or other end of it (or either end of the line that forms as play proceeds) passes from player to player in turn. The first player to lay down all his pieces is the winner

domino effect the effect upon another issue or region resulting from a current action or political policy

domino theory political view that the fall or change of allegiance of one nation precipitates the fall of the governments of its neighbors. It was originally articulated by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1945

Do·mi·tian (dəmɪʃən) (Titus Flavius Domitianus, 51–96), Roman emperor (81–96), brother and successor of Titus. His provincial administration was efficient, but after 89 he ruled cruelly and despotically and tyrannized the senate

domsat (*acronym*) domestic satellite, a communication satellite in a stationary orbit 22,300 mi. over the equator, used for transmitting television programs and telephone conversations

Don (dɔn) a river of the U.S.S.R. rising in the central Russian plateau and flowing 1,230 miles to the Sea of Azov. It is linked by a canal to the Volga

don (dɔn) *n.* a courtesy title for a Spaniard of high rank, and used by Spanish-speaking people prefixed to a man's Christian name ‖ a form of address to an Italian priest ‖ (*Br.*) a fellow of a college, or (*broadly*) a teacher in a university [Span. <lord, sir]

don *pres. part.* **don·ning** *past* and *past part.* **donned** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to put on (robes, armor etc.) ‖ do on]

do·nate (douneɪt, dóuneɪt) *pres. part.* **do·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **do·nat·ed** *v.t.* to give or present (esp. money) to a society, institution etc. [fr. L. *donare* (*donatus*), to give]

Don·a·tel·lo (dɔnətelou) (Donato di Betto Bardi, 1386–1466), Italian sculptor, one of the great early figures of the Italian Renaissance. He sought realism in depicting the human form, and grandeur, forcefulness and drama in the composition of his statues and bronze reliefs. He was one of the first artists to seek help from classical sculpture in realizing these aims. His genius was first fully revealed in the statue of St George (at Orsanmichele, Florence, 1416–20). The tomb of Cardinal Brancacci (1426–7) includes a remarkable relief of the Assumption, while his bronze David, many reliefs, bronze doors etc. mark the height of his powers from the 1430s. He spent 10 years at Padua (1443–53) where his greatest work was executed: the massive bronze altar of the Santo, and the Gattamelata equestrian statue

do·na·tion (dounei∫ən) *n.* a gift, esp of money, to a society or institution ‖ the act of making such a gift ‖ [
Don·a·tism (dounətizəm, dɔn-) *n.* the schism in the N African Church following the persecutions during the Diocletian persecutions. Donatists held that sacraments were invalid outside the one visible Church, that sinners should be excommunicated, and that the State had no rights in ecclesiastical matters. The schism drew from St Augustine his lasting definition of the nature of the ministry and sacraments of the Church **Don·a·tist** *n.* [after *Donatus*, bishop of Carthage, one of the leaders]
Do·nau (dounau) ˈDANUBE
Don·bas (dɔnbus) the Donets basin, a highly industrialized, densely populated region in the plain of the Donets and lower Dnieper rivers in the Ukraine and the R.S.F.S.R., the U.S.S.R. yields over a third of the U.S.S.R.'s anthracite and coal production
done (dʌn) *past part.* of DO ‖ *adj* finished, completed ‖ cooked as long as thought desirable **done for** doomed without a hope of survival ‖ ruined ‖ filled with a sense of personal failure **done in** utterly exhausted ‖ murdered **done with** quite finished and relegated to the past **to have done with** to put an end to ‖ to have finished with
do·nee (douni:) *n.* the person who receives a gift ‖ someone who receives a blood transfusion, skin graft etc ‖ [
Don·e·gal (dɔnigɔl, dɔngɔl) the northern county (area 1,865 sq. miles, pop. 108,344) of Ulster province, Irish Republic. County seat: Lifford
Don·el·son, Fort (dɔnəlsən) a Confederate camp during the Civil War on the Cumberland River in Tennessee. It surrendered (Feb. 16, 1862) to General Grant's Union forces, opening the river to Union penetration and forcing the eventual evacuation of Nashville and Columbus
Do·nets (dɔnets) a river of the S central U.S.S.R., about 670 miles long, rising in the Kursk steppe, and flowing southeast into the Don
Donets basin ˈDONBAS
Do·netsk (dɔnetsk) (formerly Stalino) a city (pop. 1,047,000) of the Ukraine, U.S.S.R. With Makayevka it forms the largest industrial conurbation in the Donbas: iron and steel, coal mining and chemical industries
dong (dɔŋ) *n.* one-time monetary unit in Kampuchea, formerly Cambodia
Don·go·la (dɔngələ) a region (area 27,520 sq. miles, pop. 152,000) of the Northern province of the Republic of the Sudan. It extends on both sides of the Nile above the third cataract. The old town of Dongola was the capital of the ancient Christian kingdom of Nubia
Don·go·lese (dɔngəli:z) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Dongola the Nubian language spoken by natives of Dongola
Dön·itz (dö:nits), Karl (1892–1980), German admiral. He was a submarine expert in both world wars. In 1945, on Hitler's presumed death, he became head of state for three weeks, signing Germany's surrender. At the Nuremberg Trials he was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment
Don·i·zet·ti (dɔnizeti:), Gaetano (1797–1848), Italian composer. His 75 operas include 'La Fille du regiment' (1840), 'Lucia di Lammermoor' (1835) and 'Don Pasquale' (1843) and are marked by a flowing melodic style
don·jon (dɔndʒən, dʌndʒən) *n.* the heavily defended central tower of a medieval castle ‖ a dungeon [O.F.]
Don Juan (dɔnwún) *n.* a playboy amorist [after a legendary Spanish nobleman philanderer created by Tirso de Molina in 'El burlador de Sevilla' (1630)]
don·key (dɔŋki:, dʌŋki:) *pl.* **don·keys** *n.* the ass, *Equs asinus* ‖ (*pop.*) a stupid person [perh. rel. to Scot. *brown*]
donkey engine a small auxiliary engine
donkey's years (*Br., pop.*) dog's age
Donne (dɔn) John (1573–1631), English metaphysical poet. His direct, vigorous poetry—amorous in early life, religious and mystical later—is [illegible] colloquial in tone, with dramatic immediacy. It combination of [illegible] feeling and thought fuse in an image that is always ingenious and appropriate. [illegible] brought up a Roman Catholic, became a fervent Anglican, was ordained in 1615 and made dean of St Paul's (1621). He was a celebrated preacher. His [illegible] 1660, display the same passionate strength of intellect and imagination as his poems do
don·nish (dɔniʃ) *adj* pedantic, and excessively mild or quirky
do·nor (dounər) [illegible] esp to a church ‖ a person giving some of his blood for transfusion or skin for grafting etc (cf ACCEPTOR) ‖ [illegible]
Don Quix·ote (dɔn kwiksət, kihoti:) [illegible] charming and lovable idealist without worldly [illegible]
don't (dount) **1.** *v. contr.* of DO NOT **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) instructions or advice not to do something, *a list of don'ts*
doo·dle (du:d'l) *pres. part.* **doo·dling** *past* and *past part.* **doo·dled** *vi.* to draw or scribble aimlessly, absent-mindedly or while preoccupied [perh. rel. to DOLT]
doo·dle·bug (du:d'lbʌg) *n.* (*Am.*) the larva of the ant lion ‖ (*Br., pop.*) the V-1 flying bomb (guided missile) used by the Germans against London and S England (1944)
Doo·ley (du:li:), Thomas Anthony (1927–61), U.S. physician and author of 'Deliver Us from Evil' (1956), describing the plight of Vietnamese refugees. He was co-founder (with Peter D. Comanduras, 1957) of Medico, Inc., a medical aid corporation providing hospitals etc. to underdeveloped countries
doom (du:m) **1.** *n.* a calamitous fate—ruin, complete destruction—the Last Judgment ‖ fate, destine to a fate involving death, suffering or unhappiness ‖ to destine to be destroyed, *the village was doomed* [O.E. *dōm* judgment]
doom painting a medieval painting of the Last Judgment
dooms·day (du:mzdei) *n.* the day of the Last Judgment **till doomsday** forever
Doomsday Book the Domesday Book
door (dɔr, dour) *n.* a solid barrier, swinging on hinges or sliding, to close the entrance of a building, a room, a cupboard etc ‖ a means of obtaining something, *the door to success* **at death's door** so ill as to be likely to die **from door to door** by calls on householders, *sold from door to door* ‖ from point of departure to point of arrival, *a 10-minute drive from door to door* **next door to** very close to ‖ almost, *next door to impossible* **to get** (or **have**) **a foot in the door** to make (or have) an opening (e.g. a social contact) which may lead to something useful or desirable [O.E. *duru*]
door·bell (dɔrbel, dourbel) *n.* a bell in a house rung from outside by callers
door·case (dɔrkeis, dourkeis) *n.* the frame in the opening of a wall to which the door is fixed
door·frame (dɔrfreim, dourfreim) *n.* the framework into which the panels of a door are mounted ‖ a doorcase
door·jamb (dɔrdʒæm, dourdʒæm) *n.* a vertical side of the frame to which a door is fixed
door·keep·er (dɔrki:pər, dourki:pər) *n.* a man stationed at the entrance of an establishment to control admittance and help visitors ‖ (*Roman Catholicism*) a member of the lowest of the minor orders
door·knob (dɔrnɔb, dournɔb) *n.* a round or roundish door handle
door·man (dɔrmæn, dɔrmən, dourmæn, [illegible] dourmen) *n.* an attendant at the entrance of a hotel, nightclub etc who opens the door, hails taxis etc
door·mat (dɔrmæt, dourmæt) *n.* a rough mat, of coconut fiber etc, for wiping mud off the shoes before entering a house ‖ an abject or docile person who is constantly imposed on or made use of
door money entrance money taken at the door of a place of entertainment (as distinct from [illegible])
door·post (dɔrpoust, dourpoust) *n.* one of the two upright jambs of a doorcase
doorstep [illegible] outside a house door ‖ [illegible] holding a door open, a small rubber block fastened e.g. to the floor to prevent a door from [illegible]
door·way (dɔrwei, dourwei) *n.* the [illegible] which a door opens or shuts off
dooryard (dɔrjɑrd, dourjɑrd) *n.* a yard [illegible] house door or beside a house
do·pa·mine (C$_8$H$_{11}$NO$_2$) (doupəmi:n) *n.* an adrenal [illegible] that increases systolic and pulse pressure without affecting diastolic pressure. Used to lessen tremors experienced in Parkinson's disease, [illegible]
dope (doup) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) a narcotic ‖ a lubricant ‖ an additive used to produce a desired quality ‖ a [illegible] (e.g. used in model aircraft construction) ‖ a [illegible] a developer, or a preparation used in blocking out or retouching ‖ (*pop.*) information that lets one into a secret ‖ (*pop.*) a very stupid person **2.** *vt.* (*pres. part.* **dop·ing**, *past* and *past part.* **doped**) to drug ‖ to apply dope to [fr. Du. *doop*, sauce]
dope fiend (*pop.*) a drug addict
dope·y (doupi:) *comp* **dop·i·er** *superl* **dop·i·est** *adj.* [illegible] [Middle]
Dop·pler effect (dɔplər, (*phys.*) the apparent change of frequency and wavelength due to the relative motion of the source of a wave disturbance and the observer: an approaching source [illegible] ing of wavelength, a receding source has the opposite effect. This principle is used e.g. in astronomy to determine the motion, relative to the earth, of a heavenly body, by observing the shift in the lines of its spectrum [after Christian *Doppler* (1803–53), Austrian mathematician and physicist]
DOPS (*acronym*) digital optical projector system, used for plotting radar data on a projected target (with grease pencil) with distinctive input devices *Cf* POPS, TOPS
dor (dɔr) *n. Geotrupes stercorarius*, the black dung beetle, any of various beetles making a loud humming noise [O.E. *dora*, origin unknown]
do·ra·do (dərɑdou) *pl.* **do·ra·do, do·ra·dos** *n. Coryphaena hippurus*, a brightly colored fish of tropical and temperate seas [Span. = gilded]
DORAN (*mil. acronym*) doppler range, a system for determining missile range using comparison of wave frequency from three points
Dor·dogne (dɔrdɔŋ) a department (area 3,550 sq. miles, pop. 373,200) of S.W. France between Bordeaux and the Massif Central (ˈLIMOUSIN, ˈPERIGORD). Chief town: Périgueux
Dordogne a river of S.W. France (300 miles). It rises in the Puy-de-Dôme and joins with the Garonne north of Bordeaux to form the Gironde. There are several hydroelectric plants. It runs through beautiful high plateau country, [illegible] deep valleys where wheat, corn, tobacco and vines are grown
Dor·drecht (dɔrdrext) a port (pop. 102,700) on the Maas (Meuse) delta in South Holland, the Netherlands: shipbuilding, chemical, engineering and glassmaking industries
Do·re (dɔre), Gustave (1832–83), French artist. His dramatic style was best suited to the art of illustration, e.g. Dante's 'Inferno' (1861), the Bible (1866), 'Paradise Lost' (1866), 'Don Quixote' (1863) and Rabelais (1851 and 1873). He used chiefly wood engraving
do·rex [illegible]
Do·ri·an (dɔri·ən, douri·ən) **1.** *n.* a native of Doris, a division of ancient Greece. The Dorians [illegible] settled in Doris between Mt Parnassus and Mt Oeta. They conquered Argos, the Achaean kingdoms, Mycenae and Corinth (12th–11th cc. B.C.) and established colonies in Crete, Halicarnassus and [illegible] pertaining to this race or their home, Doric
Dorian mode a medieval authentic mode represented by the white piano keys ascending from D to [illegible] the white piano keys descending from E
Dor·ic (dɔrik, douik) **1.** *adj* of, relating to, or [illegible] architecture, characterized by pillars having no [illegible] their diameter in height. Doric **2.** *n.* a dialect [illegible]
Do·rion (dɔri·ən), Sir Antoine Aime (1816–91), Canadian statesman and judge. He served as

joint premier of United Canada for 4 days (Aug. 2–5, 1858) in the Brown-Dorion administration and (1863–4) in the Dorion-Macdonald administration, promoting a liberal policy

dor·man·cy (dɔrmənsi:) *n.* (*bot.*) of seeds) a reduction in protoplasmic activity due to carbon dioxide concentration ‖ (*zool.*) the state of hibernation

dor·mant (dɔrmənt) *adj.* quiescent ‖ sleeping, or as if sleeping, *a dormant volcano* ‖ (bot.) inactive, resting, *a dormant plant* ‖ (*zool.*) hibernating ‖ (*heraldry*) in a sleeping position [O.F.]

dor·mer (dɔrmər) *n.* a projecting window built out from the slope of a roof [fr. O.F. *dormeor*, a

dor·mie, dor·my (dɔrmi:) *adj.* (*golf*) ahead by as many holes as still remain to be played [origin unknown]

dor·mi·to·ry (dɔrmitɔri:, dɔrmitouri:) *pl.* **dor·mi·to·ries** *pl.* a communal sleeping room with a number of beds ‖ a suburban or country district from which many of the inhabitants go daily to work in a nearby town [fr. L. *dormitorium*,

a rodent of fam. *Myoxidae*, small, arboreal, nocturnal mammals inhabiting temperate and warm countries. They fed on fruit, nuts and acorns, sitting upright to eat. They hibernate through winter in northern countries [M.E. *dormous* prob. rel. to F. *dormir*, to sleep]

dormy *DORMIE

dor·sal (dɔrsəl) **1.** *adj.* (*anat.*) on or lying near the back, in human anatomy sometimes posterior (opp. VENTRAL) ‖ (*bot.*) away from the axis **2.** *n.* a dossal [fr. M.L. *dorsalis*]

Dor·set·shire (dɔrsitʃər) (*abbr.* Dorset) a county (area 973 sq. miles, pop. 572,900) in S.W. England. County town: Dorchester

dor·ter, dor·tour (dɔrtər) *n.* (*hist.*) a monastery dormitory [O.F. *dortour*]

Dor·ti·cós Tor·ra·do (dɔrti:kɔstɔrraðɔ), Osvaldo (1919–), Cuban president (1959–) after the Cuban revolution

Dort·mund (dɔrtmənd) one of W. Germany's oldest towns (pop. 627,000), in the N.E. Ruhr, a large port, connected to the Dortmund-Ems and Rhine-Herne canals, and rail center. Industries: steel, heavy machinery, rolling stock, chemicals, brewing

dortour *DORTER

do·ry, do·rey (dɔri:, dɔuri:) *pl.* **do·ries, doreys** *n.* a small, flat-bottomed fishing boat [Central

dory *pl.* **dories** *n.* *Zeus faber*, a bony fish of the mackerel family, celebrated for the delicacy of its flesh. It is yellow-green with a black spot on each side. It inhabits the Atlantic shores of Europe and the Mediterranean ‖ *Z. capensis*, a related species of southern seas [F. *doree*,

dos·age (dousidʒ) *n.* the amount and frequency in which a medicine is administered ‖ the administration of medicine in doses ‖ the adding of an ingredient to a mixture so as to secure some quality in it, e.g. sugar added to wine to

dose (dous) **1.** *n.* the amount of medicine to be taken at one time (*pop.*) an amount of punish-

quantities of gamma or X radiation) one roentgen, not necessarily one rad **2.** *v.t.* *pres.*

another ingredient, e.g. sugar [F. fr. M.L. fr.

do·sim·e·ter (dousimitər) *n.* any device for measuring doses of radioactivity or X rays

1970), American novelist, author of 'Manhattan Transfer' (1926) and 'U.S.A.' (1930–6)

doss (dos) *v.i.* (*Br.*, with 'down') to lie down to sleep in an improvised bed or no bed at all

dos·sal, dos·sel (dɔsl) *n.* a hanging of drapery behind an altar, or along the sides of the chancel in a church [fr. M.L. *dossale*]

doss house (*Br.* *pop.*) a flophouse

dos·si·er (dɔsi:ei, dɔsiər) *pl.* **dos·si·ers** (dɔsi:eiz,

Dos·to·yev·sky (dɔstɔuevski:), Fyodor Mikhai-

(1868–9) and 'The Brothers Karamazov' (1880). The setting of his novels is contemporary Russia, but his themes are universal: good and evil, guilt and redemptive suffering, and the conflict between faith and intellectualism. The peculiarly Dostoyevskian situation is the anguish of a character suspended between systems of belief calling for separate courses of action

dot (dɔt) **1.** *n.* a small spot or point, usually round ‖ a point in printing or writing, e.g. a period, or over an *i* or *j* ‖ (*mus.*) a point placed after a note denoting the lengthening of the note by half its value ‖ (*mus.*) a point placed over a note, denoting staccato ‖ a short sound as part of a letter on a Morse transmitter (cf. DASH) **on the dot** absolutely punctual **2.** *v.t.* *pres. part.* **dot·ting** *past* and *past part.* **dot·ted** to mark with a dot or dots ‖ to mark as though with dots, *farms dotted the landscape* **to dot the i's and cross the t's** to leave nothing unsaid, make a matter perfectly clear **dot·ted** *adj.* (*mus.*) increased by half its time value, *a dotted minim* [perh. O.E. *dott*, head of a boil]

dot·age (doutidʒ) *n.* feeblemindedness as a result of old age **in one's dotage** senile

do·tard (doutərd) *n.* an old man becoming weak-minded

dote, doat (dout) *pres. part.* **dot·ing, doat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dot·ed, doat·ed** *v.i.* (with 'on' or 'upon') to lavish ridiculous and inordinate affection ‖ to lavish very great affection **dot·ing, doat·ing** *adj.* [M.E. *doten*]

doth (dʌθ) archaic *third pers. sing. pres.* of DO

dot matrix printer an impact printer output device that prints from needles in a serial or line format

*dotted

dot·ter·el (dɔtərəl, dɔtrəl) *n.* *Eudromias morinellus*, fam. *Charadriidae*, a bird with a grayish back and chestnut and black breast, found in the uplands of Europe and Asia [fr. *dote*, to be foolish (because easily caught)]

dot·tle, dot·tel (dɔt'l) *n.* smoked tobacco caked in a pipe [DOT]

dot·ty (dɔti:) *comp.* **dot·ti·er** *superl.* **dot·ti·est** *adj.* full of dots ‖ (*pop.*) silly or slightly mad (*pop.*, with 'about') infatuated

Dou·ai Bible, Dou·ay Bible (du:ei) an English translation of the Bible made from the Latin Vulgate and used in the Roman Catholic Church. The New Testament was published in 1582 at Reims and the Old Testament in 1609–10, by the seminary at Douai, France (*AL-

Dou·a·la (duɑ:lɑ) the chief port (pop. 250,000) and rail center of Cameroun, and its former capital

dou·ble (dʌb'l) *pres. part.* **dou·bling** *past* and *past part.* **dou·bled** *v.t.* to make double, multiply by two ‖ (*bridge*) to modify (an opponent's contract) with the effect of increasing what stands to be gained or lost ‖ (*mus.*) to duplicate (a melody), *the soprano doubles the violins* ‖ (*mus.*) to play (a second instrument) when needed, *the second flute doubles the recorder* ‖ to sail around, *to double the Cape* (*Br.*, *billiards*) to make (a ball) rebound ‖ *v.i.* (*Br.*) to break into a run, hurry up ‖ (*Br.*, *billiards*) to rebound **to double back** to fold over ‖ to turn back on one's tracks **to double up** to bend or fold (something over upon itself), *to double up one's fist* ‖ to cause (someone) to bend suddenly in two, esp. in pain ‖ to sleep (two people) in one room ‖ to bend suddenly in two because of pain or helpless laughter ‖ (of two people who would not normally share) to share a room (*Br.*) to break into a run, hurry up [M.E. *dublen*, *doblen*, fr. O.F.]

double **1.** *adj.* having two parts, layers, decks, etc. forming a pair, *double six* of twice the usual speed, number or quantity, *a double whiskey* (of a bed or room) for two people ‖ (*bot.*, of a flower) having more than the normal number or floral leaves (cf. SINGLE) (*bot.*, of a plant) bearing such flowers **to live a double life** to have two ways of living, one under a usual social front and the other secret and private, esp. involving misconduct **2.** *adv.* twice over, two together, *to see double* **3.** *n.* something twice as much a person or thing that resembles another extremely closely (*mil.*) a running

the doubling of a bid one bet placed on two contests, with very high odds a sharp backward turn (*baseball*) a hit which enables a batter to reach second base (*horse racing*) a wager on horses to win two races in the day.

tutes for the star, esp. in dangerous scenes ‖ (*pl.*, *tennis*) a game between two pairs [M.E. *duble*, *doble* fr. O.F.]

double bar (*mus.*) a pair of vertical lines across a staff marking the end of a movement or piece

dou·ble-bar·reled, esp. *Br.* **dou·ble-bar·relled** (dʌb'lbɑ:rəld) *adj.* (of a gun) having two barrels ‖ (*pop.*, of a surname) made up of two names, often hyphenated

double bass the largest and lowest-pitched stringed instrument in an orchestra, roughly of the same shape as a cello but much larger

double bassoon a bassoon larger and an octave lower in pitch than the ordinary type

double bind (*psych.*) dilemma faced by a dependent in which any response will result in disparagement or reprimand. A double bind is often due to conflicting instructions

double blind condition to ensure objectivity in an experiment where neither the person giving instructions nor the subjects are aware of the factors involved *Cf* SINGLE BLIND

double boiler a saucepan having two parts fitting one above the other so that the food in the upper one is cooked by water boiling in the lower

dou·ble-book (dʌb'lbuk) *v.* to accept reservations twice for the same accommodations

dou·ble-breast·ed (dʌb'lbréstid) *adj.* (of a coat) overlapping in front, with a double row of buttons

double chin a roll of fatty tissue below the chin

dou·ble-cov·er (dʌb'lkʌvər) *n.* (*football, basketball*) assignment of two defensive players to one offensive player

dou·ble-cross (dʌb'lkrɔs, dʌb'lkrɒs) **1.** *v.i.* to cheat or betray (an associate) **2.** *n.* such a betrayal

double dagger a diesis

Dou·ble·day (dʌb'ldei), Abner (1819–93), U.S. military officer who is often credited as the inventor of baseball. Although the myth perpetuates, it has been disproved

dou·ble-deal·er (dʌb'ldi:lər) *n.* a person who deceives someone by pretending one thing but doing another

dou·ble-deal·ing (dʌb'ldi:liŋ) **1.** *n.* the deception practiced by a double dealer **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to a double-dealer or his deception

dou·ble-deck·er (dʌb'ldékər) *n.* a vehicle with two decks ‖ a sandwich with two layers of filling, three layers of bread

double decomposition a reaction between two molecules in which part of the first combines with part of the second, and the remainder of the first combines with the remainder of the second. Such a reaction may be represented by $AB+CD \rightarrow AD+CB$

dou·ble-dig·it (dʌb'ldidʒit) *adj.* of a number between 10 and 99

dou·ble-dip·per (dʌb'ldipər) *n.* **1.** a pensioner who works for another employer and so receives two incomes **2.** a government employee who receives income from two separate government sources

double Dutch unintelligible gibberish

dou·ble-edged (dʌb'lédʒd) *adj.* (of a blade) having two cutting edges ‖ (of a remark) apparently charitable but with hidden malice

dou·ble-end·er (dʌb'lendər) *n.* (*surfing*) board built in the same shape at both ends

dou·ble en·ten·dre (du:blɑ̃tɑ̃dr) *n.* a remark which can be interpreted in two ways, one of

double entry a method of bookkeeping in which every transaction is recorded in two books, or two sections of a ledger, as a debit to one account and credit to another

dou·ble-faced (dʌb'lfeist) *adj.* two-faced, hypocritical

dou·ble-head·er (dʌb'lhedər) *n.* a train drawn by two engines (*baseball*) two games played by the same teams on the same day, one right after

double helix (*biol.*) two intertwined coils that form the crystalline structure of DNA. The term became popularized by book published in 1953 called *The Double Helix*, by J. D. Watson and F. H. C. Crick **double-helical** *adj.* *Cf*

dou·ble-joint·ed (dʌb'ldʒɔintid) *adj.* having extremely flexible joints which permit fingers and toes etc. to bend back much further than is usual

dou·ble-knit (dʌb'lnit) *n.* process or product of knitting with two sets of needles to create interlocked double thickness **double knit** *v.*

dou·ble-lock (dʌb'llɒk) *v.t.* to lock by turning the key twice in the lock of (a door) ‖ to shut with two bolts

double meaning a double entendre

double negative a statement involving two negatives which together are equivalent to an affirmative. Thus, 'there is nobody here who has no food' 'everyone here has some food'

double obelisk (*Br.*) a diesis

double ordering practice of placing orders for a product, esp. during period of short supply, with two sources to ensure delivery in minimum time, canceling one of the orders at a strategic time

double or nothing (*Am. Br.* double or quits) a gamble on a throw of dice, a hand of cards or a toss of a coin to decide whether a debt already contracted shall be wiped out or doubled

dou·ble-park (dʌb'lpɑrk) *v.t.* to park an automobile in the road alongside one parked already at the curb ‖ *v.t.* to park (an automobile) in this way

double play (*baseball*) a play by which two players are put out

double precision (*computer*) use of two computer words for one number to achieve greater definition in the result, e.g., more decimal places **multiple precision** *n.* **single precision** *n.* **triple precision** *n.*

double-quick (dʌb'lkwik) **1.** *adj.* very quick **2.** *adv.* very quickly **3.** *n.* (*mil.*) double time

dou·ble-reed (dʌb'lri:d) *adj.* (*mus.*, of an instrument) having two reeds which beat against each other to set the column of air vibrating, e.g. in the oboe

dou·ble-reef (dʌb'lri:f) *v.t.* (*naut.*) to take in two reefs of (a sail)

double refraction birefringence

double salt a salt containing two anions or cations ‖ a salt that is the result of the molecular combination of two distinct salts rather than of their coordination

double speak ambiguous language created by involved, bombastic, or circumlocutory semantics

double star two stars rotating about their common center of mass. When the orbital plane is oriented edgewise at some angle with respect to the terrestrial observer the stars eclipse one another in a regular period (cf. VARIABLE STAR) ‖ two stars virtually in the same line of sight though a great distance apart

dou·blet (dʌblit) *n.* (*hist.*) a man's close-fitting bodice or jacket with or without sleeves, usually decorated and padded, worn in W. Europe 14th–17th cc. ‖ (*optics*) two associated lines in a spectrum, e.g., in alkali metals ‖ (*electr.*) two elevated antennas in a straight line, with power provided from the center ‖ (*phys.*) two similar particles with different charges, e.g., neutron and proton ‖ (*pl.*) the same number on a pair of dice at a throw ‖ a counterfeit jewel, made by cementing a layer of colored glass between two crystals ‖ (*linguistics*) one of two words derived from the same source but differing in form, e.g. 'legal', 'loyal' [O.F. dim. of *double*, double]

double take a quick second reaction to a situation, remark etc., the meaning or implications of which did not at first occur to one ‖ a second look

dou·ble-talk (dʌb'ltɔk) **1.** *n.* language empty of meaning or sincerity although superficially it seems meant sensibly ‖ deliberately ambiguous language, or inflated jargon **2.** *v.i.* to use such language

dou·ble-think (dʌb'lθiŋk) *n.* the conscious holding of mutually exclusive opinions simultaneously ‖ vocalizing ideas in terms that do not mean what people generally accept them to mean, e.g., "peaceful coexistence"

double time quick time ‖ (*mil.*) the fastest rate of marching (180 yard-long paces to the minute), or a slow run, in step ‖ payment at twice the normal rate, for hours worked overtime or on holidays

dou·ble-ton (dʌb'ltən) *n.* (*cards*) two cards only of a suit held in a hand [after SINGLETON]

dou·ble-tongue (dʌb'ltʌŋ) *pres. part.* **dou·ble-tongu·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dou·ble-tongued** *v.t.* to play [illegible] wind instrument, esp. a flute, by rapidly moving the tongue alternately to teeth and hard palate

dou·ble-tree (dʌb'ltri:) *n.* the crosspiece of a plow etc., to which the singletrees are fixed [illegible]

dou·bloon (dʌblu:n) *n.* (*hist.*) an old type of Spanish gold coin [F. *doublon* or Span. *doblon*]

dou·blure (dʌbluər, du blyr) *n.* the ornamental lining of a book cover, of silk, tooled leather or painted paper [F. *lining*]

dou·bly (dʌbli) *adv.* in a twofold manner, twice over

Doubs (du.) a department (area 2,052 sq. miles, pop. 471,100) of France in the N. Jura, bordering Switzerland. Chief town: Besançon ‖ [illegible]

doubt (daut) *n.* a feeling of uncertainty ‖ (esp. [illegible] ‖ **beyond a doubt** certainly ‖ **in doubt** [illegible] ‖ **no doubt** probably ‖ **without a doubt** certainly [O.F. *doute*]

doubt *v.t.* to disbelieve ‖ to distrust ‖ to be in doubt about ‖ *v.i.* to be in a state of doubt [O.F. *douter*]

doubt·ful (dautfəl) *adj.* full of doubt ‖ of an uncertain but probably bad character, *a doubtful reputation* ‖ open to doubt

doubting Thomas an inveterate skeptic [after the Apostle *Thomas* (John xx, 24–9)]

doubt·less (dautlis) **1.** *adv.* without doubt, certainly **2.** *adj.* (*rhet.*, with 'of') entertaining no doubt

douche (du:ʃ) **1.** *n.* a jet (e.g. of water) for cleansing an internal or external part of the body ‖ an instrument for directing such a jet of water **2.** *v. pres. part.* **douch·ing** *past* and *past part.* **douched** *v.t.* to give a douche to ‖ *v.i.* to take a douche [F. < *stream of water*]

dou·cine (du:si:n) *n.* (*archit.*) an S-shaped molding, i.e. convex and concave in an unbroken [illegible] ‖ [illegible] [F.]

dough (dou) *n.* a mass of slightly moistened flour or meal, sometimes with yeast or fat added, esp. for making bread or pastry ‖ (*pop.*) money [O.E. *dāh*]

dough·boy (dóubɔi) *n.* (1st world war) an infantryman [U.]

dough hook an attachment in some food processors utilizing a strong beater to knead dough

dough·nut (dóunʌt, dóunət) *n.* a ring or ball of sweetened dough fried in deep fat and often coated with sugar

dough·ti·ly (dáutili:) *adv.* (*rhet.*) in a doughty way

dough·ti·ness (dáuti:nis) *n.* (*rhet.*) the quality of [illegible]

Dough·ty (dáuti.), Charles Montagu (1843–1926), English traveler and writer. 'Travels in Arabia Deserta' (1888), his masterpiece, is written in a mannered, quasi-Elizabethan [illegible]

dough·ty (dáuti.) *comp.* **dough·ti·er** *superl.* **dough·ti·est** *adj.* (*rhet.*) valiant, courageous [O.E. *dohtig*]

Doug·las (dʌgləs), Clifford Hugh (1879–1952), British social economist. He devised the theory of Social Credit

Douglas, Gavin (c. 1475–1522), medieval Scottish poet. His translation of Virgil's 'Aeneid' into Scots was the first translation of any classical author into any form of English vernacular

Douglas [illegible] ical leader. As a senator (from 1847), he developed the doctrine of 'popular sovereignty', and drafted the bills giving territorial government to New Mexico and Utah (1850) and the Kansas-Nebraska bill (1854). He participated [illegible] to him in the 1860 presidential election

Douglas, William O. (1898–1980), U.S. Supreme Court associate justice (1939–75). Appointed to the Court by Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Douglas championed individual rights and, privately, conservation measures. He was instrumental in such Supreme Court decisions as 'Griswold v. Connecticut' (1965), [illegible] trol. He wrote 'Of Men and Mountains' (1950), 'A Living Bill of Rights' (1961), 'Go East, Young Man' (1974), and 'The Court Years' (1980)

Douglas Democrats a faction of the U.S. Democratic party which supported Stephen Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska act (1854), and his [illegible]

Douglas fir *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*, fam. *Pinaceae*, a very tall coniferous tree grown for timber, native to western North America [after David *Douglas*, Scottish botanist in the U.S.A. (1798–1834)]

Doug·las-Home (dʌgləshju:m., Sir Alexander Frederick (1903–), formerly 14th earl of Home, British Conservative statesman. He renounced (1963) his peerage to become prime minister (1963–4). He became (1970–74) foreign secretary in the Heath government. In 1974 he was made a life peer as Baron Home of [illegible]

Doug·lass (dʌgləs), Frederick (originally Fred[illegible] Augustus Washington Bailey, c. 1[illegible]95), U.S. black journalist and orator who effected [illegible] abroad for the abolition of slavery. He advocated the use of black troops in the Union Army during the Civil War and later worked in several capacities for the U.S. government

Dou·kho·bor, Du·kho·bor (dú:koubɔr) *n.* a member of a fanatical Russian religious sect, [illegible] from the second half of the 18th c. Their rejection of the Christian sacraments, and of the dogmas of the Trinity and the divinity of Christ, led to their persecution and exile (1843) to the remote Caucasus. Many communities emigrated to W. Canada in 1898, where their religious attitudes (similar to those of the Quakers) continued to bring them into conflict with the authorities [Russ. *dukhobortsy* fr *dukh*, spirit + *bortsy*, wrestlers]

dour (duər, dáuər) *adj.* sullen, sour ‖ stern, harsh [fr. L. *durus*, hard]

Dou·ro (dúərou) (*Span.* Duero) a river (485 miles long) of the Iberian Peninsula. Rising in N. central Spain, it flows west across Old Castile, along part of the Portuguese–Spanish frontier, then through N. Portugal into the Atlantic at Oporto. Sand bars prevent the entrance of large vessels

douse, dowse (daus) *pres. part.* **dous·ing, dows·ing** *past* and *past part.* **doused, dowsed** *v.t.* to drench with water ‖ to immerse in water ‖ (*naut.*) to lower (sail) ‖ (*pop.*) to extinguish (a light) [origin unknown]

DOVAP (*acronym*) doppler velocity and position, a method of tracking space vehicles and missiles computing the Doppler effect of echoes from several stations

dove (dʌv) *n.* any of several pigeons ‖ the symbol of peace (Genesis viii, 8–12) ‖ the Holy Spirit in Christian symbolism ‖ one who advocates a peaceful solution to international conflicts [M.E. fr. O.N. *dufa*]

dove (douv) *alt. past* of DIVE

dove·cot (dʌvkɒt) *n.* a dovecote

dove·cote (dʌvkout) *n.* a structure for pigeons to roost or breed in

dove hawk the hen harrier

Do·ver (douvər) a port (pop. 100,751) in Kent, England, one of the Cinque Ports, and a popular resort. Norman castle (ruins), built over ancient fortifications

Dover the capital (pop. 23,507) of Delaware

Dover, Straits of the narrow part (about 22 miles long) of the English Channel, 21 miles across at the narrowest point. Ports: Dover and Folkestone in England and Boulogne and Calais in France

Dover, Treaty of 'CHARLES II, king of England

dove·tail (dʌvteil) **1.** *n.* (*carpentry*) a method of fitting two pieces of wood together, esp. at a right angle, by cutting wedge-shaped pieces out of each and fitting the projections of one into the recesses of the other ‖ a joint made in this way **2.** *v.t.* to fix together by means of a dovetail ‖ to cause to fit well together ‖ *v.i.* to fit well together

Dow (dau), Charles Henry (1851–1902), U.S. financial authority and journalist. He was a founder (1882) of Dow, Jones & Company, a [illegible] ‖ compiled (1[illegible] the first average of U.S. stock prices, which developed into the Dow-Jones average. He founded [illegible] Journal', forming a method of stock market analysis which became known as the Dow the[illegible]

Dow, Herbert Henry (1866–1930), U.S. chemist [illegible] ‖ founded the Dow Chemical Company (1897) to produce the [illegible] products. He [illegible] to the U.S.A., and was granted more than 100 pat[illegible]

dow [illegible]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: [illegible]
(o) o, ox; au, cow; ou, goat; u, poor; ə, [illegible]; ə, a[illegible]; ə, [illegible]; ə, [illegible]; ə, [

dow·a·ger (dauədʒər) *n.* a widow whose title de- [illegible] dably dignified elderly lady [O F *douagere*]

dow·di·ly (daudili) *adv.* in a dowdy way

dow·di·ness (daudinis) *n.* the state of being dowdy

dow·dy [illegible] **dow·di·est** *adj.* (of a woman or her clothes) shabby, drab and unfashionable **2.** *pl.* **dow·dies** *n.* a dowdy woman [origin unknown]

dow·el (dauəl) **1.** *n.* a metal or wooden headless pin for keeping a piece of metal or wood in position **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **dow·el·ing**, esp. *Br.* **dow·el·ling** [illegible] **dow·elled**, esp. *Br.* **dow·elled** [illegible]

dow·er (dauər) **1.** *n.* the part of her husband's property retained by a widow (often attrib., *dower house*) | a dowry (*rhet.*) a natural gift **2.** *v.t.* to give to (someone) as dower or dowry [O F

Dowland [illegible] English lutenist, composer of songs and instrumental music

Down [illegible] sq. miles, pop. 246,624) of Northern Ireland County town: Downpatrick

down (daun) *n.* the soft fluff on very young birds before they are fledged | the fluff under [illegible] feathers of certain birds, used for stuffing cushions etc | any fluffy growth resembling down, e.g. soft, very fine hair on the cheeks, or the fuzz [illegible] [O N *dun*]

down *n.* a stretch of open, treeless, upland | a hillock of sand near the sea cast up by the wind, a dune (*pl.*) DOWNS [O.E *dún*, hill, perh. of Celtic [illegible]

down **1.** *adv.* from a higher to a lower position, [illegible] a lower position, on the ground, *fallen down* | below the horizon, *the sun went down* | from generation to generation, or from ancestor to descendant, *traditions handed down* | into a low mental or emotional state, *his morale has gone down* | into a low physical condition, *to go down with a cold* | to a smaller amount, *to dwindle down* | to a fine consistency, *grind the flour down* | into a more concentrated form, *he got his [illegible] man down* | to a less active condition, *the fire has died down* | less in value, *their shares are down* | very much, *loaded down with boxes*, as an initial cash payment, *10 dollars down* **2.** *prep.* in a lower position on, *further down the hill* | further along, *down the street*, descending toward, through, into | towards the mouth or outlet of **3.** *adj.* descending, *a down current* | in a low or lower place or at a low or lower level, [illegible] paid, written etc. down (*Br.*) away from London | depressed, *down in the dumps* (*games*) behind an opponent in points, *three down* | (*football*, of the ball) out of play (*baseball*) put out | (of a boxer) with a part of the body other than the feet touching the floor (of a boxer) in a position excluding self-defense and acknowledged as such by the referee **down on** ill disposed towards **down on one's luck** having a series of [illegible] team having the ball must score or advance the [illegible] to show persistent disfavor or antagonism to [illegible]

[illegible] destitute person | a person who is incapacitated or broken down in health **2.** *adj.* destitute

down-at-heel (daunəthi:l) *adj.* very shabbily dressed

[illegible] music the first beat in the bar | the downward movement of the conductor's baton marking the [illegible]

down-bow (daunbou) *n.* (in playing a bowed [illegible]

down calver *Br.* a cow almost ready to calve

down-calving (daunkæviŋ, daunkuviŋ) *adj.* (*Br.*) almost ready to calve

down-cast (daunkæst, daunkust) *adj.* depressed, dispirited | directed downward, *down-*[illegible]

Down Easter a person from New England, esp. Maine

down·er (daunər) *n.* (*colloq.*) **1.** a depressant drug, e.g., a barbiturate **2.** a depressing experience *ant* upper

down-fall (daunfɔl) *n.* a heavy fall of rain or snow | a fall from greatness or prosperity | a cause of ruin, *pride will be his downfall* | a deadfall

down·grade (daungreid) **1.** *n.* a downward slope **on the downgrade** heading for ruin **2.** *adj.* and *adv.* downhill **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **down·grad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **down·grad·ed** to reduce to a status carrying less salary, or put in a lower category

down-haul (daunhɔl) *n.* a rope used to help in hauling down a sail

down-heart·ed (daunhɑrtid) *adj.* depressed, dejected

down-hill (daunhil) **1.** *adj.* describing a downward slope **2.** *adv.* moving down a slope | sloping down | declining, failing in health, energy etc.

down-hill·er (daunhilər) *n.* (*skiing*) one who races downhill

down-in-the-mouth (daunmouθmauθ) *adj.* depressed, dejected

down-mouth (daunmauθ) *v.* to make less of a thing or person in conversation. *syn.* bad mouth

down-play (daunplei) *v.* to deemphasize

down-pour (daunpɔr, daunpour) *n.* a heavy shower of rain

down range *adv.* along the course of a rocket testing range **down-range** *adj.*

down-right (daunrait) **1.** *adj.* straightforward, blunt, utter, *a downright lie* **2.** *adv.* thoroughly, *downright bad*

Downs (daunz) any of certain grass-covered ranges of chalk hills in S. England, esp. the North Downs (Surrey and Kent) and the South Downs (Sussex) | a roadstead (about 9 miles long, 6 miles wide) in the English Channel, off E. Kent

Down's syndrome (*med.*) mongolism, a type of congenital mental retardation. An afflicted person typically has a broad face, slanting eyes, and a short fifth finger. Down's syndrome is named for J. L. H. Down, English physician

down-stage (daunsteidʒ) **1.** *adv.* (*theater*) at or towards the front of the stage **2.** (daunsteidʒ) *adj.* (*theater*) located or occurring downstage [illegible]

down-stair (daunstɛər) *adj.* downstairs

down-stairs (daunstɛərz) **1.** *adv.* on or to a lower floor, esp. the ground floor **2.** (daunstɛərz) *adj.* situated on the floor below, esp. on the ground floor **3.** (daunstɛərz) *n.* the ground floor of a building, *the downstairs is still to be painted*

down-stream (daunstri:m) *adv.* and *adj.* in the direction of the flow of a river or stream, relatively nearer to the mouth of a river

down-throw (daunθrou) *n.* (*geol.*) the subsidence of rock strata on one side of a fault

down tick (*securities*) **1.** a drop in the price of a security on trading market **2.** the transaction *Cf* up tick

down-to-earth (dauntuɜrθ) *adj.* realistic and [illegible]

down to the ground (*Br.*, following the verb) to [illegible]

down-town (dauntaun, dauntaun) **1.** *adv.* and *adj.* to or in the business area of a city or town | to or in the lower part of a town or city **2.** *n.* the main business area of a city or town

down-trod·den (dauntrɔdn) *adj.* kept in subjection, oppressed | trodden down. *downtrodden* [illegible]

down-ward (daunwərd) **1.** *adj.* from a higher to a lower level | towards an inferior state **2.** *adv.* in a downward direction [O.E. *adunweard*]

down-wards (daunwərdz) *adv.* downward

down-wind (daunwind, daunwind) *adj.* and *adv.* on the leeward side | in the same direction [illegible] the wind

down·y (dauni:) *comp.* **down·i·er** *superl.* **down·i·est** *adj.* covered with any soft fluffy substance | resembling down

dow·ry (dauri:) *pl.* **dow·ries** *n.* the money, land or other possessions which a woman brings to her husband under a marriage contract [A.F. *dowarie*]

dowse (dauz) *pres. part.* **dows·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dowsed** *v.i.* to search for water or minerals by means of a divining rod [origin unknown]

dowse DOUSE

dowsing rod a divining rod

Dow·son (daus'n), Ernest (1867–1900), English fin-de-siecle poet, best known for his 'Cynara'

dox·ol·o·gy (duksɔlədʒi:) *pl.* **dox·ol·o·gies** *n.* a short formula of praise to God, esp. Trinitarian [fr. M.L. *doxologia* fr. Gk *doxa*, giving glory + *logos*, word]

dox·o·ru·bi·cin ($C_{27}H_{29}NO_{11}$) (dɔksəru:bisin) *n.* (*pharm.*) cytotoxic antibiotic used in treating tumors, esp. in breast, lymph glands, and ovaries; marketed as Adriamycin

dox·y·cy·cline ($C_{22}H_{23}N_2O_8H_2O$) (dɔksisaikli:n) *n.* (*pharm.*) a broad-spectrum antibiotic derived from tetracycline; sold under the trade name Vibramycin

doy·en (dɔiən, dɔien) *n.* the senior member of a body by length of service, sometimes by age [F. = dean]

Doyle (dɔil), Sir Arthur Conan (1859–1930), English author. His fame rests on the Sherlock Holmes detective stories (1887–1927), and related novels

doyley DOILY

doz. dozen

doze (douz) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **doz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dozed** to sleep lightly | to be half asleep **to doze off** to fall lightly asleep **2.** *n.* a short sleep, catnap [etym. doubtful]

doz·en (dʌz'n) *pl.* **doz·ens, doz·en** *n.* a group of 12, *a dozen eggs, three dozen* | a small but unspecified number, *a dozen lines would be enough* **to talk nineteen to the dozen** (*Br.*) to chatter fast and incessantly **doz·ens** *pl. n.* a large but unspecified number, *dozens of times* [O F *dozeine* < *dosaine*]

doz·y (douzi:) *comp.* **doz·i·er** *superl.* **doz·i·est** *adj.* drowsy

DP (*abbr.*) data processing

DP, D.P. displaced person

Dr Doctor

drab (dræb) *comp.* **drab·ber** *superl.* **drab·best** *adj.* dull brown in color | dull, monotonous, *a drab existence* [fr. F. *drap*, cloth]

Drabble (dræb'l), Margaret (1939–), English writer known for her novels depicting present day English society. She wrote 'The Millstone' (1965), 'The Realms of Gold' (1975), 'The Genius of Thomas Hardy' (1976), 'The Ice Age' (1977), 'A Writer's Britain; Landscape in Literature' (1979), and 'The Middle Ground' (1980)

dra·cae·na (drəsi:nə) *n.* a member of *Dracuena*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a genus of tropical trees. The stem branches and grows in thickness by the making of secondary cambium. Red resin (dragon's blood), collected from stem incisions, was used as a varnish by the great Italian violin makers (CREMONA) [Mod. L. fr. Gk *drakaina*, she-dragon]

drachm (dræm) *n.* a drachma | a dram [F. *drachme*]

drach·ma (drækmə) *pl.* **drach·mas, drach·mae** (drækmi:) *n.* an ancient Greek silver coin | a modern Greek monetary unit or a coin representing it | any of several modern measures of weight, esp. a dram [L. fr. Gk]

Dra·co (dreikou) Athenian lawgiver who drew up a code of laws prescribing fixed penalties (621 B.C.). Because of their severity most were revised (594 B.C.) by Solon

Dra·co·ni·an (dreikouni:ən) *adj.* pertaining to Draco, or the code of laws drawn up by him | (of other laws) exceedingly harsh [fr. L. *Draco* fr. Gk]

Dra·con·ic (dreikɔnik) *adj.* Draconian

draff (dræf) *n.* the remains of malt left after [illegible] M.E. *draf*, prob. fr. Gmc.

draft, draught (dræft, drɑft) **1.** *n.* (*Br.* esp. **draught**) a rough plan of a work to be executed, a writing, drawing, plan etc. as first put on paper and intended to be revised later | the payment of money from an account held for this purpose, esp. by a bank | the written order for this payment | a number of men selected for ser-

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) æ, cat; ɑ, car; ɔ, fawn; ei, snake; (e) e, hen; i, sheep; iə, deer; ɛə, bear; (i) i, fish; ai, tiger; ə:, bird; ou, go; au, cow; u, goat; u, poor; ɔi, royal; (u) ʌ, duck; u, bull; u, goose; ə, bacillus; ju, cube; x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; dʒ, savage; ŋ, orangutang; t, yak; ʃ, fish; tʃ, teach; ', rabble; ˌn, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

vice with the armed forces or for performing a particular task ‖ conscription ‖ the selection for any compulsory service of one individual or more than one, from a group ‖ the slight taper given to the sides of a pattern for molding so that it may be withdrawn easily from the mold | (*masonry, Br.* also **draught**) a narrow border chiseled along the edge of a stone to serve as a guide for the stonecutter | (*Br.* esp. **draught**) a current of air in a room, chimney etc ‖ a device for controlling the flow of air in a chimney, fireplace etc. ‖ (*Br.* esp. **draught**) the act of dragging with a net ‖ (*Br.* esp. **draught**) the quantity of fish caught in a net ‖ (*Br.* esp. **draught**) the act of drinking ‖ (*Br.* esp. **draught**) a quantity of liquid drunk | (*Br.* esp. **draught**) the depth of water which a ship requires for floating **2.** *adj.* (*Br.* esp. **draught**) used for pulling loads, *draft animals* ‖ (*Br.* esp. **draught**) drawn from a barrel, *draft ale* **3.** *v.t.* to call up for military service ‖ to detail (esp. troops) for a particular purpose ‖ (*auto racing*) to tailgate a car in order to lessen air pressure in front of one's car ‖ (*baseball, football*) to select new professional players ‖ (*Br.* esp. **draught**) to make a rough, preliminary version of (a document, letter etc.) ‖ (*Br.* esp. **draught**) to draw up (a statute etc.) ‖ (*masonry, Br.* also **draught**) to chisel a draft on (a stone) **draftee** (dræftíː) *n.* a conscript **draft-i-ly, draught-i-ly** *adv.* **draft-i-ness, draught-i-ness** *n.* [M.E. *draht* of Gmc origin]

draft board a group of civilians from a community who select men for military service

drafts-man, draughts-man (dræftsmən, drɑftsmən) *pl.* **drafts-men, draughts-men** (dræftsmən, drɑftsmən) *n.* a person who makes plans or drawings ‖ a person who draws up documents ‖ an artist with particular reference to his skill at drawing ‖ (*Br.*, **draughtsman**) a checker (piece used in the game of checkers)

draft-y, esp. *Br.* **draught-y** (dræftɪ, drɑftɪ) *comp.* **draft-i-er, draught-i-er** *superl.* **draft-i-est, draught-i-est** *adj.* exposed to currents of air, *a drafty room*

drag (dræg) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **drag-ging** *past* and *past part.* **dragged** *v.t.* to pull or haul along, esp. with an effort ‖ to move (one's feet) in walking without completely lifting them from the ground, esp. through tiredness | to search the bottom of (a river, lake etc.) with a grapnel or net in order to recover a body, lost object etc. ‖ to break (land) with a drag or harrow ‖ *v.i.* (*mus.*) to go too slowly, or fail to keep up with the conductor's beat ‖ to be dragged, pulled or trailed | to use a drag ‖ (of time) to pass slowly **to drag in** to introduce (a topic etc.) into a discussion unnecessarily **to drag on** to continue for a wearisomely long time **to drag out** to protract **to drag the anchor** (of a ship) to pull the anchor along the sea bottom **2.** *n.* (*agric.*) a heavy harrow ‖ a device, such as a grapnel, for searching the bottom of a river or lake etc. | a strongly scented lure dragged over the ground to leave a trail for hounds, or the hunt that works this way ‖ something or someone that hinders (*aeron.*) the total air resistance to the flight of an aircraft ‖ (*colloq.*) a boring activity | (*pop.*) women's clothes worn by a man [O.E. *dragan* or O.N.]

drag anchor a floating frame covered with canvas, trailed on the end of a hawser, to lessen drifting and keep the boat head on. It is used when it is not possible to cast the usual type of anchor

drag bunt (*baseball*) a bunt in which the bat is dropped in front of the ball

drag-gle (drægˈl) *pres. part.* **drag-gling** *past* and *past part.* **drag-gled** *v.t.* to make (something) wet and dirty by trailing it on the ground ‖ *v.i.* to become wet and dirty through trailing | to lag behind

drag link a link joining the cranks of two shafts

drag-net (dræg-) a net dragged along the bottom of a river etc. to catch fish, or over a field to enclose small game | a police network for catching criminals

Dra·go (drɑgo), Luis María (1859–1921), Argentine jurist and Foreign Minister, author of the doctrine (1907) which bears his name. Directed against the Platt Amendment, the doctrine [illegible] foreign debts justifies the use of armed intervention.

drag-o-man [illegible] **drag-o-men** (drægəmən) *n.* (in the Near East)

[illegible] with a huge scaly body, enormous claws and sharp teeth | a formidably fierce person, esp. a woman ‖ (*cool.*) a lizard having on each flank a broad wing, found in the East Indies and S. [illegible]

Callionymus, fam. *Callionymidae*, a genus of small fish widely distributed in temperate seas. In the breeding season the male has blue and [illegible]

drag-on-fly (drægənflaɪ) *pl.* **drag-on-flies** *n.* a member of *Odonata*, an order of neuropterous [illegible] nous, iridescent wings, a long slender body, huge compound eyes, and strong mouthparts for chewing. They generally fly near water, feeding on insects which they catch in flight. They lay their eggs in water, the larvae feeding voraciously on aquatic insects

drag-on-nades (drægənéɪdz) *pl. n.* (F. *hist.*) the persecution (1681–5) of the Huguenots under Louis XIV by dragoons quartered in Protestant towns and villages [F.]

dra·gon's blood [illegible] immature fruits of the jungle palm of Malaya and East Indies, genus *Daemonorops*, fam. *Palmaceae*. In earlier times dragon's blood was collected from stem incisions on the dracaena [illegible]

dra·goon (drəgúːn) **1.** *n.* (*hist.*) a mounted infantry [illegible] with a saber | a member of certain cavalry regiments that were formerly mounted infantry **2.** *v.t.* (F. *hist.*) to persecute by setting dragoons upon (DRAGONNADES) | to bully or harry into a course of action [fr. F. [illegible]

drag queen (*slang*) male transvestite

drag racing (*sports*) a type of automobile racing from a standing start covering a straight-away one-quarter mile distance **drag strip** *n.* site for a drag race

drag·saw [illegible] riage used for dragging it or for locking the wheels ‖ a rope attached to an aerostat as a mooring, brake or ballast

drag sail a drag anchor made from a sail

drag sheet a drag sail

drain (dreɪn) **1.** *v.t.* to conduct water away from (land) by means of drains, conduits, canals etc. | (of a river or stream) to carry away the water [illegible] to remove (phis water from by sieving, standing in racks etc. ‖ to empty (a vessel) of liquid, esp. by drinking ‖ to exhaust of energy, wealth etc. ‖ *v.i.* (of liquid) to flow or trickle away | (often with 'away') to disappear slowly, *his fortune drained away* **2.** *n.* a pipe or channel carrying away water or sewage from a street or a building ‖ a channel for draining off water from flat land ‖ the metal grating and stone or concrete edging surrounding the inlet of a house drain ‖ (*med.*) a tube or catheter for drawing off the discharge from an abscess or open wound | a constant or protracted demand on wealth, energy or other resources [(*Br., pop.*) a very small amount of liquid, esp. for drinking **to go down the drain** to be lost, wasted or thrown away **drain-age** *n.* the draining of land etc. ‖ a system of drains or water courses [O.E. *dreahnian*, dry]

drain-pipe (dreɪnpaɪp) *n.* a pipe (usually of stoneware) carrying off soil or waste for disposal | a vertical (usually metal) pipe on the outside of a house for conveying rainwater to a drain

Drake (dreɪk), Sir Francis (c. 1540–96), English sailor. After several slave-trading expeditions [illegible] 'Golden Hind'. He delayed the Spanish Armada by raiding Cadiz (1587), and helped to defeat [illegible] He was a kinsman of Sir John Hawkins

drake (dreɪk) *n.* a male duck (of any species) as [illegible]

Dra·kens·berg Mtns (drɑkənzbəɾg) a chain of mountains in S.E. South Africa, running about 600 miles parallel to the coast between Cape Province and the Vaal River. Highest peak [illegible]

Drake Passage (or Drake Strait) a strait (c. [illegible] South Atlantic and the Pacific

dram (dræm) *n.* a measure of weight (avoirdupois) 27 1/3 grains or 1.16 oz., (apothecaries') 60 grains or 1/8 oz. ‖ a small shot of liquor, esp. [illegible]

dra·ma (drɑmə, dræmə) *n.* a play written for actors to perform | a play which in general is serious, not comic, but which does not rise to tragedy | plays for acting as a literary genre ‖ a slice of real life with the intensity of a play [L.L. fr. Gk]

dra·mat·ic (drəmætɪk) *adj.* pertaining to drama or the theater | as striking as a play ‖ (of people) [illegible] ordinary events, conversation etc. **dra·mat·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L.L. *dramaticus* fr. Gk]

dramatic irony the ironic effect produced in a play when the characters' behavior is seen by [illegible] ation being developed, because of the characters' [illegible]

dra·mat·ics (drəmætɪks) *pl. n.* the performance of plays by amateurs ‖ the technique of acting as a branch of study ‖ dramatic behavior

dram·a·tis per·son·ae (drɑ mətɪspɔrˈsounaɪ) *pl. n.* the characters in a play, or a list of these (cf. CAST) [L.]

dram·a·tist (dræmətɪst, drɑmətɪst) *n.* a playwright [fr. Gk *drama* (*dramatos*), drama]

dram·a·ti·za·tion [illegible] ɪzéɪʃən) *n.* a turning into a play ‖ a rendering vivid by acting

dram·a·tize [illegible] **dram·a·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dram·a·tized** *v.t.* to put (a novel etc.) into the form of a play | to behave dramatically over (an ordinary situation) | to exaggerate histrionically [fr. Gk *drama* (*dramatos*), drama]

dram·a·turg·y [illegible] the art of writing plays ‖ the technical devices proper to this art [fr. Gk *dramatourgia*, dramatic composition]

drame à clef (drɑm a kleɪ) *n.* (*Fr.*) a play with characters and or situations from reality

drame à these (drɑm a tez) *n.* (*Fr.*) a play designed to promote a doctrine or theory

drank *past* of DRINK

drape (dreɪp) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **drap·ing** *past* and *past part.* **draped** to cover or ornament with material, hangings, flags etc. ‖ to arrange (materials) in decorative folds **2.** *n.* a draped tapestry or curtain | the manner of hanging, *the drape of a gown* [F. *draper*, to weave]

drap·er (dreɪpər) *n.* (*Br.*) a retailer who sells cloths and sometimes clothes [A.F.]

dra·per·y (dreɪpərɪ) *pl.* **dra·per·ies** *n.* the rep[illegible] dry goods (*Br.*) a draper's business [O.F. *drap*-]

dras·tic (dræstɪk) *adj.* acting violently, having extreme effects, *a drastic punishment* ‖ rigorous, thoroughgoing, *a drastic overhaul* **dras·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *drastikos*]

draught [illegible]

draught-board (dræftbɔrd, dræftbourd, drɑftbɔrd, drɑftbourd) *n.* (*Br.*) a checkerboard

draughtily *var.* DRAFTILY

draughtiness *var.* DRAFTINESS

draughts (dræfts, drɑfts) *n.* (*Br.*) the game of [illegible]

draughtsman [illegible]

draughty [illegible]

Dra·va, Dra·ve (drɑvə) a river (450 miles) which rises in the Austrian Tyrol, and passes through S. Austria and N. Yugoslavia, forming part of the latter's frontier with Hungary, before it flows into the Danube north of Bel[illegible]

Dra·vid·i·an (drəvɪdɪən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to a group of mixed races mainly in S. India and in [illegible] spoken by about 95 million people in India and Ceylon, including Tamil, Malayalam and Tel[illegible]

draw (drɔ) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **draw·ing** *past* **drew** (druː) *past part.* **drawn** (drɔn) *v.t.* to pull, *a cart drawn by a horse* ‖ to attract, *to draw an audience* | to pull out, extract, *to draw a cork* | to remove the entrails from (a chicken etc.) | to make a picture or plan of with pencil, pen and ink, charcoal, crayon etc. ‖ to delineate in words, *the book's characters are well drawn* | to deduce and formulate, *to draw conclusions* ‖ to inhale, *to draw a deep breath* ‖ to try to get information out of (someone) ‖ to stretch out to [illegible]

charge, *a poultice draws an abscess* ‖ to obtain from a source of supply, *to draw one's wages* ‖ to [illegible] depth of water) in order to float (*Br*.) to search (woods etc.) for game ‖ to get in a lottery, *to draw a winning ticket* (*Br*.) to cause to swell, *to draw the feet* ‖ *v.i.* to infuse, *let the tea draw* ‖ to make a pastime or profession of drawing pictures etc. ‖ to end a match or game without either side winning ‖ to make the same score as, or arrive level with, another competitor (with 'on') to obtain something from a reserve, store etc., *to draw on one's imagination* ‖ to draw lots ‖ (of smoking, with 'on') to inhale (through a pipe etc.) ‖ to have a draft, *the chimney draws well* **to draw apart** to grow less intimate, fall away in [illegible] from others, usually in order to speak privately **to draw away from** to increase one's lead over [illegible] to draw back ‖ more back, recoil **to draw in** (*Br*.; of a train) to arrive at the station ‖ (of a vehicle) to come in to the curb or side of the road and halt ‖ (of the period of daylight) to become shorter **to draw on** (*Br*., of a point in future time) to come nearer **to draw oneself up** [illegible] back and stand very erect **to draw out** (of a train) to move away ‖ to protract (a speech, explanation etc.) ‖ to encourage (a reticent person) to talk **to draw up** to make a draft of (plans, maps etc.) to arrange (troops etc.) in formation ‖ (of a vehicle) to come to a halt ‖ to bring one's chair closer **2.** *n.* a stunt, personality etc. that attracts customers or an audience ‖ a game or match that ends without either side winning ‖ the drawing of lots ‖ a raffle ‖ the pulling of a revolver out of [illegible] able part of a drawbridge ‖ (*card games*) the choosing of a card from the pack ‖ a deal of cards to improve the hands of players after discarding in draw poker [O.E. *dragan*]

draw·back (drɔ́bæk) *n.* a disadvantage, esp. in something otherwise satisfactory ‖ a withdrawal ‖ an amount of customs or excise duty on imported goods that is paid back when the goods are exported again or if they are used in the manufacture of export items or destroyed in the manufacturing process ‖ a tax refund on products used for certain purposes ‖ money refunded, esp. secretly as a bribe or favor ‖ compensation payment (‘KICKBACK)

draw·bar (drɔ́bɑr) *n.* a lock with a spring bolt that can be drawn back by a knob on the inside of a door

draw·bridge (drɔ́brij) *n.* a bridge hinged at one end so that it can be pulled up with chains, etc., to prevent passage over it or to allow passage under it

draw-down (drɔ́daun) *n.* a decrease in level of water behind a dam by allowing some water to [illegible] drawdown

draw·ee (drɔí) *n.* the person on whom a draft or bill of exchange is drawn

draw·er (drɔ́ər) *n.* someone who draws ‖ (drɔər) a boxlike receptacle for clothes, papers etc. which slides in and out of a table, cabinet etc. or on a special frame (*pl*., *old fash*., drɔ́rz) underpants

draw·ing (drɔ́iŋ) *n.* a sketch, picture or plan in pencil, charcoal, crayon, etc. ‖ the art of producing these ‖ a gathering at which lots are drawn in order to reach some decision

drawing account a current account ‖ an expense account, esp. one recording money advanced to a salesman for his traveling expenses or against his future sales or commissions

drawing block a pad of drawing paper

drawing board a wide, straightedged, right-angled, wooden board to which the paper is [illegible]

drawing compass a pair of compasses having a pencil or pen on one leg and a point on the [illegible] drawing pin

drawing room a room in which guests are received ‖ a formal reception (e.g. at court) [earlier *withdrawing room*] [illegible]

draw·knife (drɔ́naiv) *n.* a straight metal blade with a handle set at right angles to it at each end, used for [illegible]

drawl (drɔl) **1.** *v.i.* to speak indistinctly, lengthening the vowels, and slurring one word into [illegible] way **2.** *n.* this manner of speech [prob. fr. DRAW + -LE]

drawn *past part.* of DRAW

drawn-thread work (drɔnθred) linen embroidery in which some of the threads of warp and weft are pulled out of the material to make patterns, the rest of the material then being [illegible]

drawn·work (drɔnwɔ́rk) *n.* drawn-thread work

draw poker (*cards*) the most usual variety of poker, played with five cards dealt face down

draw·shave (drɔ́ʃeiv) *n.* a drawknife

draw shot (*pool*) a shot in which backspin is imparted to the cue ball

draw-string (drɔ́strin) *n.* a string or cord that runs through eyes or a hem in e.g. a purse or a hood. It gathers the material when it is pulled so as to close an opening or make it smaller

draw stroke (*canoeing*) paddle stroke into the side of a canoe to steer the canoe in the direction of the stroke

draw weight *n.* **1.** (*archery*) the force required to pull the string of a bow **2.** (*curling*) the force necessary to deliver a stone to the opposite side

draw well a deep well from which water is drawn by a bucket on a rope

dray (drei) *n.* a low, flat cart, without sides or with very low sides, used, e.g. by brewers, for very heavy loads [M.E. *dreie* fr. O.E. *dragan*, to draw]

dray horse a powerful cart horse used for pulling drays

dray·man (dreimən) *pl.* **dray·men** (dreimən) *n.* the driver of a dray

Dray·ton (dréit'n), Michael (1563–1631), English poet known for his pastorals and sonnets and for 'Polyolbion' (1612), a long poetical description of the geography and lore of Britain

dread (dred) **1.** *v.t.* to be very much afraid of, esp. to anticipate with great apprehension **2.** *n.* apprehension ‖ great fear ‖ something that is greatly feared **in dread of** greatly afraid of **3.** *adj.* (*rhet.*) feared, dreaded [M.E. *dreden*, *dræden* (see DRAGON)]

dread·ful (dredfəl) *adj.* inspiring dread ‖ very bad, *a dreadful play* **dread·ful·ly** *adv.*

dread·nought (drednɔt) *n.* (*hist.*) an early 20th-c. heavily armed battleship, with its main armament consisting of big guns all of the same caliber

dream (dri:m) **1.** *n.* an idea or image present in the sleeping mind ‖ a reverie, daydream ‖ something greatly desired ‖ (*pop.*) something excellent or very beautiful, *a dream of a hat* ‖ an extravagant fancy, *space travel used to be just a dream* **2.** *v. pres. part.* **dream·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dreamt** (dremt), **dreamed** (dremt, dri:md) *v.t.* to experience mentally while asleep ‖ *v.i.* to have experience of ideas and images during sleep ‖ to indulge in reverie or imagination, usually of a pleasant kind, esp. to daydream **to dream of** (in negative constructions) to contemplate, imagine, *she wouldn't dream of doing such a thing* ‖ to long for (something) or be very desirous of (doing or obtaining something) **to dream up** to conceive (with special idea) **dream·er** *n.* an impractical person who tends to live in a world of fantasy [M.E. *dream*, *drem* fr. O.E. *dream*, joy and O.N. *draum*, dream]

dream·land (dri:mlænd) *n.* an imaginary land of perfect delight ‖ (a child's word for) sleep

dream·like (dri:mlaik) *adj.* as strangely beautiful as something in a dream ‖ as vague or insubstantial as something in a dream

dream·scape (dri:mskeip) *n.* [illegible]

dream·world (dri:mwɔ́rld) *n.* a world of fantasy

dream·y (dri:mi) *comp.* **dream·i·er** *superl.* **dream·i·est** *adj.* (of people) inclined to indulge in daydreams, not energetic or practical (of things) vague, dreamlike

drear·i·ly (dríərili) *adv.* in a dreary way

drear·i·ness (dríərinis) *n.* the state or quality of being dreary

drear·y (dríəri) *comp.* **drear·i·er** *superl.* **drear·i·est** *adj.* dull and gloomy ‖ depressing, uninteresting [O.E. *dreorig* fr. *dreor*, gore]

dredge (dredʒ) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **dredg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dredged** *v.t.* to clear mud etc. from (a harbor or riverbed) with a dredge ‖ *v.i.* to use a dredge **2.** *n.* an apparatus, such as a crane and grab, for clearing mud etc. from a riverbed or harbor, to increase the depth ‖ a device for collecting oysters from the sea bottom or a river bed [fr. DRAG]

dredge *pres. part.* **dredg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dredged** *v.t.* to sprinkle (food) with flour, sugar etc. **dredg·er** *n.* a container with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling flour, sugar etc. over food [fr. older *dredge*, sweetmeat, fr. O.F. *dragie*]

Dred Scott Decision (*Am. hist.*) a decision (1857) of the U.S. Supreme Court that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional (obiter dictum) and that Congress had no power to prohibit slavery. The court's verdict increased the controversy between North and South and was nullified (1868) by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution

D region the lowest region of the ionosphere, extending from 35 to 40 miles. The degree of ionization of this region causes the refraction of the long wavelength radio waves

dregs (dregz) *pl. n.* sediment in a liquid, esp. that which collects at the bottom of a wine bottle ‖ what is worthless or degenerate, *the dregs of humanity* ‖ (*sing.*) a small remnant or small quantity [M.E., rel. to Icel. *dreggiar* and Swed. *dragg*]

Drei·kai·ser·bund (draikaizərbunt) the Three Emperors' League, an alliance formed (1872) by Franz Joseph of Austria, Alexander II of Russia, and Wilhelm I of Germany. It lapsed in 1879 but was renewed 1881–7

Drei·ser (draisər, draizər), Theodore Herman Albert (1871–1945), American novelist, author of 'Sister Carrie' (1900), 'An American Tragedy' (1925) etc

drench (drentʃ) *n.* a dose of medicine administered to an animal [O.E. *drenc*, a drink]

drench *v.t.* to wet thoroughly, soak ‖ to force (an animal) to take a medicinal dose ‖ to steep (leather) for tanning ‖ to put (a sheep) in a sheep-dip **drénch·er** *n.* (*Br*.) a drenching shower of rain ‖ a device for administering a medicinal dose to an animal [O.E. *drencan*, to make drink, to drown]

Dren·the, Dren·te (drente) a province (area 1,029 sq. miles, pop. 421,528) in N.E. Netherlands. Capital: Assen

Dres·den (drezdən) an industrial center (pop. 513,387) of East Germany, the old capital of Saxony, on the Elbe: engineering, chemical and metallurgical industries ‖ the surrounding district (area 2,602 sq. miles, pop. 1,876,000)

Dres·den china a fine porcelain made in Meissen, E. Germany, esp. softly pretty figures and elaborately decorated pieces

Dresden, Treaty of the treaty signed Dec. 25, 1745 by Austria, Saxony and Prussia, under which Prussia was allowed to retain Silesia

dress (dres) **1.** *v.t.* to put clothes on ‖ to provide with clothes, *she is expensive to dress* ‖ to arrange decoratively for display, *to dress a window* ‖ to decorate (streets or a ship) with flags ‖ to draw up (soldiers or companies of soldiers) into alignment ‖ to clean and bandage (a wound) ‖ to treat the surface of (stone, leather, textiles etc.) ‖ to groom (a horse) ‖ to clean and truss (poultry, game) ‖ to garnish (a dish) ‖ to treat (soil) with manure or other fertilizer ‖ to style, arrange (hair) ‖ to prepare (ore) for smelting by removing impurities ‖ *v.i.* to put on or change one's clothes, esp. to put on formal or evening clothes ‖ (*mil.*) to get one's dressing or alignment **to dress down** to scold severely **to dress up** to dress formally or elaborately ‖ to put on fancy costume (for charades etc.) **to dress well** to be in the habit of wearing smart clothes **2.** *n.* attire ‖ a woman's frock or gown [O.F. *dresser*, to make straight or right]

dres·sage (drəsɑ́ʒ) *n.* the smooth management of a horse in figures or exercises, without obvious use of reins or hands [F.]

dress circle the lowest balcony or circle in a theater

dress coat a black, long-tailed coat worn by men for formal evening occasions

dress code standards established for proper attire, esp. by schools, businesses, and restaurants

dress·er (drésər) *n.* a chest of drawers, often with a mirror ‖ a long, low cupboard or sideboard with extra shelves fitted to a high back above the cupboard, for holding china and kitchen utensils [F. *dressoir*.]

dresser *n.* a person who looks after an actor's costumes and helps him to dress for the stage ‖ (*Br*.) someone who assists a surgeon in the operating theater ‖ any of various tools used for dressing stone, leather etc. [DRESS V.]

dress·i·ly (drésili) *adv.* in a dressy manner

dress-i-ness (dresɪnɪs) *n.* the quality of being dressy

dressing (dresɪŋ) *n.* the act of putting on clothes ‖ the ointments and bandages applied to an injury ‖ any of certain kinds of sauce, esp for salads ‖ stuffing for poultry etc ‖ a substance used for stiffening in the finishing of fabrics ‖ manure or other fertilizer ‖ (*mil.*) alignment

dressing case a small case used, esp when traveling, for toilet articles

dressing down *pl.* **dressing downs** a severe and lengthy rebuke

dressing gown a long loose garment worn in the house over pajamas or while dressing or resting

dressing room a small room attached to a bedroom, for keeping clothes in and for dressing in ‖ a room at a theater in which actors dress and make up for performances

dressing station (*mil.*) a medical post in a battle area for giving first aid to the wounded before they are sent to a hospital

dressing table a chest of drawers or small table with drawers for toilet articles, fitted with a mirror

dress-mak-er (dresmeɪkər) *n.* a woman who makes women's clothes to order

dress-mak-ing (dresmeɪkɪŋ) *n.* the process of making women's clothes ‖ the occupation of a dressmaker

dress parade (*mil.*) a parade of troops in dress uniform

dress rehearsal a final rehearsal for a play, ceremony etc. made under the conditions of actual performance

dress shield a piece of material sewn on the inside of a woman's dress under the arms to protect the dress from perspiration

dress shirt a man's white shirt with a starched front for evening wear ‖ a man's shirt for wearing with a tie, as distinguished from a sports shirt

dress uniform (*mil.*) uniform for formal wear

dress-y (drési:) *comp.* **dress-i-er** *superl.* **dress-i-est** *adj.* (of men or women) fond of dressing well ‖ (of clothes) stylish, smart ‖ (of occasions) requiring smart clothes

drew *past* of DRAW

Drey-er (dráiər), Carl (1889–1968), Danish film director. Among his films are 'la Passion de Jeanne d'Arc' (1930), 'Dies Irae' (1945), 'Ordet' (1956)

Drey-fus (dréifəs, dráifəs), Alfred (1859–1935), French Jewish soldier, imprisoned (1894) on Devil's Island, Guiana, for alleged espionage. He was pardoned in 1899 but finally cleared only in 1906 after a campaign which produced long-lasting political and social division in France

drib-ble (dríb'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **drib-bling** *past* and *past part.* **drib-bled** *v.t.* (esp. of babies) to drool ‖ to flow, in a small trickle ‖ *v.t.* to cause to flow in a trickle ‖ to squeeze (paint) directly on to a canvas without using a brush ‖ (*sports*) to control (a ball or puck) while running or riding, in such a way that it advances by a series of short kicks (or pats, hits etc.) **2.** *n.* slaver ‖ a small trickle ‖ an instance of dribbling a ball, puck etc. [fr. obs. *drib* variant of DRIP]

drib-let, drib-blet (dríblit) *n.* a small amount by (or **in**) **driblets** little by little

dried *past* and *past part.* of DRY

dried fruit fruit dried either in the sun or in a dehydrating plant. The most important commercial dried fruits are apples, apricots, bananas, dates, figs, grapes (*CURRANT, *RAISIN, *SULTANA), peaches, pears, plums (*PRUNE) and greengages

drier *comp.* of DRY

dri-er, dry-er (dráiər) *n.* that which dries ‖ a component of paints, varnishes and inks which makes for quick drying ‖ a machine for dehydrating by direct heat, drafts of hot air, centrifugal action, etc. ‖ a machine for drying the hair ‖ a rack or machine for drying clothes

driest *superl.* of DRY

drift (drift) **1.** *n.* the process of being driven, usually slowly, in a certain direction by wind, water etc. in motion ‖ a phenomenon compared with this, *a drift of population* ‖ the distance moved when driven ‖ the thing driven (snow, sand etc.) ‖ the general meaning of a statement, speech etc. as distinct from the details ‖ (*naut.*) deviation due to current ‖ a round, tapering steel bar for an aircraft due to air currents (*gunnery*) the deviation of a projectile due to rotation and for which a correction is applied (*archit.*) the horizontal thrust of a roof on its supports ‖ (*geol.*) a loose mass of debris accumulated by ice, water or wind ‖ (*mining*) a horizontal passage following a lode or vein ‖ (*naut.*) the rate of flow (in knots) of an ocean current ‖ a round, tapering steel bar for drawing rivet [illegible] **2.** *v.t.* to be carried along by a current of water or by wind or as if by these ‖ to be piled up by wind ‖ to live without any apparent aim ‖ to move aimlessly ‖ (*pop.*) to walk slowly ‖ to make or shape a hole in (metal) ‖ to fish with a drift net ‖ *v.t.* (of a current of water or wind) to carry along or pile up **drift-age** *n.* the action of drifting ‖ the distance drifted ‖ material washed up on the shore **drift-er** *n.* a fishing boat, used in fishing with a drift net ‖ someone who drifts, esp a rather unstable, aimless person who changes jobs constantly etc [M.E. *drift* fr. O.E. *drifan*, to drive]

drift ice floating masses of ice carried by a current in the sea

drift net a large fishing net held open by weights at the bottom and floats at the top and allowed to drift with the tide

drift-wood (driftwud) *n.* pieces of wood floating in the sea or cast up on the shore

drill (dril) *n.* a series of exercises in physical training, in the use of weapons or equipment, or in procedure ‖ training in such exercises ‖ a [illegible] machine for making holes in wood, metal, stone etc. ‖ *Urosalpinx cinerea*, a sea snail which bores into the shells of oysters ‖ (*Br., pop.*) the correct way of doing something, *what is the drill for filling in this form?* [Du. *dril*, *drille*, a boring instrument and DRILL v.]

drill *v.t.* to train in physical or military exercises ‖ to teach by making (a pupil) repeat a set of facts etc. frequently ‖ to bore (holes) through or in something with a drill or as if with a drill ‖ to break up or remove with a drill ‖ *v.i.* to use a drill ‖ to perform exercises in physical or military training [prob. fr. Du. *drillen*, to bore a [illegible]]

drill 1. *n.* a narrow, shallow furrow in which seeds are sown ‖ a row of seeds or plants sown in such a furrow ‖ an agricultural machine which makes a furrow, sows seeds and covers them with earth **2.** *v.t.* to sow (seeds) in a drill ‖ to cultivate (ground) in drills ‖ *v.i.* to sow seeds in drills [perh. fr. DRILL *n.*, a boring instrument]

drill *n.* a strong fabric of cotton or linen with a diagonal weave [fr. older *drilling* fr. G. fr. L.]

drill *n. Mandrillus leucophaeus*, a W. African baboon, somewhat smaller than a mandrill [perh. fr. native name]

drill ship a ship designed for underwater drilling

dri-ly (dráili:) *adv.* in a dry way

drin-a-myl (drinəmil) *n.* (*Br.*) (*pharm.*) a drug containing a barbiturate and an amphetamine; colloquially known as purple heart

drink (driŋk) *n.* a liquid to be swallowed or (by plants) absorbed ‖ alcoholic liquor ‖ excessive drinking of alcohol **to take to drink** to form the habit of drinking too much alcohol [O.E. *drinc*, *drincan*]

drink (driŋk) *pres. part.* **drink-ing** *past.* **drank** (dræŋk) *past part.* **drunk** (drʌŋk) *v.t.* to swallow (a liquid) or the contents of (a cup) ‖ (of plants) to absorb (moisture) ‖ to join in (a toast) by drinking ‖ *v.t.* to swallow liquid or absorb moisture ‖ to be in the habit of taking alcoholic liquors, esp to excess ‖ **to drink in** to give close and delighted attention to (e.g. music) **to drink to** to pledge the success or health of **to drink** (someone) **under the table** to drink glass for glass with (a person) and get him drunk before one becomes drunk oneself **drink-er** *n.* [O.E. *drincan*]

drip (drip) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **drip-ping** *past* and *past part.* **dripped** *v.i.* (of liquid) to fall in drops ‖ (of a solid object) to allow liquid to fall off in drops, *hang the shirt up to drip* ‖ to be so saturated that liquid exudes ‖ *v.t.* to cause to fall in drops, *to drip paint everywhere* **2.** *n.* the falling of liquid in drops ‖ the sound of dripping ‖ a drop of liquid falling or about to fall from something **drip-ping** *n.* the act of falling in drops, or of [illegible] the fat drained off roasting meat [O.E. *dryp*]

drip-dry 1. (dripdrái) *adj.* (of a garment) made of a material that is washed but not wrung out and that dries quickly without having to be ironed 2. *v.t.* (dripdrái) *pres. part.* **drip-dry-ing** [illegible] washing in this way

[illegible] a tree, where most of the tree's feed roots are located

drip painting form of painting in which paint is dropped or dribbled onto the canvas

drip-stone (dripstoun) *n.* a projecting ledge or molding of stone on the outside of a building, esp. above a window or door, as protection from rainwater running down the wall, and as a dec-

[illegible] *pres. part.* DRIVING *pa*

drove (drouv) *past part.* **driv-en** (drivən) *v.t.* to control the course of (a car, bus, truck etc, or an animal drawing a vehicle) ‖ to convey in a vehicle ‖ to impel by force, violence, threats, shouts etc., *to drive cattle, to drive an idea out of one's mind* ‖ to hit or push in some direction, *to drive a stake in, drive a ball into the net* ‖ to cause to tend to be in a specified state, *the noise was driving him crazy* ‖ (of power) to activate (a piece of machinery) ‖ to cause to work very hard ‖ to conclude (a bargain) ‖ to frighten (game) on to the guns ‖ to force into a course of action, compel ‖ (of wind) to impel ‖ (*golf*) to strike (a ball) from the tee with a driver ‖ (*mining* and *engin.*) to cut (a tunnel, road or mine gallery) ‖ *v.i.* to travel by car or in a carriage ‖ to know how to drive a car or be in the habit of driving a car ‖ to advance with great force, *driving rain* ‖ to hit a golf ball from the tee **to drive at** to mean, intend to convey **to drive into a corner** to force into a difficult position, esp. in an argument **to drive off** (*golf*) to hit a ball from the first tee with a driver **to drive to distraction** to madden (someone) **2.** *n.* an excursion in a car or bus ‖ the driving of animals or game ‖ a concerted effort by a number of people, e.g. to raise money for a charity etc. ‖ a major military offensive ‖ (*computer*) mechanism that moves the magnetic tape or disc, including motors, reel hubs, etc. ‖ energy and willpower ‖ (*psychol.*) a source of motivation, *the sex drive* ‖ (*sport*) the act or manner of hitting a ball, *a forehand drive* ‖ (in vehicles) a system of transmitting power, *front-wheel drive* ‖ (*mech.*) the part driving a piece of machinery ‖ a private road through the grounds of a house ‖ a large number of logs floating down a river ‖ a progressive game (e.g. of whist) [O.E. *drifan*]

drive-in (dráivin) **1.** *adj.* (of a restaurant, movie house etc.) catering to clients who do not get out of their cars **2.** *n.* a drive-in restaurant or movie [illegible]

driv-el (drivəl) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **driv-el-ing,** esp *Br.* **driv-el-ling** *past* and *past part.* **driv-eled,** esp. *Br.* **driv-elled** *v.i.* to allow saliva to run from the mouth ‖ (*pop.*) to talk foolishly ‖ *v.t.* (*pop.*) to utter (inanities) **2.** *n.* foolish talk, nonsense [M.E. *drevelen* fr. O.E. *dreflian*]

driven *past part.* of DRIVE

driv-er (dráivər) *n.* someone who drives a car, bus etc ‖ a person who drives animals, a drover ‖ (*mech.*) a driving wheel, or other part of a machine that receives the power directly ‖ (*golf*) a wood for driving the ball a long distance from the tee

driver ant a member of *Dorylus* and other genera of African and Asian ants. They travel in armies, driving every living creature before them and doing great damage to vegetation [illegible]

drive-way (draivwei) *n.* a passage along which vehicles or animals may be driven ‖ a private approach to a building, e.g. from the road to one's garage

drive wheel a driving wheel

driving wheel a wheel that receives the power and transmits movement to other parts of a piece of machinery ‖ the wheel of a bicycle that is worked by the pedals ‖ one of the large wheels of a locomotive

driz-zle (drɪz'l) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **driz-zling** *past* and *past part.* **driz-zled** (of rain) to fall in very small drops ‖ to rain slightly **2.** *n.* a slight, very fine rain **driz-zly** *adj.* [perh. fr. O.E. *dreosan*, to [illegible]]

drogue (droug) *n.* a drag anchor ‖ a buoy at the end of a harpoon line ‖ a wind sock [perh. fr. DRAG]

droit (drɔit, drwɑ) *n.* (*Br.*, only in certain legal [illegible]

droll (droul) *adj.* amusing ‖ odd, surprising, but humorous, *a droll expression* [fr. F. *drôle*, a funny fellow]

drollery [illegible] **1.** *n.* a droll remark [illegible] humor, a droll remark [amusing behavior] the quality of being droll [F. *drôlerie*]

Drôme (droum) a department (area 2,532 sq [illegible] Valence

drom·e·dar·y (drɒmidəri, drʌmədəri) *pl.* **drom·e·dar·ies** *n.* *Camelus dromedarius*, a swift variety of one-humped camel used in the Arabian and African deserts for riding or for [illegible] *dromedaire* fr. L. fr. Gk *dromas*, runner]

drone (droun) **1.** *n.* the male of the honeybee, which does no work in the hive. One drone mates with the queen on her nuptial flight a very lazy man, esp. one who lives like a parasite a pilotless aircraft or boat guided by remote control the bass pipe of bagpipes, which emits a steady humming note below the melody the sound emitted by this pipe a monotonous speaker low, monotonous speech, humming or singing **2.** *v. pres. part.* **dron·ing** *past* and *past part.* **droned** *v.t.* to hum or utter monotonously at a low pitch *v.i.* to make a monotonous, low-pitched humming noise [O.E. *dran, drān*]

drool (dru l) **1.** *v.i.* to drivel **2.** *n.* drivel [altered [illegible]]

droop (dru p) **1.** *v.i.* to hang down to be lowered, *drooping eyelids* to slouch to go limp to flag, weary or begin to give up hope *v.t.* to allow to hang down, slouch etc **2.** *n.* the act or state of drooping [O.N. *drúpa*]

droop snoop lowered front of an aircraft designed to provide greater visibility *also* droop nose

droop·y (dru·pi·) *comp.* **droop·i·er** *superl.* **droop·i·est** *adj.* hanging over flaccidly feeling dispirited and weary

drop (drɒp) *n.* a very small amount of liquid in a round or pear-shaped mass, either falling or clinging to a surface (*pl.*) medicine measured in a number of such drops (*pop.*) a small amount of liquid, esp. to drink, *a drop of rum* a small pendant ornament, *ear drops* a dropping or falling or the amount by which something falls, *a drop in temperature* a very steep slope, *a sharp drop* a sheer fall a thing that drops or falls, esp. (*theater*) a piece of cloth scenery not on a frame the trapdoor of a gallows or the fall a hanged man makes when this opens a parachute descent men or materials or supplies [illegible] **a drop in the ocean** or **the bucket** an insignificant amount **at the drop of a hat** on the least pretext very readily **to get** (or **have**) **the drop on** to draw and aim a [illegible] draw to get (or have) at a disadvantage **to take** (or **have had**) **a drop too much** to become (or be) drunk [O.E. *dropa*]

drop *pres. part.* **drop·ping** *past* and *past part.* **dropped** *v.t.* to allow to fall, accidentally or on purpose to make (a remark, hint) casually or [illegible] prevent (a stitch) from sliding off the needle (*shooting*) to cause to fall by hitting, *to drop a bird* to give up, *to drop a habit* (*slang*) to take orally, esp. drugs to cease to discuss (a subject) to cease to be friendly with to write (a short note, postcard etc) and mail it to land (men, supplies or material) by parachute to lower the voice) to set down from a car, ship etc (of an animal) to give birth to (*math.*) to draw (a line) from a point to a line, plane etc *v.i.* to fall [illegible] become less or lower, *the temperature dropped* to assume a lower position, *to drop to tenth place* to go to a position thought of as lower, *to drop* [illegible] to **drop astern** (*naut.*) to fall behind another vessel **to drop away** (of stationary objects) to appear to recede, *the mountains dropped away* [illegible] **to drop behind** [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] to **drop off** to become fewer or less to fall asleep **to drop out** to withdraw from an undertaking [illegible] down from above (not drawn across)

drop-forge (drɒpfɔrdʒ, drɒpfourdʒ) *pres. part.* **drop-forg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **drop-forged** *v.t.* to forge on an anvil or a die with a drop [illegible]

drop hammer a power driven weight which is raised and allowed to fall back on to metal rest

drop-in (drɒpin) *n.* **1.** an unexpected visitor **2.** an informal gathering with a range in time [illegible]

drop-kick (drɒpkik) *n.* (*football, rugby*) a kick made by bouncing the ball and kicking it just as it rises

drop leaf a leaf attached to the side of a table by hinges. It is swung up to the table level and supported by a bar when in use

drop·let (drɒplit) *n.* a very small drop of liquid

droplet infection infection spread by airborne droplets of sputum

drop letter a letter collected from the office at which it was mailed (*typography*) a displayed initial descending over two lines or more

drop-out (drɒpaut) *n.* (*Am. – Br.* early leaver) a pupil who stops before completing the full course of study portion of a record that has been eliminated

drop pass (*ice hockey*) a tactic in which a dribbler leaves the puck for a teammate close behind

drop·per (drɒpər) *n.* a tube for measuring or administering liquids by drops (*angling*) the top flies (of usually three) in a wet-fly fishing cast

drop·pings (drɒpiŋz) *pl. n.* a substance fallen in drops or small pieces, e.g. candle grease or food the dung of birds and animals

drop press a drop hammer

drop·scone (drɒpskɒn, drɒpskoun) *n.* (*Br.*) a small thick pancake cooked on a griddle

drop shot (*racket games*) a shot which causes the ball or shuttlecock to drop sharply after it has cleared the net

drop·si·cal (drɒpsik'l) *adj.* affected with [illegible]

drop·sonde (drɒpsɒnd) *n.* an instrument dropped by parachute to measure and report atmospheric conditions in areas where ground stations cannot be placed

drop·sy (drɒpsi·) *n.* the accumulation of fluid in the tissues of the body, esp. the legs (*EDEMA*) [M.E. *ydropsy* fr. O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

drosh·ky (drɒʃki·) *pl.* **drosh·kies** *n.* a Russian horse-drawn, open, four-wheeled carriage [Russ.]

dro·soph·i·la (drousɒfilə, drəsɒfilə) *n.* a member of *Drosophila*, a genus of tiny dipteran insects including the fruit fly. They have been used for experiments on mutation because of their speed of reproduction and their four large, paired chromosomes [Mod. L. fr. Gk *drosos*, dew *pectus* loving]

dross (drɒs, drɔs) *n.* the scum that rises to the surface of molten metal anything worthless [O.E. *drōs*]

drought (draut) *n.* a prolonged period of dry weather, a lack of rain **drought·y** *adj.* [O.E. [illegible]]

drove (drouv) **1.** *n.* a herd of cattle, sheep or other animals being driven from one place to another (often *pl.*) a large number of people moving together, *droves of tourists* a broad chisel used by masons, esp. for grooving or roughly finishing surfaces a stone surface grooved by this **2.** *v. pres. part.* **drov·ing** *past* and *past part.* **droved** *v.t.* to work (a stone surface) with a drove to drive (cattle) from one place to another (to make a living by doing this **dro·ver** *n.* someone who drives cattle, sheep or other animals from one place to another, esp. to market [O.E. *draf*, the action of driving]

drove *past* of DRIVE

drown (draun) *v.i.* to die of suffocation by immersion in a liquid *v.t.* to kill by suffocation in a liquid to submerge or flood, *eyes drowned in tears* to make inaudible because of greater sound, *words drowned in applause* **to drown one's sorrows** to try to forget one's troubles by getting drunk [M.E. *drounen*, origin unknown]

drown-proof·ing (draunpruˑfiŋ) *n.* a technique for remaining afloat in water

drowse (drauz) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **drows·ing** *past* and *past part.* **drowsed** [illegible] *v.t.* (with 'away') to pass (time) sleepily **2.** *n.* the [illegible] [illegible]

drows·i·ly (drauzili·) *adv.* in a drowsy way

drows·i·ness [illegible] drowsy

drow·sy (drauzi·) *comp.* **drow·si·er** *superl.* **drow·si·est** *adj.* half-asleep, sleepy inducing sleep, lulling [prob. rel. to O.F. *drustan*, to be

drub (drʌb) *pres. part.* **drub·bing** *past* and *past part.* **drubbed** *v.t.* to beat with a stick or cudgel to hit repeatedly to defeat overwhelmingly in a fight or competition **drub·bing** *n.* a severe defeat a beating [perh. fr. Arab. *daraba*, to beat]

drudge (drʌdʒ) **1.** *n.* someone who has to work hard at uninteresting tasks, esp. domestic work **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **drudg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **drudged** to work very hard at uninteresting tasks **drudg·er·y** (drʌdʒəri·) *n.* uninteresting work or any time-consuming work one has no wish to do [origin unknown]

drug (drʌg) **1.** *n.* a substance used as or in a medicine a chemical substance used to alter the state of the body or the mind a narcotic substance, esp. one which induces addiction, such as opium a commodity for which there is little or no demand, *a drug on the market* **2.** *v. pres. part.* **drug·ging** *past* and *past part.* **drugged** *v.t.* to administer drugs to to act on as though a drug, *heat and weariness drugged his senses* *v.i.* to be a drug addict [F. *drogue*, etym. doubtful]

drug·get (drʌgit) *n.* a tough, coarse cloth, often of wool and cotton, used esp. for a floor covering, or laid over a carpet to protect it [F. *droguet*, origin unknown]

drug·gist (drʌgist) *n.* a dealer in medicinal drugs (*Am.* and *Scot.–Eng.* pharmaceutical chemist) someone who dispenses or sells medical drugs, toiletries etc.

drug·push·er (drʌgpuʃər) *n.* one who sells illegal drugs *also* pusher

drug·store (drʌgstɔr, drʌgstour) *n.* a pharmacist's shop a store where medicines, toiletries and various other small articles (soft drinks, cosmetics, magazines etc.) are sold

Dru·id (druˑid) *n.* (*hist.*) a member of an ancient pre-Christian Celtic order of priests and wizards in Britain, Ireland and Gaul an officer of the Welsh Gorsedd **Dru·id·ess** (druˑidis) *n.* **Dru·id·ic, Dru·id·i·cal** *adjs.* **Drú·id·ism** *n.* [F. *druide* fr. L. fr. O. Celt.]

drum (drʌm) **1.** *n.* any of various types of percussive musical instrument consisting of a hollow cylinder or hemisphere of wood, metal etc., usually with a skin stretched tightly over the end or ends. The skin is struck to produce a sound the sound made by such an instrument, or a similar sound something resembling a drum in shape, e.g. a cylindrical container, or a cylinder or barrel on which cable is wound, e.g. in a capstan a cylindrical stone block forming part of a pillar or its capital (*zool.* and *anat.*) an organ of the body which gives resonance a drumfish **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **drum·ming** *past* and *past part.* **drummed** to play a drum to make a rhythmic beating sound **to drum in** to instill (something) forcibly by repetition **to drum out** to drive out or expel ignominiously **to drum up trade** to go out to get business energetically [etym. doubtful]

drum·beat (drʌmbi:t) *n.* the sound of a drum

drum brake (*mech. eng.*) braking device consisting of two curved, heat-resistant shoes forced onto the surface of a rotating drum *Cf* DISC BRAKE

drum·fire (drʌmfaiər) *n.* continuous artillery fire, so rapid as to resemble the beating of a drum

drum·fish (drʌmfiʃ) *pl.* **drum·fish, drum·fish·es** *n.* any of several species of fish, fam. *Sciaenidae*, that make a drumming noise. Some are found on the east coast of the U.S.A. and others in the Great Lakes and the Mississippi

drum·head (drʌmhed) *n.* the membrane on a drum the top of a capstan into which bars for turning it are inserted

drumhead court-martial a court-martial dealing summarily with offenders during military operations

drum·lin (drʌmlin) *n.* (*geol.*) a long narrow mound or hillock formed by glacial drift [Gael. and Ir. *druim*, ridge + *-lin*, perh. – dim. *-ling*]

drum major the leader of a band who marches in front and twirls a baton

drum majorette a female baton twirler who accompanies a marching band

drum·mer (drʌmər) *n.* someone who plays the drums or a drum a traveling salesman

Drum·mond of Haw·thorn·den (drʌməndəvhɔˑθɔrndən), William (1585–1649), Scottish poet and man of letters. His 'Conversations' with Jonson give useful glimpses of contemporary critical opinion (1618–19)

[illegible] (ɒ, fish; ʌ, tiger; ə, bird (ou, ox; au, cow; ou, goat; u, pool; ü, royal (u), duck; u, ball; u, goose; ə, bacillus; ju, cube x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; dʒ, savage; ŋ, orangutang; ɪ, yak; ʃ, fish; tʃ, fetch; ˈl, rabble; ˈn, redden Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

drum printer printing device in which the type or printing plate is on a rotating drum, e.g., a multigraph

drum·stick (drʌmstɪk) *n.* a stick for beating a drum. Those used for the bass drum have a padded head covered with chamois leather ‖ the leg bone of a chicken or other fowl

drum store (*computer*) a magnetized rotating cylinder for information storage on the surface with many stationary read-write heads. Also, hoisting drum

drunk (drʌnk) **1.** *adj.* intoxicated by alcoholic drink. Related words are to get drunk to become intoxicated **2.** *n.* a person who is drunk ‖ a drinking bout **drunk·ard** (drʌnkərd) *n.* a person habitually drunk [past part. of DRINK, earlier *drunken*]

drunk·en (drʌŋkən) *adj.* (rarely predicative) in the habit of becoming intoxicated, frequently drunk, *a drunken sot* ‖ caused, by, or showing the effects of drunkenness, a *drunken brawl* [old past part. of DRINK]

drunk tank detention center for recuperating inebriates

dru·pa·ceous (dru:peɪʃəs) *adj.* bearing drupes ‖ of or relating to a drupe

drupe (dru:p) *n.* a fleshy fruit with one or more seeds each surrounded by a hard layer, e.g. the peach [fr. M.L. *drupa*, *druppa* (*oliva*), overripe (olive)]

dru·pel (dru:p'l) *n.* a drupelet

drupe·let (dru:plɪt) a small drupe, usually occurring in groups forming a larger fruit, e.g. the raspberry [dim. fr. L. *drupa*, overripe]

Druse, Druze (dru:z) *n.* a member of a political and heretical Moslem sect dating from the 11th c. The Druses live in the mountains of S.W. Syria and Lebanon. They regard the caliph of Egypt Al Hakim (996–1020) as the 10th and last incarnation of God [fr. Arab. *Durūz* after *Darazi*, the Persian missionary of the creed]

druse (dru:z) *n.* a crust of crystals lining a natural cavity in rock ‖ a cavity encrusted with crystals [G. fr. Bohemian *druza*]

dry (draɪ) **1.** *adj.* comp. **dri·er** *superl.* **dri·est** free from moisture ‖ lacking moisture, *this cake is rather dry* ‖ needing rain ‖ dried up, *a dry river course* ‖ having little or no rain, *a dry climate* ‖ not underwater, *dry land* ‖ (of a poet etc.) temporarily not creative ‖ not yielding milk, *the cow has gone dry* ‖ (of bread) served without butter ‖ (of masonry) built without mortar ‖ (of wines) not sweet ‖ thirsty ‖ having laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, *a dry state* ‖ written without an effort to win the reader's attention, *a dry book* ‖ given to making humorous remarks in a matter-of-fact way ‖ quietly ironic, *a dry wit* ‖ bare, plain, *the dry facts of the case* ‖ (of a cough) unaccompanied by mucus in the throat **2.** *v. pres. part.* **dry·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dried** *v.t.* to make dry ‖ *v.i.* to become dry **to dry up** to make or become quite dry ‖ to stop talking ‖ to run out of ideas **3.** *n.* someone who opposes the sale of intoxicating liquors [O.E. *dryge*]

dry·ad (dráɪəd, dráɪæd) *n.* (*Gk mythol.*) a nymph living in a tree [fr. L. *dryas* (*dryadis*) fr. Gk]

dry battery *pl.* **dry batteries** (*elec.*) a battery of dry cells ‖ a dry cell

dry cell a primary cell, usually of the Leclanché type, with the electrolyte in paste form to prevent spilling (*PRIMARY CELL)

dry-clean (dráɪkli:n) *v.t.* to clean (fabrics, esp. clothes) with trichlorethylene, benzene etc. instead of water **dry cleaner** someone who does such work ‖ a substance used in such work

dry-cure (dráɪkjuər) *pres. part.* **dry·cur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dry-cured** *v.t.* to cure (meat, fish etc.) without the use of pickling liquids, e.g. in the sun or by smoke

Dry·den (dráɪd'n), John (1631–1700), English poet and dramatist. His first works of note were court poems, in rhymed couplets or quatrains. He wrote some (mainly undistinguished) comedies, of which 'Marriage a la Mode' (1673) is the best, then turned to tragedy with great success in 'All for Love' (1677). At 50 he turned satirist ('MacFlecknoe', 1682 and 'Absalom and Achitophel', 1681–2) and didactic poet ('Religio Laici' and 'The Hind and the Panther', 1687). In the 18th c. Dryden was credited with having 'reformed English poetry [illegible] cal wildness and metrical irregularity and reducing it to the order and polite wit of the heroic couplet (though his satire has a metaphysical grotesqueness, and is today regarded as a continuer of the line of wit rather than its [illegible]. He [illegible] earliest 'modern' English prose, easy, lucid and [illegible] preface to 'Fables, Ancient and Modern' [illegible]

dry dock a dock from which the water can be pumped out, to allow ships to be examined or repaired below the waterline **dry-dock** [illegible] dry dock

dry·er (draɪər) [illegible]

dry farming crop production without irrigation on dry land, by conserving soil moisture and growing crops which resist drought

dry·ing [illegible]

dry·ing bridge [illegible] to span a gap that does not normally contain water, e.g., an unfilled ditch, road crater

dry goods [illegible] dashery etc., as distinguished from hardware, groceries etc.

dry ice solid carbon dioxide, used as a refrigerant and coolant

dry kiln a heated chamber for the controlled drying of lumber

dry law a prohibition law

dry·ly, dri·ly (draɪli) *adv.* in a dry way

dry measure a measure of volume for dry commodities (fruit, grain etc.), e.g. pecks and bushels

dry nurse [illegible] baby but does not suckle it yet. Wet nurse

dry out [illegible] from, drunkenness **2.** detoxify

dry-point (draɪpɔɪnt) *n.* a needle for engraving on copper plate without the use of acids ‖ the art of doing this ‖ a print from a plate engraved in this way and inked

dry rice rice grown without irrigation on upland ground

dry rot a disease affecting wood, caused by various fungi which penetrate it and destroy it ‖ hidden moral deterioration

dry run a tryout, rehearsal ‖ (*mil.*) an exercise without ammunition

dry-shod (draɪʃɒd) *adj.* and *adv.* with dry feet or shoes, without getting the feet or shoes wet

dry stone wall [illegible] without mortar, usually of natural stone

dry wash linen or garments washed and dried but not ironed

DSR (*acronym*) dynamic spatial reconstructor

DSRV (*abbr.*) deep submergence rescue vehicle

D.S.T. daylight saving time

du·ad (du:æd, djʊ:æd) *n.* a dyad

du·al (du:əl, djʊ:əl) *adj.* double [fr. L. *dualis*]

Dual Alliance the Franco-Russian alliance (1893–4) ‖ the secret Austro-German alliance (1879) negotiated by Bismarck which became [illegible] Triple Alliance with the inclusion of Italy

du·al·ism (du:əlɪzəm, djʊ:əlɪzəm) *n.* the quality of being twofold ‖ the division of reality into two irreconcilable substances, *the Cartesian mind-matter dualisms. Platonic dualism* ‖ the doctrine that human nature is divided against itself (soul and body, angel and beast) ‖ the doctrine that two distinct principles, good and evil, govern the universe **du·al·ist** *n.* **du·al·is·tic** *adj.*

du·al·i·ty (du:ælɪti:, djʊ:ælɪti:) *pl.* **du·al·i·ties** *n.* the quality or state of being dual [fr. F. *dualité*]

dual number (*gram.*) an inflected form expressing two (cf. SINGULAR, cf. PLURAL), e.g. in ancient Greek

du·al-pur·pose (du:əlpə:rpəs, djʊ:əlpə:rpəs) *adj.* serving two functions

dual-purpose fund (*securities*) mutual fund with shares in two classes in order to share in dividend income and in capital appreciation

Duar·te (dwɑrte), Juan Pablo (1813–76), Do[illegible] can Republic

dub (dʌb) *pres. part.* **dub·bing** *past* and *past* [illegible] a knight by lightly touching his shoulder with a sword ‖ to give (someone) a nickname ‖ to fit a new sound track to (a film) ‖ (often with 'in') to add (sound effects) to a television program etc. [illegible] grease [O.E. *dubban*, etym. doubtful]

du Barry, Comtesse (*BARRY)

Du·bawnt (du:bɒnt) a river (580 miles long) flowing northward from lakes in the S.E. Mackenzie District, Canada, to the central Keewa[illegible]

dub·bin (dʌbɪn) *n.* grease used for treating leather to make it pliable and waterproof [illegible]

dub·bing (dʌbɪŋ) *n.* a new sound track fitted to a film ‖ dubbin [DUB]

Dub·ček (dubtʃek), Alexander (1921–), Czech statesman. He was First Secretary of the Czech Communist party at the time of the Soviet military intervention (1968). He was expelled (June 1970) from the Czech Communist [illegible]

du Bellay [illegible]

du·bi·e·ty (du:baɪəti, djʊ:baɪəti) *pl.* **du·bi·e·ties** *n.* doubtfulness, doubt ‖ a matter of doubt [fr. L.L. *dubietas*]

du·bi·ous (du:bɪ:əs, djʊ:bɪ:əs) *adj.* doubtful, having doubts ‖ of questionable value or truth ‖ of questionable character, shady ‖ of uncertain outcome, *a dubious undertaking* [fr. L. *dubiosus*]

du·bi·ta·ble (du:bɪtəb'l, djʊ:bɪtəb'l) *adj.* open to doubt, open to question [fr. L. *dubitabilis*]

du·bi·ta·tion [illegible] (du:bɪteɪʃən, djʊ:bɪteɪʃən) *n.* [illegible]

du·bi·ta·tive (du:bɪteɪtɪv, djʊ:bɪteɪtɪv) *adj.* (*rhet.*) to do with, given to, or expressing doubt [illegible]

Dub·lin (dʌblɪn) the capital (pop. 525,360) of the Irish Republic and of Dublin County (area 356 sq. miles, pop. 862,219), a port of W. Leinster. It is the country's chief manufacturing and commercial center. Industries: brewing, distilling, textiles, fishing, food processing. Castle (13th c., rebuilt in the 17th c.), St Patrick's Cathedral (1190), Christ Church Cathedral (1038). Trinity College, and University College, National University of Ireland (1854)

Du Bois (du:bɔɪs), William Edward Burghardt (1868–1963) U.S. author, editor, and black civil rights leader. He founded the Niagara movement (1905) which became (1910) the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and edited (1910–32) its organ 'Crisis'. He campaigned for the emancipation of African colonies

Du·brov·nik (du:brɔvnɪk) (*Ital.* Ragusa) a walled town (pop. 66,131) founded in the 7th c., on a rocky peninsula in S. Dalmatia, Yugoslavia, a port and vacation resort

Du·buf·fet (dybyfɛ), Jean (1901–85), French painter. Influenced by the art of children and of the insane, he paints weirdly distorted figures, rather like graffiti and expressing a sardonically humorous view of contemporary life. He has experimented with media, producing unusual colors and textures

du·cal (du:k'l, djʊ:k'l) *adj.* of or belonging to a duke ‖ fit for a duke [F.]

duc·at (dʌkət) *n.* (*hist.*) a gold or silver coin once current in several parts of Europe, e.g. Venice [F. fr. Ital.]

Duc·cio di Buo·nin·se·gna (du:ʧɔdi:bwɔni:nsẽnju) (c. 1255–1319), Italian painter. He was the first great Sienese artist, and the last in the calm, grave Byzantine tradition. His greatest work is the Maestà (1311) for the high altar of Siena cathedral

Du·champ (dyʃɑ̃), Marcel (1887–1968), American artist, born in France, an originator of dada and surrealism. He is esp. known for his painting 'Nude Descending a Staircase' (1912), which reveals affinities with futurism and cubism. He gave up painting in 1923 and thereafter mainly made sculptures devised from [illegible]

duch·ess (dʌtʃɪs) *n.* a duke's wife or widow ‖ a woman holding a duchy in her own right [F. *duchesse*]

duch·y (dʌtʃi) *pl.* **duch·ies** *n.* the land ruled by a sovereign duke or duchess ‖ (*Br.*) either of the royal dukedoms of Cornwall (vested in the sov[illegible]

duck (dʌk) *n.* any of the smallest webfooted swimming birds of fam. *Anatidae*. They are widely distributed, and in the wild state are often migratory. They feed on both vegetable and animal food, retaining morsels caught in the water in the lamellae of their broad, sensitive bills. The mallard is the original of the [illegible] DRAKE) ‖ the flesh of the bird as food. (*Br., pop.*) a term of affection or empty familiarity. (*cricket*) a batsman's score of 0 **like water off a duck's back** (of a reprimand or criticism) producing no effect **to take to (something) like a duck to water** to master (a job, subject, game)

with the greatest ease [M.E. *duk* fr. O.E. *duce*, diver]

duck *n.* a strong linen or cotton cloth (*pl.*) trousers or shorts of this cloth [prob. Du. *doek*, linen]

duck 1. *v.t.* to bob or bend down quickly; to dart off quickly in a new direction so as to avoid someone or something; to make a brief curtsy; to [illegible] up quickly; to miss a turn or not score in certain games deliberately. *v.i.* to lower abruptly; to dodge, avoid, *to duck responsibility*; to push and hold (someone) under the water for a moment **to duck out** to take French leave 2. *n.* a quick forcing of someone else's head underwater; a quick plunge; a sudden lowering of the head [M.E. *duken*, *douken*, to dive]

duck-bill (dʌkbil) *n.* the platypus

duck bill man's haircut with flap of hair at neck

duck board flat structure of slatted boards laid in quantity in a line over wet or muddy ground, for walking on, or singly on a cold floor, for standing on

duck-er (dʌkər) *n.* any of certain diving birds, e.g. the dabchick, dipper, water ouzel

ducking stool saw in which nagging or troublemaking women [illegible] ducked in the village pond. The practice was [illegible]

ducking [illegible]

duck-pins (dʌkpinz) *n.* (*bowling*) a game using [illegible]

ducks and drakes a game of skimming flat stones in jumps over water **to play ducks and drakes with** to treat carelessly, squander

duck soup (*pop.*, *Br.*, *pop.*) money for jam (of a test) not at all difficult

duck-weed (dʌkwi:d) *n.* any of several small floating plants of fam. *Lemnaceae*, esp. of genus *Lemna*, consisting of a flattened green leaf and stem from which a long root hangs down into [illegible]

duck-y (dʌki:) 1. *n.* *pl.* **duck-ies** (*Br.*, *pop.*) a term of affection or empty familiarity 2. *adj.* [illegible] tive, charming (*pop.*) nice, pleasant

duct (dʌkt) *n.* a tube which conveys fluid or some other substance; (*biol.*) a tube formed by a [illegible] point of contact; a pipe or conduit for electric cables etc. [fr. L. *ductus*, leading, conduit]

ductile [illegible] drawn out into wire; (of clay) plastic, easily molded; (of persons) easily led or influenced [illegible]

ductless glands endocrine glands

dud (dʌd) 1. *n.* a shell, bomb etc. that fails to explode, or a bullet that fails to fire; a person or plan turning out a failure or an object that turns out to be no good (*pl.*, *pop.*) personal belongings, esp. clothes 2. *adj.* counterfeit, not [illegible]

dude (du:d, dju:d) *n.* a dandy, a man of affected speech, dress and manners [origin unknown]

dude ranch a ranch operated partly for the entertainment of tourists, e.g. as a holiday [illegible]

dudgeon deeply offended and aggrieved [origin [illegible]]

Dud-le [illegible]

Dudley [illegible]

Dudley [illegible] nor of Massachusetts from 1634. His aristocratic prejudice and stern Puritanism dominated the community during his time

due (du:, dju:) 1. *adj.* payable, *this bill is now due*; morally owing, *thanks are due to our helpers*; proper, fitting, adequate, *with all due respect*, *in due time*; expected to arrive (at a [illegible] scheduled to speak, sing, perform etc., *due on in 10 minutes*; justified in expecting, *due for promotion*; [illegible] 2. *adv.* directly, exactly, *to travel due north* 3. *n.* that which is morally owed to someone, given [illegible] [illegible] of a debt not made payable to order like a promissory [illegible]

du-el (du:əl, dju:əl) 1. *n.* (*hist.*) a fight, arranged and conducted according to a code of honor, between two gentlemen armed as agreed between them, in the presence of two seconds (witnesses), to settle a quarrel over a point of honor; any contest between two antagonists, esp. where they are very evenly matched, *a duel of wits* 2. *v.i.* *pres. part.* **du-el-ing**, esp. *Br.* **du-[illegible]** *pt.*, *pp.* **du-elled** to fight a duel or duels **du-el-ist**, esp. *Br.* **du-[illegible]** [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

dum·my (dʌmɪ.) **1.** *n. pl.* **dum·mies** an imitation of, or substitute for, something, esp a dressmaker's or tailor's figure for fitting clothes or mannequin for displaying clothes ‖ a straw figure or boyonet practice silhouette of a man for shooting at, or a sham package for a window display ‖ someone pretending to be himself but really acting for another ‖ a person put up as a figurehead who plays no real part, a puppet ‖ (*pop.*) a stupid person ‖ (*Br.*) a pacifier (rubber teat for a baby to suck) ‖ (*cards*) an exposed hand played by one of the players in addition to his own ‖ (*cards*) the player who lays his hand down to be so played ‖ (*publishing*) a pattern volume, usually of blank pages made up in advance of an edition for designing or publicity purposes **to sell the dummy** (*rugby*) to trick a would-be tackler by pretending to pass the ball **2.** *adj.* sham ‖ simulating real conditions **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **dum·my·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dum·mied** (*rugby*) to sell the dummy esp. repeatedly [DUMB]

dummy variable (*computer*) an artificial quantity inserted solely to fulfill prescribed conditions, such as fixed word length or block length, but otherwise not significant

Du·mou·riez (dymu.rjeɪ), Charles François (1739–1823), French general who led the Revolutionary armies to victory at Valmy and Jemappes (1792). Removed from his command by the republican government, he deserted to the enemy (1793)

dump (dʌmp) **1.** *v.t.* to unload, tip, *to dump coal* to let fall with a bump ‖ to set down temporarily, *dump your luggage here* ‖ to get rid of, dispose of (*computer*) to transfer storage contents from an internal to an external storage the printout when an error is made ‖ (*commerce*) to sell in quantity at a very low price, esp. to sell (surplus goods) abroad at much less than the market price at home, so as to capture a new market and keep home prices up ‖ to land (surplus immigrants) in a foreign country **2.** *n.* a scrap heap ‖ a shabby, untidy house, room or place ‖ an unexciting place where there is nothing going on ‖ a place where military supplies are temporarily stored, *an ammunition dump* ‖ a cache of supplies for an expedition [prob. fr Scand.]

dump·ling (dʌmplɪŋ) *n.* a lump of dough boiled esp. with stew ‖ a baked pudding of fruit (esp. a whole apple) wrapped in pastry ‖ a short, fat, dumpy person (esp. a child) [prob. rel. to L.G. *dump*, damp]

dump on *v.* (*slang*) to badmouth or denigrate

dumps (dʌmps) *pl. n.* low spirits [prob. fr. Du *domp*, haze]

dump truck (*Am.=Br.* tip lorry) a truck whose contents are emptied by tilting the truck bed upward and opening the tailgate

dump·y (dʌmpɪ) *comp.* **dump·i·er** *superl.* **dump·i·est** *adj.* short and podgy

dumpy level (*survey.*) a spirit level with a short telescope and compass (cf. THEODOLITE)

dun (dʌn) **1.** *adj.* dull gray-brown **2.** *n.* this color ‖ a horse of this color [O.E. *dunn*]

dun **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **dun·ning** *past* and *past part.* **dunned** to pester with demands for payment of a debt etc. **2.** *n.* someone who duns ‖ a debt collector [perh. var. of DIN]

Du·naj (du·naɪ) DANUBE

Du·nant (dynɑ̃), Jean Henri (1828–1910) Swiss philanthropist. He founded (1864) the International Red Cross and was awarded (1901) the first Nobel peace prize

Dun·bar (dʌnbûr), William (c. 1460–c. 1520), Scottish poet. He wrote satirical and humorous verse, as well as imaginative elegiac verse

Dun·bar·ton (dʌnbûrt'n) a former county (area 244 sq. miles) in W. Scotland

Dun·can (dʌŋkən), Isadora (1878–1927), American expressionist dancer. She danced barefoot, in flowing draperies, in a style opposed to the traditional ballet forms, and interpreted music not written for dancing. She founded [illegible] France, Germany and Russia

dunce (dʌns) *n.* a very slow child at school ‖ a stupid person [after Duns Scotus, whose followers, called Dunsmen or Dunses, were ridiculed by 16th-c. humanists for the 'useless' subtlety of their reasoning]

dunce cap a conical paper cap formerly put on a dunce's head to humiliate him

dunce's cap a dunce cap

Dun·dee (dʌndi:) a port (pop. 192,760) in Angus, Scotland on the Firth of Tay. jute and textiles, food processing, shipbuilding

dun·der·head (dʌndərhed) *n.* a blockhead, a stupid person **dun·der·head·ed** *adj.* [origin unknown]

Dun·don·ald (dʌndɒnəld), Thomas Cochrane [illegible] and adventurer. He took a leading part (1817 [illegible] and [illegible] on the Spanish Main, [illegible] the coast of Brazilian independence

dune (du:n, dju:n) *n.* a mound or ridge of loose [illegible] [illegible] the action of wind on desert [illegible] or [illegible]

dune buggy large wheeled [illegible] motor vehicle for travel on loose sand

Dun·e·din (dʌnɪdɪn) the chief city (pop. 114,000) of Otago province, South Island, New Zealand, a port on Otago Harbour. Industries: textiles, engineering. University of Otago (founded 1869)

Dun·fer·mline (dʌnfɜ·rmlɪn) a town (pop. 53,400) in Fife, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, a naval dockyard. Industries: textiles, shipbuilding. Dunfermline Abbey is the burial place of Scottish kings, including Robert the Bruce

dung (dʌŋ) **1.** *n.* animal excrement ‖ manure **2.** *v.t.* to manure (land) [O.E. *dung*]

dun·ga·ree (dʌŋgəri:) *n.* a coarse Indian calico ‖ (*pl.*) overalls or trousers of dungaree or strong cotton cloth, jeans [Hindi *dungri*]

dung beetle any of various coleopterous insects, e.g. the dor, which make elaborate burrows and bury their eggs in dung

Dunge·ness Point (dʌndʒnɪs) a cape in S. Argentina, at the north entrance to the Strait of Magellan

dun·geon (dʌndʒən) *n.* (*hist.*) an underground prisoners' cell, esp. in a castle ‖ a donjon [F. *donjon*]

dung fly *pl.* **dung flies** a member of *Scatophagidae*, fam. *Scatophagidae*, a genus of flies feeding on dung and breeding in it

dung·hill (dʌŋhɪl) *n.* a heap of dung or refuse in a farmyard

dunk (dʌŋk) *v.t.* to dip (doughnuts etc.) in tea, coffee etc. before eating them [fr. G. *tunken*, to dip]

Dunk·er (dʌŋkər) *n.* (*pop.*) a member of the Church of the Brethren, a religious sect of German Baptist origin that sprang from pietism. Persecuted in Germany, its members went to the U.S.A. (1719) and settled in various parts of Pennsylvania. They practice trine immersion. They are pacifists and are opposed to all worldly amusements

Dun·kerque (dœkerk) (*Br.* Dunkirk) a French port (pop. 83,163) on the North Sea near Belgium, with textile mills, oil refineries and shipyards. A heroic evacuation of 345,000 British and French troops in the face of the Germans took place May 29–June 4, 1940

Dun·kirk (dʌnkə.rk) DUNKERQUE

dunk shot (*basketball*) basket throw made from above the basket

Dun Laoghaire (dʌnlɪərə) (Dunleary, formerly Kingstown), the port (pop. 53,171) of Dublin, Irish Republic, on the Irish Sea, a resort. Chief export: cattle

dun·nage (dʌnɪdʒ) *n.* loose mats, rags, brushwood etc. packed around cargo to keep it dry and undamaged [origin unknown]

Duns Sco·tus (dʌnzskóʊtəs), John (c. 1265–1308), Scottish Franciscan priest and philosopher who taught in Oxford and Paris. He was called the 'doctor subtilis'. He championed scholasticism based on the Augustinian tradition of the Franciscans, criticizing the philosophy of Aristotle and deviating on certain points from the teachings of St Thomas Aquinas

Dun·sta·ble (dʌnstəb'l), John (*d.* 1453), one of the great pre-Tudor English composers. He influenced the development of polyphonic music

Dun·stan (dʌnstən), St (c. 910–88), archbishop of Canterbury (959–88). He helped to revive monasticism on Benedictine lines and promoted a revival of education and learning. He was chief adviser to several English kings. Feast: May 19

dunt (dʌnt) *v.t.* (*pottery*) to crack in the biscuit [illegible]

du·o (du·oʊ, dju·oʊ) *pl.* **du·os** *n.* a piece of music for two instruments, a duet ‖ a pair of performers [illegible]

du·o·dec·i·mal (du.ədesɪməl, dju.ədesɪməl) **1.** *adj.* relating to 12 ‖ of a number scale based on [illegible] and using multiples of [illegible] **2.** *n.* a twelfth [fr. L. *duodecimus*, twelfth]

du·o·dec·i·mo (du.ədesɪmoʊ, dju.ədesɪmoʊ) *n.* (*abbr.* 12mo, 12°) a small book or page size, each printed sheet being folded [illegible] (about 5 ¼ x 8 1/8 ins each) [L. (*in*) *duodecimo*, ablative of *duodecimus*, twelfth]

du·o·de·nal (du.ədi:n'l, dju.ədi:n'l, du.ɒd'n'l, dju.ɒd'n'l) *adj.* relating to the duodenum

du·o·den·a·ry (du.ədi:nəri:, dju.ədi:nəri:, du.ɒdénəri:, dju.ɒdénəri:) *adj.* proceeding by twelves ‖ containing 12 [fr. L. *duodenarius*]

du·o·de·num (du.ədi:nəm, dju.ədi:nəm, du.ɒdnəm, dju.ɒd'nəm) *pl.* **du·o·de·na** (du.ədi:nə, dju.ədi:nə, du.ɒd'nə, dju.ɒd'nə), **du·o·de·nums** *n.* (*anat.*) the part of the small intestine opening off the stomach (*JEJUNUM, *ILEUM) [L. *duodenum digitorum*, of twelve fingers (breadth)]

du·o·logue (du:əlɔg, du:əlɒg, dju:əlɔg, dju:əlɒg) *n.* a play for two actors [fr. Gk *duo*, two + *-logue*, like 'monologue', 'dialogue']

Du·parc (dypærk), Henri (1848–1933), French composer, noted esp. for his songs, though he [illegible] only a dozen. The melody follows the natural phrasing of the words and yet retains its own freedom, and is sustained by an incomparable interweaving accompaniment

dupe (du:p, dju:p) **1.** *n.* someone easily deceived or tricked **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **dup·ing** *past* and *past part.* **duped** to deceive, cheat, make a fool of **dup·er·y** *n.* a duping or being duped [F.]

du·ple (du:p'l, dju:p'l) *adj.* (*mus.*) with two beats to the bar, as in 2/2 or 2/4 time ‖ (*math.*) in the ratio of 2 to 1 [fr. L. *duplus*, double]

Du·pleix (dypleks), Joseph François, marquis (1697–1764), French colonial administrator. His attempt to conquer India for the French was defeated by Clive

Du·ples·sis (dyplesɪ), Maurice Le Noblet (1890–1959), Canadian politician, founder of the conservative Union Nationale, and prime minister of Quebec (1936–9, 1944–59)

du·plex (du:pleks, dju:pleks) **1.** *adj.* (*technology*) double, twofold, *duplex drill* ‖ (*telephony*) allowing communication in both directions at once **2.** *n.* a duplex house ‖ a duplex apartment [L. *duplex*, double]

duplex apartment an apartment on two floors, arranged as a self-contained dwelling

duplex house a house, divided either horizontally or vertically, containing separate apartments for two families

du·pli·cate **1.** *v.t.* (du:plɪkeɪt, dju:plɪkeɪt) *pres. part.* **du·pli·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **du·pli·cat·ed** to do or cause to be done twice over ‖ to make in duplicate ‖ to be a copy of ‖ to make several copies of **2.** (du:plɪkɪt, dju:plɪkɪt) *adj.* double, twofold ‖ exactly like another or several others ‖ (*cards*) of a game in which identical hands are dealt at two or more tables to allow comparison of play and scores **3.** (du:plɪkɪt, dju:plɪkɪt) *n.* a thing that is exactly like another or others ‖ a second copy of a form or document ‖ (*cards*) duplicate bridge, whist etc. **in duplicate** in two copies **du·pli·cá·tion** *n.* a duplicating or being duplicated ‖ a duplicate **dú·pli·ca·tive** *adj.* **dú·pli·ca·tor** *n.* a machine which quickly makes many copies of a document [fr. L. *duplicare* (*duplicatus*), to double]

du·pli·ca·tion (du:plɪkéɪʃən) *n.* (*genetics*) deviation from normal chromosome formation resulting in repetition of material

du·plic·i·ty (du:plɪsɪ:, dju:plɪsɪ:) *pl* **du·plic·i·ties** *n.* double-dealing, deceitfulness, deceiving by thinking one thing and saying another or by willfully saying different things at different times ‖ an instance of this [F. *duplicité*]

du Pont de Ne·mours, E.I., & Company (du·pɒntdənəmuərz, dju·pɒntdənəmuərz) originally a U.S. gunpowder works founded (1802) by Eleuthere Irenée du Pont (1771–1834) in Wilmington, Delaware. It was purchased [illegible] by Pierre Samuel du Pont [illegible] and [illegible] scores of chemical products and acquired substantial interests in many other industries, [illegible] General Motors

Du·pré (dypreɪ), Marcel (1884–1971), French organist and composer

Du·puy de Lôme (dypyɪ dəloum), Enrique (1815–1904), Spanish minister to the United States immediately prior to the Spanish-American War. A letter he wrote (1898), which was [illegible] published in William Randolph Hearst's New

York 'Journal' He was forced to resign, and U.S.-Spanish relations deteriorated

du·ra·bil·i·ty (duərəbiliti, djuərəbiliti) *n.* the quality of being durable

du·ra·ble (duərəb'l, djuərəb'l) *adj.* lasting, enduring not likely to wear out or decay for a

durable goods consumer merchandise designed to last more than three years

that makes pleats or creases more permanent and fabric wrinkle-resistant **durable-press,**

Du·ra-Eu·ro·pus (duərəjuəroupəs) an ancient Syrian city on the Euphrates Excavations have yielded much information about Mesopotamian culture in Hellenistic and Roman times

Du·ral·u·min (duəræljumin, djuəræljumin) *n* an aluminum alloy containing approx 95% aluminum, 4% copper and small percentages of manganese and magnesium It is strong, hard and light and used esp in aircraft (a trademark, after *Duren*, Prussia, where it was first made in

du·ra ma·ter (duərəmeitər, djuərəmeitər) *n.* a tough, fibrous membrane, outermost of those which envelop the brain and spinal cord (*MENINGES) [M L hard mother, trans fr Arab]

hard, central region of a tree stem [L = hardness]

dur·ance (duərəns, djuərəns) *n* (*rhet*) in the

Durand (durænd), Asher Brown (1796–1886), U S painter, a leader in the Hudson River School of painting His landscapes, like 'Monu- light to convey an almost mystical sense of the union of man with nature 'Kindred Spirits' (1849) depicts his friends Thomas Cole and William Cullen Bryant observing nature

Du·ran·go (du'rangə) a state (area 47,691 sq miles, pop 1,160,300) in north central Mexico Capital Durango (pop 228,686) Agriculture depends on irrigation cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, sugar cane, vegetables and fruits Silver, gold, sulfur, tin, coal, and other deposits are mined The Cerro del Mercado, a solid hill of iron north of the capital, is one of the world's largest deposits

Du·rão (du rau), Jose de Santa Rita (c 1737–84) Brazilian poet, known for his epic 'Caramuru poema epico do descubrimento da Bahia' (1781), a poem treating the discovery of southern Brazil by Diego Alvarez

ance in time, *a stay of short duration* (the time that something lasts, *for the duration of the war* [O E]

dur·a·tive (duərətiv, djuərətiv) 1. *adj* (*gram*) of verbal aspect) expressing continuing action 2. *n* a durative aspect a durative verb [fr L *durare*, to last]

dup·bar (du'bar) *n* the court of an Indian prince (*hist*), in imperial India) a state cere-

highly mechanized, of Natal, South Africa, on an inlet of the Indian Ocean Chief exports coal, grain It is also a manufacturing center

Du·rer (dyərər), Albrecht (1471–1528), German artist He traveled in Italy (1494–5, 1505), and Devil' (1513) and 'St Jerome in his Study' (1514) are unsurpassed He was also a master of woodcut, e g 'Great Passion' (1511) and the 92 blocks known as 'The Triumphal Arch of the Emperor' in glorification of the emperor Maximilian (1512–15) His watercolors of animals painted and he engraved portraits (e g Erasmus, 1526), made marginal drawings for a prayer book, and wrote treatises on a variety of

du·ress (duəres, djuəres) *n* compulsion, threats

Dur·ham (də'rəm), John George Lambton, 1st earl of (1792–1840) British statesman, governor general of Canada (1838) Sent to Canada to investigate rebellions, he was recalled after six months of arbitrary government, but his British idea of empire by recommending responsible government for the colonies

Durham a county (area 1,015 sq miles, pop 604,728) of N E England || its county town (pop 85,190) Norman cathedral and castle Univer-

of *Durio zibethinus*, fam *Bombaceae*, grown in Malaya and the East Indies The flavor is delicate but the smell is disagreeable || the tree bearing this fruit [Malay–thorn]

dur·ing (duərin, djuərin) *prep* throughout (time), *he slept during the sermon* || in the course of (pres part of obs *dure*, to last fr F)

Durk·heim (dyrkem), Émile (1858–1917), French sociologist, one of the founders of modern sociology His writings include 'de la Division du travail social' (1893) and 'le Suicide, étude de sociologie' (1897)

dur·ra (duərə) *n Sorghum vulgare*, millet grown for food in N Africa and S Asia [Arab]

Dur·res (du'res) (*Ital* Durazzo) the chief port (pop 60,000) of Albania, on the Adriatic, with oil-storage wells, food and tobacco industries It was the site of the battle of Dyrrhachium between Caesar and Pompey in 48 B C

durst (də:rst) archaic *past* of DARE

Duse (du:zə), Eleonora (1858–1924), Italian actress She toured in such plays as 'La Locandiera' (1893) and 'Magda' (1893) and Gabriele D'ANNUNZIO's 'La Gioconda' (1898) and 'Francesca da Rimini' (1902)

dusk (dask) *n* the time of day just before it gets quite dark | shade, gloom **dusk·i·ly** *adv* **dusk·i·ness** *n* **dusk·y** *comp* **dusk·i·er** *superl* **dusk·i·est** *adj* shadowy, rather dark || dark-skinned [perh fr O E *dox* adj , dark]

West Germany on the Rhine, capital of N Rhine-Westphalia iron, steel and engineering industries, chemicals, textiles, paper

dust (dast) 1. *n* minute particles of mineral or plant material, lying on the ground or on the surfaces of things, or suspended in the atmosphere The sources of dust are meteoric disintegration, volcanic eruptions, desert storms, soil erosion, spores and pollen of trees and plants, and industrial and domestic smoke || other matter in the form of powder, *coal dust* turmoil, commotion, row, *let the dust settle before you bring the subject up again* || pollen || gold dust || (*rhet*) a dead person's remains to **throw dust in a person's eyes** to deceive or mislead someone by lying | to prevent someone from finding something out by diverting his attention 2 *v t* to remove dust from || to sprinkle with powder || *v i* to remove the dust from furniture etc [O E *dust*, vapor]

dust-bin (dastbin) *n* (*Br*) an ash can

dust bowl land from which the eroded topsoil is blown away in dry weather, esp the Great Plains desert region of the U S A

dust-cloth (dastkl6), dastklp0) *pl* **dust-cloths** (dastkl:0s, dastklp0s, dastkl:ðz, dastklpðz) *n* a

dust cover a paper wrapper in which a bound book is issued to keep it clean and for display || a loose covering put over furniture to keep off dust when rooms are not in use

dust devil a whirling pillar of sand, only a few yards broad but up to 3,000 ft high, moving forward at up to 30 m p h It arises over tropical deserts as a result of very strong convection

dust-er (dastər) *n* a cloth for removing dust from furniture etc , an apparatus for sprinkling dry insecticides on plants |, (*baseball*) a pitch deliberately placed high and inside a woman's short, belt-less housecoat

dust-fall jar (dastfɔ:l) open container used to collect particles from the air for measurement and analysis

dust-ing (dastiŋ) *n* a small quantity of something lightly sprinkled over a surface (*pop*) a beating, thrashing

dust jacket the dust cover of a bound book

dust-man (dastmən) *pl* **dust-men** (dastmən) *n* (*Br*) a garbage man (*Br*) the sandman, a children's personification of sleep

dust off a medical helicopter, used to evacuate

dust-pan (dastpæn) *n* a shallow container with a short handle into which dust is swept from the

dust sheet a dust cover for furniture

dust shot the smallest size of gunshot, 04 in in diameter

dust storm a violent dust-laden wind in arid regions, accompanied by hot, parched air and high electrical tension

dust-up (dastap) *n* (*pop*) a fight, brawl || (*pop*) a

dust-y (dasti) *comp* **dust-i-er** *superl* **dust-i-est** *adj* covered with, full of, or like dust **not so dusty** (*Br*, *pop*) quite good

Du·sun (du:s'n) *pl* **Du·sun, Du·suns** *n* a member of a Dyak people of Sabah || the language of this people [Malay]

Dutch (datʃ) 1. *adj* of, from or characteristic of the Netherlands or its people, language or customs || (*hist*) of the region now comprising Germany, the Netherlands and Flanders, *High Dutch* (of S and central Germany), *Low Dutch* (of the N German coast and the Low Countries) 2. *n* the Germanic language of the Netherlands, spoken by about one million (*AFRIKAANS) || (*hist*) the language of the larger Germanic-speaking region, including High Dutch and Low Dutch (more commonly 'High German' and 'Low German') **the Dutch** the people of the Netherlands **in Dutch** (*pop*) in disgrace, in trouble **to beat the Dutch** to be surprising or of surpassing excellence **to go Dutch** to share expenses when going out [M Du *dutsch*, German in the historical sense of Germany, the Netherlands and Flanders]

Dutch auction an auction in which the auctioneer starts at a high price and brings it down by stages until a bid is made

Dutch barn a barn without sidewalls

Dutch clover *Trifolium repens*, a valuable pasture plant found in all temperate regions

Dutch courage empty courage acquired by drinking (not by resolution)

Dutch door a door divided horizontally in the middle, so that the upper half can be opened separately

Dutch East India Company *EAST INDIA COM-

Dutch East Indies *INDONESIA

Dutch elm disease a disease of elm trees, caused by the fungus *Ceratostomella ulmi* carried by bark beetles The leaves turn yellow and fall off, and the tree dies

Dutch Guiana *SURINAM

Dutch hoe a scuffle hoe

Dutch·man (dʌtʃmən) *pl* **Dutch·men** (dʌtʃmən) *n* a native of the Netherlands || (*hist*) a Dutch ship, esp a warship **I'm a Dutchman** (*Br*) a patently absurd assertion used for emphasis, *if that picture's genuine I'm a Dutch-*

Dutch metal tombac, an alloy of copper and zinc, used for cheap gilding

Dutch oven a three-walled tin box used for roasting meat etc before an open fire || a brick oven in which food is cooked by the heat radiating from the brick || a heavy iron pot with a closefitting lid, used for stewing meat etc || a three-legged iron pot, with a flat top for holding live coals, used for cooking in a fireplace

Dutch treat an entertainment where everyone pays for himself

Dutch uncle someone who gives stern, blunt

Dutch Wars (*hist*) three wars between England and the Netherlands The 1st Dutch War (1652–4) was a naval war caused by mercantile rivalry After battles between the Dutch fleet under Tromp and the English fleet under Blake, the Dutch were forced to accept (1654) the terms of the Navigation Act (1651) The 2nd Dutch War (1665–7) was also fought at sea In the course of it the Dutch fleet raided (1667) the Thames and Chatham England gained New Netherland, and restrictions on Dutch trade were modified The 3rd Dutch War (1672–8) was waged jointly by France and England against the Netherlands, but England withdrew (1674) because the war was unpopular It was ended by the Treaties of Nijmegen (1678–9)

du·te·ous (du:ti:əs, dju:ti:əs) *adj* (*rhet*) dutiful,

du·ti·a·ble (du:ti:əb'l, dju:ti:əb'l) *adj* (of imports etc) subject to customs or other duties

du·ti·ful (du:tifəl, dju:tifəl) *adj* mindful of one's duties, properly respectful and obedient || showing a sense of duty, *dutiful attendance at lec-*

du·ties *n pl* obligations of behavior or conduct in relation to others or to God which have a stronger claim on a person than his self-interest | the work someone is expected to do because of his vocation || (*pl*) the

[illegible] payment due to the government for import, export, manufacture or sale of goods, [illegible] for transfer of property [illegible] or for legal recognition of documents, etc
duty-free (du:ti:fri:, dju ti:fri:) *adj.* and *adv.* free of customs or excise duty
duty of water the quantity of water needed to irrigate a given area of a given crop
du·ty-paid (du:ti:peid, dju ti:peid) *adj.* and *adv.* paid up as regards customs or excise duty
Du·va·lier (dyvælje), François ('Papa Doc', 1909–71), Haitian president (1957–71). He reversed Haitian tradition by forming an elite of the black majority and excluding the 5% mulatto minority from political office. He ruled dictatorially, with the tontons macoutes ('bogeymen') as his terror organization. He was succeeded by his son Jean-Claude (1951–), who reigned in lavish style until he was overthrown in 1986
Du·ver·gier de Hau·ranne (dyvɛrʒjɛdəourɑ:n), Jean (1581–1643), abbé de Saint-Cyran, French Roman Catholic theologian, a friend and associate of Jansen. He opened the controversy with the Jesuits, became spiritual director of Port-Royal (1636), and was imprisoned (1638–42) by Richelieu (*JANSENISM)
Du Vi·gneaud (dju:vi:nou, du:vi:njou), Vincent (1901–78), U.S. biochemist. He was awarded (1955) the Nobel prize in chemistry for [illegible] synthesis of the hormones oxytocin and vasopressin
Dvi·na, Northern (dvi:nə) a river of northern U.S.S.R., 1,000 miles long, flowing into the White Sea near Archangel
Dvina, Western a river of the U.S.S.R. rising near the sources of the Volga and Dnieper and flowing for 640 miles into the Gulf of Riga
DVM (*abbr.*) digital voltmeter
Dvo·řák (dvɔrʒæk, dvɔrʒuk), Antonín (1841–1904), Czech composer. He wrote operas, symphonies, concertos, choral and chamber works, and songs. His symphony 'From the New World' (1893), reflecting the spirit of national American music, was composed (1892–5) while he was director of the National Conservatory of Music in New York. Some of his music is strongly Czech in rhythm and melody. He was influenced by Smetana and Brahms
dwarf (dwɔrf) **1.** *n.* a freakishly small person. The condition in human beings other than such racial dwarfs as the pygmies of central Africa may be due to disease of the hormones, bones, heart or digestive system | someone made by comparison to seem of relatively little capacity or achievement, *they are dwarfs beside Shakespeare* || a plant or animal far below the usual size of its species || a dwarf star || (*Teutonic and Norse mythol.*) a small being with supernatural powers and esp. skill in working metal **2.** *adj.* undersized, deliberately stunted, esp. of plant varieties, *dwarf peas* **3.** *v.t.* to stunt or inhibit in growth || to make small by comparison | *v.i.* to become dwarf | to seem small by comparison
dwarf·ish *adj.* dwarflike (O.E. *dwerg, dweorh*)
dwarf dud (*mil.*) a nuclear weapon that, when launched at or emplaced for launching, fails to provide an explosive yield within a reasonable range of that which could be anticipated with normal operation of the weapon, a relative dud
dwarf star any of a large group of dense stars of relatively small volume, more numerous than the giant stars
dwell (dwel) *pres. part.* **dwell·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dwelt** (dwelt), **dwelled** *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to reside. **to dwell on** [illegible] upon (a subject) | to prolong (e.g. a note in music, or a syllable in verse-speaking) **dwell·er** *n.* (usually in compounds) an inhabitant, *a cave-dweller*. **dwelling** *n.* [illegible] lives, a house, esp. a primitive one (O.E. *dwellan, dwelian*, to mislead, hinder, delay, be delayed)
dwelling house (*administration*) a residence not used as a shop, office, etc
dwelt *alt. past* and *past part.* [illegible]
dwi·ner [illegible] the last period of ability in answering questions involving uncommon [illegible] information
dwin·dle (dwindl) *pres. part.* **dwin·dling** *past* and *past part.* **dwin·dled** *v.i.* to grow gradually [illegible] [illegible] (*FAUL.*) a child
dy·ad (dai·æd) *n.* [illegible] (*chem.*) a divalent element or radical | serious dialogue or relationship | (*biol.*) the half of a tetrad group, a bivalent chromosome
dy·ad·ic, di·ad·ic *adj.* (fr. L.L. *dyas (dyadis)*, [illegible] (fr. Gk)
Dy·ak, Day·ak (dai·æk) *n.* a member of one of the peoples of Borneo. Sea Dyaks, Ibans, are the most numerous race in Sarawak and also live in Brunei and North Borneo. Land Dyaks are confined to Sarawak
dy·arch·y, di·ar·chy (dai·ɑ:rki) *pl.* **dy·archies, di·ar·chies** *n.* a form of government in which two persons or bodies share the power (fr. Gk [illegible])
dye (dai) *n.* a substance capable of coloring materials [illegible] [illegible] and generally applied to them in solution sometimes with the aid of a mordant. Dyes may be of natural origin but nowadays are usually synthetic. — a color produced by dyeing. **the deepest dye** of an extreme kind, *a villain of the deepest dye* (O.E. *deag*)
dye *pres. part.* **dye·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dyed** *v.t.* to give (a specified) color to, or change the color of, by the use of dyes || *v.i.* (of materials) to take color from dye, *this cloth dyes well* (O.E. *deagian*)
dyed-in-the-wool (daid'ndəwul) *adj.* diehard, uncompromising
dye laser a tunable laser utilizing fluorescent dyes for amplification of light
dy·er (daiər) *n.* someone whose job is dyeing cloth
dy·er's-weed (daiərzwi:d) *n.* any of several plants yielding a yellow to green dye, e.g. woodwaxen
dye·stuff (daistʌf) *n.* a substance used as, or yielding, a dye (prob. trans. of G. *farbstoff*)
dye·wood (daiwud) *n.* any wood from which dye is extracted
dy·ing (dai·iŋ) *adj.* about to die || going out of use, *dying customs* | relating to the deathbed, *dying wishes* | (*pop.*) eager or very anxious, *dying to know*
dyke [illegible]
dy·max·i·on (daimæksi:ɒn) *n.* concept used in [illegible] of systems not performing per- gross energy input based on parts of spheres; conceived by Buckminster Fuller, American engineer and inventor (*Cf.* GEODESIC DOME)
dy·nam·ic (dainæmik) **1.** *adj.* (*phys.*) pertaining to dynamics | active, forceful, energetic, capable of giving a sense of power and transmitting energy, *a dynamic personality* || (*med.*) to do with the function of an organ rather than its structure **2.** *n.* a moving or driving force **dy·nam·i·cal** *adj.* dynamic | (*theol.*) endowing with divine power, *dynamical inspiration* (fr. F. *dynamique* fr. Gk)
dynamic friction the lesser force into which static friction develops once movement has begun
dynamic pressure pressure resulting from some medium in motion, such as the air, following the shock front of a blast wave
dy·nam·ics (dainæmiks) *n.* the branch of mechanics (opp. STATICS) that deals with matter in motion (*KINEMATICS) and the forces that produce or change such motion (*KINETICS) || the branch of any science dealing with forces | (*pl.*) the moving moral, as well as physical, forces in any sphere, *the dynamics of social change*
dynamic spacial reconstructor a computer-based X-ray device that records images and projects body organs in three dimensions taking 28 images in 1.160 of a second (*abbr.* DSR)
dy·na·mism (dainəmizəm) *n.* a theory (e.g. that of Leibniz) which regards matter and mind as involving immanent force | personal dynamic power **dy·na·mist** **1.** *n.* an adherent of the theory of dynamism **2.** *adj.* pertaining to dyna- [illegible]
dy·na·mite (dainəmait) **1.** *n.* a powerful explo- [illegible] likely to produce violent reactions **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **dy·na·mit·ing** *past* and *past part.* **dy·na·mit·ed** to blow up or destroy with dynamite (fr. Gk *dynamis*, power)
dy·na·mo (dainəmou) *n.* a generator || a person of boundless energy (short for *dynamoelectric machine*)
dy·na·mom·e·ter (dainəmɔmi:tər) *n.* any instrument for measuring the power of a machine, a mechanical force or a draft animal. **dy·na·mom·e·try** (dainəmɔmitri:) *n.* (fr. F. *dynamomètre* fr. Gk)
dy·nap·o·lis (dainæpəlis) *n.* [illegible] planned to grow along a highway in units of self-sufficient communities
dy·nast (dainæst, dainɑ:st) *n.* [illegible] ruler, member of a dynasty **dy·nas·tic** *adj.* (fr. L. *dynastes* fr. Gk)
dy·nas·ty (dainəsti:) *pl.* **dy·nas·ties** *n.* a line of rulers of the same family | its period of rule (F. *dynastie* fr. L. fr. Gk)
dy·na·tron (dainətrɔn) *n.* [illegible] in which [illegible] from the plate results in a decrease in the anode current, a [illegible] be used as an oscillator (fr. Gk *dunamis*, power)
dyne (dain) *n.* a unit of force in the cgs system that force which, applied to a mass of one gram, produces an acceleration of 1 centimeter per second per second (fr. Gk *dunamis*, power)
dy·on (daiɒn) *n.* (*particle phys.*) a hypothetical particle in matter that carries an electric and magnetic charge and quarks
dys- (dis) *prefix* bad, difficult, ill (Gk *dus*)
dys·au·to·no·mi·a (disɔ:tənoumi:ə) *n.* (*med.*) genetic nervous system disorder affecting automatic functions and sensory perception, carried principally by Jews of European descent **dys·autonomic** *adj.*
dys·bar·ism (disbarizəm) *n.* (*med.*) popularly known as the bends, a disorder caused by sudden change of air pressure, symptomized by paralyzing cramps *also* caisson disease
dys·en·ter·ic (disenterik) *adj.* relating to, or having dysentery
dys·en·ter·y (disəntəri:) *n.* a usually endemic disease of the colon characterized by diarrhea and the passage of blood, pus and mucus in the stools, which are highly infectious. Dysentery may be caused by protozoans or pathogenic bacteria that are spread chiefly in water or food (O.F. *dissenterie* fr. L. fr. Gk)
dys·gen·e·sis (disdʒénisis) *n.* (*med.*) a disorder causing underdevelopment of the gonads, e.g., in Turner's syndrome
dys·gen·ic (disdʒenik) *adj.* detrimental to the (human) race (opp. EUGENIC) **dys·gen·ics** *n.* the study of racial degeneration (opp. EUGENICS) (fr. [illegible] producing)
dys·ger·mi·no·ma †DISGERMINOMA
dys·lex·i·a (disléksi:ə) *n.* a nervous trouble interfering with the ability to read or comprehend what is read (Mod. L. fr. DYS- + *-lexia* fr. Gk *lexis*, word, speech)
dys·lo·gis·tic (dislədʒistik) *adj.* disapproving, indicating disfavor **dys·lo·gis·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* (fr DYS- + EULOGISTIC†)
dys·men·or·rhe·a, dys·men·or·rhoe·a (dismenəri:ə) *n.* painful menstruation (Mod. L. fr. DYS- + Gk *mēn*, month + Gk *rhoia*, a flow)
dys·pep·si·a (dispepsi:ə, dispepʃə) *n.* difficult or painful digestion, indigestion **dys·pep·tic** **1.** *adj.* pertaining to or having dyspepsia | bad-tempered, depressed **2.** *n.* someone subject to dyspepsia **dys·pep·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* (L. fr. Gk)
dys·pha·gia (disfeidʒə, disfeidʒi:ə) *n.* difficulty in swallowing **dys·phag·ic** (disfædʒik) *adj.* (Mod. L. fr. DYS- + Gk *phagein*, to eat)
dys·pha·sia (disfei:ʒə, disfei:ʒi:ə) *n.* an impairment or loss of speech or ability to understand language, caused by brain disease or injury (*cf.* APHASIA) **dys·phasic** [illegible] (Mod. L. fr. DYS- + Gk *phasis*, utterance)
dys·pho·ni·a (disfoumi:ə) *n.* difficulty in articulating vocal sounds **dys·phon·ic** (disfɒnik) *adj.* (Mod. L. fr. DYS- + Gk *phonos*, sounding)
dysp·ne·a, dysp·noe·a (dispni:ə) *n.* (*med.*) difficulty in breathing **dysp·ne·ic** (dispni:ik) [illegible] (L. fr. Gk *dusphoia* fr. *dusphoos*, short of breath)
dys·pro·si·um (disprouzi:əm) *n.* a trivalent, [illegible] element (symbol Dy, at. no. 66, at. mass 162.50) that forms highly magnetic yellowish compounds (Mod. L. fr. Gk *dusprositos*, hard to get at)
dys·to·pi·a (distoupi:ə) [illegible] (Mod. L. fr. **dystopian** [illegible]

dys·tro·phic (dɪstróufɪk) *adj.* (*envir.*) of shallow bodies of water that contain excess humus and plant organic matter, usu. with few fish

dys·tro·phi·za·tion [illegible] pollution of interior waters by industrial and agricultural wastes **dystrophic** *adj.* dystrophic lakes *Cf* EUTROPHICATION

dys·tro·phy (dɪstrəfi:) *n.* any of several neuromuscular disorders, e.g. muscular dystrophy [Mod. L. *dystrophia*]

dys·u·ri·a (dɪsjúərɪ:ə) *n.* (*med.*) pain in urinating **dys·ú·ric** *adj.* [O.F. *dissurie* fr. L. fr. Gk]

Dyu·sham·be (djuʃumbe) (formerly Stalinabad) the capital (pop. 493,000) of Tadzhikistan, U.S.S.R., a communications center, terminus of the railway from Bukhara: textiles, leather, machinery, tobacco. University

dz. dozen

Dzau·dzhi·kau (djaudʒi:kau) *ORDZHONIKIDZE

Dzer·zhinsk (dzərʒi:nsk) a town (pop. 263,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., in central Russia on the Oka River: fertilizers, chemical products, insecticides

Dzun·ga·ri·a (zuŋgɛəri:ə) a region of Sinkiang-Uighur, W. China, a depression between the Altai Mtns and the Tien-Shan, consisting of a sandy desert bordered by steppe lands inhabited by nomads. It communicates with Soviet Kazakhstan on the west by the pass known as the Dzungarian Gates

Development of the letter E, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter E and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter e are shown.

E, e (i:) the fifth letter in the English alphabet (*mus.*) a note and the key of which it is the tonic **E** the symbol for second-class in Lloyd's register of shipping

E. east, eastern

each (i:tʃ) **1.** *adj.* every one of two or more, *each child had a toy* **2.** *pron.* every one of two or more, *choose one of each, divide it so that each has the same amount* **3.** *adv.* for or to everyone, *give them each a dollar* ‖ apiece, *they cost one franc each* [O.E. *ælc*]

each other referring to two persons or things mutually, *we said good-bye to each other*

each way (*Br., betting*) for a win or a place

ea·ger (i:gər) *adj.* keen, *an eager appetite* ‖ having a strong desire (to attain some end), *he is eager to meet you* [O.F. *aigre*, sharp]

eager *EAGRE

ea·gle (i:g'l) *n.* a large diurnal bird of prey of fam. *Accipitidrae*, of cosmopolitan distribution ‖ a representation of this bird, as an emblem. In mythology the eagle represents might and courage, and since Roman times has been used as an emblem of empire or sovereign power **the constellation Aquila** (*golf*) a hole played in two below par [M.E. *egle* fr. O.F. *egle, aigle*]

eagle eye observation esp. directed to criticizing or faultfinding, *nothing escapes his eagle eye*

éa·gle-éyed *adj*

eagle owl *Bubo bubo*, the biggest European owl. It has large orange eyes and prominent ear tufts

ea·glet (i:glit) *n.* a young eagle [F. *aiglette*]

ea·gre, ea·ger (i:gər) *n.* a bore (tidal wave) [origin unknown]

Ea·kins (éikinz), Thomas (1844–1916), U.S. painter, known for his 'The Gross Clinic' (1875), a large canvas which depicts medical students observing a surgical operation. He emphasized the study of anatomy and perspective in painting and experimented in the photography of motion

ear (iər) **1.** *n.* the compound spike or inflorescence of most cereals, esp. of the mature fruit **2.** *v.t.* to form ears, *corn is earing* [O.E. *ear*]

ear *n.* the organ of hearing in men and animals, esp. the external part ‖ the power of hearing correctly or of distinguishing and appreciating sounds, *to have no ear for music* ‖ something resembling the ... *pitcher* **in one ear and out the other** completely unheeded **to be all ears** to listen eagerly **to bring a storm** (or **a hornet's nest**) **down about one's ears** to stir up trouble for oneself **to have the ear of** ... speak about a matter to (someone) knowing that he will pay ... **to have an ear to the ground** ... gets early information or warning about new developments **to send someone away with a flea in his ear** (*Br.*) to tell someone just how little one thinks of him ‖ to refuse someone's request roughly **up to the ears in** overwhelmed or overburdened by, *up to the ears in debt* [O.E. *ære*]

—The ear's function is to convert sound waves into nervous impulses which are conveyed via the auditory nerve to the brain, where they give rise to the sensation of hearing. Sound waves are collected by the pinna, the externally visible part of the ear, and pass down the channel of the external ear to the drum, a membrane which they cause to vibrate. These vibrations are transmitted across the cavity of the middle ear by a system of small interlocking bones, the hammer, anvil and stirrup; and are then conveyed to the cochlea, a spiral organ in the inner ear, which translates them into nervous impulses. The inner ear also contains the labyrinth, a system of channels filled with fluid and projecting in all three dimensions. Movement of the head causes movement of the fluid inside the labyrinth, thus setting up other nervous impulses, which are important for balance. The organs of the inner and middle ear are contained inside the skull. The middle ear is connected with the mastoid air cells and, via ... with the mouth

ear·ache (iəreik) *n.* a pain inside the ear

ear·drop (iədrɔp) *n.* a small ornament made to hang from the lobe of the ear ‖ (*pl.*) a fluid medicament inserted into the ear in drops

ear·drum (iədrʌm) *n.* the membrane in the ear which receives sound impulses

Ear·hart (eərhurt), Amelia (1898–1937), U.S. aviation pioneer, the first woman to cross ... a round-the-world trip during which her plane vanished in the South Pacific

ear·ing (iəriŋ) *n.* (*naut.*) one of the small lines by which the corner of a sail is attached to a yard ...

earl (ə:rl) *n.* (in the peerages of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) a nobleman ranking between a viscount and a marquess (COUNTESS) ...

earlier on (*Br.*) at ... some previous time or ...

ear·li·ness (ə:rlinis) *n.* the quality of being ...

Early ... his successful raids (1864) around the Shenandoah Valley and near Washington, D.C. He was ...

early ... *adj.* at or near the beginning of a period of time, ... or comparatively distant time in the past, *the early history of Canada, an early model of a car* in the near future, *please answer at your earliest convenience* ‖ coming or happening before the usual or expected time, *early frosts* **2.** *adv.* at or near the beginning of a period of time, piece of work, series, etc., *we started early in the morning* ‖ long ago, *man learned early to use tools* ‖ unusually or unexpectedly soon, or soon by comparison with others of a comparable kind, *the bus left early, early flowering shrubs* [O.E. *ærlice, ærlice* adv.]

Early American (of buildings, furniture etc.) dating from the colonial period

early bird (*pop.*) an early arrival ‖ (*pop.*) someone who gets up in the morning early

Early English the pointed Gothic church architecture predominant in England from the second half of the 12th c. to the second half of the 13th c.

early leaver (*Br.*) a dropout

Early Spring (*mil.*) an antireconnaissance satellite weapons system

ear·mark (iərmɑrk) **1.** *n.* a nick in the ear or a tattooed mark or metal tag inside the ear of livestock, identifying ownership **2.** *v.t.* to put an earmark on (livestock) ‖ to set aside for a particular purpose, *to earmark money for a special fund*

ear·muff (iərmʌf) *n.* one of a pair of ear coverings of fur, etc., worn on a headband to protect the ears from frost

earn ... *v.t.* to collect ... reward or yield in return for work or services ‖ to deserve or obtain by merit or wrongdoing, *the theft earned him three months in jail* ‖ (of money, shares etc.) to bring in, *the investment should earn you 5%* ... *v.i.* to be doing paid work ‖ to bring in money from investment **earned** *adj.* ... money received for work performed from investment ... [O.E. *earnian*]

earned run (*baseball*) a score ... due to ... error, made before the ... put out, determining **earned run average** ... runs per inning ... allowed by a pitcher, multiplied by 9

earnest ... (token or pledge ... *nest of good faith*) money paid as a deposit to ... [M.E. ... L.L. *(arrha)* ...]

earnest *adj.* heartfelt, *an earnest appeal for help* ‖ serious and diligent, *an earnest student of economics* ‖ emotionally intense and solemn **in earnest** serious, determined, *are you joking or ...* [O.E. ...]

earn·ing (ə:rniŋ) *n.* the act of earning or the ...

earning power the capacity of a person, ma...

Earp (ɜ:rp), Wyatt (1848–1929) U.S. gun-

ers Morgan and Virgil and 'Doc' (John) Holli-

Clanton family that led to a famous shootout (1881) at the OK Corral. Three men on the Clanton side were killed. Later, when Earp's brother Morgan was killed by the Clantons, Wyatt retaliated by killing three men

ear-phone (ɪərfoun) *n.* a device converting electrical waves into sound waves and held against

ear-ring (ɪərrɪŋ) *n.* a small ring, often of gold and set with a stone, or a hook supporting an ornament, worn on the earlobe, which is pierced to receive it; a small ornament screwed or clipped to the lobe

ear-shot (ɪərʃɒt) *n.* the distance within which a shout or call can be heard

ear-split-ting (ɪərsplɪtɪŋ) *adj.* piercingly shrill or loud

earth (ɜ:rθ) **1.** *n.* the fifth largest planet of the solar system (mass 5·87x 10^{21} tons), and the third in order from the sun, about which it moves in an elliptical orbit of mean radius c. 93 million miles, completing one revolution in 365·26 days. The earth has a polar radius of c. 3,950 miles and is almost spherical, being flattened slightly at the poles. It rotates with a 24-hour period on an axis that is tilted slightly with respect to the plane of its orbit. The composition of the earth varies from a dense molten core (thought to consist of nickel and iron and to explain the magnetic field surrounding it) to a light, thin, frangible mantle; the planet on which we live (cf. HEAVEN); land and sea as opposed to the sky; *the earth is divided into continents*; the topsoil of the earth's crust; *to firm the earth around a plant*; a hole in the ground made (e.g. by a fox or badger and used as its shelter; *Br., elec.*) a ground (electrical conductor); a natural pigment (e.g. ochre) found in the earth and used by artists **on earth** emphatic substitute for 'ever'; *where on earth have you been?* **to come down to earth** to face facts as they are **to move heaven and earth** to make a prodigious effort **to run to earth** to pursue (e.g. a fox) to its earth; to find after prolonged or difficult searching **2.** *v.t.* (with 'up') to heap earth around; (*Br., elec.*) to ground (connect with the ground) [O.E. *eorthe*]

excreta are covered by earth or ashes

earth dam a dam constructed of compacted soil

Earth Day celebration of antipollution efforts by environmentalists, usu. in April

earth-en (ɜ:rθən) *adj.* made of earth or baked

earth-en-ware (ɜ:rθənwɛər) *n.* glazed or unglazed pots, plates, crockery, etc., made of clay fired at a lower temperature than that at which

earth-ling (ɜ:rθlɪŋ) *n.* *jocktales, science fiction*

earth-ly (ɜ:rθlɪ) *adj.* worldly as opposed to spir-

earthquake (ɜ:rθkweɪk) *n.* a pressure wave in

earth-rise (ɜ:rθraɪz) *n.* view of the appearance of the earth over the horizon as seen from the moon

earth satellite a satellite that orbits the earth

earth science any of various sciences, esp. geol-

earth sciences the total of sciences concerned with the earth, its origins, movement, composition, oceans, atmosphere, destiny, etc

earth-shine (ɜ:rθʃaɪn) *n.* the faint light sometimes seen illuminating the dark part of the moon (esp. after the new moon), caused by sun-

earth station receiving point of messages from

earth-ward (ɜ:rθwərd) **1.** *adj.* directed towards the earth, *a satellite on its earthward journey* **2.** *adv.* towards the earth **earth-wards** *adv.* earthward

earth-work (ɜ:rθwɜ:rk) *n.* (esp. *archaeol.*) a bank of earth built up to fortify or protect ‖ (*engin.*) the removal or building up of earth in the course of work ‖ art created directly from natural materials, e.g., sand rock

earth-worm (ɜ:rθwɜ:rm) *n.* a worm esp. of genus *Lumbricus*, phylum *Annelida*, elongated, limbless animals of 150 segments, covered with a shiny cuticle, and darker on the dorsal surface, living in the ground. They are hermaphrodite but are always cross-fertilized. Their burrows, which are prevented from crumbling by the worm's exuded mucus, help to aerate, loosen and drain the soil (*WORM'CAST)

est *adj.* of or like earth ‖ unspiritual, robust and pleasure-loving ‖ gross or bawdy

earth year a mean solar year

ear trumpet an old-fashioned, trumpet-shaped hearing aid

ear-wax (ɪərwæks) *n.* cerumen, the waxlike substance which forms in the ear

ear-wig (ɪərwɪg) *n.* a member of *Forficula*, a genus of widely distributed orthopteran insects (¾ in. in length). The anterior wings are short and horny, and the posterior pair are folded transversely and longitudinally. Earwigs avoid the light. They are vegetarian and cause damage in gardens; a small centipede, esp. of genus *Geophilus* [O.E. *earwicga*, ear beetle]

ease (i:z) **1.** *n.* physical comfort and relaxation, *to take one's ease* ‖ mental calm, *ease of mind* ‖ freedom from awkwardness or shyness ‖ freedom from difficulty, *ease of access* to **stand at ease** (*mil.*) to stand still and upright (less stiffly than at attention) but with the feet apart (cf. EASY) **2.** *v. pres. part.* **eas·ing** *past* and *past part.* **eased** *v.t.* to lessen the discomfort or anxiety of, relieve; to loosen (e.g. a bolt); (to make less

the situation); to handle (something) carefully and move it gradually, *ease the cupboard into the corner*; *v.i.* to become less difficult, trying or tense; (of stocks or the stock market) to fall in price **to ease off** to become less, *sales are sure to ease off after Christmas*; to exert oneself less **to ease springs** (*Br., mil.*) to work the bolt of a rifle to and fro so as to make sure that no round is left in the breech or magazine **to ease the helm** (*naut.*) to bring the wheel back gradually

ease, aise, origin unknown]

ea·sel (i:zəl) *n.* an adjustable frame of wood or metal to support esp. an artist's canvas [fr. Du.

ease·ment (i:zmənt) *n.* (*law*) a right to make use of another's property (e.g. a right of way over his land); a building adjoining another, or attached to it, which serves some secondary

eas·i·ly (i:zɪlɪ) *adv.* in an easy way; without strain or exertion, *to win easily*; comfortably, *to breathe more easily*; smoothly, *to slide easily into place*; by far, *easily our best sprinter*; very possibly, *it could easily happen*

eas·i·ness (i:zɪnɪs) *n.* freedom from difficulty; the state of being comfortable or free from care

(*econ.*) a state of economic weakness involving falling prices and diminished trade

East (i:st), Edward Murray (1879–1938), U.S. geneticist. He contributed to the development

east (i:st) **1.** *adj.* towards the east **2.** *n.* (usually with 'the') one of the four cardinal points of the compass (*abbr.* E.; *COMPASS POINT); the direction of the rising sun at the equinox **the East** that part of a country which is in this direction from the observer ‖ that part of the world which

(*MIDDLE EAST, *FAR EAST) ‖ the states of the U.S.A. east of the Mississippi, esp. the northern states on the Atlantic seaboard **3.** *adj.* of, belonging to or situated towards the east ‖ facing east, *an east window* ‖ (of winds) blowing from the east ‖ (*eccles.*) of the end of a church where the chancel is [O.E. *ēast, ēastan*]

East African Economic Community an organization to promote their economic prosperity formed (Dec. 1967) by Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, and open to membership of other African states

East Africa, University of a university (inaugurated 1963) supported jointly by the governments of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, with colleges in Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam and Kampala

East An·gli·a (æŋglɪə) a geographical region of E. England, south of the Wash and north of Essex, including Norfolk, Suffolk and the Isle of Ely. University (1963, at Norwich) ‖ (*hist.*) the Anglo-Saxon kingdom (6th–9th cc.) in the same region. It rose to brief ascendancy (early 7th c.), was subject to the Danes (9th c.) and became an earldom (10th c.)

East Berlin *BERLIN

east-bound (i:stbaund) *adj.* going east

east by north N. 78° 45′ E., one point north of due east (*abbr.* E. b. N., *Br.* esp. E. by N., *COM-

east by south S. 78° 45′ E., one point south of due east (*abbr.* E. b. S., *Br.* esp. E. by S., *COM-

East China Sea *CHINA SEA

East End the eastern part of London, containing the docks

East·er (i:stər) **1.** *n.* the chief Christian feast, which celebrates the Resurrection of Christ, on the first Sunday after the first full moon that coincides with, or comes after, the spring equinox (taken as Mar. 21) **2.** *adj.* coming at or near Easter [O.E. *ēastre* perh. from *Eostre*, goddess of dawn, whose festival was celebrated at the spring equinox]

Easter egg a colored, hard-boiled hen's egg, or a chocolate or other candy egg, given as an Easter present, or hidden about the house or garden for children to find

Easter Eve the day before Easter, Holy Saturday

Easter Island a Pacific island (area 55 sq. miles, pop. 1,598) near Chile, remarkable for hundreds of stone colossi probably built by a people massacred (c. 1680) by the ancestors of the present Polynesian inhabitants. The island was annexed (1888) by Chile

east·erly (i:stərlɪ) **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* in or towards the east ‖ (of winds) from that direction **2.** *n. pl.* **east·er·lies** a wind blowing from the east

Easter Monday the day after Easter, a public holiday in many countries

east·ern (i:stərn) *adj.* situated, facing or moving towards the east **Eastern** of or relating to the East [O.E. *ēasterne*]

Eastern Church (*hist.*) the eastern patriarchates of the Catholic Church before the schism with Rome: Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem ‖ the Orthodox Eastern Church ‖ the heretical Eastern Churches (Nestorian, Jacobite etc.) ‖ any of the Uniate Eastern Churches (in communion with Rome, but

Eastern Empire the Byzantine Empire

East·er·ner (i:stərnər) *n.* a native of the eastern U.S.A.

eastern hemisphere the part of the earth lying to the east of the Atlantic Ocean, comprising Asia, Africa, Europe and Australia

east·ern·most (i:stərnmoust) *adj.* furthest east

Eastern Nigeria *NIGERIA, *BIAFRA

Eastern Orthodox Church *ORTHODOX EASTERN CHURCH

Eastern Question (*hist.*) the international problem caused by the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire in the Balkans and the E. Mediterranean in the 19th c. Russia attempted to take advantage of Turkey's weakness in order to gain territory, continuing the policy of Catherine II. The Serbs revolted against Turkey (1804 and 1815), followed by the Greeks (1821–30). Russia fought Turkey (1806–12), intervened in Greece (1828), gained concessions

in the Treaty of Adrianople (1829) precipitated the Crimean War (1853–6) and fought in the Russo-Turkish War (1877–8) Russia's diplomatic triumph in the Treaty of San Stefano (1878) was rapidly undone by the Congress of Berlin (1878) The Bulgarians revolted (1875) and gained full independence (1908), and the Balkan Wars (1912–13) broke out Austria's annexation (1908) of Bosnia-Herzegovina helped to spark off the 1st world war (1914–18) Although many problems remained unsolved, the Eastern Question may be said to have ended with the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), under which Turkey abandoned her claim to all non-Turkish territories of the Ottoman Empire (‡STRAITS QUESTION)

Eastern Roman Empire the Byzantine Empire

Eastern Standard time (*abbr* E.S.T.) Eastern time in the U.S.A.

Eastern time (*abbr.* E.T.) the mean local time of the 75th meridian west of Greenwich, five hours behind Greenwich mean time

Easter Sunday the Sunday on which the Easter festival is celebrated [see EASTER (2)] (a method of calculating the date)

East·er-tide (ˈi:stərtaid) *n.* the period from the Saturday before Easter to the Saturday after Whitsunday

Easter week the week that begins on Easter Sunday (cf. HOLY WEEK)

East Flanders ‡FLANDERS

East Frisian Islands ‡FRISIAN ISLANDS

East Germany ‡GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

East India Company, British a company chartered (1600) by parliament for the monopoly of trade with the eastern hemisphere. Driven from the East Indies by the Dutch, the British was centered on trade with India, where it clashed with the French (1745–61). Clive's victories enabled it to develop enormous political and economic power in India (18th c.), but after the Indian Mutiny (1857) the Crown assumed the government of India (1858) and the company was dissolved (1874)

East India Company, Dutch a company chartered (1602) by the Netherlands [illegible] trade with the East Indies. It colonized (1652–70) Cape Colony, and captured Ceylon and the Malabar coast from the Portuguese (1658–63). In the face of increasing British competition, it was dissolved (1798)

East Indian a native of the East Indies

East In·dies (indi:z) (*hist.*) India and S.E. Asia (*hist.*) the whole Malay archipelago (the former Netherlands East Indies, now Indonesia

east·ing (i:stiŋ) *n.* (*naut.*) a sailing towards the east ‖ (naut.) the distance thus sailed

East London a port (pop. 130,000) and resort in Cape Province, S. Africa, at the mouth of the Buffalo River, with food, shipbuilding and chemical industries. Exports: wool, citrus fruits

East Lo·thi·an (lóuðɪ:ən) a coastal county (area 267 sq. miles, pop. 52,000) in S.E. Scotland County town: Haddington

East·man (i:stmən), George (1854–1932), U.S. inventor and manufacturer of the Kodak camera (1888; monopolized 1927) [illegible] graphic industry. He donated (1924) more than $75 million, principally to the University of Rochester and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

east-north-east (i:stnɔrθi:st) **1.** *adv* towards east-northeast **2.** *n* N. 67° 30′ E., a compass point midway between east and northeast (*abbr.* E.N.E., ‡COMPASS POINT) **3.** *adj* of or situated towards east-northeast ‖ (of winds) blowing from east-northeast

East Prussia (*hist.*) a German province created by the Treaty of Versailles (1919), separated by the Polish Corridor from the rest of Germany. It was divided between Poland and Russia at the Potsdam Conference (1945)

East Riding an administrative district (area 1,172 sq. miles) in Yorkshire, England

East River a strait separating Manhattan from the New York boroughs on Long I.

east-south-east (i:stsauθi:st) **1.** *adv* towards east-southeast **2.** *n* S. 67° 30′ E., a compass point midway between east and southeast (*abbr.* E.S.E., ‡COMPASS POINT) **3.** *adj* of or situated toward[illegible] blowing from east-southeast

east·ward (i:stwəd) **1.** *adv* (*also* **east·wards**) towards the east **2.** *n.* the eastward direction or part **east·wards** *adv*

eas·y (i:zi) *comp* **eas·i·er** *superl* **eas·i·est** **1.** [illegible] free from hardship, anxiety or worry ‖ gentle [illegible] demanding or oppressive, not strict, *easy hours of work*, not stiff or awkward, *easy prose*] not at all tight, *an easy fit* ‖ not difficult to get the better of, *an easy victim* ‖ (*Br., pop.*) open-minded with respect to a course of action, *I'm easy whether we stay or go*] (of buying and selling, or of money) showing plentiful supply, [illegible] easy on the eyes] [illegible] **terms** (*commerce*) by installments **2.** *adv* **easy does it!** go gently, be very careful **to stand easy** (*mil.*) to relax while keeping the feet in the position taken on the order to stand at ease **to go easy with** not to waste or use too much of ‖ to treat carefully **to take it easy** to relax, not to work too hard or go too fast ‖ not to get [illegible] ‖ (*Br.*) a short rest-up in [illegible] [O.F. *aisie* past part. of *aisier*, to put at ease]

easy chair a comfortably upholstered arm-chair

easy game (esp. *Br.*) easy mark

eas·y-go·ing (i:zi gouiŋ) *adj* not strict, very tolerant, *to be too easygoing to keep good discipline* ‖ lazy, not diligent or methodical

easy mark someone easily swindled or otherwise taken advantage of

easy money money got without much effort

eat (i:t) *pres. part.* **eat·ing** *past* **ate** (eit) *past part.* **eat·en** (i:tn) ‖ to take as food (*to eat a peach*) ‖ to feed on, *horses eat oats*] ‖ to include [illegible] ‖ to [illegible] *to eat fat*] to consume great quantities of, *an old car eats oil*] ‖ to corrode, *acids eat metals*] ‖ *v.i.* to have a meal] ‖ to be of a specified quality when eaten (with 'into') to reduce something gradually as if by eating it, e.g., by corrosion, *rust has eaten into the fender*] ‖ to begin to use something up, *to eat into one's savings* **to eat humble pie** to apologize humbly, climb down from a high and mighty attitude **to eat one's heart out** to fret and give oneself up to self-pity **to eat one's words** to take back an assertion and admit having been wrong **to eat out** to go to a restaurant instead of eating at home **to eat out of someone's hand** to be completely submissive to someone **to eat someone out of house and home** to eat so inordinately as to threaten the provider with ruin **to eat through** to make a way through by gnawing **to eat up** to eat all of ‖ to consume rapidly, *the car ate up the miles* **eat·a·ble** **1.** *adj* fit, but hardly pleasant, to eat **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) things to eat **eat·er** *n.* someone who or something which eats as specified, *a slow eater*] (esp. *Br.*) a fruit good to eat uncooked (opp. [illegible])

Ea·ton (i:tn), Theophilus (1590–1658), Puritan leader and a founder (1637) of New Haven, Connecticut. As colonial governor (from 1638), he was the chief drafter of New Haven's law code of 1656

Ea·ton agent (i:tən) toxic agent intermediate between virus and bacterium, e.g., mycoplasma pneumoniae, responsible for a form of pneumonia

eau de Co·logne (oudəkəloun) *n* cologne [F = water of Cologne, where it was invented in [illegible]]

eau-de-nile, *Br* **eau de nil** (oudənɪl) *adj* Nile [illegible]

eau-de-vie (oudəvi:) *n* a liquor distilled from [illegible] [F = water of life]

eaves (i:vz) *pl n* the part of a roof which projects over the top of a wall and allows rain to fall clear of the wall or into a gutter [O.E. *efes*, a clipped edge of thatch (orig. sing.)]

eaves·drop (i:vzdrɔp) *pres. part.* **eaves·dropping** *past* and *past part.* **eaves·dropped** *v.i.* to listen to what is not meant for one's own ears, [illegible] **eaves·drop·per, eaves·drop·ping** *ns* [earlier *eavesdrip* fr. [illegible]]

ebb (eb) **1.** *n.* the drawing back of tidal water from the shore ‖ decline, *his fortunes are at a low ebb*] **2.** *v.i.* (of the tide) to draw back from the [illegible] *ebba*] [illegible] ‖ to decline and advances characteristic of business or of any activity in which luck plays a [illegible]

Ebbinghaus (ebinhous), Hermann (1850–1909) German psychologist, noted for approaches to the field of memory by using the experimental method. He demonstrated the rate at which things are forgotten and related quantity of things learned to learning time. His works include 'Memory: A Contribution to Experimental Psychology' (1885)

ebb tide a falling tide or low tide (opp. FLOOD TIDE) ‖ a state of near or complete decline

EBCDIC (*acronym*) extended binary-coded decimal interchange code

E·bert (eibərt), Friedrich (1871–1925), German Social Democratic statesman, first president (1919–25) of the Weimar Republic

EB-57 (*mil.*) ‡CANBERRA

eb·on·ite (ebənait) *n.* a hard black vulcanized rubber used as an insulating material

eb·on·ize (ebənaiz) *v.t.* [illegible] *pres. part.* ebonizing *past* and *past part.* **eb·on·ized** to stain or dye (furniture etc.) to make it resemble ebony [EBONY]

eb·on·y (ebəni:) **1.** *n.* the wood of many trees of [illegible] *Diospyros*] black, [illegible] ed by a deposition of gum resin in the heartwood, any of these trees **2.** *adj* black as ebony ‖ made of ebony [older *ebene* fr. F. fr. L. fr. Gk] – Ebony grows in tropical forests of Asia and Africa. The wood is hard, heavy, durable and polishes brightly. It is used for cabinetmaking, mosaic and inlaid work, and figure carving

e·brac·te·ate (ibræktɪ:it) *adj.* (*bot.*) without bracts **e·brac·te·at·ed** (ibræktɪ:eitid) *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *ebracteatus* fr. *e*, without + *bractea*, thin leaf]

E·bro (i:brou, ebrou) a river (480 miles long) of N.E. Spain, flowing southeast from the Cantabrian Mtns. It is navigable for small vessels in its middle course, through the valley which forms the core of Aragon. Breaking through the S. Catalonian coast range, it waters the huerta at Tortosa, and enters the Mediterranean in a delta

e·bul·lience (ibʌljəns) *n.* the state or quality of being ebullient **e·bul·lien·cy** *n.*

e·bul·lient (ibʌljənt) *adj* bubbling over with high spirits or enthusiasm [fr. L. *ebulliens* fr. *ebullire*, to boil up]

e·bul·lism (ebəlizəm) *n.* [illegible] bursting in the blood resulting from sharp change in air pressure, e.g., in cases of bends

eb·ul·li·tion (ebulɪʃən) *n* the act or state of boiling ‖ a sudden outburst of feeling [fr. L. *ebullitio* (*ebullitionis*) fr. *ebullire*, to boil up]

Eça de Queiroz (esədəkeiɪ:ʃ) José Maria (1845–1900), Portuguese novelist, author of 'O primo Basílio' (1878, Eng. trans. 'Dragon's Teeth', 1889) and other realistic novels

e·car·te (eikɑrtei, *Br.* eikɑ:teɪ) *n.* a card game for two players. Each player is dealt five cards, and the hands are played somewhat like whist, except that cards may be exchanged. Cards below the 7 are not used [F.]

ec·cen·tric (ɪksentrik) **1.** *adj* (of circles, etc.) not having a common center (cf. CONCENTRIC) ‖ with its axle not at the center, *an eccentric wheel*] ‖ not conforming to conventions, odd, *eccentric behavior*] ‖ (*astron.*, of an orbit) deviating from circular motion **2.** *n.* someone who behaves unconventionally] ‖ (*engin.*) a device for converting [illegible] into [illegible] motion **ec·cen·tri·cal·ly** *adv.* **ec·cen·tric·i·ty** (eksentrɪsɪti:) *pl.* **ec·cen·tric·i·ties** *n.* the state of being eccentric ‖ oddness of behavior ‖ an example of such behavior ‖ the distance of an axis or point of rotation from the center of the orbit, e.g., from the sun to the center of a planet's orbit [fr. L. *eccentricus* fr. Gk]

ec·chy·mo·sis (ekɪmousɪs) *n.* an oozing of blood into the tissues. The blood goes from red to blue then becomes yellowish, through alteration of [illegible]

Ec·cle·si·al (ɪklɪ:zi:əl) *adj* of a church, variation [illegible]

Ec·cle·si·as·tes (ɪklɪ:zi:æsti:z) a book of the Old Testament, [illegible] Solomon but probably written in the late 3rd c. B.C. It considers what is the purpose of life [Gk. preacher]

ec·cle·si·as·tic (ɪklɪ:zi:æstɪk) (*also* **ec·cle·si·as·ti·cal** *adj.*) of or relating to the Christian Church or clergy, of or used in [illegible] ‖ the principles [illegible] the Church and its well-being, interest in, and support of, such principles [fr. Gk *ekklesiastikos*, belonging to an assembly or church]

Ec·cle·si·as·ti·cus (ɪklɪ:zi:æstɪkəs) a Hebrew [illegible]

verses in praise of God and or wisdom, and short essays which celebrate wisdom. It is included in the Roman Catholic canon, but is placed in the Apocrypha in the Authorized Version

ec·cle·si·o·log·i·cal (ikliːziəlɒdʒik'l) *adj.* of or relating to ecclesiology

ec·cle·si·ol·o·gy (iklìːziɒlədʒi) *n.* the study of churches, their origins, building, development

ec·dy·sis (ekdisis) *pl.* **ec·dy·ses** (ekdisiːz) *n.* the act of molting a cuticular layer, e.g., in crustaceans and insects [Mod. L. fr. Gk *ekdusis* fr. *ekduein*, to shed]

ec·dy·sone (ekdəsoun) *n.* the insect hormone that controls molting

successful establishment of an immigrant species in a new environment [fr. Gk *oikēsis*, the

E·che·ga·ray (etʃegaraí), José (1832–1916), Spanish dramatist and mathematician

ech·e·lon (eʃəlɒn) **I.** *n.* an arrangement of ships, troops, aircraft, etc., in line, such that individuals are regularly stepped back and to the side of the one in front, each successive element of a fighting unit disposed in depth, the first echelon being the one nearest the enemy; a division of any very big organization; a level or grade, *the higher echelons of industry* **2.** *v.t.* to form in an echelon or echelons — *v.i.* to be arranged in echelon [F. *échelon*, *échelonner* fr. *échelle*, lad-

Argentinian Romantic novelist and poet, and lyric voice of the opposition to the tyranny of Rosas

Echeverría Álvarez (alvareːs), Luis (1922–), Mexican politician, member of the Revolutionary Institutional party (PRI), and president of the Republic (1970–76)

order *Monotremata*, a toothless, egg-laying mammal of Australia, Tasmania and New Guinea. Echidnas are nocturnal, burrowing animals, feeding on insects by means of a sticky, extensile tongue [Mod. L. fr. Gk *echidna*, viper]

ech·i·nite (ekinait) *n.* a fossil sea urchin [fr. Mod. L. *echinita* fr. *echinus*, sea urchin fr. Gk]

ech·i·no·derm (ikainədəːrm) *n.* a member of *Echinodermata*, a marine invertebrate phylum characterized by radial symmetry (usually five-fold), a calcareous exoskeleton, a coelom, a nervous system, and a vascular blood and water system, this latter being connected with tentacles or other organs of locomotion. The phylum includes starfish, feather stars, sea urchins, sea cucumbers and sea lilies [fr. Gk *echinos*, hedge-

ech·i·noid (ikainɔid) *n.* a sea urchin [ECHINUS]

to *Echinus*, a genus of sea urchins. *tarchit*) a the Doric and other orders [L. fr. Gk *echinos*,

Zeus to deceive his wife Hera by distracting her with chatter. Echo was punished by being deprived of the power to say anything except the

ech·o (ekou) **I.** *pl.* **ech·oes** *n.* a second reception of sound waves, etc., when these return after

echo chamber a room with walls which reflect

etc. **echoencephalograph** *n.* the instrument **echogram** *n.* the record

e·cho·ic (ekóuik) *adj.* onomatopoeic

ing style imitating sun bleaching of blond hair

ech·o·ism (ékouizəm) *n.* onomatopoeia

ech·o·la·li·a (ekouléiliːə) *n.* the pathological repetition of words or phrases said by other people [fr. ECHO + Gk *lalia*, loquacity]

ech·o·lo·ca·tion (ekouloukéiʃən) *n.* process of determining location by echoes of sonar waves **echolocate** *v.*

echo sounding calculation of the depth of water by measuring the time taken for a sound at the surface to return after reflection by the sea bed

echo virus (*med.*) enteric cytopathogenic human orphan virus, a type associated with, but not necessarily causing, some forms of meningitis, intestinal and respiratory illnesses

Eck (ek), Johann (1486–1543), German Catholic theologian. He was the leading opponent of Luther, notably in the public disputation at Leipzig (1519)

Eck·er·mann (ekərmun), Johann Peter (1792–1854), German author, famous for his 'Conversations with Goethe' (1836–48)

Eck·hart (ekhurt), Johann ('Meister Eckhart', c. 1260–1327), German Neoplatonic philosopher, mystic and celebrated preacher. He is regarded as one of the forerunners of Protestantism

é·clair (eiklɛər, éiklɛər) *n.* a small, finger-shaped cake of chou pastry filled with cream and covered with chocolate or coffee icing [F = lightning flash]

ec·lamp·si·a (iklæmpsiːə) *n.* convulsions or coma, esp. during pregnancy, particularly in the last months and with a first baby [Mod. L. fr. Gk *eklampein*, to shine out]

é·clat (eiklu, F. eiklɑ) *n.* (of performance or display) manifest brilliance

ec·lec·tic (iklektik) **1.** *adj.* taking from different sources what seems most suitable for one's purpose (esp. in the philosophy of those who, like the Neoplatonists, combined the essentials of other schools of thought, or, in the arts, of those who combine different styles) ‖ not confined to one source or to one point of view, *an eclectic editorial policy* **2.** *n.* an eclectic philosopher, thinker, writer, scientist, etc. **ec·lec·ti·cal·ly** *adj.* **ec·lec·ti·cism** (iklektisizəm) *n.* [fr. Gk *eklektikos* fr. *eklegein*, to choose]

e·clipse (iklips) **1.** *n.* the total or partial cutting off of light received from a celestial body, due to another celestial body's moving into an intercepting position; a loss of brightness, reputation, etc. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **e·clips·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·clipsed** *v.t.* to cause an eclipse of; to diminish the brightness, glory, etc., of, esp. by excelling, *this triumph eclipsed even his father's fame* — *v.i.* (*astron.*) to be eclipsed [O.F. *eclipse* fr. L. fr. Gk]

– An eclipse of the moon occurs when the earth is between the moon and the sun, thus depriving the moon of the sun's light. An eclipse of the sun occurs when the moon is between the sun and the earth. An eclipse of a moon of Jupiter occurs when Jupiter is between this moon and the earth

e·clip·tic (iklíptik) **1.** *n.* the apparent circular path relative to the fixed stars followed by the sun in one year, as seen from the earth **2.** *adj.* of or relating to the eclipse of a heavenly body; relating to the ecliptic [fr. L. *ecliptica* fr. Gk]

ec·logue (eklɔg, eklɒg) *n.* a short, esp. pastoral poem in which a setting is described and sentiments are expressed in conversation or soliloquy [fr. L. *ecloga* fr. Gk *ekloge*, a selection]

eco- (ekou, iːkou) prefix meaning of the ecology, esp. relating to pollution; e.g. eco-activity, ecometabolic, ecopathogenic, ecopolitical, ecotheological

trophe to the ecological balance caused by man

e·co·cide (ekousaid) *n.* willful destruction of a natural environment, e.g., by herbicides in

(ekoudʒiːɔgræfik) *adj.* of geographical aspects

phically *adv.*

environment

n. bacillus found in the intestinal system,

which a pure gene has been isolated. It is used in protein synthesis experiments and experiments with immunity factors and enzymes

ec·o·log·i·cal (ekəlɒdʒik'l) *adj.* of or relating to ecology

ec·o·log·i·cal art (ekoulɒdʒik'l) art created from natural forms

ecological balance the stability of an eco-system resulting from interacting processes of its components

e·col·o·gist (ikɒlədʒist) *n.* a specialist in ecol-

e·col·o·gy, oe·col·o·gy (ikɒlədʒiː) *n.* the branch of biology concerned with the relation between organisms and their environment ‖ the set of relationships between an organism and its environment; a balanced environment used for a natural or artificial environment [fr. Gk *oikos*, house + *logos*, word]

e·con·o·met·rics (ikɒnəmétriks) *n.* the technique of applying methods of mathematical analysis to economic research [ECONOMY + METRIC]

e·co·nom·ic (iːkənɔ́mik, ekənɔ́mik) *adj.* relating to or concerned with economics ‖ financially sound, reasonably profitable ‖ useful in the production of wealth or promotion of commercial prosperity, *the economic applications of hydraulic power* **e·co·nom·i·cal** *adj.* thrifty, not wasteful ‖ cheap, costing little, *a car economical to run* (esp. in titles of learned societies, journals, etc.) of or relating to economics **e·co·nóm·i·cal·ly** *adv.* **e·co·nóm·ics** *n.* the study of the way in which natural resources are used and how the wealth they produce is divided, and of the application of the underlying principles to the needs and prosperity of society ‖ this science as applied to the financial structure of an organization, industry, etc., *the economics of advertising*

economic growth (iːkənɔ́mik) (ekənɔ́mik) (*economics*) **1.** increase in production of goods per capita **2.** in real terms, increase in economic activity

economic imperialism domination of a foreign nation by domination of its economy

economic scale (*economics*) cost savings resulting from aggregation of resources and/or mass production, esp. decreases in average cost when all factors of production are expanded proportionately

economic warfare aggressive use of economic means to achieve national objectives

e·con·o·mism (ekɒnəmizəm) *n.* among Marxists, activity for personal gain at the expense of the socialist movement

e·con·o·mist (ikɒnəmist) *n.* an expert in economics **E·con·o·mist** (*hist.*) a physiocrat [fr. Gk *oikonomos*, steward]

e·con·o·mize (ikɒnəmaiz) *pres. part.* **e·con·o·miz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·con·o·mized** *v.t.* to refrain from wasting; to reduce the amount normally used of ‖ *v.i.* to reduce expenses [fr. Gk *oikonomos*, a steward]

e·con·o·my (ikɒnəmiː) *pl.* **e·con·o·mies** *n.* thrift, avoidance of waste ‖ a means of saving money or avoiding waste ‖ part of a system that deals with man's material needs, *industrial economy* ‖ a system of producing and distributing the material needs of society, *a capitalist economy* ‖ the interaction of the parts or functions of any organized system, *reforms which dislocate the country's educational economy* [older *oeconomy* fr. F. fr. L. fr. Gk *oikonomia*, household management]

e·co·phy·si·ol·o·gy (ékoufiziːɔlədʒiː) *n.* study of relationship involving physiology and the environment **ecophysiologically** *adv.* **ecophysiologist**

ec·o·spe·cies (ekouspiːʃiːz, iːkouspiːʃiːz) *n.* (*biol.*) a subdivision of a cenospecies within which a free exchange of genetic material may occur without loss of fertility, but whose members are less capable of fertile crosses with other subdivisions of the cenospecies. It is usually coextensive with the taxonomic species [fr. Gk *oikos*, home + SPECIES]

e·co·sphere (iːkousfiər) *n.* the portion of the universe sustaining life **ecospheric** *adj.*

e·co·sys·tem (iːkousistəm) *n.* the interacting system of a biological community and its nonliving surroundings

e·co·te·lem·e·try (ekoutəlemitri) *n.* measurement and transmission of vital information **syn** biotelemetry

ec·o·tone (ékətoun, iːkətoun) *n.* a transitional area between two ecological communities [fr.

Gk *orkos*, home + *tonos*, a thing stretched out]

ec·o·type [illegible] sion of an ecospecies whose members are generally fertile in crosses both within the ecotype and between ecotypes, but which retain their individuality because of particularly suitable environmental adaptation [fr. Gk *oikos*, home + TYPE]

ec·ru, esp. *Br.* **é·cru** (ekru:, éikru:) **1.** *n.* a light tan color **2.** *adj.* of this color [F. *ecru*, unbleached]

ECS (*acronym*) European Coal and Steel Community, a free market for coal and steel set up by the European Economic Community. Founded on May 5, 1950

ec·sta·sy (ékstəsi:) *pl.* **ec·sta·sies** *n.* a state in which reason yields to intense (generally delighted) feeling and one is beside oneself ‖ a state in which an overpowering spiritual influence takes charge of one ‖ a state of contemplative union with God in which the bodily senses cease to function **to go into** (or **be in**) **ecstasies over** to praise with rapture ‖ to gush about [O.F. *extaste* fr. M.L. fr. Gk *ekstasis*, displacement, a trance]

ec·stat·ic (ikstætik) **1.** *adj.* feeling, expressing, or causing ecstasy **2.** *n.* someone experiencing mystical joy **ec·stát·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *ekstatikos* fr. *ekstasis*, trance]

ECT (*acronym*) electroconvulsive therapy, shock treatment

ec·to·derm (éktədə:rm) *n.* the outermost layer of an embryo possessing three germ layers. It is the source of neural tissues, sense organs and skin in the adult ‖ the outer layer of an embryo possessing [two germ layers] [illegible] **ec·to·dér·mic** *adjs* [fr. Gk *ektos*, outside + *derma*, skin]

ec·to·gen·ic (ektədʒénik) *adj.* ectogenous

ec·tog·e·nous (ektɔdʒənəs) *adj.* (of bacteria) able to live and develop outside the host [fr. Gk *ektos*, outside + *genēs*, born]

ec·to·hor·mone (éktəhù:rmoun) *n.* a substance produced by a living thing to stimulate others of the same species to specific responses, e.g., sexual attraction **ectohormonal** *adj*

ec·to·mere (éktəmiər) *n.* (*embry.*) a blastomere from which the ectoderm is developed **ec·to·mer·ic** (ektəmérik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *ektos*, outside + *meros*, part]

ec·to·morph (éktəmɔrf) *n.* an ectomorphic person **ec·to·mór·phic** *adj.* having the physique associated with a predominance in bodily development of organs and tissues derived from the ectodermal layer of the embryo (e.g. brain, nerves and hair), of an asthenic type of body build **éc·to·morph·y** *n.* [fr. Gk *ektos*, outside + *morphē*, shape]

ec·to·par·a·site (ektoupárəsait) *n.* (*zool.*) a parasite which lives on the outside of its host (cf ENDOPARASITE) [fr. Gk *ektos*, outside + PARASITE]

ec·to·plasm (éktəplæzəm) *n.* the external differentiated layer of cytoplasm in a cell, next to the cell wall ‖ (*spiritualism*) the luminous substance supposed to emanate from a medium in a trance **ec·to·plás·mic** *adj.* [fr. Gk *ektos*, outer + *plasma*, form, mold]

ec·to·sark (éktəsurk) *n.* (*biol.*) the external layer of protoplasm in a protozoan, e.g. amoeba [fr. Gk *ektos*, outside + *sarx* (*sarkos*), flesh]

ec·tos·to·sis (ektɔstóusis) *n.* ossification under or replacing the membranous covering of cartilage [fr. Gk *ektos*, outside + *ostosis*, formation of bone]

ECU (*acryonym*) European Currency Unit, proposed European currency

Ec·ua·dor (ékwədɔr) a republic (area, incl the Galapagos Is, 104,510 sq miles, pop 9,251,000) of N.W. South America. Capital: Quito. People: 40% Mestizo, 30% Indian, 10% of European origin, with minorities of Africans, mulattos and others (mainly on the coast). Language: Spanish (official), Quechua, Jivaro (in the east). Religion: mainly Roman Catholic. The land is [illegible] tropical hardwoods, dyewood), 5% arable, 5% pasture. The Andes run through the center, forming two cordilleras, east and west, separated by an irregular plateau, the Sierra (7,500–10,000 ft), containing half the population and most of the farmland (cereals, root vegetables, fruit). It also contains 30 active volcanoes. Highest peaks: Chimborazo (eastern cordillera) 20,702 ft, and Cotopaxi. In the west is the coastal plain (Costa), with forests and plantations. In the [illegible] peratures (F.): Costa and Oriente 75°, Quito (Sierra) 55°, colder in the mountains, without [illegible] Andes 20–40 ins, Oriente 40–80 ins. Livestock: cattle, sheep. Minerals: gold, silver, oil. Exports: bananas, coffee, cacao, balsa wood (world's chief supply), shrimps, straw hats. Other products: rice, corn, potatoes and barley, textiles, chemicals, fish. Imports: manufactures, machinery, wheat. Port: Guayaquil. There are six universities. Monetary unit: sucre (100 centavos). HISTORY. The old Indian kingdom of Quito was conquered by the Indians of Peru (15th c.). A Spanish colony was founded by Pizarro (1532) and was included as a presidency in the viceroyalty of Peru, later of New Granada. It became independent of Spain, after uprisings (1808–9) and a revolutionary war (1822) and formed part of Greater Colombia (1822–30). It seceded and became the Republic of Ecuador (1830). Its political history has been marked by many revolutions. It has been involved in many boundary disputes, esp. with Peru. Velasco Ibarra was deposed four times. His 1961 successor Arosemena Monroy (1961–3) was similarly ousted by the military, whose junta (1963–6) was itself forced by popular unrest to resign. Constitutional government returned with the election of Arosemena Gómez (1966) and Velasco Ibarra (1968), but the latter then accepted (1970) dictatorial powers from the military and dissolved Congress. He was deposed (1972) by a military junta headed by army chief Rodriguez Lara. A civilian government [illegible] elections in 11 years. By the 1984 election 18-year-olds and illiterates had been given the vote

ec·u·men·ic, oec·u·men·ik (ekjuménik, esp. *Br.* [illegible] sal Christian unity ‖ of, pertaining to or being a movement toward universal Christian unity (*WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES) ‖ of a council representative of the whole Roman Catholic Church ‖ worldwide **ec·u·mén·i·cal·ism, oec·u·mén·i·cal·ism** *n.* the principles of the ecumenical movement **ec·u·men·i·cism, oec·u·men·i·cism** (ekjuménisizəm) *n.* ecumenicalism **ec·u·men·i·cist, oec·u·men·i·cist** (ekjuménisist) *n.* [fr. L. *oecumenicus* fr. Gk]

ec·u·me·nic·i·ty, oec·u·me·nic·i·ty (ekjumənísiti:, esp. *Br.* i:kjumənísiti:) *n.* the quality or state of being ecumenical [fr. M.L. *oecumenicitas*]

ec·u·men·op·o·lis (ekjumənpəlis) *n.* the world viewed as a single city

ec·ze·ma (égzimə, ékzimə) *n.* [illegible] characterized in the acute stage by red, 'weeping' areas, which may later become dry, rough, scaly and irritable. It is often caused by an allergic reaction to various substances and is rarely contagious (*ALLERGY) **ec·zem·a·tous** (eksémətəs, igzémətəs) *adj.* [fr. Gk *ekzema* fr [illegible]]

-ed *suffix* used to form the past tense of weak verbs [O.E. *-de, -ede, -ode, -ade*, etym. doubtful]

-ed *suffix* used to form the past participle of weak verbs and participial adjectives expressing the quality resulting from the action of the verb, as in 'distressed parents' [O.E. *-ed, -od, -ad*, etym. doubtful]

-ed *suffix* used to form adjectives from nouns, as in 'wheeled vehicles'

E·dam (i:dəm, i dæm) *n.* a round, red-skinned, pressed cheese of yellow color [made near *Edam* in the Netherlands]

[illegible] as the medium for plant growth

E-day the day of Great Britain's entry into the European Common Market, January 22, 1972

Ed·da (édə) a collection of Old Norse mythological and heroic poems, written in Iceland in the 9th–12th cc., and known as the 'Elder Edda' or 'Poetic Edda'. a treatise on the poet's art attrib [illegible] 'Younger Edda' or 'Prose Edda' [O.N.]

[illegible] (1882–1944), British astronomer. He made many discoveries about the internal constitution of the stars and contributed to the theory of [illegible]

[prob. fr. African name]

Ed·dy (édi:), Mary Baker (1821–1910), the American founder of Christian Science

[illegible] ment, such as that seen when water runs out of a bath or is checked by the bank of a river ‖ a similar movement of air or of some things that float, *eddies of foam* **2.** *v. pres. part* **ed·dy·ing** [illegible] with a circular or eddying motion ‖ *v.t.* to move in eddies [origin unknown]

eddy current an electrical current induced in a massive conductor, e.g., in the core of a transformer, by an alternating magnetic field

e·del·weiss (éid'lvais, eid'lwais) *n.* a member of *Leontopodium*, fam. *Compositae*, a genus of plants native to the Alps, the Andes and the Pyrenees, often growing in places hard to reach. They are xerophytes, growing in low dense tufts and covered with white woolly hairs. They bear small yellowish-white flowers [fr. G. *edel*, no- [illegible]]

e·de·ma, oe·de·ma (idi:mə) *pl.* **e·de·mas, oe·** [illegible] (*med.*) a local swelling due to the accumulation of serous fluid in the cellular tissue, caused by defective circulation (blood or lymph) ‖ a swelling of plant tissue caused by excessive moisture or unfavorable light and temperature condi- [illegible] *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *oidēma* (*oidēmatos*), a swell- [illegible]]

E-den (i:d'n), Sir Anthony (*AVON, 1st Earl of

E-den (i:d'n) *n.* the biblical garden, or earthly paradise, which was the home of Adam and Eve before the Fall ‖ any lovely or delightful place [Heb. = delight]

e·den·tate (identeit) **1.** *adj.* without teeth **2.** *n.* a member of *Edentata*, an order of toothless mammals including armadillos, giant anteaters and sloths [fr. L. *edentare* (*edentatus*), to render [illegible]]

[illegible]

Ed·gar (édgər) (c. 944–75), king of Mercia and Northumbria (957–9) and of England (959–75), son of Edmund. Aided by St Dunstan, he initiated monastic reforms. He was crowned (973) in great splendor at Bath, and received the homage of the kings of the Cumbrians, the Scots and the Welsh

Edgar 'the Atheling' (c. 1050–c. 1130), English prince, grandson of Edmund II. Prospective heir to Edward the Confessor, he was ousted (1066) by William I, against whom he led two unsuccessful risings (1068 and 1069)

edge (edʒ) **1.** *n.* the extreme (generally horizontal) limit, e.g., of a table, cliff, wood, sheet of paper, pond, coin ‖ the fringe, region of the outer limit, *the edge of the crowd* ‖ the line formed by the meeting of two surfaces, *a cube has 12 edges* ‖ the sharp side or end of a cutting tool ‖ either of the two sharp sides of the blade of a skate, or a figure performed with the body balanced on one or other side of the blade, *outside edges* **to be on edge** to be tense, nervous, jumpy **to give the sharp** (or **rough**) **edge of one's tongue to** to speak sharply or roughly to **to have** (or **give**) **the edge on** to have (or give) an advantage over, *his greater reach gave him the edge on his opponent* **to put an edge on** to [illegible] painful feeling of physical or nervous repulsion to **to take the edge off** to take the first keenness from, lessen (e.g. appetite) **2.** *v. pres. part* **edg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **edged** *v.t.* to make, or serve as, an edge or border for, *reeds edge the lake* ‖ to sharpen, *to edge a chisel* ‖ to move gradually in a confined or awkward place, *to edge a cabinet into a corner* ‖ to make (one's way) sideways, cautiously or stealthily ‖ *v.i.* to advance sideways cautiously, e.g. along a cliff ledge ‖ (with 'away', 'towards', etc.) to move in such a way as not to be noticed ‖ (with 'out of') to take [illegible]

EDGE (*computer acronym*) for electronic data gathering equipment, a computer system for gathering data from various locations for processing, designed by Radio Corporation of [illegible]

[illegible]

Edgehill, Battle of engagement (Oct. 23, 1642) in the English Civil War

edge tool any tool with a sharp edge

[illegible] *ble in edgeways* standing on edge, *stand the*

plates edgeways on the rack **not to be able to get a word in edgeways** to have no chance of [illegible]

edgewise [illegible]

Edgeworth [illegible] Anglo-Irish novelist whose 'Castle Rackrent' (1800), 'The Absentee' (1812) and other novels called for a sense of responsibility among Irish landlords. She was influenced by Rousseau

edg·ing (ɛdʒɪŋ) **1.** *n.* a border, *an edging of lace* **2.** *adj.* serving to make edges, *edging shears* [EDGE]

edgy [illegible] *adj.* nervous, jumpy, easily annoyed or upset

ed·i·bil·i·ty (ɛdəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality of being [illegible]

ed·i·ble (ɛdəb'l) **1.** *adj.* wholesome to eat, eatable **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) things to eat, eatables [fr. L.L. *edibilis* fr. *edere*, to eat]

e·dict (i:dɪkt) *n.* an official order published by a ruler or by authority **e·dic·tal** *adj.* [fr. L. *edictum* fr. *edicere*, to proclaim]

Edict of Nantes [illegible]

ed·i·fi·ca·tion (ɛdɪfɪkeɪʃən) *n.* enlightening of ignorance, or moral or spiritual instruction [fr. L. [illegible]

ed·i·fice (ɛdɪfɪs) *n.* a building, esp. an imposing one ‖ an organized system, *the whole edifice of his thought rests on these principles* [F. *edifice*]

ed·i·fy (ɛdɪfaɪ) *pres. part.* **ed·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ed·i·fied** [illegible] morally by instruction or example [F. *edifier*]

edile [illegible]

Edinburgh [illegible] (ɛdnbərə), Prince Philip Mountbatten, duke of (1921–), consort of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain. He is the son of Prince Andrew, son of King George I of Greece

Edinburgh the capital (pop. 436,936) of Scotland since the 15th c. and its second largest city, built around the rocky ridge on which its fortified castle stands. Its adjoining port, Leith, lies on the south shore of the Firth of Forth. Industries: banking, insurance, printing, publishing, shipbuilding, chemicals, distilling, brewing. University (1583). International festival of music and the arts

Edirne [illegible]

Ed·i·son (ɛdɪs'n), Thomas Alva (1847–1931), American inventor of the phonograph in 1877, and a major contributor to the development of [illegible] and electronic devices

ed·it (ɛdɪt) *v.t.* to prepare (literary or musical work) for publication, esp. to establish or prepare a commentary on (a text) ‖ to prepare (a film, radio or television material) in the form in which it is to be seen or heard ‖ to alter (matter for publication) so as to make it more suitable for one's purpose, *the news has been edited to bolster morale* ‖ to be in charge of (a newspaper or periodical) and decide its policy and contents [illegible]

e·di·tion (ɪdɪʃən) *n.* a published literary or musical text (esp. with reference to such aspects as reliability, annotation, typography, etc.), *the standard edition of Bach's organ works* ‖ a particular form (selected on commercial or aesthetic grounds) in which a book is produced for sale, *an abridged edition, a paperback edition* ‖ the copies of a version of a text printed at one time, *the third edition* or the total number of such copies, *an edition of 50,000* ‖ one of the several issues of a daily newspaper ‖ a thing or person closely resembling another of the same type, *he is a smaller edition of his brother* [F.]

e·di·tion·al·ize (ɪdɪʃənəlaɪz) *v.* to create several editions of a periodical for differing localities [illegible]

e·di·tio prin·ceps (ɪdɪʃɪoʊ prɪnsɪpɛz) (*pl.* **e·di·tio·nes prin·ci·pes** (ɪdɪʃɪoʊneɪz prɪnsɪpi:z)) *n.* the first printed edition of a book (usually of early printed books rather than modern ones) [Mod. L.]

ed·i·tor (ɛdɪtər) *n.* someone who edits a manuscript, book or series of books, newspaper, periodical, film, radio or television material, etc. [illegible]

editor, *editorial policy* v. 2. *n.* an article in a newspaper [illegible]

[illegible]

katchewan River, center of a great wheat and cattle region. Since 1947 oil fields discovered nearby have given rise to oil refineries, petrochemical and plastic industries. University (1906)

Ed·mund (ɛdmənd), St (c. 840–70), king of East Anglia (855–70). He was martyred by Danish invaders for refusing to submit as a vassal or to renounce Christianity. Feast: Nov. 20

Edmund I (c. 922–46), king of the English (940–6), son of Edward the Elder. He defeated (944) the Danes of Northumbria and ravaged [illegible]

Edmund II 'Ironside' (c. 980–1016), king of the English (1016). On the death of his father, Ethelred II, his succession was contested by Cnut, who controlled the Danelaw. After a short war, they partitioned (1016) England between them, but on Edmund's death soon after Cnut succeeded to the whole kingdom

Edmund Rich, St (c. 1175–1240), archbishop of Canterbury (1233–40). His zeal for reform caused him to quarrel with Henry III over appointments to bishoprics and revenues from vacant sees. He finally withdrew to France (1240). Feast: Nov. 16

Ed·munds (ɛdmənd:z), George Franklin (1828–1919), U.S. political leader. As chairman (1872–91, except for two years) of the Senate judiciary committee, he helped to establish the electoral commission for the disputed 1876 presidential election. He shared responsibility for the act suppressing polygamy (1882) and for the Sherman Anti-trust act (1890)

E·do (i:dou) *pl* **E·do, E·dos** *n.* a people of mid-western Nigeria ‖ a member of this people ‖ their language (*KWA)

E·dom (i:dəm) an ancient region between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of 'Aqaba

EDP (*computer*) *abbr.* electronic data processing

Ed·red (ɛdrəd) (*d.* 955), king of the English (946–55), son of Edward the Elder. He conquered (954) Northumbria, thus ending the last independent Scandinavian kingdom in England

ed·u·ca·ble (ɛdʒukəb'l, ɛdjukəb'l) *adj.* capable of being educated

ed·u·cate (ɛdʒukeɪt, ɛdjukeɪt) *pres. part.* **ed·u·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ed·u·cat·ed** *v.t.* to instruct and train, esp. in such a way as to develop the mental, moral and physical powers of ‖ to provide or obtain such training or [illegible] to train or develop (a particular power or skill, etc.), *to educate one's palate* ‖ to train for a particular end, *educated for the law* **ed·u·cat·ed** *adj.* properly taught or trained ‖ showing signs of a good education, *educated speech* [fr. L. *educare* (*educatus*), to bring up]

ed·u·ca·tion (ɛdʒukeɪʃən, ɛdjukeɪʃən) *n.* instruction or training by which people (generally young) learn to develop and use their mental, moral and physical powers ‖ the art of giving such training ‖ a gaining of experience, either improving or harmful ‖ a branch, system, or stage of instruction ‖ the fruit of training or instruction **ed·u·ca·tion·al** *adj.* concerned with training and teaching ‖ instructive **ed·u·ca·tion·al·ist,** **ed·u·ca·tion·ist** [illegible] disparagingly) a theorist in educational matters ‖ (*Br.*) an educator (person distinguished for his educational work) [fr. L. *educatio* (*educationis*)]

educational television television programs that teach, esp. regular study courses, sometimes on closed circuit

ed·u·ca·tion·ese (ɛdʒukeɪʃəni:z) *n.* the technical jargon of educators

education park group of public schools of different levels or types within a single complex

Education, U.S. Department of (1979) a cabinet-level agency that administers assistance to and sets policies for elementary, secondary, higher and continuing education in state and [illegible] (1869–1939); the Federal Security Agency (1939–53) and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (1953–79). It also renders aid to occupational, vocational and adult education, as well as to Indians, the handicapped and education overseas

ed·u·ca·tive (ɛdʒukeɪtɪv, ɛdjukeɪtɪv) *adj.* serving to educate ‖ to do with education

ed·u·ca·tor (ɛdʒukeɪtər, ɛdjukeɪtər) *n.* a teacher (*Am.*, *Br.* educationalist) ‖ a person distinguished for his educational work

e·duce (ɪdu:s, ɪdjú:s) *pres. part.* **e·duc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·duced** *v.t.* to bring to light (a truth) by building up the evidence (cf. DEDUCE) [illegible] to lead out]

ed·u·crat (ɛdʒukræt) *n.* bureaucrat of the education system

e·duct (i:dʌkt) *n.* (*chem.*) a substance isolated by decomposing a compound (cf. PRODUCT) [fr. L. *eductum* fr. *educere*, to lead out]

e·duc·tion (ɪdʌkʃən) *n.* the act, process or result of educing

e·duc·tive (ɪdʌktɪv) *adj.* serving to educt ‖ to do with eduction

e·dul·co·rate (ɪdʌlkəreɪt) *pres. part.* **e·dul·co·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·dul·co·rat·ed** *v.t.* (*chem.*) to purify, esp. by washing away any acid in **e·dul·co·ra·tion** *n.* **e·dul·co·ra·tive** (ɪdʌlkəreɪtɪv) *adj.* [fr. L. *edulcorare* (*edulcoratus*), to sweeten]

Ed·ward I (ɛdwərd) (1239–1307), king of England (1272–1307), son of Henry III. An astute soldier, he led royalist troops to victory in the Barons' War (1264–6), and conquered Wales in two campaigns (1277 and 1282–3). He placed John de Baliol on the throne of Scotland (1292), but deposed him (1296) after Baliol had formed an alliance with Philippe IV of France. While intermittently at war with France, Edward defeated (1298) a Scottish revolt under Wallace, invaded Scotland again (1303), but had to face another revolt (1306) under Robert the Bruce. Edward's greatest achievements were in administration. He issued writs and laws to restrict the jurisdiction of feudal and Church courts. His parliament (1295) was later quoted as a precedent, and became known as the Model Parliament

Ed·ward·i·an (ɛdwɔ̀rdi:ən, ɛdwɔrdi:ən) *adj.* of the time of Edward VII of England ‖ of the style of this period

Edward II (1284–1327), king of England (1307–27), son of Edward I. Totally inept as a ruler, he left the government largely to his favorites Gaveston, who was murdered (1312) by a baronial faction, and the Despensers, who were put to death (1326). Edward's one attempt to continue his father's conquest of Scotland ended in failure at Bannockburn (1314). The barony strongly opposed the king's incompetent rule, attempting (1311) to subject Edward to a committee of 'lords ordainers'. His queen, Isabella, in alliance with Roger Mortimer, invaded (1326), deposed Edward and put him to death (1327)

Edward III (1312–77), king of England (1327–77), son of Edward II. Having freed himself (1330) from subjection to his mother, Isabella, and to Roger Mortimer, he renewed the war with the Scots, defeating them in 1333 and 1346. With the outbreak (1337) of the Hundred Years' War, he destroyed the French fleet at Sluis (1340), invaded France and, with his son, the Black Prince, won notable victories at Crecy (1346), Calais (1347) and Poitiers (1356). The Treaty of Bretigny (1360) gave Edward half of France south of the Loire. Meanwhile, the king had gone bankrupt (1345) and the economy was suffering from the effects of the Black Death (1348–9, 1361–2 and 1368–9). The war with France was resumed (1369), but by 1375 Edward had lost all his French possessions except Calais, Bordeaux, Bayonne and Brest. At the end of his reign, the king left the government in the hands of his son, John of Gaunt

Edward IV (1442–83), king of England (1461–83), son of Richard, duke of York. With the aid of Warwick 'the kingmaker' he defeated the Lancastrians (1461) and won the throne. Warwick led an unsuccessful rebellion (1469). Edward was driven into exile (1470–1) when Warwick restored Henry VI to the throne. Edward retaliated (1471), killing Warwick in battle, and murdering Henry in prison. A brief war (1475) in France resulted in an annual subsidy from Louis XI, which freed Edward from financial dependence on parliament. He took a personal interest in promoting trade, and was the patron of Caxton

Edward V (1470–83), king of England (1483), son of Edward IV. Under the protection of his uncle, the duke of Gloucester, he was placed in the Tower of London, where he was murdered, together with his brother Richard, duke of York, probably at the instigation of Gloucester, who succeeded as Richard III

Edward VI (1537–53), king of England and Ireland (1547–53), son of Henry VIII. A sickly

youth, he was a pawn in the struggle for power between Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, and John Dudley, earl of Warwick. Neither protector could solve the economic problem of inflation. The reign marked a swing to extreme Protestantism, with the second Book of Common Prayer (1552) and the Forty-two Articles of the Church of England (1553).

Edward VII (1841–1910), king of Great Britain and Ireland (1901–10), son of Victoria. He played an active part in public life in the later years of his mother's reign, traveling widely, and he was particularly popular because of his interest in the theater and sport. His love of pageantry made his reign a reaction against the austerity of Victorianism. He took an active interest in foreign affairs, notably in the signing of the Entente Cordiale with France (1904), and of an agreement with Russia (1907).

Edward VIII (1894–1972), king of Great Britain and Ireland (1936), son of George V. As prince of Wales he demonstrated his interest in foreign trade and social problems, and won popularity. He abdicated, after a reign of 10 months, in order to marry Wallis Simpson, a twice-divorced American. He was made duke of Windsor and was governor of the Bahamas (1940–5).

Edward (1453–71), prince of Wales, son of Henry VI. The Lancastrian candidate for the throne at the start of the Wars of the Roses, he was defeated and killed by Edward IV at Tewkesbury (1471).

Edward, 'the Black Prince' (Edward of Woodstock) *BLACK PRINCE.

Edward 'the Confessor' (c. 1002–66), saint and king of England (1042–66), son of Ethelred II. He devoted himself to religion and the rebuilding of Westminster Abbey. A weak ruler, he was unable to control the nobility, notably Earl Godwin, whose son Harold claimed the succession on Edward's death, in opposition to William of Normandy, who claimed that Edward had made him his heir. Feast: Oct. 13.

Edward 'the Elder' (c. 870–924), king of Wessex (899–924), son of Alfred. He continued his father's wars with the Danes, driving them back from East Anglia and the E. Midlands (910–17). He annexed Mercia (918) and by 920 was ruler of all England south of the Humber, as well as being the recognized overlord of Scotland, Northumbria and part of Wales.

Edward 'the Martyr' (c. 963–78), king of England (975–8), son of Edgar. After his murder, which was probably instigated by his stepmother, he was widely regarded as a saint. Feast: Mar. 18.

Edward, Lake (formerly Albert Edward Nyanza) a lake (length 44 miles, area 830 sq miles) at 3,000 ft in the Albertine rift valley of Uganda on the Zaire boundary. Crater lakes on the northern shores yield salt, exploited industrially.

Ed·wards (édwərdz), Jonathan (1703–58), American theologian and metaphysician. He was a strict Calvinist and a leader of American revivalism. His best-known work is 'The Freedom of the Will' (1754).

Edwards Plateau a highland region (height 2,000–5,000 ft) in S.W. Texas, an extension of the Great Plains.

Ed·win (édwin) (c. 585–633), king of Northumbria (617–633), under whose reign Paulinus established a Christian see at York. His supremacy was recognized in all the other English kingdoms except Kent.

Ed·wy (édwi:) (c. 938–59), king of the English (955–9), son of Edmund I. He drove St Dunstan into exile (957) and quarreled with the Church and the nobles.

-ee *suffix* used to indicate someone to whom something is done, given, etc, as 'in trainee' [fr. A.F. *-é*, past participial ending]

E.E.C. *EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY.

eel (i:l) *n.* any of several genera of teleostean fish of the order *Apodes*. They are characterized by a smooth, serpent-like body, devoid of ventral fins and with a continuous dorsal fin. In autumn, adult eels migrate from rivers in Europe and America to lay their eggs in deep Atlantic waters southeast of Bermuda. After a year the young fish begin to swim to the rivers of the two continents in the third spring after hatching, compared with the single year's sea journey of U.S. eels before they begin their freshwater development. They may live up to 19 years [O.E. *æl*].

eel·grass (i:lgræs, i:lgrəs) *n. Zostera marina*, a marine grass which grows along the N. Atlantic [illegible].

eel·pout (i:lpaut) *n.* [illegible] *eidae* resembling the blenny [O.E. *æleþuta*].

eel·worm (i:lwə:rm) *n.* a tiny parasitic nematode worm. Different species live in wheat flowers (stimulating gall formation), on flower bulbs, on the roots of certain plants, and in [illegible].

EEO (*acronym*) Equal Employment Opportunity.

EEOC (*acronym*) Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

ef·face (ifeis) *pres. part* **ef·fac·ing** *past* and *past part* **ef·faced** *v.t.* to rub or wipe out, obliterate ‖ to cause to be as though canceled or forgotten, *this success effaced the memory of his earlier failures* ‖ to outshine **to efface oneself** to stay modestly in the background **ef·face·a·ble** *adj.* **ef·face·ment** *n.* [F. *effacer*]

ef·fect (ifekt) **1.** *n.* the result produced by a cause ‖ influence, power to change, *his words have no effect on her* ‖ general meaning or purport, *she called him a coward or words to that effect* ‖ a specific scientific phenomenon, usually named after its discoverer, *the Compton effect* ‖ a general appearance or impression, *the picture gives an effect of space and sunlight* ‖ an impression (often false) deliberately produced, *clothes creating an effect of youthfulness* ‖ (*pl.*) artistic contrivances, *lighting effects* ‖ (*pl.*) possessions, assets, *personal effects* **for effect** in order to produce a calculated impression **in effect** virtually, practically speaking, *in effect you mean he is wrong* ‖ in actual fact, *theoretically it does 110 m.p.h. but in effect it seldom goes over 100* **to come into effect** to begin to be operative **to give effect to, to put into effect** to cause to become operative **to good** (**little, no** etc.) **effect** with good (little, no etc.) results **to take effect** to become operative **with effect from** (*Br.*) so as to be operative on and after, *bus fares will go up with effect from Jan. 1* **2.** *v.t.* to cause to happen, to bring about, *to effect a meeting between two people* ‖ to accomplish, *the crossing was effected without difficulty* [O.F.]

ef·fec·tive (ifektiv) **1.** *adj.* causing or capable of causing a desired or decisive result ‖ in use, in force or in operation ‖ causing a telling or striking effect, *an effective speaker* ‖ (*mil.*) actually available for service **2.** *n.* (*pl.*, *mil.*) men ready and fit to fight [F. *effectif*]

ef·fec·tor (ifektər) *n.* an organ which reacts effectively to the stimulus of a nervous impulse ‖ the mechanical components of a robot used for manipulation of objects [L. fr. *efficere* (*effectus*), to work out]

ef·fec·tu·al (ifektʃu:əl) *adj.* capable of, or successful in, bringing about a desired effect [O.F. *effectuel*]

effectual demand (*econ.*) a demand where there is both the will and the power to purchase.

ef·fec·tu·ate (ifektʃu:eit) *pres. part* **ef·fec·tu·at·ing** *past* and *past part* **ef·fec·tu·at·ed** *v.t.* to bring about, cause to happen **ef·fec·tu·a·tion** *n.* [fr. F. *effectuer*]

ef·fem·i·na·cy (ifeminəsi:) *n.* the quality in a man or boy of being womanish or girlish.

ef·fem·i·nate (ifeminit) **1.** *adj.* (of men or boys) womanish or girlish, not virile **2.** *n.* a womanish man or girlish boy [fr. L. *effeminare* (*effeminatus*)].

ef·fer·ent (efərənt) *adj.* leading or bearing away from something, e.g. an organ ‖ (*physiol.*, of nerves) carrying impulses away from a nerve [illegible] away].

ef·fer·vesce (efərvés) *pres. part* **ef·fer·vesc·ing** *past* and *past part* **ef·fer·vesced** *v.i.* to produce a great number of bubbles (esp. of carbon dioxide), which rise to the surface and burst with a fizzing sound ‖ to manifest high spirits or great [illegible] begin to boil].

ef·fete (ifi:t) *adj.* [illegible] left, become ineffectual, degenerate [fr. L. *effetus*, exhausted by breeding].

ef·fi·ca·cious (efikeiʃəs) *adj.* [illegible] ful in bringing about a desired result, *an efficacious* [illegible] a desired result, effectiveness [fr. L. *efficacia* fr. *efficax*, powerful].

ef·fi·cien·cy (ifiʃənsi:) *n.* the degree of effectiveness with which something is done, or of the person who does it ‖ (of a machine) the ratio of [illegible] machine ‖ (of an engine) the ratio of the work done by the engine to the work equivalent of the energy supplied to it [fr. L. *efficiens* fr. *efficere*, to effect].

[illegible] management of a business where it could secure increased efficiency.

ef·fi·cient (ifiʃənt) *adj.* competent, working properly ‖ (of a machine) producing nearly as much work as it uses (in the form of fuel, etc.) [fr. L. *efficiens* fr. *efficere*, to effect].

efficient cause (*Aristotelian logic*) the immediate producer of a change.

[illegible] effective advertising sponsored by N.Y. Chapter of American Marketing Association.

ef·fi·gy (efidʒi:) *pl.* **ef·fi·gies** *n.* a statue, image or dummy of a person **to burn** (or **hang**) **in effigy** to burn (or hang) a dummy of (an unpop- [illegible]

[illegible] cutting hair to graduated lengths from the un- [illegible].

ef·fi·la·tion (efilei∫ən) *n.* light, stroking massage movement. **syn** effleurage.

[illegible] *past* and *past part* **ef·flo·resced** *v.i.* (*chem.*, of crystals with water of crystallization) to lose water because the water vapor pressure of the crystals is greater than that of the water vapor in the air, and become powdery on the surface (cf. DELIQUESCE) ‖ (of stonework, brickwork) to become covered with salt particles, due to evaporation at the surface of a salt solution with which bricks, etc., are impregnated [fr. L. *efflorescere*, to blossom out].

ef·flo·res·cence (eflores'ns) *n.* a bursting into flower or as if into flower ‖ a period of flowering ‖ (*chem.*) the process or result of efflorescing.

ef·flu·ence (efluəns) *n.* an outflow or outpouring, e.g. of a liquid, gas, or light ‖ radiance [fr. L. *effluens* fr. *effluere*, to flow out].

ef·flu·ent (efluənt) **1.** *adj.* pouring out, flowing away **2.** *n.* a stream or river flowing out of a body of water (cf. TRIBUTARY) ‖ the waste liquid flowing out of sewage filter, etc. [fr. L. *effluens* (*effluentis*) fr. *effluere*, to flow out].

ef·flu·vi·um (flu:vi:əm) *pl.* **ef·flu·vi·a** (flu:vi:ə), **ef·flu·vi·ums** *n.* an emanation unpleasant to breathe or smell, e.g., from marshy ground or rotting vegetation [L. = a flowing out].

ef·flux (eflʌks) *n.* an outflow or escape of liquid or gas ‖ the action of flowing out ‖ (of time) a passing away [fr. L. *effluere* (*effluxus*), to flow out].

ef·fort (efərt) *n.* an expense of bodily or mental energy to achieve a desired end ‖ the thing achieved by such an expense of energy, *his spurt was a magnificent effort* ‖ a force as distinct from the movement caused by its application [F. fr. *efforcer*, to make an effort].

ef·fort·less (efərtlis) *adj.* making or appearing to make no effort, easy and graceful.

[illegible] dence [fr. F. *effronterie*].

ef·ful·gence (ifʌldʒəns) *n.* radiant light or [illegible] splendor [fr. L. *effulgere*, to shine forth].

[illegible] *past part* **ef·fused** *v.t.* to pour out or forth ‖ *v.i.* (of gases) to issue from a hole in the thin wall of a container (cf. DIFFUSE) **2.** *adj.* (ifju:s) (of inflorescence) spreading loosely ‖ (of bacterial cul- [illegible] a gap between the lips [fr. L. *effundere* (*effusus*), to pour out freely].

ef·fu·sion (ifju:ʒən) *n.* a pouring out, a shedding, *an effusion of blood* ‖ an extravagant or uncontrolled expression of thought or emotion ‖ (*med.*) the abnormal flow of fluid into a body cavity, e.g., the knee joint ‖ the escape of a gas into a vacuum through an opening that is small in relation to the interparticle distance. The velocities of effusion of different gases at the same temperature obey Graham's law [fr. L. [illegible]

fication of an outpouring of lava (cf. INTRUSIVE) [fr. L. *effundere* (*effusus*), to pour out]

Ef·ik (efik) *n.* a member of a people of S.E. Nigeria; the language of the Efiks

eft (eft) *n.* a newt, esp. *Triton cristatus*, the greater water newt [O.E. *efeta*, origin un-

EFT (*banking acronym*) electronic funds transfer, the use of electronically recorded, preauthorized debits and credits in a bank clearinghouse to replace paper checks, e.g., for mortgages, payrolls, dividends, etc.

EFTA (*acronym*) European Free Trade Association, regional organization established in 1959 to create a free-trade area for industrial products among member countries without the political implications of a customs union. The original members (the United Kingdom, Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland) were referred to as The Seven (or The Outer Seven), as a counterpart to The Six, the original members of the European Common Market

e.g. for example [fr. L. *exempli gratia*]

e·gal·i·tar·i·an (igælitɛəriən) **1.** *adj.* holding the view that all men have equal social and political rights **2.** *n.* someone who holds this view

Eg·bert (egbərt) (c. 775–839), king of Wessex (802–39), who was acknowledged as king by Kent, Cornwall, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, East Anglia, Northumbria and, for a time (828–30), by Mercia

E·ger·i·a (idʒiəriə) *n.* a wise female adviser [L. fr. Gk *Egeria*, a nymph, said to have been the adviser of Numa Pompilius]

e·gest (idʒest) *v.t.* to expel (waste material) from the body (cf. INGEST) [fr. L. *egerere* (*egestus*)]

e·ges·ta (idʒestə) *pl. n.* material egested from the body (cf. INGESTA) [L., neuter pl. of *egestus*]

egg (eg) *n.* the female gamete, ovum ‖ an animal reproductive body consisting of an ovum with its protective coverings or membranes ‖ the egg of the domestic hen, esp. as human food ‖ (*pop.*) the pupa of ants and some other insects **to kill the goose that lays the golden egg** to lose a steady source of gain in order to win an immediate temporary benefit **to put** (or **have**) **all one's eggs in one basket** [illegible] on one possibility, have no alternative plan, etc [M.E. fr. O.N. *egg*]

Birds' eggs (the largest of all eggs) have a minute ovum, a food store (yolk) and white (albumen), enclosed in a hard shell (mostly calcium carbonate). The food store nourishes the embryo until it is strong enough to break the [illegible]

egg *v.t.* (with 'on') to urge or encourage (someone) persistently [O.N. *eggja* fr. *egg*, edge]

egg and dart a pattern, used esp. in architectural carving, in which an egg-shaped ornament alternates with an ornament like an arrowhead (cf. FRIEZE)

[illegible] kitchen utensil for beating eggs or liquids by hand ‖ (*pop.*) a helicopter

[illegible] boiled egg

[illegible]

egg·nog (egnɔg) *n.* cream, sugar, brandy, wine, etc. with raw egg beaten up in the mixture, drunk hot or cold

egg·plant (egplant, egplənt) *n. Solanum melongena*, fam. *Solanaceae*, the aubergine, a slow-growing plant requiring a long, warm season. The fruits are purple and are used as a vegeta-

[illegible]

egg·shell (egʃel) **1.** *n.* the hard outer covering of an egg **2.** *adj.* very thin or delicate, *eggshell*

egg tooth a small structure on the tip of the upper jaw or beak by which an embryo bird or

egg·whisk (egwisk, egwisk) *n.* (*Br.*) an egg

egis (AEGIS)

[illegible] rose with sweet-smelling single flowers, found in Europe, W. Asia, and North America [F.]

Eg·mont (exmənt), Lamoral, count of (1522

e·go (i:gou, égou) *n.* (*philos.*) a term, associated primarily with the German philosopher Fichte, for the 'I', the subject which is conscious of itself, thinks, has experience of and determines the outside world (the 'object' or 'nonego') ‖ the individual self, looked on as an organized being distinct from others ‖ (*pop.*) one's image of oneself, *to bolster up one's ego* ‖ (*psychoanal.*) the conscious personality as opposed to the unconscious (cf. ID, cf. SUPEREGO) [L.=I]

e·go·cen·tric (i:gousentrik, egousentrik) **1.** *adj.* looking at everything only to see how it affects oneself, or from one's own selfish point of view ‖ (*philos.*) centered in the ego **2.** *n.* a self-centered person **e·go·cen·tric·i·ty** (i:gousentrisiti:, egou-[illegible] *n.*

e·go·ism (i:gouizəm, égouizəm) *n.* egotism ‖ (*ethics*) the doctrine that man's concern with his own good is the basis of morality (cf. ALTRUISM) **e·go·ist** *n.* **e·go·is·tic, e·go·is·ti·cal** *adjs* [fr. F. *egoïsme*]

e·go·tism (i:gətizəm, égətizəm) *n.* the frame of mind which causes a person to pay too much attention to himself, to be conceited and selfish or refer to himself frequently in writing **é·go·tist** *n.* **e·go·tis·tic, e·go·tis·ti·cal** *adjs*

ego trip (*colloq.* or *slang*) a course of thinking or action to promote one's opinion of oneself **ego-trip** *v.* **ego-tripper** *n.*

e·gre·gious (igri:dʒəs) *adj.* flagrant, *an egregious breach of conduct* ‖ outstanding for some bad quality, *an egregious fool* [fr. L. *egregius*, [illegible]]

e·gress (i:grəs) *n.* a way out, exit ‖ the act of going out ‖ the right to go out ‖ (*astron.*) the reappearance of a heavenly body (except the moon) at the end of an eclipse or transit [fr. L. *egredi* (*egressus*), to emerge]

e·gres·sion (igreʃən) *n.* the act or state of emerging [fr. L. *egressio* fr. *egredi*, to go out]

e·gret (i:gret) *n.* a member of *Egretta*, fam. *Ardeidae*, a genus of tall, elegant, snowy white birds related to herons, certain of whose long, thin feathers are used for aigrettes and ospreys [F. *aigrette*]

E·gypt (i:dʒipt) (officially Arab Republic of Egypt) a republic (area 386,198 sq. miles, pop. 44,000,000) occupying the northeast corner of Africa and the Sinai peninsula, cut by the Gulf of Suez and by the Suez Canal (101 miles), which connects the Gulf with the Mediterranean. People and language: Arabic with Greek, Nubian, Berber, Jewish, Italian and Armenian minorities. Religion: 91% Moslems, 8% Christians (mainly Copts), 1% Jews and others. The Nile runs the length of the mainland. The population is concentrated along its valley and on its delta, at the head of which is Cairo, the capital. West of the Nile is the Libyan Desert, east is the Arabian Desert, rising to 7,165 ft near the Red Sea. The highest mountains are on Sinai (Katherina, 8,662 ft). The country divides into Lower Egypt (Wagh-el-Bahari) north of Cairo and Upper Egypt (El-Said) south of Cairo. The Nile rises between June and Sept. and is lowest in May. Flood level: 40 ft in Asyut, 22 ft in Cairo. Climate: Mediterranean in the north, desert elsewhere. Annual rainfall: Alexandria 8 ins, Cairo 1 in, the south nil. Average winter temperatures (F.): 66° along the Mediterranean, 75° in Aswan. Average maximum summer temperatures: Alexandria 87°, Cairo 96°, Aswan 108°. A hot, dry dusty wind (the khamsin) blows Mar.–June. Livestock: cattle, water buffaloes, sheep, donkeys, poultry, goats, camels. Agricultural products: cotton (2nd world producer), cereals, rice, beans, sugarcane, dates, onions. Minerals (chiefly in the Arabian Desert): oil, phosphates, iron ore, gypsum, salt, manganese. Manufactures: textiles, foodstuffs, cement, glass, metals, sugar. Hydroelectricity and irrigation are derived from the Aswan High Dam and other barrages. Exports: cotton. Imports: machinery, wheat, iron and steel, oil, vehicles, fertilizers. Ports: Alexandria, Port Said, Suez. There are five universities, the oldest being El Azhar (Cairo, 972) and Cairo (1925). Monetary unit: Egyptian pound

[illegible] kingdoms of Upper and Lower Egypt were united (c. 3110 B.C.) by Menes, who founded the first of the thirty dynasties. The Archaic period (dynasties 1 and 2, c. 3110–c. 2665 B.C.) is little known. The Old Kingdom (dynasties 3–6, c. [illegible] mids of Giza. The capital was probably at Memphis. The power of the pharaoh was at its height, but it then disintegrated into feudal anarchy (dynasties 7–10, c. 2180–c. 2052 B.C.). The Middle Kingdom (dynasties 11 and 12, c. 2052–c. 1786 B.C.), centered on Thebes, was the classic period of ancient Egyptian art. Economic progress led to expansion abroad. The Hyksos, who had invaded the delta, overran Egypt (dynasties 13–17, c. 1785–c. 1570 B.C.). Under the New Kingdom (dynasties 18–20, 1570–1075 B.C.) the Hyksos were expelled and a strong central government was set up with a large bureaucratic administration. A great empire was established from Nubia to the Euphrates, but it collapsed under the invasion of the Hittites. The Late New Kingdom (dynasties 21–25, 1075–657 B.C.) saw Egypt under foreign rule, begun by the Libyan Sheshonq I of the 22nd dynasty (940–730 B.C.) and continued by the Ethiopians. Egypt was occupied by the Assyrians (670–654 B.C.). After the native rule of the Saite period (26th dynasty, 664–525 B.C.), Egypt was occupied by the Persians (525–332 B.C.) who were expelled (332 B.C.) by Alexander the Great. After his death (323 B.C.) the Ptolemies ruled as his successors, extending their empire to Palestine and Syria, and making Alexandria a center of Hellenistic culture. After the death of Cleopatra (30 B.C.) Egypt became a Roman province (30 B.C.–395 A.D.). Christianity was introduced (3rd c.). Egypt passed to the Byzantine Empire (395–642), which repressed the Monophysite Coptic Christians, and was conquered by the Moslems (640). As part of Islam (642–1517), it was governed first as a province of the Caliphate (646–968), then by the Fatimid rulers (969–1171), who founded Cairo (969), and then by the Ayyubid rulers (1171–1249), who united Egypt and Syria. The rule of the Mamelukes (1249–1517) was notable for its architecture. With the discovery of the route around the Cape of Good Hope, Egypt lost its commercial importance and became an impoverished province of the Ottoman Empire (1517–1879), administered by Turkish pashas. Napoleon invaded Egypt (1798), but the French were defeated by the British and Turkish forces (1801). The Albanian Mohammed Ali became pasha (1805–48), began to modernize Egypt and conquered Arabia (1818) and the Sudan (1822). His son Ibrahim occupied Syria (1832–40) but was forced by Britain and France to withdraw (1841). Ismail governed as pasha (1863–7) and as khedive (1867–79). He opened the Suez Canal (1869), but had to accept Anglo-French financial control when his government became bankrupt. His abdication (1879) was followed by a revolt (1882) led by Arabi Pasha. This was crushed by the British, who occupied Egypt (1882–1914). Under Abbas Hilmi II (1892–1914) an Anglo-Egyptian Condominium of the Sudan was established (1899). At the start of the 1st world war, Turkish suzerainty was abolished and a British protectorate was declared (1914–22) until an independent kingdom was formed (1922) under Fuad I (1922–36). His son Farouk (1936–52) signed the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty (1936), which made Britain and Egypt allies and limited British forces to the canal zone for 20 years. Egypt was a British base in the 2nd world war, and declared war on Germany and Japan in Feb. 1945. The Arab League was set up (1945). Egypt fought Israel unsuccessfully (1948–9). Gen. Neguib seized power (1952) and Farouk abdicated. A republic was established (1953). Col. Nasser took over as premier (1954). When Anglo-American financial support for the Aswan High Dam was withdrawn, Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal (July 26, 1956). Israel, claiming she was subject to border raiding, attacked Egypt (Oct. 29, 1956). British and French forces invaded the canal zone (Oct. 31, 1956) but the U.N. ordered a cease-fire (Nov. 6, 1956). Egypt and Syria formed the United Arab Republic (1958). Yemen joined (1958) the United Arab Republic, creating the United Arab States. Syria and the Yemen withdrew (1961). Egypt again fought Israel (June 1967) but was defeated. The Suez Canal remained closed. Nasser was followed (Oct. 1970) by Anwar Sadat as president. Sadat expelled 20,000 Soviet military advisers and experts (1972), and gained wide support when Egypt regained a strip of the Sinai from Israel during the October War (1973) and the Suez Canal was reopened (1975). He concluded a peace treaty with Israel (1979) after the Camp David talks with Israeli Prime Min-

ister Begin. He was assassinated (1981) by Muslim fundamentalists and was succeeded by Hosni Mubarak, who tried to improve relations with the rest of the Arab world

E·gyp·tian (idʒipʃən) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the inhabitants of Egypt or their language, culture, etc. **2.** *n.* an inhabitant of Egypt ‖ the Egyptian language ‖ (*printing*) a heavy type-face, with squared serifs

Egyptian language a Hamitic language, now extinct, related to Semitic tongues. Hieroglyphic inscriptions of the 1st dynasty are known. Its last phase was Coptic, which died out as a spoken language in the 16th c., but survives as a liturgical language

E·gyp·tol·o·gist (i:dʒiptɔlədʒist) *n.* a specialist in Egyptology

E·gyp·tol·o·gy (i:dʒiptɔlədʒi:) *n.* the study of the archaeological remains of the civilization of ancient Egypt (*PETRIE) [*Egypto-* fr. EGYPT + Gk *logos*, word]

eh (ei, e) *interj.* used to reinforce a question, *what do you think of that, eh?* or simply to announce a question, *eh? what's that you said?*

Eh·ren·fels (éirənfels), Christian von (1859–1932), Austrian philosopher. He influenced the development of Gestalt psychology

Ehr·lich (éərlix), Paul (1854–1915), German bacteriologist. He discovered arsenical compounds used in the treatment of syphilis and his work led to major advances in chemotherapy

EHV *abbr.* extra high voltage

Ei·chen·dorff (áixəndɔrf), Joseph, Baron von (1788–1857), German Romantic writer. Many of his lyrics were set to music by Schumann and Wolf

ei·der (áidər) *n.* a sea duck of genus *Somateria* and related genera, restricted to northern regions. The female plucks the gray down from her breast to cover her eggs [Icel. *æð* (gen. of *pðr*)] **ei·der·down** (áidərdaun) *n.* the soft breast feathers of the eider ‖ a bed covering filled with these feathers ‖ a bed covering filled with inferior feathers, kapok etc.

ei·det·ic (aidétik) *adj.* (of voluntarily produced visual images) coming from the imagination but projected with extreme sharpness and accuracy, as in hallucinations [fr. Gk *eidos*, shape]

ei·det·ic image (aidétik) a detailed image of something previously seen

ei·do·lon (aidóulən) *pl.* **ei·do·lons, ei·do·la** (aidóulə) *n.* an apparition, a ghostly shape or figure [Gk = ghost]

Ei·fel (áifəl) a wooded highland area north of the Mosel and west of the Rhine, West Germany

Eif·fel (áifəl), Alexandre Gustave (1832–1923), French engineer. He designed and built many large iron frameworks, including the Eiffel tower at Paris (985 ft in 1899, raised to 1,052 ft in 1959)

eight (eit) **1.** *adj.* being one more than seven (*NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *n.* twice four ‖ the cardinal number representing this (8, VIII) ‖ eight o'clock ‖ a playing card marked with eight symbols ‖ a team of eight members, esp. in rowing ‖ (*pl*) races for eight-oared boats [O.E. *ahta, eahta, æhte*]

eight ball a black ball marked '8' used in the game of pool **behind the eight ball** (*pop.*) in a tough or dangerous position

eight bells (*naut.*) the eight strokes of a bell that mark the end of a four-hour watch (4, 8 and 12 o'clock)

eight·een (éiti:n) **1.** *adj.* being one more than 17 (*NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *n.* ten plus eight ‖ the cardinal number representing this (18, XVIII) [O.E. *eahtatýne, eahtaténe*]

eight·een·mo (eití:nmou) *n.* (*abbr.* 18mo) octodecimo [EIGHTEEN + DUODECIMO]

eight·eenth (éití:nθ) **1.** *adj.* being number 18 in a series (*NUMBER TABLE) ‖ being one of the 18 equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the 17th ‖ one of 18 equal parts of anything (1/18) ‖ the 18th day of a month [O.E. *eahtateotha*]

Eighteenth Amendment (1919) an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that prohibited the manufacture and sale of liquor, an enforcement of the Volstead Act (1919), also known as the Prohibition amendment. [illegible] crusading by temperance movements, the law was blatantly disobeyed by Americans and provided organized crime with a new venture... the manufacture and sale of illegal liquor. The 18th Amendment was repealed in 1933 by the passage of the 21st Amendment

888 Wadeye [illegible] agent GB

eight-fold way (éitfould) (*nuclear phys.*) a symmetrical pattern among eight different elementary interacting particles with similar mass isospin, and hypercharge

eighth (eitθ) **1.** *adj.* being number eight in a series (*NUMBER TABLE) ‖ being one of the eight equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the seventh ‖ one of eight equal parts of anything (1/8) ‖ the eighth day of a month ‖ (*mus.*) an octave **3.** *adv.* in the eighth place ‖ (followed by a superlative) except seven, *the eighth biggest* [O.E. *eahtotha*]

Eighth Amendment (1791) an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that prohibits cruel and unusual punishment and the setting of excessive bail or unreasonable fines, part of the Bill of Rights. It has been further defined by the Supreme Court as punishment in relation to the crime committed. In 'Furman v. Georgia' (1972) capital punishment was declared a violation of the 8th Amendment. This was modified by later decisions, and some states reinstated capital punishment for certain serious crimes

eighth note (*mus., Am.–Br.* quaver, symbol ♪) half a quarter note, or one-eighth of a whole note

eight·i·eth (éitiəθ) **1.** *adj.* being number 80 in a series (*NUMBER TABLE) ‖ being one of the 80 equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the 79th ‖ one of 80 equal parts of anything (1/80) [M.E.]

eight·some reel (éitsəm) a Scottish dance for eight dancers

eight·y (éiti:) **1.** *adj.* being ten more than 70 (*NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *pl.* **eight·ies** *n.* eight times ten ‖ the cardinal number representing this (80, LXXX) **the eighties** (of temperature, a person's age, a century, etc.) the span 80–9 [O.E. *hundeahtatig*]

Ei·lat, E·lath (eilɑt, éilæθ, i:læθ) Israel's outlet to the Red Sea, at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba. It is the terminus of the pipeline from Haifa. Nasser's attempt to deprive Israel of use of the port was a contributory cause of war (June 1967) between Israel and the Arab states

Eind·ho·ven (áinthouvən) a town (pop. 192,600) in North Brabant, S. Netherlands, a rail center: radio, electrical, metal and textile industries

Ein·hard (áinhurt) (c. 770–840), Frankish scholar. He wrote 'Vita Karoli Magni' (c. 820), a biography of Charlemagne

Ein·horn (áinhɔrn), David (1809–79), U.S. Jewish liberal theologian and leader of the U.S. Jewish reform movement. During the Civil War he campaigned against slavery

Ein·sie·deln (áinzi:deln) the site of a Benedictine abbey in Schwyz, Switzerland, containing a famous image of the Virgin and valuable manuscripts and incunables

Ein·stein (áinstain), Albert (1879–1955), mathematical physicist of German birth, naturalized American (1940). He profoundly influenced science in many fields, but is best known for his enunciation of the theory of relativity (generalized theory stated in 'Die Grundlage der Allgemeinen Relativitatstheorie', 1916). He is also distinguished for his work for peace and justice

Einstein equation the mass-energy equation

ein·stein·i·um (ainstáiniəm) *n.* a transuranic element (symbol E or Es, at. no. 99, mass of isotope of longest known half-life 254) [after Albert Einstein]

Ei·rann (éirən) *adj.* relating to Eire

Ei·re (éirə) *n.* (*IRISH REPUBLIC*

Ei·sen·how·er (áizənhauər), Dwight David ('Ike') (1890–1969), U.S. general and statesman. He served (1943–5) as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe and (1953–61) as 34th president of the U.S.A., a Republican. He was appointed (June 1942) commander of U.S. forces in Europe and (Nov. 1942) chief of all Allied forces in the North African landings. He directed the invasions of Sicily (July 1943) and Italy (Sept. 1943). In Dec. 1943 he began coordinating plans for the invasion of continental Europe (June 6, 1944). After commanding (1945) U.S. occupation forces in Germany and serving (1945–8) as U.S. army chief of staff, he retired (1948–50) to the presidency of Columbia [illegible] (1950–2) as supreme commander of the Allied Powers [illegible] forces. During his presidency, Congress ap-

proved (1954) the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway, together with some of the highest peacetime budgets in U.S. history. He presided over the end (1953) of the Korean War, the flow and ebb of the Viet nam war, and the formation (1954) of SEATO. He attended (1955) the Geneva summit conference, the first meeting since Potsdam of leaders of the former Allied powers. He proclaimed (1956) the Eisenhower Doctrine, providing for military and economic aid to Middle East nations beset by Communism. He ordered (1958) U.S. marines into Lebanon. A relaxation of the cold war tension ended at a summit conference in Paris (1960) when Nikita Khrushchev accused him of perfidy in the U-2 incident. To enforce racial desegregation in schools in Little Rock, Ark., he federalized (1957) the National Guard

Ei·sen·stein (áizənstain), Ferdinand Gotthold (1823–52), German mathematician, best known for his contributions to the theory of complex numbers

Eisenstein, Sergei Mikhailovich (1898–1948), Russian film director. He perfected the techniques of cutting and close-up in 'Strike' (1923), 'The Battleship Potemkin' (1925) and 'October' (1928). His most famous sound films are 'Alexander Nevsky' (1938) and 'Ivan the Terrible' (1942–5)

Ei·ser·nes Tor (áizərnestɔr) *IRON GATE

eis·tedd·fod (aistéðvɔd) *n.* a Welsh congress, national or local, to foster the national arts by competitions in music, vernacular drama and literature. The modern eisteddfod is a revival of the medieval congresses of Welsh bards, which died out in the Tudor period [Welsh = a formal gathering]

ei·ther (i:ðər, áiðər) **1.** *adj.* each one of two, *on either side of the road* ‖ one or other of two, *no goals were scored in either half* **2.** *pron.* each one of two, *either of the plans is equally dangerous* ‖ one or other of two, *you may take either of the roads* **3.** *conj.* used with 'or' to connect two or more alternatives, *either hurry or miss the concert* **4.** *adv.* (in a negative sentence or one which is given a partly negative sense by such words as 'hardly', 'scarcely', 'little', etc.) used preceded by 'or' to draw particular attention to the last of two or more alternatives, indicating that what is said of the earlier alternatives applies equally, or even more, to the last, *we don't like him, or his family, or his friends, either.* Similarly, without a preceding 'or', it emphasizes that what is denied or asked is in addition to some statement or denial already made or to be undestood, *I can't find the carbon either* [O.E. *ǽghwæther*]

e·jac·u·late (idʒǽkjuleit) *pres. part.* **e·jac·u·lating** *past* and *past part.* **e·jac·u·lat·ed** *v.t.* to say in a sudden utterance ‖ to eject (semen) ‖ *v.i.* to eject semen **e·jac·u·la·tion** *n.* **e·jac·u·la·to·ry** (idʒækjulətəri:, idʒǽkjulətouri:) *adj.* [fr. L. *ejaculari* (*ejaculatus*), to cast out]

e·ject (idʒékt) *v.t.* to throw out, *the cartridge is ejected automatically* ‖ to turn out, force to leave, *to eject demonstrators* ‖ (*law*) to evict from property, *to eject a tenant* [fr. L. *ejicere* (*ejectus*)]

e·jec·ta (idʒéktə) *pl. n.* matter thrown out by a natural force, e.g. ash from a volcano [L., things thrown out fr. *ejicere*, to throw out]

e·jec·tion (idʒékʃən) *n.* an ejecting or being ejected

e·jec·tive (idʒéktiv) *adj.* of ejection ‖ causing ejection

e·ject·ment (idʒéktmənt) *n.* an ejecting ‖ (*law*) an action for the recovery of possession of property

e·jec·tor (idʒektər) *n.* something which ejects, esp. the mechanism in a firearm which ejects the spent cartridge

e·ji·do (ehi:ðɔ) *n.* an agrarian property, held and worked in common, belonging to the peasants of a village in Mexico. Various governmental reforms since 1917 have given protection against the seizure of ejidos by landowners and financiers, not always successfully ‖ a system of land tenure [illegible] introduced in Mexico by President Lazaro Cardenas, under which the haciendas were transferred to the community [illegible]

e·ka·haf·ni·um (ekəhæfni:əm) *n.* (*chem.*) element 104, so-named tentatively, alternatively called kurchatovium. Having a mass number 260, it is produced by irradiating plutonium [illegible]

e·ka·lead (ekəled) *n.* hypothetical element 114

E·ka·te·rin·burg (ikatérinbu:rg) 'SVERDLOVSK
eke (i:k) *pres. part.* **ek·ing** *past* and *past part.* **eked** *v.t.* (with 'out') to make last longer, *to eke out supplies* || (with 'out') to make small but necessary additions to, *to eke out one's salary* || (with 'out') to make (a living, etc.) with difficulty and hardship [M.E. *eken* fr. O.E. *iecan*, [illegible]
ekistics [illegible] (a proposed science of human communities including economics, geography, sociology, government, coined by Greek planner C. A. Doxiades **ekistic** *adj.* **ekistician** *n.*
Ek·man dredge (ékmæn) underwater shovel, named for V. Wolfried Ekman, Swedish oceanographer, capable of sampling the bottom of a body of water
el (el) *n.* elevated railroad
e·lab·o·rate **1.** (iléebərit) *adj.* made with care and much fine detail, *an elaborate carving* || complicated, *an elaborate tangle of truth and* [illegible] *past* and *past part.* **e·lab·o·rat·ed** *v.t.* to make or develop (a complicated thing) with care, to work out in detail || (of a living organism) to change the chemical structure of (a foodstuff) so as to make it more readily assimilable, etc., esp. to cause (a complex organic compound) to come into being from simple substances || *v.i.* to add extra complication or ornament, esp. to go into [illegible] **e·lab·o·ra·tion** [illegible] **e·lab·o·ra·tive** [illegible] **e·lab·o·ra·tor** [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
É·lam (i:ləm) an ancient kingdom at the head of the Persian Gulf, founded before 4000 B.C., frequently at war with its neighbors until conquered (642–639 B.C.) by Assyria
e·land (i:lənd) *n. Taurotragus oryx*, the largest antelope of Central, S. and E. Africa. It stands about 6 ft high. Both sexes are horned [Du. *eland*, elk]
élan vital [illegible] (spontaneous urge which according to Bergson is [illegible]
e·lapse (ilæps) *pres. part.* **e·laps·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·lapsed** *v.i.* (of time, or an equivalent) to pass by [fr. L. *elabi* (*elapsus*), to glide away]
e·las·mo·branch (ilæzməbrænk) *n.* a member of *Elasmobranchii* or *Chondrichthyes*, a class of fish including most cartilaginous types, e.g. sharks, skates, rays, dogfish [Mod. L. fr. Gk [illegible]
e·las·tic (ilæstik) **1.** *adj.* having the ability to recover its original size or shape after deformation, springy, with the power to give or bend without snapping or breaking, adaptable to circumstances, *a plan elastic enough to allow for alternatives*, (of persons) recovering quickly after a setback, *an elastic temperament*, made of (or partly of) elastic, *an elastic band* **2.** *n.* vulcanized rubber thread, often covered with or woven into fabric, which can be stretched and which returns to its original size when released [illegible] *pop.* a rubber band **e·las·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* **e·las·tic·i·ty** (ilæstísiti) (ilæstisiti) *n.* the ability to resume the original size or shape after deformation. The deformation may be change of length, change of volume or change of shape and is called the strain, the force per unit area which causes the strain being called the stress [illegible] if the stress exceeds the elastic limit, or as a result of fatigue due to prolonged stress, the [illegible]
e·las·ti·cized (ilæstisaizd) *adj.* woven with elastic thread, made with elastic insertions [fr. Mod. [illegible]
elastic limit the greatest stress to which a body [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
e·las·to·mer (ilæstəmə:r) *n. biochem.* an enzyme [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

dent. Each state has the same number of members of the college as it has representatives in both houses of Congress. All the electoral votes of a state go for a single candidate. Many attempts have been made to reform or eliminate the college.

Electoral Commission *COMPROMISE OF 1877.

e·lec·tor·ate (ilektərit) *n.* the whole body of those who have the right to vote in a political election ‖ (*hist.*) the office or dominions of an elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

E·lec·tra (ilektrə) (*Gk mythol.*) the daughter of Agamemnon. She helped her brother Orestes to avenge their father's death by killing his murderers: their mother, Clytemnestra, and her lover, Aegisthus ‖ a daughter of Oceanus, mother of Iris and the Harpies.

Electra complex (*Freudian psychol.*) a complex in girls or women resulting from an attachment to the father that involves unconscious rivalry with the mother (cf. OEDIPUS COMPLEX).

e·lec·tric (iléktrik) *adj.* of or pertaining to electricity, containing, produced by, producing or worked by electricity ‖ extremely tense, nervously excited, *the mood of the audience was electric* **e·lec·tri·cal** *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *electricus* fr. *Gk ēlektron*, amber (which acquires a charge when rubbed)].

electrical conductivity the reciprocal of the resistivity of a substance.

electric arc *ARC.

electric arc furnace steelmaking device using high-quality scrap or ore with polluting elements eliminated.

electric blackboard telephone-connected display board that receives and enlarges transmitted data in graphic or digital form.

electric blue a harsh, bright, slightly greenish blue.

electric chair an electrified chair used to electrocute a condemned criminal ‖ this as a penalty.

electric charge the property of certain elementary particles which causes them to exert forces on one another and which can be characterized as either negative (like that on an electron) or positive (like that on a proton), according to whether an unknown charge is repelled by or attracted to an electronic-type charge (since charges of the same type repel and those of opposite types attract one another). Mks unit: coulomb = 6.242×10^{18} elementary electronic charges ‖ a particle or particles having this property.

electric circuit any arrangement of conductors through which an electric current can flow, usually including one or more devices (batteries, generators, etc.) that supply current, those that operate on the current, and various types of control for the resistance, voltage, current, etc. of the circuit.

electric current a flow of charged particles (e.g., electrons or protons) accompanied by the fields that they generate (mks unit: ampere).

electric eel *Electrophorus electricus*, a large South American eel (*ELECTRIC ORGANS).

electric eye a device that includes a photoelectric cell used as an automatic controlling mechanism.

electric field the field surrounding an electric charge or a moving magnet, being defined at any point by the force acting on a unit positive test charge placed at that point.

electric furnace a furnace which, by using the heating effect of an electric current, allows very high temperatures to be reached.

electric guitar a guitar whose sound is magnified by an electronic pickup which transmits the tone to an amplifier and loudspeaker.

e·lec·tri·cian (ilektrifən) *n.* someone whose trade is making, installing, maintaining or repairing electrical equipment.

e·lec·tric·i·ty (ilektrisiti:) *n.* a basic form of energy that is a property of certain fundamental particles of matter and consists of mutually attractive positively and negatively charged particles (protons and electrons, respectively, or positrons and electrons). It is manifested by magnetic, chemical and radiant properties, measured in electrostatic or electromagnetic units ‖ an electric current, or stream of electrostatic electricity (the [illegible] electricity).

electric light light produced by an electric current in any one of several devices, e.g., a fluorescent lamp, an arc lamp, an incandescent lamp.

electric organ a musical instrument (typically with two manuals and a pedal keyboard) producing a great range of tones, incl. tones similar to those of the pipe organ.

[illegible] in some fish, giving them the property of [illegible] electric eels, electric rays and the African cat[illegible].

electric potential a scalar quantity equal to the value of the potential function at some point in an electric field compared to its value at some standard point (e.g., infinitely far from all charges). It gives the energy change in moving a unit positive charge from the standard location to the point.

[illegible] *dinidae* having electric organs. They inhabit warm seas.

electric shock the painful spasm occurring when a current of electricity passes through the body. It may be lethal.

[illegible] marked by an intense electric field within a cloud or clouds.

e·lec·tri·fi·ca·tion (ilektrifikéiʃən) *n.* an electrifying or being electrified ‖ the change from the use of some other power to that of electric power, *the electrification of a railroad*.

[illegible] *past* and *past part.* **e·lec·tri·fied** *v.t.* to produce an electric charge or current in ‖ to cause to function by electric power ‖ to thrill or startle as though by an electric shock.

e·lec·tro (ilektrou) *n.* an electrotype [Gk].

electro- (ilektrou) *combining form* electric ‖ electrically ‖ electricity ‖ electrolysis [fr. *Gk ēlektron*, amber].

e·lec·tro·a·nal·y·sis (ilektrouənælisis) *n.* the use of [illegible].

[illegible] *n.* the tracing made by an electrocardiograph.

[illegible] (ilektroukardiəgruf) *n.* an apparatus that detects and records the electric activity of the cardiac muscle, and that is used to diagnose [illegible] **electrocardiography** (ilektroukardiɔgrəfi:) *n.*

e·lec·tro·chem·i·cal (ilektroukémik'l) *adj.* of or relating to electrochemistry.

electrochemical equivalent the mass of a substance reacting when a specified quantity of charge is passed during electrolysis. It is often expressed in grams per coulomb, the value for silver (the usual standard) being 0.01118 gm/coulomb (*FARADAY).

electrochemical series electromotive series.

e·lec·tro·chem·is·try (ilektroukemistri:) *n.* the science dealing with chemical changes produced by the flow of electric currents and with the energy relations of those changes. It has applications in the production of aluminum or chlorine, in the purification of copper, etc.

[illegible] the property of changing color in response to an electrical impulse, e.g., as iridium can be **electrochromic display** *n.*

e·lec·tro·con·vul·sive therapy (ilektroukənvʌlsiv) therapeutic electroshock treatments used in mental health programs to relieve depression. *abbr.* ECT. **syn** electroconvulsive shock, electroshock therapy (EST).

[illegible] *n.* the measurement and recording of brain waves through electrodes placed at the cerebral cortex. **electrocorticographer** *n.* **electrocorticographic** *adj.* **electrocorticographically** *adv.*

e·lec·tro·cute (iléktrəkju:t) *v.t. pres. part.* **e·lec·tro·cut·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·lec·tro·cut·ed** to administer a fatal electric shock to ‖ to put (a criminal) to death in this way. **e·lec·tro·cu·tion** *n.* [fr. ELECTRO- + *cute* as in 'execute'].

[illegible] tors (anode or cathode) by which an electric current is passed through a device such as an electrolytic cell or a discharge tube by an electron [illegible] cathode). [fr. ELECTRO- + Gk *hodos*, way].

[illegible] trode by electrolysis. 2. *v.t.* to deposit by [illegible] electrical properties of the skin.

e·lec·trode·sweep (ilektroudswi:p) *n.* (*mil.*) a magnetic cable sweep in which the water forms part of the electric circuit.

e·lec·tro·di·al·y·sis (ilektroudiælisis) *n.* a process that uses electrical current applied to permeable membranes to remove minerals from water, e.g., to desalinate salt water or [illegible].

e·lec·tro·duct (iléktrədʌkt) *n.* system for carrying high-voltage electricity.

e·lec·tro·dy·nam·ic (ilektroudainæmik) *adj.* of or relating to electrodynamics. **e·lec·tro·dy·nam·ics** *n.* the science which studies electrical forces (electrical current and magnetism) in interaction.

[illegible] tor) *n.* an instrument for measuring electric current, activated by the torque due to the reac[illegible].

e·lec·tro·en·ceph·a·lo·gram (ilektrouinséfələgræm) *n.* the tracing made by an electroencephalograph.

e·lec·tro·en·ceph·a·lo·graph (ilektrouinséfələgræf, ilektrouinsefələgraf) *n.* an instrument which measures and records brain waves. It is used as an aid in the diagnosis of certain brain disorders, e.g., epilepsy.

[illegible] *n.* antipollution chimney device that removes particles by electr[illegible].

[illegible] (ilektrouifiʃiŋ) *n.* technique of catching fish by utilizing their tendency to seek the source of a direct electric current.

[illegible] (ilektrougæsdainæmiks) *n.* use of flow of high-pressure combustion gas to generate electricity, esp. in high-voltage electric-power generation, air-pollution control, and paint spraying. **electrogasdynamic** *adj.*

[illegible] *n.* creation of electricity, esp. by living organisms. **electrogenic** *adj.*

e·lec·tro·hy·drau·lics (ilektrouhaidrɔliks) *n.* [illegible] of producing pulsating discharges of electricity under a liquid, creating shock waves and certain chemical reactions. **electrohydraulic** *adj.* **electrohydraulically** *adv.*

e·lec·tro·ki·net·ics (ilektroukinétiks, ilektroukainétiks) *n.* the branch of physics dealing with the steady motion of charge and the behavior of charged particles in electric and magnetic fields (cf. ELECTROSTATICS).

e·lec·trol·y·sis (ilektrɔlisis) *n.* the passing of an electric current through an electrolyte to produce chemical changes in it. The current is carried in the electrolyte by ions that migrate to the electrodes where they may react, forming new substances ‖ depilation by means of an electric current applied to the body with a needle-shaped electrode [fr. ELECTRO- + Gk *lusis*, loosening, dissolution].

[illegible] *n.* a liquid solution or fused salt that conducts electricity, the charge being carried by the movement of ions (cf. the movement of electrons in metallic conductors) ‖ a solid substance that when fused or dissolved [illegible] **electrolytic** (ilektrəlitik) *adj.* [fr. ELECTRO- + Gk *lutos*, soluble].

e·lec·tro·lyze (ilektrəlaiz) *pres. part.* **e·lec·tro·lyz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·lec·tro·lyzed** *v.t.* to cause to undergo electrolysis [fr. ELECTRO- + Gk *lusis*, loosening, dissolution].

e·lec·tro·mag·net (ilektroumægnit) *n.* a coil of magnetic material (e.g., soft iron) about which is wound a coil of wire that produces a strongly directed magnetic field only when a current is allowed to flow through the wire. Electromag[illegible] **electromagnetic** (ilektroumægnétik) *adj.*

electromagnetic field the region surrounding a moving electric charge that consists of magnetic and electric force fields specially related, e.g., as to orientation and strength, and that possesses a definite amount of energy.

electromagnetic induction [illegible] due to the relative motion of the conductor and a magnetic field, or by a change in the magnetic [illegible] tor or circuit.

electromagnetic wave [illegible] through space or a medium by simultaneous periodic variation in the electric and magnetic field intensity at right angles to each other and [illegible] netic spectrum includes radio waves, microwaves, infrared, visible and ultraviolet radia[illegible].

tion, X rays, gamma rays and cosmic rays (in order of decreasing wavelength) and each [illegible] with a photon whose energy increases with decreasing wavelength The speed of electromagnetic waves is 2 998 x 10^8 m/sec in a vacuum This is regarded in relativistic physics as being a universal constant and the theoretical limit to the speed attainable by a particle or body, even one with a rest mass of 0

e·lec·tro·mag·net [illegible] the magnetic force produced by an electric current (e g , in an electromagnet) || the science which studies the interrelation of electricity

e·lec·tro·met·al·lur·gy (ilektroumetələrdʒi) *n* the science of the electrical processes or methods used industrially for separating metals from alloys, or for refining or shaping metals

e·lec·trom·e·ter [illegible] types of instrument that are actuated by the forces between charged bodies and are used to indicate the presence of ionizing radiation and to measure potential differences, e g , an electroscope **e·lec·tro·met·ric** (ilektroumetrik) *adj* **e·lec·tro·met·ri·cal·ly** adv **e·lec·trom·e·try** (ilektromitri) *n*

e·lec·tro·mo·tive (ilektroumoutiv) *adj* producing electric current

electromotive force (*abbr* emf) potential difference

electromotive force series [illegible]

electromotive series the chemical elements or ions arranged according to their standard electrode potential, the order usually showing the tendency of any given element to reduce the ones below it in the series (*OXIDATION REDUCTION*)

e·lec·tro·my·o·graph [illegible] vice to record electrical voltage generated by [illegible] (EMG)

e·lec·tron (ilektron) *n* a lepton of rest mass 0 511 x 10^6 eV (9 107 x 10^{-28} gm) and electric charge −1 (the electron's charge is the fundamental unit of electric charge equal to 1 602 x 10^{-19} coulomb) The electron is a constituent of the atom (ELECTRIC + *-on*, fundamental particle)

electron affinity the energy required to remove an electron from an ion possessing a [illegible]

e·lec·tron·a·sis [illegible] (*med*) semiconsciousness, sometimes passing to unconsciousness, created by electric shock, used in mental therapy, sometimes by anesthesia *Cf* ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY

e·lec·tron·ic [illegible] controlled by an electron beam, used in presenting graphic data on a video screen

electron diffraction an effect due to the fact that a beam of electrons behaves as a wave of [illegible] and can therefore be diffracted by slits that are roughly of the order of the atomic dimensions (1 [illegible] fraction is used to study the structure of crystals, [illegible] structure of gases, by allowing a beam of electrons of known energy (and wavelength) to traverse a material of unknown structure, calculating the atomic dimensions from the dif[illegible]

electron diffraction (*optics*) the creation of a lattice by the diffraction of atoms in a crystal

e·lec·tro·neg·a·tive (ilektrounegətiv) *adj* carrying a negative electric charge, and then having a tendency to become negative by gain[illegible]

electron gun a cathode and the assembly used [illegible]

electronic art art form utilizing flashing light displays

electronic banking use of magnetically encoded plastic cards at terminals outside a regular bank location for check cashing, deposits, and other money transfer functions *Cf* EFT

electronic calculator a calculator that utilizes [illegible] electronic circuit to perform arithmetic functions

electronic compositor a device for setting type electronically with characters generated by laser beams

electronic computer a device capable of performing systematic sequences of operation upon data, including numerous arithmetic and logic procedures, without intervention by a human operator during the run

electronic countermeasure (*mil*) a device designed to misdirect guidance system of an attacking missile

electronic games devices, e g , electronic tennis, that enable players to manipulate electronic impulses viewed on a display screen (usu [illegible]

e·lec·tron·i·cize (ilektronisaiz) *v* to install electronic systems

electronic larynx a device used by those without vocal cords to simulate speech through the use of an electronically controlled artificial larynx inside tube or outside the voice box

electronic lock a security device that responds to a magnetically encoded plastic card

electronic mail system of electronic transmission of postal messages between post offices, e g , Mailgram, Intelpost

electronic music musical compositions created for tape recording by electronic devices in a laboratory

electronic position indicator a device used to measure ship-to-shore distances by measuring the time elapsed for a radio echo acronym EPI

electronic profilometer a device for measuring roughness by the changing voltage in a stylus passed over a surface

electronic watch a timepiece utilizing battery-powered electronic circuits to activate a tuning fork or quartz crystal to sustain movement

electronic warfare (*mil*) military action involving the use of electromagnetic energy to determine, exploit, reduce, or prevent hostile use of the electromagnetic spectrum, and at the same time retaining its friendly use

electron lens a device for converging or diverging a beam of electrons by means of electric and/or magnetic fields It is used in the electron microscope, cathode ray tube, etc

electron microprobe (*med*) X ray device that focuses a stream of electrons on a point and measures the backscattered electrons, the resulting radiation fluorescence, etc

electron microscope a microscope of extremely high magnification and resolving power in which a beam of electrons, focused by means of an electron lens, is made to form an enlarged image of an object on a fluorescent screen or photographic plate It is used to examine the structure of bacteria, viruses, colloidal particles, etc

e·lec·tron·o·graph (ilektronəgræf) *n* a device that produces images on a photographic emulsion through the use of an accelerated beam of electrons **electronograph** *n* the image produced [illegible] **electronography** [illegible] **electronographic** [illegible] **electronography** (ilektronogrəfi) the production of photographic images using a cathode ray tube

electron synchroton a device designed to accelerate [illegible] target that will produce gamma rays

electron telescope (*optics*) a telescopic device [illegible] tive cathode that converts and enlarges the image *Cf* ELECTRON MICROSCOPE SNIPERSCOPE SNOOPERSCOPE

electron transport system (*biochem*) biological oxidizing agents arranged in a sequence of increasing strength to form compounds of oxy[illegible]

electron tube an electronic device that consists of a glass or metal container either evacuated or filled with an inert gas, that contains a cathode or filament emitting a stream of electrons, and one or more grids that regulate the stream on its path to the anode or plate Electron tubes have many uses in modern electronics, the most common being to amplify the energy of an electrical signal or to convert a direct current to an alternating current and vice versa

electron valve an electron tube

electron volt (*phys*, symbol eV) a unit of energy equal to that gained by an electron in passing through a difference in potential of one volt. 1eV = 1.6x 10^{-12} erg

e·lec·tro·ny·stag·mog·ra·phy (ilektronistægmɔgrəfi) *n* (*med*) process of recording eye movements used in assessing abnormal eye movements **electronystagmogram** *n* the record

e·lec·tro·oc·u·lo·gram (ilektrouɔkjuləgræm) *n* (*med*) record of measurement of voltage between front and back of eye, used esp in studying eyeball movement, esp in sleep *Cf* EEG

e·lec·tro·op·tics (ilektrouɔptiks) *n* the interaction between optics and electronics leading to the transformation of electrical energy into light or vice versa

e·lec·tro·phone (ilektrəfoun) *n* a musical instrument that produces electronic music

e·lec·tro·pho·re·sis (ilektroufərisis) *n* the movement of suspended particles in a fluid under the influence of an electric field The separation and identification of proteins and other colloids and the coating of objects with rubber and synthetic polymers are widely used applications (ELECTRO- + Gk *phorēsis*, being carried)

e·lec·troph·o·rus (ilektrɔfərəs) *pl* **e·lec·troph·o·ri** (ilektrɔfərai) *n* a simple device for the production of an electrostatic charge by induction (fr ELECTRO- + Gk *phoros*, carried)

e·lec·tro·phren·ic respiration (ilektrofrénik) a device that stimulates the nerve that controls breathing by electrodes placed appropriately It was designed as a means of artificial respiration and is often so used

e·lec·tro·plate (ilektrəpleit) **1.** *v t pres part* **e·lec·tro·plat·ing** *past* and *past part* **e·lec·tro·plat·ed** to plate by electrodeposition **2.** *n* something electroplated || such articles collectively

e·lec·tro·pos·i·tive (ilektroupɔzitiv) *adj* carrying a positive electric charge, tending to move toward the cathode in electrolysis || having a tendency to become positive by releasing electrons, esp in redox reactions

e·lec·tro·ret·i·nog·ra·phy (ilektroretinɔgrəfi) *n* the measurement and recording of electrical activity in the retina **electroretinograph** *n* the instrument **electroretinographic** *adj*

e·lec·tro·scope (ilektrəskoup) *n* (*phys*) an instrument which detects the presence of an electric charge by means of the motion of a charged indicator brought in the neighborhood of the unknown charge It can be used to determine whether the charge is positive or negative and to indicate the presence of ionizing radiation **e·lec·tro·scop·ic** (ilektrəskɔpik) *adj* (fr ELECTRO- + Gk *skopeein*, to observe)

e·lec·tro·shock therapy (ilektrəʃɔk) therapy using an electric current to induce coma

e·lec·tro·sleep (ilektrəsli:p) *n* sleep state induced by low-voltage electricity passed through the brain

e·lec·tro·stat·ic (ilektroustætik) *adj* relating to static electricity or to electrostatics

e·lec·tro·stat·ic copier (ilektroustætik) device for making copies of written material utilizing a charged powdered carbon toner received as an image from material oppositely charged; e g , the Xerox and Electrofax processes

electrostatic induction the development of a localized charge on a body due to the presence (without contact) of a charged object

electrostatic precipitator air-pollution control device that imparts an electrical charge to particles in a gas stream, causing them to collect on an electrode

electrostatic printer device that prints lines by projecting images onto a drum in electrostatic patterns that attract a powdered ink These in turn are transferred and fused onto the paper **electrostatic printing** *n*

e·lec·tro·stat·ics (ilektroustætiks) *n* a branch of physics dealing with the study of the forces of interaction of nonmoving electrical charges (cf.

electrostatic unit (*abbr* esu) one of a system of units based on the forces between two charged particles, e g , in the cgs system of units the fundamental electrostatic unit is the statcou[illegible]

e·lec·tro·steth·o·phone (ilektrəstethəfoun) *n* (*med*) a stethoscope equipped with microphone and amplifier

e·lec·tro·ther·a·py (ilektrōthĕr'əpē) *n.* the treatment of disorders by electricity (electric current, radiation etc.)

e·lec·tro·to·nus (ilektrŏt'nəs) *n.* the state of a nerve subjected to the passage of an electric current [Mod. L. fr. ELECTRO- + Gk. *tonos*, tension]

e·lec·tro·type (ilektrətīp) **1.** *n.* a printing plate made by coating a wax impression (e.g., of standing type with graphite and then depositing copper on it by electrolysis, the product being backed by a lead alloy | a copy made by this process **2.** *v. pres. part.* **e·lec·tro·typ·ing** *pa. t.* and *past part.* **e·lec·tro·typed** *v.t.* to reproduce from an electrotype | *v.t.* to make an electrotype **e·lec·tro·typ·er** *n.*

e·lec·tro·va·lence (ilektrōvāləns) *n.* the transfer of one or more electrons from one atom to another with the formation of ions, resulting in an ionic bond (cf. COVALENCE) || the number of charges acquired by an atom during compound or ion formation **e·lec·tro·va·lent** *adj.*

electrovalent bond a chemical bond formed by electrovalence

e·lec·trum (iléktrəm) *n.* an alloy of gold and silver (from about half to about three-quarters gold) used in ancient times [L. fr. Gk. *ēlektron*, amber]

e·lec·tu·ar·y (ilekʧuĕrē) *pl.* **e·lec·tu·ar·ies** *n.* (*old-fash.*) a medicine mixed with honey or syrup to make a sweet, soothing paste [fr. L.L. *electuarium*]

e·le·do·sin (C$_{11}$H$_{16}$N$_2$O$_3$S) (*pharm.*) protein drug, derived from salivary glands of octopuses, that causes dilation of blood vessels and reduction of blood pressure

el·ee·mos·y·nar·y (elēməsnĕrē, elēməsnərē) *adj.* relating to the giving of alms or to charitable works || supported by, or devoted to, such purposes, charitable [fr. M.L. *eleemosynarius* fr. Gk.]

el·e·gance (éligəns) *n.* the state or quality of being elegant [F. *élégance*]

el·e·gant (éligənt) *adj.* gracefully refined, neatly and beautifully made or constructed, e.g., of a mathematical proof || showing good taste, refined, polite, *elegant manners* | fashionable, smart || (*pop.*) very good of its kind [F. *élégant*]

el·e·gi·ac (elidʒáiək) **1.** *adj.* in the form or mood of an elegy, or in elegiacs || mournful, sadly remembering the past **2.** *n.* an elegiac couplet, (*pl.*) a poem in elegiac couplets **el·e·gi·a·cal** *adj.* [fr. L. *elegiacus*]

elegiac couplet a meter, used in Greek and Latin verse, in which dactylic hexameters alternate with pentameters

el·e·gist (élidʒist) *n.* a writer of elegies

el·e·gize (élidʒaiz) *pres. part.* **el·e·giz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **el·e·gized** *v.t.* to lament the death of (someone) in an elegy || *v.i.* to write an elegy

el·e·gy (élidʒi:) *pl.* **el·e·gies** *n.* a poem which laments the death of someone | a poem written in a nostalgic or melancholy mood (*Greek and Latin poetry*) a poem in elegiac meter [fr. F. *élégie* fr. L. fr. Gk]

el·e·ment (éləmənt) *n.* one of the simplest parts into which something can be divided, or a component of a composite whole || something which is present in small quantity in a larger whole, *there is an element of truth in what he said* || (*pl.*) the simplest and most basic parts of a branch of knowledge, *the elements of mathematics* | (*pl.*; *rhet.*) atmospheric forces, *to brave the elements* (to force oneself to go out into the storm) (*pl.*) earth, air, fire and water, formerly regarded as the basic constituents of the material universe (*biol.*) the natural habitat of an organism (water, dry land etc.) || (*chem.*) any of more than 100 substances that never have been separated into simpler substances by ordinary chemical means (cf. COMPOUND). Each is considered to contain atoms all of the same atomic number. All matter consists of elements, either individually or in combination. When arranged in order of increasing atomic number the elements display a characteristic periodic variation in chemical and physical properties (PERIODIC TABLE). Most elements lighter than and including [illegible] are [illegible] ones being produced [illegible] (ELEMENT) || any distinct part of a composite device, e.g., each of the individual lenses of an objective || (*elec.*) the [illegible] || any material thing or action, e.g., the water in baptism or the imposition of hands in holy orders, which [illegible]

(*pl.*) the bread and wine of the Eucharist (*the e.*) the resistance coil, wire, of an electric heater, [illegible] || (*pl.*) [illegible] to feel utterly at ease (lost, constrained), *he is in* [illegible] || (*pl.*) [illegible] (elément'l) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to the primitive forces of nature (*the e. fury*) of one of the four elements (earth, air, fire, water) | elementary **2.** *n.* a spirit identified with one of the primitive [illegible]

el·e·men·ta·ry (eləmentərē, eləmentrē) *adj.* very simple, basic, *elementary good manners* | consisting of the simplest parts of a branch of knowledge, *elementary physics* | consisting of a [illegible]

elementary particle a fundamental particle

elementary school a school of eight grades [illegible] junior high school) a similar school of six grades

el·e·mi (eləmi:) *n.* any of several fragrant oleoresins obtained from tropical trees of fam. *Burseraceae* and used in inks, varnishes, lacquers etc. Manila elemi is obtained by cutting the trunk of *Canarium luzonicum*, a large Philippine tree [F. *elemi*, prob. fr. Arab. *al-lami*]

e·len·chus (ilenkəs) *pl.* **e·len·chi** (ilenkai) *n.* [illegible] esp. syllogistically **e·lénc·tic, e·lenc·ti·cal** *adjs* [L. fr. Gk. *elenchos*, cross-examination]

el·e·phant (élifənt) *n.* the Indian *Elephas indicus* [illegible] *Loxodonta africana* both fam. *Elephantidae*, the largest living land animals, standing 9-12 ft high and weighing 5-6 tons. The nose is an elongated and prehensile trunk. *Loxodonta africana* differs from *Elephas indicus* by its greater height, larger ears, less elevated head, heavier bones and ivory tusks | a size of drawing paper, commonly 28 × 23 ins [M.E. *olifaunt* fr. O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

El·e·phan·ta (elifæntə) (Gharapuri) a small island in the Gulf of Bombay famous for its temple caves (first half of the 6th c. A.D.) [illegible] Elephanta [illegible]

elephant grass a member of *Pennisetum*, fam. *Gramineae*, a genus of savanna grasses, widely grown for forage. *Typha elephantina*, fam. *Typhaceae*, a tall marsh plant found from S. Europe to the East Indies. Its leaves are used for mats, baskets etc.

el·e·phan·ti·a·sis (elifəntáiəsis) *n.* filariasis, a tropical disease caused by the multiplication of [illegible] in the body. [illegible] spread by mosquitoes. The worms do little harm when alive, but when dead they block the lymphatic ducts and glands (*LYMPH) thus causing gross swelling of various parts of the body, esp. the legs and genitals [L. fr. Gk. *elephas*, elephant (because of the tough texture of the skin caused by this disease)]

el·e·phan·tine (elifənti:n, elifəntain) *adj.* of or [illegible] elephant. Usage: *elephantine humor* (*elephantinus buk*) || pompous and heavy-handed, *elephantine humor* [fr. L. fr. Gk. *elephantinos*]

elephant seal *Mirounga leonina*, a large seal (up to 20 ft) of the southern hemisphere, with a long proboscis. Hunters have almost eliminated it. *Mirounga angustirostris*, a smaller seal surviving in a protected herd

elephant shrew a shrew of genus *Macroscelides*, leaping, long-legged, long-nosed insectivores, native to Africa

El·eu·sin·i·an (elju sini ən) *adj.* of Eleusis

E·leu·sis (ilu:sis) an ancient city of Attica, Greece, on the Bay of Eleusis, 12 miles northeast of Athens, where the Eleusinian Mysteries, centered on the worship of Demeter, were celebrated. The modern town (pop. 11,000) is one of Greece's few industrial centers: olive oil, distilleries, cement, aluminum [illegible]

el·e·vate (élivèit) *pres. part.* **el·e·vat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **el·e·vat·ed** *v.t.* to raise to a higher level | to raise in rank or dignity | to raise in price, value, importance, etc. || to raise to a higher moral or intellectual level | to encourage (hopes) or raise (spirits) (*eccles.*) to raise (the Host) in adoration | to raise the axis of (a gun) or the sights of (a rifle) [fr. L. *elevare* (*elevatus*), to raise]

el·e·vat·ed (élivèitid) **1.** *adj.* raised up, lofty | high in rank or dignity | morally or intellectu[illegible] **2.** *n.* [illegible] railroad

elevated railway elevated railroad

el·e·va·tion (elivéiʃən) *n.* an elevating or being elevated || height above sea level || loftiness, grandeur || (*archit.*) a side or end view of a building, etc. or a drawing of this view (cf. PLAN) | a hill or piece of rising ground | (*ballet*) a leap, the dancer appearing to hang for a moment in the air || (*astron.*) the angular distance of a heavenly body above the horizon || the angle with the horizontal at which a gun is laid **the Elevation** [illegible] the lifting up of the Host in adoration [fr. L. *elevatio* (*elevationis*)]

elevation sight [illegible]

elevator (élivèitər) *n.* a machine that can raise or carry a weight from one level to another || (*Am.*; *Br.* lift) a mechanical apparatus for raising or lowering people or things from floor to floor in a building || a tall building or tower into which grain is mechanically hoisted for storage | *wrestling* maneuver in which a wrestler places his leg behind one of his opponent's legs and raises it to cause an imbalance | one of the control surfaces of an aircraft (situated in the [illegible] which controls climb and descent) | a muscle which controls the lifting of a part of the body (cf. DEPRESSOR) [L. one who, or that which, elevates]

el·ev·en (ilevən) **1.** *adj.* being one more than 10 (*NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *n.* 10 plus one || the cardinal number representing this (11, XI) || 11 o'clock | a team of 11 members, e.g., in field hockey [O.E. *endleofan*]

el·ev·en-plus examination (ilévənplás) (*Br.*) a test taken at the age of 10 or 11 by children attending primary schools in some localities, to determine which type of secondary school (grammar, technical or secondary modern) they will attend

e·lev·enth (ilevənθ) **1.** *adj.* being number 11 in a series (*NUMBER TABLE) | being one of the 11 equal parts of anything **at the eleventh hour** at the last possible moment || in the nick of time **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the tenth | one of 11 equal parts of anything (1/11) || the 11th day of a month [O.E. *endlyfta*, *ellefta*]

Eleventh Amendment (1798) an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that limits citizens of one state, or foreign subjects, from bringing suit in federal court against the government of another state unless that state consents. It also applies to citizens of a state bringing suit against their own state. It may not be used by state officers to protect against suits based on individual performance

el·e·von (éləvɔn) *n.* an aircraft control surface that functions both as an elevator and as an [illegible] (cf. AILERON)

elf (elf) *pl.* **elves** (elvz) *n.* (*folk*) the creature of folk lore with magic power, often mischievous or malicious, but sometimes kind and helpful | an elfhike child or person [O.E. *ælf*]

El Ferrol (elferrəl) (El Ferrol del Caudillo) a town and naval station (pop. 82,000) with a fine natural harbor in the northwest corner of Spain (Galicia): shipbuilding, fishing, linen and leather industries

elf-in (elfin) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to elves, elflike | fey **2.** *n.* an elf

elf-ish (elfi) *adj.* of or relating to elves | mischievous

El·gar (elgər, elgur), Sir Edward (1857-1934), English composer, best known for his cello concerto (1919), two symphonies (1908, 1911), the 'Enigma' variations (1899) and the oratorio [illegible] (1900)

El·gin marbles (elgin) a collection of ancient Greek sculptures and inscriptions salvaged from the Acropolis in Athens after it had been [illegible] ment by the Turks, conveyed to England by [illegible] and bought by the British government (1816) for the British Museum

El·gin·shire (elgin ʃiər, elgin ʃər) (*MORAYSHIRE)

El·gon, Mt. [illegible] on the boundary of Kenya and Uganda. The crater is 5 miles across

El Greco [illegible]

el·hi (élhai) *n.* school for grades 1-12

Elisa [illegible]

e·lic·it (ilsit) *v.t.* to draw forth in response, *to elicit a protest* | to arrive at (the truth, etc.) by [illegible] *cere* (*electus*), to entice]

e·lide (ilaid) *pres. part.* **e·lid·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·lid·ed** [illegible] pronunciation | to suppress, strike out (figures, [illegible]

Eliécer Gaitán [illegible] (1903-1948), Colombian politician, leader of the Lib[illegible]

eral party. His assassination in Bogotá triggered a political war between liberals and conservatives, causing casualties estimated at 200,000.

el·i·gi·bil·i·ty (elidʒəbiliti) *n.* the state or quality of being eligible.

el·i·gi·ble (elidʒəb'l) *adj.* qualified to be chosen, *eligible for reelection* ‖ entitled to receive, *eligible for a pension* ‖ (*colloq.*) desirable, as having the advantages looked for by prospective mothers-in-law. [F. *eligible*]

E·li·jah (ilaidʒə) (c. 870–840 B.C.), a prophet of Israel. He bravely resisted the recrudescence of heathenism under Ahab and Ahaziah. His influence was so great that he was cast in the role of herald of the Messiah. St. Matthew correlates John the Baptist with him (I Kings, xvii–xxi and II Kings, i, ii).

e·lim·i·nate (ilimineit) *v.t.* **e·lim·i·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·lim·i·nat·ed** *v.t.* to get rid of. *to eliminate error.* to cause to be no longer included. *to eliminate from a competition.* ‖ (*physiol.*) to get rid of by expelling, excrete. ‖ (*math.*) to remove (a quantity) from an equation.

e·lim·i·na·to·ry (ilimineitəri, ilimnətouri) *adj.* [fr. L. *eliminare* (*eliminatus*), to thrust out of]

el·in·var (elinvar) *n.* a nickel-chromium alloy, the elasticity of which is unaffected by changes of temperature, used for the hairsprings of watches. [ELASTICITY + INVARIABLE]

Eliot, Charles William (1926), U.S. educator, and president (1869–1909) of Harvard University. He championed the elimination of required courses and raised Harvard's entrance requirements, strongly influencing national secondary education. He edited (1909–10) the 50-volume 'Harvard Classics.'

Eliot, George (Mary Ann Evans, 1819–80), English novelist. Her earlier group of novels ('Adam Bede', 1859, 'The Mill on the Floss', 1860, and 'Silas Marner', 1861) are the most popular, but 'Middlemarch' (1872) is considered

strong sense of morality, concerning herself with problems of ethical behavior as well as the social and psychological conflicts arising from

middle class. She portrayed faithfully the life and character of the Midlands over a wide range of social levels.

Eliot, John (1604–90), New England colonial minister. He led a missionary movement to convert the Algonquian Indians to Christianity and introduce them to the English way of life. He translated (1661–3) the Bible into an Algonquian language. This was the first version in any language to be printed in America.

Eliot, Sir John (1592–1632), English statesman, one of the leaders of parliamentary opposition to Charles I.

Eliot, Thomas Stearns (1888–1965), poet and

subject in 1927. 'The Waste Land' (1922) and other early poems brought him wide recognition. During the 1920s and '30s his poetry (esp. 'Ash Wednesday', 1930), his first play ('Murder in the Cathedral', 1935) and his extremely influential criticism ('The Sacred Wood', 1920, and later volumes, together with his work as editor of 'The Criterion', 1922–39), were largely responsible for a revolution in English and American taste. He emerged as the leading writer in English of his generation. Other plays are 'The Family Reunion' (1939), 'The Cocktail Party' (1950), and 'The Confidential Clerk'

e·lision (ilizən) *n.* the dropping of a vowel or syllable in pronunciation (e.g., 'I'm' for 'I am') [fr. L. *elisio* (*elisionis*)]

elite (eilit) *n.* the few who are considered socially, intellectually or professionally superior to the rest in a group or society ‖ a typewriter face of 12 characters to the inch, 6 lines to the vertical inch. [F.]

e·lix·ir (iliksər) *n.* a substance sought by alchemists for converting base metals into gold. ‖ (*pharm.*) an aromatic preparation, often sweetened and containing alcohol, used for flavoring drugs. [M.L. fr. Arab. *al-iksir* prob. fr. *al*, the + Gk *xērion*, a powder used to treat wounds fr. *xēros*, dry]

E·liz·a·beth (ilizəbəθ), mother of John the Baptist, wife of the high priest Zacharias, and cousin of the Virgin Mary.

Elizabeth, St. (1207–31), daughter of Andrew II, king of Hungary. She married (1222) Louis, landgrave of Thuringia. After his early death (1227) she devoted her life to asceticism and charity. Feast: Nov. 19.

Elizabeth (1709–62), empress of Russia (1741–62), daughter of Peter I. A shrewd politician, she gained power by overthrowing Ivan VI, and brought Frederick II of Prussia near to ruin in the Seven Years' War. She was a patron of learning and French culture.

Elizabeth I (1533–1603), queen of England (1558–1603), daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. Imprisoned in the reign of her sister Mary I, Elizabeth came to the throne (1558) to face problems of religious strife, unstable finances and war with France. With Burghley as her adviser, she tackled the economic problem, ended the war (1559), and reestablished the Church of England on the moderate basis of the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity (1559) and the Thirty-nine Articles (1563). The queen used offers of marriage from Philip II of Spain and others to further her policy of playing off the Catholic powers of Europe against one another, while taking care to remain single. But Catholic plots at home necessitated increasingly severe measures against Catholics as well as the imprisonment (1568) of Mary queen of Scots, whom Elizabeth finally executed (1587) after the Babington plot. Mary's death led Philip II to send the Spanish Armada (1588) in a vain attempt to conquer England. The end of the reign was marked by the growth of Puritan opposition in parliament, where the questions of monopolies and of the succession to the throne caused bitter disputes with the queen. Ireland, in revolt since 1569, was pacified (1600–3), and a rising (1601) under Elizabeth's former favorite Essex was put down. The Elizabethan age saw the beginnings of social legislation in the Poor Laws of 1563 and 1601. Abroad, it was an age of maritime expansion under such adventurers as Hawkins, Raleigh, Frobisher and Drake. In literature, it was the age of Shakespeare, Sidney, Spenser and Marlowe, and there was also a flowering of music, architecture and art. Elizabeth's autocratic vanity and obstinacy were in keeping with a new mood of ebullient nationalism.

Elizabeth II (1926–), queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and head of the Commonwealth, since 1952, daughter of George VI. Although her duties as a constitutional monarch are largely ceremonial she is conscientious about conducting them. She celebrated the 25th anniversary

elk (elk) *n. Alces alces*, the largest of the deer family, inhabiting N. Europe and Asia. Adults stand 6 ft. high and the male bears very broad,

a member of the Elks, a prominent fraternal

elk·hound (elkhaund) *n.* a Norwegian dog of a breed bred originally for hunting elks or bears

weight up to 50 lbs.). It has a thick close coat and short curled tail.

man ell about 39 ins., English ell about 45 ins., Flemish and Dutch ell about 27 ins.). [O.E. *eln*]

Elles·mere Island (elzmiər) the northernmost island (area 76,000 sq. miles), mountainous and ice-covered, of the Canadian archipelago, west of N. Greenland, part of Canada's Northwest

Ellice Islands (elis)

El·ling·ton (elintən), Edward Kennedy ('Duke') Ellington, 1899–1974), U.S. jazz pianist, composer and conductor.

el·lipse (ilips) *n.* (*geom.*) a plane figure obtained when a plane intersects a cone obliquely. The sum of the distances of any point on its perimeter from either of two points (foci) within it is constant. [L. fr. Gk *elleipsis*, a shortcoming, defect]

el·lip·sis (ilipsis) *pl.* **el·lip·ses** (ilipsi:z) *n.* (*gram.*) a construction leaving out one or more words which must be understood for the grammatical completeness of a sentence, or an instance of this, as in 'it's a book I would like to read' ‖ (*printing*) the use of dots or dashes to indicate that a word or more, or part of a word, has been omitted, e.g., 'd ... d' for 'damned'. [L.]

el·lip·soid (ilipsɔid) *n.* (*geom.*) the surface produced by the rotation of an ellipse around of its axes ‖ the corresponding solid. The earth, for example, is an oblate ellipsoid. **el·lip·sói·dal** *adj.*

El·lis Island (elis) an island in Upper New York Bay, about 1 mile southwest of Manhattan I. It was the chief U.S. immigration station (1892–

El·lo·ra (eləra, eloura) a village in Maharashtra, India, near which are Buddhist, Hindu and Jain temples (4th–8th cc.), many carved out of the solid rock of the hillside.

Ells·worth (élzwərθ), Lincoln (1880–1951), U.S. explorer, the first person to complete a trans-Arctic (1926) and trans-Antarctic (1935) air crossing. He claimed 300,000 sq. miles of Antarctic terrain for the U.S.A.

elm (elm) *n.* a member of *Ulmus*, fam. *Ulmaceae*, a genus of tall, graceful, deciduous trees of temperate regions with simple, asymmetrical leaves and hermaphrodite flowers which open before the leaves. The fruit is a samara. The wood is so cross-grained as to be nearly unsplitable, and has many uses. Elms are threatened by Dutch elm disease. [O.E.]

El O·beid (eloubéid) a market town (pop. 57,000) of central Sudan: cattle, cereals, gum.

el·o·cu·tion (eləkju:ʃən) *n.* the art of speaking or reading correctly, clearly, pleasantly and forcefully, esp. in public. **el·o·cú·tion·ar·y** *adj.* **el·o·cu·tion·ist** *n.* someone skilled in, or who teaches, the art. [fr. L. *elocutio* (*elocutionis*)]

E·lo·him (elouhim,elouhi:m) *n.* one of the Old Testament names for 'deity'. When used with a definite article it is the personal name of Yahweh, the God of Israel. [Heb. = gods, but often taken as sing.]

e·lon·gate (ilɔngeit, ilɔngeit, i:lɔngeit, i:lɔngéit) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **e·lon·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·lon·gat·ed** *v.t.* to make longer ‖ *v.i.* to increase in length. **2.** *adj.* (*biol.*) long and slender. [fr. L. *elongare* (*elongatus*)]

e·lon·ga·tion (ilɔngéiʃən, ilɔngéiʃən, i:lɔngéiʃən, i:lɔngéiʃən) *n.* a lengthening or being lengthened ‖ something elongated ‖ (*astron.*) the angular distance of a planet from the sun or of a satellite from its primary. [fr. L.L. *elongatio* (*elongationis*) fr. *elongare*, to remove further]

e·lope (iloup) *pres. part.* **e·lop·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·loped** *v.i.* (of a lover or pair of lovers) to run away with the intention of getting married. (*Br., law*, of a married woman) to leave one's husband and go off with a lover. **e·lóp·ement** *n.* [A.F. *aloper*, to run away]

el·o·quence (eləkwəns) *n.* the fluent, skillful use of words to persuade or move hearers or readers. [F. *eloquence*]

el·o·quent (eləkwənt) *adj.* speaking or writing with eloquence. spoken or written with eloquence. (*rhet.*) clearly and movingly indicative. *the ruins were eloquent of some sudden tragedy.*

El Paso (elpæsou) an industrial and commercial city (pop. 277,000) in W. Texas, on the Rio Grande opposite Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

El·phege (elfidʒ), St. (954–1012), archbishop of Canterbury (1006–12). He was taken prisoner when the Danes sacked the city, and murdered at Greenwich on his refusal to pay ransom. Feast: Apr. 19.

El Sal·va·dor (elsælvədɔr, elsælvədɔr) a republic [illegible] sq miles, pop 4,240,000) of Central America. Capital: San Salvador. People: Mestizo and of European origin, Indian minority. Language: Spanish. Religion: Roman Catholic. The land is 34% forest, 33% pasture and 25% cultivated. Between the east west chains of volcanic highlands (rising to over 7,000 ft) lie the fertile basins of the center (at 2,000 ft). The north is savanna lowland. Earthquakes are frequent. Average temperature (center) 70–75°F. Annual rainfall 80 ins. Livestock: cattle, horses. Minerals: gold, silver. Manufactures: textiles, hydroelectricity. Exports: coffee, balsam (main world source). Other products: cotton, rice, corn, sugar, lumber, dyes. Imports: manufactures, machinery, wheat, fuel oils. Ports: La Unión, La Libertad, Acajutla. University at San Salvador. Monetary unit: colón (100 centavos). HISTORY El Salvador, inhabited by Aztec Indians, was conquered by Spain in 1526, joined the Central American Federation in 1823, and became independent in 1839. From 1931 it was ruled by a succession of military juntas. Undeclared war with Honduras broke out briefly in 1969. Civil war erupted (1979) between leftists and rightists and continued despite the naming of José Napoleón Duarte, a moderate, as president (1980). He was reelected in 1984 but the war continued. U.S. aid to the government prompted denunciations by leftist groups who charged the U.S. with interference in Salvadoran affairs.

else (els) **1.** *adv.* in a different way, *how else could they win?* || at a different time, *when else would suit you?* || in a different place, *where else could they be?* || otherwise, if not (usually preceded by 'or'), *speak up or else you won't be heard* **2.** *adj.* (after an indefinite or interrogative pronoun) other, different, *what else should I have said?, it was his concern and nobody else's* || additional, *is there something else to follow?* [O.E. *elles*]

else·where (élshwɛər, élswɛər) *adv.* in, to or at another or a different place

El·si·nore (elsinɔr, elsinóur) (*Dan.* Helsingor) a town (pop. 55,404) in Zealand, Denmark, at the narrowest point of the Sound, a transit port between Sweden and the Continent. Industry: shipbuilding. Its castle, Kronborg (1574–85), is the setting of Shakespeare's 'Hamlet'

E·luard (eilyær), Paul (Eugene Grindel, 1895–1952), French poet. He was one of the early exponents of surrealism, esp. in 'Capitale de la Douleur' (1926). His love poems establish him as a lyric poet, and he also wrote political poems about the Spanish Civil War and the French Resistance

e·lu·ci·date (ilú:sideit) *pres. part.* **e·lu·ci·dat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·lu·ci·dat·ed** *v.t.* to make easier to understand, give an explanation of **e·lu·ci·da·tion**, **e·lu·ci·da·tor** *n.* [illegible] (*elucidatus*)

e·lude (ilú:d) *pres. part.* **e·lud·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·lud·ed** *v.t.* to slip away from, avoid capture by, dodge away from || to escape the notice, understanding or memory of [fr. L. *eludere*, to deceive]

E·lu·ru (elúəru:) (Ellore) a town (pop. 108,000) of Andhra Pradesh, India, at the head of the irrigation system linking the Godavari and Kistna Rivers: carpets, electrical goods

e·lu·sive (ilú:siv) *adj.* hard to catch, find, pin down or keep hold of || hard to grasp with the mind, remember exactly or define precisely [fr. L. *eludere elusus*, to deceive]

e·lu·so·ry (ilú:səri:, ilú:zəri:) *adj.* elusive, deceptive [fr. L.L. *elusorius*]

e·lu·tri·ate (ilú:trieit) *pres. part.* **e·lu·tri·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·lu·tri·at·ed** *v.t.* to separate substances from (a mixture) by washing and decanting, esp. to separate the lighter particles in a mixture from the [illegible] by washing **e·lu·tri·á·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *elutriare* (*elutriatus*), to wash out]

e·lu·vi·al (ilú:vi:əl) *adj.* relating to a deposit of eluvium

e·lu·vi·um (ilú:vi:əm) *n.* (*geol.*) a deposit of gravel, soil, etc., formed from disintegration of rocks originating in the place where found (cf. ALLUVIUM) [Mod. L.]

el·ver (élvər) *n.* a young eel [var. of EEL] obs. *fare*, brood or litter of young

el·vish (élvi:ʃ) *adj.* [illegible]

E·ly, Isle of (i:li:) an administrative county (area 372 sq. miles, pop. 89,000) within Cambridgeshire, England [illegible] March. The town of Ely (pop. 10,000) has an [illegible]

El·yot (eljət, eljɔt), Sir Thomas (c. 1490–1546), English humanist and diplomat. He wrote 'The Boke named the Governour' (1531), a philosophical treatise for the education of princes. He also translated several works and published a Latin-English dictionary (1538)

E·ly·sian (ilíʒən, ilíʃən) *adj.* of or pertaining to Elysium || (of joy, happiness) perfect

E·ly·si·um (ilíʒi:əm, ilíʃi:əm, ilíziəm, ilíʃiəm) *n.* (*Gk mythol.*) the [illegible] abode after death of the brave and good || a place or state of ideal happiness [L. fr. Gk *Elusion*]

el·y·tron (élitrɔm) *pl.* **el·y·tra** (élitrə) *n.* an elytron [Mod. L. fr. Gk]

Elzevir (élzəvir) a [illegible] virs || a typeface much used by them. The Elzevirs were a Dutch family of printers 1583–1712, established at Leyden, Amsterdam, The Hague and Utrecht, and famous esp. for their editions of French and Latin classics, considered as typographical masterpieces

em (em) *n.* the letter M, m || (*printing*) a unit of measurement in any size of type that is equal to the [illegible] (*printing*) a measure equivalent to 12 points

em- (em) *prefix* (before b, m, p) to put into or on to go into or on || to cause to be or have [M.E. fr O.F. fr. L.]

em- *prefix* (before b, m, p) in, within, inside [M.E. fr. L. fr. Gk]

'em (əm) *pron.* (*pop.*) them [M.E., form of *hem*, dative and accusative third person plural]

e·ma·ci·ate (iméiʃi:eit) *pres. part.* **e·ma·ci·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·ma·ci·at·ed** *v.t.* to make thin and worn, to waste by, or as if by, hunger and want **e·ma·ci·at·ed** *adj.* **e·ma·ci·á·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *emaciare* (*emaciatus*), to make thin]

em·a·lan·ger·i (eməlɔndʒəri:) *n.* unit of currency of Swaziland

em·a·nate (éməneit) *pres. part.* **em·a·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **em·a·nat·ed** *v.i.* to come, arise (from a source or origin), *the rumor emanated from the village shop* [L. *emanare* (*emanatus*), to flow from]

em·a·na·tion (eməneiʃən) *n.* an emanating || something which issues from a source of origin || the theory exemplified in Neoplatonism and other mystical systems, according to which all things emanate from a supreme principle, of which they are partial and inferior copies || (*chem.*, symbol Em) one of the radioactive gases (esp. radon) produced by the disintegration of a radioactive substance, e.g., radium, thorium and actinium **em·a·ná·tion·ism** *n.* [fr. L. *emanatio* (*emanationis*)]

emancipate (imænsipeit) *pres. part.* **emancipating** *past* and *past part.* **emancipated** *v.t.* to set free from oppression or slavery || to free from restrictive rules or conventions **emancipation** (imænsipeiʃən) *n.* **emancipatory** (imænsipətɔri:, imænsipətouri:) *adj.* [fr. L. *emancipare* (*emancipatus*), to free (originally a son, from paternal authority)]

e·man·ci·pa·tion (imænsipeiʃən) *n.* a setting free or being set free, esp. from slavery || freedom from political, moral, intellectual or social restraints offensive to reason or justice [F.]

—The emancipation movement set out to end the institution of slavery (cf. ABOLITION). Emancipation was first achieved in England (and [illegible]) largely through the efforts of Thomas Foxwell Buxton, parliamentary spokesman for the Antislavery Society. It was achieved in France in [illegible] (1863) and the 13th amendment (1865).

Emancipation Proclamation (*Am. hist.*) the declaration issued (Jan. 1, 1863) by Pres. Abraham Lincoln [illegible] rebellion in the Civil War

em·a·sculate (iméskjuleit) *pres. part.* **em·a·sculating** *past* and *past part.* **em·a·sculated** *v.t.* to deprive of vigor, *some editors emasculate Shakespeare's dialogue* || to castrate **2.** (iméskjulit) *adj.* (*bot.*) (of leaf or petal) having the tip or margin notched

em·bale (imbéil) *v.t.* to make into a bale

em·balm (imbɑm) *v.t.* to preserve (a corpse) from decay by the application of ointments, resins etc. or by injections **em·balm·ment** *n.* [M.E. *enbaume* fr. F.]

em·bank (imbæŋk) *v.t.* to enclose or protect with a raised bank of earth, stone etc. **em·bank·ment** *n.* [illegible] river or canal, or to carry a road or railroad

embarcation EMBARKATION

em·bar·go (imbargou) **1.** *pl.* **em·bar·goes** *n.* a government order forbidding foreign ships to enter or leave its ports (esp. before an outbreak of war) || an order forbidding the import, export or carriage of certain commodities || a prohibition (generally in an industrial or commercial conflict) [illegible] **2.** *v.t.* to lay under an embargo [Span.]

Embargo Act a U.S. Congressional act (1808) in retaliation against Napoleon's Continental System and Britain's orders-in-council of 1807, designed to curtail all foreign trade. Ineffective against both French and British trade and repealed in 1809 (stopping trade), it was replaced [illegible] by the Non-Intercourse Act

em·bark (imbɑrk) *v.t.* to put or take on board ship || *v.i.* to go on board ship || (*rhet.*) to make a start on something long, difficult or dangerous) [F. *embarquer*]

embarkation **em·bar·ca·tion** (embɑrkéiʃən) *n.* the act or process of embarking [F. *embarcation*]

em·bar·rass (imbæras) *v.t.* to cause to feel self-conscious, awkward, shy or ashamed || to make things difficult or complicated for || to hinder, *wearing a sword embarrassed his movements* || (esp. *pass.*) to involve in debt **em·bar·rass·ing** *adj.* **em·bar·rass·ment** *n.* an embarrassing or being embarrassed || something which embarrasses [fr. F. *embarrasser*]

em·bas·sy (embəsi:) *pl.* **em·bas·sies** *n.* an official mission or delegation, esp. one which represents one country in another at the highest diplomatic level || the residence or offices of the head of such a body || the office or function of an ambassador || (*rhet.*) the mission of a private person who acts as an intermediary [O.F. *ambassee*]

em·bat·tle (imbæt'l) *pres. part.* **em·bat·tling** *past* and *past part.* **em·bat·tled** *v.t.* to furnish with embattlements [M.E. *embatailen*]

em·bat·tled (imbæt'ld) *adj.* having battlements || (*heraldry*) having edges like battlements, crenellated [M.E. *embatailed*]

em·bay·ment (embeimənt) *n.* (*geol.*) a large open bay formed by a depression in the shoreline or by the bend of a river

em·bed (imbéd) *pres. part.* **em·bed·ding** *past* and *past part.* **em·bed·ded** *v.t.* to fix (something) firmly into a surrounding substance

em·bel·lish (imbeliʃ) *v.t.* to make more decorative, to add flourishes or ornament to || to add made-up details to (a story) so as to increase the pleasure of telling it or listening to it **em·bel·lish·ment** *n.* [O.F. *embelir* (*embelliss-*)]

ember (embər) *n.* (*also in red-hot fragment of burning coal or wood*) || (*pl.*) the hot remains of a fire [O.E. *æmerge*]

ember day one of the days, decreed for fasting and special prayer by Christians for those about to be ordained, being the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, Whitsunday, Holy Cross Day (Sept. 14) and St Lucy's Day (Dec. 13). They are ancient in origin, [illegible] presented for the whole Church until 1095 [O.E. *ymbren* fr. *ymbrene*, period of [illegible]]

em·ber·goose (embərgu:s) *pl.* **em·ber·geese** (embərgi:s) *n.* (*Gavia immer*, a northern, short-legged, web-footed, aquatic bird, the size of a small goose [Norw. *emmer*]

em·bez·zle (imbéz'l) *pres. part.* **em·bez·zling** *past* and *past part.* **em·bez·zled** *v.t.* [illegible] purposes) [illegible] **em·bez·zle·ment** *n* [fr. A.F. *enbesilier*, to make away with]

em·bit·ter (imbitər) *v.t.* to cause to have hard feelings or to bear rancor **em·bit·ter·ment** *n*

em·bla·zon (imbleizən) *v.t.* to adorn, esp. with heraldic coats of arms or devices (*rhet.*) to [illegible] **em·bla·zon·ment**, **em·bla·zon·ry** *n.*

em·blem (émbləm) *n.* [illegible] tation of an object, which serves as a recognized

CONCISE PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY [illegible]

symbol ‖ a design (which may represent an object), e.g. a publisher's device, used to show who owns or has produced the thing in or on which it appears ‖ a heraldic device in a coat of arms or crest (*hist.*) a picture illustrating an improving poem, tale or saying, common in 17th-c books (emblem books) made up of a collection of such pictures and short texts **em·blem·at·ic, em·blem·at·i·cal** *adjs* **em·blem·a·tist** (imblemətist) *n* **em·blem·a·tize** *pres. part.* **em·blem·a·tiz·ing** *past and past part* **em·blem·a·tized** *v.t.* to symbolize, represent by an emblem or serve as an emblem of [O.F. *emblеme* fr. L. fr. Gk]

em·ble·ments (emb*ə*lmənts) *pl. n.* (*law*) the profits of worked land [O.F. *emblaement* fr. *emblaer*, to sow (with grain)]

em·bod·i·ment (imbɔdi.mənt) *n.* an embodying or being embodied ‖ a person in whom or thing in which a particular quality is embodied

em·bod·y (imbɔdi) *pres. part.* **em·bod·y·ing** *past* and *past part* **em·bod·ied** *v.t.* to give clear and effective form or expression to, *to embody one's views in a memorandum* ‖ to include as an essential part, *the new model embodies the latest refinements* to include in a larger whole to be the concrete expression of

em·bold·en (imbouldən) *v.t.* (*old-fash.*) to give boldness or courage to

em·bo·lism (embəlizəm) *n.* an obstruction in a blood vessel caused by an embolus carried from another part of the circulatory system ‖ the inserting in the calendar of an extra day or other period of time (e.g. in leap year) to adjust for accuracy the period inserted [fr. L. *embolismus* fr. Gk]

any foreign object in the bloodstream (e.g. a clot, a bubble of air) which may block a blood vessel and so cause an embolism [L. fr. Gk *embolos*, stopper]

em·bo·les *n.* (*embry.*) the process of gastrula formation by invagination of the blastula, typical of embryos with holoblastic cleavage (cf. EPIBOLY) [Gk *embolē* fr. *emballein*, to insert]

em·bos·omed (imbuzəmd) *adj.* (*rhet.*) surrounded, enveloped

em·boss (imbɔs, imbos) *v.t.* to produce a raised design, pattern or lettering on (a plain surface, e.g. metal, leather, cloth, paper), esp. by stamping or impressing on it an engraved die to produce (a raised design etc.) on such a surface [prob. O.F.]

em·bou·chure (imbuʃuər) *n.* the mouth of a river the place where a river valley spreads out over a plain the mouthpiece of a wind instrument, or the way in which the mouth, lips and tongue are used in playing it [F.]

em·bourgeois·e·ment (embuərʒwazmənt) *n.* (*Fr.*) the change in the attitudes of a class, usu. working class, to a bourgeois mentality

em·bow·er (imbauər) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to cover or enclose as though in a bower

em·brace (imbreis) [*c. pres. part.* **em·brac·ing** *past* and *past part.* **em·braced** *v.t.* to put one's arms lovingly around to accept gladly, seize, *to embrace an opportunity* to adopt (a faith, opinion etc.) to include, incorporate, *"democracy" embraces many concepts* to encompass, take in

embrace, hug one another 2. *n.* a clasping or folding in the arms, a hug a tight grip an adoption (of a faith, opinion etc.) [fr. O.F. *em*

em·bra·sure (imbreiʒər) *n.* a recess in a wall to take a door or window an opening in a wall or in the parapet of a trench etc. widening toward

faultless **em·bro·ca·tion** *n.* such a lotion [fr.

em·broi·der (imbrɔidər) *v.t.* to ornament (cloth,

em·broil (imbrɔil) *v.t.* to involve or entangle in a quarrel or fight ‖ to confuse, muddle or entangle with complications **em·broil·ment** *n.* [fr. F.

em·bry·o (embri:ou) *pl.* **em·bry·os** *n.* an animal organism during the early stages of growth and development merging in higher animals into fetal stages or ending (as in primitive species) with the larva ‖ a human individual from the time of implantation to the eighth week after conception ‖ a young sporophyte in seed plants, usually consisting of a rudimentary plant embedded in endosperm ‖ in embryo ‖ in the initial stages of formation, *a criminal in embryo* **em·bry·on·ic** (embri:ɔnik) *adj.* [M.L. fr. Gk]

em·bry·og·e·ny (embri:ɔdʒəni:) *n.* the formation and growth of the embryo ‖ its study [EMBRYO+Gk *geneia*, act of being born]

em·bry·oid (embri:ɔid) *n.* an organism that serves as an embryo in reproduction

em·bry·o·log·ic (embri:əlɔdʒik) *adj.* embryological **em·bry·o·lóg·i·cal** *adj.* of or relating to embryology

em·bry·ol·o·gist (embri:ɔlədʒist) *n.* a specialist in embryology

em·bry·ol·o·gy (embri:ɔlədʒi:) *n.* the branch of biology concerned with the formation of the embryo and its development from the egg to birth ‖ the collective features of the formation and development of the embryo [F. *embryolo-*

em·bry·o·phyte (embri:əfait) *n.* a member of *Embryophyta*, a subkingdom of the plant kingdom including all plants except thallophytes [EMBRYO+Gk *phuton*, plant]

embryo sac (*bot.*) the macrospore, a large single cell within the ovule in angiosperms. Germination results in the division of its nucleus into eight, which form two groups of four, one at each end of the sac. Together these consist of: two polar nuclei, one oosphere or egg cell, two synergidae and three antipodal cells

em·bry·o transfer (embri:ou) (*med*) technique of placement into the uterus of an egg extracted from the body and fertilized in a petri dish

em·cee (emsi:) *n.* a master of ceremonies [fr. M.C.]

e·mend (imend) *v.t.* to correct (a text) ‖ to suggest a new reading for (a word or passage in a text) **e·men·da·tion** (i:mendeiʃən) *n.* the act of emending a textual correction **e·men·da·tor** (i:mendeitər) *n.* **e·men·da·to·ry** (imendətəri:, i:méndətouri:) *adj.* [fr. L. *emendare*]

em·er·ald (emərəld) **1.** *n.* a bright green precious stone, the green beryl (a silicate of beryllium and aluminum) ‖ the color of an emerald ‖ (*Br. printing*) minionette **2.** *adj.* of or like an emerald ‖ of the color of an emerald [M.E. *emeraude* fr. O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

e·merge (imə:rdʒ) *pres. part.* **e·mer·ging** *past and past part* **e·merged** *v.t.* to come out (from), to appear (from), *the car emerged from a side street* ‖ to come out from a less desirable or less developed state to one more desirable or more advanced to be brought out in discussion or investigation as a fact or logical conclusion ‖ to come to light, be discovered, *snags are bound to emerge when we start production* **e·mer·gence** *n.* the act of emerging ‖ (*bot.*) subepidermal tissue, e.g. a rose prickle [fr. L. *emergere*, to rise from the sea]

emergency *n.* a situation, often dangerous, which arises suddenly and calls for prompt action an immediate need [fr. L.L. *emergentia*, a rising up fr. *emergere*]

e·mer·gent (imə:rdʒənt) *adj.* coming out, developing, becoming noticeable (*biol.*) appearing in the course of evolution as a new form [L. *emergens* (*emergentis*) fr. *emergere*, to rise from

e·mer·i·tus (imeritəs) *adj.* retired from active duty but retaining honorary rank, *professor emeritus* [L. fr. *emeriri*, to earn by service]

e·mersed (imə:rst) *adj.* protruding out of water [fr. L. *emergere* (*emersus*), to emerge]

e·mer·sion (imə:rʃən, imə:rʒən) *n.* (*astron.*) the reappearance of a heavenly body after eclipse or occultation [fr. L. *emergere* (*emersus*), to

Emerson (emərs'n), Ralph Waldo (1803–82), American philosopher, essayist and poet. His philosophy was known as transcendentalism

lectual freedom, integrity, self-reliance and realism. He was strongly influenced by Thomas Carlyle. The best known of his essays, published in two series (1841, 1844) are 'Self-Reliance', 'Compensation' and 'The Over-Soul'. Other volumes are 'English Traits' (1856) and 'The Conduct of Life' (1860)

em·er·y (eməri:) *pl.* **em·er·ies** *n.* a very hard, granular corundum, intimately mixed with hematite and magnetite, used as an abrasive [F. *émeri* fr. L. fr. Gk]

em·er·y ball (eməri:) (*baseball*) an illegally roughened ball (usu. accomplished by use of an emery board)

emery board a strip of wood covered with powdered emery for filing the fingernails

E·mesa (emesə) [TOM]

E meter (*electr.*) a device for measuring changes in electrical resistance

e·met·ic (imétik) **1.** *adj.* causing vomiting **2.** *n.* a mixture or medicine that induces vomiting [fr. Gk *emetikos* fr. *emeein*, to vomit]

em·e·tine (eməti:n) *n.* an alkaloid powder obtained from ipecacuanha root, used in the treatment of amoebic dysentery [fr. Gk *emetos*, vomiting]

emf *ELECTROMOTIVE FORCE

e·mic (i:mik) *adj.* (*linguistics*) have structurally significant characteristics

em·i·grant (émigrənt) **1.** *n.* a person emigrating or who has emigrated **2.** *adj.* emigrating ‖ of or relating to emigration or emigrants [fr. L. *emigrans* (*emigrantis*)]

em·i·grate (émigreit) *pres. part.* **em·i·grat·ing** *past and past part.* **em·i·grat·ed** *v.i.* to leave one's own country or home and settle in another ‖ *v.t.* to cause or help (a person) to emigrate (cf. IMMIGRATE) **em·i·grá·tion** *n.* **em·i·gra·to·ry** (émigrətɔri:, émigrətouri:) *adj.* [fr. L. *emigrare* (*emigratus*), to wander forth]

é·mi·gré (émigrei) *n.* someone having left his country, generally for political reasons, esp. at the time of the French or Russian revolutions ‖

E·mi·lia-Ro·ma·gna (imi:ljəroumánjə) a region (area 8,542 sq. miles, pop. 3,948,100) of N. Italy, consisting of the rich southern Po valley and the northern slopes of the Etruscan Apennines. It contains Parma, Reggio, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna etc.

em·i·nence (éminəns) *n.* distinction in society or in a profession etc. ‖ a piece of high ground ‖ **Em·i·nence** the title of a cardinal [fr. L. *emi-*

é·mi·nence grise (eimi:nũsgri:z) *GRAY EMINENCE

em·i·nent (éminənt) *adj.* distinguished, widely thought of as superior in some way, *an eminent lawyer* ‖ outstanding, conspicuous, *a man of eminent tact* [fr. L. *eminens* (*eminentis*), pres. part. of *eminere*, to stand out]

eminent domain (*U.S. and internat. law*) the superior right of the sovereign power which entitles it, when necessary, to take possession of any property within its frontiers and use it for the public good, compensation being paid to the owner

em·i·nent·ly (éminəntli:) *adv.* to an eminent degree

e·mir, a·mir (əmiər) *n.* (in Moslem countries) a native ruler, chieftain, chief officer or nobleman **E·mir, A·mir** the title of such a man **e·mir·ate** (əmi:rit, əmi:reit) *n.* the province ruled by an emir [Arab. *amir*]

em·is·sar·y (émisəri:) **1.** *pl.* **em·is·sar·ies** *n.* an agent sent on a mission, sometimes in secret, sometimes with great pomp **2.** *adj.* of, or serving as, an emissary [fr. L. *emissarius* fr. *emittere*, to send out]

e·mis·sion (imiʃən) *n.* a sending out or giving out, e.g. of light, heat, gas, smoke ‖ that which is given out ‖ an involuntary discharge of semen ‖ an issuing and putting into circulation of paper money ‖ (*elec.*) the throwing off or sending out of electrons, esp. from a heated cathode ‖ the electronic current so produced [fr. L. *emissio* (*emissionis*)]

e·mis·sion control (imiʃən) (*mil.*) **1.** selective control of emitted electromagnetic or acoustic energy to minimize its detection by enemy sensors or to improve the performance of installed friendly sensors **also** emcon **2.** system of inspection of motor vehicles for emission of polluting lead and sulphur waste control esp. as applied to manufacturers

emission spectrum an electromagnetic spectrum that is characteristic of the substance acting as a source of radiation and of the method of excitation of this source (*ABSORPTION

emission standard maximum permissible pollution from a source

e-mis-sive (imis'iv) *adj.* pertaining to the emission of energy [fr. L *emissus* (see EMIT) + -IVE]

emissive power (*phys.*) the total thermal energy emitted per second from unit area of a surface at a fixed temperature

e-mis-siv-i-ty (imisiv'itē) *n.* (*phys.*) the ratio of the emissive power of a body to that of a black body at the same temperature

e-mit (imit') *pres. part.* **e-mit-ting** *past* and *past part.* **e-mit-ted** *v.t.* to give out, give off, *to emit a sigh* || to put (currency etc.) in circulation [fr. L. *emittere*, to send forth]

Emmanuel †IMMANUEL

em-me-tro-pi-a (emətrōpē'ə) *n.* normal refraction of light in the eye, the condition of normal eyesight **em-me-trop-ic** (emətrop'ik) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *emmetros*, in measure + *-opia*]

Em-my Award (em'ē) annual best-in-class statuette award for television performances and technical functions to advance the arts and sciences of broadcasting. Made since 1949, the award was named for emmy, the image orthicon camera tube

e-mol-lient (imol'yənt) **1.** *adj.* soothing, softening **2.** *n.* a soothing ointment or lotion [fr. L. *emollients* (*emollientis*) fr. *emollire*, to soften]

e-mol-u-ment (imol'yəmənt) *n.* salary or fee payment attached to an office or undertaking, *a judge's emoluments* [fr. L. *emolumentum* fr. *emoliri*, to work out or *emolere*, to grind out]

e-mote (imōt') *pres. part.* **e-mot-ing** *past* and *past part.* **e-mot-ed** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to display emotion, esp. in a film or play || (*pop.*) to behave histrionically [EMOTION]

e-mo-ti-cism (imōt'isizəm) *n.* (*ethics*) theory that value judgments are emotionally influenced and not statements of fact or truth

e-mo-tion (imō'shən) *n.* a strong feeling (such as fear, wonder, love, sorrow, shame) often accompanied by a physical reaction (e.g. blushing or trembling). **e-mo-tion-al** *adj.* of or appealing to the emotions || showing deep feeling or emotion, *an emotional farewell* || aimed at the arousing of emotion, *his patriotic argument is purely emotional* || ruled by emotion rather than by reason **e-mō-tion-al-ism** *n.* a tendency to delight in, give way to, display or appeal to emotion **e-mo-tion-al-ist** *n.* **e-mo-tion-al-i-ty** *n.* the quality or state of being too emotional **e-mo-tion-al-ize** (imōu'shən'lāiz) *pres. part.* **e-mo-tion-al-iz-ing** *past* and *past part.* **e-mo-tion-al-ized** *v.t.* to adopt an emotional attitude toward [F. *emotion*]

e-mo-tive (imōu'tiv) *adj.* exciting emotion or recalling the memory of emotion [fr. L. *emovere* (*emotus*), to move]

EMP (*acronym*) electromolecular propulsion, a hypothetical process for precise separation of materials at high speeds. EMP is based on the charge-transfer theory advanced by Robert S. Mulliken

em-pa-na-da (empənā'də) *n.* pastry filled with meat, black olives, raisins and eggs, native to Chile and Argentina

empanel *IMPANEL

em-paq-u-e-tage (empak'ətij) *n.* art form in which packaging of a wrapped object is the distinctive feature

em-pa-thy (emp'əthē) *n.* the power to enter into emotional harmony with a work of art and so derive aesthetic satisfaction || (*psychol.*) the power to enter into the feeling or spirit of others **em-pa-thet-ic** (empəthet'ik), **em-path-ic** (impath'ik) *adjs* [orig. trans. of G *einfuhlung*, infeeling, after Gk *empatheia*]

Em-ped-o-cles (empēd'əklēz) (c. 493–433 BC), philosopher and scientist of Acragas (Agrigento) in Sicily. He considered the world to be composed of four elements, air, fire, earth and water, combined and separated by the contrary forces of love and strife

em-pen-nage (empənäzh', *Br.* empenij) *n.* the tail unit of an aircraft || the set of stabilizing fins on a projectile [F. = the feathers of an arrow]

em-per-or (emp'ərər) *n.* the ruler of an empire **Em-per-or** (*hist.*) the Holy Roman Emperor **em-per-or-ship** *n.* [fr. O.F. *emperëor*]

em-pha-sis (emf'əsis) *pl.* **em-pha-ses** (emf'əsēz) *n.* a special stress or deliberate accent laid on a word or syllable in order to make a meaning or intention unmistakable || a special vigor or deliberation given to an action so as to convey an attitude of mind, *to nod one's head with emphasis* || a special importance given to a thing, *to place too much emphasis on examinations* || sharpness, esp. of contrast, *the trees stood out with emphasis against the snow* **em-pha-size** (emfəsaiz') *pres. part.* **em-pha-siz-ing** *past* and

em-phat-ic (imfat'ik) *adj.* expressed in words or phrases of intensifying meaning || strongly marked, strikingly noticeable, *an emphatic denial* || (*psychol.*) of a person tending to be overemphatic and expressing it, *he is quite emphatic about it* **em-phat-i-cal-ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *emphatikos*, significant]

em-phy-se-ma (emfisē'mə) *n.* (*med.*) condition in which the lungs and their constituent air cells are distended, with destruction of the walls || (*vet.*) condition accompanied by coughing and labored breathing **em-phy-sem-a-tous** (emfisem'ətəs) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *emphysema*, inflation]

em-pire (em'pair) *n.* a group of countries whose possessions have been extended by military or dependent of it || supreme power or sovereignty || an organization (commercial, industrial, financial) [fr. O.F. *empire*] **the Empire** the Holy Roman Empire || the first French Empire **2.** *adj.* **Empire** (of style in furniture, [illegible] of the period of the first French Empire

Empire State Building [illegible] of Manhattan, New York City (1930–1), formerly the world's tallest building

em-pir-ic (empir'ik) **1.** *n.* someone who believes [illegible] other than that obtained by sense observation and experiment || someone who acquires knowledge or practices a science by methods of trial [illegible] scientific system **2.** *adj.* **em-pir-i-cal** making use of, or based on, experience, trial and error, or experiment, rather than theory or systematized knowledge || derived from the senses and not by logical deduction **em-pir-i-cism** (empir'isizəm) *n.* the scientific method of proceeding by inductive reasoning from observation to the formulation of a general principle, which is then checked by experiment || the philosophical system, esp. that of the British philosophers Locke, Berkeley and Hume, which confines knowledge to what can be perceived by the senses and rejects what cannot be verified **em-pir-i-cist** *n.* [fr. L. *empiricus* fr. Gk]

empirical formula (*chem.*) formula giving the simplest ratio of the elements in a compound but not its molecular composition or mass (cf. MOLECULAR FORMULA, cf. STRUCTURAL FORMULA)

em-pir-i-cal generalization (empirik'l) a proposition, supported by empirical data, stating a general relationship between variables

em-place-ment (implēsmənt) *n.* a gun emplacement, a place or position (platform, gun pit etc.) prepared for a gun [F.]

em-ploy (implɔi') **1.** *v.t.* to pay (a person) to work for one || to require the work of, keep busy, *the farm employs six men* || to use, make use of, *to employ one's time in reading* **2.** *n.* (in the phrase) **in** (someone's) **employ** working for (someone) **em-ploy-a-ble** *adj.* [F. *employer*]

em-ploy-ee (emplɔi'ē, emplɔi'ē) *n.* someone paid to work esp. on a regular rather than a casual basis [F. *employé*, past part. of *employer*]

Employee Stock Ownership Plan [RS-approved employee pension plan under which employers contribute shares of company's stock or funds to buy such shares **acronym** ESOP

em-ploy-er (implɔi'ər) *n.* someone who pays another or others to work for him || a user

em-ploy-ment (implɔi'mənt) *n.* the act of using || work done, or to be done, by someone employed, work as livelihood || work as vocation, profession or occupation, *he needs employment* || activity, *employment is one cure for boredom* || the act of using, *employment of force*

employment agency a commercial organization for finding work for workers or workers for employers

employment office a public office to find work for workers and workers for employers

em-pon-ey (empōn'ē) *n.* [illegible]

em-po-ri-um (empôr'iəm, empour'iəm) *pl.* **em-po-ri-ums, em-po-ri-a** (empôr'iə, empour'iə) *n.* a big market or trade center || (*old fash.*) a big store with lots of departments [L. fr. Gk]

em-pow-er (impau'ər) *v.t.* to delegate legal power || to authorize, to enable

em-press (empris) *n.* the wife of an emperor || a woman ruler of an empire in her own right [M.E. *emperesse*, fr. O.F.]

emp-ti-ly (emptil) *adv.* in an empty way

emptiness (emptēnis) *n.* the state of being empty

empty (empt'ē) **1.** *comp.* **emp-ti-er** *superl.* **emp-ti-est** *adj.* containing nothing, *an empty bottle* || unoccupied, *an empty chair* || without substance, *an empty boast* || (with 'of') totally without, *arguments empty of meaning* || without foundation, doomed to failure or disappointment, *empty hopes* || silly, without seriousness, *an empty mind* (*agric.*) not in calf, pig or foal || (*pop.*) hungry **2.** *pl.* **emp-ties** *n.* an empty packing case, bottle, or other container **3.** *v. pres. part.* **emp-ty-ing** *past* and *past part.* **emp-tied** *v.t.* to take the contents out of || to transfer (something) from one container to another, *empty the flour into the mixing bowl* (with reference to all thought or emotion) from, *to empty one's mind of* || *v.i.* to flow or discharge || to become empty [O.E. *æmtig*]

empty band (*nuclear phys.*) in an atom, a hypothetical band of energy not accounted for by the known electrons in the substance

emp-ty-hand-ed (empti hændid) *adj.* with no present to give || having failed to obtain what was asked for, *to send someone away empty-handed*

emp-ty-head-ed (empti hedid) *adj.* silly, frivolous

em-py-e-ma (empaiē'mə) *pl.* **em-py-e-ma-ta** (empaiē'mətə), **em-py-e-mas** *n.* an accumulation of pus in a cavity of the body, esp. in the pleural cavity [Mod. L. fr. Gk]

em-py-re-al (empairē'əl, empir'iəl) *adj.* of the empyrean **em-py-re-an** (empairē'ən, empir'iən) *n.* the vault of the sky || (in medieval cosmology) the highest heaven, containing the element fire [fr. Mod. L. *empyreus* fr. Gk]

Ems (ems) a river (230 miles long) in West Germany flowing into the North Sea near Emden, linked to the Ruhr by the Dortmund-Ems canal (16 miles)

Ems Telegram a communication from Wilhelm I of Prussia to Bismarck (July 13, 1870) about French demands for the withdrawal of Hohenzollern candidacy for the Spanish throne, which, edited by Bismarck and released in this form to the press, precipitated the Franco-Prussian War (1870–1)

e-mu (ē'myu) *n. Dromiceius novaehollandiae*, a flightless gray-feathered ratite bird of Australia, about 6 ft tall, closely related to the ostrich [fr. Port. *ema*, crane]

em-u-late (em'yəleit) *pres. part.* **em-u-lat-ing** *past* and *past part.* **em-u-lat-ed** *v.t.* to try to do as well as **em-u-la-tion** *n.* **em-u-la-tive** (em'yələtiv, em'yəlā'tiv) *adj.* [fr. L. *aemulari* (*aemulatus*), to rival]

em-u-lous (em'yələs) *adj.* trying hard to equal or surpass a rival || arising from the desire to emulate, *emulous competition* [fr. L. *aemulus*]

emulsify (imul'sifai) *pres. part.* **e-mul-si-fy-ing** *past and past part* **e-mul-si-fied** *v.t.* to make into an emulsion [fr. L. *emulgere* (*emulsus*), to milk out]

emulsion (imul'shən) *n.* a mixture of two incompletely miscible liquids, one of which is in the form of fine droplets, or of a finely divided insoluble solid in a liquid (*photog.*) the coating, sensitive to light, of a photographic plate or film, consisting of finely divided silver halide crystals in a viscous liquid (e.g. gelatin) [fr. Mod. L. *emulsio* fr. *emulgere* (*emulsum*), to milk out]

emulsoid (imul'sɔid) *n.* [illegible]

emulsive (imul'siv) *adj.* [illegible]

en- *prefix* in, within, inside [M.E. fr. L. fr. Gk]

en- *prefix* to put into or on || to go into or on || to cause to have or to be, thoroughly [M.E. fr. O.F. *en-*]

en- *prefix* (*chem.*) [illegible] (used before the letter N)

en-a-ble (inā'bəl) *pres. part.* **en-a-bling** *past* and *past part.* **en-a-bled** *v.t.* to make it possible for or to allow (a person or thing to do something), *its speed enabled it to get away*

en·act (inækt) *v.t.* to make (a bill) into a law ‖ to play out, perform as though on the stage, *a ritual* ‖ **en·act·ive** *adj.* **en·act·ment** *n.* an enacting or being enacted ‖ an order, decree, regulation

e·nam·el (inæməl) **1.** *n.* a glass rendered opaque or translucent by an admixture of tin oxide or other infusible substance and often strongly colored ‖ something worked with this ‖ enamel paint ‖ the hard, white, calcareous substance which coats the crown of a tooth ‖ a cosmetic applied to the nails to give a hard shiny coating **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **e·nam·el·ing**, esp *Br.* **e·nam·

e·nam·elled to coat with enamel [fr. A.F. *enamayller, enameler*, to inlay (ult. fr. Gmc)]

In the art of enameling the enamel is generally fused on to the surface to be covered. In cloisonné enamel the design is outlined by thin bands of metal soldered to the surface, the spaces between them being filled with the colored enamels. The article is then fired, smoothed and polished, and the thin dividing bands are often gilded. In champlevé enamel the parts to be filled with enamel are hollowed

enamel paint paint in which the pigment is mixed with special oils which oxidize to give a very hard surface

made of thin sheet steel coated with fired-on

e·nam·ored, *Br.* esp **e·nam·oured** (inæmərd) *adj.* (*rhet.*) with 'of') in love [past part. of older *enamour* v. fr. O.F. *enamourer*]

en·an·ti·o·morph (inænti·əmɔrf) *n.* (*chem.*) either form of a substance which crystallizes in two structural arrangements, one being the mirror image of the other [fr. Gk *enantios*, contrary + *morphe*, form]

e·nan·ti·o·troph·ic (inænti·ətrɔfik) *adj.* (*phys.*) of a substance which can exist in two stable forms that change reversibly into one another at a certain temperature [fr. Gk *enantios*, con-

en·ar·chist or **en·arch** (enərkist, enark) *n.* a

from graduates of the Ecole Nationale d'Ad-

en bloc (ɑ̃blɔk) *adj.* as a whole, not individually

en·cae·ni·a (ensi·ni·ə) *n.* an anniversary festival of dedication (of a church etc.) (the annual June ceremony at Oxford University in honor of founders and benefactors [L. fr. Gk *enkainia*,

en·caged (inkeidʒd) *adj.* in a cage or cages, as if in a cage, *encaged in plaster*

en·camp (inkæmp) *v.t.* (of troops) to set up a camp ‖ *v.t.* to quarter (troops) in a camp **en·camp·ment** *n.* a camp ‖ the act of setting up a camp or of quartering troops in a camp

holding a capsule together

en·case, in·case (inkeis) *pres. part.* **en·cas·ing, in·cas·ing** *past and past part.* **en·cased, in·cased** *v.t.* to enclose in an outer cover or case

en·caus·tic (enkɔstik) **1.** *n.* a method of painting

were applied to a surface and the color was then fixed by heat ‖ a wax paint used in this process **2.** *adj.* of or relating to encaustic [fr. Gk *enkaustikos*, fr. *en*, in + *kaiein*, to burn]

-ence *suffix* used to form nouns from adjectives ending in *-ent* to indicate a state or act [F. *-ence*

the encephalon or brain ‖ situated inside the

en·ceph·a·lo·gram (insefələgram) *n.* an X-ray

en·ceph·a·lo·my·e·li·tis (insefələ·maiəlaitis) *n.* virus disease in horses affecting the central nervous system. The virus is carried by insects [fr. Gk *enkephalos*, brain + MYELITIS]

en·ceph·a·lo·my·o·car·di·tis (insefələumaiəukardaitis) *n.* (*med.*) brain and heart viral disease characterized by degeneration of heart muscles, lesions of the nervous system, inflammation of the skeletal system, and high fever

(insefələ) *n.* (*physiol.*) the vertebrate brain [Mod. L. fr. Gk *enkephalos*, brain]

(*rhet.*) to hold captive, control, hold fast [O.F. *enchaîner*]

en·chant (intʃænt, intʃunt) *v.t.* to cast a spell on ‖ to fill with delight **en·chant·ed** *adj.* under a spell **en·chant·er** *n.* a magician ‖ someone who fascinates **en·chant·ing** *adj.* delightful ‖ fascinating **en·chant·ment** *n.* a magic spell or charm ‖ the state of being under a spell ‖ delight ‖ delightfulness **en·chant·ress** *n.* [F. *enchanter*]

en·chase (intʃéis) *pres. part.* **en·chas·ing** *past and past part.* **en·chased** *v.t.* to set (e.g. a diamond in a ring) ‖ to chase (designs etc.) ‖ to ornament by engraving, embossing, cutting, setting with precious stones etc. [F. *en-*

en·ci·na (insi·nə) *n. Quercus agrifolia*, the evergreen oak of the southern coastal zone of W. North America ‖ *Quercus virginiana*, the common evergreen oak of E. North America [Span.]

en·cir·cle (in·sə:rkl) *pres. part.* **en·cir·cling** *past and past part.* **en·cir·cled** *v.t.* to surround, *police encircled the house* ‖ to move in a circular path around **en·cir·cle·ment** *n.* a surrounding or being surrounded

en·clave (enkleiv) *n.* a territory belonging to one country but surrounded by that of another ‖ a cultural or linguistic group similarly sur-

en·clit·ic (inklitik) **1.** *adj.* pronounced with so little stress that it becomes part of the preceding word, e.g. 'not' in 'cannot' (cf. PROCLITIC) (*Gk gram.*) without accent but modifying the accent of the preceding word **2.** *n.* an enclitic word or particle **en·clit·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *enclit-icus* fr. Gk]

en·close, in·close (inklóuz) *pres. part* **en·clos·ing, in·clos·ing** *past and past part.* **en·closed, in·closed** *v.t.* to shut in with a wall or other protection ‖ to put (something) into an envelope or parcel with something else ‖ to surround on all sides, hem in ‖ to contain (within a boundary), *the frontiers enclose an area of 50,000 sq. miles* ‖ (*hist.*) to fence in (land) that was formerly under open-field cultivation, or common land appropriated by rich landowners ‖ to seclude (religious, a religious order) by rule ‖ to reserve (part of a convent) entirely for the religious of the community

en·clo·sure, in·clo·sure (inklóuʒər) *n.* something enclosed in a letter or parcel ‖ a place shut in, fenced in or otherwise marked off for a special purpose ‖ a fence or other boundary that encloses an area ‖ (*religion*) the state of being enclosed ‖ the part of a convent reserved strictly for the religious of a community ‖ (*hist.*) the enclosing of land, or the land enclosed. In England, enclosure began in the 12th c., was legalized by statutes (1235 and 1285), and in-

(after the 14th c.). In the Tudor period it was blamed for vagrancy and social unrest, and there was a final spate of enclosures in the 18th and 19th cc. [O.F.]

en·code (inkoud) *pres. part* **en·cod·ing** *past and past part* **en·cod·ed** to put into code

praises highly, esp. a writer of panegyric **en-**

en·co·mi·en·da (enkoumi·endə) *n.* a Spanish co-

the 18th c. Under it the Indians on the estates

were obliged to work for, or pay tribute to, their

tect them and instruct them in Christian doctrine. The distribution was theoretically a Crown grant [Span.]

en·co·mi·a (inkoumi·ə) *n.* an expression of high

en·com·pass (inkʌmpəs) *v.t.* to surround or enclose, hem in on every side ‖ to embrace within its scope etc.

en·core (ɑ̃kɔr, ɑ̃kour) **1.** *interj.* the cry of an audience when it is pleased and wants a performer to play (or sing etc.) again **2.** *n.* the additional performance called for in this way **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **en·cor·ing** *past and past part.* **en·cored** to call on (a performer) to play (or sing etc.) again ‖ to call on the performer of (a song etc.) to perform it again [F. = yet, again]

en·coun·ter (inkauntər) **1.** *v.t.* to come upon, meet ‖ to come up against, meet in conflict or battle, or as rivals in sport **2.** *n.* a meeting by chance, not by design ‖ a conflict, battle, or match or game between rival teams ‖ in health care, any contact between a patient and health professional in which care is given, sometimes excluding telephone contacts [fr. O.F. *encontrer, encontre*]

encounter group (*psych.*) therapeutic group designed to increase sensitivity and create physical and emotional awareness of members through body contact and emotional expression. Some utilize marathon sessions, one or two days without sleep, etc., to break down members' resistance **syn sensitivity group, T-group** *Cf* GROUP THERAPY

en·cour·age (inkə:ridʒ, inkʌridʒ) *pres. part.* **en·cour·ag·ing** *past and past part.* **en·cour·aged** *v.t.* to give courage or confidence to ‖ to raise the hopes of ‖ to help on by sympathetic advice and interest, *to encourage a boy's interest in music* ‖ to advise and make it easy for (someone to do something), *we encourage our apprentices to attend technical school* ‖ to promote, stimulate, *high wages encourage early marriage* ‖ to strengthen (a belief or idea), *his disappearance encouraged the belief that he was guilty* **en·cour·ag·ing** *adj.* **en·cour·age·ment** *n.* a heartening or being heartened ‖ something that cheers and helps on ‖ an inducement, *when money falls in value there is no encouragement to save* [O.F. *encoragier*]

en·croach (inkróutʃ) *v.i.* (with 'on' or 'upon') to overstep the limits of what belongs or is due to one, *to encroach on someone's privacy* ‖ (with 'on' or 'upon') to make gradual inroads **en·cróach·ment** *n.* [O.F. *encrochier*, to catch with a hook]

en·croach·ing (enkróutʃiŋ) *n.* (*football*) **1.** body movement over the scrimmage line **2.** making contact with an opponent before the ball is put into play

en·crust, in·crust (inkrʌst) *v.t.* to cover with a coating or crust, *hands encrusted with dirt* ‖ to inlay jewels into, *a ring encrusted with rubies* ‖ F.

en·cum·ber (inkʌmbər) *v.t.* to hamper, impede, *encumbered with parcels* ‖ to burden, *encumbered with debts* ‖ to litter, block up, *needlessly encumbered with footnotes* [F. *encombrer*]

en·cum·brance (inkʌmbrəns) *n.* any burden, difficulty, responsibility or obligation that encumbers one or restricts one's movement or freedom ‖ (*law*) a claim on property, e.g. the payment of interest on a mortgage ‖ (*law*) a dependent child or other person [O.F. *encom-*

-ency *suffix* used like **-ence** [fr. L. *-entia*]

en·cy·cli·cal (insiklik'l) **1.** *n.* (*eccles.*) a circular letter, esp. from the pope to the archbishops and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church (occasionally to those of one country only), dealing with ecclesiastical, moral, theological or social questions **2.** *adj.* (*eccles.*) intended for many, *an encyclical letter* [L. fr. Gk *enkuklios*, all round,

en·cy·clo·pe·di·a, en·cy·clo·pae·di·a (insaiklə-pi:di:ə) *n.* a book or series of books giving information (generally arranged alphabetically) on all subjects or on all aspects of one subject, *an encyclopedia of gardening* **the En·cy·clo·pe·di·a** (*hist.*) the 'Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des metiers' edited (1751-72) by the French writers d'Alembert and Diderot, a powerful expression of the new rationalism of prerevolutionary

·cy·clo·pe·dic, en·cy·clo·pae·dic *adj.* in or like an encyclopedia ‖ covering a wide range of knowledge or all aspects of a subject **en·cy·clo·pe·di·cal, en·cy·clo·pæ·di·cal** *adj.* **en·cy·clo·pe·dism, en·cy·clo·pæ·dism** *n.* the possession of wide and exact knowledge **en·cy·clo·pe·dist, en·cy·clo·pæ·dist** *n.* someone who writes, edits or contributes to an encyclopedia **En·cy·clo·pe·dist, En·cy·clo·pae·dist** (*hist.*) one of the editors or contributors to the (French)

Encyclopedia [LL. fr Gk *enkuklios*, all round + education]

en·cyst *v.t.* to enclose in a cyst ‖ *v.i.* to become enclosed in a cyst **en·cyst·ment** *n*

end (end) *n.* the last part of a thing, the furthest in distance, latest in time or last in sequence or series ‖ a part of a building, region etc. with respect to position, *the chancel end of a church* or with respect to some distinguishing quality, *the fashionable end of town* ‖ the limit beyond which a thing cannot be extended, *his patience is at an end* or beyond which there is no more, *that's the end* ‖ the part of a thing which defines or bounds its length, *the ends of a table* (cf. SIDE) ‖ the tip or extremity of a thing, *the end of a cigar* ‖ a piece that is left over, a remnant, *the stub end of a pencil* ‖ the conclusion of what has gone before ‖ a final result or ultimate state, death, *his end came suddenly* ‖ finish, destruction, that which finishes or destroys, *this latest defeat was the end of him* ‖ aim or purpose, *he used the firm's money for his own ends* ‖ the reason for which someone or something exists, *man's end is joy in heaven* ‖ (*football*) the player at either end of the forward line or his position at loose ends *Br.* **at a loose end** at leisure but having nothing particular to do **in the end** finally, after all **no end of** very great, very many **on end** one after another without a break, *for days on end* ‖ on its end, upright **the end** the worst instance or example of something bad, *she was always extravagant but buying a fur coat was the end* **to be at** or **come to an end** or **to be** exhausted **to be on one's beam ends** *Br.* to have hardly any money left **to make an end of** to bring to an end, finish ‖ to kill **to make both ends meet** to manage to subsist on one's income **to put an end to** to stop, often by force **to turn end for end** to turn so that the position of the ends is reversed **2.** *adj.* final, *the end result* [O.E. *ende*]

end *v.t.* to stop, *to end a quarrel* ‖ to conclude, *to end a story* ‖ *v.i.* to come to an end ‖ to result in, *the match ended in a draw* **to end off** to conclude, *to end off a story*, *the path ends off abruptly* **to end up** to reach a final position or situation, *the car ended up in the ditch, he ended up as a major* [O.E. *endian*]

en·da·moe·ba, en·da·me·ba (endəmi:bə) *pl* **en·da·moe·bae, en·da·me·bae** (endəmi:bi:), **en·da·moe·bas, en·da·me·bas** *n.* a member of *Endamoeba*, a genus of parasitic organisms, some species of which can live in the intestines and liver of man or some of the higher animals. *E. histolytica* causes amoebic dysentery [fr. Gk *end-*, within + AMOEBA]

en·dan·ger (indéindʒər) *v.t.* to cause danger to or constitute a cause of danger to

en·dan·gered (endéindʒərd) *adj.* threatened with extinction, e.g., endangered species

endangered species mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians that are in danger of extinction, usually because of environmental changes and human activity. Humans have exploited land; hunted, trapped or killed for safety, food and research; and polluted the atmosphere for their own needs, thus depriving animals of their habitats and conditions necessary for survival. Endangered species include the peregrine falcon, the bald eagle, some whales, the egret, the bird of paradise, the Atlantic salmon and sturgeon and the orangutan, among many others. The Endangered Species Act (1973) protects the vital habitat of an endangered species. The International [illegible] of Nature and Natural Resources in Morges, Switzerland, publishes a list of threatened species

end around (*football*) tactic in which the ball is carried by an end, taking the ball behind the scrimmage line around the opposite flank

end·ar·ter·ec·to·my or **en·dar·ter·i·ec·to·my** (endartəréktəmi:) *n.* (*med.*) surgical removal of obstruction plaque, etc., inside an artery

en·dear [illegible] tion **en·dear·ment** *n.* a word, phrase, act, gesture etc. which expresses affection

en·deav·or, esp. *Br.* **en·deav·our** (indevər) **1.** *v.t.* to make a determined effort **2.** *n.* a determined effort [M.E. *endever* fr. EN (in) + O.F. *devoir* (duty)]

en·dem·ic [illegible] ticular region or people **2.** *n.* an endemic disease, e.g. silicosis among miners (cf. EPIDEMIC) **en·dém·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. EN (in) + Gk *demos*, people]

En·ders (endərz), John Franklin (1897–1985), U.S. microbiologist. He helped to cultivate the [illegible] the 1954 Nobel prize in physiology and medi-

[illegible] across its length

en·dang·er [illegible] ing to an end ‖ conclusion, finish, *the story has a happy ending* ‖ (*gram.*) a morpheme added to a word to make inflectional forms, e.g. in English '-s' for the plural of most nouns, or '-ed' for the past of most verbs

en·dive (endaiv, ondi:v) *n.* *Cichorium endivia*, fam. *Compositae*, a salad plant closely related [illegible]

end·leaf (endli:f) *pl* **end·leaves** (endli:vz) *n.* an endpaper

end·less (endlis) *adj.* never coming to an end ‖ too great to count ‖ a great deal of, *endless confusion* ‖ (of a driving belt or chain etc.) continuous, with no gap between the joined ends [O.E. *endeleas*]

end man the man at the end of each line in a minstrel show who engages in comic or ribald [illegible] the interlocutor

end·most (endmoust) *adj.* furthest, nearest the end

endo- (endou) *prefix* within [fr. Gk *endon*, within]

en·do·blast (endəblæst) *n.* the hypoblast **en·do·blas·tic** *adj.* [ENDO- + Gk *blastos*, cell]

en·do·car·di·al (endoukɑ:rdi:əl) *adj.* (*anat.*) in- [illegible] relating to the endocardium

en·do·car·di·um (endoukɑ:rdi:əm) *pl.* **en·do·car·di·a** (endoukɑ:rdi:ə) *n.* the membrane lining [illegible] (MYOCARDIUM, PERICARDIUM) [Mod. L. fr. Gk *endon*, within + *kardia*, heart]

en·do·carp (endəkɑ:rp) *n.* the innermost layer of the pericarp when it is differentiated [F. *endocarpe* fr. Gk *endon*, within + *karpos*, fruit]

en·do·crine (endəkrin, endəkrain) **1.** *adj.* producing secretions that are distributed by means of the bloodstream rather than specialized ducts (relating to the endocrine glands, or their secretions or to the system of endocrine glands **2.** *n.* any endocrine gland or its secretion **en·do·cri·na** (endəkrainə) **en·do·cri·nic** (endəkrinik), **en·doc·ri·nous** (endɔkrinəs) *adjs.* [ENDO- + Gk *krinein*, to separate]

endocrine gland one of a group of glands found in higher animals that produce hormones and secrete them into the bloodstream. Organs which have hormonal function and so belong to the class of endocrine glands are the pituitary body, the thyroid, parathyroid and adrenal glands, the pancreas, and the testicles in the male and ovaries in the female. Other glands whose hormonal function is uncertain are the thymus, the pineal body and the liver, kidneys and spleen

en·do·cri·nol·o·gy (endoukrinɔlədʒi:) *n.* the study of the endocrine glands, their secretions [illegible] relation to one another and to the organism as a whole **en·do·cri·nól·o·gist** *n.* [ENDOCRINE + Gk *logos*, word]

en·do·cy·to·sis (endousaitousis) *n.* (*biol.*) pro- [illegible] destroy other cells) or liquids from cell membranes **endocytatic** or **endocytic** *adj.*

[illegible] layer in an embryo possessing three layers. It is [illegible] respiratory organs and of the glands appended to [illegible] endobronchial, endocervical, endodermis, endoderm. The innermost layer of the cortex of most roots and stems, consisting usually of a single layer of living cells. It is thought to act as a control on the movement of liquids into and out of the stele [F. *endoderme*

[illegible] thing made of scraps of various colors, left over at the end of the day of glass making (*Cf.* SPAT

en·do·gam·ic (endəgæmik) *adj.* endogamous

en·do·gen (endədʒən) *n.* a plant which develops by endogenous growth, e.g. most monocotyledons [illegible] *adj.* originating within the organism ‖ (*biol.*) developing from a deep-seated layer ‖ (*biol.*) developing within the cell ‖ (*metabolism*) concerned with [illegible] ENOUS) **en·dog·e·ny** *n.* (*biol.*) development from a deep-seated layer [F. *endogène*]

en·do·lymph (endəlimf) *n.* the fluid in the laby- [illegible] the [illegible] membranous labyrinth [ENDO- + L. *lympha*, water]

en·do·morph (endəmɔrf) *n.* (*mineral.*) a crystal enclosed in one of a different species ‖ an endo- [illegible] ENDOMORPHIC) ‖ (*petrol.*) of or related to an endomorph ‖ of a pyknic type of body build, having the physique associated with a predominance in bodily development of organs derived from the endodermal layer of the embryo, e.g. the digestive glands and alimentary lining (cf. ECTOMORPHIC, cf. MESOMORPHIC) **en·do·mor·phism** *n.* (*geol.*) a change occurring in an intrusive rock, caused by reaction with the [illegible] into which it has flowed or been forced [ENDO- + Gk *morphe*, form]

end on with their ends facing, *to collide end on* ‖ with an end toward the viewer

en·do·nu·cle·ase (endounu klı·eis) *n.* (*biochem.*) an enzyme that breaks down deoxyribonucleic acid, or RNA, to produce two or more shorter nucleotide chains (*Cf.* EXONUCLEASE

en·do·par·a·site [illegible] a parasite which lives inside the body of its host (cf. ECTOPARASITE) **en·do·par·a·sit·ic** (endou pærəsitik) *adj.*

en·do·phyte (endəfait) *n.* (*bot.*) a plant which grows inside another parasitically or otherwise [illegible] (*Cf.* EPIPHYTE)

en·do·plasm (endəplæzəm) *n.* the inner part of the protoplasm of a cell (cf. ECTOPLASM) **en·do·plas·mic** *adj.*

en·do·pleu·ra (endoupluərə) *n.* (*bot.*) the inner [illegible]

en·do·ra·di·o·sonde (endoureidi ousɔnd) *n.* a device implanted in the body to trasmit data on body functions, e.g., for gastrointestinal diagnosis

end organ (*physiol.*) the peripheral termination of a nerve, which either receives sensation or stimulates a response (e.g. a muscular one)

en·dor·phin (endɔrfin) *n.* morphinelike substance secreted in the pituitary gland to control pain and pleasure (*Cf.* ENKEPHALIN

en·dorse, in·dorse (indɔrs) *pres. part* **en·dors·ing, in·dors·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·dorsed, in·dorsed** *v.t.* to sign one's name on the back of (a check etc.) in order to obtain the cash it represents ‖ to make (a check etc.) payable to another by writing his name on the back and signing ‖ in South Africa, to banish blacks from an urban area with regulations designed to restrain emigration to cities ‖ to sign or initial, or add a comment or qualification to (a document) ‖ (*Br.*) to write on (esp. a driving license) particulars of an offence for which the holder has been convicted ‖ to confirm, sanction, show approval of or agreement with (an option, action, proposal etc.) **en·dorse·ment, in·dorse·ment** *n.* [M.E. *endosse* fr. O.F.]

en·do·sarc (endəsɑrk) *n.* (*biol.*) endoplasm [ENDO- + Gk *sarx* (*sarkos*), flesh]

en·do·scope (endəskoup) *n.* (*med.*) an instrument for examining the inside of an organ, e.g. the bladder **en·dos·co·py** (endɔskəpi:) *pl.* **en·dos·co·pies** *n.* an examination with this [ENDO- + Gk *skopein*, to observe]

en·do·skel·e·ton (endouskelitən) *n.* an internal [illegible] mal (cf. EXOSKELETON)

en·dos·mo·sis [illegible] (*chem.*) the movement of a substance through a membrane from a region of lower concentration [illegible] material by osmosis into a cell (cf. EXOSMOSIS) **en·dos·mot·ic** (endɔzmɔtik, endɔsmɔtik) *adj.*

en·do·sperm [illegible] tive tissue within the seeds of seed plants **en·do·sper·mous** *adj.* [F. *endosperme* fr. Gk

en·do·spore (endəspɔr, endəspour) *n.* an asex- [illegible] **en·do·spo·ran·gi·um, en·do·spo·ran·gi·a** (endouspəræn, endouspəræn) *adj.*

[illegible]

(*bot.*) the inner of two layers of a spore wall [Mod.]

en·dos·te·um (endɔstɪ.əm) *pl.* **en·dos·te·a** (endɔstɪ.ə) *n.* (*anat.*) a vascular, connective layer of tissue lining the large cavities of bones [Mod. L. fr. Gk *endon*, within + *osteon*, bone]

en·dos·tosis (endɔstoʊsɪs) *n.* (*anat.*) ossification starting inside cartilage (cf. ECTOSTOSIS) [Mod. L. fr. Gk *endon*, within + *ostōsis*, formation of bone]

en·do·sul·fan (endoʊsʌlfən) *n.* (*chem.*) toxic insecticide and miticide containing chlorinated sulfate used on vegetables, flowers, and forage crops and to control termites and tsetse flies

en·do·tes·ta (endoutéstə) *n.* (*botany*) the inner layer of the outer covering of a seed

en·do·the·li·um (endoʊθi.liəm) *pl.* **en·do·the·li·a** (endoʊθi.li.ə) *n.* a serum producing epithelium of mesoblastic origin that lines blood vessels and internal body cavities [Mod. L. fr. Gk *endon*, within + *thelé*, nipple]

en·do·ther·mal (endoʊθɜrməl) *adj.* endothermic

en·do·ther·mic (endoʊθɜrmɪk) *adj.* (of a chemical reaction) accompanied by absorption of heat (cf. EXOTHERMIC)

en·do·tox·in (endoutoksɪn) *n.* a toxin that remains within the bacterial protoplasm which

en·dow (indáʊ) *v.t.* to give money or other property to (a person, institution, organization etc.) ‖ (with 'with') to provide with a natural gift, attribute etc., *endowed with intelligence* **en·dów·ment** *n.* the act of endowing (with money or other property) ‖ the money or property so given ‖ a natural gift or ability, *mental endowments* [O. F. *endouer*]

endowment insurance a policy providing for the payment to the person insured of an agreed sum at the end of an agreed period, or at the death of the person insured (if this occurs in the interval) to a person designated

end-pa·per (endpeɪpər) *n.* a sheet of paper at the beginning and end of a book, folded to make two leaves, one of which is pasted to the inside of the cover

end play 1. *n.* (*bridge*) a carefully prepared maneuver by the declarer, in the final stages of play, by which the defender is forced to win a trick and make a lead which then permits the declarer to win the decisive trick **2.** *v.t.* (*bridge*) to force (a defender) into an end-play situa-

end product the object or substance into which raw material is finally changed in a process of manufacture

en·drin [$C_{12}H_8OCl_6$] (éndrən) *n.* toxic pesticide said to cause irreversible damage to the human central nervous system

en·droph·i·ly (endrɔfɪli) *n.* humanity's ecological dependence on human beings **endophilic** *adj.* Cf EXOPHILY

en·due (ɪndu:, ɪndju:) *pres. part.* **en·du·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·dued** *v.t.* to provide with a talent, ability etc., endow [fr. O.F. *enduire*]

en·dur·a·ble (ɪndʊərəb'l, ɪndjʊərəb'l) *adj.* that can be endured

en·dur·ance (ɪndʊərəns, ɪndjʊərəns) *n.* the capacity to keep going or put up with pain, hardship etc. for a long time ‖ the act of doing this ‖ the length of time that an aircraft can without refueling

to suffer patiently ‖ to put up with, tolerate, *why do you endure his rudeness?* ‖ *v.i.* to remain set in purpose, hold out, under suffering, trial etc. ‖ to last for a long time, *built to endure* **en·dur·ing** *adj.* (O.F. *enduré*)

en·du·ro (endʊ́roʊ) *n.* a sport race stressing endurance, e.g. for motorcycles

end·ways (endweɪz) *adv.* with the end toward

En·dym·i·on (endímɪ.ən) (*Gk mythol.*) a shepherd loved by Selene. He was permitted by Zeus to keep his beauty forever, in an eternal sleep

bowels through the rectum, as a purgative or

en·e·my (énəmi) 1. *pl.* **en·e·mies** *n.* a hostile who bears another ill will and actively works or fights against him ‖ someone who opposes, disapproves, or works against (ideas, beliefs etc.), *an enemy of privilege* ‖ something harmful or troublesome, *slugs are among the gardener's worst enemies* **2.** *adj.* being or pertaining to an enemy [O.F. *enemi*]

en·er·get·ic (ɛnərdʒétik) *adj.* active, showing great physical or mental energy ‖ requiring great physical effort ‖ forceful, vigorous, *energetic protests* **en·er·gét·i·cal·ly** *adv.* **en·er·gét·ics** *n.* the study of the production of energy and its transformations [fr. Gk *enegētikos*]

energetics (*chem.*) study of the overall picture of energy and its chemical changes in an ecological unit

en·er·gize (énərdʒaɪz) *pres. part.* **en·er·giz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·er·gized** *v.t.* to give energy to ‖ to cause electricity to flow in, *to energize the core of a magnet*

en·er·giz·er (énərdʒaɪzər) *n.* a stimulant drug, esp. to relieve psychological depression

en·er·gy (énərdʒi:) *pl.* **en·er·gies** *n.* forcefulness and vigor in actions or words ‖ (often *pl.*) busy activity, *to devote one's energies to making a success of an enterprise* ‖ (*phys.*) the unifying concept of all physical science that associates with any system a capacity for work either as a result of the motion of mass in the system (kinetic energy), the configuration of masses or charges in the system (potential energy) or the presence of photons in the system (radiant energy). Energy is a scalar quantity with dimensions $\frac{\text{mass} \times \text{length}^2}{\text{time}^2}$ that possesses the properties of mass according to the theory of relativity, assigning to a mass M an energy such that $\frac{C}{E} = M$ where E is the energy and C^2 is the speed of light [fr. L.L. *energia* fr. Gk fr. *ergon*, work]

energy agriculture cultivating plants for the purpose of creating energy, e.g., grain for distillation into alcohol

energy efficiency ratio measurement of electrical efficiency of an appliance relative to heat output computed as BTU per hr. output divided by watts used

energy paper fiber impregnated with potassium persulfate and powdered carbon; energy paper is a replaceable active material for a dry cell battery

energy structure a form of kinetic art with motorized, mechanical, or electronic parts

Energy, U.S. Department of (*abbr.* DOE) (1977) a cabinet-level department that oversees energy prices, conservation, fuel allocation and research on new energy sources and nuclear weapons. It was established to consolidate the functions of mainly the Energy Research and Development Administration, the Federal Power Commission and the Federal Energy Administration

en·er·vate (énərveɪt) *pres. part.* **en·er·vat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·er·vat·ed** *v.t.* to lower the vitality of ‖ to sap the willpower of or weaken the mental vigor of **en·er·vá·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *enervare* (*enervatus*), to cut out the tendon of]

en·fee·ble (ɪnfí:b'l) *pres. part.* **en·fee·bling** *past* and *past part.* **en·fee·bled** *v.t.* to make feeble **en·fée·ble·ment** *n.* [O.F. *enfeblir*]

en·feoff (ɪnfí:f) *v.t.* (*hist.*) to invest with a fief **en·feoff·ment** *n.* the act of so investing ‖ the document recording it [O.F. *enfeffer, enfieffer*]

en·fi·lade 1. (énfəleɪd, énfəleɪd) *n.* fire from guns directed straight down the length of a line of troops, a trench, valley etc. **2.** (énfəleɪd) *v.t. pres. part.* **en·fi·lad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·fi·lad·ed** to subject to fire of this kind, or cover so as to be able to bring down such fire [F. fr. *enfiler*, to thread]

en·fold (ɪnfóʊld) *v.t.* (with 'in' or 'with') to wrap up in the folds of ‖ to clasp, *to enfold in an embrace* ‖ to surround, enclose, *hanging woods enfold the lake*

en·force (ɪnfɔrs, ɪnfours) *pres. part.* **en·forc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·forced** *v.t.* to impose by force, compel, *to enforce obedience* ‖ to give strength to, *statistics would enforce your argument* ‖ to press home, *to enforce a claim by strike action* ‖ to put into force, *to enforce a rule* **en-**

en·fran·chise (ɪnfrænʧaɪz) *pres. part.* **en·fran·chis·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·fran·chised** *v.t.* to give (someone) political rights, esp. the right to vote ‖ to give political rights to (a town or city) ‖ to free from slavery **en·fran·chise·ment** (ɪnfrǽntʃɪzmənt) *n.* [fr. O.F. *enfranchir* (*enfranchiss-*), to set free]

Eng. English ‖ England

En·ga·dine (éngədi:n) a valley of the upper Inn, Switzerland, with a mild, dry climate: resorts

en·gage (ɪngeɪʤ) *pres. part.* **en·gag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·gaged** *v.t.* to take into one's employment ‖ to reserve in advance, *to engage a table at a restaurant* ‖ to make a promise binding on (oneself), esp. a promise of marriage ‖ to occupy the time of or compel the attention of, *to engage someone in conversation* ‖ (in warfare or other dispute) to come to grips with, to attack, *to engage the main enemy force* ‖ (of mechanical devices) to fit into, mesh with, *the notches of a key engage the wards of a lock* ‖ *v.i.* to join battle ‖ (*mech.*, with 'with') to interlock, mesh ‖ (with 'in') to busy oneself, *to engage in politics* **en·gaged** *adj.* pledged to marry, *an engaged couple* ‖ busy, already occupied, and so not free ‖ (of a gear) meshed ‖ (*archit.*, e.g. of a pillar) set into a wall **en·gáge·ment** *n.* an undertaking or obligation, esp. a promise to marry ‖ an agreement to employ or be employed ‖ an appointment for a fixed time ‖ a battle ‖ (*mech.*) the state of being meshed **en·gag·ing** *adj.* attractive, charming [F. *engager*]

En·gels (éŋəls), Friedrich (1820–95), German socialist and political philosopher. He spent most of his adult life in England as the manager of cotton mills. He met (1844) Karl Marx, and collaborated with him on many works, notably 'The Communist Manifesto' (1848). After Marx's death, he edited (1885–94) volumes II and III of 'Das Kapital'. His own works include 'The Condition of the Working Classes in England in 1844' (1845), 'Landmarks of Scientific Socialism' (1878) and 'The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State' (1884)

'Engel v. Vitale' (éŋəl; vi:tóli:) (1962) a U.S. Supreme Court case that prohibited prayer in public schools. Citing the Constitution's Establishment Clause that religion is too sacred to be administered civilly, Justice Hugo Black wrote the decision in favor of Steven Engel, a New York parent who maintained that prayer in school violated the 1st Amendment's guarantee of freedom of religion

en·gen·der (ɪnʤendər) *v.t.* to give rise to, *bad conditions of work engender industrial disputes* [F. *engendrer*]

En·ghien, Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon-Condé, duc d' (1772–1804), French émigré, unjustly executed at Napoleon's orders on suspicion of conspiracy

en·gine (énʤɪn) *n.* a device used to transform one form of energy into another, esp. into kinetic energy, *heat engine, internal-combustion engine* ‖ a locomotive ‖ (*hist.*) a war machine, e.g. a catapult [O.F. *engin*, a tool]

engine driver (*Br.*) an engineer (driver of a locomotive)

en·gi·neer (enʤɪníər) **1.** *n.* an expert in the design and construction of engines, *mechanical engineer* or of electrical equipment, *electrical engineer* or expert in the organization of civil works (roads, bridges etc.), *civil engineer* ‖ a person qualified in any branch of engineering ‖ (*Am.–Br.* engine driver) the driver of a locomotive ‖ (*Br.*) a fitter, mechanic or other skilled worker concerned with engines ‖ the man in charge of a ship's engines ‖ (*mil.*) one of a corps trained for roadmaking, bridge-building etc. ‖ someone active behind the scenes in achieving something, *who was the real engineer of their success?* **2.** *v.t.* to carry out (a piece of engineering work) ‖ to manage, by using tact, craft or ingenuity, to achieve (a result), *to engineer an election victory* **en·gi·néer·ing** *n.* the science of applying knowledge of the properties of matter and the natural sources of energy to the practical problems of industry (e.g. the construction of industrial plant or machines) [M.E. *engyneour* fr. O.F.]

engineer's chain a measuring device that consists of 50 or 100 1-ft links joined by rings. It is used in surveying

Eng·land (íŋglənd) a country (area 50,331 sq. miles, pop. 45,771,956) occupying the largest, southern part of Great Britain. Capital: London. Language: English. Religion: 80% Church of England, 10% Roman Catholic, with Methodist, Jewish, Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian and other minorities. The land is 30% arable, 48% pasture, 12% grazing and 6% for-

est. The southwest and west, except for the Severn valley and the Cheshire-Lancashire plain (around Liverpool), are largely a plateau, with rolling plains and downs culminating in hills, chalk ridges and occasional moors. The Pennines, running from the N Midlands to the Scottish border, are the principal mountain chain, but the highest peaks (Sca Fell, 3,210 ft) are in the Lake District. The east is mainly an open, cultivated plain, narrowing in N Yorkshire to a passage (Vale of York) between coastal moors and the Pennines, and in Northumberland to a coastal strip. Average temperatures: (Jan.) 40°, (July) 61°. Rainfall: under 30 ins in the east and the Midlands, over 60 ins in the Lake District, Pennines, Exmoor and Dartmoor, 30–60 ins elsewhere. Ports: London, Liverpool, Hull, Manchester, Southampton, Bristol. HISTORY. The earliest known settlers in England were of Iberian stock. They were mingled (after 600 B C) with two successive invasions of Celts, who worked bronze and iron, and established a Druid priesthood. The Romans sent expeditions (55–54 B C) under Julius Caesar and invaded (43 A D) under Claudius. They made England the Roman province of Britannia, quickly conquering the south, putting down the revolt (c. 62 A D) of Boadicea, and building roads and fortified towns. The north was not subdued until the end of the 2nd c., despite the fortifications built by Agricola (c 80) and Hadrian's wall (122–8). Trade prospered and Christianity was introduced. The withdrawal (early 5th c.) of the Roman legions to defend Rome from the barbarians left England exposed to the attacks of the Picts and Scots in the north, and of Germanic invaders on the east coast. THE ANGLES, SAXONS AND JUTES drove the Celts back to Wales and Cornwall, and founded settlements (mid-5th c.) which developed into the kingdoms of Kent, Sussex, Essex, Wessex, East Anglia, Mercia and Northumbria. Christianity was reintroduced, partly by a mission from Rome under Augustine, who landed (597) in Kent, and partly by the Celtic Church centers on Iona and Holy Island. Differences between the two Churches were settled (664) at the synod of Whitby, in favor of the Roman Church. Out of sporadic fighting among the kingdoms, Northumbria emerged dominant (7th c.), and became (late 7th c.) a brilliant center of learning, with Bede and Alcuin, while a native Anglo-Saxon literature developed. Mercia rose to supremacy (8th c.), notably under Offa, who claimed to rule all England. The Danes raided the coasts (late 8th c.), landed an army (865) and began to settle. Wessex, by then the dominant English kingdom, resisted them with little success until Alfred forced the Danes to agree (878) to confine their settlement to the Danelaw in the north and east. Edward the Elder and Athelstan conquered the Danelaw (early 10th c.), and Edgar received the homage of all the kings of Britain at his coronation (973). The Danes renewed their raids (980), overcame Ethelred II, and ruled England (1016–42) under Cnut and his sons. The weak reign (1042–66) of Edward the Confessor left the throne disputed between Harold, son of Earl Godwin, and William, Duke of Normandy, who defeated Harold at Hastings (1066) and ruled (1066–87) as William I. THE NORMANS (1066–1135) added military feudalism to the social and economic organization of Anglo-Saxon England. The English Church remained subservient under William I's nominee, Lanfranc, but friction with the monarchy developed in the reign (1087–1100) of William II, and became serious when Anselm quarreled openly with Henry I. The land was surveyed in Domesday Book (1086–7), and the administrative system was centralized, notably in the reign (1100–35) of Henry I. After William I had dealt severely with English rebellions, the chief threat to the Norman monarchy lay in the risk of baronial revolt. The barons were kept in check by Henry I, whose victory at Tinchebrai (1106) secured them their estates in Normandy but anarchy broke loose on Henry's death (1135). The barons and the Church took advantage of the civil war (1139–53) between Stephen and Matilda to increase their own power. THE PLANTAGENETS (1154–1399). Royal control was reestablished in the reign (1154–89) of Henry II, despite an unsuccessful baronial rising (1174), and despite the difficulty of ruling an empire that included Normandy, Anjou, Aquitaine and Ireland. Henry failed in his attempt to control the Church by the Constitutions of Clarendon (1164), and the problem was not solved by the murder (1170) of Becket. The Crown was impoverished by Richard I's participation (1190–2) in the 3rd Crusade, his captivity in Germany (1192–4) and his war with France (1194–9). Resultant heavy taxation aroused baronial opposition, which was increased in the reign (1199–1216) of John by the loss of Normandy (1204) and his defeat by the French at Bouvines (1214). John was forced to agree to the barons' demands in Magna Carta (1215), and his successor, Henry III, was forced to agree to the Provisions of Oxford (1258). During the Barons' War (1264–6), Henry was imprisoned (1265) and briefly replaced by a council of barons under Simon de Montfort. Henry's son Edward I restored royal authority, carried out legal reforms, and conquered Wales (1277–83), but financial difficulty led to the summoning of the Model Parliament (1295). His attempt to subdue Scotland collapsed at Bannockburn (1314) under his son, Edward II, whose incompetent reign (1307–27) ended with his deposition by a baronial faction. The Hundred Years' War with France (1338–1453) was begun victoriously by Edward III, but reverses followed. The economy had prospered with the wool trade, but heavy war expenditure and the Black Death (1348–9) precipitated an economic crisis which was followed by a century of economic recession (mid-14th c.–mid-15th c.). The manorial and feudal system, long in decay, began to break up rapidly. Meanwhile, the English language was taking shape in the writings of Langland and Chaucer. Amid the social upheaval, characterized by Lollardry and the Peasants' Revolt (1381), barons acquired private armies. After a troubled reign (1377–99), Richard II was deposed by Henry, duke of Lancaster. THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER. The weakness of Henry IV's title to the throne increased the royal dependence on the barony and parliament, and most of his reign (1399–1413) was spent in putting down rebellions, notably in Wales under Glendower. Henry V diverted attention from the dynastic dispute with the house of York by his renewal of the war with France and his crushing victory at Agincourt (1415). But Henry VI lost all the English possessions in France except Calais by 1453. These reverses, and the misgovernment of England, prompted Cade's rebellion (1450) and contributed to the Wars of the Roses (1455–85). Amid sporadic warfare by baronial armies, Henry was deposed (1461) by Edward of York and, after a brief restoration (1470–1), he was murdered (1471). THE HOUSE OF YORK. Edward IV restored the royal finances, and so avoided the necessity of frequent parliaments. On his death (1483), his sons Edward V and Richard, duke of York, were imprisoned and murdered, almost certainly at the instigation of their uncle, who reigned (1483–5) as Richard III. He was overthrown and killed (1485) at Bosworth Field by a Lancastrian army under Henry Tudor, who ended the feud between Lancaster and York by marrying (1486) the daughter of Edward IV. THE TUDORS. Despite his weak title to the throne, Henry VII strengthened the monarchy, bringing the barony to order in the Court of Star Chamber and, by shrewd economic policy, building up vast financial reserves which freed him from dependence on parliament. Economic revival was aided by his avoidance of war and his encouragement of trade. This financial advantage was squandered by the flamboyant foreign policy of Henry VIII and Wolsey. The new learning of the Renaissance spread to England. Henry VIII's reign (1509–47) saw the separation of the Church of England from papal authority, prompted by the king's need to acquire the wealth of the monasteries, and by the hope that a divorce from Catherine of Aragon might enable Henry to obtain a male heir by a subsequent marriage. His only son, Edward VI, in a reign (1547–53) marked by a severe economic crisis, made the Church of England truly Protestant but, after the brief interlude of Lady Jane Grey (1553), Catholicism was restored by Mary I. The accession (1558) of Elizabeth I marked a return to moderate Protestantism, though Catholic plots continued until the execution (1587) of Mary, queen of Scots, and the defeat (1588) of the Spanish Armada. Elizabethan [illegible] economic expansion, maritime exploration, and great developments in literature, music and art [illegible]. of a vociferous Puritan opposition among the gentry in the House of Commons. THE STUARTS. The accession (1603) of James VI of Scotland as James I of England marked the personal union of the two crowns. In James's reign (1603–25), and in that of his son Charles I (1625–49), the breach widened between monarch and parliament. Against the Stuart doctrine of the divine right of kings, the Commons claimed the right to control royal policy by withholding supplies. They were angered by James's grants of monopolies, his arbitrary taxation, his pro-Spanish policy and by his worthless favorites such as Buckingham. Charles I was forced to sign (1628) the Petition of Right, but his unparliamentary rule (1629–40), through his ministers Strafford and the High Church policy of Laud, precipitated the Civil War (1642–52). After Charles's execution (1649), the Commonwealth was set up (1649), and Cromwell was appointed lord protector (1653–8). He was succeeded (1658–9) by his son. THE RESTORATION. A parliament summoned by Monk recalled (1660) Charles II from exile, on the terms of the Declaration of Breda. The Anglican Church was restored, and the civil liberties of Catholics and dissenters were restricted by the Clarendon Code (1661–5) and the Test Act (1673). After the unpopularity of Clarendon and the Cabal, and of the Dutch Wars (1665–7 and 1672–4), Charles obtained (1670) a secret subsidy from Louis XIV. Fear of a reversion to Catholicism caused the beginnings of the division between Whigs and Tories. Discontent grew in the reign (1685–8) of James II on account of his attempts to suspend anti-Catholic legislation and to make Catholic appointments. THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION. A group of Whigs and Tories invited James's son-in-law, William of Orange, to invade and to redress grievances. James fled to France as William advanced on London (1688), and parliament declared William III and Mary II king and queen (1689). The Bill of Rights (1689) firmly established the supremacy of parliament and made Anne heir to the throne. Protestantism was reaffirmed, with toleration for nonconformist sects. There began a long period of rivalry with France, in the War of the Grand Alliance (1689–97) and the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–14). Trade prospered, and, with the establishment of the Bank of England (1694) and the national debt, London became the leading commercial and financial center of Europe. The Act of Settlement (1701) fixed the succession after Anne on the house of Hanover, and the Act of Union (1707) united England and Scotland. (For subsequent history *GREAT BRITAIN)

England, Church of *CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Eng·lish (ĭnglĭsh) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to or characteristic of the country, state or people of England ‖ of the official language spoken in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the U.S.A., Canada, Australia and in other Commonwealth countries **2.** *n.* the English language ‖ this in a particular period of its development, *Middle English* or local or other variation, *American English*, *Basic English* **the English** *npl* the people of England or the representatives (e.g. armed forces, or a team in international sport) **to put English on** (*Am., billiards*) to put side spin on a ball **3.** *v.t.* to translate into English [O.E. *englisc*, *ænglisc*]

English Channel the strait (21–140 miles wide) between England and France (including 280 miles southwest from the Straits of Dover to the Atlantic)

English Civil War *CIVIL WAR, ENGLISH

English daisy *Bellis perennis* (*DAISY)

English disease economic malaise supposedly caused by Britain's labor-management problems, esp. of excessive application of work rules (also **British disease**)

English horn a woodwind instrument like a lower-pitched oboe ‖ an organ stop of similar tone

English language a language of the Germanic branch of the Indo-European family of languages. It is divided by scholars into Old English or Anglo-Saxon (to 1150), Middle English (1150–1450) and Modern English (sometimes called New English, 1450 to the present). About [illegible] is the mother tongue, and hundreds of millions use English as a second language in world affairs. It is the vehicle of a great world literature [illegible].

Eng·lish·man (ŋgliʃmən) *pl.* **Eng·lish·men** (ŋgliʃmən) *n.* a man who is a native of England

English muffin (*Am.*—*Br.* crumpet) a flat, leavened round of batter baked on an iron plate. It is

English sparrow *Passer domesticus*, the house sparrow

Eng·lish-wom·an (ŋgliʃwumən) *pl.* **Eng·lish-wom·en** (ŋgliʃwimən) *n.* a woman who is a native of England or an English subject

en·gorge (ŋgɔ:dʒ) *pres. part.* **en·gorg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·gorged** *v.t. (med.)* to congest with blood, secretions etc. **en·gorge·ment** *n.* [F *engorger*]

en·graft (ŋgræft, ŋgrɑ:ft) *v.t.* to graft in ‖ to plant (principles, habits etc.)

en·grail (ŋgreil) *v.t.* (esp. *heraldry*) to give a scalloped or serrated edge to, *an engrailed cross* [M.E. *engrele* fr. O.F.]

en·grain (ŋgrein) *v.t.* to [illegible] tastes etc.) so that they become deep-rooted [M.E. *engreinen* prob. fr. F *engrainer*, to dye]

en·gram (engræm) *n.* (*psychol.*) a trace [fr. EN

en·grave (ŋgreiv) *pres. part.* **en·grav·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·graved** *v.t.* to cut a design or lettering on (a hard surface, e.g. copper, glass, the end grain of boxwood, steel, gems etc.) by hand with a burin or other sharp tool, either for decoration or to produce a plate from which the image can be printed ‖ to cut (a design or lettering) on a hard surface with a burin or other sharp tool ‖ to cut a design in (a hard surface) or cut (a design) in a hard surface by a process using photography and etching ‖ to fix deeply in

·ing *n.* the hand engraver's art or the allied mechanical process ‖ an impression or print taken from an engraved surface [EN

en·gross (ŋgrous) *v.t.* to occupy (a person or his attention) to the exclusion of everything else ‖ to make a fair copy of (a legal document) in careful, formal handwriting ‖ to draw up in proper legal form **en·gross·ing** *adj.* holding one absorbed in interest **en·gross·ment** *n.* [A.F. *engrosser*, to write in large letters and F. *engrosser*, to make gross]

en·gulf (ŋgʌlf) *v.t.* (of a flood, the sea etc.) to swallow up, *the swollen river engulfed the island* ‖ to surround completely, overwhelm, bury, *engulfed in a flood of telegrams*

en·hance (inhɑ:ns, inhæns) *pres. part.* **en·hanc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·hanced** *v.t.* to increase, add to (a quality, price or value) **en·hanced** *adj.* heightened, intensified (*heraldry*) placed higher than is usual (cf. ABASED)

en·hanced radiation weapon (enhɑ:nst) (*coll.*) neutron bomb, a nuclear weapon designed to minimize explosive force and maximize radiation

en·har·mon·ic (enhɑ:mɔnik) *adj.* (*mus.*) of notes on the piano and other fixed-note instruments

tion, e.g. C♯ and D♭) of other instruments and

en·har·mo·ni·cal·ly *adv.* [fr. L. *enharmonicus* fr.

e·nig·ma (inigmə) *n.* something hard to define or understand fully ‖ an unfathomable person ‖ an obscure saying, riddle [L. *aenigma* fr. Gk fr.

e·nig·mat·ic (enigmætik) *adj.* puzzling, deliberately veiled in meaning, *an enigmatic smile*

En·e·we·tok (eniwitɔk, eniwitɔk) a circular atoll (area 2 sq. miles) of the Marshall Is. in the

During the 2nd world war it was captured

en·joy (indʒɔi) *v.t.* to take pleasure or delight in, be pleased by ‖ to have the use, benefit or advantage of, *to enjoy a private income* **to enjoy oneself** to have a pleasant time **en·joy·a·ble** *adj.* pleasant, giving pleasure **en·joy·ment** *n.* the pleasure or satisfaction given by what is enjoyed, *to their great enjoyment* ‖ something enjoyed, *the theater is his chief enjoyment* ‖ the right to possess and use, *to have the enjoyment of an estate for one's lifetime* [O.F. *enjoer*]

en·keph·a·lin (enkefəlin) *n.* one of two naturally secreted chemicals in the human brain that affect sensations of pleasure and pain *Cf*

·EPHIN

en·kin·dle (inkind'l) *pres. part.* **en·kin·dling** *past* and *past part.* **en·kin·dled** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to kindle

en·lace (inleis) *pres. part.* **en·lac·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·laced** *v.t.* to bind ‖ to entwine **en·lace·ment** *n.*

en·large (inlɑ:dʒ) *pres. part.* **en·larg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·larged** *v.t.* to make bigger, *to enlarge a shop* ‖ to expand, *to enlarge the scope* [illegible] *photog.*) to print a negative in a larger size ‖ *v.i.* to become bigger, *the business is enlarging* ‖ to widen in scope, *his interests have recently enlarged* ‖ (with 'on' or 'upon') to speak or write more fully about ‖ (*photog.*) to be capable of being printed satisfactorily in a larger size **en·large·ment** *n.* the act of enlarging or state produced by enlarging ‖ the part by which something is enlarged, *the enlargement contrasts with the rest of the building* ‖ (*photog.*) a print larger than the original negative **en·larg·er** *n.* (*photog.*) an apparatus for enlarging photographs, consisting of a source of light, an optical condenser, and a lens or lens system for projecting an enlarged image (reversed as to the intensity of distribution of light with respect to the negative) on a piece of photographic paper [O.F. *enlarger*]

en·light·en (inlait'n) *v.t.* to give (someone) information about, or help him to understand, what is obscure or difficult ‖ to shed light on (a problem) ‖ to civilize by freeing from ignorance, superstition etc. ‖ to give spiritual light to **en·light·en·ment** *n.* an enlightening or being enlightened ‖ something which enlightens **the En·light·en·ment** an intellectual movement of 18th-c. Europe which questioned traditional beliefs and prejudices, esp. in religion, and emphasized the primacy of reason and strict scientific method. It was represented in Germany esp. by Lessing, in England by Locke, Hume and Newton, in France by Voltaire, Diderot, d'Alembert and the Encyclopedists

en·list (inlist) *v.t.* to join the armed forces (in the ranks, not as a commissioned officer) ‖ *v.t.* to take into the armed forces, *they are not enlisting men over 35* ‖ to recruit (persons to help), *to enlist helpers for a mission* ‖ to call in (help or support)

enlisted man a man in the armed forces below the rank of warrant officer

en·list·ment (inlistmənt) *n.* an enlisting or being enlisted ‖ the period for which someone

en·liv·en (inlaivən) *v.t.* to make more lively, give animation to ‖ to make gayer or brighter

en masse (anmæs, ɑmæs) *adv.* all together, in a

en·mesh (inmeʃ) *v.t.* to catch as if in a net

en·mi·ty (enmiti) *n.* a state or feeling of hatred or hostility (either shared by two parties or confined to one) [fr. O.F. *enemistie*]

En·ni·us (eniəs), Quintus (239–169 B.C.), one of the earliest Roman poets, highly esteemed by later Latin writers. Only fragments of his epic and dramatic works survive

en·no·ble (inoub'l) *pres. part.* **en·no·bling** *past* and *past part.* **en·no·bled** *v.t.* to make spiritually, intellectually or morally elevated, *Christianity adopted and ennobled many pagan customs* ‖ to raise to the ranks of the nobility

·ement

en·nui (ɑnwi:) *n.* boredom, weariness and dis-

e·nol·o·gy, oe·nol·o·gy (i:nɔlədʒi) *n.* the science or study of wines and wine making [fr. Gk

·ous **·ously** **·ousness** **·ousness**

·ities

shocking wickedness ‖ a shocking crime or offense ‖ a terrible blunder ‖ huge size [fr. F

e·nor·mous (inɔ:məs) *adj.* huge, very great **e·**

E·no·sis (enousis) *n.* (*Gr.*) union or unification, esp. of all Greek-speaking people, including Greeks living in Cyprus, which is now ruled by Turkey

e·no·tec·a (enouteka) *n.* a library of wines

e·nough (inʌf) **1.** *adj.* as much (in number, quantity or degree) as is needed, *are there enough eggs for all of us?* **2.** *adv.* (invariably placed after the word it modifies, in all senses) sufficiently, in the degree or quantity that is needed, *if you run fast enough you will catch him* ‖ quite, at least as much as is needed or desirable, *he has told you often enough he likes his coffee black* ‖ fairly, tolerably, *he's honest enough, no doubt, but can you really trust him?* ‖ as an intensive of a positive, *oddly enough, he's keen enough on going* **3.** *n.* a sufficient quantity, *have you had enough to eat?* ‖ as much as one can put up with or manage, *that's enough of this nonsense* **4.** *interj.* stop!, no more! [O.E. *genog*]

e·nounce (inauns) *pres. part.* **e·nounc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·nounced** *v.t.* to utter clearly, enunciate ‖ to state (a proposition) **e·nounce·ment** *n.* the stating of a proposition [F.

en pas·sant (ɑ̃pæsɑ̃) *adv.* (*chess*, in phrase) **to take en passant** to capture an enemy pawn that has initially moved two squares with a pawn controlling the first of those squares ‖

·ment [illegible]

·ry [illegible]

en·rage (inreidʒ) *pres. part.* **en·rag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·raged** *v.t.* to make furiously angry ‖ to torment to madness, *enraged by thirst* [fr. O.F. *enrager*]

en·rap·ture (inræptʃər) *pres. part.* **en·rap·tur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·rap·tured** *v.t.* to fill with rapture

en·rich (inritʃ) *v.t.* to make rich or richer in money or goods ‖ to improve the quality of, *to enrich the mind* ‖ to add fullness of flavor or richness to ‖ to add a precious or costly ornament to, *a crown enriched with jewels* ‖ to make a valuable addition to (a collection, museum

·ment *n.* [F. *enrichir*]

En·ri·que (enri:kei) (kings of Castile and León)

·ri·qui·llo (enri:ki:jo) chief of the Indians of Hispaniola, who fought the Conquistadores until he won (1533) freedom for the natives

en·robe (inroub) *pres. part.* **en·rob·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·robed** *v.t.* to put a robe on

en·roll, en·rol (inroul) *pres. part.* **en·roll·ing, en·rol·ling** *past* and *past part.* **en·rolled** *v.t.* to include (a person's name) in a list, *to be enrolled in a register of electors* ‖ to enter (a document) in an official or legal register ‖ *v.i.* to enlist (in the armed forces) ‖ to join a particular body of persons **en·roll·ment, en·rol·ment** *n.* [M.E. *enrolly* fr. O.F. *enroller*]

en·roll·ment period (enroulmənt) period during which individuals may enroll for insurance or health maintenance organization benefits, usu. the initial period between three months before and three months after eligibility, and an annual three months general enrollment period

en route (unru:t, uru:t) *adv.* on the way, *we met en route* (often with 'to' or 'for' and a named des-

·ation ‖

ens (enz) *pl.* **en·ti·a** (enʃiə) *n.* (*Scholastic philos.*) being in the abstract (cf. ESSE) ‖ something which has existence, an entity [invented as pres. part. of L. *esse*, to be]

En·sche·de (enskədei) a town (pop. 144,346) in Overijssel, the Netherlands: cotton and linen industry

en·sconce (inskɔns) *pres. part.* **en·sconc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·sconced** *v.t.* (often *refl.*) to tuck (oneself) away in, install (oneself) in some snug or desirable place, *the cat was ensconced in the workbasket* [prob. fr. O.F. *enconce*, hiding place]

en·sem·ble (unsumb'l, ɑsɑbl) *n.* a thing looked at or judged as a whole or from the point of view of the general effect ‖ (*mus.*) a performance or passage in which all the players or singers take part together ‖ a chamber orchestra ‖ (*theater*) the whole company or cast ‖ a complete match-

·ment **en·shrin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·shrined** *v.t.* to place in a shrine or honored place of safety ‖ to keep dear or sacred (in one's heart, mind, memory etc.) **en·shrine·ment** *n.*

en·shroud (inʃraud) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to cover completely, hide, *mist enshrouded the hills*

ə, *about*; ər, *bird*; ɑ, *father*; æ, *bat*; ɑ̃, *bonbon*; ɑ̃:, *bonbon* (*long*); au, *how*; b, *bed*; ch, *chew*; d, *dog*; e, *bed*; ei, *day*; f, *fall*; g, *get*; h, *hot*; i, *pit*; ai, *buy*; j, *yes*; k, *kill*; l, *let*; m, *met*; n, *not*; ŋ, *long*; o, *lot*; ou, *boat*; ɔ, *bought*; oi, *boy*; p, *pet*; r, *rat*; s, *sit*; ʃ, *she*; t, *top*; th, *thin*; u, *put*; u:, *boot*; v, *vat*; w, *wet*; z, *zoo*; ʒ, *measure*; ', *primary stress*; ,, *secondary stress*;

en·si·form (ensəfɔrm) *adj.* shaped like a sword, xiphoid [fr. L. *ensis*, sword + FORM]
ensiform cartilage the xiphisternum
en·sign (ensən, ensīn) *n.* [illegible] standard ‖ an emblem, badge, etc., esp. a symbol of office ‖ (ensən) a U.S. naval officer ranking immediately below a lieutenant junior grade
en·sign-ship *n.* [O.F. *enseigne*, a sign]
en·si·lage (ensəlidʒ) **1.** *n.* silage **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **en·si·lag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·si·laged** to ensile
en·sile (insāl, ensaɪl) *pres. part.* **en·sil·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·siled** *v.t.* to make into silage [fr. F. *ensiler*]
en·slave (insléiv) *pres. part.* **en·slav·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·slaved** *v.t.* to make a slave of
en·slave·ment *n.*
en·snare (insnɛər) *pres. part.* **en·snar·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·snared** *v.t.* to catch in or as though in a snare
En·sor (ensər), James Sidney (1860–1949), Belgian expressionist painter. His works are macabre fantasies, populated with skeletons and masked figures incongruously rendered in an impressionistic style. Their closest affinities are with the works of Bosch and Pieter Bruegel the Elder
en·sue (insu:) *pres. part.* **en·su·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·sued** *v.i.* to happen or come afterwards or as a result [fr. O.F. *ensuivre*]
en·sure (inʃuər) *pres. part.* **en·sur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·sured** *v.t.* to make certain of getting or achieving, *to ensure victory* [cf. INSURE]
-ent *suffix* used to form adjectives from verbs, corresponding to present participle [illegible] sistent' ‖ used to form agent nouns from verbs, like *-ant*, as in 'superintendent'
en·tab·la·ture (intæblətʃər) *n.* (*archit.*) a structure, supported by columns, consisting of the architrave, frieze and cornice ‖ a raised support for parts of a machine [fr. Ital. *intavolatura*, something laid flat]
en·ta·ble·ment (inteiblmənt) [illegible] the top of a pedestal or column on which a statue rests (above the dado) [F.]
en·tail (intéil) **1.** *v.t.* to bring as a necessary consequence, *any resistance will entail the use of force* ‖ (*law*) to settle (landed property) in such a way that it cannot be sold and must be inherited and bequeathed in a certain way (generally passing from father to eldest son) **2.** *n.* such a legal settlement ‖ an entailed estate **en·tail·ment** *n.* [O.F. *entailler*]
en·ta·moe·ba, en·ta·me·ba (entəmi:bə) *pl.* **en·ta·mœ·bae** (entəmi:bi:), **en·ta·moe·bas, en·ta·me·bae** (entəmi:bi:) [illegible] amoeba, esp. one parasitic in vertebrates [fr. Gk *entos*, inside + AMOEBA]
en·tan·gle (intæng'l) *pres. part.* **en·tan·gling** *past* and *past part.* **en·tan·gled** *v.t.* to catch up in, seemingly inextricably, *to entangle in a net* ‖ to make into a tangle or complicated muddle ‖ to involve in difficulties, complications or undesirable circumstances **en·tán·gle·ment** *n.* an entangling or being entangled ‖ an obstacle meant to delay an enemy
en·ta·sis (éntəsis) *pl.* **en·ta·ses** (éntəsi:z) *n.* (*archit.*) the slight swelling which a column is given toward its center so as to make it look cylindrical [Mod. L. fr. Gk]
En·teb·be (entébə) a town (pop. 21,000) of Uganda on the northwest edge (at 3,850 ft.) of Lake Victoria
en·tel·e·chy (entélɪki:) [illegible] *istotelian philos.*) act or form as opposed to potency or matter, i.e. the actual realization of what before was only potential (*vitalist phil.*) an innate vital principle, not physical or mechanical, which purposefully directs the development of an organism [fr. Gk *entelecheia* fr. *en telei echein*, to be perfected]
en·tel·lus (entélas) *n. Presbytis entellus*, a sacred Indian langur monkey, gray or yellowish in color, about 2 ft. in height, with black hands, feet and face [L., proper name of a boxer in Virgil, *Aeneid* V]
en·tente (ontɑ̃t) [illegible] an alliance) between two or more countries, or the countries so linked [F., understanding]
En·tente Cor·diale [illegible] ment (1904) between Britain and France, settling various colonial disputes. It was joined [illegible] 1907 by Russia [illegible] Entente, Little
en·ter (éntər) *v.t.* to go or come in or into, *to enter a room, to enter a harbor, ideas enter the mind through the senses* ‖ to penetrate into, *the bullet entered his lung* ‖ to begin (a new period, series etc.), *to enter the age of space travel* ‖ to take up, [illegible] *politics* ‖ to join (a body or organization), *to enter a firm as a young man* ‖ to admit or cause to be admitted to a body or organization ‖ to put (oneself, someone else, something) down for a competition, *to enter a car for a race* ‖ to add or cause (one's name or a name) to be added to a list, *to enter a heifer in a herdbook* ‖ to make a note or [illegible] record), *to enter invoices in a ledger* ‖ (*law*) to bring (a writ etc.) before a court in proper form ‖ (*law*) to record (a judgment etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to go in ‖ to come in ‖ (*theater*) to come on stage **to enter into** to start upon, begin to take part in, *to enter into conversation* ‖ to discuss, explain, *to enter into details* ‖ to bind oneself by, *to enter into an agreement* ‖ to share sympathetically, take part sympathetically in, *to enter into someone's feelings* ‖ to form part of, have a bearing or influence upon, be a factor in, *this never entered* [illegible] (*law*) to come into court as attorney for one of the parties concerned in an action **to enter a protest** to make a protest and see that it is recorded in the minutes **to enter religion** to become a monk or a nun **to enter upon** (or **on**) to come into, start, begin to discuss or deal with, *to enter upon a new phase* **to enter up** to record as an entry (e.g. in accounts) [O.F. *entrer*]
en·ter·ic (enterik) *adj.* relating to the intestines [fr. Gk *enterikos* fr. *enteron*, intestine]
enteric fever a disease of the typhoid and paratyphoid group, caused by specific disease bacteria, and spread through the contamination of food and water supplies by feces or urine of people who have the disease or who have had it. An attack runs a severe course for a month or more, and causes a high fever, weakness, alteration of consciousness, and sometimes internal bleeding or perforation of the intestine. It is treated by antibiotics
en·ter·i·tis (entəraitis) *n.* (*med.*) inflammation of the small intestine, with diarrhea and (when acute) vomiting [fr. Gk *enteron*, intestine]
En·ter·o·bac·te·ri·a·ce·ae (entəroubæktɪrɪéisi:) (*microbiol.*) family of gram-negative rod-shaped bacteria, some parasitic, some living on dead matter, that forms nitrites from nitrates, e.g., *E. coli*, salmonella
en·ter·o·bac·tin (entəroubæktin) *n.* (*microbiol.*) product of enterobacteria that inhibits other bacteria
en·ter·on (éntərɒn) *n.* the alimentary tract, esp. of an embryo or fetus, or (in coelenterates) the single enteric cavity [Gk = intestine]
[illegible] *adj.* (*med.*) causing intestinal disease **enteropathy** *n.* the diseased condition
en·ter·o·vi·rus (entərouvairəs) *n.* (*med.*) any of various viruses that exist in the gastrointestinal tract and that may cause neurological or brain diseases **enteroviral** *adj.*
en·ter·prise (éntərpraiz) *n.* a venture, esp. one calling for determination, energy and initiative ‖ the character needed for such a venture ‖ a [illegible] **en·ter·pris·ing** *adj.* with plenty of initiative, ready to undertake new ventures or try new methods or ideas [O.F. *entreprise*, an undertaking]
[illegible] high unemployment and poverty for which government undertakes concentrated stimulation through real estate tax freezes, income tax ben[illegible]
en·ter·tain (entərtein) *v.t.* to receive as a visitor or guest ‖ to give interest and pleasure to, amuse ‖ to have in one's mind, *to entertain doubts* ‖ to give thought or consideration to, *not even to entertain the possibility of failure* ‖ *v.i.* to show hospitality **en·ter·tain·er** *n.* a person who [illegible] an entertaining or being entertained ‖ any interesting or diverting performance or spectacle, usually public ‖ hospitality meant to amuse and divert a guest [M.E. *entertene* fr. F.]
en·thal·py (enθælpi:) *n.* (*phys.*, symbol H) a thermodynamic quantity defined as the sum of the internal energy of a body and the pressure-volume product [fr. Gk *enthalpein*, to warm
[illegible] tion of, hold as if spellbound, delight **en·thrall·**
en·throne (inθroun) *pres. part.* **en·thron·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·throned** *v.t.* to place (a sovereign or a bishop) upon his throne **en·[illegible]**
en·thuse (inθu:z) *pres. part.* **en·thus·ing** *past* and [illegible] formation fr. ENTHUSIASM]
en·thu·si·asm (inθu:zi:æzəm) *n.* passionate admiration or interest, *enthusiasm for football* ‖ an object of such feelings, *football is his enthusiasm* ‖ (esp. *hist.*) religious emotion extravagantly manifested [fr. L.L. *enthusiasmus* fr. Gk fr. *enthousia*, a being possessed by a god]
en·thu·si·ast (inθu:zi:æst) [illegible] porter or admirer, someone passionately interested in something, *a golf enthusiast* ‖ (esp. *hist.*) a person who feels intense religious emotion and who manifests it extravagantly **en·thu·si·às·tic** *adj.* **en·thu·si·as·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *enthousiastes* fr. *enthousia*, a being possessed by a god]
en·thy·meme (enθəmi:m) *n.* (*logic*) a syllogism [illegible] (e.g. in 'he is only human and therefore liable to make mistakes' the premise 'all men make mis[illegible]
entia *pl.* of ENS
en·tice (intais) *pres. part.* **en·tic·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·ticed** *v.t.* to cause (a person or animal) to cease resisting and to do as one wishes, by offering some inducement **en·tice·ment** *n.* [O.F. *enticier*, to excite]
en·tire (intaiər) *adj.* whole and complete, absolute [illegible] not broken or damaged, intact, *the stocks are still entire* ‖ (*bot.*, of leaves) with an unbroken outer edge ‖ (of male animals) not castrated **en·tire·ly** *adv.* wholly and completely ‖ solely, *we deal entirely with one printer* [O.F. *entier*]
en·tire·ty (intaiərti:, intáirəti:) *pl.* **en·tire·ties** *n.* completeness, (*law*) sole and undivided possession, *to hold a property in entirety* **in its entirety** as an undiminished whole [O.F. *en[illegible]*
en·ti·tle (intait'l) *pres. part.* **en·ti·tling** *past* and *past part.* **en·ti·tled** *v.t.* to give (someone) a right, *this ticket entitles you to a seat, his position entitles him to be heard* ‖ to give a title to [A.F. *entitler*]
en·ti·tle·ments (entáit'lmənts) *pl. n.* benefits that one may receive upon request, esp. from a government agency
en·ti·ty (éntiti:) *pl.* **en·ti·ties** *n.* something existing complete in itself, by its own right, *each* [illegible] a subject having existence (cf. ENS) [fr. L.L. *entitas* as though fr. *ens* (*entis*) pres. part. of *esse*, to be
en·tomb (intu:m) [illegible] of burying a [illegible] though in, a tomb [O.F. *entoumber*]
en·to·mo·log·ic (entəməlɒdʒik) *adj.* entomological **en·to·mo·log·i·cal** *adj.* to do with entomology
en·to·mol·o·gist (entəmɒlədʒist) *n.* a specialist [illegible] entomology
en·to·mol·o·gy (entəmɒlədʒi:) *n.* the branch of zoology dealing with the study of insects [fr. F. *entomologie* fr. Gk *entomon*, insect + *logos*, word]
en·to·mos·tra·can (entəmɒstrəkən) *n.* (*zool.*) a member of *Entomostraca*, a loosely defined subclass [illegible] pods, ostracods, copepods and cirripeds, now used as a convenient term without taxonomic significance [fr. Gk *entomon*, insect + *ostrakon*, pot, shell]
en·tou·rage (unturɑ̃ʒ) *n.* the companions or servants who attend or surround a person [illegible] sur[illegible]
[illegible] acts or parts of a play or performance, an intermission ‖ a short piece of music, or other short performance, given in this interval [F.]
en·trails [illegible] or deepest parts, *deep in the entrails of the earth* [O.F. *entraille*]
en·train (intrein) *v.t.* (of troops) to get into a train ‖ *v.t.* to put (troops) into a train ‖ (*eng.*) to add particles or bubbles in a moving liquid
en·tram·mel [illegible] meting ‖ entrammeling *past part.* **en·tram·meled**, esp. *Br.* **en·tram·melled** [illegible]

meled with conditions which we could not fulfill

en·trance (entrəns) *n.* a door or other opening by which one can enter a building or other place, the act of coming or going in, the act of starting, being admitted etc, *entrance into negotiations*, the right to come or go in or to be admitted, *to be refused entrance*, a fee paid for the right to be admitted, the coming on stage of a player, (*naut.*) the bow of a ship below the waterline [O.F.]

en·trance (intrans) *v.t.* to overcome with joy, delight or wonder, to put into a trance **en·trance·ing** *adj.* delightful **en·trance·ment** *n.*

en·trant (entrənt) *n.* a candidate in a competition, examination, election etc., someone newly joining or starting, *new entrants report here*, someone entering a room, building etc, *late entrants are a nuisance in a theater* [F. pres. part. of *entrer*, to enter]

en·trap (intræp) *pres. part.* **en·trap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **en·trapped** *v.t.* to catch (a person) as though in a trap

en·treat (intrit) *v.t.* to plead with, *he entreated her to listen*, (*rhet.*) to plead for, implore, *to entreat someone's sympathy* **en·treat·y** *pl.* **en·treat·ies** *n.* an entreating, pleading, beseeching [fr. O.F. *entraiter*]

en·tre·chat (ɑ̃trəʃɑ) *n.* (*ballet*) a leap during which the legs crisscross rapidly at the lower calf [F. fr. Ital. *intrecciata*, interlaced]

en·tree, en·trée (ɑ̃trei) *n.* freedom of entry, *to be given the entree into local society*, a dish served between the fish and the meat, the main course of a dinner [F.]

en·trench (intrenʧ) *v.t.* to surround or protect with a trench, *the enemy entrenched themselves on the hill*, to settle (oneself) securely e.g. in a job or some other position thought of as safe, *v.i.* to dig protective trenches, (with 'on') to encroach, *the work is beginning to entrench on the budget* **en·trench·ment** *n.*

en·tre·pôt (ɑ̃trəpou) *n.* a big commercial center

en·tre·pre·neur (ɑ̃trəprənər, ɑ̃trəprənɜr) *n.* someone who runs a business at his own financial risk

en·tre·sol (ɑ̃trəsɔl) *n.* a mezzanine [F.]

en·tro·py (entrəpi) *n.* (*phys.*, symbol Φ) a thermodynamic quantity that measures the fraction of the total energy of a system that is not available for work, the ratio dQ/T, where dQ is an infinitesimal quantity of heat transferred to or from the system at the absolute temperature T (*statistical mechanics*) the logarithm of the probability of occurrence of a given state, i.e. arrangement of constituent particles, which in turn depends [fr. EN- (in) + Gk *trope*, a turning]

en·trust (intrʌst) *v.t.* to be looked after, *to entrust a child to a nurse*, to give a task or duty to, *to entrust a soldier with a mission* **en·trust·ment** *n.*

en·try (entri) *pl.* **en·tries** *n.* the act of entering, a way of entering, esp. a passage, hall etc. of a building, around the door, which leads to the outside, something entered for a competition, race etc., (*law*) the actual taking possession of a property, registering of something in a book, list, or other record, or the thing so recorded, (*bridge*) the lead in the playing of the next trick **to force an entry** to break in (to a building) [F. *entrée*]

en·tryism (entriizəm) *n.* the practice of joining a political party in order to change its policies from within

en·tryist (entriist) *n.* someone who practices entryism

en·tu·cheate (intukiet, intukiet) *v.t.* pres. part. **en·tu·che·at·ing** past and past part. **en·tu·che·at·ed** to state or name one by one **en·tu·che·a·tion** *n.* enumeration [fr. L. *enumerare* (*enumeratus*), to count off]

e·nun·ci·ate (inansieit) *pres. part.* **e·nun·ci·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·nun·ci·at·ed** *v.t.* to pronounce (sounds, syllables etc.), to state, give expression to, *to enunciate a proposition*, *v.i.* to articulate **e·nun·ci·a·tion** *n.* the act or way of pronouncing, the stating (of a proposition, theory, doctrine etc.) **e·nun·ci·a·tive** *adj.* **e·nun·ci·a·tor** *n.* [fr. L. *enuntiare* (*enuntiatus*), to declare]

en·u·re·sis (enjurisis) *n.* involuntary urination, bedwetting **en·u·ret·ic** (enjuretik) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *ouresis*, urination]

en·vel·op (invelop) *v.t.* to wrap up, esp. in a garment, to cover completely, shroud, *smoke enveloped the warehouse, enveloped in mystery* **en·vel·op·ment** *n.* [M.E. *envelopen* fr. O.F. *enveloper*]

en·ve·lope (envəloup, ɑ̃nvəloup) *n.* a paper cover with a gummed or tuck-in flap, to hold a letter etc., the outer skin of an airship or balloon, (*biol.*) a membrane, shell or other covering, (*astron.*) the mass of incandescent gas surrounding the sun, the nucleus of a comet etc., (*geom.*) a curve or surface tangential to a number of other curves or surfaces [fr. F. *enveloppe* fr. *envelopper*, to wrap up]

en·ven·om (invenəm) *v.t.* to poison, to make bitter [M.E. *envenimen* fr. O.F. *envenimer*]

en·vi·a·ble (enviəb'l) *adj.* highly desirable **en·vi·a·bly** *adv*

en·vi·ous (enviəs) *adj.* feeling, showing or prompted by envy [O.F. *envieus*]

en·vi·ron (invairən, invaiərn) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to surround, *the vineyards environing the city are steadily receding* [F. *environner*]

en·vi·ron·ics (envairɒniks) *n.* the use of a combination of various types of equipment (including electronic equipment) to accomplish the control of an environment, e.g., suppression or radio interference, air and water pressure, and temperature control

en·vi·ron·ment (invairənmənt, invaiərnmənt) *n.* surroundings, esp. the material and spiritual influences which affect the growth, development and existence of a living being **en·vi·ron·men·tal** *adj.*

en·vi·ron·men·tal art (envairənment'l) involving the viewer, e.g., in a specially conceived and constructed space or theatrical event **environmental**

en·vi·ron·men·tal·ist (envairənmənt'list) *n.* a conservationist, protector of the environment, esp. of the earth

Environmental Protection Agency (*abbr.* EPA) (1970) an independent U.S. government agency that controls solid waste, pesticide, noise and radiation pollution through research, development and training programs

environmental study conference *n.*

en·vi·rons (invairənz, invaiərnz, envərənz) *pl. n.* the outskirts of a city, town etc., the surrounding district

en·vis·age (envizəgeing) *pres. part.* **en·vis·ag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·vis·aged** *v.t.* to make a mental picture of, *how do you envisage the finished work?*, to foresee the possibility of, *to envisage a future war* **en·vis·age·ment** *n.* (esp. some future occurrence)

en·voy, en·voi (envoi) *n.* the closing stanza of a poem, esp. a ballade, repeating the meter and rhymes of the previous half stanza, and beginning by naming the person to whom the poem is addressed [O.F. fr. *envoier*, to send]

envoy *n.* someone sent on a mission or with a message, usually official, an envoy extraordinary [fr. F. *envoye*, past part. of *envoyer*, to send]

envoy extraordinary *n.* a diplomat of the country next in rank to an ambassador

en·vy (envi) *pres. part.* **en·vy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·vied** *v.t.* to feel malicious envy of or for, to affirm the goodness of (something) by wishing to share it [fr. O.F. *envier*]

envy *pl.* **en·vies** *n.* a feeling of antagonism toward someone who is enjoying but which one does not have oneself, someone else is enjoying (traditionally one of the seven deadly sins), an innocent desire to share another's good, something which arouses this

en·wrap (inræp) *pres. part.* **en·wrap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **en·wrapped** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to enfold, *sleep enwrapped the little town*, to absorb mentally, engross

en·wreathe (inriːð) *pres. part.* **en·wreath·ing** *past* and *past part.* **en·wreathed** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to surround with, or as though with, a wreath, *mist enwreathed the hilltops*

en·zo·ot·ic (enzouɒtik) **1.** *adj.* (of animal disease) restricted to a certain locality, climate or season **2.** *n.* an enzootic disease [fr. EN- (in) + Gk *zoön*, animal]

en·zy·mat·ic (enzaimætik) *adj.* of, relating to or derived from an enzyme

en·zyme (enzaim) *n.* one of a large class of complex proteinaceous substances of high molecular weight formed in and produced by living matter which are responsible for promoting the chemical reactions upon which life depends (e.g. digestion, respiration, reproduction). They accomplish this by acting like catalysts while themselves undergoing little or no change. Their action is often specific and reversible and may be dependent upon temperature, pH, and the presence of various coenzymes and activators (metallic salts, vitamins etc.) [fr. G. *enzym* fr. Mod. Gk *enzumos*, leavened]

en·zyme detergent (enzaim) *n.* detergent with an enzyme derived from bacteria that breaks down proteins. This type of detergent is sometimes regarded as dangerous to skin and

E·o·cene (iːəsiːn) *adj.* of the second epoch or series of the Tertiary (sometimes used of the whole division of the Tertiary before the Miocene. ⁺GEOLOGICAL TIME) **the E·o·cene** the Eocene epoch or series of rocks [fr. Gk *ēōs*, dawn + *kainos*, new]

e·o·hip·pus (iːouhipəs) *n.* an extinct horse of the genus *Hyracotherium* of the Eocene of the western U.S.A. [Mod. L. fr. *Gk ēōs*, dawn + *hippos*,

e·o·lith (iːəliθ) *n.* a crude stone implement thought to have been used, and possibly shaped, by man in the earliest period of the Stone Age **E·o·lith·ic** (iːouliθik) *adj.* of this period, characterized by the use of eoliths, the earliest known stage of human culture [fr. Gk *ēōs*,

e·o·lo·trop·ic (iːəloutrɒpik) *adj.* anisotropic

E-1 (*mil.*) ⁺TRACER

E·os (iːɒs) (*Gk mythol.*) the goddess of dawn, identified with the Roman Aurora

e·o·sin (iːəsin) *n.* (*chem.*) a red dye, potassium salt of tetrabromofluorescein, used in making red ink and to stain slides in microscopy, one of a number of similar dyes [fr. *Gk ēōs*, dawn]

e·o·sine (iːəsiːn) *n.* eosin

E·o·zo·ic (iːəzouik) **1.** *adj.* Precambrian **2.** *n.* the Precambrian [fr. Gk *ēōs*, dawn + *zōon*, animal]

EPA **1.** *abbr.* Environmental Protection Agency **2.** *abbr.* Equal Pay Act (for women)

e·pact (iːpækt) *n.* the age (in days) of the moon on Jan. 1, by which the dates of Easter and other feasts are determined in the ecclesiastical calendar. This figure represents the difference between the solar and lunar years [fr. F. *épacte* fr. L. fr. Gk *epaktos*, added]

E·pam·i·non·das (ipæminɒndəs) (c. 418–362 B.C.), Greek statesman and general. He restored the power of Thebes and broke the military supremacy of the Spartans, defeating them at Leuctra (371) and Mantinea (362)

ep·arch (epark) *n.* the governor, or bishop, of an eparchy [fr. Gk *eparchos*, ruler]

ep·ar·chy (eparki) *pl.* **ep·ar·chies** *n.* an administrative subdivision of a province of modern Greece, a diocese of the Orthodox Eastern Church [fr. Gk *eparchia* fr. *epi-*, over + *archein*,

ep·au·let, ep·au·lette (epəlet, epəlet) *n.* a shoulder ornament (often with a gilt fringe) worn with full-dress uniform [F. *epaulette* dim. of

e·pee (iːpei) *n.* a light, long, narrow sword used in fencing. The blade is flexible, triangular or quadrilateral in section, and pointed. There is a round guard for the hand (cf. FOIL, cf. SABER)

e·pei·rogen·y, e·pei·rogeny (epairɒʤəni) *n.* the distortion of the earth's crust which produced the great land masses [fr. Gk *ēpeiros*, mainland + *-geneia*, manner of production]

ep·en·ceph·a·lon (epensefəlɒn) *pl.* **ep·en·ceph·**

a·la (epənsefələ) *n.* (*anat.*) the hindbrain [fr. EPI- + ENCEPHALON]

ep·en·thesis (epenθəsɪs *pl.* **ep·en·the·ses** (epenθəsɪz) *n.* the occurrence of a letter or sound which is not historical in origin but appears in a word as a result of the articulation of neighboring sounds; **ep·en·thet·ic** (epənθetɪk) *adj.* [L.L. fr. Gk fr. *epi-*, upon + *en-*, in + *tithenai*, to put]

e·pergne (ipɜ:rn) *n.* an ornamental dish, often of silver, placed in the center of a dinner table, to hold flowers, fruit, sweets etc [perh. fr. F *épargne*, saving]

ep·ex·e·ge·sis (epeksədʒɪ:sɪs *pl.* **ep·ex·e·ge·ses** (epeksədʒɪ:sɪz) *n.* the adding to a word of others which make the meaning more obvious ‖ the words so added **ep·ex·e·get·ic** (epeksədʒetɪk), **ep·ex·e·gét·i·cal** *adjs* [Gk fr. *epexegeisthai*, to recount in detail]

e·phed·rine (ifédrin, éfidri:n) *n.* a white crystalline alkaloid $C_6H_5CH(OH)CH(CH_3)NHCH_3$ used to relieve asthma, nasal congestion etc [fr. Mod. L. *Ephedra* (name of a plant genus) fr. L. *ephedra*, horsetail + -INE]

e·phem·er·a (ifémərə) *pl.* **e·phem·er·as, e·phem·er·ae** (iféməri:) *n.* a mayfly of genus *Ephemera* ‖ something short-lived **e·phém·er·al** 1. *adj.* short-lived, of only passing interest or value ‖ (of plants and insects) with a mature or adult life of a few days or less 2. *n.* something ephemeral [Mod. L. fr. Gk *ephemerē*, fem. of *ephēmeros*, for one day]

e·phem·er·id (ifémərid) *n.* (*zool.*) a mayfly, order *Plectoptera* [fr. Mod. L. *Ephemerida* fr. GK]

e·phem·er·is (ifémərɪs) *pl.* **eph·e·mer·i·des** (efəmérɪdi:z) *n.* a collection of tables giving the position of the sun, moon, planets etc at regular intervals (usually daily) throughout the year ‖ an astronomical almanac [Mod. L. fr. Gk *ephēmeris*, diary]

e·phem·er·on (ifémərɒn) *pl.* **e·phem·er·a** (ifémərə), **e·phem·er·ons** *n.* an ephemera [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *ephēmeros*, for one day]

E·phe·sians, Epistle to the (ifi:ʒənz) the tenth book of the New Testament. It was probably written in the late 1st c. as a circular letter to the churches of Asia on the Person of Christ and the nature of the Church, and is traditionally ascribed to St Paul

Eph·e·sus (éfisəs) an ancient seaport (now ruins) of Ionia, site of a famous temple of Artemis, one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The Church council here condemned Nestorius (431)

e·phod (i:fɒd, éfɒd) *n.* (*Jewish hist.*) a vestment worn by the high priest [Heb. *ēphōd*]

eph·or (éfɔr) *pl.* **eph·ors, eph·o·ri** (efɔraɪ) *n.* (*Gk hist.*) a magistrate in any of several Dorian city-states, esp. one of five in Sparta whose authority was a check on that of the two kings [fr. Gk *ephoros*, overseer]

Eph·ra·em Sy·rus (éfreɪemsáirəs), St (c. 306–73), of Nisibis, an orator and hymn writer of the Syrian Church. Feast: June 18

E·phra·im (i:freɪəm) Hebrew patriarch, son of Joseph ‖ the Israelite tribe of which he was the ancestor

epi- (épi:) *prefix* on, upon ‖ over ‖ close to ‖ beside ‖ outer ‖ anterior [Gk]

ep·i·blast (épəblæst) *n.* the ectoderm of an embryo **ep·i·blas·tic** *adj.* [fr. Gk *epi-* + *blastos*, sprout]

e·pib·o·ly, e·pib·o·le (ipɪbəli *pl.* **e·pib·o·lies, e·pib·o·les** *n.* (*embry.*) the overgrowth of the ectodermal layer of some types of blastula about a large, yolk-filled portion of an egg forming a gastrula (cf. EMBOLY) It is typical of embryos with meroblastic cleavage [fr. Gk *epibolē*, a throwing or laying on, something thrown on or laid on]

ep·ic (épik) **1.** *n.* a long narrative poem conceived on a grand scale, telling a story of great or heroic deeds. Originally of folk origin, as in 'Beowulf', it later became linked with literary legends and conventions, as in Milton's 'Paradise Lost' ‖ an account of any enterprise conspicuous for courage and endeavor, *the epic of Arctic exploration* **2.** *adj.* of or having the nature of an epic [fr. L. *epicus* fr. Gk]

—The scale of epic is larger than life. Its heroes are taken up into events that set them apart for celebration by their fellow men, and so each detail, however [illegible] gravity. Epic art consists in this raising of storytelling to the [illegible] on this scale. History remote in time, warfare and the courts of kings often provide its material. The style of the epic is marked by a diction [illegible] ing and formulas

ep·i·calyx (epɪkeɪlɪks *pl.* **ep·i·ca·lyx·es, ep·i·ca·ly·ces** (epɪkeɪlɪsi:z) *n.* (*bot.*) [illegible] bracteoles below the calyx of a flower ‖ an apparent outer or extra calyx of stipules fused [illegible]

ep·i·carp (epɪkɑrp) *n.* the outermost layer of the pericarp (e.g. the skin of a drupe) [F. *épicarpe* fr. Gk *epi-* + *karpos*, fruit]

epi·cede·an (epɪsɪdi:ən) *adj.* [illegible] (epɪsɪdi:ə) *n.* a poem written for a funeral or to lament a death [L. fr. Gk *epikēdeion* fr. *epi-* + *kēdos*, grief, funeral rites]

ep·i·cene (epɪsi:n) **1.** *adj.* having characteristics [illegible] (*gram.*) having the same form for both the masculine and feminine [illegible] Latin and Greek nouns) **2.** *n.* an epicene person [fr. L. *epicoenus* fr. Gk fr. *epi-*, on, to + *koinos*, common]

ep·i·cen·ter, *Br* ep·i·cen·tre (épɪsentər) *n.* the point on the earth's surface immediately above the focus of an earthquake **ep·i·cén·tral** *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *epicentrum* fr. Gk *epi-* + *kentron*, center]

epi·cle·ses, ep·i·kle·ses (epɪklɪ:si:z) *n.* a prayer to God to send down the Holy Spirit upon the bread and wine offered in the Eucharist that they may be changed into the body and blood of Christ. In the Orthodox Eastern Church it is believed that the bread and wine are consecrated not at the words of consecration but at the epiclesis [Gk *epiklēsis* fr. *epikalein*, to invoke]

Ep·ic·te·tus (epɪktɪ:təs) (c. 50–120), Stoic philosopher. He was born the slave of Epaphroditus, a freedman of Nero. His lectures and a 'Manual' (Enchiridion) of his philosophy were published posthumously by Arrian. They greatly influenced Marcus Aurelius

epi·cure (epɪkjur) *n.* a discriminating person, esp. one who cultivates and enjoys his taste for the best in food and drink (often [illegible] wrongly taken to be devoted to bodily pleasures]

Ep·i·cu·re·an (epɪkjurɪ:ən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to Epicurus and his followers **ep·i·cu·ré·an** of or appealing to an epicure **2.** *n.* **Epicurean** a follower of Epicurus or his philosophy **epicurean** an epicure **Ep·i·cu·ré·an·ism** *n.* the philosophic system of Epicurus **ep·i·cu·ré·an·ism** the cultivation of epicurean tastes [fr. L. *epicureus* fr. Gk]

ep·i·cur·ism (epɪkjurɪzəm) *n.* epicureanism [fr. EPICURUS and EPICURE]

Ep·i·cu·rus (epɪkjú̇ərəs) (341–270 B.C.), Athenian atomist philosopher. He regarded sense perception as the only basis of knowledge and believed that material objects throw off images which enter our senses. He considered the highest good to be pleasure, but this meant freedom from pain and emotional upheaval, achieved not through sensual indulgence but through the practice of virtue. His teaching formed the basis of the 'De rerum natura' of Lucretius

ep·i·cy·cle (épisaɪk'l) *n.* (*geom.*) a circular path, the center of which moves along the circumference of a larger circle. Ptolemy used it to describe the motion of the planets **ep·i·cy·clic** (episáɪklɪk, episɪklɪk) *adj.* [fr. L. *epicyclus* fr. Gk *epi-* + *kuklos*, circle]

ep·i·cy·cloid (episáɪklɔɪd) *n.* (*geom.*) the curve traced by a point on the small circle of an epicycle as it rolls on the circumference of a fixed circle **ep·i·cy·cloi·dal** *adj.* [EPICYCLE + *-oid* ult. fr. Gk *eidos*, form]

Ep·i·dau·rus (epɪdɔ:rəs) an ancient port of Argolis, Greece, famous in antiquity for its temple of Asclepius. Greek theater

ep·i·dem·ic (epɪdémɪk) **1.** *n.* a disease which becomes widespread in a particular place at a particular time ‖ an occurrence, generally un[illegible] *demics of delinquency* **2.** *adj.* widespread, esp. of [illegible] *epidemique* fr. L. fr. Gk *epi-*, upon + *demos*, people + *logos*, word]

ep·i·der·mal (epɪdɜ:rməl) *adj.* of or relating to the epidermis

ep·i·der·mic (epɪdɜ:rmɪk) *adj.* epidermal

ep·i·der·moid (epɪdɜ:rmɔɪd) *adj.* [illegible] thin layers of horny cells which are sometimes modified to hair and nails etc ‖ a nonvascular stratified epithelium of epiblastic origin **ep·i·der·moid, ep·i·der·moi·dal** *adjs* resembling epidermis [Mod. L. fr. Gk *epi-* upon + *derma*, skin]

epi·di·as·cope (epɪdaɪəskoup) [illegible] projecting on a screen the reflected, enlarged image of an opaque or transparent object [fr. Gk. *epi-* upon + *dia-* through + *skopein*, to observe]

ep·i·did·y·mal (epɪdɪdəməl) *adj.* of or relating to the epididymis

epi·did·y·mis (epɪdɪdəmɪs *pl.* **epi·did·y·mi·des** (epɪdɪdɪmɪdi:z) *n.* (*anat.*) a coiled tube attached to the upper surface of the testicle [through which the [illegible] cle to the vas deferens [fr. Gk fr. *epi-* on + *didumos*, testicle]

epi·dote (épɪdout) *n.* [illegible] hard [illegible] **ep·i·dot·ic** (epɪdɒtɪk) *adj.* [F.]

ep·i·gam·ic (epɪgæmɪk) *adj.* serving to attract a mate [fr. Gk *epigamos* fr. *epi-* for + *gamos*, marriage]

ep·i·gas·tric (epɪgæstrɪk) *adj.* of or relating to the epigastrium ‖ lying upon or over the stomach

epi·gas·tri·um (epɪgæstrɪəm *pl.* **epi·gas·tri·a** (epɪgæstrɪə) *n.* an abdominal region lying between the sternum and the diaphragm ‖ the ventral side of the metathorax and mesothorax of insects [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *epi-* upon + *gastēr*, stomach]

ep·i·ge·al (epɪdʒɪ:əl) *adj.* (*bot.*, of plant parts) growing above ground ‖ (of some insects) living on or close to the ground **ep·i·gé·an** *adj.* [fr. Gk *epigaios* fr. *epi-*, on + *gē*, earth]

ep·i·gene (epɪdʒɪ:n) *adj.* (*geol.*) formed on the surface of the earth ‖ (*geol.*) of a crystal which is not natural to the substance in which it is found [F. *epigène* fr. Gk fr. *epi-*, upon + *-genēs*, born]

ep·i·gen·e·sis (epɪdʒénɪsɪs) *n.* (*biol.*) a theory of embryonic development holding that the embryo is gradually formed by differentiation of initially unspecialized cells rather than by the unfolding of preformed structures ‖ (*geol.*) metamorphism **ep·i·ge·net·ic** (epɪdʒənétɪk) *adj.* [fr. Gk *epi-*, upon + *genesis*, creation]

e·pig·e·nous (ipɪdʒənəs) *adj.* (*biol.*) developing or growing on the surface of an organism [fr. Gk *epi-*, upon + *-genēs*, born]

ep·i·ge·ous (epɪdʒɪ:əs) *adj.* epigeal

ep·i·glot·tis (epɪglɒtɪs) *n.* (*anat.*) a fold of cartilage at the back of the tongue that covers the glottis during swallowing [Gk fr. *epi-*, upon + *glōtta*, tongue]

ep·i·gram (epɪgræm) *n.* a neat, witty, often paradoxical remark ‖ a short poem on some event or person, often with a satirical point **ep·i·gram·mat·ic** (epɪgrəmætɪk), **ep·i·gram·mat·i·cal** *adjs* **ep·i·gram·ma·tist** (epɪgræmətɪst) *n.* **ep·i·gram·ma·tize** *pres. part.* **ep·i·gram·ma·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ep·i·gram·ma·tized** *v.t.* and *i.* [fr. F. *epigramme* fr. L. fr. Gk *epi-*, upon + *graphein*, to write]

ep·i·graph (epɪgræf, épɪgraf) *n.* an inscription cut in stone or metal or stamped on a coin or medal ‖ a quotation at the beginning of a book, chapter etc. **e·pig·ra·pher** (ipɪgrəfər) *n.* **ep·i·graph·ic** (epɪgræfɪk), **ep·i·graph·i·cal** *adjs* **e·pig·ra·phist** (ipɪgrəfɪst) *n.* **e·pig·ra·phy** *n.* the study of inscriptions ‖ inscriptions in general, esp. of a particular country or period [fr. Gk *epigraphe* fr. *epi-*, upon + *graphein*, to write]

e·pig·y·nous (ipɪdʒənəs) *adj.* (of petals, stamens and sepals) growing on top of the ovary **e·pig·y·ny** *n.* the condition of being epigynous [EPI- + *-gynous* fr. Gk *gunē*, woman]

epiklesis *see* EPICLESIS

epi·la·tion (epɪleɪʃən) *n.* the [illegible] including roots **epilate** *v.* **epilatory** *adj.* **epilatory** *n.* the substance used

epi·lep·sy (épɪlepsi) *n.* [illegible] der of the brain of man and other animals affecting consciousness and muscular control with various degrees of severity. It may be [illegible] caused by tumor, injury, glandular imbalance or toxic substances, and may result in convul[illegible] **ep·i·lep·tic** (epɪléptɪk) *adj.* [F. *épilepsie* fr. L. fr. Gk *epilēpsia* fr. *epilambanein*, to take hold of]

epi·lim·ni·on (epɪlɪmni·ən) *n.* the warm upper water zone from the surface to the thermocline *Cf.* HYPOLIMNION

ep·i·logue (epilog) *n.* a concluding part of, or a final note added to, a literary work ‖ a short final speech or scene after the end of a play (cf. PROLOGUE) [F *epilogue* fr. L. fr. Gk fr. *epilegein*, to say in addition]

ep·i·ma·ni·um (epimeiniəm) *n.* the growth of the upper surface of a dorso-ventral organ, e.g. a leaf, causing unrolling or downward curvature [fr. EPI- + *-nasty* fr. Gk *nastos*, pressed]

ep·i·neph·rin (epinefrin) *n.* epinephrine

ep·i·neph·rine (epinefrin,epinefrin) *n.* a hormone produced by the medulla of the adrenal gland that raises the blood pressure by heart action, that regulates blood sugar level. It occurs in three optically isomeric forms, of which the levorotatory form is the most active (ADRENALIN, NOREPINEPHRINE) [EPI- + Gk *nephros*, kidney]

ep·i·neu·ri·um (epinuəriəm, epinjuəriəm) *pl.* **ep·i·neu·ri·a** (epinuəriə, epinjuəriə) *n.* (*anat.*) the sheath of connective tissue surrounding a nerve trunk [Mod. L. fr. Gk *epi*, upon + *neuron*, nerve]

Ep·i·pha·ni·us (epifeiniəs), St. (c. 315–403), a [illegible] and Arianism in his 'Panarion'. Feast: May

ep·iph·a·ny (epifəni) *n.* [illegible] brating the manifestation of Christ's divinity to [illegible] the Magi ‖ [illegible] of a divine or superhuman person, e.g. of

ep·i·phe·nom·e·nal·ism (epifənɔmənəlizəm) *n.* (*philos.*) the doctrine that consciousness is purely a product of physical and physiological brain processes, which determine it [EPIPHE-

ep·i·phe·nom·e·non (epifənɔmənən) *pl.* **ep·i·phe·nom·e·na** (epifənɔmənə) *n.* a secondary or concomitant phenomenon [Mod.

ep·i·phys·e·al (epifizəl) *adj.* of or relating to an epiphysis

ep·iph·y·sis (epifisis) *n.* [illegible] processes [illegible] *n.* (*anat.*) any part or process of a bone which is formed from a separate center of ossification and later fuses with the bone (the pineal body

ep·i·phyte (epifait) *n.* a plant that grows on another plant or some other object (e.g. a stone) [illegible] ment from the air. Epiphytes are abundant in wet tropics, esp. in South America. **ep·i·phyt·ic** (epifitik), **ep·i·phyt·i·cal** *adjs.* [EPI- + *-phyte* fr.

ep·i·phy·tot·ic (epifaitɔtik) *adj.* (of plant dis-

Epirus (epairəs) a mountainous region of N.W.

epis·co·pa·cy (episkəpəsi) *n.* government of a Church by bishops who have authority over priests and lower clergy, and alone have the power to confer the sacraments of holy orders and confirmation ‖ the office or period of office of a bishop ‖ the body of bishops of a country etc. [fr. L.L. *episcopatus* fr. *episco-*

epis·co·pal [illegible] bishops of a bishop. *episcopal authority* ‖ accepting the authority and government of bishops. **Epis·co·pal** referring to the Protestant Episco-

epis·co·pa·lian (episkəpeiliən) *n.* *adj.* (of, con-[illegible] the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U.S.A. or of the Episcopal Church in Scotland. **Epis-**

ep·i·sode (episoud) *n.* a part of a story subordinate to the main theme and generally self-contained (a similar passage in a musical work ‖ a self-contained part of a serial story ‖ an isolated event or instance, separate from the run of events, *the rioting died down save for minor episodes* (*hist.*) the part of a Greek tragedy between two songs of the chorus, constituting [illegible] consisting of linked episodes + spasmodic [Gk *epeisodion* fr. *epi*, upon + *eisodos*, entrance]

ep·i·spas·tic (epispæstik) **1.** *adj.* causing a blister **2.** *n.* a blistering agent [fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk *epispastikos*, drawing to oneself]

epis·ta·sis (epistəsis) *n.* (*genetics*) the dominance [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] epi-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *epi*, upon + *histanai*, to place]

ep·i·stax·is (epistæksis) *n.* (*med.*) bleeding from the nose [Mod. L. fr. Gk *epistazein*, to fall drop by drop]

epis·te·mo·log·i·cal (ipistəməlɔdʒikəl) *adj.* relating to epistemology

epistemology [illegible] of philosophy dealing with the study of the nature of knowledge, its origin, foundations, limits and validity [fr. Gk *epistemē*, knowledge + *logos*, word]

ep·i·ster·nal (epistɔ:rnəl) *adj.* of or relating to the episternum

ep·i·ster·num (epistɔ:rnəm) *pl.* **ep·i·ster·na** (epistɔ:rnə) *n.* a lateral piece attached to one of the hard longitudinal divisions of the exoskeleton in insects (*anat.*) an anterior cartilaginous part of the sternum, e.g. the interclavicle

Epistle (ipis'l) *n.* one of the 21 letters written by Apostles to individuals or churches and included in the New Testament ‖ a similar letter [illegible] Fathers, e.g. that of St. Clement to the church of [illegible] New [illegible] or sung during Mass or the Eucharist. **epistle** (*rhet.*) a letter ‖ a literary work (prose or poetry) cast in the form of a letter [O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

Epistle side the right-hand side of the altar as [illegible]

epis·to·lar·y (ipistələri) *adj.* relating to or used in letters, *an epistolary style* ‖ contained or expressed in or carried on by letters, *an epistolary friendship* [fr. F. *épistolaire*]

Epis·to·ler (ipistələr) *n.* (*eccles.*) the reader of the Epistle in the Anglican liturgy [fr. F. *epistolier*]

epis·tom·ics (epistɔmiks) *n.* the scientific study of knowledge, esp. by construction of formal models of perception, etc., by which knowledge is attained, coined at Edinburgh University in [illegible]

epistrophe [illegible] same word at the end of several consecutive phrases or sentences, e.g. 'we'll work for freedom, we'll fight for freedom, we'll die for freedom' [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *epi*, upon + *strophe*, [illegible]

epi·style (epistail) *n.* (*archit.*) an architrave [fr. L. *epistylium* fr. Gk *epi*, upon + *stulos*, pillar]

epi·taph (epitaf, epitaf) *n.* words inscribed on a gravestone or other monument in memory of, or in praise of, a dead person or persons ‖ a short, pithy tribute to a dead person, sometimes in [illegible]

epithalamium [illegible] where the conflict is intensified and the action hastens towards the catastrophe [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *epiteinein*, to stretch over]

epithalamium [illegible] **epitha-la·mi·a** (epɔθəleimiə) *n.* an epithalamium

epithalamium [illegible] **epitha-la·mi·ums, ep·i·tha·la·mi·a** (epɔθəleimiə) *n.* a marriage song or poem praising the bride and [illegible] upon + *thalamos*, bridal chamber]

epithelial [illegible] tissue that covers external surfaces and lines the tubes and cavities of the body and that consists of one or more layers of cells variously modified to serve as protection, provide sense organs or aid in the excretion of waste products and the assimilation of nutriment (Mod. L. fr.

epi·thet (epiθet) *n.* a word or phrase, adjectival [illegible] in force, which serves to characterize, as in 'The Wily Ulysses', 'Jack the Giant Killer'. **epi·thet·ic, epi·thet·i·cal** *adjs.* [fr. L. *epitheton*, ult. fr. Gk *epi*, upon + *tithenai*, to put]

epit·o·me (ipitəmi) *n.* a summary of the contents of a book or other writing or piece of [illegible] *exposition of the Mosaic law* ‖ *an epitome of Christ's teaching* ‖ a person or thing typical of, or serving as a model of, something larger or wider, *he is the epitome of the self-made man*. **epit·o·mist** *n.* **epit·o·mize** *pres. part.* **epit·o·miz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **epit·o·mized** *v.t.* to make or serve as an epitome of [L. fr. Gk *epitomē* ult. fr. *epi*, upon + *temnein*, to [illegible]

epitrochoidal engine (epitrɔikɔidəl) [illegible] WANKEL ENGINE.

epi·trop·ic fiber (epitrɔpik) synthetic fiber capable of conducting electricity developed in Great Britain by ICI Fibres. It is produced by embedding tiny particles of carbon powder into the surface of the polymer or nylon fiber

ep·i·zo·on (epizouɔn, epizouən) *pl.* **ep·i·zo·a** (epizouə) *n.* (*zool.*) an animal living on another, an external parasite [Mod. L. fr. Gk *epi*, upon + *zōon*, animal]

ep·i·zo·ot·ic (epizouɔtik) **1.** *adj.* (of a disease) attacking many animals of the same kind at the same time and place **2.** *n.* an epizootic disease, e.g. foot-and-mouth disease [fr. F. *épizootique* fr. L. fr. Gk]

e pluribus unum (i:pluəribəsju:nəm) out of many, one (the motto of the U.S.A.) [L.]

ep·och (epək, *Br.* esp. i:pɔk) *n.* a period of time characterized by momentous events or changes ‖ the beginning of such a period, *its publication marked an epoch in scientific thought* ‖ (*geol.*) a division of geological time shorter than a period

ep·och·al *adj.* [fr. L.L. *epocha* fr. Gk *epochē*, a pause, fixed date]

ep·och-mak·ing (epəkmeikiŋ, *Br.* esp. i:pɔkmeikiŋ) *adj.* significant by virtue of ensuing historical developments

ep·ode (epoud) *n.* (*hist.*) a type of short poem, lyrical or satirical, written in one of a number of meters, often with a shorter line following a longer, used by Horace ‖ the third part of a Greek ode, following the strophe and antistrophe [O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk *epōidos*, sing after]

ep·o·nych·i·um (epɔnikiəm) *n.* (*physiol.*) **1.** the wall of the fingernail **2.** extension of the cuticle at the edges of the nail

ep·o·nym (epənim) *n.* the mythical or historical person or thing after which a tribe, city, country etc. is named, *Pelops is the eponym of the Peloponnesus*. **e·pon·y·mous** (ipɔnəməs) *adj.* [illegible] *pseudonym*

ep·os (epɔs) *n.* early folk-epic poetry, either recited or written ‖ an epic of this kind [fr. Gk *epos*, song, speech]

E-prime version of English language omitting use of the verb to be; coined by D. Davis Bourland, Jr.

ep·si·lon (epsəlɔn, epsələn, *Br.* esp. epsailən) *n.* the fifth letter (E,ε = e) of the Greek alphabet ‖ (*particle phys.*) an elementary particle with positive charge, G-parity, and mass of 1,200 MEV that decays to two pions

Epsom salts (epsəm) hydrated magnesium sulfate ($MgSo_4·7H_2O$), a white, crystalline, soluble salt, used esp. as a laxative [after *Epsom* in Sur-[illegible]

Epstein (epstain), Sir Jacob (1880–1959), American sculptor, of Russo-Polish parentage, who worked mainly in England. His symbolic works, in a simplified or primitive style, reveal influences of cubism and African sculpture. In bronze busts, often of famous subjects, he made subtle use of abstract elements to intensify the expressiveness of essentially representational portraits. He produced many monumental works, e.g. 'St. Michael overcoming Satan' on the outer wall of Coventry Cathedral

Epstein-Barr virus (epstain bar) (*med.*) virus associated with Burkitt's lymphoma, some human cancers, infectious mononucleosis, etc. It was isolated in 1964 by Michael A. Epstein and Y. M. Barr, English pathologists

Epsom [illegible]

ep·u·lot·ic (epjulɔtik) *adj.* of ancient Roman sacrificial banquets or the priests that directed them

eq·ua·bil·i·ty (ekwəbiliti) *n.* the state or quality of being equable

eq·ua·ble (ekwəbəl) *adj.* not changing much, [illegible] *mate* calm, not easily upset or excited, *an*

equable disposition **eq·ua·bly** *adv* [fr. L *aequabilis* fr. *aequare*, to make even]

e·qual (ē′kwəl) **1.** *adj.* the same in number, degree, value, rank or other standard of comparison, *equal shares* ‖ with no advantage on either side, even, *an equal match* ‖ impartial, *equal justice* ‖ without subservience or domination, *on equal terms* ‖ (with 'to') the same in number, degree, value, rank etc as, *her share is equal to his* ‖ (with to + able to + face up to, *do you feel equal to seeing him yet?* ‖ (with 'to') equivalent to, *an egg is equal to half a pound of steak in protein value* **2.** *n.* someone or something equal in some point of comparison to another **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **e·qual·ing**, *esp Br* **e·qual·ling** *past* and *past part.* **e·qualed**, *esp Br.* **e·qualled** to be or become equal to ‖ to come up (or sink) to the standard of, *he almost equals your speed, could anything equal such poverty?* [fr. L *aequalis* fr. *aequus*, even, just]

e·qual-are·a (ē′kwəlâr′ē·ə) *adj.* (of a map projection) so drawn as to show the area of all parts correctly to the same scale. (Towards the center of the map shapes also are shown correctly towards the edges they are distorted)

e·qual-i·tar·i·an (ikwɔlitâr′i·ən) *adj.* egalitarian **e·qual-i·tar·i·an·ism** *n.* egalitarianism

e·qual·i·ty (ikwɔl′itē) *pl.* **e·qual·i·ties** *n.* the state or an instance of being equal in number, amount, rank, meaning etc. [O.F. *equalité*]

e·qual·i·za·tion (ē′kwəlizā′shən) *n.* an equalizing or being equalized

e·qual·ize (ē′kwəlaiz) *pres. part.* **e·qual·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·qual·ized** *v.t.* to make equal ‖ to make regular or even, *to equalize the temperature in all parts of a kiln* ‖ *v.i.* (*sports*) to score a goal which makes the scores equal **e·qual·iz·er** *n.* (*sports*) a goal which makes the score equal ‖ (*elec.*) a conductor connecting two points, normally of the same potential, on the armature of an electrical machine

e·qual·ly (ē′kwəli) *adv.* to the same degree, *equally important* ‖ in equal shares or parts

e·qual-op·por·tu·ni·ty (ē′kwəlɔpərtu′nitē) *adj.* of employment that does not discriminate between men and women or white and minority race applicants *Cf* AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

equal pay the principle of the same rate for the same work, irrespective of the sex, race etc of the worker

Equal Rights Amendment (*abbr.* ERA) a proposed 27th amendment to the U.S. Constitution that stated that 'equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States nor by any State on account of sex.' First introduced in 1923, it was not until 1970 that it received national attention and was approved by the House of Representatives (1971) and Senate (1972). The ratification deadline of 1978 was extended to 1981, but it failed to pass with 35 of the 38 states needed voting in favor. It was reintroduced in 1982, but was defeated in the House in 1983

equal temperament (*mus.*) the system of tuning, now used for the piano and other fixed pitch instruments, in which there are equal intervals between successive semitones, enabling a performer to play in all keys with equal facility and to modulate freely (cf. MEAN TONE TEMPERAMENT)

equal time radio or television time provided for those who disagree with an opinion (usu. political) expressed over the air, by extension, an equal opportunity to present one's case *Cf* FAIRNESS DOCTRINE

e·qua·nim·i·ty (ē′kwənim′itē) *n.* steady calmness, the state of being unperturbed [fr. L. *aequanimitas* fr. *aequus* (see equal) + *animus*, mind]

e·quate (ikwēit′) *pres. part.* **e·quat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·quat·ed** *v.t.* (*math.*) to state the equality of ‖ to regard as equal in value or as mutually interdependent, *to equate freedom with happiness* [fr. L. *aequare* fr. *aequus*, equal]

e·qua·tion (ikwā′zhən) *n.* the act of making equal ‖ (*math.*) a statement of the equality between mathematical expressions (*chem.*) a quantitative statement of chemical change, using the symbol → to represent the process **e·qua·tion·al** *adj.* **e·qua·tion·ist** *n.* (*quattonist*) [fr. *aequare*, to equate]

equation of state an equation relating the pressure, temperature, and volume of a fluid, e.g. the van der Waals equation

e·qua·tor (ikwā′tər) *n.* the great circle of the earth, in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the earth and equidistant from the poles, dividing the northern hemisphere from the southern hemisphere ‖ (*astron.*) a great circle of the celestial sphere in the plane of the earth's equator ‖ (*astron.*) a great circle of the celestial sphere in the plane of the ecliptic **e·qua·to·ri·al** (ē′kwətɔ′ri·əl) *adj.* of, like, or near the equator ‖ (*astron.*) of or relating to the equator ‖ (*astron.*) of or relating to the celestial equator ‖ (*astron.*) of or relating to the ecliptic ‖ (*astron.*) of or relating to the equinoctial ‖ *n.* (*astron.*) a telescope mounted so that it can be moved parallel to the axis of the earth's rotation **e·qua·to·ri·al·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *aequator* fr. *aequare*, to equate]

equatorial climate the climate of regions close to the equator, characterized by consistently high temperature and abundant, regular rainfall with maxima corresponding to the equinoxes

Equatorial Guinea (formerly Spanish Guinea) a state (area 10,821 sq. miles, pop. 300,000) on the W. African coast, comprising Río Muni and 5 islands including Cíoko and Pagalu. Capital: Santa Isabel. Cocoa, coffee and tropical woods are exported. Formerly a Spanish territory, it became self-governing in 1964 and independent in 1968. It became a one-party state (1969–79) under Pres. Nguema, who was overthrown and executed in a military coup. The new government sought ties with the West, principally Spain and the U.S.A.

equatorial plate a group of chromosomes lying at the equator of the spindle during cell division, being the basis of the new cell wall in plant cells after mitosis

eq·uer·ry (ekwər′ē, ikwer′ē) *pl.* **eq·uer·ries** *n.* an official of the British royal household in attendance on a member of the royal family (*écurie*, stable fr. L. fr. O.H.G.)

e·ques·tri·an (ikwestri·ən) **1.** *adj.* concerned with horses, horseback riding, *an equestrian statue* ‖ (*Rom. hist.*) of or pertaining to the Equites, the class of knights **2.** *n.* (esp. of acrobats) a horseback rider **e·ques·tri·enne** (ikwestri·en′) *n.* a female horseback rider [fr. L *equester* (*equestris*)]

equi- (ē′kwi) *prefix* equal [fr. M.F. fr. L. *aequus*]

e·qui·an·gu·lar (ē′kwiæŋgjulər) *adj.* having all or corresponding angles equal **e·qui·an·gu·lar·i·ty** *n.*

e·qui·dis·tant (ē′kwidistənt) *adj.* (with 'from') at the same distance in space or time [F.]

e·qui·lat·er·al (ē′kwilæt′ərəl) **1.** *adj.* having all sides the same length **2.** *n.* (*geom.*) a figure with all its sides the same length [fr. L.L. *aequilateralis*]

e·quil·i·brant (ikwil′əbrənt) *n.* (*mech.*) the force necessary to produce, or capable of producing, equilibrium when added to any system of other forces (equal in magnitude but opposite in direction to their resultant) [F. *equilibrant* fr. *équilibrer*, to equilibrate]

e·quil·i·brate (ikwil′əbreit, ē′kwəlaibreit) *pres. part.* **e·quil·i·brat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·quil·i·brat·ed** *v.t.* to balance (two or more things, e.g. weights, forces) against one another ‖ *v.i.* to be in equilibrium [fr. L.L. *aequilibratus*, level fr. *aequus*, equal + *libra*, balance]

e·quil·i·bra·tion (ē′kwilibrā′shən, ikwil′əbrā′shən) *n.* an equilibrating or being equilibrated [fr. L.L. *aequilibratus*, level fr. *aequus*, equal]

e·quil·i·brist (ikwil′əbrist) *n.* an acrobat who does balancing feats, esp. a tightrope walker **e·qui·li·bris·tic** *adj.* [F. *équilibriste* fr. *équilibre*, equilibrium]

e·qui·li·brium (ē′kwilibri·əm, ē′kwəlibri·əm) *n.* a balance between opposing forces or effects, the system involved undergoing no total change. The balance may be stable, recovering rapidly from a change in one of the factors involved, or unstable, continuing to change in the direction of one of those factors (*chem.*) a dynamic state in which the rate of forward reaction is equal to the rate of the reverse reaction, so that the concentrations of the reactants and products remain constant (*phys.*) the state of a system in which the net force is zero and which may be either static or dynamic (*phys.*) uniformity of temperature or pressure throughout a system [L. *aequilibrium* fr. *aequus*, equal + *libra*, balance]

e·qui·nal (ē′kwinəl) *adj.* of or relating to the equinox

e·qui·ne (ē′kwain) *adj.* of or like a horse ‖ *n.* a horse or any other member of fam. *Equidae* [fr. L. *equinus* fr. *equus*, horse]

e·qui·noc·tial (ē′kwinɔk′shəl) *adj.* pertaining to the equinox ‖ happening at the time of an equinox ‖ at or near the equator [EQUINOX]

equinoctial circle the celestial equator

equinoctial line the celestial equator

equinoctial point one of the two points of intersection of the celestial equator and the ecliptic

equinox (ē′kwinɔks) *pl.* **equinoxes** *n.* the moment or point at which the sun crosses the equator during its apparent annual motion from north to south, about Sept. 23 (the autumnal equinox), or from south to north, about Mar. 21 (the vernal equinox). At the equinoxes day and night are of equal length [fr. L. *aequinoctium* fr. *aequus*, equal + *nox* (*noctis*), night]

e·quip (ikwip′) *pres. part* **e·quip·ping** *past* and *past part* **e·quipped** *v.t.* to provide with what is needed to carry out a particular purpose or function [F. *equiper* prob. fr. O.N. *skipa*, ship]

eq·ui·page (ek′wəpidʒ) *n.* a fine car (or carriage), often with attendants, considered as connoting wealth ‖ the materials needed for an expedition, long journey etc. [F. *équipage*]

e·qui·par·ti·tion of energy (ē′kwəpɑrtiʃən) the postulate that for a system consisting of atoms, molecules or ions in the gaseous state the total thermal energy at equilibrium is equally distributed among the degrees of freedom of motion of the constituent particles. The postulate is accurate only at higher temperatures, the quantization of energy restricting occupation of certain energy levels at lower temperatures

e·quip·ment (ikwipmənt) *n.* what is needed or is provided to carry out a particular purpose or function ‖ the personal gear, arms, kit etc. carried by troops ‖ a person's knowledge, training, skill, experience etc., *higher mathematics is not part of the ordinary man's equipment* ‖ (*rail.*) rolling stock ‖ the act or process of equipping

e·qui·poise (ē′kwəpɔiz, ek′wəpɔiz) *n.* a counterweight ‖ the state of equilibrium

e·qui·pol·lence (ē′kwəpɔləns) *n.* the state or quality of being equipollent, esp. equality of significance in two logical propositions [O.F. *equipolence*]

e·qui·pol·lent (ē′kwəpɔlənt) **1.** *adj.* the same or practically the same in force, importance, weight, meaning or effect, equivalent **2.** *n.* something that is equipollent [O.F. *equipolent*]

e·qui·pon·der·ant (ē′kwəpɔndərənt) *adj.* counterbalancing ‖ evenly balanced [fr. L. *aequiponderans* (*aequiponderantis*), weighing equally]

e·qui·pon·der·ate (ē′kwəpɔndəreit) *pres. part* **e·qui·pon·der·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·qui·pon·der·at·ed** *v.t.* to make equal in weight ‖ to counterbalance ‖ *v.i.* to be equal in weight or force [fr. L. *aequiponderare* (*aequiponderatus*) to weigh equally]

e·qui·po·ten·tial (ē′kwəpɔtenʃəl) *adj.* (*phys.*) having the same potential at all points, *an equipotential surface*

e·quippe (ekwip′) *n.* a sporting team and its equipment [F.]

equiseta (ekwisē′tə) *pl.* **equisetums**. *n.* **eq·ui·se·ta** (ekwisē′tə) *n.* a horsetail [L. fr. *equus*, a horse + *saeta*, a bristle]

eq·ui·ta·ble (ek′witəbəl) *adj.* fair and just ‖ (*law*) relating to, or valid in, equity as distinct from statute law **eq·ui·ta·bly** *adv.* [F. *équitable*]

eq·ui·ta·tion (ek′witeiʃən) *n.* the art of riding on horseback (chiefly of show-riding) [fr. L. *equitatio* (*equitationis*)]

eq·ui·ty (ek′witē) *pl.* **eq·ui·ties** *n.* fairness and justice, esp. the common fairness that follows the spirit rather than the letter of justice ‖ a legal system (e.g. in the U.S.A., England) which corrects, if necessary, its failure to accord with what is morally just and fair ‖ (*law*) an equitable claim or right ‖ (*law*) an equity of redemption ‖ the value of a property after deducting mortgages and other charges ‖ (*pl.*) stocks and shares which (unlike debentures and preference shares) do not pay a fixed rate of interest [O.F. *equité*]

equity of redemption (*law*) the right, granted by a court of equity, of a mortgagor to redeem his forfeited estate by payment of capital and interest after the date when the legal right to redeem of the mortgage has expired

equivalence (ikwiv′ələns) *n.* the state of being equivalent **e·quiv·a·len·cy** *n.* [F. fr. M.L. *aequivalentia*]

the knowledge, experience, and skill acquired

by formal education or training, e.g., high [illegible]

e·quiv·a·lent (ikwivələnt) **1.** *adj.* (with 'to') equal, having the same effect or value, *his evasiveness was equivalent to lying* **2.** *n.* that which is equivalent to something else, *to change dollars for the equivalent in francs* ‖ (*chem.*) an equivalent weight [fr. L.L. *aequivalere* fr. *aequi-*, equal + *valere*, to be worth]

equivalent weight (*chem.*) the mass (usually on the metric scale) of an element, compound or radical that will combine with or replace or that has the same combining capacity as 8 grams of oxygen (i.e. the atomic mass divided by the usual valence of oxygen) or a specified quantity of some other standard compound or radical (cf. [illegible]

e·quiv·o·cal (ikwivəkəl) *adj.* capable of being understood in more than one way ‖ suspect, of doubtful validity, honesty or sincerity, *an equivocal reputation* **e·quiv·o·cal·i·ty** *n.* [fr. L.L. *aequivocus*, ambiguous]

e·quiv·o·cate (ikwivəkeit) *pres. part.* **e·quiv·o·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·quiv·o·cat·ed** *v.i.* to avoid a plain statement or answer and so evade the truth **e·quiv·o·ca·tion, e·quiv·o·ca·to·ry** [illegible] sound the same]

-er *suffix* used to form agent nouns, as in 'singer' ‖ used to form nouns designating persons according to their trade or occupation, as in 'confectioner', 'first-nighter' or according to their place of origin, as in 'Northerner' [O.E. *-ere*]

-er *suffix* used to form the comparative degree of adjectives, as in 'greener' [O.E. *-ra, -re*]

-er *suffix* used to form the comparative degree of adverbs, as in 'sooner' [O.E. *-or*]

ER *abbr.* emergency room

e·ra (iərə) *n.* a system of dating events from one particular event or moment, *the Christian era starts from the birth of Christ* ‖ a period of time in history or any relatively prolonged stage of development, *the Elizabethan era, the era of the silent film* ‖ a date or event which is taken as the beginning of an era, *the invention of the jet engine marks an era in aircraft development* ‖ (*geol.*) one of the major divisions of geological time [L.L. *aera*, a number expressed in figures prob. fr. *aera* pl. of *aes*, money]

ERA *abbr.* proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

e·ra·di·ate (ireidieit) *pres. part.* **e·ra·di·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·ra·di·at·ed** *v.i.* to send out rays of light, radiate **e·ra·di·a·tion** *n.* [illegible] cated

[illegible] **ing** *past and past part.* **e·rad·i·cat·ed** *v.t.* to stamp out or destroy utterly, *to eradicate disease* **e·rad·i·ca·tion** *n.* **e·rad·i·ca·tor** *n.* a chemical substance for removing ink or [illegible] tain [fr. L. *eradicare* (*eradicatus*), to uproot]

e·rase (ireiz, *Br.* ireiz) *pres. part.* **e·ras·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·rased** *v.t.* to rub out, efface, *to erase a typing error, erase a tape recording* **e·ras·er** *n.* something used for erasing marks, e.g. a piece of rubber for pencil or a cloth pad for chalk [fr. L. *eradere* (*erasus*), to scrape out]

E·ras·mus (iræzməs) Desiderius (c. 1469–1536), Dutch scholar, exemplar of the New Learning of the Renaissance, a tolerant, radical Christian humanist opposing religious and political fanaticism and tyranny. In 1516 he [illegible] Testament, with an accompanying Latin version, criticism. His 'Colloquies' were published in [illegible] finally settled in Basle, where Froben printed a complete edition of his works in 1521. His 'De libero arbitrio' (1523) attacked the theology of [illegible] and 1508), 'Enchiridion militis christiani'

E·ras·tian (iræstiən, iræstʃən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to the doctrine ascribed to Erastus, which holds that the function of the clergy is to teach, not to legislate, and which subordinates the [illegible] 1524–83), German-Swiss theologian and physician, enforce religious conformity, but not to define doctrine, belonged to the civil powers

e·ra·sure (ireiʃər, *Br.* ireiʒə) *n.* the act of erasing ‖ what has been erased, or the place from which something has been erased

Er·a·to (erətou) the Muse of love poetry

Er·a·tos·the·nes of Cyrene (erətɔsθəni:zəvsairi:ni:) (c. 276–c. 196 B.C.), Greek mathematician, astronomer, geographer and philosopher. A versatile scholar, appointed head of the Alexandrian library, he devised a method of finding prime numbers, calculated the circumference of the earth and magnitude of the sun, and was the first systematic geographer

er·bi·um (ə:rbiəm) *n.* a chemical element (symbol Er, at. no. 68, at. mass 167.26) in the group of rare earths [after *Ytterby* in Sweden]

[illegible] **de Zu·ni·ga** [illegible] de (1533–94), Spanish poet. Much of his epic 'La Araucana' (1569–89) was written while he was a soldier in South America

Erd·man Act (ə:rdmən) a U.S. Congressional act (1898) which provided for mediation in labor disputes. A positive result was the mediation of the coal strike of 1902, against the will of the operators

ere (ɛər) **1.** *prep.* (*archaic*) before, *ere sunset* **2.** *conj.* (*archaic*) before ‖ (*archaic*) rather than [O.E. *ær*]

E·re·bus (érəbəs) (*Gk mythol.*) a gloomy place between the earth and Hades [L. fr. Gk *Ere-*[illegible]

E·rech·the·um (irékθi:əm, erəkθi:əm) one of the three principal buildings on the Acropolis of Athens, built 421–407 B.C., famous for its caryatid columns

E·rech·the·us (irékθi:əs irékθju:s) (*Gk mythol.*) legendary king of Attica

e·rect (irékt) **1.** *adj.* upright, without stooping or bowing, *to stand erect* ‖ (of a dog's hair etc.) on end, bristling ‖ (of the penis or clitoris) stiff and swollen from being distended with blood ‖ (*bot.*) growing vertically, growing at right angles to the stem or branch **2.** *v.t.* to cause to have built or put up, *to erect a monument* ‖ to put in place, *to erect a fence, to erect emotional barriers* ‖ to set upright ‖ to cause to become erect ‖ (*geom.*) to draw, construct, *to erect a perpendicular* ‖ *v.i.* (of the penis or clitoris) to become erect [fr. L. *erigere* (*erectus*), to set up]

e·rec·tile (iréktəl, iréktail) *adj.* capable of standing on end, *the erectile hairs on a dog's back* ‖ capable of becoming erect, *erectile tissues* [F. *érectile*]

e·rec·tion (irékʃən) *n.* an erecting or being erected ‖ a building or other similar structure ‖ a hardening and swelling of the penis or clitoris when distended with blood [fr. L.L. *erectio* (*erec-*[illegible]

e·rec·tor (iréktər) *n.* a workman on erection work ‖ a machine which erects ‖ a muscle which raises an organ or part of the body

E region a portion of the ionosphere that extends from 40 miles to 90–180 miles above the earth and that refracts radio waves of medium length

er·e·mite (erəmait) *n.* (*hist.*) a hermit, esp. a religious living alone in a secluded place **er·e·mit·ic** (erəmitik), **er·e·mit·i·cal** *adjs.* [fr. L.L. *eremita* fr. Gk fr. *eremia*, a desert]

e·rep·sin (irepsin) *n.* (*biochem.*) an enzyme in the intestinal juice [fr. L. *eripere*, to take away]

er·e·thism (erəθizəm) *n.* (*physiol.*) excessive irritability either of a muscle or other part of the body or as a symptom of mercurial poisoning of the mind **er·e·this·mic** *adj.* [fr. F. *erethisme* fr. Gk]

E·re·van (erevən) (Yerevan) the capital (pop. 1,019,000) of Armenia, U.S.S.R., center of a fertile agricultural lowland. Industries: food processing, cognac, synthetic rubber, light manufactures. University (1921)

Er·furt (erfurt) an industrial city (pop. 206,960) of East Germany. Gothic cathedral, university (1392). the district (area 2,820 sq. miles, pop. [illegible]

erg (ə:rg) *n.* (*phys.*) the unit of work and energy in the cgs system equal to the work done by a force of 1 dyne acting through a distance of 1 centimeter [fr. Gk *ergon*, work]

er·gas·tic (ə:rgæstik) *adj.* (*biol.*) of intracellular deposits of starch and fat or extracellular secretions) produced as nonliving material by protoplasmic activity [fr. Gk *ergastikos*, able to

er·go (ə:rgou, ɛərgou) *conj.* and *adv.* therefore [L.]

er·gom·e·ter (ə:rgɒmətər) *n.* (*physiol.*) a device for measuring the energy expended by specific body muscles in a controlled task **ergometrics** *n.*

er·go·nom·ics (ə:rgənɒmiks) *n.* the study of the mental and physical capacities of persons in relation to the demands made upon them by various kinds of work **er·gon·o·mist** (ə:rgɒnəmist) *n.* [fr. Gk *ergon*, work + *nomos*, [illegible]

er·go·sphere (ə:rgousfiər) *n.* (*astron.*) hypothetical area surrounding a black hole

er·gos·ter·ol (ə:rgɒstərɔl, ə:rgɒstəroul) *n.* (*biochem.*) a steroid alcohol found in ergot and the fats of animals, from which (by irradiation with ultraviolet rays) vitamin D is produced [ER- [illegible]

er·got (ə:rgət) *n.* *Claviceps purpurea*, a disease of rye and other cereals or grasses ‖ the fungus which produces the disease ‖ a drug made from the dried sclerotium of *Claviceps*, which causes the uterine muscle to contract and is used to control bleeding and to assist childbirth by contracting the womb **er·got·ism** *n.* a disease characterized either by gangrene or by violent nervous disorders, at one time epidemic in Europe, caused by eating ergot-infected rye or bread made from the infected flour [O.F. *argot*, spur, from the shape of the growth]

Er·ic (érik) 'the Red' (c. 940–c. 1010), Norse chieftain who explored (982–5) the southwest coast of Greenland

Eric IX, St (*d.* 1160), king of Sweden (c. 1150–60). He introduced Christianity into Finland (c. 1155), and is the patron saint of Sweden. Feast: May 18

Eric XIV (1533–77), king of Sweden (1560–8), son of Gustavus I. He waged war (1563–70) with Denmark, and was a suitor of Elizabeth I of England

Eric of Pomerania (1382–1459), king of Denmark (as Eric VII), of Sweden (as Eric XIII, 1396–1439) and of Norway (1389–1442), first king to rule the three countries under the terms of the Union of Kalmar (1397)

Er·ic·son, Er·ics·son (eriksən), Leif (c. 1000 A.D.), Norse explorer, son of Eric the Red. He discovered Vinland, identified as a part of the Newfoundland coast

Er·ics·son (eriksən), John (1803–89), Swedish-U.S. naval engineer. He designed (1862) the first armored-turret ship, the 'Monitor', which gained fame during the Civil War

E·rie (iəri:) a city and port of entry (pop. 119,123) on Lake Erie in the northwest corner of Pennsylvania. Manufactures: boilers and engines, stoves, machinery, electric locomotives, flour and gristmill products

Erie the fourth largest lake (area 9,940 sq. miles) of the Great Lakes, between Lakes Ontario and Huron. Chief ports: Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo. Lake Erie was the site of a naval engagement (1813) during the War of 1812, in which a U.S. naval force commanded by Oliver Perry defeated a British naval force, securing U.S. command of the Great Lakes (*ST LAWRENCE SEAWAY)

Erie Canal the main waterway (340 miles long, 150 ft wide, 12 ft deep) of the New York State barge canal system, between Albany and Buffalo, connecting the Hudson River with Lake Erie

E·rig·e·na (erɪdʒənə), Johannes Scotus, Irish theologian of the 9th c. He produced the first medieval philosophical and theological synthesis of reason and faith ('De divisione naturae', c. 865)

Erikson (eriksən), Erik Homburger (1902–) a German-American psychoanalyst whose theory of personality development encompassed environment as well as private emotions. He taught at several U.S. universities—Harvard (1934–5, 1960–70), Yale (1936–9) and California (1939–51)—where he emphasized identity, identity crisis and psychosexual development. He later studied psychohistory and wrote about the personality development of historical figures. His works include 'Childhood and Society' (1950), 'Young Man Luther' (1958) and 'Gan- [illegible] (1969)

Er·in (erin, iərin) an old name for Ireland

E·rin·y·es (irinii:z) (*Gk mythol.*) the three Furies (in Latin literature given the names Tisiphone, Megaera and Alecto), who punished sin, esp. the murder of kin. They were pictured as

winged women with snakes for hair (cf. EUMENIDES)

ERISA (*acronym*) Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, providing for control of business pension funds

er·is·tic (erístik) **1.** *n.* the art of arguing ‖ a controversialist **2.** *adj.* relating to, used in, or fond of, arguing (esp. arguing for the pleasure of arguing rather than to get at the truth) [fr. Gk *eristikos* fr. *erís*, dispute]

Er·i·tre·a (erítri:ə, eritreiə) the coastal province (area 45,754 sq. miles, pop. 2,426,200) of Ethiopia on the Red Sea. Capital: Asmara. Products: cotton, hides. Formerly part of Abyssinia, it was captured by Italy (1890) and became part of Italian East Africa (1936). It was taken by Allied forces (1941), was federated with Ethiopia (1952) and became a province (1962). Secessionists opposed to the central government have waged a rebellion since that time

er·lang (ə:læŋ) *n.* unit of traffic density in communications, based on the average number of calls during a busy hour

Er·lang·en (ə:lɑŋən) an industrial town (pop. 100,900) in Bavaria, W. Germany. University (1743)

er·mine (ə:rmin) *n. Mustela erminea*, fam *Mustelidae*, a savage, carnivorous European animal about 15 ins. long. In summer the fur is reddish brown except for a white belly. In winter (in northern latitudes) its fur turns white except for the black tip of its tail ‖ this fur ‖ wraps or trimming made of this fur ‖ the white fur, with the black tips of the tails, worn by British peers and judges ‖ (*heraldry*) white, with conventional representations of the tails [O.F. *hermine*]

erne, ern (ə:rn) *n. Haliaetus albicilla*, the sea eagle [M.E. *ern, arn* fr. O.E. *earn*, eagle]

Ernst (ernst), Max (1891–1976), French painter and engraver, born in Germany, an originator of dada and surrealism. Using the methods of automatism, he developed images as they were suggested to him by the convolutions of textured surfaces, esp. wood grains, or by the chance, incongruous combination of objects

e·rode (iroud) *pres. part* **e·rod·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·rod·ed** *v.t.* to eat away, *acid erodes metal* ‖ to wear away (land) ‖ *v.i.* to become eroded [F. *éroder*]

e·rog·e·nous (irɔdʒənəs) *adj.* of or arousing sexual desire ‖ capable of being sexually stimulated, *erogenous zones of the body* [fr. Gk *eros*, sexual love+*genous*, producing]

E·ros (íərɔs, érɔs) (*Gk mythol.*) the god of love, son of Aphrodite, corresponding to the Roman Cupid

e·ros (íərɔs, érɔs) *n.* sexual love (cf. AGAPE) ‖ sexual tendencies and desires considered as a whole from a psychoanalytical point of view [Gk *eros*]

e·ro·sion (iróuʒən) *n.* an eroding or being eroded, esp. (*geol.*) the wearing away of land by water, wind or ice [F. fr. L. *erosio* (*erosionis*)]

e·ro·sive (iróusiv) *adj.* causing erosion [fr. L. *erodere* (*erosus*), to erode]

e·rot·ic (irɔtik) *adj.* of or relating to sexual love ‖ licentious, *erotic engravings* [fr. Gk *erotikos* fr *erôs*, sexual love]

e·rot·i·ca (irɔtikə) *pl. n.* books or drawings dealing with or illustrating sexual love [Mod. L. fr Gk *erôtika*]

e·rot·i·cal·ly (irɔtikli) *adv.* [illegible]

e·rot·i·cism (irɔtisizəm) *n.* sexual excitement or desire ‖ the character of being erotic

er·o·tism (érətizəm) *n.* eroticism [fr. Gk *erós* (*erôtos*), sexual love]

er·o·tol·o·gy (erətɔ́lədʒi:) *n.* study of erotic art and literature **erotological** *adj.* **erotologist** *n.*

err (ə:r, er) *v.i.* to make a mistake, to be wrong, *to err in judgment* ‖ to contain a relative amount of error, *to err by less than a thousandth* [M.E. *erren* fr. F. *errer*]

er·ran·cy (érənsi:) *pl.* **er·ran·cies** *n.* the state of erring ‖ an instance of erring

er·rand (érənd) *n.* a short journey to carry out some particular [illegible] task itself [O.E. *ærende*, a message]

er·rant (érənt) *adj.* erring, tending to do wrong, straying ‖ (*rhet.*) roving [O.F. pres. part. of *errer*, to wander]

er·rant·ry (érəntri:) *n.* (*hist.*) the way of life of a knight-errant

er·ra·ta slip (irátə, iréitə) a list of mistakes or misprints in a printed or written book or document [L. fr. *errare*, to go wrong]

er·rat·ic (irǽtik) **1.** *adj.* not fitting into any regular pattern of events or behavior, *erratic attendance* ‖ uneven in quality, *his writings are* [illegible] ‖ (*geol.*) [illegible] from their place of origin ‖ (*med.*) moving from one place in the body to another **2.** *n.* (*geol.*) a boulder transported from its place of origin **er·ra·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [illegible] fr. *errare*, to wander]

er·ro·ne·ous (iróuniəs) *adj.* (of a statement, opinion, doctrine etc.) mistaken, wrong [fr. L. *erroneus*, wandering about fr. *errare*, to go wrong]

er·ror (erər) *n.* departure from the truth in a statement or in a belief ‖ a mistake, *a typing error* ‖ departure from right conduct, *to see the error of one's ways* ‖ (*math.*) the difference between the correct result and the computed one ‖ (*law*) a legal or factual mistake in court proceedings, giving grounds for review upon a writ of error ‖ (*baseball*) a misplay by the fielding team of a chance that should have led to an out for the batting team or that lets a runner advance **in error** by mistake [M.E. *errour* fr.

er·satz (ɛərzats, ɛ́ərsats) **1.** *adj.* (of a product) synthetic **2.** *n.* a synthetic product replacing a natural one [G. = substitute]

Erse (ə:rs) **1.** *adj.* of, written or spoken in Irish ‖ (*formerly*) of, written or spoken in Scottish Gaelic **2.** *n.* the Irish language ‖ (*formerly*) Scottish Gaelic [Scot. var. of IRISH]

Er·skine (ə:rskin), Thomas, 1st Baron (1750–1823), Scottish jurist whose speeches in defense of Lord George Gordon (1781), Tom Paine (1792) and others are fine examples of forensic oratory

erst·while (ə:rsthwail, ə́rstwail) *adj.* (*rhet.*) former, operative or existing until then or until now, *he began to neglect his erstwhile friends* [fr. obs. *erst*, first, earlier + WHILE]

ERTs (*acronym*) earth resource technology satellites, U.S. space program charting earth's resources, the satellites themselves

er·u·bes·cent (erubes'nt) *adj.* becoming red ‖ reddish [fr. L. *erubescere*, to grow red]

e·ruct (irǽkt) *v.t.* to belch ‖ *v.t.* to spew out, *a volcano eructs molten lava* **e·ruc·tate** *pres. part* **e·ruc·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·ruc·tat·ed** *v.t.* and *i.* to eruct **e·ruc·ta·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *eructare* (*eructatus*)]

er·u·dite (érjudait, érudait) *adj.* (of a man or a work) learned **er·u·di·tion** (erjudíʃən, erudíʃən) *n.* scholarly learning [fr. L. *erudire* (*eruditus*), to polish]

e·rupt (iræpt) *v.t.* (of a volcano) to pour forth rocks, lava etc. ‖ (of a geyser) to shoot forth steam ‖ to break or burst out violently from restraint, or as if from restraint ‖ (of teeth) to cut through the gums ‖ (of a rash) to break out on the skin ‖ *v.i.* (of a volcano or geyser, or of someone or something compared to these) to throw out violently, eject [fr. L. *erumpere* (*eruptus*), to break out]

e·rup·tion (iræpʃən) *n.* an outbreak, explosion (of a natural force) ‖ an outbreak (of violence, passion, disease etc.) ‖ a breaking out in a skin rash ‖ the rash itself [fr. L. *eruptio* fr. *erumpere*, to break out]

e·rup·tive (iræptiv) *adj.* breaking out violently or tending to do so ‖ produced or formed by volcanic eruption ‖ relating to a skin eruption **e·rup·tive·ly** *adv.*

-ery *suffix* used to form nouns indicating trade, activity or condition, as in 'grocery', place or establishment, as in 'bindery', things collectively, as in 'pottery', qualities, as in 'chicanery'

Er·y·man·thus (erəmænθəs) a mountain in Arcadia where Hercules had to kill a wild boar (cf. HERACLES)

er·y·sip·e·las (erisipələs) *n.* a contagious skin [illegible] is marked by inflammation, fever and formation of large blisters, which break and dry into a hard crust [fr. Gk *erusipelas* fr. *eruthros*, [illegible] plumage) a condition characterized by unusual redness [fr. Gk *eruthros*, red]

[illegible] nucleated cells, of mesodermal origin (e.g. red bone marrow), which later develop into red blood corpuscles **e·ryth·ro·blas·tic** *adj.* **e·ryth·** [illegible] ally associated with Rh-factor incompatibility [fr. Gk *eruthros*, red + *blastos*, bud]

e·ryth·ro·cyte (iríθrəsait) *n.* a microscopic biconcave disk-shaped enucleate cell containing hemoglobin. They are present in extremely large numbers in vertebrate blood, transporting oxygen from the lungs to the tissues of the body (cf. LEUCOCYTE) **e·ryth·ro·cyt·ic** (iríθrəsitik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *eruthros*, red + *kutos*, a hollow vessel, a cell]

e·ryth·ro·poi·e·tin (iríθroupɔiétin) *n.* (*physiol.*) kidney hormone that stimulates production of red blood cells

e·ryth·ro·leu·kem·i·a (əriθroulu:ki:mi:ə) *n.* (*med.*) malignant disorder affecting red blood cells and bone marrow

e·ryth·ro·poi·e·sis (əriθroupɔiésis) *n.* (*physiol.*) the creation and growth of red blood corpuscles

Erz·ge·bir·ge (értsgəbirgə) a range of mountains along the E. German-Czechoslovakian frontier, rich in minerals (esp. coal, uranium, cobalt, bismuth, arsenic and antimony). Highest peak: Mt Klinovec (Keilberg, 4,080 ft), in Czechoslovakia

Er·zu·rum (érzərum) a Turkish city (pop. 190,241) in the center of the Armenian plateau. On the frontier with the U.S.S.R., it has been the scene of much fighting

E·sar·had·don (i:sərhæd'n) (*d.* 669 B.C.), king of Assyria (680–669 B.C.), son of Sennacherib. He conquered Egypt (673–670 B.C.), subdued the Chaldeans and rebuilt Babylon

E·sau (i:sɔ) son of Isaac. He was tricked out of his birthright by his younger twin, Jacob (Genesis xxv, 21–34, xxvii)

Es·bjerg (ésbjer) Denmark's chief North Sea port (pop. 76,694) in W. Jutland: fishing, food packing, shipbuilding

es·ca·lade (eskəléid) **1.** *n.* (*hist.*) an attack on a stronghold, using scaling ladders to climb the walls **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **es·ca·lad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **es·ca·lad·ed** to attack by escalade ‖ to climb by using ladders [F.]

es·ca·late (éskəleit) *pres. part.* **es·ca·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **es·ca·lat·ed** *v.t.* and *i.* to increase gradually but steadily **es·ca·lá·tion** *n.* [ESCALATOR]

es·ca·la·tion (eskəléiʃən) *n.* raising the scale of activity, esp. military **escalate** *v.* **escalatory** *adj.*

es·ca·la·tor (éskəleitər) *n.* a moving staircase working on the principle of an endless chain [Mod. L. fr. F. *escalader*, to scale]

escalator clause a clause allowing for variation in pay, e.g. according to the rise or fall of the cost of living, incorporated in an agreement between an employer and a union

es·cal·lop (iskɔ́ləp, iskǽləp) **1.** *n.* the scallop shellfish ‖ its shell ‖ (*heraldry*) a scallop shell **2.** *v.t.* (*cooking*) to scallop [O.F. *escalope*, shell fr Gmc]

es·ca·pade (éskəpeid, eskəpéid) *n.* a wild, often innocent, adventure involving a throwing over of restraints [F. fr. Span. *escapada*, escape]

es·cape (iskeip) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **es·cap·ing** *past* and *past part.* **es·caped** *v.t.* to get free by flight (from prison or other confinement or restraint), regain one's liberty ‖ to leak, flow, or otherwise issue from a container ‖ to find release or relief from worries, troubles or responsibilities ‖ *v.t.* (of words or sounds) to be uttered or released involuntarily by, *a cry of pain escaped him* ‖ to get away from (pursuit or restraint) ‖ to avoid, keep or be kept safe from, get away from (death, danger, disaster, punishment etc.) ‖ to elude the memory, understanding or notice of **2.** *n.* the act of getting free (from prison or other confinement, from pursuit or from a pursuer etc. ‖ a way out, a means of getting free from confinement or danger ‖ a leak, flowing out or overflow ‖ avoidance of, preservation from, or getting away from death, danger, punishment etc. ‖ (with a negative or a word, phrase or question implying a negative) a rejecting of something that is obviously true, *there is no escape from the evidence* ‖ a release or relief from misery, worries or responsibilities ‖ (*bot.*) a garden [illegible] growing wild **escapee** *n.* someone who has escaped **escapement** (in clocks and watches) [illegible] wheels in a clock or watch ‖ a device for regu[illegible] writer [O.N.F. *escaper*]

escape velocity the minimum velocity that [illegible] the gravitational field of the earth or of a celes[illegible]

escape wheel *(horology)* a revolving wheel, the [illegible] lets

es·cap·ism (iskeipizəm) *n.* a detaching of the mind from unpleasant facts of reality in favor of a more pleasant world of fancy **es·cap·ist** *adj.* and *n.* [illegible] techniques of escaping as a department of knowledge, *the literature of escapology* [fr. ESCAPE + Gk *logos*, word]

es·ca·role (eskəroul) *n.* a crisp, broadleaved variety of endive, used in salads [F.]

es·carp (iskarp) **1.** *v.t.* to cut or shape into an escarpment, or strengthen with an escarpment **2.** *n.* an escarpment **es·carp·ment** *n.* a natural slope or cliff mounting to a ridge *(mil., hist.)* a similar slope, often artificially constructed, making a fortress difficult to approach [F. *escarper, escarpe* fr. Ital. *scarpa*, a steep bank]

esch·a·lot (eʃəlɔt) *n.* a shallot [fr. F. *eschalote*]

es·cha·tol·o·gy (eskətɔlədʒi) *n.* the branch of theology which deals with the final end of man and of the world [fr. Gk *eschatos*, last + *logos*, [illegible]

es·cheat (istʃi:t) **1.** *n.* *(law)* the return to the State, or *(hist.)* to a feudal lord or to the Crown, of land left by a person who has died intestate and without heirs; the land so returned **2.** *v.t.* to return (land) as an escheat *(v.i.* to revert as an escheat) [M.E. *escheete* fr. O.F.]

Esch·er·i·chi·a coli (eʃərikiə) *n.* *(biol.)* bacterium found in the human intestine 1:10,000 in [illegible]

es·chew (istʃu:) *v.t.* *(rhet.)* to do without, refrain from using, avoid **es·chew·al** *n.* [O.E. *eschiver*]

esch·scholt·zi·a (eʃoultsiə, iskɔltsiə) *n.* a member of *Eschscholtzia*, fam. *Papaveraceae*, esp. *E. californica*, the California poppy, an annual plant native to western North America, much cultivated for its flowers. In dull weather each petal rolls up on itself, enclosing some stamens. The ripe capsule explodes and scatters seeds [Mod. L. after J. F. von *Eschscholtz* (1793–1831), G. botanist]

'Es·co·be·do v. Illinois' (eskəbeidou) a decision (1964) of the U.S. Supreme Court which held that a suspect may not be prevented from seeing his lawyer during a police interrogation

Es·con·di·do, Rio (eskɔndi:dou) *see* NICARAGUA

Es·co·rial (eskɔriəl) a set of buildings about 30 miles northwest of Madrid, Spain, built (1563–84) by Philip II. It includes a palace, a monastery, a church, a college and the mausoleum of most Spanish sovereigns after Charles V, and houses a famous library and art collection. The Renaissance church is one of the finest in Eu[illegible]

es·cort **1.** (eskɔrt) *n.* a person or group accompanying another person or group out of politeness, for company, to give protection, by way of ceremonial etc.; warships or aircraft acting in a protective or ceremonial role; an accompanying by a person, group or formation; a man accompanying a woman on some social occasion; a guard responsible for a prisoner in transit **under escort** accompanied by guards **2.** (iskɔ:t) *v.t.* to accompany as an escort; to accompany as a courtesy or protection [F. *es[illegible]*

es·crow (eskrou) *n.* *(law)* a formal contract or deed which does not come into effect until some [illegible]

escrow on trust as an escrow [A.F. *escrowe*

-ese *suffix* used to indicate a native or inhabitant, as in 'Chinese' or a language or dialect, as in 'Cantonese', or style, as in 'officialese' [illegible]

Esfahan (ISFAHAN [illegible]

Es·ke·naz·ic (eskənazik) Ashkenazic

es·ker, es·kar (eskər) *n.* *(geol.)* a long ridge of drift deposited by a receding glacier [Irish *eiscir*, a ridge]

Es·ki·mo, Es·qui·mau (eskəmou) **1.** *pl.* **Es·ki·mos, Es·ki·mo, Es·qui·mau, Es·qui·maux** *n.* one of a group of peoples living in the Arctic and subarctic regions from Greenland westward to Siberia; a member of these peoples; their language **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the Eskimos or their language **Es·ki·mo·an** *adj.* Eskimo [Dan. *Eskimo*, F. *Esquimau*, perh. fr. *Algonquian*] —The Eskimos number about 40,000 and are largely confined to the coastal areas of Greenland, N. Canada and Alaska. They live by hunting, trapping and fishing, and lead a nomadic life. They speak a basically common language, live in small closely-knit social groups and are skilled in handcrafts, such as carving

Eskimo dog a dog of a tough breed used in the Arctic for pulling sledges and hunting. They are heavily built (up to 80 pounds or more), carry the tail curled over the back, and have a double coat of shaggy, usually gray hair over soft, thick, woolly hair

Es·ki·şe·hir (eskiʃehi:r) a city (pop. 153,000) of central Turkey: sulfur baths, meerschaum de[illegible]

ESOP [illegible] plan

[illegible] the tube through which food passes from the mouth to the stomach [Mod. L. fr. Gk *oisophagos*, the gullet]

es·o·ter·ic (esoterik) *adj.* (of religious, mystical or philosophical teaching or practice) with a meaning that is understood only by those who have received the necessary instruction or training; trained to understand such teaching or practices; difficult to understand; with a private or secret meaning or purpose, *the esoteric language of schoolboys* **es·o·tér·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *esōterikos* fr. *esōterō*, further within]

ESP, E.S.P. extrasensory perception, e.g. in telepathy

esp. especially

es·pal·ier (ispæljər) **1.** *n.* a fruit tree trained to grow flat along a wall or trellis; a trellis for training such trees **2.** *v.t.* to grow as an espalier [F. fr. Ital. *spalliera* fr. *spalla*, shoulder]

es·par·to (espartou) *n.* *Stipa tenacissima*, fam. *Gramineae*, a grass grown in N. Africa and Spain. It grows in tufts up to 4 ft. in height and has long flat gray-green leaves. The light fiber is used for making ropes, mats, baskets etc., and for high-quality paper [Span. fr. L. fr. Gk]

es·pe·cial (ispeʃəl) *adj.* particular; outstanding, exceptional **in especial** in particular; especially **es·pe·cial·ly** *adv.* particularly; exceptionally [O.F.]

Es·pe·ran·to (espəruntou, espərɑntou) *n.* an artificial language, invented in 1887 by Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, based on the Latin roots common to most of the Romance languages [Doktoro *Esperanto* (fr. L. *sperare*, to hope), Zamenhof's pen [illegible]

[illegible] the use of spies to obtain military, political, scientific, industrial etc. secrets [fr. F. *espionnage*]

Espionage Act of 1917 a U.S. Congressional act passed as the U.S.A. entered the 1st world war, which penalized spoken and written opposition to the war. Its provisions were reinforced by the Sedition Act of 1918

es·pla·nade (esplənɛid, esplənɑd) *n.* a wide road, generally running along a seafront and raised above the level of the beach [F. fr. [illegible]

es·pous·al (ispauzl) *n.* *(rhet.)* an adoption or taking up (of a cause, doctrine or line of action etc.) [O.F. *espousailles*, betrothal]

es·pouse (ispauz) *pres. part.* **es·pous·ing** *past* and *past part.* **es·poused** *v.t.* to adopt, take up, [illegible]

es·presso (espresou) *n.* strong coffee prepared by forcing steam through very finely ground coffee beans; an establishment where this is [illegible]

es·prit (espri:) *n.* wit [F. fr. L. *spiritus*, spirit]

es·prit de corps (espri:dəkɔr) the common feeling of purpose, pride, loyalty and responsibility that unites a disciplined group [F. = corps [illegible]

Es·pron·ce·da (espronθeδa), Jose de (1808–42), Spanish lyric poet and revolutionary

es·py (ispai) *pres. part.* **es·py·ing** *past* and *past part.* **es·pied** *v.t.* *(rhet.)* to catch sight of, notice [O.F. *espier*, to spy out]

Esq. Esquire

Esquimau (ESKIMO)

Es·quire (iskwaiər, eskwaiər) *n.* (esp. *Br.*, *abbr.* Esq.) a courtesy title written after a commoner's surname in an address, no other title (e.g. 'Mr') being used [O.F. *esquier*, shield bearer to a knight]

-ess *suffix* denoting female nouns, as in 'lioness' [F. *-esse* fr. L.L. *-issa* fr. Gk]

es·say (esei) *v.t.* to test, try out, esp. to assay (metals) || *v.i.* to attempt [ASSAY, respelled after F. *essayer*, to try]

es·say (esei) *n.* a writing (often quite short) dealing with a particular subject || *(rhet.*, also eséi) a trial or experiment, *an essay in democratic living* || a proof of a rejected design for a stamp or for paper money **es·say·ist** *n.* a writer of essays [O. F. *essai*, attempt]

es·se (esi:) *n.* *(Scholastic philos.)* actual existence (cf. ENS) || essential being [L. = to be]

Es·sen (es'n) the largest city (pop. 670,220) in the Ruhr, West Germany, site of the Krupp works: mining, steel, heavy mechanical engineering, metallurgy, coke production, glass, chemicals, textiles, plastics, furniture

es·sence (es'ns) *n.* the most significant part of a thing's nature || *(philos.)* the sum of the intrinsic properties without which a thing would cease to be what it is, and which are not affected by accidental modifications || *(philos.)* the subject in which attributes adhere || a concentrated extract, e.g. of vanilla **in essence** in fundamental respects, *the account is true in essence though details are invented* [F.]

Es·sene (esi:n, esi:n) *n.* a member of a Jewish sect or brotherhood which flourished from about the 2nd c. B.C. to the 2nd c. A.D., and was centered in isolated communities near the Dead Sea. The Essenes practiced asceticism, held property in common, and sought to practice mystical communion with God [fr. L. *Esseni* fr. Gk, of Heb. origin]

es·sen·tial (isenʃəl) **1.** *adj.* necessary, such that one cannot do without it || of the utmost importance || relating to, or arising from, the real nature of a thing or person, basic, fundamental, *nothing can disguise his essential selfishness* || ideal, as perfect as the mind can conceive, *essential goodness* || containing all that is best or most important in a thing, *the essential flavor* **2.** *n.* something that one cannot do without || (esp. *pl.*) the basic or fundamental part or element in a thing, *to reduce a problem to essentials* **es·sen·ti·al·i·ty** (isenʃiælitʃi:) *n.* [fr. L.L. *essentialis*]

essential oil one of a class of volatile odoriferous substances obtained by the distillation or extraction of certain plant products. Some are single substances, while others are complex mixtures of organic chemicals. They are used chiefly in medicine and perfumery and as flavorings, e.g. camphor, eucalyptus, lavender, [illegible]

essential proposition *(logic)* a statement in which what is said of a subject is already implied in its very definition, e.g. 'A rational being should be judged by the use he makes of his reason'

es·sen·tic (esentik) *adj.* of an outward expression of an emotion

Es·se·qui·bo (esəkwibou) the chief river of Guyana, flowing 600 miles from the Brazilian border to the Atlantic, navigable for 50 miles above its 50-mile estuary

Es·sex (esiks), Robert Devereux, 2nd earl of (1566–1601), English soldier and favorite of Elizabeth I. His inefficiency as governor-general of Ireland (1599–1600) incurred the queen's displeasure, and he was executed after an unsuccessful attempt to raise a revolt in London (1601)

Essex a county (area 1,419 sq. miles, pop. 1,425,900) in S.E. England. County town: Chelmsford. University (1964, at Colchester) || *(hist.)* the kingdom of the East Saxons. It devel-

oped (6th c.) and was incorporated (5th c.) into Mexico.

Essonne (esɔn) a department (area 649 sq. miles, pop 923,100) in N central France, south of Paris (ÎLE DE FRANCE). Chief town Évry

-est *suffix* used to form the superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs, as in 'strangest' 'slowest' [O.E. *-est, -ost*]

-est *suffix* formerly used to form the second person singular of the present and past indicative [M.E.]

E.S.T. Eastern Standard Time

EST **1.** *abbr.* electroshock therapy **2.** (*acronym*) Erhard Seminar Training, psychological therapy program developed by Werner Erhard

es·tab·lish (istæblɪʃ) *v.t.* to set up, found, *to establish a university* ‖ to place on a firm basis, *to establish law and order* ‖ to bring into being, *to establish communication, establish a precedent* | to set up (oneself or another) in a profession or trade or cause to settle in a locality etc. ‖ to achieve, secure, *to establish control* | to make clear, prove, win general recognition for, *to establish one's innocence* ‖ to make into the official national Church ‖ to eliminate the possibility of losing any tricks left to play in (a suit of cards) **es·tab·lished** *adj.* firmly based, settled, *an established custom* ‖ (of a Church) official, national ‖ (of a post in the civil service, a large corporation etc.) permanent and carrying [full benefits (cf. TEMPORARY)] beyond question, *an established fact* **es·tab·lish·ment** *n.* an establishing or being established | a place of business or a residence ‖ the servants of a household ‖ a body of people employed in one organization ‖ an organization as a whole | (*Br.*) the schedule of numbers, ranks and occupations of a public service, or in a large corporation, or of units of the armed services, *the establishment does not allow any more drivers* | an official national Church, e.g. in England the Church of England, in Spain the Church of Rome **the Establish·ment** the people established in positions of authority, esp. the ruling class, bound closely together by intermarriage or interest and popularly regarded as having excessive privileges and power [M.E. *establissen* fr. O.F.]

es·tan·cia (estánsjə) *n.* a latifundio (Argentina, Uruguay) devoted to raising cattle on a big scale, esp. in the Río de la Plata region [fr. Span. = room, dwelling]

es·tate (istéit) *n.* a landed property | the whole of a person's property, incl. real estate and personal estate ‖ (*Br.*) a development (tract of land developed as a unit) ‖ a class in society sharing in the government of a country. In medieval Europe there were usually three estates (nobles, clergy and commons). In modern Britain the three estates are generally taken to be the lords spiritual and the lords temporal (both sitting in the House of Lords) and the Commons | (*rhet.*) condition, *to come to man's estate* [O.F. *estat*]

estate agent the manager of an estate | (*Br.*) a realtor

Es·te (ésti:, éste) an illustrious Italian family, the governors of Ferrara (13th–16th cc.), and Modena and Reggio (13th–18th cc.). They were the patrons of Ariosto and of Tasso

es·teem (isti:m) **1.** *n.* good opinion, regard **2.** *v.t.* to have a high opinion of, value | (*rhet.*) to value (something) as being (something), *to esteem it a privilege* ‖ to consider (oneself) as being (something), *to esteem oneself lucky* [fr. O.F. *estimer*]

es·ter (éstər) *n.* one of a class of compounds that on hydrolysis yield one or more molecules of an acid and one or more molecules of an alcohol and that are often fragrant liquids used as constituents of perfumes and as flavoring materials [coined from G. *äther*, ether + *saure*, acid]

Es·ter·há·zy (éstərhɑzi:) a great landowning family of Hungary from the 16th c. until their vast estates were [illegible]

es·ter·i·fy (estérifai) *pres. part.* **es·ter·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **es·ter·i·fied** *v.t.* (*chem.*) to change into an ester ‖ *v.i.* to be changed into an ester

Es·ther (éstər) the niece of Mordecai and queen of Ahasuerus of Persia. She turned the tables on Haman, the organizer of an attempted Jewish pogrom ‖ the book of the Old Testament relating her story. It was probably written in the Maccabean period [illegible]

es·thete (és0i:t) *n.* an aesthete

es·thet·ic (es0étik) *adj.* aesthetic

Es·tienne (estjen) [illegible] Huguenot scholars and illustrious printers of the 16th and [illegible]

Estigarribia [illegible] José Félix (1888–1940), Paraguayan general, commander of Paraguayan forces in the Chaco War, and president [illegible]

es·ti·ma·ble (estəməbl) *adj.* worthy of esteem [capable of being estimated] **estimability** *adj.*

es·ti·mate **1.** (estəmit) *n.* a judgment of size, number, quantity, value, distance, quality etc., esp. of something which needs calculation or assessment. An estimate can vary, according to context, from a rough guess to close determination ‖ a statement of the cost or charge which would be involved in a given piece of work, or a tender to carry it out for a certain sum **2.** (estəmeit) *v. pres. part* **es·ti·mat·ing** *past* and *past part* **es·ti·mat·ed** *v.t.* to make an estimate of ‖ *v.i.* to submit an estimate [fr. L. *aestimare* (*aestimatus*), to appraise]

es·ti·ma·tion (estəmeiʃən) *n.* an opinion ‖ an assessing of value or importance, *after careful estimation of the risks he accepted* | esteem, *to rise in someone's estimation* [M.E. *estimacion* fr. O.F.]

es·ti·ma·tive (estəmətiv, *Br.* estimətiv) *adj.* capable of estimating ‖ for purposes of estimate, *an estimative figure* [M.E. fr. M.F. or M.L.]

estimator [illegible] someone who works out cost estimates in a firm ‖ (*statistics*) one who makes a conclusion from a sampling

es·ti·val (estivəl) *adj.* aestival

es·ti·vate (estiveit) *pres. part.* **es·ti·vat·ing** *past* and *past part* **es·ti·vat·ed** *v.i.* to aestivate **es·ti·va·tion** *n.* aestivation

Es·to·ni·a (estouni:ə) a constituent republic (area 17,410 sq. miles, pop. 1,466,000) of the U.S.S.R., in N.E. Europe on the Baltic Sea. Capital: Tallinn. It is mostly lowland plain, with many lakes. Agriculture: dairy farming, potatoes, cereals. Industries: shale mining and refining (for the production of gas), lumber, superphosphates. Estonia was ruled by the Teutonic Order [illegible] to Sweden [illegible] 1721) and by Russia (1721–1918). It was independent (1918–40), was incorporated in the U.S.S.R. (1940), occupied by the Germans (1941–4), and reestablished as a constituent republic (1944).

Es·to·ni·an (estouni:ən) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Estonia or its people **2.** *n.* an inhabitant of Estonia | the language of Estonia

es·top (istɔp) *pres. part.* **es·top·ping** *past* and *past part.* **es·topped** *v.t.* (*law*) to prevent or stop, bar, esp. by estoppel **es·top·page** *n.* [O.F. *estoper*, to bung or block]

es·top·pel (istɔp'l) *n.* (*law*) a being estopped or prevented from denying or asserting something, on the ground that to do so contradicts what has already been admitted or denied, either explicitly in words or implicitly by actions [prob. fr. O.F. *estoupail*, bung]

es·to·vers (istouvərz) *pl. n.* (law) any essential supplies which a tenant is legally allowed to make use of ‖ alimony allowed to a wife divorced from her husband [O.F. *estoveir*, to be necessary, what is necessary]

Es·tra·da (estruðə), Genaro (1887–1937), Mexican [illegible] and Francisco Madero [1930–1]

Estrada Ca·bre·ra (kubrerə), Manuel (1857–1924), Guatemalan president (1898–1920). Although his dictatorship brought improvements in education, it ended in revolution

Estrada Pal·ma (pálmə), Tomás (1835–1908), Cuban politician, president (1876–7) of the Republic [illegible] the Free Republic. During his term Cuba was known as the 'model republic', but at the end of that term the U.S.A. felt obliged to intervene [illegible]

es·trange (istreindʒ) *pres. part.* **es·trang·ing** [illegible] person or persons) to become unloving or unfriendly **es·trange·ment** *n.* [fr. O.F. *estranger*]

[illegible] of (a fine etc.) from court records in order to have it prosecuted or enforced **2.** *n.* (*law*) a true copy of a record, esp. of a fine, extracted from court records [A.F. *estrete*, O.F. *estraite*, ex-

[illegible] and Guadiana valleys (grain, olives, figs). It is arid and depopulated. Sheep and pigs are raised. Industry: some mining. Chief town: Badajoz. It was reconquered from the Moors in the [illegible]

es·tro·gen, oes·tro·gen (estrədʒən) *n.* one of a group of female sex hormones that is produced by the ovaries and is responsible for initiating estrus and for the development of secondary sexual characteristics in the female **es·tro·genic, oes·tro·genic** (estrədʒenik) *adj.* [fr. [illegible]]

es·trone, oes·trone (estroun) *n.* a specific estrogenic hormone [illegible]

es·trous, oes·trous (estrəs) *adj.* of the estrus ‖ being in estrus [ESTRUS]

estrous cycle, oestrous cycle the complete sequence of changes involved in the onset and [illegible] of estrus

es·tru·ate, oes·tru·ate (estru:eit) *pres. part.* **es·tru·at·ing, oes·tru·at·ing** *past* and *past part* **es·tru·at·ed, oes·tru·at·ed** *v.i.* to be in the state of estrus [back-formation fr. *estruation*, the state of being in estrus fr. M.L. *oestrum*, es-[illegible]]

es·trum, oes·trum (estrəm) *n.* estrus [L. *oestrum*, var. of *oestrus*, estrus]

es·trus, oes·trus (estrəs) *n.* a state of intense sexual activity and receptivity in female mammals other than humans and higher apes ‖ an occurrence of this state [L. *oestrus* fr. Gk *oistros*, gadfly, frenzy]

es·tu·ar·i·al (estʃu:əri:əl) *adj.* of or relating to an estuary

es·tu·a·rine (estʃu:ərin, éstʃu:ərin) *adj.* estuarial

es·tu·ar·y (éstʃu:əri:) *pl.* **es·tu·ar·ies** *n.* the tidal mouth of [illegible] (cf. *aestuarium* (tidal)

e·su·ri·ence (isuəri:əns) *n.* avidity for food **e·su·ri·en·cy** *n.* esurience

e·su·ri·ent (isuəri:ənt) *adj.* avid for food [fr. L. *esurire*, to be hungry]

ET *abbr.* elapsed time

e·ta (eitə) *n.* the seventh letter (H, η –e) of the Greek alphabet

e·ta·par·ti·cle (eitəpartik'l) *n.* (*particle physics*) elementary particle with no charge, no spin, and a mass of 549 MEV that quickly decays into pions or gamma rays through electromagnetic interactions

etc. ETCETERA

et cet·er·a (etsétərə, etsetrə) (*abbr.* etc., used to indicate the incompleteness of a list) and others, and so on, *abstract notions such as being, truth, goodness etc.* **et·cet·er·as** *pl. n.* sundry items, extras, a *charge of $20 for etceteras* [L. = and the rest]

etch (etʃ) *v.t.* to engrave (a design etc.) on glass or a metal plate, esp. copper, from which a picture or design can be printed. It is usually done by coating a plate with wax, then cutting lines through the wax to expose the metal, then placing the plate in a bath of acid which eats into the exposed metal ‖ to engrave (a plate) in this way ‖ *v.i.* to practice this art **etch·ing** *n.* the art of producing such plates ‖ a print from an etched plate [Du. *etsen*, G. *atzen*]

e·ter·nal (itə:rn'l) *adj.* never ending, lasting for ever, *the eternal motion of the stars* ‖ without beginning or end in time, *the eternal majesty of the Creator* | ceaseless, or constantly repeated | annoyingly incessant, *stop this eternal arguing* | seemingly limitless, *the eternal wastes of the desert* **e·ter·nal·ize** *pres. part.* **e·ter·nal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·ter·nal·ized** *v.t.* to eternize [O.F.]

Eternal City, the Rome, Italy

eternal triangle a situation of conflict in which two men desire the same woman, or two women the same man

e·ter·ni·ty (itə:niti:) *pl.* **e·ter·ni·ties** *n.* time or existence without beginning or end | the endless state after death ‖ a seemingly endless time [illegible] [M.E. [illegible] O.F.]

e·ter·nize (itə:naiz) *pres. part.* **e·ter·niz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·ter·nized** [illegible] perpetuate, [illegible]

e·te·sian wind (iti:ʒən) a local wind in the E [illegible]

ethacrynic acid [illegible] (*pharm.*) diuretic drug used in edema therapy, marketed as Edecrin

e·tham·bu·tol ($C_{10}H_{24}N_2O_2$) (e0æmbju:tɔl) *n.* (*pharm.*) synthetic antitubercular drug

ethamivan [illegible] intoxication or overdose of sedatives and in [illegible]

(a) a, car, ɔ fawn, ei, snake (e) e, hen, i, sheep, ia, deer, ɛə, bear (i) i, fish, ai, tiger; ɔ, bird (o) o, ox; au, cow; ou, goat, u, poor, ɔi, royal (u) ʌ, duck, u, bull, u: goose, ə, bacillus; ju, cube x, loch, 0, think, ð, bother, ʒ, Zen, ʒ, corsage, d, strange, [illegible]

eth·ane (ēθein) *n.* a gaseous paraffin hydrocarbon (C_2H_6) found in natural gas, and formed as a by-product in the cracking of petroleum. It burns with a clear flame. It has neither color nor smell and is used as a fuel and a source of ethylene [ETHER]

eth·a·nol (eθənɔl, eθənoul) *n.* alcohol ‖ solvent and reagent alcohol additive said to raise gasoline octane rating, eliminate engine knock, and sometimes reduce exhaust emissions [ETHANE]

eth·a·ver·ine ($C_{24}H_{29}NO_4$) (eθəvɛ:ri:n) *n.* (*pharm.*) vasodilator drug; marketed as Ce[illegible]

Eth·el·bald, Aeth·el·bald (eθəlbɔld) (*d.* 860), king of Wessex (856–60). He seized the kingdom while his father Ethelwulf was on a pilgrimage to Rome

Eth·el·bert, Aeth·el·bert (eθəlbə:rt) (*d.* 616), king of Kent (c. 560–616). He was converted to Christianity by St Augustine, and made Canterbury, his capital, a great religious center. He issued the earliest known body of English law

Ethelbert, Aethelbert (*d.* 866), king of Kent (858–66) and of Wessex (860–6), son of Ethelwulf. He spent his reign trying to fight off the Danes

[illegible] king of Wessex and Kent (866–71), son of Ethelwulf. Helped by his brother Alfred, he spent his entire reign fighting the Danes

Ethelred II, Aethelred II 'the Unready' (c. 968–1016), king of England (978–1016). His policy of buying off the Danes, who renewed their attacks on England at this time, was a total failure. The successes of Swein Forkbeard forced him to flee (1013) to Normandy. He came back (1014) on Swein's death

Eth·el·wulf, Aeth·el·wulf (eθəlwulf) (*d.* 858), king of Kent (828–58) and of Wessex (839–56), son of Egbert. He won a victory over the Danes (851) and subdued the North Welsh (853)

e·ther, ae·ther (i:θər) *n.* a hypothetical substance proposed in the wave theory of light as being the medium of propagation of electromagnetic waves ‖ (*chem.*) one of a class of organic compounds of the general constitution R-O-R' (*chem.*) a volatile, inflammable colorless liquid, $(C_2H_5)_2O$, diethyl ether, with a sweet, pungent smell, used as an anesthetic and as a solvent (*rhet.*) the upper regions of the sky (*ancient and medieval philos.*) the quintessence [L. *aether* fr. Gk *aither* fr. *aithein*, to [illegible]

e·the·re·al (iθi:ri:əl) *adj.* light, airy and intangible, *ethereal grace*. heavenly, *an ethereal messenger*. (*chem.*) pertaining to ether **e·the·re·al·[illegible]** **ether·ea[illegible]** **[illegible]** **ether·ealized** *adj.* [L. *aethereus*, like the ether, fr. Gk]

Eth·e·rege (eθəridʒ), Sir George (1635–91), English Restoration comic dramatist, author of 'The Comical Revenge' (1664), 'She Wou'd If She Cou'd' (1668), and 'The Man of Mode' [illegible]

[illegible] **e·ther·i·fying** *past* and *past part.* **e·ther·i·fied** *v.t.* to convert into ether

[illegible] **e·ther·izing** and *past part.* **e·ther·ized** *v.t.* to anesthetize with ether

eth·ic (eθik) 1. *n.* a system of ethics 2. *adj.* ethical **eth·i·cal** *adj.* dealing with ethics, *an ethical theory*. relating to morality of behavior, *ethical standards*. conforming with an accepted standard of good behavior, e.g. in a profession or trade **eth·i·cal·ly** *adv.* in an ethical way. so far as ethics is concerned **eth·ics** *n.* moral philosophy or moral science, i.e. that branch of philosophy which studies the principles of right or wrong in human conduct. a treatise on this science. the moral principles which determine the rightness or wrongness of particular acts or [illegible] ary *fr. ethos*, customary behavior, morals]

eth·i·cal drugs (eθikəl) drugs sold by a doctor's [illegible]

Ethical Movement Ethical Culture. Move[illegible]

e·thi·on·a·mide ($C_8H_{10}N_2S$) (eθi:ɒnəmaid) *n.* (*pharm.*) tuberculostatic drug used in cases resistant to other antitubercular drugs and in [illegible]

E·thi·o·pia (i:θi:ópi:ə) (formerly Abyssinia) a republic (area 395,000 sq. miles, pop. 31,995,000) in N.E. Africa. Capital: Addis Ababa. It includes the autonomous province of Eritrea. People: Galla (half the total), Amhara (the most influential) and Somali, with several minorities. Official languages: Amharic, English. Religion: Coptic, with a large Moslem and local religious minorities and a small Jewish one. The land is 10% arable, 47% pasture and 3% forest. The central plateau (7,000–8,000 ft) stretches from Eritrea to the Kenya border, and is crossed by mountain ranges (Ras Dashan, 15,160 ft) and cut by deep river valleys. The Sudanese slope is covered with forests and savanna. The steeper eastern slopes drop to the Danakil desert in the northeast (below sea level) and to the Ogaden desert in the southeast. South of Addis Ababa lies a chain of lakes in a depression which is part of the Great Rift Valley. Annual rainfall: northern highlands 40–60 ins, southwest highlands 60–80 ins., Somali plateau 20–30 ins, lowlands 5–10 ins. Mean temperatures (F.) highlands 65°, lowlands 87°. Livestock: sheep, cattle, horses, goats. Crops: coffee, teff, durra. Minerals: iron, marble, mica, salt. Exports: coffee (65% of exports), hides, skins. Imports: textiles, fuel oils, vehicles, machinery. Ports: Massawa, Assab. Much trade goes through Djibouti. University: Addis Ababa. Monetary unit: Ethiopian dollar (100 cents). HISTORY The kingdom of Axum flourished from the 1st to the 6th cc. Coptic Christianity was adopted in the 4th c. The rulers (from 1270) claimed descent from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, and extended their territory. Attacked and threatened by Arabs and Turkish Moslems (16th c.) and by the Gallas, Ethiopia suffered from a period of tribal anarchy. The Portuguese made contact with the Negus in 1490, gave military help (1541) and tried unsuccessfully to spread Catholicism (17th c.). Theodore defeated the other chiefs and was crowned emperor (1855), but killed himself because of the defeat inflicted by Sir Robert Napier's British expedition (1867–8). Italy occupied Eritrea (1889) and invaded Ethiopia, but was defeated at Adua (1896) in the reign (1889–1913) of Menelik II, who consolidated the empire, introduced administrative reform, and built the new capital, Addis Ababa (1894). Tafari defeated and expelled the pro-Turkish Lij Yasu (1916) and became regent (1917), Negus (1928), and was crowned Emperor Haile Selassie (1930). Italy invaded (1935) and occupied Ethiopia (1936–41). The British liberated Ethiopia (1941) and the emperor was restored. Eritrea was federated with Ethiopia (1952) and became a province in 1962. In 1974 a military coup overthrew the emperor and a 2,000-year-old monarchy ended. By 1977 communist-backed Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile-Mariam emerged as the leader, and in 1984 the Ethiopian Communist party became Ethiopia's sole political party. Eritrean rebels continued their fight for independence, and the Somalis continued to push the Ethiopians out of the Ogaden, but the new regime had recovered most of those areas by 1981. Drought in the 1980s complicated further Ethiopia's refugee problem that drew worldwide attention as hundreds of thousands fled the north

E·thi·o·pi·an (i:θi:oupi:ən) 1. *adj.* of Ethiopia or its inhabitants. of or relating to the Monophysite Ethiopian Church, founded in the 4th c. and autocephalous since 1949. It has about five million members and uses Ethiopic for its liturgy 2. *n.* a native of Ethiopia

E·thi·o·pic (i:θi:ɒpik, i:θi:oupik) *n.* the ancient language of Ethiopia

eth·moid (eθmɔid) 1. *adj.* (of the bone forming the walls of the cavity at the root of the nose through which pass the olfactory nerves) like a sieve 2. *n.* this ethmoid bone **eth·moi·dal** *adj.* [fr. Gk *ethmoeides*]

eth·narch (eθnɑrk) *n.* (*hist.*) the governor of a province or of a people within an empire **eth·nar·chy** *pl.* **eth·nar·chies** *n.* the office or rank of an ethnarch [fr. *Gk ethnarches* fr. *ethnos*, nation + *archos*, ruler]

eth·nic (eθnik) *adj.* of or relating to a people whose unity rests on racial, linguistic, religious or cultural ties. deriving from or belonging to such racial etc. ties of a people or country. (*hist.*) Gentile or pagan, as opposed to Christian or Jewish **eth·ni·cal** *adj.* **eth·ni·cal·ly** *adv.* according to ethnic grouping [fr. Gk *ethnikos* fr. *ethnos*, nation]

eth·no·cen·trism (eθnouséntrizəm) *n.* the tendency to regard one's own group and culture as intrinsically superior to all others [fr. Gk *ethnos*, nation + CENTER]

eth·nog·ra·pher (eθnɒgrəfər) *n.* a specialist in ethnography

eth·no·graph·ic (eθnougræfik) *adj.* of or relating to ethnography **eth·no·graph·i·cal** *adj.* **eth·no·graph·i·cal·ly** *adv.* from the ethnographic point of view

eth·nog·ra·phy (eθnɒgrəfi:) *n.* the description of the races of mankind [fr. Gk *ethnos*, nation + *graphos*, written]

eth·no·lin·guis·tics (eθnouliŋwístiks) *n.* (*linguistics*) study of ethnic influence on lan[illegible]

eth·no·log·ic (eθn'lɒdʒik) *adj.* ethnological **eth·no·log·i·cal** *adj.* of or relating to ethnology **eth·no·log·i·cal·ly** *adv.* from the ethnological point of view

eth·nol·o·gist (eθnɒlədʒist) *n.* a specialist in ethnology

eth·nol·o·gy (eθnɒlədʒi:) *n.* the science dealing with the races of mankind, their distribution, relationships and activities [fr. Gk *ethnos*, race + *logos*, word]

eth·no·mu·si·col·o·gy (eθnoumu:sikóloudʒi:) *n.* study of music developed by people in various cultures and subcultures **ethnomusicological** *adj.* **ethnomusicologist** *n.*

eth·no·my·col·o·gy (eθnoumaikóloudʒi:) *n.* study of the use of hallucinogenic mushrooms and other plants in religious or culture groups **ethnomycological** *adj.* **ethnomycologist** *n.*

eth·no·sci·ence (eθnousaiens) *n.* study of folklore involving the nature of primitive people

e·thol·o·gy (i:θɒlədʒi:) *n.* the scientific study of animal behavior, esp. with reference to habitat [L. *ethologia*, art of depicting character, fr. Gk]

e·thos (i:θɒs, éθɔs) *n.* the spirit of a people, a civilization or a system, as expressed in its culture, institutions, ways of thought, philosophy and religion ‖ the universal element that informs a literary work (its irony, sadness etc.) as distinct from the subjective details of its making [Mod. L. fr. Gk *ethos*, character]

[illegible] ($C_{11}H_{11}NO_4$) (eθousáksimaid) *n.* (*pharm.*) anticonvulsant drug used in epilepsy therapy; marketed as Zarontin

eth·yl (eθəl) *n.* (*chem.*) the group C_2H_5, a monovalent alkyl radical derived from ethane [illegible]

ethyl alcohol *ALCOHOL, ETHANOL

eth·yl·ben·zene (eθəlbénzi:n) *n.* a liquid hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5C_2H_5$, made esp. from ethylene and benzene and used to make styrene

eth·yl·ene (eθəli:n) *n.* the simplest member, $CH_2{=}CH_2$, of the olefine series of hydrocarbons, a colorless, inflammable gas obtained from petroleum and used chiefly as a raw material in the manufacture of alcohol and plastics [illegible]

ethylene dichloride $C_2H_4Cl_2$, an oily liquid used as a solvent and fumigant

[illegible] **ethylene glycol** [illegible]

eth·yl·par·a·ni·tro phenyl ($C_{14}H_{14}NO_4PS$) (eθəlpærənaitrou) (*chem.*) toxic organophosphorus insecticide and miticide used with malathion on cotton and fruit trees

e·tid·o·caine ($C_{17}H_{28}N_2O$) (etídokein) *n.* (*pharm.*) local anesthetic that stabilizes the neuronal membrane thus preventing conduction of nerve impulses; marketed as Duranest

e·tid·ro·nate ($C_2H_8O_7P_2$) (etidrouneit) *n.* (*pharm.*) drug used in treatment of Paget's bone disease; marketed as Didronel

[illegible] **[illegible]** **acid** ($H_4O_7P_2$) **[illegible]** (*pharm.*) drug used in some bone diseases, esp. Paget's disease, to regulate calcium; marketed as Didronel

e·ti·o·late (i:ti:əleit) *pres. part.* **e·ti·o·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·ti·o·lat·ed** *v.t.* to blanch (plants) by depriving them of sunlight ‖ to give an unhealthy, pale appearance to **e·ti·o·lá·tion** *n.*

[illegible] **[illegible]** **ae·ti·o·log·i·cal** (i:ti:əlɒdʒik'l) *adj.* of or relating to etiology

e·ti·ol·o·gy, esp. *Br.* **ae·ti·ol·o·gy** (i:ti:ɒlədʒi:) *n.* the branch of philosophy which deals with factors of causation. (*med.*) the factors associated with the causation of disease [fr. L. *aetiologia* fr. [illegible]

et·i·o·path·o·gen·e·sis (…) (*med.*) the underlying cause of a disease

et·i·quette (etikit, etiket) *n.* the rules of behavior standard in polite society || the rules governing professional conduct, *medical etiquette* || court ceremonial or convention of ethical life [F. *etiquette*, ticket, label]

Et·na, L. **Aetna** (etnə) Europe's largest active volcano (about 10,850 ft), on the east coast of Sicily. The fertile soil on the slopes is intensively cultivated

E·ton College (i:t'n) England's most famous private secondary school for boys, founded by Henry VI in 1440

E·to·ni·an (i:tounɪən) **1.** *n.* a member of Eton College **2.** *adj.* relating to Eton College || typical of Etonians

e·tor·phine (etɔrfi:n) *n.* (*pharm.*) synthetic sedative drug related to morphine, sometimes used to immobilize wild animals

E·tru·ri·a (itruəri:ə) an ancient country in central Italy, north of the Tiber, south of the Magra, and west of the Apennines (*TUSCANY) || a kingdom, set up by Napoleon (1801), incorporated in the French Empire (1808), and made into the Grand Duchy of Tuscany in 1809 (*ETRUSCAN)

E·trus·can (itrʌskən) **1.** *adj.* of ancient Etruria **2.** *n.* a member of ancient Etruria || the language of ancient Etruria [fr. L. *Etruscus*] —The Etruscans established themselves in Etruria about the 8th c. B.C. and were at the zenith of their power in the 7th c. B.C. Their fine art is best seen in their statues, pottery, tomb decorations, engraved mirrors and architecture. By the 3rd c. B.C. the Romans had expelled the Etruscan kings and made themselves masters of all the country they had ruled

-ette *suffix* indicating a diminutive, as in 'dinette' || indicating a substitute, as in 'leatherette' || indicating female, as in drum 'majorette' [fr. O.F.]

Et·ty (eti:), William (1787–1849), British painter, esp. of the nude. His manner is opulently sensual, within the canons of idealism

é·tude (eitu:d, eitju:d) *n.* (*mus.*) a short composition, written either as an exercise or to demonstrate technique, or to develop a particular limited theme or mood [F. – study]

ETV *abbr.* educational television

E-2 (*mil.*) *HAWKEYE

et·y·mo·log·i·cal (…ing to etymology **et·y·mo·log·i·cal·ly** *adv.* as regards etymology, according to etymology

et·y·mol·o·gist (etəmɔlədʒist) *n.* a specialist in etymology

et·y·mol·o·gize (etəmɔlədʒaiz) *pres. part.* **et·y·mol·o·giz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **et·y·mol·o·gized** *v.t.* to look for or state the etymology of (a word) || *v.i.* to study etymology [fr. L.L. *etymologizare*]

et·y·mol·o·gy (…) *n.* the branch of the study of language dealing with the origin, derivation and development of words || the derivation of a word [O.F. *ethimologie* fr. L. fr. Gk fr. *etumos*, true + *logos*, word]

et·y·mon (…) (étəmɔ) *n.* the root word from which others are derived (e.g. 'hippos', a horse, and 'dromos', a racetrack, are the etymons of 'hippodrome') [L. fr. Gk *etumon*, the real form (neuter of *etumos*, real, true)]

eu- (ju:) *prefix* well [fr. Gk *eus*, good]

Eu·boe·a (ju:bi:ə) (*Gk* Evvoia) a large Greek island (area 1,586 sq. miles, pop. 165,400) in the Aegean off the southeast mainland coast. Chief town: Chalcis. It is largely mountainous (Delphi, 5,718 ft) but the plains produce grain, wine, oil, lemons, honey and figs. Minerals: lignite, magnesite, marble

eu·ca·lyp·tus (…) (*Eucalyptus*, fam. *Myrtaceae*, a genus of trees native to tropical E. Australia. They are used for reafforestation, esp. in N. Africa, S. Brazil and Argentina, because of their rapid growth and great size (up to 300 ft in Australia, and to about 90 ft in S. France). The oil obtained by distillation of the foliage of some species is used esp. medicinally. The trees also yield useful wood, gums and resins [Mod. L. fr. Gk *eu-* well + *kalyptos*, covered, fr. *kaluptein*, to cover, because the buds]

eu·car·y·ote (…) (*biol.*) an organism in which a true nucleus is visible *Cf* PROCARYOTE

[illegible]

[illegible] sented under the form of bread and wine in thanksgiving to God for the redemption of the world by the death of Christ. Its origins are found in the Gospels and in I Corinthians x, xi, the consecrated bread (and, in some Churches, wine) received at Communion **Eu·cha·ris·tic**, [illegible] fr. Gk *eucharistia*, thanksgiving, from Christ's [illegible]

eu·chre, eu·cher (ju:kər) **1.** *n.* a card game for two, three or four players similar to whist but played with a reduced deck **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **eu·chring, eu·cher·ing** *past* and *past part.* **eu·chred, eu·chered** to beat (the trump-making hand) by winning three out of the five tricks [illegible]

eu·chro·ma·tin (ju:kroumətin) *n.* (*biol.*) the portion of chromatin making up the bulk of chromosomes and including active genes

eu·chro·mo·some (ju:kroumousoum) *n.* (*biol.*) a typical chromosome, or autosome

Eu·clid (ju:klid) (3rd c. B.C.), Greek mathematician of Alexandria, virtually the founder of plane geometry. In his 'Elements', of which 13 books survive, he was the first mathematician to give rigorous demonstrations of his theorems

Eu·clid·e·an (ju:klidi:ən) *adj.* pertaining to the principles of Euclid's geometry

Euclid the Socratic (c. 450–c. 380 B.C.), Greek philosopher. He was a disciple of Socrates and the founder of the Megarian school

eu·dae·mon·ism (…izəm) *n.* an ethical system teaching that what is [illegible] lead to happiness (cf. HEDONISM) [fr. Gk *eudaimonia*, happiness]

Eudes (ɔ:d) (Odo, c. 860–98), French king (888–98). As count of Paris, he defended Paris against the Normans (885–7). He was elected to the throne by the nobility, and fought (893–7) the legitimate Carolingian heir, Charles the Simple

eu·di·om·e·ter (ju:di:ɔmitər) *n.* (*chem.*) a glass tube used for measuring the volume changes [illegible] metrik), **eu·di·o·met·ri·cal** *adjs* **eu·di·om·e·try** (ju:di:ɔmitri:) *n.* [fr. Gk *eudios*, clear, pure + *metron*, measure]

Eu·dist (ju:dist) *n.* a member of a teaching society (Congregation of Jesus and Mary) of secular Catholic priests founded at Caen in 1643 by St John Eudes. Their educational work is mainly in Canada

Eu·dox·us of Cni·dus (ju:dɔksəs, knaidəs) (c. 406 B.C.–355 B.C.), Greek astronomer and mathematician and student of Plato. He is thought to have been the first to describe the constellations, and is credited with calculating the length of the solar year

Eu·gene (ju:ʒe:n, ju:dʒi:n), Prince (Eugène de Savoie-Carignan, 1663–1736), Austrian general whose cooperation with Marlborough in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–14) resulted in great victories over the French at Blenheim (1704), Oudenarde (1708) and Mal- [illegible]

eu·gen·ic [illegible] encouraging the production of healthy children **eu·gen·i·cal·ly** *adv.* **eu·gen·ics** *n.* the study of methods of protecting and improving the quality of the human race by selective breeding **eu-** [illegible]

Eu·gé·nie de Guz·man, Comtesse de Teba (1826–1920), wife of Napoleon III and empress of the French [illegible]

Eu·ge·ni·us III (ju:dʒi:ni:əs, ju:dʒi:njəs) (*d.* 1153), pope (1145–53). With St Bernard of Clairvaux he organized the 2nd Crusade [illegible] succeeded in briefly reuniting Christendom by [illegible] mans (1439), the Jacobites (1443) and the Nes- [illegible]

eu·glen·a [illegible] genus of flagellate green algae, found in fresh water standing ponds. They have a trace requirement for Vitamin B_{12} and are used as an assay for its presence [Mod. L. fr. Gk *eu-*, good + *glene*, pupil of the eye]

[illegible]

[illegible] route mortals || the interpretation of myths and legends as glorified accounts of historical [illegible] **eu·he·mer·ist** *n.* **eu·he·mer·ize** *pres. part* **eu·he·mer·iz·ing** *past* and *past part* **eu·he·mer·ized** *v.t.* [after *Euhemerus*, 4th c. B.C. Greek Sicilian philosopher]

Eu·len·spie·gel (ɔilən[pi:g'l), Till, a traditional [illegible] hero of 14th c. Germany, celebrated in a collection of tales published in 1519. His pranks were the subject of a tone poem (1895) by Richard Strauss

Eu·ler (ɔilər), Leonhard (1707–83), Swiss mathematician and friend of the Bernoullis. He was responsible for the revision of nearly all the branches of pure mathematics then known and [illegible] method of analysis. He also did important work in other branches of science

eu·lo·gi·a (ju:loudʒi:ə) *pl.* **eu·lo·gi·ae** (ju:loudʒi:i:) *n.* (*hist.*) blessed bread distributed to those unable to receive Holy Communion. It survives in the Eastern Orthodox Church as the 'antidoron', the remains of the blessed bread from which the consecrated bread was taken, distributed at the end of the Eucharist to those who did not communicate [L. fr. Gk = praise, blessing]

eu·lo·gist (ju:lədʒist) *n.* someone who eulogizes **eu·lo·gis·tic** *adj.* **eu·lo·gis·ti·cal·ly** *adv.*

eu·lo·gize (ju:lədʒaiz) *pres. part.* **eu·lo·giz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **eu·lo·gized** *v.t.* to praise highly in speech or writing [EULOGY]

eu·lo·gy (ju:lədʒi:) *pl.* **eu·lo·gies** *n.* a written or spoken expression of high praise [fr. Gk *eulogia*, praise]

Eu·men·i·des (ju:menidi:z) (*Gk mythol.*) 'the gracious ones', a euphemistic name for the Erinyes

eu·my·co·phyte (ju:maikəfait) *n.* a member of *Eumycophyta*, a phylum of thallophytes comprising the true fungi and the fungi imperfecti [illegible] good + *mukes*, fungus + *phuton*, plant]

E unit a measurement of the ratio of signal to noise in radar: e.g., E1 = 1:1, E3 = 4:1, E5 = 16:1, at saturation point

eu·nuch (ju:nək) *n.* a castrated man or boy [fr. L. *eunuchus* fr. Gk fr. *euné*, bed + *echein*, to [illegible]

eu·on·y·mus (ju:ɔnəməs) *n.* a member of *Euonymus*, fam. *Celastraceae*, a genus of small evergreen trees or shrubs of which the best known are *E. europaeus*, the spindle tree, and *E. atropurpureus*, a North American wahoo or burning bush [fr. Gk *euonymos*, of good or lucky name fr. *eu-*, good + *onoma*, name]

eu·pa·to·ri·um (ju:pətɔri:əm, ju:pətouri:əm) *n.* a member of *Eupatorium*, fam. *Compositae*, a genus of plants or shrubs mainly tropical but including the European hemp agrimony [Mod. L. fr. Gk *eupatorion*, agrimony, hemp agrimony]

eu·pep·sia (ju:pep[ə, ju:pepsi:ə) *n.* good digestion (opp. DYSPEPSIA) [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *eu-*, *well* + *peptein*, to digest]

eu·pep·tic (ju:peptik) *adj.* having, or caused by, [illegible] (opp. DYSPEPTIC) [fr. Gk *eupeptos*, [illegible] well], *peptein*, to digest]

eu·phe·mism (ju:fəmizəm) *n.* the use of a pleasant, polite or harmless-sounding word or expression to mask harsh, rude or infamous truths, e.g. to 'pass away' for 'to die' || the word or phrase so used **eu·phe·mis·tic** *adj.* **eu·phe·mis·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *euphemismos* fr. *eu-*, [illegible]

eu·phe·mize (ju:fəmaiz) *pres. part* **eu·phe·miz·ing** *past* and *past part* **eu·phe·mized** *v.t.* to use [illegible] [fr. Gk *euphemizein*, to speak well of]

eu·phe·nics [illegible] improving the human race by genetic engineer[illegible] of the members of a group

eu·phon·ic (ju:fɔnik) *adj.* euphonious **eu·phon·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

eu·pho·ni·ous (ju:founi:əs) *adj.* having eu[illegible]

eu·pho·ni·um (ju:founi:əm) *n.* (*mus.*) the brass [illegible] fr. Gk *euphonia*, pleasant sound]

eu·pho·nize [illegible] **eu·pho·nized** [illegible] cause to have euphony

eu·pho·ny (ju:fəni:) *pl.* **eu·pho·nies** *n.* a pleasant concordance of sound (*phon.*) a tendency [illegible]

'an' instead of 'a' before words beginning with a vowel [F *euphonie* fr. Gk]

eu·phor·bi·a (juːfɔrbɪə) *n.* a member of *Euphorbia*, fam. *Euphorbiaceae*, a genus of xerophytic shrubs or trees and a few plants (*SPURGE) mainly tropical. All possess latex, and many are poisonous. Some produce gums and oils. Medicinal plants of the family yield castor oil and croton oil. The cassava is of this family [L. *euphorbea*, after *Euphorbus*, physician to King

eu·pho·ri·a (juːfɔːɹə, juːfouɹɪə) *n.* a feeling of well-being or elation (often, as in drunkenness, deceptive). **eu·phor·ic** (juːfɔrɪk, juːfouɹɪk) *adj.*

eu·phor·i·gen·ic (juːfɔrɪdʒenɪk) *adj.* inducing euphoria

eu·pho·tic (juːfoutɪk) *adj.* (*envir.*) of upper layers of water where light is sufficient to permit growth of green plants

eu·phra·sia (juːfreɪʒə) *n.* a member of *Euphrasia*, fam. *Scrophulariaceae*, a genus of hemiparasitic plants of temperate regions [M.L. fr. Gk

Eu·phra·tes (juːfreɪtiːz) one of the two great rivers of Mesopotamia, birthplace of the ancient civilizations of Babylonia and Assyria. It flows 1,700 miles from the mountains of E. Turkey through Syria and Iraq (where its lower course is navigable) to the Shatt-al-Arab and thence 100 miles to the Persian Gulf. Along its alluvial flood plain dates, cereal grains and livestock are raised. The river floods twice yearly

eu·phu·ism (juːfjuːɪzəm) *n.* an elaborate, highly artificial style of writing and speaking, fashionable in late 16th- and early 17th-c. England, characterized by antithesis, far-fetched simile, and alliteration [after *Euphues*, hero of two prose romances (1579, 1580) by John Lyly]

Eu·rail Pass (juəreɪl) ticket for virtually unlimited travel on European railroads. It is available for various periods of time at a lower-than-ordinary price

Eur·a·sia (juəreɪʒə, juəreɪʃə) the land mass of Europe and Asia as a unit

Eur·a·sian (juəreɪʒən, juəreɪʃən) **1.** *adj.* with one European and one Asian parent ‖ of or relating to Eurasia **2.** *n.* someone having one European parent and one Asian parent

Eu·rat·om (juːrætəm) (*acronym*) for European Atomic Energy Community

Eure (ɛːr) a department (area 2,330 sq. miles, pop. 423,000) of N. France, southwest of the lower Seine (*NORMANDY). Chief town: Evreux

Eure-et-Loir (ɛːreɪlwɑːr) a department (area 2,291 sq. miles, pop. 335,200) of N. central

eu·re·ka (juːriːkə) (*interj.*) (*rhet.*) an expression of intense pleasure on thinking suddenly of the answer to some knotty problem [Gk *heureka* I have found (it): Archimedes is supposed to have uttered this on thinking of a way to measure

eurhythmic *EURYTHMIC

Eu·ric (juːrɪk) (c. 420–c. 484), king of the Visigoths (466–c. 484). He conquered and ruled a large part of Spain and Gaul

Eu·rip·i·des (juːrɪpɪdiːz) (c. 480 BC–406 BC), Greek poetic dramatist, author of about 92 plays. His plays were less grandiose than those of Sophocles and Aeschylus, and contemporaries regarded them as inferior. His plots still

drawn with great vividness and insight, as if

Eighteen tragedies survive, among them 'Alcestis', 'Medea', 'Hippolytus', 'Andromache', 'Trojan Women', 'Iphigenia at Aulis', 'Iphigenia in Tauris' and 'The Bacchae', and one satyr play

ven denominations (German marks, or Swiss

European company for sale in Western Eu-

Eu·ro·cheque (juːroutʃek) *n.* (*Br.*) a credit card

Eu·ro·com·mu·nism (juːroukɔmjuːnɪzəm) *n.* the policies of the Communist Party in the U.S.S.R.

Eu·ro·crat (juːrəkræt) (*fr.*) the administrators of European Economic Community (the European Common Market). **Eurocrat** *n.*

Eu·ro·cur·ren·cy (juəroukəːrənsiː) *n.* (*banking*) cash on deposit in the European money market and available for loans outside the country of its origin, e.g., Euromarks, Eurodollars. **syn** Eurofunds, Euromoney

Eu·ro·dol·lars (juərouɒlərs) *pl. n.* American dollars deposited in banks outside U.S.A., esp. in Europe, which serve as short-term capital and flow where interest rates are highest. *Cf.* EUROCURRENCY

Eu·ro·mar·ket (juəroumɑrkit) *n.* the international money market in currencies of nations outside the locality

Eu·ro·pa (juróupə) (*Gk mythol.*) daughter of Agenor, king of Tyre. She was loved by Zeus who, in the form of a white bull, carried her off to Crete

Eu·rope (júərəp) the fifth largest continent (area 3,800,000 sq. miles, pop. c. 683,000,000) forming the western extension of Eurasia. Political units: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, part of the U.S.S.R., the Vatican City, Yugoslavia. HISTORY (see also separate countries). Caves in France and Spain show traces of occupation by Cro-Magnon man (c. 50,000–10,000 BC). Civilization in Europe developed first in the area of the Aegean Sea, notably the Minoan civilization of Crete (c. 3000–c. 1400 BC) and the Mycenean civilization of the Greek mainland (c. 1400–c. 1200 BC). Greece was invaded by Aeolians, Ionians and Dorians, and developed an empire extending along the Mediterranean, and a city-state civilization which flourished c. 500–400 BC. Greece fell (338 BC) to Philip II of Macedon, whose son, Alexander the Great, spread Hellenistic culture into Asia. The Italian peninsula was settled (c. 8th c. BC) by the Etruscans, but Rome revolted against them and founded a republic (509 BC). The Romans dominated the whole peninsula by 300 BC, drove the Carthaginians from Sicily in the 1st Punic War (264–241 BC) and overran Spain in the 2nd Punic War (218–201 BC). Rome completed the conquest of Greece (146 BC) and, by the 2nd c. AD, extended its empire around the Mediterranean, through Spain and Gaul to Britain, the Rhine, the Danube and the Balkans. Christianity became legal (313) in the Roman Empire, which split (395) into the Byzantine Empire and the West Roman Empire. The latter fell (476) to the Vandals and Visigoths, who also invaded Spain, while other Germanic tribes, the Franks and Burgundians overran Gaul, and the Angles, Saxons and Jutes conquered England (5th c.). The kingdom of the Franks expanded (6th–8th cc.), to cover what is now France, the Low Countries, Austria, Switzerland, most of Germany and part of Italy, and Charlemagne was crowned emperor of the West (800). On his death (814), his empire split up but Otto I attempted to revive it (962) as the Holy Roman Empire. Spain was conquered (8th c.) by the Moors, and remained part of Islam until the 13th c. Northern Europe was ravaged by Viking raids (8th–10th cc.) and central Europe by the Hungarians (late 9th c.). Feudalism spread throughout the continent (9th–11th cc.), and its ideals of knighthood found expression in the Crusades (1096–1270). Church and State

its height (early 13th c.) under Innocent III, but then declined (14th c.) with the growth of national monarchies. The population increased (11th–13th cc.), towns, crafts and trade revived, and Flanders and Italy became the centers of the cloth industry (13th c.). But the Black Death (mid-14th c.) ushered in a century of economic recession, during which England and France fought sporadically in the 'Hundred Years' War' (1337–1453). The Byzantine Empire fell (1453) with the capture of Constantinople by the Ottoman Turks. Classical learning revived in Europe during the Renaissance

the invention of printing by movable type (mid-15th c.). Voyages of discovery, notably by the Portuguese (late 15th c.), to India and the New World were followed by European expansion in these areas and wars over trade and colonies (16th c.). The Reformation (early 16th c.) led to religious wars in Germany (1546–54), France (1562–98) and the Low Countries (1572–1648), culminating in the Thirty Years' War (1618–48). Meanwhile, the Ottoman Empire extended through the Balkans and up the Danube. Dominance in Europe passed from Spain and Portugal (16th c.) to the Netherlands (early 17th c.) and France (late 17th c.). France was exhausted by the wars of Louis XIV's reign (1643–1715), and England emerged as the leading naval and economic power in Europe (early 18th c.). England, with a parliamentary monarchy and religious tolerance from 1689 onwards, was the center of the Industrial Revolution (mid-18th c.) and acquired a vast empire. The 18th c., the century of Enlightenment, saw the growth of Russia and Prussia under benevolent despots and the decline of the Ottoman Empire. The constitutional balance of power, previously based on the rivalry between France and the Hapsburgs, now centered on Austria, Russia and Prussia. The French Revolution (1789–99) overturned government and society in France, setting up a limited monarchy (1789–92) and then a republic (1792–9). Napoleon I, who became first consul of France (1799) and emperor (1804), led French armies across Europe in the French Revolutionary Wars (1792–1802) and the Napoleonic Wars (1803–15). By 1812 he controlled almost all of continental Europe, but his final defeat at Waterloo (1815) was followed by the restoration of the monarchies of Europe by the Congress of Vienna (1815). The forces of absolutism crushed liberal revolts in Spain and Naples (1820) but there were more serious revolutions in 1830 in France and Belgium, and in 1848 in France, Italy, Austria, Hungary and in many of the German states. By a mixture of war and diplomacy, national unity was achieved by Italy (1861) and by Germany (1871). The Hapsburg Empire, shaken by nationalist movements in the Balkans, was formed into the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary (1867). Russia, one of the few countries to have made no constitutional progress in the 19th c., underwent a revolution (1905) and obtained certain reforms before the Bolshevik revolution (1917) set up a communist government. The last quarter of the 19th c. had seen the growth of heavy industry in many continental countries, which took part in a worldwide scramble for colonies to find raw materials and markets. The resultant rivalries contributed to the 1st world war (1914–18). After the defeat of Germany (1918), the war was ended by the Treaty of Versailles (1920), and Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and what was later called Yugoslavia all became independent. Hungary was separated from Austria. Economic recession (1929–30) brought widespread unemployment and was followed by the rise of fascist dictatorships in Italy and Germany. These countries, rearming despite the ineffectual League of Nations, intervened successfully in the Spanish Civil War (1936–9). Italy, having seized Ethiopia (1935), annexed Albania (1939), while Germany invaded Austria (1938), Czechoslovakia (1939) and Poland (1939), thereby sparking off the 2nd world war (1939–45). Germany overran successively (1939–41) Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Yugoslavia and Greece. The Germans were driven back from Russia (1943), Italy surrendered to the Allies (1943) and, after Allied landings in northern France (1944), Germany surrendered (1945). After the war, the Soviet Union dominated eastern Europe, extending its control to Albania (1945), Bulgaria and Rumania (1946), Hungary and Poland (1947), Czechoslovakia (1948), and, for a time (1945–8), to Yugoslavia. Elsewhere in Europe, economic aid was provided by the U.S.A., through the Marshall Plan (1948–51). Germany was partitioned and remained a source of disagreement between the Soviet Union and the West. Most W. European nations joined NATO (1949) and those on the other side of the Iron Curtain joined the Warsaw Pact (1955). The cultural, social and economic unity of western Europe was furthered by the formation of the Council of Europe (1949), the European Coal and Steel Community (1952) and the

European Monetary Agreement (1958) The European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community (both effective since 1958) and the European Free Trade Association (1959) were formed. Eighteen European countries joined the U.S.A. and Canada in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (1961). The collapse of dictatorships in Portugal and Greece (1974) and the death of Franco (1975) [illegible] repressive regimes in Western Europe, but the imposition of martial law in Poland (1981), Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan (1979) and U.S. deployment of additional nuclear missiles in Western Europe (1983) increased tension between East and West.

Eu·ro·pe·an (yŏŏrəpēən) *adj.* [illegible] inhabiting Europe ‖ of, relating to, like, situated in, spoken in, happening in or extending throughout Europe; affirming the unity of Europe. *a European outlook* ‖ (of a plant or animal) native to Europe. [illegible] cate a form introduced into North America or to distinguish the European from the native form having the same name) **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Europe.

European Atomic Energy Community (*abbr.* EURATOM) (part of the European Community) The Treaty of Rome (1957) established EURATOM as a coordinated effort by European countries to regulate and research nuclear energy's potential among the member nations. In 1967 it merged with the EEC (European Economic Community or Common Market).

European Communities (preceded by *the*) three distinct European communities exist: the European Economic Community, usu. called the Common Market or the EEC; the European Coal and Steel Community; and the European Atomic Energy Community, usu. referred to as Euratom. The Communities share five major institutions: the Commission, the Council of Ministers, the European Parliament, the Court of Justice, and the European Council.

European Economic Community (*abbr.* EEC) an organization usually called the 'Common Market', arising from the Treaty of Rome and effective since 1958, consisting initially of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Seat: Brussels. It aims at securing increased productivity, free mobility of labor, control of restrictive practices, and coordinated transport and commercial policies in member countries. Cooperation in coal, iron ore and steel has been effective since 1952 and in nuclear research since 1958. A full customs union and common external tariff became effective on July 1, 1968. Overseas territories linked with the Community are associated members. The entry (Jan. 1, 1973) of Denmark, Ireland and Britain and Norway was fully negotiated (1972), but Norway's voters rejected membership (1972). Greece became a full member (1979) and Spain and Portugal joined (1986).

European Free Trade Association (*abbr.* EFTA) an organization consisting of Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Great Britain, effective 1960. '72 Finland became an associate member (1961) and Iceland a full member (1970). It aimed at the progressive abolition of tariffs on imports of goods originating [illegible] and Denmark (1973) and Portugal (1986) withdrew when they joined the EEC. In 1973 the remaining members arranged with the enlarged EEC to remove tariffs on all industrial products by January 1984. An economic cooperation agreement was also reached with Yugoslavia (1983).

Eu·ro·pe·an·ism [illegible] or spirit that gives a special character to European peoples and their cultures; an interest in, or love of, what is specially characteristic of Europe ‖ a sense of European unity.

Eu·ro·pe·an·ize (yŏŏrəpēənīz) *v.t.* **eu·ro·pe·an·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **eu·ro·pe·an·ized** *v.t.* to impose a European form or forms on.

European Monetary Agreement an agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and [illegible] pean Payments Union (1950). It operates a multilateral system of settlements between member countries and provides short-term credits from a European Fund.

European Monetary System (*banking*) [illegible]

[illegible] where the price includes room and service but not meals (cf. AMERICAN PLAN).

[illegible] ment. Symbol Eu, at. no. 63, at. mass 151.96.

Eu·ro·poort (yŏŏroupōrt) a new port to the west of Rotterdam for the importation of oil, coal, min[illegible]

Eu·ro·port (yŏŏroupōrt) *n.* a port in Britain or on the continent advantageous for importing into the European Common Market or other continental nations.

Eu·ro·ster·ling (yŏŏrəustə·rliŋ) *n.* (*banking*) [illegible] Europe *Cf.* Eurocurrency, Eurodollars.

[illegible] (early 5th c. BC), who commanded the Greek [illegible] a decisive victory at Salamis (480 BC).

Eu·ryd·i·ce (yŏŏridisē) (*Gk mythol.*) ORPHEUS.

Eu·rym·e·don (yŏŏrimidən) a river in Pamphylia, where Cimon decisively defeated the Persians (468 BC).

[illegible] and twin of Procles, with whom he ruled Sparta. From them originated the dual kingship of Sparta.

Eu·rys·the·us (yŏŏrisθēəs, yŏŏrisθyŏŏs) (*Gk myth.*) [illegible] out his 12 labors (cf. HERACLES).

eu·ryth·mic, eu·rhyth·mic (yŏŏriðmik) *adj.* (esp. of architecture) harmoniously proportioned. **eu·ryth·mi·cal, eu·rhyth·mi·cal** *adj.* **eu·ryth·mics, eu·rhyth·mics** *n.* the training of the body in graceful and harmonious movement by exercise, often to the accompaniment of music, a method devised by the Swiss composer Emile Jaques-Dalcroze (1865-1950). [fr. L. *eurythmia* fr. Gk fr. *eu-*, good + *rhuthmos*, proportion]

Eu·se·bi·us (yŏŏsē·biəs) (c. 265–340), bishop of Caesarea. His 'History of the Church' was the first scholarly work on this subject.

[illegible] 342), Arian leader who supported Arius at the Council of Nicaea (325), baptized Constantine (337) and became patriarch of Constantinople (339).

Eustachian tube [illegible] connecting the middle ear and the upper part of the pharynx, permitting the equalization of pressure on each side of the tympanum [after Bartolommeo *Eustachio* (c. 1500-74), Ital. anat[illegible]

Eustachian valve a fold of the lining membrane of the heart which in the fetus directs the blood from the vena cava inferior to the left [illegible]

eu·tec·tic (yŏŏtektik) **1.** *adj.* of an alloy or solution whose proportions are such that its melting point is the lowest for any mixture of the same components. **2.** *n.* a eutectic solution or alloy [fr. Gk *eutektos*, easily fused].

eu·tec·toid (yŏŏtektoid) **1.** *n.* a eutectic formed in the solid state. **2.** *adj.* like a eutectic.

Eu·ter·pe (yŏŏtə·pē) the Muse of music.

[illegible] liberate, painless killing of persons who suffer from a painful and incurable disease or condition, or who are aged and helpless [Gk fr. *eu-*, good + *thanatos*, death].

eu·then·ics (yŏŏθeniks) *n.* a science which aims at improving the race by bettering environmental conditions [fr. Gk *euthenein*, to flourish].

[illegible] the aging process of a body of water choked by plant life, evolution into a marsh, with the depletion of available oxygen, followed by eventual disappearance. Eutrophication is often speeded by human activities that add too many nutrients. **eutrophicate** *v.* **eutrophied** *adj.*

Eu·tro·pi·us (yŏŏtroupēəs) (4th c. AD), Latin historian. He wrote a survey of Roman history.

Eu·ty·ches (yŏŏtikēz) (c. 375–c. 454), archiman[illegible] cedon (451) the heresy of Monophysitism, which he propounded, was condemned.

EVA (*abbr.* extravehicular activity.

[illegible] to abandon (a town or position) ‖ to empty (a dangerous place) of troops, civilians, material etc. ‖ to remove (troops, civilians, material etc.) from a dangerous place ‖ to empty. *to evacuate air from a cylinder* ‖ to discharge the contents of (a bodily organ, the bowels). **e·vac·u·a·tion** *n.* **e·vac·u·ee** (ivækjuē) *n.* an evacuated person [fr. L. *evacuare* (*evacuatus*), to empty out].

e·vad·a·ble (iveidəbəl) *adj.* able to be evaded.

e·vade (iveid) *pres. part.* **e·vad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·vad·ed** *v.t.* to escape from by skill, cunning, deception, dexterity etc. ‖ to find a way of getting out of (something demanded, asked or expected of one), dodge, *to evade income tax* ‖ to [illegible] [illegible] ‖ (*law*) [illegible]

[illegible]

e·vad·er (iveidər) *n.* one who has become isolated in hostile or unfriendly territory and eludes capture by an enemy.

[illegible] **ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·vag·i·nat·ed** *v.t.* (*physiol.*) to turn (a tubular organ) inside out ‖ *v.t.* (of such an organ) to protrude in such a way that [illegible] [illegible] [fr. L. *evaginare* (*evaginatus*), to unsheathe].

E·vag·o·ras I (ivægərəs) (c. 435–c. 374 BC), king of Salamis in Cyprus (c. 410–c. 374 BC). Isocrates's biography of him (c. 365 BC) is the earliest biography extant in Greek.

e·val·u·ate (ivælyŏŏeit) *pres. part.* **e·val·u·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·val·u·at·ed** *v.t.* to determine or assess the value of ‖ (*math.*) to express the value of (a quantity) numerically. **e·val·u·a·tion** [illegible] [fr. L.]

E·van·der (ivændər) (*Gk mythol.*) a prince from Arcadia who settled in Latium. He entertained and helped Aeneas and his followers.

ev·a·nesce (evənes) *pres. part.* **ev·a·nesc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ev·a·nesced** *v.i.* to fade away, disappear like smoke or as though by evaporation [fr. L. *evanescere*].

ev·a·nes·cence (evənesəns) *n.* the quality of being evanescent ‖ the fact of evanescing.

ev·a·nes·cent (evənesənt) *adj.* fading or disappearing quickly [fr. F. *evanescent*].

e·van·ge·li·cal (ivændʒelikəl) **1.** *adj.* concerned with, or relating to, the preaching of the Christian gospel, *the evangelical mission of St Paul* ‖ contained in, or in accordance with, the teaching of the Gospels, *the evangelical counsels of perfection* ‖ of, like, or relating to the Gospels ‖ of or relating to the school of theology within the Protestant Church which teaches that men are saved or justified by faith, denies that good works and sacraments are in themselves efficacious for salvation, avoids ritual, and recognizes no authority in religious matters other than the Bible. **2.** *n.* someone who preaches, teaches or holds this theological position. **e·van·ge·li·cal·ism** *n.* [fr. L.L. *evangelicus* fr. [illegible]

Evangelical Church the name given to the united Lutheran and Reformed Church in Germany. The German Evangelical Church (E.K.D.) was forcibly united in 19th-c. Prussia, and voluntarily in 1946. It has a membership of 41 million, the majority of Lutheran [illegible]

e·van·ge·lism [illegible] of the Christian gospel, missionary activity [fr. [illegible]

e·van·ge·list (ivændʒəlist) *n.* an author of one of the four Gospels (Sts. Matthew, Mark, Luke, John) ‖ a preacher of the Christian gospel, an evangelizer or missionary. **e·van·ge·lis·tic** *adj.* of, relating to, or like the Christian gospel or [illegible] ing the Christian gospel ‖ tending towards the [illegible] Gk].

e·van·ge·lize [illegible] **liz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·van·ge·lized** *v.t.* to teach Christianity to or spread the Christian gospel in [fr. L.L. *evangelizare* fr. Gk].

[illegible]

Evans, Sir Arthur John (1851–1941), British [illegible] lished works include 'Cretan Pictographs and [illegible]

Evansville (evənzvil) a city (pop. 130,496) in S.W. Indiana; automobile bodies, foundry products, gas engines, breweries. Evansville Col[illegible]

[illegible] **ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·vap·o·rat·ed** *v.t.* (of a liquid or solid) to assume the vapor state by a

gradual physical change to which all solids and liquids are subject, at all temperatures, though the rate of change may be very slow ‖ to disappear, leaving no trace, *their enthusiasm evaporated* ‖ *v.t.* to cause to evaporate, by raising the temperature or reducing the pressure of [fr. L. *evaporare (evaporatus)*]

evaporated milk unsweetened whole milk reduced to a thick consistency by evaporation

evaporating dish (*chem.*) a porcelain dish in which a solution may be evaporated to leave the dissolved substance as a residue

e·vap·o·ra·tion (ivæpəréiʃən) *n.* an evaporating or being evaporated ‖ disappearance without trace [F. fr. L. *evaporatio (evaporationis)*]

e·vap·o·ra·tor (ivæpəreitər) *n.* an apparatus for evaporating

evapotranspiration (ivapoutrænspiréiʃən) *n.* (*envir.*) loss of water from a land area due to the transpiration of plants and evaporation from soil

evapotranspire (ivapoutrænspáiər) *v.t.* (*envir.*) to stimulate water evaporation and transpiration from soil **evapotranspiration** *n.*

Ev·arts (évərts), William Maxwell (1818–1901), U.S. statesman and lawyer. He served as counsel for President Andrew Johnson in the impeachment trial (1868), as counsel for the U.S.A. in the 'Alabama' arbitration (1872), and as Republican chief counsel in the disputed Hayes-Tilden presidential election (1876)

e·va·sion (iváiʒən) *n.* the act or a means of evading (a danger, a duty, the law etc.) ‖ a dodging or avoiding e.g. of a question, the truth, a point under discussion etc. [F. *évasion*]

e·va·sive (iváisiv) *adj.* not candid, evading or dodging the material point, *an evasive answer* ‖ serving to avoid trouble or danger, *evasive tactics* ‖ not easily caught [fr. F. *évasif*]

Eve (i:v) (*Bible*) the first woman, created by God to be the wife of Adam (Genesis iii, 20)

eve (i:v) *n.* the day before some named day, esp. a Church festival, *Christmas Eve* or before a day important for some event, *on the eve of the wedding* ‖ the brief period before some momentous or culminating event, *the eve of victory* ‖ (*rhet.*) evening, dusk [short for EVEN n.]

e·vec·tion (ivékʃən) *n.* an inequality in the motion of the moon in its orbit caused by the gravitational pull of the sun [fr. L. *evectio (evectionis)* fr. *evehere*, to carry away]

Ev·e·lyn (i:vlin), John (1620–1706), English diarist. Like Pepys, his contemporary, Evelyn lived a full public life. His diary covered 65 years, compared with Pepys's 10. It is of greater historical importance but less personal interest.

e·ven (i:vən) *adj.* (of a surface) smooth, without irregularities, *an even coat of paint* ‖ steady, constant, uniform, not jerky or irregular, *an even flow of work* ‖ (of temper, disposition, mental state) equable, not easily ruffled ‖ of equal height, *the river rose till it was even with the windows* ‖ equal, *an even balance between opposing forces* ‖ exact, exactly whole, without a fraction, *an even 10 seconds* ‖ (of bets, chances, odds etc.) equally balanced, with the odds or probability neither for nor against, *it is even money that he will keep his title* ‖ giving a whole number when divided by two (opp. ODD), *2, 4, 6, 8, 10 are even numbers* **of even date** (*Br.*, in business letters) of the same date as that on which the writer is writing, *we have received your letter of even date* **to break even** to finish neither as a winner nor a loser **to get even** to be revenged, *to get even with someone* [O.E. *efen*]

even *adv.* exactly, precisely, just (emphasizing the exact time or manner of an event or action), *even as he opened the door he sensed the thieves' presence* ‖ (intensifying a negative) *he didn't even attempt three of the questions* ‖ (intensifying a positive) *even the authorities disagree* ‖ (intensifying a comparative) *it is even colder* ‖ (concessive clause) *I'll finish it even if it takes me all night* ‖ (emphasizing an incongruity) *she wears a coat even when it is hot* ‖ indeed, *though* ‖ **even** *v.t.* (often with 'out', 'up', 'off') to make or 'all' to become even [O.E. *efnan*]

evening (i:vniŋ) *n.* the later part of the day as darkness approaches ‖ the interval between

tion or occupation taking place in the evening [O.E. *æfnung*]

evening dress formal evening clothes, traditionally white bow tie and tails or black bow tie and tuxedo for men and a full-length dress for women

evening primrose a member of *Oenothera*, fam. *Onagraceae*, a large genus of plants native to America. *O. biennis* is cultivated for its long-tubed yellow flowers which open in the evening and give off scent

evening star a planet, esp. Venus, shining brightly at evening in the western sky in the northern hemisphere

e·vens (i:vənz) *pl. n.* (*Br.*) even odds, *the favorite started at evens*

even so nevertheless

e·ven·song (i:vənsɔŋ, i:vənsɒŋ) *n.* the evening service of the Anglican Church, corresponding to the Roman Vespers (to which the word is still sometimes applied)

e·vent (ivent) *n.* an occurrence, esp. one regarded as having importance, *the event made a great impression on him* ‖ an occurrence notable as being an exception to routine, *going to the opera is quite an event for us* ‖ a separate item in a program of games, athletic contests, racing etc. ‖ (*math.*) one of several independent probabilities **at all events** having regard to all possible occurrences **in any event** whatever may occur **in either event** whichever of two possible occurrences takes place **in the event of** in case of **the normal** (or **natural**) **course of events** the expected succession of cause and effect, *in the normal course of events he will be head of the firm* **e·vént·less** *adj.* without any notable happenings, *an eventless journey* [O.F.]

e·ven·tem·pered (i:vəntempərd) *adj.* not easily perturbed or vexed, calm

e·vent·ful (iventfəl) *adj.* full of important, exciting or interesting events, *an eventful career* ‖ important because associated with an important event, *on that eventful morning...*

e·ven·tide (i:vəntaid) *n.* (*rhet.*) evening

e·ven·tu·al (iventʃu:əl) *adj.* final, occurring as a final result or end, *confident of eventual victory* **e·ven·tu·ál·i·ty** *pl.* **e·ven·tu·al·i·ties** *n.* something that may possibly occur **e·vén·tu·al·ly** *adv.* in the end [F. *éventuel*, pertaining to events]

e·ven·tu·ate (iventʃu:eit) *pres. part.* **e·ven·tu·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·ven·tu·at·ed** *v.i.* to come as a result, *did any good eventuate from their talks?* ‖ to happen in the end [fr. L. *eventus*, event]

ev·er (évər) *adv.* (with a negative, a partial negative, a doubt, a question or a condition) at any time, *no man has ever doubted my word, they hardly ever go to bed before midnight, I doubt whether there ever was any such person, have they ever met? if you are ever in the neighborhood you must visit us* ‖ (with a comparison) *it is hotter than ever* ‖ (to intensify a comparison or emphasize a question) *why ever didn't you write to me?* ‖ (with 'before', to add emphasis) *before airplanes were ever thought of* ‖ always, *he came late as ever* **ever after, ever since** for all subsequent time [O.E. *æfre*]

Ev·er·est (évərist) the highest mountain in the world (29,028 ft), in the Himalayas on the Nepal-Tibet border. Attempted by many expeditions, the peak was first reached by Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norkay on May 29, 1953. It is named for Sir George Everest (1790–1866), who completed the trigonometrical survey of India

Ev·er·ett (évərit), Edward (1794–1865), U.S. statesman, educator and orator. He delivered (1863) the principal oration at the dedication of the national cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., preceding Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and raised $70,000 for the preservation of Mt. Vernon as a national shrine by his nation-wide oration on George Washington

ev·er·glade (évərgleid) *n.* a marsh or swamp, partly covered in tall grass. ◆ EVERGLADES, THE

Ev·er·glades, the (évərgleidz) a large tract of swampland in Florida, part of which is a national park

ev·er·green (évərgri:n) **1.** *adj.* bearing green leaves throughout the year, e.g. laurel, fir, holly (cf. DECIDUOUS) (*rhet.*) always fresh, *evergreen memories* **2.** *n.* an evergreen tree, shrub

ev·er·last·ing (évərlæstiŋ, everlastiŋ) **1.** *adj.* lasting for ever ‖ seemingly without end ‖ unlikely to wear out ‖ constantly and infuriatingly repeated, *a child's everlasting 'why?'* **2.** *n.* an everlasting flower

everlasting flower a member of several genera of fam. *Compositae*, and certain other plants whose flower heads retain their shape and color for a long time after being dried, an immortelle

ev·er·more (évərmɔr, évərmour) *adv.* henceforth forever [fr. obs. *evermo* fr. O.E. *aefre má*]

e·ver·sion (ivə́:rʒən, ivə́:rʃən) *n.* an everting or being everted [O.F. fr. L. *eversio (eversionis)*]

ever so (*pop.*, esp. intensifying an adjective or adverb) very, *he is ever so much better*

e·vert (ivə́:rt) *v.t.* (*med.*) to turn (an organ) inside out ‖ to turn outwards **e·vért·ed** *adj.* (*bot.*) turned sharply outwards **e·vér·tor** *n.* a muscle which gives an outward movement to a part of the body, esp. the foot [fr. L. *evertere*, to overturn]

eve·ry (évri:) *adj.* each and all (followed by a singular noun and verb), *every Monday we go to market*, (or used with a possessive pronoun) *he anticipates my every wish* each possible or conceivable, *he has had every advantage* ‖ strong or well founded, *you have every reason to fear him* **every now and again, every now and then, every once in a while, every so often** from time to time, occasionally [O.E. *æfre*, ever+*ælc*, each]

every bit to an equal extent, quite, *she is every bit as pleased as you are*

eve·ry·bod·y (évri:bɔdi:) *pron.* every person (of people in general), *not everybody would volunteer for such work* ‖ every person (in a particular group), *no one answers the phone—everybody must be out*

eve·ry·day (évri:dei) *adj.* ordinary, part of normal day-to-day routine ‖ common, familiar, *accidents are an everyday occurrence at this corner* ‖ for ordinary daily wear or use, *an everyday jacket*

every inch in all respects, through and through, *every inch a patriot*

Eve·ry·man (évri:mæn) *n.* the ordinary common man, the man in the street [after the central character, typifying man, in the 15th-c. English morality play 'The Summoning of Everyman']

eve·ry·one (évri:wʌn) *pron.* everybody

every other each alternate, *every other Saturday is a holiday*

eve·ry·thing (évri:θiŋ) *pron.* all things, or all relevant things, *the strike brought everything to a standstill* ‖ something supremely important, *success is not everything*

eve·ry·where (évri:hwɛər, évri:wɛər) **1.** *adv.* in or to every place ‖ in all its parts, *his evidence is everywhere coherent* ‖ wherever, *you see it everywhere you look* **2.** *pron.* every place

every which way (*pop.*) in complete disorder, *things were lying around every which way*

Eve·sham, Battle of (i:vʃəm) a battle (1265) in which Simon de Montfort was defeated and killed by royalist forces led by the future Edward I, during the Barons' War

e·vict (ivikt) *v.t.* to turn (a person) out, esp. to turn (a tenant) out of a house or land ‖ (*law*) to recover (property, a right or title) by legal proof and judgment, of or from the person who holds it **e·vic·tion, e·vic·tor** *ns* [fr. L. *evincere (evictus)*, to conquer]

ev·i·dence (évidəns) **1.** *n.* anything that provides material or information on which a conclusion or proof may be based, an indication, *there was some evidence of foul play but no clue* ‖ (*law*) information, given by a witness in court (oral), contained in documents (documentary), or provided by things (real), used to prove or disprove the point at issue or to arrive at the truth ‖ (*theol.*) the certainty of an undeniable truth, *the evidences of divine revelation* **in evidence** present, to be seen, noticeably present, prominent **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ev·i·denc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ev·i·denced** to be evidence for, show, *his confused answers evidenced a guilty conscience* [F. *evidence*]

ev·i·dent (évidənt) *adj.* clear, obvious to the eye or the mind **ev·i·dent·ly** *adv.* clearly, obviously ◆

ev·i·den·tial (evidénʃəl) *adj.* constituting or relating to evidence

e·vil (i:vəl) **1.** *adj.* wicked, *an evil man, evil counsels* ‖ arising from or caused by real or supposed wickedness, *evil stories are told about her* ‖ indicating wickedness, *an evil gleam in his eye* ‖ foul, disgusting, *an evil stench* ‖ (*rhet.*) disastrous, ill-omened **2.** *n.* what is morally wrong,

what hinders the realization of the good ‖ what is materially, esp. socially, very harmful, *the evils of famine and disease* [M.E. *uvel, eville, iwel* fr. O.E. *yfel*]

e·vil·do·er (i:vəldu:ər, i:vəldu:ər) *n.* *archet.* someone whose actions are evil

evil eye a supposed power bestowed on a person whereby his glance brings sickness, bad luck or death

e·vil-mind·ed (i:vəlmaindid) *adj.* someone set on doing evil

e·vince (ivins) *pres. part.* **e·vinc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·vinced** *v.t.* to show, manifest (some quality, e.g. gratitude) [fr. L. *evincere,* to conquer]

e·vis·cer·ate (ivisəreit) *pres. part.* **e·vis·cer·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·vis·cer·at·ed** *v.t.* to disembowel (a fowl, rabbit etc.) ‖ to weaken seriously by cutting out, e.g. on grounds of propriety, what was the vital content of (a book, play etc.) [fr. L. *eviscerare (evisceratus)*]

ev·o·ca·tion (evəkéiʃən) *n.* a calling forth, evoking [fr. L. *evocatio (evocationis)*]

e·voc·a·tive (ivɔkətiv) *adj.* tending to evoke memories, images or associations [fr. Mod. L. *evocativus*]

e·voc·a·to·ry (ivɔkətəri:, ivɔkətouri:) *adj.* evocative [fr. Mod. L. *evocatorius*]

e·voke (ivóuk) *pres. part.* **e·vok·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·voked** *v.t.* to cause to be expressed or made manifest in response, *his words evoked laughter* ‖ to bring to mind, cause to be felt, *the music evoked a stream of associated ideas* ‖ to summon (a spirit) by the use of magic [fr. F. *évoquer*]

ev·o·lute (évəlu:t, esp. *Br.* i:vəlu:t) **1.** *n.* (*geom.*) a curve traced by the free end of a thread of finite length when it is wound upon another curve (the involute) thus tracing the locus of the latter's centers of curvature **2.** *adj.* (*bot.*) with edges rolled outwards [fr. L. *evolvere (evolutus),* to roll out]

ev·o·lu·tion (evəlú:ʃən, esp. *Br.* i:vəlú:ʃən) *n.* a continuous change from a simple to a more complex form ‖ the gradual development e.g. of an idea, argument, plot, institution or social group ‖ (*pl.*) changes in military or naval or airplane formations ‖ (*pl.*) changes in the relative positions of dancers, football players etc. ‖ (*math.*) the extraction of roots from an expression ‖ (*phys.*) continuous emission, *evolution of heat* (cf. ABSORPTION) ‖ the theory that all living things have changed in response to environmental conditions by the natural selection of randomly occurring mutations, developing from the simplest forms to complex forms which are more prolific and stronger, due to their better adaptation to their environment **ev·o·lu·tion·al, ev·o·lu·tion·ar·y** *adjs* **ev·o·lu·tion·ist** *n.* someone who accepts the theory of evolution [fr. L. *evolutio (evolutionis),* an opening out, unfolding]

e·volve (ivɔ́lv) *pres. part.* **e·volv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **e·volved** *v.t.* to change continuously from the simple to the more complex ‖ *v.t.* to cause to unfold or develop, *to evolve a plan* ‖ (*phys.*) to emit **e·vólve·ment** *n.* [fr. L. *evolvere,* to unfold, open out]

e·von·y·mus (ivɔ́nəməs) *n.* the euonymus

E·vo·ra (évurə) a town (pop. 50,235) in Upper Alentejo, S. Portugal: Roman ruins, cathedral (12th c.)

Ev·ros (évrɔs) *MARITSA

e·vul·sion (iválʃən) *n.* a pulling out or tearing out [fr. L. *evulsio (evulsionis)*]

E·wald (ívəl), Johannes (1743–81), Danish poet and dramatist. His many plays include 'The Fishers' (1778)

E·we (éiwei, éivei) *pl.* **E·we, E·wes** *n.* a people of S. Ghana, S. Togo and S.W. Benin, speaking a Kwa language ‖ a member of this people ‖ their language

ewe (ju:) *n.* a female sheep [O.E. *eowu*]

ew·er (jú:ər) *n.* a widemouthed pitcher [fr. A.F. *ewiere,* O.F. *eviere*]

Ew·ing (jú:iŋ), James (1866–1943), U.S. pathologist known for his research and for classifying tumors. His works include 'Neoplastic Diseases' (1919, 4th ed., 1940) and 'Cancer' (1931)

ex (eks) *prep.* (of stocks and shares) without, *ex dividend* (i.e. without the pending dividend) (*conversely of bonds: the price is £20 ex. dividend*) (of goods, such as transport, must be paid by the buyer) ‖ [

ex- (eks) *prefix* out, forth ‖ deprived of, without ‖ thoroughly ‖ former, as in 'ex-president' [M.E. fr. Med. L. fr. L.]

exa- (*prefix*) standard international combining prefix meaning 10^18

ex·acer·bate (igzæsərbeit, igzæsərbeit) *pres. part.* **ex·acer·bat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·acer·bat·ed** *v.t.* to make (a quarrel) more violent ‖ to irritate or provoke (someone) to anger ‖ to make (a disease) more serious **ex·acer·ba·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *exacerbare (exacerbatus)*]

ex·act (igzækt) **1.** *adj.* completely correct or accurate ‖ precise, *an exact fit* ‖ (used to intensify) very, *the exact opposite* ‖ precisely determined, *no exact time was fixed* ‖ meticulous, *exact in following out orders* ‖ calling for precision and accuracy, *engraving is an exact art* ‖ (of number) the correct (as opposed to method) [see 2. *v.t.*] to insist upon having, demand, *to exact unswerving obedience* ‖ to enforce payment of (a penalty, debt, tax etc.), *to exact retribution* **ex·act·a·ble** *adj.* **ex·act·ing** *adj.* making great trying or continual demands ‖ difficult to satisfy or please [fr. L. *exigere (exactus),* to weigh out]

ex·act·a (igzæktə) *n.* (*horse racing*) method of betting on a horse race in which first- and second-place horses are picked in order *Cf* PER

ex·ac·tion (igzækʃən) *n.* the enforcing of a payment, esp. when burdensome or unjust ‖ the payment enforced ‖ a burdensome or unreasonable demand or duty [F.]

ex·act·i·tude (igzæktitu:d, igzæktitju:d) *n.* the quality of being exact [F.]

ex·act·ly (igzæktli:) *adv.* in an exact manner ‖ wholly, entirely, far from, by no means, *not exactly pleased* ‖ (used to confirm what has just been said or as a positive answer to a question) quite correct

exact science a science, such as physics, in which data can be obtained by direct measurement and can be treated mathematically, under simple conditions of physical control

ex·ag·ger·ate (igzædʒəreit) *pres. part.* **ex·ag·ger·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·ag·ger·at·ed** *v.t.* to go beyond the truth in describing, estimating or representing, *to exaggerate difficulties* ‖ to lay increased emphasis upon, *her hairstyle exaggerates the roundness of her face* ‖ to make larger than normal, *in their pictures children exaggerate heads and arms* **ex·ag·ger·á·tion** *n.* **ex·ag·ger·a·tive** (igzædʒərəitiv, igzædʒərətiv) *adj.* **ex·ag·ger·a·tor** (igzædʒəreitər) *n.* [fr. L. *exaggerare (exaggeratus),* to pile up]

exaggerated stereoscopy *HYPERSTEREOSCOPY

ex·alt (igzɔ́lt) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to raise up (in position or dignity) ‖ to praise highly, give glory to ‖ to fill with elation [fr. L. *exaltare,* to lift up]

ex·al·ta·tion (egzɔltéiʃən) *n.* a state of mental or spiritual elation or excitement ‖ a raising or being raised to a high position or dignity [F.]

Exaltation of the Holy Cross (the feast of Holy Cross Day, Sept. 14) a commemoration of the return to Jerusalem of the Holy Cross, after the Byzantine Emperor Heraclius had recaptured it from the Persians early in the 7th c.

ex·am (igzæm) *n.* an examination (testing of knowledge) [by shortening]

ex·am·i·na·tion (igzæminéiʃən) *n.* an inspection, *a medical examination* ‖ a considering, *an examination of the relationship between science and religion* ‖ a questioning, *under examination the prisoner broke down* ‖ (often shortened to 'exam') a testing of knowledge or capabilities **ex·am·i·na·tion·al** *adj.* [F.]

examination paper the questions which a candidate has to answer in writing ‖ his written

ex·am·ine (igzæmin) *pres. part.* **ex·am·in·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·am·ined** *v.t.* to look carefully and closely at, inspect (in order to discover the facts, carry out a test, detect a mistake or fraud etc.) ‖ to inquire into, give careful thought to, *to examine a problem* ‖ to question, *to examine a witness* ‖ to test the knowledge or capabilities of ‖ *v.i.* to act as examiner **ex·am·i·nee** (igzæminí:) *n.* a student who is examined **ex·am·in·er** *n.* [F. *examiner*]

instance, a mode of behavior to imitate, a punishment meant also as a warning, or a victim of

rule or principle, or which helps to make a

ex·an·them (igzænθəm, eksænθəm) *n.* exanthema

exan·the·ma (egzænθi:mə, eksænθi:mə, egzænθéimə, eksænθéimətə, eksænθi:mətə), **ex·an·the·mas** *n.* (*med.* and *vet.*) an eruption or rash, e.g. the spots in measles or the eruption on the skin and mucous membrane in foot and mouth disease [L.L. fr. Gk *exanthema* fr. *ex,* out + *antheein,* to blossom]

ex·arch (éksɑrk) *n.* the civil and military governor of a province of the Byzantine Empire ‖ (in the Orthodox Eastern Church) the head of a self-governing Church (e.g. that of Bulgaria), ranking in dignity between a patriarch and a metropolitan **ex·ar·chate** (éksɑrkeit) *n.* the province ruled by an exarch ‖ his office [fr. L. *exarchus* fr. Gk]

ex·as·per·ate (igzæspəreit) *pres. part.* **ex·as·per·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·as·per·at·ed** *v.t.* to annoy or irritate beyond measure (*rhet.*) to make more violent or bitter, *a conflict exasperated by tribal jealousies* **ex·as·per·á·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *exasperare (exasperatus),* to make rough]

Ex·cal·i·bur (ekskǽləbər) King Arthur's magic sword, in the Arthurian legend. According to one version, Arthur drew it from a stone, and this was a proof of his royal descent

ex ca·the·dra (ékskəθi:drə) *adj.* and *adv.* with authority [L. = from the chair]

ex·ca·vate (ékskəveit) *pres. part.* **ex·ca·vat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·ca·vat·ed** *v.t.* (*archaeol.*) to expose by digging away the covering earth etc. from, *they excavated whole streets at Pompeii* ‖ to hollow out by digging, *to excavate a trench* [fr. L. *excavare (excavatus),* to hollow out]

ex·ca·va·tion (ekskəvéiʃən) *n.* a digging out or being dug out ‖ a hole made by excavating ‖ (esp. *pl.*) a site where excavating has been done [fr. L. *excavatio (excavationis)*]

ex·ca·va·tor (ékskəveitər) *n.* someone who excavates ‖ a mechanical digger

ex·ceed (iksi:d) *v.t.* to go beyond (a given or proper limit) ‖ to be greater than in number or degree **ex·céed·ing** *adj.* (*rhet.*) very great in quality, *exceeding kindness* **ex·céed·ing·ly** *adv.* very [M.E. *exceden* fr. F. *exceder*]

ex·cel (iksél) *pres. part.* **ex·cel·ling** *past* and *past part.* **ex·celled** *v.t.* to be superior to in quality, degree, performance etc. ‖ *v.i.* to be outstandingly skilled or gifted, *she excels as a cook* **to excel oneself** to do outstandingly well [fr. F. *exceller*]

ex·cel·lence (éksələns) *n.* very great merit, quality or ability [F.]

Ex·cel·len·cy (éksələnsi:) *pl.* **Ex·cel·len·cies** *n.* the title given to ambassadors, governors general, the governors of certain states of the U.S.A., high commissioners for Commonwealth countries, and some other officials [fr. L. *excellentia,* excellence]

ex·cel·lent (éksələnt) *adj.* extremely good [F.]

ex·cel·si·or (iksélsi:ər) *n.* very fine wood shavings used for packing, stuffing upholstery etc [L. comp. of *excelsus,* high]

ex·cept (iksept) *v.t.* to exclude from a list, rule, statement, classification etc. ‖ *v.i.* (with 'to' or 'against') to take exception [fr. F. *excepter*]

except 1. *prep.* apart from, excluding **2.** *conj.* (often with 'that') only, but, *the car is in good order except that the brakes need relining* [fr. L. *excipere* (*exceptus*) to omit]

ex·cept·ing (ikseptiŋ) *prep.* and *conj.* except [fr. M.E. fr. pres. part. of *excepten*]

exception (iksepʃən) an excluding or being excluded ‖ someone or something excepted from a general rule, class etc. ‖ (*law*) an objection against a decision made by the judge during the course of an action **to take exception to** to be offended by, with the exception of, except for, with the exception that **ex·cép·tion·a·ble** *adj.* open to objection [fr. L. *exceptio (exceptionis)*]

exceptive (iksəptiv) expressing omission or exclusion, e.g. 'excluding', 'apart from', 'not counting' **2.** *n.* such a word or phrase [fr. L.L. *exceptivus*]

ex·cerpt **1.** (éksɔ:rpt) *n.* a selected passage from a written work or musical composition **2.** (iksɔ́:rpt) *v.t.* to take excerpts from literary or other compositions **ex·cérp·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *excerpere (excerptus),* to pluck out]

excess [illegible]

penditure the amount by which something is greater than what is usual or permitted etc , *a*

violent than accepted standards of conduct al-

inordinate indulgence in sensual pleasure ‖ *(chem.)* an amount of one substance greater

other in excess of over, *luggage in excess of 40 lbs. is taxed* **to excess** beyond normal limits, immoderately **2.** (ɛkses, ɪkses) *adj* of something greater than what is usual or permitted, *excess weight* [fr. F *excès*]

ex·ces·sive (ɪksesɪv) *adj* going beyond the limit of what is needed, tolerable, desirable etc , *to drive at excessive speed* very great, *excessive kindness* [F *excessif*]

ex·cess-profits tax (ɛksesprɒfɪts) a tax levied, esp in wartime, on business profits in excess of the average of a specified period

ex·change (ɪkstʃeɪndʒ) *pres part* **ex·chang·ing** *past* and *past part* **ex·changed** *v t* to give or

to interchange, take or receive from another (the same thing as that which one gives, or its equivalent), *to exchange greetings, exchange addresses* to change over from (one thing to another), to substitute (one for another), *to exchange London fog for Riviera sunshine* to change (money) from one currency to another ‖ *v i* (of money, with 'at' or 'for') to have a specified value in another currency ‖ to change places, holidays, jobs etc with someone [O.F *eschangier*]

in return for something else ‖ a reciprocal giving and receiving of things of the same kind, *an exchange of letters* an interchange of visits, jobs etc ‖ a changeover from one thing to another, *a welcome exchange of poverty for comfort* a thing given in return for something else, *would this phonograph be a fair exchange for your tape recorder?* ‖ the conversion of the money of one country into that of another, the price of one country's money in the currency of another a central place of business for merchants, brokers or financiers, *a wool exchange* (STOCK EXCHANGE) (*telephone*) the local center to which subscribers are connected and through which they make and receive calls, *pl* , *banking*) checks etc sent to a central clear-

being exchangeable **ex·change·a·ble** *adj* capa-

exchange control control by a country of the exchange of its money against foreign money, with the ability to devalue or revalue when nec-

for buying imports, for foreign travel or emigration, for foreign investments etc and can claim

rency in return, as a safeguard against 'hot' money (speculative money moving between

a pool of world currencies for countries to bor-

exchange theory a theory of social behavior that holds that the actions of individuals, particularly in formal organizations, are motivated by the expectation of having their favors returned although the obligation so created is diffuse rather than specific as in economic ex-

lated by Pierre Prevost that all material bodies are continually absorbing, emitting and reflect

ex·che·quer (ɪkstʃekə) *n* a state treasury the

are electrically stimulated, immediately before emission of light, and leading to the creation of another form of the dye

ex·cise 1. (ɛksaɪz) *n* a tax duty levied on the manufacture, sale or consumption within a country of certain commodities, or the charge

CUSTOMS) **2.** (ɪksaɪz) *vt pres. part.* **ex·cis·ing**

on [prob. fr. M. Du. *excys*]

ex·cise (ɪksaɪz) *pres. part.* **ex·cis·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·cised** *v.t.* to cut away by surgery ‖ to remove, strike out, *the footnotes have been excised from the popular edition* **ex·ci·sion** (ɪksɪʒən) *n.* a cutting out ‖ the thing cut out [fr. L. *excidere* (*excisus*)]

ex·cit·ing *pres. part.* **ex·cit·ed** *past* and *past part.* **ex·cit·ed** *v.t.* (a person) to be intense ,, to arouse (admiration, jealousy etc), to stir up (the imagination etc.), to incite (a mob) to collective action or hysteria (*biol.*) to stimulate, cause to respond ‖ (*elec.*) to cause to be electrically active or magnetic **ex·cit·a·bil·i·ty** *n.* **ex·cit·a·ble** *adj.* able to be excited ‖ emotionally unbalanced, quickly enraged or worked up **ex·cit·ant** (ɪksaɪt'nt, ɛksɪtənt) *n.* something which excites ‖ (*med.*) a stimulant **ex·ci·ta·tion** (ɛksaɪteɪʃən) *n.* **ex·ci·ta·to·ry** (ɪksaɪtətərɪ, ɪksaɪtətourɪ) *adj.* (*med.*) stimulating **ex·cite·ment** *n* an exciting or being excited ‖ a thing or event that causes excitement **ex·cit·ing** *adj.* [F. *exciter*]

ex·ci·ton (ɛksətɒn) *n.* (*electr.*) a specially excited state of electrons in an insulator or semiconductor that permits transmission of energy without an electric charge, sometimes described as an electron and a hole in a bound state

ex·ci·ton·ics (ɛksətɒnɪks) *n.* (*electr.*) study of solid state physics dealing with excitons in dielectrics and semiconductors **excitonic** *adj*

ex·claim (ɪkskleɪm) *v.t.* to cry out in emotion or excitement ,(*v.t.* to utter under the stress of sudden thought or emotion [fr. F. *exclamer*]

ex·cla·ma·tion (ɛkskləmeɪʃən) *n.* the act of exclaiming the words exclaimed ‖ an interjection [F.]

exclamation point, exclamation mark the punctuation mark (!) which follows an exclama-

tourɪ) *adj* of or relating to exclamation ‖ fond of using exclamations

ex·clave (ɛkskleɪv) *n.* a part of a country geographically separated from the main part and surrounded by foreign territory (of which it is an enclave) [fr. EX-+L. *clavis*, key]

ex·clude (ɪkskiu:d) *pres. part.* **ex·clud·ing** *past* and *past part* **ex·clud·ed** *v.t.* to keep out, prevent or forbid the entry of to leave out, *to exclude from blame* to make impossible, prevent, *to exclude the possibility of error* to leave out of account, *they exclude the possibility of murder* **ex·clud·ing** *prep* except, excepting [fr.

ex·clu·sion (ɪkskluʒən) *n* an excluding or being excluded **to the exclusion of** in such a way as to exclude, *he plays chess to the exclusion of other interests* **with the exclusion of** except for [fr. L. *exclusio* (*exclusionis*)]

barring of evidence unlawfully obtained

ex·clu·sive (ɪkskluːsɪv) **1.** *adj.* sole, not shared with any others, *exclusive rights* confined to a selected few (esp the rich or snobbish), *an exclusive neighborhood* fastidiously selective, *exclusive in one's choice of friends* having the

(*Br.*, of terms charged) limited to what is specified **2.** *adj* (of dates, numbers etc) not counting the first and last mentioned, *8 to 16 exclusive* **exclusive of** excluding, not allowing for, *sales, exclusive of this month's, have reached a million*

tat·ing *past* and *past part* **ex·cog·i·tat·ed** *v. t.* to

(*excogitare* (*excogitatus*)]

ex·com·mu·ni·cate 1. (ɛkskəmju:nɪkeɪt) *v. t. pres. part.* **ex·com·mu·ni·cat·ing** *past* and *past*

partially or totally from communion with the Church **2.** (ɛkskəmju:nɪkɪt) *adj* excommunicated **3.** (ɛkskəmju:nɪkɪt) *n* an excommunicated person **ex·com·mu·ni·ca·tion** *n* an excommunicating or being excommunicated. Lesser excommunication excludes from the sac-

(*excommunicatus*), to excommunicate]

ex·co·ri·ate (ɪkskɔːrɪeɪt, ɪkskourɪeɪt) *pres. part* **ex·co·ri·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·co·ri·at·ed** *v.t.* to remove the skin from by tearing, rubbing, grazing, scalding etc. ‖ (*rhet.*) to criti-

ex·cor·i·a·tion *n* [fr. L. *excoriare* (*excoriatus*), to flay]

ex·cre·ment (ɛkskrəmənt) *n.* waste matter ex-

ex·cre·men·tal (ɛkskrəment'l) *adj* [F. *excrement*]

ex·cres·cence (ɪkskres'ns) *n.* an abnormal growth (on a plant, an animal or the human body, e.g. a wart) , a normal external growth, e.g. an elephant's trunk [fr. L. *excrescentia* fr. *ex*, out + *crescere*, to grow]

ex·cres·cent (ɪkskres'nt) *adj.* forming or like an excrescence ‖ (*gram.*) epenthetic [fr. L. *excrescens* (*excrescentis*) fr. *excrescere*, to grow out]

ex·cre·ta (ɪkskriːtə) *pl n.* urine and feces, the nonnutritive material taken in with food and passed out of the alimentary canal ‖ (*bot.*) deleterious substances formed within a plant [L.]

ex·crete (ɪkskriːt) *pres. part.* **ex·cret·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·cret·ed** *v.t.* to eliminate (waste matter) from the plant or animal system **ex·cre·tive** *adj.* **ex·cre·to·ry** (ɛkskrətərɪ, ɛkskrətourɪ) **1.** *adj.* of or for excretion **2.** *n. pl.* **ex·cre·to·ries** an excretory organ [fr. L. *excernere* (*excretus*), to separate out]

ex·cre·tion (ɪkskriːʃən) *n.* the act of excreting ‖ the matter excreted [fr. L. *excretio* (*excre-*

—Some end products of animal metabolism, often nitrogenous compounds, are useless or harmful to the organism. They are excreted from the body, indigestible matter being excreted as feces and urea and other compounds as urine, or they are made harmless within it. Excretion also takes place through the skin (expelling water, salts, fat) and from the lungs (carbonic acid gas). Invertebrates have various means of getting rid of waste products, e.g. the contractile vacuole in the amoeba and other protozoa, nephridia in the earthworm, Malpighian tubules in insects etc. Plants produce few waste products: these are usually excreted in gaseous form or stored as harmless solids

ex·cru·ci·at·ing (ɪkskruːʃɪeɪtɪŋ) *adj.* exceedingly painful or hard to bear [pres. part. of obs. verb *excruciate*]

ex·cul·pate (ɛkskʌlpeɪt, ɪkskʌlpeɪt) *pres. part.* **ex·cul·pat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·cul·pat·ed** *v.t.* to declare free from blame **ex·cul·pá·tion** *n.* **ex·cul·pa·to·ry** (ɪkskʌlpətərɪ, ɪkskʌlpətourɪ) *adj.* [fr. EX-+L. *culpa*, fault]

ex·cur·rent (ɪkskɑːrənt, ɪkskʌrənt) *adj.* (*zool.*) of ducts, channels or canals in which there is an outgoing flow, as in sponges ‖ (*bot.*) having the midrib of the leaf projecting beyond the apex ‖ (*bot.*) having a single, straight, undivided main stem, as in some coniferous trees [fr. L. *excurrens* (*excurrentis*) fr. *excurrere*, to run out]

ex·cur·sion (ɪkskɑːrʒən, ɪkskɑːrʃən) *n.* a short pleasure trip to and from a place, esp. one at reduced rates on public transport ‖ a wandering from the subject, a digression ‖ the attempting of an activity other than one's usual one, *an excursion into politics* ‖ (*astron.*) a deviation from the normal path of a heavenly body **ex·cur·sion·ist** *n.* [fr. L. *excursio* (*excursionis*), a

ex·cur·sive (ɪkskɑːrsɪv) *adj.* of or characterized by digression, *an excursive treatment of a subject* [fr. L. *excurrere* (*excursus*), to go forth]

ex·cur·sus (ɛkskɑːrsəs) *pl.* **ex·cur·sus·es, ex·cur·sus** *n* a special note or appendix in a learned work dealing with a particular point or

ex·cus·a·ble (ɪkskjuːzəb'l) *adj.* that can be excused or pardoned justified **ex·cús·a·bly** *adv.*

(ɪkskjuːzətourɪ) *adj* serving or intended to excuse, apologetic

ex·cuse (ɪkskjuːz) *pres. part.* **ex·cus·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·cused** *v.t.* to free (oneself or someone else guilty of a fault) from blame ‖ to be a reason for not blaming, *nothing can excuse such carelessness* to forgive, overlook, *to excuse a fault* to release (someone) from an obligation, undertaking or duty, *your ill-health will excuse you from night duties* to give exemption from, *he is excused night duty* ,, to permit (someone) to leave a classroom etc. [M.E. *escusen*, *excusen* fr. O.F.]

ex·cuse (ɪkskjuːs) *n* the act of excusing ‖ something which serves to excuse a pretext, *his backache is only an excuse for not gardening* ‖

ex-di·rec·to·ry (ɛksdəréktəri:) *n.* (*Br.*) unlisted telephone numbers

ex-dis (ɛksdɔs) *n.* code word for limited distribution of documents to Cabinet-level personnel

ex-eat (ɛksi:ət) *n.* (*Br.*) a permission to be absent (e.g. from a college) ‖ a letter authorizing a priest to leave one diocese and take up duty in another [L. = let him go out, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subjunctive of *exire*]

ex-e·cra·ble (ɛksikrəb'l) *adj.* arousing horror and detestation, *an execrable crime* ‖ very bad, *in execrable taste* **ex-e·cra·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *execrabilis*]

ex-e·crate (ɛksikreit) *pres. part.* **ex-e·crat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex-e·crat·ed** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to condemn as hateful or abominable ‖ to loathe ‖ *v.i.* to utter curses **ex-e·cra·tion, ex-e·cra·tor** *ns.* **ex-e·cra·to·ry** (ɛksikrətəri:) *adj.* [fr. L. *execrari* (*execratus*), to declare sacred or accursed]

ex-ec·u·tant (igzékjutənt) *n.* a performer, esp. a musical performer [F. *executant* pres. part. of *executer*, to execute]

ex-e·cute (ɛksikju:t) *pres. part.* **ex-e·cut·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex-e·cut·ed** *v.t.* to carry out, put into effect, *to execute an order* ‖ to perform, *to execute a dance routine* ‖ to make, esp. as a craftsman, *to execute a pair of candlesticks.* ‖ (*law*) to draw up and complete in correct legal form ‖ to fulfill, *to execute the duties of chairman* ‖ to meet (a trade order) ‖ to put (a condemned person) to death [fr. F. *executer*]

ex-e·cu·tion (ɛksikju:ʃən) *n.* a carrying out, putting into effect or fulfilling ‖ a performance, esp. of a musical work ‖ the inflicting or suffering of the death penalty ‖ the act of completion in a legally valid form, *the execution of a legal instrument* **ex-e·cu·tion·er** *n.* someone who carries out the death sentence [M.E. *execucion* fr. A.F.]

ex-ec·u·tive (igzékjutiv) **1.** *adj.* concerned with, or relating to, the putting into effect of orders, plans or policies, *executive power* **2.** *n.* the executive branch of a government ‖ a person holding an executive position in a business firm etc. [EXECUTE]

executive privilege the legally nonbinding practice by the U.S. President or his presidential assistants of refusing to answer questions posed by Congressional committees by claiming separation of powers

ex-ec·u·tor (igzékjutər) *n.* a person appointed by a testator to carry out the provisions of his will ‖ someone who puts something into execution, esp. a craftsman or artist **ex-ec·u·to·ry** (igzékjutəri:, igzékjutouri:) *adj.* administrative ‖ designed to have effect at some future time or in a certain contingency, *an executory contract* **ex-ec·u·trix** (igzékjutriks) *pl.* **ex-ec·u·tri·ces** (igzékjutráisi:z), **ex-ec·u·trix·es** *n.* a woman executor [A.F. *executour*]

ex-e·ge·sis (ɛksidʒi:sis) *pl.* **ex-e·ge·ses** (ɛksidʒi:si:z) *n.* an explanation or commentary on the meaning of a text, esp. of the Scriptures **ex-e·gete** (ɛksidʒi:t) *n.* someone who explains or expounds Scripture **ex-e·get·ic** (ɛksidʒétik), **ex-e·gét·i·cal** *adjs* **ex-e·gét·ics** *n.* the science of exegesis, esp. the interpretation of Scriptural texts [Gk *exégesis*, explanation]

ex-em·plar (igzémplər) *n.* a model to be imitated ‖ a typical specimen of a class [M.E. *exemplaire* fr. O.F.]

ex-em·pla·ry (igzémpləri:) *adj.* without fault, worthy to be copied ‖ serving as a warning example ‖ typical, serving as an example or illustration [fr. L.L. *exemplaris* fr. *exemplum*, example]

ex-em·pli·fi·ca·tion (igzemplifikeiʃən) *n.* an exemplifying ‖ an example ‖ (*law*) a properly witnessed and sealed copy

ex-em·pli·fy (igzémplifai) *pres. part.* **ex-em·pli·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex-em·pli·fied** *v.t.* to serve as an illustration or example of, illustrate ‖ to give an example of, *to exemplify the use of a phrase* ‖ (*law*) to make a properly witnessed and sealed copy of [fr. M.L. *exemplificare*]

ex-empt (igzémpt) **1.** *adj.* (with 'from') not liable to, free from, a duty, law, tax etc **2.** *v.t.* to cause to be exempt **ex-empt·i·ble** *adj.* [fr. F. *exempt*, *exempter*]

ex-emp·tion (igzémpʃən) *n.* immunity from some obligation, e.g. military service [F.]

ex-e·qua·tur (ɛksikweitər) *n.* a document recognizing a consul, issued by the government of the country to which he is sent ‖ (*hist.*) the authorization by the civil power of the publication of papal bulls, decrees etc., or the right (denied by the papacy) to decide whether they should be published [L. = let him perform, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subjunctive of *exequi*]

ex-e·quies (ɛksikwi:z) *pl. n.* (*rhet.*) funeral ceremonies [O.F.]

ex-er·cise (ɛksərsaiz) **1.** *n.* the use or practice of a quality, power, right, *exercise of tact* ‖ the use of bodily power for [illegible] *exercise of sheer strength* ‖ physical exertion for the sake of bodily health ‖ training or practice to develop skill, aptitude, mental or spiritual powers, or something designed to do this ‖ a task set for students, to give practice or to test knowledge ‖ a training operation for troops ‖ (*pl., Am.*) a program of songs, speeches etc. given at a school or college, *graduation exercises* ‖ a work of art that is in the nature of a trial or practice attempt, *the new work is an interesting exercise in 12-tone technique* **2.** *v. pres. part.* **ex-er·cis·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex-er·cised** *v.t.* to use, practice (a quality, power [illegible] *exercising rights, exercising the right to vote*) ‖ to give exercise to, *to exercise a horse* ‖ to train, give practice to, *to exercise children in mental arithmetic* ‖ to carry out (duties, a function) ‖ to make demands on, *to exercise someone's patience* ‖ to be a difficulty to, *this problem has exercised the best brains in the industry* ‖ *v.i.* (of troops, bodily exercise etc.) to take part in practice operations [O.F. *exercice*]

ex-ergue (igzə:rg, ɛksə:rg) *n.* the space on a coin or medal below the main design, usually on the reverse, for an inscription, date etc. ‖ what is engraved there [F. fr. Gk *ex*, outside + *ergon*, work]

ex-ert (igzə:rt) *v.t.* to make effective use of, bring into operation, *to exert one's influence* **to exert oneself** to make an effort **ex-er·tion** *n.* **ex-er·tive** *adj.* [fr. L. *exserere* (*exsertus*), to put forth]

Ex·e·ter (ɛksitər) the county town (pop. 95,621) of Devonshire, England. Cathedral (12th–14th cc.). University (1955)

ex-e·unt (ɛksi:ənt) a stage direction for actors to go off [L. 3rd pers. pl. pres. indicative of *exire*, to go out]

ex-fil·tra·tion (ɛksfiltreiʃən) *n.* removal of personnel or units from areas under enemy control

ex-fo·li·ate (ɛksfóuli:eit) *pres. part.* **ex-fo·li·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex-fo·li·at·ed** *v.i.* (*bot.*, of leaves or scales) to come off ‖ (*geol.*, of rocks subjected to weathering) to split off in flakes or scales ‖ *v.t.* (*bot.*) to shed (leaves or scales from a bud) **ex-fo·li·a·tion** *n.* **ex-fo·li·a·tive** (ɛksfóuli:eitiv, ɛksfóuli:ətiv) *adj.* [fr. L. *exfoliare* (*exfoliatum*)]

ex-ha·la·tion (ɛkshəléiʃən) *n.* the act of exhaling ‖ evaporation of water ‖ something breathed out ‖ a mist or emanation (fr. L. *exhalatio* (*exhalationis*)]

ex-hale (ekshéil, igzeil) *pres. part.* **ex-hal·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex-haled** *v.t.* to breathe out ‖ to be given off, *steam exhaled from the sodden haystack* ‖ *v.t.* to give off (a scent) ‖ to breathe out (air, tobacco smoke etc.) [fr. F. *exhaler*]

ex-haust (igzɔst) **1.** *v.t.* to use up completely, come to the end of (one's patience, ammunition etc.) ‖ to tire out, drain of strength ‖ to empty (a container) ‖ to draw out (contents), *to exhaust air from the lining of a vacuum bottle* ‖ to destroy the fertility of (soil) ‖ to treat or discuss (a subject) so thoroughly that no more is left to be said **2.** *n.* the expulsion of steam or spent gases from the cylinder of a heat engine after their expansion ‖ the steam or spent gases expelled ‖ the pipe through which the spent [illegible] **ex-haust·i·bil·i·ty** *n.* **ex-haust·i·ble** *adj.* **ex-haus·tion** (igzɔstʃən) *n.* **ex-haus·tive** *adj.* thorough, painstaking, searching, *exhaustive inquiries* [fr. L. *exhaurire* (*exhaustus*), to draw out]

ex-hib·it (igzibit) **1.** *v.t.* to show, display, *to exhibit symptoms of hysteria* ‖ to show (paintings etc.) to the public in a specially assembled collection ‖ to display (goods) for sale **2.** *n.* a thing [illegible] something produced as evidence in a court of law **on exhibit** out on view ‖ **away on view** [fr. L. *exhibere* (*exhibitus*) fr. *ex*, out + *habere*, to have, hold]

ex-hi·bi·tion (ɛksibíʃən) **1.** *n.* a showing or being exhibited ‖ a display of something beautiful, valuable, salable, or of historic or other interest ‖ a performance meant to show off skill for the pleasure of an audience, *an exhibition of* [illegible] **2.** *adj.* [illegible] ulous in public (*Br.*) a school or university bursary **ex·hi·bi·tion·er** *n.* (*Br.*) the holder of an exhibition at a school or university **ex·hi·bi·tion·ism** *n.* a form of [illegible] which a man displays his genitals or a woman her naked body ‖ the tendency to show off or make oneself the center of interest **ex·hi·bi·tion·ist** *n.* and *adj.* [O.F. *exhibicion*]

ex·hib·i·tor (igzibitər) *n.* someone who exhibits at an exhibition ‖ a movie house owner or manager

ex·hil·a·rate (igzilərəit) *pres. part.* **ex·hil·a·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·hil·a·rat·ed** *v.t.* to fill with strong feelings of delight or of well-being **ex·hil·a·rant** *adj.* exhilarating **ex·hil·a·rá·tion** *n.* **ex·hil·a·ra·tive** (igzilərətiv, igzilərətiv) *adj.* tending to exhilarate [fr. L. *exhilarare* (*exhilaratus*), fr. *ex* (*intensive*) + *hilaris*, gay]

ex·hort (igzɔ:rt) *v.t.* to urge or advise (someone) earnestly to persuade [fr. L. *exhortari* fr. *ex* (intensive) + *hortari*, to encourage]

ex·hor·ta·tion (egzɔrtéiʃən, ɛksɔrtéiʃən) *n.* an earnest persuading ‖ a persuasive sermon or speech addressed to the minds and hearts of its hearers [fr. L. *exhortatio* (*exhortationis*)]

ex·hor·ta·tive (igzɔrtətiv) *adj.* hortatory

ex·hor·ta·to·ry (igzɔrtətɔri:, igzɔrtətouri:) *adj.* hortatory, exhorting

ex·hu·ma·tion (ekshju:méiʃən) *n.* an exhuming or being exhumed

ex·hume (ekshju:m, igzju:m) *pres. part.* **ex·hum·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·humed** *v.t.* to disinter (a body) after burial ‖ to bring to notice again (what was long forgotten), *he exhumed some of the master's early works* [F. *exhumer*]

ex·i·gence (éksidʒəns) *n.* exigency [F. *exigence*]

ex·i·gen·cy (éksidʒənsi:, igzídʒənsi:) *pl.* **ex·i·gen·cies** *n.* a pressing need, requirement, *the exigencies of wartime* ‖ the state or quality of being urgently needed [fr. L. *exigentia*]

ex·i·gent (éksidʒənt) *adj.* demanding a great deal, exacting ‖ urgent, pressing [fr. L. *exigens* (*exigentis*) fr. *exigere*, to drive out]

ex·i·gi·ble (éksidʒəb'l) *adj.* that may be demanded or charged [fr. L. *exigere*, to drive out]

ex·i·gu·i·ty (ɛksigjú:iti:) *n.* meagerness, smallness [fr. L. *exiguitas*]

ex·i·g·u·ous (igzigju:əs, iksigju:əs) *adj.* very small, meager, generally implying that something is much smaller than it should be, *exiguous supplies of ammunition* [fr. L. *exiguus*, exactly weighed or measured, scanty]

ex·ile (égzail, éksail) *pres. part.* **ex·il·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·iled** *v.t.* to send into exile or as if into exile [O.F. *exilier*]

exile *n.* banishment or expulsion from one's home or country ‖ a voluntary living outside one's country ‖ long absence from one's home or country or from some place or activity dear to one, *years of provincial exile* ‖ a person banished from, or suffering long absence from, his home or country **the Exile** the Babylonian Captivity of the Jews (586–538 B.C.) **ex·il·ic, Ex·il·ic** (egzilik, eksilik) *adjs* [O.F. *exil*]

ex·ist (igzíst) *v.i.* to have real being, *do angels exist?* ‖ to live, *the work will continue after we have ceased to exist* ‖ to be able to maintain life, *to exist on very little money* ‖ to have life but no more than life, *a slave may be said to exist but hardly to live* [F. *exister*]

ex·ist·ence (igzístəns) *n.* real being, *the five classic proofs of the existence of God* ‖ the state of being in the world of actuality, *this points to the existence of a secret treaty* ‖ a way of life, *to lead a miserable existence* ‖ a life, *she was sure she had had a previous existence* ‖ (*philos.*) a thing that has immediate and concrete reality **ex·ist·ent** *adj.* and *n.* **ex·is·ten·tial** (egzisténʃəl, eksisténʃəl) *adj.* relating to existence, *an existential theory* [O.F.]

ex·is·ten·tial·ism (egzisténʃəlizəm, eksisténʃəlizəm) *n.* the doctrine deriving from Kierkegaard that man is not part of an ordered metaphysical scheme, but that individuals [illegible] specific situation and environment. The principal exponents of existentialism are Sartre, Jaspers and Heidegger **ex·is·ten·tial·ist** *adj.* and *n.* [F. *existentialisme*]

ex·it [illegible] to go off [L., 3rd pers. sing. pres. indicative of *exire*, to go out]

exit *n.* a way out (from a public building or enclosure) ‖ an actor's leaving of the stage [fr. L. *exitum* fr. *exire*, to go out]

Ex·moor (éksmuər) a moorland belt, about 40 miles long and 14 wide, in N. Somerset and W.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION [illegible]
(o) o, ox; au, cow; ou, goat, u, poor; ɔ:, royal (u) ʌ, duck, u, bull, u:, goose, ə, bacillus, ɜ:, cube [illegible] deer, ɛə, bear (i) i, fish, ai, tiger; ə:, bird z, Zen, ʒ, corsage, dʒ, savage; ŋ, orangutang, j, yak, ʃ, fish, tʃ, [illegible] rabble, ˈn, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

Devon, England, supporting wild ponies, red deer and sheep. It is a national park.

exo- *prefix* outside, outer, outer part [Gk *exō-*, outside]

ex·o·at·mo·sphere (eksouətməsfiə) *n.* (*meteor.*) outermost region of the atmosphere, 300–[illegible] escape, exosphere

ex·o·bi·ol·o·gy (eksoubaiɒlədʒi) *n.* study of life outside the earth **exobiological** *adj.* **exobiologist** *n.*

ex·o·carp (eksəkɑrp) *n.* the epicarp [fr. EXO- + [illegible]]

ex·o·crine (eksəkrin) *adj.* (*physiol.*) of glands) secreting externally (opp. ENDOCRINE) [fr. EXO- + Gk *krinein*, to separate]

exocrine gland one of the glands that discharge their secretions through ducts. The exocrine glands include the sweat, salivary, mucous and tear glands, and those glands in the stomach, intestine and pancreas which produce the digestive fluids (cf. ENDOCRINE GLAND)

ex·o·cri·nol·o·gy (eksoukrinɒlədʒi) *n.* (*biol.*) study of external gland secretions, including those that attract other organisms (*Cf.* PHERO[illegible]

ex·o·cy·to·sis (eksousaitousis) *n.* (*cytol.*) hypothetical process by which cellular substances that transmit impulses are released from the nerve cells

Ex·o·dus [illegible] bers **Ex·o·dus** the departure of the people of Israel led by Moses from Egypt in the 14th or 13th cc. B.C. || the second book of the Old Testament, which describes this, and includes the Ten Commandments [L. fr. Gk *exodos* fr. *ex*, out + *hodos*, road]

ex of·fi·ci·o (eksəfiʃiou) *adv.* and *adj.* by virtue of the office held, *the treasurer is an ex officio member of the council* [L.]

ex·o·gam·ic (eksəgæmik) *adj.* exogamous

ex·og·a·mous (eksɒgəməs) *adj.* of or relating to [illegible]

ex·og·a·my (eksɒgəmi) *n.* a customary or legally required marriage outside the tribe, clan or other social group (cf. ENDOGAMY) [fr. EXO- + Gk *gamos*, marriage]

ex·o·ge·nous [illegible] ing outside the organism (cf. ENDOGENOUS) [F. *exogène* fr. Gk *exo*, outside + *genes*, produced]

[illegible] organ of another, e.g., odor of a child to its [illegible]

ex·on·er·ate [illegible] **at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·on·er·at·ed** *v.t.* to free from blame, to release from a duty or obligation **ex·on·er·a·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *exonerare* (*exon-*[illegible]

ex·o·nu·cle·ase [illegible] enzyme that detaches a nucleotide from nucleic acid in DNA to break it down by hydrolysis (*Cf.* [illegible]

ex·o·nu·mi·a (eksənu mi ə) *n.* the study and collection of tokens, medals, coupons, etc. **exonumist** *n.*

ex·oph·i·ly (eksɒfili) *n.* the environment not dependent on humans **exophilic** *adj.* (*Cf.* ENDOPH[illegible]

ex·oph·thal·mus, ex·oph·thal·mos (eksɒfθælməs) [illegible] often associated with goiter and hyperthyroidism) Mod. L. fr. Gk *ex*, out + *ophthalmos*, eye]

ex·or·bi·tance (ɡzɔrbitəns) *n.* the quality of being [illegible]

ex·or·bi·tant (ɡzɔrbitənt) *adj.* much greater [illegible]

sermon or literary work (cf. PERORATION) [L. fr. *exordiri*, to begin to weave]

[illegible] hard, supporting structure, ectoderm or skin, e.g. in crustaceans and insects—the bony or horny parts (nails, scales or hooves) of vertebrates (cf. ENDOSKELETON)

ex·os·mo·sis (eksɒzmousis, eksɒsmousis) *n.* (*biol.*) the movement of a substance through a membrane from a region of higher concentration || the transfer of material by osmosis from a cell (cf. ENDOSMOSIS)

ex·o·sphere (eksousfiə) *n.* the outer region of the atmosphere

ex·os·to·sis (eksɒstousis) *n.* the formation of a knoblike outgrowth on a bone or the root of a tooth || the formation of knots on the surface of wood **ex·os·tot·ic** (eksɒstɒtik) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk]

ex·o·ter·ic (eksəterik) *adj.* (of teaching, rites, doctrines) suitable for, or easily understood by, those who are not within an inner circle of initiates (cf. ESOTERIC) || outside the inner circle of initiates **ex·o·ter·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. L. fr. Gk *exōterikos*, fr. *exōterō*, comp. of *exō*, outside]

ex·o·ther·mic (eksouθɜrmik) *adj.* (*chem.*) pertaining to the production (as opposed to absorption) of heat, *an exothermic process* (cf. ENDOTHERMIC) [fr. EXO- + Gk *thermē*, heat]

ex·ot·ic (ɡzɒtik) **1.** *adj.* brought in from a foreign country (e.g. of non-native plants) or from a foreign language || like or imitating the foreign, *exotic cooking* || (*pop.*) very unusual, attractively strange, *an exotic scent* **2.** *n.* a plant, word etc. introduced into a country from [illegible] **ex·ot·i·cism** [illegible] [fr. L. fr. Gk. *exotikos*, fr. *exō*, outside]

ex·o·tox·in (eksoutɒksin) *n.* a soluble toxin excreted by bacteria (cf. ENDOTOXIN)

ex·pand (ikspænd) *v.t.* to make larger, swell, *heat expands metal* || to cause to increase, *to expand trade* || to express in detail (a formula, an algebraic expression etc.) || to enlarge on, treat (a topic) more fully || *v.i.* to become larger, swell || to increase in scope, *the society expanded into a worldwide organization* || to spread out, open out, *the valley expands into a wide plain* || to grow genial, unbend [fr. L. *expandere*, to [illegible]

ex·pand·ed cinema (ikspændəd) combined cinema and live entertainment

expanding universe, theory of the the theory, as suggested by astronomical observation and relativity theory, that all galaxies may be receding from one another at velocities which are greatest for those furthest apart

ex·panse (ikspæns) *n.* a wide, open stretch of earth, sky or water [fr. L. *expansum* fr. *expandere* (*expansus*), to spread out]

ex·pan·sile (ikspænsəl, ikspænsail) *adj.* capable of expansion || of or relating to expansion

ex·pan·sion (ikspænʃən) *n.* an expanding or being expanded || the extent to which something expands or has expanded **ex·pan·sion·ism** *n.* a belief in, or policy of, expansion (e.g. of terri[illegible]

ex·pan·sion·ist *n.* [fr. L. *expansio* (*expansionis*)]

ex·pan·sive (ikspænsiv) *adj.* happy to communicate thoughts and feelings, *an expansive mood* || broad, wide, *an expansive stretch of lawn* [illegible] *expansive energy of steam* || working by expansion **ex·pan·sive·i·ty** (ikspænsiviti) *n.* capacity [illegible] *expandere* (*expansus*), to spread out]

ex par·te (eksparti) *adj.* and *adv.* in support of [illegible] *parte* [L. from one side]

ex·pa·ti·ate [illegible] **at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·pa·ti·at·ed** *v.i.* to speak or write at great length **ex·pa·ti·a·tion** *n.* [illegible] about

ex·pa·tri·ate 1. (ikspeitrieit) *v.t.* pres. part. **ex·pa·tri·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·pa·tri·at·ed** to force (oneself or someone else) to live away from one's own or his own country 2. [illegible]

ex·pect (ikspekt) *v.t.* to think likely, *I expect the train will be late* || to anticipate the coming of (either with pleasure, *we're all expecting you* or [illegible] hope for, *you can't expect any money*) || to require (something) of somebody, *a speech will be expected of you* || to require (someone) to do something, *you are expected to work late if need be* || to suppose, *I expect there are some cigarettes* [illegible] **to be expecting** (*pop.*) to be pregnant [fr. L. *expectare*]

ex·pect·an·cy (ikspektənsi) *pl.* **ex·pect·an·cies** *n.* a state of expectation || the quality of hopefulness, *youthful expectancy* || an amount that is actuarially probable, *life expectancy* [fr. L. *expectantia*]

ex·pect·ant (ikspektənt) *adj.* expressing pleasurable hope or anticipation, *an expectant hush* || having prospects, *the expectant heir* || pregnant, *an expectant mother* [O.F.]

ex·pec·ta·tion (ekspekteiʃən) *n.* an expecting, *he was proved correct in his expectation* || something anticipated, *his worst expectations did not materialize* || a looking forward with hope or pleasure || a reasonable chance, *is there any expectation of getting away early?* || something regarded as almost certain or fit and proper, *it disappointed their expectations* || (*pl.*) prospects of inheriting || an amount that is actuarially probable, expectancy **to come up to expectation** (or **expectations**) not to disappoint [fr. L. *expectatio* (*expectationis*)]

ex·pec·to·rant (ikspéktərənt) **1.** *adj.* that helps one to spit out phlegm **2.** *n.* a medicine which does this [fr. L. *expectorans* (*expectorantis*) fr. *expectorare*, to expel from the mind]

ex·pec·to·rate (ikspéktəreit) *pres. part.* **ex·pec·to·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·pec·to·rat·ed** *v.t.* to cough up and spit out (phlegm etc.) || *v.i.* to cough up and spit out phlegm etc. || to spit **ex·pec·to·ra·tion** *n.* the act of expectorating or an instance of this || that which is spat out [fr. L. *expectorare* (*expectoratus*), to expel from the [illegible]

ex·pe·di·ence (ikspi:diəns) *n.* the quality of being expedient || regard for what is advantageous rather than right or just, *to act from expedience* [F. *expedience*]

ex·pe·di·en·cy (ikspi:diənsi) *pl.* **ex·pe·di·en·cies** *n.* expedience || an expedient [EXPEDIENT]

ex·pe·di·ent (ikspi:diənt) **1.** *adj.* suitable for the end in view, advisable || bringing a particular limited (often selfish or material) advantage, but one which is not right or just **2.** *n.* a way or means of achieving an end in view, a device **ex·pe·di·en·tial** (ikspi:di:enʃəl) *adj.* [F. *expédient*]

ex·pe·dite (ekspidait) *pres. part.* **ex·pe·dit·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·pe·dit·ed** *v.t.* to hasten, *to expedite an order* || to send, dispatch [fr. L. *expedire* (*expeditus*), to rid of difficulties]

ex·pe·di·tion (ekspidiʃən) *n.* a journey or voyage to a particular place or for a particular purpose, *a scientific expedition* || the people taking part in this, with their equipment || a pleasure trip || promptness, quickness **ex·pe·di·tion·ar·y** *adj.* (*mil.*) of or being an expedition **ex·pe·di·tious** *adj.* prompt, quick and effective [fr. L. *expeditio* (*expeditionis*), a freeing from impediments]

ex·pel (ikspel) *pres. part.* **ex·pel·ling** *past* and *past part* **ex·pelled** *v.t.* to deprive of membership (of a school, political party etc.) || to eject by force, force out, *burned gases are expelled through the exhaust* **ex·pel·la·ble** *adj.* **ex·pel·lent, ex·pel·lant** *n.* and *adj.* [fr. L. *expellere*, to [illegible]

ex·pend (ikspend) *v.t.* to spend (time, money, mental or physical effort etc.) || to use up (ammunition etc.) **ex·pend·a·ble** *adj.* (of equipment etc.) meant to be used up in the normal course of work (of a person) that can be sacrificed as of no further usefulness [fr. L. *expendere*, to pay out]

ex·pend·i·ture (ikspendit[ə]r) *n.* an expending || the amount or amounts expended [fr. M.L. *expenditus* fr. *expendere*, to pay out]

ex·pense (ikspens) *n.* cost in terms of money || cost in terms of anything else paid or sacrificed to achieve an end, e.g. in casualties || a source of expense, *an old car can be a great expense to run* (*pl.*) money paid out in running a business or household, doing a job etc. **at the expense of** at the cost of, *speed at the expense of accuracy* **to go to any expense** to be unswayed by consideration of what money, time, effort etc. would be [illegible] **to go to expense** to spend money **to put to expense** to oblige to spend money [illegible]

ex·pen·sive (ikspensiv) *adj.* costly in money or damage, or in whatever is sacrificed to achieve an end || high-priced or making a high charge

ex·per·i·ence (iksptəriəns) **1.** *n.* the knowledge or feeling obtained through direct impressions,

experience of pain ‖ an instance of direct knowledge, *he has had more than one experience of prison* ‖ the skill or judgment gained by practice, *experience showed in every move he made* ‖ an interesting or remarkable event in a person's life, or something suffered by a person ‖ all that has happened to a person, in his life or in a particular sphere of activity, *in all his professional experience he had never met such a case* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ex·per·i·enc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·per·i·enced** to have experience of, undergo, feel, *to experience a sense of loss* **ex·per·i·enced** *adj.* endowed with experience, with the knowledge and skill derived from experience, *an experienced sailor* [F. *experience* ‖ pertaining to the test]

ex·per·i·en·tial (ekspɪərɪ enʃəl) *adj.* concerned with or provided by experience [fr. L. *experientia*, a putting to the test]

ex·per·i·ment (ikspeˈrɪmənt) **1.** *n.* an operation carried out under determined conditions to discover, verify or illustrate a theory, hypothesis or fact ‖ a method or procedure adopted without knowing just how it will work, *an experiment in social living* ‖ experimentation **2.** *v.i.* to make experiments **ex·per·i·men·tal** (ikspeˈrəmenˈtl) *adj.* based on or derived from experiences or experiment ‖ making use of experiment, *experimental psychology* ‖ made or designed as a trial or for use in experiment, *an experimental model* **ex·per·i·men·tal·ism,** **ex·per·i·men·tal·ist**

ex·per·i·men·ta·tion (ikspeˈrəmenteɪʃən) *n.* the use of experiment as a method of obtaining or confirming knowledge [O.F.]

ex·pert 1. (ékspəˈrt) *n.* someone whose knowledge or skill is specialized and profound, esp. as the result of much practical experience ‖ (*U.S. Army*) the highest proficiency rating for marksmanship ‖ a soldier with this rating (cf. MARKSMAN, cf. SHARPSHOOTER) **2.** (ekspəˈrt, ikspəˈrt) *adj.* pertaining to such knowledge or skill ‖ provided by an expert [fr. L. *experiri* (*expertus*), to put to the test]

ex·per·tise (ékspərtiˈz) *n.* expert knowledge [F.]

ex·pi·a·ble (ékspɪəb'l) *adj.* that can be expiated

ex·pi·ate (ékspɪeɪt) *pres. part.* **ex·pi·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·pi·at·ed** *v.t.* to atone for and so wipe out the guilt of (sin or wrongdoing) **ex·pi·á·tion** *n.* atonement ‖ the means of atonement **éx·pi·a·tor** *n.* **ex·pi·a·to·ry** (ekspɪəˈtɔrɪ, ékspɪətourɪ) *adj.* [fr. L. *expiare* (*expiatus*)]

ex·pi·ra·tion (ekspəreɪʃən) *n.* a coming to an end (of what is limited in time), *the expiration of a lease* ‖ breathing out [fr. L. *expiratio* (*expirationis*), a breathing out]

ex·pire (ikspáiər) *pres. part.* **ex·pir·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·pired** *v.i.* (*of* a period of time, or of what is limited to a period of time) to come to an end ‖ to die ‖ (of a patent etc.) to become void at the end of a term of years ‖ (of a title) to become extinct ‖ to breathe out ‖ *v.t.* to breathe out (carbon dioxide etc.) **ex·pi·ry** (ikspaiərɪ, ékspərɪ) *n.* a coming to an end, expiration [fr. F. *expirer*]

ex·plain (iksplém) *v.t.* to make clear, *to explain what one means* ‖ to give a detailed exposition of, *to explain how a machine works* ‖ to give a reason that accounts for or justifies (an event or action), *explain your absence to the manager* (with 'away') to account for completely, show that no problem or difficulty exists, *you can't explain away the rise in unemployment by denying the statistics* ‖ *v.i.* to give an explanation **to explain oneself** to justify one's conduct ‖ to clarify one's meaning **ex·plain·a·ble** *adj.* [fr. L. *explanare*, to make flat or plain]

ex·pla·na·tion (eksplənеɪʃən) *n.* a making clear, *the figures call for careful explanation* ‖ something which makes clear, *you'll find the explanation* [illegible] ‖ justifying of an event or action ‖ the facts put forward in justification ‖ an attempt on the part of the persons involved to settle a dispute or clear up a misunderstanding by defining terms, stating motives etc [fr. L. *explanatio* (*explanationis*)]

ex·plan·a·tive [illegible] [fr. L. *explanare* (*explanatus*), to explain]

ex·plan·a·to·ry (iksplánətərɪ, iksplənətourɪ) *adj.* serving or intended to explain, make clear, or account for, *a book with explanatory notes* [fr. L. *explanare* (*explanatus*), to explain]

ex·plant [illegible] culture to [illegible] one) and grow it in an artificial medium ex- [illegible] a tissue culture away from the organism of its [illegible]

[illegible] sentence or a line of verse **2.** *n.* an exclamation, often an oath, expressing strong emotion ‖ a word or phrase used to pad out a sentence, line [illegible] ekspletɪvərɪ) *adj.* [fr. L. *expletivus*, serving to fill]

ex·pli·ca·ble (éksplɪkəb'l, iksplɪkəb'l) *adj.* capable of being explained or accounted for [fr. L. *explicabilis*]

ex·pli·cate [illegible] *pres. part.* **ex·pli·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·pli·cat·ed** *v.t.* to explain in detail, bring out the full meaning of [fr. L. *explicare* (*explicatus*), to unfold]

[illegible] sentence, principle etc.) [F.]

ex·pli·ca·tive (éksplɪkətɪv, iksplɪkətɪv) *adj.* serving to explicate

ex·pli·ca·to·ry (éksplɪkətərɪ, éksplɪkətourɪ, iksplɪkətərɪ, iksplɪkətourɪ) *adj.* explicative

ex·plic·it (iksplɪsɪt) *adj.* clearly and openly stated or defined, not left to be understood (cf. IMPLICIT) ‖ direct and unambiguous in speech or writing [F. *explicite*]

ex·plode (iksploud) *pres. part.* **ex·plod·ing** *past* and *past part* **ex·plod·ed** *v.t.* to undergo a large sudden increase of volume (usually accompanied by the production of heat, light and sound) resulting in destructive pressures on the surrounding materials ‖ (of a container) to fly to pieces as the result of the sudden large increase in volume of its contents ‖ to release emotional tension suddenly, *to explode into laughter* ‖ *v.t.* to cause to explode ‖ (*pop.*) to destroy (a myth, theory etc.) [fr. L. *explodere*, to drive off the stage by noises of disapproval]

ex·ploit (iksplɔɪt) *v.t.* to derive unjust profit from (the work of another), *to exploit cheap* [illegible], to develop the use of, make the best use of, *to exploit an invention* **ex·ploit·a·ble** *adj.* **ex·ploi·ta·tion** (eksplɔɪteɪʃən) *n.* **ex·ploit·a·tive** *adj.* [fr. F. *exploiter*]

ex·ploit (éksplɔɪt) *n.* a heroic or remarkable deed [O.F. *esploit*]

[illegible] ploring ‖ a journey of exploration ‖ (*med.*) an examination of a wound or part of the body [fr. F. *explorer*]

[illegible] exploratory [fr. obs. verb *explorate*, to explore fr. L. *explorare* (*exploratus*)]

ex·plor·a·to·ry (iksplɔrətərɪ, iksplourə tourɪ) *adj.* of or relating to exploration [fr. L. *exploratorius*]

ex·plore (iksplɔr, iksplour) *pres. part.* **ex·plor·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·plored** *v.t.* to travel in or voyage through (an unknown or little known region) in order to add to man's knowledge ‖ to conduct a search into, investigate, *hydrographers explore the bed of the ocean* ‖ to consider carefully (a possible course of action) ‖ (*med.*) to probe or examine (a wound etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to make a voyage of exploration **ex·plor·er** *n.* someone who explores ‖ (*med.*) an instrument for exploring [fr. F. *explorer*]

[illegible] which 29 were launched between 1958 and 1965. Explorer was designed to note and telemeter to receiving stations data on atmosphere and space surrounding the earth

ex·plo·sion (iksplouʒən) *n.* a violent expansion, usually accompanied by noise, caused by a sudden release of energy from a very rapid chemical or nuclear reaction or by the release of highly compressed fluids ‖ an outburst of violent emotion or energy (*phon.*) the sharp puff of breath sometimes accompanying a stop (e.g. p, t) [fr. L. *explosio* (*explosionis*), a driving off the stage by noises of disapproval]

ex·plo·sive (iksplousɪv) **1.** *adj.* used or designed to explode or to cause an explosion, *an explosive* [illegible] ‖ *highly explosive* very dangerous, *an explosive situation* suddenly violent, *an explosive out-* [illegible] in the form of heat, light and sound), accompanied by a rapid expansion of these products. Explosives are used (e.g. for propelling projectiles and during blasting (e.g. tunneling, mining and quarrying)) ‖ (*phon.*) an explosive consonant [fr. L. *explodere* (explosus), to drive off the stage by noises of disapproval]

ex·po *abbr.* an exposition, e.g. Expo 70

ex·po·nent (ikspounənt) *n.* someone who expounds, *an exponent of Zen Buddhism* or interprets, *an exponent of Bach's keyboard music* or advocates, *an exponent of aid to underdeveloped countries* or who is a practitioner, *a well-known exponent of the art of engraving* ‖ (*math.*) an index, a symbol indicating to what power a quantity is to be raised. It is printed as a superscript [illegible] quantity (in 3^2, ^{2} is the exponent, indicating [illegible] is squared)

ex·pon·en·tial (ekspounénʃəl) *adj.* serving to expound, explain or interpret ‖ (*math.*) of an expression involving [illegible] [fr. L. *exponere*, to set out]

exponential smoothing *n.* (*management*) technique of forecasting that gives greater weight [illegible] numbers for identifying data

ex·po·nen·ti·a·tion (ekspounenʃɪeɪʃən) *n.* (*math.*) the raising of a quantity by the power of its exponent, e.g., increasing geometrically

ex·port 1. (ikspɔrt, ikspourt, ékspɔrt, ékspourt) [illegible] return for goods, money or services (opp. IMPORT) **2.** (ekspɔrt, ékspourt) *n.* the act or trade of exporting ‖ an article or commodity exported **3.** (ekspɔrt, ékspourt) *adj.* pertaining to what is exported or to exportation, *an export license* **ex·port·a·ble** *adj.* [fr. L. *exportare*, to carry off]

ex·por·ta·tion (ekspɔrteɪʃən, ékspourteɪʃən) *n.* the act or business of exporting ‖ an export [F.]

Export-Import Bank of the United States the principal international financial agency of the U.S. government. It was originally established (1934) to open more foreign markets to U.S. products. It helps to promote the economic development of underdeveloped countries, esp. in Latin America. It is authorized to have up to $40 billion outstanding in the form of loans, guarantees and insurance. It has $1 billion in capital stock and may borrow up to $6 billion from the U.S. Treasury

ex·pose (ikspouz) *pres. part.* **ex·pos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·posed** *v.t.* to leave uncovered, bare, without clothing or other protection or shelter, *to expose oneself to the sun* ‖ (*hist.*) to abandon outdoors, *the Spartans used to expose babies who were born sickly* ‖ to leave open to attack, danger etc., *an exposed flank* ‖ to subject to, allow to be affected by, *statues exposed to the wind and rain* ‖ to allow light to fall upon (a photographic plate or film) ‖ to display to view, *the dealer exposes the top card* ‖ (*eccles.*) to display for veneration or adoration ‖ to bring to light, uncover, *excavations have exposed a Roman pavement* ‖ to reveal (something secret) ‖ to show up (a crime, fault, mistake etc.), *to expose the fallacy in an argument* **to be exposed** (of a house) to face (a given direction) [F. *exposer*]

ex·po·sé (ekspouzeɪ) *n.* an exposition (of a theme etc.) ‖ an exposure, esp. of something shameful [F., past part. of *exposer*, to expose]

ex·po·si·tion (ekspəzɪʃən) *n.* an explaining and interpreting of a theme, writing etc. ‖ (the words which do this) (*mus.*) the statement of a theme in a sonata, symphony or fugue ‖ an exposing, displaying in public (*eccles.*) the displaying of the consecrated Host for adoration, or of relics for veneration ‖ an exhibition of works of art, industry, commerce etc. [F.]

ex·pos·i·tive (ikspɔzɪtɪv) *adj.* expository

ex·pos·i·to·ry (ikspɔzɪtərɪ, ikspɔzɪtourɪ) *adj.* descriptive and explanatory [O.F. *expositeur*]

ex·pos·tu·late (ikspɔstʃuleɪt) *pres. part.* **ex·pos·tu·lat·ing** *past and past part.* **ex·pos·tu·lat·ed** [illegible] (ikspɔstʃulətərɪ, ikspɔstʃulətourɪ) *adj.* [fr. L. [illegible] expostulating ‖ a remonstrance [fr. L. *expostulatio* (*expostulationis*)]

ex·po·sure (ikspouʒər) *n.* an exposing or being exposed (to light, heat, cold, sickness etc.) ‖ the exposed (*photog.*) any piece of a roll of film or [illegible] graph or (as a measure of amount of film) that is

the act of making something shameful publicly known ‖ the aspect (of a house)

exposure meter (*photog.*) a device based on a [illegible] of light falling on a subject and reflected from it, and indicates the proper exposure settings to be applied to the camera

ex·pound (ikspaund) *v.t.* to explain and interpret (e.g. the Scriptures) ‖ to state with great detail [M.E. *expounen* fr. O.F.]

ex·press (ikspres) **1.** *adj.* explicitly stated or laid down, *express orders* ‖ particular, special, *he left with the express intention of calling* ‖ specially fast, *an express cleaning service* ‖ concerned with the specially fast transport of goods or delivery of money **2.** *n.* an express train ‖ an express rifle ‖ a fast service for transporting goods or delivering money ‖ a firm which undertakes such work ‖ the goods or money sent by express **3.** *adv.* by express train ‖ by an express [illegible] [M.E. *expres*]

ex·press *v.t.* to state explicitly in words ‖ to indicate by gesture or behavior ‖ to convey implicitly, *the work expresses his attitude towards life* ‖ (*math.*) to represent by using symbols ‖ to send by express delivery ‖ to press out, squeeze out ‖ to put under pressure so as to yield an extract **to express oneself** (to communicate one's meaning or feelings **ex·pres·sage** (ikspresidʒ) *n.* the sending of goods by express delivery ‖ [illegible] [F. *expresse* fr. O.F. *espresser, expresser*]

ex·pres·sion (ikspreʃən) *n.* the act of expressing something thought or felt ‖ something expressed, *expressions of gratitude* ‖ a squeezing out ‖ an idiom, *'give way' is a nautical expression meaning 'start rowing'* ‖ (*math.*) a representation by symbols ‖ (*mus.*) subjective interpreting of a passage ‖ a look, or tone of voice, revealing what a person thinks or feels [F.]

ex·pres·sion·ism (ikspreʃənizəm) *n.* a mode of artistic expression in which direct communica[illegible] Expressionist works tend to reflect feelings of despair and anxiety, and tormented or exalted states of mind. In them, images of the real world are transformed so that they correspond with these feelings or states of mind by subjective, often intense coloring, distortion of form, strong lines and dramatic contrasts. Expressionism is associated with the art of Germany and the northern countries in the late 19th and 20th cc., esp. that of Munch, Ensor, Nolde, and the Brücke and Blaue Reiter groups, though the tendency can be traced back to such masters as Bosch and Grunewald, and to medieval art. The works of van Gogh, Kokoschka and Soutine are expressionist, as are those of Rouault and others of the Fauve group. Kandinsky's work links the mode to abstract expressionism. There are expressionist elements in the drama, esp. of Strindberg, Kaiser, Brecht and O'Neill, in the music of Schönberg and Berg, and in movies, esp. 'The Cabinet of Dr Caligari' (1919). [illegible] expressionistic

ex·pres·sive (iksresiv) *adj.* of or relating to expression ‖ showing what a person thinks or feels

express letter (*Br.*) a special delivery letter

ex·press·ly (iksresli) *adv.* explicitly, *expressly forbidden* ‖ specially, with a special or avowed [illegible]

ex·press·man (iksresmən) *n.* someone employed on express delivery work

express train a fast train making few stops

pro·pri·at·ing *past* and *past part.* **ex·pro·pri·** [illegible]

ex·punc·tion (ikspʌŋkʃən) *n.* an expunging or being expunged [fr. L. *expunctus*, marked for [illegible]]

ex·punge (ikspʌndʒ) *pres. part.* **ex·pung·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·punged** *v.t.* to wipe out, erase, *to expunge a resolution from the records* [fr. L. *expungere*, to mark (a word) for dele[illegible]]

ex·pur·gate (ekspərgeit) *pres. part.* **ex·pur·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·pur·gat·ed** *v.t.* to cut out from (a book, play, film, speech etc.) anything thought by the expurgator unsuitable for readers or an audience ‖ to cut out (some of the text) from a book etc. **ex·pur·ga·tion, ex·pur·ga·tor** *ns.* **ex·pur·ga·to·ri·al** (ikspə:rgətɔ:riəl, ikspə:rgətouriəl), **ex·pur·ga·to·ry** *adjs* [fr. L. *expurgare*, to clean out]

ex·qui·site (ekskwizit, ikskwizit) **1.** *adj.*, showing perfection in taste or workmanship of a delicate though often elaborate kind, *exquisite embroidery* ‖ highly sensitive to quality, *exquisite taste* **2.** *n.* a mannered young man displaying overrefined taste in his dress [fr. L. *exquirere* (*exquisitus*), to seek out]

ex·san·guine (ekssæŋgwin) *adj.* anemic, bloodless ‖ [illegible] ‖ [illegible] blood.

ex·sert (ekssə:rt) *v.t.* (*bot.*) to push out **ex·sért·ed** *adj.* (*bot.*, of a part which protrudes from the containing or surrounding part of a plant, e.g. of a stamen beyond the corolla) protruding **ex·ser·tile** (ekssə:rt'l, ekssə.rtil) *adj* **ex·sér·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *exserere* (*exsertus*), to stretch out]

ex·serv·ice (ekssə:rvis) *adj.* (*Br.*, of equipment) army or navy surplus

ex·serv·ice·man (ekssə:rvismæn, ekssə:rvismən) *pl.* **ex·serv·ice·men** (ekssə:rvismen, ekssə.rvismən) *n.* (esp. *Br.*) someone who has done service in the armed forces

ex·sic·cate (eksikeit) *pres. part.* **ex·sic·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·sic·cat·ed** *v.t.* to dry up, make desert, e.g. by excessive cutting down of forests or by continual cultivation of land exposed to wind ‖ to remove moisture from, dessi[illegible] **ex·sic·ca·tion** *n.* [fr. [illegible]]

ex·stip·u·late (eksstipjulit, eksstipjuleit) *adj.* (*bot.*) without stipules [fr. EX- + L. *stipula*, stalk]

ex·stro·phy (ekstrəfi:) *n.* (*med.*) the extension of an organ or part of an organ, esp. congenital malformation of the bladder [fr. EX- + Gk *strophein*, to turn]

ex·tant (ikstænt, ekstənt) *adj.* still in existence, esp. of books or documents not lost or destroyed in the course of time [fr. L. *exstans* (*exstantis*) pres. part. of *exstare*, to stand forth]

ex·tem·po·ra·ne·ous (ikstempəreiniəs) *adj.* extempore [fr. L.L. *extemporaneus* fr. *ex*, outside + *tempus* (*temporis*), time]

ex·tem·po·rar·i·ly (ikstempərerəili:) *adv.* extempore

ex·tem·po·rar·y (ikstempəreri:) *adj.* extempore [EXTEMPORE]

ex·tem·po·re (ikstempəri:) **1.** *adv.* without advance preparation, on the spur of the moment **2.** *adj.* made or done on the spur of the moment **ex·tem·po·ri·za·tion** (ikstempərizeiʃən) *n.* an extemporizing or something extemporized **ex·[illegible]** ex·tem·po·riz·ing *pres. part.* and *past part.* **ex·tem·po·rized** *v.t.* to speak or act without advance preparation ‖ *v.t.* to compose, speak, act etc. (something) extempore [L. [illegible]]

ex·tend (ikstend) *v.t.* to lengthen in space or time, *to extend a road, extend a holiday* ‖ to make wider, greater or more inclusive, *to extend the meaning of a word by analogy* ‖ to stretch (one's body) at or to full length ‖ to hold out, *arms extended in supplication* ‖ (*mil.*) to spread out with a regular distance between men, *troops thinly extended along a riverbank* ‖ to tax the powers of, stretch ‖ to write out [illegible] offer, *to extend an invitation to someone* ‖ (with 'to') to make available, *to extend financial help to someone* ‖ (*bookkeeping*) to carry forward (figures, an entry) ‖ (*Br., law*) to assess ‖ (*Br., law*) to seize (land etc.) by a writ of extent ‖ *v.i.* to stretch out *in* space or time ‖ to reach, *his knowledge of mathematics does not extend to calculus* **ex·tend·ed** *adj.* lengthened ‖ [illegible] forth, a great effort ‖ enlarged in scope, meaning etc. ‖ widespread (*printing*, of type) having a wider face than is normal for the height **ex·tend·er** *n.* a substance used to adulterate, dilute or otherwise modify a product **ex·tend·i·ble, ex·tend·a·ble** *adj.* capable of being extended **ex·ten·si·ble** (iksténsəb'l) *adj.* extendible ‖ (of the tongue) capable of being protruded [fr. L. *extendere* (*extensus*), to stretch out]

Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (*computer*) a code for alphanumeric information using eight binary positions for each character

extended care facility term used by Medicare at one time to mean a skilled nursing facility qualified for participation in Medicare; amended in 1972 to mean a generic skilled nursing facility for both Medicare and Medicaid

extended care services *n. pl. abbr.* ECF

extended family family unit consisting of three or more generations living together

ex·ten·sile (ikstensəl, *Br.* iksténsail) *adj.* extensible [fr. L. *extensus* fr. *extendere*, to stretch out]

ex·ten·sion (ikstenʃən) *n.* an extending or being extended ‖ something added so as to make longer or bigger, *a canal extension, a hotel extension* ‖ an extra allowance of time, e.g. for paying a debt, finishing a game, or deferring army service ‖ (*logic*) the class of things which a general term can designate, denotation ‖ (*phys.*) the state of having magnitude in three-dimensional space ‖ (*med.*) the stretching of a limb to enable the ends of a broken bone to fit accurately together ‖ a telephone subconnection to a particular room in a building ‖ the making available of resources or services (e.g. of a central library) to people to whom they are not immediately available, or the system which achieves this [fr. L. *extensio* (*extensionis*)]

extension ladder a set of ladders which can either be used independently or linked lengthwise

extension spring a spring of close tight coils which resist a force pulling along the length

ex·ten·sive (ikstensiv) *adj.* covering a wide area, *extensive forests* ‖ great in scope, *extensive documentation* ‖ (*farming*) based on the use of a big area of land with minimum upkeep and expenses (e.g. cattle ranching or sheep farming, cf. INTENSIVE) [fr. L.L. *extensivus* fr. *extendere*, to stretch out]

ex·ten·sor (iksensər) *n.* a muscle which straightens or stretches a limb (opp. FLEXOR) [L.L. fr. *extendere*, to stretch out]

ex·tent (ikstent) *n.* the length to which a thing stretches or reaches or the area it covers ‖ a very large area, *the whole extent of the kingdom* ‖ amount or degree, *to what extent is Ghana industrialized?* ‖ compass, *within the extent of a person's jurisdiction* ‖ limit, *to the full extent of a person's allowance* [M.E. *extente* fr. A.F.]

ex·ten·u·ate (iksenjuːeit) *pres. part.* **ex·ten·u·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·ten·u·at·ed** *v.t.* to lessen the gravity of (a crime, fault, mistake etc.) by allowing or suggesting a mitigating circumstance **ex·tén·u·at·ing** *adj.* **ex·ten·u·á·tion** *n.* **ex·ten·u·a·to·ry** (ikstenjuːətəri:, iksténjuːətouri:) *adj.* [fr. L. *extenuare* (*extenuatus*), to [illegible]]

ex·te·ri·or (ikstiəriːər) **1.** *adj.* outer (opp. INTERIOR) ‖ visible from or on the outside, *no exterior signs of injury* **2.** *n.* the outside, e.g. of a building (opp. INTERIOR) ‖ outward appearance or manner, *a forbidding exterior* ‖ (*movies*) a background or scene filmed outdoors [L., comp. of [illegible]]

exterior angle (*math.*) the angle between any side of a polygon and the extension of an adjacent side ‖ (*math.*) the angle made by a transversal outside either of a pair of straight lines [illegible]

ex·te·ri·or·ize (ikstiəriːəraiz) *pres. part.* **ex·te·ri·or·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·te·ri·or·ized** *v.t.* to externalize

ex·ter·mi·nate (ikstəːrmineit) *pres. part.* **ex·ter·mi·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·ter·mi·nat·ed** *v.t.* to destroy, wipe out, get rid of completely, *to exterminate weeds, to exterminate poverty* **ex·ter·mi·na·tion** *n.* **ex·ter·mi·na·tive** (ikstəːrminətiv, ikstəːrmineitiv) *adj.* **ex·ter·mi·na·tor** [illegible] **ex·ter·mi·na·to·ry** (ikstəːrminətəːri:, ikstəːrmineitouri:) *adj.* [fr. L. *exterminare* (*exterminatus*), to drive beyond the bound[illegible]]

ex·tern (ekstəːrn) *n.* a person who works in an institution and does not live in it, e.g. a nonresident doctor in a hospital [F. *externe*]

ex·ter·nal (ikstəːrn'l) **1.** *adj.* situated on, pertaining to, or derived from the outside (opp. INTERNAL) ‖ merely superficial, not backed by feeling or conviction ‖ on the outside of the body, *alcohol for external use only* ‖ (of state

...atlan... [illegible] ...of what lies outside the mind *external reality* **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) outward appearances **ex·ter·nal·ity** ... [illegible] ...*nus*]

external angle (*math.*) an exterior angle

ex·ter·nal·ize (ikstɔ́rnlaiz) *pres. part.* **ex·ter·nal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·ter·nal·ized** *v.t.* to attribute external reality to, *to externalize one's fears* ‖ to express in outward form

extern sister a lay sister of a strictly enclosed order (e.g. Carmelites) who lives in the convent but outside the enclosure and ... [illegible] ...outside business

ex·ter·o·cep·tive (ekstərəséptiv) *adj.* (*physiol.*) capable of receiving impressions or stimuli from outside, used in receiving these, or concerned with receiving these, e.g. through the senses (cf. INTEROCEPTIVE, cf. PROPRIOCEPTIVE) [fr. L. *exter*, outside + RECEPTIVE]

ex·ter·o·cep·tor ... [illegible] ...*n.* (*physiol.*) a nerve ending or end organ which responds to impressions or stimuli outside the organism [Mod. L. fr. *exter*, outside + RECEPTOR]

ex·ter·ri·to·ri·al (ekstèritɔ́riəl, ... ekstitouriəl) *adj.* extraterritorial **ex·ter·ri·to·ri·al·i·ty** *n.*

ex·tinct (ikstíŋkt) *adj.* (of a fire, flame etc.) put out, burnt out ‖ (of a volcano) no longer active ‖ (of passions, hopes) no longer entertained ‖ (of species) died out, no longer found ‖ (of a title or office) no longer existing, either because abolished or because there is no one to carry it on [fr. L. *exstinguere* (*exstinctus*), to put out]

ex·tinc·tion (ikstíŋkʃən) *n.* (of fire etc.) an extinguishing or being extinguished ‖ a making or becoming extinct ‖ an ... [illegible] ...annihilated **ex·tinc·tive** *adj.* serving or tending to extinguish [fr. L. *extinctio* (*extinctionis*)]

ex·tin·guish (ikstíŋgwiʃ) *v.t.* to put out (a fire, light etc.) ‖ to put an end to, destroy (hope etc.) ‖ to outshine completely (another person or thing) ‖ to silence (an opponent) ‖ to wipe out (a debt) ‖ (*law*) to make null **ex·tin·guish·er** *n.* a fire extinguisher ‖ a small hollow metal cone, sometimes attached to a rod, for putting out candles ‖ someone who extinguishes [fr. L. *extinguere*]

ex·tir·pate (ékstərpeit) *pres. part.* **ex·tir·pat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·tir·pat·ed** *v.t.* to root out, get rid of, utterly destroy **ex·tir·pa·tion, ex·tir·pa·tor** *ns* [fr. L. *exstirpare* (*exstirpatus*)]

ex·tol, ex·toll (ikstóul, ikstɔl) *pres. part.* **ex·tol·ling, ex·toll·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·tolled** *v.t.* to praise enthusiastically [fr. L. *extollere*, to raise up]

ex·tort (ikstɔ́rt) *v.t.* to obtain by force, threats, deception etc., *to extort money by blackmail* ‖ to force (a meaning, conclusion etc.) from words which cannot reasonably yield it [fr. L. *extorquere* (*extortus*), to twist out]

ex·tor·tion (ikstɔ́rʃən) *n.* an extorting, esp. of money, overcharging **ex·tor·tion·ate** *adj.* using extortion ‖ (of prices or charges) much greater than is fair or reasonable **ex·tor·tion·er, ex·tór·tion·ist** *ns* [fr. L. *extortio* (*extortionis*)]

ex·tra (ékstrə) **1.** *adj.* over and above what is usual or normal ‖ (*commerce*) of superior quality **2.** *n.* an extra charge ‖ something for which an extra charge is made ‖ (*movies*) a person hired to take part in crowd scenes etc. ‖ a special (esp. a late) edition of a newspaper ‖ (*cricket*) a run (a bye, leg bye, no ball or wide) conceded by the fielding side but not scored by a batsman **3.** *adv.* more than usually, specially [shortened from ... [illegible] ...than, outside]

extra- (ékstrə) *prefix* outside or beyond a thing, not coming within its scope [fr. L. adv. and prep.]

ex·tra·chro·mo·so·mal ... [illegible] ...*n.* (*genetics*) affected by elements in addition to the chromosomes

ex·tra·cor·po·re·al ... [illegible] ...elements outside the body **extracorporeally** *adv.*

extra cover (*cricket*) a position between cover point and mid off ‖ the fielder in this position

ex·tract **1.** (ékstrækt) *n.* a passage taken from a book, speech, letter etc. ‖ a concentrated essence, used esp. for flavoring, *coffee extract* ‖ the solid or semisolid matter which remains of a ... [illegible] ...the use of solvents **2.** (ikstrækt) *v.t.* to draw, pull or otherwise take out, *to extract a tooth* ‖ to obtain (an essence, juice etc.) by pressure, distillation, evaporation, treatment with a solvent etc. ‖ to obtain ... [illegible] ...*a subscription* ‖ to obtain (a substance) from the ... [illegible] ...*extract copper from ore* ‖ to pick out (a passage from a book, speech, document etc.), *to extract* ... [illegible] ...

trac·tor *n.* a device for extracting, esp. one which extracts the spent round from a gun [fr. L. *extrahere* (*extractus*)]

ex·trac·tion (ikstræk∫ən) *n.* the act or process of extracting, esp. the pulling out of a tooth ‖ ... [illegible] ...*from the lining of a cow's stomach* ‖ descent, lineage, *Welsh by extraction* [fr. L. *extractio* (*extractionis*)]

... [illegible] ...from 100 lbs. of grain ‖ the proportion of mineral or metal obtained from an ore

ex·trac·tive (ikstræktiv) **1.** *adj.* serving to extract ‖ based on extraction, *an extractive process* ... [illegible] ...being extracted **2.** *n.* something extracted, *oil of almonds is an extractive* [L. *extrahere* (*extractus*), to extract]

... [illegible] ...debating, dramatics etc.) outside the regular courses of academic studies

ex·tra·dit·a·ble (ékstrədaitəb'l) *adj.* (of a crime) for which a person may be extradited ‖ (of a per... [illegible] ...

ex·tra·dite (ékstrədait) *pres. part.* **ex·tra·dit·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·tra·dit·ed** *v.t.* to hand over for extradition ‖ to obtain the extradition of (a criminal suspect or fugitive) from another country or state [back-formation fr. EXTRADITION]

... [illegible] ...by a country or state, usually in accordance with a treaty, of a criminal suspect or fugitive, to the country or state having jurisdiction in his case [F. fr. L. *ex-*, out of + *traditio* (*traditionis*), a delivering up]

ex·tra·dos (ekstréidos, ekstrádos) *n.* the outer surface of an arch or vault (cf. INTRADOS) [F.]

... [illegible] ...the authority of a legal court ‖ extraneous to the case being tried ‖ (of a confession) not made in court ‖ (of an opinion) unofficial, not given in the speaker's judicial capacity

ex·tra·life·e·con·o·mat·ic (ekstrəlaifekənoumætik) *adj.* (*insurance*) of ordinary life insurance that provides additional ordinary and term insurance from normally accumulating dividends

ex·tra·mar·i·tal (ekstrəmǽrit'l) *adj.* of sexual relations outside marriage

ex·tra·mun·dane (ekstrəmʌ́ndein, ekstrəmʌndein) *adj.* outside the material world [fr. L.L. *extramundanus*]

ex·tra·mu·ral (ekstrəmjuərəl) *adj.* (of university courses and lectures) for students not resi... [illegible] ...outside the walls (of a city or fortress) [fr. L. *extramuros*, outside the walls]

ex·tra·ne·ous (ikstréiniəs) *adj.* coming from outside, *extraneous influences* ‖ not essentially belonging to the matter in question, *to cut out extraneous detail* [fr. L. *extraneus*, external, foreign]

... [illegible] ...to an extraordinary degree ‖ in an extraordinary way

ex·traor·di·nar·y (ikstrɔ́rd'nəri) *adj.* beyond what is normal or ordinary, *he called for extraordinary powers* ‖ bizarre ‖ astonishing, *extraordinary good luck* ‖ (of an official) specially appointed, serving in addition to the officials regularly appointed and usually for some particular mission [fr. L. *extraordinarius* fr. *extra ordinem*, outside the usual order]

... [illegible] ...outside the parish

... [illegible] ...to physical laws or methods

... [illegible] ...capable of extrapolating or of being extrapolated

... [illegible] ...values), making the assumption that what applies to known data would apply to similar unknown data **ex·trap·o·la·tion** *n.* [fr. EXTRA ...

... [illegible] ...

... [illegible] ...

... [illegible] ...outside the earth or its atmosphere **2.** *n.* one from outside the earth

ex·tra·ter·ri·to·ri·al (ekstrəteritɔ́riəl, ekstrəteritouriəl) *adj.* relating to the fiction which considers an embassy as detached from the country in which it is situated and frees the diplomats sent there from the jurisdiction of that ... [illegible] ...

ex·trav·a·gance (ikstrǽvəgəns) *n.* a being extravagant or an instance of this [F.]

ex·trav·a·gant (ikstrǽvəgənt) *adj.* spending more money than one can afford, or spending foolishly, carelessly or wastefully ‖ using too ... [illegible] ...*good cook but extravagant with butter* ‖ going beyond what is reasonable, justified or normal, ... [illegible] ...

... [illegible] ...imaginative or fanciful musical stage enter... [illegible] ...

trav·a·sat·ing *past* and *past part.* **ex·trav·a·sat·ed** *v.t.* (*med.*) to cause to flow from its proper vessel, esp. to cause (blood) to flow from a blood vessel into the surrounding tissues ‖ to cause (lava etc.) to erupt ‖ *v.i.* (*med.*) to flow out of a proper vessel (*geol.*) to issue from a fissure **ex·trav·a·sa·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *extra*, outside + *vas*, ves... [illegible] ...

... [illegible] ...extroversion

ex·tra·vert (ékstrəvə:rt) *n.* an extrovert

ex·tra·vert·ed (ékstrəvə:rtid) *adj.* extroverted

ex·treme (ikstrí:m) **1.** *adj.* furthest out, furthest from the center, *the girl on the extreme right* ‖ utmost, maximum, *the extreme limit of endurance* ‖ very great, with as great a degree as possible of whatever is referred to, *extreme danger, extreme cold* ‖ (of views, opinions etc. and those who hold them) not moderate, esp. far to the left or right ‖ as severe and forcible as possible, *extreme measures* **2.** *n.* (esp. *pl.*) the highest or extreme degree (generally of two opposites), *extremes of heat and cold* ‖ either end of a whole range, *extremes of temperature* (*pl.*) extreme measures, actions, views etc., *to drive someone to extremes* (*math.*) the first or last term of a series or ratio ‖ (*logic*) the subject or predicate of a proposition ‖ the major or minor term of a syllogism **in the extreme** in the highest degree, extremely, *boring in the extreme* **to go to extremes** to adopt extreme measures or ... [illegible] ...very, exceedingly [O.F.]

Extreme Unction (*Catholic and Eastern Churches*) the sacrament administered by a priest to a sick person in danger of death. It consists of anointing and prayer. It is called 'extreme' because it is the last sacrament in the series which begins with baptism

ex·trem·ism (ikstrí:mizəm) *n.* the quality, state or habit of going to extremes (in views or ... [illegible] ...

ex·trem·ist (ikstrí:mist) **1.** *adj.* going or inclined to go to extremes in views or actions **2.** *n.* some... [illegible] ...

... [illegible] ...the very end, the tip ‖ (*pl.*) the most distant parts, *the utmost extremities of the earth* ‖ (*pl.*) the hands and feet, esp. the fingers and toes, sometimes the tip of the nose, ears and chin ‖ a situation involving great trouble, difficulty or danger, *for use in an extremity*, extremeness (of views or actions) (*rhet.*) the utmost degree of emotion, *in the extremity of his anguish* ‖ the limit, *the extremity of one's endurance* (esp. *pl.*) an extreme measure, *both sides were guilty of extremities* [fr. F. *extremité*]

... [illegible] ...gle or free (a person or thing) from some tangle, difficulty, danger or muddle **ex·trica·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *extricare* (*extractus*) fr. *ex-*, out + *tricae*, worries]

ex·trin·sic (ikstrinsik) *adj.* working from outside, *extrinsic factors in an illness* ‖ not part of the essential nature of a thing, *considerations extrinsic to a problem* ... [illegible] ...of muscles, e.g. ... [illegible] ...

... [illegible] ...

ex·tro·ver·sion (ekstrəvə́rʒən, -ʃən) *n.* the psychological state of an extrovert; a [illegible]

ex·tro·vert (ekstrəvə̀rt) *n.* a person interested and taking pleasure more in what happens outside him than in his own emotions or states of [illegible] (*versus*), to turn]

ex·tro·vert·ed (ekstrəvə̀rtid) *adj.* having the characteristics of an extrovert [alt. of G *extrovertiert*]

ex·trude (ikstrúːd) *pres. part.* **ex·trud·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·trud·ed** *v.t.* to form (a tube, rod or other object) by forcing hot or soft metal, rubber or plastic through an aperture ‖ to cause to protrude, stick out ‖ to cause to emerge ‖ *v.i.* to undergo shaping by being extruded ‖ to stick out, protrude **ex·tru·sive** (ikstrúːsiv) *adj.* (*geol.*) of rocks) formed above ground by the solidification of lava [fr. L. *extrudere* fr. *ex-*, out + *trudere*, [illegible]

ex·tru·sion (ikstrúːʒən) *n.* the process of extruding (metal, rubber or plastic) ‖ the shape or object so made ‖ (*geol.*) a substance, e.g. lava, extruding from a fissure [fr. L. *extrudere* (*extrusus*), to thrust out]

ex·u·ber·ance (igzúːbərəns) *n.* the state or quality of being exuberant, or an instance of it [F. fr. L. *exuberantia*]

ex·u·ber·ant (igzúːbərənt) *adj.* bubbling over with joy, high spirits, enthusiasm, health etc. ‖ abundant in growth, *exuberant vegetation* ‖ unrestrainedly inventive, *an exuberant imagination* [fr. L. *exuberans* (*exuberantis*) fr. *exuberare*, [illegible]

ex·u·date (eksjudeit) *n.* exuded matter, esp. the mixture of serum, fibrin and white corpuscles exuding from blood vessels into an inflamed or [illegible] [fr. EXUDATION]

exudation sweating

ex·ude (igzúːd, iksúːd) *pres. part.* **ex·ud·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ex·ud·ed** *v.t.* to ooze with, to cause to ooze out ‖ to give off, emit, *the old chest exuded a smell of camphor* ‖ *v.i.* to ooze out in small drops [fr. L. *exudare*, *exsudare*, to [illegible]

ex·ult (igzʌ́lt) *v.i.* to feel and express tremendous joy ‖ (with 'over') to rejoice in the defeat of [illegible] **ex·ult·ant** *adj.* **ex·ul·ta·tion** [illegible] [fr. L. *exultare*]

ex·u·vi·ae (igzúːvi·iː) *pl. n.* anything that an animal sloughs or casts off, e.g. a snake's skin or a crab's shell **ex·u·vi·al** (igzúːvi·əl) *adj.* **ex·u·** [illegible] and *past part.* **ex·u·vi·at·ed** *v.t.* to cast off or slough ‖ *v.i.* to molt **ex·u·vi·a·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *exuviae*, things stripped off]

ex-voto (eksvóutou) *n.* a tablet, inscription or other votive offering put up in a chapel out of gratitude for a favor granted or in fulfilment of a vow [L., after a vow]

-ey *suffix* a variant of -y, esp. after y

ey·as (áiəs) *n.* a young hawk or falcon taken from its nest for training [alt. fr. *nias* fr. F. [illegible]

Eyck VAN EYCK

eye (ai) L. *n.* an organ of sight that converts light impinging on it into nervous impulses. In vertebrates the impulses travel from the eye [illegible] produce the sensation of seeing ‖ the iris or colored part of the eyeball, *hazel eyes* ‖ the part around the eyes, *eyes swollen from sleeplessness* [illegible] eyes ‖ the power of judging and appreciating what one sees, *a good eye for country*, *an eye for* [illegible] the hole for the thread in a needle, the marking on a peacock's tail, the leaf bud of a potato ‖ [illegible] an aperture allowing the entry of light, esp. the lens of a camera **all eyes** intently looking, *the whole world was all eyes as the presidents were opened* **an eye for an eye** full revenge, **by eye** on an esti[illegible] **the eye of the wind** (*naut.*) in the direction of [illegible] intercepting his glance, *catch the chairman's* [illegible] *before he closes* **or shut one's eyes to** to pretend not to see, purposely overlook **to cry one's eyes** out to weep bitterly **to get one's eye in** (*Br., ball games*) to become accustomed to judging the flight of the ball in play **to have an eye to** to be on the lookout for, *to have an eye to a quick profit* **to have** (**or use**) **half an eye** to be not entirely blind or stupid, *if you had half* [illegible] *doorway* **to have one's eye on** to watch with interest and approval ‖ to keep under observa[illegible] being [illegible] **to keep an eye on** to remember to think about, *keep an eye on the time or we'll be late* ‖ to take responsibility for, *keep an eye on the children* ‖ to keep under observation **to keep an eye out for** to be on the lookout for **to keep one's eye on** to look steadily at **to keep one's eyes open** (or **peeled** or **skinned**) to keep a good lookout **to make eyes at** to try to attract (a girl) by a show of interest **to make someone's eyes open** to astonish someone **to open someone's eyes to** (**something**) to make someone understand or realize (something) **to run one's eye over** (or **through**) to look quickly at, examine quickly (a letter, accounts etc.) **to see eye to eye** to agree **to set eyes on** to catch sight of **to the eye** superficially **to turn a blind eye** to choose not to notice **under one's very eyes** right in front of one, openly **up to the eyes in** wretchedly busy with, *up to the eyes in reading proofs* ‖ overwhelmed by, *up to the eyes in debt* **with an eye to** (**or for, or on**) with (something specified) in mind, *designed with an eye to comfort* **with one's eyes open** with full understanding of what is involved **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **eye·ing, eye·ing** *past* and *past part.* **eyed** to look attentively at ‖ to make an eye in (a rope) ‖ to remove the leaf buds of (a potato) [O.E. *ēage*]
—The human eye is an approximately spherical ball, the muscles which move it being attached to the tough outer lining (the sclera or 'white of the eye'). The sclera is replaced in front by the transparent cornea, and has a central aperture (pupil) surrounded by a colored iris. Light travels through the cornea and then through a lens which focuses it on the inner lining of the sphere (the retina). The light falling upon the retina stimulates nerve impulses that are transmitted along sensory paths of the optic nerve to the brain. Different cells in the retina function so as to provide color vision and vision in dim light. The shape of the lens may be altered by the degree of contraction of its suspensory muscles. The amount of light entering is controlled by the size of the pupil in the center of the iris. These mechanisms allow for optimum vision of objects at varying distances and in varying degrees of brightness.

eye-ball (aibɔl) *n.* the globe of the eye of vertebrates, made up of the sclera and cornea and the structures they contain ‖ the eye itself

eye-ball-to-eye-ball (aibɔltuːaibɔl) *adj.* direct, in close confrontation **eyeball to eyeball** *adv.*

eye-bath (aibaːθ, aibɔθ) *n.* (*Br.*) an eyecup

eye-bolt (aiboult) *n.* a bolt with a ring or hole in the shaft, instead of the normal flat head, used for lifting

eye-bright (aibrait) *n.* a plant of the genus *Euphrasia*, esp. *E. officinalis*, formerly used for treating eye ailments (EUPHRASIA)

eye-brow (aibrau) *n.* the curved ridge over the eye ‖ the hair which grows along it **to raise one's eyebrows** to show surprise (esp. at a moral or social slip)

[illegible] **eye-catching**

eye contact looking directly into people's eyes

eye-cup (aikʌp) *n.* (*Am., Br.* eyebath) a small [illegible]

eyeful [illegible] **eyewash**

thing thrown in the eyes **to get an eyeful** to get a good look

eye-glass (aiglæs, aiglɑs) *n.* a monocle ‖ the eyepiece of an optical instrument ‖ (*pl.*) spectacles

eye-hole (aihoul) *n.* a hole, e.g. in a door, through which one can peep ‖ a hole made to take a thread, rope, hook etc., an eyelet

eye·lash (ailæʃ) *n.* one of the hairs growing on the edge of the eyelid

eye·less (ailis) *adj.* (*rhet.*) without sight

eye·let (ailit) *n.* a small hole, often with a metal rim, through which a thread, lace, line etc. can be passed ‖ the metal rim [M.E. *oilet* fr. F. *oeillet* dim. of *oeil*, eye]

eye·lid (ailid) *n.* one of the skins that can be moved to cover the eye

eye-o·pen·er (aioupənər) *n.* something that astonishes one by a sudden revelation of the [illegible]

eye-piece (aipiːs) *n.* (*phys.*) the lens or lens system of an optical instrument (e.g. telescope, microscope) that magnifies the image formed by the objective

eye rhyme a rhyme in which two words appear from their spelling to rhyme, but do not in fact do so, e.g. 'cough' and 'tough', 'warm' and 'harm'

eye-shade (aiʃeid) *n.* a shield for the eyes against strong light worn on the forehead and held in place by a band around the back of the [illegible]

eye shadow a cosmetic cream made in various colors and applied to the eyelids to enhance eye beauty

eye·shot (aiʃɔt) *n.* range of vision, eyesight

eye·sight (aisait) *n.* the power of vision, *good eyesight* ‖ range of vision *within eyesight*

eyes only code word on classified or private documents limiting their distribution to the one person to whom they are addressed

eye·sore (aisɔr, aisour) *n.* something that offends by its ugliness

eye splice a loop made by turning back the end of a rope and splicing this into itself

eye·spot (aispɔt) *n.* (*biol.*) a pigment spot in many lower plants, e.g. chlamydomonas, supposed to have a visual function ‖ an ocellus

eye·stalk (aistɔk) *n.* (*zool.*) one of the peduncles which carry the eyes of such animals as lobsters or crabs

eye·strain (aistrein) *n.* tiredness or strain of the eyes, caused by untreated faulty vision or excessively hard usage of the eyes

eye·tooth (áitu:θ) *pl.* **eye·teeth** (áiti:θ) *n.* one of the two upper canine teeth

eye·wall (aiwɔl) *n.* (*meteor.*) turbulent clouds in the shape of a funnel, surrounding the calm center of a storm **also** wall cloud

eye·wash (aiwɔʃ, aiwɒʃ) *n.* a lotion for bathing the eyes ‖ words or actions intended to hoodwink a person and conceal the true state of affairs ‖ superficial cleaning or similar pretense calculated to create a good impression merely, or ward off unfavorable comment

eye·wit·ness (aiwitnis) **1.** *n.* a person who actually saw a crime, accident etc. take place **2.** *adj.* emanating from such a person, *an eyewitness* [illegible]

eye worm a member of *Thelazia*, a parasitic nematode worm found under the eyelid and in the tear duct of men and certain domestic animals, sometimes causing blindness ‖ *Loa loa*, an African filarial worm found in the human eyeball ‖ a nematode worm found under the nictitating membrane of birds, including fowls

Ey·lau, Battle of (ailau) a bloody but indecisive battle (1807) between the French and the allied Russian and Prussian armies in E. Prussia during the Napoleonic Wars

Eyre (ɛər) a shallow salt lake (area 3,430 sq. miles) in South Australia, 39 ft below sea level and often dried up

eyrie AERIE

Ez·e·ki·el (izíːkiːəl) a Major Prophet (early 6th c. B.C.) of the Old Testament. He prophesied the overthrow of Judah and, during the Babylonian Captivity, he inspired the Jews with hope of the moral and social revival of Israel and Judah ‖ the book of the Old Testament which contains his prophecies

Ez·ra (ézrə) a Hebrew priest and scribe who returned (c. 400 B.C.) to Jerusalem from exile in Babylon ‖ the book of the Old Testament which bears his name. It describes the return of the Jews from captivity (c. 538 B.C.–400 B.C.) and the rebuilding of the Temple (and city) of Jerusalem, and records the decree barring marriage

[illegible] Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

Development of the letter F, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter F and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter f are shown.

F, f (ef) the sixth letter of the English alphabet ‖ (*mus.*) a note and the key of which it is the tonic
F. Fahrenheit
fa (fɑ) *n.* (*mus.*) the note F in the fixed-do system of solmization ‖ (*mus.*) the fourth note of any diatonic scale in movable-do solmization
Fa·bi·an (féibi:ən) **1.** *adj.* of or resembling the tactics of Fabius Maximus Verrucosus ; of or relating to the Fabian Society **2.** *n.* a member of that society
Fabian Society a British socialist society founded (1883–4) to promote socialism by gradual reforms. It was influential in setting up (1900) the Labour party. Early members included Sidney and Beatrice Webb, Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells
Fa·bi·us Max·i·mus Ver·ru·co·sus (féibi:əsmæksəməsveru:kóuzəs), Quintus 'Cunctator' (c 275–203 B C), Roman statesman and general He was called 'Cunctator' ('the delayer') on account of his tactics of harrying the Carthaginians while avoiding pitched battles, during the 2nd Punic War (218–201 B C)
Fa·bi·us Pic·tor (féibi:əspiktɔr), Quintus (*b.* c 254 B C), one of the first Roman historians. His annals traced the history of Rome from its origins, and were used as a source by Livy. He wrote in Greek
fa·ble (féib'l) *n.* a fanciful, epigrammatic story, usually illustrating a moral precept or ethical observation. The characters are often animals, gifted with speech, and possessing the human traits commonly attributed to them ('AESOP' *LA FONTAINE), or they may be gods, persons, or things ‖ (*pop.*) a falsehood [F]
fa·bled (féib'ld) *adj.* celebrated in legend fictitious, falsely boasted, *so much for his fabled prowess on skis!* [fr. obs. *fable* V. to tell stories about
fab·li·au (fæbli:ou) *pl.* **fab·li·aux** (fæbli:ouz) *n.* a short story in verse, often coarsely satirical, in French poetry of the 12th and 13th cc., treating comically some scene from real life [F O. F. *fabliaux*, pl]
Fa·bre (fɑbr), Jean Henri (1823–1915), French entomologist and writer [F 'Souvenirs entomologiques' (10 vols, 1870–99) Nobel prize for literature (1910)
fab·ric (fæbrik) *n.* woven stuff, *textile fabric* a framework, structure, *the fabric of the roof is affected, the fabric of society* the texture of a textile ‖ structural material [F *fabrique*]
fab·ric·a·ble [illegible] made into a useful product **fabricability** *n*
fab·ri·cate [illegible] *past* and *past part.* **fabricated** struct, esp. to put together standard parts of to make up in order to [illegible] *evidence* [fr. L. *fabricari* (*fabricatus*)]
fab·ri·ca·tion (fæbrikeiʃən) *n.* a fabricating or being fabricated ‖ something fabricated a structure of falsehoods [fr. L. *fabricatio* (*fabricationem*)]
Fa·bric·i·us Lus·ci·nus (fəbri:ʃi:əs luskainəs), Gaius (*fl.* c. 250 B C), Roman consul (282 and 278 B C). He was famous for his simplicity and probity, esp. when negotiating peace terms with Pyrrhus
Fa·bry's disease (fabrəz) *n.* (*med.*) congenital disorder of the metabolic process in the breakdown of urea, resulting in a rash in the penial area and defects in the cornea It was named for Johannes Fabry, German dermatologist
fab·u·list (fæbjulist) *n.* an inventor of fables [fr F *fabuliste*]
fab·u·lous (fæbjuləs) *adj.* belonging to the realm of fable extraordinary, *fabulous wealth* [fr L. *fabulosus*]
fa·cade, fa·çade (fəsud, fæsud) *n.* the main front of a building ; an appearance or manner intended as a pretense or mask [F fr. Ital]
face (feis) **1.** *n.* the front part of the head from forehead to chin, including the features (eyes, nose, mouth etc.) ‖ the expression of a person's countenance ; a grimace ‖ (*pop.*) impudence, *he had the face to ask for more* ‖ an outward show of [illegible] *situation* ; a mask ‖ the front or main side of a building, monument etc ; a surface, *wipe them off the face of the earth* ; the working surface of a tool ; any of the planes of a many-sided object or of a crystal (*printing*) the part of a type, or other raised printing surface, which takes the ink (*printing*) the collective types of a single design (e.g. of an alphabet), which may be available in many sizes, *a face not suitable for display work* a dial of a clock etc ‖ the area of immediate operations in mining, quarrying or [illegible] in the face of in the face of directly confronting, *in the face of the enemy* in defiance of, *in the face of authority* **on the face of it** judging only by appearances **to lose face** to suffer a fall in the esteem in which one is held, to drop in prestige and thus in self [illegible] to **make a long face** to show that one is disagree[illegible] to put a new face on [illegible] the way a person looks at a situation) radically **to someone's face** directly to a person (not behind his back) **2.** *v. pres. part* **facing** *past* and *past part.* **faced** *v.t.* to be opposite to, *our house faces the park* to turn or have one's face towards, *he turned to face the orchestra* to put a visible covering on (a surface), *to face a wall with stucco* to confront, *faced with the evidence, he confessed* often with up to) to meet
tion ‖ *v.i.* to be situated so as to have the front in a specified direction, *the kitchen faces north* **to face (something) out** (*Br.*) to endure to the end (some embarrassing or otherwise unpleasant trial) and not try to evade it [F]
face card (*Am.* = *Br.* court card) the king, queen or jack of playing cards
face·cloth (feiskl͡ɔθ, feiskl͡ɒθ) *pl.* **face·cloths** (feiskl͡ɔθs, feiskl͡ɒθs, feiskl͡ɔðz, feiskl͡ɒðz) *n.* a cloth for washing oneself with a woollen cloth with one smooth surface
face down *v.* to confront to a decision point, esp from a poor position
face fly *Musca autumnalis*, a fly that clusters on the face of cattle
face-hard·en (feishurd'n) *v.t.* to harden the surface of (steel etc.)
face-lift (feishift) *n.* a facial operation meant to rejuvenate by tightening sagging skin, removing [illegible] **face-lift·ing** *n*
face-off (feisɔf) *n.* a showdown
face-plate (feisplet) *n.* a disk fixed at right angles to the spindle of a lathe, to which the material to be worked is attached
face·saving (feisseivin) *adj.* allowing one's prestige or self-esteem to be preserved, esp in a defeat or compromise of some sort
face·t (fæsit) *n.* any of the small planes which constitute the surface of a crystal or cut gem any of the single surface segments of the many simple ocelli of a compound eye ; any of the sep[illegible]
face·tiae [illegible] pleasantries ‖ (in book catalogs) items of a [illegible]
face·tious (fəsi:ʃəs) *adj.* (of a person) given to sly or pointless joking ‖ (of a remark) characterized by such joking [fr. F *facetieux*]
face to face [illegible] each other ; (with 'with') in inescapable confrontation, *face to face with a problem*
face value the value as stated on a coin, note, bond etc ; apparent worth, reliability etc., in [illegible]
fa·cia (feiʃə, fæʃə) *n.* a fixture over a shop win[illegible]
fa·cial (feiʃəl) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the face **2.** *n.* a face massage [F]
facial angle the angle formed by the intersec[illegible] tures
facial index [illegible]

fa·cies (fē'ɪ ɪz') *n.* (*bot.*) the general form and appearance of a plant or make-up of a natural group. (*geol.*) the entire petrologic character of sedimentary deposits, e.g. their composition, color, texture, nature of stratification, esp. as distinguished from other beds of the same age. [L. face]

fac·ile (fas'əl, esp. *Br* fā'sīl) *adj.* performing or performed easily, without great effort; easily [illegible] qualities of greater worth; merely superficial [illegible]

fa·cil·i·tate (fə sil'ə tāt') *pres. part.* **fa·cil·i·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fa·cil·i·tat·ed** *v.t.* to make easy or easier. **fa·cil·i·ta·tion** (fə sil'ə tā'shən) *n.* [fr. F *faciliter*]

fa·cil·i·ty (fə sil'ə tē) *pl.* **fa·cil·i·ties** *n.* an aptitude for doing some specified thing easily; the quality of being easy to do; dexterity or apparent lack of effort in performing something relatively difficult. (*pl.*) things that make some specified activity, task etc. easier, *facilities for* [illegible]

fac·ing (fā'sing) *n.* (*pl.*) a trimming of a different material from the rest on military uniforms or other garments; an extra piece, esp. of the same material, applied at the edge of a garment etc. and turned either in (e.g. for stiffening) or out (e.g. for cuffs). an outer layer of a different material on a wall, *a marble facing* [illegible] of a picture, document, coin, print etc.; the process of long-distance reproduction of print or pictures by telegraph or radio. [L. *fac*, imper. of *facere*, to make + *simile*, neuter of *similis*, [illegible]

facsimile transmitter a device that scans and translates copy into signals for wire transmission, e.g., by telephone. **facsimile transmission** *n.* *Cf.* TELEFAC'SIMILE

fact (fakt) *n.* a thing known to be true; a statement about something which has occurred, *he* [illegible] only) a crime. **as a matter of fact, in point of fact, the fact of the matter is...** (introductory phrases used to emphasize an explanation or confession) to tell you the truth. **in fact** (usually in contradistinction to some supposed state of affairs) in truth, actually. [fr. L. *factum*, a thing [illegible]

fac·tion (fak'shən) *n.* a small opposition group within a larger group, or one tending to split off from the larger group, generally with a suggestion of unscrupulous self-interest; excessive liking for political strife or troublemaking, *he is too much given to faction to make a party leader*. **fac·tion·al** *adj.* of, relating to or characteristic of a faction; tending to create a faction. **fac·** [illegible]

fac·tious (fak'shəs) *adj.* contentious, given to [illegible]

fac·ti·tious (fak tish'əs) *adj.* artificial, fabricated, deliberately worked up, not natural, *factitious gaiety*. [fr. L. *factitius*, made by art]

fac·ti·tive (fak'tə tiv) *adj.* (*gram.*) describing verbs which take an object and a complement, with the sense of making, 'we made him cap- [illegible] and [illegible]

fac·tor (fak'tər) **1.** *n.* (*math.*) a number or term which, divided into a larger number or expression, has an integral remainder, *the factors of 12 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12*. any of the facts or circumstances which, taken together, constitute a [illegible] *his success had* [illegible] a causative agent in heredity, [illegible]

fac·tor·age (fak'tər ij) *n.* the business of a fac- [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

feated its attempt to repeal the Taft Hartley Act, to extend federal power projects, and to introduce civil rights and national health programs

Fair Employment Practices Commission a U.S. commission established (1941) to thwart racial discrimination in employment on federal contracts, and to make the most efficient use of skilled manpower during the 2nd world war. Several states enacted the idea in statutes

Fair-fax (fɛ'ərfæks), Thomas Fairfax, 3rd Baron (1612–71), English soldier and statesman. He commanded the New Model army (1645–50) until replaced by Cromwell, and defeated Charles I at Naseby. As one of the king's judges (1649) he was against the death penalty, and was responsible with Gen. Monk for the return of Charles II (1660)

fair game the animal a hunter is permitted to kill in sport ‖ a legitimate target for ridicule

fair-ground (fɛ'ərgraund) *n.* a site where fairs are held or where a fair is in progress

fair-haired (fɛ'ərhɛ'ərd *adj.* blond having light-colored hair

fair-haired boy (*Am.* Br blue-eyed boy) a favorite, someone looked on with special indulgence

fair-ing (fɛ'ərɪŋ) *n.* an aerodynamic device whose main function is to streamline and smooth the surface of an aircraft [fr. FAIR v.]

Fair Isle an island (pop. 100) off N. Scotland, producing jerseys knit in colors and designs said to be Moorish and traceable to survivors of the Spanish Armada

fair-ly (fɛ'ərlɪ) *adv.* in a just and equitable manner ‖ moderately, *he plays fairly well* ‖ positively, *he fairly bellowed across the hall* [FAIR adj.]

fair-mind-ed (fɛ'ərmaɪndɪd) *adj.* unprejudiced, just

fairness doctrine (*broadcasting*) principle and practice of allowing equal air time to opposing candidates with differing viewpoints on controversial issues

fair play equitable dealings between contending parties ‖ respect for others' rights according to one's own ideas of social justice

fair-trade agreement (fɛ'ərtreɪd) a contract between a manufacturer and a distributor fixing a minimum price for the resale of a commodity bearing the manufacturer's trademark

fair-way (fɛ'ərweɪ) *n.* a navigable channel for vessels entering or leaving a harbor ‖ any unobstructed course | (*golf*) a prepared strip of turf between the tee and the green

fair-y (fɛ'ərɪ) **1.** *n. pl.* **fair-ies** (*folklore*) a small supernatural being, capable of intervening in human affairs, usually in order to help **2.** *adj.* of or relating to fairies [O. F. *faerie*]

fairy lamps (*Br.*) small colored lamps used for decoration

fair-y-land (fɛ'ərɪlænd) *n.* a region inhabited by fairies, an enchanted region | a delicately beautiful scene

fairy lights (*Br.*) fairy lamps

fairy ring a ring of darker grass in a patch of turf, caused by proliferation of the spores of fungi

fairy tale a story for children about fairies, or about magic and enchantment | a very improbable story | a lie

Fai-sal (fáɪs'l), (1905–75), king of Saudi Arabia (1964–75), son of Ibn Saud. He was assassinated by his nephew and succeeded by his brother

Faisal I (1885–1933), the first king of Iraq (1921–33)

Faisal II (1935–58), the last king of Iraq (1953–8), assassinated in a coup d'état (KASSEM)

Faisalabad (fáɪs'ləbad), a city, formerly Lyallpur, (pop. 1,092,000) of N.E. Pakistan. Food processing, cotton milling, engineering

fait ac·com·pli (feɪtækɔmpli:) *pl.* **faits accomplis** (feɪtzækɔmpli:) something already done, for this reason only, not a matter for argument [F. = an accomplished fact]

faith (feɪθ) *n.* trust, confidence, *have no faith in his assurances* ‖ complete acceptance of a truth which cannot be demonstrated or proved by the process of logical thought, *religious faith* | a religion based on [illegible] Christian believes in the revealed truths of God **in good faith** (**bad faith**) with honest (dishonest) intentions **to keep faith with** to keep [illegible] **faithful** (feɪθful) **1.** *adj.* steadfast in faith, loyal, accurate, *a faithful account of what happened* **2.** *n.* **the faithful** conscientious adherents to a system of religious belief [fr. O.F. *feal, feit*]

faith healer someone who practices faith healing [illegible] through faith in God

faith-less (feɪθlɪs) *adj.* disloyal, breaking [illegible] **Fa'iyum** [illegible] an irrigated agricultural region of the same name cotton spinning

Fa'iyum portraits [illegible] four centuries A.D., first discovered in 1820 in Egyptian tombs, the work of Greek artists. They are painted in distemper colors or in natural [illegible] into the wood, or in a combination of these techniques. [illegible] tions with Western realism, and may be thought of as a prelude to Byzantine art

fake (feɪk) **1.** *n* (*naut.*) one loop of a rope coiled for free running **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **fak·ing** *past* and *past part.* **faked** (*naut.*) to coil (a rope) in [illegible]

fake 1. *v. pres. part.* **fak·ing** *past* and *past part.* **faked** *v.t.* to make a false imitation of, counterfeit | to contrive (something) so as to deceive (with 'up') to contrive (something) as a working substitute ‖ *v.i.* to pretend, sham **2.** *n.* something faked **3.** *adj.* artificial, false, *fake pearls* [illegible]

fake book [illegible] melodies or shortened versions of melodies

fa·kir (fəkɪə', fɑkɪə') *n.* a Moslem religious [illegible] Hindu ascetic [Arab. *faqir*, poor, a poor man]

fa·la·fel (fəlɑfəl) *n.* a Middle Eastern dish of fava bean, chick peas, parsley, and often green peppers, onions, radishes, and seasoning

Fa·lan·gism (fəlændʒɪzəm) *n.* a Spanish fascist movement founded (1933) by J. A. Primo de Rivera. It triumphed in the Spanish Civil War under Franco **Fa·lan·gist** *adj.* and *n.* [fr. Span. *Falange* (*Española*), (Spanish) Phalanx]

fal·cate (fælkeɪt) *adj.* (*biol.*) hooked, crescent-shaped, *falcate claws* **fal·cat·ed** *adj.* (*astron.*, of [illegible] a crescent [fr. L. *falcatus* fr. *falx*, sickle]

fal·chion (fɔlʧən) *n.* a broad, short, medieval sword with a slightly curved blade [M.E. *fauchoun* fr. O.F.]

fal·ci·form (fælsɪfɔrm) *adj.* (*anat.*) sickle-shaped [fr. L. *falx* (*falcis*), a sickle]

fal·con (fɔlkən, fælkən) *n.* a diurnal bird of prey esp. of genus *Falco*, that has a very strong, compact body with powerful, long, pointed wings, a large head and a sharp, hooked beak. It is carnivorous, and cosmopolitan in distribution | the female of *Falco peregrinus*, the peregrine, used in [illegible] [M.E. *faucon* fr. O.F.]

Falcon *n.* (*mil.*) a U.S. air-to-air guided missile (AIM-4A), with homing device, semiactive radar guidance, and a range of 5 mi. Some [illegible] The Falcon family (AIM-4 series, AIM-26A, and AIM-47A) can be carried on interceptor aircraft and used on the F-101B, F-102, F-104, and F-106

fal·con·er (fɔlkənər, fælkənər) *n.* someone who keeps and trains hawks or falcons for hunting [O.F. *fauconnier*]

fal·con·gen·tle (fɔlkəndʒent'l, fælkəndʒent'l) *n.* (*falconry*) the female peregrine falcon [F. *faucon-gentil*]

falconry [illegible] hunting game with birds of prey, and the training [illegible] Far East and was widely popular in Europe in medieval times [F. *fauconnerie*]

falda [illegible] without arms, provided e.g. for a bishop in [illegible] at his coronation | a desk from which, in Anglican churches, the litany is sung or said [fr. M.L. *faldistolium* fr. O.H.G. fr. *faldan*, to fold + *stuol*, [illegible]

Falerii [illegible] Roman times made in Campania, in S. Italy [fr. L. *Falerii*, *Falernium*, *Falernian* (*crime*)]

Falkland Islands and Falkland Islands Dependencies [illegible] Islands Dependencies are South Georgia and South Sandwich. Products: whale and seal oil. The Falklands were discovered in 1592, settled by the French (1764), sold to Spain (1766), and occupied by the British (1833). They are also claimed by the Republic of Argentina. Argentine troops seized the islands in April 1982. The British launched several thousand troops, and [illegible] The [illegible] recovered

Falkland Sound a channel (c. 50 miles long, 2–20 miles wide) in the South Atlantic separating the two principal islands of the Falkland Is. (East and West Falkland)

Falkner [illegible]

Fall (fɔl), Albert Bacon (1861–1944), U.S. secretary of the interior (1921–3). He was involved in the 'Teapot Dome' affair and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for accepting a $100,000 bribe

fall (fɔl) **1.** *pres. part.* **fall·ing** *past* **fell** (fel) *past part.* **fall·en** (fɔlən) *v.i.* to drop by gravity ‖ to lose balance and drop to the ground ‖ to allow oneself to drop to the ground or to one's knees | to decrease, *prices have fallen* ‖ to lose position, *to fall from favor* | (of temperature) to become [illegible] to [illegible] | (of the face) to [illegible] to have *to fall in thick folds* | to be killed, *to fall in battle* ‖ to be captured, *the fort fell without a shot being fired* | (of a government) to be voted out of office | (*cricket*, of a wicket) to be taken | to slope downwards, *the land falls gently away from the house* | (of wind, floodwater, sound etc.) to subside, [illegible] of the face) to take on an expression of disappointment or dismay ‖ (of the eyes) to be suddenly lowered | to seem to descend *night fell, a silence fell on them* | to happen by way of obligation, *it fell to his brother to do the job* | to pass by right, *the inheritance fell to the nephew* | to pass into some state, *to fall asleep* | to occur, *his birthday falls on a Tuesday* | to cease to resist a temptation | to have its position, *the accent falls on the last syllable* ‖ to divide analytically, *it falls into three periods* | (of the young of some animals, esp. sheep and hares) to be born **to fall back** to retreat **to fall back on** to retire to (a reserve or defensive position) | to turn through force of circumstances to (something which serves as a substitute) **to fall behind** to fail to keep pace with schedule ‖ to fail to keep up with the person or group setting the pace **to fall down on** to fail to accomplish (a job) or keep to (a schedule) **to fall due** to be liable for settlement **to fall for** to be deceived by (a trick) ‖ to be captivated by (a person) **to fall flat** (of a joke or a proposition) to make no impression **to fall in** (*mil.*) to get into parade formation **to fall in with** to agree to cooperate with ‖ to meet by accident and join up with **to fall into line with** to adapt one's ideas or actions to (an agreed course of action) **to fall in love with** to experience or suffer an obsessive passion for **to fall foul of** (*naut.*) to collide, get entangled, with | to quarrel with **to fall off** to start to decrease, degenerate **to fall on** [illegible] accident **to fall out** (*mil.*) to disperse from, or leave, parade formation (*mil.*) to drop out of the line or rank | **to fall out with** to quarrel with **to fall over oneself, to fall over backwards** to show excessive eagerness (to do some action) **to fall short** (of expectations, a total etc.) to disappoint, fail to fulfill requirements **to fall through** [illegible] to [illegible] materialize **to fall to** to start (eating, working, fighting) with eagerness | to start eating, working or fighting with eagerness **to fall under** (a heading) to be classified under **to fall upon** to attack savagely **to let fall** to reveal casually (a piece of information, esp. secret or confidential) **2.** *n.* the act or an instance of falling | a distance fallen | falling matter, *a light fall of snow* ‖ the way a thing falls, *the fall of a dress* ‖ autumn | a descent to a level below | a decrease, decline, *a fall in purchasing power* | an amount by which something drops | a downfall, collapse | the taking or surrendering of a stronghold after a siege or attack (*wrestling*) a scoring throw | the rope of a hoisting tackle | a quantity of timber cut down (*pl.*) a cascade, waterfall | (of animals) a [illegible] [O.E. *feallan*]

Fal·la (dɛdúlo), Manuel María de (1876–1946), Spanish composer and pianist. He is well [illegible] breve' (1905), and the ballet 'The Three Cornered Hat' (1919)

fal·la·cious (fəleɪʃəs) *adj.* based on error ‖ misleading ‖ [L. *fallāci-* (*fallax*, deceptive) + -OUS]

fal·la·cy (fæləsɪ) *pl.* **fal·la·cies** *n.* a false notion, *a popular fallacy* ‖ a piece of false reasoning ‖ the quality in reasoning of being false or unsound [L. *fallācia* (*fallax*, deceptive)]

fall·en (fɔlən) *past part.* of FELL

Fallen Timbers, Battle of an engagement (1794) in N.W. Ohio, in which the U.S. forces under Gen. Anthony Wayne defeated the Indians, who surrendered (1795) their lands

fall guy (*pop.*) someone easily exploited and victimized ‖ (*pop.*) a person made to take the blame

fal·li·bil·i·ty (fæləbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality of being fallible

fal·li·ble (fæləb'l) *adj.* subject to the possibility of erring or being mistaken [fr. L. L. *falli-*

falling star a meteor

Fal·lo·pi·an tubes (fəloupɪən) the two ducts by which ova pass from the ovary to the uterus in female mammals [after *Fallopius*, Latinized name of Gabriele Fallopio (1523-62), Italian

fall-out (fɔlaut) *n.* the radioactive material produced by a nuclear explosion, which is distributed through the atmosphere and settles on the earth ‖ the settling of this material ‖ an unexpected byproduct of a process

fal·low (fælou) **1.** *adj.* (of land) plowed and harrowed but left without crops for a season **2.** *n.* land so treated **3.** *v.t.* to break up (land) with plow and harrow, but without seeding [M.E. *falow*, plowed land]

fallow deer a small yellowish-brown European deer of genus *Dama*, spotted with white in summer, dark brown in winter [O.E. *falu*, *fealu*, *fealo*, pale yellow]

F.A.L.N. *abbr* Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional (Armed Forces of National Liberation), a Puerto Rican revolutionary organization dedicated to the establishment of an

false (fɔls) **1.** *adj.* untrue, *a false accusation* ‖ mistaken, *a false alarm* ‖ not genuine, artificial, *false teeth* ‖ deceitful, lying, *a false tax return* ‖ disloyal, *a false friend* ‖ meant to deceive ‖ fake, *a false door* (*archit.*) not structurally necessary or not permanent, *a false ceiling* ‖ (*mus.*) off pitch ‖ not natural, straining for effect ‖ misconceived, mistaken, *false economies* (*bot.*) incorrectly so-named, *the false acacia* **to make a false move** to make a tactical mistake in a critical situation **to put someone in a false position** to compromise someone so that his motives and actions are liable to be misunderstood or so that he may be compelled to act against his own convictions **to sail under false colors** (*Br.* **colours**) to pretend to be what one is not **2.** *adv.* not honestly, *to play false* ‖ not on the note, *to sing false* [O.E. *fals* fr. L. *falsus*]

false acacia *Robinia pseudoacacia*, the North American locust tree

false consciousness **1.** identification with, and support of, the interests of a social class other than one's own **2.** failure to recognize one's true

false·hood (fɔlshud) *n.* falsity ‖ a lie ‖ lying ‖ legal justification

false negative in health care, an incorrect diagnosis that the patient does not have a disease or

false positive in health care, an incorrect diagnosis that the patient has a disease or condi-

as other than is true in order to acquire money

false pride unjustified fear of indignity

false quantity an incorrect length given to a

falset·to (fɔlsetou) *pl.* **falset·tos** *n.* a man's voice produced in a register above its normal

to falsify an issue ‖ to pervert, *to falsify the course of justice* [fr. F. *falsifier*]

fal·si·ty (fɔlsɪtɪ) *pl.* **fal·si·ties** *n.* the quality of being false, deceitfulness ‖ an untrue assertion [O.F. *falseté*]

Fal·ster (fɔlstər) a Danish island (area 198 sq. miles, pop. 44,467) south of Zealand

fal·ter (fɔltər) **1.** *v.i.* to stumble in movement, action or speech ‖ to begin to lose one's determination ‖ *v.t.* (often with 'out') to say in a hesitant or feeble way **2.** *n.* a faltering ‖ a faltering sound [etym. doubtful]

Fa·ma·gus·ta (fæməgustə) (*Gk* Ammochostos) the chief port (pop. 39,400) of Cyprus, on the east coast

fame (feim) *n.* the state of being widely known and esteemed or acclaimed, renown ‖ (*rhet.*) reputation, *of evil fame* [F.]

famed (feimd) *adj.* renowned, celebrated ‖ (*rhet.*) generally reported, *she is not so beautiful as she is famed to be* [past part. of obs. v. *fame* fr.

fa·mil·ial (fəmɪljəl, fəmɪlɪ:əl) *adj.* of or relating to a family ‖ (of a disease) abnormally frequent in a family [fr. L. *familia*, family]

fa·mil·iar (fəmɪljər) **1.** *adj.* knowing intimately, *familiar with every detail* ‖ accustomed, well known by frequently repeated experience, *a familiar routine* ‖ much seen, *a familiar figure at concerts* ‖ (of personal relations) close and pleasantly free from formality ‖ presumptuous, impudent **2.** *n.* a familiar spirit ‖ (*Roman Catholic Church*) a member of a pope's or bishop's household rendering certain domestic services, though not menial ones [O.F. *familier*]

fa·mil·iar·i·ties (fəmɪljærɪtɪz) *pl.* fa·mil·iar·e·ties *n.* close knowledge or acquaintance ‖ the state of being well known ‖ an unjustified presumption of intimacy in speech or behavior ‖ (*pl.*) unwelcome gestures of affection [F. *familiarité*]

fa·mil·iar·i·za·tion (fəmɪljərɪzeɪʃən) *n.* a familiarizing or being familiarized

fa·mil·iar·ize (fəmɪljəraɪz) *pres. part.* **fa·mil·iar·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fa·mil·iar·ized** *v.t.* to cause (someone, oneself) to get to know something well

familiar spirit a demon who comes at the call of a witch or wizard

fam·i·ly (fæmɪlɪ:) *pl* **fam·i·lies** *n.* a group consisting of parents and their children ‖ the children of two parents ‖ a group of people closely related by blood, e.g. children and their parents, their cousins, their aunts and uncles ‖ a group consisting of individuals descended from a common ancestry, *an old army family* ‖ a household ‖ unit of a crime syndicate usu. in a specific geographic area ‖ a group of related genera of animals, plants, languages etc. ‖ (*rhet.*) a harmonious group bound together by common interest, *the family of nations* [fr. L. *familia*, household]

family allowance a sum of money allowed by some governments to mothers to help them feed and clothe their children ‖ a grant made by an employer to a worker according to the number of his dependent children

family circle the close group relationship of a household

Family Compact (*Eur. hist.*) any of three alliances of 1733, 1743 and 1761 between the Bourbon rulers of France and Spain ‖ (*Canad. hist.*) the nickname given to the powerful clique of ultra-Tories who dominated the government of Upper Canada c. 1791–1840

family ganging in health care, the unethical practice of requiring or encouraging a patient to return for care to a publicly paid health program with other members of the family, e.g., with other children, so that the program can charge for care given to each family member

family name a surname

family planning the attempt, using birth-control methods, to time pregnancies in the best interests of the parents and the children

family room a family recreation room in a home

family therapy for interpersonal problems involving interviews with the whole family in behavioral and systems-based approaches

family tree a genealogical chart of the generations of a family, or a chart showing the relationships of languages sharing a common

starvation, *to die of famine* ‖ a scarcity of some

fam·ished (fæmɪʃt) *adj.* hungry to the point of starvation ‖ (*pop.*) feeling very hungry [fr. older *famish* v. fr. L. *fames*, hunger]

fa·mous (feiməs) *adj.* celebrated ‖ (*pop.*) excellent **fa·mous·ly** *adv.* excellently [A.F. *famous*, O.F. *fameux*]

fam·u·lus (fæmjuləs) *pl.* **fam·u·li** (fæmjulai) *n.* an attendant on a magician or alchemist [L. = servant]

fan (fæn) *n.* a devotee of a particular sport, pursuit, entertainer, entertainment etc. [shortened fr. FANATIC]

fan **1.** *n.* a manually operated device for agitating the air before one's face so as to make one feel cooler. Fans are commonly of silk or paper mounted on ribs which radiate from a pivot to open out into a sector of a circle, and which fold back on themselves compactly when the device is not in use ‖ a mechanically operated propeller setting up currents of air for cooling rooms or attached to water-cooled engines for the same purpose ‖ a small sail on a windmill to keep it in the wind ‖ the blade of a propeller ‖ (*hist.*) a device for winnowing **2.** *v. pres. part.* **fan·ning** *past* and *past part.* **fanned** *v.t.* to agitate the air in front of (a person, with cooling effect, or a fire, with heating effect) with or as if with a fan ‖ to agitate (the air) in this way ‖ (of a breeze) to blow gently upon ‖ (*hist.*) to winnow (grain) or winnow away (chaff) with a fan ‖ to knock back the hammer of (a revolver) rapidly and repeatedly with the edge of one hand while keeping the trigger depressed with the first finger of the other, for more rapid firing ‖ to cause (cards etc.) to spread out like a fan ‖ (*baseball*) to strike (a batter) out ‖ *v.i.* (with 'out') to open like a fan or (*mil.*) in fan-shaped formation [O.E. *fann* fr. L. *vannus*, a winnowing fan]

fa·nat·ic (fənætik) **1.** *adj.* overenthusiastic, zealous beyond the bounds of reason **2.** *n.* an inordinately zealous adherent or supporter, esp. in politics or religion **fa·nat·i·cal** *adj.* **fa·nat·i·cism** (fənætɪsɪzəm) *n.* wild and often dangerous enthusiasm, esp. in politics or religion [fr. L. *fanaticus* fr. *fanum*, temple]

fan cameras an assembly of three or more cameras systematically disposed at fixed angles relative to each other so as to provide wide lateral coverage with overlapping images *Cf* SPLIT VERTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY

fan·cied (fænsɪd) *adj.* favorite, *the fancied horse came in second* ‖ imagined, *fancied affronts* [past part. of FANCY]

fan·ci·er (fænsɪər) *n.* a person specially interested in the breeding of a certain kind of animal or plant in order to establish particular characteristics in the breed

fan·ci·ful (fænsɪfəl) *adj.* produced by fancy, unreal ‖ arranged in an unusual or odd way

fan·ci·ly (fænsɪlɪ:) *adv.* in a fancy way

fan·cy (fænsɪ:) **1.** *pl.* **fan·cies** *n.* the faculty of forming mental images, esp. the light, superficial play of this faculty (contrasted with imagination) ‖ a product of this faculty ‖ a whim, caprice ‖ a delusion ‖ a vague intuition ‖ a liking, *to take a fancy to someone* **2.** *adj. comp.* **fan·ci·er** *superl.* **fan·ci·est** (of artifacts) ornamental, not plain ‖ (of prices) unreasonably high ‖ (of birds and animals) bred for particular characteristics, *a fancy pigeon* ‖ (of canned goods) of superior quality **the fancy** enthusiastic followers of some pastime, or narrow interest, or of boxing as a sport **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **fan·cy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fan·cied** to call up a mental picture of, *can you fancy him in uniform?* (used imperatively as an exclamation of surprise) imagine, *fancy that!* ‖ to suppose, suspect, *I fancy he is annoyed* ‖ to be attracted to, *she fancies that green one* ‖ to wish to have, *do you fancy a glass of beer?* ‖ to have a high opinion of, *he fancies himself as a swimmer* [contr. of

fancy diving the execution of ornamental dives into water, performing set evolutions

fancy dress a masquerade costume worn for a party

fan·cy-free (fænsɪfri:) *adj.* not committed in love

fancy goods (*commerce*) objects of small value, primarily decorative

fan·cy·work (fænsɪwə:rk) *n.* ornamental needlework ‖ fussy display of skill at the expense of attack, e.g. in boxing, *cut out the fancywork*

fan·dan·go (fændæŋgou) *n.* a vigorous Spanish

fan·fare (fænfɛər) *n.* a flourish of trumpets, bugles or other brass instruments [F.]

Fang (fæŋ) *n.* a member of a Bantu speaking people of N Gabon and Rio Muni (the people or their language

fang (fæŋ) *n.* a long, pointed tooth, esp in dogs or wolves, or one of the long, hollow or grooved teeth of poisonous snakes through which venom is passed ‖ one of the prongs in the root of a tooth ‖ the spike of a tool driven into the handle or stock **fanged** (fæŋd) *adj* having fangs [O E *fang*]

fan jet jet engine designed to attain additional thrust by drawing air through a ducted fan

fan-leaf palm (fænli:f) a fan palm

fan-light (fænlaɪt) *n.* a window in the shape of an open fan with radiating bars, over a door

fan mail letters received by a famous person, esp someone in the entertainment field from admirers

fan-on (fænən) *n.* (*eccles.*) a maniple ‖ a short cape worn by the pope at solemn pontifical Mass [M E *fanon* fr. M E *fano* fr. Gmc]

fan palm any palm with fanshaped leaves, e g the talipot or Washingtonia

fan-tail (fæntɛɪl) *n.* a tail in the shape of a fan ‖ a variety of domestic pigeon having such a tail ‖ a member of *Rhipidura*, a genus of flycatchers of Asia and Australia

fan-tan (fæntæn) *n.* a gambling game in which gamblers bet on how many beans counters etc will be left over from a quantity counted out in fours by the banker [Chin.]

fan-ta-sia (fæntɛɪʒə, fæntəzi:ə) *n.* a musical composition not in a set form ‖ a contrapuntal work in several sections for a keyboard instrument or e.g. for viols ‖ a medley of well-known airs [Ital. = fantasy]

fan-tas-tic (fæntæstɪk) *adj* belonging to the realm of fancy, *fantastic visions* ‖ very peculiar, *fantastic notions* ‖ wilfully elaborated, *fantastic convolutions* ‖ (*pop.*) incredible **fan-tas-ti-cal-ly** *adv.* [fr. M.L. *fantasticus* fr. Gk]

fan-ta-sy, phan-ta-sy (fæntəsɪ) *pl* **fan-ta-sies, phan-ta-sies** *n.* playful imagination, fancy ‖ a grotesque mental image ‖ (*numismatics*) a pseudocoin sometimes created as a proposal for minting, sometimes by an unauthorized agency, for collectors ‖ (*psychol.*) a daydream satisfying some desire ‖ (*pop.*) thinking, planning etc. not based on sound reason or prudence [O.F. *fantasie* fr. L. fr. Gk]

Fan-ti (fænti:) *pl.* **Fan-ti** *n.* a people of Ghana ‖ a member of this people ‖ the Akan dialect spoken by this people ‖ the literary language based on this dialect

Fan-tin-La-tour (fɑ̃tɛ̃lætu:r), Ignace Henri Jean Théodore (1836–1904), French painter. He excelled in still life and flower painting, and in portraits

fan tracery (*archit.*) ornamental tracery on fan vaulting

fan vaulting (*archit.*) ribbed vaulting springing from a few shafts and spreading fanwise delicately

fan-wort (fænwə:rt) *n. Cabomba caroliniana*, fam. *Nymphaeaceae*, a water plant with peltate floating leaves and much-divided submerged leaves, commonly used in aquariums

F.A.O. FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION

far (fɑr) *comp.* **far·ther** (fɑrðər), **fur·ther** (fə́rðər) *super.* **far·thest** (fɑ́rðɪst), **fur·thest** (fə́rðɪst) **1.** *adv* at a considerable distance or to a great extent (in space or time), *far from the shore, far back in history, far from agreeing* very much, *far better at painting than at writing* **as far as** to but not beyond, *let's go as far as the river* ‖ to the extent that, *as far as he is concerned* **by far** by a large margin, *by far the best* **at all how far** to what extent, *how far can he be trusted?* **so far** up to now ‖ to a certain extent, *he is patient with her so far but then he begins to shout* **so far so good** (*pop.*) up to this point, but more may follow **thus far** up to this point or moment **to go far** to be eminently successful ‖ to go too far, to overstep the bounds of truth or politeness **2.** *adj* very distant, remote, *the far horizon* ‖ the more distant of two, *the far side of the lake* [O E *feorr*]

far·ad (færəd) *n.* (*elec.*) the mks unit of electrical capacitance, the capacitance of a capacitor in which a difference in potential of 1 volt between its plates stores a charge of 1 coulomb [after Michael *Faraday*]

far·a·day (færədeɪ) *n.* (*phys.*) the quantity of electricity needed to deposit or evolve 1 equivalent weight of an element or ion during an electrochemical reaction [after Michael *Faraday*]

Faraday effect the rotation of plane polarized light as it traverses an isotropic transparent medium along the lines of force of a magnetic field

fa·rad·ic (fərædɪk) *adj* of or pertaining to induced asymmetric alternating currents of electricity (cf. GALVANIC)

fa·rad·i·za·tion (fərædɪzeɪʃən) *n.* the application of electric current to stimulate body tissue

Faraketen Panzer Roland *n* (*mil.*) armored infantry carrier of the German Federal Republic

far and away by a big lead or margin, *he is far and away our best swimmer*

far-and-near (fɑrəndnir) *n.* (*archit.*) a system of perspective

far-an-dole (fɑ́rəndoul) *n* a Provençal dance in 6/8 time accompanied by pipe and tabor [F. fr. Prov.]

far and wide over a relatively large area, *to search far and wide*

far-a-way (fɑrəweɪ) *adj.* remote, *faraway parts of the world* ‖ (of a facial expression) dreamy

farce (fɑrs) *n* a dramatic representation intended only to amuse (cf. COMEDY) ‖ the class of such dramas ‖ any event with a futile or absurd outcome **far·ci·cal** *adj.* **far·ci·cal·i·ty** *n.* the quality of being farcical [

far·cy (fɑrsɪ) *pl* **far·cies** *n.* a contagious, sometimes fatal, disease of horses, mules etc., a form of glanders [fr. F *farcin*]

fare (fɛər) *n.* the cost of a journey (by train, bus, airplane, ship etc.) ‖ (*commerce*) a passenger in a hired vehicle ‖ food, diet, *good plain fare* [O E *faru* and *fær*]

fare *pres part* **far·ing** *past* and *past part* **fared** *vi.* to manage, get along ‖ (with 'well' or 'ill') to experience luck of the kind indicated ‖ (with 'well' or 'ill') to be fed with the amount and quality of food indicated [O.E. *faran*, to travel]

Far East the region of E. and S.E. Asia including China, Korea and Japan, and sometimes the Malay Archipelago and Indochina **Far Eastern** *adj.*

Fa·rel (færel), Guillaume (1489–1565), French religious reformer. With Calvin he took an active part in the Reformation in Geneva (1534–

fare·well (fɛərwel) **1.** *interj.* (*rhet.*) goodbye **2.** *n* a leavetaking, *to make one's farewells* **3.** (fɛərwel) *adj* last, parting, *a farewell glance* [M E *farewell*]

far-fetched (fɑrfɛtʃt) *adj.* (of jokes, comparisons, excuses etc.) laboriously contrived, not plausible

far-flung *adj.* (*pop.*) of huge extent

Far·go (fɑrgou), William George (1818–81), U.S. businessman. He founded (1850) with Henry Wells) the American Express company and organized (1852) the Wells, Fargo company

far gone (*pop.*) (of a person) in a very bad state, esp in physical illness or moral corruption) in a very bad state

fa·ri·na (fərɪnə) *n* flour or meal made from wheat, nuts, starchy roots, sea moss etc ‖ (*Br.*) starch, esp potato starch [L. = flour]

far·i·na·ceous (færɪneɪʃəs) *adj* starchy ‖ like meal [fr. L. *farinaceus*]

far·i·nose (færɪnous) *adj* yielding farina ‖ (*biol.*) producing or covered with a whitish powder or meal

farm (fɑrm) **1.** *n* an area of land used for cultivation or animal breeding under individual or collective management ‖ a tract of water for cultivating fish, oysters etc ‖ (*baseball*) a minor league team attached to a major league team and providing it with recruits for training **2.** *vt* to raise (crops, stock, poultry etc.) on a farm for the market ‖ to use (land) for this purpose, *he farms 500 acres* ‖ (*hist.*, often with 'out') to lease workers, *to farm out a contract* ‖ *vi.* to be a

Farman (fɑrmɑ̃) U.S. black civil right leader and founder of the

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Elected (1961) its full time national director, he became a major spokesman for the black nonviolent

Farmer, John Fox (fɑ́rmər) English composer of madrigals and church music, esp 'First Set of English Madrigals' (1599)

farmer-gen·er·al (fɑrmərdʒenərəl) *pl* **farm·ers-gen·er·al** *n* (*F. hist.*) one of the members of a corporation authorized to farm taxes (1697–1789) [trans. of F *fermier-general*]

Farmers Union (National Farmers union, Farmers' Educational and Cooperative union) a union founded (1902) at Point, Texas, to promote education in marketing, credit and tenure for farmers and to establish cooperative marketing enterprises. Originally based in the south, it became active (1920) in the plains states. It differs from other farmers' organizations in that it engages in more informal cooperative activities with organized labor, caters more to the small farmer and advocates greater market reform

farm·hand (fɑrmhænd) *n.* a paid worker on a farm

farm·house (fɑrmhaus) *pl.* **farm·hous·es** (fɑrmhauzɪz) *n* the dwelling on his land in which a farmer lives

farm laborer, Br **farm labourer** a farmhand

farm·stead (fɑrmsted) *n* the land and buildings making up a small farm

farm team *n* (*baseball*) a minor-league club formed to provide training for players groomed for a major-league team

farm·yard (fɑrmjɑrd) *n.* the space adjoining or enclosed by farm buildings, generally serving as a run for chickens etc

Farne Islands (fɑrn) a group of some 17 islets on N.E. Northumberland, England. Inner Farne contains a 14th-c. chapel on the site of a hermitage of St Cuthbert (late 7th c.)

Far·ne·se (fɑrneze) an Italian family which ruled (1545–1731) Parma and Piacenza, a duchy created (1545) by Pope Paul III (Alessandro Farnese)

Farnese, Alessandro (1545–92), duke of Parma and Piacenza (1586–92), general and diplomat in the service of Philip II of Spain. As governor of the Netherlands (1578–92), he put down revolts against Spanish rule, and intervened in France (1590–2) against Henri IV

far·o (fɛərou) *n.* a gambling game played with cards [fr. F. *pharaon*, pharaoh, perh. because of a picture on one of the cards]

Faeroe Islands, Faeroe Islands (fɛərou) (Dan. Faeroerne, Faroese Foroyar) a group of self-governing Danish islands (area 540 sq. miles, pop. 43,000) in the N. Atlantic between Iceland and the Shetlands. Capital: Thorshavn (pop. 11,586). Products: wool, fish, root vegetables. The Faroes were settled by Vikings (9th c.), became Danish (1380) and were granted home rule (1948)

Far·o·ese (fɛəroui:z, fɛəroui:s) **1.** *pl* **Far·o·ese** *n.* a native of the Faroe Islands ‖ a Norse dialect close to Icelandic spoken in the Faroe Islands **2.** *adj.* relating to the inhabitants or language of the Faroe Islands

far-off (fɑrɔf, fɑrɒf) *adj* remote in space or time

Fa·rouk (fəru:k) (1920–65), the last king of Egypt (1936–52). He was forced into exile (1952) by a military coup (NEGUIB)

far-out (*slang*) **1.** *adj* beyond extreme **2.** used as an exclamation, wonderful

Far·quhar (fɑrkwɑr, fɑrkər), George (1677–1707), Anglo-Irish dramatist. 'The Recruiting Officer' (1706) and 'The Beaux' Stratagem' (1707) were his most popular plays. His work

farrago (fərɑgou, fərɛɪgou) *pl* **farragos** *n.* a jumble, *his story was a wild farrago of nonsense* [L. = mixed fodder]

Farragut (færəgʌt), David Glasgow (1801–70), U.S. admiral. During the Civil War he secured Mobile Bay, and, after crossing the mine-infested Mobile Bay,

Farrar (fɑr), Frederick William (1831–1903), English clergyman and writer. His works range from a 'Life of Christ' (1874, in answer to Renan's) to sentimental and highly moral stories or boarding schools, e.g. 'Eric, or Little by

[illegible] range, scope, influence or effect

far red *n.* at the extreme part of the infrared color spectrum with wave lengths 30–1000 microns

Far·rell (fær·əl), James Thomas (1904–79), U.S. novelist, known for his trilogy 'Young Lonigan' (1932), 'The Young Manhood of Studs Lonigan' (1934) and 'Judgement Day' (1935), which depict the life of the lower-middle-class Irish on Chicago's south side

far·ri·er (fær·i·ər) *n.* (*Br.*) a smith who shoes horses **far·ri·er·y** *n.* (*Br.*) the farrier's craft [O.F. *ferrier*]

far·row (fær·ou) **1.** *n.* a litter of pigs **2.** *v.t.* (of a sow) to give birth to a litter ‖ *v.i.* (of a sow) to [illegible]

farrow *adj.* (of cows) not calving in a given year or season [origin unknown]

far·see·ing (fär·si·iŋ) *adj.* able to see a long chain of consequences

far·sight·ed (fär·sait·id) *adj.* hypermetropic (opp. NEARSIGHTED) ‖ prudent

fart (färt) **1.** *v.i.* (not in polite usage) to break wind, let wind fly from the anus **2.** *n.* (not in polite usage) such an emission of wind [M.E.]

far·ther (fär·ðər) *adv.* [illegible] further [M.E. *ferther*]

far·ther·most (fär·ðər·moust) *adj.* most distant, most remote

far·thest (fär·ðist) alt. *superl.* of FAR ‖ *adj.* and *adv.* furthest [M.E. *ferthest*]

far·thing (fär·ðiŋ) *n.* a very small British coin, of the value of a quarter of a penny, no longer current ‖ the least little bit, *not to care a farthing* [O.E. *feorthing*]

far·thin·gale (fär·ðiŋ·geil) *n.* (*hist.*, 16th and 17th cc.) a petticoat with whalebone hoops, or a pad forming a roll around the waist, worn to make a skirt stand out at the hips [fr. O.F. *verdugale* fr.

fart·lek (färt·lək) *n.* (*sports*) training program of jogging, running, and walking

Far West the U.S.A. west of the Great Plains

f.a.s. (FREE ALONGSIDE SHIP)

fas·ces (fæs·i:z) *pl.* *n.* (*hist.*) a bundle of rods bound together with the blade of an axe projecting, used as the insignia of the magistrates of ancient Rome (*hist.*) this as a symbol of Italian Fascism [L., *pl.* of *fascis*, a bundle]

[illegible] *n.* (*archit.*) a long band of wood or stone under [illegible]

(*anat.*) an ensheathing band of connective tissue (*zool.*) a broad, well-defined band of color (*Br.*) a dashboard **fas·ci·al** *adj.* [L. band]

fas·ci·ate (fæ]·i:·it) *adj.* (*bot.*, of stems, branches etc.) coalescing and thus abnormally thick and flattened (*zool.*) marked by bands of color **fas·**

[illegible]

fas·ci·cle (fæs·ik'l) *n.* (*bot.*) a bunch, bundle, cluster (*anat.*) a bundle of nerve fibers ‖ a single [illegible] **fas·cic·u·lar** (fəsik·julər), **fas·cic·u·lat·ed** *adjs.*

[illegible] [fr. L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*, a bundle]

fas·cic·ule (fæs·ikju:l) *n.* a fascicle of a book [F.

[illegible] delighted interest in (*pop.*, of snakes, stoats [illegible] someone as if under a spell **fas·ci·nat·ing** *adj.* **fas·ci·na·tion**, **fas·ci·na·tor** *ns.* [fr. L. *fascinare*

fas·cine (fæs·i:n) *n.* a long bundle of sticks bound [illegible]

to the Fascist regime **fas·cist** characterized by or advocating fascism [fr. Ital. *fascista*]

fash·ion (fæ]·ən) **1.** *n.* way, manner, *entertained in magnificent fashion* ‖ the style of clothes worn at a particular period, *Elizabethan fashions* ‖ modishness, *a slave to fashion* ‖ social prominence, *women of fashion* ‖ a prevailing mode in speech, personal adornment, social behavior etc. ‖ dress in its aspect of changing style, *a history of fashion* **after a fashion** in a rough-and-ready or slipshod way **after one's usual fashion** in one's customary way **all the fashion** fashionable **in fashion** currently the mode **out of fashion** no longer stylish **to set the fashion** to introduce a new style which others copy **2.** *v.t.* to mold, shape **fash·ion·a·ble** *adj.* currently in style, modish ‖ being the object of a modish interest, *a fashionable painter* **fash·ion·a·bly** *adv.* [O.F. *façon*]

fashion plate an illustration of a new style of dress ‖ (*pop.*) someone dressing in the height of [illegible]

Fa·sho·da (fəʃoudə) a town (now Kodok) of the Sudan. It was the scene of a diplomatic incident (1898) when it was occupied by Marchand on behalf of France, while Kitchener claimed the territory for Britain. After several months of crisis, France withdrew (1899)

fast (fæst, fust) **1.** *v.i.* to abstain from food, either entirely or partly **2.** *n.* an act of abstinence from food ‖ a period of time during which adherents of a faith are required to abstain from food **to break one's fast** to receive eating after a period of abstinence [O.E. *fæstan*, to observe]

fast *adj.* swift, *a fast runner* ‖ speedy, *a fast worker* ‖ lasting a short time, *a fast trip* ‖ allowing rapid progress, *a fast racetrack* ‖ (of a clock or watch) in advance of the real time ‖ loyal, *fast friends* ‖ firmly fixed, *the pole is fast in the ground* ‖ (of dyes) that will not wash out or fade ‖ (*photog.*) having a high shutter speed ‖ gay and dissipated, *to lead a fast life* ‖ (*bacteriol.*) resistant to destruction or staining **to make fast** to tie (a boat) up ‖ to lock, bar or bolt [O.E. *fæst*]

fast *n.* (*naut.*) a mooring rope, hawser or chain [M.E. *fest* fr. O.N. *festr*, a rope]

fast *adv.* quickly, hurriedly, *to drive fast* ‖ fixedly, securely, *stuck fast* ‖ soundly, *fast asleep* ‖ wildly, in a dissipated way, *living fast* **to be fast and furious** (of fun, a game etc.) to be hectic **to hold fast** to keep secure hold of, or keep constantly in mind **to play fast and loose** to be deceitful and inconstant or reckless and irresponsible **to stand fast** to hold one's ground, be firm ‖ (*mil.*) to cease to move (because of an emergency) and await new orders [O.E. *fæste*]

fast·back (fæstbæk) *n.* **1.** automobile designed with rear section sloping downward in an unbroken line **2.** the roof of such a vehicle *Cf*

Fastback *n.* breed of lean pigs, first produced in Britain in 1971

[illegible] *phys.*) nuclear plant that produces fissionable material from high-energy neutrons as a by-product in excess of the amount it uses

fast day (*eccles.*) a day appointed for fasting

fas·ten (fæs'n, fas'n) *v.t.* to make secure ‖ to fix firmly, tie, attach (with 'on') to fix (thoughts, [illegible] (with 'on') to get firm hold, *the dog fastened on* [illegible] attention, *the magistrate fastened on one detail in the evidence* ‖ to close securely **to fasten upon** to grasp (an excuse etc.) ‖ to single out and attack **fas·ten·er** *n.* a device for attaching one thing to another, *a snap fastener* **fas·ten·ing** *n.* a device for securing something, e.g. a jewel case, dress, necklace [O.E. *fæstnian*]

fast-food *adj.* of restaurants, usually of a chain, that serve quickly prepared foods, esp. frankfurters, hamburgers, French fries, sandwiches **fast food** *n.* the type of food available in fast-food restaurants

fas·tid·i·ous (fæstid·i·əs) *adj.* having highly developed taste ‖ fussily particular, *too fastidious* [illegible] *fastidious care* [fr. L. *fastidiosus*, distasteful]

fas·tig·i·ate (fæstidʒi·it, fæstidʒi·eit) *adj.* narrowing to a pointed top (*bot.*) having erect and clustered branches (*zool.*) united in a tapering bundle [fr. L. *fastigatus* fr. *fastigium*, the top of [illegible] movability, e.g. of dyes (*hist.* and *rhet.*) a fortress or stronghold [FAST, fixed]

fast tape *n.* (*trading*) term inserted in reports when transactions on the trading floor take place in such volume and with such rapidity that price quotation reports are behind

fast-track *adj.* extremely aggressive

fast tracking *n.* building technique to speed completion of a structure by beginning work early, e.g., laying a foundation before plans are completed and approved

fat (fæt) **1.** *n.* the greasy material constituting the largest portion of the cells of adipose tissue and occurring in other parts of animals and in plants ‖ one of a class of neutral compounds which may be solid or liquid, and insoluble in water, and which are glycerides of one or more fatty acids. They are obtained industrially from the adipose tissue of animals, or from certain seeds and fruits (e.g. linseed, cottonseed, soya bean). Fats have the highest calorific value of all classes of food and are an important source of energy for warm-blooded animals. They are also used industrially, chiefly for the manufacture of soaps and lubricants ‖ a solid or semi-solid fat as distinguished from a fatty oil ‖ the best part of something, *living on the fat of the land* **the fat is in the fire** trouble is imminent **2.** *adj.* (of the body) bulky due to fat rather than to bone or muscle ‖ thick, *a fat wad of bank notes* ‖ financially rewarding, *a fat job* ‖ (of animals) made fat for slaughtering, *fat stock* ‖ (esp. of meat) containing a high proportion of fat ‖ (of clay) sticky ‖ (of coal) bituminous ‖ (*printing*, of type) broadfaced ‖ (of a printed page) with large [illegible] [O.E. *fætt*]

Fatah ˈAL-FATAH

fa·tal (feit'l) *adj.* resulting in death, *a fatal illness* ‖ calamitous ‖ fateful **fa·tal·ism** *n.* the belief that all events are naturally or supernaturally predetermined ‖ a fatal accident ‖ the mental attitude of submission to the inevitability of the power of fate **fa·tal·ist** *n.* someone who adopts a fatalistic attitude, or believes in fatalism **fa·tal·is·tic** *adj.* accepting one's fate with stoicism or lethargy [fr. L. *fatalis* fr. *fatum*, fate]

fa·tal·i·ty (fətælit·i:, feitælit·i:) *pl.* **fa·tal·i·ties** *n.* subjection to the power of fate ‖ the quality of being predestined to disaster ‖ the quality of causing death or calamity ‖ fate ‖ a disaster, esp. one causing death ‖ a person killed in an accident or disaster [fr. F. *fatalité*]

fa·ta mor·ga·na (fütəmərgünə) *pl.* **fa·ta mor·ga·nas** *n.* a mirage, esp. that seen in the Strait of Messina [Ital. – Morgan le Fay]

fat city *n.* (*slang*) the state of being in luxury

fate (feit) *n.* a power that supposedly predetermines events, *fate stepped in and prevented our meeting* (cf. CHANCE) ‖ the history of an individual or of a social group (family, tribe, country etc.) considered as predetermined ‖ the future of a person or persons, *it took the jury five minutes to settle his fate* ‖ doom, destruction ‖ one's ultimate end **fat·ed** *adj.* predetermined, destined **fate·ful** *adj.* controlled by fate ‖ critical, decisive in effect [fr. L. *fatum*, that which has been spoken]

Fates (feits) (*Gk mythol.*) three female figures believed to have control of human destiny. Clotho (Gk 'spinner') spun the thread of life, Lachesis (Gk 'caster of lots') determined its length, and Atropos (Gk 'the inflexible') lopped [illegible]

fat farm (*colloq.*) a health spa, esp. for dieters

fat·head (fæthed) *n.* (*pop.*) a stupid person

fa·ther (fɑðər) **1.** *n.* the male parent ‖ (*rhet.*) an ancestor, *our fathers before us* ‖ an originator, *the father of modern astronomy* ‖ a venerable person ‖ the oldest member of an institution or community **Fa·ther** a title of reverence for a priest **the Father** (*theol.*) the first person of the Trinity **2.** *v.t.* to be the father of ‖ to originate and guide through the early stages, *to father a bill in Congress* ‖ (with 'on') to fix the original responsibility for (an idea etc.) [O.E. *faeder*]

Father Christmas (*Br.*) Santa Claus

fa·ther·hood (fɑðərhud) *n.* the state of being a [illegible]

fa·ther-in-law (fɑðərinlɔ) *pl.* **fa·thers-in-law** *n.* a husband's or wife's father

fa·ther·land (fɑðərlænd) *n.* (esp. German usage) one's native country

fa·ther·less (fɑðərlis) *adj.* having no living father ‖ having no acknowledged father

fa·ther·ly (fɑðərli:) *adj.* characteristic of a loving father

father of the chapel the senior member of the association of workers in a printing house

[illegible] (æ, cat; ɑ:, father; ɔ, law; ɔ:, all; ɔi, boy; au, cow; ə, about; ɑ:, bird; e, bed; ei, day; i, it; i:, eat; ou, no; u, put; u:, too; ʌ, cup) (ü, ä, ö, ch, ñ) x, black; ɑ, bull; ʒ, goose; ə, bacillus; ju:, cube; x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; [illegible] ɑ, ɑ, ɑ,

Father of the Christian Church one of those theologians whose writings helped to define the faith in the first five centuries of the Christian Church

Father's Day [illegible] Sunday in June when fathers are honoured with presents etc

fathom (fæðəm) *n.* [illegible] water equal to 6 ft | (*Br*) a quantity of wood measuring 6 ft in section || *v.t.* **fathomless** *adj.* (*rhet.*) too deep to measure, *fathomless oceans* | too profound to understand, *fathomless wisdom* **2.** *v.t.* to measure the depth of, to sound || to get to the bottom of, to comprehend, *to fathom* [illegible] the arms outstretched]

fath·om·ester (fæðəmɛstər) *n.* device for measuring ocean depth using sonar

fathom line a nautical line with a weighted end for taking depth soundings || a contour line of the ocean bed

fa·tigue (fətiːg) **1.** *n.* weariness after exertion or hard work || (*zool.*) a condition of cells, tissues or organs which, as a result of excessive activity, temporarily lose the power to respond to further stimulation || a condition of a material, esp a metal, causing loss of elasticity and tendency to fracture after long or repeated stress, even though the stress may be less than that which would cause failure under static conditions (*mil.*) a noncombatant task for soldiers | (*pl.*, *mil.*) clothing worn while doing fatigue duty **2.** *v.t.*, *pres. part.* **fa·ti·guing** *past* and *past part.* **fa·tigued** to make weary [F. *fatigue*, *fatiguer*]

Fat·i·mid (fætəmid) *n.* someone claiming descent from Fatima, daughter of Mohammed, and Ali | a member of the Moslem dynasty (909–1171) which ruled in N. Africa, Egypt and Syria

Fat·i·mite (fætəmait) *n.* a Fatimid

fat·ling (fætliŋ) *n.* a young animal, esp a calf, fattened for slaughter [fr. FAT *v.* + *-ling*]

fat·ten (fæt'n) *v.t.* to make fat | to make (animals) fat for slaughtering | to make (soil) fertile or rich || *v.i.* to grow fat

fat·ty (fæti:) *comp.* **fat·ti·er** *superl.* **fat·ti·est** *adj* containing fat, adipose, *fatty tissues* | caused by an accumulation of fat, *fatty degeneration of the heart*

fatty acid one of a series of monocarboxylic acids which occur naturally as glycerides or esters in fats or oils. They may be manufactured by saponification of fats or by synthesis and are used in the production of soaps and detergents

fa·tu·i·tous (fətuːitəs, fətjuːitəs) *adj.* fatuous

fa·tu·i·ty (fətuːiti, fətjuːiti) *n.* [illegible] foolishness || something foolish [fr. F *fatuité*]

fat·u·ous (fætʃuːəs) *adj.* foolish, esp empty-headed or vacuously self-satisfied, *a fatuous smile* [fr. L. *fatuus*]

fau·ces (fɔsiːz) *pl. n.* (*anat*) the upper part of the throat, from the root of the tongue to the pharynx || (*bot.*) the throat of a corolla [L.]

fau·cet (fɔsit) *n.* a device for controlling the flow of a fluid from a pipe or container [F. *fausset*, spigot]

Faulk·ner, Falk·ner (fɔknər), William Harrison (1897–1962), American novelist. His novels and short stories are set in the imaginary Yoknapatawpha County, based on his own native region in Mississippi. His themes, drawn from the life mainly of poor people and oppressed blacks in the post-Civil War Southern states of the U.S.A., are usually of hardship, violence, suffering, decadence and injustice. 'Sanctuary' (1931), 'Light in August' (1932), 'As I Lay Dying' (1930) and 'The [illegible]' (1931) are among the best-known. He won the Nobel prize for literature (1949)

fault (fɔlt) **1.** *n.* something for which one is rightly open to blame | a mistake, *a fault in addition* || a blemish, *a slight fault in the rim* | a moral failing || (*geol.*) a fracture within the earth's crust caused by vertical slipping or folding, distinguished from a simple crack by the break in continuity of the rock strata | an imperfect [illegible] the ball correctly **at fault** responsible for a mistake or a breach of good manners etc **to find fault with** to complain about **to a fault** excessively [illegible] **fault·less** *adj* not to blame | without blemish **fault·y** *comp.* **fault·i·er** *superl.* **fault·i·est** imperfect, defective **2.** *v.t.* to criticize (someone) [illegible]

fault-find·er (fɔltfaindər) *n.* a tiresome person constantly finding fault with things or people [illegible]

faun (fɔn) *n.* (*Rom. mythol.*) one of a class of lustful, benevolent rural deities, represented as men with the horns, legs and tail of a goat and sharply pointed ears. They personified the fertility of nature [fr. L. *Faunus*, identified with Gk Pan]

fauna [illegible] esp the indigenous animals of a certain region, environment or period | a classification of the animals of a region, environment or period **fau·nal** *adj* [Mod. L. fr. *Fauna*, goddess sister [illegible]]

Faure (fɔr), François Félix (1841–99), French [illegible]

Fau·re (fourei), Gabriel Urbain (1845–1924), French composer. He was a great teacher (e.g. of Ravel) and his exquisite songs are important in the history of [illegible]. The best known are settings of the works of the poets of late 19th-c. France, esp. Verlaine. His last great song cycle, 'L'horizon chimérique' (1922), and his 'Requiem' for solo voices, chorus and orchestra [illegible] he wrote many works for the piano, chamber music, incidental music for the stage etc

Faure (fɔr), François Félix (1841–99), French statesman, president of France (1895–9)

Faust legend (faust) a German legend about an [illegible] who sells his soul to the devil in return for knowledge and magical power. The legend inspired Marlowe and Goethe and others, and provided the material for operas by Berlioz (1846) and Gounod (1859), and for a symphony by Liszt [illegible]

Fau·tri·er (foutri ei), Jean (1898–1964), French [illegible] pasto reveal affinities with abstract expressionism

Fauve (fouv) *n.* a painter who worked in the spirit of Fauvism **Fauv·ism** *n.* an early 20th-c liberating movement in painting in France. Essentially the Fauves sought to achieve expression by a violent effort at the orchestration of pure color, and to paint nature not with formal imitation but in purely pictorial terms. Matisse, Marquet, Rouault, Friesz, Dufy, Vlaminck, Derain and (for a short time) Braque were associated with Fauvism [F. -wild ani[illegible]]

faux pas (foupu) *pl.* **faux pas** (foupuz) *n.* a social blunder [F., false step]

fa·ve·la (fuvelə) *n.* a Brazilian shantytown, esp a Rio de Janeiro slum [Port.]

fa·ve·o·late (fəviːəleit, fəviːəlit) *adj.* (*biol.*) honeycombed or alveolate [fr. Mod. L. *faveolus* fr *favus*, honeycomb]

fa·vor, *Br* fa·vour (feivər) *v.t.* to be to the advantage of [illegible] to suit, *yellow favors her complexion* | (*commerce*) to oblige, *please favor us with an early reply* | to show partiality towards | to resemble in looks || to be in favor of [O.F. *favorer*]

favour [illegible] someone with favor | an act of kindness going beyond what could normally be expected | advantage, *evidence in our favor* | the condition of being approved or liked, *no longer in favor* || unfair partiality | an emblem or mark of support for some cause or individual, e.g. a rosette or ribbon | a decorative trinket or knick-knack such as party guests may be given | (*commerce*) a letter **in favor of** in support of **in someone's favor** to someone's advantage **without fear or favor** impartially, uninfluenced by threats or [illegible] giving or expressing approval | auspicious (of a wind) following (of business or bargaining [illegible] **a·bly**, *Br* **fa·vour·a·bly** *adv.* [fr. F. *favorable*]

fa·vor·ite, *Br* fa·vour·ite (feivərit) **1.** *n.* an object or person regarded with esteem or affection [illegible] *Br* **fa·vour·it·ism** *n.* the showing of a special [illegible] called for [O.F. *favorit*]

favorite son the favored candidate of a state [illegible]

fa·vus (feivəs) *n.* (*med.*) a contagious skin disease caused by a fungus [L. *favus*, honeycomb]

Fawkes (fɔks), Guy (1570–1606), English conspirator. With other Catholics he formed the Gunpowder Plot to blow up James I and parliament (Nov. 5, 1605). The plot, which may have been the work of government agents provocateurs, was discovered (Nov. 4, 1605), and Fawkes and others were executed. Guy Fawkes [illegible] bonfires, fireworks and the burning of Guys

fawn (fɔn) **1.** *n.* a deer less than one year old **2.** *adj.* light yellowish-brown **3.** *v.i.* (of a doe) to [illegible] (*esp.* of animals, esp dogs) to show affection [illegible] servile and flattering behavior **fawn·ing** *adj* [M.E. *fauhnen*, *fahnen*]

FAX (fæks) short for facsimile process for transmitting documents by telephone or radio

fax units *pl. n.* offices that have facsimile-transfer equipment for private or public use

fay (fei) *n.* (*rhet.*) a fairy [fr. O.F. *fae*, *faie*]

Fayum [illegible]

faze (feiz) *pres. part.* **faz·ing** *past* and *past part* **fazed** *v.t.* to disconcert, daunt [etym. doubtful]

fa·zen·da (fuzendə) *n.* a Brazilian form of latifundio, esp. a coffee plantation [Port. fr. L. *facienda*, things to be done]

F.B.I. (FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FB-111 (*mil.*) strategic bomber version of the F-111

F clef the bass clef

fe·al·ty (fiːəlti:) *pl.* **fe·al·ties** *n.* (*hist.*) a feudal vassal's or tenant's acknowledgment of loyalty and obligation to his lord [fr. O.F. *fealte*]

fear (fiər) **1.** *n.* the instinctive emotion aroused by impending or seeming danger, pain or evil | likelihood, *no fear of forgetting* | danger, *fear of infection* | (*pl.*) anxiety || awe, reverence, *in the fear of God* **for fear** lest **for fear of** because of the risk or danger of **in fear of one's life** fearing one may be killed **no fear!** (*pop.*) certainly not! **2.** *v.t.* to be afraid of, *to fear someone's anger* || to imagine or assume in fear | to regret [illegible] to revere with awe, *to fear God* | *v.i.* to be afraid, feel fear **fear·ful** *adj.* causing fear, *fearful to contemplate* | reluctant through misgiving, *they were fearful of tackling him on his own ground* | (*pop.*) appalling, extreme, *a fearful muddle* | (*rhet.*) frightened or showing fear, *fearful entreaties* **fear·ful·ly** *adv.* (*pop.*) extremely, *they arrived fearfully late* **fear·less** *adj.* having no fear **fear·some** *adj.* causing fear | daunting | (*pop.*) very great, *fearsome hard luck* [O.E. *fær*, danger, *færan*, to terrify]

fea·si·bil·i·ty (fiːzəbiliti:) *n.* the quality of being feasible

fea·si·ble [illegible] to [illegible] **fea·si·bly** *adv.* [O.F. *faisible*]

feast [illegible] celebrate [illegible] designed for celebration | a date in the calendar appointed for [illegible] anniversary | an abundance of anything giving enjoyment, *a feast for the eyes* **2.** *v.t.* to provide with a feast | *v.i.* to enjoy a feast **to feast oneself on** to enjoy (something giving pleasure) hugely [O.F. *feste*, *fester*]

Feast of Lanterns a Chinese festival for the [illegible]

Feast of Tabernacles (SUKKOTH

feat (fiːt) *n.* a deed (physical, intellectual or moral) out of the ordinary, *a feat of balancing*, *feat* [illegible]

feath·er (feðər) *v.t.* to furnish with feathers | to [illegible] through the air (*shooting*) to knock feathers [illegible] sprout feathers | to move like feathers | to [illegible]

make quivering movements of the stern and [illegible] [O.E. *gefithrian*]

cover the body of a bird, comprising a hollow quill and shaft from which develops the vane, composed of barbs and barbules. Feathers are light, impervious to water and, being bad conductors of heat, they help to preserve the high body temperature of birds, besides being essential for flight ‖ (usually *pl.*) plumage ‖ the vane of an arrow ‖ a plume worn in a hat ‖ a flaw marked like a feather, e.g. in an eye or a gem (*rowing*) the action of feathering **a feather in one's cap** a personal success to be proud of **birds of a feather** people of one kind, interest or nature **in fine** (or **high, full**) **feather** in high spirits [O.E. *fether*]

feather bed a bed with a soft, thick, feather- [illegible] *part.* **feath·er·bed·ding** *past* and *past part.* **feath·er·bed·ded** *v.t.* to impose a featherbed rule or work under a featherbed rule ‖ *v.t.* to make conditions unduly easy for, *farmers are featherbedded by the new subsidies*

featherbed rule a union rule forcing employers to slow down the pace of work, employ more workers than are needed etc, when work is short

feath·er-brained (feðərbreind) *adj.* (*pop.*) stupidly frivolous

feath·er-edge (feðəredʒ) **1.** *n.* a fine edge ‖ a board thinner at one edge than the other, used for clapboards etc **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **feath·er-edg·ing** *past* and *past part* **feath·er-edged** to give a featheredge to, esp. to prepare (boards) for weatherboarding etc

feath·er-grass (feðərgræs, feðərgrus) *n.* a grass of the genus *Stipa*, esp. *S. pennata* of Europe ‖ *Leptochloa filiformis* ‖ a grass of southern [illegible]

feath·er·i·ness (feðəri:nis) *n.* the quality of being feathery

feath·er·ing (feðəriŋ) *n.* the plumage of birds ‖ feathery tufts or fringes of an animal's coat, e.g. a spaniel's ‖ the feathers of an arrow ‖ a feather-like structure or marking, e.g. in flowers ‖ (*archit.*) the points of intersection of foils in window tracery, cusps

feather star a free-swimming crinoid echinoderm found in deep marine waters. It has 10 radial arms

feath·er-stitch (feðərstit∫) **1.** *n.* a decorative zig-zag stitching used in embroidery **2.** *v.t.* to [illegible]

feath·er-weight (feðərweit) *n.* a professional boxer whose weight does not exceed 126 lbs. ‖ an amateur boxer whose weight does not exceed (*Am.*) 125 lbs. or (*Br.*) 126 lbs. ‖ somebody who does not matter much ‖ something very light

feath·er·y (feðəri) (*adj.*) light or soft as a feather, [illegible]

fea·ture (fi:t∫ər) **1.** *n.* a part of the face, esp. as regards appearance, *her mouth is her best fea-* [illegible] part, trait or characteristic of a thing, *geographical features, the story has some unusual features* ‖ a distinctive article, picture etc in a newspaper or periodical (*Am.*, *Br.* feature film) the main item in a movie program **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **fea·tur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fea-** [illegible] *featuring his articles* ‖ (of a film) to present as the star actor or actress **fea·tured** *adj.* displayed, advertised as a special feature **fea·ture·less** *adj.* lacking distinctive features [O.F.

feature film *Br.* a movie feature

[illegible] gray's Partido Revolucionario Febrerista,

febri·fuge (febrifju:dʒ) **1.** *adj.* antifebrile **2.** *n.* a

Fech·ner (feknər), Gustav Theodor (1801–87), German philosopher and physicist. He is famous for his theories of mind-body relationships, developed in 'Elemente der Psychophysik' (1860) and 'In Sachen der Psychophysik' (1877)

feck·less (feklis) *adj.* shiftless and inefficient [Scot. *feck* perh. for EFFECT]

fec·u·lence (fekjuləns) *n.* the state of being fec- [illegible]

fec·u·lent (fekjulənt) *adj.* foul, fecal [F. *féculent*]

fe·cund (fi:kənd, fékʌnd) *adj.* prolific, fertile ‖ rich in inventive power, *a fecund imagination* [F. *fecond*]

fe·cun·date (fi:kəndeit, fékʌndeit) *pres. part* **fe·cun·dat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fe·cun·dat·ed** *v.t.* to make fruitful or prolific ‖ to fertilize, pollinate, impregnate **fe·cun·dá·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *fecundare* (*fecundatus*)]

fe·cun·di·ty (fikʌnditi:) *n.* the quality or state of being fecund [fr. L. *fecunditas*]

fed *past* and *past part.* of FEED **fed up** disgusted, annoyed

fe·da·yin or **fe·da·yeen** (fədæji:n) *pl. n.* Arab guerrilla fighters

fed·er·a·cy (fédərəsi:) *pl.* **fed·er·a·cies** *n.* an alliance, federation of states [fr. L. L. *foederatus*, federated]

fed·er·al (fédərəl) **1.** *adj.* characterizing an agreement between states to unite, forgoing some sovereignty but remaining independent in internal affairs, *a federal union* ‖ pertaining to this consolidated state, *the federal government* ‖ relating to the central government of the U.S.A. ‖ (*Am. hist.*) of or supporting the Union in the Civil War (1861–5) **Fed·er·al** (*Am. hist.*) favoring strong centralized government, esp. as advocated by the Federalists **2.** *n.* **Federal** (*Am. hist.*) a supporter or soldier of the Union in the Civil War (1861–5) [F. *federal*]

Federal Bureau of Investigation (*abbr.* F.B.I.) the investigating branch of the U.S. De- [illegible]

Federal Communications Commission an independent agency of the U.S. government which regulates radio, television and interstate telephone services

federal district an area set aside by a country as the seat of its capital, e.g. the District of Columbia in the U.S.A.

Federal Emergency Relief Act (*abbr.* FERA), a U.S. Congressional act (1933), part of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal program. It provided outright grants to local authorities for unemployment allowances, under the direction of Harry L. Hopkins

federal funds *pl. n.* (*banking*) bank reserves in excess of the Federal Reserve Bank requirement that are available for loans to other banks

fed·er·al·ism (fédərəlizəm) *n.* the federal principle of government ‖ the support of this principle **Fed·er·al·ism** (*Am. hist.*) the principles of the [illegible]

fed·er·al·ist (fédərəlist) *n.* a supporter of federalism **Fed·er·al·ist** (*Am. hist.*) a member of the political group (c. 1787–c. 1823) which favored strong centralized government during the controversy (1787-8) over the adoption of the Constitution, and which was in power 1789-1800 ‖ (*Argentinian hist.*) a federalista [fr. F. *federal-* [illegible]

fe·de·ra·lista [illegible] *hist.*) a supporter of regional autonomy and a loose confederation of the provinces. The con- [illegible] cause of civil war in Argentina in the 19th c.

Federalist Papers, The a series of essays written (1787–8) by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay to persuade the voters of New York to support ratification of the new U.S. Constitution. Their insight into the prob- [illegible] its system of checks and balances. The 10th essay argues that republican institutions can succeed in a large area with a heterogeneous

Federalist Party a U.S. political party formed (1789) by those who championed the views of Alexander Hamilton and opposed the views of Thomas Jefferson. The Federalists, generally conservative and rich, favored a strong centralized government and the promotion of industry. Their pro-British opposition to the War of 1812 led to the decline of the party outside its New

fed·er·al·ize (fédərəlaiz) *pres. part.* **fed·er·al·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fed·er·al·ized** *v.t.* and *i.* to unite in a federation

Federal Republic of Germany *GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Federal Reserve System the central banking system of the U.S.A., consisting of 12 Federal Reserve banks, in 12 districts, with a central board. The 12 banks serve as banks of reserve and discount for more than 10,000 affiliated banks, including all national banks. The system was established in 1913

Federal Theater Project an organization established (1935) by the U.S. government to provide employment for actors and to provide the disadvantaged with a nationwide theater. It developed the 'Living Newspaper', which presented controversial events using a loose, disconnected dramatic form. The project was branded communistic by the federal government and suppressed (1939)

Federal Trade Commission (*abbr.* FTC), a U.S. commission established (1914) to police interstate commerce in order to eliminate 'unfair competition', including false or misleading advertising

fed·er·ate (fédəreit) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **fed·er·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fed·er·at·ed** *v.t.* to come together in federation ‖ *v.t.* to organize (states) into a federation **2.** *adj.* federated [fr. L. *foederare* (*foederatus*)]

Federated Malay States *MALAYA

fed·er·a·tion (fedəréi∫ən) *n.* the act of uniting with a league for common purposes, esp. in forming a sovereign power with control of foreign affairs, defense etc., while each member state retains control of internal matters ‖ a group of states so united ‖ a sovereign state so produced ‖ a federated society, e.g. a league of clubs, societies, trade unions (cf. CONFEDERACY)

fed·er·a·tion·ist *n.* an advocate of federation [illegible]

Federation of Arab Emirates *UNITED ARAB [illegible]

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland the Central African Federation

fed·er·a·tive (fedərətiv, fédəreitiv) *adj.* of or relating to federation

fe·do·ra (fidɔrə, fidourə) (*Am.–Br.* trilby) a man's brimmed felt hat with the crown creased lengthwise [after Sardou's play *Fédora* (1882)]

fee (fi:) **1.** *n.* a payment for the services of a professional man (e.g. a doctor or lawyer) or a public body (e.g. a library or professional body) ‖ the entrance charge for an examination etc. ‖ (usually *pl.*) money paid terminally to a private school ‖ (*law*) inheritable land or estate ‖ (*hist.*) land held in feud **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **fee·ing** *past* and *past part.* **feed, fee'd** (*Br.*) to give a fee to [A.F. *fie, fee*, O.F. *fieu, fiu, fief*]

fee·ble (fi:b'l) *adj.* lacking in energy or strength, weak ‖ lacking in character or intelligence ‖ lacking in effectiveness, *a feeble speech* ‖ dim, unclear, indistinct, *a feeble light* [O.F. *feble, foible*]

fee·ble·mind·ed (fi:b'lmaindid) *adj.* mentally deficient ‖ silly, foolish

feed (fi:d) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **feed·ing** *past and past part.* **fed** (fed) *v.t.* to give food to, *to feed the dog* ‖ to suckle (a baby) ‖ to put food into the mouth of, *the baby can almost feed himself* ‖ to fortify, *to feed one's hopes on horoscopes* ‖ to supply food for, *to feed a big family* ‖ to supply (material) to, *the conveyor belt feeds boxes into the machine* ‖ to feed material to, *the conveyor belt feeds the machine with boxes* ‖ to supply as fuel to, *to feed coal into a furnace* ‖ to supply fuel to ‖ to supply (electrical energy) to ‖ to supply electrical energy to ‖ to be a source of supply of, *two rivers feed the reservoir* ‖ to supply as food, *to feed cream to cats* ‖ (*theater*) to supply (esp. a comedian) with cue lines, improvising material on which he makes jokes ‖ (*games*, e.g. field hockey) to give a pass to ‖ *v.i.* (esp. of animals) to eat **to feed on** to consume, live on **to feed up** to give plenty of food to, *a convalescent needs feeding up* ‖ to fatten (stock) **2.** *n.* food, esp. for livestock, fodder etc. ‖ a meal, esp. (*Br.*) a feeding for a baby ‖ the process of feeding a machine with raw material etc. ‖ the material thus supplied ‖ the mechanism for such feeding ‖ (*Br.*) a straight man (actor) ‖ the part of the action of a firearm which moves up the cartridge from the clip or magazine to the chamber **on the feed** (esp. of fish) feeding or searching for food **out at feed** turned out to graze [O.E. *fédan*]

feed, fee'd *past* and *past part.* of FEE

feed·back (fi:dbæk) *n.* the return to a previous process or device of part of its output ‖ (*elec.*) the return to the input of an amplification system of part of the output in order to control amplification, e.g. to increase (positive feedback), decrease (negative feedback) or otherwise change the quality of amplification ‖ the use of part of the output of a system to control and correct discrepancies in the operation of the system ‖ response following an action, e.g., comments after a speech, esp. when designed to correct a situation ‖ a partial return of the end products of any process to its source, esp. in biology, psychology or sociology ‖ (*med.*) return to input that stimulates the proper adjustment, e.g., biofeedback

feedback inhibition (*genetics*) inhibition of an enzyme at the beginning of a metabolic pathway resulting from a critical indication in the end product

feed·er (fi:dər) *n.* (*entom.*) an organ for feeding ‖ a device, apparatus etc. for feeding material to a machine ‖ a source of supply, e.g. a tributary to a river, branch railway to a main line, or minor road to a main one ‖ (*games*, e.g. rounders) the player who throws the ball to the striker ‖ a wire conductor supplying electricity ‖ (*Br.*) a child's feeding bottle ‖ (*Br.*) a child's bib worn for meals ‖ someone who or something which feeds, *this rose is a gross feeder*

feed-in *n.* an event designed to provide free food to those who attend

feed·ing (fi:diŋ) *n.* the act or process of feeding or being fed, esp. (*Am.* *Br.* feed) a meal for a baby

feeding bottle a bottle containing milk etc. with a nipple, for feeding babies

feeding ground the area where a herd or group of animals customarily feeds

feed through *n.* (*electr. eng.*) the conductor connecting the two sides of a board or metal screen containing printing circuits on both sides

feed tube *n.* a plastic tube used to insert food into a processor bowl

feel (fi:l) **1.** *pres. part.* **feel·ing** *past* and *past part.* **felt** (felt) *v.t.* to perceive, learn, explore by touching, *feel the water and see how warm it is* ‖ to become aware of through the senses, *to feel the blast of an explosion* ‖ to experience (an emotion), *to feel sympathy* ‖ to sense, *we feel he is telling the truth, she felt things were about to go wrong* ‖ to resent, *she felt the slight bitterly* ‖ to experience the effects of, *the whole country felt the earthquake* ‖ *v.i.* to be, or become aware of being, *do you feel better now?* ‖ to affect one's senses as being, *it feels velvety* ‖ to have sympathy or compassion, *we feel with you in your loss* **to feel for** to look for blindly with the hand or hands ‖ to sympathize with, *we feel for you in your loss* **to feel in one's** bones to know instinctively, *she felt in her bones that the decision was wrong* **to feel like** to be inclined to ‖ to want (a drink etc.) **to feel oneself** to be in good health **to feel one's way** to find the way forward by groping ‖ to proceed cautiously **to feel up to** to feel fit for **2.** *n.* the sense of touch, *soft to the feel* ‖ the effect on the sense of touch, *to judge by the rough feel* ‖ atmosphere, *the room had an eerie feel* ‖ an instinctive understanding of, esp. as manifesting an aptitude, *a feel for clay* **feel·er** *n.* someone who or something that feels, esp. an organ for testing by touch, e.g. the tentacle of an octopus or antenna of an insect ‖ a remark, hint, proposal etc. put out to sound the opinions of others **feel·ing** (fi:liŋ) **1.** *n.* the act or state of someone who feels ‖ the effect conveyed by the sense of touch, *a feeling of roughness* ‖ sensation in general, *a feeling of discomfort* ‖ bodily power to feel, *he has lost all feeling in the leg* ‖ an emotion, *feelings of gratitude* ‖ resentment, antagonism, *during the crisis feeling ran high* ‖ (*pl.*) susceptibilities, emotions, *to hurt someone's feelings* ‖ emotional solidarity, *strong family feeling* ‖ sympathy, *a man of feeling* ‖ an intuitive belief, conviction based on other grounds than reason ‖ opinion, *the general feeling was against it* ‖ (with 'for') sensitive understanding or response, *feeling for nature* ‖ the ability to use sensitively, *a feeling for language* **2.** *adj.* that feels ‖ sensitive, *a feeling heart* **feel·ing·ly** *adv.* in a way that shows the speaker's sympathy, self-pity, prejudice etc. [O.E. *felan*]

feel·ie (fi:li:) *n.* an artwork designed to be touched (not to) feel

fee simple (*pl.* [illegible]) [illegible] land or [illegible] absolute [illegible]

feet *pl.* of FOOT (*abbr.* as a measure, ft.) **on one's feet** standing up ‖ standing up in order to make a speech ‖ recovering from illness ‖ financially independent or out of difficulty **to fall on one's feet** (*Br.*) to be lucky, and materially successful as a result **to sit at the feet of** (*rhet.*) to be a [illegible] **to stand on one's own feet** to be independent as a result of one's own efforts

fee tail *pl.* **fees tail** (*law*) inheritable land or [illegible]

feet dry *n.* (*mil.*) in air intercept, close air support and air interdiction, a code meaning I am, or that contact designated is over land

feet of clay a hidden weakness discovered in someone idealized [after Nebuchadnezzar's dream, Daniel ii, 33]

Feh·ling's solution (feilinz) a solution of copper sulfate, caustic soda and sodium potassium tartrate, used in the detection and estimation of certain sugars [after Herman *Fehling* (1812–85), German chemist]

feld·marshal [illegible] denburg victory (1675) over Sweden, which lost [illegible]

feign (fein) *v.t.* to represent by false appearance, simulate, *to feign death* ‖ to pretend, *to feign indifference* **feigned** (feind) *adj.* sham, fictitious, *a feigned enthusiasm* ‖ fraudulent, *feigned documents* [M.E. *feinen, feignen* fr. O.F.]

Fein·ing·er (fainiŋgər), Lyonel (1871–1956), American painter. His geometric abstractions transformed objects into crystalline reflections of color and light

feint (feint) **1.** *n.* a false appearance, pretense, *to make a feint of working* ‖ a mock attack meant to deceive an opponent about the attack proper, e.g. in military strategy or in boxing ‖ a deceptive movement, e.g. in fencing **2.** *v.i.* to make a feint [F. *feinte*]

feints, faints (feints) *pl. n.* the first and last crude spirit obtained in distilling e.g. whiskey [FAINT *adj.*]

feld·spar (feldspur) *n.* any of a rock-forming group of crystalline minerals, white or pink in color and consisting of aluminosilicates of potassium, sodium, calcium and barium. They are used in the manufacture of porcelain and glass and as a source of semiprecious stones, e.g. moonstone **feld·spath·ic** (feldspæθik) *adj.* [fr. older G. *feldspath* fr. *feld*, field + *spath*, spar]

fe·lic·i·tate (filisiteit) *pres. part.* **fe·lic·i·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fe·lic·i·tat·ed** *v.t.* to congratulate **fe·lic·i·ta·tion** *n.* congratulation [fr. L. *felicitare* (*felicitatus*) fr. *felix*, happy]

fe·lic·i·tous (filisitəs) *adj.* notably apt, happily expressed, well chosen [FELICITY]

fe·lic·i·ty (filisiti) *n.* [illegible] ness or grace of language ‖ a well-chosen expression ‖ a state of great happiness [O.F. [illegible]]

fe·lid (fi:lid) *n.* a carnivorous animal (e.g. lion, tiger) of fam. *Felidae*, having soft fur and characterized by sharp teeth, sheathed, retractile claws, quick sight, keen scent and acute hearing [fr. Mod. L. *Felidae* fr. *feles*, cat]

fe·line (fi:lain) **1.** *adj.* of cats, *a feline species* ‖ catlike, *feline grace* ‖ cunningly spiteful, *a feline remark* **2.** *n.* an animal of the cat family **fe·lin·i·ty** (filiniti:) *n.* [fr. L. *felinus*]

fell (fel) **1.** *v.t.* to cut down, *to fell an oak* ‖ to cause to fall, to knock down ‖ (*sewing*) to stitch [illegible] an amount of timber cut ‖ a seam formed by [illegible] [O.E. *fellan, fiellan, fyllan*]

fell (fel) (*Br.*, in place-names) a craggy mountain [O.N. [illegible]]

fell [illegible] on it, pelt [O.E. *fel, fell*]

fell [illegible] or at a single blow [O.E. *fel*]

fell *past* of FALL

fell·ahs *n.* a peasant in Arab-speaking countries [Arabic]

fel·late (fəleit) *v.* to perform fellatio on **fellator**

[illegible] film director, known for his use of neorealism. His works include 'The White Sheikh' (1952), 'La Strada' (1954, Academy Award, 1956), 'La Dolce Vita' (1960), '8½' (1963), 'City of Women' (1981), and 'Ginger and Fred' (1986)

fel·loe (felou) *n.* a felly [O.E. *felg*]

fel·low (felou) *n.* a man, esp. a man of whom one speaks with familiarity or condescension ‖ a person, one, *a fellow has to eat* ‖ (often *pl.*) a [illegible] *fellows* ‖ a counterpart, one of a pair, *here is one* [illegible] an elected graduate holding endowment for a period of research etc., or a member of the governing body of a college, in some (esp. British) universities **Fel·low** a member of a learned society [O.E. *feolaga*, someone who lays down [illegible]

fellow feeling sympathy arising esp. from shared experience

fellow·men (felou·men) *n.* another human being thought of as being like oneself by virtue of his humanity

fel·low·ship [illegible] and comradeship characteristic of group solidarity or the friendly exchange between individuals that springs from shared work, shared religious practices etc. ‖ (in titles) a guild, association, fraternity etc. ‖ communion between church members etc. ‖ the position, status or salary of a college fellow

fellow traveler, esp. *Br.* **fellow traveller** someone supporting the aims of an organization, esp. the Communist party, without being fully committed and active

felly [illegible] by spokes and bounded by a tire ‖ a segment of [illegible]

fe·lo-de-se (fi:loudisi:) *pl.* **fe·lo-nes-de-se** (filouni:zdisi:), **fe·los-de-se** (fi:louzdisi:) *n.* (*law*) a person who has committed suicide ‖ (*law, sing.* only) the act of suicide [L. *felo, felonis* [illegible] [O.F.]

felon *n.* an abscess, esp. under or near the nail of a finger or toe [perh. O.F. *felon*, a villain]

fe·lo·ni·ous (filouniəs) *adj.* wicked, criminal ‖ (*law*) of the nature of a felony, *a felonious act* [illegible] **felonry** [illegible] crime (e.g. murder, arson) more serious than a misdemeanor [fr. F. *félonie*]

fel·site (felsait) *n.* feldspar and quartz in the form of a compact mass [FELSPAR]

fel·spath·ic (felspæθik) *adj.* (*Br.*) feldspathic

felt (felt) **1.** *n.* a fabric made by pressing and rolling (wool, hair, fur etc.) with size or lees ‖ an undercarpet or stair tread etc. made of this ‖ material like felt ‖ (*papermaking*) the fabric web carrying the newly formed paper over the rollers etc. **2.** *v.t.* to make into felt ‖ to cover with felt ‖ to put felt under ‖ *v.t.* to mat together, e.g. [illegible] [O.E.]

felt *past* and *past part.* of FEEL ‖ *adj.* experienced, admitted, *a felt need*

fe·luc·ca (fəlʌkə, fəlu:kə) *n.* a small Mediterranean coastal merchant vessel, lateen-rigged, sometimes having oars [Ital. *feluca* perh. fr. Arab.]

fe·male (fi:meil) **1.** *adj.* of the sex in animals or plants that produces or is capable of producing eggs or bearing young (symbol ♀) ‖ (*bot.*) pertaining to any reproductive structure that contains [illegible] pertaining to women, *female suffrage* ‖ (*engin.*) describing a hollow part, tool etc. fitted to take a corresponding male part, *a female socket* **2.** *n.* a female person, animal or plant [M.E. *femelle* fr. O.F.]

[illegible] male screw fits

fem·i·nine (feminin) **1.** *adj.* of the female sex of women, *feminine fashions* ‖ characteristic of women, *feminine curiosity* ‖ having qualities thought of as proper to women (*gram.*) having female gender **2.** *n.* the feminine gender ‖ a [illegible]

feminine ending [illegible] after a stressed syllable

feminine rhyme [illegible] tion or final syllable that marks a feminine word

femininity [illegible] second unstressed, e.g. 'gaily, daily'

fem·i·nism (feminizəm) *n.* the policy, practice or [illegible] equality for women **fem·i·nist** *n* an advocate of feminism [fr. L *femina*, woman]

fem·i·ni·za·tion (feminizeiʃən) *n* the transformation of a male into a female

fem·i·nize (feminaiz) *pres. part* **fem·i·niz·ing** *past* and *past part* **fem·i·nized** *v.t.* to cause (a male) to become female [fr. L *femina*, [illegible]

femme (fem) *n.* one who assumes the female role in a lesbian relationship *Cf* BUTCH

fem·o·ral (femərəl) *adj.* of, relating to or near the femur

femto- (femtou-) combining form meaning 1 quadrillion

fem·ur [illegible] (femə) *n.* (*anat.*) [illegible] the thighbone 2 the corresponding part of an insect's leg [L]

fen (fen) *n* low marshy land, partially covered with water if not drained, or often flooded **the Fens** the low-lying alluvial flats of Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire and Norfolk in England occupying the basins of the Nene, Great Ouse, Witham and Welland. Drainage works (begun by the Romans but dating mainly from the 17th c.) have transformed once waterlogged land into a rich fruit, vegetable and flower-growing area [O.E. *fen, fenn*]

fence (fens) **1.** *n.* a railing (of wood, wire etc.) enclosing a field, garden etc. to keep beasts in or intruders out or simply to mark a boundary 2 an artificial obstacle for a horse to jump over in show jumping or steeplechasing 3 fencing with saber, epee etc. as an art 4 a person receiving stolen goods 5 a place where stolen goods are received 6 a guard or guide in various machines on the [illegible] **on the fence** to wait and see where the advantage lies before one commits oneself **2.** *v. pres. part* **fence·ing** *past* and *past part* **fenced** *v.t.* to fight in contest with a saber, epee etc., to practice fencing as a sport 2 to avoid answering questions in debate by shifting ground or parrying 3 to deal in stolen goods, *v.t.* to enclose, provide or surround with a fence **to fence in** to restrict within an enclosure 2 to restrict (a person) with controls **to fence off** to isolate by means of a fence **fenc·er** *n.* someone skilled in fencing 2 someone who builds, erects or repairs fences **fenc·ing** *n.* the art of attack, defense etc. with sword or foil 2 the art of parrying etc. in debate 3 fences collectively 4 material for making fences [M.E. *fens* short for *defens*, defense]

fence-mend·ing (fensmendiŋ) *n* restoring good [illegible]

Fencer aircraft (fensər) (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. fighter plane (SU-24) capable of carrying 5 tons of missiles

fend (*fend*) *v.t.* (with 'off') to repel, parry, *to fend off a blow* 2 *v.i.* (with 'for') to struggle to look after, *a large family to fend for* **to fend for oneself** to manage without help **fend·er** *n* a device to defend or protect, esp. (*Br.*) a guard in front of an open fireplace 2 a bundle of rope or a log of wood etc. to protect the side of a ship against the quayside or another ship (*Am. Br.* bumper) a shock absorber on a locomotive (*Am. Br.* mudguard, wing) a metal cover or guard over the wheel of a vehicle to deflect or catch

Fe·ne·lon (fenlɔ̃, François de Salignac de La [illegible] writer. He was appointed tutor to the duke of [illegible] des morts' (published 1700) and 'les Aventures de Telemaque' (1699). These thinly-veiled criti[illegible] political dictator. His 'Explication des maximes des saints' (1697) was condemned by the [illegible] de l'existence et des attributs de Dieu' (1712). In [illegible]

fen·es·tel·la [illegible] (fenəstelə) *n.* (*archit.*) a niche in the [illegible]

transparent spot on the wings of certain insects [illegible] **fen·es·tral** *adj.* [L. window]

fe·nes·trate (finestreit) *adj.* having numerous openings ‖ (*biol.*) having small perforations or transparent spots [fr. L. *fenestrare* (*fenestratus*) fr. *fenestra*, window]

fen·es·tra·tion (fenistreiʃən) *n.* (*archit.*) the arrangement of windows in a building, their size, placing, style, etc. ‖ (*med.*) the making of an opening in a bone to replace an obstructed fenestra [fr. L. *fenestrare* (*fenestratus*), to make [illegible]

Fengyang [illegible] (pop. 253,000) of Anhwei, China, 100 miles northwest of Nanking: iron and steel, textiles, food processing

Fenian [illegible] Society, or Irish Republican Brotherhood, a secret organization formed (1858) in the U.S.A. and Ireland with the aim of ending British rule in Ireland. Fenians organized raids in Canada (1866 and 1870) and England (1867), which focused attention on the Irish problem. The movement declined (1868), and disappeared with the establishment (1921) of the Irish Free State [modification of Gael. *Fiann*, a legendary [illegible]

fen·man (fenmən) *pl* **fen·men** (fenmən) *n.* (*Br.*) an inhabitant of the Fens

fen·nec (fenik) *n. Fennecus zerda*, a small, fawn-colored desert fox of N. Africa with very big ears [Arab. *fenek*]

fen·nel (fen'l) a member of *Foeniculum*, fam. *Umbelliferae*, a genus of aromatic plants native to Europe. The bulbs and young leaves are eaten raw or cooked [O.E. *finugle, finule, fenol*]

fenoprofen [illegible] (*pharm.*) nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug used as a pain reliever, esp. for arthritics; marketed as Nalfon

[illegible] analgesic drug used in postoperative periods for prevention of restlessness, emergence delirium, and excessive frequency of respiration, marketed as Sublimaze

fen·u·greek (fenjugri:k) *n. Trigonella foenum-graecum*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, an Asiatic plant cultivated for making curry and for veterinary medicine [O.E. *fenogreecum* fr. L. *faenum graecum*, Greek hay]

feoff (fef, fi:f) **1.** *v.t.* (*hist.*) to enfeoff **2.** *n.* a fief

feoff·ee (fefi:, fi:fi:) *n.* (*law*) someone to whom a feoffment is made [fr. O.F. *feoffé*]

feoffee in (or of) trust (*law*) a trustee invested with a feoffment

feoffer *FEOFFOR

feoff·ment (fefmənt, fi:fmənt) *n.* (*law*) a mode of conveying freehold land etc. 2 the gift of a fief [A.F. *feoffement*]

feoff·or, feoff·er (fefər, fi:fər) *n.* (*law*) someone who makes a feoffment to another [fr. A.F. *feoffour*]

fe·ral (fiərəl, ferəl) *adj.* wild, like a wild beast, brutal [fr. L. *fera*, wild beast]

[illegible] writer of best-selling novels, notably 'Show Boat' (1926, musical version 1927), 'Saratoga Trunk' (1941), and 'Giant' (1952)

[illegible] **lance** *n. Bothrops atrox*, a large poisonous snake of South and Central America, related to the rattlesnake [F. = iron head of lance]

Ferdinand I (c. 1379–1416), king of Aragon and Sicily, and count of Barcelona (1412–16)

Ferdinand II king of Aragon and Sicily *FERDI[illegible]

Ferdinand I (1793–1875), emperor of Austria [illegible] (1848), he abdicated in favor of his nephew Franz Josef I

Ferdinand (1861–1948), ruling prince (1887–1908) and czar (1908–18) of Bulgaria. After defeats in the 2nd Balkan War and the 1st world war, he was forced to abdicate, and retired to his native Germany

[illegible] Castile (1035–65) and Leon (1037–65). He drove the Moors from Toledo, Saragossa and

Ferdinand III, St. (c. 1199–1252), king of Castile (1217–52) and Leon (1230–52). He permanently united the crowns of Castile and Leon, and confined the Moors to Granada. Feast: May 30

Ferdinand V (the Catholic) (1452–1516), king of Castile (1474–1504), (as Ferdinand II) king of Aragon and Sicily (1479–1516) and (as Ferdinand III) king of Naples (1504–16), son of John II of Aragon. His marriage (1469) to Isabella I of Castile, and his conquest (1492) of the Moorish kingdom of Granada, united Spain. He [illegible] Inquisition in Spain, and attempted to expel the Jews (1492) and the Moors (1502). He sponsored Columbus's voyage (1492) to the New World, intervened in the Italian Wars, and bequeathed a large empire to his grandson, the future Emperor Charles V

Fer·di·nand I (fə:rdinənd) (1503–64), Holy Roman Emperor (1558–64), king of Hungary and Bohemia (1526–64). As ruler of the Hapsburgs' German possessions (1521–64), he was responsible for the compromise Peace of Augsburg (1555) between Catholics and Protestants

Ferdinand II (1578–1637), Holy Roman Emperor (1619–37), king of Bohemia (1617–27) and of Hungary (1618–26), grandson of Ferdinand I. His reign was spent in fighting Protestantism during the Thirty Years' War, a policy which met with failure in the Treaty of Prague [illegible]

Ferdinand III (1608–57), Holy Roman Emperor (1637–57), king of Hungary (1626–57), and of Bohemia (1627–57), son of Ferdinand II. He led the imperial forces in the Thirty Years' War, but had to assent to the Treaty of Westphalia (1648), which virtually ended the central power of the Holy Roman Empire

Ferdinand I (c. 1423–94), king of Naples (1458–94). His autocratic rule provoked revolts (1462 and 1485)

Ferdinand III king of Naples *FERDINAND V OF CASTILE

Ferdinand IV king of Naples *FERDINAND I OF THE TWO SICILIES

Ferdinand I (*Port.* Fernando) (1345–83), king of Portugal (1367–83). He fought a series of disastrous wars (1370–82) against Castile, in which John of Gaunt intervened (1372) on be[illegible] of Portugal

Ferdinand (1865–1927), king of Rumania (1914–27). He brought Rumania into the 1st world war on the side of the Allies

Ferdinand VI (c. 1713–59), king of Spain (1746–59), son of Philip V

Ferdinand VII (1784–1833), king of Spain (1808–33), son of Charles IV. He was deposed by Napoleon a month after his accession (1808), but restored in 1814. The Spanish-American colonies became independent during his reign

Ferdinand I (1751–1825), king of the Two Sicilies (1816–25) and (as Ferdinand IV) of Naples (1759–1806). He was dispossessed of Naples (1806) by Napoleon, but continued to reign in Sicily under English protection until he was proclaimed king of the Two Sicilies. His reactionary rule provoked a revolt (1820)

Ferdinand II (1810–59), king of the Two Sicilies (1830–59). A reactionary despot, he gained the nickname 'Bomba' from the bombardments with which he crushed revolts (1848–9)

fer·e·to·ry (feritəri:, feritouri:) *pl.* **fer·e·to·ries** *n* a shrine, usually portable, for a Christian saint's relics 2 the chapel for keeping such a shrine, often behind the high altar [M.E. *fertre* fr. O.F.]

Fer·gha·na (fərgunə) a fertile valley (area 10,500 sq. miles) in Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan, U.S.S.R., watered by the Syr Darya: cotton, fruit, silk

fe·ri·al (fiəri:əl) *adj.* (*eccles.*) of a day in the calendar which is not a festival or fast day ‖ of a service appointed for such a day [F. *ferial*]

fe·rine (fiərain) *adj.* feral [fr. L. *ferinus* fr. *fera*, [illegible]

[illegible] the southwestern county (area 714 sq. miles, pop. 50,900) of Northern Ireland. County town: Enniskillen

Fer·mat (fermæ), Pierre de (1601–65), French mathematician and founder of the modern theory of numbers. His 'last theorem', still lacking a general proof, stated that if *n*, *x*, *y* and *z* are integers, $x^n + y^n = z^n$ cannot be true if *n* is greater than 2. With Pascal he developed the theory of probability. He formulated the general principle (called Fermat's principle) concerning the behavior of light, stating that in traveling from one point to another a ray of light will take the path of minimum or maximum time as compared with adjacent arbitrary paths. The laws of reflection and refraction may be shown to be

direct consequences of the [GEOMETRICS]

fer·ma·ta (fərmätə) *n.* a pause [It]

fer·ment (fûrment) *n.* (under certain conditions) ‖ *v.t.* to cause fermentation in ‖ to inflame, excite, stir with unrest ‖ *v.i.*

fer·ment (fərment) *n.* any agent able to produce fermentation by enzyme action ‖ fermentation ‖ commotion, unrest [Latin] [F.]

fer·men·ta·tion (fɔrmənteiʃən) *n.* a chemical change produced by enzymes, particularly an energy-producing transformation of carbohydrate material yielding esp. alcohols, acids and carbon dioxide. The process of fermentation is widely used industrially in the production of alcoholic beverages and certain pharmaceuticals ‖ restless excitement. **fer·men·ta·tive** (fərməntətiv) *adj.* able to ferment or to cause to ferment [fr. L. *fermentatio* (*fermentationis*)]

Fer·mi (férmi), Enrico (1901–54), Italian physicist. He migrated to the U.S.A. (1939) and worked on the first controlled release of nuclear energy (1942). This led to the manufacture of the atomic bomb. Nobel prize for physics (1938)

fer·mi (fɔrmi) *n.* unit of length equal to 10⁻¹³ cm used in measuring nuclear distances

Fer·mi-Di·rac statistics (fermidirǽk) a quantum mechanical statistical system which analyzes the permitted distribution of particles among the allowed energy states of a system and which demonstrates that two identical fundamental particles having nonintegral spin quantum number cannot exist in the same energy state (cf. BOSE-EINSTEIN STATISTICS)

fer·mi·on (férmiɔn) *n.* (*phys.*) any fundamental particle having nonintegral spin quantum number (e.g. 1/2, 3/2, 5/2 etc.) and that obeys Fermi-Dirac statistics [after Enrico *Fermi*]

fer·mi·um (férmiəm) *n.* an artificial, radioactive element (symbol Fm, at. no. 100, mass of isotope of longest-known half-life 253) [after Enrico *Fermi*]

fern (fə:rn) *n.* a member of *Felicineae*, a class of vascular, nonflowering plants characterized by alternation of generations. The sporophyte is the conspicuous generation, possessing a vascular root and stem and large, pinnately compound fronds bearing sori on the margin or undersurface. Spores released by the sori give rise on germination to the gametophyte generation, consisting of a small flat thallus producing antheridia and archegonia. Fern species are numerous, grow in tropical and temperate zones, and exhibit wide variations in structure (* PTEROPSID) [O.E. *fearn*]

Fer·nán·dez de Li·zar·di (fernándesðeliːsurðiː), José Joaquín (1776–1827), Mexican novelist, known as 'El pensador mexicano'. His 'El Periquillo Sarniento' (1816), in the Spanish picaresque tradition, describes Mexican society shortly before independence and the longings of the mestizo for national and spiritual freedom. 'La Quijotita y su prima' (1818) treats of the education of women. The autobiographical 'Noches Tristes' (1818) introduced Romanticism to Mexico. 'Don Catrín de la Fachenda' (1832) presented a new picaresque type, the fallen aristocrat

Fernández de Oviedo, Gonzalo (1478–1557), Spanish historian and naturalist, author of the 50-volume 'Historia general y natural de las Indias' (1535–57)

Fer·nan·do de No·ro·nha (fernandudənɔrənjə) a group of islands (area 10 sq. miles, pop. 1,400) about 225 miles off the east coast of Brazil. penal colony

Fer·nan·do Poo (or **Po**) (fernándoupou), or Bioko, a mountainous, volcanic island (area 779 sq. miles, pop. 62,000) in the Gulf of Guinea, comprising, with Annobón (area 6 sq. miles, pop. 1,400), part of Equatorial Guinea. Capital: Santa Isabel. People: Bubi (Bantu-speaking), with Nigerian and various European minorities. Exports: cocoa, coffee, sugar, cotton, palm oil, hardwoods. Discovered by the Portuguese (1470), it was ceded to Spain (1778). It is part of Equatorial Guinea (1959)

Fer·nel (fernel), Jean (1497–1558) French physician, astronomer and mathematician

fe·ro·cious [illegible] *cious animal* ‖ cruel, violent; *a ferocious attack* [obs.] *fig.* [illegible] fierce

fe·roc·i·ty [illegible] ‖ a fierce act ‖ the state of being ferocious [fr. F. *férocité*]

Ferozepur [illegible] [fr. English, theologian. He founded (1625) a religious community at Little Gidding, Huntingdonshire, [illegible]

Fer·ra·ra (ferarə) a city (pop. 150,265) near the Po in Emilia, Italy, center of a rich agricultural area, with sugar refineries, textile and shoe factories. It was a brilliant capital under the house of Este. Castello Estense (1385), Renaissance palaces, cathedral (begun 1135). University [1391]

Ferraro, (ferarou), Geraldine Anne (1935–) [illegible] politician who was the first woman party female vice presidential candidate (Democratic party, 1984). A lawyer, she represented the borough of Queens in New York City in the U.S. House of Representatives (1979–84) before being selected to run (1984) with Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale; they were defeated by Republicans Ronald Reagan and George Bush. Her campaign was plagued by allegations of corruption in her family's [illegible]

Fe·rre (fere), Luis Alberto (1904–), Puerto Rican politician, founder (1967) of the New Progressive party, which favors statehood for Puerto Rico. As governor (1969–73), he re[illegible] as an Associated Free State

ferredoxin [illegible] protein containing iron that transfers electrons in anaerobic bacteria cells or in organisms depending on photosynthesis

fer·ret (férit) I. *n. Mustela furo*, an albino variety of the European polecat, often kept half-tamed for use in netting rabbits ‖ *Mustela* [illegible] related [illegible] bred with ferrets ‖ *v.t.* to clear (an area, burrow etc.) by using ferrets **to ferret out** to search out, esp. by close questioning or guile, *to ferret out a secret* **fer·ret·y** *adj.* (of people) shifty, ferretlike [O.F. *furet, fuiret*]

fer·ri·age, fer·ry·age (féri:idʒ) *n.* a ferry charge ‖ conveyance over a ferry

fer·ric (ferik) *adj.* pertaining to, or containing iron, esp. describing compounds having a higher valency (usually 3) of iron, e.g. ferric oxide (Fe_2O_3) (* FERROUS) [fr. L. *ferrum*, iron]

fer·rif·er·ous (fərifərəs) *adj.* (of rocks etc.) iron-bearing [fr. L. *ferrum*, iron + *-fer*, producing]

fer·ris·tor (féristɔr) *n.* (*electr.*) a miniature high-frequency reactor used as a coincidence gate, oscillator, etc., in computers

Fer·ris wheel (féris) an immense revolving power-driven wheel with seats for passengers [illegible] parks etc. [after G. W. G. *Ferris* (1859–96), U.S. engineer]

fer·rite (ferait) *n.* (*mineral.*) any of several iron [illegible]

Ferrol del Caudillo, El [illegible] naval base (pop. 82,000) in La Coruña, N.E. Spain: shipyards

fer·ro·mag·net·ic (féroumægnetik) *adj.* of a substance possessing ferromagnetism **fer·ro·mag·ne·tism** (feroumægnitizəm) *n.* the property possessed by iron, nickel and cobalt, as well as certain alloys, of having a very large magnetic permeability, of retaining a residual magnet[illegible] to the [illegible] field (* HYSTERESIS) and of having a characteristic response to a magnetic field, the flux density increasing with increasing magnetic intensity up to a saturation point (cf. PARAMAGNETISM, cf. [illegible]

ferromanganese [illegible] mængəniːz) *n.* an alloy of iron and manganese used in steelmaking

ferromagnetic [illegible] brought to earth by Apollo. It crew (*Cf.* KREEP)

fer·ro·type (ferətaip) *n.* a tintype

ferrous [illegible] describing compounds containing or derived from divalent iron (cf. FERRIC) [fr. L. *ferrum*, iron]

ferrous sulfate the salt $FeSO_4$, used as a mor[illegible]

fer·rule (feruːl, ferəl) *n.* a cap fitted to the end of [illegible] tool, or to join sections of a fishing rod, tent pole [illegible]

Ferry [illegible] man, prime minister of France (1880–1 and 1883–5). He introduced (1882) secular, compulsory and free primary education. He pursued a policy of colonial expansion in Tunisia, Madagascar and Indochina

ferry [illegible] *past part* **fer·ried** *v.t.* to transport in a boat, *to ferry passengers* ‖ to deliver (an automobile, aircraft, naval craft, etc.) under its own power, esp. from the factory to the purchaser ‖ to transport [illegible] and back, shuttle back and forward between two points. 2. *pl* **fer·ries** *n.* a ferryboat ‖ a place where passengers or goods are ferried, or the service which ferries them ‖ (*law*) the right to ferry for a fee ‖ the regular service route of aircraft [O.E. *ferian*, to con[illegible]

ferryman [illegible] **fer·ry·boat** (feriːbout) *n.* a boat working a ferry service

ferryman [illegible] *n.* a man who works a ferry

fer·tile (fə:rtil, Br. fə:rtail) *adj.* highly productive, *fertile soil, a fertile variety of bean* ‖ (of seeds, eggs etc.) capable of developing ‖ capable of breeding or reproducing ‖ productive, creative, *a fertile imagination* [O.F. *fertil*]

Fertile Crescent an area of fertile land extending [illegible] Gulf. It was the cradle of Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian, Phoenician and Hebrew civili[illegible]

fertility [illegible] **fer·til·ize** [illegible] ovulation, thus promoting fertility in women

fer·ti·li·za·tion (fə:rtilizeiʃən) *n.* a fertilizing or being fertilized ‖ the union of haploid gametes, restoring the diploid chromosome complement and initiating the development of a new individual. The process in animals involves penetration of the usually large sessile egg by a small motile spermatozoon, completion of the maturation process of the ovum, and fusion of the nuclei to form the zygote nucleus. In seed [illegible] the [illegible] is [illegible] by penetration of the pollen tube into the ovule and embryo sac, permitting the introduction of a nonmotile male gamete (cf. CONJUGATION, cf. PARTHENOGENESIS)

fer·ti·lize (fə:rtilaiz) *v.t. pres. part* **fer·ti·liz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fer·ti·lized** to make (an egg, [illegible] capable of development by the union of sperm with it ‖ to make fertile or productive ‖ to make (soil) productive by enriching it with nitrogen compounds, phosphorus, potassium etc. **fer·ti·liz·er** *n.* a preparation containing the elements essential to plant growth [FERTILE]

fer·u·la (ferjulə) *n.* a member of *Ferula*, fam. *Umbelliferae*, a genus of Old World plants (* ASAFETIDA) [L. giant fennel, a rod]

fer·ule (ferəl, feruːl) I. *n.* a cane or stick for punishing children. 2. *pres. part* **fer·ul·ing** *past* and *past part* **fer·uled** *v.t.* to punish with a ferule

fer·ven·cy (fə:rvənsi) *n.* the quality of being fervent

fer·vent (fə:rvənt) *adj.* ardent, emotionally intense

fer·vid (fə:rvid) *adj.* fervent [fr. L. *fervidus*, [illegible]

fer·vor, *Br.* fer·vour (fə:rvər) *n.* intensity of feeling, passion, devotion [M.E. *fervor, fervour*] [illegible]

fes·cue grass (feskju:) a member of *Festuca*, fam. *Gramineae*, a genus of grasses incl. some perennial pasture grasses [O.F. *festu*, a straw]

fess, fesse (fes) *pl* **fesses** *n.* (*heraldry*) a bar across the middle of the field of an escutcheon (shield) [O.F.]

festal (festəl) *adj.* of or pertaining to a feast

fester (festər) I. *v.t.* (of a wound etc.) to produce [illegible] *resentment* ‖ to rot, putrefy, *festering corpses*. 2. *n.* a festering sore, pustule [fr. obs. *n. fester*, fr.

[illegible]

fes·tiv·i·ty (festivɪtɪ) *pl* **fes·tiv·i·ties** *n.* merry-
[illegible] [O.F. *festivete*]

fes·toon (festu:n) **1.** *n.* a garland of flowers, leaves, ribbons etc hanging in a curve between two points; a carved or molded ornament representing this **2.** *v.t.* to form festoons | *v.t.* to [illegible] **fes·
[illegible]

fe·tal, foe·tal (fi:tl) *adj.* of or relating to a fetus
[illegible] **fetal circulation** the blood-exchange system of the fetus, incl the umbili-
[illegible]

fetal hemoglobin *n.* (*med.*) a dominant variant of hemoglobin in newborns that causes a form of anemia if it persists excessively **also** hemo-
[illegible]

fetalization ˈNEOTENY

fe·tal·o·gy (fi:tælədʒɪ) *n.* (*med.*) study of the growth, development, and disorders of the fetus [illegible] fetoscopy, fetal surgery, etc.] **fetoscopy** examining the fetus by taking tissue samples from the uterus *Cf* AMNIOCENTESIS

fetal position [illegible] arms drawn to chest, head forward, body
[illegible]

fe·tec·tion, foe·tec·tion [illegible] tion of a fetus [fr. L *fetare*, to produce young]

fetch (fetʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to go and get, bring, *fetch the doctor!*; to obtain as its price, to sell for, *to fetch a record sum*; to deal (a blow) (*Br.*) to fetch up (a sigh, groan) **to fetch and carry** to run around and be attentive as if one were a servant **to fetch up** (*Br.*) to vomit | (*Br.*) to and oneself at last (in a place, without having had a clear intention of getting there), *to fetch up in jail* | to heave, utter (a sigh) **2.** *n.* (*naut.*) a continuous line or course from point to point (e.g. of a bay) **fetch·ing** *adj.* attractive [O.E. *feccan, feccean*]

fete, fête (feɪt) **1.** *n.* a festival, entertainment, esp an outdoor sale for charity; the day dedicated to the saint after whom a child is named commemorated by Roman Catholics as a second birthday **2.** *v.t.* to entertain (a person, in celebration of some event or exploit); to celebrate
[illegible]

fet·id, foet·id (fetɪd) *adj.* having a strong offensive smell [fr. L. *fetidus*]
[illegible]

fe·tish, fe·tich (fi:tɪʃ) *n.* certain primitive peoples to embody a spirit and exert magical powers, e.g. to protect its owner, cure diseases etc; an idea, practice etc regarded with excessive or irrational reverence, *she makes a fetish of punctuality* **fet·ish·ism** *n.*
[illegible] reverence for some idea, practice etc (*psychol.*)
[illegible] normally associated with such emotion **fet·ish-**
[illegible]

fet·lock (fetlɒk) *n.* a projection behind and
[illegible] [M.E. *fetlak, fetlok*]

fet·ter (fetər) **1.** *n.* a chain or shackle for the feet of a prisoner; a tether for an animal (*pl.*, *rhet.*) captivity; *a mind in fetters* **2.** *v.t.* to put fetters on; to restrain, hamper [O.E. *feter*]

fet·tle (fetl) **1.** *v.t.* *pres. part.* **fet·tling** *past* and *past part.* **fet·tled** to put in order, esp (*pottery*)
[illegible] of molded ware before firing; to cover (the hearth of a furnace) with loose material to pro-
[illegible] rial, e.g. sand, strewn on the hearth of an iron-ore furnace [M.E. *fetlen, fettlen*, to make
[illegible] passed the early stages of development (*FEM.*
[illegible]

feud (fju:d) (*hist.*) an estate held by a tenant
[illegible]

feud 1. *n.* a long-standing quarrel, esp deadly
[illegible]

system, *feudal law*, ‖ of ideas of social relations characteristic of the feudal system **feu·dal·ism** *n.* the feudal system **feu·dal·ist** *n.* **feu·dal·is·tic** *adj.* [M.L. *feudalis*]

feu·dal·i·ty (fju:dælɪtɪ) *pl* **feu·dal·i·ties** *n.* feudal practices or theory ‖ a feudal holding of land [fr. F. *feudalite, feodalite*]

feu·dal·i·za·tion (fju:dˈlɪzeɪʃən) *n.* a feudalizing or being feudalized

feu·dal·ize (fju:dˈlaɪz) *pres. part* **feu·dal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part* **feu·dal·ized** *v.t.* to make feudal

feudal system (*hist.*) the system of economic, political and social organization which flourished in Europe (9th–4th cc.). It was based on the relation of lord to vassal and the holding of land in feud. Vassals held land from a seigneur, and ultimately from the king, in return for homage and military service. The economic unit was the manor: villeins and serfs held land from the lord of the manor, rendering in return labor services and dues

feu·da·to·ry (fju:dətərɪ, fju:dətourɪ:) **1.** *adj.* standing in feudal relation to another, as vassal to lord ‖ (of kingdoms or persons) subject **2.** *pl* **feu·da·to·ries** *n.* a vassal; a state subject to the overlordship of another [fr. M.L. *feudare*, enfeoff]

feud·ist (fju:dɪst) *n.* a party to a feud

Feu·er·bach (fɔɪərbɑx), Ludwig Andreas (1804–72), German philosopher who defected from Hegelian idealism to a materialist view of man and history. His 'Essence of Christianity' (1841), translated into English by George Eliot (1854), had a strong influence on Marx and
[illegible]

Feuil·lants, Club des (klʏbdeɪfəjɑ̃) a political club (July 1791–Aug. 1792) of the French Revolution. Led by Lafayette, it was formed from the right wing of the Jacobins, and advocated a limited monarchy and the constitution of
[illegible]

Feulgen stain (fʊlgən) an organic chem-
[illegible] stain used for studying the nucleus of cells of higher plants and animals and other chromatinic material; named for R. Feulgen, German physiologic chemist

fe·ver (fi:vər) **1.** *n.* human body temperature above the normal 98.6° F. or 37.0 C., usually accompanied by rapid pulse and general malaise; a disease causing such high temperature, *typhoid fever*; a high state of excitement, agitation, *a fever of anticipation*; a wave of irrational enthusiasm **2.** *v.t.* to put in a state of great excitement and agitation [O.E. *fefor*] —Fever usually results from infectious disease of some sort, but is sometimes a response to chemical, thermal or other injury, or mental disturbance. To a certain extent it may be regarded as a useful reaction of the body in attempting to clear itself of a noxious agent, but above 103° F. (39.5° C.) the febrile reaction may itself become dangerous. Above 107° F. (41.7° C.) it is frequently fatal

fe·ver·few (fi:vərfju:) *n.* *Chrysanthemum parthenium*, fam. *Compositae*, a perennial European herb formerly used as a febrifuge [O.E. *feferfuge* fr. L.]

fe·ver·ish (fi:vərɪʃ) *adj.* having a fever; marked by fever, *a feverish condition*; causing fever, *feverish dreams*; causing fever, *feverish swamps*; restlessly excited, *feverish activity*

fe·ver·ous (fi:vərəs) *adj.* feverish

fever strip *n.* (*med.*) a blackened plastic band imbedded with heat-sensitive liquid crystals that will denote body temperature (sometimes N for normal, F for fever) when placed on a
[illegible]

few (fju:) **1.** *adj.* consisting of a small, indefinite number, *few people have read the book* (with a) a small number of, *only a few people understood him* **every few** at intervals of a small number of specified units, *every few days he vis-*
[illegible] and far between
[illegible] ber **no fewer than** (used emphatically) as many as, *no fewer than 50 people competed* **2.** *n.*
[illegible] the few
[illegible] the happy few
[illegible] seven or less aircraft **3.** *pron.* a small, indefinite number of people or things [O.E. *feawe*,

fey (feɪ) *adj.* slightly mad, crazy; attuned to the
[illegible] French playwright, author of many clever farces including 'La Dame de chez Maxim
[illegible]

Fez (fez) (*F.* Fes) an agricultural trading center (pop. 325,327) in N. Morocco 100 miles east of Rabat. Industries: textiles, carpets, light manufacturing. There are over 100 mosques. Two universities (1859, 1961). Fez was the capital of Morocco (808–1062, 1269–1548 and 1662–1912)

Fez·zan (fezan) an area in southwestern Libya. It was a province until 1963

fez (fez) *pl* **fez·zes** *n.* a brimless felt cap, usually red and tasselled, shaped like a truncated cone, worn by many Moslems [Turk. *fes* perh. after Fes (Fez), in Morocco]

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FF [illegible]

F-15 *n.* (*mil.*) U.S. single-seat fighter plane carrying Sidewinder and Sparrow missiles to a total weight of 16,000 lbs, with a speed of mach 2.5 and a range of 2,875 to 3,450 mi.

F-5E ˈTIGER II

F-4 ˈPHANTOM II

F-14 ˈTOMCAT

fi·an·ce (fi:ɑ̃se1, fi:ɑ̃nse1) *n.* a man in relation to the woman to whom he is engaged to be married **fi·an·cée** (fi:ɑ̃se1) *n.* a woman in relation to the man to whom she is engaged [F.]

Fi·an·na Fail (fi:ənəfɔl) an Irish nationalist political party, founded (1926) by De Valera with the aim of removing British influence from Ireland [Ir. = Fenians of Ireland]

fi·as·co (fiæskou) *pl.* **fi·as·cos, fi·as·coes** *n.* an absurd or complete failure [Ital.=bottle]

fi·at (faɪæt) *n.* (*law*) a formula expressing sanction ‖ an authorization ‖ a command, decree, order [L. = let it be done]

fiat money paper money not based upon specie, and made legal tender by law or fiat

fib (fib) **1.** *n.* a trivial lie **2.** *v.i.* *pres. part.* **fib·bing** *past* and *past part.* **fibbed** to tell such a lie [perh. fr. obs. *fible-fable*, nonsense]

fi·ber, fi·bre (faɪbər) *n.* a fine thread, *a fiber of wool*; a threadlike structure of animal or vegetable tissue; (*bot.*) an elongate cell typical of some sclerenchymas that is found in wood, leaves, phloem, cortex and dry fruits (cf. SCLEREID) ‖ a substance made of threads, *cotton fiber* ‖ a fibrous structure, *a textile of rough fiber* ‖ a substance, natural or man-made, that can be spun, woven, felted etc. ‖ a threadlike root for twig; moral strength [F.]
—The principal animal fibers are built up from long-chain protein molecules. They include silk, which is extruded by the larvae of moths, and a group including wool, hair and fur, which grow outwards from depressions (follicles) in the skin of animals. Vegetable fibers consist mainly of cellulose and lignin. They are isolated from the seeds and fruits (coir, cotton, kapok), stems (flax, hemp, jute) or leaves (manila hemp, sisal, raffia) of plants. Man-made fibers are of two kinds. Regenerated fibers such as rayons are made by dissolving a natural fibrous material and extruding it. Rayon was first produced at the end of the 19th c. and is now manufactured by three main processes (viscose, cellulose acetate and cuprammonium). Synthetic fibers are made by polymerizing comparatively simple chemical compounds. A major industry has resulted from the invention of nylon by the American chemist W. H. Carothers in 1937. Nylon is a generic term covering a range of fibers built up from amides which react at both ends to form long chains. The raw material, benzene, is readily obtained from coal tar or petroleum

fi·ber·board, *Br.* fi·bre·board (faɪbərbɔrd, faɪbərbourd) *n.* a material made by the compression of fibers, e.g. of wood, into sheets which may be sawn, nailed, etc. ‖ one of the boards so made

fi·ber·fill (faɪbərfɪl) *n.* synthetic fibers used to pad cushions, quilted jackets, sleeping bags, clothing, quilts, pillows, etc.

fiber glass, *Br.* fibre glass the trade name for fine glass fibers used for textile manufacture, and for material made from these which is used for the bodies of light cars, boats etc. and in felted form for insulation

fiber optics *n.* (*optics*) study and technique of light and image transmission via flexible transparent fibers (glass, plastic, etc.) **fiber-optic**
[illegible]

fi·ber·scope (faɪbərskoup) *n.* (*med.*) an instrument applying fiber optics used in medical examinations and other situations when a light source must be bent to enable direct viewing

Fi·bo·nac·ci number (fi:bənɑtʃi:) (*math.*) any
[illegible] in which each

number after 1 is the sum of the two preceding numbers, e.g., 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8. It is named for Leonardo Fibonacci, Italian mathematician

fi·bril (faibrəl) *n.* a small threadlike structure ‖ the component part of a fiber ‖ (*bot.*) the smallest subdivision of a root, a root hair ‖ (*zool.*) a minute thread of muscle tissue **fi·bril·lar**, **fi·bril·lar·y** *adj.* **fi·bril·la·tion** *n.* the act or process of making fibrils ‖ (*med.*) the irregular action of part of the heart **fi·bril·lose** *adj.* [fr Mod. L. *fibrilla*]

fi·brin (fáibrin) *n.* a white insoluble protein formed from fibrinogen and precipitated as a tangle of threads when blood clots [FIBER]

fi·brin·o·gen (faibrinədʒin) *n.* a globulin converted by thrombin to fibrin during blood clotting **fi·brin·o·gen·ic** (faibrinoudʒenik) *adj.*

fi·bri·no·pep·tide (faibrinoupeptaid) *n.* (*org. chem.*) protein formed in the blood-clotting process

fi·brin·ous (fáibrinəs) *adj.* accompanied by fibrin

fi·bro·car·ti·lage (faibrouk*r*rtilid) *n.* cartilage in which the matrix, except immediately about the cells, is composed mainly of fibers ‖ a part composed of this cartilage [FIBER + CARTILAGE]

fi·broid (fáibrɔid) **1.** *adj.* formed of or resembling fibrous tissues **2.** *n.* a benign tumor of the wall of the uterus [FIBER]

fi·bro·in (fáibrouin) *n.* an albuminoid substance, the chief constituent of silk, cobwebs etc [FIBER]

fi·bro·ma (faibroumə) *pl.* **fi·bro·ma·ta** (faibroumətə), **fi·bro·mas** *n.* a benign tumor consisting mainly of fibrous tissue [Mod. L.]

fi·bro·sis (faibróusis) *n.* excessive formation of fibrous connective tissue in a part or organ [Mod. L.]

fi·bro·si·tis (faibrousáitis) *n.* any of various disorders of muscular tissue, esp. of rheumatic origin [Mod. L.]

fi·brous (fáibrəs) *adj.* containing fibers, *a fibrous loam* ‖ like fibers, *a fibrous texture* [fr Mod. L. *fibrosis*]

fi·bro·vas·cu·lar (faibrouvæskjulər) *adj.* (*bot.*) consisting of fibers and conducting (vascular) tissue [*fibro-*, fibrous + VASCULAR]

fib·u·la (fibjulə) *pl.* **fib·u·lae** (fibjuli:), **fib·u·las** *n.* the outer of two bones in the shank (below the knee) of the hind limb of most vertebrates (*TIBIA) ‖ (*hist.*) a Greek or Roman clasp or brooch **fib·u·lar** *adj.* [L. = brooch]

fiche (fi:ʃ) *n.* filmstrip used in recording and filing information *Cf* FILM CARD, MICROFICHE

Fich·te (fixtə), Johann Gottlieb (1762–1814), German philosopher, disciple of Kant and teacher of Schelling. His system, derived at first from Kant, resolved itself into an absolute idealism recognizing no other reality than the ego

fich·u (fiʃu:) *n.* a woman's three-cornered scarf worn over the shoulders [F.]

Fi·ci·no (fi:tʃi:nɔ), Marsiglio (1433–99), Italian humanist philosopher. Leader of the Florentine Academy, he translated the complete works of Plato into Latin (1463–77). He expressed Christianity in Neoplatonist terms, harmonizing reason and revelation.

fick·le (fik'l) *adj.* inconstant, capricious, *a fickle lover* [O.E. *ficol*]

Fick's law (fiks) the law of chemistry and physics stating that the diffusion of one material in another is proportional to the negative of the gradient of the concentration of the first material [after Adolf *Fick* (1829-1901), G physiologist]

fic·tile (fiktəl, *Br* fiktail) *adj.* made by a potter, relating to pottery [fr L. *fictilis*, able to be shaped]

fiction [illegible] **‖ a false story or statement, a pretense, invention ‖** a falsehood (e.g. that there exists a 'man in the street') conventionally accepted as true [illegible] **fiction·al** *adj.* pertaining to fiction, not restricted to fact, *a fictional account* [F.]

fic·ti·tious (fiktiʃəs) *adj.* imagined, not factual, *a fictitious narrative* (of a name or character) assumed ‖ imaginary, feigned, *fictitious emotions* ‖ pertaining to fiction or like fiction, existing by virtue of a legal or polite fiction [fr L. *ficticius*]

fic·tive (fiktiv) *adj.* capable of or relating to imaginative creation, *fictive powers* ‖ imaginary, not genuine [F.]

[illegible] separate the strands when splicing a rope ‖ a square bar of wood or iron supporting the top mast of a sailing boat etc. ‖ a thick piece or [illegible]

fid·dle (fid'l) **1.** *n.* a violin ‖ (in an orchestra) a violin player ‖ (*naut.*) a rack or railing, often of cord, to prevent dishes etc. from sliding off the table in rough weather ‖ (*Br., pop.*) a piece of petty financial trickery **fit as a fiddle** in good [illegible] **in play second fiddle** accept a subordinate position **2.** *v. pres. part* **fid·dling** *past* and *past part* **fid·dled** *v.t.* (often familiar or contemptuous) to play the violin ‖ to make aimless, interfering, indecisive or annoyingly distracting movements, *to fiddle with a pencil* ‖ *v.t.* to play (a tune) on a violin ‖ (*Br., pop.*) to cheat, *he was fiddled into buying it* ‖ (*Br., pop.*) to falsify, *to fiddle one's income tax* **to fiddle away** to waste (time) [M.E. *fithele*]

fid·dle-back (fid'lbæk) *adj.* (of a chasuble or a chair) shaped like a fiddle

fid·dle-fad·dle (fid'lfæd'l) **1.** *n.* nonsense, foolish talk **2.** *v.i. pres. part* **fid·dle-fad·dling** *past* and *past part* **fid·dle-fad·dled** to fuss, trifle **3.** *interj.* nonsense!

fid·dler (fidlər) *n.* someone who plays the fiddle, esp. someone hired to do so ‖ a fiddler crab [(*Br., pop.*) someone who engages in petty fraud [O.E. *fithelere*]

fiddler crab a small crab of the genus *Uca*, the males of which have one of the claws greatly enlarged

fid·dle·sticks (fid'lstiks) *interj.* nonsense! rubbish!

fid·dley, fid·ley (fidli:) *n.* the metal framework surrounding the hatch leading to the stokehole of a steamship [origin unknown]

fid·dling (fidliŋ) *adj.* trifling, futile

Fi·del·is·mo (Spanish; usu. capitalized) Fidelism or Castroism, i.e., principles and activities promoting political policies associated with Fidel Castro and the Cuban government, esp. in Latin America **Castroist, Castroite, Fidelist, Fidelista** *n.* one loyal to Fidel Castro

fi·del·ist·a (fi:delistə) *n.* a supporter of Fidel Castro [Span.]

fi·del·i·ty (fidéliti:) *pl.* **fi·del·i·ties** *n.* the faithful performance of duty ‖ loyalty, *fidelity to one's principles* ‖ adherence to the contract of marriage, *marital fidelity* ‖ exactness, *a portrait of great fidelity* ‖ (*elec.*, in radio, television etc.) the degree of accuracy in the reproduction of the sound or picture (*HIGH FIDELITY) [F. *fidelité*]

fidg·et (fidʒit) **1.** *v.i.* to be constantly making restless little movements ‖ to be uneasy, worry ‖ *v.t.* to make (someone) disturbed or worried **2.** *n.* (also *pl.*) restlessness, accompanied by frequent nervous movements ‖ someone who fidgets or [illegible] **fidg·et·ness** *n.* **fidg·et·y** *adj.* [fr obs. *fidge*, to twitch, origin unknown]

fidley (FIDDLEY)

fi·do (fáidou) *n.* (*numismatics*) a coin with a minting error

fi·du·cial (fidu:ʃəl, fidju:ʃəl) *adj.* based on faith or trust ‖ (*phys., survey.*) of a point or line taken as reference basis [fr L. *fiducialis*]

fiducial marks (COLLIMATING MARKS)

fiducial point *n.* (*optics*) a reference point in the reticule of an optical instrument also fiduciary

fi·du·ci·ar·y (fidu ʃi eri., fidju ʃi:eri) **1.** *adj.* of the nature of a trust or trusteeship ‖ held or given in trust (of paper money etc.) having a value depending on public confidence (*FIAT MONEY) **2.** *pl.* **fi·du·ci·ar·ies** *n.* someone acting in a fiduciary capacity, a trustee [fr L. *fiduciar-*]

fie (fai) *interj.* (*old fash.*) for shame! [O.F.]

[illegible] **‖** (*naut.*) a founder (1854) of the telegraph [illegible] cable

Field, David Dudley (1805–94), U.S. lawyer. He led the movement to codify common law procedure, [illegible] in the 'Civil Code of Procedure', widely adopted within the U.S.A. and (1873) in England and Ireland

Field, Eugene (1850–95), U.S. journalist and children's poet. He wrote (1883–95) a humor [illegible]

Field, Marshall (1834–1906), U.S. department [illegible] He organized [illegible] Marshall Field & Company, for which he created many of the now current retail selling practices. He made very large donations to child welfare and educational institutions

field (fi:ld) **1.** *n.* an area of land, usually enclosed, devoted to pasture or the cultivation of crops ‖ (*pl.*) meadows or arable land, *the footpath runs through the fields* ‖ (*rhet.*) a battleground ‖ (in compounds) an area of land yielding minerals, *a coalfield* or covered with snow etc., *a snowfield* ‖ an area of land set aside and made suitable for a particular use, *a playing field* ‖ the area on which something is drawn, painted etc., e.g. the ground color of a flag, the background of a picture or coin, or (*heraldry*) the surface of a shield ‖ (*computer*) position on a punched card or an area in a record always used to record the same type of data ‖ data in adjacent core positions, designated by a flag bit, to be treated as a unit ‖ (*phys.*) a space within which electric, gravitational or magnetic etc. effects exist and can be, in principle, specified at each point ‖ a particular body of interest, study, knowledge or thought, *in the field of medicine* ‖ (*racing*) the competing horses, *a big field for the last race* ‖ all runners except the favorite, *10-1 the field!* ‖ all those taking part in a sport or contest out-of-doors ‖ (*baseball, cricket*) the nonbatting side ‖ (*baseball, cricket*) the ground in which the fielders stand **2.** *v.t.* (*baseball, cricket*) to stop or catch (the ball) ‖ *v.i.* (*cricket*) to play against the batting side ‖ to answer without previous preparation, e.g., to field questions **3.** *adj.* of or relating to a field ‖ growing in fields [O.E. *feld*]

field allowance (*Br.*) additional money paid to an officer when in the field (on campaign) to meet increased expenses

field ambulance (*Br.*) a mobile hospital which follows an army into action

field artillery guns other than antitank or antiaircraft artillery, firing shells, used by armies in the field. There are three categories: light, medium and heavy

field book a book used esp. by a surveyor for note-taking during research

field day a day of maneuvers by troops ‖ a day spent working outdoors e.g. by a naturalist searching for specimens ‖ (*Am.*) a day of athletic events outdoors ‖ a gala day, big occasion ‖ an occasion marked by some great success

field dressing (*Br.*) an appliance for dressing wounds, carried by soldiers on active service

field-ef·fect transistor (fi:ldifekt) (*electr.*) a nonrectifying transistor with a circuit application like that of a vacuum tube, with principal conduction path through a bar of N-type semiconductor. Control is accomplished through depletion layers on each side

field·er (fi:ldər) *n.* (*baseball, cricket*) a player [illegible] in the field

fielder's choice (*baseball*) an attempt by a fielder, when handling a batted ball, to put a base runner other than the batter out, when a play to first base would have put the batter out

field event an athletic contest (e.g. throwing [illegible] track event

field·fare (fi:ldfɛər) *n. Turdus pilaris*, a bird (about 10 ins long) related to the thrush, with an ash-colored head and black tail, the upper back and wing coverts being chestnut. It spends the summer in N. Europe and W. Asia and winters in Britain and central and S. Europe [M.E. *feldefare*]

field glasses a pair of binoculars

field goal (*football*) a goal scored by a placement or drop kick not immediately following a touchdown (*basketball*) a basket thrown while [illegible]

field gun a piece of mobile artillery other than antiaircraft or antitank artillery

field hockey (*Am.*—*Br.* hockey) a game played on a field (100 x 60 yds) divided into four zones, [illegible] score goals by driving a hard white leather ball into the opponent's goal, using a flat faced, curved stick (cf. ICE HOCKEY)

field hospital a temporary hospital in the field [illegible]

field house [illegible] players dress and equipment is stored

Field·ing (fi:ldiŋ), Henry (1707–54), English [illegible]

drews' (1742), which he described as 'a comic epic poem in prose', began as a parody of Richardson's 'Pamela'. 'The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling' (1749) is his best and most popular work. It is a lively, rambling, picaresque novel, jocular and sentimental by turns. But Fielding saw much of the suffering beneath the surface of the London society of his time, and his 'The Life of Mr. Jonathan Wild the Great' (1743) is a powerful satire.

field intensity (*phys.*) the force acting on a unit electric charge or unit magnetic pole placed at a

that translates positive-ion electron emissions to produce an image on a fluorescent screen.

field judge *n.* (*football*) an official who observes and judges kicks, forward passes, time inter-

field kitchen (*mil.*) a cooking place set up in the field for fighting troops; the portable cooking equipment used

maintaining a magnetic field, e.g. the magnet of a dynamo.

field marshal the highest rank of officer in the British army, ranking immediately above a

field mouse a mouse, esp. of genera *Apodemus* (Old World) or *Microtus* (New World), living in open fields.

field officer an army officer with the rank of colonel, lieutenant colonel or major.

Guines, France, where Henry VIII of England met François I of France (1520), an occasion famous for its spectacular pageantry.

field of view the whole area visible to a person, esp. to someone looking through an optical instrument.

field punishment (*Br.*) the summary punishing of soldiers while actively on campaign.

Fields (fēldz), W. C. (c. 1879–1946), U.S. entertainer, born William Claude Dukenfield. He created the image of a cynical, pompous, hard drinker or con man who hated children, wives, mothers-in-law, dogs, and policemen, among others. His films include 'David Copperfield' (1935), 'You Can't Cheat an Honest Man' (1939), 'My Little Chickadee' with Mae West (1940), and 'Never Give a Sucker an Even

man) *n.* (*cricket*) a fielder.

field sports (*Br.*) outdoor sports, esp. hunting, shooting, fishing.

field strength

field trial a trial of sporting dogs or working

field trip a group visit by students to a factory, museum etc. in order to learn by direct obser-

field-work (fēldwerk) *n.* (*mil.*) an earthwork fortification thrown up by troops in the field; the work of collecting original data or information on the spot, e.g. by archaeologists, botanists, social scientists etc. **field-work-er** *n.* a person doing such work.

fiend (fēnd) *n.* the Devil, Satan; any demon or evil spirit; a person actuated by intense wickedness, esp. by cruelty; (with an attributive noun etc.) an addict, *a dope fiend* or devotee, *a fresh air fiend*. **fiend-ish** *adj.* devilish. [O.E.

fierce (fērs) *comp.* **fier-cer** *superl.* **fier-cest** ing, violent, *a fierce wind*; intense, passionate,

adj. flaming with fire, *a fiery furnace*; looking

carry; vehement, *a fiery speech*; passionate, *a*

fiery cross the emblem of a burning cross used

Fife (fīf) a former county, now an administrative region (area 505 sq. miles, pop. 339,180), in E. Scotland (Council town: Cupar).

fife (fīf) **1.** *n.* a small shrill-noted flute used in some military bands to accompany the drum. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **fif-ing** *past* and *past part.* **fifed** *v.i.* to play a fife. ‖ *v.t.* to play (a tune) on a fife. [perh. G. *pfeife*, pipe or fr. F. *fifre*]

fife rail a rail around a ship's mast, near the deck, with belaying pins to which running gear is belayed.

FIFO (*accounting acronym*) first in, first out. FIFO is a chronological inventories accounting method. *Cf.* LIFO.

fif-teen (fīftēn) **1.** *adj.* being one more than 14 (NUMBER TABLE). **2.** *n.* 10 plus five; the cardinal number representing this (15, *XV*). ‖ a team of 15 members, esp. in Rugby Union. [O.E. *fiftene*, *fiftȳne*]

fif-teenth (fīftēnth) **1.** *adj.* being number 15 in a series (NUMBER TABLE); being one of the 15 equal parts of anything. **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the 14th; one of 15 equal parts of anything (1/15); the 15th day of a month. [O.E. *fiftēotha*]

15th Amendment (1870), provision of the U.S. Constitution that assured the right to vote to those qualified regardless of 'race, color, or previous condition of servitude,' and prevented state or federal governments from infringing upon that right. It provided for the federal government to legislate voting qualifications and disallowed specific restrictions imposed by the states.

fifth (fīfth) **1.** *adj.* being number five in a series (NUMBER TABLE); being one of the five equal parts of anything. **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the fourth; one of five equal parts of anything (1/5); the fifth day of a month. (*mus.*) the note five steps above or below a given note in a diatonic scale, inclusive of both notes. (*mus.*) the interval between these notes. (*mus.*) a combination of these notes. **3.** *adv.* in the fifth place; (followed by a superlative) except four, *the fifth biggest*. [O.E. *fifta*]

5th Amendment (1789), provision of the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution that assures accused criminals of certain rights. It protects against double jeopardy and self-incrimination; requires indictment by grand jury when a federal offense is involved; and guarantees due process of law and just compensation for taking of private property for public use.

fifth column a group within a nation or faction secretly working to help the enemies of that opponent. [from the fifth col-

umnist a member of such a group. [name given by a rebel general to Franco's supporters inside the government-held Madrid in the Spanish Civil War, as four columns approached to at-

Fifth Monarchy Men (*Eng. hist.*) a fanatical sect during the Commonwealth advocating establishment by force of Christ's kingdom on earth, as the last of the five kingdoms prophesied by Daniel.

fifth pathway *n.* (*med.*) one of the several ways enabling an individual who obtains all or part of his or her medical education abroad to enter postgraduate medical education in the U.S.A., by providing supervised clinical training, a screening examination, and AMA-approved internship or residency.

fif-ti-eth (fīftiəth) **1.** *adj.* being number 50 in a series (NUMBER TABLE); being one of the 50 next after the 49th; one of 50 equal parts of

fif-ty (fīftē) **1.** *adj.* being 10 more than 40 (NUMBER TABLE). **2.** *pl.* **fif-ties** *n.* five times 10; the cardinal number representing this (50, L). **the fifties** (of temperature, a person's age, a century etc.) the span 50–9. [O.E. *fiftig*]

fif-ty-fif-ty (fīftē fīftē) **1.** *adv.* (*pop.*) equally. **2.** *adj.* (*pop.*) shared equally; (*pop.*, of a division) equal, half-and-half.

fig (fig) *n.* a member of *Ficus*, fam. *Moraceae*, a genus of tropical trees and shrubs of most varied habit, commonly having adventitious and aerial roots, and including the banyan and the

domesticated in the Mediterranean region and

the fig tree; the least little bit, *she doesn't care a fig for him*. [O.F. *figue*, fr. Port.]

fig. figure.

fight (fīt) *pres. part.* **fight-ing** *past* and *past*

take part in a war; to be one of two or more combatants in physical combat. ‖ to strive, struggle; to engage in a legal contest. ‖ *v.t.* to win (one's way) by fighting; to try to stop, prevent or overcome, *to fight disease*. ‖ to make war upon; to oppose by legal action. ‖ to defend one's interests in (a legal case). ‖ to engage in (a war or battle). ‖ to box against. ‖ to engage in (a boxing contest). ‖ to cause to fight, *to fight cocks*. **to fight it out** to settle a difference by fighting. **to fight on** to continue to fight. **to fight to a finish** to continue fighting until a decision is reached. [O.E. *feohtan*]

fight *n.* a physical struggle for victory. ‖ a battle. ‖ single combat. ‖ an effort to overcome something, a *fight against illiteracy*. ‖ fighting spirit, a will to fight, *to be full of fight*. **to give** (or **show**) **fight** to show willingness to fight. **to put up a good (poor) fight** to fight with (without) courage and persistence. **fight-er** *n.* someone who fights, esp. someone full of determination to win; an aircraft designed mainly for aerial combat. [O.E. *feohte*, *feoht*, *gefeoht*]

fighting chair *n.* (*fishing*) a seat attached to the boat deck from which an angler pulls in a hooked fish.

fighting chance a possibility of winning sufficient to give an incentive to try hard, although the margin is very small.

fighting cock a gamecock.

fig marigold a carpeting plant of genus *Mesembryanthemun*, esp. *M. edule*, with fleshy leaves and showy flowers.

fig-ment (figmənt) *n.* something made up with no basis of truth. [fr. L. *figmentum*]

Fi-gue-res Fer-rer (fiɡéresferrér), **José** (c. 1908–), Costa Rican president (1953–8, 1970–74). As founder of the National Liberation Party, he became a leader of democratic reform in Latin America, opposed to dictatorship and advocating moderate socialism.

fig-ur-a-tion (figurəfən) *n.* the act or mode of giving form or shape. ‖ a shape or outline. ‖ an emblematical or allegorical representation. ‖ ornamentation, esp. (*mus.*) the ornamental treatment of a passage, esp. the decoration of a bass part. [F.]

fig-ur-a-tive (figurətiv) *adj.* expressed by means of metaphor or other figure of speech, *figurative language*. ‖ addicted to or abounding in figures of speech, *a figurative style*. ‖ representing by means of a figure, *figurative art*. [F.]

fig-ure (figər, *Br.* figə) **1.** *n.* the written or printed symbol for a number. ‖ (*pl.*, *pop.*) addition, accounting etc., *good at figures*. ‖ price, *sold at a low figure*. ‖ a diagram, esp. a plane geometrical form enclosed by lines, e.g. a triangle. ‖ a three-dimensional form enclosed by surfaces e.g. a cylinder. ‖ any such plane or solid form. ‖ a drawing of a form. ‖ a diagram in a printed text. ‖ the human form, *she has a good figure*. ‖ a piece of sculpture, esp. a representation of the human form. ‖ a person dimly perceived, *a figure loomed up out of the mist*. ‖ a personage, *the great figures of history*. ‖ a decorative pattern or design. ‖ a movement in a dance (esp. a folk dance or country dance). ‖ a set pattern cut by the skates in display skating. (*gram.*) a permitted deviation from the rules, e.g. ellipsis. ‖ (*mus.*) a short succession of notes or harmonies, a brief melodic or harmonic passage from which a phrase, a theme or a whole movement may be developed. **to cut a fine (poor) figure** to make a good (poor) impression. **to keep one's figure** to stay slim. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **fig-ur-ing** *past* and *past part.* **fig-ured** *v.t.* to represent by means of a figure, diagram, picture etc., *St John is figured as a lion*. to decorate with patterns or designs. ‖ to employ figures of speech in, *figured language* or represent by a figure of speech. ‖ (*pop.*) to consider. *v.i.* to work out figures, do arithmetic. ‖ to be a personage of some note, *to figure briefly in history*. to appear, *his name figured among the guests*. **to figure on** (*pop.*) to intend. ‖ to count on; to take account of, *have you figure on there being a transport strike the day you leave?* **to figure out** to solve; to arrive at an understanding of. **to figure out at** to work out to (a specified total). **fig-ured** *adj.* represented by a painted or sculpted figure; ornamented, patterned; shaped, fashioned. [F.; form, shape]

figured bass (*mus.*) a bass part, esp. for an accompanying keyboard instrument, in which the basic overlying harmony is shown by numbers under the notes, indicating which inter-

upper voices, while leaving their relative posi-

tion to the performer's discretion. Thus, a C indicates an F and an A are to be sounded

figure eight the shape of the figure 8, esp as performed by an ice skater

fig·ure·head (figərhed) *n.* **1.** a carved figure, often a head or bust only, on the bow of a sailing ship ‖ a person nominally in authority but having no real power

figure of speech an unusual or striking rhetorical mode of expression, used for effect in speech and writing and to clarify or deepen meaning by suggesting similitudes which provoke thought

fig·ur·ine (figjurin) *n.* a small statue or figure, molded [F, fr. Ital.]

fig wasp *Blastophagus psenes*, fam. *Agaontidae*, an insect which breeds in the caprifig and is the agent in caprification

fig·wort (figwərt) *n.* a member of Scrophulariaceae, fam. *Scrophulariaceae*, a genus of annual and perennial plants with quadrangular stems and opposite leaves, e.g. hedge hyssop

Fi·ji (fi:dʒi:) an independent state (area 7,055 sq. miles, pop. 700,000) in the S.W. Pacific, consisting of two large islands (Viti Levu and Vanua Levu) and about 800 smaller ones, of which about 100 are permanently inhabited, incl. Rotuma (area 18 sq. miles, pop. 6,000), 225 miles north-northwest. Capital: Suva. People: 50% Indian, 42% Fijian (Melanesian) with European, Rotuman and Chinese minorities. Religion: 38% Protestant (mainly Methodist), c. 40% Hindu, with Roman Catholic, Moslem, Sikh and Confucian minorities. The islands are volcanic, with dense forests in the mountains (summit: Mt Victoria, 4,341 ft, on Viti Levu). The climate is oceanic with frequent tropical storms Nov.–Apr. Cattle are raised. Crops: sugarcane, coconuts, rice, bananas. Exports: sugar, gold, bananas, coconut oil. Imports: cereals, clothing, fuel oils, machinery, iron and steel. Monetary unit: Fijian dollar. HISTORY. Little is known of the early Melanesian civilization. The islands were sighted by Tasman (1643) and later visited by Cook (1774) and Bligh (1789). Traders and missionaries penetrated them in the 1830s, and they became a British colony (1874). Indians immigrated as indentured labor (1879–1917). Fiji became independent (Oct. 10, 1970), within the Commonwealth

Fi·ji·an (fi:dʒi:ən, esp. *Br* fi:dʒi:an) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Fiji **2.** *n.* a native of Fiji

fil·a·gree (filəgri:) *n.* filigree

fil·a·ment (filəmənt) *n.* a fine threadlike body or fiber ‖ (*elec.*) a thin thread of metal, carbon etc heated or made incandescent in some electric lamps etc. ‖ a thin metallic fiber that serves as the cathode in electron tubes ‖ (*bot.*) the stalk of a stamen, bearing the anther ‖ a hypha, a threadlike string of cells or a long single cell in certain fungi, bacteria etc. **fil·a·men·ta·ry** (filəméntəri:), **fil·a·men·tous** (filəmentəs) *adjs* [fr. Mod. L. *filamentum* fr. *filare*, to spin]

fi·lar (failər) *adj.* relating to threads or lines having threads stretched across the field of view, *a filar microscope* [fr. L. *filum*, thread]

fi·lar·i·a (filɛəri:ə) *n.* (*pl.* **-i·ae** (-i:i:) or **-as**) a parasitic nematode, esp. of genus *Wuchereria W. Bancrofti* causes elephantiasis. The larva is parasitic in mosquitoes, and the adult in man

fi·lar·i·al *adj.* **fil·a·ri·a·sis** (filəraiəsis) *n.* elephantiasis [Mod. L. fr. L. *filum*, a thread]

fil·a·ture (filətʃər) *n.* the reeling of silk from cocoons ‖ a machine for this ‖ an establishment for this [F.]

fil·bert (filbərt) *n.* the nut of the cultivated hazel ‖ *Corylus avellana* or *C. maxima*, fam. *Corylaceae*, the European shrubs on which these nuts grow [prob. because ripe about St *Philibert's* Day, Aug. 22]

filch (filtʃ) *v.t.* to steal, pilfer [origin unknown]

file (fail) **1.** *n.* a steel instrument with a surface of cutting ridges or teeth used for smoothing, cutting through or abrading surfaces of metal etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **fil·ing** *past* and *past part.* **filed** to cut or smooth with a file ‖ (*fig.*) to polish [O.E. *feol*]

file **1.** *n.* a device of various kinds for keeping papers in order, e.g. a cabinet with drawers for correspondence etc. ‖ a set of papers so kept ‖ a series of issues, e.g. of a newspaper or periodical, kept in order ‖ (*comput.*) a collection of related records treated as a unit, e.g. in stock control or payroll calculation **2.** *v.t.* to put (papers) in a file ‖ to place (a document) in a file ‖ to submit (a petition), e.g. for divorce ‖ *v.i.* to march or move in file ‖ to apply, *to file for a pension* [F. *fil*, thread and *file*, rank, file fr. L. *filum*, thread]

file (file), *Br.* also **filet** (filei) *n.* a lace or net with a geometrical pattern worked on a square mesh [F. *filet*]

fil·i·al (filiəl) *adj.* of, relating to or appropriate from a child to a parent, *filial duty* ‖ (*genet.*) designating a parental one, *second filial generation*

filial piety (*Chin. philos.*) the cardinal virtue of devotion to parents, ancestors and family

fil·i·ate (filieit) *v.t.* to attribute (a child) as born to (a man) ‖ to father (a child) ‖ to attribute (a child) to parent, esp. son to father ‖ the branching or forming of offshoots ‖ an offshoot ‖ a genealogical relationship or line of descent, e.g. of a language or culture ‖ (*law*) the fixing of the legal paternity of an illegitimate child [F.]

fil·i·bus·ter (filəbastər) **1.** *n.* (*hist.*) a freebooter ‖ the obstruction of legislative action by delaying tactics, e.g. by making long speeches to consume time ‖ a person who engages in this, esp. as a filibusterer **fil·i·bus·ter·er** *n.* someone who filibusters [Span. *filibustero* fr. F. fr. Du. *vrijbuiter*, freebooter]

fil·i·cide (filisaid) *n.* the crime of killing one's son or daughter ‖ someone guilty of this crime [fr. L. *filius*, son, *filia*, daughter + *caedere*, to kill]

fil·if·er·ous (failifərəs) *adj.* having threadlike parts [fr. L. *filum*, thread + *fer*, bearing]

fil·i·form (filifɔ:rm) *adj.* (*biol.*) long and slender, thread-shaped [fr. L. *filum*, thread]

fil·i·gree (filigri:) *n.* lacy ornamental work, formerly of metal beads, now of fine wire (gold, silver, copper etc.) ‖ any delicate or fragile openwork **fil·i·greed** *adj.* [fr. obs. *filigreen* fr. F. *filigrane* fr. Ital.]

fil·ing (failiŋ) *n.* the act or process of filing ‖ (*pl.*) the minute pieces of metal rubbed on in filing.

Fil·i·pi·no (filəpi:nou) **1.** *adj.* of a native of the Philippine Is. ‖ of a citizen of the Philippine Republic **2.** *n.* a native of the Philippine Is. or citizen of the Philippine Republic

fill (fil) *v.t.* to make full, *to fill a glass, fill one's pockets* ‖ to distend to the full extent, *wind filled the sails* ‖ to occupy the whole space of, *smoke filled the room* ‖ to stock lavishly, *to fill a garden with flowers* (*Am.*—*Br.* stop) to plug up a cavity in (a tooth) with metal etc. in order to arrest decay ‖ to plug (a crack or hole) ‖ to occupy (an office) ‖ to appoint someone to (a vacant post) ‖ to treat (fabrics, leather etc.) so as to block the crevices, pores etc. ‖ to occupy (time), *to fill every minute of the day* ‖ to satisfy, glut ‖ to dispense (a prescription etc.) ‖ to fulfill (an order) ‖ (*pres. part.*) to be in need of or want to provide something recognized as being useful or necessary **to fill away** (*naut.*) to trim the sails to catch the wind **to fill in** to complete (an outline) or color etc. (an area) ‖ to complete (entries to a document) ‖ to put material into (a hole) up to the surrounding level ‖ to do something to occupy a period of (time) **to fill out** to enlarge to some appropriate limit ‖ to distend ‖ to complete (a document) to become plumper **to fill the bill** to be a person or thing of the kind needed for some task, function etc. **to fill up** to make quite full ‖ (*Br.*) to complete (a document) ‖ to supply deficient parts of ‖ to silt up [O.E. *fyllan*]

fill *n.* a full supply, enough to satisfy one's needs, *to eat one's fill* (*Br.*) enough to fill someone's stomach ‖ a filling, e.g. for a hole in a tooth ‖ a trading order that demands immediate execution or cancellation [O.E. *fyllu*, *fyllu*]

fill-er (filər) *n.* a substance added to increase the bulk of something ‖ a substance used to fill the pores of wood before varnishing ‖ a substance used to mend cracks in plaster, plug screw holes etc. ‖ something printed in a newspaper etc. to fill up a column ‖ a chemical, or explosive carried in an ammunition or grenade ‖ one of a number of individuals required to bring a unit, organization, or approved allotment to authorized strength

fil·let **1.** *n.* (filei) a boneless piece of meat, fish or esp. of beef from the loin ‖ (filit) a narrow band to bind the hair ‖ a thin narrow strip of material, e.g. cotton, leather ‖ (*archit.*) a flat band separating two moldings or between flutings of a column ‖ (*heraldry*) a horizontal division of a shield, quarter of the chief in depth (*bookbinding*) a plain or ornamental line stamped on a book cover ‖ the tool used for this **2.** (filei) *v.t.* to remove the bone from (fish or meat) and divide into fillets [F. *filet*]

filling (filiŋ) *n.* the act of filling ‖ a substance used in filling, esp. cement used to fill a decayed tooth ‖ the woof or weft in woven fabrics ‖ yarn as prepared for the shuttle

filling station (*Br.*) a gasoline station.

fil·lip (filip) **1.** *n.* (also **fil·ip**) a flick of the fingernail tensed against the thumb and suddenly released ‖ an encouragement or stimulus ‖ a quick little blow **2.** *v.t.* to flick with a fillip ‖ to encourage, stimulate, excite with a quick [16th C.]

fil·lis·ter (filistər) *n.* an adjustable plane for rabbeting ‖ the groove in the bar of a window sash where the glass is fitted [origin unknown]

Fill·more (filmɔr, filmour), Millard (1800–74), 13th president (1850–3) of the U.S.A., following the death of Zachary Taylor. A Whig, he sponsored and signed the Compromise of 1850. He tried unsuccessfully to unite the Whig party on the basis of compromise over the slavery issue, but was forced to join the Know-Nothing [illegible] presidential candidate

filly (fili) *n.* (*hist.*) a young mare, perh. O.N. *fylja*]

film (film) **1.** *n.* a thin layer, *a film of dust* ‖ a growth on the eye ‖ a haze dimming the sight ‖ a sheet or strip of celluloid or other material that has been coated with a light-sensitive emulsion which when exposed to an optical image in a camera and chemically treated, gives negative or positive, black and white or colored photographs ‖ (esp. *Br.*) a movie with an accompanying soundtrack **2.** *v.t.* to make a movie of ‖ to cover with or as if with a film ‖ *v.i.* to be in the process of making a movie ‖ to be suitable for making into a movie [O.E. *filmen*, a membrane]

film badge (*nucl.*) a badge containing photographic film worn by workers exposed to radiation to monitor their exposure. Radiation darkens the film

film card *n.* microfiche mounted on a card

film·let (filmlət) *n.* a very short (3–15 minutes) film

film noir *n.* (usu. italics) French film of somber tones and pessimistic mood

film·og·ra·phy (filmɔgrəfi:) *n.* study of, or writings about, motion pictures, their history or personalities

film·set (filmset) *n.* **1.** set for a motion picture **2.** composed type by photography **filmset** *adj.* **filmsetter** *n.* **filmsetting** *n.*

film·strip (filmstrip) *n.* a strip of film consisting of a sequence of frames (pictures) with captions or accompanying script. Projected on a screen, they are used by teachers, lecturers etc. as visual aids

filmy (filmi:) *adj.* [illegible] **film·i·ness**

fi·lose (failous) *adj.* threadlike, ending in a long slender [fr. L. *filum*, a thread]

fils (fi:ls) *n.* (*pl.* **fils**) a monetary unit of Kuwait, worth one thousandth of a dinar [Arab.]

fil·ter (filtər) **1.** *n.* a device for separating solids from liquids, or suspended particles from gases, consisting of a porous substance through which only the liquid or gas can pass ‖ (*phys.*) a device for removing or reducing waves or oscillations of certain frequencies without affecting other vibrations passing through it ‖ (*photog.*) a lens for different wavelengths of light **2.** *v.t.* to pass (something) through or as if through a filter ‖ *v.i.* to go through or as if through a filter, *the* [illegible] one's driving lane) ‖ **to filter out** (of facts,

fil·ter-a·ble (filtərəbəl) *adj.* able to be filtred ‖ (of a virus) able to pass through a filter for retaining bacteria

filth (filθ) *n.* foul matter, esp. of a nauseating character ‖ obscene language or thoughts ‖ anything that corrupts or defiles, physically or morally **filth·y** *comp* **filth·i·er** *superl* **filth·i·est** *adj* extremely dirty ‖ obscene [O.E *fylth*]

filthy lucre money

fil·trate (filtreit) **1.** *n* a fluid which has passed [illegible] **2.** *v. pres. part* **fil·trat·ing** *past and past part* **fil·trated** [illegible]

fil·tra·tion (filtreiʃən) *n* the act or process of fil[illegible]

fim·bri·ate (fimbri:it) *adj.* (*biol.*, of petals, tubes, ducts, antennae etc.) fringed at the margin **fim·bri·at·ed** (fimbri:eitid) *adj* **fim·bri·a·tion** (fimbri:eiʃən) *n* [fr. L. *fimbriatus*]

fin (fin) *n* one of the paired membranous limbs or unpaired dermal outgrowths used by a fish to propel and steer itself ‖ anything resembling this, e.g. the limb of a seal or whale, or the ridge left on a metal casting ‖ (*aeron.*) an external rib, parallel to the axis of symmetry, preserving balance and direction by dividing the airflow ‖ a rib to provide a cooling surface, e.g. on a car [illegible] O.E

fin·a·ble, fine·a·ble (fainəb'l) *adj.* (of an offense) subject to a fine ‖ (of a person) liable to be fined

fi·na·gle (finei:g'l) *pres. part* **fi·na·gling** *past and past part* **fi·na·gled** *pop.* to practice guile, wangle ‖ *v.t.* (*pop.*) to get (something) by guile [etymn. doubtful]

fi·nal (fain'l) **1.** *adj.* the last of a series, *the final performance* ‖ coming at the end, *the final chapter* ‖ ultimate, *final defeat* ‖ decisive, conclusive, *a final judgment* ‖ concerned with the end product or purpose, *what is his final objective?* ‖ (*gram.*) describing a clause of purpose (starting 'in order that', 'lest' etc.) **2.** *n.* a deciding race, game, contest etc. ‖ (often *pl.*) the last of a series of examinations or an examination at the end of a course ‖ the latest edition of a newspaper in any one day, *the late night final* ‖ (*mus.*) the note on which an ecclesiastical mode ends **fi·nal·ist** *n* a competitor in a deciding game, competition etc **fi·nal·ly** *adv* lastly, in conclusion ‖ completely, once for all, *judgment was finally delivered*

final cause (*Aristotelian logic*) the end or pur[illegible]

fi·na·le (finæli: , finali:) *n* the last movement of a musical composition ‖ the last aria, chorus etc. of an act of an opera ‖ the last piece performed at a concert ‖ the last scene of a play ‖ the last event in a dramatic series of events [Ital.]

fi·nal·ism (fain'lizəm) *n.* (*philos.*) the doctrine of final causes (cf. TELEOLOGY)

fi·nal·ist [illegible] **fi·nal·i·ties** [illegible] or quality of being final ‖ teleology [F. *final*-

fi·nal·ize (fain'laiz) *pres. part* **fi·nal·iz·ing** *past and past part* **fi·nal·ized** *v.t.* to put into final form

fi·nance (fainæns, fainæns, finæns) **1.** *n* monetary affairs ‖ the management of public or company revenue ‖ (*pl.*) monetary resources **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **fi·nanc·ing** *past and past part* **fi·nanced** to provide with money or provide money for ‖ to raise the money for **fi·nan·cial** (fainænʃəl, finænʃəl) *adj* pertaining to financiers or financial operations [O.F.]

[illegible] the financing of installment plan sales

financial disclosure *n* requirement that a person provide information on assets and income, often asked of candidates for, or employees in,

[illegible] company and its publications, e.g., Standard &

financial year the period of a calendar year [illegible] purposes

fin·an·cier (fainənsi:r, finənsi:r, *Br.* fainænsjə, [illegible] someone skilled in financial matters, esp. those

fi·nan·cism (fainənsizəm) *n* a financial manage[illegible]

finch (fintʃ) *n* a small seed-eating bird of fam[illegible]

find (faind) **1.** *pres. part* **find·ing** *past and past part* **found** (faund) *v.t.* to discover by experiment or study, *to find the answer to a problem* ‖ to discover by trial or experience, *they found life difficult in that climate* ‖ to discover by the feelings, *he found them a trial* or the intellect, *you won't find it easy to define* ‖ to discover by chance, *we found him abandoned by the roadside* ‖ to arrive at, *liquids find their own level* ‖ to make (a way) somehow, *the statement found its way into print* ‖ to obtain, *to find acceptance* ‖ to succeed in getting or raising, *to find the capital for a house* ‖ to summon up, *to find courage to continue* ‖ to perceive (oneself) to be as specified, *to find oneself outwitted* ‖ to declare (a verdict) ‖ to declare (a person) as specified (guilty, insane etc.) ‖ to provide, *the employer finds accommodation* ‖ to discover (the scent) or start (game) in hunting *v.i.* to discover the scent or start game in hunting ‖ to reach and deliver a verdict **to be found** to be, exist, *emus are found in Australia* **to find oneself** to discover one's potentialities and begin to realize them ‖ (*Br.*) to furnish oneself, *to find oneself in clothes* **to find out** to learn, discover ‖ to detect (someone) in wrongdoing, subterfuge etc. **2.** *n.* a finding ‖ something valuable that is found ‖ a starting of game or picking up of the scent in hunting ‖ someone discovered to be of great quality, esp. when this is not expected **find·er** (faindər) *n.* someone who or something which finds ‖ a small telescope attached to a large one, to simplify directing it on to a particular object ‖ a lens in a microscope for a similar purpose ‖ (*photog.*) a viewfinder [O.E. *findan*]

fin-de-siè·cle (fɛdəsjékl) *adj.* belonging to the end of the 19th c., esp. implying a certain refined decadence [F. = end of century]

find·ing (faindiŋ) *n.* the act of someone who finds ‖ (*pl.*) something found by research, *he published his findings in the trade journal* ‖ (often *pl.*) the result of an inquiry or of judicial examination ‖ (*pl.*) equipment, tools etc. provided by a workman at his own expense

fine (fain) **1.** *adj.* highly satisfactory, excellent, *a fine performance* ‖ very skilled and delicate, *fine workmanship* ‖ made or worked with delicacy, *fine lace* ‖ consisting of small particles, *fine sand* ‖ made of slender threads, *fine silk* ‖ highly refined, *fine silver* ‖ (of gold and silver) containing a specified proportion of pure metal, *18 carats fine* ‖ thin, sharp, *a fine point* ‖ highly accomplished, *a fine violinist* ‖ of which or of animals) trained to perfection ‖ dressy, *fine clothes* ‖ subtle, *a fine distinction* ‖ able to see and appreciate subtleties, *a fine sense of justice* ‖ refined, *fine taste* ‖ uplifted, *the praise gave him a fine feeling* ‖ mannered, ornate, *fine writing* ‖ (*old-fash.*) excessively refined and proud, *she has become a fine lady* ‖ complimentary, *fine phrases* ‖ (used as an intensive) tremendous, *he made a fine mess of it* ‖ (of the weather) bright and clear, or (*Br.*) simply not raining **one** (or **some**) **fine day** at some time in the distant future **2.** *adv.* very well **to cut** (*Br.* also **run**) **it fine** to leave only just enough time (for something that has to be done) **to cut a corner fine** to manage just to get around a corner **3.** *v. pres. part* **fin·ing** *past and past part* **fined** *v.t.* (often with 'down') to make (beer, wine) clear ‖ (often with 'down') to make finer, thinner or less coarse (often with 'away') to remove gradually until fineness is achieved ‖ *v.i.* (of beer, wine, [illegible] down') to taper [F. *fin*]

fine **1.** *n.* a sum of money paid as an imposed penalty for an offense **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **fin·ing** *past and past part* **fined** to punish by imposing a fine on **fine·a·ble** *adj* ~FINABLE [M.E. *fin*, settlement of a dispute, fr. O.F.]

fine arts those arts concerned with beauty rather than utility, i.e. usually including poetry and music but sometimes limited to painting, sculpture and architecture

fine chemical a chemical produced in a relatively pure state, usually in small amounts, e.g. for photographic purposes (cf. HEAVY CHEMICAL)

fine-draw (faindrɔ) *pres. part* **fine-draw·ing** *past* **fine-drew** (faindru:) *past part.* **fine-drawn** (faindrɔn) *v.t.* to repair (torn edges of material) by drawing them together with fine stitches ‖ to draw out (wire) to extreme fineness **fine-drawn** *adj* (of features) refined, not coarse ‖ (of distinctions in analysis) subtle

fine·ness (fainnis) *n.* the quality of being fine ‖ (*metall.*) the amount of pure metal in an alloy, often expressed in parts per thousand by weight

fin·e·ry (fainəri:) *pl.* **fin·er·ies** *n.* a refinery [F. *finerie*]

finery *n* showy, elaborate clothing, ornaments etc.

fines (fainz) *pl. n.* very finely powdered material (e.g. ore or fiber)

fines herbes (fi:nzerb) *pl. n.* a mixture of herbs (e.g. parsley, thyme, chives) used as a seasoning or garnish [F. – fine herbs]

fine-spun (fainspʌn) *adj.* (of silk etc.) spun finely, delicate ‖ (of theories etc.) unpractical, tenuous

fi·nesse (finés) **1.** *n.* subtlety of contrivance, judgment etc. ‖ a skillful strategic maneuver ‖ (*cards*) an attempt at taking a trick by choosing to play a card lower than some as yet unplayed card, taking the chance that this unplayed card is in a hand whose turn has passed **2.** *v. pres. part.* **fi·ness·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fi·nessed** *v.i.* (*cards*) to make a finesse ‖ *v.t.* to make or achieve by subtlety, *to finesse one's way into a position* [F. – fineness]

fine-tune (faintu:n) *v.* to regulate with great exactness

fine-tuned out *adj.* carefully screened

Fin·gal's Cave (fingˈlz) a cave (227 ft long, 117 ft high) on Straffa, Inner Hebrides, Scotland, lined with basaltic pillars

fin·ger (fingər) **1.** *n.* a terminal digit of the hand, esp. other than the thumb ‖ something shaped like, or as thin as, a finger, *a finger of cake* ‖ the breadth of a finger, *two fingers of whiskey* ‖ the part of a glove into which a finger is inserted ‖ a pointer on a dial **to have a finger in the pie** to take part in something, participate, esp. in a way that is too forward or meddlesome **to lay a finger on** to hit so as to hurt **to let slip through one's fingers** to lose hold of or allow to escape or pass one by **to lift a finger** (in negative and interrogative constructions) to make the slightest effort **to put one's finger on to** identify, diagnose exactly (esp. something wrong) **to turn** (or **twist** or **wind**) **someone around one's (little) finger** to coax someone with ease into doing as one wishes ‖ (*taboo slang*) an obscene gesture of contemptuous rejection **2.** *v.t.* to touch with the fingers, handle ‖ to perform (a piece of music) with a certain fingering ‖ to mark (notes of printed or written music) so as to indicate which fingers are to be used [O.E.]

fin·ger-board (fingərbɔrd, fingərbourd) *n.* the part of a stringed instrument against which the fingers press to alter the note ‖ the keyboard of a piano, organ etc.

finger bowl a vessel holding water for rinsing the fingers at table

finger food snacks that can be eaten politely without utensils, e.g., hors d'oeuvres, small cakes

fin·ger-ing (fingəriŋ) *n.* (*Br.*) thick woolen yarn for stockings [earlier *fingram*, perh. fr. F. *fin grain*]

fingering *n.* the method of using the fingers in performing a piece of music, or the notation indicating this [FINGER]

finger mark (esp. *Br.*) a stain made by the fingers **fin·ger-mark** (fingərmɑrk) *v.t.* (esp. *Br.*) to stain by handling

fin·ger-nail (fingərneil) *n.* the nail growing on a finger

finger painting painting by putting color on wet paper with the finger ‖ a painting made by this method

finger plate a plate of china, metal etc. fastened above or below the handle of a door to prevent finger marks

fin·ger-print (fingərprint) **1.** *n.* an impression of a fingertip left on a surface ‖ such an impression taken in ink to record or check identification **2.** *v.t.* to take an impression of the fingerprints of (a person)

fin·ger-stall (fingərstɔl) *n.* a protective cover of rubber, plastic or leather for an injured finger

fin·ger-tip (fingərtip) *n.* the tip of a finger ‖ a protective covering for the end of a finger **at one's fingertips** immediately available ‖ present in one's mind as the result of mastering detail **to one's fingertips** utterly, *a cynic to his*

fin·i·al (fini:əl) *n.* (*archit.*) an ornament at the apex of a spire, gable, pinnacle etc. ‖ any crowning or finishing architectural feature [var. of [illegible]

fin·i·cal (finik'l) *adj* finicky [perh. fr. FINE]

fin·ick·ing, fin·nick·ing (finikiŋ) *adj.* finical [origin unknown]

fin·icky, fin·nicky (finik-) *adj.* overly fastidious; unduly exacting or exact, esp. giving too much finish to the details of an artifact ‖ having such finish

fin·ish (finiʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to cause to come to an end, *to finish a story*, to arrive at the end of *to finish a journey* ‖ to complete (esp. the remainder of something), *he finished the book last night* ‖ to consume entirely, *to finish a chicken* ‖ to cause the death of, *the fever almost finished him* ‖ to exhaust completely ‖ to put the final touches to, *to finish a scenario* ‖ (esp. *Br.*) to complete the social education of, *she went to Switzerland to be finished* ‖ *v.i.* to come to an end **to finish off** to complete ‖ to have or provide with an ending ‖ to consume completely **to finish up** to find oneself or itself in the end, *the car finished up in the ditch* **to finish with** to break off relations with ‖ to conclude with, be rounded off by **2.** *n.* conclusion, end ‖ a manner or style of finishing, *a mat finish to the paintwork* ‖ the material used for a decorative surface, *a veneer finish* ‖ (*fine arts*) surface refinement (often excessive) ‖ social polish, cultivated manners, speech etc **to be in at the finish** (*hunting*) to be present at the kill ‖ **to fight to a finish** to fight till one side is defeated or gives in **fin·ished** *adj.* concluded, *a finished era* ‖ perfected, *a finished work of art* ‖ thorough, *a finished education* ‖ incapable of further achievement, *he is finished as a leader* **fin·ish·er** *n.* someone who or something which finishes, esp. a craftsman, machine or substance involved in some final process of manufacture (*pop.*) a crushing blow [M.E. *fenys, finisch* fr. O.F. *fenir* (*feniss-*)] **finishing school** a private school putting emphasis on social and cultural accomplishments for girls

Fin·is·tère (finiːstɛər) a department (area 2,729 sq. miles, pop. 769,000) of N.W. France at the western extremity of Brittany (→BRITTANY) Chief town: Quimper

Fin·is·terre, Cape (finistɛər) the northwest point of Spain

fi·nite (fáinait) *adj.* having definable bounds ‖ (of numbers) able to be counted, not infinite or infinitesimal ‖ (*gram.*) of a verb which is limited by tense, number and person, *'we went', 'they are going' are finite forms of the verb 'to go'* (cf. INFINITIVE) [fr. L. *finitus*]

Fink (fiŋk, Mike) (c. 1770–1823) U.S. frontiersman. His rough, adventurous career as a keelboat king on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers ended in his violent death but made him a legend

fink (fiŋk) *n.* (*slang*) one who tells tales; a betrayer

fink out *v.* (*slang*) to cop out, to quit

Fin·land (finlənd) (*Finn.* Suomi) a republic (area 130,160 sq. miles, incl. Ahvenanmaa and inland water, pop. 4,816,000) in N. Europe Capital: Helsinki. People and language: nine tenths Finnish, one tenth Swedish, with some Lapps in the north. Religion: Lutheran, with an Orthodox minority. The land is 70% forest, 10% lakes, 8% arable and 1% pasture. Only the extreme northwest is mountainous (highest point: Haltiatunturi, 4,340 ft). Forests are found up to 68° N. There are 50,000 lakes, many linked by canals. Rainfall: 30 ins in the south, 20 ins in the north. Average temperatures (F.) for Feb. and July: 8° and 56° in Lapland, 22° and 66° in the southwest. Livestock: cattle, poultry. Crops: cereals (wheat in the southwest, rye to 66° N., barley to 68° N.), potatoes (to the Arctic Circle). Exports: lumber, paper, wood pulp. Other products: furs, fish (esp. herring and salmon), wood products (esp. furniture and prefabricated houses), textiles, matches, glass, porcelain. Minerals: copper, zinc, iron, nickel. Imports: metals, machinery, fuel oils, chemicals. Ports: Helsinki and Kotka, (in winter) Hango and Turku. There are five universities. Monetary unit: markka (100 pennia). HISTORY. The Finns [illegible] the country (1st c. A.D.). It was conquered and Christianized by Sweden (12th–14th cc.), and ceded to Russia (1809), becoming an autonomous grand duchy (1809–1917). It declared itself an independent state (1917). Civil war broke out between the Red Guards, supported by the Russians, and the White Army, under Gen. Mannerheim, supported by the Germans (Jan.–May 1918). The latter took power until the end of the 2nd world war. The republic was established [illegible] (1939) and surrendered the Karelian Isthmus (1940). It joined the German attack on Russia (1941) but signed an armistice (1944), losing [illegible] to Russia. The Kekkonen [illegible] dent (1956–82) and was succeeded by Mauno [illegible] European Economic Community (1973) and [illegible] (1995).

Finland, Gulf of the eastern arm of the Baltic Sea, south of Finland

Fin·land·ization (finləndaizeiʃən) *n.* [illegible] becoming a small, weak neighbor because of the military might and political power of a superpower neighbor. Finlandization results in the [illegible] of a [illegible] western liberties

Fin·lay (finlei), Carlos Juan (1833–1915), Cuban physician and research scientist in the field of tropical disease. He discovered the transmitting agent of [illegible] fever.

Finlay River [illegible]

Finn (fin) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Finland ‖ a person speaking a Finnish language

fin·nan had·die (finənhædi) finnan haddock

finnan haddock (finənhædək) smoked haddock [after R. *Findhorn* or the village of *Findon*, Scotland]

fin·ner (finər) *n.* the rorqual whale, the dorsal fin of which shows above water

Finney [illegible] (1792–1875) U.S. evangelist and theologian, known for his spectacular revivalist meetings in New York

Finn·ic (finik) *adj.* Finnish ‖ of or being a branch of the Finno-Ugric subfamily of Uralic languages

finning [illegible]

finnicky ‡FINICKY

Finn·ish (finiʃ) **1.** *adj.* of the people of Finland or their language ‖ of peoples allied to the Finns **2.** *n.* the language of the Finns. It belongs to the Finno-Ugric group, which comes under the general heading of Uralic languages, and is related to Hungarian. It is spoken by about three million people living in Finland proper and in small population pockets in Norway, Sweden and the U.S.S.R. It has been influenced by the Slavic and Germanic languages

Finn·mark (finmark) Norway's largest, northernmost, easternmost and least populated province (area 18,106 sq. miles, pop. 72,000) Capital: Vadso

Finno-Ugrian (finouːgriən, finouŋgriən) Finno-Ugric

Fin·no-U·gric (finoujúːgrik, finouúːgrik) **1.** *n.* a subfamily of the Uralic family of languages including Finnish, Estonian, Hungarian and Lapp **2.** *adj.* belonging to or pertaining to this subfamily

fi·no (fiːnou) *n.* type of sweet sherry created when flour yeasts develop on surface of wine in cask, extracting sugar and other elements

fiord, fjord (fjɔrd, fjourd) *n.* a narrow inlet of the sea enclosed by high cliffs, e.g. on the Norwegian and Alaskan coasts [Norw.]

fir (fəːr) *n.* an evergreen tree of genus *Abies*, fam. *Pinaceae*. Firs have needle leaves borne directly on the stem, and large cones which are wind-pollinated and ripen in one year. *A. balsamea* yields Canada balsam. Many others yield useful timbers and resins ‖ the wood of such trees [M.E. *firr, firre*]

Fir·bank (fəːbæŋk), Ronald (1886–1926), English novelist. His works include 'The Flower Beneath the Foot' (1923), 'Sorrow in Sunlight' (1924,) 'Concerning the Eccentricities of Cardinal Pirelli' (1926). He sets out to please the reader by telling comic stories with brevity and grace. The comedy is grotesquely imbued with tragic tones, and compassion stems from the mingling. In technique Firbank made a significant contribution to the novel

Fir·dau·si (fiədauːsi) (Abdul Kasim Hasan, c. [illegible]) Persian [illegible] ('Book of Kings') is a history of Persia to his own [illegible]

fire (faiər) **1.** *n.* a chemical change accompanied by the emission of heat and light, and often flame, usually a change consisting in the com[illegible] of the air ‖ a mass of material undergoing this change or gotten ready for this ‖ the act of [illegible] *fire* ‖ a conflagration ‖ (*Br.*) a gas or electric heater for a room ‖ the discharge of a gun or [illegible] to treat potentially dangerous things too lightly [illegible] **on fire** to achieve fame by spectacular achievements **2.** *v. pres. part.* **fir·ing** *past* and *past part.* fired *v.t.* [illegible] (bullets, rounds etc.) to be propelled from a gun ‖ to make by gunfire, *to fire a salute* ‖ to ask (questions) or make (remarks etc.) in rapid succession ‖ to set fire to, esp. so as to destroy ‖ (*pop.*) to dismiss, discharge (an employee) ‖ to stimulate, *to fire someone with enthusiasm* ‖ to bake (bricks, pottery etc.) in a kiln ‖ to cure (tobacco, tea etc.) by heat ‖ to cauterize (horses' hooves etc.) ‖ to supply with fuel, *to fire a kiln* ‖ to light the fuse of (an explosive) ‖ *v.i.* to shoot a gun or guns etc. ‖ (of a gun etc.) to go off ‖ to be detonated, *the explosives fired spontaneously* ‖ to be affected by fire, *the clay fires a rosy red* ‖ (of an internal-combustion engine) to have the compressed mixture in the cylinders ignited [illegible] **to fire away** to go on firing ‖ to begin putting questions or making remarks, criticisms etc. [O.E. *fyr*]

fire alarm [illegible] for giving notice of the outbreak of a fire

fire·arm (faiərɑːm) any portable weapon, firing shot or ball by gunpowder

fire·ball (faiərbɔːl) a large meteor ‖ lightning shaped like a ball of fire ‖ (*hist.*) a ball of sacking etc. filled with inflammable material and hurled into the enemy lines

fire·base (faiərbeis) *n.* (*mil.*) military establishment designed to deliver heavy gunfire

Fire·bee (faiərbiː) *n.* (*mil.*) a remote-controlled air- or ground-launched target drone (BOM-34) powered by a turbojet engine, capable of achieving high subsonic speeds. The Firebee is used to test, train, and evaluate weapon systems employing surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles

fire boat a boat equipped for fighting fires

fire bomb an incendiary bomb

fire·box (faiərbɔks) *n.* the chamber of a boiler in which the fire is made, esp. this in a steam locomotive

fire·brand (faiərbrænd) *n.* someone who stirs up strife ‖ a brand (piece of burning wood)

fire·break (faiərbreik) *n.* a barrier, e.g. of cleared land, to prevent the spread of fires, esp. in forests

fire·brick (faiərbrik) *n.* a refractory brick made of fireclay

fire brigade a body of men trained and equipped to fight fires ‖ (*Br.*) the fire department

fire·bug (faiərbʌg) *n.* (*pop.*) a pyromaniac

fire·clay (faiərklei) *n.* clay resistant to high temperatures, used for firebrick, crucibles etc. It is made of almost pure aluminum silicate

fire company a body of men trained and [illegible] to fight fires

fire control the system in a ship, fort etc. of regulating the firing of guns at targets ‖ civil defense against fire

fire·cracker (faiərkrækər) *n.* [illegible] cardboard fire work, which is filled with a harsh cracking noise when its fuse is lit

fire-cure (faiərkjuər) *pres. part.* **fire-cur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fire-cured** *v.t.* to cure (tobacco) in the smoke of an open wood fire

fire-damp (faiərdæmp) *n.* a combustible gas consisting mainly of methane formed in mines by the decomposition of coal ‖ the explosive mixture formed by this and air

fire department (*Am. Br.* fire brigade) the public fire-fighting organization

fire·dog (faiərdɔg) [illegible] andiron

fire drill the organized practice of what must be [illegible]

fire·eater (faiəriːtər) [illegible] pretends to eat fire ‖ a violently aggressive person, esp. in talk

fire engine a vehicle carrying men and equip[illegible]

fire escape a permanent stairway on the out[illegible] (*Br.*) an extension ladder used by firemen

fire extinguisher [illegible]

fire-flood·ing (faiərflʌdiŋ) *n.* process of sending steam or air under pressure into an exhausted [illegible] fire flood

firefly [illegible] winged, nocturnal insects emitting light by the [illegible] eral tropical click beetles

fire·guard (fáiərgɑrd) *n.* a fire screen (protective metal screen) ‖ a man employed to watch for and deal with forest fires ‖ a firebreak

fire·house (fáiərhaus) *pl.* **fire·hous·es** (fáiərhauziz) *n.* a fire station

fire irons metal fireside utensils, e.g. poker, shovel and tongs

fire·light (fáiərlait) *n.* light from a fire, esp. one in an open hearth or a campfire

fire·light·er (fáiərlaitər) *n.* (*Br.*) a readily combustible preparation used to get a coal fire going quickly

fire·lock (fáiərlɔk) *n.* (*hist.*) an old form of gun in which the priming was discharged by a lock with steel and flint

fire·man (fáiərmən) *pl.* **fire·men** (fáiərmən) *n.* a member of a fire department ‖ the man responsible for feeding the fire, e.g. of a steam engine, furnace etc.

fireman's carry (*wrestling*) maneuver placing opponent's arm over one's shoulder and grasping a crotch hold, usu. followed by a hoist and a kneel to force opponent to the mat

fire opal a girasol (opal)

fire·place (fáiərpleis) *n.* the hearth or grate for an open fire in a room

fire·plug (fáiərplʌg) *n.* a hydrant for supplying mains water to hoses in case of fire

fire·pow·er (fáiərpauər) *n.* the total number and weight of bullets, shells, missiles etc. able to be fired by a military unit in a given time

fire·proof (fáiərpru:f) **1.** *adj.* incombustible, *a fireproof fabric* **2.** *v.t.* to make incombustible, esp. by impregnating with chemicals

fire·rais·ing (fáiərreizin) *n.* (*Br.*) arson

fire screen a protective metal screen or grid placed in front of an open fire, stove etc. against sparks or falling embers etc. ‖ (*Br., old-fash.*) a light, portable screen to shield a person (esp. his face) from the direct heat of an open fire

fire ship (*hist.*) a vessel carrying combustible or explosive substances set adrift among enemy ships to fire them

fire·side (fáiərsaid) **1.** *n.* the part of a room in a house nearest the fire or hearth **2.** *adj.* for people in their homes, informal

fire station the building housing fire engines and firemen on call

Fire·stone (fáiərstoun), Harvey Samuel (1868–1938), U.S. pioneer rubber manufacturer who founded (1900) the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company

fire·stone (fáiərstoun) *n.* (esp. *Br.*) sandstone used for lining kilns and in the building of fire-

fire tower a lookout tower for a person watching for outbreaks of fire

fire·trap (fáiərtræp) *n.* a building etc. specially dangerous to be in in the event of a fire because of its construction, or one specially liable to the risk of fire

fire walking the ordeal of walking barefoot over hot stones, embers etc

fire warden an official empowered to take measures against fires

fire·wa·ter (fáiərwɔtər, fáiərwɒtər) *n.* (*pop.*) rough, very strong alcoholic liquor (name formerly given by North American Indians to whiskey, gin or rum)

fire·wood (fáiərwud) *n.* wood for burning on a

fire·work (fáiərwə:rk) *n.* a device used in quantity for entertainment by effects of colored light, smoke, noise etc. caused by combustion or explosion ‖ (*pl.*) a display of fireworks ‖ (*pl.*) a verbal display of wit or anger

fir·ing (fáiərin) *n.* the act of discharging a gun, mine etc. ‖ the act of feeding or keeping burning a furnace etc. ‖ the process of baking ceramic ware in a kiln ‖ the scorching of plants as a result of unfavorable soil conditions ‖ fuel for a fire

firing pin a pin-shaped device striking the detonator in the cartridge head in the breech

out an execution by shooting ‖ a group detailed to fire a salute at a funeral with military hon-

the fourth part of a barrel (e.g. the equivalent of 9 imperial gallons of liquid or 56 lbs of butter; older *firdeal*, *n.* p. *fir* M. Du. *verde*, a fourth

firm (fə:rm) **1.** *adj.* compact, solid, *firm muscles* ‖ stable, *a firm foundation* ‖ steady, *a firm voice* ‖ steadfast, resolute, *a firm decision* ‖ exercising authority with discipline ‖ not liable to cancellation or modification, *a firm offer* ‖ (of prices, stock market etc.) steady, not fluctuating much **2.** *adv.* firmly, *to stand firm* **3.** *v.t.* to make firm ‖ *v.i.* to become firm [O.F. *firme*]

firm *n.* a partnership or business house ‖ the name under which such a partnership (not having the legal status of a company) conducts business [fr. Ital., Span., Port. *firma*, signature]

firm·a·ment (fə:rməmənt) *n.* the whole vault of the sky with its myriad stars etc. [fr. L. *firmamentum*]

firman (fə:rmən) *n.* (in some Oriental countries) a royal decree, edict etc. [Pers.]

firmer chisel a woodworker's short chisel, thin in relation to breadth

firmer gouge a woodworker's short gouge

firm·ware (fə:rmwɛər) *n.* (*computer*) **1.** software and hardware component so integrated as to make function of each indistinguishable **2.** a handwired logic circuit to perform functions of a program

firn (fiərn) *n.* névé [G.=last year's (snow)]

first (fə:rst) **1.** *adj.* being number one in a series (*NUMBER TABLE) earliest in time, *a first edition* ‖ nearest the front, *the first row* ‖ foremost in importance, rank etc., *first secretary* ‖ earliest available, *we caught the first train home* ‖ earliest with relation to an unspecified time, *the first snow* ‖ fundamental, *first principles* ‖ rudimentary, *he hasn't the first idea of drawing* ‖ (*mus.*, of an instrument or voice) having a part generally higher in pitch than that of the second instrument or voice of the same kind, *first violin, first soprano* ‖ of low gear in a vehicle **at first hand** directly, from personal knowledge **at first sight** instantaneous, instantaneously, *love at first sight* ‖ judging by first impressions, a *risky plan at first sight* **first thing** at the earliest moment, *do it first thing tomorrow* **in the first place** firstly, to begin with **not to know the first thing about** to be completely ignorant about **2.** *n.* the first person or thing mentioned or the first of a series, *the first of the speakers* ‖ (*Br.*) a grading in the first class of an examination ‖ a first prize or a victory in a race or other contest ‖ the first day of a month ‖ low gear in a vehicle ‖ (*pl.*) certain products (lumber, flour, butter etc.) of the highest quality **from the first** from the beginning **to be the first to** to do without reluctance, *he would be the first to admit it* **3.** *adv.* before any other person or thing, *to finish first* ‖ for the first time, *we first went there last year* ‖ before anything else, *you must finish your work first* [O.E. *fyrst*]

first aid the emergency treatment of someone wounded or taken ill

first base (*baseball*) the base that must be touched first by the base runner ‖ (*baseball*) the player placed at this base **to get to first base** (*pop.*) to make headway

first blood drawing first blood in a duel; hence, a victory in the first encounter, seen to be an advantage

first-born (fə:rstbɔrn) **1.** *adj.* eldest **2.** *n.* (*rhet.*) the first child of a family

first cause (*philos.*) the prime mover ‖ (*theol.*) God as the source of all causality

first-class (fə:rstklæs, fə:rstklɑs) **1.** *adj.* of the highest class, or the best quality ‖ of or traveling in the most luxurious accommodation in a railroad train, aircraft or passenger vessel divided into various classes ‖ (*Br.*) of the highest division in certain examinations or of a grading in this division **2.** *adv.* by the first class

first cost (*Br.*) prime cost

first cousin the child of one's uncle or aunt

first cousin once removed one's first cousin's child ‖ one's parent's first cousin

first day the day on which new postage stamps of a particular issue are available ‖ a first-day cover **First Day** Sunday (used esp. by the Society of Friends)

first-day cover (fə:rstdei) (*philately*) an envelope or wrapper bearing a stamp of a new issue, posted from the town of issue on the day of issue

first-de·gree burn (fə:rstdigri:) a mild burn not involving blistering or charring of the tissues

coverage under a policy that begins with the first dollar of expense incurred by the insured for the covered benefits, i.e., with no deductible, although coinsurance may be in effect

first finger forefinger

first floor the ground floor ‖ (*Br.*) the story above the ground floor

first-fruits (fə:rstfru:ts) *pl. n.* the earliest produce, crops etc. of the season, esp. those offered in a church thanksgiving ‖ first profits, gains or effects

first-hand (fə:rsthænd) *adv.* and *adj.* from the original sources or by personal experience

first in, first out *FIFO

first intention (*med.*) the healing of a wound quickly and with little scar formation

First Lady the wife of the president of the U.S.A. or of the governor of a state of the U.S.A., or whoever presides for him at social functions if the man has no wife

first lieutenant an officer in the U.S. army, air force or marine corps ranking above a second lieutenant and below a captain

first-ling (fə:rstliŋ) *n.* (*rhet.*) offspring or products held in special regard as being the first of their kind

first-ly (fə:rstli:) *adv.* to begin with, in the first place

first mortgage a mortgage having priority over all subsequent mortgages

first name the given name (as compared with the surname)

first night the first performance of a play in a theater **first-night·er** (fə:rstnaitər) *n.* someone who habitually attends such performances

First Nonimportation Act of 1806 a U.S. Congressional act (effective 1808), barring the importation of goods from Britain that could be imported from elsewhere. It reflected the mounting Anglo-U.S. hostility prior to the War of 1812

first offender someone convicted for the first time of an offense

first papers papers declaring intention to seek naturalization, filed by an applicant for citizenship

first person (*gram.*) the speaker in a sentence, indicated by the form of a verb or pronoun, *'me' is a first person pronoun*

first principles the fundamental assumptions on which a chain of reasoning may be based

first quarter the phase of the moon, a week after new moon, when half its disk is illuminated by the sun

first-rate (fə:rstréit) **1.** *adj.* of the finest quality ‖ of the highest efficiency ‖ of the largest or most important class, *a first-rate power* **2.** *adv.* very well

First Reconstruction Act a U.S. Congressional act passed (1867) after the Civil War, over President Johnson's veto. It divided the South into five military districts and denied the Southern states readmittance to the Union unless they permitted black suffrage and ratified the Fourteenth Amendment. It led to other reconstruction acts, under which the major generals commanding the occupying forces were placed under the authority of Congress

first sergeant (*mil.*) a senior noncommissioned officer of a company acting as administrative assistant to the commander

first-strike (fərststráik) *adj.* (*mil.*) of nuclear weapons suitable for a first strike attack on the enemy, but vulnerable to first strike by the enemy

first-strike capability *n.* (*mil.*) capacity of a nuclear power to destroy an enemy's ability to retaliate

first water *WATER

First World the rich, industrialized nations such as the U.S., the nations of Western Europe, and Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan

firth (fə:rθ) *n.* a narrow arm of the sea, esp. a river mouth [perh. O.N. *fiorthr*]

Firth·i·an *adj.* (*linguistics*) of linguistic principles of J. R. Firth of the University of London. Firthian linguistics are based on polysystemicism in which the context of a situation changes its meanings. The neo-Firthian approach is propounded by M. A. K. Halliday

fis·cal (fiskəl) *adj.* of or pertaining to the public treasury or revenue, *fiscal reforms* ‖ financial, *fiscal control* [F.]

fiscal agent a financial representative, esp. a trust company employed by a corporation

fiscal year any yearly period established as the accounting period for business purposes

Fisch·er (fiʃər), Emil Hermann (1852–1919), German chemist, famous esp. for his work on sugars and the purine group. Nobel prize (1902)

Fischer von Erlach (fiʃər fon ˈerlax) Johann Bernhard (1656–1723), Austrian baroque architect. His masterpiece is the 'Karl-Borromaus-Kirche' (1716–37) in Vienna

Fish (fiʃ), Hamilton (1808–93), U.S. statesman. As secretary of state (1869–77) under President Grant he successfully negotiated the Anglo-American and Spanish-American disputes

fish (fiʃ) *pl.* **fish, fish·es** *n.* a member of *Pisces*, a class of backboned aquatic animals, many of which yield flesh that is highly nutritious, and some yielding oil for food or industrial use ‖ the flesh, whether raw or cooked ‖ **to drink like a fish** to drink a great deal of alcohol habitually ‖ **to feel like a fish out of water** to feel uncomfortable or ill at ease because of strange surroundings ‖ **to have other fish to fry** to have more important business on hand (OE *fisc*) —The cartilaginous fishes (*Chondrichthyes*, incl. sharks, rays, skates) are covered with placoid scales. Their gills have separate openings. They have no swim bladder. The rudimentary notochord persists. The bony fishes (*Osteichthyes*, incl. most freshwater and marine fish), are covered with bonelike scales. Their gills are covered by an operculum. Most have a swim bladder

fish *v.t.* to try to catch fish, e.g. with a net or line ‖ to search for something underwater by dredging, hooking etc., *to fish for sunken treasure* ‖ to try to get something, usually by indirect methods, *to fish for compliments* ‖ *v.i.* to fish in, *to fish a river* ‖ to draw up or out from water or as if from water, *he fished a coin out of his pocket* ‖ **to fish in troubled waters** to profit from disturbances or others' difficulties ‖ **to fish out** to exhaust the fish of ‖ **to fish the anchor** to draw up the flukes of the anchor to the gunwale (OE *fiscian*)

fish **1.** *pl.* **fish** *n.* (*naut.*) a piece of timber convex on one side and concave on the other, used to strengthen a spar etc. ‖ a fishplate **2.** *v.t.* to mend (a spar, mast etc.) by means of a fish ‖ to join (rails etc.) with a fishplate (perh. F *fiche* or perh. FISH)

fish-and-chips (fiʃəntʃips) *pl. n.* (esp. *Br.*) portions of fish (usually filleted) fried in batter, with French fries

fish ball a ball of shredded whitefish and mashed potatoes, usually fried

fish-bolt (fiʃboult) *n.* (*Br., rail.*) a bolt for fastening fishplates and rails

fish-bowl (fiʃboul) *n.* a spherical glass vessel for keeping live goldfish etc. in

Fish·er (fiʃər), Andrew (1862–1928), Australian Labours statesman. He was prime minister (1908–9, 1910–13, 1914–15) and high commissioner in London (1915–21)

Fisher, Irving (1867–1947), U.S. political economist and statistician who strongly influenced monetary theory. He advocated the adoption of a 'compensated dollar' containing a given value of gold, instead of the conventional given weight of gold, to prevent extreme price-level fluctuation

Fisher, St John (c. 1469–1535), English humanist scholar, bishop of Rochester (1504–34). He was executed for refusing to acknowledge Henry VIII as supreme head of the Church of England. Feast: June 22

Fisher, John Arbuthnot, 1st Baron Fisher of Kilverstone (1841–1920), British admiral, first sea lord (1904–10 and 1914–15). He introduced the dreadnought into the British navy and prepared the fleet for the 1st world war

fish·er (fiʃər) *n.* *Martes pennanti*, a North American carnivorous mammal of the weasel family, extinct in much of its territory through overhunting (OE *fiscere*)

Fisher exact probability test (*statistics*) a test of statistical significance for normal variables, used instead of the chi-square test when the sample size is small

fish·er·man (fiʃərmən) *pl.* **fish·er·men** (fiʃərmən) *n.* someone who lives by fishing ‖ someone who fishes for pleasure

fisherman's bend a kind of knot used, e.g. to secure a boat

fish·er·y (fiʃəri) *pl.* **fish·er·ies** *n.* the industry ‖ an area where fishing is carried on, *deep-sea fisheries* ‖ a place where fish are bred (*law*) the right to fish in particular waters

fish-eye (fiʃai) *n.* **1.** (*photography*) an extremely wide angle (180°) view, often a distorted one **2.** (*photography*) a photograph made with a fish-eye lens **3.** the use of such a lens

fish glue isinglass, a liquid glue made by heat

fish·hook (fiʃhuk) *n.* a hook, usually barbed, used for catching fish ‖ a part of the tackle used to raise a ship's anchor

fish-in (fiʃin) *n.* group participation in illegal

fish·ing (fiʃiŋ) *n.* the occupation, sport, or process of catching fish ‖ a place where fish are to be caught

fishing line (*Br.*) a fishline

fishing rod a long tapered rod, often jointed and with a reel attached, for catching fish

fish joint a joint held by fishplates

fish kettle a long narrow utensil for boiling fish

fish ladder a series of pools stepped one above another that allow fishes to get over a dam on their journey upstream

length of linen or nylon cord used esp. with a

fish meal dried fish or fish waste, used for an-

fish·mon·ger (fiʃmangər) *n.* (*Br.*) a tradesman who sells fish (fr. FISH + *monger*, a dealer)

plates holding rails in position at a joint or overlapping the ends of heavy timbers joined end to end

fish·pond (fiʃpond) *n.* a pond stocked with fish, for commerce or ornament

fish protein concentrate a flour of powdered dried fish designed as a tasteless, odorless, dietary supplement *abbr.* FPC

fish slice (*Br.*) a kitchen implement used for turning fish over in the frying pan ‖ (*Br.*) a fish knife for serving at the table

fish tackle (*naut.*) tackle used to fish the anchor

fish·tail (fiʃteil) **1.** *v.i.* to swing an aircraft from side to side as a means of reducing speed **2.** *n.* an object or part of an object with an end shaped like the cleft tail of a fish ‖ the maneuver of

fishway FISH LADDER

fish-wife (fiʃwaif) *pl.* **fish-wives** (fiʃwaivz) *n.* a woman who sells fish from a market stall, esp. such a person as a criterion of skill in swearing

fish·y (fiʃi) *comp.* **fish·i·er** *superl.* **fish·i·est** *adj.* of, relating to or like fish, *a fishy taste* ‖ dull, lusterless, *a fishy eye* ‖ doubtful, unreliable, suspicious, *a fishy story* ‖ rich in fish

Fisk (fisk), James (1834–72), U.S. stock broker and speculator, known for his questionable business tactics and manipulations. He was best known for his role in the 'Erie War' (1868), an attempt to prevent Cornelius Vanderbilt from taking full control of the Erie Railroad, and in 'Black Friday' (1869), a result of an attempt to corner the gold market. He was killed by a disgruntled business associate

Fiske (fisk), Bradley Allen (1854–1942), U.S. admiral. He invented numerous naval warfare instruments, incl. the turbine-driven torpedo

Fiske, John (1842–1901), U.S. historical writer. In 'Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy' (1874), he demonstrated the compatibility of Darwin's

Fisk University (fisk), a coeducational college at Nashville, Tenn., chartered (1867) by the American Missionary Society to provide education for blacks. It still has a large black enrollment

fis·sile (fisl) *adj.* able to be split (esp. of wood in

fissilis)

fis·sion (fiʃən) *n.* the act or process of splitting

means of division into two equal parts (binary fission) or more than two (multiple fission), e.g.

parts, e.g. by bombardment with neutrons (of

controlled process in a reactor to produce en-

fission-track dating (fiʃəntrak) (*geol.*) technique for determining the date of a geological

taneous fission of uranium 238 that are proportionate to the age of the formation

fis·si·ros·tral (fisirostrəl) *adj.* (of birds) having a deeply cleft beak (fr. L. *fissus*, split + *rostrum*,

fis·sure (fiʃər) **1.** *n.* a narrow opening or cleft made by splitting, esp. in rock ‖ a cleaving or cleavage (*anat.*) a narrow opening in an organ, a groove separating certain skull bones or a cleft in the lobes of the brain **2.** *v.t.* and *i. pres. part.* **fis·sur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fis·sured** to split into fissures (F.)

fist (fist) *n.* the hand when clenched, with the fingers folded tightly into the palm (OE *fyst*)

with

fis·tu·la (fistʃulə) *pl.* **fis·tu·las, fis·tu·lae** ing from an internal organ to the exterior of the body, the result of injury or inflammation ‖ (*vet.*) inflammation of a horse's withers **fis·tu·lar, fis·tu·lous** *adjs* (L. pipe, flute)

fit (*fit*) **1.** *adj.* suited to a particular end, *fit to eat, not fit for publication* ‖ (with 'for') good enough, *fit for a king* ‖ proper, right, *do what you think fit* ‖ competent or suitably endowed by nature, *he is not fit to govern* ‖ brought into a specified condition, ready, *she worked till she was fit to drop* ‖ in good physical condition, healthy **2.** *v. pres. part.* **fit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **fit·ted, fit** *v.t.* to suit, *a present to fit the occasion* ‖ to qualify, make competent, *his experience fits him for the job* ‖ to answer to, correspond with, *he fits the description* ‖ to bring into harmony with, *to fit a policy to a new situation* ‖ to be the right size or shape for ‖ to adjust the size or shape of so as to be right ‖ (with 'for') to measure (someone or something), *to fit a room for curtains* ‖ to insert into a position where there is just enough room, *fit the cupboard under the stairs* ‖ to install, put in as equipment etc., *to fit fog lights* ‖ *v.i.* to be correct in size or shape ‖ to be in harmony or agreement ‖ (of statistical data) to correspond with a standard **to fit in** to make time for between other activities, *to fit in a visit* ‖ to find room or a place for, *we can fit you in at the corner table* ‖ to place where there is just enough room, *fit the bookcase in between the windows* ‖ to occupy such a position, *it fits in nicely* ‖ to go well with, *he doesn't fit in with their other friends* ‖ to adjust one's plans to suit others **to fit out** to equip **to fit up** to equip, esp. lavishly **3.** *n.* the manner or degree of fitting ‖ the degree of correspondence of statistical data with a standard ‖ something which fits (origin unknown)

fit *n.* a seizure, convulsion ‖ a short sudden attack or outburst, e.g. of depression or coughing ‖ a short spell, *a fit of idleness* **by fits and starts** in irregular bursts of activity **to have** (or **throw**) **a fit** to become suddenly and violently angry or upset (O.E *fitt*, conflict)

Fitch (fitʃ), John (1743–98), U.S. metal craftsman. He designed an early version of the steamboat which operated successfully (1787), for which he was granted a U.S. and French

fitch (fitʃ) *n.* the fitchew

fitch·et (fitʃit) *n.* the polecat, *Mustela putorius* ‖ its fur (O.F *fissel* dim. of M. Du *fisse*,

fit·ful (fitful) *adj.* spasmodic

fit·ly (fitli) *adv.* properly, in a fit manner

fit·ment (fitmənt) *n.* a piece of furniture or equipment, esp. built-in furniture ‖ (*pl.*) fittings

fit·ness (fitnis) *n.* the state of being fit, suitable, appropriate ‖ good health

fit·ter (fitər) *n.* someone who fits things, *a tailor's fitter* ‖ a qualified mechanic who assembles finished parts of machinery or equipment

fit·ting (fitiŋ) *n.* (esp. *pl.*) a piece of fixed equipment or furnishing ‖ a small part for a piece of apparatus or an installation ‖ a trying on of tailor-made clothes, *a second fitting* (*Br., com-*

fitting (*pres. part.* of FIT) *adj.* appropriate, *a fitting reply*

Fitz·ger·ald (fitsdʒerəld), Edward (1809–83), for his free translation of the 'Rubaiyat of Omar

Fitzgerald plete detachment, the hectic disillusionment of

(1925) and 'Tender is the Night' (1934)

FitzGerald, Garret (1926–), Irish politician, prime minister (1981–2; 1982–). Leader of the Fine Gael party from 1977, he was elected prime minister in 1981, served until Feb. 1982 and was elected again in Dec. 1982. His efforts to achieve peace in Northern Ireland have been unsuccessful, but he concluded an agreement with Britain regarding the administration of Northern Ireland (1985)

FitzGerald contraction a phenomenon predicted by the theory of relativity, involving the apparent change in length with respect to an observer of a moving body. The size of the change which occurs in a body moving with velocity v is related to its length at rest by the ratio

$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

where c is the velocity of light [after George *FitzGerald* (1851–1901), Ir. physicist]

FitzHerbert Virgin e Book the earliest and most important collections of

five (faiv) **1.** *adj.* being one more than four (NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *n.* four plus one; the cardinal number representing this (5, *V*) ‖ five o'clock; a playing card (domino etc.) marked with five symbols; a team of five members, esp.

five-and-ten (faivənten) *n.* a dime store

five-day week (faivdei) a working week of five working days

five-fin·ger exercise (faivfingər) a composition for practice on the piano so as to work the muscles of all the fingers

five-o'clock shadow (faivouklɔk) the beginnings of a beard

five·pence (faivpəns, faifpəns) *n.* (*Br.*) the sum

five-pen·ny (faivpəni, faifpəni) *adj.* (*Br.*) costing fivepence

fiv·er (faivər) *n.* (*pop.*) a five-dollar bill; (*Br. pop.*) a five-pound note; (*games*) anything scoring or counting five points, runs etc.

fives (faivz) *n.* a game in which a small, hard, leather-covered ball is struck with gloved hands against the walls of a court. It is popular mainly in British schools and universities, and can be played by two or four players. There are two versions, Rugby fives and Eton fives, each having its particular type of court and slightly different rules (cf. HANDBALL)

five-year plan (faivjər) a national economic plan for execution within five years, esp. to control the rate of industrialization of a country. The first (1928) was applied in the U.S.S.R.

fix (fiks) **1.** *v.t.* to fasten firmly, make fast; to make as if rigid, *a fixed smile*; to direct (one's

or stare steadily at (something or someone); (of an object) to seize and hold (one's attention); to commit (details) to one's mind or memory; to determine, establish, *to fix a price, fix a day for a meeting*; to place (oneself), establish (one's residence etc.) with a degree of permanency; to arrange, *to fix one's hair*; to prepare, *to fix a salad*; to repair (*chem.*) to convert (a gas) into a solid compound; (*dyeing*) to make (a color) fast; (*microscopy*) to preserve for examination (*photog.*) to make (a negative or print) permanent by dissolving and washing away unre-

etc. (*pop.*) to deal with (someone) so as to punish, reduce to silence, counter etc.; (*mil.*) to attach (bayonets) to rifles as a parade drill; *v.i.*

or improvised; to arrange and equip, *he fixed up the garage as a workshop*; to repair, restore to good condition **2.** *n.* a difficult situation, dilemma; the position of a ship or aircraft, as determined by bearings, radio etc.; the process

fix·ate (fikseit, *pres. part.* **fix·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fix·ated** *v.t.* (*psychol.*) to arrest or concentrate one's attention or gaze [fr. L. *figere* (*fixus*), to pierce + *-ate*]

fix·a·tion (fikséiʃən) *n.* the act of fixing; (*chem.*) the conversion of a gas, esp. atmospheric nitrogen, into a solid compound; the preparation of specimens for study by treating them with formaldehyde; (*psychol.*) the partial arrest of psychosexual development at an infantile stage with consequent immaturity of sexual or other relationships; the accurate direction and focusing of the eyes, for optimum vision [fr. M.L. *fixatio* (*fixationis*)]

fi·x·a·tive (fiksətiv) **1.** *adj.* able to fix or make permanent **2.** *n.* any of various substances used to make something more permanent, e.g. to keep the hair tidy, preserve a specimen for display, prevent a photographic print or film from fading

fixed (fikst) *adj.* fastened, *fixed seating*; not volatile, *a fixed acid*; (of colors) fast, permanent; formed into a compound, *fixed nitrogen*; settled, definite, a *fixed income*; (of a look) steadily directed; controlled by bribery, a *fixed election*

fixed capital durable capital goods used over a period of time, e.g. buildings, machinery, tools

fixed charge (*commerce*) a charge that occurs regularly and does not alter in accordance with the volume of business done, e.g. rent, rates, insurance

fixed idea an obsessive idea

fix·ed·ly (fiksidli:) *adv.* in a fixed manner

fixed point (*phys.*) the melting temperature of ice, or the boiling point of water (under standard conditions), used in constructing a thermometric scale; (*math.*) a decimal point that is in a fixed position, e.g., on a calculator

fixed star a true star such a vast distance away that its position in relation to other stars does not appear to change appreciably

fix·ings (fiksiŋz) *pl. n.* (*pop.*) accessories or trimmings, esp. of a meal

fix·i·ty (fiksiti:) *pl.* **fix·i·ties** *n.* the state of being fixed; stability; (*phys.*) the capacity to endure heat without becoming gaseous or losing weight [fr. L. *fixus*, fixed]

fix·ture (fikstʃər) *n.* a thing fixed permanently in position; any of the fixed items bought or sold with a building (e.g. gas pipes, electric fittings) or with land (e.g. a greenhouse, fencing); the date fixed in advance for a game or athletics meeting, or the meeting itself; (*pop.*) someone or something thought of as invariably present [fr. obs. *fixure*, fixed condition fr. L.L. *fixura*]

Fi·zeau (fi:zou), Armand Hippolyte Louis (1819–96), French physicist. He devised and used (1849) the first terrestrial method of measuring the velocity of light. He also used the principle of the Doppler effect in measuring the velocity of the stars in relation to the earth

fizz (*fiz*) **1.** *n.* a hissing or spluttering sound; (*pop.*) champagne, or any effervescent drink **2.** *v.i.* to make a hissing or spluttering sound [imit.]

fiz·zle (fiz'l) **1.** *v.i.* *pres. part.* **fiz·zling** *past* and *past part.* **fiz·zled** to hiss or splutter feebly **to fizzle out** to come to nothing, esp. after a good start **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a complete failure, fiasco

fizz·y (fizi:) *comp.* **fizz·i·er** *superl.* **fizz·i·est** *adj.* effervescent

fjord *FIORD

fl. Florida

flab·ber·gast (flæbərgæst) *v.t.* to shock with overwhelming surprise [origin unknown]

flab·bi·ly (flæbili:) *adv.* in a flabby way

flab·bi·ness (flæbi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being flabby

flabby (flæbi:) flab·bier flab·bi·est *adj.* lacking firmness, *flabby muscles*; having soft, slack flesh; hanging loosely, *flabby sails*; feeble, *a flabby character* [var. of

fla·bel·late (fləbeleit) *adj.* (*zool.*) fanshaped [fr. L.

flabellum (flæbeləm) *n.* (*zool.*) a fan-shaped organ or structure; the fan carried in front of the pope on ceremonial occasions; a fan used in religious processions [L. fan]

flac·cid (flæksid) *adj.* limp, flabby, *flaccid muscles*; feeble, *a flaccid will* **flac·cid·i·ty** *n.* [F.

flag (flæg) *n.* (*pl.*) the quill feathers of a bird's

flag *n.* the popular name of many monocotyledonous plants with ensiform leaves, esp. *Iris pseudacorus* [etym. doubtful]

flag 1. *n.* a fine-grained rock that splits into slabs suitable for paving; a paving stone of this; any paving stone, e.g. of concrete; (*pl.*) a pavement or roadway made of paving stones **2.** *v.t.* *pres. part.* **flag·ging** *past* and *past part.* **flagged** to pave with flagstones [etym. doubtful, perh. rel. to FLAKE]

flag 1. *n.* a piece of cloth or bunting, usually with a pattern or a device, generally oblong or square in shape, attached to a pole or staff, and used to denote nationality, party or ownership, to mark a position, or to exchange information; the admiral's flag hoisted on his flagship when he is in command at sea; the tail of a setter or Newfoundland dog; the 'for hire' signal of a taxi **to dip the flag** to lower it as a salute or sign of surrender **to hoist (strike) one's flag** (of an admiral) to raise (lower) his flag at sea, and thus assume (relinquish) command **2.** *v.t.* *pres. part.* **flag·ging** *past* and *past part.* **flagged** to signal (orders etc.) by means of flags (with 'down') to bring to a stop by means of flags, *the driver was flagged down on the third lap*; to put flags on or over (something); to mark out with flags; to draw attention to, e.g. attach markers to (selected documents in a file etc.); to convey a message to with flag signals or with motions of the hand [origin unknown]

flag *pres. part.* **flag·ging** *past* and *past part.* **flagged** *v.i.* (e.g. of a plant) to hang down limply, droop; (of a person) to show signs of exhaustion; (of attentive interest) to begin to fail [etym. doubtful]

flag-boat (flægbout) *n.* (*Br.*) a boat serving as a marker in yachting contests, etc.

Flag Day June 14, the anniversary of the adoption (1777) of the national flag of the U.S.A.

flag day (*Br.*) tag day

flag·el·lant (flædʒələnt, flədʒélənt) **1.** *n.* someone who whips himself (or others), esp. as an ascetic discipline or a sexual aberration **2.** *adj.* practicing flagellation [fr. L. *flagellans* (*flagellantis*) fr *flagellare*, to whip]

flag·el·late (flædʒəlit, flædʒəleit, fləd3élit, fləd3éleit) **1.** *adj.* shaped like a flagellum; having a flagellum or flagella **2.** *n.* a member of *Flagelata*, a class of algae, single-celled or colonial microorganisms, having one flagellum. Most have chlorophyll and are holophytic. Some are colorless and may be classed as protozoa **flag·el·lat·ed** *adj.* flagellate [fr. L. *flagellum*, a whip]

flag·el·late (flædʒəleit, fləd3éleit) *pres. part.* **flag·el·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **flag·el·lat·ed** *v.t.* to whip or scourge **flag·el·lá·tion, flág·el·la·tor** *n.* **flag·el·la·to·ry** (flædʒələtɔri:, flædʒələtouri, fləd3éləto:ri:, fləd3élətouri:) *adj.* [fr. L. *flagellare* (*flagellatus*) to whip]

fla·gel·lum (fləd3éləm) *pl.* **fla·gel·la** (fləd3élə), **fla·gel·lums** *n.* (*biol.*) a whiplike extension from the free surface of some cells, responsible for movement by lashing, in many zoospores, bacteria, protozoans etc.; (*bot.*) the creeping runner or shoot of a plant [L. = whip]

flag·eo·let (flædʒəlét) *n.* an obsolete instrument of the flute class [F.]

flag football touch football in which the tug-off of a flag substitutes for a tackle

flag·ging (flægiŋ) *adj.* beginning to peter out, *flagging enthusiasm* [fr. pres. part. of FLAG, to droop]

flagging *n.* flagstones; an area covered with flagstones

fla·gi·tious (fləd3iʃəs) *adj.* (*rhet.*) grossly wicked; (*rhet.*) guilty of enormous crimes [fr. L. *flagitiosus*]

flag·man (flægmən) *pl.* **flag·men** (flægmən) *n.* someone who carries or signals with flags, e.g. at races

flag officer a naval officer entitled to display a flag showing his rank (admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral)

flag·on (flægən) *n.* a vessel for holding liquor, esp. one with a handle, spout and lid, for serving wine etc. at table; a vessel for holding wine at the Eucharist; a large globular glass bottle [M.E. *flakon* fr. O.F.]

flag·pole (flægpoul) *n.* a tall pole from which a flag is flown, flagstaff

fla·gran·cy (fléigrənsi:) *n.* the state or quality of being flagrant

fla·grant (fléigrənt) *adj.* conspicuously evil, *a flagrant crime*; glaringly wrong, a *flagrant error* [fr. L. *flagrare*, to blaze]

flag·ship (flăg′ship′) *n.* the ship in a fleet which bears the flag indicating that the admiral is on board ‖ the showpiece of a group, e.g., a flagship hotel of a chain

flag·staff (flăgstăf, flăgstŏf) *n.* a pole for hoisting a flag on

flag·stone (flăgstōn) *n.* a paving stone

Fla·her·ty (flăʹərtē), Robert Joseph (1884–1951), U.S. film maker. His 'Nanook of the North' (1920–2), an on-the-spot portrayal of Eskimo life, set a high standard for documentary film. Other films include 'Elephant Boy' and 'Louisiana Story'

flail (flēl) **1.** *n.* an implement used for threshing grain etc. by hand, consisting of a wooden handle attached by a hinge of leather to a heavier stick (the swingle or swipple) which swings from it **2.** *v.t.* to beat with, or as if with, a flail ‖ to thresh (grain) by hand ‖ to lash around, *to flail one's arms* ‖ *v.i.* to wave like a flail [O.E. *fligel*]

flair (flĕər) *n.* an intuitive gift of discrimination, *to rely on flair* ‖ *a flair for packing* ‖ a natural ability, aptitude, a *flair for acting* [F.]

flak (*colloq.*) complaints ‖ criticism difficult to handle. From the exploded bullets of antiaircraft fire

flake (flēik) *n.* a rack, e.g. for drying fish ‖ (*mining*) a framework designed for shelter [perh. O.N. *flake*, a hurdle]

flake 1. *n.* a small, thin, loose-textured fragment, *flakes of snow* ‖ a thin but broad piece that scales off, *flakes of rust* or something resembling this, *soap flakes* (*pl.*) pieces into which the flesh of certain fish separates ‖ a flake tool ‖ (*slang*) an eccentric person **2.** *v. pres. part.* **flak·ing** *past* and *past part.* **flaked** *v.t.* to fall as or like snow ‖ to come away in flakes ‖ to separate into flakes ‖ *v.t.* to cover with flakes ‖ to make flaky ‖ to work (flint) into flake tools or to chip (flake tools) from flint [etym. doubtful]

flake·board (fleikbuərd) *n.* a structural board of sawdust and resin

Flakenpanzer I Gepard (*mil.*) mobile defense vehicle of German Democratic Republic carrying two 35-mm automatic cannons

flake tool a Stone-Age tool which was a flake off a larger stone core. It was then itself sometimes worked on

flake white white lead in the form of scales, used as a pigment

flak jacket (flæk) apparel designed to protect the torso from bullets or shrapnel by means of steel plates sewn into the padding. *Cf.* BULLETPROOF VEST

flak·y (fléiki:) *comp.* **flak·i·er** *superl.* **flak·i·est** *adj.* consisting of flakes or tending to break up into flakes

flam·beau (flæmbou) *pl.* **flam·beaux, flam·beaus** (flæmbouz) *n.* a flaming torch [F.]

flam·boy·ance (flæmbɔiəns) *n.* the state or quality of being flamboyant

flam·boy·ant (flæmbɔiənt) **1.** *adj.* florid, ornate, vivid in color, *a flamboyant shrub* ‖ ostentatious, overelaborate, showy, *flamboyant clothing* **Flam·boy·ant** of French Gothic architecture of the 15th and early 16th cc., e.g. the west front of Rouen cathedral, characterized by flamelike curves and ornate carving **2.** *n. Poinciana regia*, a tropical tree widely cultivated for its flaming red racemes of flowers [F.]

flame (fleim) *n.* a body of glowing, burning gas ‖ the state of burning with a blaze, *to burst into flame* ‖ a blaze of red, *the flames of sunset* (*rhet.*) intense feeling, passion ‖ (*old-fash., pop.*) a sweetheart, an *old flame* ‖ a strong reddish orange color like a flame [O.F. *flambe*]

flame (fleim) *pres. part.* **flam·ing** *past* and *past part.* **flamed** *v.t.* to burst into flame or burn with flames ‖ to look as though in a blaze, *the garden flamed with color* ‖ *v.t.* to treat with a flame, pass through a flame e.g. so as to sterilize **to flame up** to break out in angry passion [O.F. *flamber*]

flame laser a gas laser utilizing an ignited mixture of carbon disulfide and oxygen to produce carbon monoxide

fla·men (fléimen) *pl.* **fla·mens, flam·i·nes** (flæminiz) *n.* (in ancient Roman religion) a priest serving one of certain gods of the pantheon (cf. PONTIFEX) [L.]

fla·men·co (flaménkou) *n.* a dance style of Andalusian gypsies ‖ music accompanying this [Span. *flamenco* fr. M.Du. *Vlaming* Flemish]

flame·out (fléimaut) *n.* a failure of proper combustion in a jet-engined aircraft

flame stitch a needlepoint stitch resembling a flame

flame·thrower [illegible] ling burning oil in a stream from a nozzle, used [illegible] agriculture to destroy weeds, pests etc. [transl. of G. *Flammenwerfer*]

flam·ing (fleimiŋ) *adj.* in flames ‖ blazing, very hot, *a flaming sun* ‖ violent, *a flaming temper* ‖ flagrant, *a flaming lie* ‖ (*Br., pop.*) damned, *a flaming nuisance* ‖ flamelike in color

Fla·min·go [illegible] **flam·in·goes, flam·in·gos** *n.* a social, web-footed wading bird of fam. *Phoenicopteridae*. They are characterized by extraordinarily long, thin legs, neck and bill, rose or scarlet plumage, and a small head. They [illegible] in flight and are able to swim. They are widely distributed in tropical and sub-[illegible] [Port.]

Flam·i·ni·nus (flæminainəs), Titus Quinctius (c. 229–c. 174 B.C.), Roman statesman, general, and consul (198 B.C.). He defeated Philip V of Macedon at Cynoscephalae (197), and proclaimed the freedom of Greece at the Isthmian games (196)

Flaminius (flæminiəs), Gaius (c. 23[illegible]–217 B.C.), Roman statesman and general. He was tribune of the plebs (232 B.C.) and consul (223 B.C.). He began the Flaminian Way, the great road in N. Italy from Rome to Cisalpine Gaul. He was killed at Trasimeno when his army was ambushed by Hannibal

flam·ma·bil·i·ty (flæməbiliti:) *n.* degree of proneness to catch fire

flam·ma·ble [illegible] texts) liable to ignite [fr. L. *flammare*, to set on fire]

Flam·steed (flæmstiːd), John (1646–1720), English astronomer, the first astronomer royal. He devised a new and more reliable way of determining longitude at sea

flan (flæn, flun) *n.* an open pie typically containing fruit and glazed [F.]

Flan·ders (flændərz) a former countship of Europe on the North Sea, now included in the Belgian provinces of East and West Flanders, the Netherlands province of Zeeland, and the French department of the Nord. It is an intensely cultivated plain laced by canals, perfectly flat in the coastal polder region, broken by occasional sandy hills (200–300 ft) inland. Ports: Dunkerque, Ostend, Zeebrugge. Chief inland towns: Ghent, Bruges, Lille. Products: vegetables, cereals, processed foods, textiles, coal. HISTORY Flanders was part of Roman Gaul and of the Frankish Empire (5th–9th cc.). It became (862) a feudal countship, increased its power and prosperity (11th and 12th cc.), and by the 13th c. dominated the European cloth industry. Flanders became subject to France (14th c.), but sided with England in the Hundred Years' War. It passed (1384) to the house of Burgundy, under whose rule commerce and art flourished, though the cloth industry declined, then passed to the Hapsburgs (1482), revolted (1576), but was regained by Spain (1584). Louis XIV annexed the western part to France (1659–78), and the remainder passed to Austria (1714), to the Netherlands (1815), and [illegible] position, Flanders has been a major battleground in many wars, esp. both world wars

Flanders, East a province (area 1,147 sq. miles, pop. 1,306,000) of N. Belgium. Capital: Ghent

Flanders, West [illegible] miles, pop. 1,043,000) of N.W. Belgium. Capital: [illegible]

flange (flænj) **1.** *n.* a projecting edge or rib, e.g. of a metal wheel or beam, for strengthening, guiding, attaching or securing **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **flang·ing** *past* and *past part.* **flanged** to furnish with a flange [fr. older *flanche* perh. fr. O.F. [illegible]

flank (flæŋk) **1.** *n.* the side of an animal between the ribs and thigh, *a flank of bacon* ‖ the side of [illegible] side of an army, fleet etc. **2.** *v.t.* to be situated on the flanks of, *a road flanked with trees* (*mil.*) to guard on the flank (*mil.*) to attack from the flank

flank·er or **flank·er back** (flæŋkər) *n.* (*football*) player positioned far to the right or left of the [illegible] assumed by the pass receiver

flan·nel (flænl) **1.** *n.* a soft, twilled woolen material [illegible] flannelette

neled, esp. *Br.* **flan·nelled** to rub with a flannel [perh. fr. Welsh *gwlanen* fr. *gwlan*, wool]

flannel board an audio-visual aid or instructional [illegible] for the [illegible] to which flannel units (letters, numbers, construction pieces) adhere merely by contact to a flannel-covered board

flan·nel·ette (flæn'let) *n.* a soft, warm, napped cotton material resembling flannel, used esp. for pajamas

flap (flæp) **1.** *n.* something broad and flat that is [illegible] the attachment or can be moved freely around it, e.g. the part for sealing an envelope or the cover of a coat pocket ‖ the movement made by a bird [illegible] and [illegible] the breeze or by something comparable, e.g. a shirt hung out to dry ‖ the sound accompanying such a movement ‖ a sudden unreasoning loss of self-confidence resulting in confused and often foolish actions or words ‖ (*aeron.*) a movable airfoil on the trailing edge of an aircraft wing ‖ (*med.*) a piece of skin or bone partly separated from the adjoining tissue ‖ a group of sightings of unidentified flying objects at a similar time and place **2.** *v. pres. part.* **flap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **flapped** *v.t.* (with 'at') to strike out weakly with something broad and flat, *he flapped at it with his paper* ‖ (of a bird's wings) to move up and down, esp. while the bird remains perched or standing ‖ to lose self-confidence suddenly and say or do silly things as a result ‖ *v.t.* to move (the wings) up and down ‖ to cause to move lightly one way and another with a dry, slapping sound, *the breeze flapped the sail* [imit.]

flap·jack (flæpdæk) *n.* a griddlecake ‖ (*Br.*) a flat circular powder compact

flap·pa·ble (flæpəbəl) *adj.* (*colloq.*) of one capable of being disconcerted easily **ant** unflappable

flap·per (flæpər) *n.* something that [illegible] device for scaring birds ‖ a device for swatting flies ‖ a young partridge or duck ‖ a broad fin or flipper ‖ the tail of a turtle etc. ‖ the forelimb of a turtle ‖ (*hist.*) an emancipated young woman in the 1920s

flare (flĕər) **1.** *n.* a sudden emission of bright flame ‖ a spurt of flame, e.g. from an acetylene burner in the open air ‖ a device used esp. by ships and aircraft to illuminate a position, target etc. a gradual spreading and widening, *the flare of a skirt* ‖ (*photog.*) a defect caused by too great a local concentration of light ‖ (*football*) a short lateral pass **2.** *v. pres. part.* **flar·ing** *past* and *past part.* **flared** *v.i.* (of a fire) to emit flames which are bright and fierce but unsteady ‖ to become wider, *her skirt flares from the waist* *v.t.* to cause to flare **to flare up** to emit bright flame suddenly ‖ to become suddenly angry [origin unknown]

flare-back (flĕərbæk) *n.* a burst of flame towards the source of the fuel e.g. in a furnace

flare path the area illuminated brightly to guide aircraft on a landing strip

flares *n.* slacks with cuffs wider than the leg

flare-up (flĕərʌp) *n.* a sudden outburst of flame ‖ a sudden outburst of anger or excitement

flar·ing (flĕəriŋ) *adj.* flaming, very bright

flash (flæʃ) **1.** *v.i.* to give out a momentary, intensely bright light ‖ to give out flames or sparks ‖ to emit light suddenly, *a spotlight flashed in his face* ‖ to reflect light brilliantly ‖ to move quickly, *a figure flashed across the screen* ‖ to come into the mind as quick as lightning (*glassmaking*) to spread out in a sheet [illegible] make known over great distances in little time, *the news was flashed around the world* [illegible] to [illegible] one (*glassmaking*) to cause to spread out in a sheet ‖ to cover (glass) with a film of color ‖ to coat (glass) with a thin layer of colored glass or metal (*building*) to protect against rain by laying sheet metal on joints, roof valleys etc. ‖ to fill or flood (a stream, river etc.) with water, esp. suddenly and rapidly (of water) to rush along ‖ to give out in flashes, *to flash fire* ‖ to display ostentatiously, *he flashed a wad of banknotes at him* **2.** *n.* a sudden burst or gleam of light, *the flash of a spotlight* ‖ a photograph taken by flashbulb ‖ flame, *the flash of guns* ‖ an instant of time, *everything happened in a flash* ‖ a sudden, short-lived feeling, *a flash of hope* ‖ a [illegible] (*mil.*) a small piece of colored cloth worn on uni[illegible] esp. by radio ‖ a chute of water down a weir to [illegible]

ing this chute **3.** *adj.* (*Br., pop.*) flashy, gaudy, *flash clothes* ‖ (*Br., pop.*) sporty, fast, a *flash car* ‖ pertaining to thieves etc., *flash language* [etym. doubtful]

flash-back (flæʃbæk) *n.* a short insertion in the plot sequence e.g. of a film or novel to relate events prior to the time of the narrative ‖ a sudden recurrence in the memory of an incident or emotion from the past ‖ (*drug culture*) recurrence of a hallucination and accompanying emotional disturbance

flash-board (flæʃbɔrd, flæʃbourd) *n.* a board placed alongside a dam to increase its depth of water and used to release water to the mill

flash-bulb (flæʃbʌlb) *n.* a small electric bulb for taking pictures indoors or at night

flash burn a burn caused by momentary exposure to a source of intense radiant heat, e.g. an explosion

flash card a card used in mental drill, as an aid to memorizing e.g. vocabulary or spelling ‖ a card which a judge of e.g. a skating performance displays to declare his scoring

flash-cook (flæʃkuk) *v.* to cook rapidly under intense heat, e.g., by infrared radiation

flash-cube (flæʃkjub) *n.* (*photography*) disposable flash bulb with capability of four exposures

flashed glass (flæʃt) layered glass with a veneer of colored glass or with metallic oxide flashed onto it

flash-er (flæʃər) *n.* (*colloq.*) male who briefly exposes genitals in public **flash** *v.*

flash flood a sudden violent flood after a heavy rain

flash-for-ward (flæʃfɔwərd) *n.* storytelling technique of presenting future events before the contemporary story line *Cf* FLASHBACK

flash-i-ly (flæʃili:) *adv.* in a flashy way

flash-i-ness (flæʃi:nis) *n.* the quality of being flashy

flash-ing (flæʃiŋ) *n.* a strip of metal used to waterproof joints in masonry, roofing etc

flash in the pan a hard effort or sudden brilliant performance which leads to nothing for lack of being sustained ‖ a person who briefly gives promise of being brilliant but who does not fulfill the promise

flash-light (flæʃlait) *n.* (*Am.= Br.* torch) a small, portable container fitted with an electric light bulb and dry-cell battery ‖ the light that flashes from a lighthouse ‖ (*photog.*) a sudden bright light used for taking photographs at night or indoors

flash-o-ver (flæʃouvər) *n.* (*elec.*) a discharge through the air from a high potential source to the ground, or around or over a solid or liquid insulator

flash photolysis method of examining transient molecular fragments by causing a chemical to decompose under an intense flashing light

flash point the lowest temperature at which vapor (e.g. of an inflammable liquid) catches fire in the air when a small flame is applied

flash-print-ing (flæʃprintiŋ) *n.* technique for making an electronic record of protein patterns used to trace fish migrations, etc

flash-y (flæʃi:) *comp.* **flash-i-er** *superl.* **flash-i-est** *adj.* showy but worthless, *flashy jewelry* given to empty display, *a flashy writer*

flask (flæsk, flɑsk) *n.* a narrow-necked vessel, normally of blown glass, used in laboratories ‖ a flat broad bottle, often of metal, for carrying liquor in one's pocket (*Br.*) a Thermos ‖ a frame for holding the sand forming the mold in foundry

flat (flæt) **1.** *adj.* (of a surface) even and level ‖ unbroken by depressions or projections, *flat country* (*racing*) uninterrupted by jumps ‖ stretched out, *to fall flat on the ground* ‖ spread e.g. like a coin ‖ uniform, *a flat tint of red* ‖ without gloss ‖ outright, *a flat refusal* ‖ dull, monotonous ‖ lacking sparkle or effervescence, stale, *flat beer* ‖ inactive, *a flat market* not funny, *flat* (*Br.*) without (of a tire) deflated ‖ (of a sail) taut ‖ (of a curve) shallow ‖ (*mus.*) lower by half a [illegible] **that's flat** (*pop.*) that's my last word on the subject **to fall flat** (of a joke) to fail to amuse **2.** *adj.* *she wouldn't* flat out (*Br.*) at maximum speed (*Br.*) exhausted, *he was flat out after the race* **3.** *n.* the flat part of something, *the flat of the hand* ‖ level ground, *on the flat* ‖ (*pl.*) low-lying ground over which the tide flows, *mud flats* ‖ (*theater*) a section of scenery mounted on a wooden frame ‖ a punctured tire ‖ a flat-bottomed boat ‖ a flat basket ‖ a flat box for growing seedlings ‖ a flatcar ‖ (*mus.*) a note lowered a semitone below the note named ‖ (*mus.*) a sign (♭) indicating this lowering **4.** *v. pres. part* **flat·ting** *past and past part* **flat·ted** *v.t.* to cause to have a nonglossy surface, or to remove the gloss from (a surface) ‖ to lower (a note) by a semitone ‖ to plant or transplant in a flat ‖ *v.i.* (*mus.*) to go flat [O.N. *flatr*]

flat *n.* an apartment (set of rooms) on one floor [altered fr. Scot. *flet* fr. O.E. *flet*, floor]

flat-boat (flætbout) *n.* a square-ended flat-bottomed (i.e. keelless) boat, esp. for transport in shallow water

flat-car (flætkɑr) *n.* (*rail.*) a freight car with no sides or roof

flat-fish (flætfiʃ) *pl.* **flat-fish, flat-fish-es** *n.* a member of *Heterosomata*, an order of bony marine fish incl. turbot, flounder, sole, halibut. The adults have laterally compressed bodies, swim on one side, and have both eyes on the upper side

flat-foot (flætfut) *pl.* **flat-feet** (flætfi:t) *n.* a foot in the condition in which the instep arch has fallen so that the entire sole rests on the ground ‖ this condition **flat-foot-ed** (flætfutid) *adj.* having flatfoot ‖ (*pop.*) clumsy, (*pop.*) determined, forthright

flat-i-ron (flætaiərn) *n.* an iron which is heated externally on the base and is used for pressing clothes, linen etc.

flat maternity (*insurance*) a single, all-inclusive maternity benefit *Cf* SWAP MATERNITY, SWITCH AND FLAT MATERNITY

flat race a race over level ground in athletics or horse racing

flat rate an unvarying charge, e.g. one not proportional to consumption

flat silver silver cutlery, as distinguished from silver bowls, jugs etc.

flat spin (*aeron.*) the movement of an aircraft out of control when spinning towards ground level with its body parallel to the ground ‖ (*pop.*) a state of acute, hysterical nervousness

flat-ten (flæt'n) *v.t.* to make flat ‖ to make dull, dispirit ‖ to knock down, *he flattened him with one blow* ‖ *v.i.* to become flat **to flatten out** (*aeron.*) to change the flying position of an aircraft so as to bring its body parallel with the ground after a dive, climb or spin

flat-ter (flætər) *v.t.* to praise excessively, esp. in a calculating way ‖ to gratify the vanity of, *he was flattered by your invitation* ‖ to cause to look more handsome (e.g. in a painting) or seem to have more quality (e.g. in a description) than is really the case **to flatter oneself** to delude oneself into a hope or belief, *you flatter yourself if you think she isn't after your money* ‖ to venture to think, *I flatter myself that I can deal with the matter best* **flat·ter·y** *n.* insincere or excessive praise [etym. doubtful]

Flat·ter·y, Cape (flætəri:) a high promontory at the northwest extremity of Washington state, at the entrance to Juan de Fuca Strait

flat-top (flættɔp) *n.* an aircraft carrier

flat-u·lence (flætʃulәns) *n.* the quality or state of being flatulent **flat-u-len-cy** *n.* flatulence

flat-u·lent (flætʃulənt) *adj* causing stomach or alimentary gases, *a flatulent diet* ‖ afflicted with such gases ‖ inflated, pretentious, *a flatulent style of writing* [F.]

flat-ware (flætwɛər) *n.* cutlery and flat vessels for the table, esp. of silver or silver plate (cf. HOLLOW WARE)

flat water calm water

flat-ways (flætweiz) *adv.* flatwise (cf. EDGEWAYS)

flat winding (*cosmetology*) the spiral winding of hair on a rod without twisting

flat-wise (flætwaiz) *adv.* with the flat side presented to the receiver, or placed downwards (cf. EDGEWISE)

flat-work (flætwɜrk) *n.* (*laundering*) articles (e.g. sheets, towels) that do not need hand ironing

flat-worm (flætwɜrm) *n.* a worm of the phylum *Platyhelminthes*. They are invertebrate animals, divided into three classes: *Turbellaria* (mostly free-living and aquatic), *Trematoda* (parasitic flukes) and *Cestoidea* (parasitic tape-

Flau·bert (flouber), Gustave (1821–80), French novelist. 'Madame Bovary' (1857) is the tale of a Romantic bourgeoise whose infidelities lead to her death. 'L'Education sentimentale' (1869) is an account of the aspirations and eventual failure of a conventionally Romantic young idealist student. Both are realist in that Romantic attitudes are shown in action in French 19th–c. bourgeois society, but they deal ambiguously with human life, with a disturbing irony. 'La Tentation de Saint Antoine' (1874) and 'Salammbô' (1862), with their fantasies of violence and eroticism, and 'Bouvard et Pécuchet', an uncompleted onslaught of pathological ferocity on the bourgeois mentality, also give insights into the turbulence of Flaubert's mind. Thus although Flaubert's work is usually regarded as the origin of realism in the modern world, it was anything but merely realistic. Stylistically he toiled for perfection, and his technical achievements were deeply influential: Henry James, Conrad and Joyce all acknowledged his influence

flaunt (flɔnt) **1.** *v.t.* to display proudly or brazenly ‖ to flout, *to flaunt the regulations* ‖ *v.i.* to wave brightly, a *flag flaunting in the wind* ‖ to display oneself **2.** *n.* the act of flaunting, a display [origin unknown]

flau·tist (flɔtist, flautist) *n.* a flute player [fr. Ital. *flautista*]

fla·ves·cent (flavés'nt) *adj.* yellowish or turning yellow [fr. L. *flavescere*, to become yellow]

fla·vin (fléivin) *n.* one of a group of yellow pigments obtained from quercitron bark or made synthetically ‖ a yellow acridine dye used as an antiseptic [fr. L. *flavus*, yellow]

fla·vo-pro·tein (fleivouprouti:n) *n.* a conjugated protein containing riboflavin, important as hydrogen carriers in biological oxidization [fr. L. *flavus*, yellow +PROTEIN]

fla·vor, *Br.* **fla·vour** (fléivər) **1.** *n.* the quality belonging to food, drink etc. that is experienced through the combined senses of taste and smell ‖ flavoring ‖ a characteristic quality, *the book has a decadent flavor* **2.** *v.t.* to give flavor to **flá·vor-ing,** *Br.* **flá·vour-ing** *n.* a substance for adding flavor, esp. an essence to give a particular taste to food, *vanilla flavoring* [prob. O.F. *flaur, fleiur, fraor*, smell]

flaw (flɔ) *n.* a sudden brief spell of rough weather, squall [etym. doubtful]

flaw **1.** *n.* a crack or gap, *a flaw in concrete* ‖ a blemish, defect, *a flaw in character* ‖ a weakness that invalidates, *a flaw in the title to a property* **2.** *v.t.* to cause a defect in, *the story is flawed by a weak ending* ‖ to crack, *ice had flawed the new concrete* ‖ *v.i.* to become cracked **fláw·less** *adj.* perfect [perh. O.N. *flaga*, slab]

flax (flæks) *n.* a plant of the genus *Linum*, fam. *Linaceae*, esp. *L. usitatissimum* ‖ its fibers, raw or dressed [O.E. *fleax*]

—Flax, an annual plant, is grown either for fibers or for seed. Flax for fiber is typically grown in a cool, moist (summer) climate, and good, porous soil. The seeds are sown close together to produce long slender stems, up to 4 ft in height. The crop is used for the manufacture of linen, for tensile thread, twine, writing paper, sailcloth etc. Different strains are grown (mainly in tropical countries) for seed yielding linseed oil

flax-en (flæksən) *adj.* like flax or of flax ‖ of the color of dressed flax, blond

Flax·man (flæksmən), John (1755–1826), English neoclassical artist and sculptor. He supplied designs for the Wedgwood pottery (1775–87), illustrated the 'Iliad' and other classical works, and made memorial sculpture for tombs[illegible]

flax-seed (flækssi:d) *n.* a seed of flax ‖ linseed

flay (flei) *v.t.* to strip the skin or flesh from, *to flay hides* ‖ to peel off the skin or bark from, *to flay willows* ‖ to fleece, charge (a person) extortionately ‖ to criticize harshly [O.E. *flēan*]

F layer (*meteor.*) a two-part region in the ionosphere 90–200 mi. above earth that reflects radio waves earthward at 50 MHz. F1 effective both day and night, and F2 (Appleton layer) only at night and certain times and places *Cf* D [illegible] F LAYER

flea (fli:) *n.* a small, wingless insect of the order *Siphonaptera*, esp. *Pulex irritans*, attacking humans, and *Ctenocephalus canis*, attacking dogs [O.E. *flēah, flēa*]

—Fleas are tiny external parasites with a siphonlike sucking tube. They lack wings but are capable of leaping several inches. Metamorphosis is complete. They number from 900 to 1,000

species and are most abundant in tropical and warm regions but are found even in polar regions (14 species in Iceland)

flea-bane (fli:bein) *n.* any of various composite plants reputed to keep fleas away

flea beetle any of various coleopteran insects with chewing mouthparts and hind legs adapted for leaping. Most species are destructive to grapevines, hops, turnips etc

flea-bite (fli:bait) *n.* the bite of a flea, the red discoloration caused by it ‖ a petty annoyance an insignificant sum or item of expense

flea-bit·ten (fli:bit'n) *adj* bitten by fleas ‖ infested with fleas ‖ (of a gray horse) flecked with darker marking

flea collar an animal collar containing an insecticide that destroys fleas while worn

flea-flick·er (fli:flikər) *n.* (*football*) **1.** play starting as a double reverse with the ball going to quarterback for a long pass **2.** a forward pass followed by a lateral pass

fleam (fli:m) *n.* a surgical instrument for bleeding (esp. cattle and horses) [O F *fleme*]

flea market a street market where sundry secondhand articles are for sale

flèche (flef) *n.* (*archit*) a slender spire, esp one above the intersection of the nave and a transept

fleck (flek) **1.** *n.* a small mark or speck ‖ a freckle or other colored mark on the skin ‖ a patch of light or color, *flecks of sunlight* **2.** *v.t.* to spot with flecks **fleck·er** *v.t.* to mark in patches, dapple, fleck [etym. doubtful]

Fleck·er (flekər), James Elroy (1884–1915) English poet. His work, e.g. 'Hassan' (1922), is characterized by fantasy of mingled cruelty and love, with perverse undertones, is his best-known work

flec·tion, flex·ion (flekʃən) *n.* a bending or flexing ‖ a part bent ‖ (*gram*) inflection **flec·tion·al, flex·ion·al** *adj.* [fr. L. *flexio* (*flexionis*)]

fled *past* and *past part.* of FLEE

fledge (fledʒ) *pres. part* **fledg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fledged** *v.t.* (of birds) to grow the feathers needed for flight ‖ *v.t.* to provide with feathers, *to fledge an arrow* ‖ to bring up (a bird) until it is ready for flight [fr. obs. adj *fledge*, feathered, cf. O.E. *unflycge*, unfledged]

fledg·ling, fledge·ling (fledʒliŋ) *n.* a bird just fledged ‖ an immature or inexperienced person

flee (fli:) *pres. part.* **flee·ing** *past* and *past part* **fled** (fled) *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to run away, esp. from danger or evil ‖ (*rhet.*) to pass swiftly away, vanish, *the snow had fled* ‖ *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to run away from ‖ (*rhet.*) to shun, *to flee temptation* [O E *flēon*]

fleece (fli:s) **1.** *n.* the coat of wool covering a sheep or similar animal ‖ the amount of wool taken from sheep etc. at one shearing ‖ a thick and woolly hair or covering ‖ something resembling wool, *a fleece of snow* ‖ a thin sheet of cotton or wool fiber ‖ a fabric with a silky pile **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **fleec·ing** *past* and *past part* **fleeced** to rob (someone) by overcharging, or by cheating at cards **fléec·y** *comp.* **fleec·i·er** *superl.* **fleec·i·est** *adj.* covered with, consisting of or resembling wool [O.E. *fleos*]

fleet (fli:t) *n.* a number of warships under one command ‖ any naval force ‖ a national navy ‖ a number of ships sailing together, *a whaling fleet* ‖ a group of vehicles under one control, *a fleet of taxis* or of aircraft, *a fleet of bombers* ‖ (*Br.*) a row of fishing nets [O E *fleot*, a ship, a number of ships]

fleet *adj.* (*rhet.*) swift and agile ‖ (*rhet.*) transient, short-lived

fleet admiral the highest rank of officer in the U.S. navy, ranking immediately above an admiral

fleet·ing (fli:tiŋ) *adj* transient, passing swiftly away [O.E. *flēotan*, to flow]

Fleet Street the London press [fr. the street off the Strand where many newspapers have their publishing offices]

Fleming [illegible] British bacteriologist. He discovered penicillin. Nobel prize for medicine (1945)

Fleming, Ian (1908–64), English writer best known for his creation of James Bond, Agent 007, the spy whose bizarre exploits foil international conspiracies. His novels were made into films, include 'Casino Royale' (1953), 'Moonraker' (1955), 'From Russia With Love' (1957), 'Dr. No' (1958), 'Goldfinger' (1959), 'Thunderball' (1961), 'The Spy Who Loved Me' (1962), and 'You Only Live Twice' (1964). He also wrote 'Chitty Chitty Bang Bang' (1964), [illegible]

Fleming, Sir John Ambrose (1849–1945), English electrical engineer. He invented the [illegible]

Fleming, Sir Sandford (1827–1915), Canadian engineer responsible for surveying and construction of the Canadian Pacific and Newfoundland railways, and for the international [illegible] used to superimpose worldwide standard time

Fleming *n.* a Flemish-speaking Belgian, esp one living in Flanders [M Du *Vlaming*]

Flem·ish (flemi) **1.** *adj* of or belonging to the people, country or language of Flanders **2.** *n* the language of Flanders [fr. M. D u *Vlaemtsch*]

Flemish bond a method of bonding brickwork by alternating longitudinal brick faces (stretchers) [illegible]

flench (flentʃ) *v.t* to flense

Flens·burg (flentsburk) a town (pop. 95,000) of Schleswig-Holstein, West Germany, on the Danish frontier, on the Baltic. shipbuilding, engineering, fishing, brewing

flense (flenz) *pres. part.* **flens·ing** *past* and *past part.* **flensed** *v.t.* to cut (blubber) from (a whale, seal etc.) [Du. *flensen*]

flesh (fleʃ) **1.** *n* the muscular substance, together with the fat and connective tissues, of man and animals ‖ the human body as distinct from mind, soul or spirit ‖ the part of an animal body that is considered food ‖ the pulpy part of a fruit ‖ sensual human nature, *sins of the flesh* **in the flesh** in bodily form, in real life **to make someone's flesh creep** (**or crawl**) to terrify someone, esp. with mingled horror and repugnance **to put on (lose) flesh** to grow plumper (thinner) **2.** *v.t.* to train (hounds) for hunting by giving them flesh from the kill to eat ‖ to remove the flesh from (skin, hides etc.) [O E *flǣsc*]

flesh and blood human nature, *more than flesh and blood could stand* ‖ factual development, food for thought, *the exposition needed more flesh and blood* **one's own flesh and blood** [illegible] blood relative

flesh·ette (fleʃet) *n* (*mil.*) a barbed antipersonnel dart-shape projectile delivered through an explosive container

flesh·i·ness (fleʃinis) *n.* the quality of being fleshy

flesh·ings (fleʃiŋz) *pl. n.* flesh-colored tights worn on the stage to represent skin ‖ scraps of flesh from scraped skins, hides etc. used for making glue

flesh·ly (fleʃli) *adj.* (*rhet.*) carnal, sensual, *fleshly lusts* [O E *flǣsclic*]

flesh·pots (fleʃpots) *pl. n* luxury, high living [illegible]

flesh wound a wound injuring the tissues without touching a vital organ or bone

flesh·y (fleʃi) *comp* **flesh·i·er** *superl.* **flesh·i·est** *adj* (of a person) plump ‖ (of a chicken etc.) yielding more than average meat for eating ‖ succulent, pulpy, *fleshy leaves*

fletch (fletʃ) *v.t* to feather (an arrow) [perh. rel to FLEDGE]

Fletcher [illegible] Alice Cunningham (1838–1923) [illegible] ethnologist and studies, incl 'The Omaha Tribe' (1911), and her personal efforts, contributed to the improvement [illegible]

Fletcher, Giles, the Younger (c. 1586–1623), English poet. His principal work is the epic poem 'Christ's Victorie and triumph over and [illegible]

Fletcher, John (1579–1625), English Jacobean playwright, best known for romantic tragedies [illegible] mont, e.g. 'The Knight of the Burning Pestle' (1613) and 'The Maide's Tragedy' (1619)

Fletcher, Phineas (1582–1650), English poet. His best known work is 'The Purple Island' (1633), an elaborate allegorical description of the human body

'Fletcher v. Peck' a decision (1810) of the U.S. Supreme Court led by Chief Justice John Marshall. It ruled that an act of the Georgia legislature rescinding a land grant was unconstitutional because it violated the right of contract. The decision was the first to declare a [illegible]

de·lis, fleurs-de-lys (flərdəli) *n* (*heraldry*) a royal emblem ‖ the emblem of the Scouts [illegible]

fleu·ron (flərɒn) *n.* an ornament shaped like a flower, used in architecture, decorative printing etc. ‖ a printer's type ornament [F. fr *fleur*, flower]

Fleu·rus, Battle of (flərys) a French victory (1794) in the French Revolutionary Wars, which secured France from invasion by the Austrians

Fleury [illegible] (1653–1743) French cardinal and statesman. As chief adviser (1726–43) to Louis XV he was the virtual ruler of France. He stabilized the finances, but was drawn into the Wars of the Polish Succession and of the Austrian Succession

flew *past* of FLY

flews (flu:z) *pl n* the hanging chaps of the upper lip [illegible] (of a bloodhound [origin unknown]

flex (fleks) *n.* (*Br.*) electric cord [shortened fr FLEXIBLE]

flex *v.t* to bend (a joint) by the flexors ‖ to move (a muscle) so as to bend a joint [fr. L *flectere* (*flexus*), to bend]

flex·a·gon (fleksəgɒn) *n* a paper so folded that when exposed in several ways, it creates a variety of views

flex·i·bil·i·ty (fleksəbiliti) *n.* the quality of being flexible

flex·i·ble (fleksəb'l) *adj* easily bent, not rigid, *a flexible metal* ‖ pliable, *a flexible plastic sheet* (cf. RIGID) ‖ adaptable, capable of being modified, *a flexible plan* ‖ responsive to changing conditions, *a flexible mind* ‖ open to influence, *a flexible character* [F.]

flexible response [illegible] to provide reaction to aggressive action short of massive retaliation, esp. with a view to providing suitable conventional forces to contain an enemy force at lowest possible level of conflict

flexion *FLECTION

flex·i·time (fleksitaim) *n.* a system of optional work times (within limits) to permit staggered work hours

flex·or (fleksər) *n.* a muscle which causes a joint to bend (cf. EXTENSOR) [Mod. L.]

flex·u·os·i·ty (flekʃuɔsiti:) *pl.* **flex·u·os·i·ties** *n* the quality or state of being flexuous ‖ a sinuosity, winding

flex·u·ous (flekʃuəs) *adj.* sinuous, having turns or windings ‖ adaptable [fr. L. *flexuosus*]

flex·ure (flekʃər) *n* the state or process of being flexed or bent ‖ a turn, bend or curve ‖ (*geol*) the bending of strata etc. under pressure ‖ (*math.*, in the theory of elasticity) the curving of a line or surface [fr. L. *flexura*]

flib·ber·ti·gib·bet (flibərtidʒibit) *n.* a restless, flighty and frivolous girl or young woman ‖ mix of chatter]

flick (flik) **1.** *n.* a quick light stroke, e.g. with a whip ‖ a flip with the finger end against the thumb ‖ a deft, swift turn of the wrist ‖ a sudden jerk ‖ a hasty applying of something, *a flick of the duster, a flick of paint* **2.** *v.t.* to strike with a flick, e.g. of a whip ‖ to move with a flick of the finger ‖ *v.i.* to make a flick with a whip, a finger [illegible]

flick·er (flikər) **1.** *v.i* to waver, quiver, *flickering shadows* ‖ to burn fitfully, *a light flickered in the distance* ‖ (with 'out') to waver and then become extinguished, *the lights began to flicker out* **2.** *n.* a flickering movement, light or flame, *the flicker of firelight* ‖ a momentary stir of feeling, *a flicker of hope* [O E *flicorian*]

flicker [illegible] New World woodpeckers of genus *Colaptes*, often brightly marked with red or reddish yellow [mit.]

flicker photometer (*phys*) a device for comparing the illuminating powers of two sources of light regardless of their qualities. A screen is illuminated directly by one source, the light from the other reaching it between the vanes of a rotating wheel. The flickering effect ceases when the intensities of illumination are equal

flick-knife (fliknaif) *n* (British) a switchblade knife

fli·er, fly·er (flaiər) *n* a bird or insect with reference to the quality of its flight, *a strong flier* ‖ an aviator ‖ an animal, vehicle etc. that is exceptionally fast ‖ a flying jump ‖ a widely distributed handbill (*pop.*) a reckless gamble, esp. in the stock market (*Br.*) someone unusually [illegible] identical, rectangular steps (cf. WINDER)

flight [illegible] power of flying ‖ a journey by air ‖ the distance

on the schedule of an airline, *three flights a week to Hong Kong* | a flock of birds, insects etc., *a flight of sparrows* || (*pl.*) a bird's flight feathers || a volley, *a flight of arrows* || (of time) a swift passing || (of stairs) a unit block, *walk up three flights* || a set of hurdles for athletics or rails for steeplechasing || a soaring or sally, *a flight of fancy* || a small unit of aircraft, *a flight of bombers* || (*angling*) a device enabling the bait to spin rapidly || (*archery*) a light, low-feathered arrow for shooting long distances, or a contest with these **in the first** (or **highest**) **flight** (*Br.*) in the first rank, of the highest quality **in flight** while flying **2.** *v.t.* to vary the pace and trajectory of (a cricket ball) so as to deceive the batsman [O.E. *flyht*]

flight *n.* the act of fleeing || a sudden hastening away, *the flight of the middle-aged from the cities* **to put to flight** to cause to run away **to take flight, take to flight** to run away [M.E. fr. O.E. *flyht*]

flight bag a zippered canvas carrying bag capable of fitting beneath an aircraft seat

flight deck the deck of an aircraft carrier for takeoff and landing

flight feather one of the wing or tail feathers supporting a bird in flight

flight·less (flaitlis) *adj.* incapable of flight

flight lieutenant an officer in the British Royal Air Force ranking below a squadron leader and above a flying officer

flight·wor·thy (flaitwə:rði:) *adj.* suitable for safe flight

flight·y (flaiti:) *comp.* **flight·i·er** *superl.* **flight·i·est** *adj.* capricious, frivolous, irresponsible

flim·si·ly (flimzili:) *adj.* in a flimsy way

flim·si·ness (flimzi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being flimsy

flim·sy (flimzi:) **1.** *comp.* **flim·si·er** *superl.* **flim·si·est** *adj.* lacking substance || poorly made, or made of poor material, and lacking requisite strength || easily torn, *flimsy paper* || unsound, weak, *a flimsy excuse* **2.** *pl.* **flim·sies** *n.* a carbon copy of a typescript, invoice etc. made on thin paper [origin unknown]

flinch (flintʃ) **1.** *v.i.* to shrink or draw back, *to flinch from an unpleasant duty* || to wince, *to bear pain without flinching* **2.** *n.* the act or process of flinching [etym. doubtful]

Flin·ders (flindərz), Matthew (1774–1814), English navigator. He charted the coasts of Australia (1795–9 and 1801–3), and is said to have been the first to correct compass errors caused by [illegible]

fling (fliŋ) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **fling·ing** *past* and *past part.* **flung** (flʌŋ) to throw or hurl from the hand || to move violently, *to fling out one's arms* || to put summarily, *to fling someone into prison* || to throw to the ground, *the wrestler flung his opponent* || to send (troops etc.) into attack || *v.i.* to go violently or in a temper, *to fling out of the room* (of a horse etc., esp. with 'out') to kick and plunge **to fling oneself into** to engage keenly and energetically in, *to fling oneself into a job* **to fling** (**something**) **in someone's teeth** to reproach someone with (something), *to fling someone's failures in his teeth* **to fling out** to utter (a remark) with forceful suddenness **2.** *n.* the act or an instance of flinging || a lively, esp. Scottish, dance with quick arm and leg movements || the music for this || a sarcastic attack || a period of going all out for sensual pleasure || a sudden violent movement, *a fling of the rope caught him unawares* **in full fling** going full force **to have a fling at** (*pop.*) to make an attempt at [M.E. *flingen*]

Flint (flint) a town (pop. 159,611) in Michigan, a center of the automobile industry

flint (flint) *n.* a heavy and hard variety of silica which emits sparks when struck with steel and is easily chipped to a cutting edge. It usually has a steel-gray or nearly black interior, enclosed in chalk, often in layers, and may have been [illegible] || a stone of this material used in building || a prehistoric tool of knapped flint || anything hard and unyielding, *a heart of flint* (*hist.*) a piece of flint used with steel for striking fire, e.g. in a flintlock gun || a small piece of metal alloy used to produce a spark in a cigarette lighter || a pebble made of flint [O.E.]

flint corn *Zea mays indurata*, a type of corn (maize) with kernels of hard starch

flint glass a heavy, high-quality glass containing lead silicate, originally made from pow[illegible]

flint-heart·ed (flinthɑ:rtid) *adj.* hardhearted, not to be moved

flint·lock (flintlɔk) *n.* (*hist.*) the lock of a firearm in which the cock or hammer holds a flint for igniting a charge || (*hist.*) a gun or pistol discharged in this way

Flint·shire (flintʃər) a former county (area 256 sq. miles,) in N. Wales. It became part of the new county of Clwyd (1974)

flint·y (flinti:) *comp.* **flint·i·er** *superl.* **flint·i·est** *adj.* made of or abounding in flint || as hard as flint

flip (flip) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **flip·ping** *past* and *past part.* **flipped** *v.t.* to toss or flick with a quick movement of the fingers, esp. so as to cause (e.g. a coin) to turn over in midair || to lose control of oneself, creating either a good or bad response || to cause (a pancake) to do this and land back in the pan reverse side up || to strike lightly || to flick (the fingers) together || to move with a flick or jerk || *v.i.* to make a flipping motion **2.** *n.* a light blow || a flick || a short aircraft flight || (*banking*) flexible loan insurance plan, in which a down payment is made to a savings account, drawn upon to supplement interest and amortization when the loan is due **3.** *adj.* (*pop.*) flippant [imit.]

flip *n.* (*hist.*) a spiced drink of beer and liquor, sweetened, and heated with a poker || an iced drink of liquor, sugar, egg and nutmeg [perh. fr. FLIP, to toss]

flip chip (*electr.*) a transistor-circuiting chip with an adhesive pad

flip flop **1.** *v.* (*colloq.*) to turn about in viewpoint **2.** *n.* (*computer*) bistable trigger circuit with two output lines and two input lines, capable of assuming either of two stable states, with output depending on the input line **3.** *n.* any device capable of operating in either of two stable states

flip-pan·cy (flipənsi:) *pl.* **flip·pan·cies** *n.* the state or quality of being flippant || a flippant remark

flip·pant (flipənt) *adj.* treating serious matters with levity or lack of respect [perh. fr. FLIP, to toss]

flip·per (flipər) *n.* a limb for swimming with, e.g. in seals and walruses || a penguin's wing || (*pl.*) rubber swimming fins attached to the feet by frogmen, skin divers etc.

flip side **1.** the second side of a record **2.** extension, a counterpart

flip·top box (fliptɔp) packaging (usu. cardboard) that can be closed after portion of contents have been removed, e.g., for cigarettes

flirt (flə:rt) **1.** *v.t.* to move, esp. to open and close, with quick little movements, *to flirt a fan* || *v.i.* to show amorous interest without any depth of feeling || (with 'with') to take a superficial or half-serious interest, *to flirt with an idea* **2.** *n.* someone who flirts || a quick little movement || (esp. *horol.*) a lever or other mechanical device for controlling periodic motion **flir·tá·tion** *n.* the act of flirting or an instance of it **flir·tá·tious** *adj.* fond of amorous flirting [origin unknown]

flit (flit) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **flit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **flit·ted** to make sudden, brief flights from place to place || to come or go swiftly, *an idea flitted through his mind* || (*Br., pop.*) to move, to change one's residence, esp. (*Br., pop.*) to do this secretly so as to avoid paying debts **2.** *n.* the act or motion of flitting || an instance of flitting [O.N. *flytja*]

flitch (flitʃ) **1.** *n.* a side (of bacon) || a piece of fish for smoking || a slice cut from a tree trunk, esp. an outside slice **2.** *v.t.* to cut into flitches or strips [O.E. *flicce*]

flitch beam a compound beam of flitches strengthened by a metal plate between them

flit·ter (flitər) *v.i.* to fly in apparently haphazard, unhasting zigzags

float (flout) *n.* something that floats on a fluid, or itself enables something else to float: a cork or quill on a fishing line: a cork or hollow ball supporting a fishing net in the water: an inflated part helping to support a fish or aircraft: the hollow metal ball at the end of a lever controlling the water level in a tank, cistern etc., or a similar device in a carburetor controlling the gasoline level (*Br.*) a low cart, *a milk float*: a low-wheeled movable platform for displays etc. in a procession or carnival, or the display itself and its movable platform (*weaving*) the passing of part of the weft over the warp without interweaving, or the thread thus passed: a mass of floating ice or weeds (*theater, pl.*) footlights: any of various tools for smoothing surfaces used by masons, plasterers etc. || a single-cut file for filing metal || a raft || (*banking*) the total of outstanding checks in the process of collection at any given time || money kept in a cash register for making change [O.E. *flot*, floating state, and O.E. *flota*, ship, fleet]

float *v.t.* (of a body) which displaces its own weight of a fluid and therefore becomes weightless) to rest on or near the surface of a fluid || to be held up by air, gas or fluid, *balloons floated in the sky* || to be suspended in a fluid || to move gently, drift, *ideas floated through my mind* || to wander aimlessly, *floating around town* || to hover in front of the eyes || (*weaving*, of a thread) to pass over or under two or more threads before being woven in || (of a boat) to get afloat || *v.t.* (of liquid) to support (a buoyant object) || to set afloat || to start and obtain support for (a scheme or company) || to negotiate (a loan) || to circulate (a rumor) || (*weaving*) to pass (a thread) over or under two or more threads before weaving it in || (*weaving*) to work (a pattern) by floating threads || (*plastering* etc.) to level or smooth with a float || to grind and wash (pigments) in running water **flóat·a·ble** *adj.* capable of floating || (of a river etc.) able to float rafts, logs etc. || (of ores) suitable for treatment by flotation [O.E. *flotian*]

floatage *FLOTAGE

floatation *FLOTATION

float banking funds held while transfer instruments are being processed, e.g., by checks not yet cleared **playing the float**

float bridge (*Br.*) a floating bridge (**bridge of rafts**)

float·er (flóutər) *n.* someone who floats or drifts || something that floats || a person who illegally casts a vote in more than one polling place || (*Br.*) a government or other stock recognized as security [FLOAT v.]

float·ing (flóutiŋ) *adj.* that floats || concerned with cargoes at sea, *floating rates* || not fixed in one place, form, use etc., fluctuating, *a floating population* || (*med.*) abnormally attached, a *floating kidney* || (*mech.*) housed or connected to operate smoothly as though floating, *a floating axle* || (*finance*, of capital) not permanently invested, used for current expenditure || (*finance*, of a debt) due for payment within the financial year and usually not funded [FLOAT v.]

floating anchor a drag anchor

floating bridge a bridge supported on pontoons || part of a bridge that can be moved on pontoons || a flat-bottomed ferryboat propelled across a river or harbor on underwater chains || (*Am.=Br.* float bridge) a bridge of rafts

floating decimal decimal-point placement in a calculator to provide maximum number of places in the result *Cf* FIXED POINT

floating dock a dock floating on the water, able to be submerged for the entry of a ship and then floated, thus raising the ship as if in dry dock

floating light a lightship or lighted buoy

floating ribs either of the two lowest pairs of ribs (in man the 11th and 12th), not attached to the sternum nor to the cartilages of the upper ribs

floating vote that part of the electorate not permanently committed or loyal to a particular party

floating voter or **floater** a voter committed to no political party; an independent

float·stone (flóutstoun) *n.* a builder's rubbing block of iron, for removing marks from curved brickwork || (*mineral.*) a very light porous variety of opal

float tanks (*therapy*) apparatus of 250-gal tubs of saltwater at 93.5°F temperature set in total darkness to provide sensory deprivation; used for relief from tension and pain

floc (flɔk) *n.* (*chem.*) a small light mass e.g. of smoke, or a fine flaky precipitate [fr. L. *floccus*, flock of wool]

floc·cose (flɔkous) *adj.* (*bot.*, of bacterial growth) covered with woollike tufts [fr. L. L. [illegible] tufted]

floc·cu·late **1.** adj. (flɔkjulit) having little tufts of hair **2.** *v.* (flɔkjuleit) *pres. part.* **floc·cu·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **floc·cu·lat·ed** *v.t.* to cause (soil, sediment etc.) to gather into tufted masses *v.i.* to gather into tufted masses **floc·cu·lá·tion** *n.* [FLOCCULUS]

floc·cu·la·tion (flɔkjuléiʃən) *n.* separation of suspended solids during waste water treatment by chemically created clumps of flocs

floc·cule (flɔkju:l) *n.* (*chem.*) a floc [fr. L. *floccu·lus*, tuft]

floc·cu·lence (flɒkjʊlən) *n.* the state of being flocculent **flóc·cu·len·cy** *n.*

floc·cu·lent (flɒkjʊlənt) *adj.* woolly || *(chem.)* consisting of or containing flocs || showing or covered in tufts [fr. L. *floccus*, flock of wool]

floc·cu·lose (flɒkjʊlous) *adj.* flocculent

floc·cu·lous (flɒkjʊləs) *adj.* flocculent

floc·cu·lus (flɒkjʊləs) *pl.* **floc·cu·li** (flɒkjʊlai) *n.* a small tuft of wool, hairs etc || *(anat.)* a small lobe on the undersurface of each half of the cerebellum || *(astron.)* one of the cloudlike shapes in the solar atmosphere [Mod. L., dim. of *floccus*, flock of wool]

floc·cus (flɒkəs) *pl* **floc·ci** (flɒksai) *n.* a tuft of wool or hairs, esp. at the end of a tail || a floccule [L. = flock of wool]

flock (flɒk) **1.** *n.* a number of birds living, feeding or moving together, *a flock of starlings* || a number of goats or sheep herded together || a crowd of people || the body of Christians in relation to Christ, or a church congregation in relation to its pastor **2.** *v.i.* to come together in a flock or large crowd || to move like a flock, *the crowd flocked into the stadium* [O.E. *flocc*]

flock 1. *n.* a lock, tuft of wool, cotton, hair etc || shredded wool or cotton refuse used as a filling for cushions, mattresses etc || material for flocked paper **2.** *v.t.* to fill (a mattress etc.) with flock || to cover (a wallpaper) with flock [prob. O.F. *floc*]

flock paper (*Br.*) flocked paper

Flod·den Field, Battle of (flɒd'n) a battle (1513) in which the English repulsed a Scottish invasion. The Scots suffered heavy losses, and their king, James IV, was killed

floe (flou) *n.* an ice floe [perh. Norse *flo*, layer]

flog (flɒg, flɒg) *pres. part.* **flog·ging** *past* and *past part.* **flogged** *v.t.* to beat or strike hard and repeatedly with a cane etc. || *(fishing)* to cast time and again into (a stream) || to drive too hard, obtain exhausting effort from, *to flog an engine* || (*Br., pop.*) to appropriate (something) and sell (it) **to flog a dead horse** to waste one's efforts trying to stir up enthusiasm for something people have lost interest in [perh. Br. school slang fr. L. *flagellare*, to whip]

flo·ka·ti, *pl* **-es** (flóukəti:) *n.* Greek high-pile handwoven rug

flong (flɒŋ, flɒŋ) *n.* (*printing*) a papier-mâché matrix used for stereotyping [fr. F *flan*, a flan, flong]

flood (flʌd) **1.** *n.* a large quantity of water covering what is usually dry land, as the result of a river or sea's flowing over its usual limits, the breaking of a dam, a tidal wave, or a strong wind which drives waves inland || the state of a river that is very full of water, *in flood* || the point of high tide, *at the flood* || an abundance of something which seems to flow, *floods of tears, a flood of oratory* **the Flood** (*Bible*) the flood in the time of Noah (Genesis vi, 9) **2.** *v.t.* to cover with a flood || to cause (a river) to be in spate || to irrigate || to fill (e.g. a carburetor) to overflowing || (*pop.*) to add a lot of water to (whiskey etc.) || to overwhelm, e.g. with work or orders || *v.i.* to be in a state of flood || to be subject to submersion by a flood **to flood in** to arrive in great abundance, *offers of help flooded in* **to flood out** to force to leave a dwelling or place because of floods [O.E. *flōd*]

flood control the regulation of river flow by floodgates etc. so as to prevent unwanted flooding or to promote irrigation

flood-gate (flʌdgeit) *n.* a gate in a waterway which is opened when the water reaches a certain level, to prevent flooding upstream || the lower gate of a river or canal lock || a sluice

flood-light (flʌdlait) **1.** *n.* a powerful lamp used, generally in quantity, e.g. for stage illumination or to show off building exteriors etc. at night || the light provided by such lamps **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **flood-light·ing** *past* and *past part* **flood-light·ed, flood-lit** (flʌdlit) to light with floodlights

flood-mark (flʌdmɑrk) *n.* the highest level reached by a flood

flood tide the incoming or rising tide (opp. EBB TIDE) || a tide at its highest point

flood-water (flʌdwɔ:tər, -wɒtər) *n.* contained water of a flood

floor (flɔr, flour) **1.** *n.* the lower horizontal surface of a room, on which one stands || the bottom of a sea, river, cave, mine, gallery or platform of a bridge etc. || the space for dancing in a restaurant or nightclub || a structure dividing a building horizontally || **level surface** || a minimum level, e.g. of prices (cf. CEILING) || *(shipbuilding)* a timber or metal plate across the keel between the inner and outer bottoms || (in a legislative or debating chamber) the part where members speak from || to go on speaking in a legislative or debating [illegible] **2.** *v.t.* to fit with a floor || to knock down, *to floor an opponent* || to nonplus, reduce to silence for want of a rejoinder or a solution [O.E. *flōr*]

floor-age (flɔrɪdʒ, flourɪdʒ) *n.* floor space

floor-board (flɔrbɔrd, flourbourd) *n.* a fixed board in the floor of a room || a movable board laid in the bottom of a boat

floor-cloth (flɔrklɒθ, flourklɒθ, flɑrklɒθ, flourklɒθ) *n.* (*Br.*) a cloth for washing floors

floor exercise competitive gymnastics event including tumbling, somersaults, handstands, ballet movement

floor-ing (flɔrɪŋ, flourɪŋ) *n.* material for floors || floors, esp. with reference to the material of which they are made || the process of spreading and airing the germinating grain on the floor of a malthouse

floor leader a party representative chosen to control party tactics etc. in a legislative assembly

floor-man (flɔrmæn) *n.* (*wagering*) a bookmaker's agent

floor partner (*securities*) member of a securities dealing firm who holds membership on the trading exchange and is thus entitled to trade at a lower commission rate

floorscape (flɔrskeip) *n.* (*architecture*) overall overhead view of patterns and textures in an area designed for visual appeal, emphasizing space or used to direct traffic flow *Cf* CITYSCAPE, TOWNSCAPE

floor show an entertainment, e.g. in a nightclub, presented informally to customers while they eat or drink

floor-through (flɔrθru:) *n.* an apartment consisting of an entire floor of a building **floor-through** *adj*

floor-walk·er (flɔrwɔkər, flourwɔkər) *n.* (*Am. = Br.* shopwalker) a person employed in a big store to act as overseer and to ensure that customers' requirements are met

flop (flɒp) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **flop·ping** *past* and *past part.* **flopped** *v.i.* to move clumsily, *frogmen flopped about on deck* || to let oneself drop (into a chair, on to a bed, to the ground etc.) in an ungainly way || (of a fish taken out of the water) to make convulsive movements || (of a bird) to flap its wings clumsily || to be a conspicuous failure (e.g. of a novel or play, or of a person) || *v.t.* to throw with a flop || (of a bird) to move (its wings) up and down with a loud flapping sound **2.** *n.* a flopping motion or sound || a failure **3.** *adv.* with a flop, *to fall flop on one's face* **flóp·py** *comp* **flop·pi·er** *superl* **flop·pi·est** *adj* lacking firmness and tending to bob about in a limp way [var. of FLAP]

flop-eared (flɒpɪərd) *adj.* having floppy ears

flop·house (flɒphaus) *n.* (*Am., pop.* *Br., pop* doss house) a common lodging house

floppy disc (*computer*) **1.** flexible magnetic coated plastic (Mylar) disk used for storing data **2.** a protective envelope containing a slot through which a magnetic unit can read or record syn diskette

Flo·ra (flɔrə, flourə) (*Rom. mythol.*) the goddess of flowers and gardens

flo·ra (flɔrə, flourə) *pl.* **flo·ras, flo·rae** (flɔri:, flouri:) *n.* plant life in general, esp. plants of a certain region, environment or period (cf. FAUNA) || a classification of the plants of a region, environment or period [after the goddess FLORA]

flo·ral (flɔrəl, flourəl) *adj.* of flowers, *a floral painting* || like flowers, *floral decorations in stone* || of floras [fr. L. *floralis*, of the goddess FLORA]

Flor·ence (flɔrəns, flɒrəns) (*Ital.* Firenze) a city [illegible] central Italy. Among its magnificent buildings (11th c.), the churches of Santa Croce (1294–1442) and Santa Maria Novella (1278–1360), [illegible] houses one of the world's great art collections. Manufactures: textiles, straw hats, jewelry, porcelain, machinery. University (1924). A Roman town, Florence became capital of a duke- (1250) under the Guelphs. In the 13th and 14th cc. the textile trade and banking made it a thriving commercial center. The Florentine school of painters, which developed here at the end of the 13th c. and in the 14th c., was to be the center of that renewal of Italian art which culminated in the Renaissance of the 15th c. Florence was ruled (1434–1737) by the Medici [illegible] became capital of the grand duchy of Tuscany (1569) and of Italy (1865–70). It was devastated by a flood (1966). Restoration of its art treasures was supported by contributions from all over the world

Flor·en·tine (flɔrəntɪn, flɒrəntɪn, flɔrəntain, flɒrəntain) **1.** *adj.* belonging to Florence in Tuscany (Italy), *Florentine painters* || characteristic of the architecture or art of Florence **2.** *n.* an inhabitant of Florence || the Florentine dialect [fr. L. *Florentinus*]

Flo·res (flɔres), Juan José (1800–64), Ecuadorian revolutionary general and first president (1830–4, 1839–45). He separated (1830) Quito from Gran Colombia and gave it the name of Ecuador, establishing the capital at Quito and promulgating the constitution of 1843

Flo·res (flɔris, flouris) a mountainous island (area 5,511 sq. miles, pop. 900,000) in the Lesser Sunda group, Indonesia. The Flores Sea lies to the north, separating the island from the Celebes

flo·res·cence (flɔres'ns, flourés'ns) *n.* the state or period of being in flower || a bursting into flower **flo·rés·cent** *adj.* [fr. L. *florescere*, to flower]

flo·ret (flɔrɪt, flourɪt) *n.* one of the small individual flowers of a composite flower [fr. O.F. *floret*]

flo·ri·at·ed (flɔri:eitɪd, flouri:eitɪd) *adj.* made in flowerlike patterns, *floriated lace* [fr. L. *flos* (*floris*), flower]

flo·ri·cul·ture (flɔrɪkʌltʃər, flourɪkʌltʃər) *n.* the cultivation of ornamental flowering plants **flo·ri·cul·tur·ist** *n.* [fr. L. *flos* (*floris*), flower]

flor·id (flɔrɪd, florɪd) *adj.* heavily ornate, *florid architecture* || flowery in style || flushed, a *florid complexion* [fr. L. *floridus*, flowery]

Flor·i·da (flɔrɪdə, florɪdə) (*abbr.* Fla) a state (area 58,560 sq. miles, pop. 10,416,000) formed by a low-lying peninsula at the southeastern tip of the U.S.A. Capital: Tallahassee. Chief city: Miami. Agriculture: citrus fruits, sugarcane, tobacco, vegetables, beef cattle. Fisheries. Resources: timber, phosphate (30% world supply). Industries: food processing, pulp and paper, chemicals, aircraft and missiles, tourism. Chief universities: University of Miami (1926) at Coral Gables and University of Florida (1905) at Gainesville. Florida was controlled by Spain (1513–1763), ceded to Britain (1763), returned to Spain (1783), and purchased (1819) by the U.S.A., of which it became (1845) the 27th state

Flo·ri·da·blan·ca (flɔri:ðəblɑŋkə) José Moñino, conde de (1728–1808), Spanish statesman. As chief minister (1776–92) to Charles III, he carried out beneficial economic reforms

Florida Keys an arc of small islands extending southwest from the tip of Florida for over 100 miles: fisheries and sponge fisheries

Florida Strait (or Straits of Florida) a channel (c. 110 miles wide) between the Florida Keys and the northern coast of Cuba, joining the Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic

floridness (flɔrɪdnɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being florid

flo·rif·er·ous (flɔrɪfərəs) *adj.* bearing flowers, esp. bearing flowers profusely [fr. L. *florifer*]

flo·ri·le·gi·um (flɔrɪlɪdʒɪəm, flourɪlɪdʒɪəm) *n.* an anthology [Mod. L. fr. *florilegus*, trans. Gk *an*

flor·in (flɔrɪn, florɪn) *n.* a British coin, originally of silver, worth two shillings || the gulden gold coin first struck (1252) in Florence || (*Eng hist.*) a gold coin, worth about six shillings, of Edward III [F.]

Flo·ri·o (flɔri:ou, flouri:ou), John (c. 1553–1626), English writer and lexicographer, esp. famous for his translation 'The Essayes of Mon-

florist (flɔrɪst, flɒrɪst) *n.* someone who sells flowers || someone who cultivates and

florists' flower a flower produced by crossing,

floss (flɒs, flɔs) *n.* the outside loose pieces of silk of a cocoon, or other waste fibers unable to be spun (*abot.*) corn silk || silk embroidery thread

floss silk [illegible]

floss·y (flɒsɪ, flɒsɪ) *comp.* **floss·i·er** *superl* **floss·i·est** *adj* of or like floss ‖ soft as down

flo·tage, float·age (floutɪdʒ) *n.* the act or state of floating ‖ buoyancy ‖ the part of a ship above the waterline ‖ flotsam ‖ (*Br.*, **floatage**) the [illegible]

flo·ta·tion, float·a·tion (flouteɪʃən) *n.* the act or state of floating ‖ (*mineral*) the separation of mineral particles from a crushed ore by stirring with a heavy oil, the separation being due to large differences of surface tension [FLOAT v.]

flo·til·la (floutɪlə) *n.* a small fleet ‖ a fleet of small vessels [Span.]

flot·sam (flɒtsəm) *n.* the wreckage of a ship or its cargo found floating on the sea (cf. JETSAM) ‖ [illegible] little value [fr. A.F. *floteson*]

flounce (flauns) **1.** *n.* a brusque, self-conscious movement of the body, usually expressing petulance or high rage, sometimes merely to attract attention **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **flounc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **flounced** to go with such movements ‖ (of a horse) to plunge, make struggling movements [etym. doubtful]

flounce **1.** *n.* a strip of cloth or lace gathered and sewn (e.g. on a woman's skirt) by the upper edge only **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **flounc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **flounced** to trim or adorn with a flounce or flounces [earlier *frounce* fr. O.F. *fronce*, fold]

floun·der (flaundər) *n. Pleuronectes flesus*, a small, edible flatfish ‖ any of various flatfish, esp. of fam. *Pleuronectidae* and fam. *Bothidae* [A.F. *floundre*, a kind of fish]

flounder *v.i.* to struggle, stumble about (in mud etc.) ‖ to do things badly, blunder [etym. doubtful]

flour (flauər) **1.** *n.* a finely ground and sieved wheat meal ‖ the ground meal of rye, barley or other cereals ‖ the ground meal of other food products, e.g. potato or cassava ‖ any fine, soft powder **2.** *v.t.* to make into flour ‖ to sprinkle with flour, *to flour pastry* [FLOWER, original [illegible]]

flour·ish (flʌrɪʃ, flaurɪʃ) **1.** *v.i.* to grow well ‖ to succeed, do well, *he is flourishing in his new job* ‖ (used to indicate a person's date or a main period of literary or artistic activity) to live, work, be in its developed stage, *he flourished in the early 18th c., Impressionism flourished in the late 19th c.* ‖ *v.t.* to display ostentatiously ‖ to cause to move with a sweeping, wavelike motion **2.** *n.* a calculated showiness of manner ‖ an ostentatious gesture, a waving (of hands, handkerchiefs) or brandishing (of a weapon or the fist) ‖ a curving, decorative stroke of the pen around a letter or word in calligraphy ‖ (*mus.*) a showy passage, impromptu addition etc. ‖ a fanfare [fr. O.F. *florir* (*floriss-*)]

flour·y (flauərɪ) *comp.* **flour·i·er** *superl* **flour·i·est** (of potatoes) tending to break up into light particles when cooked

flout (flaut) *v.t.* to treat with contempt, set aside brazenly, *to flout someone's orders, flout tradition* ‖ *v.i.* (with 'at') to mock, jeer [etym. doubtful]

flow (flou) **1.** *v.i.* (of matter, esp. fluids) to move with a continuous change in shape, as a result of the constituent particles of a substance ‖ to move like a stream contained by banks, *crowds flowed down the avenue* ‖ (of a liquid, or something that behaves comparably, e.g. grain) to run or spread freely, *the wine flowed over the* [illegible] spilled, esp. in violence ‖ (of the tide) to rise (cf. EBB) ‖ to run smoothly and effortlessly, *talk flowed freely* ‖ (of hair, draperies etc.) to hang with graceful freedom ‖ to be dispensed abundantly, *from the spring flowed* [illegible] **2.** *n.* the act of flowing ‖ the rate [illegible] ‖ talk etc., *the flow of production* **flow·age** [illegible]

flow chart a diagram or chart analyzing the workshop or plant ‖ (*computer*) representation of a program or algorithm, esp. in commercial data processing

flow·er (flauər) **1.** *n.* a flowering plant ‖ its blossom only ‖ (*bot.*) the part of a sporophyte of a higher plant bearing sporophylls which is capable of reproduction, esp. when it bears a perianth differentiated into a calyx and corolla, an androecium and a gynoecium ‖ (*pl., chem.*) the powdery substance left after sublimation, *flowers of sulfur* ‖ (*pl.*) the scum on wine etc. formed by fermentation ‖ (*pl.*) rhetorical ornament, *flowers of speech* ‖ a printer's ornament, fleuron ‖ (*rhet.*) the choicest part or specimen, *the flower of the country's youth* **in flower** blooming **2.** *v.i.* to blossom, produce flowers ‖ (*rhet.*) to develop and flourish ‖ *v.t.* to bring into flower ‖ to decorate with flowers or a floral design **flow·er·er** (flauərər) *n.* a flowering plant with respect to its time or manner of flowering, *a late flowerer* **flow·er·et** (flauərɪt) *n.* a floret [M.E. *flour, flur* fr. O.F.]

flower child a hippie of the 1960s, esp. one carrying, wearing, or offering a flower expressing love of peace, beauty, etc. **flower people** *n. pl.* **flower power** *n.*

flower girl (esp. *Br.*) a woman or girl who sells flowers in the street ‖ a little girl who carries flowers at a wedding

flower head (*bot.*) a capitulum

flow·er·i·ly (flauərɪlɪ) *adv.* in a flowery manner

flow·er·i·ness (flauərɪnɪs) *n.* (esp. of language) the state or quality of being flowery

flower piece a painting of flowers ‖ a flower arrangement

flower·pot (flauərpɒt) *n.* [illegible] ing plants, usually of unglazed earthenware

flow·er·y (flauərɪ) *adj.* ornate in style or language ‖ given to using ornate language ‖ full of flowers, *flowery meadows*

flowing sheet (*sailing*) a sheet with the leeclews eased off when the wind is nearly across [illegible]

flown *past. part.* of FLY

flow sheet a flow chart

flow soldering method of soldering printed circuits by immersing board into a wave of molten solder to attain precise depths **syn** wave soldering

fluence [illegible] ment of particle flux in terms of particles per sq cm in a time period

flu, flue (flu:) *n.* (*pop.*) influenza

fluc·tu·ate (flʌktʃu:eɪt) *pres. part* **fluc·tu·at·ing** [illegible] *past* and *past part* **fluctuated** [illegible] constantly, esp. between opposites ‖ to show irregular variation *a fluctuating market* **fluc·tu·a·tion** [illegible]

flue (flu:) *n.* down or fluff, *cotton flue* [etym. [illegible]]

flue *n.* a type of fishing net, esp. a dragnet [M.E.]

flue *n.* a pipe or vent for carrying off smoke, gases, etc. to the outside air ‖ (*engin.*) a channel for conveying a current of hot or cold air for heating, air conditioning etc. [origin unknown]

flu·en·cy (flu:ənsɪ) *n.* the quality of being fluent [fr. L. *fluentia*]

flu·ent (flu:ənt) [illegible] command of speaking in public, writing, using a foreign tongue etc. [fr. L. *fluere*, to flow]

flue·pipe [illegible] pressure impinging on a fixed edge (cf. REED)

flue stop an organ stop consisting of flue pipes

fluff (flʌf) **1.** *n.* soft down worn off blankets etc. ‖ any soft downy mass of feathers, fur, hair etc. ‖ (*pop.*) a stumble in a speech or misplay in a game **2.** *v.t.* to shake so as to make plump, *to fluff a pillow* ‖ to shake out into a fluffy mass ‖ (*pop.*) to make an error in (spoken lines in a play) or misplay (a shot) in a game ‖ to smooth and whiten (the flesh side of leather) ‖ *v.i.* to [illegible] fluffiness **syn.** [illegible]

fluff·i·er *superl* **fluff·i·est** *adj.* of or like fluff [illegible]

flu·id (flu:ɪd) **1.** *n.* a substance (e.g. a liquid or gas) that under the influence of small forces flows and is capable of assuming the shape of its container (cf. SOLID, "KINETIC THEORY") **2.** *adj.* able to flow ‖ able or likely to change, *his opinions are fluid, a fluid situation* [F. *fluide*]

fluid dram a unit of liquid capacity equal to 1/8 fluid ounce (in U.S. measures = 0.225 cu. in., in Br. measures = 0.2167 cu. in.)

fluid drive the power coupling for a car etc., operating on a hydraulic turbine system: one set of turbine blades (impellers), driven in oil and connected to the flywheel of the engine, turns another set of turbine blades (runners) attached to the transmission gears

flu·id·ex·tract (flu:ɪdɛkstrækt) *n.* (*pharm.*) an alcoholic solution of a vegetable drug, one cubic centimeter of which corresponds in active ingredients to one gram of the dry drug

flu·id·ics (flu:ɪdɪks) *n.* the technology concerned with the use of the flow of fluids to accomplish sensing, computation, amplification and control functions [FLUID]

flu·id·i·fy (flu:ɪdɪfaɪ) *pres. part.* **flu·id·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **flu·id·i·fied** *v.t.* to make fluid ‖ *v.i.* to become fluid

flu·id·i·ty (flu:ɪdɪtɪ:) *n.* the state or quality of being fluid

fluid mechanics the mechanics of the properties of gases and liquids

fluid ounce a unit of liquid capacity equal to 1/16 pint (1.8047 cu. ins) in U.S. measures and to 1/20 imperial pint (1.7339 cu. ins) in Br. measures

fluke (flu:k) *n.* the triangular plate on the arm of an anchor which buries itself fast in the ground ‖ the barb or barbed head of a harpoon, arrow or lance ‖ (*pl.*) the lobe of a whale's tail [perh. FLUKE, flatfish]

fluke *n.* a flatworm of class *Trematoda*, having a complicated life cycle in which the larvae are parasitic on invertebrates and the adults on vertebrates (*LIVER FLUKE) ‖ a flatfish, esp. a flounder [O.E. *flōc*]

fluke **1.** *n.* a stroke of luck, an accidentally successful or lucky stroke, esp. at billiards **2.** *v. pres. part.* **fluk·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fluked** *v.t.* to make a fluke, esp. at billiards ‖ *v.t.* to get by a fluke, *he fluked his way into the championship* [origin unknown]

fluk·i·cide (flu:kɪsaɪd) *n.* a substance that kills flukes

fluk·y, fluk·ey (flu:kɪ:) *comp.* **fluk·i·er** *superl.* **fluk·i·est** *adj.* infested with flukes

fluk·y (flu:kɪ:) *comp.* **fluk·i·er** *superl.* **fluk·i·est** *adj.* lucky, done or won by luck ‖ (of a breeze) light and veering often

flume (flu:m) **1.** *n.* a sloped artificial channel made to convey water over some distance for irrigation, or to a mill or ore-washing plant etc., or to transport logs, etc. ‖ a gorge containing a stream **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **flum·ing** *past* and *past part.* **flumed** to convey (water or logs etc.) down a flume [M.E. *flum, flun* fr. O.F.]

flum·mer·y (flʌmərɪ:) *pl.* **flum·mer·ies** *n.* hocus-pocus, humbug ‖ empty compliments ‖ any of various desserts made of milk, flour, eggs etc. [Welsh *llymru*, a kind of food]

flum·mox (flʌməks) *v.t.* (*pop.*) to baffle, disconcert, perplex [origin unknown]

flung *past* and *past part.* of FLING

flunk (flʌŋk) *v.t.* (*pop.*) to fail (esp. an examination) ‖ (*pop.*) to fail (someone) in an examination **to flunk out** (*pop.*) to be dismissed, esp. from college, for failure [perh. rel. to FUNK]

flun·key, flun·ky (flʌŋkɪ:) *pl.* **flun·keys, flun·kies,** *n.* a liveried servant, footman ‖ a toady ‖ a subordinate [etym. doubtful]

flu·o·cin·o·lone acetonide ($C_{24}H_{30}F_2O_6$) (flu:ousɪnoulouən) *n.* (*pharm.*) anti-inflammatory, anti-itching salve; marketed as Synalor

fluo·cin·o·nide ($C_{26}H_{32}F_2O_6$) (flu:ousɪnounaɪd) *n.* (*pharm.*) glue corticosteroid anti-inflammatory, anti-itching, vasconstrictor drug; mar[illegible] [des F.]

flu·o·ra·cet·a·mide (fluərəsɛtəmaɪd) *n.* (*chem.*) fluoracetic acid, a pesticide used in Great Britain

fluo·resce (flures, flɔres, flourés) *pres. part.* **fluo·resc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fluo·resced** *v.t.* to show fluorescence

fluorescein (flu:ərɛsɪ:n, flɔrɛsɪ:n, flourɛsɪ:n) *n.* a yellowish-red crystalline dye, $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$, that is widely used as an indicator or tracer since it gives a green fluorescence under ultraviolet light, even in extreme dilution. It is also an intermediate for the synthesis of other dyes [illegible]

flu·o·res·cein (fluərɛsɪ:n) *n.* (*med.*) fluorescent fluorene dye used intravenously to gauge circulation and lesions in retina, optic nerve, iris, and choroid

fluo·rescence (flʊəˈres·ns, flɔːˈres·ns, flɒˈres·ns, flʊˈres·ns) *n.* (*phys.*) a luminescence which may or may not persist after removal of the excitation but whose decay does not depend on temperature (cf. PHOSPHORESCENCE) ‖ the property of emitting such radiation ‖ the radiation so emitted often in the visible region **fluo·rés·cent** *adj.* [FLUORSPAR after *opalescence*]

fluorescent lamp a tubular glass electric lamp containing mercury vapor and equipped with an electron gun and anode, whose inner surface is coated with fluorescent substances. These give off visible light when subjected to ultraviolet radiation, produced when the mercury vapor is bombarded by a stream of electrons

fluorescent microscope an ultraviolet microscope

fluor·i·date (flʊərɪdeɪt, flɔrɪdeɪt, flɒrɪdeɪt, flʊrɪdeɪt) *pres. part.* **fluor·i·dat·ing** *past* and *past part* **fluor·i·dat·ed** *v.t.* to subject to fluoridation [back-formation fr. FLUORIDATION]

fluor·i·da·tion (flʊərɪdeɪʃən, flɔrɪdeɪʃən, flɒrɪdeɪʃən, flʊrɪdeɪʃən) *n.* the addition of fluorides to drinking water) so as to combat tooth decay [FLUORIDE]

fluo·ride (flʊəraɪd, flɔraɪd, flɒraɪd, flʊraɪd) *n.* a binary compound of fluorine ‖ a salt or ester of hydrofluoric acid [fr. Mod. L. *fluor*, mineral of group incl. fluorspar]

fluo·ri·dize (flʊərɪdaɪz, flɔrɪdaɪz, flɒrɪdaɪz, flʊrɪdaɪz) *n.* compound of fluorine used as liquid repellant textile finish or to prevent dental caries **fluoridize** *v.*

fluo·rine (flʊəriːn, flɔriːn, flɒriːn, flʊriːn) *n.* a nonmetallic toxic monovalent element of the halogen group (symbol **F**, at. no. 9, at. mass 18.9984) It is normally a yellowish gas. It is highly reactive and a most powerful oxidizing agent [F. fr. Mod. L. *fluor*, mineral of group incl. fluorspar]

fluo·rite (flʊəraɪt, flɔraɪt, flɒraɪt, flʊraɪt) *n.* fluorspar [Ital.]

fluo·ro·car·bon (flʊərəʊkɑːbən, flɔrəʊkɑːbən, flɒrəʊkɑːbən, flʊrəʊkɑːbən) *n.* a gas used as a propellant in aerosols, thought to be modifying the ozone layer in the stratosphere, thereby allowing more harmful solar radiation to reach the earth's surface

fluo·ro·plas·tic (flʊərəplæstɪk, flɔrəplæstɪk, flɒrəplæstɪk, flʊrəplæstɪk) *n.* any of various fluorine plastics suitable for molding or coating

fluo·ro·sis (flʊˈrəʊsɪs, flɔˈrəʊsɪs, flɒˈrəʊsɪs, flʊˈrəʊsɪs) *n.* an abnormal condition produced by a greatly excessive intake of fluorine, e.g. spotting of tooth enamel through excessive fluorine in drinking water [Mod. L.]

fluo·ro·u·ra·cil (flʊərəʊjʊərəsɪl, flɔrəʊjʊərəsɪl, flɒrəʊjʊərəsɪl, flʊrəʊjʊərəsɪl) *n.* (*pharm.*) a fluorine pyramidine drug used in cancer chemotherapy; marketed as Etudex

fluo·r·spar (flʊːərspɑr, flɔːrspɑr, flɒːrspɑr, flʊːrspɑr) *n.* native calcium fluoride, occurring in cubic crystals which are either colorless or colored by impurities. It is a source of fluorine compounds [fr. L. *fluor*, flux + SPAR (mineral)]

flur·ry (flʌriː, flʌri) **1.** *pl.* **flur·ries** *n.* a sharp sudden gust of wind ‖ a sudden gusty shower of rain or snow ‖ a fit of nervous excitement, *a flurry of alarm* ‖ the struggles of a dying whale **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **flur·ry·ing** *past* and *past part.* **flur·ried** to fluster, esp. by causing to hasten, divide attention, etc. [imit.]

flush (flʌʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to startle (a game bird) and cause it to fly up ‖ *v.i.* (of a game bird) to start up suddenly, fly up **2.** *n.* a number of game birds flushed at once [perh. imit.]

flush 1. *v.i.* to blush ‖ to flow and spread suddenly and freely, *the blood flushed into his cheeks* ‖ to glow suddenly red, e.g. with reflected sunset ‖ *v.t.* to cause (water etc.) to flow ‖ to cleanse by sending a rush of water over or through ‖ to redden, inflame, *anger flushed his cheeks* ‖ to cause a rush of emotion in, *flushed with pride* ‖ to make level, *to flush brickwork by pointing* **2.** *n.* a sudden flow (esp. of water or blood) ‖ a rush of emotion ‖ a feverish rush of heat ‖ (*rhet.*) a state of fresh and confident vigor, *the first rush of youth* ‖ a fresh growth of grass or leaves etc. **3.** *adj.* (of a river) in flood (*pop.*) affluent ‖ level with adjoining surfaces, *doors flush with the walls* ‖ immediately adjacent and in line, *are the edges flush?* ‖ (*printing*) level with the left edge of the printed matter of the page, not indented **4.** *adv.* so as to be level, *plaster flush to the window* ‖ so as to be adjacent and in line [etym. doubtful]

flush *n.* (*card games*) a hand or run of cards belonging to one suit [prob. fr. L. *flux-*, *fluxus* 'flow']

Flush·ing (flʌʃɪŋ, -sɪŋ, -zɪŋ, -ʒɪŋ) a port (pop. 29,250) at the mouth of the W Scheldt, on the island of Walcheren, S.W. Netherlands. Industries: shipbuilding, petrochemicals

flus·ter (flʌstər) **1.** *v.t.* to make nervous, agitate and confuse ‖ *v.i.* to be in such a state **2.** *n.* a state of nervous agitation, confusion, or excitement [fr. Scand.]

flute (fluːt) **1.** *n.* a woodwind instrument consisting of a hollow wooden (sometimes metal) cylinder, played by blowing through a lateral blowhole and stopping other holes with fingers or keys. It has a range of three octaves upwards from middle C ‖ an organ stop of flutelike quality ‖ (*archit.*) a long vertical rounded groove in a column, esp. in classical orders ‖ a similar groove cut into the walls of a pot, glass etc. or fashioned in cloth **2.** *v. pres. part* **flut·ing** *past* and *past part* **flut·ed** *v.t.* to play on a flute ‖ *v.t.* to utter in a soft, clear, high-pitched voice ‖ to form rounded grooves in (a pillar, pot etc.) **flut·ing** a decoration of flutes **flut·ist** *n.* a flute player [M.E. *floute, flaute* fr. O.F.]

flut·ter (flʌtər) **1.** *v.i.* to flap the wings in a short flight, *to flutter to the ground* or without flying at all ‖ to flit, *butterflies fluttered over the cabbages* ‖ to wave with flapping motion, *the curtain fluttered in the wind* ‖ to vibrate or beat irregularly, *his pulse fluttered feebly* ‖ to tremble, to be thrown into confusion or uncertainty *v.t.* to flap (the wings) in a short flight or without flying ‖ to cause to wave with flapping motion ‖ to make agitated little movements with (a fan) ‖ to throw into a state of agitation or confusion **2.** *n.* a quick irregular movement, *the flutter of an eyelid* ‖ an irregular pulse or vibration ‖ a state of agitated excitement ‖ an effect of surprise causing comment or stir, *his speech made quite a flutter* ‖ the rapid alternate beating of the legs in swimming the crawl and backstroke ‖ (*Br., pop.*) a mild gamble ‖ rapid changes in pitch on a recording, due to variations in speed ‖ (*med.*) an abnormal cardiac vibration ‖ (*aeron.*) an abnormal oscillation or up-and-down movement in a wing or tail, occurring at a critical speed [O.E. *flotorian*, to float about]

flut·y (flʊtiː) *comp.* **flut·i·er** *superl.* **flut·i·est** *adj.* flutelike in sound, sweet and soft but clear

flu·vi·al (flʊːviːəl) *adj.* of, caused by, found in or relating to rivers [F.]

flu·vi·a·tile (flʊːviːətaɪl) *adj.* fluvial [F.]

flux (flʌks) **1.** *n.* the act of flowing ‖ the condition of continuously changing ‖ a substance added to another in order to give a lower melting point and promote fusion, or (as in soldering) to remove a film of oxide ‖ (*phys.*) the rate of transfer of energy (e.g. light) or matter (e.g. a liquid) across a given surface area **2.** *v.t.* to make more fusible by adding a flux to ‖ to cause to flow or melt ‖ *v.i.* to become fluid, melt ‖ to fuse [F.]

flux·ion (flʌkʃən) *n.* (*hist., math.*) the rate of change of a variable [F.]

Fly (flaɪ) the longest river (800 miles long, navigable for 500) of New Guinea, flowing from the mountains through S. Papua and New Guinea and forming part of the territory's western frontier

fly (flaɪ) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **fly·ing** *past* **flew** (fluː) *past part.* **flown** (floʊn) *v.t.* to move through the air by means of wings, jets, propellers etc. ‖ to travel by air ‖ (of bullets etc.) to be impelled through the air ‖ (of kites, flags etc.) to float or wave in the air ‖ to operate an aircraft, *he has flown for years* ‖ to rush, *to fly out of the room, to fly into a temper* ‖ (*pop.*) to hasten away ‖ (of time) to pass quickly ‖ (of money) to be quickly spent ‖ to run away, flee ‖ (*baseball, past* and *past part.* **flied**) to hit a fly ‖ (*hawking*, with 'at') to hunt with a hawk ‖ *v.t.* to cause to float or move through the air, *to fly kites* ‖ to hoist (a flag) or keep (a flag) hoisted ‖ to operate (an aircraft) ‖ to pass over in an aircraft, *to fly the Atlantic* ‖ to transport in an aircraft ‖ to flee from, *to fly the country* (*theater, past* and *past part.* **flied**) to raise (scenery) from the stage to the flies ‖ (*hawking*) to send (a hawk) up after game **to fly a kite** (*Br.*) to make a proposal or gesture intended to test how things stand, e.g. before making a commitment **to fly at** to attack violently **to fly high** to be ambitious **to fly in the face of** to defy or insult in a way that shows disdain or defiance **to let fly at** to attack with words in a burst of anger **2.** *pl* **flies** *n.* the act of flying or the course or distance flown, *a long fly* ‖ the flap covering the fastening up the front of trousers (*pl.*, *Br.*) the [illegible] tent ‖ the part of a flag farthest from the staff ‖ the breadth of a flag extended ‖ the flyleaf of a book ‖ (*pl., theater*) the space over the stage for storing and operating scenery, lights etc. ‖ (*baseball*) a fly ball ‖ (*football*) forward pass tactic in which the receiver moves directly past the line of scrimmage ‖ a device for regulating speed in clockwork etc. ‖ a flywheel ‖ (*Br., hist.*) a covered one-horse carriage **on the fly** (*pop.*) [illegible] **to catch a ball on the fly** [O.E. *flēogan*]

fly *comp.* **fli·er** *superl.* **fli·est** *adj.* (*Br., pop.*) alert and astute, and up quick to see financial advantage [origin unknown]

fly *pl.* **flies** *n.* almost any dipteran insect, esp the housefly ‖ (*angling*) a hook dressed with feathers, used as bait ‖ (*bot.*) any of several plant diseases caused by minute insects or the insects collectively which cause the disease ‖ (*printing*) a vibrating frame with fingerlike attachments for taking printed sheets from a power press **a fly in the ointment** some minor difficulty spoiling or standing in the way of a plan or undertaking [O.E. *flēoge, flyge*]

fly agaric *Amanita muscaria.* a poisonous mushroom

fly-a-way (flaɪəweɪ) *adj.* (of clothing) cut full, loose ‖ (of persons) flighty, unreliable ‖ (of aircraft for sale) ready to fly, *what is the flyaway price?*

fly-a-way (flaɪəweɪ) *n.* (*gymnastics*) horizontal-bar dismount method with a backward somersault

fly·back (flaɪbæk) *n.* (*television*) the return of a cathode ray beam between the tracings of two images

fly ball (*baseball*) a ball which is hit high enough off the ground to be caught (cf. GROUNDER)

fly·belt (flaɪbelt) *n.* an area infested with the tsetse fly

fly·blow (flaɪbloʊ) *n.* the egg or young larva deposited by a blowfly **fly·blown** *adj* containing eggs or larvae of blowflies, *flyblown meat* ‖ dirty and shabby, a *flyblown hotel* ‖ soiled, a *flyblown reputation*

fly-by-night (flaɪbaɪnaɪt) **1.** *adj.* inadequately financed, not credit-worthy, *a fly-by-night company* **2.** *n.* someone who flees his creditors

fly-catch·er (flaɪkætʃər) *n.* any of several passerine birds of the Old World order *Muscicapidae* and the New World order *Tyrannidae*. The bill is short, strong and slightly hooked, with bristles on the broad, flat, lower portion ‖ an insect-eating plant of genus *Drosophyllum*

fly-cruise (flaɪkruːs) *n.* vacation cruise package in which participants fly to the port of embarkation

flyer *FLIER

fly-fish·ing (flaɪfɪʃɪŋ) *n.* the sport of casting for fish with artificial flies

fly half (*rugby*) standoff half

fly·ing (flaɪɪŋ) *adj.* that flies or can fly ‖ moving through the air with wings or as if with wings ‖ hanging loose, streaming, *a flying sail* ‖ very brief, *a flying visit* ‖ temporary, *a flying bridge* ‖ designed for or capable of rapid movement, *police flying squad* ‖ of or designed for aircraft or airmen, *a flying suit*

flying boat a seaplane in which the fuselage is adapted to serve as a float

flying bomb a pilotless jet-propelled aircraft with an explosive warhead. An early type, the V.1, was used by the Germans in the 2nd world war to bombard England

flying buttress (*archit.*) an elegant buttress arched out from a wall, used esp. in Gothic architecture to carry roof pressure outwards and downwards

flying crane a crane-equipped cargo-handling helicopter

Flying Dutchman a phantom ship of ill omen alleged to appear to sailors in the waters surrounding the Cape of Good Hope

flying fish any of several fishes of fam. *Exocoetidae*. They have large pectoral fins like parachutes which enable them to glide in the air for short flights after they have thrust themselves from the water. Flying fish are found mainly in tropical or warm seas

flying fox any of several large fruit-eating bats, suborder *Megachiroptera*, of the southern hemisphere. They have [illegible] and can glide up to 50 ft

flying gurnard [illegible] *Dactylopteridae*, which have large pectoral fins enabling them to make short gliding flights above the water

flying jib a light triangular sail set before the
flying lemur either of two cat-sized, arboreal, nocturnal mammals, *Cynocephalus volans* of the E. Indies and *C. philippinensis* of the Philippines, having folds of skin from neck to tail on each side which act like a parachute, so that they can make long, gliding leaps
flying mare a throw in which a wrestler seizes his opponent's wrist, turns around, and throws him over his back
flying officer an officer in the British Royal Air Force ranking below a flight lieutenant and above a pilot officer
flying phalanger a phalanger native to Australia, esp. of the genera *Petaurus* and *Acrobates*. They have a patagium
flying pickets (British) mobile groups of strikers whose intent is to block deliveries of parts to plants that are being struck
flying saucer any of several large saucer-shaped flying objects which many people claim to have observed in the sky
flying squad (*Br.*) a detachment of motorized police, on a radio network, with a headquar-
flying squirrel any of several squirrels having folds of skin between the fore and hind legs which enable them to take gliding leaps
flying start a start of a race in which the starting post is passed at full speed ‖ a very good
Flying Tigers volunteer group of U.S. pilots to fight for the Chinese, especially in defense of the Burma road, during the 2nd world war
fly·leaf (flaɪli:f) *pl* **fly·leaves** (flaɪli:vz) *n.* a blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book ‖ a blank sheet in a circular, program etc
fly nut a butterfly nut
fly·o·ver (flaɪouvər) *n.* (*Am.* *Br* flypast) a formation flight by aircraft at low altitude over spectators (*Br.*) an overpass
fly·pa·per (flaɪpeɪpər) *n.* paper coated with a sticky or poisonous substance for hanging up in
fly·past (flaɪpæst, flaɪpɑst) *n.* (*Br.*) a flyover
fly·sheet a loose circular, handbill ‖ (*Br.*) the fly (outer canvas) of a double-topped tent
fly·speck (flaɪspek) **1.** *n.* a spot of excrement made by a fly ‖ a small dirty mark **2.** *v.t.* to mark with flyspecks
fly·swat·ter (flaɪswɒtər) *n.* a flat piece of wire mesh or rubber mounted on a handle, for killing
fly·way (flaɪweɪ) *n.* an air route followed by mi-
fly·weight (flaɪweɪt) *n.* a professional or amateur boxer whose weight does not exceed 112 lbs ‖ a professional or amateur weightlifter whose weight does not exceed 114.5 lbs
fly·wheel (flaɪhwi:l, flaɪwi:l) *n.* a solid heavy disk mounted on a shaft, serving to offset fluc-
ery by its inertia, esp. on an engine crankshaft, where it counteracts torque and carries the engine over dead center
FNMA 1. *abbr.* Federal National Mortgage Association, which issues bonds (Fannie Mae's) to the public to finance mortgages provided to farmers **2.** the bonds
f-num·ber (ɛfnʌmbər) *n.* (*photog.*) the number obtained by dividing the focal length of a lens by its effective diameter. It is usually written after the symbol f:, and gives the relative aperture of the camera lens. The lower the f-number, the brighter the image and the shorter
foal (foul) **1.** *n.* the young of a horse, donkey or
year of age in or with **foal** (of a horse etc.)
give birth to a foal [O.E. *fola*]
foam·y (fóumi:) *comp* **foam·i·er** *superl* **foam·i·est** *adj.* consisting of foam or like foam ‖ covered with foam
fob (fɒb) *n.* a small pocket in the trouser waist for a watch ‖ a fob chain or ribbon ‖ a small ornament worn at the end of a fob chain or ribbon [origin unknown]
fob *pres. part.* **fob·bing** *past* and *past part.* **fob·bed** *v.t.* (with 'off') to pass (something) off as better than it is, or genuine when it is false ‖ to talk or otherwise fool (someone) into accepting an imitation as genuine or an inferior article as having quality ‖ to put (someone) off by guile, *he fobbed her off with vague promises* [etym. dead ‹ fub]
f.o.b. 'FREE ON BOARD
fob chain the short chain or ribbon worn dangling from a pocket watch
FOBS (*mil.*) (*acronym*) fractional orbital bombardment system
fo·cal (fóuk'l) *adj.* of, pertaining to or situated at a focus [fr. Mod. L. *focalis*]
focal infection a chronic or persistent infection of a region or organ of the body, e.g. a tooth or tonsil, which may cause disease elsewhere in the body
fo·cal·i·za·tion (fouk'lɪzeɪʃən) *n.* a focalizing or being focalized
fo·cal·ize (fóuk'laɪz) *pres. part.* **fo·cal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fo·cal·ized** *v.t.* to focus ‖ (*med.*) to limit (an infection) to one small area ‖ *v.i.* to become adjusted to a focus ‖ (*med.*, of an infection) to become limited to one small area
focal length the distance between the principal focus and the optical center of a lens, mirror etc
focal plane a plane perpendicular to the axis of a lens system, containing one of the principal foci
focal-plane shutter (*photog.*) a camera shutter that is essentially a screen with an aperture (usually adjustable) that moves across the film near the focal plane for very short exposures
Foch (fɒʃ), Ferdinand (1851–1929), French marshal. He directed the Battle of the Somme (1916) and was Allied supreme commander (1918) of the victorious armies in the 1st world war
fo·co (foukou) *n.* a focal center of guerrilla power
fo'c'sle 'FORECASTLE
fo·cus (foukəs) **1.** *pl.* **fo·cus·es, fo·ci** (fousaɪ) *n.* (*phys.*) a point to which waves from a distant source converge, or from which they appear to diverge, after reflection or refraction ‖ focal length ‖ adjustment for, or the condition of, distinct vision or sharpness ‖ (*math.*) one of the two fixed points to which any point on a curve has a definite distance relationship ‖ a center of interest, importance etc. ‖ (*seismology*) the point of origin of an earthquake ‖ (*med.*) the part of the body where a disease is centered **2.** *v. pres. part* **fo·cus·ing, fo·cus·sing** *past* and *past part.* **fo·cused, fo·cussed** *v.t.* to cause to converge to a focus ‖ to adjust (a mirror, lens etc.) so that waves from each point of an extended source converge to a point image ‖ to concentrate and direct (the attention etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to come to a focus
focused beam 'PENCIL BEAM
focused interview an interview pertaining to a specific event, e.g., a riot, common to the expe-
fod·der (fɒdər) **1.** *n.* dried food (hay, straw etc.) for cattle, sheep, horses etc **2.** *v.t.* to feed with fodder [O.E. *fodor*]
foe (fou) *n.* (*rhet.*) an enemy, adversary [O.E.
foehn, fohn (fɔ:n) *n.* a warm dry wind characteristic of the valleys of the European Alps [G.]
foetal 'FETAL
foetal circulation 'FETAL CIRCULATION
foetalization 'NEOTENY
foetation 'FETATION
foetus 'FETUS
fog (fɒg) **1.** *n.* water vapor condensed on fine suspended particles, forming a dense opaque cloud at or just above the earth's surface (*Br.*, *meteor.*) the condition of the atmosphere when visibility is less than 1,100 yds (*photog.*) cloudiness or opaqueness obscuring a film or print **in a fog** bewildered, mentally at a loss **2.** *v. pres. part* **fog·ging** *past* and *past part.*
confuse or perplex (the mind) to cause (a matter for thought) to be obscure for lack of clear presentation ‖ (*photog.*) to cause (a film or print) to become cloudy, esp. through being exposed to stray light ‖ *v.i.* (often with 'up') to become covered or obscured by fog or as if by fog ‖ (*photog.*) to become cloudy, esp. through being exposed to stray light [etym. doubtful]
fog *n.* a second growth of grass, aftermath [origin unknown]
fog·broom (fɒgbru:m) *n.* fog disperser
fogey *OLD FOGY
Fog·gia (fɔddʒa) a city (pop. 153,300), market and rail center in N. Apulia, S. Italy
fog·gi·ly (fɒgili:) *adv.* in a foggy manner
fog·gi·ness (fɒgi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being foggy
fog·gy (fɒgi:) *comp.* **fog·gi·er** *superl.* **fog·gi·est** *adj.* misty, thick with fog, *a foggy morning* ‖ (*photog.*) fogged ‖ muddled, indistinct, *a foggy memory* [prob. fr. FOG, second growth of grass]
Foggy Bottom U.S. Department of State (used pejoratively)
fog·horn (fɒghɔrn) *n.* a device for sounding deep warning blasts to ships in fog
fog lamp a fog light
fog light a low-set vehicle headlight (usually yellow) designed to penetrate fog
fogy *OLD FOGY
fohn 'FOEHN
foi·ble (fɔɪb'l) *n.* an odd feature or mild failing in a person's character ‖ a fad ‖ (*fencing*) the weaker part of a sword blade, between the middle and the point (cf. FORTE) [F. *foible, faible*, weak]
foie gras (fwɑgrɑ) *n.* the fatted liver of a goose prepared as a pâte [F.]
foil (fɔɪl) **1.** *n.* a leaf or very thin sheet of metal, such as is used to protect packaged cigarettes or food against moisture ‖ a thin metallic coat, e.g. of silver, tin or tin amalgam, used as a mirror backing ‖ a thin polished leaf of metal, sometimes colored, placed under paste or inferior stones or clear enamels to increase brilliancy ‖ (*archit.*) a rounded leaf-shaped segment between cusps, esp. in Gothic window tracery etc. ‖ something that sets off or enhances something else, esp. a character in a play or novel who serves to bring out the qualities of another **2.** *v.t.* to back or cover with foil ‖ (*archit.*) to decorate with foils [O. F. *foil, foille*]
foil *n.* (*fencing*) a light, thin, blunt-edged sword with a button on its point to prevent injury [etym. doubtful]
foil *v.t.* to frustrate (efforts etc.) or wreck (schemes etc.), by countering with guile ‖ to thwart (a person) in his designs ‖ (of animals) to cross over or run back on (their scent or trail) so as to throw off pursuit [fr. O.F. *fuler, foler, fouler*, to full cloth, trample]
foist (fɔɪst) *v.t.* to get rid of (something) by fraud or deception, *to foist inferior goods on a customer* [prob. fr. Du. dial. *vuisten*, to take in the hand]
Foix (fwæ) a former countship of S. France in the lower Pyrenees, forming most of modern Ariege. Its hills and valleys support mixed farming. Historic capital: Foix. A countship from the 11th c., it gained, by marriages, Béarn and Navarre, but passed to the Bourbons (1548) by marriage and was attached to the crown (1607)
Fo·kine (foukɪ:n), Michel (1880–1942), Russian dancer and choreographer. He worked in St Petersburg and Paris with Diaghilev and after 1925 in the U.S.A. He created the modern ballet. His compositions include 'les Sylphides', 'Scheherazade', 'Firebird', 'le Spectre de la rose,' 'Petrouchka'
Fok·ker (fɒkər), Anthony Herman Gerard (1890–1939), Dutch-U.S. designer and manufacturer of aircraft for military and commercial use
fo·late ($C_{19}H_{19}N_7O_6$) (fouleɪt) *n.* (*pharm.*) a folic acid (B complex) derivative used in the treatment of sprue and anemia
fold (fould) **1.** *n.* an enclosure, often of movable hurdles, to contain and protect sheep ‖ a flock of sheep (*rhet.*) the community of those who subscribe to some organized religious or pseudoreligious system **2.** *v.t.* to enclose (sheep) in a fold ‖ to put sheep enclosed in this way on (land) to crop and manure it by sections [O.E. *fald*]
fold **1.** *v.t.* to cause one part of (something) to lie on another, *to fold a blanket* ‖ to clasp around, embrace and draw close to one, *to fold someone in one's arms* ‖ to reduce into a small space, by making folds in, *to fold a tent* ‖ to cross and hold (the arms) close to the body ‖ to clasp (the hands) together in a relaxed way ‖ (of birds or

aircraft) to bring (the wings) in close to the body || (*cooking*) to work in (a mixture) gently without stirring || *v.i.* to be able to be folded **to fold up** to reduce to a small space by closing, bending etc., *to fold up a map* || to be made of hinged or jointed parts, so as to be able to be made to occupy less space when not in use || (*pop.*, esp. of a contest or enterprise) to fail, collapse **2.** *n.* the arrangement or crease caused by folding || a little undulation in a fabric, *the folds of a dress* || (*geol.*) a bending back of strata (*FOLDING*) || (*Br.*) a hollow between hills etc. [O.E. *fealdan*]

-fold *suffix* multiplied a specified number of times, *fiftyfold* || differentiated in a specified number of aspects, *a threefold problem* [O.E. *feald*, M.E. *-fald*]

fold-er (fóuldər) *n.* a paper or cardboard holder for loose papers || a folded printed leaflet || a paper-folding machine

fold-ing (fóuldiŋ) **1.** *n.* (*geol.*) a bending of rock strata, caused by compression of the earth's crust || (*Br.*) the progressive cropping and manuring of land by putting sheep in folds on it and moving them at intervals **2.** *adj.* designed to fold away or fold into a compact shape

fo-li-a-ceous (fouli:éiʃəs) *adj.* having the form, texture or mode of growth of a foliage leaf [fr. L. *foliaceus*, leafy]

fo-li-age (fóuli:idʒ) *n.* the leaves of a plant or tree || sprays of leaves || (*archit.*) the representation of leaves, branches and flowers as ornamentation [fr. *foillage* fr. F *feuillage*]

fo-li-ar (fóuli:ər) *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of leaves [fr. Mod. L. *foliaris*]

fo-li-ate (fóuli:eit) *pres. part.* **fo-li-at-ing** *past* and *past part.* **fo-li-at-ed** *v.t.* to spread over with foil, esp. tinfoil || to number (the leaves of a book) || (*archit.*) to ornament with foils or foliage || *v.i.* to put forth leaves || to split into leaflike layers [fr. L. *folium*, leaf]

fo-li-ate (fóuli:it) *adj.* composed of leaves || leaflike **fo-li-a-tion** (fouli:éiʃən) *n.* the production of leaves, leafing || a covering with a thin sheet of metal or an amalgam || (*archit.*) ornamentation with foils (trefoils etc.) || (*art*) leaflike decoration || (*bot.*) the arrangement of leaves in a leaf bud || the act of beating metal into foil || the applying of tin amalgam to glass, e.g. in the making of mirrors || (*geol.*) a structure in certain rocks of more or less parallel layers of different mineralogical character [fr. L. *foliatus*, leaved]

fo-li-o (fóuli:ou) **1.** *n.* a leaf of a book or manuscript numbered only on the front || the leaf number of such a leaf || a large sheet of paper folded once || a very large book made of sheets folded once || (*bookkeeping*) the facing pages of a ledger when used concurrently, or one page only when used for both sides of an account || (*law*) a certain number of words (100 in the U.S.A., 72 or 90 in Great Britain) used as a unit in assessing the length of a document || (*printing*) the page number of a book **in folio** on folio paper **2.** *adj.* being of once-folded sheets, *a folio edition* [L. ablative of *folium*, leaf]

fo-li-ose (fóuli:ous) *adj.* with many leaves || like a leaf [fr. L. *foliosus*]

folk (fouk) **1.** *pl.* **folk, folks** *n.* people as belonging to a class, *farmhands, cowmen and such folk* || the great mass of common people that make up a nation, produce its unsophisticated art and continue its traditions, *the Russian folk* || (*pl.*, *Am.* **folks,** *Br.* **folk**) relatives **2.** *adj.* used by or springing from the mass of common people as distinguished from the individual or the few, *folk art* [O.E. *folc*]

folk crime a violation of the law not considered a serious breach of the moral code, e.g., a traffic offense, tax evasion

folk dance a traditional dance of country people

Folke·stone (fóukstən) a port (pop. 44,000) for cross-Channel traffic and a vacation resort near Dover, England

folk etymology the transformation of part of a word so as to give a seeming relation to some other, more familiar word

folk·lore (fóuklɔr, fóuklour) *n.* the stories, sayings, local customs, songs, dances etc., handed down from generation to generation by the unsophisticated members of a race or nation || the science and study of these

folk mass a religious service in which folk music liturgy

folk rock folk music with overtones of rock 'n roll **folk rock** *adj.* folk-rocker *n.*

folk·say (fóuksei) *n.* the local ways in which natives speak

folk song (*pop.*) a song handed down orally, of unknown origin and often existing in more than one version

folk·sy (fóuksi) *adj.* (*pop.*) (of people) unpretentious, natural || (of clothing) casual

folk tale an anonymous traditional story, orally transmitted, the subject rarely being tied to a particular time or place

folk·ways (fóukweiz) *pl.* the unconscious patterns of living, thinking and acting in a human group

fol·lic·le (fólikl) *n.* (*zool.*) a dry, one-celled capsule || (*bot.*) a dry fruit with several seeds adhering along a ventral suture only (e.g. peony, larkspur) || (*anat.*) a small cavity, e.g. that in which a hair root grows **fol·lic·u·lar** (fəlikjulər), **fol·lic·u·late** (fəlikjulit), **fol·lic·u·lat·ed** *adjs* [fr. L. *follicus*, small bag]

fol·low (fólou) **1.** *v.t.* to go or come after || to go in pursuit of, *follow that car!* || to succeed in order of time, *Tuesday follows Monday* || to succeed (someone) in a position, *he will follow his father as chairman* || to result from, be a necessary consequence of, *ill health often follows a poor diet* || to proceed along, *to follow a path* || to imitate, *it follows the original faithfully* || to act in accordance with, *to follow the rules* || to accept as an authority or guide, *to follow the fashion* || to pay attention to, watch, *to follow someone's progress* || to take an interest in and make a study of, *to follow racing form* || to understand, *to follow an explanation* || (*old-fash.*) to practice (a profession), *to follow the law* || *v.i.* to come or go after a person or thing in time, sequence or place || to occur as a consequence, *what follows from this?* || to pay attention so as to understand **as follows** as is written below || as is about to be said **to follow on** (*cricket*) to go in to bat again as a team immediately after the first innings, because the score is more than 150 runs behind the opponent's first-innings score **to follow out** to carry out to the end, *follow out these instructions faithfully* **to follow through** (*golf, tennis, billiards etc.*) to continue the stroke after striking the ball || to carry (an action) through to completion **to follow up** to consolidate by supporting action, *to follow up hospital treatment* || to continue to keep up interest in, *to follow up a news item* **2.** *n.* (*billiards*) a stroke in which the player hits his ball above center so that it continues to roll on after hitting the opponent's ball || (*billiards*) the spin imparted by this stroke **fol·low·er** *n.* an adherent, disciple || a part of a machine that is not driven but receives its motion from another part **fol·low·ing 1.** *n.* a group of adherents or disciples **2.** *adj.* succeeding, next, *the following morning* || about to be mentioned || moving in the same direction, *a following wind* **3.** *prep.* immediately after [fr. O.E. *folgian, fylgan*, to follow]

fol·low·my·leader (fólouməi dai:dər) *n.* (*Br.*) follow-the-leader

fol·low-on (fólouɔn) *n.* (*cricket*) a second innings batted by a team straight after its first innings, when its first-innings score falls more than 150 runs behind that of the first team

fol·low-the-lead·er (fólouðəli:dər) *n.* a game in which each player, one behind the other, imitates the leader's actions

follow through (*golf, tennis*) in certain ball games) the smooth continuing of the movement of a stroke after the ball has been hit

follow shot (*billiards*) a shot made with follow

fol·low-up (fólouʌp) *n.* the act of following up || a business or advertising letter sent soon after the first one, to put more pressure on the recipient

folly (fóli) *n.* foolishness, stupidity || misguided behavior liable to end disastrously || a foolish act or idea || a lapse from moral rectitude || a costly ruin or decorative feature of the picturesque landscaping of an estate || (*pl.*) a light theatrical revue [M.E. *folye* fr. O.F.]

Fol·som man (fóulsəm) a member of a North American race, supposedly dating from the last glacial epoch, who hunted bison with flint spear points

fo·ment (foument) *v.t.* to excite, foster or instigate || to apply warm water or hot moist cloths to **fo·men·ta·tion** *n.* [O.F.]

fond (fɔnd) *adj.* affectionate, loving || foolishly

tshly cherished, *fond hopes* **to be fond of** to hold in affection || to take pleasure in, *to be fond of music* || (with pres. part.) to have the habit of, *to be fond of giving advice* [M.E. *fonned* fr. *fon*, to be fool]

fon·dant (fɔndənt) *n.* a soft sugar confection [F. *fondant*, melting]

fon·dle (fɔnd'l) *pres. part.* **fon·dling** *past* and *past part.* **fon·dled** *v.t.* to handle lovingly, caress || *v.i.* (with with) to play amorously [fr. obs. *fond*, to dote]

fond·ly (fɔndli:) *adv.* affectionately || credulously

fon·due (fɔndu:) *n.* a dish of hot melted cheese cooked in a casserole

fondue fork a long, single-tined fork used for eating cheese or meat fondue

F-100 (*MIL.*) SUPER SABRE

F-101-B (*MIL.*) VOODOO

F-102 (*MIL.*) DELTA DAGGER

F-105 (*MIL.*) THUNDERCHIEF

F-106 (*MIL.*) DELTA DART

F-111 (*mil.*) U.S. twin-engine, supersonic turbofan, all-weather tactical fighter, capable of employing nuclear and nonnuclear weapons and operating from very short, relatively unprepared air strips: made by General Dynamics

Fon·se·ca (fɔnséku), Manuel Deodoro da (1827–92), Brazilian general, leader of the revolt which overthrew (1889) the monarchy, and first president (1889–91) of the republic

Fonseca, Gulf of (or Fonseca Bay) a large inlet on the Central American Pacific coast with El Salvador on the north, Honduras on the east, and Nicaragua on the south

font (fɔnt) *n.* (*printing*) a complete set of types of a particular size and face [fr. F. *fonte*]

font *n.* a receptacle for water used in Christian baptism || a receptacle for holy water || a source, origin [O.E. *font, fant* fr. L. *fons* (*fontis*), a fount]

Fon·taine·bleau (fɔ̃tenblou) a French town (pop. 16,778) about 35 miles southeast of Paris || its palace (now a museum), built (16th c.) for François I by the architects Gilles le Breton, Philibert Delorme and Serlio, and decorated by a group of Italian and French artists known as the Fontainebleau School, notably Il Rosso, Francesco Primaticcio and Niccolò dell' Abbate

font·al (fɔnt'l) *adj.* (*rhet.*) original, primary || (*rhet.*) baptismal || relating to a font [fr. M.L. *fontalis*]

Fon·tan·a (fɔntánə), Domenico (1543–1607), Italian architect. His works include the Lateran palace and the Vatican library at Rome, and the royal palace at Naples

fon·ta·nel, fon·ta·nelle (fɔntənél) *n.* a membranous space esp. on top of an infant's skull, where the bones of the skull have not yet fused [F., dim. of *fontaine*, fountain]

Fon·te·nelle (fɔ̃tnel), Bernard le Bovier de (1657–1757), French writer. He was a supporter of the modern scientific outlook in opposition to the 'ancient' supernatural or religious beliefs regarding the universe. His most important works were 'Entretiens sur la pluralité des mondes' (1686) and 'Histoire des oracles' (1687)

Fon·te·noy, Battle of (fɔ̃tnwɑ) a French victory, under Marshal de Saxe, against the English, the Austrians and the Dutch during the War of the Austrian Succession (1745)

Foo·chow (fu:tʃou, Mandarin fu:tʃóu) pop. 1,650,000) of Fukien, S.E. China, a seaport sawmills, silk, cotton, lacquer and paper industries. It was China's foremost tea market until the late 19th c.

food (fu:d) *n.* any substance which, by a process of metabolism, a living organism can convert into fresh tissue, energy etc. || a solid substance eaten for nourishment (opp. DRINK), esp. this as served at a meal || something which can be put to constructive use, *food for thought* [O.E. *foda*]

Food and Agriculture Organization (*abbr.* F.A.O.) a specialist agency of the U.N. set up on Oct. 16, 1945. Administrative center: Rome. It advises on techniques of agriculture, fisheries and forestry, and on marketing, buying and distribution of products

food poisoning an intestinal disorder caused by eating meat or milk dishes, ice cream etc.) which have been contaminated by bacteria or by eating poisonous substances, or by eating decomposed

poisonous mushrooms, or foodstuffs which have

food processor an electrified mechanical device that mixes, chops, and liquifies food

food pyramid the ecological food relationship with primitive green plants at the base and increasingly developed fauna eating the lesser

food stamp certificate redeemable at retail Agriculture to low-income families and individuals

food·stuff (fu dstʌf) *n.* a basic substance used as food

fool (fu:l) **1.** *n.* someone lacking common sense or judgment (*hist.*) a jester, a professional clown someone made to appear stupid | a dessert of crushed stewed fruit thickened with milk, eggs or cream **to be no (or nobody's) fool** to be intelligent and have one's wits about one **to make a fool of** to make (someone) appear stupid | to deceive (someone) by a joke **2.** *adj.* (*pop.*) foolish, silly, *that fool woman* **3.** *v.t.* to trifle, not be serious *v.t.* to deceive | to cheat, trick **to fool around** (*Br* also **about**) to behave like a clown for fun | to play stupidly or irresponsibly, *don't fool around with that gun* **fool·er·y** *n.* foolish behavior [M E *fol* fr. O F.]

being foolhardy

thoughtless, unnecessary risks [O.F. *fol hardi*, [illegible]

fool·ish (fu:lɪʃ) *adj.* silly, ridiculous, *a foolish person, a foolish hat* | lacking in good sense, prudence or judgment or showing such a lack

fool·proof (fu:lpru:f) *adj.* absolutely safe against misinterpretation or misuse guaranteed never to go wrong

fools·cap (fu:lzkæp) *n.* folio printing or writing paper varying roughly between 12 x 15 ins and [fr. the watermark on some 17th-c. papers]

fool's cap, foolscap *n.* (*hist.*) a jester's cap with bells on it | (*hist.*) a dunce's conical paper hat

fool's errand a pointless or fruitless task or

color

fool's paradise a fondly illusory state of security or happiness

the leg usually below the ankle joint on which vertebrates stand or walk any of various organs of locomotion in invertebrates | that part of something which covers the human foot, *the foot of a stocking* a step, tread, *to walk with a light foot* the lowest part, *the foot of the page* | a base, *a teapot with a round foot* | the low end of a leg of a piece of furniture | the end of a bed etc furthest from the head a unit of length used in English-speaking countries equal to 12 ins, one third of the standard yard (*hist., mil.*) soldiers who fight on foot, *a regiment of foot* (*printing*) the lowest part of the body of a type on either side of the groove (*refining, pl.* **foots**) sediment, dregs, e.g. in oil refuse or coarse sugar that part of a sewing machine which keeps the cloth steady (*poetry*) a group of measured syllables constituting a metrical unit **on foot** walking (as distinct from using transportation) (of plans etc.) in an early stage of development marching from one foot to the other without breaking rhythm **to have one foot in the**

best foot forward (*Am.*) to create the best pos-

in exercising authority **to put one's foot in it** (or **in one's mouth**) to make a tactless blunder **to set something on foot** to start (a rumor etc.) **to tread under foot** to oppress **2.** *v.t.* to make or renew a foot for a stocking or sock) **to**

foot-and-mouth disease (futnmaʊθ) a highly

foot·ball (futbɔ:l, futbəl) *n.* a game played with a ball (round or elliptical according to the game played) consisting of an inflated rubber bladder in a leather case, esp. (*Am.–Br* American football) a game developed since 1876, played by two teams each of 11 players with an oval-shaped ball on a rectangular field (100 yds by 53 1/3 yds) having an H-shaped goal, and a 10-yd end zone beyond, at either end. The object is to run or pass the ball by a series of plays into the opponents' end zone and score a touchdown (6 points). Handling, kicking and throwing the ball in any direction, tackling and blocking are permitted. There are specific rules concerning the number of downs, yards gained and the position of players. Points may also be scored by a field goal (3 points), a safety (2 points) and a conversion after a touchdown (1 point) | the ball itself (*SOCCER, RUGBY FOOTBALL*) **foot·ball·er** *n.* someone who plays football or (*Br.*) soccer

foot·board (futbɔrd, futbourd) *n.* a sloping board on which the foot-operated pedals of a vehicle are mounted | an upright section across the foot of a bed

foot brake a brake operated by the foot

foot·bridge (fʊtbrɪdʒ) *n.* a bridge for pedestrians only

foot-can·dle (fʊtkændl) *n.* (*phys.*) a unit of illumination, equal to that on a square foot of surface that is everywhere 1 foot from a uni-

foot·ed (futəd) *adj.* having ... foot or feet (*a footed bowl*) | having a specified number of feet, *four-footed animals* | having a specified kind of foot, *a claw-footed table*

foot·er (futər) *n.* (in hyphenated compounds) a person or thing measuring a specific number of feet, *a six-footer*

foot·fall (futfɔl) *n.* the sound of a footstep

foot fault (*tennis*) the fault of stepping over the base line, or walking, running or jumping, while serving || (*volleyball*) the fault of stepping over the end line while serving or over the center line while playing **foot-fault** (fʊtfɔlt) *v.i.* to make a foot fault || *v.t.* to call a foot fault against (a player)

foot·gear (fʊtgɪər) *n.* footwear

Foot Guards the Brigade of Guards, British crack infantry regiments: the Coldstream, Grenadier, Irish, Scots and Welsh Guards

foot·hill (fʊthɪl) *n.* a hill at the foot of a range of mountains || (*pl.*) the approaches to a mountain

foot·hold (fʊthould) *n.* a place to put one's foot where it will bear one's weight when climbing | an initial position of advantage, *to get a foothold in a rival market*

foot·ing (fʊtɪŋ) *n.* a firm placing of the feet, *he lost his footing and fell* || a secure place to stand on | a basis of organization, *a sound business footing* | (*Br.*) jogging | a social relationship, *on a friendly footing* | (*archit.*) a projecting course at the lower end of a wall, column etc. used for distributing the load

foo·tle (fu:t'l) *pres. part.* **foot·ling** *past* and *past part.* **foot·led** *v.i.* (with 'around' or 'about') to fool around when it is not appropriate, to fail to give serious attention to some matter in hand [origin unknown]

along the front of a stage, screened from the audience, and used to illuminate actors and decor from floor level the acting profession, *the lure of the footlights* **to get over** (or **across**) **the footlights** to succeed in making a desired effect

foot·ling (fu:tlɪŋ) *adj.* trivial

foot·loose (fʊtlu:s) *adj.* having no responsibilities, free to go where one wants to and do as one pleases

foot·man (fʊtmən) *pl.* **foot·men** (fʊtmən) *n.* a uniformed manservant who waits on the table, answers the door and sees people into or out of their cars etc

foot·mark (fʊtmɑrk) *n.* a footprint

foot·note (fʊtnout) **1.** *n.* a note at the bottom of a printed page to elucidate a minor point raised to give a reference **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **foot·not·ing** *past* and *past part.* **foot·not·ed** to add a footnote

foot-pad (fʊtpæd) *n.* (*hist.*) a highwayman operating on foot a large, flat landing device, e.g., of a spacecraft, that distributes the weight of a vehicle to avoid sinking into soft surfaces

foot·path (futpæθ, fʊtpɑθ) *pl.* **foot·paths** (futpæðz, futpɑðz, fʊtpæθs, fʊtpɑθs) *n.* a narrow path across fields, through woods etc. for walkers | (*Br.*) a sidewalk

foot·plate (fʊtpleɪt) *n.* (*Br.*) the platform for the driver and fireman in a steam locomotive

foot-pound (futpaund) *n.* a unit of work in the foot-pound-second system, being the work done when a pound-force acts through a distance of 1 foot in the direction of the force || a unit of torque

foot-pound-al (futpaund'l) *n.* the absolute unit of work in the foot-pound-second system, being the work done when a force of 1 pound acts through a distance of 1 foot in the direction of the force

foot-pound-sec·ond (fʊtpaundsékənd) *adj.* (*abbr.* fps) of a system of units based on the foot as unit of length, the pound as unit of weight or mass, and the second as unit of time

foot·print (fʊtprɪnt) *n.* a mark made by the foot (*electr.*) an area that receives signals from a downlink

foot reflexology nonmedical therapy based on manipulation of the foot

foot·rest (fʊtrest) *n.* a cushion, stool, bar etc. to rest the feet on

foot rot an infectious skin ulcer, common in sheep and cattle, affecting the feet and caused by the bacterium *Fusiformis necrophorus*

foot rule a measure one foot long

foot·slog (fʊtslɒg) *pres. part.* **foot·slog·ging** *past* and *past part.* **foot·slogged** *v.i.* to go a long, weary way on foot

foot soldier (*mil. hist.*) an infantryman

foot·sore (fʊtsɔr, fʊtsour) *adj.* having sore feet from walking or marching

foot·stalk (fʊtstɔk) *n.* (*bot.*) the pedicel or petiole of a flower || a peduncle || (*zool.*) a muscular attachment of certain animals (e.g. a barnacle)

foot·step (fʊtstep) *n.* a footfall || a footprint **to follow in someone's footsteps** to mirror in one's own career the earlier career of someone else

foot·stock (fʊtstɒk) *n.* the tailstock of a lathe containing the dead center

foot·stool (fʊtstu:l) *n.* a low stool to rest the feet on when sitting

foot-ton (fʊtʌn) *n.* a unit of work or energy in the fps system equal to the work done in lifting against standard gravity 1 ton through a distance of 1 foot

foot·way (fʊtweɪ) *n.* a sidewalk || a pathway

foot·wear (fʊtweər) *n.* things to wear on the feet other than socks or stockings

foot·well (fʊtwel) *n.* space in an automobile where foot pedal, brake, etc., are housed

foot·work (fʊtwɜ:rk) *n.* control of the feet in boxing, football etc.

foot-worn (fʊtwɔrn, fʊtwourn) *adj.* worn away by the feet, *a footworn path* || footsore

fop (fɒp) *n.* a man excessively interested in his dress **fop·per·y** *pl.* **fop·per·ies** *n.* **fop·pish** *adj.* [origin unknown]

for (fɔr) **1.** *prep.* as a representative of, on behalf of, *the lawyer acted for them during the trial* || in honor of, *a parade was staged for the new president* || in support of, in favor of, *they declared they were for a negotiated peace* || with the purpose of, *I bought the book for studying at home* || with the aim of going to, *they left for London* || for the benefit of, *I exercise for my figure* || given over to, *a darkroom for photography* || destined to (a specific person or thing), *a gift for our mother, a stamp for a letter* || to allow of, *too many for separate mention* || (of feelings or capacities) towards, *affection for one's parents* || in its or their effect on, *the medicine is good for you* || as being, *to take for granted* || in place of, *she used a cup for a soup bowl* || considering the usual nature of, *a clever remark for David, warm for December* || in spite of, *you are a poor musician for all your training* || as the effect of, *she wept for boredom* as a result of, *he felt better for having said it* | to set against, *we have 10 sunny days for each rainy one* (but indicating equality when preceded and followed by the same subject, *pound for pound*) || to the amount of, *a bill for $10* at the amount of, *the clock sold for 100 dollars* | to the extent or duration of, *it lasts for eight hours* at (a certain time), *a date for 10 o'clock* regarding, *for my part I prefer to remain here* in order to have, get etc., *will you go for the laundry?* because of, *he was punished for cheating* **for all that** nevertheless **for**

oneself without help, *I can do it for myself* ‖ for one's own benefit **2.** *conj.* (used to introduce an explanation or proof of something previously stated) because, since, seeing that, *he couldn't attend, for it would make him appear in agreement* [O.E. *for*]

for·age (fɔrij, fɒrij) **1.** *n.* food for horses and cattle ‖ the act of foraging, a hunt for provisions **2.** *v. pres. part.* **for·ag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **for·aged** *v.t.* to collect forage from ‖ to supply with forage ‖ to get by making a forage ‖ *v.i.* to go out in search of forage ‖ to search [fr. O. F *fourrage, fourrager*]

foraging ant any of several ants that forage for food in groups, esp. the driver ant

For·a·ker (fɔ́rəkər), Joseph Benson (1846–1917), U.S. politician. As U.S. senator from Ohio, he drafted the Foraker Act of 1900

For·a·ker Act of 1900 (fɔ́rəkər, fɒ́rəkər) a U.S. Congressional act of the McKinley administration, which provided for civil government in Puerto Rico

fo·ra·men (fɔréimən, fouréimən) *pl.* **fo·ram·i·na** (fɔræminə, fouræminə), **fo·ra·mens** *n.* a small opening or perforation, esp. through a bone or membranous structure [L. fr. *forare*, to bore]

foramen mag·num (mægnəm) *n.* the opening in the occipital region of the skull through which the spinal cord passes to become the medulla oblongata, part of the brainstem [L. = great opening]

for·a·min·i·fer (fɔrəmínifər, fɒrəmínifər) *n.* a protozoan of order *Foraminifera*, class *Rhizopoda*. These microorganisms secrete around themselves a calcareous shell, coiled like a snail's and perforated by very many tiny holes, through each of which a pseudopod extends. They are found, usually sessile, in salt water, and their skeletal remains form much of the ooze on the ocean floor, often consolidating as chalk [fr. L. *foramen* (*foraminis*), opening]

for·ay (fɔ́rei, fɒ́rei) **1.** *n.* a raid to get food, capture booty, or just pillage **2.** *v.i.* to make a raid, pillage [etym. doubtful]

forbad *alt. past* of FORBID

forbade *alt. past* of FORBID

forbear *FOREBEAR

for·bear (fɔrbéər) *pres. part.* **for·bear·ing** *past* **for·bore** (fɔrbɔ́r, fɒrbóur) *past part.* **for·borne** (fɔrbɔ́rn, fɒrbóurn) *v.i.* to control one's patience, not give way to anger ‖ to abstain ‖ *v.t.* to refrain from (using, doing etc.), *you must forbear taking advantage of your strength* **for·bear·ance** *n.* [O.E. *forberan*, to endure]

for·bid (fərbíd, fɒrbíd) *pres. part.* **for·bid·ding** *past* **for·bade** (fərbéid, fɒrbéid), **for·bad** (fərbæd, fɒrbæd) *past part.* **for·bid·den** (fərbíd'n, fɒrbíd'n) *v.t.* to command (someone) not to do something, *I forbid you to leave the house* ‖ to put an interdiction against (something), *he forbids smoking during office hours* ‖ to put (a place) out of bounds ‖ to make impossible, prevent, *the weather forbade all idea of a picnic* **for·bid·dance** *n.* **for·bid·ding** *adj.* frighteningly difficult, *a forbidding task* ‖ angry, *forbidding looks* ‖ unlovely, *a forbidding country* ‖ lowering, *forbidding cliffs* **for·bid·den** *adj.* [O.E. *forbēodan*]

forbore *past* of FORBEAR

forborne *past part.* of FORBEAR

force (fɔrs, fours) **1.** *n.* the exertion of physical strength, *we had to use force to restrain him* ‖ physical vigor, *the force of manhood* ‖ mental or moral strength, esp. in the overcoming of opposition, *by force of argument* ‖ the power and might of a ruler or state, *the force of the Roman Empire* ‖ the capacity to convince, influence or affect, *force of character* ‖ (*law*) violence exerted on a person or thing, *the burglar opened the desk by brute force* ‖ (*phys.*) any influence or agency that produces a change in the velocity of an inelastic object, whether it be in speed or direction. Force is defined in classical physics as the product of the mass of an object and its acceleration, or in a system where mass is not conserved as the time rate of change of momentum (*LAW OF MOTION) ‖ (esp. *pl.*) an organized body of men, troops, warships, etc., *a labor force, armed forces* **by force** by using force or by being forced **in force** required by law or regulation, *a curfew was in force at the time* ‖ in large numbers **to come into force** to become required by law or regulation, *the new tax comes into force next week* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **forc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **forced** to compel by using physical or moral strength ‖ to produce with difficulty, *to force a smile* ‖ to cause to open by using physical strength, *to force a door* ‖ to push or impel against physical resistance, *the water was forced to the top of the cliff* ‖ (*cards*) to compel (a player) to use a trump card, or to play a particular card, or to reveal by his play the strength of his hand ‖ (*baseball*) to put out (a man on base) by compelling him to make room for another runner ‖ (*baseball*, of a pitcher) to allow a run to be scored, who in the batter's case full by giving a base on balls which automatically brings home the player on third base ‖ (*hort.*) to hasten the growth of (plants etc.) by artificial means ‖ to force someone's hand to compromise someone in such a way that he is obliged to take an action whether he wishes to or not **to force the pace** to cause to speed up more than would seem reasonable or normal **forced** (fɔrst, fourst) *adj.* compelled by force ‖ opened by force ‖ insincere, *a forced laugh* [F *force, forcer*]

forced draft *esp. Br.* **forced draught** a current of air driven forward by pressure to bring about combustion

force de frappe (fɔrsdəfræp) *n.* (*Fr.*, often italics) a nuclear deterrent force

forced landing an emergency landing of an aircraft

forced march (*mil.*) a march made rapidly and with few halts, calling on the endurance of the troops

force feed a pressure lubricating system in internal-combustion engines **force-feed** (fɔ́rsfi:d, fóursfi:d) *pres. part.* **force-feed·ing** *past* and *past part.* **force-fed** (fɔ́rsféd, fóursféd) *v.t.* to compel to accept food

force·ful (fɔ́rsfəl, fóursfəl) *adj.* forcible

force main (*envir.*) power-driven sewage system

force·meat (fɔ́rsmi:t, fóursmi:t) *n.* seasoned chopped meat, used for stuffing or for making meatballs [fr. F. *farce*, stuffing]

force of habit the effect of sheer repetition in making behavior virtually automatic, *we said no' from force of habit*

for·ceps (fɔ́rseps) *pl.* **for·ceps** *n.* a two-pronged instrument, esp. surgical and obstetrical pincers, for taking hold of delicate or minute things ‖ (*anat.*) a limb shaped like a forceps, e.g. one of the pair of appendages of the earwig [L.]

force pump a pump which delivers liquid well above its own level or under considerable pressure (cf. SUCTION PUMP)

for·ci·ble (fɔ́rsəb'l, fóursəb'l) *adj.* made or done by using force, *a forcible entry* ‖ convincing, impressive, powerful, *a forcible argument* **fór·ci·bly** *adv.* [O.F.]

Ford (fɔrd, fourd), Ford Madox (Ford Madox Hueffer, 1873–1939), English novelist, editor and critic. He founded 'The English Review' (1908–37) and edited it until 1911. His novels include 'The Good Soldier' (1915) and the tetralogy 'Parade's End' (1924–8)

Ford, Gerald Rudolph, Jr. (1913–), U.S. statesman, 38th president (1974–7). After graduating from the University of Michigan (1935) and Yale Law School (1941), he served in the Navy during World War II, married Elizabeth (Betty) Bloomer Warren (1948), and served as a Republican in the U.S. House of Representatives (1949–73). In 1973, when Vice Pres. Spiro T. Agnew resigned, Ford was nominated for the vice presidency by Pres. Richard M. Nixon. He assumed the presidency in Aug. 1974 when Nixon, threatened with impeachment, resigned. Faced with economic crises, deteriorating conditions in Southeast Asia, and the stigma of following in Nixon's footsteps—he granted Nixon full pardon in 1975—he lost the 1976 election to Democrat Jimmy Carter and retired from public office

Ford, Henry (1863–1947), American engineer [illegible] in 1903, and was a pioneer of standardization, mass production and the assembly line. By adopting these techniques he was able to produce reliable, low-cost cars and other motor [illegible] He [illegible] in 1919

Ford, John (1586 c. 1640), English dramatist. His plays usually have a strongly tragic theme, [illegible] popular

Ford, John (1895–), American film director. Among his films are 'The Informer' (1936), 'Stagecoach' (1940), 'The Quiet Man' (1953)

ford (fɔrd, fourd) **1.** *n.* a place where a river is shallow and can be crossed by wading **2.** *v.t.* to cross by wading [O.E.]

Ford Foundation philanthropic organization, established in 1936. It received the main part of the fortune of Henry Ford, his wife, and his son Edsel

Ford Motor Company a U.S. automobile manufacturing company founded (1903) by Henry Ford in Detroit, Mich., and controlled since 1907 by the Ford family. By gaining control of raw materials and the means of distribution, by adapting the assembly line method to automobile production, and by producing an inexpensive, standardized car, it soon became the world's largest automobile producer. It featured (1908–28) the Model T, the first car designed for a mass market

fore (fɔr, four) **1.** *n.* the bows of a ship **at the fore** (*naut.*) on the foremast masthead **to the fore** (of personalities) in the public eye, conspicuous ‖ (of money) ready and available **2.** *adj* placed in front, forward, advanced, *the fore edge* **3.** *adv.* (*naut.*) in or towards the bows [O.E.]

fore *interj.* (*golf*) a warning to people in the line of flight of a ball that is about to be played [BEFORE]

fore- (fɔr, four) *prefix* in front ‖ beforehand, in advance ‖ anticipatory [O.E.]

fore and aft from one end of a ship to the other, from stem to stern

fore-and-aft rig a sailing-ship rig in which all the sails, or most of them, are set on the masts or on stays in the midship line, i.e. not attached to yards (cf. SQUARE RIG)

fore-and-aft sail a sail carried on a gaff or stay, not set to yards

fore-arm (fɔ́rɑrm, fourɑrm) *v.t.* to arm in advance, *to forearm oneself against criticism*

fore-arm (fɔ́rɑrm, fóurɑrm) *n.* the part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist

fore-bay (fɔ́rbei) *n.* (*envir.*) the water impounded above a dam

fore-bea·, for-bear (fɔ́rbɛər, fóurbɛər) *n.* (usually *pl.*) an ancestor other than an immediate ancestor [FORE+obs. *beer* (BE+-er), someone who is before]

fore-bode (fɔrbóud, fourbóud) pres. *part.* **fore-bod·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fore-bod·ed** *v.t.* to betoken, portend (usually evil or trouble) ‖ to have a presentiment of (disaster etc.) **fore-bód·ing** *n.* a sign of something to come ‖ a presentiment, esp. of evil

fore-brain (fɔ́rbrein, fóurbrein) *n.* the front section of a vertebrate's developing brain ‖ in the adult, the part which develops from this section, i.e. the diencephalon and telencephalon

fore-cast (fɔ́rkæst, fóurkæst, fɔ́rkɑst, fóurkɑst) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **fore-cast·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fore-cast, fore-cast·ed** to predict on the basis of scientific observation and applied experience (e.g. in meteorology), or by simple estimate of probability **2.** *n.* something predicted

fore-cas·tle, fo'c'sle (fóuksəl) *n.* the forward part of a merchant ship ‖ the sailors' quarters in this ‖ (*hist.*) a small raised bow deck on old warships, for observation and command

fore-close (fɔrklóuz, fourklóuz) *pres. part.* **fore-clos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fore-closed** *v.t.* (*mortgage law*) to deprive (a person) of the equity of redemption for nonpayment of money due ‖ to bar, remove (the right of redemption) ‖ *v.i.* to take away the right to redeem a mortgage **fore-clos·ure** (fɔrklóuʒər, fourklóuʒər) *n.* [fr. O.F. *forclore* (*forclos-*)]

fore-con·scious (fɔrkɒnʃəs, fóurkɒnʃəs) *n.* the preconscious

fore-court (fɔ́rkɔrt, fourkourt) *n.* a court or enclosed space in front of a building ‖ (*tennis, badminton* etc.) the part of the court between the net and the service line, divided in two by the center line

fore·doom [illegible] an unfortunate fate, *a plot foredoomed to fail*

fore edge the outer edge of a book or of a leaf of a book

fore·fath·er (fɔ́rfɑðər, fóurfɑðər) *n.* (esp. *pl.*) an ancestor, esp. a remote ancestor [M.E. *forfader, forefader*]

fore·finger [illegible] next to the thumb

fore·foot (fɔ́rfut, fóurfut) *pl.* **fore·feet** (fɔ́rfi:t, [illegible] (*naut.*) the forward part of a ship at the junction [illegible]

fore·front (fɔrfrʌnt, fourfrʌnt) *n.* a position of leadership, *in the forefront of research* ‖ a conspicuous position, *to come to the forefront*
foregather ˈFORGATHER
forego ˈFORGO
fore·go·ing (fɔrgouiŋ, fourgouiŋ) *adj.* mentioned above, *the foregoing clause* [fr. obs. *forego*, to precede]
foregone conclusion a result that could be foreseen ‖ a decision reached before a matter could be properly considered
fore·ground (fɔrgraund, fourgraund) *n.* the part of a scene nearest the viewer ‖ the most noticeable position, *to put oneself in the foreground*
fore·hand (fɔrhænd, fourhænd) **1.** *adj.* (*racket games*, of a stroke) made with the palm of the [illegible] (opp. BACKHAND) **2.** *adv.* with a forehand stroke **3.** *n.* (*tennis* etc.) a forehand stroke or the capacity to play forehand strokes ‖ the part of a horse in front of a rider
fore·hand·ed (fɔrhændid, fourhændid) *adj.* prudent with respect to the future ‖ made or done in good time, timely ‖ (*racket games*) forehand
fore·head (fɔrid, fɔrid, fɔrhed, fɔrhed) *n.* the front of the vertebrate head, in man above the eyebrows to where the hair begins to grow
for·eign (fɔrin, fɔrin) *adj.* not of one's own country or race ‖ coming from or typical of some country outside one's own, *foreign produce* ‖ having to do with other countries, *foreign travel* ‖ relating to or coming from a district, province or society other than one's own ‖ introduced from outside, *our foreign population is growing* ‖ outside one's knowledge, *the subject is foreign to me* ‖ unrelated, extraneous, *a question foreign to the topic* ‖ (*law*) outside the jurisdiction of the [illegible] (opp. [illegible]) [M.E. *forein*, *forevn* fr. O.F.]
foreign affairs external relations with other countries
foreign body an object, e.g. a swallowed pin, that is inside a person's body but ought not to be ‖ any unwanted object in something, e.g. a fly in the soup
foreign correspondent a journalist employed to transmit news from some country other than that in which the newspaper or magazine con[illegible]
for·eign·er (fɔrinər, fɔrinər) *n.* someone whose nationality is other than one's own ‖ a ship from [illegible]
foreign exchange the currency of countries other than one's own, or current and short-term credit instruments payable in such currency ‖ [illegible] countries
foreign legion a volunteer corps of foreigners serving within the framework of a regular army, esp. that founded (1831) by France for [illegible]
foreign relations the conduct of affairs between sovereign states
foreign trade zone (fɔrintreid, fɔrintreid) a [illegible]
[illegible] fore·judged *v.t.* to make a judgment or decision about, before hearing the evidence
fore·know (fɔrnou, fournou) *pres. part.* **fore·know·ing** *past* **fore·knew** (fɔrnu:, fɔrnju:, fournu:, fournju:) *past part.* **fore·known** (fɔrnoun, fournoun) *v.t.* to have prior knowledge of, foresee. **fore·know·l·edge** (fɔrnɔlidʒ, fournɔlidʒ) *n.* knowledge of an event or thing before it happens
Fo·rel (fɔrel) a mountain (11,100 ft) in E. Greenland near the coast
fore·lady (fɔrleidi, fourleidi) *pl.* **fore·la·dies**
fore·land (fɔrlænd, fourlænd) *n.* a promontory ‖ a strip of land left fronting a seawall, embank-
fore·leg (fɔrleg, fourleg) *n.* either of the front
fore·limb (fɔrlim, fourlim) *n.* a foreleg, or ante-
fore·lock (fɔrlɔk, fourlɔk) *n.* a cluster or lock of hair just above the forehead **to take time by**

other workmen ‖ a member of a jury who acts as leader and spokesman
fore·mast (fɔrmæst, fourmæst, fɔrməst, fourməst) *n.* the mast nearest a ship's bows
fore·most (fɔrmoust, fourmoust) **1.** *adj.* first of several in place or time, rank or status **2.** *adv.* first ‖ most importantly [O.E. *formest*, *fyrmest*]
fore·name (fɔrneim, fourneim) *n.* the given name as distinct from the family name
fore·named (fɔrneimd, fourneimd) *adj.* named above (in a document)
fore·noon (fɔrnu:n, fournu:n) *n.* the part of the day from dawn until midday, or between break[illegible] and lunch
fo·ren·sic (fərénsik) **1.** *adj.* relating to law courts or to public debate **2.** *n.* an oral or written argumentative exercise, e.g. in the teaching of rhetoric **fo·rén·si·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *forensis* fr. *forum*, public place]
forensic medicine medical jurisprudence
fo·ren·sics (fərénsiks) *n.* the art of debate, esp. of legal argument
forensic science the study and application of scientific facts and techniques to legal problems
fore·or·dain (fɔrɔrdéin, fourɔrdéin) *v.t.* to predestine **fore·or·di·na·tion** (fɔrɔrd'néiʃən, four[illegible]) *n.*
fore·part (fɔrpɑrt, fourpɑrt) *n.* the front part
fore·paw (fɔrpɔ, fourpɔ) *n.* a foreleg paw
fore·peak (fɔrpi:k, fourpi:k) *n.* the compartment or tank in the angle of a ship's bows
fore·quar·ter (fɔrkwɔrtər, fourkwɔrtər) *n.* the front half of a side of mutton, beef etc.
fore·reach (fɔrri:tʃ, fourri:tʃ) *v.t.* (*naut.*) to overhaul and pass when the sails are close-hauled ‖ *v.i.* (*naut.*) to gain ground, esp. when going about
fore·run (fɔrrʌn, fourrʌn) *pres. part.* **fore·run·ning** *past* **fore·ran** (fɔrræn, fourræn) *past part.* **fore·run** *v.t.* to be the precursor of, to come before as a token of what is to follow **fore·run·ner** *n.* a precursor ‖ a predecessor
fore·sail (fɔrseil, fourseil, fɔrs'l, fours'l) *n.* the principal and lowest sail on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel ‖ the lower sail abaft the foremast on a schooner
fore·see (fɔrsi:, foursi:) *pres. part.* **fore·see·ing** *past* **fore·saw** (fɔrsɔ, foursɔ) *past part.* **fore·seen** (fɔrsi:n, foursi:n) *v.t.* to have a vision of (a future event), e.g. in a dream ‖ to arrive at a reasonable estimate of (what is probable), esp. with a view to taking measures in advance **fore·sée·a·ble** *adj.* of what can be anticipated ‖ of the future that lies sufficiently close to allow forecasting
fore·shad·ow (fɔrʃædou, fourʃædou) *v.t.* to indicate, prefigure (some future event or circumstance)
fore·sheet (fɔrʃi:t, fourʃi:t) *n.* the rope which keeps the sheltered corner of the foresail in place ‖ (*pl.*) the space in the bows of an open boat
fore·shore (fɔrʃɔr, fourʃour) *n.* the part of the shore between the high-water mark and low-water mark ‖ the land lying between the high-water limit and the coastline proper
fore·shor·ten (fɔrʃɔrt'n, fourʃɔrt'n) *v.t.* (*fine arts*) to apply the laws of perspective in representing (a person or object) so as to give the illusion of depth
fore·show (fɔrʃou, fourʃou) *pres. part.* **fore·show·ing** *past* **fore·showed** *past part.* **fore·shown** (fɔrʃoun, fourʃoun) *v.t.* to indicate (what
fore·sight (fɔrsait, foursait) *n.* prophetic capac[illegible] ‖ the aiming device at the front of the barrel of a rifle etc. used in conjunction with the backsight **fore·sight·ed** *adj.*
fore·skin (fɔrskin) *n.* the fold of skin covering
for·est (fɔrist, fɔrist) **1.** *n.* a large area of land covered with trees and brush growing thickly [illegible] density, is like a forest of trees, *a forest of chimneys* **not to see the forest for the trees** (*Am. Br.* not to see the wood for the trees) to be so absorbed in or bemused by detail as to lose sight of the main issue **2.** *v.t.* to cause to become [illegible]

The three principal classes of forest are coniferous, deciduous and equatorial. Coniferous forests are composed of evergreen conifers. They form the world's chief source of softwood [illegible] and N. Eurasia, with outcrops in mountainous areas further south. Deciduous forests supply most of the valuable hardwood lumber: teak from the tropical monsoon forests of India and Burma, and oak, elm and beech from the cool intermediate forests of America and Europe. Equatorial forests are hot, wet evergreen forests in regions such as the Amazon and Congo basins and Indonesia, supplying hardwoods such as mahogany and ebony. Besides wood for fuel, furniture, building etc., forests yield secondary products such as balsams, rubber, dyes, paper and edible oils, and are of value in the preservation of wildlife and the prevention of soil erosion

fore·stall (fɔrstɔl, fourstɔl) *v.t.* to frustrate the intentions of (someone) by acting before him ‖ to act in anticipation of (future circumstances or possibilities) [O.E. *forestall*]
for·est·a·tion (fɔristéiʃən, fɔristéiʃən) *n.* afforestation
fore·stay (fɔrstei, fourstei) *n.* a support for the foremast of a ship running from the foremast head to the deck
for·est·er (fɔristər, fɔristər) *n.* someone in charge of a forest ‖ someone who plants and cares for forest trees ‖ *Macropus giganteus*, the giant kangaroo of Australia, esp. the male [fr. O.F. *forestier*]
for·est·ry (fɔristri:, fɔristri:) *n.* the science of planting and tending forests ‖ (*rare*) forest land [O.F. *foresterie*]
fore·taste 1. (fɔrteist, fourteist) *n.* a sample of something to come **2.** (fɔrtéist, fourtéist) *v.t. pres. part.* **fore·tast·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fore·tast·ed** to sample (something) beforehand
fore·tell (fɔrtél, fourtél) *pres. part.* **fore·tell·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fore·told** (fɔrtóuld, fourtould) *v.t.* to announce (an event) before it happens
fore·thought (fɔrθɔt, fourθɔt) *n.* prudence in thinking ahead and providing for likely contingencies ‖ cool premeditation as opposed to sudden impulse
fore·to·ken 1. (fɔrtoukən, fourtoukən) *n.* an indication of something to come **2.** (fɔrtóukən, fourtoukən) *v.t.* to be a sign of (future events or conduct)
fore·top (fɔrtɔp, fourtɔp) *n.* the top of the foremast of a ship
fore·top·gal·lant mast (fɔrtɔpgælənt, fourtɔpgælənt, fɔrtəgæləns, fourtəgæləns) the mast above the fore-topmast
fore·top·gallant sail the sail above the fore-topsail
fore·top·mast (fɔrtɔpmæst, fourtɔpmæst, fɔrtɔpməst, fourtɔpməst) *n.* the mast above the foremast
fore·top·sail (fɔrtɔpseil, fourtɔpseil, fɔrtɔpsəl, fourtɔpsəl) *n.* the sail above the foresail
for·ev·er (fərévər, fɔrévər) *adv.* eternally, *may you live forever* ‖ without a break or so often as to seem so, *he is forever complaining*
for ever *adv.* (*Br.*) eternally
for·ev·er·more (fərévərmɔr, fɔrévərmɔr, fərévərmour, fɔrevərmour) *adv.* (*rhet.*) for all time
fore·warn (fɔrwɔrn, fourwɔrn) *v.t.* to give advance warning to
forewent *past* of FOREGO
fore·wing (fɔrwiŋ, fourwiŋ) *n.* an anterior wing of an insect
fore·wom·an (fɔrwumən, fourwumən) *pl.* **fore·wom·en** (fɔrwimən, fourwimən) *n.* a woman overseeing the work of other people in a factory ‖ a woman acting as the president of a jury and as its spokeswoman
fore·word (fɔrwə:rd, fourwə:rd) *n.* a preface
fore·yard (fɔrjurd, fourjurd) *n.* the lowest yard on the foremast of a sailing ship
For·far (fɔrfər, fɔrfur) ˈANGUS
for·feit (fɔrfit) **1.** *n.* a fine for breach of contract or negligence ‖ a small fine for breaking the rules of a club etc. ‖ the act of forfeiting, *the forfeit of voting rights* ‖ something forfeited ‖ (*pl.*) a game in which items taken from players are recovered by the performance of imposed and often ridiculous or embarrassing tasks **2.** *adj.* lost or taken away as a forfeit **3.** *v.t.* to be deprived of as a penalty for a crime, fault, error etc. or as a necessary result or consequence, to surrender, lose [fr. O.F. *forfait*, past part.]
for·fei·ture (fɔrfitʃər) *n.* the act of forfeiting ‖ something forfeited [O.F. *forfaiture*, *forfeture*]
for·gath·er, fore·gath·er (fɔrgæðər) *v.i.* to join with others in an assembly, esp. in an informal or casual gathering
forgave *past* of FORGIVE

[illegible] PRONUNCIATION KEY (a) æ, cat; ɑ, car; ɔ, fau·n; ei, snake (e) e, hen; i, sheep; iə, deer; ɛə, bear (i) ɪ, fish; ai, tiger; ə:, bird; [illegible] ou, goat; u, poor; ɔi, royal (u) ʌ, duck; u, bull; u, goose; ə, bacillus; ju, cube x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; [illegible] ŋ, orangutang; j, yak; ʃ, fish; tʃ, fetch; ˈl, rabble; ˈn, redd*e*n Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

forge (fɔrdʒ) *n.* (the workshop of a blacksmith with its furnace, anvil, and bellows) the furnace itself, or the hearth used to shape wrought iron ‖ a workshop and furnace where metals are melted and refined [O.F. *forge*]

forge *pres. part.* **forg·ing** *past* and *past. part.* **forged** *v.t.* to heat and hammer metal into shape (to form or shape something by heating and hammering metal) ‖ to imitate (something) and attempt to pass it off as genuine, *to forge a signature* ‖ *v.t.* to commit forgery, to do this passingly

forge *pres. part.* **forg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **forged** *v.i.* to move forward with effort, esp. so as to secure an advance, *to forge into the lead* ‖ (with 'ahead') to make rapid progress ‖ (with 'ahead') to increase one's lead over others in a race rapidly [etym. doubtful]

for·ger·y (fɔrdʒəri:) *pl.* **for·ger·ies** *n.* the act or art of forging or falsifying (documents, signatures etc.) ‖ something counterfeit [FORGE v., to heat]

for·get (fərgét) *pres. part.* **for·get·ting** *past* **for·got** (fərgɔt) *past part.* **for·got·ten** (fərgɔtən) *v.t.* to fail to keep in the memory ‖ to overlook unintentionally, neglect, *to forget someone's birthday* ‖ to leave behind unintentionally, *she has forgotten her keys again* ‖ to stop thinking about, *try to forget this affair* ‖ *v.i.* to be apt to forget things ‖ to suffer a lapse of memory, *forget about answering a letter* **to forget oneself** to act rudely ‖ to lose dignity by unworthy behavior ‖ to escape from self-consciousness, *he forgot himself in the music* **for·get·ful** *adj.* apt to forget [O.E. *forgietan*]

for·get-me-not (fərgétmi:nɔt) *n.* a low-growing plant of genus *Myosotis*, fam. *Borraginaceae*, esp. *M. palustris*

for·giv·a·ble, for·give·a·ble (fərgivəb'l) *adj.* that may be forgiven or pardoned **for·giv·a·bly** *adv.*

for·give (fərgiv) *pres. part.* **for·giv·ing** *past* **for·gave** (fərgéiv) *past part.* **for·given** (fərgivən) *v.t.* to excuse (a wrong or a wrongdoer), *nothing could forgive such rudeness* ‖ to pardon, *the victim forgave his attacker* ‖ to remit or cancel (a debt) ‖ *v.i.* to show or grant forgiveness or pardon **for·give·a·ble** *adj.* (*Br.*) †FORGIVABLE **for·give·ness** *n.* a forgiving or being forgiven **for·giv·ing** *adj.* willing to forgive, *a forgiving spirit* [O.E. *forgiefan*]

for·go, fore·go (fɔrgóu) *pres. part.* **for·go·ing, fore·go·ing** *past* **for·went, fore·went** (fɔrwent) *past part.* **for·gone, fore·gone** (fɔrgɔn, fɔrgɔn) *v.t.* to go without, renounce for oneself (e.g. a pleasure or satisfaction), *to forgo a holiday in order to finish a job* [O.E. *forgan*]

for·got *past* of FORGET

for·got·ten *past part.* of FORGET

for·int (fɔrint) *n.* the standard monetary unit of Hungary, consisting of 100 filler [Hung.]

fork (fɔrk) **1.** *n.* an agricultural implement consisting of two or more prongs on a long handle and used for digging, carrying, picking up or pitching ‖ a pronged instrument for handling food, in cooking, serving or eating ‖ the place where something divides, e.g. a road into two roads, a tree trunk into branches, or the crotch of the human body ‖ one of the branches into which a river, road, tree etc. is divided ‖ a sharp point (e.g. of an arrow) ‖ a support with two prongs, *a bicycle fork* ‖ (*mus.*) a tuning fork **2.** *v.i.* to divide or develop into branches, *we'll meet where the river forks* ‖ *v.t.* to form into the shape of a fork ‖ to pick up or pitch with a fork, *to fork hay* ‖ (*pop.*, with 'out', 'over' or 'up') to pay **forked** *adj.* Y-shaped, cleft, *a forked twig* ‖ zigzag, *forked lightning* [O.E. *force*]

fork·lift (fɔrklift) *n.* a machine for lifting heavy objects by pushing a row of steel fingers under them and then raising them by hydraulic or other means, the steel fingers being withdrawn when the load is deposited

for·lorn (fɔrlɔrn) *adj.* hopeless, *a forlorn cry* ‖ deserted, forsaken, *a forlorn landscape* ‖ wretched-looking, pitiful, *a forlorn appearance* [past part. of O.E. *forleosan*, to lose]

forlorn hope an undertaking with little chance of success [fr. Du *verloren hoop*, lost troop]

form (fɔrm) *n.* shape ‖ outward appearance apart from substance, *a cloud in the form of a dragon* ‖ a thing, *a table has a very simple form* ‖ a person, animal or plant ‖ (*philos.*) *forms passed him in the mist* ‖ a variety, manifestation, example, *is tax evasion a form of dishonesty?* ‖ pattern ‖ the relationship of parts of a work of art in the organization of the whole *Beethoven developed the concerto form* ‖ nature *his speech was in the form of a bitter attack* ‖ a document with blanks for information to be written in ‖ a long wooden seat or bench without a back ‖ (esp. *Br.*) a class in a school ‖ that which gives shape, a mold ‖ (*engin.*) a frame for holding assembled parts in place ‖ (*gram.*) one of the varieties of a word in spelling, pronunciation, inflection, etc. ‖ (*sport*) a record of performance or training (physical or mental), *the swimmer's form was improving* ‖ behavior according to rule, custom, convention or etiquette, *it is polite form to shake hands when meeting a person* ‖ a formula, prescribed order or layout of words, or established practice or ritual ‖ (*philos.*) the formative principle, nature or essence of a thing as distinguished from the matter it is composed of ‖ (*Platonic philos.*) an idea ‖ (*Aristotelian and Scholastic philos.*) the principle which defines the kind or species of a thing ‖ (*logic*) the relation of propositions one to another ‖ (*printing, Br.* also **forme**) a body of type cemented to a chase, ready for use ‖ a mere **matter of form** an action performed for outward appearance only, without feeling or conviction **in due form** in the correct manner, *a* [illegible] **in good form** witty ‖ in good spirits ‖ performing well, *the* [illegible] **in top form** in good physical condition [O. F. *fourme*]

form *v.t.* to make, shape ‖ to put together, *to form a sentence* ‖ to mold by instruction or discipline, *to form someone's character* ‖ to develop, *to form a habit* ‖ to conceive, *to form an idea* ‖ to organize into or become arranged as, *to form a double file* ‖ to constitute, *five colleges formed the university* ‖ (*gram.*) to construct (a new word or a variant) by derivation etc. ‖ to assume the form of, *gasoline forms vapor above a certain temperature* ‖ *v.i.* to arise, to take form, *clouds began to form* ‖ (esp. *mil.*) to draw up, to assume formation, *the platoon formed into open order* [O.F. *fourmer*]

for·mal (fɔrməl) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to form, rule or ceremonial, *formal speech, formal logic, formal dress* ‖ having form without spirit, perfunctory, *formal expressions of regret* ‖ explicit, not merely understood, *he gave his formal consent* ‖ (*philos.*) of the essence of a thing rather than its matter **2.** *n.* a social event for which one has to wear formal dress [fr. L. *formalis*]

form·al·de·hyde (fɔrmældihaid) *n.* the aldehyde $HCHO$, a pungent colorless gas used in aqueous solution (†FORMALIN) as a disinfectant, as a preservative, and as a curing agent [FOR(MIC) + ALDEHYDE]

For·ma·lin (fɔrməlin) *n.* an aqueous solution containing about 40% formaldehyde by volume and a small quantity of methanol [Trademark]

for·mal·ism (fɔrməlizəm) *n.* strict adherence to prescribed forms, esp. in religion, art and literature ‖ (*philos.*) that characterized by formalism or who advocates formalism **for·mal·is·tic** *adj.*

for·mal·i·ty (fɔrmælitì:) *pl.* **for·mal·i·ties** *n.* conformity or attention to rule, custom or etiquette (esp. *pl.*) an official or customary requirement, *customs formalities* ‖ a merely formal act ‖ the quality of being formal [F. *formalité*]

for·mal·ize (fɔrməlaiz) *pres. part.* **for·mal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **for·mal·ized** *v.t.* to put on a legal, official or regular basis ‖ *v.t.* to act with formality

formal organization a complex social group, e.g., a college or government agency, whose objectives, rules, and roles are formally or specifically defined

for·mat (fɔrmæt) *n.* the linear measurements of a book, i.e. the number of times the sheet was folded (octavo, quarto) to produce a page of the size chosen (*loosely*) the general typographical style and physical characteristics of a publication ‖ the general characteristics of organization of something, e.g. a radio program ‖ to produce in a special plan, size, shape, or proportion [F.]

for·ma·tion (fɔrméiʃən) *n.* the act of forming ‖ that which has been formed, *a biological formation* ‖ (*geol.*) rock beds sufficiently [illegible] ‖ (*mil.*) the wing, an arrangement of troops, *battle formation* ‖ an arrangement of aircraft flying at [illegible]

for·ma·tive [illegible] *the formative years of life* ‖ (*gram.*) of prefixes, terminations etc.) serving to form words **2.** *n.* (*gram.*) a formative element [O.F. *formatif*]

for·mat·ted [illegible] suited before placing bets

form criticism [illegible] applies to the Bible, Germany, which classifies passages of scripture into aesthetic categories (myths, parables, songs, narrative etc.) and relates them to the historical period to which [illegible]

forme (*Br.*, *printing*) †FORM

for·mé, for·mée (fɔrmei) *adj.* pattée

for·mer (fɔrmər) **1.** *adj.* earlier, *in a former existence* ‖ of the first or first mentioned of two ‖ having once held a certain post or office, *the former prime minister* **2.** *pron.* the first or first-mentioned of two (opp. LATTER) **for·mer·ly** *adv.* at a time in the past [M.E. *formere*, comp. fr. O.E. *superl. formest*]

For·mi·ca (fɔrmaikə) *n.* a laminated plastic product used, e.g. for kitchen furniture [Trademark]

for·mic acid (fɔrmik) a colorless, volatile, irritant liquid acid, $HCOOH$, occurring in most ants and in some plants. It is usually produced synthetically and is used chiefly in the textile industries [fr. L. *formica*, ant]

for·mi·car·y (fɔrmikeri:) *pl.* **for·mi·car·ies** *n.* an ant nest [fr. M.L. *formicarium*]

for·mi·da·ble (fɔrmidəb'l, fɔrmidəb'l) *adj.* likely to prove hard, a *formidable task* or hard to overcome, a *formidable opponent* or hard to deal with, *a formidable mother-in-law* ‖ to be feared, *formidable powers* ‖ impressive, *a formidable display of scholarship* **for·mi·da·bly** *adv.* [F.]

form·less (fɔrmlis) *adj.* without shape, amorphous ‖ needing better arrangement, *a formless essay* ‖ incorporeal, *formless shades*

form letter a stock letter whose wording provides the form to be used whenever the circumstances apply ‖ a printed or duplicated letter sent out in quantity

For·mo·sa (fɔrmóusə) †TAIWAN

for·mu·la (fɔrmjulə) *pl.* **for·mu·las, for·mu·lae** (fɔrmjuli:) *n.* (*chem.*) a symbolic representation of the composition, constitution or configuration of a substance ‖ (*logic, math.*) a statement expressed in symbols showing the relationships of interrelated facts ‖ a form of words defining a doctrine, principle etc. ‖ a verbal phrase or any set form accepted as conventional ‖ a form of words for ritual or ceremonial usage **for·mu·lar·i·za·tion** *n.* **fór·mu·lar·ize** *pres. part.* **for·mu·lar·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **for·mu·lar·ized** *v.t.* [L., dim. of *forma*, form]

formula grant U.S. Government contract offered to fulfill a national need, usu. to nonprofit organization

formula plan (*securities*) investment system for investing in equities at the lower level of a cycle and fixed-income securities at the upside of a cycle

for·mu·lar·y (fɔrmjuleri:) **1.** *pl.* **for·mu·lar·ies** *n.* (*pharm.*) a book of formulas ‖ a collection of set forms of ritual, prayers etc. **2.** *adj.* relating to formulas [fr. F. *formulaire*]

for·mu·late (fɔrmjuleit) *pres. part.* **for·mu·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **for·mu·lat·ed** *v.t.* to express (a doctrine, problem etc.) in a clear or systematic way ‖ to express in a formula **for·mu·la·tion** *n.* a formulating or being formulated ‖ an expression resulting from formulating

for·mu·lism (fɔrmjulizəm) *n.* a strict or blind adherence to formulas **for·mu·lis·tic** *adj.*

for·mu·li·za·tion (fɔrmjulizei∫ən) *n.* a formulation

for·mu·lize (fɔrmjulaiz) *pres. part.* **for·mu·liz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **for·mu·lized** *v.t.* to formulate

for·my· [illegible] acid

for·ni·cate (fɔrnikeit) *pres. part.* **for·ni·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **for·ni·cat·ed** *v.i.* to commit [illegible]

for·ni·ca·tion (fɔrnikei∫ən) *n.* voluntary sexual [illegible] unmarried woman (cf. ADULTERY) [O.F.]

for·ni·ca·tor (fɔrnikeitər) *n.* someone who com- [illegible]

for·nix [illegible]

For·rest (fɔrist, fɔrist), John, 1st Baron Forrest [illegible]

plorer. He led an expedition (1874) across Western Australia, of which he was the first prime minister (1890–1901)

Forrestal [illegible] of James Vincent (1892–1949), the first U.S. secretary of defense, a position created by the National Security Act of 1947

Forester (fɔ́ristər, fɔ́ristər), (Cecil) Scott) (1899–1966), English writer, best known for his novels about Capt. Horatio Hornblower, such as 'A Ship of the Line' (1938). He also wrote 'Payment Deferred' (1926), 'The Gun' (1933), and 'The African Queen' (1935; film, [illegible])

for·sake (fərséik) *pres. part* **for·sak·ing** *past* **for·sook** (fərsúk) *past part.* **for·sak·en** (fərséikən) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to desert, abandon ‖ (*old-fash.*) to break off from, give up (esp. bad habits) **for·sak·en** *adj.* deserted [O.E. *forsacan*, to oppose, deny]

for·sooth (fərsú:θ) *adv.* (*archaic*) in truth, truly [O.E. *forsoth*]

For·ster (fɔ́rstər), Edward Morgan (1879–1970), English novelist. 'Howard's End' (1910) and 'A Passage to India' (1924) are probably the best known of his five novels. Forster belonged to the Bloomsbury group and he shares their attitude of agnostic liberal humanism, placing most value on individual sensitivity, esp. as expressed in personal relations. 'A Room with a View' also shows a satirical wit in the tradition of Jane Austen. His novels all affirm the need to respond freshly, sympathetically and honestly to people and to cultures, and abandon inhibiting prejudices (in particular the insularity, emotional shallowness and self-satisfied philistinism held to characterize the English middle classes). He also wrote short stories ('The Celestial Omnibus', 1911) and essays ('Abinger Harvest', 1936)

for·swear ‖ [illegible] *past part.* **for·swear·ing** *past* **for·swore** (fɔrswɔ́r, fɔrswóur) *past part* **for·sworn** (fɔrswɔ́rn, fɔrswóurn) *v.t.* to reject or renounce with vehemence protestation or on [illegible] to forswear oneself to commit perjury **for·sworn** *adj.* perjured [O.E. *forswerian*]

for·syth·i·a (fərsíθi:ə, fɔrsaiθi:ə) *n.* a cultivated shrub of fam. *Oleaceae*, native to China. Its bright yellow flowers form before the leaves [after W. *Forsyth* (1737–1804), Eng. botanist]

Fort (fɔ́r), Paul (1872–1960), French symbolist poet, author of 'Ballades françaises' (1897 and after)

fort (fɔrt, fourt) *n.* a fortified place occupied only by troops (*hist.*) a fortified trading post **to hold the fort** to be responsible during the temporary absence of whoever is usually responsible [F.]

For·ta·le·za (fɔrtuléizə) a port (pop. metropolitan area 2,884,000) of N. Brazil. Industries: textiles, food processing, lobster fishing. Exports: rubber, sugar, coffee, cotton, carnauba wax

Fortas (fourtəs), Abe (1910–82), U.S. Supreme Court associate justice (1965–9). A lawyer, he was appointed to the court by Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson. Noted as a civil liberties activist, he argued for the poor's right to legal counsel in *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1962), his nomination to the chief justiceship in 1969 was thwarted by the Senate, and he resigned from the Court

Fort-de-France (fɔrdəfrɔ̃s) the capital (pop. [illegible]) of Martinique, [illegible] west coast

forte (fɔrt, fourt) *n.* something in which a person particularly excels (*fencing*) the stronger part of a sword blade, from hilt to middle (cf. FOIBLE) [fr. F. *fort*, strong]

for·te (fɔ́rtei, fɔrtí) (*mus.*, *abbr.* f, F) **1.** *adj.* loud, powerful **2.** *adv.* loudly, powerfully **3.** *n.* a pas-

For·tescue (fɔrtiskju:), Sir John (c. 1394–c. 1476), English jurist. In his 'The Governance of England' (c. 1471) he advocated that the king should be advised by a permanent staff of councilors. This reflected current Yorkist practice [illegible]

[illegible] the Forth Bridge (a cantilever railroad bridge, 5,350 ft. long, designed by Sir Benjamin Baker, completed 1889, at Queensferry and by a road bridge (completed 1964). Chief port: Leith

forth (fɔrθ, fourθ) *adv.* out from concealment or [illegible] et cetera **back and forth** backwards and forwards **from this** (or **that, which**) **time forth**

forth-com·ing (fɔrθkʌmiŋ, fourθkʌmiŋ) *adj.* approaching, *in the forthcoming weeks* shortly to

able when required, *the expected aid was not forthcoming* ‖ (*Br.*) willing to give information or be sociable

forth·right (fɔ́rθrait, fóurθrait) *adj.* direct, frank, decisive

forth·with (fɔrθwiθ, fóurθwiθ, fɔrθwið, fóurθwið) *adv.* at once, immediately

for·ti·eth (fɔ́rti:iθ) **1.** *adj.* being number 40 in a series (*NUMBER TABLE) ‖ being one of the 40 equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the 39th ‖ one of 40 equal parts of anything (1/40) [O.E. *fēowertigotha*]

for·ti·fi·ca·tion (fɔrtifikéiʃən) *n.* a fortifying or being fortified ‖ the science of fortifying ‖ something that fortifies ‖ (*mil.*, esp. *pl.*) works constructed so as to fortify [F.]

for·ti·fy (fɔ́rtifai) *pres. part.* **for·ti·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **for·ti·fied** *v.t.* to strengthen structurally ‖ (*mil.*) to strengthen (a defensive position etc.) against attack ‖ to give moral strength to, encourage ‖ to add nutritive value to, enrich ‖ to strengthen (wine) with alcohol ‖ *v.i.* (*mil.*) to build fortifications [fr. F. *fortifier*]

for·tis (fɔ́rtis) **1.** *adj.* (*phon.*, of a consonant) pronounced with strong articulation **2.** *pl.* **for·tes** (fɔ́rti:z) *n.* (*phon.*) such a consonant [L. = strong]

for·tis·si·mo (fɔrtísimou) (*mus.*, *abbr.* ff.) **1.** *adj.* very loud **2.** *adv.* very loudly **3.** *pl.* **for·tis·si·mos, for·tis·si·mi** (fɔrtísimi:) *n.* a fortissimo passage [Ital. superl. of *forte*, loud, loudly]

for·ti·tude (fɔ́rtitu:d, fɔ́rtitju:d) *n.* endurance or courage in the face of pain or adversity ‖ moral strength, one of the cardinal virtues [F.]

Fort Knox a military post in Kentucky, site of the U.S. gold bullion depository

Fort La·my (fɔrlæmi:) *N'DJAMENA

fort·night (fɔ́rtnait) *n.* (esp. *Br.*) a continuous period of two weeks **fórt·night·ly** **1.** *adj.* occurring or appearing once every two weeks **2.** *adv.* once every two weeks **3.** *pl.* **fort·night·lies** *n.* a periodical issued at intervals of two weeks [O.E. *fēowertyne niht*]

FORTRAN (*computer acronym*) formula translation, a computer programming language translatable into machine language, esp. to solve algebraic problems; designed by IBM

for·tress (fɔ́rtris)) *n.* a fortified place, military stronghold [O.F. *forteresse*]

Fort Sum·ter (sʌ́mtər) a fort in Charleston harbor, South Carolina, where troops of the Confederacy fired the shots that began the American Civil War (Apr. 12, 1861)

for·tu·i·tous (fɔrtú:itəs, fɔrtjú:itəs) *adj.* happening by chance or accident **for·tú·i·ty** *pl.* **for·tu·i·ties** *n.* chance, accident ‖ a chance occurrence [fr. L. *fortuitus*]

for·tu·nate (fɔ́rtʃunit) *adj.* owing to good luck or receiving good luck, lucky ‖ favorable, *a fortunate choice* [illegible] [L. *fortunatus*]

for·tune (fɔ́rtʃən) *n.* the power of chance in mankind's affairs ‖ an instance of how this affects someone, *it was his good fortune to be present at the time* ‖ personal wealth, *to make a fortune* ‖ a large sum of money, *it cost the firm a fortune* ‖ success in general, *to seek one's fortune* ‖ destiny, *to have one's fortune told* **a small fortune** (*pop.*, of the cost of something) a large amount of money [F.]

fortune hunter someone out to become rich without effort, esp. by a rich marriage

for·tune-tell·er (fɔ́rtʃəntelər) *n.* a person who claims to foretell the future and makes money out of the claim

Fort Wayne the third largest city (pop. 172,196) in Indiana, in the northeast part of the state: railroads, electrical equipment, hosiery, car wheels, motor trucks

Fort William *THUNDER BAY

Fort Worth (wə:rθ) a city (pop. 385,164, with agglom. 2,974,805) in Texas. It is the commercial center of the oil fields and agricultural and livestock area of N.W. Texas. Texas Christian University (1873)

for·ty (fɔ́rti:) **1.** *adj.* being ten more than 30 (*NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *pl.* **for·ties** *n.* four times ten, the cardinal number representing this (40, XL) **the forties** (of temperature, a person's age, a century, etc.) the span 40–9 [O.E. *fēowertig*]

40 Committee a high-level U.S. review group to authenticate sensitive operations of the CIA. The 40 Committee was authorized during the Nixon Administration

Forty-five Rebellion (fɔrti:fáiv) (1745), the last Jacobite revolt in Britain

for·ty-nin·er (fɔrti náinər) *n.* (*Am. hist.*) someone who joined in the California gold rush of 1849

forty winks (*pop.*) a brief sleep, esp. during the day

fo·rum (fɔ́rəm, fóurəm) *pl.* **fo·rums, fo·ra** (fɔ́rə, fóurə) *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) the marketplace or public square of a city, a center of judicial and public business ‖ any place or institution where questions of public concern can be discussed or decided, *the United Nations is a forum of world opinion* **the Forum** an open space in ancient Rome between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, used for public business and political meetings

for·ward (fɔ́rwərd) **1.** *adj.* toward the front, *the forward battle area* ‖ (of seasons) early ‖ (of growth) advanced ‖ precociously developed, *he is forward for his age* ‖ showing substantial progress, *the book is well forward* ‖ progressive, radical, *a forward outlook* ‖ onward, advancing, *the forward march of science* ‖ eager, prompt, *forward with offers of help* ‖ overbold in a too familiar way ‖ (*naut.*, fɔ́rəd) of the front (bow) section of a ship ‖ (*commerce*, of goods etc. not immediately available) of or for the future, *a forward contract* or for future delivery, *forward buying* **2.** *adv.* towards the front, in the direction one is facing, ahead, *to run forward* ‖ towards improvement or progress, *a general movement forward in world health* ‖ in advance, *he sent scouts forward of the main body* ‖ into prominence, into view, to the attention of someone, *to push oneself forward* ‖ onward in time, *from that day forward* ‖ (*naut.*) at the forepart of a ship **3.** *n.* (*football, hockey* etc.) one of the players positioned near or towards the opponents' goal, having an attacking, scoring function **4.** *v.t.* to send (a letter etc.) to a further destination ‖ to convey, dispatch (goods etc.) ‖ to advance, promote, *to forward a project* ‖ (*bookbinding*) to trim, line and put (a sewn book) into its cover, ready for finishing **fór·ward·er** *n.* someone who forwards ‖ someone who receives goods for transportation and delivers them to the carrier for transmission to the proper destination [O.E. *foreweard*]

forward pass (*football*) a pass in which the ball is thrown from behind the line of scrimmage towards the opponent's goal

for·wards (fɔ́rwərdz) *adv.* (of a direction or movement) forward

forwent *past* of FORGO

for·zan·do (fɔrtsándou) *adj. and adv.* (*mus.*, *abbr.* fz.) sforzando [Ital.]

Fos·co·lo (fɔ́skələ), Ugo (1778–1827), Italian poet. His works include 'Dei Sepolcri' (1807), 'Sonetti' (1802) and the unfinished 'Le Grazie' (1815). He also wrote the novel 'Ultime Lettere di Jacopo Ortis' (1802) and some excellent criticism. He was a political exile in England from 1816

FOSDIC (*computer acronym*) film optical scanning device for input to computers, a device that reads forms to produce recorded magnetic tape suitable for computer input; designed by the U.S. Bureau of Standards and Bureau of the Census

fos·sa (fɔ́sə) *pl.* **fos·sae** (fɔ́si:) *n.* (*anat.*) a groove or depression, *the temporal fossa of the skull* [L. = a ditch]

fosse (fɔs, fɒs) *n.* a ditch or moat, esp. in fortification ‖ (*anat.*) a fossa [F.]

fos·sette (fɔsét, fɒsét) *n.* a little hollow ‖ a dimple [F.]

fos·sil (fɔ́s'l) **1.** *n.* the recognizable remains, or an impression left by them, of a plant or animal of the remote, geological past, preserved in the earth's crust ‖ (*pop.*) someone or something out of date, esp. a person holding outworn opinions **2.** *adj.* of the nature of a fossil **fos·sil·á·tion** *n.* **fos·sil·if·er·ous** *adj.* containing fossils, rich in fossils **fos·sil·i·zá·tion** *n.* **fós·sil·ize** *pres. part.* **fos·sil·iz·ing** *past and past part.* **fos·sil·ized** *v.t.* to make a fossil of ‖ *v.i.* to become a fossil ‖ to become set in outworn opinions [F. *fossile*]

fos·so·ri·al (fɔsɔ́ri:əl, fɒsóuri:əl) *adj.* (*zool.*) burrowing ‖ (*zool.*) adapted for digging or burrowing [fr. L. *fossorius*]

Fos·ter (fɔ́stər, fɒstər), Stephen Collins (1826–64), American composer. Among his best-known songs are 'Oh! Susannah' (1848), 'My Old Kentucky Home' (1853) and 'Old Black Joe' (1860)

fos·ter (fɔ́stər, fɒstər) *v.t.* to rear ‖ to encourage, promote (ideas, feelings, plants etc.) ‖ to harbor, nurse (ambitions etc.) in oneself [O.E. *fōstor, fōstrian*]

fos·ter·age (fɔ́stəridʒ, fɒstəridʒ) *n.* the act of fostering a child (or an idea etc.) ‖ the state of being a foster child

foster brother a boy in relation to his or her parents' child or foster child [O.E. *fosterbrōðor*]

foster care (*administration*) the care of children, sick or aged people in supervised homes or institutions by statutory or voluntary welfare organizations

foster-child a boy or girl in relation to his or her foster parents [O.E. *fostercild*]

foster father a male foster parent [O.E. *fosterfæder*]

foster home (*administration*) a household in which a child or a sick or aged person is placed by a statutory or voluntary organization

fos·ter·ling (fɔstərlɪŋ, fɒstərlɪŋ) *n.* a foster child [O.E. *fōsterling*]

foster mother a female foster parent [O.E. *fōstermōdor*]

foster parent a man or woman acting as father or mother to a child who is not his or her offspring, nor a stepchild, and not legally adopted

foster sister a girl in relation to her foster parents' child or foster child

Fou·cauld (fu:kou), Charles Eugene de (1858–1916), French explorer of Morocco and missionary in the Sahara. His writings include a Tuareg-French dictionary and 'Écrits spirituels' (1923). He died by assassination

Fou·cault (fu:kou), Jean Bernard Léon (1819–68), French physicist. He used a method for measuring the velocity of light which enabled him to prove that the velocity is less in water than in air, thus finally disposing (1850) of the corpuscular theory. Using a long, heavy pendulum, he demonstrated the rotation of the earth on its axis (1851). He invented the gyroscope (1852)

Fou·ché (fu:ʃei), Joseph (1759–1820), French minister of police (1799–1802, 1804–10 and 1815–16). An extreme Jacobin, he put down a revolt in Lyon (1793) with great brutality. He served both Napoleon and Louis XVIII as minister of police, establishing an elaborate spy system

Foucquet *FOUQUET, Nicolas

fought *past* and *past part.* of FIGHT

foul (faul) *v.t.* to make foul ‖ to pollute ‖ to bring dishonor on ‖ to block or choke with foreign matter ‖ to jam (e.g. a road crossing) ‖ to tangle ‖ to come into collision with ‖ (*baseball*) to bat (a ball) outside the foul lines ‖ *v.i.* to become foul ‖ to become entangled ‖ to collide ‖ (*sports*) to commit a foul **to foul out** (*baseball*) to be put out by the catch of a foul ball **to foul up** (*pop.*) to make a mess of [O.E. *fūlian*]

foul **1.** *adj.* extremely offensive to the senses, dirty, disgusting, stinking ‖ polluted with noxious matter, *foul air* ‖ (of a gun barrel, ship's bottom etc.) clogged up or covered with foreign matter ‖ entangled ‖ in collision ‖ indecent or profane, *foul language* ‖ obnoxious, unpleasant, *a foul taste, a foul mood* ‖ morally repulsive, evil ‖ (*sports*) contrary to the rules of the game ‖ (*baseball*) outside the foul lines ‖ (of weather) stormy ‖ (of wind or tide) contrary ‖ defaced by alterations, *a foul text* **to fall foul of** to come into collision with ‖ (of persons) to come into conflict with **2.** *n.* a collision esp. of boats ‖ an entanglement ‖ (*sports*) an act forbidden by the rules ‖ (*baseball*) a foul ball [O.E. *fūl*]

fou·lard (fu:lɑrd) *n.* a thin soft silk or silk and cotton material used for ties, scarves, trimmings etc. ‖ a scarf or tie of this material [F.]

foul ball (*baseball*) a ball batted outside the foul lines

foul line (*baseball*) either of two straight lines extending from home plate through the outer corners of first and third base and prolonged to the end of the outfield ‖ (*basketball*) the line from where a player who has been fouled takes a free shot ‖ (*bowling*) the line which a player must not step over when releasing the ball

foul-mouthed (fáulmauðd, faulmauθt) *adj* swearing frequently or using obscene language

foul play criminal violence ‖ (*sports*) play against the rules

foul shot (*basketball*) a free throw at the basket awarded as a penalty

foul tip (*baseball*) a ball which glances off the bat. The batter is out on a foul tip if he has two strikes against him and the catcher catches the ball

found (faund) *v.t.* to melt and pour molten metal into a mold ‖ to cast (an object) by this process ‖ to melt or fuse (ingredients for glassmaking) ‖ to make (glass) by doing this [fr. F. *fondre*]

found *v.t.* to originate, *to found a firm* ‖ to establish (an institution) ‖ to endow ‖ to begin the building of ‖ (with 'on' or 'upon') to base [F. *fonder*]

found *past* and *past part.* of FIND **all** (or **everything**) **found** with free board and lodging provided

foun·da·tion [illegible] ing founded ‖ the solid base, either natural or prepared from concrete etc. on which a building is raised ‖ the lowest courses of a wall, building etc., usually underground ‖ the establishment and endowment of an institution ‖ an endowed institution or endowed charity or fund ‖ a basis, esp. a basis of truthfulness ‖ an underlying principle, *the foundations of evolutionary belief* ‖ the body or ground material on which something is overlaid, e.g. material to stiffen a dress ‖ a foundation garment ‖ a liquid or cream cosmetic used as the base for makeup **on the foundation** (*Br.*) entitled to benefit by the funds or income of an endowed institution [fr. L. *fundatio* (*fundationis*)]

Foundation Day an Australian public holiday (January 26) to commemorate the landing (1788) of the British at Sydney Cove

foun·da·tion·er (faundeiʃənər) *n.* (*Br.*) a student at an endowed school or college who has won an award from its funds

foundation garment a supporting undergarment (girdle or corset)

foundation member (*Br.*) a charter member

foundation stone a stone laid with public ceremony and bearing an inscription, to commemorate the beginning of an important new building

found·er (faundər) *n.* someone who founded or helped to found an institution

founder *n.* a person who founds or casts metal or glass

founder **1.** *v.i.* (of a building etc.) to fall down, collapse ‖ to go lame, stumble ‖ to sink or stick fast in soft ground ‖ to fail, esp. financially ‖ (of a ship) to become filled with water and sink ‖ (of a horse) to have founder ‖ *v.t.* to cause to founder (*vet.*) to cause (a horse) to become afflicted with founder **2.** *n.* inflammation of sensitive tissue in a horse's hoof [O.F. *fondrer*]

founders' shares (esp. *Br.*) shares issued to the original shareholders of a public company, often carrying special voting privileges and sometimes receiving a special dividend after the payment of an agreed minimum dividend on ordinary shares

Founding Father (*Am. hist.*) a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787

found·ling (fáundlɪŋ) *n.* an abandoned infant [M.E. *fundeling* fr. *funden*, to find]

found object an object either discarded by a person or left by nature (sea shells, driftwood) that has collector interest or aesthetic qualities

found poem prose with unintended poetic content, e.g., 'and hence no force, however great, can draw a cord, however fine, into a horizontal line which shall be absolutely straight'

found·ress (fáundrɪs) *n.* a woman founder

found·ry (fáundri:) *pl.* **found·ries** *n.* a building where metal or glass is founded ‖ the art or process of casting metals ‖ metal castings [F. *fonderie*]

fount (faunt) *n.* (*rhet.*) a source, spring or fountain, *a fount of wisdom* [fr. F. *font*]

fount (*Br., printing*) a font

foun·tain (fauntən) *n.* a water spring ‖ the source or head of a stream etc. ‖ a contrived ornamental jet of water, e.g. in a courtyard, garden or public square ‖ a jet of drinking water, e.g. in a park or station ‖ the structure containing a jet of water ‖ a soda fountain [M.E. *fontayne* fr. O.F.]

fountain-head (fauntənhed) *n.* the main source of a stream ‖ a person or thing regarded as the originator of something

fountain pen a pen containing a reservoir of ink fed to the nib as the pen is used

Fou·quet (fu:kei), Jean (c. 1420–c. 1480), French painter and miniaturist. He visited It[illegible] of modeling and the representation of light effects. His miniatures, portraits and altar[illegible]ment of people and landscapes. His Book of Hours for Etienne Chevalier (c. 1457) is one of the masterpieces of illumination. Little of his

Fou·quet, Fouc·quet (fu:kei), Nicolas (1615–80), French minister of finance (1653–61) and friend of Mazarin, overthrown by Colbert

Fou·quier-Tin·ville (fu:kjeitvil), Antoine [illegible] French revolutionist. As public prosecutor (1793–4) under the Terror, he sent hundreds to the guillotine, including Desmoulins, Danton and Marie Antoinette. He himself was guillotined after the fall of Robespierre

four (fɔr, four) **1.** *adj* being one more than three (NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *n* twice two ‖ the cardinal number representing this (4, IV) ‖ four o'clock ‖ a playing card, domino etc. marked with four symbols ‖ four people together engaged in a game or sport, *a bridge four, tennis four* ‖ (*cricket*) a hit from which four runs are scored or made ‖ a team of four members, esp. in rowing ‖ (*pl.*) races for four-oared boats **on all fours** with hands and knees on the ground [O.E. *fēower*]

four-dimensional (fɔrdimenʃənəl, fourdimenʃən'l) *adj* having four dimensions (FOURTH DIMENSION)

four-flush (fɔrflʌʃ, fourflʌʃ) *v.i.* (*pop.*) to make a false claim, bluff **four-flush·er** *n.* a bluffer ‖ a humbug [fr. poker term: to pretend one has five of a suit when in fact one has four]

four-fold table (fɔrfould) (*math.*) a table containing four cells formed by the cross tabulation of two variables, each having two values or categories

four-foot·ed (fɔrfutɪd, fourfutɪd) *adj.* of a quadruped

Four Freedoms, the four sorts of liberty essential to human dignity proclaimed by F. D. Roosevelt (Jan. 6, 1941): freedom of speech and expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want, freedom from fear

Four-H Club (or 4-H Club) an organization for teaching modern farming methods to young people. The clubs are sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture [Head, Heart, Hands, Health, all being meant to benefit]

four-hand·ed (fɔrhændɪd, fourhændɪd) *adj.* (of certain games) requiring four players ‖ (*mus.*) for two players at one keyboard ‖ quadrumanous

Four Hundred a U.S. idiom meaning a select group. It was created (1892) by Samuel Ward McAllister (1827–95), a U.S. socialite, when, in shortening a list for a ball, he boasted that there were 'only about 400 people in New York society'

Fou·rier (fu:rjei), Charles (1772–1837), French philosopher and economist. In place of society as he found it, he advocated small colonies ('phalansteries' of about 1,800, with property held in common) of selected groups of individuals, each contributing to the welfare of all through the harmonious cooperation of their divergent gifts and temperaments, and each assuring his own well-being in this way. He believed that in such conditions men would work willingly. The ideas were enthusiastically taken up outside France, esp. in the U.S.A. after 1840. The colonies started by disciples failed

Fourier, Jean Baptiste Joseph, Baron de (1768–1830), French physicist, mathematician and politician, important for his theorem that any periodic function may be resolved into sine and cosine terms

Fourier analysis a mathematical method used in the solution of physical problems that involves the development of a complex periodic function into a series of sine and cosine functions whose coefficients are computed by integration. The method is widely used for the solution of analytic expressions associated with electrical circuits, heat transfer and atomic vi[illegible] (HARMONIC ANALYSIS)

Fou·rier·ism (fuəriərizəm) *n* the system advocated by Charles Fourier **Fóu·ri·er·ist** *n.*

four-in-hand (fɔrinhænd, fourinhænd) *n.* a vehicle driven by one person and drawn by four horses ‖ a necktie tied with a slipknot

four-leaf clover (fɔrli:f klouvər, fourli:f klouvər) a leaf of the clover plant having four lobes instead of three. It is said to bring luck to someone who finds one

Fournier, Alain (ALAIN FOURNIER

four-o'clock (fɔrəklɔk, fourəklɔk) *n.* *Mirabilis jalapa*, two varieties of common American garden plant. Its flowers open in the evening and are protogynous

four-pence [illegible] coin of this nominal value

four-pen·ny (fɔrpənɪ, fourpənɪ) **1.** *adj.* worth four pennies or pence **2.** *n.* a bus ticket or other object priced at this

four-plex (fɔrpleks) *n.* an apartment on four levels

four-post·er (fɔrpoustər, fourpoustər) *n.* an old-fashioned bed with tall posts at the corners used to support a canopy and usually curtains

Four-Power Pact an agreement (1921) reached by Great Britain, France, Japan, and the U.S.A. at the Washington Conference (1921–2), to respect mutually their Pacific island possessions and to consult one another if controversy arose

four-score (fɔrskɔr, fourskour) *adj.* (*old-fash.*) eighty

four·some (fɔrsəm, foursəm) *n.* (*golf*) a game between two pairs of players, each pair sharing a ball ‖ (*pop.*) a group of four persons

four-square (fɔrskwɛər, fourskwɛər) **1.** *adj.* square-shaped ‖ correctly aligned ‖ firm and forthright **2.** *adv.* squarely and solidly ‖ forth-[illegible]

four-star (fɔrstɑr, fourstɑr) *adj.* of the rank of general or admiral

four star *adj.* rated as of the highest quality, e.g., *a four-star restaurant*

four-stroke (fɔrstrouk, fourstrouk) *adj.* of the type of internal-combustion engine, or its cycle of operations, in which the pistons make four movements corresponding to intake, compression and ignition, combustion and expansion, and exhaust

four·teen (fɔrtiːn, fourtiːn) **1.** *adj.* being one more than 13 (*NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *n.* 10 plus four ‖ the cardinal number representing this (14, XIV) [O.E. *fēowertēne*]

Fourteen Points [illegible] (Jan. 8, 1918) of a liberal basis for a possible peace settlement of the 1st world war, founded on democracy and self-determination

14th Amendment (1868), provision of the U.S. Constitution that assured citizenship, personal liberties, and rights to the freed slaves. It guaranteed due process of law and equality under protection of the law. It also was concerned with representation in Congress and the holding of public office by Southerners involved in the Civil War

four·teenth (fɔrtiːnθ, fourtiːnθ) **1.** *adj.* being number 14 in a series (*NUMBER TABLE) ‖ being one of the 14 equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the 13th ‖ one of 14 equal parts of anything (1/14) ‖ the 14th day of a month [O.E. *fēowertoþa*]

Fourteenth of July the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille (1789), a national holiday in [illegible]

fourth (fɔrθ, fourθ) **1.** *adj.* being number four in a series (*NUMBER TABLE) ‖ being one of the four equal parts of anything ‖ of or pertaining to the gear immediately above third in some vehicles **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the third ‖ a quarter, a fourth part (1/4) ‖ (*Br.*) a grading in the fourth class of an examination ‖ a fourth prize in a race or other contest ‖ the gear immediately above third in some vehicles ‖ the fourth day of a month (*mus.*) the note four steps above or below a given note in a diatonic scale, inclu-[illegible] these notes ‖ (*mus.*) a combination of these notes **3.** *adv.* in the fourth place ‖ followed by a [illegible] [O.E. *fēortha*]

4th Amendment (1789), provision of the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution that guarantees the right to privacy and freedom from unreasonable search and seizure. Originally written into the Bill of Rights to protest the Writs of Assistance, it has come to include all forms of invasion of privacy

[illegible] added in the space-time continuum to the three [illegible]

fourth·ly (fɔrθlɪ, fourθlɪ) *adv.* (in enumera-[illegible]

fourth market (*securities*) sale of unlisted securities directly to investors *Cf.* THIRD MARKET

Fourth of July the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence (1776), a national holiday [illegible] low per-capita incomes, little expectation of economic growth, and few natural resources, esp. the list of 29 least-developed countries identified by the United Nations in 1971 as being the poorest

four-wheel (fɔrhwiːl, fourhwiːl, fɔrwiːl, fourwiːl) *adj.* functioning on each of the four wheels of a vehicle, *four-wheel drive* ‖ having four wheels

Fou·ta Djal·lon (foutæ dʒælɔn) (Futa Jallon) a mountainous district (Tamgue, 4,200 ft) in W Guinea. The Niger and Senegal Rivers rise here

fo·ve·a (fouviːə) *pl.* **fo·ve·ae** (fouviːiː) *n.* (*anat.*) a [illegible] pit or depression [illegible]

fo·ve·a cen·tral·is (fouviːəsentrælɪs) *n.* a small pit or depression of the retina where vision is most acute

fowl (faul) *pl.* **fowl, fowls 1.** *n.* a domestic cock, hen, duck or turkey **2.** *v.i.* to hunt wildfowl [O.E. *fugol*]

fowl cholera an acute contagious disease in domestic poultry and wild birds caused by the bacterium *Pasteurella multocida* (or *P. avi-*[illegible]

Fow·ler (faulər), Henry Watson (1858–1933), English lexicographer. He compiled a number of standard works on the English language, including 'The King's English' (1906) and 'The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English' (1911), both works in collaboration with his brother F. G. Fowler, and his outstanding individual work 'A Dictionary of Modern English Usage' (1926)

Fow·liang (fouljaŋ) (formerly Kingtehchen) a town (pop. 92,000) in N. Kiangsi province, China. The presence of kaolin east of Lake Poyang led to the establishment of its porcelain industry (6th c. A.D.) which flourished under the Sung dynasty. The Ming dynasty established the Imperial porcelain works (1369)

fowl·ing (faulɪŋ) *n.* wildfowling

fowling piece a light gun used esp. for hunting [illegible]

fowl pest an infectious virus disease of domestic poultry and many wild birds

fowl plague fowl pest

fowl pox a virus disease of chickens, turkeys, etc

Fox (fɔks), Charles James (1749–1806), British statesman. Elected to parliament (1768) as a supporter of North, he joined the Rockingham Whigs (1774) in opposition to North's American policy. Apart from brief periods as foreign secretary (1782–3 and 1806), his long parliamentary career was spent in opposition. A brilliant orator, he upheld the principles of the French Revolution and the cause of parliamentary reform, and attacked slavery

Fox, George (1624–91), English religious leader, founder of the Society of Friends (Quakers). In revolt against Calvinism and against the externals of religious expression, he preached the perfectibility of all men through inward personal experience. His 'Journal' is the classic expression of this faith. After the revelation which came to him in 1647, he began to preach widely in England and, after 1671, in the West Indies, North America, and the Netherlands

Fox, William (1879–1952), U.S. film producer and distributor. His holdings, including a production company, an exhibition company, and a chain of movie theaters, were valued (1929) at $300 million

fox (fɔks) **1.** *pl.* **fox·es, fox** *n.* a mammal of fam. *Canidae*, esp. genus *Vulpes*. They are carnivores, closely related to dogs, but with a more elongated body. The muzzle is slender and pointed, the ears are large and erect, and the tail is bushy. Species are found in most parts of [illegible] northern hemisphere. They raid farmyards for chickens etc. They also destroy small game (the fur of this animal) ‖ someone cunning or full of guile. **Fox** *pl.* **Foxes, Fox** an Indian people of the Fox River valley, Wisconsin ‖ a member of this people ‖ their Algonquian language **2.** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to trick, baffle, *that foxed you!* ‖ to discolor, stain (manuscripts, prints, leaves of a book) with specks of brown, esp. through dampness ‖ to renew (the upper leather of a shoe) ‖ *v.i.* of papers, book leaves etc.) to become discolored [O.E.]

fox and geese a board game in which a player with 16 pegs (geese) is free only to move forward, tries to corner a solitary peg (the fox) free to move forward or backward ‖ a similar game played on the checkerboard, with four pieces against one

Foxe (fɔks), John (c. 1516–87), English martyrologist. His monumental work 'History of the Acts and Monuments of the Church' (1563), a defense esp. of Protestant reformers, became popular as 'Foxe's Book of Martyrs'

Foxe Basin a body of water (300 miles long, 200–250 miles wide) between Melville Peninsula and Baffin Is., Northwest Territories, Canada, joining the Hudson Bay through the Foxe Channel (200 miles long, 90–200 miles wide)

Foxe Channel *FOXE BASIN

foxed (fɔkst) *adj.* discolored with brown stains, esp. through dampness

fox·glove (fɔksglʌv) *n.* digitalis (flower)

fox·hole (fɔkshoul) *n.* (*mil.*) a hole used as shelter or as a firing point during a battle

fox·hound (fɔkshaund) *n.* a dog of a large, strong, keen-scented, swift breed trained for hunting foxes, hunting in packs

fox hunt the pursuit on horseback of a fox, using hounds **fox-hunt** (fɔkshʌnt) *v.i.* to hunt foxes in this way

fox·i·ly (fɔksɪlɪ) *adv.* in a foxy way

fox·i·ness (fɔksɪːnɪs) *n.* the quality of being foxy

fox·ing (fɔksɪŋ) *n.* a piece of leather used for mending the upper of a shoe, or for decorating it

Fox-Jet a 4- to 6-seat twin-turbofan transport (St 600 5/8) introduced in 1980 by Foxjet International

fox·tail (fɔksteil) *n.* the tail of a fox ‖ a grass with brushlike spikes, esp. of genus *Alopecurus*, fam. *Gramineae*

fox terrier a small, lively wirehaired or smooth-haired breed of dog used for driving foxes from their earth, but also very popular as a pet

fox-trot (fɔkstrɔt) **1.** *n.* a ballroom dance, in duple time, characterized by slow walking and quick running steps ‖ the music for such a dance **2.** *v.i., pres. part.* **fox-trot·ting** *past* and *past part.* **fox-trot·ted** to dance the fox-trot

fox·y (fɔksɪː) *comp.* **fox·i·er** *superl.* **fox·i·est** *adj.* foxlike, full of guile, wily in ways or looks, *a foxy lawyer* ‖ reddish-brown ‖ mildewy, stained with spots of brown ‖ (of wine or beer) sour ‖ (*sexist slang*) sexy, as describing a woman

foy·er (fɔiər, fɔiei) *n.* an entrance hall esp. in a theater or concert hall [F.]

fps *FOOT-POUND-SECOND

fra·cas (freikəs, *Br.* frækɑ) *pl.* **fra·cas·es,** *Br.* **fra·cas** (frækɑz) *n.* a noisy disturbance, brawl, row [F.]

frac·tion (frækʃən) **1.** *n.* a very small proportion, *only a fraction of the truth* ‖ an amount less than the whole, a part, *a large fraction of the electorate* ‖ (*math.*) a noninteger quantity expressed in terms of a numerator and a denominator (e.g. 3/4) or in decimal form (e.g. 0.75) (*DECIMAL FRACTION, *IMPROPER FRACTION, *PROPER FRACTION, *VULGAR FRACTION) ‖ (*chem.*) a part of a component that may be separated by fractionation **2.** *v.t.* to separate into fractions **frac·tion·al** *adj.* (*math.*) pertaining to fractions, *a fractional expression* ‖ of that which is a fraction, esp. a small fraction, *a fractional risk of failure* ‖ (*chem.*) of any process of fractionation, *fractional distillation of petroleum* **frac·tion·ate** (frækʃəneit) *pres. part.* **frac·tion·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **frac·tion·at·ed** *v.t.* to separate (a mixture or substance) into smaller portions having different properties by distillation, precipitation etc. **frac·tion·a·tion** *n.* **frac·tion·ize** *pres. part.* **frac·tion·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **frac·tion·ized** *v.t.* to divide into fractions [O.F. *fraccion*, a breaking]

fractional orbital bombardment system strategy for orbiting a nuclear warhead and delivering it by aborting its orbit over the tar-[illegible]

fractionation 1. (*mil.*) capability of carrying many small warheads on a single ICBM, limited to 10 per launcher by SALT II **2.** (*business*) the practice of charging separately for several services or components of a service that were previously subject to a single charge or free of charge, in order to increase a total fee

frac·tious (frækʃəs) *adj.* with frequent outbreaks of temper, peevish, unruly [fr. FRACTION, *obs.*) a brawling]

frac·ture (frækʧər) **1.** *n.* a breaking or being broken ‖ a break in a bone or cartilage (*COMPOUND FRACTURE, *SIMPLE FRACTURE) ‖ (*geol.*) the surface revealed in a stone sample broken along other than cleavage planes, *a conchoidal fracture* **2.** *v., pres. part.* **frac·tur·ing** *past* and

past part. **frac·tured** *v.t.* to break ‖ *v.i.* to be liable to break ‖ to become broken [F.]

fraenulum FRENULUM

fraenum FRENUM

frag (fræg) *v.t.* to deliver a fragmentation grenade in order to deliberately injure an officer

fragging *n.*

frag·ile (frædʒəl, *Br.* frædʒail) *adj.* easily broken or damaged ‖ (of health) delicate **fra·gil·i·ty** (frədʒiliti:) *n.* [F.]

frag·ment (frægmənt) *n.* a piece broken off from the whole ‖ an incomplete or isolated part, *he could remember only fragments of what happened* ‖ the existing part of something unfinished or incomplete, esp. of a writing or work of art **frag·men·tal** (frægment'l) *adj.* fragmentary ‖ (*geol.*) clastic **frag·men·tar·y** (frægməntəri:) *adj.* composed of broken parts ‖ dissociated, broken up, *fragmentary conversation* **frag·men·ta·tion** *n.* a breaking into fragments [F.]

fragmentation bomb a bomb whose rather thick walls splinter upon explosion

Fra·go·nard (frægənɑr), Jean Honore (1732–1806) French painter. He showed in much of his painting a delicate but pronounced eroticism. Watteau's idealized outdoor tableaux become in Fragonard less poignant, and more frivolous, while remaining aristocratically ironic

fra·grance (freigrəns) *n.* sweetness of scent ‖ a sweet scent [O.F.]

fra·grant (freigrənt) *adj.* having a delicious smell ‖ (*rhet.*, of the past) delectable, *fragrant memories*

frail (freil) *adj.* easily broken, fragile ‖ feeble, *frail arguments* ‖ morally weak, *frail humanity* [fr. O.F. *fraile, frele*]

frail *n.* a rush basket for the shipping of figs or raisins ‖ the quantity held by such a basket [O.F. *frayel*]

frail·ty (freilti:) *pl.* **frail·ties** *n.* moral weakness ‖ an example of this, a shortcoming [fr. O.F. *fraileté*]

fraise (freiz) *n.* a tool for enlarging a circular hole in stone ‖ a tool for cutting or correcting teeth in watch wheels ‖ a style of neck ruff ‖ (*fortification*) a horizontal or inclined defense of pointed stakes around ramparts [F.]

fram·be·sia, fram·boe·sia (fræmbi:ʒə) *n.* yaws [Mod. L.]

frame (freim) **1.** *n.* an arrangement of parts fitted together, holding something in place or keeping the form of something unchanged, e.g. the supporting skeleton of a building or the rigid tubular structure of a bicycle ‖ (*shipbuilding*) any one of the skeletal structures making up the ribs ‖ an ideal or established order, *the frame of society* ‖ the build of a person, *a large frame to feed* ‖ a cold frame ‖ a single exposure in the run of exposures of a film or filmstrip ‖ (*television*) one isolated image in the succession of images transmitted ‖ a border of wood or other material put around a picture or mirror ‖ (*computer*) the time required to transmit a package of data ‖ the basic unit of programmed instruction for a student ‖ a punch position or recording on a tape, etc. ‖ (*embroidery*) an adjustable structure for keeping work taut ‖ (*pool, snooker*) a triangular form used in setting up the balls, or the balls themselves while still arranged in a triangle, or the period of play while the balls are being pocketed ‖ (*bowling*) the period of play from when the pins have been set up to when they are set up again: 10 frames make a game ‖ (*beekeeping*) a structure put in the hive for the bees to build their honeycombs in **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **fram·ing** *past* and *past part.* **framed** to surround with a frame, or as if with one ‖ to assemble (ideas etc.) in an orderly way, *to frame a plan* ‖ to devise, *to frame a method* to formulate, *to frame a reply* ‖ to make a structure for, *to frame a roof* ‖ (*pop.*) to place (someone) in an incriminating position by falsifying the evidence ‖ (*movies*) to bring (an image) into register with the projector aperture [O.E. *framian*, to further]

frame house a wooden house, the wooden walls being nailed on a wooden frame

frame of mind a temporary mental attitude

frame of reference a set of references (axes) by which position in space can be described ‖ a set of instructions, rules etc. providing a standard with reference to which some particular matter, situation etc. can be assessed, delimited etc. ‖ context or evaluative presuppositions in which an activity occurs

frame of reference context or evaluative presuppositions in which an activity occurs

frame-shift (freimʃift) *n.* (*genetics*) mutation in which triplet codons are not correctly translated

frame-up (freimʌp) *n.* (*pop.*) a machination intended to implicate an innocent person in a crime or offense

frame-work (freimwɜ:rk) *n.* a basic structure which supports and gives shape, or a broad outline plan etc. thought of as having a similar function

fram·ing (freimiŋ) *n.* the material out of which picture frames etc. are made ‖ the act or process of providing with a frame ‖ a framework

framing chisel a heavy chisel used in making mortises

franc (fræŋk) *n.* the monetary unit of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Luxembourg and certain African countries which were formerly French or Belgian colonies ‖ a coin worth one franc [F.]

Fran·çaise, Pointe (pwɛ̃tfrusez) a cape at the northwest tip of French Guiana

franc CFA the basic monetary unit of certain former French colonies in Africa, of the Malagasy Republic, and of some overseas territories of France ‖ a coin of the value of one franc CFA [Communauté Financière Africaine]

franc CFP the basic monetary unit of French Polynesia and New Caledonia ‖ a coin of the value of one franc CFP [Communauté française du Pacifique]

France (fræns, frɑns) a republic (area 212,822 sq. miles incl. Corsica, pop. 54,174,000) in W Europe. Capital: Paris. Religion: mainly Roman Catholic, 2% Protestant, 230,000 Jewish. The land is 34% arable, 23% pasture, 20% forest and 3% vineyards. It consists of lowland basins separated by mountains. The Paris basin, the Aquitaine basin, the plains of Languedoc and the Saône-Rhone depression form (counterclockwise) a circle around the Massif Central. The frontier lowlands of Alsace and Flanders are joined respectively to the Paris basin by the Belfort gap and hills of Artois. The mountainous regions are (clockwise): the Ardennes (2,000 ft), the Vosges (4,667 ft), the Jura (5,642 ft), the Alps (Mont Blanc, 15,781 ft), the Pyrenees (11,000 ft) and the Armorican Massif (1,000 ft). The granite plateau of the Massif Central rises to 6,188 ft (Puy de Sancy) and 5,753 ft (Mezenc) in the Cevennes. Annual rainfall: Brest 32 ins, Paris 22 ins, Strasbourg 26 ins, Clermont-Ferrand 25 ins, Bordeaux 30 ins, Marseille 23 ins. Average winter and summer temperatures (F.): Brest 45° and 63°, Paris 36° and 65°, Strasbourg 31° and 66°, Clermont-Ferrand 35° and 66°, Bordeaux 41° and 68°, Marseille 43° and 72°. Livestock: cattle, sheep, hogs, horses. Agricultural products: cereals (esp. wheat in the Beauce), sugar beet, vegetables, fruit, silk, rice, olive oil, lumber. France produces one third of the world's wine (notably in the Midi, Champagne, Bourgogne and around Bordeaux). Resources: iron, coal, oil, lignite, bauxite, potash, fish, hydroelectricity. Main industries: iron and steel, sugar, textiles, chemicals, vehicles, ships, plastics, leather, foodstuffs, printing, aircraft, oil refining, light manufactures, tourism. Exports: machinery, vehicles, textiles, wine and liqueurs, luxury goods, notably tapestries, perfumes, porcelain, glass and crystal ware, furniture, clothes (haute couture), jewelry. Imports: coal, oil, machinery, textiles, iron and steel. Ports: Marseille, Le Havre, Rouen, Dunkerque. The Midi canal (built 1631) links the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. There are 19 universities, the oldest being Paris (1215) and Toulouse (1230). Monetary unit: franc (100 centimes). Overseas departments: Martinique, Guadeloupe, Reunion, French Guiana. Overseas territories: French Polynesia, New Caledonia, French Somaliland, St Pierre and Miquelon, French Southern and Antarctic Territories, Wallis and Futuna. Franco-British condominium: New Hebrides. HISTORY. Caves in S.W. France show signs of occupation by Cro-Magnon and other [illegible]. The earliest settlers were of Ligurian and Iberian stock, and trading colonies were founded along the Mediterranean coast by Phoenicians and Greeks. The Gauls, a Celtic people, settled (6th c. B.C.), and were divided into many tribes when Rome made the south the province of Transalpine Gaul (121 B.C.). The whole of Gaul was conquered (58 B.C.–51 B.C.) by Julius Caesar, and Christianity was introduced (1st c. A.D.). The Gallo-Roman civilization which developed was to have a permanent influence on French language and institutions. The country was invaded (3rd–5th c.) by Germanic tribes, the Burgundians and the Visigoths settling in the south, and the Franks in the north. These united under Aetius to defeat (451) the Huns under Attila. The Franks were ruled (448–751) by the Merovingian dynasty. Charlemagne extended his rule (481–511) over the whole country, and was converted (c. 496) to Christianity. On his death his kingdom was divided and, during wars between the kings of Austrasia and Neustria, power passed to the mayors of the palace. One of these, Charles Martel, halted the Moorish invasion of Europe at Poitiers (732). His son, Pepin III, founded the Carolingian dynasty (751–987) and was succeeded by Charlemagne, in whose reign (768–814) a strong administration was built up and the arts flourished. He subdued the Lombards, Bavarians, Saxons and Avars, and was crowned Emperor (800) by the pope. His vast empire was divided by the Treaty of Verdun (843) into three parts, one of which, the kingdom of the W. Franks, later evolved into France. The power of the Carolingians declined as a powerful feudal nobility developed, and as the north coast was raided by Vikings, to whom Normandy was ceded (911). Hugh Capet [illegible] founded the Capetian dynasty (987–1328). The early Capetians exercised little authority beyond a small area around Paris, but Louis VI strengthened royal power and extended the royal domain during his reign (1108–37). The towns prospered and commerce developed. The marriage (1152) of Henry II of England to Eleanor of Aquitaine, the divorced wife of Louis VII, gave a large part of France to England, but in the reign of Philippe II (1180–1223) it was all regained except Gascony (1204). By his victory at Bouvines (1214) Philippe II made France a dominant military power. France took a leading part in the Crusades, the Sorbonne became a center of theological learning, magnificent Gothic cathedrals were begun and, in the reign (1226–70) of Louis IX high ideals of kingship and justice were established. In the reign (1285–1314) of Philippe IV, the first States General was summoned (1302), the power of the feudal nobility was crushed, royal authority was asserted over the Church, and the papacy was induced to reside at Avignon (1309–78). The direct male line of Capetians died out (1328) and the throne passed to a younger branch, the house of Valois, whose claim was disputed by Edward III of England. In the ensuing Hundred Years' War (1337–1453) France was defeated at Crecy (1346) and Poitiers (1356), was ravaged by the Black Death, was humiliated in the Treaty of Bretigny (1360), and lost her position as the cultural center of Europe. Under Charles V, Bertrand du Guesclin regained (1369–73) all the lost territory except Calais and Gascony, but civil war broke out (1407). Henry V of England renewed the war (1415), and France was again humiliated at Agincourt (1415) and by the Treaty of Troyes (1420). The French cause was revived by Joan of Arc who, after a brilliant campaign, had the dauphin crowned (1429) as Charles VII. By 1453 Calais was the only English possession in France. In the reign (1461–83) of Louis XI, the power of the dukes of Burgundy was crushed, and the royal domain was extended to contain what is nearly all of present-day France except Brittany, which was added in 1491. The latter involved France in the costly Italian Wars (1494–1559), the first phase of a struggle with the Hapsburgs which was to last more than two centuries. François I's reign (1515–47) saw the beginnings of the Renaissance in France and of colonial expansion. The growing absolutism of the court and the increasing numbers of Huguenots precipitated the Wars of Religion, in which Catherine de' Medici, the Guises and the Holy League tried to prevent the succession of the Protestant Henri de Navarre. The latter succeeded as Henri IV on the death (1589) of Henri III, the last of the Valois, but was not recognized as king by the Holy League until he abjured Calvinism (1593). Under Henri IV, the first of the Bourbons, religious toleration was guaranteed in the Edict of Nantes (1598), and prosperity was restored by Sully. During the reign (1610–43) of Louis XIII and the first part (1643–61) of that of Louis XIV, French policy was dictated first by Richelieu and then by Mazarin. France allied herself victoriously

with the Protestant powers against the Hapsburgs in the Thirty Years' War (1618–48). The Huguenots were crushed, the Fronde was defeated and, with the growth of the theory of divine right, royal absolutism reached its height under Louis XIV. Religious toleration ended with the revocation (1685) of the Edict of Nantes, and Jansenism was put down. A brilliant court developed at Versailles, and French classicism, language and manners influenced the whole of Europe. Despite the work of Colbert and Louvois, France was weakened financially by a series of wars: the War of Devolution (1667–8), the Dutch War (1672–8), the War of the Grand Alliance (1689–97) and the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–14). French expansion was halted by the Peace of Utrecht (1713). In the reign (1715–74) of Louis XV, the growing financial crisis was alleviated by Fleury, but the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–8) and the Seven Years' War (1756–63) resulted in the loss of Canada and of most possessions in India. The Encyclopedists and the physiocrats in vain demanded political, social and economic reform of the ancien régime. Turgot attempted reform, but was dismissed (1776) by Louis XVI. Necker was unable to persuade the nobles to abandon their fiscal privileges and, faced with national bankruptcy, advised the summoning of the States General for the first time since 1614. The French Revolution broke out (1789). Louis XVI was executed (1793), the First Republic was established, and the French Revolutionary Wars began (1792–1802). The Directory was set up (1795) and overthrown (1799) by Napoleon, who established the Consulate (1799) and the First Empire (1804). The Napoleonic Code was instituted (1804). The Napoleonic Wars (1803–15) spread French domination throughout the continent of Europe, but Napoleon suffered reverses in the Peninsular War (1808–14) and in the retreat from Moscow (1812). He abdicated (1814) and was exiled to Elba, the monarchy being restored with Louis XVIII. Napoleon returned to France (1815), but, after the Hundred Days (Mar.–June 1815), was defeated by the Allies at Waterloo, and was exiled to St Helena. The Congress of Vienna restored Louis XVIII, and reduced France to her frontiers of 1789. During the reign (1814–24) of Louis XVIII and that (1824–30) of Charles X, the severe limitation of the franchise and the reactionary policy of the government provoked a liberal revolution in Paris (July 27–9, 1830). Charles fled and was replaced by the duc d'Orléans, who was proclaimed king of the French as Louis Philippe. His rule (1830–48) developed into a plutocracy under the guidance of Guizot. The conquest of Algeria was begun, but failed to deflect attention from corruption at home. An economic crisis (1847) was followed by a proletarian revolution (Feb. 22–4, 1848), in which Louis Philippe abdicated. An attempt to put Louis Blanc's socialism into practice was unsuccessful. Louis Napoleon was proclaimed (1848) president of the Second Republic. A coup d'état (Dec. 2, 1851) established the Second Empire, Louis Napoleon becoming emperor (1852) as Napoleon III. His dictatorship was modified after 1859 by liberal reforms, and the beginnings of industrialization brought pros-

gained Nice and Savoy (1860) after a brief intervention in Italy, and sent a disastrous expedition to Mexico (1861–7). Napoleon III's regime collapsed when Prussia invaded during the Franco-Prussian War (1870–1), after which France lost Alsace-Lorraine. The insurrection

the Third Republic (1871–1940) under Thiers. A republican constitution was adopted (1875) and the republicans obtained a majority (1879). Public education was secularized. The regime

Panama Canal scandal (1889) and the Dreyfus

political realignment and a wave of anticlericalism, in which Church and State were separated (1905). Amid growing industrialization, a socialist party emerged under Jaurès, and

continued in Africa and Indochina, clashing

made an alliance with Russia (1894), the En-

The 1st world war cost France 1,400,000 dead, and exhausted her economy, but by the Treaty of Versailles (1919) she regained Alsace-Lorraine. Germany refused to pay reparations, and Poincaré sent French troops to occupy the Ruhr (1923–5). The succeeding years were marked by inflation, economic depression (1932) and political instability until Léon Blum formed (1936) a Popular Front government. In the face of the rise of Hitler in Germany, France allied herself with the Little Entente and built the Maginot line. But she remained inactive when Hitler occupied the Rhineland (1936), and she adopted the policy of appeasement at Munich (1938). France declared war (Sept. 3, 1939) when Germany invaded Poland. The Germans invaded France (May 1940) and quickly reached Paris. The government, retreating to Vichy, appointed Pétain as premier, signed an armistice (June 22, 1940) and suspended the constitution. The Germans occupied N. France (1940) and then the rest of the country (Nov. 1942). De Gaulle escaped to London, organized the Free French, and established a provisional government in Algiers (1943). After the Allied invasion of Normandy (June 1944) and the liberation of Paris (Aug. 25, 1944), de Gaulle governed France until the constitution of the Fourth Republic was drawn up (1946). France joined the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (1947), NATO (1949) and the European Economic Community (1957). Postwar reconstruction was hampered by government instability and by war in Indochina (1946–54) and Algeria (1954–62). The Algerian crisis of 1958 restored de Gaulle to power. A new constitution, giving the president greater power, established the Fifth Republic (1958) and the French Community (1959). De Gaulle was elected president (1959). The war in Algeria ended (1962) with the grant of independence. A treaty of cooperation was signed (1963) with West Germany. France created an atomic striking force and pursued a policy of independence in foreign affairs. De Gaulle resigned (Apr. 1969). Georges Pompidou was elected (June 1969) president, followed by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and François Mitterrand (1981–), a Socialist. He was forced to curtail his social welfare policies because of a deteriorating economy (1982–3). Unrest in New Caledonia and a scandal over French involvement in the sabotaging of a ship belonging to an anti-nuclear group (1985) also marked his presidency.

France (frɑ̃s), Anatole (Jacques Anatole Thibault, 1844–1924), French novelist and critic. His works have a penetrating irony, reflecting a pervading cynicism in politics and religion. He wrote an elegant, classical French. His works include 'le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard' (1881), 'Les dieux ont soif' (1912), 'l'Ile des pingouins' (1908).

Francesca, Piero della *PIERO DELLA FRANCESCA

Franche-Comté (frɑ̃ʃkɔ̃te) a former province of E. France, forming the departments of Jura and Doubs in the N. Jura Mtns, Haute-Saône in the upper Saône valley and Belfort, a plain between the Vosges and the Jura. Occupations: forestry and dairy farming in the Jura, mixed farming and industry (textiles, metallurgy) in the plains. Historic capitals: Dole (until 1678), Besançon. A countship separated (9th c.) from the kingdom of Burgundy, and a fief (1032) of the Holy Roman Empire, it was contested by Burgundy, France, Austria and Spain for 600 years, until France acquired it (1678).

fran·chise (frænt͡ʃaiz) *n.* (with 'the') full rights of citizenship, esp. the right to vote in public elections ‖ a privilege or right usually granted by a government charter to a person or company, to exercise an exclusive service or office, or to form a company to do this: the jurisdiction over which a franchise extends [O.F. – freedom]

fran·chi·see (frænt͡ʃaizi:) *n.* one who is granted

Fran·cia (frɑnθi:ɑ), José Gaspar Rodriguez (1766–1840), Paraguayan dictator (1814–40). He led his country's struggle for independence from Spain (1811) and broke relations with the Vatican.

Fran·cis·can (frænsiskən) 1. *adj.* of the religious order founded by St Francis of Assisi; *a*

The Franciscan order comprises the Friars Minor (approved by Pope Innocent III in 1209), founded to live in poverty and to preach repentance; the Poor Clares for women (founded 1212) and the Tertiaries for laymen (approved 1230). The rule was first written in 1221, revised in 1223 and approved by Pope Honorius III. The Franciscans provided many of the leading medieval scholars, including Alexander of Hales, St Bonaventura, William of Occam, Duns Scotus, St Antony of Padua and Roger Bacon. The Franciscans have been the keepers of the Holy Places since the 15th c., and take an active part in missionary work.

Fran·cis I (frænsis) (1708–65), Holy Roman Emperor (1745–65), duke of Lorraine (1729–37), grand duke of Tuscany (1737–65). He married (1736) Maria Theresa, heiress to the Hapsburg lands, and was elected emperor during the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–8).

Francis II (1768–1835), the last Holy Roman Emperor (1792–1805) and, as Francis I, the first emperor of Austria (1804–35), son of Leopold II. After his defeat by Napoleon at Austerlitz (1805), the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved. After the Congress of Vienna (1815), his chancellor, Metternich, made Austria a leading European power.

Francis I (1777–1830), king of the Two Sicilies (1825–30), son of Ferdinand I.

Francis II (1836–94), the last king of the Two Sicilies (1859–61), son of Ferdinand II. He was forced into exile after Garibaldi's invasion of Sicily (1860).

Francis kings of France *FRANÇOIS

Francis Ferdinand *FRANZ FERDINAND

Francis Joseph *FRANZ JOSEPH

Francis of Assisi, St (Francesco Bernardone, c. 1181–1226), Italian founder of the Franciscan order. He renounced wealth, choosing to follow Christ in humility, poverty and active love of mankind. His love for all creation, esp. the poor and lepers, revealed freshly to men the beauty of Christ's life and the mystery of the Incarnation. He received the stigmata (1224). Feast: Oct. 4.

Francis of Sales (seilz, *F.* sæl), St (1567–1622), Savoyard bishop of Geneva. He was the founder of the Order of Sisters of the Visitation (1610), and author of the classic 'Introduction to the Devout Life' (1604). Feast: Jan. 29.

Francis of Sales, Society of St *SALESIAN

Francis Xa·vier (zeivjər), St (1506–52), Spanish Jesuit missionary. He was one of the founders, with St Ignatius Loyola, of the Society of Jesus. He made missionary journeys (1541–52) in Goa, Ceylon, the East Indies, Japan and China, and was called 'Apostle of the Indies'. Feast: Dec. 3.

fran·ci·um (frænsi:əm) *n.* a radioactive alkali-metal element (symbol Fr, at. no. 87, mass of isotope of longest known half-life 223), obtained as a disintegration product of actinium [Mod. L. fr. FRANCE]

Franck (frɔk), César Auguste (1822–90), naturalized French composer, organist and teacher, of Belgian birth. He wrote many organ works and many songs, but is chiefly known for certain deep, passionate works written well after he was 50: the 'Symphonic Variations for Piano and Orchestra' (1885), 'Symphony in D minor' (1886–8), 'Sonata for Piano and Violin' (1886), 'String Quartet in D major' (1886–8) and three chorales for the organ (1890). His rich chromatic harmony and melodic purity influenced many modern composers.

Fran·co (frænkou), Francisco (1892–1975), Spanish general and head of state. He organized the revolt in Morocco (July 1936) which precipitated the Spanish Civil War (1936–9), and was proclaimed commander in chief (1936) and 'El Caudillo' (1937) of the Falangists. In 1939 he became dictator. He was named regent of Spain for life (1947). The Cortes approved (1969) his proposal that on his death or retirement Prince Juan Carlos of Bourbon should become king of Spain, which he did in 1975 as

Fran·çois I (frɑ̃swæ) (1494–1547), king of France (1515–47), cousin of Louis XII. Most of his reign was occupied in attempts to conquer Italy and in rivalry with the Emperor Charles V. Unable to gain the support of Henry VIII of England (1520), he challenged the power of the Hapsburgs in four Italian Wars (1521–5, 1527–9, 1536, 1542). He finally abandoned his claims to Italy (1544) and made peace with England (1546). Under his patronage of the arts, the French Renaissance reached its height.

François II (1544–60), king of France (1559–60), son of Henry II. He married Mary, queen of Scots. During his short reign the government was in the hands of his uncles, the Guises, who plunged France into debt and into civil war

franc-co-lin (frăngkəlĭn) *n.* any member of *Dendrocalamus* or allied genera, partridges of S. Asia and Africa. [fr. It.]

Fran-co-nia (frænkōunjə, frænkounrə) a medieval duchy of Germany along the Main and middle Rhine. It was created (9th c.) and partitioned (10th c.) into Rhenish Franconia and Eastern Franconia. The former soon disintegrated, and the latter came to be dominated (10th c.) by the bishops of Würzburg and passed to Bavaria by 1815

Fran-co-phone (frænkəfōun) *adj.* of French-speaking countries, esp. in Africa. **Francophone** *n.* one who habitually speaks French while residing in an area where a different language is spoken

Franco-Prussian War (frængkōuprəʃən) a war (1870–1) provoked by Franco-Prussian rivalry, esp. over the candidacy of Leopold of Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne (EMS TELEGRAM). Prussia, led by von Moltke, and its alliance with the S. German states, invaded France, and won victories (Aug.–Oct. 1870) at Worth, Gravelotte, Sedan, Strasbourg and Metz. The people of Paris demanded the abdication of Napoleon III, and the Third Republic was proclaimed (Sept. 4, 1870). Paris was brought under siege (Sept. 19, 1870) and capitulated (Jan. 28, 1871). King William of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles (Jan. 18, 1871). By the Treaty of Frankfurt (May 1871) France ceded Alsace and E. Lorraine (including Metz) to Germany, and agreed to pay an indemnity of 5 billion francs

franc-ti-reur (frătĭrə:r) *pl.* **francs-ti-reurs** (frătĭrə:r) *n.* a civilian sniper, guerrilla fighter. [F.]

fran-gi-ble (frændʒəb'l) *adj.* breakable, brittle, fragile. [O.F.]

fran-gi-pane (frændʒəpeın) *n.* a dessert made with almonds, cream and sugar. [frangipani. [F., said to be after a 16th-c. Italian marquis of *Frangipani*]

fran-gi-pan-i (frændʒəpænĭ:, frændʒəpənĭ:) a member of *Plumeria*, fam. *Apocynaceae*, a genus of tropical trees cultivated for their beautiful and highly perfumed flowers. *P. rubra* is known as red jasmine. ‖ a perfume prepared from the flowers of *P. rubra*

Fran-glais (frŏnglĕ) *n.* French misused with much English integrated **franglification** *n.* *Cf.* FRINGLISH

Frank, (frænk) Anne (1929–45), Dutch Jewish chronicler of life during the World War II Nazi occupation of the Netherlands. She kept a diary (published, 1947; film, 1959), found after her death in a concentration camp, of the events during the 2 years she and her family were hidden in Amsterdam

Frank (frænk) *n.* a member of a group of Germanic tribes dwelling (3rd c.) along the middle and lower Rhine. During the reign (481–511) of Clovis, they conquered and unified Gaul. The Frankish kingdom was ruled by the Merovingians (448–751) and by the Carolingians (751–987). Charlemagne extended the kingdom into an empire (8th c.), but this was divided (843) at the Treaty of Verdun into the kingdoms of the Eastern and Western Franks. The former became Germany and the latter France

frank (frænk) *adj.* without guile, open, *a frank face.* ‖ stating unwelcome facts or giving critical opinions without trying to soften their impact, *frank to the point of rudeness.* ‖ undisguised, *frank rebellion.* [O.F. *franc*]

frank 1. *v.t.* to send (mail) free of charge. ‖ to mark (mail) for free delivery. **2.** *n.* a mark or sign indicating that mail is to be sent free. ‖ the right to send mail free. ‖ a letter etc. sent free. [fr. *frank,* (obs.) free (of charge)]

Frank-fort (frænkfərt) the capital (pop. of the state of Kentucky

Frank-furt-am-Main (frăngkfərtămmaın) (Frankfort-on-Main) a great banking, commercial and industrial city (pop. in West Germany. It is a rail and air center and is connected to the Rhine and Danube river systems. Its political and cultural importance dates from the 8th c. The Holy Roman Emperors were elected and later crowned here. Most of the old city was destroyed by bombing in 1944–5. It has chemical, automobile, machine and clothing industries. University (est.).

Frankfurt (Ger. das Hafen) (frankfurt) (Frankfurt-an-der) (Frankfort-on-the-Oder) a town (pop. 65,644) on the Polish frontier, East Germany, with good rail and water communications and machine, furniture and chemical industries. ‖ the district (area 2,721 sq. miles, pop. 666,650)

Frank-furt-er (frænkfərtər), Felix (1882–1965) Court. He held liberal views and was a leading proponent of the New Deal. He opposed in favor of limiting civil liberties on the grounds that government has the right to protect itself

frank-furter, (frænkfərtər) smoked beef, or beef and pork, sausage [after *Frankfurt-am-Main*]

Frank-furt Parliament (frænkfərt) a constitutional assembly (1848–9) representing the German states. It met in Frankfurt after the 1848 revolution, failed to unify Germany, and was replaced (1851) by the restored German Confederation

Frankfurt, Treaty of the treaty (May 10, 1871) ending the Franco-Prussian War

frank-in-cense (frænkĭnsens) *n.* a fragrant gum resin obtained from various trees of genus *Boswellia,* fam. *Burseraceae,* mainly in E. Africa and S. Asia. It is used for burning as incense. [O.F. *franc encens*]

franking machine (*Br.*) a postage meter

Frankish the Germanic language of the Franks

Franklin (frænklĭn), Benjamin (1706–90), American statesman, scientist and writer. Disillusioned with British rule in America, he helped to draft the Declaration of Independence (1776). He was ambassador to France (1776–85) and took part in the peace negotiations (1781–3) at the end of the Revolutionary War. He gained a worldwide reputation for his scientific work, which included a new theory of the nature of electricity, and for his inventions, which included the lightning rod

Franklin, Sir John (1786–1847), British explorer. In 1819–22 and 1825–7 he explored the coastline of N. Canada. He perished with his crew exploring the Northwest Passage

Franklin a sparsely-populated district (area incl. water: 549,253 sq. miles) in the Northwest Territories, Canada, administered from Ottawa. It includes Baffin Is., the Boothia and Melville Peninsulas, and the islands of the Arc-

frank-lin (frænklĭn) *n.* a small landowner in England in the 14th and 15th cc., of free but not noble birth. [M.E. *frankeleyn, fraunkeleyn* fr. A.F *fraunclein*]

Franklin stove an iron heating stove with doors which can be shut up for slow burning or opened so that the stove gives out heat and light like a fireplace. [after its inventor, Benjamin *Franklin*]

frank-pledge (frænkpledʒ) *n.* a system in Anglo-Saxon law by which each male member of a tithing was responsible for the good behavior of every other member. ‖ the member himself. [A.F *franc pledge*]

fran-tic (fræntĭk) *adj.* nearly mad with anger, pain, grief, fear etc. or suggesting such near-madness, *a frantic hurry, frantic flag-waving.* **fran-ti-cal-ly** *adv.* [M.E. *frentik, frantik* fr. O.F.]

Franz Ferdinand (frunz) (1863–1914), archduke of Austria, nephew and, after 1896, heir to Franz Joseph. His assassination (June 28, 1914) at Sarajevo led to the Austrian ultima-

Franz Josef Land archipelago (about 80 islands, total area 8,000 sq. miles) east of Spitsbergen and north of Novaya Zemlya, belonging to the U.S.S.R., which has set up meteorological stations. Bears and foxes are occasionally trapped

Franz Joseph I (1830–1916), emperor of Austria and king of Hungary (1848–1916), nephew of Ferdinand I. Having put down the 1848 revolution, he continued to rule the Hapsburg Empire through the army and the bureaucracy until his defeat by France and Piedmont at Sol-

Bismarck's Prussia to defeat Denmark in the war over Schleswig-Holstein (1864), but was defeated by Prussia in the Seven Weeks' War

Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, the question of racial minorities had considerably weakened

Sarajevo of Franz Joseph's nephew, Franz Ferdinand, touched off the 1st world war

frap (fræp) *pres. part.* **frap-ping** *past* and *past part.* **frapped** *v.t.* to bind tightly. [O.F. *fraper,* to strike]

Fraser (freizər), John Malcolm (1930–), Australian prime minister (1975–83). He held several government positions before heading the Liberal party and becoming prime minister. revised the national health administration, and streamlined government expenses, but was unable to reduce the country's unemployment rate. He was succeeded by Robert Hawke

Fra-ser (freizər), Peter (1884–1950), Scottish-born New Zealand statesman, prime minister of New Zealand (1940–9)

Fraser the main river of British Columbia, Canada, rising in the Rocky Mtns and flowing for about 700 miles into the Pacific

frass (fræs) *n.* (*entomology*) a mixture of sawdust and excrement used by insects in a home-building effort, e.g., of pine beetles

frater (freitər) (*Br.*) a refectory. [O.F. *fratur*]

fra-ter-nal (frətə:rn'l) *adj.* of a brother or brothers. brotherly, *fraternal affection.* ‖ (*biol.*) designating twins from two ova (cf. IDENTICAL). ‖ (*Am.*) of or relating to a fraternity. **fra-ter-nal-ism** *n.* [fr. L. *fraternus,* brotherly]

fraternity (frətə:rnĭtĭ:) *n.* fraternalness. ‖ the state of being brotherly. brotherliness. with common professional interests, *the legal fraternity.* ‖ a religious brotherhood. ‖ (in U.S. colleges) a private, usually residential, social club of male students (cf. SORORITY). [O.F. *fraternite*]

frat-er-ni-za-tion (frætərnizeĭʃən) *n.* a fraternizing. [F. *fraternisation*]

frat-er-nize (frætərnaiz) *pres. part.* **frat-er-niz-ing** *past* and *past part.* **frat-er-nized** *v.i.* to be friendly. ‖ to behave as friends. ‖ (of occupying troops) to be intimate with civilians of the country

F ratio or F test (*stat.*) in the analysis of variance, a test of statistical significance for the difference in means between two or more groups

frat-ri-cid-al (frætrisaid'l, freitrisaid'l) *adj.* relating to fratricide

frat-ri-cide (frætrisaid, freitrisaid) *n.* the act of killing one's own brother or (*law*) sister. ‖ a person who kills his own brother or (*law*) sister. [F.]

fraud (frɔd) *n.* the use of deception for unlawful gain or unjust advantage. ‖ something that constitutes a criminal deception. ‖ someone who is not what he pretends he is. [O.F. *fraude*]

fraud-ulence (frɔdʒuləns) *n.* the quality or state of being fraudulent

fraud-u-lent (frɔdʒulənt) *adj.* characterized by fraud, *a fraudulent claim.* ‖ obtained by fraud, *fraudulent gains.* [O.F.]

fraught (frɔt) *adj.* with. filled with, *words fraught with hidden meanings.* ‖ (with 'with') involving or potentially filled with, *a journey fraught with danger.* [fr. M. Du. *vracht*]

Fraun-ho-fer lines (fraunhoufər) dark lines in the spectrum of sunlight attributed to the presence of various elemental substances and their ions. named after Joseph von Fraunhofer (1787–1826) German physicist]

fraxinella (fræksĭnelə) *Dictamnus albus,* fam. *Rutaceae,* a perennial plant of Europe and Asia which secretes a volatile and inflammable ethereal oil. [Mod. L., dim. of *fraxinus,* ash]

fray (frei) *n.* (*rhet.*) a fight, brawl. [fr. older *affray,* fright]

fray *v.t.* to break threads in (part of a garment, esp. sleeves, collar or elbows) by hard wear. ‖ to cause the threads in (a rope or the edge of material) to separate instead of remaining close. ‖ to

ing point. ‖ *v.i.* to become frayed. ‖ (of deer) to rub the velvet off new horns against trees. [fr. F. *frayer*]

Fra-zer (freizər), Sir James George (1854–1941), Scottish social anthropologist. His 'The Golden Bough' (1890–1915) attempts to demonstrate, by means of a rich collection of data regarding primitive, classical and modern beliefs and rituals, the existence of a universal primitive religion based on the cycle of the sea-

sons. His other works include 'Totemism and Exogamy' (1910), 'Belief in Immortality' (1913–24) and 'Fear of the Dead' (1933–6)

fra·zil (frēz'l) *n.* crystals of ice formed on the surface of a fast flowing river, the flow preventing sheet ice from forming [perh. fr. F. *fraisil*, ...

fraz·zle (fraz'l) 1. *v. pres. part.* **fraz·zling** *past and past part.* **fraz·zled** *v.t.* to wear, fray ‖ to tire, *frazzled with the heat* 2. *n.* a state of exhaustion **worn to a frazzle** utterly exhausted ‖ very badly frayed [origin unknown]

freak (fri:k) *n.* a person or animal malformed in a way which makes him or it an object of curiosity (*pop.*) an eccentric person ‖ an inexplicable act or happening, *it was a freak that he passed the test* combining suffix meaning "addicted to," e.g., drug freak, old-book freak ‖ a sudden, capricious notion, whim, *freaks of fancy* 2. *adj.* occurring as a freak **freak·ish** *adj.* [etym. doubtful]

freak out *v.* (*slang*) to hallucinate or otherwise lose rationality, esp. as the result of taking illicit drugs **freaked-out** *adj.* **freak-out** *n.* one who freaks out, a gathering of members of the drug culture, a loss of sense of reality

Fre·chette (freiʃet), Louis Honoré (1839–1908), French-Canadian poet. His patriotic poetry, incl. 'les Fleurs boreales et les Oiseaux de neige' (1879), was the first work by a Canadian to be acclaimed (1880) by the French Academy

freck·le (frek'l) 1. *n.* a small brownish fleck in the skin caused by exposure to sunlight or ultraviolet light 2. *v.t. pres. part.* **freck·ling** *past and past part.* **freck·led** to cover or mark with freckles *v.i.* to become covered or marked with freckles **freck·ly** *adj.* covered with freckles

fred·die (fredi) *n.* (*mil.*) in air-intercept usage, a controlling unit

Fre·de·gund (fri:digʌnd) (c. 545–97), Frankish queen. She murdered Sigebert I and her own stepchildren, and ruled as regent for her son Clotaire II

Frederick I (1657–1713), elector of Brandenburg (1688–1701), first king of Prussia (1701–13), son of Frederick William 'the Great Elector'. He was a patron of the arts and sciences

Frederick I (1471–1533), king of Denmark and Norway (1523–33), son of Christian I

Frederick III (1609–70), king of Denmark and Norway (1648–70), son of Christian IV. He was at war with Sweden (1657–60), and was forced to cede possessions in S. Sweden

Frederick IV (1671–1730), king of Denmark and Norway (1699–1730). He failed in his attempts to regain S. Sweden, but acquired Schleswig

Frederick VI (1768–1839), king of Denmark (1808–39) and of Norway (1808–14). An ally of Napoleon, he was forced to cede Norway to Swe-

Frederick VII (1808–63), king of Denmark (1848–63). He put down a revolt in Schleswig-Holstein (1848), and promulgated a more liberal constitution

Frederick IX (1899–1972), king of Denmark (1947–72), son of Christian X

Frederick III 'the Fair' (c. 1286–1330), king of Germany (1314–26), rival king to Louis IV of

c. 1123–90). Holy Roman Emperor (1155–90),

Having pacified the quarrels of Guelphs and Ghibellines, he embarked (1154) on a campaign to enforce his feudal rights in Italy. He captured Milan (1162) and Rome (1166), supporting an antipope against Alexander III until he

Frederick II (1194–1250), Holy Roman Emperor (1220–50), German king (1212–50) and king of Sicily (1197–1250), son of Henry VI. His almost continual struggle with the Lombard League and the papacy led to his excommunication (1239) and his defeat at Parma (1248). He had led the 6th Crusade, and had given Sicily a code of laws (1231). His court at Palermo attracted Jewish, Moslem and Christian schol

Frederick III (1415–93), Holy Roman Emperor (1452–93), German king (as Frederick IV, 1440–93). He remained apathetic in the face of revolts among his Swiss, Austrian and Hungar-

Frederick V 'the Winter King' (1596–1632),

Bohemia (1619–20). Routed (1620) at the White Mountain at the start of the Thirty Years' War, he lost all his territories

Frederick II 'the Great' (1712–86), king of Prussia (1740–86), son of Frederick William I. With the army created by his father, he entered the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–8), defeating Austria at Mollwitz (1741), and gaining Silesia. After a final victory at Kesselsdorf (1745) and the Treaty of Dresden (1745), he devoted himself to domestic administration and to legal, financial and army reform. The Seven Years' War (1756–63) enabled him to retain Silesia. In the first partition of Poland (1772) he acquired W. Prussia without Danzig and Thorn. He formed the Furstenbund (League of German Princes, 1785). An admirer of French culture and patron of writers, he was host to Voltaire (1750–3). He wrote 'l'Antimachiavel' (1740) and 'A History of the House of Brandenburg' (1751)

Frederick III (1831–88), king of Prussia and German emperor (Mar. 9–June 15, 1888), elder son of Wilhelm I

Frederick William 'the Great Elector' (Friedrich Wilhelm, 1620–88), elector of Brandenburg (1640–88). He rehabilitated Brandenburg after the Thirty Years' War, creating a small standing army and a military bureaucracy. He fought France and Sweden (1674), defeating the Swedish army at Fehrbellin (1675), and making peace with France at Nijmegen (1678)

Frederick William I (1688–1740), king of Prussia (1713–40), son of Frederick I. A militarist and a despot, he raised the Prussian army to 83,000 men. By the Treaty of Stockholm (1720) he received most of Pomerania from Sweden

Frederick William II (1744–97), king of Prussia (1786–97), nephew of Frederick the Great. He allowed Prussia's military power to decline. War with France (1792–5) resulted in the loss of all Prussian land west of the Rhine (TREATIES OF BASLE, 1795), although Prussia gained from the second partition of Poland (1793) and the third (1795)

Frederick William III (1770–1840), king of Prussia (1797–1840), son of Frederick William II. Under his indecisive and reactionary rule, Prussia was defeated by Napoleon at Jena (1806), and humiliated in the Treaty of Tilsit (1807). He joined the final offensive against Napoleon (1814–15), regained territory at the Congress of Vienna (1815), and became a convinced member of the Holy Alliance

Frederick William IV (1795–1861), king of Prussia (1840–61), son of Frederick William III. His hatred of democratic constitutions prevented him from accepting the crown of a united Germany from the Frankfurt Parliament (1849). He became insane (1857). His brother Wilhelm I acted as regent (1858–61)

Fred·er·icks·burg, Battle of (fredriksbə:rg) a battle (Dec. 13, 1862) of the Civil War, in which Lee's Confederate army was victorious

Fred·er·ic·ton (frédriktən) the capital (pop. 43,723) of New Brunswick, Canada. University (1800)

Fred·er·iks·na·gar (fredərikshʌgúr) *SERAMPUR

free (fri:) 1. *adj.* not subject to external constraints or domination, *a free society* ‖ not captive, at liberty ‖ able to move, loose ‖ not having to be paid for, *the refreshments are free* ‖ (with 'from') clear of (a specified condition), *free from pain* ‖ not busy, without prior engagements ‖ not reserved or occupied, *the room will be free in June* ‖ not being used, *he grabbed it with his free hand* without trade or tariff restrictions, *a free port* ‖ unhampered, *a free flow of traffic* able to act and choose for oneself, *a free agent* ‖ spontaneous, voluntary, *a free offer* ‖ generous, profuse, *he is free with his money* unrestrained from the point of view of manners and morality, *he was too free with his secretary* unconstrained by convention ‖ not literal, not wholly faithful to the original, *a free translation, a free interpretation of the concerto* open to all without restrictions, *a free market* unimpeded, *a free road* not fastened, *the free end of the rope* (*chem.*) not combined, *free oxygen* (of power, energy) available (*naut.*, of a wind) blowing from a direction more than six points from straight ahead **to have one's hands free** to have no commitments that prevent one from doing something one wants to do **to make free with** to treat or use (belongings of others) as if one owned them **to set free** to release 2. *adv.* without expense ‖ without penalty ‖ (*naut.*) with the wind blowing more than six points from straight ahead 3. *v.t.* to release from constraint, set free ‖ to disengage, *to free one's hands* ‖ to relieve, *to free someone from an obligation* [O.E. *frēo, frio, frig* and *frēon, frēogean*]

free agent (*baseball, football*) professional athlete not bound by contract who may thus join any team on his own terms

free air anomaly (*geophys.*) the difference between measured gravity and theoretical gravity that has been computed for latitude and corrected for elevation

free alongside ship (*abbr.* f.a.s.) delivered free of charge at the side of the ship (cf. FREE ON BOARD)

Free and Accepted Masons a secret organization for men which developed (17th c.) from the medieval fraternities of stonemasons in England and Scotland. The organization spread rapidly in the early 18th c. and is now established in most countries of the world. Its members, Freemasons, believe in a Supreme Being, profess universal brotherhood, and practice mutual assistance. An elaborate ritual is used

free and clear (*law*) pertaining to real estate unencumbered by mortgages, liens etc.

free and easy without constraint of manner ‖ casual, unexacting in respect of oneself or others

free association the mental process of making associations which the reason does not seek to order, repress, or otherwise control ‖ (*psychoanal.*) the technique of getting a subject to give the words that come at once to his mind in response to a stimulus word, picture etc. or to talk about some topic with a freedom that gives the analyst an insight into unconscious processes of his mind

free-base drugs (fri:beis) cocaine chemically treated with ether, ingested by smoking

free-bee or **free-bie** (fri:bi:) *n.* (*slang*) gift, souvenir, or ticket offered and received without charge

free-board (fri:bɔrd, fri:bourd) *n.* the space between deck and waterline on the side of a ship or boat ‖ the space between the undercarriage of a motor vehicle and the ground ‖ (*envir.*) vertical distance between normal water level and the top of a flume

free-boot·er (fri:bu:tər) *n.* someone who lives by plunder and loot, esp. a pirate [fr. Du. *vrijbuiter*]

free-born (fri:bɔrn) *adj.* born free (not a slave, vassal, bondsman etc.)

Free Church (*Br.*) a Nonconformist Church

Free Church of Scotland the Church of those who seceded from the Presbyterian Church of Scotland in 1843. The two reunited in 1929

free city a self-governing city with sovereign powers, esp. in medieval Italy and Germany

free-dance (fri:dæns) *n.* (*ice skating*) movement to music selected by the skater

freed·man (fri:dmən) *pl.* **freed·men** (fri:dmən) *n.* a liberated male slave, esp. a Negro after the Civil War

Freedmen's Bureau a U.S. federal agency created (1865) after the Civil War in answer to Republican abolitionist demands to safeguard blacks from re-enslavement and to improve their standard of living. It created and nurtured over 1,000 black schools and black teacher-training institutions. It also solicited black support for the Republican party, alienating white Southerners, and was closed (1872) by Congress

free·dom (fri:dəm) *n.* enjoyment of personal liberty, of not being a slave nor a prisoner ‖ the enjoyment of civil rights (freedom of speech, freedom of assembly etc.) generally associated with constitutional government ‖ the state of not being subject to determining forces ‖ liberty in acting and choosing ‖ immunity to or release from obligations, undesirable states of being etc., *freedom from taxation, freedom from fear* ‖ ability to move with ease ‖ excessive familiarity unrestricted use or enjoyment, *he gave them the freedom of his library* ‖ (with 'from') an absence of, *freedom from controls* ‖ (in the arts) spontaneity unfettered by rules and conventions ‖ a privilege (e.g. honorary citizenship) conferred on someone to do him honor [O.E. *frēodom*]

Freedom of Information Act (1966), U.S. law that makes U.S. government agency records, except those involving national security and other confidential matters (such as trade se-

NOTATION KEY (a) æ, cat; ɑ, car; ɔ, fawn; ei, snake (e) e, hen; i:, sheep; iə, deer; ɛə, bear. (i) i, fish; ai, tiger; ə:, bird; ou, goat; u, poor; ɔi, royal (u) ʌ, duck; u, bull; u:, goose; ə, bacillus; ju:, cube; ŋ, sing; ŋg, finger; k, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; ʧ, chip; ʤ, jam; ʃ, fish; tʃ, fetch; ˈl, rabble; ˈn, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

crets and investigatory files), available to the public. It was amended by the Privacy Act of 1974, which enables individuals to know what federal agency records apply to them and to ensure that those records are accurate

Freedom of Information Act law passed July 29, 1976, requiring federal agencies to make records available to public scrutiny, to have open meetings and make public any communications that influence decisions. Similar laws are in effect in most states. Known as the Sunshine Law

freedom of the press the right to print and publish without government censorship

freedom ride (sometimes initial capitals) trip to Southern states by civil rights workers to break unconstitutional laws and customs favoring racial segregation in public places —**free·dom rider** *n.*

free drop the dropping of equipment or supplies from an aircraft without the use of parachutes

freed·wom·an (frí:dwʊmən) *pl.* **freed·wom·en** (frí:dwɪmən) *n.* a liberated female slave

free energy (*phys.*) a thermodynamic quantity that is a measure of the portion of the total energy of a system available for conversion to work, the free energy change for any given process being equal to the maximum work available or the minimum work that must be done in going from the initial to the final state of the process

free enterprise the system of leaving private business to compete and make profit (as opposed to tight state control) ‖ a private business within such a system

free fall the falling of a body through the air without any attempt being made to modify the pull of gravity ‖ the initial stage of a parachute jump, before the parachute is opened

free fight (*Br.*) a free-for-all

free-fire zone (frí:faiər) (*mil.*) an area where any moving thing can be a target

free-for-all (frí:fərɔl) *n.* a fight without rules in which any number of people join or become involved

Free French the French military formations which, under the orders of de Gaulle, continued the struggle against the Axis after the fall of France in 1940 in the 2nd world war

free-hand (frí:hænd) *adj.* done without the aid of drawing or measuring instruments

free hand complete freedom to make decisions and act on them

free-hand·ed (frí:hændid) *adj.* generous

free-hold (frí:hould) **1.** *n.* (*law*) tenure of landed property in absolute possession ‖ (*law*) a landed property so held ‖ a tenure of an office similar to such a freehold **2.** *adj.* held in absolute possession **frée-hold·er** *n.* the owner of a freehold

free house (*Br.*) a public house not owned by a brewer, and so able to sell drinks of any brand (cf. TIED HOUSE)

free lance someone who works esp. in a liberal occupation at his own risk and not under contract to any one employer, esp. a journalist unattached to any one newspaper, magazine or publishing house ‖ a politician who acts independently of a party line **free-lance 1.** (frí:læns, frí:lɑns) *adj.* of or relating to a free lance **2.** (frí:læns, frí:lɑns) *v.i. pres. part.* **free-lanc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **free-lanced** to be a free lance

free list a list of people who are to receive complimentary tickets, copies, samples etc. ‖ a list of things exempt from a charge which would otherwise be made, e.g. a schedule of goods not subject to import duties

free-liv·ing (frí:lɪviŋ) *adj.* (*biol.*) capable of moving from place to place ‖ (*biol.*) independent with respect to metabolism, not parasitic nor symbiotic

free-load (frí:lóud) *v.i.* to sponge, be a social parasite **frée-lóad·er** *n.*

free love the practice of having sexual relations with a member of the opposite sex without being married to the person

free·man (frí:mən) *pl.* **free·men** (frí:mən) *n* someone having the freedom of a city, borough, company or corporation ‖ a freeborn citizen [O.E. *frēoman*]

free·mar·tin (frí:mɑrt'n) *n.* a sterile or otherwise sexually defective female calf born the twin of a male calf [origin unknown]

Free·ma·son (frí:meis'n) *n.* a member of the Free and Accepted Masons **Freé·ma·son·ry** *n* the institutions and practices of Freemasons **frée·ma·son·ry** an instinctive solidarity between members of people having some common calling, outlook, way of life etc

free on board (*abbr.* f.o.b.) delivered at the vendor's charge to and into the train, vessel or other [specified] transport being used (cf. FREE ALONGSIDE SHIP)

free period a period during which [a pupil] is available when a student is not being taught but uses the time for private study or some educational activity ‖ a period in a school timetable when a teacher is not giving a lesson

free play exercise (*mil.*) an exercise in which it is desired to test the capabilities of forces under simulated wartime conditions. It is limited only by those artificialities or restrictions required by peacetime safety regulations

free port a port, or district near a port, where exported and imported goods are handled without being subject to duty

Free-port Doctrine (frí:pɔrt, frí:pourt) the principle expounded by Stephen A. Douglas in Freeport, Ill., during the second Lincoln-Douglas debate (Aug. 27, 1858), by which the people of a U.S. territory had the right to determine whether their territory would be slave or free. It was bitterly attacked in the South

free radical (*chem.*) an atom or group of atoms with one or more unpaired electrons, which may enter into chemical-bond formation. Free radicals are usually highly reactive (hence shortlived) and are difficult to prepare in other than low concentration

free-re·turn trajectory (frí:ri:tə́:rn) path of a spacecraft that provides for a return to earth

free safety (*football*) team member not assigned to cover any member of his or the opposing team, but to assist wherever needed

free·sia (frí:ʒə, frí:ʒi:ə) *n.* a South African plant of genus *Freesia*, fam. *Iridaceae*, cultivated for its ornamental, scented flowers [Mod. L.]

free soil (*Am. hist.*) territory in which slavery was illegal, esp. before the Civil War **frée-soil** *adj.*

Free-Soil·er (frí:sɔ́ilər) *n.* an adherent of the Free-Soil party

Free-Soil party the political organization active (1848–54) in opposing the spread of slavery to newly acquired territories of the U.S.A. It merged (1854) with the Republican party

free-spo·ken (frí:spóukən) *adj.* given to speaking one's mind without restraint

Free State (*Am. hist.*) any state of the U.S.A. in which slavery was prohibited before the Civil War (1861–5)

Free State Party an antislavery political party established (1854) in the territory of Kansas by the Topeka Constitution

free·stone (frí:stoun) **1.** *n.* a stone readily cut in any direction, esp. limestone or sandstone ‖ a stone of certain varieties of plum, peach etc. which does not adhere closely to the flesh of the fruit ‖ a fruit having such a stone (cf. CLINGSTONE) **2.** *adj.* having a stone which does not adhere closely to the flesh of the fruit

free-style (frí:stail) *n.* a race, esp. in swimming, in which a competitor may use any style he pleases

free-think·er (frí:θiŋkər) *n.* someone who forms his ideas about religion without regard to dogma, usually taking a position of skepticism or denial

free thought thought which does not rest on, and is usually clearly opposed to, authority or tradition in matters of religion

Free·town (frí:taun) the capital (pop. 274,000) of Sierra Leone, a naval and commercial port, with the country's only good natural harbor

free trade the flow of commerce between nations unrestricted by protective tariffs **free trader** an advocate of free trade

free university a student-run institution for study at will, without faculty restriction and without grades or credits, often emphasizing a point of view on a controversial issue

free verse verse whose structure is without regular meter and is usually without rhyme, but is distinguished from prose by rhythm, a certain heightening of language, poetic intention, or typographical display

free·way (frí:wei) *n.* a usually toll-free expressway

free·wheel (frí:hwí:l, frí:wí:l) **1.** *n.* a clutch device connected with the transmission of a motor vehicle, which releases the propeller shaft whenever this revolves faster than the engine shaft ‖ the device on a bicycle by which the back wheel may be disconnected from the driving gear and so revolve freely **2.** *v.i.* to drive a bicycle without pedaling, i.e. allow it to proceed under its own momentum, or downhill by force of gravity, with the back wheel disengaged [back-formation from FREEWHEELING]

free-wheel·ing (frí:wí liŋ) *adj.* (*automotives*) of the capability of disengaging a motor so that the vehicle may proceed on its own momentum without [illegible]

free will the power and exercise of unhampered choice, *he did it of his own free will* ‖ the doctrine that man is free to control his own actions uncoerced by necessity of fate **free-will** (frí wil) *adj.* voluntary, *a freewill offering*

freeze (fri:z) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **freez·ing** *past* **froze** (frouz) *past part.* **fro·zen** (fróuz'n) *v.t.* to change from a liquid to a solid by heat loss, esp. to turn into ice ‖ to be cold enough to turn water into ice ‖ to have the contents turned to ice, *the pipes have frozen* ‖ to suffer intense cold ‖ to die by frost ‖ to become rigid as a result of shock or fright, *the smile froze on his face* ‖ to try to avoid being seen, heard etc. by becoming rigid and silent ‖ (with 'to') to become fixed to by freezing or become as though fixed in this way ‖ *v.t.* to form ice in or on ‖ to preserve (meat, fruit, vegetables, [illegible] by refrigeration [before quick-freezing]) ‖ to anesthetize (a part of the body) by artificial freezing ‖ to fix (a price, wage etc.) unchangeably until further authorized adjustment ‖ (*finance*) to immobilize (assets) by governmental authority, prohibiting exchange, withdrawal or expenditure within the country where the assets are **to freeze out** (*pop.*) to get rid of (some objectionable person) by chilly and unfriendly behavior **2.** *n.* a freezing or being frozen ‖ a cessation of changes, usu. in economic factors, e.g., a pay freeze, a wage freeze ‖ a period of freezing ‖ financial, legislative or administrative action intended to have an immobilizing effect **fréez·er** *n.* a machine for freezing ice cream ‖ the part of a refrigerator in which the temperature is below freezing point ‖ a refrigerated room or compartment for quick-freezing perishable food [O.E. *frēosan*]

freeze-etch·ing (frí:zetʃiŋ) *n.* preparation of a specimen for an electron microscope observation involving freezing and fracturing so that internal structure may be observed **freeze etch** *v.* **freeze etched** *adj.*

freeze-up (frí:zʌp) *n.* a period of freezing weather marking the onset of winter e.g. in subarctic regions

freez·ing (frí:ziŋ) *adj.* at or below freezing point ‖ very cold ‖ (of manners) distant, most unfriendly

freezing point the temperature at which a liquid solidifies ‖ the temperature at which liquid and solid phases of a substance are in equilibrium at atmospheric pressure

free zone a free port

F region the uppermost region of the ionosphere, occurring from 90 to 250 miles above the earth's surface

Frei·burg (Switzerland) (fráibu:rk) *FRIBOURG

Frei·burg-im-Breis·gau (fráibu:rkimbráisgau) a city (pop. 174,121) at the foot of the Black Forest in S.W. West Germany: book publishing, textiles, machinery. University (1457)

freight (freit) **1.** *n* the hire of a ship for transporting goods ‖ the transporting of goods by ship, or by other means of transport, esp. ordinary transport service by common carrier, charged at a lower rate than express, and taking longer ‖ a charge for transporting goods, freightage ‖ a shipload, cargo or a load transported by other means ‖ a train carrying goods **2.** *adj.* carrying goods rather than passengers, *a freight plane* **3.** *v.t.* to load (a ship) with cargo ‖ to load (other transport) with goods for transporting ‖ to transport by freight **fréight·age** *n* the charge for the transportation of goods ‖ transportation of goods ‖ cargo [prob. M. Du. *vrecht*]

freight car (Am. = *Br.* goods wagon) a railroad car for transporting goods

freight·er (fréitər) *n.* a ship which carries cargo ‖ anyone concerned in the transportation of goods by freight ‖ someone who loads a ship ‖ someone who receives and forwards goods ‖ a freight-carrying aircraft

freight train (*Am.* = *Br.* goods train) a railroad train consisting of freight cars

Frei·li·grath (fráili:grɔt), Ferdinand (1810–76), German poet, translator and revolutionary

Frei Mon·tal·va (fréimɔntálva), Eduardo (1911–82), Chilean jurist, writer, politician, and president (1964–70). His reform program

includes the nationalization of copper resources, agrarian and educational modernization, and increased production, advocating Latin American economic integration

Fre·man·tle (fri.man'tl) the main seaport (pop 29,940) of W Australia, near Perth

Fre·mont (fri.mont), John Charles (1813–90), U.S explorer and political leader. He surveyed and mapped the wilderness of the western U.S.A., and led the revolt (1845) against Mexico which resulted in the secession of California. He ran unsuccessfully for president (1856) as the first candidate of the Republican party

French (frenth), Daniel Chester (1850–1931), U.S. sculptor, known for his statue of 'The Minuteman' (1875) in Concord, Mass., and the seated Lincoln (1922) in the Lincoln memorial, Washington, D.C.

French, John Denton Pinkstone, 1st earl of Ypres (1852–1925), British field marshal. He commanded (1914–15) the British Expeditionary Force in France and Belgium, and was lord lieutenant of Ireland (1918–21)

French 1. *adj* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the country, people or language of France. 2. *n* the language of the French people (FRENCH LANGUAGE). **the French** the French people [O.E. *frencisc*]

learned body founded in 1635 by Richelieu. Its members set themselves to codify the language in correct usage and to prune it of provincialism, thereby creating a standard approximating to that of the educated classes. The Academy has a constant membership of 40 men, known as the 'Immortals'. They admit new words or definitions to the Academy's dic- 1694; 18th edition 1935), and award certain lit-

French and Indian War (1754–63), the American aspect of the Seven Years' War, and the last of the wars between England and France for control of North America (1689–1763). Wolfe's capture of Quebec (1759) was the decisive British victory and was followed by the fall of Montreal (1760). The war was ended by the Treaty of Paris (1763)

French bean (esp. *Br.*) any bean of genus *Phaseolus* of which the entire young green pod

French Canada the areas, chiefly Quebec province, of Canada where French language and culture predominate, the inhabitants being primarily of French descent

French Canadian a Canadian of French de-

French chalk a variety of talc used as a moisture absorbent, a grease remover, and for

1959 by France, her overseas departments and countries formerly under French control

French doors a pair of French windows without an intervening panel

French dressing a sauce for a salad etc. consisting of seasoned oil and vinegar

French Equatorial Africa an administrative seas territories of Gabon, the Middle Congo (now the Republic of the Congo), Ubangi-Shari (now the Central African Republic) and Chad

French fry (*Am.* esp. *pl.*, *Br.* chips) a long thin strip of potato fried in deep fat

French Guiana (gē.a'nə) an overseas department, area 35,000 sq. miles, pop. 81,000) of France in N.E. South America. Capital: Cayenne. People: mainly mulatto, with minorities

Religion: Roman Catholic and local religions. The land is 88% forest (gum and dyewoods, tropical hardwoods) and under 1% cultivated

rises to 2,300 ft in the far south. Average tem-

French horn a brass wind instrument with a coiled 11-ft tube and valves. It normally has a range of about three and a half octaves upwards

French·i·fy (frent'ifai) *pres. part* **French·i·fy·ing** *past and past part.* **French·i·fied** *v.t.* to arrange so as to look or seem French

French Indochina (*hist.*) the union (1887–1954) of the French possessions of Cambodia, Tonkin, Annam and Cochin China, together with Laos (1893–1954) and Chankiang (a part of S. Kwangtung leased from China, 1898–1943). An expedition sent (1858) by Napoleon III captured Saigon (1859). A protectorate was established (1863) over Cambodia, and the colony of Cochin China was created (1867). Annam and Tonkin became (1884) protectorates, and the whole region was combined (1887) in the Union of Indochina. Laos was added (1893) and the territory of Chankiang was leased (1898). After the Japanese occupation (1940–5), the restoration of French control was opposed by nationalist forces who had set up (1945) the independent republic of Vietnam. The ensuing war (1946–54) ended with the French defeat at Dien Bien Phu (1954). The Geneva agreements (1954) ended French Indochina by recognizing the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia and partitioning Vietnam

French knot an embroidery stitch made by winding the thread around the needle once or more than once, and then sending the needle back through the material at the point where it was drawn through

French Language French belongs to the Italic (Romanic) group of the Indo-European family of languages. It developed from the vernacular Latin of the Roman Empire. The French language had a strong influence in W. Europe during the Middle Ages and in the 18th c. For three centuries (following the Norman Conquest) it was the official language of the English court and has had a profound effect on modern English. French borrowed heavily from Italian during the Renaissance and has also many Germanic borrowings. In the 18th c. it was the universal language of European culture. Historically, French is divided into three periods: Old French, before the 14th c., Middle French, 14th–16th cc., and Modern French, from the 16th c. to the present day. It is spoken in France by about 46,500,000, in Belgium by about 3,500,000, in Switzerland by about 1,100,000 speakers, in Canada by about 6,000,000, in Haiti by about 3,500,000, and in other French-speaking countries by about 41,000,000 speakers, in all about 100 million

French leave (in the phrase) **to take French leave** to absent oneself without permission or go away without leave-taking

French·man (frent∫mən) *n.* a man of French birth or nationality. (*hist.*) a French ship, esp. a warship

French marigold *Tagetes patula*, an annual bushy plant with strong-smelling orange flowers splashed with red

French mustard a mustard (condiment) made with wine vinegar

French pastry puff pastry baked in fancy shapes and variously filled with custard,

French polish a polish of wood alcohol and shellac applied to wooden furniture. gloss to (wooden furniture) with French pol-

French Polynesia (*F.* Polynesie française) an overseas territory (area 2,500 sq. miles, pop. 77,000) of France and member of the French Community, comprising several groups of islands in the S. Pacific. Chief island: Tahiti. Chief town: Papeete. Main products: phosphates, copra, coffee, vanilla, mother-of-pearl

(MOTU ARCHIPELAGO, SOCIETY ISLANDS)

French Revolution cal and social upheavals in France (1789–99), which overthrew the French monarchy and

Its causes lay in the many defects of the ancien regime: political power was monopolized by a privileged nobility, the peasants were depressed by the continuance of the feudal system and inefficient agricultural methods, the state was bankrupt after a long series of wars, and there was rapid inflation. Calonne and Necker tried to reform the antiquated fiscal system (1787–8), but failed when the nobles refused to abandon their privileges. Louis XVI was persuaded to summon the States General for the first time since 1614, but when these met at Versailles (May 5, 1789), the third estate, inspired by the example of the Revolutionary War and by the writings of 18th–c. philosophers (notably Rousseau and Montesquieu), refused to submit to the nobility and upper clergy. Led by Sieyes and Mirabeau, they took the Tennis Court Oath (June 20, 1789), declared themselves to be the National Assembly, and invited the other estates to join them. The king summoned troops to Versailles, and this, together with adverse economic conditions, provoked insurrection in Paris, where the Bastille was stormed (July 14, 1789). Riots followed in towns throughout France, and the National Guard was established under Lafayette. Rural rioting spread panic in the countryside and prompted the deputies at Versailles to vote the abolition of feudalism (Aug. 4, 1789) and to vote the Declaration of the Rights of Man (Aug. 26, 1789). A Paris mob marched to Versailles (Oct. 5, 1789) and ordered the royal family to move to Paris. The Assembly followed (Oct. 15, 1789), and from then on Paris dominated the course of the revolution. The next 18 months were spent in constitutional debate, in the course of which the old provinces of France were replaced by 83 departments, and the Civil Constitution of the Clergy was voted (July 12, 1790). Church land was nationalized and sold, the proceeds forming the security for the assignats. The constitution of 1791 established a limited monarchy and a restricted franchise. Republicanism grew after the royal family had attempted to escape from Paris (June 20, 1791) and were recaptured at Varennes in N.E. France. The Legislative Assembly, which began work Oct. 1, 1791, was suspicious of plots between French émigrés, Marie Antoinette and the Austrian court, and declared war on Austria (Apr. 20, 1792), thus beginning the French Revolutionary Wars. Early reverses in the war led the mob to storm the Tuileries (Aug. 10, 1792) and to commit the September massacres (Sept. 2–6, 1792) in prisons in Paris and the provinces. The Paris Commune, led by Marat, increased its power, and the Legislative Assembly was replaced by the Convention, which abolished the monarchy (Sept. 21, 1792). Political power passed to the Girondists and the king was executed (Jan. 21, 1793). This brought Britain, Holland and Spain into the war against France. Amid military defeats, the treason of Dumouriez and revolt in the Vendee, the extremists of the Mountain organized an armed insurrection (June 2, 1793) which purged the Convention of Girondists and established the emergency government of the Committee of Public Safety. Many Girondists were executed (Oct. 31, 1793). The new government, dominated by Robespierre, represented the dictatorship of the Mountain, and was reinforced by the mass executions of the Terror. With the execution (Mar.–Apr. 1794) of Hébert and Danton and their followers, Robespierre's rule became even more extremist. Maximum wages and prices were fixed. Christianity was replaced by the Cult of the Supreme Being as the official religion. The Convention overthrew Robespierre on 9 Thermidor (July 27, 1794) and a reaction set in. A new constitution was voted (Aug. 22, 1795), and the Vendemiaire insurrection in Paris (Oct. 5, 1795) was put down by Barras and Napoleon Bonaparte. The period of the Directory (1795–9) was marked by economic crises at home and the growth of Napoleon's reputation as a military leader abroad. The Directory was overthrown (Nov. 9, 1799) by the coup d'etat of Brumaire, which transferred power to three consuls, Napoleon emerging as the dominant one. Within France, the Revolution had begun to give political power to the bourgeoisie and to distribute land to the peasantry. Its ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity remained as an inspiration to European

French Revolutionary calendar a calendar beginning Sept. 22, 1792, the date of the inauguration of the 1st French Republic. Twelve months of 30 days each allowed five (or six) days for festivals. The months were: Vendemiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire, Nivôse, Pluviôse, Ventose, Germinal, Floreal, Prairial, Messidor, Thermidor (Fervidor), Fructidor. The calendar was abolished in 1804

French Revolutionary Wars the wars (1792–1802) in which revolutionary France fought two coalitions of European powers. After the Declaration of Pillnitz (1791) France declared war on Austria (1792). The first coalition was formed (1792) by Austria and Prussia, and was joined by Sardinia (1792) and by Britain, Spain and the Netherlands (1793). Dumouriez won early successes for France at Valmy and Jemappes (1792) France suffered reverses (1793), but Carnot organized a war effort which sent French armies into the Low Countries and many German and Italian states. Prussia, the Netherlands and Spain made peace (1795) with France. As a result of Napoleon's brilliant campaign in Italy (1796–7), Sardinia made peace (1796) and Austria submitted to the Treaty of Campo-Formio (1797). Britain maintained her naval supremacy in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and Nelson's victory at the Nile (1798) temporarily isolated Napoleon in Egypt. The second coalition, organized (1798) by Pitt, included Britain, Russia, Austria, Naples, Portugal and Turkey. Russia withdrew (1799). Napoleon's return to Europe (1799) was followed by overwhelming French victories at Marengo and Hohenlinden (1800). Turkey submitted (1800), followed by Austria, Naples and Portugal (1801). Britain made peace with France at Amiens (1802), but the struggle was resumed (1803) in the Napoleonic Wars. The French Revolutionary Wars saw the spread of French influence and of the ideas of the French Revolution over much of Europe. Republics were established in parts of Italy, Switzerland and the Netherlands and Napoleon emerged as the military and political leader of France

French seam a seam made by stitching together the right sides of the material, trimming closely, and turning and stitching on the other side so that all raw edges are enclosed

French Somaliland *DJIBOUTI

French Southern and Antarctic Territories (*F.* les Terres Australes et Antarctiques françaises) a group of territories claimed by France, comprising the islands of St Paul and Nouvelle Amsterdam, and the Kerguelen and Crozet archipelagoes, all (total land area 3,039 sq. miles) in the S. Indian Ocean north of the Antarctic Circle, with Adélie Land, a sector of Antarctica between 136° E. and 142° E., south of 60° S.

French Sudan *MALI

French toast slices of bread dipped in an egg and milk mixture and fried

French Togoland *TOGOLAND, *TOGO

French twist (*cosmetology*) hairstyle in which back is combed up from the neck in smooth rolls with ends covered

French Union the name given by the French constitution of 1946 to the political union of the French Republic (comprising metropolitan France and overseas departments and territories) and associated territories and states. The constitution of 1959 revised the structure of the French Union, which became the French Community

French West Africa (*hist.*) an administrative unit, grouping (1895–1958) the former French overseas territories of Dahomey (now Benin), French Guinea, the French Sudan (now Mali), the Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso)

French window a window reaching down to floor level and opening like a door, usually onto a balcony, porch or patio

French-wom·an (frέntʃwʊmən) *pl.* **French-wom·en** (frέntʃwɪmən) *n.* a woman of French birth or nationality

Fre·neau (frɪnóu), Philip Morin (1752–1832), U.S. poet and essayist of the American revolution. His patriotic contributions include his essays 'The British Prisonship' and 'American Independence' (1780) and editorials (1791–3) for the 'National Gazette'. His poetry introduced themes and techniques uniquely American, anticipating Poe and Bryant

fre·net·ic, phre·net·ic (frɪnέtɪk) *adj.* frenzied, frantic, *frenetic haste* [M.E. *frenetik, frenetike* fr. O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk *phrenētikos*, mad]

fre·nu·lum, frae·nu·lum (frɪ:njʊləm, frénjʊləm) *pl.* **fre·nu·la, frae·nu·la** (frɪ:njʊlə, frénjʊlə) *n.* a frenum, esp. when small [Mod. L.]

fre·num, frae·num (frɪ:nəm) *pl.* **fre·na, frae·na** (frɪ:nə) *n.* (*anat., zool.*) a fold of membrane, e.g. of the tongue, clitoris etc. || a process on the hind wing of lepidopterans for attachment to the forewing [L. = a bridle]

fren·zied (frenzɪd) *adj.* possessed by or manifesting frenzy || (*pop.*) hectic, *frenzied haste* || violently agitated, *frenzied waves*

frenzy (frénzi) *pl.* **frenzies** *n.* a state of intense emotional excitement or mental disturbance close to madness || (*pop.*) intense activity, *a frenzy of work* || a hectic rush, *a frenzy of preparations* [M.E. *frenesie* fr. O.F.]

fre·on (frɪ:ɒn) *n.* any of a group of nonflammable paraffin hydrocarbons containing fluorine atoms used as the working substance in refrigeration [*Freon*, a trademark]

fre·quen·cy (frɪ:kwənsɪ:) *pl.* **fre·quen·cies** *n.* the quality or condition of occurring repeatedly, *his requests for money come with great frequency* || the number of times a periodic phenomenon or process occurs in a unit of time, e.g. the number of alternations (cycles) per second of an alternating electric current or the number of vibrations of a pendulum per minute (*PERIOD) || the number of objects falling into a single class in a statistical survey of the variation of specified characteristics (*FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION) [fr. F. *fréquence*]

frequency distribution the organization of statistical data produced by dividing the range of values of the variable into classes and showing the frequency of each class

frequency modulation (*abbr.* FM) a system of radio broadcasting that modulates the frequency of a carrier wave (of constant amplitude) in accordance usually with an audio signal (e.g. one obtained from a microphone) (cf. AMPLITUDE MODULATION)

fre·quent (frɪ:kwənt) *adj.* occurring often, *frequent headaches* || in close proximity, *there are frequent hotels along that road* || habitual, *a frequent concertgoer* || (*Br.*, of the pulse) rapid [fr. L. *frequens* (*frequentis*) crowded]

fre·quent (frɪ:kwέnt, frɪ:kwənt) *v.t.* to resort habitually to, go often to **fre·quen·tá·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *frequentare*]

fre·quen·ta·tive (frɪkwέntətɪv) **1.** *adj* (*gram.*) expressing by its form frequent repetition or intensification of an action **2.** *n.* (*gram.*) a frequentative verb || (*gram.*) frequentative aspect [fr. L. *frequentativus*]

fres·co (frέskou) **1.** *pl.* **fres·coes, fres·cos** *n.* a method of painting pictures on plaster, usually on a wall or ceiling, by laying on the color (powdered pigment suspended in water) before the plaster is dry || a picture painted by this method **2.** *v.t.* to paint (a wall etc. or a subject) in this medium [Ital. = cool]

Fres·co·bal·di (freskɔbáldi:), Girolamo (1583–1643), Italian composer, an innovator in organ and harpsichord music ('Fiori musicali', 1635)

fresco sec·co (sékou) *n.* painting on dry plaster, using albumen as a binder (cf. FRESCO) [Ital.]

fresh (freʃ) **1.** *adj.* just picked, gathered, made etc., *fresh eggs* || not stale, *fresh air* || not salted, cured or preserved in any way, *fresh fish* || (of water) not salt || brisk and cold, refreshing, *a fresh morning* || (of the wind) fairly strong, of more than breeze force || not tired, in full vigor || not soiled, *a fresh pair of stockings* || further, *a fresh sheet of paper* || new, different, *a fresh start* || opening up a new field of experience, *a fresh line* || having full youthful bloom, *fresh young girls* || healthy-looking, *a fresh complexion* || (with 'from') just come, *fresh from school* || too familiar, impertinent || of a cow that has just recently calved and begun to give milk **to break fresh ground** to try some previously untried sphere of activity **2.** *adv.* freshly, quite recently **3.** *n.* a stream of fresh water, a freshet || the part of a tidal river just above the flow of salt water **frésh·en** *v.t.* to make fresh || (*naut.*) to relieve (a rope) of strain by changing its position || (with 'up') to make (oneself) clean and neat and pleasant, esp. by washing, changing one's clothes etc || to remove saltiness from (salted meat, fish etc.) the soaking or parboiling || *v.i.* to become fresh || (with 'up') to freshen oneself up || to bear a calf and begin to give milk [O.E. *fersc*]

fresh·et (fréʃɪt) *n.* a rush of fresh water caused by rain or melted snow || a stream of fresh water flowing into the sea

fresh·ly (fréʃli:) *adv.* in a fresh way || (with *past part.*) just recently

freshman (fréʃmən) *pl.* **freshmen** (fréʃmən) *n.* a student in his first year at a university or college; a student in the first year of a four-year high school course

fresh-run (fréʃrʌn) *adj.* (of salmon) newly come from the sea to fresh water again

fresh-wa·ter (fréʃwɔ:tər, fréʃwɒtər) *adj.* pertaining to, living in or being water that is not salt || located inland and usually of a countrified or provincial nature

Fres·nel (frenél), Augustin Jean (1788–1827), French engineer. He devised methods of obtaining interference of light and, in connection with the wave front, explained both the apparently rectilinear propagation of light and the phenomenon of diffraction

fres·nel (frenél) *n.* a unit of frequency equal to 10^{12} kilocycles/sec [after A. J. *Fresnel*]

Fresnel lens a compound lens having zonal symmetry, whose surface is a series of concentric, ring-shaped steps, widely used in headlights and in the optical apparatus of lighthouses

Fres·no (fréznou) a city (pop. 217,289, with agglom. 514,229) of California, in the fertile San Joaquin valley, wine, fruit and vegetable preserving

fret (fret) **1.** *n.* one of a set of narrow ivory, wooden or metal strips across the fingerboard of some fingered instrument. The finger is pressed against it to control the length of string made to vibrate **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **fret·ting** *past* and *past part.* **fret·ted** to fit with frets [origin unknown]

fret **1.** *n.* (esp. *archit.*) a decorative pattern made by the continuous repetition of a figure constructed out of straight lines usually meeting at right angles, as in Greek key patterns **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **fret·ting** *past* and *past part.* **fret·ted** to ornament (e.g. a ceiling or wooden screen) with interlacing patterns of carved or embossed work || to checker, dapple, *a path fretted with leafy shadow* [perh. O.F. *frete*, latticework]

fret **1.** *v. pres. part.* **fret·ting** *past* and *past part.* **fret·ted** *v.i.* to be in a state of anxiety, vexation or discontent || to become chafed or rubbed || *v.t.* to cause to be in a state of anxiety, vexation or discontent || to wear away, chafe, rub || to make uneven, ruffle, *the wind fretted the surface of the water* || to make (a hole, channel etc.) by wearing away **2.** *n.* a state of anxiety, vexation or discontent || erosion or an instance of it **frét·ful** *adj.* inclined to fret, e.g. from vexation or illness [O.E. *fretan*, to devour]

fret-saw (frétsɔ) *n.* a fine saw blade stretched on a metal frame, used for cutting out ornamental designs in thin wood

fret-work (frétwə:rk) *n.* the art of cutting out designs in thin wood with a fretsaw || work so executed || (*archit.*) decoration carved in frets

Freud (frɔid), Anna (1895–1982), Austrian-English psychoanalyst, daughter of Sigmund Freud. She worked especially with children and founded Hampstead Child Therapy Course and Clinic (1938). Her works include 'Introduction to the Technique of Child Psychoanalysis' (1927), 'The Ego and the Mechanisms of Defence' (1936), and 'Normality and Pathology in Childhood' (1965)

Freud, Sigmund (1856–1939), Austrian psychiatrist, founder of psychoanalysis. Studying under J. M. Charcot, Paris (1885–6), and in collaboration with Josef Breuer, Vienna, Freud used hypnosis in the treatment of hysteria. He abandoned this for a method of free association and dream analysis which he called psychoanalysis. At first he placed great emphasis on the role of the unconscious in personality development and discovered the importance of infantile sexuality and the Oedipus complex. Main works of this period are: 'The Interpretation of Dreams' (1900), 'The Psychopathology of Everyday Life' (1901) and 'Three Contributions to the Sexual Theory' (1905). In 'Beyond the Pleasure Principle' (1920) Freud outlined the two dominant principles of the mind as the pleasure–pain complex and the repression compulsion complex, an instinctive drive of the organism to return to previous states. 'The Ego and the Id' (1923), his last work on psychoanalysis, outlined a new theory of the ego in which he showed the ego and the superego to be in constant tension, giving rise often to morbid mental attitudes, e.g. inferiority complexes, guilt feelings etc. Four of Freud's most prominent associates, Jung, Adler, Rank and Stekel, founded separate schools of psychoanalysis

Freud·ian (frɔ́idɪən) *adj.* pertaining to the work and ideas of Sigmund Freud **2.** *n.* an adherent or advocate of the ideas of Sigmund Freud

Frey (freɪ) (*Scand. mythol.*) the god of fertility and fruitfulness, of peace and prosperity

Frey·a (frēiə) (*Scand. mythol.*) the sister of Frey and goddess of love and beauty and of fertility

Frey·re [illegible] (1900–) Brazilian sociologist and anthropologist, whose 'Casa grande e senzala' (1946, Eng. trans. 'The Masters and the Slaves', 1956) and 'Sobrados e mucambas' (Eng. trans. 'The Mansions and the Shanties', 1963), are twin anthropological-psychological studies of Brazilian life

Frey·tag (fraitɑk), Gustav (1816–95), German novelist ('Soll und Haben', 1855) and dramatist ('Die Journalisten', 1854)

Fri. Friday

friab·il·i·ty (fraiəbiliti) *n.* the state or quality of being friable

fri·a·ble (fraiəb'l) *adj.* (of soil etc.) easily crumbled, apt to crumble [F.]

fri·ar (fraiər) *n.* a member of certain monastic orders, esp one of the four mendicant orders (under vows of poverty and chastity) known as the Grey Friars ('FRANCISCAN), Austin Friars [illegible] White Friars ('CARMELITE) [M.E. *frere* fr. O.F.]

Friar Minor [illegible]

friar's balsam a medicinal product, consisting mainly of benzoin, balsam of Tolu, aloes and storax, for application to small wounds and ulcers, or for mixing with hot water and inhaling to clear catarrh etc

fri·ar·y (fraiəri) *n.* *pl.* **fri·ar·ies** a religious order of friars || a brotherhood of friars

frib·ble (frib'l) **1.** *n.* (*old-fash.*) a trifler **2.** *v.t.* *pres. part* **frib·bling** *past* and *past part* **frib·bled** (*old-fash.*) to behave in a frivolous manner [illegible]

Fri·bourg (fri:bu:r) (*G.* Freiburg) a French-speaking, mainly Catholic canton (area 647 sq. miles, pop. 185,246) of W Switzerland || its capital (pop. 39,695). Cathedral (15th–16th c.). University (1889)

fric·as·see (frikəsi:) **1.** *n.* a dish of meat, poultry or game cut up and cooked in a sauce **2.** *v.t.* to cook (meat etc.) in this way [F. *fricassée*]

fric·a·tive (frikətiv) **1.** *adj.* of a consonant produced by friction of the breath emitted through the narrow aperture of either lips or teeth, e.g. 'f', 'th', 's' **2.** *n.* such a consonant [fr. Mod. L. *fricativus*]

fric·tion (frikʃən) **1.** *n.* [illegible] **2.** *n.* [illegible] **3.** *n.* [illegible] **4.** *n.* [illegible] **5.** *n.* [illegible] **6.** *n.* [illegible] **7.** *n.* [illegible] **8.** *n.* [illegible] **9.** *n.* [illegible] **10.** *n.* [illegible] **11.** *n.* [illegible] **12.** *n.* [illegible] **13.** *n.* [illegible] **14.** *n.* [illegible] **15.** *n.* [illegible] **16.** *n.* [illegible] **17.** *n.* [illegible] **18.** *n.* [illegible] **19.** *n.* [illegible] **20.** *n.* [illegible] **21.** *n.* [illegible] **22.** *n.* [illegible] **23.** *n.* [illegible] **24.** *n.* [illegible] **25.** *n.* [illegible] **26.** *n.* [illegible] **27.** *n.* [illegible] **28.** *n.* [illegible] **29.** *n.* [illegible] **30.** *n.* [illegible] **31.** *n.* [illegible] **32.** *n.* [illegible] **33.** *n.* [illegible] **34.** *n.* [illegible] **35.** *n.* [illegible] **36.** *n.* [illegible] **37.** *n.* [illegible] **38.** *n.* [illegible] **39.** *n.* [illegible] **40.** *n.* [illegible] **41.** *n.* [illegible] **42.** *n.* [illegible] **43.** *n.* [illegible] **44.** *n.* [illegible] **45.** *n.* [illegible] **46.** *n.* [illegible] **47.** *n.* [illegible] **48.** *n.* [illegible] **49.** *n.* [illegible] **50.** *n.* [illegible] **51.** *n.* [illegible] **52.** *n.* [illegible] **53.** *n.* [illegible] **54.** *n.* [illegible] **55.** *n.* [illegible] **56.** *n.* [illegible] **57.** *n.* [illegible] **58.** *n.* [illegible] **59.** *n.* [illegible] **60.** *n.* [illegible] **61.** *n.* [illegible] **62.** *n.* [illegible] **63.** *n.* [illegible] **64.** *n.* [illegible] **65.** *n.* [illegible] **66.** *n.* [illegible] **67.** *n.* [illegible] **68.** *n.* [illegible] **69.** *n.* [illegible] **70.** *n.* [illegible] **71.** *n.* [illegible] **72.** *n.* [illegible] **73.** *n.* [illegible] **74.** *n.* [illegible] **75.** *n.* [illegible] **76.** *n.* [illegible] **77.** *n.* [illegible] **78.** *n.* [illegible] **79.** *n.* [illegible] **80.** *n.* [illegible] **81.** *n.* [illegible] **82.** *n.* [illegible] **83.** *n.* [illegible] **84.** *n.* [illegible] **85.** *n.* [illegible] **86.** *n.* [illegible] **87.** *n.* [illegible] **88.** *n.* [illegible] **89.** *n.* [illegible] **90.** *n.* [illegible] **91.** *n.* [illegible] **92.** *n.* [illegible] **93.** *n.* [illegible] **94.** *n.* [illegible] **95.** *n.* [illegible] **96.** *n.* [illegible] **97.** *n.* [illegible] **98.** *n.* [illegible] **99.** *n.* [illegible] **100.** *n.* [illegible]

Fri·day (fraidi, fraidei) *n.* the sixth day of the week [O.E. *frigedag*, day of the goddess [illegible]]

fried *past* and *past part.* of FRY

Friedan (fri:dən), Betty (1921–), U.S. writer and feminist, a founder of the National Organization for Women (NOW) (1966). She wrote 'The Feminine Mystique' (1963) and began the contemporary woman's movement. Other works include 'It Changed My Life' (1976) and [illegible]

Fried·land, Battle of [illegible] victory (1807) in which Napoleon brought the Russians to terms at Tilsit

Friedman, (fri:dmən), Milton (1912–), U.S. economist, whose conservative approach often opposes the policies of John Maynard Keynes. A professor (1948–) at the University of Chicago, he favors limits for the federal manipulation of monies, the elimination of price supports and protective tariffs, and a negative income tax. His works include 'Capitalism and Freedom' (1962), 'A Monetary History of the United [illegible] (1963), and 'Free to Choose' with Rose Friedman [illegible]

Fried·rich (fri:drix), Caspar David (1774–1840)

friend (frend) *n.* someone on terms of affection nor lover || someone who freely supports and helps out of good will || an acquaintance || an ally, *the friends of France* || (*Br.*) a person who covenants to give financial help over a period of years, e.g. for the upkeep of a cathedral **Friend** a member of the Society of Friends **my honourable friend** (*Br.*) an M.P. in the House of Commons as he is formally referred to in debate by another **my learned friend** (*Br.*) the formal style of reference used by one lawyer of another in court **to have a friend at court** to have someone influential to speak on one's behalf **to make friends with** to strike up a friendship with || to gain the support or goodwill of [O.E. *frēond*]

friend·li·ness (frendlinis) *n.* the quality or state of being friendly

friend·ly (frendli:) **1.** *adj.* *comp.* **friend·li·er** *superl.* **friend·li·est** showing interest and good will, amiable, *a friendly smile* || manifesting kindness, *a friendly act* || sympathetic, *a friendly interest* || not hostile, *a friendly sheikh* || (*rhet.*) causing feelings of well-being and good will, welcoming, *a friendly fire was burning in the hearth* || (of a game) played for the sport and not as part of a competition or for a prize || (of a legal action) brought merely to get a legal decision **2.** *adv.* amicably, *friendly disposed* [O.E. *frēondlic* adj., *frēondlice* adv.]

Friendly Islands *TONGA

friendly society (*Br.*) a benefit society

friend·ship (frendʃip) *n.* a relationship of mutual affection and good will || the state of being a friend or of being friends || harmonious cooperation, *friendship between two countries* [O.E. *frēondscipe*]

Friendship Force a reciprocal people-to-people exchange of visiting program between countries, encouraged by the participants' government

Friends, the Society of a Christian body founded (mid–17th c.) in England by George Fox. Its members, known as Friends or Quakers, believe that the Holy Spirit shines in the heart of every man (inner light). They have few rites and no ordained ministry, and their meetings are characterized by much silent and free prayer. Friends are opposed to war, and most refuse to participate in it. Originally a radical Puritan sect, they suffered violent persecution (17th c.), and many emigrated to form communities abroad, e.g. in New England (1656) and in Pennsylvania (1682). In the 19th c. many Friends were prominent in social reform, e.g. Elizabeth Fry. Friends sponsor much humanitarian and educational work

Fries (fri:s), John (1750–1818), U.S. rebel and leader of Pennsylvania Germans opposed to the levying (1798) of Federal property taxes for a possible war with France. Sentenced to death, he was pardoned by President John Adams

Fries·land (fri:zlənd) (*Du.* Vriesland) a province (area 1,323 sq. miles, pop. 589,252) in the northern Netherlands. Capital: Leeuwarden || (*hist.*) the region comprising the above province and the former German districts of E. and N. Friesland

Fri·esz (fri:ez), Othon (1879–1949), French painter, a Fauve

frieze (fri:z) *n.* an ornamental band, e.g. along the top of a wall || (*archit.*) that part of the entablature of a building between the architrave and the cornice, usually decorated with sculpture, or the band of sculpture itself || the decorative border of a wallpaper below the ceil-

frieze *n.* a rough woolen cloth with a shaggy nap usually on one side only [F. *frise* fr. *friser*, to

frig·ate (frigit) *n.* (*Am.*) a warship of 5,000–7,000 tons, smaller than a cruiser || (*Br.*) a destroyer escort || (*hist.*) a fast three-masted sailing ship carrying up to 60 guns, next in size to ships of the line [fr. F. *frégate*]

frigate bird a large swift-flying tropical marine bird of fam. *Fregatidae* with long wings and tail. They feed mainly on fish, often by robbing other birds of fish they have caught

Frig·ga (friga) (*Scand. mythol.*) queen of the gods and the sky, goddess of the hearth, wife of [illegible]

fright (frait) *n.* a sudden shock of fear or alarm, a feeling of sudden terror || a grotesque-looking object or person **fright·en** *v.t.* to cause to feel fear || to make loath to run the risk of, *he is frightened of looking silly* **fright·ful** *adj.* causing horror, *a frightful accident* || causing anxiety, *frightful suspense* || (*pop.*) provoking ridicule, *a frightful hat* || (*pop.*) very bad *frightful weather* || (*pop.*) extreme, intense, *a frightful nuisance* **fright·ful·ly** *adv.* in a frightful way || (*pop.*) very, extremely [O.E. *fryhto*]

frig·id (fridʒid) *adj.* extremely cold || forbidding, *a frigid silence* || marked by a chilling formality || of a person not being able to achieve orgasm in sexual intercourse [fr. L. *frigidus*]

fri·gid·i·ty (fridʒiditi:) *n.* the quality or state of being frigid, esp. a person's lack of sexual desire or inability to achieve orgasm [F. *frigidité*]

frigid zones the areas around the North and South Poles within the polar circles

frig·o·rif·ic (frigərifik) *adj.* producing cold, chilling [F. *frigorifique*]

frig·o·rim·e·ter (frigərimitər) *n.* a thermometer designed to measure very low temperatures [fr. L. *frigus* (*frigoris*), coldness + METER]

fri·jol (fri:houl, *Span.* fri:hɔl) *pl.* **fri·jo·les** (fri:houlz, fri:houli:z, *Span.* fri:hɔles) *n.* a bean of genus *Phaseolus*, esp. *P. vulgaris*, the kidney bean [Span.]

fri·jo·les refritos (fri:houli:s) Latin dish of mashed, cooked, seasoned, refried beans

frill (fril) **1.** *n.* an ornamental edging used to trim clothes, curtains etc., formed by gathering the inner edge and leaving the outer edge loose || a similar decoration made with paper to ornament e.g. the knucklebone of a ham || (*pl.*) superficial embellishments, *a plain story without any frills* || (*biol.*) a natural ruff of feathers, fur or membrane **2.** *v.t.* to ornament with a frill **fril·ly** *comp.* **fril·li·er** *superl.* **fril·li·est** *adj.* adorned with frills || like a frill [etym. doubtful]

fringe (frindʒ) **1.** *n.* an ornamental border of loose or twisted threads made at an edge or made separately for attachment || a border or edge of hair on an animal or plant || an outer margin, *the fringe of the forest* || (*Br.*) bangs (hair cut square across the forehead) || (*optics*) any of the light or dark bands produced by the diffraction or interference of light || a marginal or extremist group of any society, *the anarchist fringe* **2.** *v.t.* *pres. part.* **fring·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fringed** to form a border for, *trees fringed the lake* || to border on, *the river fringes his land* || to put a fringe on **3.** *adj.* at the limit or border, *a fringe area of clear television reception* [M.E. *frenge* fr. O.F.]

fringe benefit an equivalent to a payment over and above the basic wage, paid by an employer, e.g. paid holiday, pension contribution, meal voucher

Frin·glish (frinɡliʃ) *n.* misused English with much French integrated into it *Cf* FRANGLAIS, HINGLISH, JAPLISH, SPANGLISH

frip·per·y (fripəri:) *pl.* **frip·per·ies** *n.* cheap finery || trashy ornamentation || affected elegance [O.F. *freperie* fr. *frepe*, rag]

Fris·bee (frizbi:) *n.* (*sports*) trade name for a popular toy circular disc thrown between participants

Fri·sian (friʒən) **1.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Friesland or the Frisian Is || (*hist.*) a member of the W. Germanic people who lived (1st c. A.D.) between the mouths of the Scheldt and Ems Rivers, and who were probably associated with the Anglo-Saxon invasion of England (5th c.) || the W. Germanic language of the Frisian people **2.** *adj.* of or relating to Friesland, the Frisians or to their language

Frisian Islands a chain of islands along the Dutch, German and Danish coasts. They have been separated from the mainland by the land's sinking. The West Frisian Is include Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland and Schiermonnikoog, and belong to the Netherlands. The East Frisian Is include Borkum, Juist, Norderney, Langedog and Spiekeroog, and belong to Germany. The North Frisian Is consist of Sylt, Föhr, Nordstrand, Pellworm, Amrum (which are German) and Romo, Fano and Mano (which are Danish)

frisk (frisk) **1.** *v.t.* to scamper and jump about playfully || *v.t.* (*pop.*) to search (a person or his clothes) for weapons or stolen goods, by quickly feeling over his clothing || (*pop.*) to steal from (someone) in this manner **2.** *n.* a frolic, gambol || (*pop.*) a quick search of a person for concealed weapons or stolen goods [fr. older *frisk* adj. fr. O.F. *frisque*, full of life]

fris·ket (friskit) *n.* (*printing*) an iron frame strung with tapes for keeping the sheet in position on the tympan of a hand press during printing (*printing, photog.*) a masking device [fr. F. *frisquette*]

frisk·i·ly (friskili:) *adv.* in a frisky manner

frisk·i·ness (friskinis) *n.* the quality or state of being frisky

frisk·y (friski) *comp.* **frisk·i·er** *superl.* **frisk·i·est** *adj.* lively and playful

frit (frit) **1.** *n.* a calcined mixture of materials from which glass is made ‖ the composition used for making soft porcelain ‖ glass quenched and ground as a basis for certain glazes and enamels **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **frit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **frit·ted** to make a frit of (material for glass or porcelain manufacture) [fr. Ital. *fritta* fr. *friggere*, to fry]

Frith (friθ), William Powell (1819–1909), English painter. He excelled in the detail of crowd scenes, e.g. 'Ramsgate Sands' (1854), 'Derby Day' (1858)

frith (friθ) *n.* a firth

frit·il·lar·y (fritilɛri) *pl.* **frit·il·lar·ies** *n.* a member of *Fritillaria*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a genus of temperate plants of the northern hemisphere cultivated for their ornamental flowers. The buds and fruit are erect, but the open flower is pendulous ‖ any of various butterflies with mottled markings of genus *Argynnis* and related genera [fr. Mod. L. *Fritillaria*]

fri·to·mis·to (fri:toumi:stou) *n.* dish of meat, seafood, or vegetables deep-fried in batter

frit·ter (fritər) *n.* a small lump of batter, containing sliced fruit, vegetables or meat, fried in deep fat [F. *friture*]

fritter *v.t.* (with 'away') to waste (time, money etc.) on too many or frivolous interests ‖ to cause to break into fragments or as if into fragments [O.F. *freture, fraiture*]

Fri·u·li-Ve·ne·zia Giu·lia (fri:ú:li:venétsjudʒú:ljə) an autonomous region (area 3,030 sq. miles, pop. 1,242,987) of Italy, between the Carnic Alps and the Adriatic. Capital: Udine. Products: cereals, fruit, vegetables, wine, silk. Italy recovered the western part (Udine) from Austria in 1866, and gained the eastern part (Gorizia) in 1919

friv·ol (frívəl) *v. pres. part.* **friv·ol·ing**, esp. *Br* **friv·ol·ling** *past* and *past part.* **friv·oled**, esp. *Br.* **friv·olled** *v.i.* to behave frivolously ‖ *v.t.* (with 'away') to waste in trifling, spend frivolously [FRIVOLOUS]

fri·vol·i·ty (frivɔliti:) *pl.* **fri·vol·i·ties** *n.* the quality of being frivolous ‖ a frivolous piece of behavior [fr. F. *frivolité*]

friv·o·lous (frívələs) *adj.* gay and lighthearted in pursuit of trivial or futile pleasures ‖ lacking in proper seriousness ‖ empty, without importance, *frivolous arguments* [fr. L. *frivolus*]

frizz, friz (friz) **1.** *v.t.* (often with 'up') to cause (hair) to form a close mass of short curls ‖ to dress (leather) with pumice or a scraping knife ‖ *v.i.* (of hair) to become frizzed **2.** *n.* a close mass of short curls [fr. F. *friser*]

friz·zle (fríz'l) *v. pres. part.* **friz·zling** *past* and *past part.* **friz·zled** *v.i.* to make a sizzling noise, e.g. in frying, roasting, grilling, etc. ‖ *v.t.* to sear and sizzle (meat, etc.) by frying, roasting, etc. to scorch [imit.]

frizzle **1.** *v.t. pres. part and v.*, **friz·zling** *past* and *past part.* **friz·zled** to curl in small close curls **2.** *n.* a mass of frizzed hair **friz·zly** *adj.* [etym. doubtful]

friz·zy (frízi:) *comp.* **friz·zi·er** *superl.* **friz·zi·est** *adj.* (of hair) curled in a mass of tight curls

fro (frou) *adv.* *TO AND FRO

Frö·bel, Froe·bel (frə:b'l), Friedrich Wilhelm August (1782–1852), German educator. He opened the first kindergarten (1837). He believed that the teacher should further children's natural development by freely encouraging their creative sense through games and exercises

Fro·ben (fróubən), Johann (*L.* Frobenius, c. 1460–1527), German printer. He set up his own printing works in Basle in 1491, and printed over 300 titles, including the works of his friend Erasmus. He introduced roman and italic into Germany. His books are distinguished both for their accuracy and their fine impression

Fro·bish·er (fróubiʃər), Sir Martin (c. 1535–94), English navigator. He visited Labrador and S. Baffin Is. (1576–8) in search of the Northwest Passage

frock (frɔk) *n.* (*Br.*) a woman's light dress for informal occasions ‖ a child's dress ‖ a monk's habit [F. *froc*]

frock coat a man's long-skirted, double-breasted coat, not cut away in front, worn esp. in the 19th c.

FROD (*mil.*) [illegible] observable difference, a reconnaissance bomber

Frö·bel (frə:b'l), Friedrich Wilhelm August (1782–1852), German educator. He opened the first kindergarten (1837). He believed that the teacher should further children's natural development by freely encouraging their creative sense through games and exercises

froe, frow (frou) *n.* a tool with the handle set at right angles to the blade, used for splitting staves for casks and shingles [etym. doubtful]

frog (frɔg, frɔg) *n.* a small, coldblooded, tailless, leaping animal of order *Anura*, esp. genus *Rana*, having [illegible] (*L.* *rana*) [illegible] the vocal [illegible] the [illegible] hoarseness [O.E. *frogga*]

frog *n.* an attachment to a belt for a bayonet or a sword ‖ a coat-fastening consisting of a loop (often of braid) and a spindle-shaped button (sometimes tasselled), used e.g. on duffel coats and in a highly ornamental form on some military full-dress uniforms ‖ a perforated flower holder used to assist with arrangements [etym. doubtful]

frog *n.* a V-shaped pad of elastic, horny but sensitive substance in the middle of the underside of a horse's foot [etym. doubtful]

frog *n.* a grooved iron device at an intersection of railroad (or streetcar) tracks to allow passage across or to another [illegible] ing and insulating intersecting trolley wires [origin unknown]

Frog *n.* (*mil.*) (NATO name for a series of) U.S.S.R. surface-to-surface battlefield missiles carrier with a 12- to 30-m range

frog-fish (frɔgfiʃ, frɔgfiʃ) *pl* **frog-fish, frog-fish·es** *n* a fish of fam. *Antennariidae*, e.g. the angler

frogged (frɔgd, frɔgd) *adj.* (of a garment) having frogs as fastenings

frog·man (frɔgmæn, frɔgmæn, frɔgmən, frɔgmən) *pl.* **frog·men** (frɔgmen, frɔgmen, frɔgmən, frɔgmən) *n.* a diver equipped with flippers, a rubber suit, and a breathing apparatus allowing him to stay underwater for a long period. Frogmen are used in reconnaissance, wreck-searching, underwater demolition etc

frog-march (frɔgmɑrtʃ, frɔgmɑrtʃ) *v.t.* to carry (someone putting up a resistance, e.g. a schoolboy or a criminal) face downwards parallel with the ground, each limb being held by one person

frog spawn eggs of the female frog ‖ certain freshwater algae

Fro·gurt (fróugə:rt) *n.* trade name for frozen yogurt

Frois·sart (frwæsɑr), Jean (c. 1337–1404), French chronicler and poet. He traveled widely in Europe and lived in the French and English courts. His chronicle, based on the existing chronicle of Jean le Bel, gives a vivid if biased description of feudal life 1326–1400

frol·ic (frɔlik) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **frol·ick·ing** *past* and *past part* **frol·icked** to frisk, gambol **2.** *n.* an outburst of high spirits ‖ a bit of gay, harmless fun **fról·ic·some** *adj.* [Du. *vroolijk* adj.]

from (frʌm, frɔm) *prep.* indicating outward movement or distance in relation to a point in space or time, *a radius of 100 miles from London, from 1 o'clock onwards* ‖ indicating a point of departure, or starting point in place or time or abstract calculation, *they saw it from the hill, from midnight to midday* ‖ indicating a place of origin, *creatures from outer space* ‖ indicating cause, *from motives of jealousy* ‖ indicating separation, *they released him from his obligation* ‖ indicating deprivation, *they took her passport from her* ‖ indicating a relationship of distinction, *you cannot tell one twin from the other* ‖ describing a change of amount, state or quality, *it has gone up from 1,000 dollars to 1,500, he changed from a rebel into a conformist* ‖ indicating source or derivation, *a picture copied from an old master* ‖ indicating selection, *he was chosen from 20 candidates* ‖ (with 'to') indicating limits, *cocktails from 6 to 8* ‖ (with 'to' and extreme cases or examples) indicating wide scope, *from A to Z* ‖ sent or given by, *a gift from an uncle* [O.E. *fram, from*, forward, away]

Fro·men·tin (frɔmɑtɛ̃), Eugène (1820–76), French painter and writer. He painted finely detailed pictures with Oriental themes, and wrote art criticism, travel books and one novel, 'Dominique' (1863)

Fromm (frɔm), Erich (1900–80), German psychoanalyst who maintained that human needs should be fulfilled by society because the personality is shaped by culture. He taught at various universities, including New York University during the 1960s. His works include [illegible] and Religion' (1950), 'The Sane Society' (1955), 'The Art of Loving' (1956), and 'The Anatomy of [illegible]

frond (frɔnd) *n.* (*bot.*) the leaf of a palm ‖ the leaf of a fern, often bearing spores ‖ (*bot.*) the thallus of some seaweeds and lichens ‖ (*rhet.*) any leaf or leaflike appendage **frond·ed** *adj.* having fronds [fr. L. *frons* (*frondis*), a leaf]

Fronde (frɔd) (*F. hist.*) the revolt (1648–53) against the administration of Mazarin, during Louis XIV's minority. The Paris parliament rebelled against fiscal policy (May 1648), its leaders were imprisoned by Mazarin, Paris rose in revolt, and the ruling was suppressed (Jan.–Mar. 1649) by a royal army under Condé. Condé then led a new revolt among the nobility, in alliance with Spain (1650), but this was put down in Paris (1652) and in the provinces (1653)

Fron·di·zi (frɔndi:si:), Arturo (1908–), Argentinian lawyer and president (1958–62). His austerity program to revitalize the economy irritated the military, and when he allowed the 'Peronista' party to participate in the 1962 Congressional elections, the military deposed him

fron·dose (frɔndous) *adj.* covered with or bearing fronds [fr. L. *frondosus*, leafy]

front (frʌnt) **1.** *n.* the most forward part or surface of anything, *the front of the train* ‖ the most advanced position, *only those in the front can see* [illegible] modern warfare the most advanced battle line, where the fighting takes place ‖ the scene of a particular activity, *the home front* ‖ a grouping of separate bodies of people, esp. political parties, for some common objective, *a solid front, a popular front* ‖ (*archit.*) a face of a building, esp. the one having the main entrance ‖ (esp. *Br.*) a seaside promenade ‖ (of land) frontage ‖ a dicky, shirtfront ‖ outward demeanor, *a bold front* ‖ the part of the human body opposite the back, *turn on your front* ‖ a person appointed to a post as a figurehead to bring prestige, or a person or group used to cover up some illegal activity ‖ (*meteor.*) the surface of separation between cold and warm masses of air, usually lying along a trough of low pressure ‖ the auditorium of a theater and all that is in front of the curtain, including the personnel who work there **in front of** before (place) **to change front** to alter abruptly the grounds of argument **to come to the front** to become a leader, come to be in the public eye **to keep up a front** to maintain an appearance of success and prosperity so as to conceal failure or disaster **2.** *adj.* of the, or in the, more or most forward position, *front legs* ‖ (*phon.*) articulated with the front of the tongue, *a front vowel* **3.** *adv.* at or to the front, esp. in **out front** (*theater*) in the audience **up front** (*mil.*) in the front line [O.F. *front*, forehead]

front *v.t.* to face toward, *the house fronts the lake* ‖ to be in front of, *a rose garden fronts the house* ‖ (*archit.*) to supply a front or face to, *fronted with marble* ‖ to confront ‖ (*phon.*) to pronounce with the tongue in the forward position ‖ *v.i.* to serve as a front ‖ to be facing, *the house fronts on the lake* [fr. O.F. *fronter*]

front-age (frʌntidʒ) *n.* the front of a plot of land, esp. with respect to its length and the direction it faces ‖ the land between the front of a building and the street, road or river which it faces ‖ the front of a building [FRONT *n.*]

frontage road a service road

fron·tal (frʌnt'l) *adj.* in or at or relating to the forward part ‖ directly towards the front, *a frontal assault* ‖ (*anat.*) pertaining to the forehead, *a frontal bone* ‖ relating to a meteorological front [fr. Mod. L. *frontalis*]

frontal *n.* the cloth hanging in front of an altar, changed according to the ecclesiastical seasons ‖ the facade of a building [M.E. *frountel* fr. O.F.]

front bench (*Br.*) either of the two rows of seats in the House of Commons occupied by members who are of ministerial or shadow cabinet rank **front bencher** someone who occupies such a seat (cf. BACK BENCH)

front door the main entrance to a house etc. ‖ a frank, open approach towards a desired goal, *to do something through the front door*

Fron·te·nac (frɔ̃tənæk), Louis de Buade, comte de (1620–98), French governor (1672–82 and 1689–98) of New France (Canada)

front-end load (*banking*) installment payments arranged so that an increased proportion are due at the beginning of the period

fron·ten·is (frɔ̃ténəs) *n.* (*sports*) a Latin American ballgame played with tennis rackets on [illegible] wall(s) court

fron·tier (frʌntiər) **1.** *n.* the border separating one country from another ‖ (esp. *pl.*) an area of mental activity where much remains to be done, *the frontiers of biochemistry* ‖ a marginal region between settled and unsettled lands **2.** *adj.* at or relating to a frontier [O.F. *frontiere*] —The American frontier moved steadily westward as America expanded. The first frontiers, formed when colonists moved from the Atlantic coast into the Pennsylvania valley and across the Allegheny Mtns. deep into the continent, developed chiefly after the War of 1812. First came pioneers engaged in hunting and subsistence farming, then came settlers who bought the pioneers' half-developed land and introduced a simple, community life, and after them came financiers and businessmen who brought the communities to maturity and gave them a voice in national affairs. The last frontiers, from 1840, bringing the greatest hardships to settlers but also the richest rewards, carried Americans to the Pacific coast. Settlement came mostly in rushes accompanied by lawlessness, waste, exaggerated optimism and a 'get-rich-quick' attitude. Although the federal census announced the physical end of the frontier in 1890, the unique frontier experience produced a nation and a people marked by individualism, courage, belief in progress, and love of freedom and opportunity

fron·tier·ness (frʌntiərnis) *n.* (*Am. hist.*) someone living in a frontier territory

Fron·ti·nus (frɔntainəs), Sextus Julius (c. 30–104), Roman statesman, governor of Britain (c. 74–8), where he was succeeded by Agricola. He was the author of a manual on strategy and a treatise on Rome's water supply

fron·tis·piece (frʌntispis) *n.* an illustration to a book, usually facing the title page ‖ (*archit.*) a facade ‖ (*archit.*) a pediment over a window, door etc. [F. *frontispice*]

front·lash (frʌntlæʃ) *n.* reaction to a backlash designed to neutralize it. *Cf.* BACKLASH

front·let (frʌntlit) *n.* an ornament worn on the forehead, or a band tied around it ‖ a phylactery ‖ an animal's forehead ‖ a short cloth over the upper part of an altar frontal [O.F. *frontelet*]

front matter (*publishing*) the title page and other pages of a book preceding the text proper

front money (*business*) initial investment required to get a speculative project started in anticipation of attracting investment later by others

front-page (frʌntpeidʒ) *adj.* (of news) important enough to be printed on the front page of a newspaper

front·stall (frʌntstɔl) *n.* (*armor*) a plate having holes for the horse's eyes and nostrils and attached to the bridle

Frost (frɔst, frɔst), Robert Lee (1875–1963), American poet. He wrote of the country ways and life in New England. Among his books are 'A Boy's Will' (1913), 'North of Boston' (1914), 'Mountain Interval' (1916), 'New Hampshire' (1923), 'A Witness Tree' (1942) and 'Collected Poems' (1930)

frost (frɔst, frɔst) **1.** *n.* the crystallization of the vapour in the air into ice crystals on surfaces occurring when their temperature falls below freezing point ‖ the ice thus formed ‖ temperature below freezing point, *10 degrees of frost* ‖ coldness of manner (esp. *Br., pop.*) a disappointing failure **2.** *v.t.* to damage by frost ‖ to cover with ice crystals ‖ to roughen the surface of (glass) and thus destroy its transparency, though not its translucency ‖ to coat with frosting [O.E. *frost, forst*]

frost·bite (frɔstbait, frɔstbait) *n.* the freezing of a part of the body by exposure to extreme cold ‖ *v.t.* pres. part. **frost·bit·ing** (frɔstbitiŋ, frɔstbitiŋ) *past* **frost·bit** (frɔstbit, frɔstbit) and *past part.* **frost·bit·ten** (frɔstbitn, frɔstbitn), **frost-bit** to injure (a part of the body) by exposure to extreme cold

frost·bitten (frɔstbitn, frɔstbitn) *adj.* (*sport*) beating for sport during the winter

frost·ed (frɔstid, frɔstid) *adj.* (*cookery*) covered with icing

frost·ed·ness (frɔstidnis, frɔstidnis) *n.* (*cosmetology*) creation of two-tone style by bleaching small sections of hair

frost·ing (frɔstiŋ, frɔstiŋ) *n.* a mixture of fine sugar, white of egg etc. used to coat a cake ‖ an unglossed finish on metal or glass ‖ a decorative substance made from powdered glass flakes, varnish and glue ‖ (*cosmetology*) creation of two-tone style by bleaching small sections of hair

frost·y (frɔsti:, frɔsti:) *comp.* **frost·i·er** *superl.* **frost·i·est** *adj.* cold with frost, or producing frost ‖ covered with frost ‖ unfriendly, cold in feeling, *a frosty reception*

froth (frɔθ, frɔθ) **1.** *n.* the mass of small bubbles produced by the agitation or fermentation of a liquid ‖ foam ‖ spume ‖ frivolous or trivial talk or writing **2.** *v.t.* to cause to form froth ‖ to cause to be covered with froth ‖ *v.i.* to foam, *frothing at the mouth* ‖ to cover with something insubstantial **froth·i·ly** *adv.* **froth·i·ness** *n.* **froth·y** *comp.* **froth·i·er** *superl.* **froth·i·est** *adj.* light as froth ‖ covered in froth ‖ frivolous, superficial [M.E. *frothe* perh. fr. O.N.]

Froude (fru:d), James Anthony (1818–94), British historian. His biography of Carlyle (1882–4) provoked much criticism

frou-frou (fru:fru:) *n.* a fussy decoration, esp. on clothes ‖ the soft hissing sound made by the movement of petticoats or skirts [F.]

frow *FROE

fro·ward (frouərd) *adj.* (*old-fash.*) stubbornly self-willed [early M.E. fr. O.N. *fra,* from *fra-* + *-ward*]

frown (fraun) **1.** *v.i.* to wrinkle the brow, e.g. in displeasure, puzzlement or deep thought ‖ (with 'on', 'upon', 'at') to be disapproving in attitude, *she frowns on such pleasures* ‖ (*rhet.*, of inanimate things) to look foreboding, *frowning cliffs* ‖ *v.t.* to subdue (someone) with a frown, *she frowned him into silence* **2.** *n.* a wrinkling or drawing together of the brows indicating e.g. displeasure, puzzlement or concentration [M.E. *froune* fr. O.F.]

frowst·y (frausti:) *comp.* **frowst·i·er** *superl.* **frowst·i·est** *adj.* (*Br.*) musty, stale-smelling, e.g. of the air of a long unused room [origin unknown]

frowz·i·ly (frauzili:) *adv.* in a frowzy manner

frowz·i·ness (frauzinis) *n.* the state or quality of being frowzy

frowz·y (frauzi:) *comp.* **frowz·i·er** *superl.* **frowz·i·est** *adj.* (of people or things) unkempt, slovenly ‖ (of the atmosphere) stale, musty [origin unknown]

froze *past* of FREEZE

fro·zen (frouz'n) *past part.* of FREEZE ‖ *adj.* congealed ‖ injured or killed by freezing ‖ (of food) preserved by freezing ‖ (of assets) not able to be realized except with great loss ‖ (of an account) placed under a ban on withdrawals

frozen frame a cinema image held motionless

fruc·tan (frʌktæn) *n.* (*biochem.*) a polysaccharide

fruc·tif·er·ous (frʌktifərəs) *adj.* fruit-bearing [fr. L. *fructifer*]

fruc·ti·fi·ca·tion (frʌktifikeiʃən) *n.* fruit formation ‖ any spore-producing structure in cryptogams ‖ (*rhet.*) fulfillment, realization [fr. L. *fructificatio* (*fructificationis*) fr. *fructus,* fruit]

fruc·ti·fy (frʌktifai) *pres. part.* **fruc·ti·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fruc·ti·fied** *v.i.* to bear fruit ‖ to have positive results ‖ *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to cause to bear fruit, make fruitful

fruc·tose (frʌktous) *n.* a sweet, optically active sugar, $CH_2OH(CHOH)_3COCH_2OH$, found esp. in fruits, honey etc. in the levorotatory form ‖ fruit sugar

fruc·tu·ous (frʌktʃu·əs) *adj.* fruitful [O.F. *fructueus*]

frug (frʌg) *n.* rock 'n roll dance in which hips, arms, head, and shoulders move in rhythm while feet move little or not at all. **frug** *v.*

Frug (preceded by "the") fad dance to rock 'n roll music popular in the 1960s

fru·gal (fru:g'l) *adj.* scanty, *a frugal meal* ‖ economical, *a frugal housewife* —**fru·gal·ness** *n.* [fr. L. *frugalis*]

fru·giv·o·rous (fru:dʒivərəs) *adj.* (*zool.*) living on fruit [fr. L. *frux* (*frugis*), fruit + *-vorus,* eating]

fruit (fru:t) **1.** *n.* the enlarged or developed reproductive body of a seed plant, consisting of one or more seeds and usually various protective and supporting structures. Fruits are dry or fleshy, and dehiscent or indehiscent ‖ such a fruit with an edible pulp commonly eaten as dessert, e.g. an orange ‖ dessert fruits collectively, *a diet mainly of salads and fruit* ‖ the result of effort, esp. success **2.** *v.i.* to bear fruit ‖ *v.t.* to cause to bear fruit [O.F.]

fruit bat a flying fox

fruit·cake (fru:tkeik) *n.* a rich cake containing dried and candied fruits, and nuts

fruit·er (fru:tər) *n.* a fruit tree with respect to its yield, *a poor fruiter* ‖ a merchant ship carrying fruit

fruit·er·er (fru:tərər) *n.* (esp. *Br.*) a fruit retailer

fruit fly a small dipteran fly whose larvae live on fruit or rotting vegetable matter (*DROSOPHILA)

fruit·ful (fru:tfəl) *adj.* fertile, productive in abundance, *a fruitful tract of land* ‖ producing beneficial results, *a fruitful discussion* [FRUIT]

fru·i·tion (fru:iʃən) *n.* the state of bearing fruit ‖ (of plans etc.) a being realized, a coming to fulfillment [O.F. *fruission, fruition*]

fruit·less (fru:tlis) *adj.* yielding no fruit ‖ unprofitable, useless, *fruitless efforts*

fruit machine (*Br.*) a slot machine in which a player wins according to the matching of fruit symbols which are spun by a pull on a lever

fruit sugar fructose

fruit·y (fru:ti:) *comp.* **fruit·i·er** *superl.* **fruit·i·est** *adj.* like fruit in taste, appearance or smell ‖ (of wine) having a rich taste of grapes ‖ (*Br., pop.*) indecent and amusing, *fruity stories* ‖ (of the voice) thickly sweet

fru·men·ta·ceous (fru:məntéiʃəs) *adj.* made of wheat or like wheat or other cereals [fr. L. *frumentaceus*]

Fru·men·ti·us (fru:menʃi:əs), St (c. 300–380), the apostle of Ethiopia. Feast: Oct. 27

fru·men·ty (fru:məntı:) *n.* mulled wheat boiled in milk and flavored with sugar, spices etc. [M.E. fr. O.F. *frumentée, foumentée*]

frump (frʌmp) *n.* an unattractive woman dowdily dressed **frump·ish** *adj.* **frump·y** *comp.* **frump·i·er** *superl.* **frump·i·est** *adj.* dull and dowdy [origin unknown]

Frun·ze (frú:nzə) (formerly Pishpek) the capital (pop. 533,000) of Kirghizia, U.S.S.R., in a cotton-growing district: textiles, food processing, tobacco. University (1951)

frus·trate (frʌstreit) *pres. part.* **frus·trat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **frus·trat·ed** *v.t.* to prevent (someone) from achieving an object or prevent (an attempt etc.) from being made successfully, often by foiling ‖ to cause feelings in (someone) of being thwarted or baffled, deprived of what was due, or having some fundamental need unsatisfied [fr. L. *frustrari* (*frustratus*), to disappoint]

frus·trat·ed cargo (frʌstreitəd) any shipment of supplies and/or equipment that while en route to destination is stopped prior to arrival and for which further disposition instructions must be obtained

frus·tra·tion (frʌstréiʃən) *n.* a frustrating or being frustrated ‖ something which frustrates [fr. L. *frustratio* (*frustrationis*), disappointment]

frus·tum (frʌstəm) *pl.* **frus·tums, frus·ta** (frʌstə) *n.* the remaining part of a solid pyramid or cone when its upper part has been cut away along a plane parallel to the base ‖ part of a regular solid intercepted between two planes, usually parallel [L. = a piece broken off]

fru·tes·cent (fru:tesənt) *adj.* shrubby in habit or appearance [fr. L. *frutex* (*fruticis*), a shrub]

fru·ti·cose (fru:tikous) *adj.* (*bot.*) shrubby, like a shrub [fr. L. *fruticosus*]

Fry (frai), Christopher (1907–), English playwright. His verse plays, remarkable for their freshness of invention and verbal play, include 'A Phoenix Too Frequent' (1946), 'The Lady's Not for Burning' (1949), 'Venus Observed' (1950), and 'The Dark is Light Enough' (1954)

Fry, Elizabeth (1780–1845), English prison reformer. A Quaker, she worked for the improvement of the conditions for women in Newgate Prison, London (1813 onward)

Fry, Roger (1866–1934), English art critic, painter and potter. He is best known for his championing of the Postimpressionists, esp. Cezanne. His criticism includes 'Bellini' (1899), 'Vision and Design' (1920), 'Transformations' (1926) and 'Cezanne' (1927)

fry (frai) **1.** *n. pl.* **fries** (*pop.*) a dish of fried food ‖ (*pop.*) an outdoor social gathering at which the main dish is fried, *a fish fry* ‖ the heart, liver etc. of an animal, usually eaten fried, *pig's fry* **2.**

v. pres. part. **frying** *past* and *past part.* **fried** (fraid) *v.t.* to cook in hot fat or oil in a shallow open pan ‖ *v.i.* to be cooked in this way [F *frire*]

fry *pl. n.* freshly hatched fish ‖ salmon of the second year ‖ smaller kinds of adult fish that go in shoals ‖ people regarded as having little importance [O.N. *frið, freð, fræ*, seed]

fry-er, fri-er (fráiər) *n.* a chicken suitable for frying ‖ a deep vessel used for frying

frying pan a long-handled, shallow, iron or aluminum pan used for frying

F scale (*psych.*) an attitude scale used to measure the elements in the authoritarian personality

F-16 (*mil.*) U.S. fighter plane designed to replace F-104, carrying Sidewinder, Sparrow, and other air-to-air missiles, to a total weight of 15,200 lbs. It has a speed to mach 2.4 and a range of 2,415 mi

f-stop (éfstɔp) *n.* the variable f-number setting on a camera lens

ft foot, feet

Fu-ad I (fu:ɑd) (Ahmad Fu'ad, 1868–1936), sultan (1917) and king (1922–36) of Egypt

Fuchs (fu:ks), Sir Vivian Ernest (1908–), British geologist and explorer. He led the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1955–8), Hillary joining him at the South Pole

fuch-sia (fjú:ʃə) *n.* a member of *Fuchsia*, fam *Onagraceae*, a genus of perennial shrubs found mainly in tropical America. They are widely cultivated for their ornamental, pendulous, red, purple or white flowers. Many show two buds in each axil [Mod. L., after Leonhard *Fuchs* (1501–66), G. botanist]

fuch-sine, fuch-sin (fúksin, fúksi:n) *n.* a magenta aniline dye [FUCHSIA]

fu-coid (fjú:kɔid) **1.** *adj.* like or relating to fucus **2.** *n.* a seaweed of the order *Fucales*

fu-cus (fjú:kəs) *pl.* **fu-cus-es, fu-ci** (fjú:sai) *n.* a member of *Fucus*, a genus of green-brown leathery seaweeds of fam. *Fucaceae*, or any of certain other similar seaweeds [L.=rock lichen]

fud-dle (fʌd'l) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **fud-dling** *past* and *past part.* **fud-dled** to stupefy or confuse, e.g. with drink **2.** *n.* a state of mental haze, e.g. after too much alcohol [origin unknown]

fud-dy-dud-dy (fʌdi:dʌdi:) *pl.* **fud-dy-dud-dies** *n.* (*pop.*) an old fogy [etym. doubtful]

fudge (fʌdʒ) **1.** *n.* a soft candy made of sugar, chocolate or other flavoring, milk and butter etc. ‖ (*printing*) a last-minute insertion on a newspaper printing machine of a block of print giving news received too late for plating ‖ nonsense ‖ **2.** *v. pres. part.* **fudg-ing** *past* and *past part.* **fudged** *v.i.* to talk nonsense ‖ *v.t.* to fake ‖ to make or do (something) in a makeshift or blurry way, *to fudge arpeggios* [origin unknown]

Fuehrer *FÜHRER

fu-el (fjú:əl) **1.** *n.* combustible material used as a source of heat or energy ‖ food as a source of energy ‖ fissionable material used as a source of atomic energy ‖ anything that makes strong feelings or passions (anger etc.) stronger **2.** *v. pres. part.* **fu-el-ing,** esp. *Br.* **fu-el-ling** *past* and *past part.* **fu-eled,** esp. *Br.* **fu-elled** *v.t.* to provide with fuel ‖ *v.i.* to take in fuel [O.F. *fouaille, feuaile*]

—The principal solid fuels are formed from decayed vegetable matter and consist mainly of carbon and hydrogen. They include anthracite, coal (which may be converted into coke, coalite or other smokeless fuels), lignite, peat and wood. The principal liquid fuels—diesel oil, gasoline and kerosene—are obtained from petroleum. A gaseous fuel, natural gas, is obtained usually from subterranean wells, and others (coal gas, water gas and producer gas) are manufactured from coal

fuel cell an electrochemical device which converts the chemical energy of fuel oxidation directly to electricity without combustion, and which is a relatively light, efficient and quiet source of power

fuel injection (*mechanics*) use of a pump mechanism to spray fuel into the cylinder of an internal combustion engine at the proper point in the cycle —**fuel injection engine** *n.* —**fuel injector** *n*

Fuen-tes (fwéntes), Carlos (1929–), Mexican novelist of Marxist sympathies, who uses the stream-of-consciousness method. His 'Las buenas conciencias' (1959) portrays the outcast of society, and his 'La muerte de Artemio Cruz' (1963, Eng. trans. 'The Death of Artemio Cruz', 1964) is a panoramic exposé of the Mexican Revolution and its aftermath

fug (fʌg) *n.* (esp. *Br.*) stuffy air in a room etc when overheated and full of stale breath and tobacco smoke [origin unknown]

fu-ga-cious (fju:géiʃəs) *adj.* (*rhet.*) evanescent, fleeting ‖ (*bot.*, of sepals, petals etc) falling off soon after the flower opens (opp. PERSISTENT, cf CADUCOUS) **fu-gac-i-ty** (fju:gǽsiti:) *n.* [fr. L. *fugax* (*fugacis*)]

fu-gal (fjú:gəl) *adj.* of fugue in the style of a fugue

Fug-ger (fúgər) a family of S. German merchants and financiers, associated with Augsburg from 1367, prominent in the 15th and 16th c. They had a virtual monopoly of central European copper and silver, and acquired vast lands as securities for their loans to kings, emperors and popes. Their money secured the election (1519) of Charles V as Emperor

fug-gy (fʌgi:) *comp.* **fug-gi-er** *superl.* **fug-gi-est** *adj.* (esp. *Br.*, of the atmosphere of a room etc.) stuffy

fu-gi-tive (fjú:dʒitiv) **1.** *n.* someone fleeing from punishment, danger, pursuit, authority etc. **2.** *adj.* in flight, running away ‖ liable to change, not durable, *a fugitive color* ‖ (of literary compositions) scattered, occasional ‖ ephemeral [F. *fugitif*]

fugitive slave laws (*Am. hist.*) federal acts (1793 and 1850) providing for the return between states of escaped slaves. The laws increased the hostility between North and South and were repealed (1864)

fu-gle-man (fju:gl̩mən) *pl.* **fu-gle-men** (fju:gl̩mən) *n.* a trained soldier formerly used as a guide to his fellows while drilling ‖ a leader, such as the scout bird flying ahead of a formation of wild ducks [fr. G. *flügelmann*, leader of the file]

fugue (fju:g) *n.* a musical composition in which a melody (the subject) is taken up by successive 'voices' in imitation, so that the original melody seems to be pursued by its counterparts. The first voice enters in the tonic, the second in the dominant: this key sequence is repeated for as many voices as the fugue has. In its full elaboration the fugue has further subjects introduced into its structure, and the themes may be elaborated, inverted or otherwise varied (*COUNTERPOINT) Perhaps the most formal or academic of European musical forms, this apparently constricting medium was made the vehicle of utterances of great vigor and splendor esp. by J. S. Bach, e.g. in 'The Art of Fugue' (1749) and 'The Well-Tempered Clavier' (1722, 1744) ‖ (*psychol.*) a disturbed state of mind during which the patient behaves, apparently consciously, in ways of which he has no recollection afterwards [F. fr. Ital. *fuga*, flight]

Füh-rer, Fueh-rer (fjúərər, fýrər) the title assumed by Hitler [G.=leader]

Fu-ji-ta (fu:dʒi:tə), Tsugouharu or Tsuguji (1886–1968), Japanese painter, naturalized French, a member of the École de Paris

Fu-ji-ya-ma (fu:dʒi:jámə) (Fujisan) a nearly symmetrical volcanic cone (12,400 ft) in south-central Honshu, Japan. It is sacred to Buddhists, and often occurs as a subject in Japanese art. The volcano has been dormant since 1707

Fu-kien (fú:kjén) a province (area 45,551 sq miles, pop. 24,000,000) of S.E. China along the China Sea opposite Formosa

Fu-ku-o-ka (fu:ku:óukə) a port (pop. 1,039,300) on the north coast of Kyushu, Japan, serving Chikuho, a coal-mining area. Industries: paper, electrical goods, silk, pottery. Kyushu University (1910)

Fu-ku-shi-ma (fu:ku:ʃi:mə) a town (pop. 263,000) in N. Honshu, Japan, an agricultural market for soybeans, producing silk textiles. University

-ful *suffix* as much as will fill, as in 'teaspoonful' ‖ tending to, as in 'useful' ‖ characterized by, as in 'resentful' [orig. FULL adj.]

Fu-la-ni (fu:lɑ́ni:) *pl.* **Fu-la-ni, Fu-la-nis** *n.* a member of a predominantly light-complexioned people inhabiting the Sudan between Senegal and the Upper Niger. They conquered (1805–10) the powerful Hausas, founded the kingdom of Sokoto in Nigeria, and have had great political importance in W. African history ‖ their language

Ful-bert (fylbɛr) (c. 960–1028), scholar and bishop of Chartres (1006–28). His cathedral school attracted scholars from all over Europe. He began the rebuilding of Chartres Cathedral (1020)

Ful-bright (fúlbrait), James William (1905–), U.S. senator (1945–75) from Arkansas and Chairman (1959–74) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. His Fulbright Act (1946) provided for an exchange program of students and teachers between the U.S.A. and other countries

ful-crum (fʌlkrəm, fúlkrəm) *pl.* **ful-crums, ful-cra** (fʌlkrə, fúlkrə) *n.* the point about which a lever turns or on which it is supported (*bot.*) a supporting organ, e.g. a tendril or stipule (*zool.*) a chitinous structure in the base of the rostrum of insects ‖ (*zool.*) a spinelike scale on the anterior fin rays of many ganoid fish [L. =the foot of a couch]

Ful-da (fú:ldə) a city (pop. 46,000) in Hesse, West Germany, with textile and chemical industries. It grew around a Benedictine abbey founded (8th c.) by St Boniface, who is buried here, and was a medieval center of learning

ful-fill, ful-fil (fulfil) *pres. part.* **ful-fill-ing, ful-fil-ling** *past* and *past part.* **ful-filled** *v.t.* to carry out (a promise) ‖ to obey (a law, command) ‖ to satisfy (a prayer, desire) ‖ to complete, accomplish (a task) ‖ to answer (a purpose) ‖ to comply with (conditions) ‖ to prove true (a prophecy) ‖ to realize (a destiny) **to fulfill oneself** to realize all one's potentialities as a person **ful-fill-ment,** **ful-fil-ment** *n.* [O. E. *fullfyllan*]

ful-gent (fʌldʒənt) *adj.* (*rhet.*) shining radiantly [fr. L. *fulgens* (*fulgentis*)]

ful-gu-rant (fʌlgjərənt) *adj.* (*rhet.*) flashing as in lightning [fr. L. *fulgurans* (*fulgurantis*) fr. *fulgurare*, to flash]

ful-gu-rate (fʌlgjəreit) *pres. part.* **ful-gu-rat-ing** *past* and *past part.* **ful-gu-rat-ed** *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to flash like lightning [L. *fulgurare* (*fulguratus*)]

ful-gu-rite (fʌlgjurait) *n.* the fused, usually tubular, substance formed when sand or rock is struck by lightning [fr. L. *fulgur*, lightning]

fu-lig-i-nous (fju:lídʒinəs) *adj.* like soot, sooty ‖ soot-colored [fr. L. *fuliginosus*]

full (ful) **1.** *adj.* completely filled ‖ filled with emotion, *a full heart* ‖ crowded ‖ characterized by a pronounced trait, *full of ambition* or by an obsession, *full of his new theory* ‖ well filled with food, *a full stomach* ‖ ample, thoroughly adequate, *a full report* ‖ well supplied, *a full cupboard* ‖ at maximum development, size etc., *at full speed* ‖ (of sounds) having depth or volume, *full tones* ‖ (of light, color) strong, *in full daylight* ‖ (of materials) arranged in gathers or folds, *full curtains* ‖ expanded, *full sails* ‖ well filled out, plump, *a full figure* ‖ unqualified, *full agreement, in full retreat* ‖ (with 'of') having much or many, *full of cracks* ‖ (with 'of') having an abundance, *full of work* ‖ having the same parents, *one full brother and one half brother* ‖ (*binding*) on spine and boards, *bound in full leather* **full up** (*Br.*) completely filled **2.** *n.* (with 'the') the highest point, *the moon is at the full* **in full** completely without cuts etc., *they played 'Hamlet' in full* **to the full** utterly, *we enjoyed it to the full* **3.** *adv.* exactly *full in the center* ‖ directly, squarely, *full in the face* ‖ (*rhet.*) perfectly, entirely, very, *full well* **4.** *v.t.* to gather or pleat (cloth) for greater fullness ‖ *v.i.* (of the moon) to become full [O.E.]

full *v.t.* to shrink and thicken (cloth) by applying dampness, heat, friction and pressure [fr. O.F. *fuler*]

full-back (fúlbæk) *n.* (*soccer, hockey* etc.) a defensive player nearest the defended goal or in front of the goalkeeper, or this position of play ‖ (*football*) a player behind the scrimmage line, used in attack for line plunges and blocking, or this position of play

full binding a book binding entirely of leather (cf. HALF BINDING, cf. QUARTER BINDING, cf THREE-QUARTER BINDING)

full-blood-ed (fúlblʌdid) *adj.* having ancestors of a single stock, *a full-blooded aborigine* ‖ passionate ‖ vigorous ‖ full of rich detail, *a full-blooded account*

full blown (fúlbloun) *adj.* (of flowers) completely open ‖ complete, *a full-blown investigation*

full-bod-ied (fúlbɔdi:d) *adj.* (of wines) having the full flavor of the grape

full-bound (fúlbáund) *adj.* having full binding

full close (*music*) a perfect cadence

full disclosure requirement by Securities and Exchange Commission that officers and directors of a public corporation disclose all pertinent information pertaining to operations of the company *Cf* FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

full dress formal dress, esp. ceremonial military uniform **full-dress** (fúldres) *adj.* pertain-

ing to this ‖ complete in every particular, *a full-dress inquiry*

Fuller (fúlər), Buckminster (1895–1983), American architect and engineer. He is noted for his revolutionary technological designs, and as the inventor of the geodesic dome

Fuller, Thomas (1608–61), English clergyman, antiquarian and wit. He wrote the collection of short biographical studies etc. called 'The History of the Worthies of England' (1662), known as 'Fuller's Worthies'

full-er (fúlər) *n.* someone who fulls cloth [O.E *fullere*]

fuller I. *n.* a blacksmith's tool used to groove and spread iron ‖ the resulting groove, e.g. in a bayonet **2.** *v.t.* to form a groove in (a bayonet) [etym. doubtful]

fuller's earth a claylike material, mainly hydrated aluminum, magnesium and calcium silicates etc., used e.g. for absorbing grease from wool and in the refining of oils and fats

full-fash-ioned (fulfæʃənd) *adj.* (esp. of stockings) shaped in the knitting process so as to [illegible]

full-fledged (fulflédʒd) *adj.* (of birds) having all their feathers ‖ completely qualified, *a full-fledged lawyer*

full-grown (fulgroun) *adj.* mature, *a full-grown tree*

full house (*poker*) a hand with three of a kind and a pair

full-length (fullenθ, fullenkθ) **1.** *adj.* (of a portrait) showing the complete figure, but not necessarily life-size ‖ (of a book, play etc.) not abridged ‖ (of a mirror) showing the complete figure ‖ (of a skirt) covering the legs entirely **2.** *adv.* lying at full length, *full-length on the floor*

full moon the phase of the moon when it gives greatest illumination ‖ the period when the [illegible]

full nelson (*wrestling*) a hold in which a wrestler gets both his arms under his opponent's arms from behind and clasps his own hands behind his opponent's neck

full-ness, ful-ness (fulnis) *n.* the quality or state of being full

full pitch (*cricket*) a full toss

full-rigged (fulrigd) *adj.* (*naut.*) having three or more masts, each with the full complement of square sails

full stop a period (punctuation mark)

full-term (fultə:rm) *adj.* born at the end of the normal gestation period (cf. PREMATURE)

full tilt at top speed

full-time (fultaim) *adj.* working the standard number of hours per week, *a full-time nurse* ‖ demanding the standard number of hours per week, *a full-time job*

full toss (*cricket*) a ball which reaches the wicket without first hitting the ground

ful-ly (fuli) *adv.* entirely, completely ‖ at least, *fully 1 000 people were there*

[illegible]toned

ful-mar (fulmər) *n. Fulmarus glacialis,* a seabird of the petrel family found in the Arctic and N. Atlantic regions [prob. Scand.]

ful-mi-nant (fʌlminənt) *adj.* (*med.*) fulminating

ful-mi-nate (fʌlmineit) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **ful-mi-nat-ing** *past* and *past part.* **ful-mi-nat-ed** *v.i.* to flash like lightning or to explode like thunder ‖ *v.t.* to thunder forth (threats, denunciations or [illegible] *rare*) [*fulminatus,* to strike with lightning]

fulminate of mercury mercury fulminate

ful-mi-nat-ing (fʌlmineitiŋ) *adj.* (*med.*) of a disease) developing quickly and with great sever-

ful-mi-na-tion (fʌlmineiʃən) *n.* a violent and menacing denunciation (*fig.*) ‖ a thundered warning or condemnation ‖ a violent explosion (fr. L. *fulminatio* (*fulminationis*), lightning]

[illegible]

some metals, esp. mercury

[illegible]

ful-some (fulsəm) *adj.* (esp. of flatters or praise) excessively or offensively exaggerated

[illegible]

engineer and inventor. He pioneered inland

[illegible]

and torpedoes and built (1814) the Fulton, the

ful-vous (fʌlvəs) *adj.* dull yellowish brown, tawny [L. *fulvus*]

fu-ma-role (fju:məroul) *n.* a small hole in the ground in an active volcanic region from which gases and vapors issue [fr. F. *fumerolle*]

fum-ble (fʌmb'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **fum-bling** *past* and *past part.* **fum-bled** *v.t.* to deal with clumsily or awkwardly, bungle ‖ (*sports*) to fail to catch or control (a ball), bungle (a pass etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to grope awkwardly ‖ to speak as though finding it hard to express oneself, *to fumble for words* **2.** *n.* a clumsy or groping use of the hands ‖ a bungling of an action [etym. doubtful]

fume (fju:m) **1.** *n.* (esp. *pl.*) pungent, often noxious, vapor or smoke ‖ a suspension of particles in gas or air, *factory fumes* **in a fume** in a furious, pent-up state of mind. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **fum-ing** *past* and *past part.* **fumed** *v.i.* to give off fumes ‖ to be angry in a pent-up way *v.t.* to subject (wood) to the action of fumes of ammonia so as to darken it, *fumed oak* [O.F. *fum, fumer*]

fu-mi-gate (fju:migeit) *pres. part.* **fu-mi-gat-ing** *past* and *past part* **fu-mi-gat-ed** *v.t.* to subject to smoke or fumes, esp. in order to disinfect, kill insects, etc. **fu-mi-ga-tion, fu-mi-ga-tor** *ns* a device for fumigating ‖ someone who fumigates [fr. L. *fumigare* (*fumigatus*)]

fu-mi-to-ry (fju:mitəri:, fju:mitouri:) *pl.* **fu-mi-to-ries** *n.* a plant of genus *Fumaria,* fam *Fumariaceae,* annuals often climbing by petioles. *F. officinalis* was formerly used as a scorbutic [O.F. *fumeterre*]

fum-y (fju:mi:) *comp.* **fum-i-er** *superl.* **fum-i-est** *adj.* full of fumes ‖ giving off fumes

fun (fʌn) **1.** *n.* pleasure and amusement, *to have fun* ‖ gaiety, playfulness, *full of fun* **for fun** for pleasure, not for money **in fun** as a joke, *to say something in fun* **to make fun of** to ridicule **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **fun-ning** *past* and *past part* **funned** (*pop.*) to joke **3.** *adj.* characterized by or providing fun [etym. doubtful]

fun-a-bout (fʌnəbaut) *n.* small motor vehicle used principally for pleasure

fu-nam-bu-list (fju:næmbjulist) *n.* a performer on a tightrope [fr. L. *funambulus,* a rope-walker]

fun-and-games nonserious light-hearted activities

Fun-chal (funʃul) the capital and chief port (pop. 48,638) of Madeira, Portugal, on the east coast: cathedral (15th c.)

Fun City sloganeering name for New York City, sometimes used ironically

func-tion (fʌŋkʃən) **1.** *n.* a characteristic activity or the activity for which something exists, *to fulfill a function* ‖ end or purpose, *what is the true function of education?* ‖ an official duty, *the functions of a magistrate* ‖ a ceremony or social gathering of some formality ‖ chemical behavior due to the presence of a functional group ‖ a functional group ‖ (*math.*) a relation that associates with every ordered set of numbers (x, y, z . . .) a number f (x, y, z . . .) for all the permitted values of x, y, z . . . ‖ any quantity, trait or fact that depends upon and varies in accordance with another, *the final color is partly a function of the time that the article is left in the vat* **2.** *v.i.* to act, perform a function ‖ to be in working order, *to stop functioning* **func-tion-al** (fʌŋkʃənl) *adj.* pertaining to function ‖ designed primarily in accordance with criteria determined by use, rather than according to canons of taste ‖ (*med.*) affecting the functions but not the substance of an organ, *a functional disorder* ‖ (*math.*) pertaining to a function or functions, *functional analysis* [G.F.]

functional group (*chem.*) an atom, a group of atoms, or type of bonding in a substance that gives to the substance a characteristic behav-

func-tion-al-ism (fʌŋkʃənəlizəm) *n.* a doctrine or practice stressing that the function of the thing to be designed should dictate the form of

functional requisite (*social science*) a basic societal need that must be met if a society is to survive

func-tion-ar-y (fʌŋkʃəneri) **1.** *adj.* (*med.*) functional **2.** *pl.* **func-tion-ar-ies** *n.* an official

function element (*computer*) logic element, a computer device that performs one or more logic functions

fund (fʌnd) **1.** *n.* an available store of immaterial resources, *a fund of knowledge* ‖ an accumulation of money, esp. one set aside for a certain purpose, *a building fund* ‖ (*pl.*) financial resources **in funds** with money to spend **the funds** (*Br.*) the stock of the national debt **2.** *v.t.* to convert (a floating debt) into a long-term debt at fixed interest ‖ to put in a fund ‖ *v.t.* (*Br.*) to invest in the funds [fr. L. *fundus,* the bottom]

fun-da-ment (fʌndəmənt) *n.* the anus ‖ the buttocks [M.E. *fondement* fr. O.F.]

fun-da-men-tal (fʌndəmént'l) **1.** *adj.* basic, essential, *a fundamental truth* ‖ affecting the foundations of something, *a fundamental change* ‖ deep-rooted in a person or being part of the elementary nature of a thing, *the fundamental silliness of the idea* ‖ (*mus.,* of a tone) being the lowest primary note, determining pitch, in a harmonic series (cf. OVERTONE) **2.** *n.* something fundamental ‖ (*mus.*) the fundamental note of a harmonic series [M.E. fr. L.L. *fundamentalis,* of a foundation]

fun-da-men-tal-ism (fʌndəmént'lizəm) *n.* an extreme Protestant position characterized by the belief that the Bible is a verbally accurate recording of the word of God. It holds that the writers were divinely inspired to the smallest detail of revealed truth ‖ adherence to traditional beliefs of any kind **fun-da-men-tal-ist** *n.*

fundamental particle any of a group of bodies that are at present considered to be the ultimate constituents of matter and that are classified according to such properties as charge, spin, mass, (*BARYON, *MESON, *LEPTON, *PHOTON, *GRAVITON)

fundamental units the units of mass, length and time, in terms of which all other, derived, units can be expressed

fun-do (fʌndou) *n.* a ranch in Chile [Span.]

funds flow (*business*) movement of working capital in and out of an enterprise *Cf* CASH FLOW

fun-dus (fʌndəs) *pl.* **fun-di** (fʌndai) *n.* (*anat.*) the internal bottom surface of a hollow organ or the part furthest from the opening [L.=bot-

fun-dus-co-py (fəndʌskəpi:) (*med.*) examination of the interior of the eye **fundusectomy** *n.* removal of a hollow organ, e.g., the uterus **fun-duscope** *n.* the instrument

fundus photography photography of the bottom of a hollow organ

Fun-dy, Bay of (fʌndi:) an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean separating Nova Scotia from New Brunswick (Canada) and Maine (U.S.A.). There are dangerous tides

Fu-nen (fy̆nən) (*Dan.* Fyn) the second largest island (area 1,149 sq. miles, pop. 398,255) of Denmark. Chief town: Odense

fu-ner-al (fju:nərəl) **1.** *n.* the ceremony of burial or cremation of a dead person ‖ the procession attending a burial or cremation ‖ the burial service ‖ (*pop.*) problem (concern), *that's your funeral* **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to a funeral or funerals [fr. O.F. *funeraille*]

funeral director an undertaker

funeral home a place where the dead are prepared for burial or cremation

funeral parlor a funeral home

funeral pyre a pile of wood etc. on which a dead body is burned

fu-ner-ar-y (fju:nəreri:) *adj.* of or to do with a funeral [fr. L.L. *funerarius*]

fu-ne-re-al (fju:niəri:əl) *adj.* mournful, gloomy, *a funereal atmosphere* [fr. L. *funereus*]

fun fair a bazaar organized by a school, church etc. to raise money ‖ (*Br.*) an amusement park

fun fur colorful, inexpensive fur garment for casual wear, often of assembled scrap pieces *Cf*

fun-gal (fʌŋg'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to a fungus

fungi *pl.* of FUNGUS

fun-gi-cide (fʌndʒisaid) *n.* a substance which destroys fungi [fr. FUNGUS+L. *-cidium,* kill-

fun-gi-ble (fʌndʒib'l) *adj.* (*law*) of or pertaining to goods (e.g. coal, lumber) of which any unit or part can take the place of another in meeting an order etc. [fr. M.L. *fungibilis*]

fun-gi im-per-fec-ti (fʌndʒaiimpərfektai) *pl. n.* a group of fungi which are not classified usually because the complete life history is not known (e.g. ringworm) but which are considered as

fun-gi-stat (fʌndʒistæt) *n.* an agent that is fungistatic

fun-gi-stat-ic (fʌndʒistætik) *adj.* able to hinder the growth of fungi without killing them

fun-go (fʌngou) *pl.* **fun-goes** *n.* (*baseball*) a ball hit for fielding practice by a batter who throws

it up in the air and [illegible] of coarse decay [origin unknown]

fun·goid (fʌŋgɔid) **1.** *adj* fungoushke **2.** *n* a fungoid plant

fun·gous (fʌŋgəs) *adj* fungushke ‖ of or pertaining to fungi [fr. L *fungosus*]

fun·gus (fʌŋgəs) **fungi** (fʌndʒai, fʌŋgai) *n* a member of *Eumycophyta*, a phylum of thallophytes comprising ascomycetes, basidiomycetes, phycomycetes and fungi imperfecti. They are parasitic or saprophytic plants, devoid of chlorophyll. Fungi often exhibit alternation of generations with widely differing sexual and asexual stages, the latter consisting often of a system of hyphae partially differentiated into complex reproductive bodies. Some fungi are harmful to plants or animals (including man) while some are valued as food or for the organic fermentations they produce. Yeasts, etc. They are universally distributed and include molds, mushrooms, mildews, blights, rusts and (in some classifications) yeasts, bacteria and slime molds ‖ a disease caused by a fungus [L.]

fu·ni·cle (fjú:nik'l) *n.* (*bot.*) an ovule stalk ‖ (*anat.*) a cord or band, e.g. of nerve fibers [FUNICULUS]

fu·nic·u·lar (fju:nikjulər) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to a rope or cable ‖ pertaining to the tension in a rope or cable ‖ worked by a rope or cable **2.** *n* a funicular railway [L. *funiculus* dim. of *funis*, rope]

funicular railway a railway operated by cables, the ascending and descending cars counterbalancing one another

fu·nic·u·lus (fju:nikjuləs) *pl* **fu·nic·u·li** (fju:nikjulai) *n.* a funicle ‖ the umbilical cord ‖ the spermatic duct ‖ one of the ventral, lateral or dorsal columns of the white matter of the spinal cord [L. dim. of *funis*, rope]

funk (fʌŋk) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) a state of fright and self distrust ‖ (*pop.*) a coward **2.** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to avoid or avoid doing because of fright ‖ *v.i.* (*pop.*) to be in a state of fright [etym. doubtful]

funk art pop art formed from assembled household or industrial items **funk artist** *n*

funk hole a dugout (shelter dug in the ground)

funk·y (fáŋki:) *adj.* (*slang*) quaintly unsophisticated, sometimes nostalgic

fun·nel (fán'l) **1.** *n.* a cone-shaped vessel ending in a tube at the base, used for pouring liquids or powders through a small opening ‖ the metal flue of a ship or steam engine, a smokestack ‖ a lighting or ventilating shaft **2.** *v. pres. part* **fun·nel·ing**, esp. *Br.* **fun·nel·ling** *past* and *past part.* **fun·neled**, esp. *Br.* **fun·nelled** *v.t.* to cause to pass through a funnel or as if through one ‖ *v.i.* to take the shape of a funnel ‖ to pass through a funnel of as if through one [M.E. *fonel* perh. fr. O.F.]

fun·nies (fáni:z) *pl. n.* (*pop.*) comic strips

fun·ni·ly (fánili:) *adv.* in a funny way ‖ in a strange way **funnily enough** by a strange coincidence ‖ strange to say

fun·ni·ness (fáni:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being funny

fun·ny (fáni:) *comp.* **fun·ni·er** *superl.* **fun·ni·est** *adj.* that makes one laugh, *a funny story* ‖ (*pop.*) puzzling ‖ (*pop.*) ill

funny bone that part of the humerus over which the sensitive ulnar nerve passes at the elbow. When knocked it causes an odd, rather painful, tingling sensation

fun·ny·man (fáni:mæn) *pl* **fun·ny·men** (fáni:men) *n.* a comedian (person who tells jokes professionally) or someone full of wisecracks and joking

fur (fə:r) **1.** *n.* the dressed pelt of certain animals (mink, beaver, fox, rabbit, seal etc.) ‖ this as an item of apparel, worn loose around the neck and over the shoulders ‖ a coat, wrap, stole etc made of several such pelts ‖ the soft, fine, thick hair that covers many animals, e.g. a cat (*pl*) the skins of animals with the fur attached ‖ a covering or crust, e.g. of carbonate of lime in a kettle ‖ an epithelial coating on the tongue of someone ill **to make the fur fly** to cause a quarrel or fight **2.** *adj.* made of, or pertaining to, fur, *a fur coat* **3.** *v. pres. part* **fur·ring** *past* and *past part* **furred** *v.t.* to provide, cover, trim or clothe [illegible] with a deposit ‖ to make (a floor or ceiling) level by inserting strips of wood ‖ *v.i.* to become coated with a deposit [O.F. *forrer*, to line]

fu·ran (fjú:ræn) *n.* [illegible] uid, heterocyclic compound, C_4H_4O, used in the preparation of intermediates for the manufacture of nylon [fr. L. *furfur*, bran]

fu·ra·zol·i·done (C$_8$H$_7$N$_3$O$_5$) (fju:rəzɔlidoun) *n.* (*pharm.*) antibiotic drug used for relief of Trichomonas vaginitis, usu. as a suppository; marketed as Furozoner

fur·be·low (fə:rbilou) **1.** *n* a flounce or frill (*pl*) fussy trimmings (*Br.*) the seaweed *Laminaria bulbosa*, with large wrinkled fronds **2.** *v.t.* to [illegible] (with 'up') to give a new look to, renovate ‖ to [illegible] [fr. O.F. *farbelow* [illegible]]

fur·cate (fə:rkeit) **1.** *adj* forked **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **fur·cat·ing** [illegible] fork, divide **fur·ca·tion** *n* [fr. M.L. *furcatus*, (of the) fork]

fur·cu·la (fə:rkjulə) *n* a forked structure or process, esp. the wishbone [L. dim. of *furca*, fork]

fur·cu·lum (fə:rkjuləm) *pl* **fur·cu·la** (fə:rkjulə) *n* a furcula [Mod. L. dim. of *furca*, fork]

Furetière [illegible] French writer. His realistic novel 'Roman bourgeois' (1666) satirizes the behavior of lawyers. He also compiled a 'Dictionnaire universel'

fur·fur (fə:rfər) *pl* **fur·fu·res** (fə:rfjuri:z) *n.* dandruff, scurf (*pl*) flaky scales of epidermis, esp bits of scurf **fur·fu·ra·ceous** (fə:rfjəreiʃəs) *adj* covered with dandruff, scurfy ‖ (*bot.*) covered with flaky scales [L. ~bran]

fur·fur·al (fə:rfjər,æl) *n* an oily, sweet-smelling liquid aldehyde, C_4H_3OCHO, obtained by the distillation of bran, wood etc. and used for making furan, in resins, lacquers and dyes, and as a solvent [short for *furfuraldehyde* fr. L. *furfur*, bran + ALDEHYDE]

Fürstenfeldbruck [illegible] the Luftwaffe

fu·ri·ous (fjuəriəs) *adj.* passionately angry ‖ violent, frantic, *furious haste* [O.F. *furieus*]

furl (fə:rl) **1.** *v.t.* to roll up (a sail) and tie it to a yard or boom ‖ to fold up, close (a flag, umbrella, fan etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to become furled ‖ (with 'off') to roll off ‖ (with 'away') to roll away **2.** *n.* a furling or being furled ‖ a roll of something furled [prob. F. *ferler*]

fur·long (fə:rlɔn, fə:rlɔŋ) *n.* a unit of distance equaling one eighth of a statute mile or 220 yds (201.17 meters), used esp. in horse racing and surveying [O.E. *furlang*, the length of a furrow]

fur·lough (fə:rlou) **1.** *n.* leave of absence, *on furlough* ‖ a leave of absence, esp. one given to a soldier ‖ the document granting this **2.** *v.t.* to grant a furlough to ‖ *v.i.* to spend a furlough [fr. Du. *verlof*]

fur·me·ty (fə:rmiti:) *n.* frumenty

fur·nace (fə:rnis) *n.* an apparatus in chamber form for the production of intense heat to melt metals, reduce ores etc. ‖ the firebox of a hot-water or hot-air heating system in a building [M.E. *forneis* fr. O.F.]

fur·nish (fə:rniʃ) *v.t.* to provide (a house etc.) with furnishings ‖ to supply, equip, *to furnish soldiers with uniforms* ‖ to yield, provide, *one* [illegible] **furnishings** *pl.* furniture and fittings for a house etc. haberdashery, *men's furnishings* [O.F. *furnir (furniss-)*]

fur·ni·ture (fə:rnitʃər) *n* movable articles (bed, table etc.) put in a room to make it habitable and decorative ‖ accessories or equipment, e.g. the tackle of a ship or the stilts, shelves etc. used in packing a kiln ‖ (*printing*) pieces of metal or wood used to make margins, blank spaces etc. and secure the type in its form or chase [fr. F. *fourniture*]

fu·ror (fjuərɔr) *n* a furore

fu·rore (fjuərɔr, *Br.* esp. fjurɔri) *n.* intense mass enthusiasm ‖ mass rage, uproar [Ital.]

furosemide [illegible] *n.* (*pharm.*) diuretic used in treatment of edema; marketed as Lasix

fur·ri·er (fə rı ər, fʌrı ər) *n* a dealer in furs or fur garments ‖ someone who dresses furs ‖ someone who makes fur garments **fur·ri·er·y** (fə rı ərı, fʌrı ərı) *n* the craft or trade of a furrier

fur·ri·ness (fə rı nis) *n* the state or quality of being furry

fur·ring (fə rıŋ) *n* a lining or trimming with fur ‖ the fur used for lining or trimming ‖ the formation of a coating, esp. on the tongue ‖ the coating itself. (*archit.*) the fixing of brick, wood etc. to a surface for leveling purposes before plastering etc. or to combat dampness, or the material used ‖ the doubling of planks on the side of a ship, or the wood used

fur·row (fʌrou) [illegible] made by a plow] the track of a ship ‖ any track, channel or groove (*rhet.*) a deep wrinkle, *furrows of care* **2.** *v.t.* to make a furrow, channel or groove in ‖ to wrinkle deeply *v.i.* to make a furrow, channel or groove ‖ to become deeply wrinkled [O.E. *furh*]

furrow slice the ridge of earth turned over by the moldboard in plowing

furry [illegible] *adj* covered with or clothed in fur ‖ resembling fur ‖ (esp. of the tongue) coated with fur

Fur Seal Islands [illegible]

Furth (fyrt) an industrial town (pop. 101,639) [illegible] Germany

fur·ther (fə rðər) alt. *comp.* of FAR ‖ *adj* additional, *a further topic of conversation* ‖ more remote in time, *till further notice* ‖ more distant, *the further side of the mountain* [O.E. *furthra*]

further alt *comp* of FAR ‖ *adv.* to or at a greater distance, *you can go no further* ‖ to a greater extent, *to inquire further into a matter* ‖ also, *I shall further prove you were lying* [O.E. *furthor*]

further *v.t.* to advance, promote, *to further the cause of peace* **fur·ther·ance** *n.* [O.E. *fyrthrian*]

fur·ther·more (fə:rðərmɔr, fə:rðərmour) *adv* moreover, besides

fur·ther·most (fə:rðərmoust) *adj.* most distant, furthest

fur·thest (fə rðist) alt. *superl* of FAR ‖ **1.** *adj* most distant ‖ extreme, *the furthest point of endurance* **2.** *adv* at or to the greatest distance or degree

fur·tive (fə:rtiv) *adj.* stealthy ‖ shifty ‖ done so as not to be noticed [F. *furtif*]

fu·run·cle (fjuərʌnk'l) *n.* a boil [fr. L. *furunculus*, little thief]

fu·ry (fjuəri:) *pl* **fu·ries** *n.* violent rage ‖ a fit of rage, *she flew into a fury* ‖ violence (of weather, mental disease etc.) ‖ a violently angry woman **like fury** in an intense degree, furiously [F *furie*]

furze (fə:rz) *n.* a papilionaceous plant belonging to the genera *Ulex* or *Genista*, esp. *U. europaeus*, a prickly, xerophytic European shrub with yellow flowers often found on moors and heathland [O.E. *fyrs*]

fu·sain (fju:zéin, fju:zein) *n.* a fine charcoal made from spindlewood and used by artists ‖ a drawing made with this [F.]

Fusan [illegible]

fus·cous (fʌskəs) *adj.* dusky, brownish gray [L. *fuscus*]

fuse (fju:z) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **fus·ing** *past* and *past part* **fused** *v.t.* to melt (a solid) ‖ to join by melting together or as if by melting together ‖ *v.i.* to melt ‖ to become joined by being melted together or as if melted together ‖ (of lights etc.) in an electric circuit) to fail because the circuit is broken by a melted fuse wire **2.** *n.* a short length of wire or metal of low melting point inserted in an electric circuit and melting (thus breaking the circuit) if the current flow heats it above its melting point [fr. L. *fundere* (*fusus*), to pour, melt]

fuse, fuze (fju:z) **1.** *n.* a combustible or detonating tube, piece of cord, metal etc. which ignites or detonates an explosive ‖ a detonating device inserted into an explosive weapon (e.g. a torpedo or shell) designed to set off the charge on impact **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **fus·ing, fuz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fused, fuzed** to furnish with a fuse [fr. Ital. *fuso*, a spindle]

fuse box a cutout box

fusee, fuzee [illegible] conical pulley which unwinds a chain or cord in the [illegible] the spring's gradual loss of power being counterbalanced by the fusee's increasing diameter ‖ a match with a large head of [illegible] burning even in a wind [F *fusee*, a spindleful of tow]

fuselage [illegible] body structure of an airplane, to which the wings and tail are attached [F.]

Fu·se·li (fju:zəli:), Henry (Johann Heinrich Fussli, 1741–1825), Swiss painter, who lived most of his adult life in England. He made his name with scenes from Shakespeare and dramatic pictures full of nightmare and fantasy

fu·sel oil (fju:z'l, fju:s'l) a liquid obtained as a by-product in the distillation of fermenting liquids that is a mixture mainly of amyl, butyl, and propyl alcohols, and is used as a solvent [G. *fusel*, bad liquor]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY (a) æ, cat; ɑ, car; ɔ, fawn; ei, snake (e) e, hen; i, sheep; ɔ, deer; ɛə, bear. (i) ɪ, fish; ai, tiger; ə:, bird. (o) o, ox; au, cow; ou, goat; u, poor; ɔi, royal (u) ʌ, duck; u, bull; u:, goose; ə, bacillus; ju:, cube x, loch, θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; dʒ, savage; ŋ, orangutang; j, yak; ʃ, fish; tʃ, fetch; ˈl, rabble; ˈn, redden Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

fusel wire wire used for fuses in electric circuits

Fu·shun (fu·ʃun) a city (pop 1,700,000) in Liaoning province, N.E. China, center of the country's richest coal fields and of an important oil industry

fus·si·ble (fju:zəb'l) *adj.* capable of being fused ‖ having a low melting point, easily melted

fus·si·er (fʌsiər) *n.* one of the British regiments formerly equipped with light muskets (fusils) [F.]

fu·sil·lade (fju:səleid, fjú:zleid, fjú:səlud, fju:zəlud) **1.** *n.* rapid and repeated fire from many firearms ‖ a mass execution by such fire **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **fu·sil·lad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **fu·sil·lad·ed** to shoot down (persons) or assault (a place) by fusillade [F.]

fu·sion (fju:ʒən) *n.* a melting together into a fused mass, e.g. of metals ‖ (*phys.*) the union of light atomic nuclei to form heavier ones under extreme conditions of temperature and pressure, taking place with overall loss in mass and resulting in great energy release. This type of reaction takes place in the sun and in hydrogen bombs. The practical control of fusion reactions has not yet been realized (*NUCLEAR ENERGY, cf. FISSION) the change of a substance from solid to liquid condition ‖ a blending together so that the component parts are not distinguishable, a coalition **fu·sion·ist** *n.* someone joining in a coalition [fr. L. *fusio* (*fusionis*)]

fusion bomb a bomb whose energy is derived from the fusion of light nuclei, esp. a hydrogen bomb

fusion point melting point

fuss (fʌs) **1.** *n.* unnecessary excitement ‖ worry about trifles ‖ complaint, objection **to make a fuss of** to surround (someone) with affectionate or flattering attentions **2.** *v.i.* to be in a state of restless commotion ‖ to worry unduly or about trifles ‖ to raise objections, complain ‖ *v.t.* to bother (someone), esp. with unwanted attentions [etym. doubtful]

fuss·budg·et (fʌsbʌdʒit) *n.* (*pop.*) someone given

fuss·i·ly (fʌsili:) *adv.* in a fussy way

fuss·i·ness (fʌsi:nis) *n.* the quality or state of being fussy

fuss·pot (fʌspɔt) *n.* (*pop.*) a fussbudget

fuss·y (fʌsi:) *comp.* **fuss·i·er** *superl.* **fuss·i·est** *adj.* given to fussing ‖ hard to please, fastidious, exacting ‖ bustling, *a fussy little fishing port* ‖ (of clothes, ornament etc.) having too many small or unnecessary details

fus·tian (fʌstʃən) **1.** *n.* a cotton fabric with a twill weave and a short nap, e.g. corduroy ‖ (*rhet.*) bombast, pretentious nonsense **2.** *adj.* made of fustian ‖ (*rhet.*, of language) pompous, pretentious [O.F. *fustaigne*]

fus·tic (fʌstik) *n.* a yellowish or olive-colored dye from the heartwood of the tropical American tree *Chlorophora tinctoria*, fam. *Moraceae* ‖ the wood of the tree ‖ *YOUNG FUSTIC [F. *fustoc* fr. Span. fr. Arab. fr. Gk *pistake*, pistachio]

fus·ti·ness (fʌsti:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being fusty

fus·ty (fʌsti:) *comp.* **fus·ti·er** *superl.* **fus·ti·est** *adj.* musty, moldy, rank, *a fusty cellar* ‖ out-of-date, old-fashioned, *fusty ideas* [fr. O.F. *fust*, stick]

Futa Jallon *FOUTA DJALLON

fu·thark (fú:θurk) *n.* the runic alphabet [from its first six letters]

fu·tile (fju:t'l, Br. fju:tail) *adj.* unavailing, *a futile attempt* ‖ pointless, trifling and wearisome, *futile conversation* **fu·til·i·ty** (fju:tiliti:) *pl.* **fu·til·i·ties** *n.* the quality of being futile ‖ something futile [F.]

fut·tock (fʌtək) *n.* one of the lower, curved, upright framing timbers in a wooden ship [etym. doubtful]

futtock plate an iron plate across the top of a lower mast. The deadeyes of the topmast rigging and the upper ends of the futtock shrouds are attached to it

futtock shroud one of the iron shrouds from the futtock plate to a band around the lower mast, so that the topmast rigging is joined to the lower mast

Fu·tu·na Island (fu:tu:nə) *WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS

fu·ture (fjú:tʃər) **1.** *adj.* of or in time to come, *future developments* ‖ destined to be, *he met his future wife when they were both students* ‖ (*gram.*, of a tense) relating to time yet to come **2.** *n.* time yet to come, *it lies in the future* ‖ prospects, *the future of space research* ‖ future events, *to foresee the future* ‖ (*gram.*) the future tense or a verb in this tense ‖ (*pl.*, *commerce*) goods or securities bought or sold on a contract for future delivery [O.F.]

future shock distress caused by inability to adjust to rapid changes in the ways of living, from the 1970 book *Future Shock*, by Alvin Toffler *Cf* CULTURE SHOCK

fu·tur·ism (fju:tʃərizəm) *n.* a movement in the arts founded (1909) in Italy by the poet Filippo Tommaso Marinetti. In violent reaction against tradition, it exalted dynamic aspects of contemporary life: speed and mechanization. Poets produced experimental works from which all usual form and meaning were eliminated. Artists, led by Boccioni, produced abstract paintings and sculptures, representing objects in motion by means of repetition of forms, emphasis on lines of force, and the dissolving of clear division between objects and space ‖ study of, and interest in, forecasting or anticipating the future or alternative futures, or theorizing on how to impose controls on events **fú·tur·ist** *n.* and *adj.*

fu·tu·ri·ty (fju:tú̀əriti:, fju:tjúəriti:, fju:tʃúəriti:) *pl.* **fu·tu·ri·ties** *n.* time to come, the future ‖ a future condition or event ‖ the quality of being future

futurity race a race, esp. a horse race for two-year-olds, for which competitors are entered at birth or sooner

fuze *FUSE

fuzee *FUSEE

fuzz (fʌz) **1.** *n.* a fluffy mass or coating of fine particles or fibers etc. e.g. on cloth or a peach ‖ a blurred effect **2.** *v.t.* to cover with fuzz ‖ to blur ‖ *v.i.* to become covered with fuzz ‖ to become blurred [etym. doubtful]

fuzz·box (fʌzboks) *n.* (*music slang*) an electric-guitar attachment that creates a fuzzy quality to the sound emitted

fuzz·i·ly (fʌzili:) *adv.* in a fuzzy way

fuzz·i·ness (fʌzi:nis) *n.* the quality or state of being fuzzy

fuzz·y (fʌzi:) *comp.* **fuzz·i·er** *superl.* **fuzz·i·est** *adj.* like fuzz, covered with fuzz, downy, frayed etc. ‖ (of hair) consisting of tightly interlaced curls ‖ indistinct, blurred, not clear

-fy *suffix* to become, as in 'liquefy' or cause to become, as in 'nullify' [fr. F. v. ending *-fier* and fr. M.L. *-ficare*, L. *facere*]

FYI (*acronym*) for your information

fyl·fot (filfɔt) *n.* a swastika [etym. doubtful]

Fyn (fin) *FUEN

Development of the letter G, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter G and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter g are shown.

G, g (dʒi:) the seventh letter of the English alphabet ‖ (*mus.*) a note, and the key of which it is the tonic ‖ (*phys.*) the symbol (G) for the constant of gravitation in Newton's law of gravitation ‖ the symbol (g) for the acceleration due to gravity of a freely falling body

g. gram grams

Ga. Georgia

gab (gæb) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) chatter ‖ idle talk **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **gab·bing** *past* and *past part.* **gabbed** to chatter, talk idly [perh. imit.]

GABA (*zool. acronym*) for gamma-aminobutyric acid, an amino acid present in the brain of mammals

gab·ar·dine (gæbərdi:n) *n.* a fine hard-laid cloth of twill weave used e.g. for raincoats [var. of GABERDINE]

gab·ble (gæb'l) **1.** *n.* hurried, confused, meaningless chatter **2.** *v. pres. part.* **gab·bling** *past* and *past part.* **gab·bled** *v.t.* to utter rapidly and in a confused or foolish way, *to gabble an excuse* ‖ *v.i.* to speak in this way [imit.]

gab·bro (gæbrou) *pl.* **gab·bros** *n.* (*geol.*) a group of coarsely crystalline igneous rocks, of deep-seated origin, consisting chiefly of plagioclase feldspar and pyroxene (*HORNBLENDE) [Ital.]

gab·by (gæbi:) *comp.* **gab·bi·er** *superl.* **gab·bi·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) talkative

ga·belle (gæbél) *n.* a tax, esp. that on salt in France under the ancien régime [F.]

gab·er·dine (gæbərdi:n) *n.* (*hist.*) a long, loose gown, esp. as worn by Jews and almsmen in the Middle Ages ‖ gabardine [older *gawbardyne* fr O.F. fr. Gmc]

ga·ble (géib'l) *n.* the triangular upper part of a wall closing the end of a ridged roof ‖ the gable-topped end wall of a building ‖ a triangular architectural decoration, e.g. over a doorway or window **ga·bled** *adj.* [O.F. prob. fr. O.N. *gafl*]

Ga·bo (gábou), Naum (Naum Pevsner, 1890– , brother of Antoine Pevsner), American sculptor, born in Russia, an originator of constructivism

Ga·bon (gæbɔ̃) a republic (area 103,000 sq miles, pop. 480,000) in W. central Africa Capital: Libreville. People: Fang, with Mpongwe, Kota, Negrillo and other minorities, 1% European. Language: French, Bantu languages Religion: 42% Roman Catholic, 15% Protestant, 42% local African religions, 1% Moslem. The heart of Gabon is the forested Ogoué basin bounded on the north by the Crystal Mtns, on the south by the Achango Mtns (M'Bigou, 3,900 ft), and stretching from the coastal plain to the eastern plateaus (1,000–2,000 ft). Average temperature (F.): 79°. Rainfall: 98 ins Main products: peanuts, millet, manioc, cocoa, Okoume lumber for plywood, mahogany, ebony Minerals: oil, gold and diamonds, manganese, iron ore, uranium Industries: lumber, palm oil extraction, whaling. Exports: lumber, manganese. Ports: Libreville, Port-Gentil. Monetary unit: franc CFA. HISTORY Portuguese explorers visited (15th c.) the coast, which later became a main slave-trade center. The French established a settlement (1839) in the Gabon estuary, founded Libreville (1849) and extended their authority along the coast and into the interior. The territory was made part of the French Congo, then in 1910 became a separate colony. Gabon became an autonomous member state of the French Community in 1958 and acceded to full independence on Aug. 17, 1960. Gabon is a constitutional republic with a president and unicameral National Assembly. Leon M'ba was the first president; when he died in 1967, Omar Bongo became president

Gabor (gábour), Dennis (1900–79), British scientist, Nobel prizewinner in physics (1971). He developed holography, a method of taking 3-dimensional photographs without a lens

Ga·o·ro·nes (gæbərɔ́unəs) the capital (since 1965, pop. 38,000) of Botswana, formerly a trading center on the Cape Town–Beira railroad

Ga·bri·el (géibri:əl) the archangel who announced to the Virgin Mary that she would be the mother of Jesus (Luke 1, 26–38). Gabriel is also revered by Moslems as having dictated the Koran to Mohammed

Ga·bri·el (gæbri:el), Jacques-Ange (1698–1782), French architect best known for his Petit Trianon at Versailles and the Ecole Militaire in Paris

Ga·bri·e·li (gubri:éli:), Giovanni (1577–1612), Italian composer whose works, e.g. the 'Sacred Symphonies' (1579), and other sacred music, for [illegible] and instrumental groups, make use of dynamic and tonal contrasts in a way that prefigures the baroque

Gad (gæd) Hebrew patriarch, son of Jacob ‖ the Israelite tribe of which he was the ancestor

gad (gæd) **1.** *n* a pointed iron bar for loosening ore, splitting rock etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **gad·ding** *past and past part.* **gad·ded** to loosen and split with a gad [O.N. *gaddr*, a spike]

gad *v.i. pres. part.* **gad·ding** *past* and *past part* **gad·ded** (in the phrase) **to gad about** to be constantly going out in search of pleasure [origin doubtful]

gad·a·bout (gædəbaut) *n.* someone constantly moving around, esp. for frivolous reasons

Gad·di (gaddi:), Taddeo (c. 1300–66), Florentine painter. He is thought to have been an assistant of Giotto. His most famous extant works, mostly in Florence, are frescoes, altarpieces and ceilings

gad·fly (gædflai) *pl.* **gad·flies** *n.* any of various flies (e.g. the botflies, warble flies, tabanids) that bite cattle ‖ an irritating person, esp. one who goads others into action by persistent criticism

gadg·et (gædʒit) *n.* a small, ingenious and useful fitting, e.g. in machinery ‖ a useful device, *kitchen gadgets*, a clever but trivial device that is hardly more than a knickknack [origin unknown]

gad·oid (gædɔid, géidɔid) **1.** *n.* a member of *Gadidae*, a family of fish including cod, haddock, pollack, whiting, hake etc. **2.** *adj.* of or resembling the *Gadidae* [fr. Mod. L. *gadus*, cod fr. Gk]

gad·o·lin·i·um (gæd'lini:əm) *n.* one of the rare-earth elements (symbol Gd, at. no. 64, at. mass 157.25) [fr. *gadolinite*, a mineral which is a source of rare earths]

ga·droon (gædru:n) *n.* (usually *pl.*) a short, wide ornamental fluting in glass, silver etc. ‖ (*archit.*) a notched or carved rounded molding [fr. F. *godron*]

Gads·den Purchase (gædzdən) a U.S.-Mexican treaty negotiated (1853) between James Gadsden, U.S. minister to Mexico, and Santa Anna, president of Mexico. Mexico agreed to cede 19 million acres south of the Gila River to enable the U.S. government to construct a southern transcontinental railroad, in return for $15 million in payment. The U.S. Senate ratified (1854) the treaty, but reduced the area and the payment by one-third

gad·wall (gædwɔl) *pl.* **gad·wall, gad·walls** *n.* *Anas strepera* or *Chaulelasmus streperus*, a freshwater wild duck of N. Europe and America, about as big as a mallard [origin unknown]

Gael (geil) *n.* a Scottish Celt ‖ an Irish Celt

Gael·ic **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the Gaels or their language **2.** *n.* a branch of the Celtic family of languages comprising Irish (Erse), Scottish Gaelic and Manx. The total of Gaelic speakers outside Ireland does not exceed 100,000 [Scot. Gael. *Gaidheal*, a member of the Gaelic race]

gaff (gæf) **1.** *n.* a barbed fishing spear ‖ an iron hook for lifting heavy fish into a boat ‖ (*cock-fighting*) a metal spur replacing a natural spur ‖ (*naut.*) a spar on which the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail is extended to stand the gaff to stand up well to difficulties, ridicule etc **2.** *v.t.* to strike or catch hold of with a gaff [F. *gaffe*, boathook]

gaff *v.t.* (*Br. coll.*) to blow the gaff to blurt out a secret, give away a plot [origin unknown]

gaffe (gæf) *n.* a social blunder or quite [illegible]

gaf·fer [illegible] esp. (*Br.*) an old countryman ‖ (*Br.*) a foreman, boss [contr. of GRANDFATHER]

Gaf·sa (gafsə) a mining town and oasis (pop. 236,000) of central Tunisia: phosphates

gag (gæg) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **gag·ging** *past* and *past part.* **gagged** *v.t.* to stop up the mouth of (someone) with a gag ‖ to fasten open the jaws of, e.g. for surgery ‖ to restrict the freedom of speech of ‖ *v.i.* to retch or choke ‖ (*theater*) to interpolate jokes into a script **2.** *n.* something crammed into the mouth to prevent sound ‖ a device used to hold the mouth open, e.g. in dentistry ‖ any suppression of freedom of speech ‖ (*Br.*) the closure of debate in parliament (GUILLOTINE) ‖ a joke, esp. one interpolated in a play etc. ‖ a hoax, [illegible]

ga·ga [illegible] *pop.* foolishly enthusiastic or infatuated ‖ (*pop.*) se[illegible]

ga·ga·ku (gugaku.) *n.* Japanese court ceremonial music

Gage (geidʒ), Thomas (1721–87), British general. Appointed (1774) governor of the Massachusetts Bay Province, he ordered (1775) British troops to raid the ammunition supply of the patriots at Concord. This led to the opening battle of the American Revolution, at Lexington

gage (geidʒ) *n.* (*hist.*) a challenge to fight, or the symbol of such a challenge, usually a glove thrown down ‖ something deposited as security [illegible]

gag·gle (gæg'l) **1.** *n.* a flock of geese ‖ a little group, *a gaggle of housewives* **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **gag·gling** *past* and past part **gag·gled** (of geese) to cackle [imit.]

Gag Laws a series of resolutions passed (1836–40) in the House of Representatives providing that all petitions relating to slavery were to be tabled without being printed, referred to committee, or discussed. No similar action was taken by the Senate. Abolitionists, resentful of the infringements of the constitutional right of petition, gained in national support

gag strip a comic cartoon with no story continu[illegible]

Gai·a (gaiə, geiə) (*Gk mythol.*) Ge

gai·e·ty, gay·e·ty [illegible] **gai·e·ties, gay·e·ties** *n.* the quality of being or looking gay ‖ merrymaking, entertainment [fr. F. *gaieté*]

gai·ly, gay·ly (geili) *adv.* in a gay fashion

gain (gein) *n.* financial profit ‖ (*pl.*) winnings or profits ‖ an improvement or increase, *a gain in prices* ‖ the acquiring of wealth ‖ advantage [O.F.]

gain *n.* a notch in a beam or a wall for a joist, girder etc [origin unknown]

gain *v.t.* to acquire, obtain, *to gain experience* ‖ to obtain as a profit ‖ to earn, *to gain a good reputation* ‖ to win, *to gain a victory* ‖ to reach, *to gain the summit* ‖ to obtain by steady increase, *to gain weight* ‖ (of clocks and watches) to become increasingly fast by, *the clock gains five minutes a day* ‖ *v.i.* to improve, advance, *to gain in knowledge* ‖ (of clocks and watches) to become increasingly fast **to gain ground** to advance **to gain ground on, to gain on** (or **upon**) to get closer to in pursuit ‖ to leave (pursuers) further behind **to gain the upper hand** to get the mastery in a contest **to gain time** to obtain a desired delay **gain·er** *n.* a back-somersault dive made from a front-dive takeoff position **gain·ful** *adj.* profitable, money-earning, a [illegible] earnings [fr. F. *gagner*]

Gain·ful (gentəl) (*mil.*) a U.S.S.R. surface-to-air missile (SA-6) weighing 1,200 lbs. with radio command and radar homing direction

[illegible] **gain·say·ing** *past* and *past part.* **gain·said** (geinsed, geinsəd, geinsed) *v.t.* (*old fash.*) to contradict, deny, *there is no gainsaying the evidence* (O.E. *gegn* ‘against’ + SAY)

Gains·bor·ough (geinzbərou, geinzbərou, *Br.* [illegible] and foundation member of the Royal Academy. Practically self-taught, he was influenced in his [illegible] duke. He broke from tradition by painting his [illegible] landscape backgrounds to portraits are free, almost impressionistic, with strong feeling for [illegible]

Gai·ser·ic (gaizərik) (GENSERIC)

gait (geit) **1.** *n.* a manner of walking, running etc., *a shuffling gait* ‖ (of horses) a manner of moving the feet, e.g. a trot, canter **2.** *v.t.* to train (a horse) to a particular gait [alt. form of gate, a [illegible]

gait·er (géitər) *n.* a cloth or leather covering for the leg from knee to instep, or for the ankle and instep ‖ (*hist.*) an overshoe with a cloth upper ‖ an ankle-high shoe with elastic side insertions [F. *guêtre*]

Gait·skell (géitskəl), Hugh Todd Naylor (1906–63), British politician, leader of the Labour party (1955–63)

Ga·ius (gaiəs, géiəs) (c. 110– c. 180), Roman jurist. His ‘Institutes’ formed the basis of the Corpus Juris Civilis of Justinian I

ga·la (geilə, gúlə, gúlə) **1.** *n.* a festival, a grand social occasion ‖ (*Br.*) an athletic contest, *a swimming gala* **2.** *adj.* highly festive, *a gala day, gala occasion* [F. fr. Ital.]

ga·lac·tan (gælæktən) *n.* (*chem.*) a compound sugar including gums, agar, and fruit pectins found in algae, mosses, and lichens that yield galactose on hydrolysis

ga·lac·tic (gəlæktik) *adj.* of or pertaining to a galaxy [fr. Gk *galaktikos*, milky fr. *gala* (*galaktos*), milk]

ga·lac·to·ki·nase (gælæktəkíneis) *n.* (*physiol.*) an enzyme that causes the breakdown of some sugars for use by cells

ga·lac·tose (gəlæktous) *n.* a white crystalline sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, obtained from lactose by hydrolysis [fr. Gk *gala* (*galaktos*), milk]

ga·la·go (gəléigou) *n.* a member of *Galago*, fam. *Lorisidae*, a genus of small, agile arboreal African primates. They are nocturnal in habit [Mod. L.]

Gal·a·had, Sir (gæləhæd) the purest of the knights, in the Arthurian legend

gal·an·tine (gælənti:n) *n.* a dish of cooked, boned chicken, veal etc., stuffed or spiced, covered in aspic, and served cold [F.]

Ga·lá·pa·gos Islands (gəlápəgəs) (*Span.* Archipielago de Colón) a group of 13 large volcanic islands (area 3,029 sq. miles, pop. 9,000) and many islets in the Pacific, 650 miles west of Ecuador, of which they form a province. Their flora, fauna and geology are unique. The only two inhabited are San Cristóbal and Isabela. The islands were discovered (1535) by the Spanish, and were annexed (1832) by Ecuador. Darwin's studies of the giant tortoises there helped to form his theory of evolution

Ga·la·ta-Pe·ra (gulutúpčərə) (ISTANBUL)

ga·la·te·a (gælətéiə) *n.* sturdy, twill cotton fabric used for children's playclothes, named for the Greek sea nymph

Ga·lati (gulúts) a port (pop. 267,962) in E. Rumania on the Danube: naval base, shipbuild[illegible]

Ga·la·tia (gəleiʃə) an ancient country of Asia Minor, now part of Turkey. It was settled (3rd c. B.C.) by Gauls, became subject to Rome (2nd c. B.C.) and was a Roman province (25 B.C.). Chief town: Ancyra (modern Ankara)

Ga·la·tians, Epistle to the (gəléiʃənz) the ninth book of the New Testament, written either c. 48 or c. 55 by St Paul to the churches of Galatia. It enunciates his doctrine of justification by faith and contains a vindication of his mission to the gen-tiles

gal·ax·y (gæləksi.) *pl.* **gal·ax·ies** *n.* one of the vast number of systems containing stars, nebulae, star clusters and interstellar matter that make up the universe. The Milky Way is the local galaxy seen from the earth. Galaxies are classified principally according to shape, ranging from spherical and elliptical through spiral (with or without barred nucleus) to amorphous (SPIRAL GALAXY), a brilliant company, *a galaxy of talent* **Gal·ax·y** the Milky Way [F. *galaxie* fr. L. fr. Gk]

Galaxy (*mil.*) a large cargo transport aircraft (C-5A) powered by four turbofan engines, capable of refueling in flight, and with the capacity of carrying a very large payload

Gal·ba (gælbə), Servius Sulpicius (c. 5 B.C.–69 A.D.), Roman emperor (68–9) after the murder [illegible]

gal·ba·num (gælbənəm) *n.* an aromatic, bitter gum resin obtained from several Asiatic plants, esp. *Ferula galbaniflua*. It has been used medicinally [M.E. fr. L.]

Gal·braith (gælbreiθ), John Kenneth (1908–), U.S. economist and diplomat, author of ‘The Affluent Society’ (1958), ‘The New Industrial State’ (1967), ‘A Life In Our Times: Memoirs’ (1981) and ‘The Voice of the Poor’ (1983)

Galdós, Benito Pérez (PÉREZ GALDÓS)

gale (geil) *n.* (*meteor.*) a wind having a speed from 32 to 63 m.p.h. ‖ a strong wind ‖ a gust, noisy outburst, *gales of laughter* [etym. doubtful]

gale *n.* sweet gale [O.E. *gagel, gagol*]

ga·le·a (géili:ə) *n.* (*biol.*) a helmet-shaped petal or other similarly shaped structure [L. = helmet]

ga·le·a cap·i·tis (géili:əkæpi:tis) *n.* the thin sheath covering the head of a spermatozoon

ga·le·ate (géili:eit) *adj.* helmet-shaped ‖ having a galea **ga·le·at·ed** *adj.*

Ga·len (géilən) (Claudius Galenus, c. 130–c. 200), physician and philosopher of Pergamum. He wrote many works on physiology and anatomy which dominated medical thought until the Middle Ages

ga·le·na (gəli:nə) *n.* the chief ore of lead, native lead sulfide, PbS, occurring as bluish-gray cubic crystals [L.]

Ga·len·ic (gəlénik) *adj.* of Galen, or his teachings **Ga·lén·i·cal** *adj.* Galenic **ga·lén·i·cal** *n.* a natural, vegetable, nonsynthetic pharmaceutical preparation

galet (GALLET)

Ga·li·ci·a (gəlíʃi:ə, gəlíʃə) a region of Spain at the northwest corner of the Iberian peninsula, forming Lugo, La Coruña, Pontevedra and Orense Provinces. It is mountainous and fertile, with a deeply indented coast. Crops: cereals, fruit, vegetables. Industries: cattle-raising, forestry, fishing, some mining. Chief town: La Coruña. It was a separate kingdom (411–585), was taken from the Moors by Asturias (8th–9th cc.), was independent (1065–72), and merged with the kingdom of Castile and León. Galician is widely spoken

Ga·li·ci·a (gəlíʃi:ə, gəlíʃə, gəlitsjə) a region of E. Europe on the north side of the Carpathians. Chief town: Lvov. Galicia was ruled by Poland (1386–1772) and by Austria (1772–1919), then regained (1919) by Poland. The east was annexed (1945) to the Ukraine

Ga·li·cian (gəlíʃən) **1.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Spanish Galicia ‖ the Romance language of a Spanish Galician **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Spanish Galicia, its people or its language

Ga·li·cian (gəlíʃən, gəlítsjən) **1.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Polish Galicia, esp. a Polish Jew of the region ‖ (*loosely*) one of the Yiddish dialects spoken by such a Jew **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Polish Galicia or (*loosely*) to one of the Yiddish dialects spoken by a Jew of this region

Gal·i·le·an (gælili:ən, gæliléiən) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Galilee **2.** *n.* someone from Galilee **the Galilean** Jesus

Galilean *adj.* of the astronomer Galileo Galilei

Galilean telescope a type of refracting telescope, having a convergent objective and a divergent eyepiece. It gives a slightly magnified upright image, has a limited field of view, and is used in opera glasses

Gal·i·lee (gælili:) the northern region (area 1,800 sq. miles) of Israel, mainly hill country devoted to mixed farming and olive and tobacco plantations. It was the scene of Christ's early ministry

gal·i·lee (gælili:) *n.* a chapel or porch at the entrance of certain English churches [O.F. *galilee*]

Galilee, Sea of a lake (area 112 sq. miles) in Israel through which the Jordan flows. It lies 680 ft below sea level

Gal·i·le·o (gæləléiou) (Galileo Galilei, 1564–1642), Italian astronomer and physicist. His many achievements include the discovery of the isochronism of the pendulum, and the demonstration that the acceleration of a falling body does not depend on its mass. He constructed telescopes, discovered Jupiter's satellites, and observed sunspots and the mountainous nature of the moon. A supporter of Copernican theory, Galileo was forced by the Inquisition to recant (1633)

gal·i·mo·ny (gælimouni:) *n.* payment in lieu of alimony for separated lesbians. *Cf* PALIMONY

gal·in·gale (gælingeil) *n.* the aromatic rhizome of some E. Asian plants related to ginger, esp. *Alpinia officinalis* and *Kaempferia galanga*, formerly used in cooking and medicine ‖ *Cyperus longus*, an Old World sedge with a root having similar properties [fr. O.F. *galingal* fr. Arab. fr. Chin. *Ko-liang-kiang*, mild ginger from Ko]

gal·i·pot, gal·li·pot (gălə-pŏt) *n.* a crude turpentine obtained in which exudes from and hardens on the bark of *Pinus pinaster*, a S. European pine [F.]

gall (gôl) **1.** *n.* an injury to a horse's skin caused by chronic chafing ‖ a cause of intense irritation, *gall to one's pride* ‖ impertinence | bile ‖ the gallbladder **2.** *v.t.* to chafe so as to cause a sore ‖ to irritate or mortify ‖ *v.i.* to become sore through chafing [O.E. *gealla*, perh. fr. L. *galla*, gallnut]

gall *n.* a growth, which may take many varied forms, on the tissues of plants, caused by plant or animal parasites [F. *galle*]

Gal·la (gælə) *pl.* **Gal·la, Gal·las** *n.* any of several peoples of S. Ethiopia and E. Africa ‖ a member of these peoples ‖ their Cushitic language [perh. Arab. *ghallz*, rough, wild]

gal·lant (gælənt) *adj.* showing noble courage ‖ (*Br.*) the conventional epithet used in referring to an ex-service M.P. during parliamentary debate ‖ (gəlʌnt) showily attentive to women [F *galant*]

gal·lant·ry (gælənˈtri:) *pl.* **gal·lant·ries** *n.* dashing bravery ‖ showily attentive behavior to women ‖ a compliment made to a woman by a man flirting with her [F. *galanterie*]

Gal·la·tin (gælətin), Albert (1761–1849), U.S. statesman. As Secretary of the Treasury under President Thomas Jefferson, he changed U.S. financial policy from Federalist to Jeffersonian and, despite the costly Barbary War and the Louisiana Purchase, reduced the national debt. He was a chief negotiator of the Treaty of Ghent

gall·blad·der (gôlblædər) *n.* a muscular sac present in most vertebrates, opening into the bile duct. It stores bile until there is food in the duodenum

Gal·le (gælə, gûlə), Johann Gottfried (1812–1910), German astronomer. Guided by the calculations of Le Verrier, he discovered the planet Neptune (1846)

Ga·lle·gos (guljégɔs), Rómulo (1884–1969), Venezuelan novelist who served (Feb. 15–Nov. 24, 1948) as president of his country but was ousted for his liberalism. His novels 'Doña Bárbara' (1929) and 'Cantaclaro' (1931) depict respectively the violence and the solitude of life on the vast Venezuelan llanos

gal·le·on (gælˈi:ən, gælˈjən) *n.* (*hist.*) a sailing ship, often with three or four decks, shorter and higher than a galley and armed with cannon, used (15th and 16th cc.) for war or trade, esp. by the Spaniards in their American trade [F. *galion* and Span. *galeón*]

gal·ler·y (gælərˈi:) *pl.* **gal·ler·ies** *n.* an indoor balcony projecting from the wall of a church or hall, providing extra accommodation ‖ (*theater*) the highest balcony, with the cheapest seats ‖ the people who sit there ‖ a long narrow room, e.g. one for exhibiting pictures in stately homes ‖ a room or series of rooms used for exhibiting works of art ‖ an art dealer's premises ‖ a covered passage, partly open at one side, and usually above ground level ‖ an underground passage made by animals, e.g. by moles or ants ‖ (*mining*) a working drift or level ‖ an underground passage [fr. F. *galerie*]

gal·let, gal·et (gælit) **1.** *n.* a chip of stone **2.** *v.t.* to garret [F. *galet*, pebble]

gal·ley (gælˈi:) *n.* (*hist.*) a long, low, narrow, single-decked ship propelled by sails and oars, usually rowed by condemned criminals, and extensively used in the 16th c. by the Venetians and Genoese ‖ an ancient Greek or Roman warship with one or several banks of oars | a large open rowing boat, such as is used by the captain of a warship ‖ the kitchen of a ship ‖ (*printing*) an oblong tray with upright sides, to hold type which has been set ‖ a galley proof [M.E. *galeie* fr. O.F.]

galley proof a printer's proof taken from type locked in a galley to permit correction before the type is made up in pages

galley slave (*hist.*) a man condemned to row in a galley

gall·fly (gôlflaı) *pl.* **gall-flies** *n.* any of various insects that lay their eggs in plant tissues, causing galls

gal·liard (gælˈjərd) *n.* a lively dance in triple time popular in Europe during the 16th and 17th cc. [fr. O.F. *gaillard*]

Gal·lic (gælik) *adj.* of or pertaining to the Gauls, or France [fr. L. *Gallicus*]

gal·lic acid (gælik) a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_2(OH)_3COOH$, found in many plants, e.g. tea, and in galls [fr. F. *gallique*]

Gal·li·can (gælikən) *adj.* of the Gallican church of Gaul or France ‖ (*hist.*) having to do with Gallicanism ‖ *n.* a Gallican

Gal·li·can·ism (gælikənizəm) *n.* (*hist.*) the restriction of papal power over the Roman Catholic church in France, first asserted in the Great Schism and reached its height in the 17th c., in the quarrel between Louis XIV and Innocent XI. The French bishops declared their independence (1682), but Louis abandoned Gallicanism (1693). The issue was submerged in the French Revolution (cf. ULTRAMONTANISM)

Gal·li·cism (gælisizəm) *n.* a French idiom or grammatical construction taken over into another language ‖ a characteristically French action, outlook etc. [F. *gallicisme*]

gal·li·cize (gælisaız) *pres. part.* **gal·li·ciz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **gal·li·cized** *v.t.* to make French in character, speech or expression ‖ *v.i.* to become French in character etc. [fr. L. *Gallicus*]

Gal·li-Cur·ci (gælikûrtʃi:), Amelita (1889–1963), Italian-U.S. coloratura soprano. Her U.S. debut (1916) at the Chicago Auditorium as Gilda in Verdi's 'Rigoletto' led to her success (1921–30) with the New York Metropolitan Opera Company

Gal·li·e·nus (gælˌi:nəs), Publius Licinius Valerianus Egnatius (218–68), Roman emperor (253–68), son of Valerian, with whom he ruled jointly (253–60)

gal·li·mau·fry (gælˌəmɔfri:) *pl.* **gal·li·mau·fries** *n.* (*rhet.*) a jumble, a confused mixture [fr. F. *galimafrée*]

gal·li·na·ceous (gælˌinéiʃəs) *adj.* of or belonging to *Galliformes*, an order of birds including game birds (pheasants, grouse etc.) and domestic poultry [fr. L. *gallinaceus* fr. *gallina*, hen]

Ga·lli·nas, Point (gaji:nəs) *GUAJIRA

gal·ling (gôliŋ) *adj.* irritating, exasperating

gal·li·nule (gælinju:l | gælinu:l) *n.* any of several aquatic birds constituting a subfamily of fam. *Rallidae*, esp. the moorhen [fr. Mod. L. *Gallinula*]

gal·li·ot (gælˌi:ət) *n.* (*hist.*) a Dutch sailing boat ‖ (*hist.*) a small galley, usually Mediterranean [F. *galiote*]

Gal·lip·o·li (gəlipəli:) (*Turk.* Gelıbolu) a peninsula in Turkey on the European side of the Dardanelles. It was the scene of an unsuccessful Allied expedition (Apr. 1915–Jan. 1916)

gal·li·pot (gælˌəpɒt) *n.* (*hist.*) a small earthenware glazed pot, esp. one used by apothecaries [etym. doubtful]

gallipot *GALIPOT

gal·li·um (gælˌi:əm) *n.* a soft bluish-white metallic element (symbol Ga, at. no. 31, at. mass 69.72). It has a low melting point (29.75°C.) and expands on solidification [Mod. L. fr. L. *gallus*, cock, trans. of *Lecoq* de Boisbaudran, who discovered it in 1875]

gallium arsenide [GaAs] (*electr.*) a semiconductor material with a maximum operating temperature of 400°C used in transistors

gallium arsenide phosphide [GaAsP] (*electr.*) material used in semiconductors that produces red or amber light

gal·li·vant (gælivænt) *v.t.* to gad about [etym. doubtful]

gall midge any of several small, two-winged flies of fam. *Cecidomyiidae*, most of which cause the formation of galls

gall·nut (gôlnʌt) *n.* a gall resembling a nut, esp. on oaks

gal·lon (gælən) *n.* (*abbr.* gal.) a liquid measure: the wine gallon, the U.S. standard, is 231 cu. ins (3.785 liters), and the imperial gallon, the British standard, is 277.42 cu. ins (4.546 liters). Both are equal to 4 quarts ‖ a dry measure, one eighth of a bushel [M.E. *galun*, *golon* fr. O.F.]

gal·loon (gəlu:n) *n.* (*hist.*) a narrow, close-woven braid or ribbon for trimming dresses etc.

gal·lop (gælәp) **1.** *n.* the fastest pace of horses and similar animals, in which all four feet are off the ground in each stride ‖ a ride at this pace **at a gallop, at full gallop** at full speed **2.** *v.t.* to make (a horse) gallop ‖ *v.i.* to go at a gallop ‖ to progress quickly, hurry, *to gallop through a book* [O.F. *galop*, *galoper*]

Gal·lo-Ro·man (gæloûrouˌmən) *adj.* of Gaul under the Romans

Gal·lo·way (gælouwei) (1731–1804) American colonial statesman and loyalist. At the first Continental Congress (1774) he proposed a written constitution for the empire which would unite Great Britain and the colonies. His plan was rejected by only one vote and was later expunged from the record through the vigorous opposition of the radicals

Galloway a district of S.W. Scotland, comprising Wigtown and Kirkcudbright counties, formerly a sovereign territory of much greater extent: cattle- and sheep-raising, fishing, extensive dairy farming

gal·lo·way (gælouwei) *n.* a hardy, small beef breed originating in Galloway, Scotland

gal·lows (gælouz) *pl. n.* (often treated as *sing.*) a wooden structure for the execution of the death sentence by hanging ‖ the punishment of hanging, *condemned to the gallows* [O.E. *galga*, gallow]

gallows bird (*rhet.*) a person who deserves to be hanged

gall·stone (gôlstoun) *n.* a deposit of cholesterol and, occasionally, bile salts, sometimes formed in the gallbladder or bile duct

Gal·lup poll (gæləp) a sampling of the opinions of a cross section of the general public, from which the general opinion on a topic is deduced [after G. H. *Gallup* (1901–), U.S. statistician]

gall wasp a member of *Cynipedae*, a family of hymenopterous insects

ga·lop (gæləp) **1.** *n.* a lively 19th-c. dance in 2/4 time **2.** *v.i.* to dance the galop [F.]

ga·lore (gəlɔr, gəlour) *adj.* (used postpositively) in plenty, *whiskey galore* [fr. Ir. *go leór*, enough]

ga·losh (gəlɔʃ) a waterproof boot worn over the shoe to keep out snow or water ‖ (*Br.*) a rubber (low overshoe) [F. *galoche*, clog fr. L. fr. Gk]

Galosh (*mil.*) Soviet antiballistic missile system surrounding Moscow. Installed in 1964, it has 64 launchers at four sites and consists of missiles with three-stage propulsion and radar command capable of carrying a multimegaton nuclear warhead

Gals·wor·thy (gɔlzwəːrðiː, gælzwəːrðiː), John (1867–1933), English novelist and playwright. In 'The Forsyte Saga' (1922) he has left a picture of English Edwardian society and its implicit assumptions: much concern with money and position, deep philistinism, and thwarted emotions. His dramas were usually based on some ethical or social problem (e.g. 'Strife', 1909 and 'Loyalties', 1922)

Galt (gɔlt), Sir Alexander Tilloch (1817–93), Canadian politician. As minister of finance (1858–67, with intervals), he introduced (1858–9) the first Canadian protective tariff, and led the movement which resulted (1867) in the federation of British North America

galt *GAULT

Gal·ton (gɔltən), Sir Francis (1822–1911), English scientist, esp. famous for his pioneer work in eugenics. He was a cousin of Charles Darwin

Gal·va·ni (galvɔniː), Luigi (1737–98), Italian physiologist. His experiments with animals led him to believe that nerves and muscles generated electricity which resulted in muscular movement. Volta later showed that the current observed had resulted from the contact of two different metals used in Galvani's experiments

gal·van·ic (gælvænik) *adj.* of or produced by galvanism ‖ sudden, violent and spasmodic, as though affected by an electric shock, *a galvanic movement* **gal·ván·i·cal** *adj.* [GALVANISM]

gal·va·nism (gælvənizəm) *n.* (*phys.*) a direct-current electricity, esp. that produced by chemical changes [F. *galvanis-me*]

gal·va·ni·za·tion (gælvənizéiʃən) *n.* a galvanizing or being galvanized

gal·va·nize (gælvənaiz) *pres. part.* **gal·va·niz·ing** *past* and *past part* **gal·va·nized** *v.t.* to stimulate by electric currents ‖ to coat with metal by electrolysis ‖ to coat (iron or steel) with zinc ‖ to rouse to sudden action through shock or excitement [fr. F. *galvaniser*]

gal·va·nom·e·ter (gælvənɒmitər) *n.* an instrument for detecting or measuring a small electric current, by means of the movement of a magnetic needle or coil in the magnetic field exerted by the current

gal·va·no·met·ric (gælvənoumétrik) *adj.* of or pertaining to galvanometry

gal·va·nom·e·try (gælvənɒmitri:) *n.* the measurement of galvanic currents

gal·va·no·scope (gælvənəskoup) *n.* a galvanometer used only to detect the presence and direction of a current **gal·va·nos·co·py** (gælvənɒskəpi:) *n.*

Gal·ves·ton (gælvɪstən) a city and port of entry (pop. 61,902) on an island bridged to the southeast coast of Texas. Exports: cotton, sulfur, oil, grain. Manufactures: wire and nails, food prod-

Gal·way (gɔlweɪ) a county (area 2,295 sq. miles, pop. 171,836) of W. Connacht, Irish Republic

gam (gæm) **1.** *n.* sociable talk between seamen when whalers meet at sea; a school of whales **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **gam·ming** *past* and *past part.* **gammed** (of whalers) to meet at sea and have sociable talk; (of whales) to form a school [perh. fr. GAME *n.*]

Ga·ma (dɔgæmə, dɔgamə), Jose Basilio da [illegible] (1769) accused the Jesuits of stirring up the Indians against the Portuguese and Spanish governments. It served as propaganda for the expulsion of Jesuits from the Portuguese Empire by the Marquis of Pombal

Ga·ma, Vasco da (c. 1469–1524), Portuguese navigator who discovered the route to India around the Cape of Good Hope (1497–8)

gam·ba (gæmbə, gumbə) *n.* an organ stop with the tone of a viola da gamba

gam·ba·do (gæmbeɪdou) *pl.* **gam·ba·does, gam·ba·dos** *n.* a horse's caper ‖ a prank ‖ a sudden, fantastic move [Span. *gambada*]

Gam·bet·ta (gæmbetə), Leon (1838–82), French statesman. A republican, he opposed Napoleon III, declared the Third Republic (1870), and, when Paris was besieged by the Prussians, escaped by balloon (1870) to organize resistance in the provinces. After the war, he led the attack on clericalism, and was briefly prime minister (1881–2)

Gam·bi·a (gæmbɪə) a republic (area 4,003 sq. miles, pop. 635,000) in W. Africa. Capital and port: Bathurst. Main ethnic groups: Mandingo, Wolof. Religion: mainly Moslem with a minority of Christians and others professing local African religions. The territory forms a 10-mile-wide strip along the Gambia River and is an enclave in Senegal. Rainfall: 39 ins. in Bathurst. Livestock: cattle, goats. Crops: peanuts, rice, millet, cotton, sorghum, corn, beans, palm kernels. Exports: peanuts, palm kernels, dried and smoked fish. Imports: textiles, manufactured goods, machines, foodstuffs, drugs and medicines. Monetary unit: West African pound. HISTORY: Portuguese explorers first visited the mouth of the Gambia River (15th c.), followed by English traders who established a settlement (17th c.). Gambia became a British colony (1843), achieved full internal self-government (1963) and gained independence (Feb. 18, 1965) within the Commonwealth. It became a republic (Apr. 1970) after a national referendum. The prime minister, Sir Dawda Jawara, has served as president since independence. Gambia and Senegal inaugurated the confederation of Sene-

dent serves as president, and the Gambian president serves as vice president

Gambia a river (600 miles long) navigable at

Guinea, and flows north and west through Senegal and Gambia to the Atlantic at Bathurst

gam·bier, gam·bir (gæmbɪər) *n.* a catechu obtained from the leaves of *Uncaria gambir,* a Malayan woody vine. It is used in tanning and

gam·bit (gæmbɪt) *n.* an opening move or series of moves in chess, in which the player risks losing a pawn or a piece, to secure an advantageous position; any purposeful or provocative *gambetto,* a tripping up]

gam·ble (gæmbl) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **gam·bling** *past* and *past part.* **gam·bled** *v.t.* to play a game for money; to take risks in the hope of getting better results than by some safer means; to stake one's money or hopes, *to gamble on the weather's being fine; v.t.* to risk by staking, *to*

gambling **2.** *n.* the act of gambling; a risky undertaking **gam·bler** *n.* [prob. fr. a var. of

Gam·boa (gambɔə), Federico (1864–1939), Mexican writer and diplomat, and the leading

Suprema lex (1895), *Santa* (1903), *Recon-*

gam·boge (gæmbu ʒ, gæmboudʒ) *n.* a gum resin *Garcinia,* esp. *G. Hanburyi,* used as a yellow pigment and as a cathartic [fr. Mod. L. *gambogium* fr. CAMBODIA]

gam·bol (gæmb'l) **1.** *n.* a frisking, playful leaping **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **gam·bol·ing,** esp. *Br.* **gam·bol·ling** *past* and *past part.* **gam·boled,** esp. *Br.* **gam·bolled** to frisk, leap about [older *gambad, gambaude, gambolde* fr. F. *gambade,*

gam·brel (gæmbrəl) *n.* a piece of bent iron used by butchers for suspending carcasses ‖ a gambrel roof [O.F. *gamberel*]

gambrel roof a roof with its slope broken by an obtuse angle, the lower slope being steeper, and the upper slope gentler

game (geɪm) **1.** *n.* a contest played for sport or amusement according to rules ‖ the method employed in such a contest, *we played a conventional game* ‖ any playful activity for amusement or diversion ‖ (*pl.*) athletic, musical and dramatic contests and shows in ancient Greece and Rome ‖ (*pl.*) organized outdoor sporting activities, esp. at school ‖ a single round or part of a contest (tennis, bridge etc.) ‖ the number of points that must be scored to win such a round ‖ the state of a sporting contest at a given moment, *the game stands at four-all* ‖ a scheme, plan or intrigue against others, *so that's your game!* ‖ (*collect.*) wild animals or birds hunted for sport or food ‖ the flesh of these used for food ‖ a kept flock (of tame swans) **off one's game** not playing very well, off form **the game is up** the plan has failed, the plot has been exposed **to make game of** to make fun of **to play someone's game** to help someone's plan unintentionally **to play the game** to play according to the rules ‖ to behave honorably **2.** *adj.* pertaining to game (animals), *game laws* **3.** *v.i. pres. part.* **gam·ing** *past* and *past part.* **gamed** to gamble, play for money [O.E. *gamen,* sport,

game *adj.* (of a limb) chronically stiff and painful [origin unknown]

game *adj.* plucky ‖ ready and willing to perform any challenging action [GAMECOCK]

game·cock (geɪmkɔk) *n.* a cock of a cockfighting breed

game·keep·er (geɪmkɪ:pər) *n.* a person employed to look after the protection and breeding of the game on an estate

game plan plan for a course of action, esp. to attain a certain end. *syn.* scenario

games·man·ship (geɪmzmənʃɪp) *n.* the art of winning games by talk or behavior designed to demoralize or distract one's opponent [coined by Stephen Potter (1900–), Br. author]

game·some (geɪmsəm) *adj.* (*rhet.*) gay, sport-

games theory theory of the rational behavior of people in conflicting circumstances based on various formulas, notably minimal solution, in which each party minimizes the maximum loss others may impose. Games theory is utilized in some political, military, and business decision

games, theory of *THEORY OF GAMES

gam·e·tan·gi·a (gæmɪtændʒɪ:ə) *n.* (*bot.*) a specialized cell or structure in which the gametes (esp. of algae) are produced (cf. SPORANGIUM) [fr. Mod. L. *gameta,* gamete + Gk *angeion,* vessel]

gam·ete (gæmɪ:t) *n.* a reproductive cell, with a haploid number of chromosomes, capable of fusing with another gamete and thereby producing a new individual (*FERTILIZATION, *ZYGOTE) [fr. Mod. L. *gameta* fr. Gk *gametē,* wife, *gametēs,* husband]

gæmɪtɔgenɪsɪs [illegible] toudʒənɪsɪs) *n.* the formation of gametes (*SPERMATOGENESIS, *OOGENESIS) [Mod. L.]

gæmɪtɔphɪ· [illegible] (*bot.*) a branch of a gametophyte upon which gametangia are borne [fr. GAMETE + Gk *-phoros,* bearing]

gæmɪtɔphyte [illegible] exhibiting alternation of generations) the generation which produces gametes and alternates with the sporophyte; an individual of this generation [fr. GAMETE + Gk *phuton,* plant]

game warden an official in a game reserve; an official who sees that game laws are respected on public lands

ga·mic (gæmɪk) *adj.* (*biol.*) requiring fertilization in order to develop [fr. Gk *gamikos* fr.

gam·ine (gæmi:n) **1.** *n.* a Tomboy ‖ a girl with urchin charm **2.** *adj.* of the air, looks, ways etc. of a gamine [F.]

gam·ing (geɪmɪŋ) *n.* gambling

gam·ma (gæmə) *n.* the third letter (Γ, γ=*g*) of the Greek alphabet ‖ the gamma moth ‖ (*pl.* **gam·ma**) a microgram ‖ (*photog.*) the degree of contrast of a developed or printed exposure

gam·ma·di·on, gam·ma·ti·on (gəmeɪdi:ən) *pl.* **gam·ma·di·a, gam·ma·ti·a** *n.* a swastika [late Gk dim. of *gamma,* since the figure comprises four capital gammas]

gamma globulin one of several globulins of blood plasma or serum containing most antibodies

gamma moth *Plusia gamma,* a migratory European moth with a gamma-shaped mark on each fore wing

gamma radiation (*nuclear phys.*) a large amount of electromagnetic radiation, e.g., from a nuclear reaction

gamma ray an electromagnetic wave of shorter wavelength (i.e. less than 0.1 Å) and more energetic than an X ray. Gamma rays are produced during the decomposition of some unstable atomic nuclei (*RADIOACTIVITY). They are employed in radiotherapy and are also one of the major hazards of atomic bomb explosions (*SPECTROSCOPY) ‖ (*nuclear phys.*) high-energy proton in transition. The most penetrating radiant nuclear energy, it can be stopped by dense materials like lead

gam·ma·rus (gæmərəs) *n. Gammarus pulex,* a small freshwater crustacean found in quick-flowing streams [fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk *kammaros,* crayfish]

gam·ma·sonde (gæməsɔnd) *n.* radio transmission package carried in a balloon. *syn.* radiosonde

gamma surgery (*med.*) bloodless technique utilizing pellets of radioactive cobalt or other isotopes to destroy cancerous cells, also used in treating Parkinson's disease, etc

gammation *GAMMADION

gam·mer (gæmər) *n.* (*old-fash.*) an old woman, esp. (*Br.*) an old countrywoman [contr. of GRANDMOTHER]

gam·mon (gæmən) **1.** *n.* smoked or cured ham ‖ the bottom part of a flitch of bacon including the hind leg **2.** *v.t.* to cure (bacon) [O.N.F. *gambon*]

Gammon (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. long-range antiaircraft and antimissile solid-propellant missile weighing 2,500 lbs. with a 160-mi. range and radar guidance

gammon **1.** *n.* a victory at backgammon in which the winner bears off all his men before his opponent removes any **2.** *v.t.* to beat (one's opponent) thus [perh. M.E. *gamen,* game]

gammon **1.** *v.t.* (*naut.*) to lash (the bowsprit) to the stem of a ship by rope, chain or a band of iron **2.** *n.* (*naut.*) a gammoning **gam·mon·ing** *n.* (*naut.*) a rope, chain or iron band by which the bowsprit is gammoned [origin unknown]

gam·my (gæmi:) *comp.* **gam·mi·er** *superl.* **gam·mi·est** *adj.* (*Br.,* of a limb) slightly lame [var. of GAME]

gam·o·gen·e·sis (gæmoudʒénɪsɪs) *n.* sexual reproduction, reproduction by means of gametes **gam·o·ge·net·ic** (gæmoudʒənétɪk) *adj.* **gam·o·ge·nét·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *gamos,* marriage + GENESIS]

gam·o·pet·a·lous (gæmɔpét'ləs) *adj.* (*bot.*) sympetalous, with the petals joined (opp. POLYPETALOUS) [fr. Mod. L. *gamopetalus*]

gam·o·phyl·ious (gæməfíləs) *adj.* (*bot.*) with leaves joined by their edges [perh. fr. (assumed) Mod. L. *gamophyllus*]

gam·o·sep·al·ous (gæmousépələs) *adj.* (*bot.*) with the sepals joined [perh. fr. (assumed) Mod. L. *gamosepalus*]

ga·mut (gæmət) *n.* the entire range or scope of something, *the gamut of the emotions* ‖ the compass of a voice or musical instrument ‖ the whole series of recognized musical notes ‖ (*mus., hist.*) the great scale or its lowest note [contr. of M.L. *gamma ut* (names of notes)]

gam·y, game·y (geɪmi:) *comp.* **gam·i·er** *superl.* **gam·i·est** *adj.* having the taste or smell of game when it is high ‖ abounding in game ‖ sensational, scandalous, a *gamy story* [GAME]

gan·der (gændər) *n.* the male goose ‖ (*pop.*) a look, glance, *take a gander* [O.E. *gandra,*

Gan·dha·ra (gʌndárə) a district of N. Pakistan, famous for its Greco-Buddhist sculptures (2nd

ONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (æ) æ, cat, ɑ, car, ɔ fatɛn, eɪ, snake. (e) e, hen; i:, sheep; iə, deer; ɛə, bear. (i) ɪ, fish; aɪ, tiger; ə:, bird. (o) ɔ:, ox; au, cow; ou, goat; u, poor; ɔɪ, royal. (u) ʌ, duck; u, ball; u:, goose; ə, bacillus; ju:, cube. x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; ʃ, savage; ŋ, orangutang; j, yak; l, fish; tʃ, fetch; l, rabble; n, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

Gan·dhi (gändē, gändi), Mohandas Karamchand (1869–1948), Indian nationalist and leader of reform within Hinduism who was called Mahatma (great soul). Trained as a lawyer, he went (1893) to South Africa, and fought for legal rights for Indians. Returning to India (1915), he joined in the campaign for independence, leading acts of civil disobedience, for which he was frequently imprisoned. He was president (1924) of the Indian National Congress. He participated (1931–46) in the independence negotiations with Britain, and was regarded as "the architect of India's freedom". He is remembered for his advocacy of noncooperation, his use of hunger strikes, his opposition to caste barriers, in particular for his championing of the untouchables, and his work for unity between Hindus, Moslems, and Sikhs. He was assassinated

Gandhi, Rajiv (1944–), prime minister of India (1984– ; elected Indian C.N.I. 1981) and grandson of Jawaharlal¹ NEHRU. An airline pilot, he was elected to parliament (1981) to fill his late brother's seat and became secretary general of the Congress (I) party in 1983. He became prime minister upon the assassination of his mother (1984)

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira (1917–84), Indian stateswoman, daughter of Nehru. Prime minister of India (1966–77, 1980–4) Gandhi maintained India's status as a non-aligned nation while at the same time keeping close ties with the U.S.S.R. She was assassinated in 1984 by Sikhs in her security guard

Ganef (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. solid-propellant missile weighing 4,000 lbs. with 45-mi range, radio command direction

gang ¹GANGUE

gang (gæŋ) **1.** *n.* a team of workmen working together ‖ a number of men or boys banding together, esp. lawlessly. Occasionally girls are members ‖ a set of tools etc. arranged to work together **2.** *v.t.* (often with 'up') to band together, join **to gang up on** to band together against **gang·er** (gæŋər) *n.* a man in charge of a gang of workmen [O.E. *gang, gong,* a going]

Gan·ges (gændʒi:z) a river (about 1,560 miles long, draining 419,000 sq. miles, including some of India's most densely populated areas) of N.E. India, sacred to Hindus, who make pilgrimages to it to wash away their sins. Rising in the foothills of the S. Himalayas about 100 miles from Hardwar and later joined by the Jumna and other tributaries, it enters the Bay of Bengal in a great delta with the Brahmaputra

gang hook two or three fishhooks with their shanks joined

gang·ing (gæŋiŋ) *n.* (*mechanics*) method providing more than one control of an apparatus with a single knob

ganglia *pl.* of GANGLION

gan·gli·at·ed (gæŋgli:eitid) *adj.* having ganglia

gan·gling (gæŋgliŋ) *adj.* lanky and awkward, *a gangling youth* [etym. doubtful]

gan·gli·on (gæŋgli:ən) *pl.* **gan·gli·a** (gæŋgli:ə), **gan·gli·ons** *n.* (*anat.*) a mass of nerve tissue containing nerve cells found either at the junction of two nerves or within the brain ‖ (*med.*) a small cystic tumor, joined either to a joint membrane or a tendon sheath **gan·gli·on·at·ed** *adj.* [Gk *ganglion,* a tumor under the skin]

gan·gli·on·ec·to·my (gæŋgli:ənektəmi:) *pl.* **gan·gli·on·ec·to·mies** *n.* the surgical removal of a ganglion [fr. GANGLION + Gk *ektomē,* a cutting out]

gan·gli·on·ic (gæŋgli:ɔnik) *adj.* pertaining to or composed of ganglia

gan·gli·o·si·do·sis, *pl.* **-ses** (gæŋgli:ousidousis) *n.* (*med.*) disorder of the biosynthesis or breakdown of the neuronal surface membranes and the spleen

gan·gly (gæŋgli:) *comp.* **gan·gli·er** *superl* **gan·gli·est** *adj.* gangling

Gang of Four the leadership of the Cultural Revolution in China, discredited in October 1976 after the death of Mao Zedong. Members include Jiang Qing, Mao's widow, Zhang Chungiao (Deputy Prime Minister), and Chen Buda, Wang Hongwen, and Yao Won-Yuan (Politburo members). With six others, they went on trial for treason in 1980

gang·plank (gæŋplæŋk) *n.* a long, narrow movable bridge or plank for going between quay and boat

gan·grene (gæŋgri:n) **1.** *n.* (*med.*) the necrosis of part of a living body, e.g. a toe or a single muscle. Gangrene is usually due to blockage of the artery taking blood to that part, caused by disease, injury, or poisoning **2.** *v. pres. part* **gan·gre·ning** *past and past part* **gan·grened** affect with gangrene ‖ *v.i.* to become affected with gangrene [fr. L. *gangraena* fr. Gk *gangraina,* an eating sore]

gang saw a saw set in a frame for cutting several pieces of wood at once

gang·ster (gæŋstər) *n.* a member of a gang of criminals or gunmen [GANG]

gang·tak (gæŋtæk) *n.* a Tibetan style of writing, used chiefly for ornament of brass and bamboo

gangue, gang (gæŋ) *n.* the commercially worthless matter in a metal or mineral deposit [F. & G. *Gang,* a vein, a lode]

gang·way (gæŋwei) **1.** *n.* (*Br.*) a passage, a way between rows of seats in a theater etc ‖ (*naut.*) a passageway on a ship ‖ (*naut.*) a ladder and platform slung over a ship's side ‖ (*naut.*) a platform connecting quarterdeck and forecastle ‖ (*naut.*) a gangplank ‖ (*naut.*) the opening in the bulwarks through which the gangplank is passed **2.** *interj.* stand aside!, make way! [O.E. *gang,* a going, + WAY]

gan·is·ter, gan·nis·ter (gænistər) *n.* (*geol.*) a hard siliceous stone in the lower coal measures ‖ a mixture of ground quartz and fireclay used to line certain metallurgical furnaces [origin unknown]

gan·net (gænit) *n.* any of several large, web-footed sea birds of fam. *Sulidae* living socially on cliffs and rocky islands [O.E. *ganot*]

gannister ¹GANISTER

gan·oid (gænɔid) **1.** *adj.* (of fish scales) rhomboidal, consisting of a layer of bone covered with an enamel-like substance ‖ (of fish) having such scales **2.** *n.* a fish having ganoid scales [F. *ganoïde* fr. Gk]

gant·let (gæntlit, gæntlit) **1.** *n.* (*rail.*) a section of double track, e.g. at a tunnel or bridge, where the inner rails overlap in order to avoid switching to a single track ‖ the gauntlet (form of punishment) **2.** *v.t.* (*rail.*) to run (tracks) together in a gantlet [alt. form of GAUNTLET]

gant·line (gæntlain) *n.* a girtline

gan·try (gæntri:) *pl* **gan·tries** *n.* a four-footed wooden stand for supporting barrels or for rolling barrels to a higher level ‖ a structure raised on side supports so as to span something, e.g. a platform for a traveling crane, or a structure for rail signals set over several tracks [etym. doubtful]

Gan·y·mede (gænəmi:d) (*Gk mythol.*) a beautiful youth carried off to Olympus by Zeus, to be cupbearer to the gods ‖ one of the satellites of the planet Jupiter

gaol ¹JAIL

gaoler ¹JAILER

gap (gæp) *n.* an opening or breach in a wall, fence, hedge etc. ‖ a breach in defenses ‖ a pass through hills, a defile ‖ a break in continuity, a pause ‖ a wide difference in views or ideas [O.N.=chasm]

gape (geip) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **gap·ing** *past and past part.* **gaped** to open the mouth wide ‖ to be wide open, *a deep crevasse gaped before them* ‖ to show a gap, be split, *the tent gaped at the back* ‖ to stare in wonder or surprise **2.** *n.* the act of gaping ‖ an open-mouthed stare ‖ (*zool.*) the distance between the wide-open jaws of birds, fishes etc. ‖ the part of a bird's beak where it opens ‖ the opening between the shells of a bivalve ‖ a gap or rent **the gapes** a disease of poultry and other birds, of which gaping is a symptom ‖ a fit of yawning [O.N. *gapa*]

gape·worm (geipwə:rm) *n. Syngamus trachealis* or *S. trachea,* a parasitic nematode worm that causes the gapes in birds

gar (gɑr) *n.* a garfish

ga·rage (gəruʒ, gəradʒ, *Br.* gæruʒ) **1.** *n.* a building in which cars etc are kept ‖ a commercial enterprise for the repair, and often the sale, of motor vehicles ‖ a place where gasoline and oil are sold **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **ga·rag·ing** *past and past part* **ga·raged** to put (a vehicle) in a garage [F.]

garage sale a sale of household goods, etc. on the owner's premises *also* tag sale, yard sale

Ga·ra·mond (gærəmɔ̃), Claude (1480–1561), French type designer. Types based on his designs are

Ga·ray (gurai), Juan de (c. 1527–83), Spanish conquistador in Peru and Paraguay. He founded (1573) Santa Fe (in present Argentina) and completed (1580) the second founding of Buenos Aires

garb (gɑrb) **1.** *n.* manner of dress, esp. when distinctive or odd, or the clothes themselves, *clerical garb* **2.** *v.t.* (esp. *pass.* and *refl.*) to dress, esp. in some distinctive or odd way [fr. Ital. *garbo,* elegance]

gar·bage (gɑrbidʒ) *n.* animal or vegetable refuse, kitchen waste, rubbish ‖ (*computer*) inaccurate or unsuitable data ‖ (*basketball*) an easy score made from below the basket ‖ (*tennis*) a shot just over the net ‖ (*ice hockey*) an easy shot made by a rebound [M.E.]

garbage truck (*Am.*) (*Br.* dust cart) a vehicle for collecting refuse

gar·ble (gɑrbəl) *v.t. pres. part.* **gar·bling** *past and past part.* **gar·bled** to pick out (extracts) in addition of (a message, facts) ‖ to tell (a story) with the facts mixed up or wrong ‖ to select parts of (a story) and recount them in an incompetent, unfair or malicious way [perh. fr. Ital. *garbellare* fr. Arab., or fr. L.L. *cribellare,* to sift]

Gar·bo (gɑrbou), Greta (Lovisa Gustafsson, 1905–), Swedish-U.S. film star. Her films include 'Mata Hari' (1931), 'Grand Hotel' (1932), 'Anna Karenina' (1935), 'Camille' (1937), and 'Ninotchka' (1939)

gar·board (gɑrbɔrd, gɑrbourd) *n.* the first row of planks or iron plates on a ship's bottom, next to the keel [perh. fr. Du. *gaarboord*]

garboard strake a garboard

Gar·ci·a (gursi:ə), Alejo (*d.* 1525), Portuguese explorer, who penetrated (1524) the Chaco of Paraguay and Bolivia

Garcia Cal·de·rón (kɑldeɾɔn), Francisco (1883–1953), Peruvian historian, sociologist, and diplomat. His 'Latin America: Its Rise and Progress' (Eng. trans. 1913) advocated government by the elite

Gar·ci·a Lor·ca (gurθi:əlɔrkə), Federico (1898–1936), Spanish poet and playwright. His most famous book of verse was 'Romancero Gitano' (1928). His plays include the trilogy 'Bodas de Sangre' (1933), 'Yerma' (1934) and 'La Casa de Bernarda Alba' (1936). His poetry is lyrical, free and colorful, marked by the use of striking surrealist imagery

Garcia Marquez, (markɛəs) Gabriel, (1928–), Colombian writer, Nobel prizewinner for literature (1982). His works, many of which trace Colombia's history, include 'One Hundred Years of Solitude' (1967), 'In Evil Hour' (1968), 'The Autumn of the Patriarch' (1975), and 'Chronicle of a Death Foretold' (1981)

Garcia Mo·re·no (mɔrenɔ), Gabriel (1821–75), Ecuadorian president (1861–5, 1869–75). His religious fanaticism and despotism led to his assassination

Gar·ci·la·so de la Ve·ga (gurθi:lɑsɔðeluvégu), (c. 1503–36), Spanish poet. He was among the first to utilize Italian Renaissance meter and the pastoral themes of Latin and Italian poets. His settings are artificial and his language is greatly heightened; but he used them with exquisite style to convey the deepest emotion. His relatively few poems, esp. the sonnets and eclogues, had an enormous influence in his own day, as well as on poets up to modern times

gar·con·nière (gursɔni:ɛər) *n.* (*Fr.*) a bachelor's home

Gard (gær) a department (area 2,270 sq. miles, pop. 494,600) of S. France (¹LANGUEDOC). Chief town: Nimes

Gar·da (gɑrdɑ) Italy's biggest lake (area 143 sq. miles), in Lombardy and Veneto, at the foot of the Alps (elevation 213 ft.). Resorts

gar·den (gɑrd'n) **1.** *n.* a piece of ground where flowers, fruit and vegetables are grown, usually near a house ‖ (often *pl.*) a big area of laid-out garden open to the public ‖ (*Br.*, *pl* with name prefixed) a street or square of houses, *Onslow Gardens* ‖ (*rhet.*) a region of great fertility or beauty, *Touraine, the garden of France* **to lead up the garden path** to lead on or mislead with vague promises or false information **2.** *v.i.* to work in a garden [O.N.F. *gardin*]

garden city a planned town with private and public gardens

gar·den·er (gɑrd'nər) *n.* a person who makes his living by cultivating gardens ‖ a person who looks after a garden nonprofessionally

gar·de·nia (gɑrdi:niə) *n.* a member of *Gardenia,* a genus of tropical trees and shrubs of fam. *Rubiaceae,* with fragrant white or yellow flowers. The Cape jasmine (*G. florida*) is the variety most cultivated for its flowers [Mod. L., after Dr Alexander *Garden* (1730–91), U.S. botanist]

garden party a social gathering held on the lawns of a garden

Gar·di·ner (gɑrdnər, gɑrd'nər), Stephen (c. 1483–1555), English bishop and statesman, lord high [illegible]. After [illegible]

the Reformation under Henry VIII, he reversed his policy under Mary I and was responsible for [illegible]

Gardner, John Champlain (gardnər) (1933–82), U.S. writer whose background in medieval history and the classics is evident in his works. Novels include 'The Wreckage of Agathon' (1970), 'Grendel' (1971), 'The Sunlight Dialogues' (1972), 'Nickel Mountain' (1973) and 'October Light' (1976). 'On Becoming a Novelist' (1983) and 'The Art of Fiction' (1984) were published after his death in a motorcycle accident

Gar·field (gɑrfi ld), James Abram (1831–81), 20th president (1881) of the U.S.A., a Republican. He was influential in settling the disputed presidential contest of 1876. He antagonized the 'Stalwart' faction of the Republican party, led by Roscoe Conkling by appointing James Blaine, its political enemy, as secretary of state. He was assassinated four months after his elec-

gar·fish (gɑrfi) *n.* any of several freshwater ganoid fishes of fam. *Lepisosteidae* of North America; the needlefish. [O.E. *gār*, spear + FISH]

gar·gan·tu·an (gɑrgæntʃu,ən) *adj.* huge, enormous. *a gargantuan feast* [after *Gargantua*, the giant in Rabelais's satirical romance]

gar·get (gɑrgit) *n.* mastitis of domestic animals, esp. an inflammation of cows' udders. [perh. fr. obs. *garget*, throat; fr. O.F.]

gar·gle (gɑrg'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **gar·gling** *past and past part.* **gar·gled** *v.t.* to wash the throat with (esp. antiseptic) liquid kept in motion in the mouth or throat by breath expelled from the lungs. ‖ *v.t.* to wash (the throat) by gargling **2.** *n.* the liquid used in gargling; the act of gargling. [fr. F. *gar-*

gar·goyle (gɑrgɔil) *n.* a Gothic waterspout projecting from a gutter in the form of a grotesque human or animal, its mouth being the spout; any grotesque figure. [O.F. *gargouille*]

Gar·i·bal·di (gærəbɔldi:), Giuseppe (1807–82), Italian patriot and soldier. A leader of the Risorgimento, he fought against the Austrians in Lombardy (1848–9) and defended the republic established (1849) in Rome by Mazzini. With 1,000 volunteers, his 'redshirts', he captured (1860) Sicily and Naples from the Bourbons, adding them to the territory acquired in the north by Cavour to form (1861) the kingdom of Italy

gar·ish (geəri, gæri) *adj.* harsh, glaring and gaudy in color; vulgarly bright and showy. [older *gaurish* perh. fr. *gaure, to* stare]

gar·land (gɑrlənd) **1.** *n.* a circlet of flowers; a circlet of gold, jewels etc.; (*hist.*) a laurel or other wreath as a festive sign of victory; (*naut.*) a ring of rope lashed to a spar to prevent chafing (*sking*); a sideslip on a slope **2.** *v.t.* to deck or crown with a garland. [O.F. *garlande, ger-*

gar·lic (gɑrlik) *n.* any of several plants of the genus *Allium*, fam. *Liliaceae*, esp. *A. sativum*. The bulb is a compound of several small cloves, stronger and more pungent in smell and flavor than an onion, and much used for flavoring. **gar·lick·y** *adj.* [O.E. *gārlēac* fr. *gār*, spear + *lēac*,

gar·ment (gɑrmənt) *n.* any article of clothing; *pl.*, esp. *commerce*, clothes. [O.F. *garniment*,

garment bag a long, foldable, traveling bag

Gar·mo Peak (gɑrmou) *COMMUNISM, MT.*

gar·ner (gɑrnər) **1.** *n.* (*chiefly archaic*) a granary; storehouse. **2.** *v.t.* (*chiefly archaic*) to collect or gather in or as if

gar·net (gɑrnit) *n.* a hard, brittle, crystalline mineral found in gneiss and mica schist. The precious garnet is a deep red gem. The common

gar·nish (gɑrniʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to decorate (esp. a dish)

table **gar·nish·ee** (gɑrniʃi:) **1.** *n.* (*law*) a person

money or property pending settlement of a lawsuit. (*law*) to attach (wages, property etc.) by

nish·ment *n.* (*law*) a summons to a third person to appear in court in connection with a lawsuit between two other parties. ‖ (*law*) a warning to a third person to keep possession of property belonging to a defendant in a lawsuit in case it is needed to pay off a debt. ‖ a garnish. [fr. O.F. *garnir* (*garniss-*), to fortify]

gar·ni·ture (gɑrnitʃər) *n.* anything used to garnish. [F.]

Ga·ronne (gærən) a river (400 miles long) in S.W. France, flowing from the Pyrenees to the Atlantic, joining the Dordogne in the Gironde, and connected with the Mediterranean by the Canal du Midi; hydroelectric power

Garonne (Haute-) * HAUTE-GARONNE

garotte *GARROTE

gar·pike (gɑrpaik) *n.* a garfish

gar·ret (gærit) *n.* a room in a house directly under the roof, an attic. [M.E. *garite* fr. O.F. *garite, guerite*, watchtower fr. Gmc]

garret *v.t.* (*archit.*) to point (stonework) with small chips of stone in the joints. [origin unknown]

gar·ri (gɑri:) *n.* ground cassava, a staple food in Nigeria

Gar·rick (gærik), David (1717–79), outstanding English actor and theater manager. He did much to increase popular enjoyment of Shakespeare's plays and, as manager of Drury Lane (1747–76), he introduced many changes in acting techniques, costumes and decor, lighting etc.

Gar·ri·son (gæris'n), William Lloyd (1805–79), U.S. antislavery leader who campaigned for the total and immediate emancipation of the slaves. As founding-editor (1831–65) of the 'Liberator', and as founder of the New England Antislavery Society (1832) and the American Antislavery Society (1833), he strongly influenced Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation and the adoption of the amendment to the U.S. Constitution forever prohibiting slavery

gar·ri·son (gæris'n) **1.** *n.* the troops stationed in a fort or town **2.** *v.t.* to place a garrison in. ‖ to occupy as a garrison. ‖ to put on garrison duty. [M.E. *garison* fr. O.F. fr. Gmc]

gar·rote, gar·rotte, ga·rotte (gərɔt, gəróut) **1.** *n.* a device used for strangling. ‖ strangulation by garroting. ‖ (*hist.*) a Spanish instrument of torture, an iron collar tightened by a screw **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **gar·rot·ing, gar·rot·ting, ga·rot·ting** *past and past part.* **gar·rot·ed, gar·rot·ted, ga·rot·ted** to strangle (a person) by leaping on him from behind and throttling him with a wire etc. ‖ (*hist.*) to execute by throttling. [Span. *garrote*, the stick or screw used to tighten the collar]

gar·ru·li·ty (gərú:liti:) *n.* the quality of being garrulous

gar·ru·lous (gærulәs) *adj.* given to constant idle, trivial, tedious talking. [fr. L. *garrulus* fr. *garrire*, to chatter]

gar·ter (gɑrtər) **1.** *n.* a band of elastic used to keep up one's stocking. ‖ a strap of elastic hanging from a girdle etc., with a fastener to keep a woman's stocking up. [(*Am.=Br.* suspender) an elastic device with a fastener for keeping a sock or stocking up. **the Garter** the highest order of British knighthood, founded in the mid-14th c. ‖ the badge of membership of the order. ‖ membership in the order **2.** *v.t.* to put a garter around. [O.F. *gartier, jartier*]

garter belt (*Am.=Br.* suspender belt) a woman's undergarment for keeping her stockings up

garter snake a member of *Thamnophis*, fam. *Colubridae*, a genus of harmless American striped snakes

garth (gɑr0) *n.* a cloister garth. [M.E. fr. O.N. *garð-r*]

Gar·vey (gɑrvi:), Marcus (1887–1940), British West Indian popular leader, the first to work for solidarity between Caribbean blacks and U.S. blacks

Gary (geəri:), Elbert Henry (1846–1927), U.S. jurist who was the chief organizer of the U.S. Steel Corporation. As chairman (from 1901) of U.S. Steel, he introduced stock ownership, profit sharing, higher wages, and safe, sanitary conditions

Gary a city (pop. 151,953) of Indiana on Lake Michigan, adjoining Chicago. It is noted as a steelproducing center

gas (gæs) **1.** *n. pl.* **gas·es, gas·ses** a fluid substance that fills and thus takes the shape of its container (cf. LIQUID, cf. SOLID). (*chem. and phys.*) a fluid substance at a temperature above its critical temperature (cf. VAPOR). a substance or mixture of substances in a gaseous state used to produce light and heat (e.g. natural gas), anesthesia (e.g. laughing gas), or a poisonous or irritant atmosphere (e.g. tear gas). ‖ (*pop.*) fluent trivial talk or empty boasting or rhetoric. ‖ (*Am.=Br.* petrol) gasoline. **to step on the gas** to put one's foot down hard on the accelerator of an automobile etc. ‖ to force oneself to move or act more quickly **2.** *v. pres. part.* **gas·sing** *past and past part.* **gassed** *v.i.* to give off gas (esp. of a battery during charging). ‖ (*pop.*) to talk trivially and too much. ‖ *v.t.* to submit (something) to the action of gas, esp. to singe (fabric) so as to remove unnecessary fibers. ‖ to harm or kill (someone) by poison gas. [coined by Jan Baptista van Helmont (1577–1644), Belgian chemist, after Gk *chaos*, chaos]

gas·bag (gæsbæg) *n.* a bag of impervious fabric for containing gas. ‖ (*pop.*) someone who talks boastfully or at length but says little of importance

gas bearing (*mechanics*) a bearing that rotates in a shaft containing a viscous gas under pressure, thus avoiding the friction of metal contact

gas black a sooty substance obtained by carbonizing natural gas, used in black paints

gas carbon a hard deposit of fairly pure carbon, formed on the walls of retorts in the distillation of coal

gas chamber a sealed room filled with gas, used for capital punishment in some U.S. states. Gas chambers were also used by the Nazis for mass exterminations

gas chromatography technique for separating a volatile mixture into its components by moving an inert gas over a sorbent. *also* gas-liquid chromatography

gas coal a usually bituminous coal used for making gas by distillation

Gas·cogne (gæskɔnj) *GASCONY

gas coke coke resulting from the distillation of coal for gas

Gas·con (gæskən) **1.** *adj.* of Gascony **2.** *n.* a native of Gascony, whose inhabitants were reputed braggarts. [F.]

gas constant the general constant R, in the ideal gas equation
$= 1.987$ calories/°K per mole
$= 8.314 \times 10^7$ ergs/°K per mole. ‖ any constant in an equation of state of a gas

Gas·co·ny (gæskəni:) (*F.* Gascogne) a former province of S.W. France, reaching from the Pyrenees to the Garonne. It comprises Landes and part of Gironde on the coast, Gers and parts of Lotet-Garonne, Tarn-et-Garonne and N. Haute-Garonne in the central Aquitaine basin, and parts of S. Haute-Garonne, Ariège and Hautes-Pyrénees in the mountains. Industries: fishing, agriculture (cereals, vines), cattle raising, brandy distilling (Armagnac, in the east). Historic capital: Auch. Chief towns: Biarritz, Bayonne. A Basque duchy from the 6th c., Gascony became a fief of Aquitaine (9th c.), was annexed (11th c.) and shared Aquitaine's history (*AQUITAINE, *GUYENNE)

gas cooker (*Br.*) a gas stove

gas-dy·nam·ic laser (gæsdainæmik) a gas laser containing nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and a catalyst that converts thermal energy into radiation; designed to be used for wireless transmission of power

gas engine an internal-combustion engine that uses manufactured or natural gas as fuel

gas·e·ous (gæsi:әs, gæʃәs) *adj.* in the form of a gas. ‖ of or pertaining to gas

gas etching (*electr.*) technique for removing excess material from a semiconductor circuit with the use of hydrogen chloride at 1,000°C or other volatile material

gas gangrene gangrene caused by clostridia which enter the body through dirty wounds, producing gas and a liquid discharge

gas guzzler (*colloq.*) a motor vehicle that uses a great deal of fuel

gash (gæʃ) **1.** *n.* a deep long cut or slash. ‖ the act of gashing **2.** *v.t.* to make a gash in. [M.E. *garse, garsen* fr. O.F. *garser*]

gas·hold·er (gæshouldər) *n.* (*Am.=Br.* gasometer) a storage tank for gas

gas·house (gæshaus) *pl.* **gas·hou·ses** (gæshouziz) *n.* a gasworks

gas·i·fi·ca·tion (gæsifikeiʃən) *n.* the act or process of gasifying

gas·i·fy (gæsifai) *pres. part.* **gas·i·fy·ing** *past and past part.* **gas·i·fied** *v.t.* to cause (a solid or liquid) to become a gas. ‖ *v.i.* to become, be converted into, a gas

Gas·kell (gæskəl), Elizabeth Cleghorn (1810–65), English novelist. 'Mary Barton' (1848) and 'North and South' (1855) describe with realism and sympathy the lives of industrial and agricultural workers. 'Cranford' (1853) depicts with charm a quiet country town

gas·ket (gæskit) *n.* a thin sheet of rubber, leather or metal placed between two flat surfaces to seal the joint, e.g. between the cylinder block and cylinder head in a car engine ‖ a packing of hemp or tow used to seal a joint ‖ (*naut.*) a rope used to secure a furled sail to a yard [origin unknown]

gas·kin (gæskin) *n.* a part of the hind leg of a horse or other quadruped between stifle and hock [etym. doubtful]

Gaskin (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. solid-propellant missile (SS-9) with a 5-mi range

gas laser any of several types of laser in which a gas (neon and helium or carbon dioxide and nitrogen) is discharged in a glass or quartz tube with a special glass window at each end. The gas is excited by high-frequency oscillation or a direct current flow between the electrodes

gas laws *BOYLE'S LAW, *CHARLES'S LAW, *GAY-LUSSAC'S LAW, *VAN DER WAAL'S EQUATION, *IDEAL GAS LAW, *AVOGADRO'S LAW

gas·light (gæslait) *n.* light produced by burning gas ‖ a gas burner used for illumination

gas mantle a roughly hemispherical structure made of filaments of a refractory material. It gives off an intense white light when placed in a gas flame

gas maser a microwave amplifier, utilizing a gas (usually ammonia) interacting with microwave electromagnetic radiation, used in atomic clocks

gas mask a protective device worn over the face, esp. in warfare or industry, to filter out noxious fumes or gases

gas meter an apparatus recording cubic capacity of gas produced or consumed

gas·o·hol (gæsəhɔl) *n.* mixture of 10% alcohol (ethanol) and 90% gasoline for use by motor vehicles

gas·o·line, gas·o·lene (gæsəli:n, gæsəli:n) *n.* (*Am.=Br.* petrol) a refined mixture of lower members of the hydrocarbon series, esp. hexane, heptane and octane. It is used, mixed with air and in a fine spray, as the fuel in an internal-combustion engine

gas·om·e·ter, gaz·om·e·ter (gæsɒmitər, gəzɒmitər) *n.* a vessel for measuring or holding gas ‖ (*Br.*) a gasholder [fr. F. *gazomètre*]

gasp (gæsp, gɑsp) **1.** *v.i.* to catch the breath suddenly in astonishment ‖ to pant, heave through breathlessness ‖ *v.t.* to utter breathlessly **2.** *n.* the act of gasping ‖ a convulsive struggle to draw breath **at one's last gasp** about to die [O.N. *geispa*, to yawn]

GASP (*computer acronym*) for general activity simulation program, a transaction-oriented simulation language based on FORTRAN

Gas·pé Peninsula (gæspéi) a mountainous, thinly populated region (area 11,390 sq. miles) of S.E. Quebec, Canada, south of the St Lawrence estuary

Gasperi *DE GASPERI

gas range a gas stove

gas ring a burner in the form of a circular pipe with small holes from which the gas issues in jets, used for cooking

Gas·sen·di (gæsɑ̃di:), (Pierre Gassend, 1592–1655), French astronomer and empiricist philosopher. His attacks on Aristotelian philosophy and his exposition of Epicurus made him the most illustrious of the 17th-c. freethinkers

Gas·ser (gæsər), Herbert Spencer (1888–1963), U.S. physiologist who shared (with Joseph Erlanger) the 1944 Nobel prize in physiology and medicine for his research in nerve fibers

gas·si·ness (gæsi:nis) *n.* the quality of being gassy

gas·sing (gæsiŋ) *n.* the act of a person who or thing which gases ‖ the affecting, overcoming, or killing by gas of persons, insects etc. ‖ the evolution of gases during electrolysis ‖ the singeing of fabric to remove unnecessary fibers

gas station a roadside filling station for the retail sale of gasoline and oil

gas stove a domestic appliance, often combining burners, grill and oven, for cooking by gas

gassy (gæsi) *comp.* **gassier** *sup.* **gassiest** *adj.* containing gas, esp. when this is easily released, *a gassy beer* ‖ gaseous

gas tar coal tar

Gast·ar·bei·ter (gɑstarbaitər) *n. s. and pl.* (*Gr.*, literally, guest worker; sometimes italics) foreign worker (Yugoslav, Italian, Turkish, Spanish) in Germany, Switzerland, and, by extension, in other northern European countries

Gastein, Convention of (gɑstain) a treaty (1865) between Austria and Prussia, under which the former was to administer Holstein and the latter Schleswig

gas·ter·o·pod (gæstərəpɒd) *n.* a gastropod

gas thermometer a thermometer containing a gas as the working substance, the determination of temperature being based upon the change of pressure at constant volume, or of volume at constant pressure, and possessing the advantage of high sensitivity over conventional liquid thermometers

gas-tight (gæstáit) *adj.* not penetrable by gas

gas·trae·a, gas·trea (gæstri:ə) *n.* a hypothetical gastrula-like animal consisting of two layers of cells, assumed by Haeckel to be the ancestral metazoan [Mod. L. fr. Gk *gastēr*, stomach]

gas·tric (gæstrik) *adj.* of or relating to the stomach [fr. Gk *gastēr* (*gasteros*), stomach]

gastric juice a thin fluid secreted by the glands in the mucous membrane of the stomach and consisting of dilute hydrochloric and lactic acids with enzymes such as pepsin and rennin. It is the chief agent of digestion

gastric ulcer a stomach ulcer ‖ PEPTIC ULCER

gas·trin (gæstrin) *n.* a hormone secreted by the pyloric mucosa, which stimulates production of gastric juices [fr. Gk *gastēr* (*gasteros*), stomach]

gas·tri·tis (gæstráitis) *n.* inflammation of the stomach, esp. of the mucous membrane lining it [Mod. L. fr. Gk *gastēr* (*gasteros*), stomach]

gas·tro·en·ter·i·tis (gæstrouentəráitis) *n.* a disturbance of the intestines, causing vomiting, diarrhea and cramp. It is usually due to the eating of contaminated food [fr. Gk *gastēr* (*gasteros*), stomach + ENTERITIS]

gas·tro·nome (gæstrənoum) *n.* a connoisseur of food **gas·tron·o·mer** (gæstrɒnəmər) *n.* [F.]

gas·tro·nom·ic (gæstrənɒmik) *adj.* of or relating to gastronomy **gas·tro·nóm·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. F *gastronomique*]

gas·tron·o·mist (gæstrɒnəmist) *n.* a gastronome

gas·tron·o·my (gæstrɒnəmi:) *n.* good eating as an art or science [fr. F. *gastronomie* fr. Gk]

gas·tro·pod (gæstrəpɒd) *n.* a member of *Gastropoda*, the largest class of mollusks, including snails and slugs **gas·trop·o·dous** (gæstrɒpədəs) *adj.* [fr. Gk *gastēr* (*gasteros*), stomach + *pous* (*podos*), foot]

gas·tro·scope (gæstrəskoup) *n.* (*med.*) a tubular optical instrument which is inserted into the stomach by way of the mouth and esophagus, and which carries its own source of light, thus permitting visual inspection of the lining of the stomach **gas·tro·sco·pic** (gæstrəskɒpik) *adj.* **gas·tros·co·py** (gæstrɒskəpi:) *n.* [fr. Gk *gastēr* (*gasteros*), stomach + *skopein*, to watch]

gas·tro·trich (gæstrətrik) **1.** *n.* a member of *Gastrotricha*, a small group of microscopic many-celled freshwater worms, usually classed with the rotifers, having cilia on the ventral side **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to *Gastrotricha* [fr. Gk *gastēr* (*gasteros*), stomach + *thrix* (*trichos*), hair]

gas·tro·vas·cu·lar (gæstrouvæskjulər) *adj.* (*zool.*) serving for digestive and circulatory functions [fr. Gk *gastēr* (*gasteros*) + VASCULAR]

gas·tru·la (gæstrulə) *pl.* **gas·tru·lae** (gæstrulı:) *n.* an early metazoan embryo, consisting of an ectoderm and an endoderm, often in the form of a hollow cup, enclosing the archenteron. It is produced in various ways, e.g. by invagination of part of the blastula or by epiboly of the blastoderm **gás·tru·lar** *adj.* **gas·tru·late** (gæstrulèit) *v.i. pres. part* **gas·tru·lat·ing** *past* and *past part* **gas·tru·lat·ed** to undergo gastrulation **gas·tru·lá·tion** *n* the formation of a gastrula [Mod. L. dim. fr. Gk *gastēr* (*gasteros*), stomach]

gas turbine any internal-combustion engine in which compressed air is fed into a combustion chamber, where it burns a continuous stream of a fuel, the hot compressed gases then expanding to drive a turbine

gas·works (gæswə:rks) *n.* a plant where gas for lighting is manufactured

gat *n.* a path ‖ *v.* (*Scot.*) to set (children) to work

gat (gæt) **1.** *n.* a wooden or metal barrier on a river or pond, esp. one which can be opened and shut, and filling the opening in a wall or fence ‖ an opening or passageway through any wall or barrier ‖ the structure built about an entrance, *we passed between the gates of the palace* ‖ any means of entrance or exit, *the Straits of Gibraltar are the gate of the Mediterranean* ‖ a mountain pass or defile ‖ a device regulating the passage of water: the slotted guide for the gear shaft of an internal-combustion engine ‖ the device which controls the passage of film through a movie camera ‖ the number of people paying to see an athletic contest etc., or the amount of money collected from them ‖ (*computer*) a logic element with outputs under set conditions **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **gat·ing** *past* and *past part* **gat·ed** (*Br.*) to punish (boys at boarding school, or students in colleges) by confining them to the premises ‖ to adjust (a loom) for weaving by tying on the warp threads [O.E. *geat*, door]

gate *n.* (*forging*) the channel in the mold through which molten metal streams into the pattern cavity ‖ the waste metal cast in the opening of the gate [perh. fr. O.E. *gyte*, pouring]

gate-crash (geitkræʃ) *v.t.* (*pop.*) to crash (a party) **gate-crash·er** *n.* (*pop.*) an intruder at a party

gate·house (geithaus) *pl.* **gate·houses** (hauziz) *n.* a lodge at the gateway to a park or estate ‖ a room over an old city gate, often formerly a prison ‖ a structure at a dam etc containing the controls regulating flow

gate-keep·er (geitki:pər) *n.* a person in charge of a gate, e.g. at a railroad crossing or at the entrance to a zoo

gate-leg table (géitleg) a table with dropleaves which are supported, when extended, by a pair of hinged legs. The legs fold in under the fixed central leaf when the drop leaves are lowered

gate money the total admission receipts for an athletic event etc.

gate-post (géitpoust) *n.* the post on which a gate is hung or against which it shuts

Gates (geits), Horatio (c. 1727–1806), U.S. general during the Revolutionary War. As commander (1777) in New York, he forced British Gen. John Burgoyne to surrender

Gates·head (géitshed) a county borough (pop. 217,500) in Durham, England, on River Tyne, opposite Newcastle: engineering, chemical and rope manufactures

gate-way (geitwei) *n.* an opening or passage that may be closed with a gate ‖ the structure built around such an opening

gath·er (gæðər) **1.** *v.t.* to collect as harvest ‖ to pluck, *to gather a rose* ‖ to amass, *to gather information* ‖ to gain, *to gather speed* ‖ to cause to collect or come together, *this cloth gathers dust* ‖ to summon up (one's thoughts, strength) for an effort ‖ to draw parts together, *to gather folds in a dress*, *printing* to assemble printed sheets) for binding ‖ to wrinkle, pucker, *his brow was gathered in thought* ‖ to deduce, learn indirectly ‖ to infer ‖ *v.i.* to come together, assemble ‖ to mass, accumulate, *clouds gathered on the horizon* ‖ (of a sore) to generate pus to gather head to increase in strength, concentration, etc **a head to gather in** to harvest **to gather itself** (of an animal) to draw up the limbs for a spring **to gather one's breath** to pause and rest briefly after a physical effort or emotional shock **to gather oneself together** to compose oneself after emotional or physical disturbance or a fit of absentmindedness **to gather up** to pick up, *he gathered up the child in his arms* ‖ to collect or summon up (one's energies) before exertion ‖ to collect together, accumulate **to gather way** (of a ship) to begin to be fast enough to answer the helm **2.** *n* (usually *pl*) part of a dress, cloth etc that has been gathered in **gáth·er·ing** *n.* an assembly of people (*printing*) a signature, a number of leaves of a book folded for stitching [O.E. *gaderian*]

Gat·ling (gætliŋ), Richard Jordan (1818–1903), U.S. inventor who created (1862) the Gatling machine gun. His sowing machines and other agricultural implements furthered the development of U.S. agriculture

GATT (gæt) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

gauche (gouʃ) *adj* awkward ‖ lacking in social graces [F.]

gau·che·rie (gouʃəri:) *n.* awkwardness ‖ tact-
gau·ches·co (gautʃeskou) *adj.* (*Sp.*) of the gauchos of Argentina, esp. of a type of poetry
gau·chiste or **gau·chist** (gouʃi:st) *n.* (*Fr.*) a leftist —**gauchiste** *adj.*
gau·cho (gáut∫ou) *n.* a South American cowboy [Span.]
gaud (gɔd) *n.* (*rhet.*) a showy ornament, a trinket [M.E. *gaude*]
Gau·dí (gaudi:), Antonio (1852–1926), Spanish architect. He developed an intensely personal style inspired by medieval and Islamic art and characterized by sinuous lines of force and asymmetry. The unfinished Church of the Sagrada Familia, Barcelona (1883–1926), is his best-known work
Gau·dier-Brzes·ka (goudjeibreʃkə), Henri (Henri Gaudier, 1891–1915), French sculptor. He produced portraits, figures and animal studies, some of which tend toward abstraction. His superb sense of form is also apparent in numerous drawings of animals
gaud·i·ly (gɔ́dili) *adv.* in a gaudy way
gaud·i·ness (gɔ́dinis) *n.* the quality of being gaudy
gaud·y (gɔ́di:) *comp.* **gaud·i·er** *superl.* **gaud·i·est** *adj.* showy and cheap, tastelessly ornate [perh. fr. GAUD]
gaudy *pl* **gaud·ies** *n.* an annual college dinner at Oxford University, England, for graduate members etc [fr. L. *gaudium*, joy]
gauffer *GOFFER
gauge, gage (geidʒ) **1.** *n.* a standard measure, esp. of the thickness of wire or sheet metal and of the diameter of bullets | the diameter of the bore of a gun | an instrument for measuring quantity of rainfall, force of wind etc. ‖ an instrument for testing and checking the dimensions of tools, wire etc. | a sliding measure used by carpenters for striking a line parallel to the straight side of a piece of wood ‖ the width between the insides of the rails of a railroad track | measure, means of estimating, criterion, *this report provides some gauge of his ability* ‖ a device attached to a container to show the height of its contents | (*printing*) a strip to regulate the width of a margin | (*naut.*, usually **gage**) the position of a ship in relation to the wind | (*building*) the part of a slate or tile exposed to the weather when laid ‖ (*plastering*) the amount of plaster of paris used with common plaster to make it set more quickly **to take the gauge of** to estimate **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **gaug·ing, gag·ing** *past* and *past part* **gauged, gaged** to measure with a gauge | to measure the capacity of (a cask etc.) ‖ to estimate, appraise, *to gauge an opponent's strength* ‖ to make conformable to a standard, to make (bricks, stones etc.) uniform | to mix (plasters)
gauge-
a·ble *adj.* **gaug·er, gag·er** *n.* someone who measures the capacity of casks etc. | (*Br.*) an
gauge theory (*physics*) a theory
weak and electromagnetic interactions in subatomic matter, hypothesized by Albert Einstein
gauge wheel a wheel fixed to the underside of a
later years in the South Sea Islands, but has been classed with Cézanne and Van Gogh as a Postimpressionist. He retained the Impressionists' use of pure unmixed colors, but chose colors for their vibrancy and expressive power, and laid them out in large flat areas, abandoning the attempt of the Impressionists to reproduce optical processes or illusions. His composition is also non-natural: it is essentially bold pattern-
Gau·ha·ti (gauhəti:) a commercial center (pop. 123,783) of Assam, India, on the Brahmaputra
Gaul (gɔl) the Roman province of Gallia, divided into two regions: Cisalpine Gaul in N. Italy, and Transalpine Gaul, the area now comprising France, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands. The former was conquered by the Romans (222 B.C.). The southern part of Transalpine Gaul became a Roman province (121
Caesar. Transalpine Gaul was ravaged (5th c.) by Visigoths, Burgundians and Franks, was
Gaul (gɔl) *n.* a member of the Celtic people formerly inhabiting Gaul [F. *Gaule* fr. L. *Gallia*]
Gaul·ish (gɔ́liʃ) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Gaul or its people **2.** *n.* the Celtic language of ancient Gaul, extinct since the 5th or 6th c. A.D.
Gaulle (dəgɔl, dəgoul), Charles de (1890–1970), French statesman and general. After France's surrender to Germany (1940), he escaped to London, refused to recognize the Vichy government, and organized the Free French forces. He led the French government-in-exile in Algiers (1943–4), and, after the liberation, was head of the provisional government in Paris (1944–6). De Gaulle withdrew from public political life (1953), but was recalled (1958) at the time of the Algerian crisis. After a referendum, he established the Fifth Republic (1958), of which he became the first president (1959). He ended the war in Algeria (1962), restored political and economic stability in France, was reelected president (1965) by popular suffrage, and took an independent line in foreign policy. He quit (Apr. 1969) the presidential office when a referendum on regional and Senate reforms (which he had urged as being essential) received a negative vote
gault, galt (gɔlt) *n.* (*geol.*) a stiff, dark clay [origin unknown]
gaul·the·ri·a (gɔlθiəri:ə) *n.* a member of *Gaultheria*, fam. *Ericaceae*, a genus of evergreen shrubs. Oil of wintergreen is obtained from the leaves of *G. procumbens*, American wintergreen [after Jean François *Gaultier* (*d.* 1756), F. botanist in Canada]
Gaunt, John of *JOHN OF GAUNT
gaunt (gɔnt) adj. (of persons) haggard, emaciated, esp. from illness or suffering [origin unknown]
gaunt·let (gɔ́ntlit, gɑntlit) *n.* a strong glove with a covering for the wrist ‖ (*hist.*) a steel glove of mail or plate worn with armor from the 14th c. **to fling** (or **throw**) **down the gauntlet** to challenge to combat **to pick** (or **take**) **up the gauntlet** to accept such a challenge [M.E. *gantelet* fr. F. dim. of *gant*, glove]
gaunt·let, gant·let (gɔntlit, gɑntlit) *n.* (*hist.*, in phrase) **to run the gauntlet** to be forced as punishment to run between rows of men and be struck by them [older *gantlope* corrup. of Swed.
gaun·try (gɔ́ntri:) *pl.* **gaun·tries** *n.* (*Br.*) a gantry
gaur (gauər) *pl.* **gaur, gaurs** *n.* *Bibos gaurus*, fam. *Bovidae*, a large wild ox with thick curved horns found in the hill forests of India, Burma and Malaysia [fr. Hind.]
Gauss (gaus), Johann Karl Friedrich (1777–1855), German mathematician. In addition to his work in pure mathematics, he made major contributions to theoretical astronomy, geodesy, terrestrial magnetism and electricity and other branches of physics
gauss (gaus) *n.* (*elec.*) a cgs electromagnetic unit of magnetic induction, equal to that which will induce an electromotive force of 1 abvolt in each linear cm. of conductor moving laterally with a speed of 1 cm./sec. perpendicular to the magnetic flux [after J. K. *Gauss*]
Gauss·ian distribution (gɔsi:ən) (*statistics*) distribution following the usual natural bell-shaped pattern, which increases and decreases gradually and symmetrically to and from the point of greatest probability
Gauss's law a statement in physics equating the total electric flux across any closed surface lying within an electric field with 4 π times the electric charge enclosed by it
Gau·ta·ma (gautəmə) *BUDDHA
Gau·tier (goutje), Théophile (1811–72), French poet, journalist and novelist. As a young man he was a violent Romantic, but the Parnassian creed which he evolved had much to do with refining the technique of art until it was capable of meeting any demands made upon it. His best verse appeared in 'Émaux et Camées' (1852) and he wrote several novels and books of travel, as well as literary, dramatic and art criticism
gauze (gɔz) *n.* a thin, open-woven fabric of silk, cotton or linen | any such semitransparent material, e.g. wire gauze | a thin haze **gauz·i·ness** *n.* **gauz·y** *comp* **gauz·i·er** *superl* **gauz·i·est** *adj.* [F. *gaze*]
gave *past* of GIVE
gav·el (gǽvəl) *n.* the hammer with which e.g. the chairman of a meeting calls for attention or silence, or with which an auctioneer marks a sale [origin unknown]
gav·el·kind (gǽvəlkaind) *n.* (*Eng. hist.*) a system of land tenure in which intestate property was divided equally among sons or collateral heirs, esp. in Anglo-Saxon Kent [M.E. *gavelkynde* fr. *gavel*, rent or tribute paid to a superior + *kynde*, *kinde*, kind]
Gav·es·ton (gǽvistən), Piers (*d.* 1312), favorite of Edward II of England, who appointed him regent (1308). The barons put him to death
ga·vi·al (geivi:əl) *n.* *Gavialis gangeticus*, a very long Indian crocodile [F. corrup. of Hind. *ghariyal*]
ga·votte (gəvɔt) *n.* a lively old French dance in 4/4 time [F. ult. fr. Mod. Provençal *Gavot*, an Alpine peasant]
Ga·wain, Sir (gáwin) a nephew of King Arthur in the Arthurian legend, the ideal of knightly courtesy
gawk (gɔk) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) a stupid and awkward person **2.** *v.i.* (*pop.*) to stare stupidly **gáwk·i·ly** *adv.* in a gawky way **gawk·i·ness** *n.* the state or quality of being gawky **gáwk·y** *comp.* **gawk·i·er** *superl.* **gawk·i·est** *adj.* clumsy and stiffly awkward, ungainly [etym. doubtful]
Gay (gei), John (1685–1732), English poet and playwright. His most famous work is the lyrical drama 'The Beggar's Opera' (1728)
gay (gei) *adj.* merry, cheerful, lighthearted ‖ bright in color, brilliant ‖ pleasure-loving ‖ a homosexual, usu. male [F. *gai*]
Ga·ya (gəjə) a town (pop. 179,884) in Bihar, India, a Buddhist and Hindu pilgrimage place, and a rail junction
gayety *GAIETY
Gay Liberation militant movement for civil rights for homosexuals
Gay-Lus·sac (geiləsæk), Joseph Louis (1778–1850), French physicist and chemist. He studied such diverse phenomena as the magnetic field of the earth, the relation of combining volumes of reacting gases and the physical and chemical properties of iodine, chlorine and boron (which he discovered)
Gay-Lussac's law (geiləsæks) the statement that when gases react chemically the volumes measured at constant temperature and pressure of the reactants and products (if they are gases too) are in the ratios to each other of simple whole number
gayly *GAILY
gay-o·la (geióulə) *n.* (*slang*) illegal payoffs made by homosexuals or homosexual establishments to avoid exposure to the authorities
gay power concept that expresses the united demands of homosexuals, esp. for civil rights
Ga·za (gúzə) a Palestinian border town (pop. 120,000), historic gateway between Egypt and the Middle East, once a Philistine city. It is the capital of the Gaza Strip
gaz·ar (gəzur) *n.* a transparent silk fabric, often with shiny sequins or metal beads
Gaza Strip a coastal region (area 100 sq. miles) of S.W. Palestine, administered by Egypt after 1949, with well over 200,000 Arab refugees. Capital: Gaza. It was invaded by Israeli troops during the Suez crisis (1956) and subsequently policed by a U.N. force. It was again occupied by Israeli troops (June 1967)
gaze (geiz) **1.** *n.* a long, intent look **2.** *v.i. pres. part* **gaz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **gazed** to look intently [origin unknown]
ga·ze·bo (gəzi:bou) *pl.* **ga·ze·bos, ga·ze·boes** *n.* a summerhouse or roof turret with a fine view
ga·zelle (gəzél) *n.* a member of *Gazella*, fam. *Bovidae*, a genus of small, swift, graceful antelopes. *G. dorcas*, the common gazelle, lives in herds in the deserts of N. Africa and Arabia [F. fr. Arab. *ghazal*]
ga·zette (gəzet) **1.** *n.* (*hist.*) a periodical news sheet **Ga·zette** one of three official British biweekly government papers (the 'London Gazette', 'Edinburgh Gazette' and 'Belfast Gazette') with announcements of honors, names of bankrupts, lists of government appointments and promotions, and other public notices **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ga·zet·ting** *past* and *past part.* **ga·zet·ted** (*Br.*) to publish in an official gazette, esp. (chiefly *pass.*) to announce the military appointment etc. of (someone) in a gazette [F. fr. Ital. *gazzetta*]
gaz·et·teer (gæzitiər) *n.* a geographical dictionary [fr. F. *gazettier*, a writer for a newspaper (the dictionary being originally intended for
Ga·zi·an·tep (gɑzi:ɑntep) (formerly Aintab) a town (pop. 308,697) in S. central Turkey: textiles

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (æ) æ, cat; ɑ, car; ɔ, fall; ɑu, now; ei, snake. (e) e, hen; i, sheep; iə, deer; ɛə, bear. (i) i, fish; ai, tiger; ə:, bird. (ou) ou, ox; au, cow; ou, goat. (u) u, poor; ɔi, royal. (u) ʌ, duck; u, bull; u, goose; ə, bacillus; ju, cube. x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; dʒ, savage; ŋ, orangutang; j, yak; l, fish; tʃ, fetch; l, rabble; ən, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

gaz·pa·cho (gəzpaʧou) *n.* soup of cucumbers and tomatoes seasoned with sweet pepper and onions

GB [$C_4H_{10}FO_2P$] (*mil.*) symbol for U.S. organic phosphorous nerve gas fluoroisopropoxy methyl phosphine oxide; formerly called sarin in Germany

GBU (*mil.*) air-to-surface glide bomb family with pivotal wings to increase its range; carries a MK 84 or M 118HI 3,000-lb bomb, and tv guidance; manufactured by Rockwell International and Hughes Aircraft

G clef the treble clef

GD (*mil.*) U.S. Army nerve gas capable of entering body through skin or lungs to cause sweating, convulsions, vomiting, diarrhea, asphyxia

Gdansk (gədánsk) formerly Danzig, a Polish port (pop. 421,000) on the Baltic near the mouth of the Vistula. It was founded by Germans (1224), later a Hanseatic city, under the Teutonic Order (1309–1466), under Polish suzerainty (1466–1793), and annexed by Prussia (1793). It was established as a free city in 1919 by the Treaty of Versailles. In 1939, German interference in the dispute between Poland and Danzig was an immediate cause of the World War II. After the war it was fully incorporated into Poland and its population, depleted by the Germans who left, was replenished by refugees from the east. Shipbuilding, machinery and distilling industries

GDP (*economics, acronym*) for gross domestic product

Gdy·ni·a (gədíniːə) a port (pop. 221,000) in Poland, 10 miles northeast of Gdansk. It was constructed (1921) as the chief port on the Polish Corridor, and was annexed by Germany (1939–45)

Ge (ʤiː) (*Gk myth.*) the goddess personifying the earth, the mother of Uranus, Cronus etc.

ge·an·ti·cli·nal (ʤiːæntikláin'l) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to an anticlinal fold of strata extending over a large area of the earth's surface **2.** *n.* a geanticline **ge·án·ti·cline** *n.* a geanticlinal fold [fr. Gk *gē*, earth + ANTICLINAL]

gear (giər) **1.** *n.* (*collect.*) the tools, materials etc. needed, and assembled, for a piece of work or particular activity, *climbing gear* ‖ personal belongings ‖ a combination of moving parts with a specified mechanical function, *steering gear* ‖ a device for connecting the moving parts of a machine, usually by the engagement of toothed wheels or their equivalent, so that the speed of rotation of one part causes a different speed of rotation of the other part: if the velocity ratio is small the gear is low, and if the ratio is great, the gear is high **in gear** having the moving parts engaged with one another **out of gear** having these parts disengaged **2.** *v.t.* to furnish with a gear or apply a gear to ‖ to put into gear ‖ to adjust according to need, *to gear one's efforts to an overall plan* ‖ *v.i.* (with 'with') to be in gear ‖ (with 'into') to fit exactly [M.E. *gere* fr. O.N. *gervi*]

gear·box (gíərbɔks) *n.* the unit comprising the gears in a transmission system ‖ a protective case for the gears of a car

gear case a protective case enclosing the chain and gear wheels of a bicycle

gear change (*Br.*) a gearshift

gear·ing (gíəriŋ) *n.* the act of fitting a machine with gears ‖ the kind or quality of the gears with which a machine is fitted ‖ power-transmitting toothed wheels or gears, a series of gear wheels

gear·shift (gíərʃift) *n.* (*Am. –Br.* gear change) a manually operated device for engaging and disengaging gears

gear wheel a toothed wheel which is part of a gear

Gebel Ka·the·ri·na (ʤébəl kæθərí:nə) mt. [illegible] [illegible] GEBEL, *SINAI

Gebel Mu·sa (mú:sə) *SINAI

geck·o (gékou) *pl.* **geck·os, geck·oes** *n.* a member of fam. *Gekkonidae*, small insect-eating lizards, often having adhesive pads on the toes. They are common in warm climates, and harmless [Malay *gékoq*, imitating its cry]

Gecko (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. air-defense, solid-propellant missile (SS-8) with range of 10 mi and radio-command direction

GED (*acronym*) for General Educational Development, test used in determining high-school equivalency and for other purposes

gee (ʤiː) *interj.* (often with 'up') a command to a horse to move forward or go faster [origin unknown]

gee (*mil.*) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

of this descent, a pedigree ‖ the line of development of a plant or animal from earlier forms [O.F. *genelogie, genealogie* fr. L.L. fr. Gk]

gene pool (*genetics*) the overall genetic assets of an interbreeding population

genera *pl.* of GENUS

gen·er·a·ble (dʒénərəb'l) *adj.* capable of being generated [fr. L. *generabilis*]

gen·er·al (dʒénərəl) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to a whole or to most of its parts, not particular, not local, *the general good of the community* ‖ prevalent, widespread, *the general opinion* ‖ customary, usual, *his general practice was to sleep late* ‖ concerned with main features and not with details, *a general survey of English history* ‖ not restricted, *a general amnesty* ‖ indefinite, vague ‖ not specialized, *a general practitioner* ‖ above the rank of colonel, *of general rank* ‖ of top rank, *postmaster general* **2.** *n.* an army officer ranking below (*Am.*) a general of the army or (*Br.*) a field marshal and above a lieutenant general ‖ an officer of the same rank in the U.S. air force or marine corps ‖ (by courtesy) a lieutenant general or major general ‖ any army commander as military strategist ‖ (*eccles.*) the head of a religious order **in general** for the most part [O.F.]

General Abrams (*mil.*) U.S. full-tracked combat tank (XM-1), with 105-mm or 120-mm

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (*abbr.* GATT) an international treaty signed by 83 nations and observed by an additional 27 countries (1978). GATT went into effect Jan. 1, 1948 and provides standards for international trade, including a non-discriminatory trade policy, multilateral negotiations to reduce tariffs, and consultation over trade disputes. In 1964 GATT founded the International Trade Center, which works with the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development to help developing nations with their export trade. GATT headquarters are in Geneva

General American the standard pronunciation of Americans other than natives of the South or of the eastern seaboard

General Assembly the governing body and highest ecclesiastical court of the Presbyterian Church and certain other Churches ‖ the deliberative body of the United Nations in which each member state is represented and receives one vote ‖ the legislature in certain states of the U.S.A.

general average (*insurance*) apportionment of loss caused by intentional damage to a ship (In maritime insurance an insurer must compensate for loss or damage to part of a ship or her cargo if such a loss or damage is incurred in order to protect the remainder, though not for negligent loss or damage)

General Certificate of Education (*abbr.* G.C.E.) the certificate awarded in England at any of three levels: ordinary, advanced and scholarship. Results largely control admission to skilled trades, professions and universities

general court-martial a military court for offenses of the most serious kind, with authority to impose dishonorable discharge or capital punishment. It is composed of at least five com-

by a law officer who is required to be a member of the bar. Prosecution is by a trial counsel and defense by a defense counsel, both required to

general delivery a department of a post office handling letters which are held until called for

whole country (cf. BY-ELECTION)

General Electric Company the largest electri-

at Schenectady, N.Y.

gen·er·al·is·si·mo (dʒenərəlísimou) *n.* the supreme commander of a country's armed forces or of several armies acting together (not applied

gen·er·al·i·za·tion (dʒenərəlizéiʃən) *n.* a gen-

gen·er·al·ize (dʒénərəlaiz) *pres. part.* **gen·er·al·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **gen·er·al·ized** *v.t.* to draw a general rule or statement from particular instances ‖ to use generalities ‖ *v.t.* to draw (a general rule or statement) from particular instances ‖ to base a generalization upon (particular instances) ‖ to bring into general use, popularize

Generalized System of Preferences a system approved by GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) in 1971 and by the U.S. in 1976, authorizing developed countries to give preferential tariff treatment to developing countries, in effect waiving the most-favored-nation principle. *abbr.* **GSP**

gen·er·al·ly (dʒénərəli:) *adv.* usually, for the most part ‖ widely, *generally welcomed* ‖ in a general sense, without particulars, *generally speaking*

General Motors Corporation (*abbr.* GMC) a U.S. producer of motor vehicles and one of the largest corporations in the world. Incorporated in 1916, with headquarters in Detroit, Mich., it developed the electric self-starter, ethyl gasoline, and crankcase ventilation

general obligation bond debenture of a municipality backed by the full taxing power of the issuing community

general of the air force the highest rank of officer in the U.S. air force

general of the army the highest rank of officer in the U.S. army, ranking immediately above a general

general paralysis general paresis

general paresis a disease of the nervous system, caused by syphilis, that leads to ultimate paralysis, deterioration of the mental faculties and death

general practitioner a nonspecialist medical doctor

gen·er·al-pur·pose (dʒénərəlpə́rpəs) *adj.* of general use, comprehensively useful: *a general-purpose weed killer*

general relativity *RELATIVITY

gen·er·al·ship (dʒénərəlʃip) *n.* military skill ‖ skillful management, leadership ‖ the office of general

general staff a number of officers who assist the commander in administrative and executive duties at army or divisional headquarters

general strike a paralyzing strike, by workers who are members of trade unions, in all or most of a country's industries

gen·er·ate (dʒénəreit) *pres. part.* **gen·er·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **gen·er·at·ed** *v.t.* to cause to be, produce, *steam is generated in a boiler* ‖ (*biol.*) to procreate ‖ (*math.*) to trace out or produce (a line or figure) by motion (of a point, line or other element) ‖ (*linguistics*) in generative grammar, to produce a sentence from kernels of material [fr. L. *generare* (*generatus*), to

gen·er·a·tion (dʒenəréiʃən) *n.* a producing or being produced, *the generation of electricity* ‖ procreation ‖ a whole body of persons, animals or plants removed in the same degree from an ancestor ‖ the whole body of persons thought of as being born about the same time, *the rising generation* ‖ a period of time, about 25 or 30 years, roughly corresponding to the age of parents when their children are born ‖ (*math.*) the formation of a surface or solid figure by the motion of some element, in accordance with a mathematical law, *the generation of a line by a point* [fr. L. *generatio* (*generationis*)]

generation gap difference in mores between one generation and the next

gen·er·a·tive (dʒénəreitiv, dʒenəréitiv) *adj.* of

generative grammar (*linguistics*) a theory or set of statements for the generation of the possible phrases of a language or part of a language (the well-formed phrases and only these)

gen·er·a·tive-trans·for·ma·tion·al grammar

technique for deriving grammatical construction in a language from underlying psychological forces, hypothesized by Noam Chomsky, an approach to language that makes possible the generation of an infinite number of sentences in a language and to specify the structure of each **—generative** *adj.* **—generativist** *n.* *Cf.* DEEP

gen·er·a·tor (dʒénəreitər) *n.* an apparatus for converting mechanical energy into electricity, a dynamo ‖ an apparatus for producing gas or steam [L. ‖ that which generates]

gen·er·a·trix (dʒenəréitriks) *pl.* **gen·er·a·tri·ces** (dʒenəréitrisi:z) *n.* (*math.*) a point, line or plane whose motion produces respectively a line, plane or solid [L. fem. of *generator*, that which generates]

ge·ner·ic (dʒənérik) *adj.* (*biol.*) of or pertaining to a genus ‖ of or pertaining to a group or class ‖ having a wide or general application, not specific **ge·nér·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *genus* (*generis*), race, class]

gen·er·os·i·ty (dʒenərɔ́siti:) *pl.* **gen·er·os·i·ties** *n.* the quality of being generous ‖ an instance of this [fr. L. *generositas* (*generositatis*)]

gen·er·ous (dʒénərəs) *adj.* giving freely, liberal, not stingy ‖ noble-minded, magnanimous ‖ plentiful, copious ‖ (of wine) full and rich ‖ (*rhet.*, of soil) very fertile [fr. F. *généreux*]

gene sequencing technique for rearranging a genetic structure to achieve a purpose, e.g., to have bacteria produce insulin

Gen·e·sis (dʒénisis) the first book of the Old Testament and of the Pentateuch. It describes God's creation of the world, and traces the history of the Hebrews from Abraham to Joseph. The book is generally thought to have been compiled after the Exile, from three main sources of the 9th–6th cc. B.C.

gen·e·sis (dʒénisis) *pl.* **gen·e·ses** (dʒénisi:z) *n.* origin ‖ mode of generation [L. fr. Gk *genesis*, origin, creation]

gene splicing (*genetics*) **1.** injection of genetic material from foreign organisms to change genetic structure of other organisms. **2.** technique of changing inherited characteristics by recombining segments of the genetic material in DNA. *Cf.* GENETIC ENGINEERING, INTERFERON

Ge·nêt (ʒənei), Edmond Charles Edouard (1763–1834), French minister (appointed Apr. 1793) to the U.S.A. He was instructed to encourage hostilities between the U.S.A. and Great Britain, to fit out privateers in American ports to prey on British shipping, and to promote raids against British and Spanish possessions in the Gulf of Mexico. The outraged Federalists under George Washington demanded (Aug. 1793) his recall

Ge·net (ʒənei), Jean (1910–86), French writer and poet. His experimental plays, e.g. 'The Blacks' (1958) and 'The Balcony' (1959), and novels, including 'Our Lady of the Flowers' (1948), are concerned mainly with the play of illusion and reality

gen·et (dʒénit) *n.* a member of *Genetta*, fam. *Viverridae*, a genus of carnivorous Old World mammals, allied to civets, but with the scent glands less developed [O.F. *genete, genette* fr. Arab. *jarnait*]

ge·net·ic (dʒənétik) *adj.* of or relating to the origin or development of something ‖ of or relating to genetics **ge·nét·i·cal·ly** *adv.* **ge·net·i·cist** (dʒənétisist) *n.* **ge·nét·ics** *n.* the branch of biology concerned with the heredity and variation of organisms ‖ the genetic constitution of an organism, group or kind [fr. GENESIS]

genetic code sequence of a triplet of nucleotides in DNA and messenger RNA molecules that specify the order of assembly of proteins in amino acids, some of which determine inheritance of one or more biological characteristics. *Cf.* DNA, MESSENGER RNA

genetic engineering (*genetics*) the science of alteration of genetic material to produce new traits. **—genetic deletion** *n.* **—genetic engineer** *n.* **—genetic insertion** *n.* **—genetic surgery** *n.* *Cf.* EUPHENICS

genetic epistemology (*psych.*) a group of theories regarding the development of knowledge and understanding in a child as influenced by heredity

ge·net·i·cism (dʒənétisizəm) *n.* (*psych.*) theory that all human character, personality, and national history are determined by genetic factors; coined by P.B. Medawar in 1959

genetic load (*genetics*) the mutations in the gene pool of a species

genetic map (*genetics*) the placement of the genes on a chromosome

genetic marker *MARKER

genetic screening process of selection (of employees, etc.) by determining supposedly inherited weaknesses or strengths

Ge·ne·va (dʒəni:və) (*F.* Genève) a mainly French-speaking canton (area 108 sq. miles, pop. 349,040), around the western end of the Lake of Geneva, Switzerland ‖ its capital (pop. 156,505). Industries: watchmaking, electrical goods, jewelry, chocolate, tourism. University. Geneva was the home (1536–64) of Calvin, and

became the center of the Reformation. It joined Switzerland in 1815. It was the headquarters of the League of Nations (1920–46), and is the headquarters of the International Red Cross, the World Health Organization and other international bodies

Geneva bands two strips of white cloth hanging at the throat worn by some Protestant clergymen (originally by the Calvinist clergy of Switzerland)

Geneva Bible an English translation of the Bible (Geneva, 1560) made by English Protestant refugees. It was based on Tyndale's version. It was itself succeeded by the King James Authorized Version

Geneva Conventions international humanitarian conventions (1864, 1868 and 1929), formulated by the International Red Cross, to safeguard certain human rights in time of war. They specified that military hospitals were to be regarded as neutral, the wounded respected, and medical services, personnel and supplies protected under the Red Cross emblem. These conventions were extended to sea warfare in 1907, to the treatment of prisoners of war in 1929, and were modernized and further extended in 1949

Geneva cross the Red Cross symbol

Geneva gown a loose black (usually academic) preaching gown worn by some Protestant clergymen (originally by the Calvinist clergy of Switzerland)

Geneva, Lake of (*F.* Lac Léman) a long lake (area 225 sq. miles) through which the Rhône flows, in the angle of the Alps and the Jura, S.W. Switzerland, part of the French frontier tourism

Ge·ne·viève (ʒənəvjev), St (c. 422–512), patron saint of Paris. She sustained the population when Attila the Hun threatened to attack Paris. Feast: Jan. 3

Gen·ghis Khan (dʒéŋgiskún) (c. 1162–1227), Mongol conqueror and emperor. After gaining control of Mongolia (1206), he conquered N China (1211–15), then vast territories in central and S. Asia and Asia Minor. After his death his dominions, which stretched from the Pacific to the Black Sea, were divided among his descendants (*KUBLAI KHAN)

gen·ial (dʒíːnjəl) *adj.* pleasant, cheerful, kindly ‖ (of climate, air etc.) mild, warm [fr. L. *genialis*]

ge·ni·al (dʒíniəl) *adj.* (*anat.*) of the chin [fr. Gk *geneion*, chin]

ge·ni·al·i·ty (dʒiːniːæliti:) *n.* the quality of being genial

gen·ic (dʒénik) *adj.* of a gene ‖ genetic [GENE]

ge·nic·u·late (dʒənikjulit) *adj.* (*biol.*) bent like a bent knee [fr. L. *geniculatus* fr. *geniculum* dim. of *genu*, knee]

ge·nie (dʒíːniː) *pl.* **ge·nies, ge·ni·i** (dʒíːniːai) *n.* a jinn [F. *génie*]

Genie (*mil.*) unguided missile (AIR-2A) with nuclear warhead having a 10-km range

gen·i·pap (dʒénəpæp) *n.* *Genipa americana*, fam. *Rubiaceae*, a large tree native to South America and the West Indies ‖ its edible fruit [fr. Port. *genipapo* fr. Tupi]

ge·nis·ta (dʒənístə) *n.* a member of *Genista*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a genus of small yellow-flowered shrubs, mainly in the Mediterranean region [L.=broom]

gen·i·tal (dʒénit'l) *adj.* pertaining to the reproductive organs [fr. L. *genitalis* fr. *gignere* (*genitus*), to beget]

gen·i·ta·lia (dʒenitéiljə) *pl. n.* the genitals [L.]

gen·i·tals (dʒénit'lz) *pl. n.* the organs of reproduction, esp. the external organs

gen·i·ti·val (dʒenitáivəl) *adj.* (*gram.*) having genitive form

gen·i·tive (dʒénitiv) **1.** *adj.* of or in the genitive case **2.** *n.* the genitive case ‖ a word in this case [fr. L. *genetivum*, *genitivum*, belonging to birth or generation]

genitive case (in some languages) an inflectional case of substantives showing possession, substance and partition ‖ (*loosely*) a case considered as resembling the genitive, e.g. the possessive case in English

gen·i·to·u·ri·nar·y (dʒenitoujúərineri:) *adj.* relating to the genital and urinary organs or their functions [fr. L. *genitalis*, genital + URINARY]

gen·ius (dʒíːnjəs) *pl.* **gen·ius·es, gen·i·i** (dʒíːniːai) *n.* extraordinary power of intellect, imagination or invention ‖ a person gifted with this ‖ extraordinary aptitude (for some pursuit), *a genius for making enemies* ‖ the special characteristics or spirit of an age, culture, people or institution, *the genius of Greek civilization* ‖ (*rhet., pl* **genii**) a guardian spirit of a person, place or institution [L. tutelary spirit, inborn nature]

ge·ni·us lo·ci (dʒíːniːəsləúsai) *n.* the guardian spirit of a place ‖ the various associations connected with a place

Gen·nes·a·ret, Lake of (gənézərit) the Sea of Galilee

Gen·o·a (dʒenouə) (*Ital.* Genova) Italy's chief port (pop. 795,027) on the Mediterranean (Gulf of Genoa) below the Apennines in Liguria. Industries: steel, cement, metallurgy, oil, aircraft supplies, shipbuilding. Genoa was a prosperous trading and banking center in the Middle Ages. University (1243)

gen·o·cid·al (dʒenəsáidəl) *adj.* of or pertaining to genocide

gen·o·cide (dʒénəsaid) *n.* the deliberate extermination of a race of people, such as the Nazis attempted against the Jews [fr. Gk *genos*, race + L. *-cidium* fr. *caedere*, to kill]

Gen·o·ese (dʒenouíːz, dʒenouíːs) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Genoa or its inhabitants **2.** *pl* **Gen·o·ese** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Genoa

ge·nome (dʒíːnoum) *n.* (*genetics*) the total complement of chromosomes of a species, including all genes and connecting structure

ge·no·type (dʒénətaip, dʒíːnətaip) *n.* the genetic constitution of an individual ‖ a group of individuals with the same genetic constitution. the typical species of a genus ‖ PHENOTYPE

ge·no·typ·ic (dʒenətípik) *adj.* **ge·no·typ·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. Gk *gignesthai*, to be born + TYPE]

gen·re (ʒunrə, F. ʒuːr) *n.* a kind ‖ a type or category, esp. of works of art and literature [F.]

genre painting art which treats realistically subjects of everyday life

gens (dʒenz, *pl* **gentes** (dʒentiːz)) *n.* in ancient Roman family group whose members claimed descent through the male line from a common ancestor ‖ (*anthrop.*) a tribe or clan tracing descent through the male line [L.]

Gen·ser·ic (génsərik) (or Gaiseric, c. 390–477), king of the Vandals (428–77). He seized most of N. Africa, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica and the Balearic Is from the Roman Empire (429–75) and plundered Rome (455)

Gent (GHENT

gent (dʒent) *n.* (*pop.*, short for) gentleman

gen·ta·mi·cin (dʒentəmaísin) *n.* (*pharm.*) broad-spectrum antibiotic in a salve active against many gram-negative pathogens; marketed as Garamycin

gen·teel (dʒentíːl) *adj.* (of manners or people) excessively refined through social pretension ‖ (*old-fash.*) of or relating to the upper class [F. *gentil*]

gen·tian (dʒénʃən) *n.* a plant of the genus *Gentiana*, fam. *Gentianaceae*. Gentians are mostly Alpine plants of tufted growth with conspicuous tubular flowers, usually blue or purple | the rhizome and roots of *G. lutea* of S. Europe, used in tonics [fr. L. *gentiana* fr. *Gentius* (180–167 B.C.), an Illyrian king said to have discovered their medicinal quality]

gentian violet a purple dye made from methyl derivatives, used as an antiseptic and as a stain in microscopy

gen·tile (dʒéntail) **1.** *adj.* not Jewish, esp. Christian ‖ (among Mormons) not Mormon **2.** *n.* a non-Jew, esp. a Christian ‖ (among Mormons) a non-Mormon [F. *gentil*]

Gen·ti·le da Fa·bria·no (dʒentíːledafabrjənɔ) (Gentile di Niccolò di Giovanni Massi, c. 1370–1427), Italian painter. His historical frescos, which influenced Venetian art, are no longer extant. His "Adoration of the Magi" (1423), in S. Trinità, Florence, particularly influenced the Florentine painters

gen·til·i·ty (dʒentíliti:) *n.* refinement in conduct and manners ‖ excessive and affected refinement or delicacy [O.F. and F. *gentilité*, gentle birth]

gen·tle (dʒent'l) **1.** *adj.* mild, sensitively light, *a gentle voice, a gentle touch* | moderate, not strong or violent, *a gentle breeze* | docile, *a gentle horse* **of gentle birth** born into the upper class **2.** *n.* a maggot used as bait in fishing [M.E. *gentil*, O.F.]

gentlefolk (dʒent'lfouk) *pl.* people of gentle birth (*GENTLE)

gentleman (dʒent'lmən) *pl.* **gen·tle·men** (dʒent'lmən) *n.* a man of the wealthy, leisured class | a man of high principles, honorable and courteous (regardless of social position) ‖ (in [illegible]

man entitled to bear arms, but not a nobleman (*hist.*) a man who does not work for his living but lives on private income [GENTLE + MAN, after O.F. *gentil homme*]

gentleman at arms (dʒent'lmənətɑːmz) *pl.* **gentlemen at arms** (dʒent'lmənətɑːmz) *n.* (*mil.*) a member of the British sovereign's body guard

gentleman farmer a man who runs a farm without being financially dependent on it

gentlemanly (dʒent'lmənli) *adj.* characteristic of or befitting a gentleman

gentleman's agreement an agreement regarded as binding in honor, but not written and not enforceable by law

gentleman's gentleman a valet

gentlewoman (dʒent'lwumən) *pl* **gentlewomen** (dʒent'lwimən) *n.* (*old-fash.*) a woman of good family

gen·tly (dʒéntli:) *adv.* in a gentle manner

gen·tri·fi·ca·tion (dʒentrifikéiʃən) *n.* the process of redeveloping an urban area by inducing an improvement in the economic level of the population, e.g., eliminating slum areas by making properties attractive to a more affluent population

gen·try (dʒéntri:) *n.* people of good family, esp those next in rank to the nobility [prob. fr. O.F. *genterise* var. of *gentelise* fr. *gentil*, gentle]

gentry controversy challenge to the hypothesis that the historic changes in England between 1540 and 1640 were the result of the rise of entrepreneur landlords

gen·u·flect (dʒénjuflekt) *v.i.* to bend the knee as a formalized gesture in worship **gen·u·flec·tion, gen·u·flex·ion** *n.* [L. *genuflectere*]

gen·u·ine (dʒénjuːin) *adj.* real, not pretended, *genuine affection* | authentic, *a genuine signature* ‖ frank, honest, sincere [fr. L. *genuinus*, innate, inborn]

ge·nus (dʒíːnəs) *pl* **gen·e·ra** (dʒénərə), **ge·nus·es** *n.* (*biol.*) a group of animals or plants within a family, closely connected by common characteristics. A genus is divided into species. The generic name (with capital initial) and the specific name together constitute the scientific name of an organism ‖ a class of things [L.=race, sort]

ge·o·cen·tric (dʒiːouséntrik) *adj.* measured from or considered as seen from the earth's center ‖ having or representing the earth as a center, *the geocentric conception of the universe* **ge·o·cén·tri·cal** *adj.* [fr. Gk *gē*, the earth + CENTRIC]

ge·o·chem·is·try (dʒiːoukémistri:) *n.* the study of the chemical composition of, and chemical changes in, the crust of the earth [fr. Gk *gē*, the earth + CHEMISTRY]

ge·o·chro·nol·o·gy (dʒiːoukrənɔlədʒi:) *n.* the science of fixing a time scale for the earth's history before the period covered by written documents, using geological data [fr. Gk *gē*, the earth + CHRONOLOGY]

ge·o·co·ro·na (dʒiːoukəróunə) *n.* the earth's outer rim, primarily a layer of hydrogen in the upper atmosphere

ge·ode (dʒíːoud) *n.* (*geol.*) a hollow nodule of stone formed in sedimentary rock, and having walls lined with crystals [F. *géode*]

ge·o·des·ic (dʒiːoudísik, dʒiːoudíːsik) **1.** *adj.* geodetic **2.** *n.* a geodesic line **ge·o·dés·i·cal** *adj.* [GEODESY]

geodesic dome a spherical dome made of light triangulated parts in tension (*FULLER)

geodesic line the shortest distance between two points on a surface, e.g. a straight line on a plane, or an arc of a great circle on a sphere

geodesy (dʒiːɔdisi:) *n.* the science of surveying portions of the earth's surface which are so large that the earth's curvature has to be taken into account **ge·o·det·ic** (dʒiːoudétik) **ge·o·dét·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. F. *géodésie* fr. Gk *geōdaisiā* fr *gē*, the earth + *daiein*, to divide]

geodetic line a geodesic line on the earth's surface

ge·o·det·ics (dʒiːoudétiks) *n.* geodesy

geodetic satellite satellite that, with three ground stations, accurately maps land masses on earth, utilizing angle measurements and time between echo of electromagnetic waves

ge·od·ic (dʒiːɔdik) *adj.* of or pertaining to a geode

geodimeter (dʒiːɔdimitə) *n.* device for measuring distance by measuring the time it takes for a beam of light to travel to and return from a distant mirror

GEODSS *acronym* for ground-based electro-optical deep-space surveillance, a system for photo

graphing and surveilling orbiting objects, using Baker-Nunn cameras and the computerized elimination of celestial bodies

ge·o·dy·nam·ic (dʒi oudainæmik) *adj.* of or relating to the forces inside the earth **ge·o·dy·nam·i·cal** *adj.* **ge·o·dy·nam·ics** *n.* [fr. Gk *gē*, [illegible]

Geof·frey of Monmouth (dʒefri) (c. 1100–54), English chronicler, bishop of St Asaph (1152–4). His 'Historia regum Britanniae' (c. 1147) is one of the main sources of the Arthurian legend

Geoffrey Plantagenet *PLANTAGENET

ge·og·nos·tic (dʒi ɔgnɔstik) *adj.* of or pertaining to geognosy **ge·og·nos·ti·cal** *adj.*

ge·og·no·sy (dʒi ɔgnəsi) *n.* the part of geology that deals with the materials and structure of the earth [fr. F. *geognosie* fr. Gk *gē*, the earth + *gnosis*, knowledge]

[illegible]

ge·o·graph·ic (dʒi əgræfik) *adj.* of or relating to [illegible] **ge·o·graph·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. Gk *geographikos*]

geographical latitude the angle that a line at any point by the perpendicular to the earth's surface with the plane of the equator

geographical medicine [illegible] of medicine dealing with effects of climate, altitude, and environmental factors on human beings

geographical mile [illegible]

ge·og·ra·phy (dʒi ɔgrəfi) *n.* **ge·o·graph·ies** the science of the earth, broadly divided into physical geography, which deals with the composition of the earth's surface and the distribution of its features, and human geography, which includes economic, political and social geography and is concerned essentially with the changes wrought by man on his environment. The science is less a body of knowledge than a technique for examining and relating phenomena in terms of their varying distribution over the earth's surface. the data with which this science deals. a treatise or textbook of geography [F. *geographie* fr. L. fr. Gk

ge·oid (dʒi:ɔid) *n.* the earth considered as a geometrical solid with the mean level of the ocean as its surface, which is thus at every point perpendicular to the direction of gravity [fr. Gk *geoeides*, earthlike]

ge·o·log·ic (dʒi:əlɔdʒik) *adj.* of or pertaining to geology **ge·o·log·i·cal** *adj.*

geological time the period of about 4.5 billion years covering the history of the Earth. Geological time is divided into periods of unequal length called eons, eras, periods, and epochs

[illegible]

ge·ol·o·gize (dʒi ɔlədʒaiz) *v.i.* **ge·ol·o·giz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ge·ol·o·gized** *v.i.* to study geology. to make a geological study

[illegible]

ge·ol·o·gy (dʒi ɔlədʒi) *n.* **ge·ol·o·gies** the scientific study of the nature, formation, origin and development of the earth's crust and of its layers. these data. *the geology of Europe* ‖ a treatise on this subject [fr. M.L. *geologia* fr. Gk *ge*, the earth + *logos*, discourse]

ge·o·mag·net·ic (dʒi:oumægnetik) *adj.* of or pertaining to terrestrial magnetism **geo·mag·net·ism** (dʒi:oumægnitizəm) *n.* [fr. Gk *ge*, the earth + MAGNETIC]

[illegible]

ge·om·e·ter (dʒi ɔmitə) *n.* a person who measures land, esp. one who makes maps showing the boundaries of properties, roads, etc. [L. fr. Gk]

ge·om·e·ter (dʒi ɔmitə) *n.* **ge·om·e·ters** any of various slender-winged moths of fam. *Geometridae*. a larva of these moths. They move as if measuring the ground, looping and straightening. a geometrician [fr. M.F. *geometre* fr. L.]

ge·o·met·ric (dʒi:əmetrik) *adj.* **ge·o·met·ri·cal** *adj.* pertaining to geometry. formed of regular lines, curves etc. [fr. L. *geometricus* fr. Gk]

[illegible]

geometrical isomerism [illegible] to different directional arrangements of specific groups in a molecule which are distinguishable when a substantial energy barrier to free rota-

geometrical optics a branch of optics in which describe the diffraction of light or other purely wave phenomena (cf. PHYSICAL OPTICS)

geometric art any of various art forms in painting and sculpture utilizing rectangles, circles and other forms. *Cf* HARD EDGE, OP ART, TACH-[illegible]

[illegible] **ge·om·e·tri·cian** (dʒi ɔmitrifən) *n.* a specialist in geometry

geometric progression a series with a constant ratio between successive quantities, e.g. 1, 3, 9, 27, 81 (cf. ARITHMETIC PROGRESSION)

ge·om·e·trid (dʒi:ɔmitrid, dʒi:əmétrid) **1.** *adj.* (*biol.*) of or relating to a geometer **2.** *n.* a geometer (moth) [L. *Geometra*, generic name]

ge·om·e·trize (dʒi:ɔmitraiz) *pres. part.* **ge·om·e·triz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ge·om·e·trized** *v.t.* to work by geometrical methods ‖ *v.t.* to put into geometric form

ge·om·e·try (dʒi:ɔmitri:) *pl* **ge·om·e·tries** *n.* the mathematical study of the properties of, and relations between, points, lines, angles, surfaces and solids in space ‖ a treatise on this subject ‖ the dimensional relations within a composite, *the geometry of a figure* [F. *géométrie* fr. L. fr. Gk. *geōmetriā*] fr. *gē*, the earth + *metriā*, measuring]

ge·o·mor·phol·o·gy (dʒi:oumɔrfɔlədʒi:) *n.* the branch of physical geography, allied to geology, which analyzes and explains the physical form of landscape [fr. Gk *gē*, the earth + MORPHOL-[illegible]

ge·oph·a·gy (dʒi:ɔfədʒi:) *n.* the practice of eating earthy matter, esp. clay or chalk, either to compensate for lack of food or as a symptom of mental illness [fr. Gk *gē*, the earth + *phagein*, to [illegible]

ge·o·phys·i·cal (dʒi:oufizik'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to geophysics

Geophysical Year *INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSI-[illegible]

ge·o·phys·i·cist (dʒi:oufizisist) *n.* a specialist in geophysics

ge·o·phys·ics (dʒi:oufiziks) *n.* the application of the methods of physics to the study of the earth and its atmosphere. It includes meteorology, terrestrial magnetism, seismology, hydrology etc. [fr. Gk *gē*, the earth + PHYSICS]

ge·o·pol·i·tics (dʒi:oupɔlitiks) *n.* the study of physical, economic and anthropographic features as factors affecting government policies, esp. foreign policy and defense. Unlike political geography, which deals with static conditions, it is dynamic, regarding the State as an organism that grows and develops [G. *Geopolitik*, coined by Rudolf Kjellen (1864-1922), Swed. political scientist]

ge·o·probe (dʒi:ouproub) *n.* satellite designed to explore the earth and its surrounding area in space

ge·o·ref (dʒi:ouref) *n.* (*cartography*) a worldwide position reference system that can be applied to any map or chart graduated in latitude and longitude regardless of projection. Georef involves a method of expressing latitude and longitude in a form suitable for rapid reporting and plotting; from "The World Geographic Reference System"

George (dʒɔ:dʒ), St (3rd–4th cc.), patron saint of England since the time of Edward III. He was, according to legend a Roman officer martyred in 303 under Diocletian for refusal to persecute Christians. The most famous of his exploits was the slaying of a dragon. Feast: Apr [illegible]

George (dʒɔ:dʒ) *n.* a jewel showing a figure of St George and forming part of the Garter insig-[illegible]

George Cross a British decoration, instituted in 1940, and awarded, primarily to civilians, for heroism

George I (1660–1727), king of Great Britain (1714–27) under the Act of Settlement (1701), and elector of Hanover (1698–1727). His ignorance of English and absence [illegible] in the hands of Whig ministers (Stanhope, Townshend, Walpole). Constitutional control over the Crown thus increased during his [illegible]

George II (1683–1760), king of Great Britain [illegible] He supported Austria in the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–8) and was the last British king to fight in battle (Dettingen, 1743). [illegible] center of opposition, and forced Walpole's resignation (1742). George reluctantly accepted the elder Pitt as minister during the Seven Years' War (1756–63), in which Britain sided with Prussia

George III (1738–1820), king of Great Britain (1760–1820), elector (1760–1815) and then king (1815–20) of Hanover. Brought up to favor personal rule, he caused the resignation of the elder Pitt and of Newcastle (1761), and ruled through patronage for over 20 years. The British defeat in the Revolutionary War (1775–83) made him unpopular. He brought the younger Pitt to power (1783) and took a less active role in politics, although he caused a political crisis in 1801 by refusing to sign the Catholic Emancipation Act. His growing insanity led to the regency (1811–20) of the prince of Wales (later George IV)

George IV (1762–1830), king of Great Britain and Hanover (1820–30), after being regent (1811–20) for his father, George III. His reign saw the passage of the Catholic Emancipation Act (1829). The Crown lost power and prestige during his reign, because of his attempt to divorce his wife for adultery (the Queen's Affair, 1820–1) and because of his extravagant dissipation

Georges Bank underwater geological formation 150 mi east of Cape Cod, major fishing ground believed to hold petroleum and natural gas

geor·gette (dʒɔ:dʒét) *n.* a thin silk crape dress material [after Madame *Georgette* de la Plante, Parisian modiste]

George V (1865–1936), king of Great Britain (1910–36), son of Edward VII. He dealt with crises over the reform of the House of Lords (1911) and Irish Home Rule (1914). He abandoned (1917) all German titles, and changed the name of the royal family from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Windsor

George VI (1895–1952), king of Great Britain (1936–52), son of George V. He succeeded on the abdication of his brother, Edward VIII. His reign saw the formation of a multiracial Commonwealth

George I (1845–1913), king of Greece (1863–1913). The son of Christian IX of Denmark, he was elected to the throne after the deposition (1862) of Otto I

George II (1890–1947), king of Greece (1922–3 and 1935–47). He was exiled after the establishment of a republic (1923) and again (1941–5) during the 2nd world war

George, David Lloyd *LLOYD GEORGE

George, Henry (1839–97), American economist. His 'Progress and Poverty' (1879) advocated a single tax based on unearned income. His views influenced many of the founders of the Fabian Society

Ge·or·ge (géiɔ:rgə), Stefan (1868–1933), German poet. Influenced by the English Pre-Raphaelites (*ROSSETTI, Dante Gabriel) and the French symbolists, his lyric poetry is esoteric, nonnaturalistic and formally exquisite. His later poetry was prophetic of a German cultural and nationalistic revival

George·town (dʒɔ:dʒtaun) the capital (pop. 188,000) and chief port of Guyana, an industrial and transportation center

George Town *PENANG

Geor·gia (dʒɔ:dʒə) a constituent republic (area 26,900 sq. miles, pop. 5,016,000) of the U.S.S.R. in S.W. Caucasia, bordering Turkey and the Black Sea. Capital: Tbilisi (Tiflis). Agricultural products: tea, citrus fruits, grapes, corn, silk. Resources: manganese (the leading world producer), coal, oil. Industries: mining, iron and steel, motor vehicles, textile processing. Georgia was subject to Russia (18th and 19th cc.), became a Soviet Republic (1921) and part of the U.S.S.R. (1936)

Georgia (*abbr.* Ga) a state (area 58,876 sq. miles, pop. 5,639,000) of the southeastern U.S.A. Capital: Atlanta. In the south it forms part of the Atlantic coastal plain, divided from the Appalachians in the north by a piedmont region. Agriculture: cotton, tobacco, peanuts, poultry, livestock. Resources: kaolin, fuller's earth. Industries: cotton textiles, agricultural processing, paper and pulp, transport equipment. State university (1785) at Athens. Georgia, one of the Thirteen Colonies, was settled in the 18th c. and named after George II. It became (1788) the 4th state of the U.S.A.

Geor·gian (dʒɔ:dʒən) *adj.* of the period of the first four Georges, kings of Great Britain (1714–1830). of the early reign of George V. *Georgian poetry*

Georgian 1. *adj.* of or pertaining to Georgia, U.S.S.R. 2. *n.* the Caucasian language of Georgia, U.S.S.R. || an inhabitant of Georgia, U.S.S.R.

Georgian 1. *adj.* of or pertaining to Georgia, U.S.A. 2. *n.* an inhabitant of Georgia, U.S.A.

Georgian Bay an inlet (c. 125 miles long, 50 miles wide) of Lake Huron, S.E. Ontario province, Canada

Georgia, Strait of a channel (c. 150 miles long, 20–40 miles wide) between British Columbia and Vancouver Is. connecting with several sounds and straits to form part of the inland water route from Washington State to Alaska

ge·o·stat·ic (dʒi:oustǽtik) *adj.* pertaining to the force exerted by a column of earth or of a similar substance [fr. Gk *gē*, the earth + STATIC]

ge·o·sta·tion·a·ry (dʒi:oustéiʃənéri:) *adj.* of a satellite, orbiting over a fixed place on earth in rhythm with it. *syn.* geosynchronous

ge·o·stroph·ic (dʒi:oustrɔ́fik) *adj.* depending on the deflective force due to the earth's rotation. *geostrophic winds* [fr. Gk *gē*, the earth + *strophikos*, turned]

geosynchronous *GEOSTATIONARY

ge·o·syn·cli·nal (dʒi:ousinkláin'l) 1. *adj.* pertaining to a synclinal fold of strata extending over a large area of the earth's surface 2. *n.* a geosyncline **ge·o·sýn·cline** *n.* a great shallow basin or trough in the earth's crust in which marine sediments have accumulated over millions of years to a depth of many thousands of feet (cf. GEANTICLINE) [fr. Gk *gē*, the earth + SYNCLINAL]

ge·o·tac·tic (dʒi:outǽktik) *adj.* of or pertaining to geotaxis

ge·o·tax·is (dʒi:outǽksis) *n.* (*biol.*) a response by a freely moving organism to the force of gravity [fr. Gk *gē*, the earth + *taxis*, arrangement]

ge·o·tec·ton·ic (dʒi:outektɔ́nik) *adj.* (*geol.*) structural || relating to the arrangement, form and structure of rocks in the earth's crust [fr. Gk *gē*, the earth + TECTONIC]

ge·o·ther·mal energy hot water and steam beneath the earth's surface harnessed for use

ge·o·trop·ic (dʒi:outrɔ́pik) *adj.* (*biol.*) of or pertaining to geotropism **ge·ot·ro·pism** (dʒi:ɔ́trəpizəm) *n.* (*biol.*) the growth reactions of a plant in response to the force of gravity. Roots are generally positively geotropic (growing downward) and stems negatively geotropic (growing upward) [fr. Gk *gē*, the earth + *tropē*, a turning]

Ge·ra (géirɑ) a town (pop. 128,247) in central East Germany: textiles, machinery and chemicals || the surrounding district (area 1,585 sq. miles, pop. 723,700) (*THURINGIA)

ge·ra·ni·um (dʒiréini:əm) *n.* a plant of genus *Geranium*, fam. *Geraniaceae*, having brightly colored flowers and pungent-smelling leaves. Geraniums are widely distributed, esp. in temperate areas. Perfume oil is extracted from the foliage of many species. Geranium is also the common name of the allied genus *Pelargonium*, to which the common garden geranium of Europe belongs [L. fr. Gk *geranion* fr. *geranos*, crane (from the shape of the fruit, like a crane's bill)]

ger·bil, ger·bille (dʒə́:rb'l) *n.* any of several small burrowing rodents of *Gerbillus* and related genera, having elongated hind legs for leaping, found in sandy parts of Africa and Asia [F. *gerbille*]

gerfalcon *GYRFALCON

ger·i·at·ric (dʒeri:ǽtrik) *adj.* (*med.*) pertaining to geriatrics || (*med.*) of or relating to aging or the aged **ger·i·át·rics** *n.* the branch of medicine dealing with old age and its diseases [fr. Gk *gēras*, old age + *iatrikos*, pertaining to healing]

Gé·ri·cault (ʒeiri:kou), Théodore (1791–1824), French Romantic painter. 'The Raft of the Medusa' (1819) is his best-known work. He is notable also for his paintings of horses and his portraits

ger·i·o·vi·tal (dʒeri:ouváitəl) *n.* (*med.*) antisenility, longevity drug related to procaine; sponsored by Dr. Ana Aslan of Romania

germ (dʒə:rm) *n.* a microorganism, often pathogenic || the earliest stage in the development of an organism, e.g. the formative protoplasm of an egg || a seed or embryo || a thing from which something may develop as if from a seed, *the germ of a plan formed in his mind* [F. *germe*]

Ger·man (dʒə́:rmən), Sir Edward (Edward German Jones, 1862–1936), English composer of light music

German 1. *adj.* of or relating to Germany, its language, inhabitants and customs 2. *n.* a native of Germany || the language of Germany (*GERMAN LANGUAGE) [fr. L. *Germanus*, prob. of Celtic origin]

German Baptist Brethren the official name of the Dunkers before 1908

German Confederation a confederation of 34 German sovereign princes under the presidency of Austria, set up (1815) at the Congress of Vienna. It was superseded by the Frankfurt Parliament (1848), reestablished (1851), and dissolved by Prussia after the Seven Weeks' War (1866)

German Democratic Republic (East Germany) a republic (area 41,802 sq. miles, pop. 16,738,000) of central Europe on the Baltic. Capital: East Berlin. Language: German, with a small Sorbian minority in the southeast. Religion: 81% Protestant, 11% Roman Catholic. The land is 47% arable, 27% forest and 12% pasture. Coastal lagoons give way to the N. German plain: this comprises (with N. Poland) the Baltic lake plateau (lakes and glacial valleys, with peat deposits) and further south a fertile loess region. The south is a highland including the Harz Mtns, the Fichtelgebirge and the Thuringer Wald in the west and the Erzgebirge along the Czechoslovak border. The Oder is frozen 80 days a year and there is often sea ice along the Baltic coast and permanent winter snow east of Berlin. Average temperature: [illegible] (Jan.), 65° (July). Rainfall: 20 ins except in the southern mountains (30–50 ins). Livestock: cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, horses. Crops: cereals, potatoes, sugar beet. Agriculture is largely organized in collective farms and in cooperatives for machinery and distribution. Minerals: lignite (world's largest producer), rare metals (uranium, cobalt, bismuth, arsenic and antimony in E. Thuringia and W. Erzgebirge), iron ore, coal, copper, potash. The major industries are nationalized. Industries: iron and steel, mining, chemicals, textiles, shipbuilding, diesel engines, machinery and machine tools, shoes, photographic and optical goods, electrical equipment, cement, toys. Exports: manufactures, machines, factories (e.g. prefabricated sugar refineries and shipyards). Imports: iron and steel, foodstuffs, phosphate. Port: Rostock (enlarged to deal with the whole E. German and Czechoslovak hinterland). There is an extensive river system. There are 44 universities and colleges. Monetary unit: deutsche mark (East) (100 pfennigs). In the administrative reorganization of 1952 the five East German states were replaced by 14 districts. Government: Council of State with chairman as head of state; Erich Honecker has served as chairman since 1971. The Council of Ministers heads the government with its chairman acting as prime minister; Willi Stoph has served as chairman since 1964. Most members of the unicameral legislature belong to the communist Socialist Unity party (SED). The general secretary of the SED central committee also serves as Council of State chairman. East Germany became a member of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and Comecon in the 1950's. HISTORY *GERMANY

ger·man·der (dʒərmǽndər) *n.* a plant of the genus *Teucrium*, fam. *Labiatae*, esp. *T. chamaedrys*, the common or wall germander || any of certain species of *Veronica*, fam. *Scrophulariaceae*, esp. *V. chamaedrys*, the germander speedwell [fr. M.L. *germandra* fr. Gk *chamaidrus* fr. *chamai*, on the ground + *drus*, oak]

ger·mane (dʒərméin) *adj.* relevant [var. of older *germain*, akin]

German East Africa (*hist.*) a former German colony in E. Africa, comprising Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi and Mozambique, acquired (1884) by Germany, and divided (1919) among Great Britain, Belgium and Portugal

Ger·man·ic (dʒərmǽnik) 1. *adj.* of the Teutonic peoples || (*hist.*) of the Germans 2. *n.* the language of the early Germanic peoples [fr. L. *Germanicus*]

—Germanic dialects developed from the Indo-European parent language in prehistoric times among the tribes of northern Germany and southern Scandinavia and have formed the basis [illegible] languages. South Germanic or Scandinavian (Norwegian, Icelandic, Swedish, Danish and Faroese), East Germanic (Gothic), and West Germanic (English, Frisian, Dutch, High and Low German)

Ger·man·i·cus Caesar (dʒərmǽni kəs) (15 B.C.–19 A.D.), Roman general, nephew of Tiberius, whose jealousy he provoked by his brilliant German campaigns (11–16 A.D.)

Ger·man·ism (dʒə́:rmənizəm) *n.* a characteristic feature of the German language taken over into another language || a characteristic German action, outlook etc

ger·ma·ni·um (dʒərméini:əm) *n.* a metallic element (symbol Ge, at. no. 32, at. mass 72.59) occurring in certain zinc and copper ores. It is a semiconducting material and is widely used in the manufacture of transistors [Mod. L. fr. *germanus*, German]

Ger·man·ize (dʒə́:rmənaiz) *pres. part.* **Ger·man·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* Ger·man·ized *v.t.* to make German in character, speech or expression || *v.i.* to become German in character etc

German language the standardized form of High German, belonging to the Germanic family. It is the official and literary tongue in Germany, Austria and German Switzerland. It is pronounced according to rules set by a commission in 1898 for the guidance of German actors. Taken in a wider sense, it consists of a number of dialects of central and southern Germany, known as High German, and the dialects of the north, known as Low German. The development of a tongue which could be read and understood by the nation as a whole was largely the work of Martin Luther: his use, esp. in his translation of the Bible, of the vocabulary of the common people of Thuringia and of the style employed officially in the Saxony electorate, had a crystallizing influence. Modern German is characterized by a strict word order, a well-preserved system of inflections and an elaborate system of compounding words

German measles a mild, infectious virus disease, occurring chiefly in childhood, and causing glandular swellings, fever and a rash like measles. If it occurs within the first three months of pregnancy it may damage the fetus

German shepherd (*Am.* = *Br.* Alsatian) a dog of a breed standing up to 26 ins in height. They are powerful and intelligent, and are trained for police work and as guides for blind people

German silver nickel silver

Ger·ma·ny (dʒə́:rməni:) a region of north central Europe divided since 1949 into two states: the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany). (For geographical descriptions see separate entries.) HISTORY The area was overrun by German tribes (5th and 6th cc.) after the collapse of the Roman Empire. Saxony was gradually conquered by the Franks (6th and 7th cc.). The Merovingian dynasty was replaced (751) by the Carolingians under Pépin III. The empire of his son Charlemagne was divided into three by the Treaty of Verdun (843). The eastern part, the Kingdom of the E. Franks, formed the nucleus of a German state, and was enlarged at the Treaty of Mersen (870). While the frontiers were attacked by Magyars, Norsemen and Slavs, great feudal duchies developed: Franconia, Swabia, Bavaria, Saxony, Lorraine. Conrad of Franconia, elected king (911), tried in vain to impose his authority on the dukes. His successor, Duke Henry of Saxony (who reigned 919–36), restored some of the royal power by his victories over the Magyars and Slavs. This policy was continued in the reign (936–73) of Otto I, who intervened in Italy on behalf of the pope (951), and was crowned Holy Roman Emperor (962). Imperial power over the Church reached its peak under Henry III (1039–56), but then declined as a result of the Investiture Controversy, civil disturbances and rebelling dukes. The last German duchy, Saxony, was destroyed (1180) in the reign of Frederick I, and the Slavs were pushed back eastwards (12th and 13th cc.). Germany relapsed into anarchy, however, on the death of Frederick II (1215–50). After the Great Interregnum, the German princes elected Rudolf of Hapsburg as Emperor (1273). The early Hapsburgs (1273–1308) expanded their territories, but could not establish a centralized monarchy. Germany disintegrated into more than 350 warring states. Emperors relied on the prosperous cities and commercial leagues of the 15th c. (*HANSEATIC LEAGUE) for support against the rebellious nobility and peasants. Individual states, esp. Hapsburg Austria under Maximilian I and Charles V, consolidated their power. The Reformation split Germany into a Catholic south and a Lutheran

north. The Thirty Years' War completed the devastation of Germany, which was left as a loose confederation of petty principalities under the nominal rule of the Emperor (PEACE OF *WESTPHALIA 1648) Prussia, under the Hohenzollern Electors of Brandenburg, emerged as a powerful state, and defeated Austria in the Seven Years' War (1756–63). The Hohenzollerns produced three great rulers in one century: the Great Elector Frederick William (who reigned 1640–88), Frederick William I (1713–40) and Frederick II (1740–86). German philosophy, music and literature flourished (*ENLIGHTENMENT). Napoleon finally destroyed (1806) the Holy Roman Empire, and combined all the German states except Prussia and Austria in the Confederation of the Rhine (1806). This was replaced by the German Confederation (1815) with Prussia and Austria. At the Congress of Vienna (1815) Prussia was rewarded for her part in the defeat of Napoleon by important territorial gains along the Rhine. Metternich's Austria enforced a reactionary [illegible] Prussia formed a customs union, the Zollverein (1834), with the S. German states. The 1848 revolution removed Metternich, but the Frankfurt Parliament failed to unify Germany, and disbanded. Austrian domination was restored by the Treaty of Olmutz (1850). Bismarck, in charge of Prussian policy from 1862, pursued a 'little Germany' policy (i.e. Germany without Austria): Prussia attacked and defeated Schleswig-Holstein (1864), Austria (1866) and then France (1870–1). The S. German states agreed to join a German empire, of which the Prussian king was proclaimed emperor (Jan. 18, 1871). Germany gained Alsace-Lorraine from the Franco-Prussian War, and began to industrialize rapidly. Bismarck, chancellor of the German Federal Empire (1871–90), struggled with Catholic and Socialist opposition (*KULTURKAMPF), and introduced a social insurance plan (1881–9). Conflicting alliances were formed with Austria and Russia (*DREIKAISERBUND 1873) and with Austria (1879) and Italy (1882). Under Kaiser Wilhelm II (1888–1918), Germany's colonial expansion clashed with British and French interests. German interest in the Balkans (*BAGHDAD RAILWAY) angered Russia. Crises in Morocco (1905 and 1911) increased Germany's isolation. In the 1st world war (1914–18), Germany invaded Belgium and France (1914), Poland, Rumania and Serbia (1915), and defeated Russia (1918). Germany's exhaustion in 1918 was increased by the terms [illegible] fled after the outbreak of a Social Democratic revolution, all the German states became republics, and a democratic federal constitution was adopted at Weimar (1919). The Social Democratic government, under Ebert (1919–25) and Hindenburg (1925–34), led the national recovery. But the world economic crisis (1929) created mass unemployment and national bankruptcy. Hitler, leader of the National Socialists, seized power (1933) and instituted a totalitarian state by terrorist methods. He repudiated the Treaty of Versailles, rearmed Germany, occupied the Rhineland (1936), allied with Italy and Japan (1936), intervened in the Spanish Civil War (1936–9), annexed Austria, and demanded parts of Czechoslovakia (1938). Germany's invasion of Danzig and Poland (1939) provoked the 2nd world war (1939–45). Germany invaded Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, France (1940), Yugoslavia, Greece (1941), N. Africa (1940), and much of Russia (1941). Germany finally surrendered to the Allies (May 8, 1945). After the war, Germany was disarmed, and lost her eastern provinces, beyond the Oder-Neisse line, to Poland. The Allies divided Germany into four occupation zones (American, British, French [illegible] (Apr. 1948–May 1949) led to the division of Germany (1949) into East and West Germany. West Germany became a member of the European Coal and Steel Community (1952), a sovereign state and member of NATO (1955), was rearmed, regained the Saar (1957), and entered the European Economic Community (1958). Rapid economic recovery took place under the [illegible] East Germany remained in the Russian sphere of influence. The East German authorities built (1961) a wall dividing East and West Berlin in an attempt to stop the flow of refugees to West Germany. The West German government signed (1963) a treaty of cooperation with France. In 1970 W. Germany recognized de facto the eastern frontiers of Poland. West Germany's policy of *Ostpolitik* established a new relationship with East Germany and the Soviet Union, outlined by a series of treaties between West Germany, the U.S.S.R., Poland and East Germany. In 1970, West German Chancellor Brandt met with East German Chairman Willi Stoph; in 1972 a Quadripartite Agreement was signed regarding the status of Berlin, and a Basic Treaty settled relations between the two states, stopping short of reunification. In 1973 both Germanies became full U.N. member nations

Germany, Federal Republic of (West Germany) a republic (area, incl. West Berlin, 95,908 sq. miles, pop. 61,713,000) of central Europe on the North Sea and the Baltic. Capital: Bonn. Language: German, with a small Danish minority. Religion: 51% Protestant, 45% Roman Catholic, with a very small Jewish minority. The land is 36% arable, 28% forest and 23% pasture. The coast, shallow and silted, gives way to salt marshes. Behind it, the north is a plain, with sandy heaths and moors. The center and south are highland, stretching in the west from the Rhine plateau to the Black Forest, and in the east from the Harz Mtns through the Thuringer Wald and the Fichtelgebirge to the Bohemian Forest. West of the N. Rhine are the Eifel and Hunsruck Mtns, separated by the Moselle. East of the Rhine are the Sauerland, Westerwald and Taunus Mtns, separated by the Sieg and Lahn Rivers. The Bavarian Alps, rising to 9,719 ft (Zugspitze), form the frontier with Austria. The Rhine at Cologne is frozen 20 days a year. Average temperature (F.) in the center: 32° (Jan.), 64° (July). Rainfall: 25 ins in the north, 40–50 ins in the southern mountains. Livestock: cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, poultry. Agricultural products: cereals, potatoes, sugar beet, wine. Forestry and fishing are important. Minerals: bituminous coal (the Rhur, the Saar), iron ore (the Harz Mtns), copper ore, oil, lignite, potash, lead, zinc. Industries: mining iron and steel, metal smelting, machines, textiles, electrical engineering, vehicles, chemicals, shipbuilding, electricity, oil refining (Hamburg, Bremen), plastics, toys, aluminum, cement, pottery, photographic equipment, optical instruments. Exports: manufactures, coal. Imports: foodstuffs, raw materials, fuel oil. Ports: Hamburg, Bremen, Kiel. There is an extensive river and canal system. There are 17 universities. Monetary unit: deutsche mark (West) (100 pfennigs). Government: ceremonial president, bicameral legislature and federal chancellor, who is head of government. West Germany consists of ten individual states each with its own president and parliament. Helmut Schmidt was chancellor 1974–82, when Helmut Kohl took office. West Germany became a full member of the United Nations in 1973. HISTORY *GERMANY

germ cell a gamete (cf. SOMATIC CELL)

germ-free (dʒɜrmfri:) *adj.* without contamination by micro-organisms

ger·mi·cid·al (dʒɜ:rmɪsaɪd'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to a germicide **ger·mi·cide** *n.* a germ-killing agent [fr. GERM + L. *caedere*, to kill]

ger·mi·nal (dʒɜ:rmɪn'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to a seed, germ cell or reproduction ‖ in the earliest stage of development, *germinal ideas* [fr. Mod. L. *germinalis* fr. *germen*, sprout]

germinal disc a blastodisc

germinal vesicle the enlarged nucleus of a primary oocyte

ger·mi·nate (dʒɜ:rmɪneɪt) *pres. part* **ger·mi·nat·ing** *past* and *past part* **ger·mi·nat·ed** *v.i.* to begin to grow, sprout, develop ‖ *v.t.* to cause to sprout ‖ to produce (ideas, forces etc.) [fr. L. *germinare* (*germinatus*)] [illegible] of growth. Under suitable conditions of temperature, water and air, seeds increase their rate of metabolism. Absorption of water releases enzymes which transform stored starch, protein or fat into a soluble form for use by the embryo [fr. L. *germinatio* (*germinationis*)] [illegible] having power to bud or develop ‖ of or relating

Ger·mis·ton (dʒɜ:rmɪstən) a town (pop. 145,000) in the Transvaal, South Africa, with the world's largest gold refinery, engineering, smelting, cotton

germ layer one of the three primary layers of cells in the embryos of higher animals that are formed during gastrulation and that eventually give rise to the tissues and organs of the adult (*ECTODERM, *MESODERM, ENDODERM)

germ plasm the part of the cell containing the hereditary materials ‖ (*hist.*, in early biological theories) germ cells and their precursors carrying hereditary material, independent of somatic cells

germ theory the theory that all living organisms develop from germ cells ‖ the theory that infectious diseases are transmitted by germs or microorganisms

germ warfare the controlled use of germs in war to weaken or destroy the enemy by contaminating water supplies, inducing sickness etc.

Gérôme (ʒeɪroum), **Jean Léon** (1824–1904), French artist and sculptor whose works reflected classicism and conservativism. He is most noted for the paintings 'Cockfight' (1874), 'The Death of Caesar' (1867), and 'Thumbs Down' (1874)

Ge·ro·na (herɔ̃nə) a province (area 2,264 sq. miles, pop. 467,945) of Catalonia, N.E. Spain ‖ its capital (pop. 87,648). Gothic cathedral (11th–15th cc.)

Ge·ron·i·mo (dʒərɔ̃nəmou) (c. 1829–1909), Apache Indian leader. His infamous raids (c. 1858–86) on American settlements in the Southwest led to his capture by the U.S. Army and his military confinement

ger·on·toc·ra·cy (dʒɛrəntɔ̃krəsi:) *pl.* **ger·on·toc·ra·cies** *n.* government by old men ‖ a governing body composed of old men ‖ a government controlled by such a body [fr. F. *gerontocratie* fr. Gk *gerōn*, old man+*kratia*, government]

ger·on·tol·o·gist (dʒɛrəntɔ̃lədʒɪst) *n.* a specialist in gerontology **ger·on·tol·o·gy** *n.* the study of the phenomena of old age [fr. Gk *gerōn*, old man+*logos*, discourse]

Gerry, Elbridge (gɛ̃ri:) (1744–1844), U.S. political leader, vice president (1813–4) under James Madison. He was a Massachusetts delegate to the Continental Congresses (1776–80; 1783–5) and Constitutional Congress (1787), a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives (1789–93) and governor of Massachusetts (1810–12). The political term 'gerrymander' is named for his redistricting of Massachusetts to ensure his party's majority

ger·ry·man·der, jer·ry·man·der (dʒɛrimændər) **1.** *n.* a manipulation of electoral districts in order to give one political party an advantage by concentrating the opposition's voting strength in as few districts as possible ‖ a district or districts so manipulated **2.** *v.t.* to arrange (the electoral districts of a region) in such a way ‖ *v.i.* to create a gerrymander [after Elbridge *Gerry* (*d.* 1814), U.S. statesman+SALAMANDER, from the odd shape of a Massachusetts election district created in 1812 to the Republican advantage under his governorship]

Gers (ʒer) a department (area 2,428 sq. miles, pop. 175,400) of S.W. France between the Garonne and the Pyrenees. (*ARMAGNAC) Chief town: Auch

Gersh·win (gə:rʃwɪn), George (Jakob Bruskin Gershvin, 1898–1937), American composer. He used jazz idiom in his works, which include 'Rhapsody in Blue' (1923) and the opera 'Porgy and Bess' (1935)

Ger·son (ʒersɔ̃), Jean Charlier de (1363–1429), French nominalist theologian. He held that a Church council might supersede the authority of the pope. He attended the Council of Constance (1414–18), and played an important part in the condemnation of Hus

ger·und (dʒɛrənd) *n.* (*Latin gram.*) a verbal noun used in all but the nominative case ‖ (*English gram.*) a verbal noun ending in '-ing'. It is used like a noun but retains certain verbal characteristics, e.g. the ability to take an object (e.g. 'cooking' in 'cooking soufflés is difficult') **ge·run·di·al** (dʒərʌ̃ndiəl) *adj.* [fr. L. *gerundium* (*gerundii*) carry out]

ger·un·dive (dʒərʌndɪv) **1.** *adj.* of or like the gerund **2.** *n.* (*Latin gram.*) the verbal adjective from the gerund stem, expressing necessity or fitness [fr. L.L. *gerundivus*]

Ger·y·on (gerɪən) (*Gk mythol.*) a winged three-bodied monster killed by Heracles

Ge·samt·kunst·werk (gezumtkunstverk) *n.* (*Ger.*, literally, total artwork; usu. italics) com-

prehensive art form including various forms, e.g., drama, poetry, and music

Ges·ner (gɛ'snər), Konrad von (kôn'rät fən) Swiss naturalist, physician, biologist, philologist and bibliographer. His 'Historia animalium' (1551–8) is a seminal work of modern zoology

ges·so (dʒɛ'sou) *n.* plaster of paris or gypsum prepared for use in painting ‖ a prepared paste used as a ground for painting on wood or canvas [Ital.]

ge·stalt (gəʃtɑlt) *pl.* **ge·stalts**, **ge·stal·ten** (gəʃtɑltən) *n.* an integrated structure or shape considered as an entity whose properties cannot totally be deduced from the sum of its parts (GESTALT PSYCHOLOGY) [G. = shape, form]

Gestalt psychology the theory of unitary mental organization based on the observation that perception is structural and cannot be resolved as the mere agglomeration of minute definable responses to local stimuli. Our apprehension of visual shapes, for instance, or of melodies in music, is a total and integrated response which merely analytical procedures are inadequate to describe

Ge·sta·po (gəstɑ'pou) *n.* the secret state police of Nazi Germany [G. fr. *Geheime Staatspolizei*, secret state police]

Ges·ta Ro·ma·no·rum (dʒɛ'stərouməɔ'rəm) a collection of short didactic stories compiled in Latin probably in the 13th c. and printed in the 15th c. They were enormously popular and provided plot material for many writers (e.g. for Shakespeare in 'Pericles' and 'The Merchant of Venice')

ges·tate (dʒɛ'steit) *pres. part.* **ges·tat·ing** *pat.* and *past part.* **ges·tat·ed** *v.t.* to carry in the uterus during gestation ‖ to cause to develop slowly in the mind ‖ *v.i.* to be in the process of gestation [back-formation fr. GESTATION]

ges·ta·tion (dʒɛstéiʃən) *n.* the inter-uterine period in the development of the mammalian embryo, which from fertilization to birth is supplied with food and oxygen through the blood system of the parent carrying it. The gestation period varies widely: in dogs and cats about 63 days, in humans about 280 days, in elephants about 624 days ‖ the period of development of a plan etc. [fr. L. *gestatio* (*gestationis*) fr. *gestare*, to carry]

ges·tic·u·late (dʒɛstíkjuleit) *pres. part.* **ges·tic·u·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ges·tic·u·lat·ed** *v.i.* to wave the arms about, make expressive gestures while speaking or instead of speech ‖ *v.t.* to express by gestures, *to gesticulate one's approval* **ges·tic·u·la·tion** *n.* **ges·tic·u·la·tive** (dʒɛstíkjuleitiv, dʒɛstikjulətiv) *adj.* **ges·tic·u·la·tor** *n.* **ges·tic·u·la·to·ry** (dʒɛstíkjulətəri:, dʒɛstíkjulətouri:) *adj.* [fr. L. *gesticulari* (gesticulatus) fr. *gesticulus*, a little gesture]

Ges·ti·do (hesti:ðo), Oscar (1901–67), Uruguayan soldier and politician. He became president (1967), after elections (1966) which resulted in a new constitution, under which the system of an executive council was replaced by that of a one-man executive

ges·ture (dʒɛ'stʃər, dʒɛ'stjər) **1.** *n.* a movement of the hand or body to express an emotion or intention ‖ some word or deed either intended to convey an attitude or intention or dictated by diplomacy or respect for form **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **ges·tur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ges·tured** to make gestures, gesticulate [fr. M.L. *gestura*, bearing]

get (get) *pres. part.* **get·ting** *past* **got** (gɔt) *past part.* **got, got·ten** (gɔt'n) *v.t.* to acquire ‖ to procure, *to get by-products from coal* ‖ to fetch ‖ to buy, *you must get some new shoes* ‖ to receive, *to get a present* ‖ to earn ‖ to arrive at by calculation, *what answer did you get?* ‖ to hit, *the bullet got him in the arm* ‖ to hit and kill, *did you get that pigeon?* ‖ to suffer, *to get a bump on one's head* ‖ to catch, *have they got the thief?* ‖ to catch (an illness) ‖ to receive as a sentence or fate, *to get the worst of it* ‖ to make, bring into a certain state or position, *to get someone angry, get your things together* ‖ to prepare, *to get breakfast* (*pop.*) to grasp the meaning of, understand, *to get the point* ‖ to secure for oneself, *to get one's own way* ‖ to establish communication with by radio, telephone etc. ‖ to induce, persuade, *get him to keep quiet* ‖ to catch the spirit of, reproduce, *the painter has got her expression well* ‖ to obtain (in answer), *to get no reply* ‖ (*pop.*) to baffle, puzzle ‖ (*pop.*) to irritate ‖ (*pop.*) to charm, enchant ‖ *v.i.* (with 'across', 'over', 'here', 'there' etc.) to succeed in moving, arriving etc., *to get across a road, to get there on time*, *get better, to get acquainted* ‖ (with *infin.*) to grow, come gradually, *you'll get to like him* ‖ to go, take oneself off, *you should get to bed now* ‖ *can't stop* (*pop., imper.*) clear out!, go away! **get along!** be off with you! — rubbish! **to get about** (*Br.*) to move about, be active ‖ to travel ‖ (*Br.*, of gossip, news) to spread ‖ (*naut.*) to turn around **to get across** to pass over, cross ‖ (*Br.*) to annoy, *he gets across everyone* ‖ to communicate effectively, *to get an idea across* ‖ to have a desired effect on an audience etc. **to get along** to progress, *the invalid is getting along nicely* ‖ to manage, *we can get along without a car* ‖ to live on friendly terms ‖ to get around ‖ to travel a lot ‖ (*Am. Br.*) **to get round**) to evade, to get around ‖ to persuade, coax, *she knows how to get around him* ‖ (of gossip, news) to spread ‖ to acquire worldly experience **to get around to** finally to reach or find time to, *he never got around to thanking them* **to get at** to reach ‖ to obtain access to, *he can't get at the money until he is 25* ‖ (*Br., pop.*) to criticize unkindly, esp. obliquely ‖ to mean, *what are you getting at?* **to get away** to escape ‖ with with) to do or say with impunity, **to get back** to return, *they got back home yesterday* ‖ to recover, *he never got the money back* **to get by** to pass ‖ to manage, *we'll get by with a bit of luck* **to get by heart** to learn by heart **to get down** to come down, dismount ‖ to depict, oppress, *this sultry weather gets her down* ‖ to copy down **to get down to** to settle down to, *get down to work* **to get going** to begin, start moving ‖ to become lively **to get in** to enter, board, *get in the car* ‖ to collect, bring in, *get in the wash* ‖ to arrive, *my train got in late* ‖ to be elected, *he got in with a good majority* **to get into** to enter, board ‖ to become involved in, *to get into trouble* **to get (something) through** (esp. *Br.* **into**) **someone's head** to force to understand or realize (something) **to get in with** to win the favor of **to get off** to dismount ‖ to escape punishment, *to get off with a warning* ‖ to make a start, *they got off this morning* ‖ to be allowed time off from work etc. ‖ to dismount from **to get off with** (*Br.*) to begin to be on amorous terms with **to get on** to board, mount ‖ to progress, *to get on well at school* ‖ to be on good terms ‖ to begin to grow old ‖ (of time) to grow late **to get on for** (or **towards**) to approach in age, *he is getting on for 60* or in time, *it is getting on for noon* **to get on to** to succeed in finding out ‖ (*Br.*) to contact **to get out** to leave, depart ‖ to escape ‖ to take out, produce, *I got out my passport* ‖ to withdraw (a book) from a library **to get out of** to leave, depart from ‖ to avoid, *to get out of military service* **to get out of hand** to break from control **to get over** to cross over, surmount ‖ to recover from **to get (something) over** to do and finish with (something) ‖ to be persuasively convincing about **to get round** (*Br.*) to get around (something or someone) **to get somewhere** (**nowhere**) to achieve some (no) result **to get the better of** to defeat **to get there** to achieve one's purpose, succeed **to get through** to finish, *we'll never get through all that spaghetti* ‖ to spend, *she soon got through her allowance* ‖ to pass (an exam etc.) ‖ to pass an exam etc. ‖ to establish communication **to get up** to rise from bed, from a sitting position etc. ‖ to mount, ascend ‖ to produce, increase, *to get up steam, get up speed* ‖ (of the wind, a storm, the sea) to increase, begin to grow rough ‖ to prepare, *to get up an entertainment* ‖ (*Br.*) to refurbish, learn again, *to get up one's Latin* ‖ to decorate, dress up **to get up** to to do mischievously, *he gets up to all sorts of tricks* **to have got** to have, *I've got a new idea* **to have got to** to be obliged to, *I've got to go now* **to tell someone where he gets off** (or **where to get off**) to tell someone off (*pop.*) where he belongs [M.E. *geten* fr. O.N. *geta*]

get-a-way (gétəwei) *n.* an escape ‖ the act of starting, *a poor getaway*

Geth·sem·a·ne (geθsemәni) the garden at the foot of the Mount of Olives, where Jesus often went with his disciples and which was the scene of the Agony, betrayal and arrest of Jesus (Matthew xxvi, 36)

get on the stick *v.* (*slang*) to take hold of a situation

get-to·geth·er (gétəgeðər) *n.* (*pop.*) a social gathering, reunion

Get·tys·burg (gétizbə:g) a small town in Pennsylvania, where (July 1–3, 1863) the Confederate army under Lee was defeated by the Federal army under Meade in what proved to be the crucial battle of the American Civil War

Gettysburg Address Lincoln's speech (19 Nov. 1863) at the dedication of the national cemetery on the battlefield at Gettysburg, Pa. It is a famous eulogy of American democracy ('government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth')

get-up (getʌp) *n.* (*pop.*) a style of dressing (usually extraordinary) ‖ (*pop.*, of publications) style of production

ge·um (dʒi:əm) *n.* a member of *Geum*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a genus of hardy herbaceous perennials of temperate regions. Most [illegible]

gew·gaw (gju:gɔ:gu:gɔ) *n.* a showy thing of little worth [origin unknown]

gey·ser (gaizər, gi:zə) a spring which throws up jets of hot water and steam from time to time, found in regions that are, or recently have been, volcanic ‖ (*Br.*, gi:zə) a gas-operated apparatus for heating water [Icel. *Geysir*, a hot spring in Iceland]

gey·ser·ite (gaizəraitz) *n.* an opaline silica deposited around geysers and hot springs

Gha·na (gɑ:nə) (former Gold Coast and British Togoland) a republic (area 91,843 sq. miles, pop. 13,804,000) in W. Africa. Capital: Accra. People: Ashanti, Fanti, Dagomba and other African groups, with small European and Levantine minorities. Language: English (official), Akan dialect, tribal languages. Religion: local African religions with 15% Christians (mainly Roman Catholic), Moslem minority. The land is 22% arable and 13% forest (excluding savanna woodland). The Volta River crosses Ghana north-south. A marshy coastal plain gives way to uplands covered with tropical forest: the Togo-Akwapim Mtns (rising to 3,000 ft) east of the Volta, and the Ashanti plateau west of it. Annual rainfall (monsoon season Mar.–July): 30 ins in the southeast, 80 ins in the southwest, 58 ins in Kumasi, 43 ins at Tamale. Average temperature (F.): 79°–84°. Livestock: sheep, goats, cattle and poultry. Crops: cocoa (chief world producer), coffee, palm oil, coconuts, rubber, corn, rice, cassava, plantains, peanuts, yams, tobacco, millet. Minerals: gold, manganese, diamonds, bauxite, salt. Manufactures: foodstuffs, leather, jewelry, weaving, pottery. Hydroelectricity is produced from the Volta River. Exports: cocoa, gold, diamonds, manganese, lumber, palm kernels, bauxite. Imports: foodstuffs, textiles, cement, vehicles, machinery, oil, construction materials. Ports: Sekondi-Takoradi, Tema. Universities: Accra, Kumasi. Monetary unit: cedi (100 pesawas). HISTORY Ghana takes its name from the powerful empire which flourished in the region of the Middle Niger (4th–mid-11th cc.). The first Europeans to visit the region were Portuguese traders (1471) followed by Dutch, English, Danish and Swedish slave merchants who set up forts and settlements. The British gained control of the area, known as the Gold Coast. The coastal states became a Crown colony and the Northern Territories a protectorate (1901). A new constitution (1946) gave Africans a share in government, and the constitution of 1951 gave a large measure of internal self-government. Dr Kwame Nkrumah was named prime minister (1952). British Togoland voted (1956) to become an integral part of an independent Gold Coast. The Gold Coast became the independent dominion of Ghana within the British Commonwealth (Mar. 6, 1957). Ghana became a republic with a presidential regime on July 1, 1961 and a one-party socialist state (1964). The Ghana army removed the civilian government by a coup d'état (Feb. 1966). Civilian government was restored (1969), with Dr Busia as prime minister. Edward Akuto Addo was elected (1970) president. A coup d'état (1972) overthrew Dr Busia, and a military regime, with Lt.-Gen. I.K. Acheampong as chairman of the supreme military council, ruled the country. In 1979 Hilla Limann became president, but he was deposed in a military coup [illegible]. Head of state: Rawlings

gha·ri·al (gɑ:ri:əl) *n.* a gavial

ghast·li·ly (gæstlili, gɑstlili) *adv.* in a ghastly way

ghast·li·ness (gæstlinis, gɑstlinis) *n.* the state or quality of being ghastly

ghast·ly (gæstli, gɑstli) **1.** *adj. comp.* **ghast·li·**

er *superl* **ghast·li·est** horrifying, gruesome, *a ghastly murder* ‖ deathlike, ghostlike, *a ghastly pallor* ‖ (*pop.*) very unpleasant **2.** *adv* in a ghastly manner, *ghastly pale* [fr. obs *gast*, to

Ghats, Eastern and Western (gɑts) two mountain ranges (average height 1,500–2,000 ft) of S India, parallel with the southeast and southwest coasts respectively

member of a Moslem dynasty (c 977-1155), taking its name from the ancient city of Ghazni in E Afghanistan. Their empire at its greatest extent, under Mahmud of Ghazni, covered a vast area of central Asia

Ghaz·za·li (gæzɑli:), Abu Hamid Mohammed al- (1058–1111), Moslem theologian. His 'The Revival of the Sciences of Religion' combines scholastic dogma and modified Sufi mysticism

ghee (gi:) *n.* clarified semifluid butter made from water buffalo's milk [Hindi *ghi*]

Ghent, *Flem* **Gent** (gent) an ancient city and port (pop 241,695), capital of East Flanders, N W Belgium, at the confluence of the Lys and Scheldt Rivers, connected to the sea by two canals. textiles, metal, chemical and sugar industries. University (1816)

treaty, signed at Ghent, Belgium, that ended the War of 1812. Under the treaty of the U.S.A. and Britain agreed to stop fighting, restore occupied territory and negotiate Canadian-U.S. border problems. The Battle of New Orleans (1815) was fought after the treaty because of

gher·kin (gə:rkin) *n. Cucumis anguria*, fam. *Cucurbitaceae*, a plant yielding a knobbly fruit, like a small cucumber, used mainly for pickles ‖ the fruit of this plant ‖ an immature cucumber selected for pickling [fr. Du. *gurken*]

ghet·to (getou) *pl* **ghet·tos, ghet·toes** *n.* (*hist.*) the quarter of a city in which Jews were required to reside ‖ a quarter of a city largely inhabited by Jews ‖ a quarter where members of a minority reside as a result of social or economic pressure [Ital.]

Ghib·el·line (gibəli:n, gibəlain) a member of the political faction in Italy which supported the Emperor in the dispute (11th–14th cc.) with the pope (cf. GUELPH) [fr. Ital. *Ghibellino*, corrup. of G *Waiblingen*, estate of the Hohenstaufen emperors]

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Ghi·ber·ti (gibə:ti), Lorenzo (c. 1378–1455), Florentine goldsmith, painter and sculptor. He made two of the three pairs of bronze doors of the baptistry at Florence. His first pair (1404–24, to match Pisano's) is in a style close to international Gothic. The second pair (1425–52) is on a radically altered plan, in an elegant, classical style. Ghiberti's 'Commentari' are a main source of information about trecento art in Florence and Siena

Ghir·lan·da·io (gi:rlandɑjou), Domenico (Domenico Bigordi, 1449–94), Florentine painter, esp of frescoes, e.g. that of St Jerome (1480) at the church of Ognissanti, Florence, and 'Christ Calling the First Apostles' (1481) in the Sistine

ghost (goust) **1.** *n.* the specter of a person appearing after their death, an apparition ‖ a slight trace, a glimmer, *not the ghost of a chance* ‖ a ghost writer ‖ (*phys.*) a false line in a line spectrum due to the defective ruling of the diffraction grating ‖ (*optics*) a secondary image or bright spot caused by a defect in the lens of an

be the ghost-writer of (a book) ‖ *v.t.* to act as ghost-writer [O.E. *gast*, spirit]

GHOST (*meteor. acronym*) for global horizontal sounding techniques for collecting information about the atmosphere through balloons

ghost·ly (goustli:) *comp* **ghost·li·er** *superl* **ghost·li·est** *adj.* like a ghost ‖ eerie, preternatural ‖ *archaic* concerned with spiritual matters, *ghostly counsel* [O.E. *gastlic*, spiritual]

ghost town a town no longer inhabited, esp a

ghost-writ·er (goustraitər) *n.* someone wholly or partly responsible for writing published under another person's name

ghoul (gu:l) *n.* (in Oriental stories) a spirit which robs graves and devours corpses ‖ (*pop.*) a person of weird or macabre appearance or habits **ghoul·ish** *adj.* [Arab. *ghul* fr. *gh(a)*lla, to seize]

G.I. (dʒi:ai) **1.** *n.* an American serviceman, esp an enlisted man **2.** *aoj.* of, characteristic of or belonging to the U.S. Army [GOVERNMENT IS

Gia·co·met·ti (dʒukəmétti:), Alberto (1901–66), Swiss sculptor and painter who worked in Paris. In his sculpture he first worked in a cubist style, and he participated briefly in the surrealist movement. His long, attenuated human figures, rigid and rough-textured, create a sense of vast space expressive of individual isolation

Gian·ni·ni (dʒæni:ni:), Amadeo Peter (1870–1949), U.S. financier. He consolidated (1930) many small banks into the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, one of the world's largest banks. He bequeathed a large sum to the University of California

gi·ant (dʒaiənt) **1.** *n.* a mythical person of superhuman size, often appearing in children's stories or in folklore ‖ an abnormally tall person ‖ anything large of its kind ‖ someone of exceptional ability, *an intellectual giant* **2.** *adj.* exceptionally big **gi·ant·ess** *n.* [M.E. *geant* fr. O.F.]

giant fulmar *Macronectes giganteus*, a large (up to 3 ft) brownish petrel of the Indian and Antarctic Oceans

gi·ant·ism (dʒaiəntizəm) *n.* the state of being very large or too large, *the dangers of giantism in industry*

giant panda †PANDA

Giant's Causeway a promontory of basaltic rock pillars weathered to different heights and presenting a stepped surface projecting from the Antrim coast in N. Ireland

giant sequoia *Sequoiadendron giganteum*, an evergreen tree of S. California that can grow to over 300 ft

giant star any of a large group of massive stars of enormous volume and extremely low density which are in general cooler than dwarf stars of the same spectral classification

gia·our (dʒauər) *n.* (for Moslems) a non-Moslem, esp. a Christian [Pers. *gaur, gor*]

gib †JIB (to stop)

gibb †JIB (*v., naut.*)

gib·ber, jib·ber (dʒibər) **1.** *v.i.* to mutter quickly and inarticulately, esp. with rage or fright **2.** *n* gibberish [imit.]

gib·ber·ish (dʒibəriʃ, gibəriʃ) *n.* rapid inarticulate chatter ‖ speech that is not understood and therefore sounds like a confused gabble [imit.]

gib·bet (dʒibit) **1.** *n.* (*hist.*) a gallows ‖ (*hist.*) an upright post with an arm from which the bodies of executed criminals were hung and exposed, as a warning to others **2.** *v.t.* to put to death on the gibbet ‖ to expose to public scorn [M.E. *gibet* fr. O.F.]

Gib·bon (gibən), Edward (1737–94), English rationalist historian, author of 'The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire' (1776–88), a work of monumental erudition, dealing with the years 180–1453. Gibbon is renowned for his accuracy of detail and shrewdness of judgment, his gift for irony and epigram, his anticlerical views and the Latinized elegance of his prose

gib·bon (gibən) *n.* an anthropoid ape of either of two genera, *Hylobates* or *Symphalangus*, fam *Pongidae*, native to S.E. Asia. Gibbons are tailless, have exceptionally long arms, and give a loud, piercing cry [F.]

Gib·bons (gibənz), Grinling (1648–1721), English woodcarver and sculptor. He was master carver in wood to the Crown. His sculpture includes the statue of James II outside the National Gallery, London

Gibbons, James (1834–1921), U.S. Roman Catholic cardinal whose works include 'The Faith of our Fathers' (1876). He served (from 1889) as the first chancellor of the Catholic University of America

Gibbons, Orlando (1583–1625), English composer and organist. He wrote madrigals and instrumental music, as well as services and anthems

'Gibbons v. Og·den' (ɔgdən, ɒgdən) a U.S. Supreme Court decision (1824) of Chief Justice John Marshall. It extended the power of Congress over interstate commerce

gib·bos·i·ty (gibɒsiti:) *pl.* **gib·bos·i·ties** *n.* the quality or state of being gibbous ‖ a protuberance, esp. an abnormal backward curvature of the spine

gib·bous (gibəs, dʒibəs) *adj.* rounded out, convex ‖ (of the moon or a planet) above half and less than full ‖ humpbacked, having a hump [fr. L. *gibbus*, hump]

Gibbs (gibz), Joseph Willard (1839–1903), U.S. mathematical physicist whose work 'On the Equilibrium of Heterogeneous Substances' (1876–8) advanced the application of thermodynamics to chemistry

gibe, jibe (dʒaib) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **gib·ing, jib·ing** *past* and *past part.* **gibed, jibed** *v.i.* to jeer, scoff ‖ *v.t.* to mock **2.** *n.* an expression of mockery, a taunt, sneer [etym. doubtful]

gibe †JIBE (to agree)

gib·lets (dʒiblits) *pl. n.* the gizzard and edible innards of a fowl, commonly removed before it is cooked and used for making gravy or soup [M.E. *gibelet* fr. O.F.]

Gi·bral·tar (dʒibrɔltər) a British Crown colony (area 2½ sq. miles, pop. 30,000) and strategic air and naval base occupying the Rock of Gibraltar, a peninsula (summit: 1,396 ft) at the tip of S. Spain. The inhabitants are mainly of Italian, Spanish and Portuguese descent, with some Maltese and English. Languages: Spanish, English. Religion: 87% Roman Catholic, 7% Anglican, 3% Jewish. Average temperature (F.): 64°. It is a free port. Moorish (except 1309–33) from 711, Gibraltar was captured by Castile (1462) and ceded to Britain by Spain under the Treaty of Utrecht (1713). The Strait of Gibraltar (8½–23 miles wide) connects the Atlantic with the Mediterranean. Spain claims possession. The population of Gibraltar, by 12,138 votes to 44, expressed its will to remain British in a referendum (Sept. 1967). In 1969, Spain pressed its claim to the peninsula by closing its border with Gibraltar. The border was partly reopened in 1982 and totally reopened in 1985 although Spain did not relinquish its claim

Gib·son (gibsən), Charles Dana (1867–1944), U.S. artist and illustrator. He created the 'Gibson girl', his pen-and-ink conception of the ideal American girl, and introduced for 'Collier's Weekly' the popular 'Adventures of Mr. Pipp' series

gid (gid) *n.* a brain disease of sheep caused by coenuri [shortened fr. GIDDY]

gid·di·ly (gidili:) *adv.* in a giddy manner

gid·di·ness (gidi:nis) *n.* the quality or state of being giddy

Gid·dings (gidiŋz), Franklin Henry (1855–1931), a founder of systematic sociology in the U.S.A.

Giddings, Joshua Reed (1795–1864), Congressman (1838–42) and abolitionist. He was censured by Congress for soliciting abolitionist aid from Great Britain

gid·dy (gidi:) *comp.* **gid·di·er** *superl.* **gid·di·est** *adj.* dizzy ‖ making one feel dizzy, *a giddy height* ‖ (*old-fash.*) frivolous [O.E. *gidig*, mad]

Gide (ʒi:d), André (1869–1951), French writer. His novels include 'L'Immoraliste' (1902) and 'les Faux-Monnayeurs' (1925). He founded (1909) the influential 'Nouvelle Revue française'. He also wrote essays, translations, reminiscences, plays, and an autobiography, 'Si le grain ne meurt' (1920–24). His published 'Journal' covers the years 1889–1949

Gid·e·on (gidi:ən) a judge and hero of Israel who saved his people from the Midianites (Judges VI–VIII)

'Gideon v. Wain·wright' (wéinrait) a decision (1963) of the U.S. Supreme Court which declared that a man accused of a felony has a right to free counsel if he cannot afford a lawyer

Gier·ek (girək), Edward (1913–), Polish statesman, first secretary of the Polish communist party (1970–80). He succeeded Gomulka when the latter resigned over food-price riots

gift (gift) **1.** *n.* a thing given ‖ a natural talent ‖ the right to give, *a benefice in the gift of the bishop* (*Br., pop.*) something easy to do, a cinch **to look a gift horse in the mouth** to criticize the quality of a present one has been given **2.** *v.t.* to endow with a natural talent ‖ to give as a gift ‖ to bestow gifts upon [O.E.]

gift·ed (giftid) *adj.* endowed by nature, *gifted with a sense of humor* ‖ talented

gift of gab, *Br.* **gift of the gab** the ability to talk fluently and plausibly

ONCISE FRONT PRONUNCIATION KEY (a) æ, cat; ɑ, car; ɔ, fawn; ei, snake. (e) e, hen; i:, sheep; iə, deer; eə, bear. (i) i, fish; ai, tiger; ə:, bird. (o) ɒ, ox; ou, cow; ou, goat; u, poor; ɔi, royal. (u) ʌ, duck; u, bull; u:, goose; ə, bacillus; ju:, cube x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; ʃ, savage; ŋ, orangutang; j, yak; l, fish; tl, fetch. ˈl, rabble; ˈn, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

Gi·fu (gi:fu:) a town (pop. 410,000) in Honshu, Japan, on the River Nagara: paper products, other light industries

gig (gig) *1. n.* a fish spear, a line with hooks on it, drawn through a shoal to catch fish when they are not biting **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **gig·ging** *past* and *past part.* **gigged** to fish with a gig [shortened fr. *fishgig* fr. *fizgig*, a kind of fish spear]

gig *n.* a light two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse ‖ a long, light ship's boat ‖ a rowing boat used mainly for racing ‖ a gig mill (machine) [fr. obs. *gig*, something that whirls]

gig *n.* (*show business*) a professional engagement, a job [origin unknown]

giga- combining prefix meaning one billion (10⁹) *abbr.* **G**

gig·a·bit (gigəbit) *n.* (*computer*) unit of information equal to 1 billion bits. *Cf* KILOBIT, MEGABIT

gigacycle *GIGAHERTZ

gig·a·herz (gigəhɔ́rts) *n.* (*electr.*) frequency unit of 1 billion Hz

gi·gan·tic (dʒaigæntik) *adj.* giantlike, very large, *a gigantic effort* **gi·gan·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *gigas* (*gigantis*), a giant]

gi·gan·tism (dʒaigæntizəm) *n.* giantism ‖ abnormal tallness, often caused by overactivity of the pituitary gland

gig·gle (gig'l) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **gig·gling** *past* and *past part.* **gig·gled** to laugh foolishly or nervously or in an attempt to repress outright laughter **2.** *n.* foolish, nervous or half-suppressed laughter **the giggles** a fit of such laughter **gig·gly** *adj.* [imit.]

gig mill a machine for raising the nap on cloth ‖ a building in which gig mills are used

GIGO (*computer acronym*) for garbage in, garbage out, term for poor programming

gig·o·lo (dʒigəlou, ʒigəlou) *pl.* **gig·o·los** *n.* a man kept by a woman ‖ a professional male dancing partner or paid escort [F.]

gigue (ʒi:g) *n.* a dance in 6/8 or 12/8 time, usually the last movement of the 17th-c. and 18th-c. suite [F. fr. Ital. *giga*, fiddle]

Gi·jón (hi:hɔ́n) an ancient seaport (pop. 125,000) in Oviedo, N.W. Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, with an excellent harbor: metallurgy, chemicals and oil refining

Gi·la (hí:lə) a river (c. 630 miles long) flowing from S.W. New Mexico, through S. Arizona to the Colorado River at the southwestern corner of Arizona

Gila monster a member of *Heloderma*, fam. *Helodermatidae*, a genus of large poisonous lizards (esp. *H. suspectum*) inhabiting the sandy deserts of the southwestern U.S.A. and northern Mexico [after the *Gila* River, Arizona]

Gil·bert (gílbərt), Cass (1859–1934), U.S. architect. He designed the Woolworth building, an early skyscraper in semi-Gothic style, in New York City and the neoclassical Supreme Court building in Washington, D.C.

Gilbert, Grove Karl (1843–1918), U.S. geologist. Joining (1879) the U.S. Geographical Survey, he mapped the geology of portions of the Rocky Mountains, becoming one of the first investigators to study the relation between geological structure and surface features

Gilbert, Sir Humphrey (c. 1539–83), English navigator. He tried to discover the Northwest Passage. He founded the colony of Newfoundland (1583)

Gilbert, Sir William Schwenck (1836–1911), English playwright, humorist and librettist. He collaborated (1871–96) with Arthur Sullivan to write the famous, still popular, Gilbert and Sullivan operettas (*SULLIVAN). His poems include 'The Bab Ballads' (1869)

gil·bert (gílbərt) *n.* a cgs unit of magnetomotive force, equal to $10/4\pi$ ampere-turns [after William *Gilbert* (1544-1603), English physicist]

Gil·ber·tian (gilbə́:tiən) *adj.* suggesting the whimsical topsy-turvy world of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas [after W. S. *Gilbert*]

Gil·ber·tine (gílbərti:n, gílbərtain) *n.* a member of an English religious order (12th-16th cc.) founded by Gilbert of Sempringham. It was primarily an order of Benedictine nuns with Augustinian canons ministering spiritually to them

Gilbert Islands *KIRIBATI

Gilbert of Sem·pring·ham (sémpriŋəm), St (c. 1083–1189), founder of the only medieval religious order of English origin, the Gilbertines

gild (gild) *pres. part* **gild·ing** *past* and *past part* **gild·ed, gilt** (gilt) *v.t.* to cover with a fine layer of gold or gold leaf ‖ (*rhet.*) to make golden, *the sun gilded the hilltop* ‖ to give a speciously attractive appearance to **to gild the lily** to praise, eulogize etc. inordinately [O.E. *gyldan*]

gild *GUILD

Gil·das (gíldəs) (c. 516–70), English historian. His 'De excidio et conquestu Britanniae' is the only [illegible] to the Saxon conquest of Britain (5th c.)

gild·hall (gíldhɔ:l) *n.* a guildhall

gild·ing (gíldiŋ) *n.* the practice of overlaying with gold or yellow metal ‖ the gold or yellow metal used ‖ the gilded surface produced ‖ a [illegible]

Gilead (gíliəd) [illegible] ancient Palestine, northeast of the Dead Sea

Gil·ga·mesh (gílgəmeʃ) a legendary king, hero of an ancient Babylonian epic found inscribed on 12 tablets in the palace of Ashurbanipal at [illegible]

Gill (gil), Eric (1882–1940), English stone and woodcarver, type designer and Roman Catholic apologist. Like Morris, he worked for the revival of crafts. His carvings were monumental and devotional. His type designs include the inscriptional roman Perpetua (1925) and the famous Gill Sans (1927), the most used sans-[illegible]

gill (gil) **1.** *n.* the vascular respiratory organ in fish and other water-breathing animals ‖ the dewlap of a fowl ‖ one of the vertical radiating plates on the underside of mushrooms or toadstools **2.** *v.t.* to gut (fish) ‖ to catch (fish) by the gill covers in a gill net [origin unknown]

gill (dʒil) *n.* either of two liquid measures: (*Am.*) ¼ of a U.S. liquid pint or 7.218 cu. ins, (*Br.*) a unit equal to ¼ of an imperial pint or 8.669 cu. [illegible]

gill cover (gil) a bony projection protecting a fish's gills

gill fungus (gil) a fungus having blade-shaped gills under the cap

gillie (gíli) a [illegible] and hunting guide and attendant in Scotland [Gael. *gille*, boy, servant]

gill net (gil) a net which allows a fish's head to pass through its meshes but catches the gill covers when the fish tries to withdraw

Gill·ray (gilrei), James (1757–1815), English caricaturist. His 'Farmer George' series satirized George III and his court

gil·ly·flow·er (dʒilifləuər) *n.* (*old-fash.*) any of several plants with clove-scented flowers, e.g. the wallflower [O.F. *girofle, gilofre*, clove]

gilt (gilt) **1.** *n.* gilding ‖ superficial glitter **2.** *adj.* gilded [past part. of GILD]

gilt *n.* a young sow [O.N. *gyltr*]

gilt-edged security an investment (e.g. in government stock) which involves little risk and low yield

gim·bals (dʒimbəlz, gimbəlz) *pl. n.* a device for keeping a ship's compass or chronometer level at sea [altered fr. *gimmal* fr. O.F. *gemel*, a double [illegible]

gim·crack (dʒimkræk) **1.** *n.* a useless, showy knickknack, a gewgaw **2.** *adj.* carelessly or hastily put together ‖ cheap and tawdry [M.E. [illegible]]

gim·let (gimlit) *n.* a small tool with a cross handle, used to bore holes for screws [O.F. *guimbelet, guimbelet*]

gimlet eye a piercing, observant eye **gim·let-eyed** *adj*

gim·mick (gimik) *n.* a gadget ‖ any clever scheme, *a gimmick to attract customers* ‖ a hidden device for controlling a gambling wheel ‖ any deceptive trick or device [etym. doubtful]

gimp (gimp) *n.* a trimming of silk or cotton strengthened with wire ‖ a silk fishing line bound with wire ‖ a coarse thread used in lace making to outline the design [perh. fr. Du. *gimp* or F. *guimpe*]

gin (dʒin) *n.* a strong liquor distilled from grain and flavored with juniper berries or a substitute for them ‖ gin rummy [short for *geneva*, a spirit made in Holland, fr. Du. *genever*]

gin **1.** *n.* a spring trap with steel teeth, a snare ‖ a hoisting device, usually a tripod with one hinged leg ‖ a machine for removing seeds etc. from fiber, esp. cotton **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **gin·ning** *past* and *past part.* **ginned** to trap, snare with a gin ‖ to remove seeds from (cotton) with a gin [shortened fr. O.F. *engin*, engine]

gin·ger (dʒindʒər) **1.** *n.* a plant of the genus *Zingiber*, esp. *Z. officinale*, a perennial native to Asia but widely cultivated for its aromatic rhizome, which is used as a spice, in sweetmeats and in medicine ‖ the rhizome of *Z. officinale* (*pop.*) vigor, spirit ‖ a sandy reddish color **2.** *adj.* of a sandy, reddish color **3.** *v.t.* (*pop.*, with 'up') to liven, animate ‖ to add ginger to [O.E. *gingifer* fr. L. [illegible]]

ginger ale a [illegible] alcoholic drink flavored with ginger extract

ginger beer a [illegible] flavored with ginger

gin·ger·bread (dʒindʒərbred) *n.* cake made with molasses and ginger ‖ cheap, gaudy ornamentation **to take the gilt off the gingerbread** (*Br.*) to make a thing or situation lose its apparent attractiveness and so cause disenchantment

ginger group (*Br.*) a pressure group within a [illegible]

gin·ger·ly (dʒindʒərli:) **1.** *adv.* very cautiously or warily, so as not to damage or disturb, or so as to avoid close contact **2.** *adj.* very cautious or [illegible]

ginger nut a gingersnap

gingersnap (dʒindʒərsnæp) *n.* a [illegible] hard cookie flavored with ginger

ginger wine a wine made from bruised ginger, water and fermented sugar

gin·ger·y (dʒindʒəri:) *adj.* [illegible] color ‖ (esp. of horses) high-spirited, full of vigor

ging·ham (giŋəm) *n.* an inexpensive cotton fabric, usually checked or striped [F. *guingan* fr. [illegible] striped]

gin·gi·val (dʒindʒivəl, dʒindʒaivəl) *adj.* of or relating to the gums [fr. L. *gingiva*, gum]

gingivitis (dʒindʒivaitis) *n.* inflammation of the gums [Mod. L. fr. *gingiva*, gum]

gink·go, ging·ko (giŋkou) *pl* **gink·gos, gink·goes, ging·kos, ging·koes** *n. Ginkgo biloba*, fam. *Ginkgoaceae*, a gymnospermous deciduous tree with dioecious flowers, native to China and Japan. It is the only living representative of its genus. Ginkgos have been preserved as sacred in Japanese temple gardens, and are rarely found wild [Mod. L. fr. Jap. *ginkyo* fr. *gin*, silver + *kyo*, apricot]

gin·ner·y (dʒinəri:) *pl.* **gin·ner·ies** *n.* a mill for ginning cotton

Ginnie Mae *GNMA

gin rummy a variety of rummy in which a player with a total of not more than 10 unmatched points may expose his cards, winning or losing according to his opponent's hand

gin·seng (dʒinseŋ) *n. Panax schinseng*, fam. *Araliaceae*, a palmate-leaved plant of E. Asia with an aromatic root valued by the Chinese as a panacea ‖ a North American woodland plant, *P. quinquefolius* ‖ the root of either of these plants, used in medicine ‖ the preparation made from the root [Chin.]

Gio·no (ʒounou), Jean (1895–1970), French novelist, famous for his poetic treatment of Provençal life e.g. in 'Colline' (1929), 'Regain' [illegible]

Gior·da·no (dʒɔrdanɔ), Luca (1632–1705), Neapolitan painter. His output was enormous and was mainly devotional or biblical

Gior·gio·ne (dʒɔrdʒɔne) (Giorgio da Castelfranco, c. 1477–1510), Venetian painter. A pupil of Bellini, he exerted great influence on his contemporaries, notably Titian. His painting is evocative, with mellow coloring and a notable integration of figures and landscape. Only a few extant works can be attributed to him with certainty

Giot·to (dʒɔtto) (Giotto di Bondone, c. 1267–1337), Florentine painter. The gravity and certainty of his [illegible] show the influence of Byzantine art, but he is considered as one of the creators of modern painting, by the amplitude of his vision of the world, by his view of men, and by the dramatic force which he achieved by his use of modeling of solid bodies, representation of draperies, and [illegible] the imagined depth of the picture space. His first authentic work was the series of frescoes in the Arena Chapel, Padua. His other great cycle [illegible] Florence

Giovanni da Fiesole [illegible] *ANGELICO, Fra

gipsy *GYPSY

gipsy moth [illegible]

gi·raffe (dʒiræf, *Br.* dʒiraf) *n. Giraffa camelopardalis*, fam. *Giraffidae*, an African ruminant quadruped, the tallest living animal (18-20 ft) with an extraordinarily long neck and long forelegs. Giraffes are light fawn in color,

marked with black patches. Four races are made herds in the open country south of the Sahara, feeding on leaves [F. *giraffe* fr. Arab. *zarāfah*]

Gi·ral·dus Cam·bren·sis (dʒirældəskæmbrénsis) (Gerald de Barri, c. 1147–c. 1223), Welsh churchman and historian. His 'Itinerary' and 'Description of Wales' are the best known of his many lively, personal, occasional writings

gir·an·dole (dʒírəndoul) *n.* an elaborate, branched candle holder ‖ an earring or pendant, with a large jewel set in a circle of smaller ones ‖ a rotating firework ‖ a rotating water jet [F. fr. [illegible]]

Gi·rard (dʒirurd, ʒiːrær), Stephen (1750–1831), U.S. merchant, banker and philanthropist. He purchased (1810) the assets of the endangered First Bank of the United States, establishing the Bank of Stephen Girard in Philadelphia, and subscribed (1814) 95% of the U.S. government's war bond issue

gir·a·sol (dʒírəsɔl) *n.* a variety of opal which has a reddish glow in bright light ‖ the Jerusalem artichoke [Ital. fr. *girare*, to turn + *sole*, the sun]

gir·a·sole (dʒírəsoul) *n.* a girasol

Gi·raud (ʒiːrou), Henri Honoré (1879– 1949), French general. He commanded the French army in N. Africa (1942–3), but resigned after disagreements with de Gaulle

Gi·rau·doux (ʒiːroudúː), Jean (1882–1944), French novelist and playwright. His novels include 'Suzanne et le Pacifique' (1921) and 'Siegfried et le Limousin' (1922). His plays include 'Amphitryon 38' (1929), 'La guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu' (1935), 'Ondine' (1939), 'la Folle de Chaillot' (1945). Satirical wit and verbal coruscation blend in his work with poetic fantasy and reverie

gird (gəːrd) *v.t.* (with 'at') to jeer, gibe, scoff [M.E. *girden*, *gurden*, to strike, move rapidly, thrust]

gird *pres. part.* **gird·ing** *past* and *past part.* **gird·ed, girt** (gəːrt) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to encircle (the waist) with a belt ‖ (*archaic*) to fasten with a belt, *he girt on his sword* ‖ (*rhet.*) to surround, encircle, *girded about with hills* ‖ (*refl., rhet.*) to clothe oneself, equip oneself, *to gird oneself for battle* **gird·er** *n.* an iron or steel (rarely wooden) beam used in building and bridge construction ‖ (in floors) one of the main joist-supporting, horizontal members [O.E. *gyrdan*]

gir·dle (gəːrdl) **1.** *n.* a belt or sash encircling the waist (anything which encircles like a girdle (a usually elastic undergarment worn by women to hold in the waist, hips and buttocks ‖ the ring made around a tree by cutting away the bark ‖ (*anat.*) a bony arch to support a limb, *the pelvic girdle* the outer rim of a cut gem clasped by the setting **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **gir·dling** *past* and *past part.* **gir·dled** to bind with a girdle ‖ to encircle, enclose ‖ to cut a ring around the bark of [O.E. *gyrdel*]

girdle *n.* (*Br.*) a griddle

girl (gəːrl) *n.* a female child ‖ a young unmarried woman (*pop.*) a single or married woman at any age ‖ a female servant, maid ‖ a girl friend, sweetheart ‖ a present or former member of a girls' school or women's college, *a Vassar girl* [M.E. *girle*, *gurle*, *gerle*, youngster, origin unknown] [illegible] female employee, esp. a private secretary or assistant in an office prepared to do jobs outside [illegible]

girl friend a female friend, esp. a sweetheart

girl guide (*Br.*) a girl scout

girlhood (gəːrlhud) the state of being a girl

girl·ish (gəːrlɪʃ) *adj.* of, like or suitable to a girl

girl scout (*Am.*, *Br.* girl guide) a member of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, founded (1910) in England by Lord Robert Baden-Powell and his sister Agnes to form character and to teach good citizenship among [illegible] that of the scouts, has groups throughout the world

gi·ro (dʒáirou) *pl.* **gi·ros** *n.* (*Br.*) a checking account system administered by the post office [illegible]

Gi·ron·de (dʒirɔ́ndə) a department (pop. 1,061,500) of S.W. France around the Garonne estuary (GUYENNE). Chief town: Bordeaux

Gi·ron·dist (dʒírəndist) **1.** *n.* (*F. hist.*) a member of the moderate republican party during the French Revolution. After a long struggle in the Convention, the Girondists were overthrown (June 2, 1793) by their rivals, the Jacobins, and many of them were beheaded Oct. 31, 1793 **2.** *adj.* relating to this party [fr. GIRONDE, where the leaders came from]

girt *alt. past* and *past part.* of GIRD (to encircle)

girth (gəːrθ) **1.** *n.* the band which fastens around the body of a horse or other animal to secure the saddle, pack etc. ‖ the circumference of a thing, *the girth of a tree* **2.** *v.t.* to fit or secure with a girth [M.E. *gerthe* fr. O.N.]

Gir·tin (gəːrtin), Thomas (1775–1802), English painter. He was one of the great English watercolor painters, excelling in landscape and architectural work. He brought a new richness of tone to the medium, which he handled with freedom and spontaneity

girt·line (gəːrtlain) *n.* (*naut.*) a line rove through a block, e.g. at the end of a bowsprit, for hoisting rigging

Giscard d'Estaing, Valery (ʒiːskár destɛ̃ vahlay-ree') (1926–), French president (1974–81). He served in various government positions from 1952, including minister of finance (1962–6; 1969–74). As president he encouraged international cooperation, private enterprise, and nuclear power development. He was succeeded by François Mitterand

Gis·le·ber·tus (dʒiːzlbɛ́ərtəs) (early 12th c.), one of the great sculptors of the Middle Ages, esp. for his work in Autun cathedral (1125–35)

Gis·sing (gisiŋ), George Robert (1857–1903), English realist novelist, author of 'New Grub Street' (1891) etc.

gist (dʒist) *n.* the main point, the heart of the matter ‖ (*law*) the real ground or point of an action [O.F. fr. *gésir*, to lie, depend (on)]

give (giv) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **giv·ing** *past* **gave** (geiv) *past part.* **giv·en** (givən) *v.t.* to offer as a present ‖ to hand over ‖ to put into someone's hands, *give me my bag* ‖ to pay as price ‖ to make involuntarily, *to give a start* ‖ to provide with, supply ‖ to furnish as product, *sugar gives us energy* ‖ to offer as host or sponsor, *to give a banquet in someone's honor* ‖ to produce, yield, *this seed gives good results* ‖ to show, *to give signs of annoyance* ‖ to grant, confer, *to give someone a scholarship* ‖ to confer ownership of ‖ to inflict, *he gave the offender a stiff sentence* ‖ to cause to have, *the dog has given them fleas* ‖ to pronounce, *the will give their decision today* ‖ to utter, *to give a shout* ‖ to administer, *to give an injection* ‖ to pledge, *to give one's word* ‖ to allow, permit, *give yourself plenty of time* ‖ to concede, admit ‖ to devote, *to give thought to a problem* ‖ to put a caller in communication by telephone with, *give me the police* ‖ to do someone (a free service), *to give someone a lift* ‖ to deliver (a message) ‖ to bestow in charity, by legacy, as alms etc. ‖ to bestow (friendship, trust etc.) ‖ to put in temporary keeping, *give me your watch while you swim* ‖ to perform before an audience ‖ to render as being due, *give him the benefit of the doubt*, *give them three cheers* ‖ to proffer, *he gave him his hand* ‖ to name for a toast (in physical dealings with someone) to bestow, inflict, *he gave her a kiss*, *to give someone a blow* ‖ to volunteer or reply as information, *she gave him her telephone number*, *try to give him all the details* ‖ to sacrifice, *to give one's life for a cause* ‖ to bestow in marriage ‖ *v.i.* to make a gift ‖ to yield to pressure, *the ice gave under her weight* ‖ to open or look out, *the window gives on to a garden* **to give away** to dispose of gratis ‖ to distribute (prizes) ‖ to betray ‖ to reveal (what should be kept secret) ‖ to bestow (a bride) formally **to give back** to restore to ownership **to give forth** to send out, emit **to give ground** (*mil.*) to fall back, retreat ‖ to yield **to give in** to admit defeat, yield ‖ to hand in, *to give in an exam paper* **to give off** to throw off, emit **to give out** to announce, report ‖ to emit ‖ to hand out, distribute (of supplies etc.) to run short, become exhausted **to give oneself out to be** (something) to claim to be (something) **to give over** to stop being a nuisance ‖ to deliver to the authority or keeping of ‖ to devote (to a specified use) (with *pres. part.*) to cease from **to give** (someone) **to understand** to inform, allow to infer **to give tongue** (of hounds) to pick up the scent and bark **to give up** to abandon ‖ to hand over or hand back, *to give a criminal up to the police* ‖ to cease from ‖ to cease to have dealings with ‖ to abandon one's efforts with, *the doctors have given him up as incurable* ‖ to admit defeat **to give way** to give ground ‖ to yield the right of way ‖ to make concessions ‖ to retire in someone's favor ‖ to break down or collapse under stress ‖ (*rowing*) to start to row or to pull harder **2.** *n.* elasticity, springiness, *there is plenty of give in a wooden plank* [O.E. *giefan*]

give-and-take (givəntéik) *n.* compromise, the making of mutual concessions ‖ exchange of ideas or conversation

give-a-way (givəwei) *n. an* inadvertent revealing or betraying of oneself or one's plans etc. ‖ something given away, esp. merchandise, to encourage the sale of a product ‖ (*pop.*) a radio or television contest having as an essential feature the giving of prizes

give-back (givbæk) *n.* a payment or conceding right previously won, the return of which is asked for in a negotiation

giv·en (givən) *past part.* of GIVE ‖ *adj.* agreed, fixed, *a given day* ‖ executed, esp. in official documents, *given under my hand ...* ‖ (*math., logic*) granted, admitted as the basis of a calculation, or as data or premises **given to** in the habit of, *given to idling* **given up to** addicted to

given name a person's first name as distinct from his family name

give-up (givʌp) *n.* (*securities*) **1.** a market order executed by a floor broker on behalf of another broker, with shared commission. **2.** the share of the commission

Gi·za (gíːzə) an Egyptian town (pop. 1,246,054) on the Nile, near which stand the Sphinx and a group of pyramids including the biggest

giz·zard (gízərd) *n.* the muscular chamber of the alimentary canal of various birds, esp. poultry ‖ the proventriculus of certain insects **to stick in one's gizzard** to be offensive to one's pride, *it stuck in his gizzard to have to apologize* [M.E. *giser* fr. O.F.]

gla·bel·la (gləbélə) *pl.* **gla·bel·lae** (gləbéliː) *n.* (*anat.*) the flat area of bone on the forehead between the eyebrows [Mod. L.]

gla·brate (gléibreit) *adj.* (*biol.*) glabrous ‖ becoming glabrous [fr. L. *glabrare* (*glabratus*), to make smooth]

gla·brous (gléibrəs) *adj.* (*biol.*) hairless, with a smooth even surface [fr. L. *glaber*, smooth]

gla·cé (glæsei) *adj.* (of fruit) covered with sugar, candied ‖ (of fruit etc.) iced, frozen ‖ (of cloth and leather) with a glossy surface [F.]

gla·cial (gléiʃəl) *adj.* icy, frozen ‖ (*geol.*) of or pertaining to glaciers ‖ (*chem.*) having icelike crystals

glacial epoch a glacial period

glacial period a period of geological time when a large part of the earth's surface was covered by glaciers. There have been three major glacial periods. The earliest was in late Precambrian times, 600-700 million years ago, the second in late Palaeozoic times, 250 million years ago (in the southern hemisphere), and the third, to which the term is most often applied, in the Pleistocene period, when an ice sheet covered North America and N. Europe. The best-known existing ice sheets are those of Greenland and Antarctica

gla·ci·ate (gléiʃieit) *pres. part.* **gla·ci·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **gla·ci·at·ed** *v.t.* to cover (land) with glaciers ‖ to affect by glacial action ‖ *v.i.* to become ice ‖ (of land) to become covered with glaciers [fr. L. *glaciare* (*glaciatus*), to freeze]

gla·cier (gléiʃər) *n.* a river of ice in a high mountain valley formed by the consolidation under pressure of snow falling on higher ground. The ice sheets of Antarctica and Greenland are in themselves vast glaciers [F.]

Glacier Bay National Monument a U.S. national monument established in 1925 and comprising an area of 2,274,595 acres in S.E. Alaska. It consists of ice fields and more than [illegible] glaciers

gla·ci·ol·o·gy (gleiʃiɔ́lədʒiː) *n.* the branch of geology dealing with the accumulation on the earth's surface of glaciers, and their effect on animal and vegetable life ‖ the glacial features of a region [fr. GLACIER + Gk *logos*, word]

gla·cis (gleisis, glæsis) *pl.* **gla·cis, gla·cis·es** *n.* a bank sloping away from a fortification, to expose attacks to firing from ramparts [F., orig. slippery place]

Glack·ens (glækənz), William James (1870–1938), U.S. artist. His illustrations (1898–1908) in the 'New York World' and 'New York Herald' depicted all aspects of contemporary life

glad (glæd) *comp.* **glad·der** *superl.* **glad·dest** *adj.* joyful, *a glad smile* ‖ (used only predicatively) happy about some specific circumstance, pleased *glad to be of service* **glad·den** (glædən) *v.t.* to make glad [O.E. *glæd*]

glade (gleid) *n.* a clear, open space in a forest | an everglade [origin unknown]

glad eye (in phrases) **to give (someone) the glad eye** to ogle (someone) flirtatiously **to get the glad eye** to be ogled flirtatiously

glad hand (*pop.*) a fulsomely effusive, insincere greeting or welcome

glad·i·ate (glædi:eit, gledi:eit) *adj.* (*bot.*) sword shaped [fr. L. *gladius*, a sword]

glad·i·a·tor (glædi:eitər) *n.* (*hist.*) a fighter with a sword or other weapon at a Roman circus **glad·i·a·tor·i·al** (glædi:ətɔ:ri:əl, gledi:ətouri:əl) *adj.* [L., fr. *gladius*, sword]

glad·i·o·la (glædi:óulə) *n.* a gladiolus [L., neut. pl. taken as fem. sing.]

glad·i·o·lus (glædi:óuləs) *pl.* **glad·i·o·li** (glædi:óulai), **glad·i·o·lus, glad·i·o·lus·es,** *n.* a plant of genus *Gladiolus*, fam. *Iridaceae*, having long, sword-shaped leaves and bright, variously colored flowers. Most species are native to Africa, some are Asian, some European [L., dim. of *gladius*, sword]

glad·ly (glædli:) *adv.* with gladness ‖ willingly

Glad·stone (glædstən), William Ewart (1809–98), British statesman, prime minister (1868–74, 1880–5, 1886 and 1892–4). He entered parliament as a Tory (1832), and served under Peel as president of the Board of Trade (1843–5) and colonial secretary (1845–6), resigning with other Peelites after the repeal of the Corn Laws. As chancellor of the exchequer (1852–5 and 1859–65) under Aberdeen and Palmerston, he reduced income tax and many tariffs. He led the newly formed Liberal party to victory (1868) over Disraeli, his lifelong political rival. Gladstone's first ministry (1868–74) disestablished the Irish Church (1869), carried a Land Act to protect Irish tenants (1870), introduced the secret ballot (1872) and carried out military, educational and civil service reforms. His second ministry (1880–5) brought in the Reform Act of 1884, and his third and fourth ministries (1886 and 1892–4) were occupied in unsuccessful attempts to carry a Home Rule Bill for Ireland. Gladstone was preoccupied by home affairs, but used his gifts as an orator to denounce the Turkish massacres in Bulgaria (1876). A scholar and theologian, he failed to gain the same influence with Queen Victoria as Disraeli

Gladstone bag (*Br.*) a traveling bag hinged so as to open into two equal compartments [after William Ewart *Gladstone*]

glair (gleər) **1.** *n.* egg white, esp. as used to make a kind of size for bookbinding ‖ any viscous, transparent substance resembling egg white **2.** *v.t.* to coat with glair **gläir·y** *adj.* [F. *glaire*]

glamor *GLAMOUR

Gla·mor·gan·shire (gləmɔ́rgənʃər) (*abbr.* Glam.) a former county (area 813 sq. miles, pop. 1,228,000) in S.E. Wales. County town was Cardiff

glam·or·ize (glæməraiz) *pres. part* **glam·or·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **glam·or·ized** *v.t.* to make (something) appear more attractive than it really is ‖ to add glamour to (a person)

glam·or·ous (glæmərəs) *adj.* having glamour

glam·our, glam·or (glæmər) *n.* dazzling charm, allure and mysterious fascination [corrup. of GRAMMAR the original meaning 'enchantment' derived from the popular association between learning and magic]

glance (glæns, glans) *n.* a shiny metallic ore [fr. G. *glanz*, luster]

glance 1. *v. pres. part* **glanc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **glanced** *v.i.* to look briefly, *to glance at the headlines* ‖ to be deflected obliquely at the point of impact, *the ball glanced off his bat* | (usually with 'over') to allude with deliberate brevity, *to glance over a topic* ‖ *v.t.* (*cricket*) to deflect (the ball) by playing it with the bat oblique **2.** *n.* a brief look, *one glance confirmed his worst fears* ‖ a sudden gleam of light | (*cricket*) a deflecting stroke [etym. doubtful]

gland (glænd) *n.* a single structure of cells, which takes certain substances from the blood and secretes them in a form which the body can use or eliminate. The exocrine glands discharge their secretions through ducts to the [illegible] internal cavities of the body. The endocrine glands are ductless, and pass their secretions (hormones) into the bloodstream. A similar structure in a plant [fr. L. [illegible]

gland *n.* (*mech.*) a device for preventing leakage of fluids, esp. the part that compresses the packing in a stuffing box [origin unknown]

glan·dered (glændərd) *adj.* affected with glanders

glan·der·ous (glændərəs) *adj.* of or affected with glanders

glan·ders (glændərz) *pl. n.* a highly contagious disease of horses, mules and [illegible] caused by the bacterium *Malleomyces mallei* or *Pfeifferella mallei*, and characterized by fever, swelling of glands beneath the jaw and a heavy mucous discharge from the nose. It can be passed to sheep, goats and man, but not to cattle [O.F. *glandres* (pl.)]

glan·du·lar (glændʒulər) *adj.* of, like, consisting of, or containing a gland or gland cells [fr. F. *glandulire*]

glandular fever infectious mononucleosis

glans (glænz) *pl* **glan·des** (glændi:z) *n.* the glans penis | the glans clitoridis [L. *glans, glandis*]

glans cli·tor·i·dis (klitɔridis, klitouridis) *n.* the acorn-shaped termination of the clitoris

glans penis *n.* the acorn-shaped termination of the penis

Glan·ville (glænvil), Ranulf de (*d.* 1190), English jurist, chief justiciar of England (1180–9) under Henry II. He was responsible for 'Tractatus de legibus et consuetudinibus regni Angliae', the earliest treatise on English law

glare (gleər) | *pres. part* **glar·ing** *past* and *past part.* **glared** *v.i.* to shine brightly and fiercely ‖ to stare fiercely | to be too conspicuous ‖ *v.t.* to express (anger etc.) with a look, *to glare defiance* **2.** *n.* a strong, fierce light ‖ a fierce, intense look ‖ (of colors) the quality of being uncomfortably bright **glär·ing** *adj.* bright and dazzling, *a glaring light* ‖ staring fiercely ‖ flagrant, *a glaring injustice* ‖ garish, too vivid, *glaring colors* [M.E. *glaren*]

Gla·rus (glurəs) (*F.* Glaris) a German-speaking canton (area 267 sq. miles, pop. 36,718) in E. central Switzerland ‖ its capital (pop. 6,000)

glar·y (gleəri) *comp.* **glar·i·er** *superl.* **glar·i·est** *adj.* glaring

Glas·gow (glæsgou) a city (pop. 765,915) in Scotland on the River Clyde, a manufacturing and shipping center: iron and steel, machinery, chemicals, textiles, clothing. University of Glasgow (1450), Strathclyde University (1964)

glas·phalt (glæsfɔlt) *n.* road surfacing of asphalt and crushed glass

glass (glæs, glas) **1.** *pl.* **glass·es** *n.* a hard, brittle, transparent or translucent, greenish solid solution made by melting a mixture of silica (esp. sand) and various silicates, with metallic oxides added to give the product special qualities ‖ a drinking vessel made of glass ‖ its contents, *to drink a glass of beer* ‖ a mirror made of glass backed by a bright film of reflecting metal | a protective cover made of glass, a glass lens ‖ an optical device having a glass lens or lenses, e.g. a telescope or microscope | (*pl.*) spectacles ‖ (*pl.*) binoculars | a barometer ‖ an hourglass ‖ a pane of glass ‖ glassware ‖ greenhouses, or greenhouse conditions, *grown under glass* **2.** *v.t.* to fit with, cover with, or encase in glass **3.** *adj.* made of glass, pertaining to glass [O.E. *glæs*]

—Colorless glass is obtained by adding manganese, which neutralizes traces of iron in the sand. Different tints are obtained by adding various metallic oxides. Lead oxide gives a softer glass, often used for drinking vessels, etc. Boron makes the glass heat-resistant (*FIBER [illegible]

glass·blow·er (glæsblouər, glasblouər) *n.* a person who blows glass or a machine which does this

glass·blow·ing (glæsblouiŋ, glasblouiŋ) *n.* the blowing of a cavity in semimolten glass and the subsequent shaping of the glass article, using the blowpipe flame to make and keep the glass workable

glass cloth a hard-finished, lintless cloth of linen etc. used to dry and polish glassware | a fabric made of woven fiber glass

glass cutter a tool with a point or edge of diamond or very hard steel, able to cut glass ‖ someone who cuts glass professionally

glass eye an artificial eye made of glass | a kind [illegible]

glass·ful (glæsful, glasful) *n.* as much as a glass [illegible]

glass harmonica a musical instrument of the 18th and 19th cc. consisting of a series of glass bowls played by rubbing the edges with a moistened finger

glass·house (glæshaus, glashaus) *pl* **glass·hous·es** (glæshauziz, glashauziz) | *Br.* a greenhouse | a glassworks | (*Br., pop.*) a military prison

glass·ily (glæsili, glasili) *adv.* in a glassy manner

glass·ine (glæsi:n, glasi:n) *n.* a thin, glazed, nearly transparent paper used for envelope windows, book jackets etc.

glass·ite·ness (glæsi:tnis, glasi:tnis) *n.* the state or quality of being glassy

glass laser [illegible] a solid laser consisting of rare-earth elements in a glass host for amplification *also* amorphous laser

glass paper [illegible] paper on which powdered glass is made to adhere, used as an abrasive

glass snake *Ophisaurus ventralis*, fam. *Anguidae*, a limbless lizard of the southern U.S.A., reaching a length of 3-4 ft. The caudal vertebrae are brittle, loosely connected and easily detached

glas·steel (glæsti:l) *adj.* (*architecture*) of something made of glass and steel, e.g., some skyscrapers

glassware (glæswɛər, glaswɛər) *n.* articles made of glass, esp. tableware

glass wool a mass of fine glass threads, used for filtering and as a heat insulator

glass·work (glæswə:rk, glaswə:rk) *n.* the making of glass and glassware ‖ glassware **glass·works** *pl. n.* a factory where glass is made

glass·wort (glæswə:rt, glaswə:rt) *n.* a plant of genus *Salicornia*, esp. *S. europeae*, fam. *Chenopodiaceae*, containing much alkali and formerly used in glassmaking = a saltwort, *Salsola kali*, of the same family

glass·y (glæsi:, glasi:) *comp.* **glass·i·er** *superl.* **glass·i·est** *adj.* like glass | dull, lifeless, *a glassy stare* | smooth, calm, *the glassy surface of the lake*

Glau·ber salt (glaubər) Glauber's salt

Glauber's salt crystallized sodium sulfate, $Na_2SO_4{\cdot}10H_2O$, used as an aperient [after J. R. *Glauber* (1604-68), G. chemist]

glau·co·ma (glɔkoumə, glaukoumə) *n.* a disease of the eye, characterized by an increase of pressure of the fluids within the eyeball, leading to gradual loss of vision and blindness **glau·co·ma·tous** *adj.* [Gk]

glau·cous (glɔkəs) *adj.* grayish blue or grayish green ‖ (*bot.*) covered with a powdery or waxy bloom [fr. L. *glaucus*, bluish green or gray]

glaze (gleiz) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **glaz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **glazed** *v.t.* to fit (a window or picture frame) with glass ‖ to apply a vitreous coating to (pottery etc.) | to give a smooth, glossy coating to (leather, cloth, certain foods etc.) ‖ to cover (a painted surface) with a thin transparent layer so as to modify the underlying color | to polish | *v.i.* to become glassy, *my eyes glazed with boredom* **to glaze in** to enclose with glass panels **2.** *n.* the glassy compound fired on pottery etc. to make it watertight or to please the eye ‖ a brightness, sheen ‖ a smooth coating (given to cloth, leather, food etc.) ‖ a glassy film ‖ a transparent coat applied to a painted surface | ice formed by rain falling on objects below freezing temperature | a stretch of icy ground [M.E. *glasen* fr. *glas*, glass]

gla·zier (gleiʒər) *n.* someone who cuts and sets glass in windows professionally **gläz·ier·y** *n.* [GLASS]

glaz·ing (gleiziŋ) *n.* the using or applying of glaze ‖ material used as glaze ‖ glass to be set as window

Gla·zu·nov (glɔzunɔf, glɔzunɔf), Aleksandr Konstantinovich (1865–1936), Russian composer. His 6th symphony, piano and violin music and ballet 'The Seasons' (1901) are among his best-known works

GLCM (*mil. acronym*) for ground launched cruise missile

gleam (gli:m) **1.** *n.* a glint ‖ a faint light, or something compared to this, *a gleam of hope* **2.** *v.i.* to glint ‖ to glow, to shine dimly [O.E. [illegible]

gleam·er (gli:mər) *n.* a cosmetic face rouge designed to create a gleaming appearance

glean (gli:n) *v.t.* to gather leavings of grain after the reaping | *v.t.* to gather leavings of grain in [illegible] | *to glean bits of information* **glean·ing** *n.* (usually *pl.*) something gathered by gleaning [M.E. [illegible]

glebe (gli:b) *n.* land belonging to a clergyman's benefice [fr. L. *gleba*, clod, soil]

glee (gli:) *n.* effervescent, demonstrative mirth" laughing satisfaction at the misfortunes of others | (*mus.*) an unaccompanied part-song mainly of the 18th c. for three or more voices (usually male) [O.E. *gliw, glēo*]

glee club a club for singing glees and other part-songs etc.

glee-ful (gli:fəl) *adj.* filled with glee

gleet (gli:t) *n.* a chronic mucous discharge, e.g. from the urethra in gonorrhea [M.E. *glette* fr. O.F.]

glen (glen) *n.* a narrow valley [fr. Gael.

Glen-coe (glenkou) a glen in the Scottish Highlands, where the Macdonalds were massacred (1692) by their traditional enemies, the Campbells, on the pretext of disloyalty to William III of England. The incident aroused great ill feeling against England

Glen-dow-er, Glyn Dwr (glendauər), Owen (c. 1359–c. 1416), Welsh leader of a revolt (1400–9) against Henry IV's rule in Wales

glen-gar-ry (glengæri:) *pl.* **glen-gar-ries** *n.* a man's cap, of Highland origin, creased from front to back and usually with small streamers hanging at the back [after *Glengarry*, Scot-

Glenn (glen), John Herschel, Jr. (1922–), U.S. astronaut. He was the first American to achieve orbital flight in space. He made (1962) a triple circle of the earth in 4 hrs. 56 min., reaching a maximum altitude of 187.75 miles and a velocity of 17,545 m.p.h., and covering a distance of about 81,000 miles. He served in the U.S. Senate (1975–) and in 1984 ran for the Democratic presidential nomination

gle-noid (gli:nɔid) *adj.* (*anat.*) of a bone) slightly hollowed out to receive the rounded end of another bone, so forming a joint [fr. Gk *glenoeides* fr. *glēne*, socket + *eidos*, form]

glib (glib) *comp.* **glib-ber** *superl.* **glib-best** *adj.* too pat, *glib excuses* | shallow and facile, *a glib*

glide (glaid) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **glid-ing** *past* and *past part.* **glid-ed** *v.i.* to move smoothly forward without apparent effort, *the swan glided downstream* | (*aeron.*) to fly without engine power || to move silently, *to glide about a sickroom* | to pass imperceptibly, *the years glide by* || (*mus.*) to pass from one note to another with a glide || *v.t.* to cause to glide **2.** *n.* the act of gliding | a sliding step used in dancing (*mus.*) a slur || (*phon.*) the transitional sound made when changing from one speech position to another | (*cricket*) a delicate deflection, *a leg glide* **glid-er** *n.* an engineless aircraft used for sport and, as a towed transport, esp. for military purposes. Gliders are usually launched by catapult, by winch, or

upward air currents and thermals, and gain

were first accurately demonstrated by Sir George Cayley (1773-1857) in the early 19th c. The knowledge of aerodynamics gained in early gliding experiments by Otto Lilienthal, the Wright brothers and others was of great importance in the evolution of powered flight | a

glide bomb (*mil.*) an airborne bomb fitted with foils to increase its range

glim-mer (glimər) **1.** *v.i.* to shine feebly or intermittently **2.** *n.* a feeble or intermittent light | a faint gleam (of hope etc.) | a glimpse **glim-mer-**

glimpse (glimps) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **glimps-ing** *past* and *past part.* **glimpsed** to catch sight of briefly or fleetingly **2.** *n.* a brief view, *to catch a glimpse of someone* [M.E. *glymsen*]

Russian composer. He was one of the founders of the Russian nationalist school of music. His works include the operas 'A Life for the Czar' (1836) and 'Russlan and Ludmilla' (1842)

glint (glint) **1.** *v.i.* to flash, sparkle, *the windows glinted in the sun* | *v.t.* (of the eyes) to express (an emotion) by flashing, *her eyes glinted malice* **2.** *n.* a flash, gleam | a variation in a radar signal due to reflection from the target surface [M.E. *glinten, glenten* prob. fr. O.N.]

glis-sade (glisad, glisɑd) **1.** *n.* (in mountaineering) a controlled slide down a steep slope, usually over ice or snow | a sliding step in dancing **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **glis-sad-ing** *past* and *past part.* **glis-sad-ed** to execute a glissade [F. fr.

glissando **glis-san-dos** *n.* a rapid succession of notes on a piano, harp etc. played by sliding the fingertip or nail over the keys or strings [prob. an Italianized form fr. F. *glissade*]

glis-ten (glis'n) **1.** *v.i.* to sparkle, glitter || to appear bright, usually by reflecting light, *his eyes glistened with tears* **2.** *n.* a glitter [O.E.

glitch (glitʃ) *n.* (*slang*) a malfunction in machinery, esp. in electricity input resulting in a surge in power

glit-ter (glitər) **1.** *v.i.* to sparkle very brightly || to be resplendent **2.** *n.* sparkle, brilliance | bits of tinsel, glass etc. used for ornamentation **glit-ter-y** *adj.* [M.E. *gliteren* prob. fr. O.N.]

glitter rock a staging of rock music with male participants dressed in absurd female attire

Gli-wi-ce (gli:vi:tsə) (formerly Gleiwitz) a Polish industrial town (pop. 199,200) in Upper Silesia: metalworks, machinery, paper, chemicals

gloam-ing (glóumiŋ) *n.* (*rhet.*) dusk, twilight [O.E., *glōmung*]

gloat (glout) *v.i.* to look at or think about something with malicious, greedy or lustful pleasure [etym. doubtful]

glo-bal (gloub'l) *adj.* spherical || involving the whole world, *global warfare* || comprehensive, total

global tectonics *PLATE TECTONICS

global village a futuristic version of world community as a village created by a high-level of electronic communications; conceived by Marshall McLuhan

glo-bate (glóubeit) *adj.* shaped like a globe

globe (gloub) *n.* a sphere || a spherical model of the earth or the heavens || (*rhet.*) the earth || a spherical or almost spherical glass vessel [F.]

globe artichoke *ARTICHOKE

Globe Theatre a former playhouse in Southwark, London, built (1599) by Cuthbert Burbage. His brother Richard was leading actor in many of the early productions of Shakespeare's plays which took place here

globe-trot-ter (glóubtrɔtər) *n.* someone who travels frequently and widely for pleasure

globe-fish (glóubfiʃ) *pl.* **globe-fish, globe-fish-es** *n.* a member of *Tetraodontidae*, a family of tropical marine fish which can puff themselves up when alarmed

glo-bi-ge-ri-na (gloubidʒəri:nə) *n.* a member of *Globigerina*, fam. *Globigerinidae*, a genus of foraminifers whose shells are found fossilized in tertiary formations and are abundant in calcareous deposits of mud on the ocean bed [Mod. L. fr. L. *globus*, ball + *gerere*, to carry]

glo-bin (glóubin) *n.* a colorless protein occurring in hemoglobin [fr. L. *globus*, globe]

glo-boid (glóubɔid) *adj.* nearly spherical | spherical

glo-bose (glóubous) *adj.* globoid [fr. L. *globosus* fr. *globus*, globe]

glob-u-lar (glɔbjulər) *adj.* globe-shaped || consisting of globules [fr. L. *globulus*, globule]

glob-ule (glɔbju:l) *n.* a small round particle or drop [F.]

glob-u-lin (glɔbjulin) *n.* any one of a group of simple proteins (e.g. gamma globulin) that coagulate under heat and are insoluble in pure water, widely found in animal or plant tissues, e.g. in blood plasma

glock-en-spiel (glɔkənʃpi:l) *n.* a musical percussion instrument consisting of a set of metal bars without resonators, struck by two small hammers or arranged on a keyboard || a carillon [G. bell play]

glomb (glɔm) *n.* (*mil. acronym*) for glide bomb, a bomb-containing glider launched and guided to its target by radio

glom-er-ate (glɔmərit) *adj.* (*biol.*) tightly clus- glomeration

[fr. L. *glomerare* (*glomeratus*), to form into a ball]

glom-er-ule (glɔməru:l) *n.* a mass of tiny flowers forming a single cymose flowerhead | a glomerulus [F. *glomerule*]

glo-mer-u-lus (glɔmerulas, glɔmerjuləs) *pl.* **glo-mer-u-li** (glɔmerulai, glɔmerjulai) *n.* a cluster of blood vessels, e.g. at the beginning of the kidney tubule, where unconcentrated urine is formed by filtration from the blood [Mod. L.]

Glom-ma (glɔmə) Norway's largest river (375 miles), flowing into the Skagerrak at Fredriks-

gloom (glu:m) **1.** *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to look morose, be sullen (*rhet.*, of the sky, etc.) to look menacing, lower **2.** *n.* semidarkness | heavy shadow | melancholy, dejectedness [M.E. *gloumen*, O.E. *glumian*, to look sullen]

gloom-i-ly (glú:mili:) *adv.* in a gloomy way

gloom-i-ness (glú:mi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being gloomy

gloom-y (glú:mi:) *comp.* **gloom-i-er** *superl.* **gloom-i-est** *adj.* dark, obscure, *a gloomy wood* || melancholy || dismal, depressing

glop (glɔp) *n.* (*slang*) a shapeless blob of mush, e.g., food, toothpaste. **gloppy** *adj.*

glo-ri-a (glɔri:ə, glóuri:ə) *n.* the Gloria Patri, a doxology || the Gloria Tibi, a response in the Mass etc. || the Gloria in Excelsis Deo, the hymn 'Glory be to God on high' in the Mass etc., or the music for it || (*art*) a halo [L.]

glo-ri-fi-ca-tion (glɔrifikéiʃən, glourifikéiʃən) *n.* a glorifying or being glorified [fr. L.L. *glorificatio* (*glorificationis*)]

glo-ri-fy (glɔrifai, glóurifai) *pres. part.* **glo-ri-fy-ing** *past* and *past part.* **glo-ri-fied** *v.t.* to ascribe glory to, praise, *to glorify God* || to make radiantly beautiful || to swell pompously the importance of, esp. by naming pretentiously, *a damp cottage glorified under the name 'The Grange'* [fr. F. *glorifier*]

glo-ri-ole (glɔri:oul, glouri:oul) *n.* (*art*) a halo [F.]

glo-ri-ous (glɔri:əs, glóuri:əs) *adj.* full of glory or worthy of glory, illustrious || splendid, thrilling, *a glorious view* || (*pop.*) immensely enjoyable [A.F.]

Glorious First of June, Battle of the a British naval victory (1794) over the French during the French Revolutionary Wars

Glorious Revolution (*Eng. hist.*) the name given to the overthrow (1688–9) of James II and the proclamation of William III and Mary II as joint sovereigns. The resultant Bill of Rights (1689) marked the ascendancy of parliamentary authority over the divine right that had been claimed by the Stuarts

glo-ry (glɔri:, glóuri:) **1.** *pl.* **glo-ries** *n.* praise, adoration, *glory be to the Father* || great renown || particular distinction, *her hair was her glory* || magnificence, splendor || sublime beauty, *the glory of a summer dawn* || (*art*) the luminous aureole surrounding the whole body of Christ || the splendor of heaven, beatitude, *the saints in glory* **in one's glory** in a situation which gives intense satisfaction by the opportunity to indulge one's special talents or passions **to cover oneself in** (or **with**) **glory** to distinguish oneself by a conspicuously good performance, brave act etc. **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **glo-ry-ing** *past* and *past part.* **glo-ried** to exult, rejoice, *he gloried in his new-found freedom* || to take pride (in) [M.E. *glorie* fr. O.F.]

gloss (glɔs glɒs) **1.** *n.* an interlinear translation or an explanatory interlinear or marginal insertion in the text of a book || a glossary || a verbal interpretation or paraphrase || a sophistical, misleading interpretation **2.** *v.t.* to insert glosses in or provide a glossary for (a text) || to comment on or interpret in a misleading or prejudiced way, *to gloss the truth* || *v.i.* to make glosses [fr. O.F. *glose* fr. L. *glossa* fr. Gk *glōssa*, (foreign) tongue, word needing explanation]

gloss 1. *n.* sheen || deceitful appearance **2.** *v.t.* to give a gloss to || (with 'over') to cause to seem less serious, difficult, unfavorable etc. than is really the case by specious argument etc. [etym. doubtful]

glos-sa (glɔsə, glɒsə) *pl.* **glos-sae** (glɔsi:, glɔsi:), **glos-sas** *n.* (*entom.*) a tonguelike projection in the middle of the labium of many insects [Mod. L. fr. Gk *glōssa*, tongue]

glos-sar-i-al (glɔsɛəri:əl, glɒsɛəri:əl) *adj.* of or in the nature of a glossary

glos-sa-rist (glɔsərist, glɒsərist) *n.* someone who makes glosses || someone who compiles a glossary

glos-sa-ry (glɔsəri:, glɒsəri:) *pl.* **glos-sa-ries** *n.* a list of difficult, old, technical or foreign words with explanations, usually at the end of a text [fr. L. *glossarium*]

glos-sa-tor (glɔséitər, glɒséitər) *n.* a writer of glosses, esp. one of the medieval commentators on law [M.L.]

glos-se-mat-ics (glɔsəmætiks, glɒsəmætiks) *n.* linguistic analysis according to the distribution and interrelationship of glossemes

glos-seme (glɔsi:m, glɒsi:m) *n.* the smallest unit that signals a meaning in a language (e.g. a word, an intonation, a grammatical element) [L. < tongue fr. Gk]

gloss-i-ly (glɔsili:, glɒsili:) *adv.* in a glossy way

gloss-i-ness (glɔsi:nis, glɒsi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being glossy

gloss-y (glɔsi:, glɒsi:) **1.** *adj. comp.* **gloss-i-er** *su-*

perl **glosse·rest** *n.* very smooth highly pearlized superficially attractive person 2. *pl.* **glosses** *n.* a magazine printed on glossy paper

glost firing (glɔst) glost the process of firing a glaze on ware that has already been fired through the biscuit firing [fr. *glost* var. of GLOSS, sheen]

GLOTRAC (*acronym*) for global tracking, a system for tracking satellites developed by General Dynamics Corporation

glot·tal (glɒt'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to the glottis ‖ (*phon.*) produced by or in the glottis

glottal stop (*phon.*) a complete momentary closure of the glottis, e.g. in pronouncing 'law officer'

glot·tis (glɒtɪs) *n.* the opening between the vocal cords in the throat which controls the modulation of speech sounds [Mod. L. fr. Gk *glotta*, a form of *glōssa*, tongue]

glot·to·chro·nol·o·gy (glɒtoukrənɒlədʒi:) *n.* (*linguistics*) measurement involving lexicostatistics of the change in a language since its origin

Glouces·ter (glɔstər, glɒstər), Gilbert de Clare, 8th earl of (1243–95). He supported first the baronial faction and later the royalists in the Barons' War, and helped Edward I's accession to the throne

Gloucester, Humphrey, duke of (1391–1447), protector of England during Henry VI's minority (1422–9), son of Henry IV. He was a patron of learning and the Church

Gloucester, Thomas of Woodstock, duke of (1355–97), son of Edward III. He led the baronial opposition to Richard II and was imprisoned for treason (1397)

Gloucester the county town of Gloucestershire, England, a county borough (pop. 92,133) on the Severn. Cathedral (1088–1498)

Gloucester (glɔstər, glɒstər) *n.* a hard cheese originating in the county of Gloucestershire

Glouces·ter·shire (glɔstərʃər, glɒsstərʃər) (*abbr.* Gloucester, Glos.) a county (area 1,257 sq. miles, pop. 499,351) in western England. County town: Gloucester

glove (glʌv) **1.** *n.* one of a pair of coverings for the hands, usually with separate divisions for the fingers and for the thumb, worn for warmth, protection or adornment **hand in glove** on terms of complete mutual understanding, esp. where wrongdoing is involved **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **glov·ing** *past* and *past part.* **gloved** to cover with or as if with a glove ‖ to furnish with gloves ‖ (*baseball*) to catch (the ball) in one's gloved hand **glov·er** *n.* someone who makes or sells gloves [O.E. *glof*]

glove box a protective box with extruded gloves through which radioactive, contaminated, germ-free, or other materials can be handled without personal hand contact

glow (glou) **1.** *v.i.* to emit light, esp. red light, without the smoke or flame of rapid combustion ‖ to be radiant, *to glow with pride* ‖ to have a bright, warm color, *the trees glowed in the sunset* **2.** *n.* the emission of light without smoke or flame ‖ warmth produced by physical exertion ‖ warmth of emotion or passion, *the glow of anger* [O.E. *glōwan*]

glow·er (gláuər) **1.** *v.i.* to stare with sullen anger **2.** *n.* a look of sullen anger [perh. fr. GLOW]

glow·ing (glóuiŋ) *adj.* bright and warm in color ‖ compellingly favorable and attractive, *in glowing terms*

glow·worm (glóuwə:rm) *n.* a wingless or rudimentary-winged insect which emits light, esp. one of the females or larvae of beetles of fam. *Lampyridae*, which produce a steady light from the abdomen

glox·in·i·a (glɒksíniːə) *n.* a member of *Gloxinia*, fam. *Gesneriaceae*, a genus of tropical American and greenhouse plants, with richly colored leaves and bell-shaped flowers of various shades. Mod. L. after B. P. [illegible] botanist]

gloze (glouz) *pres. part.* **gloz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **glozed** *v.t.* (with 'over') to gloss over [O.F. *gloser*]

Glubb (glɒb), Sir John Bagot (1897–1986), British general. He commanded the Arab Legion in Transjordan (1938–56), and was known as 'Glubb Pasha'

glu·ci·ni·um [illegible] fr. *glucina*, beryllium oxide fr. F. fr. Gk]

glu·ci·num (glusɪnəm) *n.* glucinium

Gluck (glʊk, Christoph Willibald [illegible] German operatic composer. He [illegible] form opera by making the music serve the [illegible]

glu·co·gen (glúːkədʒən) *n.* (*biochem.*) [illegible]

glu·cose (glúːkous) *n.* $C_6H_{12}O_6$, found in honey, grapes and sweet fruits, and also made artificially from carbohydrates, esp. starch, by hydrolysis. It is used esp. in the food industry. It is normally the chief source of body [illegible] and is [illegible] the form in which carbohydrate is assimilated by the animal body [fr. Gk *glukus*, sweet]

glu·co·side [illegible] … glycoside that yields glucose on hydrolysis

glue [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

rians of the earth's subterranean treasures ‖ *a*

gno·mic (noumik) *adj.* pithy and sententious, *gnomic poetry* ‖ using aphorisms, *a gnomic writer* [fr. Gk *gnomikos* fr. *gnōmē*, maxim]

gno·mon (nōumɒn) *n.* the pin of a sundial ‖ (*geom.*) the part of a parallelogram remaining after a smaller and similar parallelogram has been removed from one of its corners **gno·mon·ic** *adj.* [Gk *gnomōn*, indicator]

gno·sis (nōusis) *n.* a divinely inspired knowledge [Gk = knowledge]

gnos·tic (nɒstik) **1.** *adj.* possessing gnosis

Gnos·tic an adherent of Gnosticism

Gnos·ti·cism (nɒstisizəm) *n.* a trend of religious thought with Far Eastern origins which flourished in the Hellenistic Near East. There were numerous Gnostic sects, both pagan and Christian. The Christian Gnostics denied the literal meaning of the Scriptures and saw only an esoteric meaning based on gnosis, e.g. they did not believe that a real Jesus was really crucified [fr. Gk *gnōstikos*]

gno·to·bi·ot·ic (noutoubaiɒtik) *n.* study of a germ-free environment. —**gnotobiologically** *adv.* —**gnotobiotic** *adj.*

GNP deflator (economics) running monthly index compiled by U.S. Department of Commerce to adjust the value of the measured gross national product for changes in the value of the dollar

gnu (nu:, nju:) *pl.* **gnu, gnus** *n.* one of several southern African antelopes of genera *Connochaetes* and *Gorgon*, having a heavy neck, an oxlike head, and a tail like that of a horse. They have long curved horns and are fierce when

go (gou) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **go·ing** *past* **went** (went) *past part.* **gone** (gɒn) *v.i.* to be in motion, *to go along a road, the car is going fast* ‖ to move with a specified purpose, *to go on an errand, go for a walk, go shopping* ‖ to leave, *you must go at noon* ‖ to disappear, *the pain will soon go* ‖ to be lost, *my sight went early* ‖ to be abolished, *compulsory Latin must go* ‖ to extend, reach, *the property goes to the river, the treaty is all right as far as it goes* ‖ to be working, perform its proper function, *this clock doesn't go, this generator is kept going all the time* ‖ to be in a specified state, *to go barefoot* ‖ to become, *to go blind* ‖ (of time) to pass ‖ to sound, *the bell has gone* ‖ to be current, *the story goes that she was once rich* ‖ to be known, *he goes by the name of Charlie* ‖ to be on the average, *she is a good preacher as preachers go* ‖ to have a certain content, run, *the song goes like this* ‖ to be placed, lie, *your left hand should go here* ‖ to make a certain motion, sound etc., *go like this with your head, the firework went bang* ‖ to be determined, *promotion goes by age* ‖ to be guided, *give him some data to go upon* ‖ to take a certain course, *everything went well at the meeting, to go straight, the country has gone Communist* ‖ to remain, *to go unpunished* ‖ to be spent, *all our money goes on women* ‖ to share, *to go fifty fifty* ‖ to die ‖ to give way, crack, break down, *my ankle's gone again, the clutch has gone* ‖ to become worn, *the trousers have gone at the knees* ‖ to be a regular or frequent attender, *to go to church* ‖ to commit oneself to action or expense, *to go to any lengths* ‖ to have recourse, *to go to war, to go to court* ‖ to fit, be contained, *this luggage won't go in the car, 2 goes into 6 three times* ‖ to belong, *coats go on the coatrack* ‖ (of colors) to harmonize, be compatible ‖ to be sold, *going cheap* ‖ to be applied, *that money goes to charity* ‖ to contribute, *it all goes to show how wrong you can be* ‖ to be allotted, *the prize went to the old man* ‖ to be valid, *what I say goes, that goes for you, too* ‖ (used in the pres. or past continuous tense with an infin.) to be about or

on *to go on a journey* ‖ to travel a distance of, *to go 10 miles* ‖ to follow (a way, road etc.), *go the short way* (*Br.*) to strike, chime etc., *it has just gone 6* ‖ to risk, wager, *to go $10 on a horse* ‖ to bid (at cards), *to go three no-trumps* **go along**

self evident' **to be going on** (*Am., Br.*) **to be going on for** to be almost or approaching (a specified age or time) **to go about** to circulate,

go after to chase ‖ to try to obtain **to go against** to run counter to, *it goes against the rules* **to go ahead** to start ‖ to make progress ‖ to move into the lead **to go along** to continue, *make up the story as you go along* ‖ to agree ‖ to cooperate ‖ to accompany, *will you go along with me?* **to go around** (or **round**) to make one's way around ‖ to make a detour ‖ to circulate, *the story soon went around* ‖ to pay a visit, *I went around to see him* ‖ to be sufficient to supply everyone **to go at** to work hard at ‖ to attack **to go at it** (*pop.*) to apply oneself with energy **to go away** to leave on one's honeymoon ‖ to leave home (e.g. for a holiday or a weekend) **to go before** to precede in time, *pride goes before a fall* ‖ to proceed in front of ‖ to take precedence over, *he goes before me in seniority* ‖ to be submitted for decision or trial to, *this will have to go before the president* **to go by** to pass, *time goes by, the car went by* ‖ to pass unheeded, *let the world go by* **to go down** to descend ‖ (of the sun, a ship, prices etc.) to sink ‖ (of the wind, sea) to subside ‖ (*Br.*) to be received by an audience, *the comedy went down well* ‖ to be written down or recorded in history and tradition, *Nelson has gone down as an English hero* ‖ to extend, *this history goes down to the 16th century* ‖ to be conquered ‖ (*bridge*) to fail to fulfill one's contract ‖ to be swallowed ‖ (*Br.*, Oxford and Cambridge) to leave the university temporarily or permanently **to go far** to do great things, distinguish oneself ‖ to buy much, *$50 a week doesn't go far these days* **to go for** to fetch ‖ to attack ‖ to produce, *my labors went for nothing* ‖ to try to get ‖ (*pop.*) to like **to go in** to enter ‖ (with 'with') to join as a partner ‖ to be hidden from sight, *the sun has gone in* (behind a cloud) ‖ to begin an innings in cricket **to go in for** to take up, engage in (a pursuit), *to go in for accountancy* ‖ to enjoy, indulge in, *to go in for practical jokes* ‖ to enter for (an examination or competition) **to go into** to enter (a profession etc.), *to go into politics* ‖ to enter (an emotional state), *to go into hysterics* ‖ to examine in detail, *to go into a matter* ‖ to begin to dress in, *to go into mourning* **to go it** (*pop.*) to go at it **to go it alone** to act unilaterally **to go off** to depart ‖ (of a gun) to fire ‖ (of a bomb, firework etc.) to explode ‖ (of an alarm) to sound ‖ (*Br.*, of food etc.) to go bad ‖ (*theater*) to make an exit ‖ (of a performance etc.) to turn out, *did the concert go off well?* ‖ to elope, *she went off with the gamekeeper* ‖ to fall asleep or lose consciousness ‖ (*Br.*) to die away, *the pain soon went off* ‖ (of gas, light, water) to cease to be available for consumption **to go on** to continue, *go on with your work* ‖ to proceed, *I went on to my second argument* ‖ to base one's reasoning on, *do you have facts to go on?* ‖ (*theater*) to make an entry ‖ to take place, *what's going on here?* ‖ (of time) to pass ‖ to chatter, nag, scold ‖ to behave, esp. badly, *to judge by the way she is going on...* ‖ (of gas, light, water) to begin to be available for consumption ‖ to slip over (the foot, hand etc.), *these shoes won't go on* ‖ to start to receive, *to go on half pay* **go on!** (*interj.*) rubbish! ‖ (*imper.*) do it, continue **to go one better** to improve on someone else's performance **to go out** to go outdoors ‖ (*Br.*) to leave home, or go abroad (e.g. for employment), *he went out to Australia to farm* ‖ to seek amusement and social life away from home ‖ to be extinguished ‖ to cease to hold office, *the Tories have gone out* ‖ to cease to be popular or fashionable, *long skirts have gone out* ‖ (of workers) to strike ‖ (of the heart) to feel sympathy, *her heart went out to him* **to go out with** to date (a member of the opposite sex) **to go over**

esp. in religion, *to go over to Rome* ‖ to examine, *to go over details* ‖ to revise, *to go over a manuscript* ‖ to rehearse, *let's go over the last scene* ‖ to be received by an audience, *the play went over well* **to go round** to go around **to go through** to go in at one side and come out at the other, *the nail went right through* ‖ (with 'with') to complete, *you'll have to go through with it once you start* ‖ to traverse, *they went through the desert* ‖ to study, examine in detail, *to go through the figures* ‖ to undergo ‖ to spend (money) ‖ to sell out, *the novel went through many editions* **to go under** to succumb, be defeated ‖ to sink **to go up** to rise ‖ to be built ‖ to be reduced to ruins by or as if by an explosion, *the whole shop went up in smoke* (*Br.*) to enter a university or begin a new term **to go with** to accompany (*pop.*) to court (as lover) ‖ to be sold together with, *the box goes with the instruments* ‖ to harmonize with, *purple goes well with yellow* **to go without** to make do without, put up with not having, *I can't go without sleep* **to let it go at that** to accept a stage as final, be willing to cut short what could be taken further **to let oneself go** to cease to take a pride in oneself ‖ to lose one's inhibitions **2.** *pl.* **goes** *n.* energy, drive ‖ an attempt, *you have a go at it now* ‖ (*Br., games*) a turn, *it's your go next* **a near go** (*Br., pop.*) a close shave **from the word go** right from the start **no go** useless, a useless effort, *the attempt was no go* **on the go** busy, active **to make a go of** to make a success of [O.E. *gān*]

Go *n.* **1.** ancient Japanese boardgame played with stones with the objective of gaining territory to gain points. **2.** (*aerospace*) in space terminology, "ready to go"

Go·a (gouə) a region (area 1,301 sq. miles, pop. 1,082,117) on the west coast of India administered directly by the central government. Goa was the largest remnant of Portuguese India, first seized (1510) by Alfonso de Albuquerque. It was taken back by force (Dec. 1961) and with the smaller territories of Daman and Diu constituted a Union Territory (Mar. 1962)

go·a (gouə) *n. Gazella picticaudata*, the Tibetan gazelle [fr. Tibetan *dgoba*]

Goa (*mil.*) NATO name for U.S.S.R. air-defense, solid-propellant missile (SA-3), with 20-mi range and radio-command direction

goad (goud) **1.** *n.* a pointed stick for driving beasts ‖ something that torments or spurs to action **2.** *v.t.* to use a goad on ‖ to urge on by continually irritating [O.E. *gād*]

go-a·head (gouəhed) **1.** *adj.* active, energetic, enterprising, *a go-ahead manager* **2.** *n.* the signal to proceed ‖ permission to start

goal (goul) *n.* (*football, ice hockey* etc.) the pair of posts etc. between or into which the ball or puck has to be sent to score points ‖ the act of sending the ball or puck between the two posts or into the hoop etc. ‖ the point thus scored ‖ an aim or objective, *his goal is to win back the property* [M.F. *gol* prob. rel. to O.E. *gælan*, to hinder]

goal·ie (gouli:) *n.* (*pop.*) the goalkeeper

goal·keep·er (goulki:pər) *n.* (*hockey, soccer* etc.) the player assigned to the defense of the goal

goal line the line marking the end of the playing field or the goal in various games

goal mouth (*hockey, soccer*) the entrance to the goal

goal·post (goulpoust) *n.* one of two posts which mark the goal in several games

go around mode in an automatic flight control system, a control mode that terminates an aircraft approach and programs a climb. *Cf* OVERSHOOT

goat (gout) *n.* a wild or domesticated horned ruminant of genus *Capra*, fam. *Bovidae*, closely allied to the sheep. It frequents rocks and mountains, and feeds on scanty, coarse vegetation. The milk is used esp. for cheese. Goats are also valuable for their hair or wool (*ANGORA, *CASHMERE) and for their hides (*MOROCCO) ‖ (*pop.*) a lecher ‖ a scapegoat **to get someone's goat** to irritate someone **to separate the sheep from the goats** to separate the good from the bad [O.E. *gāt*]

goat antelope any of several animals of fam. *Bovidae* resembling the antelope but related to the goat, e.g. the chamois

goat·ee (gouti:) *n.* a small, pointed or tufted beard on the chin [GOAT]

goat·herd (gouthə:rd) *n.* someone who tends goats

goat·ish (goutiʃ) *adj.* like a goat ‖ (*pop.*) lecherous

goat moth a large moth of fam. *Cossidae*, esp. *Cossus cossus* of Europe and Asia, and the American *Prionoxystus robiniae* (*CARPENTER MOTH), whose larvae feed on and develop in the wood of trees

goat·skin (goutskin) *n.* the skin of a goat ‖ a garment or wine bag made from it

goat-suck·er (goutsakər) *n.* any of several nocturnal or crepuscular birds of fam. *Caprimulgidae*, e.g. the whippoorwill and nighthawk. The name comes from an old fable that they milk goats

gob (gɒb) *n.* a mass or lump, *a gob of clay* **gobs of** (*pop.*) lots of, large amounts of [O.F. *gobe, goube*, a mouthful]

gob *n.* (*pop.*) a sailor in the U.S. navy [origin unknown]

gob·bet (gɒbit) *n.* (*Br., pop.*) a short extract from a prepared text set for translation or comment ‖ (*old-fash.*) a hunk, mouthful of food [O.F. *gobet,*

gob·ble (gŏb'l) *pres. part.* **gob·bling** *past* and *past part.* **gob·bled** *v.t.* and *i.* to eat greedily, quickly and noisily [GOB, a lump]

gobble 1. *v.i. pres. part.* **gob·bling** *past* and *past part.* **gob·bled** (of a turkeycock) to make its characteristic guttural sound **2.** *n.* this sound [imit.]

gob·ble·dy·gook, gob·ble·de·gook (gŏb'ldi guk) *n.* (*pop.*) bureaucratic verbiage ‖ complex, pretentious jargon

gob·bler (gŏblər) *n.* (*pop.*) a male turkey

Gobe·lin tapestry (gōbəlin) a kind of tapestry made at the state-owned factory in Paris, France, named after the Gobelin brothers, celebrated dyers and weavers of the 15th c.

go-be·tween (goubitwi:n) *n.* an intermediary

Go·bi Desert (goubi:) one of the world's largest deserts (area 600,000 sq. miles), a plateau (average height 3,000 ft) covered with gravel and sand, extending about 1,500 miles from the Great Khingan Mtns in Manchuria to Sinkiang, China, most of it being in Mongolia. A few nomad tribes inhabit it. Rainfall: 5–8 ins. Extremes of temperature (F.): 150° (July), –60° (Dec.)

Go·bi·neau (gɔbi:nou), Comte Joseph-Arthur de (1816–82), French diplomat and author. His theory of the superiority of the Aryan race, expounded in his 'Essai sur l'inegalte des race humaines' (1853–5), was later made use of by Hitler

gob·let (gŏblit) *n.* (*hist.*) a drinking vessel of glass or metal without handles but with a stem, a stand and sometimes a cover ‖ a wineglass with a foot and a stem [M.E. *gobelet* fr. O.F.]

gob·lin (gŏblin) *n.* a mischievous, ugly spirit [M.E. *gobelin* fr. F.]

go-by (góubai) *n.* (only in the phrases) **to get the go-by** to be snubbed **to give (someone) the go-by** to ignore or avoid (someone)

go·by (góubi:) *pl.* **go·bies, go·by** *n.* a member of any of 400 species constituting fam. *Gobiidae*, small, bony, carnivorous fish usually found at the bottom of tropical seas or ponds. Most of them have the pelvic fins joined to form sucking disks [fr. L. *gobius*, *cobius* fr. Gk *kōbios*, gudgeon]

go-cart (góukart) *n.* a stroller (light, wheeled chair) ‖ a homemade toy car ‖ a handcart

god (gɔd) *n.* (in polytheistic religions) a being to whom worship is ascribed ‖ an image of such a deity ‖ an idolized person or thing, *money is his god* **God** (in monotheistic religions) the supreme being, seen as the omnipotent creator and ruler of the universe **the gods** *pl. n.* the theater audience up in the gallery ‖ the gallery itself **for God's sake** an expression of urgency with a request, *for God's sake hurry up* **God knows** I do not know and cannot find out, *God knows where he is* ‖ assuredly, *God knows it's true* [O.E.]

Godard, Jean Luc (goudár, zhawn luek) (1930–), French film director, known for his New Wave movies and innovative camera and plot techniques. His films include 'Breathless' (1959), 'A Married Woman' (1964), 'La chinoise' (1967), 'Detective' (1984) and 'Hail Mary' (1985)

Go·da·va·ri (goudávəri:) a sacred river (about 900 miles) of India, rising in the Western Ghats and flowing into a delta on the Bay of Bengal

god·child (gɔdtʃaild) *n.* a boy or girl in relation to the godparents

God·dard (gɔdərd), Calvin Hooker (1891–1955), U.S. military historian and criminologist. He organized (1930) a scientific crime-detection laboratory in Chicago, Ill., in which he developed methods and instruments for identifying the weapon which fired a given bullet

Goddard, Robert Hutchings (1882–1945), U.S. scientist. He achieved (1926) the first flight of a liquid-fuel rocket. The U.S. government appointed him (1942) to direct research on jet-propelled planes. He was granted about 150 patents

Goddard and Town·send (táunzənd) two families of Quaker cabinetmakers of Newport, R.I., who during the 17th and 18th cc. produced furniture in the Queen Anne and Chippendale styles

god·daugh·ter (gɔddɔtər) *n.* a girl godchild

god·dess (gɔdis) *n.* a female deity

go·de·tia (goudi:ʃə) *n.* a member of *Godetia*, fam. *Onagraceae*, a genus of hardy, temperate plants with brightly colored flowers [Mod. L. after C. H. *Godet* (*d.* 1879), Swiss botanist]

god·fa·ther (gɔdfɑðər) *n.* a man who sponsors a child at baptism, assuming responsibility for [illegible] tion [chief-of-chiefs in the Mafia and, by extension, [illegible]]

God·for·sak·en (gɔdfərseikən) *adj.* dismal, joyless, *this town is a godforsaken hole* ‖ wicked, irredeemable, *a godforsaken wretch*

Godfrey de Bouillon (gɔdfri: də bu:jɔ:ŋ) (c. 1060–1100), leader of the 1st Crusade. After the capture of [illegible] of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem (1099–1100)

God·haven [illegible] Greenland

god·head (gɔdhed) *n.* the state or quality of being divine ‖ (*cap.*) the Godhead God

god·hood (gɔdhud) *n.* divine nature, godhead

Go·di·va, Lady (gədaivə) (c. 1040–c. 1080), the [illegible] that, in order to obtain a reduction of the taxes on the people of Coventry, she accepted her husband's challenge to ride naked through the town. All refrained from looking at her except [illegible]

God·kin (gɔdkin), Edwin Lawrence (1831–1902), Anglo-U.S. editor. He founded (1865) 'The Nation', a U.S. national weekly review. He served (1883–99) as chief editor of the 'New York Evening Post', in which he fought for civil service and currency reform and attacked Tammany Hall

god·less (gɔdlis) *adj.* not acknowledging a god ‖ [illegible]

god·like (gɔdlaik) *adj.* like a god ‖ fit for a god

godliness (gɔdlinis) *n.* the quality or state of being godly

god·ly (gɔdli:) *comp.* **god·li·er** *superl.* **god·li·est** *adj.* pious, devout

god·moth·er (gɔdmʌðər) *n.* a woman who sponsors a child at baptism and assumes responsibility for the child's religious guidance up to confirmation

Go·dol·phin Treaty (gədɔlfin) a treaty signed (1670) between Great Britain and Spain. Spain allowed Britain to establish settlements in Honduras

go·down (góudaun) *n.* a warehouse in the Far East [fr. Malay *gadong*, *godong*]

god·par·ent (gɔdpɛərənt) *n.* a godfather or a godmother

god·send (gɔdsend) *n.* something received unexpectedly just when needed

god·son (gɔdsʌn) *n.* a boy godchild

Godt·haab (gɔthɔp) the capital and oldest Danish settlement (pop. 9,561) of Greenland, on the southwest coast

Go·du·nov (gɔdunɔf, gʌdu:nɔf), Boris Fyodorovich (c. 1551–1605), regent (1585–98) and Czar (1598–1605) of Russia. He extended the empire, limited the freedom of movement of the serfs (1587) and established a Russian patriarchate in Moscow (1589), thus freeing the Russian Church from Greek domination

God·win (gɔdwin) (*d.* 1053), earl of Wessex. Chief adviser to Cnut, he wielded immense political power, and secured the election (1042) of Edward the Confessor. Growing Norman influence at court ousted him from favor, but on the king's death (1066), Godwin's son succeeded to the throne as Harold II

Godwin, William (1756–1836), British political philosopher. His social anarchism and belief in human perfectibility through reason, expressed in his 'Enquiry Concerning Political Justice' (1793), influenced Shelley, Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey. He and his wife, Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin (1759–97), ardently defended the French Revolution

Godwin Austen *K2

god·wit (gɔdwit) *n.* a member of *Limosa*, fam. *Scolopacidae*, a genus of marsh birds resembling curlews, with long legs, but having the bill slightly curved upwards [origin unknown]

Goeb·bels (gə b'ls), Joseph Paul (1897–1945), German Nazi leader. As head of Nazi propaganda (1928–45), he made cynical use of psychological methods of swaying the masses. Upon Hitler's suicide, Goebbels and his wife poisoned their children and killed themselves

Goering *GÖRING

Goes *VAN DER GOES

[illegible]

Aircraft Co.

Goe·thals (gouθəlz), George Washington (1858–1928), U.S. general and engineer. As [illegible] Commission, he successfully completed the difficult construction of the Panama Canal, becoming (1914) the first civil governor of the Canal Zone

Goe·the (gə:tə), Johann Wolfgang von (1749–1832), German poet, dramatist and novelist. His understanding of literature, art, science and philosophy made him the last of the great 'universal' men. He freed the German language from clumsiness and foreign literary domination in a vast output of easy, natural and personal lyrics, and inspired the great German composers. 'Hermann and Dorothea' (1797) is a narrative poem of beauty and power. As a playwright Goethe [illegible] and 'Faust' (1808 and 1832) [illegible] though the latter only one of several great dramas. As a novelist he [illegible] with 'The Sorrows of Werther' (1774) and the 'Wilhelm Meister' novels (1796–1829). Goethe held posts at the court of Weimar, including the directorship of the theater (1791–1817). There, with Herder, Schiller and others, he evolved the classical German ideal of culture as a process of personal spiritual development

go·fer (góufər) *n.* (*business slang*) an assistant often sent on errands from 'go for'

gof·fer, gauf·fer (góufər) *v.t.* to make wavy, crimp (lace edging, frills etc.) with a hot iron **gaufrage** *n.* an ornamental frill [fr. F. *gaufrer*, to stamp a pattern]

Gog and Ma·gog (gɒg, méigɒg) two giant statues in Guildhall in London, representing the legendary survivors of a race of giants living in Britain in Roman times. The two names appear sporadically in the Bible as appellations for peoples as well as for countries. In the Apocalypse they signify the future enemies of the Kingdom of God

go-get·ter (góugétər) (*pop.*) *n.* an energetic, determined, often aggressive person

gog·gle (gɒg'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **gog·gling** *past* and *past part* **gog·gled** *v.i.* to stare with eyes protruding or rolling ‖ (of eyes) to protrude ‖ *v.t.* to roll (the eyes) **2.** *n.* a rolling of the eyes [origin unknown]

gog·gle-eyed (gɒg'laid) *adj.* having bulging eyes ; having the eyes very wide open in astonishment or wonder

gog·gles (gɒg'lz) *pl. n.* a protective mask for the eyes with transparent eyepieces, worn by skin-divers, motorcyclists, welders etc. [GOGGLE v.]

Gogh *VAN GOGH

go-go (gougou) *adj.* **1.** of lively discotheque-type dancing by a demonstrator. **2.** (*securities*) by extension, securities that are highly volatile, particularly on the bullish side. *Cf* A-GO-GO

Go·gol (gɔ́gˈl), Nikolai Vasilievich (1809–52), Russian novelist and dramatist. His best-known works are the comedy 'The Government Inspector' (1836) and the novel 'Dead Souls' (1842). He also wrote many brilliant short stories

Gog·ra (gɒgrə) a river (about 570 miles) which rises in S.W. Tibet and flows south through the Himalayas (Nepal) to the Ganges

Goi·del·ic (gɔidélik) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the Goidels, the northern branch (Irish and Scots) of the Celts, or their languages **2.** *n.* the group of Celtic languages spoken by the Goidels, incl. Irish, Scottish Gaelic and Manx [O. Ir. *Goidel*]

go·ing (gouiŋ) **1.** *n.* departure ‖ the state of a path, racecourse or road, *the going was smooth* ‖ rate of progress, *it was good going to finish in an hour* **2.** *adj.* working, in operation, *is the clock going?* ‖ (*pop.*) available, *is there any coffee going?* ‖ viable, *a going concern* ‖ prevailing, current, *at the going price* [pres. part. of GO]

go·ings-on (gouiŋzɔn) *pl. n.* (*pop.*) behavior or activities, esp. when not approved by the speaker

goi·ter, goi·tre (gɔitər) *n.* an enlargement of the thyroid gland that often results from deficient iodine in the diet and may be associated with hypothyroidism or, sometimes, with hyperthyroidism **goi·trous** *adj.* [F.]

go-kart (góukart) *n.* (*sports*) miniature open [illegible] racing vehicle ‖ **Go-Kart** trademark

Gol·con·da (gɒlkɔndə) an ancient diamond-cutting city near Hyderabad, India, renowned for its wealth. It was destroyed (1687) by Aurang-[illegible]

gold (gould) **1.** *n.* a yellow, malleable, ductile metallic element (symbol Au, at. no. 79, at. mass 196.967) that occurs naturally in the uncombined state. It is monovalent and trivalent, and resists most chemical attack (save e.g. by chlorine or aqua regia). It is used in coinage, dentistry and jewelry, hardened by being alloyed esp. with copper or silver (*CARAT) ‖ (*collect.*) coins minted from this metal. the color of gold, a deep yellow **2.** *adj.* made of gold, or having the color of gold [O.E.]

gold-beat·er's skin (gouldbi.tərz) a membrane prepared from the large intestine of an ox, used for separating the leaves of metal in goldbeating

[illegible] hammering gold into thin leaves

Goldberg, Arthur Joseph (gouldbərg) (1908–), U.S. lawyer and associate justice of the Supreme Court (1962–5). A lawyer for the AFL-CIO, he served as secretary of Labor (1961–2) before being appointed to the Supreme Court by Pres. John F. Kennedy. He resigned to become ambassador to the United Nations (1965–8)

gold·brick (gouldbrik) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) a sham (orig. a brick coated thinly with gold) ‖ (*pop.*) a shirker, loafer, esp. a soldier who shirks his assignments **2.** *v.i.* (*pop.*) to loaf, shirk an [illegible] goldbrick ~

gold certificate a U.S. Treasury certificate given as receipt for a deposit of gold

Gold Coast

gold digger a man mining for gold ‖ (*pop.*) a woman who cultivates a man's society for the money she can get out of him

gold dust fine particles of gold obtained in [illegible]

gold·en (gouldən) *adj.* having the color of gold [illegible] *opportunity*] having the qualities associated with gold, e.g. purity, splendor, excellence ‖ (of a jubilee, wedding or other anniversary) fiftieth [illegible]

golden age a flourishing period, *the golden age of English drama*

gold·en·age (gouldəneidʒ) *adj.* of senior citizens (over 65) —**golden-ager** *n.*

golden-age club social and recreational organization for the elderly

Golden Bull (CHARLES IV, Holy Roman Emperor)

golden calf any materialistic or unworthy object set up for worship, esp. money [fr. the [illegible]

golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*, fam. *Falconidae*, a large eagle frequenting mountainous regions, about 3 ft. long, with a wingspread of up [illegible]

golden [illegible] or *Glaucionetta clangula*, a North American and Eurasian sea duck, expert at diving

Golden Fleece (*Gk. mythol.*) a ram's fleece of gold, guarded by a dragon in a sacred grove on the isle of Colchis, sought by Jason and the Argonauts, and gained with the help of Me[illegible]

Golden Fleece, Order of the an order of chivalry founded (1429) by Philippe the Good, duke of Burgundy. The order contained 31 knights and was the principal order of Austria and [illegible]

Golden Gate [illegible] by a suspension bridge (1937) with a central span of 4,200 ft.

Golden Horde the Mongols who overran E. Europe (mid-13th c.), founding an empire in Russia which lasted until the late 14th c.

Golden Horn a curved inlet of the Bosporus, which forms the harbor of Istanbul, Turkey

Golden Legend the English version, printed by Caxton, of the 'Legenda Sanctorum' (popularly called the 'Legenda Aurea'), a collection of saints' lives and pious legends in Latin compiled by Jacobus de Voragine

golden mean the middle way of wisdom or pru[illegible]

golden number the number given to a year in [illegible]

gold·en·rod (gouldənrɒd) *n.* a common composite plant, esp. a member of genus *Solidago*, having tall, stiff stems and terminal racemes of small, yellow flowers. There are about 100 species in North America. *S. virgaurea* is the only British species

golden rule a guiding principle

gold·en·seal (gouldənsi:l) *n. Hydrastis canadensis*, fam. *Ranunculaceae*, an American perennial plant, the roots and rhizome of which have been used medicinally

golden section the division of a line or geometrical figure so that the ratio of the lesser to the greater part is equal to the ratio of the greater part to the whole

golden wattle *Acacia pycnantha*, fam. *Mimosaceae*, a S.E. Australian tree with very fragant, bright yellow flowers

gold·field (gouldfi:ld) *n.* a gold-mining district

gold-filled (gouldfild) *adj.* (esp. of jewelry) having a thicker coating of gold than that normally deposited by electrolysis

gold·finch (gouldfintʃ) *n. Carduelis carduelis*, a small, brightly colored European finch with yellow-barred black wings. It is a favorite cage bird ‖ the yellowhammer ‖ an American finch of genus *Spinus* [O.E. *goldfinc*]

gold·fish (gouldfiʃ) *pl.* **gold·fish, gold·fish·es** *n. Carassius auratus*, fam. *Cyprinidae*, a small, usually golden or orange freshwater fish related to the carp, originally from S. China and Japan

gold foil gold beaten into thin sheets, thicker than gold leaf

Golding, William (gouldiŋ) (1911–), British writer, Nobel prizewinner for literature (1983). Known for his use of allegory, he often wrote of man's barbaric qualities tempered by civilization. His novels include 'Lord of the Flies' (1954), 'The Inheritors' (1955), 'Free Fall' (1959), 'The Spire' (1964), 'Darkness Visible' (1979), 'Rites of Passage' (1980), 'A Moving Target' (1982) and 'The Paper Men' (1984). His essays are collected in 'The Hot Gates and Other Occasional Pieces' (1966)

gold leaf gold beaten into sheets of four to five millionths of an inch in thickness, used for gilding

Gold·man (gouldmən), Emma (1869–1940), Lithuanian-born international anarchist. An immigrant to the U.S.A., she was deported (1919) to Russia but left the country in 1921, disillusioned. Her works include an autobiography, 'Living My Life' (1931)

gold mine a place where gold is mined ‖ a source of great wealth

Gol·do·ni (gɔldɔni:), Carlo (1707–93), Italian dramatist. He wrote about 250 plays, including 'The Servant of Two Masters', still frequently performed. Goldoni was the founder of realistic Italian comedy in succession to the commedia [illegible]

gold plate tableware etc. of solid gold ‖ articles coated with gold by electroplating

gold point (in foreign trade) the rate of exchange at which it is no more expensive to settle accounts by shipping gold than by buying exchange

gold points melting point of gold, 1064.43° C, on the Standard International Scale

gold record an award to recorded performers who participated in the creation of a record that has sold no fewer than 500,000 copies. *Cf.* GRAMMY

gold reserve the supply of gold kept in a country's central or national bank to maintain the value of governmental promissory notes

Gold Reserve Act of 1934 a U.S. Congressional act of the New Deal, which empowered the president to manipulate the value of the dollar to cause an increase in prices

gold rush a rush of people to a place where goldfields have just been discovered, e.g. California [illegible]

Gold·smith (gouldsmiθ), Oliver (1728–74), Irish poet and man of letters. His poems include 'The Traveller' (1764) and 'The Deserted Village' (1770). He also wrote the novel 'The Vicar of Wakefield' (1766) and a comedy, 'She Stoops to Conquer' (1773), which is still performed

gold·smith (gouldsmiθ) *n.* a craftsman who works in gold ‖ a dealer in articles of gold [O.E.]

gold standard a monetary system in which the unit of currency is equivalent to a certain quantity of gold

Gold Standard Act of 1900 a U.S. Congressional act which required the U.S. Treasury to maintain a minimum gold reserve of $150 million and authorized the issuance of bonds, if necessary, to protect that minimum

gold stick (*Br.*) the gilt rod carried on state occasions by the colonel of the Life Guards or by the captain of the gentlemen-at-arms **Gold Stick** the person entitled to bear this rod

Gold·wa·ter (gouldwɔtər, gouldwɒtər), Barry Morris (1909–), U.S. Senator from Arizona (1953–64, 1968–). He ran unsuccessfully as Republican presidential candidate in the 1964 contest against Lyndon Johnson. His political philosophy is embodied in his 'The Conscience of a Conservative' (1960)

golf (gɔlf, golf) **1.** *n.* an outdoor game, originating in Scotland, in which a small, white, resilient ball is hit with one of a set of long-shafted clubs into a series of 9 or 18 holes up to about 550 yards apart from one another and distributed over a course having natural or artificial hazards (trees, sand-filled bunkers etc.). The object is to hit the ball into each hole in as few strokes as possible. Golf is played by one, two or three persons or two competing pairs **2.** *v.i.* to play golf [etym. doubtful]

golf cart a motorized cart for carrying golf equipment and a player on the golf course

golf club a stick with a wooden or iron head, for hitting the ball in golf

golf course an area laid out for golf, having 9 or 18 holes, each with a tee, fairway, green and one or more hazards

golf links *pl.* **golf links** a golf course, esp. one by the sea shore

Gol·go·tha (gɒlgəθə) the place near Jerusalem where Jesus was crucified ‖ Calvary (Mark xv, 22)

gol·iard (gouljərd) *n.* (*hist.*) one of the medieval wandering scholars who wrote and performed ribald or satirical songs and entertainments in Latin **gol·iard·ic** *adj.* [O.F. = glutton]

Go·li·ath (gəlaiəθ) the Philistine giant killed by David with a stone shot from a sling (I Samuel, xvii)

gol·ly (gɒli:) *interj.* used to express mild surprise, wonder or puzzlement [alteration of GOD]

gol·ly·wog, gol·li·wog (gɒli:wɒg) *n.* a black, male, grotesquely dressed doll with fuzzy hair [coined by Bertha Upton (*d.* 1912), U.S. writer]

go·losh (gəlɒʃ) *n.* a galosh

G.O.M. *GRAND OLD MAN

gombo *GUMBO

Go·mel (goumal) an old town (pop. 405,000) of Byelorussia, U.S.S.R., a railroad junction: engineering, clothing and chemical industries

Go·me·ra (gɔmeru) *CANARY ISLANDS

go metric *v.* to change to the metric system. *Cf.* METRIC SYSTEM

Gó·mez (gɔmes), Jose Miguel (1858–1921), Cuban president (1909–13) of a liberal administration. After an electoral defeat (1912), he led (1917) a revolt against the government, was incarcerated, and after his release left Cuba (1920) for the U.S.A.

Gómez, Juan Vicente (c. 1857–1935), Venezuelan politician. He was dictator of Venezuela (1908–35)

Gomez, Laureano (1889–1965), Colombian politician and president (1950–53). Despite strong liberal opposition, he suspended constitutional guarantees

Gomez, Maximo (1836–1905), Cuban general and patriot. He was appointed (1895) commander in chief of the Army of Liberation by Jose Marti

Gomez de la Ser·na (gɔmeθdelosérnə), Ramón (1888–1963), Spanish writer. A literary rebel, he is known esp. for sardonic epigrams which he called 'greguerías'

Go·mor·rah (gəmɔrə) a Palestinian city destroyed for its vices (*SODOM)

Gom·pers (gɒmpərz), Samuel (1850–1924), American labor leader. He founded the American Federation of Labor and was its president (1886–94 and 1896–1924). He founded (1920) the International Labor Organization

Gomułka [illegible] Władysław (1905–82), Polish statesman, first secretary of the Polish Communist party (1956–70). He led the riots (1956) which gained Poland greater independence from the U.S.S.R. He resigned (Dec. 1970) after riots over increased food prices and general economic discontent

go·mu·ti (gɔmu:ti:) *n. Arenga saccharifera* or *A. pinnata*, a Malayan palm from which palm

wine, jaggery and a waxy fiber used for cable are obtained (fr. Malay *pelepah gemuti*)

go·nad (gōnad), *gonad* in *bot.* a primary sexual gland, the testicle or ovary (fr. Gk *gonos*, *gon*, generation, seed)

Gon·çal·ves Di·as (gōnsalvesdēəs) Antonio (1823–64), Brazilian poet and scholar. His poems 'Canção do Tamoio', 'Marabá', and 'I Juca-Pirama' exalt the past of his native land and are redolent of tropical nature. He published (1858) 'Diccionario de Lingua Tupi'

Gon·cha·rov (gänt͡ʃärəf), Ivan Aleksandrovich (1812–91), Russian novelist, author of 'Oblomov' (1857), a picture of the indolent Russian country gentleman

Gon·court (gôkur), Edmond Louis Antoine Huot de (1822–96), French novelist of the naturalist school. His fame rests on the journal he kept from 1851 with his brother Jules Alfred (1830–70), full of criticism, information and gossip. Edmond, in his will, founded the Académie Goncourt, a literary society which awards an annual prize for French fiction

Gond (gənd) *n.* a member of a central Indian tribe, mostly living in Madhya Pradesh

Gon·dar (gəndər) a town (pop. 43,000) in N W Ethiopia, the capital from the 16th c until 1868

gon·do·la (gŏnd'lə) *n.* a graceful narrow flat-bottomed boat about 30 ft long used on the canals of Venice, propelled by a single oar at the stern, and with upward-curving prow and stern ‖ a car suspended from a dirigible or balloon ‖ a flat-bottomed barge ‖ an open railroad car [Ital.]

gon·do·lier (gŏnd'lïər) *n* the rower of a gondola [F. fr. Ital.]

Gond·wa·na (gŏndwänə) **Gond·wa·na·land** (gŏndwänəlænd) *n.* a hypothetical continent which in primeval times linked S. America, Africa, Arabia, India (the Deccan), Australia and Antarctica

gone (gɔn, gŏn) *past part.* of GO ‖ *adj.* past, *those days are gone* ‖ (intensive for) dead, *dead and gone* ‖ (*pop.*) more than (in time), *it is gone six years since they met* ‖ (*pop.*) advanced in pregnancy, *six months gone* ‖ (*pop.*, with 'on') infatuated **far gone in** deeply involved in (crime, vice etc.) **gŏn-er** *n.* (*pop.*) someone dead or about to die, *make one move and you're a goner*

gon·fa·lon (gŏnfələn) *n.* a banner with streamers, hanging from a crossbar, carried in processions in Italy **gon·fa·lon·ier** *n.* a standard bearer ‖ (*hist.*) a chief magistrate in some medieval Italian republics [fr. Ital. *gonfalone*]

gong (gɔŋ, gŏŋ) *n.* a metal disk with its rim turned back. It hangs freely, and when struck gives a muffled, resonant note ‖ a mechanism consisting of a saucer-shaped bell sounded by a hammer [Malay]

Gón·go·ra y Ar·go·te (gŏŋgərəiärgōtə), Luis de (1561–1627), one of Spain's great poets (*GONGORISM) renowned esp. for his long later works, including the 'Fábula de Polifemo y Galatea' and 'Las Soledades'

Gon·go·rism (gŏŋgərizəm, gŏŋgərizəm) *n.* the Spanish literary style created by Góngora and imitated by his followers. Highly mannered and witty, it is characterized by Latinized constructions, mythological allusions and the use of far-fetched conceits

gonia *pl.* of GONION ‖ *alt. pl.* of GONIUM

go·nid·i·al (gounidiːəl) *adj.* of or containing a gonidium

go·nid·i·um (gounidiːəm) *pl.* **go·nid·i·a** (gounidiːə) *n.* an asexual reproductive cell produced upon a gametophyte ‖ the algal constituent of lichen ‖ a supposed minute reproductive body in certain bacteria [Mod. L. fr. Gk *gonos*, offspring]

go·ni·om·e·ter (gouniːŏmitər) *n.* an instrument for measuring angles, e.g. the interfacial angles of crystals ‖ a direction finder **go·ni·om·e·try** *n* [fr. F. *goniomètre* fr. Gk *gonia*, angle + *metron*, measure]

go·ni·on (góuniːɔn) *pl.* **go·ni·a** (góuniːə) *n.* a point on the human skull at either of the angles of the lower jaw [Mod. L.]

go·ni·um (góuniːəm) *pl.* **go·ni·a** (góuniːə), **go·ni·ums** *n.* a primitive sex cell [Mod. L.]

gon·o·coc·cus (gŏnəkŏkəi, gŏnəkŏksəi) *n. Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, the bacterium causing gonorrhea [fr. Gk *gónos*, offspring + *kokkos*, a grain]

go·no·go (gounóugo) *adj.* (*slang*) of stop and start, esp. of decisions

gon·o·phore (gŏnəfɔr, gŏnəfour) *n.* a sporophyll-bearing extension of the axis in certain plants ‖ a reproductive zooid in hydrozoans [fr. Gk *gonos*, offspring, *phoros*, bearing]

gon·or·rhea (gŏnərïəə) *n.* a venereal disease caused by gonococci and characterized by thick yellow discharge from the genital organs. It is transmitted by sexual intercourse. It is treated with antibiotics [M.L. fr. Gk *gonos*, seed, *rhoia*, flow]

Gon·za·ga (gänzägə) an Italian family, which ruled Mantua (1328–1708)

Gon·za·lez (gənsúlez), Julio (1876–1942), Spanish sculptor. He was among the first to use soldered iron in creating abstract geometric forms

Gonzalez Da·vi·la (dəvïlə), Gil (1480–1526), Spanish explorer, discoverer (1522) of Nicaragua

Gonzalez Pra·da (gənsulespruðə), Manuel (1848–1918), Peruvian writer in verse ('Minúsculas', 'Libertarias', 'Exóticas', and 'Grafitos') and in prose ('Horas de lucha', 'Pagnas libres'). He opposed all forms of political, social or literary conservatism

Gonzalo de Cordoba (gənsäləðekôrðəbə), Hernandez (1453–1515), Spanish soldier. He earned the title 'the Great Captain' in wars with the Moors in Spain and the French in Italy. His reform of the infantry made Spain a dominant military power

goo (gu) *n.* (*pop.*) any matter (*pop.*) cloying, sentimentality (*pop.*) or slime

goo·ber (guːbər) *n.* a peanut [of African origin]

good (gud) **1.** *comp* **bet·ter** (bétər) *superl.* **best** (best) *adj.* serving its purpose well, having desired qualities ‖ morally excellent, virtuous ‖ well behaved, dutiful ‖ kind ‖ agreeable, pleasant, *a good time* ‖ beneficial, *milk is good for you* ‖ sound, wholesome, *will the meat still be good tomorrow?* ‖ worthwhile, serious, *good music* ‖ thorough, *a good workout* ‖ considerable, *a good deal of unpleasantness, a good while* ‖ full, rather more than, *it's a good month since you wrote* ‖ efficient, competent, *good at Latin* ‖ sound, reliable, safe, *a good risk, a good debt* ‖ orthodox and devout, *a good Catholic* ‖ valid, *the rule holds good* ‖ of the upper middle class, *a good family* ‖ (*Br.*) used in address ironically, *my good girl, that's no way to behave* ‖ used as an intensive, *I've put good money into this business* **a good few** (*Br.*) a fairly large number **as good as** practically, virtually, *it's as good as done* **good afternoon (day, evening, morning, night** etc.) forms of address used on meeting or parting **good and** (*pop.*) quite, *come when you're good and ready* **good for** beneficial to the health of ‖ valid for ‖ in a fit state for ‖ to be relied on for, *he's always good for a laugh* ‖ used as an exclamation of approval, *good for you!* **to be as good as one's word** to do as promised **to feel good** (*pop.*) to be conscious of good spirits or health **to make good** to repair ‖ to fill in, *to make good an omission* ‖ to perform, fulfill, effect, *to make good a boast* ‖ to substantiate, *to make good one's allegations* ‖ to become prosperous, succeed **2.** *n.* that which is morally right, *good and evil, a great power for good, up to no good* ‖ profit, benefit, advantage, *he did it for his own good* ‖ use, value, worth, *what's the good of complaining?* **for good** forever **to come to no good** to be unprofitable or unsuccessful ‖ to get into trouble morally **to the good** beneficial, *your efforts are all to the good* ‖ in profit, *10 dollars to the good* **3.** *adv.* very, *a good long time* **4.** *interj.* an exclamation of satisfaction or pleasure [O.E. *gōd*]

good-bye, good-by (gudbái) **1.** *interj.* farewell **2.** *n.* a farewell, *say your good-byes and come* [contracted form of *God be with you*]

good fellowship (gudfeloʃip) *n.* genial companionship within a group

good-for-noth·ing (gudfərnʌθiŋ) **1.** *adj.* worthless, idle **2.** *n.* an idle, worthless person

Good Friday (gudfraidi, gudfraidei) the Friday before Easter, the anniversary of the crucifixion

good-hearted (gudhɑrtid) *adj.* kind, quick to help others

good hu·mor, *Br* **good hu·mour** cheerfulness **good-hu·mored** *Br* **good-hu·moured** *adj*

good-look·ing (gudlukiŋ) *adj* personally attractive ‖ handsome

good·ly (gudli) *comp* **good·li·er** *superl.* **good·li·est** *adj.* (*old*) handsome ‖ considerable, *a goodly sum* [O.E. *godlīc*]

good nature kindness, readiness to take trouble to help others ‖ willingness to overlook other people's faults **good-na·tured** *adj* characterized by good nature ‖ without malice, *good-natured ridicule*

good-neigh·bor policy, *Br* **good-neigh·bour policy** a policy of friendly political and economic relations between countries, esp. (*Am. hist.*) that evolved (1933) by F. D. Roosevelt toward Latin America

good·ness (gudnis) **1.** *n* the quality or state of being good, the good element of something, *the goodness of the beef goes into the gravy* **2.** *interj* used as a euphemism for 'God' in mild expletives [O.E. *godnes*]

good offices (gudɔfisiz) *pl. n.* mediation, *use your good offices to find me a job*

goods (gudz) *pl. n.* possessions ‖ wares, merchandise ‖ (*Br.*) things to be transported by rail, freight **to deliver the goods** to perform the contract undertaken ‖ (*pop.*) to come up to expectations

Good Samaritan a person who compassionately helps someone in distress [after the good Samaritan in Luke x, 30-37]

goods and chattels personal possessions

good sense practical wisdom, reasonableness

Good Shepherd a name by which Jesus is called [John x, 11-12]

good-sized (gudsaizd) *adj* reasonably large, large rather than small

goods train (*Br.*) a freight train

goods wagon (*Br.*) a freight car

good-tem·pered (gudtémpərd) *adj.* not easily ruffled or liable to anger ‖ not angry

good-will (gudwil) *n.* the assessable custom built up over a period by a shop or business, *how much is the goodwill worth?* ‖ (used attributively) friendliness, *a goodwill mission*

Good·win Sands (gudwin) shifting sandbanks off the east coast of Kent, England, treacherous to shipping

good·y (gudi) **1.** *pl.* **good·ies** *n.* (*pop.*, usually *pl.*) something good to eat, e.g. a sweet **2.** *interj* (used by children or in imitation of children) an expression of delight

Good·year (gudjiər), Charles (1800–60), American inventor of vulcanization

good·y-good·y (gudiːgudi) **1.** *adj.* priggishly virtuous **2.** *pl.* **good·y-good·ies** *n.* a prig **3.** *interj.* (*pop.*) expressing gratification

goo·ey (guːi) *comp.* **goo·i·er** *superl.* **goo·i·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) like goo, sticky ‖ (*pop.*) excessively sweet or sentimental

goof (guːf) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) a silly or stupid person ‖ (*pop.*) a foolish mistake, blunder **2.** *v.i.* (*pop.*) to make a foolish mistake ‖ (*pop.*, often with 'off') to shirk work ‖ *v.t.* (*pop.*) to make a botch of, bungle **góof-y** *adj.* (*pop.*) foolish, silly [prob. fr. obs. *goff*, a dolt]

goof-off (góufɔf) *v.* (*colloq.*) to avoid work, esp work for which one is paid. —**goof off** *n.* the person

goo·gly (guːgliː) *n.* (*cricket*) an offbreak bowled with a leg-break action

goo·gol (guːgɔl) *n.* (*math.*) the figure one followed by 100 zeroes [coined by Edward Kasner (*d.* 1955), U.S. mathematician]

goo·gol·plex (guːgɔlpleks) *n.* the figure one followed by a googol of zeroes [GOOGOL + DUPLEX]

Goo·kin (guːkin), Daniel (1612–87), American colonial magistrate and soldier. As superintendent (from 1656) of the Massachusetts Indians, he protected them against maltreatment by white settlers

goon (guːn) *n.* (*pop.*) a stupid person ‖ a thug, esp. among prison guards or strikebreakers [after a cartoon strip character created by E. C. Segar (*d.* 1938), U.S. cartoonist]

goose (guːs) *pl.* **geese** (giːs) *n.* a waterfowl of fam. *Anatidae*, between a duck and swan in size, esp. a member of one of the domesticated varieties living chiefly on land, feeding on herbage and valued for their meat and feathers ‖ the female goose (opp. GANDER) ‖ the flesh of the goose as food ‖ a silly person ‖ (*pl.* **goos·es**) a tailor's iron **to cook someone's goose** to destroy someone's chances [O.E. *gos*]

goose·ber·ry (guːsberiː, guːzberiː) *pl.* **goose·ber·ries** a member of *Ribes* fam. Saxifragaceae, esp. a species of small shrubs native to cool, moist climates ‖ the edible, sour fruit of this shrub, larger than the currant, to which it is closely related **to play gooseberry** (*Br., pop.*) to be an unwelcome third with lovers

goose·flesh (guːsfleʃ) *n.* a temporary pimply state of the skin produced by the erection of tiny hairs as a result of fear, cold or thrill, and usually accompanied by a little shiver

goose·foot (guːsfut) *pl.* **goose·foots** *n.* a plant of fam. Chenopodiaceae, esp. a member of genus

goose grass any of several straggling plants, e.g. *Galium aparine*, fam. *Rubiaceae*, an annual plant with a prickly stem, and knotgrass

goose·neck (gu̇snek) *n.* something (e.g. a pipe) curving in the shape of a goose's neck or flexible and able to hold such a curve

goose quill (*hist.*) a pen made from a goose's feather

goose step a marching step in which the knees are not bent, associated esp. with the Nazi and Fascist armies **goose-step** *pres. part.* **goose-step·ping** *past* and *past part.* **goose-stepped** *v.i.* to march with this step

G.O.P. *GRAND OLD PARTY

go·pher (gōufər) *n.* a member of *Geomyidae*, a family of American burrowing rodents about the size of a rat, with large cheek pouches || a member of *Citellus*, fam. *Sciuridae*, a genus of North American burrowing rodents related to the chipmunk || *Gopherus polyphemus*, a burrowing land tortoise of the southern U.S.A., whose eggs and flesh are valued as food [perh. fr. F *gaufre*, honeycomb (from the shape of their burrows)]

gopher snake *Drymarchon corais couperi*, fam. *Colubridae*, a harmless burrowing snake of the southern U.S.A. It may be up to 8 ft long || a member of *Pituophis*, fam. *Colubridae*, a genus of large, harmless snakes of North America which feed chiefly on rodents

go private (*business*) to restore a public company to private ownership. *also* take private

go public (*business*) to offer stock-ownership participation in a privately owned or closed corporation

Go·rakh·pur (gourəkpu.r) a rail center (pop. 230,911) in Uttar Pradesh, N. India, 100 miles north of Benares

go·ral (gourəl) *n.* a member of *Naemorhedus*, a genus of Asian goat antelopes with small horns

Gorbachev (garbɔ[ɔ]f), Mikhail Sergeyevich (1931–), Soviet Communist Party general secretary and president (1985–). Educated in law and agriculture, he held regional government positions in Stavropol from 1967 before being appointed to the Central Committee in 1971 and to the Politburo in 1980. He succeeded Konstantin Chernenko as Soviet leader in 1985 and worked toward improved Soviet social and economic conditions and better relations with Western countries. He projected the new image of younger leadership in the U.S.S.R.

Gorchakov [illegible] Mikhailovich (1798–1883), Russian statesman, foreign minister (1856–82) and chancellor (1863–83) of Russia. His cooperation with Prussia enabled Russia to free herself by 1870 from the terms of the Treaty of Paris (1856)

Gor·di·an knot (gɔrdi·ən) (*Gk mythol.*) the knot tied by King Gordius of Phrygia which, an oracle declared, would be undone only by the man destined to conquer Asia. Alexander the Great cut it (334 B.C.) with his sword and marched on to conquest. **to cut the Gordian knot** to settle a complex problem by some single, trenchant decision

Gor·don (gɔrd'n), Charles George (1833–85), [illegible] 63, won him fame as 'Chinese Gordon.' He entered the service of the khedive of Egypt (1873), and, as governor-general of the Sudan (1877–80), helped to suppress slavery and improve communications. The British government sent him back to the Sudan (1884) to [illegible] by the Mahdi's revolt. Gordon's force was surrounded in Khartoum, and he was killed before relief could arrive. The public reaction at his death contributed to the fall of Gladstone's second ministry

Gordon, Lord George (1751–93), British reli[illegible] (1780), a violent protest against legislation which had lightened the penalties on Roman Catholics. The riots, which took place in Lon[illegible] George III

Gordon setter a setter of a black, long-haired breed which originated in Scotland c. 1820.

gore (gɔr, gour) *pres. part.* **gor·ing** *past* and *past part.* **gored** *v.t.* to pierce or wound with horns or

gore *n.* (*rhet.*) blood, esp. blood that has been [illegible] dung, dirt

gore 1. *n.* a triangular piece of material used to give a flare to a skirt etc. || a triangular panel in an umbrella, sail, balloon etc. 2. *v.t. pres. part.* **gor·ing** *past* and *past part.* **gored** to vary width with a gore || to cut into a triangular shape [O.E. *gāra*, spearhead-shaped piece of land]

Gor·gas (gɔrgəs), William Crawford (1854–1920), surgeon general of the U.S. Army. His success in combating (1904–6) yellow fever made possible the construction of the Panama Canal

gorge (gɔrdʒ) *n.* a narrow ravine between hills || (*hist.*) the rear entrance into a fortification or outwork || a choking mass, e.g. of ice || the line made where the collar and lapels of a jacket or coat turn over **to make one's gorge rise** to give one a feeling of revulsion [O.F. = throat]

gorge 1. *v. pres. part.* **gor·ging** *past* and *past part.* **gorged** *v.t.* to eat greedily || *v.t.* to fill (oneself) with food, to fill up, choke, stuff, *ditches gorged with water* 2. *n.* a gluttonous feed [fr. O.F. *gorger*]

gor·geous (gɔrdʒəs) *adj.* splendid, sumptuous, magnificent || (*pop.*) excellent, fine, nice, good [fr. O.F. *gorgias*, finely dressed]

Gor·ges (gɔrdʒiz), Sir Ferdinando (c. 1566–1647), English soldier. He backed (1607) an early expedition to Maine which formed a colony, and organized many other expeditions to America. He received (1639) a charter from the king creating him lord proprietor of Maine

gor·get (gɔrdʒit) *n.* (*hist.*) a piece of armor protecting the throat || a medieval wimple covering the neck and shoulders || a colored patch on the throat of a bird etc. [O. F. *gorgete*]

Gor·gi·as (gɔrdʒi:əs) (c. 485 B.C.–c. 380 B.C.), Greek orator and Sophist who wrote on rhetoric and was one of the first to introduce cadence into prose. Plato gave the name 'Gorgias' to his dialogue attacking Sophist rhetoric

Gor·gon (gɔrgən) *n.* (*Gk mythol.*) one of three sisters (Euryale, Medusa and Stheno) with snakes instead of hair, whose gaze turned people to stone (*PERSEUS) **gorgon** a fierce-looking woman [fr. L. *Gorgo* (*Gorgonis*) fr. Gk]

Gor·gon·zo·la (gɔrgənzóulə) *n.* an Italian blue cheese, made of cows' milk [after *Gorgonzola*, a town near Milan, Italy]

go·ri·las (gəri:ləs) *pl. n.* the Argentinian senior military officers who engineered the overthrow of Perón (although he had appointed them) and ruled Argentina (1955-7)

go·ril·la (gərilə) *n. Gorilla gorilla*, fam. *Pongidae*, the largest of the anthropoid apes, native to some equatorial forests of W. Africa. Gorillas stand up to 6 ft, are of magnificent strength, and are ferocious when attacked. They may weigh up to 500 lbs. They move about in families, living in the treetops and feeding on fruit, bamboo shoots, leaves etc. They have very long arms, strong jaws and canine teeth, and the face is covered with shiny black skin [said to be an African word for wild man, in the Greek account of a voyage (c. 500 B.C.) by Hanno, Carthaginian navigator]

gor·i·ly (gɔrili:, gouri:li:) *adv.* in a gory manner

Go·ring, Goe·ring (gə.riŋ), Hermann Wilhelm (1893–1946), German Nazi leader. As Prussian prime minister and German air minister (1933–45), he founded and led the Gestapo, directed German rearmament before the 2nd world war, planned the German air offensive and was appointed Hitler's successor. He committed suicide in prison after being sentenced to death at Nuremberg

gork (gɔrk) *n.* (*medical slang*) a hospital patient who is, and is likely to remain, comatose. Gork was originally a term for patients with mysterious ailments, and an acronym for "God only really knows." —**gorked** *adj.* stupefied

Gor·ky (gɔrki:), Arshile (1904–48), American painter, born in Armenia, an originator of abstract expressionism. Working from nature, and using methods of automatism, he evolved [illegible] lines and vibrant color in nonobjective compositions

Gorky, Maxim (Aleksei Maksimovich Peshkov, 1868–1936), Russian author. His humble origins, his enthusiasm for Bolshevism, and his association with Lenin brought him honor after the Revolution. Outside Russia, he is best [illegible] his short stories, his novel 'Mother' (1907) and

Gorky (formerly Nizhny Novgorod) a city (pop. 1,344,000) in the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., on the Volga. Industries: motor vehicles, paper, textiles, shipbuilding, iron and copper. University (1918)

Gor·lov·ka (gɔrlɔfkə) a city (pop. 338,000) of the Ukraine, U.S.S.R., in the Donets basin, linked by pipeline with the Grozny oilfields: coal mining, engineering and chemical industries

gor·mand·ize (gɔrməndaiz) *pres. part.* **gor·mand·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **gor·mand·ized** *v.t.* to eat greedily [fr. older *n.* fr. F. *gourmandise*]

Gor·rie (gɔri:, gəri:), John (1803–55), U.S. inventor (1850) of the first practical process for making ice artificially

gorse (gɔrs) *n.* (esp. *Br.*) furze [O.E. *gorst*]

Gor·ton (gɔrtən), John Grey (1911–), Australian statesman. He was elected leader of the Liberal party and was Prime Minister (1968–71)

Gorton, Samuel (1592–1677), colonial founder of Warwick, R.I., which he established (1648) as a haven for the members of his small religious sect (Gortonites), who asserted that true Christians share God's perfection

gor·y (gɔri: gōuri:) *comp* **gor·i·er** *superl.* **gor·i·est** *adj.* (*rhet.*) covered with blood and horrible to see

gosh (gɔʃ) *interj.* used to express mild surprise or sudden pleasure [alteration of GOD]

gos·hawk (gɔshɔk) *n. Accipiter gentilis*, a species of accipiter inhabiting North America and Eurasia (*HAWK) [O.E. *gōs-hafoc*, goose-hawk]

Go·shen (góuʃən) a region in Lower Egypt colonized by the Israelites before the Exodus (Genesis xiv, 10), taken as a symbol for a place of comfort and plenty

gos·ling (gɔzliŋ) *n.* a young goose [M.E. *geslyng* fr. O.N.]

go-slow (góuslóu) *n.* (*Br.*) a slowdown

Gos·pel (gɔspəl) *n.* one of the first four books (Matthew, Mark, Luke and John) of the New Testament || part of one of these books read at Mass or the Communion Service **gos·pel** the record of Christ's life contained in Matthew, Mark, Luke and John || the message about redemption preached by Christ || the content of Christian preaching, *to spread the gospel* || (*pop.*) anything that is to be firmly believed || a principle that one acts upon, *the gospel of efficiency* **gós·pel·er,** esp. *Br.* **gós·pel·ler** *n.* the reader of the gospel at High Mass [O.E. *godspel*, good tidings, trans. of Gk *euangelion*]

—The sayings of Jesus and accounts of significant events in his life and esp. of the circumstances of his death in 30 A.D. were preserved orally by the early Church, possibly finding some written form c. 50 A.D. (*BIBLE). These traditions were used by Mark in his portrait of Jesus as Messiah (*CHRIST), and Mark's own Gospel was almost certainly used by Luke in his account of the origins and teachings of the Christian Church. Mark's work also probably played a large part in the formation of the local (Syrian) church traditions out of which Matthew's Gospel came to be written. Finally (late 1st c.) the memories and reflections of John were recorded. Other accounts of Jesus's life (the Apocryphal gospels) were produced, but were never accepted by the Church in general

gospel music Afro-American music combining spirituals and blues, and jazz

Gospel side the north side of the altar, at which the gospel is read

gospel song a musical genre characteristic of one aspect of Afro-American music, with its origins in the earliest hymn-singing traditions of slavery. Solo singers normally interpret black-spiritual themes in a bel canto style, whereas cabaret etc. groups stress the hypnotic rhythmic and expressive elements close to jazz. Rock and roll is a development of this and of blues

gos·sa·mer (gɔsəmər) 1. *n.* a light film of spiders' threads, such as is seen spread over grass and traced out in sparkling drops of dew || one single such thread | exceedingly light, gauzy material 2. *adj.* as light and delicate as gossamer | of gossamer [M.E. *gossomer* perh. = goose-summer, i.e. early November when geese are eaten, and gossamer is most frequently seen]

gos·sip (gɔsip) 1. *n.* easy, fluent, trivial talk || an instance of this, *she dropped in for a gossip* || talk about people behind their backs || a person who indulges in gossip 2. *v.i.* to talk idly, chatter, esp. about people **gós·sip·y** *adj.* [O.E. *godsibb*, baptismal sponsor fr. *god*, God + *sibb*, akin]

(NOISE FRONT) PRONUNCIATION KEY (a) æ, cat; ɑ, car; ɔ, taun; ei, snake. (e) e, hen; i., sheep; iə, deer; ɛə, bear. (i) i, fish; ai, tiger; ə:, bird. (o) ɔ, ox; au, cow; ou, goat; u, poor. (u) ʌ, duck; u, bull; u., goose; ə, bacillus; ju., cube. x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; ŋ, sang; ʧ, orangutang; ʤ, yak; ʃ, fish; ʧ, fetch. ˈl, rabble; ˈn, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

gossip column a newspaper or magazine column containing chat about well-known personalities

gos·sy·pol [$C_{30}H_{30}O_8$] (gŏs'əpôl) *n.* **1.** (*chem.*) toxic phenolic compound from cotton seeds **2.** (*pharm.*) basic ingredient of a male contraceptive pill used in China

got *past* and *alt. past part.* of GET

Göta-land (yō'təländ) SWEDEN

Göte·borg (yō'təbôrg) GOTHENBURG

Goth (gŏth) *n.* a member of a powerful Germanic tribe which, occupying a region extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea, attacked (3rd c. A.D.) the Roman Empire, subsequently splitting into the Visigoths and the Ostrogoths

Go·tha (gō'thə) an ancient town (pop. 58,660) in Thuringia, central East Germany. It is a center for publishing and insurance. Industries: machinery, rubber products, railroad equipment, aircraft. The Palace of Friedenstein, a 17th c. ducal residence, is here

Gotha, Almanach de an annual survey of European royal houses, noble families and diplomats, first published in 1764 at Gotha, and edited in French and German

Goth·en·burg (gŏth'ənbûrg) (*Swed.* Goteborg) a Swedish seaport (pop. 442,410; founded 1619) on the west coast at the mouth of the Gota River: shipbuilding, fishing, ball bearings, automobiles, textiles. University (1887)

Goth·ic (gŏth'ik) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the Goths or their language ‖ of a form of art, esp. architecture, which flourished in Europe from the late 12th c. to the Renaissance ‖ of or relating to a class of sensational novels of the late 18th and early 19th cc. dealing with macabre or mysterious events in medieval settings ‖ (*loosely*) medieval ‖ primitive, barbaric **2.** *n.* the Gothic language, extant mainly in fragments of the Bible translated by Bishop Wulfila (4th c.), the sole representative of East Germanic ‖ Gothic architecture ‖ Gothic type [fr. L. *gothicus*]

—**Gothic architecture**, a development of the earliest Romanesque, spread from N.W. France to flourish all over Europe in the 12th-15th cc., as far afield as Finland, Portugal and Sicily. Each country tended to produce a national style of Gothic (*DECORATED, *PERPENDICULAR). Its distinguishing features are the pointed or ogival arch, elaborate stone vaulted roofs, clustered columns and rich stone carving. Development of technique led to high buildings with walls consisting very largely of windows, the great stresses being taken by the arches themselves, by pillars, and by buttresses, often flying buttresses. The Gothic church or cathedral, seeming to aspire eternally heavenwards, is naturally taken as a symbol of medieval spirituality. But Gothic is a term applied also to castles, palaces and houses, as well as sculpture, painting and the minor arts (the word is here loosely used to mean 'of the later Middle Ages'). In France, England and Germany, Gothic can be seen mingled with Romanesque or merging into the later Flamboyant style. A renewed appreciation of Gothic appeared in the 18th and early 19th cc. Interest in the Middle Ages became a cardinal doctrine of Romanticism and a symbol of revolt against rationalism. Scholarship developed, and 19th-c. architects in Europe and North America began to produce Gothic buildings of great correctness as well as some of high imagination. Gothic was also applied to municipal and industrial buildings, but by the 1880s the movement gave way to greater eclecticism

Gothic Revival a style of architecture and decoration of the 18th and 19th cc. imitating the Gothic style of the Middle Ages

Gothic type (*printing*) black letter type ‖ a square-cut type without serifs or other extra strokes

Got·land (gŏt'lənd) a Swedish island province (area 1,225 sq. miles; pop. 54,447) in the Baltic Capital: Visby. It is a plateau, 41% forest, with a relatively mild climate. Exports: agricultural produce, cement, limestone

got·ten (gŏt'n) alt. *past part.* of GET

Gott·fried von Strass·burg (gŏtfrēt fən]trăs·bŭrx) (late 12th–early 13th cc.), German medieval poet, author of the epic chivalric poem 'Tristan and Isolde'

Gött·in·gen (gœ'tĭngən) a town (pop. [illegible]) in Lower Saxony, West Germany: scientific instruments, pharmaceutical products, [illegible] sugar (1747)

Gott·lieb (gŏt'lēb), Adolph (1903–), American painter, an originator of abstract expressionism. He paints simple forms arranged in flat, geometric compositions

Gottschalk (gŏt'shôk), Louis Moreau (1829–69), U.S. composer, conductor, and musician. A pianist, he debuted in Paris in 1849 and New York City in 1853 and continued to perform and conduct his works in the U.S.A., the Caribbean, and South America. His works blend Creole, American black and Spanish techniques

Gott·sched (gŏt'shĕt), Johann Christoph (1700–66), German poet and critic who upheld (vainly) the application of French classical standards to German literature

Gott·wald (gŏt'vält), Klement (1896–1953), Czech Communist leader, president of Czechoslovakia (1948–53)

gouache (gwä', gu:äʃ) *n.* a method of painting in which watercolors are mixed with gum arabic to make them opaque ‖ a picture painted in this way ‖ [illegible]

Gou·da (gaudə, gu:də) a town (pop. 59,185) in the Netherlands, on the IJssel, 12 miles northeast of Rotterdam. Gothic town hall (founded 1449). Gouda was a center of the medieval cloth trade. It is famous for its cheese, and pottery is also manufactured

Gouda (gaudə, gu:də) *n.* a mild whole milk cheese shaped like a flattened sphere, usually coated with red wax [after *Gouda*, Holland, where it originated]

gouge (gaudʒ) **1.** *n.* a chisel with a concavo-convex cross section for cutting grooves **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **goug·ing** *past* and *past part.* **gouged** to cut out with a gouge ‖ to scoop or force out, as if with a gouge, *he had his eyes gouged out* [F.]

Gou·jon (gu:ʒɔ̃), Jean (c. 1510–c. 1566), French Renaissance sculptor. His style, with elongated, elegant figures, shows classical and Italian influences. He excelled in bas-relief. In Paris he worked on reliefs for the Fontaine des Innocents and for the rood screen of St Germain l'Auxerrois, which are now in the Louvre. He also did many decorations (1550–62) for the Louvre. He illustrated the French edition of Vitruvius

Gou·lart (gu:lär), João (1918–76), president of Brazil (1961–4). His administration held (1963) a plebiscite, which called for a presidential rather than a parliamentary form of government. This allowed him to expropriate oil refineries and farmlands, distributing the latter to landless peasants. He was deposed (1964) by the army and exiled

gou·lash (gu:lʊʃ, gu:læʃ) *n.* a stew of beef or veal and vegetables flavored with paprika [fr. Magyar *gulyas-(hus)* fr. *gulyas*, herdsman + *hus*, meat]

goulash communism the aspect of communism stressing greater production of consumer goods. —**goulash communist** *n.*

Gould (gu:ld), Jay (Jason) (1836–92), U.S. financier and speculator. Allied with the notorious Tweed Ring, he manipulated control (1867–72) of the Erie Railroad, acquiring a fortune estimated at $25 million. His speculation in gold resulted in the panic of 'Black Friday' (Sept. 24, 1869). He developed the 'Gould system' of railroads in the southwestern states as well as elevated railways in New York City, and acquired the 'New York World' and the Western Union Telegraph Company

Gou·nod (gu:nou), Charles François (1818–93), French composer. The opera 'Faust' (1859) was his first great success and 'Romeo and Juliet' (1867) was only slightly less popular. Gounod also wrote songs and church music

gou·ra·mi (gu:rämi:) *pl* **gou·ra·mi, gou·ra·mis, gou·ra·mies** *n. Osphronemus goramy*, fam. *Anabantidae*, a large freshwater fish, used as food in S.E. Asia ‖ any of several smaller, colorful fish of the same family, often kept in home aquariums [Malay *gurami*]

gourd (gu:rd) *n.* the fruit of any plant of fam. *Cucurbitaceae*, esp. any of several large, hard-rinded, inedible fruits of genus *Lagenaria*, used for making vessels etc. ‖ a small, ornamental, hard-rinded, inedible variety of pumpkin ‖ a gourd-bearing plant ‖ the hollowed-out hard rind of any of these fruits, used for holding liquids [illegible]

gour·mand (gu:rmənd) *n.* someone who appreciates good food but without the refinement of taste of a gourmet, and usually with gluttonous [illegible]

gour·met [illegible] an expert judge of good food and wine [F.]

Gour·mont (gu:rmɔ̃), Remy de (1858–1915), [illegible] and novelist. He was the first to draw attention to the importance of the Symbolist writers

gout (gaut) *n.* an intensely painful form of arthritis affecting the joints, esp. the big toe, and most often found in men. It appears to be due to a disorder of metabolism, as a result of which [illegible] are deposited inside the joints and elsewhere **gout·y** *comp.* **gout·i·er** *superl* **gout·i·est** *adj* having or [illegible] resulting from or causing gout ‖ resembling gout [O.F. *goute*]

Gov. Governor

gov·ern (gʌ́vərn) *v.t.* to control and direct, rule ‖ to be dominant in, determine, *self-interest governs all her actions* ‖ to restrain, control, *to govern one's temper* ‖ to serve as or constitute a law or rule for, *principles governing a case* ‖ [illegible] to have (depending on it) *a preposition governs a noun*, or require (a given case or number) ‖ to control the speed or power of (a machine) esp. by an automatic control ‖ *v.i.* to rule **gov·ern·a·ble** *adj* [O.F. *governer*]

gov·ern·ance [illegible] control, authority, *a matter outside his governance* [O.F. *gouvernance*]

gov·ern·ess (gʌ́vərnis) *n.* a woman employed to teach children in their own homes [fr. O.F. *gouverneresse*]

gov·ern·ment (gʌvərnmənt, gʌ́vərmənt) *n.* a governing, nationwide rule, authoritative control ‖ a system of governing, *democratic government* ‖ the ministers who govern a country ‖ (*gram.*) a governing (of the number or case etc. of one word by another) **gov·ern·men·tal** (gʌvərnmentəl, gʌvərmentl') *adj.* [fr. M.F. *gouvernement*]

gov·er·nor (gʌvərnər) *n.* someone who governs ‖ the chief executive of each state of the U.S.A. ‖ (*Br.*) the ruler of a province or colony ‖ (*Br.*) the person in charge of a fortress or prison ‖ a member of the governing board of an institution, e.g. of a school or hospital ‖ (*mech.*) a device for keeping the speed of rotation of a driven shaft constant as the load on it varies. In the simple centrifugal type, weights fly outwards as the speed increases. This increases the moment of inertia and may also operate a mechanical link which reduces the fuel supply [fr. O.F. *governeur*]

gov·er·nor-gen·er·al (gʌvərnərʤenərəl) *pl* **gov·er·nors-gen·er·al, gov·er·nor-gen·er·als** *n.* a high-ranking governor, esp. (*Br.*) the Crown's representative in a dominion or colony

gov·er·nor·ship (gʌvərnərʃip) *n.* the office of a governor ‖ the term of office of a governor, or his exercise of it

Govt., govt. government

Gow·er (gäuər), John (c. 1330–1408), English poet. His best-known work is the 'Confessio Amantis' (c. 1393), a collection of verse tales

Gower Peninsula a region of S. Wales, west of Swansea, of great beauty: sheep farming

gown (gaun) **1.** *n.* a woman's dress, esp. a particularly elegant one, *wedding gown* ‖ a loose robe, esp. worn as official dress by judges, lawyers, aldermen etc. or as academic dress ‖ *NIGHTGOWN **2.** *v.t.* to clothe in a gown [M.E. *goune* fr. O.F.]

Gow·on (gouɔn), Yakubu (1934–), Nigerian soldier and statesman. He became (Jan. 1966) army chief of staff and a member of Gen. Ironsi's supreme military council. He assumed power as head of state after a coup d'etat (July 28, 1966). He ended (Jan. 1970) by force of arms the secession of Biafra, proclaimed an amnesty, and set about the reunification of his country. He was deposed in 1975

gox abbr. for gaseous oxygen

Goya y Lucientes (goiə lu:θientes), Francisco José de (1746–1828), Spanish painter and etcher. Goya's brilliant, richly colored portraits of royal and other sitters were remarkably frank. This implicit criticism of the Spanish court was paralleled by his attacks in his series of etchings and aquatints, 'los Caprichos', on the cruelty of war, the bigotry of Spanish Catholicism, the Inquisition, and the philistinism of the rich. Social criticism merged into a purely personal vision of horror, cruelty and madness

Goz·zi (gɔttsi:), Carlo, Count (1720–1806), Italian dramatist. His many light plays included 'Turandot' (1762), which became the subject of [illegible] 'L'amore delle tre melarance' (1761) inspired Prokofiev's opera 'The Love of Three Oranges' (1921)

Goz·zo·li (gɒtsɔ̀li), Benozzo (Benozzo di Lese di Sandro, 1420–97), Florentine painter, pupil of Fra Angelico. His famous fresco 'Journey of the Magi' (c 1459), which depicts the Medici family as the Magi, is in the Medici Chapel of the Palazzo Riccardi, Florence

GPSS-1 (*computer*) **1.** (*acronym*) for generic problem statement simulator, class of discrete, transaction-oriented simulation languages. **2.** (*acronym*) for general purpose systems simulator, a program language

gr. gram, grams ‖ grain, grains

Graaf·i·an follicle (grɑfiən) one of the small sacs in a mammalian ovary in which an ovum matures [after R. de *Graaf* (d. 1673), Du. anat-

grab (græb) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **grab·bing** *past* and *past part.* **grabbed** *v.t.* to seize suddenly, snatch ‖ (*pop.*) to capture, *they grabbed him before he could escape* ‖ to seize illegally, forcibly or greedily ‖ (*colloq.*) to hold excited attention, *v.i.* to make a snatching gesture **2.** *n.* the act of grabbing ‖ a sudden snatch or grasp ‖ a forcible or unscrupulous seizure ‖ a mechanical device for grabbing and lifting [Du. or L.G.

grab bag (*Am.–Br.* lucky dip) an attraction at a bazaar, fair etc., in which articles are drawn blind from a receptacle, often for a small fee, or a game in which prizes etc. are drawn in this way

grab·ble *pres. part.* **grab·bling** *past* and *past part.* **grabbled** *v.i.* to grope about, sprawl, lie prone [Du. *grabbelen*]

grab sample (*envir.*) a sample of soil or water

grab sampler open-jawed device for taking samples of substrata soil and organisms, e.g., Ekman Grab, Peterson Grab, etc.

Grac·chus (grækəs), Tiberius Sempronius (163 BC–133 BC), Roman popular leader, tribune in 133 BC. His brother Gaius Sempronius (153 BC–121 BC) was tribune in 123–122 BC. The attempts of the brothers (the Gracchi) to reform the agrarian laws in favor of the poorer citizens led to their violent deaths at the hands of the aristocratic faction

Grace (greis), William Gilbert (1848–1915), English cricketer. He played a leading part in making cricket the English national game

grace (greis) **1.** *n.* charm, elegance, attractiveness, esp. of a delicate, slender, refined, light or unlabored kind ‖ a sense of what is fitting, *she received them with natural grace* ‖ courtesy, *he had the grace to say thank you* ‖ delay conceded as a favor, *a day's grace* ‖ an attractive feature ‖ a social accomplishment ‖ favor, *a fall from grace* ‖ (*theol.*) unconstrained and undeserved divine favor or goodwill, God's loving mercy displayed to man for the salvation of his soul ‖ a short prayer of thanksgiving offered before or after a meal ‖ a title used in referring to or addressing a duke, duchess or archbishop **with** [illegible] tantly, grudgingly) **to be in someone's good graces** to enjoy someone's favor **2.** *v.t. pres.* [illegible] graced [illegible] grace to, adorn ‖ to honor, do credit to, *to grace*

grace·ful (greisfəl) *adj.* elegant in proportions or movement, slender or lithe ‖ courteous, charmingly expressed, *a graceful compliment* ‖ pleasing, attractive

grace·less (greislis) *adj.* lacking in grace, inelegant, *a graceless style* ‖ lacking in propriety, rude, *a graceless intrusion*

grace note (*mus.*) a note of embellishment not essential to the harmony

Graces, the (*mythol.*) the sister goddesses, Euphrosyne, Aglaia and Thalia, personifying beauty

Gra·cian (grɑ́ʃən), Baltasar (1601–58), Spanish writer and Jesuit. His work was mainly moralistic and reflective. His master-

gra·cious (grɑ́ʃəs) **1.** *adj.* showing grace in character, manners or appearance ‖ courteous,

grack·le (grɑ́kəl) *n.* any of several Old World glossy, iridescent plumage [fr. L. *graculus*, jackdaw]

gra·date (greideit) *pres. part.* **gra·dat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **gra·dat·ed** *v.t.* to pass gradually from one shade of color into another ‖ *v.t.* to cause to gradate ‖ to arrange in order of size, rank etc. [GRADATION]

gra·da·tion (greidéiʃən) *n.* a grading or being graded ‖ a stage in the transition from one grade or type to another ‖ the gradual passing of one color into another ‖ (*linguistics*) an ablaut [fr. L. *gradatio* (*gradationis*) fr. *gradus*, step]

grade (greid) **1.** *n.* a degree or step in rank, quality or value ‖ a class of persons or things of the same rank, quality etc. ‖ a yearly stage in a child's school career ‖ the pupils in such a stage ‖ a mark or rating awarded to a pupil ‖ a cross-bred variety (of cattle etc.) having one purebred parent ‖ a gradient ‖ (*linguistics*) the position (of a vowel) in the ablaut series **on the upgrade** (**downgrade**) rising, improving (falling, worsening) **to make the grade** to achieve the required standard **2.** *v. pres. part.* **grad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **grad·ed** *v.t.* to arrange in grades, sort ‖ to gradate, blend ‖ to award a grade or mark to ‖ to level out the gradients of (a road etc.) ‖ (*breeding*) to cross with superior stock ‖ *v.i.* to pass from one grade to another **to grade up** to improve (bloodstock) by crossing with superior stock [F.]

grade crossing (*Am.–Br.* level crossing) a place where a road crosses a railroad at the same level

grade point numerically evaluated school grade multiplied by the number of credits. — **grade-point average, grade-points credits**

grad·er (gréidər) *n.* a student in a specified grade, *third grader*

grade school an elementary school

gra·di·ent (gréidiənt) *n.* the degree of slope of a road or railroad ‖ a slope ‖ change (in temperature, pressure etc.) as a function of unit distance traveled in a specified direction [fr. L. *gradiens* (*gradientis*) fr. *gradi*, to advance]

gradient method (*math.*) method of solving a problem equivalent to selecting the steepest path up a mountain after each step in the direction of the steepest slope. Variations involve step lengths, change of direction

gra·din (gréid'n) *n.* a ledge at the back of an altar ‖ a low step or seat in a series of these [fr. F. *gradin* fr. Ital.]

gra·dine (gréidi:n) *n.* a gradin

Grad·u·al (grædʒu:əl) *n.* an antiphon or responsory sung or said in the Mass between the Epistle and the Gospel ‖ a book containing all that part of the Mass that is sung by the choir [fr. M.L. *gradualis*]

grad·u·al (grædʒu:əl) *adj.* proceeding or taking place slowly, step by step, not steep or abrupt, *a gradual improvement* [fr. M.L. *gradualis* fr. *gradus*, step]

grad·u·ate (grædʒu:it) **1.** *n.* someone who has taken a bachelor's degree ‖ someone who has completed a set course of study at school or college and received a diploma ‖ (*chem.*) a graduated flask or tube **2.** *v.* (grædʒu:eit) *pres. part.* **grad·u·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **grad·u·at·ed** [illegible] tions, gradate] *v.t.* to grant a degree or diploma to ‖ to attach a scale of numbers to (a measuring instrument), or to mark (it) at fixed places of measurement ‖ to gradate according to a certain scale, *graduated income tax* [fr. M.L. *graduare* (*graduatus*), to admit to a degree]

graduated payment mortgage (*banking*) loan secured by property in which amortization varies in accordance with a formula, usu. based on ability to pay

graduate school a division of a university offering courses leading to a degree above the bachelor's

graduate student a student at a graduate school

grad·u·a·tion (grædʒu eiʃən) *n.* a graduating or being graduated ‖ the ceremony of conferring academic degrees etc. ‖ a mark on a vessel, gauge etc. to indicate measurement

Gra·dy (greidi), Henry Woodfin (1850–89), U.S. journalist and orator. His address 'The New South' (Dec. 1886) helped to abate post-Civil War animosities

Graecism ˈGRECISM

Graecize ˈGRECIZE

Graeco-Roman ˈGRECO-ROMAN

graf·fi·to (grəfi:tou) *pl* **graf·fi·ti** (grəfi:ti:) *n.* an inscription or design scratched into an ancient wall ‖ a rude scribbling on a wall, e.g. in a public toilet ‖ an incised decoration to reveal a second color, e.g. on a pot [Ital.]

'Graf Spee' (gruf]péi) a German pocket battleship destroyed (1939) by scuttling before two small British vessels in Montevideo harbor. This was the first naval action of the 2nd world war, and the only action in American waters

graft (græft, gruft) **1.** *n.* (*hort.*) a shoot or bud from one plant inserted in a slit or groove cut in another plant (the stock) ‖ (*med.*) a piece of transplanted living tissue ‖ the process of grafting ‖ the place where a stock and scion unite ‖ the dishonest use of public office for private gain ‖ the gains thus secured **2.** *v.t.* (*hort.*) to insert as a graft ‖ (*med.*) to transplant (living tissue) ‖ to insert (something) into an alien position so that it is accepted as belonging, *new customs grafted on to old traditions* ‖ *v.i.* to become joined in a graft ‖ to make a graft [fr. O.F. *grafe*, *greffe*]

Gra·ham (gréiəm), Martha (c. 1895–), U.S. dancer and choreographer, a leader of the Modern Dance movement which stems from Isadora Duncan. Her works include 'Deaths and Entrances' (1943) and 'Cave of the Heart' (1947)

Graham, William Franklin ('Billy') (1918–), U.S. evangelist. His worldwide revival meetings have been attended by hundreds of thousands of people. He developed a large organization to counsel those whom he converted

gra·ham (gréiəm) *adj.* made of whole wheat flour [after Sylvester *Graham* (1794–1851), U.S. physician]

Gra·hame (gréiəm), Kenneth (1859–1932), Scottish author. His books for children, notably 'The Wind in the Willows' (1908, dramatized 1929 as 'Toad of Toad Hall' by A. A. Milne), have become classics

Graham Land the northern part of the Antarctic Peninsula

Graham's law (*phys.*) the statement that the velocities of diffusion of different gases are inversely proportional to the square roots of their densities (when determined under identical conditions) [after Thomas *Graham* (*d.* 1869), Scottish chemist]

Gra·hams·town (gréiəmztaun) a town (pop. 24,000) in S.E. Cape Province, South Africa. Rhodes University College (1904)

Grail (greil) *n.* the cup used by Christ at the Last Supper. According to medieval legend, Joseph of Arimathea caught Christ's blood in the Grail when he was crucified, and later brought the cup to Britain. The legend inspired the quest of the Holy Grail in Arthurian legend, symbolizing spiritual regeneration [fr. O.F. *graal*, *grael*]

Grail (*mil.*) NATO name for U.S.S.R. man-portable air-defense, solid-propellant missile (SS-7), weighing 20 lb. It has a 10-km range and infrared homing

grain (grein) **1.** *n.* the seed of a cereal grass ‖ such seeds collectively, *sacks of grain* ‖ harvested cereals in general ‖ a minute, hard particle, *a grain of salt* ‖ the smallest unit of weight, .10023 oz. avoirdupois or .0021 oz. apothecaries or troy ‖ a very small amount, *a grain of comfort* ‖ the hairy surface of leather ‖ a stamped pattern imitating the grain of leather ‖ the direction and pattern in which wood fibers grow, or the natural arrangement of strata in stone, coal etc. **against the grain** against one's natural tendency or inclination **2.** *v.t.* to paint (something) so that it appears to have the natural grain of wood or marble ‖ to give a granular surface to ‖ *v.i.* to become granulated [O.F. *grain*, *grein*]

grain alcohol ethyl alcohol, made from grain

grain elevator ˈELEVATOR

grain·y (greini) *comp.* **grain·i·er** *superl.* **grain·i·est** *adj.* granular ‖ showing a strong natural or artificial grain ‖ (*photog.*) having a mottled appearance due to the presence of large silver bromide particles

gram, esp. *Br* **gramme** (græm) *n.* (*abbr.* **gm**) the unit of mass in the metric system, defined as the thousandth part of the standard kilogram mass [F. *gramme*]

gram *n.* the chick-pea ‖ any pulse used as food for horses [fr. Port. *grão*]

gram·a·dan (grʌmədən) *n.* proposal to have landowners transfer lands to a village assembly to be managed for the benefit of all villages; prepared by Mahatma Ghandi

gram·a, gram·ma (græmə) *n.* a North American pasture grass of genus *Bouteloua*, fam. *Gramineae* [Span. *grama*]

gram atom the quantity of an element which has a mass in grams equal to the atomic mass (cf. MOLE)
gram atomic mass gram atom
gram atomic weight gram atom
gram equivalent an equivalent weight expressed in grams
gram-i-ci-din (græmisáid'n) *n.* an antibiotic, obtained from *Bacillus brevis*, a soil bacterium which destroys gram-positive bacteria [fr GRAM(-POSITIVE) + L *caedere*, to kill]
gra-min-e-ous (grəminiəs) *adj.* pertaining to fam. *Gramineae* (*GRASS) [fr L *gramineus* fr *gramen* (*graminis*), a grass]
gram-i-niv-o-rous (græminivərəs) *adj.* grass-eating [fr. L. *gramen* (*graminis*), grass + L. *vorare*, to eat]
gramma *GRAMA
gram-ma-log, gram-ma-logue (græməlɔg) *n.* a single stroke for a whole word in shorthand [fr Gk *gramma* letter + *logos* word]
gram-mar (græmər) *n.* the science dealing with the systematic rules of a language, its forms, inflections and syntax, and the art of using them correctly (*PHONOLOGY, *MORPHOLOGY, *SYNTAX) || the applying of these rules || the system of forms and syntactical usages characteristic of any language || a book of grammar || the basic principles of an art or science [M.E. *grammere* fr. O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk]
gram-mar-i-an (grəmɛəriən) *n.* someone who specializes in or writes about grammar [M.E. *gramarien* fr. O.F.]
grammar school an elementary school, at a level between primary and high school || (*Br.*) a secondary school which prepares pupils for the university and the professions
gram-mat-i-cal (grəmætik'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to grammar, *grammatical gender* || in accordance with the rules of grammar, *that sentence is not grammatical* **gram-mat-i-cal-ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *grammaticus* fr. Gk]
gram-mat-i-cal-i-ty (grəmætikælɪti) *n.* (*linguistics*) degree of conformity to rules of the grammar of a language
gramme *GRAM
gram molecular mass gram molecule
gram molecular weight gram molecule
gram molecule a mole expressed on the metric scale
Gram-my (græmi:) *n. pl.* **-s** or **-ies** annual award in 40 categories for recordings; presented by the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences since 1950. *Cf* GOLD RECORD
gram-neg-a-tive (grǽmnégətiv) *adj.* (esp. of bacteria) not retaining the purple dye when stained by Gram's method
Gram-o-phone (grǽməfoun) *n.* (*Br.*) a phonograph [trademark fr. Gk *gramma*, letter+*phonē*, sound]
Gram-pi-ans (grǽmpiənz) the central mountain system (about 150 miles long) which divides the Scottish Highlands from the Lowlands. Ben Nevis (4,406 ft)
gram-pos-i-tive (grǽmpɔzitiv) *adj.* (esp. of bacteria) retaining the purple dye when stained by Gram's method
gram-pus (grǽmpəs) *n. Grampus griseus*, a cetacean of the northern hemisphere, having teeth only in the lower jaw || any of several other cetaceans, e.g. the killer whale [earlier *graundepose* fr. O.F.]
Gram's method a method for the differential staining of bacteria [after Hans C. J. *Gram* (1853–1938), Dan. physician]
Gra-na-da (grənúdə) a province (area 4,928 sq miles, pop. 761,734) of Andalusia, S. Spain || its capital (pop. 262,182), situated at the foot of the Sierra Nevada and dominated by the Alhambra. It was the capital (1232–1492) of the last Moslem kingdom in Spain. Cathedral (1523) University (1531)
gran-a-der-o (grænədérou) *n.* (*Sp.*) (usu. italics) in Mexico, a member of the special force used to quell riots
gran-a-dil-la (grænədílə) *n.* any of various passionflowers, esp. *Passiflora quadrangularis* of South America || its juicy, aromatic, gourdlike fruit [Span. dim. of *granada*, pomegranate]
Gra-na-dos (grənúdous), Enrique (1867–1916), Spanish composer, esp. of piano music, incl 'Goyescas' (1912–14), which formed the basis for his opera (1916) of the same name
gran-a-ry (grǽnəri, grénəri) *pl.* **-ries** a storehouse for threshed grain || a region producing or exporting much grain [fr. L. *granarium*]
Gran Canaria (grænkənɛəriə) a volcanic island (area 592 sq miles, pop. 525,000) in the Canary Islands. Capital: Las Palmas
Gran Cha-co (grænʧɑkɔ) (or Chaco) the great plain between the Andes and the River Paraguay, including parts of Bolivia, Paraguay and N. Argentina. Despite its small population, attempts have been made to open up its resources. It is forest in the east and savanna in the west, with marshes throughout. Products: tannin, lumber, cereals, quebracho, maté, cattle, cotton (mostly in Argentina)
Gran Co-lom-bia (grænkəlɔmbiə) a republic established in 1819 by the Congress of Angostura, comprising Venezuela, Cundinamarca, and Quito. It was dissolved in 1830
grand (grænd) I. *adj.* accompanied by pomp and display, splendid || imposing, distinguished, *grand company* || self-important, *grand airs* || highest, or very high in rank, *grand master of the lodge* | great, *Napoleon's grand army* | main, principal, *the grand staircase* || summing up all the others, final, *the grand total* || noble, dignified, lofty, *grand style* || (*pop.*) very enjoyable, excellent || (used only in compounds) indicating the second degree of ancestry or descent, as in 'grandparent' **2.** *n.* a grand piano [O.F.]
grand-dad *GRANDDAD
Grand Alliance, War of the the war (1689–97) between Louis XIV of France and the Grand Alliance, a coalition comprising the League of Augsburg and the Netherlands, Savoy and England. Louis invaded (1689) the Rhine Palatinate and attempted a counterrevolution in Ireland, but was defeated (1690) at the Boyne. The French were defeated at sea (1692) but were victorious on land (1692–3). The war was ended by the Treaty of Ryswick (1697), but the same belligerents were again at war (1701–14) in the War of the Spanish Succession
Grand Banks a vast extension of the continental shelf off S.E. Newfoundland in the North Atlantic, one of the world's greatest cod-fishing grounds
Grand Canal (*Chin.* Yun-ho) the chief canal (1,200 miles) of China, running north-south from Peking to Hangchow. Begun in the 5th c. BC, it was almost completed under Yang Ti (605–617) and reconstructed in the late 13th c. by Kublai Khan
Grand Canyon a gorge (217 miles long) cut by the Colorado River through the high plateau of N.W. Arizona. It is over 1 mile deep and 4–18 miles wide
Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone *YELLOWSTONE RIVER
grand-child (grǽnʧaild) *pl.* **grand-chil-dren** (grǽnʧildrin) *n.* a child of one's son or daughter
Grand Coulee Dam a dam (height 550 ft) on the Columbia River, northeast central Washington State. Its reservoir (Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake) extends 146 miles to the Canadian Border. It is used for flood control, irrigation, power and river regulation
grand-dad, gran-dad (grǽndæd) *n.* (a child's word for) grandfather
grand-daugh-ter (grǽndɔtər) *n.* the daughter of one's child
grand duchess the wife or widow of a grand duke || a woman who governs a grand duchy in her own right || a daughter of the Russian czar
grand duchy a sovereign territory ruled by a grand duke or grand duchess
grand duke the sovereign of a European state who ranks next to a king and is styled royal highness || a son of the Russian czar
grandee (grændi:) *n.* a Spanish or Portuguese nobleman of the highest rank [Span. and Port *grande*, great (person)]
Grande Terre Is. (grudtər) *GUADELOUPE
gran-deur (grǽnʤər, grǽndjər) *n.* sublimity, *the grandeur of mountain scenery* || splendor, magnificence, *the grandeur of the throne room* || nobility, elevation, *moral grandeur* [F.]
grand-fa-ther (grǽndfɑ:ðər) *n.* the father of either of one's parents
Grandfather Clause a provision in the Alabama constitution of 1901. The constitution restricted suffrage to literate persons who had been in steady employment for the 12 months prior to registration and who paid taxes on property assessed at $300. The Grandfather Clause extended the franchise to those who had served in the U.S. or Confederate army or navy in time of war, to their lawful descendants, and to those persons of good character who understood 'the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government', provided they registered before 1902. Thus it alleviated to a degree the discrimination in Alabama against blacks
grandfather clause a provision of law that permits continued eligibility or coverage for individuals or organizations already receiving benefits under a law, despite a change in the law that would otherwise make them ineligible
grandfather clock a pendulum clock in a wooden case standing on the floor and normally taller than a man
grand-fa-ther-ly (grǽndfɑ:ðərli) *adj.* like a grandfather or with the indulgence befitting a grandfather
Grand Gui-gnol (grugi:njɔl) a macabre and gory stage entertainment || drama so laboriously horrific as to fall into absurdity [after *Grand Guignol*, a theater in Montmartre, Paris]
gran-dil-o-quence (grændilɔkwəns) *n.* the quality of being grandiloquent
gran-dil-o-quent (grændilɔkwənt) *adj.* pompous and overeloquent in style or delivery [fr. L. *grandiloquus*]
gran-di-ose (grǽndious) *adj.* grand in an impressive way, imposing || of inflated importance or magnificence [F. fr. Ital.]
grand jury a jury of from 12 to 23 persons which investigates certain indictments in private session and decides whether or not there is sufficient evidence to warrant a trial. The grand jury was abolished (1933) in England, but continues in the U.S.A.
grand larceny (*law*) theft of property exceeding a value fixed by state law, usually between $25 and $50
grand-ma (grǽnmɑ) *n.* (a child's word for) grandmother
grand mal (grǽndmæl) *n.* a severe epilepsy characterized by violent convulsions and loss of consciousness (cf. PETIT MAL)
grand-moth-er (grǽnmʌðər) *n.* the mother of either of one's parents
grand-moth-er-ly *adj.* like a grandmother or with the indulgence befitting a grandmother || excessively fussy, *grandmotherly legislation*
Grand National a steeplechase held annually in March at Aintree, Liverpool, England, over a 4½-mile course with 30 jumps, one of the main British sporting events
Grand National Consolidated Trades Union (*Br. hist.*) the first union of skilled and unskilled workers, formed (1834) by Robert Owen, and dissolved a few months later after the persecution of the Tolpuddle Martyrs
grand old man (*abbr.* G.O.M.) a name applied to a respected and well-loved veteran in any field of human activity (orig. to Gladstone)
Grand Old Party (*abbr.* G.O.P.) the Republican party of the U.S.A.
grand opera opera in which the entire text is sung
grand-pa (grǽnpɑ) *n.* (a child's word for) grandfather
grand-parent (grǽnpɛərənt) *n.* a grandfather or grandmother
grand piano a large piano with horizontal strings in a harp-shaped case (cf. UPRIGHT PIANO)
Grand Prix (grúpri:) *pl.* **Grands Prix** (grúpri:, grúpri:z) an international horse race for three-year-olds run in June at Longchamp, Paris, one of the main annual French sporting events || any of certain international automobile races
Grand Rapids a city (pop. 181,843) in W. Michigan: furniture, metal products, foods, chemicals, paper products, textiles, petroleum refineries. Calvin College (1876), Aquinas College (1923)
Grand Remonstrance (*Eng. hist.*) a list of protests against the arbitrary rule of Charles I, reiterating and expanding the Petition of Right, drawn up (1641) by the Long Parliament. Charles's evasive reply, and his attempt (Jan. 3, 1642) to arrest the five members responsible, precipitated the English Civil War
grand slam (*bridge*) the taking of all 13 tricks | (*baseball*) a home run hit when there is a runner on each base
grand-son (grǽnsʌn) *n.* the son of one's child
grand-stand (grǽnstænd) *n.* a roofed-over stand with tiered seats, commanding the best view at football games etc
Grand Te-ton National Park (tí:tɒn) a mountainous, forest-covered area (484 sq. miles) in N.W. Wyoming. It was declared (1929) a na-

tional park and enlarged (1950) to include most of the contiguous Jackson Hole National Monu-

grand tour (*hist.*) an extended tour of Europe, formerly part of the education of young British aristocrats

grange (greɪndʒ) *n.* a country house, esp. with associated farm buildings ‖ (*hist.*) an outlying farmhouse with its related buildings, belonging to a monastery or to a feudal lord ‖ a lodge of the Patrons of Husbandry, a farmers' association founded 1867 **The Grange** the popular name for this association [A.F. *graunge*]

gra·nite (grænɪt) *n.* a very hard crystalline igneous rock normally composed of quartz, feldspar and mica, valuable for building **gra·nit·ic** *adj.* [fr. Ital. *granito*]

gra·niv·o·rous (grənɪvərəs) *adj.* feeding on seeds and grain [fr. Mod. L. *granivorus*]

grann·lax (grænlæks) *n.* Swedish lunch of marinated dry-cured salmon with sugar and spices

gran·ny (grænɪ) *pl* **gran·nies** *n.* (a child's word for) grandmother

granny dress *n.* woman's 19th-century style dress reaching from neck to ankles, often with ruffles, sometimes with high waistline and scoop neck

granny glasses *n.* small spectacles with gold or silver rims typical of 1880–1910 era

gra·no·la (grænoulə) *n.* a breakfast food of rolled oat, nut, and raisin mixture

Grant (grænt, grunt), Ulysses Simpson (1822–85), 18th president (1869–77) of the U.S.A., a Republican. During the Civil War, he captured (1863) Vicksburg and defeated (1863) Gen. Braxton Bragg at Chattanooga, for which he was appointed (1864) commander-in-chief of the Union army. He cut off Gen. Robert E. Lee's retreat at Appomattox Courthouse, and received (1865) Lee's surrender. He became (1866) the first American since George Washington to hold the rank of full general. His terms as president were marked by partisan-

grant (grænt, grunt) **1.** *v.t.* to agree to fulfill, *to grant a request* ‖ to allow to have, give ‖ to admit, concede, *he would not grant that he was wrong* ‖ to concede (a proposition) without proof for the sake of argument, *granted your premises, your conclusion is still false* ‖ (*law*) to bestow formally, transfer **to take for granted** to assume ‖ to accept (someone or something) thoughtlessly, without proper appreciation, esp. through familiarity **2.** *n.* the act of granting something granted, esp. money ‖ (*law*) the for-

bestowed **gran·tee** *n.* (*law*) someone who receives a grant [A.F. *graunter, granter* O.F. *graanter, greanter*]

Sikhs [Hind. book, code]

grants-in-aid *n.* a single sum of money paid from public funds by a central government (or by a private organization) to aid esp. some public work undertaken by a local authority

gran·tor (grænˈtər, grænˈtɔr, grunˈtər) *n.*

grants·man (grænts'mæn) *n.* a specialist in obtaining grants from foundations, corporations,

as if composed of grains in surface or structure

gran·u·late (grænjuleɪt) *pres. part.* **gran·u·lat-**

into grains ‖ to roughen the surface of ‖ *v.i.* to become granular ‖ (of a wound when forming a scab) to form tiny prominences of fresh tissue

gran·u·la·tion *n.* [fr. L.L. *granulum* dim. of

gran·ule (grænjuːl) *n.* a small grain [fr. L.L.

gra·num (greɪnəm) *n.* (*botany*) a small drop of

Gran·ville (grænvɪl), John Carteret, 1st Earl

and succeeded him as head of the administration (1742–4)

Gran·ville-Bar·ker (grænvɪlbarkər), Harley (1877–1946), English dramatist ('The Voysey Inheritance', 1909), producer and drama critic, also known for his 'Prefaces to Shakespeare' (1927–45)

grape (greɪp) *n.* a green or purple berry growing in bunches on a vine of genus *Vitis*. Grapes can

pressed and fermented to make wine ‖ (*pl.*) a growth on the fetlock of a horse [O.F. *grape, grappe*, bunch of grapes]

grape·fruit (greɪpfruːt) *n.* *Citrus paradisi*, fam. *Rutaceae*, a small tree native to the West Indies ‖ the large yellow citrus fruit which it yields

grape hyacinth any of several flowering plants of genus *Muscari*, fam. *Liliaceae*, esp. *M. racemosum*, which produces from a bulb a raceme of small blue flowers, the upper ones neuter and particularly conspicuous

grape·shot (greɪpʃɒt) *n.* (*hist.*) a scattering charge for cannon

grape sugar dextrose

grape·vine (greɪpvaɪn) *n.* any grape-bearing vine ‖ an unofficial network of communication by which gossip and information are spread ‖ a figure in skating

graph (græf, gruf) **1.** *n.* a diagram showing the relation of one variable quantity to another, by expressing their values as distances from usually two, sometimes three, axes at right angles to one another **2.** *v.t.* to denote by a graph [short for GRAPHIC FORMULA]

graph·eme (græfiːm) *n.* the smallest distinctive unit in a writing system ‖ all the written symbols in a writing system used to represent a single phoneme, taken as one unit

graph·ic (græfɪk) *adj.* concerned with decoration and representation on a flat surface, *graphic arts, graphic methods* ‖ (of descriptive writing, drawing etc.) conjuring up a clear picture in the mind, vivid, *a graphic account* ‖ having to do with graphs or diagrams ‖ (*mineral.*) showing marks like written characters on the surface or in section, *graphic granite* ‖ *n.* a visual, nonalphabetical numerical display, esp. on the cathode ray tube of a computer **graph·i·cal** *adj.* **graph·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. fr. Gk *graphikos* fr. *graphē*, writing]

graphic formula (*chem.*) a structural formula

graph·ite (græfaɪt) *n.* a naturally occurring form of carbon. It is a soft ish black material, used in the manufacture of pencils, dry lubricants, paints, in electrical apparatus, and as a moderator in nuclear reactors [G. *graphit* fr. Gk *graphos*, written]

graph·o·ep·i·tax·y (græfouəpɪtæksɪ) *n.* (*chem.*) crystal-growing process for integrated circuits, utilizing a single crystal silicon in a noncrystalline substrate, e.g., a glass plate with potential use in solar cells

graph·ol·o·gist (græfɒlədʒɪst) *n.* a specialist in graphology

graph·ol·o·gy (græfɒlədʒɪ) *n.* the study of handwriting and the inferring of character or aptitude from it [fr. Gk *graphē*, writing + *logos*, discourse]

graph·o·scope (græfouskoup) *n.* (*computer*) cathode-ray screen on which changes may be made by a special stylus

graph·o·ther·a·py (græfouθerəpɪ) *n.* diagnosis and therapy of personality or emotional problems through handwriting analysis

graph paper paper ruled into small squares for drawing graphs on

grap·nel (græpnəl) *n.* a small, clawed anchor or other hooked instrument, used e.g. in dragging (*hist.*) an instrument with claws used for seiz-

(*mil.*) in naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a mine mooring designed to grapple the sweep wire when the mooring is cut [A.F. *grapenel* assumed dim. of *grapon*, a throwing instrument

grap·ple (græpˈl) **1.** *n.* a grip, grasp ‖ a grapnel **2.** *v. pres. part.* **grap·pling** *past* and *past part.* **grap·pled** *v.i.* to fight at close quarters or hand to hand ‖ to try hard to find a solution, *to grapple with a problem* ‖ *v.t.* to seize or hold with or as if with a grapnel [fr. O.F. assumed *grapelle*, a

grappling iron a grapnel (instrument with claws)

grap·to·lite (græptəlaɪt) *n.* any of several extinct colonial marine organisms, fossilized in the form of markings on Palaeozoic black shales [fr. Gk *graptos*, marked + *lithos*, rock]

GRAS (*acronym*) for "generally recognized as safe," a category used by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration

grasp (græsp, grusp) **1.** *v.t.* to seize hold of firmly with the hand ‖ to hold firmly ‖ to understand, comprehend ‖ *v.i.* to reach out eagerly ‖ to try to seize advantage, *to grasp at an opportunity* **2.** *n.* a tight hold, grip ‖ control, *to fall into someone's grasp* ‖ intellectual control, understanding, *a good grasp of grammar* **within (beyond) one's grasp** within (out of) reach **grasp·ing** *adj.* aggressively out for one's own advantage [M.E. *graspen* fr. *grapsen*]

Grass (græs), Gunter (1927–), German novelist and playwright. He became famous with his picaresque novel 'The Tin Drum' (1959). Other works include 'Cat and Mouse' (1961, Eng. trans., 1963), 'Dog Years' (1963; trans., 1965), 'Local Anaesthetic' (1969; trans., 1970), 'From the Diary of a Snail' (1972; trans., 1973) and 'The Flounder' (1977; trans., 1978)

grass (græs, grus) **1.** *n.* the low green herbage of pastureland and lawns ‖ a member of *Gramineae*, one of the largest and most cosmopolitan of the monocotyledonous families (including cereals, reeds, bamboos, as well as pasture grasses), with fibrous roots, hollow jointed stems, alternate, linear, bladed, sheathing leaves, and fruit in the form of a caryopsis ‖ pasture, grazing, *at grass* ‖ pastureland ‖ grass-covered ground ‖ (*pop.*) marijuana **to let the grass grow under one's feet** to waste time when there is an opportunity to be grasped **2.** *v.t.* to plant with grass ‖ to feed on grass pasture ‖ to lay on the grass for bleaching [O.E. *græs, gærs*]

grass carp herbivorous fish bred in China and the U.S.S.R. to control growth of weeds in water. *also* white amu

grass·hop·per (græshɒpər, grúshɒpər) *n.* any of several leaping, orthopterous, plant-eating insects of the suborder *Saltatoria*, predominantly nocturnal and allied to locusts

grass·land (græslænd, grúslænd) *n.* pasture or grazing land in temperate regions

grass roots the rural and agricultural population of a country ‖ what is basic, fundamental **grass-roots** *adj.*

grass skiing (*sports*) the sport of sliding down straw-covered hills on specially designed skates

grass snake *Natrix natrix*, a common European harmless snake ‖ *Ophiodrys vernalis*, a bright green North American harmless snake

grass sponge *Spongia graminea*, an inferior coarse sponge from Florida and the Bahamas

grass tree a member of *Xanthorrhea*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a genus of Australian plants yielding a resin used in varnish etc., esp. *X. hastilis*, which has spearlike leaves and a spike of flowers

grass widow a woman whose husband is away from home on business etc. ‖ a woman divorced or separated legally from her husband

grass wrack eelgrass

grass·y (græsɪ, grusɪ) *comp.* **grass·i·er** *superl.* **grass·i·est** *adj.* planted with grass ‖ of or pertaining to grass, grasslike

grate (greɪt) *n.* a frame of metal bars to contain fuel in a fireplace or furnace ‖ the fireplace itself ‖ a grating, grill (of a window or over an opening) [M.E. *grate*, lattice fr. M.L. *grata*,

grate *pres. part.* **grat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **grat·ed** *v.t.* to reduce to small pieces by rubbing against a sharp or rough surface, *to grate cheese* ‖ to rub or grind (something) against something else, making a harsh noise, *to grate one's teeth* ‖ *v.i.* to make a harsh sound ‖ to have an irritating effect, *it grates on one's nerves* [O.F. *grater*, to scrape]

grate·ful (greɪtfəl) *adj.* feeling or showing gratitude ‖ (*rhet.*) comforting, pleasant, *the grateful warmth of the fire* [fr. older *grate* adj. fr. L. *gratus*, pleasing]

gra·ter (greɪtər) *n.* a kitchen utensil for grating food [O.F. *grateor, gratour*]

Gra·tian (greɪʃən, greɪʃɪən) (Flavius Gratianus, 359–83), Roman emperor (375–83), son of Valentinian I. He ruled jointly with his half brother, Valentinian II. He strongly attacked paganism

grat·i·cule (grætɪkjuːl) *n.* a scale in the field of a telescope or microscope superimposed on the eyepiece ‖ a design upon which a grid pattern is marked to facilitate its reproduction on a larger or smaller scale [F.]

grat·i·fi·ca·tion (grætɪfɪkeɪʃən) *n.* a gratifying or being gratified ‖ a source of satisfaction

grat·i·fy (grætifai) *pres. part.* **grat·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **grat·i·fied** *v.t.* to do a favor to, please ‖ to indulge, satisfy, *to gratify one's curiosity* [fr. F. *gratifier*]

grat·ing (gréitiŋ) *n.* a partition, frame or cover of bars, parallel or crossed ‖ (*phys.*) a diffraction grating [fr. GRATE n.]

grating *pres. part.* of GRATE ‖ *adj.* harsh, discordant ‖ irritating

G rating (*cinema*) suitable for general viewing according to industry-designated classification administered by the Motion Picture Association of America

gra·tis (gréitis, grætis, grútis) **1.** *adv.* without charge, *copies can be obtained gratis* **2.** *adj.* free, given away [L., contr. fr. *gratus*, out of kindness]

grat·i·tude (grætitju:d, grætitu:d) *n.* a feeling of appreciation for a kindness or favor received [F.]

Grat·tan (græt'n), Henry (1746–1820), Irish statesman. A fine orator, he advocated independence for Ireland and Catholic emancipation

gra·tu·i·tous (grətú:itəs, grətju:itəs) *adj.* given or received free ‖ unwarranted, uncalled for, a *gratuitous insult* ‖ (*law*) given without compensation [fr. L. *gratuitus*, spontaneous]

gra·tu·i·ty (grətú:iti:, grətju:iti:) *pl.* **gra·tu·i·ties** *n.* a tip for services rendered ‖ (*Br.*) a gift of money paid to a soldier on his quitting the service [fr. F. *gratuité*]

grat·u·la·to·ry (grætʃələtəri) *adj.* (*rhet.*) congratulatory [fr. L.L. *gratulatorius*]

Grau·bün·den (graubýndən) (*F.* Grisons) Switzerland's largest canton (pop. 164,641, speaking German, Romansh and Italian), in the southeast. Capital: Chur (pop. 25,000)

grau·pel (gráup'l) *n.* (*meteor.*) granular snow [G.]

Grau San Mar·tín (gráusunmarti:n), Ramón (1889–1969), Cuban physician, politician and president (1933–4, 1944–8)

gra·va·men (grəvéimen) *pl.* **gra·va·mens, gra·vam·i·na** (grəvéimənə) *n.* a grievance ‖ (*law*) the basic substance of a grievance or charge [L.L. fr. L. *gravare*, to load]

grave 1. (greiv) *adj.* warranting anxiety, *grave news* ‖ solemn, thoughtful ‖ important, weighty, *a grave decision* ‖ (grəv) of, or marked with, an accent (`) used to indicate vowel quality (e.g. in French) or various kinds of stress (*ACCENT) **2.** (grəv) *n.* a grave accent [F.]

grave (greiv) *n.* a trench dug for the burial of a corpse ‖ a burial place, tomb ‖ (*rhet.*) any place that receives the dead, *a watery grave* **to turn in one's grave** to have one's eternal peace destroyed (by words or acts that one would have vehemently disapproved in one's lifetime) [O.E. *græf*]

grave *pres. part.* **grav·ing** *past* **graved** *past part.* **grav·en** (gréivən), **graved** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to shape by carving, *graven images* ‖ (*rhet.*) to engrave [O.E. *grafan*, to dig, engrave]

grave *pres. part.* **grav·ing** *past* and *past part.* **graved** *v.t.* to clean (the bottom of a wooden ship) by burning and retarring [prob. fr. O.F. *grave*, shore]

grave·clothes (gréivklouðz, gréivklouz) *pl. n.* the clothes in which a dead body is buried

grave·dig·ger (gréivdigər) *n.* a person who digs graves for a livelihood

grave goods objects sometimes found with the corpse in burials

grav·el (grævəl) **1.** *n.* a loose mixture of small pebbles and rock fragments, and sometimes sand ‖ (*geol.*) a stratum of this ‖ (*med.*) a collection of granular crystals in the kidneys and bladder (cf. STONE) ‖ the condition characterized by this **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **grav·el·ing,** esp *Br* **grav·el·ling** *past* and *past part.* **grav·eled,** esp *Br.* **grav·elled** to cover with gravel **grável·ly** *adj.* [O.F. *gravele, gravelle*, dim. of *grave*, sand, shore, of Celt. origin]

graven *past part.* of GRAVE (to shape by carving) ‖ *adj.* carved or as though carved

grav·er (gréivər) *n.* an engraver's burin ‖ a small prehistoric carving and marking tool

Graves (greivz), Robert Ranke (1895–1985), English poet. He has sought a personal integrity in his poetry, avoiding fashion. He has also written historical novels, incl. 'I, Claudius' (1934) and 'Claudius the God' (1934). His 'The White Goddess' (1948) is based on poetic myth, and 'The Greek Myths' (1955) is a popular exposition of classical mythology

Graves (grɑ:v) a region of S.W. France, south of Bordeaux and west of the Garonne, producing a [illegible]

Graves's disease (greivz, gréivziz) exophthalmic goiter (*EXOPHTHALMUS)

grave·stone (gréivstoun) *n.* a stone marking a grave, usually inscribed with the name of the dead person and the dates of his birth and death

grave·yard (greivjɑrd) *n.* a burial ground, cemetery

gra·vid (grævid) *adj.* pregnant ‖ heavy and distended with eggs (e.g. of salmon) ‖ (*rhet.*) portentous, *gravid skies* [fr. L. *gravidus*]

gra·vim·e·ter (grəvimətər) *n.* an instrument like a hydrometer for measuring the specific gravity of a liquid or solid **grav·i·met·ric** (grævəmétrik) *adj.* relating to the gravimeter ‖ relating to measurement by weight, esp. relating to a system of quantitative chemical analysis based on the weights of reactants and products of reaction (cf. VOLUMETRIC) ‖ measured by weight **grav·i·met·ri·cal** *adj.* **gra·vim·e·try** (grəvimətri:) *n.* [fr. F. *gravimètre*]

graving dock a dry dock, esp. one in which ships may be cleaned and repaired

graving tool a graver

grav·i·sphere (grævisfi:r) *n.* the extent in space in which the gravity of a body is dominant

grav·i·tate (grəviteit) *pres. part.* **grav·i·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **grav·i·tat·ed** *v.i.* to move under the force of gravity, *the planets gravitate around the sun, water will always gravitate to its lowest level* ‖ to move or be attracted compulsively towards some center of influence, *the crowds gravitated towards the refreshments stand* [fr. Mod. L. *gravitare* (*gravitatus*)]

gra·vi·ta·tion (grævitéiʃən) *n.* the act or process of gravitating ‖ (*phys.*) a force of attraction acting between two bodies that is independent of the chemical nature of the bodies or the presence of intervening matter and that is described by the law of gravitation. According to the theory of relativity, gravitation is a fundamental property of space **grav·i·tá·tion·al** *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *gravitatio* (*gravitationis*)]

grav·i·ta·tion·al collapse (grævitéiʃənəl) (*astron.*) hypothetical tendency of matter in space to gravitate together to form larger celestial bodies

gravitational constant (*abbr.* G) the proportionality constant in the law of gravitation, equal to $6.670 \times 10^{-11} \frac{\text{newton-m}^2}{\text{kg}^2}$

gravitational field a region of space associated with some configuration of mass in which gravitational forces can be detected

gravitational potential a scalar quantity associated with some point in a gravitational field, whose value is that of the potential function for gravitation at the point compared with some standard (e.g. a point infinitely far away from all mass)

grav·i·ton (grævitɔn) *n.* (*phys.*) a gravitational quantum whose existence has not yet been verified by experiment but which is expected to have 0 rest mass and spin quantum number 2 [GRAVITY + *-on*, fundamental particle]

grav·i·ty (græviti:) *pl.* **grav·i·ties** *n.* solemn importance, *the gravity of the occasion* ‖ seriousness, *an offense of great gravity* ‖ seriousness of demeanor, *an air of mock gravity* ‖ weight, heaviness ‖ (*phys.*) the gravitational attraction between the earth and bodies at or near its surface ‖ (*phys.*) gravitation in general [fr. F. *gravité*]

gravity feed a supply system of a substance from a higher level to a lower one using force of gravity without power assistance

gravity waves or **gravitational waves** (*phys.*) discrete forces radiated by gravity, hypothesized by Albert Einstein and confirmed in [illegible]

gra·vure (grəvjúər) *n.* photogravure [shortened fr. PHOTOGRAVURE]

gra·vy (greivi:) *n.* the juice that comes out of meat while it is cooking ‖ a sauce made from this juice [M.E. *grave, gravey* perh. fr. O.F.] [illegible] gravy in

Gray (grei), Asa (1810–88), U.S. botanist. As professor of natural history (from 1842) at Harvard University, he made Cambridge, Mass., the American center for botanical study, and [illegible]

Gray, Elisha (1835–1901), U.S. inventor of the telegraphic switch, the annunciator, the telegraphic repeater, and the private telegraph line printer. He was involved in a legal battle with Alexander Graham Bell over the invention of the telephone, which he lost

Gray, Thomas (1716–71), English poet and scholar. He is best known for the 'Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard' (1750). With Collins, Gray introduced or reintroduced certain Romantic themes into English literature: the notion (with his Pindaric odes) of inspired poetic frenzy, an interest in the older English poetry, the romantic landscape and the conception of the melancholy, lonely poet

Gray code (*computer*) an error-minimizing code differing one bit from the binary code, e.g., [illegible] in the binary code 101 in the Gray code

gray-col·lar (greikɔlər) *adj.* of technical workers

gray, grey (grei) **1.** *adj.* of a color between white and black ‖ overcast or gloomy, *a gray day* ‖ depressing, cheerless ‖ gray-haired ‖ of the members of a religious order wearing a gray habit ‖ (of fabric) just as it leaves the loom or spinning machine, unbleached and undyed, but not necessarily gray in color **2.** *n.* a gray color, pigment, fabric etc. ‖ a dull gray light, *the first gray of dawn* ‖ a white horse ‖ (of cloth) the state of being unbleached and undyed, *in the gray* **3.** *v.t.* to make gray ‖ *v.i.* to become gray [O.E. *græg*]

gray·beard (gréibiərd) *n.* an old man ‖ a bellarmine

gray eminence someone exercising power in the background [fr. *l'Eminence grise*, the nickname for Richelieu's private secretary, Père Joseph]

gray goose a greylag

gray hen the female of the black grouse (cf. BLACKCOCK)

grayhound *GREYHOUND

graylag *GREYLAG

gray·ling (gréiliŋ) *n.* a member of *Thymallus*, fam. *Salmonidae*, a genus of freshwater game fish related to the salmon. They are yellowish-brown with deep brown stripes, and are found in cold streams

gray·mail (gréimeil) *n.* claim in a legal action that a proper defense requires the revelation of classified information

gray market a market using underhand but not strictly illegal methods for selling scarce goods at high prices (cf. BLACK MARKET)

gray matter brownish-gray neural tissue, esp. of the central nervous system, mainly composed of nerve cells and forming the cortex of the cerebrum and cerebellum, the nuclei of the brain and part of the spinal cord (cf. WHITE MATTER) ‖ (*pop.*) brains, intelligence

gray mullet, gray mullets an edible shore fish of fam. *Mugilidae*, found in temperate regions, esp. in the Mediterranean, and occasionally living in brackish or fresh water. They are 1-2 ft long

Gray Panthers (1971), U.S. movement that lobbies against age discrimination on the local, state and federal level

gray people in the U.S.S.R., children of Americans who hold both Soviet and American citizenship

gray power the economic, legal, and social influence of the organized aged

gray propaganda propaganda that does not specifically identify the source of its information

Gray's Inn *INNS OF COURT

gray squirrel *SQUIRREL

gray wolf the timber wolf

Graz (grɑts) Austria's second largest city (pop. 248,500), a former ducal capital, in the southeast. chemicals, iron and steel, leather. University, 1586.

graze (greiz) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **graz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **grazed** *v.t.* to touch or rub lightly in passing, *the wheels just grazed the curb* ‖ to rub the skin from, abrade, *the bullet grazed his arm* ‖ to suffer a slight abrasion of, *she grazed her knee* ‖ *v.i.* to come into light scraping contact **2.** *n.* a superficial abrasion or rub caused by grazing [perh. fr. GRAZE, to crop]

graze *pres. part.* **graz·ing** *past* and *past part* **grazed** *v.t.* to feed on growing grass ‖ *v.t.* to put out to pasture ‖ to put cattle etc. to feed on (a field) ‖ to feed on (growing grass) ‖ to look after (grazing cattle etc.) [O.E. *grasian*]

gra·zier (gréiʒər) *n.* (esp *Br.*) someone who grazes cattle for market

graz·ing (gréizin) *n.* pasture

grease I. (gri:s) *n.* soft, melted or rendered animal fat ‖ any oily or fatty matter, esp. when used as a lubricant or protective film on cars, machinery etc. ‖ the oily matter in wool ‖ the raw state of wool just after shearing and before being cleaned, *wool in the grease* ‖ a disease of horses producing inflammation of the fetlock and pastern 2. (gri:z) *v.t. pres. part* **greasing** *past* and *past part* **greased** to put or rub grease on, lubricate **to grease the hand** (or palm) of to make to grease the wheels (to make affairs run smoothly (esp. with the aid of money) [M.E. *grece, grees* fr. O.F. *gresse*]

grease gun a small, hand-operated pump for lubricating machinery

grease-paint (gri:speint) *n.* makeup worn by actors on the stage

grease trap a trap in a drain for preventing the passage of grease

greas·i·ly (gri:zili, gri:sili) *adv.* in a greasy manner

greas·i·ness (gri:zi:nis, gri:si:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being greasy

greas·y (gri:zi:, gri:si:) *comp.* **greas·i·er** *superl.* **greas·i·est** *adj.* covered with grease ‖ containing, made of or like grease ‖ damp and slippery, *greasy roads* ‖ dirty-looking, unwashed ‖ insinuating, using a veneer of politeness to ingratiate oneself

greasy pole (*Br.*) a sport at fairs in which competitors struggle with one another on a greased pole

great (greit) *adj.* large in size, big ‖ as an intensive, emphasizing a following adjective, *a great big apple* ‖ large in number or extent, *a great deal* ‖ a high degree of, *great generosity* ‖ beyond the ordinary, *great talent* ‖ specially important, memorable, *one's first flight is a great experience* ‖ powerful, important ‖ significant in history, *a great battle* ‖ chief, preeminent, *the great attraction at the exhibition* ‖ favorite, *that's a great trick of his* ‖ eminent, distinguished, having remarkable ability etc., *a great artist* ‖ noble, *great thoughts* ‖ of high rank or position ‖ fully deserving the name of (intensifying the sense of the following noun), *a great friend of mine* ‖ enthusiastic in the pursuing of some interest or activity, *a great football fan* ‖ excellent, satisfactory, very pleasing (amusing, exciting etc.), *we had a great time* ‖ (used only in compounds) one degree further removed in ancestry or descent, e.g. in 'great-grandfather' (cf. GRAND) **great at** very good at, proficient at, *she's great at chess* **great in** (*pop.*) excelling in, *the team is great in attack* **great on** (*pop.*) keen on, knowledgeable about, *she's great on Roman history* [O.E. *great*]

great anteater ANTEATER

Great Artesian Basin a lowland (area c. 670,000 sq. miles) of Australia extending from the Gulf of Carpentaria to New South Wales and containing the world's largest supply of artesian water

great auk *Pinguinus impennis*, a flightless auk extinct since the mid-19th c., exterminated by man

great-aunt (greitænt, greitənt) *n.* the aunt of either of one's parents

Great Australian Bight a bay (600 miles wide) on the south coast of Australia, part of the Indian Ocean

Great Awakening (1720–50), American colonial movement, chiefly among clergymen, to revive an interest in religion. Revivalists such as George Whitefield, Theodorus Frelinghuysen, Gilbert Tennent and Jonathan Edwards preached Calvinistic doctrine and encouraged personal religious experiences. A Second Great Awakening, emphasizing free will, occurred from 1795 through the 1840s.

Great Barrier Reef a coral reef (1,250 miles long) off the east coast of Queensland, Australia

Great Basin an arid region (area approx. 210,000 sq. miles, elevation mainly 5,000–7,000 ft.) of the western U.S.A., between the Rocky Mts. and the Sierra Nevada, and between the Colorado and Columbia River basins. There is no outlet to the sea, and its rivers are lost in saline lakes (GREAT SALT LAKE) and sinks.

Great Bear URSA MAJOR

Great Bear Lake a large lake (about 175 miles long; area about 12,000 sq. miles) in the Northwest Territories of Canada. There are large deposits of radium and uranium near its shores.

Great Britain (or Britain) the largest island (area 88,619 sq. miles) of the British Isles, comprising England, Scotland and Wales

Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Kingdom of a kingdom (area 94,500 sq. miles, pop. 54,128,000) in N.W. Europe. Capital: London. It comprises England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. Language: English, with Welsh and Gaelic minorities. Religion: 52% Church of England, 9% Roman Catholic, 3% Presbyterian, 2% Methodist (Jewish, Baptist, Congregationalist, Calvinistic Methodist and Quaker minorities). Livestock: sheep, cattle, hogs, poultry. Principal crops: cereals, potatoes, vegetables, fodder, fruit, sugar beet. Principal resources: coal, iron ore, china clay, limestone, granite, fish. Manufactures and industries: iron and steel, nonferrous metals, machinery, machine tools, vehicles, aircraft, plastics, electrical goods, chemicals, cotton, wool, petroleum, shipbuilding, pottery, thread, tweed, bricks, glass, carpets, food and drink, printing and publishing, rubber products, furniture, footwear, clothing. Exports: manufactured goods. Imports: petroleum products, meat, fruit and vegetables, machinery, cereals, metals, oil, chemicals, coffee, cocoa, tea, spices, dairy products, wood and pulp, wool, paper, tobacco, raw cotton, oils and fats. Main ports: London, Liverpool, Hull, Manchester, Southampton, Glasgow, Belfast. Universities: 32 (the oldest being Oxford, Cambridge and St Andrews). Monetary unit: pound sterling (divided into 100 pence). Great Britain has dependencies as follows. Colonies: Bahamas, Bermuda, British Honduras, British Indian Ocean Territories, British Virgin Is, Cayman Is, Falkland Is, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Is, Hong Kong, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St Helena with Ascension and Tristan da Cunha, Seychelles, Turks and Caicos Is. Protectorate: Solomon Is. Protected states: Brunei, Trucial States. Franco-British condominium: New Hebrides. St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Dominica, Grenada, St Lucia, St Vincent and Antigua-Barbuda-Redonda are states in association with Britain. HISTORY (For the history of England and Scotland prior to 1707 see separate entries.) The Act of Union (1707) united England and Scotland, and reduced the threat of Scottish Jacobitism at a time when England was involved in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–14). On the death (1714) of Queen Anne, the Hanoverian line succeeded to the throne, in accordance with the Act of Settlement (1701). After two unsuccessful risings (1715 and 1745), Jacobitism ceased to be an important political force, and a century of internal stability ensued. THE GEORGIAN AGE In the reigns (1714–27 and 1727–60) of George I and George II, government was dominated by the Whigs, under Stanhope, Townshend and Walpole. The period was marked by the growth of the cabinet and of ideas of party government and ministerial responsibility. With Walpole, the office of prime minister became a regular but unofficial feature of the constitution. Trade, finance and colonialism prospered, but brought Britain into conflict with France and Spain in the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–8) and the Seven Years' War (1756–63). The latter war, shrewdly directed by the elder Pitt, left Britain dominant in Canada and India, and the leading colonial power. Under the Whig oligarchy, the increased wealth brought by commerce was reflected in sumptuous country houses and landscape gardens. Classical taste was manifest in architecture, painting, furniture, music and literature. George III's attempt to take a more active part in politics than his predecessors culminated in the loss of the American colonies after the Revolutionary War (1775–83). Under the younger Pitt, economic expansion continued, with the growth of the Industrial Revolution and of improvements in agriculture and communications. Rapid growth of population, and the drift from the country to the towns, provoked social problems and the beginnings of radicalism. Economic problems were increased by the French Revolutionary Wars (1792–1802), the Napoleonic Wars (1803–15) and the War of 1812. Rebellion in Ireland (1798) led to the union of Great Britain and Ireland in the United Kingdom (1800). The skepticism and moral decadence prevalent in the earlier 18th c. gave way to the growth of Methodism, humanitarianism and evangelicalism. Literature was dominated by the Romantic movement, and economics by the theories of Adam Smith, Malthus and Ricardo. George III became increasingly insane and George IV became regent (1811–20) and then king (1820–30). During this reign, and that of William IV (1830–7), the prestige of the monarchy sank to a low level. The Congress of Vienna (1814–15) gave Britain new colonial possessions, but economic distress and unrest continued at home, while the Corn Laws (1815) kept the price of bread high. The Tory government (1812–27) of Lord Liverpool resorted at first to repression, resulting in the Peterloo Massacre (1819). After Castlereagh's death (1822), Canning introduced a more liberal foreign policy, while Huskisson and Peel began economic and domestic reforms. The Combination Laws were repealed (1824) and Catholic Emancipation was passed (1829). The Whig ministry (1830–4) of Lord Grey passed the Reform Act (1832), abolished slavery in the British Empire (1833), reformed the Poor Law (1834), passed a Factory Act (1833) and gave help to schools for the poor (1832).

THE VICTORIAN AGE Queen Victoria succeeded to the throne of Great Britain (1837), but Hanover was now separated from the British Crown. Melbourne continued as Whig prime minister until 1841, when he was replaced by a Conservative ministry under Peel. As the result of a campaign by Cobden and Bright, and of the Irish potato famine, Peel repealed (1846) the Corn Laws, thereby splitting his own party, which was then driven into opposition. Free trade, combined with Britain's naval predominance, increased her industrial supremacy over the rest of the world. Under Palmerston, foreign policy took on a jingoistic tone, but war was avoided, except for the Crimean War (1854–6) and the Indian Mutiny (1857–8). As railroads and heavy industry developed, towns grew rapidly, often creating slums, while trade unions began to be more effectively organized. The demands of the lower middle classes for a widening of the franchise failed with Chartism (1848), but were largely achieved by the Reform Acts of 1867 and 1884. Gladstone led a reforming Liberal ministry (1868–74) which carried out sweeping reforms of education (1870), the civil service (1870), local government (1871), the licensing laws (1872) and the army and introduced the ballot in parliamentary elections (1872). Disraeli led a Conservative ministry (1874–80) which carried out further domestic reforms and dealt with the problems of a rapidly expanding empire (*COMMONWEALTH). Queen Victoria was proclaimed empress of India (1877). Gladstone was again prime minister (1880–5, 1886 and 1892–4) and was increasingly occupied by Irish affairs. He had disestablished the Irish Church (1869) and had passed an Irish Land Act (1870), and he now made two unsuccessful attempts to carry an Irish Home Rule Bill (1886 and 1893). This issue split the Liberal party, Joseph Chamberlain leading the Liberal Unionists into alliance with the Conservatives, who were in power (1895–1902) under Salisbury. A growing policy of imperialism, esp. in Africa, led to the Boer War (1899–1902). Britain's policy of 'splendid isolation' was proving untenable, because her industrial lead had been overtaken by Germany and the U.S.A., and because her agriculture had begun to decline in the 1870s. Victoria's death (1901) ended an era which had produced many great writers (e.g. Dickens, Trollope, Carlyle, Tennyson, Hardy), religious reformers (e.g. Newman, Pusey) and scientists (e.g. Faraday, Huxley, Darwin). Art had been influenced by the Pre-Raphaelites and the Gothic Revival. The Fabian Society was drawing attention to social problems, and the Labour party was being formed. The popular press appeared at the end of the century to meet the demands of a population taking an increased part in national life. During Victoria's long reign, the monarchy regained the esteem and the affection of the people.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY After Edward VII's accession, Balfour became prime minister (1902–). His Conservative ministry carried an important Education Act (1902), but was split by Chamberlain on tariff reform. In face of the menace of German armament, Britain signed alliances with Japan (1902), France (1904) and Russia (1907). A strong Liberal administration (1906–15) under Campbell-Bannerman and Asquith brought in many social reforms, in-

cluding the protection of trade union funds (1906), military reorganization (1907), the beginning of old-age pensions (1908) and the establishment of employment exchanges (1909). George V succeeded to the throne (1910). The rejection by the House of Lords of Lloyd George's attempt to tax unearned income on land (1909) led to a constitutional crisis which ended with the drastic reduction of the Lords' power by the Parliament Act (1911). The suffragette movement was resorting to violence to obtain votes for women, and the passage of Home Rule Bill (1914) brought the risk of civil war in Ireland, but domestic strife was submerged in the outbreak of the 1st world war (1914–18). A coalition government was set up (1915) under Asquith, who was replaced (1916) by Lloyd George. The British army, on a voluntary basis until 1917, lost about 800,000 men during the war. The vote was given to women over 30 and the school-dropout age was raised to 14 (1918). Lloyd George's coalition continued in power until 1922, having faced increasing problems of post-war economic settlement and of guerrilla warfare in Ireland. The ensuing Conservative government (1922–3) under Bonar Law and Baldwin gave independence to the Irish Free State (1922). The Labour party, which had grown steadily since the beginning of the century, formed its first government (1924) under MacDonald, but fell from power after nine months. A Conservative ministry (1924–9) under Baldwin faced increasing labor problems and the general strike of 1926. The voting age for women was reduced to 21 (1928). MacDonald again formed a Labour government (1929), but, as the world economic crisis was felt in Britain, this was widened (1931) to become a coalition national government. The gold standard, adopted in 1925, was abandoned (1931), payments on war debts were suspended, and protective tariffs were introduced with preference for empire countries (1932). Popular way of life was profoundly changed by the advent of broadcasting and the movies and the mass production of motor vehicles. A constitutional crisis occurred after the death (1936) of George V, when his successor, Edward VIII, announced his intention of marrying an American divorcee. Baldwin's refusal to give governmental approval to the marriage led to Edward VIII's abdication, and the succession of George VI (1936). Neville Chamberlain became prime minister (1936–40), and continued Baldwin's policy of appeasement toward the aggressions of the Axis powers until Britain entered the 2nd world war (Sept. 3, 1939). After the Germans had invaded Poland, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands and Belgium, Chamberlain resigned (1940) in favor of Churchill, who led a coalition government until 1945. Thousands of British troops were evacuated from Dunkirk (1940), but the Battle of Britain (1940) prevented a German invasion. German bombs and rockets caused terrible damage, and the war as a whole cost Britain about 400,000 lives, and left her economically exhausted. The postwar Labour government (1945–51) under Attlee attempted to deal with the financial crisis, but had to accept vast sums of U.S. aid, and was forced (1949) to devalue the pound. A large-scale program of nationalization included the Bank of England (1945), air transport (1946), the supply of gas and electricity (1947), road and rail transport (1947) and the iron and steel industry (1949). The Welfare State was brought into being by the National Insurance Act (1946), the Housing Acts (1946 and 1949) and the National Health Service Act (1946), which provided free medical service for all. The Education Act of 1944 raised the school-dropout age to 15. Britain was faced with grave problems of inflation and of balance of payments. Rationing and conscription continued. The Conservative party was returned to power (1951–64), under the leadership successively of Churchill (1951–5), Eden (1955–7), Macmillan (1957–63) and Douglas-Home (1963–). [illegible] ceeded (1952) by Elizabeth II. The steel and road haulage industries were denationalized (1953), rationing was gradually ended, and there was a rapid growth of prosperity. India and many former colonies became independent (→COMMONWEALTH). Britain [illegible] Korean War (1950–3), intervened in Suez (1956) and faced risings in Cyprus (1954–60) and Kenya (1952–9). The Labour party was returned to power (1964) under Wilson. Steel was renationalized (1967). The pound sterling was devalued (Nov. 1967) by 14.3%, and successive austerity budgets were implemented. After [illegible] to 1973. Racial tensions grew during the 1960's as [illegible] nations sought employment in Britain. In 1968 the Race Relations Bill prohibited racial or ethnic discrimination. In addition, tensions contin[illegible] and the Irish Republican Army. The Conservative [illegible] Conservative Margaret Thatcher, Britain's first woman prime minister, took office in 1980. Her party enjoyed a brief surge of popularity during Britain's victory over Argentina in the Falkland Islands war (1982). But Thatcher's policy of economic retrenchment came increasingly under attack, sparking riots in some Midlands cities and in London in 1985.

great bustard [illegible] to large land bird in Europe. It is also found in Asia and Africa.

great circle a [illegible] whose plane passes through the sphere's center. Thus the shortest distance between any two points on the earth's surface is an arc of a great circle.

great-circle route a route following a great circle of the earth, used by ships or planes crossing large expanses of the globe.

great-coat (greitkout) *n.* a heavy overcoat.

Great Compromise of 1787 [illegible] the drafting of the U.S. Constitution proposed during the Continental Congress of 1787. It gave the states equal representation in the Senate and representation proportionate to population in the House (the slave population being accredited on a three-fifths basis). It also established the electoral college for electing the U.S. president, and forbade Congress to abolish the slave trade before 1808.

great council (*Eng. hist.*) an assembly of the tenants-in-chief of any of the Norman kings.

Great Dane a dog of a smooth-coated massive, fearless, intelligent breed of German origin. Great Danes may stand up to 3 ft in height at the shoulder.

Great Divide the Continental Divide.

Great Dividing Range a series of mountain ranges and plateaus running parallel with the eastern coast of Australia. The Australian Alps at the southern end are the highest range (Mt [illegible]).

Greater Antilles →ANTILLES.

Greater Colombia a former independent state formed (1819) by Bolivar, comprising Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and (after 1822) Ecuador. Venezuela and Ecuador seceded (1830). Panama became part of New Granada (→COLOMBIA) and seceded (1903) from Colombia.

greater ku-du (ku:du:) *Strepsiceros strepsiceros*, a large African antelope with very long horns twisted in a spiral.

Greater London an administrative area of S.E. England, comprising 32 Inner and Outer London boroughs (→LONDON).

Great Exhibition of 1851 an international exhibition (May 1851) esp. of manufactures in Paxton's Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, London. Prince Albert was very active in the organizing of it. More than half the 13,000 exhibitors were [illegible] important in the history of art and architecture, and inaugurated the series of international exhibitions held since.

great gross a unit of quantity equaling 12 gross.

great-hearted (greithurtid) *adj.* (*rhet.*) brave. | (*rhet.*) magnanimous.

great horned owl *Bubo virginianus*, a large North American owl: the eagle owl.

Great Interregnum the period in German history from the death of Conrad IV (1254) to the [illegible] which the princes extended their territories [illegible].

Great Lakes a chain of five freshwater lakes (to[illegible]) the U.S.A. and Canada: Superior (the largest), Michigan (the only one wholly in the U.S.A.), Huron, Erie and Ontario. They form the most important system of inland waterways in the world, being linked to the sea by the St. Lawrence Seaway and to many inland industrial centers by connecting waterways.

Great Leap Forward program of industrialization initiated by Mao Zedong in China during the years 1958–1961. The plan resulted in two disastrous harvests and brought the nation [illegible] according of priority to agriculture and a higher priority to the development of modern technol[illegible].

great-ly (greitli) *adv.* much, to a great degree (esp. with comparatives, participles and certain verbs). *greatly superior, greatly admired, [illegible]*.

Great Mogul [illegible] Mogul Empire.

great organ [illegible] the principal, most powerful division of an organ having two or more manuals. It comprises the pipes having the loudest tone and the related manual and con[illegible].

Great Plains a generally semi-arid grass plateau in the west central U.S.A. and Canada, bounded on the east by the prairies of the Mississippi valley and on the west by the Rocky Mtns.

great primer (*printing*) an old size of type, about 18 point.

Great Rebellion [illegible].

Great Rift Valley a depression, including [illegible] the Jordan valley, W. Asia, to Mozambique, E. Africa, including the Dead Sea, the Gulf of 'Aqaba, the Red Sea, a chain of lakes crossing Ethiopia, Lake Rudolph, the valley of central Tanganyika and (in a western branch) the chain of lakes (Albert, Edward, Kivu and Malawi) [illegible] the Democratic Republic of the Congo border. From 1,300 feet below sea level at the Dead Sea it rises to 6,000 ft in S. Kenya.

Great Russian 1. *n.* a member of the chief ethnic group of the U.S.S.R., inhabiting esp. the center and northeast. | the Slavic language spoken by members of this group, the official language of the U.S.S.R. 2. *adj.* of or relating to the Great Russians or their language.

Greats (greits) *pl. n.* the Oxford B.A. final examination, esp. that for honors in Literae Humaniores (classics), or the course of study for it [short for *great go*, the former cant term].

great scale (*mus., hist.*) the scale ascribed to Guido d'Arezzo, including all the notes recognized in medieval church music, and ranging from G on the lowest line of the modern bass staff to E in the top space of the modern treble staff.

great seal the principal seal of a state, esp. that of Great Britain in the keeping of the lord chancellor. **Great Seal** the lord chancellor's office.

Great Society slogan for social legislation program (1963–1969) of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Great St. Bernard →ST. BERNARD, GREAT.

Great Salt Lake a large shallow salt lake (about 70 miles long, 30 miles wide, average depth about 12 ft) in N.W. Utah. Its area has fluctuated between 1,500 and about 2,200 sq. miles, varying according to changes in the level.

Great Sandy Desert (*Arab.* Rub'al Khali) a vast desert region (area 300,000 sq. miles) of S. Arabia.

Great Schism a split (1378–1417) in the Catholic Church during which there were rival popes at Rome and Avignon. It arose less from dogma than from the political rivalries of Italy and France. It was ended by the Council of Constance.

Great Slave Lake a lake (area 10,719 sq. miles) in the S. Mackenzie District, Canada. It is the [illegible] of the Mackenzie River.

Great Smoky Mountains →APPALACHIAN [illegible].

Great Trek the mass migration (1835–6) of Boer farmers from Cape Colony to escape British domination. It resulted in the foundation of the new republics of Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

great uncle [illegible] one's parents.

Great Victoria Desert a desert region of S. Australia.

Great Wall of China a defensive fortification (about 1,500 miles long, average height 22 ft, width 20 ft, with 40-ft towers every 100 yards) running from the coast of N.E. Hopei to W. Kansu. It was built in the reign (246–209 B.C.) [illegible] northern frontier, and substantially rebuilt under the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644).

Great War, the ‡WORLD WAR, the 1st
greave (gri:v) *n.* (*hist.*, esp. *pl.*) armor for the shins [O.F. *greve*, shin, greave]
greaves (gri:vz) *pl. n.* the refuse of melted tallow, used in prepared dog foods [fr. L.G *greve*]
grebe (gri:b) *n.* a member of *Colymbidae* (or *Podicepedidae*), a widely distributed family of freshwater diving birds which visit the sea when migrating and in winter. They have lobed toes and are excellent swimmers and divers, but are ungainly on land, walking upright like penguins [F. *grèbe*]
Gre·cian (gri:ʃən) **1.** *adj.* (esp. of architecture and human features) Greek, esp. of ancient Greece **2.** *n.* a Greek scholar [fr. L. *Graecia*, Greece]
Grecian nose a straight nose continuing the line of the forehead without any dent
Gre·cism, esp. *Br.* **Græ·cism** (gri:sizəm) *n.* a Greek idiom or other characteristically Greek feature, esp. used in another language ‖ the spirit or style of Greek culture or art [fr. F. ...]
Gre·cize, esp. *Br.* **Græ·cize** (gri:saiz) *pres. part.* **Gre·ciz·ing,** esp. *Br.* **Græ·ciz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **Gre·cized,** esp. *Br.* **Græ·cized** *v.t.* to make Greek in attitude, customs etc. ‖ to use characteristically Greek spellings etc. in (a word, language etc.)
Gre·co, El (elgrekou), (Domenikos Theotokopulos, c. 1544–1614), Spanish painter, one of the outstanding artists of the Counter-Reformation. He was born in Crete and worked in Venice and Rome before going to Spain. He achieved great spiritual intensity in his work, through the baroque treatment of line and space (notably in his elongations of the human figure), and through a dramatic use of color and of sudden juxtaposition of dark and light
Gre·co-Ro·man, esp. *Br.* **Grae·co-Roman** (gri:kouroumən) *adj.* of or relating to that which is partially Greek and partially Roman, *the Greco-Roman world of the 1st c.*
Greece (gri:s) (*Gk* Hellas) a kingdom (area 51,182 sq. miles, pop. 9,706,687) in S.E. Europe. Capital: Athens. People and language: 96% Greek, 2% Turkish, 1% Slav (Macedonian), with small Vlach, Albanian, Bulgarian and Armenian minorities. Religion: 94% Orthodox, 2% Moslem, with small Roman Catholic, Armenian, Jewish and Protestant minorities. The land is 26% arable, 15% forest and 9% pasture. Chief islands: Ionian Is, Euboea, Cyclades, N. Sporades, Crete, Dodecanese, Aegean Is. The cultivated plains of Thrace, Macedonia and Thessaly, and the basins of Boeotia and Arcadia are hemmed in by mountains. The Pindus Mtns run parallel to the coast through Macedonia, Thessaly and Epirus. The eastern mountains (e.g. Olympus) run at right angles to the coast and reappear in the 2,000 islands of the Aegean. The Peloponnese is stony in the east and fertile in the south (Messenia). Annual rainfall: 40 ins. in the west, 20 ins. in the east. Average winter and summer temperatures (F.): Corfu 50° and 77°, Athens 47° and 80°, lower in the mountains. Livestock: sheep, goats, cattle, donkeys. Agricultural products: olives, wine, fruit, cereals, rice, tobacco, vegetables, cheese. Mineral resources (largely unexploited): iron pyrites, emery, bauxite, zinc, lead, manganese, lignite, magnesite, chromite, antimony, marble. Manufactures: shipbuilding, textiles, chemicals, foodstuffs. Exports: tobacco, dried fruit, olives, olive oil, wine, iron ore, pyrites, bauxite. Imports: machinery, vehicles, manufactures, coal, oil, foodstuffs. Main ports: Piraeus, Patras, Salonica. Universities: Athens (1837), Salonica (1925). Monetary unit: drachma (100 lepta). ‡HISTORY. Greek-speaking Achaeans invaded the Greek peninsula from central Europe c. 2000 B.C., displacing and enslaving the Pelasgians. The earliest highly developed civilization in the Aegean area was the Minoan civilization of Crete (c. 3000–1400 B.C.) which spread to the mainland and gave rise to the Mycenean civilization (c. 1400–1200 B.C.). This is the heroic age described by Homer. This civilization was destroyed (c. 1200 B.C.) by the Dorians, the second great wave of Greek-speaking invaders from the north, who increased the migrations to the islands and to Asia Minor. The early tribal settlements developed into city-states. Rising populations and a shortage of land led to overseas colonization on the coast of the Mediterranean (c. 750–500 B.C.). By 500 B.C. most cities were governed by oligarchies or democracies. In spite of their common language, the city-states remained divided and developed separately, with Athens and Sparta emerging as the leading powers. The Greek cities of Asia Minor, which had been absorbed into the Lydian and Persian empires during the 6th c., revolted (499 B.C.) and were crushed, despite help from Athens. This led to the Persian Wars (499–449 B.C.), in which Persia invaded European Greece and was defeated at Marathon (490) and Plataea (479), the Persian fleet being destroyed at Salamis (480). Athenian democracy reached its height under Pericles and Athens became the intellectual and artistic center of Greece. Growing rivalry between Sparta and Athens led to the Peloponnesian War (431–404 B.C.), which ended with the surrender of Athens. Continuing rivalries and conflicts greatly weakened the Greek city-states, and Macedonia, under Philip II, grew in power and dominated Greece (338 B.C.). Through his conquests, Philip's son, Alexander the Great, spread Greek civilization over the known Western world and across Asia to India. After his death (323 B.C.) his empire was divided by quarrels among his generals. Incessant internecine warfare further weakened Greece and it was made a Roman province (146 B.C.). Its culture continued to spread throughout the Near East and greatly influenced Rome (‡HELLENISM). When the Roman Empire was divided (395 A.D.), Greece became a province of the Byzantine Empire until it was divided into Latin Crusader Kingdoms (1204). It was conquered by the Turks (1466) and remained under Turkish rule until the successful Greek War of Independence (1821–30). A monarchy was established (1832) under Otto of Bavaria, who abdicated (1862) and was succeeded by George I (1863). Greece continued to absorb Turkish territories—Thessaly (1878), Crete, Macedonia, Epirus and most of the Turkish islands after the Balkan Wars (1912–13), and Thrace and part of N.W. Asia Minor after the 1st world war, in which Greece, after the deposition (1917) of pro-German King Constantine I, had fought on the Allied side. Greece lost its Asian territories in wars with Turkey (1921–3). Greek boundaries were finally settled with large transfers of minority populations. After the banishment (1924) of George II, monarchists and republicans struggled for power and Metaxas finally established a dictatorship (1936). After an abortive Italian invasion (1940), Greece was occupied (1941) by the Germans. Resistance continued until the liberation (1944), when the pro-communist guerrilla army (E.L.A.S.) was prevented from seizing power by British and American intervention, though not finally broken until 1949. A limited monarchy was restored (1946) under George II, succeeded by his brother Paul (1947). Greece joined NATO (1952) and has benefited from American aid. The army seized power (Apr. 21, 1967). King Constantine called (Dec. 13, 1967) upon army units to overthrow the military junta, failed, and went into exile. A republic was proclaimed in 1973 but a military dictatorship ruled until the following year when democracy was restored under Karamanlis. Andreas Papandréou took office in 1981 and was reelected in 1985
greed (gri:d) *n.* excessive desire, esp. for food or wealth [GREEDY]
greed·i·ly (gri:dili:) *adv.* in a greedy manner
greed·i·ness (gri:di:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being greedy
greed·y (gri:di:) *comp.* **greed·i·er** *superl.* **greed·i·est** *adj.* inordinately fond of food, gluttonous ‖ inordinately desirous, avaricious, *greedy for fame* [O.E. *grædig*]
Greek (gri:k) **1.** *n.* a native of Greece (ancient or modern) ‖ a member of the Greek Orthodox Church ‖ the Greek language (classical or modern) ‖ (*pop.*) [illegible] which Greek belongs **it's all Greek to me** I don't understand any of it **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Greece, its people, culture or language [O.E. *Grecas* pl. fr. L. *Graecus* fr. Gk *Graikos*]
Greek Catholic a member of any Orthodox Eastern Church ‖ a member of a Greek Uniate
Greek cross a cross having four equal arms at right angles
Greek Father a Father of the Christian Church who wrote in Greek
Greek fire a mixture used by the Byzantine Greeks for setting enemy ships on fire
Greek language the language originally comprising three principal groups: Ionic and Attic, Aeolic, and Doric. The earliest literary language was the Ionic epic of Homer. With Athenian political supremacy Attic became the predominant literary form (c. 500–300 B.C.) and the Koine (common Greek), an adaptation of Attic, later became the language of the Hellenistic world. A more or less classical Greek remained the written language of the Byzantine Empire. Modern Greek has undergone grammatical changes and foreign influences similar to those which produced the Romance languages
Greek Orthodox Church a church which originated in 1833 shortly after Greek independence. It was the first of the autonomous churches in the Balkans, diminishing the authority of Constantinople. It belongs to the Orthodox Eastern Church, which separated from Rome in 1054
Greek War of Independence the struggle (1821–9) in which the Greeks won independence from the Turks. The rebellion began under the leadership of the Ypsilanti brothers, and was supported by most of Europe. Britain, France and Russia destroyed the Turko-Egyptian fleet at Navarino (1827). Russia declared war (1828) on Turkey, which was finally forced to accept full Greek independence (1832)
Gree·ley (gri:li:), Horace (1811–72), American newspaper editor. He founded (1841) the 'New York Tribune', through which as an antislavery spokesman he exercised great influence on public opinion before the Civil War. He popularized the phrase 'Go west, young man'
Green (gri:n), Duff (1791–1875), U.S. political journalist. After becoming (1826) founding-editor of the 'United States Telegraph', a Jacksonian Democratic organ, he was appointed (1828) printer to Congress and a member of Jackson's 'Kitchen Cabinet'
Green, John Richard (1837–83), British historian, author of a 'History of the English People' (1877–80)
Green, Thomas Hill (1836–82), English moral philosopher. A neo-Hegelian idealist in revolt against contemporary utilitarian ethics, he stressed the spiritual and religious nature of self-fulfillment and of true citizenship in 'Prolegomena to Ethics' (1883) and 'Principles of Political Obligation' (1895)
Green, William (1873–1952), U.S. labor leader, president (1924–52) of the American Federation of Labor
green (gri:n) **1.** *adj.* of the color sensation stimulated by the wavelengths of light in that portion of the spectrum between blue and yellow, being the color e.g. of emeralds ‖ covered with herbage or foliage, in leaf ‖ having a pale, sickly complexion, e.g. from fear ‖ vegetable, *green salad* ‖ not yet ripe or mature, *green fruit* ‖ young and flourishing, *green shoots* ‖ not dried, weathered, smoked, tanned, fired etc., *green wood, green bacon, green hide* ‖ (*rhet.*) full of vigor, fresh, *a green old age* ‖ immature, unskilled, inexperienced ‖ gullible, easily fooled **to be green around the gills** to look as though about to be sick **2.** *n.* a green color, pigment, fabric etc. ‖ the green part of something ‖ green vegetation or foliage, verdure ‖ (*pl.*) leafy vegetables, e.g. spinach, beet tops etc. ‖ (*pl.*) leaves or branches of trees used for wreaths, decorations etc. ‖ a stretch of grass for public use, *the village green* ‖ (*golf*) the area of short-cut turf surrounding the hole [O.E. *grēne*]
green *v.i.* to become green ‖ *v.t.* to make green [O.E. *grēnian*]
green·back (gri:nbæk) *n.* (*pop.*) any U.S. legal-tender note ‖ one of the nonconvertible banknotes issued by the U.S.A. during the Civil War
green·ing (*surfing*) an unbroken wave
Greenback Labor Party a U.S. political party formed (1878) to promote agricultural as well as labor interests through currency reform. It sponsored the Hatch Act (1887), which granted federal subsidies to promote scientific agriculture, and accorded (1889) Cabinet standing to the Department of Agriculture
Green Bay, a port city (pop. 87,899) in NE Wisconsin on Lake Michigan's Green Bay, settled 1634 as a fur trading post: paper, cheese
Green Bay an inlet (c. 120 miles long, 10–20 miles wide) of Lake Michigan, forming the southeastern boundary of the Upper Michigan Peninsula and N.E. Wisconsin

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) æ, cat, ɑ, car, ɔ fawn, ei, snake (e) e, hen; i, sheep; iə, deer; ɛə, bear. (i) i, fish; ai, tiger; ə:, bird. (o) o, ox; au, cow; u, goat; u, poor; ɔi, royal (u) ʌ, duck; u, bull; u:, goose; ə, bacillus; ju:, cube. x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; dʒ, savage; ŋ, orangutang; j, yak; ʃ, fish; tʃ, fetch; ˈl, rabble; ˈn, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

green bean a French bean

green-belt (gri:nbelt) *n.* a belt of fields, commons and undeveloped land around a large town, in which building is prohibited or strictly controlled so as to prevent indiscriminate expansion or speculative development. The original Green Belt encircled Greater London

Green Beret *(mil.)* a member of the U.S. Army Special Forces, especially prominent in Vietnam War, 1964–1965

green card permanent visa permitting foreign nationals to work and reside in the U.S. — **green carder** *n.*

green cheese unmatured cheese; whey cheese or cheese colored green with sage

Greene (gri:n), Graham (1904–), English novelist and playwright. His many novels, remarkable for their storytelling, and often involving problems of conscience, include 'The Power and the Glory' (1940), 'The Heart of the Matter' (1948), 'The End of the Affair' (1951), 'Travels With My Aunt' (1970), 'The Human Factor' (1978), 'Ways of Escape' (1981), 'Monsignor Quixote' (1982) and 'The Tenth Man' (1985)

Greene, Nathanael (1742–86), American Revolutionary War general. Appointed (1780) commander in the Carolina campaign, he turned British victories, notably Guilford Courthouse, ultimately into British defeats and forced (1782) the British to evacuate Charlestown

Greene, Robert (1558–92), English writer. He wrote euphuistic romances and a few plays, but is perhaps best known for the presumed attack on Shakespeare in his pamphlet 'Greenes Groatsworth of Wit Bought with a Million of Repentance' (1592)

green-e·ry (gri:nəri:) *n.* green foliage, esp. used for decoration

green-eyed (gri:naid) *adj.* jealous

green-finch (gri:nfintʃ) *n. Chloris chloris,* a common European finch with green and yellow plumage ‖ *Arremonops rufivirgatus,* a green and yellow North American finch

green fingers (*Br.*) green thumb

green-fly (gri:nflai) *n.* (*Br.,* usually *collect.*) aphid

green-gage (gri:ngeidʒ) *n.* a variety of sweet, greenish-yellow plum [introduced into England from France by Sir William *Gage* (*d.* 1820), Br botanist]

green goddess dressing salad dressing of sour cream, anchovies, chives, parsley, tarragon, vinegar mayonnaise, black pepper, lemon juice, and other seasonings

green-gro·cer (gri:ngrousər) *n.* (*Br.*) a retail seller of fresh fruit and vegetables **green-gro·cer·y** *pl.* **green-gro·cer·ies** *n.* (*Br.*) the business of a greengrocer ‖ (*Br.*) his place of trade ‖ (*Br.*) the articles he sells

green-heart (gri:nhɑrt) *n.* any of several hardwooded tropical American trees, esp. the bebeeru ‖ the wood of any of these trees ‖ a fishing rod of this wood

green-horn (gri:nhɔrn) *n.* a raw, simple, inexperienced person, easily fooled or parted from his money ‖ a newcomer

green-house (gri:nhaus) *pl.* **green-hous·es** (gri:nhauziz) *n.* a building with roof and walls of glass, often heated, and used for growing flowers and plants that need warmth, or for forcing early produce

greenhouse effect (*meteor.*) increase in earth's temperature due to accumulation of carbon dioxide and water vapor in warm air trapped by a mass of cold air. This results in retention of infrared rays from the sun and increased surface temperatures, with the melting of some polar ice

green·ie (gri:ni) *n.* (*golf*) [illegible] tion on the green nearest the hole. *syn* oozler

green-ing (gri:niŋ) *n.* the renewal of youthfulness; from a book by Charles A. Reich, *The Greening of America*

Green-land (gri:nlənd) the world's largest island (area 839,800 sq. miles, pop. 53,000) lying mostly within the Arctic Circle, politically part of Denmark. Capital: Godthaab. It is largely covered by an ice cap over two miles deep in places. The population (mainly Eskimo with a European minority) is concentrated on the Southwest coast. Industries: fishing, cryolite mining. Greenland was [illegible] by Eric the Red and colonized by [illegible] 1721. It came under direct Danish control (1729) and was made (1953) an integral part of the kingdom. Its air bases have growing strategic importance. Home rule was approved in 1978 and instituted in 1979. Greenland holds two seats in the Danish national assembly. In 1985, Greenland withdrew from the European Economic Community

Greenland Sea [illegible] land on the east. It has valuable fishery resources

green laser a gas laser utilizing mercury and argon as basic gases that creates a greenline easily transmitted through seawater

Green-leaf (gri:nli:f), Simon (1783–1853), U.S. legal educator. As professor of law (from 1833) at Harvard University, he published his 'Treatise on the Law of Evidence' (1842–53) and drafted the original constitution of the Republic of Liberia

green light [illegible] go ahead with some project

greenling (gri:nliŋ) *n.* [illegible] food fishes of fam. *Hexagrammidae* of the N. Pacific coast [GREEN + *-ling,* suffix denoting condition]

green manure a green crop, esp. clover, plowed back into the soil as a fertilizer

green monkey [illegible] infection characterized by severe internal bleeding transmitted through close contact with green monkeys. It is also called Marburg virus disease for a 1968 case discovered in Marburg, West Germany

Green Mountain Boys (*Am. hist.*) the partisan bands who fought to keep Vermont free of the control of New York. They also fought, with some success during the Revolutionary War (1775–83)

Green Mountains *APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS

greenness [illegible] being green

Green·ock (gri:nək) a port (pop. 57,324) in Renfrewshire, S.W. Scotland on the Clyde estuary: shipyards, varied industries

Gree·nough (gri:nou), Horatio (1805–52), U.S. sculptor and author. His statue of George Washington (1832), in the Smithsonian Institution, was the first work by a U.S. sculptor to be commissioned by the U.S. government. His brief essays on art (1852), outlining his theory of functionalism, influenced modern architecture

Green Paper (*Br.*) a governmental study with a proposal for discussion. *Cf* WHITE PAPER

green pepper *SWEET PEPPER

green pound (*economics*) the exchange rate used to convert European Common Market farm prices, fixed under its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), to the British Pound. Other Common Market countries also have "green" currencies

green power (*colloq.*) the power of money

green revolution (*agriculture*) the dramatic increase in food production from high-yield hybrid seed varieties, control of pests, and scientific farming

green-room (gri:nru:m, gri:nrum) *n.* a room in a theater which actors and actresses use socially

green-sand (gri:nsænd) *n.* a cretaceous rock series like sandstone whose green color is due to the presence of grains of glauconite

Greens·bo·ro (gri:nzbərou, gri:nzbʌrou) a city (pop. 155,642) of N. central North Carolina: textile mills, terra-cotta works, foundries, machine shops, lumber mills. Greensboro College (1838)

green-shank (gri:nʃæŋk) *n. Tringa nebularia,* a large sandpiper of N. Europe distinguished from the redshank by its paler gray upper parts and green legs

green-stick fracture (gri:nstik) a type of bone fracture common in children. The bone is partly broken and partly bent

green-stuff (gri:nstʌf) *n.* green vegetables ‖ greenery

green-sward (gri:nswɔrd) *n.* (*rhet.*) a stretch of carefully tended grass

greensward [illegible] first created by a wet adhesive process in curing, while the bond is not fully cured and is not [illegible]

green thumb (*Am.—Br.* green fingers) the gift of being successful at gardening, esp. at raising [illegible]

green vitriol copperas

Green·wich (grinidʒ, grenidʒ) a borough (pop. 214,000) of S.E. London on the Thames, site of the Royal Naval College and the National Maritime Museum, and, formerly, of the Royal [illegible]

Greenwich Mean Time (*abbr.* G.M.T.) the time of day at the Greenwich meridian, as registered by a clock which reads 12 noon when the sun is seen at its maximum altitude. Under Central European Time European clocks are 1 hour ahead of it

Greenwich meridian the prime meridian passing through Greenwich, England

Green·wich Village (grenitʃ) a section of New York City, in lower Manhattan, a center for artists and writers

Greer, Germaine (grɪər) (1939–), Australian feminist. She was prominent in the U.S. feminist movement of the 1970s and is best known for 'The Female Eunuch' (1970). Other works include 'The Obstacle Race' (1979) and 'Sex and Destiny' (1984)

greet (gri:t) *v.t.* to address with courteous words or gestures on meeting, *to greet someone with a smile* ‖ to salute the arrival of in a specified manner, *he was greeted with catcalls* ‖ to make an impression on the senses of (someone arriving), *the smell greeted him on the stairs* [O.E. *grētan*]

greet·ing (gri:tiŋ) *n.* an expression or gesture used when meeting someone ‖ a form of address at the beginning of a letter, e.g. 'Dear Sir' ‖ an expression of goodwill, *birthday greetings*

greg·a·rine (gregərin) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to *Gregarinida,* an order of parasitic protozoans that inhabit invertebrates and create cyst-producing spores **2.** *n.* a member of *Gregarinida* [Mod. L. *Gregarina,* the type genus]

gre·gar·i·ous (grigɛəri:əs) *adj.* living in or pertaining to flocks or communities ‖ fond of being among other people (*biol.*) colonial, growing in [illegible]

greige, greige goods [illegible] fabric allowed to remain just as it leaves the loom, unbleached, undyed and untreated (*GRAY) ‖ a color between gray and beige [fr. F. *grège,* raw (silk)]

Gregg (greg), John Robert (1867–1948), Irish-American inventor of a shorthand system first printed (1888) in Liverpool. It was introduced to the U.S.A. in 1893

Gre·go·ri·an calendar (grigɔ́ri:ən, grigouri:ən) a system of reckoning time introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 to correct an error in the Julian calendar, which allowed the year 11 minutes and 10 seconds too much. The regularization was effected by omitting the accumulated deficit of days (11, when the calendar was adopted in England and the English colonies of America in 1752) and establishing that centenary years should be leap years only if divisible by 400 (e.g. 2000)

Gregorian chant a form of plainsong named after Pope Gregory I, in whose time it was introduced

Gregorian Church *ARMENIAN

Greg·o·ry I (grégəri:), St.'the Great' (c. 540–604), pope (590–604), one of the Church Fathers. At a critical period in the history of the Christian Church he strengthened and reorganized the papacy, extended the primacy of Rome in the West, and spread Benedictine monasticism. He reformed the liturgy and sent St Augustine on his mission of conversion to Britain. Feast: Mar. 12

Gregory VII, St (c. 1021–85), pope (1073–85). As a Benedictine monk he was known as Hildebrand. He vigorously reformed Church law, discipline and administration. He forbade [illegible] Henry IV of Germany to conduct lay investiture, thus beginning the Investiture Controversy. Gregory excommunicated Henry (1076), absolved him at Canossa (1077), and was forced into exile when Henry captured Rome (1083). Feast: May 25

Gregory IX (c. 1145–1241), pope (1227–41). He quarreled with Emperor Frederick II and twice excommunicated him (1227 and 1239)

Gregory XI (1331–78), pope (1370–8). He transferred the Holy See back from Avignon to Rome (1377)

Gregory XIII (1502–85), pope (1572–85). He founded many Jesuit colleges and seminaries and made efforts to reconvert to Catholicism countries which had become Protestant. This involved him in unsuccessful plots to depose [illegible] of England. He [illegible] superseded the Julian calendar

Gregory, [illegible] Irish playwright, who helped to found Abbey Theatre (1899). She collected Irish folktales and was a main force behind the renaissance of

Irish literature. As a leader of the Abbey The[illegible] collaborating with William Butler Yeats and Douglas Hyde. Her works include 'Spreading the News' (1904) and 'The Gaol Gate' (1906)

Gregory of Naz·i·an·zus (næzi:ænzəs), St (c. 329–c. 389), bishop of Constantinople. He championed orthodoxy against the Arian and Apollinarian heresies, and was largely responsible for the reassertion of the Nicene faith. Feast: May 9 (Roman Catholic Church), Jan. 25 and Jan. 30 (Orthodox Church)

Gregory of Nys·sa (nisə), St (c. 335–c. 394), brother of St Basil, one of the Greek Fathers, and a zealously orthodox follower of Origen. Feast: Mar. 9 (Roman Catholic Church), Jan. 10 (Orthodox Church)

Gregory of Tours, St (c. 538–c. 594), Frankish bishop of Tours (573–94) and historian. His 'Historia Francorum' is a valuable source for the events of his time. Feast: Nov. 17

Gregory Thau·ma·tur·gus (θɔmətə:rgəs), St (c. 213–c. 270), bishop, one of the Greek Fathers, and the most distinguished of Origen's pupils. Feast: Nov. 17

Gregory the Illuminator, St (c. 257–c. 337), the patron saint of Armenia. Feast: Sept. 30 (Orthodox Church), Oct. 1 (Roman Catholic [illegible])

greige *GREGE

grei·sen (graizˈn) *n.* a crystalline, igneous rock consisting of quartz and white mica [G.]

gre·mi·al (gri:mi:əl) *n.* a cloth placed on a bishop's lap when he is seated at Mass [fr. L.L. [illegible]]

grem·lin (gremlin) *n.* (*pop.*) an imaginary mischievous little gnomelike creature blamed esp by airmen for mishaps [fr. F. dial *gremelin*, [illegible]]

grem·mie (gremi:) *n.* (*surfing*) a nuisance be[illegible]

Gre·na·da (grineidə) a state (pop. 88,000, mainly of African descent) in the Windward Is, West Indies, including Grenada proper (area 120 sq. miles) with Carriacou and adjacent islets of the Grenadines. Capital: St George's (pop. 7,000). Language: French patois and English. Religion: mainly Roman Catholic. Highest point: 2,756 ft. Products: cocoa, nutmeg, mace, bananas, cotton, spices, vanilla, sugar, coffee, fish, citrus fruit. Monetary unit: East Caribbean dollar. Grenada was discovered (1498) by Columbus, and was ceded to Britain by France (1783). It was a member of the Federation of the West Indies (1958–62) and became a separate colony in 1960. It became a state in association with Britain (Mar. 3, 1967). Independence within the Commonwealth was declared in 1974. In Oct. 1983 the U.S. invaded Grenada to forestall a suspected Cuban/Soviet military build-up there, by Dec. all U.S. troops had been withdrawn. The following year Herbert A. Blaize was elected prime minister

gre·nade (grineid) *n.* a small, fused, explosive shell, with a round or oval segmented iron casing, thrown by hand or fired from a rifle | a round glass bottle thrown to put out fires, spread tear gas etc. by dispersing its chemical contents [F. fr. Span. *granada*, pomegranate]

gren·a·dier (grenədiər) *n.* (*hist.*) a soldier who threw grenades. *Ploceus oryx* (or *Pyromelana oryx*), a S. African weaverbird with red and black plumage. — a member of *Macruridae*, a family of deep-sea fishes related to the cod, with a tapering body and whiplike tail. **Gren·a·dier** a member of the Grenadier Guards, the senior regiment (formed 1685) of the British army. [illegible]

gren·a·dine (grenədi:n, grenədin) *n.* a fabric of loosely woven cotton, wool, silk or rayon [F. perh. after *Granada*, Spain]

grenadine *n.* a sweet fruit syrup usually made from pomegranates [F. dim. of *grenade*, pome-

Gren·a·dines (grenədi:nz) a chain of islets (half are dependencies of St Vincent, half of Grenada in the Windward group, West Indies. The largest is Carriacou (area 13 sq. miles, pop.

Gre·no·ble (grənɔbl) an old city (pop. 160,000) of the Isère, S.E. France, below the Grande Chartreuse massif. electrical engineering, metallurgy, food processing, textiles, leather, tourism. Cathedral (12th–13th cc.). University

Gren·ville (grenvil), George (1712–70), British statesman, prime minister (1763–5). His Stamp Act (1765) helped to bring on the Revolutionary War

Grenville, Sir Richard (c. 1541–91), English sea captain. He was mortally wounded on board his ship, the 'Revenge', after a prolonged lone battle with Spanish ships off the Azores

Grenville, William Wyndham, Baron Grenville (1759–1834), British statesman, son of George Grenville. He was prime minister (1800–7) of a coalition known as the 'ministry of all the talents'

grenz ray (grenz) one of the longest of the X-rays; used in skin therapy and research on plants and animals

Gresh·am (greʃəm), Sir Thomas (c. 1519–79), English financier. His policies restored monetary stability in the early years of Elizabeth I's reign. He was the founder of the Royal Exchange (1568) in London

Gresham's law (*econ.*) the principle that money of lower intrinsic value tends to drive money of equal denomination but higher intrinsic value out of circulation, due to the hoarding of the latter [after Sir Thomas *Gresham*]

gres·so·ri·al (gresɔ:ri:əl, gresɔuri:əl) *adj.* (*zool.*) adapted for walking [fr. Mod. L. *gresortus* fr. *gradi* (*gressus*), to walk, go]

Greuze (grə:z), Jean-Baptiste (1725–1805), French painter of sentimental and moralistic works

Grev·ille (grevil), Sir Fulke, Baron Brooke (1554–1628), English minor poet. His 'Life of the Renowned Sir Philip Sidney' (1652) contains valuable information about the period

Gré·vy (greivi:), Jules (1807–91), French statesman, president of France (1879–87)

grew *past* of GROW

Grey (grei), Charles, 2nd Earl Grey (1764–1845), British statesman. As Whig prime minister (1830–4) he carried the Reform Act of 1832 by persuading William IV to threaten to create enough Whig peers to force it through parliament. His ministry also passed the Factory Act of 1833 and abolished slavery within the British Empire (1833)

Grey, Edward, 1st Viscount Grey of Fallodon (1862–1933), British statesman, foreign secretary (1905–16). In the face of German armament, he sought to maintain peace in Europe by means of ententes with France and Russia. When negotiation failed, he led Britain into the 1st world war

Grey, Sir George Edward (1812–98), British statesman. As governor (1845–52 and 1861–7) and prime minister (1877–9) of New Zealand, he made peace with the Maoris and initiated many liberal reforms. He wrote 'Polynesian Mythology' (1855)

Grey, Lady Jane (1537–54), queen of England (July 10–19, 1553), great-granddaughter of Henry VII. Her father-in-law, John Dudley, earl of Warwick, proclaimed her as queen in an attempt to perpetuate his own power after the death of Edward VI. The usurpation ended when Mary I claimed the throne, and Lady Jane Grey was executed

grey *GRAY

Grey Friar, Gray Friar a Franciscan friar

grey·hound, gray·hound (gréihaund) *n.* a dog of an ancient breed used for chasing hares and for racing. It stands over 2 ft high, has a short smooth coat, long legs, slender body and keen sight [O.E. *grighund*, etym. doubtful]

grey·lag, gray·lag (greilæg) *n. Anser anser* (or *A. cinereus*), the common gray wild goose of Europe

grib·ble (gribˈl) *n. Limnoria lignorum* or *L. terebrans*, a small marine isopod boring crustacean which is very destructive to the submerged timbers of piers, wharves etc. [etym. [illegible]]

grid (grid) **1.** *n.* a frame of spaced parallel bars, a grating. (*elec.*) a lattice or spiral electrode positioned between two others in an electron tube. (*Br.*) a network of electrical power cables (underground, or overhead on pylons) connecting power stations and enabling high-voltage electricity to be transferred or distributed. a similar system of linked gas supply. a frame of numbered squares superimposed on a map so that exact reference may be made to any point on the map. a gridiron for cooking. (*typography*) on a phototypesetting machine, the glass screen on which the typeset text is exposed. (*auto racing*) the starting point **2.** *v.t. pres. part.*

grid·ding *past* and *past part.* **grid·ded** to furnish with a grid [shortened fr. GRIDIRON]

grid circuit (*elec.*) the circuit including the grid and cathode in an electron tube

grid current (*elec.*) the current passing between the grid and the cathode in an electron tube

grid·dle (gridˈl) *n.* a circular plate, usually of iron, for cooking pancakes etc. on [M.E. *gredil*, *gredile* fr. O.F.]

grid·dle-cake (gridˈlkeik) *n.* a thin batter pancake cooked on a griddle

grid·i·ron (gridaiərn) *n.* a framework of metal bars with legs or a handle, used for broiling ‖ (*naut.*) a frame of parallel beams used to support a ship in dock ‖ (*theater*) a framework of planks and beams over a stage, supporting the mechanism for curtains and scenery ‖ (*football*) the playing field, so called from its network of marked lines ‖ (*hist.*) a framework of iron bars used for torture by fire [M.E. *gredire*, a griddle, later confused with 'iron']

grid·lock (gridlɔk) *n.* a massive automobile traffic jam in which no car can move in any direction

grief (gri:f) *n.* deep sorrow ‖ a cause of sorrow or anxiety **to come to grief** to meet with disaster ‖ to fail [M.E. *gref*, *greve* fr. O.F.]

Grieg (gri:g), Edvard Hagerup (1843–1907), Norwegian composer. He combined a natural romanticism with strong feeling for Norwegian folk music in his instrumental music, e.g. the 'Piano Concerto in A Minor' (1868), in his songs, and in the incidental music to Ibsen's 'Peer Gynt'

griev·ance (gri:vəns) *n.* a real or fancied wrong, hardship, or cause of complaint [M.E. *grevance* fr. O.F.]

grieve (gri:v) *pres. part.* **griev·ing** *past* and *past part.* **grieved** *v.t.* to cause deep sorrow to ‖ *v.i.* to feel grief, mourn [M.E. *greve* fr. F. *grever*]

griev·ous (gri:vəs) *adj.* bringing great suffering and trouble ‖ (of disease, injury etc.) very painful, severe ‖ exciting grief, pitiful, *in a grievous state* ‖ serious, heinous, *grievous sin* [M.E. *grevous* fr. O.F.]

grif·fin, grif·fon, gryph·on (grifin) *n.* a fabulous creature with the head and wings of an eagle and the body of a lion [O.F. *grifoun* fr. L. fr. Gk]

Grif·fith (grifiθ), Arthur (1872–1922), Irish statesman. He founded Sinn Fein (1905), and, with Michael Collins, led the Irish delegation (1921) which negotiated the establishment of the Irish Free State

Griffith, David Lewelyn Wark (1875–1948), pioneer American film director who largely established movies as an independent art. His masterpieces are 'Birth of a Nation' (1914) and 'Intolerance' (1916)

Grif·fiths (grifiθs), John Willis (1809–82), US. naval architect who designed the 'Rainbow' (launched 1845), the first clipper sailing ship

grif·fon (grifin) *n.* any of several coarse-haired dogs of a European breed existing in several varieties, esp. the Brussels Griffon [F.]

griffon *GRIFFIN

griffon vulture a member of *Gyps*, a genus of large vultures of S. Europe, Asia Minor and N. Africa, esp. *G. fulvus*

Gri·jal·va (gri:hálva), Juan de (*d.* 1527), Spanish explorer of Yucatán (1518)

grill (gril) **1.** *n.* a form of postal cancellation consisting of a rectangular pattern of small dots made by a metal roll with points **2.** *v.t.* to emboss with a grill [GRILLE]

grill 1. *v.t.* to broil on a gridiron or under the broiling apparatus of a gas or electric stove ‖ to torture with great heat | to interrogate closely, torment by severe questioning ‖ *v.i.* (*Br., pop.*) to expose oneself to great heat, *grilling in the sun* | to be broiled on a gridiron **2.** *n.* a gridiron ‖ a device on gas and electric stoves for radiating an intense direct red heat for cooking meat, making toast, browning the tops of savory dishes etc. | a dish of grilled food | a grillroom ‖ the act or process of grilling [F. *griller* fr. [illegible]]

grill *GRILLE

gril·lage (grilidʒ) *n.* a heavy framework of beams and crossbeams as a foundation for [illegible] F.]

grille, grill (gril) *n.* a grating or crosswork of bars, set in a door for observing callers, or in a wall. an ornamental metal radiator cover on an automobile, admitting air for cooling the engine. a barred window | a protective grating or latticed metal screen behind which nuns or

prisoners receive visitors or clerks on hand ticket offices and post offices may deal with customers ‖ (*court tennis*) a square opening on the hazard side of the court at the end opposite the service end, in the corner ‖ a spawn hatching frame [F. *grille*]

Grill-par-zer (grilpartsər), Franz (1791–1872), Austrian dramatist, author of historical and classical tragedies, e.g. the 'Golden Fleece' trilogy (1819–22).

grill-room (grilrum, grilrum) *n.* a restaurant where grilled foods are served

grill-work (grilwərk) *n.* construction in the form of a grille

grilse (grils) *pl.* **grilse, grils·es** *n.* a salmon in the year after its first return from the sea to the river to spawn (cf. PARR, cf. SMOLT) [origin unknown]

grim (grim) *comp* **grim·mer** *superl* **grim·mest** *adj.* stern, severe, *a grim struggle* ‖ unrelenting, *grim determination* ‖ forbidding, threatening, *a grim outlook* ‖ unalleviated by humor or cheerfulness ‖ sinister ‖ mirthless, *a grim smile* [O.E. *grimm*]

gri·mace (griméis, grimɔs) **1.** *n.* a twisted expression of the face caused by slight pain or shyness, or to convey disgust, distaste, annoyance etc., or to frighten, irritate or amuse, or as an affectation **2.** *v.i. pres. part* **gri·mac·ing** *past* and *past part.* **gri·maced to** make a grimace [F.]

Gri·mal·di (grimældi:, grimouldi:), Joseph (1779–1837), English pantomimist and clown, of Italian parentage. British clowns are still called 'Joey' after him

grime (graim) **1.** *n.* ingrained dirt or soot **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **grim·ing** *past* and *past part.* **grimed** to cover with dirt, soil [fr. Du. or L.G.]

grim·i·ly (gráimili:) *adv.* in a grimy manner

grim·i·ness (gráimi:nis) *n.* the quality or state of being grimy

Grimké (grímki:), Sarah Moore (1792–1873) and Angelina Emily (1805–79), U.S. abolitionist and feminist sisters. They lectured against slavery and for women's rights. Sarah wrote 'Letters on the Equality of the Sexes and the Condition of Women' (1838); Angelina's main work was 'Letters to Catherine Beecher in Reply to an Essay on Slavery and Abolitionism' (1838)

Grimm (grim), Jakob Ludwig Karl (1785–1863), German philologist and mythologist. His 'Deutsche Grammatik' (1819–37) explored the relationship between various Germanic languages (*GRIMM'S LAW). He collaborated with his brother, Wilhelm Karl Grimm (1786–1859), on a collection of German folk tales ('Kinder- und Hausmärchen'), commonly known as 'Grimm's Fairy Tales' (1812–15). The brothers did not live to complete their monumental German dictionary

Grimm's law (*phon.*) a statement of sound correspondences, formulated (1822) by Jakob Grimm: Proto-Indo-European voiceless stops became Proto-Germanic voiceless fricatives, Proto-Indo-European voiced stops became Proto-Germanic voiceless stops, and Proto-Indo-European voiced aspirated stops became Proto-Germanic voiced fricatives and then Proto-Germanic voiceless stops became High German affricates or voiceless fricatives and Proto-Germanic voiced stops became High German voiceless stops

Grims·by (grimzbi:) Britain's biggest fishing port (pop. 92,596), in Lincolnshire

grim·y (graimi) *comp* **grim·i·er** *superl* **grim·i·est** *adj.* covered with grime, dirty

grin (grin) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **grin·ning** *past* and *past part.* **grinned** *v.i.* to smile broadly, showing the teeth, in amusement, pleasure, pain, contempt etc. ‖ (of dogs) to bare the teeth, e.g. when snarling ‖ *v.t.* to express by grinning, *to grin one's delight* **to grin and bear it** to suffer without complaining **to grin like a Cheshire cat** to grin unwaveringly and foolishly in an immensely broad grin **2.** *n.* the act of grinning, a broad or distorted smile [O.E. *grennian*]

grind (graind) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **grind·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ground** (graund) *v.t.* to crush to powder or tiny pieces by friction, e.g. between millstones or between [illegible] or pepper mill ‖ to produce by grinding *to grind flour* ‖ (with 'down') to crush with harsh rule or misery, treat cruelly, *ground down by tyranny* to sharpen, smooth, file down or shape by friction, *to grind knives to a sharp edge, to grind a lens* ‖ (with 'down') to suppress by wearing down, *to grind down the opposition* to cause to grate, *to grind one's teeth* ‖ to thrust with a [illegible] *opponent's stomach* ‖ to work by turning a handle, *to grind a hand mill* ‖ to produce (music) by being worked in this way, *the barrel organ ground out a tune* ‖ (with 'out') to produce with toil and (unwilling) effort, force out, *to grind out a song lyric* ‖ to compel by repeated effort to absorb (learning, sense etc.), *to grind some grammar into a person's head* ‖ *v.i.* to perform the activity of reducing something to fine particles by friction ‖ to admit of being ground ‖ (of a vehicle) to move laboriously, *the truck ground slowly up the hill* ‖ to work or study hard (esp. for an examination) ‖ to grate, *the door ground on its hinges* **2.** *n.* a period of unbroken hard work or study to which one forces oneself ‖ (*pop.*) an unremitting student ‖ a long, steady gradient or the effort needed to climb it ‖ the act of grinding [O.E. *grindan*]

grind·er (graindər) *n.* a person who grinds [illegible] ‖ (*pop.*) a molar tooth [ME *grinder*]

grind·er·y [illegible] (*fig.*) shoemakers' or other leatherworkers' materials ‖ a place where tools etc. are ground

grind·stone (graindstoun) *n.* a thick stone disk [illegible] used for grinding, sharpening and smoothing ‖ a stone from which grindstones are made **to keep one's nose to the grindstone** to keep steadily at a task by an [illegible]

grin·go (gringou) *n.* (among Latin Americans, usually pejorative) a foreigner, esp. an Englishman or North American [Mexican Span.]

grip (grip) **1.** *n.* a tight hold, strong grasp ‖ the power to grasp, *to test one's grip* ‖ a way of holding, *the right grip for a wrestling throw* ‖ (*fig.*) hold, power, *get a grip on yourself, the grip of winter* ‖ mental grasp, intellectual mastery ‖ the power to hold attention, *the play lost its grip in the third act* ‖ any device that grips ‖ the part of a racket etc. that one holds ‖ a traveling bag **to come to grips** to fight in close struggle ‖ to make a serious struggle or attempt at mastery, *to come to grips with a situation* **to lose one's grip** to lose control or mastery, e.g. of affairs or of an art or skill **2.** *v. pres. part.* **grip·ping** *past* and *past part* **gripped** *v.t.* to take a firm hold of, grasp, seize ‖ to seize the attention of, *his play gripped the audience* ‖ *v.i.* to take hold by friction, *worn tires do not grip on wet roads* [O.E. *gripe*, grasp and O.E. *gripa*, handful]

gripe (graip) **1.** *v. pres. part* **grip·ing** *past* and *past part.* **griped** *v.i.* (*pop.*) to complain continually ‖ (*naut.*) to tend to veer into the wind ‖ *v.t.* [illegible] to come up with, gripes **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a bout of complaining, *I enjoy a good gripe* ‖ (*pl., naut.*) lashings securing a boat in position ‖ (*pl.*) pain in the bowels, colic [O.E. *gripan*, to grip]

grippe (grip) *n.* influenza, or a disease resembling influenza [F.]

Gri·qua·land East and West (grikwælənd, grikwɔlənd) districts of Cape Province, South Africa. Griqualand East (area 6,602 sq. miles) forms part of the Transkeian Territories. Griqualand West (area 15,197 sq. miles), with rich diamond deposits (*KIMBERLEY), borders the Kalahari desert

Gris (gri:s, gri:), Juan (José Victoriano González, 1887–1927), Spanish cubist painter, in Paris from 1906. He painted still lifes in which he made the subject conform to and evolve from a complex geometric organization of the picture space, and used color purely as an element of design (*CUBISM)

gri·saille (grizeil, grizai) *n.* a form of decorative painting or stained-glass work in gray monochrome to [illegible] relief [F.]

gris·ly [illegible] *superl* **gris·li·est** *adj.* horrifying, terrifying ‖ ghastly, esp. relating to physical mutilation, wounds etc. [O.E. *grislic*]

[illegible] of large Central and South American weasel-like mammals, esp. *G. vittatus*. It emits a foul stink when attacked [F. fr. *gris*, gray]

grist (grist) *n.* grain for grinding ‖ malt crushed for brewing ‖ the quantity of grain ground at one time **to bring grist to one's mill** to bring [illegible] **to grist to his mill** to turn anything to his profit or advantage [O.E. *grist*]

gris·tle [illegible] **gris·tle·ness** [illegible] **gris·tly** *adj.* [O.E.]

grist-mill (gristmil) *n.* a mill for grinding grain, esp. grain brought by individual customers for milling

grit (grit) **1.** *n.* tiny particles of stone or sand ‖ a kind of coarse sandstone ‖ the grain or structure of stone ‖ pluck and tenacity **2.** *v. pres. part* **grit·ting** *past* and *past part* **grit·ted** *v.t.* to grate or grind, *to grit one's teeth* ‖ *v.i.* to emit a [illegible] sound [O.E. *greot*]

grits [illegible] of maize (the [illegible] but not ground ‖ coarse oatmeal ‖ coarse hominy ‖ loose gravel for road-surfacing [O.E. *grytte*]

grit·ti·ness (griti:nis) *n.* the quality or state of being gritty

grit·ty (griti:) *comp* **grit·ti·er** *superl* **grit·ti·est** *adj.* like or containing grit ‖ plucky, brave

gris·ection [illegible] grid north and magnetic north. *also* grid magnetic angle, grid variation. *Cf.* ISOGRIV

griz·zle (grizl) *pres. part* **griz·zling** *past* and *past part* **griz·zled** *v.i.* (*Br.*) to grumble, gripe (*Br.*, esp. of children) to fret continually, complain with whining [origin unknown]

grizzle *pres. part.* **griz·zling** *past* and *past part* **griz·zled** *v.t.* to make gray or gray-haired ‖ *v.i.* to become gray or gray-haired **griz·zled** *adj.* grayish, gray-haired [fr. older *grizzle*, gray, gray hair fr. O.F. *grisel* fr. *gris*, gray]

griz·zly (grizli:) **1.** *comp.* **griz·zli·er** *superl* **griz·zli·est** *adj.* gray-haired or turning gray **2.** *pl* **griz·zlies** *n.* a grizzly bear

grizzly bear *Ursus horribilis*, fam. *Ursidae*, a big, fierce bear of W. North America. Grizzlies may grow [illegible] long and weigh [illegible] lbs.

groan (groun) **1.** *v.i.* to make a deep moaning sound through pain, grief or distress ‖ (*rhet.*) to suffer, be oppressed, *the people groaned under the burden of taxes* ‖ (*rhet.*) to be heavily loaded down, *the cart groaned under the weight of the piano* ‖ *v.t.* to utter with a groan **2.** *n.* a deep moaning sound [O.E. *granian*]

groat (grout) *n.* (*hist.*) a small European coin, usually of silver (esp. 13th-16th cc.) ‖ an English silver coin, worth fourpence, first struck in 1351 [M.E. *groot* fr. M. Du. *groot*, great]

groats (grouts) *pl.* *n.* hulled or hulled and coarsely crushed grain, esp. oats, grits ‖ oatmeal [M.E. *grotes* rel. to O.E. *grot*, fragment and GRITS]

gro·cer (gróusər) *n.* a retailer of common household foods, e.g. tea, coffee, canned food, butter, and of household goods, e.g. soap and matches. U.S. grocers (but not British grocers) also sell meat, milk, fresh fruit and vegetables [M.E. *grosser*, orig. one who sells in gross fr. O.F. *grossier*]

gro·cer·y (grousəri:) *pl.* **gro·cer·ies** *n.* the grocer's trade ‖ (*pl.*) goods bought at the grocer's ‖ a [illegible] store

grocery store a grocer's store

Grock (grɔk) (Adrian Wettach, 1880–1959), Swiss clown famous for his musical virtuosity as well as acrobatic skill

Gro·cyn (grous'n), William (c. 1446–1519), English humanist. A friend of More, Colet, and Erasmus, he was one of the first to teach Greek at Oxford

grog (grɔg) *n.* a drink of rum and hot water ‖ [illegible] ‖ (*pop.*) [illegible] with plastic clay esp. to reduce shrinkage [after Edward Vernon (1684–1757), Br. admiral who first had the sailor's ration of neat rum diluted and who was called 'Old Grog' from the grogram cloak he wore]

grog·gi·ly (grɔgili:) *adv.* in a groggy manner

grog·gi·ness (grɔgi:nis) *n.* the quality or state of being groggy

grog·gy (grɔgi:) *comp* **grog·gi·er** *superl* **grog·gi·est** *adj.* unsteady, shaky on one's feet, as after an illness, a drinking bout etc. ‖ (of things) shaky, likely to collapse ‖ (of a horse) weak in the forelegs

grog·ram (grɔgrəm) *n.* a coarse fabric of silk, mohair and wool, often stiffened with gum [older *grograne* fr. F. *gros grain*, large (i.e. [illegible])

groin (grɔin) **1.** *n.* the fold or depression between belly and thighs ‖ (*archit.*) the sharp curved edge formed by the intersection of two vaults **2.** *v.t.* to build with groins, *to groin a roof* [M.E. *grynde, grinde* origin unknown]

groin, groyne (grɔin) **1.** *n.* a massive wooden framework or low broad wall of concrete or [illegible] erosion **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **groin·ing, groyn·ing**

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) æ, cat; ɑ, car, ɔ, fawn; ei, snake. (e) e, hen; i, sheep; iə, deer; ɛə, bear. (i) i, fish; ai, tiger; ə:, bird. (o) o, ox; au, cow; ou, goat; u, poor; ɔi, royal. (u) ʌ, duck; u, bull; u:, goose; ə, bacillus; iu, cube. x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; dʒ, savage; ŋ, orangutang; ɾ, yak; ʃ, fish; tʃ, beach; ʔ, rabble; ʔn, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

past and *past part.* **groined, groyned** to supply (a beach) with groins [perh. fr. O.F. *groign,* promontory, lit. snout]

Gro·lier (grɔljei, gróuli:ər), Jean (Jean Grolier de Servières, 1479–1565), French bibliophile. He was a friend of Budé and a patron of Aldus Manutius. His books were bound sumptuously, in calf or morocco tooled in gold

grom·met (grɔmit) *n.* a grummet

Gro·my·ko (groumi:kou), Andrei Andreyevich (1909–), Russian diplomat, U.S.S.R. foreign minister 1957–85, president of U.S.S.R. (1985–)

Gro·ning·en (gróuniŋən) the northernmost province (area 867 sq. miles, pop. 556,869) of the Netherlands ‖ its capital (pop. 167,866), a trade center, connected by canals to the North Sea and Isselmeer: sugar, textile and other industries. It is the center of a vast field of natural gas. University (1614)

groo·gru [illegible]

groom (gru:m, grum) **1.** *n.* a bridegroom ‖ a man or boy who looks after horses ‖ (*Br.*) any of certain titular officers of the royal household, *groom in waiting* **2.** *v.t.* to look after, esp. clean and brush (horses) ‖ to smarten (oneself) up ‖ to prepare, train (someone for a certain job) [M.E. *grom, grome,* origin unknown]

grooms·man (grú:mzmən, grúmzmən) *pl.* **grooms·men** (grú:mzmən, grúmzmən) *n.* (*old-fash.*) the best man at a wedding

groove (gru:v) **1.** *n.* a channel or rut, *the sliding panels move in double grooves* ‖ a routine which makes for dullness ‖ (*colloq.*) a good time **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **groov·ing** *past* and *past part.* **grooved** to make a groove or grooves in ‖ to enjoy, esp. with excitement along with others [M.E. *grofe* fr. O.N.]

grope (group) *pres. part.* **grop·ing** *past* and *past part.* **groped** *v.i.* to feel about, search blindly, *to grope for a light switch* ‖ to feel or search mentally, with uncertainty and difficulty, *to grope for words* [O.E. *grāpian,* to touch, grope]

Gro·pi·us (gróupi:əs), Walter (1883–1969), architect, designer and teacher, a naturalized American of German origin. A pioneer in the functional application of glass and concrete in factories, schools and houses, he founded and taught at the Bauhaus. His buildings include the Fagus works at Alfeld, Germany (1912), the Bauhaus at Dessau (1926), the Harvard Graduate Center at Cambridge, Mass. (1950), Pan Am building, New York City (1961–3)

gros·beak (grousbi:k) *n.* any of several European and American finches with thick, conical bills, e.g. *Pinicola enucleator,* the pine grosbeak [fr. F. *grosbec*]

gro·schen (gróuʃən) *n.* an Austrian coin of the value of one hundredth of a schilling [G.]

gros·grain (grougrein) *n.* a heavy, corded fabric of silk and cotton, often used for ribbons [F.]

gross (grous) *pl* **gross** *n.* 12 dozen, 144, *a gross of pencils* [F *grosse* fem. of *gros,* big]

gross **1.** *adj* repulsively fat ‖ outrageous, flagrant, glaring, *gross negligence* ‖ not refined, vulgar, *gross manners* ‖ indecent, obscene, *gross humor* ‖ total, all-inclusive (opp. NET), *gross weight, gross income, gross tonnage* ‖ (of the senses) dull, insensitive, crude, *a gross palate* **2.** *n.* a totality, sum total **in gross, in the gross** in bulk, wholesale **3.** *v.t.* to gain as gross profit [O.F. *gros,* fem. *grosse,* big, thick]

Grosse·teste (gróustest), Robert (c. 1175–1253), English prelate and scholar. He was a lecturer in the Franciscan school at Oxford and taught Roger Bacon. As bishop of Lincoln (1235–53), he fought against abuses, notably the nepotism of Innocent IV. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle, and works on mathematics, physics and theology

gross multiple (*securities*) a factor method of approximating the value of income property based on its potential income

gross out to alienate by being vulgar

Grosz (grous), George (1893–1959), German-U.S. draftsman and painter. Noted in Germany after the 1st world war for his satirical, demonic caricatures of bourgeois society, he turned in the U.S.A. to depicting ravaged figures of the 2nd world war

grosz (grɔʃ) (*pl* **gro·szy** (grɔʃi:) *n.* a Polish monetary unit equal to 1/100th of a zloty ‖ a coin of the value of one grosz [Pol.]

gro·tesque (grouteśk) **1.** *adj* (*art*) combining human, animal and plant forms in a fantastic [illegible] tragedy and comedy inextricably [illegible] strangely fanciful, bizarre ‖ ludicrously incongruous, absurd ‖ unnaturally distorted, *a grotesque smile* ‖ ridiculously bad, *a grotesque failure* **2.** *n.* (*art*) painting or carving in grotesque style, *a master of the grotesque* ‖ a grotesque figure, design or carving ‖ (*literary criticism*) a genre in which tragedy and comedy are inextricably combined, arousing compassion **gro·tes·que·rie, gro·tes·quer·y** (grouteśkəri:) *n.* grotesqueness, usually with reference to the fanciful elaboration of fantastic figures and designs [older *crotesque* fr. M.F. fr. Ital. *grotesca*]

Gro·te·wohl (gróutəvoul), Otto (1894–1964), German Communist leader, prime minister of East Germany (1949–64)

Gro·ti·us (gróuʃi:əs), Hugo (Huigh de Groot, 1583–1645), Dutch scholar and statesman. His treatise 'De iure belli ac pacis' (1625) helped to found the study of international law

grot·to (grɔtou) *pl.* **grot·toes, grot·tos** *n.* a picturesque cave ‖ an artificial cave once fashionable in gardens [fr. Ital. *grotta* fr. L. fr. Gk *kruptē,* vault]

grouch (grautʃ) **1.** *n.* a bad-tempered, grumbling person ‖ a fit of sulkiness ‖ a fit of grumbling ‖ a cause for grumbling **2.** *v.i.* to complain ‖ to be bad-tempered **gróuch·i·ly** *adv.* **gróuch·i·ness** *n.* **gróuch·y** *comp.* **grouch·i·er** *superl.* **grouch·i·est** *adj.* [var. of obs. *grutch* fr. O.F. *groucier, groucher*]

ground (graund) **1.** *n.* the surface of the earth ‖ the upper soil ‖ a place or area on the earth's surface, *holy ground* ‖ (*pl.*) land, often with lawns, flower gardens etc., attached to a house for ornament and recreation ‖ an area of land devoted to and equipped for some special purpose, *camping ground* ‖ (often *pl.*) a basis for action or belief, motive, sound reason, *grounds for divorce, ground for complaint* ‖ the bottom of the sea or of a body of water, *to touch ground* ‖ (*pl.*) dregs, *coffee grounds* ‖ a basic surface or foundation color in painting, embroidery etc. ‖ (*etching*) the substance that is spread on metal and cut through with a needle where the acid is to act ‖ (*elec., Am.=Br.* earth) an electrical conductor enabling electricity to pass into the earth ‖ (*music*) a ground bass **from the ground up** thoroughly **on grounds of** because of ‖ on the pretext of **to break fresh (or new) ground** to do something new, open up new fields of inquiry or research **to break ground** to begin work on a building site ‖ to break fresh ground **to cover the ground** to deal with everything required to be dealt with **to cut the ground from under someone's feet** to anticipate someone's arguments or ideas and dispose of them before they are put forward **to fall to the ground** to fail, collapse, *our plans fell to the ground* **to keep one's (or both) feet on the ground** to be realistic and not idealistic, not forget practical realities **to lose ground** to fall behind or fail to maintain the full extent of a lead in a race ‖ to weaken in any competitive situation, e.g. to lose sales appeal **to shift one's ground** to change the basis of one's arguments or intentions **to suit someone down to the ground** to be exactly fitted to someone's requirements or wishes or personality **2.** *adj.* of, at or near the ground, pertaining to the ground **3.** *v.t.* to run (a ship) aground ‖ to confine (an aircraft, a pilot) to the ground, prevent from flying ‖ to base or establish, *to ground one's arguments on plain facts* ‖ to instill the basic facts into, *to ground a pupil in Latin grammar* ‖ to place on the ground, *to ground rifles* ‖ (*elec., Am.–Br.* to earth) to connect with a ground ‖ to prepare the ground of (embroidery etc.) ‖ *v.i.* (*baseball*) to hit a grounder ‖ to touch bottom, *the boat grounded on a sandbar* [O.E. *grund,* bottom of the sea, earth]

ground *past* and *past part.* of GRIND

ground·age (gráundidʒ) *n.* (*Br.*) a tax on vessels entering a port

ground bait a quantity of bait thrown into the water to attract fish to the place being fished

ground bass (*mus.*) a bass composed of a reiterated musical figure

ground cher·ry (graundʧeri:) *n.* a member of *Physalis,* fam. *Solanaceae,* a genus of American plants characterized by an inflated calyx encircling the cherrylike fruit ‖ the fruit of this plant ‖ any of several European dwarf cherries

ground-control approach (*abbr.* G.C.A.) a technique of landing aircraft by radar in bad visibility, solely through guidance from an operations room on the ground

ground-controlled approach ground-control approach

ground cover close growth of low-growing plants e.g. in a rose garden as a foil for the main plantation ‖ the low growth other than young trees under the trees of a forest

ground crew a team of mechanics and technicians who service aircraft between flights

ground effect machine an air-cushion vehicle, *abbr.* **GEM.** *Cf* AIR-CUSHION VEHICLE, HOVERCRAFT

ground·er (gráundər) *n.* (*baseball, cricket, soccer*) a ball which is struck, bowled, kicked etc. so that it rolls along the ground without rising

ground floor the floor at or nearest to ground level **to get in on the ground floor** to be one of the first to take advantage of a business opportunity

ground frost a frost which affects the surface of the earth and is liable to damage vegetation

ground glass glass with the surface roughened so that it is translucent but not transparent ‖ powdered glass

ground·hog (gráundhɔg, gráundhɒg) *n.* a woodchuck

Groundhog Day Feb. 2 (in some places Feb. 14), on which day the weather is supposed to indicate either the early coming of spring or the continuing of cold weather. The groundhog is said to emerge from his burrow, and if the day is sunny he is frightened back by his shadow: there will be six weeks more of wintry weather

ground ice ice formed on the bed of a stream

ground·ing (gráundiŋ) *n.* basic instruction, *a good grounding in Greek*

ground ivy *Nepeta hederacea,* fam. *Labiatae,* a perennial European and North American creeping plant with a violet flower. It is a common garden weed

ground·keep·er (gráundki:pər) *n.* (*Am.=Br.* groundsman) a person employed to tend grounds

ground landlord the owner of ground leased for building

ground·less (gráundlis) *adj.* without foundation or motive

ground level any plane of the earth's surface (*SEA LEVEL), *the building rises 200 ft above ground level* ‖ (*phys.*) ground state

ground·ling (gráundliŋ) *n.* any of several small fish which live at the bottom of the water, e.g. the gudgeon or roach ‖ a creeping plant, or one of low growth

ground·nut (gráundnʌt) *n.* (*Br.*) *Arachis hypogaea,* fam. *Papilionaceae,* the peanut ‖ (*Br.*) its nutlike seed ‖ *Apios tuberosa,* a North American wild bean

ground pine *Ajuga chamaepitys,* fam. *Labiatae,* a European plant with a resinous smell ‖ any of several club mosses, esp. *Lycopodium clavatum* and *L. complanatum,* fam. *Lycopodiaceae*

ground plan a plan of the ground floor of a building ‖ a basic pattern, *the 'Odyssey' provided the ground plan for Joyce's* 'Ulysses'

ground plate a piece of metal in the ground for grounding an electrical circuit

ground rent rent paid to a ground landlord

ground rule a basic principle of action in a given situation

ground·sel (gráundsəl) *n.* a member of *Senecio,* fam. *Compositae,* a genus of common annual weeds, esp. *S. vulgaris* [O.E. *gundæswelgiæ, grundeswylige*]

ground·sheet (gráundʃi:t) *n.* a waterproof sheet spread on the ground to protect against damp, used by campers and soldiers

grounds·man (gráundzmən) *pl.* **grounds·men** (gráundzmən) *n.* (*Br.*) a groundkeeper

ground speed the speed of an aircraft in relation to the ground (*AIRSPEED)

ground squirrel any of several burrowing rodents of fam. *Sciuridae,* esp. a member of *Citellus,* a genus of W. North American rodents, often striped

ground staff (*Br.*) administrative or other nonflying personnel at a military or civil airfield ‖ men employed to look after grounds or a playing field

ground state (*phys.*) the state of an atom when its orbiting electrons give it minimum energy

ground swell deep, slow, broad waves in a heavy sea, caused by a distant storm, earthquake or explosion

ground-to-ground (gráundtu:gráund) *adj.* (*mil.*) of a land-to-land missile

ground·out (gráundaut) *n.* (*baseball*) a put-out resulting from a grounder to infield

ground·wa·ter (gráundwɔ̀tər, gráundwɑ̀tər) *n.* water beneath the land surface that feeds wells and springs and maintains the level of rivers and lakes in dry weather

ground wave a radio wave transmitted along the earth's surface (cf. SKY WAVE)

ground wire (*elec.*) a wire making a ground connection

ground·work (gráundwə̀rk) *n.* a foundation, basis ‖ essential basic labor or study ‖ the background to an embroidered or other pattern etc.

ground zero the point on the surface of the ground or water at which or immediately below or above which an atomic bomb explodes

group (gru:p) **1.** *n.* a number of people or things gathered closely together and considered as a whole, *the crowd split up into smaller groups* ‖ an organized body of people with a common purpose, *a research group* ‖ a number of persons or things classed together, *a group of languages* ‖ (*geol.*) a system of rocks dating from a specified era ‖ (*chem.*) a radical, *a methyl group* ‖ one of eight major divisions of the periodic table (the vertical columns as it is usually constructed) containing elements whose atomic numbers bear a special periodic relation to each other and whose properties are closely related (e.g. halogens, inert gases, cf. PERIOD) ‖ (*math.*) a set of elements and an operation (e.g. addition, multiplication or a symmetry operation) that obey the axioms of a group (*GROUP THEORY) ‖ (in scientific classification) a cross-division falling outside the regular system ‖ a blood group ‖ (*art, photog.*) two or more figures or objects forming a compositional whole ‖ an organizational unit in the R.A.F., combining a number of stations ‖ a unit of an echelon in the U.S. Air Force next above a squadron **2.** *v.t.* to put into groups ‖ to arrange artistically, *a well-grouped composition* ‖ to classify ‖ *v.i.* to form a group [fr. F. *groupe* fr. Ital. prob. fr. Gmc]

group captain an officer in the British Royal Air Force ranking below an air commodore and above a wing commander

group·er (grú:pər) *pl.* **group·ers, group·er** *n* any of several members of *Serranidae*, a family of tropical fish common in warm seas (esp. the Caribbean), esp. a member of genera *Epinephelus* or *Mycteroperea* [fr. Port. *garupa*]

group·ie (grú:pi:) *n.* **1.** a follower of famous people, esp. a teenage follower of a rock 'n' roll singer. **2.** a woman who follows celebrities for sexual association. *Cf* TEENY BOPPER

Group of 5 the five major non-Communist economic powers: the U.S., West Germany, Great Britain, Japan, and France

Group of 77 group of developing countries that has its origins in the "Caucus of 75," developing countries organized preparatory to UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 1964) and expanded by two members to issue a "Joint Declaration of the 77 Developing Countries"

Group of 20 the Interim Committee of Finance Ministers of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) composed of the finance ministers of the five wealthiest IMF members. *Cf* GROUP OF FIVE

Group of 24 a group formed in 1971 of finance ministers from the 24 developing-country members of the the International Monetary Fund, representing eight countries from each of the African, Asian, and Latin American country groupings in the Group of 77

group theory 1. (*nuclear phys.*) method of studying neutron diffusion in a reactor core based on approximating the velocity of a member of a group. **2.** (*math.*) study of classification of finite groups and the structure of all groups

group therapy (*psych.*) therapeutic technique in which a group of people meet regularly under direction of a trained leader to exchange experiences and interpersonal reactions to aid in understanding themselves

group-think (grú:pθink) *n.* **1.** process of analyzing problems by a group with special talents. **2.** accepting without questioning the predominant views on social, political, and ethical matters

grou·pus·cule (grú:pəscju:l) *n.* a minor group

grouse (graus) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **grous·ing** *past* and *past part.* **groused** to grumble **2.** *n.* a fit of grumbling [origin unknown]

grouse *pl.* **grouse** *n.* any of several game birds of fam. *Tetraonidae*, having plump bodies and feathered legs (*CAPERCAILLIE, *PTARMIGAN, *RED GROUSE, *RUFFED GROUSE) [origin unknown]

grout (graut) **1.** *n* thin mortar for filling cracks or spaces under pressure **2.** *v.t.* to fill up with grout [< F *coulis de mortier*]

grove (grouv) *n.* a group of trees without undergrowth growing naturally as if arranged by man ‖ (of certain trees) an orchard, *an orange grove*

grov·el (grɔvəl, grʌvəl) *pres. part.* **grov·el·ing**, esp. *Br.* **grov·el·ling** *past* and *past part.* **grov·eled**, esp. *Br.* **grov·elled** *v.i.* to lie face down or crouch or crawl at someone's feet as if begging for mercy or favor ‖ to abase oneself abjectly ‖ to take pleasure in what is base, wallow **gróv·el·ing**, esp. *Br.* **gróv·el·ling** *adj.* abject ‖ obsequious [back-formation fr. M.E. *grovelynge* adv., prob. fr. O.N. *á grúfu*, on the face]

grow (grou) *pres. part* **grow·ing** *past* **grew** (gru:) *past part.* **grown** (groun) *v.i.* to exist or develop as a living plant ‖ to be cultivated, *rice grows in China* ‖ to increase in size as a living organism ‖ to increase in any way, become larger, *support grew steadily for our policies* ‖ to become gradually, *to grow old, it grew dark, you will grow used to it* ‖ (with the infin.) to come to, *he grew to like her after a while* ‖ *v.t.* to cause to grow, cultivate, *to grow vegetables* ‖ to allow to grow, *to grow a beard* ‖ to develop, *he has grown a habit of twitching his nose* **to grow into** to become, *she grew into a fine girl* ‖ to grow to fit (clothes) **to grow on** (or **upon**) to win favor with gradually, *you may not like it at first but it grows on you* **to grow out of** to become too big for, *to grow out of one's clothes* ‖ to abandon in the process of maturing, *to grow out of childish habits* ‖ to stem from, have as source, *assertiveness may grow out of feelings of insecurity* **to grow together** to become united by growth **to grow up** to reach adulthood ‖ to become prevalent *the custom grew up of sacrificing to a god*

grów·er *n.* a plant that grows in a specified way, *a fast grower* ‖ a person who grows vegetables etc., as distinguished from a distributor [O.E. *grówan*]

growing pains pains in the limbs of children, popularly associated with growing ‖ early difficulties in the development of an organization, project etc.

growl (graul) **1.** *v.i.* to make the characteristic threatening guttural sound of a dog ‖ *v.t.* to utter in a gruff, rumbling voice, esp. angrily **2.** *n.* the sound made in growling **grówl·er** *n.* (*Br., pop.*) a fourwheeled horse-drawn cab ‖ a small iceberg [imit.]

grown *past part.* of GROW ‖ *adj.* having reached full size and maturity

grown-up 1. (gróunʌp) *adj.* adult, past adolescence **2.** (gróunʌp) *n.* an adult (always in contradistinction to children)

growth (grouθ) *n.* the process of growing or developing ‖ increase in size, *to measure the growth of a plant over a period of a week* ‖ origin, development, cultivation, *a custom of foreign growth* ‖ something growing or grown, *a growth of beard* ‖ a morbid formation such as a cancer or tumor ‖ *adj.* (*securities*) of investments expected to increase in value due to expansion of the industry or the company [GROW]

growth center a place that provides sensitivity training

growth fund (*securities*) a mutual investment fund with a goal of capital appreciation rather than income, esp. specializing in growth stocks

growth hormone *HUMAN GROWTH HORMONE

groyne *GROIN

Groz·ny (grɔ́znɪ:) town in U.S.S.R., the capital (pop. 379,000) of the Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R., in the N. Caucasus, the center of a great oil field

grub (grʌb) *n.* a maggot, caterpillar or any similar insect larva ‖ (*pop.*) food [perh. fr. GRUB *v.*]

grub *pres. part* **grub·bing** *past* and *past part* **grubbed** *v.t.* to dig or poke in the ground, *to grub for roots* ‖ to search or work laboriously, *grub through the old files* ‖ *v.t.* (with 'up' or 'out') to dig up or out ‖ (with 'up' or 'out') to discover by laborious search [M.E. *grubben* prob. fr. O.E.]

grub·bi·ness (grʌbɪ:nɪs) *n.* the quality or state of being grubby

grub·by (grʌbɪ:) *comp* **grub·bi·er** *superl* **grub·bi·est** *adj* dirty, unwashed ‖ grub-

grub screw a very short headless screw used to prevent lateral movement

grub·stake (grʌ́bsteɪk) **1.** *n.* money or supplies given to a mining prospector in return for a share of the profits ‖ a gift or loan for a person in difficult circumstances or for the launching of a business venture **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **grub·stak·ing** *past* and *past part.* **grub·staked** to provide with a grubstake

Grub Street the world of hack writers ‖ hack writers in general [after *Grub Street* (now Milton Street), London, formerly the home of many hack writers]

grudge (grʌdʒ) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **grudg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **grudged** to be reluctant to give, grant or allow (something) through envy, spite or meanness, *to grudge someone's success* ‖ to resent (doing something), *he grudges buying drinks for people who earn twice as much as he does* **2.** *n.* a feeling of resentment, envy or spite **grudg·ing** *adj.* reluctant, forced, *a grudging admission of responsibility* [older *grutch* fr. M.E. *gruce, gruchche* fr. O.F. *grouc(i)er, groucher*, to grumble]

gru·el (grú:əl) *n.* a very thin porridge for invalids and old people [O.F. - ground grain]

gru·el·ing, esp. *Br.* **gru·el·ling** (grú:əlɪŋ) **1.** *adj* severely testing, exhausting, *a grueling job* **2.** *n.* a harsh testing, questioning or punishing [fr older *gruel* v.t., to punish by feeding with gruel]

grue·some (grú:səm) *adj.* ghastly, sickening, revolting, esp. associated with blood and mutilation, *a gruesome murder* [Dan. *grusom*, cruel]

gruff (grʌf) *adj.* (of the voice) hoarse, rough and harsh ‖ (of speech or manner) blunt, almost surly, *gruff thanks* [prob. fr. Du. or L.G.]

gru·gru, groo-groo (grú:gru:) *n.* any of several spiny palm trees of tropical America, esp. *Acrocomia sclerocarpa* of Brazil and *A. aculeata* of the West Indies, which yield a yellow palm oil [Span., of Cariban origin]

grum·ble (grʌ́mb'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **grum·bling** *past* and *past part.* **grum·bled** *v.i.* to complain in a persistent, bad-tempered way, show discontent ‖ to make a low growling sound, rumble ‖ *v.t.* to utter in a sullen complaining way, mutter surlily **2.** *n.* a complaint ‖ something said in a nagging, complaining way ‖ a low growling sound **grúm·bler** *n.* [prob. fr. Du. *gromelen*]

grume (gru:m) *n.* a thick fluid, esp. a clot of blood [fr. L.L. *grumus*, a little heap]

Grumman Tomcat (*mil.*) 1969-designed carrier-based, U.S. Navy fighter plane (F-14), used for protecting a strike force, clearing air space, and defending ships at sea

grum·met (grʌ́mɪt) *n.* a metal eyelet used in canvas bags, tents, sails etc. to prevent fraying and tearing ‖ (*naut.*) a ring of twisted rope etc. for fastening, wadding etc. [fr. F. *gromette*, curb of a bridle]

gru·mous (grú:məs) *adj.* (*bot.*) containing or like grume ‖ consisting of a cluster of grains or granules [fr. Mod. L. *grumosus*]

grump·i·ly (grʌ́mpɪlɪ:) *adv.* in a grumpy manner

grump·i·ness (grʌ́mpɪ:nɪs) *n.* the quality or state of being grumpy

grump·y (grʌ́mpɪ:) *comp.* **grump·i·er** *superl.* **grump·i·est** *adj.* bad-tempered, disagreeable [perh. rel. to GRUNT]

Gru·ne·wald (grýnəvalt), Matthias Nithardt Gothardt (c. 1470–1528), German painter. He was the last and probably the greatest painter of the German Gothic school. He had probably seen Italian Renaissance painting. He used some of its techniques of realism to convey a spirituality which is entirely of the late Middle Ages. His greatest work is the Isenheim altar (c. 1515) now in the museum at Colmar

grun·gy (grʌ́ndʒɪ:) *adj.* (*slang*) run down, decrepit

grunt (grʌnt) **1.** *v.i.* (esp. of hogs) to make a low, gruff, snorting sound ‖ (of persons) to make a similar sound, expressing discontent, tiredness, effort, irritation, boredom, self-satisfaction etc ‖ *v.t.* to utter as if with grunts **2.** *n.* a low gruff sound made by hogs or like that made by hogs ‖ any of several large edible American marine fishes of fam. *Pomadasidae* (or *Haemulidae*), which make grunting sounds when taken from the water ‖ (*slang*) a private infantryman, esp. in the U.S. Army [O.E. *grunian*, to grunt]

grunt·work (grʌntwə̀rk) *n.* (*slang*) menial labor performed in armed forces

Gru·yere (gru·jɛər) *n.* a hard Swiss processed whole-milk cheese, pale yellow. It has a sweetish, nutty flavor [after *Gruyere*, a district in Switzerland]

GSL (*abbr.*) for U.S. Federal government guaranteed student loans

G-string (dʒi:strɪŋ) *n.* a strip of cloth between the legs supported by a cord around the waist ‖ a similar cloth with decoration, worn by striptease performers **G string** a string tuned to G on a musical instrument

G suit an inflatable suit worn by jet pilots to counteract the worst gravitational effects of high-speed maneuvers and to prevent black-

gua·cha·ro (gwɑ:tʃarou) *n. Steatornis guacharo*, a nocturnal bird of South America and Trinidad which feeds on fruits. An oil extracted from its young is used in place of butter [Span.]

gua·co (gwɑ:kou) *n.* either of two tropical American plants, *Mikania guaco* or *Aristolochia maxima*, the dried leaves of which are used as an antidote for snakebite [Span.]

a province (area 4,676 sq. miles, pop. 143,124) of central Spain. Its capital (pop. 21,000) (*NEW CASTILE)

Gua·dal·a·ja·ra the second largest city (pop. 1,626,152) of Mexico, founded in 1542, the main rail junction and economic center of the west coast. Industries: textiles, leather. Crafts: furniture, glassware, pottery. Cathedral (16th c.),

Gua·dal·ca·nal (gwɑd'lkənæl) a small strategically placed island (area 2,509 sq. miles, pop. 46,619) in the Solomons, S.W. Pacific Ocean, the scene of fierce fighting between the Americans and Japanese (1942–3). The American victory was a turning point in the 2nd world

Gua·dal·qui·vir (gwɑðɑlkɪ:vɪr) Spain's most important river (375 miles long), flowing west through Andalusia to the Atlantic, navigable for oceangoing ships as far as Seville

Gua·da·lupe Hi·dal·go, Treaty of (gwɑd'lu:phɪ:dalgou) the treaty signed (1848) by the U.S.A. and Mexico, ending the Mexican War. The U.S.A. gained a tract of land now forming California, Nevada and Utah, and part of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Wyoming. The Rio Grande was accepted as the boundary between Texas and Mexico, and the

Guadalupe, Virgin of the patron saint since 1910 of all Spanish America. Her basilica is at Tepeyac, on the outskirts of Mexico City

Gua·de·loupe (gwɑd'lu:p) twin islands of the Leeward group, West Indies, forming, with Marie-Galante (area 58 sq. miles, pop. 16,000), La Desirade, St Barthelemy, Les Saintes and N. St. Martin, an overseas department (total area 638 sq. miles, pop. 319,000) of France. Capital: La Basse-Terre. Largest town: Pointe-a-Pitre. People: mainly of African descent and Mulatto, with Creole, European and East Indian minorities. Guadeloupe proper (area 538 sq. miles) consists of Grande-Terre (flat, cultivated) separated by a natural channel from Basse-Terre

(F.) 78°. Rainfall: 86 ins. on the coast, heavier inland. Chief products: bananas, sugar, rum, vanilla, coffee, cocoa. Colonized by the French after 1635, the islands were several times captured by the British, and finally restored to France (1816). They were made an overseas department in 1946

Gua·di·a·na (gwɑ:djɑnə, gwɑ:djɑnɑ:) a river (510 miles long), largely unnavigable, rising in central Spain. It flows west to Badajoz, then south, partly through Portugal and along the frontier.

hardwood of any of these trees. a wood resin obtained from *G. officinale* or *G. sanctum*, used

Guai·cu·ru, Guay·cu·ru (gwɑikuru:) *pl* **Guai·cu·ru, Guai·cu·rus, Guay·cu·ru, Guay·cu·rus**

Gua·je·ra (gwəhɪ:rə) a peninsula 80 miles long,

Gulf of Venezuela and the Caribbean Sea. Its tip, Point Gallinas, is the most northern point of South America

Guam (gwɑm) the principal island (area 209 sq. miles, pop. 105,821) of the Mariana group, N. Pacific, a U.S. naval base since 1898. During the 2nd world war it fell (1941) to a Japanese attack but was recovered (1944) by U.S. forces. It served for the remainder of the war as a major air and sea base. In 1950 it became a territory of the U.S.A. Capital: Agana

guan (gwɑn) *n.* a member of *Cracidae*, a family of South American gallinaceous game birds allied to the curassow [Span. fr. Cariban]

Gua·na·ba·ra Bay (gwɑnəbɑrə) a deep bay (approx. 16 miles long, 11 miles wide, 1 mile wide at the entrance) forming the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

gua·na·co (gwənɑkou) *pl.* **gua·na·cos, gua·na·co** *n. Lama guanicoe*, the wild llama of the Andes [Span. fr. Quechua *huanaco, huanacu*]

Gua·na·jua·to (gwɑnəhwɑtɔ) an inland state (area 11,810 sq. miles, pop. 3,045,600) of Mexico, within the central plateau (average elevation 6,000 ft). Capital: Guanajuato (pop. 36,809). Corn, beans, barley and wheat are grown on the fertile plains in the south, and stock raising is important. Mining (silver, gold, tin, lead, mercury, copper and opals) is the main industry. There are flour mills, tanneries, leather factories, cotton and woolen mills, foundries and potteries

guanethedine (C$_{12}$H$_{19}$N$_5$) (gwɑnɛθədi:n) *n.* (*pharm.*) drug used to reduce high blood pressure; marketed as Ismelin

gua·nine (gwɑni:n, gwɑnɪn) *n.* a crystalline purine derivative ($C_5H_5N_5O$), 2-amino-6-hydroxy purine, found in animal excrement (esp. guano) and also obtained by hydrolysis of deoxyribonucleic acid [GUANO]

gua·no (gwɑnou) *n.* deposits formed from the droppings of seabirds, found esp. on islands off the coast of Peru, rich in nitrogen and phosphates and valuable as fertilizer [Span. fr. Quechua *huanu*, dung]

Guan·tä·na·mo (gwɑntɑnəmou) a port (pop. 129,005) of E. Cuba, in Oriente province, a U.S. naval base since 1903

Gua·po·ré (gwɑpurɛi) (or Itenez) a river (c. 950 miles long) rising in S.W. Brazil and flowing to unite with the Mamoré River along the Brazil-Bolivia boundary

gua·ra·na (gwərɑnə) *n.* a paste made from the dried and ground seeds of *Paullinia cupana*, fam. *Sapindaceae*, a liana grown in Brazil, used to make a stimulating drink rich in caffeine and tannin. a drink prepared from this paste [Tupi]

Gua·ra·ni (gwɑrunɪ:) *n.* a member of a tribe of Indians of Bolivia, Paraguay and S. Brazil. the language of this tribe

gua·ra·ni the basic unit of currency of Paraguay. a coin or note of the value of one guarani [of native origin]

gua·ra·ni (gwɑrunɪ:) *n.* unit of currency of Paraguay, equal to 100 pesos

guar·an·tee (gɛrəntɪ:) **1.** *n.* a pledge given by the makers of an article that they will repair or replace it free if it is unsatisfactory or develops defects within a stated time from the date of purchase. (*law*) a written undertaking made by one person to a second person to be responsible if a third person fails to perform a certain duty, e.g. pay a debt. the person who gives such a guarantee, a guarantor. the person to whom such a guarantee is given. (*law*) a thing given as a security for payment of a loan or fulfillment of a duty. a firm promise, assurance, something that makes another thing seem sure **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **guar·an·tee·ing** *past* and *past* guaranteed for the genuineness, proper working or quality of (an article). to act as guarantor for. to give a security for, secure. to undertake to answer for (the debt or default of another person). to engage (that something has happened or will happen). *who can guarantee that she will keep her word?* to promise, assure someone of

get there?, I can guarantee that you will enjoy yourself [earlier *garante* perh. fr. Span. *garante*, F. *garant*]

guaranteed annual income (*economics*) program to provide a minimum annual income for (a) employees or (b) all citizens. *Cf.* NEGATIVE

guar·an·tor (gɛrəntɔr) *n.* (*law*) a person who gives a guarantee

guar·an·ty (gɛrəntɪ:) *pl.* **guar·an·ties** *n.* (*law*) a guarantee [fr. A.F. *guarantie* fr. *guarant*, warrant]

guard (gɑrd) *n.* a keeping watch against surprise, attack or theft ‖ watch, control, *keep a close guard on your language* ‖ (*boxing* etc.) a posture of defense ‖ (*boxing* etc.) defense ‖ (*football*) either of two players on each side of the center ‖ (*basketball*) one of two defending players at the rear of the court ‖ a person or body of persons (esp. soldiers) set to keep watch over something or against danger ‖ a ceremonial escort or protective force, *the Imperial Guard, guard of honor* ‖ (*pl.*) regiments of soldiers in the British army attached to the person of the sovereign ‖ a separate part of an army with a special responsibility, *the advance guard* ‖ a prison official or officials with responsibility for the security of prisoners ‖ (*Br.*) a brakeman ‖ that part of the hilt of a sword that protects the hand ‖ any other protective device **off (on) guard** unprepared (prepared) for surprise, attack, deceit etc. **to keep guard over** to watch over **to mount guard** to take up sentry position **to stand guard** to act as guard [M.E. *garde* fr. F. fr. Gmc]

guard *v.t.* to keep watch over so as to check or control, *guard the prisoner well* ‖ to keep watch over so as to protect from danger, defend ‖ to keep in check, control, *guard your temper* ‖ to provide with a guard, protective device etc. ‖ (*lawn bowling, curling*) to protect (a bowl, stone) by screening it with a second one from a later player ‖ (*chess*) to protect (one piece) with another ‖ (*cards*) to protect (a high card) with another lower one or lower ones ‖ *v.i.* to be cautious or watchful, take precautions, *to guard against infection* [GUARD n. or fr. F. *garder*]

guard·ant (gɑrd'nt) *adj.* (*heraldry*, of an animal) looking full face toward the observer [F. *gardant*]

guard·ed (gɑrdɪd) *adj.* cautious, circumspect, *a guarded answer*

guard·house (gɑrdhaus) *pl.* **guard·hous·es** (gɑrdhauzɪz) *n.* a building where military prisoners are kept, and where the guard and military police are quartered during their spell of duty

Guar·di (gwɑrdi:), Francesco (1712–93), Venetian painter. His pictures of Venice, less precise and static than those of Canaletto, have more movement and atmosphere

Guardia Gu·tiér·rez (gu:tjerres), Tomás (1832–82), Costa Rican general and president (1870–6, 1877–82). He constructed the Costa Rican interocean railroad and began to make Costa Rican coffee a worldwide export

guard·i·an (gɑrdi:ən) *n.* someone who undertakes legal custody of the person and property of someone unable to look after themselves, esp. a person who assumes parental responsibilities for an orphaned child ‖ a protector, keeper, custodian ‖ the superior of a Franciscan convent [M.E. *gardein* fr. A.F.]

guardian angel an angel believed to have charge of a particular individual

guard·i·an·ship (gɑrdi:ənʃɪp) *n.* the office and legal responsibility of guardian ‖ protection, keeping

guard·room (gɑrdru:m, gɑrdrum) *n.* a guardhouse

guards·man (gɑrdzmən) *pl.* **guards·men** (gɑrdzmən) *n.* a member of the National Guard ‖ (*Br., mil.*) a private or officer of the Guards

guard's van (*Br., rail.*) a caboose

Guar·ne·ri (gwɑrnɛri:) a famous Italian family of violin makers of 17th and 18th–c. Cremona. A violin made by this family is known as a Guarnerius

Gua·te·ma·la (gwɑtəmúlə) a republic (area 42,042 sq. miles, pop. 7,480,000) in Central America. Capital: Guatemala City. People: Maya-Quiche (54%) and Ladino (mixed Indian-Spanish), small African and Afro-Carib minorities. Language: Spanish (official), Indian languages. Religion: mainly Roman Catholic, 4% Protestant. The land is 14% arable, 64% forest and 5% pasture. Two branches of the Central American cordillera enclose a plateau (mainly 6,000–9,000 ft) which crosses the country behind a malarial coastal plain (cattle-raising). The plateau, containing large lakes and crossed by volcanic chains (Tajumulco, 13,812 ft), and the Pacific slopes, are fertile and populous. Earthquakes are frequent. The northern lowland (the Peten) is rain forest. Rainfall: 52 ins. at Guatemala City. Average temperatures (F.): lowlands 80°, Guatemala City 65°. Agricultural

products: coffee, bananas, cotton, sugar, corn, rice, beans, wheat, chicle gum, essential oils, rubber, tobacco. Mineral resources: lead, zinc, silver, antimony, chrome, petroleum. Exports: coffee, bananas, cotton, essential oils, tropical hardwoods, chicle. Imports: textiles, foodstuffs, petroleum, manufactured goods, chemicals. Chief port: Puerto Barrios, on the Atlantic. University at Guatemala City. Monetary unit: quetzal (100 centavos). HISTORY The Maya Indians were defeated by the Spanish general Alvarado (1523). The subsequent kingdom of Guatemala attained independence from Spain (1821) but was annexed by Mexico (1822); after the Central American Federation, Guatemala again became independent (1839) and was ruled by a series of dictators. Economic progress was made between the two world wars. During the presidency (1931–44) of Gen. Jorge Ubico, large concessions were made to U.S. business interests, especially United Fruit. Following a popular revolution, Juan Jose Arevalo (1945–51) introduced reform, which was continued, esp. in agriculture, by his successor Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán. The support, however, which Arbenz drew from the Communists provoked Col. Carlos Castillo Armas to launch (from exile) a coup d'état. Castillo's term (1954–7) ended in his assassination. Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, of the National Democratic Reconciliation party, won office (1958) but was also overthrown (1963) by a military junta which installed Col. Enrique Peralta Azurdia. Elections in 1966 were won by Julio Mendez Montenegro of the moderate leftist Revolutionary party. A surge in political violence (1966–8) was checked by Col. Carlos Arana Osorio, whose eradication in Zacapa of one of Latin America's largest guerrilla movements and whose 'law and order' electoral platform won him the presidency (1970). Violence, however, continued, including the murder of two foreign diplomats, U.S. Ambassador John Gordon Mein in 1968 and West German Ambassador Count Karl von Spreti in 1970. A rural guerrilla movement and numerous left- and right-wing terrorist groups disrupted Guatemala's politics from the mid-1960's. The country was governed by a series of military and elected civilian rulers from 1954. Christian Democratic party leader Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, elected president in Dec. 1985, promised fundamental land and tax reform may be in the offing. Guatemala's dispute with Belize over British Honduras remains unresolved.

Guatemala City (*Span.* Guatemala) the capital (pop. 1,180,000) of Guatemala, at 4,877 ft in the central plateau. Founded in 1799, it was largely destroyed by earthquakes (1917–18) and rebuilt. Cathedral, university (1678, reopened 1910). There are light industries.

gua·va (gwáva) *n. Psidium guajava*, fam. *Myrtaceae*, a small tropical tree ‖ its gritty, pearlike fruit, used to make a dessert marmalade or guava jelly, or eaten fresh [Span. *guayaba*, of native origin]

Gua·ya·quil (gwəjəkí:l) the largest city (pop. 823,219) and chief port of Ecuador at the head of the Gulf of Guayaquil. Cathedral, university.

Guayaquil, Gulf of an inlet on the southwest coast of Ecuador, bounded on the south by the tip of N.W. Peru. It contains many islands, the largest being Puná Is.

gua·yu·le (gwəjú:li:) *n. Parthenium argentatum*, fam. *Compositae*, a southern U.S. and Mexican plant which produces latex [Span. fr. Nahuatl *cuahuli* fr. *quauitl*, plant + *uli*, gum]

gu·ber·na·to·ri·al (gu:bərnətɔ́ri:əl) *adj.* pertaining to a governor or a governor's office [fr. L. *gubernator*, governor]

gudg·eon (gʌ́dʒən) *n. Gobio gobio*, a small European and Asian freshwater fish allied to the carp, used as bait [M.E. *gojon*, *gogen* fr. F. *goujon*]

gudgeon *n.* a pivot at the end of a beam or axle ‖ a ring on a gate which drops over a hook on the gatepost ‖ the socket in which a rudder turns ‖ a pin holding together two [illegible] [O.F. *gojon*, *goujon*]

gudgeon pin (*mech.*) a wrist pin

Guelderland *GELDERLAND

guel·der rose (géldər) [illegible] fam. *Caprifoliaceae*, an ornamental shrub with round bunched white flowers [after *Guelderland* (Gelderland)]

Guel·ders (géldərz) *GELDERLAND

Guelph, Guelf (gwelf) a German princely family [illegible] faction in Italy which maintained (11th–14th cc.) the supremacy of the pope against the claims of the Emperor (cf. GHIBELLINE)

gue·non (gənɔ́n, gənoun) *n.* any of several long-tailed African monkeys belonging to *Cercopithecus* and related genera [F., origin un[illegible]]

guer·don (gə́rd'n) *n. (chet.)* reward, recompense [illegible] [M.E. *[illegible]*]

Gue·ricke (gvrikə), Otto von (1602–86), German physicist. He invented the first air pump (1654), and demonstrated the power of a vacuum with the Magdeburg hemispheres (two copper [illegible] which, when evacuated, could not be separated by [illegible] was pumped out of the globe. He also discovered that light could be produced from electricity.

guerilla [illegible]

Guer·ni·ca (gərnikə, gwɛ:rnikə) a town (pop. 14,678) in N. Spain. Its destruction (Apr. 27, 1937), caused by indiscriminate fascist bombing during the Spanish Civil War, inspired a great painting by Picasso.

Guern·sey (gə́rnzi:) the second largest of the Channel Is. (area 24 sq. miles, pop. 54,381), growing early vegetables for export to England.

Guern·sey (gə́rnzi:) *n.* a cow of a breed first bred on Guernsey and famous for its yield of [illegible]

Guer·re·ro (gerrɛ́rɔ), Vicente (1783–1831), Mexican independence leader who kept alive (1810–17) the revolutionary cause through guerrilla warfare. Appointed president (1829), he proved an inept administrator. Following a revolt led by Santa Anna he was overthrown (1829) and executed (1831).

Guerrero a Pacific coast state (area 24,631 sq. miles, pop. 2,013,000) of Mexico. The Sierra Madre del Sur covers its entire surface except for the coastal plain. Principal river: the Balsas. Capital: Chilpancingo (pop. 18,000). Agricultural products: coffee, cotton, tobacco and cereals. Forest products: rubber, vanilla, textile fibers. Mineral resources: silver, gold, mercury, lead, iron, coal, sulfur, precious stones.

guer·ril·la, gue·ril·la (gərílə) *n.* someone engaged in harassing, raiding or sabotage operations carried out by small bands of irregulars acting independently. The term was first used of the Spaniards who harassed Napoleon's army during the Peninsular War. This method of warfare has often been used against enemy occupation, esp. where the terrain allows the guerrillas to hide and live off the country. Tito's partisans in Yugoslavia were an outstanding example in the 2nd World War [Span. dim. of *guerra*, war]

guerrilla theater street theater, presenting short dramas or pantomime, usually with an antiestablishment theme, at any location where an audience can be gathered. *Cf* STREET THEATER

Gues·clin (geklɛ̃), Bertrand du (c. 1320–80), French soldier, constable of France (1370–80). He distinguished himself in the service of Charles V, and drove the English almost completely out of France.

guess (ges) **1.** *v.t.* to hazard an opinion about without full knowledge or detailed reasoning, *guess where he comes from* ‖ to conjecture correctly, *he guessed her age* ‖ to think likely, suppose, *I guess you're tired after your journey* ‖ *v.i.* to conjecture, *I don't really know, I'm just guessing* **to guess at** to attempt to arrive at (an [illegible]) ‖ [illegible] to keep someone **guessing** to keep someone in a state of uncertainty **2.** *n.* a rough estimate ‖ a conjecture [M.E. *gessen* prob. fr. O.N.]

guess·work (géswə:rk) *n.* the finding of answers to problems by guessing

guest (gest) *n.* someone who receives hospitality ‖ a person staying at a hotel ‖ (*biol.*) a parasitic insect or other organism [O.E. *gæst*, *gæst*]

guest-house (gesthaus) *n.* a boardinghouse, esp. one of some standing

guest of honor (lit.) guest of honour the honored or chief guest at a social function

[illegible]

Gue·va·ra (gevárə), Ernesto 'Che' (1928–67), Cuban revolutionary, Argentinian by birth. As a guerrilla leader and Fidel Castro's chief lieu[illegible] Batista's overthrow, president of the national bank and minister of industry. He helped to sever Cuba's economic ties with the U.S.A. and to direct trade to the Communist bloc. He was killed while waging guerrilla warfare in Bolivia.

Guevara [illegible] (Che) Guevera, Argentine-born revolutionary in the Cuban revolution, killed in Bolivia

guff (gaf) *n. (pop.)* empty talk, either foolish or [illegible]

guf·faw (gafɔ́) **1.** *n.* a loud, coarse laugh **2.** *v.t.* to make such a laugh ‖ *v.t.* to utter with such a [illegible]

Guggenheim [illegible] a family of U.S. industrialists founded by Meyer Guggenheim (1828–1905) and continued by his seven sons, who controlled (from 1888) international mining interests. Simon Guggenheim (1867–1941) established the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, which grants scholarships to writers and artists. In 1937 Solomon R. Guggenheim [illegible] (1949) established the Guggenheim Museum for non-objective art, in New York City.

Guiana [illegible] a region of N.E. South America bounded by the Amazon and Orinoco Rivers and the Atlantic, incl. Guyana, French Guiana and Suriname, with parts of S. and E. Venezuela and N. Brazil. The interior is largely unexplored.

Guicciardini [illegible] (1483–1540), Italian historian and politician. He was Florentine ambassador to Spain (1512–14), and governor of the Papal States (1516–24). His 'History of Italy' (written 1534–40) is a masterpiece of Renaissance historical writing. It covers the period 1492–1534.

guid·ance (gáid'ns) *n.* the act of guiding ‖ direction, advice ‖ leadership

guide (gaid) *pres. part.* **guid·ing** *past* and *past part.* **guid·ed** *v.t.* to go before or with in order to show the way ‖ to direct the course of, steer, *to guide a boat* ‖ to control, direct, influence ‖ *v.i.* to act as a guide [F. *guider*]

guide *n.* a person who shows the way to strangers, esp. to tourists or to mountaineers ‖ a book of information esp. for visitors to a place ‖ a book of rudiments for beginners ‖ an adviser ‖ the principle governing behavior or choice, *let conscience be your guide* ‖ (*mech.*) any device which steadies or directs motion ‖ (*Br.*) a girl [illegible] [F.]

guide·book (gáidbuk) *n.* a book containing information for travelers

guided missile a military missile whose course is controlled remotely or by a target-seeking device

guid·ed-mis·sile cruiser (gáidədmis'l) (*mil.*) warship designed to operate with strike and amphibious forces against air, surface, and subsurface threats, carrying 3-, 5-, and/or 6-in guns, advanced area-defense antiair-warfare missile system and antisubmarine-warfare weapons. *acronym* CG

guide·line (gáidlain) *n.* a lightly drawn line used as a guide, e.g. in laying out lettering ‖ an outline policy statement

guidelines *pl. n.* officially declared, but not legislated, limitations, usu. on prices or wages or as instructions for a procedure

Guideline/SA-N2 U.S.S.R. air-defense solid-propellant missile (SA-N2), with liquid sustaining fuel, weighing 50 lb with range of 30 mi and radio command direction

guide·post (gaidpoust) *n.* a signpost

Gui·do d'A·rez·zo (gwi:dədəretts'ɔ) (c. 990–c. 1050), Italian Benedictine monk and musical theorist, the inventor of solmization

gui·don (gáid'n) *n. (mil.)* a small triangular pennant used as a marker ‖ the person who carries it [F. fr. Ital. *guidone*]

Gui·do Re·ni (gwi:dɔreini:) (1575–1642), Italian painter, famous in the 17th and 18th cc. for his grace, color and drawing, and Raphaelesque style. His paintings treat religious subjects with sentimentality and a mannered show of exaltation. He was a magnificent etcher and a pioneer [illegible] of colored chalk.

Guignol [illegible] a [illegible] appearing in puppet shows in late 18th-c. [illegible]

Guild *n.* [illegible] (SA-1) with liquid propulsion and a 20-mi range

guild, gild (gild) *n. (hist.)* a medieval association of merchants or craftsmen ‖ a society of people with common interests and aims [O.E. [illegible] O.N.

chant guilds and craft guilds The merchant guilds, which flourished esp. in England in the 12th to 16th cc., comprised the merchants and craftsmen in each town They monopolized local trade and often dominated municipal corporations On the Continent, they gave rise to vast organizations, e.g. the Hanseatic League The craft guilds, which developed in the 12th c., united the workmen engaged in the same craft (e.g. goldsmiths, carpenters) in one town. Their members were divided into masters, journeymen and apprentices, and they aimed at regulating terms and standards of trade and [illegible] They also gave help to needy members. In time they became restrictive and privileged, and declined in England in the 16th c., though some continued on the Continent until the 18th and 19th cc. The London craft guilds survive in ceremonial and charitable form in the livery com-[illegible]

guil·der (gildər) *n.* a gulden [corrup. of G and [illegible]

guild·hall (gildhɔl) *n.* the hall where a guild or corporation meets, town hall **Guild·hall** the meeting place (built 1411–23) of the corporation of the City of London

guild·sman (gildz-mən) *n.* a member of a guild

guild socialism an economic theory advocating the management of each industry by a council of its own workers, under state control The theory was popular in Britain in the 1920s

guile (gail) *n.* deceiving trickery, low cunning [wiliness **guile·ful, guile·less** *adjs* [O.F. prob. fr [illegible]

Guil·ford Courthouse (gilfərd) a village in north central North Carolina, site of a battle (1781) in the American Revolutionary War between British forces commanded by Gen. Charles Cornwallis and American patriots under Gen. Nathanael Greene The Americans, although forced to retreat, inflicted heavy losses that led to the final defeat of the British at Yorktown

Guil·laume de Lor·ris (gi:joumdəlɔri:s) (early 13th c.), French poet, author of the first 4,058 lines of 'Roman de la Rose' (c. 1236). The poem was completed, in a totally alien manner, by Jean de Meung with the addition of 17,772 lines. The first portion effectively combined the pervading theme of courtly love with the popular technique of allegory, in a style subsequently much imitated

guil·le·mot (gilimɔt) *n.* any of several ducklike auks with stubby necks, of genera *Uria* and *Cepphus*, esp. *C. grylle*, the black guillemot [F [illegible]

Guil·len (gwi:jen), Nicolás (1904–), Cuban poet. His early poems, notably 'Motivos de son' (1930) and 'Songoro cosongo' (1931), express intense racial and political feelings. His later poetry, reflecting his Marxist beliefs, deals with social and economic problems. He served as a deputy in the People's Assembly and as president of the National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba. 'Obra poetica' (1920–58) appeared in 1972–3.

guil·loche (gilou) *n.* (*archit.*) an ornament composed of lacings of bands of S-shaped curves with the openings filled with round devices; a similar pattern engraved on metal, e.g. in jewelry (watch backs etc.) [F *guilloche*, fr *guillochis* the tool used]

guil·lo·tine (gilətɪ:n, gilətɪ:n) I. *n.* a machine adopted in the French Revolution (and still used in France) for beheading people, by means of a blade sliding down between grooved posts; a method of fixing a time limit for a parliamentary debate; a surgical instrument for cutting out the tonsils or uvula; a machine for cutting paper 2. *v.t. pres. part.* **guil·lo·tin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **guil·lo·tined** to use the guillotine on [F, after J. I. *Guillotin* (1738–1814), French doctor who advocated its use as being [illegible]

guilt (gilt) *n.* the fact of having committed a [illegible] the moral law; a feeling of culpability [O.E. [illegible]

guilt·i·ly (giltili) *adv.* in a guilty manner [illegible]

manslaughter | showing guilt, *a guilty look* || feeling guilt, *a guilty conscience* [O.E. *gyltig*]

Guin·ea (gini:) a republic (area 100,000 sq. miles, pop. 5,430,000) in W. Africa. Capital: Conakry. People: 38% Peuls (Fulani), 19% Malinke, 9% Susu, 6% Kissi. Language: French, Fulani and Mande dialects. Religion: fetishism, with Moslem and Christian minorities. The land consists of a marshy coastal plain, a sandstone plateau and the granite Fouta Djallon Mtns (over 4,000 ft). Rainfall: 170 ins at Conakry, under 80 ins inland. Average temperature: 79° F. in Conakry, lower inland. Livestock: cattle, sheep, goats. Crops: rice, palm nuts, coffee, fruit, millet, bananas, peanuts. Minerals: diamonds, bauxite, iron ore. Industries: aluminum, food processing. Exports: minerals, aluminum, palm kernels, bananas. Imports: petroleum products, cement, rice, sugar. Port: Conakry. Monetary unit: Guinea franc. HISTORY The Portuguese explored the coast (15th c.). European commercial interests struggled for control (17th–18th cc.), and the French conquered the Fulani tribes of Fouta Djallon, establishing Guinea as a colony (1890). It joined the French Union (1946) but became an independent republic outside the French Community (Oct. 2, 1958). Sékou Touré was president from independence to 1984, when he died and a military junta took control. The Military Committee for National Recovery appointed a cabinet of military and multi-ethnic civilian members, headed by Pres. Lansana Conté

Guinea (*hist.*) the name given by 15th-c. explorers to the west coast of Africa from Gambia to the Congo. The Gulf of Guinea is the part of the Atlantic Ocean extending along this coast from Liberia to Cameroun

guin·ea (gini:) *n.* (*Br.*) a unit of value of £ 1.05 used in stating professional fees and subscriptions and in pricing paintings, horses etc. || (*Br., hist.*) a gold coin minted 1663–1813, originally worth 20 shillings, but fixed (1717) at 21 shillings [after *Guinea*, where the gold to make them was first obtained]

Guinea Bissau (gini:bisɑ̀u), an independent republic (area 13,948 sq. miles, pop. 827,000, incl. offshore islands), formerly an overseas territory of Portugal, in W. Africa. Capital and chief port: Bissau (pop. 109,486). People: Balante, Fulani, Mandingo and other African groups, with small mulatto and European minorities. Religion: 60% Animist, 33% Moslem, 4% Roman Catholic. Official languages: Crioulo, Portuguese. The country is a lowland, laced by river estuaries and gulfs, rising to 650 ft in the southeast. The coast is swampy, the interior mainly savanna. Average temperature (F.): 77 (Jan.), 85 (May). Rainfall: 51–85 ins. Livestock: cattle, goats, hogs, sheep. Agricultural products: peanuts, rice, coconuts, lumber, wax, hides. Exports: peanuts, palm oil and kernels, hides, rice. Imports: textiles, manufactures, food, machinery, vehicles. HISTORY The area was visited by a Portuguese expedition (1446) and became a separate Portuguese colony in 1879 after disputes between Britain and Portugal. A rebellion by Africans against Portuguese rule, led by a Cape Verdean, Amilcar Cabral, started in 1959 and escalated into large-scale guerrilla warfare until Cabral's assassination (1973). The territory unilaterally declared its independence that same year, and Cabral's brother, Luis Cabral, became president (1974). After the Portuguese revolution (1974), Portugal recognized Guinea Bissau's independence. Cabral was deposed (1980) and a new constitution was adopted (1984) in which the ruling Council of the Revolution was replaced by an indirectly elected National People's Assembly

Guinea corn durra

guinea fowl *Numida meleagris*, a bird with gravish plumage, the size of a small domestic chicken, related to the pheasant. It is native to Africa but widely domesticated for its eggs and meat

guinea hen [illegible]

guinea pig [illegible] *ndae*, esp. *C. cobaya*, a small, tailless, short-eared South American rodent, nocturnal, fast-maturing and prolific, introduced into Europe in the 16th c. Guinea pigs are kept as pets, and are also widely used in medical and biological research. any person or animal used for experiment

Guinea worm *Dracunculus medinensis*, a long, parasitic nematode worm which lodges under the skin of man and some other mammals, entering the body in drinking water, and which produces ulcers and swelling. It is common in African and other warm countries

Guin·e·vere (gwinivɪər) Arthur's queen, in the Arthurian legend. She was unfaithful to Arthur in her love for Sir Lancelot

Guinness (ginəs), Sir Alec (1914–), British actor. Best known for his role in 'The Bridge on the River Kwai' (1957), for which he received an Academy Award, he also played in 'Great Expectations' (1946), 'Oliver Twist' (1948), 'The Lavender Hill Mob' (1951), 'The Man in the White Suit' (1951), 'The Ladykillers' (1955), 'Lawrence of Arabia' (1962) and 'Star Wars' (1977). He was knighted in 1959

gui·pure (gipjuər) *n.* ornamental lace with a large pattern and no mesh background, the pattern being held in place by single threads [F.]

Gui·puz·co·a (gi:pu:θkɔ) a province (area 728 sq. miles, pop. 692,986) of N. Spain. (*BASQUE PROVINCES) Capital: San Sebastián

Güi·ral·des (gi:rulðes), Ricardo (1886– 1927), Argentine novelist. In his poetic novel 'Don Segundo Sombra' (1926), depicting the career of an Argentinian gaucho and his youthful apprentice, he evinced both a cosmopolitan spirit and a deep affection for his native land

Guiscard, Robert *ROBERT GUISCARD

Guise (gi:z), Henri de Lorraine, 3rd duc de (1550–88), French nobleman. He was chiefly responsible for planning the murder of Coligny and the Massacre of St Bartholomew (1572). An ardent Catholic, he established (1576) the Holy League. He attempted to gain the throne in opposition to the future Henri IV, but was assassinated at Blois

guise (gaiz) *n.* (*rhet.*) outward appearance, esp. assumed to conceal the truth, *cruel insults in the guise of advice* [O.F. and F. *guise*, manner, style fr. Gmc]

gui·tar (gitɑ̀r) *n.* a musical instrument, normally with six strings. These are plucked, the tone intervals being controlled by a fret. The Spanish guitar is the most familiar type. It has a range of more than three octaves above E below the bass staff **gui·tär·ist** *n.* [Span. *guitarra* and F. *guitare* fr. Gk *kithara*]

Gui·zot (gi:zou), François (1787–1874), French historian and statesman. He was the effective head of the government (1840–7) and premier (1847–8). His rigidly conservative policies helped to bring about the revolution of 1848

Gu·ja·ra·ti (gu:dʒərɑ̀ti:) *n.* an Indic language spoken in Gujarat and neighboring Indian states

Guj·ran·wa·la (gudʒrənwɑ̀lə) a town (pop. 196,000) in N.E. Pakistan, 40 miles north of Lahore: agricultural products, textiles, brassware, jewelry, metallurgy, hydroelectricity

gu·lag (gu·lug) (*acronym*) for Main Administration of Corrective Labor Camps (in U.S.S.R.), the agency of Soviet secret police that administers forced labor camps. The term and phenomenon were publicized by Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn in *The Gulag Archipelago*, published in 1974

gulch (gʌltʃ) *n.* a short, steepsided ravine [perh. fr. earlier *gulch*, to swallow]

gul·den (guldən) *n.* the monetary unit of the Netherlands (*hist.*) any of several gold or silver coins used in the Netherlands, Germany and Austria, on the pattern of the Florentine florin [G. and Du. *gulden* adj., golden]

gules (gju:lz) *n.* and *adj.* (*heraldry*) red (conventionally represented by vertical hatching) [fr. O.F. *goules, gueules* pl., ermine dyed red]

gulf (gʌlf) *n.* an area of sea partly surrounded by coast, larger and with a relatively narrower opening than a bay || (*rhet.*) a great abyss || a huge gap, *the great gulf between theory and practice* [M.E. *golf* fr. O.F. *golfe* ult. fr. Gk]

Gulf Stream a warm and powerful ocean current flowing from the Gulf of Mexico northward along the east coast of North America, merging off Newfoundland with the North Atlantic [illegible]

gulf·weed (gʌlfwi:d) *n.* a member of genus *Sargassum*, esp. *S. baccíferum*, a tropical brown seaweed found in the Sargasso Sea and in the [illegible]

gull (gʌl) 1. *v.t.* (*old-fash.*) to trick, cheat, deceive 2. *n.* (*old-fash.*) someone easily cheated or

deceived, a dupe ‖ (*mil.*) in electronic warfare, a floating radar reflector used to simulate a surface target at sea for deceptive purposes [etym doubtful]

gull *n.* a bird of fam. *Laridae*, esp. any of several members of *Larus*, a cosmopolitan genus of web-footed, long-winged seabirds usually found near coasts, where they feed largely on fish and mollusks and scavenge refuse. They have stout, curved bills and strong legs. Their plumage is generally white with gray marking. They have a harsh cry [M.E. perh. fr. Celt.]

gul·let (gʌ́lit) *n.* the esophagus ‖ the throat ‖ (*biol.*) something like the esophagus in appearance or purpose ‖ a channel for water ‖ a gully [M.E. *golet* fr. O.F.]

gul·li·bil·i·ty (gʌ̀ləbíliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being gullible

gul·li·ble (gʌ́ləb'l) *adj.* easily deceived or cheated [fr. GULL v.]

gul·ly (gʌ́li:) **1.** *pl.* **gul·lies** *n.* a small steep valley made by water ‖ (*cricket*) the position in the field between point and slips ‖ the player occupying this position **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **gul·ly·ing** *past* and *past part.* **gul·lied** to make a channel in [prob. var. of GULLET]

gulp (gʌlp) **1.** *v.t.* (often with 'down') to swallow (usually a drink) quickly or greedily ‖ (with 'down') to suppress by the action of swallowing convulsively, *to gulp down one's rage* ‖ *v.i.* to swallow food or drink quickly or greedily ‖ to gasp, pant, *to gulp for breath* **2.** *n.* the act of gulping ‖ an action like a swallow, e.g. a suppressed sob ‖ a large mouthful [imit.] ‖ (*computer*) a unit consisting of a number of bytes treated as a word

gum (gʌm) **1.** *n.* a sticky liquid that exudes from some trees and shrubs and is also obtained from some seaweeds, dissolving in water, hardening in air, and used as an adhesive or thickening agent in making emulsions, cosmetics and food preparations, and in calico printing ‖ a substance resembling this ‖ a candy made from gelatin or from some other gumlike substance ‖ chewing gum ‖ a gum tree ‖ the secretion which collects in the corner of the eyes ‖ a disease of fruit trees marked by morbid secretion of gum (* RESIN) **2.** *v. pres. part.* **gum·ming** *past* and *past part.* **gummed** *v.t.* to stick with gum, *to gum a loose page in a book* ‖ to clog with gum ‖ to smear with gum ‖ *v.i.* to exude gum ‖ to become gummy **to gum up the works** to cause great delay or bring things to a halt in confusion [M.E. *gomme* fr. O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

gum *n.* the flesh by which the teeth are partly surrounded ‖ (often *pl.*) the alveolar part of the jaw [O.E. *gōma*]

Gu·mal (gəmʌ́l) (or Gomal) a river (150 miles long) flowing from E. Afghanistan to the Indus in Pakistan ‖ the pass (summit 7,500 ft) which it cuts through the Sulaiman Mtns

gum ammoniac a gum resin obtained from *Dorema ammoniacum*, a Persian plant, used in medicine as a cement

gum arabic an odorless, tasteless gum, widely used as an adhesive, derived from a few wild species of acacia, e.g. *Acacia arabica* and *A. senegal*

gum·bo (gʌ́mbou) *n.* the okra plant or its pods ‖ a soup thickened with gummy okra pods and containing vegetables and meat or seafood ‖ fine silty soil, chiefly in the western U.S.A., which becomes waxy when it is saturated with water **Gum·bo** a Creole patois spoken esp. in Louisiana [dialect, of Bantu origin]

gum·boil (gʌ́mbɔil) *n.* a small abscess or boil on the gums

gum boot a loose, heavy waterproof rubber boot without laces, coming almost to the knee

gum·drop (gʌ́mdrop) *n.* (*Am.–Br.* wine gum) a candy made from flavored gelatin etc.

gum elemi elemi

gum·ma (gʌ́mə) *pl.* **gum·mas, gum·ma·ta** (gʌ́mətə) *n.* (*med.*) a syphilitic lump with gummy contents **gum·ma·tous** *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. *gummi*, gum]

gum·mi·ness (gʌ́mi:nis) *n.* the (quality) or state of being gummy

gum·my (gʌ́mi:) *comp.* **gum·mi·er** *superl.* **gum·mi·est** *adj.* sticky, gumlike ‖ containing gum

gump·tion (gʌ́mpʃən) *n.* (*pop.*) drive and initiative [Scot.]

gum resin a mixture of gum and resin obtained from certain plants. The chief gum resins are gum ammoniac, asafetida, gamboge, myrrh and scammony

gum tree any of several trees that exude gum, esp. certain eucalyptus trees ‖ up a gum tree (*Br.*) in a difficulty

gun (gʌn) **I.** *n.* any weapon, e.g. a revolver, rifle, machine gun, cannon or piece of artillery, having a metal tube along which a bullet or shell is propelled by explosive force ‖ an air gun ‖ a toy imitation of any such weapon ‖ a tool etc. like a gun in that it ejects some object, substance etc. ‖ (*Br.*) a person taking part in a shoot, *a party of six guns assembled* ‖ to blow great guns to blow at gale force ‖ to go great guns to be in excellent form **to stick to one's guns** to defend doggedly one's position in argument or refuse to give up in any situation ‖ (*surfing*) a round-nosed board used when waves are high (10 ft plus) **2.** *v. pres. part.* **gun·ning** *past* and *past part.* **gunned** *v.t.* (esp. with 'down') to shoot, *troops were gunning down civilians* ‖ (*pop.*) to accelerate (a motor, engine etc.) ‖ *v.i.* (*pop.*) to go at high speed **to gun for** to hunt for (with a gun) ‖ to look for in order to harm or reprimand ‖ (*pop.*) to try to get, *gunning for office* [M.E. *gunne, gonne*, etym doubtful]

gun·boat (gʌnbout) *n.* a small but heavily armed vessel of shallow draft for patrol and for shore bombardment

gun carriage a structure on which a gun may be mounted for firing, transport etc

gun·cot·ton (gʌnkɒt'n) *n.* a cellulose nitrate, esp. a higher-nitrated one used as an explosive

gun·dog (gʌndɔg, gʌndɒg) *n.* a dog trained to work with a hunter out shooting

gun·fire (gʌnfaiər) *n.* a firing from guns ‖ (*mil.*) the firing of all guns of a troop, battery etc. on a target, esp. after ranging by one gun only

gun·lock (gʌnlɒk) *n.* the mechanism in a gun by which the charge is fired

gun·man (gʌnmən) *pl.* **gun·men** (gʌnmən) *n.* a thief or killer armed with a gun

gun·met·al (gʌnmet'l) *n.* a variety of bronze containing essentially 9 parts of copper to 1 part of tin, from which cannon were formerly cast ‖ any of several dark gray metals or alloys used for belt buckles, toys etc. ‖ the dark gray color of such metals

Gunn effect *n.* (*electr.*) the occurrence of microwave oscillation in a type of gallium arsenide when a constant DC voltage is applied on the opposite face. Used in amplifiers, radar, etc., it was discovered by J. B. Gunn in 1963. **—Gunn amplifier** *n.* **—Gunn diode** *n.* **—Gunn oscillator** *n.*

gun·nel (gʌn'l) *n.* any of several small, marine blennies, esp. *Pholis gunnelus* of the N. Atlantic [origin unknown]

gunnel *GUNWALE

gun·ner (gʌnər) *n.* an artillery corporal who aims the gun ‖ a naval warrant officer in charge of a ship's guns ‖ (*Br.*) a private in the artillery ‖ (*pop.*) any member of an artillery unit ‖ the member of an aircraft crew who mans the gun ‖ the man who fires the harpoon on a whaler

gun·ner·y (gʌnəri:) *n.* (*mil.*) the science of the use of guns

gun·ny (gʌni:) *n.* coarse cloth, usually made from jute, used for sacks [Hindi *gōn, gōnī*]

gun·ny·sack (gʌni:sæk) *n.* a sack made of gunny

gun·pow·der (gʌnpaudər) *n.* an explosive made from saltpeter, sulfur and charcoal now largely superseded by more powerful explosives, but still used in fireworks

Gunpowder Plot *FAWKES

gun room (*Br.*) a room in a warship for junior officers ‖ a room in a private house where sporting guns are kept

gun·run·ning (gʌnrʌniŋ) *n.* the unlawful smuggling of arms and ammunition across frontiers

gun·ship (gʌnʃip) *n.* (*mil.*) a heavily armed helicopter

gun·shot (gʌnʃɒt) *n.* shot fired from a gun ‖ range of fire, *out of gunshot*

gun·shy (gʌnʃai) *adj.* (esp. of hunting dogs) frightened at the noise of a gun

gun·smith (gʌnsmiθ) *n.* someone who makes and repairs small firearms

gun·stock (gʌnstɒk) *n.* the wooden stock of a shotgun or similar firearm

gun·ter (gʌntər) *n.* a gunter rig ‖ Gunter's scale [named after Edmund Gunter (1581–1626), English mathematician]

gunter rig a sail which slides up and down the lower mast on a

Gunter's chain a chain 66 ft long, consisting of 100 links, a unit of length used in surveying public lands

Gunter's scale a rule giving the logarithms of chords, sines, tangents etc

Guntur (gʌntúər) a town (pop. 269,921) and rail center in Andhra Pradesh, E India: tobacco, cotton

gun·wale, gun·nel (gʌn'l) *n.* the upper edge of the side of a ship or boat [fr. GUN & ME. *wawle* beam, earlier use to support a ship's guns]

gup·py (gʌpi:) *pl.* **gup·pies** *n. Lebistes reticulatus*, fam. *Poeciliidae*, a small ornamental freshwater fish popular in home aquariums. Guppies are native to the S. West Indies and N. South America, where they feed on mosquito larvae. The adults are cannibalistic and often eat their young [after R. J. L. *Guppy*, naturalist of Trinidad]

Gup·ta (guptə) a dynasty of N. India, founded (c. 320) by Chandragupta I, destroyed by the Huns (mid–6th c.)

gur·gi·ta·tion (gə:rdʒitéiʃən) *n.* (*med.*) the (act) of gurgitating ‖ (*med.*) abnormal motion, esp. of water [fr. L.L. *gurgitare* (*gurgitat-*) to flood]

gur·gle (gə́:rg'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **gur·gling** *past* and *past part.* **gur·gled** *v.t.* to make a bubbling sound like water being poured from a bottle or sucked over stones ‖ *v.t.* to utter with such a bubbling sound, *she gurgled her thanks* **2.** *n.* the sound made in gurgling [imit.]

gur·jun (gə:rdʒən) *n.* any of several members of *Dipterocarpus*, fam. *Dipterocarpaceae*, a genus of E. Indian trees yielding gurjun balsam ‖ gurjun balsam [Bengali *garjan*]

gurjun balsam a thin oleoresin used in varnish, obtained from the gurjun

Gur·kha (guərkə, gə:rkə) *pl.* **Gur·kha, Gur·khas** *n.* (*hist.*) a member of a race inhabiting the kingdom of Gurkha in Nepal ‖ (since the 18th c.) a native of Nepal ‖ a Nepalese soldier in the Indian army or in the Gurkha Regiment of the British army

gur·nard (gə:rnərd) *pl.* **gur·nard, gur·nards** *n.* a member of *Triglidae*, a family of marine fishes found in tropical and temperate seas, with large pectoral fins which have feelers used for crawling on the bottom. Gurnard have a nearly round, tapering body, and a spiny head covered with bony plates [prob. fr. F. *grognard*, fr. *grogner*, to grunt]

gur·net (gə:rnit) *n.* a gurnard

gu·ru (guəru:, gurú:) *n.* a Hindu religious teacher and spiritual adviser [Hindi] ‖ any leading figure; a great teacher

gush (gʌʃ) **1.** *v.i.* to flow or pour out in torrents, *water gushed from the burst main* ‖ to behave or speak with sloppy or affected excess of feeling, *women gushed over the young painter* ‖ to produce a copious flow of something, *the wound gushed with blood* ‖ *v.t.* to emit suddenly or copiously, *his eyes gushed tears* ‖ to utter too effusively, *'I adore Greece', she gushed* **2.** *n.* an outpour ‖ the fluid etc. emitted in such an outpour ‖ exaggerated display of feeling, esp. insincere, *his welcome was mere gush* **gush·er** *n.* an oil well in which the oil spurts from the ground without pumping **gush·i·ly** *adv.* in a gushy manner **gush·i·ness** *n.* the quality or state of being gushy **gush·y** *comp.* **gush·i·er** *superl.* **gush·i·est** *adj.* fulsomely effusive [M.E. *gosshe*, *gysche* prob. imit.]

gus·set (gʌ́sit) *n.* a triangular piece of cloth inserted so as to widen or strengthen a garment ‖ a reinforcing device, e.g. a triangular piece of metal in a corner of a structure [O.F. *gouchet, gousset*, flexible joint in a suit of armor]

gust (gʌst) *n.* a strong burst of wind ‖ a sudden brief rush, emission, puff etc., *a gust of smoke* ‖ an outburst of emotion, *a gust of anger* [O.N. *gustr*]

Gus·taf (gʌstæf) *GUSTAVUS (kings of Sweden)

gus·ta·tion (gʌstéiʃən) *n.* (*rhet.*) the act of tasting ‖ (*rhet.*) the sense of taste [fr. L. *gustatio* (*gustation-*)]

gus·ta·to·ry (gʌ́stətɔri:, gʌ́stətouri:) *adj.* pertaining to the organ or sense of taste [fr. L. *gustare* (*gustatus*), to taste]

Gus·ta·vus I Vasa (gʌstéivəs) (1496–1560) king of Sweden (1523–60), founder of the Vasa dynasty. He led a successful Swedish revolt against Danish rule (1521). Elected king (1523), he made Sweden a strong, united country, freeing her (1537) from the economic dominance of the Hanseatic League, and establishing Lutheranism as the state religion (1529)

Gustavus II Adolphus (ədɒlfəs) (1594–1632), king of Sweden (1611–32), grandson of Gustavus

vus I. A great statesman and military genius, he made Sweden powerful, and, fighting for the Protestant cause against the Empire in the Thirty Years' War, he conquered most of Germany. He was killed at the Battle of Lutzen.

Gustavus III (1746–92), king of Sweden (1771–92). He strengthened royal authority by two coups d'etat (1772 and 1789). He was assassinated by a group of nobles.

Gustavus IV (1778–1837), king of Sweden (1792–1809). A reactionary, he was deposed and his family was barred from the throne.

Gustavus V (1858–1950), king of Sweden

Gustavus VI (Gustaf Adolf) (1882–1973), king of Sweden (1950–73), son of Gustavus V.

gust·i·ly (gʌstili) *adv.* in a gusty manner

gust·i·ness (gʌstinis) *n.* gusty quality

gust·o (gʌstō) *n.* (*pl.* **-os**) (*fr.*) zest

gust·y (gʌsti) *adj.* coming in gusts; *gusty rain*; marked by gusts of wind; *a gusty day*; characterized by

gut (gʌt) **1.** *n.* (*pl.*, *pop.*) entrails; (*pl.*, *pop.*) pluck and determination; (*pl.*, *pop.*) forceful content; *the pictures are pretty but lack guts*; (*physiol.*) the alimentary canal or its lower part; a piece of animal intestine used for the strings of musical instruments, fishing lines, tennis

[illegible] **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **gut·ting** *past* and *past part.* **gut·ted** to remove the entrails of; to destroy all but the framework of; *fire gutted the house*; to extract what is essential from; *to gut a book* **3.** *adj.* (*colloq.*) intuitive; *gut reaction*; basic; *gut issues* [O.E. *guttas* pl.]

gut·ate (gʌteit) *adj.* shaped like a drop

gut course *n.* (*colloq.*) an easy college course; a snap course

Gu·ten·berg (gu tənberk), (Johannes Gensfleisch, c. 1397–1468), German printer. He invented (c. 1436) printing from movable type. The first printed Latin Bible, known as the Gutenberg Bible (1452–5), is attributed to

gut·fight·er (gʌtfaitər) *n.* one who fights with all he has; a tough adversary

Guth·rum (gu0rum) (*d.* 890), Danish king of East Anglia. He led Danish raids on Wessex (871–8) and reached agreement with Alfred at Wedmore (878). Under this treaty, Guthrum became a Christian and confined Danish settle-

Gu·tier·rez Na·je·ra (gu tjerresnəhera), Manuel (1859–95), Mexican poet who founded (1894) the 'Revista azul', the first modernist journal of Mexico. His poems, notably 'La Duquesa Job' and 'La Serenata de Schubert' illustrate the transition between romanticism and modernism.

gut·ta (gʌtə) *pl.* **gut·tae** (gʌti:), **gut·tas** *n.* (*archit.*) a drophke ornament forming one of a

[illegible] semblmg rubber but more resinous and with less change when vulcanized, obtained from

and *Palaquium*, fam. *Sapotaceae*. Gutta-percha is used esp. in dentistry and as electrical insulation in submarine cables. [Malay *getah*, gum + *percha*, name of tree]

gut·ter (gʌtər) **1.** *n.* a metal trough along the edge of a roof to catch and carry away rainwater; a channel in a road for draining off rainwater, specifically the channel formed along the sides of town streets by the angle between curb and road surface; slum environment; *he rose from the gutter to become prime minister*; the space formed by the adjoining inside margins at the center opening of a book; (*philately*) the spaces between stamps in sheets to permit perforation

channels in (*v.t.*) (of water) to flow in channels; (of candles) to melt away as the wax runs down

gut·ter·snipe (gʌtərsnaip) *n.* a street urchin

speech sounds) produced in the throat, e.g. 'k'

gut·tur·al·izing *pa.t.* and *past part.* **gut·tur·al·ized**

guy (gai) **1.** *n.* a rope or chain to keep something steady or in place; *the guys of a tent* **2.** *v.t.* to fasten with a guy [fr. O.F. *guie*, a guide]

guy **1.** *n.* (esp. *Am., pop.*) a man, fellow; (*Br.*) a person of ludicrous appearance; **Guy** (*Br.*) an effigy of Guy Fawkes, carried around the streets and burned on Nov. 5 **2.** *v.t.* to ridicule, esp. by burlesque parody [after *Guy* Fawkes]

Gu·ya·na (gaiænə, gaiɑnə) a republic (area 83,000 sq. miles, pop. 834,000) in N.E. South America. People: 42% East Indian, 38% of African descent with Mulatto and Indian minorities. Religion: 60% Christian, with Hindu, Moslem and other minorities. Capital: Georgetown. The land is 4% arable and 87% forest (gum and dyewoods, tropical hardwoods). Behind the coastal agricultural plain (10–60 miles wide) is a forest strip (with mineral deposits) then mountain ranges (Mt. Roraima, 8,260 ft) and savanna. Wet seasons: Apr.–Aug. and Nov.–Jan. Annual rainfall: 90 ins along the coast, less in the interior. Average temperatures (F.): 70–90° along the coast, 86°–103° in the interior. Exports: sugar, rice, rum, lumber, bauxite, manganese, diamonds. Other products: cattle, coconuts, gold. Imports: machinery, fuel oils, foodstuffs. Ports: Georgetown, New Amsterdam. Monetary unit: British West Indian dollar. University (1963, in Georgetown). HISTORY The Guiana coast, then inhabited by Indians, was first sighted (1498) by Columbus. The Dutch founded settlements (1596, 1625, 1627) which were captured by the British (1796), retaken by the Dutch (1802–3) and finally ceded to Britain (1814) as British Guiana. The colony received full internal self-government (Aug. 1961) with Jagan as premier. Jagan was succeeded (1964) by Burnham, under whom the colony became fully independent (May 26, 1966) and a member of the British Commonwealth. In 1968 Burnham was reelected over Jagan. Guyana became (Feb. 1970) a republic. A constitution was adopted in 1980 providing for a president, prime minister and unicameral legislature. Burnham was the first president and ruled until his death in 1985, when prime minister Hoyte succeeded him.

Guy·enne (gyjen) a former province of S.W. France, known before the 13th c. as Aquitaine. It forms most of coastal Gironde, Dordogne and parts of Lot-et-Garonne and Tarn-et-Garonne in the Aquitaine Basin, and Lot and Aveyron in the Massif Central. Industries: agriculture (mainly cereals and vines), wine, livestock (sheep, beef and dairy cattle), food processing, petroleum (concentrated near Bordeaux, historic capital and main port). Regained from the English in 1453, it was attached to the Crown from 1472.

[illegible]

Guy·on (gyijõ), Madame (Jeanne-Marie Bouvier de la Motte Guyon du Chesnoy, 1648–1717), French mystic. Her quietist teaching influenced Fenelon. She was imprisoned for heresy in the Bastille (1695–1702).

Guzman Blanco (su,mənblɑŋkō), Antonio (1829–99), Venezuelan dictator. As dictator (1870–3) and constitutional president (1873–88), he suppressed the news media and attacked the Roman Catholic Church. He maintained absolute power in Venezuela even though he spent much of his time in Europe.

guz·zle (gʌzl) *pres. part* **guz·zling** *past* and *past part.* **guz·zled** *v.t.* and *i.* to drink or eat greedily and rapidly [earlier *gussel*, perh. fr. O.F. *gosiller*, fr. *gosier*, throat]

GVH disease *n.* (*med.*) a disorder caused by transplanted tissue attacking the tissue of the host (as opposed to being rejected by the host).

Gwa·li·or (gwɔli,ɔr) a former principality of central India, incorporated (1948) in Madhya Bharat State (which became (1956) Madhya Pradesh); its old capital (pop. 384,772), famous for its medieval hill fort. The new industrial town of Lashkar is part of Gwalior.

Gwe·lo (gweilou) a town (pop. 72,000) in Zimbabwe: agricultural and rail center.

Gwyn (gwin), Nell (Eleanor Gwyn, c. 1650–87), English actress and mistress of Charles II, by whom she had two children.

[illegible]

NASH, M.]

gym·kha·na (dʒimkɑnə) *n.* a fete with horseback riding and competitions; (*motor racing*) impromptu competition over a twisting course

[GYMNASTICS + Hind. (*gend-)khana*, racket court]

gym·na·si·um (dʒimneizi:əm) *pl.* **gym·na·si·a** (dʒimneizi:ə), **gym·na·si·ums** *n.* a room or building for physical exercise, with ropes, vaulting horses, wall bars etc. and changing rooms, shower baths etc., and sometimes also equipped for indoor sports; a type of secondary school in Europe, esp. in Germany, for students preparing for the university [L. fr. Gk *gumnasion* fr. *gumnazein*, to train (naked) fr. *gumnos*, naked]

gym·nast (dʒimnæst) *n.* a person skilled in gymnastics [fr. Gk *gumnastes*, a trainer of athletes]

gym·nas·tic (dʒimnæstik) *adj.* having to do with gymnastics; **gym·nas·tics** *n.* exercises to teach body control and agility and strengthen the muscles [fr. L. *gymnasticus* fr. Gk *gumnastikē* n., gymnastics]

gym·no·sperm (dʒimnəspə:rm) *n.* a seed plant of the class *Gymnospermae* producing seeds not enclosed in an ovary. The class contains many kinds of plants (e.g. conifers, cycads) (cf. ANGIOSPERM, *PTEROPSID); **gym·no·sper·mous** *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *gymnospermus* fr. Gk *gumnos*, naked + *sperma*, seed]

gy·nae·ce·um (gainisi:əm) *n.* (*Gk* and *Rom. Antiq.*) the women's apartments in a house; a gynoecium [L. fr. Gk *gunaikeion*]

gy·nan·dro·morph (gainændrəmɔrf) *n.* an organism in which the body is of fundamentally different constitution in different parts, male in some, female in others (cf. HERMAPHRODITE) [fr. Gk *gunandros*, of doubtful sex fr. *gunē*, woman + *anēr* (*andros*), man + *morphē*, shape]

gy·nan·drous (gainændrəs) *adj.* having stamens fused with pistils, as in some orchids [fr. Gk *gunandros*, of doubtful sex]

gy·ne·coc·ra·cy, gy·nae·coc·ra·cy (gainikɔkrəsi:) *n.* rule by women [fr. Gk *gunaikokratia* fr. *gunē* (*gunaikos*), woman + *kratos*, power]

gy·ne·col·o·gist, gy·nae·col·o·gist (gainikɔlədʒist) *n.* a specialist in gynecology

gy·ne·col·o·gy, gy·nae·col·o·gy (gainikɔlədʒi:) *n.* the study of women's diseases, esp. diseases of the female genital organs and urinary disturbances, excluding problems occurring in late pregnancy (cf. OBSTETRICS) [fr. Gk *gunē* (*gunaikos*), woman + *logos*, discourse]

gy·noe·ci·um, gy·ne·ci·um (gaini:si:əm) *pl.* **gy·noe·ci·a, gy·ne·ci·a** (gaini:si:ə) *n.* the female reproductive organ of a flower, composed of one or more carpels [GYNAECEUM, confused with Gk *oikion*, house]

gy·no·phore (gainəfɔr, gainəfour) *n.* (*bot.*) the stalk supporting the ovary, an elongation of the thalamus between stamens and pistil [fr. Gk *gunē*, woman + *-phoros*, bearing]

Gyor (djə:r) an industrial city and rail center (pop. 124,500) on an arm of the Danube in N.W. Hungary: milling, distilling, leather, textiles, rolling stock

gyp (dʒip) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) a cheat, swindle; (*pop.*) a swindler; (*Br.*) a college manservant, esp. at Cambridge University **2.** *v.i.* and *t. pres. part.* **gyp·ping** *past* and *past part.* **gypped** (*pop.*) to swindle, cheat [prob. fr. GYPSY]

gy·plure (dʒipluər) *n.* (*entomology*) synthetic sex attractant for a female gypsy moth

gyp·soph·i·la (dʒipsɔfilə) *n.* a plant belonging to *Gypsophila*, fam. *Caryophyllaceae*, a genus of hardy annuals bearing tiny white flowers on threadlike stalks [Mod. L. fr. Gk *gupsos*, chalk + *-philos*, loving]

gyp·sum (dʒipsəm) **1.** *n.* a mineral, hydrated calcium sulfate ($CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$), used as a fertilizer, and to make plaster of paris **2.** *v.t.* to treat with gypsum as manure [L. fr. Gk *gupsos*, gypsum, chalk]

gypsum board plasterboard

gypsy cab an unlicensed taxicab, often operating in urban areas considered dangerous

gyp·sy, gip·sy (dʒipsi:) *pl.* **gyp·sies, gip·sies** **1.** *n.* a member of a swarthy Caucasoid people believed to have originated in India and to have entered Europe in the 14th or 15th c. Gypsies are found chiefly in Turkey, Russia, Poland, Hungary, Spain, England, and the U.S.A., in dwindling numbers. They are characterized by their itinerant way of life, their refusal to be assimilated into the culture of adopted countries, and their tribal organization and culture. They have made their living as horse dealers, peddlers, musicians (esp. in central Europe before the 2nd World War), makers of brooms and baskets, metalworkers and fortune-tellers. Their language is Romany **2.** *adj.* of or relating

to a gypsy or gypsies [earlier *gipcyan* for Egyptian]

gypsy moth, gipsy moth *Portheria dispar* [am. *Lymantriidae*] a brown or white European moth, now also common in the U.S.A., whose larvae are destructive to the leaves of trees

gy·rate 1. (dʒaiəreit dʒaireit) *adj.* (*bot.*) [illegible] 2. (dʒaireit) *adj.* (*bot.*) having convolutions **gy·ra·tion** *n* **gy·ra·to·ry** (dʒairətəri, dʒairətouri) *adj.* [fr. L. *gyrare* (*gyratus*)]

gyr·fal·con, ger·fal·con (dʒə:fɔlkən dʒə:fɔ:lkən) *n.* any large falcon of arctic regions in Europe, Asia or North America [O.F. *gerfaucon*]

gy·ro (dʒairou) *n.* a gyroscope ‖ a gyrocompass

gy·ro·com·pass (dʒairoukʌmpəs) *n.* a compass whose essential element is a continuously [illegible] horizontal plane. Because of the earth's rotation, this axis aligns [illegible] north [illegible] Gk *gyros*, ring]

gy·ro·copter (dʒairəkɔptər) *n.* a rapidly spinning ger autogyro with a forward propeller

gy·ro·mag·netic (dʒairoumægnetik) *adj.* having to do with the magnetism of a rotating electrical particle [fr. Gk *gyros*, ring + MAGNETIC]

gy·ro·pi·lot (dʒairəpailət) *n.* an automatic pilot [illegible]

gy·ro·plane (dʒairəplein) *n.* [illegible] with a horizontal propeller the pitch of whose blades [illegible]

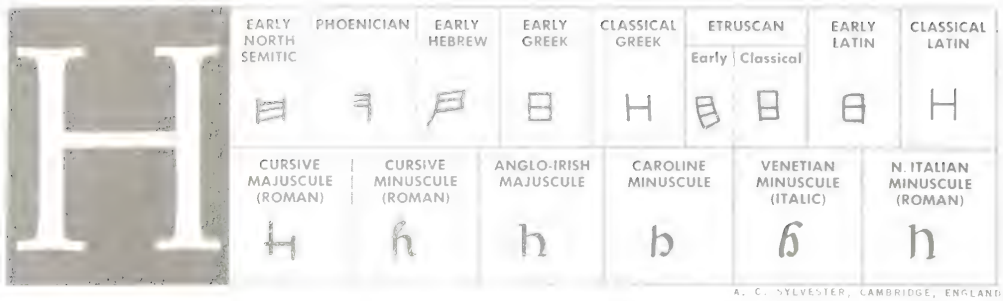
gy·ro·scope (dʒairəskoup) *n.* a rapidly spinning wheel mounted in such a way that its plane of rotation can vary. Its moment of inertia, however, keeps this plane constant in space unless a very large couple is applied. Gyroscopes are used in navigation (e.g. in the gyrocompass), as stabilizers and in scientific instruments **gy·ro·scopic** (dʒairəskɔpik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *gyros*, ring + *skopein*, to observe]

gy·ro·se (dʒairousi:) *adj.* (*bot.*) marked with wavy lines [fr. Gk *gyros*, ring]

gy·ro·sta·bi·liz·er (dʒairoustəbilaizər) *n.* a gyroscopic mechanism for stabilizing a ship or aircraft [GYRO- + STABILIZE]

gy·ro·stat (dʒairəstæt) *n.* an instrument for demonstrating the principles of gyrostatics ‖ a gyrostabilizer **gy·ro·stat·ic** *adj.* **gy·ro·stat·ics** *n.* the branch of physics concerned with rotating bodies [fr. Gk *gyros*, ring + *statos*, standing]

gy·ro·tron (dʒairətrɔn) *n.* device used to measure motion of a system, based on a vibrating tuning fork whose movement frequency changes when it moves



Development of the letter H, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter H and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter h are shown.

H, h (eɪtʃ) the eighth letter of the English alphabet. Its sound is the aspiration of the following vowel but it is sometimes (e.g. in heir, honor) not sounded. ‖ (*chem.*) the symbol for the element hydrogen. ‖ (*engin.*) an H-shaped steel girder.

Haaken [illegible] (c. 914 – 961) king of Norway (c. 935 – c. 961).

Haakon VII (1872–1957), king of Norway (1905–57). During the German occupation (1940–5) of Norway, he led a government-in-[illegible].

Haeckel [illegible].

Ha·bak·kuk (hæbəkək) a Minor Prophet (c. 7th c. B.C.) of the Old Testament, the book of the Old Testament which bears his name. The book considers why God permits the good to suffer, and states that the just shall live by faith.

ha·be·as cor·pus (heɪbɪəskɔrpəs) *n.* (*law*) a writ issued by a judge requiring an imprisoned person to be brought to a stated place at a stated time, usually to a court, for the legality of his imprisonment to be examined. It was made enforceable in England by the Habeas Corpus Act [illegible] gency.

hab·er·dash·er (hæbərdæʃər) *n.* the keeper of a men's clothing store. (*Br.*) a dealer in small articles and materials used in sewing, such as [illegible] haber-dash·er·ies *n.* goods sold by a haberdasher. ‖ a shop where these are sold. [perh. fr. A.F. *hapertas*, [illegible]

hab·er·geon (hæbərdʒən) *n.* (*hist.*) a sleeveless [illegible].

Ha·ber process (habər) (*chem.*) a method for synthesizing ammonia by the catalyzed combination of nitrogen and hydrogen at high temperature and pressure. [after Fritz *Haber* (1868–1934), G. chemist]

[illegible] fr. O.F. *habillement*, *abillement*, outfit, attire].

hab·it (hæbɪt) *n.* a tendency to repeat an act [illegible].

hab·it·a·ble (hæbɪtəbəl) *adj.* able to be lived in. ‖ [illegible].

ha·bi·tant (æbɪtɑ̃, hæbɪtənt) *pl.* **ha·bi·tants** (æbɪtɑ̃, hæbɪtənts) *n.* a Canadian, esp. a farmer, of French descent. [F.]

hab·i·tat (hæbɪtæt) *n.* a place or region inhabited by an animal or plant in the natural state. ‖ underwater housing for researchers. [L. = it dwells.]

ha·bi·ta·tion (hæbɪteɪʃən) *n.* the act of living in a place, *fit for human habitation*. ‖ (*rhet.*) a place of building lived in. [M.E. *habitacioun*, fr. O.F.]

ha·bit·u·al (həbɪtʃuːəl) *adj.* (of an act) performed as the result of a habit, *habitual theft*. ‖ (of a person) having a fixed habit, confirmed, *a habitual thief*. ‖ (of a thing) usual, accustomed, [illegible] habitual place. [M.L. *habitualis*, fr. *habitus*, condition].

ha·bit·u·ate (həbɪtʃuːeɪt) *pres. part.* **ha·bit·u·at·ing** [illegible] *past part.* **ha·bit·u·at·ed**. ‖ to make familiar by repetition, *to habituate oneself to noise*. **ha·bit·u·a·tion** *n.* a habituating or being habituated. [fr. L. *habituare* (*habituatus*), fr. *habitus*, condition].

ha·bit·u·é (həbɪtʃuːeɪ, həbɪtʃuːéɪ) *n.* someone who assiduously frequents a place, e.g. a particular restaurant. [F.]

Habsburg [illegible].

ha·chure (hæʃuər) **1.** *n.* (*pl.*) short parallel lines used in mapmaking to indicate broadly relief and degree of slope. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ha·chur·ing** [illegible] *past part.* **ha·chured** to mark (part of a map) with hachures or indicate (a feature) by hachures. [F. fr. *hacher*, to cut into small [illegible].

hacienda [illegible] property in Latin America (esp. Mexico and Chile), devoted to cash crops or monoculture, or worked as a sheep or cattle ranch. The term is used with inclusive or particular reference to the owner's [illegible].

hack (hæk) **1.** *n.* a horse for riding (as distinguished from a hunter etc.). ‖ a horse let out for hire. ‖ a worn-out horse. ‖ a writer employed to write matter of no originality or no great literary merit (*pop.*). ‖ a taxi. **2.** *v.t.* to ride on a hired horse. ‖ to ride out for pleasure. ‖ to do the work of a hack writer (*pop.*). ‖ to drive a taxi. **3.** *adj.* (of a writer) employed to write matter of no original[illegible] originality nor great literary merit. [HACKNEY]

hack *n.* (*falconry*) the board on which a hawk's meat is put. ‖ (*falconry*) the state of partial liberty in which a young hawk is kept while untrained but fed at a board, *at hack*. ‖ a frame for drying out bricks before they are fired. ‖ a row or pile of unfired bricks put to dry. [var. of HATCH.]

hack 1. *v.t.* to cut by using a sharp blow or succession of blows. ‖ to cut unskillfully, carve badly. ‖ (*sports*) to kick or otherwise bruise (the shins of another player). ‖ *v.i.* to cough repeatedly and raspingly. ‖ (with 'at') to make cutting blows. ‖ (with 'at') to make wild kicks or hits. **2.** *n.* (*sports*) a bruise or wound caused by a kick. ‖ a rough cut made by a sharp blow, *he made great hacks in the tree with his blunt ax*. ‖ a tool used for hacking. ‖ a harsh, dry cough. [M.E. *hacken*.]

hack·a·more (hækəmɔr, hækəmour) *n.* a rope halter, passed through the horse's mouth, used in breaking in a horse. [perh. fr. Span. *jaquima*, headstall of a halter.]

hack·ber·ry (hækberi:) *pl.* **hack·ber·ries** *n.* a North American hardwood tree of genus *Celtis*, fam. *Ulmaceae*, esp. *C. occidentalis*, bearing an edible purple berry. ‖ this fruit. ‖ the wood of this tree. [fr. Scand.]

hack hammer a hammer with a cutting edge used in dressing stone.

hack·ing pocket (hækiŋ) a garment pocket with a slanted opening.

hack·le (hæk'l) **1.** *n.* one of the long shining feathers on a cock's neck, erected in combat. ‖ one of the erectile bristles on a dog's back and neck. ‖ a fishing fly made mainly of filaments from hackle feathers. ‖ a steel comb used in combing flax or hemp. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **hack·ling** *past* and *past part.* **hack·led** to dress (flax, hemp) with a hackle. [M.E., prob. fr. O.H.G.]

hackles 1. (*angling*) feathers used to tie flies. **2.** (*hunting*) hair along a hound's spine.

hack·ma·tack (hækmətæk) *n.* a coniferous tree, esp. *Larix laricina*, the American larch. [Am. Ind.]

hack·ney (hæknɪ:) **1.** *pl.* **hack·neys** *n.* a horse of compact, strong build kept for riding or for driving. **2.** *adj.* (of a cab) let out for hire. [M.E. *hakenai* fr. O.F. *haquenee*, an ambling horse.]

hack·neyed (hæknɪ:d) *adj.* made tedious or commonplace by frequent repetition. [fr. older *hackney* v., to make commonplace.]

hack·saw (hækso) *n.* a narrow steel saw with small teeth, kept taut in a bow-shaped frame and used by hand to cut esp. metal. [HACK, to cut + SAW.]

hack-work (hækwɜ:rk) *n.* routine work done by a hack (writer).

had *past* and *past part.* of HAVE. ‖ used with adjectives and adverbs of comparison to indicate necessity, *you had better go or* (*rhet.*) preference, *I had sooner die*.

ha·dal (heɪd'l) *adj.* of the ocean below 6,000 meters.

had·dock (hædək) *pl.* **had·dock, had·docks** *n.* *Melanogrammus aeglefinus*, fam. *Gadidae*, a food fish with a dark spot on either side of the

body behind the head. It breeds in northern seas, and is smaller than the cod. [origin unknown]

hade (heid) *n.* the angle between the vertical by the plane of a rock fault or mineral vein. **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **had·ing** *past* and *past part.* **had·ed** (*geol.*) to make an angle with the vertical. [etym. doubtful]

Ha·des (heidi:z) *n.* (*Gk myth.*) the subterranean world where the spirits of men go at death. ‖ hell. [Gk *Hades*, one name of Pluto, the god of departed spirits]

Ha·dhra·maut (hɑdrəmaut) a plateau region (average height 1,000 ft.) in E. South Yemen, populated by Hadhramis (farmers raising cereals, dates, coconuts, and coffee, and Bedouins).

hadj, hajj (hædʒ) *n.* the pilgrimage made by a Moslem to Mecca. [Arab. *hajj*]

hadj·i, haj·ji (hædʒi:) *pl.* **hadj·is, haj·jis** *n.* a title earned by a Moslem by making a hadj and often used as a prefix to his name. [Arab. *hajji*, a pilgrim]

Had·ley (hædli:), Arthur Twining (1856–1930), U.S. economist and railroad specialist. As president (1899–1924) of Yale, he published 'Economics: an Account of the Relations between Private Property and Public Welfare', which opposed government control of industry. He advocated a cooperative rather than an individualistic approach to society.

had·n't (hæd'nt) *contr.* of 'had not'. (*HAVE*)

Ha·dri·an (heidri:ən) (popular name).

Hadrian (Publius Aelius Hadrianus, 76–138), Roman emperor (117–38), adopted son and successor of Trajan. He abandoned Trajan's expansionist policy in Asia, consolidated the frontiers of the empire and carried out administrative, military and legal reforms. He traveled widely in the provinces, encouraging the introduction of Roman customs and scholarship, and the building of fine public buildings.

Hadrian's Wall a Roman defensive frontier wall (about 74 miles long), which crosses N. Britain from the Tyne to the Solway. It was built (122–8) on the orders of the Emperor Hadrian.

Haeck·el (hék'l), Ernst (1834–1919), German biologist and philosopher. Under the influence of Darwin he put forward the gastraea theory ('General Morphology', 1866) to bridge the gap between protozoans and metazoans. He developed Darwin's theory of evolution into a mechanistic monism ('Evolution of Man', 1874).

haemacytometer *HEMACYTOMETER

haemal *HEMAL

haematic *HEMATIC

haematite *HEMATITE

haematoblast *HEMATOBLAST

haematocryal *HEMATOCRYAL

haematocyte *HEMATOCYTE

haematocytometer *HEMATOCYTOMETER

haematology *HEMATOLOGY

haematothermal (HEMATOTHERMAL).

haematoxylin *HEMATOXYLIN

haemic *HEMIC

haemocyte *HEMOCYTE

haemoglobin *HEMOGLOBIN

haemolysis *HEMOLYSIS

haemophilia *HEMOPHILIA

haemorrhage *HEMORRHAGE

haemorrhoids *HEMORRHOIDS

haemostatic *HEMOSTATIC

haf·fir (hæfi:r) *n.* (*Arabic*) in North Africa, an artificial pond to collect rainwater.

Ha·fiz (hafiz) (Shams ad-Din Mohammed, c. 1320–89), Persian poet. He was the master of the ghazal, a form of ode consisting of couplets with a recurring rhyme.

ha·fiz (hafiz) *n.* a Moslem who knows the Koran by heart. ‖ someone who knows the Koran by heart. [Arab. *hāfiz*, a person who remembers]

haf·ni·um (hæfni:əm) *n.* a rare tetravalent metallic chemical element (symbol Hf, at. no. 72, at. mass 178.49) that readily emits electrons. [fr. L. *Hafnia*, Copenhagen]

haft (hɑft, haft) *n.* the handle of a knife or weapon, usually shaped from tough, fibrous wood. **2.** *v.t.* to fit with such a handle. [O.E. *hæft*]

hag (hæg) *n.* an ugly old woman. ‖ a hagfish. [M.E. *hegge*, *hagge* fr. *hæglesse*, *hægles*, a witch]

Ha·gar (héigər) the Egyptian bondswoman by whom Abraham had Ishmael. After the birth of Isaac, Abraham's wife Sarah drove Hagar and Ishmael away. They were saved from death by an angel, for the boy was destined to be the

[illegible]

Hague (pop. 226,301) in the E. Ruhr, West Germany.

hag·fish (hægfi) *pl.* **hag·fish, hag·fish·es** *n.* a marine cyclostome of order *Hyperotreta*. They are the lowest group of living vertebrates. They are eel-like, jawless animals which secrete quantities of slime. They have four pairs of tentacles by which they attach themselves to fish, invading and eating their flesh. They are hermaphrodites.

Hag·ga·dah (həgɑdə) that part of Jewish civil and religious law (*TALMUD*) which embodies principles and injunctions in tales and legends. [the narrative of the Exodus read during Passover. [Heb. = a story]

Hag·ga·i (hægi:ai, hægai) a Minor Prophet (6th c. BC) of the Old Testament. He urged the Jews to rebuild the Temple after their return to Jerusalem from captivity in Babylonia. ‖ the book of [illegible] containing the prophecies of Haggai.

hag·gard (hægərd) **1.** *adj.* looking worn out by suffering, worry or overexertion. ‖ (of a hawk) caught wild in her adult plumage. **2.** *n.* a hawk [illegible] untamed, untamed hawk, prob. fr. M.H.G.]

hag·gis (hægis) *n.* a Scottish dish made of the heart, liver, lungs etc. of a sheep, minced with oatmeal, suet and onions, packed into a sheep's stomach and boiled. [origin unknown]

hag·gle (hæg'l) *v.i.* **hag·gling** (*pres. part*) **hag·gled** (*past* and *past part.*) to dicker over the price of an article as a process of buying and selling, or about the conditions attached to an agreement. ‖ to argue in a tiresome manner about price, terms of agreement etc. [frequentative of Scot. *hag*, to chop, cut]

hag·i·ar·chy (hægi:ɑ:rki:) *pl.* **hag·i·ar·chies** *n.* a group of persons looked upon as holy. ‖ a state governed by such a group. [fr. Gk *hagios*, holy + *-kratia*, rule]

Hag·i·o·graph·a (hægi:əgræfə) *n.* the books of the Old Testament other than the Law and the Prophets. They comprise Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Song of Solomon, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Ezra, Nehemiah and Chronicles. The Hebrew Bible also includes Daniel among the Hagiographa. [L.L. fr. Gk *hagios*, holy + *graphos*, written]

hag·i·og·ra·pher (hægi:ɔgrəfər, heidʒi:ɔgrəfər) *n.* an author of a book of the Hagiographa. ‖ the author of a life of a saint. **hag·i·og·ra·phy** *n.* the writing of the lives of saints. [fr. M.L. fr. Gk *hagios*, holy + *graphos*, written]

hag·i·ol·a·try (hægi:ɔlətri:, heidʒi:ɔlətri:) *n.* the worship of saints. [fr. Gk *hagios*, holy + *latreia*, worship]

hag·i·ol·o·gy (hægi:ɔlədʒi:, heidʒi:ɔlədʒi:) *n.* **hag·i·ol·o·gies** *n.* literature consisting of the lives of saints. a book consisting of such lives, or a list of saints. [fr. Gk *hagios*, holy + *logos*, word]

hag·i·o·scope (hægi:əskoup, heidʒi:əskoup) *n.* a [illegible] [fr. Gk *hagios*, holy + *skopein*, to watch]

hag·rid·den (hægrid'n) *adj.* suffering from terrifying dreams, or nameless fears, as if cursed by a witch.

Hague, The (heig) (Du. 's-Gravenhage or Den Haag) a city (pop. 606,000) on the North Sea in S. Holland, Netherlands, seat of the government and court (palace) but not the capital (AMSTERDAM), and seat of the International Court of Justice. It has flourishing handicrafts and an international art trade.

Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907 international conference called by Czar Nicholas II, held at The Hague, Netherlands, and attended by the representatives of 44 countries, including all of Latin America, previously (1899) absent. It signed conventions covering, notably, the laws of land and naval warfare and the rights and [illegible] a draft convention for a Judicial Arbitration Court, proposed by the U.S. delegate, helped to establish (1900) the Permanent Court of Arbitration. [illegible]

ha-ha (hɑhɑ) (*ha'ha*) (*haw-haw*) (*hah-hah*) *n.* a ditch or trench so as not to interrupt a landscape. [F. *haha* perh. fr. *hait*, hedge]

hah (hɑ) (*ha*) (*haw*) (*hah-hah*) *interj.* (*ha*) (*haw*) (*hah-hah*) [illegible]

Hahn (un), Reynaldo (1875–1947), French composer and conductor of Venezuelan origin, famous esp. for his collections of songs.

hahnium (hɑ:niəm) *n.* (*chem.*) a transuranic metallic element. [illegible] weight of 260, half-life of 1.6 sec. Hahnium was synthesized in 1970 at Lawrence Radiation Laboratory and named for German chemist Otto H. Hahn.

haick *HAIK

Hai·fa (haifə) a port (pop. 229,300) and industrial center of Israel, oil refineries (supplied by pipeline from Eilat), machine, chemical and textile industries.

Haig (heig), Alexander Meigs, Jr. (1924–), U.S. Secretary of State 1981–2. A U.S. Military Academy graduate (1947), he served as [illegible] special assistant (1969–72), Pres. Nixon's Army vice-chief of staff (1972–3), White House chief of staff (1973–4), and NATO commander (1974–8). Secretary of State under Pres. Reagan, he was often criticized for his handling of authority and resigned in 1982.

Haig Douglas, 1st Earl Haig (1861–1928), British field marshal. He was commander in chief (1915–18) of the British forces in France and Flanders during the 1st world war.

Haight-Ashbury (heitæʃbe:ri:) a section of San Francisco associated with the drug culture in the 1960s.

haik, haick (haik) *n.* a strip of cotton or woolen cloth worn by Arab. to cover the head and torso. [Arab. *hayk* fr. *hāk*, to weave]

hai·ku (haiku:) *n.* a Japanese verse form comprising three lines of 5, 7 and 5 syllables respectively, unrhymed, and referring to one of the seasons. [Jap.]

hail (heil) **1.** *n.* pieces of ice varying in size from a pea to a small ball formed by repeated convectional vertical movements within clouds at low temperature. ‖ a thick shower of anything, *a hail of arrows*. **2.** *v.i.* (impers.) (of hail) to fall. ‖ *v.t.* [illegible] *hagal*]

hail **1.** *v.t.* to call out to (a person). ‖ (*rhet.*) to welcome, *he hailed the news with joy*. ‖ *v.i.* (with 'from') to be a native or inhabitant of a named place. **2.** *n.* a call made to attract attention. ‖ a salute. **within hail** near enough to hear a shout. [O.N. *heill*, healthy]

hail·er (heilər) *n.* an electrified bullhorn.

Hai·le Se·las·sie (haili səlæsi:, hailiːsəlasi:) (1892–1975), emperor of Ethiopia (1930–74). Born Tafari Makonnen, he became regent (1916–28) and negus (1928–30) of Ethiopia. He was in exile (1936–41) during the Italian occupation of Ethiopia. The army seized control (1974), stripping him of his power and removing him from the throne. He remained a dominant figure in African politics, he was placed under house arrest and died in 1975.

hail fellow well met (heilfeləuwelmet) *adj.* having a friendly, familiar manner, though with more heartiness than depth of feeling be[illegible]

Hail Mary *AVE MARIA

hail·stone (heilstəun) *n.* [illegible]

hail·storm (heilstɔ:rm) *n.* a violent storm during which hail falls.

Hai·nan (hainən) an island (area 13,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,900,000) in the South China Sea east of the Gulf of Tonkin, part of Kwantung, S.E. China. Capital and port: Kungshan. Chinese settlers farm the coastal plains (rice, peanuts etc.). The mountainous interior, possessing valuable forests, is inhabited by aboriginal [illegible]

Hai·naut (enou) a province (area 1,436 sq miles, pop 1,321,846) in S W Belgium Capital Mons

Hai·phong (haifɔŋ) the chief port (pop 1,190,900) of northern Vietnam, on the Red River delta, an industrial center (cotton, cement and chemical industries)

hair (hɛər) *n* a threadlike tube of horny, fibrous substance with a core containing pigment cells, rooted in the skin and growing freely outwards, kept pliable by oil from glands in the skin, tending to lose its pigmentation with age or (where protective coloring of animals is concerned) in regions of ice or snow, or because of disease the covering of these on the human head or an animal body | a threadlike growth on plants , a hairbreadth **not to turn a hair** to remain calm and self-possessed **to get in someone's hair** to [illegible] to release one's hair from pins, ribbons etc so that it hangs loosely (*pop*) to discard formality and restraint and give free expression to one's [illegible] reserve **to make one's hair stand on end** to horrify or terrify one **to split hairs** to draw unimportant distinctions in an argument [O E

hairbrained 'HAREBRAINED

hair·breadth (hɛərbredθ) *n* a small margin or distance, *to win by a hair-breadth* 2. *adj* extremely narrow, *a hair*

hair-brush (hɛərbrʌʃ) *n* a hand brush for [illegible]

hair clip (*Br*) a bobby pin

hair·cloth [illegible] from hair a hair shirt

hair-curl·ing (hɛərkɜ·rliŋ) *adj* (*colloq*) frightening

hair·cut (hɛərkʌt) *n* the act of having the hair cut the style of cutting it

hair-do (hɛərdu·) *pl* **hair·dos** *n* the style in which a person's hair is arranged

hair·dress·er (hɛərdresər) *n* someone who professionally cuts and grooms people's hair | (*Br*) a barber

hair·dress·ing (hɛərdresiŋ) *n* the craft or work [illegible] the hair

hair grip (*Br*) a bobby pin

hair hygrometer (*phys*) an instrument indicating the dampness of the air by the effect of dampness on the twist and length of a single [illegible]

hair·i·ness (hɛəri nis) *n* the state or quality of being hairy

hair·line (hɛərlain) *n* a very thin line (e g the upstroke of a pen) or stripe (on cloth) | the line of a person's hair at the forehead

hair·net (hɛərnet) *n* a fine net colored to match a person's hair and used to keep it in place a coarser net used in the process of setting some[illegible]

hair·piece (hɛərpi·s) *n* a toupee (small wig)

hair·pin (hɛərpin) 1. *n* an elongated U-shaped pin used to keep e g a chignon in place 2. *adj* sharply turning, *a hairpin bend*

hair-rais·ing (hɛərreiziŋ) *adj* causing terror or fearful apprehension

hairs·breadth (hɛərzbredθ, hɛərzbretθ) 1. *n* a hairbreadth 2. *adj* hairbreadth

hair shirt a haircloth shirt worn by an ascetic or in penance

hair slide (*Br*) a barrette

hair space (*printing*) the thinnest strip of metal used for line spacing

hair-split·ting (hɛərsplitiŋ) 1. *n* the making of tiresomely subtle or pedantic distinctions in argument 2. *adj* tiresomely subtle in making logical distinctions

hair-spring (hɛərspriŋ) *n* a coiled spring of thin invar controlling the oscillation of the balance

hair stroke a thin line in lettering the line drawn by a single inked hair in calibrating a

hair·style (hɛərstail) *n* a way of having the hair

hair transplant medical process of transferring [illegible]

hair-trig·ger (hɛərtrigər) *adj* very finely ad[illegible]

[illegible] hair weaving process [illegible] (pet name) hair with nylon and human hair to cover bald[illegible] hair weaver)

hair·y (hɛəri) *comp* **hair·i·er** *superl* **hair·i·est** *adj* covered with hair | having more than the usual quantity of hair | like hair

Hai·ti (heiti) a republic (area 10,700 sq miles, pop 5,195,200) in the Greater Antilles ('ANTILLES), occupying the western third of Hispaniola Capital Port-au-Prince People 90% of African descent, 10% Mulatto Language French (official), Creole Religion Roman Catholic (official), Protestant minority, voodoo is practiced The land is 30% arable, 50% forest (hardwoods) and 10% pasture Three rugged mountain ranges cross the country, separated by plains containing the bulk of the population Highest point La Selle (8,790 ft) Average temperatures (F) 70°–85° at sea level, cooler inland Rainfall 55 ins Livestock hogs, goats, asses, mules Manufactures sugar refining, rum, oils Exports coffee, bananas, sugar, bauxite Non-export crops sisal, cotton, rice Imports cotton goods, foodstuffs, machinery, vehicles, petroleum products University (Port-au-Prince) Monetary unit gourde (100 centimes) HISTORY The western part of Hispaniola was settled (17th c) by French pirates, and ceded (1697) by Spain to France This became the rich sugar-producing colony of Saint Domingue, and many African slaves were imported They revolted (1791) and the whole island was declared independent (1804), but the eastern part seceded in 1844 ('DOMINICAN REPUBLIC) In Haiti, a long period of economic chaos and political anarchy culminated in American occupation (1915–34) American fiscal control continued until 1947 Constitutional changes were made in 1950, at the start of the dictatorship of Paul Magloire (1950–6), and in 1957, at the start of that of François Duvalier, who reversed Haiti's tradition of government by the 5% mulatto élite by championing the black masses He established a militia to offset any threat from the military, together with a terror squad known as the Tontons Macoutes ('bogeymen') He was succeeded (1971) by his son Jean-Claude Foreign aid was restored but economic or political reasons prompted thousands to emigrate Jean-Claude was forced into exile in 1986, and a junta took control of the government

Hai·tian (heiʃən, heitiən) 1. *adj* of or relating to Haiti 2. *n* a native or inhabitant of Haiti

Haitian Creole the French spoken by most Haitians

hake (heik) *n* a wooden frame on which bricks, tiles, cheeses etc are set to dry [etym doubtful]

hake *pl* **hake, hakes** *n* a fish of genus *Merluccius*, related to cod, but with the head flattened, two dorsal fins and one long anal fin There are American and European species, many being valuable food fishes [perh fr O N *hakr*, hook]

Ha·kim, Al (alhɑkɪ m) 'DRUSE

Hak·luyt (hækluit), Richard (c 1552–1616), English geographer His books 'Divers Voyages Touching the Discoverie of America' (1582) and 'The Principall Navigations, Voiages and Discoveries of the English Nation' (1589) encouraged English colonization in the 16th c

Ha·ko·da·te (hukoudute) a port (pop 315,150) at the southern end of Hokkaido, Japan

Ha·laf·i·an (həlɑfi ən) *adj* of a culture which flourished in parts of Syria and Mesopotamia before 3500 B C The culture was characterized by the use of copper and stone, and by the production of burnished polychrome pottery [after *Tell Halaf*, a site in N E Syria]

ha·la·la or **ha·la·lah** (həlɑlə) *n* monetary unit of Saudi Arabia, equal to 1 100 riyal

ha·la·tion (heilei[illegible]ən) *n* (*photog*) a blurring of a [illegible]

hal·berd (hælbərd, hɔlbərd) *n* (*hist*) a combination of spear and battle-ax with a haft 5-7 ft long, used as a weapon in the 15th and 16th cc **hal·berd·ier** (hælbərdiər) *n* a soldier armed with a halberd [O F *halebarde* fr M H G]

hal·cy·on (hælsi·ən) 1. *n* the kingfisher, supposed by the ancients to calm the sea for 14 days at the winter solstice and to build a floating nest on the calm water 2. *adj* calm, peaceful, [illegible]

Haldane [illegible] count Haldane of Cloan (1856–1928), British Liberal statesman As secretary for war (1905–12), he carried out important army reforms, setting up an imperial general staff, an expeditionary force and a territorial army He was lord chancellor (1912–15 and 1924)

Hale (heil), George Ellery (1868–1938), U S astronomer After inventing and developing (1888–91) the spectroheliograph, an instrument that photographs the sun in monochromatic light, he discovered magnetic fields in sun spots He built the world's largest refracting telescope and developed the 200-inch reflecting telescope on Mount Palomar, Calif

Hale, John Parker (1806–73), U S senator from New Hampshire, and the first outspoken critic of slavery (1847–53) in the Senate He ran (1852) as the presidential candidate for the Free Soil party

Hale, Nathan (1755–76), American hero of the Revolutionary War, hanged by the British for spying His last words were purportedly 'I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country'

hale (heil) *adj* (esp of an elderly person) physically sound and well [O E *hāl*]

hale *pres part* **hal·ing** *past* and *past part* haled *v t* to force to go, *he was haled before the judge* [M E *halen* fr M F *haler*, to haul]

ha·ler (hůlər) pl **ha·lers, ha·le·ru** (hůleru:) *n* one hundredth of a koruna, or a coin of this value [Czech]

Ha·lé·vy (æleivi:), Jacques François Fromental Elie (1799–1862), French composer The most famous of his many operas is 'la Juive' (1835)

Halévy, Ludovic (1834–1908), French author In collaboration with Meilhac he wrote many comic operas for which Offenbach composed the music ('la Belle Hélene', 1864, 'la Vie Parisienne', 1866 etc) With Meilhac he also wrote the libretto for Bizet's 'Carmen' (1875) His novels include 'l'Abbe Constantin' (1882)

half (hæf, huf) 1. *pl* **halves** (hævz, huvz) *n* one of the two equal parts into which something is or may be divided , one of two equal periods in a game divided by a break ‖ (*Br*) a half pint ‖ a halfback ‖ a term, semester **to go halves** to share equally 2. *adj* being one half of something, *a half pint* 3. *adv* to the extent of a half, *you only half filled his glass* ‖ almost, *to feel half dead* ‖ partly, *he said it half seriously* **to be too clever by half** (*Br*) to be obnoxiously conceited **to do something by halves** to do something with insufficient attention or energy [O E *healf*, side]

half-a-crown (hæfəkráun, húfəkráun) *n* a half-crown

half a dozen six **it's six to one and half a dozen to the other** there is no real difference ‖ the fault is on both sides

half-and-half (hæfənhæf, hufənhuf) 1. *adj* half one thing and half something else ‖ involving equal sharing 2. *adv* into equal parts ‖ equally 3. *n* a mixture of two things, esp of milk and light cream for the table, in equal or nearly equal parts

half-back (hæfbæk, hufbæk) *n* (*field hockey* etc) a player immediately behind the forward line, or this position ‖ (*football*) one of the backs near each flank, or this position

half-baked (hæfbéikt, hufbéikt) *adj* poorly planned | foolish

half binding a bookbinding in which the spine and about a quarter of the front and back boards next to the spine are covered in one material and the rest of the boards are covered in a different material (cf FULL BINDING, cf QUARTER BINDING, cf THREE-QUARTER BINDING)

half-bound (hæfbaund, hufbaund) *adj* bound in a half binding

half-breed (hæfbri:d, hufbri:d) *n* someone of mixed breeding, esp of mixed white and American Indian parentage

half brother a brother through one parent only

half-caste (hæfkæst, hufkust) *n* someone of mixed racial descent

half cock the position of the hammer (cock) of a gun when held in the first notch so that it cannot be released by the trigger **to go off at half cock** to go off half cocked to be a failure because of insufficient preparation

half-crown (hæfkraun, hufkraun) *n* a British cupronickel coin worth £ 125, made until 1946

half-dol·lar (hæfdɔlər, hufdɔlər) *n* a U S or Canadian coin worth 50 cents

half gainer a fancy dive starting from a front dive position but executed as a back dive

half-hardy (hɑ:fhɑ:di:, hɑ:fhɑ:rdi:) [illegible]
half-hardiness [illegible]
half-hardy (hɑ:fhɑ:di:, hɑ:fhɑ:rdi:) *adj.* [illegible] plant able to tolerate a little frost but killed by sharp frost
half-hearted (hɑ:fhɑ:rtid, hɑ:fhɑ:rtid) *adj.* lacking the enthusiasm that comes of full conviction
half hitch a knot made by passing the end of a rope around itself and through the bight, making a simple noose
half-hol-i-day (hæfhɒlidei, hɑ:fhɒlidei) *n.* (*Br.*) a break from work of half a day's duration
half hour the midpoint between two hours, half an hour
half-hour-ly (hæfaʊərli:, hɑ:faʊərli:) *adj.* and *adv.*
half-land-ing (hɑ:flændiŋ, hɑ:flændiŋ) [illegible] landing breaking a flight of stairs at other than floor level
half-length (hæflenθ, hæflenkθ, hɑ:flenθ, hɑ:flenkθ) *adj.* describing a portrait which shows the upper half of the person
half-life (hæflaif, hɑ:flaif) *n.* the time required for the disappearance of one half of the initial quantity of a substance undergoing a chemical or nuclear reaction ‖ the time required for half the amount of a substance to be eliminated, metabolized etc. after it has been introduced into an organism
half-light (hæflait, hɑ:flait) *n.* a dim light hard to see detail in, esp. the grayish light just before nightfall or just before daybreak
half-mast (hæfmæst, hɑ:fmɑ:st) *n.* the middle point of a mast. A flag flown at it is a sign of mourning
half measures actions which are only partly effective, whether through deliberate compromise or through lack of will or energy
half-moon (hæfmu:n, hɑ:fmu:n) **1.** *n.* the appearance of the moon as seen at the quarters, when only one half of it is visible ‖ a shape similar to this ‖ a tool having this shape, esp. one for edging lawns ‖ the whitish area at the base of the fingernail **2.** *adj.* shaped like a half-moon
half mourning mourning costume in which the black is relieved by gray or white etc., worn when the period of full mourning is over or when the person mourned was a distant relative ‖ the period when such mourning is worn
half nelson (*wrestling*) a grip in which an arm is thrust under the corresponding arm of an opponent and the hand is pressed on the back of his neck (cf. FULL NELSON)
half note (*mus., Am.=Br.* minim) a note (symbol 𝅗𝅥) equal to two quarter notes or half a whole note
half-pass (hæfpæs) *n.* (*equestrianism*) performance sideway and forward in two tracks
half pay (*Br.*) a pension roughly equal to half the salary previously earned ‖ (*Br., hist.*) the allowance paid to an officer while temporarily not on active service
half-pen-ny (héipni:, héipəni:) *pl.* **half-pence** (héipəns), **half-pen-nies** *n.* (*hist.*) a British coin worth half a penny
half plate (*Br.*) a photographic plate or film of the size 6½ x 4¼ ins
half sister a sister through one parent only
half sole a shoe sole from shank to toe only
half sovereign a British gold coin worth 10 shillings issued until 1916, and subsequently on special occasions
half step (*mus.*) the smallest interval in a diatonic scale, represented on a keyboard instrument by the interval between any two adjacent keys, e.g. between C and D♭
half thickness (*nuclear phys.*) thickness of absorbing material necessary to reduce by one half the intensity of radiation that passes through it
half-tim-bered (hæftɪmbərd, hɑftɪmbərd) *adj.* (*archit.*) having a framework of timber, the spaces being filled with stonework, brickwork or plaster-covered laths
half time (*sports*) a short interval halfway through a game of football etc
half-time (hæftaim, hɑftaim) *adj.* pertaining to this interval, *the half-time score* ‖ working regularly half a day, *half-time workers*
half title (*printing*) the short title on the leaf preceding the title page ‖ [illegible] short title of a part or section of a book, displayed either separately or at the head of the first page of the new part or section
half-tone [illegible] a block, or the impression made from it, in which gradations of light and shade are effected by varied spacing of dots **2.** *n.* a printed picture obtained from a halftone block ‖ the process using such blocks ‖ (*mus.*) a half step
half-track [illegible] which is true so far as it goes but which often omits, deliberately, something vital
half volley (*sports*) the act of striking a ball [illegible] ground ‖ this stroke
[illegible] followed by an oblique
half-way (hæfwei, hɑfwei) **1.** *adj.* equally distant between two points ‖ (*fig.*) not taken far enough, *halfway measures* **2.** *adv.* half the distance, *he went back with him halfway* ‖ at the point of compromise, *to meet someone halfway*
halfway house sheltered workshop or residence designed to help adjustment of institutionalized persons in the process of release, e.g., mental patients, prisoners
[illegible] mal intelligence **half-wit-ted** *adj.*
half-year-ly (hɑfjɪərli:, hɑfjɜrli:) **1.** *adj.* occurring every six months **2.** *adv.* twice a year
halibuts *n.* a food fish of genus *Hippoglossus*, one of the largest flatfish, females sometimes weighing [illegible] sides of the N Atlantic and in the Pacific [M.E *halybutte* fr. *haly*, holy + *butt*, flat fish]
Hal-i-car-nas-sus (hælikɑrnæsəs) an ancient city of Asia Minor, famous for the tomb of Mausolus and for the birthplace of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius
hal-ide (hælaid, heilaid) *n.* a binary compound of a halogen with a more electropositive element or radical [HALOGEN]
hal-i-eu-tic (hælju tik) *adj.* concerned with fishing **hal-i-eu-tics** *n.* the art of fishing [fr. L. fr. Gk *halieutēs*, fisherman]
Hal-i-fax (hælifæks), Charles Montagu, 1st earl of (1661–1715). English statesman. His financial measures (esp. the floating of the national debt, 1692, the foundation of the Bank of England, 1694, and the reform of the coinage, 1696–7) helped to found British prosperity in the 18th c.
Halifax, Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, 1st earl (2nd creation) of (1881–1959), British Conservative statesman. He was viceroy of India (1926–31), foreign secretary (1938–40) and ambassador to Washington (1941–6)
Halifax, George Savile, 1st marquis of (1633–95), English statesman. He earned the nickname of 'the Trimmer' by ceasing (1688) to support James II and instead furthering the accession of William III
Halifax the capital (pop. 114,594, with agglom. 277,727) of Nova Scotia, Canada, a rail center, passenger port and Canada's chief winter port: shipbuilding, oil refining
hal-i-o-tis (hæli outis) *n.* a member of *Haliotis*, a genus of ear-shaped fossil and recent gastropodous mollusks. They adhere to rocks in littoral zones and are widely distributed [fr. Gk *hals*, sea + *ous* (*ōtos*), ear]
hal-ite (hælait, heilait) *n.* rock salt [fr. Gk *hals*, salt]
hal-i-to-sis (hælitousis) *n.* bad-smelling breath [M.L. fr. L. *halitus*, breath]
Hall (hɔl), Asaph (1829–1907), U.S. astronomer. As professor of mathematics at the U.S. Naval observatory, Washington, D.C., he discovered (1877) the two satellites of Mars, whose orbits he calculated
Hall, Charles Francis (1821–71), U.S. arctic explorer. While leading the last of three expeditions to the Arctic in the naval ship 'Polaris', he [illegible] erto reached by any vessel
Hall, Charles Martin (1863–1914), U.S. inventor who devised the electrolytic process which forms the basis for industrial mass production of aluminum. As vice president (from 1890) of what became the Aluminum Company of America, he acquired a fortune which he bequeathed chiefly to educational institutions
Hall, Granville Stanley (1844–1924), U.S. psychologist and educator. [illegible] president (1888–1920) of Clark University, he established the first institute of child psychology. [illegible] president of the American Psychological Association, and published many works
Hall, James (1793–1868), U.S. author of history and [illegible] and portrayed the [illegible] and Indian lore. His best short stories are found in 'Legends of the West' (1832) and 'Tales of the Border' (1835)
Hall, James (1811–98), U.S. geologist. As the state geologist of New York, he published (1847–94) 'The Palaeontology of New York'
hall (hɔl) *n.* a large or small entrance space into which the main door of a house opens and from which there is access to other rooms ‖ a connecting passage or corridor between rooms ‖ a communally owned building where public business is transacted or where people meet for social or recreative purposes, *town hall* ‖ a large room used for meetings or social occasions, *dance hall, parish hall* ‖ (*Br.*) a college dining room, or the evening meal served in it to students ‖ (in some universities, in proper names) a college (e.g. Trinity Hall, Cambridge) or building or group of buildings (e.g. Mellanby Hall, Ibadan) ‖ (in some villages, in proper names) a country residence of some importance [O.E. *heall*, a shelter]
hal-lah, chal-lah (xɑlə, Heb. xɑlu) *pl.* **hal-lahs, chal-lahs,** *Heb* **hal-loth, chal-loth** (xɑlɔt) *n.* a loaf of bread eaten by Jews esp. on the Sabbath. It is leavened with yeast, made with egg, and glazed with egg before being baked. The loaf is [illegible]
Hal-le (hɑlə) a port (pop. 232,400) of East Germany on the Saale, a rail and trading center. Industries (based on brown coal deposits) metallurgy, machinery, chemicals, beet sugar etc. University (1694) ‖ the surrounding district [illegible] pop. 2,365,000) [illegible]
Hal-leck [illegible] Henry Wager (1815–[illegible]), U.S. general and jurist. As supreme commander (1861) in the west during the Civil War, he showed administrative skill in organizing the volunteer armies, but a lack of strategical and tactical ability. His 'Elements of Military Art and Science' (1846) was widely read by volun[illegible]
Hall effect (*phys.*) the creation of a potential difference across the edges of a metal strip along which current flows placed in a magnetic field perpendicular to its surface [after Edwin H. *Hall* (*d.* 1938), U.S. physicist]
hal-le-lu-jah (hælilu:jə) *n.* [illegible] [Heb. *halle luyah*, praise Jehovah]
Hal-ley (hæli:), Edmund (1656–1742), English astronomer and the first to predict the return of a comet. He produced the first catalogue of stars visible in the southern hemisphere after his own observations ('Catalogus stellarum australium', 1679). He observed the great comet of 1682, since known as Halley's comet, calculated its orbit and correctly predicted its return (in 1758) in his 'Synopsis astronomiae cometicae' (1705). He made contributions to the study of the moon, the motion of the stars, and of Venus. Halley's 'Tabulae astronomicae' was published in 1749
halliard (HALYARD)
hall-mark (hɔlmɑrk) **1.** *n.* a set of official marks stamped on a gold or silver article to guarantee the standard of purity of the metal, after assay by government analysts (or, in Britain, the Goldsmiths' Company) ‖ any mark or sign of genuineness, *the hallmark of success* **2.** *v.t.* to stamp with a hallmark [after Goldsmiths' *Hall*, [illegible] where the marks were first used]
hal-loo (həlu:) **1.** *v.i.* to holler as a way of attracting attention, or (*Br.*) to indicate to huntsmen that a fox has been sighted or to encourage hounds **2.** *n.* the shout [perh. fr. F. *halloer*, to pursue with shouts]
hal-low (hælou) *v.t.* to make holy or sacred ‖ to revere as holy [O.E. *halgian* fr. *halig*, holy]
Hal-lo-ween, Hal-low-e'en [illegible] *n.* the evening of Oct. 31 (preceding All Saints Day) [shortened fr. *All hallow-even* fr. O.E. *ealra halgena*, of all the saints + *ēfen*, eve]
Hall process an electrolytic process for extracting aluminum from a fused solution of alumina in cryolite [after Charles M. *Hall* (*d.* 1914), U.S. chemist]
Hallstatt [illegible] Age culture in Europe (c. 700–c. 450 B.C.), characterized by [illegible] from bronze to iron [illegible] Austria]
halluces [illegible]
hallucinant [illegible] **hallucinate** *v.t.* to see what does not exist
hallucinogenic *n.* a causative drug

hal·lu·ci·nate (həlúːsɪneit) *pres. part.* **hal·lu·ci·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hal·lu·ci·nat·ed** *v.t.* to cause (a person) to suffer from hallucinations ‖ (*psychoanalysis*) [illegible] **hallucination** *n.* perception unaccompanied by reality, e.g. hearing voices when no one is present ‖ an [illegible] **hallucinatory** (həlúːsɪnətɔriː, həluːsɪnətouriː) *adj.* [fr. L. *hallucinari* (*hallucinatus*) or *allucinari* (*allucinatus*), to wander in the mind]

hal·lu·ci·no·gen [illegible] mescaline) which induces hallucinations **hal·lu·ci·no·gen·ic** *adj.* [fr. HALLUCINATION + Gk [illegible]]

hal·lu·ci·no·sis (həluːsɪnousɪs) *n.* a mental condition characterized by hallucinations [Mod. L.]

hal·lux (hælʌks) *pl.* **hal·lu·ces** (hælʌsiːz) *n.* the big toe of the human foot ‖ the backward pointing toe of a bird [Mod. L. altered fr. *allex*, the big [illegible]]

hall·way (hɔlwei) *n.* an entrance hall ‖ a passage connecting two or more rooms

halm (hɔm) *n.* a haulm

hal·ma (hælmə) *n.* a game played on a board of 256 squares with marked corner areas, by two players each with 19 pieces or by four players each with 13 pieces. These are moved towards the diagonal corner opposite the starting position, and friend or foe can be leapt over. The winner is the first to muster all his men in the opposite corner [fr. Gk *halma*, a leap]

Hal·ma·be·ra (hælməherə) an island (area 6,870 sq. miles, pop. 88,000) in the Moluccas, E. Indonesia: nutmeg, resin, sago, rice, tobacco, [illegible]

ha·lo (heilou) *pl* **ha·loes, ha·los** *n.* a disk of diffused light surrounding the sun or moon or a lamp etc., caused by the refraction of light in air in which small water drops or ice particles are suspended ‖ (*painting*) a bright disk or ring painted above, or surrounding, the head of a holy person as a symbol of glory ‖ glory investing a person in the eyes of others [fr. Gk *halos*, a threshing floor, disk of the sun, moon, or a shield]

hal·o·gen (hælədʒen) *n.* (*chem.*) one of the five elements (fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, astatine) belonging to group VII of the periodic table. They are reactive gases or liquids that normally exist as diatomic molecules in the elemental state [fr. Gk *hals* (*halos*), salt + *genês*, [illegible]]

hal·o·per·i·dol [illegible] (C₂₁H₂₃ClFNO₂) [illegible] dɔl) *n.* (*pharm.*) antipsychotic tranquilizer drug, marketed as Haldol

hal·o·phyte (hæləfait) *n.* (*bot.*) a shore plant, i.e. one capable of thriving on salt-impregnated soils [fr. Gk *hals* (*halos*), salt + *phuton*, plant]

hal·o·thane (C₂HBrClF₃) (hæləuθein) *n.* (*pharm.*) **1.** a noninflammable, nonexplosive gaseous general anesthetic **2.** a general inhalant, nonexplosive anesthetic, marketed as Fluothane

Hals (hals), Frans (c. 1580–1666), Dutch painter. He is best known for his portraits, which were perhaps the first 'informal' portraits, using free and bold handling to catch the sitter in a relaxed, characteristic expression

Hal·sey (hɔlsiː, hɔlziː), William Frederick ('Bull') (1882–1959), U.S. admiral who commanded (1944–5) the 3rd fleet in the Pacific during the 2nd world war. In the battle for Leyte gulf his fleet sank four Japanese carriers [illegible]

Hal·sing·borg (helsinbɔrj) a town (pop. 101,323) in S. Sweden, at the narrowest point of the Sound, the main port for motor traffic to the [illegible] manufactures, shipbuilding

halt (hɔlt) *adj.* (*rhet.*) lame, limping [M.E. fr. O.E. *halt*, *healt*]

halt **1.** *n.* a cessation of movement or action, *to come to a halt* (*Br., rail.*) a way station **2.** *v.t.* to stop suddenly (*mil.*) to stop marching or mark[illegible] to come to a halt (*mil.*) to cause (troops) to stop marching or marking time [G. *halt* fr. *halten*, to [illegible]]

halt·er (hɔltər) **1.** *n.* a rope or strap fastened at one end around the head of a horse or riding camel and used to lead the animal or to tie it to a firm support, the rope used to hang a criminal, a woman's garment encircling the waist and held in place by straps around the neck, so as to leave the arms and back bare **2.** *v.t.* to put a halter on (an animal) [O.E. *halftre*]

hal·te·res (hæltíəriːz) *pl. n.* rudimentary posterior wing structures looking like knobbed rods and serving as balancers in dipteran insects [fr. Gk *haltêres* fr. *hallesthai*, to leap]

halt·ing (hɔltiŋ) *adj.* (of steps) dragging, slow ‖ (of rhythm) ragged, uneven ‖ (of utterance, translation etc.) marked by hesitance or awkwardness ‖ (of grammar, argument etc.) betraying imperfect command

halve (hæv, hɑv) *pres. part.* **halv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **halved** *v.t.* to divide into two equal portions ‖ to share equally ‖ to lessen by half ‖ to fit (wooden beams) together at the ends by cutting away half the thickness of each ‖ (*golf*) to win the same number of holes in (a match) as an opponent ‖ (*golf*) to reach (a hole) in the same number of strokes as an opponent [M.E. *halfen*, *halven*]

halves *pl.* of HALF

hal·yard, hal·liard (hæljərd) *n.* (*naut.*) a rope or tackle used to hoist or lower yards, sails or flags [earlier *halier*, *hallyer*, associated with YARD]

ham (hæm) **1.** *n.* a whole thigh of a hog, salted and smoke-dried, eaten roasted, boiled or fried ‖ the back of an animal's thigh ‖ a ham actor or performer ‖ a licensed amateur operator of a radio station **2.** *adj.* of an actor or performer who plays his part without intelligence and with overemphasis of gesticulation or voice ‖ of or relating to amateur radio **3.** *v. pres. part.* **ham·ming** *past* and *past part.* hammed *v.t.* to play (a part) like a ham actor ‖ *v.i.* to behave like a ham actor [O.E. *ham*, *hamm*, the back of the thigh]

Ha·ma (hɑmɑ) a town (pop. 154,000) of W. Syria on the Orontes, a railroad junction and market

Ha·mad (hɑmɑd) *SYRIAN DESERT

Ham·a·dan (hæmədɑn) a city (pop. 155,848) of W. Iran: carpet making, leatherwork

ham·a·dry·ad (hæmədraiəd, hæmədraiæd) *n.* the king cobra ‖ *Cynocephalus hamadryas*, a large Arabian and Abyssinian baboon ‖ (*Gk mythol.*) a dryad living and dying with the tree she inhabited [L. fr. Gk *Hamadruas* fr. *hama*, together + *drus*, tree]

Ha·ma·mat·su (hɑmɑmɑtsuː) a town (pop. 475,552) in Central Honshu, Japan, the rail and agricultural center for W. Shizuoka: textiles, dyeing, plastics

Ham·burg (hæmbəːrg, hɑmburx) West Germany's largest port city, forming a state (area 288 sq. miles) of West Germany, at the head of the Elbe estuary, handling a vast inland and transatlantic trade. Industries: shipbuilding, oil refineries, engineering, chemicals, food processing. University (1919). It was a leading town of the Hanseatic League. Nearly destroyed in the 2nd world war, it has been largely rebuilt

ham·burg·er (hæmbəːrgər) *n.* chopped beef ‖ a hamburg steak ‖ a bun or bread roll containing fried or grilled chopped steak [HAMBURG [illegible] Germany]

hamburger steak a hamburg steak

ham·burg steak (hæmbəːrg) finely chopped beef made up into patties and fried or grilled [illegible] Germany

Ha·mil·car Bar·ca (hæmílkurburkə) (*d.* 228 B.C.), Carthaginian general. He commanded the Carthaginian army in Sicily during the 1st Punic War, and, after the loss of Sicily, began (237 B.C.) to build up an empire in Spain

Ham·il·ton (hæmiltən), Alexander (c. 1756–1804), American statesman. A staunch Federalist, he was Washington's secretary and aide-de-camp (1777–81), and secretary of the treasury (1789–95). His financial proposals, the creation of a national debt and of a federal bank, were opposed by Jefferson

Hamilton, Anthony (c. 1645–1720), French author, born in Ireland of Scottish parents. His 'Memoires du Comte de Gramont' were pub[illegible]

Hamilton, Lady Emma (c. 1765–1815), Nelson's mistress (1798–1805). She had a daughter, Horatia, by him

Hamilton, Sir William Rowan (1805–65), Irish mathematician and astronomer. His wide researches include the origination and development of the theory of quaternions

Hamilton the capital (pop. 3,000) of Bermuda, [illegible]

Hamilton a town (pop. 81,600) in North Island, New Zealand, on the Waikato River: lumber, [illegible]

Hamilton a port (pop. 306,434, with agglom. 542,095) of Ontario, Canada, on Lake Ontario: steel, iron, textiles

Ham·ite (hæmait) *n.* a member of a group of African peoples incl. the Berbers of N. Africa, the Tuaregs of the Sudan and the Galla of E. Africa, regarded as of kindred origin and speaking various related languages **Ham·it·ic** (hæmitik, hamitik) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to a language of the Hamites **2.** *n.* the group of Hamitic languages [after *Ham*, son of Noah]

Ham·it·ic languages two groups of languages related to the Semitic family and spoken in Africa north of the equator. The Eastern group is spoken in Ethiopia and the area between the Nile and the Red Sea. The Northern group is spoken in the Berber districts of N. Africa. The Hamitic languages have also influenced many of the continent's non-Hamitic tongues, including Hottentot. Hamitic inscriptions have been found on ancient Egyptian papyri. Today there are 47 stock languages and 71 dialects

Ham·i·to-Se·mit·ic (hæmitousəmitik) **1.** *n.* a family of languages, including the subgroups Hamitic and Semitic, widely spoken from N. and W. Africa to S.W. Asia **2.** *adj.* of or belonging to Hamito-Semitic

ham·let (hæmlit) *n.* a small group of dwellings in a rural district, not large enough to warrant a church or school [M.E. *hamelet* fr. O.F. fr. Gmc.]

Ham·lin (hæmlin), Hannibal (1809–91), U.S. vice-president (1861–5) under Abraham Lincoln. He favored radical emancipation measures and the arming of blacks

Ham·mar·skjöld (hæmərʃəld, húmərʃəld), Dag Hjalmar Agne Carl (1905–61), Swedish statesman. As secretary-general of the U.N. (1953–61), he did much to relieve international tension, and was awarded posthumously the Nobel peace prize (1961)

ham·mer (hæmər) **1.** *n.* a tool consisting of a short, heavy crosspiece made of a hard substance (often steel) fitted at one end of a handle, different kinds being used for driving nails, beating metals etc. ‖ a hinged lever with a knob at its free end, used as a striker e.g. in a carriage clock or a piano ‖ a gavel ‖ the part of the mechanism of a firearm which strikes the cap of the cartridge ‖ (*anat.*) the malleus ‖ (*athletics*) a spherical weight at one end of a flexible handle, thrown in the 'throwing the hammer' contest ‖ a steam hammer ‖ a drop hammer ‖ (*elec.*) a trembler in a make-and-break mechanism **to come under the hammer** to be put up for sale by auction **to go at it hammer and tongs** to argue (or fight) with great energy **2.** *v.t.* to hit with a hammer blow or series of hammer blows, *to hammer a nail in* ‖ to shape (metal) by striking it with a series of hammer blows ‖ (*Br., stock exchange*) to declare (a firm of stockbrokers) insolvent ‖ *v.i.* to deliver a series of blows, *to hammer on a door* **to hammer at** to make a prolonged attack on, *to hammer at the enemy's defenses* **to hammer home** to drive well in, *to hammer a nail home, to hammer home the truth* **to hammer out** to arrive at (what one seeks) by persistent hard work, *to hammer out a solution* [O.E. *hamor*]

hammer and sickle the emblem of a sickle crossed by a hammer, adopted by the U.S.S.R. in 1923 as a symbol of the unity of interest and purpose of worker and peasant ‖ the flag bearing this emblem

hammer beam (*archit.*) a short stout beam projecting horizontally and internally from a wall to support the principal roof timbers without the need of a tie beam

Ham·mer·fest (húmərfest) Europe's northernmost town (pop. 7,500), in Finnmark, Norway: fishing, sealing, whaling

ham·mer·head (hæmərhed) *n.* the head of a hammer ‖ (*zool.*) *Sphyrna zygaena* and related sharks of fam. *Sphyrnidae*, distinguished by the shape of the head, which resembles a doubleheaded hammer laid flat. Some species are fished for their hides and livers ‖ (*pop.*) a blockhead

ham·mer·less (hæmərlis) *adj.* (of a firearm) having the hammer concealed

ham·mer·lock (hæmərlɔk) *n.* (*wrestling*) a hold in which the opponent's arm is twisted and bent behind his back

ham·mer·toe (hæmərtou) *n.* (*med.*) a toe having a permanent angular bend towards the sole of the foot

Hammer v. Dagenhart (hæmər; déigənhart) (1918), U.S. Supreme Court case that declared

the Federal Child Labor Act of 1916 unconstitutional. The law, which prohibited goods made by factories violating child labor laws from entering interstate trade, was knocked down because it did not deal with the commerce clause under the Constitution. The decision was overruled in 'U.S. v. Darby' (1941)

Hammett, (hæmət), Dashiell (1894–1961), U.S. writer, especially of mysteries, creator of private investigators Sam Spade and Nick and Nora Charles. His works include 'Red Harvest' (1929), 'The Dain Curse' (1929), 'The Maltese Falcon' (1930), 'The Glass Key' (1931), and 'The Thin Man' (1934). 'The Big Knockover and Other Stories' (ed., Lillian Hellman, 1966) and 'The Continental Op' (1974) were published posthumously.

Ham·ming code (hæmɪŋ) used in entering data to help detect errors, containing information bits at 3,5,6, and 7, and check bits for parity at 1,2, and 4. *also* hammer code

ham·mock (hæmək) *n.* a rectangle of canvas or strong net suspended from firm supports by several thin ropes at each end. Hammocks are used to relax in or (commonly by sailors) to sleep in, and they also serve as a shroud for burial at sea. [Span. *hamaca* prob. fr. Carib]

Ham·mond (hæmənd), John Hays, Jr. (1888–1965), U.S. inventor who devised various radio-control systems for coastal defense and navigation, an improvement for pipe-organ mechanisms, and a new type of reflecting modulator for pianos

Ham·mu·ra·bi (hæmʊrɑ́bɪ) (c. 18th c. B.C.), king of Babylonia. By a series of campaigns against neighboring peoples, he created a great empire centered on Babylon. He promulgated one of the earliest known comprehensive codes of law

Hamp·den (hæmpdən, hæmdən), John (1594–1643), English statesman, one of the leaders of the parliamentary opposition to Charles I. His conviction (1638) for refusing to pay ship money made him a hero of the struggle against arbitrary taxation

ham·per (hæmpər) **1.** *v.t.* to make (action or progress) difficult, *hampered by a tight skirt, hampered by lack of French* **2.** *n.* (*naut.*) rigging, equipment or other gear disposed on or below deck and making it difficult for men to move around a ship. [M.E. *hampren*]

hamper *n.* a large rectangular basket usually of coarse wickerwork, with a lid ‖ a large basket divided into compartments for packing and transporting bottles of wine etc. or food delicacies. [older *hanaper* fr. O.F. *hanapier*, a case for holding a 'hanap' (ciborium)]

Hamp·shire (hæmpʃɪər) (*abbr.* **Hants**) a county (area incl. the Isle of Wight 1,650 sq. miles, pop. 1,456,367) of S. England. County town: Winchester

Hamp·ton (hæmptən), Wade (1818–1902), U.S. statesman and Confederate general during the Civil War. He commanded General Lee's army during the defense of Petersburg and attempted to save President Jefferson Davis from capture after General Johnston's surrender. He was the dominant figure (1878–90) in South Carolina politics and was responsible for restoring home rule

Hampton Court Palace a palace near London begun in 1514 by Cardinal Wolsey and given to Henry VIII, who added to it. Sir Christopher Wren made further additions for William III. It was a royal residence until George II's day, and is now a museum. A conference was held there (1604) under the presidency of James I in order to settle differences between the Puritans and the Church of England. It resulted in the expulsion of many Puritan clergy

Hampton Roads a natural harbor connected by a channel in the west to the Chesapeake Bay in S.E. Virginia, and an important naval base. It was the site of the Civil War engagement (1862) between the 'Monitor' and the 'Merrimack', and of the peace conference (1865) between President Lincoln and Confederate representatives

ham·ster (hæmstər) *n.* a member of *Cricetus*, a genus of thick-bodied, short-tailed rodents. They have large cheek pouches in which they carry grain to an underground store. They are also carnivorous. Hamsters breed several times a year, a litter containing 7-12 young, born blind (*C. auratus*, the golden hamster, is kept as a pet). [G.]

ham·string (hæmstrɪŋ) **1.** *n.* (in man) one of the [illegible] tendons at the back of the knee and the [illegible] ‖ (in animals) the large tendon at the back of the hock and the [illegible] **2.** *v.t.* (hæmstrɑ́ŋ) to lame (an animal) by severing the hamstring ‖ to cripple or make inoperative, *hamstring for lack of money*

Ham·sun (hʊmsʊn), Knut (Knut Pedersen, 1859–1952), Norwegian realistic novelist. His most famous novel is 'The Growth of the Soil' (Eng. trans. 1920)

hair *n.* (*bot.*) a hooked bristle ‖ (*anat.*) a hooklike part, e.g. at the end of some bones. [L. dim. of *hamus*, hook]

Han [illegible] rule (206 B.C.–220 A.D.) Buddhism was introduced into China. The dynasty favored bureaucratic, imperial government, furthered a [illegible] and extended China's frontiers

Hanafi Mosque Seizure [illegible] and religious organization of Afro-Americans; rival organization to Black Muslims

hance (hæns, hʊns) *n.* (*naut.*) a curved contour, e.g. the rise of bulwarks ‖ (*archit.*) the arc of smallest radius at the beginning of the curve of an elliptical or many-centered arch. [perh. A.F. fr. O.F. *hauce*, a rise]

Han·cock (hænkɒk), John (1737–93), American statesman. His signature comes first on the Declaration of Independence

Hancock, Winfield Scott (1824–86), Union general during the Civil War. As commander (1863–4) of II Corps, Army of the Potomac, he successfully defended Cemetery Ridge. He was nominated (1880) the Democratic presidential candidate against James Garfield

Hand (hænd), Learned (1872–1961), U.S. jurist. As chief judge (1939–51) of the federal court of appeals for the second circuit, he was responsible for some 2,000 opinions in all fields of law, notably the antitrust suit (1945) against the Aluminum Company of America and the conviction (1950) of the top 11 U.S. Communist party leaders on Smith Act charges of conspiracy. His [illegible] were published (1958) as 'The Bill of Rights'

hand (hænd) **1.** *n.* the part of the human body from the wrist to the fingertips, or the corresponding part in a tetrapod vertebrate. It is used for grasping, touching, communicating by gesture etc. ‖ a pointer on a dial, *hour hand* ‖ a style of penmanship, *a round hand* ‖ (*card games*) the cards held by a player ‖ a round in a game of cards, *a last hand of bridge* ‖ a pledge of fidelity, *he gave me his hand on it* ‖ (*old-fash.*) a promise to marry, *he asked him for his daughter's hand* ‖ (*pop.*) applause by an audience, *give him a big hand* ‖ the exercise of authority, *by conquest they came under his hand* ‖ four inches (the breadth of a hand) as a unit of measurement for the height of a horse ‖ a member of a ship's crew ‖ an employee on a farm or in a factory ‖ a person with reference to a specified skill, *he is a good hand with a gun* ‖ skill, ability, *he has a good hand with horses* ‖ (*commerce*) a small bundle (of tobacco leaves), a bunch (of bananas) etc. **a free hand** unrestricted powers of decision and action **at first (second** etc.**) hand** directly (indirectly as specified) from the person concerned **at hand** near and available ‖ [illegible] **at the hands of** by the acts of, *to suffer at the hands of the police* **by hand** with the hands as distinct from by machinery ‖ (of raising animals) by human care and not by the mother ‖ in handwriting **from hand to hand** from person to person **from hand to mouth** without provision beyond the immediate present **hand in hand** holding hands ‖ in close cooperation **hand over fist** (of making money) in great quantity and at great speed **hand over hand** (in rope climbing) with one hand passed over the other alternately **hands down** (of winning) by an easy victory **hands off!** don't touch! **hands up!** raise both arms above the head (so as to be harmless)! ‖ raise one hand above the head (to indicate consent)! **in hand** under control ‖ in progress ‖ owned and available ‖ to spare, *with five minutes in hand* [illegible] **one's responsibility on every hand** on all sides **on hand** available **on the one hand... on the other (hand)** from this point of view ... from [illegible] **out of hand** summarily **out of one's hands** not in one's control or sphere of influence **ready to hand** [illegible] **the back of hand** [illegible] **to hand** [illegible] **to have a hand in** [illegible] **to have one's hand in** [illegible] **to hand** [illegible] **to have one's hands full** to be fully occupied **to have on one's hands** to be left with the burden of [illegible] **to keep one's hand in** to maintain [illegible] mastery of an acquired skill **by using it to lay hands on** to get within one's power, capture ‖ to use violence on (someone) ‖ to find (something temporarily mislaid or concealed) **to lend (or give) a hand** to assist **to lift a hand** (in negative and interrogative expressions) to make an effort to help **to set one's hand to** to begin (a task) **to shake hands** to clasp hands in mutual [illegible] ness **to take a hand in** to share in (an act) **to take in hand** to undertake ‖ to undertake the training of by reforming or disciplining ‖ to regain control of (oneself) **2.** *v.t.* to give with the hand, *he handed her her ticket* ‖ to assist or guide with the hand, *he handed her into the taxi* (*naut.*) to furl (a sail) **to hand down** to leave to a successor, *the title is handed down from father to son* **to hand in** to submit, *to hand in one's resignation* ‖ to give up, *small arms must be handed in to stores by noon* **to hand it to (someone)** (*pop.*) to acknowledge some quality in (someone) **to hand off** (*rugby*) to push away (an opponent who is trying to tackle one) with the open hand **to hand on** to pass to another person or to others **to hand out** to distribute **to hand over** to pass over the control of (something), *he handed over the fortress to the enemy* **3.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the hand ‖ worked, used, carried etc. by hand ‖ created by hand. [O.E. *hand, hond*]

hand-bag (hændbæg) *n.* a woman's bag held in the hand, chiefly used to carry small necessities

hand-ball (hændbɔl) *n.* a game for two or four players, something like squash, but in which the hard rubber ball is struck with the hand. It is played on either one-wall or four-wall courts (cf. FIVES) ‖ the ball used

hand-bar·row (hændbærou) *n.* a handcart ‖ a workman's stretcher with two handles at each end carried by two men, for shifting loads (cf. WHEELBARROW)

hand-bell (hændbel) *n.* a small bell, fitted with a handle, rung by shaking it

hand-bill (hændbɪl) *n.* a small printed publicity sheet distributed by hand

hand-book (hændbʊk) *n.* a book containing summarized information on a particular subject ‖ a guidebook ‖ a book in which a bookmaker records bets

hand-car (hændkɑr) *n.* (*rail., Am. Br* trolley) a flat car propelled along a railroad by a hand lever and used to convey tracklayers etc. to their place of work

hand-cart (hændkɑrt) *n.* a small two-wheeled cart pushed by its short wooden shafts

hand-clasp (hændklæsp, hændklʊsp) *n.* a clasping of each other's hand by two people to express a strong bond of sympathy, affection, loyalty etc.

hand-craft (hændkræft, hændkrʌft) **1.** *n.* a handicraft **2.** *v.t.* to make or work (something) by hand

hand-cuff (hændkʌf) **1.** *n.* a steel band which can be clamped around the wrist and locked, usually joined by a short chain to a second one so that the wrists of a person under arrest are [illegible] that his wrist is clamped to a policeman's to prevent escape **2.** *v.t.* to fasten handcuffs on (a [illegible])

Han·del (hænd'l), George Frederick (1685–[illegible]) naturalized English [illegible] composed with extreme facility. [illegible] were written [illegible] days), and his immense output includes over 40 operas ('Rinaldo', 1711), about 20 oratorios, sacred and secular ('Messiah', 1741, 'Israel in Egypt', 1738, 'Samson', 1742), orchestral suites [illegible] sic', 1717, 'Music for the Royal Fireworks', 1748), organ concertos, vocal and choral music

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) æ, *cat*; ɑ, *car*; ɔ, *law*; eɪ, *snake*. (e) e, *hen*; ɪ, *sheep*; ɪə, *deer*; eə, *bear*. (i) ɪ, *fish*; aɪ, *tiger*; ɜr, *bird*. (o) o, *ox*; au, *cow*; ou, *goat*; ʊ, *poor*; ɔɪ, *royal*. (u) ʌ, *duck*; ʊ, *bull*; u, *goose*; ə, *bacillus*; ju, *cube*. x, *loch*; θ, *think*; ð, *bother*; z, *Zen*; ʒ, *corsage*; dʒ, *savage*; ŋ, *orangutang*; j, *yak*; ʃ, *fish*; tʃ, *teach*; ˈl, *rabble*; ˈn, *redden*. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

and a great mass of chamber and instrumental [illegible] dominated by the influence of the theater, and at its best is music of profound psychological subtlety and variety, an expression of the full range of human feeling

hand-ful (hændful) *pl* **hand-fuls** *n.* as much as the hand will hold ‖ a small number, *only a handful of survivors* ‖ (*pop.*) a person or thing that is hard to manage [O.E. *handfull*]

hand gallop an easy, steady, moderate gallop

hand glass a small mirror or magnifying glass mounted on a handle ‖ (*naut.*) a half-minute or quarter-minute sandglass used in timing the running out of a log line

hand grenade [illegible] by hand after withdrawing a pin to activate the fuse

hand-grip (hændgrip) *n.* a rubber or plastic sheath fitted to the handlebar of a bicycle, the handle of a golf club etc., to prevent slipping of the hand

hand-gun (hændgʌn) *n.* a firearm (pistol, revolver) that can be held and fired with one hand

handicap [illegible] possessed by one person as compared with others, esp. a physical disability which limits the capacity to earn ‖ a contest in which an allowance of distance, weight or time is made to the weaker competitors, or an artificial disadvantage imposed on the stronger ones ‖ the allowance given or disadvantage imposed ‖ (*golf*) the number of strokes by which a player is expected to exceed the standard for the course **2.** *v.t. pres part* **hand-i-cap-ping** *past* and *past part* **hand-i-capped** to allot a handicap to (a competitor) ‖ to put at a disadvantage, esp. a [illegible] official who decides what handicap to allot [formerly *hand in cap*, a game in which winners were penalized]

hand-i-craft (hændi kræft, hændi·kruft) *n.* a craft (trade or occupation) [for 'handcraft', like 'handiwork']

hand-i-ly (hænd'li) *adv.* in a handy way ‖ conveniently ‖ easily, *it won the race handily*

hand-i-ness (hændi·nis) *n.* the state or quality of being handy

hand-i-work (hændi·wə.rk) *n.* the product of handwork, *the curtains were his own handiwork* [O.E. *hand* + *geweorc*, work]

hand-ker-chief (hæŋkərtʃif, hæŋkərtʃi:f) *n.* a usually square piece of fabric carried in a pocket or handbag, used esp. for blowing the nose, weeping into, and waving goodbye with

han-dle (hænd'l) *n.* the part of a tool, utensil, weapon etc. designed for the hand or fingers to grasp ‖ something that can be used as a pretext, *don't give him a handle for complaint* **to fly off the handle** to become suddenly very angry indeed [O.E.]

handle *pres part* **han-dling** *past* and *past part* **han-dled** *v.t.* to touch or take in the hands, *do not handle the goods on display* ‖ to deal with (a person, problem) ‖ to be concerned with, treat, *this book handles the problems of old age* ‖ *v.i.* to respond to control, *the new car handles beautifully* [O.E. *handlian*]

han-dle-bar (hænd'lbur) *n.* a curved bar transverse to the fork of the front wheel of a bicycle or motorcycle, used by hand for steering, and [illegible]

hand-ler (hændlər) *n.* someone who handles ‖ someone who professionally exhibits dogs etc. [illegible] a boxer, or who acts as his second in a fight

hand-loom (hændlu:m) *n.* a loom worked by hand, not by mechanical power

hand-made (hændmeid) *adj.* made by hand, not by machine

hand-maid [illegible] looked on as having a ministering capacity, *science is the handmaid of philosophy* (*archaic*) a female servant

hand-maid-en (hændmeid'n) *n.* (*rhet.* and *arch.*) [illegible]

hand-me-down (hændmi daun) **1.** *adj.* (esp. of [illegible] the family **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) clothes passed on

hand-out (hændaut) *n.* a leaflet or folder of information or publicity supplied by official department or an agency ‖ an item of clothing or food given to a beggar or tramp, or anything [illegible] transferring the responsibility for an office, to-gether with the relevant documents, moneys etc., to its new holder

hand-pick (hændpik) *v.t.* to select with an eye to high quality, *he handpicks his materials* ‖ to select for one's own advantage, *to handpick jurors*

hand-rail (hændreil) *n.* a long piece of wood or metal etc. which can be held for support or protection when climbing or descending a steep slope or stairs, or to prevent oneself from falling from a balcony, terrace etc

hand-saw (hændsɔ) *n.* a saw worked by hand, not by mechanical power

hand-set (hændset) **1.** *v.* the combined telephone transmitter and receiver mounted as a single unit **2.** *pres. part* **hand-set-ting** *past* and *past part.* **hand-set** *v.t.* to set (type) by hand **3.** *adj.* (of type) set by hand

hand-shake (hændʃeik) *n.* a shake with the right hand of another's right hand in greeting, farewell, congratulation etc

hand-some (hænsəm) *adj.* (of men) good-looking ‖ (of women) beautiful in a way which commands admiration ‖ (of animals) well-shaped and good to look at ‖ ample, generously large, *a handsome reward* ‖ gracious, highly praising, *a handsome compliment* ‖ impressive and pleasing, *a mansion of handsome proportions* [M.E. *handsom*, easily handled]

hands-on (hændzɔn) *adj.* of using the hands, e.g., *a hands-on operation*

hand-spike (hændspaik) *n.* a lever used for moving heavy weights, e.g. for maneuvering a field gun

hand-spring (hændspriŋ) *n.* a feat of agility in which the feet pass right over the head and the body lands in the standing position still facing the original direction. Only the hands and feet touch the floor

hand-stand (hændstænd) *n.* a balancing feat in which a person holds his body vertical with the head downwards, arms extended, hands on the ground and legs together in the air

hand-to-hand (hændtəhænd) *adj.* (of combat) between man and man within arm's reach of one another

hand-to-mouth (hændtumauθ) *adj.* (of existence) improvised constantly and barely adequate for immediate needs

hand-work (hændwə:rk) *n.* work done with the hands [O.E. *handweorc*]

hand-writ-ing (hændraitiŋ) *n.* writing done by hand ‖ the style of such writing in a particular person

handwriting reader a computer-laser system to convert handwritten characters into machine-readable data

hand-writ-ten (hændrit'n) *adj.* in a person's handwriting

Hand-y (hændi:), William (Christopher) (1873–1958), U.S. black composer whose 'Memphis Blues' became (1912) the first blues song ever published. His works include 'St. Louis Blues' (1914) and 'Beale Street Blues' (1917)

hand-y (hændi:) *comp.* **hand-i-er** *superl.* **hand-i-est** *adj.* conveniently near, *the shops are nice and handy* ‖ able to do useful small manual jobs, esp. about the house ‖ dexterous, *handy with an ax* ‖ convenient and practical, *a handy little gadget*

hand-y-man (hændi·mæn) *pl.* **hand-y-men** (hændi·men) *n.* a man able to do many useful kinds of work with his hands reasonably well, esp. a man employed to do a variety of jobs

hang (hæŋ) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **hang-ing** *past* and *past part* **hung** (hʌŋ) *v.t.* to be suspended, *your coat is hanging in the hall* ‖ to have the weight supported, *a door hangs on its hinges* ‖ to await a decision, *the question was left hanging* ‖ (of drapery) to fall in folds or (of a jacket etc.) in an elegant loose fit ‖ (of flowers) to droop for lack of moisture (*Br.*, of a dress, slip etc.) to be too low at the bottom hem (*pres. part.* **hanging** *past* and *past part* **hanged**) to suffer death by being suspended by the neck ‖ *v.t.* to suspend (something) ‖ to attach (wallpaper, a poster etc.) to a wall ‖ to decorate (a room etc.) with festoons etc. ‖ to suspend (game) until it is high or (meat) until it is in good condition for cooking ‖ to display (a picture) on a wall (*pres. part* **hang-ing** *past* and *past part* **hanged**) to kill by suspending by the neck **to go hang** to become a matter of indifference or neglect, *to let an opportunity go hang* **to hang about** (or **around**) to linger or loiter in a place or near a person **to hang a jury** to prevent a jury from reaching a verdict for want of the required majority for decision **to hang back** to hesitate to commit oneself **to hang fire** to be held up in its progress, *his novel is still hanging fire* **to hang in the balance** to be in doubt or suspense **to hang on** (or **upon**) to depend on, *much hangs on his decision* ‖ to pay rapt attention to, *the crowd hung on his words* ‖ (*pop.*) to persevere, continue, *hang on till next summer* ‖ (*pop.*) to wait, *hang on while I fetch the key* **to hang one's head** to let one's head droop in shame **to hang on to** to hold firmly to **to hang out** to put (laundry) out to dry ‖ to display (a flag or signal) ‖ (*pop.*) to reside ‖ (*pop.*) to be (at a specified place) more often than not, *he hangs out at the poolroom* **to hang over** to be suspended over ‖ to cover like a cloud ‖ to threaten, *a fearful danger hangs over his head* **to hang together** to be consistent and coherent, *his arguments don't hang together* ‖ (*pop.*) to be a united group, *to hang together in a crisis* **to hang up** to suspend ‖ (*pop.*) to cause delay in ‖ to break off a telephone conversation **2.** *n.* the manner in which something hangs, *the hang of a skirt* ‖ (*pop.*) a very small bit, *she doesn't care a hang* **to get the hang of** to grasp the meaning or way of working of [O.E. *hangian v.i.*, to hang and *hōn v.t.*, to cause to hang]

han-gar (hæŋər) *n.* a very large shed used to house aircraft [F.]

Hang-chow (hæŋtʃáu) the capital (pop. 1,105,000) of Chekiang, E. central China, capital of S. China under the Sung dynasty (12th c.). It is a port (terminus of the Grand Canal), with engineering and textile industries (silk). Hangchow Bay is an arm of the East China Sea

hang-dog (hæŋdɔg, hæŋdɒg) *adj.* (of a look) showing guilt or shame

hang-er (hæŋər) *n.* a coat hanger

hang-er-on (hæŋərɔn, hæŋərɒn) *pl.* **hang-ers-on** *n.* someone attaching himself to an influential person or group in the hope of personal advantage

hang five *v.* (*surfing*) to ride with the body forward and the toes of one foot protruding over the edge of the surfboard. —**hang ten** *v.* to ride a surfboard with both feet at the front edge of the board

hang glide *v.* (*sports*) to glide in harness in a kitelike glider, usually from a hill. —**hang glider** *n.* person and the apparatus. —**hang gliding** *n.*

hang-ing (hæŋiŋ) **1.** *n.* the act of suspending (e.g. pictures in an exhibition) ‖ execution or killing by suspending by the neck ‖ (*pl.*) curtains or draperies **2.** *adj.* suspended from a support above ‖ situated on a steep slope, *a hanging garden* ‖ meriting death by hanging, *a hanging matter*

hanging buttress a buttress supported by a projection from a wall

hang loose *v.* (*colloq.*) to remain flexible; to relax

hang-man (hæŋmən) *pl.* **hang-men** (hæŋmən) *n.* a public executioner who hangs criminals

hang-nail (hæŋneil) *n.* a piece of loose skin at the side or root of a fingernail or toenail

hang-nest (hæŋnest) *n.* the Baltimore oriole, whose purselike nest, up to 2 ft in length, hangs from the tip of a tree limb and has the entrance hole near the bottom and to one side

hang-out (hæŋaut) *n.* (*pop.*) the place (e.g. corner cafe, drugstore etc.) which someone or some group or some type of person habitually frequents

hang-o-ver (hæŋouvər) *n.* headache and nausea as the result of drinking too much alcohol ‖ something left over from earlier times or circumstances, *shortage of housing was a hangover from the war*

hang-up (hæŋəp) *n.* (*colloq.*) an emotional problem

ha-ni-wa (hɑniwɑ) *n.* clay funerary figures left at graves in Japan

hank (hæŋk) *n.* two or more coils of wool, cotton or silk tied together (560 yds of wool, 840 yds of cotton) ‖ (*naut.*) a ring or hoop to which a fore-and-aft sail is fastened ‖ a lanky lock (of hair) [prob. fr. Norse]

han-ker (hæŋkər) *v.i.* (with 'after' or 'for', or the infinitive) to have a continual nagging desire (for something or to possess or do something) **han-ker-ing** *n.* [etym. doubtful]

Han-kiang (hɑndʒɑŋ) (or Han) a river (900 miles long) flowing from S. central Shensi, China, to the Yangtze at Wuhan

Han Kook (hɑn kuk) South Korea

Han-kow (hæŋkau) *WUHAN

han·ky-pan·ky (hæŋkɪ pæŋkɪ) *n.* (*pop.*) mild deceit, cheating, or other sly dealing [arbitrary formation, prob. rel. to HOCUS POCUS]

Han·ni·bal (hænəb'l) (247 c. 182 BC), Carthaginian general [son of Hamilcar Barca]. Commander of the Carthaginian army in Spain, he precipitated the 2nd Punic War by attacking Saguntum, a Roman ally in Spain (219 BC). With a vast army and 40 elephants, he made a crossing of the Alps (218 BC) and defeated the Romans at Trasimene (217 BC) and Cannae (216 BC). After further campaigns in Italy he returned to Africa (203 BC) to defend Carthage, and was defeated by Scipio Africanus at Zama (202 BC). He carried out [illegible] reforms in Carthage but went into exile (195 BC) when Rome demanded his life, later committing suicide to avoid capture

Han·no (hænou) (5th c. BC), Carthaginian navigator. He explored the Atlantic coast of Africa as far as Sierra Leone

Hanno 'the Great' (3rd c. BC), Carthaginian statesman. He opposed Hannibal, advocating peace with Rome and a Carthaginian empire in Africa

Ha·noi (hænɔɪ hanoi) the capital (pop. 2,570,905) of Vietnam, a port in the N at the apex of the Red River delta, S.E. Tonkin. Exports: rice, sugar, silk. Industries: textiles, paper, distilling. University (1917). It was the 7th-c. seat of the Chinese rulers of Annam. It became the capital of Annam after the 15th c. It was occupied by the French (1882–1954)

Han·o·ver (hænɔvər) (*G.* Hannover) a former province of Prussia, forming (since 1946) most of the W. German state of Lower Saxony. As an electorate (1692–1814) and kingdom (1814–66), it was joined (1714–1837) in a personal union with the British Crown. It was annexed (1866) by Prussia

Hanover the capital (pop. 535,854) of Lower Saxony, on the Leine, chief communications center of northern West Germany. Industries: rubber goods, textiles, machinery, motor vehicles etc.

Hanover the name (1714–1901) of the British royal house. George Louis, elector of Hanover, succeeded to the British throne (1714) as George I under the provisions of the Act of Settlement (1701). His descendants ruled both Hanover and Great Britain until the separation of the two thrones on the accession (1837) of Victoria. The name was changed to Saxe-Coburg-Gotha on the accession (1901) of Edward VII. **Han·o·ve·ri·an** (hænouvɪərɪ·ən) *adj.*

Han·sard (hænsərd) the reports of the proceedings of the British parliament. They have been official, and verbatim, since 1909 and are published by H.M. Stationery Office [after Thomas Curson *Hansard* (1776–1833), the first printer of the (unofficial) series begun (1803) by William Cobbett]

Hansberry (hænzberi) Lorraine (1930–65), U.S. playwright, the first black woman to have a play performed on Broadway. Her play 'A Raisin in the Sun' (1959; film, 1961; musical, 1973) won the New York Drama Critics Circle Award. She also wrote 'The Sign in Sidney Brustein's Window' (1964) and 'Les Blancs' (1970; adapted for the stage by her husband Robert Nemiroff)

hanse (hæns) *n.* (*hist.*) a medieval merchant guild. **Hanse** the Hanseatic League [O.F. fr. M.H.G., association of merchants fr. O.H.G. *hansa*, a band of men]

Han·se·at·ic League (hænsɪætɪk) a commercial league of N. German towns, founded in the 13th c. to control trade in the Baltic. Centered on Lubeck, the League included more than 70 towns in the 14th c., and by the 15th c. dominated the trade of N. Europe. It enforced its monopoly by means of boycotting, developed its own system of commercial and maritime laws, and established branches with special privileges in many towns. It declined in the 16th c. as national commerce developed, and was dealt a fatal blow by the Thirty Years' War

han·som (hænsəm) *n.* (*hist.*) a two-wheeled cab, seating two passengers behind hinged half doors and under a hood, the driver being on a seat up behind the hood, with his reins passing up over the hood [patented (1834) by Joseph *Hansom* (1803–82), Eng. architect who designed it]

Han·son (hænsən), John (1721–83), American Revolutionary leader. He was president of the Congress of the Confederation [illegible] the Articles of Confederation [illegible] powers given the first president under the U.S. [illegible]

Ha·nuk·kah (hənəkə, *Heb.* xanuˈkɑ) *n.* the Jewish festival commemorating the rededication of the Temple after the victory (165 BC) by the Maccabees over the Syrians. It lasts eight days, beginning on the 25th day of Kislev. Each night the menorah is lit [Heb., lit., a dedication]

hap·haz·ard (hæphæzərd) **1.** *adj.* of events occurring by chance or illogically rather than by design, *his choice was made in a purely haphazard way* **2.** *adv.* according to no set plan or [illegible] [illegible]

hap·less (hæplɪs) *adj.* (*rhet.*) unlucky, *a hapless youth* [O.N. *happ*, luck]

hap·log·ra·phy (hæplɒgrəfi) *n.* writing a word, syllable or letter only once where correctly it occurs twice, in juxtaposition (cf. HAPLOLOGY) [fr. Gk *haploos*, single + *graphe*, writing]

hap·loid (hæplɔɪd) **1.** *adj.* (*biol.*) having half the number of chromosomes characteristic of a somatic cell, e.g. forming [illegible] chromosomes characteristic of a gamete (cf. DIPLOID) **2.** *n.* (*biol.*) a haploid cell [fr. Gk *haploos*, single, simple + *-eides*, like]

hap·lol·o·gy (hæplɒlədʒɪ) *n.* pronouncing a syllable only once where correctly it occurs twice, in juxtaposition (cf. HAPLOGRAPHY) [fr. Gk *haploos*, single + *logos*, discourse]

hap·lo·sis (hæplousɪs) the halving of the chromosome number during meiosis [fr. Gk *haploos*, single, simple + *-osis*, morbid condition]

ha'·p'orth (heɪpərθ) *n.* (*Br., hist.*) as much as a halfpenny could buy. (*Br., pop.*) any minute quantity or negligible amount

hap·pen (hæpən) *v.i.* to occur, take place ‖ to occur quite by accident or spontaneously ‖ to chance, *if you happen to see him* **to happen on** (or **upon**) (something or someone) to find or meet by chance **to happen to** (someone) to befall **hap·pen·ing** *n.* [M.E. *happenen*, *hapnen* fr. earlier *hap* fr. O.N. *happ*, luck]

hap·pen·ing (hæpənɪŋ) *n.* a special or unusual staged event involving many spectators, esp. in the theatre

hap·pen·stance (hæpənstæns) *n.* a chance circumstance [illegible] [illegible]

hap·pi·ly (hæpəlɪ) *adv.* in a happy manner luckily

hap·pi·ness (hæpɪnɪs) *n.* feelings of joy and pleasure mingled in varying degree, *intense happiness*, *quiet happiness* ‖ the satisfaction of the deepest desire, *the search for happiness*

hap·py (hæpɪ) *comp.* **hap·pi·er** *superl.* **hap·pi·est** *adj.* experiencing joy and pleasure, *to feel happy* ‖ expressing such feelings, *a happy face* ‖ lucky, fortunate, *a happy coincidence* ‖ apt, *a happy choice of words*, drunk ‖ as though made drunk by (something specified in a preposed, hyphenated noun), *punch-happy* and esp. with the result of being too quick to make use of something specified, *gun-happy* [fr. older *hap* fr. O.N. *happ*, luck]

hap·py-go-luck·y (hæpɪgoulʌkɪ) *adj.* cheerfully taking things as they happen, without care for the future ‖ haphazard

happy hour a period during which a bar offers special inducements, e.g., lower prices

Haps·burg, Habs·burg (hæpsbɜrg, hɑpsburg) the dynasty which supplied dukes and archdukes of Austria (from 1282), kings of Hungary and Bohemia (from 1526), and emperors of Austria (from 1804). They ruled the Holy Roman Empire (1438–1806) and were kings of Spain (1516–1700). The name was derived from the ancestral castle of Habichtsburg (11th c.) in the Aargau canton of Switzerland. They extended their territories by conquest and marriage to include Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, S. Poland, N. Italy, Naples, Sardinia, Burgundy and the Netherlands. Most of the family possessions were lost in 1918 when Austria became a republic. The dynasty was notable for its support of Catholicism and conservatism

hap·tic lens (hæptɪk) a type of contact lens that aligns with white of the eye (sclera) (*Cf.* MICRO LENS)

ha·ra-ki·ri (hærəkɪərɪ) *n.* a method of suicide in Japan, consisting of disembowelment with a sword. It was originally reserved to men of sam[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

line of conduct) rigidly determined ‖ (of distinctions) clearly fixed

Har·dang·er (hɑrdɑ́ŋgər) a fiord (114 miles long) south of Bergen, Norway

Har·dang·er·vid·da (hɑrdɑ́ŋgərvɪdə) a region of mountains and plateaus east of Hardanger fiord, S. Norway

hard-baked (hɑ́rdbéɪkt) *adj.* baked until hard ‖ (*Br.*) disillusioned and made callous by experience

hard beach (*mil.*) a portion of a beach especially prepared with a hard surface extending into the water. It is employed for the purpose of loading or unloading directly into or from landing craft

hard-bit·ten (hɑ́rdbɪt'n) *adj.* tough, steeled by experience ‖ hard and realistic

hard·board (hɑ́rdbɔ̀rd, hɑ́rdbòurd) *n.* material manufactured in sheets from sawdust and chips of wood bound together under heat and pressure by plastic or resin, used in house fittings and furniture

hard-boiled (hɑ́rdbɔ̀ɪld) *adj.* (of an egg) boiled until the albumen and yolk are both solid ‖ (of people) tough and realistic, without sentimental illusions, esp. to the point of being cynical

hard-bound (hɑ́rdbɑ̀ʊnd) *adj.* of a book bound with boards covered by cloth. —**hardback** *n.*

hard cash coin or banknotes as contrasted with checks or promises to pay at a future date

hard cider (*Am.=Br.* cider) an alcoholic drink made from fermented apple juice

hard coal anthracite

hard·core (hɑ́rdkɔ̀r, hɑ́rdkóur) *n.* (*Br.*) broken bricks, stones, clinker etc., laid down and pounded firm as a foundation for roads, paving etc. **hard core** the central, most determined or most dependable group within a group **hard-core** *adj.* of or pertaining to the hard core ‖ (esp. of pornography) blatant

hard-core *adj.* **1.** of persons whose status is not easily changed, e.g., *hard-core unemployed* **2.** of pornography, explicit

hard court a tennis court with an asphalt or similar surface, not grass

hard drug an addictive drug, e.g., heroin. *Cf* SOFT DRUG

hard edge *n.* of abstract painting created with sharply defined geometric forms, usually with strong color. —**hard-edger** *n.*

hard·en (hɑ́rd'n) *v.i.* to become hard ‖ (of prices) to rise, or cease to fall, on the market ‖ to become tougher in mind and character ‖ to become callous or intolerant ‖ *v.t.* to make (something) hard or harder ‖ to make hardy ‖ to make hardhearted, callous or cynical **hard·en·er** *n.* a substance added to give a paint or varnish a harder finish

Har·den·berg (hɑ́rd'nbɛrx), Prince Karl August von (1750–1822), Prussian statesman. As chancellor of Prussia (1810–22), he continued Stein's social and political reforms (esp. until 1815), and represented Prussia at the Congress of Vienna (1815)

hard-ened (hɑ́rdənd) *adj.* especially strengthened to withstand stress

hardened site (*mil.*) an enclosure or area able to withstand effects of enemy attack, usu. underground, esp. nuclear attack, e.g., for housing nuclear missiles

hard·en·ing (hɑ́rd'nɪŋ, hɑ́rdnɪŋ) *n.* a material turning the surface of iron into steel ‖ (*chem.*) the conversion of liquid fats or oils into the solid state by hydrogenation

hard-fea·tured (hɑ́rdfi:tʃərd) *adj.* having unattractive looks which suggest lack of sensitiveness or human sympathy

hard-gloss (hɑ́rdglɔ̀s, hɑ́rdglɒs) *adj.* (of a paint) drying to give a hard shiny surface

hard·hat (hɑ́rdhæt) *n.* **1.** construction worker **2.** by extension, a determined, outspoken conservative, a person strongly antagonistic to nonconformists. —**hardhattism** *n.*

hard-head·ed (hɑ́rdhédɪd) *adj.* realistic and practical, unswayed by sentiment

hard-heart·ed (hɑ́rdhɑ́rtɪd) *adj* callous, unfeeling

hard-hit·ting (hɑ́rdhɪtɪŋ) *adj* direct, vigorous and effective

Har·di·ca·nute (hɑ́rdɪkənju:t) *HARTHACNUT

Har·die (hɑ́rdi:), James Keir (1856–1915), British Socialist leader. He became (1892) the first Socialist to be elected to parliament, founded (1893) the independent Labour party, and led the Labour party (1906–15) in the House of Commons. He was a militant writer and speaker

har·di·hood (hɑ́rdi:hud) *n.* (*old-fash.*) boldness

har·di·ly (hɑ́rd'li:) *adv.* (*old-fash.*) in a bold manner

har·di·ness (hɑ́rdi:nɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being hardy

Har·ding (hɑ́rdɪŋ, Warren Gamaliel (1865–1923), 29th president (1921–3) of the U.S.A., a Republican. His administration was notable only for the calling (1921) of the Washington Naval Conference and for its record of general corruption. Two of his cabinet members were convicted of complicity in the Teapot Dome scandal after his death

hard labor, *Br.* **hard labour** imprisonment in which the prisoner is made to do strenuous manual work

hard-laid (hɑ́rdlèɪd) *adj.* (of rope) twisted so that the strands are at an angle of about 45°

hard line rigid adherence to a program or dogma; uncompromising. —**hard-line** *adj., v.* —**hard-liner** *n.*

hard·ly (hɑ́rdli:) *adv.* not to any great degree, scarcely, *she hardly knew him* ‖ only just, barely, *he had hardly started when he fell ill* ‖ not quite, not at all, *that is hardly true* ‖ (*rhet.*) with effort or difficulty, *freedom hardly won* ‖ severely, harshly, *don't deal hardly with him*

hard·mouthed (hɑ́rdmáuðd, hɑ́rdmáuθt) *adj.* (of a horse) insensitive to handling, not answering well to the bit

hard·ness (hɑ́rdnɪs) *n.* the quality of being hard ‖ difficulty ‖ unfeelingness ‖ harshness ‖ physical toughness ‖ resistance of a metal to deformation and indentation ‖ resistance of a mineral to abrasion

hard news reports of actual happenings, esp. of some importance vs. opinion, stunts, etc. *Cf* HARD COPY

hard-of-hear·ing (hɑ́rdəvhíərɪŋ) *adj.* partly deaf

hard pad a virus disease in dogs, often fatal, similar to distemper. It is characterized by pneumonia and diarrhea, and hardening of the skin on the paws and the nose

hard palate the hard, bony forward part of the palate

hard·pan (hɑ́rdpæn) *n.* a compacted layer of subsoil consisting of detrital matter ‖ ground that is hard and unbroken ‖ (*fig.*) rock bottom, bedrock

hard rock hard driving, loud rock 'n' roll music with a regular beat, usu. involving electronically amplified instruments. *Cf* SOFT ROCK

hard rubber ebonite

hards (hɑrdz) *pl. n.* the coarse parts of flax or hemp that remain on the fiber after the separation process [O.E. *heordan*]

hard science a natural or physical science, e.g., chemistry, biology. —**hard scientist** *n. Cf* NATURAL SCIENCE, SOFT SCIENCE

hard sell a sales technique using an aggressive, high-pressure approach (cf. SOFT SELL)

hard·ship (hɑ́rdʃɪp) *n.* suffering or privation difficult to bear, or an instance of either

hardship post a work assignment, usu. abroad, where difficult conditions warrant additional compensation

hard solder a high-melting solder, containing copper, used for brazing

hard state an efficient, well-organized, stable sovereign state. *Cf* SOFT STATE

Hardt (hɑrt) *RHINELAND-PALATINATE

hard·tack (hɑ́rdtæk) *n.* a mixture of flour and water without salt baked hard and used formerly on ships as a substitute for bread

hard·top (hɑ́rdtɒp) *n.* an automobile resembling a convertible but having a rigid plastic or metal roof. The roof is sometimes made so that it can be dismounted and a canvas top substituted ‖ indoor motion picture theater

Hard·war (hɑ́rdwɑr) a holy city (pop. 41,000) in Uttar Pradesh, India. The Ganges is made sacred here by Vishnu's footprint in stone

hard·ware (hɑ́rdwɛər) *n.* (*Am.=Br.* ironmongery) metal goods ‖ (*electronics*) equipment used in computing (cf. SOFTWARE)

hard·wood (hɑ́rdwʊd) *n.* any close grained wood from deciduous trees, e.g. oak, beech, ash, and from some tropical trees, e.g. mahogany, logwood (cf. SOFTWOOD)

hard X ray an X ray with great ability to penetrate

Har·dy (ɑrdi:), Alexandre (c. 1569–c. 1632), French dramatist. His best plays prepared the way for 17th-c. Classical drama

Har·dy (hɑ́rdi:), Thomas (1840–1928), English novelist and poet. His major novels show with elaborate irony a universe ruled by a pitiless fate, and the indifference of man to the suffering and misery of his fellow creatures. His native Dorset (which he calls 'Wessex') forms the somber setting for most of his novels. The most important of these are: 'Far from the Madding Crowd (1874), 'The Return of the Native' (1878), 'The Mayor of Casterbridge' (1886), 'Tess of the d'Urbervilles' (1891), and 'Jude the Obscure' (1896). Much of Hardy's poetry is anecdotal. Yet some 20 or so short lyrics, usually about the pain of loss, catch a bleak moment of intense truth. 'The Dynasts' (3 vols: 1904, 1906, 1908) is an elaborate epic drama of the Napoleonic Wars

har·dy, har·die (hɑ́rdi:) *pl.* **har·dies** *n.* a blacksmith's chisel which fits into a hole in the anvil [prob. fr. HARD]

hardy *comp.* **har·di·er** *superl.* **har·di·est** *adj.* strong, robust ‖ (of plants) able to flourish outdoors all year without special protection [O.F. *hardi* fr. *hardir*, to harden fr. Gmc]

hare (hɛər) **1.** *pl.* **hares, hare** *n.* a herbivorous lagomorph. Hares are up to 2 ft in length and have long ears, large eyes, short tail, long hind legs and a divided upper lip. They are widely distributed in temperate regions. They have acute sight and hearing, and move with bounding swiftness. The females produce 3-6 young, several times a year. The flesh is edible ‖ the fur or pelt of a hare **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **har·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hared** to run very fast [O.E. *hara*]

hare and hounds a cross-country race in which two runners (the 'hares') start in advance of other runners (the 'hounds') who try to overtake them. The 'hares' leave a trail of scattered pieces of paper

hare·bell (hɛ́ərbɛl) *n. Campanula rotundifolia*, fam. *Campanulaceae*, the bluebell of Scotland, a small, delicate, blue, bell-flowered, herbaceous plant, growing wild in temperate countries ‖ the wood hyacinth

hare·brained, *Br.* also **hair·brained** (hɛ́ərbrèɪnd) *adj.* (of a person) stupidly prone to act without thought of the consequences ‖ (of an action) done with a stupid failure to think of the consequences

Hare Krishna (hári:krí∫nə), Hindu movement, also known as International Society for Krishna Consciousness, founded by A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami and brought to the U.S. in 1965. The mantra of the society, 'hare krishna' ('O Lord Krishna') is chanted three times a day by followers

hare·lip (hɛ́ərlɪp) *n.* a congenital deformity consisting in a divided upper lip. It can be corrected by surgery

har·em (hɛ́ərəm, hɛ́rəm) *n.* the women's apartments in a Moslem household ‖ the wives and servants of the master of the house who live in these apartments [Arab. *harām, harīm*, sacred, forbidden]

hare's-foot trefoil (hɛ́ərzfʊt) *Trifolium arvense*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a species of clover

Har·gei·sa (hɑrgéisə) a town (pop. 60,000) of W. Somali, center of a vast livestock-raising region

Har·greaves (hɑ́rgri:vz), James (*d.* 1778), British millwright who invented (1764) the spinning jenny, enabling a number of threads to be spun by one machine. The invention provoked riots (1768) by spinners who feared for their livelihood

har·i·cot (hærikou) *n.* a member of *Phaseolus*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a genus of edible beans, esp. *P. vulgaris* ‖ a mutton stew with vegetables [F. perh. fr. Nahuatl *ayerotli*, bean]

Har·ing·ton (hærɪŋtən), Sir John (1561–1612), English writer and wit. He was popular in his day for his version of Ariosto and for an amusing work on the privy, 'Metamorphosis of Ajax' (1596)

Ha·ri·ri, Al- (alharí:ri:) (1054–1122), Arabian writer. His masterpiece was the 'Maqamat', a collection of rhymed fablelike tales full of wit, imagination and shrewd observation

hark (hɑrk) *v.i.* (*archaic*) to listen closely ‖ *v.t.* (*archaic*) to listen to ‖ (*Br.*, with 'forward', 'away' etc.) to urge (hounds) to work **to hark back** (with 'to') to refer to (a time in the past), *he is always harking back to his college days* ‖ (of hounds) to go back in their tracks to try to recover lost scent ‖ (*Br.*) to call (hounds) back [M.E. *herken*]

harken *HEARKEN

harl, harle (hɑrl) *n.* a fiber of flax or hemp ‖ a herl [perh. M.L.G. *herle, harle*]

Har·lan (hɑrlən), John Marshall (1833–1911), associate justice (from 1877) of the U.S. supreme court, best known for his decisions during the Reconstruction period after the Civil War. In the 'Civil Rights Cases' (1883), he urged a broader interpretation of the 13th and 14th amendments, stating in one instance that the 14th amendment provided for punishment of individuals who discriminated against blacks. Many of his views were rejected by the court

Harlan, John Marshall (1899–1971), U.S. associate justice of the Supreme Court (1955–71), grandson of John Marshall HARLAN. A strict constructionist, he was appointed to the Court by Pres. Eisenhower and helped to advance the cause of civil rights and wrote the Court's majority opinion in 'NAACP v. Alabama ex. rel Patterson' (1958)

Har·lem (hɑ́rləm) (*Du.* Haarlem) a city (pop. 169,000) in N. Holland, Netherlands, west of Amsterdam: bulb growing, shipbuilding, machinery, printing, textiles, brewing, chemical industries

Har·le·quin (hɑ́rlikwin, hɑ́rlikin) *n.* a character (partner to Columbine, a dancer) in commedia dell' arte. He survives as a buffoon in European and American pantomime. He plays wearing a mask and dressed in particolored tights, and carrying a wooden wand or sword **har·le·quin** *adj.* of variegated, bright colors [F. *harlequin, arlequin* fr. Ital.]

har·le·quin·ade (hɑ́rlikwinéid, hɑ́rlikinéid) *n.* a scene in pantomime in which Harlequin and the clown fool about and engage in horseplay

Har·ley (hɑ́rli:), Robert (1661–1724), 1st earl of Oxford, English Tory statesman. With Lord Bolingbroke, he negotiated the Treaty of Utrecht (1713). He was the patron of Swift and Pope

har·lot (hɑ́rlət) *n.* (*old-fash.*) a prostitute **hár·lot·ry** *n.* (*old-fash.*) prostitution [O.F. *herlot, harlot,* a knave, vagabond]

harm (hɑrm) **1.** *n.* injury, hurt, *to come to no harm* ‖ moral wrong, *there's no harm in trying* **2.** *v.t.* to injure, hurt [O.E. *hearm, hearmian*]

HARM (hɑrm) (*mil. acronym*) for U.S. Navy high-speed antiradiation missile (AGM 88A), with programmable digital processors, for use in F-4 G Wild Weasel and other aircraft; in development by Texas Instruments Corp.

har·mat·tan (hɑrmətæn) *n.* a hot, dry, dust-laden wind of W. Africa [fr. Span. *haramatan* fr. Fanti]

harm·ful (hɑ́rmfəl) *adj.* injurious, hurtful

harm·less (hɑ́rmlis) *adj.* not injurious, not hurtful ‖ not likely to cause trouble

Har·mon (hɑ́rmən), Millard Fillmore (1888–1945), U.S. general during the 2nd world war. He commanded (1942–4) all U.S. forces in the South Pacific and (from 1944) U.S. army air forces in the central Pacific, launching the strategic air war against Japan

har·mon·ic (hɑrmɔ́nik) **1.** *adj.* (*phys.*) bearing the relation of a harmonic to the fundamental frequency ‖ (*math.* and *phys.*) that can be expressed in terms of sine and cosine functions (*HARMONIC ANALYSIS) ‖ (*mus.*) of or relating to harmony as distinct from melody or rhythm ‖ harmonious ‖ of or relating to harmonics **2.** *n.* (*phys.*) one of the components of harmonic motion (*HARMONIC MOTION) that is an integral multiple of the frequency of the fundamental wave on which it is superimposed, e.g. the higher harmonic of a 60-cycle current wave ‖ (*mus.*) a tone in the harmonic series, esp. one of the overtones produced by causing a wire or air column to vibrate in two or more equal portions instead of as a whole ‖ (*elec.*) a frequency simply related to the fundamental frequency of an alternating current or radio wave [fr. L. *harmonicus* fr. Gk]

har·mon·i·ca (hɑrmɔ́nikə) *n.* a small rectangular wind instrument in which free reeds are agitated by the exhalation or inhalation of the breath ‖ a glass harmonica [L. fem. of *harmonicus* adj., harmonic]

har·mon·i·cal·ly (hɑrmɔ́nikli:) *adv.* (*math.*) in a harmonic relation ‖ (*mus.*) with respect to harmony

harmonic analysis a mathematical method of solving certain physical problems (e.g. the motion of a vibrating string, or the flow of heat in solids) of a kind that takes mathematical expression in a differential equation and that includes a set of known values for the independent variable (called the boundary conditions). The solution takes the form of a finite, convergent series of products of sine and cosine functions

harmonic minor scale (*mus.*) a minor scale having semitones between the second and third, the fifth and sixth, and the seventh and eighth steps, the other intervals being whole tones

harmonic motion (*phys.*) a vibratory motion that may be characterized as consisting of one mode or a combination of modes of simple harmonic motion (*SIMPLE HARMONIC MOTION)

harmonic progression (*math.*) a progression consisting of terms whose reciprocals constitute an arithmetic progression (e.g. 1/5, 1/7, 1/9)

har·mon·ics (hɑrmɔ́niks) *n.* the theory or science of musical sounds

harmonic series (*mus.*) a series of tones comprising a fundamental tone and those tones above it whose frequencies are integral multiples of the fundamental's frequency

har·mo·ni·ous (hɑrmóuni:əs) *adj.* pleasing to the ear, tuneful ‖ interrelated in a pleasing way, *harmonious proportions* ‖ free from jarring differences of feeling or opinion [fr. F. *harmonieux*]

har·mo·nist (hɑ́rmənist) *n.* (*mus.*) someone skilled in harmony ‖ someone who reconciles narratives by different authors dealing with the same subject

har·mo·ni·um (hɑrmóuni:əm) *n.* a reed organ, the sounds being produced by forcing air through free reeds of metal, using bellows worked by the feet [F.]

har·mo·ni·za·tion (hɑrmənizéiʃən) *n.* a harmonizing or being harmonized

har·mo·nize (hɑ́rmənaiz) *pres. part.* **har·mo·niz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **har·mo·nized** *v.i.* to be, sing or play in harmony ‖ to be in agreement ‖ to blend tastefully ‖ *v.t.* to provide (a melody) with harmonies ‖ to bring into agreement ‖ to cause to blend tastefully [F. *harmoniser*]

har·mo·ny (hɑ́rməni:) *pl.* **har·mo·nies** *n.* a pleasing combination of musical sounds ‖ the relationship between two or more notes sung or played simultaneously (cf. MELODY) ‖ the science of combinations of musical sounds and of their use in composition ‖ a reconciliation of narratives, *a harmony of the Gospels* ‖ agreement, *this story is not in harmony with the facts* ‖ peace, *he disturbs the harmony of the household* ‖ pleasing relationship, *architecture in harmony with the landscape* [F. *harmonie* fr. L. fr. Gk]

harmony of the spheres a theory of Pythagoras stating that the spheres in which heavenly bodies move emit musical sounds depending upon their radii and upon the speed of the bodies

Harms·worth (hɑ́rmzwə:rθ) *NORTHCLIFFE

Har·nack (hɑ́rnæk), Adolf von (1851–1930), German Lutheran theologian. His 'Das Wesen des Christentums' (1900) became the manifesto of modernist theology. His chief work was 'Lehrbuch der Dogmengeschichte' (1886–90)

har·ness (hɑ́rnis) **1.** *n.* the complete set of leather belts and straps with their metal fittings worn by a draft animal ‖ the working contrivance in some mechanical operations, e.g. in raising or lowering the warp threads in a loom ‖ reins for children learning to walk (*hist.*) the armor and accessories of a knight or man-at-arms **in double harness** working with a partner, or as partners **in harness** at work **to die in harness** to die before retiring from work **2.** *v.t.* to put a harness on (an animal) ‖ to fasten by means of a harness ‖ to control and utilize (a source of power), *to harness the tides* ‖ to tie together as though in harness, *certain conditions are harnessed to the plan* [M.E. *harneis* fr. O.F.]

harness race a trotting race

Harold kings of Norway and Denmark *HARALD

Har·old I (hǽrəld) 'Harefoot' (*d* 1040), king of England (1037–40), son of Cnut. He claimed the throne in opposition to his half brother Harthacnut, and died as the latter was planning to invade England

Harold II (c. 1022–66), king of England (1066), son of Earl Godwin. He succeeded (1053) to his father's earldom, and was chief adviser to Edward the Confessor for the remainder of the reign. He promised (c. 1064) to support the candidacy of William of Normandy to the English throne, but later repudiated the promise, and, on Edward's death, was elected king by the [illegible]. He defeated an invasion by [illegible] at Stamford Bridge (Sept. 25, 1066), but was defeated by William of Normandy at Hastings (Oct. 14, 1066), where he was killed

harp (hɑrp) *n.* a musical instrument consisting of taut wires within a large, roughly triangular, wooden frame, the wires being plucked with the fingertips [O.E. *hearpe*]

harp *v.i.* to play on a harp ‖ (with 'on') to make frequent, boring or annoying reference [O.E. *hearpian*]

Har·pers Ferry (hɑ́rpərz) a town (pop. c. 600) in West Virginia, at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, and the site of John Brown's raid (1859). A commercial and industrial center at the time of the Civil War, it was captured (1862) by the Confederate General 'Stonewall' Jackson, who took the largest number of Union prisoners (12,500) taken in the war. Most of the town is now Harpers Ferry national monument

Har·pies (hɑ́rpi:z) *pl. n.* (*Gk mythol.*) the three daughters of Electra and Thaumas, personified as snatchers of human souls. In appearance they were monstrous birds with the faces of women

har·pist (hɑ́rpist) *n.* someone who plays the harp

har·poon (hɑrpú:n) **1.** *n.* a barbed spear with an attached line, hurled from a boat or fired from a gun to bury itself in the flesh of a whale or large fish **2.** *v.t.* to spear with a harpoon [F. fr. *harpon* fr. *harpe,* claw]

Harpoon (*mil.*) *n.* a U.S. radar-guided, turbojet, antiship, low-level missile, carrying a 500-lb conventional warhead, capable of being employed from surface ships (RGM-84), aircraft (AGM-84), or submarines (UGM-84)

harp·si·chord (hɑ́rpsikɔrd) *n.* a keyboard instrument, the keys operating quills or leather points which pluck taut wires. A forerunner of the piano, it was esp. used from the 16th to the 18th cc. and is still preferred by many performers of keyboard music of this period [fr. obs. F. *harpechorde* fr. *harpe,* harp+*chorde,* string]

har·py (hɑ́rpi:) *pl.* **har·pies** *n.* a foul-tempered, domineering woman ‖ a rapacious person [fr. L. *harpyia* fr. Gk]

harpy eagle *Harpia harpyja,* the South American crested eagle, with a fan-shaped tail

har·que·bus (hɑ́rkwəbəs) *pl.* **har·que·bus·es** *n.* an arquebus

har·ri·dan (hæridən) *n.* an evil-tempered old woman, esp. one hideously made up to look young [perh. fr. F. *haridelle,* worn-out mare]

har·ri·er (hæri:ər) *n.* a hawk of genus *Circus,* having very long wings and tail. They fly close to the ground and subsist chiefly on small mammals. They are widely distributed [HARRY]

harrier *n.* a hound used for hunting hares, closely resembling the foxhound but smaller in size ‖ a cross-country runner [perh. fr. HARE]

Harrier (*mil.*) *n.* British VTOL short-range fighter aircraft

Har·ri·man (hærəmən), Edward Henry (1848–1909), U.S. financier and railroad magnate. After purchasing (1898) the Union Pacific railroad, he vied unsuccessfully with James J. Hill for control of the Northern Pacific, which led to a crisis on Wall Street. His methods were denounced (1907) by President Theodore Roosevelt

Har·ring·ton (hæriŋtən), James (1611–77), English political writer. His 'The Common-Wealth of Oceana' (1656) describes a utopian society, and advocates a written constitution, the ballot, and government by country gentlemen

Har·ris (hæris), Joel Chandler (1848–1908), U.S author, who depicted plantation life in the South. As a humor writer for many southern newspapers, esp. the 'Atlanta Constitution', he created the very popular 'Uncle Remus' stories, capturing the black dialect

Harris, Roy (1898–1979), American composer. His works are mainly orchestral or choral and occasionally incorporate American folk themes

Harris, William Torrey (1835–1909), U.S. educator and philosopher. As U.S. commissioner of education (1889–1906), he introduced art, music, science and manual arts into the curriculum, and advocated the professional study of education for teachers in training

Harris a district in the island of Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Scotland, famous for its home-dyed, handwoven tweed

Har·ris·burg (hǽrisbə:rg) the capital (pop. 53,264, with agglom. 345,000) of Pennsylvania,

tiles

Har·ri·son (hærɪs'n), Benjamin (1833–1901), 23rd president (1889–93) of the U.S.A., a Republican, and grandson of William H. Harrison. He was elected over Grover Cleveland in probably the most corrupt campaign in U.S. history. All Republican partisan measures, including the McKinley Tariff Act, received his approval. He convoked (1889) the Pan-American Congress.

Harrison, Frederic (1831–1923), English philosopher. He was a pioneer of positivism in England, and author of 'The Meaning of History' (1862), 'Order and Progress' (1875), etc.

Harrison, William Henry (1773–1841), ninth president (1841) of the U.S.A., a Whig. As the Congressional delegate (1799) from the Northwest Territory, he helped to divide the territory [illegible] 1800. 12) of the Indiana Territory, he opened these lands to white settlement by negotiating treaties with the Indians. He led the U.S. forces against Tecumseh in the Battle of Tippecanoe. In the War of 1812 he was commander in the Northwest, capturing (1813) Detroit and winning (1813) the Battle of the Thames. He won the presidency on his slogan 'Tippecanoe and Tyler too', in the first highly publicized campaign in U.S. history. He died after only one month in office.

har·row (hærou) **1.** *n.* an iron frame with spikes or disks in echelon, drawn by a tractor or horse and used after plowing to break up clods of soil into a fine tilth, to cover seed with tilth, or to tear up weeds **2.** *v.t.* to work over (a field) with a harrow ‖ to lacerate (the feelings). **har·row·ing** *adj.* [M.E. *harwe*]

harrowing of hell the conquest and plundering of hell by Christ (when, after his crucifixion and before his ascension into heaven, he descended into hell) to release the souls of the righteous who died in pre-Christian times [fr. archaic *harrow*, to harry, ravage]

har·ry (hærɪ) *pres. part.* **har·ry·ing** *past* and *past part.* **har·ried** *v.t.* to harass, *harried by creditors* ‖ to make repeated attacks on ‖ to lay waste, ravage [O.E. *hergian*, to ravage]

harsh (hɑrʃ) *adj.* without mercy, *a harsh sentence* ‖ finding fault with acerbity, *a harsh critic* ‖ oppressive, *a harsh ruler* ‖ displeasing to one of the senses, *harsh colors* [stark, *a harsh contrast*] [M.E. *harsk* prob. fr. O.N.]

Har·sha (hɑrʃə) (*d.* 647), the ruler (606–47) of an empire which he created in N. India. He provided political stability here after the disinte- [illegible]

Har·sha·var·dha·na (hɑrʃəvɑrdʰənə) the ruler Harsha. He assumed the title Vardhana after [illegible]

Hart, (hɑrt) Gary Warren (1936–), U.S. [illegible] from Colorado. He managed George McGov- [illegible] elected to the Senate in 1974. He ran for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1984 on [illegible] revamping, but lost to Walter Mondale. He [illegible]

hart (hɑrt) *pl.* **harts, hart** *n.* (*Br.*) the male deer (esp. the red deer) esp. from its fifth year onwards [O.E. *heort, heorot*]

Har·te (hɑrt), Bret (Francis Bret Harte, 1836–1902), American author inspired by mining-camp life in mid-19th c. California. His stories [illegible]

hartebeests, har·te·beest *n.* *Alcephalus caama*, a large, swift African antelope with ringed, curved horns. It stands about 4 ft. at the shoulders [Afrik. fr. Du. *hert*, hart + *beest*, beast]

Hart·ford (hɑrtfərd) the capital (pop. 136,392, [illegible] ance business, engineering, textile and food-

Hartford Convention a U.S. convention (1815) of New England Federalists who proposed amending the Constitution to protect states' rights. The distrust it aroused elsewhere hastened the decline of the Federalist party.

[illegible] Denmark, 1035–42) and of England (1040–2), son of Cnut. His English inheritance was [illegible]

Hart·ley (hɑrtlɪ), David (1705–57), English philosopher and psychologist. His 'Observations on Man' (1749) sets forth the principle of associationism.

Hart·mann (hɑrtmən) [illegible] Eduard von (1842–1906), German philosopher, author of 'Philosophy of the Unconscious' (1869; Eng. trans. 1884).

Hart·mann von Au·e (hɑrtmənfonaue) (c. 1170–c. 1210), German poet. He wrote mainly epic poems on the Arthurian and other legends, and lyrics on sacred subjects.

harts·horn (hɑrtshɔrn) *n.* a substance, largely ammonium carbonate, obtained from shavings or clippings of the horns of a hart. It was formerly the chief source of ammonia.

Har·tung (hɑrtuŋ), Hans (1904–), French painter born in Germany. Working in a manner akin to that of abstract expressionism, he paints nonobjective compositions of linear rhythms.

har·um-scar·um [illegible] (hɛərəmskærəm) **1.** *adj.* (of people or behavior) wild in a scatterbrained way **2.** *adv.* in a harum-scarum way **3.** *n.* someone who is harum-scarum [prob. fr. HARE + SCARE]

Ha·run al-Ra·shid (hɑrunɑlrɑʃiːd) (c. 763–809), Abbasid caliph of Baghdad (786–809). A distinguished military leader, he exacted tribute from the Byzantine Empire. Under his rule, Baghdad became a thriving commercial center, and his court attracted poets, scholars, philosophers and musicians.

Har·vard University (hɑrvərd) the oldest university in the U.S.A., in Cambridge, Massachusetts, founded in 1636 and named after its first benefactor, John Harvard (1607–38), a nonconformist minister born in England. It consists of Harvard College, graduate schools and research institutes.

har·vest (hɑrvɪst) **1.** *n.* the gathering in of ripe crops or fodder ‖ the time of year when crops are gathered in ‖ crops with respect to their yield, *a good harvest* ‖ the result of action or behavior **2.** *v.t.* to gather in (a crop), to obtain (the result of action or behavior) [O.E. *hærfest*]

harvest bug a larval mite of fam. *Trombiculidae*, the size of a grain of cayenne pepper, scarlet in color. In hot months harvest bugs are found on vegetation. They burrow into the skin of people and domestic animals, causing inflammation and acute irritation.

har·ves·ter (hɑrvɪstər) *n.* a machine used in harvesting ‖ a harvest worker [HARVEST v.]

harvest festival a religious service of thanksgiving for the harvest.

harvest home a secular celebration of the end of a harvest.

har·vest·man (hɑrvɪstmən) *pl.* **har·vest·men** (hɑrvɪstmən) *n.* a member of *Phalangida*, an order of long-legged arachnids. They have a short ovoid body, with stink glands on the cephalothorax. They are nocturnal and omnivorous.

harvest mite a harvest bug.

harvest moon the full moon nearest to the autumnal equinox (Sept. 22 or 23). For nearly two weeks before, it rises on successive nights at nearly the same hour, in mid-northern latitudes.

Har·vey (hɑrvɪ), William (1578–1657), English physician who discovered and convincingly demonstrated the circulation of the blood, unifying previous and fragmentary theories ('Exercitatio anatomica de motu cordis et sanguinis', 1628). He also did important work in embryology ('Exercitationes de generatione animalium', 1651).

Harvey Steel Process a process of hardening steel armor plate by heat treatment in carbon, [illegible] lurgist.

Har·wich (hærɪdʒ) a town (pop. 15,280) in Essex, England, 70 miles northeast of London, a passenger port for the Hook of Holland, Antwerp and Esbjerg.

Har·ya·na (hɑrɪɑnə) [illegible] PUNJAB.

Harz Mtns (hɑrts) a wooded massif between the Weser and the Elbe, central Germany, sur- [illegible]

has 3rd pers. sing. pres. tense of HAVE.

Ha·sa, al- (ɑlhʌsə) a district (area 22,500 sq. miles) of Nejd, Saudi Arabia, on the Persian Gulf, the country's chief oil-producing region. Operating center: Dhahran. Port: Dammam.

Ha·san (hɑs'n) (c. 625–69), fifth caliph, eldest son of Ali and Fatima, and Shi'ite imam.

has-been (hæzbɪn) *n.* a person whose fame has died or whose powers have diminished ‖ a thing that has grown obsolete, diminished in importance, etc.

Has·dru·bal (hæzdrubˈl) (*d.* 207 B.C.), Carthaginian general, brother of Hannibal. He commanded the Carthaginian army in Spain (218–207 B.C.) and, in an attempt to reinforce Hannibal in Italy, crossed the Alps, but was defeated and killed on the Metaurus.

Ha·šek (hʊʃek), Jaroslav (1883–1923), Czech writer, author of the satirical novel 'The Good Soldier Schweik' (1920–3).

hash (hæʃ) **1.** *n.* meat, esp. meat previously cooked, chopped with potatoes and baked or fried **to make a hash of** to make a lamentable failure of **to settle someone's hash** to prevent someone from being a trouble any longer **2.** *v.t.* to cut (esp. meat) into small pieces ‖ (*pop.*) to make a muddle or failure of **to hash over** to talk about in detail, consider minutely the various aspects of [earlier *hache* fr. F. *hacher*, to cut up]

Hash·e·mite Kingdom of Jordan (hæʃəmaɪt) [illegible] JORDAN.

hash·ish (hæʃiːʃ, hæʃɪʃ) *n.* a narcotic derived from hemp, esp. *Cannabis sativa*, fam. *Moraceae*, that is chewed, smoked or drunk for its intoxicating effects [Arab.]

Has·i·dism (hæsɪdɪzəm) *n.* a Jewish religious and social sect founded in Poland in the 18th c. by Rabbi Israel ben Eliezer (1700–60). The movement was a protest against authoritarian rationalism and emphasized the ecstatic elements of Judaism [fr. Heb. *hasīdhīm*, pious ones]

has·let (héizlit, hæslɪt) *n.* part of the entrails (heart, liver etc.) of an animal (esp. a pig) roasted for food or made into a pâté [M.E. *has-* [illegible] O.F.]

has·n't (hæzənt) *contr.* of HAS NOT

hasp (hæsp, hʊsp) **1.** *n.* a bar, usually of metal hinged at one end and pierced near the other end, used with a staple and toggle or padlock as a fastening for a door, window, lid etc. **2.** *v.t.* to fasten by means of a hasp [O.E. *hæpse*, fastening and *hæpsian*, to fasten]

Has·san II (hɑs'n) (1930–), king of Morocco (1961–). He assumed the office of prime minister after a state of emergency was declared (1965).

has·sle (hæs'l) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) a wrangle, dispute ‖ (*pop.*) an annoying struggle **2.** *v. pres. part.* **has·sling** *past* and *past part.* **has·sled** *v.i.* (*pop.*) to bicker ‖ *v.t.* to bother, annoy [etym. doubtful]

has·sock (hæsək) *n.* a small, firm, stuffed cushion, often covered with carpet material, used for kneeling on or as a footrest ‖ a matted tuft of coarse grass [O.E. *hassuc*]

hast (hæst) archaic 2nd pers. sing. pres. tense of HAVE.

has·tate (hæsteit) *adj.* (*bot.*, of leaves) triangular, with two sharp lobes extending at the base, giving the leaf a spear-shaped appearance [fr. L. *hastatus* fr. *hasta*, spear]

haste (heist) *n.* deliberate speediness ‖ an attempt to be more speedy than is reasonable **in haste** hastily **to make haste** to hurry **has·ten** (heɪs'n) *v.t.* to move with hurry ‖ *v.t.* to bring on sooner than if events were left to run their course, *the remark hastened his downfall* ‖ to treat as urgent, execute with added speed ‖ to cause (someone) to make haste or be precipitate [O.F. *haste, haster*]

hast·i·ly (heɪstɪlɪ) *adv.* in a hurry ‖ in too great a hurry

hast·i·ness (heɪstɪnɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being hasty

Has·tings, Battle of (heɪstɪŋz) the decisive victory (Oct. 14, 1066) of the Norman army under Duke William (later William I) over the English led by King Harold, in Sussex, England. The battle, depicted in the Bayeux Tapestry, was followed by the Norman conquest of England.

Hastings, Warren (1732–1818), first governor-general of British India (1774–85). After carrying out administrative and legal reforms in India, he was impeached (1788) on charges of [illegible] but finally acquitted (1795).

hasty [illegible] **hast·i·er** *apert.* **hast·i·est** *adj.* impetuous, precipitate, *a hasty decision* ‖ made or done with haste, *a hasty visit* ‖ (of the temper) quickly flaring into anger [O.F. *hasti* for *hastif*]

hasty breaching (*mil.*) the creation of lanes through enemy minefields by such methods as

blasting, pushing rollers or disabled vehicles through the minefields, deliberate breaching, or bypassing the obstacle. *Cf* BREACHING.

hasty pudding a pudding made from cornmeal, often served with molasses ‖ (*Br.*) oatmeal porridge, or a pudding of similar consistency made from flour and milk or water

hat (hæt) **1.** *n.* an article designed to protect or adorn the head, and distinguished from a cap esp. by having a brim or by being voluminous in the crown **to keep something under one's hat** to keep something a secret **to take one's hat off to** to affirm one's admiration for **to talk through one's hat** to talk nonsense **2.** *pres. part.* **hat·ting** *past* and *past part.* **hat·ted** *v.t.* to put a hat on, supply with a hat [O.E. *hæt*]

Ha·tay (hɑtɑ́i) ⁺ALEXANDRETTA

hat·band (hætbænd) *n.* a ribbon sewn externally around the bottom of the crown of a hat ‖ an internal strip of leather used to stiffen and keep the crown of a hat in shape

hat block a rounded block used for shaping or ironing a hat

hatch (hætʃ) **1.** *v.i.* to emerge from an egg as a result of incubation ‖ (of eggs) to open when incubation is completed ‖ to emerge from a chrysalis ‖ *v.t.* to produce (young) from eggs by incubation ‖ (often with 'up') to produce as a result of scheming **2.** *n.* the act or process of hatching ‖ the brood hatched [M.E. *hacchen*]

hatch *n.* an aperture, fitted with a door or lid, in a wall (e.g. a serving hatch between kitchen and dining room), in a floor (e.g. giving access to a wine cellar or vault), in the deck of a ship (e.g. giving access to a hold), in a ceiling (e.g. giving access to a loft), or in a roof ‖ a covering for a ship's hold or stairway ‖ a hatchway ‖ a sliding door in a lock gate or weir controlling the flow of water [O.E. *hæc*]

hatch *v.t.* to mark with numerous fine parallel lines, e.g. in engraving or in delineating an area on a map or drawing [earlier *hach*, *hache* fr. F. *hacher*, to hack]

hatch·back (hætʃbæk) *adj.* in a motor vehicle, a rear sloping roof that swings open upward, to accept luggage and/or passengers. —**hatchback** *n.* the car. *Cf* FASTBACK, NOTCHBACK

hatched (hætʃt) *v.* dismissed from federally funded employment on the grounds of violating the Hatch Act, which prohibits political activity by federal employees

hatch·el (hætʃəl) **1.** *n.* an instrument with sharp steel teeth used in dressing flax, i.e. in separating the fiber from the hards **2.** *v.t.* to dress (flax) with a hatchel [M.E. *hecchel*, *hechele*]

hatch·er·y (hætʃəri:) *pl.* **hatch·er·ies** *n.* a device or place where eggs (e.g. of trout) are hatched under care

hatch·et (hætʃit) *n.* a small ax with a short handle for chopping or splitting ‖ a tomahawk **to bury (dig up) the hatchet** to make peace (war), or end (start) a quarrel [F. *hachette* dim. of *hache*, ax]

hatchet face a narrow face with sharp prominent features **hatch·et-faced** *adj.*

hatch·ing (hætʃiŋ) *n.* shading by fine parallel lines

hatch·ment (hætʃmənt) *n.* (*heraldry*) a lozenge-shaped funeral panel bearing the arms of a deceased person and hung for a time on a wall of his dwelling to signalize his death [altered fr. ACHIEVEMENT]

hatch·way (hætʃweɪ) *n.* a large opening in the deck of a ship giving access to the hold ‖ any opening that may be shut by a hatch

hate (heit) **1.** *n.* intensely hostile aversion, compounded of anger and fear, and centered on a real or supposed cause of injury **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **hat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hat·ed** to experience the sensation of hate in relation to (persons or things) ‖ (*pop.*) to dislike strongly, *he would hate to disappoint you* [illegible] **hate·ful** *adj.* arousing the sensation of hate ‖ unkind, mean [O.E. *hete*, *hatian*]

hath (hæθ) archaic *3rd pers. sing. pres.* of HAVE

Hath·a·way (hæθəweɪ), Anne (c. 1557–1623), wife of William Shakespeare

Ha·to·ya·ma (hatɔjama), Ichirō (1883–1959), Japanese political leader and prime minister (1954–6)

hat·pin (hætpɪn) *n.* a long ornamental pin thrust through a woman's hat and hair to keep the hat in place

ha·tred (héitrɪd) *n.* the passion of hate [HATE+*red* fr. O.E. *ræden*, condition]

Hat·shep·sut (hætʃépsu:t) (early 15th c. B.C.), Egyptian queen (c. 1489–c. 1469 B.C.) of the [illegible] with her half-brother Thutmose III. She built a magnificent temple beside the Nile near [illegible]

hatter [illegible] hats [HAT+ER]

Hat·ter·as, Cape (hætərəs) a promontory, dangerous to shipping, on Hatteras I., off the east coast of North Carolina

hatter's shakes [illegible] poisoning characterized by muscular tremors, formerly common among hatters. *Cf* MADHAT

hattrick [illegible] ets with successive balls [from an old custom of presenting a bowler who did this with a new hat]

Hat·ti·sas [illegible]

hauberk [illegible] O.H.G.]

haugh·ti·ly (hɔ:tili) *adv.* in a haughty manner

haugh·ti·ness (hɔ:tinis) *n.* the quality or state of being haughty

haugh·ty (hɔ:ti) *comp.* **haugh·ti·er** *superl.* **haugh·ti·est** *adj.* displaying overbearing pride, [illegible] [HIGH+TY]

haul [illegible] *a boat up a bank* ‖ to transport by road, railroad etc ‖ (*naut.*) to alter the course of (a ship), esp. by sailing closehauled ‖ *v.t.* to give a long, steady pull, *haul on the rope* ‖ (*naut.*) to alter course by sailing close-hauled **to haul down the flag** to surrender **to haul over the coals** to reprimand **to haul up** (*pop.*) to bring to trial, *to be hauled up before the judge* **2.** *n.* a strong steady pull ‖ a transporting or the distance over which a load is transported ‖ the quantity of fish taken in a net or in a catch ‖ the valuables stolen by a thief on one job **haul·age** *n.* the act of hauling goods ‖ the charge made for the haul**er** *n.* someone who transports goods by road **haul·ier** (hɔljər) *n.* (*Br.*) a hauler [M.E. *halen* fr. O.F.]

haulm (hɔm) *n.* (*Br.*) the stem or stalk of a plant ‖ (*Br., collect.*) stalks of plants such as potatoes, peas etc. after harvesting [O.E. *healm*]

haunch (hɔntʃ, hʌntʃ) *n.* the lateral part of the body between the ribs and the thigh ‖ a leg and loin of meat cut in one piece ‖ (*archit.*) the shoulder of an arch, between the crown and the piers **to squat** (or **sit**) **on one's haunches** to sit resting one's hindquarters on one's upturned heels [O.F. *hanche* perh. fr. Gmc]

haunt (hɔnt, hʌnt) **1.** *v.t.* (of ghosts, spirits etc.) to pay frequent visits to, or be continually present in ‖ to visit very frequently, *to haunt a bar* ‖ to follow (someone) about in an unwelcome way ‖ to be always present as a nagging anxiety in the mind of **to be haunted** to be frequented by ghosts, spirits etc. **2.** *n.* a place which one frequents, *to visit one's old haunts* ‖ a den or feeding place of an animal [F. *hanter*, to frequent]

Haupt·mann (hauptmən), Gerhart Johann (1862–1946), German author. His naturalistic sociological dramas include 'The Weavers' (1892). His later plays and poems are often in a more romantic and symbolic vein

Hau·sa (háusə) *pl.* **Hau·sas, Hau·sa** *n.* a people of mixed Negroid and Berber stock forming the predominant linguistic group in N. Nigeria. The Hausa developed a civilization by the 10th c., became Moslem (14th c.) and prospered esp. in the 17th c. They were conquered by the Fulani (early 19th c.) ‖ a member of this people ‖ the Sudanic language of this people, spoken widely in W. Africa, written in Arabic script

Hauss·mann (ousmæn), Georges Eugene, Baron (1809–91), French administrator. As prefect of the Seine (1853–70), he rebuilt Paris with wide radial boulevards and avenues, laid out parks, and reconstructed the sewerage system

haustellum [illegible] specialized structure of some parasitic plants (e.g. dodder, mistletoe etc.) which penetrates [illegible] to obtain nourishment [Mod. L. fr. L. *haustor*]

haut·bois, haut·boy (oubɔi, houbɔi) *pl.* **haut·** [illegible] an oboe ‖ an organ stop giving an oboelike quality. *Fragaria moschata*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a tall [illegible]

haute couture [illegible] try of the leading women's fashion houses. [F.]

haute cuisine (outkwizi:n) (*Fr.*) dishes prepared in the grand manner with elaborate sauces. ‖ **haute cuisine** *adj.*

Haute-Garonne [illegible] department (area 2,457 sq. miles, pop. 777,400) in S. France (⁺GASCONY, ⁺LANGUEDOC). Chief town: Toulouse

Haute-Loire [illegible] department (area 1,930 sq. miles, pop. 205,500) in S. central France (⁺LANGUEDOC, ⁺LYONNAIS). Chief town: Le Puy

Haute-Marne (outmærn) a department (area 2,420 sq. miles, pop. 212,300) in N.E. France [illegible] Chief town: Chaumont

Hautes-Alpes (outzælp) a department (area 2,178 sq. miles, pop. 97,400) of S.E. France in the Alps (⁺DAUPHINÉ, ⁺PROVENCE). Chief town: Gap

Haute-Saône (outsoun) a department (area 2,074 sq. miles, pop. 222,300) in E. France (⁺FRANCHE-COMTÉ). Chief town: Vesoul

Haute-Sa·voie (outsævwɑ) a department (area 1,774 sq. miles, pop. 447,800) in E. France (⁺SAVOY). Chief town: Annecy

Hautes-Py·re·nées (outpi:reinei) a department (area 1,750 sq. miles, pop. 227,200) in S.W. France (⁺GASCONY). Chief town: Tarbes

hau·teur (outə́r, houtə́:r) *n.* haughtiness [F.]

Haute-Vienne (outvjen) a department (area 2,119 sq. miles, pop. 352,100) in W. central [illegible] (⁺MARCHE, ⁺POITOU). Chief town: Limoges

Haut-Rhin (ourɛ̃) a department (area 1,354 sq. miles, pop. 635,200) in N.E. France (⁺ALSACE). Chief town: Colmar

Hauts-de-Seine (oudəsen) a department (area 68 sq. miles, pop. 1,438,900) in N. central France, west of Paris. Chief town: Nanterre [illegible]

Ha·va·na (həvænə) (*Span.* Habana) the capital (pop. 1,981,300) and economic center of Cuba, in Havana province, on the northeast coast, founded in 1519, on a peninsula sheltering one of the best harbors in the western hemisphere. Main industries: sugar refining, rum, tobacco (esp. cigars), meat packing. Spanish castle (16th c.), baroque cathedral (17th–18th cc.), palace (18th–19th cc.). University (1670)

Havana (həvænə) *n.* a cigar made in Cuba of local tobacco [after HAVANA (the capital)]

Havana Conference of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics a conference held (1941) in Havana. It pledged to take over any territories in America belonging to European powers which were themselves invaded. Under this agreement Canada occupied St Pierre and Miquelon Is

have (hæv) **1.** *v. 1st* and *2nd pers. sing. pres.* **have** *3rd pers. sing. pres.* **has** (hæz) *1st, 2nd* and *3rd pers. pl. pres.* **have** *pres. part.* **hav·ing** *past* and *past part.* **had** (hæd) *v.t.* ('have' is often replaced by 'have got') to hold in the hand, *what have you there?* ‖ to catch and hold, *now I have you* ‖ to own, possess, *they have two cars* ‖ to be in a specified personal relationship to, *I have four brothers, she has many enemies* ‖ to contain, *the house has five rooms, the book has illustrations* ‖ to accept, *will you have another?* ‖ to take, *to have a bath* ‖ to receive, *I have my reward* ‖ to experience mentally, *to have an idea, have a dream* ‖ to experience, undergo, *to have an operation, have a nice time* ‖ to understand suddenly, *I have it!* ‖ to be afflicted with, *to have gout* ‖ to permit, *I won't have it* ‖ to give birth to, *to have a baby* ‖ to assert, insist on, *he will have it that I said so* ‖ to cause to do (with infin.) or suffer (with past part.), *please have him cut the grass, have the house rewired* ‖ to be under an obligation or necessity as regards, *to have a job to do* ‖ to engage in some activity, *to have a quarrel* ‖ to gain control of, *he has the game if he makes no mistakes* ‖ to know, *I have it by heart* ‖ (*pop.*) to trick, deceive, cheat ‖ to hold at a disadvantage ‖ used as an auxiliary with past participles of most verbs to form their perfect tenses, *I have seen my tailor, I had seen him, I shall have seen him, I would have seen him* etc. ‖ (often hæf) used with infinitives to express obligation or necessity, *I have to go now, does it have to be now?* **to have at** [illegible] **to have done with** to have finished with, finished using (or doing etc.) **to have it coming** to deserve what one gets, esp. punishment or bad luck **to have it in for (someone)** to bear (some [illegible] **to have it in one** [illegible] courage or ability, *I didn't know he had it in him to go on alone* **to have it out** to discuss or fight in order to settle a problem, quarrel etc. **to**

have it over to be in a better position than (someone) **to have nothing on** to have no information to the discredit of to have no advantage over **to have something on** to possess information to the discredit of **to have to do with** to be a concern of, *what has this to do with me?* to be concerned with, deal with **to have up** (*Br.*) to summon **to let someone have it** to hurt someone physically or with words etc **2.** *n* (*Br., pop.*) a fraud (*pop.*) a person or nation with wealth, *the haves and the have-nots* [O.E.

ha·ven (heivən) *n.* a small natural bay or inlet providing shelter and anchorage for ships | a refuge [O.E. *hæfen*]

have·n't (hævənt) *contr.* of HAVE NOT

ha·ver (heivər) (*Br.*) *v.i.* to hesitate before making a decision [origin unknown]

hav·er·sack (hævərsæk) *n.* a bag slung over the shoulder by a strap and used to carry food etc [F. *havresac* fr. G. *habersack*, sack for oats]

hav·oc (hævək) *n.* destruction on a wide and intense scale **to play** (or **make, raise**) **havoc with** to cause intense disturbance in or disruption to, *the weather played havoc with our plans* [A.F. *havok* fr. O.F. *havot*]

[illegible]

haw *n.* the berry of the hawthorn | the hawthorn [O.E. *haga*, hedge]

haw **1.** *v.i.* to make this sound when hesitating for words, esp. *to hem and haw* **2.** *n.* this sound [imit.]

Ha·wai·i (həwaiː, həwujː) a state (area 6,424 sq. miles, pop. 994,000) of the U.S.A. in the central Pacific (Polynesia), consisting of a group of more than 20 volcanic islands and atolls. Inhabited islands: Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, Molakai, Lanai, Niihau. Capital: Honolulu. People: 37% Japanese, 23% of European descent, 17% Hawaiian, 12% Filipino, 7% Chinese, 2% Puerto Rican, 2% Korean. Main language: English. Highest points: Mauna Kea (13,784 ft) and Mauna Loa (13,675 ft), volcanoes on Hawaii. The land is 7% arable, 40% grazing and 25% forest. Average temperature (F.) at Honolulu: 75°. Annual rainfall: from 15 ins on the leeward side of the islands to over 300 ins in the mountains. Agriculture: sugarcane (first state producer), pineapples (first world producer), coffee, flowers, beef cattle. Resources: bauxite, pumice. Industries: sugar processing, canning, tourism, fishing, handicrafts. State university (1907) at Honolulu. Captain Cook discovered the islands (1778), then under the rule of native kings. Trade was developed (19th c.) by the Americans, who annexed the islands (1898) and made them a territory (1900). The Japanese attack (Dec. 7, 1941) on Pearl Harbor brought the U.S.A. into the 2nd world war. Hawaii became (1959) the 50th state of the U.S.A.

Ha·wai·ian (həwaiən, həwujen) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Hawaii **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Hawaii | the Polynesian language of Hawaii

Hawaiian guitar a guitar having 6-8 strings which are plucked with thimbles, and whose

hawk (hɔːk) **1.** *n.* a diurnal bird of prey of suborder *Falcones*, esp. fam. *Accipitridae* (ACCIPI[illegible] OSPREY. They are found throughout the world. They are smaller than either eagles or vultures | a person who is grasping or who preys on others | a person who advocates a military or bellicose solution to a disagreement **2.** *v.i.* to hunt with hawks trained for this sport [O.E. *hafoc*]

hawk *n.* a small square board for mortar or plaster with a handle underneath [etym.

hawk *v.t.* to carry about for sale, *to hawk a manuscript* | to peddle (goods) in the street by shouting | *v.i.* to be a hawker [HAWKER]

Hawk *n.* [*trademark, acronym*] for homing-all-the-way killer. MIM-23, a mobile air defense artillery, radio-guided surface-to-air missile system that provides nonnuclear, low- to medium-altitude air-defense coverage for ground forces with a

Hawke (hɔːk) Edward (1705–81), 1st Baron [illegible]

Hawke Robert James Lee (1929–), Australian prime minister (1983–). A labor leader he led the Australian Council of Trade Unions from 1970 and in 1973 was elected leader of the Australian Labour Party. He was first elected to Parliament in 1980 and served until he replaced Liberal party prime minister J. Malcolm Fraser

Hawke's Bay a region (area 4,260 sq. miles, pop. 120,000) on the eastern coastal plain of North Island, New Zealand. Chief town: Napier. Products: wool, apples, canned fruit and vegetables

Hawk·eye (hɔːkai) *n.* (*mil.*) a twin turboprop, multicrew, early-warning and interceptor-control aircraft (E-2), with a long-range radar and integrated computer system for the detection and tracking of targets; designed to operate from aircraft carriers

Haw·kins (hɔːkinz), Sir John (1532–95), English privateer who made a handsome profit out of the slave trade, robbing Portuguese slavers in W. Africa and selling their captives to Spanish colonies in the West Indies. He took part in the defeat of the Armada (1588)

hawk1. *v.i.* to clear the throat in a noisy manner | *v.t.* to cough up (phlegm) **2.** *n.* an effort to cough up phlegm [imit.]

haw·ker (hɔːkər) *n.* someone who peddles goods esp. from a cart etc., moving from place to place and shouting out his wares [prob. fr. L.G. *hoker*, huckster]

hawk-eyed (hɔːkaid) *adj.* having keen vision that misses nothing

hawk-moth (hɔːkmɔθ, hɔːkmɒθ) *pl.* **hawk-moths** (hɔːkmɔθs, hɔːkmɔðz, (hɔːkmɒθs, hɔːkmɒðz) *n.* a member of *Sphingidae*, a family of lepidopterous insects universally distributed. They have a stout body, short thick antennae and a retractable proboscis for extracting nectar [fr. their flight, like a hawk's]

hawk-nosed (hɔːknouzd) *adj.* having an aquiline nose

hawks-bill turtle (hɔːksbil) *Eretmochelys imbricata*, a carnivorous sea turtle whose shell yields fine-quality tortoise shell

Hawks·more, Hawks·moor (hɔːksmuər), Nicholas (1661–1736), English architect. He was a pupil and partner of Wren and Vanbrugh, and assisted both on many of their works. His own buildings in Gothic style include the library of Queen's College, Oxford (1700–14) and the baroque churches of St Mary Woolnoth, London (1716–19) and St George's, Bloomsbury (1720–30)

hawk-weed (hɔːkwiːd) *n.* any of several composites of genera *Hieracium*, *Picris* or *Erechtites*

hawse (hɔːz) *n.* (*naut.*) the part of a ship's bow containing hawseholes | the distance between a ship's head and the anchors which she rides | the arrangement of the cables when a ship is moored with two cables, one from either side of the bow [perh. O.N. *hals*, neck, part of the bows]

hawse-hole (hɔːzhoul) *n.* (*naut.*) a hole in the bow of a ship for running cables through

haw·ser (hɔːzər) *n.* (*naut.*) a cable, often of steel, used in mooring or warping a ship [prob. A.F. *haucecour* fr. O.F. *haucier*, to hoist]

haw·thorn (hɔːθɔrn) *n.* a member of *Crataegus*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a genus of quick-growing shrubs or small trees found in temperate climates. The thorns are modified branches. They have small glossy leaves and strongly scented white or pink flowers, the fruit of which are haws [O.E. *hagathorn, hægthorn, hægthorn* fr. *haga*, hedge + *thorn*, thorn]

Haw·thorne (hɔːθɔrn), Nathaniel (1804–64), American novelist. His most famous works, 'The Scarlet Letter' (1850) and 'The House of the Seven Gables' (1851), present an unusual blend of romance and puritan morality expressed through an elaborate figurative method akin to allegory

Haw·thorne effect (hɔːθɔrn) improvement in performance resulting from the interest expressed by researchers and knowledge that the activity is being measured. *Cf.* PLACEBO EFFECT

Hay (hei), John Milton (1838–1905), U.S. secretary of state (from 1898) under Presidents William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. His first open-door note (1899) proclaimed that all nations should have equal trading rights in China, his second (1900) that all nations should preserve China's territorial and administrative [illegible]

Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901. This modified the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 and gave the U.S.A. authority to construct and have exclusive control over an isthmian canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. He and President Theodore Roosevelt abetted the revolution which gave (1903) Panama independence from Colombia and facilitated the construction of the Panama Canal. He settled (1903) the Alaska boundary question with Great Britain

hay (hei) **1.** *n.* stems and leaves of grasses etc. as a crop that is cut and dried for fodder **2.** *v.i.* to make hay | *v.t.* to cut and dry (grasses) for hay | to feed with hay **to make hay of** (*Br.*) to demolish | (*Br., sports*) to defeat easily by a wide margin **to make hay while the sun shines** to profit from favorable circumstances, grasp an opportunity [O.E. *hieg, hīg*, heg]

Ha·ya·ka·wa (hujəkúwə), S(tamuel) I(chiye) (1906–), U.S. semanticist, author of 'Language in action' (1941); U.S. Senator (R.–Calif., 1976–84)

Hay-Bu·nau-Va·ril·la Treaty (héibynóuværiːjæ) a U.S.-Panamanian treaty (1903), replacing the Hay-Herrán treaty, in which Panama granted the U.S.A. exclusive use, occupation and control of the Canal Zone (formally transferred, 1904), in turn receiving $10 million in cash and a $250,000 annuity to begin nine years after ratification

hay·cock (héikɔk) *n.* a mound of fresh-cut hay left in the meadow to dry out before being carted away

Hay·dn (háid'n), Franz Joseph (1732–1809), Austrian composer. His enormous output includes 104 symphonies and 76 quartets. These were the two musical forms in which he achieved his greatest work, for in them he evolved what was in essence the classical sonata form. With Haydn, therefore, European music departed finally from the old contrapuntal forms originally derived from polyphonic choral music. The models he developed were taken up by Mozart and Beethoven. Haydn's oratorios 'The Creation' (1796–8) and 'The Seasons' (1798–1801) are among his finest achievements

Hay·don (héid'n), Benjamin Robert (1786–1846), English painter. He was a friend of Keats and other prominent figures, and gives an interesting insight into the artistic life and temper of his times in his 'Autobiography' (1847)

Hayes (heiz), Isaac Israel (1832–81), U.S. arctic explorer. As a surgeon with Elisha Kent Kane's expedition, he discovered (1854) and explored Grinnell Land, the central section of Ellesmere Is.

Hayes, Rutherford Birchard (1822–93), 19th president (1877–81) of the U.S.A., a Republican. He became president after the controversial election of 1876, when an electoral commission awarded him all disputed returns, thereby alienating his opposition and weakening his administration. His withdrawal (1877) of federal troops from the South marked the end of the post-bellum military occupation

hay fever a condition caused by an allergic reaction to grass pollens or other plant products, and hence of markedly seasonal incidence. The condition is characterized by acute inflammation of the mucous membranes of the eyes and nasal passages (*ALLERGY)

hay·field (héifiːld) *n.* a meadow in which the grass is allowed to grow for hay | such a field in which haymaking is in progress

hay·fork (héifɔrk) *n.* a long-handled, slender-pronged, light fork for turning, pitching and carrying hay

Hay-Her·rán Treaty (héierrún) a treaty negotiated (1903) by John Hay, U.S. Secretary of State, and Tomás Herrán, Colombian chargé d'affaires in Washington, in which Colombia leased to the U.S.A. for 99 years a strip of land across the Isthmus of Panama for the construction of a canal. Since the Colombian Congress refused to ratify it, a Panamanian junta, supported by U.S. naval forces, revolted and declared Panama's independence from Colombia

hay·lage (heilidʒ) *n.* storage place for dried grass

hay·loft (heilɔft, heilɒft) *n.* a place for storing hay over a stable or under a barn roof

Hay·mar·ket Riot (heimuːrkit) a U.S. anarchist demonstration held (1886) in Chicago's Haymarket Square, in which seven policemen were killed. Although the crime was imputed to

anarchists, the reputation of organized labor, especially that of the Knight of Labor, suffered in consequence

hay·mow (héimou) *n.* a part of a barn where hay is stored, or the hay itself

Hayne (hein), Robert Young (1791–1839), U.S. political leader who was a spokesman for the South and a defender of slavery. In his debate (1830) with Daniel Webster, he argued that any state had the right to nullify a federal law which it considered an infringement on its rights under the constitution. He strongly influenced the North Carolina ordinance (1832) which declared federal tariff laws null and void

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (pɔnsfut) [Hay, John Milton

hay·rack (héiræk) *n.* a rack with wide spaces between the bars canted out from the wall inside a coxshed or stable, into which hay is dropped and from which cows and horses can feed

hay·rick (héirik) *n.* a haystack

hay·ride (héiraid) *n.* a ride in an open truck or wagon with some hay in it, esp. at night, by a group, for fun

hay·seed (héisi:d) *n.* a seed of grass shaken from hay ‖ (*pop.*, a city-dweller's term) an unsophisticated person living in the country

hay·stack (héistæk) *n.* a quantity of hay built up outdoors into a compressed mass, with a thatched, ridged or conical top to drain off the rain

Haystack antenna (*mil.*) U.S. Air Force computer-controlled antenna used with 150-ft diameter reflector for tracking orbiting satellites and radio stars

hay·wire (héiwaiər) **1.** *n.* a wire used to bind bales of hay, straw etc. **2.** *adj.* (*pop.*) mixed up, out of order ‖ (*pop.*) crazy **to go haywire** (*pop.*) to behave as if crazy or to become crazy

haz·ard (hæzərd) *v.t.* to place (something) in a dangerous or risky situation wittingly or unwittingly ‖ to attempt (an answer, guess etc.) [F *hasarder* fr. *hasard*, chance]

hazard *n.* a risk or chance associated with danger ‖ (*golf*) a ground obstacle in the direct path of the ball ‖ (*court tennis*) a winning opening in a court ‖ (*billiards, pool*) a stroke which pockets a ball, *a winning hazard* (pocketing the object ball), *a losing hazard* (pocketing the player's own ball off the object ball) **haz·ard·ous** *adj* risky [O.F. *hasard*, *hasart*, prob. fr. Arab.]

haze (heiz) *n.* a cloudy, misty appearance of the air, caused by intense heat producing irregular and changing densities of its layers or by a fine suspension of dust or vapor particles, affecting the transmission of light and lessening visibility ‖ a cloudy appearance in a liquid or on a solid surface ‖ obscurity of mental vision [etym. doubtful, perh. fr. HAZE adj.]

haze *pres. part.* **haz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hazed** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to place (someone, esp. an initiate into a fraternity) in an embarrassing or humiliating situation by forcing him to do menial or foolish tasks [O.F. *haser*, to annoy, irritate]

ha·zel (héiz'l) **1.** *n.* a member of *Corylus*, fam. *Corylaceae*, a genus of hairy-leaved shrubs or small trees found in temperate climates. Its fruit is the hazelnut ‖ the wood of such a tree **2.** *adj.* (esp. of eyes) having the reddish-brown color of hazelnuts [O.E. *hæsel*]

ha·zel·nut (héiz'lnʌt) *n.* the fruit of the hazel, an edible hard-shelled nut [O.E. *hæselhnutu*]

Haz·litt (hæzlit), William (1778–1830), English critic and essayist. His works include 'Lectures on the English Poets' (1818), 'Characters of Shakespeare's Plays' (1817) and 'The Spirit of the Age, or Contemporary Portraits' (1825). He was influential in the early 19th-c. revival of interest in the Elizabethan dramatists. He was a lifelong friend of Lamb and was early influenced by Coleridge

ha·zy (héizi:) *comp.* **ha·zi·er** *superl.* **ha·zi·est** *adj.* (of the air) characterized by haze ‖ indistinct, as if seen through a haze ‖ (of mental processes) not clear, *a hazy recollection* [etym. doubtful]

H-bomb *HYDROGEN BOMB

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HC-130 *HERCULES

he (hi:) **1.** *pron., 3rd person sing., nominative case* a male person or animal previously mentioned ‖ (often followed by 'who' or 'that') any person, *he who believes such stories must be weak in the head* **2.** *adj.* (*prefixed*) male, [illegible]

head (hed) **1.** *n.* the top part of the human body or foremost part of an animal's body. It contains the brain, mouth, nose, eyes and ears and its structure protects these organs ‖ the leading person in a community, institution etc., or the position he holds ‖ the foremost, most effective part of a tool, *the head of an ax* ‖ (*engin.*) the part of a machine containing the cutting tool, *the head of a lathe* ‖ (*slang*) a drug user ‖ the foremost or front part, *the head of a marching column* ‖ the uppermost part, *the head of a river* ‖ the froth on beer etc. ‖ the top of a boil ready to burst ‖ (*bot.*) a compact or rounded mass of flowers, leaves or leafstalks at the top of the stem ‖ the pillow end of a bed ‖ the brain as man's thought center, *a good head for figures*, or center of bodily control, *he has no head for heights* ‖ a section of, or topic within, a speech, essay etc., *a report under three heads* ‖ one individual out of a number of persons or animals, *the charge is a dollar a head* ‖ (*collect.*) individual animals, *30 head of cattle* ‖ a critical stage, *things have come to a head* ‖ a headland ‖ a body of water maintained at a specific height to feed a mill etc. ‖ the height of such a body of water ‖ the force generated by the fall of such a body of water ‖ the pressure per unit area of a contained body of liquid or gas ‖ the height or length of a head ‖ a [illegible] coin ‖ (*mus.*) the skin of a drum ‖ (*naut.*) the bow and adjacent parts of a ship ‖ (*mining*) an underground tunnel where coal is being worked ‖ the part of a bell between the crown and the sound bow **head and shoulders** by far **head over heels** deeply, overwhelmingly (in debt, love etc.) **standing on one's head** easily, *he could do that standing on his head* **to act** (or **go**) **over someone's head** to act without someone's knowledge or consent, esp. by ignoring the proper chain of command **to be on one's head** to be one's responsibility **to be** (or **go**) **off one's head** (*pop.*) to be (or go) crazy, or apparently crazy **to be** (or **go**) **out of one's head** (*pop.*) to be (or become) delirious **to be weak in the head** (*pop.*) to be of subnormal intelligence **to eat one's head off** to eat without working, *my horse is eating its head off* **to give a horse** (or a **person**) **his head** to allow (a horse) to go where it likes or as fast as it likes or to allow (a person) to do as he sees fit **to go out of one's head** to be forgotten, *it went completely out of his head* **to go to one's head** (of alcohol) to make one a little drunk ‖ (of praise, success, power etc.) to make one conceited **to keep one's head** to remain calm with the reason under control **to keep one's head above water** to remain solvent or otherwise manage to cope with pressing obligations **to knock on the head** (*Br.*) to put an end to, *she knocked that little scheme on the head* **to lose one's head** to lose one's self-control, to be come irrational **to make head** to struggle forward, *he made no head against the current* **to make head or tail of** to understand, make sense of **to promote over someone's head** to ignore the conventional claims of superiority of a person and promote (someone else) instead **to put it into someone's head** to suggest something to someone **to put our** (etc.) **heads together** to consult one another (each other) **to take it into one's head (to do something)** to conceive (a specified plan or idea) whimsically **to talk over someone's head** to talk of matters beyond someone's understanding **to talk someone's head off** (*pop.*) to talk at great length to someone **to turn someone's head** (of flattery, success etc.) to make someone vain **2.** *adj.* chief in authority, *head waiter* **3.** *v.t.* to move in a certain direction, *to head for home* ‖ to grow to a head ‖ *v.t.* to lead, *to head a deputation* ‖ to be at the top of, *his name heads the list* ‖ to put at the top of, *head your letter with yesterday's date* ‖ to entitle, *how will you head this chapter?* ‖ to remove the head or top from (grain, a tree etc.) ‖ to cause (something) to move in a certain direction ‖ to proceed around the upper part of (a stream) ‖ to propel (a soccer ball) with the head [O.E. *heafod*]

head·ache (hédeik) *n.* a usually persistent pain in the head ‖ (*pop.*) a vexing problem

head·band (hédbænd) *n.* a band worn around the head, esp. for holding a woman's hair back from the eyes ‖ a decorative band stitched or [illegible] the top and bottom ‖ a band connecting a pair of earphones ‖ (*printing*) a headpiece

head·board (hédbɔrd, hédbourd) *n.* a vertical, often decorative board at the head of a bed against which pillows can rest

head·cheese (hédtʃi:z) *n.* meat from a pig's or calf's head, boiled and pressed in a mold, in its natural aspic

head-count·er (hédkauntər) *n.* **1.** census taker **2.** pollster

head dip (*surfing*) action in which surfer squats and dives [illegible] head into a wave

head·dress (héddres) *n.* something worn on the head, esp. as part of an elaborate costume

header (hédər) *n.* a dive or jump headfirst ‖ *to take a header* ‖ a brick or stone laid perpendicular to the face of a wall ‖ someone who fits the heads on casks etc. ‖ (*electr.*) the plate of a hermetically sealed device through which electrical terminals pass ‖ (*soccer*) a hitting of the ball with the top of one's head

head·first (hédfə:rst) *adv.* with the head foremost ‖ impulsively, without the least delay, *to plunge headfirst into a fight*

head·fore·most (hédfɔrmoust, hédfourmoust) *adv.* headfirst

head·gear (hedgiər) *n.* anything worn on the head ‖ a bridle for a horse ‖ (*mining*) machinery at the top of a shaft or boring

head·hunt (hédhʌnt) *v.i.* to attack enemies in order to secure human heads as ritual trophies **head·hunt·er** *n*

head·hunt·er (hedhʌntər) *n.* a professional recruiter for professional personnel. —**head hunt** *v*

head·ing (hédiŋ) *n.* the title of a piece of writing or of a section of one ‖ (*mining*) a drift ‖ (*mining*) a passageway connecting two larger tunnels

head lamp a headlight

head·land (hedlənd) *n.* a point of land projecting into the sea, a lake etc. ‖ a strip of unplowed land left at either end of a plowed field

head·less (hédlis) *adj* having no head ‖ lacking a leader, lacking prudence or proper thought

head·light (hédlait) *n.* a powerful light, with reflector and lens, fitted on the front of a motor vehicle, locomotive or aircraft ‖ a light at a ship's masthead

head·line (hédlain) **1.** *n.* the title of a news item in a newspaper, printed in large, bold type ‖ (*printing*) a line at the head of a page giving the title of the book and page number ‖ (*Br., pl.*) a news summary given at the beginning of a news broadcast ‖ the rope along the top of a fishing net **to make the headlines** to be important enough to warrant a newspaper account with headlines **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **head·lin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **head·lined** to be performing as the headliner in **head·lin·er** *n.* a starring performer

head·lock (hédlɔk) *n.* (*wrestling*) a hold in which the opponent's head is held between one's arm and body

head·long (hédlɔŋ, hédlɔŋ) **1.** *adv.* headfirst ‖ full tilt ‖ impetuously **2.** *adj.* done or proceeding with the head foremost ‖ done with utmost haste ‖ impetuous

head·man (hédmæn) *pl.* **head·men** (hédmen) *n.* a chief or person in authority esp. in a tribe etc [O.E. *hēafodman*]

head·mas·ter (hédmæstər, hédmɑstər) *n.* (*Am.*) a man who heads the administration of a private school ‖ (*Br.*) the man responsible for the instruction given in a school and for the administration of it

head·mis·tress (hédmistris) *n.* (*Am.*) a woman who heads the administration of a private school ‖ (*Br.*) the woman responsible for the instruction given in a school and for the administration of it

head·most (hédmoust) *adj.* leading, foremost

head-on (hedɔn, hédɔn) *adj.* with the head, or foremost part (e.g. of a ship, vehicle etc.) moving toward or facing another person or thing, *a head-on collision* **head on** *adv.* in a head-on way

head·phone (hedfoun) *n.* [illegible] a set of receivers for both ears attached to a headband

head·piece (hedpi:s) *n.* a helmet or other head covering ‖ an ornamental engraving or other decoration at the head of a chapter or page in a book

head·quar·ters (hédkwɔrtərz) *n.* (*mil., abbr* HQ) the command [illegible] cer and his staff ‖ a center from which operations are directed

head·rest (hedrest) *n.* a support for the head, e.g. on a dentist's chair, automobile seat etc

headrest (*automobile*) the head cushion at the top of the seat designed to prevent or minimize whiplash. *syn.* head restraint

head-room (hedru:m, hedrum) *n.* the clear space above a person's head e.g. in a doorway or an automobile, or above a truck, train etc., e.g. when passing under a bridge

head-set (hedset) *n.* (*radio, telephone* etc.) a headphone, often with a mouthpiece attached

head-ship (hedʃip) *n.* the fact or position of commanding some enterprise or institution

head shop (*slang*) outlet for drug-use accessories and associated artifacts

heads-man (hedzmən) *pl.* **heads-men** (hedzmən) *n.* an executioner who chops heads off

heads or tails the two possible positions in which a tossed coin may fall, i.e. effigy (the head) uppermost or hidden

head-spring (hedsprɪŋ) *n.* the source of a stream; a gymnastic feat similar to a handspring, but with the head and hands touching the floor as the feet pass over the head

head-stall (hedstɔl) *n.* the part of a bridle or halter that goes around a horse's head behind its ears

Head Start, U.S. program sponsored by the Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Children, Youth and Families that provides educational services to handicapped and low-income family children. Begun in 1965, it also provides medical care

head start an advantage given to or won by an animal in a hunt, a racing opponent etc.

head-stock (hedstɔk) *n.* (*engin.*) the part of a machine supporting a movable part, e.g. the rotating spindle of a lathe or the cutters of a planing machine

head-stone (hedstoun) *n.* a stone erected at the head of a grave ‖ a cornerstone

head-stream (hedstri:m) *n.* a stream forming a source of a river

head-strong (hedstrɔn, hedstrɒŋ) *adj.* willful and obstinate | resulting from a determination to have one's own way

heads up (*mil.*) in air intercept, a code meaning "Enemy got through" or "I am not in position to

head teacher **1.** (*Br.*) chief official of a state school, usu. not a teacher **2.** (*U.S.*) one in charge of a school. *syn.* headmaster, headmistress

head-to-head (hedtuhed) *adj.* in close contact *Cf.* EYEBALL TO EYEBALL

head voice the upper register of the voice, in which higher musical tones are produced

head-wait-er (hedweɪtər) *n.* a man who supervises the waiters in a restaurant

head-wa-ters (hedwɔtərz, hedwɒtərz) *pl. n.* the source and upper reaches of a river

head-way (hedwei) *n.* progress, *to make rapid headway* | the rate of progression | the time

tation vehicles, e.g., trains | headroom

head wind a wind blowing head-on

head-word (hedwɔ:rd) *n.* a word set out in distinctive type as the subject of an entry in a

head-work (hedwɔ:rk) *n.* (*soccer*) use of the head to propel the ball

head-y (hedi) *comp.* **head-i-er** *superl.* **head-i-est** *adj.* (of alcoholic drinks) likely to intoxicate

inflame

heal (hi:l) *v.t.* to become well or whole again ‖

diseased or damaged bone or tissue or a wound) to its normal condition | to cause (painful emotions) to be no longer grievous. **to heal a breach** to bring about a reconciliation [O.E.

health (helθ) *n.* the state of fitness of the body or

food. *a picture of health.* **to drink to the health of,** to drink to (someone's) **health** to toast

ment of, federal agency that administers various

social security. Originally the Federal Security

of Health, Education and Welfare (H.E.W.) from 1953 until that department was divided into the Departments of Education and of Health

Administration. The secretary of this department is a member of the President's cabinet

health card an identification card containing basic health record, similar to a credit card; issuance to each covered individual or family unit proposed in several national health-insurance bills

health certificate a certificate stating that the bearer (or plant, animal etc. concerned) is free from disease

health food special food and food supplements believed to be specially healthful, esp. unsprayed, organically grown, and unprocessed foods

health-ful (helθfəl) *adj.* promoting good health

health-i-ly (helθəli:) *adv.* in a healthy manner

health-i-ness (helθi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being healthy

health maintenance organization an entity that provides or otherwise assures the delivery of basic and supplemental health maintenance and treatment services to a voluntarily enrolled group within a geographic area and for which it is reimbursed through a predetermined, fixed, periodic payment. *abbr.* **HMO**

health resort a place where people of delicate health or convalescents go to rest or follow a

health spa a recreational hotel with facilities for weight reduction, massage, exercise, baths, etc. *also* health farm

health-y (helθi:) *comp.* **health-i-er** *superl.* **health-i-est** *adj.* normally having good physical and mental health ‖ conducive to good health, *a healthy climate* | appearing to have, or indicate, good health, *a healthy complexion* | likely to be for one's good, a *healthy regard for the law* ‖ (*pop.*, of appetite etc.) good and large

heap (hi:p) **1.** *n.* any material gathered or thrown together into a pile, *a heap of rubbish* | (*pop.*) a large number or quantity, *a heap of troubles* **heaps of** (*pop.*) many, a lot of, *heaps of times, heaps of money* | **plenty of,** *heaps of time* **to be struck all of a heap** (*Br.*) to be utterly astonished, taken aback **2.** *v.t.* to gather or throw into a heap ‖ to load, *to heap food on a plate, to heap abuse on* **a heaping** (*Br.* **heaped**) **spoonful** a spoonful filled to overflowing **to heap coals of fire** to return good for evil **to heap up** to gather together, collect, *to heap up trouble for oneself* [O.E. *hēap*]

heaps (hi:ps) *adv.* (*pop.*) much, extremely

hear (hiər) *pres. part.* **hear-ing** *past* and *past part* **heard** (hə:rd) *v.t.* to experience or be aware of (sounds), usually as a result of stimulation of the auditory system by sound waves, *he hears the song, he heard her singing* ‖ to apprehend (sound waves) aurally, *a dog can hear higher frequencies than we can* ‖ to listen to so as to check, *to hear a child's multiplication tables* | to listen to so as to consider, *to hear a complaint* | to attend, *to hear Mass, to go to hear an opera* (*law*) to take evidence from, *to hear a defendant* ‖ (*law*) to conduct the trial of (a case) ‖ *v.i.* to experience or be aware of sounds usually as a result of stimulation of the auditory system by sound waves | (with 'of' or 'from') to receive information or news, *he heard from her yesterday* (by letter etc.) ‖ to be informed, *we hear that he has gone away.* (future tense only) to be subject to reprimand **hear! hear!** an interjection by a member of an audience expressing approval **not to hear of** not to permit, *he will not hear of your going so soon* **to hear out** to listen to to the

hear-er (hiərər) *n.* someone who hears, esp. one of several, *to shock one's hearers*

hear-ing (hiərɪŋ) *n.* the act of apprehending or the ability to apprehend sounds aurally ‖ an act or instance of listening (*law*) the listening to evidence and pleas in a law court (*law*) a trial, esp. one heard only by a judge or judges | the distance over which a sound can be heard, *out of hearing* **hard of hearing** a little deaf **to give fair hearing to** to offer an opportunity to be

hearing aid an electrical or electronic apparatus for the amplification of sound, worn by those suffering from certain forms of deafness

hearken, harken (hɑrkən) *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to listen, pay attention (to what is said) [O.E. *hercnian, heorcnian, hyrcnian*]

writer on Japan. His works, notably 'Glimpses

tray the last vestiges of a feudal order

hear-say (hiərsei) *n.* that which one has been told but has not directly experienced | the process of acquiring such information. *to know by hearsay* [fr. archaic phrase *to hear say*]

hearsay evidence (*law*) testimony based on hearsay, inadmissible in a court

hearse (hə:rs) *n.* a vehicle used for conveying a corpse in its coffin to the place of burial etc. [M.E. *herse*, harrow, harrow-shaped frame for holding candles over a coffin]

Hearst (hə:rst), William Randolph (1863–1951), American newspaper publisher. He created a vast chain of popular newspapers, based on sensational reporting, banner headlines and low price

heart (hɑrt) **1.** *n.* the hollow muscular organ which, by rhythmical contraction and expansion, forces the blood through the circulatory system of vertebrates ‖ the central part of something, *the heart of the city, the heart of a head of lettuce* ‖ the most important part of something, *the heart of the matter* | the fount of man's emotions and deepest feelings ‖ kindness, affection, *to have no heart* | conscience, *to know in one's heart that an action is wrong* ‖ disposition, *a kind heart* ‖ courage and zeal, *to have no heart for a task* ‖ a state of mind or feeling, *with a heavy heart* ‖ (*pl., cards*) a suit marked with a representation of one or more red hearts (♡) ‖ a card of this suit **have a heart!** (*pop.*) be merciful! **not to have the heart to** to be unwilling to (do something distressing), *she hadn't the heart to tell him the bad news* **to break one's heart** to be acutely distressed in one's affections or sensitivity **to cry one's heart out** to grieve so much, and for so long, that emotion is exhausted **to do one's heart good** to give one an unexpected feeling of pleasure and satisfaction **to give** (or **lose**) **one's heart to** to give all one's affection to **to have a change of heart** to change from being unkind or unsympathetic to being kind or sympathetic **to have one's heart in** to be very fond of (one's work etc.) **to have one's heart in one's boots** to be fearfully apprehensive **to have one's heart in one's mouth** to be very alarmed **to have one's heart in the right place** to be kind and affectionate **to have something at heart** to have great interest in or sympathy for **to have the heart to (do something)** (in negative and interrogative constructions) to have the courage to (do something) **to learn** (or **know**) **something by heart** to memorize (or have memorized) something **to lose heart** to be discouraged and ready to give up **to set one's heart on** to desire very strongly **to speak from one's heart** to speak with deep sincerity **to take heart** to be encouraged **to take to heart** to heed with seriousness to mind so much as to be upset by **to take to one's heart** to take into one's affections **to wear one's heart on one's sleeve** to expose one's feelings to the world **with all one's heart** (*rhet.*) most willingly **2.** *v.i.* (of lettuce etc.) to form a head [O.E. *heorte*]

—In man, the heart comprises four chambers: the right auricle and ventricle and the left auricle and ventricle. The left auricle and ventricle receive oxygenated blood from the lungs and the left ventricle pumps it to all parts of the body through the arteries. In the tissues it passes into minute vessels, the capillaries, which are adjacent to cells of all the tissues. Here the blood exchanges oxygen and nutrients for wastes and carbon dioxide. The blood returns to the heart through veins and passes through the right auricle and ventricle to the lungs, where the carbon dioxide is exchanged for oxygen

heart-ache (hɑrteik) *n.* persistent mental suffering through loss of a loved person or disappointment in love

heart-beat (hɑrtbi:t) *n.* one of the rhythmical muscular movements of the heart

heart-break (hɑrtbreik) *n.* overwhelming sorrow **heart-break-ing** *adj.* causing overwhelming sorrow ‖ tending to crush the spirits, *a heartbreaking task* **heart-bro-ken** (hɑrtbroukən) *adj.* suffering overwhelming sorrow

heart-burn (hɑrtbə:rn) *n.* a burning sensation felt in the stomach (near the heart), caused by indigestion

heart-burn-ing (hɑrtbə:rniŋ) *n.* emotional discomfort, esp. caused by envy, disappointment, jealousy, or a sense of guilt

heart-en (hɑrt'n) *v.t.* to inspire with fresh determination

heart-felt (hɑrtfelt) *adj.* (*rhet.*) deeply and sincerely felt

hearth (hɑrθ) *n.* the floor of a fireplace or the area immediately in front of a fireplace ‖ *(metall.)* the lowest part of a blast furnace from which molten metal flows ‖ *(metall.)* the part of a reverberatory furnace where the ore is placed [O.E. *heorth*]

hearth-stone (hɑrθstoun) *n.* a stone forming a hearth ‖ a soft stone or a mixture of pipe clay and grit used to scour and whiten doorsteps etc.

heart-i-ly (hɑrtili) *adv.* very warmly, *to welcome someone heartily* | with a good appetite, *to eat heartily* ‖ enthusiastically, *to applaud heartily* ‖ thoroughly, *to agree heartily*

heart-i-ness (hɑrtinis) *n.* the quality of being hearty

heart-land (hɑrtlænd) *n.* *(geopolitics)* a central land area regarded as able to maintain itself in matters of production and defense

heart-less (hɑrtlis) *adj.* devoid of all feelings of affection ‖ cruel, pitiless ‖ showing cruelty or lack of affection, *a heartless remark*

heart-rend-ing (hɑrtrendiŋ) *adj.* causing grief and pity, *heartrending cries*

heart-sick (hɑrtsik) *adj.* *(rhet.)* depressed and weak with yearning, or marked by such depression

heart-strings (hɑrtstriŋz) *pl. n.* (only in phrases) **to play on someone's heartstrings** to appeal to someone's feelings of affection and pity in order to achieve some object **to tug at someone's heartstrings** to move someone deeply to compassion

heart-to-heart (hɑrttəhɑrt) *adj.* intimate, without emotional reserve, *a heart-to-heart talk*

heart-warm-ing (hɑrtwɔrmiŋ) *adj.* encouraging

heart-wood (hɑrtwud) *n.* the innermost nonliving portion of the xylem of vascular plants that serves primarily as mechanical support (cf. SAPWOOD)

hearty (hɑrti) *comp* **heart-i-er** *superl* **heart-i-est** *adj.* very warm, *a hearty welcome* | vigorous, *hale and hearty, a hearty kick* | abundant, *a hearty breakfast* ‖ exuberant, genial and energetic to the point of excess

heat (hi:t) *n.* high temperature ‖ the condition of being hot ‖ hot weather ‖ *(phys.)* the energy of a material body associated with the random motions of its constituent particles (i.e. atoms, molecules and smaller structural units), which is proportional to the product of its temperature and mass. The transfer of heat to a body causes a rise in its temperature and changes in most of its properties (e.g. density, reactivity state, solubility) ‖ intensity of emotional feeling, *words spoken in the heat of the moment* ‖ intensity of action, *in the heat of the battle* | excessive bodily temperature associated e.g. with sunburn, a boil etc. ‖ (with 'in', *Br.* 'on') a period of intense sexual excitement in a female animal ‖ pungency of flavor, *the heat of the curry made his hair stand on end* ‖ a preliminary race or other contest to reduce the number of competitors who may compete in the semifinals or finals [O.E. *hǽtu, hǽto*]

heat *v.t.* (often with 'up') to supply heat to, make hot or hotter ‖ *v.i.* (often with 'up') to become hot or hotter [O.E. *hǽtan*]

heat capacity the quantity of heat needed to raise the temperature of a body through 1°C, equal to the product of the specific heat of the body and its mass

heat content *ENTHALPY

heat-ed (hi:tid) *adj.* subjected to heat ‖ emotionally violent, *a heated argument*

heat engine any device (e.g. a steam engine) for converting heat energy into work (cf. REFRIGERATION CYCLE)

heat-er (hi:tər) *n.* a device that gives off heat, e.g. an electric stove ‖ a device that heats its contents, e.g. a water heater

heat exchanger a device (e.g. the radiator of a motor vehicle, or a condenser) for transferring heat from one fluid to another without allowing them to mix

heat exhaustion a condition marked by fainting, dizziness and nausea. It is caused by excessive sweating and consequent loss of salt and fluid, through too much physical exercise in hot weather

Heath (hi:θ), Edward (1916–), British statesman. He became (1965) leader of the Conservative party and (1970–4) Prime Minister

heath (hi:θ) *n.* a plant of fam. *Ericaceae*, usually found growing in open, [illegible] soil ‖ (esp. *Br.*) an area of mainly level uncultivated land which has poor, coarse undrained soil and which is typically rich in peat or peaty [illegible]

heath-en (hi:ðən) *n.* a person who does not worship the God of the Christians, Jews or Moslems 2. *adj.* of or relating to heathens, their beliefs and practices

heath-en-dom (hi:ðəndəm) *n.* [illegible] heathenism

hea-then-ish (hi:ðəniʃ) *adj.* characteristic of a heathen [O.E. *hæthenisc*]

hea-then-ism (hi:ðənizəm) *n.* the practices and [illegible] of heathens

heath-ery (hi:θəri) *adj.* [illegible]

heath-ing (hi:θiŋ) *pres. part* **heath-ed** *past and past part* [illegible] to become heathen

hea-then-ry (hi:ðənri) *n.* heathendom | heathenism

heath-er (heðər) *n.* a member of fam. *Ericaceae*, esp. *Calluna vulgaris*, a low evergreen shrub with linear, closely crowded, wiry leaves and racemes of light purple, pink and white flowers. It is found in northern climates, esp. on moorland **heath-er-y** *adj.* [M.E. *hadder*]

heat lightning [illegible] lightning without thunder, seen near the horizon usually at twilight, and thought to be the reflection by high clouds of far-off lightning

heat of combustion the heat released by the total combustion of a fixed amount of a substance

heat of condensation *(phys.)* the thermal energy released when a substance at its boiling point passes from the vapor to the liquid state. It is equal to the heat of vaporization, but opposite in sign

heat of formation the quantity of heat released or absorbed when a compound is formed by the direct union of its elements

heat of fusion the [illegible] absorbed when a substance at its melting point passes from the solid to the liquid state expressed per unit mass. It is equal to the heat of melting, but opposite in sign

heat of melting the heat absorbed during isothermal melting (*HEAT OF FUSION)

heat of neutralization the quantity of heat released or absorbed when a gram equivalent of an acid or base is exactly neutralized in a dilute solution

heat of reaction the thermal energy absorbed or released during a chemical reaction (usually at constant pressure and temperature), expressed per unit mass of product or reactant

heat of solution the quantity of heat released or absorbed when 1 gram or 1 mole of a substance is dissolved in a large volume of solvent

heat of vaporization the thermal energy absorbed during isothermal vaporization expressed per unit mass of substance (*HEAT OF CONDENSATION)

heat pipe a pipe that uses pressure differences to transfer heat containing fluids

heat pollution heated industrial waste that causes environmental changes. *also* thermal pollution

heat pump a device for extracting heat from a low-temperature source to supply a high-temperature sink by means of a refrigeration cycle operated in reverse. Heat pumps are sometimes used to heat a building, the source of heat being usually outside the building (e.g. the ground or [illegible]

heat shrinkable plastic a thin plastic material with capability of shrinking 50% when heated, used in packaging irregularly shaped objects

heat sink a device or substance for dissipating unwanted heat, e.g., from a transistor or rectifier

heat-stroke (hi:tstrouk) *n.* an acute condition marked by the inactivity of the sweat glands, very high body temperature, fast pulse, delirium and sometimes coma. It is caused by extended exposure to excessive heat

heat transfer printing technique of fabric [illegible] paper to fabric, similar to decalcomania

heat treatment [illegible] desired structural changes, with the resultant [illegible]

heat wave a relatively long spell of abnormally hot weather

heave (hi:v) *v.t. pres. part* **heav-ing** *past and past part* **heaved,** (*naut.*) **hove** (houv) *v.t.* to raise with much effort | *(pop.)* to throw (a heavy object) | to emit (a long drawn-out sigh) | *(naut.)* to move (a ship) or haul, or pull (something on a ship) | *(geol.)* to displace (a stratum) ‖ *v.i.* to rise and fall rhythmically under powerful compulsion, *the horses' flanks were heaving, waves* [illegible] of a ship) to move **to heave around** (*naut.*) to [illegible] **to heave down** (*naut.*) [illegible] **to heave to** (*naut.*) to come into [illegible] **to heave to sight** (*naut.*) to come into view **to heave to** (*naut.*) to bring a ship to a standstill heading into the wind **2.** *n.* the act of heaving | *(geol.)* the horizontal component of the slip along a fault [O.E. *hebban, hof, hafen*]

heave-ho (hi:vhou) to lift forcefully, to be lifted out | **give the heave-ho** *v.* to lift out of or [illegible]

heav-en (hevən) *n.* the upper regions, regarded in many religions as the abode of the deity or deities, and of the blessed | *(pop.)* perfect happiness | *(rhet.)* the upper air | *(pl.)* the space above us seeming to form a vault, *the stars shone in the heavens* **Heav-en** (*in exclamations*) God, *Heaven protect you!* **to move heaven and earth** to do one's utmost [O.E. *hefen, heofon*]

heav-en-li-ness (hevənlinis) *n.* the state or quality of [illegible]

heavenly [illegible] pertaining to heaven or the heavens | *(pop.)* very delightful [O.E. *heofonlic*]

heav-en-ward (hevənwərd) *adj.* and *adv.* directed or moving toward heaven

heav-en-wards (hevənwərdz) *adv.* heavenward

heaves (hi:vz) *pl. n.* (of horses) a disease in which the flanks heave and coughing persists

heav-i-ly (hevili) *adv.* in a heavy manner [O.E. *hefiglice*]

heav-i-ness (hevinis) *n.* the state or quality of being heavy

Heav-i-side (hevisaid), Oliver (1850–1925), British engineer and physicist who made important contributions to the theory of electromagnetic fields. He predicted the existence of a layer of ionized gases in the upper atmosphere (*KENNELLY, *KENNELLY-HEAVISIDE LAYER *IONOSPHERE)

Heaviside layer *KENNELLY-HEAVISIDE LAYER

heav-y (hevi) **1.** *comp* **heav-i-er** *superl* **heav-i-est** *adj.* of considerable weight, *a heavy load* ‖ having high specific gravity and considerable weight in relation to volume, *lead is a heavy metal compared with aluminum* | of more than the usual amount, *heavy expenses* or weight, *heavy woolens* or force, *a heavy storm* or size, *heavy guns* ‖ weighing down on one or threatening to do so, oppressive, *a sky heavy with clouds, to rule with a heavy hand* | joyless, *a heavy heart* | clumsy in conception or execution, *a heavy speech* | (of people) uninteresting ‖ (of soil) clayey ‖ lacking in grace, *heavy features* | lacking vitality, *heavy with sleep* ‖ difficult to accomplish, *a heavy task* or to assimilate, *heavy reading* or to digest, *a heavy pudding* ‖ tiresomely grave, *to play the heavy father* ‖ (*rhet.*) nearing parturition, *heavy with young* ‖ steep, *a heavy grade* **to make heavy weather of** (a job) to make a labor of (a light task) **2.** *pl.* **heav-ies** *n.* (*theater*) the actor who plays the part of the villain, or the part or character itself [O.E. *hefig*]

heavy *adv.* heavily **to hang heavy** to be oppressive, *time hangs heavy on his hands* **to lie heavy** to be a burden, *the words lay heavy on his conscience* [O.E. *hefige*]

heavy chain (*org. chem.*) any of the polypeptide subunits in antibodies (immunoglobins) classified as alpha, gamma, delta, epsilon, or mu. *Cf* LIGHT CHAIN

heavy chemical a chemical in a relatively crude state produced and handled in bulk (cf. [illegible])

heav-y-du-ty (hevidu:ti, hévidjú:ti) *adj.* able to stand great or continuous stress, *a heavy-duty engine* ‖ (of goods) chargeable at a high tariff

heavy going difficult and tiring conditions of progress, *the mud gave us some heavy going* | dull, hard work, *the lunch party was heavy going*

heav-y-hand-ed (hevihændid) *adj.* domineering, oppressive, *a heavy handed father* | clumsy

heav-y-heart-ed (hevihɑrtid) *adj.* worried and sad

heavy hydrogen deuterium

heav-y-lift ship (hevilift) a ship specially designed and capable of loading and unloading heavy and bulky items up to 100 tons

heavy missiles (*mil.*) land-based missiles with very heavy payloads, e.g., Soviet SS-18
heavy oil an oil obtained by distilling coal tar and having a high specific gravity
heav·y·set (hévɪsèt) *adj.* stocky
heavy water (*chem.*) water containing a high proportion of deuterium in the form of deuterium oxide, D_2O. It is used as a moderator in nuclear reactors
heav·y·weight (hevɪ:weɪt) *n.* a professional boxer whose weight is over 175 lbs || an amateur boxer whose weight is over (*Am.*) 178 lbs or (*Br.*) 174 lbs || a person, esp. a rider, who is above average weight
Heb·bel (hébˈl), Christian Friedrich (1813–63) German dramatist and poet, one of the pioneers of modern realistic drama. His tragedies include 'Maria Magdalena' (1844) and the trilogy 'Die Nibelungen' (1862)
He·be (hí:bi:) (*Gk mythol.*) the goddess of youth and cupbearer to the gods of Olympus, identified with the Roman Juventas
he·be·phre·ni·a (hi:bɪfrí:nɪə) *n.* a group of symptoms of schizophrenia marked by uncontrolled silliness, inappropriate emotional reactions and delusions. These occur chiefly in adolescents **he·be·phren·ic** (hi:bɪfrénɪk) *adj.* [fr. Gk *hēbē*, youth + *phrēn*, the mind]
Hé·bert (eiber), Jacques René (1755–94), French revolutionist and journalist. An extreme radical, he was a leader of the Paris Commune during the French Revolution. He was plotting to overthrow Robespierre, whom he accused of being too moderate, when he was arrested and executed
heb·e·tate (hébɪteɪt) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **heb·e·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **heb·e·tat·ed** *v.t.* to dull or blunt (mental or physical responses) || *v.i.* (of mental or physical responses) to become dull or blunt **2.** *adj.* (*bot.*) having a dull or soft point **heb·e·tá·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *hebetare* (*hebetatus*) fr. *hebes*, dull]
heb·e·tude (hébɪtu:d, hébɪtju:d) *n.* mental dullness and lethargy [fr. L. *hebetudo*]
He·bra·ic (hɪbreɪɪk) *adj.* pertaining to the Hebrews, their language, laws etc. **He·brá·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. L. *Hebraicus* fr. Gk]
He·bra·ism (hí:breɪɪzəm) *n.* the religion, or system of thought, of the Hebrews || a characteristic of the Hebrews || a characteristic of the Hebrew language or a Hebrew expression [F. *hébraïsme* or fr. Mod. L. *Hebraismus*]
He·bra·ist (hí:breɪɪst) *n.* someone learned in the Hebrew language and Hebrew literature [fr. HEBRAIC + *-ist*]
He·brew (hí:bru:) **1.** *n.* an Israelite, or member of a related Semitic group (for history *JEW) || the language of the ancient Hebrews || the currently spoken and written form of this language **2.** *adj.* pertaining to the Jews [M.E. *Ebreu* fr. [illegible]

– The Hebrew language belongs to the Semitic family and is generally divided into three periods: Old Testament Hebrew, Postbiblical, and [illegible] and is now used by the Jews in Israel). It has a special script, based on the pictographic alphabet of the ancient Phoenicians. The Hebrew verb assigns priority to aspect rather than tense, e.g. an action is considered more from the standpoint of its completion (perfective aspect) or incompletion (imperfective aspect) than from the standpoint of its chronological relation to the narrator

Hebrews, Epistle to the the 19th book (late 1st c.) of the New Testament, traditionally ascribed to St Paul, though the ascription is now generally doubted. It postulates Christ as the fulfillment of some Old Testament ideas, notably of sacrifice and priesthood
Heb·ri·des, Outer and Inner (hébrɪdi:z) two archipelagoes (land area 2,812 sq. miles), comprising over 500 islands and islets, 92 being [illegible] Ross and Cromarty, Inverness and Argyll counties. The main island of the Outer Hebrides (pop. 38,000) is Lewis, of the Inner Hebrides (pop. 20,000), Skye. Industries: sheep and cattle raising, fishing, farming (oats, barley, potatoes)
Hebron [illegible] town (pop. 43,000) in Israeli occupied W. Jordan near Jerusalem on the caravan route to Egypt: the burying place of Abraham and Sarah
Hec·a·te (hékəti:) (*Gk mythol.*) goddess of the moon, the nether world and magic
hec·a·tomb (hékətoum) *n.* (*hist.*) an ancient Greek or Roman sacrifice of 100 oxen or other beasts || a great sacrifice of many persons [fr. L. [illegible]
Heck (hek), Barbara Ruckle (1734–1804), Irish-U.S. Methodist who was the principal founder (in New York, 1766) of American Methodism
heck·le (hékˈl) *pres. part.* **heck·ling** *past* and *past part.* **heck·led** *v.t.* to harass (a public speaker) by interrupting, asking awkward questions etc. || to hackle (flax) [M.E. *hekelyn* fr. *hakell*, *heckele*, a hackle]
hec·tare (héktɛər, héktɑ:r) *n.* a metric unit of area equal to 10,000 sq. meters, or 2.471 acres [F. *hectare*]
hec·tic (héktɪk) *adj.* exciting, wildly agitated, *a hectic rush* || (of a fever) varying in degree but persistent || symptomatic of this type of fever, *a hectic flush* [fr. L.L. *hecticus* fr. Gk]
hec·to·gram, *Br.* also **hec·to·gramme** (héktəgræm) *n.* a metric unit of weight equal to 100 grams or 3.527 oz. [fr. F. *hectogramme*]
hec·to·graph (héktəgræf, héktəgrɑf) *n.* a duplicating machine operated by transferring ink from the original to a slab of gelatin treated with glycerine, from which prints are taken [fr. Gk *hekaton*, *100* + *graphos*, written]
hec·to·li·ter, *Br.* **hec·to·li·tre** (héktəli:tər) *n.* a metric unit of capacity equal to 100 liters [F. *hectolitre*]
hec·to·me·ter, *Br.* **hec·to·me·tre** (héktəmi:tər) *n.* a metric unit of length equal to 100 meters [F. *hectometre*]
Hec·tor (héktər) the leader of the Trojan forces in the Trojan War, hero in Homer's 'Iliad', son of Priam and Hecuba. He killed Patroclus, but was himself killed by Achilles
hec·tor (héktər) *v.t.* to bully by browbeating or relentlessly criticizing || *v.i.* to play the bully in this manner [after *Hector*]
Hec·u·ba (hékjubə) the wife of Priam. Her children included Hector, Paris and Cassandra
he'd (hi:d) *contr.* of HE HAD, HE WOULD
hed·dle (héd'l) *n.* one of the sets of parallel cords or wires forming loops for the warp threads in a loom [O.E. *hefeld*]
hedge (hedʒ) **1.** *n.* a continuous line of thick shrubs or low trees, planted around the edge of a field, garden etc. || a protective line, e.g. of police keeping back a crowd || an act or instance of hedging on speculations **2.** *v. pres. part.* **hedg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hedged** *v.t.* to enclose, protect or obstruct with a hedge or as if with a hedge || to reduce (a risk) by making opposing speculations || *v.i.* to make or tend a hedge || to avoid giving a direct answer or statement, *Carolyn Reid hedges when asked any question* || to make a speculation that reduces the risk on one previously made [O.E. *hegg*]
hedge fund (*securities*) **1.** an investment group seeking primarily capital gains. **2.** a mutual investment fund with an objective of growth or of overcoming inflation
hedge·hog (hédʒhɔg, hédʒhɒg) *n.* a member of *Erinaceus*, fam. *Erinaceidae*, esp. *E. europaeus*, an insectivorous, snoutnosed mammal, native to Europe. It is about 1 ft long and has spines mixed with fur. Special muscles enable it to roll itself into a ball with the spines erect for defense || (*mil.*) a fortified position giving lines of fire in every direction || (*mil.*) an antitank obstacle made of angle iron embedded in concrete
hedge·hop (hedʒhɒp) *pres. part.* **hedge·hop·ping** *past* and *past part.* **hedge·hopped** *v.t.* to fly an airplane at a very low altitude
hedge·row (hédʒrou) *n.* a row of shrubs planted to form a hedge
hedge sparrow *Prunella modularis*, fam. *Prunellidae*, a European bird having reddish-brown feathers and white-tipped wings
he·don·ic (hi dɒnɪk) *adj.* of or pertaining to hedonism **he·don·ics** *n.* the study of the relationship between duty and pleasure || the branch of [illegible] motives in terms of desire for pleasurable sensations and the avoidance of painful ones [fr. Gk *hedonikos*, pleasurable]
he·don·ism (hi dˈnɪzəm) *n.* the doctrine that pleasure is the highest good and that moral duty is fulfilled through the pursuit of pleasure **he·don·ist** *n.* someone who subscribes to the doctrine of hedonism **he·do·nis·tic** *adj.* **he·do·nis·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *hēdonē*, pleasure]
hee·bie·jee·bies (hi bi dʒi bi z) *pl. n.* (*pop.*) a fit of intense nervousness [coined by Billy DeBeck (d. 1942), U.S. cartoonist]
heed (hi:d) **1.** *n.* (*rhet.*) careful attention and consideration, *pay heed to what he says, take heed of his advice* **2.** *v.t.* to take into consideration so as to profit by (advice, a warning etc.) **heed·ful** *adj.* attentive **heed·ful·ly** *adv.* **heed·ful·ness** *n.* **heed·less** *adj.* negligent **heed·less·ly** *adv.* **heed·less·ness** *n.* [O.E. *hēdan*, to take care]
hee·haw (hi:hɔ) **1.** *n.* the bray of an ass || (*pop.*) a coarse laugh **2.** *v.i.* to bray || (*pop.*) to laugh coarsely [imit.]
heel (hi:l) **1.** *n.* the rounded hind part of the human foot || the corresponding part of an animal's hind limb (often above the foot) || (*pl.*) the hind feet of an animal, *keep clear of the horse's heels* || the back part of a boot or shoe into which the heel of the foot fits || the back part of the base of a boot or shoe, on which the weight of the human heel rests || the part of a sock or stocking which covers the heel of the foot || something shaped or positioned like a heel || (*hort.*) the end of a cutting to which is attached a portion of the parent stem or tuber || (*pop.*) either end crust of a loaf of bread || (*pop.*) a cad **to be at one's heels** to be close behind one **to be down at the heel, down at heel** to be shabby, poverty-stricken **to be on** (or **upon**) **someone's heels** to be close in pursuit, *the bloodhounds were close upon his heels* **to bring to heel** to coerce into obedience or submission **to come to heel** (of a dog) to come close behind one's heels **to take to one's heels** to run away **to turn on one's heel** to turn away sharply **to walk heel and toe** to walk so that the heel of the leading foot reaches the ground before the toes of the other leave it (e.g. in an athletic walking race) **2.** *v.t.* to add a heel to, renew the heel of, *to heel a pair of shoes* || (*rugby*) to pass (the ball) backwards by stepping over it and kicking it with the heel || (*golf*) to hit (the ball) with the heel of the club || to put a spur on (a gamecock) || *v.i.* (in a dance step) to touch the ground with the heel || (of a dog) to follow along at the heels of an owner or trainer **to heel in** to press soil over the root of (a plant) using the heel, as a temporary planting until the plant can go to its permanent position [O.E. *hēla*, *hēla*]
heel 1. *v.i.* (of a ship) to list under the wind or because of unbalanced loading || *v.t.* to make (a ship) list **2.** *n.* the list (of a ship) [corrup. of older *heeld* fr. O.E. *hieldan*, to bend]
heel·ball (hí:lbɔl) *n.* a mixture of hard wax and lampblack used to give a smooth polished surface to the heels of footwear and for making rubbings (e.g. of brasses)
heel·piece (hi:lpi:s) *n.* a piece of leather etc. making up or added to the heel of a shoe
heel·post (hí:lpoust) *n.* a post to which a door is hinged || a post supporting a heel (outer end) of a ship's propeller shaft
heel·tap (hí:ltæp) *n.* an extra layer of leather used to heighten the heel of a shoe || a small quantity of liquor left in a glass, bottle etc.
heft (heft) **1.** *n.* heaviness **2.** *v.t.* to hoist || to test the weight of by lifting and holding [fr. HEAVE, by analogy with pairs such as weave / weft, cleave / cleft]
heft·i·ly (heftɪli:) *adv.* in a hefty manner
heft·i·ness (héftɪ:nɪs) *n.* the quality of being hefty
heft·y (héftɪ:) *comp.* **heft·i·er** *superl.* **heft·i·est** *adj.* heavily built and strong, *a hefty man* || very heavy, *a hefty weight* [fr. archaic *heft*, an act of heaving]
He·gel (heɪgˈl), Georg Wilhelm Friedrich (1770–1831), German philosopher. In his 'Phenomenology of Mind' (1807), Hegel shows the historical development of the human mind from consciousness of mere sensory experience to reflective thought and ultimate awareness of itself as absolute knowledge. In 'Logic' (1812–16), he shows that the mind arrives at the truth by a dialectical process (usually known as the 'Hegelian triad') composed of three recurrent stages: (1) it gains an immediate grasp of its object (thesis), (2) on further reflection the primary thesis is opposed by contradictory evidence (antithesis), (3) considering the multiplicity of the evidence, the mind arrives at a resolution (synthesis). In Hegel's view this dialectical process was also the process of human history (e.g. the development of political and social institutions, science, art, religion etc.). Accordingly the study of history became for him the central concern of philosophy. Other important works are: 'Philosophy of History', 'Philosophy of Law', and 'Aesthetics'

Hege·li·an (hēgā'lē-ən, hā-, hə-) *adj.* of, pertaining to Hegel, or his doctrines **2.** *n.* an adherent of Hegel **He·ge·li·an·ism** *n.* [HEGEL]

heg·e·mon·ic (hĕj'ə-mŏn'ĭk) *adj.* of, pertaining to or having hegemony [fr. Gk *hegemonikos*]

he·gem·o·ny (hĭ-jĕm'ə-nē, hĕj'ə-mō'nē) *n.* the predominant leadership exercised by one state, esp. one in a federation of states [fr. Gk *hegemonia*]

Hegi·ra, Hej·i·ra (hĭ-jī'rə, hĕj'ə-rə) *n.* the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D., the year from which Moslems date the beginning of their era [M.L. *hegira* fr. Arab. *hijrah*, flight]

Hei·deg·ger (hīdĕg'ər, hīdŏg'ər), Martin (1889–1976), German philosopher generally regarded as the founder of existentialism. Working with Kierkegaard's distinctive emphasis on traditional philosophies and Husserl's phenomenology, he arrives in 'Sein und Zeit' (1927, trans. 'Being and Time') at a revitalized ontology. Certain of his ideas have been developed by Sartre

Hei·del·berg (hīd'əlbûrg, hīd'lbûrg) a hill town (pop. 129,179) in Baden-Wurtemberg, West Germany, above the Neckar. It is the site of Germany's oldest university (1386). Industries: rolling stock, textiles, precision instruments, tobacco

Heidelberg Catechism the statement of principles of the Calvinist Church formulated in 1563 (*REFORMED CHURCH)

heif·er (hĕf'ər) *n.* a young cow that has not borne any young [O.E. *heahfore*]

heigh (hī, hā) *interj.* used to hail someone or to remonstrate with him [origin unknown]

heigh-ho (hī'hō', hā'hō') *interj.* used to express weary acquiescence, or occasionally to give encouragement [origin unknown]

height (hīt) *n.* (of an object, person etc.) the distance or measurement from the base or foot to the top ‖ distance above a plane of reference nearer to the center of the earth, *height above sea level* ‖ distance above the earth, altitude ‖ considerable altitude ‖ a natural elevation (hill or mountain) ‖ the highest degree or position, *the height of folly, the height of a career* [O.E. *hiehtho*]

height·en (hīt'n) *v.t.* to increase the height of (something) ‖ to increase the intensity of (something), *this arrangement heightens the contrast of the colors* ‖ *v.i.* to increase in amount or degree ‖ to become more intense

Heights of Abraham *ABRAHAM, HEIGHTS OF

height to paper (*printing*) the standard height of printing type (0.9186 in.) in English-speaking countries)

Hei·lung·kiang (hā'lŭng'jyăng') a province (pop. 32,000,000) of N.E. China (Manchuria) across the Amur from the U.S.S.R. Capital: Harbin

Heim·lich maneuver (hīmlĭk) (*med.*) procedure to assist a choking victim by forcing air into windpipes by manually pressing a victim's upper abdomen; named for U.S. surgeon Henry J. Heimlich

Hei·ne (hī'nə), Heinrich (1797–1856), German Romantic poet. His lyric poetry, e.g. 'Buch der Lieder' (1827), combines vivid natural imagery with a mixture of sentiment and irony. Many of his poems were set to music, esp. by Schubert and Schumann. His prose reveals an acid wit and a penetrating awareness of the social problems of the day

hei·nous (hā'nəs) *adj.* (of a crime or conduct) very wicked ‖ (of an offender) very hateful [F. *haineux*, hateful]

Hein·rich (hīn'rĭx) (German kings) *HENRY

heir (ĕər) *n.* a person who will become or who has become the owner of all or part of another's property or titles on that other's death ‖ a person, group etc. inheriting a trait, responsibility etc., *the new government was heir to an appalling muddle* [M.E. *eir, eyr* fr. O.F.]

heir apparent *pl.* **heirs apparent** an heir whose claims are incontestable and who cannot be displaced so long as he outlives the person to whom he stands as heir

heir·ess (ĕər'ĭs) *n.* a female heir

heir·loom (ĕər'lo͞om') *n.* a piece of valuable personal property (e.g. a picture, a jewel) that has been handed down within a family for a considerable period of time

heir presumptive *pl.* **heirs presumptive** an heir who can only be displaced by the birth of a child with a superior claim

Heisenberg (hī'zən-bûrg', hī'sən-) (1901–76), German physicist. He was one of the first to expound (1925) a theory of quantum mechanics and he proposed (1927) the uncertainty principle

Hei·sen·berg Uncertainty Principle (hī'zən-bûrg', hī'sən-) determination of precise position and velocity of a particle is impossible, and the smaller the [illegible]

He·jaz (hĭ-jăz', hĕ-) the western division (area 150,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,000,000) of Saudi Arabia. Products: dates, honey, fruit (oasis farms), [illegible] centers: Jedda, Medina. It has formed part of Saudi Arabia since 1932

Hejira *HEGIRA

Hek·la (hĕk'lə) a live volcano (4,747 ft.) in S. Iceland

hek·ma·typ·ic (hĕk'mə-tĭp'ĭk) *adj.* of reef building

held *past* and *past part.* of HOLD

Helen (hĕl'ən) [illegible] her beauty. According to legend, her abduction by Paris provoked the Trojan War

Hel·e·na (hĕl'ə-nə) the capital (pop. 23,438) of [illegible]

he·li·a·cal (hĭ-lī'ə-kəl) *adj.* pertaining to or near the sun ‖ (*astron.*) of the apparent rising or setting of a star due to its nearness to the sun [fr. L.L. *heliacus* fr. Gk fr. *helios*, sun]

he·li·borne (hĕl'ĭ-bôrn') *adj.* carried in a helicopter —**helilift** *v.* to carry. —**helipad** *n.* place of landing and take-off. —**heliport** *n.* area airport for helicopters. —**helispot** *n.* temporary landing area

hel·i·cal (hĕl'ĭ-kəl) *adj.* having the form of a helix [fr. L. *helix*, spiral]

helices *alt. pl.* of HELIX

he·li·ci·ty (hĭ-lĭs'ĭ-tē) *n.* (*particle phys.*) the spin of a particle around an axis

Hel·i·con (hĕl'ĭ-kən, hĕl'ĭ-kŏn') a mountain (5,738 ft.) in Boeotia, the legendary home of the [illegible]

hel·i·cop·ter (hĕl'ĭ-kŏp'tər, hĭ'lĭ-kŏp'tər) *n.* a lightweight, relatively small aircraft supported in the air solely by the reaction to a vertical airstream produced by propellers rotating in a horizontal plane [fr. F. *helicoptere*]

Hel·i·go·land (hĕl'ĭ-gō-lănd') (*G.* Helgoland) a small island in the North Sea off the Elbe estuary, bounded by cliffs. It was ceded to Britain by Denmark (1814), and exchanged with Germany for Zanzibar (1890). It was fortified by Germany for use as a naval base

heliocentric (hē'lĭ-ō-sĕn'trĭk) *adj.* [illegible] of the position and movement of heavenly bodies) appearing as if viewed from the center of the sun ‖ having the sun as center [fr. Gk *hēlios*, sun + CENTRIC]

He·li·o·gab·a·lus (hĭ-lĭ'ō-găb'ə-ləs) (c. 205–22), Roman emperor (218–22). He introduced a depraved cult of sun worship to Rome. He was assassinated

he·li·o·gram (hĭ-lĭ'ə-grăm') *n.* a message signaled by a heliograph [fr. Gk *hēlios*, sun + *gramma*, a letter]

he·li·o·graph (hĭ-lĭ'ə-grăf', hē'lĭ-ə-grăf') **1.** *n.* an apparatus sending signals by reflecting sunlight from a movable mirror ‖ an instrument for photographing the sun **2.** *v.t.* to send (a message) by heliograph **he·li·og·ra·pher** (hĭ-lĭ'ŏg-rə-fər) *n.* **he·li·o·graph·ic** (hē'lĭ-ə-grăf'ĭk) *adj.* **he·li·óg·ra·phy** *n.* [fr. Gk *hēlios, sun* + *graphos*, [illegible]

he·li·o·gra·vure (hĭ-lĭ'ō-grə-vyo͝or') *n.* photogravure ‖ a print made by this process [F. *héliogravure* fr. Gk *hēlios*, sun + F. *gravure*, engrav-

[illegible] tion) marked by the practice of sun worship and the erecting of megaliths [Gk *hēlios*, the sun + *lithos*, of a stage of man's development within

[illegible] strument originally developed to measure the sun's diameter and later used to measure angles between stars [fr. F. *héliomètre*]

He·li·op·o·lis (hē'lĭ-ŏp'ə-lĭs) a town of ancient Egypt, on the Nile delta. It was the center of Egyptian sun worship and was famous as a cen-

[illegible]

He·li·os (hē'lĭ-ŏs) (*Gk mythol.*) the sun god, represented as driving a chariot which [illegible] pulls the sun across the sky

[illegible] reflects the sun in a constant direction [Mod. L.

heliotaxis (hē'lĭ-ō-tăk'sĭs) *n.* [illegible] form of phototropism in which organisms respond affirmatively [Mod. L. fr. Gk *helios*, sun + *taxis*, arrangement]

he·lio·trope (hē'lĭ-ə-trōp, hĭl'ē-ə-trōp) *Br.* esp. hĕl'yə-trōp) *n.* a member of *Heliotropium*, fam. *Boraginaceae*, a genus of plants whose usually purple, scented flowers tend to face the sun ‖ the purple color of these flowers ‖ (*mineral.*) a bloodstone **he·li·o·tro·pic** (hē'lĭ-ə-trō'pĭk, hĭl'ē-ə-trō-[illegible] of plants) [illegible] toward the sun [fr. L. *heliotropium* fr. Gk fr. *hēlios* sun + *tropos*, turning]

he·li·ot·ro·pism (hē'lĭ-ŏt'rə-pĭ-zəm) *n.* (*bot.*) a form of phototropism in which plants grow or turn toward the sunlight [fr. Gk *hēlios*, sun + *-tropos*, turning]

he·li·o·type (hē'lĭ-ə-tīp') *n.* the collotype process ‖ a collotype [fr. Gk *hēlios*, sun + *tupos*, impression]

he·li·o·zo·an (hē'lĭ-ə-zō'ən) **1.** *n.* a member of *Heliozoa*, an order of small marine and freshwater protozoans which produce a radiating, siliceous skeleton used for locomotion and ingestion. They display complex forms of sexual reproduction **2.** *adj.* of or belonging to this order [Mod. L. *Heliozoa* fr. Gk *hēlios*, sun + *zoon*, animal]

hel·i·port (hĕl'ə-pôrt, hā'lə-pōrt') *n.* a place from which helicopters operate [fr. HELICOPTER + PORT]

he·li·um (hē'lē-əm) *n.* a light, colorless, odorless, chemically inert gaseous element (symbol He, at. no. 2, at. mass 4.0026). Helium occurs in small amounts in the atmosphere and in some minerals. It is found in quantity in some natural gases. It is used in scientific balloons, and has medical and industrial uses that depend on its inertness [Mod. L. fr. Gk *hēlios*, sun]

he·li·um-cad·mi·um laser (hē'lē-əm-kăd'mē-əm) a laser in which cadmium vapor moves through a high-voltage glow discharge in helium

he·li·um-ne·on laser (hē'lē-əm-nē'ŏn) a gas laser using neon and helium used in reading bar code labels on packages and for some surveying [illegible]

helium speech high-pitched speech of underwater divers affected by pressurized mixture of [illegible]

he·lix (hē'lĭks) *pl.* **he·li·ces** (hĕl'ĭ-sēz'), **he·lix·es** *n.* a curved path taken by a point which has both a constant rate of change of direction and a constant rate of change of plane ‖ a wire, groove etc. having this form ‖ (*archit.*) a spiral ornament ‖ (*anat.*) the outer rim of the external ear [L. fr. Gk *hélix*, something having a spiral form]

he'll (hēl) *contr.* of HE WILL, HE SHALL

hell (hĕl) *n.* traditionally the abode of Satan and his fallen angels and a place of physical anguish for impenitent souls after death ‖ (in some modern theology) the condition of being aware of separation from God ‖ (*pop.*) something intensely good, *a hell of a good time* or intensely bad, *a hell of a raw deal* [O.E. *hel*]

Hel·las (hĕl'əs) the ancient and modern Greek name of Greece

hell-bend·er (hĕl'bĕn'dər) *n. Cryptobranchus alleganiensis*, fam. *Cryptobranchidae*, an American [illegible] about 18 in. long found in the Ohio and neighboring rivers ‖ *C. Bishopi*, a related salamander of the southeastern U.S.A. [HELL + *bender*, something that bends]

hell-cat (hĕl'kăt') (*rhet.*) *n.* a shrewish woman

hel·le·bore (hĕl'ə-bôr, hĕl'ə-bōr') *n.* a member of *Helleborus*, fam. *Ranunculaceae*, a genus of European plants including the Christmas rose ‖ the dried roots and rhizomes of members of *Helleborus*, formerly used to treat mental diseases ‖ a member of *Veratrum*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a genus of plants having poisonous roots ‖ the dried roots and rhizomes of *Veratrum album* or *V. viride*, used medicinally [M.E. *elebre, ellebre* fr. [illegible]

Hel·lene (hĕl'ēn) *n.* an ancient or a modern [illegible] (*Gk mythol.*) the mythical [illegible] of the Greeks]

Hel·len·ic (hĕlĕn'ĭk, hĭlĕn'ĭk) *adj.* of or relating to Greece esp. to ancient Greece (776–323 B.C.) [fr. L. *Hellenicus*]

Hel·len·ism (hĕl'ə-nĭ-zəm) *n.* Greek civilization as a whole, or the specific character of this ‖ the civilization developed outside Greece itself under the [illegible] proper to the Greek language [Gk *Hellenismos*]

—The cultural influence of the Greek city-[illegible] ing the conquests of Alexander the Great in Asia, Syria and Egypt. A Hellenistic civilization (which included many non-Greek elements) developed in Alexander's wake, based on big cities, esp. Alexandria. Conveyed in a modified form of Attic Greek, this culture soon developed a literature of its own as well as a new philosophy, Stoicism. The cultural heritage of Hellenism was largely taken over by the Romans, and spread throughout the Roman Empire. Its influence waned during the Dark Ages but revived in Italy and Spain in the 14th c. because of the influx of Byzantine and Moorish scholars, who carried with them a store of Greek scientific thought. The Greek revival included the introduction of Greek studies in [illegible]

Hel·len·ist (helənist) *n.* someone learned in ancient Greek language, literature and history ‖ someone who adopts the Greek way of life, esp. (*hist.*) a Greek-speaking Jew. **Hel·len·is·tic** *adj.* of or relating to the Hellenists ‖ of or relating to Greek culture, language and history after the death (323 B.C.) of Alexander the Great. [fr. Gk *Hellenistes*, someone who speaks Greek]

Hel·len·ize (helənaiz) *pres. part.* **Hel·len·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **Hel·len·ized** *v.t.* to make Greek in form or character ‖ *v.i.* to become Greek in outlook, customs or language. [fr. Gk *hellenizein*]

Heller (helər), Joseph (1923–), U.S. writer, known for his satirical novels. He wrote 'Catch-22' (1961, film, 1970), 'Something Happened' (1974), 'Good As Gold' (1979), and 'God Knows' (1984). His play 'We Bombed in New Haven' was produced in 1967. [illegible]

hell-for-leath·er (helfərleðər) *adv.* as fast as possible

hell·ish (heli) *adj.* relating to hell ‖ like or worthy of hell

Hell·man (helmən), Lillian (1905–1984), U.S. playwright whose dramas expose some particular form of evil, notably a child's malice ('The Children's Hour', 1934), exploitation of fellowmen ('The Little Foxes', 1939 and 'Another Part of the Forest', 1946), and national irresponsibility and selfishness ('Watch on the Rhine', 1941). Her memoirs 'An Unfinished Woman' (1969) and 'Pentimento' (1973) were partly adapted for the film 'Julia' (1977). 'Maybe' (1980) was her last volume of memoirs.

hel·lo (helou, həlou) *interj.* an informal greeting expressing pleasure or surprise or both ‖ a call to attract or ensure attention, e.g. to someone at some distance or on the telephone. **2.** *pl.* **hel·los** *n.* the greeting 'hello'. [etym. doubtful]

helm (helm) *n.* (*naut.*) a device (e.g. a tiller or wheel) attached to the rudder for steering a ves-[illegible] the rudder to windward (leeward). [O.E. [illegible]

Hel·mand, Hel·mund (helmənd) a river (600 miles long) of Afghanistan, flowing from hills below the Hindu Kush southwest to the Iranian frontier. [illegible]

[illegible] head, e.g. the steel headpiece of medieval armor, the rounded steel hat worn by a soldier, the part of a deep-sea diver's suit enclosing the head, a round, stiff hat of pith or other light substance giving protection from the sun ‖ (*football*) a head protector. [O.F. dim. of *helme* fr. [illegible]

[illegible] Ferdinand von (1821–94), German scientist distinguished esp. for his work on the physiology of the eye and ear, and for his formulation (1847) in mathematical terms of the law of con-[illegible]

hel·minth (helminθ) *n.* a worm, esp. a parasitic intestinal worm. [fr. Gk *helmins* (*helminthos*), [illegible] tion of being infected by worms. [Mod. L. fr. Gk *helminthian*, to be infected with worms]

[illegible]

helms·man (helmzmən) *pl.* **helms·men** [illegible]

Helmund (HELMAND) [illegible]

hel·ot (helət) *n.* (*hist.*) a serf in ancient Sparta, an original inhabitant who had been enslaved, or one of his descendants. [fr. L. *Helotes* fr. Gk *Heilotes* gen. fr. [illegible]

help [illegible] this (someone who or something which helps); a way of avoiding or rectifying a situation, *there's no help for it*; a domestic servant, farmhand (*pl.*) employees, *factory help*. [O.E.]

[illegible] performance or completion of a task, *to help a friend dig his garden* ‖ used as a cry of distress indicating that one urgently needs intervention from outside to rescue one; to contribute to the relief, remedy or cure of, benefit, *good light helps eyestrain*; to be useful and effective to (someone) in the attainment of a desired end, *to help someone get well*; to make easier, likelier or more probable, *mnemonics help remembering* ‖ to prevent oneself from, *he cannot help saying these things* ‖ to prevent, *we cannot help his resigning if he wants to* ‖ to serve (food) at a meal ‖ to serve (someone) with food at a meal. **to help someone off with** to pull gently at (e.g. a coat) that someone is trying to take off so as to make it easier for him to do this. **to help someone on with** to make it easier for someone to put on (a garment) by e.g. holding it for him. **to help oneself** (*pop.*) to steal; misappropriate ‖ to take for oneself or serve oneself without putting others to the trouble of serving one ‖ *v.i.* to supply help. **help·er** *n.* [O.E. *helpan*]

[illegible] **help·ful** (helpfəl) *adj.* giving or offering help

help·ing (helpiŋ) *n.* a serving of food, *a second helping of potatoes*

help·less (helplis) *adj.* unable to tend one's own needs ‖ unable to act at will; lacking all help

help·mate (helpmeit) *n.* (*rhet.*) a wife or husband in the role of helper and companion

[illegible]

Hel·sing·or (helsingəːr) 'ELSINORE

Hel·sin·ki (helsiŋkiː, helsiŋkiː) (*Swed.* Helsingfors) the capital (pop. 491,500) of Finland, a port on the south coast (Gulf of Finland). It is the country's largest trading and industrial center: shipbuilding, engineering, porcelain and pottery manufacture etc. It was founded by the Swedes (1550). It is a modern city, remarkable for its architecture. University [illegible]

[illegible] of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe signed in Helsinki (Finland) on August 1, 1975, by the U.S., Canada, and 33 European countries, setting out "fundamental" principles of freedom in a "third basket" of agreement to guide relations between the Signatories, including self-determination of people. The Final Act is neither a treaty nor legally binding, but carries considerable moral weight because it was signed at the highest level as an offset to recognition of boundaries of postwar nations in Eastern Europe.

hel·ter-skel·ter (heltərskeltər) **1.** *adv.* in great hurry and confusion, *the spectators ran for cover helter-skelter*. **2.** *n.* a confused hurry ‖ (*Br.*) a corkscrew slide down the outside of a tower in an amusement park. **3.** *adj.* hurried and con-[illegible] mer). [O.E. *helfle, helfel*]

[illegible] man province (1st c. B.C.–5th c. A.D.) which included upper Germany and Switzerland.

Hel·ve·tian (helviːʃən). **1.** *n.* a Swiss; one of the Helvetii, early Celtic inhabitants of Switzerland. **2.** *adj.* Swiss; pertaining to the Helvetii [illegible]

Hel·vet·ic (helvetik) *adj.* Swiss. [fr. L. *Helveti* [illegible]

[illegible] Switzerland (1798–1803) by the French during [illegible]

Hel·ve·tius (helviːʃyːs), Claude-Adrien (1715–[illegible] Encyclopedists. His chief work, 'De l'esprit' [illegible] for its materialism. He stressed the influence of circumstances and believed self-interest to be the sole motive of human action. The function of the state was to educate that egotism for the [illegible] he influenced Bentham.

hem (hem) **1.** *n.* the edge of a garment, handkerchief etc. folded back and stitched in place. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **hem·ming** *past* and *past part.* **hemmed** *v.t.* to make a hem around ‖ *v.i.* to make a hem. **to hem in** to surround and keep tight in, *police hemmed in the crowd*. [O.E. *hem*, [illegible] edge]

hem **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **hem·ming** *past* and *past part.* **hemmed** to make this sound in the back of the throat, e.g. to draw attention to a pun or innuendo, or while hesitating for a word. **to hem and haw** to avoid coming to, or expressing a decision. **2.** *n.* this sound [imit.]

he·ma·cy·tom·e·ter, esp. *Br.* **hae·ma·cy·tom·e·ter** (hiːməsaitɔmitər, heməsaitɔmitər) *n.* an instrument for counting blood cells

hem·a·glu·tin·in (heməgluːtinin) *n.* (*biochem.*) antibody produced by flu viruses. *abbr.* **HA**

he·mal, esp. *Br.* **hae·mal** (hiːməl) *adj.* pertaining to the blood or blood vessels. [fr. Gk *haima* [illegible]

he·man (hiːmæn) *pl.* **he·men** (hiːmen) *n.* a man who is tougher and stronger than most, and who makes the fact evident

he·mat·ic, esp. *Br.* **hae·mat·ic** (himætik) *adj.* (*med.*) having to do with the blood. [fr. Gk *haimatikos* fr. *haima*, blood]

hem·a·tite, esp. *Br.* **haem·a·tite** (hémətait, hiːmətait) *n.* a valuable iron ore, Fe_2O_3, ferric oxide, that occurs in massive forms, as black lustrous crystals or as a red powder. [fr. L. *haematites*, bloodlike (stone), fr. Gk.]

hem·a·to·blast, esp. *Br.* **haem·a·to·blast** (hémətoublæst, hiːmətoublæst) *n.* (*physiol.*) an incompletely developed blood cell (esp. such as erythrocyte) ‖ a platelet. [fr. Gk *haima* (*haimatos*), blood + *blastos*, bud]

hem·a·to·col·pos (hemætoukɔlpous) *n.* (*med.*) blood retained in the vagina due to an obstruction. —**hematometra** *n.* the accumulation of blood

hem·a·to·cry·al, esp. *Br.* **haem·a·to·cry·al** (hemətɔkriːəl, hemətoukraiəl, hiːmətɔkriːəl, hiːmətoukraiəl) *adj.* (*zool.*) cold-blooded. [fr. Gk *haima* (*haimatos*), blood + *kruos*, cold]

hem·a·to·cyte, esp. *Br.* **haem·a·to·cyte** (hemətousait, hiːmətousait) *n.* a hemocyte. [fr. Gk *haima* (*haimatos*), blood + *kutos*, cell]

hem·a·to·cy·tom·e·ter, esp. *Br.* **haem·a·to·cy·tom·e·ter** (hemətousaitɔmitər, hiːmətousaitɔmitər) *n.* a hemacytometer. [fr. Gk *haima* (*haimatos*), blood + CYTOMETER]

hem·a·tol·o·gy, esp. *Br.* **haem·a·tol·o·gy** (hemətɔlədʒi, hiːmətɔlədʒi) *n.* the branch of biology which deals with the blood. [fr. Gk *haima* (*haimatos*), blood + *logos*, word]

hem·a·to·poi·e·sis (himætəpɔiiːsis) or **hemopoiesis** *n.* (*biochem.*) the formation and growth of blood cells

hem·a·to·ther·mal, esp. *Br.* **haem·a·to·ther·mal** (hemətouθəːrməl, hiːmətouθəːrməl) *adj.* warm-blooded. [fr. Gk *haima* (*haimatos*), blood + *thermos*, heat]

he·ma·tox·y·lin, esp. *Br.* **hae·ma·tox·y·lin** (hiːmətɔksəlin, hemətɔksəlin) *n.* a reddish purple dye obtained from logwood and used esp. as a histological stain. [fr. Mod. L. *Haematoxylon* fr. Gk *haima* (*haimatos*), blood + *xulon*, wood]

hemi- (hemiː) *prefix* half of ‖ affecting a half. [fr. L. fr. Gk]

he·mic, esp. *Br.* **hae·mic** (hiːmik, hémik) *adj.* pertaining to the blood. [fr. Gk *haima*, blood]

hem·i·cy·cle (hemisaikl) *n.* a semicircle. **hem·i·cy·clic** (hemisaiklik, hemisiklik) *adj.* (*bot.*) having leaves or petals in a combination of whorls and spirals. [F. *hemicycle* fr. L. fr. Gk fr. *hemi-*, half + *kuklos*, circle]

hem·i·dem·i·sem·i·qua·ver (hemiːdemiːsémiːkweivər) *n.* (*Br., mus.*) a sixty-fourth note

hem·i·he·dral (hemihiːdrəl) *adj.* (of a crystal) having only half the number of facets required for complete symmetry. [fr. HEMI- + Gk *hedra*, [illegible]

hem·i·hy·drate (hemihaidreit) *n.* a hydrate containing water and a compound in a ratio of 1:2.

hem·i·mor·phite (hemimɔrfait) *n.* a basic zinc silicate. (*Br.*) a former name for smithsonite. [fr. *hemimorphic*, not symmetrical at the ends]

[illegible] Ernest (1898–1961), American novelist, whose works include 'The Sun Also Rises' (1926), 'A Farewell to Arms' (1929) and 'For Whom the Bell Tolls' (1940). He received the 1954 Nobel Prize for literature. The Hemingway hero is simple, manly, stoical,

loved by beautiful women and renowned fighting men, and incurably involved in scenes of romantic violent action in picturesque localities. The terseness and calculated simplicity of Hemingway's style have been much imitated. 'A Moveable Feast' (1964), 'Islands in the Stream' (1970) and 'The Garden of Eden' (1982) were published posthumously

hem·i·ple·gi·a (hemiplējə, -jēə) *n.* (*med.*) paralysis of one side of the body **hem·i·ple·gic** *n.* and *adj.* [L.L. fr. Gk fr *hemi-*, half + *plēgē*, stroke]

he·mip·ter·an (hemiptərən) *n.* a member of *Hemiptera*, an order of insects with flat, blunt bodies, piercing and sucking mouthparts and usually two pairs of wings. The front pair are leathery at the base while the tips and back pair are membranous. The order includes destructive insects, e.g. the bedbug **he·mip·ter·on** (himiptərən) *n.* a hemipteran **he·mip·ter·ous** *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *Hemiptera* fr. Gk *hemi-*, half + *pteron*, wing]

hem·i·sphere (hemisfiər) *n.* the half of a sphere on either side of a plane passing through its center ‖ one half of the roughly spherical surface of the earth as bisected either by the equator or by a line of longitude chosen so that the Americas are in one half and the remainder of the land masses in the other half ‖ one half of the celestial sphere as bisected by the horizon, the celestial equator or the ecliptic ‖ (*anat.*) either of the two chief parts of the brain **hem·i·spher·ic** (hemisferik), **hem·i·spher·i·cal** *adjs.* [O.F., fr. L.L. *hemisphaerium* fr. Gk fr. *hemi-* half + *sphaira*, sphere]

hem·i·spher·oid (hemisfiəroid) *n.* (*geom.*) half of a spheroid

hem·i·stich (hemistik) *n.* half of a line of verse, usually divided from the other half by a caesura ‖ a short line in a stanza [fr. L. *hemistichium* fr. Gk *hēmi-*, half + *stichos*, row, verse]

hem·i·trope (hemitroup) **1.** *n.* (*crystall.*) a crystal of which one half is the mirror image of the other **2.** *adj.* of or relating to a hemitrope **hem·i·trop·ic** (hemitropik) *adj.* [fr. F. *hemitrope* fr. Gk *hēmi-*, half + *-tropos*, turning]

hem·lock (hemlɔk) *n.* any of several poisonous flower-bearing plants, esp. of the genus *Conium*, whose leaves and fruit produce the alkaloid coniine ‖ hemlock spruce [O.E. *hymlice*, *hymlic*, *hemlic*]

hemlock spruce a member of *Tsuga*, fam. *Pinaceae*, a genus of conifers native to North America and Asia. They have drooping branches with short needles ‖ the wood of these trees, used in construction and for pulp

he·mo·cyte, esp. *Br.* **hae·mo·cyte** (hi:məsait, héməsait) *n.* a blood cell, esp. of an invertebrate animal [fr. Gk *haima* (*haimatos*), blood + *kutos*, cell]

he·mo·glo·bin, esp. *Br.* **hae·mo·glo·bin** (hi:məgloubin, héməgloubin, hi:məgloubin, heməglóubin) *n.* an iron-containing reddish protein occurring in vertebrate red blood cells (erythrocytes). It forms a loose, easily reversible bond with oxygen, which it serves to transport from the lungs to tissues of the body [fr. Gk *haima*, blood + GLOBULIN]

hem·o·glo·bin F *FETAL HEMOGLOBIN

hemoglobin S (*biochem.*) sickle-cell hemoglobin

he·mol·y·sis, esp. *Br.* **hae·mol·y·sis** (himɔlisis) *n.* (*med.*) the liberation of hemoglobin from red blood corpuscles in various diseases and immunological reactions [fr. Gk *haima*, blood + *lusis*, a loosening]

he·mo·phil·ia, esp. *Br.* **hae·mo·phil·ia** (hi:məfíljə, heməffíljə, hi:məfilíə, heməfilíə) *n.* a hereditary disease found only in males. It is characterized by excessive bleeding due to delayed clotting, even after minor injury **he·mo·phil·i·ac,** esp. *Br.* **hae·mo·phil·i·ac** *n.* someone suffering from this disease **he·mo·phil·ic,** esp. *Br.* **hae·mo·phil·ic** *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *haima*, blood + *philia*, love]

hem·or·rhage, esp. *Br.* **hae·mor·rhage** (hémərid3, héməreid3) **1.** *n.* a heavy bleeding from the blood vessels. It may occur internally in body cavities, e.g. the abdominal cavity, or within organs, e.g. the brain **2.** *pres. part.* **hem·or·rhag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hem·or·rhaged** *v.i.* to suffer this heavy bleeding [fr. Gk *haima*, blood + *rhēgnia* to burst through]

hem·or·rhoids, esp. *Br.* **hae·mor·rhoids** (hémərɔidz, héməreidz) *pl. n.* groups of distended veins at the anus, giving rise to pain and bleeding

morrhoides pl. adj., discharging blood]

hemostatic (hi:məstætik, heməstætik) **1.** *n.* a mechanical or medical agent that stops bleeding **2.** *adj.* that serves to stop bleeding

hemp (hemp) *n.* a member of *Cannabis*, fam. *Moraceae*, a genus of widely cultivated annuals, esp. *C. sativa*, the common hemp ‖ this plant's a narcotic made from hemp, e.g. hashish, marijuana, bhang ‖ the hemplike fibers of other plants, e.g. Manila hemp, agave [O.E. *hænep*, *hænæp*]

fam. *Compositae*, a European plant with red dish flowers and sessile leaves

hemp·en (hempən) *adj.* relating to or made of hemp

hem·stitch (hemstit∫) **1.** *n.* an ornamental stitch made by drawing out several parallel small bundles ‖ an ornamental stitch composed of short straight stitches in line **2.** *v.t.* to embroider using a hemstitch

hen (hen) *n.* a female bird, esp. of the domestic chicken [O.E. *henn*]

Solanaceae, a plant native to the Old World. Its yellow flowers are poisonous to poultry and its leaves yield hyoscyamine

hence (hens) *adv.* at a time in the future measured from now, *two years hence* ‖ therefore [M.E.]

hence·forth (hensfɔ:θ, hensfourθ) *adv.* from now on

hence·for·ward (hensfɔ:rwərd, hensfourwərd) *adv.* henceforth

hench·man (hent∫mən) *pl.* **hench·men** (hent∫mən) *n.* a reliable underling ‖ a worker for a political candidate, usually rewarded for his services [fr. O.E. *hengest*, *hengst*, horse, MAN]

hen·dec·a·gon (hendekəgɔn) *n.* a two-dimensional figure with 11 sides and 11 angles [fr. Gk *hendeka-*, eleven + *-gōnon*, *gōnia*, angle]

hen·dec·a·syl·la·ble (hendekəsiləb'i) *n.* a metrical line of 11 syllables [fr. Gk *hendeka-*, eleven + SYLLABLE]

Hen·der·son (hendərs'n), Arthur (1863–1935), British statesman. He was one of the founders of the Labour party (1906) and was foreign secretary (1929–31). He was president of the World Disarmament Conference (1932–3). Nobel Peace Prize (1934)

hen·di·a·dys (hendaiədis) *n.* two nouns connected by 'and' expressing, rhetorically, a single idea [L.L. fr. Gk *hen dia duoin*, one by two]

leaves of *Agave fourcroydes*, fam. *Amaryllidaceae* ('SISAL') ‖ this plant, native to Yucatan [fr. Span. *jenequen* fr. native word]

manic chieftain, probably Jutish. Tradition states that, with his brother Horsa (*d.* 455), he was invited to England (449) to help the Britons against the Picts, and that they then revolted against the Britons and settled in Kent

Heng·yang (hʌŋjɑŋ) (Hengchow) a town (pop. 235,000) of S.E. Hunan, central China, a rail and river junction

hen harrier *Circus cyaneus*, a large European hawk

hen·house (henhaus) *pl.* **hen·hous·es** (henhauziz) *n.* a man-made shelter for hens

hen·na (henə) **1.** *n. Lawsonia inermis*, fam. *Lythraceae*, a tropical shrub native to the Old World, whose leaves yield a reddish-orange dye ‖ this dye used for tinting the hair and, in Arab countries, the hands and feet **2.** *pres. part.* **hen·na·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hen·naed** (henəd) *v.t.* to color or dye with henna [Arab.]

hen·o·the·ism (henɔθi:izəm) *n.* the exclusive worship of one god, without necessarily denying

hen party a party with only women attending

hen·peck (henpek) *v.t.* (of a woman) to nag (her husband) continually or to assert domination over (him) **hen·pecked** *adj.*

Henri II (1519–59), king of France (1547–59), son of Francis I. He [illegible] Calais (1558), the last English possession in France, and persecuted the Huguenots. He married (1533) Catherine de' Medici

Henri III (1551–89), king of France (1574–89), [illegible] Henri II. He helped his mother, Catherine de' Medici, to plan the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew [illegible] Henri de Navarre (later Henri IV) as heir presumptive led to civil war. He was assassinated. Henri III was the last of the house of Valois

Henri IV (1553–1610), king of France (1589–1610) and, as Henri III, king of Navarre (1572–1610), the first Bourbon king of France. He was [illegible] Holy League and abjure Protestantism (1593) to secure the throne. By the Edict of Nantes (1598) he gave Protestants a large measure of freedom. During his reign France recovered from the Wars of Religion. Trade and industry [illegible] Sully. He was assassinated by a religious fanatic

Hen·ri·et·ta Anne (henriɛtə) (1644–70), English princess, daughter of Charles I of England and Henrietta Maria. She married (1661) Philippe, duc d'Orléans, and negotiated the Treaty of Dover [illegible] of England

Henrietta Maria (1609–69), queen consort of Charles I of England, daughter of Henri IV of France and Marie de' Medici. Her attachment to Roman Catholicism and her foreign intrigues increased parliamentary suspicion of the court before the Civil War

Henry, [illegible] Duke of Portugal [illegible] 'the Navigator'

hen·roost (henru:st) *n.* a place for domestic chickens to roost in

Hen·ry (hénri), Joseph (1797–1878), U.S. physicist and [illegible] administrator. He constructed (1829) an early version of the telegraph and of the electromagnetic motor, discovered (1832) self-induction and (1842) the oscillatory character of the electrical discharge, and invented (1842) a new way to determine the velocity of projectiles. His work in meteorology (from 1846) at the Smithsonian Institution led to the creation of the U.S. weather bureau

Henry, O. (William Sydney Porter) (1862–1910), American short-story writer and journalist. His works include 'Cabbages and Kings' (1904)

Henry, Patrick (1736–99), Colonial American lawyer and patriot who fought against British encroachments on colonial rights. In response to the Stamp Act, he declared (1765) in the Virginia Assembly that only the colonial legislature could levy taxes on the colonists. He served (1776–9) as first governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia

hen·ry (henri) *pl.* **hen·rys, hen·ries** *n.* (*elec.*) the mks unit of inductance, defined as the mutual or self-inductance that generates 1 volt for a rate of change of current of 1 ampere per sec. [after Joseph HENRY]

Henry I, 'the Fowler' (*G.* Heinrich) (c. 876–936) German king and Emperor (919–36), the founder of the Saxon dynasty of German kings

Henry II (973–1024), Holy Roman Emperor (1014–24), German king (1002–24)

Henry III (1017–56), Holy Roman Emperor [illegible] and German king (1039–56), son of Conrad II. He intervened in three papal elections. Clement II (1046), Leo IX (1048) and Victor II (1055)

Henry IV (1050–1106), Holy Roman Emperor (1084–1105), and German king (1056–1105), son of Henry III. He was excommunicated (1076) by Pope Gregory VII, but sought absolution at Canossa (1077). He faced rebellion from his sons and abdicated (1105)

Henry's law a law in chemistry which states that the weight of a gas dissolved in a liquid at a given temperature is directly proportional to the pressure of the gas [after William *Henry* (1774–1836), English chemist]

Henry V (1081–1125), Holy Roman Emperor (1111–25) and German king (1106–25), son of Henry IV. He [illegible] with the papacy (INVESTITURE CONTROVERSY) until this was settled by the Concordat of Worms (1122)

Henry VI (1165–97), Holy Roman Emperor (1191–7) and German king (1169–97), son of

Frederick I. After his conquest of Sicily (1194), the Empire was at its height.

Henry VII (c. 1269–1313), Holy Roman Emperor (1312–13) and German king (1308–13), count of Luxembourg. He was hailed by Dante as the deliverer of Italy (1310).

Henry I 'Beauclerk' (1068–1135), king of England (1100–35) and duke of Normandy (1106–35), son of William I. He seized the crown in the absence of his elder brother Robert II, duke of Normandy, whom he later defeated at Tinchebrai (1106). He introduced several administrative and judicial reforms, including the organization of the royal exchequer. His conflict with Anselm (*INVESTITURE CONTROVERSY) ended in compromise (1107). After his only legitimate son had been drowned (1120), he tried to ensure the succession of his daughter Matilda. But on his death (1135) his nephew Stephen invaded, and had himself proclaimed king.

Henry II (1133–89), first Plantagenet king of England (1154–89), duke of Normandy (1150–89) and count of Anjou (1151–89), son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Matilda. By his marriage (1152) to Eleanor of Aquitaine he acquired her vast domains in S.W. France. He restored order to an England ravaged by the civil wars of Stephen's reign. He subdued the barons, continued administrative reform and strengthened royal justice. His attempts to control the clergy (*CONSTITUTIONS OF *CLARENDON) led to conflict with Becket, and a compromise was reached after Becket's murder (1170). Henry made three successful attacks against the Welsh (1157, 1163, 1165), and one against Ireland (1171). His last years were taken up with the revolt of his four sons.

Henry III (1207–72), king of England (1216–72), son of John. During his minority (1216–27) the government was controlled successively by William Marshal, earl of Pembroke and Hubert de Burgh. He himself governed autocratically through favorites. His French marriage (1236) involved him in much extravagance and in war in France (1242). In 1258 the barons, led by Simon de Montfort, refused further grants of money until the king signed the Provisions of Oxford. Henry's repudiation of his signature (1261) led to the Barons' War (1263–5), in the course of which Henry was captured (1264). De Montfort governed through the Model Parliament until his death (1265), when Henry was restored to the throne.

Henry IV (1367–1413), first Lancastrian king of England (1399–1413), son of John of Gaunt and grandson of Edward III. Banished (1398) by his cousin, Richard II, he returned (1399), and deposed Richard. The barons rebelled, under Owen Glendower and Sir Henry Percy (1403) and under Thomas de Mowbray (1405), but were defeated.

Henry V (1387–1422), king of England (1413–22), son of Henry IV. He revived English claims to the French throne (1415) and reopened the Hundred Years' War. He defeated the French at Agincourt (1415), and conquered Normandy (1419). By the Treaty of Troyes (1420) he married Catherine of Valois, the daughter of Charles VI, and became heir to the French throne. He renewed the war with France (1421) but died the following year. He had restored order after the near anarchy of his father's reign, but his wars left the crown heavily in debt.

Henry VI (1421–71), king of England (1422–61, 1470–1), son of Henry V. John of Lancaster and Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, acted as regents during his minority. He was crowned king of France (1431) but the French under Joan of Arc succeeded in driving the English from all of France except Calais (1453). Henry's unpopularity stimulated Cade's rebellion (1450) and his attacks of insanity after 1453 led to the appointment of Richard, duke of York, as protector of the kingdom (1454–5). The rivalry of York and Lancaster led to the Wars of the Roses (1455–85); in the course of which York was killed (1460). Henry deposed (1461) and York's son crowned as Edward IV. Henry fled to Scotland (1461) and was captured by the Yorkists and imprisoned (1465–70). He was restored to power (1470), defeated by Edward at Tewkesbury (1471) and murdered.

Henry VII (1457–1509), first Tudor king of England (1485–1509), descendant of Edward III. In exile during the reign of Edward IV (1461–70, 1471–83), he led the opposition to Richard III (1483–5), whom he defeated at the Battle of Bosworth Field (1485). Henry's marriage to Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV, ended the Wars of the Roses. He defeated Yorkist attempts to regain the throne by the pretenders Lambert Simnel (1487) and Perkin Warbeck (1497). His reign is notable for the restoration of royal power and of the rule of law after the Wars of the Roses. He continued the work of his Yorkist predecessors in organizing an efficient tax system, and enforced his authority through the court of Star Chamber. Trade prospered, and Henry left considerable financial reserves.

Henry VIII (1491–1547), king of England (1509–47), son of Henry VII. As prince of Wales, he married Catherine of Aragon. He invaded France and won the Battle of the Spurs (1513), but James IV of Scotland invaded England in his absence and was defeated at Flodden Field (1513). Under the influence of Cardinal Wolsey, English foreign policy aimed at a balance of power between France and Spain. Henry's desire for a male heir led him to ask Pope Clement VII to declare his marriage void (1527). Wolsey's inability to obtain this divorce led to his disgrace (1529). The marriage with Catherine was declared invalid by Cranmer (1533), and Henry married Anne Boleyn. The pope refusing to recognize this marriage, parliament passed the Act of Supremacy (1534), declaring Henry supreme head of the English Church. The monasteries were suppressed (statutes of 1536 and 1539). Anne was beheaded (1536), and Henry married Jane Seymour, who died in 1537. Thomas Cromwell arranged Henry's marriage to Anne of Cleves (1540), which ended in divorce. Henry's fifth wife, Catherine Howard, was executed (1542). His final marriage was to Catherine Parr (1543). During Henry's reign Wales and the marches were brought (1534–6) into a legal union with England and Ireland became a kingdom (1541). Henry was a man of scholarship and encouraged the arts.

Henry (French kings) *HENRI

Henry I (*Span.* Enrique) (1204–17), king of Castile (1214–17), son of Alfonso VIII.

Henry II 'of Trastamara' (c. 1333–79), king of Castile and León (1369–79). He obtained the throne after wars with his half brother Pedro the Cruel and the Black Prince.

Henry III (1379–1406), king of Castile and Leon (1390–1406).

Henry IV (1425–74), king of Castile and Leon [illegible].

Henry 'the Lion' (1129–95), duke of Saxony (1142–80) and of Bavaria (1156–80), son of Henry the Proud. As head of the Guelph family, he quarreled with Frederick I, who deprived him of his duchies (1180).

Henry 'the Navigator' (*Port.* Henrique) (1394–1460), prince of Portugal, son of John I. His interest in navigation and his patronage of geographers and sailors resulted in the Portuguese exploration of the west coast of Africa as far south as the Gambia River and the establishment of slave-trading posts.

Henry 'the Proud' (c. 1108–39), duke of Bavaria (1126–39) and of Saxony (1137–9). He was deprived of his duchies after the accession (1138) of Conrad III as German king.

Henry of Huntingdon (c. 1084–1155), English chronicler. His 'Historia Anglorum' (1130–54) was much used by later historians.

Hen·ry·son (henrɪ·s'n), Robert (c. 1430– c. 1505), Scottish poet, whose works include 'Testament of Cresseid' (earliest printed text 1532), a sequel to Chaucer's 'Troilus and Criseyde'.

hep·a·rin (hepərən) *n.* (*pharm.*) an organic acid mucopolysaccharide obtained from animal liver or lungs that acts to delay blood coagulation; used in surgery and treatment of embolisms [fr. Gk *hepar*, liver].

he·pat·ic (hipætɪk) *adj.* pertaining to or affecting the liver; like the liver [fr. L. *hepaticus* fr. Gk].

he·pat·i·ca (hipætɪkə) *n.* a plant of genus *Hepatica*, fam. *Ranunculaceae*, having white, pink, purplish or blue flowers. It grows in the north [illegible].

hep·a·ti·tis (hepətaɪtɪs) *n.* inflammation of the liver, occasionally of infective origin [Gk *hēpatītis* fr. *hepar*, liver].

[illegible] (c. [illegible]) elongated cell type predominant in the liver.

hep·a·to·tox·in (hepətoutɔksɪn) *n.* any substance harmful to liver cells. —**hepatoxic** *adj.* hepatotoxicity *n.*

He·phaes·tus (hifēstəs) (*Gk mythol.*) god of fire and metals, identified with the Roman Vulcan.

Hep·ple·white (hepəlhwaɪt, hepəlwaɪt), George (*d.* 1786), English cabinetmaker. His furniture is prized for its grace and delicacy. His work can be identified only by reference to his 'The Cabinet-Maker and Upholsterer's Guide' (1788) and a few other authentic published designs.

hep·tad (heptæd) *n.* a group of seven [fr. Gk *heptas* (*heptados*), seven collectively].

hep·ta·gon (heptəgɔn) *n.* a two-dimensional figure having seven sides and seven angles **hep·tag·o·nal** (heptægənəl) *adj.* [fr. Gk *heptagōnon*, seven-cornered].

hep·tam·e·ter (heptæmɪtər) *n.* a line of poetry of seven metrical feet [fr. Gk *hepta*, seven+METER].

hep·tane (hepteɪn) *n.* any of the nine isomeric paraffin hydrocarbons, having the composition C_7H_{16} [fr. Gk *hepta*, seven].

hep·tar·chy (heptɑrkɪ:) *pl.* **hep·tar·chies** *n.* government by seven rulers ‖ (*Eng. hist.*) the seven kingdoms (Kent, Sussex, Wessex, East Anglia, Essex, Northumbria, Mercia) of Anglo-Saxon England ‖ that period of English history (6th-9th cc.) when one or other of these kingdoms was dominant [fr. Mod. L. *heptarchia* fr. Gk *hepta*, seven+*-archia*, rule].

hep·ta·syl·lab·ic (heptəsɪlæbɪk) *adj.* having seven syllables [fr. Gk *hepta*, seven+*sullabē*, syllable].

Hep·ta·teuch (héptətu:k, héptətju:k) *n.* the first seven books of the Old Testament (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges) [fr. Gk *heptateuchos* fr. *hepta*, seven+*teuchos*, book].

hep·ta·va·lent (héptəveɪlənt) *adj.* (*chem.*) having a valence of seven ‖ septavalent [fr. Gk *hepta-*, seven+L. *valere*, to be strong].

her (hə:r) *possessive adj.* of, pertaining to or belonging to a female person or animal or something personified as female ‖ experienced, made or done by a female person or animal or something personified as female [O.E. *hiere*, *hire*].

her *pron., objective case* of SHE, *who brought her here?* [O.E. *hire*].

He·ra (hiərə) (*Gk mythol.*) goddess of women and marriage and, as wife of Zeus, queen of the gods. She was identified with the Roman Juno.

Her·a·cle·a (herəkli:ə) an ancient town in S. Italy, near which Pyrrhus defeated the Romans (280 B.C.), with heavy losses to his own army.

Her·a·cles (hérəkli:z) (*Gk mythol.*) a demigod, son of Zeus and Alcmene, identified with the Roman Hercules. He was endowed with superhuman strength. He was obliged by the Delphic oracle to obey the instructions of Eurystheus, and carried out for him what are known as the 12 labors of Hercules. He 1. choked the Nemean lion, 2. killed the hydra of Lerna, 3. caught the boar of Erymanthus, 4. captured the incredibly swift Cerynean hind, 5. killed the birds of Lake Stymphalis, 6. cleaned out the Augean stables, 7. captured the wild bull that ravaged Crete, 8. caught the horses of Diomedes, 9. won the girdle of Hippolyte, 10. killed the monster Geryon and seized his cattle, 11. brought golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides, 12. brought Cerberus up to earth from Hades. In many other noble deeds he helped both gods and men, and was held to have been made immortal.

Her·a·cli·tus (herəklaɪtəs) (c. 540–c. 475 B.C.), early Greek philosopher whose work has come down to us in some 150 fragments from a book in an oracular style, purportedly covering all knowledge. He held fire to be the primary element, so signifying his doctrine of eternal flux. Hegel believed his own dialectic to be foreshadowed in such fragments of Heraclitus as: 'that which differs with itself is in agreement: harmony consists of opposing tension, like that of the bow and the lyre'. Heraclitus believed all things to be one and subject to one law. Because of his cryptic style, he has lent himself in different periods to very different interpretations.

Her·a·cli·us (herəklaɪəs) (c. 575–641), Byzantine emperor (610–41). He lost much territory to the Visigoths, Slavs, Persians and Saracens. He adopted Monothelitism as a compromise between Monophysitism and the Orthodox Church.

He·ra·kli·on (herækli:ən) (formerly Candia) a Greek port (pop. 78,209), the capital of Crete

until 1841. It was founded (9th c.) near the ruins of Knossos by the [illegible] Venetian fortifications, Minoan antiquities

her·ald (herəld) [illegible] announcement [fr. O.F. *heraulder, heraulder*]

herald *n.* (*hist.*) the official messenger of a royal person, or his representative, declaring the beginning or end of war, challenging to combat, and otherwise announcing the will of the king or prince ‖ a state officer who superintends state ceremonies. He also grants, blazons and records armorial bearings, and traces and records pedigrees ‖ a forerunner **her·ald·ic** (herældik) *adj.* pertaining to the office or duties of a herald ‖ pertaining to heraldry **her·ald·ry** (herəldri) *n.* the art or science of a herald ‖ the office of a herald ‖ (*collect.*) coats of arms ‖ heraldic pomp and show [M.E. *heraud, herault* fr. O.F.]

He·rat (herut) (formerly Aria) an ancient trading city (pop. 108,800) of N.W. Afghanistan

Hé·rault (eirou) a department (area 2,402 sq. miles, pop. 648,200) of S. France between the Massif Central and the Mediterranean (✦LANGUEDOC). Chief town: Montpellier

herb (ə:rb, hə:rb) *n.* a plant (e.g. mint, thyme) valued for flavoring food, for medicinal purposes, or for its fragrance ‖ (*bot.*) an annual, biennial or perennial plant (e.g. clover, grass) with no persistent, woody parts [M.E. *erbe* fr. O.F.]

her·ba·ceous (hə:rbeiʃəs, ə:rbeiʃəs) *adj.* of, or like, herbs, esp. (of stems) not becoming woody ‖ (of flowers, sepals) like a leaf in color, shape etc [fr. L. *herbaceus*, grassy]

herbaceous border a long flower bed devoted to perennial flowers

herb·age (ə:rbidʒ, hə:rbidʒ) *n.* (*collect.*) herbaceous plants in growth, esp. as pasturage ‖ the edible parts of herbaceous plants ‖ (*law*) the right to graze cattle etc. on another's land [M.E. *erbage* fr. O.F.]

herb·al (ə:rb'l, hə:rb'l) **1.** *n.* (*hist.*) a book dealing with plants, esp. herbs **2.** *adj.* relating to, or made of herbs **herb·al·ist** (hə:rb'list, ə:rb'list) *n.* someone skilled in the knowledge and uses of herbs, esp. medicinal herbs ‖ a dealer in medicinal herbs and their products [fr. L. *herbalis*, relating to herbs]

her·bar·i·um (hə:rbɛəriəm, ə:rbɛəriəm) *pl.* **her·bar·i·a** (hə:rbɛəriə, ə:rbɛəriə), **her·bar·i·ums** *n.* a systematic collection of dried plants ‖ a room or case for keeping such a collection in [L.L. fr. *herba*, herb]

herb bennet *Geum urbanum*, fam. *Rosaceae*, the European wood avens, bearing yellow flowers [M.E. *herbe benett* trans. of L. *herba benedicta*, blessed herb]

Her·bert (hə:rbərt), George (1593–1633), English clergyman and metaphysical poet. His volume of collected poems, 'The Temple: Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations' (published posthumously, 1633), is a spiritual testament marked by metrical virtuosity and a daring, highly personal use of language, using to the full the metaphysical device of the startling conceit

Herbert, Victor (1859–1924), U.S. composer, famous for his operettas including 'The Serenade' (1897), 'Babes in Toyland' (1903), and 'Naughty Marietta' (1910). His 'The Fall of a Nation' (1916) was the first symphonic score composed for a feature film

herb·i·cide (ə:rbisaid, hə:rbisaid) *n.* a selective weed killer [fr. L. *herba*, herb + *-cide* fr. *caedere*, to kill]

her·biv·ore (hə:rbivɔ:r) [illegible] animal feeding chiefly on plant food **her·biv·o·rous** (hə:rbivərəs) *adj.* [fr. L. *herbivorus* adj.]

Her·cu·la·ne·um [illegible] town near Naples, buried with Pompeii under volcanic ash (79 A.D.) from an eruption of Vesuvius. Excavation has revealed streets, houses etc. well preserved

Her·cu·le·an (hə:rkjuli:ən, hə:rkju:li:ən) *adj.* pertaining to Hercules, *the Herculean labors* ‖ exceptionally strong ‖ demanding exceptional effort, *a Herculean task* [fr. L. *Herculeus*]

Her·cu·les [illegible] goal [illegible]

Her·cu·les (hə:rkjuli:z) [illegible] medium-range troop and cargo transport (C-130) designed for airdrop or air-land delivery into, or conventional airlift from, a combat zone equipped with four turboprop engines, and integral ramp and cargo door. D model is skiequipped. E model has additional fuel capacity for extended range. An inflight tanker configuration designated HC-130 is also used for the aerial rescue mission. A gunship version is des[illegible]

Her·cy·ni·an (hə:rsini:ən) *adj.* of a mountain-making episode of the eastern hemisphere dur[illegible]

herd (hə:rd) *n.* (only in compounds) a herdsman, as in 'cowherd', 'shepherd' [O.E. *hierde, hirde*] [illegible] kind, esp. cattle, feeding or gathered together ‖ (*collect.*) a large number of people ‖ (*collect.*) the common run of people, the masses **2.** *v.t.* to watch and tend (a herd) ‖ to drive (a herd or something compared with a herd) ‖ *v.i.* to form a herd or crowd [O.E. *heord*]

herd-book (hə:rdbuk) *n.* a book recording the pedigrees of a breed of cattle or hogs [illegible]

herd instinct [illegible] mals for a large number of individuals to respond in the same way to a particular stimulus or blindly follow a lead

herds·man (hə:rdzmən) *pl.* **herds·men** [illegible] one who tends herds

here (hiər) **1.** *adv.* in this place, *here beside me* ‖ to this place, *call him over here* ‖ at this or at that moment in time, action, thought etc., *here she began to pay attention* ‖ who or which is present, *Mary, here, thinks we should go* **here!** (used in answering a roll call) present! ‖ used as an interjection to remonstrate or to console **here goes!** an exclamation signifying that one is about to do something in spite of one's reluctance to do it because it is daunting or likely to prove tedious or unpleasant etc. **here's to you!** a drinking toast **neither here nor there** irrelevant, *what you say is neither here nor there* ‖ of no importance, *your opinion is neither here nor there* **2.** *n.* this place, *he lives near here* [O.E. *hēr*]

here·a·bout (hiərəbaut) *adv.* not far from here

here·a·bouts (hiərəbauts) *adv.* hereabout

here·af·ter (hiəræftər, hiərʌftər) **1.** *adv.* from now on ‖ in the future **2.** *n.* a life after death [O.E. *hēræfter*]

here and now at this very instant

here and there in scattered places

here·by (hiərbai, hiərbai) *adv.* (*in legal contexts*) by this means, *I hereby bequeath...* ‖ (*rhet.*) in this way, *it is hereby manifest that...*

He·re·dia (eireidjæ), José María de (1842–1905), French poet, born in Cuba. His sonnets are collected in 'les Trophees' (1893). He was a Parnassian

He·re·dia y Cam·pu·za·no (ereðju:kumpu:sánɔ), José María de (1803–39), Cuban poet. His odes 'En el Teocalli de Cholula' (1820) and 'Al Niagara' (1825) reflect a deep sensitivity to natural beauty

here·in (hiərin) [illegible] inherited **here·réd·i·ta·bly** *adv.* [M.E. ult. fr. L. *heres (heredis)*, heir]

here·dit·a·ment (heriditəmənt) *n.* (*law*) any property, esp. real estate, which can be inher[illegible]

he·red·i·tar·y (hərediteri) *adj.* of physical or psychological qualities transmitted or able to be transmitted by heredity, *hereditary disease* ‖ of something that is or may be transmitted by legacy or recognized rules of descent, *a hereditary peerage* [fr. L. *hereditarius*]

he·red·i·ty (hərediti) *n.* the transmission of qualities from parent to offspring by processes which occur first in the nuclei of germ cells (✦MEIOSIS), equipping each egg and sperm with a single set of genes accumulated in past gener[illegible] (✦DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID) all the information necessary for the production of an organism [illegible] stage in transmission occurs with fertilization, [illegible] combines, to give a new individual. This generally resembles its parents, but exhibits variation[illegible] of factors and, to a similar degree, upon the environment (✦MENDEL'S LAWS, ✦LAMARCKISM). Finally the genetic material of the zygote is able to reduplicate itself, and during mitosis each daughter cell is equipped with a chromosome complement which is identical to that of its parent, so that every cell in the organism has the same chromosomes as every other (including the immature germ cells). The exact mechanism by which the genetic material de[illegible] organism is a vastly complicated process, still largely undetermined. It has been shown, however, that the deoxyribonucleic acid of which the chromosomes are constituted has the ability to control and direct the synthesis of proteins from available amino acids, and is thus [illegible] primary importance in the regulation of the biochemical processes in the living organism ‖ the sum of qualities passed from parent to offspring

Hereford and Worcester, a county (area 1,516 sq. miles, pop. 630,218) in W. central England, created 1974 by uniting former counties of Herefordshire and Worcestershire

here·in (hiərin) *adv.* (esp. *legal contexts*) in this, *... and all the conditions herein* [O.E. *hēr innē*]

here·in·af·ter (hiərinæftər, hiərinʌftər) *adv.* (*legal contexts*) in what follows, *Mr Brown, herein after called the author*

here·in·be·fore (hiərinbifɔ:r, hiərinbifour) *adv.* (*legal contexts*) in what has gone before, *herein before mentioned*

here·of (hiərʌv, hiərɔv) *adv.* (*legal contexts*) of, or concerning, this, *this house and the contents hereof*

here·on (hiərɔn, hiərɒn) *adv.* hereupon

he·re·si·arch (hərisiɑ:rk, herəsiɑ:rk) *n.* a founder of a heresy ‖ a leader of a sect of heretics [fr. L.L. *haeresiarcha* fr. Gk]

her·e·sy [illegible] **her·e·sies** [illegible] religious or ideological belief opposed to orthodoxy ‖ an instance of this [M.E. *eresie, heresie* fr. O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk *hairesis*, a choosing]

her·e·tic (heritik) *n.* someone who believes in or advocates a heresy [F. *heretique* fr. L. fr. Gk]

he·ret·i·cal (həretik'l) *adj.* of or relating to a [illegible] [M.E. [illegible]]

here·to (hiərtu:) *adv.* (*legal contexts*) to this, *affix your signature hereto*

here·to·fore (hiərtufɔ:r, hiərtufour) *adv.* (*legal contexts*) until now ‖ formerly, *the act heretofore mentioned* [HERE + O.E. *tōforan*, before]

here·un·der (hiərʌndər) *adv.* (*legal contexts*) [illegible] this

here·up·on (hiərəpɔ̃n, hiərəpɒn) *adv.* upon or at this ‖ immediately, at once

Her·e·ward the Wake (heriwərd) English outlaw who led a revolt (1070–1) in the Isle of Ely against William I

here·with (hiərwiθ, hiərwið) *adv.* (*legal contexts*) with this, *the document herewith enclosed*

her·i·ot (heriət) *n.* (*hist.*) a feudal fee (e.g. weapons, horses) rendered to the lord of the manor on the death of a tenant [O.E. *here-geatwa* fr. *here*, army + *geatwa*, equipments]

her·it·a·ble (heritəb'l) *adj.* hereditable ‖ able to inherit [F. *heritable*]

her·it·age (heritidʒ) *n.* what has been, or can be inherited [O.F. *eritage, heritage*]

her·i·tor (heritər) *n.* (*law*) a person who inherits [A.F. [illegible]]

herl (hə:rl) a barb of a feather used for making an artificial fly, or the fly itself [perh. M.L.G. [illegible] a bristle, thus cf. hemp]

Her·maes·tadt [illegible]

her·maph·ro·dite (hə:rmæfrədait) **1.** *n.* (*biol.*) an animal producing both male and female gametes ‖ (*bot.*) a plant with both stamens and pistils in the same flower ‖ a higher vertebrate having both male and female reproductive organs (cf. ✦GYNANDROMORPH) ‖ a hermaphrodite [illegible] **2.** *adj.* [illegible] [F. L. *hermaphroditus* fr. Gk *Hermaphroditos*, son of [illegible] a nymph]

hermaphrodite brig a brigantine

her·maph·ro·dit·ic (hə:rmæfrəditik) *adj.* of, re[illegible] hermaphroditical [illegible]

her·maph·ro·dit·ism [illegible] the state of being hermaphrodite

Her·mas, The Shepherd of (hə:rməs) a treatise (2nd c.) by one of the Apostolic Fathers, [illegible] Church under the [illegible] the [illegible] of sin committed after baptism

her·me·neu·tic [illegible] [illegible] **her·me·neu·ti·cal** *adj.* **her·me·neu·tics** *pl. n.* the science of inter-

preting, esp the Scriptures [fr. Gk *hermēneutikos*]

Hermes (hə:mi:z) Maia, messenger of the gods and the god of wealth, luck, sleep and roads and conductor of souls to Hades. He is identified with the Roman

Greek name for the Egyptian god of wisdom, Thoth, identified with the Greek Hermes. The Neoplatonists attributed the hermetic books, works containing the collected occult knowl-

her·met·ic (hə:metik) *adj.* impervious to air or airtight, *a hermetic seal* ‖ pertaining to alchemy or magic, esp relating to the writings attributed to Hermes Trismegistus ‖ of occult or esoteric poetry, esp an Italian school, pioneered by Arturo Onofri (1885–1929) **her·met·i·cal** *adj* [fr. M.L. *hermeticus* fr. *Hermes*

her·mit (hə:mit) *n.* someone who withdraws from the society of his fellowmen and lives in solitude, esp devoting himself to prayer and

her·mit·age (hə:mitidʒ) *n.* the abode of a hermit ‖ a very isolated dwelling [O.F.]

hermit crab any of several members of *Paguridae* and *Parapaguridae*, families of crustaceans, that shelter in unused gastropod shells. They are decapods and widely distributed. They are chiefly marine animals

her·mit·ic (hə:mitik) *adj.* of or relating to a

Her·mi·tron ma·trix (hə:mitrɔn meitriks) (*math.*) a self-adjoint matrix equal to its conju-

hermit thrush *Hylocichla guttata*, a thrush of eastern North America famous for its song

Her·mon (hə:mɔn) (*Arab.* Jebel-esh-Sheik) a mountain (9,232 ft) in the southern Anti-Lebanon range, on the border between Syria and

Her·nan·dez (ernundes), Jose (1834–86), Ar-

(1872), depicting the life of a persecuted gaucho, is one of the most original works of Spanish Romanticism

Her·nan·dez de Cór·do·ba (ernundeððekɔrðɔ-bə), Francisco (*d.* 1518), Spanish explorer who discovered (1518) the coast of Yucatan

her·ni·a (hə:ni:ə) *pl.* **her·ni·as, her·ni·ae** (hə:ni:i:) *n.* the protrusion of a bodily organ, esp one located in the area of the abdomen, from the cavity in which it is normally contained [L. = a rupture]

He·ro (hi:rou) a priestess of Aphrodite. In the Greek legend, she was visited each night by her lover Leander, who swam the Hellespont to her. One night he was drowned and Hero, in her anguish, cast herself into the sea

he·ro (hi:rou) *pl.* **he·roes** *n.* a man of exceptional quality who wins admiration by noble deeds, esp deeds of courage ‖ the male character of a play, novel etc about whom the action turns and in whose fate the readers or audience are sympathetically involved ‖ (*Gk mythol.*) a man of superhuman powers, regarded as a demigod after his death [fr. L. fr. Gk *heros*]

Her·od (herəd) 'the Great' (c. 73–4 B.C.), king of Judaea (37–4 B.C.). With Roman backing, he established a brutal tyranny. He ordered the Massacre of the Innocents

Herod Agrip·pa I (əgripə) (c. 10 B.C.–44 A.D.), king of Judaea (41–44 A.D.), grandson of Herod the Great

Herod Agrippa II (27–c. 100), king of Judaea (c. 50–c. 93), son of Herod Agrippa I. He moved to Rome when Titus captured Jerusalem (70)

tetrarch of Galilee and Peraea (4 B.C.–39 A.D.), son of Herod the Great. He was responsible for the death of John the Baptist and was the ruler to whom Pontius Pilate sent Jesus for questioning

consent to the death of John the Baptist, who had preached against her incestuous mar-

He·rod·o·tus (herodotəs) (c. 485–c. 425 B.C.), Greek historian known as the 'Father of History'. His 'Histories' deal with the wars (490–479 B.C.) between the Greeks and the Persians and the events leading up to them. The book is based on material collected in Egypt, Asia Mi-

nor and Greece, and contains many geographical and topographical digressions as well as much that is fanciful

heroine ‖ of or relating to the acts of a hero or heroine or acts which might be expected of a hero or heroine ‖ larger than life-size, *a statue on a heroic scale* ‖ of or relating to the meter of heroic verse **he·ro·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *heroicus* fr. Gk]

heroic couplet a rhyming couplet in iambic pentameters, forming in many poems a complete metrical unit

he·ro·ics (hiróuiks) *pl. n.* brave-sounding phrases or extravagant behavior in place of effective, modest action

poetry, e.g. in English the heroic couplet

her·o·in (herouin) *n.* a white, crystalline narcotic derived from morphine, that can cause

her·o·ine (herouin) *n.* a female hero [fr. L. *heroina, heroine* fr. Gk]

instance of this [fr. F. *héroïsme*]

he·ron (herən) *n.* a member of *Ardeidae*, a family of migratory wading birds having long, slender legs, a long neck and a tapering,

her·on·ry *n.* a breeding place of herons [M.E. *heiroun, heyron* fr. O.F.]

hero worship intense, idealizing admiration for a person **he·ro-wor·ship** (hiərouwə:rʃip) *pres. part.* **he·ro-wor·ship·ing,** esp. *Br.* **he·ro-wor·ship·ping** *past* and *past part.* **he·ro-wor·shiped,** esp. *Br.* **he·ro-wor·shipped** *v.t.* to admire (someone) in this way

her·pes (hə:pi:z) *n.* any of several diseases of the skin or mucous membranes caused by a virus and characterized by the appearance of small blisters ('SHINGLES) [L. fr. Gk *herpēs*, a creeping, shingles]

Herpes Type II form of herpes simplex virus venereal disease caused by herpes simplex virus *also* herpes progenitalis, herpes genitalis

her·pe·tol·o·gist (he:rpitɔlədʒist) *n.* a specialist in herpetology

her·pe·tol·o·gy (hə:rpitɔlədʒi:) *n.* the branch of zoology dealing with the study of reptiles and amphibians [fr. Gk *herpeton*, creeping thing]

Herr (her) *pl.* **Her·ren** (hérən) *n.* the German title of respect equivalent to 'Mr' [G.]

Her·re·ra (ereru), Fernando de (1534–97), Spanish poet, author of classical odes to contemporary heroes and love poems. A disciple of Garcilaso de la Vega, his 'Anotaciones a Garcilaso' (1580) had a great influence on Spanish versification, metrics and poetic vocabulary

Herrera, Francisco, the Elder (c. 1576–c. 1656), Spanish painter, founder of the naturalistic school of Seville and teacher of Velasquez

Her·rick (herik), Robert (1591–1674), English Cavalier poet. Literary and elegiac sentiment inspired by country life marks many of his 1,300 short, delicate, musical lyrics collected in 'Hesperides' (1648)

her·ring (herring, herrings *pl.* *pea harengus*, fam. *Clupeidae*, a gregarious, edible fish found in the colder areas of the N. Atlantic. They measure 10–12 ins at maturity. Swimming inshore to breed, they are caught by trawlers and marketed fresh, salted or smoked ‖ any of various related or similar fish [O.E. *hæring, hering*]

her·ring·bone (herinboun) **1.** *n.* a regular pattern of repeated chevrons ‖ a fabric woven in this pattern ‖ masonry in which stones or bricks make this pattern **2.** *adj.* having this pattern **3.** *v.t. pres. part* **her·ring·bon·ing** *past* and *past part* **her·ring·boned** to work in a herringbone

herringbone stitch a variety of cross-stitch in which two adjacent arms of the x are considerably shortened, used in sewing and embroidery

Her·ri·ot (eriou), Edouard (1872–1957), French radical statesman. As prime minister (1924–5) he was responsible for the French evacuation of the Ruhr (1924) and the recognition of the

hers (hə:z) *possessive pron.* that or those things belonging to a female person or animal or something personified as female, *this dress is hers* [fr. O.E. *hiere*]

Herschel, Sir William (1738–1822), British astronomer. After developing a new type of reflecting telescope, he discovered the planet Uranus (1781) and mapped more than 2,500 nebulae and star clusters. He produced a theory of binary star systems and determined the movement of the solar system through space

her·self (hə:self) *pron.* refl. form of SHE. *she washed herself* ‖ emphatic form of SHE. *she saw it herself* [O.E. *hire self, hire selfre*]

Her·sey (hə:rsi:, hə:rzi:), John (Richard) (1914–), U.S. author. His novel 'A Bell for Adano' (1944), later dramatized, deals with U.S. occupation forces in Sicily. His 'Hiroshima' (1946, translated into 11 languages), describing the destruction caused by the first atom bomb, shocked U.S. public opinion. Other works include 'The Wall' (1950), 'The Conspiracy' (1972), 'My Petition for More Space' (1974), and 'The Call: An American Missionary in China' (1985)

Her·shey (hə:rʃi:), Milton Snavely (1857–1945), U.S. chocolate manufacturer. His plant, in Hershey, Pa., became the world's largest. He and his wife (Catherine Sweeny Hershey) established (1909) a school for orphan boys to which they gave most of their money

Hert·ford·shire (hɑ:rfərdʃər) (*abbr.* **Herts.**) a county (area 632 sq. miles, pop. 941,600) of S.E. England. County town: Hertford (pop. 19,000)

Hertz·i·an wave (hə:rtsi:ən) (*phys.*) an electromagnetic radiation produced by electrical oscillation in a conductor, of wavelengths ranging from the order of millimeters to kilometers (after Heinrich *Hertz* (1857–94), G. physicist]

Her·tzog (hə:rtsɔg), James Barry Munnik (1866–1942), South African soldier and statesman. He led Boer troops in the Boer War, opposed the ensuing settlement, and formed a Nationalist party (1913) with the aim of ending British rule in South Africa. He was prime minister (1924–39), resigning when parliament repudiated his anti-British policy

Herzegovina (BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA)

Her·zl (hértsəl), Theodor (1860–1904), Hungarian Jew, founder of Zionism. He proposed a Jewish national state in his pamphlet 'Der Judenstaat' (1896)

he's (hi:z) *contr.* of HE IS, HE HAS

He·si·od (hi:si:od, hési:ɒd) (8th c. B.C.), Greek poet of Boeotia. He wrote the didactic and moral poems 'The Works and Days' and 'The Theogony'

hes·i·tance (hezitəns) *n.* hesitancy

hes·i·tan·cy (hezitənsi:) *pl.* **hes·i·tan·cies** *n.* the quality of being hesitant or an instance of this [fr. L. *haesitantia*]

hes·i·tant (hezitənt) *adj.* (of speech) marked by pauses ‖ having doubts about taking an action or a decision [fr. L. *haesitans* (*haesitantis*) fr. *haesitare*, to stick]

hes·i·tate (heziteit) *pres. part.* **hes·i·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hes·i·tat·ed** *v.i.* to pause before acting, e.g. because of doubt as to the wisdom or ethics of the action ‖ to be loath (to do something), *I hesitate to tell you...* ‖ to be indecisive, *to hesitate between pearls and diamonds* ‖ to pause repeatedly when speaking, *he hesitated constantly in telling his story* [fr. L. *haesitare* (*haesitatus*), to stick]

hes·i·ta·tion (hezitei∫ən) *n.* the act of hesitating or an instance of this [fr. L. *haesitationis*]

hes·i·ta·tive (heziteitiv) *adj.* inclined to hesi-

Hes·per·i·des (hesperidi:z) (*Gk mythol.*) daughters of Hesperus and owners of a garden in which golden apples grew, guarded by a dragon

Hes·per·us (hespərəs) the planet Venus [L. fr. Gk *hesperos*, evening star]

Hess (hes), Rudolf (1894–), German Nazi leader. He landed in Scotland in 1941, apparently hoping to negotiate a separate peace, but was imprisoned. He was sentenced (1946) at Nuremberg to life imprisonment

Hes·se (hesə), Hermann (1877–1962), German novelist who became a naturalized Swiss citi-

with a heavy pessimism. His works include 'Der Steppenwolf' (1927) and 'Das Glasperlenspiel' (1943)

Hes·se (hesə, hesi) (*G.* Hessen) (*hist.*) a former landgraviate of Germany in the central highland, densely wooded, bordering the middle Rhine on the southwest and the Weser on the northeast. It was divided (1567) into four states,

He also invented a method of photographing on sensitized paper

which by the early 17th c. had merged into [illegible] (south) **2.** a state (area 8,104 sq. miles, pop. 5,606,000) of West Germany formed (1945) from the [illegible] Hesse-Nassau Agricultural products: cereals, root vegetables, wine Industries: mechanical and electrical engineering, chemicals, tourism (esp. in the Taunus Mtns). Principal towns: Frankfurt am Main, Wiesbaden, the [illegible] Cassel, Darmstadt

Hesse-Cas·sel (hesəkæs'l) (*G.* Hessen-Kassel) (*hist.*) a former landgraviate and electorate in Germany (1567–1866). It was annexed by Prussia

Hesse-Darm·stadt [illegible] Darmstadt) a former landgraviate and duchy (1567–1918), and province (1918–45), of Germany

Hesse-Nas·sau [illegible] a former province (1868–1945) of Prussia, formed from most of Hesse-Cassel and the former duchy of Nassau (between the Rhine and the west central border of old Hesse), with various smaller districts. It is now divided between Hesse and Rhineland-Palatinate

Hes·sian (heʃən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to Hesse **2.** *n.* a native of Hesse ‖ (*Am. hist.*) a German mercenary soldier during the Revolutionary War

hes·sian burlap

Hessian boot (*hist.*) a high boot with tassels worn by Hessian troops ‖ (*Br.*) such boots, fashionable in the early 19th c.

Hessian fly *Phytophaga destructor*, fam. *Cecidomyiidae*, a dipteran insect of North America, whose larvae destroy wheat [fr. the belief that it was carried to America by Hessian soldiers]

Hess's law a chemical law stating that the total heat change in a chemical reaction is not affected by the number of stages in which the reaction is effected [after G. H. *Hess* (1802–50), Swiss chemist]

Hes·ti·a (hestiə) (*Gk myth.*) ↑VESTA

he·tae·ra (hitiərə) *pl.* **he·tae·rae** (histiəri:), **he·tae·ras** *n.* (*Gk hist.*) a member of a class of highly cultured courtesans in ancient Athens [Gk *hetaira*, fem. of *hetairos* companion]

he·tai·ra (hitáiərə) *pl.* **he·tai·rai** (hitairai), **he·tai·ras** *n.* a hetaera

hetero- (hétərou) *prefix* other, different [fr. Gk *heteros*, other]

het·er·o·chro·mat·ic [illegible] (of hue) consisting of more than one color (opp. HOMOCHROMATIC) ‖ (of radiation) consisting of more than one wavelength ‖ of or relating to heterochromatin

het·er·o·chro·ma·tin (hetərəukrouməti:n) *n.* a form of chromatin which stains deeply

het·er·o·chro·mo·some [illegible] *n.* a sex chromosome

het·er·o·chro·mous (hetərəukrouməs) *adj.* having different colors

het·er·o·clite (hétərəklait) **1.** *adj.* being an exception to a rule, e.g. of a noun irregularly declined **2.** *n.* a word that deviates from the usual forms of inflection [F. *heteroclite* fr. Gk]

het·er·o·cy·clic (hetərəusáiklik, hetərəusiklik) *adj.* of an organic compound containing one or more rings made up of different elements (usually carbon and nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur etc.) (cf. ISOCYCLIC)

het·er·o·dox (hétərədɔks) *adj.* not in accordance with generally held views or principles or usual standards of behavior, *heterodox opinions about how to bring up children* (cf. ORTHODOX) [fr. Gk *heterodoxos* fr. *heteros*, other + *doxa*, doctrine]

het·er·o·dox·y [illegible] **ies** *n.* the quality of being heterodox ‖ an instance of this [fr. Gk *heterodoxia*]

het·er·o·dyne (hétərədain) *adj.* of or relating to an electronic process in which two alternating currents of different frequency, e.g. a received radio signal (i.e. modulated carrier wave) and one introduced into the circuit by an oscillator present in the receiving equipment, are mixed to produce [illegible] new modulated carrier wave (*SUPERHETERODYNE)

het·er·oe·cious [illegible] passing different phases of its life history on different or alternating hosts [HETERO- + *oecious* fr. Gk *oikia*, house]

het·er·o·gam·e·te [illegible] i:t) *n.* one of a pair of dissimilar gametes (cf. ISOGAMETE)

het·er·og·a·mous (hetərɡaməs) *adj.* characterized by or reproducing by a pair of heterogametes (cf. ISOGAMOUS) ‖ having flowers which [illegible] ferentiated sexually **het·er·og·a·my** *n.* [fr. HET- [illegible]

[illegible] quality of being heterogeneous [fr. M.L. *heterogenetas* fr. L. fr. Gk]

[illegible] nəs) *adj.* dissimilar in character ‖ composed of different or disparate ingredients or elements [illegible] (cf. ANISOTROPIC) [fr. L. *heterogeneus* fr. Gk]

het·er·o·gen·e·sis (hetərədʒenəsis) *n.* abiogenesis [HETERO- + Gk *genesis*, birth]

het·er·o·gon·ic (hetərəgɔnik) *adj.* heterog- [illegible] ing to alternation of generations ‖ bearing two or more kinds of perfect flowers differing in length of stamens and pistils to ensure cross- [illegible] **het·er·og·o·my** *n.* [fr. HETERO- + Gk *gonos*, offspring, generation]

het·er·og·ra·phy (hetərɡrəfi:) *n.* spelling in other than the generally accepted way ‖ the use of one letter to express different sounds, e.g. the hard and soft 'c' or 'g' [fr. HETERO- + Gk *graphos*, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] vnous

het·er·og·y·nous (hetərɔdʒinəs) *adj.* (*zool.*) having two kinds of female (fertile and neuter), e.g. [illegible] ‖ (*biol.*) [illegible] a combination of several types of semiconductor. *also* heterostructure

het·er·ol·o·gous (hetərɔləgəs) *adj.* (*biol.*) lacking correspondence in position, proportion or structure due to differences of origin ‖ (*chem.*) composed of different elements, or of different proportions of the same elements **het·er·ol·o·gy** (hetərɔlədʒi:) *n.* [fr. HETERO- + Gk *logos*, word]

het·er·om·er·ous (hetərɔmərəs) *adj.* not allied in chemical composition ‖ (*bot.*) of flowers whose whorls differ in number or form (cf. ISOMEROUS) [fr. HETERO- + Gk *meros*, part]

het·er·o·mor·phic (hetərəmɔrfik) *adj.* different from the normal in form or size ‖ having various forms and sizes ‖ (*biol.*) having different forms or sizes at different stages of development or within a colony ‖ (of chromosomes undergoing synapsis) having different forms or sizes **het·er·o·mor·phism** *n.* the quality of being heteromorphic ‖ (*crystall.*) the property in substances of similar composition of crystallizing in dissimilar forms **het·er·o·mor·phous** *adj.* [fr. HET- [illegible]

het·er·on·o·mous (hetərɔnəməs) *adj.* subject to another's rule (cf. AUTONOMOUS) ‖ (*biol.*) having or resulting from different laws of growth **het·er·on·o·my** *n.* [fr. HETERO- + Gk *nomos*, law]

heteronomy a political entity (e.g., city, state, borough) governed by another such entity

het·er·o·nym (hetərənim) *n.* a word having a different sound and meaning from another but the same spelling, e.g. 'gill' (soft g), measure of liquid, and 'gill' (hard g), breathing organ of a fish [fr. Gk *heteronumos* (after SYNONYM)]

het·er·on·y·mous (hetərɔnəməs) *adj.* of or being a heteronym [fr. Gk *heteronumos* fr. *heteros*, [illegible]

het·er·o·phyl·lous (hetərəfiləs) *adj.* (*bot.*) bearing [illegible] plant part, e.g. some eucalypti [fr. HETERO- + Gk [illegible]

het·er·o·phyte (hetərəfait) *n.* a plant (e.g. a par- [illegible] other living or dead organisms for its nutrition (opp. AUTOPHYTE. cf. HETEROTROPH) **het·er·o·phyt·ic** [illegible]

het·er·o·pod (hetərəpɔd) *n.* a member of *Heteropoda*, a suborder of *Pectinibranchia*, highly specialized marine gastropod mollusks in which the foot has become a swimming organ [fr. Mod. L. *Heteropoda* fr. Gk *heteros*, [illegible]

het·er·o·sex·u·al (hetərousekʃu·əl) **1.** *adj.* at- [illegible] pertaining to different sexes **2.** *n.* a person who is heterosexual (opp. HOMOSEXUAL) [illegible] compared with inbred plants or animals [Mod. L. fr. Gk *heterosis*, alteration]

het·er·o·spo·rous (hetərəspərəs, hetərəspourəs, hetərəspɔrəs) *adj.* producing megaspores [illegible] (opp. HOMOSPOROUS) [fr. HETERO- + Gk *sporos*, seed]

het·er·o·thal·lic (hetərouθælik) *adj.* (of certain fungi and algae) possessing two or more structurally similar organs (e.g. mycelia) which during sexual reproduction produce cells that act as haploid gametes of incompatible genetic [illegible] more haploid phases which are genetically in- [illegible] that feeds]

[illegible] ganism that can build itself of simple chemicals plus ingredients from other simple organisms [illegible] **het·er·o·typ·ic** (hetərətipik) *adj.* (*biol.*) of the first or reduction division in meiosis (cf. HOMEO- [illegible]

[illegible] ism having both genes for at least one pair of allelomorphic characters and breeding according to Mendel's laws **het·er·o·zy·gous** *adj.* [illegible] (16th–18th cc.) a Cossack military leader in the Ukraine [Polish *ataman*]

heu·ris·tic (hjuəristik) *adj.* useful for discovering knowledge, e.g. of a teaching method which encourages the pupil to proceed by his own investigation ‖ of the creation of models as a working hypothesis of a goal or solution [fr. Gk *heuriskein*, to discover]

he·ve·a (hi:vi:ə) *n.* a member of *Hevea*, fam. *Euphorbiaceae*, a genus of South American trees having trifoliolate leaves and yielding latex (cf. RUBBER) [Mod. L.]

hev·e·a rubber (hevi:ə) product of the *Hevea brasiliensis* tree, used for electrical insulation

hew (hju:) *pres. part.* **hew·ing** *past* **hewed** *past part.* **he·wn** (hju:n), **hewed** *v.t.* (often with 'down', 'off', 'away' etc.) to cut by blows with an ax or other sharp-edged instrument ‖ to shape with such an instrument ‖ *v.i.* to make blows with an ax or other sharp-edged instrument ‖ to comply, adhere, *to hew to the party line* **hew·er** *n.* a person who hews, esp. (*Br.*) a miner who cuts coal from the coal face [O.E. *hēawan*]

hex (heks) **1.** *n.* an evil spell ‖ a witch **2.** *v.t.* to put an evil spell on, bewitch [fr. G. *Hexe*, a witch]

hexa·[illegible] [illegible]

hex·a·chord (heksəkɔrd) *n.* a series of six notes on the diatonic scale with a semitone as the interval between the third and fourth, comprising a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

hex·am·e·ter (heksæmitər) *n.* a line or verse of six metrical feet, esp. as used in Greek and Roman heroic poetry. The first four feet are dac- [illegible] a spondee, the fourth is a dactyl) and the sixth a spondee or trochee. **hex·a·met·ric** (heksəmétrik), **hex·a·mét·ri·cal** *adjs.* [fr. Gk *hex,* six + *metron,* measure]

hex·a·me·thyl·en·te·tra·mine (heksəmiθilentétrəmin) *n.* $(CH_2)_6N_4$ (*chem.*) crystalline compound of methanol and ammonia used as a urinary tract antiseptic, a diuretic, in explosives, and in vulcanizing rubber. *also* methenamine.

hex·ane (heksein) *n.* (*chem.*) any of five volatile paraffin hydrocarbons having the formula C_6H_{14}.

Hex·a·pla (heksəplə) the six-columned version of the Old Testament compiled by Origen. Parallel to the Hebrew text were five others, including the Septuagint. It represents an early attempt to establish an authoritative biblical text. It survives only in fragments. [Gk fr. *hexa-*]

hex·a·pod (heksəpɔd) **1.** *n.* an animal with six legs, a true insect. **2.** *adj.* having six legs. **hex·ap·o·dous** (heksæpədəs) *adj.* [fr. Gk *hexapous* (*hexapodos*) adj., sixfooted]

hex·ap·o·dy (heksæpədi.) *pl.* **hex·ap·o·dies** *n.* a line or verse of six metrical feet. [fr. Gk *hexapous* (*hexapodos*) adj., sixfooted]

Hex·a·teuch (heksətu:k, heksətju:k) *n.* the first six books of the Old Testament (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua). [fr. Gk *hex,* six + *teuchos,* book (after [illegible])]

hex·a·va·lent (heksəveilənt) *adj.* (*chem.*) having a valence of six (cf. SEXAVALENT). [fr. Gk *hex,* six + L. *valere,* to be strong]

hex·o·san (heksəsæn) *n.* (*chem.*) any polysaccharide which hydrolyzes to yield hexoses. [HEX- [illegible]]

hex·ose (heksous) *n.* (*chem.*) one of a group of monosaccharides with six carbon atoms in the molecule, e.g. glucose, fructose. [fr. Gk *hex,* six]

hex·yl (heksil) *n.* (*chem.*) any alkyl radical with the formula C_6H_{13}, esp. $CH_3(CH_2)_4CH_2$—. [fr. Gk *hex,* six + *hulē,* material]

hey (hei) *interj.* used to hail someone or to remonstrate with him. [origin unknown]

hey·day (heidei) *n.* a time of greatest prosperity and vigor. [perh. fr. archaic *hey-dey,* exclama- [illegible]]

Hey·den (hâid'n), Jan van der (1637–1712), Dutch architectural and landscape painter.

Hey·er·dahl (heiərdɑl), Thor (1914–), Norwegian anthropologist and explorer. His 'Kon Tiki' expedition (1947) intended to prove the possibility of a pre-Columbian east-west migration of Amerinds to Polynesia across the S. [illegible] prove the possibility that Ancient Egyptians reached America across the Atlantic in papyrus boats.

Heyl·ger (heilgər), Edmund Vincent (1863–1940), U.S. novelist, dramatist, and poet. His [illegible] self and his wife Dorothy, produced (1935) as [illegible] r, cat, and presented (1959) as a movie.

Hey·wood (heiwud), John (c. 1497–c. 1580), e.g. 'The Foure P P.' (c. 1545), short one-act [illegible]

Heywood, Thomas (c. 1570–1641), English dramatist, whose works include 'A Woman Kilde with Kindnesse' (1607) and 'Edward the [illegible]

Hez·e·ki·ah (hezikaiə) (*d.* c. 698 B.C.), king of [illegible] marked by two invasions by Sennacherib of [illegible]

H-hour (eitʃauər) *n.* (*mil.*) 1. the specific hour [illegible] specific hour in which a planned operation com-

hi·a·tus (haieitəs) *pl.* **hi·a·tus·es, hi·a·tus** *n.* a break or pause in the continuity of action, speech, writing etc.; esp. a pause between adjacent vowels in order that both may be pronounced. [L. fr. *hiare,* to gape]

Hi[illegible] rivers'; a legendary North American Indian chief. He symbolizes civilization and progress and serves as the magical protector of mankind against the evil forces in nature.

hibakusha (hibuku:ʃə) (Japanese) survivor of Hiroshima and Nagasaki nuclear bombings in 1945.

hi·ber·nal (haibə́:rn'l) *adj.* (*rhet.*) of winter, wintry. [fr. L. *hibernalis* fr. *hibernus*]

hi·ber·nate (háibə:rneit) *pres. part.* **hi·ber·nating** *past* and *past part.* **hi·ber·nat·ed** *v.i.* to spend the winter in a torpid state, with all the body functions greatly slowed down and the body temperature reduced to just above 32°F. (opp. AESTIVATE). **hi·ber·ná·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *hibernare* (*hibernatus*), to winter]

Hi·ber·ni·an (haibə:rniən) **1.** *n.* (*rhet.*) an Irishman. **2.** *adj.* (*rhet.*) pertaining to Ireland. [fr. L. *Hibernia,* Ireland fr. Old Celt.]

hi·bis·cus (haibískəs, hibískəs) *n.* a member of *Hibiscus,* fam. *Malvaceae,* a genus of shrubs native to tropical and semi-tropical areas that are cultivated for their ornamental flowers. [L. fr. Gk *hibiskos,* some member of *Malvaceae*]

hic·cup, hic·cough (hikəp) **1.** *n.* a sudden, spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm and audible closing of the glottis when breathing in ‖ an attack of this ‖ (*securities*) a stock market decline of short duration. **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **hic·cup·ing, hic·cup·ping, hic·cough·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hic·cuped, hic·cupped, hic·coughed** to make the sound of a hiccup [imit.]

hick (hik) **1.** *n.* (*Am.,* a city-dweller's derisive term) an uncouth country yokel. **2.** *adj.* of or like such a person [a form of Richard]

Hick·en·loo·per Amendment (híkənlu:pər) an act of the U.S. Congress amending (1962) the Foreign Service Act. It calls for the suspension within six months of U.S. economic aid to any government which expropriates the property of a U.S. company, unless negotiations holding promise of fair compensation are in progress.

Hick·ok (hikɔk), James Butler ('Wild Bill') (1837–76), U.S. marshal, Civil War Union scout, and fighter of Indians. His many encounters with outlaws include the gunning-down (1861) of the McCanles gang at Rock Creek Station, Neb.

hick·or·y (híkəri:, híkri:) **1.** *n.* a member of *Carya,* fam. *Juglandaceae,* a genus of American trees cultivated for their hardwood and for the edible nuts of certain species (e.g. pecan, shagbark). **2.** *adj.* made of hickory [shortened fr. Virginian *powcohicora,* liquor from kernels of the hickory nut]

Hicks (hiks), Elias (1748–1830), U.S. Quaker and abolitionist, who advocated a boycott on all products of slave labor and the establishment of a home in the Southwest for freed slaves. After a Quaker schism (1827–8) in America, the orthodox party labeled his followers ('Hicksites') heretics.

hid *past* and alt. *past part.* of HIDE

Hi·dal·go (i:dálgo) an inland central plateau state (area 8,103 sq. miles, pop. 1,409,000) of Mexico. The mountainous north and east reach 10,540 ft. The southern and western plateau areas slope to lowlands (a textile industry center). Capital: Pachuca (an archaeological site, *MEXICAN ART). Agricultural products: rice, cereals, coffee, maguey for pulque, peppers, tobacco, fibers and woods. Silver, gold, mercury, copper, iron and lead are mined. Thermal [illegible]

hi·dal·go (hidælgou) *n.* a Spaniard belonging to the lowest order of the nobility. [Span. fr. *hijo de algo,* son of something]

Hi·dal·go y Cos·til·la (iðálgoi:kɔstí:jə), Miguel (1753–1811), Mexican priest and revolutionist. He began (1810) the Mexican revolt against Spanish rule but, after initial success, was captured by the Spaniards and shot.

hidden alt. *past part. of* HIDE ‖ *adj.* concealed

hidden tax (*economics*) **1.** a tax whose incidence falls remotely from the point at which it is applied. **2.** a cost created by the government but not collected as a tax, e.g., regulations costly to administer, inflation, etc.

hide (haid) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **hid·ing** *past* **hid** (hid) *past part.* **hid·den** (hid'n), **hid** *v.t.* to put or keep (something) out of sight, *hidden treasure* ‖ to keep (something) from the knowledge of others, *she hid her fears and her savings from him* ‖ to block the view of, *trees hide the house* ‖ *v.i.* to keep out of sight, *he hid among the trees.* **2.** *n.* (*Br.*) a blind (concealed place for a hunter). [O.E. *hȳdan*]

hide *n.* an Anglo-Saxon unit of land, originally the amount on which a household could subsist, variously calculated as 60 to 120 acres. [O.E. *hīd, higid*]

hide *n.* the raw or dressed skin of an animal, esp. a large animal ‖ (*pop.*) the skin of a human being. **hide or** (or **nor**) **hair** (*pop.*) not one sign or trace, *we haven't seen hide nor hair of him.* [O.E. *hȳd*]

hide-and-seek (háid'nsi:k) *n.* a children's game in which the players hide and one player tries to find them.

hide·a·way (háidəwei) *n.* a place to hide in esp. so as to get away from social life for a while.

hide·bound (háidbaund) *adj.* narrowminded and conservative ‖ (of cattle) having the hide clinging closely to the flesh.

hid·e·ous (hídi:əs) *adj.* so ugly as to be repulsive ‖ fearful, dreadful, *a hideous crime* ‖ (*pop.*) very unattractive. [M.E. *hidous* fr. A.F.]

hide·out (háidaut) *n.* a hiding place for a criminal, a rebel, or children in play.

Hi·de·yo·shi To·yo·to·mi (hi:dejóuʃi:toujoutóumi:) (c. 1536–98), Japanese general and dictator. He completed the unification of Japan, and conquered Korea (1592).

hid·ing (háidiŋ) *n.* (with 'in' or 'into') the condition of keeping out of sight of people who are or may be looking for one, *to stay in hiding.*

hiding *n.* (*pop.*) a flogging. [fr. obs. *hide* v., to flog]

hi·dro·sis (hidróusis, haidróusis) *n.* (*med.*) perspiration. [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *hidrōs,* sweat]

hi·drot·ic (hidrɔ́tik, haidrɔ́tik) *adj.* causing perspiration. [fr. M.L. *hidroticus* fr. Gk fr. *hidros* (*hidrōtos*), sweat]

hie (hai) *v.i.* to go off with haste ‖ *v.t.* to cause (oneself) to go off with haste. [O.E. *higian,* to strive, be eager, pant]

hi·er·arch (háiərɑrk, háirɑrk) *n.* a member of the hierarchy of a religious body. **hi·er·ár·chic, hi·er·ár·chi·cal** *adjs* of or relating to a hierarch or hierarchy. [fr. M.L. *hierarcha*]

hi·er·ar·chy (háiərɑrki:, háirɑrki:) *pl.* **hi·er·ar·chies** *n.* a group of priests holding high office within an organized religion and having graded authority to govern the organization ‖ the group of persons in any organization vested with power and authority ‖ any arrangement of principles, things etc. in an ascending or descending order (e.g. in logic or science) ‖ (*theol.*) the angels as classified in nine orders (*ANGEL). [M.E. fr. O.F. fr. L.L. fr. Gk]

hi·er·at·ic (hàiərǽtik, hairǽtik) *adj.* priestly, pertaining to the priesthood ‖ of an abridged and slightly cursive form of hieroglyphics used in some Egyptian records, chiefly kept by the priests ‖ of an art style (e.g. early Egyptian and Greek) in which traditional religious styles were carried on conventionally. [fr. L. fr. Gk *hieratikos*]

hi·er·oc·ra·cy (hàiərɔ́krəsi:, hairɔ́krəsi:) *pl.* **hi·er·oc·ra·cies** *n.* government by priests. [fr. Gk *hieros,* sacred + *kratos,* power]

hi·er·o·glyph (háiərəglif, háirəglif) *n.* a character used in hieroglyphics.

hi·er·o·glyph·ic (hàiərəglífik, hairəglífik) **1.** *adj.* of or written in hieroglyphs. **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) a method of writing in which a symbol, usually pictorial, represents a word, syllable or sound, used by the Mayas, the Aztecs and others ‖ such a symbol ‖ a drawing or mark used to convey a secret meaning. [fr. F. *hiéroglyphique* or L.L. *hieroglyphicus* fr. Gk *hieros,* sacred + *gluphē,* carving]

—Egyptian hieroglyphics, a series of miniature drawings of men, animals and objects, evolved c. 3000 B.C. They were deciphered after the discovery (1799) of the Rosetta stone (*CHAMPOLLION, *YOUNG, Thomas). One form of Cretan hieroglyphics, Linear B, was deciphered (1953) by Ventris. Other Cretan scripts remain to be deciphered, as do those of the Hittites, Aztecs and the Mayas. Chinese writing (*IDEOGRAM) was originally a form of hieroglyphics.

Hi·er·o I (háiərou) (*d.* 466 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse (478–466 B.C.).

Hiero II (c. 306–215 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse (c. 270–215 B.C.). He encouraged Archimedes in the designing of engines of war.

Hi·er·o·nym·ic (hàiərənímik, hairənímik) *adj.* pertaining to or written by St. Jerome. [fr. L. *Hieronymus,* Jerome]

Hi·er·on·y·mite (hàiərónəmait, hairónəmait) *n.* a member of a monastic order named after St. Jerome. [fr. L. *Hieronymus,* Jerome]

hi·er·o·phant (háiərəfænt, háirəfænt) *n.* someone who explains or teaches the mysteries of a religion ‖ (*Gk hist.*) a priest, esp. one associated with the Eleusinian mysteries (*ELEUSIS). **hi·**

er-o-phán-tic *adj.* HEXOSE mysteries (*ELEUSIS)
hi-er-o-phán-tic *adj.* [fr. LL. *hierophantes* fr Gk *hieros,* sacred + *phainein,* to show]
hi-fi (háifái) *n. abbr.* of HIGH FIDELITY
Hig-gin-son (higinsən), Thomas Wentworth Storrow (1823–1911), U.S. reformer, abolitionist, and author. He actively aided escaping slaves, helped to settle Kansas, supported John Brown's raids, and served as colonel of the first black regiment in the Union army during the Civil War
hig-gle (higl) *pres. part.* **hig-gling** *past and past part.* **hig-gled** *v.i.* to argue with the aim of gaining a small advantage [prob. a form of HAGGLE]
hig-gle-dy-pig-gle-dy (higəldi:pigəldi:) **1.** *adv.* (of a number of things) in disordered confusion **2.** *adj.* confused, *a higgledy-piggledy collection of ideas* [origin unknown]
high (hai) **1.** *adj.* being at, or reaching to, a position at a relatively large distance above some plane of reference (e.g. the ground or sea level) ‖ (of action) reaching to or done from a height, *high jump, high dive* ‖ great in degree, *high stakes, high prices* ‖ (of sounds) produced by a relatively large number of vibrations ‖ (*phon.*, of a vowel) pronounced with a part of the tongue raised toward the roof of the mouth ‖ (of latitude) far from the equator ‖ occupying an important position, *high up in one's profession* ‖ exalted, *high honors, high esteem* ‖ noble, *high ideals* ‖ intense, *high hopes* ‖ elated, *high spirits* ‖ vigorous, powerful, *high explosive, high wind* ‖ at the zenith, *high noon, the high Middle Ages* ‖ (of meat) beginning to go bad ‖ (of game) hung until slightly decomposed and ready to cook ‖ (of a gear) having the greatest ratio of wheel revolutions to engine revolutions ‖ (*pop.*) intoxicated ‖ (*colloq.*) a state of exhilaration, *to be high on* ‖ sophisticated ‖ (*cards*) counting most, *aces high* **high and dry** (*pop.*) stranded **high and low** everywhere, *to search high and low* **high living** luxuriously **it is high time** (*pop., intensive*) it is quite certainly time without more delay, *it is high time you got a job* **2.** *adv.* at or to a great distance above or up, *high in the Alps* ‖ in or to an elevated degree, price, station etc. **3.** *n.* an area having a high barometric pressure ‖ top gear [O.E. *hēah*]
high (*colloq.*) 1. a state of exhilaration; to be high on. 2. sophisticated, e.g., "high camp."
high altar the main altar of a church or cathedral
high-and-might-y (háiənmáiti:) *adj.* very arrogant
high-ball (háibɔl) *n.* whiskey and water or soda with ice, served in a tall glass
high-born (háibɔrn) *adj.* (*rhet.*) born of royal or noble parents
high-boy (háibɔi) *n.* a tallboy ‖ a high chest of drawers mounted on long legs
high-brow (háibrau) **1.** *n.* a person whose interests and conversation are more than usually concerned with intellectual matters **2.** *adj.* (of music, art, literature etc.) making demands on the intellect
high chair a very young child's chair mounted on long legs and having a built-in tray for food
High Church of the practices and principles of a High Churchman
High Churchman a member of that part of the Anglican Church which preserves most of the ritual of the pre-Reformation Church and stresses the authority of the priesthood (cf. LOW CHURCHMAN)
high comedy comedy based chiefly on characterization and clever, witty dialogue
High Commission (Eng. *hist.*) an ecclesiastical court set up (1559) to enforce the Act of Supremacy and to check heresy. It was abolished (1641) by the Long Parliament, restored (1686) by James II and finally abolished (1689) by the Bill of Rights
high commissioner the representative (usually within the Commonwealth) of one government in the territory of another. His functions and status are roughly similar to those of an ambassador ‖ an officer in charge of an international commission etc.
High Commission Territory (*hist.*) an area administered by a British high commissioner under the general direction of the Commonwealth Relations Office
High Court of Justice *SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE
high culture *MASS CULTURE
high day (only in the phrase **high days and holy days**) a religious feast
high-en-er-gy (haiénərdʒi:) *adj.* (*phys.*) of elementary particles with great kinetic force, e.g., *high-energy physics. Cf* PARTICLE PHYSICS
high-er (háiər) *comp.* of HIGH ‖ *adj.* (*biol.*) relatively complex in structure, *the higher invertebrates*
higher apsis (*astron.*) point in the orbit of a celestial body furthest to center of attraction of the body it encircles. *Cf* LOWER APSIS, PERI[illegible]
higher arithmetic [illegible]
higher criticism biblical criticism concerned esp. with the intellectual and aesthetic values of the texts
high-fa-lu-tin (haifəlú:t'n) *adj.* (*pop.*, esp. of ideas and manner of talking) pretentious, high-flown [etym. doubtful]
high-fa-lu-ting (hajfəlú:tiŋ) *adj.* highfalutin
high fidelity (*abbr.* hi-fi) reproduction of sound, color etc. with little distortion
high-flown (háiflóun) *adj.* excessively elaborate, pretentious, *high-flown language*
High German the modern, standard German language ‖ any of the dialects of southern and central Germany from which the standardization was made
high-grade (háigréid) *adj.* of excellent quality
high hair hairstyle for men or women, created by a series of narrow waves that make hair rise 6 in. above forehead
high-hand-ed (háihǽndid) *adj.* (of behavior) arbitrary and tending to oppress
high-hat (háihǽt) **1.** *adj.* (*pop.*) affecting superiority, supercilious **2.** *v.t.* (*pop.*) *pres. part* **high-hat-ting** *past and past part.* **high-hat-ted** to snub
high jack [illegible]
high jinks boisterous play, usually mischievous
high jump an athletic contest in which competitors jump for height over a horizontal bar **to be for the high jump** (*Br.*) to be sure to be seriously punished
high-land (háilənd) **1.** *n.* an area of relatively high ground **2.** *adj.* pertaining to such country
High-land pertaining to the Highlands of Scotland **high-land-er** *n.* a native of a highland
High-land-er a native of the Highlands of Scotland
Highland fling a Scottish dance to bagpipe music
Highland Games a traditional Scottish meeting at which competitions in athletics, Highland dancing and bagpipe playing are held
Highlands of Scotland a region, largely rugged and bare, north of a line roughly between Aberdeen and the Firth of Clyde. Chief town: Inverness. The Highlanders until recent times remained isolated from the Lowlanders by their Gaelic language and culture (*SCOTLAND)
high-lev-el language (hajlévəl) (*computer*) language in which each instruction covers several machine operations, e.g., APL, BASIC, COBOL, FORTRAN
high-light (háilait) **1.** *n.* the part of a surface that catches most light ‖ such a part so treated in a painting or etching ‖ the outstanding part of a performance, book etc. ‖ an event of special importance **2.** *v.t.* to draw special attention to (something) ‖ to render the light-catching surfaces of (in painting or etching)
high-light-er (háilaitər) *n.* a cosmetic that emphasizes certain facial features
high-ly (háili:) *adv.* in a high position, *a highly placed official* ‖ greatly, to a large degree, *highly delighted* ‖ very favorably, *she thinks highly of him* ‖ at a high sum, *a highly priced pot*
high-ly-strung (háili:stráŋ) *adj.* highstrung
High Mass a sung Mass at which the celebrant is assisted by a deacon and subdeacon. It is usually celebrated at the high altar with the use of incense and full ritual (cf. LOW MASS)
high-mind-ed (háimáindid) *adj.* having or exhibiting lofty principles, *a high-minded judge*
high-ness (háinis) *n.* the quality or state of being high **High-ness** (with possessive adj.) a title of honor for members of a royal family
high option (*insurance*) the higher of two or more levels of insurance benefit that can be chosen by the subscriber, e.g., in benefits, deductibles. *Cf* LOW OPTION
high-pitched (haipítʃt) *adj.* (of sound) produced by a large number of vibrations per second aiming at a high level ‖ (of a roof) having a steep slope
high-pow-ered (háipauərd) *adj.* (of a person) in a position of considerable authority and having the drive and talent to fill it
high-pres-sure (haipréʃər) **1.** *adj.* having, demanding or utilizing a relatively high pressure of steam, air, gas etc. ‖ persistent and forceful, *high-pressure salesmanship* **2.** *pres. part* high-pressuring *past and past part.* **high-pres-sured** *v.t.* to try to make (a possible customer) place an order, by using high-pressure sales techniques
high priest the chief priest, esp. (*hist.*) of the Jews ‖ a leading exponent of some fancy doctrine
high profile conspicuous by reason of prominence. *Cf* LOW PROFILE
high-proof (háipru:f) *adj.* containing a large [illegible]
high relief a carving or sculpture in which the subject stands out from the ground by half its depth or more. *Cf* BAS-RELIEF, DEMI-[illegible]
high-rise (háirajz) **1.** *n.* a building with many stories **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to such a building
high-road (háiroud) *n.* (*Br.*) a main road
high school (*Am.*) a school consisting of the four years (or three, where the educational system has a junior high school) of academic or vocational training for those who have completed eighth (or ninth) grade ‖ (*Br.*) a state secondary school
high seas [illegible] waters of any country
high-sound-ing (háisáundiŋ) *adj.* sounding impressive, though probably without much substance
high-speed carry (*computer*) a technique that speeds processing in addition in which "carries" are executed simultaneously. *also* standing-on-nines carry
high-speed steel (haispi:d) very hard steel retaining hardness even at red heat. It is used for making tools for cutting metal
high-spir-it-ed (háispiritid) *adj.* gay and fun-loving
high spot the most notable, enjoyable or important feature of something
high-strung (háistráŋ) *adj.* nervous, tense and over-sensitive
high table (*Br.*) the table on a raised dais at [illegible] college dining hall
high tea (*Br.*) an early evening meal that combines afternoon tea with a light supper dish
high-ten-sion (háitenʃən) *adj.* having a high voltage or operating at a high voltage
high-test (háitest) *adj.* (of liquid fuels) having a low boiling point
high tide the highest level of the rising tide [illegible]
high treason treason against the sovereign or the state
high-volt-age (hajvoultidʒ) *adj.* metaphor for [illegible]
high water high tide
high-wa-ter mark (háiwɔtər, háiwɔtər) the line on the shore reached by the sea, a lake etc. at high tide
high-way (háiwei) *n.* a public road, esp. one that is wide, well-paved and direct
high-way-man (haiweimən) *pl* **high-way-men** (háiweimən) *n.* (*hist.*) a horseman who robbed coach or carriage travelers
hi-jack, high-jack (haidʒæk) *v.t.* (*pop.*) to steal (something) while it is in transit
hike (haik) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **hik-ing** *past and past part* **hiked** to walk a long way for pleasure in the open country ‖ to raise (prices) with a jerk ‖ (*pop.*) to pull up, esp. with a little jerk, *she hiked up her skirt* **2.** *n.* a long walk for pleasure in the open country ‖ a raising ‖ a price increase [illegible]
hi-lac (háilæk) (*nuclear phys. acronym*) for heavy ion linear accelerator, a device for increasing the speed of [illegible] nuclear reactions *Cf* LINAC
Hi-lar-i-on (hilɛəri:ən), St (c. 291–c. 371), Syrian hermit. A follower of St Antony, he is said to have introduced monasticism into Palestine. [illegible]
hi-lar-i-ous (hilɛəri:əs, hilɛəri:əs, hailɛəri:əs) [illegible] laughter ‖ farcical or highly comic [fr. L. *hilaris*]
hi-lar-i-ty (hilɛəriti:, hilɛəriti:, hailɛəriti:) *n.* the state or condition of being hilarious [fr. F. *hilarité*]

Hilary, St (c. 401–49), archbishop of Arles, France (c. 429–49). His attempt to expand the papal authority. Feast: May 5.

Hilary, St (c. 315–c. 367), bishop of Poitiers, France (c. 353–c. 367). He fought the Arian heresy. Feast: Jan. 14 and, in England, Jan. 13.

Hil·a·ry (hiləri) *adj.* (*Brit.*) of a legal or university term beginning during January [after St ...].

Hil·bert (hilbərt), David (1862–1943). German mathematician whose principal researches were on the theory of numbers, foundations of geometry and integral equations. He belonged to the formalist school of scientific logic.

Hil·da (hildə), St. (614–80). Anglo-Saxon abbess. She founded the monastery of Whitby in N.E. England (657). Feast: Nov. 17.

Hil·de·brandt (hildəbrənt), Johann Lukas von (1668–1745). Austrian baroque architect whose works include the Belvedere palace (1714–24) in Vienna.

Hill (hil), Octavia (1838–1912). British social reformer, esp. concerned with housing the poor.

Hill, Sir Rowland (1795–1879). British educator and inventor. He proposed (1837) the universal penny post, put into effect in Britain in 1840.

hill (hil) **1.** *n.* an elevation of the earth's surface that typically has a rounded top and is not as high as a mountain; a small quantity of material formed into such a shape, e.g. by ants; a cluster of plants, roots etc. with earth piled about it. **2.** *v.t.* to surround with piled earth. [O.E. *hyll*.]

... New Zealand mountaineer. He and Tenzing Norkay were the first to reach the summit of Mount Everest (May 29, 1953). He led the New Zealand Antarctic Expedition (1956–8), reached the South Pole (1957) and joined Fuchs ...

... someone from the backwoods or mountains, esp. of the southeast U.S.A. [HILL + *Billy*, a nickname for William].

hillbilly music country music.

Hil·liard, Hill·yarde (hiljərd), Nicholas (c. 1547–1619). English miniature painter, who made exquisite, jewel-like portraits. He was trained as a goldsmith.

hill·i·ness (hilinis) *n.* the quality or state of be- ...

Hill·man (hilmən), Sidney (1887–1946). U.S. labor reformer. As president (from 1914) of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, he increased its membership and provided its members with social services. He formed (1935–8), with John L. Lewis and others, the Congress of Industrial Organizations (C.I.O.) and worked to increase its political power.

hill·ock (hilək) *n.* a small hill or mound. [M.E.]

hill·side (hilsaid) *n.* the slope of a hill.

hill station a mountain resort in India fre- ...

hill·top (hiltop) *n.* the highest part of a hill. **hill·y** (hili) *comp.* **hill·i·er** *superl.* **hill·i·est** *adj.* ...

hilt (hilt) *n.* the handle of a sword or dagger. **up to the hilt** ...

hi·lum (hailəm) *pl.* **hi·la** (hailə) *n.* (*bot.*) the scar on a seed where it was attached to the placenta (e.g. the eye of a bean); the nucleus of a starch grain (*anat.*) a small notch, opening or depression ... the kidney, lungs, spleen etc. [L., a trifle].

hi·lus (hailəs) *pl.* **hi·li** (hailai) *n.* (*anat.*) a hilum. [Med. L., altered fr. HILUM].

Hil·ver·sum (hilvərsəm), a town (pop. 100,000) in N. Holland, Netherlands, broadcasting cen- ...

Him·a·la·ya·an (himəleiən, himəljən) *adj.* of or ...

between the Indus and Brahmaputra valleys. Highest point: Everest (29,028 ft). Other peaks over 25,000 ft include Kanchenjunga, Nanga Parbat, Annapurna and Nanda Devi. Passes at 18,000 ft link India and China.

... Honshu, Japan, a center of heavy industry, chemicals and textiles. Castle (14th c.), Buddhist temple.

Himm·ler (himlər), Heinrich (1900–45). German Nazi leader. As head of the S.S. (police) and Gestapo he organized mass extermination and concentration camps. He committed suicide.

him·self (himself) *pron.*, refl. form of HE. *he hurt himself.* | emphatic form of HE. *he did it himself.*

Him·yar·ite (himjərait) **1.** *n.* a member of an ancient people who developed a flourishing kingdom (c. 115 B.C.–c. 525 A.D.) in S. Arabia. **2.** *adj.* Himyaritic. **Him·yar·it·ic** **3.** *adj.* pertaining to the Himyarites and their ancient civilization. **4.** *n.* a Semitic language formerly spoken in S. Arabia. [fr. Arab. *Himyar*, name of a traditional ...]

... Buddhism ...

Hincks (hinks), Sir Francis (1807–85). Canadian statesman. As premier in the Hincks-A.N. Morin coalition government (1851–4) he helped to negotiate the reciprocity agreement of 1854 with the U.S.A., and as finance minister (1869–73) in the Macdonald administration he sponsored the construction of a Pacific railroad.

hind (haind) *adj.* at the back; *the hind legs of a horse* **to talk (or argue) the hind leg off a donkey** (*pop.*) to talk incessantly, esp. to argue all opponents into silence by sheer volubility. [prob. shortened fr. M.E. *be-hind* fr. O.E. *behindan*, behind].

hind *pl.* **hinds, hind** *n.* a female deer, esp. the red deer, usually not less than 3 years old ...

hind·brain (háindbrein) *n.* (*anat.*) the farthest back of the three principal segments of the embryonic vertebrate brain from which the cerebellum, pons and medulla oblongata are ...

Hin·de·mith (hindəmit), Paul (1895–1963). German composer who became an American citizen (1946). His works include the opera 'Mathis der Maler' (1934), a violin concerto 'Der Schwanendreher' (1935), many sonatas for various instruments and the song cycle 'Das Marienleben' (1922–3). His early music is usually atonal, while his later works are tonal. He was an influential teacher.

... [Paul von Beneckendorff und Von (1847–1934). German field marshal and statesman. He won the German victory over the Russians at Tannenberg (1914), and was chief of the German general staff (1916–18), with Ludendorff as his assistant. As president of Germany (1925–33), he was little more than a figurehead, and was persuaded to appoint Hitler as chancellor ...

hin·der (hindər) *v.t.* to impede, slow down, or hold up. *v.i.* to be a hindrance. [O.E. *hin-* ...

hind·er (haindər) *adj.* located at the back or ...

Hin·di (hindi) **1.** *n.* an Indic language, having many dialects, widely spoken in N. India; the related literary language of N. India. It is written in Devanagari script and is one of the official Indian languages. **2.** *adj.* pertaining to N. India or its languages. [Urdu *hindi* fr. *Hind*, India].

hind·most ...

hind·quar·ter (haindkwɔrtər) *n.* the rear part of a side of beef, mutton etc., to include the leg and one or two ribs. (*pl.*) the rear part of a quadruped.

hin·drance (hindrəns) *n.* a hindering or being ...

hind·sight (haindsait) *n.* the understanding that is brought to bear on an event thanks to the passage of time.

Hin·du (hindu) **1.** *n.* a native of India, other than one of Parsee or Moslem descent; someone who practices Hinduism. **2.** *adj.* pertaining to Hindus. [Pers. *Hindu* fr. *Hind*, India].

... majority of Indians. It is an amalgam of traditions and rituals, of devotional and philosophical systems built up over the past 4,500 years arising from indigenous (Dravidian or Indus Valley) cults and successive invasions, notable among which was that by the Aryans (c. 2000–1500 B.C.). The earliest recorded scriptures are the Vedas (c. 500 B.C.), polytheistic hymns, and the Brahmanas (c. 8th c. B.C.). Of the philosophical systems, by tradition six in number, the most important is Vedanta, found in the Upanishads (c. 500 B.C.) and the later commentaries of Sankara, Ramanuja and others. The basis of Vedantist teaching is that ultimately reality is one, and that the variety of apprehension which comes to us through the senses is illusory. Man must rid himself of his illusions and ignorance if he is to become aware of, and to partake of, reality (brahma). He must come to know that his own individualized self is only a manifestation of the one self (atman), and he must then come to know that the one self is reality. This 'knowing' is not a mere intellectual knowledge, but an enlightenment of one's whole being. If one fails to find this 'release' (moksa), one is bound by the law of punishment and reward (†KARMA) to return to this world in a further incarnation, still tied to the wheel of rebirth (samsara). The attainment of moksa will come, according to the teaching most characteristic of the Upanishads, through meditation (†YOGA). The thoroughgoing monistic pantheism of the Vedantists was too cold a creed, however, for the majority of Hindus who, while respecting the yogis, sought other ways of escape from this world of illusion (maya). The Ramayana, the Mahabharata and the less important Puranas tell of the avatars of the god Vishnu. The most influential section of the Mahabharata is known as the Song of God (†BHAGAVAD-GITA). It has been described as 'the focus of all Indian religion'. It teaches the way of yoga, but also the way of devotion (bhakti) to a personal god and of nonattached everyday living (i.e. the carrying out of daily tasks and caste duties without self-involvement). The teaching of the Bhagavad-gita is the justification for the variety of Hindu practice today. Polytheism (in some cases, animism) is still the basis of much popular Hindu worship (at the house shrines, temples, processions and pilgrimages), but outward forms are not felt to be of any real consequence. The bhakti of the worshipper is what matters. Reform movements within modern Hinduism look for a purified cult and lay a greater stress on social responsibility than nonattachment would seem to imply, and most advocate the abolition of caste barriers. In this century the Ramakrishna Mission, Arya Samaj and the work of Gandhi have been influential. There are about 380 million Hindus: 366 million in India, 10 million in Pakistan, small minorities in Burma, Ceylon, Bali, South Africa, Kenya, Trinidad and Fiji.

Hindu Kush (kuʃ) a mountain range in central Asia, extending for 500 miles from N. central Afghanistan to the Pamirs and the Karakoram. Highest peak: Tirich Mir (25,263 ft).

Hin·du·stan (hindustán, hindustæn) the Persian name for India. | India north of the Narbada.

Hin·du·sta·ni (hindustáni:, hindustæni:) **1.** *n.* a dialect of Hindi, adopted by the Moslem conquerors of Hindustan and written both in Arabic and in Devanagari characters. **2.** *adj.* pertaining to Hindustan, its inhabitants, their language etc. [Urdu *Hindūstānī adj.*].

hinge (hinʤ) **1.** *n.* an attachment connecting two solid objects which, by the relative motion of its own two parts, enables one object to rotate in relation to the other, e.g. a gate on a gatepost; a natural joint which serves the same purpose, e.g. that connecting the two parts of a bivalve shell. (*philately*) a small strip of gummed paper used in mounting a stamp. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **hinging** *past* and *past part.* **hinged** *v.i.* (with 'on' or 'upon') to depend upon, *his career hinges on this interview.* *v.t.* to connect by a hinge. [M.E. *heng*, *heeng*].

Hing·lish (hinglʃ) *n.* mixture of Hindu and English, esp. in India. *Cf.* FRINGLISH, JAPLISH, SPANGLISH.

hin·ny (hini) *pl.* **hin·nies** *n.* a hybrid produced by a stallion and a female ass. It is smaller and less strong than a mule, but is more docile. [fr. L.

hint (hint) **1.** *n.* an aid in guessing or in drawing a conclusion; an oblique piece of advice. || an indirect mention; a slight suggestion; *no hint of malice* **to take a hint** to perceive an oblique piece of advice and act on it in the way that was intended. **2.** *v.t.* to suggest, *he hinted that things*

were not going well ‖ *v.t.* (with 'at') to make an oblique reference to or [illegible] [illegible] *heed*, to cast hold of]

hin·ter·land (híntərlænd) *n.* a region lying inland from a coast or river ‖ a region remote from towns [G.]

hip (hip) *n.* the fruit of the rose, esp. the wild rose [O.E. *hēope*, *hīope*]

hip *n.* the flesh covered lateral extension of the pelvis and the upper thighbone on either side of the body below the waist ‖ (*archit.*) the external angle at the junction of two sides of a roof whose supporting walls adjoin [O.E. *hype*]

hip *n.* the mores and way of life of hippies ‖ *adj.* current

hip bath a small portable bathtub just big enough to sit in

hip·bone (hípboun) *n.* a large bone forming the upper part of the pelvis. It comprises the ilium, ischium and pubis, which are fused in adults

hip-hug·gers (híphʌgərz) *n.* close-fitting trousers, for men or women, the tops of which are usually 1½ in. below waistline. —**hip-hugger** *adj.*

hip joint the ball and socket joint between the hipbone and the femur

Hip·par·chus (hipɑ́rkəs) (c. 555–514 BC), tyrant of Athens (527–514 BC), son of Pisistratus. He ruled jointly with his brother Hippias, and was assassinated

Hipparchus (2nd c. BC), Greek astronomer of Rhodes, who discovered the precession of the equinoxes

hipped roof a hip roof

Hip·pi·as (hípi:əs) *HIPPARCHUS (tyrant of Athens)

hip·pie, hip·py (hípi:) *n.* a term used esp. since the latter half of the 1960s to denote a young man or young woman who rejects authority, existing institutions and conventional attitudes toward morality, style of dress etc.

hip·po·cam·pus (hipoukǽmpəs) *pl.* **hip·po·cam·pi** (hipoukǽmpai) *n.* (*Gk* and *Rom. mythol.*) a fabulous creature, having the head and forelegs of a horse and the tail of a fish or dolphin ‖ (*anat.*) a ridge on the base of each lateral ventricle of the brain [fr. L.L. fr. Gk fr. *hippos*, horse + *kampos*, sea monster]

Hip·poc·ra·tes (hipɔ́krəti:z) (c. 460–c. 377 BC), Greek physician who is considered the father of medicine. Attempting to put medicine on a scientific basis, he stressed the importance of clinical observation and rational study of the body and its functions

Hip·po·crat·ic oath (hipəkrǽtik) an oath ascribed to Hippocrates, and sworn by graduates in medicine, which regulates medical ethics

Hip·po·crene (hipəkrí:ni:, hípəkri:n) (*Gk myth.*) a fountain on Mt Helicon, which sprung forth when the hoof of Pegasus struck the ground and which was reputed to give poetic inspiration

hip·po·drome (hípədroum) *n.* (*Gk* and *Rom. hist.*) a circus for chariot and horse races or the course for such races ‖ an arena or theater providing stage shows, circuses etc. [fr. L. fr. Gk *hippos*, horse + *dromos*, course]

hip·po·griff, hip·po·gryph (hípəgrif) *n.* a fabulous creature, half griffin and half horse [F. *hippogriffe* fr. Ital. fr. Gk *hippos*, horse + Ital *grifo*, griffin]

Hip·pol·y·te (hipɔ́liti:) (*Gk mythol.*) queen of the Amazons. Heracles killed her in battle in order to capture her golden girdle

Hip·pol·y·tus (hipɔ́litəs) (*Gk mythol.*) the son of Theseus and stepson of Phaedra. After he repulsed her advances, Phaedra accused him of having seduced her. Theseus gave him over to Poseidon, who had him killed

Hippolytus, St (c. 160–c. 235), theologian and a Father of the Christian Church, the first of the antipopes (217–35). His 'Philosophumena' is a refutation of gnostic heresies. He was martyred with the pope he had opposed. Feast: Aug. 22

hip·po·pot·a·mus (hipəpɔ́təməs) *pl* **hip·po·pot·a·muses, hip·po·pot·a·mi** *n.* a member of *Hippopotamus*, fam *Hippopotamidae*, a genus of four-toed, ungulate Old World mammals, many of which exist only as fossils. The massive present-day African species, *H. amphibius*, is about 13 ft. long and weighs up to 4 tons. It is aquatic in habit, gregarious, vegetarian and ruminant. It has thick, hairless skin, and its slow respiration enables it to spend much time underwater [fr. L.L. fr. Gk *hippos*, horse + *potamos*, river]

hip·py *HIPPIE

hip roof a roof sloping directly in from the walls on every side and thus having no gable ends

hir·an [illegible] ran, device for fixing a vehicle's position by [illegible] determining distance by echo time, and for fix-[illegible]

hir·cine (hə́:rsain) *adj.* goatlike ‖ smelling strongly, like a goat [fr. L. *hircinus*, of a goat]

hire (haiər) *n.* a payment for temporary use of something ‖ the act of hiring or an instance of [illegible] (*Br.*) [illegible]

hire [illegible] **hiring** [illegible] *v.t.* to obtain the use of (something) temporarily for an agreed payment ‖ to obtain the services of (someone) for an agreed wage ‖ (with 'out') to provide (something) or the services of (someone) temporarily for an agreed payment [O.E. *hyrian*]

hire·ling (háiərliŋ) *n.* someone with a merely mercenary interest in the job for which he has been hired [O.E. *hȳrling*]

hire-pur·chase (háiərpə́:rtʃəs) *n.* (*Br.*) installment plan

hi-rise *HIGH RISE

Hi·ro·hi·to (hi:rouhí:tou) (1901–), emperor of Japan (1926–). He publicly renounced his divinity (1946) and was deprived of all but ceremonial [illegible]

Hi·ro·shi·ge (hi:rouʃí:gə), Ando (1797–1858), Japanese printmaker and painter. The precision of his craftsmanship and the misty, restful mood of his landscapes influenced Whistler and [illegible]

Hiroshima [illegible] a city (pop. 874,184) of Honshu, Japan. It was largely destroyed by an American atomic bomb (Aug. 6, 1945), the first used in warfare. After reconstruction the city became an active port, with paper and canning industries

hir·sute (hə́:rsu:t) *adj.* hairy, esp. having shaggy hair [fr. L. *hirsutus*]

his (hiz) **1.** *possessive pron.* that or those things belonging to him, *the house is his* **2.** *possessive adj.* of, pertaining to or belonging to him, *his house* ‖ experienced, done or made by him [O.E.]

His·pan·ic (hispǽnik) *adj.* of an American of Spanish or Portuguese descent or of Latin American origin, esp. one speaking Spanish or Portuguese as a principal language [fr. L. *Hispanicus*]

His·pan·io·la (hispænjóulə) the second largest island in the West Indies (area 28,800 sq. miles, pop. 5,516,000), a land of mountains interspersed with fertile plains. It is in the Greater Antilles group (*ANTILLES). Politically it is divided between two independent states, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The native Indians called the whole island Quisqueya when Columbus discovered it (1492) and renamed it Hispaniola

His·pan·o·Mo·resque (hispænoumərésk) *adj.* of the Moorish art or civilization of Spain

his·pid (hispid) *adj.* (*biol.*) rough with short, stiff hairs, bristles or spines [fr. L. *hispidus*, shaggy]

Hiss (his), Alger (1904–), U.S. State Department official and adviser at the Yalta Conference. The central figure in a sensational trial during the 'red scare', he was convicted of perjury for swearing he had not supplied (1937–8) classified documents to a confessed Communist agent, Whittaker Chambers. His trial, which set off national anti-Communist hysteria, greatly aided Senator Joseph McCarthy's movement

hiss (his) **1.** *v.t.* to make the sound of a prolonged 's', in Western countries often signifying disapproval, and in some Eastern countries approval ‖ to make a similar sound (e.g. of a snake, or of drops of water landing on a very hot surface)

v.t. to show disapproval of by making this sound, *to hiss an actor off stage* **2.** *n.* the sound itself [imit.]

his·ta·mine (hístəmi:n, hístəmin) *n.* $C_5H_3N_2CH_2CH_2NH_2$, a crystalline base found in the rye plant and in animal tissues, thought to expand the blood vessels and make their walls more permeable, thus facilitating allergic [illegible]

his·to·chem·is·try [illegible] branch of histology utilizing color changes in tissue in response to various chemicals to identify enzymes, etc., e.g., microscopal staining

histocompatible *adj* **histoincompatibility** *n*

his·to·gen (hístədʒən) *n.* (*bot.*) a relatively distinct zone in a plant where tissues undergo differentiation [fr. Gk *histos*, tissue + *-genes*, born of]

his·to·ge·ne·sis (histədʒénisis) *n.* (*biol.*) tissue formation and its differentiation into the various types constituting the different parts of the body **his·to·ge·net·ic** (histədʒənétik) *adj.* **his·to·g·e·ny** (histɔ́dʒəni:) *n.* histogenesis [fr. Gk *histos*, tissue + GENESIS]

his·to·gram [illegible] *n.* [illegible] representing a frequency distribution, obtained by plotting on a graph a series of rectangles whose widths represent the classes examined and whose heights represent the appropriate frequencies [fr. Gk *histan*, to check + *gramma*, letter]

his·to·log·i·cal (histəlɔ́dʒik'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to [illegible]

his·tol·o·gist (histɔ́lədʒist) *n.* someone who specializes in histology

his·tol·o·gy (histɔ́lədʒi:) *pl.* **his·tol·o·gies** *n.* the branch of anatomy concerned with the microscopic study of animal and plant tissues ‖ the tissue structure of an organism or its parts [fr. G. *histos* [illegible] word]

his·tone (hístoun) *n.* one of a group of basic proteins which hydrolyze to form amino acids [fr. Gk *histos*, tissue]

his·to·ri·an (histɔ́ri:ən, históuri:ən) *n.* someone who specializes in history [F. *historien*]

his·tor·ic (histɔ́rik, histórik) *adj.* of or relating to the past ‖ having important associations with famous events or developments in the past, *a historic monument* ‖ (of an event) likely to be remembered or recorded in the future [fr. L. *historicus*]

his·tor·i·cal (histɔ́rik'l, histórik'l) *adj.* of or relating to history ‖ authenticated in history, not legendary ‖ based on or about events in history, *a historical novel* **his·tór·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *historicus*]

historical materialism the Marxist theory, based on dialectical materialism, affirming that history is a process of conflicting opposites, esp. social and economic forces. It holds that the class struggle will result in the overthrow of capitalism by the dictatorship of the proletariat, after which a classless society will emerge from the withering away of the State

historical present the present tense used for dramatic effect in narrating past actions

Historic Compromise term used since 1973 by Enrico Berlinguer, secretary-general of the Italian Communist Party, as a proposed policy for a coalition government, based on balance between the democratic parties of the left and the right

his·tor·i·cism (histórəsizəm) *n.* theory of large-scale laws of linear or cyclical historical development as affected by expansion of knowledge, conceived by K. R. Popper, *The Poverty of Historicism*, 1957, originally meaning emphasis on uniqueness of historical phenomena

his·to·ric·i·ty (histərísiti:) *n.* historical authenticity

his·to·ri·og·ra·pher (histɔri:ɔ́grəfər, histouri:ɔ́grəfər) *n.* someone who writes history, esp. in an official capacity [fr. L.L. *historiographus*]

his·to·ri·og·ra·phy (histɔri:ɔ́grəfi:, histouri:ɔ́grəfi:) *n.* the writing of history ‖ the theory and methods of historical scholarship ‖ a body of historical writings [fr. Gk *historiographia*]

his·to·ry (hístəri:, hístri:) *pl.* **his·to·ries** *n.* a record of past events, usually with an interpretation of their cause and an assessment of their importance ‖ the study and writing of such records ‖ past events ‖ a narrative of real or fictitious events connected with a particular person, country, object etc. [fr. L. *historia* fr. Gk *histōr*, wise man, judge]

his·tri·on·ic (histri:ɔ́nik) *adj.* relating to actors, acting or the theater ‖ excessively theatrical **his·tri·on·i·cal·ly** *adv.* **his·tri·on·ics** *pl. n.* theatrical behavior off the stage [fr. L.L. *histrionicus*]

hit (hit) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **hit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **hit** *v.t.* to succeed in landing a missile or [illegible] *get* (cf. MISS) ‖ (of a missile or thrown object) to reach, meet or make contact with (something aimed at), *the arrow hit the bull's eye* (cf. MISS) ‖ to strike with a blow ‖ to strike by throwing an object or sending a missile, *he hit the bottle with the stone* ‖ to strike against with a sudden impact, *the car hit the wall* ‖ to cause something

to strike or knock against another, *he hit his head on the lamp* ‖ to deliver (a blow) ‖ to hurt emotionally or financially | to criticize adversely ‖ (*backgammon*) to remove (a blot) ‖ (*baseball*) to make (a hit having a particular value) *v.i.* to make a blow, strike etc. ‖ (with 'against') to come into sudden contact, *she hit against the hot stove* ‖ (of an internal combustion engine) to fire **to be hard hit** to be the victim of very adverse circumstances **to hit a man when he is down** to injure someone already suffering under misfortune **to hit at something** to try to hit something **to hit below the belt** (*boxing*) to foul by hitting low | to take an unfair advantage **to hit it off** to get on well together **to hit one's fancy** to appeal to one suddenly and strongly **to hit out at** to try to combat, *to hit out at one's critics* **to hit someone off** (*Br*) to mimic someone **to hit the mark** to hit an object aimed at ‖ to reach a standard **to hit the road** to start or resume traveling **to hit the spot** (of food or drink) to be exactly what is wanted at the moment **to hit on** (or **upon**) to discover suddenly or by chance **2.** *n.* the act of hitting or an instance of this | a criticism, esp an oblique one | a popular success, *to be a hit in a play* ‖ (*underworld slang*) a murder committed under a "contract" from the underworld | (*slang*) a dose of a hard drug [O.E. *hyttan*]

hit-and-run (hit'ənrən) *adj.* (of a motor vehicle driver) having left the scene of an accident in which he hit a victim without stopping to inquire or report ‖ (of a motor vehicle accident) involving such an offending motorist

hitch (hiʧ) **1.** *v.t.* to move (something) by little jerks ‖ to fasten temporarily or loosely, *to hitch a horse to a post* | to attach (something to be towed) firmly by a hook etc., *to hitch a trailer to a car* *v.i.* to move slowly and jerkily ‖ to become caught by or fastened to something, *her dress hitched on a nail* **to hitch up** to pull up with a little tug | to harness (a draft animal) **2.** *n.* an obstacle, impediment | an accident or breakdown, *the wedding went off without a hitch* ‖ a jerky pull | (*naut.*) any of various kinds of knot, *clove hitch, half hitch* [etym. doubtful]

Hitchcock [illegible] British director, whose British and Hollywood films were known for their wit, suspense and terror. Among his many films are 'The Man [illegible] Steps' (1935), 'Rebecca' (1940), 'Lifeboat' (1943), [illegible] for Murder' (1954), 'Rear Window' (1954), 'To [illegible] (1960) and 'The Birds' (1963). He made cameo appearances in all of his films and hosted the television series 'Alfred Hitchcock Presents' [1955–65]. [illegible]

hitch-hike [illegible] **hitch-hiking** *past* and *past part.* **hitch-hiked** *v.i.* to travel by [illegible]

hith-er (hiðər) **1.** *adv.* (*rhet.*) to, or towards, this place **2.** *adj.* (*rhet.*) on this side (*rhet.*) toward this side, nearer [O.E. *hider*]

hither and thither in a variety of directions | back and forth

hith-er-to (hiðərtu:, hiðərtu) *adv.* up till this [illegible]

Hitler (hitlər) **Adolf** [illegible] Nazi dictator. Born in Austria, he moved (1913) to Munich and, after serving in the German army in the 1st world war, joined the National Socialist German Workers' party, which he reorganized on military lines. His unsuccessful attempt to seize power in Bavaria (1923) re- [illegible] theories of the racial superiority of the Aryans and his hatred of the Jews in 'Mein Kampf' (1923). The economic crisis of 1929–30 greatly increased the numbers of Nazis and Hitler was appointed chancellor of Germany (1933), becoming Führer of the Third Reich after the death of Hindenburg (1934). Having established a totalitarian regime in Germany, Hitler began to rearm the country in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles. He sent troops to the Rhineland (1936), allied himself with Mussolini (1936) and invaded Austria (1938) and Czechoslovakia (1938–9). He continued his aggression despite the Munich Agreement (1938), invading Poland (1939) and provoking the 2nd [illegible]

hit-or-miss (hitərmis) *adj.* careless, lacking in precision or system

Hit·tite (hitait) **1.** *n.* a member of an ancient people who flourished in Asia Minor and Syria c. 2000–c. 1200 B.C. The Hittites built up an empire centered on Bogazkoy which dominated the Middle East in the 14th c. B.C., but which fell to the Assyrians in the late 12th c. B.C. ‖ the language of the Hittites, related to primitive Indo-European and preserved in cuneiform and hieroglyphic inscriptions **2.** *adj.* pertaining to the Hittites or their language

hive (haiv) **1.** *n.* a man-made shelter for honeybees to live in ‖ a swarm of bees in such a shelter ‖ a building etc. thronged with busy people **2.** *v. pres. part.* **hiv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hived** *v.t.* to cause (a swarm of bees) to enter an empty hive ‖ to store (e.g. honey) in a hive ‖ *v.i.* to live in or go to a hive [O.E. *hȳf*]

hives (haivz) *pl. n.* (construed as *sing.* or *pl.*) a temporary skin condition of allergic origin characterized by raised itchy patches of skin and caused by reaction to various agents, e.g. certain foods, inhalants or drugs (*ALLERGY) [origin unknown]

ho (hou) *interj.* used to attract attention, *ho there! get out of the way* ‖ (*old-fash.*) used to express surprise or joy

hoa·gie or **hoa·gy** (hougi:) *n.* a meat and/or cheese sandwich on a long roll

Hoar (hɔr, hour) Samuel (1778–1856), U.S. lawyer and statesman. A strong advocate of the abolition of slavery, he helped to found (1848) in Mass. the Free-Soil party and (1854) the new Republican party

hoar (hɔr, hour) **1.** *adj.* (*rhet.*) hoary **2.** *n.* hoarfrost [O.E. *hār*]

hoard (hɔrd, hourd) *v.t.* to collect, keep and store away as a hoard [O.E. *hordian*]

hoard *n.* a number of things, or quantity of material, esp. money or valuables, put together in a safe, usually secret place ‖ a body of ideas knowledge etc. stored up for future use [O.E. *hord*]

hoard·ing (hɔrdiŋ, hourdiŋ) *n.* a temporary board wall placed around construction work | (*Br.*) a billboard [fr. O.F. *hourd*, scaffold]

hoar·frost (hɔrfrɔst, hɔ:rfrost, hourfrɔst, hourfrost) *n.* ice crystals which become attached to trees and bushes etc. and are formed by the condensation of fog or mist

hoarhound *HOREHOUND

hoar·iness (hɔ:riːnis, hour:nis) *n.* the quality of being hoary

hoarse (hɔrs, hours) *adj.* (of a voice) rough, scratchy or husky ‖ (of a person) having such a voice **hoars·en** *v.t.* to make hoarse ‖ *v.i.* to become hoarse [M.E. *hoos, hors, hoors* fr. O.E. [illegible]

hoar·y (hɔr:, hour:) *comp.* **hoar·i·er** *superl.* **hoar·i·est** *adj.* (*rhet.*, of persons, hair etc.) gray or white from age ‖ (*rhet.*) ancient [HOAR]

hoax (houks) **1.** *v.t.* to deceive (someone), esp. in fun **2.** *n.* a deception, esp. one meant as a joke [etym. doubtful]

hob (hɔb) *n.* a ledge at the top of a fire grate on which things are placed to be kept warm ‖ a tool used in cutting the teeth of a chaser [origin [illegible]

hob *n.* (in phrases, often with 'with') **to play hob, raise hob** to make trouble or serious mischief, cause a thorough disturbance [obs. = hobgoblin, fr. M.E. var. of *Rob.*, short for the proper name *Robin*]

Ho·bart (houbart) the capital (pop. 168,500) of Tasmania, Australia, on the Derwent River near the sea, a trade and export center (fruit, lumber, textiles). University (1890)

Hob·be·ma (hɔbəmə), Meindert (1638–1709), Dutch painter. He mainly painted pastoral and wooded landscapes, often including a water mill

Hobbes (hɔbz), Thomas (1588–1679), English philosopher. In his 'Leviathan' (1651) he developed a political philosophy based on the view that men are essentially selfish and that to escape anarchy they have entered into a social contract, by which they submit to the sover- [illegible]

hob·ble (hɔbl) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **hob·bling** *past* and *past part.* **hob·bled** *v.i.* (esp. of an old or lame person) to walk with short, unsteady steps, *to hobble along* *v.t.* to join the legs of (a horse, camel etc.) by a short rope so that it can take only short steps and will not stray far **2.** *n.* a hobbling gait | the rope used in hobbling an

hob·ble·de·hoy (hɔbəldi:hɔi) *n.* (*old-fash.*) a boy in late adolescence, physically clumsy and awkward in manner [origin unknown]

hobble skirt a skirt very narrow at the hem, necessitating tiny steps

hobbles or **hopples** (*racing*) straps placed on pacer horses to synchronize steps. *also* trammels

hob·by (hɔbi:) *pl.* **hob·bies** *n.* a spare time interest or occupation, esp. one taken up just for pleasure [M.E. *hoby, hobyn*, small or ambling horse]

hob·by·horse (hɔbi:hɔrs) *n.* a long stick topped by a wooden horse's head. A child straddles the stick and pretends to ride it | a rocking horse ‖ a wicker horse worn in a morris dance by the person portraying a horse ‖ this person **to ride one's hobbyhorse** to talk boringly and frequently about a pet idea [*hobby*, small horse + HORSE]

hob·gob·lin (hɔbgɔblin) *n.* a mischievous male sprite [fr. *hob*, a name for Robin Goodfellow + GOBLIN]

hob·nail (hɔbneil) *n.* a short, thick nail with a large head, groups of which are driven into the leather sole and heel of a boot to lessen wear and give a better grip [HOB, peg + NAIL]

hob·nob (hɔbnɔb) *pres. part.* **hob·nob·bing** *past* and *past part.* **hob·nobbed** *v.i.* (with 'with') to be on familiar terms (esp. with those richer or socially more distinguished than oneself) [earlier *habnab* fr. M.E. *habben*, to have + *nabben*, not to have]

ho·bo (houbou) *pl.* **ho·boes, ho·bos** *n.* a tramp ‖ a seasonal migratory worker [origin unknown]

Hob·son's choice (hɔbsənz) an apparent choice when in reality there is no alternative [after Thomas *Hobson* (1544–1631), English liveryman, who insisted that each client must take the horse nearest the stable door or none]

Ho Chi Minh (houʧi:min) (Nguyên Tat Thanh, 1890–1969), Communist leader and president of North Vietnam (1954–69). He formed (1941) the Vietminh (League for the Independence of Vietnam), a coalition of nationalist and Communist groups, which won the war of independence (1946–54) against the French and afterwards the dominant political party

Ho Chi Minh City (houʧi:min) (formerly Saigon) a city in southern Vietnam and the former capital (pop. with its suburb of Cholon 1,825,297) of South Vietnam; a seaport (Saigon River) and major transportation, commercial and industrial center 60 miles from the sea, European in aspect. It served as U.S. military headquarters during the Vietnam War. After the North Vietnamese overran Saigon (1975), it was renamed Ho Chi Minh City. Much of its population growth resulted from migration during the war. Industries (largely concentrated in Cholon): shipbuilding, food (esp. rice, sugar) and rubber processing, textiles. University

hock (hɔk) *n.* a joint of the hind leg in some quadrupeds which bends backward. It corresponds to the human ankle [O.E. *hog, hoch*]

hock *n.* (*Br.*) a light German white wine, orig. that of Hochheim on Main, Hesse, but now any similar Rhine wine [shortened fr. *hockamore* fr. G. *Hochheimer*]

hock **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) in the phrase **in hock** at the pawnshop ‖ in debt **2.** *v.t.* (*pop*) to pawn [etym. [illegible]]

hock·ey (hɔki:) *n.* ice hockey ‖ field hockey [perh. rel. to O.F. *hoquet*, crook, bent stick]

ho·cus-po·cus (houkəspoukəs) *n.* deliberately mystifying nonsense [mock Latin expression (prob. a corruption of the 'hoc est corpus' of the Mass) used by conjurers]

hod (hɔd) *n.* a V-shaped trough mounted on a long staff, used for carrying bricks, mortar etc. up and down scaffolding ‖ a coal scuttle [prob. var. of *hott* fr. O.F. *hotte*, a basket]

ho·dad (houdəd) *n.* (*surfing*) a surfing enthusiast, esp. a nonsurfer

Hodge (hɔdʒ), Charles (1797–1878), U.S. conservative Presbyterian theologian, an advocate of exegetical systematic theology

hodge·podge (hɔdʒpɔdʒ) *n.* an ill-assorted mixture, medley [M.E. corrup. of *hotchpotch*, a stew]

hod·o·graph (hɔdəgræf, hɔdəgrɑf) *n.* (*math.*) a curve obtained by joining the ends of straight lines which represent displacements etc. of a moving point (e.g. the wave form derived from lines representing successive transverse displa-

cements' [fr. Gk *hodos* way + *skopein* seeing]

hodoscope (hoʊdəskoʊp) *n.* a battery of Geiger counters used to trace paths of atomic particles

Hoe (hoʊ), Richard March (1812–86), U.S. inventor of the rotary printing press (patented 1846), which revolutionized printing processes

hoe (hoʊ) **1.** *n.* a hand tool used in cultivation, consisting of a narrow, thin, flat piece of steel with a sharp edge, fixed almost at right angles to the end of a long pole and used for breaking up clods of earth, loosening the topsoil, dragging out or cutting weeds, drawing earth into a ridge etc. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **hoe·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hoed** *v.t.* to take a hoe to (weeds, earth etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to use a hoe **to have a long row to hoe** to have a long grueling task to perform [F *houe*]

Ho·fei (hʌ́féi) (formerly Luchow) a town (pop 1,484,000) in E. central China, west of Nanking: cotton thread

Hoff·mann (hɔ́fmən, hɔ́fmən), Ernst Theodor Wilhelm (1776–1822), German novelist. His tales of horror and the supernatural include 'The Devil's Elixir' (1815). Three of his stories were used by Offenbach for 'Tales of Hoffmann' (1881)

Hof·mann (hufmən, hɔ́fmən), Hans (1880–1966), U.S. painter and leader in the development of abstract expressionism. His works, notably 'Germania' and 'Elegy', make use of violent, clashing colors

Hof·manns·thal (hɔ́fmənstɑl), Hugo von (1874–1929), Austrian dramatist and poet. He wrote the librettos for 'Der Rosenkavalier' (1911), 'Ariadne auf Naxos' (1912), 'Elektra' (1909) and other Strauss operas. He is also known for his version of the English morality play 'Everyman' (1911), performed annually in Salzburg, Austria

Hof·stadt·er (hɔ́fstætər), Richard (1916–70), U.S. political and Social historian who interpreted U.S. politics in cultural and noneconomic terms in 'The Age of Reform' (1955) and 'Anti-Intellectualism in American Life' (1964)

hog (hɑg, hɔg) **1.** *pl.* **hogs, hog** *n.* a member of *Suidae*, esp. of genus *Sus*, omnivorous mammals having stout bodies with thick, usually bristled skin, long broad snouts and cleft hoofs. All breeds are descended from the European wild boar *S. scrofa* or a crossbreed of this and the Asiatic *S. indicus*. In Europe and North America hogs are raised mainly for meat (pork, bacon) and lard. In Africa and Asia they are primarily scavengers ‖ (*Br.*) a castrated male pig raised for slaughter ‖ (*pop.*) a greedy or filthy person **to go the whole hog** to carry an action to its absolute limit **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **hog·ging** *past* and *past part.* **hogged** to take more than one's share of [O.E. *hogg*]

ho·gan (hóugɔn, hóugən) *n.* a Navaho Indian dwelling of logs and branches covered with earth [Navaho]

Ho·garth (hóugɑrθ), William (1697–1764), English artist. The series of satirical engravings, made after his paintings, include 'The Harlot's Progress' (1732), and 'The Rake's Progress' (1735), portraying the seamier side of London with stark realism. In 'Marriage a la Mode' (1745) he makes savage sport of London high society. He also painted many portraits

hog·back (hɔ́gbæk, hɔ́gbæk) *n.* a ridge of land having steep slopes at the sides and a sharp crest

hog cholera (*Am.–Br.* swine fever) an infectious lung disease of swine, caused by a virus

hog·gish (hɔ́gɪʃ, hɔ́gɪʃ) *adj.* (*pop.*, of a person) greedy, gluttonous

hog·ma·nay (hɔgmənéi) *n.* (*Scot.*) New Year's Eve ‖ (*Scot.*) a gift, usually a cake, which a child collects on that day [perh. of F origin]

hog's·back (hɔ́gzbæk, hɔ́gzbæk) *n.* (*Br.*) a hogback

hogs·head (hɔ́gzhed, hɔ́gzəd) *n.* a cask for holding 63–140 gallons ‖ a liquid measure of capacity, equal to (*Am.*) 63 wine gallons or (*Br.*) 52 ½ imperial gallons (*GALLON)

hog·tie (hɔ́gtaɪ, hɔ́gtaɪ) *v.t. pres. part.* **hog·ty·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hog·tied** *v.t.* to tie all four feet of (an animal) together ‖ to hamper, *production delays hogtied the signing of the contract*

hog·wash (hɔ́gwɔʃ, hɔ́gwɑʃ) *n.* insincere or worthless talk or writing [from older meaning of

Hohenlinden (hoʊənlɪ́ndən) a village in Upper Bavaria, scene of a victory (1800) of the French under Moreau over the Austrians during the French Revolutionary Wars. This battle forced Austria to make peace with France

Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst (hoʊənloʊəʃɪlɪŋsfʏrst), Chlodwig, prince von (1819–1901), German statesman. After being head of the Bavarian government (1866–70), German ambassador in Paris (1874–85), and governor of Alsace-Lorraine (1885–94), he became chancellor [fr. the name of a castle in Württemberg]

Hohenstaufen (hoʊənstaʊfən) a royal dynasty which ruled Germany and the Holy Roman Empire (1138–1254) and Sicily (1194–1268). Its reigning members were Conrad III, Frederick I, Henry VI, Otto IV, Frederick II and Conrad IV

Ho·hen·zol·lern (hoʊəntsɔlərn) a royal German dynasty which provided the electors of Brandenburg (1415–1701), kings of Prussia (1701–1918) and emperors of Germany (1871–1918). Frederick William 'The Great Elector' (1640–88) enlarged Brandenburg lands. Frederick William I (1713–40) and Frederick II 'The Great' (1740–86) made Prussia a major European power. Wilhelm I (1861–88) finally defeated the Hapsburgs for control of Germany (*SEVEN WEEKS' WAR, 1866) and was crowned [illegible] (1871). Wilhelm II (1888–1918) led Germany into the 1st world war. His flight from Germany (1918) marked the end of the dynasty's power

Hohe Tauern (hoʊə taʊərn) [illegible] peoples viewed with condescension [Gk the many]

hoist (hɔɪst) **1.** *v.t.* to raise esp. by means of ropes, cranes etc., *to hoist a flag* ‖ to lift up, *he hoisted the child on to his shoulders* **2.** *n.* a push up ‖ a mechanical truck, crane etc. for lifting and moving heavy loads [corrup. of obs. *hoise*, origin unknown]

hoist *adj.* carried off (only in) **hoist with one's own petard** made the victim of one's own scheming [past part. of obs. *hoise*, to hoist]

hoisting drum (*DRUM STORE)

hoi·ty-toi·ty (hɔɪtɪtɔɪtɪ) *adj.* petulantly haughty [perh. fr. *hoit*, to frolic noisily]

Hok·kai·do (hɔkkaɪdou) the northernmost island (area 30,307 sq. miles, pop. 5,442,000) of the four main islands of Japan. Chief town: Sapporo. The climate is extreme with long, cold winters. Main industry: fishing (*JAPAN)

ho·kum (hóukəm) *n.* (*pop.*) nonsense, bunk ‖ (*pop.*) hollow or false show [perh. fr. HOCUS-POCUS + BUNKUM]

Ho·ku·sai (hɔkusaɪ), Katsushika (1760–1849), Japanese painter and engraver. He is best known for his colored woodcuts: tender, often humorous glimpses of Japanese landscape and life. He influenced Degas, Toulouse-Lautrec and van Gogh

Hol·bach (dɔlbæk), Paul Henri, Baron d' (1723–89), French philosopher and Encyclopedist, atheist and materialist, author of 'le Système de la nature'

Hol·bein (hɔ́lbaɪn), Hans, the Younger (1497–1543), German painter and engraver. His early works, done mostly in Basel, include religious subjects and occasional portraits. After 1532 he lived in England. He is esp. famous for his portraits, e.g. Erasmus (1530), Anne of Cleves (1539). In 1536, he became court painter to Henry VIII. His court paintings are not idealized and the collective effect of this gallery of calm, watchful portraits of calm, watchful sitters is extremely powerful. Holbein also made many woodcuts

hold (hould) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **hold·ing** *past* and *past part.* **held** (held) *v.t.* to have and continue to have in one's hand or hands ‖ to support or keep in place with some part of one's body, *he held the dog between his knees* ‖ to detain, *to hold a prisoner* ‖ to contain, *this box holds all my clothes* ‖ to retain, *does this pan hold water?* ‖ to consider, regard as having a specified value, quality or nature, *they hold life cheap, he holds* [illegible] position or condition, *hold your head up* ‖ to support, keep in position, *this column holds the weight of the roof* ‖ to keep, *to hold someone's attention* ‖ to force (someone) to abide by a promise etc. (*mil.*) to keep control of, *to hold a fort* ‖ to be in possession of, *to hold an office* ‖ to preside over, *to hold court* ‖ to conduct, carry on, *to hold a meeting* (*mus.*) to sustain (a note) ‖ *v.i.* to continue, *my offer still holds* ‖ to remain whole under pressure ‖ to remain valid, *the law still holds* **hold on!** wait! ‖ keep firm **hold!** to [illegible] **to hold back** to suppress (truth) ‖ to keep in reserve ‖ to be reticent ‖ to be slow to attack **to hold by** (or **onto, to**) to continue to have the same feelings for, or ideas about (something), *to hold by one's beliefs, to hold onto one's hopes, to hold to an opinion* **to hold down** to keep under restraint ‖ [illegible] to hold forth (on) to speak at length to an audience or as if to an audience **to hold good** to remain valid **to hold in one's hands** to have power over **to hold off** to keep at a distance ‖ to keep (someone) from advancing or attacking **to hold one's breath** to keep the breath in one's lungs ‖ to be in a state of sympathetic anxiety, *hold your breath until I get back* **to hold oneself in** to curb the expression of one's feelings **to hold one's ground** (or **one's own**) to keep one's position in fighting or argument **to hold one's hand** to postpone taking action **to hold one's head high** to face the world confidently with one's honor unquestioned **to hold one's tongue** to stop talking ‖ to refrain from speaking out when one should or when one longs to do so **to hold out** to continue to be sufficient to the end or for a specified time ‖ to continue to resist **to hold out on someone** to keep back something (money, information etc.) from someone **to hold over** to postpone **to hold someone's hand** to give moral support to someone **to put on hold** to ask a telephone caller to wait **to hold something against someone** to set something against someone in one's estimate of him **to hold something over someone** to keep something as a constant threat over someone **to hold up** to support ‖ to delay, *the heavy traffic held me up* ‖ to point a gun at and rob ‖ to raise aloft **to hold water** to be valid **to hold with** to agree with, approve of **2.** *n.* the act of holding, *catch hold of the handle* ‖ something providing a grip for the fingers, *that rock is a safe hold* ‖ a controlling influence, *that habit is getting a hold on you* ‖ in a missile-launching countdown, an order to stop; by extension, any order to delay ‖ (*wrestling*) a seizing or holding of an opponent in a particular manner **to take hold** (of ideas etc.) to begin to become established [O.E. *halden, healdan*]

hold *n.* (*naut.*) the space belowdecks in a ship, where the cargo is stored ‖ a compartment in this [corrup. of HOLE and *holl*, a hole]

hold·all (hóuldɔl) *n.* a light traveling bag of canvas or other flexible material

hold·back (houldbæk) *n.* a student held back in a school grade on his or her request so as to remain eligible for athletic competition, esp. in a junior high school

hold·er (hóuldər) *n.* someone who holds, *the holder of the winning ticket* ‖ something which holds, *a cigarette holder*

Hol·der·lin (hɔ́ldərlɪn), Johann Christian Friedrich (1770–1843), German poet. A profound Hellenist, he based his works on classical models and themes. In addition to his lyric poems, these include the novel 'Hyperion' (1794–9), and the unfinished tragedy 'The Death of Empedocles' (1798–9)

hold harmless provision (*insurance*) a provision that prevents the insured party from suffering additional covered expenses or loss

hold·ing (houldɪŋ) *n.* a having or keeping hold ‖ land, shares etc. owned

holding company a company formed to acquire and own a part or a majority of the shares in one or more other companies

holding pattern (*air traffic control*) route undertaken by aircraft waiting to land

holding pattern mode (*air traffic control*) automatic control of an aircraft to fly a programmed holding pattern

holding point (*air traffic control*) a specified [illegible] identified by visual or other means, in the vicinity of which a flying aircraft separation is maintained

holding tank container usu. a boat or tank, for sewage awaiting disposal

hold·o·ver (houldoʊvər) *n.* someone or something left over from earlier times or circum-[illegible]

hold time hiatus in a countdown, e.g., in [illegible]

hold-up (houldʌp) *n.* an armed robbery ‖ a delay or stoppage

hole (houl) *pres. part.* **hol·ing** *past* and *past part.* **holed** *v.t.* to make a hole in ‖ (*golf*) to hit (the ball) into its hole ‖ to force (an animal) into its hole **to hole up** to retire, esp. by oneself, from all [illegible] contact

hole *n.* a small space or cavity partly or wholly surrounded by matter ‖ an empty space made in the earth or other material by an animal, to serve as a home or hiding place ‖ a small, dark, often dirty place ‖ a situation that is embarrassing or from which there is apparently no escape (*golf*) a small cuplike pit into which the ball must be played (*golf*) the distance between two such successive pits ‖ (*golf*) the contest between players to play a ball over such a distance in the fewest strokes (*golf*) a win in such a contest, *two holes up* **to make a hole in** to use up a considerable amount of a large supply of **to pick holes in** to find or draw attention to defects in (an argument etc) [O.E. *hol*, a hollow place]

hole-and-cor·ner (houlənkɔrnər) *adj.* secret, [illegible]

Hol·guin (olgi:n) a town (pop. 151,938) in N.E. Cuba, in Oriente province, a commercial center for a region producing sugar, coffee, tobacco and cattle

hol·i·day (hɔlidei) *n.* a day on which one does not go to work, school etc. Such days are religious festivals, or days set apart for commemorating some past event, famous person's birthday etc. (*Br.*) a vacation **on holiday** (*Br.*) on vacation [O.E. *hālīgdæg*, holy day]

hol·i·day-ma·ker (hɔlideimeikər) *n.* (*Br.*) someone on vacation

ho·lid·ic (houlidik) *adj.* composed of defined constituents *Cf* HOLISM. MERIDIC. OLIGIDIC

ho·li·ly (houlili) *adv.* in a holy manner

ho·li·ness (houlinis) *n.* the quality of being holy **Holiness** (*Roman Catholicism*, with possessive) a title for the pope [O.E. *hālignes*, *hālig-*

Hol·in·shed (hɔlinʃed), Raphael (*d.* c. 1580), English historian. His 'Chronicles of England, Scotland and Ireland' (1578) were used by Shakespeare as a source for his historical plays and for 'Macbeth', 'King Lear' and 'Cymbe-[illegible]

ho·lism (houlizəm) *n.* a philosophy so named by Smuts. It belongs to the system of biological thought formulated esp. by Bergson. In dissatisfaction with 19th-c. mechanistic evolutionary theory, it affirms the principle of emergence: life as concerned with the making of larger and larger organic wholes, greater than the sum of their parts. (*med.*) treatment of human ail-[illegible] **ho·list** *n.* **-holistically** *adv.* **holistic medicine** *n.* treatment of the whole organism, not just the symptoms of a disease

Hol·land (hɔlənd), Clifford Milburn (1883–[illegible]) land tunnel, connecting New York and Jersey City, N.J., under the Hudson River

Holland, Henry Richard Vassall Fox, 3rd Baron (1773–1840), British Whig statesman, nephew of Charles James Fox. His London residence, Holland House, became a salon for Whig statesmen and for writers and scientists, in the early 19th c.

Holland, John Philip (1841–1914), U.S. inventor of the modern submarine. His 'Holland' was [illegible] U.S. navy

Holland [illegible] but correctly applied only to a former province (1579–1795, on the W. central coast, divided since 1840 into two: North Holland (area 1,163 sq. miles, pop. 2,201,000, capital Harlem) and South Holland (area 1,212 sq. miles, pop. 2,903,000, capital The Hague). Main industry [illegible]

hol·lands (hɔlənd*z*) *n.* a gin made in the Neth-[illegible]

hol·ler (hɔlər) [illegible] and *t.* to shout or cry out **2.** [illegible] amus. *v.* for Herman Hollerith. **Hollerith** [illegible]

hol·low (hɔlou) *adj.* having an empty space [illegible] inwards, *hollow cheeks* ‖ (of sounds) like sounds made by, or in, empty vessels or rooms, *a hollow ring*, *a hollow roar* ‖ meaningless or insincere, *hollow promises* **to beat (someone) hollow** to win a victory over (someone) by a very big margin **2.** *v.t.* (with 'out') to make hollow ‖ (with 'out') to make by hollowing ‖ M.E. *holg*, *holeh*]

hollow *n.* [illegible] ground [O.E. *holh*]

hollow ware utensils (e.g. kettles, saucepans, [illegible])

hol·ly (hɔli) *pl.* **hol·lies** *n.* a member of *Ilex*, fam. *Aquifoliaceae*, a genus of evergreen shrubs and trees usually having prickly leaves with a shiny surface. They bear dioecious flowers and bright red berries. Holly is traditionally associated with Christmas [shortened fr. O.E. *holegn*, *holen*]

hol·ly·hock (hɔlihɔk, hɔlihɔk) *n.* *Althaea rosea*, fam. *Malvaceae*, a tall, herbaceous plant, cultivated for its variously colored, ornamental flowers, borne on long spikes [HOLY + older *hock*, mallow]

Hol·ly·wood (hɔliwud) a section (pop. 185,000) of Los Angeles, California, and center of the U.S. film industry

holm (houm) *n.* the holm oak [corrup. of *holn* fr. O.E. *holen*, holly]

Holmes (houmz), Oliver Wendell (1809–94) American poet, essayist and physician. His witty, polished essays and many of his poems are contained in 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table' (1858), 'The Professor at the Breakfast Table' (1860) and 'The Poet at the Breakfast Table' (1872)

Holmes, Oliver Wendell (1841–1935), American jurist, associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1902–32). A liberal, he interpreted the constitution in such a way as to defend the rights of individuals. Son of the preceding

Holmes, William Henry (1846–1933), U.S. anthropologist. As curator of the Chicago Natural History museum (1894–7) and of the U.S. National museum (1897–1902, 1910–20), he surveyed the ancient cities of southern Mexico and denied the theory of an autochthonous American man

hol·mi·um (houlmi:əm) *n.* a metallic trivalent rare earth (symbol Ho, at. no. 67, at. mass 164.30) [Mod. L. fr *Holmia*, Latinized name for [illegible]]

holm oak *Quercus ilex*, fam. *Fagaceae*, an evergreen oak native to Mediterranean regions, with dark green leaves resembling holly

hol·o·blas·tic (hɔləblæstik, houləblæstik) *adj.* relating to ova that undergo cleavage throughout the cell (cf. MEROBLASTIC)

hol·o·caust (hɔləkɔst, houləkɔst) *n.* a large-scale sacrifice or destruction esp. of life, esp. by fire [F. *holocauste* fr. L.L. fr. Gk *holos*, [illegible]]

Holocaust destruction of European Jewry by the Nazis (usu. preceded by *The*)

Hol·o·cene (hɔləsi:n, houləsi:n) *adj.* of the present geological epoch (GEOLOGICAL TIME) **the Holocene** the Holocene epoch or series of rocks [fr. Gk *holos*, whole + *kainos*, recent]

holocline *n.* [illegible] salinity in seawater at about 180 ft

Hol·o·fer·nes (hɔləfə rni:z, houləfə rni:z) (JUDITH)

ho·lo·gram (hɔləgræm, houləgræm) *n.* an interference pattern (normally on a photographic plate) resolvable into a completely three-dimensional image when illuminated by a laser beam [fr. Gk *holos*, whole + *gramma*, something written]

holograph [illegible] houlograf) **1.** *n.* a document all of which was written by hand by its author or signatory **2.** *adj.* of such a document [F. *holographe* fr. L. fr. Gk *holos*, whole + *-graphos*, writing]

ho·lo·graph·ic memory (hɔləgræfik) three-dimensional thermoplastic photographic film used to store memory in optical computers

holographic [illegible] that permits night vision utilizing thin-film diffraction optics and electronics to amplify light and near-infrared radiation

ho·log·ra·phy scanner (houlografi) a device that utilizes a wraparound field of light to reach out and scan a group of packages by holography, reading imprinted codes, used at supermarket checkout counters, developed by IBM [illegible] a crystal having the complete number of facets required for perfect symmetry [fr. Gk *holos*, whole + *hedra*, base]

ho·lo·phone (houləfoun) *n.* a device for recording patterns in time to create an acoustical hologram

hol·o·pho·tal (hɔləfout'l, houləfout'l) *adj.* of or having the properties of a holophote

hol·o·phote (hɔləfout, houləfout) *n.* a device for concentrating all the light from a source into a beam, e.g. in a lighthouse [fr. Gk *holos*, whole + *phōs* (*phōtos*), light]

hol·o·phras·tic (hɔləfræstik, houləfræstik) *adj.* expressing a complex of ideas by a single word [fr. Gk *holos*, whole + *phrazein*, to tell]

hol·o·thu·ri·an (hɔləθuəri:ən, houləθuəri:ən) *n.* a member of *Holothurioidea*, a class of echinoderms, comprising the sea cucumbers, with generally elongated forms, bilateral symmetry, a reduced exoskeleton consisting of scattered spicules, and tube feet for creeping [fr. Mod. L. *Holothuria*, the type genus of *Holothurioidea*]

hol·o·type (hɔlətaip, houlətaip) *n.* (*biol.*) a single specimen chosen for designation of a new species [fr. Gk *holos*, whole + *tupos*, character]

Holst (houlst), Gustav (1874–1934), English composer. His work includes the orchestral suite 'The Planets' (1915) and choral and ballet music

Hol·stein (hóulʃtain), Friedrich von (1837–1909), German diplomat, who effectively dominated German foreign policy (1890–1906), although only holding the post of counselor. His policies played an important part in isolating Germany before the 1st world war

Holstein (SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

Hol·stein (houlstain, houlsti:n) *n.* a dairy cow of a breed originally raised in Friesland. They are black and white, and yield large quantities of milk of low butter fat content

hol·ster (houlstər) *n.* a pistol case attached to the belt or the saddle or slung from the shoulder and carried under the arm [Du. or fr. O.E. *heolster*, hiding place]

Holt (hoult), Harold Edward (1908–67), Australian Liberal statesman, prime minister of Australia (1966–7)

holt (hoult) *n.* (*Br.*) a burrow or den of an animal, esp. the otter [var. of HOLD *n.*]

ho·ly (houli) *comp.* **ho·li·er** *superl.* **ho·li·est** *adj.* of God or a god, his works, dwelling place, attributes etc. ‖ (of a person) living a life of spiritual purity ‖ (of things) dedicated, set apart, for sacred usage [O.E. *hālig*]

Holy Alliance an agreement concluded Sept. 26, 1815, by which Russia, Prussia and Austria agreed to govern by Christian principles. It was used by Metternich to further his policy of reaction

Holy Communion the Eucharist

holy day a religious feast

Holy Father (*Roman Catholicism*) the pope

Holy Ghost the third person of the Trinity

Holy Grail (GRAIL

Hol·y·head (hɔlihed) a town (pop. 10,000) on Holyhead I. off the west coast of Anglesey, N. Wales, 260 miles northwest of London, the chief port for mail and passengers between London and Dublin since the early 19th c.

Holy Innocents Day (INNOCENTS, MASSACRE OF THE

Holy Island (Lindisfarne) a small island off the coast of Northumberland, England. After the foundation of a church (635) by St Aidan, it was the center of Celtic missionary work in N. England

Holy Land Palestine

Holy League (*F. hist.*) a coalition of Catholic nobles formed (1576) by Henri, duc de Guise during the Wars of Religion. Its aims were to suppress Huguenot influence and to exclude Henri de Navarre from the throne. When the latter succeeded (1589) as Henri IV, the Holy League continued its resistance until the king abandoned Protestantism (1593)

Holy League (*Ital. hist.*) an alliance formed (1510) by Pope Julius II, comprising Ferdinand V of Spain, Henry VIII of England and Emperor Maximilian I, with the aim of driving Louis XII of France from Italy

Holy Office, Congregation of the (INQUISI-[illegible]

holy of holies (*Jewish hist.*) the innermost and most sacred room of the Jewish Tabernacle and later of the Temple in Jerusalem. It contained the Ark of the Covenant

holy orders the three major orders in the Roman Catholic Church or Anglican Church ‖

ordination to take or enter holy orders ‖ to receive ordination

Holy Places various sites in Palestine associated with the life and ministry of Christ

Holy Roman Emperor (*hist.*) the head of the Holy Roman Empire

Holy Roman Empire a loose confederation of central European states formed in 962, when Otto I was crowned Holy Roman Emperor. Ostensibly to protect the papacy, it was designed to revive the imperial power of Charlemagne (crowned 800), which had disintegrated. The empire reached the height of its power under Henry III (1046–56), and became centered on Germany. It was weakened by the Investiture Controversy (1075–1122), and by the death (1125) of Henry V, the last direct descendant of Otto I. For the next two centuries the German princes claimed the right to elect the Emperor. Hohenstaufens were elected from 1138 to the Great Interregnum (1254–73). After this, Emperors ceased to intervene in Italy, and the imperial borders drew back to Germany. The Hapsburg dynasty supplied nearly all the Emperors from Albert II (1438–9) up to 1806, but in 1648 the Treaties of Westphalia robbed the empire of much of its power by recognizing the independence of the German princes. By the time Prussia emerged under Frederick II (1740–86) as the leading German state, the empire was no more than a name. It was finally ended (1806) by Napoleon

Holy Saturday the Saturday of Holy Week, between Good Friday and Easter Day

Holy See the office or authority of the pope ‖ the papacy

Holy Spirit the Holy Ghost

ho·ly·stone (hóuli:stoun) **1.** *n.* (*naut.*) a piece of soft sandstone used to scour the wooden planks of a ship's deck **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ho·ly·ston·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ho·ly·stoned** (*naut.*) to scour (the deck) in this way [origin unknown]

holy water water blessed by a priest, used symbolically as a cleanser from sin and for conveying blessing or exorcising evil

Holy Week the week preceding Easter Sunday, during which the last events in the life of Christ, from his triumphal entry into Jerusalem until the eve of his resurrection, are commemorated

Holy Writ the Bible

hom·age (hómid3, ɔmid3) *n.* a mark or testimony of esteem, respect or veneration (*hist.*) the public ceremony by which a vassal acknowledged his relationship to his lord **to do** (or **pay**) **homage** to express homage by word or gesture [O.F. *ommage, homage, humage*]

hom·a·lo·graph·ic (hɔməlougræfik) *adj.* (of a map or diagram) maintaining correct proportions and relationships between parts of the whole [fr. Gk *homalos*, even + GRAPHIC]

hom·bre (ómbrei, ómbri:) *n.* (*pop.*) a man, fellow [Span.]

hom·bre (hómbər) *n.* (*cards*) ombre

hom·burg (hómbə:rg) *n.* a man's hat made of soft felt, having a stiff, narrow brim and dented crown [fr. *Homburg*, a city in Hesse, W. Germany]

Home (hju:m), 14th earl of *DOUGLAS-HOME

home (houm) **1.** *n.* the private living quarters of a person or family ‖ the place, city etc. where a person lives ‖ the place, city etc. where one was born or reared ‖ a building where orphans, old people etc. are housed and cared for ‖ the native environment of an animal or plant ‖ the place where something originated, developed etc. (*baseball* etc.) the point to which a player seeks to move or return **at home** in one's own home willing to receive visitors, *at home on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons* ‖ at ease, as if one were in one's own home, *make yourself at home* **to be at home with** to be familiar with, or used to, *he's quite at home with decimals* **2.** *adj.* of or associated with a home, one's home or native country ‖ (*sports*) played on one's usual field, court etc., not on one's opponent's, *a home game* **3.** *adv.* to or into one's home ‖ all the way, *to drive the nail home* ‖ exactly where intended, *the remark hit home* **to bring** (**something**) **home to** (**someone**) to make (something) fully understood by (someone) **nothing to write home about** (*pop.*) not very good, *her cooking is nothing to write home about* **4.** *v. pres. part.* **hom·ing** *past* and *past part.* **homed** *v.i.* (esp of some pigeons) to locate and make for home (of aircraft, guided missiles etc.) with 'in') to move directly to a specified target, place etc. ‖ *v.t.* to place by radio etc [O.E. *ham*]

home base (*baseball*) the plate ‖ a place that serves as a working headquarters

Home Box Office a form of cable television for [illegible]

home·com·ing (hóumkʌmiŋ) *n.* a return home after a considerable absence ‖ an annual cele- [illegible]

home computer (*computer*) minicomputer processor programmed for personal problems, home management, and games

home economics [illegible] concerned with household management

home farm (*Br.*) a farm reserved and worked for his own household by the owner of an estate containing other farms

home free *adj.* having achieved comfortable position toward one's goal, from baseball

home·grown (hóumgróun) *adj.* (of animal or vegetable produce) grown by the seller or consumer

home help (*Br.*) a woman registered with local authorities to give temporary domestic help when called upon

home improvement [illegible] central selling organization

home·land (hóumlænd) *n.* one's native country

homelands in South Africa, areas of concentrated black settlement in which black people [illegible]

home·li·ness (hóumli:nis) *n.* the quality of be- [illegible]

home·ly (hóumli:) *comp.* **home·li·er** *superl.* **home·li·est** *adj.* simple, plain, *homely language* ‖ plain-featured, not attractive, *a homely face*

home·made (hóummeid) *adj.* made at home, not in a factory ‖ crudely made by an amateur, not professional

home·mak·er (hóummeikər) *n.* someone responsible for the running of a household

Home Office the British government department responsible for law and order within England and Wales

ho·me·o·mor·phism, *Br.* also **homoe·o·mor·phism** (houmi:əmɔ́rfizəm) *n.* close similarity in crystalline form of substances of unlike chemical composition [fr. Gk *homoios*, of the same kind + *morphē*, shape]

ho·me·o·path, *Br.* also **homoe·o·path** (hóumi:əpæθ) *n.* a practitioner of homeopathy

ho·me·o·path·ic, *Br.* also **homoe·o·path·ic** (houmi:əpæθik) *adj.* pertaining to or practicing homeopathy **ho·me·o·path·i·cal·ly,** *Br.* also **homoe·o·path·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

ho·me·op·a·thy, *Br.* also **homoe·op·a·thy** (houmi:ɔ́pəθi:) *n.* a system of treating disease by administering small doses of a drug which would cause a healthy person to have the symptoms of the disease under treatment [fr. Gk *homoios*, of the same kind + *pathos*, suffering]

ho·me·o·sta·sis (houmi:əstéisis) *n.* a movement within a system, person or group towards equilibrium ‖ the capacity of a government to remain stable in the face of major internal adjustments [fr. Gk *homoios*, of the same kind + *stasis*, condition]

ho·me·o·typ·ic (houmi:ətípik) *adj.* (*biol.*) of the equal or second division in meiosis (cf. HETEROTYPIC) **ho·me·o·typ·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. Gk *homoios*, of the same kind + TYPIC]

home plate (*baseball*) a piece of rubber set into the ground beside which the batter stands and which a player must touch after completing the round of bases in order to score a run

Ho·mer (hóumər) the poet, supposedly blind, regarded by the Greeks as the author of the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey'. Modern scholars recognize the fundamental unity of the epics and date them sometime before 700 BC

Homer, Winslow (1836–1910), U.S. painter, known especially for his depiction of New England fishermen (e.g. 'The Herring Net', 1885) and of Adirondack hunters (e.g. 'Huntsman and Dogs', 1891)

homer *n.* a homing pigeon ‖ (*baseball*) a home run (*air traffic control, mil.*) base that locates aircraft and guides them using radio transmissions to provide bearings

Ho·mer·ic (houmerik) *adj.* pertaining to Homer, his poetry or the age of which he wrote ‖ epic, heroic

home·room (houmru:m, houmrum) *n.* a school [illegible] meet informally for class activities under a teacher's guidance

home rule self-government, esp. in internal matters, by a colony or dependent territory **Home Rule** the movement, founded (1870), to obtain self-government for Ireland. It was led in the 1880's by Parnell, who drew attention to the Irish problem by parliamentary obstruction. Gladstone was won over to the cause, and made two unsuccessful attempts (1886 and 1893) to carry a Home Rule Bill in parliament. The Liberals carried a third Home Rule Bill (1912–14) but it roused protests in Ulster, and was delayed by the 1st world war. S. Ireland was given dominion status as the Irish Free State (1921) [illegible] but which enabled the latter to opt [illegible]

home·sick (houmsik) *adj.* longing for home

home·spun (hóumspʌn) **1.** *n.* cloth woven from yarn spun at home or cloth imitating this **2.** *adj.* of such cloth ‖ plain, unsophisticated, *homespun [illegible]*

home stand (*baseball*) games played at a team's own field

Home·stead (hóumsted), a steel-producing borough of Pittsburgh on the Monongahela River in southwest Pa., and in the 1890s the world's most advanced steel production center. It was the site of the unsuccessful strike of 1892, a pitched battle between steelworkers and company guards, which delayed the unionization of U.S. steelworkers for 40 years

home·stead (hóumsted) *n.* a house, esp. a farm, together with the outbuildings ‖ a tract of land granted under the Homestead Act **2.** *v.t.* to settle land and farm it, esp. under the Homestead Act ‖ *v.t.* to settle (land) and claim it, esp. under the Homestead Act **hóme·stead·er** *n.* the owner of a homestead ‖ a settler under the Homestead Act [O.E. *hāmstede*]

Homestead Act a law passed (1862) by the U.S. Congress, under which settlers might each acquire up to 160 acres of public land for a nominal fee, on condition of five years' residence on, and cultivation of, the plot of land. This law was followed by similar legislation in the early 20th c., and was a major factor in bringing settlers to the western U.S.A.

home·stretch (hóumstrétʃ) *n.* the straight of a racecourse

home team (*sports*) the team on whose field, court etc. a match or game is being played

home·ward (hóumwərd) **1.** *adv.* towards home **2.** *adj.* going in the direction of home [O.E. *hāmweard*]

home·wards (hóumwərdz) *adv.* homeward [O.E. *hāmweardes*]

home·work (hóumwə:rk) *n.* work done at home ‖ work required to be done after school hours by a schoolboy or schoolgirl

home·y, hom·y (hóumi:) *comp.* **hom·i·er** *superl.* **hom·i·est** *adj.* appropriately cozy and unpretentious ‖ (*pejorative*) inappropriately lacking a sense of style

hom·i·ci·dal (hɔmisáid'l) *adj.* pertaining to homicide ‖ tending towards homicide

hom·i·cide (hɔmisaid) *n.* the killing of a human being by another, whether murder or manslaughter ‖ someone who kills another [F.]

hom·i·let·ic (hɔməlétik) *adj.* pertaining to a homily **hom·i·lét·ics** *n.* the art of preaching [fr. Gk *homilētikos*, conversable]

hom·i·ly (hɔmə·li:) *pl.* **hom·i·lies** *n.* a sermon in which spiritual values are discussed in relation to some practical subject ‖ a wearisome moralizing lecture [O.F. *omelie* fr. L. fr. Gk *homilia*, [illegible]

homing adaptor device that, when used with an aircraft radio receiver, produces aural and or visual signals indicating the direction of a transmitting radio station with respect to the heading of the aircraft

homing mine (*mil.*) in naval mine warfare, a mine fitted with propulsion equipment that homes on to a target

homing pigeon a carrier pigeon

hom·i·ni·za·tion (hɔminizei[n] *n.* **1.** evolutionary development of human characteristics **2.** causing to act in a humanlike way, e.g., *hominization of machines.* — **hominized** *adj* [illegible]

hominy (hɔmini:) [illegible] with the germ removed, often ground, and eaten boiled or fried [fr. N. Am. Ind.]

Homo [illegible] of the [illegible] including all existing and some extinct humans [L.]

homo- (houmou) *prefix* same [fr. Gk *homos*]

ho·mo·cen·tric (hoʊmoʊsentrɪk, hɒmoʊsentrɪk) *adj* having a common center (cf. CONCENTRIC) [...] same + *kentrikos*, centric]

ho·mo·chro·mat·ic (hoʊmoʊkroʊmætɪk, hɒmoʊkroʊmætɪk) *adj* having one color : having the same color (opp. HETEROCHROMATIC)

hɒmoʊsaɪklɪk, hɒmoʊsɪklɪk) *adj.* isocyclic

ho·moe·cious (hoʊmiːʃəs, hɒmiːʃəs) *adj.* (*biol.*, of a parasite) dependent on one host throughout

homoeopathy *HOMEOPATHY

homogamy ; characterized by homogamy

ho·mog·a·my (hoʊmɒgəmiː) *n.* inbreeding owing to some type of isolation ; (*bot.*) the state of having all the florets of a capitulum hermaphrodite (*bot.*) the state of having pistils and stamens ripe at the same time [fr. HOMO- + Gk

ho·mo·ge·ne·i·ty (hoʊmədʒənɪːɪtiː, hɒmədʒənɪːɪtiː) *n* the quality of being homogeneous ‖ (*statistics*) equality of a factor distribution in populations [fr. L.L. *homogeneitas*]

əs, hɒmədʒɪnjəs, hɒmədʒɪnɪːəs) *adj* similar in character ; having at all points the same composition and properties (opp. HETEROGENEOUS) ‖ (*math.*) of an expression in which all the terms are the same degree, or represent commensurable quantities [fr. L.L. *homogeneus* fr. Gk]

ho·mo·gen·e·sis (hoʊmoʊdʒenɪsɪs, hɒmoʊdʒenɪsɪs) *n* (*biol.*) reproduction in which like begets

netɪk) *adj* exhibiting homogeny ; of homogene-

ho·mog·e·nize (hoʊmɒdʒənaɪz, həmɒdʒənaɪz) milk, by breaking down the fat globules and

adj (*biol.*) exhibiting homogeny ‖ homogeneous

ho·mog·e·ny (hoʊmɒdʒəniː, həmɒdʒəniː) *n.* (*biol.*) structural correspondence of individuals or of parts, because of a common ancestor (cf. HOMOPLASY) [fr. Gk *homogeneia*, homogene-

ho·mog·o·nous (hoʊmɒgənəs, həmɒgənəs) *adj* (*bot.*) bearing one kind of flower having stamens and pistils of the same length **ho·mog·o·ny** *n* [fr. HOMO- + Gk *gonos*, offspring, generation]

ho·mo·graft (hoʊmoʊgræft) *n.* a graft from a genetically different person *also* allograft. *Cf* XENOGRAFT

hom·o·graph (hɒməgræf, hɒməgrɒf) *n.* a word which has the same spelling as another but differs in derivation and meaning or pronunciation, e.g. 'minute', the time interval, and 'minute', tiny [fr. HOMO- + Gk *-graphos*, writ-

Homo habilis precursor of man that lived two duvai Gorge, Tanzania, by Louis Leakey in

ho·mo·log·i·cal (hoʊməlɒdʒɪkəl) *adj* characterized by homology

ho·mol·o·gized *vt* to make or show as homolo-

being similar or corresponding to others as to structure, value, relationship etc ; (*chem.*) of compounds which, though differing in composition quantitatively, have a similar qualitative structure and can be grouped in a series with a regular difference in composition, e.g. the hydrocarbons methane CH_4, ethane C_2H_6, propane C_3H_8, etc. — of the relation between elements in the same group in the periodic table, e.g. the alkali metals (*biol.*) of structures bearing a fundamental similarity due to a common origin, though possibly modified for different functions [fr. Gk *homologos*, agree-

ho·mol·o·graph·ic (hoʊmoʊlɒgræfɪk) *adj* homa-

ho·mo·mor·phism (hoʊmoʊmɔrfɪzəm) *n* (*math.*) a function that preserves the algebraic operations between two algebraic systems

hom·o·nym (hɒmənɪm) *n.* a word having the same sound, or the same spelling and sound, as another which has a different meaning, e.g. 'bare' and 'bear' ; a namesake [fr. L.L. *homonymum* fr. Gk]

hom·o·nym·ic (hɒmənɪmɪk) *adj* homonymous

ho·mon·y·mous (hoʊmɒnəməs, hɒmɒnəməs) *adj.* being a homonym **ho·món·y·my** *n.* the condition of being homonymous [fr. L.L. *homonymus* fr. Gk]

ho·mo·phile (hoʊməfaɪl) *n.* **1.** a homosexual **2.** one positively concerned with homosexuals' being and their welfare. —**homophilic** *adj.* *Cf* HOMOPHOBE

ho·mo·phobe (hoʊməfoʊb) *n.* one who fears homosexuals. —**homophobia** *v.* —**homophobic** *adj.*

hom·o·phone (hɒməfoʊn, hoʊməfoʊn) *n.* a homonym ; a letter having the same sound as another **hom·o·phon·ic** (hɒməfɒnɪk, hoʊməfɒnɪk) *adj.* (*mus.*) having the same pitch ‖ (*mus.*) of homophony **ho·moph·o·nous** (həmɒfənəs) *adj.* (*mus.*) having the same pitch ; having the same sound, e.g. 'f' in English, 'v' in German ‖ being a homophone [fr. Gk *homophōnos*, having the same sound]

ho·moph·o·ny (hɒmɒfəniː) *n.* identity of sound (*mus.*) the movement of parts in accord with a single melody, e.g. in hymns (Opp. POLYPHONY) [fr. Gk *homophōnia*]

ho·moph·y·ly (hɒmɒfəliː, hoʊmɒfəliː) *n.* similarity resulting from common origins [fr. Gk *homophulia*]

adj. (*biol.*) of or relating to homoplasy [fr. HOMO- + Gk *plastikos*, fit for molding]

ho·mo·pla·sy (hoʊməpleɪsiː, hoʊmɒplæsiː) *n* (*biol.*) resemblance in structure between different organs or organisms because of evolution along similar lines (cf. HOMOGENY) [fr. HOMO-

ho·mo·po·lar (hoʊməpoʊlər, hɒməpoʊlər) *adj.* of or relating to a chemical bond between atoms of similar electronegativity ‖ having the poles of the primary axis alike

ho·mop·ter·an (hoʊmɒptərən) *n.* a member of *Homoptera*, an order of insects (e.g. cicadas, leafhoppers, plant lice) usually having four similar wings, though in some the hind wings are reduced or absent. The mouthparts are sucking or piercing. Incomplete metamorphosis is displayed **ho·mop·ter·ous** *adj* [fr. Mod. L. *Homoptera* fr. Gk *homos*, same + *pteron*, wing]

ho·mo·sex·u·al (hoʊmoʊsekʃuːəl) **1.** *adj* of, characterized by or involving sexual attraction felt by a person for another person of the same sex **2.** *n* a person (esp. male) so attracted (cf. LESBIAN) **ho·mo·sex·u·al·i·ty** (hoʊmoʊ-

ho·mo·spo·rous (hoʊməspərəs, hoʊməspoʊrəs, hoʊmɒspərəs) *adj.* (*bot.*) producing asexual spores of one kind only (opp. HETEROSPOROUS) [fr. HOMO- + Gk *sporos*, seed]

similarity in order of arrangement (*geol.*) similarity in different localities of a succession of strata, which may have been deposited at different geological periods **ho·mo·tax·i·al** (hoʊmətæksɪəl, hɒmətæksɪəl) *adj* [fr. HOMO- + Gk *taxis*, arrangement]

(of certain fungi and algae) possessing spore-producing organs that provide compatible haploid gametes for sexual reproduction (cf. HETEROTHALLIC) [fr. HOMO- + Gk *thallos*, young shoot]

ho·mo·tro·pous (hoʊmɒtrəpəs) *adj.* (*bot.*, of an embryo) having the radicle directed toward the hilum [fr. HOMO- + Gk *tropos*, turning]

ho·mo·type (hoʊmətaɪp, hɒmətaɪp) *n.* (*biol.*) one of two or more organs having corresponding structure **ho·mo·typ·ic** (hoʊmətɪpɪk, hɒmətɪpɪk) *adj.* [fr. HOMO- + Gk *tupos*, type]

ho·mo·zy·gote (hoʊmoʊzaɪgoʊt, hɒmoʊzaɪgoʊt) *n.* an organism bearing genes for only one member of at least one pair of allelomorphic characters and that breeds true to type **ho·mo·zý·gous** *adj.*

Homs (hɔms) a city (pop. 267,000) of Syria on the Orontes, trading in textiles (silk) and petroleum. As ancient Emesa it was famous for its Temple of the Sun

ho·mun·cule (hoʊmʌŋkjuːl) *n.* a homunculus

ho·mun·cu·lus (hoʊmʌŋkjʊləs) *pl.* **ho·mun·cu·li** (hoʊmʌŋkjʊlaɪ) *n.* a little being without a body, sexless and endowed with supernatural power, whom the alchemists claimed to create [L., dim. of *homo*, man]

homy *HOMEY

Hon. Honorable (title) **hon.** honorary

Ho·nan (hoʊnæn) a province (area 66,676 sq. miles, pop. 74,422,739) of E. central China in the Hwang-ho basin. Capital: Chengchow

hon·cho (hɒntʃoʊ) *n.* (*colloq.*) head man

Hon·du·ras (hɒnduərəs, hɒndjuərəs) a republic (area 43,227 sq. miles, pop. 3,820,000) in Central America. Capital: Tegucigalpa. People: 90% Mestizos, with Indian, African, Afro-Carib and European minorities. Languages: Spanish, local languages, some English. Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic. The country is divided into the eastern lowlands (timber), the northern alluvial plains and coastal sierras (bananas), the central highlands, rising to 9,400 ft, and the Pacific lowlands (sesame and cotton). Average temperatures (F.): 79°–82° in the lowlands, 67°–74° in the mountain basins and valleys. Rainfall: 70–110 ins in the north and east, 60–80 ins on the Pacific plains and the mountain slopes, 40–70 ins in the sheltered interior. Livestock: cattle, hogs, horses. Exports: bananas (60% of exports), coffee, lumber, silver, cattle, hogs, meat, cotton, corn, gold, rubber, abaca. Manufactures: Panama hats, cigars, bricks, furniture. Other products: beans, sorghum, rice, sugarcane, tobacco, citrus fruits, zinc, lead, hydroelectricity. Imports: manufactured goods. Ports: Amapala on the Pacific, La Ceiba, Tela and Puerto Cortés on the Atlantic. University of Tegucigalpa (1847). Monetary unit: lempira (100 centavos). HISTORY Honduras formed (300–900 A.D.) part of the flourishing Maya civilization, but this had declined and been replaced by separate Indian groups when Columbus explored the north coast (1502). Spanish settlement began (1524) and prospered with the establishment of slave estates and the discovery of gold and silver (16th c.). After raids by the Dutch (1643) and the English (17th and 18th cc.), Honduras gained its independence from Spain (Sept. 15, 1821) and joined the Central American Federation (1823–38). There followed 70 years of internal strife, occupation by U.S. marines (1911–33), a civil war (1924) and a dictatorship (1933–49). Honduras joined the Organization of Central American States (1951). The liberal leader Ramón Villeda Morales was elected president (1957) but deposed (1963) by Col. Osvaldo López Arellano, who won (1965) election by the assembly. The 'football war' (1969) with El Salvador resulted in a Colombia-style pact between the two principle parties, National and Liberal, in which all government offices were distributed equally between the two, and in Honduras' withdrawal from the Central American Common Market. Ramon Cruz, the government's nominee, was elected (1971) president in a vote open for the first time to women. Policarpo Paz García served as provisional president until 1982 when a national assembly and president Roberto Suazo Cordova took office. Nicaraguan and Honduran troops saw conflict in mid-1985

Honduras, Gulf of an inlet of the Caribbean Sea between S. British Honduras, E. Guatemala, and N. Honduras

hone (hoʊn) **1.** *n.* a piece of stone with a very fine abrasive surface, used to grind a cutting tool (e.g. razor, scythe) to a sharp edge **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **hon·ing** *past* and *past part.* **honed** to sharpen by using a hone [O.E. *hān*, a stone]

Ho·neg·ger (hɒnigər), Arthur (1892–1955), Swiss composer. Although he was one of 'Les Six,' his development was away from French

traditions. 'King David' (1921), a biblical drama, and Joan of Arc at the stake (1936) are among his stage works. He wrote five symphonies and much other orchestral music, including 'Pacific 231' (1923)

ho-nest (ŏn'ĭst) *adj.* never deceiving, stealing, or taking advantage of the trust of others ‖ sincere, truthful, *an honest opinion* ‖ sincere in appearance, *an honest face* ‖ obtained by fair means, *honest earnings* **hó-nest-ly** **1.** *adv.* with honesty ‖ used as an intensive, really, *I honestly mean it* **2.** *interj.* (used to express mild reproach) *honestly, you're impossible* [O.F. *honeste* fr. L. *honestus*]

Honest John (*mil.*) a surface-to-surface, free-flight, solid-propellant rocket (MGR-1) with a clear and nonnuclear warhead capability, designed to attack targets in support of ground forces up to a range of 40,000 meters

hon-es-ty (ŏn'ĭstē) *n.* the act or condition of being honest ‖ a member of *Lunaria*, fam. *Cruciferae*, a genus of European biennials, esp. *L. annua*, having white or purple cruciferous flowers and semi-transparent papery silicles [O.F. *honeste, oneste* fr. L. *honestas*]

hon-ey (hŭn'ē) *pl* **hon-eys** *n.* a sweet viscous fluid made by bees, esp. honeybees, from nectar and stored to serve as food during the winter ‖ (*pop.*) a term of endearment **2.** *pres. part.* **hon-ey-ing** *past* and *past part.* **hon-eyed, hon-ied** *v.t.* (*pop.*, often with 'up') to blandish (someone) ‖ to sweeten with honey, or as if with honey [O.E. *hunig*]

honey badger the ratel

honey bag a bee's sac for containing nectar

honey bear the sloth bear ‖ the kinkajou

hon-ey-bee (hăn'ĭbi:) *n.* a honeyproducing member of *Apis*, fam. *Apidae*, esp. *A. mellifera* (*BEE)

honey bucket a container, esp. in Japan in towns without sewers, for collecting human excrement. —**honey wagon** *n.* the carrier

honey buzzard *Pernis apivorus*, fam. *Falconidae*, a European hawk which feeds on the larvae of bees and wasps

hon-ey-comb (hăn'ĭkōum) **1.** *n.* an aggregate of hexagonal wax cells, made by bees for their eggs, larvae and store of honey ‖ anything having a comparable complex structure, *the old town is a honeycomb of narrow passages* ‖ a small cavity in cast metal **2.** *v.t.* to make many holes in, *the hills were honeycombed with caves* ‖ to make a honeycomb pattern on [O.E. *hunigcamb*]

hon-ey-dew (hăn'ĭdu:, hăn'ĭdju:) *n.* a sweet sticky substance excreted by aphids on the leaves and stems of plants ‖ the honeydew melon

honeydew melon a variety of muskmelon having sweet, light greenish flesh and smooth rind

honey eater a member of *Meliphagidae*, a family of large, long-billed birds, native to Australia. They have a long extensile tongue and feed mainly on nectar

hon-eyed, hon-ied (hăn'ĭd) *adj.* sweetened with honey ‖ sweet to the ear, ingratiatingly persuasive, *honeyed tones*

honey guide a member of *Indicatoridae*, esp. of the genera *Prodotiscus* and *Indicator*, a family of birds native to Africa and Asia. Their monotonous cries guide animals and men to the nests of wild bees ‖ (*bot.*) variously colored marks on petals or on a perianth, indicating the way to the nectary

hon-ey-moon (hăn'ĭmu:n) **1.** *n.* a holiday taken by a newly married couple **2.** *v.i.* to spend a honeymoon

hon-ey-suck-er (hăn'ĭsʌkər) *n.* a honey eater

hon-ey-suck-le (hăn'ĭsʌk'l) *n.* a member of *Lonicera*, fam. *Caprifoliaceae*, esp. the woodbine

Hong Kong (hŏŋkŏŋ) a British Crown Colony (area 398¼ sq. miles, pop. 5,313,000) on the coast of S.E. China, 90 miles southeast of Canton. It consists of Hong Kong Is. (32 sq. miles), Kowloon peninsula (incl. Kowloon city) and Stonecutters Is. (3¾ sq. miles), and the New Territories (356 sq. miles), on the mainland. Capital: Victoria (pop. 1,000,000). People: Chinese. Languages: Chinese (Cantonese dialect), English, and various Chinese dialects. The land is 13% arable. Hong Kong Is. is hilly, rising to 1,823 ft at Victoria Peak. Kowloon peninsula, separated from the island by a 1-mile harbor, extends into the New Territories. These are mostly mountainous (peaks between 2,000 and 3,000 ft), with a small agricultural lowland in the northwest. Average temperature (F.): (Feb.) 59, (July) 82. Rainfall: 85 ins (with great [illegible]). Rainy season: May–Sept. Typhoons occur. Crops: rice, vegetables, fruit. Industries: textiles and clothing, shipbuilding, [illegible] aircraft engineering, machinery, and cement, electrical equipment, paint, food processing, rubber, [illegible] plastics, [illegible] manufacturing, printing, tourism. The natural harbor (area 175 sq. miles) at Victoria is among the world's finest, and Hong Kong is the world's largest entrepôt port. University: [illegible] (Chinese University, 1963). Monetary unit: Hong Kong dollar (100 cents = 1 H.K. $). China ceded (1842) Hong Kong to Britain after the Opium War. Kowloon peninsula was added (1860) and, on a 99-year lease, the New Territories (1898). There has been an influx of refugees from the mainland since 1947. The rapid expansion of Hong Kong's manufacturing industries has compensated for the loss of entrepôt trade with China. The Korean War caused an embargo (1951) on the export of strategic goods to China. Britain and China jointly announced in 1984 that the colony would become a special administrative [illegible] of China in '97. China agreed to preserve the colony's currency and legal system, as well as specific rights of residents, until 2043. A Chinese-British organization will monitor the agreement until the year 2000

Hong Kong flu [illegible] virus first identified in Hong Kong and spread worldwide in 1969 and 1970. *Also* Asian flu

honied (hŭn'ēd) *HONEYED

honk (hŏŋk, hoŋk) **1.** *n.* the call of the wild goose [illegible] **2.** *v.i.* to make such a sound [imit.]

hon-ky or **hon-key, hon-kie** (hŏnk'ĭ:) *n.* a white person. (Used disparagingly.)

honk-y-tonk (hŏŋk'ĭ:tŏŋk, hoŋk'ĭ:toŋk) *n.* (*pop.*) a cheap drinking and dancing place [origin unknown]

Hon-o-lu-lu (hŏnəlū'lu:) the capital (pop. 365,048) and chief port of Hawaii, on S. Oahu: intercontinental airport, sugar refineries, pineapple canneries. University of Hawaii

hon-or, *Br* **hon-our** (ŏn'ər) *n.* moral integrity ‖ (*rhet.*) the esteem accorded to virtue or talent ‖ conventional respect for a person of high rank or public distinction or for a worthy symbol, *to hold the flag in honor* ‖ an award or distinction ‖ (*pl.*) awards or special ceremonies to express public respect ‖ (in formal invitations) privilege, *to request the honor of someone's company* ‖ a person who reflects credit on someone or something, an *honor to his country* ‖ (*old-fash.*) a woman's chastity or good reputation ‖ (*pl.*) academic distinction, *to pass an examination with honors* ‖ (*pl.*) the honors program ‖ (*pl., whist*) ace to jack in a trump suit ‖ (*pl., bridge, whist*) ace to ten in a trump suit ‖ (*pl., bridge, whist*) the scoring value of such cards **Honor** (with possessive) a title of respect used esp. for judges **honor bound** compelled by considerations of upright behavior **on one's honor** put in the position of being trusted, not forced, to behave in a certain way **to do honor to** to make a public show of respect for **to do the honors** to do what is expected of the host [O. F. *onor, onur, honor, honur*]

honor, *Br* **honour** *v.t.* to feel or show honor for ‖ to confer honor on ‖ (*commerce*) to treat as valid, *to honor a check* [O.F. *onorer, honorer*]

hon-or-a-ble, *Br* **hon-our-a-ble** (ŏn'ərəb'l) *adj.* showing great respect or self-respect, *honorable conduct* ‖ worthy of respect, *an honorable attempt* ‖ (of the details of an agreement) consistent with the honor of all parties, *an honorable peace* ‖ (*Br.*) used in parliamentary language in referring to a member of the House of Commons **Honorable** a U.S. courtesy title of certain government officials, e.g. members of Congress **Honourable** (*abbr.* Hon., *Br.*) a title of younger sons of earls, children of peers below the rank of marquis, maids of honor, justices of the High Court, members of executive councils in the Dominions and Crown Colonies etc. [O.F. *honorable, honurable*]

honorable mention, *Br* **honourable mention** an acknowledgment of merit short of winning a prize

honorably [illegible] *adv.* in an honorable way

hon-o-rar-i-ums, hon-o-rar-i-a (ŏnərər'ĭəm) *n.* a gift of money made to some person in recognition of voluntary services and as a token of esteem ‖ a payment to a professional man for a service in lieu of a fixed fee [L.L.]

hon-or-ar-y (ŏn'ərer'ĭ:) *adj.* of an unpaid office or the person holding it ‖ of duties which are [illegible] extending beyond [illegible] to do [illegible] as a matter of [illegible]

hon-or-if-ic (ŏnərĭf'ĭk) **1.** *adj.* imparting or conferring the highest respect, esp. designating certain forms of speech in many Oriental languages used when addressing a superior **2.** *n.* an honorific word, title or expression [fr. L. *honor*]

Ho-no-ri-us (hounɔr'ĭəs, hounōur'ĭəs), Flavius (384–423), Roman emperor (395–423). On the death of his father, Theodosius I, the Roman empire was divided (395), and Honorius received the western part

Honorius II (*d.* 1130), pope (1124–30). He reconciled Emperor Henry V and the papacy in the Concordat of Worms (1122)

Honorius III (*d.* 1227), pope (1216–27). He was tutor to Emperor Frederick II, and worked for peace in the European countries

honor roll a list of names of people who served in the armed forces, or who died in such service, as a local memorial ‖ a list of pupils who have won some academic distinction

honors program a university or college program for outstanding students, usually involving research or specialized study, leading to a degree with honors

honour *HONOR

honourable *HONORABLE

honours degree (*Br.*) a university academic degree gained by examination at a higher level than that required for a pass degree. It is now usually the standard degree

Hon-shu (hŏnʃu:) the largest island (area, with adjacent islets, 87,293 sq. miles, pop. 82,559,580) of Japan. The word means 'mainland'. Chief town: Tokyo. Industries: manufacturing, agriculture [illegible]

Hooch (houx), Pieter de (1629–c. 1684), Dutch painter. His best pictures, in which he showed a mastery of light, were of indoor domestic subjects recording the calm conduct of the average prosperous Dutch household

hooch (hu:tʃ) *n.* (*pop.*) alcoholic liquor, esp. crude or bootleg liquor [abbr. of Alaskan *hoochinoo*, a strong alcoholic drink] ‖ a house, esp. a thatched home in Vietnam

Hood (hud), John Bell (1831–79), Confederate general in the Civil War. After vainly fighting to save Atlanta, his army was defeated at Franklin (1864) and Nashville (1864) and finally destroyed by U.S. General George H. Thomas

Hood, Robin *ROBIN HOOD

Hood, Thomas (1799–1845), English poet and humorist. His comic verse and prose tended, esp. in his day, to eclipse his poems of social protest, e.g. 'The Song of the Shirt' (1843)

hood (hud) **1.** *n.* a loose bonnetlike covering for the head and neck, often attached to a coat or cloak ‖ (*Am. Br.* bonnet) the cover over the engine of a car etc. ‖ a loose cape worn over the upper part of an academic gown ‖ (*falconry*) a loose cover for the falcon's head ‖ (*Br.*) the canvas top of a car or baby carriage **2.** *v.t.* to cover, or furnish, with a hood [O.E. *hōd*]

hood (hud, hu:d) *n.* a hoodlum [by shortening]

-hood *suffix* denoting state or condition, as in 'fatherhood', or to classify a body of people, as in 'priesthood' [M.E. *-hod, -hode* fr. O.E. *-hād*]

hooded seal *Cystophora cristata*, fam. *Phocidae*, a large seal. The male has an inflatable hoodlike sac on its head

hooded snake [illegible]

hood-lum (hu'dləm, hudləm) *n.* (*pop.*) a hoodlum ‖ (*pop.*) a gangster [origin unknown]

hoo-doo (hu'du:) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) voodoo ‖ (*pop.*) a spell intended to harm ‖ (*pop.*) a person or thing bringing bad luck **2.** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to cause to have bad luck ‖ (*pop.*) to bewitch [of African origin]

hood-wink (hudwiŋk) *v.t.* to deceive by concealing the truth or by trickery

hoo-ey (hu:'ĭ:) *n.* (*pop.*) nonsense, humbug [origin unknown]

hoof (huf, hu:f) **1.** *pl* **hooves** (huvz, hu:vz), **hoofs** (the horny sheath covering the terminal part of the foot in a horse, cow, sheep, pig etc.) ‖ the foot of such an animal **on the hoof** (of hoofed animals for slaughtering) alive **2.** *v.t.* (*pop.*, often with 'it') to walk ‖ *v.i.* (*pop.*) to dance [O.E. *hof*]

hoof-beat (hufbi:t) [illegible] the sound of hooves on the ground

hoof-print (hŭfprint, hu:fprint) *n.* an impression left by an animal's hoof

Hoogh·ly (hu:gli:) the western arm (160 miles long) of the Ganges delta, India, navigable by ocean vessels up to Calcutta

hook (huk) **1.** *n.* a piece of a durable material, esp. metal, curved or bent sharply and able to support a considerable strain, used for taking hold of or suspending things ‖ a fishhook ‖ something having the shape of a hook, e.g. a curving headland ‖ the terminal curve of a shorthand or written character ‖ (*boxing*) a short swinging blow given with the elbow held bent and rigid ‖ the element in a writing that attracts favorable attention ‖ (*surfing*) the crest ‖ (*cricket*) a stroke deflecting the ball without hitting it at the pitch, from the on to the off side ‖ (*golf*) a drive which sends the ball far to the left (or to the right if the player is left-handed) **by hook or by crook** by fair means or foul **hook, line and sinker** (*pop.*) completely, *he swallowed the excuse hook, line and sinker* **on one's own hook** (*Am.–Br.* off one's own bat) on one's own initiative **2.** *v.t.* to use a hook to catch, fasten or suspend (something) ‖ to form (e.g. one's arm) into a hook ‖ to catch (a fish) on a hook ‖ to make (a rug) by drawing thread or lengths of wool through a canvas using a hook ‖ (*rugby*) to capture and heel (the ball) ‖ (*golf, cricket*) to hit (the ball) with a hook ‖ (*boxing*) to hit with a hook ‖ (*baseball*) to pitch (the ball) so that it curves ‖ (*pop.*) to steal ‖ (*pop.*) to trap (someone) into doing something *v.i.* to curve like a hook ‖ to be fastened by means of hooks [O.E. *hōc*]

hook·ah (hŭkə) *n.* an Oriental tobacco pipe in which the smoke is cooled by being drawn through water, often scented, and is inhaled through a long flexible tube [Arab. *huqqah*, vase, cup]

hook and eye a fastening device, e.g. for a dress closing, consisting of a metal hook and corresponding metal loop or bar

Hooke (huk), Robert (1635–1703), English scientist who formulated Hooke's law. He made contributions to astronomy, chemistry, mathematics, mechanics and biology. His 'Micrographia' (1665) contains the results of his observations on plant tissue

hooked (hukt) *adj.* hook-shaped, e.g. of an aquiline nose ‖ furnished with hooks ‖ made using a hook

Hook·er (hŭkər), Joseph ('Fighting Joe', 1814–79), U.S. general in the Civil War. He was commander (1863) of the Army of the Potomac, when General Lee routed him at Chancellorsville

Hooker, Richard (1554–1600), English theologian. His 'Of the Lawes of Ecclesiastical Politie' (1593–7), in admirable prose, was a defense of the reformed Church of England against Puritan attacks. It did much to clarify the intellectual bases of Anglicanism

Hooker, Thomas (1586–1647), Colonial Puritan minister who argued that 'the choice of public magistrates belongs unto the people by God's own allowance.' He served (1633–6) as pastor of what became Cambridge, Mass., moving (1636) with his congregation to Connecticut, where he founded Hartford

hook·er (hukər) *n.* (*rugby*) the center man in the front row of a scrum who attempts to hook the ball

Hooke's law the statement in physics that the strain produced in an elastic body is proportional to the stress which causes it [after Robert

Hook of Holland the outer port of Rotterdam,

hook-up (hukʌp) **1.** *n.* the constituent parts of an apparatus (e.g. of a radio network, a tele-

such parts **2.** *v.t.* to install ‖ to arrange and connect the parts of (an apparatus)

hook-worm (hukwə:rm) *n.* a member of *Ancylostomatidae*, a family of nematodes having mouthparts armed with hooks. In the adult stage they are parasitic on mammals, including man, attaching themselves to the intestine wall ‖ ankylostomiasis

hoo·li·gan (hu:ligən) *n.* (*pop.*) a rowdy, noisy youth, esp. one belonging to a gang [prob. after an Irish *Hooligan* family of Southwark, London, at the turn of the 19th c.]

hoop (hu:p, hup) **1.** *v.t.* to whoop **2.** *n.* a whoop

hoop 1. *n.* a strip of metal, wood etc. bent to form the circumference of a circle, used in binding the staves of a cask ‖ a child's toy consisting of a large circle made of wood, metal or plastic, played with by rolling it ‖ a circle of metal or whalebone giving form to a hoop skirt ‖ a hoop skirt ‖ (*Br., croquet*) a wicket **2.** *v.t.* to fasten with a hoop or hoops ‖ to encircle [O.E. *hōp*]

hooping cough *WHOOPING COUGH

hoo·poe (hu:pu:) *n.* a member of *Upupidae*, a family of birds native to Europe, Asia and Africa, esp. *Upupa epos* having golden-brown and black plumage and a large erect crest [imit. fr. its call]

hoop skirt a skirt or petticoat distended by hoops

hoorah *HURRAH

hooray *HURRAY

hoot (hu:t) **1.** *n.* an aspirated, loud sound of derision or laughter ‖ a similar sound, e.g. of an automobile horn ‖ the call of an owl **not to care** (or **give**) **a hoot** (*pop.*) not to care at all **not worth a hoot** utterly worthless or useless **2.** *v.i.* to make a hoot ‖ *v.t.* to make derisive hoots at (someone) **hóot·er** *n.* something that makes a hooting sound, esp. (*Br.*) a car horn or a factory whistle [imit.]

Hoo·ton (hu:t'n), Earnest Albert (1887–1954), U.S. physical anthropologist. As professor (from 1930) at Harvard University, he studied Indian skeletons in New Mexico, and the psychology of American criminals. His works include 'Up from the Ape' (1931) and 'Man's Poor Relations' (1942)

Hoo·ver (hu:vər), Herbert Clark (1874–1964), 31st president (1929–33) of the U.S.A., a Republican. He organized U.S. relief to Europe during and after the 1st world war. Following the economic depression of 1929, he introduced relief measures including the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Emergency Relief Act, and Federal home loan banks. He was nevertheless criticized for withholding direct federal aid to the unemployed. When veterans demanding the immediate payment of bonus certificates marched on Washington, he ordered federal troops to oust them. His secretary of state introduced the Stimson Doctrine. He strongly opposed the New Deal and the foreign policy of his successor, Franklin Roosevelt. He was chairman of the Hoover Commission (1947–9, 1953–5), which recommended ways of simplifying and reducing the cost of government administration

Hoover, J. Edgar (1895–1972), U.S. director (1924–72) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He established the FBI National Academy, a highly selective employee training program, a scientific crime-detection laboratory, and the world's largest fingerprint file

Hoover Dam a dam (1936) on the Colorado River between Nevada and Arizona, the highest (726 ft) in the U.S.A.

hop (hɒp) *n. Humulus lupulus*, fam. *Cannabinaceae*, a perennial, lobe-leafed herbaceous climber grown in Europe and the U.S.A. The flowers are dioecious, with the female inflorescence in catkinlike clusters ‖ (*pl.*) these female inflorescences, which are dried and used for flavoring malt liquors, esp. beer and ale, and for medicinal purposes [M. Du. *hoppe*]

hop 1. *v. pres. part.* **hop·ping** *past* and *past part.* **hopped** *v.i.* (of persons) to make a little jump from the ground using only one foot or both feet or to progress by a series of such little jumps ‖ (of birds, animals) to move forward in a series of little jumps from the ground with both or all feet ‖ to move quickly, *to hop out of bed* (with 'over') to jump quickly over ‖ to make a short flight or a quick short journey, *hop over to the butcher's!* *v.t.* to jump over ‖ to jump into, *to hop a bus* ‖ to obtain (a ride) by hitchhiking **to hop from one thing to another** to change the subject of one's conversation, attention etc quickly and repeatedly **2.** *n.* an instance of hopping ‖ a short trip, esp. by airplane ‖ (*pop.*) a dance [O.E. *hoppian*, to leap]

hope (houp) *pres. part.* **hop·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hoped** *v.t.* to have hope ‖ *v.t.* to wish and expect, *we are hoping that they will arrive today* **to hope against hope** to cling to one's hopes despite the unlikelihood of their being fulfilled [O.E. *hopian*]

hope *n.* a confident expectation that a desire will be fulfilled ‖ wishful trust, *to place one's*

see realized, *peace is the hope of the world* ‖ a person in whom confidence is placed or who could provide what is wanted, *he is her last hope* ‖ the virtue by which a Christian looks with confidence for God's grace in this world and glory in the next [O.E. *hopa*]

hope chest (*Am.=Br.* bottom drawer) a girl's collection of household linen etc. in preparation for eventual marriage

hope·ful (hóupfəl) *adj.* being full of hope ‖ likely to fulfill hopes

Ho·pei (hóupéi) (former Chihli) a province of N. Central E. China (area 59,341 sq. miles, pop. 43,000,000) bordering the Yellow Sea. Chief cities: Peking, Tientsin (the capital)

hope·less (hóuplis) *adj.* without hope ‖ affording no reason for hope

Hope·well (hóupwel, hóupwəl) the site, in what is now southern Ohio, of a cultural development (c. 500 B.C.–A.D. 500) shared by prehistoric American Indians. Its groups of burial mounds, with extensive enclosures of banked earth, reveal their burial customs, architectural and building practices, technology, economy, and social structure. It influenced related cultural developments, especially across the northern U.S.A.

hop fly *Phorodon humuli*, an aphid destructive to the hop plant

Ho·pi (hóupi:) *pl.* **Ho·pi, Ho·pis** *n.* a member of a Pueblo tribe of N. Arizona ‖ their Shoshonean language

Hop·kins (hópkinz), Esek (1718–1802), the first commodore of the American navy. Appointed (1775) commander of the first U.S. continental fleet, he was suspended (1777) from his command for disobeying orders

Hopkins, Sir Frederick Gowland (1861–1947), British biochemist, noted for his pioneer work in the chemistry of vitamins. Nobel Prize (1929)

Hopkins, Gerard Manley (1844–89), English poet and Jesuit priest. His poems were first published by Robert Bridges in 1918, but they won serious critical acclaim only in the 1930s. They are disconcertingly original, syntactically arresting and full of coined compound words and alliteration. The imagery is dense, sensuous, and mostly drawn with a closely observing eye from nature. The poems convey a sense of energy to the reader, partly by their phrasing and rhythms (*SPRUNG RHYTHM) and partly by their vigorous rejoicing in the created world as a manifestation of the love and glory of God. That Hopkins suffered anguish at times can be seen from the later sonnets. His letters and notebooks make complementary reading to the poems

Hopkins, Harry Lloyd (1890–1946), U.S. social worker and government official. As administrator (1933–8) of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, a New Deal aid program for the unemployed, he strongly influenced reform enactment, including the Works Progress Administration (WPA). He served (from 1938) as President Franklin Roosevelt's personal adviser and emissary during the 2nd world war

hop·lite (hóplait) *n.* a heavily armed soldier of ancient Greece [fr. Gk *hoplitēs*]

Hopper (hópər), Edward (1882–1967), U.S. painter whose works depict the realism of American life, especially that in New York and New England. His paintings include 'House by the Railroad' (1925), 'From Williamsburg Bridge' (1928), 'Sunday Morning' (1930), 'Gas' (1940) and 'Nighthawks' (1942)

hop·per (hópər) *n.* (esp. in compounds) something that hops ‖ the larva of various insects, e.g. the grasshopper, locust ‖ a container, usually narrow at the bottom and wide at the top, which delivers its contents to something below it, e.g. one delivering fuel to a furnace ‖ a barge with a tilting bottom, used for discharging refuse or mud from a dredger etc. into deep water

hopper car (*rail.*) a freight car with a sloping bottom for discharging sand etc. by gravity

hop·ple (hɒp'l) **1.** *v. pres. part* **hop·pling** *past* and *past part.* **hop·pled** *v.t.* to hobble (an animal) **2.** *n.* (esp. *pl.*) a hobble (rope) [origin unknown]

Hopp·ner (hɒpnər), John (1758–1810), English portrait painter of royal and fashionable personages

hop pole one of the long, stout poles erected to support the strings along which hop plants climb, and to support the plants themselves

hop·scotch (hɒpskɒtʃ) *n.* a children's game in which the players hop through the compart-

ments of an oblong figure traced on the ground and retrieve a stone previously tossed on the figure

hop, step and jump (*see* HOP, STEP AND JUMP) an athletic contest consisting of these three movements in uninterrupted succession

hop tree *Ptelea trifoliata*, fam *Rutaceae*, a North American cultivated ornamental shrub, the bitter fruit of which can be used in brewing as a hops substitute

Horace (hŏr'əs, hŏr'ĭs) Quintus Horatius Flaccus, 65–8 BC), Roman poet He fought with Brutus at Philippi (42 BC) but was introduced to Maecenas's circle (38) and became a loyal supporter and friend of Augustus His collected 'Odes' deal elegantly with a wide variety of subjects, imitating the lyrical forms of Sappho and Alcaeus The 'Satires' and 'Epistles' treat literary, political and moral themes and the 'Ars Poetica' (one of the 'Epistles') gathers together various precepts of literary criticism

Horatius Cocles (hŏrā'shəs kō'klēz) Publius legendary Roman hero He and two companions fought off the Etruscan army while the Romans cut down the bridge which lay between the Etruscans and Rome Having saved Rome from invasion, he swam the Tiber to safety

horde (hôrd, hōurd) *n* a vast number of people, assembled or loosely associated ‖ (*hist*) one of various Mongolian tribes or someone belonging to a barbaric herdsmen [ult fr Turk *orda*, *ordı*, *ordu*, camp]

hore-hound, hoar-hound (hōrhound, hōur hound) *n Marrubium vulgare*, fam *Labiatae*, a plant having the stem and leaves covered with soft, thick hair Its juice is used as a remedy for colds, and as a flavoring for candies [O E *hare hūne* fr *hār*, hoary + *hūne*, some plant]

Horgan (hôrgən) Stephen Henry 1874–1943) U S editor and newspaper illustrator He was the first to make halftone illustrations which could be reproduced on newsprint paper

ho-ri-zon (həraiz'n) *n* the apparent line of junction of earth or sea with sky (the apparent or visible horizon) ‖ (*astron*) the plane in which the eye of the observer lies and which is normal to the line joining the observer to the earth's center (the sensible horizon) ‖ (*astron*) a circle whose plane is parallel to the sensible horizon and passes through the earth's center (the true celestial or geometrical horizon) ‖ (*navigation* etc) a level mirror (e g the surface of a trough of mercury) used as the sensible horizon, e g for observing altitudes (known also as an artificial horizon) ‖ (*geol*) a rock stratum dated by reference to its distinctive fossil remains ‖ the limit of vision, experience etc [M E *orizont* fr O F fr L L fr Gk]

hor-i-zon-tal (hŏrizont'l, hŏrizont'l) **1.** *adj* at right angles to a radius of the earth (cf VERTICAL) ‖ (of machinery) having its parts arranged or moving in a plane at right angles to a radius of the earth ‖ of or located at the horizon **2.** *n* a line, plane etc that is horizontal [fr L *horizontalis*]

horizontal bar a horizontally fixed metal or wooden bar used in gymnastics

horizontal intensity (*phys*) the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field) the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic intensity, equal numerically to the total intensity multiplied by the cosine of the magnetic dip

horizontal system (*mil*) plan for deployment of MX missiles along trenches or roads

hor-mo-nal (hôrmoun'l) *adj* of or relating to hormones

hor-mone (hôrmoun) *n* one of a group of substances of variable composition which are produced in most living systems and are transported by the circulation of the body fluids or sap Hormones, which in higher animals are produced by the endocrine glands, serve to regulate metabolism, growth and reproduction, by controlling specific chemical processes and by coordinating the function of various groups of organs [fr Gk *hormōn*, pres part of *horman*, to urge on]

hor-mo-nol-o-gy (hormounŏlədʒi) *n* the study of hormones

Hor-muz, Straits of [illegible] ing the Persian Gulf to the A

horn (hôrn) **1.** *n* a hard, pointed, permanent outgrowth of epidermis, usually curved and paired, on the head of some animals, e g cattle, antelope They use them as weapons one of a pair of similar outgrowths which are branched and deciduous, esp in males of the deer family the tough, flexible, semitransparent substance,

[illegible] stance) (*mus*) any of various wind instruments (originally made from an animal's horn) ‖ a French horn, an instrument for making loud warning noises, e g a foghorn, a car horn ‖ (*hist*) something fashioned from an animal's horn, e g a powder horn ‖ (*zool*) a hornlike projection, e g the eye stem of a snail or the mandible of a stag beetle something shaped [illegible] **2.** *vt* to furnish with horns ‖ (of an animal with horns) to pierce with a horn ‖ *vi* **to horn in** (with 'on') to intrude [illegible]

horn-beam (hôrnbēm) *n* a member of *Carpinus*, fam *Corylaceae*, a genus of hardwood trees of Europe and North America having simple leaves, smooth bark and catkinlike, usually [illegible]

horn-bill (hôrnbil) *n* a member of *Bucerontes*, a suborder of birds native to Asia and Africa They have very large bills with a horny excrescence

horn-blende (hôrnblend) *n* a mineral including mixed silicates of calcium, magnesium and iron It is a constituent of many rocks, e g gab[illegible]

horn-book (hôrnbuk) *n* (*hist*) a paper with the alphabet, the Lord's Prayer etc printed on it, mounted on a board and protected by a sheet of transparent horn, in use until the mid-18th c by children learning to read

Horn, Cape [illegible]

horned (hôrnd) [illegible] a horn or hornlike projections

horned toad a member of *Phrynosoma*, fam *Iguanidae*, a genus of viviparous lizards native [illegible] Mexico They have broad, flat bodies covered with many spiny protrusions and a more prominent hornlike spine above each eye

horned viper *Aspis cornutus* or *Cerastes cornutus*, fam *Viperidae*, a desert viper found in Egypt and Asia, having two spiky scales on its head

hor-net (hôrnit) *n* any of various large, strong members of *Vespidae*, a family of wasps Up to 200 individuals live in a sheltered hollow nest, made of material manufactured from the bark of trees They are herbivorous and carnivorous and can inflict a severe sting **to stir up a hornets' nest** to arouse the fierce anger of a number of people [O E *hyrnetu*, *hyrnet*]

Hor-net (hôrnet) *n* (*mil*) proposed U S Navy fighter plane (F-18) developed by Northrop Corp

horn of plenty [illegible]

horn-pipe (hôrnpaip) *n* (*hist*) a wooden pipe, fitted [illegible] and horn mouthpiece ‖ a lively dance to the music of a hornpipe ‖ this music

horn-y (hôrni) *comp* **horn-i-er** *superl* **horn-i-est** *adj* of or like horn having horns ‖ [illegible]

hor-o-log-ic (hŏrəlŏdʒik, hŏrəlōdʒik) *adj* pertaining to horology **hor-o-lŏg-i-cal** *adj* [fr L *horologicus* fr Gk *hora*, hour + *-logos*, word]

ho-rol-o-gist (hôrŏlədʒist, hourŏlədʒist) *n* a clockmaker

ho-rol-o-gy (hôrŏlədʒi, hourŏlədʒi) *n* the science of measuring time by mechanical devices [illegible] Gk *hour* + *logos*, word]

hor-o-scope (hŏrəskoup, hŏrəskoup) *n* the configuration of the planets, esp at the time of a person's birth, from which astrologers predict his future a diagram representing the configuration of the stars and planets at any given time **to cast a horoscope** to construct such a diagram and use it to make predictions **ho-ros-co-py** (hôrŏskəpi, hourŏskəpi) *n* this practice [F fr L fr Gk]

Horoscope-by-Phone a 24-hour-a-day, 15-second prerecorded telephone guidance by zodiac signs by astrologer Jeanne Dixon, offered to subscribers in New York

Horowitz (hourəvits), Vladimir (1904–), U S pianist, born in Kiev, Russia After tour[illegible] U S at Carnegie Hall in 1928 Although he [illegible] in 1965 His 1978 Carnegie Hall 50th anniver-

hor-ren-dous (hôrendəs, hŏrendəs) *adj* of a kind to inspire horror, dreadful [L *horrendus*]

horrible (hôrəbəl, hŏrəbəl) *adj* causing horror ‖ extremely unpleasant or unpleasing [illegible] [illegible]

horrid (hôrid, hŏrid) *adj* [illegible] ble [fr L *horridus* fr *horrere*, to bristle]

horrific (hôrifik, hŏrifik) *adj* [illegible] horrifique or fr L *horrificus*]

hor-ri-fy (hŏrifai, hŏrifai) *pres part* **hor-ri-fy-ing** *past* and *past part* **hor-ri-fied** *vt* to cause horror to ‖ to shock [fr L *horrificare*]

horripilation [illegible] the bristling of the hairs of the head or body due to fear or disease [fr L L *horripilatio* (*horripi* [illegible] to become [illegible] *pilus* hair]

hor-ror (hôrər, hŏrər) *n* intense fear joined with repulsion something which causes horror ‖ (*pop*) someone, esp a child, who behaves in a horrid way [M E *orrour* fr O F]

Horsa [illegible]

hors d'oeuvre (hôrdəvrə) [illegible] hors d'oeuvres [illegible] served as appetizers before the principal luncheon or dinner courses [F]

horse (hôrs) **1.** *n Equus caballus*, fam *Equidae*, a large, herbivorous animal with a flowing mane and a tail of coarse hair, and with the hoof undivided It has been domesticated since prehistoric times as a beast of burden, a draft animal and for riding ‖ a stallion or gelding as distinguished from a mare, filly, colt or pony ‖ a clothes horse ‖ a vaulting horse ‖ (*mining*) a mass of rock, clay etc impeding the extraction of a mineral from a vein or seam **Horse** (in titles) mounted troops **a horse of a different color** quite a different matter **from the horse's mouth** [illegible] third person **hold your horses!** don't be impatient, wait a moment' **to be on one's high horse** to ride (be high horse to behave with dogmatic arrogance **2.** *v pres part* [illegible] horse for (someone) ‖ *vt* **to horse around** (*pop*) to fool around [O E *hors*]

horse-back (hôrsbæk) *adv* on a horse **on horseback** riding on a horse

horse block a wooden step, or large stone, to mount a horse from

horse box a tall closed van used to transport a horse by rail or road

horse-break-er (hôrsbreikər) *n* someone who [illegible] wild horses

horse-car (hôrskar) *n* a railroad car or a truck fitted for transporting horses ‖ (*hist*) a horse-drawn streetcar

horse chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*, fam *Hippocastanaceae*, a shade tree, widely found in temperate climates, having palmate leaves, ornamental pink or white flowers in erect conical clusters, and a fruit consisting of a prickly capsule containing a large, inedible seed ; this seed

horse cloth [illegible] horse cloths [illegible] hôrsklôdz horsklodz) *n* a rug for covering a horse after exercise

horsed (hôrst) *adj* (*mil*) mounted on horseback

horse-flesh (hôrsflĕ) *n* the flesh of a horse as food ‖ (*collect*) horses, *a good judge of horseflesh*

horse-fly (hôrsflai) *pl* **horse-flies** *n* a member of *Tabanidae*, a family of dipterans whose female members suck the blood of horses, cows [illegible]

horse-hair [illegible] the tail or mane of a horse, used as mattress stuffing and, formerly, woven into upholstery [illegible]

horse latitudes (*naut*) one of two regions of calms bordering the tradewind regions, about 30° north and south of the equator [origin unknown]

horse-laugh (hôrslaf, hôrslaf) *n* a loud, coarse laugh

horse-leech (hôrslĕch) *n Haemopis gulo*, fam *Hirudinidae*, a large aquatic European leech ‖ any of several related North American [illegible]

horse-man (hôrsmən) *pl* **horse-men** (hôrsmən) *n* someone who rides a horse, esp with respect [illegible] **horsemanship** skill in riding and managing a horse

horse-play (hôrsplei) *n* rough, boisterous play

horse-pow-er (hôrspauər) *n* (*Am*) a standard unit of power equal to 746 watts ‖ (*Br*) a stan-

dard unit of power equal to 550 foot-pounds per second (nearly equal to 746 watts) || the power of an engine measured in standard horsepower units (cf. BRAKE HORSEPOWER)

thifolia, fam. *Cruciferae*, a perennial plant cultivated for its fleshy white root || this root || a pungent condiment made from this root

horse sense (*pop.*) common sense

horse·shoe (hɔ:rsʃu:) *n.* a curved bar of iron with a flat face, shaped to fit the rim of a horse's hoof, to which it is nailed for protection || (*pl.*) a game played by trying to throw horseshoes over a stake fixed 40 ft away

Horseshoe Bend a turn on the Tallapoosa River in east central Alabama, site of a battle (1814) in which the militia commanded by Andrew Jackson defeated the Creek Indians, who then surrendered

horseshoe crab *Limulus polyphemus*, a king crab found off the eastern coast of North America

horse·tail (hɔ:rsteil) *n.* a member of *Equisetum*, fam. *Equisetaceae*, a genus of perennial plants. The sporophyte possesses a rhizome giving rise to an aerial, jointed, hollow stem which bears scalelike leaves and occasionally branches at the joints. Strobili, borne at the tips of the stem, disseminate spores. These produce the gametophyte, a small lobed prothallus with rhizoids, usually not observed in nature (*ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS). Horsetails are of wide distribution, principally in moist, temperate re-

horse·whip (hɔ:rshwip, hɔ:rswip) **1.** *n.* a whip with a long lash used in driving and managing horses **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **horse·whip·ping** *past* and *past part.* **horse·whipped** to lash (someone) with a horsewhip

horse·woman (hɔ:rswimin) *n.* a woman who rides a horse, esp. with respect to her skill

horsey, horsy (hɔ:rsi:) *adj.* horse-like || of horses, *a horsey smell hung about the place* || (of a man or woman) heavily preoccupied with the breeding, keeping or riding of horses

Hor·ta (ɔrtæ), Victor (1861–1947), Belgian architect, an originator of art nouveau. His work announced basic 20th-c. principles of design, esp. in combining the structural and decorative use of iron and glass

hor·ta·tive (hɔrtətiv) *adj.* giving advice or encouragement [fr. L. *hortativus*]

hor·ta·to·ry (hɔrtətɔri:, hɔrtətouri:) *adj.* exhorting, urging on with advice [fr. L.L. *hortatorius*]

Hor·thy de Nag·y·bá·nya (hɔrti:dənndjbɑnjɔ), Miklos (1868–1957), Hungarian admiral and statesman. He became commander in chief of the Austro-Hungarian navy (1917), organized a counterrevolution (1919) against Bela Kun, and was regent of Hungary (1920–44). He was deposed by the Nazis for seeking an armistice

hor·ti·cul·tur·al (hɔrtikʌltʃərəl) *adj.* pertaining

hor·ti·cul·ture (hɔrtikʌltʃər) *n.* the art of growing flowers, fruit and vegetables. **hor·ti·cul·tur·ist** *n.* [fr. L. *hortus*, garden + *cultura*, culti-

hor·tus sic·cus (hɔrtəssikəs) *n.* a herbarium

Ho·rus (hɔ:rəs, hourəs) (*Egypt. mythol.*) the hawk-headed god of day

ho·san·na (houzænə) *n.* a cry of praise and worship [fr. L.L. *osanna, hosanna* fr. Gk fr. Heb.]

HO scale the standard of model toy measurement based on ½ in. to the ft

hose (houz) **1.** *n.* a flexible tube used for conveying water (*collect.*, *hist.* and *commerce*) stockings (*hist.*) tights or breeches **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **hos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hosed** to spray with a hose [O.E. *hosa*]

Hos·ea (houzi:ə) a Minor Prophet (8th c. B.C.) of

love even for unfaithful Israel. the book of the Old Testament containing his prophecies

n. (*collect.*) the goods dealt in by a hosier. his

that eases the last days of terminally-ill patients and assures a natural death in as homelike surroundings as possible. There are currently almost 1,500 hospice programs in the U.S.

hos·pice (hɔspis) *n.* a building, usually kept by a religious order, where travelers can obtain rest and food

hos·pi·ta·ble (hɔspitəb'l, hɔspitəb'l) *adj.* gladly and generously receiving guests and attending to their needs and comfort || receptive, *hospitable to new ideas* **hós·pi·ta·bly, hos·pit·a·bly** *adv.* [obs. F. *hospitable*]

hos·pi·tal (hɔspit'l) *n.* an institution equipped and staffed to provide medical and surgical and sometimes psychiatric care for the sick and injured || (*hist.*) a charitable institution e.g. for housing the elderly or educating the young [O.F.]

Hos·pi·tal·er, Hos·pi·tal·ler (hɔspit'lər) *n.* a Knight Hospitaler

hos·pi·tal·i·ty (hɔspitæliti:) *pl.* **hos·pi·tal·i·ties** *n.* the receiving of a guest || the treatment given to or received by a guest || a tendency to, and liking for, the frequent receiving of guests || (*Br.*) free board and lodging, *hospitality will be provided* [O.F. *hospitalité*]

hos·pi·tal·i·za·tion (hɔspit'lizéiʃən) *n.* a hospitalizing or being hospitalized || the period of being in a hospital as a patient

hos·pi·tal·ize (hɔspit'laiz) *pres. part.* **hos·pi·tal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hos·pi·tal·ized** *v.t.* to place as a patient in a hospital

Hospitaller *HOSPITALER

Host (houst) *n.* the bread or wafer which is consecrated in the Eucharist [O.F. *oiste, hoiste*, sacrifice]

host (houst) *n.* someone who provides hospitality || (*hist.*) the landlord of an inn || (*biol.*) any organism in which a parasite spends part or the whole of its existence and from which it derives nourishment or protection or both || (*biol.*) an organism which receives grafted or transplanted tissue [O.F. *oste, hoste*]

host *n.* a great number, *a host of enemies* || the angels and archangels, *the heavenly host* [O.F. *ost, host*, army]

hos·tage (hɔstidʒ) *n.* a person held as a pledge that certain conditions will be fulfilled, failing which his life or well-being will be forfeited || the condition of being a hostage [O.F. *ostage, hostage*]

hos·tel (hɔstəl) *n.* (*Br.*) a residence, usually run by a nonprofit-making organization, providing board and lodging to students, elderly or ill persons etc. at a moderate cost || a youth hostel [O.F. *ostel, hostel*]

hos·tel·ry (hɔstəlri:) *pl.* **hos·tel·ries** *n.* (*archaic*) an inn [O.F. *ostelerie, hosteleríe*]

host·ess (houstis) *n.* a female host || (*hist.*) the mistress of an inn || a woman who welcomes and assists clients, e.g. in a restaurant or aircraft [O.F. *ostesse*]

hos·tile (hɔstəl, *Br.* hɔstail) *adj.* antagonistic, *a hostile reception* || warlike || of or relating to an enemy, *a hostile nation* [fr. L. *hostilis* fr. *hostis*, enemy]

hos·til·i·ty (hɔstiliti:) *pl.* **hos·til·i·ties** *n.* antagonism, unfriendliness || (*pl.*) acts of war [fr. L.L. *hostilitas*]

hos·tler (hɔslər, ɔslər) *n.* (*hist.*) a groom or stableman at an inn [shortened form of *hosteler*, a person running a hostel]

Hos·tos (ɔstɔs), Eugenio Maria de (1839–1903), Puerto Rican author. 'Moral Social' and other works present Puerto Rico as a country under oppression

hot (hɔt) *adj.* at a high temperature, esp. at a considerably higher temperature than one's body temperature, *a hot oven* || (of body temperature) above normal. producing a sensation similar to heat, *a hot mustard*. (of an emotion) causing a sensation of body heat || violent, *a hot chase*. controversial, *a hot issue* || following or pressing closely, *hot on his heels* || (*hunting*, of the scent) clear and strong || (in guessing games) close to the solution || freshly arrived, *news hot from the press* || of a communications medium offering much information but requiring minimal attention. electrically charged, *a hot wire*. radioactive (*pop.*) stolen, *a hot car* (*jazz*) characterized by exciting rhythm and tonality and by improvisation. **to make it hot for someone** to make conditions difficult for someone [O.E. *hat*]

hot *adv.* hotly [O.E. *hate*]

hot air (*pop.*) empty talk or boasting

hot-bed (hɔtbed) *n.* a mound of earth and rotting vegetable matter, kept hot by the heat emitted during rotting, and used for raising tender plants or for accelerating their growth (*rhet.*) a place which favors the growth of disease, vice etc.

hot-blood·ed (hɔtblʌdid) *adj.* (of people) passionate || (of people) rash, impetuous || (of horses) having Arab blood

hot cake a griddlecake **to sell** (or **go**) **like hot cakes** to sell very fast, be in very strong demand

hot cell (*nuclear phys.*) a lead-shielded laboratory designed for handling radioactive substances

hotch·potch (hɔtʃpɔtʃ) *n.* a meat stew with lots of vegetables in it || a hodgepodge [M.E. fr. F. *hochepot*]

hot cross bun a spicy bun marked with a cross, eaten on Good Friday

hot dog a hot, freshly cooked sausage (esp. a frankfurter) sandwiched in a split roll of bread

hot dog *v.* (*skiing*) to perform stunts

ho·tel (houtél) *n.* a large building with a resident staff, providing accommodation and often meals [F. *hôtel*]

hot·foot (hɔtfut) **1.** *adv.* hastily **2.** *v.i.* (with 'it') to go in a hurry, *hotfoot it over to the house*

hot-head·ed (hɔthedid) *adj.* impetuous, rash || apt to flare into a temper or become overexcited

hot·house (hɔthaus) *pl.* **hot·hous·es** (hɔthauziz) *n.* a greenhouse whose temperature is maintained at an artificially high level

hothouse effect *GREENHOUSE EFFECT

Ho·tien (houtjén) *KHOTAN

hot line 1. a direct telephone or teletype providing immediate communication between leaders of two nations or organizations, esp. for use in an emergency, e.g. between Washington and Moscow **2.** a line to a radio or television special broadcast soliciting interviews

hot·ly (hɔtli:) *adv.* in a hot manner

hot mooner (*astron.*) one who believes that moon craters resulted from volcanic action. *syn.* vulcanist

hot pants very short, close-fitting shorts

hot pepper any of certain plants of genus *Capsicum* bearing peppers containing large amounts of capsaicin || the fruit itself

hot plate a heated metal shelf or plate for keeping food hot || a small portable cooking stove

hot pot meat stewed with potatoes in a closed pot

hot-press (hɔtpres) **1.** *n.* a machine consisting of hot plates for smoothing and glossing paper or cloth **2.** *v.t.* to make (paper or cloth) smooth and glossy by pressing in this machine

hot pursuit (*mil.*) an attack on an enemy force escaping into a neutral country

hot rod a car whose motor has been supercharged for high speed

hot shoe base for camera-synchronized flash attachment

hots (*slang or colloq.*) state of being sexually aroused

Hot·spur (hɔtspə:r) *PERCY, Sir Henry

Hot·ten·tot (hɔt'ntɔt) *n.* a member of a nomadic, pastoral people inhabiting the southwestern part of S. Africa. They are similar to the so-called Bushmen in physical features and language || their language, which, together with Bushman, is regarded as forming a separate linguistic family [Afrik.]

hot tub a large wooden tub usually for group bathing

hot water (*pop.*) trouble, esp. with the authorities

hot water pollution *THERMAL POLLUTION

hot wire (*mechanics*) a technique for starting an ignition system without a key, e.g., for stealing motor vehicles. —**hot-wire** *v.*

houdah *HOWDAH

Hou·di·ni (hu:di:ni:), Harry (Erich Weiss, 1874–1926), U.S. magician, famous for the sensational way he extricated himself from handcuffs, shackles, locked containers etc.

hound (haund) **1.** *n.* a dog used in hunting or tracking, that follows the prey by scent || a chaser in hare and hounds **2.** *v.t.* to pursue relentlessly, *to hound someone out of society* || (with 'on') to urge **to follow the** (or **ride to**) **hounds** to take part in hunting with a pack of hounds [O.E. *hund*]

Hound Dog (*mil.*) a turbojet-propelled, air-to-surface missile (AGM-28) designed to be carried externally on the B-52, equipped with a nuclear warhead useful for high- or low-altitude attacks, supplementing the internally carried firepower of the B-52

hound's-tongue (haundztʌŋ) *n.* a member of *Cynoglossum*, fam. *Boraginaceae*, a genus of coarse plants having a tongue-shaped leaf, esp *C. officinale*

hound's tooth (also **houndstooth check, hound's-tooth check**) a broken-check pattern of fabric woven in it

Hou-phouët-Boi-gny (u:fweibwʌŋi:), Felix (1905–), Ivory Coast statesman, president of the Ivory Coast (1960–). He held office in various French governments (1956–9)

hour (áuər) *n.* a 24th part of the mean solar day, subdivided into 60 minutes, i.e. 60 minutes of sidereal time ‖ a fixed period of time, *the lunch hour is 45 minutes* ‖ this very moment, *at this hour* ‖ a special moment, or short time, *the hour of danger* ‖ time of day, *at an early hour* ‖ 15 minutes of longitude at the equator, being the angle turned through by the earth in 1 hour ‖ (*pl.*) a working period, esp. within any 24 hrs, *to work long hours* ‖ (*pl.*) times for habitual activities, esp. getting up and going to bed ‖ (*pl.*) canonical hours appointed for devotions ‖ (*pl.*) these devotions ‖ a measure of distance expressed as the amount of time necessary to travel it, *our home is an hour from here* **after hours** after regular working hours or after closing hours **on the hour** precisely at the sixtieth minute of an hour, *the news is broadcast on the hour* **the question of the hour** the most discussed question at a particular time [O.F. *ure, ore*]

hour circle (*astron.*) any of the 12 circles passing through the poles at right angles to the equator

hour-glass (áuərglæs, áuərglɑs) *n.* a device for measuring the period of one hour, this being the time taken by a measured quantity of fine, dry sand to pass through a narrow tube from an upper glass bulb into a lower one

hour hand the shorter hand of a watch or clock, indicating the hour

hou-ri (húəri:) *n.* a beautiful young girl inhabiting the Moslem paradise [F. fr. Pers. ult. fr Arab. *hawira*, with black eyes like a gazelle's]

hour-ly (áuərli:) **1.** *adj.* done, or occurring, every hour **2.** *adv.* every hour ‖ very soon, *we are expecting hourly to hear the news*

'Hou-sa-ton-ic', S.S. (hu:sətɔnik) a U.S. vessel torpedoed (Feb. 3, 1917) by a German submarine, in violation of the rights of neutrals. On the same day President Wilson broke off diplomatic relations with Germany

House (haus), Edward Mandell (1858–1938) U.S. diplomat and confidential adviser (1912–19) to President Woodrow Wilson. As Wilson's chief agent in foreign affairs during the 1st world war, Col. House drafted (1916) with Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, an early peace proposal, led (1917) the U.S. mission to the Inter-Allied conference in London and Paris, persuaded (1918) the Allied chiefs of state to accept Wilson's Fourteen Points, and helped compose the covenant of the League of Nations

house (hauz) *pres. part.* **hous-ing** *past* and *past part.* **housed** *v.t.* to provide or be a home or shelter for (someone or something) ‖ to fix in a secure place, e.g. (*naut.*) to lash (a gun etc.) so that it cannot move ‖ (*carpentry*) to fix in a socket [O.E. *hūsian*]

house (haus) *pl.* **hous-es** (háuziz) *n.* a building for a person or family to live in ‖ a household, *she canvassed 12 houses* ‖ the ancestors and living members of a family, esp. a noble or royal family, *the house of Windsor* ‖ the audience in a theater, *a responsive house* or the theater itself, *a full house* ‖ a group of persons engaged in a corporate activity, or having a common interest or vocation, *a banking house* ‖ the place where a legislature meets or the legislative body itself, *the upper house* ‖ a residence in a university, college, school etc. or the persons residing there ‖ a religious community or its residence ‖ a sign of the zodiac regarded as the seat of a planet's greatest influence ‖ (*astrology*) one of the 12 equal parts into which the celestial sphere is divided **like a house afire** with great success, *the interview went off like a house afire* **on the house** paid for by the owners or management, not by the customer **to bring down the house** to [illegible] **to clean house** to put a house in order **to keep house** to manage the affairs and attend to the requirements of another person, *she keeps house for her cousin* ‖ to do housework **to keep to the house** to stay indoors, esp. because of slight illness **to move house** (*Br.*) to leave one home and set up another **to set (or put) one's house in order** to tidy up one's house ‖ to straighten out one's affairs ‖ to place oneself above criticism [O.E. *hūs*]

house agent (*Br.*) [illegible]

house arrest [illegible]

house-boat (hausbout) *n.* a flat-bottomed boat, [illegible] fitted up for living in

house-bod-y (hausbɔdi:) *n.* one who stays at home most of the time, esp. while others in the family are active

house-boy (hausbɔi) *n.* a male domestic servant other than a butler

house-break (háusbreik) *pres. part* **house-break-ing** *past* **house-broke** (háusbrouk) *past part* **house-bro-ken** (hausbroukən) *v.t.* (*Am. Br.* house-train) to [illegible] to live in the house and behave [illegible]

house-break-er (háusbreikər) *n.* (*law*) someone who breaks into another's house in order to steal ‖ (*law*) someone who [illegible] housebreaking

house-breaking (*law*) the crime of being a housebreaker (thief)

house-bro-ken (háusbroukən) *adj* (of a dog, cat etc.) trained to have clean habits in the house

house-coat (háuskout) *n.* a long, one-piece garment worn by women around the house esp. before dressing for the day

house-fly (hausflai) *pl* **house-flies** *n. Musca domestica*, fam. *Muscidae*, a dipteran insect found in temperate and tropical zones. Its spindle-shaped eggs are laid in groups in decaying organic material. The larvae hatch in a day and within a fortnight pupate in a dry place. Hair-covered disks on the legs enable flies to adhere to any surface. They spread germs with their feet and mouthparts

house-hold (háushould) **1.** *n.* the family, servants etc. living in one house **Household** (*Br.*) the royal domestic establishment **2.** *adj.* of, or concerned with, a household **Household** (*Br.*) of, or concerned with, the Household

house-hold-er (háushouldər) *n.* the occupier of a house who owns it or pays rent for it

household word a word, name or phrase familiar to everyone

house-hus-band (háushʌzbənd) *n.* a married man who performs the household chores

house-keep-er (háuski:pər) *n.* a woman responsible for looking after another's house, a school residence etc

house-keep-ing (háuski:piŋ) *n.* the running of a house or home

house-leek (háusli:k) *n.* a member of *Sempervivum*, fam. *Crassulaceae*, a genus of plants having a thick fleshy rosette of leaves, esp. *S. tectorum*. They grow esp. on old walls, roofs etc

house-lights (háuslaits) *pl. n.* the lights illuminating the area of a theater where the audience sits

house-maid (háusmeid) *n.* a living-in woman servant employed to do light housework

house-maid's knee a swelling due to inflammation of the bursal sac covering the kneecap

house manager an employee of a theater responsible for its efficient day-to-day running (e.g. house staff, cleanliness of the auditorium etc.) but having no stage or backstage responsibility (cf STAGE MANAGER)

house martin *Delichon urbica* (also called *Chelidon urbica*), a common European martin, white below with a blue-black head and back. It likes to nest under the eaves of houses

house-mas-ter (hausmæstər, hausmɑstər) *n.* a male teacher in charge of a house at a boys' [illegible]

house-mate (háusmeit) *n.* a nonrelative, male or female, who lives in the same house or apartment with another person

house-mis-tress (hausmistris) *n.* a woman in charge of a house at a girls' boarding school [illegible] dren (e.g. a boarding school) or a women's dormitory or sorority house at a college

House of Commons *PARLIAMENT

house of correction an institution to which minor offenders, believed capable of being reformed, are sent

House of Keys the representative legislative assembly of the Isle of Man

House of Lords *PARLIAMENT

House of Representatives *CONGRESS

house organ a small newspaper or magazine circulated among the staff of a business etc

house party (*Br.*) a [illegible] of guests for a few days esp. in a country house ‖ the guests themselves

house physician the resident physician in a hospital

house-proud (hauspraud) *adj.* preoccupied with the care, cleanliness and attractiveness of the home ‖ manifesting this virtue to excess, so that ease, comfort and welcome are sacrificed to it

house-room (hausru:m, hausrum) *n.* (in the phrase) **to make houseroom for** to find room in one's home for

housesitter [illegible] to occupy a house or apartment during the absence of its usual occupant, principally for purposes of security and maintenance

house sparrow *Passer domesticus*, fam. *Fringillidae*, an inconspicuous sparrow found in Europe, Asia, North America and Australia, having gray and brown plumage. It nests and lives near houses

house surgeon the resident surgeon in a hospital

house-to-house (haustəhaus) *adj.* made, calling or done at house after house in a road, town etc

house-top (haustɔp) *n.* a house roof **from the housetops** publicly, so as to let as many people know as possible

house-train (háustrein) *v.t.* (*Br.*) to housebreak

house-warm-ing (háuswɔrmiŋ) *n.* a party to celebrate having just moved into a house or other dwelling

house-wife (háuswaif) *pl.* **house-wives** (hauswaivz) *n.* the wife of a householder, responsible for the domestic running of the house ‖ (*Br.*) (hʌzif) a small case containing pins, needles, thread etc. **house-wife-ly** *adj.* [M.E. *huswif* fr. *hūs*, house + *wīf*, woman]

house-work (hauswə:rk) *n.* the work involved in looking after a home

house-y-house-y (háusi:háusi:) *n.* (*Br.*, esp *mil.*) bingo

hous-ing (háuziŋ) *n.* a providing of shelter, esp the organized provision of houses ‖ (*collect.*) houses ‖ (*archit.*) a hole or recess made to receive the end of a beam ‖ (*mech.*) a frame or box for holding a piece of machinery, *a clutch housing* ‖ (*naut.*) the part of the mast which is belowdecks

housing *n.* a horse's cloth cover, either for protection or as a caparison [fr. older *house*, a covering of cloth material]

Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Department of (*abbr* HUD), federal agency created in 1965 to direct housing and city development programs. It assists urban renewal efforts, gives mortgage insurance for home buyers, provides low-income rental help, rehabilitates substandard housing, and aids inner city businesses. The secretary of this department is a member of the President's cabinet

Hous-man (hausmən), Alfred Edward (1859–1936), English poet and classical scholar. His poems, esp. in the collection 'A Shropshire Lad' (1896), were immensely popular

Houssay [illegible] Argentina (1887–1971) [illegible] the pituitary gland. He demonstrated that the hormone secreted by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland prevents the metabolism of sugar and that the injection of pituitary extract induces symptoms of diabetes, earned him (with C.F. and G.T. Cori) the 1947 Nobel Prize [illegible]

Houston [illegible] 1863), U.S. politician. As commander in chief of the Texas army, he defeated (Apr. 21, 1836) [illegible] Texas. He served (1836–8, 1841–4) as president of Texas and, after Texas was admitted (1845) into the U.S.A., as the state's first U.S. senator. Elected governor of Texas in 1859, he [illegible] (1861) [illegible]

Hous·ton (hjú:stən) the largest city (pop. 1,595,138) of Texas, a major port, linked with the Gulf of Mexico by the Houston Ship Channel: oil refineries, metallurgy, food processing, chemical industries

hove alt. *past* and *past part.* of HEAVE

ho·vel (hʌ́vəl, hɒvəl) *n.* a small, squalid dwelling [origin unknown]

hov·er (hʌ́vər, hɒvər) *v.i.* (often with 'over', 'above', 'aloft' etc.) to remain in the same place in the air for a short time as though suspended ‖ (with 'about', 'around', 'near' etc.) to move about, but keep near to, *he is forever hovering around her* [perh. fr. older *hove*, to hover]

Hov·er·craft (hʌvərkræft, hʌ́vərkrɑft, hɒvərkræft, hɒ́vərkrɑft) *n.* a transport vehicle which rides on a cushion of air ejected from an annular ring beneath it without any contact with the land or sea over which it travels [trademark]

how (hau) *adv.* in what way or manner, *to know how to cook, how did it happen?* ‖ in or to what degree, amount, number, *he didn't know how fast he could run, how much does it cost?* ‖ in what condition, *how did you find him?, you know how we found him* ‖ (for what reason, why, *how is it that the book is missing?, we know how he came to steal it* ‖ (in a relative construction) in whatever way, *do it how you like* | (*pop.*) that, *he told me how he had seen you* ‖ (*emphatic*) to what a great extent, degree, amount etc., *how stupid of me!* **how about** used to introduce a suggestion, *how about a little walk?* **how do you do?** (as a greeting) how are you? [O.E. *hū*]

How·ard (háuərd) *CATHERINE HOWARD

Howard, Bronson Crocker (1842–1908), U.S. playwright, known for his 'Saratoga' (1870) and 'Shenandoah' (1888)

Howard, Charles, 2nd Baron Howard of Effingham and 1st earl of Nottingham (1536–1624), lord high admiral of England (1585–1618). He commanded the English fleet which defeated the Armada (1588)

Howard, Henry *SURREY, EARL OF

Howard, John (1726–90), British prison reformer. He traveled widely in Britain and on the Continent inspecting prison conditions, and wrote 'The State of the Prisons' (1777)

Howard, Oliver Otis (1830–1909), U.S. general during the Civil War who served (1865–72) as head of the Freedmen's bureau. Howard University in Washington, D.C., which he established (1867) for blacks, is named after him

Howard, Thomas *NORFOLK, DUKES OF ‖ *SUF-

Howard University a coeducational university in Washington, D.C., founded (1867) for the education of freed slaves. Its student body is still largely black

how-be-it (háubi:it) *conj.* (*archaic*) however that may be, nevertheless

how-dah, hou-dah (háudə) *n.* a seat, usually canopied, on the back of an elephant [Pers. and Urdu *haudah* fr. Arab. *haudaj*]

Howe (hau), Elias (1819–67), U.S. inventor of the sewing machine (patented, 1846). After a patent dispute was settled (1854) in his favor, he received royalties on all sewing machines sold in the U.S.A.

Howe, Joseph (1804–73), Canadian statesman who led (1836–48) the successful movement for responsible government in Nova Scotia. As premier (1860–3) of Nova Scotia, he opposed the confederation of Canada

Howe, Julia Ward (1819–1910), U.S. author and reformer, best known for her song 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic' (1862)

Howe, William, 5th Viscount Howe (1729–1814), British general. He commanded (1775–8) the British army in the Revolutionary War. His brother Richard (1726–99), 1st Earl, commanded the fleet (1776–8) in the same war

HOWELLS, William Dean (1837–1920), U.S. author, critic, and leader of the realistic school of American literature. His early novels, notably 'The Rise of Silas Lapham' (1885), portray everyday American life and the self-made man. His later works, including 'A Traveller from Altruria' (1894), explore American social

how·ev·er (hauévər) **1.** *adv.* in whatever way or what way?, *however did you do that?* in or to whatever degree, amount, number, *however hot it may be, however much I would like to* **2.** *conj.*

how·itz·er (háuitsər) *n.* a short cannon, lobbing a shell with low muzzle velocity but high trajectory [fr. G. *haubitze* fr. Bohemian *houfnice*, a catapult]

howl (haul) **1.** *v.i.* (of wolves, dogs etc.) to make a prolonged, hollow, wailing call | (of high winds etc.) to make a similar sound | (of a person) to make a similar sound e.g. from grief, fear etc. | to laugh very loudly and unrestrainedly ‖ *v.t.* to utter with a howl **2.** *n.* any of these sounds or cries [M.E. *houlen*, imit.]

howl·er (háulər) *n.* (*pop.*) a ridiculous, bad mistake ‖ the howler monkey

howler monkey a member of *Alouatta*, fam. *Cebidae*, a genus of South and Central American monkeys which produce remarkably loud howling sounds because of an enlargement of the hyoid bone and the larynx

howl·ing (háuliŋ) *adj.* of someone or something which howls | (*pop.*) extreme, *a howling success*

How·rah (háurə) a city (pop. 742,298) in W. Bengal, India, opposite Calcutta on the Hooghly River, a rail center: chemicals, textiles, glass

how·so·ev·er (hausouévər) *adv.* (*archaic*) in whatever way | to whatever extent

hoy·den (hɔ́id'n) *n.* a noisy, unrestrained girl ‖ a tomboy **hóy·den·ish** *adj.* [origin unknown]

Hoyle (hɔil), **Sir Fred** (1915–), British mathematician, cosmologist, and astronomer who adheres to the controversial steady-state continuous creation of matter theory of the universe. He taught at Cambridge University (1945–72), the Royal Institution of Great Britain from 1972, and wrote 'Frontiers of Astronomy' (1955) and 'Highlights in Astronomy' (1975). His fiction works include 'The Black Cloud' (1957) and 'Ossian's Ride' (1957). He was knighted in 1972

H.P., h.p. horsepower

H.Q. headquarters

Hr·dlič·ka (hə́:rdlitʃkə), Ales (1869–1943), Czech-U.S. physical anthropologist. He asserted that the North American Indian is of Asiatic origin, and that mankind evolved in Europe, not Asia

H.R.H. His (Her) Royal Highness

Hrolf (rɒlf) *ROLLO

hsien (ʃin) *n.* a Chinese county

Hsing·king (ʃíndʒíŋ) *CHANGCHUN

ht height

Huainan *HWAINAN

Huambo (wámbou) (formerly Nova Lisboa), a trading center (pop. 61,885) of W. central Angola on the Benguela-Beira railroad

hua·na·co (wənákou) *n.* the guanaco

Huas·car (wúskər) (*d.* 1533), king of the Incas (1525–32). After a civil war with his half brother, Atahualpa, with whom he shared the kingdom, he was overthrown and murdered

Huas·ca·rán (wɒskurán) the highest mountain (22,205 ft) in Peru

hua·si·pun·ge·ro (hwɒsi:pu:nhérɔ) *n.* a Peruvian or Bolivian day laborer who has a piece of land to work for himself in part-return for his labor [Quechua]

hub (hʌb) *n.* the central part of a wheel from which the spokes radiate | the point of greatest interest and importance, *he talks as if his village were the hub of the universe* [etym. doubtful]

Hub·ble (hʌb'l), Edwin Powell (1889–1953), U.S. astronomer and pioneer cosmologist, famous for his investigations of extragalactic nebulae

hub·ble-bub·ble (hʌb'lbʌb'l) *n.* a type of hookah [imit.]

Hub·ble constant or **Hub·ble's constant** (hʌb'l) (*astron.*) measure of calculated speed at which galaxies recede, based on the red shift, according to Hubble's law

hub·bub (hʌbʌb) *n.* a noisy confused mingling of sounds | a tumult or uproar, *let the hubbub die down before you impose any new restrictions*

hub·cap (hʌbkæp) *n.* a protective or ornamental cap screwed or clamped on the wheel of a motor vehicle

Hu·bert (hju:bərt), St (c. 656–c. 728), Frankish bishop of Maastricht and Liege (c. 704–c. 727), the patron saint of hunters. Legend says that he had a vision of a crucifix between the antlers of a stag that he was hunting. Feast: Nov. 3

Hubert de Burgh [illegible] ticiar of England (1215–32). During Henry III's minority, he shared the regency with Stephen Langton, and became (1227) Henry III's chief minister

Hu·ber·tus·burg, Treaty of (hju:bá:rtəsbə:rg) a treaty signed (Feb. 15, 1763) at Hubertusburg in Saxony by Prussia, Austria and Saxony at the end of the Seven Years' War. Prussia retained Silesia and was established as a major European power

Hub·li (hùbli:) a town (pop. 379,166) in Mysore, S.W. India: textiles, chemicals

hu·bris (hjú:bris) *n.* scornful, overweening pride ‖ (*Gk tragedy*) transgression of the divine or moral law through ambition or one of the passions, ultimately causing the transgressor's doom [Gk]

huck (hʌk) *n.* huckaback

huck·a·back (hʌ́kəbæk) *n.* a strong cloth of linen, or linen and cotton, with a rough surface, used as toweling [origin unknown]

huck·le·ber·ry (hʌ́k'lbəri:) *pl.* **huck·le·ber·ries** *n.* a member of *Gaylussacia*, fam. *Ericaceae*, a genus of North American shrubs which produce an edible, tart, dark blue to black berry ‖ this berry [prob. corrup. of *hurtleberry*, a whortleberry and WHORTLEBERRY]

huck·ster (hʌ́kstər) *n.* a peddler or market vendor dealing in small articles ‖ (*pop.*) an advertising man [fr. older *huck*, to haggle]

HUD (*acronym*) for U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, created in 1965

Hud·ders·field (hʌdərzfi:ld) a county borough (pop. 130,060) in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England: textiles, engineering, iron, coal

hud·dle (hʌd'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **hud·dling** *past* and *past part.* **hud·dled** *v.t.* (*Br.*) to gather together, pile up or mix together (a number of things) in a slovenly, hurried way ‖ (with 'up') to draw (oneself) in, esp. defensively ‖ *v.i.* (of a number of people or animals) to gather together very close to one another **to huddle up to** to move close up to (someone or something) **2.** *n.* a group of people or animals gathered very close together ‖ (*Br.*) slovenly confusion ‖ (*football*) the grouping of a team behind the line of scrimmage where the quarterback (offensive team) or the captain (defensive team) tells his team the secret plan for the next play or plays **to go into a huddle** to get together in order to discuss something privately [etym. doubtful]

Hud·son (hʌ́dsən), George (1800–71), British railroad financier, nicknamed 'the railway king'. He was responsible, through his financial speculation, for the railroad boom in Britain in the 1840s but was ruined when frauds were disclosed

Hudson, Henry (*d.* 1611), English navigator. After unsuccessful attempts to find the Northeast Passage (1607–9), he began searching for the Northwest Passage. He explored the Hudson River (1609) and Hudson Bay (1610), where his crew mutinied, setting him adrift in an open boat (1611)

Hudson, William Henry (1841–1922), English naturalist and writer, born in Argentina. He is best known for his books about life in South America, e.g. 'Green Mansions' (1904), 'Far Away and Long Ago' (autobiographical, 1918), and for his books on English country life, e.g. 'Nature in Downland' (1900)

Hudson a river of New York State, flowing 315 miles from the Adirondack Mtns to New York Harbor, navigable by oceangoing vessels to Troy (8 miles above Albany)

Hudson Bay an inland sea (850 miles long, 650 miles wide) in E. central Canada, linked with the Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans, largely icebound except July–Oct. Henry Hudson explored it (1610)

Hudson's Bay Company an English company founded by royal charter (1670) to enjoy a fur trade monopoly in the region of Hudson Bay and to search for a Northwest Passage. The land it controlled was ceded (1870) to Canada. It continues as a private trading company in Canada

Hudson Strait a strait (450 miles long, 50–100 miles wide) between Baffin Is. and Quebec province in N.E. Canada, connecting the Hudson Bay to the Atlantic

Hue (hwei) a town (pop. 209,000) in central Vietnam on the R. Hué, near the coast, the former capital of Annam: royal palace

hue (hju:) *n.* that quality of a color which allows it to be classed as red, yellow, green, blue or an intermediate (*COLOR) [O.E. *hīew, hīw*, appear-

hue and cry [illegible] of pursuit through a crowded place ‖ [Anglo-Norman *hu e cri*]

hued (hju:d) *adj* (in hyphenated compounds) having a hue or hues as specified

Huel·va (welva) a province (area 3,941 sq miles, pop 400,000) of Andalusia, S.W. Spain its capital (pop 105,625)

Huer·ta (werta) Victoriano [illegible] (1913–14) who led a coup d'état to depose Francisco Madero. Failure to gain recognition forced him to resign

huer·ta (wérta) *n.* a highly cultivated, esp irrigated, piece of land in Spain [Spanish: garden, orchard]

Hues·ca (weska) a province (area 5,848 sq miles, pop. 234,000) of N.E. Spain ‖ its capital (*ARAGON)

huff (hʌf) **1.** *v.t.* to cause (someone) to be offended ‖ (*checkers*) to remove (an opponent's piece) from the board when he fails to use it to make a jump **2.** *n.* (only in the phrase) **in** (or **into**) **a huff** in (or into) a fit of bad temper through being offended **huff·i·ly** *adv* **huff·i·ness** *n.* **huff·y** *comp* **huff·i·er** *superl* **huff·i·est** *adj.* [imit.]

hug (hʌg) **1.** *n.* a tight clasp or squeeze with the arms, esp. as an affectionate embrace ‖ a wrestling grip **2.** *v. pres. part* **hug·ging** *past* and *past part* **hugged** *v.t.* to clasp tightly between one's arms ‖ to dwell on (a feeling, memory etc.), esp. keeping it a secret, *to hug a grievance* ‖ to keep close to (something), *the ship hugged the coast* **to hug oneself** to congratulate oneself, delight [origin unknown]

huge (hju:dʒ) *adj.* extremely large [M.E. *huge, hoge* prob. fr. O.F. *ahuge, ahoge*]

Hü·gel (hýg'l), Baron Friedrich von (1852–1925), Austrian philosopher, Roman Catholic theologian (*MODERNISM) and mystic, author of 'Essays and Addresses on the Philosophy of Religion' (1921, 2nd series, 1926), 'The Mystical Element of Religion' (1908, revised 1923)

huge·ly (hjú:dʒli:) *adv* to a great degree

hug·ger-mug·ger (hʌgərmʌgər) **1.** *n* the act or an instance of keeping secret ‖ a jumble **2.** *adj* secret ‖ jumbled **3.** *adv.* in a secret manner ‖ in a jumbled manner **4.** *v.t.* to keep secret ‖ *v.i.* to act furtively ‖ to act in a confused manner [origin unknown]

Hugh (hju:) 'the Great' (*d.* 956), French duke, son of Robert I. He was the virtual ruler of France under the later Carolingians. His son was elected king as Hugh Capet

Hugh Ca·pet (kéipit) (*F.* Hugues Capet, c. 940–96), king of France (987–96), founder of the Capetian dynasty, son of Hugh the Great. He succeeded to his father's lands (956) and was elected king in opposition to the last Carolingian claimant

Hughes (hju:z), Charles Evans (1862–1948), U.S. statesman. As secretary of state (1921–5) under President Warren Harding, he negotiated, at the Washington Conference, the first successful naval arms limitation agreement, the dissolution of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and the establishment of Four-Power and Nine-Power treaties for stabilization in the Far East. He was largely responsible for the enactment of the Dawes Plan. As chief justice (1930–41) of the U.S. Supreme Court, he provoked historic debate by declaring the extreme New Deal measures unconstitutional

Hughes, David Edward (1831–1900), Anglo-U.S. inventor. He invented a type-printing telegraph instrument (patented 1855), an early version of the microphone, and the induction balance. He contributed to the theory of magnetism

Hughes, Langston (1902–67), U.S. poet. His works, including 'Shakespeare in Harlem' (1942) and 'One-Way Ticket' (1949), make use of dialect and jazz rhythms. A spokesman for his fellow blacks, he published 'Fight for Freedom; Story of the NAACP' (1962)

Hughes, Sir Sam (1853–1921), Canadian minister of militia and defense (1911–16). He organized (1914) the first Canadian contingent to serve in the 1st world war

Hughes, William Morris (1864–1952), Australian statesman, Labour prime minister of Australia (1915–23)

Hugh of Avalon [illegible] (1135–1200), Burgundian bishop of Lincoln, England (1186–1200). He [illegible] Cathedral. Feast: [illegible].

Hu·go (ugou, hju:gou, *F.* ygo), Victor Marie (1802–85), French poet, novelist and dramatist. In the drama, e.g. 'Hernani' (1830), 'Ruy Blas' (1838), [illegible] his lyric poetry, e.g. 'les Feuilles d'automne' (1831), [illegible] He also wrote epic and satirical poetry. The variety of his prolific genius profoundly enriched French poetry and opened the way for many modern stylistic changes. As a novelist, e.g. in 'Notre-Dame de Paris' (1831) and 'les [illegible]

Hu·gue·not (hju:gənɔt) a Calvinist Protestant in France during the religious struggles of the [illegible]. The name Huguenot grew in the late 16th c., and their rivalry with the Catholics led to the Wars of Religion (1562–98). They triumphed when the Protestant Henry IV succeeded to the throne (1589) and obtained toleration under the Edict of Nantes (1598). When this was revoked (1685), many Huguenots fled to Switzerland, England and America, where they [illegible] important contributions to industry.

huh (hʌ) *interj* used to express disbelief, contempt, [illegible] or to get attention

Hu·he·hot (hu:həhɔt) (formerly Kweisui) the capital (pop. 314,000) of Inner Mongolia, China, an ancient trade center comprising two towns, Kweihwa and Suiyuan. It is the seat of a living Buddha

Huit·zil·o·poch·tli (wi:tzi:loupoutʃli:) the Aztec god of war and chief of the Aztec pantheon

hu·la (hu:lə) *n* a native Hawaiian dance [native word]

Hu·le·gu [illegible] (1217–65) Mongol conqueror, grandson of Genghis Khan. He invaded Persia, destroyed Baghdad (1258) and overthrew the Abbasid dynasty

hula hoop (*trade name*) a circle of wood or plastic rotated around the body by physical movements, popular in the 1950s

hula hula the hula ‖ (*Br., pop.*) a hula skirt

hula skirt a grass skirt worn by a hula dancer

hulk (hʌlk) *n* the body, or hull, of a ship no longer seaworthy, sometimes used for storage ‖ (*pl., hist.*) this used as a prison ‖ a large ship, difficult to maneuver ‖ a big clumsy man **hulk·ing** *adj* big and clumsy [O.E. *hulc*]

Hull (hʌl), Clark Leonard (1854–1952), U.S. theoretical psychologist who applied quantitative methods to aptitude prognosis and learning mechanisms. His theories appear in 'Aptitude Testing' (1928), 'Principles of Behavior' (1943), and 'A Behavior System' (1952)

Hull, Cordell (1871–1955), American statesman, U.S. secretary of state (1933–44). At the Moscow conference (1943) he established the system of collective security which led to the foundation of the Nobel Peace Prize (1945)

Hull, Isaac (1773–1843), U.S. navy commodore. As commander (1810–12) of the 'Constitution', he defeated (1812) the British frigate 'Guerrière'

Hull (officially Kingston-upon-Hull) a county borough (pop. 269,100) in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, on the Humber, a major port. Industries: textiles, chemicals, iron and steel, food processing. University (1954)

hull (hʌl) **1.** *n.* the body framework of a ship ‖ the framework of an airship ‖ the float of a flying boat **2.** *v.t.* to hit or pierce the hull of (a ship), e.g. with a torpedo [perh. HULL (pod, shell etc.)]

hull 1. *n* the pod, shell etc. of a seed or fruit ‖ the calyx of some fruits, e.g. the strawberry **2.** *v.t.* to remove the hull or hulls from [O.E. *hulu*]

hul·la·ba·loo, hul·la·bal·loo (hʌləbəlu:) *n* loud, confused [illegible]

hull down (of a ship) so far away that only the masts, funnel etc. are visible over the horizon

Hul·ly Gul·ly (hʌli gʌli) *n* fad dance executed to instructions from a caller with dancers in a [illegible]

Hulme [illegible] (1883–1917), English critic and poet, and one of the founders of Imagism. His book 'Speculations' was published [illegible]

hum [illegible] humming [illegible] *past part* **hummed** *v.t.* to make a continuous [illegible] bees, moving machine parts etc.) to make a similar sound (*Br., pop.*) to smell unpleasantly ‖ [illegible] to make [illegible] hum [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible]

with frequent slight pauses which express doubt or irresolution, or to make petty criticisms **2.** *n* the sound or act of humming [(*Br.*) [illegible]]

hu·man (hju:mən) **1.** *adj* of or characteristic of man, being a person, of people as limited creatures, *human failings* ‖ resembling man **2.** *n* (*pop.*) a person [M.E. *humayn, humayne, humain, humaine* fr. F.]

human (buying) cell vaccine [illegible] treatment, involving five injections vs. 21 injections previously required

hu·mane (hju:mein) *adj* showing kindness, [illegible] to the [illegible] relating to the humanities, *humane studies* [earlier spelling of HUMAN separated after 1700]

human engineering (*genetics*) science of [illegible] hereditary diseases. *also* genetic engineering

human geography [illegible]

human growth hormone (*med.*) synthetic somatotropin (pituitary hormone) used to stimulate linear growth, created in 1979 by Dr. Chow Hao Li and Dr. Donald Yamashiro. *abbr* **HGH** *also* growth hormone

hu·man·ism (hju:mənizəm) *n.* a movement of the 15th and 16th cc. which aspired to restore the universally human values of classical antiquity as opposed to the debased scholasticism of the late Middle Ages, by reviving the languages, philosophy and literature of ancient Greece and Rome ‖ any of several movements purporting to advocate the universally human as against utilitarian science, religious dogma, uncontrolled passion (e.g. Romanticism), political [illegible]

hu·man·ist (hju:mənist) **1.** *n.* an adherent of humanism **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to humanism **hu·man·is·tic** *adj* [fr. F. *humaniste*]

humanistic medicine (*med.*) medical practice and culture that respects and incorporates the concepts that (**1**) the patient is more than his or her disease, and (**2**) the professional is more than a scientifically trained mind using technical skills

hu·man·i·tar·i·an (hju:mænitɛəri:ən) **1.** *n.* someone who actively promotes the welfare of the human race **2.** *adj* being or characteristic of a humanitarian **hu·man·i·tar·i·an·ism** *n.* [HUMANITY]

hu·man·i·ty (hju:mæniti) *pl* **hu·man·i·ties** *n* (*collect.*) mankind ‖ kindness to other people, or to animals ‖ (*pl.*, usually with 'the') studies (history, art, literature, classics etc.) emphasizing the cultural aspects of civilization [F. *humanité*]

hu·man·i·za·tion (hju:mənizéiʃən) *n.* a humanizing or being humanized

hu·man·ize (hju:mənaiz) *pres. part.* **hu·man·iz·ing** *past* and *past part* **hu·man·ized** *v.t.* to impart desirable human qualities, or interest, to ‖ to make (someone) have more of the affective qualities of a normal human being [fr. F. *humaniser*]

hu·man·kind (hju:mənkaind, hju:mənkaind) *n* mankind

hu·man·ly (hju:mənli:) *adv.* within the limitations of what man or a man can do. *we will finish it if it is humanly possible*, in a way that is characteristic of normal human beings

human nature the inherent character of mankind

human potential movement (*psych.*) program to improve individual self-respect and human relationships through sensitivity training sessions

Human Rights program enunciated at Helsinki [illegible] violations of the integrity of the person. . .", "the right to the fulfillment of such vital needs as food, shelter, health care, and education . . ."; and "the right to enjoy civil and political liberties. . . ."; released January 1978 by U.S. State Department and urged on all [illegible]

Humber (hʌmbər) estuary 1–5 miles wide, 40 miles long) between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, England, navigable by large ships to Hull

humble [illegible] **hum·bler** *comp* **hum·blest** *adj* possessing or marked by the [illegible] of humility, of little social rank, condition or rank, *a humble dwelling, humble* [illegible] **humbling** *pres. part.* and *n.* **humbled** *past part.* and *adj.* [illegible] to

humble oneself to perform an act of submission by way of apology or penitence [M.E. *umble, humble* fr. O.F.]

hum·ble-bee (hʌmb'lbi:) *n.* a bumblebee [origin unkown]

humble pie (only in the phrase) **to eat humble pie** to make an unqualified, abject apology

hum·bly (hʌmbli:) *adv.* in a humble way

Hum·boldt (hʊmbɔlt, hʌmboult), Baron Alexander von (1769–1859), German explorer and scientist. 'Voyage aux regions équinoxiales du nouveau continent' (1807–39) contains his scientific observations made on an expedition to Central and South America. 'Kosmos' (1845–62) is a physical description of the universe and a history of science

Humboldt, Baron Wilhelm von (1767–1835), German statesman and philologist. As privy councilor (1809), he reformed Prussia's educational system

Humboldt the largest glacier in the world (its front is 60 miles long), in N.W. Greenland

Humboldt Current a marine current flowing northward along the coast of N. Chile and Peru. Its relatively cold waters lower air temperatures and produce much cloud and fog

hum·bug (hʌmbʌg) **1.** *n.* the hiding of falsehood under an appearance of sincerity ‖ insincere talk or writing ‖ a person behaving insincerely ‖ *Br.*) a hard, boiled peppermint candy **2.** *v. pres. part.* **hum·bug·ging** *past* and *past part.* **hum·bugged** *v.t.* to mislead (someone) by a sham ‖ *v.i.* to be a humbug [origin unknown]

hum·drum (hʌmdrʌm) *adj.* uninspired, flat, *a humdrum speech* [etym. doubtful, perh. fr. ...]

Hume (hju:m), David (1711–76), Scottish philosopher and historian. He developed Locke's empiricism to the logical conclusion of utter skepticism, and argued that all ideas come from impressions, of which causality was one. His works include 'Philosophical Essays Concerning Human Understanding' (1748), 'An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals' (1751), 'Political Discourses' (1752), and 'History of England' (1754–62)

hu·mer·al (hju:mərəl) **1.** *n.* a priest's vestment, an oblong scarf worn over the shoulders **2.** *adj* of or pertaining to the humerus ‖ of or pertaining to the shoulders [fr. L.L. ult. fr. L. *humerus*, shoulder]

humeral veil a humeral

[illegible] *n.* the long bone of the upper arm, articulating with the scapula above, and with the radius and the ulna below ‖ the corresponding bone in the foreleg of a quadruped [L. = shoulder]

hu·mic (hju:mik) *adj.* of or obtained from humus [fr. L. *humus*, earth]

hu·mid (hju:mid) *adj.* (of atmosphere) containing a high percentage of water vapor : damp, moist **hu·mid·i·fy** (hju:midifai) *pres. part.* **hu·mid·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hu·mid·i·fied** *v.t.* to make humid [F. *humide*]

hu·mid·i·fi·er (hju:midifaiər) *n.* a device for humidifying a room or building

hu·mid·i·ty (hju:miditi:) *n.* the state of being humid ('ABSOLUTE HUMIDITY, 'RELATIVE HUMIDITY) [fr. F. *humidite* fr. L.]

hu·mi·dor (hju:midɔr) *n.* a container for keeping cigars moist and fresh

hu·mil·i·ate (hju:milieit) *pres. part.* **hu·mil·i·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hu·mil·i·at·ed** *v.t.* to make (a person) suffer by lessening his dignity or self-esteem [fr. L. *humiliare (humiliatus)*]

hu·mil·i·a·tion (hju:milieiʃən) *n.* a humiliating or being humiliated : an instance of this [F.]

hu·mil·i·ty (hju:militi:) *n.* the quality of being without pride : voluntary self-abasement, *to practice humility* [F. *humilite*]

hum·ming (hʌmiŋ) *adj.* making the sound of a hum : very active, *business is humming*

hum·ming·bird (hʌmiŋbə:rd) *n.* a member of *Trochilidae*, a family of minute and beautiful birds, found in the Americas. The rapid vibration of their wings produces a humming sound and allows them to feed, on insects and nectar, while on the wing

hum·mock (hʌmək) *n.* a mound (*geol.*) a raised portion in an ice field formed by lateral pressure : a raised, dry, wooded spot in a swamp

[illegible]

hu·mor, *Br.* **hu·mour** (hju:mər) **1.** *n.* something which arouses amusement, laughter etc : the capacity for recognizing, reacting to, or expressing something which is amusing, funny etc : a mood, frame of mind, *in a good humor, in no humor to be contradicted* : (*hist.*) one of four body fluids supposed to determine temperament and health **out of humor** cross **2.** *v.t.* to let (someone) have his own way for the sake of peace and quiet ‖ to keep (someone) in a good temper [A.F. *humour, umour*, O.F. *humor, umor*]

hu·mor·esque (hju:mərésk) *n.* (*mus.*, esp. of certain 19th-c. music) a caprice [fr. G. *humoreske* fr. L. *humor*, humor]

hu·mor·ist (hju:mərist) *n.* someone who expresses humor in his writing, conversation etc.

hu·mor·is·tic *adj.* [F. *humoriste* fr. L.L. fr. L.]

hu·mor·ous (hju:mərəs) *adj* having, or giving rise to, humor

humour *Br.* HUMOR

hump (hʌmp) **1.** *n.* a rounded, raised protrusion **to get** (or **give**) **the hump** (*Br., pop.*) to become (or make) irritated **2.** *v.t.* to make (something) hump-shaped, *to hump one's back* ‖ (*Br., pop.*) to carry, *you'll have to hump your suitcase* [origin ...]

hump-back (hʌmpbæk) *n.* a person whose spine is so misshapen that his back is humped ‖ such a back **hump-backed** *adj.* having such a back ‖ having such a shape, *a humpbacked bridge*

humpback whale a member of *Megaptera*, fam. *Balaenopteridae*, a genus of whalebone whales having a small hump on the back

Hum·per·dinck (hʊmpərdiŋk), Engelbert (1854–1921), German composer. He is known esp. for his operas, esp. 'Hansel and Gretel' (1893)

Humphrey (hʌmfri:), Hubert Horatio, Jr. (1911–78), U.S. political leader, vice president (1965–9). A Democratic senator from Minnesota (1949–64; 1971–8), he championed labor and civil rights. Vice-president under Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, he ran for the presidency in 1968, but was defeated by Richard M. Nixon

hu·mus (hju:məs) *n.* the organic part of soil, formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable or animal matter [L.]

Hun (hʌn) *n.* a member of a nomadic Asian people who invaded Europe (4th and 5th cc.), forcing the Visigoths and Ostrogoths to invade the Roman Empire. Under Attila they controlled most of what is now Germany, Poland and European Russia. They invaded the Byzantine Empire and the Western Roman Empire (early 5th c.) [fr. M.L. *Hunni* prob. fr. *Hun-yu*, a Turkic tribe]

Hu·nan (hu:nʌn) a mountainous province (area 105,467 sq. miles, pop. 49,000,000) of S.E. China. Capital: Changsha

hunch (hʌntʃ) **1.** *n.* a hump on a person's back or a rounding of the shoulders ‖ a large hunk or piece ‖ (*pop.*) an intuitive feeling about a situation or a coming event **2.** *v.t.* to bend into a hump ‖ (with 'up' or 'out') to cause to form a hump [etym. doubtful]

hunch-back (hʌntʃbæk) *n.* a humpback **hunch-backed** *adj.* humpbacked

hun·dred (hʌndrid) **1.** *pl.* **hun·dred, hun·dreds** *n.* ten times ten ('NUMBER TABLE) ‖ the cardinal number representing this (100, C) ‖ (*pl.*) in mathematical calculations, the column of figures three places to the left of the decimal point : (*Br. hist.*) a subdivision of a county with its own court. The term survives in certain conventional usages : (*Am.*, esp. *hist.*) a similar division of a county, retained only in Delaware **hun·dreds of** very many **ninety-nine times out of a hundred** nearly always **2.** *adj.* being ten more than 90 [O.E.]

Hundred Days (*F. hist.*) the period of Napoleonic rule after Napoleon's return to Paris (Mar. 20, 1815) from Elba. It ended with Louis XVIII's restoration (June 28, 1815) after Waterloo

Hundred Days of 1933 a U.S. Congressional session (March–June, 1933) inaugurating President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. It enacted intensified programs of relief, recovery, and reform to counteract immediately the effects of the depression

hundreds and thousands (*Br.*) nonpareil (pellets of sugar)

hun·dredth (hʌndridθ, hʌndritθ) **1.** *adj.* being number 100 in a series ('NUMBER TABLE) being one of the 100 equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the 99th : one of 100 equal parts of anything (1/100)

hun·dred·weight (hʌndridweit) *pl.* **hun·dred·weight, hun·dred·weights** *n.* (*abbr.* cwt) a measure of weight equal to (*Am.*) 100 lbs avoir-[illegible]

Hundred Years' War a period of intermittent war (1337–1453) between France and England. It was basically caused by the refusal of the Plantagenet kings of England to do homage to the kings of France for the fief of Aquitaine. Other causes were Anglo-French rivalry for the Flanders wool trade, and a growing sense of national consciousness. The war began (1337) when Edward III of England claimed the French throne. The English won victories at Sluis (1340), Crécy (1346) and Poitiers (1356), and gained more French territory, though most of it was lost again by 1373. Henry V renewed the war (1415), won a crushing victory at Agincourt (1415) and was recognized as heir to the French throne (Treaty of Troyes, 1420). After his death (1422), Joan of Arc rallied the French, and the English were gradually expelled (1423–53) from France, until only Calais remained in their possession

hung *past* and alt. *past part.* of HANG (*v.i.*, to be suspended)

Hun·gar·i·an (hʌŋgɛ́əri:ən) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Hungary or its people **2.** *n.* a native of Hungary ‖ the Hungarian language

Hungarian language the Finno-Ugric language of Hungary spoken by about 10,750,000 people including Rumanian, Czechoslovakian and Yugoslav minorities. It has borrowed considerably from Latin, Slavic, German, Bulgarian and Turkish. Hungarian has a well-developed case system and is characterized by an abundant use of suffixes

Hun·ga·ry (hʌŋgəri:) a republic (area 35,912 sq. miles, pop. 10,645,000) of central Europe. Capital: Budapest. Language: Hungarian (96%), with a small German minority. People: 93% Magyar, 5% German, with Slovak, Croat and other small minorities. Religion: 62% Roman Catholic, 25% Protestant, 3% Orthodox, 1% Jewish. The Danube bisects the country. East of it a large plain, the Nägy Alföld, itself bisected by the Tisza, stretches beyond the Rumanian border. Hills (rising to 3,336 ft) break it in the far north, where floods are frequent. West of the Danube lies Transnubia, a rolling plain, in the south broken by hills rising to 2,648 ft near Pécs, with Lake Balaton and the Bakony Forest (2,333 ft) in the center. The land is 60% arable, 12% forest and 17% pasture. Climate: continental. Average rainfall: under 20 ins in the Tisza Valley, 20–30 ins in the plains, over 30 ins in the mountains. Livestock: cattle, sheep, hogs, horses. Agricultural products: corn, wheat, barley, sugar beet, potatoes, eggs, milk, wool, wine. Resources: coal (esp. near Pécs), bauxite, oil, hydroelectricity. Industries: fishing, mining, steel, cement, fertilizers, textiles, sugar. Exports: wheat, cattle, metal products, clothing, footwear. Imports: lumber, hides, paper, cotton, machinery. There are four universities. Monetary unit: forint (100 filler). HISTORY. Magyar tribes from the Urals conquered what is now Hungary (late 9th c.). The country was Christianized and unified under St Stephen, the first Hungarian king (1001–38). After a troubled period during which foreign rulers struggled for the Hungarian crown, the country fell to the Turks (Battle of Mohacs, 1526). By 1699, the Turks had been expelled, and the Hapsburgs gained control. Protestantism was repressed and estates confiscated. A series of rebellions followed, until a general amnesty was proclaimed (1687). Hungary became an integral part of the Hapsburg dominions (1722) and was largely ruled from Vienna. A revolutionary movement (1848) under Kossuth and Deak won a measure of self-government and the liberation of the peasants: but the revolution was crushed (1849) by Austrian and Russian forces, and an absolutist régime was imposed. Hungary gained complete internal independence with the establishment (1867) of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary. An independent republic was proclaimed (1918) but, after Bela Kun's brief communist rule (1919), Hungary was made a constitutional monarchy (1920) under the regency of Horthy. In an attempt to solve the problem of minorities, Hungary was reduced to the area inhabited by Magyars, involving the loss of over half its territory and population. After occupation by the Germans (1944) and the Russians (1945), a republican constitution was adopted (1946). The Communist party gained full control (1948) and Hungary was declared a republic (1949). A revolution (1956) was crushed by Soviet armed force and a new régime set up under Kádár who con-

tinues to rule. Under Kādār economic and political conditions improved

hun·ger (hʌŋgər) **1.** *n.* a desire or craving for food ‖ a strong desire for anything, *hunger for adventure* ‖ a condition of physical weakness and distress suffered as the result of a long period of undernourishment **2.** *v.i.* to feel hunger for food or other objects of desire, *to hunger for affection* [O.E. *hungor, hungur*]

hunger strike a refusal to eat by prisoners, political groups etc. trying to force an authority to yield to certain demands

Hung Hsiu-ch'uan (hùŋʃju:tʃyən) (1812–64), Chinese Christian mystic and leader of the Taiping Rebellion

hun·gri·ly (hʌ́ngrili:) *adv.* in a hungry manner

hun·gri·ness (hʌ́ngri:nis) *n.* the condition of being hungry

hun·gry (hʌ́ngri:) *comp.* **hun·gri·er** *superl* **hun·gri·est** *adj.* feeling hunger ‖ characterized by or showing hunger ‖ having a strong desire for, *hungry for news* ‖ (of land or soil) poor, lacking humus or other essentials for plant growth **to go hungry** to go without eating [O.E. *hungrig, hungreg*]

hung up *adj.* being extremely involved with an emotional problem

hunk (hʌŋk) *n.* a large, thick piece of something, *a hunk of bread* [perh. fr. Flem. *hunke*]

hun·kers (hʌ́ŋkərz) *pl. n.* (only in the phrase) **on one's hunkers** on one's haunches [origin unknown]

Hun·kers and Barn·burn·ers (hʌ́ŋkərz, bárnbə:rnərz) two factions of the New York State Democratic party during the 1840s. The conservative Hunkers ('those who seek office for themselves'), led by William L. Marcy, advocated the use of revenues for internal improvements, the chartering of state banks, and the perpetuation of slavery. The radical Barnburners ('farmers who burn their barns to destroy rats'), led by Martin Van Buren, advocated the abolition of slavery and the use of revenues to pay off the state debt. When the slavery issue prompted the Barnburners to join (1848) the Free-Soil Party, it weakened the support for New York's Democratic presidential candidate, and this helped to elect General Zachary Taylor

Hunt (hʌnt), Leigh (James Henry Leigh Hunt, 1784–1859), English poet, critic and journalist and friend of many writers (e.g. Shelley, Keats). His works include 'Autobiography' (1850)

Hunt, Richard Morris (1828–95), U.S. architect. He introduced 19th-c. French traditions into American architecture. His designs include the Vanderbilt mausoleum on Staten Island

Hunt, William Holman (1827–1910), English painter and one of the founders of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood

hunt (hʌnt) **1.** *v.t.* to pursue (game, a person) with the intention of capturing or killing ‖ to pursue (a fox etc.) on horseback with hounds ‖ to cover (an area) in search of game ‖ to use (a horse, hounds) for hunting ‖ to attempt to find by careful and thorough searching *v.i.* to participate in a hunt ‖ to search ‖ (*campanology*) to alter the order in which a bell is rung so as to shift it 'up' by successive changes from first place to last or 'down' from last place to first ‖ (of machinery, engines etc.) to oscillate about a given mean point or speed as a result of inadequate stability control **to hunt after** (or **for**) to try to discover **to hunt down** to continue to hunt until the capture or kill is effected ‖ to search diligently for until successful **to hunt out** to succeed in finding by searching **to hunt up** to look for (a particular thing among many) **2.** *n.* the act of hunting or an instance of this ‖ the persons engaged in hunting ‖ the district hunted over ‖ (*campanology*) a series of changes rung on from five to 12 bells **hunt·er** *n.* someone who hunts, esp. for game ‖ a horse bred and trained to be ridden for hunting ‖ a dog trained for use in hunting ‖ a watch provided with a hunting case [O.E. *huntian*]

Hun·ter (hʌ́ntər), Robert Mercer Taliaferro (1809–87), U.S. politician who unsuccessfully campaigned to settle Northern and Southern differences on the eve of the Civil War. He served (1865) as a Confederate commissioner at the unsuccessful Hampton Roads Conference, and he helped to restore Virginia to the Union

hunter's moon the next full moon after the harvest moon

hunt·ing (hʌ́ntiŋ) *n.* **1.** (*eng.*) the variation from the standard speed in a rotating mechanism [illegible] (*aerodynamics*) an approximately constant oscillation [illegible]

hunting box (*Br.*) a small country lodge used as a residence during the hunting season

hunting case [illegible] to protect the glass

Hun·ting·don (hʌntiŋdən), Selina Hastings [illegible] leader and patroness of Whitefield. Her Calvinistic Methodist sect was known as the 'Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion'. Most of the churches are now affiliated to the Congregational Church

Hun·ting·don·shire (hʌntiŋdənʃər) (*abbr* **Hunts.**) a county (area 366 sq. miles, pop 80,000) of central England. County town Huntingdon

Hun·ting·ton (hʌntiŋtən) the largest city (pop. 63,684) in West Virginia, in the western part of the state: tobacco and agricultural market (mainly apples), rail terminal, coal-mining center. Manufactures: steel rails, nickel alloys, stoves, glass, shoes

Huntington's chorea [illegible] disease affecting the brain. Symptoms, usually dormant until ages 35–45, are irregular body movements, slurred speech, and deteriorating mental faculties. There is no treatment, but scientists have isolated a factor for determining presence of the gene that causes the disorder

hunt·ress (hʌntris) *n.* (*rhet.*) a female hunter, esp. as an epithet of Diana

Hunts·man (hʌntsmən), Benjamin (1704–76), British inventor and steel manufacturer. He devised (c. 1750) the crucible process for making high-quality cast steel

hunts·man (hʌntsmən) *pl* **hunts·men** (hʌntsmən) *n.* a hunter, esp. an official of an organized hunt who helps to control the hounds

Hu·nya·di (húnjɔdi:), János (c. 1387–1456), Hungarian soldier and statesman. His victory at Belgrade (1456) staved off the Turkish conquest of Hungary for 70 years. His son, Matthias Corvinus, became king of Hungary

Hu·pa (hú:pə) *pl.* **Hu·pa, Hu·pas** *n.* an Athapaskan people of N.W. California ‖ a member of this people ‖ their language

Hu·pei, Hu·peh (hú:péi) a province (area 80,169 sq. miles, pop. 47,800,000) of S. central China, containing the Yangtze-Han basin. Capital: Wuhan

hur·dle (hə́:rd'l) **1.** *n.* a movable, short section of a fence of light construction used as part of an enclosure, as a gate etc., or as an obstacle to be jumped over by horses ‖ an open frame to be cleared by athletes in a race ‖ (*pl.*) such a race ‖ an obstacle to a course of action **2.** *v. pres. part.* **hur·dling** *past* and *past part.* **hur·dled** *v.i.* to compete in a hurdles race ‖ *v.t.* to surround with hurdles ‖ to jump (a hurdle) **húr·dler** *n.* someone who competes in a hurdles race [O.E. *hyrdel*]

hurds (hə:rdz) *pl. n.* hards

hur·dy-gur·dy (hə́:rdi:gə́:rdi:) *pl.* **hur·dy-gur·dies** *n.* a musical instrument equipped with a rosined wheel which when turned plays the strings. A set of keys controls the pitch ‖ a barrel organ [prob. imit.]

hurl (hə:rl) **1.** *v.t.* to throw violently ‖ to utter (threats, abuse etc.) with vehemence **2.** *n.* the act of hurling or an instance of this [etym. [illegible]]

Hur·ley (hə́:rli:), Patrick Jay (1883–1963), U.S. diplomat and secretary of war (1929–33) under Herbert Hoover. During the 2nd world war he served as General George Marshall's representative and attempted to provide relief for U.S. troops on Bataan. He was (1944–5) U.S. ambassador to China, and tried to reconcile the Kuomintang government and the Communist faction

hurl·ey, hurl·y (hə́:rli:) *pl* **hurl·eys, hurl·ies** *n.* hurling ‖ a stick with a wide blade used in this [illegible]

hurl·ing (hə́:rliŋ) *n.* an old Irish game resembling hockey, played by two teams of 15 players who use a hurley to carry or hit the ball [illegible]

hurly *HURLEY

hurl·y-hurl·y (hə́:rli:hə́:rli:) *n.* rush and confu[illegible]

Huron the second largest lake (area 23,010 sq. miles) of the Great Lakes of the U.S.A. and Canada, bordering Michigan and Ontario, between Lakes [illegible]

Hu·ron, Hu·rons *n.* a member of a confederation of North American Indian tribes which occupied the territory between Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario ‖ this tribe ‖ their Iroquoian language

hur·rah, hoo·rah (hərɑ́) **1.** *interj.* used to express triumph, appreciation etc. **2.** *n.* this cry

hurricane [illegible] *interj.* and *n.* hurrah

hur·ri·cane (hə́rikein, hárikein, *Br.* esp hárikən) *n.* a cyclone with wind velocities exceeding 73 and often reaching over 100 miles per hour, usually covering a large area and accompanied by thunder, lightning and heavy rain, occurring esp. in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico [Span. *huracan* fr. Carib.]

hurricane lamp a lamp designed to keep burning in the wind, its flame being shielded by strong glass

hur·ried (hə́:rid, hárid) *adj.* done in a hurry ‖ done in such a hurry as to be jeopardized

hur·ry (hə́:ri:, hári:) **1.** *n.* the performing of an action quickly and without delay ‖ the need to act in this way, *is there any hurry for the work?* ‖ excessive haste **in a hurry** quickly ‖ soon, *they won't invite us again in a hurry* ‖ wishing to act without delay, *in a hurry to begin* **2.** *v. pres. part.* **hur·ry·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hur·ried** *v.t.* (often with 'up') to be quick, waste no time ‖ *v.t.* (often with 'up' or 'along') to make (someone or something) act, move etc. more quickly ‖ to do quickly or too quickly **to hurry off** to go away quickly [etym. doubtful]

hur·ry-scur·ry (hə́:ri:skə́ri:, hári:skári:) **1.** *n* the doing of something very fast and in a confused manner **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **hur·ry-scur·ry·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hur·ry-scur·ried** to act quickly and confusedly **3.** *adv.* in a quick and confused manner

hurt (hə:rt) *v. pres. part.* **hurt·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hurt** *v.t.* to cause bodily or mental pain to ‖ to do financial harm to, *the bad weather hurt his trade* ‖ to damage ‖ to lessen the well-being or status of, *to hurt one's reputation* ‖ *v.i.* to cause or feel pain, *my head hurts* [F. *hurter*]

hurt *n.* something which causes pain, *a hurt to one's pride* [prob. fr. O.F. *hurte*]

hurt·ful (hə́:rtfəl) *adj.* causing harm, pain or injury

hur·tle (hə́:rt'l) *v. pres. part.* **hur·tling** *past* and *past part.* **hur·tled** *v.i.* to move with great force and noise ‖ *v.t.* to make (something) move with great force and noise [M.E. *hurtlen*, prob. fr *hurten*, to hurt]

Hus (hus), Jan (c. 1369–1415), Bohemian religious reformer, commonly called John Huss. Influenced by the teachings of Wyclif, he denounced ecclesiastical abuses and challenged the authority of Rome. He was excommunicated (1410), and accepted the safe-conduct of the Emperor Sigismund to attend the Council of Constance (1414), but at Constance he was summarily condemned and burned at the stake as a heretic

Husák (hu:suk), Gustav (1913–), Czechoslovakian president (1975–). He held regional government posts in Slovakia, was arrested as a 'Slovak nationalist' and was imprisoned (1951–60). In 1968 he was made deputy premier of Czechoslovakia and, after the Soviet invasion in 1968, he succeeded (1969) Alexander Dubcek as leader of his country's Communist party and became president in 1975

hus·band (hʌ́zbənd) **1.** *n.* the male partner in a marriage (cf. WIFE) **2.** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to take care of, use sparingly, *to husband one's strength* [O.E. *hūsbonda, hūsbunda*, householder]

hus·band·ry (hʌ́zbəndri:) *n.* farming ‖ (*rhet.*) management, esp. thrifty management

Hu·sein (huséin) (c. 626–80), Shi'ite imam, second son of Ali and Fatima

Hu·sein ib·n A·li (huséinibənɑli:) (1856–1931), sherif of Mecca (1908–16), king of Hejaz (1916–24). He gained power by a successful revolt against the Turks, but was overthrown by ibn Saud

hush (hʌʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to stop making noise ‖ *v.t.* to cause (someone or something) to cease to make a noise **to hush up** to keep from being generally known **2.** *n.* a cessation of noise ‖ silence [M.E. *hussht* adj., silent]

hush-hush [illegible]

hush money money paid to prevent someone from telling something

husk (hʌsk) **1.** *n.* a dry, outer covering of some seeds and fruits, e.g. corn ‖ (*fig.*) the worthless part of something after the useful or valuable

part has been removed **2.** *v.t.* to remove the husk from [M.E. *huske*, possibly fr. O.E. *hus*.

husk·i·ly (hʌskɪlɪ) *adv.* in a husky manner
husk·i·ness (hʌskɪnɪs) *n.* the quality of being husky
husk·ing (hʌskɪŋ) *n.* a husking bee
husking bee a get-together on a farm for husk-

Hus·kis·son (hʌskɪs'n), William (1770–1830), British Tory statesman. As president of the board of trade (1823–7), he abolished many protectionist duties and worked out a sliding scale to modify the Corn Laws
husk·y (hʌskɪ) *pl.* **husk·ies** *n.* an Eskimo dog [perh. corrup. of ESKIMO]
husk·y *comp.* **husk·i·er** *superl.* **husk·i·est** *adj.* full of husks. husklike. (of speech, or a voice) having a dry, rough sound of lower pitch than normal. tough, strong and heavily built. *a husky boy* [HUSK]

hus·sar (huzɑr) *n.* (*mil.*) a soldier of a light cavalry regiment [Hung. *huszar*, freebooter, light horseman]
Hus·sein (husein) (1935–), king of Jordan

Hus·serl (huserl), Edmund Gustav Albrecht (1859–1938), German philosopher who formulated the doctrine of transcendental phenomenology. He postulated the being of the world as direct personal observation transcendentally constituted by a perceiver. This immediate perception he termed 'the phenomenological reduction', the permanent and only opening to true philosophy. Man with his sensibly perceived body, including the image he sees of himself when reflecting on his past actions or future projects, is not the subject, but an object constituted by the 'I myself' (ich selbst), the pure transcendental subject. Husserl has greatly influenced Sartre, Heidegger and Merleau-Ponty. His central work is 'Ideas. General Introduction to a Pure Phenomenology' (trans. 1913)
Hus·site (hʌsaɪt) *n.* a follower of Jan Hus. The Hussites fought a series of intermittent wars (1419–78) in Bohemia and Moravia. Their original aim was to prevent the Emperor Sigismund from succeeding to the Bohemian throne. The wars were partially resolved by the Council of Basle, when the moderate Hussites were accepted back into the Church, but they continued as a civil struggle between other Hussite

hussies. saucy girl. (*old-fash.*) a shamelessly immoral woman [corrup. of HOUSEWIFE]
hus·tings (hʌstɪŋz) *pl. n.* the proceedings of an speeches are made. (*Br. hist.*) a platform on which parliamentary candidates were nominated prior to 1872. an ancient court of the City house assembly]
hus·tle (hʌs'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **hus·tling** *past* and *past part.* **hus·tled** *v.t.* to shove, jostle rudely. to push quickly forward, off, out etc., *they hustled him off the platform*. to force (someone) to act quickly, *we were hustled into agreeing*. *v.i.* to push one's way quickly. to act, or appear to act, quickly and forcefully, esp. in getting things done **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a hurry, *in a great hustle* **hus·tler** *n.* (*pop.*) an energetic, bustling person [fr. Du. *hutselen*, *hutselen*, to shake]

hut (hʌt) *n.* a small, roughly-built single-story and usually one-room building used as a dwell-

hutch (hʌtʃ) *n.* a box, usually with one side small animals, e.g. rabbits. (*mining*) a truck for hoisting coal out of a pit. (*mining*) a trough for washing ore. a low cupboard topped by

Hutch·ins (hʌtɪnz), Robert Maynard (1899– Conflict in Education' (1953), and 'University of Utopia' (1953), opposed overspecialized, pragmatic education and advocated noncontor-

banishment (1638) from the colony, she and her followers helped to found Rhode Island
Hutchinson, Thomas (1711–80), Colonial legislator, jurist, and royal governor (1771–4) of the province of Massachusetts. Although he removed British troops during the Boston Massa- (1770) at the end of the Revolution, he had impelled to enforce ministerial measures which alienated the patriots
hut·ment (hʌtmənt) *n.* (esp. *mil.*) a collection of huts, often temporary
hut·ted (hʌtɪd) *adj.* lodged in or consisting of huts, *a hutted camp*
Hut·ten (hut'n), Ulrich von (1488–1523), German humanist, poet and satirist. He wrote virulent attacks on princes and the Roman Catholic Church, and supported Luther
hutzpah or **hulzpah** *CHUTZPAH
Hux·ley (hʌksli:), Aldous Leonard (1894–1963), English novelist and essayist, grandson of T. H. Huxley and brother of Sir Julian. His 'Brave New World' (1932) describes a science-controlled civilization of the future
Huxley, Sir Julian Sorell (1887–1975), British biologist, grandson of T. H. Huxley and brother of Aldous. He was the first director general of UNESCO (1946–8). Among his published works are 'Essays of a Biologist' (1923), 'Evolution, the Modern Synthesis' (1942) and 'Evolution in Action' (1952)
Huxley, Thomas Henry (1825–95), British biologist. He was a leading exponent of Darwin's theory of evolution. His works include 'Zoological Evidences as to Man's Place in Nature' (1863) and 'Science and Culture' (1881)
Huy·gens (haigənz), Christiaan (1629–95), Dutch physicist, mathematician and astronomer. He improved the telescope and discovered Saturn's rings ('Systema Saturnium', 1659). His work on the pendulum ('Horologium Oscillatorium', 1673) led to investigations on the acceleration due to gravity, the shape of the earth, centrifugal force and inertia. He formulated the wave theory of light, for which he had to hypothesize the existence of a medium, the ether ('Traité de la lumiere', 1690)
Huys·mans (wi:smɑ̃s), Joris-Karl (1848–1907), French novelist, who passed from naturalism to Christian mysticism. His works, marked by an exceedingly rich vocabulary, include 'A Rebours' (1884) and 'La Cathedrale' (1898)
Hwai·nan, Huai·nan (hwainun) a city (pop. 286,900) of N.W. Anhwei, China: coal mines
Hwai·ning (hwainiŋ) *ANKING
hwan (hwun) *pl.* **hwan** *n.* the basic monetary unit of South Korea, divided into 100 won [Ko-

Hwang-hai (hwuŋhai) *YELLOW SEA
Hwang-ho (hwuŋhou) (*Eng.* Yellow River) China's second largest river (2,700 miles long, draining 55,000 sq. miles). It rises at 14,000 ft in S.E. Tsinghai and after two huge bends, first north, then south, flows across the N. China plain into the Yellow Sea. Silt-laden (6 kg. per cubic meter), the yellow loess giving it its name, it deposits vast quantities of alluvium in its passage over the plain, raising the level of its bed and causing disastrous floods
hy·a·cinth (haiəsinθ) *n.* a member of *Hyacinth*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a genus of plants native to Asia Minor. They are widely cultivated from bulbs, esp. *H. orientalis*, for their highly scented, bell-shaped, racemose flowers. (*mineral.*) a reddish or orange zircon used as a gem [fr. Gk *huakinthos*]
hyaena *HYENA
hy·a·line **1.** (haiəlin, haiəlain) *adj.* glasslike, nitrogenous substance that is the main constit- fr. Gk *hualos*, glass]
hyaline membrane disease (*med.*) respiratory disease in the newborn caused by a glasslike (HMD)
hy·a·lite (haiəlait) *n.* (*mineral.*) a clear, glassy variety of opal [fr. Gk *hualos*, glass]
hy·a·lo·gen (haiælədʒən) *n.* (*biol.*) any of the insoluble substances found in animal tissues which are related to mucoids and hydrolyze to form hyalines [fr. Gk *hualos*, glass + *genes*, born of]
hy·a·lo·plasm (haiælɔplæzəm) *n.* (*biol.*) the clear, relatively fluid ground substance of cytoplasm [fr. Gk *hualos*, glass + PLASM]
hy·brid (haibrid) **1.** *n.* (*biol.*) an offspring resulting from crossbreeding. (*gram.*) a word composed of elements from two or more languages **2.** *adj.* of or being a hybrid [fr. L. *hybrida*, offspring of a domestic sow and a wild boar]
hybrid computer (*computer*) an integrated device combining the memory and logic of a digital computer with the speed and flexibility of an analog computer
hy·brid·ism (haibridizəm) *n.* hybridity ‖ the production of hybrids
hy·brid·i·ty (haibridɪtɪ:) *n.* the state of being a hybrid
hy·brid·i·za·tion (haibridizeiʃən) *n.* a hybridizing or being hybridized
hy·brid·ize (haibridaiz) *pres. part.* **hy·brid·izing** *past* and *past part.* **hy·brid·ized** *v.t.* and *i.* to crossbreed
hy·brid·o·mas (haibridouməz) *n.* (*biol.*) cells used in genetic splicing to produce monoclonal antibodies from antibodies and tumor cells
hybrid perpetual any of various roses mainly derived by crossing the bourbon rose and characterized by a long flowering season
hy·da·tid (haidətid) *n.* a larval tapeworm typically filling a watery cyst ‖ this cyst ‖ the disease produced by such cysts [fr. Gk *hudatis* (*hudatidos*), a drop of water]
Hyde (haid), Charles Cheney (1873–1952), U.S. international law expert. His treatise 'International Law Chiefly as Interpreted and Applied by the United States' (1922) contended that an international security organization, invested with full military authority, could secure world peace. He drafted (1923) for the U.S. Department of State a model treaty for commerce and navigation
Hyde, Edward *CLARENDON, EARL OF
Hy·der·a·bad (haidərəbæd, haidərəbud) a former principality (1724–1949) in central Deccan, central India, since 1956 mainly part of Andhra Pradesh ‖ a city (pop. 2,093,448) of this region, now capital of Andhra Pradesh: pottery, paper, textiles, antibiotics
Hyderabad the capital (pop. 795,000) of Sind, Pakistan, on the Indus, a rail center: silk weaving, gold and silver work, lacquerwork, pot-
Hy·der A·li (haidərəli:) (c. 1722–82), ruler of Mysore (1766–82). He fought two wars (1767–9 and 1780–2) against the British in India
hy·der·gine (haidərdʒin) *n.* (*pharm.*) a drug taken sublingually to stimulate brain activity
Hy·dra (haidrə) a Greek island (area 21 sq. miles, pop. 3,000) in the Aegean, 4 miles off the coast of Argolis
hy·dra (haidrə) *n.* a member of *Hydra* or various other genera of small, freshwater hydrozoan polyps having a basal disk attaching it to a stone or plant. Its slender cylindrical body has threadlike stinging tentacles around the mouth as an aid to catching prey. It is nonmetagenetic and reproduction is typically by asexual budding, though sexual reproduction does occur ‖ (*Gk mythol.*) the manyheaded snake killed by Hercules (*HERACLES) [L. fr. Gk *hudra*, the snake killed by Hercules]
hy·dran·gea (haidreindʒə) *n.* a member of *Hydrangea*, fam. *Saxifragaceae*, a genus of plants whose showy blue, pink or white flowers are in large cymose corymbs. Most, or in cultivated varieties all, of the flowers are neuter [Mod. L. *Hydrangea* fr. Gk]
hy·drant (haidrənt) *n.* a pipe, fitted with tap and nozzle, by which water may be drawn from a supply main, e.g. for fire fighting, street cleaning etc. [fr. HYDRO-]
hy·dranth (haidrænθ) *n.* (*zool.*) a nutritive zooid in a hydroid colony [fr. HYDRA + Gk *anthos*, flower]
hy·drate (haidreit) **1.** *n.* a compound or other chemical species containing hydrogen and hydroxyl either in the proportion in which they form water or associated (e.g. by adsorption) with one or more molecules of water **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **hy·drat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hy·drat·ed** to cause or allow to form a hydrate (in either of the senses above) [fr. Gk *hudōr*, water]
hy·drau·lic (haidrɔlik, haidrɔlik) *adj.* of fluids, esp. water, in motion. of the pressure exerted by water when conveyed through pipes ‖ of substances, machinery etc. affected by or operated by fluids in motion, *hydraulic brakes* **hy·drau·li·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *hydraulicus* fr. Gk fr. *hudōr*, water + *aulos*, pipe]
hydraulic brake a brake utilizing the resistance of oil both to compression and to flow in a narrow tube
hydraulic cement a cement which sets hard

hydraulic press (...press) machine applying power made of the fact that fluid pressure is transmitted equally in all directions (Pascal's law), a force applied to a piston of small area being transmitted as pressure to a piston of large area, this therefore exerting a much greater force

hydraulic ram a pump for raising a smaller amount of water to a higher elevation or pressure by using the energy of a greater amount of falling water

hy·drau·lics (haidrɔ́liks, haidrɔ́liks) *n.* the science of controlling and using water pressure or the pressure of other fluids ‖ the application of hydrodynamics and fluid mechanics to engineering problems

hy·dra·zine (háidrəzi:n) *n.* a colorless reducing basic liquid, NH_2NH_2, used in rocket and jet engine fuels [fr. HYDRO- + AZOTE]

hydra·zo·ic acid (haidrəzóuik) a colorless, poisonous, foul-smelling, explosive liquid, HN_3, whose heavy metal salts are also explosive [HYDRO- + AZOTE]

hy·dric (háidrik) *adj.* characterized by abundance of moisture (cf. XERIC) [fr. HYDRO-]

hy·dride (háidraid) *n.* (*chem.*) a binary compound of hydrogen with another element or radical [fr. HYDRO-]

hy·dri·od·ic acid (haidriɔ́dik) a strong reducing acid, HI, formed by dissolving hydrogen iodide in water [fr. HYDRO- + IODINE]

hydro- (háidrou) *prefix* relating to water ‖ afflicted with or accompanied by an accumulation of serous fluid ‖ hydrogen or combined with hydrogen [ult. fr. Gk *hudōr*, water]

hy·dro (háidrou) *n.* (*colloq.*) a hydrofoil speedboat

hy·dro·bro·mic acid (haidroubroumik) a strong acid, HBr, formed by dissolving hydrogen bromide in water [HYDRO- + *bromic*, containing bromide]

hy·dro·car·bon (haidroukɑ́rbən) *n.* (*chem.*) one of a large class of organic compounds containing only carbon and hydrogen, occurring in many cases in petroleum, natural gas and coal

hy·dro·cele (háidrəsi:l) *n.* (*med.*) an accumulation of fluid in a body organ, esp. the scrotum [L. fr. Gk fr. *hudōr*, water + *kēlē*, tumor]

hy·dro·ce·phal·ic (haidrousəfǽlik) **1.** *adj.* of or having hydrocephalus **2.** *n.* someone who suffers from hydrocephalus

hy·dro·ceph·a·lus (haidrəsefələs) *n.* (*med.*) an excess of cerebrospinal fluid in the cranial cavity causing enlargement of the skull and mental retardation [L. fr. Gk fr. *hudōr*, water + *kephalē*, head]

hy·dro·chlo·ric acid (haidrəklɔ́rik, haidrəklóurik) a strong acid, HCl, formed by dissolving hydrogen chloride in water. It has wide industrial and laboratory applications

hy·dro·chlo·ride (haidrəklɔ́raid, haidrəklouraid) *n.* a compound of hydrochloric acid

hy·dro·chlo·ro·thi·a·zide (haidrəklourəθaiəzaid) *n.* ($C_7H_8O_4N_3ClS_2$) (*pharm.*) diuretic drug used to reduce high blood pressure; marketed as Esidrix, HydroDiuril, and Oretic

hy·dro·cy·an·ic acid (haidrousaiǽnik) a weak, intensely poisonous acid, HCN, formed by dissolving hydrogen cyanide in water

hy·dro·dy·nam·ic (haidroudainǽmik) ‖ **hydrodynamics** *n.* relating to hydrodynamics **hy·dro·dy·nam·ics** *n.* the branch of hydromechanics that deals with the motion of fluids and of immersed solid bodies (cf. HYDROSTATICS) [fr. Mod L. *hydrodynamica*]

hy·dro·e·lec·tric (haidrouilektrik) *adj.* of the production of electricity by water power

hy·dro·e·lec·tric·i·ty (haidrouilektrísiti:, háidrouilektrísiti:) *n.* electricity produced by hydroelectric conversion

hy·dro·flu·or·ic acid (haidrouflu ɔrik, haidrouflu:ɔrik) a highly corrosive and poisonous weak acid, HF, formed by dissolving hydrogen fluoride in water, used in etching glass [HYDRO- + *fluoric*, containing fluorine]

hy·dro·foil (háidrəfɔil) *n.* a ... attached to a ship's hull and acting as a stabilizer ‖ a plate or fin, e.g. on a speedboat, for lifting the hull clear as the speed mounts ‖ a craft equipped with such hydrofoils

hy·dro·gas·i·fi·ca·tion (haidrougæsifikéiʃən) *n.* (*chem.*) creation of methane by the use of hydrogen ‖ hydrogasification used for the process

hy·dro·gen (háidrədʒən) *n.* a nonmetallic, monovalent element (symbol H, at. no. 1, at. mass 1.00797) that is the lightest of all the elements and has the simplest structure (one proton and one electron). It is too reactive to be found in the uncombined state on the earth, but it occurs in a very great number of compounds. It is used in syntheses, reduction and hydrogenation, as a component in rocket fuel, in producing high-temperature flames (by combustion with oxygen) [fr. Fr. fr. HYDRO- + -*gen* (fr. Gk *gennan*, to produce)]

hy·dro·gen·ate (haidrɔ́dʒineit, haidróudʒineit) *pres. part.* **hy·dro·gen·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hy·dro·gen·at·ed** *v.t.* to combine chemically with hydrogen ‖ *v.i.* to undergo chemical combination with hydrogen

hy·dro·gen·a·tion (haidrɔdʒənéiʃən) *n.* the chemical process in which hydrogen is either added to an unsaturated molecule (e.g. the hydrogenation of olefines to increase the quality of fuels or of unsaturated vegetable oils to produce margarine) usually in the presence of a catalyst, or the destruction of highly aromatic molecules (e.g. in coal) at high temperature and pressure with the addition of hydrogen

hydrogen bomb (*abbr.* H-bomb) a bomb releasing enormous energy by the fusion at extremely high temperature and pressure of nuclei of isotopes of hydrogen to form helium

hydrogen bond a weak chemical bond formed between covalently bonded hydrogen and a more electronegative element (e.g. oxygen, fluorine) that may be either intermolecular or intramolecular, and that is primarily electrostatic in character

hydrogen bromide HBr, a colorless gas that forms hydrobromic acid when dissolved in water

hydrogen chloride HCl, a colorless, pungent, poisonous gas that forms hydrochloric acid when dissolved in water

hydrogen cyanide HCN, an intensely poisonous volatile liquid or gas that forms hydrocyanic acid when dissolved in water

hydrogen electrode an electrode consisting usually of a spongy, platinum surface bathed in an acidic solution over which hydrogen gas is bubbled. When the partial pressure of hydrogen gas and the concentration of hydrogen ions are adjusted to standard levels the electrode is conventionally assigned a potential of zero and serves as a standard of comparison for all other redox potentials

hydrogen fluoride HF, a colorless, very poisonous, corrosive liquid or gas that forms hydrofluoric acid when dissolved in water

hydrogen iodide HI, a heavy, colorless gas that forms hydriodic acid when dissolved in water

hydrogen ion (*chem.*) a positive ion of hydrogen, H+

hy·drog·e·nize (haidrɔ́dʒinaiz, haidróudʒinaiz) *pres. part.* **hy·drog·e·niz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hy·drog·e·nized** *v.t.* to hydrogenate [HYDRO- + -*gen* + -*ize*]

hydrogen laser (*phys.*) a laser utilizing hydrogen to generate beams in the ultraviolet range

hydrogen maser (*phys.*) a gas maser utilizing hydrogen to produce its signals

hy·drog·e·nous (haidrɔ́dʒənəs) *adj.* of, relating to, or containing hydrogen

hydrogen peroxide H_2O_2, a thick, syrupy, explosive, corrosive liquid, usually made available in solution. It decomposes to give oxygen and water. It is used as an oxidizing agent, e.g. in bleaching and antiseptics, and as a component of rocket fuel

hydrogen sulfide, hydrogen sulphide H_2S, a colorless, inflammable, very poisonous, foul-smelling gas. It occurs in some natural springs, volcanic gases and petroleum. It is used in syntheses and as a precipitating agent

hy·drog·ra·pher (haidrɔ́grəfər) *n.* a specialist in hydrography

hydrographic (haidrəgræfik) ‖ **hydrographical** *adj.* relating to hydrography

hydrography (haidrɔ́grəfi:) *n.* the branch of hydrology dealing with the measurement and description of the physical features of oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, etc., with regard to their industrial uses and navigability [fr. Gk *hudor*, water, after GEOGRAPHY]

hy·droid (háidrɔid) **1.** *n.* the polyp phase of a hydrozoan **2.** *adj.* of the *Hydroida*, an order of hydrozoans in which the asexual polyp generation alternates with a generation of medusae or of polyps having medusoid reproductive structures, like a hydra polyp [HYDRA]

hy·drok·i·net·ics (haidroukinétiks, haidroukainétiks) *n.* the scientific study of the flow of fluids

hydrological (haidrəlɔ́dʒikəl) ‖ **hydrology** *n.* relating to hydrology

hydrologist (haidrɔ́lədʒist) *n.* a specialist in hydrology

hy·drol·o·gy (haidrɔ́lədʒi:) *n.* the scientific study of water, esp. its natural occurrence, characteristics, control and conservation [Mod. L. *hydrologia*]

hy·drol·y·sis (haidrɔ́lisis) *n.* a chemical reaction of water in which the reagent other than water is decomposed and hydrogen and hydroxyl (or a part of it) from the hydrogenated (or more rarely, oxygenated) compounds

hydrolyte (háidrəlait) *n.* a substance subjected to hydrolysis **hy·dro·lyt·ic** (haidrəlítik) *adj.* **hy·dro·lyze, hy·dro·lyse** (háidrəlaiz) *pres. part.* **hy·dro·lyz·ing, hy·dro·lys·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hy·dro·lyzed, hy·dro·lysed** *v.t.* to submit to hydrolysis ‖ *v.i.* to become hydrolyzed [fr. Gk *hudor*, water + *lysis*, a loosening]

hydromagnetics (haidroumægnétiks) *n.* study of phenomena in the motion of fluids conducting electricity in a magnetic field

hy·dro·me·chan·ics (háidroumәkæniks) *n.* the study of fluids and immersed solid bodies in motion and at rest

hy·dro·me·du·sa (haidroumidu:sə, haidroumidju:sə) *pl.* **hydromedusae** (haidroumidu:si:, haidroumidju:si:) *n.* a medusa budded from a hydroid, being the sexual generation of this hydrozoan. It produces polyps from eggs and sperm

hy·dro·mel (háidrəməl) *n.* a mixture of honey and water, becoming mead on fermentation [L. fr. Gk *hudromeli* fr. *hudōr*, water + *meli*, honey]

hydromechanical (haidroumikǽnikəl) *adj.* of or involving hydromechanics

hydrometallurgy (haidroumétələ:rdʒi:) *n.* the treatment of mineral ores by processes involving the use of water

hy·dro·me·te·or (háidroumi:ti:ər) *n.* any weather phenomenon produced by the condensation of moisture in the atmosphere (e.g. rain, hail, fog)

hy·drom·e·ter (haidrɔ́mitər) *n.* an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of a liquid, using the principle of flotation

hy·dro·met·ric (haidrəmétrik) *adj.* of hydrometry

hy·drom·e·try (haidrɔ́mitri:) *n.* the measurement of specific gravity, esp. of a liquid [fr. Mod. L. *hydrometria*]

hy·dro·nauts (háidrənɔts) *n.* U.S. Navy personnel engaged in undersea search and rescue missions. *Cf* AQUANAUT

hy·dron·ics (haidrɔ́niks) *n.* system of heating or cooling by circulation of a fluid in an enclosed system, e.g., hot water heating in a home. — **hydronic** *adj.* — **hydronically** *adv.*

hy·dro·path·ic (háidrəpæθik) *adj.* of or pertaining to hydropathy

hy·drop·a·thy (haidrɔ́pəθi:) *n.* the treatment of disease solely by means of water (used both internally and externally) [fr. HYDRO-, after 'allopathy', 'homeopathy']

hy·dro·phil·ic (haidrəfílik) *adj.* denoting a strong affinity for water [fr. Mod. L. *hydrophilus*]

hydrophobia (haidroufóubi:ə) *n.* aversion to water, esp. as a symptom of rabies ‖ rabies, esp. in man **hy·dro·phó·bic** *adj.* of or affected by hydrophobia ‖ (*chem.*) denoting a lack of affinity for water [L. fr. Gk *hudrophobia* fr. *hudōr*, water + *phobos*, fear]

hy·dro·phone (háidrəfoun) *n.* an instrument for detecting sound transmitted through water

hydrophyte (háidrəfait) *n.* an aquatic plant **hy·dro·phyt·ic** (haidrəfítik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *hudor*, water + *phuton*, plant]

hydroplane (háidrəplein) *n.* a light motorboat which, by means of hydrofoils, can rise partially or completely out of the water at high speed ‖ a seaplane

hydroplaning (háidrəpleiniŋ) *n.* skidding of a motor vehicle on a wet road

hy·dro·pon·ics (haidrəpɔ́niks) *n.* the growing of plants in water with essential chemicals in solution, instead of in soil [fr. Gk *hudor*, water + *ponos*, labor]

hydropsychotherapy (haidroupsaikəθérəpi:) *n.* (*psych.*) treatment of emotional disorders

hy·dro·scope (haidrəskoup) *n.* (*hist.*) a water [illegible] submerged in water [fr. Gk *hudroskopion*, water clock and *hudroskopos*, water seeker]

hy·dro·skim·mer (haidrəskimər) *n.* a vehicle that uses an air cushion for travel over water *Cf* AIR CUSHION VEHICLE, HOVERCRAFT

hy·dro·space (haidrəspeis) *n.* the land beneath the oceans *Cf* INNER SPACE

hy·dro·sphere (haidrəsfiər) *n.* the liquid part of the earth's surface, e.g. oceans, seas, lakes (cf. ATMOSPHERE, cf. LITHOSPHERE)

hy·dro·stat·ic (haidrəstætik) *adj.* of or pertaining to hydrostatics **hy·dro·stat·ics** *n.* the branch of hydromechanics that deals with characteristics (esp. the pressure) of fluids, and immersed solid bodies, at rest (cf. HYDRODYNAMICS) [alt. fr. Gk *hudor*, water + *statikos*, causing to stand]

hy·dro·tax·is (haidrətæksis) *n.* (*biol.*) the motion of an organism in response to the stimulus of moisture [Mod. L.]

hy·dro·ther·a·peu·tic (haidrouθerəpju:tik) *adj.* of or pertaining to hydrotherapy

hydrotherapy [illegible] of disease in which water is used externally, e.g. medicinal baths [fr. Gk *hudōr*, water + *therapeia*, healing]

hy·dro·ther·mal (haidrəθə:rməl) *adj.* relating to hot water, esp. (*geol.*) relating to the combined action of water and heat in effecting the metamorphosis of rocks [fr. Gk *hudōr*, wa[illegible]]

hydrothermal energy heat derived from underground steam

hydrotrope [illegible] detergent used to hold components in the solu[illegible]

hy·dro·trop·ic (haidrətropik) *adj.* (of roots) turning in response to the stimulus of water **hy·drot·ro·pism** (haidrɔtrəpizəm) *n.* this response [fr. Gk *hudor*, water + *tropos*, turning]

hy·drous (haidrəs) *adj.* containing water [fr. Gk *hudor*, water]

hy·drox·ide (haidrɔksaid) *n.* a chemical compound containing the hydroxyl (OH) group, and ionizing to liberate hydroxyl (OH−) ions

hy·drox·o·co·bal·a·min (haidrɔksoukoubæləmin) *n.* (*pharm.*) drug used in treating vitamin B_{12} deficiency in pernicious anemia; marketed as alphaRESIDOL

hydroxy [illegible]

hy·drox·y acid a carboxylic acid with one or more hydroxyl groups in the molecule

hy·drox·yl (haidrɔksil) *n.* the monovalent (OH) group or radical characteristic of hydroxides, alcohols, oxygen acids, etc. [fr. HYDROGEN + OXY[illegible]]

[illegible]

FAMINE

hy·drox·y·u·re·a (haidrɔksijuːriːə) *n.* [illegible] ($CH_4N_2O_2$) (*pharm.*) drug used in treating forms of leukemia, melanoma, and carcinoma

[illegible]

polyps and jellyfish, usually exhibiting alternation of generations [fr. Mod. L. *Hydrozoa* fr. HYDRA + Gk *zoon*, animal]

hy·e·na, hy·ae·na (hai:nə) *n.* a member of *Hyaenidae*, a family of nocturnal, carnivorous [illegible] strong teeth and well-developed forelimbs *Hyena crocuta* or *Crocuta crocuta*, a black-spotted species of S. Africa, utters laughterlike screams [L. *hyaena* fr. Gk]

hy·et·o·graph (haietəgræf, haietəgraf) *n.* a [illegible] *ad.* **hy·e·tog·ra·phy** (haitɔgrəfi) *n.* the study

hy·e·to·log·i·cal (haitəlɔdʒikəl) *adj.* of hyeto[illegible]

hy·e·tol·o·gy (haitɔlədʒi) *n.* the scientific study of natural precipitation [fr. Gk *huetos*, [illegible]

hy·e·tom·e·ter (haitɔmitər) *n.* a rain gauge [fr. [illegible]

[illegible]

the science of hygiene **hy·gien·ist** (haidʒi:nist

hy·gric (haigrik) *adj.* of, relating to or containing moisture [fr. Gk *hugros*, wet]

hy·gro·graph (haigrəgræf, haigrəgraf) *n.* an instrument which records changes in the humidity of the air [fr. Gk *hugros*, wet + *graphos*, written]

hygrometer [illegible] used in determining the relative humidity of the air **hy·gro·met·ric** (haigrəmetrik) *adj.* **hy·grom·e·try** (haigrɔmitri:) *n.* [fr. Gk *hugros*, [illegible]

hy·gro·phyte (haigrəfait) *n.* a plant which thrives in plentiful moisture **hygro·phyt·ic** (haigrəfitik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *hugros*, wet + *phuton*, plant]

hy·gro·scope (haigrəskoup) *n.* an instrument which shows variations in humidity **hy·gro·scop·ic** (haigrəskɔpik) *adj.* relating to substances which absorb and retain moisture [fr. Gk *hugros*, wet + *skopein*, to observe]

Hyk·sos (hiksɔs, hiksous) *pl. n.* Asian invaders who ruled Egypt between the 13th and 17th dynasties (c. 1785–c. 1570 B.C.)

hy·lo·zo·ism (hailəzouizəm) *n.* the doctrine that all matter is endowed with life [fr. Gk *hulē*, matter + *zōe*, life]

Hy·men (haimen) (*Gk* and *Rom. mythol.*) the god of marriage

hy·men (haimən) *n.* the thin fold of mucous membrane at the entrance to the vagina [Gk *humen* (*humenos*), membrane]

hy·me·ne·al (haiməni:əl) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to marriage **2.** *n.* a marriage song [fr. L. *hymenaeus*]

hy·me·nop·ter·an (haimənɔptərən) *n.* a member of *Hymenoptera*, an order of insects (e.g. bees, wasps, ants) having usually four membranous wings, chewing and sucking mouthparts and, in the female, an ovipositor. Metamorphosis is complete. They often display colonial social habits [fr. Mod. L. *Hymenoptera* fr. Gk fr. *humen* (*humenos*), membrane + *pteron*, wing]

hymenopteron [illegible] [illegible]

hy·me·nop·ter·ous (haimənɔptərəs) *adj.* being or having the characteristics of a hymenopteran ‖ of or pertaining to the order *Hymenoptera* [Mod. L. *hymenopterus*, having membranous wings]

Hy·met·tus (haimetəs) a mountain chain (rising to 3,369 ft) in Attica and Boeotia, Greece

hymn (him) **1.** *n.* a song or ode in praise, adoration or supplication of God, esp. one sung at a religious service **2.** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to praise or supplicate in a hymn ‖ *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to sing a hymn [O.E. *ymen* fr. L. *hymnus* fr. Gk]

hym·nal (himnəl) *n.* a book containing a collection of hymns [fr. L. *hymnus*, a hymn]

hymn·book (himbuk) *n.* a hymnal

hymnedist [illegible] **hymnody** (himnədi) *n.* the singing of the composition of hymns ‖ the study of hymns (*collect.*) hymns [fr. M.L. *hymnodia* fr. Gk]

hym·nol·o·gist (himnɔlədʒist) *n.* someone who studies or composes hymns [HYMNOLOGY]

hymnology [illegible] the composition of hymns ‖ (*collect.*) hymns [fr. HYMN + Gk *logos*, word]

hy·oid (haiɔid) **1.** *adj.* of a bone at the base of the tongue, shaped like the Greek letter *u* **2.** *n.* this bone [fr. F *hyoïde* fr. L. fr. Gk *huoeidēs*, shaped like the upsilon]

hy·pae·thral (haipi:θrəl, hipi:θrəl) *adj.* (*archit.*) e.g. of some classical temples or sanctuaries) not having a roof [fr. L. *hypaethrus* fr. Gk

hype [illegible] ception that creates great popular enthusiasm for a person or product; from hypodermic needle —**hype** *v.* —**hyped** *adj.*

hyper- *prefix* excessive, overmuch, above [fr. Gk *huper-* fr. *huper* prep. and adv., over, be[illegible]]

hyperacidity [illegible] acidity

hyperaemia HYPEREMIA

hyperesthesia [illegible]

hy·per·al·ge·si·a (haipərældʒi:ziə) *n.* abnormally acute sensitivity to pain **hy·per·al·ge·sic** *adj.* [Mod. L.]

hy·per·bar·ic (haipərbærik) *adj.* of oxygen used under pressure greater than one atmosphere

hy·per·bo·la (haipə:rbələ) *pl.* **hy·per·bo·las, hy·per·bo·lae** (haipə:rbəli:) *n.* a plane curve that is the locus of points whose distance from a fixed point (the focus) divided by its distance from a fixed line (the directrix) is a positive constant greater than 1 (cf. PARABOLA). A hyperbola is formed by the section of a right circular cone by a plane cutting the cone at an angle at the base greater than the angle formed by the cone's side with its base [Mod. L. fr. Gk *hyperbolē*, excess, exaggeration]

hy·per·bo·le (haipə:rbəli:) *n.* a figure of speech which greatly exaggerates the truth [fr. Gk *huperbolē*, excess, exaggeration]

hy·per·bol·ic (haipərbɔlik) *adj.* of hyperbole ‖ of a hyperbola **hy·per·bol·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. Gk *huperbolikos*, excessive]

hy·per·bo·loid (haipə:rbɔlɔid) *n.* a surface that when cut by planes parallel to one coordinate plane gives elliptical sections and when cut by the other two coordinate planes gives hyperbolic sections, providing the axes are properly oriented [HYPERBOLA]

hy·per·charge strangeness (haipərtʃɔrdʒ) (*nuclear phys.*) a quantum representing a delay in interaction between some elementary particles

hy·per·crit·i·cal (haipərkritik'l) *adj.* too critical, esp. of trivial faults

hy·per·du·li·a (haipərduli:ə, haipərdjuli:ə) *n.* (*Roman Catholicism*) the veneration of the Virgin Mary as superior to the saints (*DULIA, *LATRIA)

hy·per·e·mi·a, hy·per·ae·mi·a (haipəri:mjə) *n.* congestion of the blood **hy·per·é·mic, hy·per·æ·mic** *adj.* [Mod. L.]

hy·per·es·the·si·a, hy·per·aes·the·sia (haipəri:sθi:ʒə) *n.* excessive sensitivity to pain or other forms of sensation [Mod. L.]

hy·per·eu·tec·tic (haipərjutéktik) *adj.* containing a component in excess of the eutectic composition

hy·per·fo·cal distance (haipərfóuk'l) the nearest distance at which a lens may be focused while giving a satisfactory definition for the image of a very distant object

hy·per·gly·ce·mi·a, hy·per·gly·cae·mi·a (haipərglaisi:mi:ə) *n.* an excess of sugar in the blood [HYPER- + *glycemia*, presence of glucose]

hy·per·gol·ic fuel (haipərgɔlik) fuel that will ignite spontaneously with an oxidizer, used as the propulsion agent in certain missile systems, e.g., aniline with fuming nitric acid

hy·per·in·fla·tion (haipərinfléiʃən) *n.* extreme (doubling or tripling), persistent, daily rise in prices destroying the value of money as an exchange medium, e.g., in Germany, 1923

hy·per·lip·id·e·mi·a (haipərlipədi:mi:ə) *n.* (*med.*) a condition of more than normal lipids (fats) in the blood. *also* hyperlipemia

hy·per·mar·ket (haipərmɑrkit) *n.* (*Br.*) assemblage of small shops under a single roof, often in the suburbs, and usu. with a common theme, e.g., antiques; in U.S., a center, e.g., an antique center

hy·per·me·ter (haipə:rmitər) *n.* a line of poetry having a redundant syllable **hy·per·met·ric** (haipərmétrik), **hy·per·mét·ri·cal** *adjs* [fr. Gk *hupermetros*, beyond measure]

hy·per·me·tro·pi·a (haipərmitróupi:ə) *n.* inability to see near objects distinctly owing to a condition of the eye in which light from such objects is brought to focus behind the retina **hy·per·me·trop·ic** (haipərmitrɔpik) *adj.* [Mod. L.]

hy·per·on (haipərɔn) *n.* (*phys.*) a baryon other than the proton or neutron [HYPER- + *-on*, fundamental particle]

hy·per·o·pi·a (haipəroupi:ə) *n.* hypermetropia **hy·per·op·ic** (haipərɔpik) *adj.* [HYPER- + Gk *ops* eye]

hy·per·pha·gi·a (haipərféidʒi:ə) *n.* (*med.*) an excessive, sometimes insatiable appetite, symptom of diabetes, seen in some psychoses. —**hyperphagic** *adj.* [illegible]

hy·per·phys·i·cal (haipərfizik'l) *adj.* supernatu[illegible]

hyperpituitarism (haipərpitu:itərizəm haipərpitju:itərizəm) *n.* overactivity of the pituitary gland, esp. of its growth-controlling hormones ‖ excessive growth resulting from this **hy·per·pi·tu·i·ta·ry** (haipərpitu:itəri:, haipərpitju:təri:) *adj.*

hyperplasia (haipərpleɪʒə, haipərpleɪʒiə) *n.* overgrowth of cells in a tissue **hy·per·plas·tic** (haipərplæstik) *adj.* [Mod. L.]

hy·per·py·ret·ic (haipərpairetik) *adj.* of or having hyperpyrexia

hy·per·py·rex·i·a (haipərpaireksi:ə) *n.* abnormally high temperature [Mod. L.]

hy·per·sen·si·tive (haipərsensitiv) *adj.* acutely, excessively or abnormally sensitive **hy·per·sen·si·tiv·i·ty**

hy·per·son·ic (haipərsɔnik) *adj.* of a pitch more than five times that of sound in air

hy·per·ste·reo·scop·y (haipərstiəriɔskəpi) exaggerated stereoscopy, i.e., stereoscopic viewing in which the relief effect is noticeably exaggerated, caused by the extension of the camera base

hy·per·ten·sion (haipərtenʃən) *n.* abnormally high blood pressure in the arteries that may or may not be associated with observable organic disorders (e.g. kidney diseases, obesity, diabetes) ‖ a condition resulting from such abnormally high blood pressure and often accompanied by nervousness, dizziness and headache

hy·per·thy·roid·ism (haipərθairɔidizəm) *n.* excessive activity of the thyroid gland ‖ a condition resulting from this, characterized by increased rate of metabolism, loss of weight, and sometimes goiter

hy·per·ton·ic (haipərtɔnik) *adj.* (*physiol.*, of muscles) having excessive tension ‖ (*chem.*) having a greater osmotic pressure than a control fluid **hy·per·to·nic·i·ty** (haipərtɔnisiti) *n.*

hy·per·tro·phic (haipərtroufik, haipərtrɔfik) *adj.* of or affected with hypertrophy

hy·per·tro·phy (haipə:rtrəfi:) *pl.* **hy·per·tro·phies** *n.* abnormal increase in size or overdevelopment of a part of the body [fr. Mod. L.]

hyp·es·the·sia (hipisθi:ʒə) *n.* reduced sensitivity of touch **hy·pes·the·tic** (hipisθetik) *adj.* [Mod. L.]

hypethral *HYPAETHRAL

hy·pha (háifə) *pl.* **hy·phae** (háifi:) *n.* (*bot.*) the threadlike element of the vegetative mycelium of a fungus that may be in the form of a hollow tube (as in most phycomycetes) or may be septate (as in ascomycetes and basidiomycetes) ‖ a filamentous cell in the medulla of an algal thallus (e.g. seaweeds) **hy·phal** *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *huphe*, web]

hy·phen (háifən) **1.** *n.* a punctuation mark (-) used to join two words or two elements of a word, e.g. in 'counselor-at-law', and to divide a word syllabically, e.g. at the end of a line **2.** *v.t.* to hyphenate [L.L. fr. Gk fr. *hupo*, under + *hen*, one]

hy·phen·ate (háifəneit) *pres. part* **hy·phen·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hy·phen·at·ed** *v.t.* to join or divide by a hyphen ‖ to write with a hyphen **hy·phen·a·tion** *n.*

hyp·no·a·nal·y·sis (hipnouənælisis) *n.* psychoanalysis while the patient is under hypnosis [Mod. L. fr. Gk *hupnos*, sleep + ANALYSIS]

hyp·no·gen·e·sis (hipnoudʒénisis) *n.* the inducing of a hypnotic state **hyp·no·ge·net·ic** (hipnoudʒənétik) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *hupnos*, sleep + GENESIS]

hyp·noid (hípnɔid) *adj.* of or similar to mild hypnosis, but not necessarily induced hypnotically **hyp·nói·dal** *adj.* [fr. Gk *hupnos*, sleep]

hyp·no·log·ic (hipnəlɔdʒik) *adj.* of hypnology **hyp·no·lóg·i·cal** *adj.*

hyp·nol·o·gist (hipnɔlədʒist) *n.* a specialist in hypnology

hyp·nol·o·gy (hipnɔlədʒi:) *n.* the study of the phenomena of normal sleep [fr. Gk *hupnos*, sleep + *logos*, word]

hypnopedia *SLEEP-LEARNING

hyp·no·sis (hipnóusis) *pl.* **hyp·no·ses** (hipnóusi:z) *n.* an artificially induced state, resembling sleep, but characterized by exaggerated suggestibility and continued responsiveness to the voice of the hypnotist. It is used in the medical treatment of a variety of nervous and bodily disorders [fr. Gk *hupnoun*, to put to sleep]

hyp·no·ther·a·peu·tic (hipnouθerəpju:tik) *adj.* of hypnotherapy

hyp·no·ther·a·py (hipnouθérəpi:) *n.* treatment of disease by hypnotism [fr. Gk *hupnos*, sleep + THERAPY]

hyp·not·ic (hipnɔtik) **1.** *adj.* of or inducing hypnosis ‖ inducing normal sleep ‖ susceptible to hypnotism **2.** *n.* a sleep-producing agent ‖ a hypnotized person or someone susceptible to hypnotism **hyp·nót·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. F. *hypnotique* fr. L. fr. Gk fr. *hupnoun*, to put to sleep]

hyp·no·tism (hipnətizəm) inducing hypnosis **hýp·no·tist** *n.* someone who practices hypnotism **hyp·no·tize** (hipnətaiz) *pres. part.* **hyp·no·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part* **hyp·no·tized** *v.t.* to induce hypnosis in (someone) [HYPNOTIC]

hy·po (háipou) *n.* sodium thiosulfate [HYPOSULFITE]

hypo *n.* (*pop.*) a hypodermic syringe or injection

hypo- (háipou) *prefix* below, under, deficient (*chem.*, of a compound) containing less oxygen than is usual in its series [fr. Gk *hupo-*, *hup* fr. *hupo*, prep. and adv., under]

hy·po·caust (haipəkɔst) *n.* (*hist.*) a heating system used in Roman buildings, comprising an underground furnace and a series of flues and [illegible] rooms [fr. L.L. *hypocaustum* fr. Gk]

hy·po·chlo·rite (haipəklɔrait) *n.* a salt of hypochlorous acid

hy·po·chlor·ous acid (haipouklɔrəs, haipouklouəs) a weak, unstable acid, HClO, used as an oxidizing and bleaching agent

hy·po·chon·dri·a (haipəkɔndri:ə) *n.* hypochondriasis ‖ a state of mental depression often accompanying hypochondriasis [fr. L.L. *hypochondria* fr. Gk *hupo*, below + *chondros*, cartilage]

hy·po·chon·dri·ac (haipəkɔndri:æk) *n.* a person suffering from hypochondria **2.** *adj.* pertaining to hypochondria or to a hypochondriac [illegible below the ri- in -chondriac]

hy·po·chon·dri·a·cal (haipoukɔndraiək'l) *adj.* [F. *hypochondriaque*]

hy·po·chon·dri·a·sis (haipoukɔndraiəsis) *pl.* **hy·po·chon·dri·a·ses** (haipoukɔndraiəsi:z) *n.* (*med.*) excessive (often pathological) preoccupation with real or fancied ailments [HYPOCHONDRIA]

hy·po·chon·dri·um (haipəkɔndri:əm) *pl.* **hy·po·chon·dri·a** (haipəkɔndri:ə) one of the two abdominal regions just below the ribs [Mod. L. fr. Gk *hupochondrion*, abdomen]

hy·po·co·ris·tic (haipəkəristik) *adj.* of, used as, or like a pet name ‖ using pet names or euphemisms [fr. Gk *hupokoristikos* fr. *hupokorizesthai*, to play the child]

hy·po·cot·yl (haipəkɔt'l) *n.* (*bot.*) the part of an embryonic seedling which lies below the cotyledon [HYPO- + *-cotyl*, cuplike fr. Gk *kotylē*, cup]

hy·poc·ri·sy (hipɔkrəsi:) *pl.* **hy·poc·ri·sies** *n.* pretense of virtue, benevolence or religious devotion ‖ an instance of such pretense [O.F. *ypocrisie* fr. L. fr. Gk]

hyp·o·crite (hipəkrit) *n.* someone guilty of hypocrisy [O.F. *ypocrite* fr. L. fr. Gk]

hyp·o·crit·i·cal (hipəkritik'l) *adj.* of or characterized by hypocrisy [fr. Gk *hupokritikos*]

hy·po·cy·cloid (haipousáikloid) *n.* (*geom.*) the curved path of a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls internally on the circumference of another circle **hy·po·cy·cloi·dal** *adj.*

hy·po·der·ma (haipədə:rmə) *n.* (*zool.*) the hypodermis ‖ (*bot.*) a layer of supporting tissue just under the epidermis **hy·po·dér·mal** *adj.* being beneath the epidermis ‖ of the hypoderma or the hypodermis **hy·po·dér·mic 1.** *adj.* of the area just beneath the skin, *a hypodermic injection* ‖ pertaining to an injection just beneath the skin, *a hypodermic needle* **2.** *n.* a hypodermic syringe ‖ a hypodermic injection **hy·po·dér·mi·cal·ly** *adv.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *hupo*, below + *derma*, skin]

hypodermic syringe a syringe fitted with a sharp, hollow needle for administering an injection below or into the skin

hy·po·der·mis (haipədə:rmis) *n.* (*bot.*) the hypoderma ‖ (*zool.*) a cellular layer which secretes the horny integument or cuticle of annulates, arthropods etc. ‖ the hypoblast [fr. Gk *hupo*, below + *-dermis*, skin]

hy·po·dip·loi·dy (haipoudiploidi) *n.* (*genetics*) the condition of having slightly less than the normal number of chromosomes. —**hypodiploid** *adj.*

hy·po·eu·tec·tic (haipoujutéktik) *adj.* containing less of a component than in the eutectic composition

hy·po·gas·tric (haipəgæstrik) *adj.* of the hypogastrium [fr. F. *hypogastrique* fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk]

hy·po·gas·tri·um (haipəgæstri:əm) *n.* the lower central region of the abdomen [Mod. L. fr. Gk]

hy·po·ge·al (haipədʒi:əl) *adj.* (*bot.*, of plant [illegible] living underground ‖ (*geol.*) of or being in the interior of the earth [fr. L. *hypogeus*, subterranean fr. Gk]

hy·po·gene (háipədʒi:n) *adj.* (of rocks) formed or being beneath the surface of the earth **hy·po·gé·nic** [illegible]

hy·po·gé·ous [illegible] on the lower surface of something, e.g. a leaf [fr. L. *hypogeus*, subterranean fr. Gk]

hy·po·glos·sal (haipəglɔs'l, haipəglɔs'l) **1.** *adj.* of a pair of cranial nerves controlling the muscles of the tongue and adjacent structures **2.** *n.* either of these nerves [fr. Mod. L. *hypoglossus*, hypoglossal nerve fr. Gk *hupo*, below + *glōssa*, tongue]

hy·po·gly·ce·mi·a, hy·po·gly·cae·mi·a (haipouglaisi:miə) *n.* a deficiency of sugar in the blood [HYPO- + *glycemia*, presence of glucose]

hy·pog·y·nous (haipɔdʒinəs) *adj.* (of petals, stamens and sepals) growing from below the [illegible] **hy·pog·y·ny** *n.* the condition of being hypogynous [fr. Mod. L. *hypogynus* fr. Gk]

hy·po·lim·ni·on (haipoulimni:ən) *n.* the colder bottom zone of a stratified lake or ocean

hy·po·nat·re·mi·a (haipounətri:miə) *n.* (*med.*) an abnormally low level of salt in the blood **hyponatremic** *adj.*

hy·pon·y·my (haipɔnimi:) *n.* [illegible] under case grammar approach

hy·po·phar·ynx (haipoufærinks) *n.* the lingua of many insects, e.g. mosquitoes, that is a growth on the floor of the mouth. It is either a [illegible] **hy·po·phar·yn·ge·al** (haipoufærindʒi:əl, haipoufərindʒi:əl) *adj.* of the hypopharynx ‖ below the pharynx [F.]

hy·poph·y·sis (haipofisis) *pl.* **hy·poph·y·ses** (haipofisi:z) *n.* the pituitary gland ‖ (*bot.*) the last cell of the suspensor in the embryo of a flowering plant from which the root and root cap develop [Gk *hypophysis*, outgrowth]

hy·po·plas·ia (haipəpleiʒə, haipəpleiʃə) arrested development of an organ of the body **hy·po·plas·tic** (haipəplæstik) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *hupo*, below + *plastis*, molding]

hy·pos·ta·sis (haipɔstəsis) *pl.* **hy·pos·ta·ses** (haipɔstəsi:z) *n.* (*philos.*) the substantial essence of things as distinguished from their attributes ‖ (*theol.*) the essence of the Godhead or of a person of the Trinity, esp. Christ ‖ the personification of an essence or principle ‖ (*med.*) the accumulation of blood in a dependent part of the body, e.g. at the base of the lungs **hy·pos·ta·size** *pres. part.* **hy·pos·ta·siz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hy·pos·ta·sized** *v.t.* to hypostatize [L.L. fr. Gk *hupostasis*, support]

hy·po·stat·ic (haipəstætik) *adj.* constituting the unique essence or personality of a thing ‖ (*med.*) of hypostasis [fr. Gk *hupostatikos*, supporting]

hypostatic union (*theol.*) the union in Christ of human and divine natures

hy·pos·ta·tize (haipɔstətaiz) *pres. part.* **hy·pos·ta·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hy·pos·ta·tized** *v.t.* to attribute personality or substantial essence to [Gk *hupostatos*, supporting]

hy·po·style (háipəstail) **1.** *adj.* (*archit.*) having the roof or ceiling supported by pillars **2.** *n.* a building of this kind [fr. Gk *hupostulos* fr. *hupo*, under + *stulos*, pillar]

hy·po·tax·is (haipətæksis) *n.* (*gram.*) syntactical subordination of clauses etc. by the use of connectives, e.g. 'she came, but stayed only a minute' (cf. PARATAXIS) [Gk = subordination]

hy·po·ten·sion (haipouténʃən) *n.* abnormally low blood pressure

hy·pot·e·nuse (haipɔt'nu:s, haipɔt'nju:s) *n.* (*geom.*) the side opposite the right angle of a right-angled triangle [fr. L.L. *hypotenusa* fr. Gk *hupoteinousa*, subtending (line)]

hy·po·thal·a·mus (haipouθæləməs) *pl.* **hy·po·thal·a·mi** (haipouθæləmi:) *n.* the portion of the diencephalon lying beneath the thalamus (*BRAIN) that coordinates responses of the sympathetic nervous system, e.g. body temperature [illegible]

hy·poth·ec (haipɔθik) *n.* (*Rom* and *Scot. law*) a security held by a debtor but serving as a guarantee to the creditor, who will assume possession of the debtor's property by **hy·poth·e·car·y** (haipɔθəkeri:) *adj.* [F. *hypothèque* or fr. L.L. *hypotheca* fr. Gk]

hy·poth·e·cate (haipɔθikeit) *pres. part* **hy·poth·e·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hy·poth·e·cat·ed** *v.t.* to pledge (property) as security **hy·poth·e·cá·tion** *n.* [M.L. *hypothecare* (*hypotheca* + *-atus*)]

hy·po·ther·mi·a (haipəθə:miə) abnormal body temperature artificially induced to retard metabolic processes and facilitate surgery [Mod. L. fr. Gk *hupo*, under + *therme*, heat]

hy·poth·e·sis (haipɔθisi:z) *pl.* **hy·poth·e·ses** (haipɔθisi:z) *n.* an idea or proposition not derived from experience but formed and used to explain certain facts (e.g. in science) or to provide the foundation or primary assumption of

an argument **hy·poth·e·size** (haipɒθisaiz) *pres. part.* **hy·poth·e·siz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **hy·poth·e·sized** *v.t.* to make a hypothesis ‖ *v.i.* to assume [Gk *hupothesis*, foundation]

hy·po·thet·ic (haipəθetik) *adj.* involving a hypothesis ‖ of or based on a hypothesis **hy·po-**

hypothetical imperative (*philos.*) an imperative which applies only to specific circumstances (cf. CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE)

hy·po·thy·roid·ism (haipəθairɔidizəm) *n.* insufficient activity of the thyroid gland ‖ a condition

rate of metabolism, lethargy, weight increase and sometimes goiter

hy·po·ton·ic (haipətɒnik) *adj.* (*physiol.*, of muscles) having very low tension ‖ (*chem.*) having a lower osmotic pressure than a control fluid **hy-**

hyp·sog·ra·phy (hipsɒgrəfi:) *n.* the geography of areas above sea level and the mapping of these [fr. Gk *hupsos*, height + *graphos*, writ-

for determining altitude above sea level in terms of atmospheric pressure, by finding the boiling temperature of a liquid **hyp·som·e·try**

hyp·so·met·ric tinting (hipsəmetrik) (*cartography*) a method of showing relief on maps and

sometric map *n. also* altitude tint, elevation tint, layer tint

n. hy·raxes, hy·races (hairəsi:z) *n.* a member of *Hyracoidea*, an order of small, quadruped African and Asian mammals [Mod. L. ft. Gk *hurax*, shrew]

hsi-ch'un, bright spring]

hys·sop (hisəp) *n Hyssopus officinalis*, fam. *Labiatae*, a small, bushy European plant with blue flowers. Its leaves have a pungent, mintlike aroma, and were formerly used as a medicine [fr. L. *hyssopus* fr. Gk]

hys·ter·ec·to·my (histərektəmi:) *pl.* **hys·ter·ec·to·mies** *n* surgical removal of the womb [fr. Gk *hustera*, womb + *ektomē*, a cutting out]

hys·ter·e·sis (histərisis) *n.* (*phys.*) delay in the production of an effect by a cause, as exhibited in the elastic and magnetic behavior of matter. An example is the delay in recovery from the stress on a strained body after the stress has been removed (leaving a residual strain). A similar delay occurs in magnetic induction **hys·ter·et·ic** (histərətik) *adj.* [Gk *husterēsis*, a lagging behind]

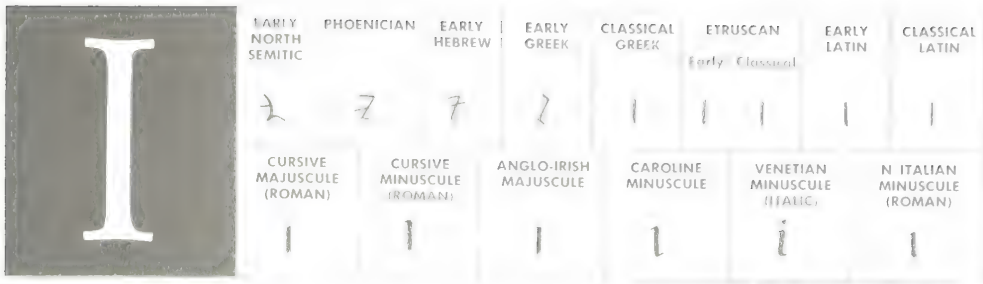
—The hysteresis cycle is a cycle of variation in the magnetic field used for magnetic induction. The field is periodically reversed until the magnetic induction is a function only of the strength of the field and of its rate of change. The induction is then plotted against the field and a hysteresis curve is obtained, from which the magnetic properties of the substance can be found (coercive force, remanence etc.)

hys·te·ri·a (histiəriə, histeriə) *n.* a condition, due to a psychological disturbance, characterized by excessive excitability and anxiety. Symptoms of severe bodily disease, e.g. blindness, paralysis, anesthesia and loss of voice, are often produced, or exaggerated, in the absence of adequate bodily cause ‖ behavior in an individual or group characterized by uncontrolled, excessive anxiety, emotionalism etc. [Mod. L fr. Gk]

hys·ter·ic (histerik) **1.** *adj.* of or characterized by hysteria **2.** *n.* a hysterical person ‖ (*pl.*) a fit of uncontrolled laughing, crying etc. **hys·ter·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. L. fr. Gk *husterikos* fr. *hustera*, womb]

hys·ter·on prot·er·on (histərɒnprɒtərɒn) *n.* (*gram.*) a figure of speech in which what should follow comes first ‖ an inversion of the natural or logical order [L.L. fr. Gk *husteron proteron*, the latter (placed as) the former]

hys·ter·ot·o·my (histərɒtəmi:) *pl.* **hys·ter·ot·o·mies** *n.* a surgical opening of the womb, e.g. a Caesarean section [Mod. L. *hysterotomia* fr. Gk *hustera*, womb + *-tomia*, a cutting]



Development of the letter I, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter I and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter i are shown.

I, i (aɪ) the ninth letter of the English alphabet
math. the symbol *i* for the square root of −1
qb the symbol *I* for moment of inertia

I *pron., 1st person sing., nominative case* oneself, as named by oneself **2.** *n* the self or ego [O.E. *ic*]

Ia. Iowa

IAEA INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

-ial *suffix* of or pertaining to, as in 'memorial' [fr. L. *-ialis, -ale*]

i·amb (aɪæmb) *n.* an iambus

i·am·bic (aɪæmbɪk) **1.** *adj.* of verse using the iambus **2.** *n.* an iambus ‖ (often *pl*) verse using the iambus ‖ a satirical poem written in iambuses [fr. L. *iambicus* fr. Gk]

i·am·bus (aɪæmbəs) *pl.* **i·am·bus·es, i·am·bi** (aɪæmbaɪ) *n.* a metrical foot composed of a short syllable followed by a long one (∨—), or an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one [L. fr. Gk *iambos*]

-ian *suffix* of or belonging to, as in 'Freudian' [fr. L. *-ianus*]

i·an·thi·na [illegible]

Ia·si, Jas·sy (jáʃi:, jaʃ) a city (pop. 264,947) of E. Moldavia, Rumania. Industries: hemp and cotton spinning, chemicals, food processing. University (1860)

i·at·ro·gen·ic (aɪætrədʒenɪk) *adj.* (*med.*) resulting from the activity of a physician. Originally applied to a disorder or disorders inadvertently induced in the patient by the manner of the physician's examination, discussion, or treatment (*Cf* HALO EFFECT), it now applies to any condition occurring in a patient as a result of medical treatment, such as a drug reaction

I·ba·dan (ibúd'n) the capital (pop. 1,800,000) of the Western State, Nigeria, a market (cotton, palm oil, tobacco). University (1962, founded 1948 as a University College)

I·ba·gué (i:bugé) a city (pop. 263,669) of W. central Colombia on a high plain (c. 4,300 ft) about 60 miles west of Bogotá

I·ban [illegible]

Ibañez BLASCO IBAÑEZ

I·ba·ñez del Cam·po (i:bənjesðelkumpo), Carlos (1877–1960), Chilean president, inaugurated in 1927. His authoritarianism and ineffective economic policy caused his overthrow (1931) and exile. Appealing to the lower-working-class element, he served again as president (1952–8), but failed to improve the Chilean economy

I·ber·i·an (aɪbɪəriən) **1.** *adj.* of the region constituted by the Iberian Peninsula ‖ of ancient Iberia (now transcaucasian Georgia) **2.** *n.* a Spaniard or Portuguese (*hist.*) a member of the Caucasoid people formerly inhabiting the Iberian Peninsula ‖ the language spoken by this people [fr. L. *Iberia* fr. Gk *Iberes*, the Spanish]

Iberian Peninsula the peninsula of southern Europe, lying between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, bounded on its land side (northeast) by the Pyrenees, and comprising Spain and Portugal. The Strait of Gibraltar separates it from N. Africa

I·bert (i:ber), Jacques François Antoine (1890–1962), French composer of comic operas, chamber music etc

I·ber·ville (i:bɛrvi:l), Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d' (1661–1706), French Canadian explorer. He was the first to explore the delta of the Mississippi (1699), and founded the first white colony in Louisiana (1699)

ibex (aɪbeks) *n.* [illegible] **ibex·es, ibex** *n.* [illegible] eral wild mountain goats of Europe and Asia. The male has large horns curved backward [L.]

ibid [illegible]

i·bi·dem (ibɪdəm, ibaɪdəm) in the same already specified book, chapter etc [L.–in the same place]

ibis (aɪbɪs) *n.* **ibises, ibis** any of several wading birds of fam. *Threskiornithidae*, allied to the storks, found esp. in tropical regions [illegible] curving bills. *Threskiornis aethiopica* was venerated by the ancient Egyptians [L. fr. Gk *ibis*, the Egyptian ibis]

I·bi·za (i:vi θə) BALEARIC ISLANDS

IBM [illegible]

ibn A·ra·bi (ibənurubi:) (1165–1240), Arab scholar and reputedly the greatest mystic of Islam. His chief works, 'Fusus al Hikam' and 'Futuhat al Makkiya', form an encyclopedia of Sufic doctrines

ibn Ba·tu·ta (ibənbutu tə) (c. 1304–c. 1378), Moslem traveler. He dictated (c. 1355) a vivid description of his journeys (1325–54), which had taken him through N. and W. Africa, Asia, India and the Far East

ibn Khal·dun (ibənxuldu:n) (1332–1406), Arab historian. He is most famous for the 'muquaddama' (introduction) to his historical work 'Kitab al Ibar' in which he develops a scientific [illegible]

ibn Saud, Abdul Aziz [illegible] (c. 1880–1953), founder and king (1925–53) of Saudi Arabia. After leading Wahhabi conquests of Nejd (1902–5) and Hejaz (1924–5), he became king of these areas, the country being [illegible] with American capital

Ibo (i:bou) *pl* **I·bo, I·bos** *n.* a people of S.E. Nigeria ‖ a member of this people ‖ their language (IKWA)

Ibra·him Pa·sha (ibrəhi:mpa:ʃa) (1789–1848), Egyptian general, son of Mohammed Ali. He occupied Nejd (1817–18), most of Greece (1825–8), and Syria (1832), of which he became governor (1833–9). He served briefly (1848) as viceroy of Egypt

Ib·sen (ibsən), Henrik Johan (1828–1906), Norwegian dramatist. 'Brand' (1866) and 'Peer Gynt' (1867) were his first real successes and the last of his verse plays. His later works, e.g. 'A Doll's House' (1879), 'Ghosts' (1881), 'The Wild Duck' (1884), 'Rosmersholm' (1886) and 'Hedda Gabler' (1890), deal with social problems, while the last plays 'The Master Builder' (1892), 'John Gabriel Borkman' (1896), 'When We Dead Awaken' (1899) etc., are more obviously symbolic. However, in all the prose plays the realistic surface action is symbolic of some deeper psychological situation and serves to reveal the complexities of powerful but often tragically marred characters. Ibsen's realism, and also his practice of using a central symbol to throw light on the action, immensely influenced modern dramatists

ibuprofen (aɪbju:prəfɪn), a nonprescription analgesic drug that reduces swelling and relieves pain and cramps. In the U.S. a prescription for it was necessary until 1984

-ic *suffix* used to form adjectives meaning of, pertaining to, as in 'bardic' [fr. F. *-ique* fr. L. [illegible]

IC (*electr. abbr.*) for integrated circuit

ICA [illegible] PLUMAGE

-ical *suffix* used to form adjectives meaning of, pertaining to, and to provide alternative forms for adjectives ending in *-ic*, as in 'cosmological' [fr. *-ic* + *-al* fr. L. *-alis*, pertaining to]

-ically *suffix* used to form adverbs from adjectives ending in *-ic* or *-ical*

ICAO INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Icarus (ikərəs, aɪkərəs) (*Gk myth.*) the son of Daedalus. He escaped from the labyrinth of Crete with wings attached by wax, but flew too near the sun. The wax melted and he was drowned in the Aegean

Icaza Coronel [illegible] 78), Ecuadorian writer, known for his realistic [illegible] novels, notably 'Huasipungo' (1934) and 'En las [illegible] (1937)

ICBM, I.C.B.M. an intercontinental ballistic missile, having a range of 3,500 nautical miles [illegible]

I.C.C. Interstate Commerce Commission

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY (a) æ, *cat*, ɑ, *car*, ɔ *fan* n, eɪ, *snake* (e) e, *hen*, i:, *sheep*, iə, *deer*; ɛə, *bear* (i) ɪ, *fish*, aɪ, *tiger*; ɜ, *bird* (o) o, *ox*; au, *cow*, ou, *goat*, u, *poor*, ɔɪ, *royal* (u) ʌ, *duck*, u, *bull*, u: *goose*, ə, *bacillus*, ju:, *cube* x, *loch*, θ, *think*, ð, *bother*; z, *Zen*, ʒ, *corsage*, dʒ, *savage*; ŋ, *orangutang*, j, *yak*, ʧ, *fish*, (ʧ, *fetch*, l, *rabble*, n, *redden* Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover

ice (aɪs) **1.** *n.* water solidified by freezing | the frozen surface of water ‖ a dessert of frozen, sweetened water flavored with fruit juice etc. | (*Br.*) a serving of ice cream | something looking like ice | to break the ice to break down the formality or reserve in human intercourse | (*slang*) an illegal bonus paid for a ticket to a public event, esp to a selling employee | to be the first of a group to do some group action **to cut no ice** to be ineffective, make no impression **to skate** (or **be** or **tread**) **on thin ice** to be dealing with a matter where there is great danger of making a mistake or causing personal offense unless great care is taken **2.** *v. pres. part* **ic·ing** *past* and *past part* **iced** *v.t.* to convert into ice | to cover with ice ‖ to cool by adding or applying ice to or by refrigerating, *to ice beer* | to cover with icing, *to ice a cake* | *v.i.* to become coated with ice **3.** *adj.* of or pertaining to ice | used on or for ice [O.E. *is*]

Ice Age a time of extensive glaciation | the Pleistocene or Glacial epoch

ice ax, ice axe *Br* **ice axe** a small pickax carried by mountaineers esp for cutting footholds in the ice

ice bag a waterproof bag containing crushed ice, which may be applied to a part of the body for local cooling in certain illnesses

ice·berg (aɪsbɜ:rg) *n.* a large, floating mass of ice, only one-ninth projecting above water [prob. fr. Du *ijsberg*]

ice·blink (aɪsblɪŋk) *n.* the reflection on the horizon of far-off ice fields

ice-boat (aɪsbout) *n.* a boat built for traveling on ice, with runners resembling those of a sled

ice-bound (aɪsbaund) *adj.* surrounded or held in by ice, an *icebound ship* | obstructed by ice, an *icebound harbor*

ice-box (aɪsbɒks) *n.* an insulated box in which the temperature is kept low by ice, used for storing perishable food or for cooling drinks | a refrigerator

ice·breaker (aɪsbreɪkər) *n.* [illegible] ship with strongly constructed bow, which breaks a passage through ice by its downward thrust

ice cap a permanent cover of ice over a large area of land, e.g. a glacier on a plateau, sloping down from a central point

ice cream a frozen dessert made of cream, eggs and sugar, and flavored with syrups, fresh fruit etc

ice-cream cone (aɪskri:m) a cone-shaped wafer containing ice cream

ice-cream soda a drink consisting of ice cream, flavored syrup and soda water

iced (aɪst) *adj.* covered with ice, affected by ice | cooled with ice, chilled ‖ (*cooking*) having a coating or filling of icing

ice-fall (aɪsfɔl) *n* the steep part of a glacier, consisting of jagged blocks of ice ‖ a frozen waterfall

ice field a continuous sheet of floating ice | an [illegible]

ice floe an extensive mass of floating ice, [illegible] between low-water and high-water marks, esp in polar regions

ice-free (aɪsfri:) *adj.* (of a sea, river, port etc) not obstructed by ice

ice hockey a form of hockey played on ice, esp popular in Canada. The object is to score goals by shooting the puck into the opponents' goal. Teams of six, using flat, angled sticks, play on skates in a rink 200 by 85 ft

ice·kha·na (aɪskɑnə) *n.* (*sports*) a place for ice sports events, esp a frozen lake on which automobile contests are held

Ice·land (aɪslənd) an island republic (area 39,758 sq miles, pop 232,000) in the N Atlantic. Capital: Reykjavik. Language: Icelandic. Religion: Lutheran 30% of the land consists of glaciers, snowfields (including Vatnajokull, [illegible]). There are over 100 volcanoes and many geysers. Highest peak: Hvannadalshnutur 6,950 ft. Average temperature [illegible] on the south and east coasts, 50 ins in the southwest plains, 10–20 ins in the north. Earthquakes are frequent. Livestock: sheep, cattle, horses. Crops: hay, potatoes, turnips. Chief occupation: processing. Exports: fish, fish oils, sheepskins. Imports: fuel oil and gasoline, ships, wood, cereals, foodstuffs. University: Reykjavik (1911). Monetary unit: krona. HISTORY. The island was settled (870–930) by Norse and Irish immigrants, who established (930) a legislative assembly, the Althing. In the age of the sagas, the Icelanders settled Greenland and visited North America (10th c.). Christianity was introduced (11th c.) and the Church gained considerable power (12th c.). Feudal disputes (1262–4) ended in submission to Norway. Royal and Church power increased at the expense of the Althing, and Iceland passed (1380) to Denmark. Natural calamities and a Danish trade monopoly (1602–1787) caused a decline which ended only with the reform of the Althing (1843), the establishment of free trade (1854) and the grant of a constitution (1874). Independence was obtained (1918). Because of its strategic position, Iceland was occupied by the British (1940), who were replaced by the Americans (1941). A republic was established (June 17, 1944). Iceland joined the U.N. (1946) and NATO (1949), and the U.S.A. took over the country's defense (1951). Iceland extended (1958) her coastal fisheries from 4 to 12 nautical miles. Vigdis Finnbogadottir became Iceland's first woman president (1980).

Ice·lan·dic (aɪslændɪk) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to Iceland **2.** *n.* the Icelandic language. Icelandic is spoken by the population of Iceland and by a few people in North America. It belongs, with Norwegian, Danish and Swedish, to the northern branch of the Germanic group of Indo-European languages. Old Icelandic and Old Norse differ only in minor features. During the period of classical Old Icelandic (1150-1350) the sagas, formerly a part of oral tradition, were written down. The use of Latin by the clergy was responsible for the introduction of many Latin borrowings and loan translations during the period 1350-1530, but most of these were later eliminated. The translation of the New Testament (1540) marked the beginning of Modern Icelandic. The number of German loanwords was high because of the influence of Luther's version of the New Testament

Icelandic saga †SAGA

Iceland moss *Cetraria islandica*, an edible lichen found in the Arctic and boreal regions

Iceland poppy *Papaver nudicaule*, a subarctic poppy with yellow or white flowers ‖ *P. alpinum*, an alpine poppy with white, yellow, pink or orange flowers ‖ any of various cultivated poppies derived from these

Iceland spar a transparent calcite found esp. in Iceland

ice·man (aɪsmæn) *pl.* **ice·men** (aɪsmen) *n.* a man who delivers ice ‖ someone who makes or sells ice

ice milk ice cream made with skim milk

ice needle a thin ice crystal floating in the air in cold, clear weather

I·ce·ni (aɪsi:naɪ) *pl. n.* (*hist.*) an ancient British tribe inhabiting E England (1st c. A.D.). Under Boadicea, they revolted against Roman rule (61 [illegible])

ice-out (aɪsaut) *n.* thawing process of the surface of a body of water. —**ice out** *v.*

ice pack a large expanse of pack ice ‖ crushed ice in a bag or towel for application to a part of the [illegible] illness

ice pick a sharp, pointed kitchen or bar implement for cracking ice

ice pick scar (*med.*) permanent scar caused by deep internal cysts working outward

ice plant *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, fam *Aizoaceae*, a xerophyte with hairy, glistening leaves

ice plow, *Br* **ice plough** a device for cutting ice on a river, lake etc into blocks

ice point the temperature (0° C or 32° F) at which ice and air-saturated water are in equilibrium under standard atmospheric pressure

ice·scape (aɪsskeɪp) *n* a landscape consisting principally of ice caps

ice sheet an ice cap, esp. a glacier covering a very large area for a long period of time, as in the glacial epochs

ice skate a thin bladelike runner which may be clamped to the sole of a boot, used for gliding on ice | a boot fitted with such a runner

ice-skate (aɪsskeɪt) *pres. part* **ice-skat·ing** *past* and *past part* **ice-skat·ed** *v.i.* to skate on ice

ice-up (aɪsʌp) *n* the process of freezing — **ice up** *v.*

I·chang (i tʃɑŋ) a port (pop 100,000) in SW Hupeh, China, situated just below the Yangtze [illegible] from Shanghai, and the chief entrepôt for the produce of Szechwan and the Yangtze Valley

ich·neu·mon (ɪknu:mən, ɪknju:mən) *n.* a mongoose, esp. *Herpestes ichneumon* found esp. in Egypt, where it was venerated in antiquity as a destroyer of crocodiles' eggs ‖ the ichneumon fly [L. fr. Gk *ichneumōn*, tracker]

ichneumon fly a member of *Ichneumonoidea*, order *Hymenoptera*, a superfamily of parasitic wasps which deposit their eggs either in or on the bodies, eggs or larvae of other insects and ultimately destroy them. They are useful to man in controlling caterpillars etc.

ich·nol·o·gy (ɪknɒlədʒi:) *n.* the study of fossil footprints [fr. Gk *ichnos*, track + *logos*, discourse]

i·chor (aɪkɔr) *n.* (*Gk mythol.*) a celestial fluid running instead of blood in the veins of gods ‖ a thin discharge from certain ulcers or wounds **i·cho·rous** (aɪkərəs) *adj.* [Gk *ichōr*]

ich·thus, ich·thys (ɪkθəs) *n.* a representation of a fish, symbolizing Christ in Christian iconography [Gk, fr. the monogram of Christ: *Iēsous Christos Theou HUios Sōtēr*, Jesus Christ Son of God Savior]

ich·thy·oid (ɪkθi:ɔɪd) **1.** *adj.* resembling a fish **2.** *n.* a vertebrate having a fishlike form [fr. Gk *ichthus* (*ichthuos*), fish]

ich·thy·o·log·i·cal (ɪkθi:əlɒdʒɪk'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to ichthyology

ich·thy·ol·o·gist (ɪkθi:ɒlədʒɪst) *n.* a specialist in ichthyology

ich·thy·ol·o·gy (ɪkθi:ɒlədʒi:) *n.* the scientific study of fish [fr. Gk *ichthus* (*ichthuos*), fish + *logos*, discourse]

ich·thy·oph·a·gi (ɪkθi:ɒfədʒaɪ) *pl. n.* people subsisting chiefly on fish and seafood **ich·thy·oph·a·gous** (ɪkθi:ɒfəgəs) *adj.* fish-eating **ich·thy·oph·a·gy** (ɪkθi:ɒfədʒi:) *n.* the practice of eating fish [L. fr. Gk *ichthus* (*ichthuos*), fish + *phagein*, to eat]

Ich·thy·or·nis (ɪkθi:ɔrnɪs) *n.* a genus, fam. *Ichthyornithidae*, of ternlike birds of the Mesozoic era with sharp, socketed teeth and well-developed wings, found fossilized in the Cretaceous rocks of North America [Mod. L. fr. Gk *ichthus* (*ichthuos*), fish + *ornis* (*ornithos*), bird]

ich·thy·o·saur (ɪkθi:əsɔr) *n.* a member of *Ichthyosauria*, an order of Mesozoic fossil marine reptiles (3-30 ft long), having four paddlelike flippers and a long and powerful tail, dorsal and caudal fins, and conical teeth in grooves (adapted for catching fish). They occurred chiefly in the Lias [Mod. L. fr. Gk *ichthus* (*ichthuos*), fish + *sauros*, lizard]

ich·thy·o·sis (ɪkθi:óusɪs) *n.* a congenital skin disease in which the epidermis becomes hard, rough and scaly **ich·thy·ot·ic** (ɪkθi:ɒtɪk) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *ichthus* (*ichthuos*), fish]

ichthys †ICHTHUS

i·ci·cle (aɪsɪk'l) *n.* a hanging, tapering piece of ice formed by the successive freezing of drops of water as they prepare to fall from the point of attachment [O.E. *ises gicel*]

i·ci·ly (aɪsɪli:) *adv.* in an icy manner

i·ci·ness (aɪsi:nɪs) *n.* the quality or state of being icy

ic·ing (aɪsɪŋ) *n.* any sweet coating for cakes etc., esp frosting

icing sugar (*Br.*) confectioners' sugar

i·con, i·kon (aɪkɒn) *n.* a painting, mosaic or enamel of Christ, the Virgin Mary or a saint, revered as a sacred object in the Eastern Church [L.L. *icon* fr. Gk *eikōn*, picture]

I·co·ni·um †KONYA

i·con·ize (aɪkənaɪz) *v.* to idolize

i·con·o·clasm (aɪkɒnəklæzəm) *n.* the practice or beliefs of an iconoclast [fr. Gk *eikōn*, image + *klasma*, a breaking]

i·con·o·clast (aɪkɒnəklæst) *n.* a person who destroys religious images, or who opposes their use in worship ‖ a person who seeks to destroy the established order or accepted beliefs, customs, reputations etc. **I·con·o·clast** (*hist.*) an adherent of the movement within the Byzantine Empire to abolish the veneration of icons (8th and 9th cc.). The movement caused violent controversy, which ended (843) when the veneration of icons was officially authorized, being distinguished from the worship ('latria') offered [illegible] **i·con·o·clas·tic** [illegible] **i·con·o·clas·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L.L. *iconoclastes* fr. Gk *eikōn*, image + [illegible]]

i·con·o·graph·ic (aɪkɒnəgræfɪk) *adj.* of or pertaining to iconography **i·con·o·graph·i·cal**

i·co·nog·ra·phy (aɪkɒnɒgrəfi:) *n.* the study of the images used in art, their sources, and their

meaning the use of symbols in religion or art] n. M.L. *iconographia* fr. Gk *eikon*, image + *graphein*, write]

i-con-ol-a-try (ī'kənŏl'ətrē) *n.* the worship of images (cf. IDOLATRY) [fr. Gk *eikon*, image + *latreia*, worship]

i-con-ol-o-gy (ī'kənŏl'əjē) *n.* the study of iconography [fr. Gk *eikon*, image + *-logia*, discourse]

i-con-o-scope (ī'kŏn'əskōp) *n.* (*elect.*) an electronic device used in television cameras to convert an optical image into electrical impulses [fr. *Icon*oscope, a trademark]

i-con-o-stas (ī'kənō'stəs) *n.* [Russ. fr. Gk *eikonostasis*]

i-co-nos-ta-sis (ī'kənŏs'təsĭs) *n.* **i-co-nos-ta-ses** (ī'kənŏs'təsēz) *n.* (*Orthodox Church*) a screen on which icons are placed. It divides the sanctuary from the rest of the church [M.L. fr. Gk fr. *eikon*, image + *stasis*, position]

i-co-sa-he-dral (ī'kōsəhē'drəl) *adj.* having the form of an icosahedron

i-co-sa-he-dron (ī'kōsəhē'drən) *n.* (*geom.*) a solid with 20 plane sides [Gk *eikosaedron* fr. *eikosi*, twenty + *hedra*, base]

ic-ter-ic (ĭktĕr'ĭk) *adj.* pertaining to or affected with jaundice [fr. L. *ictericus* fr. Gk fr. *ikteros*, jaundice]

ic-ter-us (ĭk'tərəs) *n.* jaundice, a plant disease which turns the foliage yellow [L. fr. Gk *ikteros*, jaundice]

Ic-ti-nus (ĭktī'nəs) [Gr. architect. With Callicrates, he designed the Parthenon

ic-tus (ĭk'təs) *n.* (*prosody*) metrical stress (*med.*) a convulsion or stroke [L., blow, stroke]

ICU (*med., abbr.*) for intensive care unit

i-cy (ī'sē) *comp.* **i-ci-er** *superl.* **i-ci-est** *adj.* covered with ice [Old English *gicel* that ice forms in]

Id. Idaho

id (ĭd) *n.* (*psychoanal.*) the reservoir of man's instinctive drives, as defined by Freud (cf. EGO, cf. SUPEREGO) [Mod. L., trans. of G. *es*, it]

I'd (īd) *contr.* of I HAD, I WOULD

I-da, Mt (īdə) a mountain in central Crete (highest point 8,195 ft)

Ida, Mt (*Turk.* Kazdagi) a mountain (summit 5,180 ft of the Ida Mtns range) in N.W. Asia Minor

I-da-ho (īdəhō) (*abbr.* Id.) a state (area 83,557 sq. miles, pop. 965,000) of the northwestern U.S.A., largely occupied by the Rocky Mtns. Capital: Boise. Agriculture (the leading industry, although very dependent on irrigation) potatoes (first state producer), wheat, fodder crops, beans and peas, beef and dairy cattle. Resources: timber, silver and lead (first state producer of each), zinc, copper, gold, beryllium ore. Industries: lumber and forest products, metal refining, food processing. State university (1889) at Moscow. Idaho became a territory (1863) and the 43rd state (1890).

-ide, -id *suffix* (*chem.*) used to form names of compounds [after OXIDE]

i-de-a (īdē'ə) *n.* a mental image, conception ‖ an opinion ‖ a plan, *have you any ideas for the future?* ‖ (*loosely*) knowledge, *have you any idea of the time?* ‖ a vague sense of probability, hunch ‖ appraisal, estimate, *to form an idea of someone's ability* **to get ideas into one's head** to hope for more than will be fulfilled **what's the big idea?** (*pop.*) what is all this nonsense about? [L.L. fr. Gk] —Plato defines an idea as a perfect and eternal pattern of which reality is an imperfect copy. According to Descartes and others an idea is a mental image, while according to Kant it arises independently of sense perception

i-de-al (īdē'əl) **1.** *n.* a model of perfection or beauty **2.** *adj.* pertaining to an ideal ‖ supremely good or desirable ‖ existing only in thought [F. *idéal*]

ideal gas (*phys.*) a gas that obeys the ideal gas law exactly (cf. KINETIC THEORY)

ideal gas law (*phys.*) the equation of state for a hypothetical gas (PV = nRT, where P = pressure of gas, V = volume, n = number of moles, R = gas constant, T = temperature on the Kelvin scale) originally formulated as a combination of Charles's law and Boyle's law, both of which [illegible] and at low pressures. The ideal gas law is a [illegible] particles behave as described by the assumptions of that theory

i-de-al-ism (īdē'əlĭzəm) *n.* the attitude which consists in conceiving ideals and [illegible] faithful representation of reality [fr. F. *idéal* + *-isme*, -ism]

i-de-al-ist (īdē'əlĭst) *n.* a person who attaches more importance to ideals than to practical considerations ‖ (*art*) a [illegible] opposed to realist

i-de-al-is-ti-cal-ly (īdē'əlĭs'tĭkəlē) *adv.*

i-de-al-i-ty (īdē'ălĭ'tē) *n.* [illegible] the quality of [illegible] the thing pictured in the ideal

i-de-al-i-za-tion (īdē'əlĭzā'shən) *n.* [illegible] idealizing [illegible]

i-de-al-ize (īdē'əlīz) *pres. part.* **i-de-al-iz-ing** *past and past part.* **i-de-al-ized** *v.t.* to [illegible] ideal perfection to ‖ to show something in its ideal form, *an idealized landscape, Whistler idealized all mothers in the portrait of his own mother* ‖ *v.i.* to conceive of or form an ideal

i-de-al-ly (īdē'əlē) *adv.* in an ideal way, perfectly

i-de-ate (īdē'ĭt, īdē'āt) *n.* the reality corresponding to an idea [fr. Mod. L. *ideatus*, derivative of *idea*]

i-de-ate (īdē'ĭt, īdē'āt) *pres. part.* **i-de-at-ing** *past and past part.* **i-de-at-ed** *v.t.* to construct a [illegible] something] not present to the senses ‖ *v.i.* to form ideas [IDEA]

i-de-a-tion (īdē'ēā'shən) *n.* the forming of ideas **i-de-a-tion-al**

i-dee fixe (ēdefēks') *n.* a fixed idea [F.]

i-den-tic (īdĕn'tĭk) *adj.* of a communication made in precisely the same terms by each of several governments to another (cf. JOINT) [fr. M.L. *identicus* fr. *idem*, the same]

i-den-ti-cal (īdĕn'tĭkəl) *adj.* of two or more things) the same in all respects ‖ (*biol.*) designating [illegible] FRATERNAL) ‖ (*pop.*) the very same, *this is the* [illegible] *identicus* fr. *idem*, the same]

i-den-ti-fi-ca-tion (īdĕn'tĭfĭkā'shən) *n.* identifying or being identified ‖ something that identifies ‖ (*math.*) the conformity or differences between a model and reality with regard to certain variables and parameters. A model is "identified" if all of its equations are identified

i-den-ti-fy (īdĕn'tĭfī) *pres. part.* **i-den-ti-fy-ing** *past and past part.* **i-den-ti-fied** *v.t.* to establish or demonstrate the identity of, *she identified him as her attacker, can you identify yourself?* ‖ to consider as being the same or as being necessarily associated, *he identifies her happiness with his own* ‖ *v.i.* to think of oneself [illegible] **to identify oneself** to show oneself to be committed to, *he refused to identify himself with* [illegible] with another person), *he identifies himself with his father* [fr. L.L. *identificare*, to make identical]

i-den-ti-ty (īdĕn'tĭtē) *pl.* **i-den-ti-ties** *n.* the fact of being the same in all respects ‖ who a person is, or what a thing is, *his identity was uncertain* ‖ which is true under all conditions [fr. F. *identité*]

identity crisis [illegible] characterized by self-consciousness, uncer-

identity hypothesis (*psych.*) identity theory

identity matrix (*math.*) a square matrix in which the principal diagonal is 1 and all other entities are 0

identity theory (*psych.*) hypothesis that introspective mental states are products of certain physical states of the brain and nervous system

id-e-o-gram (ĭd'ēəgrăm, īd'ēəgrăm) *n.* a symbol [illegible] numeral or a pictorial road sign ‖ a symbol representing a word but not representing the sounds which constitute it, as in alphabetic writing [fr. Gk *idea*, idea + *gramma*, a letter] (ĭd'ēəgrăf') *n.* an ideogram **id-e-o-graph-ic** (ĭd'ēəgrăf'ĭk) **id-e-og-ra-phy** (ĭd'ēŏg'rəfē) *n.* [illegible]

(ĭd'ēəgrăf', īd'ēəgrăf') *n.* [fr. Gk *idea* [illegible]

id-e-o-log-ic (ĭd'ēəlŏj'ĭk, īd'ēəlŏj'ĭk) *adj.* pertaining to ideology ‖ of or relating to ideas **i-de-o-log-i-cal** (ĭd'ēəlŏj'ĭkəl, īd'ēəlŏj'ĭkəl) *adj.*

id-e-o-log-ist (ĭd'ēŏl'əjĭst, īd'ēŏl'əjĭst) *n.* an adherent to an ideology

id-e-ol-o-gy (ĭd'ēŏl'əjē, īd'ēŏl'əjē) *pl.* **id-e-ol-o-gies** *n.* a body of ideas used in support of an economic, political or social theory. The way of thinking [illegible] the sum of ideas and [illegible] from [illegible]

ides (īdz) *n.pl.* in the Roman calendar the 15th day of March, May, July and October and the 13th day of all other months [F. fr. L. *Idus*]

id-e-o-blast (ĭd'ēəblăst) *n.* [illegible] oil, gum, calcium carbonate or other products and which differs from the surrounding parenchyma ‖ (*biol.*) a hypothetical structural cell unit [fr. Gk *idios*, separate + *blastos*, cell]

id-i-o-cy (ĭd'ēəsē) *pl.* **id-i-o-cies** *n.* the lowest [illegible] mentality ‖ [illegible] foolish behavior ‖ an instance of such behavior [illegible]

id-i-om (ĭd'ēəm) *n.* the language peculiar to a people, country, class, community or, more [illegible] ‖ [illegible] the [illegible] patterns of expression of a language ‖ a construction, expression etc. having a meaning [illegible] the [illegible] ‖ the usual patterns of the language ‖ a writer's characteristic use of words, *the Wodehouse idiom* ‖ a characteristic style in music, art etc., *the cubist idiom* [fr. L. *idioma* fr. Gk fr. *idios*, own, private]

id-i-o-mat-ic (ĭd'ēəmăt'ĭk) *adj.* peculiar to the patterns of expression of a particular language or of or pertaining to idioms, *idiomatic command of French* (of a language) having many idioms **id-i-o-mat-i-cal-ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *idiomatikos*, particular]

id-i-o-mor-phic (ĭd'ēəmôr'fĭk, [illegible] *adj.* [illegible] having the [illegible] crystalline form (cf. ALLOTRIOMORPHIC) [fr. Gk *idios*, own + *morphe*, form]

id-i-o-path-ic (ĭd'ēəpăth'ĭk) *adj.* of or pertaining to an idiopathy **id-i-o-path-i-cal-ly** *adv.*

id-i-op-a-thy (ĭd'ēŏp'əthē) *pl.* **id-i-op-a-thies** *n.* disease which is not caused or preceded by another disease [fr. Mod. L. *idiopathia* fr. Gk fr. *idios*, separate + *pathos*, suffering]

id-i-o-plasm (ĭd'ēəplăzəm) *n.* the [illegible] germinal part of a cell, generally considered equivalent to chromatin **id-i-o-plas-mat-ic** (ĭd'ēoplăzmăt'ĭk), **id-i-o-plas-mic** *adjs* [fr. Gk *idios*, separate + PLASM]

id-i-o-syn-cra-sy (ĭd'ēəsĭn'krəsē) *n.* **id-i-o-syn-cra-sies** *n.* a distinguishing habit of thought, feeling or behavior characteristic of an individual, esp. a personal peculiarity **id-i-o-syn-crat-ic** (ĭd'ēousĭnkrăt'ĭk) *adj.* **id-i-o-syn-crat-i-cal-ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *idiosynkrasia*, a mixing together]

id-i-ot (ĭd'ēət) *n.* a person afflicted by idiocy, having a mental age of two years or less, and requiring constant care (cf. IMBECILE, cf. MORON) ‖ (*pop.*) a dolt **id-i-ot-ic** (ĭd'ēŏt'ĭk) *adj.* [F. fr. L. *idiota* fr. Gk *idiotes*, layman]

idiot board [illegible]

id-i-ot-i-cal-ly (ĭd'ēŏt'ĭkəlē) *adv.* in an idiotic manner

id-i-ot-ic (ĭd'ēŏt'ĭk) *adj.* (*immunology*) property [illegible] anti-genicity and is unique among antigens

i-dle (īd'əl) **I.** *adj.* unwilling to work ‖ not working, *the factory was idle for a week* ‖ casual, not [illegible] ‖ [illegible] **idling** and *past part.* **i-dled** *v.t.* to let time pass without working ‖ to waste time ‖ (of an engine) to consume fuel without being connected with moving parts ‖ *v.t.* (with 'away') to let (a period of time) pass without working, *to idle away the* [illegible] **id-ler** [illegible] one who [illegible] an idler

idler wheel a cogged wheel which transmits motion from another wheel to a third wheel without altering the velocity ratio or direction [illegible]

idle wheel an idler wheel

i-dly (īd'lē) *adv.* in an idle manner

id-o-crase [illegible] [illegible]

i-dol (īd'əl) *n.* an image of a god constructed of wood, stone etc. and worshipped as if it were the [illegible] ‖ [illegible] admiration or love [O.F. *idole* fr. L.L. fr. Gk]

i-dol-a-ter (aɪdɒlətə) *n.* someone who worships idols **i-dol-a-tress** *n.* a female idolater [fr. O.F. *idolatre* fr. eccles. L. fr. Gk.]

i-dol-a-trize (aɪdɒlətraɪz) *pres. part.* **i-dol-a-triz-ing** *past* and *past part.* **i-dol-a-trized** *v.t.* to [illegible] idolatry.

i-dol-a-trous (aɪdɒlətrəs) *adj.* of, pertaining to or having the nature of idolatry; practicing idolatry [IDOLATER]

i-dol-a-try (aɪdɒlətrɪ) *n.* the worship of an idol or of idols [fr. O.F. *idolatrie, vidolatrie* fr. eccles. L. *idolatria*]

[illegible] and *past part.* **i-dol-ized** *v.t.* to treat as an idol, esp. to love with inordinate affection

[illegible] War and, caught in a storm on the return jour-

[illegible] pher. He wrote (1154) a description of the earth based on the work of Ptolemy and other geogra- [illegible] W. Asia. He made a silver celestial globe for his patron, Roger II of Sicily.

[illegible] poem. a verse or prose work, esp. with a rural [illegible] an event, situation etc. suitable as a subject for [illegible] **idyllist, idyllist** *n.* [fr. L. *eidullion*, dim. of *eidos*, picture]

[illegible] the Tokugawa shogunate (1603–1867).

if (ɪf) **1.** *conj.* in case, in the event that, *if it rains we will stay at home*; on the assumption that, *if [illegible] right we are really in trouble*; supposing, *if it were true it would be monstrous*; on condition that, *if he apologizes she will forgive him*; [illegible] whether, *ask if he can come*. **2.** *n.* a condition, a [illegible] [O.E. *gif*]

Ife (ɪfeɪ) a town (pop. 176,000) in W. Nigeria, 45 miles east of Ibadan. palace of the Oni of Ife.

Ifni (ɪfnɪ) a coastal area (741 sq. miles, pop. 45,784) of S.W. Morocco. It was ceded (1860) to Spain, though Spanish rule became effective [illegible] *pire* to Morocco.

[illegible] one in the shape of a dome built of blocks of snow. dome-shaped portable plastic structure [illegible] of ammunition and explosives.

Ig-na-tius (ɪgneɪʃəs), St. (*d.* c. 110), bishop of [illegible] Minor. show his great charity. Feast: Feb. 1.

Ignatius, St. (c. 798–877), patriarch of Constantinople. An opponent of the Iconoclasts, he was [illegible] of Photius, but restored as patriarch (867).

Ignatius Loy-o-la (ɪgneɪʃəs lɔɪəʊlə), St. (c. 1491–1556), [illegible] wrote its Constitutions, which remain in force unaltered. His 'Spiritual Exercises' are a system of rules, prayers, self-examination etc. to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

at temperament or mood [obs] ... in an *ill humor*. **ill-humored**, *Br* **ill-humoured** ...

il-liberal ... [illiberal] ... **il-liberal-ity** ...

il-licit ... not permitted ...

il-lim-it-a-bil-i-ty ... state of being illimitable

il-lim-it-a-ble ... immeasurable, *illimitable ambition*

Il-li-nois (ilinɔi) *abbr* Ill] a state (area 56,400 sq miles, pop 11,113,000) on the prairie plains of the U S A Capital Springfield Chief city Chicago Agriculture (about 90% of the total area is farmed) corn (leading state producer with Iowa), soybeans (leading producer), hogs, beef and dairy cattle Resources coal, oil, fluorspar, sand, limestone Industries machinery, electrical manufactures, iron and steel, metal products, meat packing, textiles, chemicals, printing and publishing Principal universities University of Illinois (1867) at Champaign-Urbana, Northwestern (1851) at Evanston, University of Chicago Illinois was explored by the French (late 17th c), was ceded to Britain (1763) and joined (1784) the U S A , of which it became a State (the 21st state)

Illinois a navigable river (273 miles long) and principal internal waterway in Illinois, flowing southwest and emptying into the Mississippi River at W Illinois

Il-li-nois ... **Illinois** ... Indian peoples formerly of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin] a member of one of these peoples ... their Algonquian language

il-lit-er-a-cy ... being illiterate

il-lit-er-ate (ilitərit) **1.** *adj* unable to read or write ... unfamiliar with books ... lacking knowledge of the correct use of language ... (of writing or speech) showing little knowledge of the correct use of language ... having little or no knowledge of a specified subject ... **2.** *n* a person who is illiterate [fr L *illiteratus*, not learned]

ill-man-nered ... ing impolite or coarse manners

ill nature a surly or malevolent disposition

ill-na-tured (ilneɪtʃərd) *adj*

ill-ness (ilnis) *n* the state of being ill (in health)] a particular disease

il-log-i-cal (ilɒdʒikˈl) *adj* contrary to the laws of logic ‖ (of persons) thinking or acting in a way incompatible with logic

ill-o-mened (iloumənd) *adj* inauspicious, attended by bad omens

ill-starred (ilstɑrd) *adj* ill-fated

ill-tem-pered (iltempərd) *adj* having or showing a bad temper

ill-timed (iltaimd) *adj* inopportune

ill-treat (iltriːt) *v t* to treat cruelly

il-lu-mi-nate ... **il-lu-mi-nat-ing** *past* and *past part* **il-lu-mi-nat-ed** *v t* to give light to (a region or space) ... to decorate with bright or colored lamps ‖ to light up by floodlighting] to decorate (a manuscript) by means of colored initials, borders, pictures etc (ILLUMINATION) ‖ to make clear to the mind, *to illuminate a problem* ‖ to subject to detection by radar, sonar, or other radiation ... to enlighten (someone) [fr L *illuminare* (*illuminatus*), to light up]

il-lu-mi-na-ti ... ing to have superhuman knowledge [L , pl of ...]

il-lu-mi-na-tion (ilu minei.ən) *n* the act of illuminating ... by bright or colored lights ... the lights themselves] the lighting up of buildings etc with floodlights ... the decoration of a manuscript ... a decoration in a manuscript ... the act of making or becoming clear to the mind) (*phys*) the amount of light falling on unit area of a surface ...

The illumination ... includes the drawing and painting of independent illustrations in the margins, and the embellishment of initial letters, flourishes etc within the columns of writing, usually in gold and bright color, with great decorative freedom Initial letters of medieval manuscripts were often incorporated in a comparatively large picture, which might be devotional, domestic or floral, and a whole page of a gospel might be devoted to a single illustration Illumination was one of the major art forms, esp in the early Middle Ages, and through this medium impor ...

... something which illuminates

... *minor*]

illus ...

ill-us-age ... ment

il-lu-sion ... pretation by the mind of a sense perception, *an optical illusion* ... a belief or hope that has no real substance **il-lu-sion-ar-y** *adj* **il-lu-sion-ism** *n* ... stionary effects in painting or decoration **il-lu-sion-ist** *n* a conjurer ... a supporter of the theory ...

il-lusive ...

il-lu-so-ry (ilusəri , ilu zəri) *adj* illusive [fr L ...]

il-lus-trate ... **il-lus-trat-ing** *past* and *past part* **il-lus-trat-ed** *v t* to supplement ... or designs ... to ornament (a book, periodical etc) with pictures or designs) to make clear by means of examples, *he illustrated his point by relating his own experiences* *v i* to make something clear with pictures, designs or examples **il-lus-tra-tive** (ilastrətiv, ilastreitiv) *adj* (esp ... illustrates books etc , esp for a living [fr L *illustrare* (*illustratus*), to light up]

il-lus-tra-tion (ilastrei.ən) *n* the act of illustrating ... an example used to explain or demonstrate] a picture, ornament etc used to illustrate a book or paper [F]

In largely illiterate societies (e g the European Middle Ages) illustration was an essential ... Medieval art was designed to be 'read' and not merely appreciated as art every detail yielded information to spectators used to seeing all things as symbolical of some aspect of a divinely ordered universe Early block books, for instance, had illustrations on which barely literate clergy could base detailed expositions of a scripture text With the Renaissance, illustration became art instead of teaching. The techniques of composition and draftsmanship developed in major art forms were applied first to woodcut, then to wood and copper engraving ... until the 17th c In the 19th c , techniques of ... tone and gravure were added to the lithographic processes This meant a great increase in technical ability at the time of the rise of popular journalism

il-lus-tri-ous (ilastriəs) *adj* held in or conferring ...

Il-lyr-i-a (ilɒriə) an ancient region on the east coast of the Adriatic, corresponding roughly to Albania and W Yugoslavia It was a Roman province (1st–5th cc)

ilmenite ... num, $FeTiO_3$, a black crystalline ore [after the *Ilmen* Mtns, in the S Urals, where it is ...]

i.l.o. ...

Iloilo ... of the central Philippines (Visayas), on S E Panay

Ilo-rin (ilɒrin) the capital (pop 282,000) of Kwara State, Nigeria on the Lagos-Kano railway It is the trade center for a vast agricultural area

I.L.P. *abbr* INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY

im- (im) *prefix* form of IN- before b, m, p

image ... each of whose points acts as a source of light ... lens (VIRTUAL IMAGE, REAL IMAGE) ... a person ... likeness, *she is the image of her father* ... (computer card) recorded on another medium) (*television*) reproduction of a view on a receiver] (*psych*) presentation of a sensory experience **2.** *v t pres ...*

imaging ... *past* ... *part* **imaged** to form an image of [F]

image-building ...

image orthicon ... a storage target, scanned from the reverse side ...

im-age-ry (imidʒri) *pop* **images** ... sion rich in images] literary images collec- ...

imaginable ... *adj* ... ing conceived by the imagination [fr L L *imag* ...

im-ag-i-nal (imædʒinˈl) *adj* (*zool*) of or pertaining to an imago

im-ag-i-nar-y (imædʒinəri) *adj* existing only in ... square root of a negative quantity [fr L *imag* ...]

imaginary quantity (*math*) a quantity including ... the square root of a negative number

im-ag-i-na-tion (imædʒinei.ən) *n* the power to form mental images of objects not perceived or not wholly perceived by the senses ... the power to form new ideas by a synthesis of separate ele- ... new ideas ... the gift of employing images in writing or painting ... resourcefulness, *with a little imagination you will find a way*] the tendency to attribute reality to unreal things, situations and states, *his imagination led him to believe he was being persecuted* ... intuitive understanding, *his imagination compensates for his lack of experience* [F]

im-ag-i-na-tive ... *adj* having ... being or showing imagination ... having mental images ... finding ... [*imagin* ...]

imagine ... *part* **imag-ining** ... and *past part* **imag-ined** ... the imagination vividly ! *v t* to picture in the imagination ... to conceive of, *imagine his surprise*, to suppose, *I imagine he will resign* ... to form delusory ideas about, invent (something without any basis of truth) [F *imaginer*]

im-ag-ing pnotopolarimeter (imədʒin) an electronic camera used in spacecraft utilizing Nicol prisms

im-ag-ism (imidʒizəm) *n* the body of theories of a group of anti-Romantic and anti-Georgian British and American poets (c 1912-18) who aimed at simplicity and detachment in poetic expression by the clear presentation of visual images T E Hulme formulated the ideas, and also wrote a handful of poems Ezra Pound took up Hulme's ideas for a time and became the ... of the movement Chinese poetry, in translation was an important influence **im-ag-ist** *n* a member of this movement

i-mago ... **i-mag-i-nes** (imædʒiniːz, imeidʒiniːz), **i-ma-gos, i-ma-goes** *n* an adult insect developing from a pupa or after the last molt of a nymph] (*psychol*) the unconscious infantile conception of one's parent [L ... *imāgō*]

i-mam, i-maum ... Moslem prayer leader officiating in a mosque] any of several spiritual and temporal Moslem leaders **i-mam-ate, i-maum-ate** *n* the office or title of an imam ... the region ruled by an imam [Arab]

im-bal-ance (imbælˈns) *n* lack of balance

im-be-cile (imbisˈl, imbisil, *Br esp* imbisiːl) **1.** *n* a mentally deficient person having a mental age of about 3-7 years, who requires supervision and help in dressing and feeding himself etc (cf IDIOT cf MORON) (*pop*) a dolt **2.** *adj* of ... [obs] ... [folder *imbecillus* ...]

im-be-cil-i-ty ... somewhat less severe than idiocy (IMBECILE) [older *imbecillitie* fr F *imbecillité* fr L]

im-bed (imbed) *v t pres part* **im-bed-ding** *past* and *past part* **im-bed-ded** to embed

im-bibe ... **im-bib-ing** ... **imbibed** ... ture etc) ... to take into the mind by a gradual process, *to imbibe knowledge* [fr F *imbiber* and L ...]

im-bri-cate **1.** (imbrikit, imbrikeit) *adj* (*biol*) of scales, bracts, plates etc) having parts overlapping ... *pres part* **im-bri-cat-ing** *past* and *past part* **im-bri-cat-ed** ...

manner **im·bri·ca·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *imbricare* (*im-*

im·broglio (imbrōulyō) *n.* a very involved, con-

Imelmus

im·bue (imbyū) *pres. part.* **im·bu·ing** *past* and or color ; to fill, e.g. with an emotion, *imbued with a love of all creation* [fr. L. *imbuere*, to wet,

[illegible]

Fund

Im·hoff Tank (imhof) *(eng.)* a large, two-story wastewater tank containing an upper chamber for continuous flow with slots for solids to fall through, and a lower chamber for sludge digestion, patented by Karl Imhoff

[illegible] (*pharm.*) slow-acting antidepressant drug, marketed as Tofranil

[illegible]

im·i·ta·ble

im·i·tate and *past part* **im·i·tat·ed** *v.t.* to use as a model for one's own actions ; to mimic, ape ‖ to resemble, *wood grain* [fr. L. *imitari* (*imitatus*)]

im·i·ta·tion (imitēiʃən) **1.** *n.* the act of imitating ‖ a copy produced by imitating (*mus.*) repetition of a phrase or subject in another key or voice **2.** *adj.* made so as to be mistakable for what is genuine [fr. L. *imitatio* (*imitationis*)]

imitation milk

im·i·ta·tive (imitətiv) *adj.* of that which imitates, *an imitative gesture* [fr. L.L. *imitativus*]

im·i·ta·tor (imitətər) *n.* someone who imitates [fr. F. *imitateur*]

clean ; having no fault, *an immaculate performance* (*choir*) without spots or marks of different color [fr. L. *immaculatus*, without stain]

ism) the dogma (promulgated 1854) that the Virgin Mary was free of original sin from the very moment of her conception by St Anne ; the

im·ma·nence (imənəns) *n.* the quality or state of being immanent **im·ma·nen·cy** *n.*

(*theol.*) of God) actually present throughout the material universe (cf. TRANSCENDENT) [fr. L.L. *immanens* (*immanentis*) fr. *immanere*, to dwell

Im·man·u·el, Em·man·u·el (imænjuəl) a child prophesied by Isaiah (Isaiah VII, 14) as a deliverer of Judah. The name was applied to Jesus (Matthew I, 23) [fr. Gk fr. Heb. *immanuel*, God with us]

im·ma·te·ri·al (imətiəriəl) *adj.* having no physical substance ; having no importance or relevance **im·ma·te·ri·al·ism** *n.* (*philos.*) the theory that matter has no existence apart from one's

state of being immaterial [fr. M.L. *immaterii-*

state of being immature [fr. L. *immaturus*]

quality or state of being immeasurable

being measured, esp. because too large **im·meas·ur·a·bly** *adv.*

of being immediate (*philos.*) direct consciousness as distinguished from consciousness involving an intermediate agency such as mem-

im·me·di·ate (imidiit) *adj.* without an inter-

closest, *in the immediate neighborhood* [fr. M.L.

Im·mel·mann turn (iməlmən) (*aeron.*) a ma-

by performing half a loop followed by a roll through half a complete turn [after Max *Immelmann* (1890-1916), G. aviator]

im·me·mo·ri·al (iməmɔ́riəl, iməmōúriəl) *adj.* so old as to have its origin beyond the recall of memory or historical record, *immemorial tradition*

im·men·si·ties the state or quality of being immense ‖ something immense [F. *immensité* or fr. L. *immensitas*]

im·men·su·ra·ble (imenʃərəb'l) *adj.* immeasurable

im·merse (imə́rs) *pres. part.* **im·mers·ing** *past* and *past part.* **im·mersed** *v.t.* to put in below the surface level of a liquid or gas, *to immerse one's feet in water* ‖ (esp. *refl.* and *pass.*) to [illegible] according to the exception of all others, *to immerse oneself in one's studies* [fr. L. *immergere* (*immersus*), to dip]

im·mer·sion (imə́rʒən, imə́rʃən) *n.* an immersion [illegible] baptism by immersing the whole body in water ‖ (*astron.*) the disappearance of a celestial body behind another or within the shadow of another [fr. L.L. *immersio*

immersion heater an apparatus for heating a [illegible] by immersing an electrically heated rod in it

immersion lens an objective of short focal length dipping into oil or water, resulting in light from a wider field entering the instrument equipped with it

immersion objective an immersion lens

im·me·thod·i·cal (imiθɔ́dik'l) *adj.* not methodical

im·mi·grant (imigrənt) **1.** *n.* someone who immigrates into a country (cf. EMIGRANT) **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to immigrants or immigration [fr. L. *immigrans* (*immigrantis*)]

im·mi·grate (imigreit) *pres. part.* **im·mi·grat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **im·mi·grat·ed** *v.i.* to enter a country of which one is not a native, in order to live in it permanently ; *v.t.* to bring (a foreigner) into a country for this purpose (cf. EMIGRATE) **im·mi·grá·tion** *n.* the act of immigrating ; the rate at which immigrants come into a country over a period of time [fr. L. *immigrare* (*immigratus*)]

im·mi·nence (iminəns) *n.* the quality or state of being imminent ‖ something imminent, esp. danger or evil **im·mi·nen·cy** *n.* [fr. L.L. *imminentia*]

im·mi·nent (iminənt) *adj.* about to happen, *his arrival is imminent* ‖ threateningly impending, *imminent danger* [fr. L. *imminens* (*imminentis*) fr. *imminere*, to impend]

im·mis·ci·ble (imis'ibəl) *adj.* incapable of being mixed or blended ‖ (*phys.*, of certain liquids) [illegible] homogeneous [illegible] miscibly *adv.*

im·mit·i·ga·ble not capable of being mitigated **im·mit·i·ga·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *immitigabilis*]

im·mit·tance and admittance to networks, transmission

im·mo·bile (imoub'l, imoubi:l) *adj.* not in motion ; inactive ‖ immovable [F.]

im·mo·bil·i·ty (imoubiliti:) *n.* the quality or state of being immobile [F. *immobilité* or fr. L.

im·mo·bi·li·za·tion

im·mo·bi·lize (imoubəlaiz) *pres. part.* **im·mo·bi·liz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **im·mo·bi·lized** *v.t.* to render incapable of movement ; to render incapable of action, *to immobilize troops* ; (*commerce*) to convert (floating capital) into fixed capital [fr. F. *immobiliser*]

im·mod·er·ate

large ; going beyond the proper limits [fr. L.

im·mo·dest (imɔdist) *adj.* violating conventional standards of decency, *immodest dress* ; lacking humility, *immodest claims* [fr. L. *im-*

im·mod·es·ty (imɔdisti:) *n.* the quality or state of being immodest [fr. L. *immodestia*]

im·mo·late (iməleit) *pres. part.* **im·mo·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **im·mo·lat·ed** *v.t.* to offer up, esp. to kill, in sacrifice (*rhet.*) to make a sacrificial victim of, *he was immolated on the altar of his father's pride* [fr. L. *immolare* (*immolatus*), to sprinkle with sacrificial meal]

im·mo·la·tion (iməleiʃən) *n.* the act of immolating ‖ a sacrifice [fr. L. *immolatio* (*immolationis*)]

im·mo·la·tor (iməleitər) *n.* someone who immolates [L.]

im·mor·al (imɔ́rəl, imɔ́rəl) *adj.* violating accepted standards of moral (esp. sexual) behavior [illegible]

im·mo·ral·i·ty (iməræliti:) *pl.* **im·mo·ral·i·ties** *n.* the quality or state of being immoral ‖ an immoral act

im·mor·tal (imɔrt'l) **1.** *adj.* not subject to death ‖ everlasting, *immortal fame* ‖ never to be forgotten, *an immortal deed* **2.** *n.* (*Gk* and *Rom. mythol.*) one of the gods ‖ someone whose fame will never die **Im·mor·tal** a member of the French Academy [fr. L. *immortalis*]

im·mor·tal·i·ty (imɔrtæliti:) *n.* the quality or state of being immortal [F. *immortalité* fr. L.]

im·mor·tal·ize (imɔrt'laiz) *pres. part.* **im·mor·tal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **im·mor·tal·ized** *v.t.* to give everlasting life to ‖ to confer undying fame on

im·mor·telle (imɔrtel) *EVERLASTING FLOWER

im·mov·a·bil·i·ty (imu:vəbiliti:) *n.* the quality or state of being immovable

im·mov·a·ble (imú:vəb'l) **1.** *adj.* not subject to being moved ‖ unyielding in attitude, purpose etc. **2.** *n.* (*law*, usually *pl.*) property which cannot be moved, e.g. land, buildings etc.

immovable feast a religious feast which occurs on the same calendar day every year

im·mov·a·bly (imú:vəbli:) *adv.* so as to be unable to move or be moved

im·mune (imjú:n) *adj.* having immunity (against illness) ‖ protected or safe from a danger etc. ‖ exempt, *immune from taxation* [fr. L. *immunis*, exempt]

im·mu·ni·ty (imjú:niti:) *pl.* **im·mu·ni·ties** *n.* (*med.*) the state of being temporarily or permanently able to resist an infection ‖ (*law*) exemption from a tax, duty or jurisdiction ‖ freedom from danger of penalty [fr. L. *immunitas*]

—Immunity may be constitutional (e.g., humans are immune to fowl plague) or acquired. Acquired immunity is due to the presence in the body of antibodies which counteract specific pathogenic microorganisms or their products, antigens. These agents may be acquired after the onset of a disease or by inoculation with a vaccine: immunity to smallpox is provided by exposure to the cowpox microorganisms. Other diseases which may be so guarded against include yellow fever, plague, cholera, poliomyelitis, tetanus, typhus, diphtheria and whooping cough. Temporary or partial immunity may also be provided against tuberculosis, typhoid, measles etc. (*SERUM)

im·mu·ni·za·tion (imjunizéiʃən) *n.* an immunizing or being immunized

im·mu·nize (imjunaiz) *pres. part.* **im·mu·niz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **im·mu·nized** *v.t.* to render immune, esp. against a particular disease

imm·u·no·as·say (imjunouæsei) *n.* (*immunology*) assessment of characteristics of a chemical that helps create immunity from disorders

imm·u·no·blas·tic lymphadenopathy (imjunoublæbstik) *n.* (*med.*) a disease of the white blood cells, esp. in liver and spleen

imm·u·no·com·pe·tence (imjunoukɔ́mpətəns) *n.* ability to assist or to create immunity. —**immunocompetent** *adj.*

imm·u·no·cyte (imjunousait) *n.* (*immunology*) cell that creates immunity by attacking other cells

imm·u·no·de·fic·ien·cy (imjunoudifiʃənsi:) *n.* (*immunology*) a lack of immune reaction capability in the body

im·mu·no·elec·tro·pho·re·sis (imjunoulektrəfərisis) *n.* (*immunology*) technique for separating and identifying certain proteins (antigens) by their immunological reactions after separation from the host substance. —**immunoelectrophoretic, -poretic** *adj.* —**immunoelectrophoretically, -poretically** *adv.*

imm·u·no·flu·o·res·cence (imjunouflurés'ns) *n.* (*immunology*) fluorescent labeling of antibodies for study under ultraviolet light. —**immunofluorescent** *adj.*

imm·u·no·glob·u·lin (imjunouglúbjələn) *n.* (*immunology*) blood protein that stimulates an antibody, creating immunity

im·mu·no·hem·a·tol·o·gy (imjunouhimətɔlədʒi:) *n.* (*immunology*) study of immunizing ca-

pability of the blood **immunohematology** *adj*

im·mu·nol·o·gy (imyənol'əjē) *n.* the study of immunity [cf. IMMUNE]

im·mu·no·phar·ma·col·o·gy (imyənōfärməkol'əjē) *adj* [illegible] and of chemical substances that provide immunity from disorders

im·mu·no·sup·pres·sant (imyənōsəpres'ənt) *adj.* & *n.* (drug) used to suppress reaction of transplanted tissue

im·mure (imyoor') *pres. part* **im·mur·ing** *past and past part* **im·mured** *v.t.* to confine as behind walls, imprison ‖ to seclude as if in a prison; *immured in the library* **im·mure·ment** *n.* [fr. M.L. *immurare* fr. *im-*, in (< *murus*, wall)]

im·mu·ta·bil·i·ty (imyōtəbil'ətē) *n.* the quality or state of being immutable

im·mu·ta·ble (imyōt'əbəl) *adj.* incapable of being changed **im·mu·ta·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *immutabilis*]

imp (imp) *n.* a little or young devil ‖ a mischievous sprite ‖ (*Br.*, *pop.*) a mischievous child [O.E. *impa*, young shoot]

imp. imperative

im·pact 1. (impakt') *n.* a clash or collision imparting force ‖ the impression made by a person, thing or idea; *the impact of a speech on an audience* **2.** (im'pakt) *v.t.* to press together, or into a limited space **im·pact·ed** *adj.* (of a fracture) wedged together at the broken ends ‖ (of a tooth) wedged in between the jawbone and another tooth [fr. L. *impingere* (*impactus*), to impinge]

im·pac·ted (impak'təd) *adj.* (*substandard*) strongly and adversely affected by unusual circumstances affected

impacted area a community in which nontaxable property substantially limits tax revenues, e.g., a military base town

im·pac·tion (impak'shən) *n.* an impacting or being impacted [fr. L. *impactio* (*impactionis*)]

im·pair (impeər') *v.t.* to lessen in quality or strength, damage **im·pair·ment** [M.E. *empaire*, *empeire* fr. O.F. *emperer*, to make worse]

im·pale (impāl') *pres. part* **im·pal·ing** *past and past part.* **im·paled** *v.t.* to pass a sharp pointed object through, *to impale one's foot on a spike* ‖ to fix (a body) by piercing through with a pointed object ‖ (*hist.*) to torture or kill in this way ‖ (*heraldry*) to arrange (two coats of arms) with a dividing vertical line, on one shield [F. *empaler*]

im·pale·ment (impāl'mənt) *n.* impaling or being impaled [F. *empalement*]

im·pal·pa·bil·i·ty (impalpəbil'ətē) *n.* the quality or state of being impalpable

im·pal·pa·ble (impal'pəbəl) *adj.* not perceptible to the touch ‖ (of powders) so fine that, when pinched between finger and thumb, the grains cannot be felt ‖ not easily apprehended by the mind **im·pal·pa·bly** *adv.* [F.]

im·pa·na·tion (impənā'shən) *n.* (*theol.*) the doctrine that the body of Christ is present after the consecration in the Eucharistic bread and wine without these changing their substance (cf. CONSUBSTANTIATION, cf. TRANSUBSTANTIATION) [fr. M.L. *impanatio* (*impanationis*)]

im·pan·el (impan'əl) *pres. part.* **im·pan·el·ing**, esp. *Br.* **im·pan·el·ling** *past and past part* **im·pan·eled**, esp. *Br.* **im·pan·elled** *v.t.* to list (jurymen) or select for service on a jury

im·part (impärt') *v.t.* to give a share of (something), *cloves impart their flavor to the food* ‖ to make known, communicate, *to impart information* [O.F. *empartir*, *impartir*]

im·par·tial (impär'shəl) *adj.* [illegible] ment, *an impartial mind* ‖ not favoring one side more than the other, *impartial justice* **im·par·ti·al·i·ty** (impär'shēal'ətē) *n.*

im·part·i·bil·i·ty (impärtəbil'ətē) *n.* [illegible] or state of being impartible

im·part·i·ble (impärt'əbəl) *adj.* not subject to partition, esp. (*law*) of an estate which cannot be divided [fr. L.L. *impartibilis*, indivisible]

im·pass·a·bil·i·ty [illegible] *n.* the quality or state of being impassable

im·pass·a·ble [illegible] pable of being passed over or through **im·pass·a·bly** [illegible]

im·passe (impas', impoos', ipoos') *n.* a situation from which there appears to be no way out ‖ a road or pathway that has no exit, a dead end ‖ [illegible]

im·pas·si·bil·i·ty (impasəbil'ətē, impoosəbil'ətē) *n.* the quality or state of being impassible

im·pass·i·ble [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] *adj.* [illegible] incapable of being injured [cf. IMPASSIVE] **im-** [illegible]

[illegible]

im·pas·sive (impas'iv) *adj.* not giving any outward sign of emotion ‖ not feeling pain, sensation or emotion **im·pas·sive·ly** *adv.* **im·pas·sive·ness** *n.* **im·pas·siv·i·ty** *n.*

im·pas·to (impas'tō, impäs'tō) *n.* [illegible] the laying on of a thick layer of paint ‖ (*art*) the layer of paint put on [Ital.]

im·pa·tience (impā'shəns) *n.* the state or quality of being impatient [O.F. *impacience*, *impatience*]

im·pa·tient (impā'shənt) *adj.* lacking or showing a lack of patience, restless and fretful under delay, opposition or difficulty ‖ eagerly desiring and restive at delay, *impatient to go*, *impatient for news* (with 'of') unwilling to put up with, *impatient of bureaucratic fuss* [O.F. *impacient*, *impatient*]

IMPATT diode (*electr. acronym*) for impact avalanche and transit time diode, a solid-state microwave diode used as an oscillator or an amplifier [illegible]

im·peach (impēch') *v.t.* to charge with a crime, [illegible] ruption before a special tribunal ‖ to question the [illegible] of something, esp. to [illegible] **im·peach·a·ble** *adj.* **im·peach·ment** *n.* [M.E. *empechen*, *empeschen*, to hinder (< O.F.)]

—Impeachment in Britain took the form of an accusation by the House of Commons, after which [illegible] ment. The procedure fell into disuse in the 19th c. In the U.S.A., impeachment continues as a means of trying complaints against public officials. Charges are brought by the House of Representatives, and trial is by members of the Senate.

im·pec·cabil·i·ty (impekəbil'ətē) *n.* the quality of being impeccable

im·pec·ca·ble (impek'əbəl) *adj.* without fault or flaw **im·pec·ca·bly** *adv.* [fr. L.L. *impeccabilis*]

im·pe·cu·ni·os·i·ty (impēkyōnēos'ətē) *n.* the quality or state of being impecunious

im·pe·cu·ni·ous (impēkyōn'ēəs) *adj.* having very little or no money [fr. IM- (not) + obs. *pecunious*, rich]

im·pedance (impēd'əns) *n.* the opposition offered by an electrical circuit to the flow of an alternating current, measured by the ratio of the effective applied voltage to the effective current (cf. RESISTANCE) ‖ (*acoustics*) the ratio of the pressure on a surface to the volume-displacement [IMPEDE]

im·pede (impēd') *pres. part* **im·ped·ing** *past and past part* **im·ped·ed** *v.t.* to hamper, obstruct or hold back, *to impede progress* [fr. L. *impedire*, to [illegible] entangle]

im·ped·i·ment (impedəmənt) *n.* something which impedes ‖ a speech defect, e.g. a lisp [fr. L. [illegible]]

im·ped·i·men·ta (impedəmen'tə) *pl. n.* cumbersome baggage or equipment [L.]

im·pel (impel') *pres. part* **im·pel·ling** *past and past part* **im·pelled** *v.t.* to drive forward, to urge, *impelled by conscience to confess* [fr. L. *impellere*]

im·pel·lent (impel'ənt) *n.* something that impels [fr. L. *impellens* (*impellentis*)]

im·pel·ler (impel'ər) *n.* someone who or something [illegible]

im·pend (impend') *v.i.* (esp. of something feared) to be on the verge of happening [fr. L. *impendere*, to hang over]

im·pen·e·tra·bil·i·ty (impenətrabil'ətē) *n.* the quality or state of being impenetrable

im·pen·e·tra·ble (impenətrəbəl) *adj.* of that which cannot be entered or passed through ‖ impossible to understand, *an impenetrable mystery* ‖ not receptive to impressions, ideas etc., *impenetrable stupidity* **im·pen·e·tra·bly** *adv.*

im·pen·i·tence (impen'ətəns) *n.* [illegible] impenitence [L.L. *impaenitentia*]

im·pen·i·tent (impen'ətənt) *adj.* not feeling sorrow for sin ‖ obstinately holding to an opinion, *an impenitent socialist* [fr. L. *impaenitens* (*im-*

[illegible]

im·per·a·tive (imper'ətiv) 1. *adj.* which must at all costs be obeyed or which cannot in any way be ignored, *imperative command*, *imperative need* ‖ emphatic ‖ necessary, *it is imperative that he be there* ‖ (*gram.*) of the mood that expresses command (cf. INDICATIVE, cf. SUBJUNCTIVE) **2.** *n.* [illegible] CAL IMPERATIVE, 'HYPOTHETICAL IMPERATIVE) ‖ (*gram.*) the imperative mood ‖ (*gram.*) a verb in this mood [fr. L.L. *imperativus*]

im·per·cep·ti·bil·i·ty (impərseptəbil'ətē) *n.* the quality or state of being imperceptible

im·per·cep·ti·ble (impərsep'təbəl) *adj.* not perceptible to the senses ‖ of that which the mind is unable to [illegible] **im·per·cep·ti·bly** *adv.*

im·per·cep·tion (impərsep'shən) *n.* [illegible] lack of perception

im·per·cep·tive (impərsep'tiv) *adj.* not perceiving, esp. blind to subtle qualities in people and things

imperf. imperfect

im·per·fect (impər'fikt) 1. *adj.* not perfect ‖ not complete ‖ (*mus.*, of an interval) diminished (*gram.*, of a tense) expressing continuous but unfinished action or state, e.g. 'he was walking' (past imperfect), 'he will be walking' (future imperfect) (*law*) not legally enforceable **2.** *n.* the imperfect tense ‖ a verb form in this tense [M.E. *imparfit*, *imperfit* fr. F.]

imperfect cadence [illegible] of a progression to the dominant chord from another chord, e.g. the tonic chord

im·per·fec·tion (impərfek'shən) *n.* the quality or state of being imperfect or defective ‖ a defect [F. or fr. L. *imperfectio* (*imperfectionis*)]

im·per·fec·tive (impərfek'tiv) *adj.* [illegible] plete or continuing action

im·per·fo·rate (impər'fərāt) *adj.* (*philately*) of stamps printed in sheets without perforation or roulettes ‖ (*anat.*) lacking the normal opening [fr. IM- (not) + *perforate* adj., perforated]

im·per·fo·ra·tion (impərfərā'shən) *n.* the quality or state of being imperforate ‖ something that is imperforate

im·pe·ri·al (impēər'əl) 1. *adj.* pertaining to an emperor or an empire ‖ of weights and measures defined by British statute, *imperial pint* (*loosely*) majestic **Im·pe·ri·al** (*hist.*) of or relating to the Holy Roman Empire **2.** *n.* a small tufted beard beneath the lower lip (after Napoleon III) ‖ size of paper, *Am.* 23 ins x 31 ins, *Br.* 22 ins x 30 ins ‖ (*hist.*) a Russian gold coin of 15 roubles [O.F. *emperial*, *imperial*]

imperial gallon GALLON

im·pe·ri·al·ism (impēər'iəlizəm) *n.* the extension by one country of its authority over other lands by political, military or economic means ‖ the policy or doctrine of such extension of authority **im·pe·ri·al·ist** *n.* and *adj.* **im·pe·ri·al·is·tic** *adj.* **im·pe·ri·al·is·ti·cal·ly** *adv.*

—In the ancient world, vast empires were built up by Babylonia, Assyria, Egypt, Persia, Greece and Rome, and in the Middle Ages by the Byzantines and the Ottomans. Imperialism is usually taken to refer, however, to later forms of empire building which followed the [illegible] nies were acquired (mid-15th c. late 18th c.) by Spain, Portugal, France, England and the Netherlands for commercial and religious motives. This movement was helped by the formation of trading companies (17th c.) and by [illegible] sulted in colonial wars (17th and 18th cc.). The Revolutionary War (1775–83) and the rise of laissez-faire economic theories lessened the appeal of colonialism (early 19th c.). Interest in imperialism revived sharply (late 19th c.) in Britain, the U.S.A., France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Russia and Japan. The ensuing scramble for Africa, the Middle East and the Far East was inspired by the need to find raw materials and markets for protectionist industries, as well as by missionary and other ideals. The [illegible] world war, after which imperialism again fell into discredit. After the 2nd world war the Italian, German and Japanese empires were broken up. The other imperial powers granted [illegible] nies, notably in Africa and Asia.

Imperial Preference [illegible] established in the Commonwealth, imposing lower tariffs on goods from one another than on those from other countries. The system was first proposed (1897) by Joseph Chamberlain and it split the Conservative party (1906). It was adopted (1931–3).

im·per·il (impər'il) *v.t.* [illegible] **im·per·il·ing**, esp. *Br.* **im·per·il·ling** *past and past part* **im·per-**

ə, *ago*, *item*, *edible*, *gallop*, *circus*; ā, *fate*; ä, *ask*, *car*, *father*; ē, *meet*; ə, *bed*; ēə, *fear*; i, *fit*; ī, *bite*; ō, *note*; ô, *law*; oi, *boy*; oo, *fool*; ou, *out*; u, *cut*; ū, *use*; ûr, *fur*; ch, *chain*; dj, *savage*; ng, *orangutang*; th, *thin*; th, *then*; zh, *leisure*; ' (primary stress), ˌ (secondary stress) ‖ a, *cat*; b, *bad*; d, *dog*; f, *fat*; g, *get*; h, *hot*; j, *jet*; k, *kit*; l, *lot*; m, *mat*; n, *not*; p, *pet*; r, *rat*; s, *sit*; t, *top*; v, *vat*; w, *wet*; y, *yet*; z, *zoo*; ə, *about*, *item*, *edible*, *gallop*, *circus*; ə, *bed*; ər, *fur*; ər, *fear*; ər, *fire*; ər, *hour*; ər, *poor*; ər, *tower*; ər, *vowel*; ər, *worker*; ər, *yours

iled, esp *Br.* **im·per·illed** *v.t.* to expose to danger, esp. the danger of loss, *drought imperiled the crops*

im·pe·ri·ous (impiəriəs) *adj.* overbearing, in

will not perish, decay or be destroyed, *imperish-*

im·pe·ri·um (impiəriəm) *n.* supreme authority, empire. *(law)* the right to use the state's power to enforce the law [L.]

rty or state of being impermanent **im·per·ma·nen·cy** *n.*

im·per·ma·nent (impə rmənənt) *adj.* not permanent

quality or state of being impermeable

im·per·me·a·ble (impə rmiəb'l) *adj.* not permeable [**im-** + **permeable**] [F. *imperméable*]

im·per·mis·si·ble (impərmisəb'l) *adj.* without permission [**im-** + **permissible**]

im·per·son·al (impə rsənəl) *adj.* without personal content, reference or quality, *impersonal criticism, an impersonal letter.* (*gram.*, of verbs) without a specified subject or having a subject which does not indicate an actual agent, e.g. 'it rains' (*gram.*, of pronouns) having indefinite reference, e.g. 'one', 'people', 'they' etc **im·per·son·al·ly** *adv.* [L. *impersonalis*]

im·per·son·ate (impə rsəneit) *pres. part.* **im·per·son·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **im·per·son·at·ed** *v.t.* to imitate or mimic in order to entertain **im·per·son·a·tion** *n.* an impersonating or being impersonated. **im·per·son·a·tor** *n.* a person who impersonates well-known people [fr. L. *im-* in + *persona*]

im·per·ti·nence (impə rt'nəns) *n.* the quality or state of being impertinent. something impertinent [**impertinent** + **-ence**] [F. *impertinence*]

im·per·ti·nent (impə rt'nənt) *adj.* acting or speaking disrespectfully or showing an offensive lack of respect. not pertinent [F. Or fr. L.

quality or state of being imperturbable

im·per·turb·a·ble (impə rtə rbəb'l) *adj.* not susceptible to alarm, agitation etc **im·per·turb·a·bly** *adv.* [L. *imperturbabilis*]

im·per·vi·ous (impə rviəs) *adj.* impenetrable, *the walls are impervious to damp*. not open (to reason, persuasion etc.) [fr. L. *impervius*]

lar skin disease caused by streptococci or staphylococci [L. fr. *impetere*, to attack]

to obtain by entreaty [fr. L. *impetrare*, to obtain]

im·pet·u·os·i·ty (impetʃuɔsiti) *n.* the quality or

im·pet·u·ous (impetʃuəs) *adj.* showing or acting with impulsiveness. *(rhet.)* rushing violently [F. *impetueux*]

im·pe·tus (impitəs) *n.* the force which causes a given motion or activity. a stimulus resulting in increased activity. the property a body possesses due to its mass and speed, esp. when moving with violence and suddenness (not used *pl.*) [L. *impetere*, to attack]

and *past part.* **im·pinged** *v.i.* (with 'on',

duce (a living embryo) into the uterus of a host mother. to instill firmly in the mind **2.** (implant, implunt) *n.* *(med.)* the tissue, drug

im·plan·ta·tion (implɑ:nteiʃən, -plən-) *n.* an implanting or being implanted. the passage of cells (esp. of tumors) from one part of the body to another part where they grow again

im·plau·si·ble (implɔ:zəb'l) *adj.* lacking the appearance of truth, *implausible excuses* **im·plau·si·bly** *adv.*

im·ple·ment (impləmənt) **1.** *n.* a tool. a thing or person serving as an instrument **2.** *v.t.* to carry into effect, *to implement a promise* **im·ple·men·tal** (impləment'l) *adj.* serving as an implement, helpful **im·ple·men·ta·tion** *n.* (perh. fr. L. *implementum*, a filling up)

im·pli·cate (implikeit) *pres. part.* **im·pli·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **im·pli·cat·ed** *v.t.* to involve often as a implicit incriminating manner, *to be implicated in a crime* [fr. L. *implicare* (*implicatus*), to entwine]

im·pli·ca·tion (implikeiʃən) *n.* an implying or being implied. something implied. an implicating or being implicated [fr. L. *implicatio* (*implicationis*), an entwining]

im·pli·ca·tive (implikeitiv, implikətiv) *adj.* implicating. of or related to an implication

im·plic·it (implisit) *adj.* understood though not stated, *an implicit agreement*. unquestioning, absolute, *implicit confidence* [F. *implicite* or fr. L. *implicitus*]

im·plied (implaid) *adj.* suggested without being stated, involved without being specified

implied powers powers that are not specifically granted to Congress by the Constitution of the U.S.A. but which can legally be exercised as being necessary for the exercise of other specified powers

im·plode (implóud) *pres. part.* **im·plod·ing** *past* and *past part.* **im·plod·ed** *v.t.* (*phon.*) to pronounce by implosion. *v.i.* to burst inward [fr

im·plore (implɔr, implour) *pres. part.* **im·plor·ing** *past* and *past part* **im·plored** *v.t.* to beseech with great intensity of feeling. to beg for, *to implore mercy* [fr. L. *implorare*, to cry aloud]

im·plo·sion (implouʒən) *n.* a bursting inwards (opp. EXPLOSION). (*phon.*) an internal compression of air, e.g. before sounding 'k', 'p' and 't' **im·plo·sive** (implousiv) *adj.* [IMPLODE]

im·ply (implai) *pres. part.* **im·ply·ing** *past* and *past part* **im·plied** *v.t.* to suggest without actually stating, *his questions implied his disbelief*. to involve logically, *lush vegetation implies heavy rainfall* [O.F. *emplier*, to enfold]

im·po·lite (impəlait) *adj.* having or showing bad manners [fr. L. *impolitus*, not polished]

lacking in tact or prudence. inexpedient

im·pon·der·a·ble (impɔndərəb'l) **1.** *adj.* having no measurable weight. having an importance impossible to estimate **2.** *n.* (usually *pl.*) a factor in a situation whose importance is unknowable

im·port (impɔ:t, impɔ:t) *v.t.* to bring in (goods) from abroad. to introduce (ideas etc.) taken from some outside source. (*rhet.*) to mean, imply. *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to be of importance **2.** (impɔrt, impourt) *n.* something imported (opp. EXPORT). (*rhet.*) meaning. (*rhet.*) importance [fr. L. *importare*]

important [F.]

im·por·tant (impɔ:t'nt) *adj.* producing a great

mattering greatly, *it is important to find out*. having a high social position. self-important, [F.]

im·por·ta·tion (impɔ:teiʃən) *n.* an importing or being imported. something imported

im·por·tu·nate (impɔ:tʃunit) *adj.* persistently demanding, esp. in an annoying or unreasonable way [fr. L. *importunus*, inopportune]

im·por·tune (impɔ:tu:n, impɔ:tju:n, impɔ:tʃən) *pres. part.* **im·por·tun·ing** *past* and *past part.* ing too often or too vehemently or unreasonably

im·por·tu·ni·ties *n.* the quality or state of being importunate. an importunate demand [F. *im-*

im·pose (impouz) *pres. part.* **im·pos·ing** *past*

authority to secure submission to (one's will etc.). to force others to receive (esp. oneself) as guest, companion etc. to fob off, cause to be accepted as genuine, flawless etc. (what is not). (*printing*) to arrange (pages) in a form. *v.i.* (with 'on') to take unfair advantage. (with 'on') to use deception **im·pos·ing** *adj.* impressive [F. *imposer*]

im·po·si·tion (impəziʃən) *n.* an imposing or being imposed. a tax or duty. the taking of an unfair advantage. (*printing*) the arranging of pages in a form. (*Br.*) supplementary work given as punishment at school [fr. L. *impositio* (*impositionis*) fr. *imponere*, to lay on]

imposition of hands (*eccles.*) the laying on of hands in confirmation, ordination etc.

im·pos·si·bil·i·ty (impɔsəbiliti:) *pl.* **im·pos·si·bil·i·ties** *n.* the quality or state of being impossible. something impossible [F. *impossibilité*]

im·pos·si·ble (impɔsəb'l) *adj.* incapable of occurring or being done. unacceptable, *an impossible suggestion*. hard to tolerate, *an impossible woman* **im·pos·si·bly** *adv.* [F. or fr. L. *impossibilis*]

impossible art conceptual art

im·post (impoust) **1.** *n.* a tax, esp. a duty on imported goods **2.** *v.t.* to classify (imported goods) in order to fix duties [O.F.]

impost *n.* (*archit.*) the upper member of a pillar or entablature on which an arch rests [F. *imposte*]

im·pos·tor, im·post·er (impɔstər) *n.* a person pretending to be someone he is not, or pretending to possess a quality he does not have [F. *imposteur*]

im·pos·ture (impɔstʃər) *n.* deception, esp. by an impostor. an instance of this [F.]

im·po·tence (impətəns) *n.* the quality or state of being impotent **im·po·ten·cy** *n.* [F.]

im·po·tent (impətənt) *adj.* having no power or force, *impotent gestures*. (of a male) unable to perform the sexual act (cf. STERILE) [F.]

im·pound (impaund) *v.t.* to take into temporary protective legal custody, to *impound stolen goods*. to confine (stray animals) in a pound. to collect (water) in a reservoir

im·pov·er·ish (impɔvəriʃ) *v.t.* to make poor. to exhaust the strength or productivity of (esp. soil) **im·pov·er·ish·ment** *n.* [fr. O.F. *empoverir* (*empoveriss-*)]

im·prac·ti·ca·bil·i·ty (impræktikəbiliti:) *n.* the quality or state of being impracticable

im·prac·ti·ca·ble (impræktikəb'l) *adj.* (of an idea or plan) not feasible. not usable, *an impracticable road* **im·prac·ti·ca·bly** *adv.*

im·prac·ti·cal (impræktik'l) *adj.* not practical. impracticable

im·pre·cate (imprikeit) *pres. part.* **im·pre·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **im·pre·cat·ed** *v.t.* to invoke (evil). to curse. *v.i.* to utter imprecations [fr. L. *imprecari* (*imprecatus*), to pray for, invoke]

im·pre·ca·tion (imprikeiʃən) *n.* cursing. a curse [fr. L. *imprecatio* (*imprecationis*)]

im·pre·ca·tor (imprikeitər) *n.* someone who imprecates

im·pre·ca·to·ry (imprikətəri:, imprikətouri:) *adj.* of or relating to imprecation

im·pre·cise (imprisais) *adj.* not precise, vague

im·preg·na·bil·i·ty (impregnəbiliti:) *n.* the quality or state of being impregnable

im·preg·na·ble (impregnəb'l) *adj.* (of an egg etc.) capable of being impregnated

impregnable *adj.* of that which cannot be taken by assault, *an impregnable castle* **im·preg·na·bly** *adv.* [M.E. *imprenable* fr. F.]

im·preg·nate **1.** (impregnit, impregneit) *adj.* impregnated **2.** (impregneit) *v.t. pres. part.* **im·preg·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **im·preg·nat·ed** to make pregnant. to interpenetrate or saturate. to cause to be interpenetrated or saturated. to imbue (with an idea), *a mind impregnated with mystical doctrine* **im·preg·na·tion** *n.* an impregnating or being impregnated [fr. M.L. or L.L. *impraegnatus*]

im·pre·sa·ri·o (impriza:riou, -pre-) *n.* someone who promotes, manages or organizes concerts, variety shows, plays, boxing tournaments etc. [Ital.]

im·pre·scrip·ti·ble (imprɪskriptəb'l) *adj.* of that which cannot be taken away by any external authority, *the imprescriptible rights of con-* **im·pre·scrip·ti·bly** *adv.* [F.]

im·press **1.** (impres) *v.t.* to make a mark on (something), using pressure. to make (a mark) on something, using pressure. to have an effect on (the mind, emotions etc.). to cause (an idea) to have an effect, *he impressed its importance on*

them ‖ *v t* to arouse admiration 2. (impres) *n* an imprint ‖ a characteristic, distinguishing mark [illegible] the mind [reader of development] [illegible] [fr. L. *imprimere* (*impressus*), to press upon]

im·press [illegible] to take by [illegible] or goods for public service

im·press·i·bil·i·ty (impresibiliti) *n* the [illegible] quality of being impressible

im·press·i·ble (impresibəl) *adj* capable of being impressed ‖ impressionable

im·pres·sion (impreʃən) *n* the [illegible] ing impressed ‖ a mark made by impressing (*printing*) a copy made from type or a plate (*printing*) the mark made by inked type on paper under pressure or [illegible] (*printing*) the group of copies made at one time without removing the form from the printing press (cf. EDITION) ‖ an effect produced on the feelings or senses ‖ a vague notion or belief (*dentistry*) an imprint in plastic etc of the teeth and parts of the jaw [fr. L]

im·pres·sion·a·bil·i·ty (impreʃənəbiliti) *n* the state or quality of being impressionable

im·pres·sion·a·ble (impreʃənəbəl) *adj* [illegible] ted or influenced [fr. F]

im·pres·sion·ism (impreʃənizəm) *n* the theory and practice of the French school of painters described below. **im·pres·sion·ist** *n* style of composition which evokes subtle moods and impressions, characterizing the works of Debussy, Delius, Ravel etc ‖ its counterpart in literature (cf. SYMBOLISM) [F *impressionisme*] —Impressionism was a term first used sarcastically in 1874 by a critic referring to a Monet landscape, *'Impression, soleil levant'*. Later it was used to describe the work of a group of artists—chiefly Manet, Monet, Renoir, Pissarro, Cézanne and Degas—who revolted against the official conservatism of the French Salon. They determined to paint things as they appeared to the painter at the moment, not as they are commonly thought or known to be. The movement coincided with scientific analysis of the nature of light diffraction and diffusion and with the development of photography. These discoveries enabled the painters to create new, more natural ways of rendering light effects by making use of natural and optical phenomena. To this extent the technique was analytical. The practical result, in the paintings, was a liberation: palettes became brilliant, as love of the open air and a feeling of immediacy and spontaneity transformed art. Certain earlier painters (e.g. Constable and Turner, who was obsessed with the free rendering of effects of refracted light) were recognized as precursors. Impressionism, concerning itself with immediacy and the effect of light on surfaces, was always liable to seem insubstantial. Without sacrificing the open-air feeling and the practical knowledge of the ways of light and the eye, certain painters— notably Cézanne—wished also to give a sense of solidity, relationship in space, structure, weight and permanence. The discoveries of Impressionism were subordinated to this new attempt to render other relationships. The more solid Postimpressionist art, concerned with the geometry of form, led to cubism. The painter who especially links Impressionism with Postimpressionism is Seurat

im·pres·sion·ist (impreʃənist) **1.** *n* a painter belonging to the school of [illegible] ime **prés·sion·ist** a writer or musician whose work is characterized by impressionism **2.** *adj* of, belonging to or characterized by Impressionism **im·prés·sion·ist** characterized by impression [illegible] **im·pression·is·tic** *adj* conveying a general impression **im·pres·sion·is·ti·cal·ly** *adv* [fr. F *impressioniste*]

im·pres·sion·ist [illegible] tures

im·pres·sive (impresiv) *adj* making a strong impression, esp by arousing awe, admiration [illegible]

im·press·ment [illegible] pressing men or goods for public service

im·prest (imprest) *n* money loaned, esp public money loaned to enable someone to discharge [illegible]

im·pri·ma·tur (imprimətər, imprimatər) *n* official license to print or publish any sanction, approval [illegible] to [illegible]

im·print (imprint) *n.* a mark or design produced by [illegible] *bore the imprint of his personality*. a publisher's imprint ‖ a printer's imprint [M.E. *empreynte*] [illegible] [F.]

im·print [illegible] [illegible] the mind [illegible] pound [M.E. *empreynten, emprenten, emprinten* fr. O.F.]

imprinting (*ethology*) phenomenon of learning process that conditions rapidly to a narrow response, e.g., incubator goslings first led to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]

im·pris·on [illegible] to confine, restrict, *imprisoned by dogmatic beliefs* [O.F. *emprisoner, emprisoner*]

im·pris·on·ment [illegible] ment, *emprisonement* [fr. A.F.]

im·prob·a·bil·i·ty (improbəbiliti) *pl* **im·prob·a·bil·i·ties** *n* [illegible] improbable something improbable

im·prob·a·ble (improbəbəl) *adj* not probable [illegible] [illegible]

im·pro·bi·ty [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

in. inch

being unable [O F *inhabilite* or fr M L *inhabilitas*]

in ab·sen·tia (ɪnæbsenʃə) (esp. of an accused being given an award) in his or her absence, *sentenced to death in absentia* [L in ab-

in·ac·ces·si·bil·i·ty (ɪnæksesəbɪlɪtɪ) *n* the quality or state of being inaccessible

in·ac·ces·si·ble (ɪnæksesəb'l) *adj* which cannot be reached, *the village is inaccessible by car* | (of a person) difficult to approach and make con-

n the quality of being inaccurate | an instance

making or containing errors

failure to act when action is called for

in·ac·ti·vate (ɪnæktɪveɪt) *pres. part.* **in·ac·ti-** make inactive (*biochem.*) to arrest the activity of certain substances]

in·ac·tive (ɪnæktɪv) *adj* not active | making no effort (*mil.*) not on actual duty

in·ac·tiv·i·ty (ɪnæktɪvɪtɪ) *n* the state or quality

in·a·dapt·a·bil·i·ty (ɪnədæptəbɪlɪtɪ) *n* the quality or state of being inadaptable

apt

an instance of this

in·ad·e·quate (ɪnædɪkwɪt) *adj* not enough, *an inadequate income*, not capable (of fulfilling a

in·ad·mis·si·bil·i·ty (ɪnədmɪsəbɪlɪtɪ) *n* the quality or state of being inadmissible

in·ad·mis·si·ble (ɪnədmɪsəb'l) *adj* not admissi-

in·ad·vert·ence (ɪnədvɜrt'ns) *n.* the quality or state of being inadvertent | a mistake due to

in·ad·vert·ent (ɪnədvɜrt'nt) *adj* not intended, accidental [fr IN- (not) + obs *advertent*, atten-

in·ad·vis·a·ble (ɪnədvaɪzəb'l) *adj* not advisable,

in·a·lien·a·bil·i·ty (ɪneɪljənəbɪlɪtɪ) *n* the quality

in·al·ien·a·ble (ɪneɪljənəb'l) *adj* of that which cannot be given or taken away, *inalienable*

in·al·ter·a·ble (ɪnɔltərəb'l) *adj* that cannot be altered **in·al·ter·a·bly** *adv*

in-and-in (ɪnəndɪn) **1.** *adv* (of breeding etc) repeatedly, generation after generation within the same or closely related stock **2.** *adj* occurring in this way, *in-and-in breeding*

an inane remark, silly [fr L *inanis*, empty]

tion showing no sign of having life | lacking liveliness, *an inanimate performance* [fr L L *inanimatus*, lifeless]

in·a·ni·tion (ɪnənɪʃən) *n* exhaustion due to lack of sufficient food [fr L *inanitio* (*inanitionis*) fr

or state of being inane | something inane [fr L

in·ap·pe·tence (ɪnæpɪtəns) *n* lack of appetite

in·ap·pe·tent (ɪnæpɪtənt) *adj* having no appe-

in·ap·pli·ca·bil·i·ty (ɪnæplɪkəbɪlɪtɪ, ɪnəplɪkəbɪl-

in·ap·po·site (ɪnæpəzɪt) *adj* not to the point, ir-

adj too small or unimportant to be taken into

in·ap·pre·hen·si·ble (ɪnæprɪhensəb'l) *adj* not grasped by the mind

in·ap·pre·hen·sion (ɪnæprɪhenʃən) *n* failure to

in·ap·proach·a·bil·i·ty (ɪnəproʊtʃəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being inapproachable

in·ap·proach·a·ble (ɪnəproʊtʃəb'l) *adj* unapproachable **in·ap·proach·a·bly** *adv*

in·ap·pro·pri·ate (ɪnəproʊprɪɪt) *adj* not appropriate

in·apt (ɪnæpt) *adj* inappropriate | unskillful,

in·ap·ti·tude (ɪnæptɪtuːd, ɪnæptɪtjuːd) *n.* lack of aptitude

in·arch (ɪnɑrtʃ) *v.t* to graft (a scion) into a neighboring stock without separating the scion from the parent tree

in·ar·tic·u·late (ɪnɑrtɪkjʊlɪt) *adj* unable to speak intelligibly | (of speech sounds) indistinct | unable to express oneself verbally, *inarticulate with rage* | not good at putting one's thoughts into words | (*biol.*) not hinged or segmented [fr L *inarticulatus*, not jointed]

in·ar·tis·tic (ɪnɑrtɪstɪk) *adj* not artistic | not in accord with accepted standards of art or beauty **in·ar·tis·ti·cal·ly** *adv*

in·as·much (ɪnəzmʌtʃ) *adv* (with 'as') insofar as | (with 'as') since, because

in·at·ten·tion (ɪnətenʃən) *n* lack of attention

in·at·ten·tive (ɪnətentɪv) *adj* failing to pay at-

in·au·di·bil·i·ty (ɪnɔdəbɪlɪtɪ) *n* the state or quality of being inaudible

in·au·di·ble (ɪnɔdəb'l) *adj* not capable of being heard **in·au·di·bly** *adv* [fr L *inaudibilis*]

in·au·gu·ral (ɪnɔgjərəl) **1.** *adj* pertaining to inauguration **2.** *n.* an address made at an inauguration | an inauguration ceremony [F.]

in·au·gu·rate (ɪnɔgjəreɪt) *pres. part.* **in·au·gu·rat·ing** *past* and *past part* **in·au·gu·rat·ed** *v.t* to initiate formally into public use with ceremony | to install in office with ceremony | to begin (an undertaking etc) [fr. L *inaugurare* (*inauguratus*), to consecrate after observing

in·au·gu·ra·tion (ɪnɔgjəreɪʃən) *n.* an inaugurating or being inaugurated | a formal beginning [fr L *inauguratio* (*inaugurationis*)]

Inauguration Day the day on which the newly elected president of the U.S.A. is formally installed in office, Jan. 20 of the year following

in·au·gu·ra·tor (ɪnɔgjəreɪtər) *n.* someone who inaugurates

in·aus·pi·cious (ɪnɔspɪʃəs) *adj* not auspicious, unfavorable

in between *adv.* and *prep.* between

in·board (ɪnbɔrd, ɪnbourd) **1.** *adv.* (*naut.*) towards the center of a vessel (opp. OUTBOARD) **2.** *adj* (*naut.*) situated at the center of a vessel

in·born (ɪnbɔrn) *adj* inherent

in·bound (ɪnbaund) *adj* homecoming, inward

in·bounds (ɪnbaundz) *adj.* (*basketball*) of a play started by passing from out of bounds

in·bred (ɪnbred) *adj* bred in-and-in | produced by inbreeding | deeply engrained, *inbred good manners* [past part of INBREED]

in·breed (ɪnbriːd, ɪnbriːd) *pres. part.* **in·breed·ing** *past* and *past part* **in·bred** *v.t.* to breed (closely related plants or animals) | *v.i.* (of members of a community or family) to marry close relations over several generations

inc. incorporated

In·ca (ɪŋkə) *n* a member of the Indian people

des | a member of the royal dynasty of this [fr Quechua *inca*, prince]

—The Inca Empire, centered on Cuzco, Peru, wheel and of a system of writing, it achieved a and adobe buildings and an extensive system of roads. The Incas showed skill in terracing, irrigation and mining and produced fine textiles, metalwork and pottery. They were governed by an absolute monarchy, supported by a ritualized, hierarchic religion. The Inca Empire was weakened by civil war (1525-32) between Huascar and Atahualpa, and the latter was overthrown (1533) by the invading Spaniards under Pizarro. There were sporadic Inca revolts against Spanish rule until the 19th c.

in·cal·cu·la·bil·i·ty (ɪnkælkjʊləbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being incalculable

in·cal·cu·la·ble (ɪnkælkjʊləb'l) *adj.* not able to unpredictable *disorder*) very great, *incalculable risks* **in·cál·cu·la·bly** *adv.*

in·can·desce (ɪnkəndes) *pres. part.* **in·can·desc·ing** *past* and *past part* **in·can·desced** *v.i.* to be or become incandescent | *v.t.* to make incandescent [fr L *incandescere*, to become white]

in·can·des·cence (ɪnkəndes'ns) *n.* the quality or state of being incandescent

in·can·des·cent (ɪnkəndes'nt) *adj.* (of bodies heated to a high temperature) emitting a white or bright red light | having the property of emitting white or bright red light when heated to a high temperature | of or pertaining to light emitted by a body at a high temperature [fr. L *incandescens* (*incandescentis*)]

incandescent lamp a lamp consisting of a glass bulb evacuated, or filled with an inert gas, and containing a (usually) tungsten filament heated to incandescence by an electric current

in·can·ta·tion (ɪnkænteɪʃən) *n.* a series of words or syllables, chanted or uttered in order to cast a magic spell | a chanting or uttering of such words | a magic spell [F.]

in·cap (ɪnkæp) *n.* **1.** (*mil.*) a chemical agent that incapacitates the enemy **2.** an incapacitant

in·ca·pa·bil·i·ty (ɪnkeɪpəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being incapable

in·ca·pa·ble (ɪnkéɪpəb'l) *adj.* not capable, *incapable of hard work* | incompetent | (*law*) having no legal standing or qualification **in·cá·pa·bly** *adv.* [fr. M. L. *incapabilis*]

in·ca·pac·i·tant (ɪnkəpæsət'nt) *n.* a thing that incapacitates a person, esp. a chemical. *also* incapacitator

in·ca·pac·i·tate (ɪnkəpæsɪteɪt) *pres. part.* **in·ca·pac·i·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ca·pac·i·tat·ed** *v.t.* to make incapable, *incapacitated by illness* | to disqualify **in·ca·pac·i·tá·tion** *n.* [IN-

in·ca·pac·i·ty (ɪnkəpæsɪtɪ) *n.* the state or quality of being incapable [fr. M. L. *incapacitas*, F. *incapacité*]

in·car·cer·ate (ɪnkɑrsəreɪt) *pres. part.* **in·car·cer·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·car·cer·at·ed** *v.t.* to imprison **in·car·cer·á·tion** *n.* [L. *incarcerare* (*incarceratus*)]

in·car·na·dine (ɪnkɑrnədaɪn, ɪnkɑrnədiːn) **1.** *adj.* having the pinkish color of flesh | having the color of blood **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **in·car·na·din·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·car·na·dined** (*rhet.*) to color incarnadine, esp. red **3.** *n.* an incarnadine color [F. *incarnadin*, *incarnadine* fr. Ital.]

in·car·nate **1.** (ɪnkɑrnɪt) *adj.* embodied, esp. in human flesh, *the incarnate God*, *he is greed incarnate* **2.** (ɪnkɑrneɪt) *pres. part.* **in·car·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·car·nat·ed** *v.t.* to embody, esp. in human form | to give material form to | to be the embodiment of [fr. L. *incarnatus*, made flesh]

in·car·na·tion (ɪnkɑrnéɪʃən) *n.* an incarnating or being incarnated | an embodiment, *he is the incarnation of patience* **the In·car·na·tion** the union of God and man in the person of Christ [F.]

incase ᵗENCASE

in·cau·tion (ɪnkɔʃən) *n.* lack of caution

in·cau·tious (ɪnkɔʃəs) *adj.* lacking caution

in·cen·der·jell (ɪnsendərdʒel) *n.* (*mil.*) flamethrower or firebomb fuel, made of napalm

in·cen·di·a·rism (ɪnsendɪːərɪzəm) *n.* a malicious setting of fire to property (cf. ARSON) | the arousing of rebellion, conflict etc. by speech or action

in·cen·di·ar·y (ɪnsendɪːerɪː) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to the malicious burning of property | (of certain chemicals, bombs etc.) causing fires to start | arousing or tending to arouse rebellion, conflict etc. **2.** *pl.* **in·cen·di·ar·ies** *n.* someone who is incendiary | an incendiary substance, bomb etc [fr. L. *incendiarius* fr. *incendium*, fire]

in·cen·dive (ɪnsendɪv) *adj.* of an incendiary

in·cense (ɪnsens) **1.** *n.* a mixture of gums, spices etc. which when burned emit perfumed vapor, used in religious ceremonies etc. **2.** *v. pres. part* **in·cens·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·censed** *v.t.* to make fragrant with incense | to burn incense for (a god, a dead spirit etc.) | *v.i.* to burn

ing: M E. *censen*, *encense* fr

in·cense (ɪnsens) *pres. part.* **in·cens·ing** *past* and *past part* **in·censed** *v.t.* to make angry [O F *incenser*, to set on fire]

in·cen·tive [illegible] *centive schemes to secure higher production* [fr L. *incentivus* fr. *incinere*, to set the tune]

incentive *n.* something that serves as a stimulus to action by appealing to self-interest [fr. L. *incentivum*]

in·cept (insept) [illegible] ingest [fr. L. *incipere* (*inceptus*), to begin]

in·cep·tion (insepʃən) [illegible] ing [fr. L. *inceptio* (*inceptionis*)]

in·cep·tive (inseptiv) **1.** *adj.* beginning, initial (*gram.*) of a verbal aspect which denotes the beginning of an action **2.** *n.* (*gram.*) an inceptive word or phrase [F. *inceptif*]

in·cer·ti·tude (insə:rtitu:d, insə:rtitju:d) *n.* uncertainty [F.]

in·ces·san·cy (insesənsi:) *n.* the state or quality of being incessant

in·ces·sant (insesənt) *adj.* never ceasing, continuous [F.]

in·cest (insest) *n.* sexual intercourse between persons so closely related that marriage between them is forbidden by law [fr. L. *incestum* fr. *incestus* adj., unchaste]

in·ces·tu·ous (insestʃu:əs) *adj.* of or having the nature of incest ‖ guilty of incest [fr. L. *incestuosus*]

inch (intʃ) **1.** *n.* a unit of length equal to the twelfth part of a foot (2.54 cm) ‖ a small amount, *not an inch of room* ‖ a unit of pressure equal to that of a vertical column of mercury one inch in height **every inch** thoroughly, in every respect, *every inch a lady* **within an inch of** nearly to the point of, *within an inch of succeeding* **2.** *v.t.* and *i.* to move very gradually (as though an inch at a time) [O.E. *ynce*]

in·cho·ate (inkouit, inkoueit) *adj.* in its first stage of development, just begun ‖ not fully formed, *inchoate plans* **in·cho·a·tive** (inkoueitiv) **1.** *adj.* (*gram.*) inceptive **2.** *n.* (*gram.*) an inceptive verb [fr. L. *inchoare* (*inchoatus*), to begin]

Inchon (intʃɔn, -ʃɔ:n, -ʃɔ:n, -ʃɔ:n

in·con·den·sa·bil·i·ty (ɪnkəndensəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* quality of being incondensable

in·con·den·sa·ble (ɪnkəndensəb'l) *adj.* not able to be condensed

in·con·gru·ence (ɪnkɒngruːəns) *n.* the quality or state of being incongruent

in·con·gru·ent (ɪnkɒngruːənt) *adj.* incongruous

in·con·gru·i·ty (ɪnkɒngruːɪtɪ) *pl.* **in·con·gru·i·ties** *n.* the quality of being incongruous ‖ something incongruous [fr. M.L. *incongruitas*]

in·con·gru·ous (ɪnkɒngruːəs) *adj.* lacking harmony or agreement, *his profession of belief and* [illegible] with the context or surroundings [fr. L. *incongruus*]

in·con·se·quence (ɪnkɒnsɪkwəns) *n.* lack of logical sequence or of relevance ‖ an instance of this

in·con·se·quent (ɪnkɒnsɪkwənt) *adj.* not derived logically from a premise, illogical ‖ irrelevant ‖ unimportant [fr. L. *inconsequens* (*inconsequentis*)]

in·con·se·quen·tial (ɪnkɒnsɪkwenʃəl) *adj.* of no importance or significance ‖ irrelevant ‖ not worthy of being taken seriously

in·con·sid·er·a·ble (ɪnkənsɪdərəb'l) *adj.* very small, *an inconsiderable amount* ‖ notworthy of consideration, trivial **in·con·sid·er·a·bly** *adv.* [F.]

in·con·sid·er·ate (ɪnkənsɪdərɪt) *adj.* lacking, or showing a lack of, regard for the feelings or well-being of someone else [fr. L. *inconsideratus*]

in·con·sist·en·cy (ɪnkənsɪstənsɪ) *pl.* **in·con·sist·en·cies** *n.* the state or quality of being inconsistent ‖ an instance of this

in·con·sist·ent [illegible] *adj.* [illegible] contradiction, not in harmony, *his actions are inconsistent with his principles* ‖ (of behavior) changing for no apparent reason (of a person) showing such behavior

in·con·sol·a·bil·i·ty (ɪnkənsouləbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality of being inconsolable

in·con·sol·a·ble (ɪnkənsoulə'b'l) *adj.* too grieved to be consoled **in·con·sol·a·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *inconsolabilis*]

in·con·so·nant (ɪnkɒnsənənt) *adj.* not consonant [illegible]

in·con·spic·u·ous (ɪnkənspɪkjuəs) *adj.* not attracting attention, hardly noticeable [fr. L.L. *inconspicuus*]

in·con·stan·cy (ɪnkɒnstənsɪ) *pl* **in·con·stan·cies** *n.* the quality or state of being inconstant ‖ an instance of this [fr. L. *inconstantia*]

in·con·stant [illegible] *adj.* not constant, changeable fickle [F.]

in·con·test·a·bil·i·ty [illegible] *n.* the quality or state of being incontestable

in·con·test·a·ble (ɪnkəntestəb'l) *adj.* of that which cannot be doubted, denied or disputed **in·con·test·a·bly** *adv.* [F.]

in·con·ti·nence (ɪnkɒntɪnəns) *n.* the quality or state of being incontinent [F. or fr. L. *incontinentia*]

in·con·ti·nent (ɪnkɒntɪnənt) *adj.* lacking self-control, [illegible] evacuation of the bladder or bowels [F. or fr. L. *incontinens* (*incontinentis*)]

in·con·tro·vert·i·bil·i·ty [illegible] *n.* the quality or state of being incontrovertible

in·con·tro·vert·i·ble [illegible] *adj.* not subject to denial or doubt **in·con·tro·vert·i·bly** *adv.*

in·con·ve·nience (ɪnkənviːnjəns) **1.** *n.* something which causes difficulty or annoyance esp. by interfering with one's plans or routine ‖ the difficulty or annoyance thus caused **2.** *v.t. pres.* [illegible] inconvenienced

in·con·ve·nient [illegible] *adj.* [illegible]

in·con·vert·i·bil·i·ty [illegible] *n.* the quality or state of being inconvertible

in·con·vert·i·ble [illegible] *adj.* [illegible]

in·co·or·di·nate (ɪnkouɔrdɪnɪt) *adj.* lacking coordination ‖ *n.* lack of coordination esp. of muscular [illegible]

in·cor·po·rate **1.** (ɪnkɔrpəreɪt) *v. pres. part* **in·cor·po·rat·ing** *past* and *past part* **in·cor·po·rat·ed** *v.t.* to unite into a whole ‖ (with 'in' or 'into') to include, *incorporate these items in your list* ‖ to form into a legal corporation ‖ to receive into a legal corporation ‖ *v.i.* to form a legal corporation ‖ to become combined or united **2.** (ɪnkɔrpərɪt) *adj.* formed or united in a whole ‖ formed into a corporation [fr. L.L. *incorporare* (*incorporatus*)]

in·cor·po·ra·tion (ɪnkɔrpəreɪʃən) *n.* an incorporating or being incorporated [fr. L.L. *incorporatio* (*incorporationis*)]

in·cor·po·ra·tive (ɪnkɔrpəreɪtɪv, ɪnkɔrpərətɪv) *adj.* incorporating, tending to incorporate

in·cor·po·re·al (ɪnkɔrpɔrɪəl, ɪnkɔrpouriəl) *adj.* not composed of matter ‖ (*law*, e.g. of patents) having no material or tangible quality, but deriving from property having physical existence [fr. L. *incorporeus*]

in·cor·po·re·i·ty (ɪnkɔrpərɪɪtɪ) *pl.* **in·cor·po·re·i·ties** *n.* the quality or state of being incorporeal ‖ something incorporeal [fr. M.L. *incorporeitas*]

in·cor·rect (ɪnkərekt) *adj.* not true, in error, *an incorrect answer* ‖ containing inaccuracies, *fluent but incorrect Arabic* ‖ not conforming to accepted standards, improper, *incorrect behavior* [fr. L. *incorrectus*]

in·cor·ri·gi·bil·i·ty (ɪnkɔrɪdʒəbɪlɪtɪ) (ɪnkɒrɪdʒəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the state or quality of being incorrigible

in·cor·ri·gi·ble (ɪnkɔrɪdʒəb'l, ɪnkɒrɪdʒəb'l) *adj.* (of a person, bad habit etc.) not capable of being corrected, esp. bad beyond hope of reform **in·cor·ri·gi·bly** *adv.* [F.]

in·cor·rupt·i·bil·i·ty (ɪnkɔrʌptəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being incorruptible

in·cor·rupt·i·ble (ɪnkɔrʌptəb'l) *adj.* impossible to corrupt morally, esp. by bribery ‖ not subject to physical decay or deterioration **in·cor·rupt·i·bly** *adv.* [F.]

in·cras·sate (ɪnkræsɪt, ɪnkræseɪt) *adj.* (*biol.*) thickened, becoming thicker ‖ *v.* (ɪnkræseɪt) *pres. part.* **in·cras·sat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·cras·sat·ed** *adj.* **in·cras·sa·tion** *n.* a thickening [fr. L. *incrassatus*]

in·crease **1.** (ɪnkriːs) *v. pres. part.* **in·creas·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·creased** *v.t.* to become greater in size, amount, number, value, degree etc. ‖ *v.t.* to make greater in size, amount, number, value, degree etc. **2.** (ɪnkriːs) *n.* a growth in size, amount, number, value, degree etc. ‖ the amount by which something grows, *a 50% increase* ‖ something produced by growth **on the increase** growing, increasing **in·creas·ing·ly** *adv.* to a continually increasing degree [M.E. *incresse* fr. A.F.]

in·cred·i·bil·i·ty (ɪnkredəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being incredible

in·cred·i·ble (ɪnkredəb'l) *adj.* impossible to believe ‖ so remarkable as to be hard to believe or to believe possible **in·cred·i·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *incredibilis*]

in·cre·du·li·ty (ɪnkrɪdjuːlɪtɪ) (ɪnkrɪdjuːlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being incredulous [F. *incredulité*]

in·cred·u·lous (ɪnkredʒuləs) *adj.* not believing, skeptical ‖ showing disbelief, *an incredulous look* [fr. L. *incredulus*]

in·cre·ment (ɪnkrəmənt) *n.* an increase or growth, esp. in profits, salary etc. ‖ the amount by which something increases (*math.*) any finite change (increase or decrease) in the value of a variable, or of its dependent function **incre·men·tal** (ɪnkrəmentəl) *adj.* [fr. L. *incrementum*]

in·cre·tion [illegible] *n.* (e.g. of hormones) into the tissues or circulatory system, as opposed to secretion of waste for elimination ‖ a product of such secretion, e.g. a [illegible]

in·crim·i·nate [illegible] **in·crim·i·nat·ing** *past* and *past part* **in·crim·i·nat·ed** *v.t.* to involve in a charge of crime, *his evidence incriminated the local doctor* **in·crim·i·na·to·ry** [illegible] *incriminare* (*incriminatus*)]

in·crust ENCRUST

in·crus·ta·tion (ɪnkrʌsteɪʃən) *n.* a hard crust or coating ‖ a facing of marble etc. on a building [fr. L.L. *incrustatio* (*incrustationis*)]

in·cu·bate (ɪnkjubeɪt, ɪnkjubeɪt) *pres. part* **in·cu·bat·ing** *past* and *past part* **in·cu·bat·ed** *v.t.* (of a bird) to keep (eggs) warm until they hatch, in favorable conditions for hatching or develop- conditions, esp. in an incubator ‖ (of disease germs) to be in the period of incubation [fr. L. *incubare* (*incubatus*) to lie on]

in·cu·ba·tion (ɪnkjubeɪʃən, ɪnkjubeɪʃən) *n.* an incubating or being incubated ‖ the time between infection and the outbreak of disease [fr. L. *incubatio* (*incubationis*), a lying on]

in·cu·ba·tive (ɪnkjubeɪtɪv, ɪnkjubeɪtɪv) *adj.* of or relating to incubation

in·cu·ba·tor (ɪnkjubeɪtər, ɪnkjubeɪtər) *n.* an apparatus for keeping eggs warm until they hatch ‖ an apparatus for surrounding premature babies with a controlled environment ‖ an apparatus for developing bacteria [L.]

in·cu·ba·to·ry (ɪnkjubətɔrɪ, ɪnkjubətouriː) *adj.* incubative

in·cu·bus (ɪnkjubəs, ɪnkjubəs) *pl.* **in·cu·bi** (ɪnkjubaɪ), **in·cu·bus·es** *n.* an evil spirit said to descend on people while they sleep and to have sexual intercourse with women (cf. SUCCUBUS) ‖ a person or thing that weighs overpoweringly on one [L.L. = nightmare]

in·cudes *pl.* of INCUS

in·cul·cate (ɪnkʌlkeɪt, ɪnkʌlkeɪt) *pres. part.* **in·cul·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·cul·cat·ed** *v.t.* to teach (something), impress upon the mind, by constant repetition and emphasis **in·cul·cá·tion** *n.* **in·cul·ca·tor** *n.* [fr. L. *inculcare* (*inculcatus*), to stamp in]

in·cul·pate (ɪnkʌlpeɪt, ɪnkʌlpeɪt) *pres. part.* **in·cul·pat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·cul·pat·ed** *v.t.* to involve in guilt ‖ to throw blame on **in·cul·pa·to·ry** (ɪnkʌlpətɔrɪ, ɪnkʌlpətouriː) *adj.* implying guilt [fr. M.L. *inculpare* (*inculpatus*)]

in·cum·ben·cy (ɪnkʌmbənsɪ) *pl.* **in·cum·ben·cies** *n.* the quality or state of being incumbent ‖ the office and duties of an incumbent ‖ the period of office held ‖ an obligation, moral duty

in·cum·bent (ɪnkʌmbənt) *adj.* (with 'on', 'upon') resting as an obligation or duty, *it is incumbent on you to be there* (*biol.*) lying or pressing (upon something) [fr. L. *incumbere*, to lie on]

incumbent *n.* the holder of an ecclesiastical benefice ‖ the holder of any office [fr. M.L. *incumbere*, to possess]

in·cu·na·ble (ɪnkjuːnəb'l) *n.* a book printed before 1501 **in·cu·nab·u·la** (ɪnkjunæbjulə) *pl. n* these collectively **in·cu·nab·u·lar** *adj.* [fr. L. *incunabula* fr. *cunae*, cradle]

in·cur (ɪnkəːr) *pres. part.* **in·cur·ring** *past* and *past part* **in·curred** *v.t.* to lay oneself open to, bring upon oneself, *to incur blame* ‖ to meet with (esp. something undesirable), *to incur injury* [fr. L. *incurrere*, to run into or toward]

in·cur·a·bil·i·ty (ɪnkjuərəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the state or quality of being incurable

in·cur·a·ble (ɪnkjuərəb'l) *adj.* incapable of being cured ‖ incapable of being corrected **in·cúr·a·bly** *adv.* [O.F.]

in·cu·ri·ous (ɪnkjuərɪəs) *adj.* lacking the desire to know [fr. L. *incuriosus*]

in·cur·rence (ɪnkəːrəns, ɪnkʌrəns) *n.* an incurring or being incurred [fr. *incurrent*, flowing in fr. L. *incurrens* (*incurrentis*) fr. *incurrere*, to run into]

in·cur·sion (ɪnkəːrʒən, ɪnkəːrʃən) *n.* an intrusion ‖ a sudden invasion, raid [fr. L. *incursio* (*incursionis*), a running into]

in·cur·sive (ɪnkəːrsɪv) *adj.* tending to make incursions, aggressive [fr. L. *incurrere* (*incursus*), to run into]

in·cur·vate **1.** (ɪnkəːrveɪt, ɪnkəːrveɪt) *v.t. pres. part* **in·cur·vat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·cur·vat·ed** to cause to curve inward **2.** (ɪnkəːrvɪt, ɪnkəːrveɪt) *adj.* curved inward, incurved [fr. L. *incurvare* (*incurvatus*), to bend]

in·curve (ɪnkəːrv) *pres. part.* **in·curv·ing** *past* and *past part* **in·curved** *v.t.* and *i.* to curve inwards [fr. L. *incurvare*, to bend]

in·cus (ɪnkəs) *pl* **in·cu·des** (ɪnkjuːdiːz) *n.* the middle bone of three small bones in the ear [L. anvil]

in·cuse (ɪnkjuːz, ɪnkjuːs) **1.** *adj.* (of the impression on a coin etc.) stamped or hammered in **2.** *n.* an impression stamped on a coin or medal etc. **in·cused** *adj.* [fr. L. *incudere* (*incusus*), to [illegible] by the anvil]

Ind. Indiana ‖ India ‖ Indian

in·debt·ed (ɪndetɪd) *adj.* owing money ‖ owing [illegible] M.E. *endetted* after O.F. *endetter*

in·de·cen·cy (ɪndiːsənsɪ) *pl.* **in·de·cen·cies** the quality or state of being indecent ‖ an [illegible] L. *indecentia* unseem-

in-de-cent (indíːs'nt) *adj.* morally offensive, *in decent language* ‖ lacking modesty, *indecent dress* ‖ indecorous [F. *indecent*]

indecent assault (*Law*) a sexual assault committed by a man on a woman which does not amount to rape

indecent exposure intentional showing of the genitals in circumstances in which the offend against accepted standards of behavior

in-de-cid-u-ous (indisídjuːəs) *adj.* evergreen

in-de-ci-pher-a-bil-i-ty (indisáifərəbíliːti) *n.* the quality or state of being indecipherable

in-de-ci-pher-a-ble (indisáifərəb'l) *adj.* not able to be deciphered

in-de-ci-sion (indisíʒən) *n.* the state or quality of being indecisive [F. *indecision*]

in-de-ci-sive (indisáisiv) *adj.* not decisive, indefinite, *an indecisive answer* ‖ hesitant, irresolute

in-de-clin-a-ble (indiklάinəb'l) *adj.* (*gram.*) not declinable, having no inflections [F. *indeclinable*]

in-dec-o-rous (indékərəs) *adj.* not decorous, unseemly, in bad taste ‖ mildly obscene [fr. L. *indecorus*]

in-de-co-rum (indikɔ́rəm, indikouːrəm) *n.* lack of decorum ‖ impropriety ‖ an indecorous action [L., adj.]

in-deed (indíːd) **1.** *adv.* admittedly, in fact, certainly, *it is indeed true but that is no excuse* **2.** *interj.* an expression denoting surprise, disbelief etc.

indef. indefinite

in-de-fat-i-ga-bil-i-ty (indifætigəbíliːti) *n.* the state or quality of being indefatigable

in-de-fat-i-ga-ble (indifætigəb'l) *adj.* impossible to tire out **in-de-fát-i-ga-bly** *adv.* [F. *indefatigable*]

in-de-fea-si-bil-i-ty (indifiːzəbíliːti) *n.* the quality or state of being indefeasible

in-de-fea-si-ble (indifiːzəb'l) *adj.* that cannot be annulled, removed or forfeited, *an indefeasible right* **in-de-féa-si-bly** *adv.*

in-de-fect-i-bil-i-ty (indifektəbíliːti) *n.* the quality of being indefectible

in-de-fect-i-ble (indiféktəb'l) *adj.* unfailing, not subject to decay ‖ without faults [fr. IN- (not) + obs. *defectible*, subject to defect or decay]

in-de-fen-si-bil-i-ty (indifensəbíliːti) *n.* the state or quality of being indefensible

in-de-fen-si-ble (indifénsəb'l) *adj.* not possible to justify or condone ‖ not possible to defend against armed attack **in-de-fén-si-bly** *adv.*

in-de-fin-a-ble (indifáinəb'l) *adj.* not possible to define or describe **in-de-fin-a-bly** *adv.*

in-def-i-nite (indéfinit) *adj.* not clearly stated, vague, *indefinite plans* ‖ not limited, *an indefinite period* ‖ (*gram.*, of adjectives, pronouns etc.) not specifying or limiting [fr. L. *indefinitus*]

indefinite article (*gram.*) the article ('a' or 'an') not specifying or limiting the noun it is used with

in-de-his-cence (indihís'ns) *n.* (*bot.*) the quality or state of being indehiscent

in-de-his-cent (indihís'nt) *adj.* (*bot.*, of certain fruits) not splitting at maturity, not opening to release seeds or spores

in-del-i-bil-i-ty (indeləbíliːti) *n.* the quality or state of being indelible

in-del-i-ble (indélәb'l) *adj.* not possible to rub out or delete ‖ that cannot be eradicated from the mind, *indelible memories* ‖ making a mark that cannot be erased, *an indelible pencil* **in-del-i-bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *indelebilis*]

in-del-i-ca-cy (indélikəsiː) *pl.* **in-del-i-ca-cies** *n.* the quality of being indelicate ‖ an indelicate remark or action

in-del-i-cate (indélikit) *adj.* coarse, mildly indecent ‖ showing tactlessness or insensitivity

in-dem-ni-fi-ca-tion (indemnifikéiʃən) *n.* an indemnifying or being indemnified ‖ a payment which indemnifies

in-dem-ni-fy (indémnifai) *pres part* **in-dem-ni-fy-ing** *past* and *past part.* **in-dem-ni-fied** *v.t.* to secure against harm or loss ‖ to compensate for loss or injury [fr. L. *indemnis*, unhurt]

in-dem-ni-ty (indémniti) *pl.* **in-dem-ni-ties** *n.* insurance or protection against loss or injury ‖ legal exemption from a penalty incurred ‖ compensation for a loss or injury sustained ‖ the money paid to a victorious enemy by a defeated country [F. *indemnité*]

in-de-mon-stra-ble (indimónstrəb'l, indemónstrəb'l) *adj.* not provable

in-dent **1.** (indént) *v.t.* to notch, make jagged ‖ to set in (written matter or type) from a margin (*law*) to cut or divide (a document) along an irregular line ‖ (*Br.*) to requisition goods from ‖ *v.i.* to set written or printed matter in from a margin ‖ to form a notch or jagged edge ‖ (*Br.*) to write out an official order for goods **2.** (indent) *n.* an indentation ‖ an indenture ‖ (*Br.*) an official order for goods or supplies [M.E. *endent* fr. O.F.]

in-dent **1.** (indent) *v.t.* to impress (a mark, pattern etc.) in something ‖ to make a dent in **2.** (indent) *n.* an indentation (notch)

in-den-ta-tion (indentéiʃən) *n.* a notch, jagged cut ‖ a deep recess in a coastline ‖ a line of type or written matter set in from the margin ‖ the space left by this setting in

in-den-tion (indenʃən) *n.* an indentation in writing or printing

in-den-ture (indentʃər) **1.** *n.* a written contract of agreement, originally separated into two halves with notched edges, the validity of each part being proved by its correspondence with the other ‖ (usually *pl.*) a contract binding one person to work for another for a prescribed length of time ‖ an official certificate, list, inventory etc. **2.** *v.t. pres part* **in-den-tur-ing** *past* and *past part* **in-den-tured** to bind by indenture [M.E. < O.F.]

in-de-pend-ence (indipéndəns) *n.* the quality or state of being independent

Independence Day (*U.S.*) July 4

in-de-pend-en-cy (indipéndənsiː) *pl.* **in-de-pend-en-cies** *n.* an autonomous state, a territory not controlled or dominated by another power **In-de-pend-en-cy** the Congregationalist principle that the local congregation or church is an autonomous body free from ecclesiastical control [INDEPENDENT]

in-de-pend-ent (indipéndənt) *adj.* free from the authority, control or influence of others, self-governing ‖ causally unconnected, *these factors are independent of each other* ‖ self-supporting, not dependent on others for one's living ‖ not having to work for one's living ‖ not committed to an organized political party, *the independent vote* ‖ (*gram.*, of a clause) not subordinate (*math.*, of a variable) not depending on another for its value **2.** *n.* an independent person or thing, esp. a person who acts and votes without being committed to a party **In-de-pend-ent** a Congregationalist ‖ (*hist.*) a Brownist

Independent Labour Party (*Br., abbr.* I.L.P.) a working-class political party founded (1893) by Keir Hardie. It allied itself (1900) with the trade unions to found the Labour party

in-depth (indepθ) *adj.* beyond the superficial; comprehensive, e.g., *an in-depth study*

in-de-scrib-a-bil-i-ty (indiskraibəbíliːti) *n.* the state or quality of being indescribable

in-de-scrib-a-ble (indiskráibəb'l) *adj.* ‖ not possible to describe ‖ surpassing description, *indescribable beauty* **in-de-scríb-a-bly** *adv.*

in-de-struct-i-bil-i-ty (indistrʌktəbíliːti) *n.* the state or quality of being indestructible

in-de-struct-i-ble (indistrʌktəb'l) *adj.* impossible to destroy **in-de-struct-i-bly** *adv.*

in-de-ter-mi-na-ble (inditəːrmінəb'l) *adj.* impossible to ascertain or define, *an indeterminable amount* ‖ not possible to decide [fr. L.L. *indeterminabilis*]

in-de-ter-mi-nate (inditəːrmінit) *adj.* indefinite, undefined ‖ not fixed ‖ vague (*math.*) of a problem having an indefinite number of solutions ‖ (*bot.*) racemose ‖ (*bot.*) having floral leaves which do not overlap in the bud **in-de-ter-mi-na-tion** (inditərmінéiʃən) *n.* the state or quality of being indeterminate ‖ lack of determination [fr. L. *indeterminatus*]

in-de-ter-mi-nism (inditəːrmінizəm) *n.* (*philos.*) the theory that human behavior is not entirely determined **in-de-ter-min-ist** *n.* and *adj.* **in-de-ter-min-is-tic** *adj.*

in-dex (indeks) **1.** *pl.* **in-dex-es, in-di-ces** (indisiz) *n.* the forefinger ‖ a pointer on a dial or measuring instrument ‖ something that indicates *of prosperity* ‖ an alphabetical list of names, subjects, titles etc., giving page numbers where reference is made, and generally placed at the back of a book (*printing*) a sign for drawing attention to something (*math.*, *pl.* indices) a quantity ‖ a numerical ratio deduced from observations and used as an indicator of a process ‖ (*Index*) the Index Librorum Prohibitorum **2.** *v.t.* to make an index of ‖ to enter in an index ‖ to move (a machine tool or work held in a machine tool) so that a particular operation is repeated at set distances [L.]

index-arithmetic indexing (indeksəríθmətik) (*economics*) **1.** system of creating a parity between two economic forces, e.g., wages and cost of living **2.** automatic widening of a category, e.g., of income tax brackets to offset inflation. ‖ **index system** *n.* application of indexation

index crime one of the seven serious crimes tabulated in the Uniform Crime Reports compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation

Index Expurgatorius (indeks ekspəːrgətouːriəs, indekskspəːrgatouːriəs) 'INDEX LIBRORUM PROHIBITORUM

index finger the forefinger

Index Librorum Prohibitorum (indeks laibrouːrəm prouhibitouːrəm) (*hist.*) a list of books regarded as endangering faith or morals which Roman Catholics were forbidden, or cannot without permission, to read in whole or in part without permission [Included the books whose publication or circulation was forbidden until they had been revised or had omissions made in them. It was suppressed in 1966]

index number (*econ.*) a number used to indicate percentage of change in the level of production etc. at one time, in comparison with the level (usually given as 100) at a chosen base time

index of consumer sentiment (*economics*) an index based on a quarterly survey conducted by the University of Michigan in a nationwide sample of approximately 2,000 families, to determine whether families are currently better or worse off financially than a year before

index of refraction the refractive index

In-di-a (indiːə) a subcontinent (area 1,586,979 sq. miles) of S. Asia, a vast triangle whose base is the Himalayas and whose apex is Cape Comorin in the Indian Ocean, 2,000 miles south. Political units: Bangladesh, the republic of India, Pakistan, Bhutan and Nepal ‖ the republic of India

—Four main strains may be distinguished among the Indian peoples: the Dravidian, the Vedda, the Aryan (or Indo-Afghan) and the Mongoloid. The first two are regarded as aboriginal and are found in greatest concentration in S. India and the Deccan. The last two are thought to be invaders: the Aryans (Caucasians) are found purest in Pakistan and N. India, the Mongoloid esp. in the Himalayas and Assam

India a republic (area 1,261,597 sq. miles, pop. 683,997,512) and member of the British Commonwealth in S. Asia. Capital: New Delhi. Largest cities: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras. Union territories: the Andaman, Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. People: 'INDIA (subcontinent). Official languages: Hindi (Devanagari script) and English. 46% of the population speak Hindi, Urdu or Punjabi. Main linguistic minorities: 10% Telugu, 8% Tamil, 8% Marathi, 8% Bengali, 5% Gujarati, 4.5% Kannada, 3% Oriya, 3% Malayalam, 1% Assamese, also Kashmiri and Sanskrit. Religion: 84% Hindu, 10% Moslem. Minorities: Christians, Sikhs (esp. in the Punjab), Jains (esp. in Gujarat and Maharashtra), Animists (esp. in the extreme east), Buddhists, Parsees, and a very few Jews. The land is 50% arable, 18% forest, 14% pasture and grazing and 8% irrigated. Parts of the north extend into the Himalayas. Highest peak: Nanda Devi, 25,645 ft, in Himachal Pradesh. Great river plains cover most of the rest of N. India: the Punjab plains, the valleys of the Ganges, Jumna and Brahmaputra. To the extreme northwest, between R. Indus and the Rann of Kutch, is the Thar Desert (irrigated around northern Rajasthan and Haryana). Peninsular India (south of the Vindhya Mtns, 1,500–4,000 ft) is a tableland, the Deccan, of low hills and sluggish rivers. It contains the mountains of central India (Aravalli in the west, Chota Nagpur in the east), and rises along the coasts in the Western and Eastern Ghats to 8,640 ft in the S. Western Ghats, or Nilgiri Hills. The climate is controlled by the northeast monsoon (Oct.–Mar.) and the southwest monsoon (June–Sept.). Cool season (Nov.–Feb.), hot (Mar.–May), rainy (June–Oct.). Average temperatures (F.): (Jan.) 32° in the Himalayas, 50°–55° in Kashmir,

80 in the south, (May) 80 in the northeast, 85 along the west coast and Ganges delta, 90 in [illegible] 150 ins along the Malabar coast, the lower slopes of the Himalayas and the lower Brahmaputra, over 60 ins along the Himalayas and lower Ganges, 50 ins in Madras, 45 ins in Visakhapatnam, over 30 ins in the river valleys of N India, 15–30 ins along the S Coromandel coast, in the Punjab, in Delhi, Agra and the interior of S India, under 10 ins in the Thar Livestock cattle, water buffaloes, goats, sheep, poultry, horses Crops cereals, rice, sugarcane, jute, cotton, peanuts, rape and mustard, tobacco, spices, vegetables, fruit, tea, coffee, rubber, opium, wool Woods teak, sal, deodar. Minerals coal, manganese ore, petroleum (Assam), iron ore, mica, copper, ilmenite, gypsum, bauxite, chromite, marble, sandstone, granite Industries cotton, jute and silk textiles, engineering, iron and steel, sugar, chemicals, pottery, shipbuilding, hydroelectricity Exports tea, jute, cotton, leather, iron ore, peanuts, manganese ore, mica, coffee, sugar Imports machinery, wheat, cotton, oil, vehicles, chemicals, rice, metals Main ports Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Visakhapatnam There are 62 universities, the three oldest being Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Monetary unit Indian rupee (100 paise) HISTORY The earliest known Indian civilization is that of the Indus valley (c third millennium BC), centered on Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. The Aryans invaded the Punjab (c 1500 BC) and spread through N India to Bengal (c 800 BC), displacing the Dravidian inhabitants The Aryan religion, based on the Vedas, became incorporated in Brahmanism (c 1000 BC), Jainism and Buddhism (6th c B C) Alexander the Great invaded the Punjab (327 BC), but the Greeks were driven out by Chandragupta, the founder of the Maurya Empire (325–184 BC). Hinduism was the state religion until the reign (c 273 BC–c 232 BC) of Asoka, who replaced it by Buddhism On his death, the Maurya Empire, which now included most of the subcontinent, began to disintegrate N India was invaded and ruled by the Greeks (2nd c BC), and the Parthians (1st c BC–1st c AD). The Gupta dynasty (c 320–c 544) created a new empire in N India, but failed to gain control of the south [illegible] this period The Hun invasion (6th c) and the internecine warfare of the Rajputs weakened [illegible] west by Turks and Persians (1001–26) under Mahmud of Ghazni The Delhi sultanate (1206–1526) conquered most of the Hindu states except Kashmir, but was weakened when Timur captured Delhi (1398) It was replaced in the north by separate Moslem kingdoms, which were subdued (1526) by Babur, the founder of the Mogul Empire (1526–1707) During the reign (1556–1605) of Akbar, Mogul power was extended to most of northern and central India and the administration of the empire was reformed Mogul architecture reached its height under the rule (1627–58) of Shah Jahan, but the empire began to disintegrate after the reign (1658–1707) of Aurangzeb

European interest in India began with Vasco [illegible] British East India Company established trading posts at Surat (1612), Bombay (1661) and Calcutta (1690), driving off Portuguese and Dutch opposition With the decline of the Mogul empire, and the emergence of the Marathas, the British and French tried to extend their influ- [illegible] the expulsion of the French by the military victories of Clive The British raj was extended by Warren Hastings, and by 1850 covered the whole of India After the Indian Mutiny (1857), [illegible] led to the formation of the Indian National Congress (1885) and the Moslem League (1906). After the 1st world war, the Government of [illegible] elected officials Gandhi led a policy of passive resistance to British rule Provincial legislatures were set up by the Government of India [illegible] leaders on a formula for a transfer of power, and [illegible] the end of the 2nd world war a policy of partition was agreed on On Aug. 15, 1947, the country was partitioned to form the two new [illegible] of India and Pakistan The princely states (more than 500 in number) which had political agreements with British India, were allowed to join either India or Pakistan. The partition was marked by great bloodshed and there was a huge refugee problem Hyderabad, the largest of the princely states, joined India (1949) but Kashmir, having borders with both India and Pakistan, presented a problem In the end the maharaja opted to join India, but Pakistan contested the decision and a bitter dispute followed, leading to U.N. intervention. Kashmir was formally admitted to the Indian Union (1957), but parts of its western mountainous regions continued to be controlled by Pakistan

Under the constitution of the Republic of India (Jan 26, 1950), India is a union of states, each with its own governor and legislative assembly. The Congress party under Nehru created (1949–56) a strong central government By 1956, the former French territories had been incorporated in the republic The Portuguese possession of Goa was invaded (1961) and annexed (1962). Overpopulation and frontier disputes with China on the northwest and northeast borders have strained India's economy The long-standing dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir broke briefly into open war (1965) Shortly after signing an agreement at Tashkent with Pakistan to restore normal relations between the two countries, Shastri, the prime minister, died, and was succeeded by Indira Gandhi in 1966. Her first 11 years in office saw many improvements in agriculture, irrigation, and power production; sources of natural gas and oil were discovered; and many industries were nationalized. In 1974, India entered the nuclear age with the explosion of its first nuclear device. India helped establish Bangladesh as an independent state in 1971, and in 1975 Sikkim became an Indian state Economic and social problems continued, however, and mounting political opposition along with a rash of strikes and riots persuaded Gandhi to declare a state of emergency in 1975, during which time many political opponents were jailed and constitutional rights suspended In March 1977 the emergency was lifted, and after elections were held Gandhi resigned in favor of an opposition coalition This coalition did not hold together, however, and Gandhi returned to office in a caretaker government; she was reelected in 1980. Sikh opposition forces became violently active in the early 1980s. The government attempted in June 1984 to put down a violent Sikh separatist movement in Amritsar, and in October Gandhi was assassinated by Sikh members of her security guard She was succeeded as prime minister by her son Rajiv Gandhi, and his party won an overwhelming victory in the December 1984 elections. Regional settlements in the Punjab and Assam [illegible]

India ink (*Am Br* Indian ink) a black pigment, consisting of lampblack mixed with a binder, used in painting, lettering etc., the liquid ink made from this pigment

In·di·an (ĭndē·ən) L. *n* a citizen of the republic of India one of the original inhabitants of America any of the American Indian languages **2.** [illegible] zens of the republic of India, or to their culture [illegible] of America, their languages, culture etc ◇LATIN AMERICAN INDIANS ◇NORTH AMERICAN [illegible]

In·di·an·a (ĭndē·ănə) (*abbr* Ind) a state (area 36,291 sq. miles, pop. 5,479,000) on midwestern plains of the U.S.A. Capital, Indianapolis Agriculture (80% is farmed) corn and other cereals, tomatoes, soybeans, pigs Resources coal, building limestone, oil Industries iron and steel, motor vehicles, aircraft and rail equipment, oil refining, machinery Chief universities Indiana University (1824) at Bloomington, Purdue (1869) at Lafayette and Notre Dame (1842) at South Bend Indiana was settled (18th c) by French fur traders, was ceded (1763) to Britain, and with the Revolution passed (1779) under the control of the U.S.A., of which it [illegible]

Indian Affairs, Bureau of (BIA), U.S. federal agency that handles Indian matters such as education, mineral and water rights, land leasing, social services, law enforcement and job training on Indian reservations. Originally a part of the War Department from 1824, it became part of the Department of the Interior in 1849 and is directed by the department's assistant secretary of Indian affairs

In·di·an·ap·o·lis (ĭndēənăpəlĭs) the capital (pop. 700,807, with agglom. 698,000) of Indiana, center of the corn belt, agricultural trade, meat packing, metallurgy, pharmaceuticals

Indian club a bottle-shaped wood or metal club, used in exercises to strengthen the muscles

Indian corn ◇CORN (maize)

Indian Desert ◇THAR

Indian file single file [after the American Indian's way of moving along trails]

Indian giver (*pop.*) a person who gives a present and then asks for it back

Indian hemp *Apocynum cannabinum*, fam. *Apocynaceae*, a North American dogbane from which a fiber for cordage was formerly made ‖ hemp ‖ sunn hemp

Indian ink (*Br*) India ink

in·dia·nis·mo (ĭndyənēsmō) *n.* a cultural movement in Latin America, esp. (and originally) in Mexico, which draws national pride from native folklore and the native race. In Mexico it owes much to Emiliano Zapata and to the mural painters Diego Rivera, José Clemente Orozco, and David Alfaro Siqueiros [Span.]

Indian meal cornmeal

Indian millet durra

Indian Mutiny a rebellion (1857–8) of the Bengal Sepoys against British rule in India. It was largely caused by Hindu opposition to British attempts to impose social reforms. The revolt spread quickly through central India, causing much bloodshed, and was repressed with great severity. It resulted in the Government of India Act (1858), by which the rule of India passed from the East India Company to the Crown

Indian National Congress a political organization founded in 1885 in India to promote constitutional progress. Under Gandhi and Nehru it campaigned for independence after the 1st world war. After 1947 the Congress party remained dominant in India

In·di·an·ness (ĭndēənnĭs) *n.* the quality of being Indian (Native American or Eastern)

Indian Ocean the ocean (area incl. seas, gulfs and Antarctic waters, 29,000,000 sq. miles) between Africa, Asia, and Australia. Length (Pakistan-Antarctica) 6,000 miles. Width (South Africa to Australia) 6,500 miles. The Great Indian Ridge (the Maldive Is and Mauritius are summits) running to Antarctica divides it into an eastern valley, relatively unaccidented, and a western valley broken by smaller ridges culminating in many islands. Average valley depth: 2,700 fathoms Deeps reach 4,100 fathoms (Sundas trench). The monsoons, changing direction with the seasons, reverse its currents: Oct–Apr generally north, May–Sept. south [illegible]

Indians, North American ◇NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS

Indian summer a period of warm, dry weather in late autumn, esp. in North America

Indian Territory country set aside under the Indian Intercourse Act (1834) for Indians ‖ the eastern part of present Oklahoma, where Indians were gradually forced to settle

India paper a very thin, soft but strong paper originally made in China and Japan, used for making prints of engravings ‖ a thin, tough printing paper, used esp. for Bibles, prayer books etc

india rubber natural rubber ‖ a rubber eraser

Indic ◇INDIC LANGUAGES

indic [illegible]

in·di·can (ĭndĭkən) *n.* a natural glucoside found in plants of genus *Indigofera*, the decomposition of which makes indigo dye ‖ a normal constituent of urine which yields indigo upon oxidation [fr. L. *indicum*, indigo]

in·di·cate (ĭndĭkeĭt) *pres part.* **in·di·cat·ing** *past* and *past part* **in·di·cat·ed** *v.t.* to direct attention to to point out, show, *a signpost indicates the road* to denote the probability of, *his symptoms indicate mumps* to state in brief, *indicate what you think about this* [fr. L. *indicare* (*indicatus*), to make known]

in·di·ca·tion (ĭndĭkeĭʃən) *n* something that in- [illegible] indicated [fr

in·dic·a·tive (ɪndɪkəˈtɪv) *L. cat.* showing ... an indication, *his expression was indicative of his resentment* ‖ *gram.* designating the mood that expresses an action definitely, as distinct from stating a possible action, thought or desire (cf IMPERATIVE, cf. SUBJUNCTIVE) **2.** *n. (gram.)* the indicative mood ... a verb in the mood [fr. F *indicatif*]

in·di·ca·tor (ɪndɪkeɪtər) *n.* something which points out or gives information, e.g. an instrument giving readings on a machine, or a board in a station showing train arrivals and departures ‖ *(chem.)* a substance (e.g. litmus) which shows by its color or change in color that a particular concentration of hydrogen or hydroxyl ions is present [L.]

indices *alt. pl.* of INDEX

In·dic languages (ɪndɪk) a branch of the Indo-European language family, including the Sanskrit languages, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu and others of India, Sri Lanka and Pakistan

in·dict (ɪndáɪt) *v.t.* (esp. of a grand jury) to accuse formally of an offense **in·dict·a·ble** *adj.* liable to be indicted ‖ (of an action) making the doer liable for indictment [M.E. *enditen* fr A.F.]

in·dict·ment (ɪndáɪtmənt) *n.* an indicting or being indicted ‖ *(law)* a formal written statement accusing a person or persons of a crime [A.F. *enditement, endictement*]

Indies *EAST INDIES, *WEST INDIES

in·dif·fer·ence (ɪndɪfərəns, ɪndɪfrəns) *n.* lack of interest or feeling, *he heard the news with complete indifference* ‖ unimportance, *a matter of complete indifference* [fr. L. *indifferentia*]

indifference curve *(econ.)* a curve indicating all possible comparative quantities of goods or services in equal demand by, or of equal use to, a consumer

in·dif·fer·ent (ɪndɪfərənt, ɪndɪfrənt) *adj.* not interested, *indifferent to classical music* ‖ having no preference, impartial ‖ affording no grounds for preference, *what colors are chosen is indifferent to him* ‖ rather poor, mediocre ‖ *(chem., elec.)* showing no response, neutral [F. or fr. L. *indifferens (indifferentis)*]

in·dif·fer·ent·ism (ɪndɪfərəntɪzəm, ɪndɪfrəntɪzəm) *n.* an adopted attitude of indifference, esp. toward religion ‖ the belief that differences in religious forms are unimportant **in·dif·fer·ent·ist** *n.*

in·di·gence (ɪndɪdʒəns) *n.* the quality or state of being indigent [F.]

in·dig·e·nous (ɪndɪdʒənəs) *adj.* born, growing or originating in the locality, not imported ‖ of or relating to natives, *indigenous customs* ‖ (with 'to') innate, inborn [fr. L.L. *indigenus*]

in·di·gent (ɪndɪdʒənt) *adj.* needy, poor [F.]

in·di·gest·i·bil·i·ty (ɪndɪdʒestəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality of being indigestible

in·di·gest·i·ble (ɪndɪdʒéstəbəl) *adj.* not easy to digest ‖ not possible to digest ‖ not easy to absorb mentally, *an indigestible mass of statistics* [fr. L. *indigestibilis*]

in·di·ges·tion (ɪndɪdʒéstʃən) *n.* difficulty in digesting food ‖ pain caused by difficulty in digesting food [F.]

in·dig·nant (ɪndɪgnənt) *adj.* angered by unwarranted accusation, injustice, meanness etc. ‖ showing such anger, *indignant looks* [fr. L. *indignari (indignatus)*, to regard as unworthy]

in·dig·na·tion (ɪndɪgneɪʃən) *n.* anger aroused by injustice, unkindness, unwarranted accusation, meanness etc. [F. *indignation*] *customes* ‖ (with 'to') innate, inborn [fr. L.L. *indigenus*]

in·dig·ni·ty (ɪndɪgnɪtɪ) *pl* **in·dig·ni·ties** *n.* treatment that makes one feel humiliated ‖ an insult or outrage ‖ the quality of being humiliating [fr. L. *indignitas*]

in·di·go (ɪndɪgou) **1.** *pl* **in·di·gos, in·di·goes** *n.* a blue dye obtained from plants esp. of genus *Indigofera*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, now generally made synthetically ‖ the color of this dye ‖ any of several related colors ... of *Indigofera* **2.** *adj.* of the color of indigo [fr. L. *indicum*]

indigo bird the indigo bunting

indigo bunting *Passerina cyanea*, a North American finch. The male has the head and upper parts bright indigo

in·di·goid (ɪndɪgɔɪd) *adj.* (of a dye, pigment etc.) having coloring properties ... indigo

in·di·rect (ɪndɪrékt, ɪndaɪrékt) *adj.* not the direct, shortest or quickest route from one point to another, round about, *an indirect path* ‖ not going straight to the point, oblique ‖ dishonest, not straightforward, *indirect business dealings* ‖ not immediate, *an indirect cause* [F. or fr. L. *indirectus*]

indirect discourse *(Am.) Br.* indirect speech, ... [illegible]

indirect lighting ... [illegible] ... guile, lack of straight forwardness ‖ roundabout ... [illegible] ... TION]

indirect object *(gram.)* the word or words designating the person (e.g. 'me' in 'give me your gun') or thing (e.g. 'room' in 'give the room a cleaning') to whom or to which something is given, or the person or thing for whom or for ... [illegible]

indirect tax a tax levied on someone other than ... [illegible] ... paid, in the form of a price increase, by the consumer

in·dis·cern·i·ble (ɪndɪsə́rnəbəl) *adj.* not discernible, not perceptible **in·dis·cern·i·bly** *adv*

in·dis·ci·pline (ɪndɪsəplɪn) *n.* lack of discipline

in·dis·creet (ɪndɪskrɪt) *adj.* lacking or showing a lack of prudence, good judgment or tact [prob. F. *indiscret*]

in·dis·crete (ɪndɪskrɪt) *adj.* not divided into separate parts [fr. L. *indiscretus*]

in·dis·cre·tion (ɪndɪskréʃən) *n.* lack of prudence, tact etc. ‖ an indiscreet speech or action [F.]

in·dis·crim·i·nate (ɪndɪskrɪmɪnɪt) *adj.* having or showing a lack of discernment, failing to make proper distinctions, *indiscriminate praise* ‖ ... *slaughter*

in·dis·pen·sa·bil·i·ty (ɪndɪspensəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being indispensable

in·dis·pen·sa·ble (ɪndɪspensəbəl) *adj.* absolutely necessary, impossible to do without **in·dis·pen·sa·bly** *adv.* [fr. M.L. *indispensabilis*]

in·dis·pose (ɪndɪspóuz) *pres. part.* **in·dis·pos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·dis·posed** *v.t.* to upset somewhat the state of mind or health of, *a cold indisposed him for the day* **in·dis·posed** *adj.* slightly unwell ‖ unwilling, averse

in·dis·po·si·tion (ɪndɪspəzíʃən) *n.* ... [illegible] ... ness, esp. one that does not last long ‖ a disinclination

in·dis·put·a·bil·i·ty (ɪndɪspjuːtəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the state or quality of being indisputable

in·dis·put·a·ble (ɪndɪspjúːtəbəl) *adj.* unquestionable, incontestable, *an indisputable truth* **in·dis·put·a·bly** *adv.* [fr. L.L. *indisputabilis*]

in·dis·sol·u·bil·i·ty (ɪndɪsɔljubɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the state or quality of being indissoluble

in·dis·sol·u·ble (ɪndɪsɔ́ljubəl) *adj.* lasting, indestructible, *indissoluble friendship* ‖ not possible to dissolve or break up **in·dis·sol·u·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *indissolubilis*]

in·dis·tinct (ɪndɪstíŋkt) *adj.* difficult to see or hear for want of clarity ‖ confused, vague, *indistinct recollections* [fr. L. *indistinctus*]

in·dis·tinc·tive (ɪndɪstíŋktɪv) *adj.* not distinctive, having nothing to distinguish it from others

in·dis·tin·guish·a·ble (ɪndɪstíŋgwɪʃəbəl) *adj.* not distinguishable, not capable of being differentiated, *the copy was indistinguishable from the original* ‖ impossible to discern, *the car number was indistinguishable from where he* ... [illegible]

in·dite (ɪndáɪt) *pres. part.* **in·dit·ing** *past* and ... [illegible] ... OF]

in·di·um (ɪndɪəm) *n.* a metallic element (symbol In, at. no. 49, at. mass 114.82), used as an electroplated coating on bearing metals and as a constituent of dental alloys [fr. L. *indicum*, indigo]

in·di·vid·u·al (ɪndɪvɪ́dʒuəl) **1.** *adj.* existing as a complete and separate entity ... of, relating to, used by or intended for only one person or thing ... *an individual style of dress* **2.** *n.* one person, animal, organism etc. as distinguished from a ... [illegible] ... sertion of individual characteristics, *his individualism contrasts with the conformity of his* ...

(*philos.*) the doctrine that only individual things (and not universals) are real ‖ a social or ... [illegible] ... doctrine that private economic enterprise ... [illegible] ... regulation [F. *individualisme*]

in·di·vid·u·al·ist (ɪndɪvɪ́dʒuəlɪst) *n.* someone who shows or asserts individuality in speech, ... [illegible] ... ism as a philosophical, social or ethical doc ...

in·di·vid·u·al·is·tic *adj.* [illegible] ...

in·di·vid·u·al·i·ty (ɪndɪvɪdʒuǽlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or characteristics that make one person or thing different from others ‖ the quality or state ...

in·di·vid·u·al·i·za·tion ... [illegible] ... an individualizing or being individualized

in·di·vid·u·al·ize ... [illegible] ...

in·di·vid·u·al·iz·ing *past* and *past part.* **in·di·vid·u·al·ized** *v.t.* to give an individual character to ‖ to specify, particularize, *individualize each item*

in·di·vid·u·al·ly (ɪndɪvɪ́dʒuəlɪ) *adv.* one by one, separately ‖ in a personal way, *all three paint ...*

in·di·vid·u·ate (ɪndɪvɪ́dʒuèɪt) *pres. part.* **in·di·vid·u·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·di·vid·u·at·ed** *v.t.* to distinguish from others in the same group ‖ to make into an individual entity [fr. M.L. *individuare (individuatus)*, to make indivisible]

in·di·vid·u·a·tion ... [illegible] ... verse ... [illegible] ... M.L. *individuatio (individuationis)*]

in·di·vis·i·bil·i·ty (ɪndɪvɪzəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the state or quality of being indivisible

in·di·vis·i·ble (ɪndɪvɪ́zəbəl) *adj.* impossible to divide into parts ‖ *(math.)* impossible to divide without leaving a remainder **in·di·vis·i·bly** *adv.* [fr. L.L. *indivisibilis*]

In·do-Ar·y·an (ɪndouɛ́ərɪən, ɪndouɛ́ərjən) **1.** *n.* a member of one of the peoples of India speaking an IndoEuropean language **2.** *adj.* of or relating to these peoples ‖ of or relating to one of the Indo-European languages spoken in India

In·do-chi·na (ɪndoʊtʃáɪnə) *(geog.)* the peninsula of S.E. Asia between the Bay of Bengal, the South China Sea and the Malacca Strait. It comprises Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and Malaya ‖ *(hist.)* the former colonial possession of France in this region comprising Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos (*FRENCH INDOCHINA*)

In·do-chi·nese (ɪndoʊtʃaɪníːz, ɪndoʊtʃaɪníːs) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Indochina ‖ of or pertaining to one of the races or languages of Indochina **2.** *n.* an inhabitant of Indochina ‖ any one of the languages of Indochina

in·doc·ile (ɪndɔ́sl, *Br.* ɪndousáɪl) *adj.* unruly, difficult to control, train or teach **in·do·cil·i·ty** (ɪndousɪlɪtɪ, ɪndosɪlɪtɪ) *n.* [F. or fr. L. *indocilis*]

in·doc·tri·nate (ɪndɔ́ktrɪneɪt) *pres. part.* **in·doc·tri·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·doc·tri·nat·ed** *v.t.* to instill certain ideas or beliefs into, esp. so as to cause to embrace an ideology ‖ to teach rudiments to **in·doc·tri·na·tion** *n.* [fr. M.L. *in-* + *doctrinare (doctrinatus)*, to in...]

in·do·cy·a·nine green ($C_{43}H_{47}N_2O_6S_4$) (ɪndousáɪənɪn) *(pharm.)* green dye used to diagnose heart and liver function

In·do-Eu·ro·pe·an (ɪndoujʊərəpɪən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to a family of languages incl. most of ... and India. The main branches of the IndoEuropean family are Albanian, Armenian, Baltic, Celtic, Germanic, Greek, Indic, Iranian, Italic, Slavic, Tocharian and, in some classifications, ... [illegible] ... guages ‖ the hypothetical prehistoric language ... [illegible] ... languages and reconstructed by modern schol...

In·do-Ger·man·ic (ɪndoudʒɔrmǽnɪk) *adj.* and ... [illegible] ...

In·do-I·ra·ni·an (ɪndouɪréɪnɪən) **1.** *adj.* Of or ... [illegible] ... language from which the Indic and Iranian languages are descended ‖ a member of a people originally speaking an Indo-Iranian language

in·dole (ɪndoul) *n.* a white crystalline azole, C_8H_7N, found in coal tar etc. and as a product of

protein decomposition in the intestines, and obtained artificially from indigo. It has an [illegible] fr. L. *indicum*, indigo + *oleum*, oil]

in·do·lence (ĭn'dələns) *n.* being indolent [F. or fr. L. *indolentia*, freedom from pain]

in·do·lent (ĭn'dələnt) *adj.* disliking exertion, lazy [illegible] heal. (*med.*) spreading slowly [fr. L. *indolens* (*indolentis*), feeling no pain]

[illegible] san) *n.* (*pharm.*) pain-relieving drug used in treating arthritis, marketed as Indocin

[illegible] able, not to be subdued **in·dom·i·ta·bly** *adv.* [fr.

[illegible] 736,469 sq. miles, pop. 162,200,000) in the Malay Archipelago, S.E. Asia, comprising the Sundas (except parts of Borneo and Timor), the Moluccas, and W. New Guinea, in all over 3,000 islands. Capital: Djakarta. People: Malays of many ethnic groups, with Papuan, Melanesian and Negrito (esp. in the Lesser Sundas), Chinese, Indian and Arab (esp. on the coasts) admixture, 2% Chinese, Arab and Indian mi- [illegible] languages, 250 dialects), Papuan (in New Guinea and adjacent islands). Official language: Indonesian. Religion: mainly Moslem, [illegible] Buddhist (1%), Hindu (esp. in Bali), Taoist and Confucianist minorities. 60% of the land is forest. The largely volcanic ridge which forms the backbone of the islands rises to 12,467 ft. (Kerinci) in Sumatra, 12,060 ft. (Semeroe) in Java, and 12,224 ft. (Rindjani) in Lombok. Average temperatures (F.): 82° in Djakarta, higher in Borneo, lower in Sulawesi. Rainfall: Padang 180 ins., Palembang, Java and Sulawesi 100 ins. Rainy season in Java: Dec.–Feb. Livestock: cattle, sheep, goats, water buffaloes. Agricultural products: rice, corn, cassava, sweet potatoes, soybeans, sugar, tea, coffee, palm oil and kernels, peanuts, copra, rubber. Woods: esp. teak [illegible] W. [illegible] Mi- [illegible] (Bangka, Belitung), oil (E. Sumatra, E. Java, E. Borneo), bauxite (Riouw Archipelago), coal, manganese, salt (Madura), copper, diamonds (S. Borneo). Manufactures and industries: textiles, shipbuilding, paper, matches, tires, wood products, engineering, glass, chemicals, cement, fishing, hats, batik cloth, printing, metal working, jewelry, bricks, tiles. Exports: rubber, petroleum, tin, copra, palm oil and kernels, tea, coffee, tobacco, kapok, pepper, quinine. Imports: rice, flour, cotton goods, machinery, oil, vehicles, paper, yarns and thread. There are 20 universities. Monetary unit: rupiah (100 sen). HISTORY: Buddhist and Hindu empires from India grew up in Indonesia (7th–13th cc.), but by the 16th c. Islam had become the main religion and the empires had disintegrated. The Portuguese captured Malacca (1511) and began to set- [illegible] arrival of the Dutch (1596) and the English (1600). The Dutch East India Company emerged triumphant (1623) and became the [illegible] given the name of Dutch East Indies. The [illegible] esp. during the Japanese occupation (1942–5), after which Indonesia was proclaimed a republic (Aug. 17, 1945) under Sukarno. Active Dutch opposition continued until 1947, and the [illegible] This union was abrogated (1956) and Indonesia's debt to the Netherlands repudiated. An army revolt (1957–61) was put down, and the [illegible] West Irian to Indonesia (1963). Indonesia carried out guerrilla attacks on Malaysia (1963– [illegible]

the largest division of the Austronesian language family, spoken in the Malay Peninsula and Malay Archipelago, and in parts of Thailand, Formosa and Madagascar. The most [illegible] Malay. 2. [illegible] the national language of the Republic of Indonesia, a dialect of Malay

in·door (ĭn'dôr, ĭn'dōr) *attrib.* carried on or done inside a house or building rather than out- [illegible]

in·doors (ĭn'dôrz, ĭn'dōrz) *adv.* inside a building, *it's warmer indoors*] into a building, *let's go* [illegible]

In·dore (ĭn'dôr) a city (pop. 395,000) in Madhya Pradesh, India, in the valley of R. Narbada: cotton mills. [illegible]

In·dra (ĭn'drə) Vedic god of rain and thunder

in·draft, in·draught (ĭn'dræft, ĭn'dräft) *n.* an in- [illegible] of water, [illegible]

in·drawn (ĭn'drôn) *adj.* (of breath etc.) drawn in

In·dre (ăⁿdr') a department (area 2,664 sq. miles, pop. 247,000) of central France (CHERRY + MANCHE + ORLÉANAIS + TOURAINE). Chief town: Châteauroux

In·dre-et-Loire (ăⁿdrāwär') a department (area 2,377 sq. miles, pop. 438,000) of N.W. France (TOURAINE + ANJOU). Chief town: Tours

in·dri (ĭn'drē) *n. Indris brevicaudatus*, the largest of the Madagascar lemurs, about 2 ft. long with a short tail and black and white markings [F. fr. Malagasy *indry!*, look! (exclamation mistaken for the name of the animal)]

in·du·bi·ta·ble (ĭnd'yə·bĭt·əb'l, ĭnd'yə·bī·tə·b'l) *adj.* that cannot be doubted, unquestionable **in·du·bi·ta·bly** *adv.* [F. or fr. L. *indubitabilis*]

in·duce (ĭn·dōs', ĭn·dyōs') *pres. part.* **in·duc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·duced** *v.t.* to persuade, to give rise to, cause | to infer, draw (a conclusion) by induction || to produce (an electric current or magnetism) by induction **in·duce·ment** *n.* an inducing or being induced | something that persuades or motivates **in·duc·i·ble** *adj.* [fr. L. *inducere*, to lead in or toward]

in·duc·er (ĭn·dōs'ər) *n.* (*genetics*) a substance used to inactivate a genetic suppressor and to activate a structural gene

in·duct (ĭn·dŭkt') *v.t.* to install formally in office to install (a clergyman) in his benefice | to bring in as a member, initiate | to bring into the armed forces under a draft law **in·duct·ance** *n.* the property of an electrical circuit by which an electromotive force is generated by a change in the current either in the circuit itself (self-inductance) or in a neighboring circuit (mutual inductance). This property depends upon the dimensions and spatial arrangements of the [illegible] **in·duc·tee** *n.* someone inducted into the armed forces [fr. L. *inducere* (*inductus*)]

in·duc·tile [illegible] **in·duc·til·i·ty** [illegible]

in·duc·tion (ĭn·dŭk'shən) *n.* the drawing of a general conclusion from a number of known facts | a general conclusion arrived at in this way | an inducing or bringing about | the formal act of placing a clergyman in his benefice | [illegible] the [illegible] ties by which someone is made a member of the armed forces under a draft law (*math.*) a method by which the general validity of a mathematical statement or theorem may be inferred from a demonstration of its validity for a specific case, by showing e.g. that if it is true for a specific value of the variable (n) then it must [illegible] motive force or the separation of charge in a body (e.g. a conductor or magnetic substance) by a neighboring body, not in contact with it, bearing a charge or magnetism, or by a chang- [illegible]

induction coil a device for obtaining intermit- [illegible] of a primary input coil, a vibrator which stops the flow of current periodically, and a second- [illegible] which a high voltage is induced. The induction [illegible] for the spark plugs in internal-combustion en- [illegible]

induction period (*chem.*) the initial stage of chemical processes (esp. free radical reactions) during which the rate of reaction is very slow. It may be attributed to a variety of causes, e.g. the presence of inhibitors or the dependence of the [illegible] upon minimum concentrations of intermediates which must be produced first

in·duc·tive (ĭn·dŭk'tĭv) *adj.* (*logic*) based on, or pertaining to, induction | (*elec.*) pertaining to electrical or magnetic induction; of, relating to or having inductance || (*physiol.*) tending to bring about a change [fr. L. *inductivus*]

in·duc·tor (ĭn·dŭk'tər) *n.* someone who inducts | any part of an apparatus for electrical induction | a substance which can bring about a particular [illegible] in embryonic or other hitherto undifferentiated tissue || a substance which increases the rate of chemical change and is used up during the reaction (cf. CATALYST) [L. = one who introduces]

in·dulge (ĭn·dŭlj') *pres. part.* **in·dulg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·dulged** *v.t.* to treat with excessive kindness and affection, pamper || to comply with, humor (a caprice etc.) || to give way to, *to indulge one's anger* || *v.i.* to allow oneself a gratification | (with 'in') to treat oneself to [fr. L. *indulgere*, to be courteous to]

in·dul·gence (ĭn·dŭl'jəns) **1.** *n.* an indulging or being indulged | self-indulgence || a gratification, habit etc. that is indulged in || an extension of time for payment of a bill or note, granted as a favor. (*Roman Catholicism*) remission of, or exemption from, purgatorial punishment for sins **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **in·dul·gen·cing** *past* and *past part.* **in·dul·genced** (*Roman Catholicism*) to attach an indulgence to the saying of (a prayer) or handling of (an object) **in·dul·genced** *adj.* (*Roman Catholicism*), of a prayer, object etc.) procuring an indulgence for the saver, handler etc. [F. or fr. L. *indulgentia*]

Indulgence, Declaration of (*Eng. hist.*) a proclamation of religious liberties, esp. those issued (1672 and 1687) by Charles II and James II for the benefit of Roman Catholics and Protestant dissenters

in·dul·gent (ĭn·dŭl'jənt) *adj.* having or showing indulgence [fr. L. *indulgens* (*indulgentis*)]

in·dult (ĭn·dŭlt') *n.* (*Rom. Catholicism*) special permission, granted by the pope, for something not normally sanctioned [F. or fr. L. *indultum* fr. *indulgere* (*indultus*)]

in·du·men·tum (ĭn·dū·mĕn'təm, ĭn·dyū·mĕn'təm) *pl* **in·du·men·ta** (ĭn·dū·mĕn'tə, ĭn·dyū·mĕn'tə) *n.* a hairy covering on a leaf or insect || a bird's plumage [L. = a covering]

in·du·pli·cate (ĭn·dū'plĭ·kĭt, ĭn·dyū'plĭ·kĭt) *adj.* (in vernation) having leaves in a bud bent or rolled without overlapping || (in aestivation) having the edges of the calyx or corolla folded inward

in·du·rate (ĭn'dū·rĕt, ĭn'dyū·rĕt) *pres. part.* **in·du·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·du·rat·ed** *v.t.* and [illegible] to harden physically or morally [fr. L. *indurare* (*induratus*)]

in·du·ra·tion (ĭn'dū·rē'shən, ĭn'dyū·rē'shən) *n.* an indurating or becoming indurated | something indurated, a hardened formation [F. or fr. M.L. *induratio* (*indurationis*)]

in·du·ra·tive (ĭn'dū·rə·tĭv, ĭn'dyū·rə·tĭv) *adj.* of, relating to or causing induration

In·dus (ĭn'dəs) a river (1,900 miles long, draining 372,000 sq. miles) which flows from S.W. Tibet through Kashmir and West Pakistan to a delta on the Arabian Sea. It is navigable for small steamers as far as Hyderabad. Principal dams: Sukkur (storage), Kotri, near Hyderabad (storage and hydroelectricity). With its five tributaries (the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej) it is one of the world's major river systems, supporting 50 million people. The development of the Indus Basin with the opening of Mangla dam (in Pakistan, 1967) and the con- [illegible] Tarbela dam (on the Indus, 1974

Indus civilization (MOHENJO DARO

in·du·si·al (ĭn'dū·zĭ·əl, ĭn'dyū·zĭ·əl) *adj.* of, pertaining to or being an indusium

in·du·si·um (ĭn'dū·zĭ·əm, ĭn'dyū·zĭ·əm) *pl.* **in·du·si·a** (ĭn'dū·zĭ·ə, ĭn'dyū·zĭ·ə) *n.* (*biol.*) a covering membrane, esp. an amnion | an outgrowth of the leaf covering the sorus of a fern [L. = tu- [illegible]

in·dus·tri·al (ĭn·dŭs'trĭ·əl) **1.** *adj.* of, connected [illegible] **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) stocks, bonds or other securities of industrial companies [fr. L. *industria* and F. *industriel*]

industrial alcohol (*chem.*) [illegible] often mixed with water, and usually with some other sub- [illegible] industry

industrial arts the techniques and processes used in industry as a subject of study in schools

industrialism (-dəlˌizəm) *n.* a social system making industry the principal activity of a society **industrialist** *n.* an owner, director or manager of a large-scale industry

industrialization (-dəlaɪˈzeɪʃən) *n.* the process of developing industry on a large scale

industrialize (-dəlˌaɪz) *v.t.* **industrial-izing** *past* and *past part.* **industrialized** *v.t.* to make industrial in character ‖ to organize as an industry ‖ *v.i.* to become industrial in character

industrial revenue bond (*securities*) bond issued locally for an income-producing project which pays interest only exempt from federal taxation, municipally sponsored and tax-exempt

Industrial Revolution the mechanization of industry and the consequent changes in social and economic organization, esp. in Britain in the 18th and early 19th cc.) The change from domestic industry to the factory system began in the textile industry, which was transformed by such inventions as Kay's flying shuttle (1733), Hargreaves's spinning jenny (1764), Arkwright's water frame (1769), Crompton's mule (1779) and Cartwright's power loom (1785). Newcomen's steam engine (1705), perfected (1765) by Watt, provided a power supply. Iron-making was improved when Darby used coke to smelt ore (c. 1709), and when Huntsman's crucible process (c. 1750) and Cort's puddling furnace [illegible] production became possible with Bessemer's converter (1856) and the Siemens-Martin open-hearth process (1866). Communications were improved by the canals of Bridgewater and Brindley, the roads of Telford and Macadam, the locomotives of Stephenson, and the railroad engineering of Brunel. The 18th-c. improvements in agricultural method, led by Tull, Townshend and Bakewell, freed rural labor for industry and increased the productivity of the land. The rapid growth of towns, mostly near coalfields, gave rise to bad working and housing conditions, which inspired Luddite riots, trade unionism and Chartism. Economic thought was transformed by the laissez-faire theories of Adam Smith, Ricardo and Malthus. After 1830 similar industrial revolutions took place in France and Belgium, followed by Germany (after 1850), the U.S.A. (after 1860), Japan (after 1870) and Russia (after 1900). India and China are undergoing industrial revolutions now

industrial school a school teaching industrial arts

Industrial Workers of the World a revolutionary labor organization (*abbr.* I.W.W.; its members were known as 'Wobblies') founded (1905) in Chicago, Ill., to provide industrial unionism for unskilled workers. Its goal, to create a world-wide working-class movement which could take control of the world's means of production and abolish the wage system, was to be achieved through such action as sabotage and strikes. It became the first U.S. labor organization to be placed (1949) on the federal government's subversive list

in·dus·tri·ous (ɪndʌstrɪəs) *adj.* hardworking [fr. L.L. *industriosus* or F *industrieux*]

in·dus·try (ɪndəstrɪ:) *pl.* **in·dus·tries** *n.* the section of an economy concerned with manufacturing ‖ a specific type of manufacturing, business etc., *the steel industry* ‖ any of various large-scale money-making activities, *the tourist industry* ‖ diligence, application [F *industrie* or fr. L. *industria*, diligence]

in·dwell (ɪndwél) *pres. part.* **in·dwell·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·dwelt** (ɪndwelt) *v.i.* to reside as an inner force ‖ *v.t.* to reside within as an inner force

In·dy (dēdi:), Vincent d' (Paul Marie Theodore, 1851–1931), French composer. He wrote symphonies, chamber music and operas, and was an influential teacher

I·ne (áɪnə, ɪnə) (*d.* c. 726), king of Wessex (688–c. 726). He issued (c. 693) an early code of laws

-ine *suffix* of or pertaining to, made of, like, as in 'hyacinthine' [fr. L. *-inus*, *-ina* fr. Gk]

in·e·bri·ate 1. (ɪnˈbrɪ:eɪt) *v.t. pres. part.* **in·e·bri·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·e·bri·at·ed** intoxicate ‖ to exhilarate emotionally 2. (ɪnˈbrɪ:ɪt) *adj.* (*rhet.*) drunk 3. (ɪnˈbrɪ:ɪt) *n.* a [illegible] **in·e·bri·a·tion** *n.*

in·e·bri·e·ty (ɪnɪbraɪəti:) *n.* (*rhet.*) drunkenness [fr. the Lat. *ebrietas*, drunkenness]

[illegible]

in·ed·i·ble (ɪnedəbəl) *adj.* not at all pleasant to eat

[illegible]

in·ef·fa·bil·i·ty (ɪnefəbɪlɪtɪ:) *n.* the quality or state of being ineffable

in·ef·fa·ble (ɪnefəbəl) *adj.* incapable of being expressed or adequately described, *ineffable beauty* ‖ that must not be spoken, *God's ineffable* [illegible]

in·ef·face·a·ble (ɪnɪfeɪsəbəl) *adj.* not possible to wipe out, *an ineffaceable disgrace* **in·ef·face·a·bly** *adv.*

[illegible] not producing the desired effect ‖ (of a person) incompetent, ineffectual

in·ef·fec·tu·al (ɪnɪfektʃu:əl) *adj.* not effectual ‖ [illegible] (of a person) tending to be inaccurate

[illegible] (of a person) ‖ [illegible]

in·ef·fi·cient (ɪnɪfɪʃənt) *adj.* not efficient

in·e·las·tic (ɪnɪlæstɪk) *adj.* not elastic ‖ not adaptable, *an inelastic arrangement* (*tecon.*) of [illegible] or responsive to fluctuations or changing conditions

in·el·e·gance (ɪnelɪgəns) *n.* the quality of being [illegible]

in·el·e·gant (ɪnelɪgənt) *adj.* lacking in grace, polish etc ‖ lacking in qualities required by good taste [F *inelegant*]

[illegible] state of being ineligible

in·el·i·gi·ble (ɪnelɪdʒəbəl) 1. *adj.* not eligible 2. *n.* someone not eligible

in·e·luc·ta·bil·i·ty (ɪnɪlʌktəbɪlɪtɪ:) *n.* the state or quality of being ineluctable

in·e·luc·ta·ble (ɪnɪlʌktəbəl) *adj.* impossible to escape from or to avoid, *ineluctable necessity* **in·e·luc·ta·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *ineluctabilis*]

in·ept (ɪnept) *adj.* out of place, not apt ‖ incompetent ‖ silly, foolish, *inept remarks* [fr. L. *ineptus*]

in·ept·i·tude (ɪneptɪtu:d, ɪneptɪtju:d) *n.* the quality or state of being inept ‖ something inept [fr. L. *ineptitudo*]

in·e·qual·i·ty (ɪnɪkwɒlɪtɪ:) *pl.* **in·e·qual·i·ties** *n.* lack of equality ‖ an instance of this, with respect to size, social status, income, amount, value, quality etc. ‖ lack of regularity, unevenness ‖ a variation from the usual movement of a star, planet etc ‖ the amount of such variation (*math.*) the fact or statement that two quantities are not equal, using the signs < ('is less than'), > ('is greater than'), ≠ ('is not equal to') [O.F. *inequalite*]

in·eq·ui·ta·ble (ɪnekwɪtəbəl) *adj.* unjust, unfair

[illegible] ness, injustice ‖ an instance of this

in·e·rad·i·ca·ble (ɪnɪrædɪkəbəl) *adj.* that cannot be undone, forgotten etc., *ineradicable damage*

in·er·ra·ble (ɪnerəbəl, ɪnɜ:rəbəl) *adj.* incapable of making a mistake **in·er·ra·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *inerrabilis*]

in·ert (ɪnɜ:rt) *adj.* incapable of moving, acting, or resisting an opposing force, *inert matter* ‖ devoid of mental energy, making no imaginative effort, hard to get to move or act (*chem.*) unreactive with other substances [fr. L. *iners* (*inertis*), unskilled, inactive]

[illegible] (e.g. helium, neon, krypton, argon), compounds of which have only recently been prepared (e.g. [illegible] gas, esp. one (e.g. nitrogen) that does not support combustion or burn

in·er·tia (ɪnɜ:rʃə) *n.* the property of matter that causes its velocity to be constant in the absence [illegible]

inertial guidance the control of the trajectory of a missile or aircraft by means of self-contained instruments that are actuated by changes in the velocity of the missile or aircraft

inertial mass mass as determined by impact experiments and according to the law of conservation

inertial [illegible] ‖ (*rhet.*) [illegible] ‖ [illegible] ‖ [illegible] ‖

in·fa·my (ɪnfəmɪ) *pl* **in·fa·mies** *n.* the quality of being infamous ‖ an infamous action ‖ public [illegible] crime [F *infamie*]

in·fan·cy (ɪnfənsɪ) *pl* **in·fan·cies** *n.* the state or period of being an infant [fr. L. *infantia*, inability to speak]

in·fant (ɪnfənt) **1.** *n.* a very young child, esp. one not yet able to walk or talk ‖ (*law*) a person not yet legally independent, a minor ‖ (*Br.*) a pupil aged 5–7 **2.** *adj.* on or pertaining to infants or [illegible] ‖ [illegible] Spain or of Portugal ‖ the wife of an infante **in·fan·te** (ɪnfæntɪ, ɪnfæntē) *n.* a son other than the eldest son of the king of Spain or of Portugal [Span. and Port.]

in·fan·ti·cide (ɪnfæntɪsaɪd) *n.* the killing of an infant ‖ a person who kills an infant [F.]

in·fan·tile (ɪnfəntaɪl, ɪnfəntəl) *adj.* of or pertaining to infants, *infantile diseases* ‖ not appropriate in an adult, childish [fr. L.L. *infantilis*]

infantile paralysis poliomyelitis

infantilism [illegible] the persistence of childish characteristics into later life. Physical infantilism may result from endocrine disease or malfunction such as the failure of the thyroid or pituitary gland to [illegible]

infantry [illegible] of an army consisting of soldiers trained to fight on foot [F *infanterie*]

in·fan·try·man (ɪnfəntrɪmən) *pl* **in·fan·try·men** (ɪnfəntrɪmən) *n.* a soldier in an infantry [illegible]

infants [illegible]

infarct [illegible] of mortified tissue and hemorrhage in an organ, caused by obstruction of the local arteries [fr. M.L. or Mod. L. *infarctus* fr. *infarcire*, to [illegible]

infatuate [illegible] **infatuating** *past* and *past part.* **infatuated** *v.t.* to inspire with a foolish and excessive passion **in·fat·u·a·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *infatuare* (*infatuatus*), to make a fool of]

in·fau·na (ɪnfɔnə) *n.* benthic animal life, esp. at the soft portion of the ocean bottom. *Cf.* EPI [illegible]

in·fect (ɪnfekt) *v.t.* to transfer a disease or a disease-causing agent to (an individual or an [illegible] attack (an individual or organ) ‖ to contaminate [illegible] affect (another) with one's own emotion, belief etc. [fr. L. *inficere* (*infectus*), to taint]

in·fec·tion (ɪnfekʃən) *n.* an infecting or being infected ‖ a disease etc. produced by infecting [illegible]

in·fec·tious (ɪnfekʃəs) *adj.* able to cause infection ‖ caused by infection ‖ easily communi- [illegible]

infectious mononucleosis [illegible] weakness, and enlargement of the lymph glands [illegible]

in·fe·lic·i·tous (ɪnfəlɪsɪtəs) *adj.* not suitable to the circumstances, ill-chosen, *an infelicitous* [illegible] thing infelicitous *old fash.* misfortune [fr. L.

in·fer (ɪnfɜr) *pres. part.* **in·fer·ring** *past* and *past part.* **in·ferred** *v.t.* to arrive at by reason- [illegible]

in·fer·a·ble, in·fer·i·ble *adj.* [fr. L. *inferre*, to [illegible]

in·fer·ence (ɪnfərəns) *n.* an inferring ‖ some- [illegible] fr. M.L. *inferentia*

in·fe·ri·or·i·ties [illegible]

inferiority complex [illegible] resulting from subconscious belief in one's inferiority to others, leading to timidity or else overcompensated by aggressive behavior

in·fer·nal (ɪnfɜrnl) *adj.* of hell or the underworld (*pop.*) as unbearable as hell, fiendish, *an infernal row* (*pop.*) tiresome, irritating, *an in-* [illegible]

infernal machine a concealed device incorporating an explosive, and meant to cause dam- [illegible]

in·fer·no (ɪnfɜrnō) *n.* any hellish place or state of horror or destruction [Ital.]

in·fer·tile (ɪnfɜrtl, *Br.* ɪnfɜrtaɪl) *adj.* not fer- [illegible]

in·fest (ɪnfest) *v.t.* to overrun or swarm about in, in large numbers, so as to be dangerous or unpleasant, *infested with mice* [F. *infester* or fr. L. [illegible]

in·fes·ta·tion (ɪnfestəʃən) *n.* an infesting or being infested [fr. L.L. *infestatio* (*infestationis*)]

in·fi·del (ɪnfɪdl) **1.** *n.* (*hist.*) a person professing a religious faith other than that of the speaker ‖ (*loosely*) someone having no religious faith, an atheist **2.** *adj.* pertaining to an infidel [O.F. *infidele*]

in·fi·del·i·ty (ɪnfɪdelɪtɪ) *pl* **in·fi·del·i·ties** *n.* failure in loyalty ‖ an instance of this ‖ adultery ‖ lack of exactness in copying ‖ an instance of this ‖ lack of religious belief [fr. L. *infidelitas*]

in·field (ɪnfild) *n.* (*baseball*) the square area on a playing field enclosed by the three bases and home plate ‖ (*baseball*) the fielders in this area (*cricket*) the part of the ground near the wicket (*cricket*) the fielders positioned there ‖ farmland near the farmhouse

in·field·er (ɪnfildər) *n.* (*baseball* and *cricket*) a fielder in the infield

in·fight·ing (ɪnfaɪtɪŋ) *n.* fighting or boxing close to one's opponent, not at arm's length ‖ fighting that is not openly acknowledged as such ‖ fighting without rules

in·fil·trate (ɪnfiltret, ɪnfiltreɪt) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **in·fil·trat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·fil·trat·ed** (*mil.*) to penetrate in small numbers at various points into enemy territory ‖ to work unobtrusively and in small numbers into an organization etc. so as to form a threat to its integrity ‖ to permeate or pass through a substance, by or as if by filtering *v.t.* to permeate by or as if by filtration, *to infiltrate enemy lines* ‖ to cause to do this, *to infiltrate troops behind enemy lines* **2.** *n.* something that infiltrates, esp. a substance that passes into body tissues and forms an un- [illegible] **in·fil·tra·tion**

in fi·ne (ɪnfaɪnɪ) in short [fr. L. *finis*, end]

in·fi·nite (ɪnfɪnɪt) **1.** *adj.* absolutely without limits, endless ‖ too great to be measured on any imaginable scale, *God's infinite mercy* ‖ (*loosely*) very great ‖ (*gram.*, of a verb form) not limited by person, number or mood ‖ (*math.*) of a value or series the limit of which cannot be defined or expressed **2.** *n.* something infinite [fr. L. *infinitus*, [illegible]

infinitesimal [illegible] to be measured (*math.*) of a process which deals with variables too small to be measured [fr. Mod. L. *infinitesimus*]

infinitesimal calculus differential calculus ‖ integral calculus

in·fin·i·tive (ɪnfɪnɪtɪv) **1.** *adj.* of an uninflected verb form conveying simply the idea of the action of the verb without limitation of person, number or mood, and used with 'to' or with an auxiliary verb e.g. 'come' in the sentences 'try to come' and 'you may come' **2.** *n.* such a verb form [fr. L. *infinitivus*]

in·fin·i·tude (ɪnfɪnɪtu d, ɪnfɪnɪtju d) *n.* the quality or extent, *the infinitude of space* [illegible]

in·fin·i·ty (ɪnfɪnɪtɪ) *pl* **in·fin·i·ties** *n.* the quality [illegible] (*loosely*) an indefinitely large amount or number (*phys.*) a distance so great that rays of light which originate from a point at that distance can be considered parallel (*math.*, symbol ∞) an infinite quantity that may be positive or negative [F. *infinité*]

in·firm (ɪnfɜrm) *adj.* physically weak (esp. through age) ‖ morally weak, *infirm of purpose* [fr. L. *infirmus*]

infirmary [illegible] place where the sick are cared for in a school or other institution ‖ (in names of institutions) a [illegible]

in·fir·ma·to·ry (ɪnfɜrmətɔrɪ) *adj.* of denigration tending to make infirm or insubstantial

in·fir·mi·ties (ɪnfɜrmɪtɪz) *pl* **in·fir·mi·ties** *n.* the quality or state of being infirm ‖ an instance of this ‖ a defect in character, flaw [fr. L. *infirmitas*, weakness]

in·fit·ah (ɪnfɪtə) *n.* Egypt's open-door policy of a modified free market economy designed to attract foreign investments, adopted in 1974

in·fix **1.** (ɪnfɪks) *v.t.* to instill, *to infix an impression on the mind* ‖ (*gram.*) to insert (a formative element) into a word **2.** (ɪnfɪks) *n.* (*gram.*) a formative element placed within a word (cf. PREFIX cf. SUFFIX) [fr. L. *infigere* (*infixus*), to fix into]

in·flame (ɪnfleɪm) *pres. part.* **in·flam·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·flamed** *v.t.* to excite passion in, arouse, esp. to anger ‖ to redden with or as if with flames ‖ (*med.*) to cause inflammation in [M.E. *enflamme* fr. O.F.]

in·flam·ma·bil·i·ty (ɪnflæməbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the state or quality of being inflammable

in·flam·ma·ble (ɪnflæməbl) *adj.* easily set on fire ‖ easily excited or angered ‖ liable to degenerate into violence, *an inflammable situation* **in·flam·ma·bly** *adv.* [INFLAME]

in·flam·ma·tion (ɪnfləmeɪʃən) *n.* the response of body tissue to infection or to many kinds of injury, characterized by an increase of blood flow to the injured part, with heat, redness, pain, swelling and, occasionally, loss of function ‖ the state of being inflamed ‖ the stirring up of passion, esp. anger [fr. L. *inflammatio* (*inflammationis*), a setting on fire]

in·flam·ma·to·ry (ɪnflæmətɔrɪ, ɪnflæmətourɪ) *adj.* tending to arouse destructive passions, *inflammatory propaganda* ‖ causing or accompanying a bodily inflammation [fr. L. *inflammare* (*inflammatus*), to set on fire]

in·flat·a·ble (ɪnfleɪtəb'l) *adj.* capable of being inflated

inflatable structures hollow plastic structures capable of sustaining themselves when inflated, used for indoor tennis courts, warehousing, and temporary exhibitions

in·flate (ɪnfleɪt) *pres. part.* **in·flat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·flat·ed** *v.t.* to cause to swell out with air or gas ‖ to cause to swell with pride, vanity etc. ‖ (*econ.*) to raise (prices) artificially ‖ (*econ.*) to increase the volume of (currency) so that a rise in prices follows **in·flat·ed** *adj.* puffed out with air or gas ‖ (of language) bombastic ‖ elated with excessive pride, vanity etc. ‖ (of currency) increased abnormally in volume ‖ (of prices) raised artificially [fr. L. *inflare* (*inflatus*), to blow]

in·fla·tion (ɪnfleɪʃən) *n.* an inflating or being inflated ‖ a general rise in prices brought about by an increase in the ratio of currency and credit to the goods available. Moderate, controlled (e.g. by credit squeeze) inflation is normal and helps to maintain full employment, but uncontrolled inflation leads to a boom and a slump ‖ (*econ.*) a sharp increase in the amount of paper money put into circulation **in·fla·tion·ar·y** *adj.* [fr. L. *inflatio* (*inflationis*)]

inflationary spiral a continuing price rise resulting from the tendency of wage increases to put up costs and of cost increases to lead to demands for higher wages

in·flect (ɪnflekt) *v.t.* (*gram.*) to treat (word forms) with inflection ‖ to modulate (the voice) ‖ (*bot.*) to bend (part of a plant) inward or toward the main axis ‖ *v.i.* (*gram.*) to be characterized by inflection [fr. L. *inflectere*, to bend in]

in·flec·tion, *Br.* also **in·flex·ion** (ɪnflekʃən) *n.* a turning or bending, *inflection of light* ‖ a change in tone or pitch of voice ‖ (*gram.*) a change of word forms and endings to indicate change of case, tense etc. ‖ (*gram.*) the use of inflected forms ‖ (*gram.*) an inflectional element, e.g. a suffix ‖ (*math.*) the change of a curve or arc from convex to concave or conversely **in·flec·tion·al, *Br.*** also **in·flex·ion·al** *adj.* [fr. L. *inflexio* (*inflex-* [illegible]

in·flec·tive (ɪnflektɪv) *adj.* (*gram.*) produced by or using inflection

in·flexed (ɪnflekst) *adj.* (*biol.*) bent inward or downward, toward the axis, *inflexed petals* [fr. L. *inflexus*]

in·flex·i·bil·i·ty (ɪnfleksəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being inflexible

in·flex·i·ble (ɪnfleksəb'l) *adj.* not capable of being bent, *an inflexible rod* ‖ unchangeable, *inflexible determination* ‖ incapable of change, rigid, unadaptable **in·flex·i·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *in-*

inflexion [illegible]

in·flict (inflikt) *v.t.* to cause (something unpleasant) to be endured by (a person, etc.); to impose (a penalty etc.) [fr. L. *infligere* (*inflictus*)]

in·flic·tion (inflikʃən) *n.* the act or infliction that which is inflicted [fr. L.L. *inflictio* (*inflictionis*)]

in·flic·tive (infliktiv) *adj.* tending to inflict

in·flight (inflait) *adj.* of, or that is provided, or done, aboard a plane while in flight, e.g., *in-flight luggage, in-flight movies*

in·flo·res·cence (inflorésəns) *n.* the way in which flowers are arranged on the shoot on an axis; a flower cluster on a plant; a flowering [Mod. L. *inflorescentia*]

in·flow (inflou) *n.* a flowing in; that which flows in

in·flu·ence (influ:əns) *n.* a person's indirect power over men, events or things, e.g. through wisdom, wealth, force of character etc., and not as the exercise of physical force or formal authority; a comparable power in a thing, *the moon's influence on the tides*; a person or thing having such power; such power used to sway authority, *he got the job by influence*; **in influence** in a position to sway people in authority; **under the influence** (*part. in-flu·enc·ing past and past part.* **in·flu·enced** to have or exert influence on (*slang*) to spike (a drink); to add alcoholic liquor [F. = emanation from the stars]

in·flu·en·tial (influ:enʃəl) *adj.* possessing or exerting influence [fr. M.L. *influentia*, influence]

in·flu·en·za (influ:énzə) *n.* an acute infectious respiratory disease, spreading very easily, caused by any of several viruses and characterized by fever, head and limb pains and prostration [Ital. = influence (of the stars)]

in·flux (inflʌks) *n.* a flowing in (of a liquid, gas etc.); the place where a river joins another body of water, the mouth of a river; a flowing in of people or things, *an influx of visitors* [F. or fr. L.L. *influxus*]

in·fold (infould) *v.t.* to enfold

in·form (infɔ:rm) *v.t.* to communicate information to; to be the principle that gives form or character to, *love of nature informs all his work*; *v.i.* to give information; (with 'against') to denounce someone, supply information leading to an accusation [M.E. *enforme* fr. O.F.]

in·for·mal (infɔ:rməl) *adj.* free of conventional forms or restrictions, *informal conversations between heads of state*; unlike, or not suited to, casual, ordinary circumstances **in·for·mal·i·ty** *pl.* **in·for·mal·i·ties** *n.* the quality or state of being informal; an informal action

in·form·ant (infɔ:rmənt) *n.* someone who communicates information [fr. L. *informans* (*informantis*)]

in·for·mat·ics or **information science** (infərmætiks) *n.* science of obtaining and transmitting information; **information scientist** *n.*

in·for·ma·tion (infərméiʃən) *n.* the communication of news, knowledge etc.; a fact or facts told or communicated; data fed to a machine; the giving of secrets to the police in return for pay or advantage; an item thus given; knowledge obtained by search, study etc.; (*law*) a complaint or accusation communicated to a magistrate; (*law*) a formal accusation by the public prosecutor, often substituted for indictment **in·for·ma·tion·al** *adj.* [M.E. *enformacion* fr. O.F.]

information desk (*Am.*, *Br.* inquiry office) a place in a railroad station etc. where information is available

in·form·a·tive (infɔ:rmətiv) *adj.* giving information, instructive [fr. L. *informare* (*informatus*), to inform]

in·formed (infɔ:rmd) *adj.* instructed; cultivated, *an informed mind*

informed consent (*med.*) consent obtained from a patient for the performance of a specific medical, surgical, or research procedure after the procedure and risks involved have been fully explained in nontechnical terms and understood

in·form·er *n.* esp. someone who sells information to the police etc.

in·for·mer·cial *n.* a commercial, sometimes called "minidocumentary without a product"

in·fotain·ment *n.* [*info(rmation)* + (*en*)*tertainment*] entertainment

infra *prefix* L.

in·fra·ac·tion *n.* violation of regulations etc. [fr. L. *infractio* (*infractionis*)]

in·fra dig (infradíg) *adj.* beneath one's dignity [short for L. *infra dignitatem*, beneath dignity]

INFRAL *n.* [*in*formation *fra*meworks *l*anguage] a language for information retrieval automatic language, a computer programming language to provide bibliographies from indexes adapting COBOL and ALGOL, designed by National Biomedical Research Foundation

in·fra·lap·sar·i·an (infrəlæpsé:riən) *n.* a believer in the Calvinist doctrine that the decision of some men to salvation followed and was a consequence of, and fall of, Adam; *adj.* relating to the doctrine or one who believes in it; **in·fra·lap·sar·i·an·ism** *n.* fr. L. *infra*, under + *lapsus*, fall]

in·fra·mar·gin·al·i·ty *n.* the quality or state of being inframarginable

in·fran·gi·ble (infrændʒəb'l) *adj.* not to be violated, an inframangible law; not capable of being broken or separated into parts

in·fra·red (infrəred) **1.** *adj.* producing, relating to, or produced by infrared radiation **2.** *n.* such radiation [fr. L. *infra*, below + RED]

infrared camera a camera with detectors that respond to infrared energy radiated by any heat

infrared film film carrying an emulsion especially sensitive to the near infrared portion of the electromagnetic spectrum

infrared maser or **graser** *n.* an optical maser that utilizes the frequency of infrared for pumping, emitting radiation at millimeter wavelengths

infrared radiation *abbr.* IR radiation (electromagnetic waves of length greater than visible light but less than microwaves (between 7.6 x 10⁻⁵ cm. and 0.1 cm.). Infrared radiation is perceived as heat and is produced by or causes changes in the vibrational and translational motions of atoms and molecules. It is employed in some cooking devices, for therapeutic heat treatments, and for photography in fog or darkness

infrared radiometer instrument for measuring electromagnetic radiant energy and acoustic energy used in spacecraft

in·fra·sound (infrəsaund) *n.* extremely low-frequency sound waves, esp. produced during a storm, or by "soundless" dog whistles

in·fra·struc·ture (infrəstrʌktʃər) *n.* the whole system of bases, services, training establishments etc. required for the use of troops in military operations; the basic framework of any organization [fr. L. *infra*, below + STRUCTURE]

in·fre·quen·cy (infri:kwənsi:) *n.* the quality of being infrequent

in·fre·quent (infri:kwənt) *adj.* happening rarely [fr. L. *infrequens* (*infrequentis*)]

in·fringe (infrindʒ) *pres. part* **in·fring·ing** *past and past part* **in·fringed** *v.t.* to fail to conform with, violate, *to infringe copyright regulations*; *v.i.* to encroach, *to infringe on someone's rights*; **in·fringe·ment** *n.* [fr. L. *infringere*, to break]

in·fun·dib·u·lum (infʌndibjələm) *pl.* **in·fun·dib·u·la** (infʌndibjələ) *n.* (*anat.*) any of several funnel-shaped parts, esp. the stalk connecting the pituitary gland with the brain **in·fun·dib·u·lar** *adj.* [L. = a funnel]

in·fu·ri·ate (infjú:rieit) *pres. part* **in·fu·ri·at·ing** *past and past part* **in·fu·ri·at·ed** *v.t.* to fill with fury, enrage [fr. M.L. *infuriare* (*infuriatus*)]

in·fuse (infju:z) *pres. part* **in·fus·ing** *past and past part* **in·fused** *v.t.* to inspire (*to infuse people with enthusiasm*); to instill, *to infuse enthusiasm into people*; to soak (tea leaves etc.) in liquid that has boiled, so as to extract the flavor; *v.i.* to be soaked thus [fr. L. *infundere* (*infusus*), to pour in]

in·fus·ed·ly (infjú:zidli:) *adv.* with inspiration, enthusiasm

in·fus·i·ble (infjú:zəb'l) *adj.* capable of being infused

in·fu·sion (infjú:ʒən) *n.* an infusing or being infused; a liquid resulting from infusing, e.g. tea

in·fu·so·ri·an (infju:só:ri:ən) *n.* a member of *Infusoria*, a group of protozoans free in organic matter and stagnant water [fr. Mod. L. *infusorium*]

-ing *suffix* in nouns formed esp. from verbs, ex-

-ing *suffix* used to form the present participle of

-ing *suffix* used to form nouns denoting an action and as in 'gelding' [O.E., of Gmc. origin]

In·ga·vi (ingavi:) a plain in W. Bolivia, site of a battle (1 Jan. 1880) in which José Ballivián routed the Peruvians under Agustín Gamarra and assured the independence of Bolivia

in·gem·i·nate (indʒémineit) *pres. part* **in·gem·i·nat·ing** *past and past part* **in·gem·i·nat·ed** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to repeat, esp. in order to emphasize [fr. L. *ingeminare* (*ingeminatus*)]

in·ge·nious (indʒí:njəs) *adj.* clever in inventing or contriving, *an ingenious liar*; cleverly invented, contrived, *an ingenious solution* [F. *ingenieux* or fr. L. *ingeniosus*]

in·gé·nue, **in·ge·nue** (ænʒənju:) *n.* a naive, unsophisticated girl; (*theater*) the role of such a character; an actress who plays such a role [F., fem. of *ingenu* adj., ingenuous]

in·ge·nu·i·ty (indʒənju:iti:, indʒənu:iti:) *n.* cleverness in contriving or inventing [fr. L. *ingenuitas*, inventiveness]

in·gen·u·ous (indʒénju:əs) *adj.* innocent, naive, frank, candid [fr. L. *ingenuus*, freeborn, frank]

in·gest (indʒést) *v.t.* to take (food) into the digestive system [fr. L. *ingerere* (*ingestus*), to put in]

in·ges·ta (indʒéstə) *pl. n.* material taken into the body via the digestive tract [L., neuter pl. of *ingestus* fr. *ingerere*, to carry into]

in·ges·tion (indʒéstʃən) *n.* an ingesting or being ingested [fr. L.L. *ingestio* (*ingestionis*)]

in·ges·tive (indʒéstiv) *adj.* of or relating to ingestion

in·gle·nook (ingl̩nuk) *n.* a chimney corner [origin unknown]

in·glo·ri·ous (inglɔ:ri:əs, inglóuri:əs) *adj.* shameful, disgraceful, *an inglorious defeat*; (*rhet.*) without fame or distinction, *an inglorious career* [fr. L. *inglorious*, humble]

in·goal (ingoul) *n.* (*rugby*) either of two areas, each extending not more than 25 yds. behind each goal line

in·got (ingət) *n.* a lump of metal, esp. of gold, silver or steel, cast in convenient form (usually oblong) for transport and storage [M.E., origin unknown]

in·grain *ENGRAIN

in·grain carpet a reversible carpet made of wool dyed in the raw state

in·grained (ingréind, ingreind) *adj.* thoroughly imbued, *an ingrained habit*; inveterate, thorough, *an ingrained pessimist* [past part. of INGRAIN or IN *adv.* + *grained*, past part. of GRAIN]

in·grate (ingreit) *n.* (*rhet.*) someone who shows ingratitude [fr. L. *ingratus*]

in·gra·ti·ate (ingréiʃi:eit) *pres. part* **in·gra·ti·at·ing** *past and past part* **in·gra·ti·at·ed** *v.t.* to get oneself into the good graces of another, esp. by guile, *he ingratiated himself with the boss by flattery* [perh. fr. *Ital. ingratiare*, to bring into favor]

in·grat·i·tude (ingrætitu:d, ingrætitju:d) *n.* lack of gratitude; an instance of this [F.]

in·gre·di·ent (ingri:di:ənt) *n.* an element in a mixture, constituent, *the ingredients of a cake* [fr. L. *ingrediens* (*ingredientis*)]

In·gres (ɛ̃gr), Jean Auguste Dominique (1780–1867), French painter. A superb draftsman, noted for the academic perfection and refined sensuality of his nudes, he also painted portrait and historical scenes

in·gress (ingres) *n.* the right or ability to go in; *he was given ingress to the special session* (*rhet.*) a going in [fr. L. *ingressus*]

in·grow·ing (ingrouiŋ) *adj.* growing inward, esp. (of a nail) growing into the flesh

in·grown (ingroun) *adj.* grown inward, esp. (of a fingernail or toenail having the tip imbedded in the flesh); ingrate

in·gui·nal (ingwin'l) *adj.* of, relating to or located in the region of the groin [fr. L. *inguen* (*inguinis*), groin]

in·gur·gi·tate (ingɔ:rdʒiteit) *pres. part* **in·gur·gi·tat·ing** *past and past part* **in·gur·gi·tat·ed** *v.t.* to swallow greedily or in large quantities **in·gur·gi·ta·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *ingurgitare* (*ingurgitatus*), to pour in]

in·habit (inhæbit) *v.t.* to live in [M.E. fr. O.F.]

in·hab·it·a·ble (inhæbitəb'l) *adj.* capable of being inhabited or fit to be inhabited

in·hab·i·tan·cies *n.* an inhabiting or being inhabited ‖ a residing for a period in order to acquire legal rights as an inhabitant

dent in a place [A F and O F]

in·ha·bi·ta·tion (ɪnhæbɪteɪʃən) *n.* an inhabiting

n. something inhaled, esp. a medicine [fr. L. *inhalans* (*inhalant-*), breathing in]

in·ha·la·tion (ɪnhəleɪʃən) *n.* the act or an instance of inhaling [fr. L. *inhalare* (*inhalatus*)]

in·hale (ɪnheɪl) *pres. part.* **in·hal·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·haled** *v.t.* to breathe in, *city dwellers inhale foul air* ‖ to take (tobacco smoke) into the lungs before blowing it out ‖ *v.i.* to breathe in (opp. EXHALE) **in·hal·er** *n.* an apparatus which facilitates the inhalation of medicines ‖ someone who inhales [fr. L. *inha-*

in·har·mo·ni·ous (ɪnhɑrmoʊniəs) *adj.* lacking harmony, discordant ‖ jarring

in·haul (ɪnhɔl) *n.* (*naut.*) a rope etc. for hauling

in·here (ɪnhɪər) *pres. part.* **in·her·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·hered** *v.i.* to be inherent [fr. L. *inhaerere*, to stick in]

in·her·ence (ɪnhɪərəns, ɪnherəns) *n.* an inhering or being inherent ‖ (*philos.*) the relation of an attribute to a substance or subject **in·her-**

in·her·ent (ɪnhɪərənt, ɪnherənt) *adj.* existing in someone or something as a permanent characteristic or quality [fr. L. *inhaerens* (*inhaerent-*)]

in·her·it (ɪnherɪt) *v.t.* to receive by legacy ‖ to receive by heredity ‖ to receive (something previously in another's possession) as if by legacy, *he inherited his brother's clothes* ‖ *v.i.* to come into an inheritance [M.E. *enherite*, to make

in·her·it·a·bil·i·ty (ɪnherɪtəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality

in·her·it·a·ble (ɪnherɪtəb'l) *adj.* capable of being *enheritable*, *inheritable*, able to be made heir]

in·her·it·ance (ɪnherɪtəns) *n.* the act of inheriting ‖ something inherited [A F *enheritance*]

inheritance tax (*Am.*—*Br.* death duty) a tax on the estate of a dead person, sometimes determined strictly by the size of the estate, sometimes by the degree of consanguinity of the inheritors, or other factors. Inheritance taxes may be legally avoided under some governments, e.g. by making outright gifts to close kin a specified length of time before death

an heir

in·her·i·tress (ɪnherɪtrɪs) *n.* a female inheritor

in·hib·it (ɪnhɪbɪt) *v.t.* to hold in check, restrain (a natural impulse) either consciously or unconsciously ‖ to obstruct, hinder, *these early experiences inhibited his adult development* (*eccles.*)

real duties [fr. L. *inhibere* (*inhibitus*)]

ing inhibited ‖ one of the conscious or unconscious mechanisms whereby unacceptable impulses (sexual, aggressive etc.) are subdued

in·hib·i·tor (ɪnhɪbɪtər) *n.* a person or thing causing inhibition (*chem.*) any substance restraining a chemical reaction ‖ a substance that

not offering hospitality ‖ of a place or region) not affording sustenance, barren **in·hos·pi·ta-**

in·hos·pi·tal·i·ty (ɪnhɒspɪtælɪtɪ) *n.* lack of hos-

in-house (ɪnhaʊs) *adj.* of service agencies main-

in·hu·man·i·ty (ɪnhjʊmænɪtɪ) *pl.* **in·hu·man·i·ties** *n.* the quality or state of being inhuman (esp. *pl.*) an inhuman or cruel act [F. *inhumanité* or fr. L. *inhumanitas*]

in·hu·ma·tion (ɪnhjʊmeɪʃən) *n.* an inhuming or being inhumed

in·hume (ɪnhjʊm) *pres. part.* **in·hum·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·humed** *v.t.* to bury [fr. L. *inhumare*]

in·im·i·cal (ɪnɪmɪk'l) *adj.* hostile ‖ harmful, unfavourable ‖ not to one's advantage, contrary to the economic interest [fr. L.L. *inimicalis*]

in·im·i·ta·bil·i·ty (ɪnɪmɪtəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being inimitable

in·im·i·ta·ble (ɪnɪmɪtəb'l) *adj.* not capable of being imitated, esp. too good to be successfully imitated [M.E. *inimitable*, fr. L. *inimitabilis*]

Ining (ɪnɪŋ) *n.*

I·ni·ni (ɪnɪnɪ) a river, and the vast hinterland administrative division, of French Guiana

in·i·on (ɪnɪən) *n.* the projection of the skull at the back of the head [Gk. nape of the neck]

in·iq·ui·tous (ɪnɪkwɪtəs) *adj.* characterized by

in·iq·ui·ty (ɪnɪkwɪtɪ) *pl.* **in·iq·ui·ties** *n.* great wickedness or injustice ‖ an instance of this [O F. *iniquité*]

in·i·tial (ɪnɪʃəl) **1.** *adj.* of or occurring at the very beginning ‖ designating the first letter or syllable of a word **2.** *n.* (esp. *pl.*) the first letter of a personal name, *W.S. are the initials of William Shakespeare*, ‖ a large decorative letter used esp. at the beginning of a chapter in a book **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **in·i·tial·ing**, esp. *Br.* **in·i·tial·ling** *past* and *past part.* **in·i·tialed**, esp. *Br.* **in·i·tialled** to sign or mark with an initial or initials [fr. L. *initialis*]

in·i·tial·ism (ɪnɪʃəlɪzəm) *n.* the formation of acronyms from the first letter of titles, e.g., UNICEF

in·i·tial·ize (ɪnɪʃəlaɪz) *v.* **1.** to count from a beginning **2.** (*computer*) to set up a starting condition; to set the counter or other factors at specified values. —**initialization** *n.*

initial teaching alphabet a 44-symbol alphabet for teaching beginning English reading

in·i·ti·ate **1.** (ɪnɪʃɪeɪt) *v.t. pres. part.* **in·i·ti·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·i·ti·at·ed** to cause to begin, *to initiate an investigation* ‖ to instruct in the fundamentals of a subject ‖ to introduce ceremonially into a society etc. **2.** (ɪnɪʃɪɪt) *adj.* having been initiated **3.** (ɪnɪʃɪɪt) *n.* someone who has been initiated [fr. L. *initiare* (*initiatus*), to be-

in·i·ti·a·tion (ɪnɪʃɪeɪʃən) *n.* an initiating or being initiated ‖ the rite of introduction into a society etc. [fr. L. *initiatio* (*initiationis*), a begin-

in·i·ti·a·tive (ɪnɪʃɪətɪv) *n.* personal capacity for thinking up and initiating action ‖ an inception that shows this quality ‖ the power or right to introduce a policy or a measure ‖ the right of voters to initiate legislation **on one's own initiative** [illegible] prompting **to take the initiative** to be the first

initiative *adj.* of or pertaining to initiation ‖ initiating [fr. L. *initiare* (*initiatus*)]

in·i·ti·a·tor (ɪnɪʃɪeɪtər) *n.* a person who or thing that initiates [L.L.]

in·i·ti·a·to·ry (ɪnɪʃɪətərɪ, ɪnɪʃɪeɪtərɪ) *adj.* introductory ‖ pertaining to initiation ‖ initiating [fr. L. *initiare* (*initiatus*)]

in·ject (ɪndʒekt) *v.t.* to force (a fluid) into a body esp. by means of a hypodermic syringe, *to inject a vaccine* ‖ to force a fluid into (a cavity, tissue etc.) ‖ to administer an injection to ‖ to introduce or a thing, *to inject enthusiasm into a squad* [fr. L. *injicere* (*injectus*), to throw]

in·jec·tion the introduction of a substance, esp. a drug, into the body esp. by means of a hypodermic syringe

orbit [fr. L. *injectio* (*injectionis*)]

injection laser a semiconductor laser utilizing injection of electrons and carriers for excita-

that injects ‖ a device for feeding water into a steam boiler

injector razor [illegible] single-edge blades inserted by a blade dispenser

in·jec·tious (ɪndʒekʃəs) *adj.*

in·junc·tion (ɪndʒʌŋkʃən) *n.* an authoritative command, *parental injunctions* (*law*) a written order from a court forbidding or requiring some action (fr. L.L. *injunctio* (*injunctionis*))

in·jure (ɪndʒər) *pres. part.* **in·jur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·jured** *v.t.* to inflict a wound, fracture or other physical hurt upon ‖ to cause intangible detriment or hurt to, *to injure a reputation, to injure someone's feelings* [INJURY]

in·ju·ri·ous (ɪndʒʊərɪəs) *adj.* causing or likely to cause injury ‖ (of language) offensive, insulting, likely to damage a reputation [F. *injurieux*]

in·ju·ry (ɪndʒərɪ) *pl.* **in·ju·ries** *n.* physical impairment resulting from violence or accident ‖ unjust or offensive treatment, *suffering from a sense of injury* ‖ an instance of physical or moral hurt ‖ (*law*) an actionable wrong [fr. L. *injuria*, a wrong]

in·jus·tice (ɪndʒʌstɪs) *n.* violation of justice, unfairness ‖ an instance of this **to do an injustice to someone** to judge someone unfairly [F.]

ink (ɪŋk) **1.** *n.* a colored fluid used for writing or printing ‖ (*zool.*) a black liquid ejected by cephalopods to screen escape **2.** *v.t.* to cover or mark with ink [M.E. *enke* fr. O.F.]

Ink·er·man, Battle of (ɪŋkərmən) a French and British victory (1854) over the Russians during the Crimean War

ink·horn (ɪŋkhɔrn) *n.* (*hist.*) a small portable ink container, esp. of horn

ink·i·ness (ɪŋkɪnɪs) the quality or state of being inky

ink-jet printer (ɪŋkdʒet) (*typography*) device that ejects ink particles from nozzles to form printed material, utilizing electrostatic acceleration

ink·ling (ɪŋklɪŋ) *n.* the slightest notion, *I haven't an inkling of what you mean* ‖ a faint suggestion, intimation [fr. older *inkle* v., to hint]

ink·stand (ɪŋkstænd) *n.* a holder for ink bottles ‖ an inkwell

ink·well (ɪŋkwel) *n.* a container for writing ink, e.g. one fitted into a hole in a school desk

ink·y (ɪŋkɪ) *comp.* **ink·i·er** *superl.* **ink·i·est** *adj.* very dark or black ‖ covered or marked with ink

inlaid *past* and *past part.* of INLAY

in·land (ɪnlənd) **1.** *n.* the interior of a country, away from the coast **2.** *adj.* away from the coast toward the interior of a country ‖ (esp. *Br.*) internal, domestic, *inland trade* **3.** *adv.* in or toward the interior of a country

inland revenue (*Br.*) internal revenue

Inland Sea (*Jap.* Seto Naikai) a narrow body of water (240 miles long) lying between the islands of Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku, Japan. It contains some 300 small islands, is bordered by mountains, and is extremely beautiful

in·law (ɪnlɔ) *n.* (*pop.*, usually *pl.*) a relative by marriage

in·lay (ɪnleɪ) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **in·lay·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·laid** (ɪnleɪd) to set (a material or pattern) into another material or object by cutting a design out of its surface and filling the space with a different material, *to inlay mother-of-pearl into ebony* ‖ to decorate (a material or object) in this way, *to inlay a walnut table with ivory* ‖ to set (an illustration) into a thicker sheet of paper which serves as both mount and protection **2.** *n.* the process of inlaying ‖ a design made by inlaying ‖ the material used in inlaying (*dentistry*) a filling of metal etc. cemented into a cavity

in·let (ɪnlɪt) *n.* a narrow arm of the sea or of a river ‖ a passage between islands into a lagoon ‖ an opening, entrance

in·li·er (ɪnlaɪər) *n.* (*geol.*) an outcrop of rock surrounded by rock of later formation [fr. IN- (*in*) + *lier*, something that reclines]

in-line (ɪnlaɪn) *adj.* of something with units arranged in a straight line, e.g., in-line printing

in·ly·ing (ɪnlaɪɪŋ) *adj.* inland, situated toward the interior

In·man (ɪnmən), Henry (1801–46), U.S. landscape and portrait painter. His sitters included William Wordsworth, President Martin Van Buren, and Chief Justice John Marshall

INMARSAT (ɪnmərsæt) (*acronym*) for international maritime satellite, a commercial marine satellite communication and navigation system of U.S. Maritime Administration. *Cf* MARISAT

in·mate (ɪnmeɪt) *n.* a person living in an institution, esp. in a mental hospital ‖ one of several occupants of a dwelling

in memoriam [illegible]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) æ: cat, ɑ, car, ɔ: law, eɪ, snake (e) e, hen, i, sheep, ɒ, deer, ɛə, bear. (i) ɪ, fish; aɪ, tiger; ə:, bird (o) ɒ, lot; oʊ, goat; ʊ, foot; ʌ, coal (u) ʌ, duck; u, ball; u, goose; ə, bacillus; ju, cube ʌ, loch, θ, think; ð, bother, z, Zen; ʒ, corsage. (ŋ) ŋguttural; ɾ, vas; ɬ, fish; tʃ, tech; l, rabble; n, redden — Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

in·most (inmōst) *adj.* [altered f. earlier *inmust*, *inmest* < *most room* ‖ most private or secret, *inmost thoughts* [O.E. *innemest*]

Inn (in) an Alpine river, 320 mi. long, flowing northeast from Switzerland through the Engadine Valley, W. Austria, and S. Germany, to the Danube at Passau, Bavaria

inn (in) *n.* a hotel (the name is used in many names) a tavern [O.E. *inn*, dwelling]

in·nards (inərdz) *pl. n.* pop. the entrails [altered fr. INWARDS]

in·nate (ināt) *adj.* belonging to a person's nature ‖ inherent in a thing ‖ (*philos.*) originating in the mind itself, i.e. not acquired from direct experience [*innate idea*] [< L. *innatus*]

in·nate·ness hypothesis (ināt'nəs) (*linguistics*) view, esp. in generative grammar, that at least some grammatical competence is innate

in·ner (inər) **1.** *adj.* located within, contained near the center, *the inner rooms of a house* ‖ of the mind or spirit, *the inner life* ‖ near a center of vitality or influence, *the inner circle of the government* ‖ not obvious, hidden, *the inner meaning* **2.** *n.* the ring on a target next to the bull's eye ‖ a shot that hits this [O.E. *innera*, *innra*, *innre*]

inner circle group close to the center of activity and/or decision making

inner city the central, most densely occupied portion of an urban center *also* central city *Cf.* OUTER CITY

inner ear LABYRINTH

Inner Light (in Quaker doctrine) the presence of God in the human soul as a spiritual and moral guide

Inner Mongolia MONGOLIA, INNER

in·ner·most (inərmōst) *adj.* INMOST

inner space 1. hydrospace (which see) **2.** the subconscious, esp. under the influence of LSD **3.** suggestion of depth in an abstract painting

Inner Temple INNS OF COURT

inner tube an inflatable rubber tube inside the outer covering of a tire

in·ner·vate (inərvāt) *pres. part.* **in·ner·vat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ner·vat·ed** *v.t.* (*physiol.*) to provide (a part of the body) with nerves ‖ to stimulate (a nerve or organ) to activity **in·ner·va·tion** *n.* an innervating or being innervated the distribution of nerves to or in a part of the body [fr. IN-(IN) + L. *nervus*, nerve]

In·ness (inis), George (1825–94), U.S. Romantic landscape painter, known for his idyllic canvases, including 'Peace and Plenty' (1865). He became a convert (from 1875) to nature mysticism, and such paintings as 'Autumn Oaks' (1875) are marked by greater freedom in form and an effusion of color

In·nig·keit (inigkāit) *n.* (*German*, often italics) warm sincerity, esp. of music

in·ning (inin) *n.* (*baseball*) the period in which each team has a turn at bat **in·nings** *pl.* **in·nings** *n.* (*cricket*) a team's or batsman's batting period [O.E. *innung*]

inn·keep·er (inkēpər) *n.* (*hist.*) the proprietor of an inn

in·no·cence (inəs'ns) *n.* the quality or state of being innocent ‖ F

in·no·cent (inəs'nt) **1.** *adj.* free from guilt *innocent of a crime* ‖ knowing nothing of evil, free from sin ‖ naive, simple-minded ‖ harmless, *an innocent occupation* ‖ (*med.*) benign (*rhet.*) devoid, *floors innocent of carpets* **2.** *n.* an innocent person [O.F.]

In·no·cent I (inəs'nt), St. (*d.* 417), pope (401–17) feast: July 28

Innocent II (d. 1143), pope (1130–43) After a dispute, his election was recognized at the instance of St. Bernard of Clairvaux He condemned the teachings of Abelard

Innocent III (c. 1160–1216), pope (1198–1216) His belief that the spiritual power should dominate the temporal brought him into conflict with many sovereigns, notably King John of England and Otto IV, whom he excommunicated in 1208 and 1210, respectively He launched (1202) the 4th Crusade, and sent an army (1209) against the Albigenses He convened the fourth Lateran Council (1215)

Innocent IV (c. 1190–1254), pope (1243–54) He resumed the policies of Innocent III, waging war on Frederick II and his sons

Innocent X (1574–1655), pope (1644–55) He condemned Jansenism

Innocent XI (1611–89), pope (1676–89) Ultramontanist and a reformer, he quarreled with Louis XIV over the right to appoint bishops (GALLICANISM)

Innocent XII (1615–1700), pope (1691–1700) Ultramontanist and reformer, he condemned the doctrines of Fénelon (Louis XIV's chaplain)

Innocent, Massacre of the the slaughter of the children of Bethlehem, ordered by Herod (Matthew II, 16) Their martyrdom is commemorated on Holy Innocents' Day, Dec. 28

in·noc·u·ous (inɔkjuəs) *adj.* not actively harmful, *an innocuous insect* ‖ not likely to give offense, *an innocuous speech* ‖ lacking in force, *innocuous resolutions* [< L. *innocuus*]

in·nom·i·nate (inɔmənit) *adj.* unnamed [< L.L. *innominatus*]

innominate bone the hipbone

in·no·vate (inəvāt) *pres. part.* **in·no·vat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·no·vat·ed** *v.t.* to introduce (something new) ‖ *v.i.* to make changes [fr. L. *innovatus*, pp. of *innovare*, to renew]

in·no·va·tion (inəvāʃən) *n.* the act of innovating ‖ something newly introduced [fr. L. *innovatio*, renovation]

in·no·va·tor (inəvātər) *n.* someone who innovates **in·no·va·to·ry** (inəvətɔri, inəvətouri) *adj.*

Innsbruck (inz) [from the name of a bridge over the Inn] pop. 115,784, capital of the Tirol, Austria, in a valley of the E. Alps on the Inn, a historic communications center (at the foot of the Brenner Pass) and a resort (since 1964)

Inns of Court four sets of buildings in London (Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn, the Inner Temple and the Middle Temple) belonging to the four legal societies which qualify persons to practice at the bar ‖ the four societies themselves, which are descended from medieval law schools

in·nu·en·do (inju endou) *pl.* **in·nu·en·does** *n.* an oblique referring or insinuating ‖ an instance of such hinting, always critical and usually malicious (*law*, in an action for libel or slander) that part of the complaint which interprets the expressions alleged to be libelous or slanderous [L., by nodding at (someone)]

in·nu·mer·a·ble (inu:mərəb'l, inju:mərəb'l) *adj.* too many to be counted ‖ very many **in·nu·mer·a·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *innumerabilis*]

in·oc·u·la·ble (inɔkjuləb'l) *adj.* capable of being infected by inoculation ‖ capable of being communicated by inoculation

in·oc·u·late (inɔkjuleit) *pres. part.* **in·oc·u·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·oc·u·lat·ed** *v.t.* to introduce a disease into (an organism) by transmitting the agent which causes it, e.g. when a vaccine is introduced into an organism to protect against subsequent infection ‖ to introduce (a disease) into an organism in this way (IMMUNITY), to introduce microorganisms etc. into (soil etc.) ‖ to introduce particular ideas into (a person's mind) so as to imbue him with them [fr. L. *inoculare* (*inoculatus*), to engraft]

in·oc·u·la·tion (inɔkjuleiʃən) *n.* the act of inoculating, or conditioning [fr. L. *inoculatio* (*inoculationis*), a grafting]

in·oc·u·la·tive (inɔkjulətiv) *adj.* of or pertaining to inoculation

in·oc·u·la·tor (inɔkjuleitər) *n.* person who or thing that inoculates

in·oc·u·lum (inɔkjuləm) *n.* the material (e.g. organisms etc.) used in inoculation ‖ bacteria placed in compost to start biological action [L.]

in·odorous (inoudərəs) *adj.* without odor [fr. L. *inodorus*]

in·of·fen·sive (inəfensiv) *adj.* not causing offense, harmless

in·of·fi·cious (inəfiʃəs) *adj.* (*law*) contrary to moral duty, *an inofficious testament* [fr. L. *inofficiosus*]

in·ō·nu (inounu:) (Ismet) 1884–1973, Turkish statesman. He was president of Turkey (1938–50) and prime minister (1923–4, 1925–37 and 1961–5)

in·op·er·a·ble (inɔpərəb'l) *adj.* not suitable for surgical operation

in·op·er·a·tive (inɔpərətiv, inɔpəreitiv) *adj.* esp. of laws, rules etc. having no effect, not in operation

in·op·por·tune (inɔpərtu:n, inɔpərtju:n) *adj.* not opportune, esp. happening at a wrong or inconvenient time

in·or·di·nate (inɔ:rdinit) *adj.* not ordinate, disordered, irregular, directed *to* (*rare*) [< L. *inordinatus*, disordered]

in·or·ganic (inɔ:rgænik) *adj.* (*chem.*) of a class of compounds not regarded as organic, i.e. not composed of carbon chains or rings ‖ (*geol.*) of material not arising from natural processes, artificial ‖ not arising from living matter (*inorganic calcium*)

inorganic chemistry the branch of chemistry concerned with the elements and their compounds, other than the compounds of carbon (cf. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY) but including the simple compounds of carbon (e.g. carbon dioxide, hydrogen cyanide

in·os·cu·late (inɔskjuleit) *pres. part.* **in·os·cu·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·os·cu·lat·ed** *v.t.* and *i.* to unite, esp. by contact or by the joining of openings (e.g. in anastomosis) **in·os·cu·la·tion** *n.* [fr. IN- (into) + L. *osculare*, to provide with a mouth or opening]

in·pa·tient (inpeiʃənt) *n.* a patient who is lodged, fed and treated in a hospital, opp. OUTPATIENT

in·phase (infeiz) of the same phase

in·put (input) *n.* something put in, esp. power or energy supplied to a machine or storage system (effort put into any project (*computer*) data fed into a computer

input measure a measure of the quality of services rendered, the number, type and quality of resources used in the production of the service

in·put-out·put tables (inputautput) (*economics*) the amount of output that goes to each industry as raw materials or semifinished products and amounts that go to final markets

input system (*computer*) the portion of a computer (or other device) that accepts data — **input system. — input unit**

in·quest (inkwest) *n.* a judicial or official inquiry esp. before a jury, usually to inquire into the cause of death when this is not certified by a doctor or where the possibility of crime cannot be ruled out ‖ the jury engaged in such an inquiry ‖ the result of the inquiry ‖ a minute and semi-accusing investigation [M.E. *enqueste* fr. O.F.]

in·qui·e·tude (inkwaiətu:d, inkwaiətju:d) *n.* (*rhet.*) disquietude [F. *inquiétude* or fr. L.L. *inquietudo*]

in·qui·line (inkwəlain, inkwəlin) *n.* (*zool.*) any animal which lives in the burrow, nest etc. of an animal of another species [fr. L. *inquilinus*, a tenant]

in·quire, en·quire (inkwaiər) *pres. part.* **in·quir·ing, en·quir·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·quired, en·quired** *v.t.* to seek (information) by asking, *to inquire a person's name* ‖ *v.i.* to ask questions, *he inquired about her progress* (with 'after') to ask about the health or welfare of ‖ (with 'for') to seek to get by asking, *to inquire for a book* ‖ (with 'for') to ask to see (a person) ‖ (with 'into') to investigate [M.E. *enquere*, *enquire* < O.F.]

in·quir·y, en·quir·y (inkwaiəri, inkwəri, enkwaiəri) *pl.* **in·quir·ies, en·quir·ies** *n.* the act of inquiring ‖ a question ‖ an investigation [older *enquiry* < *enquere* < to inquire]

inquiry agent (*Br.*) a private detective

inquiry office (*Br.*) information desk

in·quisition (inkwizi∫ən) *n.* an investigation by one person or group of another which disregards the feelings of the person subjected to it (*law*, in certain contexts) a judicial inquiry **the Inquisition** a court of the Roman Catholic Church originally set up (c. 1233) to inquire into the heresy of the Albigenses. It became notorious for its use of torture and secret denunciation. The medieval Inquisition was changed (1542) into a Church department, the Congregation of the Holy Office, to deal with questions of faith, morals, heresy and censorship. This was reformed and renamed the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith (1965). The Spanish Inquisition was a separate body, established (1478) by the Spanish monarchy as a political instrument under Torquemada. It was abolished in 1820

in·quis·i·tion·al (inkwizi∫ənəl) *adj.* pertaining to an inquisition, having power

in·quis·i·tive (inkwizitiv) *adj.* wanting to ferret out the private concerns of other people (asking a lot of questions [O.F. *inquisitif*]

in·quis·i·tor (inkwizitər) *n.* a person appointed to investigate (a cruel, severe questioner a member of the Spanish Inquisition [O.F. *inquisiteur*]

in·quis·i·to·ri·al (inkwizitɔ:riəl) *adj.* pertaining to an inquisition, having power

sive, browbeating questioning, *an inquisitorial manner* ‖ (*law*) having to do with a system of criminal procedure in which the judge is also prosecutor, or with one which is secret, and under which the person accused must answer questioning [fr. M.L. *inquisitorius*]

in-road (inrod) *n.* (usually *pl.*) a heavy encroachment, *inroads on one's time* ‖ a raid, *inroads into enemy territory*

in-rush (inrʌʃ) *n.* a rushing in, influx, *an inrush of visitors*

ins. inches ‖ inspector ‖ insurance ‖ insulation ‖ insulated

In Sa·lah (insɑlɑh) (*Arab.* 'Ayn-Salih) a town (pop. 17,000) and oasis in the Algerian Sahara in an area producing natural gas

in-sal-i-vat-ing *past* and *past part.* **in-sal-i-vat-ed** *v.t.* to mix (food) with saliva when chewing **in-sal-i-va-**

in-sa-lu-bri-ous (insəlu briəs) *adj.* (*rhet.*) un-

(insəlu briti) *n.* [fr. L. *insalubris*]

in-sane (insein) *adj.* afflicted with a mental illness severe enough to make one incapable of leading a normal life ‖ showing such affliction, *insane delusions* ‖ (*loosely*) highly reckless or foolish [fr. L. *insanus*]

insane asylum a mental hospital

in-san-i-tar-y (insænitəri) *adj.* so dirty as to be conducive to disease

in-san-i-ty (insæniti) *pl.* **in-san-i-ties** *n.* the state of being insane ‖ (*law*) such a lack of mental health as to exempt a person from legal responsibility ‖ (*loosely*) a foolish act [fr. L.

in-sa-ti-a-ble (inseiʃiəbəl) *adj.* (*rhet.*) *n.* the quality or state of being insatiable

in-sa-ti-a-ble ble of being satisfied ‖ continually craving **in-sa-ti-a-bly** *adv.* [O.F. *insaciable* or fr. L. *insatiabilis*]

in-sa-ti-ate (inseiʃiit) *adj.* never satisfied [fr. L.

tivity carried on in an educational institution

in-scribe (inskraib) *pres. part* **in-scrib-ing** *past* and *past part* **in-scribed** *v.t.* to write in (a book) or cut in (stone or metal) ‖ to write or engrave (words or symbols) on a surface ‖ to add (a name) to a list, *he inscribed them as new donors* ‖ to impress indelibly (on the mind or memory) ‖ to dedicate (a book etc.) informally ‖ (*geom.*) to draw (a figure) within another of different shape so that they touch at certain points on their boundaries ‖ (*Br., finance*) to issue (a loan) as shares with registered shareholders [fr. L. *inscribere*]

in-scrip-tion (inskripʃən) *n.* an inscribed text ‖ the art of inscribing ‖ an informal dedication, e.g. in a book ‖ (*Br.*) the inscribing of securities ‖ (*Br., pl.*) inscribed securities **in-scrip-tion-al** *adj.* [fr. L. *inscriptio* (*inscriptionis*)]

being an inscription [fr. L. *inscribere* (*inscrip-*

in-scru-ta-bil-i-ty (inskru təbiliti) *n.* the quality or state of being inscrutable

in-scru-ta-ble (inskru təb'l) *adj.* of such a kind that the meaning or intention cannot be perceived **in-scru-ta-bly** *adv.* [fr. L.L. *inscrutabilis*]

in-sect (insekt) *n.* a member of the class *Insecta*, phylum *Arthropoda*, with external skeleton

sections: the head, thorax and abdomen. Most have wings and three pairs of thoracic legs. Respiration is by tracheae. The head is generally well defined and bears one pair of antennae, three pairs of mouthparts and one pair of eyes. The largest group of all living creatures, insects are mainly adapted to life on land but

ment. More than 1,000,000 species are known

a *n.* a place for keeping and breeding insects

in-sec-ti-cide (insektisaid) *n.* any chemical preparation used for killing insect pests [fr. L.

in-sec-tiv-o-rous (insektivərəs) *adj.* feeding chiefly on insects ‖ (of some plants, e.g. the sundew and Venus's flytrap) capturing and digesting insects [fr. Mod. L. *insectivorus*]

in-se-cure (insikjuər) *adj.* not safe, liable to collapse, give way etc. ‖ [fr. M.L. *insecurus*]

in-se-cur-i-ty (inˈsikjuəriti) *pl.* **in-se-cur-i-ties** *n.* the state or quality of being insecure ‖ something insecure [fr. M.L. *insecuritas*]

in-sem-i-nate (inseminеit) *pres. part.* **in-sem-i-nat-ing** *past* and *past part.* **in-sem-i-nat-ed** *v.t.* to introduce seed into, esp. by sexual intercourse or by artificially injected semen ‖ to plant (ideas) in someone's mind **in-sem-i-na-tion** *n.* [fr. L. *inseminare* (*inseminatus*), to sow in]

in-sen-sate (insénseit) *adj.* inhumane, brutal without sense perception ‖ lacking moral or emotional perception, insensitive ‖ foolish, *insensate risks* [fr. L.L. *insensatus*, having no sensation]

in-sen-si-bil-i-ty (insensəbiliti:) *n.* the quality or state of being insensible [fr. L.L. *insensibilitas*]

in-sen-si-ble (insénsəb'l) *adj.* indifferent, *insensible to sorrow* ‖ not aware, *insensible of the risk* ‖ not feeling, *insensible to cold* ‖ unconscious, *he lay there insensible* ‖ so slight or gradual as not to be noticeable, *by insensible degrees* **in-sen-si-bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *insensibilis*]

in-sen-si-tive (insensitiv) *adj.* not mentally or emotionally sensitive ‖ not physically sensitive

in-sen-tient (insénʃənt) *adj.* without power of perception or sensation

in-sep-a-ra-bil-i-ty (insepərəbiliti:) *n.* the quality or state of being inseparable

in-sep-a-ra-ble (insepərəb'l) *adj.* incapable of being separated ‖ (of people) utterly devoted in friendship ‖ (*gram.*, of a prefix) added at the beginning of a word but not a word in itself (e.g. 'mis', 'un' etc.) **in-sép-a-ra-bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *inseparabilis*]

in-sert 1. (insə:rt) *v.t.* to put inside, *to insert a key in a lock* ‖ to add as an integral part, *to insert a clause in a contract* 2. (insə:rt) *n.* something inserted ‖ an extra page set within a newspaper, magazine or book **in-sért-ed** *adj.* (*biol.*, esp. of the parts of a flower) attached to or growing out of something naturally [fr. L. *inserere* (*insertus*), to join]

in-ser-tion (insə:rʃən) *n.* an inserting or being inserted ‖ something inserted ‖ one inclusion of a newspaper announcement or advertisement ‖ (*biol.*) the point where a plant or body part grows out of another ‖ a band of lace, embroidery etc. made to be inserted into other materials [fr. L. *insertio* (*insertionis*)]

in-ser-vice training (insə:rvəs) training courses offered to employees by the employer, esp. in government service

in-ses-so-ri-al (insesɔ:riːəl, insesóuriːəl) *adj.* (of birds) perching ‖ (of birds' feet) adapted for perching [fr. Mod. L. *Insessores*, ult. fr. L. *insidere*, to sit in]

in-set (inset) *n.* a small picture, map, diagram etc. included within a larger one but separated off from it ‖ an extra page set within a newspaper, magazine or book ‖ a piece of cloth set into a dress etc.

in-set (inset) *pres. part* **in-set-ting** *past* and *past part* **in-set** *v.t.* to put in, insert ‖ (*printing, past* and *past part* **in-set-ted**) to impose (pages) for binding with a single central stitching, by wrapping signatures around a central signature instead of collating them in sequence

in-shore (inʃɔr, inʃour) 1. *adj.* near the shore, *inshore fishing* ‖ moving towards the shore, *an inshore breeze* 2. *adv.* to or towards the shore, *to drift inshore* **inshore of** nearer to the shore than

in-side (insaid) 1. *n.* the inner portion or side of something ‖ the side of a path, sidewalk etc. furthest from the road ‖ (*pl., pop.*) the stomach and intestines, *a pain in one's insides* **the inside of the week** (*Br.*) the working days, Monday to Friday inclusive 2. *adj.* situated in the inner portion or on the inner surface of or relating to knowledge etc. that is not generally available.

part of something, *stay inside till the rain stops* **inside of** (*pop.*) before the end of (a given amount of time) ‖ (*pop.*) in the inner part of, *put this box inside of that one* 4. *prep.* at or toward the inner side or portion of, *stay inside the*

inside job (*pop.*) a crime committed by or with the assistance of someone employed or trusted by the victim

inside out *adv.* having the inner surface where the outer surface normally is **to know (something) inside out** to have a very thorough knowledge of (something) **to turn inside out** to be able to have the inner surface where the outer surface normally is **to turn (something) inside out** to reverse the places of the inner and outer surfaces of (something) ‖ to search (a house, closet etc.) very thoroughly

Inside Passage a protected waterway (950 miles long) along the Canadian–S. Alaskan coast beginning at Puget Sound, separated from the Pacific by Vancouver I., the Queen Charlotte Is, and the Alexander Archipelago

in-sid-er (insáidər) *n.* a member of a group, organization etc. who, because of his position, has special information, rights, privileges etc.

in-sid-i-ous (insidiːəs) *adj.* working or acting maliciously with subtlety and stealth ‖ acting gradually and imperceptibly, *an insidious illness* [fr. L. *insidiosus*, cunning]

in-sight (insait) *n.* the imaginative power to see into and understand immediately (a person, situation etc.) ‖ an item of knowledge gained through this power, *this gave us fresh insights into the difficulties to be faced*

in-sig-ni-a (insigniːə) *pl. n.* symbols of authority or importance ‖ emblems used as distinguishing marks or signs [L., pl. of *insigne*, a badge of office]

in-sig-nif-i-cance (insignifikəns) *n.* the quality or state of being insignificant

in-sig-nif-i-cant (insignifikənt) *adj.* having no importance ‖ meaningless, *an insignificant remark* ‖ small, *an insignificant cottage* ‖ personally unimpressive or lacking social standing

in-sin-cere (insinsiər) *adj.* not sincere **in-sin-cer-i-ty** (insinsériːti:) *pl.* **in-sin-cer-i-ties** *n.* the quality or state of being insincere ‖ something insincere [fr. L. *insincerus*, not genuine]

in-sin-u-ate (insinjuːeit) *pres. part.* **in-sin-u-at-ing** *past* and *past part.* **in-sin-u-at-ed** *v.t.* to suggest or hint indirectly, imply slyly, esp. maliciously **to insinuate oneself** to make one's way gradually by stealth and cleverness, *to insinuate oneself into someone's favor* [fr. L. *insinuare* (*insinuatus*), to curve]

in-sin-u-a-tion (insinjuːéiʃən) *n.* the act of insinuating ‖ an oblique, esp. malicious suggestion [fr. L. *insinuatio* (*insinuationis*), a winding]

in-sin-u-a-tor (insinjuːeitər) *n.* someone who insinuates [L.]

in-sip-id (insipid) *adj.* (of food) tasteless ‖ (of people or things) vapid, uninteresting **in-si-pid-i-ty** *pl.* **in-si-pid-i-ties** *n.* the quality or state of being insipid ‖ an insipid remark etc. [fr. L.L. *insipidus*]

in-sist (insíst) *v.t.* to assert emphatically, *he insists that it was so* ‖ to demand peremptorily, *he insists that you apologize* ‖ *v.i.* to repeat a request, assertion etc. with persistence, *if you insist you will only make him angry* ‖ (with 'on' or 'upon') to make a specified demand authoritatively, *to insist on punctuality* ‖ to assert a specified intention, *he insists on driving her home* **in-sist-ence** *n.* the state or quality of being insistent ‖ the act of insisting **in-sist-en-cy** *n.* [fr. L. *insistere*, to stand on]

in-sist-ent (insistənt) *adj.* compelling attention, *the insistent beat of a drum* ‖ persistent, *insistent requests for payment* **in-sist-ent-ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *insistens* (*insistentis*) fr. *insistere*, to stand on]

in si-tu (insaitu:, insáitju:, insitu:) *adv.* on the spot, at the original site [L.]

in-so-bri-e-ty (insəbráiəti:) *n.* lack of sobriety or restraint

in-so-far (insoufúr) *adv.* (with 'as') to the extent that, *insofar as he was able*

in-so-late (insəleit) *pres. part.* **in-so-lat-ing** *past* and *past part.* **in-so-lat-ed** *v.t.* to expose to the sun's rays, e.g. for bleaching, curing etc. [fr. L. *insolare* (*insolatus*)]

in-so-la-tion (insəléiʃən) *n.* exposure (for ripening, drying etc.) to the sun's rays ‖ sunstroke ‖ (*meteor.*) solar radiation as received e.g. by the earth ‖ (*meteor.*) the rate of delivery of all direct solar energy on a given area [fr. L. *insolatio* (*in-*

in-sole (insoul) *n.* the inside sole of a shoe ‖ an additional inside sole, for warmth, fit, protec-

in-so-lence (insələns) *n.* the quality of being insolent ‖ an instance of this [fr. L. *insolentia*]

in·so·lent (ɪnsələnt) *adj.* rudely disrespectful [fr. [illegible]]

in·sol·u·bil·i·ty (ɪnsɒljubɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being insoluble [fr. [illegible]]

in·sol·u·ble (ɪnsɒljubˈl) *adj. (chem.)* not soluble, or soluble only slightly or with difficulty || unable to be solved [fr. [illegible]] **insolubly** *adv.* [fr. L. *insolubilis*]

in·sol·ven·cy (ɪnsɒlvənsɪ) *n.* the fact or condition of being insolvent

in·sol·vent (ɪnsɒlvənt) **1.** *adj.* unable to pay one's debts || relating to insolvency or insolvents, *insolvent laws* **2.** *n.* someone who cannot pay his debts

in·som·ni·a (ɪnsɒmnɪə) *n.* persistent inability to sleep **in·som·ni·ac** (ɪnsɒmnɪæk) *n.* a person suffering from the inability [fr. L.]

in·so·much (ɪnsoumʌtʃ) *adv.* (with 'as' or 'that') to the extent or degree

in·sou·ci·ance (ɪnsuːsɪəns) *n.* carefree indifference, e.g. for what other people will think about one's behavior [F.]

in·sou·ci·ant (ɪnsuːsɪənt) *adj.* showing insouciance [F.]

in·spect (ɪnspekt) *v.t.* to examine [illegible] for completeness or quality || to pass in review ceremonially || to look closely at, scrutinize [fr. L. *inspicere* (*inspectus*)]

in·spec·tion (ɪnspekʃən) *n.* the process of inspecting || an instance of this [F.]

in·spec·tor (ɪnspektər) *n.* someone officially appointed to make inspections and report to an authority || a police officer ranking below a superintendent **in·spec·to·ral** *adj.* **in·spec·tor·ate** (ɪnspéktərɪt) *n.* the office of an inspector || a staff of inspectors || a district under an inspector **in·spec·to·ri·al** (ɪnspektɔːrɪəl) *adj.* of or pertaining to an inspector or inspectors [L.]

in·spi·ra·tion (ɪnspəreɪʃən) *n.* (*theol.*) divine influence, seen as the working of the Holy Spirit in the human soul || the creative impulse of an artist, often seen as a supernatural prompting || a person who or thing that inspires || an inspired idea || a breathing in, inhaling **in·spi·ra·tion·al** *adj.* [O.F.]

in·spir·a·to·ry (ɪnspáɪərətɔrɪ, ɪnspaɪərətourɪ) *adj.* (*physiol.*) having to do with breathing in, *inspiratory muscles* [fr. L. *inspirare* (*inspiratus*), to breathe into]

in·spire (ɪnspáɪər) *pres. part.* **in·spir·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·spired** *v.t.* to move by divine influence || to fill with creative power || to stimulate, *to inspire confidence* || to affect, *to inspire someone with disgust* || to suggest, be the motivating but unnamed power behind, *the article was inspired by a member of the government* || to inhale (air etc.) [O.F. *enspirer, inspirer*, to breathe into]

in·spir·it (ɪnspírɪt) *v.t.* to put courage or enthusiasm into

in·spis·sate (ɪnspɪseɪt, ɪnspɪseɪt) *pres. part.* **in·spis·sat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·spis·sat·ed** *v.t.* and *i.* to thicken, condense [fr. L.L. *inspissare* (*inspissatus*)]

in·sta·bil·i·ty (ɪnstəbɪlɪtɪ) *pl.* **in·sta·bil·i·ties** *n.* lack of physical, moral or emotional stability || an instance of this [F. *instabilité*]

in·stall (ɪnstɔl) *v.t.* to place (a person) ceremonially in a position of power or dignity, *to install a bishop* || to set in position for use, *to install electricity* || to settle, establish in some place or state [fr. M.L. *installare*]

in·stal·la·tion (ɪnstəléɪʃən) *n.* an installing or being installed || an apparatus set in position for use, *a lighting installation* || a military establishment, incl. the base and all its equipment [fr. M.L. *installatio* (*installationis*)]

in·stall·ment, in·stal·ment (ɪnstɔlmənt) *n.* one of the parts of a serial, part of the sum paid at regular intervals over an extended period, *the sum was paid in monthly installments of $50* [fr. earlier *estall* n. O.F. *estaler*]

installment, instalment *n.* an installing or being installed

installment plan (*Am.*) (*Br.*) hire-purchase || a system under which a buyer obtains the immediate use of something by [illegible] seller to pay for it by installments over a specified period of time

in·stance (ɪnstəns) **1.** *n.* an example, illustration [illegible] **at the instance of** [illegible] **for instance** as an illustration **in the first instance** initially, at the first stage **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **in·stanc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·stanced** to cite as example || to illustrate by citing an example [F. = urgency]

in·stant (ɪnstənt) **1.** *adj.* (*archaic*) [illegible] *instant importance*] immediate, *instant disapproval* [illegible] of the present month, *the 9th inst.* || (of coffee, soup etc.) in soluble form, ready to be prepared by adding a liquid **2.** *n.* a short space of time, *he returned in an instant* || a particular moment, *come here this instant* [F.]

in·stan·ta·ne·ous (ɪnstəntéɪnɪəs) *adj.* happening [illegible] done immediately, *an instantaneous reaction* [fr. L. *instans* (*instantis*)]

instant interest interest on a deposit credited [illegible] made

instant lotteries lotteries in which a player learns immediately if he or she has won

in·stant·ly (ɪnstəntlɪ) *adv.* at once, without the least delay

in·star (ɪnstər) *n.* (*zool.*) an arthropod, at a specified stage between successive molts || (*zool.*) such a stage [Mod. L. fr. L. = a form, shape]

in·stead (ɪnstéd) *adv.* as an alternative **instead of** [illegible]

in·step (ɪnstep) *n.* the arching area of the middle of the human foot, esp. the upper surface of this area || the part of a shoe or stocking covering this area || the part of the hind leg of a horse between hock and pastern joint

in·sti·gate (ɪnstɪgeɪt) *pres. part.* **in·sti·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·sti·gat·ed** *v.t.* to bring about by inciting, *to instigate a rebellion* || to incite (someone) [fr. L. *instigare* (*instigatus*)]

in·sti·ga·tion (ɪnstɪgeɪʃən) *n.* an instigating or being instigated [illegible] something that instigates, a stimulus [fr. L. *instigatio* (*instigationis*)]

in·sti·ga·tor (ɪnstɪgeɪtər) *n.* someone who instigates

in·still, in·stil (ɪnstɪl) *pres. part.* **in·still·ing, in·stil·ling** *past* and *past part.* **in·stilled** *v.t.* to cause someone to absorb (ideas, feelings etc.) gradually || to put in drop by drop [fr. L. *instillare*, to put in by drops]

in·stil·la·tion, in·stil·la·tion (ɪnstɪléɪʃən) *n.* the act of instilling || something instilled [fr. L. *instillatio* (*instillationis*)]

in·stinct **1.** (ɪnstɪŋkt) *n.* a specific, complex pattern of responses by an organism, supposedly inherited, which is quite independent of any thought processes: the instinct that attracts moths to bright-colored flowers for food may also attract them to a candle flame at night and destroy them || (*pop.*) the ability to form a judgment without using the reasoning process, *he can tell a good picture by instinct* || (*pop.*) any drive or impulse **2.** (ɪnstɪŋkt) *adj.* (*rhet.*, with 'with') deeply imbued **in·stinc·tive, in·stinc·tual** *adjs* [fr. L. *instinguere* (*instinctus*), to incite]

In·sti·tut de France (ɪnstɪtydəfrûs) a French cultural institution founded in 1795, today comprising five academies: l'académie française (FRENCH ACADEMY), l'académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres, l'académie des sciences, l'académie des beaux-arts and l'académie des sciences morales et politiques

in·sti·tute (ɪnstɪtuːt, ɪnstɪtjuːt) *n.* an institution for study or research || an institution devoted to some specific welfare purpose || (*Br.*) an institution offering social and educational activities for adults, *the village institute* || a building or offices for any of these purposes || (*pl.*) a collection or summary of principles, esp. in law || a [illegible] *institutum*, purpose, plan]

institute *pres. part.* **in·sti·tut·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·sti·tut·ed** *v.t.* to set up, found, *to institute a new system* [illegible] into being, *to institute an inquiry* || to invest (a clergyman) with a spiritual charge [fr. L. *instituere* (*institutus*)]

Institute for Advanced Study [illegible] ter in Princeton, New Jersey, founded in 1930 for postdoctorate scholars, esp. mathematicians and historians. It shares facilities with Prince[illegible]

[illegible] act of instituting something || the investing of a

in·stru·ct (ɪnstrʌkt) *v.t.* to teach (a person) || to command, order, esp. formally, *to instruct one's lawyer to make an inquiry* || to advise, inform, *the judge instructed the jury about procedure* [fr. L. *instruere* (*instructus*), to pile up]

in·struc·tion (ɪnstrʌkʃən) *n.* the act of instructing || knowledge imparted by instructing || (*pl.*) a direction for procedure, *the instructions are on the bottle* || (*pl.*) a set of orders or an order, *he had distinct instructions to beat the house* || (*computer*) a code that sets in motion an operation in a program **in·struc·tion·al** *adj.* [O.F.]

in·struc·tive (ɪnstrʌktɪv) *adj.* serving to instruct, *instructive criticisms* [fr. L. *instruere* (*instructus*), to pile up]

in·struc·tor (ɪnstrʌktər) *n.* someone who instructs, a teacher || a college or university teacher ranking next below an assistant professor **in·struc·tor·ship** *n.* **in·struc·tress** *n.* a female instructor [L.]

in·stru·ment (ɪnstrəmənt) **1.** *n.* any object used for making, doing, achieving or promoting something, an implement, *surgical instruments* || a means, *language is an instrument for communication* || a person made use of by another || a device for producing music, (*law*) a deed, bond or other document embodying a right or obligation **2.** *v.t.* to equip with instruments || to orchestrate [illegible] [F.]

in·stru·men·tal (ɪnstrəmɛntˈl) *adj.* serving as an instrument, helping to bring something about (*mus.*) written for or performed on instruments or an instrument, not vocal || of, relating to or involving mechanical instruments, *instrumental navigation* || (*gram.*) of or designating a case denoting the means in an action **in·stru·men·tal·ism** *n.* the theory in pragmatism that the veracity of ideas is determined by their utility **in·stru·men·tal·ist** *n.* a performer on a musical instrument **in·stru·men·tal·i·ty** *n.* the quality or state of being instrumental || agency or means [F.]

instrumental conditioning (*behavioral psych.*) a procedure that provides rewards to reinforce a desired spontaneous response also **operant conditioning**

in·stru·men·ta·tion (ɪnstrəmənteɪʃən) *n.* (*mus.*) the arrangement of a composition for particular instruments || the use or installation of mechanical instruments || the branch of science concerned with the development and use of instruments [F.]

instrument flying navigation of an aircraft completely by data obtained from the instruments [illegible]

instrument landing system [illegible] U.S. a system for guiding aircraft safely to the ground by radio beams

in·sub·or·di·nate (ɪnsəbɔrdɪnɪt) *adj.* not submissive [illegible] rebellious

in·sub·or·di·na·tion (ɪnsəbɔrdɪneɪʃən) *n.* [illegible] a subordinate

in·sub·stan·tial (ɪnsəbstænʃəl) *adj.* not firm or solid, weak, *insubstantial arguments* || unreal, imaginary, *insubstantial fears* **in·sub·stan·ti·al·ness** [illegible] [fr. L.L. *insubstantialis*]

in·suf·fer·a·ble (ɪnsʌfərəbˈl) *adj.* not to be tolerated, *insufferable rudeness* **in·suf·fer·a·bly** *adv.* [illegible] **in·suf·fer·a·ble·ness** [illegible]

in·suf·fi·cien·cy (ɪnsəfɪʃənsɪ) *n.* [illegible] an inadequate or inefficient [illegible] organization *an inefficient religion* (O.E.)

institutional advertising (*Am.*) (*Br.*) prestige advertising) publicity intended not to increase short-term sales but to establish a reputation for excellence with [illegible] to long-term [illegible]

in·sti·tu·tion·al·ism [illegible] practices, theories, beliefs [illegible] the institutional [illegible] **in·sti·tu·tion·al·ist** [illegible] [illegible] **in·sti·tu·tion·al·ize** (ɪnstɪtuːʃənəlaɪz) *pres. part.* **in·sti·tu·tion·al·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·sti·tu·tion·al·ized** *v.t.* to make institutional in character

In·sti·tu·to Na·cio·nal de Re·for·ma A·gra·ria (ɪnstɪtuːtonɔsjɔnalderefɔrmaagrarja) (*abbr.*) [illegible] revolutionary instrument of agrarian reform which Fidel Castro formed in Cuba during his struggle against Batista. In the first years of the revolution it served as the real government of Cuba, with authority over the min[illegible]

in·struct (ɪnstrʌkt) *v.t.* to teach (a person) || to command, order, esp. formally, *to instruct one's lawyer to make an inquiry* || to advise, inform, *the judge instructed the jury about procedure* [fr. L. *instruere* (*instructus*), to pile up]

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in·suf·fi·cien·cy (ɪnsəfɪʃənsɪ) *n.* [illegible] **in·suf·fi·cien·

cies *n.* the quality or state of being insufficient ‖ an instance of this, *to be aware of one's own insufficiencies* (*med.*) failure of an organ or tissue (esp. a muscle or heart valve) to perform its normal function [fr. L.L. *insufficientia*]

in·suf·fi·cient (insəfiʃənt) *adj.* not sufficient [O.F. or fr. L. *insufficiens* (*insufficientis*)]

in·suf·flate (insəfleit, insʌfleit) *pres. part.* **in·suf·flating** *past* and *past part.* **in·suf·flated** *v.t.* to blow or breathe on or into (*med.*) to blow into an opening in the body [fr. L. *insufflare* (*insufflatus*), to blow into]

in·suf·fla·tion (insəfleiʃən) *n.* an insufflating or being insufflated (*eccles.*) a breathing upon a person or the water at baptism, to symbolize divine inspiration and the expelling of evil

in·suf·fla·tor (insəfleitər) *n.* a device for insufflating

in·su·lar (insulər, insjulər) *adj.* of, inhabiting, situated on or forming an island ‖ narrow-minded, having or showing local prejudices, *an insular attitude* ‖ (*med.*) of certain islands of [fr. L. *insularis*]

Insular Cases U.S. judicial cases following the Spanish-American War, to decide whether the inhabitants of U.S. colonies had the same rights as U.S. citizens. The U.S. Supreme Court declared (1901) that such inhabitants enjoy the protection of the Constitution only when they are specifically granted such rights by Congress

in·su·late (insuleit, insjuleit) *pres. part.* **in·su·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·su·lat·ed** *v.t.* (*phys.*) to prevent (a conductor) from receiving or emitting energy in the form of heat, electricity etc., usually by surrounding it with a non-conductor ‖ to place in an isolated situation, to segregate **in·su·la·tion** *n.* an insulating or being insulated ‖ material used to insulate **in·su·la·tor** *n.* a material or device that serves to insulate [fr. L. *insula*, island]

in·su·lin (insulin, insjulin) *n.* a hormone, produced by the islets of Langerhans, that maintains the level of sugar in the blood. The synthetic material is used in the treatment of

insulin pump (*med.*) device that functions as an artificial pancreas to deliver insulin into bloodstream in steady amounts

in·sult (insʌlt) *v.t.* to abuse in speech or action in such a way as to show contempt [fr. L. *insultare*, to leap upon]

in·sup·por·ta·ble (insəpɔrtəb'l) *adj.* not bearable, unendurable ‖ not justifiable or provable, *insupportable allegations* **in·sup·por·ta·bly** *adv.* [F. or fr. eccles. L. *insupportabilis*]

insurance policy the contract drawn up between an individual and an insurance com-

past part. **in·sured** *v.t.* to take out insurance

often with 'against') to make provision ‖ to contract for or take out insurance **in·sur·er** *n.* a person or company issuing an insurance policy

in·sur·gent (insə:rdʒənt) **1.** *n.* a rebel against a lawful government or civil authority ‖ a member of a political party who rebels against the party line **2.** *adj.* rebelling against a lawful government or civil authority ‖ rebelling against a political party line [fr. L. *insurgens* (*insurgentis*), rising up]

in·sur·mount·a·ble (insərmauntəb'l) *adj.* not capable of being overcome ‖ *insurmountable difficulties* **in·sur·mount·a·bly** *adv.*

in·sur·rec·tion (insərekʃən) *n.* organized opposition to authority ‖ a revolt **in·sur·réc·tion·al** *adj.* **in·sur·rec·tion·ar·y** **1.** *adj.* of, involving or [illegible] insurrection **2.** *pl.* **in·sur·rec·tion·ar·ies** *n.* someone who takes part in an insurrection [illegible] **in·sur·rec·tion·ist** *n.* [illegible]

in·sus·cep·ti·bil·i·ty (insəseptəbiliti:) *n.* the quality or state of being insusceptible

in·sus·cep·ti·ble (insəséptəb'l) *adj.* not susceptible

in·swing·er (inswiŋər) *n.* (*cricket*) a ball swerving in flight from the bowler's hand from off to leg

int. interest ‖ international ‖ interval

in·tact (intækt) *adj.* left in its complete state, undamaged [fr. L. *intactus*]

in·tag·lio (intɑljou, intæljou) *n.* an engraved design in stone, esp. one cut into a hollow below the plane surface, giving a relief image when pressed into wax etc. ‖ a seal or gem engraved in this way (cf. CAMEO) ‖ the technique of engraving designs in this way ‖ (*printing*) a process in which the design, etched or engraved into the surface of the plates, provides ink-retaining hollows from which the impression is taken [Ital.]

in·take (inteik) *n.* the place where a liquid or gas is taken into a pipe etc. ‖ a taking in, *an intake of breath* ‖ a quantity or amount taken in (*mining*) an air shaft ‖ (*Br., mil.*) a batch of recruits

in·tan·gi·bil·i·ty (intændʒəbiliti:) *n.* the quality of state of being intangible

in·tan·gi·ble (intændʒəb'l) **1.** *adj.* not tangible not readily defined, vague, *intangible fears* **2.** *n.* something that is not tangible **in·tan·gi·bly** *adv.* [fr. M.L. *intangibilis*]

in·tar·si·a (intɑrsi:ə) *n.* a decoration consisting of pieces of wood inlaid as a mosaic in a wood background ‖ the art of making this decoration [G. fr. Ital. *intarsio*]

in·te·ger (intidʒər) *n.* (*math.*) a whole number ‖ an entity [L. = whole]

in·te·gra·ble (intigrəb'l) *adj.* (*math.*) capable of being integrated [fr. L. *integrare*, to make whole]

in·te·gral (intigrəl) **1.** *adj.* necessary to complete an entity, essentially part of some whole, *English is an integral part of his studies* ‖ forming a single unit with something else, *the handle is integral with the shaft* ‖ whole and complete ‖ (*math.*) related to an integer ‖ (*math.*) concerned with integration **2.** *n.* the integral whole ‖ (*math.*) the result of the process of mathematical integration **in·te·gral·i·ty** (intigrælitì:) *n.* [fr. L.L. *integralis*, pertaining to a whole]

integral calculus a branch of mathematical analysis that deals with the techniques of finding expressions for and of evaluating the integrals of functions, esp. for the calculation of areas, lengths over curves, volumes, moments etc., and with the solution of simple differential equations

integral domain [illegible] a ring in which the order of entries is not material, where the product of the nonzero elements is never zero *also*

in·te·gral·is·mo (integrɑlizmɔ) *n.* the fascist movement in Brazil

in·te·grand (intigrænd) *n.* (*math.*) an expression to be integrated [fr. L. *integrandus* fr. *integrare*, to make whole]

in·te·grant (intigrənt) **1.** *adj.* integral **2.** *n.* a component part [fr. L. *integrans* (*integrantis*)]

in·te·grate (intigreit) *pres. part.* **in·te·grat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·te·grat·ed** *v.t.* to make complete by adding parts ‖ to absorb into an existing whole, *immigrants are quickly integrated into the community* (*math.*) to calculate the integral of (*math.*) to perform the process of integration upon ‖ to end the racial segregation of, give full, equal membership in a group or in society to ‖ *v.i.* to become racially integrated [fr. L. *integrare* (*integratus*)]

integrated battlefield (*mil.*) war area involving nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons

integrated circuit (*electr.*) an electronic circuit consisting of a series of interconnected amplifying devices, transistors, resistors, capacitors in gates, etc., etched or imprinted on a plaque or chip of semiconductor material so as to carry a computer message. *abbr.* **IC.** —**integrated circuitry** *n.*

in·te·gra·tion (intigréiʃən) *n.* an integrating or being integrated ‖ (*math.*, symbol ∫ or Σ) a process of summing infinitesimals, esp. between stated limits ‖ the coordination of personality and environment ‖ (*psychol.*) the organizing of psychological reactions, perceptions etc. into a balanced, whole personality ‖ the unification of educational systems previously segregated by race ‖ the giving of full civil or membership rights to those deprived of them on racial grounds **in·te·gra·tion·ist** *n.* someone in favor of integration [fr. L. *integratio* (*integrationis*), a renewing, restoring]

in·te·gra·tor (intigreitər) *n.* a person who or thing that integrates ‖ a device for performing integrations mechanically [L.]

in·teg·ri·ty (intégriti:) *n.* moral soundness, probity ‖ wholeness, completeness, *to perform a work in its integrity* ‖ the quality or state of being unimpaired [fr. L. *integritas*, wholeness]

in·teg·ro·dif·fer·en·tial (intəgroudifərenʃəl) *n.* (*math.*) containing both integrals of a function in area measurement and differentials or rate of change measurements, of a function

in·teg·u·ment (integjumənt) *n.* an outer covering, esp. (*biol.*) a coating structure or layer, e.g. skin, shell or rind **in·teg·u·men·ta·ry** (integjumentəri:) *adj.* [fr. L. *integumentum*, covering]

in·tel·lect (intəlekt) *n.* the faculty of knowing, as distinct from feeling or willing ‖ mental power, intelligence ‖ a person of superior reasoning power [fr. L. *intellegere* (*intellectus*), to understand]

in·tel·lec·tion (intəlékʃən) *n.* the act or process of using the intellect ‖ a thought or idea produced by using the intellect [fr. L.L. and M.L. *intellectio* (*intellectionis*)]

in·tel·lec·tive (intəléktiv) *adj.* relating to or involving the intellect [fr. L.L. *intellectivus*]

in·tel·lec·tu·al (intəlektʃu:əl) **1.** *adj.* relating to, using or performed by the intellect ‖ (of a person) concerned with the activities of the intellect **2.** *n.* a person who is concerned with the activities of the intellect **in·tel·léc·tu·al·ism** *n.* (*philos.*) a doctrine discovering the principle of reality in reason alone ‖ (*philos.*) the doctrine that knowledge is derived from reason alone ‖ preoccupation with the process of thought at the expense of its aims [fr. L. *intellectualis*]

in·tel·lec·tu·al·i·ty (intəlektʃu:æliti:) *n.* the quality or state of being intellectual [fr. L.L. *intellectualitas*]

in·tel·lec·tu·al·ize (intəlektʃu:əlaiz) *pres. part.* **in·tel·lec·tu·al·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·tel·lec·tu·al·ized** *v.t.* to make intellectual in character, treat as an object of purely intellectual interest, esp. by neglecting emotional factors ‖ *v.i.* to reason, esp. leaving practical considerations aside

in·tel·li·gence (intélidʒəns) *n.* the ability to perceive logical relationships and use one's knowledge to solve problems and respond appropriately to novel situations ‖ news, information ‖ the obtaining of secret information, esp. for military purposes ‖ (*computer*) capability of performing some functions usu. associated with human reasoning, etc. ‖ an organization for the obtaining of such information [F.]

intelligence amplifier any aid to solving problems, e.g., slide rule, computer, mathematical rules

intelligence quotient (*abbr.* I.Q.) a number supposed to denote a person's intelligence, obtained by dividing his mental age by his chronological age and multiplying the result by 100: a person of average intelligence would thus have an I.Q. of 100

intelligence test any of various standardized tests designed to measure the capacity of a person to take in information, solve problems ...

in·tel·li·gent (intélidʒənt) *adj.* having or showing a high degree of intelligence ‖ endowed with intelligence, capable of reasoning [fr. L. *intelligens* (*intelligentis*), understanding]

intelligent printer (*computer*) output device using laser light beams to transform digital data into printed characters and graphics, eliminating impact printers. *Cf* LASER-BEAM PRINTER

in·tel·li·gent·si·a (intelijentsiə) *n.* the class in a society comprising the well educated and esp. intellectual persons, as distinguished from manual workers [Russ. *intelligentsiya* fr. L. *intelligentia*, intelligence]

in·tel·li·gi·bil·i·ty (intelijibiliti) *n.* the quality or state of being intelligible

in·tel·li·gi·ble (intelijibəl) *adj.* that can be understood, *an intelligible explanation* || (*philos.*) that can be perceived by the intellect **in·tel·li·gi·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *intelligibilis*]

In·tel·post (intelpoust) *n.* proposed U.S. international electronic postal service

In·tel·sat (intelsæt) *n.* [acronym for International Telecommunications Satellite, a consortium of 70 nations cooperating in communications by satellite] **2.** the satellites

in·tem·per·ance (intemperəns) *n.* lack of moderation, esp. habitual excessive indulgence in alcohol [F. *intemperance*]

in·tem·per·ate (intemperit) *adj.* not temperate [fr. L. *intemperatus*]

in·tend (intend) *v.t.* to have as intention, *he intends to leave tomorrow* || to have in mind a specified purpose, use or destination for, *he intended the gift as a mark of appreciation* [M.E. *entende* fr. F., ult. fr. L. *intendere*, to stretch out]

in·tend·ance (intendəns) *n.* the function of an intendant [F.]

in·tend·an·cy (intendənsi) *pl.* **in·tend·an·cies** *n.* the position or function of an intendant [IN TENDANT]

in·tend·ant (intendənt) *n.* a man in charge of a public department in some countries, esp. *hist.*) the controller of a large household || (*F. hist.*) the king's representative in a province, charged with the inspection of various public services in the 17th and 18th cc. [F.]

in·tend·ed (intendid) **1.** *adj.* planned || deliberate, *an intended snub* **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) one's fiance or fiancee

in·tend·ment (intendmənt) *n.* (*law*) the true legal meaning [F. *entendement*, understanding]

in·tense (intens) *adj.* very great, extreme, *intense heat, intense concentration* || (of a color) very deep or concentrated || (of a person) fervently earnest [F.]

in·ten·si·fi·ca·tion (intensifikeijən) *n.* an intensifying or being intensified

in·ten·si·fy (intensifai) *pres. part.* **in·ten·si·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ten·si·fied** *v.t.* to render (a quality, emotion etc.) more intense (*photog.*) to increase the sharpness of (the image) by chemical action || *v.i.* (of a quality, emotion etc.) to become more intense [fr. L. *intensus*, stretched]

in·ten·sion (intenʃən) *n.* (*logic*) the sum of the attributes contained in a concept or implied by a term **in·ten·sion·al** *adj.* [fr. L. *intensio* (*intensionis*), a stretching forth]

in·ten·si·ty (intensiti:) *pl.* **in·ten·si·ties** *n.* the quality or state of being intense, (*phys.*) the magnitude of force or energy per unit area, charge or mass, used as a measure of the activity or effect of physical agencies, e.g. electric-field intensity, luminous-flux intensity, sound intensity etc.

in·ten·sive (intensiv) **1.** *adj.* concentrated, *an intensive study of the classics*, (*agric.*) of a system of farming aimed at raising yield per unit area || (*gram.*) of a word giving force or emphasis to another, e.g. 'himself' in the sentence 'he did it himself' **2.** *n.* (*gram.*) an intensive word, prefix etc. [F. *intensif*]

intensive care unit (*med.*) a specialized nursing unit within a hospital where seriously ill patients receive constant nursing care and electronically monitored observation *abbr.* ICU.

intensive-care *adj.*

in·tent (intent) *adj.* (with 'on' or 'upon') having a [illegible] or 'upon') having one's attention concentrated, *intent on one's studies* || intense, searching, *an intent look* [fr. L. *intendere* (*intentus*), to stretch, strain]

intent *n.* intention, *with good intent, with intent to kill* **to all intents and purposes** practically [M.E. *entente* fr. O.F.]

in·ten·tion [illegible] solved to do, purpose || meaning, significance, *what is the intention behind this question?* (*logic*) a concept || (*eccles.*) the will to apply the benefits of prayers or a mass to a particular person or object. (*eccles.*) the person or object for [illegible] the process or manner in which a wound heal

[illegible]

in·ten·tioned (intenʃənd) *adj.* having or show[illegible]

in·ter (intə:r) *pres. part.* **in·ter·ring** *past* and *past part.* **in·terred** *v.t.* to put dead body in the ground or in a tomb [O.F. *enterrer*]

inter- (intər) *prefix* between, within || reciprocal || occurring, played, carried on etc. between || involving two or more [L. *inter* prep. and adv.]

in·ter·act (intərækt) *v.i.* to act upon each other, *wages and prices interact ceaselessly* **in·ter·action** (intərækʃən) *n.* **in·ter·active** *adj.*

Inter-American Conference, Tenth a conference [illegible] in Caracas, Venezuela, to consider the expansion of Communism in the Western Hemisphere. Secy. of State John Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, who had called the meeting on behalf of United Fruct, sponsored [illegible] Communism resolution which was adopted by a vote of 17 to 1 (Guatemala opposing, Mexico and Argentina abstaining). A successful coup by Col. Castillo Armas was at once engineered in Guatemala

Inter American Development Bank (abbr. IDB), a U.S. government agency established (1959) to assist Latin-American republics to develop their human and natural resources. The bank was originally capitalized at $1 billion, of which $450 million was contributed by the U.S.A. It approved its first loan in 1961

Inter-American Economic and Social Council [illegible] of the Organization of American States which adopted (1961) the Charter of Punta del Este

Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty), a treaty signed (1947) in Rio de Janeiro which declares that an armed attack by any state (American as well as non-American) against any American state would be considered an attack against all the American states

in·ter·breed (intərbri:d) *pres. part.* **in·ter·breed·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·bred** *v.t.* to cross-breed plants or animals of different varieties) || *v.i.* (of plants or animals of different varieties) to undergo crossbreeding

in·ter·ca·lary (intə:rkələri) or **in·ter·ca·lar** (intə:rkələr) *adj.* (of a day or month) intercalated || (of a year) having an intercalated day, month etc. || interpolated [fr. L. *intercalaris*]

in·ter·ca·late (intə:rkəleit) *pres. part.* **in·ter·ca·lat·ing** *part* and *past part* **in·ter·ca·lat·ed** *v.t.* to insert (a day or month) in a calendar, in order to make the calendar year correspond to the solar year || to interpolate, (*geol.*) to interpose between rock strata [fr. L. *intercalare* (*intercalatus*)]

in·ter·ca·la·tion (intə:rkəleiʃən) *n.* an intercalating or being intercalated, something intercalated [fr. L. *intercalatio* (*intercalationis*)]

in·ter·cede (intərsi:d) *pres. part.* **in·ter·ced·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·ced·ed** *v.i.* to intervene on behalf of another, [illegible] [fr. L. *intercedere*]

in·ter·cel·lu·lar (intərseljulər) *adj.* placed between or among cells

in·ter·cept (intərsept) **1.** *v.t.* to seize (something) before it can reach its destination, *to intercept enemy messages* (*math.*) to bound (part of a [illegible] a part of a line, curve etc. bounded in this way **in·ter·cep·tion** *n.* **in·ter·cep·tive** *adj.* **in·ter·cep·tor** *n.* someone who or something that intercepts, a fighting plane with [illegible] *intercipere* (*interceptus*), to interrupt]

[illegible] [fr. L. *intercessio* (*intercessionis*)]

in·ter·change (intərʧeinʤ) *n.* a substitution for one another of two things or two sets of things, *interchange of the front and rear tires every year*, mutual exchange, *an interchange of letters*, a junction on separate levels of two or

changing *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·changed** *v.t.* to substitute (two things or sets of things) for each other, *to interchange front and rear tires*, to exchange, *to interchange ideas*), *v.i.* (of [illegible] [O.F. *entrechangier*, to change]

in·ter·change·a·bil·i·ty (intərʧeinʤəbiliti) *n.* the quality or state of being interchangeable

in·ter·change·a·ble (intərʧeinʤəbəl) *adj.* (of two or more things) capable of being mutually [illegible] **in·ter·change·a·bly** *adv.* [O.F. *entrechangable*]

in·ter·col·le·giate [illegible] (intərkəli:dʒit) *adj.* participated in or supported by two or more colleges or universities, *an intercollegiate* [illegible]

in·ter·com [illegible] communication system in an office, aircraft, ship etc. [shortened fr. intercommunication system]

in·ter·com·mu·ni·cate (intərkəmju:nikeit) *pres. part.* **in·ter·com·mu·ni·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·com·mu·ni·cat·ed** *v.i.* (of two or [illegible] **in·ter·com·mu·ni·ca·tion** *n.*

in·ter·com·mun·ion [illegible] communion between churches or denominations officially recognizing one another

in·ter·com·mu·ni·ty [illegible] *n.* the quality of being common to various bodies, a sharing in common

in·ter·con·nect [illegible] *v.t.* to connect (two or more things), *v.i.* (of two or more things) to be connected

in·ter·con·nec·tion *Br.* also **in·ter·con·nex·ion** [illegible] interconnected

in·ter·con·ti·nen·tal (intə:rkontinentəl) *adj.* [illegible] between continents, continental

in·ter·cos·tal (intə:rkostəl) (intərkostəl) *adj.* (*anat.*) between the ribs (*bot.*) between the veins or nerves of a leaf [fr. Mod. L. *intercostalis*]

in·ter·course (intərkɔ:rs, intərkours) *n.* reciprocal social or commercial dealings between individuals, groups or nations || sexual union between two people [O.F. *entrecours*, exchange]

in·ter·cur·rent (intərkʌrənt, intərkʌrənt) *adj.* occurring during the course of some process || (of a disease) occurring during the course of another disease and affecting it

in·ter·date (intərdeit) *v.* to have social contact with a person of another religion

in·ter·de·nom·i·na·tion·al [illegible] (intərdinɔminəʃənəl) *adj.* common to or involving two or more [illegible]

in·ter·den·tal (intə:rdentəl) *adj.* (*phon.*) articulated by placing the tip of the tongue between the front teeth

in·ter·de·pend (intərdipend) *v.i.* to depend upon one another

in·ter·de·pend·ence (intərdipendəns) *n.* dependence of two or more things on each other **in·ter·de·pend·en·cy** *n.*

in·ter·de·pen·dent (intərdipendənt) *adj.* dependent upon each other

in·ter·dict (intə:rdikt) *n.* (Roman Catholic) a barring of a person or group from the sacraments, Church services and Christian burial, a decree that prohibits **2.** (intərdikt) *v.t.* to place an interdict on [M.E. *entredit* fr. O.F.]

in·ter·dic·tion [illegible] extending [illegible] or being interdicted [fr. L. *interdictio*, *interdictionis*]

in·ter·dic·to·ry [illegible] having the nature of an interdict [fr. L.L. *interdictorius*]

in·ter·est (intərist, intrist) **1.** *n.* curiosity about, or intellectual or emotional involvement in [illegible] are fixed, *music is his main interest*, the power to arouse these feelings, *local color added interest to the novel* concern for one's own advantage, profit, *it is to your interest to work hard*, importance [illegible] community, a legal or financial stake, right or title to a thing, *she holds a 60% interest in the farm* || a premium paid for the use of capital, [illegible] INTEREST), the money so paid, a group having a common concern in industry etc., *the shipping* [illegible] in the interest of for the sake of, *in the interest of humanity* **2.** *v.t.* [illegible] the attention of [illegible]

ə, æ, ɑ, ɔ, ʌ, e, i, o, u, ɔ, ɔ, ɔ

affect **in·ter·est·ed** *adj.* feeling or showing attention or curiosity ‖ having a share or concern in something and esp. likely to be prejudiced for this reason, *he is an interested party and cannot serve on the jury* ‖ motivated by a concern for one's own welfare or gain **in·ter·est·ing** *adj.* [fr. older *interess* fr. A.F.]

[illegible] legislation or political action or to change public opinion *also* lobby, pressure group

in·ter·face (ɪntərfeɪs) *n.* a surface forming the common boundary of two bodies or two spaces ‖ the boundary between phases in a heterogeneous system, e.g. the surface formed between a liquid and a solid or between two immiscible liquids ‖ (*jargon*) a device that bridges different systems, people, ideas, technologies, etc. ‖ point at which two elements of a system join ‖ the method of integrating these two elements **in·ter·fac·ing** [illegible]

in·ter·fa·cing (ɪntərfeɪsɪŋ) *n.* (*sewing*) a stiffening cloth sewn between the facing and the outside of a garment to help collars etc. to keep their form

in·ter·fere (ɪntərfɪər) *pres. part.* **in·ter·fer·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·fered** *v.i.* (with 'with') to conflict in such a way as to hinder something, *the pillar interferes with the view* ‖ to take an active but unwelcome part in someone else's activity ‖ (of a horse) to strike the opposite fetlock with a hoof ‖ (*phys.*) in wave motion) to superimpose an opposite displacement of a medium ‖ (*patent law*) to claim priority for an invention ‖ (*football*) to clear the way for the ball carrier by blocking players of the opposing team ‖ (*football*) to obstruct illegally an attempt [illegible] **in·ter·fer·ence** ‖ the act of interfering (*games*) obstruction, e.g. (*football*) the obstruction of opposing tacklers to [illegible] the illegal blocking of the receiving of the pass ‖ (*radio*) a confusion of sounds preventing good reception ‖ (*radio*) that which produces such a confusion ‖ a wave phenomenon that results from the mutual effect of two or more waves passing through a given region at the same time, producing reinforcement at some points and neutralization at other points. The displacement at any point of intersection of two or more waves is given by the principle of superposition. Interference is observed in sound waves (**BEAT**) and light waves (**NEWTON'S RINGS**), and is used in analytical optical instruments for the measurement of small linear displacements and other effects [illegible] ‖ (*football*) to run interference for (*football*) to clear the way for (the ball carrier) by obstructing opposing tacklers **in·ter·fe·ren·tial** [illegible] to strike each other]

in·ter·fer·om·e·ter (ɪntərfərɒmɪtər) *n* an optical instrument that allows two beams of light derived from a single source (and thus of the same frequency and in phase at identical distances from the source) to traverse paths whose difference in length determines the nature of the interference pattern obtained when the beams are allowed to interfere. The wavelength of light can be measured if the path length difference is known, and vice versa

interferometer homing (*mil.*) a missile-guidance system depending on echoes received by antenna precisely spaced within a few wave

[illegible]

in·ter·fer·on (ɪntərfɪərɒn) *n.* (*biochem.*) antibody protein sensitive to foreign nucleic acid, produced in cells of some mammals as a deterrent to replication of viruses and bacteria, esp. those created by gene-splicing techniques in other organisms

in·ter·fold (ɪntərfould) *v.t.* to fold (paper sheets) so that one folds around a fold of the next one [illegible] **in·ter·fus·ing** [illegible] **in·ter·fu·sion** [illegible] mately (one thing with another) ‖ to pervade ‖ *v.i.* to intermingle, blend **in·ter·fu·sion** [illegible]

[illegible] actions **in the interim** meanwhile 2. *adj.* provi- [illegible]

in·ter·ior (ɪntɪərɪər) 1. *adj.* of, relating to or placed at the inner part of something ‖ having to do with the domestic affairs of a country, [illegible]

meaning of the play **2.** *n.* the inner part of something ‖ a picture or a stage or movie set showing the inside of a house or other building ‖ the part of a country away from the coast or frontier ‖ the inner character or nature of someone or something **the Interior** (in administrative titles) the domestic affairs of a country [L., comp. of *inter*, within]

interior angle (*math.*) the angle inside a polygon between adjacent sides ‖ (*math.*) the angle made by a transversal inside either of a pair of straight lines which it intersects

interior monologue a literary device in which a character's thoughts, memories etc. are presented as a continuous flow emerging from the subconscious into the conscious. It is employed [illegible] writing

Interior, U.S. Department of, federal cabinet-level department that oversees conservation and fish and wildlife programs, manages the national parks system and mineral mining and administers Indian and territorial affairs. Founded in 1849, its departments include the National Park Service, the Bureau of Mines, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs

interj. interjection

in·ter·ja·cent (ɪntərdʒeɪs'nt) *adj.* occurring or situated between or among others [fr. L. *interjacens* (*interjacentis*)]

in·ter·ject (ɪntərdʒekt) *v.t.* to interpose (a remark or question) abruptly in a conversation etc. [fr. L. *interjicere* (*interjectus*), to throw in]

in·ter·jec·tion (ɪntərdʒekʃən) *n.* (*gram.*) an exclamation expressing emotion, not forming part of a sentence: it may be a word or phrase or an inarticulate cry (e.g. 'ouch!') ‖ an interjected remark ‖ the act of interjecting **in·ter·jec·tion·al, in·ter·jec·to·ry** (ɪntərdʒektərɪ) *adjs.* [F.]

in·ter·lace (ɪntərleɪs) *pres. part.* **in·ter·lac·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·laced** *v.t.* to cross (things) over and under as if by weaving, *to interlace one's fingers* ‖ to vary by mixing in other things, *to interlace a talk with demonstrations* ‖ (*computer*) to arrange data of a sequence among data of other sequences in storage, retaining the identity of each; designed to reduce access time ‖ *v.i.* to be combined as if by weaving **in·ter·lace·ment** *n.* [M.E. *entrelace* fr. F.]

In·ter·la·ken (ɪntərlɑkən,ɪntərlɑkən) a resort (pop. 4,735) on the Aare between Lakes Thun and Brienz in Bern, Switzerland

in·ter·lard (ɪntərlɑrd) *v.t.* to intersperse (speech or writing) with foreign or extraneous words etc. [F. *entrelarder*, to mix with layers of fat]

in·ter·leaf (ɪntərli:f) *pl.* **in·ter·leaves** (ɪntərli:vz) *n.* a blank leaf bound between the printed leaves in a book for writing notes on or a sheet of thin paper inserted to protect a color plate

in·ter·leave (ɪntərli:v) *pres. part.* **in·ter·leav·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·leaved** *v.t.* to insert an interleaf or interleaves between pages of (a book)

in·ter·line (ɪntərlaɪn) *pres. part.* **in·ter·lin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·lined** *v.t.* to write or print something between the lines of (a book [illegible] M.E. :: M.L. [illegible]

in·ter·line (ɪntərlaɪn) *pres. part.* **in·ter·lin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·lined** *v.t.* to put a second lining between the ordinary lining and the outer material of (a garment)

in·ter·lin·e·ar (ɪntərlɪnɪər) *adj.* (of written or printed matter) inserted between the lines of a text, containing written or printed words between the lines ‖ having different versions on different lines, *an interlinear Bible* [fr. M.L. *interlinearis*]

in·ter·lin·e·ar·ion [illegible] interlining a text ‖ a written or printed insertion between lines [fr. M.L. *interlineare* (*interlineatus*)]

in·ter·lin·ing (ɪntərlaɪnɪŋ) *n.* a lining between the ordinary lining and the outer material of a garment

in·ter·lock (ɪntərlɒk) 1. *v.t.* to engage locking parts of (two things) so that they are held rigidly together ‖ to arrange (the parts of a mechanical system) so that they cannot move independently of each other ‖ *v.i.* to be connected in this way **2.** *adj.* knitted with interlocking stitches

in·ter·lock·ing (ɪntərlɒkɪŋ) *adj.* of a system for borrowing of power resources among power utilities to meet emergencies

in·ter·lo·cu·tion (ɪntərloukjuʃən) *n.* (*rhet.*) conversation, dialogue [fr. L. *interlocutio* (*interlo-*

in·ter·loc·u·tor (ɪntərlɒkjutər) *n.* (*rhet.*) a person who takes part in a dialogue or conversation ‖ a person who acts as leader of a minstrel show, putting questions from his place in the middle of the line to the end man [fr. L. *interloqui* (*interlocutus*), to converse]

in·ter·loc·u·to·ry (ɪntərlɒkjutɔri:, ɪntərlɒkjutouri:) *adj.* (*rhet.*) conversational ‖ interjected, *interlocutory oaths* ‖ (*law*) pronounced and arising during legal procedure, not final, *an interlocutory decree* [INTERLOCUTION]

in·ter·lope (ɪntərloup) *pres. part.* **in·ter·lop·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·loped** *v.i.* to meddle in the affairs of others ‖ (*hist.*) to interfere illegally in the trading of others **in·ter·lop·er** *n.* someone who interlopes ‖ someone who intrudes on the property of another [fr. INTER- + *lope*, dial. alt. of LEAP]

in·ter·lude (ɪntərlu:d) *n.* a period of time between two actions ‖ a dramatic or musical performance to fill an interval [fr. M.L. *interludium*]

in·ter·mar·riage (ɪntərmærɪdʒ) *n.* marriage between members of different social, racial, religious or tribal groups ‖ marriage between close relations

in·ter·mar·ry (ɪntərmærɪ:) *pres. part.* **in·ter·mar·ry·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·mar·ried** *v.i.* (of members of different social, racial, religious or tribal groups) to marry ‖ (of closely related people) to marry

in·ter·me·di·a (ɪntərmi:dɪ:ə) *n.* **1.** art forms involving various arts and sciences, e.g., films, dance, sculpture, and electronics, in one project **2.** cinema combined with live entertainment. — **intermedia** *adj. Cf* MIXED MEDIA, MULTIMEDIA

in·ter·me·di·ar·y (ɪntərmi:dɪ:ərɪ:) **1.** *adj.* being between two things, events etc. ‖ of, pertaining to or involving mediation **2.** *pl.* **in·ter·me·di·ar·ies** *n.* someone who or something that mediates [fr. L. *intermediarius*]

in·ter·me·di·ate (ɪntərmi:dɪ:ɪt) **1.** *adj.* being between two things, events, extremes etc. **2.** *n.* someone through whom two other parties communicate ‖ something between others in a series ‖ of a motor vehicle, in size between compact and standard [fr. M.L. *intermediatus*]

in·ter·me·di·ate (ɪntərmi:dɪ:eɪt) *pres. part.* **in·ter·me·di·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·me·di·at·ed** *v.i.* to act as an intermediary **in·ter·me·di·a·tion, in·ter·me·di·a·tor** *ns*

intermediate boson (*particle phys.*) hypothetical particle, either positively or negatively charged, on which there is no restriction on the number of particles that exist simultaneously in the same state. *also* intermediate vector boson, W particle

in·ter·ment (ɪntɜrmənt) *n.* a burial

in·ter·mez·zo (ɪntərmétsou, ɪntərmédzou) *pl.* **in·ter·mez·zi** (ɪntərmétsi:, ɪntərmédzi:), **in·ter·mez·zos** *n.* a short musical or dramatic piece interpolated in the middle or between the acts of an opera or play ‖ (*mus.*) a short movement between major sections, e.g. of a symphony ‖ (*mus.*) a short concert piece ‖ an episode [Ital.]

in·ter·mi·na·ble (ɪntɜrmɪnəb'l) *adj.* seemingly endless, tediously long, *an interminable lecture* **in·tér·mi·na·bly** *adv.* [F. or fr. L.L. *interminabilis*]

in·ter·min·gle (ɪntərmɪŋg'l) *pres. part.* **in·ter·min·gling,** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·min·gled** *v.t.* to mix (two things) together ‖ to mix (one thing) with other things ‖ *v.i.* to become mixed together

in·ter·mis·sion (ɪntərmɪʃən) *n.* (*Am.=Br.* interval) an interval between acts of a play or parts of any performance ‖ an interval coming between periods of activity [fr. L. *intermissio* (*intermissionis*)]

in·ter·mit (ɪntərmɪt) *pres. part.* **in·ter·mit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·mit·ted** *v.t.* to cause to cease for a while or from time to time ‖ *v.i.* to stop for a while or from time to time [fr. L. *intermittere*]

in·ter·mit·tence (ɪntərmɪt'ns) *n.* the quality or state of being intermittent ‖ a ceasing from time to time ‖ an occurring from time to time **in·ter·mit·ten·cy** *pl.* **in·ter·mit·ten·cies** *n.* [F.]

in·ter·mit·tent (ɪntərmɪt'nt) *adj.* stopping from time to time ‖ occurring at intervals [fr. L. *intermittens* (*intermittentis*)]

intermittent current an electric current that flows and halts intermittently without reversing

in·ter·mix (ɪntərmɪks) *v.t.* and *i.*, to mix together, intermingle **in·ter·mix·ture** (ɪntərmɪkstʃər) *n.* [fr. older *intermixt*, adj. fr. L. *intermiscere* (*intermixtus*), to mix together]

in·ter-mo·dal (intərmoud'l) *adj.* of, by, or involving more than one type of transportation, esp. as used by merchandise moving from point of origin to destination, e.g., train and truck

in·tern (intə:rn) **I.** *n.* (also **in·terne**) a newly qualified doctor serving in a hospital to complete his training **2.** *n.* (*Am.*) a newly qualified doctor) to serve in a hospital to complete one's training ‖ *v.t.* (intə:rn) to detain (someone, esp. an alien or a prisoner of war) within prescribed boundaries [F *interne*, internal]

in·ter·nal (intə:rn'l) *adj.* of or on the inside, inside the body, *internal injuries* ‖ involving the mind, soul, conscience etc ‖ pertaining to the domestic affairs of a country ‖ pertaining to the essential nature of a thing, intrinsic [fr. M.L. *internalis*]

internal angle an interior angle

internal-combustion engine a heat engine in which the combustion takes place within the engine itself, usually in a cylinder rather than externally in a furnace etc

internal evidence evidence furnished by a thing under consideration without confirmation from some outside source

internal medicine the branch of medicine that concentrates on the diagnosis and nonsurgical treatment of disease

internal pollution ingestion of harmful synthetic substances

internal revenue (*Am., Br.*) inland revenue) government income from taxation within a country

Internal Security Act of 1950 a U.S. Congressional act which enabled the president to declare an 'internal security emergency' and authorized the attorney general to round up and detain persons believed to be engaged in acts of espionage or sabotage

in·ter-na·tion·al (intərnæʃən'l) **1.** *adj.* common to, involving or used by two or more nations ‖ known or operating in more than one country, *an international thief* **2.** *n.* (*Br.*) a player in an official game or match against another country

In·ter-na·tion·al (*hist.*) any of several worldwide socialist or communist organizations. The 1st International, known as the International Workingmen's Association, was founded (1864) by Marx, but was weakened (1872) by a dispute between Marx and Bakunin, and was dissolved (1876). The 2nd International was formed (1889), but failed in its attempt to prevent war (1914). Efforts to revive it in the 1920s were ineffectual. The 3rd International, the Comintern, was set up by Russia (1919) and dissolved (1943). It was succeeded by the Cominform (1947-56). The 4th International was set up (1937) by Trotsky, in opposition to the Comintern

International Atomic Energy Agency (*abbr.* I.A.E.A.) an agency of the U.N., set up in 1957 to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy

international atomic time any of several standardized systems of horology based on atomic resonance, e.g., standard cesium-133 transition. *abbr.* **IAT**

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development *WORLD BANK

International Brigade (*hist.*) a military unit, formed of foreign antifascist volunteers, which fought on the side of the republicans in the Spanish Civil War (1936–9)

International Business Machines (*abbr.* IBM), the world's largest manufacturers of computers. It was originally the Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company, founded (1914) by Thomas John Watson (1874-1956) and renamed (1924)

international candle a unit of luminous intensity equal to that of 5 sq mm of platinum at its melting point (1773.5°C)

International Civil Aviation Organization (*abbr.* I.C.A.O.) an agency of the U.N., set up in 1947 to promote safety and cooperation in international air transport

International Conference of American States, First a conference held (1889–90) in Washington, D.C. on the initiative of James G. Blaine, U.S. secretary of state. It gave birth to the International Bureau of American Republics (later renamed)

International Conference of American States, Sixth a conference held (1928) in Havana, at which the U.S. delegation proposed a revision of the Pan-American Union, that the Union should not exercise political functions, was rejected

International Conference of American States, Seventh a conference held (1933) in Montevideo, Uruguay, which adopted the doctrine of nonintervention with qualifications

International Conference of American States, Eighth a conference held (1938) in Lima which declared that any attack by a non-American state against any American state would be regarded as an attack against all of them

International Conference of American States, Ninth a conference held (1948) in Bogotá. The name Union of American Republics was changed to Organization of American States (O.A.S.). The Bogotá Charter established the organizational guideline for the O.A.S. International Conferences were renamed Inter-American Conferences; the central and permanent organ of the O.A.S., the Pan-American Union, retained its name and became the general secretariat. Its supervisory board, the former Governing Board of the Pan-American Union, became known as the Council of the Organization. Two permanent organs of this council were established: Inter-American Council of Jurists, [illegible] and Social Council, Inter-American Cultural Council. Meetings of foreign affairs ministers were to be called upon the request and with the consent of member states

International Court of Justice the main judicial organ of the U.N., organized in 1945 to replace the earlier World Court set up in 1922 as the Court of Justice. The court, which consists of 15 judges and sits at The Hague, exists to settle international legal disputes. Any breach of its decisions may be referred to the U.N. Security Council

International Criminal Police Commission *INTERPOL

international date line an imaginary line between the poles, running along the 180th meridian except where this would cause local complications, conventionally marking the place where each calendar day begins. A traveler changes the date one day forward on crossing the line from east to west and one day backward on crossing it from west to east

International Finance Corporation (*abbr.* I.F.C.) an agency of the U.N., set up in 1956 to stimulate private investment in less-developed countries. It is affiliated with the World Bank

International Fund for Agricultural Development specialized United Nations lending agency created in June 1976 to help developing countries increase food production. *abbr.* **IFAD**

International Geophysical Year a period (July 1, 1957–Dec. 31, 1958) when intensified and coordinated programs of geophysical and astronomical research were conducted by 70 countries

international Gothic a style of painting in late 14th-c. France, Burgundy, Italy, Germany and Bohemia, characterized by a new realism in the treatment of detail, while retaining the austerity of earlier Gothic art. Its exponents include the Limbourg brothers in Burgundy and Gentile da Fabriano in Italy

International Harvester Company a U.S. farm machinery enterprise formed in 1902. It introduced (1918) the rear power takeoff, providing power for the operation of mounted and drawn implements directly by the tractor engine, which was universally accepted

internationalism (intərnæʃənəlizəm) *n.* a belief in friendly cooperation between nations for mutual benefit ‖ the quality or state of being international

internationalist (intərnæʃənəlist) *n.* a specialist in international law

internationalization (intərnæʃənəlaizeiʃən) *n.* an internationalizing or being internationalized

internationalize (intərnæʃənəlaiz) *v.t.* to make international in character, to bring (a territory) under the combined control of several nations

International Labor Organization (*abbr.* I.L.O.) an agency, founded in 1919 and affiliated with the U.N., which seeks to improve working conditions and to promote economic and social stability (1969)

international law the body of unenforceable but generally accepted principles and practices governing relations between states, incl. laws of neutrality and of war

International Monetary Fund (*abbr.* IMF) a specialized agency affiliated with the U.N., designed to stabilize international monetary exchange rates. Its articles of agreement were signed at Bretton Woods, N.H., in 1944 and the fund began operations in 1947

International Phonetic Alphabet *see* I.P.A. ‖ a universal system of letters and symbols (used in this book in a modified form) representing speech sounds

International Red Cross an organization for the prevention and alleviation of human suffering (created in Geneva, 1864, by Dunant). It was initially set up to aid prisoners, the sick and the wounded in wartime, but after the 1st world war it extended its work to disaster relief and public health. It now works through national Red Cross societies

International Refugee Organization (*abbr.* I.R.O.) an agency of the U.N. (1948–51) which undertook the care and repatriation of displaced persons and resettled more than a million refugees

international style the predominant style of 20th-c. architecture. Developed by Oud, Gropius, Le Corbusier and Mies van der Rohe, it achieved universality by 1950. Its adherents stress simplicity, purity of line, functional planning, undisguised use of modern materials (e.g. steel and concrete), exploration of dynamic spatial relationships, and cooperation in realms of scientific, cultural and aesthetic development

International System of Units international standard for seven measurement units, established in 1960 for quantities of length, time, mass, electric current, temperature, luminosity intensity, and substance. *also* Systeme International d'Unites. *abbr.* **SI**

International Telecommunication Union (*abbr.* I.T.U.) an agency founded in 1865 and affiliated to the U.N. in 1957. It promotes cooperation for the improvement and use of telegraph, television and radio services

internatl (*abbr.*) international

in·ter·ne·cine (intərni:sain, intərnési:n) *adj.* destructive to all parties involved, *internecine war* ‖ of fighting within a group [fr. L. *internecinus* fr. *internecium*, slaughter]

in·tern·ee (intə:rni:) *n.* an interned person, esp. in wartime

in·tern·ist (intə:rnist, intə:rnist) *n.* a specialist in internal medicine

in·tern·ment (intə:rnmənt) *n.* an interning or being interned

in·ter·nod·al (intərnoud'l) *adj.* (*biol.*) between two nodes ‖ (*biol.*) of, relating to or forming an internode

in·ter·node (intərnoud) *n.* (*biol.*) a section between two nodes

in·tern·ship (intə:rnʃip) *n.* the position of an intern in a hospital ‖ the period of serving as an intern

in·ter·nun·ci·o (intərnanʃi:ou, intərnansi:ou) *n.* a papal envoy ranking below a nuncio, sent to courts where no nuncio is accredited or while there is no nuncio there [fr. Ital. *internuncio*]

in·ter·o·cep·tive (intərouseptiv) *adj.* (*physiol.*) capable of receiving stimuli from within the organism, used in receiving these, or concerned with receiving these, e.g. through the viscera (cf. EXTEROCEPTIVE, cf. PROPRIOCEPTIVE) [INTE(RO)- + (RE)CEPTIVE]

in·ter·o·cep·tor (intərouseptər) *n.* (*physiol.*) a receptor capable of receiving stimuli from within the organism [Mod. L.]

in·ter·op·er·a·ble (intəropərəb'l) *adj.* capable of operating compatibly individually or together

interpellate (intə:rpeleit) *pres. part.* **interpellating** *past and past part.* **interpellated** *v.t.* (in some legislative bodies) to demand an explanation of (a minister) from (a minister) [fr. L. *interpellare* (*interpellatus*), to interrupt in speaking]

interpellation (intə:rpeleiʃən) *n.* (in some legislative bodies) the act of interpellating [fr. L. *interpellatio* (*interpellationis*), an interrupting]

in·ter·pen·e·trate (intərpentreit) *pres. part.* **interpenetrating** *past and past part.* **interpen·e·trat·ed** *v.t.* to penetrate (something) thoroughly ‖ *v.i.* to penetrate each other ‖ to penetrate thoroughly

in·ter·pen·e·tra·tion (intərpentreiʃən) *n.* an interpenetrating or being interpenetrated

in·ter·pen·e·tra·tive (ɪntərpenɪtrətɪv) *adj.* interpenetrating

in·ter·pla·ne·tar·y (ɪntərplænɪtərɪ) *adj.* situated between the planets

in·ter·play (ɪntərpleɪ) *n.* action and reaction between two or more things, each having an effect on the other; reciprocal effect **2.** (ɪntərpleɪ) *v.i.* to act upon each other

in·ter·plead (ɪntərpliːd) *v.i.* *(law)* to go on trial with each other to settle a point on which the [illegible] *n.* *(law)* a proceeding in which a party of whom [illegible] claim, and who does not claim the item in controversy for himself, compels those parties to litigate among themselves and so relieves himself of the possible suits that they might bring against him [fr. A.F. *enterpleder*]

In·ter·pol (ɪntərpɒl) the International Criminal Police Commission, which has its headquarters at Paris. It provides liaison between member nations in searching for international criminals

in·ter·po·late (ɪntɜːpəleɪt) *pres. part.* **in·ter·po·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·po·lat·ed** *v.t.* to alter or corrupt (a text) by such additions [to enter with (a remark) into a conversation between others. *(math.)* to insert (intermediate values or terms) in a given series] *v.i.* to introduce new words or passages in a text or a remark into a conversation [fr. L. *interpolare* (*interpolatus*), to polish up]

in·ter·po·la·tion (ɪntɜːpəleɪʃən) *n.* interpolating or being interpolated. something interpolated [fr. L. *interpolatio* (*interpolationis*), a polishing]

in·ter·pos·al (ɪntərpouz'l) *n.* the act of interposing

in·ter·pose (ɪntərpouz) *pres. part.* **in·ter·pos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·posed** *v.t.* to introduce (a remark etc.) into a conversation to introduce (something) so that it intervenes, [illegible] *my choice of career.* to introduce as an insertion. *to interpose an additional clause.* [illegible] *v.i.* to interrupt. to intervene [F. *interposer*]

in·ter·po·si·tion (ɪntərpəzɪʃən) *n.* interposing or being interposed. something interposed; the doctrine that a state of the U.S.A. may oppose any Federal action which seems to that state to [illegible]

in·ter·pret (ɪntɜːprɪt) *v.t.* to explain the meaning of (a work of art, dream etc.). to attribute a specified meaning to. *he interpreted their laughter as an insult.* to express one's conception of (a role, musical work etc.) by performing it. *v.i.* to act as a linguistic interpreter [F. *interpréter* or fr. L. *interpretari*]

in·ter·pre·ta·tion (ɪntɜːprɪteɪʃən) *n.* an interpreting or being interpreted. an explanation produced by interpreting. the essential meaning [illegible] *this poem.* the act of translating a speech or a lyric from one language into another. an instance of this [F. *interprétation* or fr. L. *interpretatio*]

in·ter·pre·ta·tive (ɪntɜːprɪtətɪv) *adj.* explanatory. relating to interpretation [fr. L. *interpretari* (*interpretatus*), to interpret]

in·ter·pret·er (ɪntɜːprɪtər) *n.* someone who interprets, esp. someone who translates a foreign language orally, e.g. in a conversation carried on in different languages. *(computer)* a program into a machine language and then executes it. a punch card machine that will imprint information indicated by the holes [illegible]

in·ter·ra·bang or **in·ter·bang** (ɪntərəbæŋ) *n.* a punctuation mark ‽ simultaneously expressing questioning and astonishment

in·ter·re·gi·num, **in·ter·reg·na** (ɪntərregnəm) *n.* a period during which there is no ruler in office. a period when administrative or governmental [illegible]

in·ter·re·la·tion (ɪntərrɪleɪʃən) *n.* a mutual relation [illegible]

in·ter·re·lat·ed (ɪntərrɪleɪtɪd) *adj.* [illegible]

in·ter·ro·gate (ɪnterəgeɪt) *pres. part.* **in·ter·ro·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·ro·gat·ed** *v.t.* to send a machine-coded instruction requiring a response ‖ *v.i.* to make an interrogation [fr. L. [illegible]]

in·ter·ro·ga·tion (ɪnterəgeɪʃən) *n.* interrogating; an instance of this. a question [F. or fr. L. *interrogatio* (*interrogationis*)]

in·ter·ro·ga·tive (ɪntərɒgətɪv) **1.** *adj.* having the form of or expressing a question. *an interrogative look.* ‖ *(gram.)* designating a word, phrase etc. used in asking a question **2.** *n.* *(gram.)* a word expressing a question [fr. L.L. *interrogativus*]

in·ter·ro·ga·tor (ɪnterəgeɪtər) *n.* someone who [illegible] [L.L.]

in·ter·rog·a·to·ry (ɪntərɒgətərɪ, ɪntərɒgətourɪ) **1.** *adj.* indicating a question. *an interrogatory tone of voice.* having to do with questioning **2.** *n.* *pl.* **in·ter·rog·a·to·ries** *(law)* a formal question put by a court of law to be answered in writing by an accused person or a witness [fr. L.L. *interrogatorius*]

in·ter·rupt (ɪntərʌpt) *v.t.* to stop abruptly but briefly (a discussion, a person who is speaking etc.) esp. by starting to speak oneself. to obstruct (a view etc.). to make a break in the continuity of. *the remark interrupted his flow of thought.* *(computer)* a signal to delay operation while another program [illegible] *v.i.* to interfere in some action. to cause a discussion, person speaking etc. to cease abruptly, esp. by entering in with a remark etc. **in·ter·rupt·er, in·ter·rup·tor** *n.* someone who or something that interrupts, esp. *(elec.)* a device used to open and close a circuit [fr. L. *interrumpere* (*interruptus*), to break apart, break off]

in·ter·rup·tion (ɪntərʌpʃən) *n.* an interrupting or being interrupted. something that interrupts. the time during which something is interrupted [fr. L. *interruptio* (*interruptionis*)]

interruptor INTERRUPTER

in·ter·scho·las·tic (ɪntərskəlæstɪk) *adj.* between, or among, schools

in·ter·sect (ɪntərsekt) *v.t.* to divide by passing through or across. *a river intersects the property.* *v.i.* to meet and cross each other. *the lines intersect at X* [fr. L. *intersecare* (*intersectus*), to cut between, cut off]

in·ter·sec·tion (ɪntərsekʃən) *n.* the act of intersecting. the point at which lines cut across each other (or the line at which planes do so). a place where two roads cross each other **in·ter·sec·tion·al** *adj.* [fr. L. *intersectio* (*intersectionis*)]

in·ter·sex (ɪntərseks) *n.* an organism with sexual characteristics intermediate between those of the typical male and typical female of its species [illegible] intersex [illegible]

in·ter·sex·u·al (ɪntərsekʃuːəl) *adj.* *(biol.)* pertaining to an intersex. existing between the sexes

in·ter·space **1.** (ɪntərspeɪs) *n.* an intervening space **2.** (ɪntərspeɪs) *v.t.* *pres. part.* **in·ter·spac·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·spaced** to put or occupy a space between

in·ter·sperse (ɪntərspɜːrs) *pres. part.* **in·ter·spers·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·spersed** *v.t.* to put here and there among other things. to diversify. *to intersperse a lecture with anecdotes* **in·ter·sper·sion** (ɪntərspɜːrʒən) *n.* [fr. L. *intersperger* (*intersparsus*)]

in·ter·state (ɪntərsteɪt) *adj.* common to, involving or taking place between two or more states

Interstate Commerce Act a U.S. Congressional act of 1887, which provided for the regulation of railroads in interstate commerce and prohibited pooling and discriminatory rates and rebates

Interstate Commerce Commission a U.S. [illegible] and rates of carriers operating interstate services

in·ter·stel·lar (ɪntərstelər) *adj.* among or between the stars

in·ter·stice (ɪntɜːrstɪs) *pl.* **in·ter·stic·es** (ɪntɜːrstɪsɪz, ɪntɜːrstɪsiːz) *n.* a small space between two things **in·ter·sti·tial** (ɪntərstɪʃəl) *adj.* [fr. L. *interstitium*]

in·ter·stock (ɪntərstɒk) *n.* *(botany)* in grafting, an additional piece inserted between stock and scion, usually to induce dwarfing or to aid the [illegible]

in·ter·strat·i·fy (ɪntərstrætɪfaɪ) *pres. part.* **in·ter·strat·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·strat·i·fied** *v.t.* to lie between other [illegible] body) between others. *v.i.* to be between other [illegible]

in·ter·trib·al (ɪntərtraɪb'l) *adj.* common to or involving [illegible] or tribes [fr. L.]

in·ter·trop·i·cal (ɪntərtrɒpɪk'l) *adj.* located or occurring between or within the tropics

in·ter·twine (ɪntərtwaɪn) *pres. part.* **in·ter·twin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·twined** *v.t.* to interlace (two or more things) [to interlace (one thing) with another ‖ *v.i.* to become interlaced

in·ter·ur·ban (ɪntərɜːrbən) *adj.* (of public transportation etc.) traveling between or connecting [illegible]

in·ter·val (ɪntərvəl) *n.* a period of time between two actions or events ‖ a space between two points. *(Br.)* an intermission (interval between acts of a play) [*(mus.)* the difference of pitch between two tones **at intervals** here and there ‖ now and then [M.E. *enterval, intervalle* fr. L. *intervallum*, space between ramparts]

in·ter·vale (ɪntərveɪl) *n.* an area of low-lying land, esp. between hills or along a river [M.E. var. of INTERVAL]

in·ter·vene (ɪntərviːn) *pres. part.* **in·ter·ven·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·vened** *v.i.* to happen unexpectedly esp. so as to modify or prevent some event etc. ‖ to happen between points of time, events etc., *the intervening days seemed years.* *(law)* to impose oneself as a third party to a lawsuit so as to protect one's own interests [fr. L. *intervenire*]

in·ter·ven·ient (ɪntərviːnjənt) *adj.* intervening [fr. L. *intervenientis* (*intervenientis*)]

in·ter·ven·tion (ɪntərvenʃən) *n.* the act of intervening ‖ interference in the affairs of others, e.g. by one state in the affairs of another [fr. L.L. *interventio* (*interventionis*)]

in·ter·view (ɪntərvjuː) **1.** *n.* a meeting of persons face to face esp. for formal discussion ‖ a formal meeting between an applicant (e.g. for a job) and the person who is to examine his qualifications, a meeting between a press, radio or television reporter and a person who is to be the subject of an article, program etc. ‖ the published article or program resulting from this meeting **2.** *v.t.* to meet with (someone) to examine his qualifications or to get information etc. from him [F. *entrevue*]

in·ter·weave (ɪntərwiːv) *pres. part.* **in·ter·weav·ing** *past* **in·ter·wove** (ɪntərwouv) *past part.* **in·ter·wo·ven** (ɪntərwouvən) *v.t.* to weave together. to mingle (two or more things), each retaining its identity; *the voice and piano parts are closely interwoven* ‖ *v.i.* to become woven together [to mingle while retaining identity

in·ter·wind (ɪntərwaɪnd) *pres. part.* **in·ter·wind·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ter·wound** (ɪntərwaund) *v.t.* and *i.* to wind together

interwove *past part.* of INTERWEAVE

interwoven *past part.* of INTERWEAVE

in·tes·ta·cy (ɪntestəsɪ) *n.* *(law)* the quality or state of being intestate or having died intestate

in·tes·tate (ɪntestɪt) **1.** *adj.* not having made any valid will. not bequeathed in a will. *an intestate estate* **2.** *n.* a person who dies without having made a valid will [fr. O.F. *intestat*]

in·tes·ti·nal (ɪntestɪn'l) *adj.* relating to or in the intestines [fr. M.L. or Mod. L. *intestinalis*]

intestinal fortitude *(pop.)* courage and stamina

in·tes·tine (ɪntestɪn) *n.* (usually *pl.*) the portion of the alimentary canal in vertebrates between the stomach and the anus. It consists of two major divisions: the anterior portion or small intestine and the posterior portion or large intestine. the entire alimentary canal of many invertebrates when roughly straight and tubular [fr. L. *intestinum*]

in the dark *(mil.)* in military air intercept, a code meaning "not visible on my scope"

in·ti·ma·cy (ɪntɪməsɪ) *pl.* **in·ti·ma·cies** *n.* the quality or state of being intimate [an intimate act. (a euphemism for) illicit sexual intercourse

in·ti·mate **1.** (ɪntəmɪt) *adj.* being on familiar, esp. affectionate, personal terms. *intimate friends.* relating to or showing such an acquaintance. *intimate glances.* ‖ very private and personal. *an intimate affair.* ‖ warmly personal. *an intimate style of painting.* [resulting from close study. *an intimate knowledge of old country customs.* having illicit sexual relations ‖ of or pertaining to the essential nature of something. *the intimate workings of the mind* **2.** (ɪntəmɪt) *n.* a familiar friend **3.** (ɪntəmeɪt) *v.t.* [illegible] **in·ti·mat·ing** *pres. part.* and *past part.* **in·ti·mat·ed** to hint, give someone to understand (something). *(old-fash.)* to announce, disclose

(CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (æ) a, cat, (ɑː) ä, car, (ɔː) aw, fawn, (eɪ) ay, snake, (e) e, hen, (ɪ) i, sheep, (ɪə) ir, deer, (eə) ar, bear, (ɪ) i, fish; (aɪ) ai, tiger; (ɜː) ər, bird, (ɒ) o, rock, (oʊ) ō, goat, (ʊ) u, put, (ʌ) uh, loval, (u) u, duck, (uː) u, ball, (ɪu) yu, cube, (ʊə) yur, figure, (j) yak, (ʃ) sh, (tʃ) ch, (ʒ) zh, (ə) a, bacillus, (ju) yu, cube, (x) loch, (θ) th, think, (ð) th, bother; (z) z, Zen; (ʒ) zh, corsage; (ˈ) primary stress mark, (ˌ) secondary stress mark. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover)

the L *intimare* (intimatus) to announce, make known to (*intimus*, inmost)]

in·ti·ma·tion (intəmāˈshən) *n.* anything that gives an insight or inkling; *intimations of joys to come*; the act of intimating [F]

in·tim·i·date (intimidāt) *pres. part.* **in·tim·i·dat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·tim·i·dated** *v.t.* to frighten, esp. to influence by threats; *to intimidate a witness*; **in·tim·i·da·tion**, **in·tim·i·da·tor** *ns* [fr. M.L. *intimidare* (*intimidatus*)]

in·tinc·tion (intingkˈshən) *n.* (*eccles.*) a dipping of the bread into the wine during Communion so as to administer both together [fr. L. *intinctio* (*intinctionis*)]

in·to (intuː) *prep.* from the outside to the inside of ‖ toward the middle of (a period of time); *to talk far into the night* ‖ up against; *his car ran into a tree* ‖ acquiring the substance, form or condition of; *driven into a frenzy* ‖ (*math.*) expressing division; *3 into 27 is 9* [O.E.]

in·tol·er·a·bil·i·ty (intɔlərəbilˈitē) *n.* the quality or state of being intolerable

in·tol·er·a·ble (intɔlərəbəl) *adj.* that cannot be tolerated **in·tol·er·a·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *intolerabilis*]

Intolerable Acts (*hist.*) the name given to five laws passed (1774) by the British parliament to reestablish order in the American colonies after the Boston Tea Party (1773). They did much to unite the Thirteen Colonies before the Revolutionary War

in·tol·er·ance (intɔlərəns) *n.* the quality or state of being intolerant [fr. L. *intolerantia*]

in·tol·er·ant (intɔlərənt) *adj.* not tolerating beliefs etc. that differ from one's own; unfriendly or hostile towards persons of another racial or religious group ‖ (with 'of') unwilling to put up with something specified; *intolerant of change* ‖ (with 'of') unable to endure something specified; *intolerant of great heat* [fr. L. *intolerans* (*intolerantis*)]

in·to·nate (intōuneit) *pres. part.* **in·to·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·to·nat·ed** *v.t.* to intone **in·to·na·tion** *n.* the modulation of the voice (*eccles.*) the act of intoning (*eccles.*) the opening phrase of a Gregorian chant, sung by the priest ‖ the producing of musical sounds, with regard to accuracy of pitch **in·tone** (intōun) *pres. part.* **in·ton·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·toned** *v.t.* to chant; *to intone prayers* ‖ to sing the opening phrase of (a plainsong melody etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to utter a droning or monotonous singing sound [fr. M.L. *intonare* (*intonatus*), to intone]

in to·to (intōutoː) *adv.* as a whole, completely, altogether [L.=on the whole]

in·tox·i·cant (intɔksikənt) **1.** *adj.* intoxicating **2.** *n.* something that intoxicates, esp. an alcoholic drink [fr. M.L. *intoxicans* (*intoxicantis*)]

in·tox·i·cate (intɔksikāt) *pres. part.* **in·tox·i·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·tox·i·cat·ed** *v.t.* (of an alcoholic drink, drug etc.) to cause to lose physical or mental control; to exhilarate (*med.*) to poison **in·tox·i·ca·tion** *n.* [fr. M.L. *intoxicare* (*intoxicatus*), to poison, drug]

intra- (intrə) *prefix* on the inside, within [fr. L. *intra*]

Intracoastal Waterway, U.S. water route along the Atlantic coast from Boston to Key West, Florida, and along the Gulf of Mexico's coast from Apalachee Bay, Florida, to Brownsville, Texas, for 3,000 miles (4,800 km.). It is used for both commercial shipping and recreation and is maintained by the Army Corps of Engineers

in·trac·ta·bil·i·ty (intræktəbilˈitē) *n.* the quality or state of being intractable

in·trac·ta·ble (intræktəbˈl) *adj.* not docile, not easily led or persuaded (of things) unmanageable, difficult to deal with **in·trac·ta·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *intractabilis*]

in·tra·day (intrədāˈ) *adj.* (*stock exchange*) single day

in·tra·dos (intrēdos, intrədos) *n.* (*archit.*) the inner curve of an arch or vault (cf. EXTRADOS) [F. fr. L. *intra*, within + F. *dos*, back]

in·tra·gres·sant (intrəgresənt) *n.* (*genetics*) gene of one species transferred to another by hybridization

in·tra·mu·ral (intrəmyˈərəl) *adj.* within the limits of specific (esp. academic) groups; *intramural athletics* (*biol.*) within the substance of the walls of an organ or cell [fr. L. *intra*, within + *murus*, wall]

in·tra·mus·cu·lar (intrəmʌskyulər) *adj.* within or injected into a muscle

in·tran·si·gence (intransˈijəns) *n.* the quality or state of being intransigent **in·tran·si·gen·cy** *n.*

in·tran·si·gent (intransˈijənt) **1.** *adj.* refusing to compromise, immovably adhering to a position or point of view **2.** *n.* a person who refuses to compromise, he opposes any change [F. *intransigent* fr. Span. *los intransigentes*, extremist republicans (1873)]

in·tran·si·tive (intransˈitiv) *adj.* (of verbs) not governing a direct object **2.** *n.* (*gram.*) an intransitive verb (cf. TRANSITIVE) [fr. L. *intransitivus*, not passing over]

in·tra·oper·a·tive (intrəopərətiv) *adj.* occurring during the surgical operation

in·tra·per·son·al (intrəpərsənəl) *adj.* existing within the person

in·tra·pop·u·la·tion (intrəpopyulāˈshən) *adj.* occurring within the population

in·tra·state (intrəsteit) *adj.* within a state

in·tra·u·ter·ine device or **intrauterine contraceptive device** (intrəjuˈtərən) (*med.*) plastic or steel coil or loop, etc., placed within the uterus to prevent conception (*abbr.* **IUD** or **IUCD**). *Cf.* LOOP

in·tra·vas·cu·lar (intrəvaskyulər) *adj.* occurring within the blood vessels **in·tra·vas·cu·lar·ly** *adv.*

in·tra·ve·hic·u·lar (intrəvihikyulər) *adj.* inside the vehicle

in·tra·ve·nous (intrəvēnəs) *adj.* in or into a vein; *intravenous feeding* [fr. INTRA- + L. *vena*, vein]

in·trep·id (intrepid) *adj.* fearlessly facing up to danger, risk or hardship **in·tre·pid·i·ty** (intrəpidˈitē) *n.* [L. *intrepidus*]

in·tri·ca·cy (intrikəsē) *pl.* **in·tri·ca·cies** *n.* the quality or state of being intricate; an intricate part or detail

in·tri·cate (intrikit) *adj.* having a complicated organization, with many parts or aspects difficult to follow or grasp [fr. L. *intricare* (*intricatus*), to entangle, perplex]

in·tri·gant, in·tri·guant (intrigənt) *n.* someone who engages in intrigue **in·tri·gante, in·tri·guante** (intrigənt) *n.* a woman who does this [F. *intriguant*]

in·trigue (intrēgˈ, intrigˈ) *n.* secret plotting, scheming to secure an advantage or hurt an adversary; a plot ‖ (*old-fash.*) a secret and illicit love affair [F. fr. Ital.]

in·trigue (intrigˈ) *pres. part.* **in·tri·guing** *past* and *past part.* **in·trigued** *v.t.* to use intrigue, plot secretly (*v.t.* to arouse the interest or curiosity of [F. *intriguer* fr. Ital.]

in·trin·sic (intrinsik) *adj.* inherent, essential; *the book has no intrinsic merit, the brooch has no intrinsic value*; (*anat.*, esp. of certain muscles) contained completely within an organ or part (cf. EXTRINSIC) **in·trin·si·cal·ly** *adv.* [F. *intrinsèque*]

intrinsic energy (*phys.*) the energy possessed by a body which would all be released if it expanded adiabatically to a state of infinite dispersion; (*chem.*) the energy possessed by a substance which can be emitted in the form of heat when the substance undergoes chemical change

intrinsic tracer (*chem.*) a natural isotope used for tracing through physical processing

intro. introduction

intro- (introu) *prefix* to the inside [L. adv.]

introd. introduction

in·tro·duce (intrədusˈ, intrədjusˈ) *pres. part.* **in·tro·duc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·tro·duced** *v.t.* to make someone acquainted with (a person) formally; to make (two persons) formally acquainted with each other; to bring into use or practice; *to introduce a new fashion*; to add as a feature; *to introduce thieves' slang into a novel*; to bring into conversation etc. as a topic; to begin; to *introduce a speech with an anecdote*; to lead (someone) to discover a specified subject, author etc.; *to introduce someone to atonal music*; to offer (something new) for sale; *to introduce a new soap*; to insert; *to introduce a tube into a patient's windpipe*; to bring (a bill etc.) before a legislative body for discussion [fr. L. *introducere*]

in·tro·duc·tion (intrədukˈshən) *n.* something that introduces a subject, action etc.; an explanatory or commenting section of a book, preceding the book's author; the opening section of a musical composition; an introducing or being introduced; something introduced; *the entertainment included a ballet*; (*biol.*) the process by which the images of external objects are formed on the retina; (*biol.*) the process by which the genes of one species are transferred to another by hybridization [fr. L. *introductio*]

in·tro·duc·to·ry (intrədukˈtərē) *adj.* serving as an introduction; *introductory remarks* [fr. L. *introductorius*]

in·troit (intrōit) *n.* (*Anglican Communion*) a psalm or hymn sung or played at the beginning of the Communion service (*Roman Catholic*) part of the proper of the Mass, usually a psalm verse and an antiphon followed by the Gloria Patri [F. *introit*]

in·tro·jec·tion (intrəjekˈshən) *n.* (*psychol.*) process by which the images of external objects are transformed into mental representations [fr. INTRO- + L. *jectio*, throwing]

in·tro·mis·sion (intrəmiˈshən) *n.* an inserting, esp. (*biol.*) of the penis in the vagina, or the passage of the spermatozoa through the penis kept there [fr. L. *intromittere* (*intromissus*), to send in, or fr. F.]

in·tro·mit (intrəmitˈ) *pres. part.* **in·tro·mit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **in·tro·mit·ted** *v.t.* to insert [fr. L. *intromittere*, to send in]

in·tro·mit·tent (intrəmitˈənt) *adj.* (*biol.*) adapted for intromission [fr. L. *intromittens* (*intromittentis*)]

in·trorse (intrɔrs) *adj.* (*bot.*, esp. of an anther) turned inward or towards the plant's center (cf. EXTRORSE) [fr. L. *introrsus*, turned inward]

in·tro·spect (intrəspekt) *v.i.* to examine one's own thoughts and feelings **in·tro·spec·tion** *n.* **in·tro·spec·tive** *adj.* [fr. L. *introspicere* (*introspectus*), to look into]

in·tro·ver·sion (intrəvərˈzhən, intrəvərˈshən) *n.* an introverting or being introverted (*psychol.*) a turning of the libido leading toward introspection (opp. EXTROVERSION) **in·tro·ver·sive** *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *introversio* (*introversionis*)]

in·tro·vert (intrəvərt) **1.** *v.t.* to direct (one's mind, thoughts) upon oneself; (*zool.*) to draw (an organ) into itself or into a sheath **2.** *n.* (*psychol.*) someone who is more interested in himself and his own mental processes than in outside events etc. (cf. EXTROVERT); (*zool.*) an organ that is or can be drawn into its sheath or base **in·tro·ver·tive** *adj.* [fr. INTRO- + L. *vertere*, to turn]

in·trude (intruːdˈ) *pres. part.* **in·trud·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·trud·ed** *v.t.* to thrust or force (something) in an unwelcome way; *to intrude one's opinions upon someone* (*geol.*) to force (molten rock) between other rock strata ‖ *v.i.* to enter, break in in an unwelcome way [fr. L. *intrudere*]

in·truder (intruːdərˈ) *n.* (*mil.*) U.S. twin turbojet engine, dual crew, all-weather aircraft (KA-6), with an integrated attack navigation computer system to locate pinpoint targets while at low altitude and capable of carrying 2,000 lbs of nuclear and/or conventional ordnance and advanced air-to-ground missile systems; designed to operate from aircraft carriers; made by Grumman

in·tru·sion (intruːˈzhən) the act of intruding; an instance of this; (*law*) wrongful entry upon someone else's property, or enjoyment of goods (*geol.*) a portion of intruded rock [O.F.]

in·tru·sive (intruːsiv) *adj.* intruding or apt to intrude (*geol.*, of rock) forced into another rock stratum while molten (*geol.*) formed of such rock (cf. EFFUSIVE) [fr. L. *intrudere* (*intrusus*), to thrust in]

in·tu·bate (intubāt) *pres. part.* **in·tu·bat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·tu·bat·ed** *v.t.* to insert a tube into (a hollow organ, e.g. the trachea) to open (a passage) **in·tu·ba·tion** *n.* [fr. IN- + L. *tubus*, tube]

in·tuit (intuːˈit, intjuːˈit) *v.t.* to learn by intuition [fr. L. *intueri* (*intuitus*), to consider]

in·tu·i·tion (intuːˈishən, intjuːˈishən) *n.* (*philos.*) a perception or view; immediate apprehension of truth, or supposed truth, in the absence of conscious, rational processes **in·tu·i·tion·al** *adj.* [L.]

in·tu·i·tion·al·ism (intuːˈishənəlizəm, intjuːˈishənəlizəm) *n.* (*philos.*) the doctrine that perceived objects are intuitively recognized as real (*philos.*) the doctrine that truth, ethical principles etc. are intuitively apprehended

in·tu·i·tive (intuːˈitiv, intjuːˈitiv) *adj.* having, characterized by, or involving intuition; *intuitive knowledge*; (*philos.*) (of knowledge) not requiring reasoning to be understood

in·tu·i·tiv·ism (intuːˈitivizəm, intjuːˈitivizəm) *n.* the belief that ethical truths are known intuitively

in·tu·mesce (intumes, intjumes) *pres. part.* **in-**

tu·mesc·ing *past* and *past part* **in·tu·mesced** *v.i.* to swell up, expand, bubble up etc., esp as a result of heat [fr. L. *intumescere*]

in·tu·mes·cence (intumes'ns, -intjumes'ns) *n.* [illegible] e.g. a tumor [F.]

in·tu·mes·cent (intumes'nt, -intjumes'nt) *adj.* [illegible]

[illegible] intestine) to enter a neighboring portion of intestine, resulting in blockage [fr. L. *intus*, within + *susciperе* (*susceptus*), to take up]

in·tus·sus·cep·tion (intəssəsep'ən) *n.* an intussuscepting or being intussuscepted; a taking in of food etc. and converting of it into tissue [fr. L. *intus*, within + *susceptio* (*susceptionis*), a taking]

in·unc·tion (inəŋk'ʃən) *n.* an anointing, esp. for medicinal purposes [fr. L. *unctio* (*unctionis*), a]

in·un·date (in'ənde:t) *pres. part.* **in·un·dat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·un·dat·ed** *v.t.* to flood, to overwhelm; *inundated with bills* [fr. L. *inun*

in·un·da·tion (inəndei'ʃən) *n.* an inundating or being inundated; a flood [fr. L. *inundatio* (*in*

in·ur·bane (inə:rbein') *adj.* lacking urbanity, not refined in manner [fr. L. *inurbanus*]

in·ur·ban·i·ty (inə:rbæn'iti) *n.* the quality or [illegible]

[illegible] *pres. part.* **in·ur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ured** *v.t.* to accustom (to something unpleasant), cause by habituation to be less sensitive. *v.i.* (*law*) to come into operation, [illegible] tom, practice]

in·urn (inə:rn') *v.t.* to put (ashes) into a funeral urn

[illegible]

in·u·til·i·ty (inju:til'iti) *n.* the quality or state of being inutile [F. *inutilité*]

[illegible] application to relevant facts etc., *the theory was propounded in vacuo* [L. in an empty space]

in·vade (inveid') *pres. part.* **in·vad·ing** *past* and [illegible] **in·vaded** [illegible] as if taking possession of *tourists invade Paris during the summer*; to encroach on; to intrude upon, *to invade someone's privacy*. *v.i.* to make [illegible] [fr. L. *invadere*]

in·vag·i·nate (invædʒ'ineit) *pres. part.* **in·vag·i·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·vag·i·nat·ed** *v.t.* to put into a sheath; to fold inward, causing an outer surface to become an inner surface. *v.i.* to become sheathed or infolded [fr. L. *in*, in + *vagina*, sheath]

in·val·id (invælid) *adj.* not valid, having no legal force, *an invalid contract* [fr. L. *invalidus*]

in·va·lid (invəlid, *Br.* invəli:d) **1.** *adj.* ill, esp. chronically ill or disabled; suitable for a sick person, *an invalid diet* **2.** *n.* an invalid person **3.** *v.t.* to make ill; disable; (with 'out of') to remove, release from esp. military service as an [illegible]

in·val·i·date (invælideit') *pres. part.* **in·val·i·dat·ing** [illegible] **in·val·i·dat·ed** *v.t.* to make invalid; deprive of efficacy **in·val·i·da·tion** *n.*

[illegible]

in·val·u·a·ble (invæljuəb'l) *adj.* having a value [illegible] about 36% nickel which has a negligible coefficient of linear expansion and is used in the manufacture of precision instruments [short

in·var·i·a·bil·i·ty (invɛəriəbil'iti) *n.* the quality

in·var·i·a·ble (invɛəri:əb'l) **1.** *adj.* never changing; constant **2.** *n.* something constant **in·var·i·[illegible]** *n.* [illegible] quantity invariable under certain [illegible]

in·veigh (invei') *v.i.* (with 'against') to speak angrily and bitterly, rail; *to inveigh against bureaucracy* [fr. L. *invehi*, to attack (pass. of *invehere*, to carry into)]

in·vei·gle (inveig'l, invi:g'l) *pres. part.* **in·vei·gling** *past* and *past part.* **in·vei·gled** *v.t.* to cajole, wheedle by deceptive means; to get by cajolery, *he inveigled a subscription out of them*

in·vei·gle·ment *n.* (earlier *envegle* ult. fr. F. *aveugler*, to blind)

in·vent (invent') *v.t.* to devise, originate (a new device, method etc.), *Morse invented the telegraph*; to think up, *to invent a story* [fr. L. *invenire* (*inventus*), to come upon]

in·ven·tion (inven'ʃən) *n.* the act of inventing something invented; the ability to think things up; ingenuity; (*mus.*) a short keyboard composition in (esp. two part) counterpoint, esp. [illegible] composed by Bach [O.F. *invencion*, *enveniion*]

in·ven·tive (inventiv') *adj.* of, relating to or showing a talent for invention [O.F. *inventif*]

in·ven·tor (inventə') *n.* someone who invents, esp. the originator of a new device, method etc. [L.]

in·ven·to·ry (in'vəntɔ:ri, -inventouri) **1.** *pl.* **in·ven·to·ries** *n.* an itemized list, esp. of property; the making of such a list (*commerce*) stocktaking **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **in·ven·to·ry·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ven·to·ried** to make an inventory of [fr. M.L. *inventorium*]

In·ver·car·gill (invəkɑ:rgil) a seaport (pop. 49,900) in South Island, New Zealand, sawmills, meat-packing

In·ver·ness (invərnes') a county (area 4,211 sq. miles, pop. 82,000) in N. Scotland, including most of the Hebrides; its county town (pop. 36,600), a port on Moray Firth

in·verse (invə:rs, invə:rs') **1.** *adj.* inverted in position or relation, reversed (*math.*) of a relationship between variables in which one variable increases in proportion as the other decreases **2.** *n.* a direct opposite [fr. L. *invertere* (*inversus*), to turn inwards]

inverse-square law (*phys.*) the law which states that the variation of a quantity (e.g. illumination) with respect to the distance from the source is proportional to the reciprocal of the square of the distance

in·ver·sion (invə:rʒən, invə:rʃən) *n.* an inverting or being inverted; something inverted (*gram.*) a reversal of the usual order of the words in a sentence; (*math.*) the interchanging of numerator and denominator (*phon.*) the turning backward and upward of the tip of the tongue (*chem.*) the conversion of a dextrorotatory substance into a levorotatory one or vice versa (*mus.*) a position of a chord with a note other than its root in the base; (*mus.*) the repeating of a melody with its intervals inverted (*mus.*) the interchanging of upper and lower melodies in counterpoint; (*meteor.*) an unusual condition in a layer of air in which the warmest portion is closest to the earth, near the surface (*meteor.*) similar departure from normal air-temperature layering for other reasons; (*phys.*) condition of a surface layer of a semiconductor opposite of the bulk of material, usu. by electrical application; (*communications*) process of speech scrambling by use of a higher frequency beat mixed with a fixed audio frequency; homosexuality [fr. L. *inversio* (*inver-*

in·vert **1.** (invə:rt') *v.t.* to turn upside down; to reverse the order or position of; (*mus.*) to change the relative position of the notes of (a chord, interval or phrase); (*chem.*) to cause to [illegible] version **2.** (invə:rt) *n.* a homosexual [fr. L. *invertere*, to turn in]

in·vert·ase [illegible] present in many plants and in animal intestines which is able to invert sucrose [INVERT

in·ver·te·brate (invə:rtəbrit, -invə:rtəbreit) **1.** *adj.* having no backbone **2.** *n.* an animal having no internal skeleton or backbone, e.g. a protozoan, coelenterate, worm, arthropod or echino- [illegible]

[illegible] inverted comma [illegible] tation marks

inverted mordent (*mus.*) a pralltriller

invert sugar a mixture of glucose and levulose produced by the inversion of sucrose and often [illegible]

in·vest (invest') *v.t.* to put (money) to a use expected to yield a profit or income; to confer [illegible]

wrap up as if in a cloak, *invested with an air of mystery*; to besiege; *v.i.* to make an investment [fr. L. *investire*, to clothe]

in·ves·ti·gate (investigeit) *pres. part.* **in·ves·ti·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·ves·ti·gat·ed** *v.t.* to seek information about by searching into or examining; *v.i.* to make an investigation [fr. L. *investigare* (*investigatus*), to trace out]

in·ves·ti·ga·tion (investigei'ʃən) *n.* an examination for the purpose of discovering information about something; the process of investigating [F.]

in·ves·ti·ga·tion·al new drug (investigei'ʃən'l) a drug not yet approved by the FDA for marketing to the general public, available solely for experimental purposes intended to determine [illegible] and effectiveness: *abbr.* **IND**

in·ves·ti·ga·tor (investigeitə') *n.* someone who investigates

in·ves·ti·tive (investitiv') *adj.* (*law*) relating to the vesting of a right etc. [fr. L. *investire* (*investitus*), to clothe]

in·ves·ti·ture (investitʃə') *n.* the act or ceremony of investing someone with an honor or office [fr. M.L. *investitura* fr. *investire*, to clothe]

Investiture Controversy the struggle (1075–1122) between the papacy and secular rulers for the right to elect and install bishops. It began (1075) when Pope Gregory VII forbade Henry IV of Germany to conduct lay investitures, and was settled in compromise by the Concordat of Worms (1122) between Henry V and Calixtus II. In England, the controversy took the form of a long quarrel between Henry I and Anselm, which also ended in compromise (1107)

in·vest·ment (investmənt') *n.* the act of investing, esp. of money; something invested, esp. money; something in which money is invested, *a new tractor would be a good investment*; the outer covering of an animal; (*zool.*) the outer layer of an organ

investment bank a bank specializing in the purchase and sale of securities and the raising of capital funds

in·ves·tor (investə') *n.* someone who invests

in·vet·er·a·cy (invetərəsi:) *n.* the quality or state of being inveterate

in·vet·er·ate (invetərit) *adj.* deep-rooted, firmly established, *an inveterate dislike*; confirmed in some habit, *an inveterate liar* [fr. L. *inveterare* (*inveteratus*), to make old]

in·vid·i·ous (invidiəs) *adj.* causing envy or ill-feeling, esp. by unfair discrimination, *an invidious appointment* [fr. L. *invidiosus*]

in·vig·i·late (invidʒəleit) *pres. part.* **in·vig·i·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·vig·i·lat·ed** *v.i.* (*Br.*) to proctor **in·vig·i·la·tor** *n.* [fr. L. *invigilare* (*invigilatus*), to watch]

in·vig·o·rate (invigəreit) *pres. part.* **in·vig·o·rat·ing** *past* and *past part* **in·vig·o·rat·ed** *v.t.* to fill with vigor, enliven **in·vig·o·ra·tion** *n.* [ult. fr. L. *in*, in + *vigor*, vigor]

in·vin·ci·bil·i·ty (invinsəbilˈiti) *n.* the state or quality of being invincible

in·vin·ci·ble (invinsəb'l) *adj.* that cannot be conquered or overcome **in·vin·ci·bly** *adv.* [F.]

in·vi·o·la·bil·i·ty (invaiələbilˈiti) *n.* the quality or state of being inviolable

in·vi·o·la·ble (invaiələb'l) *adj.* that cannot be violated; that must not be violated **in·vi·o·la·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *inviolabilis* or fr. F.]

in·vi·o·la·cy (invaiələsi:) *n.* the state or quality of being inviolate

in·vi·o·late (invaiəlit) *adj.* not violated [fr. L. [illegible]

in·vis·i·bil·i·ty (invizəbilˈiti) *n.* the quality or [illegible] ble

in·vis·i·ble (invizəb'l) *adj.* that cannot be seen because of its nature, *the invisible soul*; that cannot be seen because it is concealed, very small etc., *microbes are invisible to the naked eye*; (*commerce*, e.g. of goodwill) not accountable in regular statements

invisible ink any of several kinds of ink which do not become visible on paper until specially [illegible]

invisible supply (*statistics*) **1.** uncounted stocks of a commodity in the hands of wholesalers, manufacturers, and producers that cannot be identified accurately **2.** stocks outside commercial channels but theoretically available to the market

in·vis·i·bly (invizəbli:) *adv.* in such a way as to be invisible

in·vi·ta·tion (invitei'ʃən) *n.* the act of inviting; something that invites; *his sneer was an invita-*

tion to a fight ‖ the message used in inviting [fr L *invitatio (invitationis)*]

in·vite (invait) *pres. part* **in·vit·ing** *past* and *past part* **in·vit·ed** *v.t.* to ask (someone) hospitably to come somewhere or to do or participate in something ‖ to ask for, *your suggestions are invited* ‖ to request (someone to do something), *he invited volunteers to step forward* ‖ to tend to bring about unintentionally, *he invited trouble*

in·vit·ing *adj* tempting, attractive, *an inviting fireside* [F *inviter*]

in vi·tro fertilization (invi:trou ‹ fertilization of an egg outside the body

in·voc·a·tion (invəkeiʃən) *n.* the act of invoking God, the Muses etc for aid, inspiration etc ‖ a prayer, incantation etc used in invoking [O.F.]

in·voc·a·to·ry (invɒkətəri:, invɒkətouri:) *adj* of, involving or used in invocation [fr. L. *invocare (invocatus)*, to invoke]

in·voice (invɔis) **1.** *n.* an itemized list of goods dispatched or delivered to a buyer, with prices and charges **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **in·voic·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·voiced** to make an invoice of (goods) [prob. fr. older *invoyes*, pl. of *invoy* fr 16th-c. F. *envoy* fr. *envoyer*, to send]

in·voke (invouk) *pres. part* **in·vok·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·voked** *v.t.* to appeal to (God, a deity etc.) in prayer etc ‖ to ask for in supplication ‖ to refer to for support etc., *he invoked his special powers to justify the action* [F *invoquer*]

in·vol·u·cel (invɒljusel) *n.* (*bot.*) a secondary involucre, e.g. at the base of a secondary umbel [fr. Mod. L. *involucellum*, dim. of *involucrum*, a case]

in·vo·lu·cre (invəlu:kər) *n.* (*bot.*) a calyxlike structure formed of bracts around or just below the base of a usually condensed inflorescence, e.g. in composite plants ‖ (*anat.*) an envelope or membranous covering [F.]

in·vo·lu·crum (invəlu:krəm) *pl* **in·vo·lu·cra** (invəlu:krə) *n.* an involucre [L. fr. *involvere*, to envelop]

in·vol·un·tar·i·ly (invɒlənterili:, invɒlənterəri:li:) *adv.* in an involuntary manner

in·vol·un·tar·i·ness (invɒlənteri:nis) *n.* the quality or state of being involuntary

in·vol·un·tar·y (invɒlənteri) *adj.* not intended, *an involuntary giving of offense* ‖ (*physiol.*) of reactions which are not controlled by the will, e.g. the movements of the esophagus in swallowing [fr. L. *in voluntarius*]

in·vo·lute (invəlu:t) **1.** *adj.* (*bot.*, of leaves) having edges rolled inward at each side ‖ (*zool.*, of shells) closely coiled **2.** *n.* (*geom.*) a curve traced by the end of a thread as it is unwound from or wound upon another curve (cf. EVOLUTE) **in·vo·lut·ed** *adj.* complicated, intricate [fr. L. *involvere (involutus)*, to roll inward]

in·vo·lu·tion (invəlu:ʃən) *n.* a curling inward ‖ a part that curls inward ‖ an entanglement, complication ‖ (*math.*) the raising of a quantity to any power ‖ (*biol.*) degeneration of an organ etc ‖ (*med.*) the shrinking of an organ to its normal size after enlargement ‖ (*biol.*) the onset of old age, marked in women by the menopause, and in both sexes by declining vigor [fr. L. *involutio (involutionis)*]

in·volve (invɒlv) *pres. part.* **in·volv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **in·volved** *v.t.* to include, concern, *this problem involves us all* ‖ to entail, *the job involves little work* **in·volved** *adj* complicated **in·volve·ment** *n* [fr. L. *involvere* (‹ *volvere*, to roll)]

in·vul·ner·a·bil·i·ty (invʌlnərəbiliti:) *n.* the quality or state of being invulnerable

in·vul·ner·a·ble (invʌlnərəbl) *adj.* not capable of being injured, damaged etc ‖ able to resist any attack **in·vul·ner·a·bly** *adv* [fr L *invulnerabilis*]

in·ward (inwərd) **1.** *adj.* directed toward the inside, *an inward slope* ‖ relating to the mind or soul, *inward peace* **2.** *adv.* toward the inside ‖ into the mind or soul, *to turn one's thoughts inward* [O.E. *innanweard, inneweard, inweard*]

in·ward·ly (inwərdli:) *adv.* internally ‖ in mind or spirit ‖ so as not to be audible, *to groan inwardly* [O.E *inweardlice*]

in·ward·ness (inwərdnis) *n.* the ‹ something ‖ spirituality

in·wards (inwərdz) *adv.* inward

in·weave (inwi:v) *pres. part* **in·weav·ing** *past* **in·wove** (inwouv) *past part* **in·wo·ven** (inwouvən) *v.t.* to weave (one thing) into another ‖ to weave (two or more things) together ‖ to add another material etc by weaving [IN- + WEAVE]

in·wrought (inrɔ:t) *adj.* ‹ with a pattern woven or worked in

I·o (aiou) (*Gk mythol.*) a princess of Argos, whom Zeus changed into a heifer. Hera tormented her with a gadfly and drove her to Egypt, where she changed back into a woman

I/O (*computer abbr.*) for input/output

Io·an·ni·na (jɒnjinə) a town (pop. 40,130) in N.W. Greece on Lake Ioannina, the agricultural center of Epirus: textiles, gold and silver work

i·o·date (aiədeit) **1.** *n.* any salt of iodic acid **2.** *v.t. pres. part* iodat·ing *past* and *past part* iodat·ed to treat with iodine, iodize

i·o·dic (aiɒdik) *adj.* of, containing or containing iodine [fr. F. *iodique* fr. *iode*, iodine]

iodic acid an acid, HIO_3, formed by the oxidation of iodine

i·o·dide (aiədaid) *n.* a binary compound of iodine with usually a more electropositive element or radical [fr. F. *iode*, iodine]

i·o·dine (aiədain, *Br. chem.* also aiədi:n) *n.* a nonmetallic element (symbol I, at. no. 53, at. mass 126.904), a solid at ordinary temperature, sublimating to violet vapor when heated. It is obtained from sodium iodate, $NaIO_3$, which occurs in Chile saltpeter and from some seaweeds etc. It is essential to the healthy functioning of the thyroid gland (*GOITER) ‖ (*pop.*) tincture of iodine used as an antiseptic [fr. F. *iode* fr. Gk *iodēs*, violet-colored]

i·o·dism (aiədizəm) *n.* (*med.*) a morbid condition caused by excessive use of or sensitivity to iodine or its compounds [fr. F. *iode*, iodine]

i·o·dize (aiədaiz) *pres. part* **i·o·diz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **i·o·dized** *v.t.* to add iodine or an iodine compound to [fr. Mod. L. *iodum*, iodine]

iodochlorhydroxyquin (‹ CHLORHYDROXY-QUIN)

i·od·o·form (aiɒdəfɔrm) *n.* a yellow, crystalline substance, CHI_3, used as an antiseptic [fr. F. *iode*, iodine + FORMYL]

i·o·do·quin·ol (aioudoukwinɔl) *n.* (*pharm.*) $(C_9H_5I_2NO)$ antiprotozoan agent used to treat amebic dysentery (formerly called diihydroxyquin), marketed as Diodoquin, Ioquin, Moebiquin, and Yodoxin

i·on (aiɒn, áiən) *n.* (*chem.*) an atom or group of atoms which has either an excess or a deficiency of electrons and is thus electrically charged. An ion may be formed in a gas or in a solution and is capable of carrying current through either [Gk *ion*, pres. part. of *ienai*, to go]

-ion *suffix* indicating an act or state, as in 'induction', 'confusion' [fr. F. *-ion*, L. *-io (-ionis)*]

I·o·na (aiounə) a small island of the Inner Hebrides, where St Columba founded a monastery (563). It was a missionary center of Celtic Christianity

Ionesco, (i:ounéskou) Eugene (u-zhen) (1912–), French playwright, born in Rumania. His 'antiplays' join farce with tragedy and dreams with the bizarre and grotesque. He wrote 'The Lesson' (1951), 'Exit the King' (1960), 'A Stroll in the Air' (1963), 'Hunger and Thirst' (1964), 'La Vase' (1971) and 'Man With Bags' (1977)

ion etching method of eroding glass, metals, tissue, etc., by bombardment with high-energy ions to reveal structural features

ion exchange a reversible chemical process that results in the interchange of one type of ion in a solution for those of a similar charge present on an insoluble solid (*ION-EXCHANGE RESIN) over which the solution is passed. The process is widely used for the softening of hard water and for the removal of undesirable substances from some industrial chemicals

ion-exchange resin any of various synthetic or naturally occurring polymeric materials that contain either acidic groups for exchanging cations or basic groups for exchanging anions and that are used in various ion-exchange processes. Most such resins may be reactivated after use by contact with a renewing solution

I·o·ni·a (aiounɪə) an ancient district on the west coast of Asia Minor which included many Aegean islands. It was settled (c. 1000 B.C.) by Greeks from Attica. Twelve rich cities arose. Ionian schools of philosophy, art, poetry and literature flourished and influenced the later development of Athenian culture. The cities fell to Cyrus the Great of Persia (c. 547 B.C.), [illegible] Alexander the Great (334 B.C.). They became part of the Roman province of Asia. Under [illegible] declared

Ionian (aiounɪən) **1.** *adj.* of Ionia, esp. of its people, who settled in Ionia, on the western coast of Greece **2.** *n.* a native of Ionia, esp. an Ionian Greek [fr L. *Ionius* fr. Gk]

Ionian Islands a mountainous group of islands (area 751 sq. miles; pop. 184,443) in the Ionian Sea. Corfu, Paxos, Leukas, Ithaca, Cephalonia and Zante are off the west coast of Greece. Cerigo is off the southern tip of Greece. Olives, vines, currants and citrus fruits are grown in the densely populated plains. The islands were under Venetian rule from the 15th c. to 1797. They were disputed between France and Britain (1797–1815) and were in British possession from 1815, until handed over to Greece in 1864

Ionian mode (*mus.*) an authentic mode introduced in the 16th c., represented by the white piano keys ascending from C

Ionian Sea that part of the Mediterranean between Greece and S.E. Italy

I·on·ic (aiɒnik) **1.** *adj.* of Ionia or the Ionians ‖ (*archit.*) of or like one of the classical orders of architecture characterized by the spiral volutes of the capitals and by columns 9 times their diameter in height **i·on·ic** (*classical poetry*) consisting of ionics **2.** *n.* a dialect of the ancient Greek language of which Attic was a development **ionic** (*classical poetry*) a foot of two long and two short syllables (major ionic) or two short and two long syllables (minor ionic), used e.g. by Alcman, Alcaeus and Sappho ‖ (*pl.*) a meter of ionic feet [fr. L. *Ionicus* fr. Gk]

ionic *adj* pertaining to ions [ION]

ionic bond an electrovalent bond

i·on·ic·i·ty (aiɒnisiti:) *n.* capacity for ionization

ion implanatation (*electr.*) technique for electronically implanting impurities in silicon chips in the making of semiconductors, by directing a beam of ions onto the chips

i·on·i·za·tion (aiənizeiʃən) *n.* an ionizing or being ionized

ionization potential the smallest potential difference that will separate an electron from a neutral atom in the gas phase, given as the product of the charge on the electron and the potential difference in volts (cf. ELECTRON AFFINITY)

i·o·nize (áiənaiz) *pres. part* **i·o·niz·ing** *past* and *past part* **i·o·nized** *v.t.* to convert into ions (e.g. by addition to an ionizing solvent or by means of high-energy radiation) ‖ *v.i.* to be converted wholly or partly into ions [ION]

i·on·ized layer (áiənaizd) (*meteor.*) strata of atmosphere, e.g., E layer, that may reflect radio waves from the earth

i·on·o·mer (aiɒnəmər) (*chem.*) tough transparent plastic product produced by ionic bonding

i·on·o·sonde (aiɒnəsɒnd) *n.* (*meteor.*) a device for measuring height of ionized layers above the earth by the reflection line of short waves

i·on·o·sphere (aiɒnəsfiər) *n.* the portion of the atmosphere between about 31 miles and 250 miles from the surface of the earth containing gases that have been ionized by ultraviolet rays and X rays from the sun. The resulting charged particles are found concentrated in different regions of the ionosphere (‹ ELECTRON LAYER) and refract radio waves back toward the earth's surface. This permits transmission of radio messages around the world. The degree of ionization and height above the earth for each region depends upon time of day, season and solar cycle

ion propulsion or **ionic propulsion** movement caused by rearward expulsion of ionized particles. —**ion rocket** *n*

ionspheric wave ‹SKY WAVE —**isogrivation** *n*

i·ont·o·phor·e·sis (aiɒntəfɔri:sis) *n.* (*med.*) introduction of water-soluble chemicals into the skin using a galvanic machine

I·os (aiɒs) a small island (pop. 2,000) in the Cyclades, Greece

i·o·ta (aioutə) *n.* the ninth letter (I, ι) of the Greek alphabet ‖ a very small amount, jot, *not one iota of truth* [Gk]

IOU (aiouju:) a note acknowledging a debt, stating the debtor, the amount owed and the creditor of the debt [I + OWE + YOU]

I·o·wa (aiəwə) (*abbr.* Ia.) a state (area 56,290 sq. miles; pop. 2,905,000) on the midwestern plains. Capital: Des Moines. Agriculture: corn (leading state-producer with Illinois), oats and other cereals, fodder crops, hogs (first state [illegible]). Resources: building materials, some coal. Indus-

tries: food processing, machinery. State univer- [illegible] the French (late 17th c.), ceded to Spain (1762) and returned to France (1800). As part of the Louisiana Purchase (1803), it passed to the [illegible] state

ip•e•cac (ip'ikăk) *n.* the ipecacuanha plant or a medicinal preparation made from its rhizome [illegible]

ip•e•cac•u•an•ha (ip'ikăkyŏo-ăn'ə) *n.* *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*, fam. *Rubiaceae*, a creeping plant of tropical South America; a preparation made from its dried rhizome and roots, used in medicine as an emetic etc. [Port. fr. Tupi-Guarani]

I•phi•ge•ni•a (if'əjənī'ə) *n.* [illegible] the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. She was rescued by Artemis from being sacrificed in Aulis by Agamemnon and was taken to Tauris, where she became a priestess. Having recognized her brother Orestes, brought to her for sacrifice, she escaped with [illegible]

I•poh (ē pō') a town (pop. 300,727) in Perak, Malaysia: tin mines

ip•o•moe•a (ip'əmē'ə, ip'ōmē'ə) *n.* a member of [illegible] tropical and temperate climbing plants incl. the morning glories and the sweet potato. [Mod. L. fr. Gk. *ips* (*ipos*), worm + *homoios*, like]

ip•so fac•to (ip'sōfăk'tō) *adv.* by that very fact [illegible]

Ip•swich [illegible] pop. 115,000 of Suffolk, England, a county borough, river port and produce market [illegible]

Iq•bal (ikbăl', Sir Mohammed (1875–1938), Indian poet. He wrote philosophic and reflective poetry in Urdu and in Persian

I•qui•que (ē kē'kā) a port (pop. 63,600) in N. Chile on the Pacific, exporting nitrates and [illegible]

I•qui•tos (ē kē'tōs) a port and trading center (pop. 110,242) in N.E. Peru on the Amazon, 2,300 miles from the Atlantic, but reached by oceangoing vessels. Exports: cotton, lumber, rubber, nuts, coffee [illegible]

ir- (ir, *prefix* form of IN- before r [illegible]

IRA (*acronym*) for Individual Retirement Account, federal-government-approved plan for employees not covered by an employer, into which limited contributions are tax-deduct- [illegible]

I•ran (irăn', irän') (Persia) an Islamic republic [illegible] pop. [illegible] W. [illegible] Capital: Tehran. People and language: Persian, with Kurd, Baluchi, Arab, Turkish and other minorities. Religion: Moslem (90% Shi'ite, 5% Sunnite, 3% Sufi), with Christian, Bahai, Jewish and Parsee minorities. 10% of [illegible] are mountains on all sides of the central desert plateau (4,000 ft.), the highest being the Zagros (several peaks over 14,000 ft.), which occupy, with their foothills, most of the western half of [illegible] north of the Elburz Mtns. (Demavend, 18,600 ft.). The wide Persian Gulf coastal plain is fertile only in the northwest, around the Karun River. North of this region lie the country's chief oil fields. The southeast is a rocky wilder- [illegible] July: Tehran 36° and 88°, Isfahan 39° and 81°, [illegible] the northwest 20–50 ins.; central plateau under [illegible] sheep, goats, cattle, donkeys, horses, camels. Agricultural products: wool, cotton, silk, fruit, [illegible] Industries: oil refining (Abadan, Kermanshah), carpets, textiles, foodstuffs, metalwork, cement, fishing. Exports: oil and petroleum products, raw cotton, carpets, fruit, wool. [illegible]

ized all foreign interests in the oil industry (1951), and a British blockade caused serious economic difficulties until a new agreement was signed (1954) after Mossadegh's arrest. Iran joined the Baghdad Pact (1955). Muhammed Reza Shah Pahlavi in 1963 put into effect a wide-ranging program of reforms affecting land distribution, the status of women, and industrialization. The resulting social dislocation and corruption caused a split with the clergy and in [illegible] (1978) [illegible] prompted [illegible] to evoke military rule (1978). Opposition gradually centered around exiled Islamic fundamentalist Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who [illegible] Iran in Feb. 1979 [illegible] after the shah had lifted military rule and left the country. Khomeini immediately began to reverse the Westernization movement. On Feb. 12, Iran was proclaimed an Islamic republic; a constitution approved at the end of the year called for an elected president, a unicameral parliament, and a council of guardians (religious leaders). Supreme authority was vested in a *faqih* (supreme religious guide) and Khomeini accepted that position for life. Various opposing forces were gradually eliminated, and strict Islamic codes of behavior and dress were imposed on all Iranians. A long international crisis began in Nov. 1979 when the U.S. [illegible] in Tehran was seized by militant students; the hostages were released in Jan. 1981. In Sept. 1980 a border dispute with Iraq evolved into war that still continues. (For early history *PERSIA)

I•ra•ni•an (irā'nē-ən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Iran, its people or its language **2.** *n.* a native of Iran; the modern Persian language [fr. Pers. *Irān*, Persia]

Iranian languages a branch of the Indo-European language family, incl. Old and Modern Persian, Avestan, Kurdish, Pushtu, Baluchi, [illegible]

I•raq (irŭk', irăk') a republic (area 169,240 sq. miles, pop. 9,440,000) of W. Asia. Capital: Baghdad. People and language: mainly Arab, 13% Kurdish, small Turkish and Persian minorities. Religion: mainly Moslem (Sunnite in [illegible] Shi'ite in the south, with Christian and Yezidi minorities. The land is 12% arable. [illegible] irrigation. Except for the mountains of Kurdistan (cut by four tributaries of the Tigris) in the northeast, bordering Iran, it is a plain. The fertile center (ancient Mesopotamia) is watered by the Tigris and Euphrates, which join above Basra to form the Shatt-el-Arab. This flows through a marshy delta to the short Persian Gulf coast. Average temperatures (F.) in the plains: (Jan.) 60° (35° at night), (Jul.) 110° (75°-80° at night). The mountains have [illegible] (Kurdish, 30-40 ins.) on the mountains of Mesopotamia [illegible] of the Tigris-6 ins. at Baghdad and west of the Euphrates. Livestock: sheep, goats, donkeys, horses, mules, camels. Agricultural products: wheat and barley in winter, rice in summer, dates (80% of world production), wool, cotton, corn, millet, sesame, tobacco (Kurdistan). Chief industry: oil [illegible] Other: [illegible] textile, brick, cement, milling, tanning. Exports: oil, cereals, dates, rice, wool, cotton, hides and skins. Imports: iron and steel, tea, textiles, sugar, vehicles, lumber, paper, machinery. Port: Basra. University: Baghdad (1958). Universities at Mosul and Basra were chartered by the Iraqi government early in 1967. Monetary unit: Iraqi dinar (1,000 fils). HISTORY: Iraq, coextensive [illegible] of Sumerian civilization (4th millennium B.C.), and of the empires of Babylonia, Assyria and Chaldea. It was conquered (5th c. B.C.) by the Achaemenids, by Alexander the Great (333 B.C.) and by the Seleucids (312 B.C.). After struggles between the Parthians, the Romans and the Sas- [illegible] center of the Abbasid caliphate (750–1258), Baghdad became renowned for mathematics, astronomy, geography, medicine and philoso- [illegible] and was part of the Ottoman Empire (1639- [illegible] dated territory, with Faisal I as king (1921–33) [illegible] was again occupied by the British (1941–5) after a pro-Nazi coup d'etat (1941). Iraq joined the Arab League (1945) and was a member (1955–9) of the Baghdad Pact. Faisal II was assassinated in a coup d'etat (1958) led by Kassem, and a republic was established. Kassem was overthrown and killed in another coup d'etat (1963). The new government under his successor, Col. Aref, sought closer links with the United Arab Republic. Col. Aref was killed (1966) accidentally and was succeeded by his brother who was overthrown by an army coup d'etat (July 1968) and succeeded by Gen. Hassan El Bakr as president of the republic. The conflict with the Kurds ended (1970). Saddam Hussein succeeded El-Bakr in 1979. A long-standing border dispute with Iran erupted in 1980 into war, which still continues. Iraq receives Soviet military aid but resumed diplomatic relations with the U.S. in 1984

I•ra•qi (irŭk'ē, irăk'ē) **1.** *n.* a native of Iraq || the Arabic dialect spoken in Iraq **2.** *adj.* of Iraq, its people, language or culture [Arab. *'irāqiy*]

I•ra•qi•an (irŭk'ē-ən, irăk'ē-ən) *n.* and *adj.* Iraqi

i•ras•ci•bil•i•ty (irăs'əbil'itē) *n.* the quality or [illegible] irascible

i•ras•ci•ble (irăs'əb'l) *adj.* quick-tempered **i•ras•ci•bly** *adv.* [F.] [illegible]

ir•a•ser (īr'ēzər) (*acronym*) for infrared maser

i•rate (airēt') *adj.* angry or showing anger [fr. L. *iratus*]

I•ra•zu (ē'rŏsōō') the largest volcano (11,200 ft., still active) in Costa Rica, in the central part of the state

Ire. Ireland

ire (aiər) *n.* (*rhet.*) anger **ire•ful** *adj.* [O.F. *ire*, *yre*]

Ire•land (aiərlənd) an island (area 31,840 sq. miles) of the British Isles, to the west of Great Britain, divided into the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland. HISTORY: Settled by Celts (c. 500 B.C.), Ireland became divided into the rival kingdoms of Meath, Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Connacht. Christianity was introduced (432) by St. Patrick, and Ireland became a leading cultural center of Europe (6th–9th cc.). Norse invasions (795–1014) were halted (1014) by Brian Boru, but Ireland was still split in warring kingdoms when the English invasion began (1170) under Pembroke. The invaders soon mingled with the Irish and by the early 15th c. only the Pale remained under direct English rule. Henry VII attempted to bring Ireland under English jurisdiction by means of Poynings' Law (1495). Opposition to English rule increased when the Penal Laws attempted to impose Protestantism, and the political struggle became merged in conflict between Catholics and Protestants. Rebellions in the reign of Elizabeth I were put down brutally, and Protestant Scots were settled in Ulster. Another rebellion (1641–52) was put down by Cromwell with great loss of life, and was followed by a thorough Protestant settlement. The Irish supported James II in his unsuccessful attempt to retain the throne and were defeated by William III at the Boyne (1690). Absentee landlordism worsened the already bad economic conditions. Grattan and the Irish volunteer army obtained an independent parliament (1782). Continued Irish unrest and Wolfe Tone's rebellion (1798) led to the Act of Union (1800) and Irish representation in the British Parliament. O'Connell's agitation resulted in the granting of Catholic Emancipation (1829). The potato famine (1845–9) decimated the population and caused mass emigration. The Fenians forced Gladstone to disestablish the Irish Church (1869) and to pass the Irish Land Act (1870), giving security of tenure to Irish tenants. The campaign of Parnell and Davitt led to the Irish Land Act (1881), which guaranteed fair rents, and to unsuccessful attempts to pass Home Rule bills (1886 and 1893). With civil war imminent in Ireland, a Home Rule Act was passed (1914) despite Conservative opposition, but its application was delayed until after the 1st world war. The Easter rebellion (1916) was put down, but guerrilla warfare ensued. The brutality of the Black and Tans caused widespread hostility to the English, and Sinn Fein won an electoral victory (1918). The Home Rule Act (1920) incorporated the northeast in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The negotiations of Griffith and Collins incorporated the rest of Ireland in the Irish Free State (1921), with dominion status. (For subsequent history *NORTHERN IRELAND, *IRISH REPUBLIC)

I•re•nae•us (irənē'əs), St. (c. 130–c. 202), Greek Father, bishop of Lyon. He wrote 'Against the Heresies', a spirited attack on Gnosticism [illegible]

i·ren·ic [illegible] **i·ren·i·cal** [illegible] **i·ren·ics** (*theol*) irenic theology, concerned with promoting unity among Christian churches [Gk *eirenikos* fr *eirene*, peace]

Ire·ton [illegible] Henry (1611–51) parliamentarian general in the Civil War. He was one of the judges of Charles I

I·rian Jaya [illegible] West Irian, a province since 1969, pop. 1,173,875) of Indonesia, occupying the western half of New Guinea and adjacent islands. Capital: Djajapura (formerly Sukarnapura). Exports: timber, petroleum, coconut oil, kapok, cocoa and coffee (grown on coastal plantations), copra, nutmeg, crocodile skins. Formerly Netherlands New Guinea, the territory became part of Indonesia in 1963 and by plebiscite (1969) chose to remain so. During the 2nd world war it was invaded (1942) by Japanese forces but was recovered (1943–4) by an Allied air, sea, and jungle attack

irides *alt. pl.* of IRIS

i·ri·des·cence (iridesˈns) *n.* the quality or state of being iridescent ‖ a play of changing colors, e.g. on a soap bubble

i·ri·des·cent [illegible] rainbowlike colors [fr. L. *iris* (*iridis*), rainbow]

i·rid·i·um (iridiəm, airidiəm) *n.* a metallic element (symbol Ir, at. no. 77, at. mass 192.2) resembling platinum. It is hard and chemically resistant, and is used in alloys and in scientific instruments and for tipping pen points etc. [fr. L. *iris* (*iridis*), rainbow]

I·ris (airis) (*Gk mythol.*) the goddess of the rainbow, daughter of Electra and sister of the Harpies

i·ris (airis) *pl.* **i·ris·es, i·ri·des** (iridiz, airidiz) *n.* the broad colored muscular ring surrounding the pupil of the eye ‖ (*pl.* also **i·ris**) a member of *Iris*, fam. *Iridaceae*, a genus of perennial plants with rhizomes or bulbs. About 180 species are found throughout temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. They are cultivated for their flowers ‖ a kind of iridescent rock crystal [Gk *iris*, *iridos*, rainbow]

iris diaphragm an adjustable diaphragm of thin overlapping plates for controlling the admission of light to the lens of a camera etc

I·rish (airif) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Ireland, its people or its language **2.** *n.* the Celtic language spoken by about 400,000 people in Ireland. Irish is recorded in 8th-c. manuscripts and some inscriptions are earlier. **the Irish** the people of Ireland [older *Irisc* fr. O.E. *Iras*, the inhabitants of Ireland]

Irish Free State a former name (1921–37) of the Irish Republic

I·rish·ism (airiʃizəm) *n.* a characteristically Irish expression or custom

I·rish·man [illegible] **I·rish·men** [illegible] *n.* a man of Irish birth or nationality

Irish moss carrageen

Irish Republic (*Ir.* Eire) a republic (area 26,600 sq. miles, pop. 3,440,400) in N.W. Europe. Capital: Dublin. It occupies four-fifths of Ireland. Languages: English and Irish (Erse). Religion: 94% Roman Catholic, 5% Protestant. The land is 65% arable and pasture, 30% grazing and 2% forest. The central limestone plain (average elevation 250 ft) is hilly except where peat bogs have accumulated (the largest being the Bog of Allen, where the peat is 20 ft deep). The plain is drained by the Boyne, Shannon and Erne, and is surrounded by broken mountains [illegible] are highest in the southwest (Carrantuohill in Macgillicuddy's Reeks, 3,414 ft). The western peninsulas of Donegal, Mayo, Connemara and Kerry contain granite ridges and bog-covered [illegible] west, 57 in the northwest. Rainfall: over 80 ins in Donegal, Connemara and Kerry, 40–100 ins in the uplands, under 30 ins along the coast north of Dublin. Livestock: cattle, sheep, poultry, horses, hogs. Crops: cereals, root vegetables, flax, hay. Exports: live animals, meat and poultry, dairy products, fish (esp. herring, mackerel), beer and whiskey, textiles (esp. [illegible] petroleum, chemicals, coal, wheat and corn, iron and steel, fruit, paper. Chief ports: Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Limerick. Universities: Trinity College, Dublin, and a National University incorporating colleges in Dublin, Galway, and Cork. [illegible] HISTORY. The Irish Free State was established [illegible] De Valera refused to accept the treaty signed by Collins and Griffith, and civil war broke out [illegible] gained a parliamentary majority (1932) and a [illegible] the 2nd world war. It became completely independent (1948), and the Irish Republic was proclaimed (Apr. 18, 1949). De Valera became prime minister (1951) and president (1959). The Irish Republic joined the U.N. (1955). Entry into the E.E.C. was fully negotiated (1972). Garrett Fitzgerald served as prime minister June 1981–March 1982, and Dec. 1982–[illegible], leading a Fine Gael-Labour party coalition. In 1985 he negotiated an agreement with Britain giving the Irish government a consultive role regarding Northern Ireland

Irish Republican Army *abbr.* I.R.A. an Irish nationalist revolutionary movement formed [illegible] It carried out raids on Northern Ireland (1950s) with the aim of ending the partition of Ireland, and was active in Northern Ireland (1968–72) in the clash between Protestants and Catholics. During the 1980's the Social Democratic and Labor party [illegible] to the IRA and the Provisionals [illegible]

Irish Republican Brotherhood (FENIAN)

Irish Sea the part of the Atlantic between Ireland and England

Irish setter a member of a breed of large, lean, reddish-brown setters

Irish stew [illegible] etc. in a closed [illegible]

Irish terrier a medium-sized terrier of a breed with wiry, reddish hair

Irish whiskey [illegible] made in Ireland esp. from barley

Irish wolfhound a very large, tall wolfhound of a breed with a wiry coat

Irish woman [illegible] **Irish·women** (airiʃwimən) *n.* a woman of Irish birth or nationality

irk (ɔ:rk) *v.t.* to irritate, annoy. **irk·some** [illegible] *adj.* [M.E. *irken*]

Ir·kutsk (irkuˈtsk) a town (pop. 550,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., in S.E. Siberia on the Angara and on the Trans-Siberian railroad, mining (gold, coal, salt), livestock, lumber, furs

I.R.O. [illegible] (INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION)

i·ron (aiərn) **1.** *n.* a widely occurring and widely used metallic element (symbol Fe, at. no. 26, at. mass 55.847) that is heavy, malleable, ductile, magnetic, and silver-gray in color. It rusts readily in moist air. It is chemically active and is usually divalent or trivalent, forming ferrous and ferric compounds respectively (CAST IRON, [illegible] an implement, formerly of iron but now usually of stainless steel, used hot to press garments etc. ‖ a branding iron. (*golf*) a club with an iron or steel head used for lofting the ball. (*naut., pl.*) chains, *the prisoner was put in irons* ‖ the hard, unyielding quality of iron, *a man of iron* ‖ a [illegible] anemia etc. **to have other** (or **many**) **irons in the fire** [illegible] **to strike while the iron is hot** to act exactly the right moment, without delay **2.** *v.t.* to press with an iron. to cover or furnish with [illegible] to iron out [illegible] [O.E. *iren*, *isern*, *isen*]

I·ron Age (aiərn) the period of human culture [illegible] the smelting and use of iron. It began among [illegible] Europe c. 1000 B.C. It reached N. Europe later, and may be divided into the Hallstatt and La Tène cultures

[illegible] bark

[illegible] (*rhet.*, of a coast) bordered by rocks. unyielding

Iron Chancellor (BISMARCK)

i·ron-clad (aiərnklad) **1.** *adj.* protected with iron plates. (e.g. of contracts or agreements) hard to break, not readily changed **2.** *n.* (*hist.*) a

Iron Cross [illegible] tuted (1813) by Frederick William III of Prussia

Iron Curtain the ideological barrier separating the U.S.S.R. and the Communist countries of E. Europe from [illegible] Cold War

Iron Duke (WELLINGTON, 1st Duke of)

Iron Gate (*G.* Eisernes Tor) a gorge of the Danube on the Yugoslav-Rumanian border between the S. Carpathians and the N. Balkans

iron gray [illegible] cast iron when its surface is freshly broken **2.** *n.* the color

i·ron·ic [illegible] **i·ron·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. L.L. *ironicus* fr. Gk]

ironing board [illegible] etc. are ironed

iron hand [illegible]

i·ron·ist [illegible] esp. for literary effect [fr. Gk *eiron*, dissembler]

iron lung a large metal device enclosing a patient except for his head, used for administering [illegible] muscles have been paralyzed in poliomyelitis

Iron Mask, the Man in the (*d.* 1703), a mysterious [illegible] in the Bastille. His identity was kept a close secret, and he has been variously identified as a half brother or illegitimate son of Louis XIV or as various English, French or Italian nobles

i·ron·mas·ter (aiərnmæstər, aiərnmɑstər) *n.* a manufacturer of iron

iron mold, iron mould a stain or mark made by ink, rust etc. on cloth

i·ron·mon·ger (aiərnmʌŋgər, aiərnmɔŋgər) *n.* (*Br.*) a hardware dealer **i·ron·mon·ger·y** *pl.* **i·ron·mon·ger·ies** [illegible] (*Br.*) hardware store ‖ (*Br.*) the business of a hardware dealer [fr. IRON + *monger*, a dealer]

iron mould (IRON MOLD)

iron rations (esp. *Br.*) a personal supply of food for use in emergency, esp. for a soldier

I·ron·sides (aiərnsaidz) Oliver Cromwell's cavalry in the English Civil War

i·ron·stone [illegible] ores containing silica impurities ‖ a white stoneware

i·ron·ware (aiərnwɛər) *n.* articles made of iron, esp. household utensils

i·ron·wood (aiərnwud) *n.* any of various trees or shrubs yielding very hard and heavy wood, e.g. [illegible] quebracho, ebony. The wood [illegible]

i·ron·work [illegible] **i·ron·work·er** [illegible] makes articles of iron. someone employed at an ironworks. **i·ron·works** *n.* an iron foundry

i·ro·ny (aiərni) *pl.* **i·ro·nies** *n.* a manner of speaking or writing in which the meaning literally expressed is the opposite of the meaning intended and which aims at ridicule, humor or sarcasm ‖ the quality of an event or situation which is the opposite of what is promised, expected etc., and which therefore seems to mock one's expectations ‖ a literary technique in which characters and situations are treated in such a way as to show the incongruities between appearance and reality, intention and achievement etc., the writer's personal view being unmistakably implied though not always [illegible] IRONY) [fr. L. *ironia* fr. Gk *eironeia*, simulated ignorance]

I·ro·quoian [illegible] **2.** *n.* the Iroquoian language family

I·ro·quois (irəkwɔ) *n.* a member of a confederacy of [illegible] 1570) to eliminate incessant intertribal warfare and cannibalism. It included the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca and, later, the Tuscarora and others. They occupied [illegible] first against the French and later against the American revolutionaries. Their descendants [illegible]

Iroquois [illegible] and attack helicopter support. Some Iroquois [illegible] ground rockets

ir·radi·ance [illegible] of being irradiant. something emitted by or as if by irradiation

ir·ra·di·ant (ɪreɪdɪ.ənt) *adj.* radiating light [fr. L. *irradians* (*irradiantis*)]

ir·ra·di·ate [illegible] *past* and *past part.* **ir·ra·di·at·ed** *v.t.* to treat by exposure to infrared, ultraviolet, X rays or other rays; to shine on, light up; to give out, radiate, *his whole being irradiated happiness*; to make suddenly intensely clear [fr. L. *irradiare* (*irradiatus*), to illumine]

ir·ra·di·a·tion (ɪreɪdɪeɪʃən) *n.* treatment by exposure to radiation (e.g. heat, X rays, radioac- [illegible] brightness of a white or light-colored object when seen against a dark background; the quantity of radiation falling on a given region, expressed e.g. in watts/sq. in. [F. -an irradiat-

ir·ra·tion·al (ɪræʃən'l) **1.** *adj.* not rational, unreasonable; without reasoning power; (*math.*) not commensurable with a finite number **2.** *n.* (*math.*) an irrational number [fr. L. *irrationalis*]

Ir·ra·wad·dy (ɪrəwɒdɪ, ɪrəwɒdɪ) Burma's main [illegible] flows 1,250 miles from near the Tibetan border through the Mandalay plain and a vast delta to the Bay of Bengal. It is [illegible] miles

ir·re·claim·a·bil·i·ty (ɪrɪkleɪməbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being irreclaimable

ir·re·claim·a·ble (ɪrɪkleɪmə'b'l) *adj.* incapable of being reclaimed **ir·re·claim·a·bly** *adv*

ir·rec·on·cil·a·bil·i·ty (ɪrekənsaɪlə'bɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being irreconcilable

ir·rec·on·cil·a·ble (ɪrekənsaɪlə'b'l, ɪrekənsaɪlə'b'l) **1.** *adj.* incapable of being placated or won over; *irreconcilable enemies*; incompatible, inconsistent, *irreconcilable stories* **2.** *n.* a person who is irreconcilable, esp. one who opposes compromise as a matter of principle; (*pl.*) ideas, beliefs etc. that cannot be brought into agree- [illegible] **ir·rec·on·cil·a·bly**

ir·re·cov·er·a·ble (ɪrɪkʌvərə'b'l) *adj.* that cannot be recovered, *irrecoverable debts*; that cannot be made right, *irrecoverable mistakes* **ir·re·cov·er·a·bly** *adv.*

ir·re·cu·sa·ble (ɪrɪkjuːzə'b'l) *adj.* that cannot be [illegible] **ir·re·cu·sa·bly** *adv.* [F. *irrecusable* or fr. L.L. *irrecu-*

[illegible] capable of being exchanged for coin; (of a gov- [illegible] **ir·re·deem·a·bly**

ir·re·den·tist (*Ital. hist.*) someone who advocates the incorporation within his own country of other areas having linguistic or ethnic connections **Ir·re·den·tist** (*Ital. hist.*) someone who advocated the annexation by Italy of Italian-speaking areas still occupied by Austria after [illegible] **ir·re·den·tism** [fr. Ital. *irredentista* after *Italia irredenta*, un-

ir·re·duc·i·ble (ɪrɪduːsəb'l, ɪrɪdjuːsəb'l) *adj.* that cannot be reduced or made smaller, *an irreducible price*; unable to be expressed in simpler terms **ir·re·duc·i·bly** *adv.*

ir·ref·ra·ga·bil·i·ty (ɪrefrəgəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being irrefragable

ir·ref·ra·ga·ble (ɪrefrəgəb'l) *adj.* (of an argu- [illegible] **ir·ref·ra·ga·bly** [illegible]

being refracted

ir·ref·u·ta·bil·i·ty (ɪrefjʊtəbɪlɪtɪ, ɪrɪfjʊtəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being irrefutable

[illegible] **ir·refu·ta·bly**

[illegible] etc. *irregular attendance*; asymmetrical, *irregular teeth*; not in accordance with normal practice, *an irregular request*; *gram.*; not in- [illegible]

irregular verb; *mil.*; of a soldier; not belonging to the standing army of a country; *phot.*; of the

ir·rel·a·tive (ɪrelətɪv) *adj.* unrelated; not relative, absolute

ir·rel·e·vance (ɪrelɪvəns) *n.* [illegible] of being irrelevant; something irrelevant **ir·rel·e·van·cy** (ɪrelɪvənsɪ) *n.* [illegible]

ir·rel·e·vant (ɪreləvənt) *adj.* not applicable, not related to whatever is being considered, discussed etc.

ir·re·li·gion (ɪrɪlɪdʒən) *n.* lack of religion; hostility toward religion [fr. L. *irreligio* (*irreli-* [illegible]

ir·re·li·gious (ɪrɪlɪdʒəs) *adj.* hostile or showing hostility toward religion; without religion [fr. L. *irreligiosus*]

ir·re·me·di·a·ble (ɪrɪmiːdɪəb'l) *adj.* that cannot be remedied or corrected **ir·re·me·di·a·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *irremediabilis*]

ir·re·mis·si·ble (ɪrɪmɪsəb'l) *adj.* unpardonable; [illegible] **ir·re·mis·si·bly** *adv.* [F. *irremissible*]

ir·re·mov·a·bil·i·ty (ɪrɪmuːvəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being irremovable

ir·re·mov·a·ble (ɪrɪmuːvəb'l) *adj.* fixed, not removable **ir·re·mov·a·bly** *adv*

ir·rep·a·ra·bil·i·ty (ɪrepərəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being irreparable

ir·rep·a·ra·ble (ɪrepərəb'l) *adj.* that cannot be repaired, remedied, retrieved etc.; *an irreparable loss* **ir·rep·a·ra·bly** *adv.* [F. *irreparable*]

ir·re·place·a·ble (ɪrɪpleɪsəb'l) *adj.* for whom or for which there is no substitute, that cannot be replaced if broken, lost etc

ir·re·pres·si·bil·i·ty (ɪrɪpresəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being irrepressible

ir·re·pres·si·ble (ɪrɪpresəb'l) *adj.* that cannot be controlled or repressed, *irrepressible laughter* [illegible] **ir·re·pres·si·bly** *adv.*

ir·re·proach·a·bil·i·ty (ɪrɪprəʊtʃəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being irreproachable

ir·re·proach·a·ble (ɪrɪprəʊtʃəb'l) *adj.* not subject to reproach, having or showing no faults or flaws **ir·re·proach·a·bly** *adv.* [F. *irreprochable*]

ir·re·sist·i·bil·i·ty (ɪrɪzɪstəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being irresistible

ir·re·sist·i·ble (ɪrɪzɪstəb'l) *adj.* too powerful, tempting, charming etc. to be resisted **ir·re·sist·i·bly** *adv.* [fr. L.L. *irresistibilis*]

ir·res·o·lute (ɪrezəluːt) *adj.* hesitant, undecided habitually lacking firmness of purpose [fr. L. *irresolutus*]

ir·res·o·lu·tion (ɪrezəluːʃən) *n.* the quality or state of being irresolute

ir·re·solv·a·ble (ɪrɪzɒlvəb'l) *adj.* (of a problem) not able to be solved; that cannot be broken down into components

ir·re·spec·tive (ɪrɪspektɪv) *adv.* (only in the phrase) **irrespective of** without regard to, *he went to the rescue irrespective of the danger*

ir·re·spon·si·bil·i·ty (ɪrɪspɒnsəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being irresponsible

ir·re·spon·si·ble (ɪrɪspɒnsəb'l) *adj.* having or showing no sense of responsibility; not legally responsible for one's actions **ir·re·spon·si·bly** *adv*

ir·re·spon·sive (ɪrɪspɒnsɪv) *adj.* not responsive

ir·re·ten·tive (ɪrɪtentɪv) *adj.* not retentive

ir·re·triev·a·bil·i·ty (ɪrɪtriːvəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the state or quality of being irretrievable

ir·re·triev·a·ble (ɪrɪtriːvəb'l) *adj.* that cannot be retrieved, regained, made good etc. **ir·re·triev·a·bly** *adv*

ir·rev·er·ence (ɪrevərəns) *n.* the quality or state [illegible]

ir·rev·er·ent [illegible] lacking respect [fr. L. *irreverens* (*irreverentis*)]

ir·re·vers·i·bil·i·ty (ɪrɪvɜːsəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being irreversible

ir·re·vers·i·ble [illegible] **ir·re·vers·i·bly**

ir·re·voc·a·bil·i·ty [illegible] or state of being irrevocable

ir·rev·o·ca·ble [illegible] revoked or altered **ir·rev·o·ca·bly** *adv.* [fr. L.

ir·ri·ga·ble (ɪrɪgəb'l) *adj.* capable of being irrigated [fr. L. *irrigare*, to water]

ir·ri·gate [illegible] irrigating [illegible] and *past part.* **ir·ri·gat·ed** *v.t.* to provide (land) [illegible] flooding, spraying etc. [illegible] *med.*; to wash (a wound etc.) with a constant flow of liquid [fr. L. *irrigare* (*irrigatus*)]

ir·ri·ga·tion [illegible] of water supply to assist the growing of crops

ing and disinfecting **ir·ri·ga·tion·al** *adj.* [fr. L. *irrigatio* (*irrigationis*)]

ir·ri·ga·tive (ɪrɪgeɪtɪv) *adj.* of, relating to or used [illegible]

ir·ri·ga·tor (ɪrɪgeɪtə) *n.* someone who or something which irrigates [L.L.]

ir·ri·ta·bil·i·ty (ɪrɪtəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being irritable [fr. L. *irritabilitas*]

ir·ri·ta·ble (ɪrɪtəb'l) *adj.* easily annoyed, apt to become impatient or exasperated; (of a part of the body) oversensitive, apt to become sore, inflamed etc.; (*physiol.*, of nerves etc.) very sensitive to stimuli **ir·ri·ta·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *irritabilis*]

ir·ri·tan·cy [illegible] *n.* the quality or state of being irritating

ir·ri·tant (ɪrɪtənt) **1.** *adj.* causing esp. physical irritation **2.** *n.* something that irritates [fr. L. *irritans* (*irritantis*)]

ir·ri·tate (ɪrɪteɪt) *pres. part* **ir·ri·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ir·ri·tat·ed** *v.t.* to cause to be impatiently angry, annoy; to make sore or uncomfortable, *the soap irritates his skin*; (*physiol.*) to stimulate (an organ, muscle etc.) [fr. L. *irritare* (*irritatus*), to incite]

ir·ri·ta·tion [illegible] *n.* an irritating or being irritated; something that irritates [fr. L. *irritatio* (*irritationis*)]

ir·rupt (ɪrʌpt) *v.i.* to break in suddenly, burst in violently [fr. L. *irrumpere* (*irruptus*)]

ir·rup·tion (ɪrʌpʃən) *n.* a sudden bursting in [fr. L. *irruptio* (*irruptionis*)]

ir·rup·tive (ɪrʌptɪv) *adj.* irrupting or tending to cause irruption

ir·tron (ɜːtrɒn) *n.* region in galaxy that emits large amounts of infrared radiation

Ir·tysh (ɪrtɪ) a river (2,750 miles long, incl. headstream) rising in Sinkiang Uighur, E. China, and flowing north across Kazakhstan and S.W. Siberia, U.S.S.R., to the Ob

Ir·ving (ɜːvɪŋ), Sir Henry (John Henry Brodribb, 1838–1905), British actor. As actor-manager of the Lyceum theater in London (1878–99), he was most famous for his Shakespearian roles

Irving, Washington (1783–1859), American novelist and essayist. 'The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent.' (1819–20) includes the short stories 'The Legend of Sleepy Hollow' and 'Rip van Winkle'

is (ɪz) 3rd pers. sing. pres. tense of BE

is. island, isle

Isa [illegible]

Isaac (aɪzək) one of the Hebrew patriarchs, son of Abraham and Sarah, father of Esau and Jacob

Isaac I Comnenus (c. 1005–61), Byzantine emperor (1057–9), founder of the Comnenus dynasty

Isaac II Angelus (*d.* 1204), Byzantine emperor (1185–95 and 1203–4). Deposed and blinded (1195) by his brother, he was restored (1203) by the 4th Crusade

Isaacs (aɪzəks), Jorge (1837–95), Colombian poet and novelist. His 'Maria' (1867), depicting life in the Cordilleras of his native Cauca valley, is one of the most famous Latin-American novels

Isabel·la (ɪzəbelə) (c. 1292–1358), queen of England, consort of Edward II, daughter of Philippe IV of France. She plotted successfully with Roger Mortimer to depose and murder her husband [illegible]

Isabella I [illegible] queen of Castile (1474–1504). Her marriage (1469) to the future Ferdinand V united Castile and Aragon and helped to found Spanish unity

Isabella II (1830–1904), queen of Spain (1833–68), daughter of Ferdinand VII. Her reactionary reign ended with her deposition

i·sa·gog·ic (aɪsəgɒdʒɪk) *adj.* introductory **i·sa·gog·ics** [illegible] study of the literary history of the Bible as a preliminary to exegesis [fr. L. *isa-* [illegible] fr. Gk.]

I·sa·iah (aɪzeɪə, esp. *Br.* aɪzaɪə) (late 8th c. B.C.) a Major Prophet of the Old Testament; the book of the Old Testament attributed to him, considered by many scholars to be the work of at least three authors. Chapters 1–xxxv are metrical prophecies, several of them messianic, directed chiefly against Syria and Assyria. Chapters xxxvi–xxxix form a section of prophetic prose narrative, and Chapters xl–lxxvi are metrica- [illegible] the theme of redemption. Many passages of the book (viii–xii, xl–xlii and liii) are taken by Christians to refer directly to Christ

i·sal·lo·bar (aɪsæləbɑr, aɪsæləbər) *n.* (*meteor.*) a line on a chart connecting all the places experi-

encing the same changes in atmospheric pressure within a given period to the ... equal to the other's weight

ISBN *abbr* for International Standard Book Number

ischemia or **ischaemia** *n* ... blood deficiency in part of a body ... **ischaemic** *adj*.

Ischia (ˈiskiə, ˈiskjə) an Italian island ... sq. miles, pop 14,389) in the Tyrrhenian Sea outside the Bay of Naples, a health resort ... mineral springs, wine

ischiadic (ɪskɪˈædɪk) *adj* ... *adicus*, relating to a pain in the hip fr Gk]

ischiatic (ɪskɪˈætɪk) *adj* ... of or relating to the ischium [fr. M.L. *ischiaticus*, relating to a pain in the hip, altered fr *ischiadicus*]

ischium (ˈɪskɪəm) *pl* **ischia** (ˈɪskɪə) ... one of the three sections of the hipbone ... sacrum and below the ilium [L fr Gk ... joint]

-ise *suffix* -IZE

Ise, Isa (ˈiːsə) the sacred city ... of Shintoism, in S Honshu, Japan. Shrine ... Shrine dedicated to the Sun Goddess ... and Outer Shrine dedicated to the Goddess of Farms, Crops, Food and Sericulture ... University

Ise-beau of Bavaria (ɪzəˈbou) (1371–1435), French queen, consort of Charles VI. She was several times regent (1392–1422) during the insanity of her husband, and was mainly responsible for the Treaty of Troyes

Isère (iːˈzɛr) a department (area 3,178 sq. miles, pop. 860,400) in S.E. France (DAUPHINÉ). Chief town: Grenoble

Iseult (ɪsuːlt, ɪzuːlt) TRISTAN

Isfahan (ɪsfəhuːn) (Esfahan) a city (pop. 671,825) of Iran, center of a region growing wheat, rice, cotton and tobacco, and traditional center of the textile industry. It was the capital of Persia (11th c. and 1590–1722). Mosques

-ish *suffix* indicating nationality, as in 'Scottish' || like, as in 'waspish' || tending to, as in 'bookish' || (of time or age) approximately, as in 'sixish', 'sixtyish' || somewhat, as in 'yellowish' [of Gmc origin, cognate with Gk *-iskos*, dim. suffix]

Ish-ma-el (ɪʃmeɪəl, ɪʃmɪːəl) father of the Arab peoples (Ishmaelites), progenitor of 12 Bedouin tribes of the Arabian desert. He was the son of Abraham by his Egyptian bondswoman Hagar (Genesis xvi, 1–16). He was thus not a true Israelite, and for Jews and Christians his name became synonymous with an outcast

Ish-ma-el-ite (ɪʃmeɪəlaɪt, ɪʃmɪːəlaɪt) *n* a descendant of Ishmael || an outcast

Ish-tar (ɪʃtɑr) the Babylonian and Assyrian goddess of fertility and love, identified with Aphrodite, Venus or Astarte

Isidore of Seville (ɪzɪdɔr, ɪzɪdour), St (c. 560–636), Spanish scholar and prelate. His encyclopedic work 'Etymologiae' did much to transmit classical learning to the Middle Ages. Feast, Apr. 4

isinglass (aɪzɪŋglæs, aɪzɪŋglɑs, aɪzɪŋglɑːs) *n.* a white, sticky semitransparent substance obtained from the air bladders of certain fish, esp. sturgeon, and containing about 90% gelatin, used in making ... for clarifying alcoholic beverages and for preserving eggs || mica, esp. in thin sheets [etym. doubtful]

Isis (ˈaɪsɪs) an Egyptian nature goddess, sister and wife of Osiris. Her cult spread (3rd c. B.C.) to Greece and Rome, and she became widely worshiped in the Greco-Roman world

Isis the name of the R. Thames from its source to just below Oxford

Iskenderun (ɪskəndərʊːn) (formerly Alexandretta) a seaport and naval base (pop. 23,000) on the Mediterranean coast of Turkey

Islam (ɪslɑm, ɪslʊm, ɪslʊm) *n.* a religious and social system based on the teachings of Mohammed as preserved in the Koran. The Moslems ... Mohammed was convinced of the falsity of traditional Arab idolatry. This had been centered on Mecca, particularly in the worship of gods represented by sacred stones in the Kaaba. Mohammed ... points: the sole sovereignty of Allah, the sinfulness of idolatry, the certainty of resurrection with the rewards of heaven and the punishments of hell, and his own divine vocation as prophet of this new revelation. This was never fully accepted by the Meccans ... and Christians of the neighboring city of Medina, where he settled in ... Moslem calendar). As a result Mohammed accused the Jews of misinterpreting the Old ... religion of Abraham into an exclusive nationalistic ... Jesus who had already been sent by Allah to ... monotheism (he was referring to the doctrine of the Trinity), of blasphemy against Allah by saying that his prophet Jesus had been defeated in the humiliation of crucifixion, and of idolatry (icon-worship). All these teachings were opposed to the will of Allah, which was now fully revealed to his chosen prophet, Mohammed.

Mohammed found sufficient support among ... to ... Arabia and Medina to enable him eventually to coerce the Meccans into accepting his leadership over the whole area. Even at Medina it had become clear that Islam involved the ... in the community, the government and its social patterns as well as its worship. The success of Islam in the joint community of Mecca, Medina and the neighboring tribes led to a tremendous expansion which necessarily took political and military form. Almost within a century of Mohammed's death (632) all the Middle Eastern countries (formerly Christian, Jewish or Parsee), N.W. India, ... N. Africa, Sicily and Spain were incorporated into Islam. Further advance into Europe was stopped at Poitiers (732). At first the system was ruled by the caliphs, but gradually independent kingdoms within Islam came into existence, to some extent encouraged by Shi'ite and Sufi sectarianism. Islam withstood ... conquered India (11th c.), Malaya (12th c.), Indonesia (13th c.), Turkey and Constantinople (1453) and the Balkans. It was expelled from Spain (1492), but threatened W. Europe at the siege of Vienna (1529). Its influence was extended by the Ottoman empire. There are now about 400 million Moslems (compared with 250 million in 1907). They predominate in N. Africa, Pakistan, Turkey, Iran, Jordan, Arabia, Iraq, Afghanistan and Indonesia (over 90%), the Sudan (70%) and Syria (60%). In Malaya they form 50% of the population and in Albania and Lebanon over 30%. Large minorities exist in India, China, Africa south of the Sahara, U.S.S.R. and the Balkans [Arab.–surrender]

Islam-a-bad (ɪslʊmʊbʊd) the capital (pop. 277,318) of Pakistan on the Potwar Plateau near Rawalpindi

Islamic ... (ɪslɑmɪk, ɪzlɑmɪk) *adj.* of or relating to Islam **Islám-ics** *n.* the study of the principles and history of Islam **Islam-ism** (ɪslɑmɪzəm, ɪzlɑmɪzəm) *n.* **Islam-ist** *n.* **Islam-ite** (ɪslɑmaɪt, ɪzlɑmaɪt) *n.* and *adj.*

island (aɪlənd) **1.** *n* a piece of land, smaller than a continent, entirely surrounded by water || anything isolated like an island (*physiol.*) a group of cells differentiated from the surrounding tissue || (*naut.*) the superstructure of a ship **2.** *v.t.* to cause to be or to resemble an island || to isolate || to cause to be dotted with or as if with islands **island-er** *n* someone who lives or was born on an island [O.E *igland*, *iland*]

island of Langerhans islet of Langerhans

island universe any galaxy other than the Milky Way

isle (aɪl) *n* (*rhet.*) an island esp. a small one [M.E. *ile* fr. O.F.]

Isle of Ely ... ELY

Isles du Vent (iːlduˈvɑ̃) WINDWARD ISLANDS

Isles Sous le Vent (iːlsuːləvɑ̃) LEEWARD ISLANDS

islet (aɪlɪt) *n* a small island [F *islette*]

islet of Langerhans (læŋgərhænz, lɑnjərhʊnts) one of the groups of cells in the pancreas which ... [after Paul *Langerhans* (*d.* 1888), G. physician]

ism (ɪzəm) *n.* a distinctive doctrine, practice or ... [L. fr. Gk]

-ism *suffix* expressing action, as in 'hooliganism', state, as in 'pauperism', doctrine, as in 'Freudianism', characteristic, as in 'heroism'

Ismail I ... (1487–1524), founder of the Safavid dynasty ... Persia (1502–24). ... Persia since the Arab conquest, made Shi'ism the state religion and conquered the Uzbeks

Ismailite (ɪsmɑɪlaɪt) *n.* a member of a sect of the Shi'ite Moslems living in Syria, Iran, Afghanistan and esp. India, about 20 million in all. The head (imam) is the Aga Khan [fr. *Ismail* (*d.* 760), son of the sixth imam. The ... him as the rightful seventh imam]

Ismailia (ɪsmɑːliːə) a town (pop. 146,000) in Egypt, midpoint station of the Suez Canal. It has rail connections with Cairo, Suez and Port Said

Ismail Pasha (1830–95), viceroy (1863–6) then khedive (1866–79) of Egypt. He drove his country to bankruptcy by his modernizing reforms, had to accept Anglo-French financial control (1876), and was forced to abdicate (1879). The Suez Canal was completed (1869) during his reign

isn't (ɪzˈnt) *contr.* of IS NOT

iso- (aɪsou) *prefix* equal [fr. Gk *isos*]

i-so-bar (aɪsəbɔr) *n* (*meteor.*) a line on a chart or map connecting places having the same barometric pressure at a given time ... (*chem.*) one of two or more elements with the same atomic mass but different atomic number (cf. ISOTOPE) **i-so-bar-ic** *adj.* [fr. Gk *isobares*, of equal weight]

i-so-bu-tane (aɪsoubjuːteɪn) *n.* liquid vaporized in geothermal units utilizing naturally moderately ... 300°F. heated water

i-so-bu-tyl-ene (aɪsəbjuːtɪlˈiːn) *n.* a gaseous hydrocarbon, $(CH_3)_2C{=}CH_2$, used esp. in making butyl rubber

i-so-cen-tre (aɪsousentər) *n.* the point on a photograph intersected by the bisector of the angle between the plumbline and the photograph perpendicular

i-so-cheim (aɪsəkaɪm) *n.* (*meteor.*) a line on a map or chart connecting places having the same mean winter temperature **i-so-chei-mal** *adj.* [fr. Gk *isos*, equal+*cheima*, winter weather]

i-so-chor, i-so-chore (aɪsəkɔr, aɪsəkour) *n.* (*phys.*) a line showing how pressure varies with temperature under conditions of constant volume [fr. ISO- + Gk *chōros*, place]

i-so-chro-mat-ic (aɪsoukrəmætɪk) *adj.* of the same color or tint || orthochromatic

i-soch-ro-nal (aɪsɒkrən'l) *adj.* of equal duration || keeping the same time || recurring at equal intervals **i-sóch-ro-nism** *n.* the quality or state of being isochronal (of a pendulum) the property of having a uniform period of vibration for different arcs of swing **i-sóch-ro-nous** *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *isochronus* fr. Gk]

i-so-chrons (aɪsəkrɒnz) *n.* (*cartography*) concentric lines that join distances from a central port of equal travel times

i-so-cli-nal (aɪsəklaɪn'l) **1.** *adj.* (*geol.*) of strata which have the same angle of dip || pertaining to a line on a map joining places of equal magnetic inclination || of, relating to or being an isocline **2.** *n.* an isoclinal line **i-so-cline** *n.* (*geol.*) an anticline or syncline in which the two sides of rock bed have the same dip **i-so-clin-ic** (aɪsəklɪnɪk) *adj.* [fr. ISO- + Gk *kleinein*, to lean]

i-soc-ra-cy (aɪsɒkrəsiː) *pl* **i-soc-ra-cies** *n.* a government or system of government in which everyone has equal political power [fr. Gk *isokratia*, equality of power or social rights]

i-soc-ra-tes (aɪsɒkrətiːz) (436–338 B.C.), Athenian orator. He mostly wrote orations for others to deliver, and was a great teacher of rhetoric. He advocated Greek unity against Persia, but failed to appreciate the dangerous growth of Macedonian power

i-so-cyc-lic (aɪsousɪklɪk, aɪsousáɪklɪk) *adj.* of an ... compound containing one or more rings made up of atoms of the same element (cf. HETEROCYCLIC)

i-so-dia-met-ric ... (aɪsoudaɪəmetrɪk) *adj.* (esp. *bot.*) of rounded or polyhedral cells) having equal dimension in all directions || having equal diameters

i-so-dy-nam-ic ... (aɪsoudaɪnæmɪk) *adj.* having or relating to equal force, esp. equal magnetic intensity [fr. Gk ...]

isodynamic line a line on a map joining places where the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field is the same

i-so-e-lec-tric (aɪsouɪlektrɪk) *adj.* (*phys.*) having the ... electric potential

isoenzyme or **isozyme** ... (aɪsouenzaɪm) *n.* (*chem.*) functionally similar enzymes chemically and electrophoretically different **isoenzymatic** *adj.* **esonzymatic** *adj.*

isogamete ... (aɪsougəmiːt) *n.* ... one of a part of conjugating gametes having

i·sog·a·mous (aɪsɒgəməs) *adj.* (*biol.*) characterized or reproducing by the uniting of isogametes (cf. HETEROGAMOUS) **i·sog·a·my** *n.* [fr

imaginary line joining places under the earth's

i·sogloss (aɪsəglɒs, aɪsəglɔs) *n.* a line on a map separating regions according to linguistic differences [fr. ISO- + Gk *glossa*, tongue]

i·so·gon·ic (aɪsəgɒnɪk) **1.** *adj.* isogonal **2.** *n.* an

isogonic line, a line on a map joining places on

tion is the same

i·so·griv (aɪsəugrɪv) *n.* (*cartography*) a line on a map that joins points of equal angular difference between grid north and magnetic north *Cf* GRIVATION

map marking areas of equal rainfall

i·so·late (aɪsəleɪt) *pres. part.* **i·so·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **i·so·lat·ed** *v.t.* to place apart and alone; to place (a patient with a contagious disease) apart from others to prevent the spread of the disease; (*chem.*) to obtain (a substance) from one of its compounds; (*elec.*) to insulate; (*bacteriol.*) to grow a pure culture of (a bacterium) **i·so·lat·ing** *adj.* of or relating to a language characterized by the use of a single word to represent a single idea; syntactical relations resting on the order of joining up the words and the use of particles (cf. AGGLUTINATE, cf. INFLECTION) [back-formation fr *isolated* adj. fr F. *isolé* or fr. F. *isoler*]

i·so·lated camera (*electr.*) **1.** camera fixed on one area or person in an event, especially a sporting event, used for instant replay **2.** the technique utilizing the camera for replay

i·so·la·tion (aɪsəleɪʃən) *n.* an isolating or being isolated **i·so·la·tion·ism** (aɪsəleɪʃənɪzəm) *n.* the policy of avoiding alliances and undertakings with other countries, as practiced by Britain in the late 19th c. and the U.S.A. throughout the 19th c. [F.]

controlled plastic containers for premature in-

i·so·mer (aɪsəmər) *n.* a compound, ion or radical isomeric with one or more others; a nuclide iso-

i·som·er·ism (aɪsɒmərɪzəm) *n.* the phenomenon exhibited by two or more compounds, ions or radicals which contain identical numbers and kinds of atoms but which are constituted in different ways. Isomers have identical molecules

identical mass number and atomic number but different rates of nuclear decay; the condition of having an equal number of different parts **i-**

ISOMEROUS [fr. Gk *isomeres*, sharing equally]

i·som·er·ize (aɪsɒmərʌɪz) *pres. part.* **i·som·er·iz·**

cause to be converted from one isomeric form to

form, to another (e.g. by chemical or physical

i·so·met·ric (aɪsəmetrɪk) *adj.* having the same

so·mor·phism *n.* [fr. Gk *isos*, equal + *morphē*, shape] quality of shape of different race or species

i·so·mor·phous *adj.* [fr. ISO- + Gk *morphē*, shape]

i·so·mor·phic *adj.* (*math.*) of one-to-one correspondence —**isomorphism** *n.*

i·so·oc·tane (aɪsəʊnktem) *n.* (*chem.*) a branched chain octane or a combination of such octanes, e.g. the inflammable liquid hydrocarbon

octane number of fuels [fr. *iso-*, having a branched chain of carbon atoms + OCTANE]

i·soph·yl·lous [illegible] having the same shape on one plant or plant part [fr. ISO- + Gk *phullon*, leaf]

i·so·pleth (aɪsəpleθ) *n.* (esp. *meteor.*) a graph showing the frequency of any phenomenon as a function of two variables; (*math.*) a straight line on a graph joining corresponding values of the variables when one of the variables has a constant value [fr. ISO- + Gk *plēthos*, number,

i·so·pod (aɪsəpɒd) *n.* a member of *Isopoda*, an order of crustaceans incl. freshwater, saltwater and some terrestrial forms (e.g. wood lice) **i-**

Gk *pous, podos*, foot

i·so·prene (aɪsəpriːn) *n.* the compound $CH_2{-}C(CH_3){-}CH{=}CH_2$, used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber. Many natural products (e.g. rubber, terpenes, vitamin A) have structures that may be considered as being composed of many branching isoprene chains linked together in various ways [etym. doubtful]

i·sop·ter (aɪsɒptər) *n.* a termite **i·sop·ter·an, i·sop·ter·ous** *adjs.* [fr. Iso- + Gk *pteron*, wing]

i·so·quants (aɪsəkwunts) *n.* (*economics*) a graphic contour of various production possibilities under different conditions where the object of the producer is to reach the highest output

i·sos·ce·les (aɪsɒsəlɪz) *adj.* (of a triangle) having two sides equal [L.L. fr. Gk *isoskelēs*, equal-

i·so·seis·mal (aɪsousaɪzməl) **1.** *adj.* of, experiencing or indicating equal intensity of earthquake shock **2.** *n.* a line on a map connecting points of equal intensity of earthquake shock **i·so·sēis·mic** *adj.* [fr. ISO- + Gk *seismos*, earthquake]

i·so·spin (aɪsəspɪn) *n.* (*nuclear phys.*) quantity number without physical meaning, representing the difference between neutrons and protons with different charges but behaving in the same way. *also* isobaric spin, isotopic spin

i·sos·ta·sy (aɪsɒstəsɪ) *n.* (*geol.*) the condition of relative equilibrium of the earth's crust, presumed to be maintained by the adjustment in density of underlying rock in response to changes in pressure [fr. ISO- + Gk *stasis*, a standing still]

i·so·stat·ic (aɪsəustætɪk) *adj.* under equal pressure from every side; in hydrostatic equilib-

relating to or characterized by isostasy

i·sos·ter·ism (aɪsɒstərɪzəm) *n.* the existence of molecules with different atoms but the same total number of electrons in the same arrangement (e.g. CO_2 and N_2O) [fr. ISO- + Gk *stereos*, solid]

shape tube to measure the pressure at which a liquid and its vapor are at an equilibrium at a given temperature, i.e., the boiling point of a liquid excluding the atmosphere factor

i·so·there (aɪsəʊθɪər) *n.* a line on a map or chart

temperature [F. *isothère* fr. Gk *isos*, equal + *theros*, summer]

i·so·therm (aɪsəʊθɜrm) *n.* a line on a map joining places having the same mean temperature or the same temperature at one time; a line on a chart showing changes in pressure or volume at constant temperature **i·so·ther·mal** **1.** *adj.* having the same temperature without a change in

pressure or volume at constant temperature **2.** *n.* an isotherm [F. *isothermе* fr. Gk *isos*, equal + *therme*, heat]

i·so·ton·ic (aɪsətɒnɪk) *adj.* (*physiol.*) of muscles having equal tension; (*chem.*) having equal osmotic pressures **i·so·to·nic·i·ty** (aɪsətɒnɪsɪtɪ)

i·so·ton·ics (aɪsətɒnɪks) *n.* weight-training with barbells and other objects. *also* isotonic exer-

i·so·tope (aɪsətoup) *n.* (*chem.*) one of two or more forms of an element that are distinguished by small integral differences in atomic mass and usually slight differences in physical and chemical properties (those depending on mass) but that have the same atomic number. Isotopes of an element are indicated by specifying the mass number in connection with the name or symbol for the element (e.g. carbon 14 or ^{14}C) **i·so·top·ic** (aɪsətɒpɪk) *adj.* [fr. ISO- + Gk *topos*, place]

i·so·tron (aɪsətrɒn) *n.* (*phys.*) device for separating isotopes according to their mass

i·so·trop·ic (aɪsətrɒpɪk) *adj.* (*phys.*) having the same values for properties measured along axes in any direction (cf. ANISOTROPIC) || (*biol.*) not having predetermined axes **i·sot·ro·pous** (aɪsɒtrəpəs) *adj.* **i·sot·ro·py** *n.* [fr. ISO- + Gk *tropos*, a turning]

Is·ra·el (ɪzrɪəl, ɪzrɪːəl) a republic (area 7,993 sq. miles, pop. 4,085,000) in W. Asia. Capital: Jerusalem. Largest town: Tel Aviv. Official languages: Hebrew and Arabic. Religion: 89% Jewish, 8% Moslem, 2% Christian, 1% Druze. Except for hills (highest point 3,963 ft) in the north, center and around Jerusalem, it is a plain. The north (Galilee) and center are fertile, esp. along the upper Jordan valley and the Mediterranean coast. The south is desert (*NEGEV). Average temperature (F.): Tel Aviv 55°–80°, Jerusalem 45°–75°, Dead Sea 58°–88°, with a summer mean of 100° in parts of the Jordan valley. Rainfall: Galilee 36 ins, Jerusalem 16 ins, Jordan valley 5 ins, S. Negev nil. Livestock: poultry, cattle, sheep, goats. Agricultural products: fruits and vines, bananas, olives and tobacco, cereals and vegetables. Mineral resources: potash, bromine and salt (Dead Sea), phosphate and oil. Manufactures and industries: chemicals, metal products, textiles, tires, diamonds, paper, plastics, leather goods, glass, pottery, precision instruments, foodstuffs, electrical goods, cement. Exports: citrus fruit, fruit juices, textiles, wine, candies, diamonds, chemicals, vehicles, tires. Imports: machinery, vehicles, precious metals, cereals, oil, chemicals, wood. Ports: Ashdod, Haifa, Eilat. Universities: Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan. Monetary unit: Israeli pound (100 agorot). HISTORY (For history up to 1948 *PALESTINE) Israel declared itself an independent republic (May 14, 1948), on the day that the British mandate over Palestine ended, and a government was formed with Weizmann as president and Ben Gurion as prime minister (1948). The country was invaded by the Arab League, and the U.N. imposed a cease-fire (1948). An armistice was concluded (1949) between Israel and her Arab neighbors, but border incidents continued throughout the 1950s. Israel passed a law (1950) giving every Jew the right to immigrate to Israel, and the population doubled between 1948 and 1959. After clashes in the Gaza Strip (1955–6), Egypt refused Israeli ships the right of passage through the Suez Canal (1956). Israel, with British and French support, invaded Sinai and the Gaza Strip, but was forced by the U.N. to withdraw (1957). Israel received (1952–65) reparations from Germany for Nazi attempts to exterminate the Jews during the 2nd world war. The plan to divert the waters of the River Jordan in order to irrigate the Negev caused further incidents with Syria and Jordan (1960s). Arab countermeasures to divert the headwaters of the Jordan, and frontier raids into Israel and the Israeli counterraids, were further threats to peace. A third Israeli-Arab war broke out on June 5, 1967. After one week of fighting on three fronts (Sinai, Jordan and Syria) Israel extended its frontiers to control by force of arms the west bank of the Jordan, the east bank of the Suez Canal and the Sinai peninsula, and annexed the Jordanian part of Jerusalem. In the Yom Kippur War (1973) Israel defended itself against a surprise Arab attack. A right-wing government under prime minister Menachem Begin took power in 1977 and signed a peace treaty with Egypt in 1979. However, in 1980 Begin proclaimed all of Jerusalem as Israel's capital city, and Israel continued to settle the West Bank. Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982 to rout PLO guerrillas there. In September 1984 a Labor-Likud coalition, led by prime minister Peres, took office and began withdrawing Israeli troops from Lebanon. In 1985 Peres made peace overtures to Jordan.

Israel (Bible) Jacob; the 12 Hebrew tribes descended from Jacob's sons Reuben, Simeon, Judah, Zebulun, Issachar, Dan, Gad, Asher, Naphtali, and Benjamin, and from Joseph's sons Ephraim and Manasseh. A 13th tribe, that of Levi, was granted no land. (*hist.*) an ancient

kingdom established by 10 Hebrew tribes in the north of Palestine (c. 932–c. 722 BC) ‖ the Jews

Is·ra·e·li (ɪzreɪɪ) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the modern state of Israel **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of the modern state of Israel

Is·ra·el·ite (ɪzreɪəlaɪt, ɪzrɪəlaɪt) *n.* a Jew ‖ a member of one of the 12 tribes of Israel ‖ *(hist.)* an inhabitant of the ancient kingdom of Israel

Is·sa·char (ɪsəkər, -kɑr) Hebrew patriarch, son of Jacob, the Israelite tribe of which he was the ancestor

Is·sei (ɪseɪ) *pl.* **Is·sei, Is·seis** *n.* a Japanese immigrant to America, esp. to the U.S.A. (cf. KIBEI, cf. NISEI, cf. SANSEI) [Jap., first generation]

is·su·a·ble (ɪʃuːəbəl) *adj.* capable of issuing or being issued ‖ capable of being legally presented as an issue

is·su·ance (ɪʃuːəns) *n.* the act of issuing

is·su·ant (ɪʃuːənt) *adj.* *(heraldry)* coming forth from the bottom of a chief or rising from some other bearing or from the base of an escutcheon

is·sue (ɪʃuː) **1.** *n.* a flowing, going or passing out ‖ a place or means of going or flowing out, outlet ‖ a publishing or giving out ‖ something published or given out ‖ an outcome, result, *no one knows what the final issue will be* ‖ a question, point etc. under dispute or discussion, a matter of concern ‖ *(med.)* a discharge of blood etc. ‖ *(med.)* an incision made to induce such a discharge ‖ *(law)* offspring; **at issue** in disagreement ‖ **in dispute to bring (or put) to an issue** to cause to reach the point where a decision can and must be made **to join issue** to take a conflicting view **to take issue** to disagree **2.** *v. pres. part.* **is·su·ing** *past* and *past part.* **is·sued** *v.t.* to come or flow forth ‖ to be derived, result ‖ *(law)* to be descended ‖ to be put into circulation ‖ *v.t.* to publish or give out ‖ to put into circulation, *to issue a new coinage* [O.F. *issue, eissue*]

Is·sus, Battle of (ɪsəs) the victory (333 BC) of Alexander the Great over Darius III of Persia

Is·syk Kul (ɪsɪkkɑːl) a lake (area 2,400 sq. miles) in N.E. Kirghizstan, U.S.S.R., 5,280 ft up in the Ala-Tau Mtns but ice-free even in winter

-ist *suffix* denoting someone who does, makes, plays, sells etc. the thing indicated, as in 'harpist', 'tobacconist', or who has a specialized sphere of interest, as in 'biologist', or who adheres to a school or doctrine, as in 'syndicalist', or who has some special character trait, as in 'masochist'

Is·tan·bul (ɪstænbul, ɪstænbuːl) a Turkish city (pop. 2,772,708) on the Bosporus where it joins the Sea of Marmara, incl. historic Constantinople and Galata-Pera (the old foreign quarter) on the European side and Scutari on the Asian. Industries: textiles, tobacco, shipbuilding. It is Turkey's chief entry port and financial center. The Ottoman era (1453–1923) gave it its architectural character (narrow streets, low buildings and many mosques). Byzantine monuments: St Sophia (523–36), now a national museum, and the wall of Constantinople (5th c.). There are large foreign minorities (esp. Greek, Armenian, Jewish). University (1900)

isth·mi·an (ɪsmɪən, *Br.* also ɪsθmɪən) *adj.* of or pertaining to an isthmus

Isthmian games *(Gk hist.)* games in honor of Poseidon celebrated biennially at the Isthmus of Corinth

isth·mus (ɪsməs, *Br.* also ɪsθməs) *n.* a narrow strip of land joining two larger tracts (*tanat*) a narrow structure connecting two larger parts [L. fr. Gk *isthmos*, neck]

is·tle (ɪstliː) *n.* a fiber obtained from any of several tropical American plants, e.g. from *Bromelia sylvestris* and plants of genus *Agave*, used for basketry, cordage etc. [corrup. of Mex. *ixtli*]

Is·tri·a (ɪstrɪə) a peninsula (area 1,545 sq. miles) at the head of the Adriatic, part of Yugoslavia except for Trieste (*q.v.*) and environs. It was part of Austria (1815–1920) and Italy (1920–47), and ceded to Yugoslavia by treaty (1947)

it (ɪt) **1.** *pron., 3rd person sing., nominative and objective cases* an inanimate object, infant, animal, group or collection, unidentified person, idea, situation etc. already mentioned or under examination, *what is it?, he saw the house the day before it burned, he saw it, they argued about it for hours* ‖ *(impersonal)* [illegible] verb, expressing a state or condition, *it is raining, it is 7 o'clock, it makes her happy* ‖ the anticipatory subject or object of a verb whose actual subject, object or complement is another word, phrase or clause, *it is [illegible] are looking for, he thought it wrong to take life* ‖ the indefinite object after verbs which usually [illegible] the player called (out) to chase or hunt for the other players [O.E. *hit*]

It. Italian

Ital. Italian, Italy

ital. italic

I·tal·ian (ɪtælɪən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Italy, its people or its language **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Italy ‖ the Romance language of Italy [fr. L. *Italicus*]

I·tal·ian·ate (ɪtælɪəneɪt) *adj.* having an Italian form or character [fr. Ital. *Italianato*]

Italian East Africa a former Italian colony (1936–41) comprising Eritrea, Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland

I·tal·ian·ism (ɪtælɪənɪzəm) *n.* a characteristically Italian expression, custom, quality etc. ‖ interest in or fondness for Italy or Italian customs etc.

I·tal·ian·ize (ɪtælɪənaɪz) *pres. part.* **I·tal·ian·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **I·tal·ian·ized** *v.t.* to make Italian in character, outlook etc. ‖ *v.i.* to become Italian in character, outlook etc. [F. *italianiser*]

Italian Somaliland SOMALIA

Italian Wars the struggle (1494–1559) between France and Spain for control of Italy. In the first part (up to 1515), Charles VIII, Louis XII and François I of France fought Aragon and the papacy for control of Naples and Milan, while the Italian towns changed sides to suit their own interests. François I renewed the war (1521) against the Emperor Charles V, but France was forced to abandon her claims to Italy in the Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis (1559)

I·tal·ic (ɪtælɪk) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to ancient Italy, usually excluding Rome ‖ designating the branch of Indo-European languages incl. Latin, ancient Italian languages, and the Romance languages descended from Latin **i·tal·ic** of, relating to or printed in a type slanting to the upper right, introduced (c. 1501) by Aldus Manutius and now used esp. for stress, to set off a word or phrase from its context etc. Italics are used in this book esp. to distinguish the examples and to mark the parts of speech **2.** *n.* the Italic languages collectively **i·tal·ics** *pl. n.* italic letters [fr. L. *Italicus* fr. Gk]

i·tal·i·cize (ɪtælɪsaɪz) *pres. part.* **i·tal·i·ciz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **i·tal·i·cized** *v.t.* to print in italics ‖ to underline (printer's copy) to indicate that it should be set in italics ‖ *v.i.* to use italics

It·a·ly (ɪtlɪ) a republic (area incl. Sicily and Sardinia 116,280 sq. miles, pop. 53,656,000) in S. Europe. Capital: Rome. Language: Italian with a small German minority in Trentino-Alto Adige. Religion: Roman Catholic (official), with 100,000 Protestants, 50,000 Jews. The land is 50% arable, 20% pasture and grazing, 18% forest (mainly beech, chestnut, oak). The Alps (Monte Rosa, 15,217 ft, Gran Paradiso, 13,324 ft) cross the north in an arc from the Riviera to Yugoslavia, broken by large lakes (Como, Maggiore, Garda) and river valleys. They drop to the N. Italian plain (Po valley), which widens to the lagoon region of the Po delta. The Apennines (few peaks over 5,000 ft), which form the backbone of peninsular Italy, are broken by river valleys (notably those of the Arno and Tiber) and plateaux. They are highest in the east (9,560 ft in the Gran Sasso massif, Abruzzi e Molise). The only large plains are those of Campania (west) and Apulia (east). Average temperatures (F.) in Jan. and Jul.: Alps under 30° and 45°, Milan 34° and 75°, Rome 50° and 77°, Calabria 64° and 80°. Rainfall: W. Alps 60 ins, E. Alps over 80 ins, E. Po valley, Tuscany and Latium 20 ins, Apulia, S. Sicily and Sardinia under 20 ins. Livestock: sheep, cattle, goats, hogs, horses, donkeys, mules. Crops: wheat, rice, other cereals, citrus and other fruit, olives, vines, nuts, root vegetables, market [illegible] mercury, pyrites, iron ore, manganese, lead and [illegible] industries: textiles (cotton, silk, wool and man-made fibers), engineering, clothing, chemicals, wood products, iron and steel, vehicles, alumi[illegible] refining, electricity, ships, tourism. Exports: textiles, fruit, vegetables, wine, vehicles, chemicals, footwear. Imports: crude oil, coal, corn, machinery, coffee, meat, rubber, metals, wood. Ports: Genoa, Venice, Naples, Trieste. There are 28 universities, the oldest being Bologna (1200), Padua (1222) and Naples (1224). Monetary unit: lira (100 centesimi = 1 lira). Prehistoric Italy was inhabited by Ligurian and Illyrian peoples. The Etruscans settled in the north, and the Greeks colonized the south (8th c. BC). The Gauls penetrated central Italy (5th c. BC) but by the mid-4th c. BC the peninsula was dominated by Rome. By 272 BC the Romans had united Italy, and by 146 BC had colonized the Mediterranean and conquered Greece. The Roman Empire replaced (31 BC) the republic, began to decline economically (2nd c. AD) and was divided (395) into the Byzantine Empire and the Western Roman Empire. The latter fell (476) to Odoacer, who was himself conquered (493) by the Ostrogoths. Justinian I retook (552) Italy for the Byzantine Empire, but had to cede the north (568) to the Lombards, who gained power while the empire was weakened by iconoclasm (8th c.). Pepin II, king of the Franks, intervened (754) in favor of the papacy, and his son Charlemagne defeated the Lombards and took the titles of king of Lombardy (774) and Emperor (800). Saracen invasions of the south and Sicily (9th c.) and the collapse (843) of the Frankish empire led to a period of confusion which ended (962) when Otto I united the crowns of Germany and Italy in the Holy Roman Empire. The Normans conquered (11th c.) Apulia, Calabria and Sicily. The Investiture Controversy (1075–1122) alienated Emperors and popes, and semi-independent city-states arose in northern and central Italy. Frederick I's attempt to restore imperial power was defeated (1176) by the Lombard League, and he made peace with the papacy (1177), the city-states (1183) and the Normans (1186). The Italian cities took sides in the struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines, which further weakened the empire and allowed Innocent III to reassert papal power (1198–1216). The papacy waned, however, during the captivity (1309–77) at Avignon. The house of Anjou gained power (1266) in Sicily, but was expelled in the revolt of the Sicilian Vespers (1282) and was replaced by the house of Aragon. Sporadic fighting reduced the multiplicity of small states to five main ones by the end of the 15th c.: the duchy of Milan, the republics of Florence and Venice, the Papal States and the kingdom of Naples. Economically prosperous under such families as the Visconti of Milan and the Medici of Florence, the states fostered the arts and played a leading part in the Renaissance. The ruinous Italian Wars began (1494) with a French invasion under Charles VIII, but the Spaniards gained control when the emperor Charles V was crowned (1530) king of Italy. France abandoned to Spain her pretensions in Italy by the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis (1559). Spain and the Counter-Reformation dominated Italy until the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–14), after which Austria gained Milan and Naples (1713) and Sicily (1720). Sardinia gained Savoy (1720) and, after the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–8), part of Milan. Tuscany passed to the Hapsburgs and Sicily to the Spanish Bourbons (1734). Napoleon invaded northern Italy (1796), set up the Cisalpine Republic (1797) and proclaimed himself king of Italy (1804), extending French control over the whole peninsula by 1810. The Congress of Vienna (1815) restored Sardinia to the house of Savoy, and the rest of Italy to Austrian influence. The reactionary policies of Metternich led to the formation of secret societies such as the Carbonari, and a movement for independence. The Risorgimento After [illegible] revolutions in Naples (1820) and Piedmont (1821), Mazzini founded (1831) the 'Young Italy' movement with a united republic as its aim. Revolutions were widespread in 1848, but the republic established in Rome by Mazzini and Garibaldi was quickly overthrown by a French army. Charles Albert of Sardinia declared war on Austria (1848) but was heavily defeated at Novara (1849). His son Victor Emmanuel II chose as prime minister Cavour, who obtained the support of Napoleon III in another war (1859) against Austria. Victories at Magenta and Solferino (1859) gave Lombardy to Sardinia. Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Bologna and the Romagna voted (1860)

to join Sardinia. Garibaldi led (1860) an expedition to Sicily, which also joined Sardinia, together with Naples. Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed (Mar. 17, 1861) king of Italy. Venice was acquired after the Seven Weeks' War (1866) and Rome during the Franco-Prussian War (1870–1). Rome became the capital of Italy (1871), but the papacy refused to recognize the loss of its temporal power until 1929, when it was given sovereignty over Vatican City. The [illegible] join Germany and Austria in the Triple Alliance (1882). Italian colonization, which began (1882–90) in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, was stopped (1896) by the Ethiopians. Italy entered (1915) the 1st world war on the side of the [illegible]. Rijeka was seized (1919) and annexed (1924). The Fascists marched on Rome (1922), formed a government under Mussolini, and organized (1926) a totalitarian state. Italy conquered Ethiopia (1935–6). The Rome-Berlin Axis was formed (1936) with Nazi Germany, and Italy intervened (1936) on behalf of Franco in the Spanish Civil War. Mussolini seized (1939) Albania, and entered (1940) the 2nd world war on the side of Germany. Heavy defeats and social unrest brought about Mussolini's fall (1943). His successor, Badoglio, made peace with the Allies and declared war on Germany (1943). After the liberation (1945), the monarchy was replaced (1946) by a republic. By the peace treaty (1947), Italy lost Istria to Yugoslavia, and her African colonies became independent. Italy retained the trusteeship for Italian Somaliland until 1960. Italy received American aid under the Marshall Plan (1947), and joined NATO (1949) and the E.E.C. (1958). The dispute with Yugoslavia over Trieste was settled (1954), and the economy largely restored. The Christian Democrats, the leading party since the war, have been increasingly challenged by a growing Communist party, which won ⅓ of the votes in the 1970s and had a strong local following. Led by Enrico Berlinguer, the Communists espoused Euro-Communism which advocates independence of the Soviets. Labor unrest, government scandals, and extremists' terror tactics disrupted Italy's politics. Coalition governments, consisting of Christian Democrats, Socialists, and Republicans, continued to lead until 1981 when Spadolini, a Republi[illegible] succeeded in 1983 by Socialist Craxi, who resigned in 1985 but later returned to office.

I·ta·ma·ra·ti (ɪtəmərɑ:tɪ:) the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs [after the palace which it [illegible]]

itch (ɪtʃ) *n.* an irritation or tickle in the skin ‖ a restless longing, *an itch to travel* **the itch** scabies [O.E. *gicce*]

itch *v.i.* to feel an irritating or tickling sensation ‖ to have a restless longing [fr. O.E. [illegible]]

itch·i·ness [illegible] the quality or state of [illegible]

itch mite any of several parasitic mites which burrow into the skin of men and animals, causing itch, esp. *Sarcoptes scabiei*, which causes scabies

itch·y (ɪtʃɪ) *comp.* **itch·i·er** *superl.* **itch·i·est** *adj.* feeling or causing an itch

-ite *suffix* an adherent of a person or party, as in 'Jacksonite' ‖ a mineral, chemical compound etc., as in 'sulfite' ‖ a part of the body, as in 'somite' ‖ a commercial product, as in 'vulca[illegible]'

i·tem (ɑɪtəm) 1. *adv.* likewise (used only when introducing a new article in a list etc.) 2. *n.* a [illegible] list, account, series, collection etc. ‖ a piece of news **i·tem·ize** (ɑɪtəmɑɪz) *pres. part.* **i·tem·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **i·tem·ized** *v.t.* to set down and specify the items of, *to itemize a bill* [L. *adv.* in the same way]

I·te·nez (ɪtenes) GUAPORÉ

it·er·ate [illegible] *past part.* **it·er·at·ed** *v.t.* to say again, repeat [fr. [illegible]]

it·er·a·tion [illegible] iterated ‖ an instance of this ‖ something iterated ‖ (*computer*) technique for calculating by [illegible] stred solution is achieved [fr. L. *iteratio, -onem*]

it·er·a·tive (ɪtəreɪtɪv, ɪtərətɪv) *adj.* repetitious [illegible]

Ith·a·ca (ɪθəkə) a Greek island (area 36 sq. miles, pop. 4,150) of the Ionian group. The king of, of Odysseus

ith·y·phal·lic (ɪθəfælɪk) **1.** *adj.* relating to the phallus carried in Bacchic festivals ‖ in the meter (— ◡— ⁄— —) of the Bacchic hymns ‖ (*art*, of figures in pictures or statues) having an erect penis **2.** *n.* a poem in the meter of the Bacchic hymns [fr. L. *ithyphallicus* fr. Gk fr. *ithus*, [illegible] *phallos*, phallus]

i·tin·er·a·cy (ɑɪtɪnərəsɪ:, ɪtɪnərəsɪ:) *pl.* **i·tin·er·a·cies** *n.* itinerancy [fr. L.L. *itinerari* (*itineratus*), to travel]

i·tin·er·an·cy (ɑɪtɪnərənsɪ:, ɪtɪnərənsɪ:) *pl.* **i·tin·er·an·cies** *n.* the quality or state of being itinerant ‖ a duty, ministry etc. that involves traveling from place to place ‖ a group of persons engaged in such a duty etc.

i·tin·er·ant (ɑɪtɪnərənt, ɪtɪnərənt) *adj.* traveling from place to place ‖ (esp. of a judge or a Methodist minister) traveling on circuit ‖ involving travel from place to place [fr. L.L. and M.L. *itinerant-*, *itinerans*, pr.p. of *itinerari*]

i·tin·er·ar·y (ɑɪtɪnərəreɪ:, ɪtɪnərəreɪ:) *pl.* **i·tin·er·ar·ies** *n.* a route taken or planned ‖ a record or account of a journey ‖ a guidebook [fr. L.L. *itinerarium*]

i·tin·er·ate (ɑɪtɪnəreɪt, ɪtɪnəreɪt) *pres. part.* **i·tin·er·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **i·tin·er·at·ed** *v.i.* (esp. of a judge or a Methodist minister) to travel from place to place **i·tin·er·a·tion** *n.* [fr. L.L. *itinerari* (*itineratus*)]

-itis *suffix* denoting inflammation, as in 'tracheitis' (Sk. *-itis*)

it'll (ɪt'l) *contr.* of IT WILL, IT SHALL

I·to (i:tou), Hirobumi (1841–1909), Japanese statesman, prime minister (1885–8, 1892–6, 1898 and 1900–1). He was largely responsible for the modernization of Japan on Western lines, and drafted the constitution of 1889

its (ɪts) *possessive adj.* of, pertaining to or belonging to it, *he dropped the pitcher and broke its spout* ‖ experienced, made or done by it

it's (ɪts) *contr.* of IT IS ‖ *contr.* of IT HAS, *it's been a terrible day*

it·self (ɪtself) *pron.* refl. form of IT, *the dog has hurt itself* ‖ emphatic form of IT, *the horse itself knows the way* **by itself** unaided, *the doll sits up by itself* ‖ in isolation, alone, *the house stands by itself* **in itself** considered for itself alone, intrinsically, *the talk was all right in itself but it went on too long*

I.T.U. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION [illegible]

I·tur·bi·de (ɪ:tu:rbi:ðe), Agustín de (1783–1824), Mexican revolutionary, emperor of Mexico (1822–3). He led the Mexican revolt against Spanish rule (1821), and proclaimed an empire (1822), but was forced into exile (1823). He was shot on his return to Mexico

ITV (*abbr.*) for instructional television

-ity *suffix* indicating state or quality, as in 'modernity' [M.E. *-ite* fr. F. *-ite*, L. *-itas* (*-itatis*)]

It·zá (ɪ:tsə) *pl.* **It·zá, It·zás** *n.* a Mexican Indian group of Mayas of Yucatán and Petén (Guatemala). Before the Spanish conquest their capital was Chichen-Itzá. They were probably responsible for introducing into Yucatán the worship of Toltec gods including Quetzalcoatl ‖ a member of this group ‖ a dialect spoken by them [Span., of Amerind origin]

IUCD (*abbr.*) for intrauterine contraceptive de[illegible]

IUD (*acronym*) for intrauterine device

I·van I (ɑɪvən) (c. 1304–41), prince of Vladimir and grand duke of Moscow (1328–40). He greatly increased the size of the grand duchy of Moscow, strengthened its finances, and made Moscow his ecclesiastical capital

Ivan III Va·sil·ie·vich (vəsi:ljəvɪtʃ) 'the Great' (1440–1505), grand duke of Moscow (1462–1505). He consolidated the grand duchy of Moscow by conquest and legal reforms, and established autocratic government

Ivan IV Vasilievich 'the Terrible' (1530–84), grand duke of Moscow (1533–84) who took (1547) the title of czar of Russia. His ruthless persecution of the boyars, his destruction of the free cities (Novgorod, 1570) and his conquest of Kazan (1552), Astrakhan (1554) and Siberia created a unified Russian state. He killed his own son (1551) in rage

Ivan VI [illegible] an infant he was overthrown by the Empress Elizabeth, and murdered after 22 years of imprisonment

I·va·no·vo (ɪvænəvə) a city (pop. 470,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., 145 miles northeast of Moscow. Industries: textiles, engineering, food

I've (ɑɪv) *contr.* of I HAVE

-ive *suffix* denoting tendency, function etc., as in 'selective' [partly fr. L. *-ivus*, partly F. *-if*, *-ive*]

Ives (ɑɪvz), Charles Edward (1874–1954), American composer. He experimented with polytonality, multiple rhythms and other techniques in advance of his time. His works include five symphonies and 'Three Places in New England' for orchestra, as well as choral and chamber music and songs

Ives, Frederick Eugene (1856–1937), U.S. inventor who contributed to the technique of photoengraving. His inventions include the 'halftone' process (1878), which he developed (1885–6) for commercial production

i·vied (ɑɪvi:d) *adj.* covered with ivy

I·vig·tut (i:vigtu:t) a Danish settlement (pop. 200) 175 miles northwest of Cape Farewell on the southwest coast of Greenland. Its quarries include one of the world's largest cryolite mines

i·vo·ry (ɑɪvərɪ:, ɑɪvrɪ:) *pl.* **i·vo·ries** *n.* the hard creamy-white dentine forming the tusks of the elephant, and the canine teeth of the hippopotamus, narwhal and walrus ‖ the dentine of any teeth ‖ the color of ivory (*pl.*) things made of ivory, esp. (*pop.*) piano keys, teeth, dice [O.F. *yvoire*]

ivory black a black pigment made from calcined ivory or from bone black

Ivory Coast a republic (area 124,510 sq. miles, pop. 8,890,000) in W. Africa. Capital: Abidjan. People: mainly Agni and Baulé (allied to the Ashanti), Kru, Mandingo and Senufo. Language: French, Kwa languages, Mandingo and others. Religion: 65% local religions, 23% Moslem, 10% Christian. Behind the surf beaches and coastal lagoons lies an alluvial plain 40 miles wide. Inland a plateau rises over 1,000 ft, giving way in the west to the Nimba Mtns (5,000 ft). In the north the predominant rain forest gives way to savanna. Mean temperature: 70°. Rainfall: mainly 80–100 ins, less in the far north. Livestock: cattle, sheep, goats. Agricultural products: coffee, cocoa, yams, manioc, bananas, cereals incl. rice, palm oil, peanuts, shea butter, cotton, pineapples. Minerals: diamonds, gold, manganese. Manufactures: palm oil, fruit juice, weaving, pottery. Exports: coffee, cocoa, bananas, tropical hardwoods. Imports: textiles, metals, cement, wine, fuels and oil. Ports: Abidjan, Sassandra, Tabou. Monetary unit: franc CFA. HISTORY This part of the Guinea coast saw the development of Sudanic kingdoms (13th c.). The Portuguese established settlements to trade in ivory and slaves (16th c.), but were replaced (19th c.) by the French, who established a protectorate over the coastal region (1842). The Ivory Coast became a French colony (1893) and part of French West Africa (1895). It became a member of the French Union (1946) and an autonomous republic within the French Community (1958). It gained complete independence (Aug. 7, 1960) outside the French Community and joined the U.N. (1960). It rejoined the Community. Felix Houphouet-Boigny has been president since independence

ivory nut the seed of *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, a South American palm which has a very hard endosperm (*VEGETABLE IVORY) used for making buttons etc.

ivory tower an image connoting a state of withdrawal from the practical issues of life in society into a world of purely intellectual concerns

ivy (ɑɪvɪ:) *pl.* **i·vies** *n. Hedera helix*, fam. *Araliaceae*, an evergreen woody climbing or creeping plant, native to temperate regions of Europe and Asia, often grown as ornament on walls etc. ‖ any of various similar climbing plants (*POISON IVY) [O.E. *ifig*]

Ivy League a group of long-established distinguished colleges of the eastern U.S.A., comprising Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Columbia, Dartmouth, Brown, and the University of Pennsylvania

I·wo (i:wou) a town (pop. 214,000) in W. Nigeria, 25 miles northeast of Ibadan

I·wo Ji·ma (i:woudʒi:mə) the largest (area c. 8 sq. miles) and most important of the Volcano Is. in the W. Pacific. During the 2nd world war it served as a Japanese air base. A U.S. marine

landing (1945) gained the island for the Allies

ix·i·a (ĭksĭ.ə) *n.* a member of *Ixia*, fam. *Iridaceae*, a genus of bulbous South African plants, having racemes of brightly colored flowers [L. < Gk]

Ix·ion (ĭksī.ən, -ŏn) *Gk. myth.* King of Thessaly, father of the Centaurs. As punishment for his attempted seduction of Hera, he was tied to a fiery wheel revolving forever

Ixtaccihuatl (ĭstəksēwŏt'l) an

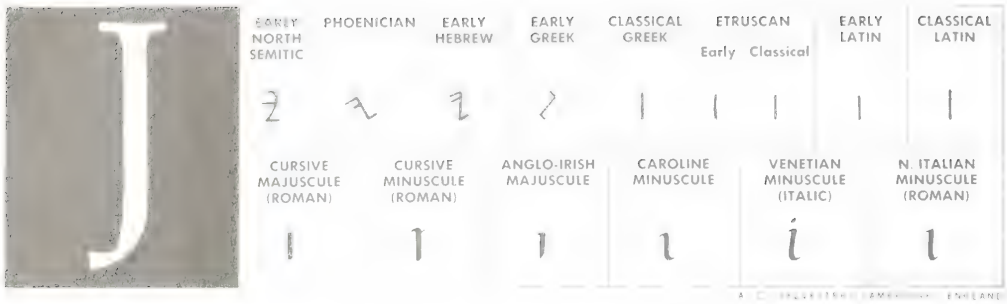
Ix·tlil·xo·chitl II (ĭstlĭlsōchē'l) (c. 1500–50), [illegible] gained forces with Hernan Cortes in the capture of Tenochtitlan at the beginning of the Spanish conquest

-ize, -ise *suffix* indicating to act on, subject to, or affect in the way indicated, as in 'hypnotize', 'christianize', or to become as indicated, as in 'crystallize' or to do something indicated, as in 'fraternize'

I·zhevsk (ĭzhĕfsk') the capital (pop. 574,000) of the Udmurt A.S.S.R., U.S.S.R.: mechanical engineering

Iz·mir (ĭzmĭr') (Smyrna) an ancient city (pop. 955,000) of Turkey, its chief port in Asia Minor, at the head of the Gulf of Smyrna: Anatolia figs, raisins, tobacco, carpets, silk

Iz·tac·ci·huatl, Ix·tac·ci·huatl (ĭstəksēwŏt'l) an [illegible] southeast of Mexico City, Mexico



Development of the letter J, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter J and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter j are shown.

J, j (dʒeɪ) the tenth letter of the English alphabet

jab (dʒæb) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **jab·bing** *past* and *past part.* **jabbed** to penetrate suddenly with a pointed object, *he jabbed his finger with a nee-* [illegible] to poke sharply, *he jabbed me with his elbow* [illegible] (with 'at') to make short thrusts **2.** *n.* a quick [illegible]

Jab·al·pur (dʒʌbʌlpuər) (Jubbulpore) a city (pop. 426,224) of central Madhya Pradesh, In- [illegible]

jab·ber (dʒæbər) **1.** *v.t.* to talk rapidly without [illegible] gible sounds resembling speech *v.t.* to say in a confused manner, *he jabbered some nonsense* **2.** [illegible]

jab·i·ru (dʒæbəruː) *n. Jabiru mycteria*, fam. *Ciconiidae*, a large wading bird of tropical Amer- [illegible]

jab·o·ran·di (dʒæbəræ̃ndiː) *n.* the dried leaflets of a South American shrub, *Pilocarpus jaborandi*, fam. *Rutaceae*, containing alkaloids incl. pilocarpine; the dried leaves of *P. microphyllus* or the root of *Piper jaborandi*, fam. *Piperaceae*, a Brazilian plant, both yielding pilocarpine

ja·bot (ʃæbou, *Br.* ʒæbou) *n.* a ruffled or pleated frill of lace or cloth, worn down the front of a [illegible] frill at the front of a man's shirt [F.]

ja·ca·na (dʒəkɑːnə) *n.* a member of *Jacanidae*, a [illegible] straight toes enabling them to walk over floating aquatic plants [fr. Port. *jacana* fr. Tupi- [illegible] fam. *Bignoniaceae* which yields hardwood; any

jac·in·th (dʒeɪsɪnθ, dʒeɪsɪnθ) *n.* [illegible] hya- [illegible]

dren's game in which the player picks up small objects while bouncing a ball **2.** *v.t.* (with 'up') to lift with a jack ‖ (with 'up') to raise or increase, *the price of steel was jacked up* [a nickname for [illegible]

jack *n. Artocarpus heterophyllus*, fam. *Moraceae*, an East Indian tree with large edible fruit similar to the breadfruit; this fruit [Port. *jaca* fr. Malay]

jack *n.* (in the phrase) **every man jack** every- [illegible]

jack·al (dʒækl) *n.* any of various wild dogs, esp. *Canis aureus*, fam. *Canidae*, native to S.E. Europe, N. Africa and S. Asia. They are gregarious and nocturnal [corrup. of Turk. *chakâl* fr. Pers. *shagâl*]

jack-a-napes (dʒækənəɪps) *n.* a conceited, impertinent young man or boy [etym. doubtful]

jack·ass (dʒækæs) *n.* the male ass ‖ a stupid person

jack-boot (dʒækbuːt) *n.* (esp. *hist.*) a heavy leather boot extending above the knee worn in the 17th and 18th cc. ‖ (*mil.*) a knee-high leather boot worn e.g. by Nazi troops ‖ military pressure, bullying

jack·daw (dʒækdɔ) *n. Corvus monedula*, fam. *Corvidae*, a black and gray bird of Europe and Asia that can be tamed and taught to talk

jack·et (dʒækɪt) **1.** *n.* a short coat, worn as part of a suit or with nonmatching trousers or skirt; a detachable paper cover of a book; an outer tube or other casing through which cold water, steam etc. can be passed to maintain the inner vessel at a desired temperature (e.g. in a condenser used in distillation) or used for protec- [illegible] (e.g. of a boiler); the metal casing of a projectile; the skin of a cooked potato **2.** *v.t.* to surround with a jacket [O.F. *jaquet, jacquet*]

Jack Frost an imaginary man responsible for laying frost

jack-fruit (dʒækfruːt) *n.* the jack (East Indian [illegible]

jack-ham·mer (dʒækhæmər) *n.* a rock drill worked by compressed air. It is held by the person using it in his hands

jack in office [illegible]

jacks-in-of·fice *n.* a pretentious, self-important man in a position of authority

jack-in-the-box [illegible] **jack-in-the-box·es** *n.* a child's toy consisting of a figure [illegible] lifted

Jack-in-the-Green (dʒækɪnðəgriːn) *pl.* **Jack-in-the-Greens, Jacks-in-the-Green** *n.* (*Eng. hist.*) a boy dressed as a chimney sweep, enclosed in a leaf-covered wicker frame in May Day sports. He is a favorite figure in medieval carvings and stained glass

Jack Ketch (ketʃ) (*Br.*) the hangman [after John (commonly called Jack) *Ketch* (*d.* 1686), English executioner]

jack·knife (dʒæknaɪf) *pl.* **jack·knives** (dʒæknaɪvz) *n.* a large pocketknife ‖ a dive in which the diver keeps his legs straight and touches his feet before straightening out to enter the water **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **jack·knif·ing** *past* and *past part.* **jack·knifed** to perform a jackknife dive

jack-of-all-trades (dʒækəvɔltréidz) *pl.* **jacks-of-all-trades** *n.* a person able to do many kinds of practical work

jack-o'-lan·tern (dʒækəlæntərn) *n.* a hollowed out pumpkin with a cutout face illuminated from inside with a candle ‖ the will-o'-the-wisp

jack pine *Pinus Banksiana*, a pine of northern North America

jack plane a medium-size plane used in the first stages of planing wood

jack·pot (dʒækpɔt) *n.* (*gambling*, esp. *poker*) the accumulated kitty **to hit the jackpot** (*pop.*) to win all that there is to win ‖ (*pop.*) to be suddenly very successful

jack·rab·bit (dʒækræbit) *n.* a member of *Lepus*, fam. *Leporidae*, a genus of large hares of western North America with long ears and long hind legs

Jack·son (dʒæksən), Andrew (1767–1845), seventh president (1829–37) of the U.S.A., a Democrat. During the War of 1812 he defeated (1814) the Creek Indians at Horseshoe Bend (for which he was promoted to general) and (1815) the British at the Battle of New Orleans. His concept of democracy led him to oppose monopolies and the privileged class, and to advocate increased popular participation in government and greater opportunities for the farmer, artisan, and small businessman. By his support of a protective tariff favoring the industrial East, he antagonized his Southern vice-president, John Calhoun, who resigned (1832). A champion of strong federal government, he nevertheless vetoed (1832) the bill to recharter the national bank, establishing the 'pet bank' system of chosen state banks. His administration was marked by the development of the spoils system of patronage, exemplified by his 'Kitchen Cabinet' of favorite advisors

Jackson, Jesse Louis (1941–), U.S. black leader, active in the civil rights movement. A Baptist minister, he was responsible for organizing and directing Operation Breadbasket in Chicago (1966–77). He also established People United to Save Humanity (PUSH) in 1971 and was a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1984

Jackson, Michael Joe (1958–) [illegible] and dancer, noted for his vocal [illegible] and high voice, who began his career in the 1960's as a member of the Jackson Five, a singing group, with his brothers. He embarked on his career as a soloist with the album 'Off the Wall' (1978) and broke all sales records with 'Thriller' (1982). He and his brothers reunited for their 1984 'Victory' tour

Jackson, Robert Houghwout (1892–1954) [illegible] associate justice of the Supreme Court (1941–54). He served as U.S. solicitor general (1938–40) and attorney general (1940–1). [illegible] appointed to the Court by Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt. He defended civil rights and advocated judicial restraint. He was [illegible] chief counsel at the Nazi war crimes trials in Nuremberg in 1945–6. He wrote 'The Case Against the Nazi War Criminals' (1946) and 'The Supreme Court in the American System of Government' (1955)

Jackson, Sheldon (1834–1909), U.S. Presbyterian missionary. He founded (1859–83) over 100 churches throughout the Rocky Mtns. states. He introduced (1892) the domesticated Siberian reindeer into Alaska, where it provided an important food resource. He helped to lay (1885–1908) the foundations for Alaska's admission into the Union

Jackson, Thomas Jonathan, "Stonewall" (1824–63), American Confederate general during the Civil War, famous for his command at the 1st Battle of Bull Run (1861)

Jackson the capital (pop. 202,895) of Mississippi: cotton, lumber, textiles, natural gas

Jack·so·ni·an (dʒæksoʊniːən) **1.** *adj* of or pertaining to Andrew Jackson, or his ideas **2.** *n* a follower of Andrew Jackson

Jack·son·ville (dʒæksənvɪl) a port (pop. 556,370) of central Florida, on the St. Johns River near the Atlantic, shipping lumber, naval supplies and produce

jack staff the flagstaff from which a jack is flown

jack·stay (dʒæksteɪ) *n.* (*naut.*) a rope or rod running along the yard to which a sail is made fast ‖ (*naut.*) a rope or rod running up and down a mast for the yard to travel on

jack·stone (dʒækstoʊn) *n.* a small metal object or stone used in jacks ‖ (*pl.*) jacks

jack·straw (dʒækstrɔ) *n.* a straw or similar object used in the game of jackstraws ‖ (*pl*) a game played by throwing a bundle of straws or similar objects into a heap and then trying to draw them away singly without moving any other straw

Jack-tar (dʒæktɑr) *n.* a sailor [from the time when one of his duties was to caulk the seams between the wooden planks]

jack-up (dʒækʌp) *n.* **1.** type of offshore drilling rig from which legs are lowered to the sea bed **2.** [illegible] to increase

Ja·cob (dʒeɪkəb) Hebrew patriarch, surnamed Israel, son of Isaac, younger twin brother of Esau. His sons and grandsons were the founders of the tribes of Israel

Jac·o·be·an (dʒækəbiːən) *adj* of or relating to the era or reign (1603–25) of James I of England ‖ of or relating to the English Renaissance style of architecture, furniture or decoration of the early 17th c.

Ja·co·bi (dʒəkóubiː), Abraham (1830–1919), German-U.S. physician. He became [illegible] first professor of children's diseases in the U.S.A., at New York Medical College, and established (1862) in New York City the first [illegible] in the U.S.A. for [illegible]

Jacobi, Karl Gustav Jacob (1804–51), German mathematician, noted for his investigations [illegible]

Jac·o·bin (dʒækəbɪn) *n.* (*F. hist.*) a French Dominican friar ‖ (*F. hist.*) a member of a political club of the French Revolution, founded (May 1789) among the deputies at Versailles, and taking its name from the former monastery in Paris where it met from [illegible]. Under Robespierre, the club became increasingly radical, overthrew the Girondists (1793) and instituted the Terror. It was closed after the coup d'etat of Thermidor (1794). **Jac·o·bin·ic** *adj* **Jac·o·bin·ism** *n.*

Jac·o·bite (dʒækəbaɪt) *n.* (*Br. hist.*) a supporter of the Stuart claim to the throne after the Glorious Revolution (1688–9). After the death (1701) in exile of James II, the Jacobites supported the claims of [illegible] Edward Stuart, and then of the latter's sons, Charles Edward Stuart and Cardinal Henry Stuart. The Jacobites were strongest in Ireland, where a rebellion was defeated at the Boyne (1690). Scotland [illegible] became the center of the [illegible] concluded in 1708, 1715, 1719 and 1745. The cause then declined as a political force. Jacobite sympathies remained as an inspiration for ballads and literature

Jacobite Church a Monophysite sect of Syria, Egypt and India, founded in the 6th c. and regarded as heretical by the Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox Churches

Ja·cob·sen (jɑkʊpsən), Arne (1902–71), Danish architect, influenced by Le Corbusier and Mies van der Rohe. The pure functional simplicity of his buildings is tempered with elegance of proportion and fineness of detail, notably in Rødovre Town Hall (1955) and the Scandinavian Airlines System Building (1959) in Copenhagen. He also designed furniture, silverware and [illegible]

Jacob's ladder (*naut.*) a hanging ladder of rope or [illegible] with wooden steps. Also *Jacob's staff*

Jacob's staff (*naut.*) a hanging ladder of rope or [illegible] with wooden steps. Also *Jacob's ladder*

Jacob's staff (*Br. hist.*) a surveying instrument consisting of a graduated staff with a movable cross-piece. Also *cross-staff*

Jacobus de Voragine (dʒəkoʊbəsdiːvɔrəgiːn) [illegible] bishop (1292–8) of Genoa, author of 'Legenda Aurea' (1275), a collection of lives of the saints, which was widely read in the Middle Ages

Jacquard loom (dʒækɑrd) a loom fitted with a device for weaving figured fabrics [after Joseph-Marie *Jacquard* (1752–1834), F. inventor]

Jacquerie (ʒɑkəriː) the [illegible] (1358) of peasants in N. France against the feudal nobility. It was provoked by the ravages of wandering soldiers after the Battle of Poitiers. It was ruthlessly put down

jac·ta·tion (dʒækteɪʃən) *n.* a boast ‖ (*med.*) jactitation [fr. L. *jactatio* (*jactationis*)]

jactitation [illegible] (*med.*) excessive bodily restlessness or twitching ‖ (*law*) a false claim or statement which is injurious to another [fr. M.L. *jactitatio* (*jactitationis*), a false declaration]

jade (dʒeɪd) *n.* a hard stone that is either jadeite or nephrite, used in jewelry, ornaments etc. [F. fr. Span. (*piedra de*) *yada*, colic (stone)]

jad·ed (dʒeɪdɪd) *adj.* dulled by satiety ‖ tired

jade·ite (dʒeɪdaɪt) *n.* a silicate of sodium and aluminum, usually green or white, a highly prized form of jade

Jadotville [illegible]

jae·ger (jeɪgər) *n.* a predatory bird of fam. *Stercorariidae* inhabiting northern seas (SKUA) [G. = hunter]

Ja·en (huen) a province (area 5,203 sq. miles, pop. 736,000) of S. Spain ‖ its capital (pop. [illegible])

Jaffa (dʒæfə) (ancient Joppa) a former port of Israel, now part of Tel Aviv. Largely peopled by Arabs, it was captured (1948) by Israel and united (1949) with Tel Aviv, despite a U.N. decision that Jaffa should be an Arab port. Ashdod replaced Tel Aviv-Jaffa as a port (1965)

Jaff·na (dʒɑfnə) a port (pop. 62,500) of Sri Lanka, on Jaffna Peninsula, handling cotton, tobacco, lumber

jag (dʒæg) **1.** *n.* an irregular, sharp-edged projection **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **jag·ging** *past* and *past part* **jagged** to cut or fashion such a projection in [imit.]

jag *n* (*pop.*) a spree, esp. a drinking bout [origin unknown]

Jag·an (dʒægən), Cheddi (1918–) Guyanan [illegible] president of British Guiana (1961–4)

Jagannath [illegible]

Jagellon [illegible] (1440–92), Grand Duke of Lithuania (1440–92) and king of Poland (1447–92). He united the [illegible] Tannenberg (1410)

Jagello [illegible]

jag·ged (dʒægɪd) *adj* having sharp projections

jag·ger·y (dʒægəriː) *n.* a palm sugar made in India [Hindi *jagri*]

jaggy [illegible] **jaggiest** *adj* having many jags

Jagiel·lo (jəgeloʊ) (or Jagello) a dynasty which ruled Poland and Lithuania (1386–1572), Hungary (1440–4, and 1490–1526) and Bohemia [illegible]

jag·uar (dʒægwɑr) *pl* **jag·uars, jag·uar** *n Felis onca*, fam. *Felidae*, a large carnivore found in [illegible] tan fur with dark spots each encircled with a dark ring [Tupi Guarani *yaguara, jaguara*]

Jah [illegible]

Ja·han·gir, Je·han·gir (dʒɑhəngɪər) (1569–1627), Mogul emperor (1605–27), son of Akbar. His rule degenerated into a corrupt tyranny, while government was left largely to his Persian [illegible]

Jahveh, Jahweh YAHWEH

jai a·lai (haɪlaɪ) *pl* **jai a·lais** *n* a game of Basque origin [illegible] two or four players who use wicker baskets attached to the wrist to catch and fling a small hard ball against the wall of a long court of varying dimensions [Span. fr. Basque *jai*, festival + *alai*, merry]

jail (dʒeɪl) **1.** *n* a civil prison **2.** *v.t.* to put in prison [M.E. *gaole, gayle, jaile* fr. O.F.]

jail·bird [illegible] of a habitual criminal who is often in jail

jail·break (dʒeɪlbreɪk) *n.* an escape from prison

jail·er, jail·or (dʒeɪlər) *n.* someone in charge of a jail or its inmates

jail·house (dʒeɪlhaʊs) *pl* **jail·houses** [illegible] prison

Jain (dʒaɪn, dʒeɪn) **1.** *n* someone who professes Jainism **2.** *adj* of Jainism or its adherents [Hindi *jaina* fr. Skr., of or relating to a Buddha or saint]

Jain·ism (dʒaɪnɪzəm, dʒeɪnɪzəm) *n.* a religion of India having about 1,600,000 adherents. It originated (6th c. B.C.), like Buddhism, in reaction to Hinduism. Its major prophet and founder is Vardhamana, also called Mahavira and Jina, and to have lived in the 6th c. B.C. Jains believe strongly in ahimsa or nonviolence to any living and therefore eternal creature. All believers strive to attain Nirvana. A monk may achieve this goal through 12 years of asceticism. A layman must pass through nine transmigrations determined by karma. Their deity is a collection of equal souls who have reached this state of perfection. The Jain temples are one of the glories of India

Jain·ist (dʒaɪnɪst, dʒeɪnɪst) *n* and *adj* Jain

Jai·pur (dʒaɪpʊər) the capital (pop. 966,677) of Rajasthan, India, and of the former principality of Jaipur. Manufactures: textiles, glass, enamel, jewelry. Palace (18th c.)

Jakarta DJAKARTA

Jalal-ud-Din Rumi [illegible] (1207–73), Persian poet and mystic

jal·ap (dʒæləp) *n.* a purgative drug obtained from the tuberous roots of *Exogonium purga*, fam. *Convolvulaceae*, a Mexican plant ‖ this plant or any of various related plants that yield this drug [fr. *Jalapa*, a town in Mexico]

jal·ap·in (dʒæləpɪn) *n* a resinous glucoside found in jalap

Ja·lis·co (hɑlɪskoʊ) a Pacific coast state (area 30,941 sq. miles, pop. 4,293,549) of Mexico. The Sierra Madre divides it into a heavily forested coastal plain and a high plateau region (average elevation 5,000 ft). Colima (3,110 ft) and Nevado de Colima (14,219 ft) in the south are active volcanoes. Largest lake: Chapala, a popular resort and fishing area. Capital: Guadalajara. Agricultural and forest products: corn, wheat, beans, sugarcane, cotton, rice, indigo, tobacco, rubber, palm oil. Stock raising is important. Minerals: silver, gold, cinnabar and other

ja·lop·y (dʒəlɒpiː) *pl* **ja·lop·ies** *esp.* an old dilapidated model, esp. an automobile [origin unknown]

jal·ou·sie (dʒælʊsiː, *Br.* ʒæluːziː) *n.* a shutter or blind consisting of horizontal, often adjustable, overlapping slats inclined at an angle to the vertical

jam (dʒæm) *n* a sweet thick mixture made by simmering fruit with sugar at the boiling point [perh. fr. JAM *v.t.*, to bruise]

jam **1.** *v. pres. part.* **jam·ming** *past* and *past part* **jammed** *v.t.* to force (a body) to enter a confined or small space, *he jammed four apples into the basket* ‖ to [illegible] by crushing between two [illegible] *he jammed his finger in the door* (with 'against' or 'down') to force or push, *he jammed the bookcase against the door* ‖ to block or impede the movement of by crowding etc, *the parade jammed traffic all over town* ‖ to force or wedge (a movable part of a machine) ‖ (*radio*) to interfere with (reception) by superimposing [illegible] ‖ *v.i.* to become immovably fixed or wedged ‖ to [illegible] to jam on the brakes, to apply the brakes of a vehicle suddenly and forcefully **2.** *n* the result of jamming, *a traffic* [illegible]

(roller skating) in a derby, a round designed to [illegible] spurts to pass members of the opposing team [limit]

Ja·mai·ca (dʒəmeikə) an island (area 4,411 sq miles, pop 2,222,000) and independent state in the West Indies, in the Greater Antilles group (ANTILLES) Capital: Kingston People: mainly of African origin and Mulatto Language: English Religion: mainly Animist, 15% Protestant, 7% Roman Catholic The land consists of a limestone plateau in the center and west, and the Blue Mtns, rising to 7,400 ft in the east Average temperatures (F) 78° along the coast, 73° at 1,000–3,000 ft, 60° at 5,500 ft Rainfall: over 100 ins in the mountains, over 60 ins in the north and east, 44 ins in Kingston The whole island is subject to hurricanes, and the south to drought Livestock: cattle, goats, hogs, horses Minerals: bauxite (3st world producer), gypsum Industries: alumina, rum, cigars, cement, oil and sugar refining, tourism Exports: sugar, bananas, bauxite, alumina, rum, fruit, pimento Domestic crops: coffee, cocoa, corn, coconuts, tobacco, ginger Imports: meat, fish, dairy products, wheat flour, vehicles, building materials, textiles, fuel Ports: Kingston, Montego Bay (northwest coast) University of the West Indies at Mona (1962) Monetary unit: Jamaican pound (20 shillings) HISTORY The island was discovered (1494) by Columbus, and was ruled (1509–1655) by the Spaniards, who virtually exterminated the Arawaks, the original inhabitants African slaves were imported The British captured Jamaica (1655), colonized it, and made it a center of the American slave trade (18th c.) until the abolition of slavery (1833) by the British in the West Indies. It was made a British Crown Colony (1866), attained a measure of self-government (1944), and under premier (1959–62) Norman Manley, and the first prime minister (1962–7) Sir Alexander Bustamante, it became (Aug 6, 1962) an independent state within the Commonwealth However, Manley's pledge (1958) to the Federation of the West Indies was opposed by Bustamante, and when the cause of secession was upheld (1961) in a general referendum the Federation, bereft of its key member, was doomed Jamaica achieved full independence in 1962, and Bustamante became the first prime minister Michael Manley succeeded him in 1972, and a trade deficit brought Jamaica close to bankruptcy by 1980 Political discontent forced new elections in which the Conservative Labor party leader, Edward Seaga was elected prime minister

jamb (dʒæm) *n* one of the vertical sides of a doorframe, windowframe, fireplace etc ‖ *(armor)* a jambeau [F *jambe*, leg]

jam·beau (dʒæmbou) *n (armor)* a piece of ar- [illegible]

jam·bo·ree (dʒæmbərí) *n* an international scouts' camp *(pop)* a festive gathering *(pop)* a spree [origin unknown]

James (dʒeimz) the brother or cousin of Jesus [illegible] (Acts xv) Josephus records his martyrdom by stoning

James, St, 'the Greater', one of the 12 Apostles, son of Zebedee and brother of St John He was martyred (44 A.D.) by Herod Agrippa I He is the patron saint of Spain Feast: July 25

James, St, 'the Less', one of the 12 Apostles, son of Alphaeus Feast: May 1

James I (1566–1625), king of England and Ireland (1603–25) and (as James VI, 1567–1625) of Scotland, son of Mary Queen of Scots Succ- [illegible] abdication (1567) of his mother, he was under the power of regents until 1583 He made little protest at the execution (1587) of his mother, [illegible] death (1603) of Elizabeth I He rapidly lost all popularity by his hostility to Puritanism at the Hampton Court conference (1604), his sale of titles and monopolies, his subservience to Spain, his domination by favorites such as Buckingham, and personal morals that shocked contemporaries Disappointed Catholics formed the unsuccessful Gunpowder Plot (1605) to blow up king and parliament James's stubborn [illegible] Version of the Bible was published (1611) dur- [illegible]

James·i·an, James·e·an (dʒeimzíən) *adj* of, referring to, or like Henry James as a writer ‖ of or relating to the ideas of William James

James II (1633–1701), king of England, of Ireland and (as James VII) of Scotland (1685–8), son of Charles I Unpopular on account of his Roman Catholic sympathies, he succeeded to the throne on the death (1685) of his brother Charles II. The ruthless suppression of Monmouth's rebellion (1685), and James's attempts to appoint Catholics to office and to raise a standing army, aroused widespread alarm. Tories joined with Whigs in inviting William of Orange, James's son-in-law, to invade (1688) In the face of the Glorious Revolution, James fled to France, leaving parliament to accept William III and Mary II as joint sovereigns. A Jacobite attempt to restore him to the throne [illegible] the Boyne (1690)

James I (1394–1437), king of Scotland (1424–37), son of Robert III. His throne was usurped while he was a prisoner in England (1406–24)

James II (1430–60), king of Scotland (1437–60), son of James I. He was killed while invading England during the Wars of the Roses

James III (1451–88), king of Scotland (1460–88), son of James II. His attempts to reduce the power of the nobility led to rebellions, in the course of which he was defeated and killed

James IV (1473–1513), king of Scotland (1488–1513), son of James III He restored order, made peace with England (1499), and married (1502) Margaret Tudor. He was killed at Flodden Field in a disastrous attempt to invade England

James V (1512–42), king of Scotland (1513–42), son of James IV. His attempt (1542) to make war on Henry VIII of England ended in his defeat and death

James VI king of Scotland *JAMES I of England

James VII king of Scotland *JAMES II of England

James I 'the Conqueror' (1208–76), king of Aragon (1213–76) He captured the Balearic Is (1229–35) and Valencia (1238) from the Moors

James II (c. 1260–1327), king of Aragon (1291–1327) and of Sicily (1286–95)

James, Henry (1843–1916), novelist and short-story writer. American by birth, he became a naturalized British subject in 1915 His works reveal a brilliant exploration and judgment of human behavior James had other characteristic concerns, with the artist as supreme representative of 'fine' consciousness, with the American investigating (as a puritan innocent) the more subtle but possibly corrupt fabric of European life, and, technically, with the dramatic effect of using a narrator whose consciousness colors the story he is telling and who is himself meant to be judged by the reader (a technique used in 'The Turn of the Screw', 1898) The great middle-period novels, esp 'Portrait of a Lady' (1881), 'The Awkward Age' (1899) and 'The Bostonians' (1886), render with strength and delicacy the problems of right conduct seen as an aesthetic ideal. The reader is given only the most delicate of hints, and the business of assessment becomes as strenuous as in real life Other novels include 'The Wings of the Dove' (1902), 'The Ambassadors' (1903) and 'The Golden Bowl' (1904). James's prefaces to his own novels are important critical pieces

James, Jesse Woodson (1847–82), U.S. outlaw He led (from 1867) the notorious 'James band' of bank and train robbers He was gunned down by two members of his gang, who betrayed him for the $10,000 reward posted

James, William (1842–1910), American philosopher and psychologist, brother of Henry James He was one of the founders of pragmatism, and is also known for his work in analytical psychology His works include 'Principles of Psychology' (1890), 'The Will to Believe' (1897) and 'Varieties of Religious Experience' (1902)

James a river (340 miles long) of central Virginia, flowing east through a broad estuary into the Chesapeake Bay It is navigable beyond Richmond

James Bay the southern extension of the Hudson Bay (c 280 miles long, 150 miles wide) between N.E. Ontario and W Quebec provinces, Canada

James Edward prince of Wales *STUART, JAMES EDWARD

James, Epistle of the 20th book of the New Testament, of uncertain authorship and date. It emphasizes the necessity of works as an expression of faith

Jame·son (dʒeimz'n), Sir Leander Starr (1853–1917), British statesman in South Africa. As associate of Cecil Rhodes, he led the Jameson Raid. After imprisonment in Britain, he returned to South Africa and was prime minister of Cape Colony (1904–8)

Jameson Raid an armed attack (1895–6) from Bechuanaland to the Transvaal, led by L.S. Jameson with the aim of helping the Uitlanders to overthrow Kruger's government. The failure of the raid caused Rhodes to resign as prime minister of Cape Colony. It also caused a worsening of Anglo-Boer relations which helped to bring on the Boer War

James·town (dʒeimztaun) the first permanent English settlement in America (founded May 13, 1607, capital of Virginia until 1698), near Norfolk, now in Colonial National Historical Park

Ja·mi (dʒumi:) (Nur-ud-din Abd-ur-Rahman ibn Ahmad, 1414–92), Persian poet and Sufi mystic

Jammes (ʒæm), Francis (1868–1938) French poet and novelist. His works, concerned with humble provincial life and reflecting his Catholic faith, include 'les Géorgiques chrétiennes' (1911–12)

Jam·mu (dʒʌmu:) **and Kashmir** *KASHMIR

jam-pack (dʒæmpæk) *v.t.* to cram (something) with a great many things

jams (dʒæmz) *n.* **1.** a form of short pajamas with a drawstring **2.** baggy knee-length swim trunks with drawstring worn by men

jam session *(pop.)* informal improvisation by a group of jazz instrumentalists, chiefly for their own enjoyment

Jam·shed·pur (dʒʌmʃedpúr) a city (pop. 356,783, with agglom. 283,000) in S. Bihar, India: iron and steel works

Ja·ná·ček (jánutʃek) Leoš (1854–1928) Czech composer. His style was determined by native folk music and by his effort to link music to the natural rhythms and inflections of speech. His works include 'Diary of One Who Vanished' (1916), a song cycle, and the operas 'Jenufa' (1904), 'The Makropulos Affair' (1923–24) and 'The Cunning Little Vixen' (1921–23). He also wrote two deeply personal string quartets, the startlingly modern and disconcerting 'Sinfonietta' (1926), and piano music

Jane Crow (dʒein) prejudice against women

Jane Sey·mour (dʒéinsi:mɔr, dʒéinsi:mour) (c. 1509–37), 3rd wife of Henry VIII of England She died soon after giving birth to the future Edward VI

jan·gle (dʒæŋg'l) **1.** *n.* an unpleasant combination of clanging or ringing sounds **2.** *v. pres part.* **jan·gling** *past* and *past part.* **jan·gled** *v.i.* to produce this sound ‖ *v.t.* to make (something) produce this sound [O.F. *jangler*]

Janissary *JANIZARY

jan·i·tor (dʒænitər) *n.* a caretaker of a building, set of offices etc. ‖ a doorkeeper **ján·i·tress** *n.* a woman janitor

Jan·i·zar·y, Jan·is·sar·y (dʒænisəri:) *n.* (*hist.*) a member of an elite force of Turkish infantry (c. 1330-1826), originally recruited from Christian youths who had been seized to form a bodyguard for the sultan ‖ a Turkish soldier [fr. Turk. *yenitsheri*, new soldiers]

Jan May·en (jænmaiən) an island (144 sq miles) between Svalbard and Iceland in the Arctic Ocean annexed by Norway (1929): weather station

Jan·sen (dʒænsən), Cornelis (1585–1638), Dutch Roman Catholic theologian who, with Duvergier de Hauranne, advocated a closer interpretation of the principles of St Augustine, as maintained by Baius. Jansen emphasized the Augustinian tenets of predestination and the necessity of divine grace for conversion. The 'Augustinus', his study of St Augustine's works published in 1640, was condemned by papal bulls (1643, 1653)

Jan·sen·ism (dʒænsənizəm) *n.* a theological doctrine stemming from the writings of Jansen which took root esp in France. His ideas were defended by Duvergier de Hauranne, Pascal and other scholars of Port Royal against the Jesuits and in spite of papal bulls condemning the 'Augustinus'. The Jansenists were persecuted by Louis XIV, who destroyed the convent

of Port Royal (1712). Jansenism was condemned by papal bull (beg. 1713). The power of Jansenism was broken, although it continued as a tendency within the French Church until the Revolution

Jan·se·nist (dʒænsənɪst) *n.* an adherent of Jansenism **2.** *adj.* of or relating to Jansenism

jan·thi·na (dʒænθɪnə) *n.* a gregarious, oceanic, gastropodous mollusc, with violet-colored shell. When irritated it pours out violet secretion for concealment, like the squid. [< Gk *ianthinos*, violet-colored]

Jan·u·ar·i·us (dʒænjuːeriːəs) St (d. c. 305), Christian martyr of the Diocletian persecution. He is the patron saint of Naples. Feast: Sept. 19

Jan·u·ar·y (dʒænjuːeriː) *n.* (*abbr.* Jan.) the 1st month of the year, having 31 days [M.E. *Ienuier* fr. O.N.F. fr. L. *Januarius (mensis)*, the month of JANUS]

Ja·nus (dʒeɪnəs) the most ancient of the Roman gods, represented by a doublefaced head to signify his knowledge of the present and future. He was god of the doorway and protector of all entrances

Jan·us-faced (dʒeɪnəsfeɪst) *adj.* deceitful; having two clearly distinguished aspects; (after JANUS, Roman god of the doorway)

Janus technique (dʒeɪnəs) a method used by aircraft for measuring ground speed, utilizing the Doppler signal by radiating microwave signals forward and backward, subtracting the echo time of the aft beam from the fore beam

Ja·pan (dʒəpæn) (*Jap.* Nippon) an empire (area 144,000 sq. miles, pop. 118,529,000) in E. Asia. Capital: Tokyo. Religion: mainly Shintoist and Buddhist, 2% new cults, small Christian minority. Japan consists of four main islands (north to south) Hokkaido, Honshu (the largest and most populous), Shikoku and Kyushu, with hundreds of smaller ones, not all inhabited, off the coasts. The land is 16% arable, 3% pasture and 61% forest. It is 75% mountainous and largely volcanic. Highest mountains: Hida range, central Honshu (*FUJIYAMA). Hundreds of short swift rivers flow from the mountains, forming narrow interior basins. The coastal plains, usually narrow, are widest north of Tokyo (Kanto Plain), around Nagoya and Osaka on Honshu and on N.W. Kyushu and N.E. Hokkaido. Earthquakes and, in the east, autumn typhoons, are frequent. Average temperatures (F.): (Jan.) 14° in Asahigawa (Hokkaido), 37° in Tokyo, 45° in S. Kyushu, (Aug.) 69° in Sapporo (Hokkaido), 77° in Tokyo, 81° in Osaka. Rainfall: under 40 ins. in E. Hokkaido, 40–60 ins. in W. Hokkaido, N.E. Honshu and the Inland Sea; over 80 ins. in central Honshu, S. Shikoku and S. Kyushu; 60–80 ins. elsewhere. There is relatively little livestock (except in Hokkaido, where dairying is important). Agricultural products: rice (the major crop) and other cereals, soybeans, sugar beets, fruit, sweet potatoes, tea, tobacco, flax, pyrethrum. Japan's fisheries (including whaling) are the most valuable in the world. Resources: coal, copper, lead, manganese, iron ore, zinc, tungsten, magnesium, barite, cadmium, gold, silver, oil, timber, hydroelectricity. Exports: iron and steel, fabrics, electric and electronic machinery, ships (world leader), light manufactures, fish. Other industries: chemicals, paper, forestry, aluminum, watchmaking, glass, pottery, optical goods, plastics. Imports: fuel oil, raw cotton, machinery, raw wool, iron ore, wheat and flour, coal, crude rubber, sugar. Ports: Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe. There are 75 state universities, the oldest being Tokyo (1877). Monetary unit: yen. HISTORY According to Shinto belief, the first Japanese emperor, Jimmu (c. 660 B.C.), was a descendant of the sun-goddess. Japan was influenced by Chinese culture through contact with Korea (1st–4th cc.), and adopted Chinese script (400) and Buddhism (c. 552). This gave rise to the Taikwa (Great Reform) edict which changed Japan's social, political and economic life. A centralized government was established at Nara (710) and moved to Kyoto (784). During the Heian period (784–1184) a Japanese culture developed, but civil war broke out between rival clans (10th–12th cc.) (1147–99), the first of the shoguns, founded a feudal system and during the Kamakura period (1185–1333) halted [illegible] invasions (1274, 1281) by the emperor Kublai Khan. Japan remained [illegible] among the clans was continuous, yet the arts flourished and Japan traded widely with the Asian mainland. The first Europeans to arrive (1542) were the Portuguese. St Francis Xavier [illegible] and powerful Buddhist sects increased the struggle for power (16th c.) but three men, Nobunaga, Hideyoshi and Ieyasu, united Japan and restored order. Through fear of foreign influence the autocratic Tokugawa shogunate (1603–1867) had, by 1640, expelled all foreigners, stopped foreign trade, forbidden travel and abolished Christianity. Japan's isolation was broken by the arrival (1853) of an American expedition under Perry. The Meiji era began [illegible] of the Emperor Mutsuhito, who restored supreme power to the imperial line and ended the domination (12th–mid-19th cc.) of the shoguns. Feudalism was abolished (1871), a parliament (Diet) was established, a constitution was adopted (1889) and Japan began to industrialize along Western lines. After the first Sino-Japanese War (1894–5) Japan acquired Taiwan. Victory in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–5) increased Japan's prestige, and the annexation of Korea (1910) expanded her empire. The 1st world war enabled Japan to acquire the German-leased territory of Shantung, and secure a mandate over the former German islands in the Pacific. It also increased her markets. Japan attacked Manchuria (1931) and started the 2nd Sino-Japanese War, during which Peking was attacked [illegible]. Japan signed [illegible] with Germany and Italy (1940), invaded Indochina (1940) and made a surprise attack on the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor (Dec. 7, 1941). During the 2nd world war Japan conquered the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, Malaya, Singapore, Burma, Thailand and Indochina, as well as many Pacific island groups. Allied victories (end of 1942) and U.S. atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki led to Japan's surrender (Aug. 14, 1945, signed Sept. 2, 1945). Japan was occupied (1945–51) by the Allies under Gen. Douglas MacArthur. A new democratic constitution (1946) deprived the Emperor Hirohito of his executive powers and abolished the dogma of his divinity. A peace treaty (1951) between Japan and 48 countries established her sovereignty (1952). Intensive postwar American aid (until 1952) and U.S. military expenditure in Japan during the Korean War (1950–3) largely contributed to the recovery of Japan's economy. She is now the most industrialized nation in Asia. The liberal-democratic party has held power since 1952. Nakasone Yasuhiro became leader of the party and prime minister in 1982

ja·pan (dʒəpæn) **1.** *n.* a hard black varnish, originally from Japan || work varnished with this substance and ornamented in the Japanese style **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **ja·pan·ning** *past* and *past part* **ja· panned** to varnish and ornament in this way [after JAPAN fr. Chin. *jihpun*, sunrise]

Jap·a·nese (dʒæpəniːz, dʒæpəniːs) **1.** *adj.* of Japan, its people, culture, language **2.** *pl.* **Jap·a·nese** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Japan || the language of Japan

Japanese beetle a small green and brown beetle, *Popillia japonica*, fam. *Scarabaeidae*, feeding on leaves and fruits when adult, on grass roots in the grub phase. Introduced from Japan, it is a serious pest in America

Japanese ivy (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*, fam. *Vitaceae*, a creeper native to China and Japan. It has three-lobed leaves and climbs by tendrils [illegible]

Japanese language the language spoken by about 90 million inhabitants of Japan. Two systems of writing are used concurrently. The *kanji* or *honji* ideographic characters are borrowed from Chinese, and are used to express the chief meaningful words (i.e. substantives and the root meaning of verbs and adjectives). Along [illegible] bols, which are phonetic. The *hiragana* are used to represent the items which have grammatical function. The *katakana* are used to transcribe foreign words. The *katakana* are also used in official documents, advertisements etc. The Japanese language shows a relationship to [illegible]

Japanese quince *Chaenomeles lagenaria*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a shrub native to China bearing or[illegible]

Japan, Sea of an arm (area c. 400,000 sq. miles) of the Pacific, between Japan and the [illegible]

jape (dʒeɪp) **1.** *v.t. pres. part* **jap·ing** *past* and *past part* **japed** (*old-fash.*) to joke, jest **2.** *n.* (*old-fash.*) a jest, joke [origin unknown]

Jap·lish (dʒæplɪʃ) *n.* English [illegible] panese as spoken by Japanese. *Cf.* FRINGLISH, HINGLISH, SPANGLISH

ja·pon·i·ca (dʒəpɒnɪkə) *n.* the Japanese quince [Mod. L.]

Ja·pu·ra (ʒupurə) a river (c. 1,300 miles long) [illegible] W. Colombia, where it is named Caquetá) and flowing into the Amazon in Brazil

jar (dʒɑr) *n.* a container of earthenware, glass or stone, usually without a handle, and cylindrical in shape, with a short wide neck (or none) and wide mouth; the quantity contained in a jar, *a jar of jam* [F. *jarre* fr. Arab. *jarrah*, an earthenware water container]

jar *n.* (only in the phrase) **on the jar** (of a door) partly opened, ajar [O.E. *cyrr*, a turn]

jar **1.** *v.t. pres. part* **jar·ring** *past* and *past part* **jarred** to make an impact on (a body) which causes it to vibrate irregularly || to make a discordant sound by impact on (the eardrum) || to stimulate (someone) in such a way as to cause unpleasant nervous responses [*v.i.* to vibrate in an irregular way (of colors, shapes, styles etc.), or of a sound, or of opinions or interests] to be discordant || (with 'on' or 'upon') to have an unpleasant effect on the sympathies, *his manner jars on them* **2.** *n.* a discordant sound or an irregular vibration resulting from an impact or stimulus [prob. imit.]

jar·di·niere, jar·di·nière (dʒɑrd'nɪər, esp. *Br.* pɑrdɪnjɛər) *n.* an ornamental stand for plant pots || a large ornamental receptacle for a potted plant || several vegetables cubed and cooked, together or separately, as a garnish for meat [F.]

jar·gon (dʒɑrgən) *n.* the vocabulary of a specialized field, esp. when it is unnecessarily obscure to the uninitiated [O.F. = chattering (of birds)]

jargon *n.* a translucent or smoky variety of zircon found in Ceylon [F. fr. Ital. *giargone*, zircon]

jar·goon (dʒɑrgúːn) *n.* jargon (zircon)

jar·rah (dʒærə) *n.* *Eucalyptus marginata*, fam. *Myrtaceae*, a tree of W. Australia, yielding very hard wood [fr. *Jerryhl*, native name]

Jar·row (dʒærou) an industrial town (pop. 29,000) in Durham, England. Nearby is the monastery founded (682) by Benedict Biscop, at which Bede spent most of his life

Jar·ry (ʒæriː), Alfred (1873–1907), French writer. His farce 'Ubu Roi' (1896) satirizes the bourgeoisie

Jaruzelski (ɟuruːfɛlskiː), Wojciech (1923–), Polish prime minister (1981–5) and president (1985–). He was part of the Polish army organized in the Soviet Union during World War II and by 1973 had been promoted through the ranks to general in Communist Poland. He was defense minister (1968–81) before becoming prime minister. He was responsible for suppressing the Solidarity labor movement

jas·mine, jas·min (dʒæsmɪn, dʒæzmɪn) *n.* a member of *Jasminum*, fam. *Oleaceae*, a genus of climbing or erect shrubs of warm and temperate climates, having very fragrant yellow or white flowers [*Jasminum officinale* is used in the manufacture of perfume] [Arab. *yasmin* fr. Persian]

Ja·son (dʒeɪsn) (*Gk mythol.*) a prince who led the Argonauts to win the Golden Fleece with the aid of Medea

jas·per (dʒæspər) *n.* an opaque variety of reddish, brown, green or yellow quartz, used as an ornamental stone [M.E. *iaspre* fr. O.F. *iaspre* fr. L. fr. Gk]

Jas·pers (ɟuspərs), Karl (1883–1969), German philosopher. His philosophy has been termed [illegible]. He believed that man achieves authentic existence by taking in[illegible] responsibility [illegible] communion and in communication with other men. Each man's life is a [illegible] Man in the Modern Age' (1933) and 'The Perennial Scope of Philos[illegible] (1949)

Jassy (ʒɑs)

Jat (ɟat) *n.* a member of an IndoEuropean people of the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, India [Hindi]

Jataka (ɟɑtəkə) one of [illegible] lating the various incarnations of Buddha pre[illegible] Gautama Buddha

jaun·dice (dʒɔ́ndɪs) **1.** *n.* a yellowish coloring of [illegible] tissues and body fluids. It results from excessive bile in the bloodstream due to damage to or malfunction of the liver or bile ducts. **2.** *pres. part.* **jaun·dic·ing** *past* and *past part.* **jaun·diced** *v.t.* to cause (someone) to become hostile or embittered. **jaun·diced** *adj.* afflicted with jaundice; hostile, embittered, *to see a matter with a jaundiced eye.* [F *jaunice* fr. *jaune*, yel-[illegible]

jaunt (dʒɔnt) **1.** *n.* a short journey made purely for pleasure. **2.** *v.i.* to make such a journey. [ori-[illegible]

jaun·ti·ly (dʒɔ́ntɪlɪ) *adv.* in a jaunty manner.

jaun·ti·ness (dʒɔ́ntɪnɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being jaunty.

jaunting car an Irish, two-wheeled, horse-drawn, open vehicle, with two seats over the wheels set back-to-back and a place for the driver to sit.

jaun·ty (dʒɔ́ntɪ) *comp.* **jaun·ti·er** *superl.* **jaun-[illegible]** *jantee* or *janty* fr. F. *gentil*, noble, gentle]

Jau·rès (ʒourɛs), Jean (1859–1914), French socialist leader and historian. A brilliant orator, he championed the cause of Dreyfus. In the newspaper 'l'Humanité', which he founded (1904), he campaigned against extreme nationalism. His efforts to avert war led to his assassination by a nationalist fanatic on the eve of the 1st world war.

Ja·va (dʒɑ́və) an island (area 50,390 sq. miles; pop., with Madura, 91,269,528) of Indonesia, across the Java Sea from Borneo. Capital: Djakarta. Other centers: Surabaya, Surakarta (Solo), Jogjakarta. Java is a region of high volcanic mountains (Semeroe, 12,060 ft), with good harbors. It is the political, economic and cultural center of the country. Products: rubber, coffee, tea, tobacco, teak, coal, petroleum. HISTORY. The island was colonized (1st–7th cc.) by Hindus, who established kingdoms covering [illegible] states declined, Islam gained ground, and a Moslem state was established (16th c.). The Portuguese arrived (1511) and were superseded after 1596 by the Dutch. Except for British occupation (1811–15), Java remained in Dutch possession until the 2nd world war. After Japanese occupation (1942–5), Java became part of [illegible]

Java man 'PITHECANTHROPUS.

Ja·va·nese (dʒɑ̀vəní:z, dʒɑ̀vənís) **1.** *pl.* **Ja·va-nese** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Java. | the language of Java. **2.** *adj.* pertaining to Java, its people, language or culture.

Java Sea the part (area about 120,000 sq. miles) of the Pacific between Borneo, Sumatra, Java and Sulawesi, adjoining the Flores Sea.

Java Sea, Battle of [illegible] warships defeated U.S. naval forces.

jave·lin (dʒǽvlɪn, dʒǽvəlɪn) *n.* a lightweight spear, thrown by hand, esp. (*hist.*) as a weapon of war or for hunting. (*sports*) an adaptation of this, with a shaft not less than 260 cm. (about 8½ ft.), thrown for distance as a field event. [F

jaw (dʒɔ) **1.** *n.* either of two bony or cartilaginous structures of vertebrates forming part of [illegible] and bear teeth or horny plates. [MAXILLA. 'MAN-[illegible] muscles and nerves which make it possible to open and close the mouth. a similar structure [illegible] between which things are gripped or crushed, [illegible] *rhet.* a place of danger, *the* [illegible] to reproach. to chat. [M.E. *jaw*, *jawe* orig. *joue*, [illegible] by talking, including urging, warning, threat-[illegible]

jaw-break·er (dʒɔ́brèɪkər) *n.* (*pop.*) a word which is difficult to pronounce. (*pop.*) a candy [illegible]

jay *n.* *Garrulus glandarius*, fam. *Corvidae*, a common European bird having light brown plumage, a black and white crest and blue and black barred wing coverts. It has a grating voice, and often robs the nests of other birds. any of several related birds, e.g. the blue jay. [O.F.]

Ja·ya·de·va (dʒəɲɔ́deɪvə) (c. 1200), Sanskrit poet and author of 'Gitagovinda', a poem celebrating the love of Krishna.

Jayawardene (dʒɛɪəwɑrdə́nə), Junius Richard (1906–), Sri Lankan president (1978–). After serving in various government posts, he became prime minister when his United National party came into power in 1977. That position became president under a new constitution in 1978. Although Sri Lanka's economy improved under his rule, conflict with the Tamil minority remained a serious problem.

Jay's Treaty an Anglo-U.S. commercial treaty negotiated by Lord Grenville, the British foreign minister, and John Jay, President Washington's special envoy, and signed in London on Nov. 19, 1794. The treaty, which provided for the evacuation of British forts in the northwestern U.S.A., compensation for Britain's spoliations against American shipping, American payment of pre-Revolutionary debts to British merchants, and the establishment of committees to determine Anglo-U.S. North American boundaries, was denounced by Republicans as pro-British and by France as a violation of Franco-U.S. commercial practices. Although the treaty involved the U.S.A. in an undeclared naval war (1798–1800) with France, it preserved peace with Great Britain, and became the prototype of modern international arbitration.

jay·walk (dʒɛɪwɔk) *v.i.* to cross a street carelessly without regard for the traffic or pedestrian regulations.

jazz (dʒæz) **1.** *n.* syncopated music played over strong dance rhythm. dance music derived from this. a dance to this music. **2.** *v.t.* to play or dance jazz. *v.t.* to transform or arrange (music) into jazz. (with 'up') (*pop.*) to make more lively. **jazz·y** *comp.* **jazz·i·er** *superl.* **jazz·i·est** *adj.* resembling jazz. (*pop.*) excessively vivid or ostentatious. [Creole]

jazz·o·theque (dʒǽzətèk) *n.* a restaurant that offers recorded jazz music for dancing.

jazz poetry poetry designed to be read accompanied by jazz music, popular in the 1960s in U.S. and Britain.

jazz-rock (dʒæzrɔk) *n.* mixture of jazz and rock n' roll music.

J car Chevrolet Corp. four-cylinder compact motor vehicle with high gasoline mileage; produced in 1981.

J-curve (*economics*) the expected shape of a graph of a nation's balance of payment following currency devaluation.

jeal·ous (dʒéləs) *adj.* racked by jealousy. manifesting jealousy, *a jealous fit.* valuing highly and guarding, *to be jealous of one's good name.* [M.E. fr. O.F. fr. M.L. *zelosus* fr. Gk. *zēlos*, zeal]

jeal·ousy (dʒéləsɪ) *pl.* **jeal·ous·ies** [illegible] of fear, suspicion or envy caused by a real or imagined threat or challenge to one's possessive instincts. It may be provoked by rivalry, esp. in sexual love, by competition or by desires for the qualities or possessions of another. a zealous desire to preserve an existing situation or relationship. [O.F. *gelosie*, *jalousie*]

Jean (ʒɑ̃) (1921–), grand duke of Luxem-[illegible]

Jean 'the Fearless' (1371–1419), duke of Burgundy (1404–19), son of Philippe the Bold. His savage rivalry with Louis duc d'Orléans weak-[illegible] during the Hundred Years' War and allowed Henry V of England to conquer [illegible]

Jean I (1316), king of France (1316), posthumous son of Louis X. He lived only a few days.

Jean II 'the Good' (1319–64), king of France (1350–64), son of Philippe VI. He was defeated by the Black Prince at Poitiers (1356) and was held captive in England (1357–60). He was re-[illegible] giving hostages, but returned to England (1364) when one of the hostages, his son, es-[illegible]

Jean Baptiste de la Salle [illegible] Sacel, St. (1651–1719), French priest and educa-[illegible] primary schools for the poor, and founded [illegible]

tian Schools, a lay order devoted to Christian education, now widely distributed in Europe and the U.S.A. He is the patron saint of teachers. Feast: May 15.

Jean de Meung, Jean de Meun (ʒɑ̃dəmœ̃) (Jean Clopinel, c. 1250–c. 1305), French poet, author of the second part of the 'Roman de la rose' (c. 1275–80). ('LORRIS)

Jeanne d'Arc (ʒanda:rk) JOAN OF ARC.

Jean-Paul (ʒɑ̃pɔl) (Johann Paul Friedrich Richter, 1763–1825), German romantic novelist. Among his works are 'Hesperus' (1795), 'Titan' (1800–3) and 'Flegeljahre' (1804–5).

Jeans (dʒi:nz), Sir James Hopwood (1877–1946), English physicist and astronomer who researched into the dynamic theory of gases and its applications to the structure and evolution of the stars. He was also a popular-science writer.

jeans (dʒi:nz) *pl. n.* pants made from a heavy durable cotton cloth in a twill weave. [M.E. *Gene*, *Jene*, for Genoa, Italy]

Jed·da (dʒɪdə) a port (pop. 561,104) on the Red Sea in Hejaz, Saudi Arabia, the chief port for Mecca.

jeep (dʒi:p) *n.* (esp. *mil.*) a small, strong motor vehicle with four-wheel drive. [fr. *G.P.=general purposes*]

jeer (dʒɪər) **1.** *v.i.* to speak in mockery or derision. (with 'at') to scoff or laugh with contempt, *to jeer at an idea.* *v.t.* to pour scorn on. **2.** *n.* the act of jeering. a jeering remark or noise. [origin unknown]

jeers (dʒɪərz) *pl. n.* (naut.) the rigging for hoisting and lowering the lower yards. [origin unknown.]

Jef·fers (dʒéfərz), (John) Robinson (1887–1962), U.S. poet. Much of his poetry, notably 'Tamar and Other Poems' (1924), has a Pacific coast setting and reveals the disillusionment of the period after the 1st world war.

Jef·fer·son (dʒefərs'n), Thomas (1743–1826), third president (1801–9) of the U.S.A. A scholarly lawyer, he led vigorous attacks against British colonial policy, served as a member of the Continental Congress (1775–6), and drafted the Declaration of Independence (1776). He established (1783–4) the U.S. coinage on the decimal system, with the dollar as the basic unit. He prepared the original draft of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. As minister to France (1785–9) he sympathized with the cause of the French Revolution. As secretary of state (1790–3) under President George Washington, he strongly opposed Alexander Hamilton's financial policy and became leader of the anti-federalists, a group which evolved into the modern Democratic party. As vice-president (1796–1800) of the U.S.A., he drafted the Kentucky Resolutions, the first states' rights interpretation of the Constitution. As president (the first to be inaugurated in Washington, D.C.), he believed in strong federal involvement in foreign affairs but a lesser concern in the affairs of state and local governments. He pushed through the Louisiana Purchase (1803) and organized the Louis and Clark expedition (1803–6). He upheld the Nonimportation Act (1806) and the Embargo Act (1807). In later life he excelled as an architect.

Jefferson City the capital (pop. 33,619) of Missouri.

Jef·fer·so·ni·an (dʒefərsóunɪən) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Thomas Jefferson or his policies. **2.** *n.* a follower of Thomas Jefferson.

Jef·frey (dʒéfrɪ), Francis, Lord Jeffrey (1773–1850), Scottish literary critic and judge. As editor of the 'Edinburgh Review' (1802–29), he wrote severe articles esp. on the works of Wordsworth, Keats and Byron.

Jef·freys (dʒéfrɪz), George, 1st Baron Jeffreys of Wem (1648–89), English judge. In the 'bloody assize' of 1685 he pronounced savage sentences on those involved in Monmouth's rebellion.

jehad [illegible]

Jehan 'SHAH JAHAN.

Jehangir [illegible]

Je·hol (dʒəhɔl) 'CHENGTEH.

Je·ho·vah (dʒihouvə) *n.* an Old Testament name for God used by Christians. [fr. Heb., an incorrect transliteration of *Jahveh* or *Yah-*[illegible]

Jehovah's Witness a member of the Christian sect of Jehovah's Witnesses founded (1872) in Pennsylvania by Charles T. Russell and now having about 645,000 members in the world. They accept a literal interpretation of the Bible and stress the imminent coming of a terrestrial

theocratic kingdom, into which only the Witness will pass

Jehu (dʒiːhjuː) *n.* (*c.* 890 BC) king of Israel (c. 846–c. 820 BC). Elisha, who anointed him king, dominated Israel during his reign

je·june (dʒɪdʒuːn) *adj.* (*rhet.*) lacking substance or nourishment ‖ (of a speech or writing) lacking interest or substance; juvenile; immature [fr. L. *jejunus*, fasting]

je·ju·num (dʒɪdʒuːnəm) *pl.* **je·ju·na** (dʒɪdʒuːnə) *n.* the middle portion of the small intestine, between the duodenum and the ileum [fr. L. *jejunus*, fasting (because of a former belief that the jejunum was empty after death)]

Je·kyll-and-Hyde (dʒekˌdandˈhaɪd) *n.* a person having two conflicting personalities, one good and the other evil **2.** *adj.* (of a character or existence) characterized by a good-and-evil dichotomy [after the chief character in 'The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde' (1886) by Robert Louis Stevenson]

Je·la·ćić od Bu·zi·ma (jelaːtʃitɕ odˈbuːzima) Count Josip (1801–59), Croatian soldier and administrator. He led the unsuccessful attempt to free Croatia from Hungarian rule (1848)

jell (dʒel) *v.i.* to assume the consistency of a jelly ‖ (of ideas, plans etc.) to take shape ‖ *v.t.* to cause to become jelly ‖ (of ideas, plans etc.) to cause to take shape [JELLY]

Jel·li·coe (dʒélikou), John Rushworth, 1st Earl Jellicoe (1859–1935), British admiral. He commanded the British navy during the 1st world war, and kept the German fleet off the high seas from 1916 to the end of the war by his action at the Battle of Jutland

jel·lied (dʒéliːd) *adj.* given the consistency of a jelly ‖ containing or coated with jelly [JELLY]

jel·ly (dʒéliː) **1.** *pl.* **jel·lies** *n.* a semitransparent, soft food preparation, having an elastic consistency due to the presence of gelatin or other gelatinous substances, used e.g. as a garnish or preservative for meats, or with the addition of fruit juices as a dessert ‖ a food prepared by boiling fruit containing pectin with sugar and allowing the juice to cool ‖ any substance resembling this in consistency **2.** *v. pres. part* **jel·ly·ing** *past* and *past. part.* **jel·lied** *v.t.* to become jelly ‖ *v.t.* to make into jelly [M.E. *gele* fr. F. *gelée*, frost]

jel·ly·bean (dʒéliːbiːn) *n.* a sugarcoated, bean-shaped candy with a chewy center

jelly bomb (*mil.*) an incendiary device containing jellied gasoline

jel·ly·fish (dʒéliːfiʃ) *n.* any of several marine coelenterates that are the sexually reproducing form of hydrozoans and scyphozoans which exhibit alternation of generations. They are free-swimming, consisting essentially of a contractile umbrella fringed with stinging filaments

jelly roll a thin layer of sponge cake covered with jelly and rolled up

Je·mappes, Battle of (ʒɑmæp), a battle (Nov. 6, 1792) of the French Revolutionary Wars, in which the French defeat of the Austrians opened the way for the conquest of Belgium

jem·my (dʒémiː) *pl.* **jem·mies** *n.* (*Br.*) a jimmy (tool of burglary)

Je·na (jéinə) an old town (pop. 102,538) on the Saale in Thuringia, E. Germany. Manufactures: glass, optical instruments. University (1558), observatory

Jena, Battle of a battle (1806) in which Napoleon decisively defeated a Prussian army during the Napoleonic Wars

Jen·ghiz Khan (dʒéngɪskɑn) Genghis Khan

Jen·kins' Ear, War of (dʒenkɪnz) a war (1739–41) between Britain and Spain, arising out of an incident (1731) in which a British mariner, Robert Jenkins, claimed that his ear had been cut off by Spanish coast guards. The war merged into the War of the Austrian Succession

Jen·ner (dʒénər), Edward (1749–1823), English physician who discovered that inoculation with cowpox [illegible] smallpox

jen·ny (dʒéniː) *pl* **jen·nies** *n.* the female of various animals, esp. the ass ‖ the spinning jenny [a nickname for *Jane* or *Janet*]

jeop·ard·ize (dʒépərdaɪz) *pres. part.* **jeop·ard·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **jeopardized** [illegible] put in jeopardy

jeop·ard·y (dʒépərdiː) [illegible] exposed to danger [M.E. *iuparti* fr. O.F.]

Jeph·thah [illegible] judge of Israel. He sacrificed his daughter because of a rash vow to kill the first living being to meet him on his return from victory over the Ammonite invaders

jequirity [illegible] *Abrus precatorius*, fam. *Fabaceae*, a tropical twining shrub whose hard red and black seeds are used as beads and weights. The roots provide a licorice substitute; these seeds [fr. F. fr. Tupi *arariba*]

Je·qui·ti·nho·nha (ʒɑkiːtiɲɔɲə) a river (c. 500 [illegible] m. long, in E. Brazil, rising in the Serra do Espinhaço and flowing N.E. to the São Francisco

jer·bo·a (dʒɔrbouə) *n.* any of various members of fam. *Dipodidae*, small nocturnal, leaping rodents native to the desert and plains of N. Africa, Asia and E. Europe. They are 6–8 ins. long with a tufted tail longer than the body, and look like miniature kangaroos [Mod. L. fr. Arab.]

jer·e·mi·ad (dʒerɪmaɪəd) *n.* a long, doleful expression of anger and sorrow about wrongs or evil deeds [after the lamentations of *Jeremiah* in the Bible]

Jer·e·mi·ah (dʒerɪmaɪə) (late 7th and early 6th cc. BC) a Major Prophet of the Old Testament. He lived at the time of the collapse of Assyria and the fall of Jerusalem. He urged moral reform. His emphasis on an individual relationship between God and man marked a transition from the idea of an exclusive, national relationship between God and the Jews. His vision of the new covenant had great influence on New Testament teaching. The book of the Old Testament relating his life and prophecies

Je·rez de la Fron·te·ra (hereθdelaˌfrɔntera) (formerly Xeres) an agricultural trading town (pop. 128,000) in Cadiz, S.W. Spain, headquarters of the sherry trade

Jer·i·cho (dʒerɪkou) a town (pop. 8,000) of Jordan on the Dead Sea. Ancient Jericho was the first town which the Israelites saw when they entered the Promised Land. God told Joshua to march all the people around its walls for seven days, carrying the Ark of the Covenant in great pomp, with the priests sounding trumpets. On the seventh day Joshua told the people to shout, and the walls tumbled (Joshua vi)

jerk (dʒəːrk) **1.** *n.* a sudden, abrupt movement or change of motion ‖ an involuntary muscular spasm due to reflex action **2.** *v.t.* to move (a body) by applying a short, sudden force ‖ to throw or bowl (a ball) without following through ‖ to utter in short, abrupt phrases ‖ *v.i.* to move with sudden stops and starts ‖ to make a sudden, short movement ‖ to throw or bowl a ball without following through [prob. imit.]

jerk *v.t.* to cure (meat, esp. beef) by drying long thin strips of it in the sun [corrup. of Am.-Span. *charquear*]

jerk·i·ly (dʒəːrkɪlɪ) *adv.* in a jerky manner

jer·kin (dʒəːrkɪn) *n.* (*hist.*) a man's short, snug, [illegible] worn in the 16th and 17th cc. ‖ a sleeveless jacket worn by men or women [origin unknown]

jerk·i·ness (dʒəːrkɪnɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being jerky

jerk·water [illegible] (*pop.*) small, insignificant, *a jerkwater town* [after the trains which took on water in remote places]

jerky [illegible] **jerk·i·er** *comp.* **jerk·i·est** *adj.* moving in jerks ‖ characterized by jerks

jer·o·bo·am (dʒerəbouəm) *n.* a wine bottle several times the normal size

Jeroboam [illegible] king of the northern kingdom of Israel (c. 923–c. 910 BC). His revolt against Rehoboam led to the separation of Israel from Judah

Jeroboam II (*d. c.* 749 BC), king of Israel (c. 789–c. 749 BC)

Je·rome (dʒərouːm), St (Eusebius Hieronymus, [illegible] of the greatest scholars and apologists of the early Church. His Latin translation of the Bible largely forms the Vulgate

Jerome of Prague [illegible] religious reformer. Influenced by Wyclif, he attempted to defend Hus at the Council of Constance, and was burned as a heretic

jer·ri·can, jer·ry can (dʒeriˌkæn) *n.* a portable rectangular (gasoline container [fr. *Jerry*, a nickname for a German soldier]

jer·ry [illegible] *pl.* **jer·ries** [illegible] (*Br.*) a chamber pot [origin unknown]

jer·ry-build·er (dʒeriˌbildər) *n.* a person who [illegible] poor materials [origin unknown]

jer·ry building [illegible] buildings

jer·ry-built [illegible] built of poor materials

jerry can [illegible]

jerrymander [illegible]

Jer·sey (dʒəːrziː) the southernmost and largest island (area 45 sq. miles, pop. 76,050) of the Channel Is. Capital: St Helier. Official language: English. Dairy cattle are bred here. Jersey wool, a soft knitted material, is used for the upper body, knitted of wool or cotton, with long or short sleeves. **Jer·sey** a cow of a breed first raised on Jersey I. and noted for the high butterfat content of its milk [after the island name]

Jersey City a port (pop. 223,532) of New Jersey, on New York Harbor. Meat-packing, chemicals, petroleum

Je·ru·sa·lem (dʒəruːsələm) the holy city of Jews and Christians, sacred also to Moslems. It had been divided between Jordan (the old city, pop. 424,400) and Israel (the new city, pop. 468,200) until Israel [illegible] the Jordanian part after the third Israeli-Arab War (June 1967). It is at 2,500 ft. above sea level, 35 miles from the Mediterranean. It originated in the 2nd millennium BC, and was chosen by David as the capital of the Hebrews. When Solomon built the Temple [illegible] a Jewish spiritual center. It fell to the Babylonians (586 BC), was rebuilt under Ezra, and was captured by the Greeks (332 BC) and the Romans (63 BC). The Temple was destroyed (70 AD), and Jerusalem was rebuilt by the Romans as a pagan city. It became Christian (2nd c.) but fell to the Moslems (638). It was captured (1099) by the Crusaders and was made the capital of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. It was recaptured (1187) by the Moslems. Jerusalem was taken [illegible] and was the center of the British mandate of Palestine (1920–48). After much fighting, the Arabs gained the old city, while the Jews held the new city (1949), and the division continued until the unification of 1967

Jerusalem artichoke ARTICHOKE

jess (dʒes) **1.** *n.* also **jesse** (dʒes) (*falconry*) either of the short leather straps or silk ribbons tied around the legs of a trained hawk. The leash is attached to them by a ring **2.** *v.t.* to put jesses on (a hawk) [M.E. *ges* fr. O.F. *get* throw]

jes·sa·mine (dʒesəmɪn) *n.* jasmine

Jes·se (dʒesiː) father of David, and thus traditionally the first ancestor of Jesus

jesse JESS

Jesse·ton [illegible] LEAVE

Jesse window a window which depicts a genealogical tree showing the descent of Christ from Jesse

jest (dʒest) **1.** *n.* a word or deed designed to evoke laughter ‖ a taunting remark or action an object which excites both laughter and contempt **2.** *v.i.* to speak frivolously or jokingly ‖ to speak tauntingly **jest·er** *n.* a person who jests (*hist.*) a professional buffoon employed by a king or nobleman as a member of his household [O.F. *geste, jeste* fr. L. *gesta*, deeds]

Jesuit [illegible] a member of the Society of Jesus **2.** *adj.* of or relating to the Society of Jesus or its members. **Jes·u·it·ic, Jes·u·it·i·cal** *adjs.* characteristic of a Jesuit (*pejorative*) cunning and hypocritical

Jesus (dʒiːzəs) (6 BC–30 AD) a Jewish religious leader whom Christians worship as the [illegible]. His life, teaching, death and resurrection are [illegible] while the Epistles supply other details. Jesus was the son of Mary, wife of Joseph, a carpenter of Nazareth, and they were in Bethlehem at the time of the [illegible] were [illegible] taken. According to the gospel Mary was his only human parent (VIRGIN BIRTH). The exact [illegible] which dates the birth as 1 AD is based on a miscalculation of Dionysius Exiguus. As a Jew, Jesus was circumcised, brought up in the knowledge of the Law, and confirmed. Other

details of his youth and early manhood are unknown. He was baptized (c. 27) by his cousin, John the Baptist, who was preaching in the valley of the Jordan, and he then retired to the wilderness in readiness for his mission. He began preaching in Galilee, working miracles of exorcism and healing, teaching by parables, and attracting a growing number of disciples. His message was the coming of the Kingdom of God and his mission was to prepare men for it. His Sermon on the Mount transformed the application of the Mosaic Law. After a three-year ministry, in which he won the hostility of the Pharisees and scribes, he entered Jerusalem for

ers out of the Temple, and priests persuaded Judas Iscariot, one of his disciples, to betray

ane where he was arrested. He was taken before the high priest, and then turned over to the Romans, the occupying power, as a blasphemer and disturber of the peace. Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor, found no reason to condemn him and would have released him, but yielded to the will of the mob and ordered him to be crucified. The sentence was carried out at Calvary, outside Jerusalem. His body was removed to a tomb, from which he rose three days later. After the Resurrection Jesus appeared several times to his disciples, and, 40 days later, ascended into heaven.

Jesus had portrayed God as a self-giving father of mankind, in contrast to Jehovah, the 'jealous God' of the Old Testament (and in contrast to the gods and goddesses of pagan Rome), and this revolution in religious thought was to become a continuing process through the Holy

Jesus and Mary, Congregation of

Jesus freak

ture youth movement devoted to fundamentalist religion, communal living, and street

Jesus movement, **Jesus revolution**

yeliah! movement among lay Protestants to spread New Testament teachings independ-

Jesus

shop

Jesuit, **Society of**

priests founded (1540) by St Ignatius Loyola. It was organized to support the papacy and orthodox Catholic faith against heresy, and for foreign missions. Its constitution was military and autocratic, and it was subject only to the pope. Its representation and decisive influence at the

Jesuit scholarship, as also are men such as Robert Bellarmine and Francisco de Suarez. By the

tion, based on the principles of humanism, was established. Today the order has schools and universities in all parts of the world. Francis Xavier was the order's first great missionary,

expelled (18th c.) by European countries which feared its influential power. The Society was suppressed (1773) by Clement XIV and restored (1814) under Pius VII. The spiritual and intel-

Ignatius's 'Spiritual Exercises' remain the ba-

Its largest religious order and the largest foreign-mission voluntary organization in the world.

jet (dʒet) *n.* a stream of vapor, gas, or liquid

jet

jet belt or **jet flying belt** device powered by a

jet deflexion

designed to create a downward thrust to assist take-off

jet engine a motor deriving propulsive power from jets of fuel combustion products and

great velocity, to give forward motion

jet-foil (dʒetfɔil) *n.* a jet-propelled air-cushion seagoing vehicle, e.g., the ferry between Brighton and Dieppe. *Cf.* AIR CUSHION VEHICLE, HOVER

jet hop

jet lag fatigue, irritability, and other mental and physical symptoms resulting from travel

syndrome

jet-propelled

jet propulsion

propulsion unit obtains oxygen from the air as distinguished from rocket propulsion in which

jet propulsion

other fuel turbine jet unit that discharges hot gas through a tail pipe and a nozzle, affording a thrust that propels the aircraft. *Cf.* ROCKET PROPULSION

jet-sam (dʒetsəm) *n.* the cargo, gear etc. thrown overboard from a ship in distress to lighten the load. It sinks or is washed ashore (cf. FLOTSAM)

jet set the happy few socially prominent internationally (from much flying about in pursuit

Jet Star (*trad.*) a small, fast, support-type transport aircraft (C-140) powered by four turbojet engines podded two on each side of the fuselage

jet stream a narrow current of high-velocity westerly winds, close to the tropopause

jet-tison (dʒetisn) **1.** *n.* the act of throwing cargo, gear etc. overboard to lighten the load of a ship in distress. **2.** *v.t.* to throw overboard as jetsam; to discard (part of any load) which has become an encumbrance [A.F. *getteson*, O.F.

jetee, a throwing]

Jev-ons (dʒevənz), William Stanley (1835–82), British economist and logician. In 'The Theory

theory of marginal utility, and demonstrated

Jew (dʒu:) *n.* a member of the worldwide Semitic group who claim descent from Abraham and whose religion is Judaism; a descendant of Jacob, an Israelite; a member of the Hebrew tribe of Judah. *christ.* an inhabitant of the ancient kingdom of Judah [M.E. *gyu*, *giu* etc. fr.

The Old Testament traces the origin of the Jews to Abraham, who emigrated (early 2nd millennium B.C.) from Mesopotamia to Canaan. His descendants, the 12 tribes of Israel, settled in N. Egypt (c. 16th c. B.C.), where they became a persecuted slave race. Moses led them out of

the Jewish monotheistic religion became an ethical religion. The Jews entered Canaan (c.

local tribes, became settled on both sides of the Jordan (c. 1000 B.C.). Ruled at first by Judges, they set up a monarchy under Saul (c. 1040–c.

Solomon (c. 972–c. 932 B.C.). Jerusalem became the spiritual and political capital of the Jews.

The former fell (c. 722 B.C.) to the Assyrians under Sargon II. The latter was conquered (586 B.C.) by the Babylonians under Nebuchadnezzar II, and its inhabitants carried off into the Bab-

539 B.C.) of Babylonia by Cyrus II was followed by the return of the exiles and the rebuilding

mortality, and Jewish law was codified in the

Great, the Jews resisted Hellenism, revolted (c. 168–142 B.C.) under the Maccabees, and gained

a measure of political independence (142–63 B.C.). Palestine was conquered (63 B.C.) by the Romans under Pompey, but a puppet Jewish dynasty was maintained, including Herod (37-4

A general revolt (66 A.D.) against Roman rule was put down with great severity, and the Temple destroyed (70). A further revolt (135) was followed by the expulsion of the Jews from Palestine. Despite this dispersion, the Jews maintained their language and religion. The Talmud was compiled (6th c.) in Babylonia, where until the 11th c. there was an important Jewish minority. Jewish culture attained a golden age in Spain (9th-12th cc.), and the Jews came to dominate international trade as they could practice usury, which was officially forbidden to Christians. Jews were expelled from England (1290), France (1306) and, after persecution during the Inquisition, from Spain (1492) and Portugal (1497). They resettled in Poland, parts of Italy, Holland (from the late 16th c.) and England (after 1656). Greater toleration began with the Revolutionary War (U.S.A.) and the French Revolution (1789-99) and full legal emancipation was achieved in France (1791), Denmark (1849), Britain (1858), Austria-Hungary (1867), Italy (1870), Germany (1870), Switzerland (1871) and the U.S.S.R. (1917). Anti-Semitism remained strong, and about 6,000,000 Jews were exterminated by the Nazi regime. Zionism was founded (1897), and a Jewish national homeland was created (1948) in Israel. There are about 12,000,000 Jews (3,500,000 in Europe, 5,000,000 in the U.S.A., 800,000 in Canada and 1,900,000 in Israel).

Jew-el (dʒu:əl), John (1522–71), English prelate, bishop of Salisbury (1560–71). His 'Apologia ecclesiae Anglicanae,' (1562) was a definitive statement of the Elizabethan Church settlement, and led to much controversy with the Roman Catholic Church.

jewel *n.* a precious stone prized for its beauty and rarity, e.g. an emerald or ruby ‖ an ornament of gold, platinum, silver or other costly metal set with precious stones ‖ a pivot bearing made of precious stone, esp. a ruby, in a watch ‖ a person, often one socially inferior, whose qualities one is praising. **jew-eled, jew-elled** *adj.* set with jewels [M.E. *tuel*, *tuwele*, *tuall* fr. A.F.

jew-el-er, jew-el-ler (dʒu:ələ(r)) *n.* someone who trades in or makes jewelry [A.F. *jueler*].

jewelers' rouge, jewellers' rouge colcothar of the finest quality.

jew-el-ry, esp. *Br.* **jew-el-ler-y** (dʒu:əlri:) *n.* (*collect.*) personal ornaments made of precious or base metals, and precious or imitation stones [O.F. *tuelerye*].

Jew-ess (dʒu:is) *n.* a female Jew.

Jew-ish (dʒu:iʃ) *adj.* of, belonging to or characteristic of the Jews.

Jewish calendar a calendar, reckoned from the year 3761 B.C., based on lunar cycles of 19

used in calculating Jewish history.

Jewish holidays etc. The months of the Jewish

1. Tishri (30 days, sometimes called Ethanim, beginning at the first new moon after the autumn equinox)
2. Cheshvan (29 or 30 days, sometimes called Marcheshvan or Bul)
3. Kislev (29 or 30 days)
4. Tebet (29 days)
5. Shevat (30 days)
6. Adar (29-30 days)
7. Nisan (30 days, sometimes called Abib)
8. Iyar (29 days, sometimes called Zif)
9. Sivan (30 days)
10. Tammuz (29 days)
11. Av (30 days)
12. Elul (29 days)

The month Veadar (29 days, sometimes called

added seven times every 19 years between the months of Adar and Nisan.

Jew-ry (dʒu:ri:, dʒu:əri:) *n.* the Jewish people (*hist.*); a district populated by Jews ‖ (*hist.*)

Jew's harp, jew's harp a musical instrument about 3 ins. long consisting of a metal frame holding a thin metal strip. The frame is held in the mouth, which serves as a sound box, and the metal strip is made to twang with the forefinger, the note emitted being made to vary by altering the shape of the mouth.

Jezebel

Phoenician princess, wife of King Ahab of I

rael. Her idolatry and wickedness have made her name a symbol of feminine depravity

Jhansi (dʒənsi:) a city (pop. 173,292) in Uttar Pradesh, India; a rail center

Jhe·lum (dʒi:ləm) a tributary (500 miles long, navigable most of its length) of the Indus, flowing from the Himalayas through the Vale of Kashmir, then south, as the Kashmir-Pakistan frontier, into the Punjab, West Pakistan

jib, gib, *Br.* also **jibb** or **gibb** *pres. part.* **jib·bing, gib·bing** *past* and *past part.* **jibbed, gibbed** *v.i.* (of a horse) to move sideways and refuse to move forward ‖ (of a person) to show unwillingness or refuse to go ahead in some way, *to jib at a task* [etym. doubtful]

jib *n.* (*naut.*) a triangular sail stretching from the masthead to the bowsprit or from the foretopmast head to the jibboom ‖ the long arm of a crane ‖ the boom of a derrick [origin unknown]

jib, jibb, *Br.* also **gibb** *pres. part.* **jib·bing,** *Br* also **gib·bing** *past* and *past part.* **jibbed,** *Br* also **gibbed** *v.t.* (*naut.*) to cause (a sail or yard) to shift from one side of a vessel to the other ‖ *v.i.* (*naut.* of a sail, yard or boom) to jibe [etym. doubtful]

jib·bah, jib·ba (dʒibə) *n.* a jubbah [Except.]

jibber *GIBBER

jib·boom (dʒibbu:m) *n.* (*naut.*) a wooden spar attached to the end of the bowsprit

jibe, gibe (dʒaib) *pres. part.* **jib·ing, gib·ing** *past* and *past part.* **jibed, gibed** *v.i.* to agree, be in accordance, *her version of what happened doesn't jibe with his* [origin unknown]

jibe *GIBE (jeer)

jibe, gybe (dʒaib) *pres. part.* **jib·ing, gyb·ing** *past* and *past part.* **jibed, gybed** *v.i.* (*naut.*, of a fore-and-aft sail or its boom) to swing from one side of the boat to the other ‖ to change course with this result ‖ *v.t.* to cause to jibe [Du. *gijpen* perh. infl. by JIB]

Jibuti *DJIBOUTI

Jidda *JEDDA

jif·fy (dʒifi:) *n.* (*pop.*) an instant [origin unknown]

Jiffy bag trade name for padded bag used for shipping, esp. books; manufactured by Jiffy Mfg. Co.

jig (dʒig) **1.** *n.* a rapid, gay, springy dance ‖ the music for such a dance ‖ a gigue ‖ (*engin.*) a device which maintains the proper positional relationship between a material and the machine that is working on it ‖ (*mineral*) a device for jigging ore **2.** *v. pres. part* **jig·ging** *past* and *past part.* **jigged** *v.t.* to dance as a jig ‖ to move (something) up and down in rapid succession ‖ to separate the denser minerals from (crushed ore) by shaking it up and down in water in a large perforated container ‖ (*engin.*) to use a jig on ‖ *v.i.* to dance a jig ‖ to move with rapid up-and-down motions **jig·ger** *n.* a person or thing that jigs ‖ (*mineral.*) a jig ‖ (*naut.*) a small sail stepped to a jiggermast ‖ (*naut.*) a small vessel carrying such a sail ‖ (*naut.*) a jiggermast ‖ (*naut.*) a light tackle ‖ (*pottery*) a lathe carrying a revolving mold, for shaping clay with a profile ‖ (*golf*) an iron with a narrow, fairly well-lofted face, used for approaches ‖ (*billiards*) a support for a cue ‖ a small container (1½ fl. oz.) used to measure whiskey or other spirits ‖ the quantity held by such a container [origin unknown]

gger *n.* a chigoe ‖ a harvest bug [corrup. of CHIGOE]

g·ger·mast (dʒigərmast, dʒigərməst) *n.* a mast stepped in the stern of a jigger, yawl or other small vessel

g·gle (dʒig'l) *pres. part.* **jig·gling** *past* and *past part.* **jig·gled** *v.i.* to move in quick little successive motions ‖ *v.t.* to cause (something) to move with quick little successive motions [dim. or freq. of JIG]

g·saw (dʒigsɔ) *n.* a mechanical saw with a vertical blade used to cut along irregular or curved lines ‖ a jigsaw puzzle [JIG v.]

gsaw puzzle a picture mounted on wood or cardboard cut into many irregular pieces to be reassembled as a pastime

·had, je·had (dʒihɑd) *n.* a holy war fought by Moslems against unbelievers [Arab.]

lt (dʒilt) *v.t.* to break with (a lover who does not want to end the relationship) in a callously light-hearted way [origin unknown]

ménez (hi:méinei0), Juan Ramón (1881–1958), Spanish poet, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature (1956). His ... Souls' (1900), 'Platero and I' (1914–17), "All Seasons in One' (1946) and 'Animal of the Depths' (1949)

Jimmy ... (...) ...

Jiménez de Quesada, Gonzalo (...) (c. 1499–1579), Spanish conquistador. He led (1536–8) an expedition through N. and ... conquered (1537) the Chibcha, and founded (1538) Bogotá. He was made (1550) marshal of New Granada

Jim·mu (dʒimu:) the legendary first emperor of Japan, a descendant of the sun-goddess. He is supposed to have conquered the country (c. 660 B.C.) and to have ruled until 585 B.C.

jimmy ... (...) ... iron with one end flattened as a chisel edge, used by burglars for forcing doors or windows ‖ **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **jim·my·ing** *past* and *past part* **jim·mied** to pry open esp. with a jimmy

jim·son·weed (dʒimsənwi:d) *n. Datura stramonium*, fam. *Solanaceae*, a tall, very poisonous annual weed of tropical origin, now found in various parts of the world. It has evil-smelling foliage and bears showy white or violet flowers [after *Jamestown*, Va.]

Jina (dʒi:nə) ... (...)

jin·gle (dʒiŋg'l) **1.** *v. pres. part* **jin·gling** *past* and *past part* **jin·gled** *v.t.* to cause (something) to produce a jingle ‖ *v.i.* to make a jingle **2.** *n.* a pleasing sound composed of a number of high-pitched percussion notes in continuous but unrhythmical combination ‖ something which produces a jingle ‖ a catchy succession of words that ring against one another due to alliteration, rhyme etc. **jin·gly** *adj.* [imit.]

jin·go·ism (dʒiŋgouizəm) *n.* advocacy of an aggressively nationalist foreign policy **jin·go·ist** *n.* **jin·go·is·tic** *adj.* [after the exclamatory refrain 'by jingo' in a popular British song of 1878]

jinks (dʒiŋks) *pl. n.* high jinks

jinn (dʒin) *n.* (*Moslem demonology*) a spirit which inhabits the earth. It can assume different forms and wields supernatural power ‖ (*collect., Moslem demonology*) these spirits as a class [Arab. *jinni*, pl. *jinn*, a spirit]

Jin·nah (dʒinə), Mohammed Ali (1876–1948), Pakistani statesman. He led the Moslem League's struggle (1934–47) to establish the independent state of Pakistan, of which he became the first governor-general (1947–8)

jin·rik·sha, jin·rick·sha (dʒinrikʃə, dʒinrikʃɔ:) *n.* a light, small, two-wheeled Oriental vehicle, chiefly for passenger use, drawn by one man [Jap. *jin*, man + *riki*, power + *sha*, vehicle]

Jinsen (dʒi:nsen) ... (...)

jinx (dʒiŋks) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) a person or thing bringing bad luck ‖ (*pop.*) an evil spell **2.** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to cause (someone) bad luck ‖ (*pop.*) to put a jinx on (someone) [etym. doubtful]

ji·pi·ja·pa (hi:pi:hɑpə) *n. Carludovica palmata*, fam. *Cyclanthaceae*, a palmlike plant of Central and South America whose leaves are used for making panama hats

jit·ter (dʒitər) **1.** *v.i.* to tremble with anxiety **2.** *n.* (esp. *pl.*) a fit of acute anxiety **jit·ter·y** *adj.* [imit.]

jit·ter·bug (dʒitərbʌg) **1.** *n.* a lively dance based on standardized steps and patterns often accompanied by acrobatics (splits, somersaults etc.) and danced to swing and esp. boogie-woogie. It originated in the U.S.A. in the 1920s, was esp. popular in the 1940s, and was spread internationally by U.S. armed forces during the 2nd world war ‖ a person who dances this ‖ (*hist.*) someone devoted to jazz **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **jit·ter·bug·ging** *past* and *past part.* **jit·ter·bugged** to dance the jitterbug

Ji·va·ro (hi:vɑ:rɔ) *pl.* **Ji·va·ro, Ji·va·ros** *n.* a group of South American Indians inhabiting the lower E. Andean slopes in E. Ecuador and Peru, formerly headhunters known for their head-shrinking practices. Families live in community houses, subsisting on wild fruits, hunting and fishing (using blowguns and poisoned darts), and pottery-making and clothweaving. In the 1960s they numbered about 20,000 ‖ a member of this group ‖ the language of this group **Ji·va·ro·an** *adj.* [Span. *Jibaro*, of Amer. ...]

jive (dʒaiv) *adj.* (*slang*) phony

Jo·a·chim (dʒouəkim), St (1st c. B.C.), traditionally the father of the Virgin Mary. Feast: Aug. ...

Joachim of Flo·ris (flɔris) (c. 1130–1202), Italian mystic. His 'Expositio in Apocalypsim' was a mystical interpretation of history, and had ... [illegible]

Joan of Arc (...) (1412–31), French national heroine, the Maid of Orleans, a peasant girl of Domrémy in N.E. France. She heard saints' voices urging her to help the dauphin, Charles VII, to regain the throne from the English, who were at that time victorious in the Hundred Years' War. She convinced Charles of her mission, and led a large army to ... She had Charles crowned at Reims (1429), but was captured by the Burgundians (1430), who sold her to the English. Joan was tried for heresy and sorcery by an ecclesiastical court at Rouen, was condemned, and burned at the stake. Her condemnation was annulled (1456) and she was canonized (1920). Feast: May 30

Jo·ão Pes·so·a (ʒaupesɔə) (or Paraíba) a city (pop. 287,607) in E. Brazil. It exports cotton, sugar and minerals

Job (dʒoub) a book of the Old Testament, variously dated 7th–4th cc. B.C. It is written in a dramatic form and relates the story of Job, a Jewish patriarch, who endured great sufferings ... faith in God

job (dʒɔb) **1.** *n.* a specific piece of work, esp. done for pay ‖ an occupation as a steady source of livelihood, *to be out of a job* ‖ (*pop.*) a difficult task, *he found it a job to make both ends meet* (*Br., pop.*) a set of circumstances, *it is a good job he was at home when you called* ‖ (*pop.*) a robbery or burglary etc. ‖ a public office turned to private advantage **to make a good job of something** to do something well **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **job·bing** *past* and *past part* **jobbed** to pass (specific pieces of work) to others for an agreed price, *he jobbed a good deal of the work to smaller firms* ‖ to buy and sell (goods) as a middleman ‖ to buy and sell (stocks and shares) ‖ to hire (someone) for a specific job or period ‖ to turn (a matter) to personal and corrupt gain ‖ (esp. *Br.*) to arrange a benefit for (someone) by use of influence amounting to dishonesty, *he jobbed his son into the position* ‖ *v.i.* to do various pieces of work, from time to time, for pay ‖ to turn public office to private advantage **to job off** to sell (surplus or superseded goods) cheaply in bulk **job·ber** *n.* a stockjobber ‖ a middleman ‖ a corrupt public servant **job·ber·y** *n.* the act of jobbing by a public servant [origin unknown]

job action production inhibition by employees to enforce demands on an employer, usu. short of a strike, e.g., slowdown, sick calls

jobbing gardener (*Br.*) a gardener working part-time for more than one employer, and paid by the hour

jobbing printer (*Br.*) a job printer

Job Corps, U.S. federal agency that provides job training for disadvantaged youth. It involves ½ to 2 years of training for youths from 16 to 21 years old in more than 100 centers in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. Under the Department of Labor, the agency was begun in 1964 as a result of the Economic Opportunity Act, part of Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson's 'War on Poverty'

job enrichment (*business*) practice of providing opportunity for greater on-the-job challenge and personal activities to relieve boredom and alienation in work, esp. for repetitive and mechanistic tasks

job·hold·er (dʒɔbhouldər) *n.* someone with a regular job

job hopper one who changes jobs frequently, usu. to obtain a higher salary —**job hop** *v.* —**job hopping** *n.*

job lot a collection of miscellaneous articles, usually of small value, offered for sale as a single lot ‖ an inferior set (of goods, objects etc.) ‖ ... a (considerable) indefinable quantity

job printer (*Am.*, *Br.* jobbing printer) a printer of billheads, handbills, tickets etc. (not books or newspapers)

Job's comforter a supposed friend whose apparent sympathy makes matters worse [after ... in the Bible]

Jo·cas·ta (dʒoukæstə) *OEDIPUS

jock (dʒɔk) *n.* (*colloq.*) an athlete

jock·ey (dʒɔki) **1.** *n.* a professional rider in ... ‖ to impose ‖ to ride (a horse) as jockey ‖ *v.t.* to work one's way into a better position by deft handling [Scot. for Jack]

jock·strap (dʒɔkstræp) *n.* a protective support ... [slang *jock*, penis fr. earlier *jockam* (origin un...)]

jo·cose (dʒoukous) *adj.* given to joking, full of ... ‖ ...

joc·u·lar (dʒɔkjulər) *adj* joking or given to joking

to inspire joyfulness — cheerful **joc·un·di·ty** *n* [O F *jocond, jocund*]

Jo·delle (ʒoudel), Etienne (1532–73), French dramatist, a member of the Pleiade. His classical tragedy imitated from the ancients

Jodh·pur (dʒɔdpur) a city (pop 317,612) in Rajasthan, India, capital of the former principality of Jodhpur. It is a commercial center and

jodh·purs (dʒɔdpuərz) *pl n* pants for horseback riding, fitting tightly from the knee to the ankle, worn with a low boot [after JODHPUR]

Jo·do (dʒoudou) *BUDDHISM

Jod·rell Bank (dʒɔdrəl) an experimental research station in radio astronomy in Cheshire, England

ment — the book of the Old Testament bearing his name. It contains apocalyptic visions and foretells an outpouring of the Holy Spirit

1931), French marshal. He commanded the French army (1914–16) and was largely responsible for the victory of the Marne (1914)

jog (dʒɔg) **1.** *v t pres part* **jog·ging** *past* and *past part* **jogged** *v t* to give (something) a slight push. *to jog someone's elbow* — to cause (something) to move or become active. *to jog someone's memory* — *v i* to move as if forced to do so by a series of pushes. *to jog up and down on a horse* — (with 'on' or 'along') to move along at a regular pace without hurrying — to exercise using such a pace **2.** *n* a slight push — a slow pace or movement [prob imit]

jog *n* a part that sticks out or recedes from the general line or surface of something, e g of a building [fr JAG irregular projection and fr JOGGLE *n*]

jogging (*sports*) slow running

joggled

thing) by a series of slight pushes or jerks — *v i* to move or shake slightly [perh fr JOG]

joggle **1.** *n* a joint in stone or other material consisting of tight-fitting notches and projections to prevent one part from slipping — such a notch or projection **2.** *v t pres part* **jog·gling** *past* and *past part* **jog·gled** to join in this way

Jog·ja·kar·ta (dʒougəkartə) a town (pop 342,267) in S Java, Indonesia, noted for arts and handicrafts. University

jog-trot (dʒɔgtrɔt) **1.** *n* a slow, monotonous, slightly jolting trot — a slow, dull or leisurely

and *past part* **jog-trot·ted** to move at a jogtrot

jog-trot *adj* and *adv*

Jo·han·nes·burg (dʒouhænisbɔrg) the largest

Transvaal, at 5,737 ft. It is the industrial center of the world's biggest gold mining district (*WITWATERSRAND) and a livestock and produce

John (dʒɔn), St (*d* c 100), an early disciple of Christ, one of the 12 Apostles, brother of St James the Greater. The fourth Gospel, the

been attributed to him. Symbol: a young man. Feast: Dec 27

English people insofar as stolidity and determi

character personifying England in 'The History

citizen. *Uncle*, a name used to designate a party

d baked as small cakes on the

John·so·ni·an (dʒɔnsouniən) *adj* of, or in the manner of, Samuel Johnson, esp with reference to his use of words of Latin derivation

John VIII (*d* 882), pope (872–82). An opponent of St Ignatius of Constantinople, he tried unsuccessfully to settle the differences between the Greek and Latin Churches. He was forced (877) to pay tribute to the Saracens to keep them from entering Rome

John XII ously the ally of Otto I, he turned against him and was deposed (963). John returned (963), excommunicated Otto and was murdered

John XXII (1244–1334), pope (1316–34). His pontificate was disturbed by a long struggle with Louis IV the Bavarian, in which John's claim to extensive temporal power was opposed by Marsigho of Padua and William of Occam

John XXIII (1881–1963), pope (1958–63). An energetic reformer, he summoned the 2nd Vatican Council

John XXIII (c 1370–1419), antipope (1410–15). Elected during the Great Schism, he was deposed by the Council of Constance

John I Tzimisces antine emperor (969–76). He usurped the throne, and drove the Russians out of E. Bulgaria and the Arabs out of Syria

John II Comnenus (1088–1143), Byzantine emperor (1118–43). A just and mild ruler, he campaigned against the Magyars and Serbs

John V Pa·lae·ol·o·gus (peilɪɔlәgəs) (1332–91), Byzantine emperor (1341–76 and 1379–91). His throne was usurped until 1355 by John VI. He lost Serbia to the Ottoman Turks

John VI Cantacuzene (1292–1383), Byzantine emperor (1341–55). He usurped the throne of John V, and allowed the Ottoman Turks to penetrate into Europe

John VIII Palaeologus (1390–1448). Byzantine emperor (1425–48). He agreed (1439) to the union of the Eastern and Western the Turks

John 'Lackland' (1167–1216), king of England (1199–1216), son of Henry II. Having attempted unsuccessfully to usurp the throne during the captivity of his brother Richard I, he succeeded on Richard's death (1199). A revolt in Brittany involved him in war in France and the loss (1203–5) of Normandy, Anjou, Brittany, Maine and Touraine, confirmed by a crushing defeat at Bouvines (1214). His refusal to accept Langton as archbishop of Canterbury (1207) brought England under interdict (1208) and ended with John's submission to the papacy (1213). The barony, alienated by the failure of royal policy and by the financial exactions of this and preceding reigns, forced John to agree to the terms of Magna Carta (1215). His attempts to evade the agreement brought war

John I 'the Great' (*Port* João) (c 1357–1433), king of Portugal (1385–1433). He won independence for Portugal in a great victory over Castile (1385). His reign marked the beginning of Portuguese expansion in Africa

John II 'the Perfect' (1455–95), king of Portugal (1481–95). He encouraged exploration, and signed (1494) the Treaty of Tordesillas with

John III (1521–57). He introduced (1531) the Inquisition into Portugal. With the founding at Bahia Portuguese empire was at its greatest extent, but economic decline began in Portugal itself

John II 'the Fortunate' (c 1604–56), king of Portugal (1640–56), the first king of the house of Bragança. He succeeded to the throne after a successful revolution against Spanish rule (1640), precipitating a war with Spain (1640

John V 'the Magnanimous' (1689–1750), king of Portugal (1706–50). A patron of the arts and sciences, he squandered the royal resources

John VI 'the Clement' (1767–1826), regent (1792–1816) and king (1816–26) of Portugal. French invasion (1807) forced him to flee to Brazil, where he stayed until 1821. Brazil became independent (1822) under his son Pedro

John I (1350–95), king of Aragon (1387–95)

John II (1397–1479), king of Aragon and Sicily (1458–79) and of Navarre (1425–79). He put down (1472) a rising in Catalonia, and passed on a strong inheritance to his son, who ruled as Ferdinand V of Castile

John kings of France *JEAN

John 'the Fearless' *JEAN 'the Fearless'

John (1296–1346), king of Bohemia (1310–46), son of Emperor Henry VII. He became blind in 1340, and died fighting at Crécy

John I Za·po·lya (zɑpɔljə) (1487–1540), king of Hungary (1526–40). Succeeding to the throne after the Battle of Mohacs (1526), he was involved in a struggle with the future Emperor Ferdinand I until 1538

John III So·bie·ski (sɔbjeskiː) (1624–96), king of Poland (1674–96). He raised the siege of Vienna (1683), and turned back the Turkish invasion of Europe

John, Don, of Austria (c 1545–78), Spanish general and admiral, son of Emperor Charles V. He defeated the Turks at Lepanto (1571)

John, Augustus Edwin (1878–1962), English portrait painter and etcher

John Baptist de la Salle, St *JEAN BAPTISTE DE LA SALLE

John Birch Society (dʒɔnbɜːrtʃ) a U.S. anti-Communist political organization founded (1958) by Robert H. W. Welch, Jr. It is named after an Army Air Corps intelligence captain killed by Communist Chinese in 1945. It organizes study groups to analyze Communist strategy, and resistance cells to be activated in the event of a Communist takeover

John Bos·co (bɔskou), St (1815–88), Italian priest. He founded (c. 1851) the Society of St Francis of Sales (*SALESIAN). Feast: Jan. 31

John Chrys·os·tom (krisəstəm), St (c. 347–407), patriarch of Constantinople (398–404), one of the Greek Fathers. He wrote a treatise on the priesthood and many biblical commentaries, and was famous for his eloquence. Feast:

, 27

John de Baliol *BALIOL, JOHN DE

John, Epistles of the 23rd, 24th and 25th books of the New Testament, attributed to St John and thought to have been written in the late 1st c.

John Eudes (əːd), St (1601–80), French priest. He founded (1643) the Congregation of Jesus and Mary (*EUDIST). Feast: Aug. 19

John Fisher, St *FISHER, ST JOHN

John George I (1585–1656), elector of Saxony (1611–56). He concluded the Treaty of Prague (1635) with Ferdinand II, but his participation in the Thirty Years' War ruined Saxony

John, Gospel according to St the fourth Gospel of the New Testament, attributed to St John, probably written in the late 1st c. A.D. It relates the ministry, passion and resurrection of Christ, and contains a metaphysical interpretation of Christ as the incarnate Word of God

John Henry the legendary hero of a popular American ballad. In a contest with a steam drill, he smashes more rock than the machine but dies 'with his hammer in his hand'. He symbolizes man's futile struggle against the machine, and the black man's battle with the white man

John of Damascus, St (c. 675–749), Syrian monk and Greek Father. His most notable work, 'The Fount of Wisdom', includes a systematization of early theology and defense of Eastern dogma. Feast: Mar. 27

John of Gaunt (gɔnt) (1340–99), duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III. The virtual ruler of England in the last years of his father's reign, he continued to dominate the administration during much of the minority of his nephew, Richard II. Distrusted by the court and by the Church, he spent much time trying to conquer Castile, without success

John of Lancaster (1389–1435), duke of Bedford, son of Henry IV of England. On the death (1422) of his brother, Henry V, he became protector of England and regent of France for Henry VI. His attempt to strengthen the English administration in France failed with the rise of Joan of Arc

John of Leyden (John Buckholdt, c. 1502–36), Dutch Anabaptist leader. He overthrew the civil and religious authorities at Münster (1534) and established a theocracy, with himself as king of the new Zion. The town was recaptured by the prince bishop (1535) and he and his followers were tortured and executed

John of Salisbury (c. 1115–80), English scholar and bishop of Chartres (1176–80). He was a friend and supporter of Thomas à Becket. His 'Policraticus' (1159) is a treatise on the

relationship of Church and state in government

John of the Cross, St (Juan de Yepes, 1542–91, San Juan de la Cruz), Spanish Carmelite monk and poet, who founded the discalced Carmelites. His mystical verse gives expression to the supreme type of one kind of Christian experience. Feast, Nov. 24

John O'Groats outpost on the northeast coast of Scotland commonly taken as the northernmost point of Great Britain, where a Dutchman, John de Groot, built a house in the 16th c.

John Paul I (dʒɔnpɔl) (1912–78), born Albino Luciani, pope for 34 days from August 26 to September 28, 1978. He was patriarch of Venice from 1970 before being elevated to pope upon the death of Pope Paul VI.

John Paul II (1920–), born Karol Josef Wojtyla in Wadowice, Poland, pope (1978–). He was bishop of Krakow, Poland, from 1964 and became a cardinal in 1967. He succeeded John Paul I as pope in 1978. The first non-Italian pope in over 450 years, he was a staunch advocate of conservatism regarding doctrine and discipline and tried to bring together the different factions in the Church as a result of Vatican II. He traveled extensively and was the target of assassination attempts (1981, 1982).

Johns (dʒɔnz), Jasper (1930–), U.S. painter, associated with the abstract expressionist school of painting. He used imagery, painted everyday objects, and incorporated 'found' objects in his works. His most well-known works include 'Target with Four Faces' (1955), 'Flag on a Foreign Field' (1957) and a bronze sculpture 'Painted Bronze' (1964).

Johns Hopkins University a private university in Baltimore, Maryland, opened in 1876, named after its founder (1794–1873), a financier. It is esp. noted for its medical school.

John·son (dʒɔnsən), Andrew (1808–75), 17th president (1865–9) of the U.S.A., following assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. A Southern Democrat and Unionist, he pursued a Reconstruction program which was based on the theory that the southern states had never seceded from the Union. Since he denied equal civil rights to blacks and rejected the disqualification from office of Confederate leaders, he was denounced by the radical Republicans. After Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act (1867), he was impeached and narrowly escaped being removed from office for his dismissal of his secretary of war Edwin Stanton. His administration was notable for the purchase (1867) of Alaska, esp. in order to prevent Russian encroachment southward.

Johnson, Hiram Warren (1866–1945), governor (1910–17) of California. He ended the dominance of the Southern Pacific Railroad in California politics and set the state in the forefront of progressive reform.

Johnson, Lyndon Baines (1908–73), 36th president of the U.S.A. (1963–9), following the assassination of President John Kennedy. A Democrat, he is esp. noted for the 'War on Poverty' at home, a large-scale federal government program aimed at eradicating poverty, and for the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965. During his administration, the U.S.A. sent massive military support to South Vietnam and intervened (1965) in the Dominican Republic. Popular discontent with his political manner and his foreign policy, esp. in Vietnam, made itself felt. He decided (1968) not to run for reelection to a second term.

Johnson, Reverdy (1796–1876), U.S. lawyer, senator, and diplomat who appeared in a number of famous Supreme Court cases including the Dred Scott decision.

Johnson, Samuel (1709–84), English poet, critic, essayist, moralist and lexicographer. His [illegible] was [illegible] (1755). He [illegible] 18th-c. tradition of moral satire made more weighty. His essays in 'The Rambler' (1750–2) and in 'The Idler' (1758–60) continued the tradition of Addison's 'Spectator', forming the opinions and molding the manners of a serious [illegible]. His [illegible] systematic study of the English tongue, and [illegible] (1759) was a classic in the tradition of the moral [illegible]. [illegible] ranks of poetry, and influenced public taste un[illegible]

Johnson, Joseph Eggleston (1807–91), Confederate general in the Civil War. He is credited with the victory at Bull Run. His sound strategy was overruled by Jefferson Davis at Vicksburg and during the advance toward Atlanta.

John the Baptist, St (*d.* c. 30), Jewish prophet, son of St Elizabeth and St Zacharias (Luke 1, 13–45), and cousin of Jesus. He preached (c. 28) a mission of national repentance in preparation for the imminent coming of the Messiah. He baptized those who came to him, including Jesus, in the Jordan. Herod Antipas had him beheaded at the insistence of Salome and Herodias. Feasts: June 24 (birth), Aug. 29 (death).

Johore, Jo·hor [illegible] (area 7,330 sq. miles, pop. 1,601,504) of Malaysia in S. Malaya. Capital: Johore Bahru (pop. 75,000). Ruled from the 14th c. by the sultan of Malacca and his representatives, Johore entered treaty relations with Britain (1885) and joined the Federation of Malaya (1948).

joie de vivre (ʒwɑdəvivrə) high spirits just from joy at being alive [F, lit. =joy of living]

join (dʒɔin) **1.** *v.t.* to bring (things or persons) together to make a single unit, *to join hands, to join in matrimony* ‖ to bring (two things) together so that they communicate, *the rivers are joined by a canal* ‖ to fasten (one thing to another), *join the skirt to the bodice by a band* ‖ to be contiguous with, *the U.S.A. joins Canada along an immense frontier* ‖ to become a member of (an organization or group) ‖ to enter into the company of (another person or persons), *will you join us for dinner?* ‖ *v.i.* to become united ‖ to be contiguous ‖ to become a member of an organization or group **to join in** to take part in, *to join in a discussion* **to join up** to enlist in the armed forces **2.** *n.* the act of joining ‖ a point, line or surface of contact, *the joins can hardly be seen* [O.F. *joindre* (*joign-*)]

join·der (dʒɔindər) *n.* (esp. *law*) the act of joining, e.g. as plaintiffs or defendants [F *joindre*]

joiner (dʒɔinər) [illegible] the wooden fittings for a structure (cf. CARPENTER)

join·er·y *n.* (*collect.*) articles made by a joiner

joint (dʒɔint) **1.** *n.* the place where two or more things or parts of things are joined together ‖ the structure, mechanism or material effecting such a joining together. It may allow movement of the joined parts or maintain them in a rigid position ‖ (*anat.*) a place where two or more [illegible] articulation point on a stem from which a leaf arises (*geol.*) a line of fissure in rock, not causing dislocation ‖ one of the portions into which a butcher divides a carcass, esp. for roasting, or this as roasted and served at the table (*pop.*) any establishment, esp. a low class place of entertainment **out of joint** (of a bone) no longer [illegible] thing together by means of a joint ‖ to divide (a carcass) into joints ‖ to plane and prepare (planks of wood) so that they may be fitted together ‖ to point (masonry) [O.F. *joint* and [illegible] one or more persons, groups, governments etc. [illegible] **Joint Chiefs of Staff** [illegible] comprising the chief military advisors to the U.S. President, the Secretary of Defense and the National Security Council. It was created (1942) to assist the president in directing U.S. forces in the 2nd world war. After the war it was given statutory recognition and a full-time staff, comprising the army chief of staff, the air force chief of staff, the chief of naval operations, and a chairman. A fifth seat is reserved for the commandant of the Marine Corps, whenever [illegible]

joint committee [illegible] members from both houses of a bicameral legislature

jointer [illegible] pointing (*woodwork*) a long plane used to shape the edges of planks to be jointed together

joint resolution a resolution passed by both [illegible] in this process becomes law

joint·ress (dʒɔintrɪs) *n.* a woman holding a jointure

joint stock [illegible] of people in a common fund

joint-stock company a firm whose capital is held as joint stock by a number of shareholders, who may independently sell or dispose of their shares

joint stool a stool made of parts pegged together by mortise and tenon joints

joint tenancy [illegible] more joint tenants. At the death of one tenant, the title passes to the surviving joint tenant or tenants and so on to the last surviving tenant

join·ture (dʒɔintʃər) **1.** *n.* (*law, hist.*) an estate settled upon a married woman by her husband for her use after his death **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **join·tur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **join·tured** to [illegible]

joint·worm (dʒɔintwɜrm) *n.* the larva of any of several flies of the genus *Harmolita*, fam. *Eurytomidae*, found in the U.S.A. They pierce the stems of grain, causing swellings at the puncture

Join·ville (ʒwɛvil), Jean de (c. 1224–1317), French soldier and chronicler. He accompanied Louis IX on the 7th Crusade (1248–54). His memoirs (1305–9) form a lavish biography of Louis IX, a valuable source for the history of the time, and a fine example of early French prose.

joist (dʒɔist) *n.* one of a number of parallel wood or steel beams which support floorboards or [illegible] M.E. [illegible] O.F.

jeopardy [illegible] (a document used as a source for [illegible] preparation)

joke (dʒouk) **1.** *n.* an action, saying, event or circumstance which [illegible] intended to cause amusement or laughter ‖ something to be treated lightly, as not important, and with humor ‖ a person who is mocked at because he is ridiculous **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **jok·ing** *past* and *past part.* **joked** to make jokes **jok·er** *n.* someone who makes jokes ‖ (*cards*) a 53rd card, usually depicting a jester, used only in certain games, as either wild or having the highest value ‖ an apparently unimportant clause inserted in a political bill to make it inoperative or ambiguous ‖ an unsuspected clause, phrase or word in a contract etc. radically changing its character **jok·ing·ly** *adv.* [perh. fr. L. *jocus*]

Joliot (ʒɔljo), Frédéric [illegible] (1900–58), and Irène (1897–1956). French [illegible] (1935) a Nobel prize for their discovery of induced radioactivity

Jol·li·et, Jo·li·et (dʒɔlɪ et, dʒoulɪ et, ʒɔljɛ), Louis (1645–1700), French explorer who, with Father Jacques Marquette, discovered (1673) the Mississippi River.

jol·li·fi·ca·tion (dʒɔlɪfikeɪʃən) *n.* (*pop.*) a party or celebration

jol·li·fy [illegible] **jol·li·fy·ing** [illegible] and *past part.* **jol·li·fied** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to make merry

jol·li·ness (dʒɔlɪnɪs) *n.* the state or quality of [illegible]

jol·li·ty [illegible] **jol·li·ties** [illegible] gregarious festivity [M.E. *jolivete, jolite* (fr. O.F.)]

jol·ly (dʒɔlɪ) **1.** *comp.* **jol·li·er** *superl.* **jol·li·est** [illegible] (*Br., pop.*) slightly drunk **2.** *adv.* (*Br., pop.*) very, [illegible] **jol·li·ed** [illegible] someone) good-humoredly, esp. as a method of

(a·bad; a·i·al; ɑ, father; æ, cat; ɑu, now; b, bad; ch, chain; d, dad; e, met; ə, about; ɛ, there; f, fat; g, go; h, hat; i, it; ai, ice; j, jam; k, kill; l, lad; m, mad; n, no; ng, sing; o, ox; au, cow; ou, goat; u, poor; ɔi, royal; (u), duck; ʌ, bull; ʊ, goose; ə, bacillus; ju, cube; x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʃ, corsage; ʒ, savage; ŋ, orangutang; ɟ, yak; ʃ, fish; ʧ, fetch; ʃ, rabble; ʼn, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.)

persuasion, *try and jolly him into doing it* [M E

jolly boat [illegible] small boat used for general jobs

Jolly Roger (*hist*) a pirate flag depicting a white skull and crossbones on a black field

Josie [illegible]

jolt (dʒoult) 1. *vt* to cause (something) to move or shake by a sudden jerk ; *vi* to move with jolts 2. *n* a rough jerk ; a sudden shock to one's [illegible]

Jo-nah (dʒounə) a Minor Prophet (8th c BC) of the Old Testament ; the book of the Old Testa- [illegible] allegorical story of how Jonah, shirking his task of preaching to Nineveh, was swallowed by a whale and cast up alive on dry land three days later

Jones (dʒounz), Inigo (1573–1651), English ar- [illegible] are notable for their restrained strength and beauty of proportion They include the Banqueting Hall of Whitehall Palace, London (1619–22) and the Queen's House at Greenwich (1617–35, now a part of the National Maritime Museum) He designed settings for numerous [illegible] proscenium arch and movable scenery in England

Jones, James (1921–77), U S writer, whose novel 'From Here to Eternity' (1951, film, 1953) formed the first in a trilogy of war novels 'The Thin Red Line' (1962, film, 1964) and 'Whistle' (1978) completed the trilogy Other works in- [illegible] 'Go to the Widow-Maker' (1967) and 'A Touch of [illegible]

Jones, John Luther (Casey) (1864–1900), U S railroad engineer His death in a collision with a freight train (he gave his life to save the passengers and crew) has been celebrated in a ballad originally composed by Wallace Saunders, a black roundhouse worker, and since revamped in many versions

Jones, John Paul (1747–92), American naval hero during the Revolutionary War He served (1788–9) as rear admiral in the Russian navy [illegible]

Jones, Rufus Matthew (1863–1948), U S Quaker philosopher He published over 50 books, mainly on mysticism and Quaker his- [illegible]

Jones Act of 1917 a U S Congressional act which made Puerto Rico an organized territory [illegible] rizens, albeit withholding certain rights provided under the U S Constitution

Jones-town (dʒounztaun) *n* suicidal catastrophe, from the mass suicide at Jonestown, Guy- [illegible]

jong·leur (ʒɔ̃glɛr) *n* (*hist*) a wandering medi- [illegible]

Jön·kö·ping (jœntʃəpiŋ) a town (pop 50,000) at [illegible] matches, paper

jonnycake JOHNNYCAKE

jon·quil (dʒɔŋkwil) *n Narcissus jonquilla*, fam *Amaryllidaceae* a bulbous plant grown for its yellow or white flowers, characterized by a short corona these flowers [fr Mod L *jon* [illegible]

Jon·son (dʒɔnsən), Ben (1572–1637), English [illegible] of the comedy of humors in English, e g 'Every Man in his Humour' (1601), 'Volpone' or the [illegible] Bartholomew Fayre' (1631) His characters are drawn from every class, though he mainly satirizes contemporary London middle class life The comedies are broad yet subtle, and severe without wanton cruelty, for they are based on a firm set of traditional moral values His two [illegible] ted lyrics He wrote many court masques

Jordan [illegible] from the Anti-Lebanon Mtns through Israel and Jordan to the Dead Sea It is not navigable and is mostly below sea level St John baptized [illegible] Lake Tiberias to irrigate the Negev (1964), and an Arab counterplan to divert the headwaters of the Jordan into Jordanian territory was made The question of the diversion of the Jordan has been a continuing cause of border incidents between Israel and its Arab neighbors

Jordan a kingdom (area 36,715 sq miles, pop 2,794,000) in W Asia Capital Amman People Arab (mostly Bedouin in the east) with a small [illegible] refugees from Palestine Language Arabic Religion 80% Sunnite Moslem, 8% Christian (mainly Greek Orthodox) 80% of the land is desert All, except the fertile Jordan river valley in the northwest, and the Dead Sea and the dry valley which continue it (GREAT RIFT VALLEY) is over 1,500 ft West of the Jordan, in former Palestine, is a range of eroded hills The eastern (desert) plateau, rising sharply from the Great Rift Valley, culminates in isolated massifs (e g Gebel Ajlun 3,800 ft) in the north [illegible] (F) for Jan and Jul Jerusalem 46° and 75°, Amman 46° and 92°, Jericho 55° and 88° Rainfall (chiefly Nov–Apr) 35 ins on Gebel Ajlun 12 ins at Amman, under 4 ins in the south and east Livestock goats, sheep, cattle, camels Crops cereals incl wheat, pulses, sesame, tobacco, grapes, olives, dates The Dead Sea is rich in potash, bromine, magnesium chloride and sodium chloride, largely unexploited Manufactures foodstuffs, soap, cigarettes, matches, cement Exports cereals, fruit, vegetables, phosphates, hides, wool Imports petroleum products, textiles, sugar, machinery, iron and [illegible] University (1962) Monetary unit Jordan dinar (1000 fils) HISTORY Known in biblical times as Gilead, Moab and Edom, Jordan became part of the empires of the Nabataeans (4th c BC–1st c AD), the Seleucids (2nd c BC), the Romans [illegible] (750–1258) and the Mamelukes (1250–1516) Under the Ottoman Turks (1516–1918) it was administered as a province of Syria Under the name of Transjordan it became (1922) a League of Nations mandate under British control, with Abdullah as emir It finally gained independence (Mar 22, 1946) Arab Palestine was occupied (1949) and incorporated (1950) within the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Hussein became king (1952) and received British and [illegible] Arab Republic The harnessing of the Jordan waters caused conflict between Jordan and Israel Following the third Israeli-Arab war (1967) Israel occupied Jordan's territories west of the Jordan, and annexed the Jordanian part of Jerusalem Fighting broke out (Sept 1970) [illegible] rillas In 1974, at the Arab Summit Conference, Hussein conceded the West Bank as an independent Palestinian state, and Jordan joined other Arab states in condemning the 1979 Is- [illegible] West Bank The impasse over the West Bank continued into the late 1980s Jordan was also unable to resolve the problems with the PLO

Jordan almond an almond exported from Malaga, Spain and used in confectionery (*Am Br* sugar almond) a candy consisting of an almond with a hard coating of sugar

Jordan curve theorem (*math, topology*) given two two-dimensional spaces X and Y, a function that maps a loop in X to a loop in Y also maps [illegible] inside the loop in X

Jos [illegible] a tin-mining center (pop 112,912) and capital of Benue Plateau State, Nigeria

Jo·seph (dʒouzif, dʒousif) Hebrew patriarch, [illegible] son of Jacob and Rachel Sold into slavery by his jealous brothers, he became governor of Egypt He forgave his brothers and obtained the pharaoh's permission for the Israelites to settle in Goshen (Genesis xxxvii, [illegible])

Joseph, St (*d* early 1st c), the husband of Mary the mother of Jesus Christ He was a carpenter by trade He led Mary and the infant Jesus to safety from Herod's persecution He is not mentioned in the Gospels after Jesus was 12 Feast: Mar 19

Joseph I (1678–1711), Holy Roman Emperor (1705–11), king of Hungary (1687–1711), son of Leopold I He continued the war of the Spanish Succession against France, in an attempt to put his brother, the future Emperor Charles VI, on the Spanish throne

Joseph II (1741–90), Holy Roman Emperor and archduke of Austria (1765–90), son of Francis I After the death (1780) of his mother, Maria Theresa, with whom he had ruled jointly, he began a series of sweeping reforms of trade, law, education and taxes He founded hospitals, and he granted freedom of worship This benevolent despotism caused serious unrest and later had to be renounced

Joseph I (1714–77), king of Portugal (1750–77), son of John V His reign was dominated by the marquès de Pombal

Joseph, Chief (c1840–1904), Nez Percé Indian chief during the Nez Percé War (1877) and leader of the Nez Perce retreat from Oregon to Montana (over 1,000 miles; 1,600 km) in an attempt to reach the Canadian border Friends of the government, the Nez Percé exchanged their lands for a large reservation area in Oregon and Idaho, but balked when the U S took back part of the Oregon land where gold was discovered in 1863 Joseph led his people against a much larger U S army and defeated them in several battles before retreating north, only to be captured 30 miles (48 km) from Canada

Joseph, Pere (François Le Clerc du Tremblay, 1577–1638), French monk and statesman As secretary and adviser to Richelieu he became known as the 'Grey Eminence'

Jo·sé·phine (ʒouzeifi:n) Marie-Josèphe Rose Tascher de La Pagerie, 1763–1814), empress of the French (1804–9) The widow of the vicomte de Beauharnais, she married (1796) Napoleon I, but the marriage was annulled (1809)

Joseph of Ar·i·ma·thae·a (ærimə0i:ə), St (1st c), a disciple of Jesus and member of the Sanhedrin On the evening of the Crucifixion, he persuaded Pontius Pilate to let him and Nicodemus take down Christ's body from the cross for burial According to legend, he brought the Holy Grail to Britain Feast: Mar 17

Jo·sé·phson junction (dʒouzifsən) (*electr*) a device that emits microwave radiation, consisting of two superconductors joined with an intervening gap, to which driving voltage is applied

Jo·se·phus (dʒousi:fəs), Flavius (37–c 100), Jewish soldier and historian He wrote 'The Jewish War' (c 75) and 'The Antiquities of the Jews' (93)

josh (dʒɔʃ) *vt* (*pop*) to tease (someone) without malice ; *vi* (*pop*) to exchange jokes with (someone) *n* (*pop*) to joke [origin unknown]

Josh·u·a (dʒɔʃuə) an Israelite leader who, as the successor of Moses, led his people into Canaan the book of the Old Testament which relates this conquest and the division of the land among the 12 tribes of Israel

Jo·si·ah (dʒousaiə) (*d* c 609 BC), king of Judah (c 641–c 609 BC) During his reign the book of the Law (probably Deuteronomy) was discovered in the Temple He led a religious reform movement, suppressing idolatry and centering religious activity in Jerusalem

Jo·squin des Pres (ʒɔskɛ̃deipre) (c 1450–1521), Flemish composer He wrote motets and masses and other church music of transcendent spirituality, and was one of the creators of polyphonic song

joss (dʒɔs) *n* a Chinese idol [perh corrup of [illegible]

joss house a Chinese temple for idol worship

joss stick a small stick of incense burned in a joss house or at an altar or a private room or place of worship

jos·tle (dʒɔs′əl) **1.** *n.* a jostling or being jostled **2.** *v. pres. part.* **jos·tling** *past* and *past part.* **jos·tled** *t.* to push and shove against; compete to struggle with (someone) ‖ *v.t.* to push and shove ‖ to struggle with someone for something [alt. of *justle* fr. M.E. *joust* (see)]

jot (dʒɔt) **1.** *n.* (in negative or quasi-negative constructions) a very small amount, *hardly a jot of evidence* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **jot·ting** *past* and *past part.* **jot·ted** (with 'down') to make a quick written note **jot·ting** a short note or memorandum [fr. L. *iota* fr. Gk *iota*, the letter ι, the smallest letter of the alphabet]

Jo·tun·hei·men (jɔ′tunhɛimən) Norway's highest mountain region in the south center (Galdhopiggen 8,097 ft, Glittertind 8,048 ft) Glaciers

jou·al (ʒu:al) *n.* a French-Canadian patois

Jou·bert (ʒu:ber), Barthelemy Catherine (1769–99), French general. He distinguished himself in Napoleon's Italian campaign (1796–7)

Joule (dʒu:l, dʒaul), James Prescott (1818–89), English physicist. His many discoveries in electricity and thermodynamics include the determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat and the Joule-Thompson effect

joule *n.* (*phys.*) the unit of work and energy in the mks system, equal to the work done by a force of 1 newton acting through a distance of 1 meter and equivalent to 10^7 ergs [after J. P. Joule]

Joule effect the conversion of mechanical, electrical or magnetic energy into heat

Joule-Thompson effect (*phys.*) the change in temperature that accompanies the adiabatic expansion of a gas through a porous plug from a higher to a lower pressure. The effect demonstrates the existence of intermolecular forces in gases (cf. KINETIC THEORY)

jounce (dʒauns) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **jounc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **jounced** *v.t.* and *i.* to jolt and bump very roughly **2.** *n.* a very rough jolt [etym. doubtful]

jour·nal (dʒə́:rn'l) *n.* a record of events, personal experiences and thoughts etc., kept day by day ‖ a daily record of business transactions ‖ (in double-entry bookkeeping) the book in which transactions are first noted with accompanying information as to debiting and crediting particular accounts ‖ a newspaper or magazine published at regular intervals ‖ the account of the proceedings of e.g. a learned society ‖ (*naut.*) a logbook ‖ (*engin.*) the part of a rotating shaft, axle etc. which turns in a bearing [O.F. *journal, jornal* daily]

journal box (*engin.*) the metal casing for the journal of a shaft and its bearings

jour·nal·ese (dʒə́:rn'li:z, dʒə́:rn'li:s) *n.* loose, slangy, cliché-ridden, insensitive writing

jour·nal·ism (dʒə́:rn'izəm) the profession of collecting news for, writing for, editing or managing a newspaper or other periodical ‖ journalistic writing [fr. F. *journalisme*]

jour·nal·ist (dʒə́:rn'list) *n.* a professional writer for or editor of a newspaper or other periodical

jour·nal·is·tic *adj.* of journalists or journalism, esp. of journalese

jour·nal·ize (dʒə́:rn'laiz) *pres. part.* **jour·nal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **jour·nal·ized** *v.t.* (*bookkeeping*) to enter in a journal

jour·ney (dʒə́:rni:) **1.** *pl.* **jour·neys** *n.* a movement over a considerable distance from one place to another, esp. by land or air (cf. VOYAGE) ‖ a distance as defined by the time taken to cover it, *a day's journey* **2.** *v.i.* to make a journey [O.F. *jornee, journee*, day, day's travel, day's work]

jour·ney·man (dʒə́:rnimən) a journeyman is a man made a craftsman by his training and works for an employer ‖ someone who is competent but not exceptional in his work

jour·ney·work (dʒə́:rni wə́rk) *n.* the work done by a journeyman

joust (dʒaust) **1.** *n.* (*hist.*) a combat in the lists, esp. for sport between two knights in armor or men-at-arms, mounted on horseback and armed with lances **2.** *v.i.* (*hist.*) to fight a joust [O.F. *juster, joster, jouster*]

jo·vi·al (dʒóuvi:əl) *adj.* good-humored and full of high spirits [JOVIAL *transplanted* ...]

computer programming language designed by System Development Corporation

Jow·ett (dʒauit), Benjamin (1817–93), English classical scholar, and educator. He made many translations from the Greek, the most notable being Plato (1871). He was master of Balliol College, Oxford, from 1870

jowl (dʒaul) the lower jaw, and the flesh on it, esp. when it hangs with sagging flesh ‖ the dewlap of a cow etc. ‖ the scalp of a human [M.E. *cholle, chavel, chavl*]

jowl *n.* a jawbone, esp. the lower jaw ‖ a cheek [alt. of M.E. *cholle* 'jaw' (see) + O.E. *ceafl*]

joy (dʒɔi) *n.* intense happiness or great delight ‖ that which is a source of this emotion, or on which the emotion centers ‖ the outward expression of the emotion [O.F. *joie, joye*]

Joyce (dʒɔis), James (1882–1941), Irish writer. He lived after 1904 on the Continent but centered his whole literary work on Ireland, esp. on Dublin. In his first novel, 'A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man' (1916), he introduced the stream-of-consciousness technique (which he was to perfect in 'Ulysses'). The novel traces the evolution of its hero, Stephen Dedalus, from childhood, through rebellion, to his consecration as priest of the Catholic faith and explores those aspects in him that reveal the unique perceptiveness, sensitivity and detachment of the artist. The short stories 'Dubliners' (1914) had already described lower-middle-class Dublin existence and made subtle use of symbols to give depth and universality to their themes. 'Ulysses' (1922) was Joyce's masterpiece. Written into the peregrinations of its hero, Leopold Bloom, are such archetypal themes as the Odyssey, the biblical Exodus, and the Hamlet legend. The book is an enormous sequence of bravura passages: stream-of-consciousness, interior monologues, elaborate parody, phantasmagoria, bare narrative. In his last book, 'Finnegans Wake' (1939), Joyce used the freedom granted by the dream-world setting in an attempt to tap the unconscious racial memory, exploiting the innate suggestiveness of words in language liberated from confinement of convention and syntax. Other works include the play 'Exiles' (1918), 'Pomes Penyeach' (1927), 'Collected Poems' (1936) and various critical writings. The fusion of realism and symbolism characterizes his literary achievement, and Joyce's innovations in language and style have profoundly influenced 20th-c. writing

joy·ful (dʒɔifəl) *adj.* filled with, causing or showing joy

joy·ous (dʒɔiəs) *adj.* full of joy ‖ expressing joy [A.F.]

joy·ride (dʒɔiraid) *n.* (*pop.*) a ride in a car for pleasure, esp. when unauthorized

J.P. Justice of the Peace

j particle a neutral meson with mass of 0.3095 megaelectron volts, spin quantum of 1 with lifetime of 10^{-20}, discovered by Burton Richter and Samuel C. C. Ting *also* psi particle

Jr., jr. Junior, junior

j-stroke (dʒeistrouk) *n.* (*canoeing*) backward and outward paddle movement continuing outward used to counter draft and correct trim, made by Stern Paddler

Juan Carlos I, King of Spain (1938–), son of Don Juan de Borbón and grandson of King Alphonso XIII. In 1962 he married Princess Sophia of Greece and in 1969 the Spanish Cortes approved his designation by General Franco as king to succeed the dictator on his death or retirement. Juan Carlos acceded to the throne on Nov. 22, 1975, following Franco's death. He brought Spain from dictatorship to parliamentary government and was instrumental in thwarting a threatened military takeover in 1981

Juan de Fu·ca Strait (wəndəfju kə) a strait (100 miles long, 11–17 miles wide) between Vancouver I., Canada and N.W. Washington

Juan Fer·nan·dez (hwənfernandeθ) a group of three Pacific islands (land area 70 sq. miles) belonging to Chile

Jua·rez (hwarez), Benito Pablo (1806–72), Mexican statesman. As minister of justice [illegible] the power of the Church and the army. Becoming [illegible] liberal factions to victory in a civil war against [illegible]

Ju·ba (dʒu:bə) a river flowing 1,000 miles from central Ethiopia across S.W. Somalia into the Indian Ocean

Jubal [illegible]

jub·bah, jub·ba (dʒʌbə, dʒubə) *n.* a long, loose coat worn by Moslems and Parsees [Arab.]

Jubbulpore JABALPUR

ju·bi·lance (dʒu:bələns) *n.* the state of being jubilant

ju·bi·lant (dʒu:bələnt) *adj.* rejoicing, esp. in celebration of success or victory [fr. L. *jubilans (jubilantis)* fr. *jubilare*, to shout for joy]

ju·bi·late (dʒu:bəleit) *pres. part.* **ju·bi·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ju·bi·lated** *v.i.* to be jubilant ‖ [illegible] to shout for joy

ju·bi·la·tion (dʒu:bəlei∫ən) *n.* a jubilating ‖ an instance of this [fr. L. *jubilatio (jubilationis)* fr. *jubilare*, to shout for joy]

ju·bi·lee (dʒu:bi:, dʒu:bəli:) *n.* a 50th anniversary ‖ an anniversary other than the 50th, *silver jubilee* (25th), *diamond jubilee* (60th) ‖ a celebration of such anniversaries ‖ (*Jewish hist.*) a festival held at 50-year intervals to celebrate the deliverance from Egypt ‖ (*Roman Catholicism*) a year of special indulgence [F. *jubilé* fr. L.L. fr. Gk fr. Heb.]

Ju·car (hu kar) a river (300 miles long) flowing from Cuenca, E. Spain, to the Mediterranean below Valencia

Judaea JUDEA

Ju·dae·o-, Judeo- (dʒu di:ou, dʒu deiou) *prefix* Jewish [fr. L. *judaeus*, Jewish]

Ju·dah (dʒu:də) Hebrew patriarch, son of Jacob. the Israelite tribe of which he was the ancestor ‖ the ancient kingdom of which Judah was the tribe in the south of Palestine (c. 933–586 B.C.)

Ju·da·ic (dʒu deiik) *adj.* of or relating to the Jews, their traditions and culture ‖ of or relating to Judaism **Ju·da·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. L. *Judaicus* fr. Gk]

Ju·da·ism (dʒu:di:izəm, dʒu:deiizəm) the religion of the Jews ‖ the Jews at large [fr. L. *Judaismus* fr. Gk]

—Judaism as a religion is a belief in one, universal God as creator, conceived of as personal. It interprets history as God's covenanted choice of the Jews to be the vehicle of his revelation and ultimate rule. The basis of this revelation was made on Mount Sinai when the Ten Commandments were delivered to Moses, in the context of the teaching of the Pentateuch. This law has, over the centuries, been codified and made applicable to all situations in life. Judaism looks for a messianic age when God's rule will be made actual in the world. It assumed its modern form after the return of the Jews from the Babylonian Captivity (586–538 B.C.). After the destruction of the Temple (70 A.D.), religious life became centered in the synagogue and the home, while the priesthood was replaced by the rabbi. Judaism has been sustained by the hopes that the Jews would return to the Promised Land of Canaan and that a Messiah would arise to rule Israel and the world. Modern Judaism has become divided into orthodox, conservative, and reformed groups

Ju·da·ize (dʒu:di:aiz, dʒu:deiiz) *pres. part.* **Ju·da·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **Ju·da·ized** *v.t.* to make Jewish, to imbue with the ideas or practices of Judaism ‖ *v.i.* to hold the belief and follow the rites of Judaism

Ju·das (dʒu:dəs), St. JUDE

ju·das (dʒu:dəs) *n.* a peephole in a door

Judas Iscariot [illegible] the Apostle who betrayed Christ to the Jewish chief priests for 30 pieces of silver

Judas Maccabaeus [illegible]

Judas tree *Cercis siliquastrum*, fam. *Legumi[illegible]*, a tree of S. Europe and Asia, bearing purple blossoms in early [illegible] before the leaves appear and [illegible] heart-shaped leaves

judas window a judas

Jude [illegible] ‖ (*Bible*) the Apostle, also known as Thaddaeus. Feast: Oct. 28

Ju·dea, Ju·dae·a (dʒu di:ə) the Greco-Roman [illegible] in Palestine

Jude, Epistle of [illegible] Testament, of uncertain authorship (late 1st c.). It is a warning against heresy

Judeo- [illegible]

judge (dʒʌdʒ) *pres. part.* **judg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **judged** [illegible] sentence upon (a person) ‖ to hear (a case) and apply the law to (a question) ‖ to examine and [illegible]

[illegible] snake, (e) e, hen, ɪ, sheep, ɔ, deer, ɛə, bear, (i) ɪ, fish, ai, tiger, [illegible] o, ox; au, cow; ou, goat, u, poor, ɔi, royal, (u) ʌ, duck, ʉ, bull, u, goose, ə, bacillus, ju, cube, x, loch, θ, think, ð, bother, z, Zen, [illegible] savage; ŋ, orangutang, j, yak, l, fish, tl, fetch, l, rabble, n, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

ple, a province etc.) to estimate, *to judge a distance* (*v.t.*) to arrive at an opinion, to act as a judge [O.F. *jugier*]

judge *n.* a civil law officer of the highest rank, cases in lower courts; any person appointed to settle a dispute, or to decide the relative merits of competitors (exhibitors, athletes etc.); a person qualified by knowledge and experience to *Jewish hist.* a chief civil and military ruler of the Hebrews between Joshua's death and the *judge* [fr. O.F.]

judge advocate *pl.* **judge advocates** a staff officer who is legal adviser to a commander; the officer who prosecutes in a court martial

Judge Advocate General a major general in officer

judgment

the rule of the Judges from the death of Joshua

judg·ment, judge·ment (dʒʌdʒmənt) *n.* the process of judging in law; the pronouncement of a decision, *to give judgment*; a legal decision or sentence; an opinion; the ability to weigh matters prudently, *a man of sound judgment*; the process of assessing, *an error of judgment* (*pop.*) a blow of fate thought of by onlookers as a

judgment debt (*law*) a debt which must be paid by the order of a court

the judiciary; a court of law [fr. M.L. *judicatorium*]

tion of justice in general; the office, acts or power of a judge; a body of judges; a law court [fr. M.L. *judicatura* fr. L. *judicare* (*judicatus*), to judge]

of justice or of acts, places, persons or powers associated with it; of the use of the power and process of critical judgment, *a judicial turn of*

judicial murder a sentence of death pro

the judiciary, and ultimately the Supreme whether or not a law passed by Congress or an with the Constitution. If the courts decide ad-

cra·cies *n.* the apparatus of law and its admin

ju·di·cious (dʒudiʃəs) *adj.* of acts etc.: gov-

jug band a musical team that uses jugs, washboards, cans, etc., for instruments

Ju·gend·stil (ju:gəntʃti:l) *ART NOUVEAU*

jug·ger·naut (dʒʌgərnɔt) *n.* an irresistible destructive force [Hindi *Jagannath*, lord of the world, a title for Krishna. Votaries were said to cast themselves under the wheels of the massive cart on which his image was dragged in procession at Puri, India]

jug·gle (dʒʌg'l) **1.** *v. pres. part* **jug·gling** *past* and *past part* **jug·gled** *v.t.* to perform tricks of dexterity, esp. to throw several objects into the air one after another, catching them and throwing them again, repeatedly and rhythmically without a pause (with 'with') to make complex, confusing play, *to juggle with ideas*] *v.t.* to perform tricks of dexterity with (objects) by juggling; to alter (facts or figures) with the intention of deceiving **2.** *n.* an act of juggling; a fraud [fr. O.F. *jogler, jugler*]

jug·gle

professionally [O.F. *joglere, juglere, jouglere*]

Jugoslav etc. *YUGOSLAV etc.

jug·u·lar (dʒʌgulər) **1.** *adj.* (*anat.*) of or located in the neck or throat; (*zool.*, of a fish) having fins beneath and in front of the pectoral fins; (*zool.*, of fins) so located **2.** *n.* a jugular vein; a vulnerable point [fr. Mod. L. *jugularis* fr. L. *jugulum*, collarbone]

jugular vein, internal a vein, running through the neck, which collects blood from the internal

face

jugular vein, external a small vein which collects blood from the external areas of the skull and the internal areas of the face

Ju·gur·tha (dʒugə:rθə) (c. 154–105 B.C.), king of Numidia. After many campaigns against the Romans (112–106 B.C.), he was defeated (106 B.C.) by Marius and brought captive to Rome

juice (dʒu:s) *n.* the fluid contained in or extracted from fruits and vegetables; a fluid in or extracted from the animal body, *digestive juices, beef juice* (*pop.*) gasoline, electricity etc. [F. *jus*]

juic·i·ness (dʒu:si:nis) *n.* the state or quality of

juicy *adj.* **juicier** juiciest *adj.* rich in juice; (*pop.*) profitable, *juicy rewards*; (*pop.*) sexy, racy, *juicy stories*

Juil·li·ard (dʒu:li:ərd), Augustus D. (1836–1919), U.S. banker and industrialist. He bequeathed his fortune to promote musical educa-

ju-ji-tsu, ju-ju-tsu (dʒu dʒi:tsu:) *n.* a Japanese method of self-defense by which one attempts to disable an opponent with the minimum of personal risk and physical exertion, turning the opponent's strength to one's own advantage by

ju-ju (dʒu:dʒu:) *n.* a W. African fetish to which supernatural powers are attributed; the magic associated with such a fetish [native name]

of a member of *Ziziphus*, fam. *Rhamnaceae*; a plant, found in warm climates, yielding this fruit; a candy made of gelatin or gum arabic and flavored with jujube or a similar flavor [F. *jujube* fr. M.L. fr. Gk.]

juke·box (dʒu:kbɔks) *n.* a coin-operated record player [fr. Gullah (dialect of an Afro-American group inhabiting the seacoast and islands of South Carolina, Georgia and a small part of N.E. Florida) *juke, joog* wicked, disorderly]

ju·lep (dʒu:lip) *n.* a cool drink flavored with syrup, sugar or herbs; a similar drink used medicinally as a vehicle; a mint julep [F. fr. Arab. fr. Pers. *gulab* rose water]

Jul·ian (dʒu:ljən; 'the Apostate') Flavius Claudius Julianus, c. 331–63, Roman emperor 361–3. Educated as a Christian, he reverted to paganism and tried to make the Roman Em-

Ju·li·an·a (dʒu:li:ænə) (1909–), queen of the abdication of her mother, Queen Wilhelmina, daughter Beatrice on April 30, 1980

length of the year as 365 days and 6 hours with

Ju·li·a·ne·haab (ju:li:unəhɔp) the largest Danish settlement (pop. 3,500), near the southern end of Greenland

Ju·lie (dʒu:li:) *n.* (*mil.*) submarine detection system utilizing a Jezebel sonobuoy that picks up and broadcasts the echo of a detonated underwater charge, providing information on range and bearing

ju·li·enne (dʒu:li:ən') *n.* a clear soup strained from meat broth, with shreds of onion, carrot etc. added [F.]

Jul·ius I (dʒu:ljəs), St (*d.* 352), pope (337–52). He attempted to deal with the Arian heresy. Feast: Apr. 12

Julius II (1443–1513), pope (1503–13). He restored the Papal States to the papacy by suppressing Venice (1509) and driving France from Italy (1511) with the aid of the Holy League. He helped to make Rome an artistic and intellectual center of the Renaissance, esp. through his patronage of Bramante, Raphael, who painted his portrait, and Michelangelo. He began the building of St Peter's at Rome

Julius III (1487–1555), pope (1550–5). He took a prominent part in the Council of Trent

Julius Caesar *CAESAR

Jul·lun·dar (dʒʌləndər) a town (pop. 296,106) in the Punjab, N.W. India. It is a railroad and agriculture center, and has flour and silk mills

Ju·ly (dʒu:lai, dʒəlai) *n.* the seventh month of the year, having 31 days [M.E. *Jule* fr. O.F. fr. L. *Julius*, after Julius Caesar]

July Monarchy

jum·ble (dʒʌmb'l) **1.** *n.* a disorderly or confused group of things, persons etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **jum·bling** *past* and *past part.* **jum·bled** (with 'up' or 'together') to mix (things) in a jumble

jumble sale (*Br.*) a rummage sale

jum·bo (dʒʌmbou) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) someone or something conspicuously larger than the norm **2.** *adj.* very large, *jumbo jet* [after an elephant in the Barnum circus fr. Swahili *jumbe*, chief]

jumbo cut (*cinema*) in motion picture production, an abrupt change from one scene to another with no transition, usu. due to decisions in editing. *Cf* JUMP CUT

jumbo jet a high-capacity jet airliner able to carry 500 passengers and 200 tons of freight, e.g., Boeing 747

Jum·na (dʒʌmnə) the chief tributary (860 miles long) of the Ganges, rising in the Himalayas, N. India. The junction at Allahabad is a sacred bathing place

jump (dʒʌmp) **1.** *v.t.* to rise momentarily into the air, esp. by springing with the aid of leg and foot muscles; to leap from one place to another; to make a sudden involuntary movement, esp. when startled; to shift quickly from one state, topic etc. to another; (of prices, wages etc.) to rise quickly; (*computer*) to depart from a normal sequence to another; (*checkers* etc.) to move a man over an opponent's man, thereby capturing it; to deviate from an expected course, order etc.; *v.t.* to pass over (something) by jumping; to cause to jump; to pass over, evade or ignore (something); to make (prices, wages etc.) rise quickly; (*checkers* etc.) to capture (an opponent's man) by jumping it; (*pop.*) to attack (someone) esp. with malicious intent; (*mining*) to drill (rock etc.) with a jumper **to jump a bid** (at a sale or in playing bridge) to make a bid that raises the bidding by more than one point **to jump a claim** to seize a mining right etc. to which somebody else has a previous right **to jump ahead** to move rapidly in front, passing others on the way **to jump a queue** (*Br.*) to go ahead of others, disregarding their rights of position **to jump at** to accept at once, without hesitation, *to jump at a chance* **to jump a train** (*pop.*) to board a moving train to avoid paying the fare **to jump down someone's throat** to reprimand someone with sudden vehemence **to jump into** to enter suddenly, rashly or enthusiastically into (a situation, undertaking etc.) **to jump on** to reprimand (someone) abruptly and severely **to jump rope** (*Am.*, *Br.* skip) to jump repeatedly for fun or for exercise over a rope made to pass rapidly over the head and under the feet **to jump ship** (of a sailor etc.) to leave the ship while legally obliged to remain **to jump the gun** (*pop.*) to start too soon **to jump the track** (or *Br.*, the rails) (of a train etc.) to leave the rails suddenly **to jump to conclusions** to make an unjustified assumption **to jump up** to get up quickly, e.g. out of a chair; to rise rapidly by steep increases

2. *n.* the act of jumping; a sudden forceful movement ‖ a sudden rise, *prices went up with a jump* ‖ something to be jumped over, *steeplechase jumps* ‖ a distance jumped ‖ a gap in an otherwise continuous process, e.g. in an argument, or a train of thought etc. ‖ (*checkers* etc.) a move by which a capture is made **to be one jump ahead** to be in advance of rivals by virtue of smartness or cleverness (perh. mint.)

jump bid (*bridge*) a bid of more than is necessary to overcall the bid just made

jump cut (*cinema*) the removal of portions of a sequence to speed up or stop an action ‖ **jump-cut** *v.*

jump·er (dʒʌ́mpər) *n.* a loose jacket worn by workmen, sailors etc ‖ a sleeveless, one-piece dress worn over a blouse ‖ (*Br.*) a knitted pullover usually with sleeves, worn by women and children (perh. fr. obsolete *jump*, a short coat, fr. F. obsolete *juppe* fr. *jupe*, a skirt)

jumper *n.* someone or something that jumps, esp. a horse trained to jump obstacles in show riding ‖ (*elec.*) a short length of wire used to mend a break in or cut off part of a circuit ‖ (*mining*) a drill for drilling rock ‖ (*Br., pop.*) a ticket inspector who boards a public service vehicle (bus etc.)

jumpers *SPONGES

jump·i·ly (dʒʌ́mpili:) *adv.* in a jumpy manner

jump·i·ness (dʒʌ́mpi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being jumpy

jumping bean a seed of any of several members of *Sebastiania* and *Sapium*, fam. *Euphorbiaceae*, genera of Mexican shrubs. A moth larva inside the seed causes it to jump about

jumping deer *Cariacus macrotis*, fam. *Cervidae*, a deer having a black tail and usually long ears, found west of the Mississippi in the U.S.A.

jumping jack a flat toy figure that has jointed limbs. It performs a jerky dance by the operation of a string or sliding stick ‖ (*calisthenics*) traditional exercise of jumping with legs together to legs apart, raising arms overhead at the same time

jump-off (dʒʌ́mpɔf, dʒʌ́mpɒf) *n.* the time a race begins or a military attack is launched

jump rope (*Am.* = Br. skipping rope) a rope used for jumping rope *SKIP

jump seat a folding seat e.g. between the front and rear seats of an automobile, the small rear seat behind the driver's seat in a sports car

jump suit a uniform worn by paratroopers for making a parachute jump ‖ a garment consisting of shirt top and pants all in one piece

jump·y (dʒʌ́mpi:) *comp.* **jump·i·er** *superl.* **jump·i·est** *adj.* marked by jumps ‖ proceeding in jumps ‖ in a nervous or apprehensive state

jun (dʒʌn) *n.* a unit of currency of North Korea ‖ a coin of the value of one jun (Korean)

jun·co (dʒʌ́ŋkou) *n.* any North American finch of genus *Junco* (Span. rush)

junc·tion (dʒʌ́ŋkʃən) *n.* the place where two or more things join, *a railroad junction* ‖ a joining or being joined (fr. L. *junctio* (*junctionis*) fr. *jungere*, to join)

junc·ture (dʒʌ́ŋktʃər) *n.* a joining or being joined ‖ (esp. *anat.*) a place of joining or structure effecting a joining ‖ a point in time as determined by certain events and circumstances ‖ (*linguistics*) the transition between speech sounds which marks a phonological boundary of a word, sentence etc (fr. L. *junctura* fr. *jungere*, to join)

June (dʒu:n) *n.* the sixth month of the year, having 30 days (M.E. fr. F. fr. L. *juni*)

Ju·neau (dʒu:nou) the capital (pop. 19,483) of Alaska, on the Inside Passage, a port with an ice-free harbor; gold, salmon, fur-farming, timber

June beetle a June bug

June·ber·ry (dʒu:nberi) *pl.* **June·ber·ries** *n.* a member of *Amelanchier*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a genus of North American shrubs or trees bearing white flowers and edible red or purple fruit this fruit

June bug any of various [illegible] of *Phyllophaga*, *Polyphylla* and *Cotinis*, fam. *Scarabaeidae* [illegible] beetles. They feed on plant leaves and first appear in June ‖ a member of the genus *Phyllopertha*, fam. *Scarabaeidae*, a genus of similar European beetles

Jung (jun) [illegible] psychologist. In 1912 he founded the school of analytical psychology. His system resembles Freud's in many respects, but replaces Freud's [illegible]

Jung·frau (junfrau) a peak (13,668 ft) in the Bernese Alps, Switzerland

jun·gle (dʒʌ́ŋgl) *n.* an area of land overgrown with tangled shrubs, vines, trees, roots and tall [illegible] found in the Tropics. The dense growth, an intermingled number of things difficult to analyze or sort out, *a jungle of administrative regulations* (Hindi *jangal*, waste [illegible]

jungle gym a structure of vertical and horizontal bars for children to climb and play on (Trademark)

Ju·nín (hu:ní:n) a village in central Peru, site of the first battle (Aug. 6, 1824) for Peruvian independence, in which Simon Bolívar defeated the Spaniards. The date is celebrated as the birthday of the republic of Peru

jun·ior (dʒu:njər) **I.** (*abbr.* jr) *adj.* younger, used esp. to distinguish son from father when both have the same name, *John Brown junior* ‖ lower in status, *junior partner* ‖ less advanced, *a junior school* ‖ more recently appointed, *a junior committee member* ‖ later in date, *their foundation is junior to ours by six years* ‖ of or relating to the third year of studies in a high school or college **2.** *n.* a younger person or person of lower status ‖ a high school or college student in the third year of studies (L. *juvenior* comp. of *juvenis*, young)

Junior Achievement a U.S.-Canadian educational organization founded (1926) by Horace A. Moses of Massachusetts. It provides teenagers with an opportunity to gain business experience by organizing and operating their own small businesses, guided by volunteer advisors from business and industry

junior college a school covering the first two years of college work

junior high school a school, including the seventh, eighth and ninth grades, which follows elementary school and precede senior high school

jun·ior·i·ty (dʒu:njɔ́riti:, dʒu:njɒ́riti:) *n.* the condition or quality of being junior

junior school (*Br.*) a school for children 7-11

ju·ni·per (dʒu:nəpər) *n.* a member of *Juniperus*, fam. *Cupressaceae*, a genus of evergreen shrubs and trees widely distributed over the northern hemisphere, esp. those species having low or trailing branches. They have needle-shaped, whorled leaves, and berries whose oil is used to flavor gin and some liqueurs. The wood is used in cabinetmaking and for pencils (fr. L. *juniperus*)

Jun·ius, Letters of (dʒu:njəs) a series of political essays published 1769–72, attacking George III and his ministers in scathing terms. The identity of the author was a closely guarded secret, but he has been variously identified as Sir Philip Francis (1740–1818), or the 2nd earl of Shelburne, or his secretary Laughlin Macleane (1727–77)

junk (dʒʌŋk) *n.* (*naut.*) a sailing vessel used in the Orient, esp. China and Java. It has a flat bottom, high poop and overhanging stern, and carries lugsails (Javanese *djong*)

junk **1.** *n.* (*collect.*) objects having neither value nor further use for their owner ‖ (*pop.*) rubbish ‖ (*naut.*) lengths of old rope or cable used in making mats, swabs, oakum etc ‖ (*naut.*) hard salted meat **2.** *v.t.* to sell or give up (something) as junk (origin unknown)

Jun·ker (junkər) *n.* (*hist.*) a member of the landed gentry in eastern Germany, esp. in Prussia (fr. M. Du. *jonckher*, young lord) [illegible] ism, kept their great estates intact in E. Prussia until the 19th c. They dominated Prussia, and later Germany, until 1918, by their control of the higher ranks of the army and the civil service. Bismarck, Hindenburg and Hitler all came to power with their support

jun·ket (dʒʌ́ŋkit) **1.** *n.* a food prepared from milk set with rennet, with sugar and flavoring added ‖ an excursion, outing ‖ a pleasure trip made at [illegible] (etym. doubtful)

[illegible] used principally as snacks

[illegible] heroin addict (fr. slang *junk*, narcotics)

junk sculpture art form created from miscellaneous manufactured products, usu. discarded items ‖ **junk-sculptor** *n.*

junk·yard (dʒʌŋkjɑrd) *n.* a yard where a person who sells junk accumulates his stock

Ju·no (dʒu: nou) (*Rom. mythol.*) the goddess of women and childbirth and, as wife of Jupiter, queen of the gods. She was identified with the Greek Hera

Ju·no·esque (dʒu nouesk) *adj.* having a stately beauty

jun·ta (hunta, dʒʌ́ntə, *n. hist.* ‖ a legislative or administrative council in Spain, Italy or South America ‖ a junto (Span. and Port. *junta* fr. L. *jungere*, to join)

jun·to (dʒʌ́ntou, *pl.* **jun·tos** *n.* a political or other group of persons united by a common purpose, usu. corrupt or illegal

Ju·pi·ter (dʒu:pitər) (*Rom. mythol.*) the god of the sky and the king of the gods, identified with the Greek Zeus. The fifth planet from the sun (mean orbital diameter 4.835 x 10^8 miles) and the largest planet in the solar system (mass approx. 1.87 x 10^{27} tons, 318 times more massive than the Earth) with a mean diameter of 88,000 miles (it is noticeably elliptical). Jupiter revolves around the sun with a sidereal period of 11.862 earth-years and rotates with a period of approx. 9 hrs 55 mins. Its equator is hardly inclined to the plane of its orbit, so that there is little seasonal variation. Telescopic examination shows Jupiter as a yellow disk with several more or less permanent belts parallel to the equator that are generally reddish-brown in color. There are also a number of special features of unexplained origin which appear to be atmospheric in nature. The atmosphere is thought to consist of compressed or condensed gases, e.g. hydrogen, methane and ammonia at about −140°C. Jupiter has at least 16 satellites. The planet was observed by Voyager spacecraft I and II in 1979

Ju·ra (jyræ) a department (area 1,951 sq. miles, pop. 234,000) in E. France (*FRANCHE-COMTÉ) Chief town: Lons-le-Saunier

Jura a range of rugged, wooded mountains in E. France and W. Switzerland, curving around the northwest edge of the Swiss plateau. Highest peak: Crêt de la Neige, 5,650 ft. Occupations: dairy farming, forestry, light industries

ju·ral (dʒurəl) *adj.* of or relating to the law ‖ of or relating to rights and obligations (fr. L. *jus* (*juris*), right, law)

Ju·ras·sic (dʒuræsik) *adj.* of the middle period or system of the Mesozoic era (*GEOLOGICAL TIME) **the Jurassic** the Jurassic period or system of rocks (after the JURA mountains)

ju·rid·ic (dʒuridik) *adj.* juridical **ju·rid·i·cal** *adj.* of the administration of justice, courts of justice, or jurisprudence (fr. L. *juridicus*)

ju·ri·met·rics (dʒu:rimetriks) *n.* application of social science and a scientific approach to study of jurisprudence —**jurimetrician** *n.* or **jurimetricist**

ju·ris·con·sult (dʒuərɪskənsʌlt) *n.* someone learned in law, esp. civil and international (fr. L. *jurisconsultus*)

ju·ris·dic·tion (dʒuərisdikʃən) *n.* the legal power to administer and enforce the law ‖ the exercising of this power ‖ the region within which this power is valid or in which a person has authority ‖ authority **ju·ris·dic·tion·al** *adj.* (O.F. *jurediction* fr. L.)

ju·ris·pru·dence (dʒuərispru d'ns) *n.* the science or philosophy of law ‖ a legal system or body of laws **ju·ris·pru·den·tial** *adj.* (fr. L. *ju* [illegible]

ju·ris·pru·dent (dʒuərispru d'nt) *adj.* skilled in [illegible]

ju·rist (dʒuərist) *n.* a lawyer or judge ‖ a scholar of jurisprudence, esp. one who writes on this [illegible] **ju·ris·tic, ju·ris·ti·cal** *adjs.* of or relating to a jurist ‖ legal ‖ instituted by law (F. *juriste*)

ju·ror (dʒuərər) *n.* a member of a jury ‖ someone who has sworn an oath (A.F. *jureur*, O.F. *jur* [illegible]

Ju·rue·na (hu rwena) *TAPAJOS

jury (dʒuəri) *pl.* **juries** [illegible] responsible, impartial citizens summoned to hear evidence in a court of law and bound under [illegible] persons appointed to judge a contest etc (A.F. [illegible]

jury box [illegible] room where the jury sits during a trial

ju·ry·man (dʒuərɪmən) *pl* **ju·ry·men** (dʒuərɪmən) *n.* a juror

damaged or carried away by storm [origin unknown]

jury of matrons (*Brit.*) a jury, comprised of matrons, called where pregnancy is pleaded in stay of execution

jus·sive (dʒʌsɪv) **1.** *adj.* (*gram.*) expressing a command **2.** *n.* (*gram.*) a jussive word, form etc. [fr. L. *jubere* (*jussus*), to command]

just (dʒʌst) **1.** *adj.* appropriate in kind and degree in the generally accepted body of ethical law, *a just sentence* ‖ obeying the currently accepted ethical laws, *a just man* ‖ legally valid, *a just title to ownership* ‖ deserved, merited, *a just reward* ‖ well founded, *a just fear* ‖ accurate, *a just assessment* **2.** *adv.* exactly, precisely, *it is just as you said, just 9 o'clock* ‖ very recently, *their engagement has just been announced* ‖ by a very narrow margin, *he just missed the train* ‖ directly, *the house is just across the road* ‖ only, *just one left* ‖ no more than, *he is just a private* ‖ (*pop.*) very, *your policemen are just wonderful, he sounded just furious* ‖ (*pop.*, as an intensive) won't you, *just listen to this!, just help me to clear the table* **just about** very nearly, *I lost it just about here, I have just about had enough* **just in case** as a precaution in the unlikely

just now at this time, *I am busy just now* ‖ a short time ago, *I saw him just now* **just then** exactly at that time or moment **just the same** nevertheless [F. *juste* or fr. L. *justus*]

jus·tice (dʒʌstɪs) *n.* behavior to oneself or to another which is strictly in accord with currently accepted ethical law or as decreed by legal authority ‖ rectitude of the soul enlivened by grace (CARDINAL VIRTUES) ‖ the process of law, *to be brought to justice* ‖ a person appointed to

tice a title for a judge, *Mr Justice Brown* **in justice to** in order to be fair to **to do oneself justice** to make one's real abilities apparent **to do justice to** to behave with justice towards ‖ (*pop.*) to act in such a way as to show full appreciation of the worth or importance of, *to do justice to an occasion* [O.F. *justise, justice* fr.

justice of the peace (*Am., abbr.* J.P.) an elected (sometimes an appointed) law officer with jurisdiction in the lowest state courts. He may also

inquests and performing marriage services ‖ (*Brit., abbr.* J.P.) a magistrate whose main duty is to preside at a magistrates' court. J.P.s are usually unpaid and without a professional legal qualification. They are advised by salaried clerks. They also have administrative duties.

Justice, U.S. Department of, federal agency, headed by the attorney general, that enforces federal laws, handles all legal matters for the government and advises the president and executive department heads on legal matters. An assistant attorney general heads each of the six divisions: Antitrust, Civil, Criminal, Civil Rights, Land and Natural Resources and Tax.

Under the Federal Bureau of Investigation

gration and Naturalization Service and the Drug Enforcement Administration

jus·ti·ci·a·ble (dʒʌstɪʃi:əb'l) *adj.* (of a person or a dispute) liable to be tried in a court of law [A.F. and O.F.]

ju·sti·ci·a·lis·mo (hu:sti:si:əli:smɔ) *n.* the political philosophy of Juan Peron, which claimed to be a third position equidistant from capitalism and Communism

justiciary (dʒʌstɪʃi:əri:, dʒʌstɪʃərɪ) *n.* the chief political and judicial officer of the realm (11th-13th cc.) **2.** *adj.* of or relating to the judicature [fr. M.L. *justitiarius*]

jus·ti·ci·ar·y (dʒʌstɪʃi:ərɪ, dʒʌstɪʃərɪ) *pl.* **jus·ti·ci·ar·ies** *n.* a justiciar ‖ an administrator of justice [fr. M.L. *justitiaria* or *justiciaria*]

jus·ti·fi·a·bil·i·ty (dʒʌstɪfaɪəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being justifiable

jus·ti·fi·a·ble (dʒʌstɪfaɪəb'l, dʒʌstɪfaɪəb'l) *adj.* able to be justified [F.]

justifiable homicide homicide committed in self-defense, during the performance of duty or to prevent a heinous crime

jus·ti·fi·a·bly (dʒʌstɪfaɪəbli:, dʒʌstɪfaɪəbli:) *adv.* in a justifiable way

jus·ti·fi·ca·tion (dʒʌstɪfɪkeɪʃən) *n.* a justifying or being justified ‖ that which justifies ‖ (*printing*) the arranging of a line of type so that it evenly fills the measure [fr. L.L. *justificatio* (*justificationis*)]

justificatory (dʒʌstɪfɪkeɪtɔ:ri:, dʒʌstɪfɪkətɔ:ri:) *adj.* tending to justify [fr. L.L. *justificare* (*justificatus*)]

jus·ti·fy (dʒʌstɪfaɪ) *pres. part.* **jus·ti·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **jus·ti·fied** *v.t.* to show or prove (something or someone) to be just or right, *nothing can justify such conduct, it would be difficult to justify him* ‖ (*theol.*) to declare to be free from the penalty of sin ‖ (*printing*) to make (lines of type) equal in length by adjusting the spaces between the words ‖ *v.i.* (*printing*) to form a true line, capable of being set evenly to the measure [F. *justifier* fr. L. *justificare*]

Jus·tin (dʒʌstɪn) (2nd or 3rd c. A.D.) Latin historian, author of a summary of the no longer extant 'Historiae Philippicae' of Pompeius Trogus

Jus·tin·i·an I (dʒʌstɪni:ən) (483–565), Byzantine emperor (527–65). His generals Belisarius and Narses defeated (523 and 529) the Persians, captured N. Africa from the Vandals (533), and overthrew the Ostrogoths in Italy (552-5). The legal codification he commissioned resulted in the 'Corpus juris civilis', which became the principal source for Roman law. He rebuilt the church of St Sophia at Constantinople

Justin Martyr, St (c. 100–c. 165), Samarian Christian apologist and martyr. A platonist philosopher who was converted to Christianity, he became an outstanding apologist. His works include 'Apology of the Christian Religion' (c. 155) and 'Dialogue with Trypho the Jew' (c. 160). Feast: Apr. 14

just·ly (dʒʌstli:) *adv.* with justice ‖ with accuracy, deservedly

Jus·to (hu:sto:), Agustin Pedro (1876–1943), Ar-

dictatorship the economy was controlled by price fixing etc. He authorized the Roca-Runciman treaties (1933, 1936) with Great Britain, which gave British capital and exports favored treatment in Argentina in return for a guaranteed market in Great Britain for Argentina's meat exports

jut (dʒʌt) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **jut·ting** *past* and *past part.* **jut·ted** *v.t.* to protrude from, stick out ‖ *v.t.* to cause (something) to protrude **2.** *n.* a projection [var. of JET V.]

Jute (dʒu:t) *n.* a member of a Germanic tribe, probably from the mouth of the Rhine, who settled (5th c.) in England in Kent, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight [fr. M.L. *Jutae, Juti* pl., akin to O.N. *Jótar*]

jute *n.* a fiber made from the bark of *Corchorus olitorius* or *C. capsularis*, fam. *Tiliaceae*, plants native to tropical Asia and cultivated esp. in E. Bengal and East Pakistan. It is widely used for cotton baling and sacking, cordage and paper ‖ these plants [fr. Bengali *jhôto, jhuto*]

Jut·land (dʒʌtlənd) (*Dan.* Jylland) a peninsula of N. Europe comprising the mainland of Denmark (Jylland) and Schleswig-Holstein, Germany

Jutland, Battle of the main naval engagement (May 31, 1916) of the 1st world war, fought about 60 miles west of Jutland. The German fleet won a tactical success over the British fleet under Jellicoe, but did not put out to sea for the rest of the war

Ju·ve·nal (dʒu:vən'l) (c. 60–c. 140), Roman poet and satirist. His 16 verse satires denounce the political and social conditions of imperial Rome

ju·ve·nile (dʒu:vənail, dʒu:vən'l, dʒu:vənil) **1.** *adj.* relating to youth or young people ‖ meant for young people, *juvenile fiction* ‖ immature, *juvenile behavior* **2.** *n.* a child or young person ‖ (*publishing, librarianship*) a book meant for young people ‖ an actor who plays the role of a young man, or such a role [fr. L. *juvenilis*]

juvenile court (*law*) a court concerned with cases involving young persons under a certain age, which varies in different areas of jurisdiction. It relies heavily on rehabilitation and preventive techniques

juvenile hormone (*entomology*) insect secretion regulating metamorphosis and growth that can be made synthetically; used to destroy by disrupting insect life cycles

juvenile lead an actor who plays the most important role for a young person in a play, or such a role

ju·ve·nil·i·a (dʒu:vənɪli:ə) *pl. n.* works produced during the youth of an author or artist [L.]

ju·ve·nil·i·ty (dʒu:vənɪlɪti:) *n.* the state or quality of being juvenile [fr. L. *juvenilitas*]

ju·ve·nil·iz·a·tion (dʒu:vənəlɪzéɪʃən) *n.* prolonging immaturity —**juvenilize** *v.*

Ju·ven·tas (dʒu:vəntæs) (*Rom. mythol.*) the goddess of youth, identified with the Greek Hebe

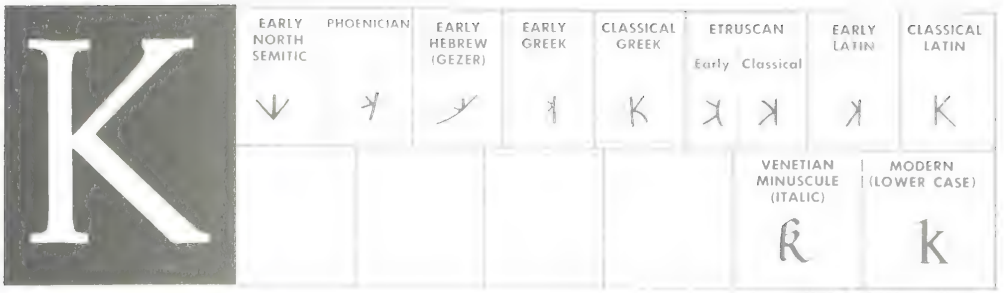
jux·ta·pose (dʒʌkstəpóuz) *pres. part.* **jux·ta·pos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **jux·ta·posed** *v.t.* to place (things, facts etc.) side by side [F.]

jux·ta·po·si·tion (dʒʌkstəpəzíʃən) *n.* a juxtaposing or being juxtaposed [F.]

J visa a special visa category authorized by the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange (Smith-Mundt) Act of 1948. Individuals with J visas may be admitted to U.S. for the purpose of pursuing a full-time program of study but must be absent from the U.S. for two years after their studies have ended before they may reenter as

Jyl·land (jʏlun) the Danish mainland (area

DENMARK)



Development of the letter K, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter K and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter k are shown.

K, k (keɪ) the 11th letter of the English alphabet

K (*Chem*) potassium ‖ Kelvin (temperature scale)

K2 (keɪtúː) (or Dapsang, formerly Mt Godwin Austen) the second highest mountain in the world (28,250 ft), in the Karakoram Range, N Kashmir

Kaa·ba, Caa·ba (kúbə) the sanctuary at Mecca enclosing the Black Stone, which is the most sacred object of Islam. This is the principal place of pilgrimage for Moslems, and the point to which they turn in prayer [fr. Arab. *ka'bah*, square building]

Kaap·stad (kúpstut) *CAPE TOWN

Kab·ar·di·no-Bal·kar·i·an A.S.S.R. (kæbərdiːnoubɔlkáriːən) an autonomous republic (area 4,825 sq. miles, pop. 688,000) of the U.S.S.R., on the north slopes of the Caucasus. Capital: Nalchik

Kabinda *CABINDA

Ka·bu·ki (kəbúːkiː, kəbúːkiː) the popular Japanese drama, incorporating song and dance, and performed solely by men. It originated in the 17th c. as an offshoot of Nō drama and is characterized by exaggerated, highly stylized acting, elaborate scenery and heavy makeup [Jap.]

Ka·bul (kúbul) the capital (pop. 1,036,407) of Afghanistan, on the Kabul River, a tributary of the Indus. It commands strategic mountain passes into Pakistan (*KHYBER PASS). Industry: wool

Kab·we (kúbwe) (formerly Broken Hill) a town (pop. 147,000) in Zambia, a processing center for zinc, vanadium and lead

Ka·byle (kəbáil) *n.* a member of a chiefly agricultural Berber people, inhabiting a mountainous region of N.E. Algeria ‖ their Hamitic language

Ka·chin (kətʃin) a mountainous state (area 16,000 sq. miles, pop. 500,000) of N. Burma, partly inhabited by the Kachins, a tribal people who practice dry-rice farming and speak Kachin, a Tibeto-Burmese language. Capital: Myitkyina

Ká·dár (kúdur), János (1912–), Hungarian statesman, Communist prime minister of Hungary (1956–8 and 1961–5), First Secretary of the Communist party, from 1956

kadi *CADI

Ka·du·na (kədúːnə) the capital (pop. 97,000) of North Central State, Nigeria, on the Kaduna River. It is a rail and trade center (cotton, sorghum and ginger). Industries: cotton milling, furniture, pottery

Kaf·fir, Kaf·ir (kæfər) *n.* a member of a group of Bantu-speaking peoples of South Africa: their language ‖ (*Br. pl*) South African mining shares

kaffir corn, kafir corn any of several sorghums, with relatively juicy stalks, grown in dry regions for grain and fodder [Arab. *kāfir*, infidel: corn]

Kafir *KAFFIR

Ka·fir (kæfər) *n.* a member of a tribe living in part of the Hindu Kush, N.E. Afghanistan

Kaf·ka (kufkə), Franz (1883–1924), Czech writer, living in Prague, writing in German. In his lifetime he published an extract from his journal, and a few short stories (collected 1919). His fame rests chiefly on the novels 'The Trial' and 'The Castle', published (in 1925 and 1926 respectively) in disregard of his express wishes. Keenly aware of man's anguish, isolation, perplexity and frustration, specifically in the setting of the mechanized, bureaucratized modern world, he derived myths from his insights. Kafka's situations and incidents are utterly fantastic, but he makes the reader believe in them by his wealth of concrete detail and the unsmiling matter-of-factness of his style, modeled in part on the police reports of his day

Kaf·ka·esque (kɑfkəesk) *adj* weirdly unreal, esp. of government activities, from the work of the Czech writer Frank Kafka

Kaftan *CAFTAN

Ka·fu·e (kəfúːeɪ) a river (600 miles long) of central Zambia, a tributary of the Zambezi

Ka·ga·wa (kugúwə), Toyohiko (1888–1960), Japanese Christian social reformer and evangelist. He organized peasant cooperatives and dealt with labour problems after the 1923 earthquake

Kaga·ya (kúgəjə) a city (pop. 65,000) of the island of Kyushu, Japan: textiles, glassware, bamboo goods, Satsuma porcelain

Kai·e·teur Falls (kaɪətuər) a waterfall (740 ft high, c. 350 ft wide) in central Guyana on the Potaro River

Kai·feng (kaɪfəŋ) a city (pop. 200,000) of Honan, China, on the Hwang Ho. As Pien-liang, it was the capital of China (960–1126) and contains temples and palaces of the Sung dynasty

kail *KALE

kainite (kaɪənaɪt) a salt, hydrous chlorosulfate of magnesium and potassium, $KMgSO_4Cl·3H_2O$, used as a source of potassium salts and as a fertilizer [fr. G *kainit* < Gk *kainos* new]

Kair·ouan (kerwɑ̃) a Moslem holy city (pop. 55,000), 80 miles S. of Tunis: carpets, leather goods. It was famous as a center of Moslem learning from the 9th c. to the early 11th c.

Kai·ser (káɪzər), Georg (1878–1945), German expressionist dramatist. His plays include 'The Jewish Widow' (1911), 'The Burgher of Calais' (1914), 'From Morn to Midnight' (1916), 'Gas I and II' (1918–20), 'The Fire in the Opera House' (1919)

Kai·ser (kaɪzər) *n.* (*hist.*) the emperor of Austria (1804–1918) ‖ (*hist.*) the emperor of Germany (1871–1918) ‖ (*hist.*) the head of the Holy Roman Empire [G. fr. L. *Caesar*]

Ka·jar, Qa·jar (kədʒúr) a dynasty which ruled Persia (1794–1925)

ka·ka (kúkə) *n. Nestor meridionalis*, an olive-brown New Zealand parrot marked with red and gray markings, often kept as a pet [Maori]

ka·ka·po (kúkupou) *pl.* **ka·ka·pos** *n. Strigops habroptilus*, a green and brown New Zealand parrot rapidly becoming extinct. It is nocturnal, has little power of flight, and lives in holes or burrows in the ground [Maori]

ka·ke·mo·no, ka·ke·mo·nos *n.* a Japanese painting or description on silk or paper. Mounted on a roller, it may be hung on the wall [Jap. *kake-*, to hang + *mono*, thing]

Ka·ki·na·da (kúkinədə) (Cocanada) a seaport (pop. 75,000) of E. Andhra, India, exporting tobacco

ka·la-a-zar (kuluəzur, kuluæzər) *n.* a chronic infectious disease occurring chiefly in the Tropics and marked by irregular fever and enlargement of the spleen and liver. It is caused by a parasite transmitted by the bite of infected sandflies [fr. Hindi *kālā* black + Pers. *āzār*, disease]

Ka·la·ha·ri (kəlɑhɑri) a semidesert highland region (area 200,000 sq. miles) of South Africa, mainly in Botswana, sparsely inhabited by Bushmen and Hottentots

kal·ash·nik·ov (kəlɑʃnikɔf) (*Russ.*) a Soviet submachine gun

kale, kail (keɪl) *n. Brassica oleracea acephala*, fam. *Cruciferae*, a variety of leafy nonheading cabbage [var. of COLE]

kal·ei·do·scope (kəlaɪdəskoup) *n.* a tubular viewing device containing two plane mirrors set at an angle of 60° to one another and multiple fragments of colored glass or paper etc. These produce symmetrical patterns which shift when the instrument is rotated ‖ something which continually changes **kal·ei·do·scop·ic** (kəlaɪdəskɔpɪk) *adj* [Gk *kalos* beautiful + *eidos* form + *skopein* to see]

Kal·e·vi·po·eg (kɑləvipɔeg) (*Estonian*) the hero of Estonian folklore

kal·ends *CALENDS

Kal·gan (kalgən) *CHANGCHIAKOW*

Kal·goor·lie (kælgu·ərli) a gold-mining center (pop. with its suburb, Boulder, 20,500) in Western Australia

Ka·li·da·sa (kəlidəsə) (prob. 1st c.), Indian poet [illegible] includes three verse dramas, 'Sakuntala', 'Vikramorvasiya' and 'Malavikagnimitra', two epics, 'Raghuvamsa' and 'Kumara-sambhava', and some shorter lyrics

Ka·li·man·tan (kaliməntan) the part (area 208,298 sq. miles) of Borneo belonging to Indonesia, formerly belonging to the Netherlands. Chief towns: Pontianak, Bandjarmasin

ka·lim·ba (kəlimbə) *n.* musical instrument consisting of an 8-in. hollow piece of wood with metal strips inserted lengthwise, made to vibrate with thumbs

Ka·li·nin (kalinin), Mikhail Ivanovich (1875–1946), Russian statesman. An early follower of Lenin, he helped to organize the 1917 revolution. He was chairman of the Central Executive Committee (1919–38) and of the Supreme Soviet (1938–46) of the U.S.S.R.

Kalinin a city (pop. 412,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., on the Volga: engineering, textiles

Ka·li·nin·grad (kalinigrud) a port (pop. 355,000) of the U.S.S.R. (before 1945 Konigsberg, E. Prussia). It is the center of an enclave of the R.S.F.S.R. in Lithuania, near the Baltic: shipbuilding, mechanical engineering, pulp [illegible]

kal·lid·in ($C_{50}H_{73}N_{15}O_{11}$) (kælədən) *n.* (*physiol.*) a compound containing 9 or 10 amino acids derived from a plasma alpha globulin: kallidinogen, which reduces blood pressure, increases capillary permeability, relaxes certain smooth blood muscles, and produces edema. *syn* bradykinin. *Cf.* KALLIDIN

kal·lik·re·in (kælikriin) *n.* (*physiol.*) an enzyme in saliva, urine, pancreatic juices, and blood [illegible] *Cf.* KALLIDIN

Kal·man filter (kælmən) (*acoustics*) **1.** technique for computer evaluation of various sensors in inertial navigation systems **2.** system used to reduce random noise

Kalmar Union [illegible] the crowns of Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Sweden revolted (1523) under Gustavus I against Danish rule, but Denmark and Norway remained united until 1814

Kal·muck (kælmək) *n.* a member of a Buddhist nomadic Mongolian people inhabiting Kalmyk A.S.S.R. their Mongolian language

Kalmyk A.S.S.R. [illegible] public (area 29,400 sq. miles; pop. 301,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., in the steppe around the Volga delta. Capital: Elista (formerly Stepnoi)

Ka·ma (kamə) a river (1,260 miles long) of western U.S.S.R., flowing from the Urals to the Volga near Kazan, a major shipping route (port: Perm) and source of power

ka·ma·graph (kæməgræf) *n.* special printing press that faithfully duplicates up to 250 copies of a painting, including raised brush strokes, destroying the original in the process. It was developed by Andre Cocard. **kamagraphy** *n.*

[illegible] in central Honshu, Japan. It has 80 shrines.

Ka·ma·kur·a (kamakurə) *adj.* of the period A.D. [illegible]

Kam·ar·an (kæmərən) an island (area 22 sq. [illegible]

Kam·pa·la (kampalə) the capital (pop. 458,423) of Uganda, in Buganda. Makerere College (1939) of the University of East Africa (1963)

Kampf·pan·zer Leonard (kampfpanzər) (*mil.*) tank of German Federal Republic, with 105-mm guns and speed of 65 km/hr

Kampuchea *CAMBODIA

Kam·pu·che·a (kampu:tʃéiə) *n.* Southeast Asian nation formerly [illegible]. **Kampuchean** *adj.*

ka·nak·a (kənækə, kænəkə) *n.* a South Sea Islander; a native of Hawaii [Hawaiian – man]

kanamycin (kænəmaisin) *n.* [illegible] ($H_{...}N_3O_{...}$) (*pharm.*) broad-spectrum antibiotic; marketed as Kantrex

Ka·nan·ga (kənuŋgu) (formerly Luluabourg) a town (pop. 141,000) on R. Lulua, an affluent of the Kasai River, in S. central Zaire. It is the center of a cotton-growing district

Ka·na·rese (kənərí:z, kənəri:s) **1.** *n.* a member of a people of Mysore, S. India **2.** *adj.* of these people

Ka·na·za·wa (kanuzúwu) a port (pop. 418,000) of Honshu, Japan: textiles (silk), handicrafts

Kan·chen·jun·ga (kuntʃəndʒuŋgə) a mountain (28,146 ft) of the Himalayas between India and Nepal, considered the third highest in the world

Kan·chi·pu·ram (kuntʃi:pərəm) (Conjeeveram), a Hindu sacred city (pop. 110,657) in N.E. Madras, India. textiles

Kan·da·har (kandəhur) a city (pop. 191,000) of S.E. Afghanistan, an old commercial center, and the main outlet for trade with India

Kan·din·sky (kændinski:), Wassily (1866–1944), Russian painter, naturalized German (1928), then French (1939). In Fauve and expressionist experimentation he pursued a line of abstraction culminating in 1910 with the first purely abstract, nonobjective works. In these he painted free, spontaneous forms using color and line alone for their expressive power. By 1921 he was painting more calculated compositions of geometric forms. He wrote 'Concerning the Spiritual in Art' (1912). With Marc he originated the Blaue Reiter movement (1911). From 1922 to 1933 he taught at the Bauhaus. His work strongly influenced abstract expressionism

Kand·la (kundlu) a fast-developing port on the west coast of India in Gujarat, handling esp. grain, cloth and lumber. It is a rail terminus and airport. Saltworks

Kan·dy (kændi, kundi) a town (pop. 85,000) of central Sri Lanka, the former capital (1592–1815). Buddhist shrines

Kane (kein), Elisha Kent (1820–57), U.S. arctic explorer. His expedition (1853–5) to northwest Greenland reached the highest northern latitude (80° 35') attained at that time

Ka·nem (kunəm) an ancient Sudanic state (10th–19th cc.) north of Lake Chad

kan·ga·roo (kæŋgəru:) *pl.* **kan·ga·roos, kan·ga·roo** *n.* a member of *Macropodidae*, a family of herbivorous, marsupial mammals of Australia and the nearby islands. They have large powerful hind legs and move by leaping. They have a long, tapering tail and short forelimbs. Kangaroo flesh is edible and the skin is used in making shoes and gloves (perh. native word)

Kangaroo (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. air-to-surface missile (SS-4)

kangaroo court an unauthorized court, or self-appointed group sitting as a court, usually mocking or ignoring legal procedure and jus-

kangaroo rat a small rodent of fam. *Heteromyidae* of western North America, esp. of genus *Dipodomys*, with long hind legs adapted for

K'ang-Hsi (kanhi:) (1654–1722), Chinese emperor (c. 1661–1722) of the Manchu dynasty. His conquest of Formosa and Mongolia enlarged the frontiers of China, and the country prospered under his rule. He was a patron of literature and art

Kan Kan (kukə) a rail terminus (pop. 29,000) in eastern Guinea: rice, brickworks, sawmills

kan·na·da (kanədə, kænədə) *n.* the language spoken by the Kanarese

Ka·no (kunou) the capital (pop. 700,000, mostly Moslems) of Kano State, Nigeria, a center for trans-Saharan trade. Exports: peanuts, cattle, hides. It was the capital of a Hausa kingdom

[illegible] *n.* (*mil.*) armored artillery weapon of German Federal Republic (KJPZ 4-5) carrying 90-mm gun

Kan·pur (kunpur) (Cawnpore) a city (pop. 1,154,388) in Uttar Pradesh, India, on the Ganges. wool, leather, textiles

Kan·sas (kænzəs) (*abbr.* Kan.) a state (area 82,264 sq. miles, pop. 2,408,000) on the midwestern plains of the U.S.A. Capital: Topeka. Chief cities: Wichita, Kansas City. Agriculture: wheat, fodder crops, beef cattle. Resources: oil and natural gas, coal, lead, zinc. Industries: food processing, transport equipment, oil refining. State university (1865) at Lawrence. As part of the Louisiana Purchase (1803), Kansas passed to the U.S.A., of which it became (1861) the 34th state

Kansas City two cities, one (pop. 448,159) in Missouri, the other (pop. 161,807) in Kansas. They face each other across the Kansas River where it joins the Missouri, and together form a port and railroad junction, a livestock-trade and meat-packing center

Kansas-Nebraska Act (*Am. hist.*) a law (May 30, 1854) which provided that settlers in the newly created territories of Kansas and Nebraska should decide whether to have slavery or not. It nullified the Missouri Compromise and greatly increased the tensions which led to the Civil War

Kan·su (kánsú:) a province (pop. 12,650,000) of N. central China which includes the Ningsia-Hui autonomous region. Capital: Lanchow

Kant (kænt, kunt), Immanuel (1724–1804), German philosopher, founder of critical idealism. His most famous work, 'Critique of Pure Reason' (1781), is an inquiry into the limits of knowledge. According to Kant, the ultimate nature of reality (of the 'things in themselves') remains forever inaccessible to the human mind. What we can know is phenomena. The mind impresses its forms of sensibility (space and time) on the original data of the senses and orders them according to the categories of thought (causality, substance etc.). In his 'Critique of Practical Reason' (1788) he finds a new foundation for ethics and religion in the categorical imperative. 'The Critique of Judgment' (1790) establishes a bridge between his theoretical and moral philosophy through the ideas of beauty and formal development

Kant·i·an (kæntiən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Kant or his philosophy | deriving from Kant **2.** *n.* a follower of Kant

kan·zu (kænzu:) *n.* a long white garment worn by some Africans, e.g. the Swahili [Swahili]

Kao·hsiung (gáujjuŋ) a port and industrial center (pop. 1,250,000) of S.W. Taiwan: oil refineries

Ka·o·lack (kuɔlæk, kaulæk) a town (pop. 47,000), port and rail terminus in W. Senegal, on the Saloum River, exporting peanuts

Kao·lan (kaulun) *LANCHOW

kao·liang (káuljuŋ) *n.* any of a group of grain sorghums of E. Asia, esp. China and Manchuria, grown for food. The stalks are used for thatching etc. [Chin. fr. *kao*, tall + *liang*, [illegible]

ka·o·lin, ka·o·line (keiəlin) *n.* a fine, usually white clay of which kaolinite is the main constituent. It is used in the making of porcelain, in medicine, as a filler (e.g. in papermaking) etc. [F. fr. Chin. *kao-ling*, a hill in Kiangsi province]

ka·o·lin·ite (keiəlinait) *n.* $Al_2Si_2O_5(OH)_4$, a finely crystalline form of hydrated aluminum silicate, formed mainly by the weathering of [illegible]

ka·on (keiɔn) *n.* (*nuclear phys.*) term for four nuclear particles with a mass of 497.8 MEV (million electronvolts), a lifetime of 10^{-10} seconds, distinguished as K, K_S^0, and K_L^0, weight 960 times greater than electrons. *also* K-meson. **kaonic** or **K-mesic** *adj.* *Cf.* MUON, PION

Ka·pell·meis·ter (kupélmaistər) *n.* (*hist.*) the musical director of the chapel of a pope or prince. (*hist.*) the resident conductor of a patri-

Kap·lan (kæplən), Mordecai Menahem (1881–1983), U.S. religious leader. He founded the Reconstructionist movement in Judaism, dating from the publication of his 'Judaism as a Civilization' (1934). He established (1916) the first U.S. synagogue center in New York and (1922) the Society for the Advancement of Judaism

ka·pok (keipɔk, kæpək) *n.* the surface fibers from the seed pods of the ceiba. The hollow, buoyant, resilient, waterproof fibers are used as

insulation, and for stuffing cushions, mattresses etc. The oil from the seeds is used in soapmaking. Malay *kapoq*

kapok tree the silk-cotton tree

Kaposi's sarcoma (kapoʊsiːz) *med.* rare form of cancer found in homosexual men under age 50; characterized by violet spots or lumps on the body

kap·pa (kæpə) *n.* the tenth letter (K, κ) of the Greek alphabet

Kap·ton foil (kæptɒn) protective shield that shuts out sun's thermal energy but permits radio waves to pass through; developed by Hughes Aircraft Co

Ka·ra Bo·gaz Gol (kʊrʊbɔgʊzgɑl) a gulf (area 7,000 sq. miles) of the Caspian Sea, Turkmenistan, U.S.S.R.; sulfates, sodium chloride and other salts

Ka·ra·chi (kərɑtʃi) the chief town and port (pop. 5,103,000) of Pakistan, the former capital (1947–60), northwest of the Indus delta in Sind. Industries: food processing, handicrafts, wool milling. University (1951)

Ka·ra·fu·to (kɑrʊfʊtɔ) ▸ SAKHALIN

Ka·ra·gan·da (kʊrʊgʊndʊ) a city (pop. 583,000) of Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R.; coal, tungsten

Kar·a·george (kærədʒɔrdʒ) (George Petrovic, c. 1752–1817), Serbian revolutionary leader. He led the successful Serbian revolt against Turkish rule (1804) and seized power (1808–13), founding the Karageorgevic dynasty

Kar·a·geor·ge·vić (kærədʒɔrdʒəvɪtʃ) a Serbian dynasty founded by Karageorge which ruled Serbia (1842–58 and 1903–18) and Yugoslavia (1918–45)

Kar·a·ite (kɛərəaɪt) *n.* a member of a Jewish religious sect founded in the 8th c. by a Syrian Jew, Anan ben David. It rejected the Talmud and incorporated Christian and Moslem elements. Its adherents were mainly influential in the Crimea and Lithuania, but are now largely dispersed **Kar·a·ism** (kɛərəɪzəm), **Kar·a·it·ism** (kɛərəaɪtɪzəm) *ns* [fr. Heb. *q'räim*, those who base their religious belief solely on scripture]

Ka·ra-Kal·pak A.S.S.R. (kɑrʊkəlpʊk, kʊrəkəlpák) an autonomous republic (area 79,631 sq. miles, pop. 544,000) of Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R., on the Aral Sea. Capital: Nukus (pop. 39,000)

Ka·ra·ko·ram (kʊrəkɔ́rəm, kʊrəkóʊrən) a mountain range (300 miles long) of N. Kashmir extending into Tibet, having 60 peaks over 22,000 ft (*K2) and great glaciers. It is crossed by several high passes, notably the Karakoru (18,290 ft)

Ka·ra·ko·rum (kʊrəkɔ́rəm, kʊrəkóʊrən) the ruined ancient capital of the Mongol Empire (1234–1409), near Ulan Bator, Outer Mongolia

Kar·a·kul (kærəkʊl) *n.* a breed of brown-haired sheep from Bukhara ‖ the black, tightly curled skin of a newborn lamb of this breed, yielding valuable fur (*ASTRAKHAN, *PERSIAN LAMB) [after *Kara Kul*, a lake in Tadzhikistan, U.S.S.R.]

Ka·ra-Kum (kʊrʊkʊ́m) a desert (area 120,000 sq. miles) in Turkmenistan, U.S.S.R., west of the Amu Darya. Irrigation canal

kar·at, esp. *Br.* **car·at** (kærət) *n.* a measure of the purity of gold. Pure gold is 24 karat, 18-karat gold has six parts of alloy

ka·ra·te (kərʊtɪ) *n.* a Japanese system of unarmed self-defense, by body blows with the hands, knees, feet etc.

Ka·re·lian (kərɛ́liən, kərɛ́ljən) *adj.* relating to the Karelian A.S.S.R., or its people, or their language ‖ *n.* a native or inhabitant of the Karelian A.S.S.R. ‖ the Finno-Ugric language spoken by the Karelian people

Karelian A.S.S.R. an autonomous republic (area 69,720 sq. miles, pop. 768,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., on the E. Scandinavian peninsula, bordering Finland. It is a land of lakes, forests and granite. People: 25% Karelians and Finns, the rest Russians. Capital Petrozavodsk

Karelian Isthmus a strip of land [illegible] miles wide, between Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Finland. Finland ceded it to the [illegible] 1940, recaptured it (1941) but [illegible] ceded it to the U.S.S.R. (1947)

Karen a partly mountainous state (pop. 400,000) of S.E. Burma, extending south into Tenasserim. Capital: Pegu

Ka·ren (karén) *n.* a member of any of several chiefly agricultural tribes inhabiting eastern and southern Burma ‖ any of several related languages spoken by these people

Ka·ren·ni ▸ Karen

Ka·ri·ba Dam (kʊrɪbə) one of the world's biggest hydroelectric dams, on the Zambesi (Kariba Gorge) between Zambia and Zimbabwe, supplying power to both countries

Kar·i·kal (kʌrɪkʌl) a part (area 52 sq. miles, pop. 76,000) of Pondicherry, India on the Coromandel coast, a French enclave until 1962

kar·ite (kɛərɑɪt) *n.* *Butyrospermum parkii* (Kotschy) Kotschy [after *Sapotaceae*, a tropical African tree whose seeds [illegible] shea butter. ▸ *Karite*

karite butter shea butter

Karl Franz Josef (kʊrl) emperor of Austria ▸ CHARLES I

Kar·li (kʊrlɪ) a village near Poona in Bombay province, India: Buddhist temple-cave (1st c. B.C.)

Karl Marx Stadt (kʊrlmʊrks ʃtʊt, ʃtæt) formerly Chemnitz) a district (area 2,320 sq. miles, pop. 2,095,000) of East Germany in former Saxony ‖ its center (pop. 320,000), a great metal-working and machinery and textile manufacturing town

Kar·lo·vy Va·ry (kʊrlɔvɪvʊrɪ) ▸ KARLSBAD

Kar·lo·witz, Treaty of (kʊrlɔvɪts) a peace treaty signed (1699) between the Ottoman Empire, Venice, Poland, Russia and the Emperor Leopold I, who gained Hungary, Croatia and Slavonia

Karls·bad (kʊrlsbʊt, kʊrlzbæd) (*Czech* Karlovy Vary) a spa (pop. 61,000) in N.W. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, celebrated for its hot springs

Karlsbad Decrees repressive measures (1819) designed by Metternich to exterminate liberalism in Germany by censoring the press, strictly controlling the universities, and supressing secret societies. They were provoked by the murder of von Kotzebue by a demented student

Karls·ruh·e (kʊrlzrʊə) a city (pop. 274,000) near the Rhine in N.W. Baden-Württemberg, West Germany, a commercial and industrial center: perfume, beer, hardware, machinery, radio and electrical equipment

kar·ma (kʊrmə) *n.* (*Buddhism* and *Hinduism*) the power, resulting from an individual's volitional acts, which determines his cycle of reincarnations before he attains release from this world ‖ (*Buddhism* and *Hinduism*) the sum total of the acts done in one stage of a person's existence, which determine his destiny in the next stage ‖ (*Jainism*) a form of matter which can contaminate a soul and postpone its attaining Nirvana **kär·mic** *adj.* [Skr.]

Kar·nak (kʊrnæk) ▸ THEBES (Egypt)

Kar·nath (kʊrnɑth) ▸ GOA

Ka·ro·lyi (kʊrɔljɪ), Count Mihály (1875–1955), Hungarian statesman. He was prime minister of Hungary (1918) and provisional president of the republic (1919) until superseded by Kun

Kar·roo, Ka·roo (kərʊ́) *pl.* **Kar·roos, Ka·roos** *n.* any of several arid tablelands in southern Africa, esp. Great Karroo and Little Karroo, between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, and North Karroo, in N. Cape Province, south of the Kalahari Desert [Hottentot]

karst (kʊrst) *n* a barren limestone region characterized by fissures, caves and underground channels [G.]

Ka·run (kʊrʊ́n) a navigable river flowing 528 miles from W. Iran into the Shatt-el-Arab on the Iraqi border

kar·yo·kin·e·sis (kærɪoʊkɪnɪ́sɪs, kærɪoʊkaɪnɪ́sɪs) the nucleus of a cell in mitosis ‖ mitosis [fr. Gk *karnon*, nut, kernel + *kinesis*, motion]

kar·yo·plasm (kærɪəplæzəm) *n.* nucleoplasm [fr. Gk *karnon*, nut, kernel + *plasma*, something molded or formed]

Ka·sai (kʊsɑ́ɪ) a river (1,338 miles) flowing east from central Angola, then north to form the border, and through southwestern Zaire to the Congo River (R. Zaire)

Kas·a·vu·bu (kæsəvʊbʊ, kʊsʊvʊbʊ), Joseph (1910–69), Zairan statesman, first president [illegible] of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. He called in U.N. forces when civil war broke out after independence (1960)

Kash·gar (kɑʃgɑr) (*Chin.* Shufu) a trading center (pop. 100,000) in Sinkiang, China, at the [illegible]

Kash·mir (kæʃmɪər, kʌʃmɪər) (area 86,024 sq. miles, pop. 7,700,000) of central Asia, north of India. Chief city: Srinagar. Language: Kashmiri. People: *INDIA (subcontinent) [illegible] the upper Indus valley. Southwest of the Himalayas the Jhelum forms the deep Vale of Kashmir (80 miles long, 20 miles wide, elevation 4,000–6,000'), the only large arable section (cereals, fruit, vegetables). Industries: forestry, handicrafts, textiles. The south and east (called Jammu and Kashmir) are administered by India, while the north and west (Azad Kashmir) are occupied and claimed by Pakistan. A part of the northwest of Ladakh, in the northeast, is occupied and claimed by China. The region was under Hindu rule until the 14th c., when it fell to the Moslems, who ruled until 1819. It became a Sikh kingdom (1819) and came under British rule (1846). After the partition of India (1947), fighting broke out between India and Pakistan, and the U.N. imposed a cease-fire (1949), pending a plebiscite which has never been held. India officially annexed Kashmir (1957), but Pakistan continued to occupy the north and west. China began to occupy Ladakh in the early 1950s. India and Pakistan were briefly at war over Kashmir (1965). In 1972 the Indian and Pakistan sections of Kashmir were divided by a 'line of control'

Kash·mir·i (kæʃmɪərɪ) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Kashmir ‖ the Indic language of Kashmir

KA-6 ▸ INTRUDER

Kassel ▸ CASSEL

Kas·sem (kʊssɪ́m, kʊsɪ́m), Abdul Karim (1914–63), Iraqi general and politician. He overthrew the monarchy (1958), established a republic, and became prime minister (1958–63). He was killed when his régime was overthrown

Kas·site (kæsaɪt) a member of a dynasty which ruled Babylonia (c. 1750–c. 1200 B.C.)

kat·a·bat·ic (kætəbætɪk) *adj.* of the downward flow of air, esp. cold air [fr. Gk *katabainein*, to go down]

kat·a·bol·ic, cat·a·bol·ic (kætəbɒlɪk) *adj.* related to or characterized by katabolism

ka·tab·o·lism, ca·tab·o·lism (kətæbəlɪzəm) *n.* destructive metabolism in which complex compounds are converted into simpler ones with the release of energy (opp. ANABOLISM) [fr. Gk *katabolē*, a throwing down]

Ka·tan·ga (kətʊngə, kətɛ́ngə) a region (renamed Shaba) of southeastern Zaire, containing great deposits of copper, gold, radium and uranium, and by far the richest area in the country. A former province, it seceded (1960), was reintegrated (1963), and was divided up administratively

Katar ▸ QATAR

kath·a·rom·e·ter (kæθərɒmɪtər) *n.* an apparatus used for the analysis of gas mixtures by measuring their thermal conductivity [fr. Gk *katharos*, pure + METER]

katharsis ▸ CATHARSIS

Kath·er·i·na Ge·bel (kæθərɪnə gəbɛl) the highest mountain (8,662 ft) of Egypt, in S. central Sinai, site of a monastery since 250

Katherine ▸ CATHERINE

Ka·thi·a·war (kʌtɪəwɑr) a peninsula (area 23,242 sq. miles) of Gujarat, N.W. India, growing millet and cotton

Kat·kov (kʊtkɔf), Mikhail Nikiforovich (1818–87), Russian journalist. As unofficial personal adviser to Alexander III he influenced Russian policy

Kat·man·du (kʊtmʊndʊ) the capital (pop. 393,494) of Nepal, in the Bishanmati River valley of the Himalayas, near the Indian frontier. administrative, business and religious center

Ka·to·wi·ce (kʊtɔvɪtsɛ) (before 1922 *G.* Kattowitz, 1953–6 Stalinogrod) an industrial center (pop. 348,900) of S. Poland (Upper Silesia): coal and zinc mines, metal and chemical industries

Kat·si·na (kætsɪnə) a walled town (pop. 112,230) in N. Nigeria, capital (17th and 18th cc.) of the kingdom of Bornu: trade in cotton, cattle, peanuts

kat·su·ra tree [illegible] a Japanese tree [illegible] in the U.S.A.

Kat·te·gat (kætəgæt) the strait (150 miles long) between Jutland and Sweden, connected to the North Sea by the Skagerrak (with which it forms a bent arm) and with the Baltic by passages known as the Great Belt, Little Belt and Oresund

Kat·to·witz ▸ KATOWICE

kat·y·did, cat·y·did [illegible] a number of [illegible] large green, arboreal American grasshoppers whose males make a strident sound with their fore [illegible]

Ka·tyn (kɑtɪn) *n.* woods near Smolensk where bodies of 5,000 Polish officers were found, part of a group of 15,000 alleged to have been killed

Ka·tyu·sha (kɑtuʃɑ) *n* (*mil*) U.S.S.R. multiple-barrelled rocket launcher

Katz v. U.S.A. (kæts) a landmark decision (1967) of the U.S. Supreme Court which held that wiretapping was covered by the Fourth Amendment's prohibition against unreasonable searches and seizures, and that police must obtain wiretap warrants before using eavesdrop devices

Kauff·mann (kaufmən), Angelica (1741–1807), Swiss painter of portraits and decorative panels, esp. of historical subjects. She lived in London (1766–81)

Kaufman (kɔfmən), George S. (1889–1961), U.S. playwright and director. Drama critic for 'The New York Times' from 1917 to 1930, he wrote 'Dulcy' (1921), 'To the Ladies' (1922) and 'The Butter and Egg Man' (1925) with Marc Connelly. He collaborated with Edna Ferber on 'The Royal Family' (1927), 'Dinner at Eight' (1932) and 'Stage Door' (1936), among others, and with Moss Hart on 'Once in a Lifetime' (1930), 'You Can't Take It with You' (1936; Pulitzer Prize) and 'The Man Who Came to Din-

Kau·nas (kaunəs) (formerly Kovno) a city (pop. 383,000) of Lithuania, U.S.S.R., on the Niemen, formerly the capital (1918–40) of independent Lithuania. Industries: machines, textiles, chemicals. University (1922)

Ka·un·da (kau nd ɑ), Kenneth David (1924–), Zambian statesman. He was the first prime minister of Northern Rhodesia (1964) and led his country to independence as Zambia, becoming its first president (1964–). He made Zambia a one-party state (1972) in an effort to reduce tribal factionalism

Kau·nitz-Riet·berg (kaunɪtsri tberk), Wenzel Anton, Prince von (1711–94), Austrian statesman. He represented Austria in negotiating the

French alliance while ambassador to France (1750–3). For nearly 40 years he dominated Austrian politics and European diplomacy, furthering Hapsburg interests at the expense of Prussia

kau·ri (kauri) (*pl.* **kau·ris** *n.* a member of *Agathis*, a genus of evergreen trees, esp. *A. australis*, fam. *Pinaceae*, a tall New Zealand timber tree; the wood of this tree; the resin obtained from this tree, used for varnishes [Maori]

ka·va, ca·va (kɑvɑ) *n. Piper methysticum*, fam. *Piperaceae*, an Australasian pepper shrub; an intoxicating drink made from its crushed roots

Ka·val·la (kɑvɑlɑ) (ancient Neapolis) a walled seaport (pop. 56,260) of E. Macedonia, Greece

Ka·wa·sa·ki (kɑwɑsɑki) a city (pop. 1,055,345) in Honshu, Japan, on Tokyo Bay, a great industrial center and dockyard. Textiles, steel, ship-

Ka·wa·sa·ki disease (kɑwɑsɑki) (*med.*) an untreatable lymph node syndrome, formerly called Mu Cocutaneus, which causes heart attacks in children under 5 yrs., first reported in

Kay (keɪ), John (1704–c. 1778), British inventor of fly shuttle, 1733; advances in textile manufacturing which influenced the course of

Ka·yah (kɑɪɑ) a mountainous state (area 4,500 sq. miles, pop. 65,000) of S.E. Burma, formed

canoe made of

kedge (kedʒ) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **kedg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **kedged** (*t.*) to move (a ship) by a light cable attached to a light anchor some distance away. (*i.*) (of a ship) to move in this way **2.** *n.* a light anchor used in kedging a ship [etym.

kedge anchor a kedge

ked·ge·ree (kedʒərɪ) *n.* a dish of rice, fish, eggs

the U.S.S.R., in central Asia. Capital: Alma-Ata. The Kirghiz Steppe lies in the center, and the rest is generally dry. Agriculture: livestock (esp. sheep), wheat in the north, cotton, fruit, vines, tobacco, and rubber under irrigation in the south. Resources: coal, tungsten, oil, copper, lead and zinc (about half the Russian reserves of these last three). Industries: metallurgical, chemical, heavy engineering. Part of Turkestan, Kazakhstan became a Soviet Republic in 1920 and a constituent republic in 1936

Ka·zak, Ka·zakh (kɑzɑk) *n.* an Islamic, Turkic people of central Asia || a member of this people || their Turkic language

Ka·zan (kuzɑnj) the capital (pop. 1,011,000) of Tatar A.S.S.R., U.S.S.R., and formerly of a Tatar khanate conquered (1552) by Ivan IV. Long a Russian outpost in the east, it is a commercial and industrial center. University (1804)

Kazantzakis (kuzɑndzukɪs), Nikos (1883–1957), Greek writer and poet, who attempted to find similarities in the different world views from Marx to Buddha to Christ. His epic poem 'The Odyssey: A Modern Sequel' (1938) continues Homer's story. His novels include 'Zorba the Greek' (1946; film, 1965), 'The Last Temptation of Christ' (1955) and 'God's Pauper: Saint Francis of Assisi' (1956)

Kazvin *QAZVIN

k bar short form of kilobar, unit of pressure equal to 100 megapascals *abbr.* kb

KC-97 U.S. AVTOLEUGHTER

KC-10 adaptation of DC-10 for refueling, tanker, and cargo missions; with capacity of 85 tons; made by McDonnell-Douglas

K-day (*mil.*) the basic date for the introduction of a convoy system on any particular convoy lane *Cf* D-DAY

ke·a (keɪə, kɪ.ə) *n. Nestor notabilis*, a large, dull-green parrot of New Zealand, by nature insectivorous, but liable to attack sheep to eat their kidney fat [Maori, imit.]

Kean (kɪ:n), Edmund (1787–1833), English actor, esp. famous in Shakespearean roles

Kearny (kɑrnɪ:), Stephen Watts (1794–1848), U.S. military leader, officer in the War of 1812 and Mexican War and governor of California (1847). After the War of 1812, he served in various frontier posts. He commanded the Army of the West in the Mexican War (1846–7) and achieved victories in New Mexico and California. Named governor of California for about 4 months, he went on to Mexico to govern Veracruz and Mexico City

Keats (kɪ:ts), John (1795–1821), English poet. His early work was lush and unequal, but 'Endymion' (1818) shows his growing powers. The famous 1820 volume contained the great 'Odes' ('Ode to a Nightingale', 'Ode on a Grecian Urn,' 'Ode to Psyche', 'To Autumn', 'Ode on Melancholy'), 'The Eve of St. Agnes', 'Lamia' and 'Hyperion'. He died of tuberculosis at 25. His letters are among the finest in the language and reveal the growth of his poetic genius. The main characteristic of his poetry is sensual apprehension—diffuse, hectic and undisciplined at first, but later more and more concrete and organized so that the celebration of the immediate and evanescent is turned into lasting art

Ke·ble (kɪ:b'l), John (1792–1866), British churchman and poet. His sermon (1833) on 'National Apostasy' is considered to have begun the Oxford movement. His religious verse includes 'The Christian Year' (1827)

Keb·ne·kai·se (kebnəkaɪsə) the highest peak (6,963 ft) of the Kjolen Mtns. in N. Sweden

Kecs·ke·met (ketʃkemet) a town (pop. 93,000) of the Hungarian plain, near Budapest, economic center of an agricultural region

Ke·dah (kɪdɑ) a state (area 3,660 sq. miles, pop. 1,102,200) of Malaysia in N.W. Malaya. Capital: Alor Star. It was ruled by Siam until 1909, when sovereignty was transferred to

keel (kɪ:l) **1.** *n.* the curved base of the framework of a ship, extending from bow to stern || a similar structure in an airship || (*biol.*) a carina, e.g. in birds, flowers and grasses **to be on an even keel** (of a ship) to have no list || (of a person) to be well balanced **2.** *v.t.* to turn (a ship) so that its keel is uppermost || *v.i.* (of a ship) to roll over **to keel over** to capsize [prob. O.N. *kjolr*]

keel *n.* a flat-bottomed vessel, or barge, used esp. for carrying coal || the load of coal it carries [M. Du. *kiel*, ship]

keel·boat (kɪ:lbout) *n.* a shallow freight boat formerly used on the Mississippi, usually towed or poled or rowed, but having a keel to permit sailing

Kee·ler (kɪ:lər), James Edward (1857–1900), U.S. astronomer. He discovered (1891) that the rings of Saturn revolve around the planet like a multitude of small independent satellites and (1898) that the spiral form is dominant among the nongaseous nebulae now known as external galaxies. He established the reflecting telescope as the best instrument for photographing faint celestial objects

keel·haul (kɪ:lhɔl) *v.t.* (*hist.*) to haul (a person) under the keel of a ship as a punishment [fr. Du. *kielhalen*]

keel·son, kel·son (kels'n) *n.* the longitudinal structure in a wooden ship by which a ship's floor timbers are fastened to the keel || a comparable structure or set of iron plates in an iron ship [L.G. *kielswin*]

keen (kɪ:n) *adj.* (of a cutting edge) sharp || (*fig.*) cutting or piercing, *a keen wind* || (of a sensual stimulus) strong, *keen scent* || (of the mind or the senses) acute, *keen sight* || (of a mental process) acute, incisive, *keen wit* || (of feelings) intense, *a keen desire* || enthusiastic, *a keen golfer* || (*Br.*, of prices) low, very competitive **to be keen on** to like (someone or something) very much [O.E. *cēne*, wise]

keen *n.* an often high-pitched wailing made by the Irish in mourning the dead [fr. Ir. *caoine*]

keen *v.t.* to utter a mourning keen || *v.t.* to mourn with a keen [ult. fr. Ir. *caoinim*, I wail]

keep (kɪ:p) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **keep·ing** *past* and *past part.* **kept** (kept) *v.t.* to continue to have in one's hands, mind, a place etc. || to refrain from destroying, continue to have in one's possession || to continue to have under one's control, *to keep one's temper* || to be responsible for providing with the necessities of life, *a large family to keep* || to own and manage, *to keep a shop* || to carry in stock for sale, *this shop doesn't keep what we want* || to fulfill (a promise etc.) || to maintain (a written record), *to keep the account books* || to employ in personal service, *to keep a maid* || to maintain, *to keep a car in good condition* || to raise (livestock) || to observe or celebrate, *to keep the sabbath* || to maintain (someone, something) in a certain condition, position etc., *to keep (someone) waiting, to keep (something) dry* || to hold under arrest, *to keep in prison* || to prevent, *bad weather kept them from going* || to refrain from disclosing, *to keep a secret* || to regulate one's conduct or habits in accordance with, *to keep late hours* || *v.i.* to continue, to stay, *if you keep on this road you'll arrive at the village* || to remain in good condition, not be spoiled, over a period of time, *this wine doesn't keep* **to keep at** to continue to work on || to nag **to keep away** to prevent (someone or something) from coming closer |, to remain at a distance **to keep away from** to avoid **to keep back** to force back, *the police kept the crowd back* || to refrain from revealing, *he kept back some of the facts* **to keep from** to prevent from |, to prevent oneself from || to force to remain apart from || to refrain from disclosing (something) to (someone) **to keep going** to persevere with an action, *although ill and exhausted, he kept going* || to continue to live, *the whiskey helped him to keep going* || to enable (someone) to continue, live etc. || to act so that (something) does not fail, stop etc. **to keep in** to hide (feelings, emotions etc.) || (*Br.*) to stay indoors | to force (someone) to stay indoors, after school, as punishment **to keep in mind** to remember constantly **to keep in touch with** to maintain contact with **to keep in with** to be careful to remain on good terms with **to keep it up** to maintain one's effort **to keep off** to stay clear of | to prevent from approaching **to keep on** to continue to wear (garments etc.) || to continue persistently, *to keep on trying* **to keep on at** (*Br.*) to nag **to keep to** to adhere to || to remain in (the house etc.) **to keep to oneself** to avoid other people, esp. to avoid taking others

into one's confidence **to keep to the right (left)** to stay on the right-hand (left-hand) side of the road, path etc **to keep track of** to continue informing oneself about **to keep up** to sustain, *keep up your spirits* ‖ to continue, *the rain kept up all day* ‖ to prevent from going to bed ‖ to maintain (a property) ‖ to maintain in the air **to keep up appearances** to make it appear that one is in a better material or moral position than is the case **to keep up with** to continue to be equal with, *he has difficulty keeping up with the rest of the class* **to keep up with the Joneses** to attempt to have as high a standard of living as one's neighbors **to keep well** to continue to have good health **2.** *n.* (*hist.*) a strong tower within the walls of a fortress ‖ food and other items needed for maintenance, *he hardly earns his keep* **for keeps** not intended to be given back, *it's yours for keeps* ‖ permanently, *he has come back for keeps* **keep·er** *n* someone, esp. a gamekeeper, who keeps, manages, guards etc. ‖ a bar of soft iron joining the opposite poles of a magnet to prevent loss of magnetism ‖ a contrivance for maintaining something in position, e.g. a latch ‖ something, e.g. an apple, which retains its quality for a long time **keep·ing** *n.* care, charge, *to have in one's keeping* ‖ the action of one who keeps **in (out of) keeping (with)** in (out of) harmony (with), *his behavior is not in keeping with his profession* [late O.E. *cēpan*]

keep·er (kí:pər) *n.* (*football*) a play in which the quarterback keeps the ball and runs with it

keep·sake (kí:pseik) *n.* something kept as a reminder of the giver or of an occasion

Kees·hond (kéishond) *pl.* **Kees·hon·den** (kéishond'n) *n.* a dog of a breed of medium build having a thick coat of long hair, somewhat resembling the chow [Du.]

Kee·wa·tin (ki:wéit'n) a district (area incl. water: 228,160 sq. miles) in the S.E. Northwest Territories, Canada, incl. the east section of Canada northwest of the Hudson Bay and the islands in the Hudson Bay and James Bay. It is administered from Ottawa

keg (keg) *n.* a small cask or barrel holding (*Am.*) less than 30 gals or (*Br.*) less than 10 gals [corrup. of older *cag*]

Kei·tel (káit'l), Wilhelm (1882–1946), German field marshal. Chief of the German general staff (1938–45) and a close adviser of Hitler, he signed Germany's unconditional surrender at the end of the 2nd world war. He was condemned at the Nuremberg war crimes trial and hanged

Kek·ko·nen (kékɔnen), Urho Kaleva (1900–), Finnish statesman, prime minister (1950–3 and 1954–6) and president (1956–81) of Finland

Ke·ku·lé formula (kéikəlei) *STRUCTURAL FORMULA

Ke·ku·lé von Stra·do·nitz (kéikəleifən|trúdounits), Friedrich August (1829–96), German chemist who discovered the ring structure of benzene and other organic compounds and the tetravalency of carbon

Ke·lan·tan (kəlɑntún) a state (area 5,750 sq. miles, pop. 877,575) of Malaysia in N.E. Malaya. Capital: Kota Bharu. It was ruled (19th c.) by Siam. It passed (1909) to Britain. It joined the Federation of Malaya (1948)

Kel·ler (kélər), Gottfried (1819–90), Swiss author, who wrote in German. His works include an autobiographical novel 'Der grune Heinrich' (1855, revised 1879) and collections of short stories

Keller, Helen Adams (1880–1968), American woman who overcame the handicap of her blindness and deafness and raised funds by her books and lectures for the training of the blind and other charitable causes

Kel·logg (kélɔg, kélng), Frank Billings (1856–1937), American statesman. As U.S. secretary of state (1925–9), he negotiated the Kellogg-Briand Pact. Nobel peace prize (1929)

Kellogg-Briand pact an agreement banning war signed (Aug. 27, 1928) by Kellogg and Briand, representing the U.S.A. and France respectively, and ultimately ratified by more than 60 countries. Without any machinery for enforcement, it remained a dead letter in the face of Nazi aggression of the 1930's

Kells, The Book of (kelz) an 8th-c. illuminated Latin manuscript of the Gospels at Trinity College, Dublin. It is one of the finest examples of Celtic illumination

Kel·ly (kéli, kéli) *n.* (*Am.*) a painter and sculptor. The apparently clear and simple forms of his paintings, painted on a huge scale in flat color, reveal themselves as complex and compelling

Kelly, Howard Atwood (1858–1943), U.S. gynecologist and surgeon. He pioneered in the use of radium for the treatment of cancer and in the use of cocaine for local anesthesia. He invented a number of diagnostic tools and made innovations in the surgery of the ureter

keloid *CHELOID

kelp (kelp) *n.* any of various large brown seaweeds esp. of order *Laminariales* or *Fucales* ‖ the ash resulting from burning kelp, formerly used widely in the production of iodine and alkali [M.L. *calpa*, a type of boat]

kelson *KEEL·SON

Kelt (kelt) *n.* a Celt

kelt (kelt) *n.* a salmon or sea trout after spawning [prob. connected with *CAST*]

Kelt (kelt) *n.* (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. air-to-surface rocket weighing 400 lbs, with a 120-mi range, homing and radar direction

Kel·tic (kéltik) *adj.* and *n.* Celtic

Kel·vin (kélvin), William Thomson, 1st Baron Kelvin of Largs (1824–1907), British physicist. He did work in thermodynamics and also made contributions to electricity and magnetism. His inventions include the mirror galvanometer and the quadrant electrometer. He proposed the Kelvin scale of temperature

Kelvin scale a temperature scale, having a degree equal to the centigrade degree but having a zero of temperature defined by the extrapolation of the ideal gas law to zero volume. The freezing point of water on it is 273.16

Kemal *KEMAL ATATÜRK

Ke·me·ro·vo (kéməravə) a city (pop. 486,000) of the Kuznetsk Basin, R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., a railroad center: coal mining, chemical industries

Kempe (kemp), Margery (c. 1373–c. 1430), English religious writer, author of 'The Book of Margery Kempe', relating her pilgrimages and mystic experiences

Kempis, Thomas à *THOMAS A KEMPIS

ken (ken) *n.* (with 'within' or 'beyond') the range of one's knowledge [fr. older *ken v.*, to make known]

ke·naf (kənæf) *n. Hibiscus cannabinus*, a fiber plant native to the East Indies, widely cultivated ‖ its fiber, used for canvas and cordage [Persian]

Ke·nai Peninsula (ki:nai), a peninsula (c. 160 miles long, 130 miles wide) of S. Alaska, extending from Anchorage into the Gulf of Alaska

Ken·dall (kénd'l), Edward Calvin (1886–1972), U.S. biochemist who (with Philip S. Hench) isolated cortisone for clinical treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, earning (with Tadeusz Reichstein of Switzerland) the 1950 Nobel prize in physiology and medicine

Kennedy, (kénidi), Edward Moore ("Teddy") (1932–), U.S. political leader, Democratic senator from Massachusetts (1962–), younger brother of John Fitzgerald Kennedy and Robert F. Kennedy. Despite a back injury (1964) and the controversy surrounding an accident (1969) on Chappaquiddick Island, Mass., in which he drove off a bridge and a woman passenger was drowned, he remained influential in the Senate and in national politics. Considered a liberal, he ran for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1980, but lost to Jimmy Carter

Ken·ne·dy (kénidi), John Fitzgerald (1917–63), 35th president (1961–3) of the U.S.A., a Democrat. He was the youngest man and the first Roman Catholic ever to be elected president. He published (1956) 'Profiles in Courage', sketches of U.S. political leaders who ignored [illegible]

As president he introduced his New Frontier program. His tacit encouragement of the unsuccessful Bay of Pigs invasion (1961) of Cuba by anti-Castro forces received general censure, but he was acclaimed for forcing the Soviet Union to withdraw (1962) its missiles from Cuba. He expanded aid to anti-Communist forces in Vietnam [illegible] Progress. His administration was marked by Civil Rights demonstrations and the first U.S. [illegible] Lee Harvey Oswald

Kennedy, Joseph Patrick (1888–1969), U.S. financier [illegible]

picture industry and in real estate. He was appointed (1937) ambassador to Great Britain by Franklin Roosevelt and served until 1940. He was the father of John Fitzgerald and Robert Kennedy

Kennedy, Robert Francis (1925–), U.S. attorney general (1961–4) under President John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson. He championed civil rights and antitrust, antiracketeering litigation. In the race for the Democratic presidential nomination, he was assassinated by Sirhan Sirhan, a Jordanian immigrant, in Los Angeles

Kennedy Round the negotiations between certain countries (esp. the U.S.A., the European Economic Community, Great Britain, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland) under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which secured (July 1967) a multilateral reduction of customs tariffs, with implementation of the various programs for completion by Jan. 1, 1972. The name derives from President J. F. Kennedy's authorization (June 1962) by the U.S. Congress to reduce the U.S. tariff if other developed countries agreed to do the same

ken·nel (kén'l) **1.** *n.* (*pl.*) a place where dogs are kept, bred, trained etc. ‖ (*Br*) a doghouse **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ken·nel·ing**, esp. *Br.* **ken·nel·ling** *past* and *past part.* **ken·neled**, esp. *Br.* **ken·nelled** to keep or put (a dog) in a kennel [prob. fr. O.N.F.]

Ken·nel (ken'l) *n.* (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. air-to-surface turbojet missile (AS-1), with 100-mi range and both beam-riding and radar direction

Ken·nel·ly (ken'li), Arthur Edwin (1861–1939), American electrical engineer who predicted the existence of the ionosphere and who also made important contributions to the mathematical methods used in electrical engineering. HEAVISIDE-KENNELLY LAYER *IONOSPHERE

Kennelly-Heaviside layer the ionosphere, esp. its E. region

Ken·neth I (kenιθ) (*d.* c. 858), king of Scotland (c. 841–58). His victory (c. 841) over the Picts made him the traditional founder of the kingdom of Scotland

ke·no·sis (kinousis) *n.* (*theol.*) Christ's voluntary giving up of attributes of divinity in taking human flesh and suffering crucifixion **ke·not·ic** (kinɔtik) *adj.* [Gk *kenōsis*, an emptying]

Ken·sett (kénsit), John Frederick (1816–72), U.S. painter known for his landscapes of New York and New England

Kent (kent), James (1763–1847), U.S. jurist. His written opinions, as compiled in 'Commentaries on American Law' (1826–30), which adopted Roman law principles where the common-law system was deficient, strongly influenced Anglo-American legal development

Kent, Rockwell (1882–1971), U.S. artist, known for his strikingly realistic paintings, notably 'The Trapper' and 'Maine Winter', and for his dramatic illustrations

Kent a county (area 1,525 sq. miles, pop. 1,463,055) in S.E. England. County town: Maidstone. University at Canterbury (1964) ‖ (*hist.*) a kingdom of Anglo-Saxon England, settled (5th c.) by the Jutes. It was the dominant kingdom (late 6th c.) under Ethelbert and was the center of Augustine's mission

Ken·tish (kentι) *adj.* of Kent, England, or its inhabitants [O.E. *Centisc* ult. fr. L. *Cantia*, Kent]

kentledge (kentlιdj) *n.* [illegible] pig iron [fr. ?]

Ken·tuck·y (kəntáki) (*abbr.* Ky.) a state (area 40,395 sq. miles, pop. 3,667,000) in east central U.S.A. Capital: Frankfort. Chief city: Louisville. The east is in the Appalachians and the remainder is largely undulating lowland. Agriculture: tobacco, corn and fodder crops, horse breeding, cattle and dairy products. Resources: coal, oil and natural gas, fluorspar, clays. Industries: food processing, machinery, chemicals, metal products, tobacco products, printing. The university (1865) at Lexington, Kentucky was settled in the 18th c., and became (1792) the [illegible]

Ken·ya (kénjə, kí:njə) a [illegible] sq. miles, pop. 17,142,000) in E. Africa. Capital: Nairobi. People and language: Bantu (70%, incl. Kikuyu, Kamba, Luhya, Nyika and others), Nilotic (Luo), Nilo-Hamitic (Masai, Nandi, Kipsigi, Suk, Turkana) and Hamitic (Somali, Galla) groups, with 2% Indians and Pakistanis, 1% English and a small Arabic minority. Lan-

guages Swahili, English, Arabic, Kenyan languages. Religion: mainly local African religions, [illegible] minorities The fertile coastal strip (Temborai) gives way to the Nyika country (all N. Kenya and the southeast), a region of scrubland pasture (1,000–5,000 ft) with a cultivated belt along River Tana The Great Rift Valley (30–40 miles wide) runs north-south between the highlands (5,000–10,000 ft) of the center and southeast, which culminate in the Mt Elgon massif (14,178 ft) on the Uganda border, and the Mt Kenya massif (17,040 ft) and Aberdare Mtns (13,000 ft) in the center Average temperatures (°F): Mombasa 76 –82 , Nairobi 56 –79 Rainfall: Mombasa 48 ins, Nairobi 32 ins, highlands 40 –100 ins, elsewhere under 15 ins Livestock: cattle, hogs, sheep, goats Agricultural products: coffee, cereals, sisal, tea, pyrethrum, sugar, coconuts, cashew nuts, cotton, peanuts, sesame, potatoes, beans, wattle, dairy products, hides and skins, lumber Minerals: sodium carbonate, copper, salt, gold, diatomite, mullite Manufactures: limestone products, cement, flour, leather, footwear, wattle extract Exports: coffee, sisal fiber, tea, petroleum products, pyrethrum, meat, hides and skins, sodium carbonate Imports: machinery, fuel oils and gasoline, metal goods, cotton fabrics, vehicles, paper, chemicals, iron and steel. Port: Mombasa (at Kilindini, 2 miles away) University College of the University of East Africa at Nairobi (1956) Monetary unit: shilling (100 cents). HISTORY The coastal region was settled (7th c.) by Arab and Persian traders, and controlled (16th and 17th cc.) by the Portuguese By 1740 Arabs had expelled the latter A British trading company gained control (1888) The area became a British protectorate (1895), and then became the Crown Colony of Kenya (1920) Increasing nationalism led to the Mau Mau uprising, [illegible] Kenya became independent (Dec. 12, 1963) under the leadership of Kenyatta, and [illegible] republic within the British Commonwealth Kenyatta remained president until his death (1978) and was succeeded by Daniel arap Moi Land reforms undertaken in 1963 had failed by the early 1980's, and the pressure of a growing populace on agriculture led to an attempted coup [illegible]

Kenya, Mt an extinct volcano (17,040 ft) in central Kenya, just south of the equator

Ken·ya·pith·e·cus (kenjəpiθəkəs) *n.* a humanoid ape said to have lived 14–20 million years ago discovered near Lake Victoria (c. 1962) by Louis S. B. Leakey

Ken·yat·ta (kenjɑtə), Jomo (c. 1893–1978), Kikuyu nationalist leader and Kenya statesman. Imprisoned (1953–9) as a leader of the Mau Mau rebellion, he was elected president (1961) of the Kenya African National Union (KANU). He became independent Kenya's first prime minister (1963) and president of the [illegible]

Keogh (Act) plan [illegible] 1963, under the Self-employed Individual's Tax Retirement Act (Keogh Act), which permits a self-employed individual to establish and to [illegible]

ke·pi (kepi, kepi) *pl.* **ke·pis** *n.* a circular flat-topped hat with a horizontal peak worn by some French officers, policemen, officials etc. [F *képi*]

[illegible]

worked with Tycho Brahe and formulated three [illegible] These form the basis for all modern planetary [illegible] findings in *Astronomia nova* (1609) and *De* [illegible]

Kepler's laws three laws of planetary motion [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Ker·ak (kerɑk, kerək) (or El Kerak, *ancient* Kir Moab, called Krak by the Crusaders) a town (pop. 4,000) of S. central Jordan. It was the citadel of Moab. Frankish castle (1136)

Ke·ra·la (kérələ) a state (area 15,003 sq. miles, pop. 23,483,000) in S.W. India bordering the Arabian Sea. There is a fertile plain along the coast rising inland to the Western Ghats. Agriculture, forestry and mining

ker·a·tin (kérətin) *n.* a fibrous protein forming the basis of epidermal structures, e.g. horn, hair, nails etc. [fr. Gk *keras* (*keratos*), horn]

ker·a·tose (kerətous) *adj.* (of certain sponges) having a horny skeleton [fr. Gk *keras* (*keratos*), horn]

kerb (kə:rb) *n.* *CURB (edging bordering a street pavement) [var. of CURB]

kerbstone *CURBSTONE

Kerch (kertʃ), a seaport and industrial center (pop. 159,000) of the E. Crimea, Ukraine, U.S.S.R.

ker·chief (kə:rtʃif) *n.* a cloth, usually folded to a triangular shape, worn by a woman over her head [M.E. *curchef*, *kerchef* fr. O.F.]

Kerch Strait a shallow strait (25 miles long, and at its narrowest 2 miles wide) connecting the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea

Ke·ren·ski (kərenski:), Aleksandr Feodorovich (1881–1970), Russian revolutionary leader, naturalized American. A prominent member of the duma (1912–17), he was briefly premier (July–Nov. 1917) but was overthrown by the Bolsheviks and fled (Nov. 1917)

kerf (kə:rf) *n.* a notch, slit or groove made by an ax or saw [O.E. *cyrf*]

Ker·gue·len (kə:rgəlen) an archipelago comprising some 300 islands (land area 1,400 sq. miles) in the S. Indian Ocean, part of the French Southern and Antarctic Territories: research stations, seal-oil plant

Ker·mad·ec Islands (kərmædək) a group of islands (area 13 sq. miles) in the S. Pacific, 600 miles northeast of New Zealand, of which they are a dependency

Ker·man (kərmɑn) a city (pop. 140,309) of S.E. Iran, at 6,000 ft, noted for its rugs, shawls and brasswork Mosque (11th c.)

Ker·man·shah (kərmɑnʃɑ) a communications center (pop. 290,861) of W. Iran: rug weaving, food processing, petroleum refining. It is the historic capital of the region of the same name

ker·mes (kə:rmi:z) *pl* **ker·mes** *n.* the dried bodies of the pregnant female of *Kermes*, fam. *Kermesidae*, a genus of scale found on the kermes oak from which a red dye is made || this dye

the kermes oak [fr. F. *kermès* fr. Arab. and Pers. *qirmiz*]

kermes oak *Quercus coccinea*, fam. *Fagaceae*, a small Mediterranean evergreen on which the kermes insect is found

kern (kə:rn) *n.* (*printing*) part of a letter (e.g. the tail of 'y' or head of 'f') which projects beyond the body of the metal type [F. *carne*, projecting

ker·nel (kə:rn'l) *n.* the soft, usually edible, innermost part of a seed || the whole grain of a cereal || the center, or essential part, of an argument etc. (*math.*) a known function *K* of two variables that appears in an integral equation. It may have any of the following properties: (1) [illegible] (2) [illegible] jugate, (3) singular. *Kirz.*) has a discontinuity

kernel sentence (*grammar*) a basic sentence containing noun, verb, and adjective phrase or noun phrase

ker·o·sene, ker·o·sine (kerəsi:n, kærəsi:n, kerəsi:n, kærəsi:n) *n.* (*Am., Br.* paraffin oil) any of various mixtures of similar hydrocarbons which are liquid to semisolid and are used as fuels and solvents [fr. Gk *keros*, wax]

Ker·ou·ac (keru:æk), Jack (1922–69), American writer whose novel 'On the Road' (1957) and other writings depicted the beat generation

Kerr cell (kɑr, kə:r) (*phys.*) a cell for obtaining birefringence by establishing a high potential [illegible] a glass cell containing pure nitrobenzene [after John *Kerr* (1824–1907), Scottish physicist]

[illegible] miles; pop. 122,770) of Munster province, Irish Republic. County seat: Tralee

[illegible] missile (AS-7) for Fencer aircraft

Kerry Blue Terrier a terrier of a large Irish breed with a soft, short, blue-gray coat [after KERRY, Ireland]

Kes·sels·dorf, Battle of (késəlzdɔrf) a Prussian victory (Dec. 14, 1745) over Austria and Saxony in the War of the Austrian Succession

Kes·te·ven, the Parts of (kesti:vən) an administrative county (area 724 sq. miles, pop. 547,560) of Lincolnshire, England. Administrative center: Sleaford

kes·trel (kestrəl) *n.* *Falco tinnunculus*, fam. *Falconidae*, a small European falcon which hovers in midair against the wind, watching for prey [etym. doubtful]

ketch (ketʃ) *n.* a two-masted sailing vessel, rigged fore and aft, the mizzenmast being stepped further forward than in a yawl [fr. older *cache*; perh. fr. CATCH]

ketch·up, cat·sup (ketʃəp, kætʃəp) *n.* a sauce prepared from tomatoes, spices etc. [prob. fr. Chin. *kôechiap* or *kêtsiap*, tomato sauce]

ke·to·glu·tar·ic acid (ki:touglu:tɑrik) (*biochem.*) a salt or acid produced in the metabolism of proteins or carbohydrates

ke·tone (ki:toun) *n.* (*chem.*) one of a series of organic compounds of the general formula R-CO-R, in which the carbonyl group is united with two monovalent hydrocarbon radicals [G *keton*, a modification of acetone]

ke·to·sis (kitóusis) *n.* the presence of an excess of ketones, esp. acetone, in the system (due to diabetes etc.) [Mod. L. *ket-* fr. KETONE+*-osis*, increase]

Kett (ket), Robert (*d.* 1549), English rebel. He led a revolt (1549) against enclosures and stormed Norwich, but was defeated and executed

ket·tle (ket'l) *n.* a teakettle || a large metal cooking utensil **a pretty** (or **fine**) **kettle of fish** a state of affairs involving confusion, embarrassment etc. [O.E. *cetel* prob. fr. L. *catillus*]

ket·tle·drum (ket'ldrʌm) *n.* (*mus.*) a large drum having a hemispherical brass or copper shell and a parchment drumhead

kev·el (kévəl) *n.* (*naut.*) a belaying cleat or peg, usually in pairs [O.N.F. *keville*, F. *cheville*, pin, peg]

Kevlar (kévlur) *n.* trade name for DuPont bullet-deflecting fabric used for protective vests

Ke·wee·naw·an (ki:wi:nɔən) *adj.* of or relating to a division of the Proterozoic [after *Keeweenan* Peninsula, a peninsula of N.W. Michigan extending into L. Superior]

Key (ki:), Francis Scott (1779–1843), American lawyer. He wrote the words of the U.S. national anthem 'The Star Spangled Banner' (1814), officially adopted in 1931

key (ki:) *n.* a reef or low island, esp. a coral island off S. Florida [fr. Span. *cayo*, shoal]

key 1. *pl.* **keys** *n.* an instrument for locking and unlocking a lock || an instrument used to wind up a spring, e.g. in a clock || a pin, wedge etc. of metal or wood driven into component parts of a machine, joint etc. to fasten or tighten them || a slotted instrument for opening e.g. a can of sardines || a device which fastens together and finishes off something, e.g. a keystone || (*building*) the first coat of plaster which is applied to the laths, forming a rigid base for an outer coat, or any roughening process on a surface to which plaster etc. is to be applied || (*fig.*) something [illegible] affords or prohibits entrance, possession etc., *the key to the Mediterranean* || something which enables someone to explain, solve or decipher a problem, dilemma, code etc. || (*biol.*) a table listing the chief characteristics of groups etc. to facilitate the identification of a specimen || (*mus.*) a series or system of notes, related in frequency to that of a particular note, *the key of B minor* (*mus.*) the lever which opens or closes a hole in some wind instruments (e.g. oboe) or which actuates a hammer or plectrum in a keyboard instrument || the disk which actuates a printing lever, e.g. in a typewriter, Linotype machine etc. (*elec.*) a switch or plug which opens or cuts a circuit || a tone or style of writing or expression, *in a plaintive key* || (*pl.*) the ecclesiastical authority vested in the pope as the successor to St. Peter **2.** *adj.* of critical importance, *a key industry* [O.E. *cǽg* and *cǽge*, ult. [illegible]]

key *v.t.* *pres. part.* **key·ing** *past* and *past part.* **keyed** to furnish with a key or keys || to attune, *key your remarks to the mood of the audience* || to roughen or pit (a surface) to help it to hold applied plaster etc. **to key up** to make nervously tense [M.E. *keige*, *keigen*, *keie*, *keien* fr. *keige*, *key* n.]

key·board (kiːbɔrd, kiːbourd) **1.** *n.* the keys of a piano, organ, typewriter etc. **2.** *v.t.* (*printing*) to set (copy) by using a composing machine with a keyboard ‖ (*computer*) to use the keyboard to record data

key club a private club established to provide liquor and/or entertainment, esp. to avoid curfew or licensing

key·er (kíːər) *n.* (*electr.*) device that increases or decreases a transmitter's amplitude or frequency according to the material to be sent

key·hole (kíːhoul) *n.* the small hole through which a key is inserted into a lock

Keynes (keinz), John Maynard, 1st Baron Keynes of Tilton (1883–1946), British economist and financial expert. His 'General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money' (1936) gave a new analysis of the trade cycle, stressing changes in investment (i.e. buying of capital goods) as the key to changes in total demand. As measures of economic control, he advocated interest-rate changes, public works to ensure full employment, and income redistribution such that the purchasing power of consumers should grow proportionately with the development of the means of production. As leader of the British delegation to the Bretton Woods Conference (1944), he played a major role in the formation of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank

key·note (kiːnout) *n.* the tone to which the other tones of a musical key are related by their frequencies ‖ the basic idea or principle informing a speech, policy etc.

key punch the keyboard machine that cuts the holes in punched cards **key-punch** *v.t.* to cut holes in with a key punch

key·set (kíːset) *n.* a keyboard

key signature (*mus.*) one or more sharps or flats placed after the clef on the staff to indicate the key

key·stone (kíːstoun) *n.* (*archit.*) the central stone in an arch, bearing the lateral and vertical stresses and binding the structure of the arch together

key·stroke (kíːstrouk) *n.* the action of striking a keyboard symbol

Key West city of Florida on the continental limits of the U.S.A., a winter resort (pop. 24,382) on an island in the Florida Keys: fisheries, cigar making, tourism

K·fir (kəfíər) *n.* (*mil.*) Israeli fighter plane (Hebrew: Lion Cub) with speed of Mach 2.2, carrying 30-mm cannon, seven hardpoints for missiles, infrared homing for air-to-air missiles

KH-11 (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. spy satellite

Kha·ba·rovsk (xəbúrəfsk) the capital (pop. 545,000) of Khabarovsk territory in N.E. Siberia, U.S.S.R., a railroad center: oil refining, engineering industries

Kha·cha·tu·ri·an (kutʃətúəriːən, xutʃuturjun), Aram Ilich (1903–), Russian composer and conductor. His work combines folk melodies with the declamation typical of much modern Russian music

Khair·pur (káirpur) a region (former princely state) of W. central Pakistan, bordering the Thar ‖ its capital (pop. 18,000)

khak·i (kækiː, kúkiː) *pl.* **khak·is** *n.* a light yellowish-brown color ‖ the cloth of this color, esp. as used for the uniforms of soldiers [Urdu *khaki* fr. *khāk*, dust]

Kha·li·fa (kəlíːfə) the title assumed by Abdullah et Taaisha (c. 1846–99), Sudanese Moslem leader. Succeeding the Mahdi (1885), he established his capital at Omdurman, where he was heavily defeated (1898) by an Anglo-Egyptian army under Kitchener

Kha·ma (kúmə), Sir Seretse (1921–80), Botswana statesman, chief of the Bamangwato. His marriage to a white woman in 1948 led to his exile (1950–6). He was the first president (1965–6) of Bechuanaland, which he led to independence as Botswana in 1966

kham·sin (kæmsiːn, kɑːmsíːn) *n.* hot dust-laden Egyptian wind from the Sahara blowing usually in spring for about 50 days (cf. SIROCCO) [Arab. fr. *khamsīn* fifty]

Khan, Ayub Mohammed *AYUB KHAN

khan (kun, kæn) *n.* a caravanserai [Arab. *khan*, inn]

khan *n.* (*hist.*) the title of Chinese emperors of the Middle Ages, Khoja rulers, Tatar and Mongol tribes ‖ a title of nobility, or a local ruler or official in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran etc. **khan·ate** (kúneit, kænet) *n.* the area ruled by a khan , the office or authority of a khan [Turki *khan*, lord]

Kha·rag·pur (kɑrəgpur) a town (pop. 148,000) in W. Bengal, N.E. India, a technical research center

Khar·kov (kurkɔf, xurkəf) the largest industrial center (pop. 1,464,000) of the Ukraine, U.S.S.R., supplied with coal and steel from the Donbas: heavy engineering, chemical industries

Khar·toum (kurtuːm) the capital (pop. 400,000) of the Sudan, a port on the Blue Nile near its junction with the White Nile. It was the scene of Gordon's unsuccessful stand against the Mahdi (1885), and was recaptured by Kitchener (1898)

Kha·zar (kəzur) *n.* a member of an ancient Tatar people who established an empire in S.E. Russia (7th–early 11th cc.)

khe·dive (kədíːv) *n.* (*hist.*) the title conferred on the viceroys of Egypt (1867–1914) by the sultan of Turkey [F. *khédive* fr. Turk.]

Khingan Mts. [with two mountain ranges of N.E. China, north and west of the Manchurian plain, which is separated from the Amur valley by the Lesser Khingan (*Chin.* Hsiao-hsing-an, highest point 3,600 ft) and from the Gobi Desert by the Great Khingan (*Chin.* Ta-hsing-an, 4,000–8,000 ft)

Khmer (kmer) *n.* a member of an ancient race of Cambodia. The Khmer kingdom, with its capital at Angkor Thom, reached a high level of culture (9th and 10th cc.) before falling (1430) to the Thais ‖ a language of the Mon-Khmer family

Khmer Republic *CAMBODIA

Khmer Rouge armed group supporting forces of United National Cambodian front, sponsored by North Vietnam and China during 1974–1975

Khoi-san (kɔisun) *n.* a family of African languages including Bushman and Hottentot ‖ a member of an African people speaking a Khoisan language

Khomeini (koumeiniː), Ayatollah Ruhollah (1901–), Iranian leader of Shiite Moslems and head of Iran (1979–). He led the anti-Shah movement from exile from 1963 and took over in 1979, when the Shah had left Iran, declaring himself leader for life. He supported the militant students who took hostages at the U.S. embassy (1979–81), the war with Iraq (1980–) and opposed freedom of speech and Western customs

Khos·ru I (xɔsrúː) (*d.* 579), king of Persia (531–79), who extended his rule to Bactria (560), the Yemen (570) and parts of Armenia and Caucasia. He reformed the tax system and encouraged the arts

Kho·tan (xóutún) (*Chin.* Hotien) an oasis town (pop. 134,000) in S.W. Sinkiang, China: silk weaving, carpets

khoums (kuːmz) *n.* unit of currency in Mauritania, equal to 1/5 ougiya

Khrush·chev (krúʃtʃɔf, xruʃtʃóf), Nikita Sergeyevich (1894–1971), Russian statesman, premier of the Soviet Union (1958–64), first secretary of the Soviet Communist party (1953–64). He rose rapidly to power after Stalin's death (1953), ousting possible rivals and reversing Stalinist policy until the Hungarian revolt (1956). His administration saw the growth of the U.S.S.R.'s industrial and agricultural strength, and outstanding developments in space research. A skilled diplomat, he traveled widely, but his insistence on peaceful coexistence led to a breach (1963) with the Chinese Communist party and contributed to his downfall (1964)

Khufu [[illegible] 2590–c. 2568 B.C.) of the 4th dynasty, the builder of the largest of the pyramids at Giza

[illegible] ing of long, loose-fitting collarless shirt

Khy·ber Pass (kaibər) a narrow 28-mile mountain [illegible] Afghanistan with Peshawar, Pakistan. It was [illegible] 80) between the British and the Afghans

kHz (*abbr.*) for kilohertz

Kiang·ling (dʒjɑnlíŋ) (formerly Kingchow) a [illegible]

Kiang·si (dʒjɑnsíː) a province (area 77,281 sq. miles; pop. 32,290,000) of S.E. China. Capital

Kiang·su (dʒjɑnsúː) a province (pop. 58,930,000) of central E. China on the mouth of the Yangtze. Capital: Nanking. Chief city: Shanghai

Kiang·tu (dʒjɑntúː or kjɑŋdúː) a town (pop. 127,000) in N. Kiangsu, China, on the Grand Canal, with engineering and food-processing industries. Its walls and palaces date back to the 6th c., when it was one of the three capitals of the Sui dynasty

Kiao·chow (dʒjáudʒóu) a territory (200 sq. miles) on the S.E. Shantung peninsula, E. China, leased to Germany (1898) for 99 years, taken by Japan (1914), and restored to China (1922). Chief town: Tsingtao

kib·butz (kibuts) *pl.* **kib·but·zim** (kibutsiːm) *n.* a collective farm or settlement in Israel characterized by cooperative ownership and communal organization [fr. Mod. Heb. *qibbus* fr. Heb., a gathering]

Ki·bei (kiːbéi) *pl.* **Ki·bei, Ki·beis** *n.* a native American citizen born of immigrant Japanese parents and educated mostly in Japan (cf. NISEI, cf. ISSEI, cf. SANSEI) [Jap.]

Kib·lah (kíblu) *n.* the direction of the Kaaba, towards which Moslems turn in prayer [Arab. *qiblah*]

kick (kik) *n.* the indented base of a glass bottle [origin unknown]

kick **1.** *v.t.* to hit (something) with the foot voluntarily or involuntarily ‖ to move (something) by hitting it with the foot ‖ (*football, soccer*) to score (a goal or point) by propelling the ball thus ‖ *v.i.* to strike out with the foot ‖ (of a firearm) to recoil when fired ‖ (*pop.*) to protest or complain, *he kicked when asked to work another hour* **to be alive and kicking** (*pop.*) to be well and strong **to kick around** to treat roughly ‖ to lead a wandering life without roots **to kick oneself** to heap reproaches upon oneself **to kick one's heels** (*Br.*) to wait about in forced idleness **to kick off** to begin a game of soccer by kicking the ball ‖ (*pop.*) to begin an activity, discussion etc **to kick up** to cause (a fuss, row etc.) **2.** *n.* the act of kicking or an instance of this ‖ a jolt from a firearm recoil ‖ (*soccer* etc.) an opportunity to kick ‖ (*soccer* etc.) a person with respect to his ability to kick the ball ‖ (*soccer* etc.) power in kicking ‖ (*pop.*) a pleasant stimulus or thrill of pleasure [M.E. *kike, kyke*]

kick·back (kikbæk) *n.* a percentage of the sale price given secretly to the middleman or the purchaser by the seller ‖ a money exaction made by someone in a position to give or withhold favors

kick·er (kikər) *n.* (*colloq.*) the offsetting factor generally not evident

Kicking Horse Pass a mountain pass in the Canadian Rockies, on the boundary between Alberta and S.E. British Columbia

kick·off (kikɔf, kikɑf) *n.* the act of beginning something, e.g. a football game

kick out (*surfing*) action of pressing the rear of a surfboard to turn it so as to surmount a wave

kick·stand (kikstænd) *n.* a swivel rod prop for a stationary motorcycle or bicycle

kick starter a motorcycle starter consisting of a foot-operated lever

kick·y (kikiː) *adj.* (*colloq.*) of something stimulating a thrill or kick —**kick** *n.* thrill, e.g., *Get a kick out of it*

kid (kid) *pres. part.* **kid·ding** *past* and *past part.* **kid·ded** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to deceive (*pop.*) to tease (someone) good-naturedly ‖ *v.i.* (*pop.*) to tease someone or something good-naturedly ‖ (*pop.*) to joke, esp. to say something without really [illegible]

kid **1.** *n.* a young goat, esp. less than one year old ‖ kidskin ‖ the young of various other animals, e.g. an antelope ‖ (*pop.*) a child **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **kid·ding** *past* and *past part.* **kid·ded** (of goats) to give birth **3.** *adj.* made of kidskin ‖ (*pop.*) younger, *a kid brother* [M.E. *kide, kede, kid* prob. fr. O.N. *kith*]

Kidd (kid), William (c. 1645–1701), Scottish pirate. Despite a commission from the English government to loot French ships, he was tried for piracy and murder and hanged. His [illegible] famous in legend as 'Captain Kidd'

Kid·der·min·ster (kidərminstər) *n.* an ingrain carpet [after *Kidderminster*, Worcestershire, England, where it was originally made]

kid·dle (kidl) *n.* a dam or weir in a river, or a set of stakes in the sea, equipped with nets for catching fish [A.F. *kidel, kydel*, O.F. *quidel*]

kid gloves gloves made of kidskin **to handle** with kid gloves [illegible]

kid·nap (illegible) *pres. part.* **kid·nap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **kid·napped, kid·naped** *v.t.* to take away and hold (a person) by force [KID, child + obs. *nap*, to snatch, seize]

kid·ney (kidnē) *pl.* **kid·neys** *n.* one of a pair of abdominal organs (*ABDOMEN) in all vertebrates. They filter impurities from the blood and excrete them as urine. They also help to maintain the acidity and other important chemical characteristics of the blood at a constant level. Failure of kidney function leads to an accumulation of impurities and other disorders of the blood (*UREMIA). Kidney diseases include nephritis, infection, kidney stones and tumors. (*rhet.*) kind, sort [origin unknown]

kidney bean the seed of any bean plant developed from *Phaseolus vulgaris*, fam. *Papilionaceae*; any dark red kidney-shaped bean (esp. *Br.*) the scarlet runner

kidney machine (*med.*) device for kidney dialysis, for removal of toxic substances

kidney stone a small mineral deposit which crystallizes out of the urine usually as a result of infection or malnutrition

kid·skin (kidskin) *n.* the skin of young goats used as leather

Kiel (kēl) the capital (pop. 256,500) of Schleswig-Holstein, West Germany, a port on the Baltic. Industries: fishing, shipbuilding, engineering. University (1665). It is connected with the North Sea by the Kiel canal (built 1887–95, enlarged 1909–14), which cuts across Schleswig-Holstein to the Elbe estuary (61 miles)

Kiel·ce (kyeltse) a city (pop. 184,000) in S. central Poland: metal, chemical and marble industries

kier (kiər) *n.* a large vat in which textiles are (illegible)

Kier·ke·gaard (kiərkəgurd, kiərkəgɑr), Soren Aaby (1813–55), Danish philosopher. His philosophy is rooted in the individual as subject. (illegible) Christianity as the religion of the individual soul. He wrote of man's struggle for freedom, and his dread, anguish and loneliness in the (illegible) his works are 'Either Or' (1843) and 'Concept of Dread' (1844)

kie·sel·guhr, kie·sel·gur (illegible) or loose diatomite [G.]

Kiev (kējef) the capital (pop. 2,355,000) of the (illegible) and a commercial, industrial and transport center. Founded in the 9th c., it was the capital of a Varangian state from 988 until its decline in the 12th c., and was the ecclesiastical capital (1051–1240) of the Russian Orthodox Church. It was destroyed by the Mongols (1240). Byzantine cathedral (St. Sophia, 11th c.), monastery (illegible)

Ki·ga·li (kigɑlē) the capital (pop. 117,749) and (illegible)

Ki·ku·chi lines (kakuchē) (*electr.*) diffraction pattern created when electron beams pass through a crystalline solid, used to examine the (illegible)

Ki·ku·yu (kikuyo) *n.* a member of a chiefly agricultural Bantu tribe in Kenya. The Bantu (illegible)

Kil·dare (kildɛr) a southeastern county (area (illegible) Irish Republic. County seat: Naas

kil·der·kin (kildərkin) *n.* a small cask [corrupt (illegible)

Kil·ken·ny (kilkenē) a southeastern county (illegible)

of killing ‖ the animal or animals killed, *a good (illegible)*

Kil·lar·ney (kilarnē) a town (pop. 7,678) in Kerry, Munster province, Irish Republic, near the lakes of Killarney, a tourist center

Killarney *adj.* (*geol.*) of a North American mountain-making episode during the late Proterozoic period [after the *Killarney* Mtns. in Ontario, Canada]

kill·er (kilər) *n.* someone who has killed or is likely to kill ‖ something (e.g. illness, poison) likely or certain to kill

killer whale *Orcinus orca*, fam. *Delphinidae*, a large, fierce whale that preys on seals, large fish etc.

kil·lick (kilik) *n.* a heavy stone or small anchor used to moor a fishing boat [origin unknown]

kill·ing (kiliŋ) **1.** *n.* the act of someone or something that kills or an instance of this ‖ (*pop.*) a sudden success or stroke of luck, esp. as a result of financial speculation **2.** *adj.* able to kill ‖ (*pop.*) exhausting, *a killing pace* ‖ (*pop.*) irresistibly funny

kill·joy (kildʒɔi) *n.* someone who spoils the fun or happiness of another

kil·lock (kilək) *n.* a killick

kill probability (*mil.*) a measure of the probability of destroying a target

kill ratio (*mil.*) proportion of casualties to total number involved or to adversary casualties *also* kill rate *Cf* BODY COUNT

Kil·mer (kilmər), (Alfred) Joyce (1886–1918), U.S. poet, best known for his poem 'Trees' (1913)

kiln (kil, kiln) *n.* a chamber of brick etc., with a fire, used to burn, bake or dry [O.E. *cylene* fr. L *culina*, kitchen]

kiln-dry (kildrai, kilndrai) *pres. part* **kiln-dry·ing** *past* and *past part.* **kiln-dried** *v.t.* to dry in a kiln

kil·o (kilou, kilou) *pl.* **kil·os** *n.* 'KILOGRAM

kilo- (kilou) *prefix* a thousand [F. fr. Gk *chilioi*]

ki·lo·bar (kiləbɑr) *n.* unit of 1,000 bars of pressure *also:* k bar *abbr.* **kb**

ki·lo·baud (kiləbɔd) *n.* (*computer*) transmission rate unit of 1,000 bits of data per second *abbr.* **k Bd**

ki·lo·bit (kiləbit) *n.* (*computer*) unit of 1,000 bits of information *Cf* GIGABIT, MEGABIT, TERABIT

kil·o·cal·o·rie (kiləkælərē) *n.* a kilogram calorie

kil·o·cy·cle (kiləsaikl) *n.* (*abbr.* kc.) a unit of frequency equal to 1,000 cycles per second

kil·o·gram, kil·o·gramme (kilogræm) *n.* (*abbr.* kg. or shortened to kilo) the standard metric unit of mass, defined as the mass of a standard piece of platinum-iridium alloy preserved in Paris (= 2.2046 lb.)

kilogram calorie 1,000 calories, the heat required to raise the temperature of 1 kilogram of (illegible)

kilogramme 'KILOGRAM

kil·o·hertz (kiləhərts) *n.* (*abbr.* kHz) a radio-frequency unit equal to 1,000 cycles per second

kil·o·li·ter, *Br.* kil·o·li·tre (kiləlitər) *n.* (*abbr.* (illegible)

kil·o·me·ter, *Br.* kil·o·me·tre (kiləmitər, kilomitər) *n.* (*abbr.* km.) 1,000 meters

kil·o·oer·sted (kiloərstəd) *n.* 1,000 oersted, a (illegible)

kilorad 'KRAD

kil·o·ton (kiltʌn) *n.* one thousand tons: an explosive force equal to that of 1000 tons of TNT

kiloton weapon (*mil.*) a nuclear weapon, the (illegible) sands of tons of trinitrotoluene explosive equivalents, producing yields from 1 to 999 kilotons (illegible)

kil·o·volt (kilovoult) *n.* (*abbr.* kv.) a unit of electromotive force equal to 1,000 volts

kil·o·watt (kilowɔt) *n.* (*abbr.* kw.) a unit of power equal to 1,000 watts

kil·o·watt-hour (kilowɔtauər) *n.* a unit of work, being the work done in one hour at the rate of (illegible) Scotland [fr. older *kilt* v., to pleat vertically, prob. fr. Scand.] (illegible) out of kilter (illegible)

the principal port (pop. 145,000) of Formosa, on (illegible)

Kil·wa (kilwɑ) a port (pop. 3,000) of S. Tanzania. On an island in its bay are ruins of the capital of the ancient Zenj Empire, founded c. 975

Kim·ber·ley (kimbərli) a town (pop. 144,923) in Cape Province, South Africa, a great diamond center

Kim·mel (kiməl), Husband Edward (1882–1969), U.S. admiral who was commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, at the time of the Japanese air attack (1941). He was retired (1942) when a board of inquiry found him guilty of 'dereliction of duty', but a Congressional Investigating Committee quashed (1946) the charge, finding him guilty only of errors in judgment

ki·mo·no (kəmounə, kəmounou) *pl.* **ki·mo·nos** *n.* a long, loose Japanese robe, having a sash and wide sleeves, worn by men or women ‖ a dressing gown in imitation of this [Jap.]

kin (kin) *n.* (*old-fash., collect.*) ancestral family ‖ (*old-fash.* except in anthropology, *collect.*) relatives [O.E. *cynn*, family, clan]

kinaesthesia 'KINESTHESIA

kinaesthesis 'KINESTHESIS

kinaesthetic 'KINESTHETIC

ki·nase (kāneis, kineis) *n.* a chemical substance which activates a diastase [KINETIC + *-ase*, enzyme]

Kin·car·dine (kinkɑrdin) a former county (area 382 sq. miles) in E. Scotland. County town: Stonehaven

kind (kaind) *n.* a group or division of persons or things having one or more characteristics, qualities, interests etc. in common **in kind** in goods, not money ‖ in a similar way, *to reply to insults in kind* **nothing of the kind** (*emphatic*) quite different **of a kind** belonging to the same group ‖ of a poor or bad variety within a group, *coffee of a kind* **something of the kind** something similar [O.E. *gecynd*]

kind *adj.* sympathetic, helpful, friendly ‖ thoughtful and gentle, *kind to animals* ‖ well-disposed, *kind to his servants* ‖ showing such qualities, *kind words* ‖ pleasant or beneficial in action, *a kind climate* [O.E. *gecynde*]

kin·der·gar·ten (kindərgurt'n, kindərgurd'n) *n.* a school or class in which very young children are encouraged to develop their skills and social behavior by games, exercises, handicrafts etc. (*FRÖBEL) [G. = a garden for children]

kind-heart·ed (kaindhɑrtid) *adj.* having a kind nature

Kin·di (kindi) (*AL-KINDI)

kin·dle (kind'l) *pres. part.* **kin·dling** *past* and *past part.* **kin·dled** *v.t.* to cause (a fire) to begin to burn ‖ (*rhet.*) to cause (an emotion) to be felt or intensified, *the speech kindled their anger* ‖ *v.i.* to begin to burn (*rhet.*, of emotions) to begin to be excited [perh. fr. O.N. *kynda*]

kind·li·ness (kaindlinis) *n.* the quality of being kindly or an instance of this

kin·dling (kindliŋ) *n.* the act of lighting a fire or an instance of this ‖ dry twigs, pieces of wood etc. used to start a fire

kind·ly (kaindli) *comp.* **kind·li·er** *superl.* **kind·li·est** *adj.* having or showing a mild, kind nature [O.E. *gecyndelic* fr. *gecynde*, kind]

kindly *adv.* in a kind way, *he treated her kindly* ‖ please, *kindly come this way* **to take something kindly** to consider something to be meant as kind, *take it kindly if I make some criticisms* **to take kindly to** to like, *he took kindly to the idea* [O.E. *gecyndelice* fr. *gecynde*, kind]

kind·ness (kaindnis) *n.* the quality of being kind or an instance of this **to do (someone) a kindness** to render (someone) a small service

kin·dred (kindrid) **1.** *n.* (*old-fash., collect.*) kin **2.** *adj.* having kinship, *kindred tribes* ‖ having a common origin, *kindred languages* ‖ being in many ways similar, *kindred spirits* [M.E. fr. KIN + *-reden* fr. O.E. *ræden*, condition]

kine (illegible) of cow

kin·e·mat·ic (kinəmætik) *adj.* of motion considered apart from its cause **kin·e·mat·ics** *n.* a branch of dynamics dealing with motion in time and space but disregarding mass and force [fr. Gk *kinema (kinematos)* fr. *kinein*, to move]

kin·e·scope (kiniskoup) *n.* a type of cathode-ray tube with a luminescent screen on which images are produced, used in television etc. ‖ a moving picture made from kinescope images [trademark fr. Gk *kinein*, to move + *skopein*, to watch]

ki·ne·sis (kini:sis, kaini:sis) *n.* physical movement (*biol.*) nonspecific movement in response to a stimulus (*TAXIS, *TROPISM) [Mod. L. fr. Gk

kin·es·thesia, kin·aes·thesia (kɪnɪsθiːzɪə) *n.* = kinesthesis

kin·es·thesis, kin·aes·thesis (kɪnɪsθiːsɪs) *n.* the sensation of movement, tension etc in various body parts received by the nerve ends in the muscles, tendons and joints **kin·es·thet·ic, kin·aes·thet·ic** (kɪnɪsθetɪk) *adj.* [fr. Gk *kinein* to move + *aisthesis*, sensation]

kin·e·the·od·o·lite (kɪnɪθɪɒdəlaɪt) *n.* camera for tracking missiles or aircraft, made up of a camera and odometer, used at airports

ki·net·ic (kɪnétɪk, kaɪnétɪk) *adj.* of or relating to motion ‖ producing motion [fr. Gk *kinētikos*, moving]

kinetic art an art form in which portions of the structure move, deriving energy from imbalances, the motion of viewer, etc., e.g., works of Alexander Calder —**kinetic artist** *n.* —**kinet·icism** *n.* —**kineticist** *n.* *Cf* MOBILES, STABILES

kinetic energy (*phys.*) the energy of a moving mass associated with its speed and equal to half the product of the mass and the square of the velocity

ki·net·ics (kɪnétɪks, kaɪnétɪks) *n.* the branch of physics that deals with the relation of force and changes of motion ‖ a branch of physical chemistry that deals with the rates and paths of chemical reactions, *reaction kinetics*

kinetic theory (*phys.*) a theory that derives the properties of fluids (esp. gases) from first principles with the aid of certain simplifying assumptions. It is supposed that fluids are composed of a vast number of very small particles (so small that at ordinary pressures the actual volume of the particles is negligible compared with the volume that they occupy) and that these particles exert no forces on each other except when in contact (i.e. during a collision) It is further assumed that the particles of a fluid are in a state of continuous motion at high speeds in random directions, and that collisions between particles and with the confining walls take place in very great numbers and in such a manner that the overall kinetic energy of the system is conserved. By application of the laws of physics and certain statistical principles it is shown that the observed pressure of a gas is related to the kinetic energy of its particles, which in turn is a function of its temperature. The kinetic theory provides simple explanations for the physical behavior of gases, leads directly to the ideal gas law, and has helped in the understanding of the general properties of fluids

ki·ne·tin [$C_{10}H_9N_5O$] (kaɪnətən) *n.* plant hormone that stimulates cell division in plants, synthetically derived from yeast

ki·ne·to·some (kənétəsoum) *n.* (*cytol.*) **1.** a specialized part of a cell that stimulates growth of cilia or flagella **2.** (*biol.*) a staining granule at the ends of hairlike cells of some plants or animals *syn.* basal body

kin·folk (kínfouk) *n.* (*old-fash., collect.*) kinsfolk

King (kɪŋ), Clarence (1842–1901), U.S. geologist and a founding-director of the U.S. geological survey. He served as chief of the U.S. geological exploration of the 40th parallel. His 'Systematic Geology' (1878) led to a systematic survey of the U.S.A.

King, Ernest Joseph (1878–1956), U.S. admiral, who served (1941–5) as commander in chief of U.S. naval operations, directing the return of U.S. naval forces into Japanese-held waters

King, Martin Luther, Jr (1929–68), Afro-American clergyman, founder of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and a leader of the nonviolent movement for racial equality in the U.S.A. His nation-wide campaign, including civil rights marches and boycotts, spurred a Supreme Court ruling (1957) that racial segregation in public transportation was unlawful, the Civil Rights Act (1964), and the Voting Rights Act (1965). The 1963 March on Washington, at which he delivered his 'I Have a Dream' speech, was followed in 1964 by the awarding of the Nobel peace prize. He was assassinated (1968) by James Earl Ray while preparing to lead a march by striking sanitation workers in Memphis, Tenn. In 1983 his birthday (Jan. 15) was designated a national holiday

King, Rufus (1755–1827), U.S. statesman. A delegate (1784–7) to the [illegible] he helped to draft the Ordinance of 1787 and was largely responsible for the exclusion of slavery from the Northwest Territory. A Hamiltonian, he became (1789) one of New York's first two U.S. Senators

King, William Lyon Mackenzie (1874–1950), Canadian Liberal statesman, prime minister (1921–30 and 1935–48). He was an expert on industrial relations, and gave Canada strong leadership during the 2nd world war

King, William Rufus Devane (1786–1853), U.S. diplomat and senator from Alabama (1819–44, 1848–53). As minister (1844–6) to France, he presented to the French government the case against any foreign intervention aimed at preventing the annexation of Texas to the U.S.A. He was elected [illegible] with President Franklin Pierce, but died before he could take up the position

king (kɪŋ) *n.* a male monarch ‖ a magnate ‖ the [illegible] *is the king of beasts* ‖ (*cards*) a card representing a king, intermediate in value between queen and ace ‖ (*chess*) the piece in whose defense the game is played ‖ (*checkers*) a crowned piece, which can be moved diagonally in any direction [O.E. *cyning*]

king-bird (kɪŋbɜːrd) *n.* any of several American insect-eating birds of fam. *Tyrannidae*, including the eastern kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) inhabiting esp. eastern North America, the gray kingbird (*T. dominicensis dominicensis*) inhabiting Georgia and the West Indies, and the Arkansas kingbird (*T. verticalis*) inhabiting the western U.S.A.

king-bolt (kɪŋboult) *n.* a vertical bolt fastening the body of a car or railroad coach to the forward axle

King-cobra (gɪŋkɔbrə) = KING SNAKE

king cobra *Naja hannah*, fam. *Elapidae*, a poisonous hooded snake, up to 12 ft in length, of India and eastward to the Philippines

king crab a member of *Xiphosura* class *Merostomata*, an order of large marine arthropods found off the eastern coast of North America and off eastern Asia, esp. the horseshoe crab. King crabs have a strong chitinous U-shaped shell with a long spear at the hind end, 12 pairs of ventral appendages, two dorsal compound eyes and two simple eyes

king-dom (kɪŋdəm) *n.* the territory over which a king or queen has authority ‖ a state, area etc having a monarchal form of government ‖ one of the three most comprehensive groups used to classify nature, *the animal, plant and mineral kingdoms* **kingdom come** (*pop.*) the next world [O.E. *cyningdōm*]

King-fish (kɪŋfɪʃ) *n.* (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. air-to-surface missile (SS-6) for Soviet interceptor jets Tu-16 and Tu-26 with a 20-km range and speed of Mach 3.0

king-fish-er (kɪŋfɪʃər) *n.* a member of *Alcedinidae*, a family of river and lake birds having a large, usually crested head, a dagger-shaped bill, brilliant plumage and small bodies

King George's War the American aspect (1745–8) of the War of the Austrian Succession. A British expedition captured Louisburg, Nova Scotia, from the French, but the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1745) returned the town to the French (1748). The war embittered relations between French and British settlers

King James Bible (*Am. Br.* Authorized Version) the English translation of the Old and New Testaments made by command of King James I and appointed to be read in churches, first published in 1611 (*BIBLE)

King-lake (kɪŋleɪk), Alexander William (1808–91), English historian, best known for his amusing account of a journey in the Middle East, and 'The Invasion of the Crimea' (1863–87)

king-ly (kɪŋlɪ) *comp* **king·li·er** *superl* **king·li·est** *adj* (esp. of hair) having kinks ‖ (*colloq.*) of peculiar tastes in sexual satisfaction; by extension, in other areas

king-mak·er (kɪŋmeɪkər) *n.* someone who pulls the strings of power to put another into public office

king of arms (*Br.*) an officer of arms of the highest rank

King Philip's War one of the bloodiest 17th-c. wars between the American colonists of New England and the Indians (1675–6). Several colonial townships were annihilated, but the war ended in the complete defeat of the Indians. Their leader, King Philip, was chief of the Wampanoag Indians (of Algonquian linguistic [illegible])

king pin (kɪŋpɪn) *n.* (*bowling*) the pin in the number 5 pin ‖ (*pop.*) the chief person in an undertaking *a* kingbolt

king post (*archit.*) the vertical post in a roof, connecting the ridge to the tie-beam

Kings (kɪŋz) two books of the Old Testament relating the history of the Hebrews from the death of David to the Babylonian deportation of Judah

King's English (esp. *Br.*) correct English as to grammar and pronunciation

king's evil (*hist.*) scrofula [fr. the belief that it could be cured by the touch of the king]

kingship (kɪŋʃɪp) *n.* the rank or office of a king

king-size (kɪŋsaɪz) *adj.* of a cigarette longer than the size of most brands ‖ larger than usual

king-sized (kɪŋsaɪzd) *adj.* king-size

Kings·ley (kɪŋzlɪ), Charles (1819–75), English clergyman and writer. He wrote novels, e.g. 'Alton Locke' (1850), historical novels, e.g. 'Westward Ho!' (1855), and the children's story 'The Water Babies' (1863)

Kingsley, Mary Henrietta (1862–1900), English writer, whose travels and ethnological observations were recorded in 'Travels in West Africa' (1897) and 'West African Studies' (1899)

King's (Queen's) Bench (*Br. hist.*) a court of law formerly presided over by the sovereign of England. It became (1875) one of the divisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature

King's (Queen's) Counsel (*abbr.* K.C., Q.C., *Br.*) a group of eminent barristers selected on the nomination of the lord chancellor in England, or of the lord president of the court of session in Scotland, to serve as counsel to the Crown ‖ a member of this group

King's (Queen's) Proctor an English official of the probate, divorce and admiralty divisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature who may intervene in proceedings if collusion is suspected

king's (queen's) shilling (*Br., hist.*) a shilling which, if accepted by a man from a recruiting sergeant, bound him legally (prior to 1879) as an enlisted soldier

Kings·ton (kɪŋztən, kɪnstən) the capital (pop. 700,000) and chief port of Jamaica, founded in 1693, on a landlocked harbor. Industries: food processing, tanning, tourism

Kingston a city (pop. 52,616) on the northeast shore of Lake Ontario, Canada, near the head of the St Lawrence River. It is a transshipment point for the Welland Ship Canal. It was the former capital of Canada (1841–4). Queens University (1841), Royal Military College (1876)

Kings·town (kɪŋstən) = DÚN LAOGHAIRE

King-stretchen (gɪŋdʃen) = FOWLING

King William's War the American aspect (1689–97) of the War of the Grand Alliance, fought by England and her American colonies against the French and the Indians. It was ended by the Treaty of Ryswick (1697), but the peace was soon broken by Queen Anne's War

kink (kɪŋk) *n.* a sharp twist or loop in a wire, rope, hair etc. ‖ a sudden, slight deviation interrupting a straight line ‖ a sharp muscle pain in e.g. the back or a leg ‖ (*pop.*) an odd trait of character or mental quirk [prob. Du. *kink*, twist]

kink *v.t.* to form a kink ‖ *v.t.* to cause (something) to form a kink [prob. fr. Du. *kinken*]

kin·ka·jou (kɪŋkədʒuː) *n.* *Cercoleptes caudivolvulus*, fam. *Procyonidae*, an omnivorous, arboreal, nocturnal mammal about 3 ft in length, found in Central and south America. It has yellowish fur and a long prehensile tail [fr. F. *quincajou*, of Algonquian origin]

kink-y (kɪŋkɪ) *comp* **kink·i·er** *superl* **kink·i·est** *adj* (esp. of hair) having kinks ‖ (*colloq.*) of peculiar tastes in sexual satisfaction; by extension, in other areas

kinky boot (*Br.*) [illegible]

ki·no (kiːnou) *n.* any of various dark black or red gums or juices obtained from several Indian and Australian trees, used in tanning and medicine [prob. W. African]

ki·no·plasm (kiːnouplæzəm) *n.* very active specialized protoplasm responsible for the formation of mobile cell structures, e.g. cilia and filaments (opp. TROPHOPLASM) [fr. Gk *kinema*, [illegible] + Mod. L. *plasma*, the fluid part of the blood]

Kinross (kɪnrɒs) [illegible] 82 sq. miles) in E. central Scotland. County [illegible]

Kin·sey (kɪnziː), Alfred Charles (1894–1956), U.S. zoologist. His studies of the sexual life of

tute for Sex Research at Indiana University. His 'Sexual Behavior in the Human Male' (1948) and 'Sexual Behavior in the Human Female' (1953) were made [illegible] personal interviews

kins·folk (kinzfouk) *n.* (*old-fash., collect.*) relatives, including those by marriage

Kin·sha·sa (kinʃɑ:sə) (formerly Leopoldville) the capital (pop. 1,990,717) of Zaire, 250 miles inland from Matadi on the Congo River (River Zaire). With its neighboring port, it is an industrial and commercial center: textiles, chemicals, engineering, food processing. Roman Catholic University (1954)

kin·ship (kinʃip) *n.* the condition of being related; the condition of being similar

kinship system (*anthrop.*) a social system of various forms governing the reciprocal obligations between members of a culture who are held to be related

ki·osk [illegible] small outdoor structure, e.g. a newsstand or bandstand [fr. F *kiosque* fr. Turk. *küshk*, pavilion]

Ki·o·wa (kaiəwə) *pl.* **Ki·o·wa, Ki·o·was** *n.* an American Indian people of the southern Great Plains. In the late 1800s they were forced to share a reservation in S.W. Oklahoma with the Comanche and numbered about 2,000. ‖ a member of this people. ‖ their language

kip (kip) *n.* the standard monetary unit of Laos. ‖ a coin or note of this value [Siamese]

kip *n.* the undressed hide of a young animal, esp. a calf, used in making leather. ‖ a bundle of such hides [origin unknown]

Kip·ling (kiplin), Rudyard (1865–1936), English author. His early writings were based on the life of the English, civilian and military, in India, where he worked on a newspaper. On his return to England (1889) he became a successful author of poems, short stories and novels, following the publication of 'Plain Tales from the Hills' (1888). His other prose works include 'The Jungle Book' (1894), 'Second Jungle Book' (1895), 'Stalky and Co.' (1899), 'Kim' (1901), and 'Just So Stories' (1902). His interest was in the world of men of men using their power and skill, e.g. as represented by the self-sacrificing [illegible] ing to extend it. He was a great story-teller and his style at its best is intensely vivid and concrete. His collected poems include 'Barrack-Room Ballads' (1892) and 'Recessional and [illegible]

kip·per (kipər) **1.** *n.* a herring or salmon split [illegible] fish in this way [etym. doubtful]

Kipper (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. air-to-surface turbojet [illegible]

Kipp generator (kip) (*chem.*) a glass apparatus for producing a gas at room temperature by the [illegible] controlled amounts [after Petrus Jacobus *Kipp* [illegible]

Kir·by (kə:bi), William (1817–1906), Canadian novelist. His 'The Golden Dog' (1877) is a historical romance depicting life in Quebec un[illegible] [illegible] 87), German physicist. With Bunsen he develbofer lines. This led to his discovery, with Bunsen (1861), of cesium and rubidium. He also formulated Kirchhoff's laws

Kirchhoff's law a law in physics stating that [illegible] branches of a circuit that meet at a point is zero [illegible]

[illegible] stituent republic [illegible]

since 1876. It became an autonomous republic (1926) and a constituent republic (1936)

Kiribati, Republic of, formerly part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands (area 275 sq. miles, pop. 61,000) spread over 2,000,000 sq. miles of the Central Pacific. Capital: Tarawa (pop. 20,148). People: about 83% Micronesian, 14% Polynesian, 3% Chinese and European. There are 33 islands, including the Gilberts (including Banaba or Ocean Island), 8 of the Line Islands and 8 of the Phoenix Islands. Average day temperatures (F.): 80–90. Rainfall: 40 ins. near the equator, 100 ins. in the N. Products: phosphates, copra, coconuts, fish, handicrafts. (*TUVALU, *LINE ISLANDS, *PHOENIX ISLANDS). History: The islands were first visited (1765) by the British. The Gilbert and Ellice Is. became a British protectorate (1892) and a colony (1915). They suffered during the Japanese occupation (1942–3). The American forces largely regained them after a fierce battle at Tarawa (1943) and established bases there until the end of the war. In 1975, the independent nation of Tuvalu was formed from the Ellice Islands, and Kiribati was granted independence in 1979

Kir·i·li·an photography (kəriliən) U.S.S.R.-invented filming technique that reveals body transpiration in the form of coronal emanations, sometimes used to warn of impending illness

Ki·rin (ki:rin) a province (area 72,000 sq. miles, pop. 13,400,000) of N.E. China, north of the Korean border. Capital: Changchun. ‖ *YUNGKI

kir·in (kirin) *n.* unicornlike animal of Japanese mythology

kirk (kə:rk) *n.* (*Scot.*) a church **the Kirk** the Church of Scotland, as distinguished from the Episcopal Church of Scotland [var. of CHURCH]

Kirk·cud·bright (kərku:bri:) a former county (area 899 sq. miles) in S.W. Scotland. County town: Kirkcudbright

Kir·kuk (kirku:k) a town (pop. 207,852) in N.E. Iraq, center of a great oil field, with pipelines to Lebanon and Syria

Kir Mo·ab (kə:rmouæb) [illegible]

Ki·rov (ki:rɔf) a city (pop. 404,000) of the E. European R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., an industrial center (textiles, agricultural machinery) and railroad junction. As Vyatka, it was capital of a republic annexed (1482) to Moscow by Ivan III

Ki·ro·vo·grad (ki:rɔvəgrɔ́t) a city (pop. 246,000) of the central Ukraine, U.S.S.R.: agricultural trade, engineering

kirsch (kiərʃ) *n.* an alcoholic liquor distilled from cherries [fr. G. *kirsche*, cherry]

Kir·tun [illegible]

Ki·ru·na (ki:rynə) a mining center (pop. 30,534) of N. Sweden (Lapland): rich high-grade iron deposits

kirund native language of Burundi, a derivative of Bantu

Ki·san·ga·ni (kizəngəni:) (formerly Stanleyville) a port and commercial center (pop. 339,210) in northeastern Zaire, on the upper [illegible] lower Zaire

Kish (ki) an ancient Sumerian city of Mesopotamia, which established an empire covering much of S.W. Asia (3rd millennium B.C.)

Ki·shi·nev (ki(:)ʃi:njɔf) the capital (pop. 559,000) of Moldavia, U.S.S.R., center of a tobacco and vine-growing region

kis·met (kizmit, kismit) *n.* fate as a predetermining power. ‖ one's fate [Turk. fr. Arab.]

kiss (kis) *n.* an instance of kissing. ‖ any of several kinds of small, highly sweetened candy or meringue [M.E. fr. *kissen*, to kiss]

kiss *v.t.* to press or touch with the lips as an expression of passion, affection or respect. (*billiards*, of a ball) to hit (another ball) with a light, glancing impact. ‖ *v.i.* to join lips. (*billiards*) to hit another ball or (of two balls) to come together with a light impact [O.E. cyss-

Kis·si (kisi) *pl.* **Kis·si, Kis·sis** *n.* a member of a W. African people living in Guinea, Liberia and [illegible]

kissing disease [illegible]

Kissinger (kisənʒər), Henry Alfred (1923–), U.S. statesman, born in Germany, secretary of state (1973–7). After serving in World War II, he taught at Harvard University (1954–69), consulted on foreign policy for Presidents Kennedy and Johnson and directed the National [illegible] state under Presidents Nixon and Ford, he established stronger ties with the Soviet Union and reopened relations with China; he negotiated cease-fire arrangements in the Arab-Israeli War of 1973 and in Vietnam for which he shared the 1973 Nobel Peace Prize; and he was instrumental in the signing of SALT I. He headed the commission to study U.S. policy in Central America (1983) and wrote his memoirs in 'White House Years' (1979) and 'Years of Upheaval' (1982)

kissing gate (*Br.*) a gate swung between U-shaped or V-shaped enclosures, keeping cattle in and permitting one person to pass through at a time

kiss of death an association, relationship etc. that will lead inevitably to catastrophe, though superficially innocuous

Kist·na (kistnə) (Krishna) a holy river in the Deccan, India, flowing 800 miles from the Western Ghats across Hyderabad into the Bay of Bengal, dammed for irrigation and hydroelectric power

Ki·su·mu (ki:su:mu:) a port (pop. 149,000) on the eastern side of Lake Victoria, W. Kenya

Ki·swa·hi·li (ki:swahi:li) *n.* Swahili

kit (kit) **1.** *n.* a collection of tools, accessories and supplies necessary for a particular profession, act or service and usually contained in a bag, box etc. ‖ (esp. *Br.*) a soldier's equipment exclusive of arms. ‖ (esp. *Br.*) clothes suitable for a particular occasion or activity. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **kit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **kit·ted** (esp. *Br.*, with 'out' or 'up') to supply with regulation equipment [prob. fr. M. Du. *kitte*, a wooden vessel]

Ki·ta·Kyu·shu (ki:tɑkju:ʃu:) a port (pop. 1,065,084) of Japan, in N. Kyushu. It is a big industrial conurbation (iron and steel metallurgy) and also important as a fishing port

kit and caboodle (*pop.*, in phrase) **the whole kit and caboodle** the whole lot (of things or people), *he got rid of the whole kit and caboodle*

kit bag (*Br.*) a soldier's duffel bag

kitch·en (kitʃən) *n.* the part of a house, restaurant etc. where food is prepared [O.E. *cycene* fr. L.]

Kitchen (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. air-to-surface solid-fuel missile (SS-4) weighing 660 lbs, with a 500-mi. range

kitchen cabinet a kitchen cupboard fitted with drawers, shelves etc. ‖ an unofficial group of advisers to whom a head of government pays more attention than he does to his official advisers

Kitch·e·ner (kitʃənər), Horatio Herbert, 1st Earl Kitchener of Khartoum (1850–1916), British field marshal. After his unsuccessful attempt to relieve Gordon at Khartoum (1885), he became governor-general of the E. Sudan (1886–8). As head of the Egyptian army (1892–8), he drove the Mahdists out of the Sudan, crushing them at Omdurman (1898). He was commander in chief of British forces (1900–2) in the Boer War and also in India (1902–9). As war minister (1914–16) he mobilized the British army in the 1st world war. He was drowned on a voyage to Russia

kitch·en·ette (kitʃənet) *n.* a small room or alcove equipped as a kitchen

kitchen garden a garden where esp. household vegetables are grown

kitchen midden a collection of bones, shells and other refuse, marking the site of a prehistoric dwelling [trans. of Dan. *kjokkenmodding* or *kokkenmodding*]

kitchen police *KP

kitchen sink drama pejorative term for English plays about the working class, popular in the 1950s

kite (kait) *n.* a member of *Accipitridae*, a family of small hawks having a forked tail, long wings and a buoyant flight, esp. *Milvus milvus*, a European species. They prey on rabbits, reptiles and small birds. ‖ a light, usually wooden, typically diamond-shaped framework covered with paper or material and flown on the wind at the end of a long string. ‖ (*pl.*) the highest and topmost sails of a ship, used only in very light winds. ‖ (*commerce*) a check, bill or other document having no solid backing but used to raise money or sustain credit. ‖ a trial balloon. ‖ (*mil.*) in naval mine warfare, a device that, when towed, submerges and places mines at a predetermined [illegible] depth. ‖ [illegible] underwater displacement airborne radar reflector dropped from a craft to [illegible]

kite·mark (kaitmɑrk) *n.* certification of standard of performance by British Standards Institution

kith (kiθ) *n.* (only in phrase) **kith and kin** friends and relatives ‖ relatives [O.E. *cyth(th)*, *cȳth*, knowledge, one's country]

kit home prefabricated part of a home ready to be assembled

kiting 1. (*med.*) practice of increasing the quantity of a drug ordered by a prescription 2. (*banking*) practice of depositing checks in various, usually distant banks, to keep balances available or to cover checks with uncollected amounts

kitsch (kitʃ) *n.* professionally produced art in bad taste —**kitschy** *adj.*

kit·ten (kit'n) 1. *n.* a young cat, esp. a domesticated cat 2. *v.t.* to bring forth kittens **kit·ten·ish** *adj.* playful and winning [ME. *kitoun* prob. fr. A.F.]

kit·ti·wake (kitiweik) *n.* a member of *Rissa*, fam. *Laridae*, a family of gulls, esp. *R. tridactyla* of the N. Atlantic, having a rudimentary hind toe [imit.]

kit·ty (kiti) *pl.* **kit·ties** *n.* [illegible] into which each player puts a stake ‖ (*card games*) the cards left over after a deal ‖ a pool or fund of money or goods [origin unknown]

kitty *pl.* **kitties** *n.* (*pop.*) cat, kitten [fr. *kit*, short for KITTEN]

Kiu·chuan (kjuːʤwán) (formerly Suchow) a town (pop. 247,000) in N.W. Kansu, China, the center of an agricultural region

Ki·vu (kiːvuː) a lake (length 65 miles, area 1,025 sq. miles) between Zaire and Rwanda, in the Great Rift Valley

Ki·wa·nis International (kiwɑ́nis) a U.S.-Canadian organization of business and professional men, founded (1915) in Detroit, Mich. Its clubs are concerned with public affairs, ethical standards of business, agricultural programs etc.

ki·wi (kíːwiː) *pl.* **ki·wis** *n.* an apteryx ‖ Chinese gooseberry, an egg-size fruit with sweet green pulp, native to New Zealand ‖ a native of New Zealand [Maori]

Ki·zil Ir·mak (kizilhərmɯk) a river of Turkey, rising east of Sivas and flowing 715 miles to the Black Sea

Kjö·len (tʃǿːlən) (*Swed.* Kolen) a mountain chain along the Norwegian-Swedish frontier above Trondheim (*KEBNEKAISE)

Kla·gen·furt (klɑ́gənfurt) the capital (pop. 86,221) of Carinthia, S. Austria, with metal and chemical industries. Cathedral (16th c.)

Klai·pe·da (klàipedɑ) (formerly Memel) a port (pop. 181,000) of Lithuania, U.S.S.R., on the Baltic at the mouth of the Niemen. chemical, textile and wood pulp industries

klax·on (klǽks'n) *n.* a powerful, electrically operated horn, esp. (*Br.*) on a motor vehicle [fr. a former trademark]

Klé·ber (kleiber), Jean-Baptiste (1753–1800), French general. He remained in command of the French army in Egypt (1799–1800) when Napoleon returned to France

Klee (klei), Paul (1879–1940), Swiss painter. He analyzed the elements and process of composition, and formulated what might be called a pictorial dialectic, demonstrating the power of lines, colors and forms to evoke sensations of weight, tension, movement etc. Combining this knowledge with acute perception of human nature, he painted abstract works, discovering in forms and lines the suggestion of a face, figure or object, which he imbued with [illegible] significance, often whimsical, at times satiric. He was active in the Blaue Reiter and taught at the Bauhaus (1921–31). His [illegible] lished in 'The Thinking Eye' ('Das bildnerische Denken', 1956)

Kleen·ex (kliːneks) *n.* a disposable paper tissue, esp. one used as a handkerchief [Trademark]

Klein [illegible] Melanie [illegible] Austrian psychoanalyst. She studied children's fantasies

Kleist (klaist), Heinrich von (1777–1811), German romantic poet, dramatist and short story writer. His works include 'Der zerbrochene Krug' (1803) and 'Der Prinz von Homburg' (written [illegible] published [illegible])

klep·toc·ra·cy (kleptɔkrəsi) *n.* government by thieves

klep·to·ma·ni·a (klèptəméiniə) *n.* a compulsive, neurotic desire to steal, esp. when not motivated by [illegible] economic gain **klep·to·ma·ni·ac** *n.* [fr. Gk *kleptēs*, thief] MANIA]

Klimt (klimt), Gustav (1862–1918), Austrian painter and illustrator, cofounder of the art nouveau Vienna Secession movement. His paintings emphasized the primal forces and the sensual. His works include 3 murals ('Philosophy,' 1900, 'Medicine,' 1901, 'Jurisprudence,' 1902), 'Judith' (1901), 'Beethoven frieze' (1902), [illegible] and [illegible]. He also [illegible]

Kline (klain), Franz (1910–62), American painter, an adherent of abstract expressionism. He [illegible] dripping black [illegible]

Kline-fel·ter's syndrome (klainfeltərz) (*med.*) [illegible] tion, etc., due to presence of two X and one Y chromosomes; named for H. F. Klinefelter, Jr., U.S. physician, in 1912

Klinger [illegible] (1752–1831), German writer. His drama 'Sturm und Drang' (1776) gave its name to the [illegible]

klip·spring·er (klipspriŋər) *n.* *Oreotragus*, fam. *Bovidae*, a small mountain antelope of S. and E. Africa [Afrik. fr. *klip*, rock + *springer*, springer]

Klon·dike, the (klɔndaik) a region (almost 8,000 sq. miles) of the Yukon, Canada, on the Alaskan frontier, scene of a gold rush (1897–[illegible])

Klop·stock (klɔpstɔk), Friedrich Gottlieb (1724–1803), German poet. His best-known work is 'Der Messias' (1745–73), an epic in 20 [illegible]

kludge (klʌdʒ) *n.* 1. (*slang*) a ridiculous assortment of unmatched and unworkable parts 2. (*computer*) term of endearment for a pet computer, esp. one with undesirable characteristics

klutz (klʌts) *n.* a clumsy person — **klutzy** *adj.*

Klystron [illegible] tron tube which separates electrons of different velocities by deviating their paths in an electromagnetic field, thus enabling an ultrahigh frequency current to be isolated [Trademark]

km. kilometer, kilometers

K-mesic *KAON

K-meson [illegible]

knack (næk) *n.* a special deftness learned by practice, *a knack for remembering names* [etym. [illegible]]

knack·er (nækər) *n.* (*Br.*) a dealer in old ships, cars etc. due to be junked ‖ (*Br.*) someone who buys and slaughters old horses for dog food and various products of the carcass [origin unknown]

knap (næp) *pres. part.* **knap·p'ng** *past* and *past part.* **knapped** *v.t.* to cleave and shape (flints or [illegible])

Knapp (næp), Seaman Asahel (1833–1911), U.S. agriculturalist and educator. He created (1904) the farm demonstration method, by which a specialist would initiate a farmer into improved techniques on the farmer's own farm

knap·sack (næpsæk) *n.* a canvas bag, used to carry supplies, worn strapped to the back [L.G.]

knar (nɑr) *n.* a knot in wood ‖ a barkcovered protuberance on the trunk or root of a tree [M.E. *knarre*, a rough rock]

knave (neiv) *n.* (*old-fash.*) a cheat, a rogue ‖ (*cards*) a jack **knav·er·y** (neivəri) *pl.* **knav·er·ies** *n.* the practice of low cunning ‖ an instance of this **knav·ish** *adj.* [O.E. *cnafa*, a youth]

knead (nid) *v.t.* to work (dough, clay) into a homogeneous mass with the hands ‖ to massage [illegible] surrounding this joint ‖ the corresponding joint in an animal ‖ something resembling a bent knee, e.g. a piece of wood or iron used to connect upright beams ‖ the part of a garment that covers [illegible] **knees to** to beg humbly of 2. *v.t.* to strike (some[illegible])

knee breeches breeches, esp. of silk

knee·cap (niːkæp) *n.* a heart-shaped sesamoid [illegible] knees ‖ immersed up to the knees ‖ deeply

knee·hole desk (niːhoul) a flat-topped desk with a space for one's legs between its two tiers of drawers

knee jerk an upward kick occurring by reflex [illegible] tapped

knee joint the joint in man between the femur and the tibia ‖ a toggle joint

kneel (niːl) *pres. part.* **kneeling** *past* and *past part.* **knelt** (nelt), **kneeled** *v.t.* to rest or fall on one or both knees [O.E. *cnēowlian*]

kneepan [illegible] the kneecap

knell (nel) 1. *n.* the sonorous, doleful sound of a [illegible] tolled on a funeral morning ‖ *esp.* a warning of death or disaster 2. *v.t.* to toll a bell [illegible] a bell or [illegible] a bell [O.E. *cnyll*]

Knell·er (nelər), Sir Godfrey (1646–1723), English painter [illegible] painted hundreds of works, the best of which are full of insight and done with great freedom and vivacity. He was official court painter from 1680

knelt alt. *past* and *past part.* of KNEEL

Knes·set (kneset) *n.* the parliament of Israel [Heb. n. [illegible]]

knew *past* of KNOW

knick·er·bockers (nikərbɔkərz) *pl. n.* (*old fash.*) knickers [after Diedrich *Knickerbocker*, the imaginary author of Washington Irving's 'History of New York' (1809)]

knick·ers (nikərz) *pl. n.* loose-fitting trousers gathered in just below the knees ‖ (*Br.*) girl's or women's panties or drawers [shortening of KNICKERBOCKERS]

knick-knack (niknæk) *n.* any trivial small ornamental article [redupl. of *knack*, a toy]

knife (naif) 1. *pl.* **knives** (naivz) *n.* a hand tool, culinary utensil or weapon used for cutting, consisting of a blade (usually steel) fixed to a handle and having one edge sharp ‖ a cutting edge in a machine **to get** (or **have**) **one's knife into someone** to have taken a strong dislike to someone and use every opportunity to attack him in one way or another 2. *v.t. pres. part.* **knif·ing** *past* and *past part.* **knifed** to cut or [illegible] a knife ‖ to use [illegible] method on in order to defeat, harm or betray [O.E. *cnīf*]

knife-edge [illegible] *n.* something compared to the sharp edge of a knife blade, e.g. an edge of rock or ice or a situation involving a dangerous or delicate choice ‖ a sharp-edged, wedge-shaped, steel fulcrum

knife rest a glass, china or metal rest to put a knife down on at the table

knight (nait) 1. *n.* a man given the rank of knighthood by the British monarch in recognition of merit, esp. in public service. He has the title 'Sir', his wife having the title 'Lady'. His rank is next below that of a baronet and is not hereditary ‖ (*hist.*) a man of noble birth who, having served as page and squire, was given an honorable military rank (*KNIGHTHOOD) ‖ (*hist.*) a military attendant on a lord or his lady ‖ (*chess*) a piece shaped like a horse's head. Its move comprises one lateral and two vertical or two lateral and one vertical squares and it can move over an occupied square 2. *v.t.* to make a knight of [O.E. *cniht*, *cnoht*, boy, youth]

knight bachelor *pl.* **knights bachelors, knights bachelor** (*hist.*) a young knight serving under the standard of another and belonging to no particular order ‖ a member of the lowest rank of knighthood

knight errant [illegible] *pl.* **knights-errant** *n.* (*hist.*) a mounted knight who traveled in search of chivalrous adventures

knighthood [illegible] (*hist.*) the profession of a knight [O.E. *cnihthad*]

Knighthood was established as a military [illegible] both in England and in continental [illegible] by the 10th or the 11th c. A lad [illegible] and [illegible] his overlord, each knight was supposed to render 40 days' military service per year, although this might be varied or commuted as scutage. By the time of the Crusades, a religious element was added, and the accolade was often preceded by vigil before the altar. The knightly code embodied courage, piety, honor, loyalty [illegible] remained non-hereditary, while land was [illegible] up a body of landless knights, who often banded together in military orders. The chief of these [illegible]

Templars. The excesses of the latter began to bring knighthood into disrepute, and as cavalry declined in importance in warfare, knighthood became obsolete. By the 16th c. it was becoming a civil rather than a military honor. (*CHIV.*)

Knight Hospitaler, a member of the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem, a military and religious order founded (11th c.) to care for poor or sick pilgrims in Jerusalem, and recognized (1113) by the papacy. The Hospitalers took an active part in the Crusades, but were driven from Palestine (1291). They conquered Rhodes (1310), becoming known as the Knights of Rhodes. Their wealth and power increased, but they lost Rhodes to the Turks (1522). The Emperor Charles V gave them the sovereignty of Malta (1530), after which they were generally known as the Knights of Malta. They continued to fight the Turks during the 16th c. and remained in control of the island until 1798, when they were deposed by Napoleon and took refuge in Russia. The order was reconstituted (1879) by the papacy as a charitable organization for the care of the sick and wounded. The emblem of the order is a white Maltese cross on a black ground.

knight·ly (nait'li) *adj.* (*hist.*) appropriate to a knight.

Knight of Columbus a member of an American fraternal benefit society of Roman Catholic [illegible].

Knight of Malta *see* KNIGHT HOSPITALER.

Knight of St John of Jerusalem *see* KNIGHT HOSPITALER.

Knights of Labor a U.S. labor organization founded (1869) by Philadelphia tailors. Internationally respected under the leadership of Terence Powderly, it aimed through educational means to gain an 8-hour working day, to abolish child and convict labor, and to eliminate private banks. Unsuccessful strikes, the Haymarket Square Riot, excessive centralization of authority, and the emergence of the American Federation of Labor detracted from its prestige and led to its dissolution by 1900.

Knight Templar *pl.* **Knights Templars** a member of the Order of the Poor Knights of Christ, a military and religious order founded [illegible] Holy Land. As a result of their military prowess, and of the attraction of their organization for men of noble birth and wealth, the Knights Templars became a powerful influence in the affairs of Europe. At the instigation of King Philippe IV of France the order was suppressed in 1312 by Pope Clement V.

knit (nit) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **knit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **knit·ted, knit** *v.t.* to fashion (a garment, fabric etc.) by working yarn of wool, silk etc. on knitting needles or specialized machines in a succession of interlocking stitches. — to work (yarn) in this way. — to cause to join as if grown together or interwoven. *the treaty knit the economies of the two nations together.* — *v.i.* to practice knitting. — (esp. of a broken bone) to unite. **to knit one's brows** to draw the eyebrows together in a frown. **2.** *n.* a stitch in knitting in which the yarn is held behind the work and the right needle is inserted into a stitch behind the left needle, to form a new stitch (cf. PURL). **knit·ting** *n.* the act of someone who knits, or the process of a machine which knits. — work being knitted. (O.E. *cnyttan*, to tie in a knot.)

[illegible] pointed at one or both ends, used in knit-

knob·ble (nɔb'l) *n.* a small knob. **knob·bly** *adj.*

sound due to faulty combustion. ‖ (*pop.*) to find fault. **to knock around** (or **about**) to subject to rough treatment. ‖ to lead a roving life. *he has knocked about all over Europe.* **to knock down** to sell (something) to the highest bidder at an auction. ‖ to persuade (a seller) to reduce his price. ‖ to reduce (a price). **to knock off** to do (a piece of work) esp. quickly and shoddily. ‖ to cease (work). ‖ to deduct from. *he knocked a dollar off the price.* ‖ to cease work. **to knock on** (*rugby*) to hit the ball with the hand or arm toward the opponent's goal. **to knock out** to empty by knocking. *to knock out a pipe.* ‖ to render unconscious. ‖ (*boxing*) to make incapable of getting up during the count. ‖ to do (something) hastily. ‖ (*pop.*) to exhaust, make weary. **to knock together** to construct in a rough and ready way. **to knock up** (*pop.*) to make (a woman) pregnant. ‖ (*Br.*) to awaken. ‖ (*Br.*) to make ill or exhausted. ‖ (*cricket*) to score (runs). **2.** *n.* the impact or sound made by knocking. ‖ a piece of bad luck or misfortune. [O.E. *cnocian*.]

knock·a·bout (nɔkəbaut) **1.** *adj.* (of clothing) suitable for rough work or play. ‖ (of a play, film etc.) funny in a wildly farcical way, often involving slapstick or burlesque. **2.** *n.* a sloop with a mainsail and jib, but no bowsprit. ‖ knock about comedy.

knock-down (nɔkdaun) *adj.* of a blow which knocks down. ‖ of a price which has been knocked down to the lowest possible level. ‖ of a large object so constructed that it may be taken apart for transportation.

knock·er (nɔkər) *n.* a hinged, hammerlike attachment on a metal base fastened to a door, used in rapping for admittance. ‖ (*Br.*) door-to-door salesman.

knock-kneed (nɔknid) *adj.* having the legs curved inwards.

knock-off (nɔkɔf) *n.* cheap, illicit reproduction of fine originals, esp. in fashion.

knock-out (nɔkaut) *n.* (*abbr.* K.O.) a blow in boxing which makes a boxer unable to get up before he is counted out. ‖ the act of delivering such a blow or an instance of this. ‖ someone or something superlatively attractive. ‖ (*Br.*) a sale at which articles are resold by auction after having been bought in on behalf of the operating group at a rigged price by cutting out competition. ‖ (*Br.*) the act of doing this or an [illegible] of this.

knock-up (nɔkʌp) *n.* (*sports*) practice with bat or racket and ball just prior to a game.

knoll (noul) *n.* a small rounded hill. [O.E. *cnoll*, hilltop.]

knop (nɔp) *n.* a decorative knob, esp. on glassware. [M.E., etym. doubtful.]

Knos·sos (nɔsɔs) (Cnossus) the capital of Minos, Crete. Excavations begun in 1900, under Sir Arthur Evans, revealed its palace and the surrounding city (c. 2000 B.C.) as having been the center of a flourishing Minoan civilization.

knot (nɔt) **1.** *n.* a place in a thread, string etc. where the thread passes through a loop in its own length and is pulled tight. ‖ a place where two or more threads, strings etc. are joined by passing each of them through loops in the other and pulling tight. ‖ a tangle of threads, strings etc. drawn tight. ‖ an ornamental boss of ribbon, silver cord etc., e.g. a shoulder knot. ‖ a lump, protrusion etc. in animal tissue or bone, esp. a constriction in a muscle. ‖ a protrusion of growing plant tissues, e.g. in a grass stem, or where a branch grows from a tree trunk (or the hard cross section of this in a plank). ‖ a cluster of persons or things. ‖ a difficulty, a problem hard to solve. (*naut.*) a portion, marked off by knots, of a line attached to a log, formerly used to measure a ship's speed. (*naut.*) a unit of speed, being 1 nautical mile per hour. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **knot·ting** *past* and *past part.* **knot·ted** *v.t.* to tie in or with a knot. — to cause to form a knot. — *v.i.* to [illegible]

knot *n.* a member of *Calidris*, a genus of sandpipers that migrate to temperate climates in winter and breed in the Arctic. [origin un-

[illegible] *avicular*, fam. *Polygonaceae*, a creeping weed with a jointed stem and small white, pink or

knot·hole (nɔthoul) *n.* a hole in a plank or log where a knot has fallen out.

knot·ti·ness (nɔtinis) *n.* the quality of being

knot·ty (nɔti) *comp.* **knot·ti·er** *superl.* **knot·ti·est** *adj.* having knots. (of a problem etc.) hard

knout (naut) **1.** *n.* a whip of leather strips with a short wooden handle, formerly used to flog criminals in Russia. **2.** *v.t.* to flog with a knout. [fr. F. spelling of Russ. *knut*.]

know (nou) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **know·ing** *past* **knew** (nu:, nju:) *past part.* **known** (noun) *v.t.* to apprehend with the conscious mind. *to know truth from falsehood.* ‖ to be acquainted with by experience. *do you know Athens?, to know hunger.* ‖ to recognize. *he would know her if he saw her again.* ‖ to have acquired skill in. *she knows how to swim.* ‖ to be able to imagine. *we don't know how she manages.* ‖ to be informed about, be in possession of the facts about. *do you know how old he is?* ‖ to have committed to memory. *to know one's lines in a play.* ‖ to realize. *he doesn't know what is good for him.* ‖ to be irrationally convinced of. *I always knew it would turn out badly.* ‖ *v.i.* to possess knowledge, understanding or awareness of something. ‖ to be certain of or convinced about something. **to be known as** to be widely reputed to be. *he is known as a fair judge.* **to know better than to** to be prudent or disciplined enough not to. *you should know better than to play with knives.* **to know of** to be aware of. **to know one's own mind** to be firm in one's opinions, wishes or decisions. **to make oneself known** to introduce oneself. **2.** *n.* (only in) **in the know** having inside information or sharing a secret. [O.E. *cnawan*.]

know-all (nóuɔl) *n.* and *adj.* know-it-all.

know-how (nóuhau) *n.* (*pop.*) thorough knowledge of the theory and esp. practice of a process, procedure etc.

know·ing (nóuiŋ) *adj.* of a gesture or of behavior which suggests that a person has penetrated a secret or knows more than he admits or knows more than you do. ‖ shrewd. *a knowing fellow.* **know·ing·ly** *adv.* in a knowing manner. ‖ deliberately.

know-it-all (nouitɔl) **1.** *n.* someone who thinks he has not much to learn from other people. **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to a knowall.

knowl·edge (nɔlidʒ) *n.* the state of knowing, cognition, understanding, *intuitive knowledge.* ‖ that which is known. *to apply one's knowledge.* **to one's knowledge** so far as one knows. **knowl·edge·a·ble** (nɔlidʒəb'l) *adj.* knowing a great deal, well-informed. *he is very knowledgeable about Sumerian art.* [M.E. *knaulage, knowleche* fr. KNOW + obscure *-leche*.]

known *past part.* of KNOW.

Know-Noth·ing (nounʌθiŋ) *n.* (*Am. hist.*) a member of an American political party which flourished 1854-9, opposing immigration, esp. of Roman Catholics, and supporting slavery. [after 'I know nothing', the reply given by the party's members to inquisitive questions.]

Knox (nɔks), Henry (1750–1806), American general in the Revolutionary War. He founded (1779) a forerunner of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. He was appointed (1789) the first U.S. secretary of war. He was a founder of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Knox, John (c. 1505–72), Scottish religious leader, founder of Scottish Presbyterianism. Trained as a Roman Catholic priest, he was converted to Protestantism (c. 1545) by Wishart. As chaplain (1551–3) to Edward VI, he helped to draw up the 1552 Book of Common Prayer. In exile on the Continent (1553–9), he conferred with Calvin, and published his 'First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women' (1558), a protest against the rule of Mary I in England and Mary of Guise in Scotland. After civil war (1559–60) had established Protestantism in Scotland, Knox played an important part in framing the 'Confession of Faith' (1560), which repudiated papal authority and forbade the Mass, but his 'Book of Discipline' (1560), in which he planned a rigid Calvinism, was rejected (1561) by the nobles.

Knox, Philander Chase (1853–1921), U.S. politician. He served (1901–4) as attorney general under President William McKinley, and set new control on big business. He was secretary of state (1909–13) under President William Taft, extending U.S. interests in Latin America and the Near and Far East. His latter pursuit was criticized as 'dollar diplomacy'.

Knox·ville (nɔksvil) a commercial and industrial center (pop. 175,030) of Tennessee, on the Tennessee River, headquarters of the Tennessee Valley Authority. State university.

knuck·le (nʌk'l) **1.** *n.* a joint in the finger, esp. one at the base of each finger. ‖ a bony knob

formed at each finger joint when the hand is clenched ‖ the middle joint of the tarsus of an animal ‖ a piece of meat comprising this joint and the surrounding flesh, *a knuckle of pork* ‖ a joint in a structure which has the shape of a knuckle or functions like one, e.g. the parts of a hinge containing the rotating pin **to be near the knuckle** (of a joke) to verge on indecency **2.** *v. pres. part.* **knuck·ling** *past* and *past part* **knuck·led** *v.t.* to hit or rub with the knuckles *v.i.* **to knuckle down** to discipline oneself into beginning work **to knuckle under** to submit [M.E. *knokel*]

knuck·le-bone (nák'lboun) *n.* a bone of a knuckle joint ‖ an animal bone with a rounded knob at the joint end

knuck·le-dust·er (nák'ldastər) *n.* brass knuckles

knuck·le-walk (nák'lwɔk) *v.* to walk with knuckles touching the ground, as some simians do

knur (nə:r) *n.* a hard excrescence, e.g. in a tree trunk [M.E. *knorre, knurre*]

knurl (nə:rl) *n.* a knot or knobby projection ‖ a bead or ridge raised as an ornament on a metal surface, or provided to afford a better grip

K.O. (kéióu) **1.** *abbr.* (*boxing*) knockout **2.** *pl* **K.O.'s** *n.* (*boxing*) knockout **3.** *pres. part* **KO'ing** *past* and *past part.* **KO'd** *v.t.* (*boxing*) to knock out

ko·a (kóuə) *n. Acacia koa*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a Hawaiian tree, the fine-grained wood of which is used in cabinetmaking ‖ this wood [native name]

ko·a·la (kouálə) *n. Phascolarctus cinereus*, fam. *Phlangeridae*, a sturdy marsupial of E. Australia, about 2 ft long, with thick gray fur, sometimes called a bear. Its claws are adapted for climbing trees, and it lives chiefly in the eucalyptus, feeding on its buds and shoots [native name]

Ko·be (kóubi:) a port (pop. 1,394,388) of Honshu, Japan, at the east end of the Inland Sea, serving Osaka, with shipbuilding, textile and chemical industries. University

Koblenz *COBLENZ

ko·bo (kóubou) *pl.* **kobo** *n.* unit of Nigerian currency, equal to $\frac{1}{100}$ naira

Koch (kɔx), Robert (1843–1910), German bacteriologist who established the bacterial origin of anthrax (1876), typhoid (1880), tuberculosis (1882) and cholera (1883). He contributed to the understanding and control of these and other diseases esp. by preventive inoculations. Nobel prize (1905)

Ko·cha·now·ski (kɔxanɔ́fski:), Jan (1530–84), Polish poet, author of lyrics and satires, and of the elegiac 'Laments' (1580). He also wrote a Polish version of the Psalms of David

Ko·chi (kóutʃi:) a fishing port and agricultural center (pop. 224,000) in S. Shikoku, Japan

Ko·dak (kóudæk) *n.* a small hand camera [Trademark]

Kodály (kɔ́dai), Zoltán (1882–1967), Hungarian composer and conductor, whose works, often based on native music, include 'Háry János' (1926), an opera, and 'Psalmus Hungaricus' (1923), for chorus and orchestra

Ko·di·ak (kóudiæk) the largest island (area 3,465 sq. miles) of Alaska, south of the Aleutian Peninsula: salmon, furs

Kodiak bear *Ursus middendorffi*, fam. *Ursidae*, the very large brown bear of Alaska, sometimes weighing over 1,400 lb

Ko·dok (kóudɔk) *FASHODA

Ko·el (kóuəl) *n.* any of several members of *Eudynamys*, a genus of cuckoos found in India, New Guinea and Australia [Hindi *koil* fr. Skr.]

Koestler (késtlər), Arthur (1905–83), British writer, born in Hungary, who wrote on psychology and disillusionment with Communism. A member of the German Communist party (1931–8), he emigrated to Britain and became a citizen in 1945. His novels include 'Darkness at Noon' (1940), 'The Sleepwalkers' (1959), 'The Act of Creation' (1964), 'The [illegible]' (1976), 'Janus' (1978), 'Bricks to Babel' (1980) and 'Kaleidoscope' (1981). He committed suicide in 1983

ko·gai (kougái) (Japanese; usu. italics) environmental pollution

kohl (koul) *n.* a finely powdered antimony used esp. in the East by women to darken the rims of the eyelids [Arab.]

Kohler (kó:lər, Wolfgang [illegible]) German-U.S. psychologist who discovered many [illegible] aspects of the Gestalt [illegible]

afterreffects, and of electrical processes in the brain

kohl·ra·bi (koulrabi:, koulrubi:) *pl* **kohl·ra·bies** *n.* any of various cabbages with an edible turniplike stem, cultivated as a vegetable or cattle fodder [G. fr. Ital.]

ko·jah (koudʒə) *n* long-haired mutant mink with soft, thick pelt

Kokand (kɔkánd) a trade and industrial center (pop. 155,000) of Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R., in the Ferghana Valley

Ko·kiu (gədʒiou) China's chief tin-mining center (pop. 160,000) in Yunnan

Ko·ko Nor (koukounɔr) *TSING HAI

Ko·kosch·ka (kouk>]ku), Oskar (1886–1980), German expressionist painter. His portraits and landscapes combine traditional representational element (which predominate) with expressionist tendencies to distort elements

Ko·ku·ra (kɔkura) a port in N. Kyushu, Japan, part of the KitaKyushu conurbation

kola nut, cola nut (koulə) the fruit of the kola tree chewed as a mild stimulant and used as a tonic, a digestive, and in the manufacture of soft drinks [W. African]

Kola Peninsula (kɔ́lə) the northeast arm (5,000 sq. miles) of the Scandinavian peninsula, between the Barent Sea and the White Sea, part of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., peopled by Lapps and Russians. The north is tundra, the south forest. Minerals: nickel, cobalt, copper. Chief town: Murmansk

Kolar Gold Fields (koulər) a town (pop. 160,000) in E. Mysore, center of India's gold-mining industry

kola tree, cola tree a member of *Cola*, fam. *Sterculiaceae*, a genus of tropical trees from which kola nuts are obtained, esp. *C. nitida* [W. African]

Kolchak (kɔltʃuk), Aleksandr Vasilyevich (1874–1920), Russian admiral and counter-revolutionary. He carried off a coup d'état (1918) in Siberia, and was recognized as ruler of Russia by the Allies. He was betrayed to the Bolsheviks (1920) and shot

Kolen (kɔ́lən) *KOLEN

Kolhapur (koulhapu:r) a city (pop. 259,050) in Maharashtra, India: agricultural trade

kolinsky (kəlinski:) *pl.* **kolinskies** *n.* any of various Asiatic minks, esp. *Mustela sibirica*, fam. *Mustelidae* ‖ their fur [Russ. after *Kola*, district in N.W. Russia]

kolkhoz (kɔlxɔz) *n.* a collective farm in the U.S.S.R. [Russ. *kol*lektivnoe, collective + *khozyaystvo* farm]

Kollwitz (kɔ́lvit [illegible] Käthe (1867–1945), German lithographer, known esp. for compassionate studies of the poor

Koln (kə:ln) *COLOGNE

Kolyma (kɔlimə) a river of N.E. Siberia, U.S.S.R., flowing 1,600 miles northeast from the Khabarovsk territory to the Arctic Ocean, navigable for 1,000 miles. Its upper course crosses a large goldfield

Komi A.S.S.R. (kɔmji) an autonomous republic (area 162,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,147,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., in the N.W. Urals, inhabited by the Komi, a Finnish people. Capital: Syktyvkar (pop. 180,000)

Komintern *COMINTERN

Komsomolsk (kɔmsɔmɔlsk) a city (pop. 274,000) of E. Siberia, U.S.S.R., on the Amur, founded (1932) by young Communist volunteers. steelworks, oil refineries, shipyards

Konia *KONYA

Königgrätz, Battle of [illegible] Sadowa

Königsberg [illegible] Kaliningrad

Konigshutte (kɔ́nixshytə) *CHORZÓW

Konoye [illegible] Prince Fumimaro (1891–1945), Japanese statesman, prime minister of Japan (1937–9 and 1940–1). He committed suicide before he could be tried as a war criminal

Konstanz (kɔnstunts) *CONSTANCE

Konya, Konia (kɔnjə) (ancient Iconium) a walled city (pop. 246,727) of central Turkey, an agricultural market

kook (ku:k) *n.* (*colloq.*) an eccentric **kookily** [illegible] **kookiness** [illegible] **kooky** [illegible]

kook·a·bur·ra (kukəbə rə) *n* *Dacelo gigas*, fam. *Alcedinidae*, a large Australian kingfisher having a raucous laughlike call [native name]

Kootenay [illegible]

kopeck (koupek) *n.* a small bill in South Africa [Dut. *dim.* of *kop* head]

kora (kóurə) *n.* musical instrument with 21 strings, native to West Africa

Koran (kɔrun, kouran, kɔræn, kouræn) *n.* the holy scripture of Islam, claimed to be a direct transmission of the word of God revealed to Mohammed. It consists of 114 suras, poetic utterances of varying lengths. The definitive version was prepared under the third caliphate (c. 650–6). Its provisions govern all the transactions of Moslem daily life and local law as well as Moslem worship. It has been translated from the Arabic into many languages

Koran·ic (kɔrænik, kouranik) *adj* [Arab. *qurān, qoran*, recitation]

Kordofan (kɔ:rdoufan) a province (area 146,929 sq. miles, pop. 2,052,000) of the central Sudan: gum arabic, cotton, cattle

Korea (kərí:ə, kourí:ə) a peninsula in N.E. Asia, extending south from Manchuria between the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea, and divided into the Republic of Korea (South Korea) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea). HISTORY. China founded a colony in the north of Korea (12th c. B.C.) and extended her influence over the whole country (7th c. B.C.). Korea was invaded by Mongol forces (1231–60). Buddhism was replaced (early 15th c.) by Confucianism as the official creed. Invasions from Japan were repelled (1592, 1597). Manchu invasions (1627, 1636) brought Korea under Chinese control for three centuries. Korea's isolation ended with the opening of ports to Japanese trade (1876). As a result of the 1st Sino-Japanese War (1894–5), Korea became independent (1895). After the Russo-Japanese War, Korea became a Japanese protectorate (1905) and was officially annexed (1910). During the 2nd world war, the U.S.A., China and Britain promised Korea independence (1943) at the end of the war. After the surrender of Japan, Korea was divided at the 38th parallel into two zones of occupation (1945). The U.S.S.R. controlled the north, where industry and trade were concentrated, and the U.S.A. controlled the agricultural south. Elections were held (1948) in the south, a democratic constitution was promulgated and the Republic of Korea, with Syngman Rhee as its first president, was proclaimed (July 17, 1948). In the north, a people's republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was proclaimed (Sept. 9, 1948). Innumerable incidents culminated in the Korean War (1950–3). (For subsequent history *KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF, *KOREA, REPUBLIC OF)

Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North Korea) a republic (area 46,814 sq. miles, pop. 19,630,000) in N.E. Asia. Capital: Pyongyang. Language: Korean. Religions: Buddhism, Confucianism, Shamanism, Tonghak. The land is 18% arable and 80% forest (largely coniferous). Rugged mountains, rising to 9,003 ft (Mt Paektu), cover the north-central area. They lead into a plain which extends down the eastern coast into South Korea. In the west are fertile lowlands watered by large, navigable rivers (Chon-ghon, Taedong). Average temperatures (F.): Pyongyang (Jan.) 18°, (July) 72° (winters are much colder in the interior and east). Rainfall varies from 20 ins along the Yalu River–Manchurian border (c. 60 ins in the south. Livestock: cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, rabbits and poultry. Over 10% of cultivated land is under irrigation. Agricultural products: cereals (esp. rice and corn, vegetables, flax, hemp, tobacco, meat, milk, fruit, silk, eggs. Minerals: iron ore, tungsten, coal, lead, gold and silver. Industries: iron and steel, chemicals (esp. fertilizers), building materials, ships, hydroelectricity (Yalu River), tractors, textiles, consumer goods, oil refining, fishing. Imports: agricultural products, machinery, fuels, textiles. Leading seaports: Chungjin, Heungnam. University: Kim Il Sung (1946), in Pyongyang. Monetary unit: North Korean won (100 jun). [illegible]. After the Korean War (for pre-war history *KOREA) North Korea was absorbed in the Soviet defense and economic system, and attempts were made to develop industry. During the 1960's North Korea tried to dissociate itself from the dispute between China and the U.S.S.R., it declared its political independence in 1966. Neither China nor the U.S.S.R. interfered during the Pueblo incident (1968), which could have led to war between the United States and North Korea. In the

assassination of several key South Korean officials in Burma (1983) strained relations with South Korea, but subsequent talks on trade and other issues eased tensions somewhat

Ko·re·a·gate (kərɪ:əgeɪt) *n.* series of scandals involving bribe and favor-taking by U.S. Congressmen from Tong Sun Park, Korean businessman, and other South Korean agents

Ko·re·an (kərɪ:ən, kourɪ:ən) **1.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Korea ‖ the language of these people **2.** *adj.* of Korea ‖ of the Koreans or their language

Korea, Republic of (South Korea) a republic (area 38,452 sq. miles, pop. 41,999,000) in N.E. Asia. Capital: Seoul. Religion: Confucianism, Shamanism and Buddhism, with Christian and Tonghak minorities. Language: Korean. The land is 21% arable and 57% forest (deciduous and tropical). Mountains, less rugged than in the north, run down the east coast (to 5,160 ft) and into the south center (to 6,280 ft), divided in the southeast by the basin of the Naktong River (navigable for 200 miles). The west consists of cultivated plains, watered by wide rivers (Han, Kum, Yongsan) which cross the country from the east. There are over 3,000 offshore islands, the largest being Cheju (area 710 sq. miles, pop. 255,000) off the south coast. Average temperatures (F.) in Jan. and July: Seoul 20° and 74°, the south 35° and 77°. Rainfall: 50–60 ins (increasing southwards). Livestock: cattle, hogs, poultry. Agricultural products: rice, cereals, soybeans, tobacco, cotton, fruit. Fisheries, including whaling, are important. Mineral resources: tungsten (2nd world producer), graphite, iron ore, copper, kaolin, gold, silver, lead. Manufactures and industries: textiles, cement, foodstuffs, machinery and metals, cotton, footwear, tires, paper, electricity, matches, ships, pottery. Exports: graphite, tungsten, iron ores, raw silk, fish and fish products, seaweed, cotton sheeting. Imports: foodstuffs, chemicals (esp. fertilizers), cloth, machinery, fuels and oil. Ports: Pusan, Mokpo, Inchon, Masan. There are 15 universities. Monetary unit: South Korean hwan (100 won). HISTORY (for previous history [illegible] the U.S.A. and the U.N. enabled South Korea to rebuild its economy after the Korean War, but overpopulation, a low level of industrialization, shortage of natural resources and the maintenance of a large standing army present critical problems. Rhee's government was forced to resign (1960) and a military junta took power (1961) led by Gen. Park Chung Hee, who was elected president in 1963. Resentment against Park's increasing powers led to the imposition of military rule (1972) and in 1975 all political opposition was banned. Park was fatally shot (1979), and Prime Minister Choi Kyu Hah was subsequently elected president. An uprising in Kwangju, sparked by protests against the reimposition of martial law (1980), was suppressed [illegible] tee led by Chun Doo Hwan took power. Chun became president (1981) under the terms of a new constitution. The shooting down of a Korean Air line passenger plane (1983) that had strayed into Soviet air space caused international tension. In 1985 an opposition party led [illegible] seats in the legislature, a major setback for Chun and his ruling party. [illegible] 1953 between North Korea, supported by Chinese Communist forces, and South Korea, supported by the U.N., whose forces came very largely from the U.S.A. The North Koreans invaded South Korea, and rapidly drove U.N. [illegible] around Pusan. Aug. 1950 MacArthur launched Sept. 1950 a counteroffensive with a surprise landing at Inchon a hundred miles behind the fighting front. U.N. forces recaptured Seoul and by spring of 1951 the contending armies were facing each other along a line close to the 38th parallel. Negotiations for a truce began (July 1951) and agreement was reached (1953) for division of the country on the basis of approximately the final battle line, which actually gave South Korea more territory than it had held before hostilities. Total U.N. casualties numbered 118,515 dead, of which 33,729 were U.S., and 264,581 wounded, of which 103,284 were U.S.

Korn·berg (kɔ́rnbərg), Arthur (1918–), U.S. physician and biochemist. He shared with Severo Ochoa the 1959 Nobel prize for medicine for his work on the synthesis of nucleic acids. He discovered an enzyme ensuring the synthesis of deoxyribonucleic acid

ko·ru·na (kɔ́runə) *pl.* **ko·run** (kɔ́run), **ko·ru·ny** (kɔ́runi), **ko·ru·nas** *n.* the basic monetary unit of Czechoslovakia ‖ a coin worth one koruna [Czech – crown]

Kor·zyb·ski (kɔrzípski:), Alfred Habdank Skarbek (1879–1950), Polish-U.S. scientist and philosopher, who founded general semantics. He wrote 'Science and Sanity: an Introduction to Non-Aristotelian Systems and General Semantics' (1933)

Kos, Cos (kɒs, kɔs) an island (area 111 sq. miles, pop. 17,939) in the Dodecanese

Kos·ci·us·ko (kɔ̀ʃtʃuʃkɔ, kɒsi:ə́skou), Tadeusz Andrzej Bonawentura (1746–1817), Polish general and patriot. He served with distinction in the American army in the Revolutionary War, returned to Poland (1784), and led an unsuccessful revolt against Russia (1794)

Kos·ci·us·ko, Mt (kɒsi:ə́skou) the highest mountain (7,316 ft) of Australia, in the Australian Alps, New South Wales

ko·sher (kóuʃər) *adj.* (of food) conforming to the requirements of the Jewish dietary laws ‖ (of shops, restaurants etc.) selling, preparing or serving such food ‖ (*pop.*) genuine, legitimate [Heb. *kashar* 'it proper']

Ko·ši·ce (kɔ́ʃitse) the chief trade center (pop. 191,000) of E. Slovakia, Czechoslovakia. Gothic cathedral (14th c.)

Ko·so·vo-Me·to·hi·ja (kɔ́sɔvɔmetɔ́hi:jə) an autonomous province (area 4,200 sq. miles, pop. 886,000, largely Albanian) in S.W. Serbia, Yugoslavia. Capital: Pristina. Products: cereals, tobacco, fruit, cattle and sheep

Ko·so·vo Po·lje, Battle of (kɔ́sɔvɔpɔljе) a battle (1389) in which the Turks defeated a combined army of Serbs, Albanians, Bosnians, Montenegrins and Bulgarians, breaking the power of Serbia and Bulgaria, and subjecting them to the Ottoman Empire

Kos·suth (kɔ́ʃu:t), Lajos (1802–94), Hungarian statesman. He was a main leader of the Hungarian revolution of 1848, and headed the revolutionary government. He was forced into exile (1849) when Russian and Austrian troops [illegible] revolution

Ko·sy·gin (kəsɪ:gɪn), Alexei Nikolayevich (1904–80), Russian statesman, premier of the Soviet Union (1964–80)

Ko·ta·ba·ru (koutəbəru:) *SUKARNAPURA

Ko·ta Bha·ru (koutəbəru:) the capital (pop. 170,559) of Kelantan, Malaysia, a sea and river port near the Thai border

Kota Kinabalu [illegible] Jesselton) the capital (pop. 22,000) of Sabah, Malaysia, on the coast of N.E. Borneo, exporting rubber

Kottbus *COTTBUS

Kotzebue [illegible] nand von (1761–1819), German dramatist whose work includes 'Menschenhass und Reue' (1789). His murder by a demented German student provoked the Karlsbad Decrees

kou·miss, ku·miss (ku:mɪs) *n.* an alcoholic drink made by fermenting mare's or camel's [illegible]

Kou·rou (ku:ru:) a town (pop. 5,000) in French Guiana, 26 miles north of Cayenne. It was selected (1967) as the site of a $102-million French space center

Ko·weit (kouweɪt) *KUWAIT

Kow·loon (kaulu:n) *HONG KONG

kow·tow (kautau, koutau) *v.i.* to kneel, touching the ground with the forehead, as a token of homage or deep respect among the Chinese ‖ to humble oneself in a servile way [Chin. *k'o-t'ou* fr. *k'o* knock + *t'ou* head]

Ko·zhi·kode (kóuʒikoud) (Calicut) the chief port (pop. 160,000) on the Malabar Coast, Madras, India. It was the first Indian port reached by da Gama (1498). Products: textiles, coffee, cocoa, spices

K.P. (keipi:) (*mil.*) enlisted men detailed for work in army kitchens ‖ this work [abbr. of *kitchen police*]

K particle *KAON

Kra (krɑ) the isthmus of Thailand connecting the Malay Peninsula and the Asian mainland

kraal (krɑl) *n.* a S. African village, or group of huts, enclosed by a palisade ‖ an enclosure for cattle or sheep in S. Africa [Afrik.]

krad (kræd) *n.* unit of gamma-ray radiation from K-radiation, equal to 1,000 rads (each of 100 ergs) *syn.* kilorad

Krafft-E·bing (krúfteibiŋ), Baron Richard von (1840–1902), German neurologist and pioneer in psychiatry. His most famous work is 'Psychopathia Sexualis' (1886, Eng. trans. 1892)

kraft (kræft, krɑft) *n.* strong brown paper made from sulfate wood pulp, and used for wrapping, paper bags and as a dielectric [G.=strength]

krait (kraɪt) *n.* any of several members of *Bungarus*, a genus of deadly poisonous snakes of S.E. Asia [Hindi *karait*]

Krak (krɑk) *KERAK

Kra·ka·tan (krɑkətɑ́n) *KRAKATOA

Kra·ka·to·a (krɑkətóuə) (Krakatan) a small volcanic island between Sumatra and Java, Indonesia, almost destroyed in an eruption (1883)

Kra·ków (krækau, krɑkuf) a city (pop. 706,100) on the Upper Vistula, S. Poland, a great trade center, with machinery, food and chemical industries. It was the capital (14th–17th cc.). Gothic cathedral (14th c.). University (1364)

Kras·no·dar (krɑsnədɑ́r) a city (pop. 595,000) of the southwest R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., an industrial center of Caucasia: oil refining, engineering, textiles

Kras·no·yarsk (krɑsnəjɑ́rsk) a city (pop. 845,000) of central Siberia, U.S.S.R., on the Yenisei: oil refineries, engineering, synthetic rubber, hydroelectricity

kra·ter (kréitər) *n.* (*hist.*) a large vase for mixing wine and water used by the ancient Greeks and Romans [Gk]

K ration an emergency food ration developed in the 2nd world war for U.S. armed forces [K for Ancel *Keys* (1904–), U.S. physiologist]

KREEP (kri:p) *n.* moon rock with high content of potassium, phosphorous, and rare minerals, dated 4.5 billion yrs old *Cf* FERROPSEUDOBROOKITE

Kre·feld (kréifelt) a town (pop. 224,100) of North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany, on the lower Rhine: textiles

Kre·mer (kréimər) *MERCATOR

krem·lin (krémlin) *n.* a fortress or citadel of a Russian city **Krem·lin** the citadel (founded in the 12th c.) of Moscow and seat of the Russian government. It contains the former Imperial Palace, three cathedrals (15th–17th cc.) and many official buildings **the Kremlin** the Russian government [F. fr. Russ. *kreml*, citadel fr. Tatar]

Krem·lin·ol·o·gist (kremlənɔ́lədʒəst) *n.* an expert on the workings and the thinking of Soviet internal and external politics —**Kremlinological** *adv.* —**Kremlinology** *n.*

krim·mer, crim·mer (krɪmər) *n.* a tightly curled gray fur made from the skins of young lambs in the Crimea [fr. Russ. *Krim*, Crimea]

kris, creese (kri:s) *pl.* **kris·es, crees·es** *n.* a wavy-bladed dagger used by Malays [Malay]

Krish·na (krɪʃnə) (*Hindu religion*) the eighth avatar of Vishnu. He is widely worshipped as a god

Krishna (river) *KISTNA

Krishna Men·on (ménən), Vengalil Krishnan (1896–1974), Indian statesman. He became Indian high commissioner in London (1947–52), and minister of defense (1957–62) after playing a leading part in the Indian independence movement

Kris·ti·an·i·a (krɪstiɑni:ə, krɪstʃi:ǽniə) *OSLO

Kris·tian·sand (krɪstʃənsænd, krɪstiɑnsún) a port (pop. 60,700) of S. Norway, on the Skagerrak

Kri·voi Rog (krɪvɔirɔk) a city (pop. 650,000) of the Ukraine, U.S.S.R., on the east edge of the Donets Basin: iron and coal mines

kro·na (kru:nə) *pl.* **kro·nor** (kru:nur) *n.* the standard monetary unit of Sweden (= 100 öre) ‖ a coin or note of this value [Swed. = crown]

kro·na (kru:nə) *pl.* **kro·nur** (kru:nyr) *n.* the standard monetary unit of Iceland ‖ a note of this value [Icelandic ‘crown’]

kro·ne (kru:nə) *pl.* **kro·ner** (kru:nər) *n.* the standard monetary unit of Denmark and of Norway (= 100 øre) ‖ a coin or note representing one krone [Dan. ‘crown’]

kro·nos (kru:nɔs) Cronus

kron·stadt (krɑnʃtɔt) a fortified naval port (pop. 175,264) on the small island of Kotlin in the Gulf of Finland, 32 miles west of Leningrad, U.S.S.R. It was founded (1703) by Peter I

kro·pot·kin (krɑpɔtkin), Prince Pyotr Alekseyevich (1842–1921), Russian social philosopher and anarchist. In ‘Mutual Aid’ (1902) he expressed his belief in the fundamental goodness of living creatures. Other works are ‘The Great French Revolution’ (1909) and ‘Ethics’ (1924)

kru CREE

kru·ger (kru:gər), Stephanus Johannes Paulus (1825–1904), also known as ‘Paul Kruger’ and ‘Oom Paul’, Boer statesman. As president of the Transvaal (1883–1900), he steadfastly opposed Cecil Rhodes and British expansion in South Africa. His refusal to enfranchise the Uitlanders provoked the Jameson Raid (1895) and led to the Boer War (1899–1902)

Kruger National park the world’s largest game preserve (area over 8,400 sq. miles) in the Transvaal, South Africa, founded (1898) by Kruger

Kru·gers·dorp (krú:gərzdɔrp) a mining center (pop. 102,940) in the Transvaal, South Africa: gold, manganese

kruller CRULLER

Krupp (krɑp, krup) a family of German industrialists whose factories in Essen played a large part in the growth of German militarism from Bismarck to Hitler, as well as in the postwar economic recovery of West Germany

Kry·lov (krilɔf), Ivan Andreevich (1769–1844), Russian author, most famous for his fables

kryp·ton (kríptɔn) *n.* an inert, colorless, gaseous element (symbol Kr, at. no. 36, at. mass 83.80), forming 1 part in 1 million parts by volume of the atmosphere. It is separated during the production of oxygen from liquid air and is used in fluorescent and incandescent lamps [fr. Gk *krupton*, hidden]

kshat·ri·ya (kʃætri:ə) *n.* a Hindu of the second of the four chief castes, comprising warriors and rulers (*BRAHMIN, *SUDRA, *VAISYA) [Skr. fr. *kshatra*, rule]

Kua·la Lum·pur (kwúləlumpúər) the capital (pop. 937,875) of Malaysia and a commercial center: tin, rubber. University (1962). It was redesignated a separate federal territory (1974)

Ku·bi·tschek (kú:bitʃek), Juscelino de Oliveira (1902–), Brazilian statesman and president (1956–61). He gave new impetus to the economy and transferred (1960) the capital to Brasília, which he had built to develop the interior

Ku·blai Khan (kú:blaikún) (c. 1216–94), Mongol emperor (1260–94), grandson of Genghis Khan. By 1279 he had completed his family’s conquest of China and established his capital at Cambaluc (modern Peking). He also added Korea and Burma to his empire, which extended from the Black Sea to the China Sea. He encouraged Chinese culture and he invited Christian missionaries, although Buddhism was the established religion. His attempt to invade Cochin-China (1278) and Japan (1274–81) failed. He founded the Yuan dynasty (1279–1368)

ku·ching (kú:tʃin) the capital (pop. 120,000) and port of Sarawak: rice and sago mills

ku·chuk Kai·na·rji, Treaty of (ku:tʃu:kkainɑ:rdʒi) (1774), a treaty giving Russia part of the Crimea, and placing Moldavia and Walachia under Turkish suzerainty. Orthodox Christians in the Ottoman Empire were placed under Russian protection. The treaty ended the Russo-Turkish War (1768–74) and was one of the origins of the Eastern Question

ku·dos (kú:dɔs, kju:dɔs, kú:dous, kju:dous) *n.* praise, credit [Gk *glory*]

Kufic CUFIC

Ku·by·shev (kúbiʃɔf) (formerly Samara) a city (pop. 1,244,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., on the Volga: engineering, paper, oil refining

Ku Klux Klan [illegible] to maintain white supremacy and to oppose the rule of carpetbaggers in the South after the Civil War. Its increasing violence brought it into disrepute, and it was declared illegal [illegible] founded (1915) in the U.S.A. Anti-black, anti-[illegible] and anti-[illegible] was revived in the 1950’s

kuk·ri (kukri) *n.* a short, curved knife used by Gurkhas [Hindi]

Ku·kul·cán (ku:ku:lkun) the Mayan deity identified with the Toltec-Aztec Quetzalcoatl, and [illegible]

ku·lak (kuluk, ku:lɔk) *n.* a member of a well-to-do class of [illegible] enabled to become landowners by the agrarian reforms (1906) of Stolypin. The kulaks opposed collectivization after the Bolshevik revolution [illegible]

Kuldja (kuldʒa) CHIN-YUAN, a town, pop. 108,000) in N.W. Sinkiang, China, the trade center of a fruit-growing district

Kul·tur·kampf (kultu:rkɑmpf) *n.* Bismarck’s struggle (1872-9) against the Catholic clergy, involving the expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany (1872) and the severance of relations between Prussia and the Holy See [G *kultur*, culture + *kampf*, battle]

Ku·ma·mo·to (ku:mɑmɔtɔ) a commercial city (pop. 526,000) of W. Kyushu, Japan, a Buddhist pilgrimage place. Castle (16th c.)

Ku·ma·si (kumɑsi:) the capital (pop. 351,629) of Ashanti, Ghana, a trade (cocoa, livestock) and communications center. It was capital of the Ashanti kingdom (17th–19th cc.). University (1961)

Kum·ba·ko·nam (ku:mbɑkɔnɑm) a town (pop. 112,000) in Madras, India, on the Cauvery delta: silk weaving, brasswork. Brahman temples

kumiss KOUMISS

kum·mel [illegible] (Ger.)

kum·quat, cum·quat (kʌmkwɔt) *n.* a member of *Fortunella*, fam. *Rutaceae*, a genus of Asiatic citrus trees ‖ a fruit of any of these trees [dial. Chin. fr. *Chin chu*, golden orange]

kumrl (kʌmərl) *n.* the above-ground bed of a fox

Kun (kun), Bela (1886–1937), Hungarian communist leader. He overthrew the régime of Karolyi, and became (1919) president of Hungary, which he reorganized on communist lines. He was forced into exile four months later

kundalini [illegible] believed to be at the base of the spine, which when aroused, triggers intelligence and spiritual insight

kung fu (kɔnfu:) *n.* an oriental self-defense technique

Kung·ka Shan (kuŋkuʃun) *MINYA KONKA

Kun·lun (kunlun) a mountain system (1,000 miles long) of Central Asia, often over 20,000 ft (Ulugh Muztagh, 25,340 ft, is China’s highest [illegible] forming the northern frontier of Tibet, dropping to the Tarim basin and Gobi Desert, and extends east into China

Kun·ming (kúnmiŋ) (formerly Yunnanfu) the capital (pop. 1,990,603) of Yunnan, S.W. China, on the Burma Road, connected by air with India and by rail with North Vietnam: copper foundries, hydroelectric plants. University

kunz·ite (kuntsait) *n.* (*mineral*) a lilac-colored, crystalline variety of spodumene, used as a gem [after G. F. *Kunz* (1856-1932), U.S. gem expert]

Kuo·min·tang (kwoumintɑŋ, gwɔmindɑŋ) a Chinese political party (lit. ‘the nationalist people’s party’) founded (1911) by Sun Yat-sen, with the aims of [illegible] through nationalism, democracy and socialism. Under Chiang Kai-shek it ruled China (1926–49). It withdrew to Taiwan after military defeat by the Communists

Ku·ra (kurɑ) (ancient Cyrus) a river (825 miles long, navigable for 300 miles) of Caucasia, rising in N.E. Turkey and flowing through Georgia and Azerbaijan, U.S.S.R., into the Caspian. hydroelectricity (Tbilisi)

kurat·chat·o·vi·um [illegible] name for element 104, Rutherfordium, created by bombarding plutonium 242 with neon 22, [illegible]

Kurd (kɜ:rd, ku:rd) **1.** *n.* a native of Kurdistan ‖ [illegible] Kurdish ‖ *adj.* of the Kurds or their language **2.** *n.* the [illegible]

The Kurds are a Sunni Moslem people of [illegible] (pop. [illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

index in a cultivated continuous fallow soil

kvass (kvɑs) *pl.* **kvass·es** *n.* a beer made in E Europe from a mixture of rye, barley and other

kwa (kwɑ) *n.* a group of W African languages spoken from Liberia to Nigeria along the coast and in the immediate hinterland. It includes the Akan languages, Agni, Yoruba, Ibo, Edo and Nupe

ba, divided into 100 ngwee] a coin of the value of one kwacha — unit of currency in Malawi,

Kwa·ja·lein (kwɑdʒəlin) (Kwajalong) a coral atoll in the Marshall Is of the central Pacific, site of a battle (1944) in the 2nd world war in which U.S. Marines defeated the Japanese defenders

Kwa·N·de·be·le (kwɑendəbiːli) *n.* Black African state in Transvaal under self-rule, est. April 1981

the capital (pop. 1,840,000) of Kwangtung province, S China, an industrial and trading center. For centuries it was the country's chief port. University (1924). The city was held by the Japanese (1938–45)

Kwang·ju (gwɑŋdʒuː) a town and rail center (pop. 315,000) in S Korea: textiles, brewing, rice milling

Kwang·si-Chuang (gwɑŋsidʒwɑŋ) a region (area 85,173 sq. miles, pop. 24,000,000), autonomous since 1957, in S central China. Capital: Nanning

Kwang·tung (gwɑŋdun) a province (area 83,918

Kwan·tung (gwɑndun) (formerly Kwantung Leased Territory) the tip (area 1,444 sq. miles) of the Liaotung peninsula, S Manchuria, China, containing Dairen and Port Arthur. It was leased to Russia (1898), transferred to Japan (1905), and controlled by the U.S.S.R. (1945–55)

kwan·za (kwɑnzə) *n.* unit of currency in Angola, equal to 100 lwei

kwash·i·or·kor (kwæʃiɔːrkɔr, kwɑʃiːɔrkɔr) *n.* acute malnutrition of children and infants chiefly in tropical Africa, caused by deficiency of protein and manifested by retarded growth and changes in the hair, skin and internal organs [native name in Ghana]

Kwei·chow (gweidʒou) a province (area 69,278 sq. miles, pop. 17,400,000) in the interior of S central China. Capital: Kweiyang

Kwei·lin (gweilin) a commercial center (pop. 145,000) in N Kwangsi-Chuang, China: cotton mills

Kwei·yang (gweiɲun) (Kweichu) the capital (pop. 504,000) of Kweichow, S.W China, on the Burma Road: light industries

KWIC (kwik) *n.* (*computer acronym*) for key word in context, a computer-oriented form of index, based on key words or titles, transformed to avoid ambiguity, designed by IBM

KWOC (kwɔk) *n.* (*computer acronym*) for key word out of context, an alphabetical index based on key words followed by text created by a computer

kyat (kjut, kiːut) *n.* the basic monetary unit of Burma (= 100 pyas) ‖ a coin of the value of one kyat [Burmese]

Kyd (kid), Thomas (1558–94), English dramatist. His 'The Spanish Tragedy' (1586) was the prototype of the Elizabethan revenge tragedy

ky·mo·graph (kaiməgrɑf, kaiməgræf) *n.* an instrument for recording pressure changes, e.g. of blood pressure or sound waves ‖ an instrument for recording on X-ray film the movement of an internal organ (e.g. the heart) [fr. Gk *kuma*, wave + *graphos*, written]

Kyo·ga (kjougə) a lake (area c. 1,000 sq. miles) in central Uganda

Kyo·to (kjɔtɔ, kiːoutou) a city (pop. 1,464,964) and the ancient capital (794–1868) of Japan, in S. Honshu. Long famous for its artisans, it is now part of the Kobe-Osaka industrial complex. It is a center of Buddhism and has a famous 59-ft statue of Buddha. There are several universities

ky·pho·sis (kaifóusis) *n.* abnormal backward curvature of the spine resulting in a hump (cf. LORDOSIS, *SCOLIOSIS) **ky·phot·ic** (kaifɔ̃tik) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *kuphos*, humpbacked]

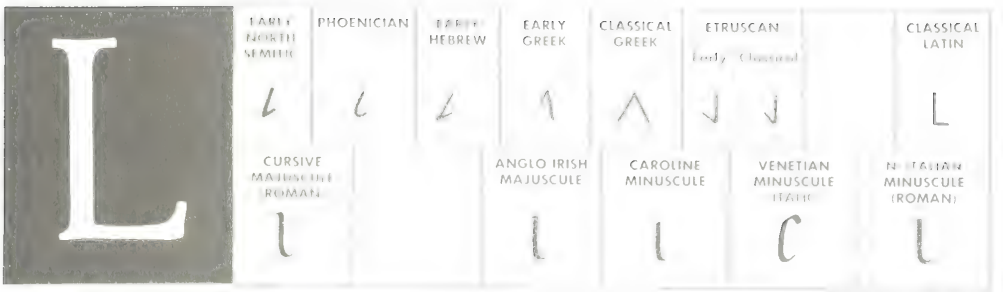
Kyr·i·e e·le·i·son (kiriːeiəleiːisn) a phrase used in the liturgy of the Mass in the Orthodox Eastern and Roman Catholic Churches ‖ the translation of this used in the Anglican liturgy ‖ a musical setting for any of these [L.L. fr. Gk *kurie eleëson*, Lord have mercy]

Ky·the·ra (kiːθiːrə, kiθiːrə) KYTHERA

kyu·do (kiːuːdou) *n.* Japanese archery technique designed to develop concentration and coordination

Kyu·shu (kjuːʃuː) the southernmost and most densely populated island (area 16,250 sq. miles, pop. 13,600,200) of Japan's four main islands. Chief town: Nagasaki. Main industries: agriculture, mining, manufacturing (*JAPAN)

Ky·zyl-Kum (kizilkum) a desert (area 116,000 sq. miles) in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R., between the Syr-Darya and the Amu-Darya: agriculture (under irrigation), Karakul sheep. Afforestation is in progress



Development of the letter L, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter L and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter l are shown.

L, l (el) the 12th letter of the English alphabet ‖ the symbol (L) for 50 in Roman numerals

L. Latin

l. line ‖ length

La. Louisiana

la, *Br.* also **lah** (lɑ) *n.* (*mus.*) the note A in the fixed-do system of solmization ‖ the sixth note in any diatonic scale in movable-do solmization

La (*chem.*) lanthanum

Laaland *LOLLAND

lab (læb) *n.* a laboratory

La·ba·die (læbədi) Jean de (1610–74), French religious sect founded by Jean de Labadie

La·ban (lɑ́bən), Rudolf von (1879–1958), Austrian choreographer and teacher. He founded (1911) the Central European School of dancing, at Munich. His very influential ideas are at the source of modern expressionist dancing. The system of dance notation which he proposed (1928), called 'Labanotation' since 1953, is used in the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R

La·ban notation (lɑ́bæn) system of recording choreography, esp. ballet, created by Rudolf von Laban

lab·a·rum (læbərəm) *n.* (*hist.*) an imperial standard adopted by Constantine the Great when he became a Christian, having a golden wreath and the chi-rho [L.]

lab·da·num (lǽbdənəm) *n.* ladanum [medical L. fr. L. *ladanum*]

La·bé (læbeɪ), Louise (1524–66), French woman poet, author of love poems (1555). She was known as 'la Belle Cordière'

La·be (lɑ́bə) *ELBE

la·be·fac·tion (læbifækʃən) *n.* (*rare*) a making or weakening, overthrow, downfall [fr. L. *labefacere* (*labefactus*), to cause to shake]

la·bel (léɪbl) **1.** *n.* a piece of paper, card, metal etc. to be attached to an article with the name, ownership, destination, description etc. of the article inscribed on it ‖ short name or phrase applied to a person to indicate broadly allegiance, persuasion etc., *political labels* | (*archit.*) a dripstone **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **la·bel·ing,** esp. *Br.* **la·bel·ling** *past* and *past part.* **la·beled,** esp. *Br.* **la·belled** to attach a label to ‖ (*pop.*) to classify (of a person)

la·bel·lum (ləbéləm) *pl.* **la·bel·la** (ləbélə) *n.* (*bot.*) the lowest petal, manifestly different, of an orchid ‖ (*zool.*) a small lobe beneath the [illegible]

la·bi·al (léɪbi·əl) **1.** *adj.* of the lips or labia | serving as or resembling a lip | (*phon.*, e.g. 'p' and 'b') requiring particular use of the lips ‖ (*mus.*, e.g. of a flute and some organ pipes) producing sound by the movement of air across a lip or [illegible] **2.** *n.* (*phon.*) a labial sound ‖ **la·bi·al·ize** *pres. part.* **la·bi·al·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **la·bi·al·ized** *v.t.* to utter as or change to a labial sound [fr. M.L. *labialis* fr. *labium*, lip]

la·bi·ate **1.** (léɪbi·ɪt, léɪbi·eɪt) *adj.* (*bot.*) having the corolla [illegible] that one part overlaps the other ‖ having labia **2.** (léɪbi·eɪt) *n.* a member of *Labiatae*, order *Polemoniales*, a family of aromatic plants and shrubs with four-lobed ovaries, e.g. sage, thyme [fr. Mod. L. *labiatus* fr. *labium*, lip]

La·biche (lɑbiʃ), Eugène Marin (1815–88), French playwright. His farcical comedies include [illegible] (1851) and 'le Voyage de M. Perrichon' (1860)

la·bile (léɪbɪl, léɪbaɪl) *adj.* liable to undergo physical or chemical change | unstable [fr. L. *labilis*, apt to slip]

la·bi·o·den·tal (léɪbi·oudent'l) **1.** *adj.* (*phon.*, e.g. of 'f' and 'v') made with lip and teeth **2.** *n.* (*phon.*) a labiodental sound [fr. L. *labium*, lip + DENTAL]

la·bi·o·na·sal (léɪbi·ounéɪz'l) **1.** *adj.* (*phon.*, e.g. of 'm') made with the lips and the nasal passage **2.** *n.* (*phon.*) a labionasal sound [fr. L. *labium*, lip + NASAL]

la·bi·o·ve·lar (léɪbi·ouvi·lər) **1.** *adj.* (*phon.*, e.g. of 'w') made with the lips considered and the back of the tongue near or touching the velum **2.** *n.* [illegible] lip + VELAR]

la·bi·um (léɪbi·əm) *pl.* **la·bi·a** (léɪbi·ə) *n.* a lip-or lip-like part ‖ (*anat.*) a lip-like fold of the vulva ‖ (*zool.*, in insects) the underlip, formed by the partial fusion of the second maxillae ‖ (*bot.*) the lower lip of a labiate corolla [L. = lip]

la·bor, *Br.* **la·bour** (léɪbər) *n.* prolonged hard work | a task demanding great effort | the muscular uterine contractions preceding childbirth | the period of time that these contractions last ‖ (*econ.*) work as a production factor | those who work in contrast to those who own or manage | workers as an economic or political force [O.F. [illegible]

labor, *Br.* **labour** *v.i.* to work hard | to make slow, painful progress ‖ (of a ship) to pitch and roll in heavy seas | (with 'under') to suffer from, be impeded by, *to labor under a misapprehension* | *v.t.* to express in unnecessary detail and at length, *to labor a point* [F. *labourer*]

Labor, American Federation of *AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

la·bo·ra·to·ry (lǽbrətɔri, *Br.* ləbɔrətəri) *pl.* **lab·o·ra·to·ries** *n.* (often shortened to 'lab') a place equipped and used for experimental study, research, analysis, testing or (usually small-scale) preparation, in any branch of science [fr. M.L. *laboratorium*]

labor certification certification by the U.S. Department of Labor that an alien seeking to immigrate to the U.S. provides a needed skill. It is required before a permanent visa is issued

Labor Day, *Br.* **Labour Day** a day set apart as a legal or bank holiday in honor of the workers, e.g. May 1 in many countries, the 1st Monday in September in the U.S.A. and Canada

la·bored, *Br.* **la·boured** (léɪbərd) *adj.* done, or seeming to be done, with difficulty

la·bor·er, *Br.* **la·bour·er** (léɪbərər) *n.* a wage earner who does unskilled work [LABOR]

la·bor-in-ten·sive (léɪbərɪntensɪv) *adj.* (*economics*) **1.** of production that requires a high proportion of labor **2.** of method of production that substitutes high labor input for capital investment **3.** of areas where such policies prevail *ant.* capital-intensive

la·bo·ri·ous (ləbɔri·əs, ləbour·i·əs) *adj.* involving prolonged, hard work ‖ hardworking ‖ labored [fr. F. *laborieux* or fr. L. *laboriosus*]

la·bor·ite, *Br.* **la·bour·ite** (léɪbəraɪt) *n.* a member of a group backing the interests of labor

labor of love, *Br.* **labour of love** a task undertaken purely for the pleasure or satisfaction of doing it

labor relations, *Br.* **labour relations** relations between management and workers

la·bor-sav·ing, *Br.* **la·bour-sav·ing** (léɪbərseɪvɪŋ) [illegible] labor required for an operation

labor shed [illegible] the area from which labor supply is drawn

labor theory of value, *Br.* **labour theory of value** the Marxist theory that the value of a product is derived from the labor required to produce it

labor union [illegible] the workers (membership being in some cases compulsory) for collective bargaining with the employers over terms of employment and conditions of work

Labor, U.S. Department of, federal agency founded in 1913 to safeguard the U.S. worker's welfare and [illegible] regulates federal laws that involve pay, hours, conditions, insurance, compensation and discrimination. The Employment and Training Administration aids states with public employment services and training programs. The

Labor-Management Services Administration regulates and checks on labor unions and private pension plans. The Employment Standards Administration administers compensation laws. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration handles workers' health and safety and the Bureau of Labor Statistics compiles records.

Labour 1. *n.* the Labour party 2. *adj.* of or belonging to the Labour party.

labourer *var.* LABORER

labour exchange (*Br.*) an employment exchange.

labourite *var.* LABORITE

La·bour·ite *n.* a member of the British Labour party.

Labour party a socialist party in Great Britain founded (1900) by the trade unions and the Independent Labour party. It participated (1915–18) in the war coalition government, became the main opposition party (1922), and formed minority governments (1924 and 1929–31) under MacDonald. The Labour party again took part in a war coalition (1940–5). It formed its first majority government (1945–51) under Attlee, nationalized many basic industries, and instituted the welfare state. It returned to power (1964–70) under Wilson and again from

labour relations *var.* LABOR RELATIONS

laboursaving *var.* LABORSAVING

labour theory of value *var.* LABOR THEORY OF VALUE

Lab·ra·dor (læbrədɔr) a region (113,000 sq. miles, pop. 33,052) on the east coast of Canada, forming part of Newfoundland province. It is part of the Canadian Shield. The northern tundra gives place to coniferous forest in the south. Resources: iron ore, timber, hydroelectricity. Industries: iron mining, trapping, fishing.

Labrador retriever a retriever of a breed having a heavy build and a short, thick black

la·bret (leibrit) *n.* an ornament of stone, wood or shell inserted in the lip, e.g. in New Guinea [fr.

la·brum (leibrəm) *n.* a lip, or liplike part (*zool.*) the anterior lip of certain arthropods (*zool.*) the outer margin of univalve gastropod shells [L., lip]

La Bru·yere (labryjer), Jean de (1645–96), French moralist, famous for his 'Caracteres' (1688–96). They are acute analyses of how various kinds of men reveal their real qualities. The view of man is firmly classical, the mood often satirical, sometimes disenchanted.

La·bu·an (labu·ən) an island (35 sq. miles) off N.W. Borneo, forming part of Sabah.

la·bur·num (ləbɔrnəm) *n.* a member of *Laburnum* (an *Papilionaceae*), a genus of small trees native to Europe and W. Asia with hanging racemes of yellow flowers and poisonous seeds [

passages through which it is extremely difficult to find one's way: a maze of paths bordered by high hedges in a park etc.: a tortuous arrangement: *the labyrinth of legal procedure* (*anat.*)

lac [L.] a resinous substance exuded by lac insects and used in making shellac and lac-

Lac·[illegible] Amindivi and Minicoy Islands) (lakədivmindivmiːnikɔi) a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, administered by

lace *pres. part.* **lac·ing** *past* and *past part.* **laced** *v.t.* to draw together using a lace [to pass (a lace) through eyelets etc.] to attach ornamental lace to ‖ to add liquor to (coffee etc.)], to compress the waist of (a person) by pulling tight the laces of a corset etc. (*pop.*) to lash, beat] to streak or mark as if with braid] *v.i.* to be fastened by a lace **to lace into** to attack (someone) physically or verbally or rebuke (someone) vehemently [ ] [fr. O.F. *lacier*]

Lac·e·dae·mon (læsidiːmən) (*Gk hist.*) Sparta

Lac·e·dae·mo·ni·an (læsidimouniːən) (*Gk hist.*) 1. *adj.* Spartan 2. *n.* a Spartan

lac·er·ate (læsəreit) *pres. part.* **lac·er·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lac·er·at·ed** *v.t.* to injure with a tearing movement] to affect with painful emotions **lac·er·at·ed** *adj.* mangled, torn ‖ (*biol.*) having edges deeply and irregularly incised **lac·er·a·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *lacerare* (*laceratus*)]

lac·er·til·i·an (læsərtiliən) 1. *adj.* of a lizard 2. *n.* a lizard [fr. Mod. L. *Lacertilia*, the suborder of lizards]

la·cer·tine (ləsəːrtiːn) *adj.* lizardlike] having markings resembling those of lizards [fr. *lacerta*, lizard]

lace·wing (leiswiŋ) *n.* any of several neuropterons, esp. of the genera *Chrysopa* and *Hemerobius*, having delicate, iridescent wings

lace·work (leiswəːrk) *n.* a lacy decoration, esp. in architecture

La·chaise (læʃez), Gaston (1882–1935), U.S. sculptor. His works include decorations, notably for New York's International Building at Rockefeller Center, and single figures, notably his monumental 'Standing Woman' (Museum of Modern Art, New York)

[illegible] legal duty] (*law*) undue delay in claiming privilege or asserting a right] (*rhet.*) culpable negligence [M.E. *lacchesse*, *lachesse* fr. O.F.]

Lach·e·sis (lækʃisis) *var.* FATES

Lach·lan (læklən) a tributary (800 miles long) of the Murrumbidgee, flowing east from the Great Dividing Range through central New South Wales, Australia

lach·ry·mal, lach·ry·mal (lækrəməl) *adj.* of or pertaining to tears ‖ of the ducts, glands etc. concerned in the production of tears [fr. M.L. *lacrimalis*, *lachrymalis*]

lachrymal vase (*Rom. hist.*) a small funeral vessel for perfume or ointment, popularly supposed to be a receptacle for the tears of the

[illegible]

lach·ry·mose (lækrəmous) *adj.* (*rhet.*) tearful causing tears, mournful [fr. L. *lacrimosus*]

la·ci·ness (leisinis) *n.* the quality of being lacy

lac·ing (leisiŋ) *n.* laces used for fastening] ornamental trimming, esp. on a uniform] a small addition of alcoholic liquor, e.g. brandy, to coffee or some other drink, or to food (*pop.*) a beating, lashing] the act of someone who laces

la·cin·i·ate (ləsiniit, ləsiniːeit) *adj.* (*biol.*) deeply and irregularly cut, jagged, e.g. of a leaf or petal fringe **la·cin·i·at·ed** *adj.* [fr. L. *lacinia*, a flap]

lac insect *Laccifer lacca*, fam. *Coccoideae*, a homopterous insect of S.E. Asia which produces lac

lack [illegible] not having something or enough of something that which is missing or needed 2. *v.t.* to be wanting in, *to lack money, to lack ability*] *v.i.* to [M.E. *lak*]

lack-a-dai·si·cal (lækədeizikˈl) *adj.* (of a person or attitude) lacking in proper carefulness, seriousness, energy etc. [fr. obs. interj. *lackaday*, alas the day, and originally applied to people fond of saying this]

lack·ey (lækiː) *pl.* **lack·eys** *n.* (*hist.*) a liveried manservant] a servile and obsequious person [fr. F. *laquais*]

lack·ing (lækiŋ) *prep.* short of, without, *a kettle*

[illegible] lacking in vitality or brilliance

La·clos (lækloː), Pierre Choderlos de (1741–1803), French artillery officer and writer, famous for his only novel, 'les Liaisons dangereuses' (1782), savagely depicting the corrupt morals of the

la·combe or **La combe** (lakoːum) *n.* swine type that produces a white bacon; named for an experimental station in Alberta, Canada

La Con·da·mine (lækɔdæmiːn), Charles Marie de (1701–74), French mathematician, geographer and traveler. He took part (1735) in Peru in the measurement of one degree of the meridian at the equator. He went on to make the first scientific exploration of the Amazon

La·co·ni·a, La·ko·ni·a (ləkouniːə) a mountainous, pastoral region of Greece in the S.E. Peloponnesus. In ancient times, its chief city-state was Sparta

la·con·ic (ləkɔnik) *adj.* using terse, unemotional language **la·con·i·cal·ly** *adv.* **la·con·i·cism** (ləkɔnisizəm) *n.* unemotional brevity of speech or an instance of this [fr. Gk *Lakonikos* fr. *Lakon*, Spartan]

lac operon (læc ɒpərɒn) *n.* (*genetics*) genetic unit, isolated in 1969, that controls metabolism of milk sugar in bacteria —**lac** *adj.*

La·cor·daire (lækɔrder), Jean-Baptiste Henri (1802–61), French preacher and theologian. He preached a brilliant series of sermons in favor of liberalism (1830s and 40s), but went into exile under Napoleon III

La Co·ru·ña (lukɔruːnju) (*Eng.* Co·runna) a province (area 3,051 sq. miles, pop. 1,083,415) of Galicia, N.W. Spain ‖ its capital (pop. 383,925), a port and military and naval station. The Spanish Armada was assembled in its harbor (1588), and the port was sacked (1598) by Drake. It was the scene of the Battle of Corunna (1809)

lac·quer (lækər) 1. *n.* a hard, glossy varnish, derived from shellac, colored, and applied to wood and to some metals for decoration or protection ‖ (*commerce*) any hard gloss paint ‖ ware coated with lacquer and often inlaid with metal, ivory etc. ‖ a liquid coating containing a cellulose derivative used as a protective film or finish in industrial processes ‖ a hair spray ‖ a natural varnish, esp. the sap of the Japanese varnish tree 2. *v.t.* to coat with lacquer [fr. obs. F. *lacre*, sealing wax]

lacrimal *var.* LACHRYMAL

lac·ri·ma·tor, lach·ry·ma·tor (lækrəmeitər) *n.* any substance that produces tears, e.g. tear gas [fr. L. *lacrima*, tear]

lac·ri·ma·to·ry, lach·ry·ma·to·ry (lækrəməˈtɔriː, lækrəməˈtouriː) 1. *adj.* pertaining to, or causing, the flow of tears 2. *pl.* **lac·ri·ma·to·ries, lach·ry·ma·to·ries** *n.* a lachrymal vase [ult. fr. L. *lacrimare*, to shed tears]

la·crosse (ləkrɔs, ləkrɒs) *n.* a field game of North American Indian origin, played between two teams of (*Am.*) 10 players or (*Br.*) 12 players, each having a curved stick (crosse) fitted with a shallow net, used to throw, catch and carry the small, hard, rubber ball. The object is to throw the ball into the opponents' goal [F. *la*, the] *crosse*, hooked stick]

lac·tase (lækteis) *n.* (*biochem.*) an enzyme which hydrolyzes lactose [fr. L. *lac* (*lactis*), milk] DIASTASE]

lac·tate (lækteit) *n.* a salt or ester of lactic acid [LACTIC]

lactate *v.i.* *pres. part.* **lac·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lac·tat·ed** to secrete milk [fr. L. *lactare* (*lactatus*)]

lac·ta·tion (lækteiʃən) *n.* the secreting and giving of milk by the mammary glands, the period of milk production [fr. L. *lactare* (*lactatus*), to

lac·te·al (lækˈtiːəl) 1. *adj.* of, like or producing milk] conveying or containing a milky fluid, e.g. chyle] of the lacteals 2. *n.* one of the lymphatic vessels which convey chyle from the [illegible] [fr. L. *lacteus*, milky]

lac·tes·cence (lækˈtesˈns) *n.* the quality of being milky] (*bot.*) the flow of milklike sap [LACTES-

lac·tes·cent (lækˈtesˈnt) *adj.* becoming milky ‖ giving a milky fluid] secreting milk [fr. L. *lactescens* (*lactescentis*) fr. *lactescere*, to turn into

[illegible] of or pertaining to milk] pertaining to the production of lactic acid [fr. L. *lacslactis*, milk]

lactic acid [illegible] and $C_3H_6O_3$, found in sour milk etc., where it is formed by bacterial fermentation as a racemic mixture of its optically active dextrorotatory and levorotatory isomers. It is used in the food and plastics industries, in tanning and in medicine

lac·tif·er·ous (lækˈtɪfərəs) *adj.* yielding or conveying milk or a milky fluid [fr. L. *lactifer* fr *lac* (*lactis*), milk + *ferre*, to bear]

lac·to·ba·cil·lus (ˌlæktoʊbəˈsɪləs) *pl.* **lac·to·ba·cil·li** (ˌlæktoʊbəˈsɪlaɪ) *n.* a member of *Lactobacillus*, fam. *Lactobacillaceae*, a genus of bacteria which produce lactic acid in the fermentation of carbohydrates, esp. in milk [fr. L. *lac* (*lactis*), milk + BACILLUS]

lac·tom·e·ter (lækˈtɒmɪtər) *n.* an instrument for determining the specific gravity of milk [fr. L. *lac* (*lactis*), milk + METER]

lac·tose (ˈlæktoʊs) *n.* a slightly sweet dextrorotatory sugar ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) present in milk. On hydrolysis it gives glucose and galactose. On fermentation it gives lactic acid [fr. L. *lac* (*lactis*), milk]

la·cu·na (ləkjuːnə) *pl.* **la·cu·nae** (ləkjuːniː), **la·cu·nas** *n.* an empty space or missing portion in something which is otherwise continuous ‖ a minute cavity in a bone, containing bone cells ‖ (*biol.*) a space or cavity in or among cells **la·cu·nal, la·cu·nar, la·cu·na·ry** *adjs* [L. hole]

la·cus·trine (ləkˈstrɪn, ləkˈstraɪn) *adj.* of or living in lakes ‖ of prehistoric lake dwellings [fr. L. *lacus* lake]

la·cy (leɪsiː) *comp.* **la·ci·er** *superl.* **la·ci·est** *adj* of or resembling lace

lad (læd) *n.* a boy or youth ‖ (*Br.*) a youth who works in a racing stable, riding the horse for which he is responsible at exercise etc. ‖ (*Br., pop.*) someone who chases the girls [M.E. *ladde*, origin unknown]

La·dakh (ləduk) a mountainous area of N.E. Kashmir, on the Indian-Tibetan border, partly occupied and claimed by China since the early 1950s

lad·a·num (lædˈnəm) *n.* a soft, dark, odorous resin obtained from leaves and twigs of various Mediterranean rockroses, and used in perfumery [L. fr. Gk]

LADAR (leɪdɑr) *n.* (*acronym*) laser detection and ranging, a radar system in which radar substitutes for microwaves used for space tracking and exploration

lad·der (lædər) **1.** *n.* a portable device consisting usually of two long wood or metal uprights or two ropes joined at short intervals by crosspieces (rungs) which serve as footrests, for climbing up and down ‖ any means of personal step-by-step advancement ‖ (*Br.*) a run in a stocking **2.** *v.i.* (*Br.*, of a stocking) to run ‖ *v.t.* (*Br.*) to cause (a stocking) to run [O.E. *hlǽder*]

lad·der-back (lædərbæk) *adj.* (of a chair) having a back composed of two upright posts joined by transverse slats

ladder polymer (*chem.*) polymer constructed of two linked molecular chains resembling a ladder; resistant to high temperature

ladder truck a fire engine on which an extension ladder is mounted

lad·die (lædiː) *n.* (esp. *Scots dialect*) a young boy

lade (leɪd) *pres. part.* **lad·ing** *past* **lad·ed** *past part.* **lad·en** (leɪdˈn) *v.t.* to put goods on board (a ship) or to take (goods) on board **lád·en** *adj* loaded, *branches laden with apples* ‖ (*rhet.*) heavily burdened, *laden with grief* [O.E. *hladan*, to load]

la·di·da (lɑdiːdɑ) *adj.* affected, snobbish [imitating the vowels prominent in affected English upper-class pronunciation]

La·din (lədiːn) *n.* Rhaeto-Romanic as spoken in Trentino-Alto Adige [Rhaeto-Romanic fr. L. *Latinus*, Latin]

Ladislas [illegible]

Ladislaus II (1456–1516), king of Bohemia (1471–1516) and, as Uladislaus II, of Hungary (1490–1516). A member of the Jagiello family, he was elected to the Bohemian throne [illegible] rule was contested until 1490 by Matthias Corvinus of Hungary

Lad·is·laus I (lædislɔs) (or Ladislas, *Hung.* László), St (c. 1040–95), king of Hungary (1077–95). He supported the claims of the papacy over the Holy Roman Empire, and annexed Slavonia, Croatia and Transylvania. Feast: June 27

Ladislaus IV (1262–90), king of Hungary (1272–90). His introduction of [illegible] the Cumans, his mother's people, was unpopular, and his reign degenerated into anarchy

Ladislaus II (*Polish* Władysław) (c. 1350–1434) king of Poland (1386–1434), grand duke of Lithuania (1377–86), founder of the Jagiello dynasty. He introduced Cur[illegible] uania, which he united with Poland. He defeated the Teutonic Knights at Tannenberg

Ladislaus III (1424–44), king of Poland (1434–44) and, as Uladislaus I, of Hungary (1440–4). With Hunyadi as his chief commander, he made [illegible] the

la·dle (leɪdˈl) **1.** *n.* a spoon with a long handle and a large, cuplike bowl, used for transferring soup, stew etc. from one receptacle to another ‖ a similarly shaped instrument for transferring molten metal **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **la·dling** *past* and *past part.* **la·dled** (often with 'out') to transfer with a ladle ‖ to distribute freely, *to ladle out compliments* [O.E. *hlædel*]

Ladoga [illegible] sq. miles) in Europe, in the R.S.F.S.R. (mainly in the Karelian A.S.S.R.), U.S.S.R., near Leningrad, frozen in winter. With Lake Onega, to which it is connected [illegible] part of the Baltic-White Sea waterway. The River Neva links it to the Gulf of Finland. Fisheries

la·dy (leɪdiː) *pl* **la·dies** *n.* a woman of the wealthy [illegible] who behaves with the dignity and social grace ascribed to women of this class ‖ (in polite and conventional usage) a woman ‖ used as a courtesy title, *lady mayoress* **La·dy** a British title of rank for the wife of a knight, baronet or man given the courtesy title of Lord, and for the daughter of an earl, marquess or duke. It is also used as a form of address or reference for a marchioness, countess, viscountess or baroness [O.E. [illegible]]

la·dy·bird (leɪdiːbɜrd) *n.* a ladybug

la·dy·bug (leɪdiːbʌg) *n.* a member of *Coccinellidae*, a family of small coleopteron insects having round backs that are often spotted and brightly colored. They feed chiefly on aphids and plant lice [– bird of Our Lady]

Lady chapel a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary in a cathedral or church

Lady Day the feast of the Annunciation [(*Br.*) a quarter day, Mar. 25]

la·dy·fin·ger (leɪdiːfɪŋgər) *n.* a little sponge cake roughly in the shape of a finger

la·dy-in-wait·ing (leɪdiːɪnweɪtɪŋ) *pl.* **la·dies-in-wait·ing** *n.* a lady appointed to attend upon a queen or a princess

la·dy-kill·er (leɪdiːkɪlər) *n.* (*old-fash.*) a man who is irresistible to women, or who has this reputation

la·dy-like (leɪdiːlaɪk) *adj.* with the dignity, courtesy and quiet reserve of a lady [suitable for a lady] effeminate

La·dy-ship (leɪdiːʃɪp) *n.* (preceded by 'your' or 'her') a title used by servants etc. in addressing or speaking of a Lady

lady's maid a maid who cares for a lady's clothes, and assists her in dressing, etc.

La·dy·smith (leɪdiːsmɪθ) a town (pop. 16,000), in Natal, South Africa, in which British troops were besieged (Nov. 2, 1899–Feb. 28, 1900) by Transvaal forces during the Boer War

lady's slipper any of various North American orchids, esp. of the genus *Cypripedium*, having an underlip shaped like a slipper

La·e·trile (leɪətrɪl) *n.* (*pharm.*) trademark for a substance derived from the chemical amygdalin, found naturally in the pits of apricots, peaches, and bitter almonds. In the U.S., Laetrile is on the American Cancer Society's Unproven Methods List, elsewhere it is used as a treatment for cancer

laevulose LEVULOSE

La Farge (ləfɑrʒ), John (1835–1910), U.S. painter and author. He is best known for his mural in the church of the Ascension, New York City, and, as the inventor of opalescent glass, for his contributions to the art of stained glass

La·fa·yette, La Fa·yette (lɑfæjet), Marie-Joseph, marquis de (1757–1834), French general [illegible] America (1777–82) and commanded the National Guard (1789–92, 1830) as a liberal monarchist

La Fayette, Lafayette, Marie-Madeleine, comtesse de (1634–93), French novelist, famous for her 'La Princesse de Cleves' (1678), the first French psychological novel

Laf·fite, La·fitte (lɑfiːt), Jean (1780–c. 1825), U.S. privateer, smuggler, and patriot. Holding (1810–14) a privateer commission from the republic of Cartagena (present Colombia), he preyed on Spanish commerce. During the War of 1812 he gave important aid to General Andrew Jackson in the battle of New Orleans (1815), winning in return a U.S. pardon. Continuing (1817) his privateering, he was forced (1821) by the U.S. government to flee in his ship, and was never heard from again

La Fol·lette (ləfɒlɪt), Robert Marion (1855–1927), U.S. politician, governor (1900–06) of Wisconsin and senator (1906–25) from Wisconsin. He campaigned (1924) for the U.S. presidency on the Progressive party ticket, winning [illegible]

La Fon·taine (lɑfɒnteɪn), Jean de (1621–95), French poet. His 'Fables' (1668–94) are his masterpiece. Most of the stories derive from Aesop or Phaedrus, but in his manner of telling them he expressed a complete view of life, satirizing the failures of men and of society. The style of the 'Fables' is supple and varied. The general tone is one of colloquial simplicity, interspersed with rhetorical cadences used for purposes of irony, and by moments of quiet, tender lyricism. The overall effect is one of artful naturalness. La Fontaine also wrote 'Contes' (1665–74)

La·Fon·taine (lɑfɒnteɪn), Sir Louis Hippolyte (1807–64), Canadian judge and joint leader in the LaFontaine-Baldwin ministry (the 'great ministry' 1848–51), which established responsible government in Canada. His considerable legislation included the Rebellion Losses bill [illegible]

La·forgue (lɑfɔrg), Jules (1860–87), French Symbolist poet, whose works include 'les Complaintes' (1885) and 'l'Imitation de Notre-Dame la Lune' (1886). His enormous influence on 20th-c. poets, esp. Eliot, lies in his original technique: extreme allusiveness, the telescoping of the logic of his imagery to give startling transitions and transpositions, the use of images from modern life, and a deprecating irony

LAFTA *LATIN AMERICA FREE TRADE AREA

lag (læg) **1.** *v.i. pres. part* **lag·ging** *past* and *past part.* **lagged** to go slowly ‖ (with 'behind') to fail to keep up with others ‖ (*billiards*) to string **2.** *n.* the act of lagging or an instance of this ‖ the distance or time between one thing, event etc. and another ‖ (*phys.*) the time lapse between a cause and its effect [prob. fr. Scand.]

lag 1. *n.* a covering to reduce heat loss **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **lag·ging** *past* and *past part.* **lagged** to cover (a pipe, boiler etc.) with nonconducting material in order to reduce heat loss [prob. O.N. *lögg* barrel stave]

lag·an (lægən) *n.* (*law*) goods jettisoned at sea but attached to a buoy so that they may be found again [O.F. *lagan, laguen, lagand* prob. fr. Scand.]

La·gash (leɪgæʃ) (or Shirpurla) an ancient Sumerian city which flourished in the 3rd and 2nd millennia B.C.

Lageos (lugiːəs) *n.* satellite equipped with quartz reflector on its outer surfaces that emits laser beams that compute reflection time in order to measure earth's crust and to detect movement of tectonic plates

la·ger (lugər) *n.* a light beer fermented for a longer period at a lower temperature than most beers [fr. G. *lager-bier*, beer brewed for storage]

lag·gard (lægərd) **1.** *adj.* lagging **2.** *n.* a person who [illegible] or slack in his duties [Scand.]

lagging [illegible] a lag ‖ the material used in making lags

lagging indicators (*economics*) economic statistical indices that tend to follow the changes in business conditions, e.g., unit labor costs, [illegible]

la·gniappe, la·gnappe (lænjæp, lænjæp) *n.* a small gift presented to a customer by a storekeeper ‖ a gratuity or unexpected gift [Louisiana F. fr. Am. Span. *la napa*, the addition, var. of *yapa* fr. Quechua]

lag·o·morph (lægəmɔrf) *n.* a member of *Lagomorpha*, an order of gnawing mammals including the hare, rabbit and pika. They are similar to rodents but are characterized by two pairs of [illegible] the upper and [illegible] hare) + *morphē*, form]

la·goon (ləguːn) *n.* a shallow stretch of water partly or completely separated from the sea by a strip of sand or an atoll ‖ a shallow freshwater lake incompletely or narrowly separated from a larger lake or river [F. *lagune* or fr. Span. or Ital. *laguna*]

La·gos (leɪgɒs) the capital (pop. 4,800,000) of Lagos State, Nigeria, a port and rail terminus on a lagoon off the Gulf of Guinea. University

(1962) A slave market (16th–19th cc.), Lagos [illegible] for the suppression of the slave trade

La·gos Doctrine (leigɔs) statements by President Jimmy Carter, March–April 1978, committing U.S. support to racial equality, one-person one-vote in Africa, national independence, and other civil-libertarian issues

[illegible] (1736–1813), French mathematician. His principal work was in pure mathematics, including differential equations and the calculus of variations and in mechanics ('Mecanique analytique', 1788). He presided over the committee which introduced the metric system (1793)

La Guai·ra (lɔgwairə) a seaport and the most important commercial town (pop. c. 20,344) in Venezuela, eight miles north of Caracas. It has a good harbor, dry dock, and shipbuilding plant

La Guar·di·a (lɔgwɑrdi·ə), Fiorello Henry (1882–1947), American public official. As mayor of New York (1933–45), he promoted town-planning and slum-clearance projects. He helped to frame the Norris-LaGuardia Act (1932), protecting the rights of striking workers and banning yellow-dog contracts

lah *LA

La·hore (ləhɔr, ləhour) the largest city (pop. 2,165,372) of Pakistan. Industries: textiles, pottery, carpets, food processing, engineering, chemicals, steel, films, nuclear research. A Mogul capital (16th–17th cc.), Lahore was annexed (1849) by the British and made the capital of the Punjab until 1947, when it became part of Pakistan. Mogul fort and palace, mosques of Aurangzeb (17th c.) and Wazir [illegible]

[illegible]

Laibach, Congress of a conference held (1821) in Ljubljana (now in Yugoslavia) by Russia, Austria, Prussia and Britain. Britain's refusal to agree to intervention in the revolt in Naples marked a breach with the other powers

la·ic (leiik) *adj.* lay **2.** *n.* a layman **la·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. L.L. *laicus* fr. Gk *laos*, the people]

la·i·cize (leiisaiz) *pres. part.* **la·i·ciz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **la·i·cized** *v.t.* to divest (a school, office etc.) of its clerical character or monopoly

laid *past* and *past part.* of LAY

laid-back (leidbæk) *adj.* (*slang*) **1.** relaxed **2.** providing the image of relaxation *ant* uptight

laid paper paper watermarked with parallel lines by the wires of the screen in the process of manufacture (cf. WOVE PAPER)

lain *past part.* of LIE (to have the body in a hor-

lair (leər) *n.* a place in which a wild animal rests and feeds, its young; a hiding place of outlaws [O.E. *leger*, a lying place, bed]

laird (lɑrd) *n.* a Scottish landowner [Scot. var. of LORD]

lais·sez-faire, lais·ser-faire (leseifɛər) *n.* the philosophy or practice of avoiding planning, esp. (*econ.*) the doctrine of avoiding government controls in economic affairs. The doctrine, which was a reaction against mercantilism, was popularized by the physiocrats (18th c.), found its classical expression in Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations' (1776), and was dominant

[illegible]

lak (lɑk) *n.* the standard monetary unit of Albania, consisting of 100 quintars; a coin worth

lake (leik) *n.* a large expanse of water surrounded by land or by land and a manmade

Lake *n.* a deep red insoluble dye precipitated

[illegible]

Lake dwelling a primitive habitation built on a Ireland. Lake dwellings are still used in parts of tropical America, Africa, New Guinea etc

Lake of the Woods a lake (c. 65 miles long, 10–60 miles wide) in N. Minnesota, extending into E. Manitoba and W. Ontario, Canada. It empties into Lake Winnipeg

[illegible]

lake·scape (leikskeip) *n.* **1.** all or part of a lake **2.** its surface islands, shoreline features and scenery that can be viewed from a point on, or along, the lake

lake trout *Salvelinus namaycush*, a large freshwater food fish found in Canadian lakes and in [illegible] northern U.S.A.

lakh, lac (luk) *n.* (in India) 100,000, esp. as a quantity of rupees [Hindustani]

la·ko·da (ləkoudə) *n.* a suedelike sham seal-[illegible]

Lakonia *LACONIA

Laksh·mi (lʌkʃmi:) (*Hindu mythol.*) the wife of [illegible] goddess of beauty and prosperity

La·lande (lælɑ̃d), Joseph-Jerôme Lefrançois de (1732–1807), French astronomer. He made observations on the parallax of the moon. His works include 'Traite d'astronomie' (1764) and 'Bibliographie astronomique' (1803)

Lal·lans (lælənz) *n.* the lowland Scots dialect, esp. as cultivated by modern Scottish writers (e.g. Hugh Macdiarmid) as a medium of literary expression [Scot. var. of LOWLAND]

la·lla·tion (ləleiʃən) *n.* lambdacism [fr. L. *lallare*, to sing a lullaby]

la·ma (lɑmə) *n.* a Lamaistic priest or monk **La·ma·ism** (lɑməizəm) *n.* a form of Buddhism found in Tibet, Bhutan, Sikkim, Mongolia, Nepal and parts of Siberia, N. India and S.W. China. Derived from Mahayana Buddhism, and combining the erotic mysticism of Tantrism with the Animist cult of Shamanism, it was established in Tibet (c. 750). In 1641 the Mongols set up the Dalai Lama to rule Tibet from Lhasa, while in the Tashi Lumpo monastery near Shigatse the Panchen Lama became the spiritual head of Lamaism. The lamas claim succession by direct divine reincarnation, the Dalai from Bodhisattva Avalokiteshvara, ancestor of the Tibetans, and the Panchen from Amitabha, the Buddha of light. Lamaism is a religion of magical formulas, prayer wheels, and incantations to the accompaniment of horns and drums. The 14th Dalai Lama was exiled to India in 1959, and in the 1960s Lamaism lost its hold on Tibet **La·ma·ist** *n.* **La·ma·[illegible]** (c. Tibet, [illegible]

La·mar (ləmɑr), Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus (1825–93), U.S. statesman, best known for his efforts in the Senate to reconcile the North and South after the Civil War, and for his service as associate justice of the U.S. supreme court

La·marck (læmærk), Jean-Baptiste de Monet, chevalier de (1744–1829), French naturalist. His theory that characteristics acquired during the lifetime of an organism could be inherited, propounded as a basis for evolution, was developed in 'Histoire naturelle des animaux sans vertebres' (1815–22)

La·marck·ism (ləmɑrkizəm) *n.* (*biol.*) the evolutionary theory that characteristics acquired by plants and animals as a result of environmental changes may be inherited

[illegible] marchese di (1804–78), Italian statesman and general, prime minister of Sardinia (1859 and 1865–6). He thoroughly reorganized the Sardinian army, and led the Sardinian contingent in the Crimean War

La·mar·tine (læmərti:n), Alphonse de (1790–1869), French poet, man of letters and statesman. The early 'Meditations poetiques' (1820), lyrical and darkly melancholy in the Byronic manner (e.g. 'le Lac'), show Lamartine as the first of the great French Romantics, at least in sentiment and attitude. His later volumes were less successful and he wrote little poetry after 1839. He was briefly head of the provisional government after the 1848 revolution

la·ma·se·ry (ləməseri) *pl.* **la·ma·se·ries** *n.* a monastery of lamas [F. *lamaserie*]

[illegible] childbirth attained through psychoprophylaxis and without anesthetics. —**Lamaze** *adj.*

Lamb (læm), Charles (1775–1834), English essayist and critic. His 'Specimens of English Dramatic Poets' (1808) was influential in reviving interest in Shakespeare and his contemporaries. As 'Elia', he wrote (1820–5) for the essays (collected 1822, 1833) which started a whole tradition of English essay writing

Lamb, Willis Eugene, Jr. (1913–), U.S. physicist who shared with Polykarp Kusch the 1955 Nobel prize for physics for measurement experiments with atomic hydrogen

lamb 1. *n.* a young sheep ‖ the flesh of this as food ‖ a meek, mild, innocent, or particularly lovable person; lambskin **2.** *v.i.* (of a ewe) to give birth ‖ *v.t.* to give birth to (a lamb) [O.E.]

lam·baste (læmbeist) *pres. part.* **lam·bast·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lam·bast·ed** *v.t.* to give a hard whipping to ‖ to scold [perh. *lam* (slang), to whip + BASTE]

lamb·da (læmdə) *n.* the 11th letter (Λ, λ = l) of the Greek alphabet

lamb·da·cism (læmdəsizəm) *n.* a poor articulation of 'l' ‖ the replacing of 'l' by another sound ‖ the replacing of a sound by 'l' [fr. L.L. *lambdacismus* fr. Gk]

lambda particle (*particle phys.*) elementary unstable baryon particle with no charge and a mass of 1115.5 MeV and a lifetime of 2.5×10^{-10}, decaying into a nucleon and a pion

lamb·doid (læmdɔid) *adj.* having the shape of a lambda; of the lambdoid suture **lamb·doi·dal** *adj.* [F. *lambdoide* fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk]

lambdoid suture (*anat.*) the suture between the occipital bone and the two parietal bones of the skull

lam·ben·cy (læmbənsi:) *pl.* **lam·ben·cies** *n.* the quality of being lambent ‖ something which is lambent

lam·bent (læmbənt) *adj.* (of light or flame) moving about on a surface, seeming to touch it gently ‖ softly glowing ‖ light and sparkling (esp. of humor) [fr. L. *lambens* (*lambentis*) fr. *lambere*, to lick]

lam·bert (læmbərt) *n.* (*phys.*) the cgs unit of brightness, equal to that of a perfectly diffusing surface when it reflects or emits 1 lumen per sq. cm. [after J. H. *Lambert* (1728-77), G. physicist]

Lam·beth Conference (læmbiθ) a convocation of the bishops of the Anglican Communion, held every ten years in England at Lambeth Palace, London, the residence of the archbishop of Canterbury

lamb·kin (læmkin) *n.* a small, very young lamb ‖ a term of affection for a child [dim. of LAMB]

Lamb of God Christ [from the sacrificial Paschal lamb of the Jews, after e.g. John i, 29]

lam·bre·kin (læmbərkin, læmbrəkin) *n.* (*hist.*) a covering of cloth etc. worn on a helmet as a protection from the sun, rain etc. ‖ a piece of ornamental drapery hanging from a shelf etc. [F.]

lamb·skin (læmskin) *n.* the dressed skin of a lamb used as leather ‖ this skin with the wool left on it

Lamb·ton (læmtən), John George *DURHAM, 1st [illegible]

lame (leim) *n.* a lamina, esp. of metal ‖ (*pl.*) the overlapping plates used in the flexible elements of armor [F.]

lame 1. *adj.* unable to walk, run etc. normally because of a defect of, or injury to, a foot or leg ‖ (of a leg or foot) having such an injury or defect ‖ stiff and sore, *a lame back* ‖ having no force or effectiveness, *a lame excuse* ‖ (of meter) faltering **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **lam·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lamed** to make lame [O.E. *lama*]

la·me (læmei) *n.* a fabric woven from metal thread, usually gold or silver, mixed with silk or other fiber [F.]

lame duck an ineffectual person ‖ (*stock exchange*) someone who is unable to fulfill his financial obligations ‖ (*pop.*) an elected officer or group that has lost a bid for reelection but continues to hold office until the term expires

[illegible] **la·mel·lae** (ləmeli:) **la·mel·las** *n.* a thin plate or layer, esp. of bone or tissue; the gill of an agaric fungus **la·mel·lar, la·mel·late** (ləmeleit, ləmélit), **la·mel·lat·ed** *adjs* [L., dim. of *lamina*, plate]

la·mel·li·branch (ləmeləbræŋk) *n.* a member of *Lamellibranchia*, a class of bivalve mollusks including clams, oysters and mussels [fr. L. *lamella*, a thin plate + Gk *branchia*, a gill]

la·mel·li·corn (ləmelikɔrn) **1.** *adj.* (of certain beetles) having antennae joints expanded into flattened plates; (of antennae) having such flattened joints **2.** *n.* a lamellicorn beetle [fr. Mod. L. *lamellicornis* fr. L. *lamella*, thin plate + *cornu*, horn]

la·mel·li·ros·tral (ləmelirɔstrəl, ləmelirɔstrəl) [illegible] having a beak with lamellae for straining out

mud and water from food [fr. Mod. L. *lamelli-* + -FARIA + L. *-cornis* horn]

la·mel·lose (ləmeləus) *adj.* composed of lamellae

La·men·nais (lɑːmɛneɪ; French lɑmɛnɛ) **Hugues Félicité Robert de** (1782–1854), French religious and political writer. He entered orders (1816) and began as an apologist of theocratic principles, then moved via Catholic liberalism to become an apostle of revolutionary doctrines. He was condemned by the pope (1832). His *Paroles d'un croyant* appeared in 1834

la·ment (ləment) *v.t.* to mourn for ‖ to show or feel regret for ‖ *v.i.* to mourn ‖ to show or feel regret [fr. L. *lamentari* fr. *lamentum*, a lament]

lament *n.* an expression of mourning or grieving ‖ such mourning or grieving in a literary or musical form [fr. L. *lamentum*]

lam·en·ta·ble (læməntəbˈl), **lament·ə·bˈl**) *adj.* giving cause for adverse comment ‖ giving cause for lament **lăm·en·ta·bly** *adv.* [fr. F., or fr. L. *lamentabilis*]

lam·en·ta·tion (læməntéɪʃən) *n.* the act of lamenting or an instance of this [fr. F., or fr. L. *lamentatio* (*lamentationis*)]

Lam·en·ta·tions (læməntéɪʃənz) a book of the Old Testament which laments in five poems the destruction of Jerusalem (586 B.C.). It was formerly attributed to Jeremiah but is now considered to date from the mid-6th c. B.C.

La·mi·a (léɪmɪə) (*Gk mythol.*) a grief-maddened woman who took revenge for the deaths of her own children, killed by Hera, by killing the children of others

La·mi·a (lumíːə) an agricultural center (pop. 27,000) in E. central Greece: tobacco, cereals, olives

la·mi·a (léɪmiːə) *n.* (*later classical mythol.*) a fabulous monster, half woman and half serpent, who sucked the blood of her lovers [L.]

lam·i·na (lǽmɪnə) *pl* **lam·i·nae** (lǽmɪniː), **lam·i·nas** *n.* any thin plate or scale (e.g. of bone or metal) ‖ (*bot.*) the blade of a leaf or petal (cf. PETIOLE) **lăm·i·nar** *adj.* [L. =a plate]

laminar flow smooth, although not necessarily uniform, flow in which adjoining levels do not mix

lam·i·nar·i·a (læmɪnɛ́ərɪːə) *n.* a member of *Laminaria*, fam. *Laminariaceae*, a genus of brown marine kelps from which algin may be extracted [Mod. L.]

lam·i·nate (lǽmɪneɪt) *pres. part.* **lam·i·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lam·i·nat·ed** *v.t.* to make or split into thin plates or layers ‖ to make (plywood, plastic etc.) by uniting layer upon layer | *v.i.* to split into laminae [LAMINA]

lam·i·nate (lǽmɪnɪt) *adj.* having or composed of a lamina or laminae [fr. Mod. L. *laminatus*]

lam·i·na·tion (lǽmɪnéɪʃən) *n.* a laminating or being laminated | (*geol.*) the occurrence of minor layers of stratified sedimentary rock [LAMINA]

laminography *TOMOGRAPHY

lam·i·nose (lǽmɪnous) *adj.* laminate [LAMINA]

Lam·mas (lǽməs) *n.* (*Eng. hist.*), Aug. 1, a former harvest festival [O.E. *hlāfmæsse*, loaf mass]

lam·mer·gei·er, lam·mer·gey·er (lǽmərgaɪər) *n. Gypaetus barbatus aureus*, a very large bird of prey, inhabiting high mountain ranges in S. Europe, Asia and N. Africa [G. *lammergeier* fr. *lammer*, lambs + *geier*, vulture]

lamp (lǽmp) *n.* a device for giving off light without being consumed itself, e.g. an oil lamp | a similar device for giving off invisible radiation, e.g. an infrared lamp [F. *lampe* fr. L. fr. Gk]

lamp-black (lǽmpblæk) *n.* a fine black soot, obtained by the incomplete combustion of certain carbonaceous materials. It is used as a pigment, e.g. in printer's ink

lamp-light (lǽmplaɪt) *n.* the light given out by a lamp **lămp-light·er** *n.* (esp. *hist.*) a person paid to light lamps, esp. street lights

Lamp·man (lǽmpmən), Archibald (1861–99), Canadian nature poet. His descriptive, reflective poems, notably 'Morning on the Lièvre', 'Heat', and 'In November', were inspired by the countryside around Ottawa and Quebec

lam·poon (læmpúːn) **1.** *n.* a piece of satirical verse or other writing designed to ridicule or discredit someone **2.** *v.t.* to attack (someone) in this way [F. *lampoon*, drinking song]

lamp-post (lǽmppoust) *n.* a tall post on which an outdoor lamp is mounted, esp. a lamp used for lighting a street

lam·prey (lǽmpriː) *n.* a member of *Hyperoartia*, an order of marine or freshwater vertebrates,

[illegible] arctic waters. It is an eel-like fish with tooth [illegible] upon other fish. It is the most primitive extant vertebrate [M.E. fr. O.F. *lampreie*]

lamp·shade (lǽmpʃeɪd) *n.* an opaque or semi-opaque shade for softening the glare or directing the [illegible] of a lamp

LANAC [illegible] gation anticollision, a radio navigation system for aircraft based on ground communication

Lan·ark (lǽnərk) a former county (area 879 sq. miles) of S. central Scotland. Its administrative center was Glasgow | its county town (pop. 8,000), a former residence of Scottish kings

la·nate (leɪneɪt) *adj.* (esp. of certain leaves) covered with short, soft woolly hairs [fr. L. *lanatus*, woolly]

Lan·ca·shire [illegible] N.W. England. County town: Lancaster

Lan·cas·ter (lǽŋkəstər) an English royal dynasty (1399–1461), whose reigning members were Henry IV, Henry V and Henry VI. Their claim to the throne, based on their descent from John of Gaunt, was contested by the house of [illegible]

Lancastrian, John of *JOHN OF GAUNT

Lancaster, John of *JOHN OF LANCASTER

Lancaster, Joseph (1778–1838), British educationist. He founded [illegible] Britain and the U.S.A., based on a system in which older pupils were responsible for supervising and teaching younger ones

Lancaster the county town (pop. 49,000) of [illegible] agricultural machinery, textiles. University (1964)

Lan·cas·tri·an (læŋkæstrɪːən) **1.** *adj.* of Lancashire **2.** *n.* a native of Lancashire | (*hist.*) a member or adherent of the house of Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses

lance (læns, lɑns) *n.* (*hist.*) a mounted soldier's weapon consisting of a long shaft with a pointed steel end | a similar weapon for killing a harpooned whale, spearing fish etc. ‖ a lancet (instrument) | a launce [F.]

lance *pres. part.* **lanc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lanced** *v.t.* to pierce with a lance | to pierce or cut with a lancet [O.F. *lancier*]

Lance (*mil.*) a mobile, storable, liquid propellant, surface-to-surface guided missile, with nuclear and nonnuclear capability, designed to support an Army corps with long-range fires

lance corporal (*U.S. Marines*) an enlisted man ranking above a private first class and below a corporal | (*Br. mil.*) a noncommissioned officer ranking immediately below a corporal [after older *lancepesade* fr. Ital. *lancia spezzata*, broken lance, i.e. army veteran]

lance·let (lænslɪt, lɑnslɪt) *n.* a small (up to 4 ins.) marine animal of genus *Branchiostoma* and related genera that burrows in the sand in shallow waters of warm seas [LANCE]

Lancelot du Lac [illegible] See Lancelot of the Lake, one of the knights in the Arthurian legend, loved by Guinevere

lan·ce·o·late (lænsɪəlɪt, lænsɪəleɪt) *adj.* narrowing to a point at each end or at the tip [fr. L. *lanceolatus* fr. *lanceola*, dim. of *lancea*, lance]

lanc·er (lænsər, lɑnsər) *n.* a soldier of a cavalry regiment (orig. armed with a lance) | (*pl*) a set of quadrilles, popular in the late 19th and early 20th cc. | the music for these [F. *lancier*]

lance snake the fer-de-lance

lan·cet (lænsɪt, lɑnsɪt) *n.* a sharp-pointed, two-edged surgical instrument | (*archit.*) a lancet arch or window [fr. O.F. or F. *lancette*, dim. of LANCE]

lancet arch (*archit.*) an acutely pointed arch

lancet window (*archit.*) a high, narrow window topped with a lancet arch

lance·wood (lænswud, lɑnswud) *n.* the tough, elastic wood of *Oxandra lanceolata*, fam. *Annonaceae*, and other trees of South America, used for fishing rods, billiard cues etc. ‖ a member of the species *O. lanceolata*

Lan·chow (lɑnʤóu) (Kaolan) capital (pop. 699,000) of Kansu, N.W. China, on the Hwang-ho, a road and rail junction on trade routes to Central Asia. Food processing, chemical, textile

land [illegible] where it is not covered with water. a particular area of this, distinguished from other areas by [illegible] considerations. *the land of the Vrapgoths. a land of plenty. forest land.* such an area in relation to its owner. *their land goes up to that wood.* the soil, esp. in relation to its quality or use. *heavy land. marshland.* the [illegible] between the grooves of the rifling in guns **the land** the country, esp. agricultural areas, as distinct from the [illegible] from the legal lines to find out the true state of affairs, esp. secretly or unobtrusively, in order to assess a situation **2.** *v.t.* to step onto land from a ship ‖ to arrive. *to land at one's destination* | (of an aircraft) to come to rest on the ground or on water | (of a boat) to come into port or ashore ‖ to reach the ground after jumping, falling etc. *to land awkwardly* | *v.i.* to put on shore from a ship ‖ to bring (an aircraft) to land | to bring (someone) to his destination | [illegible] to obtain to one's benefit. *to land a good job* | to place or find (oneself) in a particular state or situation. *to land oneself in trouble* **to land on one's feet** to [illegible] emerge safely from an awkward situation **to land up** to find oneself in the end in some specified place or situation after a journey or incident, end up. [O.E.]

land agent (*Br.*) the manager of an estate | an agent acting for the sale of public or private [illegible]

land arm mode (*mil.*) a mode of operation in which [illegible] and disengage appropriate modes of an aircraft [illegible] to execute the various flight phases necessary for completing an automatic approach and landing

lan·dau (lændˈ, lændau) *n.* (*hist.*) a four-wheeled passenger carriage with a folding hood | a closed automobile with a folding roof over the rear seat **lan·dau·let, lan·dau·lette** (lændəlet) *n.* (*hist.*) a small landau carriage | an automobile having an open driver's seat and a folding roof over the rear seat [after *Landau*, Bavaria, Germany]

land bank a bank which issues currency in exchange for mortgages on land or other transactions in real property

land breeze a breeze blowing off the land toward the sea

land crab any of various crabs, esp. of fam. *Gecarcinidae*, that are found in warm climates and live on land but breed in the sea

land·ed (lændɪd) *adj.* owning land. *a landed proprietor.* consisting of land. *landed property* [LAND n.]

land·er (lændər) *n.* (*astronautics*) space satellite vehicle for landing on the moon or other celestial body *Cf.* SOFTLANDING

Landes (lɑd) a region of sand dunes and pine forests behind the coast of S.W. France. Tourism, fishing, oysters ‖ a department (area 3,604 sq. miles, pop. 277,000) of S.W. France (*GUYENNE, *GASCONY). Chief town: Mont-de-Marsan

land·fall (lǽndfɔl) *n.* *navig., aeron.* the sighting of land after a voyage (*naval, aeron.*) the arrival on dry land

land freeze prohibition on sale of land, usu. by a government agency

land·grabber [illegible] someone who seizes land illegally, esp. in Ireland after the eviction of a tenant farmer

land-grant (lændgrænt, lændgrunt) *adj.* (of a [illegible] land granted by the federal government | (of a college or university) built on property originally given by the federal government or receiving federal aid on the stipulation that practical courses be offered, esp. in agriculture and the mechanical arts

Land-grant colleges and Universities educational institutions established on public land by the Morrill Act

land·grave (lændgreɪv) *n.* (*hist.*) a German count having a certain territorial jurisdiction | (*hist.*) the title of certain German princes [Mid. Du. *lantgrave*]

land·gra·vi·ate (lændgreɪvɪt) *n.* the office, jurisdiction or authority of a landgrave [fr. M.L. *landgraviatus*]

land·gra·vine [illegible] a landgrave | (*hist.*) a female holder of a landgraviate [fr. G. *landgrafin* or Du. *landgravin*]

land·holder [illegible] owns or rents land

land·ing (lǽndɪŋ) *n.* a disembarking or being disembarked | a bringing or coming to land or to shore ‖ an alighting of an aircraft | a place where goods or persons are landed or taken

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) æ, cat, ɑ, car, ɔ, fall, ɛ, set, ə, sofa, ɪ, fit, i, see, ɒ, hot, ʌ, run, ʊ, put, u, too, aɪ, my, aʊ, now, ɔɪ, boy, ɛə, there, ɪə, here, ʊə, poor, ju, cure, ʤ, jam, ʧ, chin, ŋ, sing, ʃ, she, ʒ, leisure, θ, thin, ð, then, ˈ, primary stress, ˌ, secondary stress, (e) e, hen, i, sheep, ɑ, deer, ɛə, bear, (i) i, fish, ai, tiger, ə, bird, (o) o, rope, au, cow, oi, boy, uə, tour, (u) u, fool, (y) y, fuel, (ø) ø, Goethe, œ, Freud, (œ) œ, Goethe, (ɑ̃) ɑ̃, enfant, (ɔ̃) ɔ̃, bon, (ɛ̃) ɛ̃, vin, (œ̃) œ̃, brun, (x) x, loch, (ç) ç, ich, (ʎ) ʎ, Italian figlio, (ɲ) ɲ, Italian signore, (ʦ) ʦ, Zeit, (ʣ) ʣ, Italian mezzo, (ʧ) ʧ, Italian cento, (ʤ) ʤ, Italian giro, (ɾ) ɾ, Spanish pero, (ʀ) ʀ, Parisian rouge, (ʁ) ʁ, Parisian rouge, (ɦ) ɦ, Spanish hijo, (ʍ) ʍ, which, (ɥ) ɥ, Parisian huit, (ɣ) ɣ, Spanish amigo, (β) β, Spanish cabo, (ɱ) ɱ, symphony, (ɳ) ɳ, Norwegian barn, (ɽ) ɽ, Norwegian barn, (ɭ) ɭ, Norwegian barn, (ʋ) ʋ, Dutch avond, (ɐ) ɐ, Danish sagde, (ɒ) ɒ, Danish sagde, 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stairs or between two flights of stairs

landing craft an amphibious vehicle used to

landing gear the structure that takes the shock

water and that supports the aircraft's weight

landing net an angler's bag-shaped net for gathering a hooked fish out of the water

landing stage a pier or platform for embarking and disembarking goods and passengers

landing strip a runway kept in a fit state for aircraft to use but not having airport facili-

woman who runs a boarding house or an inn, or takes in lodgers; a woman who leases property to others

land-locked (lændlɔkt) *adj* (of water) almost or completely surrounded by land; (of fish, e.g. some salmon) prevented from leaving fresh water for the sea, or not doing so; (of a country) without a seacoast

land-lord (lændlɔrd) *n* a man who leases property to another; the owner of a boardinghouse or inn **land-lord-ism** *n* the system under which land is worked by tenants for landlords

who has no knowledge of the sea or ships [LAND + *lubber*, a lout]

land-mark (lændmark) *n* a prominent feature on land, esp one which acts as a guide in following a route or marking a boundary; any

which is of special significance in a process or period of change

land-mass (lændmæs) *n* a very large area of land as opposed to an ocean

land mine *(mil.)* an explosive mine concealed on or in the ground; a large mine dropped by parachute over the land to cause extensive surface damage

land office a government office for transactions and business relating to public lands

land-office business *(pop.)* a thriving busi-

Land of Promise PROMISED LAND

U.S. progressive governor of Kansas and, as the

ner in 1934. Republican candidate (1936) for the U.S. presidency. Carrying only Maine and Vermont, he obtained the lowest number of

Land Ordinance of 1785 a U.S. Congressional ordinance which provided a geographical system for the West. It provided for survey before settlement, for division of the land into rectilinear blocks (640 acres each), and for the reservation

land-owner (lændounər) *n* a person who owns

land-poor (lændpuər) *adj* poor as a result of

Land power a nation with a large and powerful

land rail the corncrake

and sep. L. *n.* a painting or pho-

73), English painter. His animal pictures (for which he is best known) are brilliant but sentimental

Land's End (lændzend) the southwestern tip of England, in Cornwall. Its granite cliffs rise to 100 ft

land-slide (lændslaid) *n* the slipping down from a hillside or cliff of masses of earth and rock; this rock and earth; an overwhelming majority of votes cast for one political party or one politician; an overwhelming electoral victory

land-slip (lændslip) *n* *(Br.)* a landslide (the slipping down of rock and earth and the rock etc itself)

lands-man (lantsmən) *pl* **lands-leit** (lantslait) *n* a Jew from the same town or region as one-

Yiddish

land-to-land (lændtəlænd) *adj* *(mil.)* of a missile sent from the ground to a target on the ground *also* ground-to-ground

land-ward (lændwərd) **1.** *adj* located towards the land **2.** *adv* towards the land **land-wards** *adv*

land yacht a sail-powered beach vehicle, usu with three wheels *also* sand yacht

Lane, Franklin Knight, 1864–1921, U.S. lawyer. He was secretary of the interior (1913–20) under President Woodrow Wilson. As a cabinet member he promoted Indian welfare, land reclamation, and the construction (1924) of a railroad between Seward and Fairbanks, Alaska

lane (lein) *n.* a narrow country road, esp. one edged with hedges or fences; a narrow street or alley, esp. one edged with walls or buildings; a prescribed channel for sea or air traffic; one of a series of parallel marked sections of road; one of a series of similar marked strips on a running track; a passage left between rows of persons; a channel of water in an ice field; a wooden bowling alley [O.E. *lane*, *lone*]

Lan-franc (lænfrænk) (c. 1005–89), Norman ec-

bishop of Canterbury (1070–89). He carried out William I's policy of replacing English bishops by Normans and helped to reorganize and reform the English Church. He attended to its finances, established ecclesiastical courts, and made the archbishopric of York

Lang (læŋ), Cosmo Gordon, 1st Baron Lang of Lambeth (1864–1945), British prelate, friend and adviser of George V. As archbishop of Canterbury (1928–42), he played a part in the abdication of Edward VIII

lang. language

Lang-e-land (læŋəlænd) a small island (area 110 sq. miles, pop. 20,000) of Denmark. Chief town: Rudkøbing

Langerhans

Lang-land (læŋlənd), William (c. 1332–c. 1400), English poet, author of 'The Vision of Piers the Plowman', a vast allegorical poem. Presented as a series of dreams, it is a powerfully realistic and satirical picture of 14th-c. England as well

of the good Christian life in the individual and society. The poem exists in three versions, representing successive revisions by the author (c. 1362, c. 1377, 1390). The style is homely, vigorous and direct. The verse is unrhymed, stressed and highly alliterative, representing a continuation of the Anglo-Saxon poetic tradition in contrast to the continental tradition exemplified by

Lang-ley (læŋli), Samuel Pierpont (1834–1906), U.S. astronomer and physicist. He invented the bolometer, an instrument which enabled him to measure the intensity of solar radiation at various wavelengths. A pioneer aviationist, he devised (1896) a steam-driven pilotless airplane

Lang-muir (læŋmjuər), Irving (1881–1957), U.S. physical chemist who won the 1932 Nobel prize in chemistry for work in surface chemistry. He devised techniques to transform supercooled clouds into ice crystals by seeding clouds with silver iodide. His research led to new technology, such as vacuum tubes for use in television sets, the gas-filled tungsten lamp, and

sity of plasma by calculations from an electrical

lan-gous-tine (lægəstin) *n.* a small lobster; a

(1207–28). King John's refusal to recognize his appointment (1207) was the immediate cause of the dispute with the papacy and the placing of England under an interdict (1208). After his recognition (1213) Langton played an important part in the baronial opposition and contributed to the drawing up of Magna Carta

lan-guage (læŋgwidʒ) *n.* the organized system of speech used by human beings as a means of communication among themselves; any such differentiated system as used by a section of the human race, *the English language*; such a system enriched by words and phrases used by persons having special knowledge, *scientific language*; such a system adapted to a special purpose, *the language of diplomacy*; a manner of expressing oneself, *strong language*; any other organized system of communication, e.g. by symbols, *mathematical language*, or gestures, *deaf-and-dumb language*; any apparently organized system of communication, *the language of animals*; literary style, use of words [L. *lingua*]

—Languages are in a constant process of change, in sound, in form and in meaning, so long as they are spoken. The evolution of language is generally from complex forms to simpler and more freely combinable elements: thus French has fewer inflections than Latin, and Latin fewer than Sanskrit. English is structurally one of the simplest.

The origin of language is not known. Theories that language derives from echoic imitation, sound symbolism, instinctive cries, releases of breath accompanying exertion, or oral 'gestures' originally corresponding to bodily movement, account for only a small part of the known phenomena of language.

Languages are analyzed into families, of which the most studied is Indo-European. Other large families include Hamitic, Semitic, Finno-Ugric and Sino-Tibetan. The exact groupings vary, and many languages remain unclassified: some do not appear to be susceptible of classification, e.g. many American Indian languages. The languages most spoken at the present day are (in order) Chinese, English, Hindustani, Russian, Spanish, German, Japanese, French, Malay and Bengali. Of these, English is nearest to being an international language [*LINGUISTICS]

language laboratory a workshop for language study equipped with audiovisual aids

Langue-doc (lũgdɔk) a former province of France bordering the Mediterranean, including the S.E. Massif Central and a basin curving around it from the Garonne to the Rhône. It includes parts of Haute-Garonne and Tarn-et-Garonne in the Garonne valley, Tarn, Lozère, Haute-Loire and Ardèche in the Massif Central, and Aude, Herault and Gard between the mountains and the coast. Industries: cattle raising and forestry in the mountains, agriculture (cereals, fruit, vegetables, wines) in the basin, tourism. Chief towns: Toulouse (the historic capital and modern industrial center), Montpellier, Nimes, Narbonne. The region, formed around the countship of Toulouse, was named after its language (*LANGUE D'OC). After the Albigenses had been crushed, Languedoc was annexed by France (1271)

langue d'oc (lagdɔk) *n.* a group of dialects spoken in France, south of a line running between Poitiers and Grenoble, during the Middle Ages and surviving esp. in Provençal. The oldest extant texts belong to the 10th c. Langue d'oc flourished as a literary language during the 12th and 13th cc. (*TROUBADOUR) and was revived (late 19th c.) by Mistral and others [F. language of *oc* (fr. the use of *oc* for 'yes')]

langue d'oil (lagdɔil, lãgdɔi:l) a group of dialects spoken in the Middle Ages in central and N. France, from which modern French is descended (cf. LANGUE D'OC) [F. language of *oil* (fr. the use of *oil* for 'yes')]

lan-guid (læŋgwid) *adj* without vitality; without interest, indifferent; lacking in activity, sluggish [F. *languide* or fr. L. *languidus*]

lan-guish (læŋgwiʃ) to become languid; to live under dispiriting conditions, *to languish in prison*; to pine; to assume a languid expression in an effort to win sympathy or affection; to wane, *his interest languished* [F. *langur* (*lan-*

lan-guor (læŋgər) *n.* a state of languishing or being languid **lan-guor-ous** (læŋgərəs) *adj.* [O.F. fr. L. *languere*, to languish]

lan·gur [illegible] *n.* a slender long-tailed Asiatic monkeys with a chin tuft [Hindi]

lanuard [illegible]

lan·i·ary (lăn'ē-ĕr'ē) *adj.* [illegible] tearing **2.** *pl* **lan·i·ar·ies** *n.* a canine tooth [fr. L. *lanarius*, relating to a butcher]

Lan·ier (lăn-ēr') Sidney, [illegible] and musician. His poems reflect his sympathy in the traditional old South and his struggle to adjust to the new industrialism and class structure of the post-Civil War era. 'Corn' (1874) treats of agricultural conditions in the South, and 'The Symphony' [illegible] dustrial conditions in the North.

lank (lăngk) *adj.* extremely slim ‖ (of plants) unordinately long and slender ‖ (of hair) long, straight, and [illegible] looking. OE *hlanc*, loose]

lank·i·ness (lăngk'ē-nĭs) *n.* the state or quality of being lanky

lank·y (lăng'kē) *comp.* **lank·i·er** *sup.* **lank·i·est** *adj.* (of a person) tall, thin and ungainly; (of limbs) longer and thinner than is graceful [LANK]

lan·ner (lăn'ər) *n. Falco biarmicus feldeggii*, a falcon of S. Europe, esp. the female, used in falconry ‖ a related falcon, esp. the female, of N. Africa and S. Asia **lan·ner·et** (lăn'ə-rĕt') *n.* a male lanner [fr. F *lanier*]

lan·o·lin (lăn'ə-lĭn) *n.* a waxy substance obtained from wool grease, readily absorbed by the skin and used in ointments and cosmetics [fr. L. *lana*, wool + *oleum*, oil]

lan·o·line (lăn'ə-lēn') *n.* lanolin

Lans·bur·y (lănz'bər-ē), George (1859–1940), British politician, leader of the Labour party (1931–5). He resigned because his pacifism was unacceptable to his party

Lans·downe (lănz'dən), Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, 5th marquess of (1845–1927), British statesman. He was governor-general of Canada (1883–8), viceroy of India (1888–93) and secretary for war (1895–1900). As Conservative foreign secretary (1900–5) he formed alliances with Japan (1902) and France (1904). In 1917 he published in a newspaper a letter which made unauthorized proposals for a compromise peace with the Germans, in an effort to hasten the end of the 1st world war

lan·sign (lăn'sən) *n.* (*semantics*) symbolic word, character, or sound that represents an idea or thing

Lan·sing (lăn'sĭng), Robert (1864–1928), U.S. international lawyer. As secretary of state (1915–20) under President Woodrow Wilson, he urged Wilson to enter the 1st world war, sought peace with Mexico, and promoted Pan-American solidarity. He negotiated the Lansing-Ishii agreement with Japan, which declared continuance of the 'open door' policy. He also negotiated the purchase of the Danish West Indies

Lansing the capital (pop. 130,414) of Michigan chemical and engineering industries, esp. cars

lans·que·net [illegible] mercenary foot soldier, armed with a pike or lance, in continental, esp. German, armies (15th–18th cc.) ‖ a card game of German origin [F. fr. G.]

lan·tern (lăn'tərn) *n.* a portable case with transparent sides containing a source of light and protecting this from wind and rain ‖ a glass structure in a roof or in the upper part of a dome, admitting light ‖ the chamber of a lighthouse containing the light ‖ a magic lantern [fr. F. *lanterne*]

lantern fly any of several tropical insects, esp. members of genera *Lanternaria* and *Fulgora*, fam. *Fulgoridae*, having a hollow anterior prolongation of the head

lantern jaw an underhung jaw (*pl.*) long, bony jaw. **lantern-jawed** [illegible] lantern jaws or a lantern jaw

lantern pinion a gear pinion consisting of two parallel disks connected at their peripheries by a series of bars and used in horology

lantern wheel a lantern pinion

lan·tha·nide (lăn'thə-nīd') *n.* a rare earth element, symbol Ln [fr. M.L. *lanthanum*]

lanthanide series a series of 15 elements within the first very long period of the periodic table, beginning with lanthanum (at. no. 57) and ending with [illegible] often occur together in [illegible] ored, usually tripositive ions which are strongly [illegible]

lan·tha·num (lăn'thə-nəm) *n.* a chemical element (symbol La, at. no. 57, at. mass 138.91), one of the rare earth metals [fr. Gk *lanthanein*, to be hidden]

Lan·ti·an or **Lan·ti·en man** (lăn'tē-ən) remains of an extinct primitive man found in Shensi, China, in 1964, dated c. 500,000 B.C.

lan·u·gi·nous [illegible] covered with down ‖ downy [fr. L. *lanuginosus*]

lan·u·go [illegible] wool]

lan·yard, lan·iard (lăn'yərd) *n.* a short cord or rope used for fastening [illegible] a cord worn [illegible] etc. ‖ (*hist.*) a cord with a hook attached used to [illegible]

Lao [illegible] **Laos** [illegible] people living in Laos and N.E. Thailand ‖ the Thai language of these people ‖ *adj.* of these people

La·oc·o·on (lā-ŏk'ōō-ən) (*Gk. mythol.*) a Trojan priest of Apollo, who protested during the Trojan War against bringing the wooden horse into Troy. This offended the god, and Laocoon was killed with his two sons by two sea serpents. [illegible] the struggle with the serpents gave rise to Lessing's essay on the proper subject of painting [illegible]

Laoighis (lēsh, lē'ĭ) (*Eng.* Leix, formerly Queen's) an inland county (area 664 sq. miles, pop. 51,169) of Leinster province, Irish Republic. County seat: Port Laoighise (formerly Maryborough)

La·os (lā'ŏs, lous, laus) a kingdom (area 88,780 sq. miles, pop. 3,901,000) in S.E. Asia. Administrative capital: Vientiane. Royal capital: [illegible] People: [illegible] Lao with [illegible] Thai, Mon-Khmer, tribal, Chinese and Vietnamese origin, small Chinese and Vietnamese minorities. Official languages: Lao and French. Religion: Theravada Buddhism, with Animist and Christian minorities. Apart from the Mekong Valley (southwest) and the Plaine des Jarres [illegible] Luang Prabang, Laos is wooded and mountainous. It is highest in the northern central region (Phon Bia, 8,591 ft). Three quarters of the population live along the Mekong Valley. The climate is tropical with monsoons May–Oct. Rainfall 50–80 ins. In the valley the temperature ranges from 50° to 100° F. Above 3,000 ft the climate is temperate. Livestock: cattle, water buffalo, hogs, elephants, poultry, horses. Crops: rice, corn, tobacco, citrus fruits, tea, coffee, potatoes, opium. Forest products: teak, benzoin, stick lac, cardomom, cinchona, ramie. Minerals: tin, iron ore. Industries: silk, pottery, leather goods, silverwork, lumber, rice milling, electricity, cigarettes, matches, soap. Exports: wood, tin, coffee, wood products. Imports: foodstuffs, machinery, metals, chemicals. The River Mekong is the principal highway. Monetary unit: kip. HISTORY. A province of the Khmer Empire (9th–13th cc.), Laos formed (14th c.) an independent kingdom which suffered invasions from Burma and Annam (17th and 18th cc.) and was conquered (1827) by the Thais. Laos became (1893 and 1904) part of French Indochina, and, after the Japanese occupation (1940–5), gained independence [illegible] French Union. The country was unified after the Indochinese war (1946–54) and declared a neutral state, but civil war broke out (1960). This ended by a conference (1962) at Geneva, Switzerland, which [illegible] princes representing right-wing, neutralist and Communist forces. Fighting between government and Communist troops was renewed (1963) and the latter received strong North Vietnamese reinforcements (esp. in 1969). [illegible] trail' to transport troops and material through Laos to South Vietnam, and U.S. bombardments were frequent and intense. After the fall of South Vietnam and Cambodia (Kampuchea) in 1975, the Communist-backed Pathet Lao took control of Laos, and the monarchy was abolished that same year. Ties with Vietnam and the Soviet bloc were strengthened after Vietnam invaded Cambodia (1979), and Laos became increasingly economically dependent on Vietnam

La·o·tian (lā-ō'shən, lou'shən) **1.** *n.* a Lao **2.** *adj.* Lao

Lao-tzu, Lao-tse (lou'dzŭ') (c. 604–c. 531 B.C.), [illegible] founder of Taoism, whose precepts are contained in his 'Tao Te Ching' dictated before he left [illegible]

lap (lăp) *n.* the crook of the body between waist and knees of someone sitting down, taken as a snug resting place for a child, pet etc., or as a place to set something down conveniently: **in the lap of luxury** [illegible] forts that one could desire: **in the lap of the gods** [illegible] OE *lappa*, [illegible]

lap (*mil.*) in naval mine warfare, the section of strip of an area assigned to a single sweeper or formation of sweepers for a run through the [illegible]

lap 1. *v. pres. part.* **lap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **lapped** *v.t.* to drink liquid by taking it up with the tongue ‖ (of water) to come repeatedly against (something) with a soft slapping sound. *v.i.* to drink liquid by taking it up with the tongue ‖ to make a soft slapping sound: **to lap up** to absorb or accept eagerly and quickly **2.** *n.* an instance or the sound of lapping ‖ the [illegible] drinking a lap. OE *lapian*]

lap 1. *v. pres. part.* **lap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **lapped** *v.t.* (with 'about', 'around', 'in') to wrap (with 'over') to fold, esp. on itself ‖ to cause to overlap ‖ to overlap, to make a circuit of (a racecourse), to outdistance (a racing opponent) by one or more laps ‖ *v.i.* to cover partially ‖ to cover and extend beyond ‖ to make a circuit of a racecourse **2.** *n.* a section that overlaps ‖ an amount of overlap ‖ a circuit of a racecourse ‖ a section or phase of a whole, *the last lap of the trip* [M.E. *lappe* prob. from LAP n., a fold]

lap 1. *n.* a rotating disk used to polish gems or [illegible] **2.** *v. pres. part.* **lapping** *past* and *past part.* **lapped** to polish with [illegible] fr. LAP n., overlap]

lap·a·ro·scope (lăp'ə-rə-skōp') *n.* [illegible] internal organs, piercing the body wall —**lapa·roscopy** *n.* surgery using the laparoscope

lap·a·ro·tomy (lăp'ə-rŏt'ə-mē) *pl.* **lap·a·rot·o·mies** (lăp'ə-rŏt'ə-mēz) surgical incision in the abdominal wall to investigate suspected disease within the abdomen [fr. Gk *lapara*, flank + *-tomia*, cutting]

La Paz (lə pŏs') the administrative capital (pop. 881,000) of Bolivia, on the northwestern plateau at 11,910 ft, commercial center of the country and seat of government. It was founded (1548) by the Spanish. Industries: tanning, brewing, distilling, light manufactures. Cathedral (19th–20th cc.). University

lap·belt (lăp'bĕlt') *n.* a motor vehicle seat belt

lap·dog (lăp'dŏg', lăpd'ŏg') *n.* a small pet dog

la·pel (lə-pĕl') *n.* the part of the front of a coat or dress folded back along the neckline [LAP n., (obs.) a fold]

lap·i·dar·y (lăp'ə-dĕr'ē) **1.** *pl.* **lap·i·dar·ies** *n.* someone who cuts, polishes or engraves gems **2.** *adj.* pertaining to precious stones ‖ engraved on stone ‖ (of literary style) tersely elegant and pithy [fr. L. *lapidarius* n. and adj.]

lap·i·des·cent (lăp'ĭ-dĕs'ənt) *adj.* like stone, esp. of a stone monument

lap·is laz·u·li (lăp'ĭs-lăz'yōō-lī', lăp'ĭs-lăz'yōō-lē) *n.* (*mineral.*) a semiprecious stone of a fine deep blue color, essentially a sodium aluminum silicate containing some sulfur ‖ a bright blue pigment made from it ‖ its color [fr. L. *lapis*, stone + *lazulum* (*lazuli*), azure]

lap joint a joint in which one of the joined pieces laps over the other

La·place (lă-plăs'), Pierre Simon, marquis de (1749–1827), French physicist and astronomer. He demonstrated the stability of the solar system and its consistence with Newton's laws, and he attributed the origin of this system to condensation from a nebula. He also reconciled Newton's experimental and theoretical values for the velocity of sound by showing that the [illegible] at the [illegible] of expansion of a metal rod and initiated the study of thermochemistry

Laplace equation the second order partial differential equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

where x, y, and z are independent variables and [illegible]

La·place·i·an (lă-plăs'ē-ən) *n.* the differ[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

of the Laplace equation [after Pierre Simon LAPLACE]

Lap·land (læplənd) a region of Europe mostly above the Arctic Circle, comprising parts of Sweden, Norway, Finland and Russia (Kola Peninsula). Much of it is barren mountains or highland, but water power, iron ore and timber resources are considerable

Lap·land·er (læplən dər) *n.* a Lapp

La Pla·ta (ləplɑtə) a city (pop. 408,300) of Argentina, on the Rio de la Plata: meat packing, tanning, flour milling. National university (1897). Port: Ensenada

La·pointe (ləpwɪt), Ernest (1876–1941), Cana- [illegible] U.S.A. a treaty: the first signed by a Canadian alone and with full powers from the Crown—

Lapp (læp) *n.* a member of a Mongoloid people inhabiting Lapland, who are chiefly reindeer-herding nomads; any of the Finno-Ugric languages spoken by these people [Swed.]

lap·pet (læpɪt) *n.* a fold or flap on a cap or other garment; *(hist.)* a streamer hanging from a lady's headdress [fr. older *lap* fr. O.E. *lappa*]

lap robe (*Am.*; *Br.* travelling rug) a small blanket or fur tucked around the legs of a passenger in an automobile, on a boat etc.

lapse (læps) **1.** *n.* a passing away, *the lapse of time*; a slip or minor mistake, *a lapse of memory*; a failure or miscarriage through some fault, *a lapse of justice*; a falling away, *a lapse from grace*; a falling into disuse, *the lapse of a custom*; the invalidation of some right through failure to exercise it or lack of attention **2.** *v.i.* *pres. part.* **laps·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lapsed** to cease to be, *the custom has lapsed*; to become void through lack of attention, *his right to the property has lapsed*; to slip or fall back, *to lapse into one's native tongue*; to slip from virtue or right conduct, *to lapse into bad habits*; (of time) to pass [fr. L. *lapsus*, slip]

LAPSE *n.* (*med. acronym*) long-term ambulatory physiological surveillance equipment, device for reporting on vital signs in a patient, used in hospital intensive care units

lapsed funds (*economics*) in the federal budget, unobligated budget authority that by law has ceased to be available for obligation because of the expiration of the period for which it was available

lapse rate the rate of change of a meteorological element with altitude, esp. the rate of decrease of temperature

lap·strake (læpstreɪk) **1.** *adj.* (of a boat) clinker- [illegible]

lap·streak (læpstri k) *n.* and *adj.* lapstrake [LAP *n.*; overlap + STREAK]

lap track (*mil.*) the center line of a lap, ideally, [illegible] ting gear

lap turn (*mil.*) the maneuver a minesweeper [illegible] pletion of one run and the commencement of the

lap width (*mil.*) the swept path of the ship or [illegible]

Charadrius dubius, a green-crested, shrill-voiced plover of temperate regions of Europe, Asia and N. Africa, having mainly black and white [illegible]

Lar·a·mide (lɛrəmaɪd) *adj.* (*geol.*) of a North [illegible]

lard (lɑrd) *n.* the rendered fat of pigs, esp. the abdominal fat, used in cooking [O.F. *lard*, ba- [illegible]

lard *v.t.* to flavor and make more fatty by inserting bacon or pork strips before cooking; to cover with lard; to flavor or enrich (speech or writing) by using flowery phrases, foreign words etc. [fr. F. *larder*]

lar·da·ceous (lɑrdeɪʃəs) *adj.* of or resembling [illegible]

lar·der (lɑrdər) *n.* a cool room in which meat and other foods are stored until ready for use, or the foods themselves [O.F. *lardier*]

lar·es (lɛəriːz) *pl. n.* (*Rom. mythol.*) divinities of agriculture or spirits of ancestors, originally worshipped at crossroads and later regarded as household gods with the penates [L.]

large (lɑrdʒ) **1.** *adj.* extensive in area or scope of greater size, capacity or number than average for its kind, *a large ward*, *large debts*; broad, *a large view in the matter*; (*naut.*, of a wind) favorable **2.** *adv.* (*naut.*) with the wind aft of the beam, *sailing large* **at large** free, *the escaped prisoner is still at large*; in general, *society at large condemns political trials*; with vagueness and at length, *he talked at large about his misfortunes* **-at-large** (used postpositively) representing or selected by a whole body or area rather than any part, *a congressman-at-large* [F.]

large calorie a kilogram calorie

large intestine the posterior division of the vertebrate intestine, divided into the cecum, colon and rectum, serving esp. to extract moisture from the undigested remnants of food and to store them until they may be expelled as feces

large·ly (lɑrdʒli:) *adv.* in large measure, mostly, *the rumor was largely true*

large-scale (lɑrdʒskeɪl) *adj.* extensive, having great scope; made to a large scale

large-scale integration (*computer*) densely packed (10,000 per sq. in.) digital storage and logic elements on a semiconductor chip. abbr. LSI

large ship a ship over 450 ft. in length

lar·gess, lar·gesse (lɑrdʒes, lɑrʒ) *n.* the giving of bounty by a superior to an inferior; (*rhet.*) the bounty given; generosity on a big [illegible] O.F.]

lar·ghet·to (lɑrgetou) **1.** *adv.* and *adj.* (*mus.*) in rather slow time **2.** *n.* (*mus.*) a larghetto move- [illegible]

lar·go (lɑrgou) **1.** *adv.* and *adj.* (*mus.*) in very slow time, solemn and dignified **2.** *n.* (*mus.*) a largo movement or piece [Ital., broad]

lar·i·at (lɛri ət) *n.* a lasso; a long rope or leather line used with or without a noose for tethering a grazing animal [Span. *la reata*]

La·ris·sa, La·ri·sa (ləɾisə, lɑri sə) a town (pop. 72,760) of Thessaly, Greece: agricultural trade, sugar industry

lark (lɑrk) *n.* any of several songbirds of fam. *Alaudidae*, native to Europe, Asia and N. Africa, and having a long hind claw, esp. the skylark; any of various unrelated ground birds, e.g. a meadowlark [O.E. *lāwerce*, *laferce*]

lark **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) something done for fun or mild adventure, often with gently mischievous intent **2.** *v.i.* (with 'around' or 'about') to play around [perh. fr. LARK (the bird)]

lark·spur (lɑrkspə r) *n.* a member of genus *Delphinium*, fam. *Ranunculaceae*, esp. a cultivated, annual species having a spur-shaped [illegible]

Lar·mor precession (lɑrmər) (*phys.*) the precession of a particle possessing a magnetic [illegible]

La Roche·fou·cauld (lɑrouʃfu kou), François, [illegible] rests on 'Reflexions ou sentences et maximes morales' (1664). In these acute, elegant, pithy aphorisms, taking as their subject the heart and passions of man, he insists that self-interest dominates men's actions, even those which appear to be altruistic

La Ro·chelle (lɑ rɔʃel) a major fishing port (pop. [illegible] merly capital of Aunis. It was the chief stronghold (1554–1628) of the Huguenots. City hall [illegible] French grammarian and encyclopedist. He

tion of his 'Grand Dictionnaire universel du XIX^e^ siecle' (published 1876)

Lar·re·ta (lɑrreta), Enrique Rodriguez (1875–1961), Argentinian novelist. His 'La gloria de don Ramiro' (1908) depicts the age of Philip II

Larreta Declaration a note prepared (1945) by Uruguay's foreign minister, Eduardo Rodriguez Larreta, which justified occasional multilateral intervention in Latin America. It was denounced by every other Latin American republic but was endorsed by the United States. It was legally recognized by, and incorporated into, the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty)

Lars Por·se·na (lɑrzpɔ́rsənə) legendary king of Clusium, a powerful city of Etruria. He besieged Rome in order to reinstate Tarquinius Priscus, but his first attack was fought off by Horatius Cocles

lar·va (lɑrvə) *pl.* **lar·vae** (lɑrvi:), **lar·vas** *n.* the free-living, immature state in many insects (e.g. butterflies) and certain animals (e.g. frogs) that is basically unlike the adult form, usually passing after a period of growth and minor changes to the pupa and thence to the adult (METAMORPHOSIS) **lar·val** *adj.* [L.=ghost]

lar·yn·ga·phone (lərɪŋgəfoun) *n.* microphone device for amplifying laryngal sounds when placed at the speaker's throat, avoiding background noise

la·ryn·ge·al (ləɾɪndʒi:əl, lærɪndʒi:əl) *adj.* of or pertaining to the larynx [fr. Mod. L. *laryngeus*]

larynges *alt. pl.* of LARYNX

lar·yn·gi·tis (lærɪndʒaitis) *n.* inflammation of the larynx [Mod. L. fr. *larynx* (*laryngis*), larynx + *-itis*, inflammation]

lar·yn·gol·o·gy (lærɪŋgɔlədʒi:) *n.* (*med.*) the study and treatment of the larynx and associated nasal passages [fr. Mod. L. *larynx* (*laryngis*), larynx + Gk *logos*, word]

la·ryn·go·scope (ləɾɪŋgəskoup) *n.* an instrument used to examine the larynx [fr. Mod. L. *larynx* (*laryngis*), larynx + Gk *skopeın*, to observe]

lar·ynx (lærɪŋks) *pl.* **la·ryn·ges** (ləɾɪndʒi:z), **lar·ynx·es** *n.* an organ of the respiratory tract of air-breathing vertebrates situated above the windpipe. It consists of an elaborate arrangement of cartilage and muscles and, in man and various mammals, contains a pair of vocal cords which vibrate to produce voice sounds [Mod. L.]

La Salle (læsæl), Rene Robert Cavelier de (1643–87), French explorer and trader in North America. He emigrated to Montreal (1666) and from there explored regions drained by the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, and founded Loui- [illegible] (1682)

La Salle, St Jean-Baptiste de *JEAN-BAPTISTE DE LA SALLE

las·car (læskər) *n.* an East Indian seaman [Urdu *lashkar*, army or shortening of *lashkari* adj., military]

Las Ca·sas (lɑskɑsɑs), Bartolomé de (1474–1566). Spanish missionary and historian. His 'Historia de las Indias (published 1875–6) is a valuable source for early Spanish colonization in America

Las Cases (læskɑz), Emmanuel, comte de (1766–1842), French historian, author of 'Memorial de Sainte-Helene' (1822–3), a record of Napoleon's life and conversations in exile

Las·caux (læskou) a cave in S.W. France with fine Magdalenian animal paintings; closed to the public to preserve the paintings

las·civ·i·ous (ləsɪvi:əs) *adj.* marked by or expressing sexual lust; stimulating sexual lust [illegible]

la·sing *past* and *past part.* **lased** *v.i.* to function as a laser [back-formation [illegible]

La Selle (læsel) a mountain group in S.E. Haiti, Hispaniola Is., West Indies. Highest peak: La Selle (8,793 ft.)

la·ser (leizər) *n.* a maser operating at optical frequencies to produce a high-energy monochromatic beam of light or infrared radiation [Light Amplification by Stimulated *E*mission of *R*adi- [illegible]

laser altimeter device that measures altitude by utilizing the time of the reflection of light from the surface

laser anemometer wind-velocity measuring device that utilizes two laser beams at right angles that respond to the physical law that light changes velocity when passing through a moving transparent medium

laser-beam printer (leizəbi:m) *n.* low power laser beam that, when applied to toner powder, produces an image on a photoconductive drum, on a dye-coated ribbon in contact with paper (*cf* INTELLIGENT PEPPER)

laser camera a night-photography camera utilizing the scanning of two almost invisible and undetectable beams, one sending the light, the other picking up the reflection

laser ceilometer device for measuring cloud ceiling by computing the time for a beam to reach a cloud and be reflected back

laser communication optical device in which the laser beam is modulated for voice, picture or data transmission. It is used primarily between earth and airspace

laser designator (*mil.*) a device emitting a beam of laser energy used to mark a specific place or object

laser drill laser beam using a ruby that creates intense heat in highly concentrated point (0.0001 in. for use in precision working) extremely hard materials, esp. gems (*Cf* LASER SCRIBER)

laser flash tube pumping device using xenon for high-intensity laser flashes

laser fusion experimental process designed to heat a pellet of deuterium and tritium to the required 100 million degrees Centigrade necessary for a fusion reaction *also* laser beam

laser guidance unit device incorporating a laser seeker to locate target and provide guidance commands to the control system of a missile, projectile or bomb. — **laser guided bomb** *n.*

laser interferometer laser device for measuring very small distances

laser intrusion detector device that sends a very thin invisible beam across a distance (as large as an airfield) which, when broken, alerts of an intrusion

laser jamming a countermeasure device that directs energy to a hostile receiver to confuse radar, tracking, interference, range-finding, etc.

laser memory (*computer*) memory device utilizing extremely small surface to record data

laser photocoagulator (*med.*) device for sending laser beams through the eye for retina therapy

laser radar or **ladar** device for using the reflection of laser beams for long-distance radar

laser radiation detector photo device for detecting illumination by virtually invisible radar beams, used for protection of vulnerable targets

laser rangefinder device for measuring short target distances by measuring the elapsed time for echoes of pulses to return

laser recorder device that reproduces a radio or video signal on film or paper

la·ser·scope (leizərskoup) *n.* device for scanning and imaging through fog, providing a three-dimensional image; used on the sea or underwater for navigation within harbors

laser scriber device for making thin slices of diamonds, silicon, gallium, arsenide, etc., by vaporizing grooves in the material (*Cf* LASER DRILL)

laser seismometer device for detecting seismic strains on the earth's surface by measuring the round-trip time of a beam sent to two points

laser target designating system (*mil.*) a system used to direct (aim or point) laser energy at a target, consisting of the laser designator or laser target marker with its display and control components necessary to fix on the target and direct the beam of laser energy on to it

laser threshold the minimum energy necessary to start a lasing action

laser welding the use of a laser beam to provide heat for spot welding, a seal for [illegible]

lash (læʃ) **1.** *n.* a stroke with a [illegible] ing part of a whip ‖ a whip ‖ a movement or stroke like that of a whip, an eyelash **2.** *v.t.* to strike with a whip or similar instrument ‖ to drive on as if with a whip, *he lashed his audience into a rage* ‖ to beat against, *waves lashed the rocks* ‖ to make (something) move like the lashing of a whip, *the lion lashed its tail* ‖ to attack violently with words ‖ *v.i.* to move like the stroke of a whip ‖ to make a stroke with a whip **to lash out** to make sudden violent attacking movements with the limbs, *the horse lashed out with its hoofs* ‖ to speak angrily and [illegible]

lash *v.t.* (esp. *naut.*) to fasten or bind with a rope etc **lash·ing** *n.* (esp. *naut.*) a rope, wire etc. so used [illegible]

LASH or **lash** *n.* (*acronym*) lighter aboard ship, a freight transportation system in which center loaded barges are placed inside the hull of large freighters. — **lash** *adj.*

lashings [illegible] phrase) **lashings of** lots of [LASH *v.*, to strike]

Lashkar [illegible]

lasing [illegible] receiving [illegible]

Las Palmas [illegible] sq. miles, pop. 756,353) of Spain, in the Canary Is.; its capital (pop. 366,454) on the northwest coast of Gran Canaria, a tourist resort. Cathedral of Santa Ana, 1497

L-asparaginase [illegible] zyme that breaks down a physiological form of asparagine, obtained esp. from bacteria, used in [illegible]

La Spezia (laspetsjə) a port (pop. 120,717) on the coast of [illegible] shipbuilding, oil refining, engineering

lass (læs) *n.* (*chet.* or esp. *Scot.*) a girl or young woman [M.E. *lasce, lasse*]

Lassa fever (læsə) (*med.*) a contagious, usu. fatal, viral disease identified in Lassa, Nigeria, in 1970, believed to be transmitted by mice

Lassalle [illegible] socialist writer. Although influenced by Marx, he advocated state action rather than revolution. He founded (1863) a workers' political party which later became the Social Democratic party

Lassie [illegible] a young girl [dim. of LASS]

Lassitude [illegible] spirit [F.]

Lasso (læsou), Orlando di (Roland de Lassus, c. 1530–94), Flemish composer. His vast output of polyphonic music included madrigals, songs, motets and masses

lasso (læsou) *n.* (*pl.* lassos, lassoes) a long leather thong or rope with a running noose, used esp. by Argentine gauchos and North American cowboys for catching cattle or horses **2.** *v.t.* to catch with a lasso [Span. *lazo*]

last (læst, lɑ:st) *n.* one of several units of weight or capacity, varying in amount for different localities and commodities (grain, herring etc.) [O.E. *hlæst*]

last *n.* a wood or iron form shaped like the human foot used in shoemaking **to stick to one's last** to attend to one's own business ‖ to restrict oneself to one's proper field of activity [O.E. *læste*]

last *v.i.* to go on existing for a period of time, *his illness lasted a month* ‖ to continue without being used up, *these apples will last through the winter* ‖ to exist in good condition for a period of time, *made to last* ‖ *v.t.* to go on meeting the need of (someone), *this coat will last me for years* „ (with 'out') to arrive at the end of (a period of time or whatever occupies it), *we shall never last out the party without some more whiskey* [O.E. *lastan*, to follow, carry out]

last 1. *adj.* most distant from an observer, *the last house on the road* or most distant from a [illegible] nearest to the present time, *the last figures are still not final* or to some other named time, *the last meeting he attended before he was ill* or occurring after all other similar events have occurred, *it will be the last house to be built on this road* ‖ which will not, or cannot, be followed by any other person or thing of the same kind, *her last hope, the last survivor* ‖ being the least likely, *the last person one would suspect* **last but not least** final in order of mention but not least important **the last** (or **latest**) **thing** the newest fashion **2.** *n.* someone or something which comes or is last ‖ the just-mentioned person or thing ‖ the end, *he will never hear the last of it* (*chet.*) death, *true to the last* (*chet.*) the final performance of a specific action, *to breathe* [illegible] at last (or at long last) finally after much delay **3.** *adv.* finally, *last, we visited Naples* ‖ most recently, *I saw him last in Paris* [O.E. *latost*, latest]

Las·tex (læsteks) *n.* trademark for latex strands wound with a variety of textile yarns, manufactured by Uniroyal, Inc.

last hurrah the final effort, from the title of a 1956 book by Edwin O'Connor

lasting [illegible] period of time, *a lasting peace* **2.** *n.* a durable, closely woven fabric used for the top part of shoes, for covering buttons etc. [LAST *v.*]

Last Judgment, Last Judgement [illegible] ment at the end of the world, when God will determine the fates of all men

last·ly (læstli, lɑ:stli) *adv.* in the last place ‖ in [illegible]

last quarter the phase of the moon, a week after full moon, when half of its disk is illuminated by the sun

Last Supper the supper of Christ and his disciples on the eve of Christ's betrayal. The Christian sacrament of the Eucharist or Holy Communion recalls this meal

Las Vegas (lɑsveigəs) a gambling resort (pop. [illegible]) in [illegible] of Nevada

Las Villas (lɑ:zvi:jɑs) a central province (area 8,264 sq. miles, pop. 1,235,000) of Cuba. Capital: Santa Clara. Agriculture: sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, [illegible] industries: alcohol distilleries, tanneries, tobacco factories, chemical plants

Lasz·lo (lɑslou) kings of Hungary. ‖ LADISLAUS

lat. latitude

Lat·a·ki·a, Lat·ta·ki·a (lætəki:ə) a port (pop. 196,791) in N.W. Syria on the site of the Roman city of Laodicea. Industry: tobacco

latch (lætʃ) **1.** *n.* a fastening for a door or gate consisting of a pivoted bar which falls into, or can be lifted out of, a catch, or similar door or window fastening ‖ a spring lock which fastens a door that can be opened without a key from one side only **on the latch** (of a door) shut but not locked **2.** *v.t.* to fasten by means of a latch [M.E. *lacche* fr. O.E. *læccan*, to catch]

latch-key (lætʃki:) *pl.* **latch-keys** *n.* a key which releases a spring lock

latchkey child child who returns from school while parents are at work

latch-string (lætʃstriŋ) *n.* a piece of string connected to a latch and passed through a hole in the door so that the latch can be raised from the outside

late (leit) *adj.* coming or happening after the usual, expected or proper time, *a late arrival* ‖ continuing longer than usual, expected or proper, *a late meeting* „ at or near the end of a period of time, piece of work, series etc., *late Middle English* ‖ belonging to a recent or relatively recent time in the past, *the latest models* ‖ recently in existence but now over, *during the late war*, recently resigned ‖ recently dead ‖ ripening or blooming after earlier varieties [O.E. *[illegible]*]

late *adv.* after the usual, expected or proper time ‖ at or to a time far on in a period of time, *it survived late into the Middle Ages* ‖ recently, *as late as last week* **of late** recently **late in the day** too late to be of any help or to be taken seriously [O.E. *late* fr. *læt*, late adj.]

late-bloom·er (leitblu:mər) *n.* one that matures later than normally. — **late-blooming** *adj.*

la·teen (lətin) **1.** *adj.* of or having a lateen sail **2.** *n.* a lateen sail [F. *latine* for *voile latine*, Latin sail]

lateen sail a triangular sail common to many Mediterranean boats, esp. at N. Africa

Late Greek the Greek language after the classical period, esp. the written language from c. 200 A.D. to c. 600

Late Latin the Latin language after the classical period, esp. in writings of the western Roman Empire from c. 200 to c. 600

late·ly (leitli) *adv.* recently, in recent times

la·ten·cy (leitnsi) *n.* the quality or state of being latent

La Tene (lɑ:tein) *adj.* of a late Iron Age culture in Europe, [illegible] characterized by Celtic hilltop forts, the making of enamel ornaments and the spread of agriculture [after *La Tène*, [illegible] on the Lake of Neuchatel, Switzerland]

la·tent (leitnt) *adj.* hidden, dormant, but capable of being developed ‖ present but not seen [illegible] change occurs [fr. L. *latens*, *latentis*, pr.p. of *latere*, to be hidden]

latent heat [illegible] to effect any isothermal chemical or physical change ‖ the thermal energy released in such a change

latent root [illegible] ential or integral equation that has solutions [illegible] certain values and a parameter *also* eigenvalue

lateral [illegible] *tanat.*) located to one side of the central axis of [illegible] of the [illegible] of the plant, branch etc.) ‖ (of a family branch) de-

scended from a brother or sister of someone in
breath passing along either side or both sides of the tongue **2.** *n.* something or a part of something located at the side, e.g. a lateral branch (*phon.*) a lateral sound [fr. L *lateralis*]
each side of the body of most fishes, marking the position of sensory cells
lateral recording a disk recorded with a side-to-side motion of the stylus —**lateral recording**
lateral thinking problem-solving technique in-
istic of divergers. The term was coined by Edward de Bono, 1970
lateral ventricle the internal cavity of each
Lat·er·an (lætərən) the site in Rome, Italy, on
Lateran is located. Its basilica is the cathedral church of Rome. Its palace was the official res-
cils of the Roman Catholic Church held (1123, 1139, 1179, 1215 and 1512–17) in the church of St. John Lateran. The fourth council (1215), under Innocent III, confirmed both the spiritual and temporal power of the papacy
Lateran Treaty the agreement concluded (1929) between Italy and the papacy, by which the Vatican City was recognized as a sovereign state. It ended the estrangement between the papacy and the kingdom of Italy which had lasted since the Italian occupation of Rome
lat·er·ite (lætəraɪt) *n.* a clay containing aluminum and iron oxides [fr. L *later*, brick]
lat·er·i·za·tion (lætərəzeɪʃən) *n.* (*geol.*) a destructive process due to erosion, stimulated
**lat-
erize** *v.*
a milky, usually whitish fluid obtained from various trees and plants, e.g. rubber plants,
chicle and other products. any of several similar synthetic products, used e.g. as binders in paint [L. liquid]
n. a long, thin, narrow strip of wood, used esp. nailed to joists as a foundation for plaster or for supporting slates **2.** *v.t.* to provide with laths
wood, metal etc., which holds the material fast
2. *v.t.* *pres. part.* **lath·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lathed** to shape or cut on a lathe [perh. fr. LATH,
when soap (or other detergent) is agitated in water. foamy froth from excessive sweat, esp. of a horse **2.** *v.i.* to form lather, or become cov-
ater, O.E. *leathor*, washing soda]
lath·ing (leɪðɪŋ, laðɪŋ) *n.* the act or process of constructing with laths. laths collectively
(animal, esp. horse), disease symptomized by tremor, cramps, and deformity, caused by the
meal containing a certain vari-
lat·ex (leɪ-
lat·ex·for (leɪtɛksfɔr) *n.* (*bot.*) a plant cell con-

fishes having two dorsal fins. First discovered
forms of the Devonian to Cretaceous periods [Mod. L. after Marjorie Courtenay-*Latimer* (1907–), South African museum director]
Lat·in (lætɪn) **1.** *adj.* of ancient Latium or its inhabitants; relating to or written in the Latin language; of the branch of the Roman Catholic Church which uses the Latin rite; of persons, countries etc. whose native or official language is a Romance language **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of ancient Latium; the Latin language; a person whose mother tongue is a Romance lan-
Latin America the countries of North America (excepting French-speaking parts of Canada), South America and Central America where French, Spanish and Portuguese are spoken
Latin America Free Trade Area (LAFTA), an organization created (1960) by the Montevideo Pact, signed by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, and later by Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela
Latin-American **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Latin America **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Latin America
Latin American Free Trade Association an organization set up in 1961 to promote economic cooperation. In 1980 it was renamed the Latin American Integration Association. Its members are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela
Latin American Indians the indigenous peoples inhabiting present Latin America. Like the North American Indians, they are of the Mongoloid stock that reached the Western Hemisphere, presumably via the Bering Strait, in a series of migrations which began about 25,000 years ago and which reached the tip of South America about 4,000 years ago. At the time of discovery by the white man, the Latin American Indians numbered at least 15 million, perhaps far more. Population was densest in Mesoamerica and the Central Andes, where intensive agriculture was practiced and where highly developed civilizations flourished (*MAYA, *INCA). Population was sparsest in the marginal regions (Chaco, Patagonia, forests of Brazil), where society was nomadic. This demographic pattern still prevails. The Topi Indians of Brazil remained among the most primitive. During the colonization process the population was decimated, as a result of disease and forced labor. Since colonization the Indians have been exploited as agricultural and industrial laborers. The proportion of Indians to total population is now highest (40–50%) in Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Guatemala.
Cultural groups are distinguished regionally. They consist of the Greater Southwest (the Pima-Pueblo of the South-western U.S.A. and
the Circumcaribbean (i.e. the Antilles and surrounding mainland areas), Central Andean (Incas), Tropical Forests and Southern Andean, and Marginal Regions, inhabited by scattered tribes. Some 1,700 separate languages have been classified. Various governments have implemented programs to provide education and higher living standards and to integrate the
Latin American Integration Association
Latin cross a cross consisting of a long upright bar crossed near the top by a shorter transverse
Latin Empire of Constantinople a feudal state (1204–61) set up in the S. Balkans by the leaders of the 4th Crusade after they had captured Constantinople and deposed the Byzantine emperor. It was ended when the Greeks
Lat·i·ni (lɑtɪni:), Brunetto (c. 1220–c. 1294), Florentine scholar, author of the encyclopedic work 'Li Livres dou tresor' (c. 1265) in langue
Lat·in·ism (lætɪnɪzəm) *n.* a word or stylistic construction imitating a Latin model
Lat·in·ist (lætɪnɪst) *n.* a specialist in Latin
Lat·in·i·ty (lətɪnɪti) *n.* the quality of the Latin language; the use of Latin [fr. L. *latinitas*]
Lat·in·ize (lætɪnaɪz) *pres. part.* **Lat·in·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **Lat·in·ized** *v.t.* to give a Latin form to (a word or phrase); to adapt to the usage of the Latin peoples or the Latin Church; to use Latin words and idioms in a non-
Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem a feudal state (1099–1187) set up in Syria and Palestine by the leaders of the 1st Crusade, with Godfrey de Bouillon as its first ruler. It was revived at Acre (1191) by the 3rd Crusade, but fell (1291) to the Saracens
Latin language the language of ancient Latium and ancient Rome. Latin is an Italic language of the Indo-European family and is itself the basis of the Romance languages. The earliest known record of Latin, an inscription on a brooch, dates from c. 600 B.C. The language reached its highest development and expression in Classical Latin. With the rise of the Roman Empire, Latin spread over the whole of the known world, and remained the dominant international language of the Church, government and education until the 16th c. Latin remains the official language of the Holy See (*OLD LATIN, *CLASSICAL LATIN, *LATE LATIN, *MEDIEVAL LATIN, *MODERN LATIN)
Latin Quarter a part of Paris on the left bank of the Seine, the historic student quarter, still containing the city's chief educational institutions
Latin rite liturgical forms of Christian worship using Latin. The term is used esp. to designate the Roman Catholic Church in the West
Latin rock a mixture of Latin music, rock 'n' roll, and jazz
La·ti·nus (lətaɪnəs) a legendary king of ancient Latium whose daughter Lavinia married Aeneas
lat·i·tude (lætɪtu:d, lætɪtju:d) *n.* the angular distance of a place on the earth's surface from the equator as measured in degrees, minutes and seconds, the equator being latitude 0°, the poles latitude 90° N. or S. (cf. LONGITUDE) ‖ the possibility of acting as one pleases, esp. the permitted extent of departure from some line of conduct or set of conventions, *school rules allow the individual little latitude* ‖ (*astron.*) the angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic (esp. *pl.*) a region in relation to average distance from the equator, *the temperate latitudes* **lat·i·tu·di·nal** *adj.* [fr. L. *latitudo* (*latitudinis*), breadth]
lat·i·tu·di·nar·i·an (lætɪtu:dɪnɛərɪən, lætɪtju:dɪnɛərɪən) **1.** *adj.* permitting others or oneself to depart widely from fixed lines of conduct or belief **2.** *n.* such a person **Lat·i·tu·di·nar·i·an** (*Anglican Church*) someone who favors wide differences of doctrine and ritual within the Church. The term was specially applied, in an opprobrious sense, in the 17th c., to the Cambridge Platonists and others whose broadmindedness took precedence over Anglican dogma. They paved the way for 18th-c. rationalism and tolerance **lat·i·tu·di·nar·i·an·ism** *n.* [fr. L. *latitudo* (*latitudinis*), breadth]
La·ti·um (leɪʃɪəm) (*hist.*) the ancient territory of central Italy inhabited by the Latins from the 10th c. B.C. until dominated by Rome (4th c. B.C.) (*Ital.* Lazio) a region (area 6,636 sq. miles, pop. 4,958,500) including Rome. The Campagna di Roma and the Pontine Marshes lie between volcanic hills to the north and south. Products: fodder, cereals, fruit, olives, wine
La Tour (lætu:r), Georges de (c. 1593–1652), French painter. His scenes are mostly religious, and their arrested movement conveys quiet intensity. The colors are sober, though warm. In the later work forms are greatly simplified: the combination of strong simplified light, almost abstract form, absence of movement, but intense emotion, conveys a mystical abstraction supervening on a moment of drama
La Tour, Maurice Quentin de (1704–88), French pastelist. His work shows lively observation of humanity
La Trappe (lætræp) *TRAPPIST
La Tré·mo·ille (lætreɪmoɪl), Louis de, prince de Talmont (1460–1525), French soldier. He led Charles VIII's invasion of Brittany (1488), and was Louis XII's commander in the Italian Wars
worship offered to God alone (*DULIA, *HYPERDULIA) [L.L. fr. Gk *latreia*, service]
la·trine (lətri:n) *n.* a toilet in an army camp, fac-
Lattakia *LATAKIA
lat·ten (lætn) *n.* an alloy of or similar to brass, used esp. in the Middle Ages for church furnishings [O.F. *laton*, *latton*]
lat·ter (lætər) **1.** *adj.* of the second of two, *the latter half of the week* of the second-mentioned of two, *we know both the 1805 and the 1850 ver-*

sion but prefer the latter one **2.** *pron* the latter person or thing [O.E. *lætra*, later]

lat·ter-day (lætərdeɪ) *adj.* of very recent or present time

Latter-Day Saint a Mormon

lat·ter·ly (lætərlɪ) *adv.* (*old-fash.*) recently, of late

lat·tice (lætɪs) **1.** *n.* a framework or structure of wooden or metal laths crossing one another at regular intervals, leaving spaces between them and used, e.g. as a screen or ornamental feature ‖ something resembling the crisscross pattern of this ‖ (*phys.*) a geometrical arrangement of points over an area or in space, e.g. of fissionable material in a nuclear reactor ‖ (*cartography*) a network of intersecting positional lines printed on a map or chart from which a fix may be obtained **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **lat·tic·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lat·ticed** to furnish with a lattice ‖ to make a lattice of [O.F. and F. *lattis*]

lattice girder a girder constructed of two flanges connected by iron latticework

lattice window a window of small glass panes set in a lattice of lead strips

lat·tice·work (lætɪswɜrk) *n.* a lattice ‖ (*collect.*) lattices

Lat·vi·a (lætvɪə) a constituent republic (area 25,590 sq. miles, pop. 2,521,000) of the U.S.S.R. in N.E. Europe, on the Baltic. Capital: Riga. It is low-lying, heavily forested, and predominantly industrial. Crops: cereals, flax. Livestock: meat and dairy cattle. Resources: timber. Industries: steel, rolled metal, machinery, paper, textiles, mineral fertilizers. It developed as a trading center and was conquered by the Teutonic knights (13th c.), Poland (1561–81), Sweden (1621) and Russia (1710–95). It became an independent republic (1918) and a constituent republic (1940)

Lat·vi·an (lætvɪən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Latvia, its people, language etc. **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Latvia ‖ the Baltic language spoken in Latvia

Lau·bach (láubæk), Frank (1885–1970), U.S. missionary. His 'each one teach one' educational technique helped 100 million people in Asia, Africa, and South America to learn to read

Laud (lɔd), William (1573–1645), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury (1633–45). As the principal religious adviser of Charles I, he persecuted the Puritans and tried to enforce High Church ritual throughout England and Scotland. He was impeached (1640) by the Long Parliament, and executed (1645)

laud (lɔd) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to praise [fr. L. *laudare*]

laud *n.* (*rhet.*) praise or a hymn of praise [O.F. *laude*]

laud·a·bil·i·ty (lɔdəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the quality of being laudable

laud·a·ble (lɔdəb'l) *adj.* worthy of praise **laud·a·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *laudabilis*]

lau·da·num (lɔd'nəm, lɔdnəm) *n.* a preparation of opium, esp. its solution in alcohol [Mod. L. fr. *ladanum*]

laud·a·to·ry (lɔdətərɪ, lɔdətourɪ) *adj.* praising, complimentary, *a laudatory speech* [fr. L. *laudatorius*]

Lau·der·dale (lɔdərdeɪl), John Maitland, duke of (1616–82), Scottish statesman. He won the confidence of Charles II during the Civil War, and became a member of the Cabal

Lauds (lɔdz) *n.*, construed as *sing.* or *pl.* (*eccles.*) the second of the canonical services (or, with matins, the first), sung at dawn in monastic houses

Lau·e (láuə), Max von (1879–1960), German physicist. He demonstrated the wave nature of X rays and studied their diffraction by crystals. Nobel prize (1914)

Laue pattern a photograph produced by X rays diffracted by a thin crystal plate, from which the crystal parameters may be determined (X-RAY DIFFRACTION) [after Max Von *Laue*]

laugh (læf, lɑf) **1.** *v.i.* to express amusement, mirth, contempt, fear etc. by inarticulate, explosive sounds which result from the forcing out of air from the lungs, usually accompanied by convulsive muscular movements, esp. of the face, or experience the emotion without expressing it outwardly or inwardly ‖ *v.t.* to utter with a laugh or as if with a laugh ‖ to cause (someone) to do something by playfully mocking him **to laugh at** to burst into laughter because of, to express contempt for **to laugh away** to cause (fears, doubts etc.) to vanish by treating them with ridicule **to laugh in someone's face** to treat someone with mocking defiance to his face **to laugh (something) off** to [illegible] of (others) in a difficult situation etc.) by making a joke of it **to laugh out of** to [illegible] on the other, or wrong side of one's mouth to [illegible] laugh (someone) **out of court** to make (someone) appear so ridiculous that he [illegible] **to laugh over (something)** to laugh at (something) while [illegible] **to laugh up one's sleeve** to be secretly pleased with oneself because one has been more clever than a rival **2.** *n.* an instance of laughing ‖ (*pop.*) a joke, cause of amusement **good for a laugh** likely to produce a laugh but not much else **to raise a laugh** to cause laughter [laughable *adj.*] such as to cause amusement or contempt **laugh·a·bly** *adv.* [O.E. *hlehhan, hlihhan*]

laugh·ing (læfɪŋ, lɑfɪŋ) *adj.* that laughs ‖ causing amusement, esp. in the phrase **no** (or **not a**) **laughing matter** something likely to have serious consequences

laughing gas nitrous oxide

laughing jackass the kookaburra

laugh·ing-stock (læfɪŋstɔk, lɑfɪŋstɔk) *n.* an object of ridicule

laugh-line (læflaɪn) *n.* **1.** a facial wrinkle around the eyes formed by habitual smiling **2.** a [illegible]

laugh·ter (læftər, lɑftər) *n.* the act of laughing ‖ the sound accompanying this [O.E. *hlehtor*]

laugh track a recording of audience laughter, sometimes dubbed into audience-participation programs *also* canned laughter

launce, lance (læns, lɑns) *n.* the sand eel [perh. fr. F. *lance*, a lance]

Laun·ce·lot of the Lake, Sir (lænsəlɔt, lɑnsəlɔt, lɑnsələt) [illegible] of Arthur's knights

Laun·ces·ton (lɔnsestən) a port (pop. 63,386) of N.E. Tasmania, Australia, trading in minerals, fruit and wool

launch (lɔntʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to cause (esp. a newly built ship) to move from land into water ‖ to cause (a glider) to become airborne ‖ to plan and cause to become operative, *to launch a new enterprise* ‖ to cause (something) to be propelled up or forward, *to launch a rocket* **to launch forth** to begin something long or tedious, *to launch forth into an explanation* **to launch out** to begin some large or hazardous undertaking, e.g. one requiring a large financial outlay **2.** *n.* the act of launching a ship, missile etc. [O.N.F. *lancher*]

launch *n.* a fast, small, power-driven boat, used on rivers or for short sea trips [fr. Span. *lancha*, pinnace perh. fr. Malay]

launching pad (*rocketry*) the platform from which a rocket is launched; by extension, any springboard, esp. political

launch pad (*rocketry*) a launch pad

launch vehicle (*astronautics*) the rocket propulsion device for a spacecraft

launch window (*astronautics*) the period when weather and position of moon and planets are auspicious for the launching of a spacecraft

laun·der (lɔndər) **1.** *n.* (*mining*) an orewashing trough **2.** *v.t.* to wash (clothes etc.), to wash and iron ‖ *v.t.* to do laundry ‖ (of clothes etc.) to bear laundering ‖ to legitimatize illegally obtained funds by processing through a third party business [fr. older *lavender* fr. O.F. *lavandier*, someone who washes]

laun·der·ette (lɔndəret, lɔndəret) *n.* a laundromat [fr. *Launderette*, a trademark]

laun·dress (lɔndrɪs) *n.* a woman whose job is laundering, esp. [illegible]

laun·dro·mat (lɔndrəmæt) *n.* [illegible] where customers can use washing machines and usually dryers for a fee [fr. *Laundromat*, a trademark]

laun·dry (lɔndrɪ) *pl* **laun·dries** *n.* a place in a home, apartment house etc. equipped for laundering clothes etc. ‖ a commercial establishment equipped and staffed to launder clothes etc. ‖ a batch of clothes etc. to be laundered [M.E. *lavendry* fr. F.]

laundry list a long list of anything, esp. things to do

Laurasia [illegible] continent comprising Asia, North America, and [illegible]

laureate (lɔrɪɪt) [illegible] crowned with laurel as a symbol of honor or excellence, consisting of laurel **2.** *n.* a poet laureate ‖ [illegible]

laurel [illegible] Europe whose glossy green foliage was used to [illegible] the head [illegible] the European laurel, e.g. **the spurge laurel to look to one's laurels** to make the effort needed to retain some threatened distinction **to rest on one's laurels** to be content with past achievement and make no more effort [O.F. *laurier, lorier*]

Laurens [illegible] Henry (1724–92), U.S. Revolutionary War statesman who was president (1777–8) of the Philadelphia continental congress. He attempted (1780) to negotiate for Congress a loan of $10 million from Holland but was captured with incriminating evidence by the British, and this led to war between Great Britain and the United Provinces. He served (1782) as an American commissioner to Great Britain, signing the preliminary Anglo-American peace treaty

Lau·ren·tian (lɔrenʃən) *adj.* [illegible] of a North American mountain-making episode during the early Archeozoic era [after ST LAWRENCE River]

Laurentian Highlands (Laurentian Mtns) a range between the St. Lawrence River and Hudson Bay in S. Quebec province, Canada. Highest point: Mont Tremblant (3,150 ft.)

Laurentian Plateau the Canadian Shield

Lau·ri·er (lɔrɪeɪ), Sir Wilfrid (1841–1919), Canadian Liberal statesman. As prime minister of Canada (1896–1911), he promoted a sense of Canadian unity and strengthened imperial relations

lau·rus·tine (lɔrəstaɪn, lɔrəstɪn) *n.* laurustinus

lau·rus·ti·nus (lɔrəstaɪnəs, lɔrəstɪnəs) *n. Viburnum tinus*, fam. *Caprifoliaceae*, an evergreen winter-flowering shrub native to Mediterranean region. Mod. L.

Lau·sanne (louzæn) the capital (pop. 132,800) of Vaud, Switzerland, on the north shore of the Lake of Geneva. Industries: chocolate, precision instruments, furniture, publishing, tourism. Cathedral (mainly 19th c.), university

Lausanne, Treaty of the final settlement (1923) between the Allies and Turkey after the 1st world war. Its major provisions were Turkey's surrender of her claims to non-Turkish regions of the Ottoman Empire and the demilitarization of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles

Lau·ta·ro (lautərou) (c. 1535–57), chief of the Araucano Indians. He defeated and executed (1554) Valdivia at Tucapel. He was himself defeated and put to death by Francisco de Villagra (c. 1512–63)

Lau·ta·ro (lautərɔ) a secret society formed (1812) in Buenos Aires to fight for American independence

Lau·tré·a·mont (loutreɪəmɔ̃), comte de (Isidore Ducasse, 1846–70), French poet, best known for the Chants de Maldoror (1868), an strange lyrical prose, and 'Poésies' (1870). He is regarded as a precursor of surrealism

la·va (lɑvə) *n.* molten rock which issues from a volcano or volcanic vent in the liquid state ‖ any of the solid materials obtained when this is cooled [Ital. fr. *lavare*, to wash, fr. its similarity to floodwater]

la·va·bo (ləveɪbou, ləvɑbou) *n.* (*eccles.*) the ritual washing of the celebrant's hands before the Eucharist ‖ the towel or basin used in this ritual [L., will wash (the first word of Psalm xxvi, 6)]

Laval [illegible] (1883–1945), French political [illegible] He was prime minister (1931–2, 1934–6) and was the virtual head (1942–4) of the Vichy government. He was executed for collaboration

La·val·lière [illegible] [illegible] Louise de La Vallière, a mistress of Louis XIV

La·va·lle·ja (lɑvɑjeha), Juan Antonio (1784–1853), Uruguayan general, leader of the expedition of the Thirty-three (1825) that freed the Banda Oriental from Brazilian domination

Laval University [illegible] Roman Catholic, 1852) of French Canada, at Quebec

lav·a·to·ries *n.* a room with a toilet and a washbasin ‖ a [illegible] [illegible]

lave (leiv) *pres. part.* **lav·ing** *past* and *past part.* [illegible] *lafan*, to pour, fr. L. *lavare*, to wash]

lav·en·der [illegible] fam. *Labiatae*, a small European shrub, native to the S. Alps. It has small gray-green leaves with sweetly scented pale mauve flowers from which an essential oil, used in perfumery, is obtained. The color of these flowers; the dried flowers and stalks of the plant used in sachets etc. [A.F. *lavendre*]

la·ver (leivər) *n.* any of various purplish marine algae, esp. edible species of genus *Porphyra*. [L., a water plant]

la·ver·bread (leivərbred) *n.* a loaf of dried seaweed prepared in some areas of Britain as a gourmet food

Lavie (lavi) *n.* (*coll.*) 1980 version of Israeli Kfir

lav·ish (lævi) **1.** *adj.* given or provided with great generosity and abundance; giving or providing in this way. **2.** *v.t.* to bestow with large generosity. [fr. older *lavish* n., profusion fr. O.F. *lavache*, *lavasse*, a downpour]

La·voi·sier (lævwɑzjeɪ), Antoine-Laurent (1743–94), French chemist, one of the founders of modern chemistry. He refuted the phlogiston theory by his work on combustion and, independently of Priestley, he identified (1777) and named oxygen. He also demonstrated the indestructibility of matter

Law (lɔ), Andrew Bonar (1858–1923), Canadian-born British Conservative statesman. He was chancellor of the exchequer (1916–19) and lord privy seal (1919–22) under Lloyd George, whom he succeeded as prime minister (1922)

Law, John (1671–1729), Scottish financier, controller-general of finances in France (1720). He was authorized by Philippe, duc d'Orleans, to found (1716) the first bank in France and a company to colonize Louisiana (1717). Excessive issue of notes and speculation were followed by a crash in which Law and thousands of investors were ruined (1720)

Law, William (1686–1761), English clergyman. His 'Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life' (1728) contributed greatly to the evangelical

law (lɔ) *n.* a custom or practice recognized as binding by a community, esp. as a result of having been so decreed by the governing authority; the whole body of such customs or practices; *the law of the land*; obedience to such customs or practices; *to maintain law and order*; such customs or practices considered as a branch of knowledge; the profession of interpreting and enforcing such customs or practices; an aspect of such customs or practices; *civil law*, or a body of customs or practices applicable to a specific group, community etc.; *military law*; the prin- [illegible] equity; a relationship between cause and effect or a statement of what occurs in nature, as found by observation and experiment to be true; [illegible] *A moral* in a discipline or moral code) a practice accepted as correct, a rule; **the Law** the precepts contained in the Pentateuch; **to be a law unto oneself** to act according to one's own [illegible] of others; **to go to law** to seek the protection of the law, esp. in a court action in support of some [illegible] **to take the law into one's own hands** to act, esp. to punish,

law-break·er

law lord (*Br.*) a member of the House of Lords who because of his legal knowledge and experience is appointed to participate when the Lords are carrying out their judicial functions

law·mak·er (lɔmeikər) *n.* someone who makes or enacts laws, a legislator. **law·mak·ing** *n.* and *adj.*

Law·man (lɔmæn) †LAYAMON

law merchant (*hist.*) a body of customary law, international in scope, which formerly regulated dealings between merchants; (*Br.*) commercial law

lawn (lɔn) *n.* a fine, lightweight linen or cotton [illegible] fr. *Laon*, a French town]

lawn *n.* a stretch of grass-covered land kept closely cut [O.F. *launde*, a wooded ground fr. O. Celt.]

lawn bowling (*Am.* **-***Br.* bowls) an ancient outdoor pastime played on a green 38–42 yds. square, individual games being played on a rink 18–21 ft. wide within the green. Each player has four bowls, unevenly weighted, or biased. He bowls these underarm at the jack, a small white ball, at the opposite end of the rink. The object is to touch the jack with a bowl, or get as close as possible

lawn mower a machine, operated by power or by hand, for trimming a lawn

lawn tennis a game for two opposing players or two pairs of opponents played on a grass or hard-surface court 78 ft. long and 27 ft. wide for singles or 36 ft. wide for doubles. The court is divided by a net, 3 ft. high at the center, over which the players hit the white, felt-covered rubber ball with a racket strung with gut or nylon. A match consists of the best of three sets (women) or five (men)

law of contradiction (*logic*) a law stating that a thing cannot at the same time be and not be of a specified kind or quality

law officer a public official appointed to interpret and administer the law, esp. (*Br.*) the legal advisers (the attorney general and solicitor general) of the government

law of gravitation a statement in physics formulated by Newton: the force of attraction between any two masses in the universe is directly proportional to the product of the masses and inversely proportional to the [illegible] between their centers of mass

law of mass action an empirical law stating that the rate of a chemical reaction is proportional to the molecular concentrations of the reacting substances

Law of Moses the Mosaic Law

law of motion one of three statements in classical physics. The first, which is due to Galileo and is called the principle of inertia or Newton's first law, states that the velocity of a body is a constant in the absence of external forces. The second, which is due to Newton and is called Newton's second law or Newton's law of motion, states the definition of force. The third, which is also due to Newton, states that when two bodies interact the force exerted by the first on the second is equal in magnitude and opposite in direction to the force exerted by the second on the first

law of parsimony principle in logic that the simplest theory is preferred to explanations in- [illegible]

law of reflection an empirical law in optics stating that when a light ray is reflected at a plane surface the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection, and that the reflected ray lies in the plane of the incident ray and the [illegible]

law of refraction an empirical law in optics stating that when a ray of light is refracted at the interface of two isotropic media the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction is equal to the refractive index ('SNELL'S LAW') and the refracted ray lies in the plane determined by the incident ray and the normal to the surface at the point of incidence

law of thermodynamics one of three laws in physics. The first states the principle of the conservation of mass-energy. The second specifies that any real process may occur spontaneously only with an increase in the entropy of the system. Thus the first law only establishes the [illegible] occur, the second law establishes the conditions that must be met before a process is possible. The third law states that the entropy of a perfectly crystalline substance is zero at the zero of absolute temperature

Law of the Sea Conferences international agreement made in Geneva in 1958 and 1960 defining base lines for contiguous zones, innocent passage, recovery of food and resources from the seabed, and conservation of sea life

Lawrence, St (*d.* 258), Roman deacon. According to legend he was martyred on a gridiron. Feast: Aug. 10

Law·rence (lɔrəns, lɒrəns), David Herbert (1885–1930), English novelist, essayist and poet. His novels include 'Sons and Lovers' (1913), 'The Rainbow' (1915), 'Women in Love' (1920) and 'Lady Chatterley's Lover' (1928). Lawrence was chiefly concerned with the nature that lies below the fixed ego of describable characteristics and moral preoccupations, esp. as revealed in the immediate flow of sympathy or antipathy between two persons before it is rationalized, repressed or distorted by shame, fear or convention. His view of the sex relationship springs from this central vision. He strove to show the relationship as deep and true, never as trivial, merely sensual or cerebral. For Lawrence 20th-c. society, esp. industrial England, was a corrosive and falsifier of human relations. His short stories are less dogmatic. His poems (collected edition 1964), essays, travel books and letters alone would have made the reputation of a lesser man

Lawrence, Ernest Orlando (1901–58), American physicist. He invented the cyclotron. Nobel prize (1939)

Lawrence, Sir Thomas (1769–1830), English portrait painter

Lawrence, Thomas Edward (1888–1935), British scholar and soldier. He gained fame as 'Lawrence of Arabia' for his leading part in the Arab revolt against the Turks (1916–18) in Hejaz and Palestine. His adventures are described in his 'The Seven Pillars of Wisdom' (1926). After Britain refused Arab demands (1919), he tried to withdraw into obscurity (1922)

Lawrence a city (pop. 52,738) in eastern Kansas founded (1854) by New England antislavery radicals who were sent to outvote proslavery settlers. It became a symbol of the free-state movement. It is the site of the University of Kansas (founded 1866)

Lawrence tube †CHROMOTRON

law·ren·ci·um (lɒrensɪəm, lɒrénsɪəm) *n.* a radioactive element (symbol Lw, at. no. 103, mass of isotope of longest known half-life 257) which disintegrates into mendelevium [after E.O. *Lawrence* (1901–58), American physicist]

Laws of the Indies a code of Spanish laws compiled (1681) for the government of the New World

law·suit (lɔsu:t) *n.* a claim brought for judgment before a lawcourt

law·yer (lɔjər, lɔiər) *n.* someone qualified to practice law, as an attorney, advocate etc.

lax (læks) *adj.* free from tension, slack, *a lax rein*; not strict, *lax morals*; careless, negligent, *lax in his duties*; (*phon.*, of vowels) pronounced with relaxed tongue and associated muscles; (of the bowels) loose [fr. L. *laxus*]

lax·a·tive (læksətiv) **1.** *adj.* loosening the bowels and relieving constipation **2.** *n.* a laxative medi- [illegible]

lax·i·ty (læksɪti:) *n.* the quality or condition of being lax [F. *laxité*]

lay (lei) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **lay·ing** *past* and *past part.* **laid** (leid) *v.t.* to place in a more or less horizontal position on a more or less horizontal surface with a minimum of impact; to do this ceremonially, *to lay a wreath*; to apply (paint, plaster etc.) to; to place in position, *to lay the foundations*; to place (something abstract), *to lay great importance on cleanliness*; to bring forth (an egg); to beat down flat, *the storm laid the oats*; to stake as a bet or wager; to present, put forth (a claim etc.); to prepare (a fire) for lighting; to get (the table) ready for a meal; to make even, smooth down (nap etc.); to cover, *the floor was laid with carpet*; to set (a field gun) on target; to set (a trap); (to devise (a plan); to impose as a penalty etc., *to lay an embargo*; to cause to subside, *the storm laid the dust*; to ascribe a setting to, *the story is laid in Tahiti*; to impute (blame, responsibility etc.); *v.i.* to bring forth eggs; (esp. *naut.*) to be in a specified position, *the ship lay at anchor*. **to be able to lay one's hand** (or **hands**) **on** to be able to find at once (what one is looking for). **to lay an ax** (*Br.* **axe**) **to** to begin to chop down. **to lay aside** to

place to one side esp as of no immediate use or importance to exert oneself etc for [obs] **to lay away** or **by** to put aside to accumulate money etc **to lay bare** (obs) to uncover **to lay before** to present to for discussion, consideration etc **to lay down** to surrender (arms) ‖ to sacrifice (one's life) [obs] to begin to construct, *the ship was laid down six years ago* to state authoritatively, *to lay down a principle* ‖ to place (a bet) ‖ to store away (wine) **to lay eyes on** to see **to lay hands on** to seize **to lay hold of** to grasp **to lay in** to obtain and store **to lay into** to attack fiercely **to lay it on** to flatter extravagantly ‖ to charge excessively ‖ to boast outrageously **to lay low** (*pop.*) to knock (someone) down ‖ (of a disease) to cause (someone) to be sick or physically weakened **to lay off** to discharge from employment, esp temporarily ‖ to stop the operation of (a factory etc) ‖ (*pop.*) to refrain from (some activity) ‖ (*pop.*) to stop interfering with ‖ (of a bookmaker) to place (part of a bet) with another bookmaker so as to reduce the risk ‖ (*naut.*) to steer (a boat) away from ‖ to stop work **to lay on** (*Br.*) to connect (gas, water, electricity etc) ‖ (*pop.*) to make arrangements for the provision of [obs] entertainment and food to deliver a blow **to lay oneself out** to exert oneself, go to some special trouble (in order to do something) **to lay on the line** to put up money in full to make a definite statement) without reservations or conditions **to lay open** to cut, or in some other way act, so as to expose, *he laid open the wound, the victory laid open the road to Rome* **to lay out** to arrange or dispose in an orderly way ‖ to spend (money) in a planned way ‖ to prepare (a corpse) for burial (*pop.*) to render someone unconscious **to lay over** to stop for a usually short period during a journey **to lay to** (*naut.*) to check the motion of (a ship) by heading her into the wind ‖ (*naut.*, of a ship) to lie to **to lay up** to put (a ship, automobile etc) out of commission until wanted for future use ‖ to cause to remain in bed through illness **2.** *n.* the manner, position or direction in which something lies ‖ an animal's lie **the lay of the land** the main aspects of a situation as one discerns it [O E *legan*]

lay *n.* a short narrative poem intended to be sung, esp. one of a primitive heroic nature [O F *lai*]

lay *adj.* of a layman or laymen [fr. older F *lai*]

lay *past* of LIE (to have the body in a horizontal position)

Lay·amon (laɪəmən) also **Lawman** (lɔːmən) English poet and priest (c. 1200). He was author of the 'Brut', a chronicle of Britain. It is the first extant English treatment of King Arthur and marks the transition from alliterative to rhymed verse

lay brother a man who lives in a monastery, under vows and wearing the habit, but employed only in manual or domestic work

lay-by (leɪbaɪ) *n.* a stretch of a canal or river where boats can moor or pass ‖ a railroad siding ‖ (*Br.*) a widening of the road, or a short loop, where vehicles can pull in out of the line of traffic and halt ‖ (*agriculture*) the last operation in producing a field crop

lay clerk a choirman in an Anglican cathedral who leads the responses ‖ a parish clerk

lay day one of a certain number of days allowed by a charter party for the loading or unloading of cargo ‖ a day in which a vessel is delayed in port

lay-er (leɪər) **1.** *n.* one thickness, coating etc of one or more substances lying upon or under one or more other substances ‖ a laying hen ‖ the member of a gun crew who lays the gun ‖ a machine that twists rope ‖ a shoot or branch of a plant which is set into the ground to take root while still attached to the parent plant (from which it is later severed) ‖ a plant propagated in this way **2.** *v.t.* to root (a plant) from a layer *v.t.* to form in layers, etc ‖ *v.i.* to form a layer or layers [LAY v.]

layer depth *n.* the depth below the sea surface of the peak of the [obs] effective thermocline at which sound velocity is maximum

layer tint HYPSOMETRIC TINTING

lay·ette (leɪet) *n.* a complete outfit of clothing, furniture, linen etc for a newborn child [F.]

lay figure a jointed model of the human body, used by artists esp for arranging drapery [fr. older *lay-man* alt. fr. Du *led*, limb (*man*, man)]

lay·man (leɪmən) *n.* a person who is not a priest or cleric ‖ a person without recognized status or expert knowledge, in contrast to a professional man

lay-off (leɪɔf) *n.* the laying off of an employee ‖ a period of withdrawal from some activity [obs] a period of unemployment

lay of the land LAY

lay-out (leɪaut) *n.* the act of planning or disposing something in an orderly fashion ‖ the way in which things are placed in relation to one another, esp. print and illustration for typographical display ‖ a plan or mockup for such display

lay-o-ver (leɪouvər) *n.* a stop or stay in a place [obs] a cushion

lay reader a person licensed to conduct certain religious services though not a priest or minister of religion

lay·shaft (leɪʃæft) *n.* a mechanism to transmit power from a main drive, esp. a shaft in a gear box to transmit motion between sets of gears

lay sister a woman who lives in a convent, under vows and wearing the habit, but employed only in manual or domestic work [LAY(MAN) + SISTER]

laz·a·ret·to (læzəretou) *pl* **laz·a·ret·tos** *n.* a hospital for persons with contagious diseases, esp lepers ‖ a ship or building set apart for quarantine purposes ‖ a place between decks in merchant ships where provisions are stored [It., *lazareto*]

Laz·a·rist (læzərɪst) *n.* a Roman Catholic priest or lay brother of the Congregation of the Priests of the Mission founded (1625) by St Vincent de Paul

Laz·a·rus (læzərəs) the friend whom Jesus brought back to life after he had been buried four days (John xi), a poor leper whose story is told in the parable of the wicked rich man (Luke xvi, 19–25)

Lazarus, Emma (1849–87), U.S. poet. She composed 'The New Colossus' (*LIBERTY, STATUE OF*)

laze (leɪz) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **laz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lazed** *v.t.* to act lazily, to idle ‖ *v.t.* (with 'away') to pass (time) without doing any work **2.** *n.* the act of lazing or an instance of this [obs]

la·zed·ly (leɪzɪdlɪ) *adv.* in a lazy manner

laz·i·ness (leɪzɪnɪs) *n.* the quality or state of being lazy

Lazio (Italian) LATIUM

la·zy (leɪzɪ) *comp.* **la·zi·er** *superl.* **la·zi·est** *adj.* with little will to work, idle ‖ characterized by or inducing lack of exertion, *a long, lazy day* ‖ slow-moving, *a lazy stream* [formerly *laysy* (perh. fr. LAY v.)]

la·zy·bones (leɪzɪbounz) *n.* (*pop.*) a lazy person

Lazy Dog *n.* [obs] a solid-propellant bomb that explodes in midair scattering steel pellets

lazy eye (*med.*) poor vision of structurally sound eyes, usu. resulting from poor nutrition *also* amblyopia

lazy Su·san (leɪzɪsuːzən) a revolving tray used on a table for serving food

lb. pound

L-band (elbænd) *n.* range of 390–1,550 MHz in ultra-high radio frequency used in satellite [obs] communications

lbf (*phys. abbr.*) for pound force, a measure of thrust that equals the acceleration from gravity on one pound of mass

l.c. lowercase

LC_{50} standard measure of toxicity of median lethal concentration, i.e., how much is required to kill half of the experimental organisms

L-DOPA (eldoupə) (*pharm.*) an amino acid that stimulates the formation of dopamine in the brain, used to relieve symptoms of Parkinson's disease, marketed as Dopar, Larodopa, or Levodopa *also* L-Dihydroxyphenylalanine *Cf* DOPAMINE

L-driv·er (eldraɪvər) *n.* (*Br.*) a learner driver

Lea (liː), Homer (1876–1912), U.S. military analyst. His experiences in China and Japan, including his service as chief of staff under Sun [illegible] France' (1909). In this book he warned of Japanese military ambitions, and accurately predicted [illegible] would be Japan's key objective

leach (liːtʃ) **1.** *n.* a tub or other container filled with [illegible] ashes, etc) ‖ the [illegible] (soluble matter) ‖ the [illegible] **2.** *n.* a sieve used in leaching, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] O E *leccan*, to water]

leach·ate (liːtʃeɪt) *n.* (*envir.*) materials that pollute water as it seeps through solid waste

leach·ing (liːtʃɪŋ) *n.* (*envir.*) process by which nutrient chemicals or contaminants are dissolved and carried away by water or moved into a lower layer of soil

Lea·cock (liːkɒk), Stephen Butler (1869–1944), Canadian humorist, author of whimsical, satirical stories and essays including 'Literary Lapses' (1910)

lead (liːd) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **lead·ing** *past* and *past part.* **led** (led) *v.t.* to show (someone) the way to go by accompanying him ‖ to force (someone) to go with oneself ‖ (of a road etc.) to take (someone) to a place ‖ to hold and take (someone or something) to a place, *he led the horse into the ring* ‖ to show (someone) the way to go by markings, indications etc., *these discoveries led him to the solution of the mystery* ‖ to cause (water etc.) to go in a specific direction ‖ to persuade to do or believe something ‖ to cause to do or believe something ‖ to direct, supervise the actions, policies, workings of (a company, nation, military force etc.) ‖ to conduct (an orchestra, chorus etc.) ‖ (*Br.*) to be the principal violinist of (an orchestra) ‖ to be the player of (a band or chamber orchestra) who conducts ‖ to be moving at the head of (a procession, race etc.) ‖ to hold first place in, *to lead the world in literacy* ‖ to cause to follow one's example, *to lead into evil ways* ‖ (*cards*) to play as the first card of a hand ‖ to go through, pass, live (life etc.) ‖ to cause someone to go through, pass, live (a particular sort of life), *she led him a miserable existence* (*shooting*) to aim in front of (a moving object), *to lead a partridge* ‖ *v.i.* to be at the head of a group in motion ‖ to show the way, *the lights led to the river* ‖ to be a way, channel etc. ‖ (of a road etc.) to go in a certain direction ‖ to bring about a specified result ‖ to hold the directorial or foremost position ‖ (*cards*) to make the first play ‖ (*boxing*) to begin a series of blows, *to lead with the left* ‖ (*Br., law*) to conduct a case as principal counsel, *to lead for the prosecution* **to lead off** to begin **to lead on** to entice (someone of the opposite sex) ‖ to cause (someone) to go further in some action than his prudence or moral sense would otherwise have allowed **to lead up to** to prepare the way for, e.g. in conversation or in a plot **2.** *n.* a showing of the way ‖ a clue as to direction ‖ the principal or guiding part in a group action ‖ the foremost or front position ‖ the state of being in this position ‖ the distance, time etc. by which one is in front of others, *a lead of 10 yards* ‖ leadership, *he didn't give the lead they looked for* ‖ example, *they all followed his lead* ‖ (*cards*) the act or opportunity of playing first ‖ (*cards*) the card so played ‖ (*acting*) the most important role ‖ (*acting*) someone who plays such a role ‖ an artificial waterway, esp. one going to a mill ‖ a leash for an animal ‖ a wire along which current is conveyed to or from a piece of electrical apparatus (*boxing*) the first blow of a series of attacking blows ‖ (*journalism*) the most important news article in a newspaper ‖ (*journalism*) the opening paragraph or paragraphs of a news story containing the essential facts ‖ an open channel in an ice field ‖ (*mining*) a lode ‖ (*mining*) a stratum of gold-bearing gravel in an old riverbed ‖ (*naut.*) the [illegible] rope [O E *lædan*]

lead (led) **1.** *n.* a soft, very dense, malleable and ductile, divalent or tetravalent metallic element (symbol Pb, at. no. 82, at. mass 207.19). It is bright bluish white in color, but readily tarnishes to a dull gray. Its chief ore is galena. Lead is used either in the form of sheet lead or pipework (e.g. in plumbing), protective coverings or linings, type metal, solder, and as a shield against radioactivity. Some of its chemical compounds are used as pigments. (*printing*) a thin strip of metal inserted between lines of type ‖ (*pl., glazing*) thin strips of lead between which small panes of glass are held ‖ (*pl., Br.*) the flat parts of a roof that can be walked on **2.**

v.t. to cover or frame with lead (*printing*) to separate (lines of type) with leads [O.E. *lead*]

lead acetate the white, poisonous, very soluble lead salt $(CH_3COO)_2Pb3H_2O$, used as a mor-

lead arsenate [illegible]

lead carbonate the poisonous white lead salt $PbCO_3$, occurring naturally as cerussite | the [illegible] also as white lead

lead-en (led'n) *adj.* made of lead | of a dull gray color, *a leaden sky* | very heavy, hard to lift, *a leaden weight* | oppressive, *a leaden silence* | sluggish, lacking animation, *a leaden pace*

lead-er (li'dər) *n.* someone who acts as a guide | a directing head or chief e.g. of a political party | someone who or something that leads a body of moving troops, animals etc. | someone or something that holds first place | a conductor of a musical group, esp. of one in which he also performs (*Br.*) a counsel who leads in a case (*Br.*) a King's (Queen's) Counsel (*Br.*) a counsel having seniority within a circuit (*Br.*) a concertmaster (*bot.*) a shoot growing from the apex of a stem or branch (*pl.*, *printing*) a series [illegible] (e.g. in tabular display) (*Br.*) an editorial (*commerce*) a loss leader | a pipe for conducting water | the front horse in a harnessed team (*fishing*) a length of gut to which the hook is attached **lead-er-ship** *n.* the position of a leader | the quality displayed by a leader | the act of leading or an instance of this [LEAD v.]

lead-free (led'fri:) *adj.* of nonleaded gasoline

lead-in (li:d'in) *n.* a wire conducting impulses from an aerial to a radio set | something that introduces, e.g. an announcer's introduction of

lead-ing (li:din) **1.** *adj.* coming first, e.g. in a procession, *the leading float*, prominent, influential, *a leading critic* **2.** *n.* the act of someone or something that leads

lead-ing (led'in) *n.* (*printing*) lead (thin strip of [illegible]

leading article the most important story in a magazine or other periodical (*Br.*) an editorial (*Br.*) a loss leader

leading case (*law*) a case which is taken as a

leading edge (*aeron.*) the foremost edge of an

leading indicators (*economics*) economic time [illegible] peak and trough ahead of general economic activity, e.g. average weekly overtime hours in manufacturing, average workweek of produc-

leading lady an actress playing the female lead

leading man an actor playing the male lead in

leading question a question so phrased that it is hard to avoid giving the answer the ques-

leading tone (*mus.*) a subtonic

lead line (led) a sounding line

lead-off (li:d'ɔf, li:d'ɒf) *n.* a beginning (*sports*) a [illegible]

lead oxide (led) lead monoxide, PbO, a yellow [illegible]

lead poisoning (led) [illegible] poisoning caused by the

leaf (li:f) **1.** *pl.* **leaves** (li:vz) *n.* a thin expanded outgrowth of a plant stem or a twig, usually green and consisting essentially of a broad blade and a stalk. Leaves present a surface at which transpiration (STOMA), respiration and the absorption of light needed for the photosynthesis of food can occur. Typically the leaf blade has an internal structure consisting of a vascu[illegible] supporting tissue and sheathed by an epidermis (MESOPHYLL) | a single sheet of folded paper, consisting in a book of two pages back to back | metal rolled or hammered into a thin sheet, *gold leaf* | a small sheet of this | the movable section of a table top which can be added or removed, or one which can be raised on hinges to extend the surface area | a similar hinged section in a folding shutter or door etc. | leaves of tea, tobacco etc. as an item of commerce (*pop.*) a petal, esp. of a rose **in leaf** with the leaves spread open **to take a leaf out of someone's book** to follow someone's example **to turn over a new leaf** to [illegible] in an attempt to improve one's behavior **2.** *v.i.* to produce leaves | (with 'through') to turn over the pages of (a book etc.) quickly and glance at the contents (O.E. *leaf*)

leaf-age (li:fij) [illegible]

leaf-hop-per (li:fhɒpər) *n.* a member of *Cicadellidae*, a family of hopping insects which suck the juice of plant leaves

leaf-i-ness (li:fi:nis) *n.* the quality of being leafy

leaf insect any of various members of *Phylliidae*, a family of orthopterous insects, chiefly of the East Indies, having green wings and legs, resembling the leaves among which they live

leaf-let (li:flit) *n.* a small printed sheet of paper | single or folded but not stitched, distributed free and usually containing advertising, propaganda etc. | an individual unit of a compound leaf | a small or immature leaf

leaf mold, *Br* **leaf mould** fully decayed leaves rich in nitrogenous plant food used as fertilizer

leaf peekers tourists who visit areas during season when leaves are changing color

leaf spring a suspension spring composed of a number of separate thin metal plates fastened [illegible]

leaf-stalk (li:fstɔk) *n.* a petiole

leafy (li:fi:) [illegible] leaf-set [illegible] leaf-rest [illegible] full of leaves | like a leaf

league (li:g) **1.** *n.* an association of persons, cities etc. formed to assist one another in some way, *the Hanseatic League* | an association of football, baseball or other athletic clubs agreeing to play against one another under agreed rules **the League** (*F.* or *Ital. hist.*) the Holy League | (*G. hist.*) the Catholic League | the [illegible] in league with [illegible] with (usually implying that no good will come of the alliance) **2.** *v.i.* and *t. pres. part.* **lea·guing** *past* and *past part.* **leagued** to unite in a league [illegible]

league *n.* (*hist.*) a measure of distance, usually about three miles [M.E. *leuge*, *leuke*, *lege* etc. fr. L.L., perh. of Celt. origin]

League of Nations an international organization (1920–46) set up after the 1st world war to promote international cooperation and to [illegible] 49 original members and 13 other states joined later. Although President Wilson was one of the chief architects of the organization, the U.S.A. refused to join. The League lacked means to enforce its decisions and was unable to prevent the 2nd world war. It was dissolved in 1946 and was succeeded by the U.N.

League of Nations Union [illegible] bund

League of Women Voters of the United States a nonpartisan feminine organization [illegible] bility through informed and active participation of citizens in government. It supports the

Lea·hy (le:hi:), William Daniel (1875–1959), U.S. admiral and chief of naval operations (1937–9). He filled (1942–9) the newly created position of chief of staff to Presidents Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman

leak (li:k) *n.* a small hole, crack etc. in a wall, container etc. through which e.g. fluid or light escapes or penetrates (*elec.*) a point in a conductor where current escapes (*elec.*) this loss of current | the act of leaking | that which leaks or is leaked **to spring a leak** to develop a hole etc. through which a fluid or light escapes or pene[illegible] (spelt O.N. *leka*)

leak *v.i.* (e.g. of a fluid or light, with 'in' or 'out') to pass through a small hole or crack in a retaining or excluding wall, container etc. | to have a small hole or crack through which something (e.g. usually retained or excluded fluid or light) can pass | (of secret or restricted information) to become known to people not intended to have the information | *v.t.* to allow (e.g. fluid or light) to leak | to allow (secret or restricted information) to leak **leak·age** *n.* the act of leaking or an instance of this | something which has leaked or the amount leaked | (*commerce*) an allowance for loss due to leaking, e.g. of liquids in transit (O.N. *leka*, to drip)

Leakey (li:ki:) **Family,** British anthropologists, Louis S. B. (1903–72), his wife Mary (1913–) and their son Richard (1944–). Louis and Mary excavated fossil sites at Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania, where they discovered human fossils dating back 1.75 million years, including *Australopithecus boisei*, *Homo habilis* and *Homo erectus*. They also documented the history of the Stone Age. Richard's excavations were mainly in S. Ethiopia; he documented fossils 3 million years old

leak·i·ness (li:ki:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being leaky

leak·y (li:ki:) *comp.* **leak·i·er** *superl.* **leak·i·est** *adj.* allowing fluids etc. to leak in or out

lean (li:n) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **lean·ing** *past* and *past part.* **leaned,** *Br.* also **leant** (lent) *v.i.* to be or stand not quite upright | to place the body, or part of the body, in such a position | (with 'on', 'upon') to depend for support or encouragement | to incline in opinion or feeling, *to lean towards communism* | *v.t.* to cause to lean | to place for support, *he leaned his elbows on the table* **to lean over backward** to spare no effort in trying (to do something) **2.** *n.* the act of leaning or an instance of this (O.E. *hlinian*, *hleonian*)

lean **1.** *adj.* having little fat, *lean meat* | (of a person or animal) thin but not excessively so | having or producing little of value, *lean years* **2.** *n.* that part of meat which has little fat (O.E. *hlæne*)

Le·an·der (li:ændər) (HERO)

lean·ing (li:nin) *n.* tendency, inclination (LEAN v.)

leant alt. *past* and *past part.* of LEAN

lean-to (li:ntu:) *n.* a shed or other small outbuilding with a sloping roof, the upper end of which rests against the wall of another build[illegible]

leap (li:p) *n.* the act of leaping | the distance leaped | something to be leaped | an abrupt change **a leap in the dark** an act of which one cannot assess the difficulties or consequences and which one decides by faith or instinct, not reason, to perform **by leaps and bounds** very fast, *profits have gone up by leaps and bounds* (O.E. *hlyp*)

leap *pres. part.* **leap·ing** *past* and *past part.* **leaped, leapt** (lept) *v.i.* to project the body through the air from one place to another with a sudden movement by the muscular effort of the legs or feet, esp. with more force than is usually suggested by 'jump' | to rise quickly as if with a leap | *v.t.* to pass over by leaping | to cause to leap (O.E. *hlēapan*)

leap-frog (li:pfrɒg, li:pfrɔg) **1.** *n.* a game in which the participants in turn vault with legs astride over the others' bent backs **2.** *v. pres. part.* **leap·frog·ging** *past* and *past part.* **leap-frogged** *v.t.* to play this game, or vault thus | *v.t.* to vault over in this manner | (*mil.*) to advance (forces) by dividing them into two portions, each in turn being halted, usually to provide protection, while the other advances

leapt alt. *past* and *past part.* of LEAP

leap year a year having Feb. 29 as an additional day, making 366 in all, occurring in the Gregorian calendar whenever the year's date is divisible by 4 with the exception of those divisible by 100 but not by 400. This device accommodates the calendar to the difference between the calendar day and the solar day | an intercalary year in any calendar

Lear (liər), Edward (1812–88), English humorist and painter. He wrote and illustrated 'A Book of Nonsense' (1846, 1861, 1863) and 'Nonsense Songs' (1871, 1872, 1877)

learn [illegible] **learn·ing** *pres.* and *past part.* **learned, learnt** (lə:rnt) *v.t.* to acquire knowledge of or skill in by study, instruction, practice or experience | to commit to memory | to come to know or be aware of | *v.i.* to acquire

knowledge or skill, with of: to become aware; be told **learn-ed** (lə'rnid) *adj.* having a great deal of knowledge ‖ (*Br.*) used as a conventional form of address to refer to or to a fellow barrister, parliament for a lawyer, *my learned friend* ‖ characterized by or demanding profound knowledge, *a learned speech* **learn-er** *n.* **learning** *n.* a large and well organized body of usually nonscientific ideas, acquired and retained by long and great effort ‖ *learning* ‖ the mental process itself ‖ the acquisition of skills or mental attitudes [O.E. *leornian*]

learning curve *psych.* a graphic display of the relationship of learning and performance

learnt alt. *past* and *past part.* of LEARN

LEASAT (li:sat) *n.* U.S. Navy space shuttle launched in 1983

lease (li:s) *n.* a legal contract between lessor and lessee putting land or property of the former at the disposal of the latter usually for a stated period, for a stipulated rent, and under other specified conditions ‖ the document itself ‖ the period stated **to get** (or **take, have**) **a new lease on** (or **of**) **life** to survive a dangerous or difficult period and renew one's energy, drive, optimism etc [A.F. *lesse*]

lease *n.* (*weaving*) the system of controlling and separating the warp threads using a lease rod ‖ (*weaving*) one or more cords for raising certain warp threads in weaving a pattern

lease *pres. part.* **leas-ing** *past* and *past part.* **leased** *v.t.* to put (land, buildings etc.) at the disposal of a lessee under a lease ‖ to take (property, buildings etc.) into one's own use under a lease [A.F. *lesser*]

lease-hold (li:should) **1.** *adj.* (of property) held under a lease **2.** *n.* the legal right of holding property as stated in a lease ‖ property held under a lease **lease-hold-er** *n.* a person who holds property as lessee [fr. LEASE *n.* after 'freehold']

lease-lend (li:slénd) *n.* the original name for lend-lease

lease rod (*weaving*) one of two rods used to separate and control warp threads

leash (li:ʃ) **1.** *n.* a strap, cord or chain fastened to the collar of an animal or jess of a hawk for control ‖ a set of three hounds, hares etc. **to strain at the leash** to be intensely eager to act but prevented from doing so **2.** *v.t.* to put a leash on [O.F. *lesse, laisse*]

least (li:st) **1.** *adj.* (*superl.* of LITTLE) smallest in size, amount, quality, importance etc. the least (usually after a negative) smallest, slightest, *not the least suspicion* **2.** *n.* the smallest amount, *it was the least he could do* **at least** as the bare minimum to satisfy legitimate expectations, even if any wider statement could be disputed, *at least you should say thank you* **at the least** at a minimum estimate, *it will cost twice as much at the least* **not in the least** not in the slightest degree **least of all** with the smallest justification, *none of us can afford to criticize, you least of all* **3.** *adv.* in the smallest degree [O.E. *læst, læse*]

least common denominator the lowest common denominator

least common multiple the lowest common multiple

least-ways (li:stweiz) *adv.* (*dialect*) leastwise

least-wise (li:stwaiz) *adv.* (*pop.*) at least, at any rate

leath-er (léðər) **1.** *n.* the skin of an animal, cleaned and made flexible and durable by tanning, and used for shoes, luggage, harness etc. something made of this, e.g. a stirrup leather ‖ a piece of chamois leather used for polishing **2.** *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, leather [O.E. *lether*]

leath-er-back (léðərbæk) *n.* *Dermochelys coriacea*, fam. *Dermochelidae*, a gigantic soft-shelled marine turtle (up to 9 ft in length and 1,000 lbs in weight), found in warm waters, esp. of the Atlantic

Leath-er-ette (leðərét) *n.* imitation leather made from paper, cloth or plastic and used for travel bags, bookbinding etc. [Trademark]

leath-er-jacket (léðərdʒækit) *n.* any of various species of the crane fly

leath-ern (léðərn) *adj.* (*old-fash.*) made of leather ‖ leathery [O.E. *letheren*]

leath-er-neck (léðərnek) *n.* a U.S. marine [after the leather collar formerly worn by marines]

leath-er-wood (léðərwud) *n.* *Dirca palustris*, fam. *Thymelaeaceae*, a North American shrub having a tough bark and small yellow flowers

leathery (léðəri) *adj.* like leather in appearance, toughness or consistency or appearance ‖ tough

leave (li:v) *n.* permission, esp. to be absent from (esp. *mil.*) duty or from a place of duty ‖ the period of such absence, *seven days' leave* **on leave** absent from duty, esp. with permission **take leave of** to say goodbye to **to take leave of one's senses** to behave so foolishly as to lose touch with reality ‖ to become insane ‖ to say goodbye and go [O.E. *leaf*]

leave (li:v) *v.* (*pres. part.* **leav-ing**, *past* and *past part.* **left** (left)) *v.t.* to depart, go away ‖ to cease to reside in a certain place, attend school, serve an employer etc., *v.t.* to allow to remain by oversight, *he left his hat on the train* ‖ to deposit before going off, *to leave a tip* ‖ to cause to remain as a consequence, sign etc., *the wound left a scar* ‖ to bequeath, *he left his money and three children* ‖ to produce as a remainder, *4 from 6 leaves 2* ‖ to let remain, *his interpretation leaves room for argument*, to bequeath, *he left her all his money* ‖ to omit to eat, *don't leave any of your dinner* ‖ to put off dealing with, *he'll leave those letters till tomorrow* ‖ to cause or allow (someone or something) to continue in a certain way, condition, activity etc., *we left him painting the gate, they left the gate open*, to allow to do or continue to do something without interference, *we left him to paint the gate* ‖ to cause or allow (something) to become the concern, property or responsibility of someone else, *she left the job for you* ‖ to cause or allow (someone) to assume a concern, responsibility etc., *we left him in charge* ‖ to entrust for safekeeping or collection, *she left a message for him* ‖ to situate (a place) with respect to one's own position after going past, through or around it, *we left the town on our right* ‖ to go away from, out of etc., *to leave the room, the train left the track* ‖ to cease to reside in (a certain place), attend (school) or serve (an employer) etc. ‖ to abandon, *he left his wife* **to be left with** to continue to have (a feeling, idea, responsibility etc.) after, or as a result of, a previous event, *she was left with a feeling of guilt* ‖ to be left (with) to be entrusted to ‖ to cause to be or remain in a specified state, *to leave a door open* ‖ to cause to be or remain in a specified position, *he left the book on the table* ‖ to go away without ‖ to cause or allow to remain as a consequence or sign, *he left behind nothing but happy memories* **to leave go** (*pop.*, often with 'of', considered substandard) to let go, cease to hold, *you must not leave go of my hand* **to leave off** to cease, *to leave off work* ‖ to stop wearing (a garment) **to leave out** to omit ‖ to put (something) where it will be available, *he left the key out for you* **to leave over** (*Br.*) to postpone dealing with, *leave the matter over until tomorrow* **to leave to chance** to allow chance to settle a matter **2.** *n.* (*billiards*) the position of the balls as one's opponent leaves them [O.E. *lēfan*]

leave *pres. part.* **leav-ing** *past* and *past part.* **leaved** *v.t.* to put out leaves

leav-en (lévən) **1.** *n.* a substance added to dough which, by fermentation, produces carbon dioxide to cause the dough to rise and become porous ‖ some already fermenting dough used to spread the process through a larger amount ‖ something mixed in which induces a general change for the better, *the whole school benefits from its leaven of brighter children* **2.** *v.t.* to cause (dough) to ferment by adding leaven ‖ to cause a general change for the better in, esp. to make as though light and airy [F. *levain*]

leave of absence permission to be absent from duty or from a place of duty ‖ the period of such leave

leav-er (li:vər) *n.* (*mil.*) an independent merchant ship that breaks off from the main convoy

leave-tak-ing (li:vteikiŋ) *n.* a saying goodbye

leav-ings (li:viŋz) *pl. n.* things left over as no longer wanted

Lea-vis (li:vis), Frank Raymond (1895–1978), English critic and editor. His books on English literature, and on the place of culture and education in modern life, include 'The Great Tradition' (1948). He edited the critical journal 'Scrutiny' (1932–53)

Leb-a-nese (lebəni:z, lebəni:s) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Lebanon or its people **2.** *n.* a native of Lebanon

Leb-a-non (lebənən) a republic (area 3,400 sq. mi.) on the Mediterranean, in W. Asia. Capital: Beirut. 87% Arab (of which 57% Muslim, 43% Moslem, 26% of the land is cultivated, 31% is forested, 43% is pasture), the remainder Armenian, Greek Orthodox, Maronite, Druse, Kurd, Jew. Languages: Arabic (official), French, Armenian. Religions: Christian (Maronite, Greek Orthodox, Armenian Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant), Muslim (Sunni, Shiite), Druse. Lebanon consists of the Lebanon Mts. and the Anti-Lebanon Mts. along the Syrian frontier. In the fertile valleys of the Litani and Orontes Rivers. Highest point: Al-Qurnat al-Sawda (11,024 ft.) in the Lebanon Mts. Average temperatures (F.): on the coast: 55° (Jan.) and 81° (Aug.). Rainfall: 35 ins. on the coast, 60 ins. on the mountains. Livestock: goats, sheep, cattle, donkeys. Crops: oranges, apples, grapes, olives, wheat, potatoes, bananas, tobacco, cotton, mulberries. Minerals: iron ore. Industries: textiles, foodstuffs, light machinery, oil refining (Tripoli and Saida, terminii of pipelines from Iraq and Saudi Arabia), chemicals, tourism, cement, furniture, printing. Exports: fruit, vegetables. Imports: precious stones and metals, animals, machinery, cereals, vehicles. Ports: Beirut, Tripoli. There are four universities in Beirut, the oldest being the American (1866) and the French (1875). Monetary unit: Lebanese pound (100 piastres). HISTORY. A major center of Phoenician civilization, Lebanon was conquered by the Persians (538 B.C.), by Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), and by the Romans (64 B.C.), and became part of the Byzantine Empire. Overrun by the Arabs (634–40), it came under the Ottoman Empire (1516). It became autonomous (1861) after a massacre of Christians (1860) had incited the European powers to intervene. With Syria, Lebanon became a French mandate (1920) and a republic (1926). In the 2nd world war, it was controlled by the Vichy government until occupied by the British and Free French (1941). It became independent (1944) and joined the Arab League and the U.N. (1945). Civil war in 1958 was ended when U.S. Marines landed in Beirut, but dissension continued between Moslems and Christian factions. Tensions were exacerbated by the activities of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which launched guerrilla raids against Israel from inside Lebanon. Civil war broke out again in 1975 and Syria intervened on behalf of the Moslems. An Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon (1978) ended when a U.N. peacekeeping force was sent to the area, but Israeli forces invaded again (1982), occupied Beirut and forced the evacuation of PLO headquarters from Beirut. A multinational peacekeeping force was called in by President Amin Gemayel, who signed an agreement with Israel (1983) providing for a continuing Israeli role in southern Lebanon. Syria, however, rejected this accord. Fighting continued between Lebanon's militias, which included rival Palestinian groups, and terrorist bomb attacks were conducted on the multinational force, including U.S. Marines headquartered at Beirut airport. The multinational force was withdrawn in 1984. Gemayel then repudiated the Lebanese-Israeli security agreement and installed a new government cabinet. The cabinet resigned 1987, and he government remained unstable. Israel removed most of its troops from Lebanon, but conflicting Israeli-Syrian interests and other external pressures continue to compound Lebanon's internal problems

Lebanon Mts. (lébənən) a range of mts. in Lebanon, parallel to the coast, rising to 11,024 ft. at Qurnat al-Sawda

leb-ku-chen (lebku:k'n) *n.* a cake of citron, almonds, brown sugar, lemon rind and juice, nutmeg, cloves, and cinnamon with honey

Le-blanc (ləblɑ̃), Nicolas (1742–1806), French chemist who developed a process for manufacturing sodium carbonate from common salt, now superseded by the Solvay process

Le Brun (ləbrœ̃), Charles (1619–90), French painter, responsible for the principal decorations at Versailles

LeCarre (ləkarei), John (1931–), British writer, born David Cornwell, who writes, mainly, espionage thrillers gleaned from his experiences in the British Foreign Service. Titles include 'The Spy Who Came in from the Cold' (1963, film, 1966), 'The Looking Glass War' (1965), 'Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy' (1974), 'The Honourable Schoolboy' (1977), 'Smiley's People' (1980), 'The Little Drummer Girl' (1983) and 'A Perfect Spy' (1986)

lech (lek) *n.* (*pop.*) a lecher ‖ *v.i.* to act like a lecher, who leches

Le Chatelier's principle (ləʃɑtəljeiz) (*chem.*) the statement that when a system in equilibrium is subjected to a stress it tends to a new equilibrium that opposes the effect of the

stress [after Henry-Louis *Le Chatelier* (1850-

lecher (lĕch'ər) *n.* a man given to lechery [O.F. *lecheor, lecheur, lechur*]

ized by or encouraging lechery [O.F. *lecheros*]

pleasure [O.F. *lecherie, licherie*]

lec·i·thin (lĕs'əthĭn) *n.* (*biochem.*) a fatty substance containing nitrogen and phosphorus, occurring in the cellular tissues of living things

Leclair (lăklĕr'), Jean-Marie (1697–1764), French composer whose works include operas, ballets and concerti for violin and for flute

Leclan·che cell (lăklänsh') a primary cell with a carbon anode, a zinc cathode and an ammonium chloride electrolyte. The common dry battery is an adaptation of this [after Georges *Leclanché*

Le·comp·ton Constitution (lăkŏmp'tən) a pro-slavery constitution (1857) of the territory of Kansas, opposed by the Free State party but supported by President James Buchanan. Senator Stephen Douglas initiated a referendum in Kansas which rejected (1858) the constitution. Kansas was admitted (1861) as a free state

Rene (1818–94), French Parnassian poet. A frigid splendor characterizes his primarily visual, though highsounding, art, and he drew on exotic sources of inspiration. His principal volumes were 'Poemes antiques' (1852) and

Jeanneret-Gris, 1887–1965), French architect, town planner and painter, of Swiss birth. He built vast communal buildings (e.g. at Marseilles, France, 1946–52), and functional cities (e.g. Chandigarh, India, 1954), mostly using steel and raw concrete. After 1945 his work had

lec·tern (lĕk'tərn) *n.* a raised desk in a church on which the Bible is placed for reading the Scriptures aloud; a similar desk for supporting music in the choir; a stand with a sloping top for holding a reader's or lecturer's book, papers

lec·tin (lĕk'tĭn) *n.* a plant substance that acts as an antibody in animals, used esp. in human

lec·tion (lĕk'shən) *n.* a reading of Scripture as part of a church service; a variant in the text of a specific edition, copy etc. [O.F. *lection*]

member of the third ranking minor order whose duty is to read the Scripture lessons in

lec·ture (lĕk'chər) **1.** *n.* a prepared disquisition made to an audience, class, etc., designed to instruct or explain at some length; a long and tedious reprimand **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **lec·tur·ing** giving a lecture; to reprimand (someone) te-

professionally instructs by giving lectures. **lec·ture·ship** *n.* the official position held by a

LED *light-emitting diode*, for light-emitting diode, an

ledger line (*mus.*) a short horizontal line extending the stave above or below

Lee (lē), Arthur (1740–92), U.S. diplomat during the Revolutionary War who sought recognition of the Continental Congress and aid for it from European nations. With Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane he signed (1778) an alliance treaty with France

Lee, Charles (1731–82), American general, British-born, in the Revolutionary War

Lee, Fitzhugh (1835–1905), Confederate general in the Civil War and U.S. cavalry general in the Spanish-American War. He was consul general (1896–9) in Havana, Cuba

Lee, Henry (1756–1818), American general in the Revolutionary War. He was known as 'Light-Horse Harry.' He was the father of Rob-

Lee, Richard Henry (1732–94), U.S. Whig statesman during the Revolutionary period. He introduced to the second continental congress resolutions for declaring independence, for forming foreign alliances, and for preparing a plan of confederation, which led to the drafting of the Declaration of Independence

Lee, Robert Edward (1807–70), American commander in chief of the Confederate army in the American Civil War (1861–5). His military genius and character won him the admiration of both North and South

lee **1.** *n.* the sheltered side, opposite to that against which the wind blows ‖ shelter, *in the lee of the petty* **2.** *adj.* of, pertaining to or located on the sheltered side [O.E. *hlēo*, shelter]

lee board a plank or metal sheet lowered into the water on the lee side of a flat-bottomed vessel to prevent its drifting in that direction

segmented, chiefly aquatic, suctorial annelids, which cling hard to the skin of an animal while sucking blood and relinquish their hold when fully distended ‖ a human parasite [O.E. *lēce*]

leech *n.* a vertical edge of a square sail; the after edge of a fore-and-aft sail [prob. rel. to O.N. *lik*, Du. *lijk*]

Leeds (lēdz) an industrial city (pop. 716,000) and county borough of Yorkshire, England, metallurgy (esp. iron and steel), textiles, engineering, tanning. Roman Catholic cathedral (20th c.). University (1904)

leek (lēk) *n. Allium porrum*, fam. *Liliaceae*, an edible vegetable, native to S. Asia, allied to the onion but having a long slender cylindrical bulb [O.E. *lēac*]

pore statesman, prime minister since independence (1959). He has encouraged foreign investment (Japanese, European) and industrial development

leer (lēr) **1.** *v.i.* to cast a knowing sidelong look that travesties a smile, and may indicate lust,

leer

chaic *leer* adj., looking with a leer]

crimes, usually held annually by the steward of a manor, lordship or hundred; the jurisdiction of such a court [M.E. fr. A.F. *lete* perh. fr. O.E.

Leeu·war·den (lārvärd'n) the capital (pop. 84,367) of Friesland, Netherlands; butter,

Leeu·wen·hoek (lāvənhōk), Anton van (1632–1723), Dutch microscopist and biologist. He developed accurate small lenses and microscopes. He discovered protozoa, spermatozoa, microbes and blood corpuscles. He also studied yeasts and the circulation of the blood

lee·ward (lē'wərd, *naut.* lōō'ərd) **1.** *n.* the lee direction (opp. WINDWARD) **2.** *adj.* of this direction

Leeward Islands the name of two island groups, one in the West Indies, the other (Isles

LANDS). The West Indian group are the north-

lee·way (lē'wā') *n.* (*naut.*) the drift of a vessel to the leeward of her proper course; (*aeron.*) the angle of drift of an aircraft due to crosswind; a margin of freedom of action; a margin of time,

Le·fe·vre d'Et·a·ples (lĕfāvrədĕtäpl'), Jacques (c. 1450–1537), French theologian. A precursor of the Reformation, he translated the Bible into French (1523–30)

left (lĕft) **1.** *adj.* of or on the side of the body where the heart is situated, or on this side of a person's vertical axis of symmetry ‖ on or to this side as perceived by an observer ‖ (of a river bank) on this side of an observer facing downstream **Left** of, belonging to or associated with the Left **2.** *adv.* in or to a left direction or side **3.** *n.* the left side or direction ‖ (*boxing*) the left hand or a blow with this hand ‖ (*marching, dancing* etc.) the left foot **the Left** that section of a political party, system of political parties, organization, group etc. which differs most from traditional authority or opinion and which in legislative bodies is seated traditionally to the left of the presiding officer [O.E. = weak, left

left *past* and *past part.* of LEAVE

left field (*baseball*) the left part of the outfield, viewed from the plate ‖ the position of the player defending this

left-field (lĕftfēld') *adj.* away from the center of the action

left-hand (lĕfthănd) *adj.* on or to the left side ‖ (of a screw or thing to be used by a left-handed person) left-handed

left-hand·ed (lĕfthăndĭd) **1.** *adj.* using the left hand more efficiently than the right hand ‖ (of a screw) having a counterclockwise thread ‖ adapted for use by someone who habitually uses his left hand, *a left-handed golf club* ‖ having a concealed, secondary and opposite meaning, *a left-handed compliment* ‖ (of a rope) left-laid **2.** *adv.* with the left hand

Left·ist (lĕftĭst) **1.** *n.* someone who belongs to the Left or tends to hold the views of the Left **2.** *adj.* of, associated with or belonging to the Left

left-laid (lĕftlād') *adj.* (of a rope) having strands twisted to the left of the person viewing them lengthwise

left-luggage office (*Br.*) a checkroom (storeroom at a railroad station etc.)

left-o·ver (lĕftōvər) **1.** *n.* an unused remainder, esp. food not eaten but kept for another meal **2.** *adj.* remaining

left wing the section of a political party, government, group etc. holding the most left or radical views **left-wing** *adj.* **left-wing·er** *n.*

leg (lĕg) **1.** *n.* one of the limbs supporting a human or animal body and used in moving it from place to place ‖ this portion of an animal (or part of it) as food, *a leg of lamb* ‖ a support for an object raised above the ground ‖ the part of a garment which covers a human leg ‖ one section of a V-shaped instrument, e.g. a pair of compasses ‖ (*math.*) a side of a triangle other than the base or hypotenuse ‖ one section or stage of a journey, a relay race etc. ‖ one of several games or events going to make up a competition, *the first leg of the trophy* ‖ (*naut.*) the course run by a sailing vessel on a single tack ‖ (*cricket*) the field to the left and rear of a right-handed batsman **not to have a leg to stand on** to lack any rational support **on one's last legs** at the end of one's endurance **on its last legs** hardly stable or useful any longer **to find one's legs** to recover one's ability to stand and walk (after illness or at sea) **to give (someone) a leg up** to help (someone) to climb up **to pull (someone's) leg** to make a fool of (someone) by making him believe what is not true **to set (someone) on his legs** to make (someone) physically well again, or reestablish (someone) in favorable circumstances **to stand on one's own legs** (*fig.*) to be independent **to stretch one's legs** to walk about, esp. after prolonged sitting **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **leg·ging** *past* and *past part.* **legged** (with 'it') to walk in a hurry or run [O.N. *leggr*, limb, leg]

leg·a·cy (lĕgəsē) *pl.* **leg·a·cies** *n.* money or property bequeathed in a will ‖ something resulting from and left behind by an action, event or person, *a legacy of hatred* [O.F. *legacie*, legate-

le·gal (lē'gəl) *adj.* of or pertaining to law ‖ in agreement with, or as prescribed by, the law ‖ valid in law as distinct from equity ‖ (*theol.*) of or pertaining to the Law [fr. L. *legalis*]

legal age the age at which a person assumes complete legal rights and responsibilities by

legal aid free counsel by a lawyer granted to a person who cannot pay legal fees in a court case

legal fiction an assumption conventionally allowed in law

legal holiday a day fixed by law on which no official business shall be done

le·gal·ism (lē'gəlizəm) *n.* close attention to and precise obedience to, the stated requirements of the law without regard to their intention — attention to the letter rather than to the spirit of the law) ‖ (*theol.*) the doctrine of strict adherence to the Law **Le·gal·ism** *n.* a political and philosophical doctrine of China (4th–3rd cc B.C.) supporting government based on fixed legislation **le·gal·ist** *n.* someone who practices legalism. **Le·gal·ist** *n.* someone who supported Legalism **le·gal·is·tic** *adj.* preoccupied with petty restrictions and red tape

le·gal·i·ty (ligæliti) *pl* **legal·i·ties** *n.* accordance with the law ‖ (*theol.*) legalism ‖ (*pl*) the requirements and procedure of the law, *the adoption was slowed down by legalities* [fr. F *légalité*]

le·gal·ize (lī:g'laiz) *pres. part* **le·gal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **le·gal·ized** *v.t.* to make legal

legal positivism concept of law as commands of authority without regard to moral considerations. The term was coined by N.L.A. Hart, *The Concept of Law* (1961) *Cf* LEGAL REALISM

legal realism approach to law as the interpretation of courts as to an individual's rights, without regard to moral considerations *Cf* LEGAL POSITIVISM

legal reserve the reserve of coin, bullion or other immediately available assets which a bank or insurance company is required by law to maintain to meet claims by depositors

legal separation a condition whereby a man and his wife live apart under a court arrangement but cannot remarry

legal tender currency which a tradesman or other creditor is bound by law to accept as payment

legal weight the weight of goods and their inner wrapping, excluding that of the container

leg·ate (légit) *n.* (*Roman Catholicism*) an ecclesiastic appointed by the pope to represent him and vested with his authority in temporal matters ‖ (*Rom. hist.*) a lieutenant attached to a general, or deputy attached to a provincial governor ‖ (*Rom. hist.*) a provincial governor of the Roman Empire [O.F. *legat*]

le·gate (ligéit) *pres. part.* **le·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **le·gat·ed** *v.t.* (*law*) to bequeath **leg·a·tee** (legəti:) *n.* (*law*) someone to whom a legacy is due, or who receives a legacy [fr. L. *legare* (*legatus*), to bequeath]

leg·ate·ship (légitʃip) *n.* the office and authority of a legate

leg·a·tine (légətain, légətin) *adj* of or pertaining to a legate

le·ga·tion (ligéiʃən) *n.* the official residence and office of a diplomatic representative of lower status than an ambassador (cf. EMBASSY) ‖ the representative and his staff ‖ a diplomatic mission ‖ legateship [fr. L. *legatio* (*legationis*)]

le·ga·to (ləgɑ́tou) **1.** *adj.* (*mus.*) connected, without breaks between the notes **2.** *adv.* smoothly and continuously (cf. STACCATO) [Ital.]

le·ga·tor (ligéitər, légətɔr) *n.* someone who bequeaths ‖ a testator **leg·a·to·ri·al** (legətɔ:riəl, legətóuriəl) *adj.* [L.]

leg before wicket (*abbr.* l.b.w.) (*cricket*) the stopping by the batsman's leg of a ball which would otherwise, in the umpire's opinion, have hit his wicket

leg bye (*cricket*) a run scored for a ball that has passed the wicket keeper after touching the batsman's body

leg·end (lédʒənd) *n.* a story, handed down from the past, which lacks accurate historical evidence but has been, and may still be, popularly accepted as true ‖ a body of such stories (*hist.*) a story of the life of a saint ‖ (*hist.*) a collection of such stories ‖ an inscription, esp. on a coin or medal ‖ an explanation of contents printed by a photograph or cartoon, e.g. in a newspaper ‖ a key to a map etc **leg·end·ar·y** (lédʒəndəri:) *adj* told of in legends [F. *légende* fr. M.L. *legenda*, what is read]

Le Gendre (ləʒɑ̃dr) Adrien-Marie (1752–1833), French mathematician. He made important contributions to the theory of numbers and the theory of elliptic functions

Léger (leʒe) Fernand (1881–1955), French painter, who from 1910 took part in the cubist movement. He painted still lifes, figures and scenes typical of contemporary life, in a personal style marked by fragments of machinery and

leg·er·de·main (ledʒərdəmein) *n.* deception of the eye by quick movements of the hand, esp. in performing tricks ‖ sleight of hand [F. *leger de main*, light of hand]

legged (legd, legid) *adj.* (*in combination*) having legs of a specified number or type, *a scroll legged table*

leg·gings (legiŋz) *pl* *n.* a cloth protective covering for the lower leg of various material and lengths

leg·gy (légi) *adj* having long legs, esp. in comparison with the size of the body

Leg·horn (leghɔrn, légɔrn) a small hardy breed of domestic chicken [fr. straw orig. imported from *Leghorn*]

leg·i·bil·i·ty (ledʒəbíliti) *n.* the quality of being legible

leg·i·ble (ledʒəb'l) *adj.* (of handwriting, inscriptions etc.) able to be read **leg·i·bly** *adv.* [fr. L.L. *legibilis*]

le·gion (lí:dʒən) *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) a division of the Roman army, of 3,000–6,000 foot soldiers, often with additional cavalry, divided into 10 cohorts. During the republic it was commanded by a military tribune, and under the empire by a legionary legate ‖ a great number, *legions of ants* [O.F.]

le·gion·ar·y (lí:dʒənəri:) *adj.* of, belonging to or constituting a legion **2.** *pl* **le·gion·ar·ies** *n.* a soldier of the legion [fr. L. *legionarius*]

le·gion·naire (li:dʒənɛər) *n.* a member of a legion, e.g. the foreign legion

Legionnaire's disease (*med.*) a form of pneumonia affecting the kidneys, liver, intestines, and nerves. It was first recognized at a 1976 convention of the American Legion in Philadelphia, Pa.

Legion of Honor, *Br.* **Legion of Honour** the French *Legion d'honneur*, an order of distinction for civil or military service instituted by Napoleon in 1802, comprising five classes

leg·is·late (ledʒisleit) *pres. part* **leg·is·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **leg·is·lat·ed** *v.t.* to make laws ‖ *v.t.* to effect or cause to become by making laws [after LEGISLATION and LEGISLATOR]

leg·is·la·tion (ledʒisléiʃən) *n.* the process of legislating ‖ a law or body of laws enacted ‖ a law, bill etc. under consideration by a legislative body [fr. L.L. *legis latio* (*legis lationis*) fr. *lex* (*legis*), law + *latio*, proposing]

leg·is·la·tive (ledʒisleitiv) **1.** *adj* empowered to legislate ‖ of or effected by legislation ‖ of a legislature **2.** *n.* a legislature [after LEGISLATION and LEGISLATOR]

leg·is·la·tor (ledʒisleitər) *n.* someone who makes laws, esp. a member of a legislative body [L.]

leg·is·la·ture (ledʒisleitʃər) *n.* the body empowered to make, amend or repeal laws for a nation or unit of a nation. In democratic countries, it usually consists of two chambers, one or both elected by popular suffrage [after LEGISLATOR]

le·git·i·ma·cy (lidʒitəməsi:) *n* the quality or state of being legitimate

le·git·i·mate **1.** (lidʒitəmit) *adj.* born of a legally recognized marriage ‖ in accord with the provisions of law, *a legitimate claim* ‖ in accord with accepted rules and procedures, *legitimate expenses* ‖ in accord with rules of hereditary right, *legitimate king* ‖ in accord with the laws of logic, admissible, *a legitimate argument* ‖ (of drama or the theater) excluding farce, revue, musical comedy etc. ‖ (of a play) of a category excluding farce, revue, musical comedy etc. **2.** (lidʒitəmeit) *v.t. pres. part* **le·git·i·mat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **le·git·i·mat·ed** (*law*) to declare legitimate ‖ to establish as legitimately born ‖ to justify **le·git·i·ma·tize** (lidʒitəmitaiz) *pres. part* **le·git·i·ma·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **le·git·i·ma·tized** *v.t.* to legitimate [fr. M.L. *legitimare* (*legitimatus*), to declare legal]

le·git·i·mism (lidʒitəmizəm) *n.* the political doctrine advocating the return of a deposed dynasty whose claim is based on direct descent [fr. F. *légitimisme*]

le·git·i·mist (lidʒitəmist) *n.* a supporter of the senior branch of the Bourbons in their claim to the French throne [fr. F. *légitimiste*]

le·git·i·mize (lidʒitəmaiz) *pres. part* **le·git·i·miz·ing** *past* and *past part* **le·git·i·mized** *v.t.* to make legitimate [fr. L. *legitimus* adj.]

leg-of-mut·ton (legəvmʌt'n) *adj.* (of sleeves) shaped something like a leg of mutton

leg-pull (legpul) *n.* (*esp. Br., pop.*) an attempted or successful act of making a fool of someone

Leguía (legí:a) Augusto Bernardino (1863–1932), Peruvian president (1908–12 and 1919–30). He was deposed by a coup d'etat. The harshness of his regime resulted in the creation of the reformist APRA party. In 1930 he was overthrown and imprisoned for malfeasance in office

leg·ume (legju:m) *n.* a dry dehiscent one-celled fruit, which splits along the suture of the single carpel, a pod (e.g. pea, bean) ‖ a plant having such fruits ‖ an edible seed of such a plant [F.]

le·gu·mi·nous (ləgju:mənəs) *adj.* of, like or belonging to legumes [fr. L. *legumen* (*leguminis*), legume]

Lehar (leihɑr) Franz (1870–1948), Hungarian composer of operettas, including 'The Merry Widow' (1905)

Le Havre (ləævr) a port (pop. 198,700, with agglom. 255,000) of Seine-Maritime, France, at the mouth of the Seine, handling most of the traffic with North America, shipbuilding, mechanical engineering, petroleum products, food processing

lehr, leer (lɛər) *n.* an annealing furnace for glass (e.g. model pattern)

lei (lei) *n.* a circlet of flowers, leaves etc. [Hawaiian]

Leibniz (laibnits, laipnits), Baron Gottfried Wilhelm von (1646–1716), German philosopher and mathematician. In line with his philosophical optimism (the belief that nature is fundamentally harmonious and good), he supposed the world to be formed from self-existent substances (monads), themselves in mutual harmony and animated by a force emanating immediately from the divine will. Leibniz developed the theory of calculus (1675–6) independently with Newton

Leicester (léstər), Robert Dudley, earl of (c. 1532–88), English courtier, a favorite of Elizabeth I. He was appointed to command the army at the time of the Spanish Armada (1588)

Leicester the county town (pop. 280,324) of Leicestershire, England, a county borough. Industries: hosiery, shoes, engineering. University (1957)

Leicestershire (léstərʃiər) (*abbr.* Leics.) a county (area 832 sq. miles, pop. 842,577) in central England. County town: Leicester

Leiden LEYDEN

Leidy (laidi:), Joseph (1823–91), U.S. anatomist and parasitologist. His pioneer research on U.S. fossil deposits laid the foundation of American paleontology. His 'Researches into the Comparative Anatomy of the Liver' (1848) was the first thorough study of the liver. His 'A Flora and Fauna Within Living Animals' (1853) was the first important study of the alimentary canal's parasites. His discovery of *Trichinella spiralis* in pork led to the prevention of trichinosis in man, and his studies on protozoa made him a U.S. authority

Leif Ericson ERICSON

Leinster (lenstər) the southeast province (area 7,580 sq. miles, pop. 1,498,140) of the Irish Republic, comprising counties Carlow, Dublin, Kilkenny, Laoighis, Longford, Louth, Meath, Offaly, Westmeath, Wexford, Wicklow ‖ (*hist.*) an ancient kingdom of E. Ireland

Leipzig (laipsig, laipsik) city (pop. 564,600) in Saxony, East Germany, known esp. for publishing and printing. Other industries: metals, machinery, textiles, optical and musical instruments. Its fairs (now industrial) have been famous since the 15th c. The 2nd world war destroyed many old buildings. University (1409) ‖ the district (area 1,091 sq. mi., pop. 1,100,000) which includes it

Leipzig, Battle of the Battle of the Nations

Leisler (laislər), Jacob (1640–91), American political agitator. After the Glorious Revolution he seized power in the colony of New York and assumed the title of lieutenant governor and captain general. He refused to surrender his authority to the governor appointed by William III, and was executed for treason

leis·ter (lēstər) **1.** *n.* a fishing spear with three or more prongs **2.** *v.t.* to spear (fish) with this [fr. O.N. *lostr*]

lei·sure (lēʒər, leʒər) **1.** *n.* time when one is free from the need to do any work **at leisure** not working or busy; without hurrying **at one's leisure** when convenient and without any compulsion to hurry **2.** *adj.* free from work, *leisure time* [leisured **lei·sured** *adj.* having plenty of leisure, *the leisured classes*] [M.E. *leiser* fr. O.F. *leisir*]

state or quality of being leisurely

adv. in an unhurried manner

leisure suit an informal man's suit including jacket and matching trousers, usu. of denim

Leith (lēth) the port of Edinburgh, Scotland

leit·mo·tiv, leit·mo·tif (laitmoutī:f) *n.* a recurrent musical phrase or short theme associated with a person, situation or idea, used esp. by Wagner [G. = leading motive]

Leitrim (lēˈtrim) an inland county (area 589 sq. miles, pop. 28,360) of Connacht, Irish Republic. County seat: Carrick-on-Shannon

lek (lek) *n.* the standard monetary unit of Albania, consisting of 100 quintars; a coin worth

lek·var (lekvər) *n.* a prune jam used as filling in Hungarian pastry

English antiquary. He described his tour around England in search of antiquities (1536–42) in notes later edited as 'The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary' (1710), one of the earliest topographical accounts of England

painter, born in Germany. Succeeding Van Dyck in royal favor, he painted Charles I, Cromwell, Charles II and the aristocrats and

LEM (*astronautics*: *abbr.*) for lunar excursion module

Le Mans automobiles, agricultural machinery, textiles, food. Cathedral (12th and 13th cc.)

U.S. air force general. In the 2nd world war he developed advanced bomber tactics. He served (1961–5) as chief of staff of the U.S. air force and was (1968) the vice-presidential nominee

Lem·berg (lembərg, lemberk) LVOV

grasses [Gk. *husk* fr. *lepein*, to peel]

lemma *pl.* **lem·mas, lem·ma·ta** (lemətə) *n.* (*math.*) a subsidiary theorem, proved in order to be used in proving the main theorem (*logic*) a subsidiary proposition, esp. drawn from another body of thought; a brief heading to a scholarly annotation; a headword in a glossary [Gk. *lemma*, something assumed]

its rodents inhabiting mainly Scandinavia, Siberia and northern North America. A European species, *L. lemmus*, is very prolific, and periodically hordes migrate towards (and often into) the sea, moving chiefly at night and de-

Lem·nos (lemnɔs) a hilly, fertile Greek island

chases of over $5 where repair cannot be made within a reasonable period of use

lemon sole *Solea lascaris*, fam. *Soleidae*, a European flatfish

tracting juice)

Le Moyne (ləmwæn), Jean Baptiste (BIENVILLE)

Le Moyne d'Iberville (ləmwændibervi:l), Pierre (1661–1706), French sailor and explorer. He founded (1699) the colony of Louisiana and was appointed (1704) its first governor

lem·pi·ra (lempirə) *n.* the basic monetary unit of Honduras, consisting of 100 centavos; a note or coin worth this [after *Lempira* (1497–1537), an Indian chief of Honduras]

le·mur (li:mər) *n.* a member of *Lemuroidea*, a superfamily of nocturnal tree-dwelling mammals, allied to the monkey but having long snouts and bushy tails. They are found chiefly in the island of Madagascar. **lem·u·rine** (lemjuri:n, lemjurain), **lém·u·roid** *adjs* [fr. L. *lemures*, night spirits]

Le·na (ljénə) a river in Siberia, U.S.S.R., navigable for 2,000 of its 3,000 miles. It rises near Lake Baikal and ends in a wide delta on the Arctic Ocean

Le Nain (lənɛ̃), Louis (1593–1648), Antoine (1588–1648), and Mathieu (1607–77), French painters, brothers. No initials appear on their works, which include genre painting as well as religious and mythological subjects, and ascriptions are therefore doubtful

Le·nau (lénau), Nikolaus (Nikolaus Franz Niembsch Edler von Strehlenau, 1802–50), Hungarian lyric poet, who wrote mostly in German. His long dramatic poems include 'Faust' (1836) and 'Savonarola' (1837)

lend (lend) *pres. part.* **lend·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lent** (lent) *v.t.* to place in the temporary possession of another (for his use, enjoyment etc.) with the expectation of resuming possession later; to loan (money) at interest; to let out (books) for a fee; to transfer (someone) to another job or service temporarily; (*fig.*) to furnish, supply, *to lend dignity to a scene*; *v.i.* to make a loan or loans **to lend a hand** to assist **to lend itself to** to be serviceable or well suited for, *this poem lends itself to declamation* **to lend oneself to** to allow oneself to participate in, *he would not lend himself to anything dishonorable* [O.E. *lǣnan*]

lending; where books are kept out, sometimes for a fee

announced (1941) by F.D. Roosevelt, in which the U.S.A. undertook to supply weapons and equipment to countries fighting the Axis. In return, the U.S.A. obtained the right to use certain Allied bases. The total U.S. contribution amounted to more than $50,000,000,000 before the scheme ended in 1945. Some countries made partial repayments in cash, others by goods and services

units, *the length of a football field*); the longer of the two linear dimensions of a surface or plane or the longest of the three linear dimensions of a solid; extent in time from beginning to end; a piece of something longer than it is wide, *two lengths of glass tubing*; the length of a horse, boat etc., used as a unit in stating the distance between competitors in a race, *to win by two lengths*; the quantity of a vowel or syllable

at which the ball pitches **at length** at last, after a long time; in detail, taking a long time, *to explain at length* **full length, at full length** with the body stretched out **to go to any length(s)** [length(s)] is prepared to do **to go to great length** (or **lengths**) to set hardly any limits on what one is prepared to do **to go to the length of** to go so far as to, *she wouldn't go to the length of actually calling him a liar* **to keep at arm's length** to avoid too intimate a contact with [O.E.

ge]

length·i·ly (lenθili, lenkθili) *adv.* in a lengthy

length·i·ness (lenθinis, lenkθinis) *n.* the quali-

length of stay the length of an inpatient's stay in a hospital or other health facility; a measure of use of health facilities, reported as an average number of days spent in a facility per admission or discharge. *abbr.* **LOS**

length·ways (lenθweiz, lenkθweiz) *adv.* length-

length·wise (lenθwaiz, lenkθwaiz) **1.** *adv.* in the direction of the length **2.** *adj.* of, being or going in the direction of the length

length·y (lenθi:, lenkθi:) *comp.* **length·i·er** *superl.* **length·i·est** *adj.* unusually or excessively long, *a lengthy journey, a lengthy speech*

le·ni·ence (li:niəns, li:njəns) *n.* the quality of being lenient or an instance of this

le·ni·en·cy (li:niənsi:, li:njənsi:) *n.* lenience

le·ni·ent (li:niənt, li:njənt) *adj.* tolerant, disinclined to punish severely; (of punishment, sentences etc.) mild, not as severe as the fault might justify [fr. L. *lenitens* (*lenientis*) fr. *lenire*, to soften]

Len·in (lénin) (Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, 1870–1924), Russian Marxist revolutionary and writer. Of middle-class background, he studied law and, influenced by the works of Marx, became a revolutionary. In exile in Siberia (1897–1900) he wrote 'The Development of Capitalism in Russia' (1899), foreseeing a bourgeois revolution in Russia as the first step to the dictatorship of the proletariat. He became the leader of the left wing of the Social Democrats, known after 1903 as the Bolsheviks. After long quarrels with the Mensheviks and long periods abroad, he returned to Russia (1917) after the outbreak of the Russian Revolution. He overthrew Kerensky's government (Nov. 1917) and became head of the new government and virtual dictator (1917–24). After civil war (1918–21), Lenin stamped out opposition to the new regime, but was forced to modify his economic policy as a temporary concession to capitalism. Many of his ideas, esp. on the role of the party and the technique of revolution, have become accepted extensions of Marxism. His other published works include 'Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism' (1916) and 'The State and Revolution' (1917)

Lenin the second highest (23,386 ft) mountain of the U.S.S.R., in the Trans Alai, on the Tadzhikistan-Kirghizia border

Len·in·grad (lèninɡræd) the second largest city and largest seaport (pop. 4,073,000) of the U.S.S.R., at the head of the Gulf of Finland, on the Neva delta. It was the capital of Russia (1713–1918) and is of great architectural and cultural importance. It is also a large industrial center: mechanical and electrical engineering (turbines), shipbuilding, chemicals, textiles, lumber and food processing. University (1819). Founded by Peter the Great as St. Petersburg in 1703, it was renamed Petrograd in 1914. It was the center of the Russian Revolution of 1917. It was named Leningrad in 1924

le·nis (li:nis, lénis,) **1.** *adj.* (*phon.*, of a consonant) pronounced with weak articulation **2.** *pl.* **le·nes** (li:ni:z, léni:z) *n.* (*phon.*) such a consonant [L. = soft]

len·i·tive (lenitiv) **1.** *adj.* soothing, relieving pain **2.** *n.* a palliative [fr. M.L. *lenitivus*]

len·i·ty (leniti:) *n.* the quality or state of being lenient

Le Nôtre (lənoutr), André (1613–1700), French landscape gardener. He designed spacious formal gardens, e.g. at Versailles (1661) and the Tuileries, in Paris, making much use of light and water effects

lens (lenz) *pl.* **lens·es** *n.* a piece of glass, or other transparent refracting substance, with two opposite regular surfaces, of which at least one is curved, used in optical systems (a camera, a magnifying glass etc.) to converge or diverge light rays to form an image; a combination of simple optical lenses; a device used to focus or direct radiation other than light (e.g. a beam of electrons in an electron microscope); a transparent, almost spherical body behind the pupil of the eye, focusing light on to the retina; a facet of a compound eye [fr. L. *lens* (*lentis*), lentil (fr. the shape)]

lens (*geol.*) deposit bound by curved converging surfaces in the shape of a convex lens

Lens, Battle of (lens) the last major battle (Aug. 20, 1648) of the Thirty Years' War. The French army, under Condé, defeated the Spanish army

Lent (lent) *n.* (in Roman Catholic and some Churches) the period of fasting and penitence during the 40 weekdays between Ash Wednesday and Easter Eve, recalling Christ's 40 days in the wilderness; (in

Orthodox Eastern Churches) a longer period of similar character [O E *lencten*, spring]

lent *past* and *past part.* of LEND

Lent·en (lĕntən) *adj.* of, pertaining to, or used during Lent [O E *lencten*, spring + -EN]

len·ti·cel (lĕntĭsĕl) *n.* (*bot.*) a ventilating pore in the stems of woody plants [fr. Mod. L *lenticella*]

len·tic·u·lar (lĕntĭkyələr) *adj.* having both surfaces convex; of or pertaining to a lens [fr. L *lenticularis*]

len·til (lĕntĭl) *n.* [*Lens culinaris* Lam. *Papilionaceae*], a small annual plant, widely cultivated in Europe and Asia, bearing short two-seeded pods. The seeds are eaten as a vegetable or made into a flour ‖ one of these seeds [F *lentille*]

len·to (lĕntō) **1.** *adj.* (*mus.*) slow **2.** *adv.* (*mus.*) slowly [Ital.]

len·toid (lĕntoid) *adj.* having the shape of a double convex lens [fr. L. *lens* (*lentis*), lentil]

l'en·voi (lĕnvoi, luvwä) ‡ENVOY, ENVOI

Lenz (lents), Heinrich Friedrich Emil (1804–65), German physicist. He formulated Lenz's law (1834) on the direction of induced currents, and observed the relation between resistance and temperature

Lenz's law the law stating that when there is relative motion between a circuit and a magnetic field, the magnetic field due to the induced electric current opposes the motion [after H. F. E. *Lenz*]

Leo I (lē·ō), 'the Great' (c. 400–74), Byzantine emperor (457–74). A naval expedition which he sent against the Vandals in Africa was disastrously defeated (468)

Leo III 'the Isaurian' (c. 680–740), Byzantine emperor (717–40). He drove back the Arabs (717–18), and undertook legal, administrative and military reforms. His attack on image worship began the Iconoclast movement

Le·o I St, 'the Great' (c. 400–61), pope (440–61). He helped to establish the supremacy of the Roman see, and he persuaded Attila to retire from Rome (452). Feast: Roman Catholic Church, Apr. 11, Orthodox Church, Feb. 18

Leo III, St (*d.* 816), pope (795–816). He crowned Charlemagne (800). Feast: June 12

Leo IX, St (1002–54), pope (1049–54). He enforced clerical discipline, and was at war with the Normans in S. Italy. The separation of Eastern and Western Churches began during his pontificate. Feast: Apr. 19

Leo X (Giovanni de' Medici, 1475–1521), pope (1513–21). He was a munificent patron of Renaissance art, science and letters. He failed to appreciate the importance of the beginnings of the Reformation

Leo XIII (1810–1903), pope (1878–1903). In his encyclical letters, notably 'Rerum novarum' (1891), he reinvigorated Catholic teaching on social matters and urged the special need for Catholic action among the working class

Leo a northern constellation ‖ the fifth sign of the zodiac, represented as a lion [L. = lion]

Le·ón (leiōn), Luis de (1527–91), Spanish ecclesiastic and lyric poet. His odes (published 1631) treat spiritual subjects in a classical manner

León a city (pop. 557,000) of central Mexico at 5,600 ft. Crafts: leather, gold, and silver work Industries: textiles, cement

León the second largest city (pop. 61,649) of Nicaragua, in the northwest. Spanish cathedral (18th c.). National university (1813)

León a region of N.W Spain on the central tableland, forming León, Zamora and Salamanca provinces, and the western parts of Valladolid and Palencia Products: coal, ores and lumber in the north (Cantabrian Mtns, in León and Palencia), cereals, cattle, vines Historic capital: León. The kingdom of Leon was united with Asturias (10th c.) and with Castile (1037). It was independent (1065–72 and 1157–1230) but was finally united to Castile (1230)

León a province (area 5,936 sq. miles, pop. 1,141,700) of Spain, the northern part of historic León ‖ its capital (pop. 105,235), founded by the Romans. Gothic cathedral (13th–14th c.)

Le·o·nar·do da Vin·ci (lēənärdoudəvĭnchē, leiənärdoudəvĭnt∫ē) (1452–1519), Italian painter of the Florentine school, and genius: sculptor, architect, military engineer, musician etc. His paintings include 'The Virgin of the Rocks' (of which the 1483–6 version is in Paris and that of c. 1493 in London), 'La Gioconda' (or 'Mona Lisa', c. 1503), and 'The Last Supper' (c. 1495–8). In his mastery of light and shadow he summed up and solved the predominant artistic problem of the 15th c., transfigur[illegible] new, more poetic, more subtly suggestive reality [illegible] and in the compact, unified organization of his [illegible] Renaissance His drawings mingle scientific [illegible] quality His notebooks reveal the immense range and power of his intellect He studied anatomy, he thought of armored tanks and a flying machine, he worked out a complete cosmology, he concerned himself with the mechanism of the [illegible] masterpieces, the man himself exerts a perennial hold on the mind and imagination

Leoncavallo (leiōnkävälō, lāōngkävälō) (1858–1919), Italian composer, best known for his opera 'I Pagliacci' (1892)

le·o·ne (lēōnē) *pl* **le·o·nes** (lēōnēz) *n.* the principal unit of currency of Sierra Leone ‖ a note of the value of one leone

Le·o·ni (leōnē), Raúl (1905–), Venezuelan lawyer, politician, and president (1964–9)

Leonid (lēənĭd) *pl* **Leonids** or **Leonides** (lēŏnədēz) *n.* (*astron.*) a comet visible in mid-November in area surrounding constellation Leo

Le·on·i·das (lēŏnĭdəs) (*d.* 480 BC), king of Sparta (c. 490–480 BC). At the head of 300 Spartans and 700 Thespians he fought to the death against the Persians at Thermopylae

le·o·nine (lēənaĭn) *adj.* of or like a lion, *a leonine appearance* [fr. L. *leoninus*]

leop·ard (lĕpərd) *n.* *Felis pardus*, fam. *Felidae*, a large fierce carnivorous mammal native to Africa and S. Asia, usually having a fawn to reddish-buff coat marked with irregular black spots ‖ any of various similar felines, e.g. the snow leopard, the cheetah ‖ the fur of a leopard ‖ (*heraldry*) a lion passant guardant [O F. fr. L. L. fr. Gk *leopardos* fr. *leōn*, lion + *pardos*, pard (old name for leopard)]

Le·o·par·di (lēəpärdē, leəpärdē), Count Giacomo (1798–1837), Italian lyric poet, author of 'I Canti' (1824–35) and of works in prose and letters. A passionate melancholy informs the poems, which have universal Romantic themes, and which are supremely musical, noble in sentiment, at once clear and dense in expression, and formally of classical perfection

Le·o·pold I (lēəpould) (1640–1705), Holy Roman Emperor (1658–1705), king of Hungary (1655–1705) and of Bohemia (1656–1705), son of Ferdinand III. Most of his reign was spent in conflict with Louis XIV of France in the 3rd Dutch War (1672–8 and again 1682–4). He joined (1689) the Grand Alliance against France, concluded the Treaty of Ryswick (1697), but resumed (1701) the struggle with Louis XIV in the War of the Spanish Succession

Leopold II (1747–92), Holy Roman Emperor (1790–2), king of Bohemia and Hungary (1790–2), son of Francis I. In support of his sister Marie-Antoinette he issued the Declaration of Pillnitz (1791), and made a military alliance with Prussia (1792)

Leopold I (1790–1865), king of the Belgians (1831–65). He helped to stabilize the new state of Belgium

Leopold II (1835–1909), king of the Belgians (1865–1909), son of Leopold I. His policies made Belgium an industrial and colonial power. He acquired personal control (1885) over the Congo [illegible] became a Belgian colony

Leopold III (1901–83), king of the Belgians [illegible] surrender (1940) to Nazi Germany led to accusations of treason and to his enforced abdication (1951) in favor of his son Baudouin

Le·o·pold·ville (lēəpouldvĭl) ‡KINSHASA

le·o·tard (lēətärd) *n.* a skintight garment for the torso worn e.g. by dancers and acrobats [after J. *Léotard* (1842–70), French trapeze artiste]

Le·pan·to, Battle of (lipæntou) a decisive sea [illegible] and the Vatican, under the command of Don [illegible]

Lepcha (lĕpchə) *pl* **Lepchas** or **Lepcha** *n.* a Mongoloid people of Sikkim ‖ a member of this people ‖ their Tibeto-Burman language

lep·er (lĕpər) *n.* a person suffering from leprosy [illegible]

lep·i·dop·ter·an (lĕpĭdŏptərən) *n.* a member of *Lepidoptera*, an order of insects including moths and butterflies, having four wings covered with minute scales, often brightly colored The order comprises more than 100,000 species, almost universally distributed They undergo a complete metamorphosis, being hatched from eggs as caterpillars and passing though an inert chrysalis stage before emerging as full-grown winged insects **2.** *adj.* pertaining to lepidopterans ‖ **lep·i·dop·ter·ist** *n.* a specialist in lepidopterans **lep·i·dop·ter·on** *n.* **lep·i·dop·ter·ous** *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *Lepidoptera* fr. Gk *pa* (*lepidos*), a scale + *pteron*, wing]

lep·i·do·si·ren (lĕpĭdousaĭrən) *n.* a member of *Lepidosiren* or *Protopterus*, fam. *Lepidosirenidae*, genera of South American dipnoans [fr. Gk *lepis* (*lepidos*), scale + SIREN]

Lep·i·dus (lĕpĭdəs), Marcus Aemilius (*d.* 13 BC), Roman statesman. He formed (43 BC) the 2nd Triumvirate with Mark Antony and Octavian, but was ousted by them (36 BC)

lep·rech·aun (lĕprĭkän) *n.* [Ir. *ar* (*thol.*) a small mischievous male sprite [fr. O Ir. *luchorpán* [illegible] + *corp*, body]

lep·ro·sy (lĕprəsē) *n.* a chronic infective disease due to the leprosy bacillus *Mycobacterium leprae* It chiefly affects the skin, causing discolored patches, nodules and ulcers, and the nerves, causing loss of sensory perception and partial paralysis in the limbs, and sometimes deformity of the digits **lep·rous** *adj.* [O F *leprose*]

lep·ton (lĕptŏn) *n.* (*phys.*) one of a group of four known fundamental particles, including the electron, muon and two neutrinos, which have small or zero rest mass, spin quantum number ½, and which (except for the muon) are stable particles [Mod. L. fr. Gk *leptos*, husked + *-on*, fundamental particle]

lep·to·quark (lĕptəkwärk) *n.* (*particle phys.*) hypothetical particle of matter conceived by Dr Andrei Dmitrevich Sakharov

Ler·do de Te·ja·da (lĕrdōdĕtehäðä), Sebastian (1825–89), president of Mexico (1872–7). Opposed by the Roman Catholic Church for his anticlerical position, by the progressives for the halfheartedness of his reform program, and by local leaders for his centralization of government, he was overthrown in an insurrection led by Porfirio Díaz

Lé·ri·da (lĕrĭðə) a province (area 4,690 sq. miles, pop. 355,451) in Catalonia, N.E. Spain ‖ its capital (pop. 109,573), ancient Ilerda

Ler·ma (lĕrmə), Francisco Gomez de Sandoval y Rojas, duque de (c. 1552–1625), Spanish statesman. As prime minister and favorite of Philip III (1598–1618), he led a corrupt administration and amassed a fortune

Lerma River ‡SANTIAGO

Ler·mon·tov (lĕrməntəf), Mikhail Yuriyevich (1814–41), Russian novelist and poet, best known for his novel 'A Hero of our Times' (1840)

Ler·na (lə.rnə) a marsh and stream in ancient Argolis where Hercules killed the many-headed hydra ‡HERCULES

Le·ros (lĭ.ros) an island (area 21 sq. miles, pop. 7,050) of the Dodecanese

Le·sage (ləsäʒ), Alain-Rene (1668–1747), French novelist, author of the picaresque novel 'Gil Blas de Santillane' (1715–35)

Lesage, Jean (1912–), French-Canadian politician, leader (1958) of Quebec's Liberal party, premier of Quebec (1960–6). He advanced the cause of French-Canadian nationalism and strove to win for Quebec the maximum possible autonomy within Canada

Les·bi·an (lezbĭən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to Lesbos ‖ relating to homosexuality in women **2.** *n.* a [illegible] ‖ **Les·bi·an·ism** *n.* [fr. L *Lesbius* after LESBOS, where Sappho was born]

Les·bos (lezbŏs) (*Gk* Lesvos, formerly Mytilene) a mountainous Greek island (area 676 sq. miles, pop. 140,000) off the coast of Turkey olive oil, cereals, citrus fruit Capital: Mytilene (pop. 23,426), a port tourism

lese maj·es·ty (lēzmæʒĭstē) *n.* (*law*) an offense against the dignity of the sovereign power or its representatives esp. treason [fr. F *lese-majesté*]

lesion (lēʒən) [illegible] tissue or an organ due to injury or disease, usu. [illegible] ‖ **le·sion·al** *adj.*

Leslie (lĕslē, lezlē), John (1766–1832), Scottish physicist. He invented the differential [illegible]

Le·so·tho (lesoutou) (formerly Basutoland) a state (area 11,716 sq miles, pop 1,407,000) in Africa, an enclave in the Republic of South Africa. Capital: Maseru. Bantu languages are spoken. The land (5,000–11,000 ft) is 12% arable and supports sheep, goats and cattle. Rainfall: 30 ins. Temperature: 10°–95°F. Crops: corn, wheat, sorghum, vegetables. Exports: labor (60,000 workers per year to South Africa), wool, mohair. Imports: blankets, clothing, plows, household goods. University (1964). Currency: South African rand. HISTORY By 1800 the aboriginals had been driven out by various tribes, which then united under Moshesh, a Basuto king. After a series of wars (1835–67) between the Basuto and the Boers, the territory came under British protection (1868) as Basutoland. The country was a British High Commission Territory after 1884. Constitutional reforms were introduced in 1960, elections were held (1965) and, as Lesotho, the country became an independent state within the Commonwealth (Oct. 4, 1966). It joined the U.N. (1966). Chief Jonathan, the prime minister, suspended (Jan. 1970) the constitution. The king went into exile for 8 months and on return swore to preserve the monarchy and keep it out of politics, but Prime Minister Jonathan declared a state of emergency, suspended the constitution and took away all the king's political authority. Lesotho became a limited monarchy.

less (les) alt. *comp.* of LITTLE, cf. LESSER. ‖ **1.** *adj.* smaller in size, degree, extent etc., *the less time it takes, the better*; not so much, *he has less strength than I have*. ‖ lower in rank, *nobody less than a bishop will do for the wedding*. **in less than no time** very quickly. **no less than** as much as, *he paid no less than $10,000 for it*. ‖ as many as, *no less than three people have offered to buy it*. **nothing less** (with 'than') used to emphasize a following noun or adjective, *it was nothing less than criminal*. **something** (or **somewhat**) **less than** far from being, *the remark was something less than polite*. **2.** *prep.* made smaller by, *ten less seven is three*. **3.** *adv.* in or to a smaller degree or extent, *my head aches less now*. **4.** *n.* the smaller in amount, size, degree, number, importance, *of the two evils it is the less*. [O.E. *lessa* adj., *las* adv.]

-less *suffix*, without, free from, lacking, as in, 'luckless'. [fr. O.E. *leas*, devoid (of), free]

LESS (*acronym*) least-cost estimating and scheduling system, management system designed by International Business Machines Corporation.

less developed country a nation without significant economic growth, very low per capita income, and low literacy rate; so classified by the United Nations in 1971. *abbr.* **LDC**.

les·see (lesi:) *n.* someone who is granted a lease. [A.F.]

less·en (les'n) *v.t.* to cause to become less. *v.i.* to become less.

Lesseps (leseps), Ferdinand Marie, vicomte de (1805–94). French diplomat and engineer, builder of the Suez Canal (1854–69). His later project (1876) for a Canal across the Isthmus of Panama ended in failure and financial scandal.

lesser (lesər) alt. *comp.* of LITTLE, cf. less. *adj.* smaller in size, amount, quality, importance etc., *choose the lesser of two evils*. [LESS]

Lesser Antilles ANTILLES.

Lessing (lesiŋ), Gotthold Ephraim (1729–81). German dramatist and critic, whose dramatic works include 'Minna von Barnhelm' (1767) and 'Nathan der Weise' (1778–9). His 'Laokoon' (1766) is a classic of modern aesthetics.

lesson (les'n) *n.* that which is taught to a pupil by a teacher, esp. during a given period of time; this period of time; something to be learned.

Spanish one unit in a series of sessions of

Leszczyn·ski (leʃtʃínski:) a Polish noble family, whose most famous members were Stanislaus I and his daughter Marie Leszczynska.

let (let) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **let·ting** *past* and *past part.* **let** *v.t.* to permit to ‖ (esp. *Br.*, often with 'out') to put (property, house, land etc.) at the temporary disposal of someone in return for rent ‖ (often with 'out') to portion out (work) ‖ (often with 'out') to assign (a contract). ‖ used as an auxiliary in the imperative 1st and 3rd persons in commands, *let x be the unknown quantity* or permissions, *let him do his worst* or exhortations, *let us try to work a little harder*. *v.i.* (esp. *Br.*, often with 'out') to be rented or leased. **let alone** without mentioning, *he can hardly pay the fees, let alone the extras*. **to let alone, let be** to leave undisturbed. **to let blood** to cause to bleed. **to let down** to lower ‖ to cause (someone) disappointment by failing to do what was expected ‖ to lengthen (a skirt, hem etc.). **to let (someone) down gently** to soften the blow of a reproof, humiliation or disappointment by administering it mildly to (someone). **to let fall** to drop ‖ to mention as if by accident, *to let fall a hint in conversation*. ‖ (*math.*) to drop (a perpendicular). **to let fly** to shoot or hurl ‖ to become violent in action or speech, *he let fly against what he considered to be an injustice*. **to let go** to cease to hold on to ‖ to set free or allow to leave ‖ (*naut.*) to drop anchor. **to let in** to insert into a surface ‖ to open the door to, admit. **to let in for** to involve in, *to let oneself in for a lot of work*. **to let in on** to make (someone) party to (a secret etc.). **to let into** to insert into a surface ‖, to admit, *to let (someone) into the secret*. **to let (someone) know** to inform (someone). **to let loose** to free from restraint, release ‖ to speak harshly to, *he let loose at her*. **to let off** to discharge (a firearm etc.) ‖, to set free without punishment or with a light punishment ‖ to release from the obligation of. **to let on** to reveal a secret ‖ to pretend, *he let on that he was a police inspector*. **to let oneself go** to throw off restraints. **to let out** to set at large after confinement ‖ to make (a garment) larger or (a seam) smaller ‖, to reveal by accident. **to let slip** to fail to take advantage of ‖ to reveal by accident. **to let up** to relax one's efforts ‖, to become less, *the gale began to let up*. **to let well enough (Br. well) alone** to refrain from interfering with things that are satisfactory. **2.** *n.* (*Br.*) a letting for hire or rent, *to make a good let*. [O.E. [illegible]]

let *n.* (*law*, only in) **without let or hindrance** without impediment. ‖ (*lawn tennis, rackets* etc.) an obstruction of the ball, esp. contact with the top of the tennis net, necessitating a replay. [fr. archaic *let* v., to hinder]

-let *suffix* added to nouns to express smallness or minor importance. [fr. O.F. *-et, -ete*]

let·down (letdaun) *n.* a disappointment, esp. of confident expectations, or total failure to do what was relied on ‖ a relaxation or lowering of standards ‖ a drop in amount or volume.

le·thal (li:θəl) *adj.* causing or able to cause death. [fr. L. *letalis, lethalis* fr. *letum, lethum*, death]

le·thar·gic (ləθɑ:rdʒik) *adj.* of, marked by or causing lethargy. **le·thar·gi·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *lethargicus* fr. Gk]

leth·ar·gy (leθərdʒi:) *n.* the state of lacking energy and interest. [fr. L. *lethargia* fr. Gk]

Le·the (li:θi:) (*Gk mythol.*) a river in Hades, the water of which, when drunk, produced forgetfulness. **Le·the·an** *adj.* [L. fr. Gk *lethe*, forgetfulness]

let's (lets) contr. of LET US in exhortations.

Lett (let) *n.* a member of a people, closely related to the Lithuanians, living chiefly in Latvia.

let·ter (letər) **1.** *n.* one of the printed or written symbols of an alphabet, used in representing speech sounds. a written, printed or typed personal communication. (often *pl.*) a document, written statement etc. constituting the authority for a particular action, status, privilege etc., *letter of advice, letters of marque*. a printing type (*printing*). a font of type. the stated terms and these only, *the letter of the law*. (*pl.*) literature. (*pl.*) scholarly study or knowledge, esp. of literature. **to the letter** precisely and completely, *to obey instructions to the letter*. **2.** *v.t.* to inscribe with letters. to impress (letters) on a book cover or page. [O.F. *lettre*]

letter bomb device contained in a letter that explodes when the letter is opened.

letter box (esp. *Br.*) mail box.

let·ter-card (letərkurd) *n.* a card on which a letter may be written, and then folded once and sealed by its gummed edges, for mailing.

let·tered (letərd) *adj.* marked with letters ‖ (*rhet.*) cultured ‖ (*rhet.*) learned, esp. in literature.

let·ter-form (letərfɔrm) *n.* **1.** a lined sheet for guiding handwriting on letters. **2.** the format or design of a letter.

let·ter-head (letərhed) *n.* the heading (address etc.) printed at the top of writing paper ‖ (*commerce*) a piece of paper so printed.

let·ter·ing (letəriŋ) *n.* the act of marking with letters ‖ such letters, esp. in regard to style or quality, as used in calligraphy.

letter of advice a letter notifying the drawee of a bill of exchange that the bill has been issued.

letter of credence (*internat. law*) a document accrediting a diplomat to a foreign power.

letter of credit a letter addressed by a banker to an agent authorizing the agent to give credit, within stated limits, to the bearer named in the letter ‖ a letter from a banker to a client authorizing him to claim credit from the banker's agent.

let·ter-per·fect (letərpə:rfikt) *adj.* (of something memorized) perfect to the last detail ‖ (of a person) having completely memorized a text etc.

let·ter-press (letərpres) *n.* a method of direct printing from a raised, inked printing surface, as distinct from one using photographic negatives, jelly etc. ‖ (esp. *Br.*) the printed text of a publication as distinct from the illustrations in it.

let·ter-set (letərset) *n.* a type of offset reproduction in which the image is taken from a letterpress plate.

letters of administration a legal document authorizing a person to administer the estate of a deceased person.

letters of marque (*hist.*) a state document authorizing a private citizen to seek reprisals against a foreign country or its citizens, esp. as a privateer. [F. fr. Prov. *marca*, reprisal]

letters patent (*law*) a document issued by a government authorizing a person to exercise a right or privilege.

letter stock (*securities*) corporate stock in a public corporation issued without SEC registration, usu. given for service or in a special transaction and subject to special restrictions in sale, releasable only by special letter from the SEC.

Let·tic (letik) *adj.* Lettish.

Let·tish (letiʃ) **1.** *adj.* of the Letts or the Latvians ‖ of the Latvian language. **2.** *n.* the Latvian language.

let·tre de ca·chet (letrdəkæʃei) *n.* (*F. hist.*) a private document issued (1560–1790) by the king, usually to command an arbitrary imprisonment or exile.

let·tuce (letəs) *n.* a member of *Lactuca*, fam. *Compositae*, esp. *L. sativa*, a crisp-leaved, annual plant, widely cultivated in temperate regions and usually eaten raw in salads. [M.E. [illegible]]

let-up (letʌp) *n.* a lessening of intensity or effort, [illegible].

leu (leu) *pl* **lei** (lei) *n.* the basic monetary unit of Rumania, consisting of 100 bani ‖ a coin or note of the value of one leu. [Rumanian = lion]

leucaemia LEUKEMIA.

leucemia LEUKEMIA.

Leu·cip·pus of Miletus (lu:sipəs) (5th c. B.C.), Greek philosopher, originator of the atomist theory of matter.

leu·co (lu:kou) *adj.* (*chem.*) white ‖ (*chem.*) colorless. [fr. Gk *leukos*, white]

leucocyte [illegible].

leucorrhoea LEUKORRHEA.

leu·co·tome (lu:kətoum) *n.* a narrow rotating blade used in lobotomies. [fr. Gk *leukos*, white + *tomē*, cutting]

leu·cot·o·my (lu:kɔtəmi:) *pl.* **leu·cot·o·mies** *n.* a lobotomy. [fr. Gk *leukos*, white + *tomē*, cutting]

Leuctra, Battle of (lu:ktrə) (371 B.C.) in which the Thebans under Epaminondas defeated the Spartans and gained power in cen- [illegible].

leu·ke·mi·a, leu·ce·mi·a, leu·kae·mi·a, leu·cae·mi·a (lu:ki:mi:ə) *n.* (*med.*) an acute or chronic disease of unknown origin which affects the leukocytes in the tissues, their number greatly increasing, sometimes without an equal increase in the leukocytes of the bloodstream. [illegible] blood.]

leu·ko·cyte, leu·co·cyte (lu'kəsaɪt) *n.* any of several types of microscopic, white, amorphous, nucleated cell occurring in the blood and tissues, esp. in areas of inflammation or infection, and playing an important role in the body's defense against infection ‖ [FIXED CYTE] ‖ [fr. Gk *leukos*, white + *kutos*, receptacle]

leu·ko·dys·tro·phy or **leu·co·dys·tro·phy** (lu'koudɪstrəfi) *n.* [FIXED] degeneration of the white matter of the brain

leu·ko·pher·e·sis (lu'kofərɪsɪs) *n.* (*med.*) the removal of leukocytes from the blood for the purpose of donation, with the other blood portion returned to the donor

leu·kor·rhe·a, leu·cor·rhoe·a (lu'kərɪə) *n.* (*med.*) a viscid white vaginal discharge [Mod. L. fr. Gk *leukos*, white + *rhoia*, flow]

Leut·ze (lɔ̈ɪtsə), Emanuel (1816–68), U.S. historical painter. His best-known work is 'Washington Crossing the Delaware'. His 'Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way' decorates a stairway in the Capitol, Washington, D.C.

Leu·ven (lə'ven) *LOUVAIN

lev (lef) *pl.* **lev·a** (lévə) *n.* the standard monetary unit of Bulgaria ‖ a coin of this value [Bulgarian = lion]

lev·al·lor·phan (levəlɔ̈rfən) *n.* (*pharm.*) a morphine-antagonist drug related to morphine, marketed as Lorfan

Le·vant (livænt) the land around the eastern Mediterranean, esp. Syria and Lebanon [F. *levant* fr. *lever*, to rise (of the sun)]

le·vant·er (livæntər) *n.* a strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean [LEVANT]

Le·van·tine (livæntin, livæntain, lévəntain) **1.** *adj.* of the Levant **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of the Levant, esp. one descended from European stock

le·va·tor (livéɪtər) *pl.* **lev·a·to·res** (levətóuri:z) ‖ levətóuri:z) *n.* a muscle that raises some part of the body [L.L. fr. *levare*, to raise]

Le Vau (ləvou), Louis (1612–70), French architect, whose many works include the central part of the Palace of Versailles (1661–70)

lev·ee (lévi:) *n.* (*Br.*) a reception of men visitors held in the early afternoon by a monarch or his representative ‖ (*hist.*) a reception held by a monarch in the morning, on rising from bed [F *levé* fr. *lever*, to raise]

levee *n.* an embankment built to prevent a river from overflowing ‖ a landing place from a river ‖ an embankment built to enclose an area of land to be flooded [F. *levée* fr. *lever*, to raise]

lev·el (lévəl) **1.** *n.* an instrument, esp. a spirit level, for testing whether something is horizontal ‖ a horizontal line, plane or surface ‖ a surveyor's level ‖ a piece of country which is horizontal or relatively so ‖ a horizontal condition ‖ the equilibrium of a fluid surface at a single altitude, *water seeks its own level* ‖ a position in a scale of importance, *the wage increase applies at all levels in the industry* ‖ a degree of attainment, *the general level of the class is high* ‖ a relative position in respect to some norm in a scale of estimating, *prices at inflated levels* ‖ the magnitude of any physical quantity, *a high hemoglobin level* ‖ (*mining*) a horizontal passage in a mine **on the level** (*pop.*) honest, truthful, *this information is on the level* ‖ (*pop.*) honestly, truthfully, *he told me on the level* **to find one's own level** to find a position (in a society) that corresponds with one's status and abilities **to take a level** to measure the difference in height between two points instrumentally **2.** *adj.* horizontal, having no part higher than another ‖ (of two or more persons, things etc., sometimes with 'with') being on the same level, *the children are level in their linguistic ability* ‖ (of two or more persons or things moving in the same direction, sometimes with 'with') being neither behind nor in front ‖ unchanging in magnitude, *a level temperature* ‖ unflustered, *a level head* ‖ not betraying emotion, *level tones* ‖ steady and direct, *a level look* ‖ (*phys.*) equipotential **3.** *v.* *pres. part.* **lev·el·ing,** esp. *Br.* **lev·el·ling** *past and past part.* **lev·eled,** esp. *Br.* **levelled** to make level, *the site must be leveled before it is built upon* ‖ to make level with the ground, *the buildings were leveled by the earthquake* ‖ to aim, direct, *to level a gun, to level an accusation* ‖ (*surveying*) to measure relative heights above a chosen level in (a piece of land) ‖ *v.i.* to become level **to level off** to make level, smooth ‖ (of aircraft) to come into a horizontal flying position, e.g. preparatory to landing [O.F. *livel*]

level crossing *Br.* [illegible]

lev·el·er, esp. *Br.* **lev·el·ler** (levələr) *n.* someone or something which brings things or people to the same level, *death is the great leveler* **Lev·el·ler** (*Eng. hist.*) a member of an extreme republican faction (1647–9) led by John Liburne, advocating total religious and social equality. It was suppressed by Cromwell in 1649

lev·el-head·ed (lévəlhedɪd) *adj.* showing balanced judgment and good sense

leveling rod esp. *Br.* **levelling rod** (*surveying*) a rod used to measure the vertical distance between a point on the earth and the sight line of a surveyor's level

leveling staff, esp. *Br.* **levelling staff** (*surveying*) a leveling rod

leveller *Br.* [illegible]

levelling rod *Br.* [illegible]

levelling staff *LEVELING STAFF

lev·er (levər, li:vər) **1.** *n.* a rigid bar turning about a fixed point, the fulcrum, used to modify or transmit a force or motion applied at a second point so that it acts at a third point ‖ anything which brings influence to bear **2.** *v.t.* to move with or as if with a lever ‖ *v.i.* to use a lever **lév·er·age** *n.* the action or effect of a lever ‖ the way in which influence is brought to bear [O.F. *leveour* fr. *lever*, to raise]

lev·er·et (lévərɪt) *n.* a young hare, esp. one in its first year [fr. O.F. *levrete* dim. of *levre*, hare]

Le Ver·rier (ləverjei), Urbain (1811–77), French astronomer. By studying the orbital aberrations of Uranus, he correctly calculated the existence, position and orbit of Neptune

Le·vesque (ləvek), René (1922–), Canadian politician and leader of the Parti Québécois, which advocates for Quebec political independence from English-speaking Canada and economic reform in a partial common market with the rest of Canada. In 1985, Levesque resigned as party leader

Le·vi (li:vai) Hebrew patriarch, son of Jacob and ancestor of the Levites

lev·i·a·ble (lévi:əb'l) *adj.* that may be levied or levied upon

le·vi·a·than (livàiəθən) *n.* (*Bible*) a sea monster ‖ (*rhet.*) anything huge, esp. a whale or ship [L fr. Heb. *livyāthān*]

lev·i·gate (lévigeit) *pres. part.* **lev·i·gat·ing** *past and past part.* **lev·i·gat·ed** *v.t.* to grind into a fine powder while in a moist state ‖ to separate (fine powder) from a coarse material by suspension in liquid [fr. L. *levigare* (*levigatus*), to make smooth]

Lev·ing·ston (lévinstən), Roberto Marcelo (1920–), Argentinian general, military intelligence expert, and president of the Republic (1970–71), following the removal of President Juan Carlos Ongania. His successor was Gen. [illegible]

Lev·in·son (lévinsən), Salmon Oliver (1865–1941), U.S. lawyer. He created (1918) the outlawry of war movement in the U.S.A., which advocated that changes in government brought about by violence were to be declared illegal by nation-states. This movement led to the enactment of the Kellog-Briand pact

lev·i·rate (lévərɪt, li:vərit) *n.* the marriage of a dead man's brother or next of kin with his wife. Historically such marriage was sometimes an established custom, e.g. among the Hebrews **lev·i·rat·ic** (levərætik, li:vərætik), **lev·i·rát·i·cal** *adjs* [fr. L. *levir*, brother-in-law]

Lé·vi-Strauss (leivi:straus), Claude (1908–), French ethnologist. He advocates structuralism in ethnological interpretation and in the analysis of myths

lev·i·tate (léviteit) *pres. part.* **lev·i·tat·ing** *past and past part.* **lev·i·tat·ed** [illegible] the air as if weightless ‖ *v.t.* to cause to rise or float in the air **lev·i·tá·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *levis*, light, after 'gravitate']

Le·vite (li:vait) *n.* a member of the Israelite tribe descended from Levi. The Levites were allocated no land, but became the priests, or assistants of the priests, in the Temple [fr. L. *levita*, *levites* fr. Gk fr. Heb.]

Le·vit·i·cal (livitik'l) *adj.* of the Levites ‖ of the book Leviticus [fr. L.L. *leviticus*]

Le·vit·i·cus (livitikəs) the third book of the Old Testament, which contains Hebrew religious [illegible]

lev·i·ty (leviti) *pl.* **lev·i·ties** *n.* lighthearted and frivolous behavior, esp. when not appropriate to [illegible] or [fr. O.F. *levite*]

levodopa *L-DOPA

le·vo·ro·ta·to·ry, esp. *Br.* **lae·vo·ro·ta·to·ry** (li:vouroutətɔri:, li:vouroutətouri:) *adj.* (usually of a substance which rotates the plane of [illegible] counterclockwise (*OPTICAL ROTATION, cf. DEXTROROTATORY) [fr. L. *laevus*, left + ROTATORY]

levothyroxine [illegible] *n.* (*pharm.*) an active hormone of the thyroid gland; marketed as Synthroid

lev·u·lose, esp. *Br.* **lae·v·u·lose** (lévjulous) *n.* the levorotatory isomer of fructose [fr. L. *laevus*, left]

levy (levi) [illegible] **levies** *n.* the imposition by a state or organization of a tax, duty, fine etc. ‖ the amount demanded, esp. per head ‖ (*rhet.*) the calling up of men for military service or the men called up ‖ (*law*) the seizure of property in accordance with a legal claim or judgment **2.** *v. pres. part.* **lev·y·ing** *past and past part.* **lev·ied** *v.t.* to impose (a tax, fine etc.) ‖ (*rhet.*) to call up (men) for military service ‖ (*rhet.*) to begin, make or carry on (war) ‖ (*law*) to seize (property) in accordance with a legal claim or judgment ‖ *v.i.* (*law*) to make a levy [F. *levée* fr. *lever*, to raise]

lewd (lu:d) *adj.* offending modesty, indecent ‖ lascivious [O.E. *lǣwede*, of obscure etymology]

Lew·es, Battle of (lu:is) a battle (1264) in which Simon de Montfort defeated and captured Henry III during the Barons' War

Lew·is (lú:is), Clive Staples (1898–1963), British author, noted for his 'The Allegory of Love' (1936), a study of medieval allegory and courtly love, and for his religious and children's books

Lewis, Isaac Newton (1858–1931), U.S. colonel and inventor of artillery devices. He is best known for his Lewis machine gun (1911), adopted by many countries in the 1st world war

Lewis, John Llewellyn (1880–1969), U.S. labor leader, president (1920–60) of the United Mine Workers of America. He headed (1935) the Committee of Industrial Organizations and became (1938) the first president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

Lewis, Matthew Gregory (1775–1818), English author. His works include 'Ambrosio, or the Monk' (1795), an early horror novel

Lewis, Meriwether (1774–1809), American explorer. With William Clark (1770–1838), he led an expedition (1804–6) up the Missouri, over the Rockies, to the Pacific coast of America, opening up vast new territories

Lewis, Sinclair (1885–1951), American novelist. His books include 'Main Street' (1920) and 'Babbitt' (1922), in which he satirizes American small-town citizens. He won the Nobel prize for literature (1930)

Lewis, Wyndham (1884–1957), English painter and novelist. He first worked as a painter (*VORTICISM), but later became a trenchant critic, writing from a strongly independent right-wing point of view. His works include 'Time and Western Man' (1928), 'The Childermass' (1928) and 'The Apes of God' (1930)

Lewis (or Lewis with Harris), the northernmost and largest island (area 770 sq. miles, pop. 28,000) of the Outer Hebrides, N.W. Scotland. Chief town: Stornoway

lew·is (lu:is) *n.* a device for gripping and hoisting heavy blocks of stone. It consists of a dovetail tenon expanded into a dovetail mortise [origin unknown]

lew·is·ite (lu:isait) *n.* dichloro-2-chlorovinyl-arsine, the oily liquid $ClCH{=}CHAsCl_2$. Its vapor is potentially a blistering, lethal war gas [after W. [illegible]]

lexical [illegible] having to do with the words of a language or their meaning as defined in a dictionary (as opposed to their structural meaning) ‖ of or pertaining to a lexicon or lexicography [fr. Gk *lexikos*]

lexicographer [illegible] who compiles or writes a dictionary **lex·i·co·graphical** [illegible] **lexicography** *n.* the process of compiling or writing a dictionary [fr. Gk *lexikographos*]

lexicological [illegible]

lexicologist [illegible] specialist in lexicology

lexicology [illegible] derivation and meaning of words

lex·i·con (leksikən, leksikon) *n.* a dictionary, esp. of ancient Greek, Hebrew, Syriac or Arabic ‖ the special vocabulary of a group, an individual, an occupational field etc., or the vocabulary of a language [Mod. L. fr. Gk *lexikon* fr. *lexis,* [illegible]

lex·i·co·sta·tis·tics [illegible] *guistics*) computation of the sharing of basic words among different languages (cognates) as a means of measuring separation of languages [illegible]

Lex·ing·ton (leksiŋtən) a horse-breeding center and tobacco market (pop. 204,165) of central Kentucky; state university

Lexington and Concord, Battles of the opening engagements (Apr. 19, 1775) of the Revolutionary War (1775–83). Lexington is 10 miles northwest of Boston, Mass. Concord lies west of [illegible]

lex·is (leksəs) *pl.* **lexes** all the words of a lan- [illegible]

lex·i·scope (leksiskoup) *n.* (*med.*) device that permits extraction of more information from X-rays, permitting reduced radiation exposures

ley (lei) *n.* land temporarily under grass [var. of [illegible]

Ley·den (laid'n) (*Du.* Leiden) a town (pop. 103,457) of South Holland, Netherlands, near the coast. Industries: textiles (since the 15th c.), printing and publishing (since the 16th c.), metallurgy, food processing. University (1575) [illegible] cal interest, consisting of a glass jar with inner and outer metal foil linings [invented at *Leyden* [illegible]

Leyden, John of ⁺JOHN OF LEYDEN

Leyland ⁺LELAND

Ley·te (leit) an island (area 2,785 sq. miles, pop. 1,007,000) of the central Philippines (Visayas), off which the Americans defeated (Oct. 1944) the Japanese in a decisive sea battle of the 2nd world war. Part of the Japanese fleet was destroyed [illegible] tem manufactured by Texas Instruments [illegible]

LGM *abbr.* [illegible]

LGP *abbr.* for liquified petroleum gas [illegible] at 11,380 ft. Founded in the 7th c., it was the spiritual center of Lamaism and the residence, long closed to Europeans, of the Dalai Lamas (17th c.–1950)

Lhote (lot), André (1885–1962), French cubist painter. He was also an influential teacher and [illegible]

[illegible] re·spon·sible, *they are liable for his debts.* (with to + subject (to a tax, law, penalty etc.), *liable to arrest*; with to + having a tendency, apt, *he is* [illegible]

li·ai·son (li:eiz) *pres. part.* **li·ai·s·ing** *past* and *past part.* [illegible]

li·ai·son (li:eizɔn, li:eizɔ̃) *n.* (*rhet.*) a love affair outside marriage. (*mil.*) (li:eizɔn) the establish- [illegible]

li·a·na (li:ɑ:nə) *n.* a luxuriant woody or herba- [illegible]

Liao·ning (liaunɪŋ) a province (area 50,000 sq. [illegible]

Li·as [illegible] a time [illegible] the Lias (Geol.) division of the Jurassic. Liassic (laiæsik) *adjs.* [O.F. *lias*]

lib or **Lib** (lib) *adj.* (*colloq.*) of women's liberation; often meant disparagingly [illegible]

li·ba·tion (laibeiʃən) *n.* the act of pouring wine or oil upon the ground as a sacrifice to a god ‖ the wine or oil so sacrificed [fr. L. *libatio* (*libationis*)]

Lib·by (libi), Willard Frank (1908–80), U.S. chemist who earned the 1960 Nobel prize in chemistry for his radiocarbon dating technique [illegible]

li·bel (laib'l) **1.** *n.* (*law*) a published statement, photograph etc. which without due cause has the result, or is intended to have the result, of bringing its subject into disrepute (cf. SLANDER) ‖ the act of publishing such a statement etc. ‖ (*pop.*) any false and insulting statement ‖ (with 'on') something that brings undeserved discredit. *this book is a libel on the American people*) (*admiralty law, Br.* also *civil* and *eccles. law*) a plaintiff's written statement of his case and of the redress sought **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **li·bel·ing,** esp. *Br.* **li·bel·ling** *past* and *past part.* **li·beled,** esp. *Br.* **li·belled** to publish a libel about ‖ (*pop.*) to insult, make false and malicious statements about ‖ (*law*) to bring suit against by filing a libel **li·bel·ous,** esp. *Br.* **li·bel·lous** *adj.* [O.F. *libel,* a little book]

Li·ber (laibər) (*Rom. mythol.*) the god of creativeness, later identified with Dionysus and Bacchus

lib·er·al (libərəl, librəl) **1.** *adj.* giving freely, giving more than is necessary or usual ‖ generously large, more in quantity than is necessary or usual, *a liberal reward* ‖ involving a general enlarging of the mind beyond the merely professional or technical, *a liberal education* ‖ not subject to the common prejudices or conventions, *a liberal mind* ‖ admitting more than is directly expressed, not sticking to the letter, *a liberal interpretation of the rules* ‖ (*politics*) favorable to individual liberty, social reform and the removal of economic restraints (⁺LIBERALISM) ‖ admitting a free interpretation of religious doctrine and of its application to ritual and conduct, *a liberal Jew.* **Lib·er·al** of or belonging to the Liberal party **2.** *n.* (*politics*) a person who holds liberal views. **Liberal** a member or supporter of the Liberal party [O.F.]

liberal arts (*hist.*) the seven branches of medieval education (⁺TRIVIUM, ⁺QUADRIVIUM) ‖ the humanities

lib·er·al·ism (libərəlizəm, librəlizəm) *n.* the quality or state of being liberal ‖ a body of social, political, religious or economic doctrines or attitudes which are liberal

Lib·er·al·ism the policies of the Liberal party —As a political philosophy, liberalism was first apparent in Europe in the early 19th c. Since then it has taken varying forms at different times and in different places, but has always been characterized by progressive rather than conservative attitudes. Liberalism is critical of institutions, whether political or religious, which tend to restrict individual liberty, and places its faith in man's goodness and rationality. This has often expressed itself in demands for freedom of expression, equality of opportunity and universal education. But liberalism is distinguished from radicalism by its insistence on gradual, rather than violent, reform. Economic liberalism has its roots in the laissez-faire doctrines of Adam Smith, Malthus and Ricardo. As it developed in the 19th c., it was essentially a phenomenon of the commercial or industrial classes, favoring free trade and the fixing of wages and prices by competition, and [illegible] liberalism was adapted in Britain to favor a limited amount of state intervention in order to provide welfare services and social security, though remaining an essentially individualist doctrine, in contrast to socialism

lib·er·al·i·ty (libəræliti) *pl.* **lib·er·al·i·ties** *n.* the quality or state of being liberal ‖ an instance of liberal giving [O.F. *liberalité*]

lib·er·al·ize (libərəlaiz, librəlaiz) *pres. part.* **lib·er·al·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lib·er·al·ized** *v.t.* to make liberal ‖ *v.i.* to become liberal [illegible] name Liberal was first adopted officially by the Whigs in 1868, although it had been used unofficially since the 1830s to describe reforming Whigs. The party became associated with free [illegible] whom Gladstone led the Liberals (1868–94) in a program of political, social and educational reform. The party was split (1886) when the Liberal Unionists seceded, and was again divided over the Boer War, but was reorganized (1906) by Campbell-Bannerman. It was weakened by differences between Asquith and Lloyd George, and was replaced after 1922 by the Labour party as the effective force committed to reform

Liberal Republican (*Am. hist.*) a member of a political party formed (1872) by Republicans who were dissatisfied with Grant's administration

Liberal Unionist a member of a former British political group which seceded (1886) from the Liberal party in opposition to that party's policy of Irish Home Rule. Led by Joseph Chamberlain, the Liberal Unionists merged (late 19th c.) with the Conservative party

lib·er·ate (libəreit) *pres. part.* **lib·er·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lib·er·at·ed** *v.t.* to set free, release (*chem.*) to free (e.g. a gas) from combination ‖ to change the status or ownership of, e.g., a nation, a piece of property [fr. L. *liberare* (*liberatus*)]

lib·er·a·tion (libəreiʃən) *n.* a liberating or being liberated [fr. L. *liberatio* (*liberationis*)]

lib·er·a·tor (libəreitər) *n.* someone who liberates, esp. someone who sets people free from political oppression

Li·be·ri·a (laibiəriə) a republic (area 43,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,160,000) of W. Africa. Capital: Monrovia. People: Mandingo and other African groups, small Americo-Liberian minority. Languages: English and African languages. Religion: local African religions, with Christian (mainly Protestant) and Moslem minorities. 60% of the land is tropical forest. The coastal plain rises abruptly to a plateau (1,500 ft) near the Guinea border. In the northwest the grasslands of the plateau give way to mountains (4,000 ft). Several navigable rivers cross from the plateau to the Gulf of Guinea. Average temperatures (F.): 76° (Aug.) and 85° (Mar.). Rainfall: 160–180 ins. Livestock: cattle. Agricultural products: rice, cassava, eddoes, sweet potatoes, coffee, sugarcane, cocoa, bananas, lumber, piassava fiber, palm kernels and oil, rubber. Mineral resources: diamonds, gold, iron ore. Manufactures: bricks, tiles, soap. Exports: iron ore, rubber, diamonds, palm kernels. Imports: machinery, food, chemicals, tobacco, fuels, cotton goods. Ports: Monrovia, Lower Buchanan. The merchant navy, consisting largely of foreign ships, has the fourth highest tonnage in the world. University: Monrovia. Monetary unit: U.S. dollar (100 cents). HISTORY. The Portuguese visited the coast in the 15th c., and were followed by French, Dutch and English traders. The present state of Liberia grew out of a settlement of freed Afro-American slaves (1822). It was proclaimed a republic (1847) and has kept close economic links with the U.S.A. Political power is almost wholly in the hands of the Americo-Liberians. Liberia became a member of the U.N. (1945). A coup in 1980 left Liberian foreign policies toward the U.S.A. and foreign business unchanged, but economic expectations were aroused that Liberia's new leaders could not meet. President Doe remained in power after 1985 elections but vote fraud was alleged. He survived a coup attempt later that year

Li·be·ri·an (laibiəriən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Liberia, its people etc. **2.** *n.* a native or inhabit- [illegible] of Liberia

Lib·er·man·ism (libərmənizəm) *n.* advocacy of incentives and less centralized planning in the socialist economic system of U.S.S.R.; named for Yevsei Grigorevich Liberman

lib·er·tar·i·an (libərtɛəriən) **1.** *n.* someone who accepts the doctrine of free will ‖ an advocate of liberty, esp. in individual thought and action **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to a libertarian [LIBERTY]

lib·er·tine (libərtin) **1.** *n.* (*rhet.*) a man who is dissolute in his sexual conduct ‖ (*hist.*) a free-thinker **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to a libertine [fr. L. *libertinus,* freedman]

lib·er·ty [illegible] **lib·er·ties** *n.* the condition of being free to choose, esp. as between ways of acting or living, with an implication of wisdom and voluntary restraint (cf. LICENSE) ‖ the right to do as one pleases ‖ the condition of being free from physical confinement or captivity ‖ (*navy*) a short period of leave ‖ (*philos.*) free will at liberty free, *the escaped prisoner is still at liberty* ‖ (*pop.*) unemployed, not busy ‖ authorized, possessing the right, *I am not at liberty to tell*

to take the liberty (*polite*) to presume, *may I take the liberty of parking my car in your drive?* **to take liberties** to behave outside the bounds of what is proper [F. *liberté*]

Liberty Bell the bell in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, rung to proclaim (1776) the signing of the Declaration of Independence

liberty boat a boat carrying sailors who have leave to go ashore

Liberty Loan Act a U.S. Congressional act (1917) which permitted the U.S. government to borrow funds directly from the public. Five loans were floated in succession bringing in over $20 billion

Liberty Loans four loans floated (1917–18) by the U.S. government during the 1st world war, together with a fifth, the Victory Loan, floated (1919) after the Armistice. From all the loans the department of the treasury received $21,435,370,600

Liberty party (*Am. hist.*) a political party formed (1840) in the U.S.A. to oppose slavery. It merged (1848) with other groups in the Free-Soil party

Liberty, Statue of a statue (151 ft high, with pedestal c. 305 ft high) in New York Harbor. Sculpted by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, it was presented [1886] by the people of France to commemorate the birth of the U.S.A. and the continuing friendships of the peoples of the French and American democracies. The statue was completely refurbished for centennial celebrations in 1986. The pedestal is inscribed with part of the sonnet 'The New Colossus' by Emma Lazarus:

> Give me your tired, your poor,
> Your huddled masses yearning
> to breathe free,
> The wretched refuse of your
> teeming shore.
> Send these, the homeless,
> tempest-tost, to me
> I lift my lamp beside the
> golden door

li·bid·i·nal (libid'in'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to the libido

li·bid·i·nous (libid'inəs) *adj.* lustful | libidinal [fr. L. *libidinosus*]

li·bi·do (libi:dou, libāidou) *n.* (*psychol.*) the vital impulse or energy motivating human behavior || the sexual urge [L. – lust]

LIBOR (lāibɔr) (*banking acronym*) for London interbank offered rate, the interest rate at which major London banks lend money to one another

Li·bra (lāibrə, li:brə) a southern constellation | the seventh sign of the zodiac, represented as a balance [L. – a pound, a balance]

li·brar·i·an (laibrɛ̄ər'i:ən) *n.* a person in charge of a library || a member of a staff of library workers **li·brār·i·an·ship** *n.* (*Br.*) library science | the office of a librarian [fr. L. *librarius* adj., having to do with books]

li·brar·y (laibreri:, lāibrəri:) *pl.* **li·brar·ies** *n.* a room or building housing a collection of books, usually arranged according to some plan || such a collection of books | a number of books on related topics issued by a publisher, or a number of books similar in format [F. *librairie*, bookshop]

Library of Congress the national library of the U.S.A. in Washington, D.C., founded in 1800. It receives copies of all books copyrighted in the U.S.A.

library science (*Am.*, *Br.* librarianship) the principles of library maintenance and administration, including bibliography, cataloging etc

li·brate (lāibreit) *pres. part.* **li·brat·ing** *past and past part.* **li·brat·ed** to oscillate | to balance [fr. L. *librare* (*libratus*)]

li·bra·tion (laibrēi'ən) *n.* (*astron.*) oscillation, esp. a real or apparent irregular movement of the moon, a planet etc [fr. L. *libratio* (*librationis*)]

li·bra·to·ry (lāibrətɔri:, laibrətouri:) *adj.* oscillatory [fr. L. *librare* (*libratus*), to balance]

li·bret·tist (libretist) *n.* the author of a libretto

li·bret·to (libretou) *pl.* **li·bret·tos**, **li·bret·ti** (libretti:) *n.* the words of an opera, oratorio etc [a dim. of Ital. *libro*, book, or *piccolo*, little]

Li·bre·ville (li:brəvi:l) the capital (pop. 251,400) of Gabon, a port on the Gabon estuary

Li·bri·um (libri:əm) *n.* trade name of the tranquilizer drug chlordiazepoxide

Lib·y·a (libi:ə) a republic (area 679,358 sq. miles, pop. approx. 3,425,000, nearly one third nomadic) in N. Africa. Capital: Tripoli. Largest towns: Tripoli, Benghazi. People: mainly Arabs [illegible] Berber, Italian (3%), Greek and other minorities. Official language: Arabic. Religion: Moslem (official), 3% Roman Catholic, small Jewish [illegible]. The [illegible] but 14% large oases near the coast and in the Fezzan) is arable and 4% pasture. The north and east are mainly a low plain, the south and [illegible] the Tibesti Mtns of Chad. Average temperatures (F.): Jan. 50°, Jul. 70° in the northern tips of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, 80° elsewhere. Annual [illegible] Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, 5–10 ins elsewhere near the coast, under 5 ins in the interior. Livestock: sheep, goats, camels. Agricultural products: dates, olives, oranges, peanuts, potatoes, tobacco, henna, tomatoes, barley, wheat, grapes, mulberries, figs, castor seed, almonds. Mineral [illegible]. Fishing: [illegible] sponge and tuna fishing, dyeing, weaving, olive oil, bricks, salt, leather, esparto, carpets, footwear, clothing. Exports: petroleum, peanuts, hides and skins, camels, castor seeds, sponges, olive oil, livestock, esparto. Imports: drilling machines, iron, vehicles, wheat flour, clothing. Ports: Tripoli, Benghazi, Port Brega. University: faculties at Benghazi and Tripoli. Money: [illegible]. Colonized by the Phoenicians (2nd millennium B.C.) and the Greeks (7th c. B.C.), Libya was ruled (323–264 B.C.) by the Ptolemies and made a Roman colony (96 B.C.). The Arabs conquered it (7th c.) and it was part of the Ottoman Empire from the 16th c. until it became an Italian colony (1912). It was the scene of much fighting (1942–3) in the 2nd world war. Italy [illegible]. Recognition of the sovereign independence of the U.N., Libya was declared independent (Dec. 24, 1951). It joined the Arab League (1953) and the U.N. (1955). The king was deposed (Sept. 1, 1969) by a military coup d'etat, and the republic was proclaimed. Libya became (1971) a member of the Union of Arab Republics, with Egypt and Syria. Col. Muammar al Qaddafi, who led Libya's revolution, tried to transform Libya into an egalitarian, Islamic, socialist state of the masses. He resigned as secretary-general of the General People's Congress (1979) and held no formal office thereafter, but remained the country's leader. At different times he tried unsuccessfully to merge Libya with Egypt, Syria, Sudan, Tunisia, Chad and Morocco. An enemy of Israel, he also involved Libya in conflicts with the U.S.A., France and Great Britain. Libyan troops went to Uganda in 1979 in support of Pres. Idi Amin and to Chad during a civil war there in the early 1980's. Libya's suspected involvement in terrorist activities that resulted in the deaths of U.S. citizens led to the U.S. bombing of Libya in 1986.

Lib·y·an (libi:ən) **1.** *adj.* of Libya, its inhabitants etc **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Libya

Libyan Desert the part of the E. Sahara (rising to 6,000 ft) stretching from central Libya and the Tibesti Mtns on the Chad border to the [illegible]

lice *pl.* of LOUSE

li·cense, li·cence (lais'ns) **1.** *n.* a right formally granted in writing by an authority (who also has the power to withhold it), e.g. to drive a vehicle, marry, conduct certain businesses, possess a firearm etc | the official certificate of this right | the generally recognized right of an artist, writer etc to depart from strict adherence to rules or truth in his work, *poetic license* || a [illegible] *in interpreting the instructions* || behavior in which liberty is abused or used in a socially undesirable way (cf. LIBERTY) | licentious behavior | a certificate of competence awarded by some European universities **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **li·cens·ing, li·cenc·ing** *past and past part.* **li·censed, li·cenced** to grant a license to (someone) or for (**something**) **li·cen·see** (laisənsi:) *n.* someone to whom a license is granted **li·cens·er** *n.* someone who grants a license [F. *licencier*]

li·cen·tiate [illegible] university license or a similar certificate from a college [fr. M.L. *licentiare* (*licentiatus*)]

[illegible] esp. in sexual matters [fr. M.L. *licentiosus*]

lichee (li:tʃi:) [illegible]

li·chen (laikən) *Br.* also **lit·ten** (litən) *n.* a member of *Lichenes*, a group of plants composed of a fungus whose mycelium forms a matrix in which [illegible] tion with the fungus. Lichens are found as undifferentiated branching plants on rocks and tree trunks, which are broken down by the [illegible] [L. fr. Gk *leichen*]

li·chen·om·e·try (laikənɔmitri:) *n.* determination of age of lichens and area in which they are growing by measurement of their diameter. **li·che·no·met·ric** *adj.*

Lich·field (litʃfi:ld) a city (pop. 14,000) of Staffordshire, England, on the Trent, with a three-[illegible]

li·cit (lisit) *adj.* permitted by law [fr. L. *licere* [illegible] permitted]

lick (lik) **1.** *v.t.* to draw the tongue over || (of waves, fire, flames etc) to play lightly over the [illegible] *past* to beat soundly | to be a competition (*pop.*) to get the better of (*pop.*) to thrash, [illegible] to lick clean to [illegible] **lick one's chops** (**or lips**) to feel eager anticipation **to lick into shape** to impose correct form on, *he'll get licked into shape at his new school* **to lick off** to take off by licking **to lick someone's shoes** (**or boots**) to be servile towards someone **to lick up** to swallow by licking **2.** *n.* the act of licking or an instance of this | the amount taken up by the tongue in such a lick | a quick light coating, e.g. of paint (*pop.*) a fast speed, *he ran at a tremendous lick* || a salt lick [O.E. *liccian*]

lick·e·ty-split (likiti:split) *adv.* (*pop.*) at great speed

lick·ing (likiŋ) *n.* (*pop.*) a thrashing, beating (*pop.*) a severe defeat in a competition

lick·spit·tle (likspit'l) *n.* (*rhet.*) an abject flatterer

lic·o·rice, liq·uo·rice (likəriʃ) *n.* a black extract made from the dried root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, used as a demulcent and expectorant, in confectionery, and for flavoring tobacco | this plant or its root [M.E. *likorys* fr. A.F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

lic·tor (liktɔr, liktɔr) *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) a civil officer who attended a chief magistrate, bearing the fasces and clearing a way through the crowd for the magistrate to pass [L.]

lid (lid) *n.* a cover closing the top of a receptacle, fitting inside or outside its walls | an eyelid | an operculum in mosses | the upper part of a pyxidium | (*slang*) one ounce of marijuana [O.E. *hlid*]

li·dar (leidər) *n.* (*acronym*) laser infrared radar, a meterological device that utilizes a ruby laser infrared pulse for measuring conditions in the atmosphere

Lid·ice (lidi:tsə, li:dit͡sə) a mining village in Bohemia, west of Prague, Czechoslovakia. On June 10, 1942 Nazi troops razed it to the ground, killed all the men and many of the women and deported all the children, as a reprisal for the assassination of Hitler's deputy in Bohemia and Moravia

Lie (li:), Trygve Halvdan (1896–1969), Norwegian statesman, secretary-general of the [illegible]

lie (lai) *pres. part.* **ly·ing** (laiiŋ) *past* lay (lei) *past part.* **lain** (lein) to have the body more [illegible] usually with 'down') to assume such a position | to be in the grave || to be or remain in a specified state, *to lie in ambush* || to be situated in a specified place, *the town lies near the river* || to be placed, *you know where your interest lies* | to be for a period of time in some more or less horizontal position upon, or in some relation to, a surface, *the book* [illegible] to be spread out to the view, *the town lay before us* (of ships) to float at anchor | to press, weigh heavily e.g. on the consciousness or conscience | to rest, remain, *the decision lies with you* | to stay undisturbed, *we'll let the matter lie*, *(law)* to be admissible **to lie down under something** [illegible] without protest or action **to lie in** *(old fash.)* to [illegible] in bed **to lie off** (*naut.*, of a vessel) to be at a [illegible] **to lie over** to be held for attention at a later date **to lie to** (*naut.*, of a vessel) almost to cease to move by sailing close-hauled **to lie up** (of vessels) [illegible] in bed or at rest during an illness **to take lying down** to accept without protest **2.** *n.* the man-

ner, position or direction in which something lies | the place where a wild animal sleeps **the lie of the land** (esp. *Br.*) **the lay of the land**

lie *pres. part.* **ly·ing** (lāiiŋ) *past* and *past part.* **lied** *v.i.* to tell a lie | to deceive by making a false impression, *the camera never lies* | *v.t.* to get (one's way) by lying [O.E. *leogan*]

lie *n.* an intentionally false statement or impression | something thought of as like this, *their whole relationship is a lie* **to give the lie to** to show to be false [O.E. *lyge*]

Lie algebra (*math.*) a system that groups independent quantities and applies algebraic operations to their relationships —**lie group** *n.*

Lie·ber (lī'bər), Francis (1800–72), U.S. political philosopher, whose Civil War code of military regulations, 'Instruction for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field' (1863), was embodied into international law in the Hague conventions of 1899 and 1907

Lie·big (lī'big), Justus, Baron von (1803–73), German chemist. He made fundamental contributions to organic and agricultural chemistry. He introduced the concept of radicals, proposed a theory for acids, formulated the carbon and nitrogen cycles in nature and established the quantitative analysis of organic carbon and hydrogen. He discovered chloroform, isolated titanium, and devised a condenser and a method for silvering mirrors

Liech·ten·stein (lixtənstain) a principality (area 62 sq. miles, pop. 26,200) in central Europe between Austria and Switzerland. Capital, Vaduz (pop. 3,400). Language: German. Religion: Roman Catholic. The land is 25% arable, 28% pasture and 28% forest. It contains the western end of the Tirolean Alps (8,432 ft. in the southeast) and a strip along the Rhine in the north. Chief products: cattle, wine, fruit, lumber, stamps, leather. Monetary unit: Swiss franc (100 centimes). Liechtenstein was created [illegible] the Holy Roman Empire. It was part of the Confederation of the Rhine (1806–13) and of the German Confederation (1815–66), after which it was under Austrian influence until 1918. Liechtenstein formed a customs union (1923) with Switzerland. Prince Hans Adam was crowned in 1984, and women won the right to vote that same year

lied (lēd) *pl.* **lie·der** (lē'dər) *n.* a vocal melody, composed together with a piano accompaniment as a setting for a German lyric text, of a type most highly developed in the 19th c., largely as a product of the German Romantic movement. Text, vocal melody and accompaniment are of virtually equal importance in the total effect of the composition. Schubert, Schu[illegible] greatest lieder composers, drawing on the poems of Goethe, Schiller, Heine etc. in intensely expressive works [G. = song]

lie detector a device which registers the physi[illegible] pressure of someone under questioning. The record is interpreted as a guide to the person's

lie-down or **lie-in** (lēdaun) *n.* a protest demonstration by obstructing operations or traffic by

Liege (lēʒ, *Fr.* ljɛʒ) Luik) a province (area 1,525 [illegible] Meuse valley and the Ardennes Mts.; coal mines; its capital (pop. 207,496), Belgium's [illegible]

lieu·ten·an·cy (luːtenənsi, *Br.* leftenənsi) *pl.* **lieu·ten·an·cies** *n.* the office or position of a lieutenant

lieu·ten·ant (luːtenənt, *Br.* leftenənt) *n.* someone acting for (i.e. holding the place of) a superior in rank | (*navy, Am.* luːtenənt, *Br.* lətenənt) an officer ranking immediately below a lieutenant commander ‖ (*U.S. mil.*) a first or second lieutenant | (*Br.*, leftenənt) an army officer ranking below a captain and above a second lieutenant [F.]

lieutenant colonel an army officer ranking below a colonel and above a major | an officer of the same rank in the U.S. air force or marine corps

lieutenant commander a naval officer ranking above a lieutenant and below a commander

lieutenant general an army officer ranking below a general and above a major general ‖ an officer of the same rank in the U.S. air force or marine corps

lieutenant governor a deputy governor ‖ (*Br.*) a provincial governor, responsible to a governor general

lieutenant junior grade a naval officer ranking immediately below a lieutenant

life (lāif) *pl.* **lives** (lāivz) *n.* the state of an organism characterized by certain processes or abilities that include metabolism, growth, reproduction and response ‖ the fact of being in this state, *is there any life left in him?* ‖ the period of time from birth to the present, *she has lived all her life in Dublin* | the period of time from the present or another specified time to death, *she looks forward to a gay life, in prison for life* ‖ a person in terms of his life expectancy ‖ the period of this expectancy ‖ the period during which something may be expected to last, *these carpets have a long life* ‖ the aggregation of one's actions, thoughts, activities etc., one's existence, *a useful life* ‖ a specified period or aspect of one's existence, *his school life, his spiritual life* | a way or manner of existence, *city life, the life of the natives* | the presence and activities of animate, esp. human beings, *no sign of life* ‖ a human being, *to save a life* | a group of specified animate creatures, *woodland life* ‖ the gay, animating presence, *he was the life of the party* ‖ a stimulating quality seeming to arise from inner energy, *the music is full of life* ‖ (*games*) a fresh start or another opportunity, *the batsman was given a life when the catch was dropped* **a matter of life and death** something that someone's life depends on ‖ a very critical matter **as big** (or **large**) **as life** (expressing surprise) in person, *but there he was as large as life* **for dear life** as if or because one's life depended on it, *he ran for dear life* **for the life of me** (used for emphasis) even if my life depended on it, *I cannot for the life of me understand why he did it* **from life** (*art*) from the living model **not on your life** certainly not **to bring to life** to cause to be lively **to come to life** to begin to be lively **to have the time of one's life** to enjoy oneself very much **to take life** to kill [O.E. *lif*]

life belt a life preserver of buoyant material worn about the waist

life·blood (laifblʌd) *n.* (*rhet.*) the blood | something of vital importance to a group, organization etc., *confidence is the lifeblood of trade*

life·boat (laifbout) *n.* a land-based boat of special construction, able to negotiate stormy seas and equipped to save the lives of people shipwrecked | a small emergency boat carried by a ship in perpetual readiness to put off passengers and crew if necessary

life buoy a buoyant float to which a person can cling for support in the water

life class an art class in which painters etc. work from the living model

life cycle the series of phases through which an organism passes from a specified early stage (e.g. conception, birth) to the identical stage in the succeeding generation

life expectancy the amount of time an individual or class of persons is expected to live, as calculated by actuaries

[illegible] energy or spiritual life

life·guard (laifgɑrd) *n.* (*Am.*, *Br.* lifesaver) an expert swimmer employed to prevent or deal with swimming casualties at a swimming pool

[illegible] through which an organism passes from its first

life insurance insurance under the terms of which a sum of money is paid to a beneficiary at the death of the person insured

life jacket a life preserver made like a sleeveless jacket

life·less (laiflis) *adj.* without life ‖ providing no stimulus, arousing no interest, *lifeless painting*

life·like (lāiflaik) *adj.* looking like the original, *a lifelike portrait* ‖ like real life

life·line (laiflain) *n.* a rope used in saving or safeguarding life, e.g. one fired by a rocket to or from a vessel in distress so that a hawser can be made fast ‖ a rope attached to a diver's equipment for signaling and, if necessary, for raising him

life·long (laifloŋ, lāifloŋ) *adj.* for the period of a lifetime

life peer (*Br.*) an ennobled person whose title is not passed on to his descendants. life peerage

life preserver any of various devices used to buoy a person up in the water and prevent him from drowning

life·r (lāifər) *n.* (*pop.*) a prisoner serving a life sentence ‖ (*mil.*) a career soldier

life·sav·er (lāifseivər) *n.* (*Br.*) a lifeguard

life science any of a group of sciences encompassing human activity, e.g., medicine, biology, psychology, sociology, anthropology, etc. —**life scientist** *n.*

life-size (lāifsaiz) *adj.* (of a portrait, sculpture etc.) of the same size as the subject **life-sized** *adj.*

life style **1.** (*psych.*) method of achieving feeling of adequacy and status used during growth as conceived by Austrian psychiatrist Alfred Adler **2.** the way in which an individual lives, e.g., as to dress, habits, friendships, values, etc.

life-style concept (lēifstail) marketing concept that recognizes that individual or family lifestyles play an important role in consumption and spending patterns

life-sup·port system (lēifsəpɔrt) an apparatus that provides basic elements, e.g., oxygen, water, food, temperature control, waste disposal, etc., to sustain life, e.g., in a space vehicle

life table a mortality table

life·time (laiftaim) *n.* the duration of the life of a person, thing, institution etc. ‖ (*pop.*) a very long time

lifetime reserve (*insurance*) in the Medicare hospital insurance program, a reserve of 60 days of inpatient hospital care available over an individual's lifetime that the individual may use after he or she has used the maximum 90 days allowed in a single benefit period

LIFO (lēifou) *n.* (*acronym*) last-in-first-out policy in inventory accounting. *Cf* FIFO

lift (lift) **1.** *v.t.* to raise to a higher position, hoist (*rhet.*) to direct up to God, to *lift up one's heart* ‖ to take from the ground, *to lift potatoes* ‖ (*pop.*) to steal | to plagiarize (material) ‖ to remove, **to lift** *an embargo* ‖ to pay off (a mortgage etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to move upwards, disperse, *the fog lifted* **to lift one's hand against** to strike **to lift** (or **lift up**) **one's voice against** (*rhet.*) to protest against **2.** *n.* the act of lifting or an instance of this ‖ (*Br.*) an elevator (apparatus for raising or lowering) | a mechanical hoist | the load that is lifted | the distance through which something is lifted or rises ‖ (*pop.*) an emotional bolstering up, *new clothes gave her the lift she needed* ‖ a free ride in a vehicle offered to someone to help him on his journey ‖ (*aeron.*) compacted solid waste covered over in a sanitary landfill ‖ one of the layers of leather in the heel of a shoe ‖ (*aeron.*) the upward force exerted by air pressure against the undersurface of the wings of an aircraft, counteracting the force of gravity ‖ an airlift [O.N. *lypta*]

lift·er (liftər) *n.* comb with long prongs used to create an afro hairstyle

lift·ing body (liftiŋ) (*astronautics*) apparatus capable of traveling into and through space and [illegible]

lift-off (liftɔf, liftɔf) *n.* the action of a rocket leaving its launch pad or of a helicopter etc. becoming airborne | the moment this action [illegible]

lift pump a suction pump

lift valve a puppet valve

lig·a·ment (ligəmənt) *n.* (*anat.*) a short fibrous band which connects one bone with another or supports an organ | any similar band of connective tissue **lig·a·men·tal** (ligəmentl), **lig·a·men·tary** [illegible] **lig·a·men·tous** *adj.* [fr. L. *ligamentum*]

li·gase (lāgēs) *n.* (*biochem.*) an enzyme that catalyzes the linking of two molecules, usu. involving a nucleoside triphosphate changed into diphosphate and monophosphate *also* synthetase

li·gate (lāgēt) *pres. part.* **li·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **li·gat·ed** *v.t.* to ligature [fr. L. *ligatus*, to bind]

lig·a·ture (ligəchər, ligəchu̇r) **1.** *n.* something used to bind or unite ‖ (*med.*) a piece of nylon, wire etc. used in surgical suture ‖ the act of binding with such a suture ‖ (*printing*) a character consisting of two or more letters combined, a stroke or tie ‖ (*mus.*) a slur or tie joining notes together **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **lig·a·tur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lig·a·tured** to bind with a ligature [fr. L. *ligatura*, a tie]

light (lāt) *n.* the wave band of electromagnetic radiation between the wavelengths 3,800 angstrom units and 7,600 angstrom units, to which the retina of the eye is sensitive and which the brain interprets (‘SPECTROSCOPY) ‖ the portion of the electromagnetic spectrum including infrared, visible and ultraviolet radiation, e.g. ultraviolet light ‖ the presence of this radiation (opp. DARKNESS) ‖ a source of this radiation, *shine your light on the keyhole* ‖ this radiation as related to its source, *by the light of the moon* ‖ such radiation considered as being a person's own rightful source of illumination, *don't stand in my light* ‖ a brightness, *there was a light at the end of the tunnel* ‖ a vivacious or spirited look, *the light in her eyes* ‖ mental illumination, power to explain things, *the light of reason* ‖ someone who is a luminary, *a light of the English court* ‖ the aspect in which something is seen, *in a favorable light* ‖ (*archit.*) an aperture by which light is admitted to a building, esp. a division of a mullioned window or a glass pane in a greenhouse or frame ‖ daylight ‖ daytime daylight with respect to a particular orientation, *a north light* ‖ a flame or spark used to ignite something, or the thing providing this flame or spark, *have you got a light for my cigarette?, put a light to the fire* ‖ (*painting*) a bright part of a picture, *light and shade* ‖ (*painting*) the effect of light on objects or scenes as represented in a picture ‖ a light used as a signal ‖ (*pl., theater*) illuminated letters outside a theater **according to one's lights** according to one's principles **in the light of** as a result of taking into consideration, *in the light of these changes we must revise our plan* **to bring** (or **come**) **to light** to make (or become) known **to see the light** to be born, come into being, *that lecture of his first saw the light 30 years ago* ‖ to come to understand ‖ to have a spiritual revelation [O.E. *lēoht*]

light *adj.* of little weight, not heavy ‖ having low specific gravity and small weight in relation to volume ‖ having less than the correct weight ‖ having less than the usual weight or amount ‖ constructed of light parts or materials, *a light wooden shed* ‖ having, because of its texture, small mass in relation to volume, *light pastry* ‖ making a small impact, *a light touch* ‖ made for small loads and quick movement, *a light truck* ‖ lightly armed and speedy, *light cavalry* ‖ quick-moving, nimble, *light on her feet* ‖ not strenuous, easy to do, *a light task* ‖ easily disturbed, *a light sleeper* ‖ easy to bear, *a light punishment* ‖ designed merely to amuse and give pleasure, *light entertainment* ‖ lacking proper seriousness, frivolous, *light conduct* ‖ dizzy, having a feeling of slight loss of stability ‖ (of food) easy to digest, not very substantial ‖ (of wine, ale etc.) having a relatively small alcoholic content ‖ (*games*) deficient, *to be one trick light* ‖ (of a building) not massive ‖ (of soil) easily broken up, free of clay **to make light of** to appear to attach little importance to, *he made light of his injury* **to make light work of** to accomplish with ease ‖ to defeat with ease **to travel light** to travel with little luggage **with a light heart** cheerfully [O.E. *lēoht* akin to G. *leicht*]

light *adj.* having considerable light, not dark, *the room is light and airy* ‖ pale in color, *light hair* ‖ (of a color) pale, *a light blue hat* [O.E. *lēoht* akin to L. *lucere*]

light *pres. part.* **light·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lit** [lit] **light·ed** *v.t.* to cause to burn, *to light a lamp, to light a fire* ‖ to show the way to by carrying a light, *we will light you down the path* ‖ *v.i.* to become lit **to light up** to give light (or more light) to, *the fire lit up the neighborhood* ‖ to become brighter, *his countenance lit up* ‖ to start smoking one's pipe or cigarette [O.E. *lihtan*]

light *pres. part.* **light·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lit**, **light·ed** *v.i.* to come to rest, as a bird does from flight ‖ to land on upon ‖ to happen to be **to light into** (*pop.*) to attack vehemently [O.E. *lihtan* fr. O. Teut. type *lihtjan*]

light ale a pale ale

light alkaloid (*chem.*) a type of alkaloid containing only carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen

light amino acid (*chem.*) one of the four amino acids that form antibodies (*cf.* HEAVY AMINO ACID)

light-day (lāt'dā) *n.* 1/365th of a light year, about 16 billion miles *also* light week, light month

light emitting diode a semiconductor that produces spontaneous and noncoherent visible or infrared wave lengths in electromagnetic radiation **2.** (*computer*) output in a calculator that exhibits the result of a computation [LED]

light·en (lāt'n) *v.t.* to make lighter, *lighten the load* ‖ to reduce the load of, *lighten a ship* ‖ to relieve, mitigate, *lighten one's guilt feelings* ‖ to make more interesting or amusing, *touches of humor lightened the lecture* ‖ *v.i.* to become lighter [LIGHT adj., not heavy]

light·en (lāt'n) *v.t.* to make (a color etc.) lighter ‖ *v.t.* to become brighter ‖ (of lightning) to flash [LIGHT adj., not dark]

light·er (lāt'ər) *n.* a device for lighting a cigarette etc. [LIGHT v. to cause to emit light]

lighter 1. *n.* a large, usually flat-bottomed, boat used to transport goods to or from a ship which cannot be docked or brought to a jetty etc **2.** *v.t.* to transport in lighters **light·er·age** the transporting or the cost of it **light·er·man** [LIGHTER] fr. older *light* v., to unload]

light-face (lāt'fēs) *n.* (*printing*) type characterized by thin lines

light-fin·gered (lāt'fiŋgərd) *adj.* expert in stealing, esp. picking pockets

light-head·ed (lāt'hedid) *adj.* not quite in control of one's words or behavior, from delirium, drink, exhaustion etc. ‖ frivolous, silly

light-heart·ed (lāt'hārtid) *adj.* free from cares or worries, cheerful

light heavyweight a professional boxer whose weight does not exceed 175 lbs ‖ an amateur boxer whose weight does not exceed (*Am.*) 178 lbs or (*Br.*) 174 lbs

light horse (*hist.*) light cavalry

light·house (lāt'hau̇s) *pl.* **light·hous·es** (lāt'hau̇zɪz) *n.* a tall permanent structure, equipped with a usually revolving beacon light giving a signal to warn ships at night or in fog of the proximity of rocks, shore etc

light·ly (lāt'lē) *adv.* in a manner devoid of heaviness [O.E. *lēohtlice* fr. *lēoht* adj., light (not heavy)]

light middleweight an amateur boxer whose weight does not exceed 160 lbs

light-mind·ed (lāt'maindid) *adj.* frivolous

light·ness (lāt'nis) *n.* the quality of an object that depends on its ability to reflect or transmit light (‘COLOR) ‖ degree of illumination [O.E. *lihtnes* fr. *liht, lēoht* adj., light (not dark)]

lightness *n.* the quality of being by no means heavy (opp. HEAVINESS)

light·ning (lāt'niŋ) **1.** *n.* an electric discharge, e.g. a flash or a spark, between clouds or between a cloud and the earth **2.** *adj.* as quick as lightning, *a lightning move* ‖ of or pertaining to lightning [LIGHTEN to give light to]

lightning arrester a device which protects electrical equipment from possible damage due to lightning or other momentary surges of high voltage

lightning bug a firefly

lightning conductor (*Br.*) a lightning rod

lightning rod (*Am., Br.*) lightning conductor) an earthed metal rod attached to a building to [illegible] hood of damage by lightning

light pen (*computer*) a pen-like device used for making changes in the information on a cathode ray display

light·ship (lāt'ship) *n.* a ship with a beacon light, the pigs or sheep [LIGHT adj., of little weight]

lightship (*naut.*) a seagoing vessel furnished with a beacon and a siren for warning ships of sunken rocks, shoals etc.

light show **1.** (*entertainment*) display of colored, often flashing, lights **2.** display using flashing colored lights, films, etc., that imitates the hallucinations produced by [illegible]

lights-out (lāts'au̇t) *n.* (*mil.*) a call or signal to turn out lights ‖ an obligatory bedtime in boarding schools, camps etc.

light water (*phys.*) ordinary water, as distinguished from heavy water (which see)

light·weight (lāt'wāt) *n.* a professional boxer whose weight does not exceed 135 lbs ‖ an amateur boxer whose weight does not exceed (*Am.*) 132 lbs or (*Br.*) 140 lbs **2.** *adj.* of a lightweight ‖ of less than usual weight, *a lightweight coat*

light welterweight an amateur boxer whose weight [illegible] lbs

light whiskey type of whiskey with a lighter body and fewer flavor components

light-year (lāt'yər) *n.* an astronomical unit of distance, the distance traveled by light in one terrestrial year, i.e. 5.88×10^{12} miles

lign·al·oe (lin'ælō) *n.* aloes (the drug) ‖ the fragrant wood of the East Indian tree *Aquilaria agallocha*, fam. *Thymelaeaceae*, burned as a perfume ‖ the wood of a member of genus *Bursera*, fam. *Burseraceae*, esp. *B. aloexylon*, of [illegible] wood of aloes

lig·ne·ous (lignē·əs) *adj.* of or similar to wood [fr. L. *ligneus*]

lig·nin (lignin) *n.* a complex, polymeric substance which, with cellulose, causes the thickening and strengthening of plant cell walls and forms the bulk of the woody structure of plants [fr. L. *lignum*, wood]

lig·nite (lignāt) *n.* coal intermediate between peat and bituminous coal and containing much volatile matter [F.]

lig·no·caine (lignōkān) ($C_{14}H_{22}N_2O$) or **li·do·caine** (*Br.*) (lādōkān) *n.* (*pharm.*) a local anesthetic, marketed as Xylocaine

lig·no·cel·lu·lose (lignōsel'yəlōs) *n.* any of several substances constituting the cell walls of woody stems and consisting of an intimate chemical association between lignin and cellulose [fr. L. *lignum*, wood + CELLULOSE]

lignum vitae (lignəmvītē) *n.* any of several guaiacum trees, esp. *Guaiacum officinale*, fam. *Zygophyllaceae*, a tropical American tree which produces a very heavy wood and a resin (‘GUAIACUM) ‖ the wood of this tree [L. = wood of life]

ligu·la (ligyə) *pl.* **lig·u·lae** (ligyli) **lig·u·las** *n.* (*biol.*) a ligule ‖ (*zool.*) a median structure between the labial palps of insects **lig·u·late** (ligyəlit, ligyəlāt) *adj.* having or forming a ligule ‖ (*bot.*, of a corolla in composite ray florets) strap-shaped [L. *ligula*, strap fr. *lingua*, tongue]

ligule (ligyl) *n.* (*bot.*) a small flap of tissue or scale borne on a leaf or perianth segment near its base ‖ (*bot.*) a ligulate corolla in composite ray florets ‖ (*zool.*) a lobe on the parapodium of certain annelids [fr. L. *ligula*, strap]

Li·guo·ri (ligwōrē), Alfonso Maria de' (‘ALFONSUS) [illegible]

Li·gu·ri·a (ligyūrē·ə) a region (area 2,088 sq. miles, pop. 1,852,900) of N.W. Italy, consisting of the narrow coastal strip along the Gulf of Genoa. Capital: Genoa. Products: flowers, fruit, ships, chemicals, metallurgical products. Liguria was conquered (2nd c. B.C.) by the Romans, and was controlled by Genoa until it was annexed (1815) to Sardinia

lik·a·ble, like·a·ble (laikəbəl) *adj.* amiable, of a kind that elicits liking, *a likable scoundrel*

Li·ka·si (likāsē) (formerly Jadotville) a copper-mining town (pop. 146,394) in Katanga (Shaba), Zaire

like (laik) **1.** *adj.* identical, equal or almost equal, *if you give $100 I'll give a like sum* ‖ faithful to the original, *the portrait was pretty but not very like* ‖ resembling each other or one another in appearance or character, *the brothers are very like* ‖ of like minds ‖ [illegible] **something like** (*pop.*) as it should be, or almost so **2.** *prep.* characteristic of, *it looks like rain* ‖ to compare with, *there's nothing like swimming for exercise* ‖ of the same nature as, to be compared with, *what is she like?* ‖ in such a manner as, *stop shouting like that* ‖ in the same way as, *She waddles like a duck* ‖ identical or almost so, [illegible] to feel like [illegible] **like as not, like enough** (*pop.*) as, in the same way as, *do it like he does* [illegible] **like·ness** [illegible] **like·wise** (*pop.*) as, in the same way as, *do it like he does* [illegible] **like·wise** [illegible] **like·wise** [illegible] **like·wise**

worms and the like **the likes of me (you, him** etc) people of the same rank, class etc as me (you, him etc), *such luxury isn't for the likes of me* [O E *gelic*]

like 1. *v t pres part* **lik·ing** *past* and *past part* **liked** to find pleasing, agreeable or attractive | to be fond of (with infinitive) to make it a practice (to do something) from prudence, *I like to* [illegible] choose in a spirit of self-congratulation, *he likes to think he never makes mistakes* (in conditional constructions) to want to have, *he would like a cup of tea* (in conditional constructions) [illegible] about, *how do you like his new play?* 2. *n* (*pl*) preferences, *we share the same likes and dislikes* [O E *lician*]

-like *suffix* similar to, as in 'dreamlike', befitting, as in 'ladylike' [illegible]

like·li·hood (laikli hud) *n* probability

like·ly (laikli) 1. *adj comp* **like·li·er** *superl* **like·li·est** probable, plausible, credible, *a likely account* | suitable, promising for a certain purpose, *a likely place for mushrooms* | appearing capable, *a likely candidate* **likely to** probably going to, *it is likely to be wet* 2. *adv* often with 'most' or 'very') probably, *she'll very likely cry when you go* **as likely as not, likely as not** [illegible]

like-mind·ed (laikmaindid) *adj* of the same [illegible]

lik·en (laik·ən) *v t* (with 'to', 'with') to represent as similar [LIKE adj]

like·ness (laiknis) *n* a similarity, resemblance | a portrait, esp with respect to its likelike qualities, form, appearance, *in the likeness of a swan* [O E *licnes*]

like·wise (laikwaiz) 1. *adv* similarly, in the same way 2. *conj* also, moreover [abbr fr *in like wise*, in a similar way]

lik·ing (laikiŋ) *n* affection, preference, taste **to one's liking** meeting with one's approval [O E *lician*]

li·ku·ta (li ku·tə- *pl* **ma·ku·ta** (maku·tə) *n* one hundredth of a zaire, a coin of this value

li·lac (lailək, lailæk) 1. *n* a member of *Syringa*, fam *Oleaceae*, esp *S vulgaris*, a small deciduous tree native to Europe widely cultivated for its highly scented pinkish-mauve flowers, or a cultivated white variety, flowers of these trees, the pinkish mauve color of *S vulgaris* 2. *adj* of this color [F, prob ult fr Pers *lilak*, var of [illegible]

Lil·burne (lilbə·n) [illegible] political leader His pamphlets 'England's Birthright' (1645) and 'An Agreement of the People' (1648) advocated an extreme form of republican government and were the basis of the Levellers' program

lil·ia·ceous (lili·eı·əs) *adj* of, pertaining to, or [illegible]

Lil·i·en·thal (lili·əntal), Otto (1848–96), German pioneer in the production and piloting of gliders [illegible]

Lili'uokalani (lili·u·okəla·ni) (1838–1917), queen (1891–3) of the Hawaiian Islands, she was overthrown (1893) by the revolution of 1887, she was overthrown (1893) by the revolution of 1887, she was overthrown (1893) by the revolution of 1887

holder incurs of debt restricted according to the amount of his personal interest

limited edition an edition of a book, pamphlet etc. having a restricted, specified number of copies

limited-liability company a limited company

limited monarchy a monarchy whose powers are restricted by its constitution

limited war (*mil.*) armed conflict short of general war, exclusive of incident. Its objective is not the total defeat of the enemy

lim·it·ing (limitiŋ) *adj.* (*gram.*) of any of a class of words whose meaning restricts the word modified (e.g. 'two', 'that', 'several') || confining, restrictive

limits to growth (*economics*) hypothesis that the interaction of inadequate food supply, contained population growth, dwindling natural resources, industrial growth, and increased pollution over a period of the next 60 years would lead to a planetary doomsday; reported to the Club of Rome, 1972

limn (lim) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to paint || (*rhet.*) to portray, e.g. in words **lim·ner** (limnər, limər) *n.* (*hist.*) an illuminator of medieval manuscripts || (*rhet.*) a painter [fr. older *lumine* fr. O.F. *luminer*, to illuminate (manuscripts)]

lim·nol·o·gy (limnɔlədʒi) *n.* the science of the biological and other phenomena of fresh water, esp. of ponds and lakes [fr. Gk *limne*, marsh + *logos*, discourse]

lim·o (limou) *n.* short for limousine

Li·moges (li:móuʒ) a city (pop. 143,689) of Haute-Vienne, W. France, the old capital of Limousin, famous for its enamel industry, which was fully developed by the 13th c., and for its porcelain. Other industries: shoes, textiles, engineering, leather. Cathedral (13th–16th cc.). The center of the city is medieval

lim·o·nene (límənì:n) *n.* a liquid terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, smelling like lemons and occurring in many essential oils [fr. F. *limon*, lemon]

li·mon·ite (láimənàit) *n.* natural hydrated ferric oxide, of variable composition, usually rust-colored or yellow ocher [prob. fr. Gk *leimon*, meadow]

Li·mo·sin (li:mouzɛ̃) a famous French family of enamelers, from Limoges. Léonard (c. 1505–1577) is the most famous. He is said to have painted over 2,000 works

Li·mou·sin (li:mu:zɛ̃) a former province of France in the N.W. Massif Central, including Corrèze and parts of Creuse and Haute-Vienne, consisting largely of rocky plateaus, cut by deep gorges. Present-day industries: livestock (cattle and sheep) in the hills, crafts (tapestries, porcelain) and light manufactures in the main valley. Towns: Limoges (the historic capital) and Tulle. Limousin was the northernmost langue d'oc-speaking region. A Carolingian countship, partitioned in the 10th c., it passed to England with Aquitaine (1152), was disputed until 1374, when France secured it, and was annexed to the crown by Henri IV (1607)

lim·ou·sine (líməzi:n, limə́zi:n) *n.* a car with a closed body and a partitioned seat for the driver || a luxurious car [F.]

limousine liberal a wealthy liberal

limp (limp) **1.** *v.i.* to walk awkwardly or painfully because of some deformity or injury to one leg || to move slowly or with difficulty, *the damaged ship limped into the harbor* || (of verse) to have a halting rhythm **2.** *n.* a lame or crippled walk, *he walks with a limp* [etym. doubtful]

limp *adj.* floppy, not stiff or crisp || (*bookbinding*) not stiffened with boards, *limp covers* lacking in energy, weak, feeble, *a limp hand shake, limp with fatigue* [origin unknown]

limp·en (límpən) *v.* to become limp

lim·pet (límpit) *n.* a gastropod mollusk, with a conical shell, that clings tightly to rocks, esp one of fam. *Acmaeidae* or *Patellidae*, widely distributed in tropical and temperate seas [O.E. *lempedu* fr. L. *L. lampreda*]

lim·pid (límpid) *adj.* (*rhet.*) clear, transparent, *limpid water, a limpid eye* [limpidity n. fr. F. *limpide* or L. *limpidus*]

limp·kin (límpkin) *n.* *Aramus pictus*, fam *Aramidae*, a long-billed, large wading bird inhabiting Florida, Central America and the West Indies [etym. doubtful]

Lim·po·po (limpóupou) a river (1,000 miles long) which forms the northern boundary of Transvaal, South Africa, then flows across S. central Mozambique to the Indian Ocean

lin·ac (linæk) *n.* [lin(ear) ac(celerator)] a straight line particle accelerator used for m[illegible] alternating voltages, used for study of particles

lin·age (lináiidʒ) *n.* the number of lines in printed matter, esp. as the basis for payment to the writer according to the number of lines

li·nar (lainər) *n.* (*meteor.*) point sources that emit energy at wavelengths characteristic of the spectral line of particular chemicals

linch·pin (lintʃpin) *n.* a pin passed through the end of an axle to keep the wheel on || something essential on which everything else depends, *the linchpin of the prosecution's case* [older *linch*, metathesis of]

Lin·coln (liŋkən), Abraham (1809–65), 16th president (1861–5) of the U.S.A., a Republican. Born in Kentucky and brought up in the backwoods of Indiana, he taught himself law, entered (1847) Congress, and campaigned against slavery, notably in the Lincoln-Douglas [illegible] antislavery program, provoked the secession of the Southern states. He waged with vigor the ensuing Civil War (1861–5) to restore and preserve the Union. In 1863 he issued the Emancipation Proclamation and delivered the Gettysburg Address. He promised amnesty and moderation to the defeated South, but was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, a Southern [illegible]

Lincoln the county town (pop. 71,900) of Lincolnshire, England, a county borough. Gothic [illegible]

Lincoln the capital (pop. 171,932) of Nebraska, a rail center and grain and livestock market. food processing, oil refining, engineering. State [illegible]

Lincoln-Douglas Debates U.S. political debates held [illegible] between Abraham Lincoln, campaigning against the extension of slavery, and Stephen Douglas, advocating his Freeport Doctrine, vied for the Illinois senatorial seat. Douglas won the seat, but Lincoln won a national reputation from the debates

Lincoln Highway the first transcontinental highway in the U.S.A., extending (appox. 3,331 miles) through 13 states from New York City to San Francisco. It was dedicated (1913) as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln

Lincoln's Birthday the birthday (Feb. 12) of Abraham Lincoln, a legal holiday in many U.S. states

Lin·coln·shire (liŋkənʃiər) (*abbr.* Lincs.) a county (area 2,664 sq. miles, pop. 524,500) on the east coast of England. County town: Lincoln

Lincoln's Inn ⁺INNS OF COURT

lin·co·my·cin (liŋkəmáisin) *n.* (*pharm.*) antibiotic effective against gram-positive cocci, marketed as Lincocin

lin·dane ($C_6H_6Cl_6$) (lindein) *n.* (*chem.*) powerful insecticide, formerly called gamma benzene hexachloride, used as a parasiticide in treatment of scabies and pediculosis, marketed as Kwell

Lindbergh (linbə:rg), Anne Morrow (1906–), U.S. writer, wife of Charles A. Lindbergh. She worked with her husband in aviation and wrote about it in 'North to the Orient' (1935) and 'Listen! The Wind' (1938). Other works include 'Gift from the Sea' (1955), 'Bring Me a Unicorn' (1972), 'Hour of Gold, Hour of Lead' (1973), 'Locked Rooms and Open Doors' (1974) and 'War Within and Without' (1980)

Lind·bergh Charles Augustus (1902–74), U.S. aviator. He made the first solo flight of the Atlantic (1927), flying the 3,600 miles from New York to Paris in 33½ hours

lin·den (lindən) *n.* a member of *Tilia*, fam. *Tiliaceae*, e.g. the lime or the basswood, the wood of such a tree [O.E. *linden* adj. fr. *lind*, lin[illegible]

Lindsay [illegible] Irish poet, best known for his satirical morality play 'Ane Satyre of the thrie estatis' (1540) and the romance 'A Historie of squyer meldrum' [illegible]

Lindsay, Vachel (1879–1931), U.S. poet. His works, which make use of jazz rhythms, include [illegible]

Lind·sey, the Parts of (lindzi) an administrative county (area 1,520 sq. miles, pop. 547,560) of [illegible] Lincoln

line (lain) **1.** *n.* (esp. *naut.*) a length of rope || a length of cord, thread etc. with a hook, used with or without a rod for catching fish || a clothesline || a telephone wire or cable, or this route of communication || a pipe or similar retainer through which liquids, gases etc. may be transported, e.g. a gas line || a length of cord, [illegible] laying building foundations || a long thin stroke marked on a surface, the way an artist uses [illegible] as like a long thin stroke on a surface, e.g. a ridge of hills, band of color etc. (*games*) a mark showing the limits or various divisions of a field [illegible] an area, piece of property etc. || an imaginary mark denoting the separation of one state, cat[illegible] *between neurosis and psychosis* || (*math.*) that which has length but not breadth || (*geog.*) a meridian or parallel, *a line of latitude or longitude* (usually with 'the') the equator || a curve on a map, graph etc. connecting points with a specified common property || an outline, contour, *the spare line of his profile, the classic lines of the town hall* || (*naut., pl.*) the outlines of a vessel seen in horizontal, vertical or oblique sections. the style or cut of a garment || a wrinkle or crease in the skin. a row, *a line of trees* || a row of written, typed or printed words || a brief letter || (*mus.*) one of the horizontal strokes of a staff. a single row of words in a poem || (*pl.*) the words of an actor's part, *to forget one's lines* || (*Br., pop., pl.*) a marriage certificate || (*Br., pl.*) a certain number of lines of verse, or repetitions of a sentence, to be written out as a school punishment || (*football*) the players arranged in a row even with the ball or 1 ft from it at the start of a play. (*football*) the line of scrimmage || (*mil.*) a linked series of trenches and fortifications, *the front line* || (*Br., mil., pl.*) a row of huts or tents, *troops must not leave their lines* || (*mil.*) a row of men or companies ranged side by side (opp. COLUMN) || (*mil., hist.*) the body of regular, numbered infantry regiments of an army (*hist.*) the body of fighting ships of a navy || a regular series or service of ships, buses etc. between given places, or the company running it. a number of things, persons or events which come one after another in time in a regular manner or series, *a long line of distinguished public servants, direct line of descent* || (*rhet.*) lineage, family, *he comes of a good line* || a direction, *line of advance, line of march, in the line of fire* || route, *lines of communication* || a single track of rail || a rail route, or part of a rail system, *the suburban line* || a course of conduct, direction of thought, or mode of procedure, *follow the party line* || a branch of business or activity, *he's in the building line* || the activity in which one feels oneself competent or happy, *oil painting isn't really my line* || (*commerce*) a stock of a certain kind of goods, *a cheap line in ready-made suits* **all along the line** at every point **hard lines** (esp. *Br.*) bad luck **in line for** due for, in the running for, *in line for promotion* **line abreast** (of ships) side by side **line astern** (of ships) one behind another **on the lines of** like, modeled on **to be hung on the line** (*Br.*) to have a picture accepted for showing at the Royal Academy and hung at eye level **to be in (out of) line with** to agree (disagree) with **to bring into line** to make agree **to come into line** to fall into agreement or conformity **to draw the line at** to consider to be beyond the limit of what is acceptable, *he draws the line at using violence* **to drop a line** to write a brief letter or note **to fall into line with** to adjust oneself to the wishes of **to get a line on** to [illegible] to give a line on to reveal some of the ideas or the general drift of, *can you give me a line on the chairman's opinion?* **to have a line on** to form an idea about or [illegible] to read between the [illegible] with [illegible] to toe the line to [illegible] a race || to obey the rules and regulations, conform to the party line || to keep to the officially approved way of thinking **2.** *v. pres. part.* lining *past and past part.* lined *v.t.* to mark or cover with lines. to stand or be in a line along, *crowds lined the streets* || to place or arrange in a line along, *a shore lined with villas*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) a, cat; (ɑ) ah, father; (æ) [illegible]; (e) deer; (ɛ) bear; (i) fish; [illegible]; (ɔ) bird; (o) o, ox; (ɔ:) all, cow; (u) goat; (u:) pool; [illegible]; (ʌ) Zen; (ə) [illegible]; dʒ, savage; ŋ, orangutang; ʃ, yak; ʧ, fish; (ʔ) [illegible]; ʒ, rabble; ʼn, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

| to set or arrange in a line ; (with 'up') to make arrangements about, *to line up support for a candidate* ; *v.i.* (with 'up') to form a line, *they lined up at the entrance* [partly O.E *line* prob fr. L. and partly F *ligne*]

line [illegible] **lining** [illegible] lined *v.t.* to provide with an inner layer ‖ to be such an inner layer for (*bookbinding*, often with 'up') to reinforce the back of (a book) with glue and [illegible] **to line one's pockets** or **purse** to enrich oneself by dishonest or surreptitious methods, esp. by accepting bribes [fr. older *line*, flax fr. O.E. *lin*]

lineage [illegible] [fr. O.E.] [illegible]

lin·e·age (lin'iɪdʒ) *n.* (*rhet.*) a line of descent, [illegible] [M.E. *linage*, *lynage*, *linage* fr. O.F.]

lineal [illegible] of or in lines [F. *lineal*]

lin·e·a·ments (lin'iəmənts) *pl. n.* facial features [F. *linement*]

lin·e·ar (lin'iər) *adj.* of or in lines, *a linear pattern* ‖ (of a unit of measure) involving one dimension only ‖ able to be shown as a straight line on a graph ‖ (esp. *bot.*) long and narrow and of uniform width ‖ (*electronics*) responding in a manner directly proportional to the input or stimulus or being such a response ‖ (of a painting etc.) having well-defined lines and outlines ‖ (*psych.*) of the tendency to follow the sequence of a printed line ‖ (*math.*) of an equation where both sides are linear functions of the variables ‖ [illegible] solving a problem to maximize or minimize the ratio of various quantities in a mix for a best result [fr. L. *linearis*]

linear accelerator [illegible] used to accelerate particles (esp. electrons) by allowing them to fall successively through small differences of potential. The fields involved are arranged in a line, sometimes with paths as long as 2 miles. The newest linear accelerators produce electrons of energies in the neighborhood of [illegible]

Linear A, Linear B linear forms of writing used at Knossos on Crete and on the Greek [illegible]

linear algebra (*math.*) the branch of mathematics that studies linear relations between [illegible]

linear B a hieroglyphic script of late Minoan Crete (c. 1450–c. 1375 B.C.), deciphered (1953) as archaic Greek by Michael Ventris

linear equation (*math.*) an equation whose variables are of the first power only

linear induction motor [illegible] linear motor [illegible] without torque by using movement of the magnetic field *abbr.* **LIM**

linear integrated circuit (*electr.*) device for amplifying signals in an integrated circuit

linear measure a system of measuring length ‖ the unit of measurement used, e.g. foot, meter

linear perspective (*art*) perspective in which depicted sizes, distances and relative positions are made to appear to correspond to actual [illegible]

linear tariff cut (*economics*) a reduction in all [illegible] arrangement in lines [fr. L. *lineatio* (*lineat-*) [illegible]

line-back [illegible]

line-breeding (lin'brid·iŋ) *n.* the inbreeding of animals descended from an ancestor having [illegible] to strengthen and perpetuate [illegible]

[illegible] photomechanically for printing from by letterpress [illegible] broken up by a screen into dots ‖ a print made [illegible]

line drive (*baseball*) a ball which is hit so that it [illegible]

line judge (*football*) linesman who keeps track [illegible] [illegible] game time

line-man (lin'mən) *pl.* **line·men** (lin'mən) *n.* someone who installs and repairs telegraph and telephone wires or power lines ‖ someone who carries the line in surveying etc. ‖ (*football*) any player positioned in the line at the start of a play ‖ (*Br.*) a railroad linesman

lin·en (lin'ən) **1.** *n.* cloth made from flax fiber, [illegible] yarn or thread made from flax ‖ (*collect.*) articles made of this cloth or formerly usually made of [illegible] underclothes, sheets, towels, tablecloths **to wash one's dirty linen in public** to discuss matters which reflect badly on oneself or one's close associates in front of other people or in print **2.** *adj.* made of flax or linen [O.E. *linen*, made of flax]

lin·en-draper (lin'əndreipər) *n.* (*Br., old-fash.*) a dealer in cloth

linen-fold (lin'ənfould) *n.* a decoration carved or molded in the pattern of folds of linen

line of battle (*hist.*) the position of troops or ships arranged for fighting a battle

line of fire the imaginary line from gun to target

line of force a line that shows the direction of the force in a magnetic or electric field

line of least resistance the course of action which calls for the minimum effort or will cause least bother

line of vision an imaginary line from an observed object to the eye of the observer

lin·e·o·late (lin'iəleit) *adj.* (*biol.*) marked with very fine lines **lin·e·o·lat·ed** *adj.* [fr. L. *lineola* dim. of *linea*, line]

line-out (lain'aut) *n.* (*rugby*) a play to restart the game after the ball has gone into touch. The forwards are drawn up in parallel lines at right angles to the touchline

line printer device that composes and prints in lines, e.g., from Linotype —**line print** *v.* —**line printing** *n.*

lin·er (lain'ər) *n.* a large passenger ship or airliner belonging to a regular line ‖ (*baseball*) a line drive [LINE n.]

liner *n.* someone who provides linings ‖ something used for lining, e.g. the removable metal sleeve inside a gun, or a glass container inside a silver saltcellar [LINE v. (to provide with an inner layer)]

line score (*baseball*) record of runs, hits, and errors made by each team in a game *Cf* BOX [illegible]

lines·man (lainzmən) *pl* **lines·men** (lainzmən) *n.* (*tennis etc.*) an assistant official who signals whether the ball crosses or touches the line, and where ‖ (*football*) an official who marks distances gained or lost and where the ball goes out of play, and who reports certain violations of the rules to the referee ‖ a telephone, telegraph or power-line lineman ‖ (*Br., rail.*) a trackman

line-up (lain'ʌp) *n.* a row of people made to assemble, esp. by the police, for identification of suspected criminals (*football, baseball*) a list of players and their respective playing positions ‖ an enumeration of people with a common purpose, *a lineup of the prospective candidates*

ling (liŋ) *n. Molva molva*, fam. *Gadidae*, a long slender codlike fish of N. Europe, used for food [illegible] bot [M.E. *lenge*, *lenge*, *lingе* prob. rel. to LONG adj.]

ling *n.* heather, esp. *Calluna vulgaris*, fam. *Ericaceae*, a common species native to N. and W. Europe [O.N. *lyng*]

-ling *suffix* used to form diminutives, as in 'duckling' ‖ used to denote one of a specified kind, as in 'nestling' [O.E. fr. Gmc]

lin·gam (liŋgəm) *n.* a phallic symbol in the Hindu worship of Siva [Skr. symbol]

lingе·r (liŋ'gər) *v.i.* [illegible] on because one is loath to go ‖ to dwell (upon a subject), *he lingered lovingly over the account of his exploits* ‖ to be slow in dying or in dying out, *the sound lingered in the air* ‖ *v.t.* (with 'out') to pass (time) slowly, often in suffering [O.E. *lengan*, to stay]

lingerie [illegible] women's underclothing [F.]

lingo [illegible] **lingoes**, **lingos** foreign language, considered as being peculiar ‖ (*argon*) an unusual vocabulary or a way of using words that is peculiar to an individual [perh. corrup. of LINGUA FRANCA]

lingua [illegible]

lingua fran·ca (frænkə) *n.* any language, esp. a hybrid one, serving as a common language between different peoples ‖ a language composed of Italian, French, Greek, Spanish and Arabic, used in Mediterranean ports [Ital. = Frankish language]

lin·gual (liŋgwəl) *adj.* of, like or near the tongue (*phon.*) articulated esp. with the tongue, e.g. the 'l' sound ‖ linguistic [fr. M.L. *lingualis*]

lin·gui·form (liŋgwifɔrm) *adj.* (*biol.*) tongue-shaped [fr. LINGUA]

lin·guist (liŋgwist) *n.* someone who is proficient in several foreign languages ‖ someone who exhibits a facility in learning a foreign language ‖ a specialist in linguistics **lin·guis·tic** *adj.* of or relating to languages or linguistics **lin·guis·tics** *n.* the scientific study of language or languages whether from a historical and comparative (*DIACHRONIC) or from a descriptive, structural (*SYNCHRONIC) point of view (cf. PHILOLOGY). Linguistics is concerned with the system of sounds of language, esp. sound change (*PHONOLOGY), its inflections and word formation (*MORPHOLOGY), its sentence structure (*SYNTAX) and its meaning change (*SEMANTICS), as well as minor features, e.g. spelling [fr. L. *lingua*, tongue]

lin·gu·late (liŋgjuleit) *adj.* (*biol.*) linguiform [fr. L. *lingulatus*]

Li·niers (li:njei, li:njérs), Jacques (Santiago) de (1753–1810), Franco-Spanish seaman, who participated in the recapture of Buenos Aires from the British. Appointed (1807) viceroy of the River Plate, he remained loyal to the monarchist cause. Taken prisoner by the patriots, he was executed in Córdoba

lin·i·ment (lin'əmənt) *n.* a liquid medicinal preparation for rubbing into the skin to relieve pain and muscular stiffness [fr. L. *linimentum* fr. *linire*, to smear]

lin·ing (lain'iŋ) *n.* the material which lines an inner surface, e.g. of a garment ‖ (*bookbinding*) the material used to reinforce a book's spine ‖ a providing with a lining [LINE v. (to provide with an inner layer)]

link (liŋk) **1.** *n.* a ring or loop of a chain ‖ one of the divisions of a surveyor's chain (= 7.92 ins) ‖ a sausage forming part of a chain ‖ a cuff link ‖ someone or something that joins other people or things, *the child was the only link between the estranged parents* ‖ (*mech.*) a joining part needed to transmit force or motion ‖ (*computer*) portion of a program or equipment that directs information from one part to another, e.g., data link **2.** *v.t.* (often with 'up') to join ‖ to entwine (arms) by looping one's arm around another's ‖ *v.i.* (often with 'up') to join up, form an association [prob. fr. O.N.]

link *n.* (*hist.*) a torch made of pitch and tow carried to light someone's way in the streets [perh. fr. LINK n. (a ring)]

link·age (liŋkidʒ) *n.* a linking or being linked ‖ (*biol.*) the tendency of closely spaced genes on a chromosome to be transmitted as a unit (whence the association of certain hereditary characteristics) ‖ an international political strategy relating two or more issues in negotiations, and then using them as tradeoffs or pressure points, much as in a "carrot and stick" technique ‖ (*systems analysis*) a recurrent sequence that produces a reaction in another sequence ‖ practice of linking congressional salaries to those of other federal officials ‖ (*chem.*) the way in which atoms or radicals are bonded in a molecule ‖ (*mech.*) a system of links or rods to transmit movement or power [LINK n.]

linked (liŋkt) *n.* (of genes) exhibiting linkage

link·ing verb a verb ('be', 'feel', 'seem' etc.) that connects a subject and predicate

link·man (liŋkmən) *pl.* **link·men** (liŋkmən) *n.* (*hist.*) a man whose job was to carry a link (torch)

Lin·ko·ping (lint∫ə:piŋ) a city (pop. 112,600) of E. Gotaland, Sweden, manufacturing rolling stock, aircraft and linen. Cathedral (1230–[illegible]

links (liŋks) *pl. n.* a golf course [O.E. *hlinc*, ris[illegible]

links·land (liŋkslænd) *n.* dunes

Link trainer a ground device which can simulate airplane movement, used to train pilots [after E. A. *Link* (1904–), U.S. inventor]

link-up (liŋk'ʌp) *n.* a connection or contact ‖ a means of contact, communication or connection

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Lin·nae·an, Lin·ne·an (linɪ́ən) *adj.* of or pertaining to the system of binomial nomenclature devised by Linnaeus

Lin·nae·us (linɪ́əs), Carolus (Carl Linne, 1707–78), Swedish botanist who devised the system of binomial classification which, though considerably altered, is still in use today. He first used specific names in 'Genera plantarum' (1737). His classification of plants into 24 classes, based on the number and arrangement of the stamens, has been entirely superseded. He also made a classification of the animal kingdom

lin·net (linit) *n. Carduelis cannabina*, fam. *Fringillidae*, a small songbird with brownish gray or white plumage, native to Europe, N Africa and central Asia [O.F. *linette* fr. *lin*, flax (because it feeds on flax seeds)]

li·no·cut (láinəkʌt) *n.* a printing surface made by cutting a picture or design in relief on a piece of linoleum ‖ a print made from this [LINOLEUM + CUT]

lin·o·le·ic acid (lin'lɪ:ik) a liquid unsaturated fatty acid, $C_{17}H_{31}COOH$, considered essential in animal nutrition [fr. Gk *linon*, flax + OLEIC]

li·no·le·um (linoulɪ:əm) *n.* a floor covering made by coating canvas with oxidized linseed oil mixed with resins and fillers (e.g. cork) [fr. L. *linum*, flax + *oleum*, oil]

Li·no·tron (láinətrɔn) *n.* (*typography*) a cathode-ray photocomposition device that converts data from magnetic tapes to print at high speed

Lin Piao (línpjáu) (1908–71), Chinese Communist general and statesman, minister of defense (from 1959). He was designated (1969) successor to Mao Tse-tung but died mysteriously, reported to have been killed in a plane crash while fleeing to the USSR after trying to usurp power

lin·sang (línsæŋ) *n.* a member of *Prionodon*, a genus of mammals of the East Indies and Australia, related to the civet [Javanese]

lin·seed (línsi:d) *n.* the seed of flax, from which linseed oil is extracted. It is also used medicinally as a demulcent and emollient [O.E. *línsǽd* fr. *líne*, flax + *sǽd*, seed]

linseed cake cattle feed made from the residue after the oil has been expressed from linseed

linseed oil a drying oil obtained from linseed, used in making linoleum, paint, printing ink and for oiling woods

lin·stock (línstɔk) *n.* (*hist.*) a forked staff which held a lighted match used for firing a cannon [fr. Du. *lontstok* fr. *lont*, match + *stok*, stick]

lint (lint) *n.* a material used for dressing wounds and made by rubbing linen cloth on one side until it is soft and fluffy ‖ bits of loose thread, fluff etc., esp. when these collect in dust on clothing etc. [M.E. *linnet* perh. fr. F. *linette*, linseed]

lin·tel (lint'l) *n.* the slab of stone or wood placed across the top of a doorway or window frame

lin·teled, esp. *Br.* **lin·telled** *adj.* [O.F. = threshold]

lin·ter (líntər) *n.* a machine for removing fluff from ginned cottonseed ‖ (*pl.*) these short, soft, cotton fibers, used in making padding etc

Lin·ton (líntən), Ralph (1893–1953), U.S. anthropologist and pioneer in cultural anthropology. His 'The Study of Man' (1936) is a synthesis of theories from anthropology, psychology, and sociology concerning the nature of human culture

lin·u·ron [$C_8H_{10}C_2Cl_2N_2$] (línjurən) *n.* (*chem.*) a herbicide used in vegetable patches

Linz (lints) a port and rail center (pop. 199,910) on the Danube in N. Austria: metal, chemical and engineering industries

li·on (láiən) *n. Felis leo*, fam. *Felidae*, a large carnivorous mammal, up to 12 ft in length and 600 lbs in weight, native to Africa and S. Asia. Lions are tawny in color, with a tufted tail and, in the male, a thick, full-flowing mane (*rhet.*) a man thought of as being like a lion because of his courage, leadership or strength ‖ a celebrity, esp. one thought of as a desirable and impressive guest **in the lion's mouth** in an acutely dangerous position **the lion's share** the largest share [A.F. *liun* fr. L. fr. Gk]

li·on·ess (láiənis) *n.* the female lion [O.F. *lion* + *-esse*, feminine suffix]

li·on-heart·ed (láiənhɑrtid) *adj.* (*rhet.*) brave as a lion

li·on·ize (láiənaiz) *pres. part.* **li·on·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **li·on·ized** *v.t.* to treat as a celebrity and make a great fuss over

lip (lip) **1.** *n.* one of the two fleshy, muscular, highly sensitive folds bordering the mouth, lined on the outside by skin, and on the inside by the translucent membrane of the mouth ‖ (*biol.*) a lip-shaped structure ‖ the edge of a cavity, opening, vessel, wound etc. ‖ the rim of a vessel, esp. that part which juts out to form a pouring spout ‖ (*pop.*) impudent talk, answering back etc **to hang on someone's lips** to listen to someone with complete attention **to keep a stiff upper lip** to endure without flinching, show fortitude **to lick** or **smack one's lips** to show eager anticipation **2.** *adj.* (*phon.*) labial [O.E. *lippa*]

Li·pa·ri Islands (li:puri:) seven volcanic Italian islands (area 46 sq. miles, pop. 16,037) off N. Sicily. Products: Malmsey wine, pumice. Stromboli and Vulcano are active volcanoes

lip·a·roid (lipərɔid) *adj.* fatlike ‖ fatty [fr. Gk *lipos*, fat + -OID]

li·pase (láipeis, lipeis) *n.* (*biol.*) an enzyme that aids the hydrolysis or synthesis of fats [fr. Gk *lipos*, fat]

Lip·chitz, Lip·schitz (lipʃits), Jacques (1891–1973), American sculptor of the French school, born in Lithuania, living in America after 1940. His cubist works are derived from the human figure or from objects. In later work, this original cubist style became more abstract, with added power and expressiveness

lip·id (lipid) *n.* (*biochem.*) one of a very large group of organic compounds which includes fats, waxes, phosphatides etc. with carbohydrates and proteins they constitute the principal components of living cells [fr. Gk *lipos*, fat]

lip·ide (lipaid) *n.* a lipid

Lip·mann (lipmən), Fritz Albert (1899–1986), U.S. biochemist who shared (with H. A. Krebs) the 1953 Nobel prize in medicine and physiology for the discovery of coenzyme A, a vital catalyst in cellular metabolism

lip microphone a microphone applied to the upper lip to eliminate surrounding noise

lip·oid (lipɔid) (*chem.*) **1.** *adj.* fatlike **2.** *n.* a fat or fatlike substance [fr. Gk *lipos*, fat]

li·po·ma (lipóumə) *n.* (*med.*) a fatty tumor [Mod. L. fr. Gk *lipos*, fat]

lip·o·pol·y·sac·cha·ride (laipoupɔlisǽkəraid) *n.* (*biochem.*) a large molecule compounded of fats and sugar

lip·o·tro·pins (lɪpoutróupɪnz) *n.* (*biochem.*) pituitary hormones that dispose of fats —**lipotropic** *adj.* having an affinity for fats

Lippes loop (lipəs) an S-shape intrauterine contraceptive device, named for Jack Lippes, American physician

Lip·pi (li:ppi:), Filippino (c. 1457–1504), Italian painter, son of Fra Filippo Lippi. His work, mainly altarpieces and frescoes, many of which survive in Rome and Florence, was entirely devotional

Lippi, Fra Filippo (c. 1406–69), Italian painter, father of Filippino Lippi. Under the patronage of the Medicis he painted brilliantly colored frescoes and altarpieces at Prato (1452–64) and Spoleto (1466–9)

Lip·pi·za·ner, Lip·iz·za·ner (lipitsunər) *n.* a member of a breed of horses raised at the Austrian Imperial Stud, famous for their feats of dressage [fr. G. fr. *Lippiza, Lipizza*, N.W. Yugoslavia, where the Imperial Stud was located]

Lipp·mann (li pmæn), Gabriel (1845–1921), French physicist. He devised one of the earliest methods of color photography. Nobel prize in physics (1908)

Lipp·mann (lipmən), Walter (1899–1974), U.S. newspaper commentator. He contributed to Wilson's Fourteen Points and to the concept of the League of Nations. His writings on public affairs include 'Public Opinion' (1927) and 'The Good Society' (1937)

lip·read (liprɪd) *pres. part.* **lip·read·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lip·read** (lipred) *v.t.* to understand by lipreading ‖ *v.i.* to do lipreading

lip·reader (*rare*) someone who does lipreading

lip·reading (lipridiŋ) the method of understanding speech by observing the movements of the speaker's lips. It may be learned by deaf people

LIPS (*computer acronym*) list processing, a programming language used for list processing, text manipulation, and artificial intelligence

Lipschitz LIPCHITZ

lip service insincere expression of approval, agreement, adherence etc

lip·stick (lipstik) *n.* a stick of cosmetic, usually in a retractable holder for coloring the lips

lip-synch (lipsɪŋk) *n.* a technique for prerecording songs or providing off-stage vocalizing so that the entertainer on stage need only make lip movements coinciding with the song he or she appears to be singing

li·quate (láikweit) *pres. part.* **li·quat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **li·quat·ed** *v.t.* (often with 'out') to separate (a solid mixture, esp. a metal) by liquation [fr. L. *liquare (liquatus)*, to melt]

li·qua·tion (laikwéiʃən) *n.* the purification of a solid mixture by heating until one constituent melts and can be drained off [fr. L. *liquatio (liquationis)* < *liquare*, to melt]

liq·ue·fa·cient (likwəféiʃənt) *n.* something which liquefies a substance or aids in liquefaction [fr. L. *liquefaciens (liquefacientis)* fr. *liquefacere*, to make liquid]

liq·ue·fac·tion (likwəfǽkʃən) *n.* a liquefying or being liquefied

liq·ue·fi·a·ble (likwifaiəbəl) *adj.* capable of being liquefied

liq·ue·fi·er (likwifaiər) *n.* an apparatus in which gases are liquefied

liq·ue·fy (likwifai) *v. pres. part.* **liq·ue·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **liq·ue·fied** *v.t.* to make liquid ‖ *v.i.* to become liquid [F. *liquefier*]

li·ques·cent (likwés'nt) *adj.* becoming or liable to become liquid [fr. L. *liquescens (liquescentis)* fr. *liquescere*, to become liquid]

li·queur (likə́:r, *Br.* esp. likjúə) *n.* a strongly flavored and highly fortified alcoholic liquor, e.g. chartreuse or benedictine ‖ a mixture of sugar and aged wine for inducing second fermentation in the making of champagne [F.]

liqueur brandy (*Br.*) a high-quality brandy for drinking as a liqueur

liq·uid (likwid) **1.** *adj.* of or being a fluid substance which under the influence of small forces assumes a shape imposed by its container but does not expand indefinitely (cf. SOLID, cf. GAS, *KINETIC THEORY) ‖ transparent, clear, *the liquid air of a mountain meadow* ‖ (of sounds) flowing, musical, *the liquid notes of the thrush* ‖ (*phon.*, of a consonant) pronounced with the slightest contact of the tongue and mouth, e.g. 'l' and 'r' ‖ readily changeable for cash, *liquid assets* **2.** *n.* a liquid substance ‖ a liquid consonant [O.F. *liquide*]

liq·ui·date (likwideit) *pres. part.* **liq·ui·dat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **liq·ui·dat·ed** *v.t.* to pay or settle (a debt) ‖ to wind up (a company or business) by realizing its assets, paying its debts and distributing the balance to the shareholders ‖ to clear up, put an end to ‖ to eradicate, exterminate (opponents, enemies etc.) ‖ to convert into cash ‖ *v.t.* to become liquidated **liq·ui·da·tion** *n.* a liquidating or being liquidated ‖ the condition of being liquidated **liq·ui·da·tor** *n.* someone appointed to supervise the liquidation of a company [fr. L.L. *liquidare (liquidatus)*, to make liquid]

liquid crystal a liquid showing certain properties, e.g. birefringence, which are otherwise possessed only by crystals

liquid crystal displays (*electr.*) sheets of glass with sealed-in transparent liquid, used for viewing alphanumeric readouts for small electronic products, e.g., digital watches, calculators. abbr. LCD

liquid fire (*mil.*) an inflammable chemical mixture which can be shot in a stream, e.g. from a flamethrower

li·quid·i·ty (likwiditi:) the quality or state of being liquid [fr. L. *liquiditas*]

liq·uid·ize (likwidaiz) *pres. part.* **liq·uid·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **liq·uid·ized** *v.t.* to cause to be liquid

liquid laser (*optics*) a laser that utilizes rare earth ions dissolved in a dyed liquid as an active material, e.g., chelate, dye

liquid measure a unit or system of units for measuring liquids

liquid paraffin a mineral oil derived from petroleum and used as a laxative

liq·ui·dus (likwidəs) *n.* a liquidus curve [L. liquid]

liquidus curve a curve, usually expressing the temperature-composition relationship of a mixture, between the melting point of the pure components, that indicates the temperature above which only the liquid phase exists (cf. SOLIDUS)

liq·uor (likər) *n.* drink (gin, whiskey etc.) of high alcoholic content ‖ any liquid or juice, e.g. the water in which something has been cooked ‖ water used in brewing ‖ (*pharm.*) a solution of a

specified drug in water [O.F. *licur, licour, li-*

li·ra (lɪərə, lɪ rɑ) *pl.* **li·re** (lɪ;re), **li·ras** *n.* the standard monetary unit of Italy, consisting of 100 centesimi = a coin or note of this value

lir·i·pipe (lɪrɪ,paɪp) *n.* (*hist.*) the long tail of a hood, forming part of academic and clerical dress [etym. doubtful]

Lis·bo·a (lɪʒbɔə), Antônio Francisco (1730–1814), Brazilian sculptor and architect, famous for his churches and his statues of the prophets (1800) in Congonhas do Campo. He was called O Aleijadinho (little crippled one) because his

Lis·bon (lɪzbən) (*Port.* Lisboa) the capital (pop. 812,385) of Portugal, a great port at the mouth of the Tagus. Industries: food processing, textiles, chemicals, machinery, shipbuilding. An earthquake (1755) destroyed half the city, afterwards rebuilt in magnificent style on a symmetrical plan by Pombal. The old quarter

University (1910)

thread, used esp. for socks and gloves [fr. *Lille*,

lisp (lɪsp) **1.** *v.t.* to mispronounce 's' or 'z' as 'th' to speak with a lisp or as if with a lisp ‖ *v.t.* to utter with a lisp or as if with a lisp **2.** *n.* a lisping pronunciation [fr. O.E. *wlisp, wlips* adj., lisp-

French physicist. He is known for his study of the result of combining simple periodic motions at right angles to one another. A Lissajous figure represents the path traced by a body moving under such conditions

lissome, lissom (lɪsəm) *adj.* lithe, slim and

List (lɪst), Friedrich (1789–1846), German economist. A protectionist, he was a leading advocate of the Zollverein

list *n.* (*Br.*) the selvage of cloth. a strip of material, esp. a thin strip cut from the edge of a piece

ground. (*pl.*, *hist.*) a tilting ground. **to enter the lists** to

list *n.* having something in common, written out systematically one beneath or after another, *make a list of the jobs you want done*, a catalog **2.** *v.t.* to make a list of. to put on a list. to register (a security) on a stock exchange [F. *liste*]

list **1.** *n.* esp. of a ship) a lean to one side **2.** *v.i.*

order to hear. *he listened at the door but couldn't tell what they were saying*. to pay attention to speech, music etc., *listen to me instead of gazing out of the window*. to be influenced by. *you*

listen in to listen to someone else's conversation. *old-fash.* to listen to a radio broadcast

Lis·ter (lɪstər), Joseph, 1st Baron Lister of Lyme Regis (1827–1912), English surgeon. On the

Laughter. *a listless afternoon*. uninterested, in-

Dante (1860) and Faust (1857–80) Hungarian

lit·a·ny (lɪt nɪ:) *pl.* **lit·a·nies** *n.* a prayer of petition used in public worship, esp. processions, recited by the officiant with recurrent responses from the congregation [fr. M.L. *litania, letania* fr. Gk.]

li·tchi, li·chee (lɪ:tʃɪ:) *n.* *Litchichinensis*, fam. *Sapindaceae*, a tree native to China but cultivated in India and the Philippines for its juicy, edible fruit. this fruit, which has a hard seed and scaly outer shell [fr. Chin. *li-chi*]

lit·er·ar·ism (lɪtərərɪzəm) *n.* concern with literary or humanistic values vs. scientism

li·ter, li·tre (lɪ:tər) *n.* the metric unit of capacity, defined as the volume of 1 kg. of pure, air-free water at 4°C and 760 mm. of pressure (= 1,000.028 c.c., 1,000 milliliters, and approx. 0.22 gallon or 1.76 pints) [F. *litre* fr. L. fr. Gk.]

lit·er·a·cy (lɪtərəsɪ:) *n.* the condition or quality of being literate

lit·er·al (lɪtərəl) **1.** *adj.* true in the usual sense of the words used, not metaphorical or exaggerated, *it is to be understood in a poetic, not a literal sense* ‖ (of a translation) following the original closely or even word for word ‖ prosaic, matter-of-fact, *a literal mind* ‖ of, relating to or expressed by a letter of the alphabet, *literal errors* **2.** *n.* a literal misprint **lit·er·al·ism** *n.* a tendency to interpret words, statements etc. in their literal sense ‖ (in painting, writing etc.) realism **lit·er·al·ist** *n.* someone practicing literalism [O.F.]

lit·er·ar·i·ly (lɪtərerɪlɪ:) *adv.* in a literary way or manner

lit·er·ar·i·ness (lɪtərerɪ:nɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being literary

lit·er·ar·y (lɪtərerɪ:) *adj.* of, being or about literature, *literary criticism* ‖ producing, well versed in or connected with literature, *a literary figure*

written (com-

spoken style, *a literary turn of phrase* [fr. L. *literarius*]

literary executor a person entrusted with a testator's literary property: copyrights, unpub-

lit·er·ate (lɪtərɪt) **1.** *adj.* able to read and write **2.** *n.* someone who can read and write [fr. L. *litter-*

lit·er·a·ture (lɪtərətʃər) *n.* written composition in prose or verse, esp. of lasting quality and artistic merit. writings produced in a certain country or during a certain period, *French literature*, *contemporary literature*. the occupation or profession of writing or studying such works. the realm of written composition, *he is famous in literature* ‖ books or treatises on a particular subject, *there is a mass of literature on the Greek theater*. (*pop.*) any printed matter even if devoid of literary merit, e.g. travel folders [fr. L. *litteratura*]

lithe (laɪð) *adj.* slim, sinewy and supple ‖ indicating suppleness and agility, *the lithe movements of a panther* [O.E. *lithe*, gentle]

li·thi·a·sis (lɪθaɪəsɪs) *n.* (*med.*) the formation of gravel-like crystals in the body, esp. in the gall and urinary bladders [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *lithos*, stone]

lith·ic (lɪθɪk) *adj.* of or pertaining to stone [fr.

lithic *adj.* of or pertaining to lithium

lith·i·um (lɪθɪəm) *n.* an element of the alkali metal group (symbol Li, at. no. 3, at. mass 6.939). It is the lightest known metal and is used in alloys [fr. Gk *lithos*, stone]

lithium batteries lightweight electric batteries used in watches

lith·o·graph (lɪθəgræf, lɪθəgrɑf) **1.** *v.t.* to print by the process of lithography **2.** *n.* an impression or print so made. **li·thog·ra·pher**

lith·o·graph·ic (lɪθəgræfɪk) *adj.* of, pertaining to or produced by lithography

li·thog·ra·phy (lɪθɒgrəfɪ) *n.* the art or process of printing from a smooth surface (a prepared stone, aluminum or zinc) on which the image to be printed is ink-receptive, the rest being ink-

li·thol·o·gy (lɪθɒlədʒɪ:) *n.* the study of stones and rocks ‖ the nature of a rock or rock formation described in terms of its composition, color, texture and structure [fr. Gk *lithos*, stone + *logos*, word]

lith·o·marge (lɪθəmɑrdʒ) *n.* a smooth, closely packed kaolin [fr. Mod. L. *lithomarga* fr. Gk *lithos*, stone + L. *marga*, marl]

lith·o·phyte (lɪθəfaɪt) *n.* (*bot.*) a plant growing on rock or stone [fr. Gk *lithos*, stone + *phuton*, plant]

lith·o·print (lɪθəprɪnt) *n.* a lithograph

lith·o·sphere (lɪθəsfɪər) *n.* (*geol.*) the earth's solid exterior crust (cf. ATMOSPHERE, cf. HYDROSPHERE) [fr. Gk *lithos*, stone + SPHERE]

lith·o·spher·ic (lɪθəsfɪərɪk) *adj.* (*geol.*) of the rocky crust of the earth

li·thot·o·my (lɪθɒtəmɪ:) *n.* (*med.*) a surgical operation to remove a stone from the bladder [fr. L.L. *lithotomia* fr. Gk fr. *lithos*, stone + *tomia*, a cutting]

li·thot·ri·ty (lɪθɒtrɪtɪ:) *n.* (*med.*) the crushing of a stone in the bladder so that it can pass through the urethra [fr. Gk *lithos*, stone + *tripsis*, rubbing]

Lith·u·a·ni·a (lɪθu:éɪnɪ:ə) a constituent republic (area 25,170 sq. miles, pop. 3,399,000) of the U.S.S.R. in N.E. Europe, on the Baltic. Capital: Vilnius. It is a low-lying region with many lakes. Agriculture: root crops, cereals, cattle. Resources: timber. Industries: heavy engineering, shipbuilding and building materials. Lithuania developed as an independent unit against the Teutonic Knights (13th c.), and its power grew until unification with Poland (1386). Acquired by Russia (1795), it became an independent republic (1919) and a constituent republic (1940)

Lith·u·a·ni·an (lɪθu:éɪnɪ:ən) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Lithuania, its language or people **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Lithuania ‖ the Baltic language of Lithuania

lit·i·gant (lɪtɪgənt) **1.** *adj.* engaged in a lawsuit **2.** *n.* someone engaged in a lawsuit [F.]

lit·i·gate (lɪtɪgeɪt) *pres. part.* **lit·i·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lit·i·gat·ed** *v.t.* to go to law, to carry on a lawsuit ‖ *v.t.* to contest at law **lit·i·ga·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *litigare* (*litigatus*)]

li·ti·gious (lɪtɪdʒəs) *adj.* fond of engaging in lawsuits ‖ subject to dispute at law ‖ of or about lawsuits [fr. F. *litigieux*]

lit·mus (lɪtməs) *n.* a dye obtained from various lichens, esp. *Roccella tinctoria*, fam. *Roccellaceae*, turned red by acid and blue by alkali [fr. M. Du. *leecmos*]

litmus paper absorbent paper treated with litmus, used as an indicator for acids and alkalis

litmus test originally a paper used to test acidity and alkalinity; by extension, 'an acid test,' a definitive test —**litmusless** *adj.* neutral

li·top·tern (laɪtɒptə:rn) *n.* a member of *Litopterna*, an extinct order of hoofed herbivorous mammals of the Paleocene to the Pleistocene epochs, confined to South America [fr. Gk *litos*, smooth + *pterna*, heel]

li·to·tes (laɪtoutɪ:z) *pl.* **li·to·tes** *n.* understatement in which an affirmation is expressed by the negative of its contrary, often used for emphasis or ironically, e.g. 'the loss was no laughing matter' (an instance of this (cf. HYPERBOLE, cf. MEIOSIS)) [Gk *litotēs* fr. *litos*, plain, simple]

lit·ter (lɪtər) **1.** *n.* rubbish, e.g. scraps of paper, orange peel etc., lying about in disorder ‖ a state of disorder or untidiness ‖ the young brought forth at one birth by a multiparous animal, esp. a sow or bitch ‖ straw or other bedding provided for animals or as a protection for plants ‖ the top layer of leaves, twigs and other organic matter on a forest floor ‖ a stretcher ‖ (*hist.*) a couch with a curtained canopy for carrying a passenger **2.** *v.t.* to be litter in (a place) ‖ to leave litter in (a place). to throw down as litter ‖ to bed down (an animal) with straw etc. ‖ to cover (a floor) with straw etc. ‖ *v.i.* (of an animal) to bring forth young [A.F. *litere*, O.F. *litiere*,

litter bag a container, usu. of plastic, used for

litterbin

lit·ter·bug (lɪtərbʌg) *n.* someone who drops litter on a street or in some other public area

lit·tle (lit'l) *comp* less·er, less·er (les'ər) or **lit·tler** *superl* least (lēst), **lit·tlest** small in size, amount, number, degree etc. ‖ (of children) young, *the little ones* ‖ used as a term of endearment, *bless your little soul* | short, not having great height, *a little woman* ‖ (of distance or duration) short [not] brief, *a little while* ‖ trivial, *little details* ‖ petty, mean, *little minds* ‖ guileful, *he knows your little game* ‖ operating on a small scale, *little businesses* **a little** some, even though small in amount, *give me a little time, show a little kindness* **2.** *adv comp* **less** *superl* **least** not much, very slightly, *she read little and wrote less* ‖ (with 'to care', 'dream', 'guess', 'know', 'think' etc.) not at all, *little does he guess* **a little** somewhat, *a little flustered* ‖ sometimes, *he still sees her a little* ‖ for a short time or distance **3.** *n.* a small amount, *the little I possess, what little I could do* ‖ not much, *he did little to help* **a little** a short time, *stay for a little* ‖ a short distance, *go along the road a little* **in little** on a small scale **little by little** gradually **little or nothing** hardly anything **to make little of** to attach small importance to **to think little of** to have a low opinion of ‖ to have no hesitancy about [O.E. *lytel, lytel*]

Little Bear *URSA MINOR

Little Bighorn a river (approx. 90 miles long) of northern Wyoming and southern Montana, site in Montana of the Battle of Little Bighorn (*CRAZY HORSE)

Little Dipper *URSA MINOR

Little Entente a political, economic and military alliance formed (1920–1) by Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia against Germany, Austria, Hungary and Italy. It was weakened by the rise (1933) of Hitler, and collapsed (1938) when Germany invaded Czechoslovakia

little finger the fourth and smallest finger of the hand

little magazine a small, noncommercial magazine publishing esp. experimental writing and criticism

Little Rock the capital (pop. 158,461) of Arkansas, a commercial center with cottonseed-oil, lumber and electrical engineering industries, and bauxite mining nearby. It was one of the first Southern towns to begin implementing the Supreme Court's ruling on desegregation in schools, provoking demonstrations (1958)

Little Russian a Ukrainian | the Ukrainian or Ruthenian languages ‖ a Ruthenian

little theater a small theater usually presenting experimental, noncommercial plays often with an amateur cast

little toe the smallest and outermost toe of the foot

Little Turtle (c. 1752–1812), American Indian chief of the Miami tribe, known for his military prowess and oratorical ability. He defeated (1791) federal troops on the Wabash River but then advocated peace, signing the Treaty of Greenville (1795). Under this the Indians ceded land in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan to the U.S.A.

lit·to·ral (lit'ərəl) **1.** *adj.* of, on or along the shore **2.** *n.* a coastal region, esp. the area of a shore between high and low tide levels [fr. L. *littoralis*]

Lit·tré (li:trei), Maximilien Paul Emile (1801–81), French lexicographer and philosopher, famous for his 'Dictionnaire de la langue française' (1863–73) and for his modified restatement of the doctrines of positivism (*COMTE)

li·tur·gi·cal (litə:rdʒik'l) *adj.* of or concerning liturgy **li·tur·gics** *pl. n.* the study of liturgies | the branch of theology dealing with the forms of public worship [fr. L.L. *liturgicus* fr. Gk *leitourgikos*]

lit·ur·gist (lit'ərdʒist) *n.* an authority on liturgies ‖ a compiler of a liturgy

lit·ur·gy (lit'ərdʒi:) *pl.* **li·tur·gies** *n.* any prescribed rites and services of the Christian Church | the Eucharist office in the Orthodox Eastern Church [fr. M.L. *liturgia* fr. Gk]

Liu Shao-chi (liu ʃau tʃi:) (1898–) Chinese Communist politician, president of the Chinese People's Republic (1959–68). He [illegible] (Nov. 1968) from all his positions. In 1980 he was posthumously rehabilitated

liv·a·ble, live·a·ble (livəb'l) *adj.* good for living in, *a very livable house* ‖ able to be lived, worth living, *life is just not livable under such conditions* ‖ (esp. *Br.*, of a person, with 'with') easy to get along with

live (liv) *pres. part.* **liv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lived** *v.t.* to have life as an animal or plant | to continue in this state, *the longer we live the more we learn* | (with 'on', 'upon') to subsist, maintain life, *they live on a handful of rice a day* [illegible] life, *she lives by sewing* | to flourish, remain in people's memory, *the names of these heroes will live forever* | to conduct or pass one's life in a certain manner, *to live quietly, live like a pig* ‖ to realize fully the potentialities of life, *only in the mountains does she feel she's really living* | to reside, dwell, *he lives next door* | to survive dangers and terrors, *few lived to tell the tale* ‖ to spend the daytime, *we live in this room and sleep in that one* | *v.t.* to pass, spend, *live a happy life* | to enjoy or experience vicariously, *he lived every second of the film* ‖ to carry out in one's life the principles of, *to live one's religion* **to live and let live** to live as one wishes and allow others to do the same | to be tolerant of others' views, weaknesses etc **to live** (something) **down** to live so that people forget (a past failure or mistake in one's life) **to live for** to devote [illegible] **to live in** [illegible] live [illegible] **to live out** to spend the remainder of (one's days, life etc.) (esp. of servants and soldiers) to live away from one's work or duty **to live through** to survive, *no boat could live through this storm* **to live up to** to attain expected standards in ‖ to put (one's ideals) into practice | (*Br.*) to spend the total amount of (one's income) **to live with** to live with (someone) as husband or wife outside marriage [O.E. *libban*]

live (laiv) *adj.* living, not dead | existing, not fictional, *a real live cowboy* ‖ energetic, lively ‖ full of interest and importance, *a live topic for debate* | glowing, *live coals* | unexploded, *a live bomb* ‖ (of a broadcast) direct, not recorded | carrying electric current, *a live wire* ‖ (of machinery) imparting or having motion ‖ (*printing*, of type) [illegible] from ‖ (*printing*, of copy) not typeset or not proofread [fr. older *on life*, ALIVE]

liveable *LIVABLE

live-in (livin) *adj.* **1.** of those who live where they work or fraternize e.g., live-in maid, club member **2.** extension of sit-in (which see)

live-in friend a lover with whom one lives

live·li·hood (laivlihud) *n.* means of subsistence [O.E. *liflād* fr. lif, life + *lād*, course, assimilated to obs. *livelihood*, liveliness]

live·li·ness (laivlinis) *n.* the state or quality of being lively

live load (laiv) the stresses laid upon a structure in addition to its own weight (cf. DEAD LOAD)

live·long (livlɔŋ, livlɔŋ) *adj.* (*rhet.*, of day or night) whole, entire, complete (with connotations of delight or weariness) [*thef*, obs. adj., [illegible]]

live·ly (laivli:) *comp* **live·li·er** *superl* **live·li·est** **1.** *adj* brisk, vigorous, full of zest and spirit, *a lively mind* | vivid, *a lively description* ‖ active, intense, *a lively sense of humor* | brilliant, fresh, *lively colors* | busy, exciting, dangerous, *demonstrators gave the police a lively time* | riding buoyantly on the sea, *a lively boat* ‖ fast and quick to respond, *a lively little car* ‖ (*cricket*) causing the ball to come off quickly, *a lively wicket* **2.** *adv.* in a lively way [O.E. *liflic*, life-[illegible]]

liv·en (laivən) *v.t.* (often with 'up') to enliven | *v.i.* (often with 'up') to become brisker, brighter, more active

live oak any of several American evergreen oaks, esp *Quercus virginiana*, fam *Fagaceae*, of the southern U.S.A., which yields tough, durable wood

liv·er (livər) *n.* a large, vascular, glandular organ of vertebrates that plays an important role in digestion (e.g. the production of bile), that converts carbohydrates to glycogen, which it then stores, and that elaborates many important substances (esp. of the blood). In man it is dark red, divided into five lobes, and located in the upper right portion of the abdominal cavity immediately below the diaphragm. any of various large organs associated with the digestive tract of invertebrates ‖ the liver of an animal eaten as food [O.E. *lifer*]

liver *n.* a person who lives in a specified manner, *a clean liver, a loose liver*

liver fluke any of various parasitic flatworms (esp. the liver fluke of sheep) that invade the liver of animals [illegible]

liv·er·ied (livəri:d) *adj.* wearing livery

liv·er·ish (livəri:ʃ) *adj.* suffering from liver disorders ‖ out of sorts, ill-tempered

Liv·er·more (livərmɔ:, livərmour), Mary Ashton (nee Rice, 1820–1905), U.S. reformer. During the Civil War she fought for the abolition of slavery and for temperance and social reform, and [illegible] for women's suffrage [illegible] and [illegible]

Liv·er·pool (livərpu:l), Robert Banks Jenkinson, 2nd Earl of (1770–1828), British statesman, prime minister (1812–27). His Tory ministry enforced repressive legislation at the end of the Napoleonic Wars, but later introduced reforms, under the influence of Canning, Huskisson and Peel

Liverpool the second largest port (pop. 1,513,070) of England, a county borough in Lancashire on the Mersey estuary: shipbuilding, engineering, food processing, sugar refining [illegible]

liv·er·wort (livərwə:rt) *n.* any member of *Hepaticae* (*BRYOPHYTE), a class of primitive green land plants related to the mosses

liv·er·wurst (livərwə:rst, livərwurst) *n.* a smoked sausage made of liver and pork [part trans. of G. *Leberwurst* fr. *Leber*, liver + *Wurst*, sausage]

liv·er·y (livəri:) *pl.* **liv·er·ies** *n.* the costume worn by the [illegible] of some noble or rich household or court ‖ (*Br.*) the distinct costume or dress worn formerly by members of a livery company ‖ (*Br.*) the members of a livery company | (*law*) the legal delivery of property, esp. (*Br.*) from a court of wards ‖ (*Br., law*) a writ guaranteeing this delivery [A.F. *livere*]

livery company (*Br.*) one of the London city companies, which were permitted to wear their own livery

liv·er·y·man (livəri:mən) *pl.* **liv·er·y·men** *n.* a keeper of a livery stable, a man who works in a livery stable ‖ (*Br.*) a member of a livery company who is also a freeman of the City of London

livery stable a stable where horses are offered for hire, or where horses can be boarded

live·stock (laivstɔk) *n.* animals, esp. cattle, kept on a farm for breeding, dairy products, sale etc.

live wire a wire connected to a source of electric power | (*pop.*) a person full of energy and initiative

Liv·i·a Dru·sil·la (livi:ədru:silə) (c. 56 B.C.–29 A.D.), Roman empress. As wife of Augustus, she became the first Roman empress (27 B.C.) and continued to wield power in the reign of Tiberius, her son by an earlier marriage

liv·id (livid) *adj.* bluish-gray in color, like lead | discolored as if by bruising | (*pop.*) exceedingly angry [illegible] fr. L. *lividus*]

liv·ing (liviŋ) *n.* the condition of having life | the action of a being having life ‖ livelihood, *he earns his living by selling seeds* ‖ manner of conducting life, *high living* | (*Br.*) a Church office to which certain benefits (e.g. a vicarage) and revenues are attached **2.** *adj* endowed with life | having continuing effect, *a living ideal* | still spoken, *a living language* ‖ now existing, *the greatest living sculptor* ‖ lifelike, *a living likeness* ‖ natural, not moved or detached by man, *carved out of the living rock* | of or pertaining to life, *living conditions* ‖ sufficient for life, *a liv-* [illegible] or living memory capable of being remembered by people still alive, *the worst typhoon in living memory*

living room the room in a house where the family spends most of the day when at home, esp. as distinct from bedroom or kitchen

Liv·ing·ston (livinstən), Edward (1764–1836), U.S. statesman. His 'Livingston Code' of criminal law and procedure has been widely consulted in Europe and America. As secretary of state (1831–3) under President Andrew Jackson, he prepared the Anti-Nullification Proclamation [illegible]

Livingston, [illegible] (1746–1813), governor of the state of New York (1777–1801), [illegible] the Articles of Confederation, and U.S. minister to France (1801–3). He negotiated, with [illegible] ing won (1798) a New York monopoly of steam [illegible] (1807) their first successful steam vessel, the 'Clermont'

Liv·ing·stone (livinstən), David (1813–73), Scottish missionary and explorer. Beginning his missionary career (1841) in what is now Botswana, he crossed the Kalahari Desert, reached the Zambezi (1851) and traveled west [illegible] west to east, discovering Victoria Falls (1855) and reaching the mouth of the Zambezi (1856). He explored the basin of Lake Malawi (1857–64), Lake Bangweulu (1868) and the upper reaches of the Congo. Feared lost, he was found (1871) near Lake Tanganyika by Stanley. He devoted his life to the destruction of the slave trade in Africa. He wrote 'Missionary Travels' (1857) and 'The Zambezi and Its Tributaries' [illegible]

Livingstone [illegible] on the Zambezi River near Victoria Falls

living wage a wage that is above mere subsistence level but leaves nothing to spare for luxuries

living will a written request to have one's life terminated at any time when only artificial means can sustain it

live-out (livaut) *adj.* of those who do not live where they work: where living-in is customary [illegible]

Li·vo·ni·a (livouniə) a former Russian province (1783–1918) comprising parts of Latvia and Estonia

Livorno (livɔ:rno) [illegible] 177,700) on the coast of Tuscany, Italy, an important trade center. Industries: shipbuilding, [illegible]

Livy (livi) (Titus Livius, 59 B.C.–17 A.D.), Roman historian. His 'History of Rome' (only 35 of [illegible] is remarkable for its patriotic tone and vivid style

lix·iv·i·ate (liksivieit) (*pres. part.* **lix·iv·i·at·ing**, *past* and *past part.* **lix·iv·i·at·ed**) *v.t.* [illegible] (a substance) into its soluble and insoluble constituents by washing water through it. **lix·iv·i·[illegible]**

liz·ard (lizərd) *n.* a member of *Lacertilia*, order *Squamata*, a suborder of reptiles found chiefly in warm climates. They have a relatively long body and tail (varying in size from 2 ins to 10 ft), movable eyelids and a single temporal opening. Most species are quadrupeds though some, having become adapted to burrowing, are legless. Their scaly skin is shed periodically. | leather made from lizard skin. [O.F. *lesard*]

Lju·blja·na (ljublja:nə) *G.* Laibach) the capital (pop. 253,061) of Slovenia, N.W. Yugoslavia, an agricultural market with metal, engineering and textile industries. Cathedral (18th c.), uni[illegible]

llama (la:mə) [illegible] eral domesticated or wild South American ruminant mammals, fam. *Camelidae*, closely [illegible] humpless and woolly-coated, esp. *Lama guanicoe* guanaco used as a beast of burden. | cloth made from the wool of these animals. [Span.]

Llan·elly (θlanɛθli) a port (pop. 30,000) of Carmarthenshire, S. Wales: metallurgical and [illegible]

Llano Estacado (lɑ:nou estəkɑ:dou) [illegible] and Texas. It contains important natural gas [illegible]

llanos (lɑ:nous) *pl. n.* tropical grasslands of the [illegible]

Llewelyn ap Gruffydd (θlanɛθlinəpgrifiθ) (c. 1282), Welsh prince, grandson of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth. His title was officially recognized (1267), but he refused to do homage to Edward I of England (1272), and was defeated (1277 and 1282) when the English annexed Wales

Llewelyn ap Iorwerth (θlanɛθlinəpiɔ:wɛ:rθ) (c. 1173–1240), Welsh prince. He joined the baronial revolt against King John of England, gained recognition of Welsh rights in Magna Carta (1215), and established his supremacy over other Welsh princes

Lloyd (lɔid), Christine Marie Evert (1954–), U.S. tennis player, noted for her two-handed backhand and calmness under pressure. She won Wimbledon (1974, 1976, 1981) and the U.S. (1975–8, 1980, 1982), French (1974–5, 1979–80, 1983, 1985), and Australian (1982, 1984) [illegible]

Lloyd George (lɔidʒɔ:dʒ), David, 1st Earl Lloyd George of Dwyfor (1863–1945), British statesman. As Liberal chancellor of the exchequer (1908–15), he introduced many social reforms, including old-age pensions (1908) and [illegible] insurance (1911). His budget of 1909, proposing a supertax and a tax on land values, was rejected by the Lords, and so precipitated the crisis which led to the Parliament Act (1911). He served in the cabinet during the 1st world war, and, as prime minister (1916–22) of a coalition government increasingly dominated by Conservatives, he brought the war effort to a victorious close, and attended the Paris Peace [illegible]

Lloyd's (lɔidz) a London society of underwriters dealing in insurance, esp. marine insurance. It grew from a coffeehouse founded by Edward Lloyd (1648–1712) in 1686. It operates on a world-wide basis, and has published (since 1734) Lloyd's list, a newspaper giving information daily about shipping

Lloyd's Register of Ships a register, published annually since 1766, of seagoing vessels classified according to their seaworthiness and cargo capacity

Llu·llai·lla·co (yu:jaiyɑ:kɔ) a volcano (22,057 ft) in the Andes of N. Chile, near the Argentina boundary

LM (lem) [illegible] or lunar module

LNG (*abbr.*) for liquified natural gas

lo (lou) *interj.* (in the phrase **lo and behold!** by a curious chance. [fr. M.E. *lō*, exclamation of grief or surprise and fr. M.E. *lo* prob. fr. *loke*, imper. of LOOK *v.*]

loach (lout∫) *n.* a member of *Cobitidae*, a family of edible freshwater fish native to Europe and [illegible]

load (loud) **1.** *n.* something which is supported by or carried in something: *a full load of passengers, he carried a load of wood on his back.* | the weight of a mass on its support. | the forces to which a support is subjected: *the load on this beam is more than it will bear.* | an amount usually carried or delivered of a specified material, often in a specified mode of conveyance: *a truck load of gravel.* | an amount that can be dealt with at one time by a machine: *this washing machine takes a load of six pounds.* | an amount of work expected to be done: *continual drafts place a heavy load on the heating system.* || (*engin.*) the resistance, apart from friction, offered to the working of an engine: *the working load* [illegible] from a source at a given time: *the new power station will share the load at peak hours.* | the quantity of electrical power used by a machine, circuit etc. (*pl.*; *pop.*) a large amount: *loads of money.* | something which is ceaselessly worrisome, painful etc.: *you've taken a load off my mind.* **2.** *v.t.* (often with 'up') to put a load on or in. | to put as a load. | to be a load or weight on. | to make heavier. | to treat with an adulterant, filler etc. | to add a weight to (dice) so that they fall as one wants them to. | to add weight or importance to: *he loaded his arguments with facts that could not be challenged.* | to cause one's chances to be unfavorable: *the odds were loaded against him.* | to insert the charge, car[illegible] film in a camera. (often with 'with') to burden. (often with 'on') to place as a burden upon. (often with 'with') to give (someone) a great deal [illegible] with up') to take on a load. | to charge a firearm or put the ammunition into a gun. [O.E. *lad*, way, journey, means of transport]

load displacement (*naut.*) the displacement of a fully loaded ship

load·er (loudər) *n.* someone or something that loads. | (in compounds) a gun loaded in a specified way: *a muzzle-loader*

load factor the ratio of the average load to the maximum load

load·ing (loudiŋ) *n.* (*insurance*) an amount added to an insurance premium in special circumstances. || a filler or stuffing used by paper, rubber or cloth manufacturers etc.

load line (*naut.*) a Plimsoll line or other line indicating how high a boat is or may be loaded

load-shed·ding (loud∫ediŋ) *n.* cutback of electric power to prevent a blackout

loadstar LODESTAR

loadstone LODESTONE

loaf (louf) *pl.* **loaves** (louvz) *n.* a portion of bread baked in a separate, shaped piece. || meat or other food done up in a similar shaped piece. || a sugar loaf. [O.E. *hlāf*]

loaf *v.i.* to waste time, be idle. || *v.t.* (usually with 'away') to pass (time) in idleness. **loaf·er** *n.* a lazy person. [origin unknown]

loaf·er (loufər) *n.* a type of leather walking shoe with a broad flat heel and uppers like moccasins. [fr. *Loafer*, a trademark]

lo·a·i·a·sis (louəaiəsis) *n.* a W. African disease due to worm infestation of skin and eye tissue. [Mod. L. fr. *Loa loa*, the worm that causes it]

loam (loum) *n.* a loose rich soil of clay and sand, with some organic matter. || a clay and sand mixture used in making bricks and molds. || any fertile soil. **loam·y** *comp.* **loam·i·er** *superl.* **loam·i·est** *adj.* [O.E. *lām*]

loan (loun) **1.** *n.* something lent, usually money, on condition that it is returned, with or without interest. || a lending, permission to use, *may we have the loan of your ladder?* || (*hist.*) a contribution from individuals or public bodies exacted by a government. || a loanword. **on loan** under conditions of lending. **2.** *v.t.* to grant a loan of. [O.N. *lān*]

loan·word (lounwə:rd) *n.* a word adopted from a foreign language and freely used. Loanwords may be assimilated in form, spelling and pronunciation to the borrowing language (e.g. 'chief') or they may retain the foreign spelling and pronunciation (e.g. 'chef'). English relies heavily for its vocabulary on Latin, French, Greek and Scandinavian loanwords, in that order. [after G. *lehnwort*]

loath, loth (louθ) *adj.* (*rhet.*, used predicatively) unwilling, reluctant, *he is loath to issue a summons.* **nothing loath** without any reluctance. [illegible]

loathe (louð) *pres. part.* **loath·ing** *past* and *past part.* **loathed** *v.t.* to regard with disgust or abhorrence. || (*pop.*) to dislike strongly. **loath·ing** *n.* detestation, abhorrence. **loath·some** (louðsəm) *adj.* exciting disgust, repulsive. || nauseating. [O.E. *lāthian*]

loaves *pl.* of LOAF

lob (lɔb) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **lob·bing** *past* and *past part.* **lobbed** to toss or propel (e.g. a ball) without great force in a fairly high parabola. || (*cricket*) to bowl underhand. || (*tennis*) to hit (the ball) in a high parabola, usually to the back of the opponent's court. **2.** *n.* a ball tossed, bowled or hit in this manner. [earlier *lob*, a slow, awkward person]

lo·bar (loubər, loubur) *adj.* of a lobe, esp. the lobes of the lungs, *lobar pneumonia.* [fr. Mod. L. *lobaris*]

lo·bate (loubeit) *adj.* (*biol.*) divided into lobes. || (*biol.*) lobe-shaped. **lo·ba·tion** *n.* [fr. Mod. L. *lobatus* fr. *lobus*, lobe]

lob·by (lɔbi) **1.** *pl.* **lob·bies** *n.* a corridor or room, esp. one from which the main rooms lead off, used as an entrance hall, vestibule, waiting room, anteroom etc. || the part of a legislative building to which the public has access to meet with legislators. | (*Br.*) one of two corridors in which members of parliament vote. || a group of people trying to bring pressure to bear on legislators to pursue policies favorable to their interests. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **lob·by·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lob·bied** *v.t.* to try to influence (legislators) in favor of a certain policy by constantly seeking interviews, writing letters, bringing external pressures to bear etc. || *v.i.* to influence legislators in this way. **lob·by·ist** *n.* a person who lobbies. [fr. M.L. *lobium*, *lobia*, gal[illegible]

lob·by-fod·der (lɔbi:fɔdər) *n.* a legislator or administrator susceptible to pressure from lob[illegible]

lobe (loub) *n.* the soft rounded lower end of the human ear ‖ any similarly shaped part of an organ, esp. of the brain or lung ‖ a rounded division of a leaf ‖ (*bot.*) a rounded division of a petal ‖ (*anat.*) a division of the brain, lung, liver, etc. [ME *lobbe* < ?]

lobed *adj.* having a lobe or lobes [ME *lobbed*]

lo·bel·ia (loubi:ljə) *n.* a member of *Lobelia*, fam *Lobeliaceae*, a genus of herbaceous plants of wide distribution, characterized by a deeply split corolla and blue, red or white flowers ‖ the dried leaves of *L. inflata* of North America yielding poisonous alkaloids used in medicine as an antispasmodic and emetic [after Matthias de *Lobel* (1538-1616), Flemish botanist]

Lo·bi·to (loubi:tou) a port (pop. 59,528) in Angola, S.W. Africa, connected by rail with the copper-mining areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zambia

lob·lol·ly pine (lɔblɔli:) *Pinus taeda*, fam *Pinaceae*, a tall, bushy pine of central and southeastern U.S.A. with thick reddish-brown bark and spiny-tipped cones

lo·bot·o·mized (ləbɔtəmaizd) *adj* metaphorically, of someone with no emotional response

lo·bot·o·my (ləbɔtəmi) *pl* **lo·bot·o·mies** *n.* surgical severance of nerve tracts of the brain, to relieve certain mental disorders [fr LOBE+Gk *tomē*, a cutting]

lob·scouse (lɔbskaus) *n.* (*hist.*) a sailor's stew consisting of meat, potatoes, hardtack etc. [origin unknown]

lob·ster (lɔbstər) *pl.* **lob·sters, lob·ster** *n.* a member of *Homaridae*, a family of marine crustaceans, esp. *Homarus americanus* found off the Atlantic seaboard of North America, *H. vulgaris* found off the Atlantic coast of Europe and *H. capensis* of southern Africa. *Palinurus* species are found in Australian, New Zealand and other Pacific waters. They are edible decapods with large claws, a curved, fanlike tail used in swimming, and stalked compound eyes ‖ their flesh eaten as food [O.E. *lothustra* fr. L. *locusta*, locust, lobster]

lobster pot a trap for catching lobsters

lob·u·lar (lɔbjulər) *adj.* of or like a lobule

lob·ule (lɔbju:l) *n.* a small lobe or a subdivision of a lobe [fr. Mod. L. *lobulus* dim. of *lobus*, lobe]

lo·cal (lóuk'l) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to or restricted to a particular place or area, *the local telephone service, a local bylaw* ‖ narrow, restricted, parochial, *a local viewpoint* ‖ affecting or being in one part only, *a local infection* ‖ (of trains, buses etc.) stopping at every station ‖ (*math.*) of a locus **2.** *n.* someone who lives or works in a particular neighborhood or area ‖ a local train, bus etc. ‖ a postage stamp valid only in a limited area ‖ the local branch of a large organization, esp. of a trade union ‖ (*Br.*) the neighborhood pub or neighborhood moviehouse [F.]

local color, *Br.* **local colour** vividness and actuality in a novel, film etc. achieved by describing or photographing in detail scenes, customs etc. characteristic of the locale of the work

lo·cale (loukæl, loukúl) *n.* a place or location, esp. as the site of certain activities, a setting, *Marseille is the locale of the novel* [F adj. = local]

local government the government of small districts, e.g. counties, cities, boroughs, towns, urban districts and rural districts, conducted in a democracy by representative bodies with paid expert administrators. These elected bodies of councilmen and aldermen can levy local taxes and receive, as well, grants from the central government. They can pass bylaws and, within the laws of the central or state governments, have much local responsibility and initiative in matters of education, town planning, housing, health, communications and police

lo·cal·ism (lóuk'lizəm) *n.* a local variant in pronunciation, idiom or custom ‖ absorption in local affairs

lo·cal·i·ty (loukæliti:) *pl.* **lo·cal·i·ties** *n.* a particular district or neighborhood ‖ the fact or state of being situated in time or space, *every object has locality* ‖ place with regard to the ability to find one's way around, *a poor sense of locality* [F. *localité*]

lo·cal·i·za·tion (louk'lizéiʃən) *n.* a localizing or being localized

lo·cal·ize (lóuk'laiz) *pres. part* **lo·cal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lo·cal·ized** *v.t.* to restrict to a specific area, *localized pain* ‖ to attach to local districts, *localized administration* ‖ to give local characteristics to

local option the privilege of local voting upon certain regulations, esp. concerning the sale of alcoholic beverages

local preacher a layman licensed to preach in a particular district

local time time expressed with reference to the meridian of a particular place, as distinct from standard time

Lo·car·no Pact (loukarnou) a series of treaties [illegible] Italy, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The boundaries of France, Belgium and Germany were guaranteed, and those countries agreed not to attack one another. Part of the Rhineland was to be demilitarized. The Locarno Pact was violated (1936) by Hitler

lo·cate (loukeit, loukéit) *pres. part* **lo·cat·ing** *past* and *past part* **lo·cat·ed** *v.t.* to look for and discover ‖ to situate, set in position, *he located himself near the door* ‖ to define the limits of a claim to land or a mining right ‖ *v.i.* to take up residence or set up business [fr. L. *locare* (*locatus*), to rent out]

lo·ca·tion (loukeiʃən) *n.* a locating or being located ‖ a geographical situation, *the location of the factory is close to the railroad* ‖ a tract of land located, *a mining location* ‖ (*movies*) a site chosen outside the studio for purposes of filming [fr. L. *locatio* (*locationis*), a renting out]

loc·a·tive (lɔkətiv) **1.** *adj* (*gram.*) belonging to or being a grammatical case indicating place where **2.** *n.* (*gram.*) the locative case [fr. L. *locare* (*locatus*), to place, rent out]

loch (lɔk, lɔx) *n.* (*Scot.*) a lake ‖ (*Scot.*) an almost landlocked arm of the sea [Gael.]

loch·i·a (lɔki:ə) *pl* **loch·i·a** *n.* (*med.*) a discharge from the uterus and vagina following childbirth [Mod. L. fr. Gk]

lochs *pl.* of Loch

lock (lɔk) *n.* a curl, tress or tuft of hair as it naturally grows and divides on the head ‖ (*pl., rhet.*) the hair of the head ‖ a tuft of wool, cotton or flax [O.E. *loc*]

lock 1. *n.* a fastening device for doors, lids, drawers etc., in which a bolt is secured and released by a mechanism operated usually by a key acting on moving components (wards), or by some other means, such as a combination ‖ a device for preventing movement in a wheel ‖ (*hist.*) a mechanism for exploding the charge of a gun ‖ any of several holds in wrestling which prevent the part held from moving ‖ (*wagering*) a game where the team selected cannot lose ‖ a part of a canal or river enclosed between gates, in which the level of the water can be controlled, thus providing access from one level reach of navigable water to another (cf. CANAL) ‖ the extent to which a vehicle's front wheels can be turned across the plane of the back wheels, *full lock is two complete turns of the steering wheel* ‖ an airlock **lock, stock and barrel** completely, *he turned them out lock, stock and barrel* **under lock and key** put away very safely **2.** *v.t.* to fasten (a door etc.) with a lock ‖ to fasten by fitting parts together ‖ (*printing*) to fasten (type) in a chase by securing the quoins ‖ to move (a ship) by means of a lock or locks ‖ to join tightly, *they locked their fingers together* ‖ *v.i.* to become fastened with a lock ‖ to become fastened as if locked, *the parts of the puzzle lock together to form a cube* ‖ (of a ship) to pass by means of a lock or locks ‖ (of a vehicle) to allow the front wheels to turn across the plane of the back wheels ‖ (of wheels) to move in this way ‖ to become fixed, stop revolving, *the wheel locked when he braked and the car skidded* **to lock away** to keep in a locked container **to lock in** to prevent from leaving **to lock out** to prevent from entering ‖ to prevent (employees) from working (*LOCKOUT) **to lock up** to shut by fastening with locks, *lock up the house* ‖ to shut a house etc., *lock up before you leave* ‖ to put away in a container with a lock, *lock up the money* ‖ to imprison ‖ to invest so as to be difficult to lay hands on quickly, *his money is all locked up in longterm securities* [O.E. *loc*]

lock·age (lɔkidʒ) *n.* [illegible] the toll exacted for using a lock ‖ the system of locks on a waterway ‖ the amount a boat rises or falls in a lock ‖ the volume of water transferred in the [illegible]

Locke (lɔk), John (1632-1704), English philosopher. In his 'Essay Concerning Human Understanding' [illegible] (*EMPIRICISM) and reflection by the mind, [illegible] In [illegible] Hobbes he upholds 'natural rights' (life, liberty, property etc.), and in opposition to the divine right of kings he bases state power on a social contract with a right to revolt. His ideas had a profound effect on 18th-c. thought (*HUME) and on revolutionary movements, esp. in France and North America

locked-in (lɔktin) *adj* committed to a position; being in a position where a change is not practical, e.g., of an investment position

locked-on (lɔkɔn) *adj.* **1.** of condition fixed to follow automatically, e.g., radar to a fixed object being tracked **2.** condition permitting transfer from one undersea or space craft to another

lock·er (lɔkər) *n.* a small cupboard usually with a lock, allotted to an individual for storage, coats etc., e.g. in a factory or school ‖ a storeroom or compartment in a ship ‖ a storage compartment in a deep-freezing plant available for rent

locket (lɔkit) *n.* a small, usually precious metal case worn or hung around the neck, e.g. on a chain, often containing a portrait or lock of hair kept for sentimental reasons [fr. O.F. *locquet*]

Lock·heed C-130E (lɔkhi:d) Lockheed Model 382, a four-turboprop engine plane with two underwing full tanks, medium-range combat transport, 43,811-lb payload; known as Hercules

Lock·heed L 1011-400 230-passenger service plane, with a range of 3,680 mi

lock-in clause (lɔkin) a provision in a promissory note or bond that prevents prepayment

lock-jaw (lɔkdʒɔ) *n.* (*med.*) an early symptom of tetanus marked by muscular spasms of the jaws and inability to open them

lock·keep·er (lɔkki:pər) *n.* a person responsible for the working of a lock on a canal or river

lock-nut (lɔknʌt) *n.* a nut locking another firmly into position ‖ a self-locking nut

lock on (*mil.*) continuous and automatic tracking of a target in one or more coordinates, e.g., range, bearing, elevation —**lock-on** *v*

lock-out (lɔkaut) *n.* a refusal on an employer's part to admit workers except on his own stipulated conditions of employment

lock-out compartment in an underwater craft where pressure is sufficient to prevent entry of water

lock·smith (lɔksmiθ) *n.* someone who makes and mends locks and keys

lock-step (lɔkstep) *n.* a method of marching in extremely close file ‖ a rigid arrangement

lock-stitch (lɔkstitʃ) *n.* a sewing machine stitch in which two threads are interwoven

lock-up (lɔkʌp) *n.* a locking up or being locked up ‖ (*pop.*) a prison building or cell, esp. of a local or temporary nature ‖ (*Br.*) a lock-up garage or store

lock-up garage (*Br.*) a garage which can be locked and which is not on the same site as the user's house or premises

lock-up shop (*Br.*) a shop without living quarters

lo·co (lóukou) **1.** *n.* locoweed ‖ loco disease **2.** *adj.* (*pop.*) crazy, insane [Span. = insane]

loco disease a disease of cattle, horses and sheep affecting the motor and nervous centers of the brain, caused by eating locoweed

lo·co·ism (loukouizəm) *n.* loco disease

lo·co·mo·tion (loukəmouʃən) *n.* the act or the power of moving from one place to another ‖ travel with respect to the method of moving [fr. L. *loco*, ablative of *locus*, place + *motio* (*motionis*), motion]

lo·co·mo·tive (loukəmoutiv) **1.** *n.* a self-propelled vehicle running on rails, used to haul railroad trains **2.** *adj.* having power of or used in locomotion, *locomotive organs* [fr. L. *loco*, ablative of *locus*, place + *motivus*, motive]

lo·co·mo·tor (loukəmoutər) *adj* of or pertaining to locomotion [fr. L. *loco*, ablative of *locus*, place + *motor*, that which imparts motion]

locomotor ataxia tabes dorsalis

lo·co·mo·to·ry (loukəmóutəri:) *adj.* locomotor ‖ having locomotive power [fr. L. *loco*, ablative of *locus*, place + older *motory* adj., causing motion]

lo·co·weed (lóukouwi:d) *n.* a member of *Astragalus* or *Oxytropis*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, genera of poisonous plants found in western North America

Lo·cris (lóukris) an ancient region of central Greece

loc·u·lus (lɔkjuləs) *pl* **loc·u·li** (lɔkjulai) *n.* (*biol.*) a small cavity, e.g. in an ovary or an anther [L., dim. of *locus*, a place]

lo·cum te·nens (loukəmtiːnenz) *n.* (*abbr.* locum) a substitute acting for a doctor or clergyman

lo·cus (loukəs) *pl.* **lo·ci** (lousai) *n.* (*math.*) a system of points, lines or surfaces representing a given condition or law ‖ (*genetics*) the relative position of a gene on a chromosome ‖ (esp. *legal*

lo·cus clas·si·cus (loukəsklæsikəs) *n.* a well-known passage or work which illustrates some point or subject with perfect clarity and author-

lo·cus stan·di (loukəsstændai) *n.* the right to appear in court or be heard on any question [L.]

lo·cust (loukəst) *n.* a member of *Acrididae*, a family of grasshoppers having short antennae, esp. those members which migrate in countless numbers, devouring all vegetation in their path ‖ a cicada ‖ a locust tree ‖ the wood of a locust tree [O.F. *locuste* or L. *locusta*, locust, lobster]

locust bean the pod of a carob tree

locust bird *Pastor sturnus* or *P. roseus*, fam.

having mostly black plumage, with rose-colored back and abdomen

locust borer *Megacyllene robiniae*, a beetle whose larvae attack the locust tree

locust tree any of several trees of fam. *Papilionaceae* having hard wood, e.g. the carob and *Robinia pseudoacacia*, a tree of eastern North America

locust years metaphorically, a period of famine, years of privation

lo·cu·tion (loukju ʃən) *n.* a turn of speech, a word, phrase or idiom considered from a stylistic, point of view [fr. L. *locutio* (*locutionis*)]

lo·dar (loudaːr) *n.* (*mil.*) a device that notes and records reception of loran signals

lode (loud) *n.* a deposit of ore as a vein in a

lode·star, load·star (loudstaːr) *n.* a star that guides navigators, usually the polestar ‖ a guiding principle [fr. LODE, (obs.) way + STAR]

lode·stone, load·stone (loudstoun) *n.* a natu-

a thing that exerts a very strong attraction over people or a person [fr. LODE, (obs.)

Lodge (lɔdʒ), Henry Cabot (1850–1924), U.S. statesman and author. A prominent Republican senator from Massachusetts (1893–1924), he became a leading critic of President Wilson's policies, attaching reservations to Wilson's proposals for a League of Nations treaty. He served as one of four U.S. delegates to the Washington

lodge (lɔdʒ) *n.* a small house at the gates of the park of, or on the grounds of, a large country house, usually occupied by an employee or leased to a

season only). *a hunting lodge* ‖ a porter's office at the entrance to a college, factory, etc. ‖ (*Br.*) the

sity college ‖ the meeting hall of a branch of a Masonic or similar body, or the members of the branch collectively ‖ the den of a beaver or otter ‖ an American Indian's tepee or wigwam ‖ the inhabitants of such a dwelling, thought of as a

hut

lodge *v.tr.* *past part.* **lodg·ing** *past* and *past part.*

ing) to accommodation ‖ to become fixed, come

lodgement (lɔdʒmənt) *n.* (*mil.*) a foothold in enemy positions, or the hasty defense thrown up to consolidate it ‖ (*Br., law*) a depositing of money or such a deposit ‖ the accumulation of a deposit, *a lodgment of soot on a chimney ledge* [F. *logement*]

Lodz (lɔdz) a textile and clothing center (pop. 798,000) in central Poland

Loeb (løːb), Jacques (1859–1924), German-U.S. pioneer in experimental biology. He experimented on artificial parthenogenesis, the physiology of the brain, animal tropisms, regeneration, and duration of life. He later contributed to the theory of colloidal behavior

lo·ess, loss (louəs, les) *pl.* **lo·ess, loss·es** *n.* (*geol.*) a deposit of fine yellowish soil transported by the wind. Mixed with silt and humus it is very fertile. There are large deposits in Europe, Asia and North America [G. *loss*]

lo·far (loufaːr) *n.* (*mil.*) a system for detecting patterns of underwater sounds for submarine surveillance

lo·fi (loufiː) *n.* inferior reproduction of sound — **lo·fi** *adj.*

Lo·fo·ten Islands (loufoutn) a rugged mountainous Norwegian archipelago (area 1,560 sq. miles, pop. 56,066) above the Arctic Circle, with some of the world's richest cod fisheries

loft (lɔft, løft) **1.** *n.* a room in the roof, an attic ‖ a room over a stable for hay ‖ the upper story of a warehouse or factory ‖ a pigeon house ‖ a gallery in a church or hall ‖ (*golf*) the backward slope in the head of a club ‖ (*golf*) a stroke which sends a ball in a high arc above the ground **2.** *v.t.* (esp. *golf*) to hit in a high arc above the ground ‖ to send into space **loft·er** *n.* (*golf*) an iron club with a slanted face used to loft the ball [O.E. *loft*, sky, air fr. O.N.]

LOFT (*acronym*) low-frequency radio telescope

loft·i·ly (lɔftili, løftili) *adv.* in a lofty manner

loft·i·ness (lɔftinis, løftinis) *n.* the quality of being lofty

lofting iron a lofter

lof·ty (lɔfti, løfti) *comp.* **loft·i·er** *superl.* **loft·i·est** *adj.* (*rhet.*) imposingly tall, towering, *a lofty spire* ‖ proud, haughty, *lofty contempt* ‖ sublime, elevated, *lofty principles, lofty eloquence*

log

log (lɔg, løg) **1.** *n.* a long and heavy piece of the trunk or a branch of a tree, usually cut and trimmed but otherwise unshaped, and with the

unshaped timber used for fuel ‖ (*naut.*) a device for gauging the speed of a ship, usually consisting of a float, thrown out at the stern, with a regularly knotted line attached to a reel on the ship ‖ a logbook or the record entered in it **2.** *v. pres. part.* **log·ging** *past* and *past part.* **logged** *v.t.* to enter in a logbook ‖ to go (a specified distance) as entered in a logbook ‖ to have experience of flying or sailing for (a specified distance or amount of time), *he has logged over 2,000 flying hours* ‖ to enter (a seaman's name) in the logbook as having committed some offense ‖ to cut (trees) into logs ‖ to cut down the trees of (an area) ‖ *v.i.* to cut down trees into logs and transport them to a place of sale [M.E. *logge*]

log·air (lɔgɛər) *n.* (*mil.*) long-term contract airlift service within continental U.S. for the

systems of the military services *Cf.* QUICK

Lo·gan (lougən), Sir William Edmond (1798–1875), Canadian geologist, known as the father of Precambrian geology. His maps were used in compiling the first geological map of Great Britain. As head (1843–69) of the Canadian Geological Survey, he mapped uncharted areas of Canada, summarized in his 'The Geology of Canada' (1863

ada, in the S.W. Yukon

log·an·ber·ry (lɔgənberi, løgənberi) *n.* *Rubus ursinus loganobaccus*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a variety of biennial dewberry plant bearing a large, edible, dark red berry ‖ this fruit [after James L. *Logan* (1841–1928), U.S. horticultur-

log·a·oe·dic (lɔgəidik, løgəidik) **1.** *adj.* (of a poetic verse) consisting of both dactyls and trochees or iambs and anapests **2.** *n.* a logaoedic verse [fr. L.L. *logaoedicus* fr. Gk fr. *logos*,

the power to which a selected number *b* (the base) must be raised in order to be equal to the number *a* under consideration: if $a = b^n$, *n* is the logarithm of *a* to base *b* (written as $\log_b a$) **log·a·rith·mic** *adj.* **log·a·rith·mi·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Mod. L. *logarithmus* fr. Gk *logos*, ratio + *arithmos*, number]

log·book (lɔgbuk, løgbuk) *n.* a book containing a record of the progress of a ship and all events of the voyage, kept daily ‖ any similar record, e.g. of a plane's flight, the flying hours of a pilot, a traveler's journey, the mechanical history of an engine or its components etc.

loge (louʒ) *n.* a box in a theater or opera house [F.]

log·ger (lɔgər) *n.* someone who earns his living by logging

log·ger·head (lɔgərhed, løgərhed) *n.* an iron implement consisting of a long handle with a ball at the end, heated to melt tar, pitch etc. ‖ a post fixed in a whaling boat to turn the line around when it is running out too fast ‖ any of several members of fam. *Cheloniidae*, a family of large marine turtles, esp. *Caretta caretta*, a carnivorous species found in the Atlantic ‖ a snapping turtle **at loggerheads** involved in an argument in which both sides stubbornly refuse to give way [prob. fr. dial. *logger n.*, log + HEAD]

log·gia (lɔdʒə, lɔdʒə) *n.* a roofed, usually outdoor gallery or arcade, attached on one side to a building and open on the opposite side [Ital.]

log·ging (lɔgiŋ) *n.* the business of chopping down trees, cutting them into logs, and sending them to sawmills etc.

logia alt. *pl.* of LOGION

log·ic (lɔdʒik) *n.* the science of pure reasoning ‖ conformity with the principles of this science, rationality ‖ a sequence of reasoning ‖ a way of reasoning or arguing ‖ compelling power, the inevitability by which certain causes have certain results, *logic of necessity, logic of events* ‖ inherent guiding principles, *the logic of art* [F. *logique* fr. M.L. fr. Gk *logikē*, of reasoning]

— Classical logic derives from the series of treatises of Aristotle known as the 'Organon' (or instrument of science). Concerned with sound thinking, it shows how conclusions can be validly derived from given principles (*DIALECTIC). From the Renaissance, because of its association with traditional metaphysics, logic was neglected until its method was identified with mathematical processes in George Boole's 'Mathematical Analysis of Logic' (1847). The further identification of mathematics and logic is embodied in the 'Principia Mathematica' of Whitehead and Russell (1910–13). (*SYMBOLIC LOGIC)

logic (*computer*) **1.** an electronic operation simulating the logic as programmed, including various types of gates and on/off circuits used to solve problems **2.** principles and applications of truth tables and factors in computers **3.** the science that deals with the creation of the circuits

log·i·cal (lɔdʒikˈl) *adj.* related to or employed in logic ‖ consistent with correct reasoning, *a logical deduction* ‖ capable of or skilled in logical argument, *a logical mind* ‖ inevitably following from the application of reason, *he seems the logical choice for fullback* **log·i·cal·i·ty** (lɔdʒikælitiː) *n.* [M.L. *logicalis* fr. L. *logical*]

logical positivism a 20th-c. form of philosophical thought (*POSITIVISM) which stems from empiricism as modified by the modern non-Aristotelian system of logic. Its salient aim has been to create a comprehensive philosophy of science and, through emphasizing the fundamentally linguistic nature of philosophic problems, to destroy traditional metaphysics. Its chief exponent has been Ludwig Wittgenstein

logic element (*computer*) LOGICAL ELEMENT

logic gates (*computer*) solid-state semiconductor device that performs arithmetic/logic operations. It has two input lines so as to accept the "on" and "off" signal, and one output line

log·i·cian (loudʒiʃən) *n.* a specialist in logic [F. *logicien*]

log in *v.* to check in, e.g., for use of a computer

log·i·on (loudʒiːɔn, lɔgiːɔn) *pl.* **log·i·a** (lóudʒiːə, lɔgiːə), **log·i·ons** *n.* a saying of Christ not to be found in the Gospels but recorded in some other writings [Gk. oracle]

log·is·tic (loudʒistik) *adj.* of or pertaining to logistics [fr. M.L. *logisticus* fr. Gk]

log·is·tics (loudʒistiks) *n.* the branch of military science concerned with troop movements and supplies ‖ symbolic logic [fr. F. *logistique*]

log-nor-mal (lɔgnɔrməl) *adj.* with a normal logarithmical distribution of logarithms

log-o-gram (lɔgəgram, lɒgəgram) *n.* an arbitrary symbol (e.g. in shorthand) representing a complete word [fr. Gk *logos, word* + *gramma,* a letter]

log-om-a-chy (lɔgɔməki, lɒgɒmə-) *n.* contention about verbal points, or one which is all word and no sense [fr. Gk *logomachia* fr. *logos,* word + *-machia* fighting]

lo-gos (lōgɔs, lɒgɒs) *n.* (*Gk philos.*) reason, regarded as the controlling principle of the universe **Lo-gos** (*Christian theology*) the word of God, identified with Christ in the Gospel according to St John [Gk = word, reason]

log-roll (lɔgrōl, lɒgrōl) *v.t.* to procure the passage of (a bill) by logrolling ‖ *v.i.* to engage in political logrolling [back-formation fr. LOG ROLLING]

log-roll-ing (lɔgrōlin, lɒgrōlin) *n.* the act of propelling logs in the water with the feet ‖ a game for (usually) two people on a floating log, which is rotated with the feet. The winner stays on and the loser doesn't ‖ an arrangement by which legislators exchange votes or assistance so as to get their own particular projects carried out ‖ (*Br.*) mutual praising in literary publications of one another's books by authors to promote sales

Lo-gro-ño (lɔgrɔnjɔ) a province (area 1,946 sq. miles, pop. 253,295) in N. Spain (Old Castile) ‖ its capital (pop. 110,980)

log-wood (lɔgwud, lɒgwud) *n. Haematoxylon campechianum,* fam. *Caesalpiniaceae,* a dark, gnarled tree growing in Central America and the Caribbean area ‖ its heartwood ‖ hematoxylin

log·y (lōugi:) *comp.* **log·gi·er** *superl* **log·gi·est** *adj* heavy and sluggish ‖ dull [etym. doubtful]

-logy *suffix* indicating 'study of', 'science of', as in 'Egyptology' ‖ used in nouns referring to writing or discourse, as in 'hagiology' [earlier *-logie* fr. F. fr. M.L. *-logia* fr. Gk, partly from *légein,* to speak and partly fr. *logos,* word, discourse]

loid (lɔid) *n.* a plastic strip used to open a spring lock without a key

loin (lɔin) *n.* the cut of meat taken from the hindquarters of an animal ‖ (esp. *pl.*) the area in a man or quadruped on either side of the spinal column between the hipbone and ribs [fr. O.F. *loigne, logne*]

loin-cloth (lɔinklɔ0, lɔinklɒ0) *pl.* **loin-cloths** (lɔinklɔ0s, lɔinklɒ0s, lɔinklɔðz, lɔinklɒðz) *n.* a garment worn by a man about his loins in hot countries, often the only garment he wears

Loire (lwær) a department (area 1,852 sq. miles, pop. 742,400) in S.E. central France (*LYONNAIS). Chief town: Saint-Étienne

Loire France's longest river (630 miles), rising in the Cévennes and flowing northwest to Orléans, then west to the Atlantic through a large estuary (below Nantes). Because of sudden extreme changes of volume it is liable to flood and has little traffic. The middle and lower valleys are famous for their châteaux

Loire-At-lan-tique (lwærətlɔ̃tik) a department (area 2,693 sq. miles, pop. 934,500) in N.W. France (*BRITTANY). Chief town: Nantes

Loire, Haute- *HAUTE-LOIRE

Loi·ret (lwære) a department (area 2,629 sq. miles, pop. 490,200) in N. central France (*ORLÉANAIS). Chief town: Orleans

Loir-et-Cher (lwæreiʃer) a department (area 2,478 sq. miles, pop. 283,700) in N. central France (*TOURAINE, ORLÉANAIS). Chief town: Blois

Loi·sy (lwæzi:), Alfred (1857–1940), founder of French Modernism. His free biblical criticism under German influence led to his excommunication (1908)

loi·ter (lɔitər) *v.i.* to hang around, stay or wander about near some spot apparently aimlessly ‖ to be slow in the running of an errand, making of a journey etc., with stops for idling, gossip, play etc. ‖ *v.t.* (with 'away') to waste in idleness, *to loiter one's time away* [M. Du. *loteren,* to wag about]

loll (lɔl) *v.i.* to hang in a loosely relaxed, drooping way, *his head lolled drunkenly* ‖ (of the tongue) to hang out ‖ to stand or sit in a lazy, comfortable attitude ‖ *v.t.* to allow to dangle [etym. doubtful]

Lol·land (lɔlænd) (*Dan.* Laaland) *DENMARK

Lol·lard (lɔlərd) *n.* (*hist.*) a member of a Dutch heretical sect (14th c.) ‖ a follower of Wyclif in England and Scotland [ME, fr. M.L. *Lollardi* attacked the Church for its worldliness and corruption, denied transubstantiation, and held that the Bible, interpreted by the individual, provided the only rule necessary for holy life. Lollard teaching had a wide appeal, but was severely repressed in the 15th c., notably under Henry IV. It left a legacy of anticlericalism which may have influenced the course of the Reformation in England] **Lól·lard·y, Lól·lard·ry** *ns* the practices and beliefs of the Lollards [fr. M. Du. *lollaert,* mumbler]

lol·li·pop, lol·ly·pop (lɔlipɔp) *n.* a piece of hard candy on a stick [origin unknown]

lol·lop (lɔlɔp) *n.* (*pop.*) a movement along with a bounding motion ‖ (*Br.*) to move with loose, lazy strides [LOLL]

lolly·pop *LOLLIPOP

Lo·ma·mi (loumumi:) a river (900 miles long) of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, rising in the south and joining the Congo River below Kisangani

Lo·mas de Za·mo·ra (lɔmɔsðesamɔrə) a city (pop. 275,000) in E. Argentina, a suburb of Buenos Aires

Lo·ma Pri·e·ta (lomaprieta) mt. (14,026 ft.) in California

Lombard, Peter (c. 1110–60), Italian theologian. His 'Sententiarum libri quatuor', in which he systematized theological doctrines and the objections made to them, was a classical authority until the Reformation

Lom·bard (lɔmbərd, lɒmbərd) **1.** *n.* (*hist.*) a member of a Teutonic people who conquered (568) northern Italy and established the kingdom of Lombardy, overthrown (774) by Charlemagne ‖ an inhabitant of Lombardy **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Lombards or Lombardy [F. fr. Ital. *lombardo* fr. L.L. *Langobardus, Longobardus*]

Lom·bar·dic (lɔmbɑrdik) *adj.* Lombard [fr. M.L. *Longobardicus*]

Lombard League (*hist.*) a coalition of Italian towns formed (1167) to resist Emperor Frederick I's claim to rule them. It broke up after 1183, but was revived (1226–37) against Frederick II

Lom·bard·y (lɔmbərdi:) a region (area 9,188 sq. miles, pop. 8,894,236) of N. Italy, mainly north of the Po. The plain, with its intensive farming (corn, rice, and cattle) and many industrial cities (Milan, Brescia, Bergamo etc.), is one of Europe's most densely populated areas. Fruit and olives flourish in the belt between the plain and the Alps in the north, where cattle farming is important. HISTORY After the fall (774) of the kingdom of the Lombards, Lombardy broke up into a number of independent duchies and city-states. The Lombards became famous (13th c.) as bankers and moneylenders throughout western Europe. The area was ruled by Spain (1535–1713) and Austria (1713–97). After Napoleonic rule (1797–1815), Lombardy was restored to Austria as part of Lombardy-Venetia but was captured (1859) by Sardinia, and joined (1861) the kingdom of Italy

Lombardy poplar *Populus nigra italica,* a fastigiate poplar with sharply ascending branches

Lombardy-Venetia (lombardivəni:ʃə) a kingdom formed of Lombardy and Veneto, the Italian provinces of the Austrian Empire, from 1815, with Milan as its capital. Lombardy was freed in 1859 and Venetia in 1866

Lom·bok (lɔmbɔk, lɒmbɒk) a volcanic island (area 1,826 sq. miles, pop. 1,300,324) in the Lesser Sundas, Indonesia. Capital: Mataram (pop. 20,000)

Lo·mé (loume) the capital (pop. 247,000) of the Republic of Togo, a port

lo·ment (loument) *n.* (*bot.*) a long pod which is constricted between the seeds and bursts transversely into two or more one-seeded segments at maturity [fr. L. *lomentum,* bean meal]

lo·men·ta·ceous (loumənteiʃəs) *adj.* of or bearing loments [LOMENTUM]

lo·men·tum (loumentəm) *n.* (*bot.*) a loment [L. = bean meal]

Lo·mond, Loch (lɔunənd) a lake (23 miles long, 1–5 miles wide) in W. Scotland, near Glasgow: tourism

Lomonosov (lɔmɔnɔsɔf, lɒmɒnɒsɒf) Mikhail Vasilyevich (1711–65), Russian poet and scientist. He wrote a grammar (1755) and a treatise on style which laid the foundation of modern literary Russian

lomustine (loumjustin) (*pharm.*) anticancer drug used for postoperative treatment of brain tumors and in treating

L-1011 (*mil.*) long-range transport plane made by Lockheed

London, Jack (landən) (John Griffith) (1876–1916), U.S. writer of adventure. He wrote of his own fight to survive, from the Oakland, California, docks to the North Atlantic and the Klondike to an attempted sail around the world. His works include 'The Son of the Wolf' (1900), 'The Cruise of the Dazzler' (1902), 'The Call of the Wild' (1903), 'The Sea-Wolf' (1904), 'Tales of the Fish Patrol' (1905), 'White Fang' (1906), 'The Road' (1907), 'The Iron Heel' (1908), and 'Smoke Bellew' (1912)

London the capital of England and of Great Britain, the political center of the Commonwealth, and a major port, 40 miles from the mouth of River Thames. Administratively it consists of: **1.** the City of London (area 1 sq. mile, pop. 4,580), the original nucleus, retaining a medieval system of government of courts of aldermen and an elected lord mayor **2.** Greater London, made up of 12 Inner London boroughs (area 117 sq. miles, pop. 6,713,165, comprising Camden, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lamberth, Lewisham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth and the City of Westminster) and 20 Outer London boroughs (area 220 sq. miles, pop. 8,186,000, comprising Barnet, Brent, Ealing, Enfield, Haringey, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Croydon, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Richmond upon Thames, Sutton, Bexley, Bromley, Newham, Barking, Havering, Redbridge and Waltham Forest)

The City, on the north bank of the Thames, is one of the world's leading banking and financial centers. It contains Guildhall (1411–23) and St Paul's Cathedral (1675–1710). The Port of London lies to the east and its docks extend for 25 miles along the Thames. The Tower of London (11th c.) lies just east of the City. The West End includes Westminster, the area of central government administration, St James's Palace (1531–3), several parks, and fine examples of domestic architecture (esp. 18th–19th cc.). Industries (esp. in the East End and the suburbs): printing, publishing, electrical and mechanical engineering, chemicals, clothing, food processing, plastics. Some of London's cultural institutions are: University (1836), British Museum (1753), National Gallery (1838), Tate Gallery (1897), Covent Garden Opera House (1856–8) and Royal Festival Hall (1951)

—London flourished (1st-early 5th cc.) under the Romans as Londinium, a trading center and port. It flourished again from the 9th c. and received its first charter (1066) from William I. After the plague of 1665 and the fire of 1666, much of it was rebuilt under the direction of Wren. The Industrial Revolution (18th c.) and the advent of the railroads (mid-19th c.) accelerated its growth. Much was destroyed by air raids in the 2nd world war, and rebuilding has given parts of London a new vertical, geometrical aspect. It has been a multiracial city with large population groups from England's former colonies

London a city (pop. 254,280) of Ontario, Canada, south of Toronto, a market center with food and engineering industries. University (1878)

London Company a London corporation which was granted (1606) a charter by James I to [illegible] colonies in America (founding, 1607, the colony of Jamestown. Known after 1612 as the Virginia Company, it became a self-governing body, with the appointment (1618) of Sir George Yeardley (–1627) as governor of Virginia. It introduced representative government to America. It was dissolved (1624) by the Crown

Londonderry (landənderi:) a former county (area 814 sq. miles) in the extreme north of Northern Ireland ‖ its county town, a port and the second city of Northern Ireland

London, Treaty of an agreement (1604, ratified by the Treaty of Antwerp) in which England and the Netherlands claimed the right to land not yet discovered in the Americas. It thus repudiated the Treaty of Tordesillas ‖ an agreement signed (1827) by Britain, France and Russia establishing the kingdom of Greece ‖ an agreement signed (1839) by Britain, France, Prussia, Russia and Austria separating Belgium and the Netherlands and guaranteeing [illegible] ‖ a secret agreement between Italy, France,

Britain and Russia (1915), promising Italy the Trentino (the northeastern part of Trentino-Aldo Adige), Trieste and other territorial concessions in return for entering the 1st world war on the side of the Allies

London, University of the third oldest (1836) university in England, founded by Whig and Radical dissenters headed by the poet Thomas Campbell, to meet the demands of a growing middle class for higher education, esp. in chemistry and physics. Oxford and Cambridge paid small attention to these subjects, and in any case restricted their degrees to members of the Church of England. London, chartered in 1836, was the first English university to offer science degrees (1859) and to award degrees to women (1868). It has instituted a system of external examinations permitting students abroad to receive its degrees, and has encouraged the growth of university colleges both in Great Britain and overseas. There are fourteen colleges scattered throughout the city and 69 other colleges, schools and institutes of the univer-

lone (loun) *adj.* (*rhet.*) single, alone, not one of a pack or group ‖ (*rhet.*) isolated **to play a lone hand** [illegible] **lone·li·ness** *n.* the state or quality of being lonely ‖ an instance of this **lone·ly** *comp.* **lone·li·er** *superl* **lone·li·est** *adj* solitary and feeling miserable because of the lack of company ‖ isolated, *a* [illegible] *road* (*rhet.*) completely without companions **lone·some** *adj* (of people) lonely and sad because of the lack of company ‖ (of places etc) unfrequented **by** (or **on**) **one's lonesome** by oneself, on one's own [shortened by aphesis fr

Long (lɔŋ, lɒŋ), Huey Pierce (1893–1935), U.S. politician, governor of Louisiana (1928–31) and U.S. senator (1931) until his assassination. A demagogue, he gained much popular support by his proposals for a radical egalitarian redistribution of wealth

long (lɔŋ, lɒŋ) **1.** *comp* **long·er** (lɔŋgər, lɒŋgər) *superl* **long·est** (lɔŋgəst, lɒŋgəst) *adj.* measuring a considerable or more than usual distance from one end to the other in space or duration of specified length or duration, *planks ten feet long* ‖ of or being the longer or longest in dimension, *the long side of the room* ‖ seeming long, tedious, *we had to walk two long miles* ‖ extending to relatively remote time, far back or forward, *a long memory, a long friendship* ‖ containing many items in a series, *a long list* ‖ (*phon.*) of a vowel or syllable) of relatively extended duration ‖ (*prosody*, of a syllable) stressed (esp *classical prosody*, of a syllable) of relatively extended duration ‖ (*finance*) holding goods in expectation of a rise in prices ‖ (*pop.*, with 'on') equipped with a great deal of, *he is long on practical experience but short on theoretical knowledge* ‖ (of betting odds) in which a bettor stands to win a large multiple of his stake ‖ served in a tall glass, *a long drink* **in the long run** eventually, *you're bound to profit in the long run* **long in the tooth** (of a person or animal) aged **of long standing** with a lengthy history, *a quarrel of long standing* **2.** *n.* a long interval or period of time, *not for long, before long* ‖ (esp. in classical prosody) a long syllable ‖ (*finance*) someone who holds goods in expectation of a rising market **the long and the short of it** the result or total outcome, briefly stated

[illegible] *we have long been of that opinion* ‖ by a long time, *long ago, long before he arrived* ‖ throughout with 'no', 'any', 'much' etc (after a specified or implied time), *we shall not wait any longer* **as** (or **so**) **long as** provided that, *you can come home late as long as you tell me in advance* **so long** [illegible]

long (lɔŋ, lɒŋ) *v.i.* to desire earnestly and intensely [O.E.

Long Beach a resort and naval base (pop.

long·bow (lɔŋbou, lɒŋbou) *n.* a medieval bow, made of yew or ash, up to 6 ft in length, and drawn by hand (cf. CROSSBOW)

long-cloth (lɔŋklɔ, lɔŋklɒ, lɒŋklɔ, lɒŋklɒ) *n.* a soft-finished bleached cotton cloth of fine quality

long distance telephone communication with a distant place ‖ the service or operator providing this **long-distance** (lɔŋdistəns, lɒŋdistəns) *adj* covering a relatively long distance, *a long-distance telephone call* ‖ (esp. *Br.*, of weather reports) made a certain period in advance

long division arithmetical division in which the several stages are indicated in detail

long-drawn-out (lɔŋdrɔnáut, lɒŋdrɒnáut) *adj* excessively prolonged, *long-drawn-out explanations*

longe, lunge (lʌnʤ) **1.** *n.* a long rope held by a trainer to guide and control a horse as it moves around him in a wide circle ‖ a circular exercise ground for training horses **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **longe·ing, lung·ing** to train or exercise (a horse) in this way [F. *longe*, halter]

lon·ge·ron (lɒnʤərən) *n.* (*aeron.*) a long spar or girder built lengthwise into the fuselage [F.]

lon·gev·i·ty (lɒnʤeviti:) *n.* long life or unusually long life [fr. L. *longaevitas*]

Long·fel·low (lɔŋfelou, lɒŋfelou), Henry Wadsworth (1807–82), American poet, best known for his long narrative poems on historical subjects, esp. 'The Song of Hiawatha' (1855) and 'Evangeline' (1847)

Long·ford (lɔnfərd, lɒnfərd) a county (area 403 sq. miles, pop. 28,250) in Leinster, Irish Republic. County seat: Longford (pop. 4,000)

long·hand (lɔŋhænd, lɒŋhænd) *n.* handwriting as opposed to typescript or shorthand

long·head (lɔŋhed, lɒŋhed) *n.* a head with a low cephalic index ‖ someone who is dolichocephalic

long hop (*cricket*) a short-pitched ball

long·house (lɔŋhaus, lɒŋhaus) *pl.* **long·hous·es** (lɔŋhauzız, lɒŋhauzız) *n.* the communal dwelling of certain peoples, e.g. Land Dyaks, Iroquois

long hundredweight the British hundredweight of 112 lbs

long·ing (lɔŋıŋ, lɒŋıŋ) *n.* intense desire for what is not immediately attainable, or an instance of this [O.E. *langung* fr. *langian*, to long]

Lon·gi·nus (lɒnʤáinəs), Dionysius Cassius (c. 213–73), Greek rhetorician and philosopher. The treatise 'Longinus on the Sublime' was incorrectly attributed to him

Long Island an island (118 miles long, 12–13 miles wide) of New York State, separated from the mainland by the East River and Long Island Sound, an arm (110 miles long) of the Atlantic. Part (Brooklyn and Queens) of New York City is on its western end. The rest (the part actually known as Long Island) serves the city as suburbs, has extensive manufacturing, and has numerous beach resorts

lon·gi·tude (lɒnʤitu:d, lɒnʤıtju:d) *n.* the angular distance between the meridian passing through a given point on the earth's surface and the poles, and the standard meridian at Greenwich, England. It is measured in degrees east or west of Greenwich, which represents 0° longi-

[illegible] *adj* of longitude ‖ lengthwise, *divided in longitudinal strips* [fr. L. *longitudo* (*longitudinis*),

longitudinal wave a wave (e.g. a sound wave) in which the particles of the medium oscillate in the direction of propagation of the wave

long jump (*Br.*, *athletics*) the broad jump

long-leaf pine (lɔŋli:f, lɒŋli:f) *Pinus palustris*, fam. *Pinaceae*, a large pine of the southern U.S.A., an important source of wood and naval stores ‖ its coarse-grained wood

long-lived (lɔŋlıvd, lɒŋlıvd) *adj* having a long life

long off (*cricket*) a deep fielder behind the bowler on the off side ‖ this fielding position

long on (*cricket*) a deep fielder behind the bowler on the on side ‖ this fielding position

Long Parliament (*Eng. hist.*) the parliament (1640–53) called by Charles I. Led by Pym and Hampden, it brought about the execution of Strafford and Laud, abolished Star Chamber, and drew up the Grand Remonstrance (1641). The Civil War (1642–52) broke out, and parliament, divided on religious issues, was reduced by Pride's Purge (1648) to a Rump Parliament of Independent extremists. This parliament ordered Charles's execution (1649) and was itself suppressed (1653) by Cromwell. The Long Parliament was not formally dissolved until 1660

long-play·ing (lɔŋpléiıŋ, lɒŋpléiıŋ) *adj.* (of a phonograph record) playing at a speed of 33 1/3 revolutions or less per minute

long primer an old size of type (10 point) between bourgeois and small pica

long-range (lɔŋréinʤ, lɒŋréinʤ) *adj.* of or effective over long distances, *long-range artillery* ‖ covering a long period of time, *a long-range study of world population problems*

long·shore·man (lɔŋʃɔrmən, lɒŋʃɔrmən, lɔŋʃourmən, lɒŋʃourmən) *pl.* **long·shore·men** (lɔŋʃɔrmən, lɒŋʃɔrmən, lɔŋʃourmən, lɒŋʃourmən) *n.* a stevedore ‖ (*Br.*) a man employed in shore fishing, esp. for shellfish

long shot a wager in which the chance of winning is slim but the reward great ‖ a difficult or dangerous undertaking hardly likely to be successful, but if successful then very rewarding **not by a long shot** not at all, not by any manner of means

long-sight·ed (lɔŋsáitid, lɒŋsáitid) *adj.* hypermetropic

long-stand·ing (lɔŋstændıŋ, lɒŋstændıŋ) *adj.* that has long existed, *a long-standing pact*

long stop (*cricket*) an auxiliary fielder behind the wicketkeeper (not used in firstclass cricket) ‖ this fielding position

Long·street (lɔŋstri:t, lɒŋstri:t), James (1821–1904), Confederate general in the Civil War

long-suf·fer·ing (lɔŋsʌfəriŋ, lɒŋsʌfəriŋ) *adj.* patient, not easily provoked

long suit (*cards*) the suit in which one holds the most cards ‖ something at which a person excels

long-term (lɔŋtə:rm, lɒŋtə:rm) *adj.* acting over or involving a long period of time, *a long-term policy* ‖ of assets held for a period sufficient to qualify for federal income tax long-term gains treatment

long-term care health and/or personal care services required by chronically ill, aged, disabled, or retarded persons, in an institution or at home, on a long-term basis

Long Term Defense Program (*mil.*) a long-range plan to coordinate the defense plans and weapons production of the members of the NATO alliance; devised at the 1977 NATO summit conference and unanimously approved at the 1978 NATO summit conference *abbr.* LTDP

long ton (*Br.*) a unit of weight, equal to 2,240 lbs or 20 cwt

lon·guette (lɒŋgét) *n.* women's dress or skirt reaching to midcalf

lon·gueur (lɒŋgə́:r) *n.* (usually *pl.*) a tedious or long-winded passage in a book, play etc. [F.]

Lon·gus (lɒŋgəs) (3rd c.) Greek writer, author of the pastoral romance 'Daphnis and Chloë'

long vacation (*Br.*) the summer recess for universities and law courts

long·ways (lɔŋweız, lɒŋweız) *adv.* lengthwise

long-wind·ed (lɔŋwindid, lɒŋwindid) *adj.* unnecessarily prolonged, tedious, protracted

Lon Nol (lɒnnɔl) (1913–), Cambodian political leader, president (1972–5). He served as chief of general staff and minister of defense (1955–66), commander in chief (1960), deputy prime minister (1963) and prime minister (1966–7, 1969–72) before overthrowing Prince Sihanouk and becoming president of the newly-proclaimed Khmer Republic. However, civil war broke out in 1974 and by 1975 the Khmer Rouge had taken over the government and Lon Nol was exiled to Hawaii

Lonn·rot (lɔ:nru:t), Elias (1802–84), Finnish scholar, who compiled the national epic, the 'Kalevala', by selecting and adapting collected popular ballads and legends

loo (lu:) *n.* a card game with money penalties ‖ such a penalty or an instance of having to pay it [shortened fr. *lanterloo* fr. F. *lanturelu*, a nonsense refrain of a 17th-c. song]

[illegible]

look (luk) *v.i.* to use the faculty of sight, make an effort to see, *we looked but couldn't find it* ‖ (esp. imperative) to pay attention, *look and see how clever she is* ‖ to direct the eyes in a particular direction, *look at me* ‖ to direct one's mental faculties in a particular direction, *look at the facts* ‖ to appear, *he looks ill* ‖ to be facing in a particular direction, *the window looks north* ‖ to manifest surprise, wonder etc. by staring, gaping etc., *don't just stand there looking* ‖ *v.t.* to direct one's eyes at, examine, regard intensely ‖ to find out, come to know through seeing, *look what time the clock says* ‖ to show by

one's expression, *he looks sadness itself* ‖ to have an appearance that befits or corresponds to, *the actor looked the role, she looks her age* ‖ (followed by an infinitive) to expect, anticipate, *he is looking to be promoted* **look here!** an expostulating or calling for attention, *look here! you can't do that!* **to look after** to take care of **to look ahead** to consider the future **to look alive** to be quick and alert **to look around** or **about** to examine one's surroundings ‖ to consider the situation, circumstances etc before making plans **to look as if** or **though** to indicate a specified possibility, *it looks as if there will be a strike* **to look at** (in neg sentences) to consider as a possible option, to take an interest in, *he wouldn't look at his lunch* **to look at** (**someone**) by the appearance of (someone), *you wouldn't guess she was 50 to look at* **to look back** to look into the past ‖ (esp. in neg sentences) to show unwillingness to persevere, *you can't look back at this stage of the work* ‖ (*Br.*) to come back, visit again, *I'll look back later* ‖ (in neg. sentences) to cease to prosper, *he never looked back after his first sale* **to look down on** (or **upon**) to consider inferior **to look for** to search for ‖ to hope for expectantly, *we're looking for big things from you* **to look forward to** to anticipate, esp. with pleasure **to look in** to stop for a brief visit **to look into** to inquire into **to look like** to resemble ‖ (*probability*) to promise or threaten, *it looks like a winner, it looks like rain* **to look on** to regard, *she looks on him with awe, he looks on her as a child* ‖ to be a spectator, *you work and we'll look on* **to look oneself** to look perfectly well **to look out** (often with 'for') to be on one's guard, *look out for snakes* ‖ (with 'for') to see if one can discover, *look out for George on the train* ‖ to have a view, *the house looks out on fields* ‖ (*Br.*) to find and select, *look out some old clothes for the rummage sale* **to look over** to inspect esp. briefly **to look sharp** to hurry up **to look through** to stare at without seeing or deliberately ignore, *he looked right through me* ‖ to examine or inspect briefly **to look to** to attend to, *look to your own shortcomings* ‖ (*rhet*) to be careful of, *look to your manners* ‖ to rely on, *he looks to you for a bit of sense* **to look up** to show improvement, *things are looking up at last* **to look up to** to admire, respect **to look (something) up** to seek information about, *look it up in the dictionary* **to look (someone) up** to call on, visit, *you ought to look him up* **to look (someone** or **something) up and down** to inspect closely, esp. contemptuously **2.** *n.* a glance, a regard, *he gave her a withering look* ‖ appearance, *they aren't rich by the look of them* ‖ (*pl.*) personal, esp. facial, aspect, *she has her mother's looks* **to take a look at** to look at briefly ‖ to examine with a view to verification or correction [O E *lōcian*]

look-er-on (lúkərɔn, lúkərɔn) *pl.* **look-ers-on** *n.* a spectator

look-in (lúkin) *n.* a chance of participating or succeeding, *the runt of the litter didn't have a look-in at feeding time* ‖ a brief visit or a quick inspection ‖ (*football*) a fast pass to a player running diagonally toward the center of the field

look-ing (lúkiŋ) *adj.* (only in combination) having a specified appearance, *good-looking*

looking glass a mirror ‖ glass used for mirrors

look-ing-glass (lúkiŋglæs) *adj.* of a reverse of the normal, e.g. a looking-glass world, solution, politics, or approach

look-out (lúkaut) *n.* the act of looking out, a keeping watch ‖ an observation post for this purpose, e.g. a crow's nest ‖ someone stationed to keep a watch ‖ (*Br.*) a prospect, *if he fails, it will be a poor lookout for us* ‖ (*pop*) concern (esp with any attendant risk), *if he wants to make a fool of himself that's his lookout* **on the lookout** in a state of watchfulness

Lookout Mountain a mountain ridge in S.E. Tennessee (extending into Georgia and Alabama). A Union victory was won (1863) here, near Chattanooga

look-up table (lúkəp) compilation of reference data, frequently in tabulated form, to assist in locating specific information **look-up** *n.* process of using such a table

loom (lu:m) **1.** *v.i.* to appear indistinctly, to come into sight, usually somewhat menacingly, e.g. through a mist, *suddenly the cliff loomed up through the fog* ‖ to figure as a future threat or ordeal, *the impending trial loomed large in his mind* **2.** *n.* the indistinct appearance of [illegible]

mist or fog, *straining to catch the first loom of* [illegible]

loom *n.* the shaft of an oar, or the part inboard from the oarlock [Scand.]

loom [illegible]

loom *n.* a frame or machine operated by hand or driven by power for weaving cloth [M.E. *lome* fr. O.E. *geloma*, utensil]

loon (lu:n) *n.* a member of *Gaviformes*, an order of large, aquatic, diving birds native to northern climates ‖ a grebe [fr. LOOM]

loon *n.* someone extremely silly, esp. someone who has just done something extremely silly [earlier *lowen, lowne*, etym. doubtful]

loon-y (lu:ni) *comp.* **loon-i-er** *superl.* **loon-i-est** *adj.* (*pop.*) crazy ‖ (*pop.*) extremely silly or foolish [shortened fr. LUNATIC]

loop (lu:p) **1.** *n.* a closed figure with a curved outline and central aperture, as formed when a curve, string or wire etc. crosses itself ‖ anything of this shape, e.g. the running noose of a lasso ‖ a figure curving back on itself but not closed, *a loop in the road* ‖ a rail or telegraph line that breaks away from the main line and later rejoins it ‖ (*elec.*) a closed circuit ‖ (*med.*) (usu. preceded by 'the') Lippes loop ‖ (*phys.*) an antinode ‖ the figure performed in looping the loop **to knock** (or **throw**) **for a loop** to throw into a totally unexpected state of surprise, bewilderment or inactivity ‖ to cause to suffer a sudden reversal of fortune **2.** *v.t.* to form into a loop ‖ to fasten with a loop ‖ to enclose or encircle in or with a loop ‖ *v.i.* to move in a loop or loops ‖ to become or form a loop **to loop the loop** (*aeron.*) to travel around a complete loop in a vertical plane [M.E. *loupe*, etym. doubtful]

loop-er (lu:pər) *n.* any of several caterpillars, usually geometers, which progress by a series of looping and straightening movements

loop-hole (lú:phoul) *n.* a narrow vertical slit in a wall to admit light and air ‖ (*hist.*) a similar slit for firing missiles through ‖ a way of evading a situation, rule, law etc., *to discover a loophole in a contract*

loose (lu:s) **1.** *adj.* not fitting tightly ‖ not bound together, *loose papers* ‖ not fastened, not firmly fixed, *loose floorboards* ‖ made or allowed to hang freely, *loose draperies* ‖ unconfined, *there are loose dogs at the farm* ‖ not compact or tightly knit, *trample down the loose soil* ‖ (of build, limbs) long or tall and rather gangly ‖ slack, *loose reins* ‖ careless, vague, *bad punctuation is a sign of loose thinking* ‖ not exact, *a loose definition* ‖ free, not literal, *a loose translation* ‖ (*football*, of a game, play) in which the players do not use tight formations ‖ (*cricket*, of bowling, fielding etc.) not rigorous, sloppy ‖ lacking moral restraint, *loose morals, loose talk* ‖ not under strict control, *a loose tongue, loose bowels* ‖ not in a container, *loose change* **2.** *adv.* in a loose way **to break** (or **get**) **loose** to escape from confinement or control **to come** (or **work**) **loose** to become unfastened ‖ to cease to fit tightly **to cut loose** to free oneself from ties **to let** (or **set**) **loose** to release from confinement or control **3.** *n.* (*rugby*, with 'the') open play, as distinct from setpieces like scrummages and lineouts **on the loose** freed from control or restrictions **4.** *v. pres. part.* **loos-ing** *past* and *past part.* **loosed** (*rhet.*) to set free ‖ to [illegible] *to loose one's hold* ‖ to untie (a rope) or make (a boat) free of its mooring ‖ (with 'off') to fire (a gun, ammunition etc.) ‖ *v.i.* (with 'off') to fire a gun [M.E. *lōs*, fr. O.N.]

loose-box (lu:sboks) *n.* (*Br.*) a box stall

loose change petty items, unimportant things

loose cover (*Br.*) a slipcover

loose end something left hanging loose ‖ something still to be brought into conformity with the rest of an otherwise finished work **at loose ends** having nothing special to do, without occupation

loose-joint-ed (lu:sdʒɔintid) *adj.* moving with more than usual freedom of articulation

loose-leaf (lu:sli:f) *adj.* incorporating a device which enables sheets of paper to be removed or inserted at will, *a looseleaf album* ‖ (of paper etc.) for use in such a device

loos-en (lu:sn) *v.t.* to make less tight ‖ to unfasten ‖ to make less restrained, *drink loosened his* [illegible] ‖ (*fig.*) [illegible] ‖ to make less tightly packed or arranged ‖ to relax (the bowels) ‖ to ease (a cough) ‖ to relax (regulations, discipline) ‖ *v.i.* to become loose [fr.

loos-es-trife (lú:sstraif) *n.* [illegible] *chia*, fam. *Primulaceae*, esp. *L. vulgaris*, having racemes of yellow flowers ‖ a member of *Lythrum*, fam. *Lythraceae*, esp. *L. salicaria*, a marsh plant having long spikes of purple flowers

loot (lu:t) **1.** *n.* booty, plunder ‖ (*pop.*) goods stolen or come by illicitly **2.** *v.t.* to pillage (a place), esp. after a battle or some other calamity ‖ to carry off as booty ‖ *v.i.* to steal by pillaging [fr. Hind. *lūt*]

lop (lɔp) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **lop-ping** *past* and *past part.* **lopped** to [illegible] to trim branches from (a tree) ‖ to [illegible] cutting off branches ‖ (with 'off') to cut off, reduce as though by one swift blow, *taxes lop off nearly half the salary* **2.** *n.* the small branches and twigs of a tree that can't be sold to a lumber dealer [origin unknown]

lop *pres. part.* **lop-ping** *past* and *past part.* **lopped** *v.i.* to hang loosely, droop, e.g. of a spaniel's ears ‖ (of a rabbit) to go with short unhurried bound [perh. imit.]

lop **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **lop-ping** *past* and *past part.* **lopped** (of water) to break in small choppy waves **2.** *n.* the breaking of such waves [imit.]

lope (loup) *v.i. pres. part.* **lop-ing** *past* and *past part.* **loped** (esp. of animals) to move at less than a run with a long effortless stride and the body well down to the ground [O.N. *hlaupa*]

lope *n.* (esp. in animals) a loping stride [O.N. *hlaup*]

lop-eared (lópiərd) *adj.* with ears flopping over

Lo·pe de Ve·ga (lɔpedevégu) (Lope Félix de Vega Carpio, 1562–1635), Spanish poet, dramatist and novelist. Approximately 500 works are extant. He was the first great writer of the Spanish theater, establishing many forms which characterize its Golden Age. He divided his plays into three acts, ignored the unities of time and place and drew his characters from all classes. He used popular themes, esp. love and honor, and combined popular and classical meters. Like Shakespeare, he was a popular entertainer, an artist and a poet

lo·per·a·mide ($C_{29}H_{33}ClN_2O_2$) (loupérəmaid) *n.* (*pharm.*) a synthetic antidiarrheal; marketed as Imodium

Ló·pez (lɔpeθ), Carlos Antonio (1790–1862), Paraguayan statesman, president of Paraguay (1844–62). Under his arbitrary rule, an army and navy were organized and economic conditions were improved

Ló·pez (lɔpes), Francisco Solano (c. 1827–70), Paraguayan dictator. He seized (1862) power after the death of his father, Carlos Antonio López. When Brazil intervened in Uruguay, he followed suit (1864), precipitating (1865) the War of the Triple Alliance, which ended in Paraguay's defeat by Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay. He was responsible for the installation of South America's first telegraph system

López A·re·lla·no (ɑrejanɔ), Osvaldo (1921–), Honduran aviator, politician, chief of the military junta which deposed (1963) Ramón Villeda Morales, and constitutional president (1963–71, 1972–)

López Portillo y Pacheco (lóupeθpourtí:jou), José (1920–), Mexican statesman, president (1976–82). He served as secretary of finances and public credit (1973–5) before being elected to the presidency. He bolstered the economy by oil production early in his term, but, by 1982, had to nationalize the banks and devalue the peso due to the fall in oil prices. He was succeeded by Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado

Lo·pez Ve·lar·de (velurðe), Ramón (1888–1921), Mexican lawyer and poet. His 'La Sangre de [illegible] 1916) 'Suave patria' and 'El son del [illegible] 1921) combine the exotic with the yearning of the soul

López y Fuentes (-i-fwéntes) (Gregorio, 1895–1966), Mexican writer. His novels 'Tierra' (1932), 'Mi general' (1934), and 'El indio' (1935) depict the Mexican Revolution from the point of view of the Indian

loph·o·branch (lɔfəbræŋk) **1.** *n.* a member of *Lophobranchii*, an order of teleost fishes having tufted gills, e.g. the sea horse, pipefish **2.** *adj.* of or relating to a lophobranch **loph·o·bran·chi·ate** (lɔfəbræŋkiit) *adj.* and *n.* [fr. Gk *lophos*, crest + *branchia*, gills]

lop-sid-ed (lɔpsaidid) *adj.* drooping at one side, *a lopsided smile* ‖ unevenly balanced

lo·qua·cious (loukwéiʃəs) *adj.* talkative [fr. L. *loquax* (*loquacis*)]

lo·quac·i·ty (loukwæsiti:) *n.* the quality or habit of indulging in a great flow of talk [fr. F. *loqua*[illegible]]

lo·quat (loukwɛt) *n.* *Eriobotrya japonica*, fam. [illegible] dish fruit, widely grown in tropical and subtropical climates ‖ this fruit [Chin. *luh kwat* - *rush* orange]

lo·ral (lɔrəl, lourəl) *adj.* (*zool.*) of or situated at the lore [fr. L. *lorum*, strap]

lo·ran (lɔræn, lourænt) *n.* a system by which navigators receive the radio signals of two pairs of radio stations of known location and use them to locate a ship or aircraft [*Long Range Navigation*]

lor·az·e·pam [illegible] (*pharm.*) a central nervous system tranquilizer, used to relieve anxiety and insomnia; marketed as Ativan

Lorca, Federico García *GARCÍA LORCA

lord (lɔrd) **1.** *n.* (*Br.*) a nobleman or person entitled to use 'Lord' before his name ‖ (*Br.*) the first word in certain official titles, *lord chief justice* ‖ (*Br.*) a member of certain boards exercising high state office ‖ (*hist.*) a master, ruler, sovereign ‖ (*hist.*) a feudal estate owner in relation to his tenants ‖ a business magnate, *the steel lords* **Lord** a British title of rank given as a courtesy title to the younger son of a duke or marquess. It is also used as a form of address or reference for a baron, marquess, earl or viscount or any holder of the courtesy title of Lord **the Lord** God ‖ Christ **our Lord** Christ **the Lords** (*Br.*) the House of Lords **to live like a lord** to live in great luxury **2.** *v.t.* (only in the phrase) **to lord it over** to be imperious or bossy towards [O.E. *hlāford*]

lord chancellor *pl.* **lords chancellor, lord chancellors** a British officer of state who is Speaker of the House of Lords, head of the judiciary and keeper of the great seal

lord high steward (*Br.*) the official who manages coronations and presides over the trial of a peer

lord lieutenant *pl.* **lords lieutenant, lord lieutenants** the appointed representative of the Crown in an English county (*hist.*) the title of an English viceroy in Ireland up to 1922

lord·ling (lɔ́rdlin) *n.* a petty, unimportant lord

lord·ly (lɔ́rdli) *comp.* **lord·li·er** *superl.* **lord·li·est** *adj.* (*rhet.*) magnificent, of or befitting a lord ‖ haughty, lofty, *lordly contempt* [O.E. *hlāfordlic*]

lord mayor (*Br.*, in certain large cities) the title for the mayor

lord of misrule [illegible] revels

lor·do·sis (lɔrdousis) *n.* abnormal forward curvature of the spine (cf. KYPHOSIS, *SCOLIOSIS) **lor·dot·ic** (lɔrdɔtik) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *lordos*, bent backward]

lord president of the council [illegible] minister who is nominally chairman of the privy council and who is usually available to assume special responsibilities

lord privy seal a British officer of state, nominally keeper of the privy seal and a member of the cabinet, often with special responsibilities

Lord Protector [illegible] Oliver Cromwell and Richard Cromwell as head of the Commonwealth (1653–8 and 1658–9 respectively)

Lord's day Sunday

lord·ship (lɔ́rdʃip) *n.* the rank or dignity of a noble lord (*hist.*) the lands or estate under a lord's jurisdiction (*rhet.*) power, authority [illegible] bishops and judges

Lord's Prayer [illegible] ther' which Jesus taught his disciples (Matt. vi)

Lord's Supper the Eucharist

lore (lɔr, lour) *n.* the knowledge and stock of beliefs relating to a certain subject, place, per-

lore *n.* (*zool.*) the space between a bird's bill and eye ‖ (*zool.*) the space between a snake's eye and [illegible] at the rock in the Rhine and lured sailors to

Lorenz (lóurents), Konrad (1903–), Austrian ethnologist, cowinner of the Nobel prize for physiology or medicine (1973). He first described the imprinting process, the bonding of child to parent, and studied aggression in human behavior. He wrote 'King Solomon's Ring' (1949), 'Man Meets Dog' (1950), 'On Aggression' (1963) and 'Studies in Animal and Human Behavior' (1965)

Lo·ren·zet·ti (lɔrentsétti:), Ambrogio (*d.* 1348) and Pietro (c. 1280–c. 1348), Italian painters (brothers) of the Sienese school. The frescos and altarpieces of Pietro (e.g. at Assisi and Siena) are traditional in iconography and style and preoccupied with linear rhythms, and are powerfully expressive, with great beauty of color and a deep religious solemnity. Ambrogio is less traditional and more inventive, showing a Florentine interest in perspective and three-dimensional effects, and an entirely original interest in landscape and the detail of everyday life, e.g. in his frescos 'Good and Bad Government', at Siena

Lo·ren·zo Mo·na·co (lɔrentsɔmɔnɑkɔ) (c. 1370–1425), Italian painter and miniaturist. His earliest devotional paintings are in the Sienese style, while his later works anticipate the international Gothic style

lor·gnette (lɔrnjét) *n.* a pair of eyeglasses or opera glasses with a long handle [F.]

lor·i·cate (lɔ́rikeit, lɔ́rikeit) *adj.* (*zool.*) covered with protective shell or scales [fr. L. *loricatus* fr. *lorica*, cuirass]

lo·ris (lɔ́ris, lóuris) *n.* *Loris gracilis*, fam. *Lorisidae*, a slender lemur of Ceylon and S. India ‖ *Bradicebus tardigradus*, fam. *Lorisidae*, a larger, slow-moving lemur of India and the East Indies [F.]

Lorrain, Claude *CLAUDE LORRAIN

Lor·raine (lɔren) a former province of E. France, between the Vosges massif and the Paris basin, comprising Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe-et-Moselle and Vosges departments. The mountains slope down in the northeast to a plateau containing salt and coal deposits. The western plain, broken by hills, has mixed farming, hop fields and brewing, and heavy industry based on great iron fields in Moselle. Chief towns: Nancy, Metz. Part of Lotharingia until the 10th c., it became a duchy of the Holy Roman Empire. France occupied parts of it from 1552 until 1766, when the whole was ceded to France. Moselle was part of the territory gained (1871) by Germany (*ALSACE-LORRAINE) and subsequently restored to France

Lorris, Guillaume de *GUILLAUME DE LORRIS

lor·ry (lɔ́ri:, lóuri:) *pl.* **lor·ries** *n.* (*Br.*) a truck [etym. doubtful]

lo·ry (lɔ́ri:, lóuri:) *pl* **lo·ries** *n.* any of several brightly colored parrots, chiefly of genera *Domicella*, *Trichoglossus*, *Chalcopsitta* and *Eos*, found esp. in New Guinea and Australia [Malay *chericheh*]

LOS (*abbr.*) **1.** line of sight. **2.** (*football*) line of scrimmage

Lo·sa·da (lɔsɑðɑ), Diego de (*d.* 1569), Spanish conquistador, founder (1567) of Caracas

Los Angeles [illegible] the third largest city (area 454 sq. miles, pop. 3,022,247, with agglom. 7,477,657, increasing rapidly) of the U.S.A., an industrial center and port in S. California, in a great agricultural district and oil field. Main industries: motion pictures and television (*HOLLYWOOD), aeronautical, mechanical and electrical engineering. University of California (1919). In 1984, Los Angeles hosted the summer Olympics

lose (luz) *pres. part.* **los·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lost** (lɔst, lost) *v.t.* to become unable to find ‖ to cease to have, fail to keep, *to lose one's sense of proportion* ‖ to be deprived of, *to lose a leg* ‖ to be deprived of through death, *he has just lost his wife* ‖ to get rid of, *to lose weight* ‖ to waste, *he lost no time in telling us* ‖ to fail to win, *to lose a* [illegible] ‖ to fail to keep in sight ‖ to shake off (someone trailing) ‖ to fail to grasp or understand, *we lost the point of his argument* ‖ to fail to hear, *she lost most of the sermon* ‖ to cause the loss of, cost, *her rudeness lost her the job* ‖ (of a timepiece) to become slow by, *my watch is losing three minutes a day* ‖ to decrease in, *to lose speed* ‖ *v.i.* to fail to win, be defeated ‖ to suffer loss, be at a disadvantage, *you won't lose on the deal* **to lose ground** to fall back, give way, lose a lead or advantage **to lose interest** to cease to interest, *the film soon lost interest* ‖ to cease to be interested, *he lost interest in the project* **to lose oneself** (esp. *Br.*) to go astray, get lost ‖ to become engrossed in **to lose sight of** to fail to keep in view **to lose track of** to cease to keep in touch with or be fully informed about **to lose out** (*pop.*) to be unsuccessful **los·er** (lú:zər) *n.* someone who or something that loses ‖ (*bridge*) a card that will not take a trick ‖ (*tennis*) a stroke that does not win a point **to be a good (bad) loser** to accept defeat with good (bad) grace [O.E. *losian*]

loss *LOESS

loss (lɔs, los) *n.* a losing or an instance of this ‖ a person, thing or quantity that is lost ‖ the harm, trouble, sadness etc. caused by losing someone or something ‖ defeat, *this game is their first loss* ‖ (*pl.*) soldiers reported as having been killed, wounded or captured ‖ excess of cost over selling price, *to sell at a loss* or the amount of this ‖ the financial detriment suffered by an insured person as a result of damage to property, theft etc. ‖ energy wasted in a machine, circuit etc. e.g. through poor insulation or ventilation ‖ decrease in quality or degree, *loss in weight* [partly fr. O.E. *los*, rout, and partly back-formation fr. LOST]

loss leader (*commerce*) an article sold at a loss to arouse customer interest in other stock

lost (lɔst, lost) *past* and *past part.* of LOSE ‖ *adj.* in verbal senses, esp. unable to be found ‖ unable to find the way ‖ wasted, *many lost hours* ‖ missed, *a lost opportunity* ‖ not producing the desired effect, *sarcasm is lost on her* ‖ that one has failed to win ‖ ruined ‖ (of persons) killed ‖ bewildered ‖ helpless, *he's lost without his glasses* ‖ no longer practiced or known ‖ (*rhet.*) damned, *a lost soul* ‖ (*rhet.*) insensible, *lost to all sense of honor* ‖ engrossed, *lost in a book* **lost to the world** so engrossed in something as to be unware of one's surroundings

lost cause a movement that no longer has any chance of success

lost tribes the 10 tribes of Israel which were taken captive (c. 722 BC) by Sargon II of Assyria, and which never returned to Palestine (II Kings xvii, 6)

Lot (lɔt) (*Bible*) the nephew of Abraham. Lot's wife was turned into a pillar of salt when she looked back during their flight from Sodom (Genesis xix)

Lot (lɔt) a department (area 2,017 sq. miles, pop. 150,700) in S. France (*GUYENNE). Chief town: Cahors (pop. 21,903)

Lot (lɔt) a northern tributary (300 miles long) of the Garonne in S.W. France, rising in the Cévennes

lot (lɔt) **1.** *n.* one of a number of portions into which a quantity or substance may be divided for allotment ‖ (*rhet.*) one's fate or destiny in life ‖ an article or set of articles offered as an item for sale at an auction ‖ a plot or area of land having established limits, *the house and the lot it stands on, a used-car lot* ‖ (*movies*) a studio and the surrounding land belonging to it ‖ a set of people or things **to draw lots** to decide by using some method of random choice, such as selecting a straw etc. from a bundle of straws of different length concealed in the hand, or by drawing names out of a hat etc. **a bad lot** (*pop.*) a person of bad character **a lot, lots** a large number or amount, *what a lot of rabbits!, you'll need lots of patience* **by lot** by drawing lots, *they chose the captain by lot* **the lot** the whole quantity or number, *we had a fine show of dahlias but frost ruined the lot* **to fall to someone's lot** to devolve on someone as a task to be done **to throw in one's lot with** to elect to share the fortunes of, join up with **2.** *adv.* **a lot** much, considerably, to a great extent, *a lot better* [O.E. *hlot*]

Lot-et-Ga·ronne (lɔteigærɔn) a department (area 2,078 sq. miles, pop. 292,600) in S.W. France (*GUYENNE, *GASCONY). Chief town: Agen (pop. 35,839)

loth *LOATH

Lo·thair I (louθɛər) (795–855), Holy Roman Emperor (840–55), son of Emperor Louis I. His brothers Louis the German and Charles the Bald forced him to agree to the partition of the Carolingian Empire in the Treaty of Verdun [illegible]

Lothair II [illegible] (c. 1070–1137), Holy Roman Emperor (1133–7) and German king (1125–37). His election to the German throne started the conflict between Guelphs and Ghibellines

Lo·tha·rin·gi·a (louθərindʒiə) (*hist.*) a region of N. Europe, bounded by the Scheldt, the Meuse and the Rhine. It was the part of the Carolin-

gian Empire assigned by the Treaty of Verdun (843) to Lothair I. It was divided (c. 959) into two duchies, the southern one of which became Lorraine

Lo·ti (lōutē), Pierre (Louis Marie Julien Viaud, 1850–1923), French novelist. His works include 'le Mariage de Loti' (1882) and 'Pêcheur d'Islande' (1886)

lo·tion (lōu'shən) *n.* a liquid medicinal or cosmetic preparation applied to the skin [fr. L. *loto (lotionis)*, a washing]

lot·ter·y (lɒtərɪ) *pl.* **lot·ter·ies** *n.* a method of raising money by the sale of a large number of tickets and the subsequent chance selection of certain ones entitling the bearers of these to a prize [fr. Ital. *lotteria*]

lot·to (lɒtō) *n.* a form of bingo using slightly different numbered cards [F. fr. Ital. fr. Gmc]

lo·tus (lōutəs) *n.* (*Gk mythol.*) a fruit which when eaten was said to cause a state of forgetfulness and languor ('LOTUS-EATER), or the tree bearing this fruit ‖ any of various trees believed to be the lotus tree of the ancients, e.g. *Ziziphus lotus*, fam. *Rhamnaceae*, a N. African tree, bearing an edible yellow drupe ‖ any of various water lilies, esp. of Egypt and India ‖ a representation of a water lily, found esp. in ancient Egyptian art ‖ a member of *Lotus*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a genus of meadow flowers, e.g. bird's-foot trefoil [L. fr. Gk *lōtos*]

lo·tus-eat·er (lōutəst ēɪtər) *n.* a person thought of as passing his time in daydreaming and the enjoyment of pleasure, free of all responsibility [fr. Gk *Lōtophagoi*, a people who, in the 'Odyssey', ate the lotus fruit]

lotus position (*yoga*) sitting with arms on knees and legs folded, with the feet placed above calves or thighs

loud (laud) *adj.* producing a powerful stimulus on the ear ‖ clamoring, noisy ‖ showy, conspicuous, *loud colors* ‖ vulgar, unrefined, *loud manners* **to be loud in one's praises** to praise with emphasis and insistence [O.E. *hlūd*]

loud *adv.* in a loud manner [O.E. *hlude*]

loud·en (laud'n) *v.t.* to intensify the sound of ‖ *v.i.* to become more intense in sound [fr. LOUD adj.]

loud-hail·er (laudhēilər) *n.* a bullhorn

loud-mouthed (laudmauðd, laudmauθt) *adj.* given to loud, boasting talk

loud-speak·er (laudspī:kər) *n.* a device that converts electrical impulses into sounds loud enough to be heard some distance away, as incorporated e.g. in a radio or in public-address systems

lough (lɔk, lɔx) *n.* (*Ir.*) a lake ‖ (*Ir.*) an arm of the sea [Gael. *loch*]

Lou·is (lū:is), Joe (Joseph Louis Barrow, 1914–81), U.S. boxer and heavyweight champion of the world (1937–49). He defended his title against more contenders than any other such champion had done

lou·is d'or (lū:idɔr) *pl.* **lou·is d'or** *n.* (*F. hist.*) a gold coin struck by Louis XIII (1640), used until 1793 ‖ (*F. hist.*) a napoleon [F.]

Louis I (lū:i:) (1786–1868), king of Bavaria (1825–48). His rule became reactionary after 1830, and he was deposed by the revolution of 1848. He made Munich a center of the arts

Louis II (1845–86), king of Bavaria (1864–86). He was a lavish patron of Wagner

Louis I, king of the Franks *LOUIS I, Holy Roman Emperor

Louis II (846–79), king of the Franks (877–9), son of Charles II

Louis III (c. 863–882), French king (879–82), son of Louis II. He divided the kingdom with his brother Carloman (*d.* 884), and defeated the invading Normans (881)

Louis IV (c. 921–54), French king (936–54), son of Charles III. He struggled vainly to control the great nobles, particularly Hugh the Great

Lou·is Qua·torze (lū:ikətɔrz) of the classical styles of furniture, architecture, ornament etc. characteristic of the reign of Louis XIV of France

Lou·is Quinze (lū:ikēz) of the styles of furniture, architecture, ornament etc. characteristic of the reign of Louis XV of France

Lou·is Seize (lū:isēz) of the [illegible] architecture, ornament etc. characteristic of the reign of Louis XVI of France

Lou·is Treize (lū:itrēz) of the styles of furniture, architecture, ornament etc. characteristic of the reign of Louis XIII

Louis V (c. 967–987), French king (986–7). He was the last Carolingian ruler of [illegible] was succeeded by Hugh Capet

Louis VI (c. 1081–1137), king of France (1108–37), son of Philippe I. He asserted his rights as suzerain and rallied the great nobles to defeat (1124) the Emperor Henry V. His reign marks the beginning of effective royal power in France. He was almost continuously at war with Henry I of England. His chief minister was [illegible]

Louis VII (c. 1120–80), king of France (1137–80), son of Louis VI. He organized the disastrous 2nd Crusade (1147–9). He lost Aquitaine and large territories in S. France when Henry Plantagenet (later Henry II of England) married his divorced wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine (1152)

Louis VIII (1187–1226), king of France (1223–6), son of Philippe II. He unsuccessfully invaded [illegible] king of England from Poitou (1224) and led a crusade against the Albigenses (1226)

Louis IX, Saint Louis (1214–70), king of France (1226–70), son of Louis VIII. He made a generous peace with the king of Aragon (1258) and with England (1259), extended royal authority and strengthened the central government. The administration of justice and the taxation system were developed and improved. The leader of the 7th and 8th Crusades, he was captured (1250) during the former (1248–54) and died at Tunis as he was setting out on the latter. Pious, [illegible] just, he was the embodiment of the medieval ideal of the Christian king. He gave France unprecedented prosperity and peace, and his fame was such that he often acted as arbiter in European affairs. He was canonized (1297). Feast: Aug. 25

Louis X (1289–1316), king of France (1314–16) and of Navarre (1305–16), son of Philippe IV. He ceded charters to the nobles of various provinces, defining their rights and privileges (1315)

Louis XI (1423–83), king of France (1461–83), son of Charles VII. He defeated (1477) a rebellion of nobles, led by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy. By 1483 he had united nearly all of France except Brittany, and had laid the basis for the absolute rule of later French kings

Louis XII (1462–1515), king of France (1498–1515), son of Charles, duc d'Orléans. He succeeded his cousin Charles VIII. He waged a series of fruitless Italian Wars (1499–1504, 1508–13) and was finally driven out (1513) by the Holy League. At home he improved the administration of justice and encouraged trade

Louis XIII (1601–43), king of France (1610–43), son of Henri IV. During the regency (1610–17) of his mother Marie de' Medici, the country was torn by civil strife. He left the conduct of state affairs to Luynes (1617–21), to Richelieu, whom he appointed chief minister (1624–42), and to Mazarin (1642–3)

Louis XIV 'the Great', 'le Roi Soleil' (1638–[illegible] king of France (1643–1715), son of Louis XIII. His mother, Anne of Austria, and her chief minister, Mazarin, acted as regents until 1661. The power of the Hapsburgs was checked by the Treaties of Westphalia (1648), and France was shaken by the Fronde (1648–53). After 1661, Louis established personal rule. In a series of wars—the War of Devolution (1667–8), the Dutch War (1672–8), the War of the Grand Alliance (1689–97) and the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–14)—France increased her territory, but was left financially exhausted. Louis's persecution of Protestants culminated in the revocation (1685) of the Edict of Nantes, which led to a mass flight of Huguenots from France and to the loss of Protestant [illegible] which he built at Versailles, was the most magnificent [illegible] Louis was served by great men, esp. Colbert in financial affairs, Louvois in military matters and Vauban in fortifications. Under his patronage in the arts and literature France realized a classical ideal which has informed men's minds ever since

Louis XV (1710–74), king of France (1715–74), great-grandson of Louis XIV. Under the regency (1715–23) of Philippe, duc d'Orléans, and [illegible] Polish Succession (1733–5), from which France gained Lorraine. The War of the Austrian Succession [illegible] loss of most of France's overseas possessions. The king's policies were increasingly influenced by his mistresses, Mme de Pompadour and Mme du Barry. The financial strain of the wars and the excesses of the court alienated growing numbers of intellectuals (e.g. physiocrats and Encyclopedists)

Louis XVI (1754–93), king of France (1774–92), grandson of Louis XV. The efforts of his finance ministers, Turgot and Necker, were unable to save the French government from financial and political collapse. All attempts at reform were opposed by the privileged nobility and by a section of the court led by the queen, Marie Antoinette. French intervention [illegible]–83) in the Revolutionary War caused virtual bankruptcy and led to the summoning of the States General (1789) for the first time since 1614. The French Revolution broke out (1789) and the royal family soon became virtual prisoners of the Paris mob. Louis might still have survived as a constitutional monarch but for his indecision, his intrigues with foreign powers and his attempted flight (1791). He was deposed (1792), found guilty of treason, and guillotined

Louis XVIII (1755–1824), king of France (1814–15, 1815–24), brother of Louis XVI. Exiled (1791–1814) during the French Revolution, he was put on the throne by the allied victory over Napoleon, but was again forced to flee during the Hundred Days (1815). His government, at first in the hands of moderates, became increasingly reactionary as the ultra-royalists gained power

Louis II 'the German' (c. 804–76), king of the East Franks (817–43) and king of Germany (843–76), son of Emperor Louis I

Lou·is I 'the Pious' (778–840), Holy Roman Emperor and king of the Franks (814–40), son of Charlemagne. His attempts to preserve the unity of the empire failed because of the quarrels and rebellions of his four sons, and he was deposed

Louis II (c. 822–75), Holy Roman Emperor (855–75) and king of Italy (844–75), son of Lothair I

Louis IV 'the Bavarian' (c. 1287–1347), Holy Roman Emperor (1328–46) and German king (1328–46). In his long struggle for supremacy over the papacy, he was supported by William of Occam and Marsiglio of Padua

Louis I 'the Great' (1326–82), king of Hungary (1342–82) and of Poland (1370–82). He made war successfully on the Venetians, the Tatars, the Lithuanians and the Turks, and extended his rule to Serbia, Wallachia, Moldavia and Bulgaria. His campaigns brought Hungary into contact with the Italian Renaissance

Louis II (1506–26), king of Hungary and Bohemia (1516–26). The last of the Jagiello dynasty, he was defeated and killed by the Turks at Mohacs (1526)

Lou·i·si·an·a (lu:izi:ænə) (*abbr.* La.) a state (area 48,523 sq. miles, pop. 4,362,000) in the southern U.S.A. Capital: Baton Rouge. Chief city: New Orleans. It contains some hill country but is chiefly low-lying and includes the Mississippi delta. Agriculture: sugarcane (chief producer in continental U.S.A.), cotton, rice, sweet potatoes. Resources: oil, natural gas, sulfur, salt. Industries: oil refining, food processing, chemicals, pulp and paper, fisheries. Principal universities: Tulane (1834) at New Orleans, Louisiana State (1860) near Baton Rouge. Louisiana was a French colony (1699–1762), was ceded to Spain (1762), returned to France (1800) and was bought as part of the Louisiana Purchase (1803), by the U.S.A., of which it became (1812) the 18th state

Louisiana Purchase a tract of land (828,000 sq. miles), comprising the western part of the Mississippi valley, bought by the U.S.A. from France in 1803 for $15,000,000. It now forms the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, and part of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota. The area had been opened up by France, ceded to Spain (1762) and returned to France (1800)

Louis Napoleon [illegible]

Louis Philippe [illegible] of the French (1830–48), son of Louis Philippe Joseph, duc d'Orléans. In exile (1793–1815) during the French Revolution, he came to the [illegible] was overthrown by the revolution of July, 1830. [illegible]

government failed to make liberal reforms and when the king's foreign policy ended in failure The revolution of 1848 forced him to abdicate and to flee to England

298,451) of Kentucky, a tobacco market, with iron, tanning and furniture industries. University of Louisville (1846). The Kentucky Derby, the famous annual horse race, has been run at Louisville since 1875

lounge (laundʒ) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **loung·ing** *past and past part.* **lounged** *v.i.* to loll, sit or stand in a lazy manner to saunter idly ‖ *v.t.* (with 'away') to pass (time) in idleness or loafing **2.** *n.* (esp. *Br*) the sitting room in a private house a room in a hotel, club etc. with easy chairs for relaxation a long sofa with a headrest at one

lounge suit (*Br*) a man's suit for ordinary day-

Lourdes (lu:rd, luərdz) a town (pop. 17,870) in Hautes-Pyrenees, S.W. France. Its shrine to the Virgin is a great Roman Catholic pilgrimage place, esp. for the sick (BERNADETTE). Cures worked here are accepted as miraculous only after strict investigation by ecclesiastical and

lour·ing (lauriŋ, lauəriŋ) *adj.* lowering

louse (laus) *pl.* **lice** (lais) *n.* a member of *Anoplura* or *Mallophaga*, orders of small, wingless parasitic insects with mouthparts adapted for sucking or biting. They attack warm-blooded animals, esp. on the body or in the hair or feathers any of various small arthropods which are parasitic on plants or animals, e.g. plant lice ‖ (*pop., pl.* **louses**) a person for whom one feels contempt **lous·y** (lauzi) *comp.* **lous·i·er** *superl.* **lous·i·est** infested with lice (*pop.*) rotten, disgusting, bad in quality, *a lousy film* (*pop.*, with 'with') as if infested with lice, *the place was lousy with detectives* (*pop.*) excessively well supplied, *he's lousy with money* [O.E. *lūs*]

lout (laut) *n.* a rough, clumsy, stupid fellow [or-

Louth (lauθ) a northeastern county (area 317 sq. miles, pop. 74,951) of Leinster, Irish Repub-

lout·ish (lautiʃ) *adj.* like or characteristic of a

Lou·vain (lu:vɛ̃) (*Flem.* Leuven) a town (pop. 84,459) of Brabant, Belgium, a textile center in the 13th c., the seat since 1426 of a university noted as a Roman Catholic theological center. Flamboyant Gothic town hall (1445–63)

overlapping boards or slats with gaps between them so that air is admitted but rain excluded ‖ one of these boards or slats a slit like opening in the body of a car for ventilation or escape of engine heat **lou·vered, lou·vred** *adj.* [M.E. *luver, lover* fr. O.F. *lover*]

Lou·vois (lu:vwa:z), François Michel Le Tellier, marquis de (1641–91), French statesman. As

ried out military reforms which made the French army the most powerful in Europe. He supported, and brutally enforced, the revocation (1685) of the Edict of Nantes, and helped to shape Louis XIV's aggressive foreign policy

Lou·vre (lu:vr) the national museum and art gallery of France, in Paris. It was a former royal palace, the present building being begun

and converted to its present use after the

lov·a·bly *adv.*

native to S. Europe, cultivated for use in

in love

there's no love lost between them they heartily dislike each other **to fall in love** to experience the emotions of love, esp. suddenly and unexpectedly ‖ to be taken with a possessive liking, *she fell in love with the cottage at once* **to give one's love** to convey one's affectionate greetings **to make love** to show by one's actions one's feelings of sexual love, esp. to have sexual intercourse **to send one's love** to ask for one's affectionate greetings to be conveyed [O.E. *lufu*]

love *pres. part* **lov·ing** *past* and *past part.* **loved** *v.t.* to feel the passion of love for ‖ to be fond of ‖ to delight in, enjoy, *she loves messing about in the garden* ‖ *v.i.* to be in love [O.E. *lufian*]

loveable *LOVABLE

love affair a romantic or sexual relationship between two people in love and not married to one another

love beads bead necklaces worn by hippies as a symbol of love for humankind and of peace

love-bird (lʌvbə:rd) *n.* any of several small parrots, esp. members of genera *Psittacula* of South America, *Loriculus* of Asia or *Agapornis* of Africa, that exhibit much affection for their mates. They are often kept as cage birds

love-bug (lʌvbʌg) *n.* (*entomology*) *Plecia nearotica*, small black biomid fly common in southwest U.S., noted for its obvious copulation

love child an illegitimate child

love-crossed (lʌvkrɔst) *adj.* disappointed in love

love feast the agape (meal) ‖ among certain denominations, a religious service in imitation of the early Christian agape

love-in (lʌvin) *n.* a gathering, often by hippies, to celebrate love or to express their mutual love

love-in-a-mist (lʌvinəmist) *n. Nigella damascena*, fam. *Ranunculaceae*, an annual European plant cultivated for its blue flowers surrounded by delicate bracts. *Passiflora foetida*, fam. *Passifloraceae*, a West Indian passion flower with similar bracts

Lo·vei·ra-Chi·ri·no (lɔveirətʃi:ri:nɔ), Carlos (1882–1928), Cuban novelist, author of 'Los ciegos' and 'Juan Criollo'

Love·joy (lʌvdʒɔi), Elijah Parish (1802–37), U.S. abolitionist, killed by a mob while protecting his antislavery press. His death greatly strengthened the abolitionist movement

Love·lace (lʌvleis), Richard (1618–c. 1657), English Cavalier poet. His collections of lyrics were 'Lucasta: epodes, odes, sonnets, songs' (1649) and 'Lucasta: posthume poems' (1659)

love-lies-bleed·ing (lʌvlaizbli:diŋ) *n.* a member of *Amaranthus*, fam. *Amaranthaceae*, esp. *A. caudatus*, a garden flower cultivated for its long drooping spike of purplish-red flowers

love·li·ness the state or quality of being lovely

Lov·ell (lʌvəl), Sir Bernard (1913–), British physicist, director of Jodrell Bank since 1951

love·lorn (lʌvlɔrn) *adj.* (*rhet.*) forsaken by the person one loves (*rhet.*) pining, languishing with unhappy love

love·ly (lʌvli) *comp.* **love·li·er** *superl.* **love·li·est** *adj.* beautiful, *a lovely girl, a lovely tree* ‖ delightful, pleasing, *we had a lovely time* [O.E. *lufiġ*]

love-making intercourse [M.E. *love making*]

love match a marriage made for love (not for considerations of advantage, but not necessarily ruling out such advantage)

lov·er (lʌvər) *n.* a man in relation to his mistress (a man in relation to some person (other than a mistress) whom he loves (*pl.*) two people in love with one another ‖ someone who greatly enjoys something specified, *a lover of good food*

love seat a small couch or double chair seating two persons

love-sick (lʌvsik) *adj.* (*rhet.*) languishing because obsessed by love

lov·ing (lʌviŋ) *adj.* devoted, affectionate expressing or feeling love

loving cup a large double-handled drinking cup passed around at a banquet for everyone to

tender, benevolent, merciful love

low (lou) **1.** *v.i.* (of a cow) to moo to make a noise like a moo **2.** *n.* the moo of a cow [O.E.

low **1.** *adj.* being at, or reaching to, a position at a relatively small distance above some plane of reference (e.g. the ground or sea level) (of latitude) close to the equator ‖ coming or reaching far downward, *a low bow* ‖ at or near the bottom of some real or imagined scale of measurement, *low wages, low intelligence* ‖ at or near the bottom of some scale of moral or social values or ranking, *of low birth, the lower classes* ‖ mean, contemptible, *a low trick* ‖ obscene, *a low remark* ‖ depressed, *low spirits* ‖ weak, *the fever left him feeling low* ‖ small in number or amount, *the figures for diphtheria deaths remain low* ‖ depleted to the point of being nearly gone or exhausted, *our water supply is getting low* ‖ unfavorable, *a low opinion* ‖ little advanced in biological evolution, *a low form of life* ‖ (*phon.*, of a vowel) open ‖ quiet, soft, *a low whisper* ‖ (*mus.*, of a note etc.) produced by relatively few vibrations ‖ (of a gear) having the smallest ratio of wheel revolutions to engine revolutions **to lay low** (*rhet.*) to knock down, overthrow, *he laid his enemies low* ‖ to make helpless or bedridden, *he is laid low with flu* **to lie low** to stay hidden ‖ to avoid attracting attention while awaiting a change in events **2.** *adv.* in or to a low position, *the clouds hung low* ‖ in or to a mean or abject position, *he wouldn't sink as low as that* ‖ quietly, softly, *speak lower* ‖ deeply, in or to a low pitch, *she can't sing any lower* **3.** *n.* low gear ‖ (*meteorol.*) an area of low barometric pressure ‖ low level, *membership has sunk to an all-time low* [O.N. *lāgr*]

low·ball (louˌbɔl) *n.* an unfair action, esp. a deceptive price designed to induce a customer to buy —**lowball** *v.*

low-born (louˌbɔrn) *adj.* of humble birth

low-boy (louˌbɔi) *n.* a low table with drawers, used esp. as a dressing table

low-bred (louˌbred) *adj.* of low breeding ‖ indicating low breeding, vulgar, *a lowbred remark*

low·brow (louˌbrau) **1.** *n.* someone whose taste in entertainment, literature etc. is for the popular and nonintellectual (cf. HIGHBROW) **2.** *adj.* having or catering to such tastes

low camp a poorly selected, artistically mediocre bit of nostalgia —**low-camp** *adj.*

Low Church of the practices and principles of a Low Churchman

Low Churchman a member of that part of the Anglican Church which emphasizes the evangelical side of its teaching and minimizes the importance of Church ritual and the priestly office (cf. HIGH CHURCHMAN)

low comedy comedy based chiefly on physical action and broadly funny situations

Low Countries the collective name for Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands

low-down (louˌdaun) *adj.* (*pop.*) mean, contemptible

low-down *n.* (*pop.*) the real facts of a situation as known to someone with inside information

Low·ell (louəl), Abbott Lawrence (1856–1943), U.S. educator and Harvard University president (1909–33). His administration doubled student enrollment, trebled the faculty, increased endowments from $22 million to $130 million, and added new professional schools. He reorganized (1930) the undergraduate body into residential units modeled on those in English universities

Lowell, Amy (1874–1925), U.S. poet and critic, best known for her 'Patterns' and 'Lilacs'

Lowell, James Russell (1819–91), U.S. romantic poet and editor. His satirical works include 'Biglow Papers' (1848), political and social lampoons written in Yankee dialect. His literary criticism includes 'Fireside Travels' (1864), 'Among My Books' (1870) and 'My Study Windows' (1871). His 'The Letters of James Russell Lowell' (1893) and 'New Letters' (1932) are commentaries on public affairs and the literary activities of his generation

Lowell, Percival (1855–1916), U.S. astronomer who founded the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona. His 'Mars and Its Canals' (1906) postulated that the canals are strips of cultivated vegetation dependent upon irrigation. His research led to the discovery of Pluto

Lowell, Robert (1917–77), U.S. poet. His works, full of symbolism, include 'Lord Weary's Castle' (1946) and 'The Dolphin' (1973), both Pulitzer prize winners, and 'Day by Day' (1977), his final work

low·er (louər) **1.** *adj. comp.* of LOW ‖ (*biol.*) relatively little advanced in biological evolution **2.** *v.t.* to let down ‖ to reduce, *to lower prices* ‖ to make less loud, *to lower one's voice* ‖ (*mus.*) to depress in pitch to reduce the height of ‖ to

bring down, degrade, *his arrogance lowered him in her estimation* ‖ *v.i.* to become lower ‖ to decrease ‖ (*naut.*) to lower a boat, *lower away!* **3.** *n.* a lower berth

Lower Austria (*G.* Niederosterreich) the largest province (area 7,402 sq. miles, pop. 1,400,000) of Austria, containing most of the Vienna basin. Capital: Krems (pop. 14,000)

Lower California (*Span.* Baja California) an arid peninsula (800 miles long, 30–145 miles wide) of W. Mexico, bordering California, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. It is divided between a northern state (Baja California, pop. 854,561, capital: Mexicali) and a southern federal territory (Baja California Sur, pop. 123,786) below the 28th parallel. A chain of mountains, rising to 10,000 ft, runs its length. Industries: mining (copper, zinc, gold, silver), tourism, fishing

Lower Canada (*hist.*) a province of Canada (1791–1840) which was predominantly French in population. It now constitutes the province of Quebec

lower, lour (ləuə) **1.** *v.i.* to scowl, look sulky ‖ to look dark and threatening, *storm clouds lowered on the horizon* **2.** *n.* a scowl ‖ a gloomy, threatening appearance [M.E. *louren*]

low·er-case (ləuəkeis) **1.** *n.* [printing] letters etc., other than capitals **2.** *adj.* (*abbr.* l.c.) of a letter) not capital, in its small form, e.g. a, b, c (cf. UPPERCASE)

lower class the class of people generally considered to rank below the middle class. The usual criteria are lack of secondary education and employment for wages, not salary **low·er-class** *adj.*

lower deck the deck immediately above the hold ‖ (in four-decked ships) the second deck above the hold ‖ (*Br. navy*) the petty officers and men of a ship, as distinguished from the officers

lower house the popular and usually more representative house of a legislative assembly with two chambers, e.g. the House of Commons, the House of Representatives (cf. UPPER HOUSE)

low·er·ing (ləuəriŋ, lauriŋ) *adj.* (of the sky, clouds) black and threatening ‖ (of someone's face, expression etc.) scowling, sullen

low·er·most (ləuəməust) *adj.* lowest

Lower Saxony *SAXONY, LOWER

Lower Silurian the Ordovician

lowest common denominator the smallest quantity which is divisible, without remainder, by all the denominators of a number of fractions

lowest common multiple (*abbr.* L.C.M.) the smallest quantity divisible, without remainder, by specified smaller quantities. Thus 24 is the lowest common multiple of 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12

Lowes·toft (ləustɔft) a fishing port (pop. 55,231) in Suffolk, England. Lowestoft ware is noted 18th-c. fine bone china

Low German *GERMAN LANGUAGE

low-grade (ləugréid) *adj.* of inferior quality

Low·ie (ləui:), Robert Harry (1883–1957), U.S. cultural anthropologist, noted for his ethnographic study on the Crow Indians

low·land (ləulənd) **1.** *n.* relatively low and fairly level country **2.** *adj.* pertaining to such country **Low·land** pertaining to the Lowlands of Scotland **löw·land·er** *n.* a native of a lowland **Low·land·er** a native of the Lowlands of Scotland

Lowlands of Scotland that part of central Scotland around the Forth and Clyde valleys separating the Highlands from the southern uplands (*SCOTLAND)

Low Latin Late or Medieval Latin

low life the life of the lower classes as treated in literature, esp. in its more picturesquely sordid aspects

low·li·ness (ləulinis) *n.* the quality or state of being lowly

low·ly (ləuli:) **1.** *adj. comp* **low·li·er** *superl* **low·li·est** (*rhet.*) humble, modest, unpretentious, *a lowly cottage* ‖ far down in a scale or hierarchy, *lowly occupations* **2.** *adv.* in a lowly manner

Low Mass a Mass which is said, not sung. The celebrant is assisted by one acolyte (cf. HIGH MASS)

low option [insurance] the least favourable insurance benefit that can be purchased under a scheme (cf. HIGH OPTION)

low-pitched (ləupitʃt) *adj.* [music] pitch, deep, not shrill ‖ (of a roof) having a gentle slope

low-pres·sure (ləupreʃər) *adj.* having, demanding or utilizing a relatively low pressure of steam, air, gas etc ‖ relaxed, not aggressive, *a low-pressure sales campaign*

[illegible] to the purpose

low relief [illegible]

low rise a multifamily residential structure not [illegible]

low silhouette low profile

low-spir·it·ed (ləuspiritid) *adj.* depressed, dejected

Low Sunday the first Sunday after Easter

low tension [electr.] [illegible] age ‖ made for use at low voltage

low-test (ləutest) *adj.* (of liquid fuels) having a high boiling point

low tide the tide [illegible] the level of the sea then ‖ the time of lowest ebb

low water low tide ‖ a low level of water in a lake or river **in low water** (*Br.*) short of money

lox *n.* (*acronym*) liquid oxygen, used as a cryogenic fuel at 183° C

lox·o·drom·ic (lɔksədrɔmik) *adj.* of or relating [illegible] **drom·ics** *n.* the art of sailing on rhumb lines [fr. Gk *loxos*, oblique + *dromos*, course]

loy·al (lɔil) *adj.* faithful to any person to whom fidelity is owed ‖ faithful in allegiance to the [illegible] devoted to a sovereign or ruler ‖ displaying fidelity, *a loyal address* **loy·al·ist** *n.* someone who is loyal, esp. someone who remains loyal in times of revolt ‖ (*Am. hist.*) someone who sided with the British during the Revolutionary War ‖ someone who supported the Union cause during the Civil War **Loy·al·ist** (*Br. hist.*) someone who rendered loyalty to the Stuarts ‖ (*Span. hist.*) someone who remained loyal to the elected republican government in opposition to Franco in the Spanish Civil War [F.]

loy·al·ty (lɔiəlti:) *pl* **loy·al·ties** *n.* the quality or [illegible] being loyal or an instance of this [O.F. *loialte*]

Loyalty Islands an archipelago (total area 815 sq. miles, pop. 11,000) consisting of three large islands (Maré, Lifou, Uvéa) and many small islands. They are part of New Caledonia: coconuts, copra, rubber, taro, fruit

Loyalty Oath (*Am. hist.*) a rigorous oath of allegiance to the U.S.A. required after the Civil War of those who had adhered to the Confederate cause, as a condition of reentry into public life. The Supreme Court repudiated certain of the Loyalty Oaths as unconstitutional bills of attainder

Loyola *IGNATIUS LOYOLA

loz·enge (lɔzindʒ) *n.* a four-sided figure having all sides equal and having two oblique and two obtuse angles, e.g. a rhombus, a diamond ‖ a small medicinal candy (originally lozenge-shaped) to be dissolved in the mouth ‖ a diamond-shaped windowpane ‖ (*heraldry*) a diamond-shaped bearing or device ‖ (*heraldry*) a diamond-shaped escutcheon, used esp. by spinsters and widows [O.F. *losenge*]

Lo·zère (louzɛr) a department (area 1,996 sq. miles, pop. 74,800) in S. France (*LANGUEDOC). Chief town: Mende (pop. 11,977)

LP (elpi:) **1.** *adj.* (of a phonograph record) long-playing **2.** *n.* a long-playing phonograph record

lpm (often capitalized) (*abbr.*) lines per minute

LPN (*abbr.*) licensed practical nurse

LRL (*abbr.*) lunar receiving laboratory, term-sealed building for reception of astronauts and lunar material from the moon

LRV (*abbr.*) lunar roving vehicle. *Cf.* LUNAR [illegible]

LSD lysergic acid diethylamide, a crystalline [illegible] produce hallucinations

Ltd. Limited

L-tryptophan [illegible] amino acid that stimulates the production of serotonin, a hormone affecting sleep

Lu (chem.) lutetium

Lualaba [illegible]

Luanda [illegible] Angola, on the Atlantic (1575); oil refining

Luang Pra·bang (lwɑŋprəbɑŋ) the traditional royal capital (pop. 44,244) of Laos, a commercial [illegible]

lub·ber [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

town and tourist center on the Lake of Lucerne, which is 24 miles long

lu·cerne, lu·cern (lu:sə:rn) *n.* (*Br.*) alfalfa [fr. F

Lu·cian of Sa·mos·a·ta (lu ʃənəvsəməsətə) (c. of the Dead', the satirical novel 'True History' and many literary parodies

cid argument ‖ sane, *a lucid interval* **lu·cid·i·ty** *n.* [fr. L. *lucidus*, bright]

Lu·ci·fer (lu:sifər) *n.* (*rhet.*) the morning star ‖ a name given by the Church Fathers to Satan, in interpretation of Isaiah xiv, 12 [*L.* fr. *lux* (*lucis*), light + *ferre*, to bring]

lu·cif·er·ase (lu:sifəreis) *n.* an enzyme which catalyzes the oxidation of luciferin [fr. LUCIF-

lu·cif·er·in (lu:sifərin) *n.* a pigment found in luminiferous organisms (e.g. fireflies) which gives out light in its oxidation by luciferase [fr L. *lucifer*, light]

Lu·cil·i·us (lu:sil(i)əs), Gaius (c. 180–102 B.C.), Latin poet, founder of Roman satire

Lu·cite (lu:sait) *n.* a transparent acrylic resin or plastic produced in the U.S.A., essentially polymerized methyl methacrylate, used e.g. in air-

luck (lʌk) *n.* chance, *it's a matter of luck whether we are successful* ‖ good fortune, *a stroke of luck* ‖ success due to chance ‖ the tendency of a person to be persistently fortunate or unfortunate, *it's just my luck to get caught in the rain* **as luck would have it** fortunately ‖ unfortunately **for luck** to bring success or good fortune, *he wore his mascot for luck* ‖ as an unsolicited bonus or extra, *here's a copy for luck* **to be down on one's luck** to be going through a time of bad luck **to be in (out of) luck** to be fortunate (unfortunate), esp. in some specified set of circumstances **to try one's luck** to take a chance, esp. in gambling [*L. G. luk*, shortened fr. *geluk*]

luck·i·ly (lʌkili) *adv.* in a lucky manner, fortu-

being lucky

Luck·now (lʌknau) the capital (pop. 826,426) of Uttar Pradesh, India, in the Ganges valley, a commercial center with textile, chemical and engineering industries. University (1921). A

months (1857–8) during the Indian Mutiny

adj. having good luck, esp. habitually ‖ being more successful than one deserves or could expect, *you were lucky to come in first* ‖ bringing or supposed to bring good luck, *a lucky charm* ‖ successful due to chance, *a lucky shot*

lucky dip (*Br.*) a grab bag

ere money [fr. L. *lucrum*]

legend, killed herself after being raped by a son of Tarquinius Superbus. The incident led to a popular rising against Tarquinius Superbus and his expulsion from Rome (510 B.C.)

Lu·cre·tius (lu kri:ʃəs) (c. 99–55 B.C.), Roman philosopher and poet, author of the philosophical poem 'De rerum natura', in which he expounded the atomistic theories of Epicurus.

ing *past* and *past part.* **lu·cu·brat·ed** *v. rhet.*

Lu·den·dorff (lu:d'ndɔrf), Erich (1865–1937), German general. He was Hindenburg's chief of staff in the 1st world war, and is thought to have been responsible for many of his victories. He became a Nazi (1923)

Lu·dhi·a·na (ludhi:ənə) a town (pop. 397,850) in the eastern Punjab, India: textiles, metallurgy,

lu·dic (lu:dik) *adj.* of play; playful

lu·di·crous (lu:dikrəs) *adj.* absurd, ridiculous, arousing mocking laughter [fr. L. *ludicrus*]

lu·do (lu:dou) *n.* (esp. *Br.*) a children's game for up to four players, played with dice and counters on a special board [L. = I play]

Lud·wig (lu:dvix) Holy Roman Emperors, kings of Germany and kings of Bohemia *LOUIS

Lud·wigs·ha·fen (lu:dvixshufən) a town (pop. 160,300) on the Rhine in Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany: chemical industries

luff (lʌf) **1.** *n.* (*naut.*) the side of a fore-and-aft sail nearest the mast or stay ‖ (Br.) the broadest part of a ship's bow, before the sides begin to curve in **2.** *v.i.* (*naut.*, often with 'up') to bring the head of a ship nearer the wind ‖ (*naut.*, of a sail) to wrinkle along the luff because of being too close to the wind ‖ *v.t.* (*naut.*, sometimes with 'up') to bring the head of (a ship) nearer the wind ‖ (*naut.*) to move (the helm) so as to sail nearer the wind ‖ (*naut.*) to cause (a sail) to wrinkle along the luff because of sailing too close to the wind ‖ (*yachting*) to get to windward of (another boat) [prob. F. *lof*, a steering oar or other contrivance]

luf·fa, loo·fah (lu:fə) *n.* a member of *Luffa*, fam *Cucurbitaceae*, a genus of tropical climbing plants bearing a gourdlike fruit ‖ this fruit ‖ the fibrous skeleton of this fruit used as a sponge

lug *n.* something which sticks out like an ear, e.g. one of a pair of flat handles on a casserole ‖ (*mech.*) a projection on a casting to which a part (e.g. a bolt) may be fitted [perh. Scand.]

lug *n.* a lugworm

lug **1.** *v. pres. part.* **lug·ging** *past* and *past part* **lugged** *v.t.* to haul (something heavy) clumsily, with great expenditure of effort, half pulling and half carrying ‖ to introduce or bring in irrelevantly, *to lug anecdotes into a discussion* ‖ to bring or take (someone) along at great effort, *she lugged the children to the circus* ‖ *v.i.* to tug **2.** *n.* an act of lugging [prob. Scand.]

Lu·ga·no (lu:gunou) a resort (pop. 22,280) in Ticino, S. Switzerland, on Lake Lugano

Lu·gansk (lugunsk) *VOROSHILOVGRAD

Lu·gard (lu:gərd), Frederick Dealtry, 1st Baron Lugard of Abinger (1858–1945), British soldier and colonial administrator. As high commissioner he was responsible for the pacification of Nigeria (1900–6) and, as governor (1912–19), for the unification of Nigeria through indirect

luge (lu:ʒ) *n.* a small sled for one person [F.]

lug·gage (lʌgidʒ) *n.* suitcases, bags and trunks full of a traveler's belongings ‖ empty suitcases, trunks etc [LUG v.]

lug·ger (lʌgər) *n.* (*naut.*) a small fishing or coasting boat with one or more lugsails [perh. fr

Lu·go (lu:gou) a province (area 3,814 sq. miles, pop. 399,185) of N.W. Spain (*GALICIA)

lug·sail (lʌgsəl, lʌgseil) *n.* (*naut.*) a four-cornered sail bent on a yard which is slung at a point two thirds of its length from the peak and hoisted and lowered with the sail [etym. doubtful]

mal, mournful [fr. L. *lugubris*]

lug·worm (lʌgwə:rm) *n.* a member of *Arenicola*, a genus of North American and European marine annelids that breathe through 13 pairs of tufted gills. They leave little coils of sand on the seashore, when burrowing after the tide has ebbed, and are used as bait [etym. doubtful]

Lu·hsien (lu ʃjən) (formerly Luchow) a town (pop. 289,000) in S.E. Szechwan, China, on the Yangtze: agricultural trade, iron, oil

Luik (lœik) *LIEGE

Lu·kacs (lu·kut]), Gyorgy (1885–1971), Hungarian philosopher, sociologist and critic. His philosophical development was from Kant to Hegel to Marx and Lenin, but he was never an orthodox adherent of Communist philosophy. He was best known for his work on aesthetics and the sociology of literature, and for his studies of literary genres (esp. drama and the novel). Among his most important works are 'History and Class Consciousness' (1923) and 'Studies in European Realism' (1946, trans 1950)

Luke, Gospel according to St (lu:k) the third Gospel of the New Testament, attributed to St Luke and probably written in the late 1st c. A.D. It recounts the birth, life and teaching of Christ

Luke, St an early Christian evangelist, regarded as the author of the third Gospel and of the Acts of the Apostles. Symbol: an ox. Feast: Oct. 18

luke·warm (lu:kwɔrm) *adj.* tepid, not very warm ‖ unenthusiastic, halfhearted [fr. obs. *luke*, tepid + WARM]

Lu·le·å (lu:leɔ) a port (pop. 66,834) of N. Sweden on the Gulf of Bothnia: iron smelting, wood pulping

Lull (lu:l, lu:j), Ramón (c. 1235–1315), Spanish philosopher and theologian, called the 'doctor illuminatus'. His principal work of scholastic philosophy is the 'Ars generalis sive magna'. As a mystic he is considered the forerunner of St Teresa

lull (lʌl) **1.** *v.t.* to calm, soothe, e.g. by rocking or singing, *to lull a child to sleep* ‖ to quiet, esp. by guile, *to lull suspicions with a plausible story* ‖ *v.i.* to become less in intensity or strength **2.** *n.* a temporary period of peace and quiet ‖ a temporary drop in activity, *a lull in business* [imit. of the sounds of a lullaby]

lull·a·by (lʌləbai) *pl.* **lull·a·bies** *n.* a soothing song to put a baby to sleep [imit.]

Lul·ly (lyli:), Jean-Baptiste (1632–87), French composer of Italian origin. He composed ballets and incidental music for the comedies of Molière at the court of Louis XIV (1658–70). He wrote, with the librettist Philippe Quinault, the first French opera, 'Cadmus et Hermione' (1673), and followed it with 18 other operas, e.g. 'Alceste' (1674), 'Acis et Galatée' (1687)

Lu·lu·a·bourg (lu:lu:əbu:r) *KANANGA

lum·ba·go (lʌmbeigou) *n.* a muscular pain in the lower part of the back [L. fr. *lumbus*, loin]

lum·bar (lʌmbər, lʌmbur) *adj.* of or in the region of the loins or the vertebrae lying between the sacrum and the thoracic vertebrae [fr. Mod. L. *lumbaris*]

lum·ber (lʌmbər) **1.** *n.* wood suitable for, or prepared for, use in construction, esp. just felled and roughly sawn into logs and planks ‖ little-used pieces of furniture or junk, stored away and taking up room **2.** *v.t.* to fell and saw timber into logs and remove it from (an area) ‖ (often with 'up') to fill up (a room or other place) with lumber, *the yard was lumbered up with rusty, old machines* ‖ *v.i.* to cut down trees and saw them into logs [prob. fr. LUMBER v. (to move clumsily), also formerly connected with older *lumber*, pawnbroker's shop]

lumber *v.i.* to move clumsily, heavily and noisily [etym. doubtful]

lum·ber·jack (lʌmbərdʒæk) *n.* someone who cuts timber and gets it ready for the sawmill or market

lum·ber·man (lʌmbərmən) *pl.* **lum·ber·men** (lʌmbərmən) *n.* someone employed in cutting down trees and preparing them for market, esp. as a manager

lumber room a room, esp. in a house, in which furniture, luggage etc. is stored

lum·ber·yard (lʌmbərjɑrd) *n.* an area where cut and sized lumber is kept for sale

lum·bri·cal (lʌmbrik'l) **1.** *n.* one of the muscles used in flexing fingers or toes **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to a lumbrical [fr. Mod. L. *lumbricalis* fr. *lumbricus*, worm]

lum·bri·coid (lʌmbrikɔid) **1.** *adj.* resembling an earthworm **2.** *n.* such an animal [fr. Mod. L.

lu·men (lu:mən) *pl.* **lu·mi·na** (lu:mənə), **lu·mens** *n.* a unit of light measurement: the light emitted per unit solid angle by a uniform point source of one candela ‖ (*anat.*) the bore or cavity of a tubular part or organ ‖ the central cavity of a cell [L. = light]

Lu·mière (lymjer), Auguste (1862–1954), French biologist noted for his collaboration with his brother Louis in photographic research

Lumière, Louis (1864–1948), French chemist. He produced a working cinematograph (1895) and a system for color photography (1903)

lu·mi·nal art or **lu·mi·nist art** (lu:minəl) art form based on arrangement of lights or light-

lu·mi·nar·y (lu:mineri:) *pl.* **lu·mi·nar·ies** *n.* a body giving light, esp. the sun or moon ‖ a per-

son of outstanding intellectual, spiritual or moral quality [fr. O.F. *luminarie*]

lu·mi·nes·cence (lu:mines'ns) *n.* the emission of electromagnetic radiation esp. in the visible region by a substance (e.g. a phosphor) during and/or following stimulation by any of various forms of energy except heat (PHOTOLUMINESCENCE, FLUORESCENCE, INCANDESCENCE). In general the process involves the emission of radiation by an atomic electron, in falling from an excited energy state to which it has been brought by the absorption of energy. The latter may be derived from a chemical reaction (BIOLUMINESCENCE), from electron bombardment or from subjection to electromagnetic radiation or to electric fields [LUMINESCENT]

lu·mi·nes·cent (lu:minés'nt) *adj.* of, relating to or exhibiting luminescence [fr. L. *lumen* (*luminis*), light]

lu·mi·nif·er·ous (lu:minifərəs) *adj.* producing, transmitting or giving off light [fr. L. *lumen* (*luminis*), *light* + *ferre*, to bring]

lu·mi·nos·i·ty (lu:minɔsiti:) *pl.* **lu·mi·nos·i·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being luminous ‖ the amount of radiation emitted by a star or other heavenly body ‖ (*phys.*) the ratio of light to heat contained in radiant energy, used esp. in measurements of perception [LUMINOUS]

lu·mi·nous (lu:minəs) *adj.* emitting a steady, diffused light ‖ shining, bright, *a luminous landscape* ‖ lucid, enlightening and inspiring, *luminous prose* [fr. L. *luminosus*]

luminous flux the rate of transfer of radiant energy (usually in the visible region of the electromagnetic spectrum) across a given surface, usually measured in lumens

luminous intensity a quantity that measures the light-giving power of a source, usually expressed in candles

Lum·mer (lúmər), Otto (1860–1925), German physicist. He devised, with Eugen Brodhun (*b.* 1860), an accurate photometer. His work with Ernst Pringsheim (1859–1917) on black body radiation led to Planck's formulation of the quantum theory

lump (lʌmp) **1.** *n.* a firm irregular mass, *a lump of coal* ‖ (of sugar) a cube ‖ a large amount or quantity ‖ a dull, heavy awkward person, *a lump of a boy* ‖ a swelling, or other hard bump, such as is caused by a heavy blow **a lump in one's throat** a feeling of pressure in one's throat, caused by repressed emotion **in a lump** all at one time **in the lump** taking things as a whole **2.** *v.t.* to put together in a lump ‖ to treat alike without discrimination, *he lumped together all other religions as mere superstition* ‖ *v.i.* to move heavily ‖ to form into lumps [M.E. *lump*, origin unknown]

lump *v.t.* (*pop.*) to put up with, endure, *if you don't like it you can lump it* [etym. doubtful]

lump·er (lʌmpər) *n.* a workman who handles cargoes, e.g. a stevedore [LUMP v. (to move heavily)]

lump·i·ly (lʌmpili:) *adv.* so as to collect in lumps

lump·i·ness (lʌmpi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being lumpy

lump·ish (lʌmpiʃ) *adj.* heavy and rather stupid-looking [LUMP n. (mass) and v.]

lump sugar sugar in small cubes

lump sum a sum of money given at one time, not in installments

lump·y (lʌmpi:) *comp.* **lump·i·er** *superl.* **lump·i·est** *adj.* full of or covered with lumps ‖ (of water) choppy [LUMP n. (mass)]

Lu·mum·ba (lumúmbə), Patrice (1925–61), Congolese statesman, first prime minister (1960) of the newly independent Democratic Republic of the Congo. He was arrested after a coup d'état (1960) and killed in Katanga (1961)

Lu·na (lú:nə) (*Rom. mythol.*) goddess of the moon, with whom Selene was identified

lu·na·base (lu:nəbeis) *n.* (*astronautics*) a base on the surface of the moon

lu·na·cy (lú:nəsi:) *n.* the state of being a lunatic ‖ (*law*) insanity ‖ (*loosely*) incredible foolishness [LUNATIC]

lu·na moth (lú:nə) *Actias luna*, fam. *Saturniidae*, a large North American moth with crescent-marked light-green wings, the hind pair ending in long tail

lu·na·naut or **lu·nar·naut** (lú:nənɔ:t) *n.* (*astronautics*) one who travels to the moon

lu·nar (lú:nər) *adj.* to do with the moon, *lunar crater* ‖ measured according to the phases of the moon, *a lunar month* ‖ similar to that of the moon, *a bleak, lunar landscape* ‖ crescent-shaped ‖ of or pertaining to silver [fr. L. *luna*, moon]

lunar cycle (*Metonic cycle*) a period of 19 years after which the new moon falls on the same day of the year

lunar excursion module (*astronautics*) space vehicle used to carry astronauts from command module to the moon landing and back *abbr.* LEM

lu·nar·ite (lu:nəràit) *adj.* (*astron.*) of the upland moon surface

lunar month the period from one new moon to the next, averaging 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2.8 seconds

lunar rover (*astronautics*) vehicle resembling a golf cart designed for manned travel on the moon's surface *also* moon car, moon crawler, moon rover (*Cf.* LUNOKHOD)

lu·nar·scape (lu:nərskeip) *n.* view of the lunar surface *also* moonscape

lunar year a period of 12 lunar months

lu·na·tic (lu:nətik) **1.** *adj.* mad, insane ‖ exceptionally foolish or irresponsible, *a lunatic plan of escape* ‖ wildly frivolous, *the show has a kind of lunatic gaiety* **2.** *n.* (*law*) a person who is insane ‖ a wildly foolish or eccentric person [fr. L. *lunaticus*, affected by the moon]

lunatic fringe the eccentrics or extremists loosely associated with a political, social or artistic movement

lu·na·tion (lu:neiʃən) *n.* the lunar month [fr. M.L. *lunatio* (*lunationis*)]

lunch (lʌntʃ) **1.** *n.* the midday meal **2.** *v.i.* to eat lunch [perh. fr. LUMP n.]

lunch·eon (lʌntʃən) *n.* the midday meal, lunch, esp. this meal taken with ceremony [LUNCH]

lunch·eon·ette (lʌntʃənét) *n.* an eating place serving light lunches and refreshments

lunch·room (lʌntʃru:m, lʌntʃrum) *n.* a restaurant where light meals are served, esp. lunches

Lund (lʌnd) a city (pop. 78,487) in southernmost Sweden. Romanesque cathedral (11th–12th cc.) University (1668)

Lun·dy (lʌndi:), Benjamin (1789–1839), U.S. philanthropist and abolitionist. He organized (1815) the antislavery 'Union Humane' society and a newspaper, the 'Genius of Universal Emancipation' (1821). He traveled extensively in search of a suitable location outside the U.S.A. to which emancipated slaves might be sent

lune (lu:n) *n.* (*geom.*) a figure formed on a plane by two intersecting arcs of circles or on a sphere by two great circles [F. = moon]

lune *n.* a hawk's leash [var. of older *loyn* fr. O.F. *loigne*]

lu·nette (lu:nét) *n.* (*archit.*) a semicircular panel in a dome or ceiling, esp. one occurring under an arch or vault, often decorated with a painting or mural ‖ any opening, oval or circular, admitting light into a vault or dome ‖ a fortification, larger than a redan, consisting of two faces forming a salient angle, and two flanks [F., dim. of *lune*, moon]

lung (lʌŋ) *n.* either of the pair of spongy saclike organs that oxygenate the blood in air-breathing vertebrates and remove carbon dioxide from it [O.E. *lungen*]

lung book (*zool.*) the respiratory organ of some arachnids, e.g. scorpions and spiders, formed like a purse with numerous compartments

lunge (LONGE)

lunge (lʌndʒ) **1.** *n.* a sudden thrust, e.g. with a foil in fencing ‖ a sudden, forward plunging movement of the body **2.** *v. pres. part.* **lung·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lunged** *v.t.* to make a lunge ‖ to start off suddenly, *the car lunged forward* ‖ *v.t.* to cause to make a lunge [earlier *allonge* fr. F. *allonger*, to lengthen]

lung·fish (lʌŋfiʃ) *n.* a member of *Dipnoi* or *Cladistia*, orders of fish that breathe through a lunglike organ as well as gills

Lung·ki (lʌŋki:) (Changchow) a commercial center (pop. 297,000) in Fukien, China, near Amoy

Lung·kiang (lʌŋdʒiən) (Tsitsihar) a town in E. Heilungkiang, China, a market for agricultural products, hides

lung·worm (lʌŋwɔ:rm) *n.* any of various nematode worms that are parasitic in the lungs and air passages of mammals

lung·wort (lʌŋwɔ:rt) *n. Pulmonaria officinalis*, fam. *Boraginaceae*, a European perennial herb

Lobaria pulmonaria, fam. *Stictaceae*, a lichen used in perfumery and tanning ‖ any of several plants formerly considered effective in treating lung diseases

lu·ni·log·i·cal (lu:nəlɔdʒik'l) *adj.* of the study of the moon

lu·ni·sol·ar (lu:nisóulər) *adj.* pertaining to or involving the joint influence of the sun and moon *lunisolar tides* [fr. L. *luna*, moon + SOLAR]

lunisolar precession the principal component of the precession of the equinoxes, due to lunisolar action

lu·no·khod (lu:nəkɔd) *n.* (*astronautics*) unmanned Soviet vehicle for moon surface exploration, directed by radio signals from earth (*Cf.* LUNAR ROVER)

lunula (*physiol.*) half-moon–shaped white area at base of the fingernail

lu·nu·late (lú:njuleit) *adj.* (*biol.*) with crescent-shaped markings [fr. L. *lunula*, dim. of *luna*, moon]

lu·nule (lú:nju:l) *n.* something shaped like a crescent, e.g. the half-moon at the base of the fingernail [fr. L. *lunula*, dim. of *luna*, moon]

Lu·per·ca·li·a (lu:pərkéili:ə) an annual festival (Feb. 15) in ancient Rome in honor of Lupercus, the guardian of fields and flocks, to ensure the fertility of the crops, herds and people

lu·pine, lu·pin (lu:pin) *n.* a member of *Lupinus*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a genus of perennial plants cultivated chiefly in Europe and North America for their vivid upright racemes [fr. L. *lupinus*, *lupinum*]

lu·pine (lú:pain) *adj.* of or resembling a wolf [fr. L. *lupus*, wolf]

lu·pus (lú:pəs) *n.* any of various destructive skin diseases affecting chiefly the face and hands, esp. *Lupus vulgaris*, tuberculosis of the skin [L., wolf]

Lur (luər) *pl.* **Lur, Lurs** *n.* a member of a largely nomadic Moslem people inhabiting the Zagros Mtns of Iran

Lur·çat (lyrsæ), Jean (1892–1966), French painter and designer of tapestries who was mainly responsible for the renewal of the art of tapestry in France in the 20th c.

lurch (ləːrtʃ) **1.** *n.* a sudden roll to one side, e.g. by a ship in heavy seas ‖ a sudden jolt or staggering movement ‖ a staggering gait **2.** *v.i.* to make a lurch ‖ to move with lurches, stagger [origin unknown]

lurch *n.* (only in the phrase) **to leave in the lurch** to desert, abandon (someone) in a difficult or awkward situation [F. *lourche*, a game like backgammon, or a defeat in it]

lure (luər) **1.** *n.* (*falconry*) a bunch of colored feathers containing the falcon's food which entices it back after a training flight ‖ some quality or thing that entices or attracts, *the lure of adventure* ‖ a device to attract animals, esp. fish, by guile **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **lur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lured** to entice, tempt with the promise of pleasure or gain ‖ (*falconry*) to attract (a hawk) with a lure [O.F. *leurre*, *loerre*, *loire*]

Lur·gi process (ləːrgi:) the complete gasification of low-grade coal, leaving no coke residue

lu·rid (luərid) *adj.* garish, sensational, *paperbacks in lurid covers* ‖ fascinatingly repulsive, *lurid details of the trial* ‖ reddish and menacing, *the flames cast a lurid light over the scene* ‖ ashen, pallid [fr. L. *luridus*, pale yellow]

lurk (ləːrk) *v.i.* to lie hidden waiting to attack to prowl or skulk around, esp. with some mischief in mind ‖ to be latent or hardly noticed, *a lurking suspicion* [etym. doubtful]

Lu·sa·ka (lu:sukə) the capital (pop. 152,000) of Zambia, on the railroad, center of a farming and mining region

lus·cious (lʌʃəs) *adj.* rich, full and delicious in flavor or smell ‖ affording other rich sensual delights, *the luscious feeling of cool water on a hot day* ‖ excessively rich or luxuriant, *his poems are marked by luscious imagery* ‖ (*pop.*) voluptuously attractive, *a luscious blonde* [perh. a form of DELICIOUS]

lush (lʌʃ) *adj.* growing thickly and richly, luxuriant, *lush vegetation* ‖ characterized by luxuriant vegetation, *lush meadows* ‖ luscious, *lush imagery* ‖ effusive, extravagant, *lush sentimen*

Lu·shun (lu ʃun) (formerly Port Arthur) a port and naval base at the end of Liaotung peninsula, China, terminus of the S. Manchurian railroad. It was held by the Japanese (1894–

Lu·si·ta·ni·a (lu:sitéini:ə) a Roman province

'Lusitania' a British liner sunk off Ireland (May 7, 1915) by a German submarine, with the loss of 1,198 lives. The sinking helped to bring the U.S.A. into the 1st world war

lust (lʌst) **1.** *n.* strong sexual desire without idealized or spiritualized feelings | any passionate desire, *a lust for power* **2.** *v.i.* (*rhet.*, often with 'for') to have a passionate desire [O.E. *lust*, pleasure]

lus·ter, esp. *Br.* **lus·tre** (lʌstər) **1.** *n.* a surface sheen or gloss on a surface reflecting light | the quality of having such a gloss | radiance, brightness, *the luster of the stars* | splendor, renown, distinction, *his achievements will add luster to his name* | a glass pendant, or chandelier hung with them | lusterware | (esp. *Br.*) a kind of cotton and wool fabric with a glossy surface (*mineral.*) the appearance of the surface of a mineral with regard to its light-reflecting quality **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **lus·ter·ing, lus·tring** *past* and *past part* **lus·tered, lus·tred** to add luster to | to give (pottery or cloth) a luster finish [F. *lustre*]

luster, esp. *Br.* **lustre** *n.* a lustrum (a five-year period)

lus·ter·ware, esp. *Br.*, **lus·tre·ware** (lʌstərwɛər) *n.* earthenware pottery decorated by applying to the glaze metallic oxides which acquire extreme brilliancy when fired

lust·ful (lʌstfəl) *adj.* full of lust | characterized by lust

lust·i·ly (lʌstili) *adv.* in a lusty way

lust·i·ness (lʌstinis) *n.* the state or quality of being lusty

lus·tral (lʌstrəl) *adj.* of or used in lustration [fr. L. *lustralis*]

lus·trate (lʌstreit) *pres. part* **lus·trat·ing** *past* and *past part* **lus·trat·ed** *v.t.* to purify by lustration [fr. L. *lustrare* (*lustratus*)]

lus·tra·tion (lʌstreiʃən) *n.* a purification ceremony, e.g. washing, performed before entering a holy place or before some important occasion [fr. L. *lustratio* (*lustrationis*)]

lustre *LUSTER

lus·trous (lʌstrəs) *adj.* shining, having a luster

lus·trum (lʌstrəm) *pl.* **lus·trums, lus·tra** [illegible] purificatory part[illegible] from rite carried out after each five-year census | a period of five years [L.]

lusty (lʌsti) *comp.* **lust·i·er** *sup.* **lust·i·est** *adj.* vigorous, strong, sturdy, *the child's lusty crying* [LUST]

Lu·ta (lu:tə) *LUSHUN *TALIEN

lu·tan·ist, lu·ten·ist (lu:tənist) *n.* someone who plays the lute

lute (lu:t) *n.* a substance used for plugging a joint, or sealing or coating a porous surface [O.F. *lut* or fr. L. *lutum*, mud]

lute *pres. part* **lut·ing** *past* and *past part* **lut·ed** *v.t.* to cover or seal with lute, esp. to join (two pieces of half-dry pottery) with wet clay [fr. L. *lutare* fr. *lutum*, mud]

lute *n.* a stringed musical instrument with a pear-shaped body (cf. GUITAR) and a fretted neck, played by plucking the strings with the fingers. Of Arabic or Persian origin, the lute was introduced (c. 8th c.) to Europe and was extensively used up to the 18th c. as a solo, accompanying and ensemble instrument **lute-**[illegible]

lu·te·o·ly·sin (lu:tioulaisin) *n.* (*biochem.*) a chemical product of the endometrium that destroys corpus luteum, studied as a possible contraceptive

[illegible] [illegible] symbol Lu, at. no. 71, at. mass 174.97) [Mod. L.

[illegible] leader of the Reformation. He was the son of a Thuringian miner. He entered Erfurt University (1501), but by 1505 gave up the idea of becoming a lawyer, and entered the Augustinian monastery at Erfurt. In 1507, now a priest, [illegible] At Wittenberg University (1508) he met and was (1521). The Diet of Worms ordered his seizure (1521), but he was protected by the elector of Saxony in Wartburg Castle, where he began his German translation of the Bible (1521–2). His popularity was weakened by his opposition to the Peasants' War (1524–5). After lengthy controversies with Erasmus and the humanists on the one hand, and with Zwingli on the other, Luther sanctioned Melanchthon's Augsburg Confession (1530), which was to provide the basic creed of the Lutheran Church (*LUTHER-[illegible]

Lu·ther·an (lu:θərən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Martin Luther | of the Protestant denomination founded by Luther, or its teachings **2.** *n.* a member of the Lutheran Church **Lu·ther·an·ism** *n.* a Protestant faith following the doctrines of Luther. It was formed between 1517 and 1580, and had its origin as an organization in the state Church of Saxony set up in 1526. After a series of disputes with the Calvinists and a protracted quarrel between strict and moderate Lutherans, the doctrine and orders of Lutheranism were defined by the Augsburg Confession (1530), two catechisms by Luther (1529) and the 'Book of Concord' (1580, containing all the principal statements of the Lutheran faith). From 1580 to 1680 its orthodoxy was consolidated on the bases provided by Melanchthon. In the 18th c. its orthodoxy was debilitated by the reaction of Pietism, at first in the form of enthusiasm (e.g. Count Zinzendorf's Moravians, 1722) and then by rationalism and liberalism. In 1817 the Prussian State forcibly united Lutherans and the Reformed Church. In the 20th c., under the influence of Karl Barth and the belated impact of Kierkegaard's critique of 19th-c. Lutheranism, there was a revival of orthodoxy, and in 1946 the two Churches united to form the Evangelical Church in Germany (E.K.D.). Where Lutheranism is the state Church its clergy are usually paid by the state. Historically its characteristic doctrines have been justification by faith and consubstantiation, while its order can be either episcopal (e.g. Sweden, Germany) or synodal (e.g. U.S.A., Holland). Lutheranism spread from Saxony to Silesia, East Prussia, Denmark and Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Rumania, the Baltic States, Hungary, Bohemia and the U.S.A. There are about 70 million Lutherans, over half of them in Germany. Lutheranism is predominant in Scandinavia, Iceland and East Germany. There are important minorities in the U.S.A. (8 million), Canada (663,000), Austria (400,000), Hungary (430,000), Czechoslovakia (485,000), Rumania (250,000), Latvian S.S.R. (600,000), Estonian S.S.R. (350,000), Lithuanian S.S.R. (215,000) and Brazil (500,000), and smaller ones in the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Poland and France

Lu·thu·li (lutu:li:, lutju:li:), Chief Albert John (1899–1967), South African politician, president (1952–60) of the African National Congress. He was an advocate of nonviolent resistance to apartheid. Nobel peace prize (1961)

Lu·ton (lu:tən) a town (pop. 164,049) of Bedfordshire, England: straw hats, cars, light engi[illegible]

Lut·yens (lʌtjənz), Sir Edwin Landseer (1869–1944), English architect. He was the chief architect and city planner of New Delhi, India

Lutzen, Battle of [illegible] battle (1632) of the Thirty Years' War in which Gustavus II of Sweden defeated the Austrian army under Wallenstein. Gustavus was killed in the battle | a battle (1813) in which Napoleon defeated Russian and Prussian armies with heavy losses

lux (lʌks) *pl* **lux, lux·es** *n.* an international unit of illumination equal to the direct illumination on a surface which is everywhere 1 meter from a uniform point source of 1 international candle. It is also equal to 1 lumen per square meter

[illegible] **luxe·ate** [illegible] **luxe·at·ing** [illegible] **luxe·at·ed** [illegible] a joints **lux·a·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *luxare* (*luxatus*)]

Lux·em·bourg (lʌksəmbə:rg, *Eng.* lʌksəmbə:rg) the capital (pop. 78,900) of Luxembourg. Industries: metallurgy, textiles, engineering, pottery. Palace (1580), cathedral (1613)

Luxembourg the southernmost province (area 1,705 sq. miles, pop. 219,000) of Belgium. Cap[illegible]

Luxembourg, Lux·em·burg a Grand Duchy (area 999 sq. miles, pop. 400,000) in W. Europe. Capital: Luxembourg. Languages: French, German and patois. Religion: 97% Roman Catholic, 1% Protestant, 1% Jewish. The land is 28% arable, 25% pasture and 33% forest. In the north the Oesling, part of the Ardennes, lies between 1,300 and 1,750 ft. In the south the Gutland, part of the Lorraine scarp, averages 900 ft. Climate: continental. Livestock: cattle, hogs, horses, poultry. Agricultural products: oats, potatoes, barley, roses, fruit and wine. Mineral resources: iron ore. Manufactures and industries: mining, iron and steel, metal founding, electricity, leather, shoes, rubber, brewing, distilling, slates, cement. Exports and imports are included in the trade returns for Belgium. Monetary unit: Luxembourg franc. HISTORY. One of the largest fiefs in the Holy Roman Empire, Luxembourg was made a duchy in 1354, and was under the rule of Burgundy (1443–1506), Spain (1506–1714), Austria (1714–95) and France (1795–1815). It was made a Grand Duchy by the Congress of Vienna (1815). The western part was incorporated into Belgium (1839) and the remainder was recognized (1867) as an independent neutral state. It was twice occupied by the Germans (1914–18, 1940–4) and joined Benelux (1944), NATO (1949), and the EEC (1958)

Lux·em·burg effect (lʌksəmbərg) (*electr.*) interference between two radio signals due to the irregular character of the ionosphere through which radio waves pass

Lux·or (lʌksɔ:r) *THEBES (Egypt)

lux·u·ri·ance (lʌgzuəriəns, lʌkfuəri:əns) *n.* the state or quality of being luxuriant

lux·u·ri·ant (lʌgzuəri:ənt, lʌkfuəri:ənt) *adj.* abundant or exuberant in growth, *luxuriant vegetation* | prolific, richly varied, *a luxuriant imagination* | (of style) richly figurative, florid, *luxuriant prose* [fr. L. *luxurians* (*luxuriantis*) fr. *luxuriare*, to grow rank]

lux·u·ri·ate (lʌgzuəri:eit, lʌkfuəri:eit) *pres. part* **lux·u·ri·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **lux·u·ri·at·ed** *v.i.* (often with 'in') to revel, enjoy consciously, *he luxuriated in his new found freedom* | to grow or develop in profusion [fr. *luxuriare* (*luxuriatus*), to grow rank]

lux·u·ri·ous (lʌgzuəri:əs, lʌkfuəri:əs) *adj.* opulent, sumptuous, richly comfortable, *a luxurious apartment* | self-indulgent, extravagant, *a luxurious life* | sensually delightful, *a luxurious sense of well-being* [fr. O.F. *luxurius*]

lux·u·ry (lʌkʃəri:, lʌgzəri:) *pl.* **lux·u·ries** *n.* habitual indulgence in expensive food, clothes, comforts etc., *a life of luxury* | something enjoyable, relatively costly, but not indispensable, *smoking is his only luxury* | something voluptuously enjoyed, *the luxury of a hot bath when one is tired* | abundance of rich comforts, *lapped in luxury* [O.F. *luxurie*]

Lu·ynes (lyi:n), Charles d'Albert, duc de (1578–1621), French statesman, minister (1617–21) to Louis XIII

Lu·zern (lu:tsɛrn) *LUCERNE

Lu·zon (lu:zɔn) the largest island (area 40,420 sq. miles, pop. 22,598,000) of the Philippine Is. It is the most northerly of the main islands. A mountain range (150 miles long) runs along the northwest coast and another range (215 miles long) is parallel with the southeast coast, the rest of the island being broken by lower ridges. Highest point: Mt. Mayon (7,943 ft), in the extreme southeast. The country's chief rice-growing region lies in a large south-central valley. Minerals: copper, gold, uranium, asbestos, chrome. Main town: Manila

LVN licensed vocational nurse (a practical nurse in California or Texas)

Lvov (lvɔf) (*Polish* Lwów, *G.* Lemberg) a city (pop. 699,000) of the N. Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Industries: engineering, textiles, metallurgy, food processing. University (1784)

LWF [illegible] (BRAKED ENGINEER)

l·wei (lʌwei) *n.* unit of currency in Angola, equal to 1 100th kwanza

-ly *suffix* used to form adverbs from adjectives, as in 'sadly' (in time-unit nouns) every, as in 'monthly' [fr. O.E. *-lice* fr. O. Gmc. *-liko-*]

-ly *suffix* like, characteristic of, as in 'womanly' [fr. O.F. *-lic*, *-lic*, O. Gmc. *-liko-*]

Lyall·pur [illegible]

Lyau·tey (ljoutei), Louis-Hubert Gonzalve (1854–1934), French soldier and colonial administrator, marshal of France. As resident general in Morocco (1912–25), he was very successful in developing the Moroccan economy and in the work of pacification

ly·can·thrope (laikənθroup) *n.* a person suffer-

ang from lycanthropy ... a werewolf **ly·can·throp·ic** (laikənθrɔpik) *adj.* [LYCANTHROPY]

ly·can·thro·py (laikənθrəpi) ... formation into a wolf ‖ a form of insanity in which the victim believes himself to be a wolf or similar beast [fr. Gk *lukanthrōpia* fr. *lukos* wolf + *anthrōpos* man]

ly·cée (li:sei) *n.* a state-maintained secondary school in France [F.]

Ly·ce·um (laisi:əm) the garden in Athens where Aristotle taught [L. fr. Gk *Lukeion* fr. *Lukeios*, epithet of Apollo, whose temple was next to the Lyceum]

lych-gate, lich-gate (litʃgeit) *n.* a roofed gateway into a Christian burial ground. Traditionally, it provides a shelter while the first part of the burial service is read [fr. obs. *lich*, corpse + GATE]

lych·nis (liknis) *n.* a member of *Lychnis*, fam. *Caryophyllaceae*, a genus of perennial plants of the northern hemisphere, with red or white flowers, e.g. ragged robin [L. fr. Gk *luchnis*, a red flower]

Ly·ci·a (liʃiə) an ancient territory of southern Asia Minor. Its southern coast bordered the Mediterranean

ly·co·pod (laikəpɔd) *n.* any of various club mosses of the genus *Lycopodium*, fam. *Lycopodiaceae* (*LYCOPODIUM POWDER) [fr. Mod. L. *Lycopodium* fr. Gk *lukos*, *wolf* + *pous* (*podos*), foot]

ly·co·po·di·um powder (laikəpoudi:əm) a fine yellowish flammable powder consisting of the spores of a lycopod (esp. *Lycopodium clavatum*), used as a cosmetic and as a component of fireworks

ly·cop·sid (laikɔ́psid) *n.* a member of *Lycopsida*, a subphylum of small green vascular plants including the club mosses and many large fossil forms, which were the dominant plant of the Carboniferous period and important as coal producers [fr. Mod. L. *Lycopsida* fr. L. *lycopsis*, a plant]

Ly·cur·gus (laikə:rgəs) (c. 9th c. B.C.), Spartan lawgiver. He is the traditional founder of the Spartan constitution and military system

Lycurgus (c. 396–c. 324 B.C.), Athenian orator and statesman. A political ally of Demosthenes, he administered the public revenue (338–326 B.C.) with great diligence and rectitude

Lyd·da (lidə) (*Heb.* Lod) a town (pop. 30,500) in central Israel, the traditional birthplace of St George

lydd·ite (lidait) *n.* a powerful explosive consisting mainly of picric acid [fr. *Lydd*, Kent, where it was first tested]

Lyd·gate (lidgeit), John (c. 1370–c. 1450), prolific English poet, and monk. He was a follower of Chaucer. His longer works include translations, e.g. 'The Hystorye, Sege and Dystruccion of Troye' (c. 1412–20) and 'The Falle of Princis' (c. 1430). Lydgate lacks Chaucer's broad humanity, his humor and his technical artistry. Lydgate's best work is in his 150 shorter religious and secular poems

Lyd·i·a (lidi:ə) an ancient kingdom of central Asia Minor. It prospered (7th c. B.C. to mid-6th c. B.C.), notably under Croesus, and had a magnificent capital at Sardis. It was probably the first state to issue coins (c. 625 B.C.) and to melt and work gold ore. It was conquered by the Persians (546 B.C.)

Lyd·i·an mode (lidi:ən) (*mus.*) a medieval authentic mode represented by the white piano keys ascending from F ‖ an ancient Greek mode represented by the white piano keys descending from C

lye (lai) *n.* an alkaline solution of mainly potassium carbonate originally made by leaching wood ashes and used e.g. in soapmaking ... any strong alkaline solution, esp. one used for washing [O.E. *lēag*]

lying *pres. part.* of LIE (to have the body in a horizontal position)

lying *pres. part.* of LIE (to tell a lie)

ly·ing-in (laiiŋin) *n.* childbirth

Ly·ly (lili:), John (c. 1554–1606), English dramatist and novelist. His romantic comedies include 'Alexander, Campaspe and Diogenes' (1584) and 'Endymion' (1591). His name is from the hero of [illegible] 'Euphues: the anatomy of wit' (1579, 1580)

Lym·nae·a (limni:ə) *n.* (*biol.*) a snail that carries ... flukes. The [illegible] causes fascioliasis, a liver infection, in mammals

lymph (limf) *n.* ... conducted from these tissues by a system of ducts and channels to the blood circulatory system, and serves to lubricate and cleanse them [illegible]

lym·phan·gi·og·ra·phy or **lym·phog·raphy** ... cording of the lymphatic vessels and nodes after injection of radiopaque material. **lymphangiogram** or **lymphogram** *n.* **lymphangiographic** or **lymphographic** *adj.*

lym·phat·ic (limfætik) **1.** *adj.* relating to, produced by or conveying lymph ‖ (of a person or his temperament) sluggish, flabby, languid **2.** *n.* any of the fine-walled vessels draining most ... duct. The vessels range in size from capillary to vemlike ducts [fr. L. *lymphaticus*, mad, frenzied]

lymph gland one of a system of glands, located throughout the body in association with the lymph vessels, that serve to filter debris from the lymph and also to produce lymphocytes

lymph node a lymph gland

lym·pho·cyte (limfəsait) *n.* a leucocyte inhabiting both the blood and lymph, that is produced from lymphoid tissue and that is an active phagocyte [fr. LYMPH + Gk *kytos*, hollow vessel]

lym·phoid (limfɔid) *adj.* of or resembling lymph ‖ of or resembling the tissue of lymph glands

lym·pho·prolif·er·a·tive ... sue, e.g., as in malignant lymphomas

Lynch (lintʃ), Benito (1885–1951), Argentinean writer. He introduced a modern phase of the gaucho novel with his 'Los caranchos de la Florida' (1916), and diverged from the gaucho genre with the simple and ironic 'El ingles de los [illegible]' (1924)

lynch (lintʃ) *v.t.* (of a mob) to take the law into its own hands and kill (someone) in punishment for a real or presumed crime, after Col. Charles [illegible]

lynch law the summary trial and punishment of offenders by a self-constituted court outside due process of the law [prob. after Col. Charles [illegible], American planter of the period and farmer, who presided over such extrajudicial courts]

lynx (liŋks) *pl.* **lynx, lynx·es** *n.* a member of *Lynx*, fam. *Felidae*, a genus of wildcats native to the northern hemisphere, e.g. the bobcat. They are somewhat larger than a domestic cat, with relatively long, tufted ears and a short tail ‖ the fur of a lynx [L. fr. Gk]

Lynx (*mil.*) U.S. command and reconnaissance vehicle (M-114 A1), armed with machine guns

lynx-eyed (liŋksaid) *adj.* very keensighted

Lyon (Mary Mason) (1797–1849), U.S. pioneer woman educator. She founded (1835) Mt Holyoke Female Seminary in South Hadley, Mass., serving (from 1837) as its first princi[illegible]

Lyon (ljɔ̃) (*Eng.* Lyons) the third largest city (pop. 462,841, agglom. 1,170,660) of France, a great commercial center at the confluence of the Rhône and Saône, in Rhône department. Industries: textiles (Europe's chief silk and rayon producer), engineering, chemical and pharmaceutical products, metallurgy. Gothic cathedral (12th–15th cc.). Town hall (17th c.). University (1808)

Lyon·nais (ljɔnei) a former province of France in the E. Massif Central, comprising Rhône and Loire departments. Its mountains are cut by wide river valleys. Industries: mixed farming, wine (Beaujolais), coal mining, varied manu[illegible] from the 10th c., was attached to the crown in 1312, and the remaining territories by 1527

ly·on·naise (laiənei:z, ljɔnɛ:z) *adj.* (of potatoes) [illegible]

Ly·ons (laiənz), Joseph Aloysius (1879–1939), [illegible] the Labour party to form the coalition United Australia party (1931) and led Australia out of

Lyons 'LYON

ly·oph·i·li·za·tion (laiɔfəlaizeiʃən) *n.* the process of quick freezing, followed by dehydration in a high ... **lyophilizer** *n.* the device used; the person operating. *Cf.* CRYOGENICS

ly·o·pho·bic (laiəfoubik) *adj.* (*chem.*) denoting a lack of strong affinity between the dispersed and continuous phases in a colloid [fr. Gk *luein*, to [illegible]

ly·press·in (laipresin) ... (*pharm.*) antidiuretic and vasopressor hormone derived from the pituitary glands of pigs (sometimes made synthetically)

ly·rate (lairit, laireit) *adj.* (*bot.*) lyreshaped [fr. Mod. L. *lyratus* fr. *lyra*, lyre]

lyre (laiər) *n.* an ancient stringed musical instrument having two symmetrical, curved arms. The strings, plucked by a plectrum, run between the [illegible] and yoke joining the arms at the top. It was used by the ancient Greeks to accompany songs [F. *lyre* fr. L. fr. Gk]

lyre·bird (laiərbə:rd) *n.* a member of *Menura*, fam. *Menuridae*, a genus of Australian songbirds, esp. *M. novaehollandiae*, a species whose males have tail feathers of three kinds, in shape and arrangement resembling a lyre

lyr·ic (lirik) **1.** *adj.* (of poetry) expressing the [illegible] personal emotion, usually in short poems divided into stanzas ‖ (of a poet) writing such poetry ... (of a singing voice) pure, light and free, not brilliant or deeply charged with emotion ... written to be accompanied by the lyre, *Greek lyric odes* ... meant to be sung set to music **2.** *n.* a lyric poem (*Am. pl.*, *Br.* also *sing.*) the words of a popular song [fr. F. *lyrique* or fr. L. *lyricus* fr. Gk]

lyr·i·cal (lirik'l) *adj.* (*old-fash.*, of poetry) lyric ... written or expressed in language appropriate to lyric poetry ... (*pop.*) passionately enthusiastic, esp. in praising [fr. F. *lyrique* or fr. L. *lyricus* fr. Gk]

lyr·i·cism [illegible] great enthusiasm

lyr·i·cist (lirisist) *n.* someone who writes the words for popular songs

Ly·san·der (laisændər) (*d.* 395 B.C.), Spartan general and statesman. He destroyed the Athenian fleet at Aegospotami (405 B.C.) in the Peloponnesian War

Ly·si·as (lisiæs) Greek orator (c. 458–c. 380 B.C.). His speeches, written in the everyday language of his time, are models of precision and simplicity

Ly·sim·a·chus (laisiməkəs) (c. 360–281 B.C.), Greek general. He succeeded to Thrace on the death (323 B.C.) of Alexander the Great, and became (286 B.C.) satrap of Macedonia

ly·sin (laisin) *n.* any of a class of substances that can produce lysis, esp. of red blood cells [LY[illegible]]

ly·sine (laisi:n, laisin) *n.* a basic amino acid, $H_2N(CH_2)_4CH(NH_2)COOH$, essential in human and animal nutrition [fr. Gk *lusis*, a loosening, dissolving]

Ly·sip·pus (laisipəs) (4th c. B.C.), Greek sculptor. His work, mainly in bronze, was famous for its grace

ly·sis (laisis) ... lyses [illegible] (*med.*) the gradual lowering of a fever (cf. CRISIS) ‖ (*med.*) a process of disintegration or dissolving, e.g. of blood cells or bacteria [L. fr. Gk *lusis*, a loosening, [illegible]]

ly·so·cline (laisəklain) *n.* layer of seawater (depth of about 4,000 m) at which certain chem[illegible]

ly·sol (laisɔl) *n.* a brown liquid containing creosol, used as an antiseptic and disinfectant [fr. [illegible]]

ly·so·some (laisəsoum) ... subcellular structure containing enzymes that digest certain chemicals. **lysosomal** *adj.*

ly·so·staph·in (laisəstæfin) ... zyme that destroys staphylococcal bacteria by attacking the cell wall

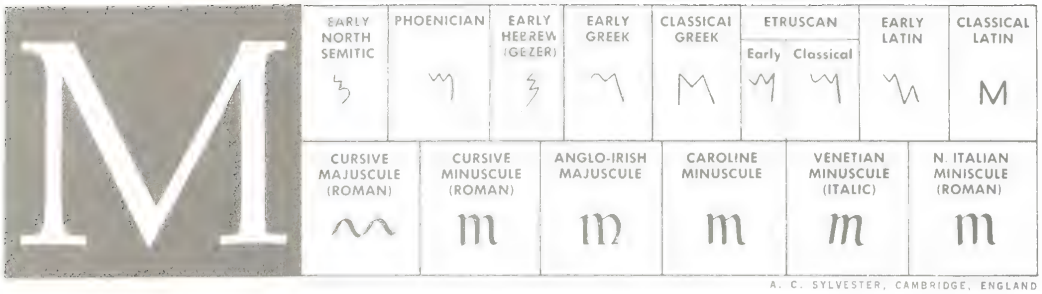
ly·stro·sau·rus (listrəsɔ:rəs) ... fossils of which have been found in South Africa, India, China, and Russia

lyt·ta (litə) *n.* a cartilaginous or fibrous rod embedded longitudinally in the tongue of dogs and several other carnivores [L. fr. Gk, madness, [illegible]]

Lyt·tel·ton (litltən) the port (pop. 3,000) of Christchurch, New Zealand

Lytton [illegible]

COPYRIGHT, PROPERTY RIGHTS, ETC. [illegible] for ex... [illegible] de... [illegible]



Development of the letter M, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter M and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter m are shown.

M, m (em) the 13th letter of the English alphabet | the symbol (**M**) for 1,000 in Roman numerals

ma [illegible]

ma'am (mæm,mum) *n.* a polite term of address to a woman | (*Br.*) the term of address to the queen or a royal princess [shortened fr. MADAM]

Maas [illegible]

Maastricht [illegible] [formerly Mastricht] the capital (pop. 112,605) of Limburg, Netherlands, on the Meuse: light manufactures | Romanesque church

MABE (*abbr.*) master of agricultural business and economics

Ma·bil·lon (mæbijɔ̃, Jean (1632–1707), French Benedictine scholar, author of 'Acta sanctorum ordinis S. Benedicti' (1668–1701) and of the treatise that founded the science of diplomatics, 'De re diplomatica' (1681)

Mab·i·no·gi·on (mæbinoudʒi:ən) a collection of Welsh legends, compiled in the 14th and 15th cc. It is one of the sources of the Arthurian legend

Ma·bu·se (məbu zə) (Jan Gossaert, c. 1472–c 1534), Flemish painter, one of the artists through whom Italian Renaissance art began to affect the art of N. Europe. His rather dry, static figures are set in elaborate classical ar-

mac, mack (mæk) *n.* (*Br., pop.*) a mackintosh

MAC (*abbr.*) Municipal Assistance Corporation, oversight agency established in June 1975 by banks and U.S. Congress to control New York City finances and to refinance indebtedness to prevent default and municipal bankruptcy

ma·ca·bre (məkubr, məkubər) *adj.* suggestive of the terrifying aspect of death [F. perh. fr

ma·ca·co (məkoukou) *n.* any of several lemurs of

mac·ad·am (məkædəm) *n.* small broken stones which, having angular faces, fit closely together when pressed by a heavy roller and so constitute an even and durable road surface | a road

mac·ad·am·ized *v.t.* to construct (a road) sur-

Mc·Ad·doo (mækədu:) William Gibbs (1863–

director-general (1917–19) of U.S. railroads during the period of government operation

Ma·cao (məkáu) (*Port.* Macau) a Portuguese territory (area 6 sq. miles, pop. 280,000) off S. China, in the Si-kiang delta. It comprises the city of Macao on the southern tip of Chung-shan (Macao) Peninsula, and two offshore islands. People: Chinese, small European minority. It is a transit and fishing port and a resort. The Portuguese settlement began in 1557 and was confirmed by treaty with China (1887). An appointed governor leads the government, which was granted internal autonomy in 1976

Ma·ca·pa·gal (mɑkupugúl), Diosdado (1910–) Filipino statesman, president (1962–5) of the Philippines

ma·caque (məkúk) *n.* any of several short-tailed monkeys of genus *Macaca*, found in Asia, the East Indies and N.W. Africa, esp. the rhesus monkey. In Europe the only macaque is the Barbary ape, *M. sylvana*, on Gibraltar [Fr. Port. *macaco*, monkey]

mac·a·ro·ni (mækəróuni:) *pl.* **mac·a·ro·nies** *n.* a pasta made of semolina, usually rolled into long thin tubes which are hard and brittle when dried, softening when boiled for eating || (*hist.*) an 18th-c. English dandy affecting continental mannerisms [Ital. *macaroni*]

mac·a·ron·ic (mækərɔ́nik) *adj.* of writing, esp. burlesque verse, in which words of different origin (e.g. Latinized and modern words) are mixed together | **mac·a·rón·ics** *pl. n.* verses of this kind [fr. Mod. L. *macaronicus*, like macaroni]

mac·a·roon (mækərú:n) *n.* a small sweet crisp cookie mainly made of egg whites, sugar and almond or coconut flavoring [F. *macaron* fr Ital.]

Mac·Ar·thur (məkɑ́rθər), Douglas (1880–1964), American general. He commanded the American defense of the Philippines (1941–2), and defeated the Japanese in the Pacific (1944–5). He was commander (1950–1) of the U.N. forces in the Korean War, until recalled by Truman

Macassar [illegible]

Macassar oil an oil made from seeds of the kusam, used mainly as a hairdressing | any similar oil used as a hairdressing [fr. *Macassar*, var. of MAKASSAR]

Macau [illegible]

Ma·cau·lay (məkɔ́li:), Thomas Babington, 1st Baron Macaulay of Rothley (1800–59), British historian, statesman and writer. His 'History of England from the Accession of James the Second' (1849–61) was written in a dramatic style, with strong Whig prejudice. He also wrote a collection of essays (1843) and a book of poems,

ma·caw (məkɔ́) *n.* any of several large, bright-feathered parrots of genus *Ara* and related genera, of Central and South America [Port. *macao*]

Mac·ca·bae·us (mækəbi:əs), Judas (*d.* 161 B.C.), Jewish patriot and leader of the revolt of the Maccabees. He was defeated and killed by the army of Demetrius I Soter

Mac·ca·be·an (mækəbi:ən) *adj.* pertaining to the Maccabees

Mac·ca·bee (mækəbi:) *n.* a member of a Jewish family who led a revolt (c. 168–142 B.C.) against the Hellenizing policy of Antiochus IV and established themselves as rulers of Palestine (142–63 B.C.) || a supporter of this revolt

Mac·ca·bees (mækəbi:z) two books dealing with Jewish history and theology (late 2nd c. B.C.), placed in the Apocrypha in the Authorized Version, but included in the Roman Catholic canon

Mc·Car·ran (məkárən), Patrick Anthony (1876–1954), U.S. politician. As U.S. Senator from Nevada, he sponsored two controversial acts, the McCarran-Wood Act and the McCarran-Walter Act, which were passed over President Harry Truman's vetoes. He strongly supported Senator Joseph McCarthy's anti-Communist campaign

McCarran-Walter Act (Immigration and Nationality Act), a U.S. Congressional act (1952) sponsored by U.S. Senator Patrick McCarran. It codified existing immigration legislation, tightened the laws governing the admission, exclusion, and deportation of dangerous aliens, retained immigration quotas by country of origin and made them applicable to Asiatic countries, and provided for selective immigration on the basis of skills

McCarran-Wood Act (Internal Security Act), a U.S. Congressional act (1950) sponsored by U.S. Senator Patrick McCarran. It required the registration of all Communists with the attorney general and made it unlawful for those with Communist affiliations to participate in defense or government work

Mc·Car·thy (məkɑ́rθi:), Eugene (1916–), U.S. public official. As U.S. senator from Minnesota, he campaigned unsuccessfully for the 1968 Democratic nomination for the U.S. presidency, advocating an end to U.S. participation in the war in Vietnam, and won impressive support esp. from college youth. He retired from the Senate (1971) and ran for president again (1976), this time as an independent. He lost this race also, as well as a bid to return to the Senate [illegible]

McCarthy, Joseph Raymond (1909–57), American Republican senator. He led a campaign (1950–4) against alleged Communist infiltra-

tion in the U.S. administration. He was censured 1954 by the U.S. Senate.

Mc·Car·thy·ism (məkɑrθiːɪzəm) *n.* paranoic fear of Communists leading to government oppression and persecution of all persons of other than extreme right wing convictions, and manifestation of complete disregard for civil and basic human rights of those often falsely accused, from Wisconsin Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

mac·chi·ne·tta (mɑkɪnetə) *n.* (*lt.*) a type of drip coffee maker.

Mc·Clel·lan (məklélən), George Brinton (1826–85), American general. He was commander in chief (1861–2) of the Union forces in the Civil War.

Mc·Clintock (məklintɒk), Barbara (1902–) U.S. geneticist, winner of the Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine (1983). She conducted research at Carnegie Institution of Washington from 1941 and at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories and discovered that genes move within chromosomes, thus facilitating the study of some diseases and of the hereditary process.

Mc·Clure (məklúər), Sir Robert John le Mesurier (1807–73), British naval officer. He discovered the Northwest Passage (1850).

Mc·Cor·mick (məkɔrmɪk), Cyrus Hall (1809–84), American inventor. He invented the mechanical reaper (1831).

McCormick, Robert Rutherford (1880–1955), U.S. journalist. With his cousin Joseph Patterson he controlled (from 1910) the 'Chicago Tribune', espousing isolationism and right-wing extremism and building the largest circulation of any Midwestern newspaper. With Patterson he founded (1919) the 'New York Daily News' etc.

Mc·Coy, the real (məkɔi) the genuine thing, not an imitation or substitute [al. of Scot. *Mckay*, with reference to disputed headship of the clan].

Mc·Crack·en Group (məkrækən) international group of seven economists, headed by Paul McCracken, working with a group from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), to study the prospects of long-term economic growth affecting developed countries in the 1970s.

Mc·Cul·lers (məkʌlərz), Carson (1917–67) U.S. novelist, born in Columbus, Georgia. Her novels and short stories, concerned esp. with the spiritual solitude of the individual, include 'The Heart is a Lonely Hunter' (1940), 'Reflections in a Golden Eye' (1941), 'The Member of the Wedding' (1946), 'The Ballad of the Sad Cafe' (1951), 'The Clock Without Hands' (1961).

'Mc·Cul·loch v. Maryland' (məkʌlək) a decision (1819) of the U.S. Supreme Court under John Marshall, which determined that the government held not only the powers expressly conferred upon its legislative, executive, and judicial branches, but also whatever authority was 'appropriate' to put such powers into effect. Although the U.S. Constitution refers only to 'necessary and proper' authority, the court held to the Hamiltonian view of the Constitution that it 'implies' powers to the government and that, when the end and means are legitimate, an act of Congress cannot be held unconstitutional.

Mc·Diar·mid (məkdɔ́ːrmɪd), Hugh (Christopher Murray Grieve, 1892–1978), Scottish poet, prominent in the revival of Scottish literature in the 1920s.

Mac·don·ald (məkdɒn'ld), Flora (c. 1721–90), Scottish Jacobite heroine. She helped Prince Charles Edward Stuart to escape (1746) to the Continent after Culloden.

Mac·Don·ald (məkdɒn'ld), James Ramsay (1866–1937), British statesman. One of the founders of the Labour party, he was prime minister and foreign secretary of the first Labour government (1924). He was again prime minister (1929–35), but he lost Labour support by forming a coalition National government after 1931.

MacDonald, John Sandfield (1812–72), Canadian Conservative statesman. As the premier (1867–71) of Ontario, he initiated, in close cooperation with the federal government, the organization of provincial government.

Macdonald, Sir John Alexander (1815–91), Canadian Conservative statesman. He did much to establish the Confederation of Canada (1867), and was its first prime minister (1867–73 and 1878–91).

Mac·Don·nell Ranges (məkdɒnəl) a mountain range in Northern Territory, central Australia.

Mac·Dow·ell (məkdaʊəl), Edward Alexander (1861–1908), U.S. composer. His works, essentially romantic and programmatic in style, include Woodland Sketches for piano (1896), the Second Suite (1898), and New England Idyls (1902).

Mc·Duf·fie (məkdʌfi), George (1790–1851), U.S. politician and states' rights advocate. As a member (1821–34) of the House of Representatives, he strongly influenced the drafting of the Tariff of Abominations (1828), a protective tariffs, advocated the doctrine of nullification, and served as governor of South Carolina (1834–6) and in the U.S. Senate (1842–6).

mace (meis) *n.* (*hist.*) a club with a heavy, spiked head, used esp. for shattering armor, esp. helmets; an ornamented staff of office, carried before certain officials (e.g. the Speaker of the House of Commons) the bearer of such a staff [O.F. *masse*, *mace*].

mace *n.* a spice made from the outer covering of the nutmeg [M.E.].

Mace 1. (*mil.*) Air Force surface-to-surface radar-guided low-level attack missile (MGM-13) containing a navigation system, with a range of 600 miles. 2. tradename of a temporarily incapacitating liquid nerve irritant in aerosol form that is sprayed into a person's face and causes irritation of eyes, dizziness, etc. It is often used as a personal defense weapon and by the police to disable rioters. —**mace** *v.* to use mace.

ma·ce·doine (mæsɛdwɑn) *n.* a dish of mixed, diced fruit or vegetables.

Ma·ce·don (mæsɪdɒn), ancient kingdom in N.E. Greece, settled in the 3rd millennium B.C., which, under Philip II, rose to dominate Greece (4th c. B.C.). Under Alexander the Great, the Macedonians defeated the Persian Empire, and remained a great power until Macedon was annexed by Rome (146 B.C.).

Mac·e·do·ni·a (mæsɪdóʊnɪə) a constituent republic (area 10,227 sq. miles, pop. 1,406,000) of Yugoslavia. It is largely mountainous and lies in the south between Albania, Greece and Bulgaria. Capital: Skopje. Crops: cereals, fruit, tobacco, poppies. Mineral resources: chromium, lead, zinc.

Macedonia a region of the Balkan peninsula, northwest of the Aegean, covering part of N. Greece, S. Yugoslavia and S.W. Bulgaria. It is almost entirely mountainous. Formerly Macedon, the region was incorporated in the Byzantine Empire (395) and passed to Bulgaria (9th c.) and Serbia (14th c.). It was under Turkish control from 1371 until the Balkan Wars (1912–13), after which it was divided among Greece, Serbia and Bulgaria.

Ma·cei·ó (musɛjɔ́) a cotton and sugar port (pop. 323,601) in N.E. Brazil: metallurgical and textile industries.

Mc·Enroe (mækenrou), John Patrick (1959–) U.S. tennis player known for his serve, net game and quick temper on the court. He became a professional in 1978 and among many other championships won the U.S. Open (1979–1981, 1984) and the British Open at Wimbledon (1981, 1983–4).

Mac·er·ate (mæsəreit), *pres. part.* **mac·er·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mac·er·at·ed** *v.t.* to soften or separate (e.g. food in the digestive tract) by soaking; to cause to waste away, esp. by fasting ‖ *v.i.* to become softened or separated by soaking; to waste away, esp. by fasting. **mac·er·a·tion** (mæsəréiʃən) *n.*

Mc·Gee (məgɪ), Thomas D'Arcy (1825–68), Irish-Canadian politician and writer. As president (1862–3) of the council in the Reform Administration and minister of agriculture (1864–7), he greatly influenced the movement leading to Canadian federation. He was assassinated.

Mc·Gil·li·vray (məgɪlivreɪ), Alexander (1759–93), Creek Indian chief. A British agent during the Revolutionary War, he maintained Creek [illegible] Treaty of New York with President George Washington, in which the Creeks acknowledged U.S. sovereignty over part of their territory, acquired lands claimed by Georgia, and [illegible] Spanish, he repudiated (1792) the treaty, and [illegible] ments.

McGill University (məgɪl) a private university in Montreal, Canada, founded by the legacy of James McGill (1744–1813), a Montreal fur merchant and philanthropist, and opened in 1829. It includes Royal Victoria College for women. It has a renowned medical museum and library.

Macgillycuddy's Reeks (məgɪlikʌdɪz riːks), a mountain range in Kerry, S.W. Irish Republic. Highest point: Carrantuohill (3,414 ft).

Mc·Go·vern (məgʌvərn), George Stanley (1922–) U.S. politician, Democratic senator from South Dakota (1962–81). He was a U.S. representative (1957–61) in Congress and director of Food for Peace (1961–2) before being elected to the Senate. In 1972, he lost the presidential election to Richard M. Nixon. He made an unsuccessful bid for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination.

Mach (mɑk, mæk) *n.* Mach number [after Ernst *Mach* (1838–1916), Austrian physicist].

Ma·cha·do de As·sis (mɑʃududiasɪs), Joaquim Maria (1839–1908), Brazilian poet of the Parnassian school and author of realist and psychological novels, esp. 'Dom Casmurro' (1900).

Ma·cha·do y Mo·ra·les (mutʃuðoɪmɒrales), Gerardo (1871–1939), Cuban general and 5th president of the Republic (1925–33) until his overthrow. He was one of Cuba's major dictators.

Ma·cha·do y Ru·iz (mutʃuðoɪruːiθ), Antonio (1875–1939), Spanish poet. His works include 'Soledades' (1903) and 'Nuevas Canciones' (1924).

Mach angle (*aeron.*) the angle between the axis of a moving projectile and the envelope of the waves produced. The sine of this angle equals the ratio of the velocity of the projectile to the velocity of sound.

ma·chet·e (mətʃétɪ, məʃetiː) *n.* a long heavy, broad-bladed knife used esp. in Central and South America and the West Indies as a tool and a weapon [Span.].

Mach hold mode (*mil.*) a control mode in a flight control system by which the desired flying speed of an aircraft is maintained automatically.

Mach·i·a·vel·li (mækɪəveliː), Niccolo (1469–1527), Florentine statesman, political theorist and writer. Alarmed by the anarchy of the Italian city-states, he advocated ('Il Principe', 1513) the establishment and maintenance of authority by any effective means. Evil acts of the ruler were justified by the evil acts of the ruled.

Mach·i·a·vel·li·an (mækɪəvélɪən) *adj.* of or relating to the political theories of Machiavelli ‖ characterized by cunning and duplicity. **Mach·i·a·vel·li·an·ism** *n.*

ma·chic·o·late (mætʃɪkəleɪt) *pres. part.* **ma·chic·o·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ma·chic·o·lated** *v.t.* to furnish with machicolation. [back-formation fr. MACHICOLATION]

ma·chic·o·la·tion (mətʃɪkəleɪʃən) *n.* (*hist.*) an aperture between the corbels of a projecting parapet through which missiles, boiling oil etc. could be hurled down on assailants ‖ a parapet so constructed [fr. M.L. *machicolare* (*machicolatus*), to provide with machicolations (perh. fr. *machicoulis*, apertures)].

mach·i·nate (mækɪneɪt) *pres. part.* **mach·i·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mach·i·nat·ed** *v.t.* to form a plot or intrigue, esp. in order to work [illegible]. **mach·i·na·tion** (mækɪneɪʃən) *n.* the act of machinating ‖ a plot, scheme. **mach·i·na·tor** (mækɪneɪtər) *n.* a schemer, machinator, an intriguer.

ma·chine (məʃiːn) 1. *n.* an apparatus, made of organized, interacting parts, which takes in some form of energy, modifies it, and delivers it in a more suitable form for a desired function ‖ a thing or system resembling such an apparatus in acting with regularity as a result of the interaction of its component parts ‖ a person who acts like such an apparatus, apparently without exercising his will, thought or imagination ‖ an organization whose members collaborate for some purpose, *a political machine* 2. *adj.* [illegible] machine tool. **ma·chined** to make or operate on by machinery.

machine art any art form that is made up of [illegible]

machine gun [illegible] ammunition into its breech, enabling rapid fire

to be maintained **ma·chine-gun** *pres. part* **ma·chine-gun·ning** *past* and *past part.* **ma·chine-gunned** *v.t.* to shoot at with a machine gun | *v.i.* to fire a machine gun

machine language or **machine-oriented language** *(computer)* instruction code that can be used directly by a computer without translation *Cf* COMPILER LANGUAGE, COMPUTER LANGUAGE

ma·chine-made (məʃiːnmeid) *adj* made by machinery, not by hand

ma·chine-read·a·ble (məʃiːnriːdəbˈl) *adj. (computer)* capable of being processed by a computer without change

[illegible] *n.* [illegible] machine in general | the assembled parts of a machine | the organization of various processes so that a certain purpose may be fulfilled, *the machinery of the law*

machine sculpture sculpture incorporating mechanical or electronic devices *Cf* MACHINE [illegible]

machine shop a workshop in which machines or machine parts are made and assembled

machine time the period during which a device is used, esp in a business operation

machine tool a power-driven machine fitted with a tool or tools for gear and screw cutting, boring, planing, drilling etc.

machine translation *(computer)* instructions translated by a computer from one computer language to another *abbr* **MT**

machine word a group of binary digits that a processing unit normally handles in making a transfer

ma·chin·ist (məʃiːnist) *n* someone who makes, assembles, repairs or operates machines [fr. F *machiniste* and MACHINE]

machismo (mətʃizmou, -kiz-) *n.* [illegible] exaggerated masculinity; manly assurance —**macho** *adj*

Mach no.yes *(mil.)* in air intercept, a code meaning 'I have reached maximum speed and am not am closing in on my target'

Mach number *(aeron.)* the ratio of the speed of a moving object to the speed of sound in the medium through which it travels

Mach stem the shock front formed by the fusion of the direct and reflected shock fronts from an explosion, generally used with reference to a blast wave propagated in the air and reflected at the surface of the earth *also* **Mach front**

Mach trim compensator an automatic flight-control subsystem that provides pitch trim of an aircraft as a function of Mach number

Ma·chu Pic·chu (mɔtʃu pikʧuː) an Inca citadel of white granite, mainly intact, occupying a narrow ridge (at 6,750 ft) in the Peruvian Andes 50 miles north of Cuzco

macintosh *MACKINTOSH

Mack (mæk), Connie (Cornelius Alexander McGillicuddy) (1862–1956), U.S. baseball player and manager

Mack·ay (mæki), Clarence Hungerford (1874–1938), U.S. capitalist and philanthropist. As president of the Mackay system of telegraphs and cables, he directed the completion (1904) of the first trans-Pacific cable between the U.S.A. and the Far East. He became (1928) the first to combine radio, cables and telegraphs under one management. He donated more than $1.5 million to the University of Nevada

Mac·Kaye (məkai), (James) Morrison Steele (1842–94), U.S. playwright, actor, theater manager, and inventor. He founded the first school of dramatic expression, and originated 'harmonic gymnastics'. His inventions include overhead lighting (1874), the first moving 'dou[illegible]

Mackenzie, Alexander (1764–1820), Scottish explorer and trader in North America. He followed the river which now bears his name to its mouth (1789), and crossed the Rocky Mtns to reach the Pacific [illegible]

Mackenzie, Alexander (1822–92), Canadian statesman, prime minister (1873–8). He headed the first [illegible]

Mackenzie, William Lyon (1795–1861), Canadian journalist and insurgent leader. As leader [illegible]

Mackenzie the second largest river system (2,514 miles long) of North America, between the Canadian Shield and the Rocky Mtns, W Canada. It includes the Peace, the Finlay, the Slave, the Athabasca and other rivers flowing into Great Slave Lake, and the Mackenzie River proper (1,000 miles) flowing out of Great Slave Lake through the Northwest Territories to a delta on the Arctic Ocean

Mackenzie King [illegible]

Mackenzie Mtns a range in the E Yukon Territory and W Mackenzie District, Canada. Highest point: Mt Sir James McBrien (9,049 ft)

mack·er·el (mækrəl) *pl.* **mack·er·el, mack·er·els** *n.* a fish of the suborder *Scombroidea*, esp *Scomber scombrus*, an important food fish of the North Atlantic with a silver belly and a green back usually marked with dark bars [O.F. *makerel*, origin unknown]

mackerel sky a sky with rows of cirrocumulus clouds resembling the patterns on a mackerel's back

Mack·i·nac, Straits of (mækinɔ, mækinæk) straits (c. 4 miles wide at the narrowest point) in N. Michigan, separating the Upper and Lower Michigan peninsulas and connecting Lake Huron and Lake Michigan

mack·i·naw (mækinɔ) *n.* (*Am. hist.*) a heavy woolen blanket originally distributed by the U.S. government to North American Indians || (*Am.*) a short, double-breasted, belted coat of thick wool napped and felted [after *Mackinaw* City, Mich.]

Mc·Kin·ley (məkinli), William (1843–1901), 25th president (1897–1901) of the U.S.A., a Republican. He won the presidency by championing the gold standard and a high tariff policy. His administration was notable for the Spanish-American War (1898–9), after which the U.S.A. emerged as a world power. An advocate of expansionism, he acquired the Philippines, annexed Hawaii, took virtual control of Cuba, and pursued the Open Door policy in China. He was assassinated in Buffalo, N.Y., by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist

McKinley a mountain (20,300 ft) in S. central Alaska (Alaska Range), the highest point in North America

McKinley Tariff Act a U.S. Congressional Act (1890) sponsored by William McKinley, then representative from Ohio. It called for highly protective tariffs. Its unpopularity helped to defeat the Republicans in the 1892 presidential [illegible]

Mack·in·tosh (mækintɔʃ), Charles Rennie (1868–1928), Scottish architect who worked in the art nouveau style in Great Britain and produced works foreshadowing functionalism

mack·in·tosh, mac·in·tosh (mækintɔʃ) *n.* (esp *Br*) a raincoat [after Charles *Macintosh* (1766–1843), Scottish chemist]

mack·le, *Br* also **mac·le** (mækˈl) **1.** *n. (printing)* a blurred ink impression, causing printed letters to appear double **2.** *v.t.* and *i. pres. part* **mack·ling,** *Br* also **mac·ling** *past* and *past part* **mack·led,** *Br* also **mac·led** *(printing)* to [illegible]

Mc·Lane (məklein), Louis (1786–1857), U.S. congressman (1817–27), secretary of the treasury (1831–3), secretary of state (1833–4), and diplomat under Andrew Jackson's administration. As U.S. minister to England (1829–31), he negotiated an agreement which reopened trade between the U.S.A. and the British West Indies. He was sent (1845) by President James Polk on a special mission to England to negotiate an Anglo-U.S. settlement of the Oregon boundary dispute

ma·cle (mækˈl) *n.* (*crystall.*) a twinned crystal (*mineral.*) a dark spot in certain minerals [F.]

Mc·Lean (məklein), John (1785–1861), U.S. politician and jurist. He served (1823–9) as [illegible] and John Adams and (1829–61) as associate [illegible] ing opinion in the Dred Scott case

Mac·Leish (məklˈiʃ), Archibald (1892–1982), American poet and playwright. His works include 'Conquistador' (1932), 'Collected Poems, 1917–52' (1952) and the play 'J.B.' (1958)

Mac·leod (məklaud), John James Rickard (1876–1935), Scottish physiologist. With Banting, he isolated insulin. They shared the Nobel Prize in medicine (1923)

Mc·Lu·han (məkluːən), Herbert Marshall (1911–80), Canadian sociologist. He holds that the chief technology of communication in a society has a determining effect on everything important in that society, even the thought processes of individuals. His many published works include 'Understanding Media' (1964) and 'The Medium is the Message' (1967)

Mac·Ma·hon (mækmæɔ), Edme Patrice Maurice, Comte de, duc de Magenta (1808–93), French monarchist statesman, marshal of France, president of France (1873–9)

Mc·Ma·hon (məkmúən), William (1908–), Australian statesman, prime minister (1971–2)

Mc·Mil·lan (məkmilən), Edwin Mattison (1907–), U.S. physicist, co-winner with Glenn Seaborg of the 1951 Nobel Prize in chemistry, for research on the chemistry of the transuranium elements, and co-discoverer with Philip H. Abelson of neptunium and plutonium (1940)

Mac·mil·lan (məkmilən), Maurice Harold (1894–), British Conservative statesman. As prime minister (1957–63), he did much to restore the popularity of the Conservative party after the Suez crisis (1956). In 1984 he took the hereditary title Earl of Stockton

Mc·Na·ma·ra (mæknəmærə), Robert Strange (1916–), U.S. political leader and business executive. He became (1960) the first president of the Ford Motor Company to be selected from outside the Ford family. He served (1961–8) as U.S. secretary of defense under Presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson and then assumed direction of the World Bank (1968–81)

Mc·Naugh·ton (məknɔtˈn), Andrew George Latta (1887–1966), Canadian general, commander of the Canadian army in Great Britain during the 2nd world war

Mac·Neice (məknísˈ), Louis (1907–63), British poet. He is best known for his 'Autumn Journal' (1939), and for his translation (1936) of the 'Agamemnon' of Aeschylus

Ma·con (méikən), Nathaniel (1758–1837), U.S. political leader and outspoken defender of states' rights and slavery. A partisan Jeffersonian Republican, he served (1801–7) as speaker of the house. Appointed (1809) chairman of the house foreign relations committee, he strove to prevent the enactment of 'Macon's Bill No. 2', which virtually ended the U.S. embargo of British and French trade

'Macon's Bill No. 2' a U.S. Congressional bill (1810), paradoxically named after Nathaniel Macon, who was not its author and who opposed it. It restored commerce with all nations (*EMBARGO ACT OF 1807) but threatened to revert to nonintercourse with Great Britain or France if either reversed its commercial policies

Mc·Pherson (məkfəːrsˈn), Aimee Semple (1890–1944) U.S. evangelist, born in Canada, founder of the Church of the Foursquare Gospel (1927). She conducted revival campaigns with her first husband Robert Semple and, after his death (1910), remarried and carried on the revivals. She opened Angelus Temple (1923), established a college and radio station and, eventually, her church based on the 'foursquare movement'—Jesus Christ as savior, baptizer, healer and coming king. Despite scandal, she continued to preach and lead her church until her death

Mac·Pher·son (məkfəːrsˈn), James (1763–96), Scottish poet. He published his own verse as a translation of the work of Ossian, the legendary 3rd-c. Gaelic poet, creating a Romantic international vogue for early Irish heroic themes

Mac·quar·ie Islands (məkwɔriː) an archipelago in the S. Pacific, politically part of Tasmania, Australia, 850 miles off the southeast coast. It comprises Macquarie Is. (89 sq. miles) and adjacent islets. Meteorological stations

mac·ra·me, mac·ra·mé (mækrəmeɪ) *n.* a lace or trimming made of knotted cord or thread [perh. fr. Turk *maqrama*, handkerchief fr. Arab.]

Ma·cri·nus (məkrainəs), Marcus Opellius (164–218), Roman emperor (217–18). An army officer, he murdered his predecessor, Caracalla

macro- combining form meaning 'large,' e.g., *macrochange, macrocontract, macroenergy, macrofluidics, macrolevel, macrophallic, macroplan, macroscale, macrostrategy, macroworld* [illegible]

mac·ro·bi·ot·ics (mækroubaiɔtiks) *n.* a Zen-

influenced food cult that holds that food are yin (feminine and/or yang (masculine and that a vegetarian diet is in balance and in harmony with the cosmos; originated by George Osawa

mac·ro·ce·phal·ic (mækrousəfælɪk) *adj.* having an abnormally large head ‖ (of a head) abnormally large (cf. MICROCEPHALIC) **mac·ro·ce·ph·a·lous** (mækrouseɪfələs) *adj.* **mac·ro·céph·a·ly** *n.* [fr. Gk *makrokephalos* fr *makros*, large + *kephalē*, head]

mac·ro·cosm (mækrəkɒzəm) *n.* the universe as contrasted with a microcosm **mac·ro·cós·mic** *adj.* [fr. F. *macrocosme* fr. M.L. fr. Gk]

mac·ro·cyte (mækrəsaɪt) *n.* an abnormally large red blood corpuscle occurring in some types of anemia [fr. Gk *makros*, large + *kutos*, cell]

mac·ro·e·co·nom·ics (mækrouiːkənɒmɪks) *n.* (*economics*) income theory based on the balance of demand (consumer, business, government) with supply of goods, stimulated by encouragement of private expenditure and government deficit spending, conceived in 1935 by English economist John Maynard Keynes *Cf* MICROECONOMICS

mac·ro·gam·ete (mækrougæmiːt) *n.* the larger of two conjugating gametes, usually regarded as female (cf. MICROGAMETE) [fr. Gk *makros*, large + GAMETE]

mac·ro·glob·u·lin (mækrouglɒbjələn) *n.* (*biochem.*) an immunoglobulin in the blood serum comprising 5% to 10% of the serum antibodies *also* Gamma-M globulin —**macroglobulinemia** (*med.*) disorder of too much Gamma-M in the blood

mac·ro·in·struc·tion (mækrouɪnstrʌkʃən) *n.* or **mac·ro** (mækrou) (*computer*) a coded instruction that commands a sequence of operations *Cf* MICROINSTRUCTION

mac·ro·lide antibiotic (mækrouliːd) (*biochem.*) class of large ring-shape streptomycin antibiotics from a fungus

mac·ro·mol·e·cule (mækroumɒlɪkjuːl) *n.* a molecule of extremely high molecular mass, often the result of polymerization, e.g. one of a protein, cellulose or many types of synthetic plastic [fr. Gk *makros*, large + MOLECULE]

mac·ron (mækrɒn, méɪkrɒn) *n.* a mark (-) placed over a long vowel or a long or stressed syllable [Gk neut. of *makros*, large]

mac·ro·or·gan·ism (mækrouɔrgənɪzəm) *n.* an organism visible to the naked eye *ant.* microorganism

mac·ro·scop·ic (mækrəskɒpɪk) *adj.* visible to the unaided eye (cf. MICROSCOPIC) [fr. Gk *makros*, large + *skopos*, observer]

mac·ro·son·ics (mækrousɒnɪks) *n.* (*acoustics*) the science of sound at large amplitudes beyond the validity of linear approximations, e.g., in ultrasonics for clearing, drilling

mac·ro·spore (mækrəspɔr, mækrəspour) *n.* a megaspore **mac·ro·spó·ric** *adj.* [fr. Gk *makros*, large + SPORE]

ma·cru·ral (məkrúərəl) *adj.* of, relating to or belonging to *Macrura*, a suborder of decapod crustaceans incl. lobsters and shrimps **ma·crú·ran** *adj.* and *n.* **ma·crú·rous** *adj.* macrural ‖ long-tailed [fr. Mod. L. *Macrura* fr. Gk *makros*, great, long + *oura*, tail]

mac·u·la (mækjulə) *pl.* **mac·u·lae** (mækjuliː), **mac·u·las** *n.* a spot in a crystal caused by the presence of other minerals ‖ a dark spot on the sun or moon ‖ a stain or spot on the skin ‖ (*anat.*) any of various structures forming a spot differentiated from surrounding tissue [L. = stain]

macula lu·te·a (luːtiːə) *n.* the yellow spot of the retina [Mod. L.]

mac·u·lar (mækjulər) *adj.* of or pertaining to a spot or spots ‖ marked with a spot or spots

mac·u·late (mækjuleɪt) *adj.* marked with spots or blotches **mac·u·lat·ed** (mækjuleɪtɪd) *adj.* **mac·u·lá·tion** *n.* a spot, macula [fr. L. *maculare* (*maculatus*), to spot or stain]

MACV (*mil. acronym*) Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, U.S. military command in Vietnam

mad (mæd) *comp.* **mad·der** *superl.* **mad·dest** *adj.* insane ‖ showing insanity, *mad ravings* (*pop.*) utterly foolish, irrational ‖ (*pop.*) rash ‖ (*pop.*, often with 'at') angry ‖ (*pop.*, with 'about' or 'on') wildly enthusiastic about some specified thing, person etc., *mad about ballet* ‖ (of a dog) rabid **like mad** with great enthusiasm ‖ frantically, *working like mad* [O.E *gemǽdd*]

MAD (*mil. acronym*) military term for destruction, e.g., in case of nuclear attack

Mad·a·gas·car (mædəgæskər) (formerly Malagasy Republic) a socialist republic (area 229,975 sq. miles, pop. 9,389,000) occupying Madagascar and adjacent islets. Capital: Tananarive. People: Malagasy (of Malay and Melanesian origin, with African admixture), small French, Comorian, Indian, Chinese and Arab minorities. Languages: Malagasy, French. Religion: Animist with Roman Catholic, Protestant and Moslem minorities. The Central Plateau (2,500–4,500 ft) covers two thirds of the island. Three major massifs stand out: Andringitra in the south, Ankaratra (8,674 ft) in the center, and the Tsaratanana (9,450 ft) in the north. The eastern coastal strip (30 miles wide), characterized by eroded hills and dunes, contains lagoons linked by the Canal des Pangalanes. The west is a region of plains and low plateaus (60–120 miles wide). Most of the island has tropical humid and [illegible] in the southwest semi-desert conditions prevail. Average temperatures (F.): Tananarive (4,060 ft) 65°, Tamatave 75°, Majunga 80°. Rainfall: Tananarive 53 ins, Majunga 65 ins, Tamatave 118 ins. The economic structure is based on large plantations. Livestock: cattle, goats, sheep, pigs. Minerals: mica, graphite, phosphates, quartz, ilmenite, zircon, beryl, columbite, gold, coal, uranium. Industries: textiles, metalworking, light manufactures, meat preserving, cement, foodstuffs, rum. Exports: coffee, vanilla, sugar, rice, tobacco, cloves, raffia, peanuts, perfumes, meat, minerals. Crops: manioc, corn, sweet potatoes, coconuts, sisal, fruit, cotton, vegetables. Imports: vehicles, metals, textiles, chemicals, cement, fuel, foodstuffs, electrical appliances, machinery, clothing. Chief ports: Tamatave, Diégo Suarez, Majunga. University: Tananarive (1961). Monetary unit: franc CFA. HISTORY. Populated by Melanesians, Malays and Africans, and known to the Arabs since the 12th c., Madagascar was visited (16th c.) by Portuguese, French and English navigators. French colonization began (18th c.), but clashed (early 19th c.) with native rulers. After a war (1883–5), the entire island became a French protectorate (1895) and a colony (1896). It was occupied (1942–3) by the British. The French gave Madagascar limited representative government (1946), and put down a nationalist revolt (1947). As the Malagasy Republic, the island became an autonomous republic within the French Community (1958) and gained full independence (June 25, 1960) within the Community. It became a one-party socialist republic in 1975

mad·am (mædəm) *n.* (*pl* **mes·dames,** meɪdæm) a polite title used in addressing a woman ‖ (*pl.* **mad·ams**) a woman in charge of a brothel [O.E *ma dame*, my lady]

madame (mædəm, mədæm) *pl.* **mes·dames** (meɪdæm, meɪdùm) *n.* a courtesy title for a married Frenchwoman (the equivalent of 'Mrs') ‖ a courtesy title for a married woman who is neither American nor English [F.]

mad·cap (mædkæp) **1.** *n.* someone given to capricious behavior conspicuously lacking prudence **2.** *adj.* (of a person or action) foolishly impulsive

mad·den (mæd'n) *v.t.* to make mad

mad·der (mædər) *n.* a usually red dye, originally made from the root of any of several Old World plants of genus *Rubia*, fam. *Rubiaceae*, esp. *R. tinctorum* ‖ any of the plants from which this dye is obtained ‖ the root of any of these plants [O.E *mædere*]

made (meɪd) *past* and *past part.* of MAKE *adj.* constructed in a specified way, a strongly made swing ‖ certain to achieve success, esp. material success, *he'll be a made man* ‖ not natural, *made fur* **made for** destined or as though destined for, *the role was made for him*

Ma·dei·ra (mədiərə) a mountainous, subtropical Portuguese island (area 280 sq. miles, pop. [illegible] in the Atlantic about 300 miles off the Morocco coast. Capital: Funchal. Highest point: Pico Ruivo (6,056 ft). Products: Madeira wine, sugar, fruit, fish, wicker furniture, embroidery. Madeira was settled (early 15th c.) by the Portuguese. It was occupied by the British (1801–[illegible])

Madeira the main tributary (900 miles long, navigable for 800 miles) of the Amazon, in N.W. Brazil

Ma·dei·ra (mədiərə) *n.* a fortified wine produced [illegible]

mad·e·moi·selle (mædəməzél, mædmwəzél) *n.* a woman (the equivalent of 'Miss') ‖ a courtesy title for an unmarried girl or woman who is neither American nor English

Madero (maðero), Francisco Indalecio (1873–1913), Mexican statesman, leader of the revolutionary movement which overthrew (1911) Porfirio Díaz. He was president of the Republic (1911–13). He and his vice-president, Pino Suárez, were assassinated (1913) by followers of Victoriano Huerta

made-to-or·der (méɪdtuɔrdər) adj. made to individual requirements (cf. READY-MADE)

made-up (meɪdʌp) *adj.* based on imaginary things or events, not on facts ‖ wearing makeup

mad·house (mædhaus) *pl.* **mad·houses** (mædhauzɪz) *n.* (*pop.*) a mental hospital ‖ (*pop.*) a scene of uproar or confusion

Madhya Pradesh (mʌdʒjəprədeʃ) (until 1950 Central Provinces and Berar) a state (area 171,217 sq. miles, pop. 51,230,000) of central India, comprising three upland areas separated by plains. Capital: Bhopal. Crops: cereals, cotton, tobacco. Industries: forestry, mining (coal, manganese, iron), paper, steel, cottage industries (textiles, leatherwork)

Mad·i·son (mædɪs'n), Dolley Payne (1768–1849) U.S. first lady, wife of Pres. James Madison. She was White House hostess for widower Pres. Thomas Jefferson before her husband came into office (1809–17). When the British attacked Washington, D.C. in 1814, she was responsible for saving important papers and valuables

Madison (mædɪs'n), James (1751–1836), fourth president (1809–17) of the U.S.A., a Democratic Republican. He was a member of the Continental Congress (1780–3, 1787–8), and greatly influenced the form of the U.S. Constitution (1789). He vigorously sought support for the Constitution and contributed to the Federalist Papers. He served (1801–9) as secretary of state under President Thomas Jefferson. Under his administration, the provocations of the 'war hawks' largely precipitated the War of 1812. He witnessed the burning (1814) of the White House by the British

Madison the capital (pop. 170,616) of Wisconsin. Industries: food processing, engineering, chemicals. University of Wisconsin (1849)

mad·man (mædmæn, mædmən) *pl.* **mad·men** (mædmen, mædmən) *n.* a man who is insane or acts as if he were

ma·don·na (mədɒnə) *n.* a statue or picture of the Virgin Mary [Ital. = my lady]

Ma·dras (TAMIL NADU)

ma·dras (mədræs, mədrʌs, mædrəs) *n.* a fine fabric, esp. of cotton, originally made in Madras, India ‖ a light, open fabric, esp. of cotton, with heavy woolen designs, used for curtains

mad·re·pore (mædrəpɔr, mædrəpour) *n.* any of several tropical corals of order *Madreporaria*, forming the chief constituent of coral reefs. They are usually colonial, and always have an ectodermal calcareous skeleton **mad·re·pór·ite** *n.* (*zool.*) the perforated plate at the distal end of the stone canal in echinoderms [fr. Mod. L. *Madreporaria* or F. *madrépore*]

Ma·drid (mədríd) the capital (pop. 3,274,000) and commercial center of Spain. Industries: engineering, light manufacturing. Few monuments date from before the 18th c. The Prado (1785), the national museum, contains one of the greatest painting collections in Europe. University (founded at Alcalá de Henares in 1508, moved to Madrid in 1836). A Moorish fortress (10th c.), Madrid was captured (1083) by Castile and became (1561) the capital of Spain ‖ the province (area 3,084 sq. miles, pop. [illegible] of which it is the capital (NEW CASTILE)

Madrid, Treaty of an agreement (1670) between England and Spain to revoke all letters of marque and to abstain from pillage. Spain also recognized England's possessions in the West Indies, including Jamaica

mad·ri·gal (mædrɪg'l) *n.* (*mus.*) a contrapuntal secular composition for several voices, either unaccompanied or with instrumental doubling or replacing of one or more parts. The madrigal was widely current in 16th-c. and 17th-c. Europe as a revival of a 14th-c. Italian form ‖ a short medieval poem, usually a love poem, suitable for being set to music [fr. Ital. *madrigale*]

ma·dro·ña laurel (mədrounjə) MADRONE

Mad·u·ra (mædúrə, mədúrə) an island (area 1,770 sq. miles, pop. 2,500,000) off N.E. Java, Indonesia, heavily overpopulated, agriculture,

fishing, cattle raising, salt mining. Chief town, Pamekasan

Mad·u·rai (mædjurai) (formerly Madura) a town (pop. 549,114) of Madras, India: textiles, brasswork, woodcarving, agricultural machinery. Brahmanic temple (16th–17th cc.)

Mad·u·rese (mædəri:z, mædəri:s) *pl.* **Mad·u·rese** *n.* a member of an Indonesian people of Madura ‖ the Austronesian language of this people

mad·wom·an (mædwʊmən) *pl.* **mad·wom·en** (mædwɪmən) *n.* a woman who is insane or acts as if she were

Ma·e·ba·shi (maebáʃi:) a town (pop. 199,000) in central Honshu, Japan: silk

Mae·ce·nas (mi:si:nəs) *n.* a lavish patron of literature or art [after Gaius Cilnius *Maecenas* (c. 69 B.C.–8 B.C.), friend and adviser of the emperor Augustus and patron of Horace and Virgil]

mael·strom (méilstrəm) *n.* a large and dangerous whirlpool ‖ (*rhet.*) a turbulent situation [after the *Maelstrom*, a whirlpool off the west coast of Norway]

mae·nad (mi:næd) *n.* (*hist.*) a bacchante **mae·nád·ic** *adj.* [fr. L. *Maenas* (*Maenadis*) fr. Gk]

ma·es·to·so (mæstóuzou) **1.** *adj.* (*mus.*) stately and in moderate tempo **2.** *adv.* (*mus.*) in a stately manner and in moderate tempo [Ital. *maestoso*]

Maestricht *MAASTRICHT

maes·tro (máistrou, muestrə) *pl.* **maes·tros, ma·es·tri** (muéstri:) *n.* a great musical conductor, composer or teacher ‖ a master in any art [Ital. *maestro*, master]

Mae·ter·linck (meitərlɪŋk, meterlĕk), Comte Maurice (1864–1949), Belgian poet, dramatist and essayist. His works include the plays 'Pelleas and Melisande' (1892) and 'The Blue Bird' (1908), and the essay 'The Life of the Bee' (1901)

Mae West (meiwést) an inflatable life jacket used by airmen [after *Mae West* (1892–1980), U.S. film actress]

Maf·e·king (mæfəkɪŋ) a town (pop. 27,728) of Cape Province, South Africa, where a British force under Baden-Powell was besieged (1899–1900) during the Boer War for seven months and successfully relieved

Maf·fei galaxy (*astron.*) one of two celestial galaxies nearest earth

Ma·fi·a, Maf·fi·a (mufi ə) *n.* a network of secret societies imposing its own justice instead of the official administration in Sicily (19th and 20th cc.) ‖ a worldwide criminal organization ‖ by extension, any clique or exclusive ethnic or nonethnic group with power in a special field, e.g. Irish mafia, musical mafia [Ital. (Sicilian dial.) = swagger, bluster]

Ma·ga·dan (məgədun) a seaport (pop. 62,000) on the northern shore of the Sea of Okhotsk, E. Siberia

Ma·ga·dhi (mʌgədi:) *n.* one of the Prakrit languages of India

Ma·ga·lhães (məgəljeɪs) *MAGELLAN

ma·ga·zine (mægəzi:n) *n.* a paperback periodical publication of writings by different authors, often illustrated and with advertisements ‖ a storage place for arms, ammunition and explosives ‖ a receptacle for cartridges which are to be fed into the breech of a rifle, machine gun etc., or for films or plates to be fed into some

Mag·da·len (mægdələn) (or Magdalene) Mary of Magdala (Luke viii, 2), the disciple of Christ identified with the 'sinner' of Luke vii, 37. She is traditionally represented as a penitent prostitute

Mag·da·le·na (mægdəlí:nə, mʌgðəlenə) a river [illegible] from the E. Andes to the Caribbean

Mag·da·le·ni·an (mægdəli:niən) *adj.* of the last [illegible] man and characterized by bone and ivory carving and by the perfection of cave art [after *La* [illegible]]

[illegible]

[illegible]

the district (area 2,986 sq. miles, pop. 1,237,900) including it ◇ (1945) NAVASHI

Magdeburg hemispheres *GUERICKE

Ma·gel·lan (mədʒélən), Ferdinand (*Port.* Fernão de Magalhães, c. 1489–1521), Portuguese navigator. Sailing with five ships from Spain (Sept. 20, 1519), he reached the coast of South America and navigated (1520) the strait which now bears his name. He crossed the Pacific to the Philippines, where he was killed by natives. One of his ships, commanded by del Cano, returned to Spain (Sept. 6, 1522), and so was the first to circumnavigate the globe

Magellan, Strait of a strait (370 miles long, 2½–15 miles wide) between the tip of South America and Tierra del Fuego, linking the Atlantic and the Pacific

ma·gen·ta (mədʒéntə) **1.** *n.* a brilliant, bluish-red aniline dye, $C_{20}H_{22}N_3OCl$, prepared from aniline and toluidine ‖ the color of this dye **2.** *adj.* having this color [after *Magenta*, Italy]

Ma·gen·ta, Battle of (mədʒéntə) a French and Sardinian victory (1859) over Austrian forces in northern Italy

Mag·gio·re (maddʒóre) a lake (area 81 sq. miles) formed by River Ticino at the southern edge of the Alps, in southern Switzerland and N. Italy

mag·got (mægət) *n.* an insect larva, e.g. that of the housefly, without appendages or distinct head **mág·got·y** *adj.* [M.E. etym. doubtful]

Ma·ghreb (mʌgrib) the Arabic name for extreme N.W. Africa, incl. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and sometimes Libya

magi *pl.* of MAGUS

mag·ic (mædʒik) *n.* the art which claims to control and manipulate the secret forces of nature by occult and ritualistic methods ‖ the practice of this art ‖ any mysterious power or phenomenon which defies analysis or explanation ‖ the art or practice of producing illusions etc. by sleight of hand [fr. O.F. *magique*]

magic *adj.* of, relating to, used in or produced by magic ‖ having an effect like one produced by magic **mag·i·cal** *adj.* [F. *magique*]

magic acid (*chem.*) acid formed by antimony pentafluoride dissolved in fluorosulphonic acid that readily loses an ion to an alkali

ma·gi·cian (mədʒíʃən) *n.* a person who practices magic [fr. *magician*]

magic lantern an early form of projector, throwing an enlarged image of a transparency on a white screen

Magic Marker trade name for device with felt tip and quick drying ink, used in package marking, drawing, etc.

magic number 1. the marginal number that assures winning in a series of games **2.** (*phys.*) a number indicating stability in a proton or neutron count

Magic Phones trade name for Japanese electronic device that deactivates mechanism recording incoming calls, enabling caller to avoid any charge

magic square a square containing numbers so arranged that when added along any row, column or diagonal they have the same sum

magilp *MEGILP

Ma·gi·not line (mæʒinou) a series of French fortifications built (1927–36) along France's eastern frontier from Switzerland to Belgium. Thought to be impregnable, it was turned by the Germans when they invaded France (1940) through Belgium [after André *Maginot* (1877–1932), war minister]

mag·is·te·ri·al (mædʒistíəri:əl) *adj.* of or relating to a magistrate or his office ‖ authoritative, made or done with masterly skill [fr. M.L. *magi-*

[illegible] magistracies *n.* the office, acts, authority etc. of a magistrate ‖ a group of magistrates ‖ the district under a magistrate

mag·is·trate (mædʒistreit, mædʒistrit) *n.* an inferior judicial officer, esp. a civil justice of the peace (*broadly*) a civil legislative or executive officer [fr. L. *magistratus* fr. *magister*, master]

magistrates' court (*Br.*) a local court with criminal jurisdiction, dealing with lesser offenses and presided over by a magistrate or magistrates. It passes more serious crimes to the quarter sessions. It also has jurisdiction over various local civil and administrative mat-

mag·is·tra·ture (mædʒistreitʃər, mædʒistrətʃuər) *n.* the general body or system of magistrates and their functions ‖ the term of office of a magistrate [F.]

mag·is·trel (mædʒistrəl) *adj.* (*pharm.*, of a prescription) specially prepared, not included in a pharmacopoeia (cf. OFFICINAL) [F. or fr. L. *magistralis*, of a master]

mag·lev (mæglev) *n.* a flying train using magnetic force to levitate an entire train achieving 300 mph, raised by on-board magnets chilled with liquid helium to a superconducting state

mag·ma (mægmə) *n.* a thin paste consisting of a crude mixture of mineral or organic matter ‖ (*geol.*) the viscous molten matter beneath the earth's solid crust, forming igneous rocks when it cools and crystallizes ‖ (*pharm.*) a suspension of a precipitated substance in a liquid **mag·mat·ic** (mægmætik) *adj.* [L. fr. Gk *magma* fr. *massein*, to knead]

Mag·na Car·ta, Mag·na Char·ta (mægnəkártə) a feudal charter of liberties issued (1215) at Runnymede by King John under the coercion of the barons and a group of churchmen under Langton. The charter attempted to protect the rights of the barony against encroachment by the royal prerogative. The barons, angry at royal attempts to increase feudal dues, raised an armed rebellion and forced John to accede to the charter. He repudiated it immediately afterwards, but it was reissued (1216 and 1217) by Henry III and regularly confirmed by later kings. Its interpretation as the touchstone of English liberty dates from the 17th c., when parliamentarians tried to read into it the principles of trial by jury and of no taxation without representation

Mag·na Grae·ci·a (mægnəgrí:ʃi:ə) the Greek colonies in S. Italy (8th–4th cc. B.C.)

mag·na·nim·i·ty (mægnənimiti:) *pl.* **mag·na·nim·i·ties** *n.* the quality of being magnanimous ‖ a magnanimous action [F. *magnanimité*]

mag·nan·i·mous (mægnæniməs) *adj.* generously and benevolently overlooking faults, not subject to resentment, envy etc. [fr. L. *magnanimus*]

mag·nate (mægneit, mægnit) *n.* a person of great prominence and wealth, esp. someone important in big business or industry, *a cotton magnate* [fr. L. L. *magnas* (*magnatis*) fr. *magnus*, great]

mag·ne·sia (mægní:ʒə, mægní:ʃə) *n.* a white low-melting solid oxide of magnesium (MgO), that occurs naturally or is obtained by calcining the carbonates of magnesium. It is used in the manufacture of refractories, in medicine as a mild laxative and antacid, and in the manufacture of fertilizer and chemicals **mag·né·sian** *adj.* [fr. M.L. *magnesia* fr. Gk *Magnesia lithos*, the Magnesian stone, after *Magnesia* in Thessaly]

mag·ne·site (mægnisait) *n.* magnesium carbonate, $MgCO_3$, a mineral usually occurring in white masses and used in the manufacture of refractories, chemicals and fertilizers [F. *magnésite*]

mag·ne·sium (mægní:zəm, mægní:ziəm) *n.* a light divalent silvery metallic element (symbol Mg, at. no. 12, at. wt. 24.312) that occurs in nature in combination only (esp. as the carbonates magnesite and dolomite and as the chloride carnallite) in sea water, plants and animals (e.g. in chlorophyll and animal bones). It is obtained chiefly by electrolysis of its fused salts (often the chlorides). It is used structurally, alloyed with aluminum, e.g. in aircraft, and in many other ways (*EPSOM SALTS, *MILK OF MAGNESIA) [MAGNESIA]

magnesium carbonate $MgCO_3$, a white powder used in the manufacture of inks, dentifrice, cosmetics and many other products

magnesium hydroxide $Mg(OH)_2$, a white powder used as an antacid and as a laxative

magnesium sulfate $MgSO_4$, a white crystalline compound used in medicine and in textile processing, matches, explosives etc.

mag·net (mægnit) *n.* a piece of steel, iron, cobalt, nickel or alloy exhibiting ferromagnetism ‖ the magnetized needle of a compass ‖ the soft-iron core and surrounding coil of an electromagnet ‖ something or someone exerting a powerful attraction [O.F. *magnete* fr. L. fr. Gk]

mag·net·ic (mægnetik) *adj.* of or relating to a magnet or to magnetism ‖ taking the north magnetic pole as reference ‖ (esp. of a ferromagnetic substance) magnetized or capable of being magnetized ‖ strongly attractive, *a magnetic personality* **mag·nét·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Mod. L. *magneticus*]

magnetic amplifier a device consisting of one or more ferromagnetic cores with windings arranged in such a way as to allow modulations of

PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) e, cat; ɑ, car; ə, alarm; ei, snake (e) e, hen; i, sheep; iə, deer; ɛə, bear (i) ɪ, fish; ai, tiger; ə:, bird; [illegible] (u) ʊ, book; u, ball; u, goose; ə, bacillus; ju, cube x, loch; θ, thing; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; [illegible] ch, chain; dʒ, judge; ʃ, she; tʃ, beach; ʒ, rabble; ən, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover

an amplified amplitude of an alternating current flowing in one winding by a direct or low-frequency alternating current flowing in another winding

magnetic bottle (*nuclear phys.*) the magnetic field that confines plasma in a thermonuclear reaction

magnetic bubble (*computer*) a small mobile region of magnetism on which great amounts of data may be stored magnetically, designed to replace the computer chip

magnetic card a plastic card containing a magnetized strip, usu. for identification; used as credit cards, bank machine cards, commuter tickets, keys for electronic locks

magnetic compass a compass consisting of a suspended or pivoted magnetic needle that responds to the earth's magnetic field, lining up with the magnetic poles (cf. GYROCOMPASS)

magnetic core (*computer*) a ferrous coil of doughnut-shaped units used as a storage system *also* **core**

magnetic declination †DECLINATION (compass angle)

magnetic disk (*computer*) a coated disk used to record data for storage *Cf* DISC

mag·net·ic·en·ceph·a·lo·gram (mægnetikensefələgræm) *n.* (*med.*) a chart of the brain's magnetic field *abbr.* **MEG**

magnetic equator †ACLINIC LINE

magnetic field a region of space, surrounding a moving charge (e.g. in a conductor) or a magnetic pole, in which a moving charge or magnetic pole experiences a force. This force is over and above the purely electrostatic ones associated with charged particles at rest. A magnetic field exerts a force on a charged particle only if it is in motion, and charged particles produce magnetic fields only when they are in motion

magnetic flux the product of the area of a surface and the average normal component of the magnetic intensity over that surface, usually expressed in maxwells or webers

magnetic flux density magnetic induction

magnetic inclination dip (angle between the direction of the earth's magnetic field and the horizontal)

magnetic induction the magnetic flux passing through unit area of a magnetic field perpendicular to the direction of the magnetic force

$$\left(\text{mks unit}\quad \frac{\text{Weber}}{\text{m}^2}\right)$$

‖ the induction of magnetism in a body in a magnetic field or in the flux established by a magnetomotive force

magnetic intensity a vector quantity associated with any point in a magnetic field giving the force that would act on a unit north magnetic pole placed at that point in a vacuum

magnetic meridian any line, approximating a great circle, passing through the north and south magnetic poles. A magnetic compass needle aligns itself along this

magnetic mine a submarine mine triggered by the magnetic attraction of a metal vessel ‖ a mine that responds to the magnetic field of a target

magnetic minehunting (*mil.*) the process of using magnetic detectors to determine the presence of mines or minelike objects

magnetic moment a vector quantity whose vector product with the intensity of the surrounding magnetic field gives the torque on a magnet, a current-bearing conductor or a magnetic dipole

magnetic north the direction towards which the north-seeking pole of a compass needle points, i.e. the direction of the magnetic meridian at any point on the earths surface (cf. NORTH POLE)

magnetic nuclear resonance magnetic resonance (which see)

magnetic permeability (symbol [μ]) the ratio of the density of magnetic flux in a body to the strength of the magnetic field which induces it. The absolute permeability of free space, in the electromagnetic system of units, is unity. The permeability of a substance relative to free space is given by the ratio of magnetic flux density in the material to that in a vacuum when both are produced by the same field. The relative permeability for ferromagnetic substances is usually much larger than unity, that for paramagnetic substances [illegible] than unity and that for diamagnetic substances less than unity but greater than zero

magnetic pole a pole of a magnet, one of the two regions on the earth's surface, not identical with the geographical poles, at which the dip is 90

magnetic recorder an electronic apparatus that converts sound (speech, music etc.) into electrical signals and then into variations in the magnetization of a wire or tape of magnetic material. The sound may be reproduced by passing the tape through a system functioning [illegible]. The recording on the tape is permanent if not intentionally or accidentally erased. A similar system has been devised for operation with a television camera, recording television pictures as magnetic information which may be used later to reproduce the images [illegible]

magnetic resonance (*phys.*) the phenomenon in which spin systems absorb energy when certain spin frequencies are synchronized with alternating magnetic frequencies *syn.* spin resonance

mag·net·ics (mægnétiks) *n.* the science of magnetism

magnetic storm a marked amount of natural disturbance in the earth's magnetic field. Magnetic storms seem to be related to solar activity, although detailed correlations have not been found (†SUNSPOT CYCLE)

magnetic susceptibility the ratio of the magnetization (i.e. magnetic moment per unit volume) in a substance to the corresponding magnetizing force (cf. MAGNETIC PERMEABILITY, 1.)

magnetic variation declination (compass angle)

mag·net·ism (mægnitizəm) *n.* a group of physical phenomena associated with the interaction of a magnetic field with matter. The field arises either from the movement of electrical charges in conductors or, in the case of natural and artificial permanent magnets, from a property of the magnetic substance (the presence of magnetic poles). All substances experience some force in a magnetic field, the direction and magnitude of the force serving to distinguish between three types of magnetic effect: diamagnetism, paramagnetism and ferromagnetism (†MAGNETIC PERMEABILITY) ‖ the study of the behavior and effects of magnetic fields ‖ (*fig.*) the ability to attract by personal charm

mag·net·ite (mægnitait) *n.* a black iron spinel ($FeOFe_2O_3$) that is an important iron ore and is sometimes naturally magnetic [fr. G. *magnetit*]

mag·net·i·za·tion (mægnitizéiʃən) *n.* a magnetizing or being magnetized ‖ intensity of magnetic force measured by magnetic moment per unit volume

mag·net·ize (mægnitaiz) *pres. part.* **mag·net·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mag·net·ized** *v.t.* to make (something) magnetic ‖ to exert an irresistible influence upon [MAGNET]

mag·ne·to (mægní:tou) *n.* a small dynamo fitted with a spark coil, used to generate current for the ignition in an internal-combustion engine [fr. Gk *magnes* (*magnētos*), magnet]

mag·ne·to·car·di·o·graph (mægni:toukɔ́rdi:əugræf) *n.* (*med.*) device used to record cardiac action in the magnetic field around the heart — **magnetocardiogram** *n.* the tracing

mag·ne·to·chem·is·try (mægni:toukémistri:) *n.* the study of the effects of magnetism on chemical change

mag·ne·to·gas·dy·nam·ics (mægni:tougæsdainæmiks) *n.* (*phys.*) study of interaction between plasma movement and magnetic fields *also* **magnetohydrodynamics**

mag·ne·to·hy·dro·dy·nam·ics (mægni:touhaidroudainæmiks) *n.* the branch of physics that studies the behavior of plasmas in the presence of electric and magnetic fields

mag·ne·tom·i·ter (mægnitɔ́mitər) *n.* an instrument used for comparing the strengths of magnetic fields and magnetic moments

magnetomotive force [illegible] force that is the cause of magnetic flux being [illegible] the intensity of the magnetic field

mag·ne·to·op·tics [illegible] ence of the effect of a magnetic field on the behavior of light, esp. its polarization (†FARA[illegible])

mag·ne·to·pause (mægní:təpɔz) *n.* outer boundary of earth's magnetic field (c. 40,000 mi.) [illegible]

magnetoplasmadynamics *n.* [illegible]

mag·ne·to·sphere (mægní:təsfiər) *n.* the region of the magnetic field surrounding a celestial body **magnetospheric** *adj.*

mag·ne·to·stric·tion (mægni:toustrikʃən) *n.* the change in the dimensions of a ferromagnetic body when placed near a magnetic field or when magnetized by the application of a suitable force

mag·ne·to·tel·lu·ric (mægni:toutelú:rik) *adj.* of the earth's magnetic areas

magnet program program designed to attract white students to a predominantly black school

mag·ne·tron (mægnitron) *n.* any of several types of vacuum diode in which the electrons coming from the cathode follow a path which [illegible] periodically in curvature (i.e. the electrons are alternately accelerated and decelerated), due to the interaction of a radiofrequency electric field and a constant magnetic field. The velocity-modulated anode current is fed to the oscillatory circuit generating the radiofrequency field, thus maintaining and amplifying the oscillations in the oscillatory circuit. The tube is used to generate power in the microwave region, esp. for use in radar [MAGNET + ELECTRON]

mag·ni·cide (mægnəsaid) *n.* murder of someone of importance

Mag·nif·i·cat (mægnifikæt) *n.* the utterance of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth (Luke i, 46–55, †VISITATION, THE) ‖ a musical setting of this used in certain church services [L. *Magnificat anima mea Dominum*, my soul doth magnify the Lord]

mag·ni·fi·ca·tion (mægnifikéiʃən) *n.* (*phys.*) the act or process of apparently changing the dimensions of an object by optical methods, often measured by the ratio of the apparent linear dimensions to the corresponding actual ones, or the ratio of the angle subtended at the eye by the magnified image to the angle subtended there by the object ‖ the ability to be apparently changed in this way ‖ (*rhet.*) a celebrating with praise [fr. L. *magnificatio* (*magnificationis*)]

mag·nif·i·cence (mægnifis'ns) *n.* the quality of being magnificent ‖ an instance of this [F.]

mag·nif·i·cent (mægnifis'nt) *adj.* so splendid, lavish, beautiful etc. as to arouse admiration and wonder [O.F.]

mag·ni·fi·er (mægnifaiər) *n.* a magnifying glass

mag·ni·fy (mægnifai) *pres. part.* **mag·ni·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mag·ni·fied** *v.t.* to make (something) appear larger or more important than it is, *he is inclined to magnify the difficulties* ‖ (*phys.*) to make (an object) look larger by substituting for it an image which subtends a wider angle at the eye ‖ (*rhet.*) to celebrate with praise, laud ‖ *v.i.* to increase or be able to increase the size of the appearance of an object [fr. L. *magnificare*]

magnifying glass a lens (e.g. a plano-convex lens of short focal length) producing a magnified visual image

magnifying power (esp. of visual instruments) magnification

mag·nil·o·quence (mægnilɔkwəns) *n.* the quality of being magniloquent

mag·nil·o·quent (mægnilɔkwənt) *adj.* (of language) richly ornamented with extravagant adjectives or phrases, highflown [fr. L. *magniloquus*]

mag·nis·tor (mægnistər) *n.* (*electr.*) any device that utilizes the effect of a magnetic field on injection plasma, esp. in a semiconductor magnitizdat [illegible]

Mag·nito·gorsk (mægnitəgɔ́rsk) a city (pop. 406,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R. at the southeastern end of the Urals: iron and steel, rubber, [illegible] metallurgy

mag·ni·tude (mægnitud) *n.* [illegible] largeness in size or number ‖ importance ‖ (*astron.*) a number designating the relative brightness of a star on a scale where a star of magnitude +1.00 is exactly 2.512 times brighter than a star of magnitude 2.00 and 6.25 times brighter than a star of magnitude 3.00 [illegible] photographically to about 24 magnitudes (a factor of 10^{14} in brightness) ‖ (*math.*) a number denoting the relative measure of a quantity [fr. L. [illegible]]

mag·no·lia (mægnouljə) *n.* a member of *Magnolia*, fam. *Magnoliaceae*, a genus of trees and

shrubs native to Asia and North America, having large alternate leaves and large terminal white, pink or yellowish waxy flowers [Mod. L. after Pierre *Magnol* (1638–1715), F. botanist]

mag·non (mǽgnɑn) *n.* (*nuclear phys.*) **1.** a quasi-particle created to describe the deviation of a nuclear spin in a magnetic field **2.** a measure of the amount of spin wave energy in an elementary particle *syn.* quantized spin wave

mag·nox (mǽgnɑks) *n.* British nuclear reactor utilizing natural uranium enclosed in magnesium alloy cans for fuel

mag·num (mǽgnəm) *n.* a bottle for wine or liquor, holding two quarts ‖ the amount held by such a bottle [L. neut. sing. of *magnus* adj., great]

magnum opus *n.* the best achievement of an artist ‖ a great work of art [L.=great work]

mag·nus hitch (mǽgnəs) a knot used to hitch a line to a spar etc [etym. doubtful]

Ma·goon (məgú:n), Charles Edward (1861–1920), U.S. administrator. After preparing (1904) laws for the Panama Canal Zone, he became (1905) its first governor and minister to Panama. Serving (1906–9) as provisional governor of Cuba, he reorganized Cuban affairs and returned (1909) the government to the people under the leadership of Jose Miguel Gomez

mag·pie (mǽgpai) *n.* a member of *Pica*, a genus of birds of the crow family, usually having black and white plumage and a long tail, living in Asia, Europe, N. Africa and North America. They are known for their thievery and loud chatter [a chatterbox [fr. *Mag*, dim. of Marga-

Mag·say·say (mɑgsáisai), Ramón (1907–57), Philippine soldier and political leader who, as secretary of defense and third president (1953–7), defeated the communist-led Hukbalahap (Huk) movement after the 2nd world war

mag·uey (mǽgwei) *n.* any plant belonging to the genera *Agave* and *Furcraea*, esp the cen-

ma·gus (méigəs) *pl* **ma·gi** (méidʒai) *n.* (*hist.*) a member of the priestly caste of ancient Persia, a Zoroastrian priest **Ma·gus** one of the three wise men (Matthew ii) who brought gifts and paid homage to the infant Jesus at Bethlehem

Mag·yar (mǽgjɑr) **1.** *n.* a member of the originally Ural-Altaic people who settled in Hungary in the 9th c., the Hungarian language **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the people of Hungary, or to their language

Ma·ha·ba·li·pu·ram (məhubəli:puərəm) (or Mamallapuram), a group of 7th-c. Hindu carved monuments near Madras in S. India, sometimes called 'The Seven Pagodas'

Ma·ha·bha·ra·ta (məhubɑ:rətə) one of the two great Sanskrit poems of Hinduism (*RAMAYANA*). Its 100,000 couplets tell of the struggles between rival factions of the Bharata clan, incorporating a large amount of legend, history and philosophy (*BHAGAVAD GITA*). A variety of writers appear to have added to the poem between 500 BC and 500 AD

Ma·hal·la el Ku·bra (məhɑ:lælku brɑ:) a town pop. 293,000, in the Nile delta, Egypt: cotton,

Ma·han (məhæn), Alfred Thayer (1840–1914), U.S. naval officer and historian. His 'The Influence of Sea Power upon History, 1660–1783' (1890) and 'The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire, 1793–1812' (1892) maintained that control of the sea was the decisive factor in warfare

Ma·ha·na·di (məhənədi:) a river flowing 550 miles from S.E. Madhya Pradesh, India, to the Bay of Bengal, used for extensive irrigation

Hindu prince ranking above a raja, esp. a ruler of one of certain native states of India [Hindi]

ma·ha·ra·nee, ma·ha·ra·ni (məhərɑni:) *n.* the

Ma·ha·rash·tra (məhərɑ:ʃtrə) a state, area

ma·har·ishi (məhərɑ:ʃi) *n.* 1. a Hindu religious (thought to possess preternatural powers [fr. Skr. *mahātman*, great-souled]

Ma·ha·vi·ra (muhəví:rə) *see* JAINISM

Ma·ha·ya·na Buddhism (mɑhəjɑ:nə) *see* BUDDHISM

Mah·di (mɑ:di:) *n.* the messiah looked for by Moslems ‖ the title assumed by Mohammed Ahmed (1848–85), Sudanese Moslem leader. He led a revolt (1881) against Egyptian rule of the Sudan and he besieged Gordon in Khartoum (1885) ‖ (*hist.*) a title assumed by several Moslem claimants to messiahship **Mah·dist** *n.* [Arab. *mahdiy*, the inspired one]

Ma·hé (muhéi) a port (area 23 sq. miles) of Pondicherry on the Malabar Coast, India. It was formerly a French settlement

Ma·he (muéi) *see* SEYCHELLES

Ma·hi·can (məhi:kən) *pl.* **Ma·hi·can, Ma·hi·cans** *n.* an Indian people of the upper Hudson River valley and surrounding region ‖ a member of this people [an Algonquian language spoken by this people [Mahican lit.=wolf]

mah-jongg, mah jong (mɑdʒɔŋ, mɑʒɔŋ) *n.* a game of Chinese origin played with 144 little tiles [Chin.=sparrows]

Mah·ler (mɑlər), Gustav (1860–1911), Austrian composer and conductor. His music, influenced by Bruckner and Wagner, includes nine symphonies (and an uncompleted tenth) of great length, for huge orchestras, often with vocal parts. He also wrote 'The Song of the Earth' (1908), a symphonic song cycle, and over 40 songs

mahlstick *see* MAULSTICK

Mah·mud of Ghaz·ni (mɑmu.dəvgɑ́zni:) (c. 971–c. 1031), Moslem sultan (999–c. 1031) of the Afghan kingdom of Ghazni, which he extended into India (1001–26) and Persia (1029)

ma·hog·a·ny (məhɔgəni:) *pl.* **ma·hog·a·nies** **1.** the wood of any of several trees of fam. *Meliaceae*, esp. the reddish brown wood of the West Indian *Swietonia mahogani*, which takes a high polish and is widely used in cabinetmaking [the color of the wood ‖ a tree producing this wood **2.** *adj.* of, pertaining to or made of mahogany [of the dark-reddish-brown color of mahogany [origin unknown]

Ma·hom·et (məhɔmit) *see* MOHAMMED

Ma·hom·e·tan (məhɔmitən) *n.* and *adj.* Mohammedan, Moslem

ma·hout (məhaut) *n.* the keeper and driver of a trained elephant [Hindi *mahāut*, *mahāwat*]

Mahratta *see* MARATHA

Mahratti *see* MARATHI

Mai·a (maiə) (*Gk. mythol.*) the daughter of Atlas and mother of Hermes. She was the eldest of the Pleiades

maid (meid) *n.* a female domestic servant [(*rhet.*) a girl [(*rhet.*) a virgin [shortened fr. MAIDEN]

maid·en (meid'n) **1.** *n.* (*rhet.*) a girl (*rhet.*) a virgin ‖ (*cricket*) a maiden over **2.** *adj.* (*rhet.*) virgin (*rhet.*) unmarried ‖ being the first of its kind, *a ship's maiden voyage* [of a horse that has not won a race [of a race open only to such horses [O.E. *mægden*]

Maiden (*mil.*) NATO name for Su-11, U.S.S.R. turbojet fighter adapted from Su-9; operational since 1969

maid·en-hair (meid'nhɛər) *n.* a member of *Adiantum*, a genus of ferns having delicate fronds, esp *A. capillus-veneris*

maidenhair tree *see* GINKGO

maid·en·head (meid'nhed) *n.* the hymen

maid·en·hood (meid'nhud) *n.* the state of being a maiden [the time of being a maiden

maid·en·ly (meid'nli:) *adj.* of, like or appropriate to a maiden

maiden name a woman's family name before she married

maiden over (*cricket*) an over in which no runs are scored

maid of all work someone or something made to do a wide variety of tasks

maid of honor, *Br* maid of honour an unmarried lady in attendance on a queen or princess [a bride's chief (unmarried) wedding attendant (cf. MATRON OF HONOR)

maid·ser·vant (meidsɛ:rvənt) *n.* (*hist.*) a female servant

Mai·du·gu·ri (maidu gɔri:) [a town (pop. 189,000) of North Eastern State, Nigeria: peanuts, hides and skins

mai·eu·tic (meiju:tik) *adj.* of the method of questioning by which Socrates brought a person to consciousness of latent knowledge [fr. Gk. *maieutikos* fr. *maieuesthai* fr. *maia*, midwife]

mai·gre (meigər) *adj.* (of a day) prescribed for fasting ‖ (of food) not containing flesh or its juices, and thus suitable for a fast day [F. *maigre*]

Mai·kop (maikɔp) a city (pop. 128,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., in N.W. Caucasia. It is the center of a rich oil-bearing district

mail (meil) *collect. n.* (*hist.*) armor composed of interlocking rings or chains or of overlapping plates ‖ (*zool.*) a hard protective covering, e.g. of a lobster [F. *maille*, mesh]

mail **1.** *n.* the public organization dealing with the collection and delivery of correspondence and other postal matter ‖ the letters and parcels sent by this organization **2.** *v.t.* to send by this organization [M.E. *male*, a bag fr. O.F. fr. Gmc]

mail·bag (méilbæg) *n.* a sack for shipment or delivery of mail

mail·box (méilbɔks) *n.* a box, provided by the public organization dealing with the mail, into which people drop their letters for dispatch ‖ a box into which letters etc. delivered to an address are placed

mail cover examination of, and notation of information from, the unopened mail of a person under surveillance

Mai·ler (méilər), Norman (1923–), U.S. novelist, best known for his 'The Naked and the Dead' (1948), which presents a horrifying account of modern warfare. 'The Armies of the Night' (1968) won the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award. 'The Executioner's Song' (1979), a novel about a real-life murderer's execution; 'Ancient Evenings' (1983), a novel set in ancient Egypt; and 'Tough Guys Don't Dance' (1985), a murder mystery, exemplify his versatility

Mail·gram (méilgræm) *n.* trademark of Western Union Co. for service in which a message is wired to the post office nearest to the addressee and then specially delivered by the postman

Mail·lart (maijɑr), Robert (1872–1940), Swiss engineer, distinguished for his bridges in reinforced concrete and his invention (1910) of a unified construction element of a beamless floor and flare-topped columns

Mail·lol (maijɔl), Aristide (1861–1944), French sculptor. His favorite theme was the female nude, simplified, robust, sensual and monumental

mail·man (méilmæn) *pl.* **mail·men** (méilmen) *n.* a man employed to collect and deliver mail

mail order an order, sent by mail, for goods to be delivered by mail **mail-or·der** *adj.*

maim (meim) *v.t.* to deprive of the full or partial use of a limb or limbs by inflicting an injury [M.E. *maynhe*, *mayn* fr. O.F.]

Mai·mon·i·des (maimɔnidi:z) (Rabbi Moses ben Maimon, 1135–1204), Spanish-Jewish physician, theologian and philosopher. He sought to reconcile biblical and Rabbinic teaching with philosophy, esp. with Aristotelianism. His most important philosophical treatise was 'Guide of the Perplexed'

Main (main) a river (300 miles long, navigable for about 200 miles) in West Germany. It rises near the Czechoslovakian frontier and flows west to join the Rhine opposite Mainz

main (mein) **1.** *n.* a principal pipe system, duct etc for drainage, gas, water etc. ‖ (*rhet.*) the high sea **in the main** for the most part, in most respects **with might and main** with all one's strength **2.** *adj.* most important, chief, principal ‖ (*naut.*) of or connected with the mainsail or mainmast **by main force** by exerting the utmost strength **the main chance** whatever is most in one's own interest [O. E. *mægen*, force]

main brace (*naut.*) a brace attached to the main yard (*SPLICE)

main clause (*gram.*) a clause in a complex sentence which may stand syntactically by itself as a complete sentence (cf. SUBORDINATE CLAUSE)

Maine (mein) a former province of N.W. France, forming most of Mayenne department in the Armorican Massif (cattle, sheep, hog breeding) and Sarthe, sloping down to the Paris basin (mixed farming, livestock). The southwest is pine forest. Historic capital: Le Mans. A countship (10th c.), it was attached to Anjou (1126) and was ruled by England until 1203. It was annexed by the French crown (1481)

Maine (mein) (*abbr* **Me.**) a state (area 33,215 sq. miles, pop. 1,133,000 on the extreme northeastern coast of the U.S.A. Capital: Augusta. It is largely hilly, with the White Mtns lying in

the west. Agriculture: potatoes, poultry and eggs, dairy products, apples. Fisheries. Resources: timber, building materials, feldspar, mica. Industries: pulp and paper, shoes, food processing, shipbuilding. State university (1865) at Orono. Maine was visited (1498) by Cabot and colonized (17th and 18th c.) by the English. It became (1820) the 23rd state of the U.S.A.

Maine de Biran (mendəbiərɑ̃) Marie François Pierre Gonthier de Biran, 1766–1824, French philosopher. He stressed the importance of the will in the development of thought. Opposed to Condillac and other 18th-c. materialists, he had a profound influence on Victor Cousin

Maine-et-Loire (menelwɛr) a department (area 2,811 sq. miles, pop. 629,800) in W France (*ANJOU). Chief town: Angers

'Maine', U.S.S. (mein) a battleship sunk (1898) following a mysterious explosion in Havana harbor. An enraged U.S. public, spurred on esp by the Hearst press, blamed the Spanish. The catchword, 'Remember the Maine' was a factor leading to the Spanish-American War

main-frame (meinfreim) *n.* (*computer*) the central processing unit containing the control unit and the circuits *Cf* INPUT UNIT, OUTPUT UNIT, STORAGE

main-land (meinlənd, meinlænd) *n.* a continuous land mass as compared with an island

main-line (meinlain) *v.* to inject a drug directly into a vein for greater effect

main-ly (meinli:) *adv.* chiefly, principally, *the lecture consisted mainly of platitudes*

main-mast (meinmæst, meinməst, meinməst) *n.* the principal mast of a vessel

main road an important through road, esp (*Br*) one maintained by the local authority

main-sail (meinseil, meinsəl) *n.* a sail bent to the main yard of a square-rigged vessel ‖ a sail set to the after part of a mainmast in a fore-and-aft rig

main-sheet (meinʃi:t) *n.* (*naut.*) a line that controls and secures the mainsail

main-spring (meinspriŋ) *n.* the chief spring in a clockwork mechanism ‖ the principal activating power or motive, *ambition is the mainspring of his activity*

main-stay (meinstei) *n.* (*naut.*) a stay from the maintop to the foot of the foremast ‖ a principal support

main-stream (meinstri:m) *n.* the dominant trend in thought, culture, fashion etc.

main-street (meinstri:t) *v.* to campaign for political office by personally visiting small communities

main-tain (meintéin) *v.t.* to cause to remain unaltered or unimpaired ‖ to declare to be true, valid etc. ‖ to defend the truth, validity etc. of ‖ to preserve against attack ‖ to provide for the needs of, *to maintain a large household* [M.E *maintene, mainteine* fr. F.]

main-te-nance (meintənəns) *n.* a maintaining or being maintained ‖ the provisions, money etc. needed for subsistence ‖ (*law*) intervention by a third party who has no clear interest in a suit [F.]

maintenance of membership a provision in some union contracts whereby an employee who belongs to the union or joins it during the time set by the contract must remain in good standing with the union or be discharged

Main-te-non (mɛ̃tənɔ̃), Françoise d'Aubigné, marquise de (1635–1719), mistress and later second wife of Louis XIV. Her influence on royal policy, notably as regards the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, is debatable

main-top (meintɔp) *n.* (*naut.*) a small platform above the head of the lower mainmast

main yard (*naut.*) the yard on which the mainsail is extended

Mainz (maints) a city (pop. 183,900) of Roman foundation on the middle Rhine, West Germany, opposite the mouth of the Main, capital of the Rhineland-Palatinate. It is a center of industry, of river and rail communications, and of the Rhine wine trade. Romanesque cathedral. University (1477)

Mai-po (maipɔ), a river and llano of Chile, and the site south of Santiago of the [illegible] in which San Martín defeated the Royalist forces of Osorio and declared the independence of Chile (Apr. 5, 1818)

mai-son-ette (meizənet) *n.* [illegible] [F. *maisonnette*, a small house]

Mais-tre (metr[illegible] Joseph [illegible] 1821), French writer, the most effective of the neo-Catholic anti-Revolution writers. He urged a limited and Catholic monarchy. His works include 'Du pape' (1819) and 'les Soirees de [illegible]'

Maistre, Xavier, comte de (1763–1852), French writer, brother of Joseph, author of 'Voyage autour de ma chambre' (1795) and 'la Jeune [illegible]'

mai tai (maitai) *n.* an alcoholic drink with a rum base, curaçao, orgeat, and fruit juices, served with ice and a cherry or pineapple garnish and [illegible] the south Pacific

Mait-land (meitlənd), Frederic William (1850–1906), British legal historian. His works include 'The History of English Law before the Time of Edward I' (with Sir Frederick Pollock, 1895) and 'Domesday Book and Beyond' [illegible]

Maitland, John *LAUDERDALE

mai-tre d'hó-tel (metrdoutel) *pl* **mai-tres d'hó-tel** (metrdoutel) *n.* a headwaiter ‖ the butler or steward of a large household [F.]

maize (meiz) *n.* corn (*Zea mays*) [Span. *maiz*, of Caribbean origin]

ma-jes-tic (mədʒestik) *adj.* having majesty **ma-jés-ti-cal** *adj*

maj-es-ty (mædʒisti:) *pl.* **maj-es-ties** *n.* royal stateliness, splendor etc ‖ sovereign power ‖ (*religious art*) a representation of God, Christ, the Virgin Mary or the persons of the Trinity, enthroned in glory. **Maj-es-ty** (with second or third person possessive pronoun) the title used in addressing or referring to a king, queen or emperor [F. *majesté*]

ma-jol-i-ca (mədʒɔlikə) *n.* a tin-glazed Italian Renaissance earthenware, decorated over the white ground with bright metallic oxides ‖ a modern reproduction of it [Ital. *majolica* prob after *Majolica*, 14th-c. var. of MAJORCA]

ma-jor (meidʒər) **1.** *adj.* greater in importance, size etc. than something else, *the major part* ‖ of great magnitude or importance ‖ (*law*) of full legal age ‖ (*mus.*, of a scale) having semitones between the third and fourth and between the seventh and eighth notes, the distance between all other consecutive notes being a tone ‖ (*mus.*, of a key) based on such a scale ‖ (*mus.*, of a chord) built of the first, third and fifth notes of such a scale ‖ (*mus.*, of an interval) being between the tonic and the second, third, sixth or seventh degrees of such a scale ‖ of or designating an academic subject studied more extensively and intensively than others **2.** *n.* (*law*) a person of full legal age ‖ a major subject of study **3.** *v.i.* (with 'in') to study a specified major subject [L., comp. of *magnus*, great]

major *n.* an army officer ranking below a lieutenant colonel and above a captain ‖ an officer of the same rank in the U.S. air force or marine corps [F.]

majorana particle or **majorana neutrino** (meidʒɔrunə) (nju:tri:nou) *n.* (*particle phys.*) an elementary particle equivalent to an antineutrino, in which double beta decay results in emission and absorption of a neutrino, with zero mass in accordance with the Dirac equation

major axis (*math.*) the axis of an ellipse, passing through its foci

Majorca (mədʒɔ:kə, -jɔ:kə) *SPAIN

major-do-mo (meidʒərdoumou) *n.* the chief steward in an Italian or Spanish noble household ‖ (*rhet.*) a butler or steward [fr. Span. *mayordomo*]

major-ette [illegible] a drum majorette

major general an officer in the U.S. army, air force or marine corps ranking below a lieutenant general and above a brigadier general ‖ (*Br*) an army officer ranking below a lieutenant general and above a brigadier

ma-jor-i-tar-i-an (mədʒɔritɛəri:ən) *n.* a member of the so-called silent majority

ma-jor-i-ty (mədʒɔriti:, mədʒɔriti) *pl* **ma-jor-i-ties** *n* the greater number or part, esp more than half the total number ‖ the amount by which a greater part exceeds a smaller, *he won by a large majority* ‖ (*mil*) the rank of major (*law*) full legal age [F. *majorité*]

major league either of two U.S. professional baseball leagues of highest quality and status, the American League and the National League ‖ any of several similar U.S. athletic leagues, [illegible]

major medical [illegible] policy providing substantial reimbursement for medical and hospital expenses beyond the limi[illegible]

major orders (*Roman Catholicism*) the three ministerial orders: priesthood, diaconate, subdiaconate ‖ (*Anglican Church*) the three ministerial orders of episcopate, priesthood, diaconate

major planet one of the nine largest primary planets in order of distance out from the sun: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto

major premise, major premiss (*logic*) a statement of a general rule forming the first proposition of a syllogism

Major Prophets *PROPHET

major suit (*bridge*) hearts or spades, which score higher than clubs or diamonds (cf. MINOR SUIT)

major surgery or **major operation** (*med.*) surgical procedure involving potential danger to the patient or requiring a general anesthesia or special skill *Cf* MINOR SURGERY

major term (*logic*) the term which is the predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism

Ma-jun-ga (mədʒʌŋgə) a port (pop. 34,000) of N.W. Madagascar

ma-jus-cule (mædʒəskju:l) **1.** *n.* a large form of a letter of the alphabet, a capital or uncial such as was used on manuscripts before minuscule writing came into use ‖ a letter in this form **2.** *adj.* written in majuscules (cf. MINUSCULE) [F.]

Ma-kar-i-os III (məkɛəri:ɔs) (1913–77), Greek Cypriot statesman, archbishop of the Orthodox Church. He led the Cypriot struggle for independence, and was the first president of Cyprus [illegible]

Ma-kas-sar, Ma-cas-sar (məkæsər) the capital (pop. 434,766) of Sulawesi, Indonesia, a port. University (1956)

Makassar Strait the channel (450 miles long, average width 155 miles) between Borneo and Sulawesi, connecting the Celebes and Java Seas

make (meik) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **mak-ing** *past* and *past part.* **made** (meid) *v.t.* to bring (something) into being, cause to exist ‖ to use (something already in being) in order to bring something else into being, *she made the material into a dress* ‖ to contrive by imaginative effort, *to make a design* ‖ to arrive at (a choice, decision, conclusion) after thought ‖ to cause to occur, *to make a noise* ‖ to cause to acquire some specified quality, *a fire will make the room more comfortable* ‖ to cause to become something specified, *make him your president* ‖ (with 'of') to cause (someone or something) to become or seem (something), *to make a mess of a job, she made a fool of him* ‖ to cause to acquire a specified mental or emotional state, *to make someone sad* ‖ to compel ‖ to cause to perform a specified action, *to make a clock work* ‖ to perform, *to make a journey* ‖ to utter (a remark, a statement) ‖ to deliver (a speech) ‖ to amass, build up by accumulating, *to make a collection of seashells* ‖ to arrange, *to make the bed* ‖ to establish, frame, *to make a set of rules* ‖ (*law*) to draw up (e.g. a contract) ‖ to reckon as being, *what do you make the total?* ‖ to add up to, be the equivalent of, *2 pints make 1 quart* ‖ to constitute, *will you make a fourth for bridge?* ‖ to turn out to be, have the qualities needed for, *he will make a good lawyer* ‖ to assure the success of, *that performance will make him* ‖ to go a distance of, *to make 50 miles in a day* ‖ (often with 'it') to succeed in arriving at (a desired goal), *you can make it if you hurry, will they make the finals?* ‖ to gain (money etc.), *to make a profit on a deal* ‖ to earn (money etc.), *he makes $80 a week* ‖ to close (an electric circuit) ‖ to achieve, *to make a high score* ‖ (*cards*) to win (a trick) ‖ (*cards*) to shuffle ‖ (*cards*) to name (a bid) ‖ *v.i.* (with *infin.*) to start, *he made to go* ‖ (with 'for', 'toward' etc.) to go in a specified direction, *to make toward the door* ‖ (with 'for') to lead to a specified result, *it makes for harmony* ‖ (with an adjective) to cause oneself to become as specified, *to make sure* ‖ (of the tide, water in a ship etc.) to rise, increase in depth **to make a break** with [illegible] ‖ **to make as if to** pretend to, *he hadn't heard* **to make believe** to pretend **to make do with** to manage with (what is available) ‖ **to make much of** [illegible] particularly attentive **to to make off** to run away **to make off with** [illegible] **to make or break** to **make or mar,** to have a decisive effect on for good or bad **to make out** to understand ‖ to manage to see (something) with difficulty ‖ to decipher ‖ to suggest as true, pretend, *he made out that he had not done it* ‖ to draw up (a bill, total etc.) (*pop.*) to succeed, get along satisfactorily (*pop.*) to neck **to make over** to transfer ownership of, *to make over property to someone*

to make shift to do one's best under adverse conditions **to make time** to advance at a specified rate of progress, *the train made good time* **to make up** to invent (a story) ‖ to put an end to (a quarrel) by being reconciled ‖ to mix the ingredients of (a prescription) ‖ to arrange the typographical elements of (a page) as an entity ‖ to take the action needed to eliminate (a deficiency), *to make up lost time by extra work* ‖ to apply cosmetics to ‖ to repeat (an academic course) which one has failed, or take (an examination) from which one has been absent ‖ (*Br*) to pave ‖ to end a quarrel by becoming reconciled ‖ to apply cosmetics ‖ (*theater*) to put on cosmetics, costume etc for a role ‖ (with 'for') to compensate **to make up to** to seek the favor of (someone), esp by flattery **2.** *n* provenance of manufacture, *he knows all the makes of French cars* ‖ style or quality of making, *she liked the cloth but not the make of the coat* ‖ (*elec.*) the closing of a circuit ‖ (*cards*) a turn at shuffling ‖ (*bridge*) the declaration of trumps ‖ quality of personality, *the job is too small for someone of his make* **on the make** aggressively seeking financial or social advantage [O.E. *macian*]

make and break a control which completes and breaks an electrical circuit

make-be-lieve (meikbili:v) **1.** *n.* a pretending, e.g. in children's play ‖ a willful deceiving **2.** *adj* pretended, involving make-believe

make it *v.* (*colloq.*) **1.** to achieve success in business **2.** to have sexual intercourse

Make·mie (məkemi:, məkeimi:), Francis (c. 1658–1708), U.S. clergyman. He was the founder (1706) in Philadelphia of U.S. Presbyterianism

make out or **make it** *v.* (*slang or colloq.*) to perform sexual intercourse on a date

mak·er (meikər) *n.* someone who makes, usually in compounds indicating the thing made, *brickmaker, shoemaker* ‖ (*law*) someone who signs a promissory note **Mak·er** God

make-read·y (meikredi:) *n.* (*printing*) the final preparing of type or a plate for printing, so as to adjust the spread of pressure on the machine to ensure even impression ‖ (*printing*) the materials

make-shift (meikʃift) **1.** *n.* something used temporarily as a substitute **2.** *adj* serving as, or resembling, a makeshift

make-up (meikʌp) *n.* the way in which the parts of something are put together ‖ cosmetics ‖ the art of applying cosmetics ‖ (*printing*) the arrangement of various elements (text, titles, illustrations etc) of printed matter on a page ‖ (*pop*) a special examination taken to make up for one missed through illness etc

make waves *v.* (*slang or colloq.*) to upset the normal course of activities

make-weight (meikweit) *n.* something added to a scale to complete a required weight ‖ a person or thing added only to fill out a gap etc. rather than on grounds of intrinsic worth

Ma·ke·yev·ka (məkejefkə) a city (pop. 442,000) [illegible] and steel

Ma·kha·chkala [illegible] (pop. 122,000) [illegible] trovsk) the capital (pop. 269,000) of the Daghestan A.S.S.R., U.S.S.R., a port on the Caspian [illegible] fishing, fish canning, oil refining

mak·ing (meikiŋ) *n.* the action of someone who makes, *a mistake of his making* ‖ the process by which something is made ‖ (*pl*) essential qualities, *he has the makings of a leader* ‖ a means or process by which success is achieved, *military*

Ma·kin Island (məkin meikin) one of the Gilbert Is. and the site of an engagement (1943) in the 2nd world war. It was the first Japanese-held land to be recaptured by the Allies in the [illegible]

Ma·ku·ra [illegible]

Ma·la·bar [illegible]

Ma·la·bo [illegible]

Ma·lac·ca [illegible]

Ma·lac·ca, Strait of [illegible]

Ma·la·chi (mæləkai) a Minor Prophet (c. 5th c. B.C.) of the Old Testament ‖ the Old Testament book bearing his name. It rebukes the priests and people of Israel for their neglect of religion

mal·a·chite (mæləkait) *n.* a bright green basic copper carbonate, $Cu_2CO_3(OH)_2$, occurring as a mineral, used polished for making decorative objects [O.F. *melochite*]

mal·a·col·o·gy (mæləkɔlədʒi:) *n.* the branch of zoology that deals with mollusks [F. *malacolo-*]

mal·a·cos·tra·can (mæləkɔstrəkən) *n.* a member of *Malacostraca*, a subclass of crustaceans including amphipods, isopods and decapods [fr. Gk *malakostraka* fr. *malakos*, soft + *ostrakon*, shell]

mal·ad·just·ed (mælədʒʌstid) *adj.* (of a person) psychologically unable to adjust his behavior to the conditions of his social environment

mal·ad·just·ment (mælədʒʌstmənt) *n.* the quality or state of being maladjusted ‖ an instance of this

mal·ad·min·is·tra·tion (mælədministreiʃən) *n.* inefficient or corrupt administration

mal·a·droit (mælədrɔit) *adj.* lacking in tact ‖ physically clumsy [F.]

mal·a·dy (mælədi:) *pl.* **mal·a·dies** *n.* a physical, mental or moral disorder [F. *maladie*, illness]

Mal·a·ga (mæləgə) a province (area 2,812 sq. miles, pop. 1,036,261) of Andalusia, S. Spain ‖ its capital (pop. 405,500), a flourishing port: chemical and textile industries, paper mills. Málaga was founded (c. 1100 B.C.) by the Phoenicians. It has Moorish fortifications (14th c.). Cathedral (16th–18th cc.)

Mal·a·ga (mæləgə) *n.* a sweet, dark, fortified wine made in the region of Málaga

Mal·a·gas·y (mæləgæsi:) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the Malagasy Republic, its people, language etc. **2.** *pl* **Mal·a·gas·y, Mal·a·gas·ies** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Madagascar or the Malagasy Republic ‖ the Austronesian language spoken by the Malagasy people

Malagasy Republic ⁺MADAGASCAR

mal·aise (mæleiz) *n.* a feeling of general discomfort, of being below one's normal standard of health ‖ a feeling of being emotionally ill at ease or apprehensive [F.]

Ma·lan (məlæn), Daniel François (1874–1959), South African Nationalist statesman, prime minister (1948–54). He was a firm advocate of apartheid

Ma·lang [illegible] (pop. 122,128) in E. Java, Indonesia, an agricultural center for coffee, tea, tobacco and sugarcane. Industries: engineering, textiles. University (1961)

mal·a·prop·ism (mæləpropizəm) *n.* a ludicrous misuse of a word [after Mrs *Malaprop* in Sheridan's 'The Rivals']

mal·ap·ro·pos (mælæpropou) **1.** *adv.* at an unsuitable time, or in an inappropriate manner **2.** *adj.* inopportune [F. mal à *propos*, inopportune]

Ma·lar (mulər) (or Malaren) a lake (area 440 sq. miles) in S.E. central Sweden, at whose mouth Stockholm lies

ma·lar (meilər) **1.** *adj* (*anat.*) of or pertaining to the cheek or the cheekbone **2.** *n.* (*anat.*) the cheekbone [fr. Mod. L. *malaris* fr. L. *mala*, [illegible]]

ma·lar·i·a (məleəri:ə) *n.* an infectious, chiefly tropical disease characterized by periodic chills and fever, splenic enlargement and anemia. It is caused by parasitic protozoa of the genus *Plasmodium*, transmitted by the bite of the anopheles mosquito. It may recur many years later without reinfection even after treatment **ma·lar·i·al, ma·lar·i·ous** *adjs* [Ital. *mal'aria*, contr. of *mala aria*, bad air]

Ma·la·tes·ta (mulatestə) an Italian family which ruled Rimini (13th–15th cc.). Its most famous member was Sigismondo Pandolfo Malatesta (1417–68), soldier and patron of the [illegible]

Ma·la·wi (məlawi:) (formerly Nyasaland) a republic (area 45,747 sq. miles, pop. 6,829,000) in central Africa. Capital: Lilongwe (pop. 120,000). People: Bantu-speaking peoples (Chewa, Nyanja, Yao, Tumbuka, Lomwe and Sena), small Asian and European minorities. Languages: English (official) and Chichewa. Religion: mainly local African, 65% nominal Christian, 16% Moslem. The land is approx. one-third cultivated and 19% forest (teak, cedar, mahogany). Except for the valley (1,500 ft) formed by Lake Malawi (along the eastern border) and the Shire River, which drains it southward, it consists of elevated plateaus (averaging 5,000–7,000 ft), the highest being the Nyika Plateau (8,000 ft) in the west center, and the Mlanje Massif (9,848 ft) in the southeast. The climate is temperate above 3,000 ft. The Shire Valley has a maximum average temperature of 115°F. (Oct. and Nov.). Rainfall: 35 ins in the lowlands, 50 ins in the highlands. Livestock: goats, cattle, pigs. Minerals: coal, bauxite. Industries: tobacco, rope and string, soap, hydroelectricity. Exports: tea, tobacco, corn, cotton, peanuts, tung oil, labor (to Zimbabwe). Domestic crops: cereals, vegetables. Imports: cotton textiles, machinery, vehicles, clothing, gasoline. University of Malawi (1965), at Zomba. Monetary unit: pound (20 shillings). HISTORY The country was visited by Portuguese explorers (17th and 18th cc.). Warfare broke out (early 19th c.) between the Yao and the Ngoni, who had invaded from the northeast and south respectively. Livingstone explored Lake Malawi (1859) and Christian missions were established to combat tribal warfare and slave trading. British forces prevented the Portuguese from annexing the south of the country (1889), suppressed Arab slave traders (1887–99) and pacified the Yao and the Ngoni. A British protectorate was established (1891), taking the name of Nyasaland (1907). It formed part of the Central African Federation (1953–63), until increasing African opposition led to its dissolution. Nyasaland became self-governing (1963) with Dr Banda as its first prime minister. As Malawi, it became an independent state within the Commonwealth (July 6, 1964), and a republic within the Commonwealth (July 6, 1966). Banda became president (1966) and was declared president-for-life (1971). He also became head of the cabinet and holder of several cabinet posts

Malawi a lake in central Africa, formerly Lake Nyasa, part of the southward extension of the Great Rift Valley. It lies about 1,500 ft above sea level and is 350 miles long by about 25 miles broad. It drains southward through the Shire River into the Zambezi. It was explored by Livingstone (1859)

Ma·lay (məlei, meilei) **1.** *n.* a member of a people inhabiting the Malay Peninsula and Malay Archipelago ‖ the language of this people **2.** *adj.* of, or related to the Malays or their language ‹ MALAY-ANGLAGE ›

Malay Malayalam

Ma·lay·a (məleiə) a state (itself a federation of 11 states, total area 50,700 sq. miles) occupying most of the Malay Peninsula and forming part of Malaysia

Mal·a·ya·lam (mæləjuləm) *n.* the language of the peoples of the Malabar Coast of India, a Dravidian dialect akin to Tamil

Mal·a·ya·li (mæləjuli:) *pl.* **Mal·a·ya·lis, Mal·a·ya·lim** (mæləjulim) *n.* an inhabitant of the Malabar Coast of India, speaking Malayalam

Ma·lay·an (məleiən) **1.** *adj.* Malay **2.** *n.* a citizen of Malaya

Malay Archipelago a group of islands, largely mountainous, between S.E. Asia and N. Australia, incl. the Philippines, the Sundas and Moluccas (Indonesia), and New Guinea

Malay language the most important of the Indonesian languages, serving as a lingua franca. The earliest surviving Malay manuscripts (c. 1600) are in an alphabet of S. Indian origin. Malay has been written for centuries in an augmented Arabic alphabet, but both the Dutch and the British have transcribed the Arabic symbols into the Roman alphabet. Malay has many loanwords from a great variety of languages. The Malays have a great store of folk tales, told by generations of wandering storytellers

Ma·lay·o-Pol·y·ne·sian (məleiəupɔlini:ʒən) **1.** *adj* Austronesian ‖ of or relating to the Malay people of Polynesia **2.** *n.* a member of the Malay people of Polynesia

Malay Peninsula a peninsula (area 70,000 sq. miles), the southernmost extremity of Asia, extending south from the Isthmus of Kra between

the Indian Ocean and the S. China Sea comprising S. Thailand and the whole of Malaya

Ma·lay·sia (məlēʒə, məlēʃə) a nation (area 127,317 sq. miles; pop. [illegible]) in Southeast Asia, including the 11 states of Malaya, Sarawak and Sabah. Capital: Kuala Lumpur. People: 50% Malay, 35% Chinese, 10% Indians, 5% non-Malay indigenous tribal peoples. National language: Bahasa Malaysia. Monetary unit: Ringgit. Religion: 55% Moslem, 30% Buddhist, 3% Christian, with Confucianist, Taoist, Hindu and Sikh minorities. Malaysia consists of two parts separated by more than 400 miles of the China Sea: the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula, south of Thailand, and the northern portion of the island of Borneo (Sabah and Sarawak). The Central Range runs two thirds of the way down the peninsula, rising to 7,161 ft (Gunong Korbu). The shorter Western Range rises to 6,105 ft (Bintang) in the north. East of the Central Range and north of the Pahang River the Trengganu Highlands rise to 7,186 ft (Gunong Tahan). The main plains are the Pahang Basin, Johore, the northeast lowlands, and the western coastlands. Sarawak is mostly coastal plain. Sabah's narrow coastal plain gradually gives way to mountains that divide Malaysia from Indonesia. Average temperature [illegible] 79° in the mountains (under 60° at night), 80°–95° in the plains and along the coasts (over 70° at night). Rainfall: average 100–120 ins, Kelantan 120 ins, Kuala Lumpur 95 ins, Perak 100 ins. Rainy seasons: northeast monsoons (heavy in the east) Nov.–Mar., southwest monsoons June–Sept. Livestock: oxen, water buffalo, goats, hogs. Agricultural products: rice (northwest and southwest), palm oil and kernels, copra, coconuts, pineapples, bananas, cacao. Exports: rubber (40% of world production), tin (40% of world production), iron ore, palm and coconut oil, bananas. Other products: bauxite, ilmenite, gold, columbite, wolfram, scheelite, rubber goods, lumber, cement, bricks, soap, tobacco, fish. Imports: food, manufactured goods, machinery, chemicals, fuels and oil. Ports: Penang, Port Swettenham. University: Kuala Lumpur (1959). HISTORY. The Malay Peninsula was settled by migrants from central Asia (5th millennium B.C.) and from Indonesia (3rd millennium B.C.). It fell under the commerical and cultural influence of Hindu India (2nd c. A.D.). It was dominated (9th–14th cc.) by a Buddhist state centered on Sumatra. Most of the region was converted to Islam by the 15th c. The Portuguese captured Malacca (1511), but were in turn expelled by the Dutch (1641). Britain acquired Penang (1786), Singapore (1819), and Malacca (1824). Britain began (1874) to form treaties with the local rulers, establishing Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang as the Federated Malay States (1895) and Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu and Kedah as the Unfederated Malay States (1909), joined by Johore (1914). Rubber, introduced in 1877, became a dominant crop, and the production of tin was mechanized. After the Japanese occupation (1941–5), the former Straits Settlements colony was dissolved, and a union of Malaya replaced the Federated and Unfederated Malay States (1946). The union was in turn replaced by the Federation of Malaya (1948), but the country was troubled by communist guerrilla raids. Self-government was achieved (1955). Malaya became an independent member of the Commonwealth (Aug. 31, 1957) and became part of Malaysia (Sept. 16, 1963). Sinapore seceded (1965). Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman (1963–9) resigned during Malay–Chinese riots and was succeeded by Tun Abdul Razak (1970–6), who died in office. Hussein Onn, the deputy prime minister, took over. His term was marked by further Chinese-Malay tensions (1978, 1980) and by Communist insurgency from 1975. Mahathir bin Mohamad became prime minister (1981).

Ma·lay·sian (məlēʒən, məlēʃən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Malaysia **2.** *n.* an inhabitant of Malaysia

Malcolm III [illegible] land (1057–93). He was at war with England (1077–80). He did much to consolidate the kingdom of Scotland.

Malcolm X (eks) (Malcolm Little, 1925–65) U.S. black leader who was assassinated in Harlem, N.Y.C., apparently by political rivals. He had been second in command of the Black Muslims until 1964, when he broke with the group to form [illegible]

mal·con·tent (mælkəntent) *n.* someone who is discontented, esp. with the government, and ready to make trouble [O.F.]

Mal·dive Islands (mɔldaiv, mældaiv) a republic [illegible] Capital: Male (pop. 29,600). Of the 2,000 coral islands, 220 are inhabited. People: of Sinhalese [illegible] religion: Moslem. Crops: coconuts, millet, fruit. Industry: fishing. Monetary unit: Maldivian rupee. HISTORY. The islands were under British protection (1887–1965), but are now fully independent. Britain is guaranteed the use of an air base until 1986.

Mal·div·i·an (mɔldiviən, mældiviən) *adj.* of or relating to the Maldive Islands

mal·dy [illegible] (*Fr.* disquiet, despair, pessimism, melancholy, lack of confidence in the future)

male (meil) **1.** *adj.* of the sex in animals or plants that fertilizes in order to reproduce (symbol ♂) [*bot.*] pertaining to any reproductive structure that contains elements for fertilizing female elements [of, pertaining to or characteristic of men, *a male audience*] manly [*engin.*] of or being a part designed to fit into another part, *a male screw*] (of a gem) having hardness, depth or brilliance **2.** *n.* a male person, animal or plant [M.E. *masle* fr. O.F.]

Male·branche (mælbrɑʃ), Nicolas de (1638–1715), French philosopher. He developed the doctrine of occasionalism. His outstanding work is 'Recherche de la verité' (1674–8).

male chauvinism exaggerated masculine pride and conviction that men are superior to women, [illegible] subservient to men —**male chauvinist** *n.* *Cf* SEXISM

mal·e·dic·tion (mælidikʃən) *n.* a curse called down upon someone [fr. L. *maledictio* (*maledic-*[illegible])]

mal·e·fac·tion (mæləfækʃən) *n.* an evil deed, crime [fr. L. *malefactio* (*malefactionis*)]

mal·e·fac·tor (mæləfæktər) *n.* someone who does evil, esp. someone who commits a crime [L. [illegible]]

male fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*, a European and North American fern. An oleoresin used for expelling tapeworms is obtained from its rhizome and fronds.

ma·lef·ic (məlefik) *adj.* (esp. *astrology*) causing [illegible] [fr. L.]

ma·lef·i·cent (məlefisənt) *adj.* doing evil or harm, having the nature of a crime [fr. L. [illegible]]

ma·le·ic acid (məlēik) a crystalline unsaturated dicarboxylic acid, HOOCCH:CHCOOH, used in making polyester resins [fr. F *maléique*]

Mal·en·kov (mulyenkɑf), Georgi Maximilianovich (1903–), Russian statesman, premier of the U.S.S.R. (1953–5). He was banished to Siberia (1957) after taking part in an attempt to depose Khrushchev, and was expelled from the Communist party (1964).

male pill (*med.*) a contraceptive drug designed to make male sperm sterile

male screw [illegible] (*mech.*) a screw, with its surface cut in a spiral groove) fitting into a female screw, nut etc.

Ma·le·vich (məleivitʃ, Kasimir (1878–1935), Russian painter and sculptor whose geometric abstractions culminated in a white square on a [illegible] White, 1918).

ma·lev·o·lence (məlevələns) *n.* the quality of being malevolent [O.F. *malivolence*, *malevolentia*]

ma·lev·o·lent (məlevələnt) *adj.* having or showing a desire to do harm [O.F. *malivolent*]

mal·fea·sance (mælfi zəns) *n.* (*law*) the committing of illegal acts by a public official [*law*] an instance of this **mal·fea·sant** *adj.* and *n.* [fr. O.F. [illegible]]

mal·for·ma·tion [illegible] made

mal·func·tion (mælfʌŋkʃən) **1.** *v.i.* (esp. used in the pres. part.) to function improperly **2.** *n.* malfunctioning; an instance of this

Mal·herbe (mælerb), François de (1555–1628), French poet and critic. He showed the way to classical correctness, moderation, purity of dic-[illegible]

Ma·li (mali) (formerly French Sudan) a republic (area 478,767 sq. miles, pop. 7,160,000) in W. Africa. [illegible] bara, 10% Fulani, with smaller Sarakole, Songhai, Malinke, Tuareg, Dogon, Senufo, Moorish and Toucouleur groups. Principal languages: French, Sudanic dialects. Religion: 53% Moslem, 45% local African, very small Christian minorities. The land is a flat plain (750–1,200 ft), except for the Adrar des Iforas massif (2,000–2,500 ft) in the northeast, and the Bandiagara plateau in the loop of the Niger. The north is desert (merging with the Sahara), the center (the 'Sahel') is arid grazing land, the south (near the Niger) is savanna. Average [illegible] (May). Rainfall: under 8 ins in the desert, 9 ins in Timbuktu, 8–25 ins in the Sahel, 25–65 ins in the south. Livestock: cattle, sheep, goats, [illegible] Crops: cereals, peanuts, cotton, manioc, almonds, kapok, gum, dates, yams, sisal. Irrigation is provided by the Sansanding Barrage on the Niger River, [illegible] important. Mineral resources: salt. Industries: tanning, weaving, carpets, foodstuffs. Exports: peanuts, dried fish, animals, cotton, hides and skins, karite butter, gum. Imports: textiles, foodstuffs, machinery, vehicles, gasoline, building material, sugar. Monetary unit: franc. HISTORY. The ancient Sudanic state of Ghana (4th–13th cc.) covered much of the area, followed by the Moslem [illegible] of Mali (13th–15th cc.) and the Songhai Empire (15th–16th cc.). The French conquered the country (1880–95) and integrated it into French West Africa as the French Sudan. The regions of Niger and Upper Volta were detached from it (1911 and 1919) to form separate territories. It became an autonomous republic within the French Community (1958), and was briefly united (1959–60) with Senegal in the Mali Federation. The French Sudan became fully independent (Sept. 22, 1960) as the Republic of Mali, and joined the U.N. (1960). A successful army coup d'état was mounted (Nov. 20, 1968) and a military regime was established. It has promised a return to civilian political life.

mal·i·bu (mælibu) (*surfing*) a large, rigid weight plastic board, 9 to 10 ft. long, with a convex bottom, round front, and square back; named for Malibu Beach, California

mal·ic (mælik) *adj.* (*chem.*) of action involving catalysis of malic acid, (e.g., found in apples) to pyruvic acid and carbon dioxide, e.g., malic enzyme

mal·ic acid (mælik, meilik) $C_4H_6O_5$, a colorless crystalline acid having three isomers, the most common one occurring in unripe apples and [illegible] [fr. F *malique* fr. L. *mālum*, apple]

ma·lice (mælis) *n.* the will to do harm to another [fr.]

malice aforethought (*law*) the premeditated desire to harm in someone who has committed a crime, esp. murder

ma·li·cious (məlifəs) *adj.* having or showing malice [O.F. *malicious*]

ma·lign (məlain) *adj.* having an evil effect, doing harm, *a malign influence* [*med.*] malignant [O.F. *maligne*, *malin*]

malign *v.t.* to make false or misleading statements about (someone) so as to injure him [O.F. *malignier*, *mahigner*, to plot]

ma·lig·nan·cy [illegible] (*pl.* **ma·lig·nan·cies**) *n.* the quality or state of being malignant [] an instance of this [] (*med.*) a malignant tumor

ma·lig·nant (məlignənt) *adj.* feeling, showing or acting with extreme ill will [] (*med.*, of a disease) tending to be fatal without treatment [] (*med.*, of a tumor) tending to metastasize and lead to death [fr. L.L. *malignans* (*malig-*[illegible])]

ma·lig·ni·ty [illegible] being malignant [O.F. *malignite*]

Ma·lin·che (mulintʃe) (*d.* c. 1530), Mexican Indian [illegible] and interpreter and concubine of Hernan Cortes, who called her Dona Marina. Although her name has become a synonym for one who fraternizes with the enemy, her services as an interpreter probably saved the Indians from worse atrocities which might have been committed through ignorance.

Ma·lines (mælin) (*Flem.* Mechelen) a Belgian city (pop. 77,377) on the Dyle River between Antwerp and Brussels, the seat of the primate of Belgium. CHEMICAL railway workshops, [illegible] cc.), Town Hall (1311–26).

malinger [illegible]

work or responsibility [perh. fr. F. *malingre*, sickly]

Ma·lin·ke (məlinkei) *pl.* **Ma·lin·ke, Ma·lin·kes** *n.* a member of a Mandingo people of W. Africa; the language of this people

Ma·li·nov·sky (mælinɔvski:), Rodion Yakovlevich (1898–1967), Russian marshal. He commanded the defense of Stalingrad (1942), and was Soviet minister of defense (1957–67)

mall (mɔl) *n.* a usually public, treelined walk [after the *Mall*, a London thoroughfare]

mal·lard (mælərd) *pl.* **mal·lard, mal·lards** *n. Anas platyrhynchos*, the common wild duck. The name applies to both sexes [O.F. *malart*, *mallart*, wild drake]

Mal·lar·mé (mælarmei), Stephane (1842–98), French poet. Perhaps the only pure symbolist poet, Mallarmé sought in poetry to imitate the action of music: to have a very precise effect on the reader's mind not by making direct statements but by creating a web of interrelated suggestions and overtones, using related metaphors as a musician might use related themes. The ordinary syntax of logical statement is not abandoned, but curiously inverted or interrupted. Punctuation is sometimes abandoned, because it tends to limit the possibilities of meaning. The reader has to submit and resubmit his attention until the poem 'works'. In this subtlety and indirection Mallarmé is the father of modern poetry

mal·le·a·bil·i·ty (mæliəbiliti:) *n.* the quality or state of being malleable

mal·le·a·ble (mæliəb'l) *adj.* (esp. of a metal) able to have its shape changed permanently through the applying of stress, e.g. by hammering ‖ (of a person's character) easily affected or formed by external influences [O.F.]

mal·lee (mæli:) *n.* any of several Australian dwarf eucalypti of arid regions, esp. *Eucalyptus* [illegible] form [native Austral.]

mal·le·o·lar (məli:ələr) *adj.* of or relating to a malleolus

mal·le·o·lus (məli:ələs) *n.* one of the two rounded bony projections on either side of the ankle [L. dim. of *malleus*, a [illegible]]

mal·let (mælit) *n.* a hammer, usually of wood, used to strike a wooden object (chisel handle, tent peg etc.) without the risk of splitting it ‖ (*croquet, polo*) a longhandled hammer used to strike the ball [F. *maillet*, wooden hammer]

mal·le·us (mæli:əs) *pl.* **mal·le·i** (mæli:ai) *n.* the [illegible] of mammals [L., hammer]

Mallorca [illegible]

mal·low (mælou) *n.* a European wild plant of [illegible] *restris*, which has hairy stems and leaves and pink or mauve flowers, and *M. rotundiflora*, the dwarf mallow, which has rounded leaves and [illegible]

malm (mɔm) *n.* a soft, friable, chalky rock ‖ marl; a mixture of clay and chalk used in brickmaking [O.E. *mealm*, sand]

Malmö (mulmə:) Sweden's third largest city (pop. 230,380), a port and industrial center. Shipbuilding, textiles, shoemaking, cement, engineering

Malmsey (mɑmzi:) *n.* a sweet, originally Greek wine now made throughout the Mediterranean [MALVASIA; fr. M.L. *malmasia*, corrup. of Gk *Monembasia*, a town in Greece]

[illegible] poor nutrition caused by an inadequate or unbalanced diet, or by defective assimilation or [illegible]

mal·o·dor·ous (mælóudərəs) *adj.* having a foul [illegible]

mal·o·lac·tic (mælouléktik) *adj.* (*chem.*) of bac[illegible]

ma·lo·nic acid (məlɔnik, məlɔnik) a crystal[illegible]

Malory (sælbri) Sir Thomas (*d.* 1471), En[illegible]

[illegible]

Malpighian corpuscle a Malpighian body

Malpighian tube one of the tubular outgrowths of the alimentary canal of most insects and of some other arthropods. They function mainly as excretory organs

Mal·pla·quet, Battle of (mælplæke) a costly victory (1709) of an Allied army under Marlborough and Eugène over a French army. It was the last and greatest pitched battle of the war of the Spanish Succession

mal·po·si·tion (mælpəziʃən) *n.* (*med.*) faulty position, esp. of the fetus in the uterus

mal·prac·tice (mælpræktis) *n.* (*law*) the improper treatment of a patient by a doctor ‖ (*law*) illegal action taken in one's own interest by a person in a position of trust

mal·prax·is (mælpræksis) *n.* malpractice

Mal·raux (mælrou), André (1901–76), French writer and statesman, minister of cultural affairs (1959–69). His novels include 'la Condition Humaine' (1933), about uprisings (1925–7) in Shanghai, and 'l'Espoir' (1937), which deals with the Spanish Civil War. His 'les Voix du silence' (1951) is a study of the psychological [illegible] of art

malt (mɔlt) **1.** *n.* grain, esp. barley, allowed to germinate in water and then heated and dried, used in brewing and distilling **2.** *v.t.* to convert (grain) into malt ‖ to prepare with malt ‖ *v.i.* to become malt [O.E. *mealt*]

Mal·ta (mɔltə) an independent state (area 122 sq. miles, pop. 366,000) within the Commonwealth, comprised of the islands of Malta (95 sq. miles), Gozo (26 sq. miles) and Comino (1 sq. mile) in the Mediterranean, 60 miles south of Sicily. Capital: Valletta. Languages: English, Maltese. Religion: Roman Catholic. Malta is a treeless, limestone island rising to 758 ft. Average temperatures (F.): (Jan.) 58°, (Jul.) 80°. Rainfall: 20 ins. Livestock: goats, sheep, cattle, pigs. Crops: cereals, potatoes, vegetables, tomatoes, flowers, grapes, fruit. Industries: fishing, shipyards, building, light manufactures, tourism. Exports: textiles, potatoes, gloves, wine, flowers. Imports: metals, vehicles, foodstuffs, machinery, electrical goods, fuels. Malta is an important naval base and port. University (1769). Monetary unit: Maltese pound. HISTORY. The island was ruled successively by the Phoenicians, the Greeks and the Romans. According to tradition, it was converted to Christianity c. 60 by St Paul. Malta was captured (870) by the Saracens, who were expelled (1090) by the Norman rulers of Sicily. It passed under the rule of Aragon (1283) and was given (1530) as the fief to the Knights Hospitalers by the Emperor Charles V. The Knights repelled a Turkish siege (1565) and developed the island as a fortified outpost of Christendom and as a trade center. It was captured by the French (1798) and the British (1800), and officially annexed by Britain (1814). A strategic British naval base, Malta withstood heavy German and Italian bombardments in the 2nd world war, and the island was awarded (1942) the George Cross for its heroism. It was given internal self-government (1947) and became a fully independent member of the Commonwealth (Sept. 21, 1964). By 1979 all British forces had withdrawn. Because of overpopulation and unemployment, Malta began a program of sponsored emigration. It is an associate member of the E.E.C. Conflicts arose between the ruling Labour party and the opposition Nationalists and the Roman Catholic Church in the 1980s

Malta fever undulant fever

Malta, Knights of [illegible]

malt·ase (mɔlteis) *n.* an enzyme occurring in plants and animals, which accelerates the hydrolysis of maltose into glucose [MALT]

malted milk a preparation of dried milk and malted cereals ‖ a drink made from this mixed with milk, ice cream and flavoring

Mal·tese (mɔltiz, mɔltis) **1.** *adj.* of, pertaining to or characteristic of Malta, its people, language etc. **2.** *pl.* **Mal·tese** *n.* a native of Malta ‖ the Semitic language of the Maltese, a form of Arabic with a large admixture of Italian

Maltese cross a cross consisting of four equal arms widening from a common junction towards their free ends which are indented by a [illegible]

Mal·thus (mælθəs), Thomas Robert (1766–1834), British economist. In his 'Essay on the Principle of Population' (1798), he argued that, because population increases by a geometrical ratio while means of subsistence increase by an arithmetical ratio, poverty and suffering are unavoidable

Mal·thu·si·an (mælθu:ziən) *adj.* of or pertaining to Malthus or his doctrines

malt·ose (mɔltous) *n.* a hard, soluble, crystalline sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, formed in brewing and distilling and as an intermediate product in metabolism [F.]

mal·treat (mæltrí:t) *v.t.* to treat abusively **mal·tréat·ment** *n.* [F. *maltraiter*]

malt·ster (mɔltstər) *n.* someone whose trade is to make or sell malt

malt sugar maltose

Ma·lu·ku (məlu:ku) *MOLUCCAS

Ma·lus (mælys), Etienne-Louis (1775–1812), French physicist who discovered the polarization of refracted and reflected light

mal·va·sia (mælvəzi:ə) *n.* a variety of grape from which Malmsey is made [Ital. *Malvasia*, corrup. of Gk *Monembasia*, town in Greece]

mal·ver·sa·tion (mælvərséiʃən) *n.* (*law*) corrupt behavior by someone in a position of trust [F.]

mama *MAMMA (mother)

Ma·mal·la·pu·ram (məməlapu:rəm) *MAHABALIPURAM

mam·ba (mɔmbə) *n.* any of several members of *Bendraspis*, a genus of very poisonous African snakes, esp. *D. angusticeps* [Zulu *im-amba*]

mam·bo (mɑmbou) *n.* a Latin American ballroom dance in 4/4 syncopated time [musicians' slang fr. Span.]

Mam·e·luke (mæməlu:k) *n.* (*hist.*) a member of a Moslem sultanate, virtual rulers of Egypt (1250–1517). They were defeated by Napoleon in the Battle of the Pyramids (1798), and destroyed by Mohammed Ali (1811). The Mamelukes were originally a mounted military force, recruited from Circassian or Turkish slaves convened to Islam, brought up in the courts of Moslem rulers or caliphs [F. *Mameluk* fr. Arab. *mamlūk*, slave]

ma·mil·la, mam·mil·la (mæmilə) *pl.* **ma·mil·lae, mum·mil·lae** (mæmili:) *n.* (*anat.*) a nipple ‖ (*biol.*) any protuberance or organ resembling a nipple [L. *mamilla* dim. of *mamma*, breast]

mam·il·lar·y, mam·mil·lar·y (mæməleri:) *adj.* of or relating to the breasts ‖ shaped like a breast [fr. L. *mamillaris*]

mam·ma, ma·ma (mɑmə, məmɑ́) *n.* (a child's word for) mother

mam·ma (mæmə) *pl.* **mam·mae** (mæmi:) *n.* (*anat.*) the female glandular organ which secretes milk, characteristic of mammals [L.]

mam·mal (mæməl) *n.* a member of *Mammalia*, the highest class of vertebrates, including man. The many distinguishing characteristics include warm blood, hair more or less covering the body, mammary glands to nourish the young, a diaphragm used in respiration and a four-chambered heart with a circuit to the lungs separate from the systemic circulation **ma·ma·li·an** (məméiliən) *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *Mammalia* fr. L.L. *mammalis* adj. fr. *mamma*, breast]

mam·mal·o·gy (mæmælɔdʒi:) *n.* the branch of zoology concerned with the study of mammals [fr. Mod. L. *Mammalia* + Gk *logos*, word]

mam·ma·ry (mæmə:ri:) *adj.* of, relating to or affecting the mammae

mam·mee (mæmi:) *n. Mammea americana*, fam. *Guttiferae*, a tropical American tree cultivated for its edible, pulpy fruit ‖ the fruit of this tree ‖ the sapodilla [Span. *mamey* fr. Haitian]

mam·mif·er·ous (mæmifərəs) *adj.* having breasts ‖ mammalian [fr. L. *mamma*, breast]

mam·mi·form (mæmifɔrm) *adj.* having the shape of a breast [fr. L. *mamma*, breast]

mammilla *MAMILLA

mammillary *MAMILLARY

mam·mo·graph (mæməgræf) or **mam·mo·gram** (mæməgræm) *n.* (*med.*) breast X-ray, used to detect breast cancer, sometimes taken after an injection of a contrast medium, capable of exposing very small growths —**mammogram** *n.* X-ray picture —**mammography** *n.* process

Mam·mon (mæmən) *n.* a personification of wealth as an evil god or influence [M.E. fr. L.L. *mamona*, *mammona* fr. Gk fr. Aram. *māmôn*, *māmôna*, wealth]

mam·mo·plas·ty (mæməplæsti:) *n.* (*med.*) plastic surgery of the breast, sometimes involving silicone-rubber injection

mam·moth (mæməθ) **1.** *n.* any of several extinct elephants, distinguished by great size, long hair and long curved tusks, esp. *Mammuthus primigenius*, the woolly mammoth, found preserved in ice in Siberia ‖ something of very

great ace 2 *adj.* of very great [Ex. *mam mot*, origin unknown]

Ma·mo·re (mämôrā') a river 600 mi. long, flowing north from central Bolivia into Brazil as a head stream of the Madeira

man (mæn) *pl.* **men** (men) *n. Homo sapiens*, a member of a race of erect, biped mammals with a highly developed brain, having the power of articulate speech, abstract reasoning and imagination ‖ the human race in general ‖ an adult human male ‖ a person having the fortitude etc. regarded as proper in an adult human male | a husband (only in 'man and wife') | a male employee, esp. a valet ‖ (*chess* etc.) one of the pieces used in playing; **as one man** in unison, unanimously **man for man** comparing individuals in one group with those in another; *to a man* the teams were evenly matched to a man (in apposition) every individual without exception, *they volunteered to a man* [O.E. *man, mann, mon, monn*]

man *pres. part.* **man·ning** *past* and *past part.* **manned** *v.t.* to supply (a post, vessel, field gun etc.) with the man or men needed ‖ to take one's operational position at (a gun, helm etc.) [O.E. *mannian*]

ma·na (mänə) *n.* an immaterial power believed by many primitive peoples to be inherent in certain privileged persons and things [Polynesian]

man-a-bout-town (mænəbauttaun) *pl* **men-a-bout-town** (menəbauttaun) *n.* a man who leads a fashionable social life

man·a·cle (mænək'l) **1.** *n.* (usualy *pl.*) a steel clasp, heavy chain or handcuff used to bind a person's wrists close together *v.t. pres. part* **man·a·cling** *past* and *past part.* **man·a·cled** to fasten manacles on (someone) | to restrict the freedom of action of (someone) as if by manacles [M.E. *manicle* fr. O.F.]

man·age (mænidʒ) *v. pres. part.* **man·ag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **man·aged** *v.t.* to exercise control over, *to manage a shop* ‖ to handle, manipulate, *to manage a rifle* | to influence (someone) so that he does as one wishes ‖ to use economically and with forethought, *to manage one's resources* ‖ (often with infin.) to succeed in accomplishing or handling, but with difficulty, *she managed to persuade him, can you manage another?* ‖ *v.i.* to be able to cope with a situation, *can you manage on your own?* ‖ to contrive to make one's budget suffice **man·age·a·bil·i·ty** *n* **man·age·a·ble** *adj.* **man·age·a·bly** *adv.* [fr. Ital. *maneggiare*, to handle]

man·age·ment (mænidʒmənt) *n.* a managing or being managed ‖ (of a business or other collective enterprise) the body of those in positions of administrative authority

management information system (*business*) a systems approach to the study of information needed by management, made possible by use of computers, utilizing creation of models involving the entire environment as well as internal information

man·ag·er (mænidʒər) *n.* someone who manages a company, department, institution etc | someone who manages household or other affairs in a specified way, *his wife is a good manager* ‖ (*law*) someone appointed to administer an estate in chancery etc. ‖ someone who administers the business affairs of an artistic, athletic or other enterprise | someone who looks after the financial interests of an entertainer, athlete etc. **man·ag·er·ess** (mænidʒəris, *Br* mænidʒərés) *n.* a female manager **man·a·ge·ri·al** (mænidʒiəriəl) *adj.*

man·a·ge·ri·al·ist (mænidʒiəriəlist) *n.* someone who believes that government, business, etc., should be run by professional managers, e.g., city managers

Ma·na·gua (mənägwə) the capital (pop. 552,900) of Nicaragua, on Lake Managua (area 386 sq. miles) in the west central volcanic region. It is largely modern, rebuilt (here and after the 1931 earthquake and fire and again after the devastating 1972 earthquake that caused 10,000 casualties. Industries: food processing, building materials. University (1961)

man·a·kin (mænəkin) *n.* any of various small birds, esp. members of *Pipridae*, a family of small, gaily colored tropical American birds [var. of MANIKIN]

man amplifier a device attached to the body that enables the person to perform superhuman feats of strength or withstand the application of great pressure

Manaos (MANAUS)

Ma·nassas 1st and 2nd Battle of the 1st and 2nd Battles of Bull Run

Ma·nasseh (mənæsə) (Arabic name Manasseh ben Israel) (1604–57) Jewish rabbi, the first to argue the right of a Jew to be the ancestor

man-at-arms (mænətärmz) *pl* **men-at-arms** (menətärmz) *n.* (*hist.*) a heavily armed, esp. mounted soldier

man·a·tee (mænətē') *n.* any of several members of *Trichechus*, order *Sirenia*, a genus of herbivorous swimming mammals up to 12 ft. long, of the rivers and coasts of tropical America, the West Indies, and W. Africa, esp. *T. manatus*, which has been widely hunted for food and for

Ma·naus, Ma·naos (mənaus) a port (pop. 173,703) of N.W. Brazil on the Rio Negro near its junction with the Amazon, accessible to ocean steamers. It was the center of a rubber boom (early 20th c.)

man·ca·la (mänkälə) *n.* basic ancient board game, played with 8 to 12 cups holding seeds; played in many parts of the world

Manche (mäʃ) a department (area 2,475 sq. miles, pop. 451,700) in N.W. France (CHERBOURG, COUTANCES, SAINT-LÔ)

Man·ches·ter (mæntʃistər) an industrial and commercial city (pop. [illegible]) in Greater Manchester, a metropolitan county in Lancashire, England, connected with the Mersey estuary and the sea by the Manchester Ship Canal (35½ miles long, opened 1894). Products: machinery, aircraft, cotton textiles, clothing, paper, foodstuffs, chemicals. University (1880)

Manchester [illegible] a commercial and industrial city (pop. 90,936) in S. New Hampshire, the largest city in the state: cotton and woolen goods, cigars, shoes

Manchester school (mæntʃistər) a group of British political economists (19th c.), led by Cobden and Bright, advocating free trade and laissez-faire

man·chi·neel (mæntʃiniːl) *n. Hippomane mancinella*, fam. *Euphorbiaceae*, a tropical American tree with poisonous latex and apple-shaped, acrid fruit ‖ its wood, used in cabinetmaking [F. *mancenille* fr. Span. *manzanilla* dim. of *manzana*, apple]

Man·chu (mæntʃuː) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Manchuria, its people, language etc. **2.** *pl* **Man·chu, Man·chus** *n.* (*hist.*) a member of a Mongolian people from Manchuria which conquered China (17th c.) and established the Manchu, or Ch'ing, dynasty (1644–1912) ‖ the Tungusic language spoken by the Manchus

Man·chu·kuo (mæntʃuːkwoː) MANCHURIA

Man·chu·ri·a (mæntʃuəriːə) a historical region (approx. 585,000 sq. miles) of N.E. China, now comprising Heilungkiang, Kirin and Liaoning provinces and part of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. Settled by nomadic tribes and by the Chinese (c. 1000 B.C.), it became part of the Chinese empire (3rd c. B.C.). Manchurian tribes dominated China (10th–14th cc. and, under the Manchu dynasty, 1644–1912). Russia forced China (1858–60) to cede parts of Manchuria, which was disputed (1895–1905) between Russia and Japan. It was occupied (1932–45) by Japan as the puppet kingdom of Manchukuo, but reverted (1945) to China

man·ci·ple (mænsəp'l) *n.* a steward who provisions a college, a monastery, one of the Inns of Court etc. [O.F. *manciple, mancipe*]

Man·co Ca·pac I (mänkoukupuk) 12th-c. legendary founder of the Inca empire, of its capital at Cuzco, and of the Inca dynasty

Manco Capac II (*d.* c. 1544), the last Inca sovereign, murdered by the Spaniards

Man·dae·an (mændiːən) *n.* a member of an ancient Gnostic sect surviving in S. Iraq | the Aramaic language used in Mandaean writings [fr. Mandaean *mandayya* trans. of Gk *gnostikoi*, Gnostics]

Man·da·lay (mænd'lēi) the chief city (pop. 417,266) of Upper Burma, a port on the Irrawaddy. Industries: silk weaving, gold, silver and jade work, wood carving. It is the center of Burmese Buddhism and contains a famous monastery and many pagodas. University (1956)

man·da·mus (mændeiməs) *n.* (*law*) a writ issued [illegible] that a specified public duty shall be done. (*law*) a writ made by a higher court to a lower one or to a corporation or an individual, requiring that a specified thing be done [L. we command]

Man·dan (mændæn) *pl* **Man·dan, Man·dans** *n.* a sedentary Plains Indian people who inhabited [illegible] visited (1804) by Lewis and Clark they numbered about 1,750. They were moved (1870) to the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota ‖ a member of this people ‖ their language

man·da·rin (mændərin) *n.* a Mandarin orange tree having orange-red color of the fruit [fr. F. *mandarine*]

man·darin *n.* (*hist.*) a Chinese public official | a person with literary influence, often an elder and a reactionary **Mandarin** the official standard Chinese dialect [Port. *mandarim* fr. Malay *mantri*, minister of state fr. Hindi]

mandarin duck *Aix galericulata*, a brightly feathered crested duck native to China

man·da·rine (mændərin) *n.* a mandarin orange

mandarin orange *Citrus reticulata*, a small Chinese orange tree which bears small, sweet oranges with very loose skins ‖ the fruit of this tree (cf. TANGERINE)

man·da·tar·y (mændətəri) *pl* **man·da·tar·ies** *n.* a nation to which a mandate is given [fr. L. *mandatarius*]

man·date (mændeit) **1.** *n.* an instruction, or authorization given or conferred | instructions concerning policy, assumed to be given by constituents to a legislative body or its members ‖ (*law*) an order by a court or legal officer to an inferior court or officer | (*Br., law*) a contract to deliver goods in bail (*hist.*) a commission given to a state by the League of Nations to administer, as trustee, a specified territory ‖ a mandated territory **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **man·dat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **man·dat·ed** to assign (a territory) as a mandate, *New Guinea was mandated to Australia* [fr. L. *mandatum*, a command]

man·da·to·ry (mændətəriː, mændətouriː) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to or having the force of a mandate **2.** *pl* **man·da·to·ries** *n.* a mandatary [fr. L.L. *mandatorius*]

Man·de (mændei) *pl* **Man·de, Man·des** *n.* a member of the Mandingo people | a group of W. African languages including Malinke, Susu etc

Man·de·ville, Sir John (mændəvil) (14th c.), the presumed author of 'The Voiage and Travaile of Sir John Mandeville' (c. 1357–71), a book of travels and adventures, originally in French, which purports to be an account of the author's travels between 1322 and 1357 across three parts of the world. It is largely a compilation of the works and travels of others

man·di·ble (mændəb'l) *n.* (*anat.*) the lower jaw formed either of a single bone or of fused bones | (*zool.*) either part of the beak of a bird ‖ (*zool.*) either of the pair of outermost mouth appendages in an arthropod, often forming biting jaws **man·dib·u·lar** (mændibjulər) *adj.* [fr. L.L. *mandibula*]

Man·din·go (mændingou) *pl.* **Man·din·gos, Man·din·goes** *n.* a member of a people of W. Africa esp. of Mali, Senegal and the Ivory Coast ‖ the Sudanic language spoken by this people

man·do·lin, man·do·line (mænd'lin, mænd'lin) *n.* a musical instrument of the lute family, having paired metal strings mounted on a deep, round-backed body and played with a plectrum [fr. F. *mandoline* fr. Ital.]

man·drag·o·ra (mændrægərə) *n.* mandrake [L. fr. Gk]

man·drake (mændreik) *n. Mandragora officinarum*, fam. *Solanaceae*, a plant of Mediterranean regions ‖ its forked root, used for its [illegible] [O.E. *mandraca* fr. L. fr. Gk]

mandrel (mændrəl) the [illegible] of a lathe inserted in a work being turned or machined, to hold it while it revolves ‖ a cylindrical rod around which other metal is forged or shaped [origin unknown]

man·dril (mændril) *n.* a mandrel

mandrill (mændril) *n. Mandrillus* [illegible] large, ferocious baboon of W. Africa. It has red buttock callosities and, in the male, cheek protuberances striped with brilliant red and blue [MAN + older *drill*, a kind of **baboon** prob. fr.

mane [illegible] the [illegible] or sides of the neck of some animals, e.g. of the

man-eater [illegible] an animal, esp. human flesh, e.g. a lion, tiger or crocodile [*Carcharodon carcharias*, a large tropical shark

maneb (C₄H₆MnN₂S₄) (mæneb) *n.* (*organic chem.*) a fungicide, irritating to skin, eyes, nose,

ma·nege, ma·nège (mənezʒ, mæneiʒ) *n.* a riding academy; the training of horses; the exercises used in training horses [F.]

Ma·nes (meiniːz, mɑneis) *pl. n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) the souls of the dead, venerated as divinities

ma·nes *n.* the soul of a dead person as an object of reverence [L.]

Ma·net (mænei, *F.* mæne), Édouard (1832–83), French painter. After 1870 he was associated with the Impressionists and came to use the lighter colors and free handling of Impressionism, and shared their interest in natural light as opposed to studio light. His earlier work is characterized by broad, fluid brushwork, an interest in direct, natural treatment of character in the tradition of Velazquez and Goya, and a remarkably predominant use of black, with strong, unmodulated dark-light contrasts e.g. in 'le Dejeuner sur l'herbe' (1863) and 'Olympia'

ma·neu·ver, esp. *Br.* **ma·nœu·vre** (mənúːvər) *n.* a tactical movement of military troops, naval vessels etc. || (usually *pl.*) training exercises involving such movement || a cleverly thought-out or dextrous movement, action or plan [F.

maneuver, esp. *Br.* **manœuvre** *pres. part.* **ma·**[illegible] *past part.* **ma·neu·vered,** esp. *Br.* **ma·nœu·vred** *v.t.* to cause (troops etc.) to perform maneuvers || to move, manage or guide cleverly and dextrously || to cause by clever contriving, 'out of': to cause to acquire or lose a specified condition, position etc., *they maneuvered him out of office* || *v.i.* to engage in a maneuver or maneuvers **ma·neu·ver·a·bil·i·ty,** esp. *Br.* **ma·**[illegible] **ma·neu·ver·a·ble,** esp. *Br.* **ma·**[illegible]

Man·fred (mænfrid) (c. 1232–66), king of Sicily (1258–66), son of Emperor Frederick II. He struggled against the papacy for control of Italy, and was killed fighting an army led by Charles of Anjou

Man Friday a reliable and efficient male employee who performs a wide range of tasks and is regarded as indispensable [after *Friday*, native servant in Defoe's novel 'Robinson Crusoe']

man·ful (mænfəl) *adj.* manly (brave and resolute)

man·ga·bey (mængəbei) *n.* a longtailed monkey of the genus *Cercocebus*, native to tropical Africa [fr. *Mangabey*, region of Madagascar]

Ma[illegible] Mysore, India, on the Malabar coast. food processing, textiles, tiles

man·ga·nate (mængənit, mængəneit) *n.* any of several groups of salts containing manganese in the anion, e.g. a salt of manganic acid

man·ga·nese (mængənis, mængəniz) *n.* a grayish white, polyvalent metallic element (symbol Mn, at. no. 25, at. mass 54.93) that is usually hard and brittle, occurring in nature usually as an oxide, carbonate or silicate. Because of its high reactivity, it is found in a large variety of compounds. It is chiefly used in the form of ferromanganese in steelmaking [F. *manganèse* fr. Ital.]

manganese dioxide MnO_2, a dark brown or gray-black insoluble compound used as an oxidizing agent and a catalyst

man·gan·ic (mængænik) *adj.* of, relating to, or derived from manganese, esp. of compounds in

manganic acid H_4MnO_4, an acid known only in

Manganin (mængənin) trade name for an alloy of copper (84%), manganese (15%), and nickel (1%) with a low temperature coefficient of resis-

man·ga·nite (mængənait) *n.* $MnO(OH)$, an ore

man·ger (meindʒər) *n.* a trough from which [illegible] [F. *man*[illegible]

man·gi·ly (meindʒili) *adv.* in a mangy man-

mangi[illegible]**ness** (meindʒinis) *n.* the state or quality of being mangy

Man·gla (mʌnglə) the site of a great Indian dam on the Jhelum (INDUS)

man·gle (mængəl) *pres. part.* **man·gling** *past* and *past part.* **man·gled** *v.t.* to hack or cut or crush with or as if with repeated blows || to ruin by bad interpretation, pronunciation etc. [fr. A.E. *mangler, mahangler*]

mangle 1. *n.* a machine having heated rollers between which damp linen is pressed smooth || (*Br.*) a heavy, old-fashioned wringer 2. *v.t. pres. part.* **man·gling** *past* and *past part.* **man·gled** to press in a mangle [Du. *mangel* fr. *mangelen*, to mangle]

man·go (mængou) *pl.* **man·goes, man·gos** *n. Mangifera indica*, fam. *Anacardiaceae*, a large Indian tree cultivated widely for its fruit || the fruit of this tree, a large, juicy drupe with aromatic pulp, eaten ripe or used green in jam, pickles etc. [Port. *manga* fr. Malay fr. Tamil]

man·gold (mængəld) *n.* a mangel-wurzel

man·gold-wur·zel (mængəldwəːrzˈl) *n.* a mangel-wurzel

mangonel (mængənel) *n.* [illegible] a medieval military machine for hurling large stones etc. [O.F. dim. of L.L. *mangona, mangonum* fr. Gk]

man·go·steen (mængəstiːn) *n. Garcinia mangostana*, fam. *Guttiferae*, a small East Indian tree its sweet purplish fruit [Malay *mangustan*]

man·grove (mængrouv) *n.* a member of *Rhizophora*, fam. *Rhizophoraceae*, a genus of tropical trees or shrubs growing in swampy ground. Its many prop roots bind the mud, gradually building land (obscure, but synonymous with Port. *mangue* or Span. *mangle*. The spelling was influenced by 'grove']

mangrove swamp the association of tropical trees and shrubs at the mouth of rivers and along coasts, over which the tide flows daily, leaving the mud bare at low water

man·gy (meindʒi) *comp.* **man·gi·er** *superl* **man·gi·est** *adj.* infected with mange || of or relating to mange | shabby, poorly kept-up

man·han·dle (mænhændˈl) *pres. part.* **man·han·ding** *past* and *past part.* **man·han·dled** *v.t.* to handle roughly, beat up, *the police began manhandling the demonstrators* | to move by manual force, without the use of a machine

Man·hat·tan (mænhætən) a borough (pop. 1,428,285) of New York City, consisting of Manhattan Is. (12.5 miles long, 2.5 miles wide), the financial, commercial and cultural center of the city, and adjacent islets

Manhattan Project a U.S. program initiated at the advent of 2nd world war to produce the atomic bomb. It was headed first by Vannevar Bush and then by Gen. Leslie Groves and was conducted at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, although it was named for the Manhattan Engineer District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Research was conducted at various universities under Arthur Compton of the University of Chicago; J. Robert Oppenheimer directed the weapons laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico. In 1945 the first atomic bomb was tested at Alamogordo, New Mexico

man·hole (mænhoul) *n.* a hole in a floor, street etc. allowing access to a sewer, pipe etc.

man·hood (mænhud) *n.* the state or period of being an adult male | manly qualities of courage and fortitude (*rhet.*) men collectively, *England's manhood*

man·hour (mænauər) *n.* the amount of work done by one man in one hour, as a statistical unit of measurement of labor cost in production

Ma[illegible]

ma·ni·a (meiniːə) *n.* a form of mental disorder marked by great elation and violent action

tional and prolonged desire or enthusiasm, *a mania for gambling* | used as a suffix in compounds denoting specific kinds of mental disorder, e.g. kleptomania [L. fr. Gk *mania*, mad-

ma·ni·ac (meiniæk) 1. *adj.* of, relating to or typical of mania | affected with mania 2. *n.* a person affected with mania **ma·ni·a·cal** (məniəkˈl) *adj.* [fr. L.L. *maniacus*, affected

man·ic (mænik) *adj.* (*psychol.*) affected with mania || pertaining to or resembling mania [fr. Gk *manikos*]

man·ic-de·pres·sive psychosis (mænikdiprésiv) a mental illness commonly characterized by self-disparagement and melancholia alternating with self-assertiveness and unreasonable elation

Man·i·chae·an, Man·i·che·an (mænikiːən) 1. *adj.* of or relating to Manichaeism 2. *n.* an adherent of Manichaeism

Man·i·chae·ism (mænikiːizəm) *n.* the religion founded by Mani (c. 216–c. 276), a Persian who held that the universe is dually controlled by opposing powers of good and evil, which had become intermingled in the present age, but at a future time would be separated and return to their own realms. Mani's followers were to aid this separation by leading an ascetic life. The religion spread widely in Asia and around the Mediterranean, but died out in the West by the 6th c., although it was a major religion in the East until the 14th c. It influenced several early Christian heresies

ma·ni·cot·ti (mænəkɒtiː) *pl.* **manicotti** *n.* (*It.*) a dish of stuffed tubular pasta shells, usu. filled with ricotta cheese and sometimes beef, mushrooms, bread crumbs, onions. It is often covered with a tomato sauce

man·i·cure (mænikjuər) 1. *n.* a beauty treatment for the hands, esp. the nails 2. *v.t. pres. part.* **man·i·cur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **man·i·cured** to give a manicure to (the hands) || to give a manicure to the hands of (a person) **man·i·cur·ist** *n.* a person who gives manicures [F.—manicurist]

man·i·fest (mænifest) *n.* a detailed list of a ship's cargo, submitted to Customs officers [F. *manifeste*]

manifest *v.t.* to show plainly, make manifest || to list in a ship's manifest [fr. F. *manifester* or L. *manifestare*]

manifest *adj.* immediately evident to sense perception or to the mind [fr. L. *manifestus*, touched with the hand]

man·i·fes·ta·tion (mænifestéiʃən) *n.* a manifesting or being manifested || a public demonstration, esp. by a political group || something that makes manifest the presence or existence of something else, *his present was a manifestation of his goodwill* || a form or phenomenon by which a spirit makes itself manifest [fr. L.L. *manifestatio* (*manifestationis*)]

Manifest Destiny (*Am. hist.*) a term implying divine sanction for U.S. territorial expansion. It was coined in an 1845 issue of the 'United States magazine and Democratic Review', edited by John L. O'Sullivan

man·i·fes·to (mænifestou) *pl.* **man·i·fes·tos, man·i·fes·toes** *n.* a public statement of opinions or intentions, esp. on behalf of an organized and authoritative body of persons [Ital.]

man·i·fold (mænifould) 1. *adj.* having many different parts, applications, forms etc. || (of things, qualities etc.) numerous and varied, *manifold difficulties* 2. *n.* a copy made by manifolding || (*engin.*) a pipe with several lateral outlets for connecting it with other pipes 3. *v.t.* to make a number of carbon copies of (a letter etc.) [O.E. *manigfeald*]

man·i·kin, man·ni·kin (mænikin) *n.* a tiny man || an anatomical model of the human body with detachable parts for revealing structures || a mannequin (dummy) [Du. *manneken* dim. of *man*, man]

Ma·nil·a (mənilə) the capital, chief port and commercial center (pop. 5,900,000) of the Philippines on Manila Bay, S.W. Luzon, one of Asia's best harbors. Industries: textiles, light manufactures. Chief universities: University of the Philippines (1908), Santo Tomás (1611)

Manila, Ma·nil·la *n.* Manila hemp || Manila paper || a cigar or cheroot made of Philippine tobacco

Manila Bay a landlocked inlet and natural harbor of the South China Sea in the Philippine Is. It was the site of an engagement (1898) in which U.S. Admiral George Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at the beginning of the Spanish-American War

Manila hemp, Manilla hemp a tough, pliable fiber used for cordage, esp. marine ropes, obtained from leafstalks of *Musa textilis*, fam. *Musaceae*, a Philippine plant || this plant

Manila paper, Manilla paper a strong, light brown or buff paper, originally made from Manila hemp

Manilla *MANILA

man in the street the hypothetical average member of the community

man·i·oc (mænɪɔk, miːnɪɔk) *n.* cassava [of Tupi origin]

man·i·ple (mænəp'l) *n.* a strip of material worn over the left arm by a priest celebrating Mass ‖ (*hist.*) a unit of the Roman army, comprising 60 or 120 men [O.F. *maniple*]

ma·nip·u·late (mənɪpjuleɪt) *pres. part.* **ma·nip·u·lating** *past* and *past part.* **ma·nip·u·lat·ed** *v.t.* to handle, esp. with skill, *to manipulate the controls of a machine* ‖ to deal with mentally, *to manipulate one's arguments* ‖ to cause by clever maneuvering to act as one wishes ‖ to make dishonest changes in (e.g. election results) so as to suit one's purpose ‖ (*commerce*) to influence (a market) by cunningly calculated trading etc. [backformation fr. MANIPULATION]

ma·nip·u·la·tion (mənɪpjuleɪʃən) *n.* a manipulating or being manipulated ‖ an instance of this [F.]

ma·nip·u·la·tor (mənɪpjuleɪtər) *n.* someone who or something that manipulates [MANIPULATE]

Man·i·pur (mænəpuər) a Union Territory (area 8,628 sq. miles, pop. 1,433,691) of N.E. India, a high plateau surrounded by mountains. Capital: Imphal. Products: rice, fruit, bamboo, teak

Man, Isle of an island (area 227 sq. miles, pop 48,000) in the Irish Sea, forming a division of Great Britain, administered under its own ancient laws. Capital: Douglas. Industries: farming, sheep raising, fishing, lead and zinc mining, tourism. The Manx language barely survives. The island was ruled by Norway (c. 600–1266) and Scotland (1266–90), after which it was disputed between England and Scotland until 1346, when it passed to England, coming into the possession of the English crown (1399)

ma·ni·to (mænɪtou) *pl.* **ma·ni·tos, man·i·to** *n.* manitou **man·i·tou, man·i·tu** (mænɪtuː) *pl.* **man·i·tous, man·i·tou, man·i·tus, man·i·tu** *n.* the name given by the Algonquian Indians to a pervading spirit or deity having supernatural powers (good or evil) over the vital forces of nature [Algonquian]

Man·i·to·ba (mænɪtóubə) a province (area 251,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,051,500 of central Canada. It is divided between the Canadian Shield and the prairies. Capital: Winnipeg. Agriculture: cereals (esp. wheat), vegetables, cattle. Resources: furs, nickel, copper, zinc, gold, silver, oil, timber, hydroelectric power. Industries: food processing, iron and steel, rolling stock, clothing, printing, publishing. The Hudson's Bay Company controlled early settlements (1811–70). Canada bought the company's rights (1869) and made Manitoba a province (1870)

Manitoba, Lake a lake (area 1,817 sq. miles) in S. Manitoba province, Canada, draining into Lake Winnipeg

Ma·ni·za·les (mɑnisáles) a city and coffee center (pop. 246,036) in the Andes of W. central Colombia

man·kind (mænkaɪnd) *n.* the human race ‖ men as contrasted with women

Man·ley (mænliː), Norman (1893–1969), Jamaican statesman. He founded (1938) the People's National Party. As chief minister (1955–9) and premier (1959–62) of Jamaica, he led his country to independence

man·like (mænlaɪk) *adj.* having the qualities proper to a man ‖ resembling a man

man·li·ness (mænliːnɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being manly

man·ly (mænliː) *comp.* **man·li·er** *superl.* **man·li·est** *adj.* having qualities regarded as proper in a man, e.g. courage ‖ befitting a man, *manly sports*

man-made (mænméɪd) *adj.* made by man, artificial, not natural

Mann (mæn, mɑn), Heinrich (1871–1950), German writer, brother of Thomas Mann. His works include the grotesque novels 'The Blue Angel' (1905) and 'The Goddesses' (1902–3)

Mann, Horace (1796–1859), U.S. educator. As secretary (1837–49) of the newly created Massachusetts board of education, he successfully campaigned for teacher-training institutions, better schoolhouses and teaching equipment, and higher salaries for teachers

Mann, Thomas (1875–1955), German writer. Many of his books are concerned with the problem of the talented man who does not fit in, either because he does not accept society's values or because his talent is linked with disease or corruption. Many works include the short story 'Death in Venice' (1913) and the novels 'Buddenbrooks' (1901), 'The Magic Mountain' (1924) and 'Doctor Faustus' (1947)

man·na (mænə) *n.* (*Bible*) food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness (Exodus xvi, 14–36) ‖ any food for the mind or spirit that is felt as something miraculously given ‖ a dried sweet exudation from certain European ash trees, used as a laxative [O.E. fr. L.L. fr. Gk fr. Heb.]

manned orbiting laboratory a manned research satellite *abbr.* **MOL** *Cf* SKYLAB

man·ne·quin (mænɪkɪn) *n.* a model (person who demonstrates clothes) ‖ a dummy figure used by dressmakers, tailors or artists [var. of MANIKIN]

man·ner (mænər) *n.* a way of doing something ‖ *pl* social behavior with respect to standard; *it is bad manners to interrupt* ‖ *pl* correct social behavior, *he has no manners* ‖ (*pl.*) human behavior as manifested in society, *a comedy of manners* **all manner of** all kinds of **by any** (not) **manner of means** by any (not) means **to the manner born** accustomed by birth and upbringing to know how to behave in given circumstances **man·nered** *adj.* (usually in combination) having manners of a given kind, *well-mannered* ‖ having mannerisms, *a mannered style of writing* [A. F. *manere*]

Man·ner·heim (mænərhaɪm), Baron Carl Gustav Emil (1867–1951), Finnish marshal and statesman. He was regent (1918–19) of Finland and planned the Mannerheim line, a 65-mile system of defenses along Finland's Russian border (1930s). He was head of the armed forces (1939–40 and 1941–4) and was president of Finland (1944–6)

man·ner·ism (mænərɪzəm) *n.* an affected gesture, habit, manner of speaking etc. ‖ adherence to a personal artistic or literary style marked by affectation **Man·ner·ism** a 16th-c. style of painting and architecture, chiefly Italian, broadly characterized by distorted, elongated, unquiet human figures and harsh color, used to intensify the emotional impact. Michelangelo, Tintoretto, El Greco all produced Mannerist masterpieces **mān·ner·ist, Mān·ner·ist** *adjs*

man·ner·li·ness (mænərliːnɪs) *n.* the quality of being mannerly

man·ner·ly (mænərliː) *adj.* having or showing good manners

Mann·heim (mænhaɪm) a port and industrial center (pop. 309,059) in Baden, West Germany, at the confluence of the Rhine and the Neckar: metallurgy, machinery, cars, textiles, chemical products, food

mannikin *MANIKIN

Man·ning (mænɪŋ), Henry Edward (1808–92), English churchman. After being a member of the Oxford movement, he was received into the Roman Catholic Church (1851). As archbishop of Westminster (1865–92) he began the building of Westminster Cathedral, and was made cardinal (1875)

man·nish (mænɪʃ) *adj.* inappropriately like a man, *a mannish woman* ‖ inappropriately characteristic of a man, *she has a mannish stride*

man·ni·tol (mænɪtɔl) *n.* $C_6H_8(OH)_6$, a white crystalline alcohol used in kidney-function diagnoses [fr. *mannite*, mannitol fr. MANNA]

man·nose (mænous) *n.* $C_6H_{12}O_6$, a sugar obtained by oxidizing mannitol [MANNITOL]

manoeuvre *MANEUVER

man of letters an author of serious literary works

man of straw a person who has authority in appearance only, usually used as a shield for someone else or as a cover for doubtfully honest transactions ‖ an imaginary person invented to put forward a point of view which can easily be countered

man of the world a man who has practical social wisdom as a result of wide experience

man of war *n. pl.* men of war warship

ma·nom·e·ter (mənɒmɪtər) *n.* an instrument for measuring gaseous or vapor pressure [fr. F. *manomètre* fr. Gk *manos* thin, rarefied + F. *-mètre* -meter]

man·o·mo·tion (mænəmóuʃən) *n.* the measurement of pressure [MANOMETER]

man·or (mænər) *n.* (*hist.*) a medieval landed estate held by a lord under the feudal system and worked by serfs or tenant farmers as a largely self-sufficient community [O.F. *manoir* fr. L. *manere* to dwell]

manor house the house of the lord of the manor

manor of Greenwich a royal residence (1500–1806) on the site of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, London

manor of Hampton Court a royal residence (1514–1760) at Hampton Court, London

manor of Whitehall a royal residence (1530–1698) on the site of the Whitehall Government Offices, London

man·o·rial (mənɔːriəl) *adj.* of or relating to a manor

man·pow·er (mænpauər) *n.* the persons available for some purpose, regarded as one of the resources of a nation, industry etc.

man-rate (mænreɪt) *v.* (*astronautics*) to certify a passenger-carrying space vehicle as safe for flight

man·sard (mænsərd) *n.* a roof divided into a steep lower part and a less steep upper part on all four sides ‖ the story under such a roof [after N. F. *Mansart*]

Man·sart (mɔ̃sɑr), Nicolas François (1598–1666), French architect. His buildings include the façade of the Hôtel Carnavalet in Paris, part of Blois Château etc.

Mansart (Jules Hardouin-Mansart, 1646–1708), French architect. He designed many famous French buildings, incl. much of the palace at Versailles

manse (mæns) *n.* the house of a Presbyterian minister [fr. M.L. *mansus, mansum, mansa,* dwelling]

man·serv·ant (mænsəːrvənt) *pl.* **men·serv·ants** (mensəːrvənts) *n.* a male domestic employee

Mans·feld (mɑnsfelt), Peter Ernst von (1580–1626), German soldier. He commanded the Protestant forces in the early part of the Thirty Years' War

Mans·field (mænzfiːld), Katherine (Kathleen Mansfield Beauchamp, 1888–1923), British short-story writer, born in New Zealand. Her works include 'Bliss' (1920) and 'The Garden Party' (1922)

Mansfield, Mt the highest point (4,393 ft) in the Green Mtns, N. Vermont, part of the Appalachian system

man·sion (mænʃən) *n.* a very large, imposing house [O.F.]

man·slaugh·ter (mænslɔtər) *n.* (*law*) the unlawful killing of a human being without malicious intent

man space (*mil.*) the space and weight factor used to determine the combat capacity of vehicles, craft, and transport aircraft, based on the requirements of one person with individual equipment

man·sue·tude (mænswitu:d, mænswitjuːd) *n.* (*rhet.*) gentleness ‖ submissiveness [fr. L. *mansuetudo*]

Man·sū·ra (mænsúərə) a town (pop. 258,000) of the Nile delta, Egypt, near Damietta: cotton trade and weaving, tanning

Man·te·gna (mɑntenjɑ), Andrea (1431–1506), Italian painter. His art is characterized by solidly modeled human figures against backgrounds which resemble theatrical sets, and by a highly dramatic use of perspective, esp. of foreshortening. His extant works include the 'Martyrdom of St Christopher' from a fresco cycle in Padua (c. 1459), and the paintings 'St Sebastian' (c. 1460) and 'The Dead Christ' (1506)

man·tel (mænt'l) *n.* an ornamental structure above and around a fireplace [var. of MANTLE]

man·tel·et (mænt'lɪt, mæntlɪt) *n.* (*hist.*) a movable shelter used to shield besiegers in attack ‖ a short cape [O.F. *mantelet* dim. of *mantel,* cloak]

man·tel·piece (mænt'lpiːs) *n.* a mantel

man·tel·shelf (mænt'lʃelf) *pl.* **man·tel·shelves** (mænt'lʃelvz) *n.* a shelf above a fireplace, usually part of the mantelpiece

man·tel·tree (mænt'ltriː) *n.* a beam or stone forming the lintel of a fireplace and supporting the masonry above

man·tic (mæntɪk) *adj.* pertaining to or having the power of divination [fr. Gk *mantikos*]

man·til·la (mæntɪlə) *n.* a woman's scarf, often of lace, worn over the head and shoulders, esp. in Spain and S. America [Span., dim. of *manta,* cloak]

Man·ti·ne·a, Battle of (mæntɪniːə) the battle (362 BC) in which Epaminondas was killed while leading the Thebans to victory over the Spartans

mantis (mæntɪs) *pl.* **man·tes·ses, man·tes** (mæntiːz) *n.* any of a group of carnivorous insects belonging to *Mantis* or a related genus of fam. *Mantoidae,* having a slender body and long pro-

thorax (PRAYING MANTIS) [Mod. L. fr. Gk *man-*

man·tis·sa (mæntisə) *n.* (*math.*) the decimal part of a logarithm [L. = makeweight]

man·tle (mænt'l) **1.** *n.* a loose outer garment or sleeveless cloak ‖ anything that covers or conceals, *the mantle of secrecy* ‖ (*metall.*) a blast furnace's outer wall and casing, above the hearth ‖ (*zool.*) the fold of the body wall of mollusks, enclosing the viscera, lining the shell and containing shell-forming glands ‖ the back, scapulars and wings of a bird when these are of one color which differs from the rest of the plumage ‖ a small hood of net material coated with any of certain substances which, when heated by a gas flame, emit bright light **2.** *v. pres. part.* **man·tling** *past* and *past part.* **man·tled** *v.t.* to cover with or as if with a mantle ‖ *v.i.* (of liquids) to become coated with scum etc. ‖ (*falconry*, of a hawk) to spread each wing in succession over the corresponding outstretched leg [O.E. *mentel* and O.F. *mantel* ult. fr. L. *mantellum*, cloak]

man·tle·rock (mænt'lrɔk) *n.* the layer of residual rock fragments and soil covering solid

mant·let (mæntlit) *n.* a mantelet

man·tling (mæntliŋ) *n.* (*heraldry*) the ornamental drapery etc often shown around an achievement ‖ the mantle of a bird [MANTLE *v.*]

Man·tu·a (mæntʃuə) an ancient city (pop. 65,926) of S.E. Lombardy, Italy: ducal palace (13th–17th cc.), cathedral (14th c.)

man·u·al (mænjuəl) **1.** *adj.* relating to, done with or operated by the hands **2.** *n.* a book containing information set out briefly ‖ a hand-played keyboard on an organ or harpsichord [fr. L. *manualis* fr. *manus*, hand]

manual alphabet a deaf-and-dumb alphabet

manual training courses in the manual arts offered to school students and, in special classes, to adults

Man·u·el I Comnenus (mænjuəl) (c. 1120–80), Byzantine emperor (1143–80), son of John II. He sided with the papacy against the Emperor Frederick I with the aim of uniting the Western and Eastern Empires, but was crushingly defeated by the Turks (1176)

Manuel II Palaeologus (c. 1348–1425), Byzantine emperor (1391–1425), son of John V. He appealed unsuccessfully to the West for aid against the Turks, who besieged Constantinople several times during his reign

Manuel I (1469–1521), king of Portugal (1495–1521). His reign saw the maritime and commercial expansion of Portugal after the discoveries of da Gama, Cabral and other navigators

Manuel II (1889–1932), last king of Portugal (1908–10). He was dethroned by revolution and fled to Britain (1910)

man·u·fac·ture (mænjufæktʃər) **1.** *n.* the making of things on a large scale, by hand or machine or both, esp. with division of labor ‖ something made in this way **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **man·u·fac·tur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **man·u·fac·tured** to make (goods) in this way ‖ to make up, fabricate (evidence, an excuse etc.) **man·u·**

man·u·mis·sion (mænjumiʃən) *n.* a formal freeing or being freed from slavery [F.]

man·u·mit·ting *past* and *past part.* **man·u·mit·ted** *v.t.* to free from slavery [fr. L. *manumittere*]

ma·nure (mənuər, mənjuər) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ma·nur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ma·nured** to add dung, compost or chemicals to (soil) in order to fertilize it **2.** *n.* matter, esp. dung, added to

man·u·wrist and hand (*zool.*) the corresponding

man·u·script (mænjuskript) **1.** *n.* (*abbr.* MS, *pl.* MSS) a document or book written by hand ‖ an author's written or typewritten copy of his work (as opposed to the printed copies made

Manx·man (mæŋksmən) *pl.* **Manx·men** (mæksmən) *n.* a native or inhabitant of the Isle of Man

man·y (méni:) **1.** *adj. comp.* **more** (mɔr, mour) *superl.* **most** (moust) consisting of a large but indefinite number, *he has been there many times* ‖ (*rhet.*, before 'a' or 'an') being one of a large but indefinite number of things, people etc., *he has been there many a time* **as many** the same number of, *he has been there as many times as you have* **to be one too many for** to outdo or defeat **2.** *n.* (followed by 'of') a large, indefinite number (of people, things etc.), *many of the guests came late* **a good (great) many** a quite (very) large number **the many** the majority of people **3.** *pron.* a large, indefinite number of people or things [O.E. *manig*, mœnig, *monig*]

man·y-plies (méni:plaiz) *n.* the omasum [MANY + plies, pl. of PLY, a fold]

man·y-sid·ed (méni:saidid) *adj.* having many sides ‖ having many interests or skills

Man·zo·ni (mæntsóuni:), Alessandro (1785–1873), Italian novelist and poet. The revised version (1840) of his Romantic novel 'I Promessi Sposi' (1827) strongly influenced the establishment of Tuscan as the Italian literary language

MAO (*chem. abbr.*) monoamine oxidase

Mao flu ASIAN FLU

MAOI (*chem. abbr.*) monoamine oxidase inhibitor

Mao·ism (máuizəm) *n.* philosophy and application of Marxism-Leninism with an accent on egalitarianism, developed by Chinese Communist leader Mao Zedong —**Maoist** *adj.* — **Maoize** *v.* to convert to Maoism ‖ GANG OF FOUR, MAO TSE-TUNG

Mao·ri (máuri:) **1.** *pl.* **Mao·ri, Mao·ris** *n.* a member of the aboriginal Polynesian race of New Zealand ‖ their Austronesian language **2.** *adj.* of or relating to the Maori or their language

Mao Tse-tung (máutsetúŋ, máudzədúŋ) (1893–1976), Chinese statesman. One of the founders of the Chinese Communist party (1921), he organized peasant and industrial unions (1921–6) and, after the Communists had split from the Kuomintang (1927), set up communes in Hunan. He led the march of the Red Army from Kiangsi to Yenan (1934–5), advocated national unity in the 2nd Sino-Japanese war (1937–45) and expelled the Kuomintang forces from the mainland (1949). He was chairman of the People's Republic of China (1949–58) and remained the effective ruler of China as chairman of the Communist party of China (from 1943). He was also a poet and political theorist. In 1966 he launched the Cultural Revolution. He survived an assassination plot (1971). In 1972 he was host to U.S. President Nixon, hoping that closer ties with the U.S. would lessen the influence on China of the U.S.S.R

map (mæp) **1.** *n.* a representation in scale, usually on a flat surface, of part or the whole of the earth's surface, showing physical, political or other features ‖ a similar representation of part of the heavens **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **map·ping** *past* and *past part.* **mapped** to represent on a map (often with 'out') to establish the main features of (a plan, project etc.) **to put on the map** to make well known **to wipe off the map** to destroy completely (a city etc.) [fr. M.L. *mappa mundi*, map of the world, fr. L. *mappa*, nap-

ma·ple (meip'l) *n.* a member of *Acer*, fam. *Aceraceae*, a large genus of hardwood trees and shrubs, largely of the north temperate zone, their hard, lightcolored, close-grained wood, used for furniture etc ‖ the flavor of maple sap (SUGAR MAPLE) [O.E. *mapeltréow*, maple tree]

maple sugar sugar obtained from maple syrup

maple syrup a syrup consisting of the concentrated sap of the sugar maple

'Mapp v. Ohio' (mæp) a landmark case (1961) of U.S. jurisprudence, in which the Supreme Court declared that evidence seized in an illegal search may not be introduced at a person's trial

Maputo (mapu:tou) (formerly Lourenço Marques) the capital (pop. 383,775) of Mozambique, a seaport and a rail terminus. Industries: iron working, textiles, food processing, brewing

ma·quis (mæki:) *n.* the copse association of the Mediterranean coasts, consisting esp. of myrtles, heaths, arbutus, rose laurel, ilex and cork oak. It is particularly fine in Corsica ‖ the French Resistance organization (1943-5) which made guerrilla war on the German army of occupation in the 2nd world war ‖ a local unit of members of the French Resistance [F. fr. Corsican Ital. *macchia*, thicket]

mar (mur) *pres. part.* **mar·ring** *past* and *past part.* **marred** *v.t.* to lessen the perfection of [O.E. *merren*, to hinder]

mar·a·bou, mar·a·bout (mærəbu:) *n.* a stork belonging to genus *Leptoptilos*, esp. *L. crumeniferus* of W. Africa and the adjutant bird ‖ the downy feathers from under the tail and wings of one of these birds, used for trimming hats and dresses [F. *marabout* fr. Arab. *murabit*, hermit]

mar·a·bout (mærəbu:, mærəbu:t) *n.* a Moslem hermit or holy man, esp. in N. and W. Africa ‖ his shrine or tomb [fr. Arab. *murabit*]

ma·ra·ca (mərúkə) *n.* a dried gourd containing pebbles, usually one of a pair used as a musical percussion instrument [Port. *maracá* prob. fr. Tupi]

Mar·a·cai·bo (mærəkáibou) a lake (area 6,300 sq. miles) in N.W. Venezuela, surrounded by rich oil fields ‖ the second largest city (pop. 900,000) of Venezuela, chief port for its petroleum industry, on the channel linking Lake Maracaibo with the Gulf of Venezuela, an arm of the Caribbean

Ma·ra·cay (mərukái) a city (pop. 301,000) in a coffee and cacao producing region in N. Venezuela, 70 miles southwest of Caracas

MarAd (mɑræd) (*acronym*) U.S. Maritime Administration

mar·ag·ing steel (mɑréidʒiŋ) a strong age-hardened, low-carbon steel alloy of 6–7% nickel, cobalt, molybdenum, titanium, columbium, and aluminum, utilizing rapid cooling to repress the chemical change of dissolved carbon or other chemicals

Ma·ra·jó (mɑruʒɔ) an island (area 14,000 sq. miles) in the Amazon delta, N.E. Brazil: cattle raising

Ma·ra·ñón (mɑrunjɔ́n) a river (c. 1,000 miles long) rising in the Andes in W. central Peru. It joins the Ucayali to form, largely, the Amazon

ma·ras·ca (məræskə) *n. Prunus cerasus marasca*, a small, black, bitter Dalmatian cherry from which maraschino is made [Ital.]

mar·a·schi·no (mærəski:nou, mærəʃi:nou) *n.* a liqueur distilled from the marasca [Ital. fr. *marasca*]

maraschino cherry a cherry preserved in maraschino

ma·ras·mic (məræzmik) *adj.* of or pertaining to marasmus

ma·ras·mus (mərézməs) *n.* (*med.*) a wasting away of the body, esp. in infants, caused by malnutrition [Mod. L. fr. Gk]

Ma·rat (mɑræ), Jean-Paul (1743–93), French revolutionist. He founded (1789) an extreme radical newspaper and was elected (1792) to the Convention, where he helped to overthrow the Girondists. His inflammatory articles helped to incite the September massacres. He was stabbed to death by Charlotte Corday

Ma·ra·tha, Mah·rat·ta (mərútə) *n.* a member of a people of W. central India. The Marathas founded an empire (1674) in central India under Sivaji, after the fall of the Mogul empire. It degenerated to a confederacy of warring states, subdued (1818) by the British

Ma·ra·thi, Mah·rat·ti (mərúti:) *n.* the Indic language of the Marathas, widely spoken in Maharashtra

mar·a·thon (mærəθɔn, mærəθən) *n.* a long-distance race, esp. one run over 26 miles 385 yards in the Olympic Games ‖ any contest testing endurance over a long period, *a dance marathon* [after the exploit of a Greek messenger who ran the 25 miles to Athens to carry news of the victory at *Marathon*]

Mar·a·thon, Battle of (mærəθɔn, mærəθən) a Greek victory (490 B.C.), led by Miltiades, over the Persians during the Persian Wars

marathon group encounter (*psych.*) a form of psychotherapy utilizing an intensive interactive group experience in an extended session designed to lead to personal insight

ma·raud (mərɔd) *v.i.* to roam about making raids and pillaging ‖ *v.t.* (esp. *pass.*) to raid, *marauded areas* [F. *marauder* fr. *maraud*, vagabond]

Mar·beck, Mer·becke (mɑrbek), John (c. 1510–c. 1585), English composer. His 'Boke of

Common Prayer noted' (1550) provided the first musical setting of the Anglican services

mar·ble (mär'bl) **1.** *n.* naturally occurring calcium carbonate which has been crystallized from limestone under heat and pressure, forming a hard rock capable of taking a high polish and often veined or mottled by the presence of other crystallized minerals ‖ a piece of sculpture made of this material ‖ a small ball made of something resembling this material, used as a toy ‖ (*pl.*) a game played with these small balls **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **mar·bling** *past* and *past part* **mar·bled** to treat (something) so as to give it the mottled or veined appearance of marble **3.** *adj.* of, pertaining to, or like marble [M.E. *marbre, marble* fr. F.]

mar·ble·ize (mär'laiz) *pres. part.* **mar·ble·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mar·ble·ized** *v.t.* to marble

mar·bling (mär'liŋ) *n.* the act or process of making or being made to look like marble, esp with respect to color ‖ a marbled appearance ‖ the alternating of layers of fat and lean in some meat

Mar·burg (märbuərk) a town (pop. 47,500) in Hesse, West Germany, with a noted castle (13th–15th cc.), church (13th c.) and university (1527)

Marburg virus *GREEN MONKEY DISEASE

'Mar·bur·y v. Madison' (märbəri:) a decision (1803) of the U.S. Supreme Court under John Marshall. William Marbury, who had been commissioned justice of the peace by President John Adams in one of his 'midnight appointments', was denied the post by the incoming administration of President Thomas Jefferson (secretary of state: James Madison). The court held that, although Marbury was entitled to the commission, the statute which he invoked was unconstitutional because it gave the Supreme Court an authority which was implicitly denied to it by the U.S. Constitution (Article 3). It was the first decision by the Supreme Court authorizing all courts to review the constitutionality of legislation

Marc (märk), Franz (1880–1916), German painter, an originator of the Blaue Reiter. He painted animals in rhythmic, richly colored compositions

marc (mark) *n.* the residue of compressed grapes or certain other fruits ‖ a brandy made from this residue [F.]

mar·ca·site (märkəsait) *n.* a white, orthorhombic form of iron pyrites, used ornamentally ‖ a piece of jewelry made from this [fr. M.L. *marcasita*]

Mar·cel·lus (märséləs), Marcus Claudius (c. 268–208 B.C.), Roman commander in the 2nd Punic War. He captured Syracuse (212 B.C.) after a two-year siege

mar·ces·cence (märsés'ns) *n.* the condition of being marcescent

mar·ces·cent (märsés'nt) *adj.* (*bot.*, of a plant part) withering without detaching itself from the plant [fr. L. *marcescens* (*marcescentis*), withering]

March (märtʃ) *n.* (*abbr.* Mar.) the 3rd month of the year, having 31 days [M.E. *march* fr. A.F. and O.F.]

march (märtʃ) *n.* the act of marching ‖ a steady regular gait used in marching ‖ a distance covered by marching ‖ steady progress, *the march of time* ‖ a piece of music to accompany marching **on the march** marching **to steal a march on** to gain an advantage over by clever action [F. *marche*]

march *n.* (*hist.*) a border between countries (*hist.*) the land near this border ‖ (*hist.*) a territory ‖ (*pl., hist.*) the border territory between England and Wales or between England and Scotland [F. *marche* fr. Gmc]

march *v.i.* to walk with an even, firm stride, esp. (*mil.*) in step with a body of troops ‖ to advance at an even rate of speed, *time marches on* ‖ *v.t.* (esp. *mil.*) to cause to proceed with an even, firm stride, *he marched his troops out of town* ‖ to cause to go, using force, *they marched him off to prison* [F. *marcher*]

Mar·chand (märʃã), Jean-Baptiste (1863–1934), French general and explorer. He led an expedition (1897–8) across Africa from the Congo to the White Nile and occupied Fashoda (1898), but withdrew after a prolonged diplomatic crisis with Britain

Marche (märʃ) a former province of France in the N.W. Massif Central, including Creuse department and parts of Haute-Vienne, Indre and Charente. Historic capital: Guéret. Industries agriculture (wheat, fodder crops), cattle breeding. Originally a march of Aquitaine, it passed to the Bourbons (15th c.) and was confiscated [illegible] by the crown

Marches, the (märtʃiz, *Ital.* le: Marche) a region (area 3,744 sq. miles, pop. 1,397,000) of E. central Italy between the Apennines and the Adriatic, largely agricultural (vegetables, cereals, [illegible] sheep and [illegible]). Other industries: forestry and wood products, fishing. Capital: Ancona

marching orders (*Br.*) walking papers, dismissal

mar·chio·ness (märʃənis) the wife or widow of an English marquis ‖ a lady having in her own right the rank equivalent to that of a marquis [fr. M.L. *marchionissa*]

Mar Chi·qui·ta (märtʃi:ki:tə) a lake (45 miles long) in S. central Argentina

march·land (märtʃlænd, märtʃlənd) *n.* a region near or on a frontier

march·pane (märtʃpein) *n.* marzipan [origin uncertain]

march·past (märtʃpæst, märtʃpa:st) *pl.* **march·pasts** *n.* a ceremonial march of troops in formation

Mar·cion (märʃən, märʃi:ən) (early 2nd c.), Christian philosopher of Asia Minor. He taught that the good, merciful God revealed by Christ and the stern Creator of the Old Testament were two distinct beings, the Creator being inferior. He held that Christ did not really live in the flesh, but was a manifestation of the Father

Mar·co·ni (märkóuni:), Guglielmo (1874–1937), Italian physicist. He developed wireless telegraphy, transmitting across the Atlantic (1901). Nobel Prize (1909)

Marco Polo *POLO, MARCO

Mar·cos (märkəs), Ferdinand (1919–), Filipino statesman, president (1966–84) of the Philippines. He imposed martial law (1972–81) to counter student unrest, Communist terrorism, and a Moslem separatist movement. He amended the constitution giving him the right to rule by decree and became increasingly authoritarian. His involvement in arranging the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino (1983) and blatant fraud in the 1985 presidential election led to massive public demonstrations against him and he was forced to flee the country (1986)

Mar·cus Au·re·li·us (märkəsɔri:li:əs) (Marcus Annius Verus, 121–180), Roman emperor (161–180), adopted son of Antoninus Pius. A distinguished Stoic philosopher, he recorded his view of life in his 'Meditations'. He introduced many social reforms and founded charitable institutions, but persecuted Christians violently. He defended the empire successfully against the Germanic tribes on the Danube

Mar·cu·se (märkü:zə), Herbert (1898–1979), German-U.S. philosopher and educator, professor of philosophy at the University of California at San Diego from 1965. In such works as 'One-Dimensional Man' (1965) he attempted to adapt the principles of Marxist revolution and Freudian psychology to contemporary conditions. He was widely admired by leftist youth throughout the world

Mar·cy (märsi:), William Learned (1786–1857), [illegible] and Democratic politician. He was a member of the Albany Regency and, after withdrawing his support of Martin Van Buren, led the Hunkers. As secretary of state (1853–7) under President Franklin Pierce, he negotiated the Gadsden Purchase, the 'Black Warrior' affair with Spain, and problems with Nicaragua

Marcy, Mt the highest peak (5,344 ft) in the Adirondack Mtns, in N.E. New York State

Mar del Pla·ta (märdelplätə) a seaside resort (pop. 302,282) in E. Argentina

Mardi Gras [illegible] Tuesday, as celebrated in many Catholic communities, esp. in New Orleans, with masquerades and dancing [F. *fat Tuesday*]

Mareotic [illegible] from the 19th c. B.C.

mare (meər) *n.* a female horse (cf. FILLY) ‖ the female of any equine animal [O.E. *mere*]

Marek's disease [illegible] lymph glands in poultry caused by a virus

Ma·ren·go, Battle of (mərengou) a decisive battle [illegible] army under Napoleon crushed the Austrian army during the French Revolutionary Wars

mare's nest *pl* **mare's nests, mares' nests** something sought for, that looks full of promise and turns out to be useless or a hoax

mare's tail *pl* **mare's tails, mares' tails** *Hippuris vulgaris*, fam. *Haloragaceae*, an aquatic plant with long stalks and shoots covered with fine leaves ‖ a cirrus cloud in long streaks

Mar·fan syndrome or **Mar·fan's syndrome** (märfən) [illegible] of the connective tissue characterized by elongated bones and chest defects, named for Antonin B.J. Marfan, French pediatrician

Margaret (märgjəs, märgri:t, Sc. 104) 9–93, queen of Scotland (c. 1067–93), wife of Malcolm III and granddaughter of Edmund Ironside. Her ecclesiastical reforms resolved differences between the English and Scottish Churches

Margaret (1353–1412), queen and effective ruler of Denmark and Norway (c. 1387–1412) and of Sweden (1389–1412). She united the three kingdoms by the Union of Kalmar (1397) under her nephew Eric of Pomerania

Margaret of Angoulême (*F.* Marguerite d'Angoulême), (1492–1549) queen of Navarre (1527–49). Her court was a brilliant literary circle. She wrote the 'Heptameron', a collection of tales on the model of Boccaccio's 'Decameron'. She gave protection to Protestants

Margaret of Anjou (1430–82), queen consort of Henry VI of England. Her husband's attacks of insanity after 1453 left her as the effective ruler. She was the leader of the Lancastrian cause in the Wars of the Roses until decisively defeated at Tewkesbury (1471)

Margaret of Austria (1480–1530), daughter of the Emperor Maximilian I. As regent of the Netherlands (1507–15 and 1518–30), she played an important part in forming the League of Cambrai (1508) and in the Treaty of Cambrai (1529)

Margaret of Navarre (*F.* Marguerite de Navarre) Margaret of Angoulême

Margaret of Valois (*F.* Marguerite de Valois) (1553–1615), daughter of Henri II. As consort (1572–99) of Henri IV, she was queen of France and Navarre. Her marriage was annulled. She was the author of poems and memoirs

Margaret Tudor (1489–1541), queen consort of James IV of Scotland and daughter of Henry VII of England. It was as her great-grandson that James VI of Scotland claimed the English throne as James I (1603)

mar·ga·rine (märdʒərin, märdʒəri:n, märgəri:n) *n.* a substitute for butter prepared from milk and certain edible purified animal or vegetable fats, with added vitamins etc. [F.]

Mar·ga·ri·ta (märgəri:tə) an island and chief port of the Venezuelan state of Nueva Esparta (area c. 444 sq. miles, pop. 26,000) in the Caribbean Sea. It was discovered (1498) by Columbus

mar·gay (märgei) *n.* *Felis tigrina*, a small, spotted cat of Central and South America [F. fr. Port. fr. Tupi]

Marg·graf (märkgrəf), Andreas Sigismund (1709–82), German chemist. He discovered the sugar content of sugar beets (1747) and the alumina content of clay, and isolated zinc from calamine

Mar·ghe·ri·ta, Mt (märgeri:tə) *RUWENZORI

mar·gin (märdʒin) **1.** *n.* an outer limiting edge ‖ [illegible] adjacent to the border of something ‖ the space between written or printed matter and an edge of the paper, esp. at the left or right of the text ‖ an extra supply of something forming a reserve in case of need ‖ a limit beyond which something ceases to exist or to be possible or tolerable, *behavior beyond the margin of decency* ‖ (*commerce*) the difference between net sales and costs, out of which expenses and profits come ‖ (*econ.*) the least profit [illegible] the borderline between conscious and unconscious processes ‖ (*stock exchange*) cash or collateral paid to a broker as security ‖ [illegible] broker shares ‖ (*stock exchange*) a buyer's equity if his account is closed at the market price **2.** *v.t.* [illegible] (stock) [fr. L. *margo* (*marginis*)]

mar·gin·al (märdʒin'l) *adj.* of or written in the margin of a page ‖ close to the limit of acceptability, *a marginal profit* ‖ at or close to an edge [fr. Mod. L. *marginalis*]

mar·gin·al·ize [illegible] written or printed in the margin of a book or page ‖ a [illegible] [L.]

mar·gin·al·ize (mɑrdʒɪnəlaɪz) *v.* to cause to live [illegible] excluding from participation in any group effort

marginal utility (*econ.*) the added utility resulting from the addition of one unit of production

mar·grave (mɑrgreɪv) *n.* (*hist.*) a German hereditary title of nobility, originally the title of a military governor of a border province [M.Du. *markgrave*]

mar·gra·vi·ate (mɑrgréɪvi:ɪt) *n.* (*hist.*) the territory ruled by a margrave [perh. fr. M.L. *margraviatus*]

mar·gra·vine (mɑrgrəvi:n) *n.* (*hist.*) the wife of a margrave [Du. *markgravin*]

Mar·gre·the II (mɑrgréɪte) (1940–), queen of Denmark (1972–), daughter of King Frederick IX

mar·gue·rite (mɑrgərí:t) *n. Bellis perennis*, the English daisy ‖ any of several single-flowered chrysanthemums, esp. *Chrysanthemum frutescens* of the Canary Is [F.]

Marguerite d'Angoulême *MARGARET OF ANGOULÊME

Marguerite de Navarre *MARGARET OF ANGOULÊME

Marguerite de Valois *MARGARET OF VALOIS

Ma·ri·a I (mərí:ə) (1734–1816), queen of Portugal (1777–1816), daughter of Joseph I. She ruled jointly until 1786 with her husband and uncle Pedro III. She became insane (1788), her son the future John VI ruling as regent (1792–1816)

Maria II 'da Gloria' (1819–53), queen of Portugal (1826–53). Her father, Pedro IV, abdicated the Portuguese throne in her favor, but her uncle Miguel deposed her (1828) and she was restored only after a civil war (1832–3)

Ma·ri·an (mɛərɪ·ən) *adj.* of or pertaining to the Virgin Mary ‖ (*hist.*) of or pertaining to Mary I of England

Ma·ri·an·a Islands (mɛərɪænə, mærɪ·únə) a chain of 15 islands in the N. Pacific, discovered by Magellan (1521), the chief being Guam, Saipan, Rota and Tinian. Except for Guam, they form a part (area 246 sq. miles, pop. 16,862) of the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific set up in 1947

Ma·ria·na·o (mɑrjɑnú·) a suburb (pop. 236,000) of Havana, Cuba, a seaside resort

Ma·rianne (mærjæn) the French Republic, e.g. as personified on coins etc [F. after a republican society of the 1850s]

Ma·ri·án·ské Láz·ně (mɑrjɑnskeluznje) *MARIENBAD

Ma·ri A.S.S.R. (mɑrɪ·) an autonomous republic (area 8,994 sq. miles, pop. 771,000) of the E. European R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R. Capital: Yoshkar Ola (pop. 88,000). People: Finnish

Ma·ri·a The·re·sa (mərɪ·ətərí:sə, mɛərɪətərí:zə) (G. Maria Theresia) (1717–80), archduchess of Austria, queen of Hungary and Bohemia (1740–80), empress of the Holy Roman Empire, daughter of Charles IV. She succeeded by virtue of the Pragmatic Sanction (1713), and claimed the throne of the Holy Roman Empire for her husband, the future Francis I. She obtained this after the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–8), in which she lost Silesia to Prussia. Her attempts to regain Silesia caused the Seven Years' War (1756–63). She received Galicia in the first partition of Poland (1722). On the death of Francis I (1765) she named her son Emperor as Joseph II, but ruled jointly with him until her death

Maria Theresa dollar an Austrian silver dollar dated 1780, used as currency in the Middle [illegible] and Oman

Ma·ri·bor (mɑribɔr) a town (pop. 97,167) of Slovenia, Yugoslavia, on the Drava in a fruit and [illegible]

[illegible] e., cultivation of plants and animals in a controlled saltwater environment **mariculturist**

[illegible] married Louis XVI and daughter of Francis I and Maria Theresa of Austria. She became hated as [illegible] court. After the outbreak of the French Revolution, she intrigued with the Austrian court for

Ma·rie Byrd Land (mərí:) the sector of Antarctica between 100°W. and 150°W. south of 73°S., claimed by the U.S.A.

Ma·rie de' Med·i·ci (mərí:dəmedɪtʃi:) (1573–1642), queen of France, wife of Henri IV. After Henri IV's assassination (1610), she became regent for her son Louis XIII, abandoning France's anti-Hapsburg policy in favor of an alliance with Spain. She was forced into exile (1617), was reconciled with Louis (1622), and was again forced into exile (1630) by Richelieu

Ma·rie Ga·lante (mærɪ:gælɑ̃t) *GUADELOUPE

Ma·rie Lesz·czyn·ska (mærɪ:leʃtʃínskə) (1703–68), queen consort of Louis XV of France, daughter of Stanislaus I of Poland. Her marriage (1725) involved France in the war of the Polish Succession

Ma·rie-Louise (mærɪ:lwi:z) (1791–1847), empress of the French (1810–15), duchess of Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla (1816–47), daughter of Emperor Francis II and second wife of Napoleon I

Ma·ri·en·bad (mərí:ənbut) (*Czech.* Mariánské Lázně) a spa (pop. 13,402) in N.W. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia

Ma·ri·ette (mærjet), Auguste-Edouard (1821–81), French Egyptologist. He excavated (1851) the temple of Serapis at Memphis

mar·i·gold (mærɪgould) *n. Calendula officinalis*, an annual composite garden plant with yellow or orange flowers, native to Europe ‖ any of several plants bearing yellow or orange flowers (*AFRICAN MARIGOLD, *FRENCH MARIGOLD, *MARSH MARIGOLD) [MARY, the Virgin+obs. *gold*, marigold]

mar·i·jua·na (mærəwúnə, mɑrəhwúnə) *n.* the dried leaves and top of *Cannabis sativa*, the common hemp, often smoked as a narcotic [Span.]

ma·rim·ba (mərímbə) *n.* a musical instrument of African origin, resembling a xylophone [Bantu *marimba, malimba*]

Mar·in (mærɪn), John (1870–1953), American watercolorist. His landscapes, while suggesting aspects of abstract expressionism, remain closely representational of their subjects

ma·ri·na (mərí:nə) *n.* a boat basin that rents moorings and provides other services for small craft [Ital. and Span.]

mar·i·nade (mærɪnéɪd) **1.** *n.* a combination of wine or vinegar with oil, herbs and spices, in which meat or fish is sometimes steeped **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **mar·i·nad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mar·i·nad·ed** to marinate [F. fr. Span.]

mar·i·nate (mærɪneɪt) *pres. part.* **mar·i·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mar·i·nat·ed** *v.t.* to season by steeping in a marinade [fr. MARINADE]

ma·rine (mərí:n) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to, found in or produced by the sea ‖ of or relating to shipping or navigation **2.** *n.* a member of a class of soldiers specially trained in combined operations with the navy ‖ seagoing ships collectively, the *merchant marine* [F. *marin, marine*]

mar·i·ner (mærɪnər) *n.* a sailor ‖ (esp. *law*) someone employed on a seagoing ship [A.F.]

mariner's compass a navigational compass consisting of a pair or pairs of magnets attached to a compass card, pivoted, usually in a liquid, and mounted on gimbals in a binnacle

marine science the sciences of the oceans, including oceanography, marine biology, etc.

Ma·ri·ni (mərí·ni), Marino (1901–80), Italian sculptor. He is known esp. for his horses and riders, intensely dramatic and expressive in their refined simplicity of form

Mar·i·ol·a·try (mɛərɪɔlətrɪ) *n.* worship of the Virgin Mary with the kind of worship that should be given to God alone (*MARY, THE VIRGIN) [fr. Gk *Maria*, Mary+*latreia*, worship]

Mar·i·on (mærɪ·ən, mɛərɪ·ən), Francis (c. 1732–95), American patriot and guerrilla leader during the Revolutionary War. Having organized (1780) a cavalry troop, the chief colonial force in South Carolina, he broke British lines of communication, captured scouting parties, and intimidated the Loyalists. He retired to the swamps when his force was outnumbered, and became known as the 'Swamp Fox' for his virtuosity in guerrilla warfare

mar·i·on·ette (mærɪənet) *n.* a puppet moved by strings [F. *marionnette* fr. *Marion* dim. of *Marie*, proper name]

[illegible] physicist who independently discovered (1676) Boyle's Law. He also discovered the blind spot of the eye

MARISAT (mærisæt) *n.* (*acronym*) maritime satellite, a ship-to-shore communication satellite orbiting at a fixed point above the earth

Mar·ist (mɛərɪst) *n.* a member of the Society of Mary, a Roman Catholic order founded in France c. 1816. The order devotes itself to education and missionary work, esp. in the W. Pacific

Ma·ri·tain (mærɪ:tɛ̃), Jacques (1882–1973), French neo-Thomist Catholic philosopher. In 'Trois Réformateurs' (1925), he attacked the doctrines of Luther, Descartes and Rousseau

mar·i·tal (mærɪt'l) *adj.* of or relating to marriage or married life [fr. L. *maritalis* fr. *maritus*, husband]

mar·i·time (mærɪtaɪm) *adj.* of, connected with, or bordering on the sea [fr. L. *maritimus*]

maritime climate the climate of an area in which extremes of temperature are moderated by the influence of the sea, so that summers are comparatively cool and winters relatively mild

Maritime Provinces the Canadian provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island

Ma·ri·tsa (mərí:tsə) (*Turk.* Meriç, *Gk.* Evros) a river (272 miles long) rising in the Rhodope Mtns, S.W. Bulgaria, and flowing into the Aegean, forming the border between Greece and Turkey

Ma·ri·u·pol (mærɪ:úpɔl) *ZHDANOV

Mar·i·us (mɛərɪəs), Gaius (c. 155–86 B.C.), Roman general. Victorious over Jugurtha (106 B.C.) and over the Teutons (102 B.C.), he became the political rival of Sulla. As the leader of the popular party, he opposed (88–86 B.C.) Sulla in the first of the great civil wars at Rome

Ma·ri·vaux (mærɪ:vɔu), Pierre Carlet de Chamblain de (1688–1763), French dramatist and novelist. His plays, witty examinations of the growth of love and its relationship with moral worth, include 'le Jeu de l'amour et du hasard' (1730) and 'les Fausses Confidences' (1737). His novels include 'la Vie de Marianne, (1731–41) and 'le Paysan parvenu' (1735)

mar·jo·ram (mɑrdʒərəm) *n.* any of several aromatic plants used in cookery, belonging to the genera *Origanum* and *Majorana*, fam. *Labiatae*, esp. *O. vulgare*, wild marjoram, and *M. hortensis*, sweet marjoram [O.F. *majorane*]

Mark (mɑrk), St (1st c.), an early Christian evangelist, traditionally the author of the Gospel according to St Mark. Symbol: a winged lion. Feast: Apr. 25 (*MARK, GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST)

mark (mɑrk) *n.* a spot, stain, scratch etc. breaking the uniform appearance of a solid surface, *the tires left marks on the road* ‖ something that indicates the presence of something else, *his business shows all the marks of success* ‖ any distinguishing characteristic ‖ an object whose position is known, used as a fixed reference point or guide ‖ a letter, numeral etc. put on something to indicate quality, provenance, ownership etc. ‖ an impression or influence, *he leaves his mark on everyone he teaches* ‖ a letter or numeral used by a teacher to indicate his assessment of the quality of a piece of work ‖ something aimed at, *he hit the mark nine times* ‖ a cross or other symbol used as a substitute for a signature by a person who cannot write ‖ the line from which a runner starts in a race ‖ (*boxing*) the pit of the stomach ‖ (*bowls*) the jack ‖ (*rugby*) the dent made by a player's heel when he makes a fair catch. He may kick from it without interference ‖ (*vet.*) a hollow on a horse's incisor, by which its age can be estimated **a man of mark** a man of importance **below (or not up to) the mark** unsatisfactory **beside the mark** irrelevant **quick (slow) off the mark** quick (slow) in making a start **to make one's mark** to achieve recognition of some personal quality or attainment ‖ (of someone who cannot write) to put a cross etc. instead of one's signature on a document [O.E. *mearc*, boundary, sign]

mark *v.t.* to make a mark on ‖ to disfigure, *badly marked by smallpox* ‖ to be a distinguishing trait of ‖ to indicate, *his silence marked his anger* ‖ to assess the merit of (a piece of work) by a letter, numeral etc. ‖ to show the position of, *mark the place with a cross* ‖ (*Br., games*) to watch and keep close to (an opponent) in order to hinder his actions ‖ to heed, pay attention to **to mark down (up)** to lower (raise) the price of **to mark off** to indicate the extent or limit of, he marked off six feet on the plank **to mark out** to indicate the shape or plan of **to mark time**

(*mil.*) to move the feet in marching rhythm without going forward ‖ to maintain a routine without making any progress, or be kept busy in some way which postpones the chance one seeks to progress [O.E. *mearcian*]

mark *n.* a deutsche mark ‖ a coin representing this value [late O.E. *marc*, a unit of weight]

Mark Antony *ANTONY

mark-down (márkdaun) *n.* a price reduction, the amount by which a price is lowered

marked (markt) *adj.* bearing a mark or marks ‖ noticeable, *marked ability* **a marked man** a man wanted by his enemies ‖ a man destined for fame or promotion **mark·ed·ly** (márkidli:) *adv.*

mark·er (márkər) *n.* someone who marks ‖ a device for marking ‖ (*genetics*) a genetic element identifiable in a person who carries it

mar·ket (márkit) **1.** *n.* a place where many sellers display and sell their goods ‖ the demand for a commodity, *how big is the market for this product?* ‖ a region or outlet for successful trading ‖ the body of persons concerned with buying and selling a particular class of goods, *the beef market* ‖ the class of persons to whom a particular commodity can readily be sold, *teenagers are the chief market for blue jeans* ‖ dealings in stocks or goods, *the market was active yesterday* **in the market for** looking for a chance to buy **into (or on) the market** offered to the public for sale **2.** *v.t.* to sell (goods) in a market ‖ *v.i.* to go shopping for provisions ‖ to see to the business of selling goods **mar·ket·a·bil·i·ty** *n.* **mar·ket·a·ble** *adj.* able to attract a buyer if offered for sale [O.E. fr. O.N.F.]

market garden a land area on which vegetables are grown for market

market order (*stock exchange*) any order to buy or sell commodities, stock etc. at the market price

mar·ket·place (márkitpleis) *n.* an open area in a town used as a market ‖ (*rhet.*) the world of commerce ‖ the area of life in which ideas, values etc. are examined and treated as competitive

market price the price at which a commodity can be bought or sold in a market

market research the gathering of information about consumers' likes and dislikes of certain goods and services

market town (*Br.*) a town having the legal right to hold a public market on fixed days

market value the value a commodity would have if it were to be offered for public sale

Mark, Gospel according to St the second Gospel of the New Testament, traditionally attributed to St Mark, and probably written c. 68 A D It recounts Christ's ministry and his Passion and Resurrection (*MARK)

mark·ing (márkiŋ) *n.* the making of a mark ‖ the awarding of a mark ‖ a mark ‖ the arrangement of marks on an object, *a fur with beautiful marking*

marking panel *PANEL CODE

mark·ka (márkka) *pl.* **mark·kaa** (márkka:), **mark·kas** *n.* the main monetary unit of Finland, consisting of 100 pennia [Fin.]

mark mark (*mil.*) command from ground controller for aircraft to release bombs

Mar·kov chain (márkɔf) (*statistics*) the aspect of probability theory that analyzes discrete states in which transition is a fixed probability not affected by the past history of the system; named for Andrei A. Markov, Russian mathematician —**Markov process** *n.* a continuing process based on the chain

mark sensing a system for marking a card or paper (esp. a multiple-choice questionnaire) with an ordinary graphite or special pencil so that the marks can be read by a computer

marks·man (márksmən) *pl.* **marks·men** (márksmən) *n.* a person who shoots at a target with a gun, rifle etc., esp. one who shoots well, *he's no marksman* ‖ (*U.S. Army*) the lowest proficiency rating in shooting ‖ a soldier with this rating (cf. SHARPSHOOTER, cf. EXPERT) **marks·man·ship** *n.* skill in shooting

mark-up (márkʌp) *n.* an increase in the price of a thing ‖ the amount of this increase ‖ the amount added to the cost of an article in establishing a selling price that will cover overhead and produce a net profit

marl (marl) **1.** *n.* a crumbly soil composed chiefly of clay with a high percentage of calcareous matter, used for fertilizer and in making bricks ‖ any other soft, loose soil **2.** *v.t.* to supply (land) with marl [O.F. *marle*]

marl *v.t.* to secure with a marline, making a hitch at every turn [Du. and L.G. *marlen*]

Marl·bor·ough (mɔ́lbərə, mɑ́rlbə·rou, mɑ́rlbərou), John Churchill, 1st duke of (1650–1722), English soldier and statesman. He played a prominent part in suppressing Monmouth's rebellion (1685), [illegible] to defect to William III when the latter invaded England (1688). Disgraced (1692–8) for his Jacobite sympathies, he returned to favor under [illegible] attendant. His brilliant command of English forces in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–14) and his victories at Blenheim (1704), Ramillies (1706), Oudenarde (1708) and Malplaquet (1709), [illegible] cal changes at court led to his fall from favor (1712).

Marl·bor·ough (mɑ́rlbərə, mɑ́rlbə·rou, mɑ́rlbarou) a region (area 4,220 sq. miles, pop 29,000) of N.E. South Island, New Zealand sheep farming, mining (coal, gold copper). Center: Blenheim

mar·lin (mɑ́rlin) *n.* a member of *Makaira*, fam *Istiophoridae*, a genus of big-game sea fish [illegible]

mar·line (mɑ́rlin *n.* a (two-stranded) rope, usually tarred, used for lashing [Du. *marlijn*]

mar·line·spike, mar·lin·spike (mɑ́rlinspaik) [illegible] or older *marling spike* fr. pres. part. of MARL V. + SPIKE]

mar·lite (mɑ́rlait) *n.* a hard variety of marl resembling [illegible]

Mar·lowe (mɑ́rlou), Christopher (1564–93), English dramatist and poet. In his 'Tamburlaine the Great' (1590), 'The Tragicall History of Doctor Faustus' (1604), 'The Rich Jew of Malta' (1633) and 'Edward II' (1594), he virtually founded Elizabethan tragedy, and made blank verse its medium

mar·ma·lade (mɑ́rməleid) *n.* a preserve made by boiling shredded oranges, or other citrus fruits, with sugar [F. *marmelade* fr. Port. fr. L. [illegible]

Mar·ma·ra, Sea of (mɑ́rmərə) (ancient Propontis) an inland sea (area 4,250 sq. miles) dividing European (or Balkan) Turkey from Asian Turkey (Asia Minor), connected to the Aegean by the Dardanelles and to the Black Sea by the Bosporus

mar·ma·rize (mɑ́rməraiz) *pres. part.* **mar·ma·riz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mar·ma·rized** *v.t.* to convert (limestone) into marble [MARMAROSIS]

mar·ma·ro·sis (mɑrmərousis) *n.* the converting of limestone into marble [fr. Gk *marmaros*, marble]

Marmes man (mɑrms) fossil of Mongoloid men believed to have lived in Washington State 11,000 yrs ago; discovered in 1965

Már·mol (mɑ́rməl), José (1818–71), Argentinian romantic writer and political rebel. His works include 'Canto del pelegrino' (verse), the play 'El poeta y El conquistador', and the novel 'Amalia', which describes Buenos Aires at the time of the tyrant Rosas

Mar·mo·ra, Sea of (mɑ́rmərə) the Sea of Marmara

mar·mo·re·al (mɑrmɔ́ri:əl, mɑrmóuri:əl) *adj* made of or resembling marble [fr. L. *marmoreus*]

mar·mo·set (mɑ́rməzet) *n.* any of several very small, agile South and Central American monkeys of fam. *Callithricidae*, having long, nonprehensile tails and thick soft fur [O.F. [illegible]

mar·mot (mɑ́rmət) *n.* a member of *Marmota*, a genus of thick-bodied, shortlegged rodents with coarse fur and small ears, related to the squirrels [illegible] in N. America (*WOODCHUCK), central and N. Europe and central and N. Asia [fr. F. *marmotte*]

Marne a department (area 3,167 sq. miles, pop 530,400) in N.E. France (*CHAMPAGNE). Chief [illegible]

Marne (mɑrn) a river (325 miles long) rising in Champagne, N.E. France, and flowing into the Seine just above Paris. It was the scene of two important battles of the 1st world war. In the [illegible] man drive toward Paris. In the 2nd (July 18 [illegible] man offensive of the war.

Marne-la-Vallée [illegible]

mar·o·cain (mɑ́rəkein) *n.* a ribbed crepe of silk or rayon with other yarns resembling crepe de [illegible] (F. *marocain* fr. *Maroc*, Morocco]

Ma·ro·ni (mərouni:) a river (c. 420 miles long) of South America which forms the boundary between Surinam and French Guiana and empties [illegible] the Atlantic

Maronite (mɑ́rənait) *n.* a member of an Eastern Christian sect founded in the 7th c., in communion with the Roman Catholic Church since the 12th c. Maronites are chiefly found in Lebanon. [illegible] (the patriarch of Antioch, elected by the bishops and approved by the pope. Worship is in Syriac and Arabic, and married men are accepted for the priesthood. The Maronites were much persecuted and were notably the victims of a massacre by the Druses (1860)

Ma·roon (mərun:) *n.* (*Am. hist.*) a fugitive slave living in the West Indies ‖ a free black descended from such fugitive slaves [fr. Am. Span. *Cimarrón*, wild (of runaway animals, later of [illegible]

ma·roon *v.t.* to land (someone) on a desolate shore and leave him to his fate [F. *marron* perh fr. Span. *cimarron*, wild]

ma·roon (məru:n) **1.** *n.* a dark brownish-red color ‖ a device for firing gunpowder, esp. as a warning signal **2.** *adj* of the color maroon [F. *marron*, chestnut]

Ma·rot (mærou), Clément (1496–1544), French poet, notable for the elegant lightness, wit and unaffected grace of his style. His works include the 'Epitres', 'Elégies', 'Epigrammes' and the translation of 30 Psalms (1541)

Mar·prel·ate (mɑrprélit), Martin, the pseudonym of the unidentified author or authors of a number of vituperative Puritan pamphlets (1588–9), satirizing the prelacy of the Church of England. An early example of prose satire, the Marprelate tracts show the bitterness underlying the Elizabethan Church settlement

Marquand (mɑrkwɑnd), John Phillips (1893–1960) U.S. writer who wrote about Boston's upper class society. He also wrote about espionage and adventure and invented Mr. Moto, a Japanese detective. 'The Late George Apley' (1937) brought him a Pulitzer Prize. Other works include 'H.M. Pulham Esquire' (1941), 'So Little Time' (1943), 'Repent in Haste' (1945), 'Point of No Return' (1949) and 'Sincerely, Willis Wayde' (1958)

marque (mɑrk) [illegible] LETTERS OF MARQUE

mar·quee (mɑrki:) *n.* a large tent set up for outdoor receptions, garden parties etc. ‖ a permanent roofline projection over the entrance to a theater, moviehouse etc. [fr. F. *marquise*, misunderstood as a plural]

Mar·que·sas Islands (mɑrkeisəs, mɑrkéizəs) (*F.* Iles Marquises) an archipelago (land area 376 sq. miles, pop. 5,592) comprising 13 mountainous islands, of volcanic origin, in French Polynesia. Main islands: Nukuhiva, Hivaoa. Religion, mainly Roman Catholic. Main export: copra

mar·quess (mɑrkwis) *n.* (*Br.*) a marquis [MARQUIS]

mar·que·try, mar·que·te·rie (mɑ́rkitri:) *pl.* **mar·que·tries, mar·que·te·ries** *n.* the process of inlaying wood with strips of other wood, ivory etc. in a decorative pattern, used in furniture etc. ‖ furniture etc. inlaid with such decoration [F. *marqueterie*]

Mar·quette (mɑrket), Jacques (1637–75), French Jesuit missionary and explorer in North America. With Louis Jolliet he discovered (1673) the Mississippi River

mar·quis (mɑrkwis, mɑrki:) *n.* a European and English title of nobility ranking below duke and above earl or count ‖ the holder of this title [illegible]

marquise [illegible] in non-English orders of nobility. The wife of a marquis [illegible] with a pointed oval gem or cluster of gems ‖ a gem cut in a pointed oval shape [F.]

Mar·ra·kesh, Mar·ra·kech (mærəkeʃ) a town (pop. 332,700) of S.W. central Morocco in the High Atlas foothills, a railroad and caravan [illegible] medieval city (palace, mosques); food processing, carpets, textiles, leatherwork

mar·ram (mærəm) *n. Ammophila arenaria*, a [illegible] in sand and is grown to bind dunes [O.N.

marriage [illegible] the institution under which a man and a woman become legally

united on a permanent basis | the act of entering into this institution | the wedding ceremony | the entering into the married state as a religious rite | an intimate linking together, *a true marriage of minds* ‖ (*cards*) the declaration of king and queen of the same suit, esp. in pinochle or bezique **mar·riage·a·bil·i·ty** *n.* **mar·riage·a·ble** *adj* fit for marriage [M.E. *ma-*

marriage of convenience a marriage made for social or financial benefit

mar·ried (mærɪd) *adj* joined in marriage, *a married couple* ‖ of or pertaining to marriage,

married failure (*mil*) in naval mine warfare, a moored mine lying on the seabed that has failed to release from its sinker owing to defective

pl **mar·rons gla·cés** *n.* a chestnut preserved in syrup and glazed with sugar [F.]

mar·row (mærou) *n.* a soft tissue filling up the cavities in most bones, where many cells of the blood are manufactured | the pith of certain plants ‖ the essential part of something ‖ (*Br.*) a vegetable marrow [O.E. *mearg, mearh*]

mar·row·bone (mærouboun) *n.* a bone containing marrow, used in cooking

mar·row·fat (mæroufæt) *n.* a pea with large, rich, wrinkly seeds

mar·ry (mærɪ:) *pres. part* **mar·ry·ing** *past* and *past part* **mar·ried** *v.t.* to join (two people) in marriage | to take in marriage, *she married him last month* ‖ to give in marriage, *he married his daughter to a stockbroker* ‖ to join closely or match (two things, e.g. two materials, two colors) ‖ *v.i.* to enter into marriage **to marry into** to become part of (a family) by mar-

to marry someone) ‖ to become one) in marriage so as to cease to be responsible for (her) [F. *marier*]

Mar·ry·at (mærɪət), Frederick (1792–1848), English naval captain and writer of adventure stories, mostly for boys, e.g. 'Mr. Midshipman Easy' (1836) and 'The Children of the New Forest' (1847)

Mars (marz) (*Rom. mythol.*) the god of war, identified with the Greek Ares ‖ the fourth planet from the sun (mean orbital diameter = 1.415 x 108 miles) of mass about 1/10 that of the Earth (6.34 x 10^{20} tons) and diameter approx. 4,225 miles. Mars revolves about the sun with a sidereal period of 687 Earth-days and rotates once in 24 hrs 37 mins. Diurnal and seasonal changes closely resemble those on the Earth, but its night temperatures are thought to be very low. Its daytime temperatures, esp. in the equatorial region, are comparable to those on the Earth. Since 1965 satellites have studied and photographed Mars. The surface is pitted with craters, like the Moon's. The 'canals' that can be observed with a telescope are optical illusions. The atmosphere is very rarefied (1/150th of the Earth's atmospheric pressure) and is composed of 97% carbon dioxide, a little carbon monoxide, oxygen and traces of water. Mars has two small satellites, Phobos and Dei-

Mars, Jean Price (*b.* 1876), Haitian black writer who, in the 1920s, was among the first to urge blacks to accept their African heritage and to use it as a cultural resource

system, a worldwide amateur radio operating network that serves as an emergency or auxiliary system for the military

Marsa·la (marsalə) *n.* a sweet wine made at Marsala, Sicily

Mars·den (marzdən), Samuel (1765–1838), British missionary in New Zealand. He established (1814) the first Christian mission among

Mar·seil·laise (marsejez) the French national

duced 1792 to Paris by soldiers from Marseille

Mar·seille (marsei) (*Eng.* Marseilles) the second largest city (pop. 907,854, with agglom-

the western U.S.A., he discovered bones of Cretaceous toothed birds, swimming and flying reptiles, and the fossil ancestors of the horse

marsh (marʃ) *n.* a tract of low-lying land, usually wet or periodically wet [O.E. *mersc, mer-*

Mar·shal, (mɑrʃəl), William ⁺PEMBROKE, 1st earl of

mar·shal (mɑrʃəl) **1.** *n.* (*Br.*) the highest rank of officer in the R.A.F., ranking above an air chief marshal ‖ a military commander of the highest rank in certain armies ‖ someone who regulates ceremonies and directs processions ‖ (*Br.*) an official who accompanies a High Court judge ‖ a U.S. civil officer responsible in a judicial district for the processes of the law ‖ (*hist.*) a medieval officer of state, usually commanding the armed forces ⁺EARL MARSHAL **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **mar·shal·ing,** esp. *Br.* **mar·shal·ling** *past* and *past part.* **mar·shaled,** esp. *Br.* **mar·shalled** to arrange in correct order, *to marshal a procession* ‖ (*heraldry*) to place in order (e.g. the coats in a shield) [O.F. *mareschal, marescal*

marshaling yard, esp. *Br.* **marshalling yard** a railroad yard where cars are sorted and made up into trains

Mar·shall (mɑrʃəl), Alfred (1842–1924), British economist. In 'Principles of Economics' (1890), for years a standard text, he set out to reconcile classical and modern theories of cost and value

Marshall, George Catlett (1880–1959), American general and statesman. He was U.S. chief of staff (1939–45), secretary of state (1947–9) and secretary of defense (1950–1). He proposed (1947) the Marshall Plan. Nobel Peace Prize

Marshall, John (1755–1835), American lawyer, chief justice of the U.S.A. (1801–35). A Federalist, he did much to decide the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution, and by the wisdom of his decisions made the Supreme Court a powerful institution

Marshall, Thomas Riley (1854–1925) U.S. statesman, vice president (1913–21). He served as governor of Indiana (1909–13) before becoming vice president under Pres. Woodrow Wilson

Marshall, Thurgood (1908–) U.S. lawyer and the first black associate justice of the Supreme Court. As a practicing lawyer he specialized in civil rights and argued many times before the Supreme Court. He was chief of legal defense for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) (1940–65) before being appointed solicitor general of the U.S.A. (1965–7). He was nominated to the Supreme Court by Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson. Generally a liberal, he advocated ending racial discrimination and expanding voting and defendants' rights. He dissented in *Williams v. Florida* (1969) and *San Antonio Independent School District v. Rodriguez* (1973) and wrote the majority opinion in *Benton v. Maryland* (1969), *Dunn v. Blumstein* (1972) and *Hodel v.*

Marshall Islands a group of 34 atolls (area 160 sq. miles, pop. 27,096) in the W. Pacific Ocean, part of the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific

Marshall Plan the name popularly given to the European Recovery Program, an arrangement proposed (1947) by G.C. Marshall, under which the U.S.A. supplied material and financial aid to Europe after the 2nd world war. The plan came into force in 1948, was administered by the O.E.E.C. and was completed in 1952

marsh gas a clear, odorless, inflammable gas formed largely of methane, produced by vegetation when it decomposes. methane

marsh·land (mɑrʃlænd) *n.* marshy terrain

marsh·mal·low (mɑrʃmelou, mɑrʃmælou) *n* *Althaea officinalis*, fam. *Malvaceae*, a perennial plant growing in marshes, the root of which yields abundant mucilage formerly used in medicine and confectionery | a soft white confection made from glucose, sugar, albumen and gelatin [O.E. *merscmealuwe*]

marsh marigold a plant of genus *Caltha*, fam. *Ranunculaceae*, esp. *C. palustris*, which grows in swamps and has bright yellow flowers

marsh·y (mɑrʃɪ:) *comp* **marsh·i·er** *superl* **marsh·i·est** *adj* of, relating to, consisting of or found in a marsh

Marsi·glio of Padua (marsɪ lɔ:) (Marsilio da Padova, c. 1275–c. 1343), Italian scholar and political theorist. In his 'Defensor pacis' (1324), he claimed that the ruler expressed the popular will as the delegate of the people, and that in temporal matters the Church should be subject to the State. The book was written to support the Emperor Louis IV in his dispute with John XXII and was a major contribution to medieval political thought

Mar·sok·hod (marsɒkɒd) *n.* (*astronautics*) Soviet-designed unmanned vehicle for exploration of Mars, used in 1970. *Cf* LUNOKHOD, PLANETOKHOD

Mars·ton (mɑrstən), John (c. 1576–1634), English dramatist and satirist. His plays include 'Antonio and Mellida' (1602), 'Antonio's Revenge' (1602) and 'The Malcontent' (1604)

Marston Moor, Battle of a battle (July 2, 1644) near York during the English Civil War. It gave Cromwell control of the north of England

mar·su·pi·al (mɑrsú:pɪ:əl) **1.** *n.* a member of *Marsupialia*, the lowest order of mammals incl. the kangaroo, opossum etc. The female usually has no placenta, and bears imperfectly developed young, nourished and carried by the mother, until fully developed, in an external abdominal pouch **2.** *adj.* of, relating to or being a marsupial [fr. Mod. L. *marsupialis* fr. L. *marsupium*, pouch]

mar·su·pi·um (mɑrsú:pɪ:əm) *pl.* **mar·su·pi·a** (mɑrsú:pɪ:ə) *n.* the fold of skin forming a pouch on the abdomen of the female marsupial, enclosing the mammary glands ‖ a similar structure for carrying eggs or young in a fish, crustacean etc. [L. fr. Gk]

mart (mɑrt) *n.* a trading center [Du. *markt*, a fair]

Martel, Charles ⁺CHARLES MARTEL

mar·tel·lo tower (mɑrtélou) one of the small circular forts built on the British coast during the Napoleonic Wars against a possible French invasion [corrup. of Cape *Mortella*, Corsica, where a similar fort was captured with difficulty by the British in 1794]

mar·ten (mɑrtɪn, mɑrt'n) *n.* a member of *Martes*, fam. *Mustelidae*, a genus of carnivorous mammals, related to weasels. Martens are widely distributed in northern lands and greatly valued for their fur ‖ the fur of these animals [M.E. *martren* fr. O.F. *martrine* fr. Gmc]

Mar·tha's Vineyard (mɑrθəz) an island (20 miles long, 10 miles wide) and summer resort 5 miles south of Cape Cod, across Vineyard Sound between the Elizabeth Is. and Nantucket Is., off S.E. Massachusetts

Mar·tí (mɑrtí:), José (1853–95), Cuban writer and patriot, and hero of Cuban independence. After a long period of exile, during which he founded (1892) in New York the Cuban Revolutionary party, he landed with a force at Playitas but was killed in action at Dos Ríos. In poetry he was one of the founders of modernism. His works include, in verse, 'Ismaelillo', 'Versos libros', and 'Versos sencillos', the novel 'Amistad funesta', and various essays

Mar·tial (mɑrʃəl) (Marcus Valerius Martialis, c. 40–c. 104), Latin poet, born in Spain, author of 12 or more books of 'Epigrams'

mar·tial (mɑrʃəl) *adj.* of, relating to, suited to or suggestive of war [F. *martial* fr. L. *martialis*, of Mars, god of war]

martial art any of several Oriental techniques of self-defense, e.g., karate, judo, tai-chi

martial law a code of law enforced in emergency by the military arm of a government as a protection from internal disturbance or external attack and superseding the civil law for the time of its enforcement | the law enforced by the military authority of an invading or occupying power, affecting persons and property in the invaded or occupied territory

Mar·tian (mɑrʃən) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to or characteristic of the planet Mars or of its hypothetical inhabitants **2.** *n.* a hypothetical inhabitant of Mars [fr. L. *Martius*]

Mar·tin (mɑrtɪn, mɑrt'n), St (c. 316–c. 397), bishop of Tours (371–c. 397). He founded several of the earliest monasteries in France and spread Christianity in the west of the country. Feast: Nov. 11

mar·tin (mɑrtɪn, mɑrt'n) *n.* any of several swallows, esp. the house martin [F. *Martin* fr. L. *Martinus*, man's name]

Martin I, St (*d.* 655), pope (649–55). He convoked the first Lateran Council to condemn Monothelitism. Feast: Nov. 12

Martin IV (c. 1210–85), pope (1281–5). He supported Charles I of Naples and Sicily, and opposed the house of Aragon in Sicily after the Sicilian Vespers.

Martin V (1368–1431), pope (1417–31). His election marked the end of the Great Schism. He reestablished the papacy in Rome and restored its authority.

Martin, Glenn Luther (1886–1955), U.S. pioneer airplane inventor and manufacturer. Martin bombers and flying boats were in worldwide use during the 2nd world war.

Mar·tin du Gard (mærtɛ̃dygɑr), Roger (1881–1958), French writer. He is best known for his series of novels 'les Thibault' (8 vols., 1922–40).

Mar·tin-eau (mɑrtinou), Harriet (1802–76), British writer on socioeconomic subjects ('Society in America,' 1837) and author of popular children's books ('The Playfellow', 1841).

Martineau, James (1805–1900), British Unitarian philosopher, brother of Harriet Martineau. In 'Types of Ethical Theory' (1885) he argued that morality is not the product of custom but its maker and that the power of moral judgment is the basis of moral life. In 'A Study of Religion' (1888) he set Darwinian evolution within a theistic philosophy.

mar·ti·net (mɑrt'nɛt) *n.* a strict disciplinarian [after Jean *Martinet* (*d.* 1672), F. army officer].

Mar·tí·nez Cam·pos (mɑrti:neθkɑmpɔs), Arsenio (1831–1900), Spanish general. He suppressed (1878) an uprising in Cuba, negotiating the Peace of Zanjón. Appointed captain-general of Cuba, he failed to contain the uprising of 1895 and was replaced by Weyler.

mar·tin·gale (mɑrtɪngeil) *n.* a strap connecting a horse's girth to the noseband, bit or reins, to prevent the horse from tossing its head back ‖ (*naut.*) the lower stay for a jibboom ‖ a system of doubling the stakes after each loss in gambling [F., origin unknown].

Mar·ti·ni (mɑrti:ni:), Simone (c. 1284–1344), Sienese painter. His work, marked by strong linear rhythms, includes the 'Annunciation' (1333) painted in collaboration with Lippo Memmi, now in the Uffizi, and the 'Virgin in Majesty' fresco (1315) in the Palazzo Pubblico at Siena.

mar·ti·ni (mɑrti:ni:) *n.* a cocktail made usually with gin and dry vermouth.

Mar·ti·nique (mɑrt'ni:k) a mountainous, volcanic island (area 427 sq. miles, pop. 308,169) of the Windward group, West Indies, forming an overseas department of France. Chief town and port: Fort-de-France. People: mainly Mulatto, with African and Creole minorities. Mean annual temperature (F.): 80°. Rainfall: 87 ins. Highest point: 4,800 ft. Products: sugar, rum, bananas, pineapples, cocoa. Martinique was discovered (c. 1502) by Columbus and was colonized by the French after 1635. It became an overseas department of France in 1946.

Mar·tin·mas (mɑrtinməs, mɑrt'nməs) *n.* the feast of St Martin (Nov. 11) [ST MARTIN + MASS].

Mar·ti·nů (mɑrtinu:), Bohuslav (1890–1959), Czech composer. His many works include operas, symphonies and chamber music in a markedly individual style.

mart·let (mɑrtlit) *n.* (*heraldry*) a mythical bird with no feet, borne as a charge [F. *martelet*].

mar·tyr (mɑrtər) **1.** *n.* someone who suffers death rather than renounce his faith ‖ someone who suffers greatly for some cause or principle **to be a martyr to** to suffer continually from, *a martyr to hayfever* **to make a martyr of oneself** to seek esteem by making it clear that one is doing a good deed at considerable self-sacrifice **2.** *v.t.* to put to death for refusing to renounce the faith ‖ to inflict great suffering upon [O.E. fr. L. fr. Gk].

mar·tyr·dom (mɑrtərdəm) *n.* putting to death of a martyr ‖ great suffering [O.E. *martyrdōm*].

mar·tyr·ize (mɑrtəraiz) *pres. part.* **mar·tyr·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mar·tyr·ized** *v.t.* to martyr [fr. M.L. *martyrizare*].

mar·tyr·ol·o·gy (mɑrtərɔlədʒi:) *n.* **·o·gies** *n.* a history or list of Christian martyrs [fr. M.L. *martyrologium* fr. Gk].

mar·tyr·y (mɑrtəri:) *pl.* **mar·tyr·ies** *n.* a shrine, chapel etc. built in honor of a martyr [fr. M.L. *martyrium* fr. Gk].

mar·vel (mɑrvəl) *n.* something that causes astonishment and admiration [O.F. *merveille*].

marvel *pres. part.* **mar·veling,** esp. *Br.* **mar·vel·ling** *past* and *past part.* **mar·veled,** esp. *Br.* **mar·velled** *v.t.* to be filled with wonder or astonishment, *I marvel at his patience* ‖ *v.t.* to be filled with wonder or astonishment at, *I marvel that he is so successful* [O.F. *merveiller*].

Mar·vell (mɑrvəl), Andrew (1621–78), English poet. A Puritan, he survived the Restoration and wrote satire on the new era. His poetry, which combines ingenious thought, delicate observation and elegant music, provoked what has become one of the standard definitions of 17th-c. poetical wit: 'a tough reasonableness beneath the slight lyric grace' (Eliot).

mar·vel-of-Pe·ru (mɑrvələvpəru:) *n.* (*bot.*) the four-o'clock.

mar·vel·ous, esp. *Br* **mar·vel·lous** (mɑrvələs) *adj.* causing one to marvel ‖ (*pop.*) very fine, excellent, *a marvelous opportunity* ‖ of or pertaining to the supernatural [O.F. *merveillos*].

Marx (mɑrks), Karl (1818–83), German economist and social philosopher. After studying law and philosophy and editing a liberal newspaper in Cologne, he went to Paris (1843). With Engels, his friend and collaborator, he published the 'Communist Manifesto' (1848), in which international socialism was publicly proclaimed for the first time. He participated in revolutionary movements in Germany (1848–9), was expelled, and went to London (1850), where he spent the rest of his life studying economics and working to further the cause of socialism. He founded (1864) the 1st International and published (1867) the first volume of 'Das Kapital.' The second and third volumes were published (1885–94) by Engels. In this book, Marx expounded his view of history, economic and social change. MARXISM.

Marx Brothers a U.S. family of comedians, Chico (Leonard) (1887–1961), Harpo (Adolph) (1888–1964), Groucho (Julius) (1890–1977), Gummo (Milton) (1892–1977) and Zeppo (Herbert) (1901–1979). Among the many films in which they appeared were 'Animal Crackers' (1930), 'Monkey Business' (1931), 'Duck Soup' (1933) and 'A Night at the Opera' (1935). Groucho later had a successful television career.

Marx·i·an (mɑrksi:ən) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to or supporting Marxism **2.** *n.* a Marxist.

Marx·ism (mɑrksizəm) *n.* the political, economic and social system advocated by Marx and Engels and their followers. Its philosophical bases are dialectical materialism and historical materialism. It sees capitalist society in terms of the exploitation of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie (*LABOR THEORY OF VALUE, *SURPLUS VALUE). It holds that communism, the political aspect of the system, will be achieved when the class struggle results in the overthrow of capitalism by the dictatorship of the proletariat and when a classless society has emerged from the withering away of the State.

Marx·ist (mɑrksist) **1.** *n.* someone who professes Marxism **2.** *adj.* of, relating to or characteristic of Marx or Marxism.

Ma·ry I (mɛəri:) ('Mary Tudor' or 'Bloody Mary', 1516–58), queen of England (1553–8), daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon. Brought up a Roman Catholic and excluded from court after her mother's divorce (1533), she succeeded to the throne (1553) after the death of her half brother Edward VI and the usurpation of Lady Jane Grey. Her marriage (1554) to Philip II of Spain, and the consequent Spanish alliance, provoked rebellion in England. The restoration of Catholicism (1554) was followed by a religious persecution (1555–8) in the course of which nearly 300 Protestants were put to death, among them Ridley, Latimer and Cranmer. England was drawn into a war between France and Spain (1557) and lost Calais (1558), the last English possession in France.

Mary II (1662–94), queen of England, Scotland and Ireland (1689–94), daughter of James II. A Protestant, she married (1677) William of Orange, with whom she was proclaimed joint sovereign [illegible] Revolution (1688), her husband taking the title of William III.

Mary Gregory style of 19th-century glassware with enameled figures of children.

Mar·y·land (mer·ələnd) (*abbr.* **Md.**) a state (area 10,577 sq. miles, pop. 4,265,000) on the middle [illegible] Chief city: Baltimore. The lowlands surrounding the Chesapeake Bay give way in the west to a part of the Appalachians. Agriculture: dairy [illegible] corn, tobacco. Resources: coal, building materials. Industries: steel, metal products, transport equipment, shipbuilding, chemicals, food processing, fishing. Chief universities: Johns Hopkins (1876) and University of Maryland (1807) at College Park. Maryland was colonized by the English (17th c.) and named after Queen Henrietta Maria. One of the Thirteen Colonies, it became (1788) the 7th State of the U.S.A.

Maryland's Act Concerning Religion [illegible] (1649).

Mary Magdalene (MAGDALEN).

Mary of Guise (1515–60), queen consort of James V of Scotland, regent of Scotland (1554–60) for her daughter Mary Queen of Scots. She unsuccessfully called in French troops when Knox led a Protestant rebellion (1559–60) against her policy of uniting France and Scotland.

Mary Queen of Scots (Mary Stuart, 1542–87), queen of Scotland (1542–67) and, as the consort of François II, queen of France (1559–60), daughter of James V and Mary of Guise. An ardent Catholic, she returned (1561) to Scotland after the deaths of her husband and her mother, to face the newly established Protestantism and the disaffected nobility. She married (1565) her cousin Lord Darnley, who, after murdering Mary's secretary Rizzio (1566), was himself murdered (1567), apparently with Mary's connivance. Her marriage (1567) to Bothwell, widely suspected of being Darnley's murderer, provoked a rebellion in which she was forced to abdicate (1567) in favor of her son, James VI of Scotland. Fleeing to England, whose throne she claimed by virtue of her descent from Margaret Tudor, she was imprisoned (1568) by Elizabeth I. After 19 years in prison, she was implicated in the Babington plot (1586) and executed for treason (1587).

Mary, Society of (MARIST).

Mary Stuart (MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS).

Mary, the Virgin the mother of Jesus and according to the Gospel his only human parent (*VIRGIN BIRTH). She was the wife of St Joseph, and, according to tradition, the daughter of St Joachim and St Anne. As the Mother of God she is venerated in the Roman Catholic Church with hyperdulia. Feast days in the Western Church: Immaculate Conception (Dec. 8), Nativity (Sept. 8), Annunciation (Mar. 25), Visitation (July 2), Purification (Feb. 2), Assumption (Aug. 15). Marian devotions include the Rosary and the Angelus.

Mary Tudor (MARY I).

Mary Washington College (VIRGINIA, UNIVERSITY OF).

mar·zi·pan (mɑrzəpæn) *n.* a confection of ground almonds, sugar and white of egg [G.].

Ma·sac·cio (musɑttʃɔ) (Tommaso di ser Giovanni di Mone, 1401–c. 1428), Italian painter, of crucial importance in the history of Renaissance painting. Working in heroic style, he virtually introduced tonal and linear perspective. His vigorous, fully modeled figures are set in a dramatic relationship to their imposing surroundings. Masaccio's chief surviving work is the fresco series (not all by him) in the Brancacci chapel of Sta Maria del Carmine, Florence.

Ma·sai (məsɑi) *pl.* **Ma·sai, Ma·sais** *n.* a member of an African nomadic people inhabiting part of Kenya and Tanganyika ‖ a Nilotic language of [illegible] people.

Ma·sa·ryk (mæsərik), Jan Garrigue (1886–1948), Czech statesman, son of T. G. Masaryk. He was foreign minister in the Czech government-in-exile during the 2nd world war, and in the postwar Czech government until his alleged suicide a few weeks after the Communists gained control.

Masaryk, Tomáš Garrigue (1850–1937), Czech statesman and philosopher. A liberal, he favored national independence for the peoples of Austria-Hungary, and gained international support for his view in Britain (1914–17), Russia (1917) and the U.S.A. (1918). With Allied [illegible] he became the [illegible] president of Czechoslovakia (1918).

Masbate (mɑsbɑtɛ) a mountainous island (area 1,262 sq. miles, pop. 230,000) of the central Philippines (Visayas). Mining (copper, gold, manganese), cattle breeding.

Mascagni [illegible] (1863–1945), Italian composer, best known for the one-act [illegible]

mas·car·a (mæskærə, *Br.* mæskurə) *n.* a cosmetic for darkening esp. the eyelashes [after *Mascara*, town in Algeria]

mas·cle (mæsk'l, másk'l) *n.* (*heraldry*) a charge in the form of a lozenge with a lozenge-shaped opening [O.F.]

mas·con (mæskɒn) *n.* (*astron.*) high concentrations of mass below the maria (seas of the moon) that tend to distort the direction of the moon's gravitational force *also* **mass concentrations**

mas·cot (mæskət, mæskɒt) *n.* an object, animal or person whose presence is supposed to bring good luck [F. *mascotte*]

mas·cu·line (mæskjulin, *Br.* máskjulin) **1.** *adj.* of the male sex ‖ relating to or characteristic of men ‖ mannish ‖ (*gram.*) designating or belonging to the gender of words referring to things male or originally regarded as male **2.** *n.* (*gram.*) the masculine gender ‖ a word having this gender [F. *masculin*]

masculine caesura a caesura immediately following a long or stressed syllable

masculine ending the ending of a line with a stressed syllable

masculine rhyme a rhyme of only one stressed syllable, e.g. 'delay, today'

mas·cu·lin·ist (mæskjulənist) *n.* one in favor of special male privileges *syn.* male chauvinist

mas·cu·lin·i·ty (mæskjulinɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being masculine

mase (meɪz) *v.* to create or amplify microwaves [

Mase·field (méɪsfi:ld), John Edward (1878–1967), English poet, critic and novelist. He was poet laureate (1930–67)

ma·ser (méɪzər) *n.* any of a class of amplifiers and oscillators that convert the internal energy of a molecular or atomic system into microwave energy by the interaction of electromagnetic radiation with the system. In this way waves with precisely determined frequencies may be obtained. A maser operating at optical frequencies is known as a laser or optical maser [M[illegible] Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation]

Mas·e·ru (mæzəru:) the capital (pop. 45,000) of Lesotho

mash (mæʃ) **1.** *n.* a mixture of things crushed together into a pulp, usually with liquid added ‖ a dry or moistened mixture of ground grain used as poultry and livestock feed ‖ (*brewing*) a mixture of crushed grain or malt with hot water to form wort **2.** *v.t.* to cause to become a mash, by grinding, crushing etc (*brewing*) to mix (grain, malt etc) with hot water to form wort [O.E. *mǽsc-, max-*]

Mash·am (mæsəm, mæʃəm), Mrs (after 1712, Lady) Abigail (*d.* 1734), favorite of Queen Anne of England. She became bedchamber woman to the queen (1704) and her influence secured the dominance of the Tories Harley and Bolingbroke

mash·ie, mash·y (mæʃɪ) *pl.* **mash·ies** *n.* (*golf*) an iron with a deep blade set well back, used for medium distances [origin unknown]

mashie niblick (*golf*) an iron with the blade sloping more than a mashie but less than a [illegible]

mask (mæsk, másk) **1.** *n.* any of several coverings for the face, worn as a disguise, as protection, or to filter air breathed in or out (*fig.*) a [illegible]

mask of friendship a likeness, esp. a cast of a face ‖ a hollow model of a head, worn by ancient Greek and Roman actors or by participants in a carnival procession ‖ a respirator, esp. one through which an anesthetic is inhaled ‖ [illegible]

chat a reproduction of a face as an ornament or [illegible] the head of a fox, dog, cat etc (*photog.*) a screen used to modify the size or shape of an image (*printing*) an opaque screen used to cover part of a plate **2.** *v.t.* to cover with a mask (*fig.*) to conceal with some disguise, *to mask one's feelings* (*photog.*) to modify the shape or size of an image using a mask [F. *masque*] [illegible]

masochism (mæsəkɪzəm, méɪzəkɪzəm) *n.* (*psychol.*) a condition in which the subject delights in being hurt or humiliated, esp. as a form of sexual perversion (cf. SADISM) **mas·o·chist** *n.* **mas·o·chis·tic** *adj.* [after L. Von Sacher*Masoch* (1836-95), Austrian novelist who described it]

Ma·so·li·no (mɑsəlí:nɔ) (Tommaso di Cristoforo Fini, 1383–c. 1447), Florentine early Renaissance painter. He was influenced by his pupil Masaccio: they both worked on the frescos in the Brancacci chapel in Florence

Ma·son (méɪs'n), George (1725–92), U.S. statesman. At the Virginia constitutional convention (1776) he drafted the declaration of the rights of man, which influenced Thomas Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence. A member of the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention of 1787, he opposed ratification of the federal constitution, but advocated the drafting of the Bill of Rights

Mason, John (1586–1635), English colonial administrator. He received (1629) from the Crown an area between the Merrimack and the Piscataqua Rivers, which he named New Hampshire

Mason, John Young (1799–1859), U.S. political leader and diplomat. He joined with James Buchanan, U.S. minister to Great Britain, and Pierre Soulé, U.S. minister to Spain, in drawing up the Ostend Manifesto

ma·son (méɪs'n) *n.* a craftsman who builds with stone, brick etc. **Ma·son** a Freemason **Ma·son·ic** (məsɒnik) *adj.* of or related to the Free and Accepted Masons [O. F. *masson, maçon*]

Ma·son-Dix·on line (méɪs'ndɪksən) the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Pennsylvania and Virginia agreed (1779) to extend the line westward, and the western boundary of Pennsylvania was fixed. Before the Civil War, it was part of the boundary between the free and the slave states [after Charles *Mason* and Jeremiah *Dixon*, Eng. astronomers who surveyed the boundary (1763–7)]

ma·son·ry (méɪs'nrɪ) *n.* that which is built by a mason ‖ the mason's craft **Ma·son·ry** Freemasonry [F. *maçonnerie*]

Ma·so·rah, Mas·so·ra (məsɔ́rə, mə- sóurə) *n.* a collection of marginal notes and criticism on the text of the Hebrew Bible, compiled mainly in Aramaic (6th-10th cc.) [ult. fr. Heb. *masōreth*, bond (of the covenant)]

Mas·o·rete, Mas·so·rete (mæsərí:t) *n.* one of the biblical scholars who compiled the Masorah ‖ a scholar learned in the Masorah **Mas·o·ret·ic, Mas·so·ret·ic** (mæsərétik) *adj.* [misapplication of Heb. *masōreth*]

Mas·o·rite (mæsərait) *n.* a Masorete

masque (mɑsk, másk) *n.* (*hist.*) a semi-dramatic amateur performance popular in 16th-c and 17th-c. England, combining verse, music, mime and spectacle ‖ (*hist.*) a masked ball [var. of MASK]

mas·quer·ade (mæskərèɪd) **1.** *n.* a ball at which masks are worn ‖ a false show for pretense or concealment of the truth **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **mas·quer·ad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mas·quer·ad·ed** to wear a disguise ‖ to put on a false outward show **mas·quer·ad·er** *n.* [fr. Span. *mascarada* fr *mascara*, mask]

Mass (mæs, mɑs) *n.* the celebration of the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic and some Anglican Churches ‖ music written for this celebration [O.E. *mæsse* fr. L.]

mass (mæs) *n.* (*phys.*) a property of matter that (with length and time) constitutes one of the fundamental, undefined quantities upon which all physical measurements are based, and which is intuitively associated with the amount of matter a body contains ‖ an aggregation of a quantity of matter, *the pond became a solid mass of ice* (*loosely*) a large amount or number, *masses of money* ‖ massiveness ‖ an expanse, esp. of color or shade in a painting ‖ the larger part or number, *the mass of men share this belief* **in the mass** generally, *they are good citi[illegible]* **the masses** [illegible] working people in a community, as opposed to the privileged [F *masse* fr. L. prob. fr. Gk]

mass *v.t.* and *i.* to gather together into a mass

MASS (*computer acronym*) multiple access sequential selection, a system for large-scale data storage, utilizing magnetic tape and discs to increase data storage capacity and reduce ac-

Mas·sa·chu·setts (mæsət[u sɪts) (*abbr.* Mass.) a state (area 8,257 sq. miles, pop. 5,781,000) on the northeast coast of the U.S.A. Capital: Boston. It is largely hilly, even in the coastal lowlands, becoming mountainous in the west. Agriculture: poultry and dairy products, flowers, cranberries. Resources: building materials. Industries: textiles and clothing, leather goods, machinery, electrical equipment, fishing. Chief universities: Harvard (1636), Brandeis (1948) at Waltham, University of Massachusetts (1863) at Amherst, Boston University (1839). Massachusetts was the scene of the Pilgrims' landing (1620), and it developed (17th c.) as a Puritan colony. One of the Thirteen Colonies, it became (1788) the 6th state of the U.S.A.

Massachusetts Bay an inlet (c. 50 miles long, 25 miles wide) of the Atlantic Ocean, extending along the east coast of Massachusetts to Cape Cod. Boston is at its west end

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (*abbr.* **M.I.T.**) a leading private technical and scientific university of the U.S.A., in Cambridge, Mass. It was chartered in 1861, opened in 1865

mas·sa·cre (mæsəkər) *n.* a ruthless, indiscriminate killing of many people or animals [F., origin unknown]

massacre *pres. part.* **mas·sa·cring** *past* and *past part.* **mas·sa·cred** *v.t.* to kill (many people or animals) ruthlessly and indiscriminately [F. *massacrer*]

Massacre of St Bartholomew *BARTHOLOMEW, MASSACRE OF ST

Massacre of the Innocents *INNOCENTS, MASSACRE OF THE

mas·sage (məsúʒ, esp. *Br.* mæsuʒ) **1.** *n.* treatment of the muscles etc. by rubbing or kneading **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **mas·sag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mas·saged** to apply this treatment to [illegible]

Mas·sa·soit (mæsəsɔit) (c. 1580–1661), chief of the Wampanoag Indians of Massachusetts. Meeting with Governor John Carver, he signed (1621) a peace treaty which remained inviolate for 54 years

Mas·sa·wa (məsúwə) the chief port (pop. 19,820) of Ethiopia, in Eritrea: pearl trade

masscult *MASS CULTURE

mass culture 1. tastes in the arts and entertainment popular with a large segment of the population, contrasted with "high culture" *also* popular culture *Cf* ADMASS, POP ART **2.** any of the arts disseminated via mass media *syn.* masscult *n.*, *adj.*

mass defect the difference between the isotopic mass and the isotopic mass number of an atom

mas·sé (mæséi) *n.* (*billiards*) a stroke made with an almost vertical cue on the side of the ball, to pass it around another ball [F.]

Mas·sé·na (mæseinæ), André, prince d'Essling (1758–1817), French marshal. He won brilliant victories in Italy (1796–7) in the French Revolutionary Wars

mass-energy equation the equation for the interconversion of mass and energy $E=mc^2$, where E is the energy in joules, m is the mass in kg and c is the speed of light in meters/sec.

Mas·se·net (mæsənéi, mæsne), Jules Emile Frédéric (1842–1912), French composer, best known for the operas 'Manon' (1884) and 'Thaïs' (1894)

mas·se·ter (mæsɪtər) *n.* either of two muscles which control the lower jaw and aid in mastication [Mod. L. fr. Gk *masētēr*, a chewer]

mas·seur (mæsə́:r) *n.* a man who professionally gives massage **mas·seuse** (mæsə́:z) *n.* a female [illegible]

Mas·sey (mæsi:), Vincent (1887–1967), Canadian statesman. He was the first Canadian to be governor-general of Canada (1952–9)

mas·si·cot (mæsɪkɒt) *n.* unfused yellow lead monoxide, PbO, that occurs naturally [F., origin unknown]

mas·sif (mæsi:f) *n.* an elevated mass, usually mountainous, with a number of peaks rising from it ‖ a large portion of the earth's crust which has shifted as a block without internal folding, faulting etc [F.]

Mas·sif Cen·tral (mæsi:fsɑ̃træl) a mountainous plateau (averaging 2,600 ft) covering most of S. central France (36,000 sq. miles). Summit: Puy de Sancy (6,188 ft). Resources: hydroelectricity, coal. Livestock breeding and subsistence farming are the main occupations, but there are industrial centers (Clermont-Ferrand, Alès)

Massine (mɑsi:n), Leonid (1895–1979) Russian choreographer and dancer, creator of innovative and comic ballets, born Leonid Myassine. As part of the Ballets Russes de Serge Diaghi-

lev he choreographed 'Parade' (1917), 'The Three-Cornered Hat' (1919) and 'The Fantastic Toyship' (1919). He also choreographed with the Colonel W. de Basil Company (1933–37) and the Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo (1938–41)

Mas·sin·ger (mæsindʒər), Philip (1583–c. 1640), English dramatist, best known for his 'A New Way to pay Old Debts' (1633)

mas·sive (mæsiv) *adj.* huge and weighty ‖ large in degree, quality etc., *a massive price increase* ‖ (of gold or silver articles) composed throughout of the metal (not plated or hollow) ‖ (*geol.*) having no regular form and, often, no crystalline structure [fr. F. *massif*]

mass·less (mæsləs) *adj.* [illegible] mass of zero

mass marketing (*business*) a program designed to sell a particular product to all consumers in a geographic area (e.g., Eastern seaboard states, continental U.S.) through the use of one marketing program and one marketing [illegible]

mass media the means of communication (radio, newspapers etc.) aimed at the widest possible audience

mass meeting a large gathering of people in connection with some matter of public interest

mass number an integer representing the number of nucleons in a nuclide, expressing the mass of an isotope on the 1962 atomic mass scale (cf. ATOMIC MASS)

mass observation (esp. *Br.*) the study and recording of the actions, customs, habits etc. of ordinary people, used in market research, journalism, political campaigning etc

Mas·son (mæsɔ̃), André (1896–), French painter, an originator of surrealism. He developed automatism as a painting method, producing abstract compositions of ambiguous forms and rich color. He influenced abstract expressionism

Massora *MASORAH

Massorete *MASORETE

mass-pro·duce (mæsprədú:s, mæsprədju:s) *pres. part.* **mass-pro·duc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mass-pro·duced** *v.t.* to manufacture (goods) by mass production **más·s-pro·duced** *adj.*

mass production production of one article or type of goods in large numbers by a standardized mechanical process

mass spectrograph a mass spectrometer equipped with a device for photographing the mass spectrum formed

mass spectrometer an apparatus used or separating a stream of charged particles (ions) based on the variation of the trajectory of a charged particle in magnetic and electric fields and its charge-to-mass ratio. The mass spectrometer is used to identify isotopes and determine their relative abundance, and in the analysis of complex organic and inorganic mixtures (*MASS SPECTROGRAPH)

mass spectrum a spectrum obtained by means of a mass spectrometer or a mass spectrograph representing the composition of the ion beam ordered according to the relative abundance of ions of e.g. increasing charge-to-mass ratio

mass termination assembly a method of connecting an electrical wire harness to a terminal, used in stereo sets, washing machines, television sets, etc.

mass transit means (e.g., subways) for transporting large numbers of people on prearranged routes on prescribed schedules

Mas·sys (musáis), Quentin (or Quentin Matsys, c. 1465–1530), Flemish painter. Besides his religious paintings ('St. Anne triptych', 'The Burial of Christ'), he painted portraits against landscape backgrounds, scholars ('Erasmus') in the study, and genre subjects ('The Banker and his Wife'). He remained in the 15th-c. tradition, while discreetly introducing new Italian ideas learned esp. from Leonardo and Raphael

mast (mæst, most) **1.** *n.* a long pole of wood or metal set up on a ship's keel or deck to carry sails or other rigging ‖ an upright pole or other structure for carrying radio aerials etc. ‖ any upright pole, e.g. the pole in some cranes (*U.S. Navy and Marine Corps*) [illegible] hearing complaints and imposing discipline **to sail before the mast** to serve as a common sailor (from the practice of quartering sailors in the forecastle) **2.** *v.t.* to put a mast or masts on [O.E. mæst]

mast (mæst) **1.** *n.* [illegible] found in the forest, esp. as food for wild boar, etc. [O.E. *maste, mæst*]

mas·ta·ba (mæstəbə) *n.* [illegible] *mastaba*, bench]

mas·ter (mæstər, mɑstər) **1.** *n.* a man in control or authority ‖ someone who gets the better of a rival, *at last he had met his master* ‖ a spiritual leader or guide ‖ someone regarded as great in his field, who serves as inspiration to later generations, *the masters of French literature* ‖ a person of consummate skill, in an art, technique etc., *a master of the clarinet* ‖ an employer, as contrasted with 'man', 'servant', 'apprentice' ‖ a skilled workman qualified to work on his own, *a master printer* ‖ the captain of a merchant ship ‖ a person with a degree between a bachelor's and a doctor's ‖ (esp. *Br.*) a male teacher in a school ‖ a person in authority over a hunt ‖ the owner of a pet animal ‖ the owner of a slave ‖ (used esp. by servants) the male head of a household ‖ (*Scot. peerage*) the eldest son of a peer, or the heir presumptive to a peerage ‖ the head of a college, guild, masonic lodge etc. ‖ a matrix from which duplicates (e.g. phonograph records) can be made **Mas·ter** as courtesy title for a boy, in the place of Mister **2.** *v.t.* to gain control over, overcome, *to master one's fear* ‖ to become completely skilled in, *to master a language* **3.** *adj.* largest, most important [illegible] having authoritative [illegible] some profession, occupation etc., *a master planner* ‖ controlling the operation of a number of individually controlled devices, *master switch* ‖ [illegible] [O.F. *maistre* and O.E. *magester* fr. L.]

mas·ter-at-arms (mæstərətɑrmz) *pl.* **mas·ters-at-arms** *n.* a petty officer in charge of discipline, prisoners etc. on a man-of-war

mas·ter-ful (mæstərfəl, mɑstərfəl) *adj.* domineering, wanting to dictate to others ‖ having or showing the qualities appropriate to a master, e.g. the ability to command

mas·ter-hand (mæstərhænd, mɑstərhænd) *n.* an expert ‖ expert ability

master key a key that opens many locks, each of which is normally opened by an individual key

mas·ter·li·ness [illegible] the state or quality of being masterly

mas·ter·ly (mæstərli:, mɑstərli:) *adj.* showing consummate skill

master mariner the captain of a merchant ship ‖ any seaman officially qualified to command a [illegible] ship

master mason a skilled mason **Master Mason** a fully qualified Freemason

mas·ter-mind (mæstərmaind, mɑstərmaind) **1.** *n.* the intellect behind some impressive piece of planning, organization etc. ‖ a person of outstanding intellect **2.** *v.t.* to be the mastermind of (a plot etc.)

master of ceremonies (*esp. U.S.*) someone who introduces the items, performers etc. at an entertainment ‖ someone who organizes and looks after details at a dance or other formal occasion

mas·ter-piece (mæstərpi:s, mɑstərpi:s) *n.* a work of art etc. made with consummate skill ‖ an individual's best piece of creative work

Mas·ters (mæstərz, mɑstərz), Edgar Lee (1869–1950), U.S. poet and novelist. His 'Spoon River Anthology' (1915), free-verse epitaphs in monologue form spoken from the grave by former inhabitants of a fictitious village in Illinois, is the first work in American literature dealing with the 'revolt from the village' theme

master sergeant (*U.S. Army and Marine Corps*) a noncommissioned officer ranking next below a sergeant major (*U.S. Air Force*) a noncommissioned officer ranking next above a [illegible]

mas·ter·ship (mæstərʃip, mɑstərʃip) *n.* the office of master in a school etc.

master switch [illegible] device with mechanical hands used to handle radioactive materials while operator is protected by a shield

master touch *n.* an exceedingly clever tactical move

mas·ter·work (mæstərwə:rk, mɑstərwə:rk) *n.* a [illegible] trol, thorough knowledge or skill in a specified [illegible]

mast·head [illegible] the [illegible] est part of a ship's mast, esp. of the lower mast ‖ the sailor stationed near here as a lookout ‖ the part of a newspaper [illegible] ing the names of the owner, editors and staff, as well as subscription rates etc. **2.** *v.t.* to send (a sailor) to stand at the masthead as punishment ‖ to hoist (a flag etc.) to the masthead

mas·tic (mæstik) *n.* a resin or gum exuding from *Pistacia lentiscus*, a small S. European evergreen tree. It is used in making high-grade varnish, the tree itself ‖ any of several pasty substances used as cements [F. fr. L.L. fr. Gk]

mas·ti·cate (mæstikeit) *pres. part.* **mas·ti·cating** *past* and *past part.* **mas·ti·cat·ed** *v.t.* to chew, to grind (rubber etc.) to a pulp ‖ *v.i.* to chew food [illegible] **mas·ti·ca·tor** *n.* [fr. L.L. *masticare* (*masticatus*)]

mas·ti·ca·to·ry (mæstikətɔri:, mæstikətouri:) **1.** *adj.* (*zool.*) adapted for chewing **2.** *pl.* **mas·ti·ca·to·ries** *n.* a medicinal substance to be chewed to increase secretion of saliva [fr. Mod. L. *masticatorius* fr. *masticare*, to chew]

mas·tiff (mæstif) *n.* a member of a breed of big, powerful, short-haired dogs with drooping ears and hanging lips, used formerly as fighting dogs, now as watchdogs [after O.F. *mastin*]

mas·ti·gophore (mæstigəfɔ:r, mɑstigəfɔ:r) *adj.* [illegible] any of a class (Mastigophora) of flagellated protozoans that may be parasitic but are seldom found within cells

mas·ti·tis (mæstaitis) *n.* inflammation of the breast or mammary gland [Mod. L. fr. Gk *mastos*, breast]

mas·to·don (mæstədɔn) *n.* any of several extinct mammals of fam. *Mammutidae* related to modern elephants, but differing from them esp. in the shape of their molar teeth [Mod. L. fr. Gk *mastos*, *breast* + *odous* (*odontos*), tooth]

mas·toid (mæstɔid) **1.** *adj.* shaped like a breast or nipple ‖ of or designating the nipplelike process of the temporal bone behind the ear **2.** *n.* this process [fr. Mod. L. *mastoides*, breast-shaped]

mas·toid·i·tis (mæstɔidaitis) *n.* inflammation of the mastoid

mas·tur·bate (mæstərbeit) *pres. part.* **mas·tur·bat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mas·tur·bat·ed** *v.t.* to produce orgasm in oneself by manipulation of the genitals, erotic fantasies etc., exclusive of sexual intercourse ‖ *v.t.* to produce orgasm in (someone) by manipulation of the genitals **mas·tur·ba·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *masturbari* (*masturbatus*)]

Mas·u·di (mæsu:di:) (*Arab.* Abu-al-Hasan 'Ali al-Mas'udi, *d.* c. 956), Arab historian and geographer. He wrote a history of the universe based on material gathered in Africa and Asia

Ma·su·li·pat·nam (mæsəlipʌtnəm) a port (pop. 60,000) in Andhra Pradesh, India, on River [illegible] cotton and rice

ma·su·ri·um (məzuəriəm) *n.* the former name of technetium [after *Masuria*, a region in N.E. Poland]

mat (mæt) **1.** *n.* a piece of coarse material used as a floor covering ‖ a small decorative piece of cloth, woven straw, cork etc. on which vases, ornaments, hot dishes etc. may be set ‖ any tangled or twisted mass, *a mat of hair* ‖ a thick floor covering used to cushion falls in gymnastics ‖ (*naut.*) a thick web of rope yarn used to protect rigging from friction **2.** *v. pres. part.* **mat·ting** *past* and *past part.* **mat·ted** *v.t.* to cover with mats or matting ‖ to tangle (hair etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to become tangled [O.E. *matt, meatt, meatte* fr. L.L.]

mat, matt, matte *pres. part.* **mat·ting, matt·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mat·ted, matt·ed** *v.t.* to render dull (gilding, metal etc.) ‖ to frost (glass) [F. [illegible]]

mat, matt, matte **1.** *n.* a mount (for pictures) ‖ the dull finish of unburnished gold, e.g. in painting or gilding (*metalwork*) a dull, roughened or frosted groundwork ‖ (*printing*) a matrix **2.** *adj.* without luster or shine [F. *mat*]

MAT (*abbr.*) masters of arts in teaching

Matabeleland [illegible] tural and mining region (area 70,118 sq. miles) of W. Zimbabwe. Chief town: Bulawayo

Matadi [illegible] (pop. 201,000) of Zaire, at the head of the Congo River (Zaire) estuary

ma·ta·dor (mætədɔr) *n.* (*bullfighting*) the man whose role is to kill the bull with his sword ‖ [illegible] ombre etc. [Span.]

Mata Hari (mŏtəhärē) (1876–1917), Dutch exotic dancer and spy, *b.* Margaretha Geertruida Zelle, executed for espionage during World War I. She was captured and, after a trial, was executed by the French, but questions about her actual guilt remain.

Ma·ta·mo·ros (mŏtəmôrōs), Mariano (1770–1814), Mexican priest and patriot. In the struggle for Mexican independence he served as the lieutenant of Morelos. He was captured at the defeat of Puruaran and executed in Valladolid.

Matamoros a commercial center and border port (pop. 186,480) in the Mexican state of Tamaulipas, 28 miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande, on its south bank opposite Brownsville, Texas.

Ma·tan·zas (mətansəs) the smallest populated province (area 3,259 sq. miles, pop. 463,000) in W. central Cuba. Capital: Matanzas. Chief crop: sugarcane. Manufactures: rope, shoes, fertilizers, matches.

Matanzas a city (pop. 64,000) and municipality (pop. 83,000) of W. central Cuba. It is the capital of its province, and has a fine harbor: sugar exportation.

match (mæch) **1.** *n.* someone who or something that can be opposed to or compete with another on an equal footing ‖ one of two persons or things exactly alike ‖ a person or thing harmonizing well with another ‖ a pair of persons or things with regard to the way in which they harmonize with each other, *those colors are a poor match* ‖ a person with regard to his or her suitability as a husband or wife ‖ a marriage ‖ a game or contest between two teams or persons **2.** *v.t.* to bring into competition, *to match one's wits against another's* ‖ to equal, *nobody can match him in ping pong* ‖ to be in harmony with, *her skirt doesn't match her blouse* ‖ to be the exact counterpart of ‖ to find an exact counterpart for ‖ to cause (two people or things) to be in harmony ‖ to toss (coins) in gambling or as a way of deciding something contested ‖ to toss coins with (a person) to decide something, *I'll match you to see who goes first* ‖ *v.i.* to have the same color, shape etc. as what is taken for comparison ‖ to harmonize with something ‖ (of two things) to be exactly the same with respect to color, shape etc. [O.E. *gamæcca, gemæcca,* a

match *n.* a small, thin piece of wood (sometimes of plastic), covered at one end with material of [illegible] by the friction of striking it on a rough surface [O.F. [illegible]]

match·board (mæchbôrd, mæchbourd) *n.* a board with a rabbeted edge or with a tongue in one edge and a groove in the other, for fitting into similar boards. Matchboards are used for ceilings, floors etc.

match·book (mæchbuk) *n.* a slim cardboard container in which rows of cardboard safety matches are fastened.

match·box (mæchbŏks) *n.* a small box, with a prepared striking surface, in which matches are packed.

match·et (mæchit) *n.* a machete.

match·ing funds 1. monies raised in proportion to the amount of grant, usu. as a prerequisite for the grant. 2. the grant that is to be so [illegible]

match·lock (mæchlŏk) *n.* (*hist.*) a slow-burning cord for lowering into the breech of a musket so as to fire the charge. (*hist.*) a musket with such a lock.

match·mak·er (mæchmeikər) *n.* someone who delights or engages in arranging marriages for others. **match·mak·ing** *n.* and *adj.*

match play (*golf*) a form of the game in which the scoring is by number of holes won, not by [illegible]

match point (*sports*) the last point needed to [illegible]

match·wood (mæchwud) *n.* wood suitable for matches. to make **matchwood of** (*Br.*) to [illegible]

mat·ing (*pres. and past part.* **mat·ed** to check [illegible]

out his orders ‖ (*U.S. Navy*) an assistant to a warrant officer, ranking as a petty officer ‖ any assistant, *plumber's mate* **2.** *v. pres. part.* **mat·ing** *past and past part.* **mat·ed** *v.t.* to pair (birds, animals) for breeding ‖ *v.i.* (of birds, animals) to copulate [perh. fr. M.L.G. or M. Du.]

ma·té (mætē) *n.* a tealike drink containing caffeine, made from the dried leaves of *Ilex paraguayensis,* a South American holly ‖ this holly [Span. *mate* fr. Quechua *mati,* calabash]

ma·te·ri·al (mətiəriəl) **1.** *adj.* of or consisting of matter ‖ (of behavior, ideas) worldly, not spiritual ‖ connected or concerned with bodily comfort, *material needs* ‖ substantially important, *a side plot not material to the main story* ‖ (*law*) important for the determination of a cause or for the outcome of a case **2.** *n.* the stuff from which a thing is made ‖ cloth ‖ data constituting the basis of a more finished composition, *the material for a historical novel* ‖ (*pl.*) necessary tools, equipment etc., *writing materials* [fr. L.L. *materialis*]

ma·te·ri·al·ism (mətiəriəlizəm) *n.* (*philos.*) the theory that matter is the basic reality of the universe, hence that everything is material or can be shown to derive ultimately from matter. Materialism probably emerged in the 4th c. B.C. with Democritus' atomist theory. It has been the basic premise of many philosophical systems (cf. PRAGMATISM, cf. POSITIVISM, cf. MARXISM) [fr. Mod. L. *materialismus*]

ma·te·ri·al·ist (mətiəriəlist) *n.* someone who values material things more than spiritual ones ‖ someone who holds the philosophical beliefs of materialism **ma·te·ri·al·is·tic** *adj.* **ma·te·ri·al·is·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Mod. L. *materialista*]

ma·te·ri·al·i·ty (mətiəriælitē) *n.* [illegible] state of being material ‖ matter [fr. Mod. L. *materialitas*]

ma·te·ri·al·i·za·tion (mətiəriəlizeiʃən) *n.* a materializing or being materialized ‖ an apparition of a spirit

ma·te·ri·al·ize (mətiəriəlaiz) *pres. part.* **ma·te·ri·al·iz·ing** *past and past part.* **ma·te·ri·al·ized** *v.t.* to give material characteristics or form to ‖ to cause (a spirit) to appear ‖ *v.i.* to become tangible, *his grandiose scheme never materialized* ‖ (of spirits) to appear in bodily form

ma·te·ri·al·ly (mətiəriəlē) *adv.* to a considerable degree, substantially ‖ with regard to matter or material things ‖ of matter as distinguished from form

materials science study of the properties of materials

ma·te·ri·a med·i·ca (mətiəriəmedikə) *n.* substances used in preparing medicines ‖ the science of the source, nature and properties of these substances [M.L.]

ma·te·ri·el, ma·te·ri·el (mətiəriél) *n.* the equipment and supplies used in a business or in the armed forces (cf. PERSONNEL)

ma·ter·nal (mətə:rnl) *adj.* of or pertaining to a mother ‖ motherly ‖ related through the mother, *a maternal uncle* [fr. F. *maternel*]

ma·ter·ni·ty (mətə:rnitē) **1.** *n.* the state of being a mother ‖ motherliness **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the time when a woman is pregnant or has just had a baby, or to pregnancy or childbirth, *maternity ward* [fr. F. *maternité*]

maternity clothes clothes for pregnant [illegible]

mate·y (meit) (*adj.* (*Br., pop.*) friendly and companionable

math (mæθ) *n.* (*pop.*) mathematics

math·e·mat·i·cal (mæθəmætikl) *adj.* of, pertaining to or using mathematics, *a mathematical calculation* ‖ used in mathematics, *a mathematical table* ‖ very precise, *mathematical accuracy* [fr. L. *mathematicus*]

mathematical biology science utilizing mathematical models of biological phenomena for [illegible]

mathematical linguistics (*linguistics*) study of the mathematical properties of language, applying statistical and algebraic concepts

mathematical logic symbolic logic

[illegible]

ist in mathematics [F. *mathématicien*]

math·e·mat·ics (mæθəmætiks) *n.* the science of expressing and studying the relationships between quantities and magnitudes as represented by numbers and symbols (pl. of obs.

Mather (mæðər, mætər), Cotton (1663–1728), New England Puritan Congregational minister and author, the son of Increase Mather. A powerful voice in New England affairs, he led the revolt against the rule of Sir Edmund Andros. His 'Memorable Provinces Relating to Witchcraft and Possessions' (1689) helped to promote the Salem witch trials. He contributed, however, to the founding of Yale University and to making New England a cultural center.

Mather, Increase (1639–1723), American Congregational minister, author, and statesman. After Charles II had rescinded the original Massachusetts charter, under which the colonists were entitled to elect their own governor, Mather secured its partial restoration. He served (1685–1701) as president of Harvard University and published his 'Cases of Conscience' (1693) concerning the Salem witch trials.

maths (mæθs) *n.* (*Br., pop.*) mathematics.

Ma·thu·ra (məturə) (Muttra) a Hindu pilgrimage center (pop. 132,028) in N. Uttar Pradesh, India, on the Jumna, traditional birthplace of Krishna.

Ma·til·da (mətildə) (1046–1115), countess of Tuscany. She supported Pope Gregory VII in his struggle with the Emperor Henry IV. The lands which she bequeathed to the papacy were long disputed between the Empire and the Holy See.

Matilda (1102–67), queen of England (1141) and, by her marriage (1114) to Henry V, empress of the Holy Roman Empire. After her husband's death (1125), her father Henry I made her heiress to the English throne (1126) and she married (c. 1128) Geoffrey Plantagenet, count of Anjou. On her father's death (1135), the English throne was usurped by her cousin Stephen. Mathilda invaded England (1139) and dethroned Stephen (1141), but was overthrown six months later. The war ended (1153) when her son Henry (later Henry II) was recognized as heir to the throne.

mat·in·al (mætin'l, mæt'n'l) *adj.* of or occurring in the early morning [F.]

mat·i·nee, mat·i·née (mæt'néi) *n.* an afternoon performance at a moviehouse or theater [F. *matinée,* morning]

matinee idol, matinée idol an actor who has a special appeal for women because of his looks and charm

Mat·ins, *Br.* also **Mat·tins** (mætinz, mæt'nz) *pl. n.* (*Roman Catholicism*) the first of the canonical hours in the breviary, followed by lauds ‖ (*Anglican Communion*) the service of Morning Prayer [fr. F. *matines*]

Ma·tisse (mætis), Henri (1869–1954), French painter and sculptor, leader of the Fauves. His works have a luxuriance and gaiety arising from a free, bold and inventive use of pure color. They are highly decorative, with strong patterns which have affinities with the natural but stylized forms used in Middle Eastern decoration. He was also a master draftsman.

Ma·to Gros·so (mátugrôsu) the thinly populated savanna plateau region (approx. 485,000 sq. miles) of W. central Brazil: cattle raising.

mat·rass, mat·trass (mætrəs) *n.* a long, rounded glass container, used in distilling etc. [F. *matras*]

ma·tri·arch (méitriːark) *n.* a woman who rules a group, esp. a mother having authority over her immediate family or over a larger family group ‖ a venerable old woman **ma·tri·ár·chal** *adj.* of or like a matriarch ‖ based on or pertaining to a matriarchy **má·tri·ar·chate** *n.* a community etc. ruled by a matriarch **má·tri·ar·chy** *pl* **ma·tri·ar·chies** *n.* a form of social organization in which descent is traced through the mothers ‖ government by women ‖ a matriarchate [fr. L. *matr-* fr. *mater,* mother, after 'patriarch']

matrices alt. *pl.* of MATRIX

mat·ri·cid·al (mætrisáid'l, meitrisáid'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to matricide

mat·ri·cide (mætrisaid, méitrisaid) *n.* the murder of a mother by her child [fr. L. *matricidium* fr. *mater,* mother+*caedere,* to kill]

matricide *n.* a person who kills his mother [fr. L. *matricida* fr. *mater,* mother+*caedere,* to [illegible]

ma·tric·u·late (mətrikjuleit) *pres. part.* **ma·tric·u·lat·ing** *past and past part.* **ma·tric·u·lat·ed** *v.t.* to enroll in a university or college ‖ *v.i.* to be enrolled as a member of a university or college **ma·tric·u·la·tion** *n.* [fr. M.L. *matriculare* (*matriculatus*) fr. L. L. *matricula,* a register]

mat·ri·fo·cal (mætrəfóuk'l) or **mat·ri·cen·tred** (mætrəsentərd) *adj.* (*anthropology*) of a social group, e.g., a tribe, centered on the mother figure

mat·ri·lin·e·al (mætrəlɪnɪəl, -lɪnjəl, mætrɪlɪnɪəl, -ljəl) *adj.* tracing descent or kinship through the mother [fr. L. *mater*, mother + LINEAL]

mat·ri·lo·cal (mætrəlouk'l, mɛtrəlouk'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to residence at the habitation of the wife's family or tribe [fr. L. *mater*, mother + LOCAL]

mat·ri·mo·ni·al (mætrəmouniːəl) *adj.* pertaining to marriage or married life [F.]

mat·ri·mo·ny (mætrɪmouni) *pl.* **mat·ri·mo·nies** *n.* the state of being married ‖ marriage as a Christian sacrament ‖ (*cards*) the declaration of king and queen as trumps in some games [O.F. *matremoine*]

ma·trix (méitriks, mætriks) *pl.* **mat·ri·ces** (méitrisiːz, mætrisiːz), **ma·trix·es** *n.* a mold in which type or other matter in relief is shaped or cast ‖ a place within which something is formed and developed ‖ any natural material, e.g. rock, in which gems, fossils, metals etc. are found ‖ the impression left in a rock when a fossil [illegible] has been removed ‖ an array of mathematical elements subject to certain algebraic laws and used notably to express the conditions in which a system of linear equations has a solution ‖ (*biol.*) the substance between the cells of connective tissue ‖ (*bot.*) a body upon which lichen or fungus grows ‖ (*anat.*) the part beneath the body and root of a nail ‖ (*computer*) a table of variables ‖ an arrangement of circuit elements to perform particular functions [L. = womb]

matrix algebra (*math.*) a form of algebra dealing with addition and multiplication of matrices

matrix isolation (*chem.*) a technique for isolating molecules in an inert solid (matrix) for study

matrix mechanics a branch of quantum mechanics that treats the coordinates and momenta associated e.g. with the electrons in an atom as matrices rather than quantities having definite values, and that gives essentially the same results as wave mechanics

ma·tron (méitrən) *n.* a married woman or a widow, usually having children and no longer young ‖ a person who superintends the domestic affairs of a public institution, e.g. a prison or hospital ‖ (*Br.*) a woman in a boarding school who fills a maternal role in looking after the children's welfare ‖ (*Br.*) a woman superintendent of nurses in a hospital ‖ a female attendant or guard in a women's prison or in some other public institution **má·tron·li·ness** *n* **má·tron·ly** *adj.* [F. *matrone*]

matron of honor, *Br.* **matron of honour** a married woman acting as a bride's chief attendant (cf. MAID OF HONOR, cf. BRIDESMAID)

Ma·tsu·ya·ma (mɑtsuːjɑmɑ) a port (pop. 407,969) of Shikoku, Japan, on the Inland Sea: textiles, paper products

matt, matte *MAT

matte (mæt) *n.* (*metall.*) an impure mixture of sulfides obtained during the smelting of sulfide ores of metals [F.]

mat·ted (mætid) *adj.* (of hair) in a tangled, sticky-looking mess ‖ clogged with undergrowth or covered with dense growth ‖ made from, or covered with, mats

mat·ter (mætər) **1.** *n.* that which any physical thing is composed of ‖ (*phys.*) that which occupies space and possesses inertia ‖ a substance serving a specified purpose, *coloring matter* ‖ content as distinct from form, subject matter ‖ importance, *it is of no matter* ‖ a circumstance, issue, topic etc., *a matter requiring attention, business matters* ‖ trouble, difficulty, *what's the matter?* ‖ (*law*) the facts as opposed to principles ‖ pus ‖ type set up or impressions from this **for that matter** as far as that is concerned **in the matter of** as regards **2.** *v.i.* to be of importance ‖ to suppurate [M.E. *materie, matere, matiere* fr O. F.]

Mat·ter·horn (mætərhɔrn) (*F.* le Cervin, *Ital.* il Cervino) a famous peak (14,780 ft) in the Pennine Alps, on the Swiss-Italian frontier

matter of course something expected as natural or logical in the course of events **mat·ter-of-course** *adj.*

matter of fact a fact, as distinct from a supposition **mat·ter-of-fact** *adj.* [illegible] to-earth ‖ unimaginative, merely truthful, *a matter-of-fact account of the accident*

Mat·thew (mæθjuː), St (*d.* c. 70), one of the 12 Apostles, traditionally the author of the Gospel according to St Matthew. Symbol: a winged man. Feast: Sept. 21 (Orthodox Church Nov. 16)

Matthew, Gospel according to St the first Gospel of the New Testament, traditionally attributed to St Matthew and thought to have [illegible] of Christ [illegible] the Sermon on the Mount

Matthew Paris *PARIS, Matthew

Mat·thi·as (mɑθáiəs), St (*d.* 61 or 64), the Apostle chosen by lot to fill the place of Judas Iscariot (Acts 1, 21-6). Feast: Feb. 24

Matthias [illegible] Holy Roman emperor (1612–19) [illegible] of Bohemia (1611–) and of Hungary (1608–18), son of Maximilian II. He succeeded his incompetent brother Rudolf II, but failed in his policy of uniting the Protestant Union and the Catholic League. The Thirty Years' War broke out (1618) during his reign

Matthias Cor·vi·nus (kɔrvainəs) (c. 1440–90), king of Hungary (1458–90) and Bohemia (1478–90), son of Janos Hunyadi. He fought the [illegible] and captured Vienna (1485), where he made [illegible]. He extended his power over much of central Europe, and was a patron of learning and science

mat·ting (mætiŋ) *n.* a dull surface or finish in gilding, glassmaking etc. ‖ the production of this surface ‖ a border for a picture

matting *n.* woven material, esp. of hemp, grass, bast etc., used for floor covering etc.

Mattos [illegible]

mat·tock (mætək) *n.* a tool shaped like a pick, the head having usually one end pointed and the other flat with a sharp edge. It is used for loosening soil, digging up and cutting roots etc. [O.E. *mattuc, meottuc*]

Mat·tos (mɑtɔs), Gregorio de (1633–96), Brazilian poet. He wrote of the corruption of the Church, the venality of government officials, and the injustices of the social system under Portuguese rule

mattrass *MATRASS

mat·tress (mætris) *n.* a flat case of some strong fabric, e.g. canvas, stuffed with hair, feathers, sponge rubber etc., put on a bedstead or serving as a bed ‖ a mat of brushwood or poles used in dikes, dams etc. to prevent erosion [O. F. *materas*]

mat·u·rate (mætʃureit) *pres. part.* **mat·u·rating** *past* and *past part.* **mat·u·rat·ed** *v.i.* to mature ‖ *v.t.* to cause to ripen [fr. L. *maturare* (*maturatus*)]

mat·u·ra·tion (mætʃuréiʃən) *n.* the full development of adult characteristics, e.g. the development of adult organs or tissues, the development of emotional maturity etc. ‖ the entire process leading to the production of haploid gametes from diploid spermatogonia or oogonia, involving usually two meiotic divisions and including the structural and physiological changes preparing the gametes for fertilization [illegible] [F.]

maturation division MEIOSIS

ma·ture (mətuər, mətjuər, mətʃuər) *adj.* having reached a state of full natural development, *a mature person* ‖ ripe ‖ of or relating to the time when development is complete, *his mature years* ‖ (of decisions etc.) involving or arrived at after prolonged and careful thought ‖ (of a bond etc.) due ‖ (*geol.*, of a river etc.) having reached a [illegible] [fr. L. *maturus*]

mature *pres. part.* **ma·tur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ma·tured** *v.t.* to cause to become mature ‖ *v.i.* to become mature [fr. obs. F. *maturer* and MATURE adj.]

ma·tu·ri·ty (mətuəriti, mətjuəriti, mətʃuəriti) *n.* the quality or state of being mature ‖ (of [illegible])

ma·tu·ti·nal (mətúːtənl, mətjuːtənl) *adj.* of or occurring in the morning [fr. L. *matutinalis*]

mat·zo, mat·zoh (mɑtzə) *pl* **mat·zoth** (mɑtsouθ), **mat·zos** *n.* an unleavened bread eaten by Jews at Passover [Yiddish *matse* fr. Heb.]

maud·lin (mɔdlin) *adj.* weakly and tearfully sentimental, esp. when drunk [O.F. *Madelaine*, Magdalen, often depicted as weeping]

Maugham (mɔm), William Somerset (1874–1965), English novelist, playwright and writer of short stories in a sophisticated, satirical style. His novels include 'Of Human Bondage' (1915), 'Cakes and Ale' (1930), and 'The Razor's [illegible]'

Mau·i (mauːi) the second largest island (area 728 sq. miles, pop. 70,847) of the Hawaiian group

maul (mɔl) **1.** *n.* (also **mall**) any of several kinds of heavy hammer, usually wooden, for driving [illegible] **2.** *v.t.* (also **mall**) to attack savagely and injure, *the lion mauled its [illegible]* ‖ to treat roughly, *the child mauled her kitten* ‖ to attack with violent criticism ‖ to split (wood) with a maul and wedge [fr. F. *mail*]

maul·stick, mahl·stick (mɔlstik) *n.* a light stick with a padded head, used by painters to support and steady the brush hand [fr. Du. *maalstok* fr. *malen*, to paint + stok, stick]

Mau Mau (maumau) a secret society in Kenya, drawn chiefly from the Kikuyu, which aimed at driving European settlers out of Kenya. Its terrorist rebellion (1952–9) against the Kenya government was put down by British troops, and its supposed leader, Kenyatta, imprisoned (1953–9)

Mau·na Ke·a (máunəkéiə) an extinct volcano in N. central Hawaii Is., Hawaii. It rises 32,000 ft [illegible] to 13,784 ft above sea level)

Mau·na Lo·a (maunəlóuə) a double-cratered, active volcano (13,680 ft) on central Hawaii Is., Hawaii

maund (mɔnd) *n.* any of several units of weight in India and W. Asia [Hindi and Pers. *man*]

maun·der (mɔndər) *v.i.* to talk ramblingly, with no obvious purpose ‖ to move or act aimlessly and slowly [etym. doubtful]

maun·dy money (mɔndiː) specially minted coins given to the poor by a royal personage in a Maundy Thursday ceremony, esp. in Westminster Abbey [O.F. *mandé*, commandment, from Jesus's words after washing his disciples' feet, 'a new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another' (John xiii, 34)]

Maundy Thursday the Thursday before Easter

Mau·pas·sant (moupæsɑ̃), Guy de (1850–93), French writer. He was a master of the short-story form, writing in a naturalistic, terse style. His stories include 'Boule de suif' (1880), 'Mademoiselle Fifi' (1882) etc. Among his novels are 'Une vie' (1883) and 'Bel Ami' (1885)

Mau·riac (mourjæk), François (1885–1970), French writer. His novels are usually set in the Bordeaux country and often depict violent conflicts between religious beliefs and passion, or between the individual and the family. They include 'Génitrix' (1924), 'le Désert de l'amour' (1925), 'Thérèse Desqueyroux' (1927), 'le Noeud de vipères' (1932)

Mau·rice (mɔris, mɔris) (1521–53), duke (1541–7) and elector (1547–53) of Saxony. Although a Protestant, he allied himself with Charles V in the Schmalkaldic War (1546–7), but subsequently turned against Charles and signed the Treaty of Passau (1552) with the future Emperor Ferdinand I

Maurice of Nassau (1567–1625), prince of Orange (1618–25), stadtholder of the Netherlands (1584–1625), son of William the Silent. He fought successfully (1590–1609) against Spanish rule. He ordered the execution (1619) of his former ally Barneveldt, to whom much of the commercial prosperity of his reign was due

Mau·ri·ta·ni·a (mɔritéiniə) an Islamic republic (area 397,955 sq. miles, pop. 1,731,000) in N.W. Africa. Capital: Nouakchott. People: 84% Moors (Arabs and Berbers, mostly nomadic herdsmen with Toucouleur, Sarakolle and Fulani minorities, mainly farmers, in the far south). Languages: Arabic, Berber dialects, French, Hamitic and Sudanese dialects. State religion: Islam. Social organization is largely [illegible]. Most of [illegible] in the Sahara with a less arid region, the Sahel (gum arabic, dates) in the south, and a fertile strip (cereals, peanuts, sweet potatoes) along the River Sene[illegible] [illegible] to 3,000 ft in the north. Average temperatures: (Jan.) 70°F., (July) 80°F. Rainfall: under 5 ins in the Sahara, 10–20 ins in the south. Livestock: [illegible]. Resources: [illegible] in the north west near Fort Gouraud, copper, salt, fish. Exports: minerals, gum, meat, fish products. Imports: sugar, rice, tea, flour, manufactured goods. Railroad: Fort Gouraud–Port Etienne (1963). Monetary unit: CFA franc. HISTORY: Inhabited [illegible] by the 11th c. the area was invaded by Bedouins (12th c.). It was recognized as [illegible] by the French sphere of influence [illegible] made protectorate (1903) and attached to French West Africa (1904). It became a colony [illegible] within the French Community (1958) and fully indepen-

dent (Nov 28, 1960). A war with the Algerian-backed Polisario Front guerrillas of the Spanish Sahara (now Western Sahara) after Mauritania annexed one-third of that former colony (1976) led to a severe economic crisis and the overthrow of the government (1978). Mauritania relinquished its claim (1979), signed a treaty of friendship with Algeria and Tunisia (1983) and formally recognized the Polisario government (1984). It then moved to improve relations with Morocco and Libya while reaffirming its support for the Polisario.

Mau·ri·tius (mərɪʃəs) an island state (area 720 sq. miles, pop. 1,018,000) in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of the Malagasy Republic. It is a member of the U.N. and of the Commonwealth. Capital: Port Louis. The country includes Rodrigues Is. and the Lesser Dependencies (Agalega and Cargados Carajos, total area 11 sq. miles, pop. 10,000). People: 65% of Indian origin, with Chinese, European, Malagasy, African, Sinhalese and Malay minorities. Languages: English (official), French, Creole, Chinese, Hindi, Arabic, Urdu, Tamil. Religion: largely Hindu and Roman Catholic, with Moslem and Buddhist minorities. The volcanic central plateau, steep in the west, rises to 2,711 ft. and contains inland plains at 1,200 ft. Average temperatures (F.): Port Louis 74°, 67° in the mountains. Rainfall: 30–50 ins. at sea level, 200 ins. high up. Agricultural and forestry products: sugar, tea, timber. Industries: sugar refining, aloe and jute fiber, sacks, foodstuffs. Exports: sugar (98% of exports). Imports: manufactures, foodstuffs. Monetary unit: Mauritius rupee (100 cents). HISTORY: The island was visited by Arabs and Malays in the Middle Ages and by the Portuguese (1507). It was named after Maurice of Nassau by the Dutch (1598), who settled it intermittently (1683–1710). It was claimed (1715) by the French, and captured (1810) by the British. Indians immigrated in large numbers to work on the sugar plantations after slavery was abolished in the British Empire (1834). Universal adult suffrage was introduced (1958), and successive constitutional changes (1961 and 1964) prepared the island for independence (Mar. 12, 1968). Since then it has claimed the British Indian Ocean Territory, which it administered until 1965.

Mau·rois (mourwɑ), André (Emile Herzog, 1885–1967), French writer. He is best known for his popular biographies of Shelley, Disraeli, Byron, Dickens etc.

Mau·ry (mɔri), Matthew Fontaine (1806–1873), U.S. naval officer and oceanographer. He [illegible] wind and current charts of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. His 'Physical Geography of the Sea' (1855) was the first textbook on oceanography.

Mau·ry·a (maurɪə) an Indian dynasty (325–184 B.C.), founded by Chandragupta. It extended its power over most of India and Afghanistan.

mau·so·le·um (mɔsəlɪəm, mɔzəlɪəm) *pl* **mau·so·le·ums, mau·so·le·a** (mɔsəlɪə, mɔzəlɪə) *n.* a large and elaborate tomb, or a building housing tombs [L. fr. Gk *mausoleum* fr. MAUSOLUS].

Mau·so·lus (mɔsouləs) (*d.* c. 353 B.C.), satrap of Caria (c. 377–c. 353 B.C.). His monumental tomb at Halicarnassus was one of the Seven Wonders of the World. It was destroyed by an earthquake.

mauve (mouv) 1. *n.* a pale purple dye obtained from crude aniline, the first to be prepared synthetically; the color of this dye. 2. *adj.* having this color.

ma·ven or **ma·vin** or **may·vin** (meɪvən) *n.* (*col.*) an expert.

may·er·ick (meɪərɪk) *n.* (*pop.*) a person who refuses to conform and acts independently; a member of a political party who will not toe the party line; an unbranded animal on the range, esp. a motherless calf [after Samuel Augustus Maverick].

Ma·verick (mɑ [illegible]) an air-to-surface missile [illegible]

mawk·ish (mɔkɪʃ) *adj.* weakly or cloyingly sentimental [fr. older *mawk*, maggot fr. O.N. *mathkr*, worm].

Max·en·tius (mæksenʃəs), Marcus Aurelius Valerius (c. 280–312), Roman emperor (306–12), son of Maximian. He seized power helped by the Praetorians and reconquered N. Africa, but was defeated (312) by Constantine I.

max·i (mæksɪ) *n.* woman's skirt or coat extending to the ankle: *also maxicoat; maxiskirt*. *Cf.* MICRO-, MIDI-, MINI.

maxi- combining form meaning "very large" e.g., *maxidress, maxiskirt*. *Cf.* MACRO-, MEGA-, META-, MICRO-, MINI.

maxicoat †MAXI.

[illegible] **maxilla**e (mækˈsɪlɪ)

max·il·las *n.* either of the parts of the upper jaw behind the premaxilla ‖ the upper jaw ‖ an appendage of most arthropods, posterior to the mandible, modified in various ways according to function. **max·il·lar·y** (mæksɪlərɪ, mæksələrɪ) 1. *adj.* of, pertaining to, or in the region of the maxilla. 2. *n. pl.* **max·il·lar·ies** (*anat.*) the maxilla [L. =jaw].

Max·im (mæksɪm), Hiram Percy (1869–1936), U.S. inventor, son of Sir Hiram Maxim. He devised the Maxim silencer (1908) for explosive weapons.

Maxim, Sir Hiram Stevens (1840–1916), British inventor, of U.S. origin. He is best known for his Maxim machine gun (1884).

Maxim, Hudson (1853–1927), U.S. inventor, brother of Sir Hiram Maxim. He invented a high explosive (Maximite), smokeless powders, and a self-combustive compound to propel torpedoes.

max·im (mæksɪm) *n.* a succinct general truth, moral reflection or rule of conduct [F. *maxime*].

max·i·mal (mæksəməl) *adj.* to the greatest possible degree ‖ pertaining to or being a maximum [MAXIMUM].

Max·im·i·an (mæksɪmɪən) (Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus, *d.* 310), Roman emperor (286–305 and 306–8), associate of Diocletian.

Max·i·mil·ian (mæksɪmɪljən) (1832–67), emperor of Mexico (1864–7), archduke of Austria, brother of Franz Joseph. After Napoleon III's ill-advised invasion of Mexico, he accepted the imperial throne, but was kept in power only by French troops. When these were withdrawn, he was captured and shot by the troops of Juárez, who rapidly reconquered the country.

Maximilian I (1459–1519), Holy Roman Emperor (1493–1519), king of Germany (1486–1519), son of Frederick III. His dynastic marriages involved him in a series of wars with [illegible] he Swiss Confederation and Venice. His consequent financial difficulties started the dependency of emperors on loans from the Fugger family. Maximilian was a patron of Durer and other artists, and his reign saw the beginnings of the Reformation.

Maximilian II (1527–76), Holy Roman Emperor (1562–76), king of Bohemia and Germany (1564–76), and of Hungary (1563–76), son of Ferdinand I.

Maximilian I (1573–1651), Duke of Bavaria (1597–1651) and elector palatine (1623–51). He formed the Catholic League (1609) and played an important part in the Thirty Years' War, defeating the Elector Frederick V at the White Mountain (1620).

max·i·min (mæksəmɪn) *n.* (*logic*) the maximum of a group of minima. *Cf.* MINIMAX.

Max·i·min I (mæksəmɪn) (Gaius Julius Verus Maximinus, 173–238), Roman emperor (235–8). A Thracian peasant, he was the first Roman emperor to have come from the ranks of the army.

Maximin II (Gaius Galerius Valerius Maximinus, *d.* 314), Roman emperor (308–14).

max·i·mize (mæksəmaɪz) *pres. part* **max·i·miz·ing** *past* and *past part* **max·i·mized** *v.t.* to magnify to the greatest possible degree ‖ to [illegible]

max·i·mum (mæksəməm) 1. *pl* **max·i·mums, max·i·ma** (mæksəmə) *n.* the greatest possible amount, number or degree; the greatest amount, number or degree actually reached. 2. *adj.* greatest in amount, number or degree; *at maximum speed*; relating to, marking or setting a maximum [L. neut. superl. of *magnus*, great].

maximum likelihood method (*statistics*) technique providing a likelihood distribution probabilities so great that an estimate of the random variables is produced.

maximum permissible exposure (*med.*) the total radiation exposure to which an average person may be exposed without harm.

Max·i·mus (mæksəməs), Magnus Clemens (*d.* 388), Roman emperor (383–8). He proclaimed himself emperor in Britain and overthrew Gratian in Gaul (383), but was defeated and killed by Theodosius I.

maxiskirt †MAXI.

Max·well (mækswəl, mækswel), James Clerk (1831–79), Scottish physicist, distinguished for his contributions to the electromagnetic theory of light and the kinetic theory of gases.

max·well (mækswəl, mækswel) *n.* the cgs electromagnetic unit (symbol M) of magnetic flux, equal to the flux through 1 sq. c. of a magnetic field in the air having an induction of 1 gauss [after James C. *Maxwell*].

Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution a fundamental statistical equation in both classical and quantum statistical mechanics that gives the distribution of a physical variable (e.g. velocity, position) over the particles of a gas in equilibrium at constant temperature. The relation implies as a direct consequence the equipartition of energy, and is the basic equation of the kinetic theory of gases.

May (meɪ), Sir Thomas Erskine, 1st Baron Farnborough (1815–86), British constitutional jurist. His 'Practical Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament' (1844) is the standard guide to parliamentary procedure in Britain and many other countries.

May *n.* the fifth month of the year, having 31 days. **may** the blossoming branches of the hawthorn ‖ the hawthorn [M.E. *mai* fr. O.F.].

may *infin.* and *parts.* lacking, *neg.* **may not, mayn't** *3rd pers. sing.* **may** *past* **might** (mait) (or, by suppletion, 'was', 'were able to') *auxiliary v.* to be permitted to, *you may go now* ‖ expressing possibility, *you may be right* ‖ used in clauses expressing result, purpose, concession or condition, *he complains so that he may have sympathy* ‖ used to express a wish, hope, prayer, *may they both be happy* [O.E. *mæg, magon, meahte*].

Ma·ya (mɑjə) *n.* a member of an Indian people inhabiting the Yucatán peninsula, S. Mexico, Guatemala and part of Honduras ‖ their language, spoken by about 300,000. **Ma·yan** *adj.* and *n.* [Span.].

—The origins of the Mayan civilization have been traced back to before 1000 B.C. It flourished (4th–8th cc.), declined (9th c.), and revived (10th c.) under Toltec influence, before being conquered by the Spanish (16th c.). The Mayas left stone temples built on pyramids and adorned with sculpture. They excelled in painting and pottery, developed a system of hieroglyphic writing, and elaborated a mathematical system which enabled them to devise a very accurate calendar. They were organized in city-states (each ruled by a hierarchic aristocracy and priesthood) which at various times formed confederacies. They worshipped a pantheon of deities.

ma·ya (mɑjə) *n.* (*Hindu philos.*) illusion [Skr. *māyā*].

Ma·ya·kov·sky (mɑjəkɔfskɪ), Vladimir Vladimirovich (1893–1930), Russian poet and playwright. He glorified the revolution, in verse remarkable for its verbal invention, wordplay etc.

may-ap·ple (meɪæp'l) *n. Podophyllum peltatum*, fam. *Berberidaceae*, a North American plant with a poisonous rhizome, which yields the drug podophyllin. It sends up yearly two peltate leaves and a single large white flower ‖ its edible egg-shaped yellow fruit.

may·be (meɪbɪ) *adv.* perhaps, possibly but not certainly [M.E. for *it may be*].

May Day the first day of May, celebrated in the U.S.S.R., France and other European countries and the Philippines as an international workers' festival. Spring festival customs of great antiquity survive in some places.

May-day (meɪdeɪ) *n.* an international distress call in radio telephoning [fr. F. *m'aider*, help me].

Ma·yenne (mæjen) a department (area 1,986 sq. miles, pop. 261,800) in N.W. France (†MAINE-ANJOU). Chief town: Laval.

May·er (maɪər), Julius Robert von (1814–78), German physicist. He calculated the mechanical equivalent of heat (1842).

may·flow·er (meɪflauər) *n.* any of several plants blooming in May or in early spring, esp. the

trailing arbutus and any of several evergreens

May·flow·er the ship in which the Pilgrims sailed (1620)

Mayflower Compact an agreement drawn up (1620) by the passengers aboard the 'Mayflower', designed to unify the colonists by providing a temporary government based on the will of the majority. It was the basis of the original Plymouth government and all succeeding government of the colony

may·fly (méiflai) *pl.* **may·flies** *n.* a lacy-winged, aquatic imago insect of the order *Plectoptera* having a short (1–2 days) adult life and a lengthy (up to 2 years) nymph stage

may·hem (méihem) *n.* (*law*) the malicious, permanent maiming or mutilating of a person, rendering him partly or wholly defenseless [A.F. *mahem, mahaym*]

May·o (méiou) a family of U.S. physicians who founded what became the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn. The chief contributors were William James Mayo (1861–1939), who specialized in stomach surgery, and his brother Charles Horace Mayo (1865–1939), who specialized in goiter surgery and neurosurgery

Mayo, Henry Thomas (1856–1937), U.S. admiral and commander in chief of the U.S. fleet during the 1st world war. Following the Tampico incident (1914), he led the expedition to Veracruz

Mayo a western county (area 2,084 sq. miles, pop. 109,525) of the Irish Republic. County seat: Castlebar (*CONNACHT)

may·on·naise (meiənéiz) *n.* a thick creamy dressing of egg yolks beaten with oil, vinegar and seasoning, usually served as a garnish for cold fish, salads etc. [F., origin unknown]

may·or (méiər, mɛər) *n.* the head of a municipal corporation of a city, town etc. **may·or·al** *adj.* [M.E. *mair, mer* fr. F. *maire*]

may·or·al·ty (meiərəlti, mɛərəlti) *pl.* **may·or·al·ties** *n.* the office, or term of office, of a mayor [fr. O.F. *mairalté*]

may·or·ess (méiəris, mɛəris) *n.* the mayor's wife, or his official hostess ‖ a female mayor

mayor of the palace (*hist.*) the chief minister of the Frankish kings. Under the later Merovingians the mayors of the palace increased their power, until they usurped the throne (751) and founded the Carolingian dynasty

may·pole (méipoul) *n.* a tall pole decorated with flowers, streamers etc. around which people dance on May Day

Maz·a·rin (mæzərin, mæzərɛ̃), Jules (Giulio Mazarini, 1602–61), Italian-born French cardinal and statesman. Sent as papal nuncio to Paris (1634–6), he was made cardinal (1641) on the recommendation of Richelieu and Louis XIII. He became (1642) Richelieu's successor as chief minister, thanks to his influence over Anne of Austria, the regent for her son, the young Louis XIV. He obtained favorable terms at Westphalia (1648), but his fiscal policy provoked the Fronde (1648–53). He acquired land from Spain in the Treaty of the Pyrenees (1659) and arranged the marriage (1660) of Louis XIV and the Infanta. He created a powerful central administration, but he weakened the royal finances

Ma·za·tlán (məsutlán) Mexico's chief Pacific port (pop. 161,600) and rail center: fishing, tourism

Maz·da·ism (mæzdəizəm) *n.* Zoroastrianism [fr Avestan *mazda,* the good principle in Pers. theology]

maze (meiz) *n.* a contrived ornamental, complex layout of paths, often hedged ‖ something intricately complicated or confusing [fr. older *maze* V., to bewilder fr. AMAZE]

Ma·zep·pa (məzépə), Ivan Stepanovich (c 1644–1709), Cossack hetman in the Ukraine (1687–1709). At first an ally of Peter I of Russia, he made an alliance with Charles XII of Sweden and fled to Turkey after the Russians decisively defeated the Swedes (1709)

ma·zer (méizər) *n.* a large hardwood drinking bowl usually mounted with silver [fr. O.F. *masere,* maplewood fr. Gmc]

ma·zur·ka (məzə́rkə) *n.* a lively Polish dance in triple time ‖ the music for this dance [Polish, a woman of the Polish province of Mazovia]

ma·zy (méizi) *comp* **ma·zi·er** *superl* **ma·zi·est** *adj.* like a maze

Maz·zi·ni (mətsí:ni:), Giuseppe (1805–72), Italian patriot and revolutionist. He founded (1831) Young Italy, a secret society with the aim of making Italy a united independent republic. From exile, he organized a series of unsuccessful revolts in Italy, and helped to establish a short-lived republic in Rome (1849). His reliance on secret revolutionary methods proved less effective in uniting Italy than the more practical policies of Cavour

Mba·bane (mbabánə) the capital (pop. 38,000) of Swaziland, on the High Veld

Mban·da·ka (mbændəkə) (formerly Coquilhatville) a port (pop. 52,000) in Zaire, on the Congo River in Zaire [fr. a local name] It is 2° south of the Equator

mbi·ra (embírə) *n.* African musical instrument that consists of a gourd, a wooden box, and strips of wood or metal that are plucked with the thumb and/or fingers

MBO (management by objectives) a management technique designed for planning, achieving, and evaluating business or project goals

mbo·ra (embórə) *n.* African musical instrument made of hollow wood with lengthwise metal strips that are vibrated with the thumbs

Mc *names beginning thus are listed at 'Mac'*

M.C. 'MASTER OF CEREMONIES

MCS (*abbr.*) master of computer science

Md. Maryland

M.D. doctor of medicine

M-day (émdei) *n.* (*mil.*) the day on which mobilization begins (*D-DAY, H-HOUR)

Me. Maine

me (mi:) *pron., objective case of 'I', take me with you, give it to me* [O.E. *me, mē*]

me *n.* (*Br., mus.*) mi

mea·con·ing (mi:kənin) *n.* (*mil.*) a system of receiving radio-beacon signals and rebroadcasting them on the same frequency in order to confuse navigation and cause inaccurate bearings to be obtained *Cf* BEACON

Mead (mi:d), Margaret (1901–78), U.S. anthropologist, best known for her research into child rearing, personality, and culture in primitive societies, chiefly among the peoples of Oceania

mead (mi:d) *n.* an alcoholic drink of fermented honey, water, malt etc. [O.E. *meodu*]

Meade (mi:d), George Gordon (1815–72), Union general in the Civil War. He won the battle of Gettysburg (1863)

mead·ow (médou) *n.* a piece of grassland, esp. one used for hay ‖ a piece of low-lying grassland along a body of water [M.E. *medwe, medewe* fr. O.E. *mædwe,* oblique case of *mæd,* meadow]

mead·ow·lark (médoulɑrk) *n.* any of several North American brownish members of *Sturnella,* fam. *Icteridae,* a genus of passerine birds with yellow breast and buff and black markings

meadow saffron *COLCHICUM

mead·ow·sweet (médouswi:t) *n.* any of several plants of genus *Filipendula,* fam. *Rosaceae,* esp. F. *ulmaria,* with white, sweet-smelling flowers and pinnate leaves, found in damp meadows ‖ any of several plants of genus *Spiraea,* fam *Rosaceae*

mea·ger, esp. *Br.* **mea·gre** (mi:gər) *adj.* low in quantity or quality, *meager rewards, a meager supper* [M.E. *megre* fr. O.F.]

meal (mi:l) *n.* the edible part of coarsely ground grain ‖ any similarly ground substance [O.E. *melu*]

meal *n.* food eaten alone or in company to satisfy hunger or at a set hour as part of daily routine ‖ the time or occasion of taking this food [O.E. *mǽl,* measure, fixed time, meal]

meal·ie (mi:li:) *n* (*South Africa,* esp. *pl.*) corn ‖ (*South Africa*) an ear of corn [Afrik *milje* fr. Port. *milho,* millet, corn]

meal·i·ness (mi:linis) *n.* the state or quality of being mealy

meals on wheels a nonprofit service that delivers hot meals to the homebound

meal·time (mi:ltaim) *n* the routine time at which one takes a meal

meal·worm (mi:lwɜrm) *n* the larva of certain beetles of fam. *Tenebrionidae.* Mealworms live on (and pollute) flour and meal

meal·y (mi:li) *comp* **meal·i·er** *superl* **meal·i·est** *adj* powdery and dry, like meal, *a mealy potato* ‖ of or containing meal ‖ (of complexion) sallow, unhealthy looking ‖ covered with meal or powder ‖ (of an animal) spotted with a second color ‖ mealymouthed

meal·y·mouthed (mi:limauðd, mi:limauθt) *adj* not frank or forthright in speech, esp avoiding unpalatable truths or epithets liable to offend

mean (mi:n) *adj.* (*math.*) intermediate between extremes in number, quantity, degree, kind, value etc., having the value which is most frequent, *mean rainfall, mean temperature* **2.** *n.* something occupying a mean position with regard to number, quantity, degree, kind, value etc. ‖ (*math.* an average ‖ (*math.*) the second or third term of a proportion ‖ the middle term of a syllogism [O.E. *mǽn* mean, moan etc.]

mean *adj.* stingy ‖ small-minded, petty ‖ unkind or positively spiteful ‖ bad-tempered ‖ of poor quality, esp shabby or squalid, *a row of mean, dingy houses* **no mean** a very good, *he is no mean trumpeter* [O.E. *gemǽne* possessed in common]

mean *pres. part.* **mean·ing** *past* and *past part* **meant** (ment) *v.t.* to intend, *she didn't mean to hurt you, the remark was meant to offend him* ‖ to denote, *what does this word mean?, the accident means more expense* ‖ to intend to signify, *what does he mean by that remark?* ‖ *v.i.* to have a specified degree of importance, *his garden meant a lot to him* **to mean well** to be well intentioned [O.E. *mǽnan*]

mean calorie 1/100 of the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 gram of water from 0°C. to 100°C. It differs slightly from the calorie because of small temperature variations in the specific heat of water

me·an·der (mi:ændər) **1.** *n.* a winding of a stream or river ‖ (often *pl.*) a rambling stroll ‖ an ornamental linear pattern, e.g. in ancient Greek design **2.** *v.i.* (of a stream) to follow a winding course ‖ to wander aimlessly [L. *meander* fr. Gk *Maiandros,* a river in Phrygia]

mean distance the arithmetic mean of the greatest and smallest distances of a planet's orbit from the sun, equal to half the major axis of the orbit

mean·ing (mi:niŋ) **1.** *n.* that which is intended or meant **2.** *adj.* expressive, conveying emotion etc., a *meaning look* ‖ (in compounds) having intentions of a specified kind, *well-meaning efforts* **mean·ing·ful, mean·ing·less** *adjs.*

mean·ness (mi:nnis) *n.* the state or quality of being mean ‖ a mean act

means (mi:nz) *pl. n.* that which enables some purpose to be fulfilled ‖ the method used to achieve a purpose ‖ material resources (income etc.) **by all means** certainly **by any means** possibly, *could you by any means lend me some money?* **by means of** by making use of **by no means** certainly not, in no way, *he is by no means stupid* **to live beyond (within) one's means** to spend more (less) than one's income [MEAN n.]

mean solar day the period of time between successive returns of the mean sun to the meridian, containing 86,400 mean solar seconds

mean solar hour 3,600 mean solar seconds

mean solar minute 60 mean solar seconds

mean solar second the standard unit of time in the cgs system of units, equal to 1/86,400 of a mean solar day

means test an examination of a person's financial position to determine whether or not to make him a grant from public funds

mean sun a fictitious body which moves along the celestial equator at a constant rate equal to the average rate of the actual sun. It is used to define the mean solar day

meant *past* and *past part.* of MEAN

mean·time (mi:ntaim) **1.** *adv.* during the intervening time ‖ during the same time as something else is or was going on **2.** *n.* (only in) **the meantime** the intervening time ‖ the same time as something else is or was going on

mean·tone temperament (mi:ntoun) (*mus. hist.*) a system of tuning in which the intervals between semitones of a fixed-pitch instrument are adjusted to give as nearly natural tuning as possible for the key of C major (cf. EQUAL TEMPERAMENT)

mean·while (mi:nhwail, mi:nwail) **1.** *adv.* meantime **2.** *n.* only in **the meanwhile** the meantime

Mea·ny (mi:ni:), George (1894–1980), U.S. labor leader, president (1955–79) of the AFL-CIO. He helped to expel the organizations of its corrupt and racket-infested affiliates

mea·sles (mi:zlz) *n.* a contagious disease caused by a virus and common in children. It is characterized by catarrh, fever and skin eruption ‖ German measles ‖ a disease of cattle and swine caused by the larvae of certain tapeworms [M.E. *maseles* pl. fr. Gmc]

mea·sly (mi:zli) *comp* **mea·sli·er** *superl* **mea·sli·est** *adj.* paltry, of very little value, *a measly gift* ‖ infected with measles [MEASLES]

meas·ur·a·bil·i·ty (meʒərəbíliti) *n.* the state or quality of being measurable

meas·ur·a·ble (meʒərəb'l) *adj.* that can be measured **meas·ur·a·bly** *adv.* [M.E. fr. F. *mesurable*]

meas·ure (meʒər) *n.* the magnitude of something as determined by measuring ‖ an instrument used to determine magnitude ‖ a unit of length, volume etc. as a standard for measuring ‖ a system of units used in measuring, *metric measure* ‖ amount, extent or degree, *to achieve a measure of success* ‖ a criterion for determining quality, degree etc., *a test providing a measure of ability* ‖ an appropriate amount or portion, *give him his measure of praise* ‖ a limit, *joy without measure* ‖ an act designed to achieve a purpose, *measures to ensure victory* ‖ a legislation bill or statute ‖ (*printing*) the width of a page or column of type ‖ (*mus.*) a bar ‖ rhythm in verse or music ‖ (*pl., geol.*) stratified minerals, *coal measures* **for good measure** as an addition, *he threw in a bunch of parsley for good measure* **in a measure** to some extent **made to measure** (of clothes) made according to the measurements of the individual **to take measures** to do things (so as to achieve some purpose) **to take the measure of** to judge the nature of (a person, situation etc.) [F. *mesure*]

measure *pres. part.* **meas·ur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **meas·ured** *v.t.* to determine the magnitude, extent, degree etc. of in terms of some standard ‖ to judge the quality or nature of in terms of some standard ‖ (with 'against') to bring into comparison (with) ‖ to serve to determine the magnitude, extent, degree etc. of, *a thermometer measures temperature* ‖ *v.i.* to have a specified magnitude, extent, quantity etc., *the property measured 30 acres* ‖ to be able to be measured **to measure off** to mark the end of (a measured length) **to measure one's length** (*pop.*) to fall flat on the ground involuntarily **to measure out** to measure (a specified length) ‖ to give, distribute or allot by measuring **to measure up to** to reach the standard of, *to measure up to expectations* **méas·ured** *adj.* accurately determined and serving as a standard, *a measured mile* ‖ steady and deliberate, *a measured tread* ‖ (of speech etc.) carefully thought out, calculated **méas·ure·less** *adj.* of boundless size or extent ‖ vast **méas·ure·ment** *n.* a measuring or being measured ‖ the magnitude, length, degree etc. of something in terms of a selected unit [F. *mesurer*]

measuring worm a looper

meat (mi:t) *n.* the flesh of animals (usually excepting fish and poultry) used for food ‖ the edible part of an animal, *the meat of a lobster* ‖ (*fig.*) the substance or essence of something, *the meat of the essay is in the last two sections* [O.E.

[illegible] whose maggots feed on flesh

Meath (mi:ð) an eastern county (area 903 sq. [illegible] County seat: Trim ‖ (*hist.*) an ancient kingdom of E. Ireland

meat·i·ness (mi:tinis) *n.* the quality of being meaty

[illegible] meat trade, including slaughtering, processing

[illegible] *vanal* ‖ a passage or channel in the body, esp. the opening of the nose, ear etc. [L. a pas-

eat *adj.* of, like or consisting of meat ‖ (*fig.*) full of substance ‖ stimulating thought, *a meaty*

n. pharm. a drug used to blockade ganglions

[illegible] city, pop. 367,000) of Islam, capital of the Hejaz, [illegible] hammad; it was always part of the Arab Mos-

Mec·can·o (məkænou, məkanou) *n.* a construction toy consisting of many metal components from which engineering models can be built [trademark]

me·chan·ic (məkænik) *n.* a workman skilled in making, using or repairing machinery [fr. L. *mechanicus* adj., pertaining to machines, fr. Gk]

me·chan·i·cal (məkænik'l) *adj.* pertaining to or involving machines ‖ operated or produced by a machine ‖ made or done as if by machinery and therefore lacking spontaneity or interest ‖ of or pertaining to the subject matter of mechanics [fr. L.L. *mechanicus* fr. Gk]

mechanical advantage the ratio of the working force derived from a simple machine to the force applied to the machine, giving a measure of the aid offered by the use of a machine in transmitting force

mechanical bank a toy bank usually in the form of an animal or comic figure, in which a coin placed in position is automatically deposited by a lever, e.g., a hunter shoots a penny into a bear's mouth. It was popular in the 19th century

mechanical drawing drawing done with instruments, e.g. to prepare a blueprint

mechanical equivalent of heat the value of a unit of mechanical work in terms of the heat that it generates, being 4.185 joules·calorie

me·chan·i·cal·ly (məkænikli:) *adv.* in a mechanical way

mechanical translation (*computer*) automatic computer translation of text from one language to another

me·chan·ics (məkæniks) *n.* a branch of physics (*KINEMATICS) that deals with energy and force in their relation to material bodies (*QUANTUM MECHANICS, *DYNAMICS, *STATICS, *STATISTICAL MECHANICS) ‖ the application of mechanics to the operation and design of machines ‖ the mechanism or way of operating of a machine or process, *the mechanics of advertising* [ME. (*)MANIC]

mech·a·nism (mekənizəm) *n.* a structure of interacting parts working mechanically ‖ any system, process etc. composed of parts which, working together, resemble the workings of a machine ‖ a machine-like device, system, process etc. by means of which some result is achieved, *a defense mechanism* ‖ (*philos.*) the theory that the workings of the universe can be explained by physics and chemistry (cf. VITALISM) **mech·a·nist** *n.* someone who believes in the mechanistic theory of the universe **mech·a·nis·tic** *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *mechanismus* fr. Gk *mēchanē*, machine]

mech·a·ni·za·tion (mekənizéiʃən) *n.* a mechanizing or being mechanized

mech·a·nize (mékənaiz) *pres. part.* **mech·a·niz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mech·a·nized** *v.t.* to make mechanical ‖ to operate by machinery ‖ to introduce the use of machines in (an industry etc.) ‖ to equip (an army etc.) with tanks, armored motor vehicles etc.

me·chan·o·re·cep·tor (mekənouriséptər) *n.* a body organ sensitive to mechanical stimuli, e.g., intestines. —**mechanoreception** *n.* — **mechanoreceptive** *adj.*

[illegible]

Mechitarist *MEKHITARIST

Mech·lin lace (meklin) a fine bobbin lace with floral motifs, originally made in Malines, Belgium [fr. *Mechlin*, Eng. name for Malines]

Meck·len·burg (meklənbə:rg) a former state of East Germany on the northern plain, an irregular wooded plateau, dotted with hundreds of lakes, between the lower Elbe and Oder, divided since 1952 into Rostock, Schwerin and Neubrandenburg districts. Crops: rye, oats, potatoes, sugar beet. Industries: mechanical engineering, fishing (in the Baltic). Main towns: Rostock, Stralsund (ports), Schwerin. The region was colonized by Germans (12th c.) and the native (Wend) princes were made dukes of the Holy Roman Empire (1348). It was divided after the Thirty Years' War into two duchies which supported Prussia against Austria, but joined the German Empire (1871). They were recombined in 1934

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence a controversial declaration supposedly proclaimed by the citizens of Mecklenburg Co. at Charlotte, N.C., on May 20, 1775. It is known, at least, that these citizens adopted (May 31, 1775) strong anti-British resolutions which declared all Crown officials, civil and military, suspended from their offices, thus implying independence without actually declaring it

mec·lo·fen·an·ate (mekloufénəneit) *n.* nonsteroidal, anti-inflammatory analgesic, marketed as Meclomen

med·al (med'l) *n.* a small, flat piece of metal, cast with an inscription or design, that commemorates an event or is awarded in recognition for distinguished service, for an achievement etc. ‖ such a piece of metal bearing a religious image [F. *médaille* fr. Ital.]

med·al·ist, med·al·list (méd'list) *n.* someone who has won a medal ‖ an engraver of medals

me·dal·lic (mədælik) *adj.* relating to or depicted on a medal

me·dal·lion (mədæljən) *n.* a large medal ‖ something shaped like this, e.g. a decorative tablet, panel or carpet design ‖ a license to operate a taxicab [F. *médaillon* fr. Ital.]

medallist *MEDALIST

medal play (*golf*) a form of the game in which the scoring is by number of strokes, not number of holes (cf. MATCH PLAY)

Me·dan (medún) the chief town (pop. 635,562) of N. Sumatra, Indonesia, center of a rubber and tobacco-growing region

med·dle (méd'l) *pres. part.* **med·dling** *past* and *past part.* **med·dled** *v.i.* (with 'in' or 'with') to concern or busy oneself impudently or interferingly, *don't meddle in my affairs* **méd·dle·some** *adj.* given to meddling [O.F. *medler, mesdler*]

Mede (mi:d) *n.* an inhabitant of ancient Media [fr. L. *Medus* fr. Gk]

Me·de·a (midi:ə) (*Gk mythol.*) a famous sorceress, daughter of Aeetes, king of Colchis. She accompanied Jason, helping him with magic arts to win the Golden Fleece. When Jason deserted her she killed the children she had borne him

Me·del·lín (medeji:n) the chief industrial center (pop. 1,506,661) of Colombia, 150 miles northwest of Bogotá, in a coffee-growing region. Industries: textiles, engineering, metallurgy, chemicals. There are two universities

med·e·vac (médəvæk) *n.* (*mil.*) military medical helicopter, esp. for evacuating wounded from the battlefield

Med·ex (médeks) *n.* program to develop physicians' assistants, designed for former military medical corpsmen with independent duty experience

med·fly (médflai) *n.* short form for Mediterranean fruit fly

Me·di·a (mi:di:ə) an ancient country in N.W. Iran, which flourished mid-7th c. –6th c. B.C., conquered Assyria and destroyed Nineveh (612 B.C.) and was defeated (mid-6th c. B.C.) by the Persians under Cyrus II

me·di·a (mi:di:ə) *pl.* **me·di·ae** (mi:di:i:) *n.* (*anat.*) the middle membrane of a blood or lymph vessel [L. fem. of *medius*, middle]

media *alt. pl.* of MEDIUM

mediaeval *MEDIEVAL

me·di·al (mi:di:əl) **1.** *adj.* situated in the middle ‖ of or being an average or mean ‖ (*phon.*, of a sound or letter) situated within a word **2.** *n.* a medial letter [fr. L.L. *medialis*]

me·di·an (mi:di:ən) **1.** *adj.* designating a plane dividing a body or part into symmetrical halves ‖ situated in this plane ‖ of or pertaining to a median **2.** *n.* something situated in the middle ‖ (*geom.*) a line joining a vertex of a triangle to the [illegible] ‖ (*math.*) a quantity situated in a series so as to have as many quantities below it as above, *the median of 3, 6, 8, 14 and 15 is 8* ‖ a median artery, vein, nerve etc. [fr. L. *medianus*]

me·di·ant (mi:di:ənt) *n.* (*mus.*) the third degree of a scale, midway between tonic and dominant [fr. Ital. *mediante*]

me·di·as·ti·num (mi:di:əstáinəm) *pl.* **me·di·as·ti·na** (mi:di:əstainə) *n.* a membranous middle septum, esp. between the lungs ‖ the space between the pleural sacs, containing the heart and other chest viscera except the lungs [Mod. L. fr. M.L. *mediastinus*, in the middle]

me·di·ate **1.** (mi:di:eit) *v. pres. part.* **me·di·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **me·di·at·ed** *v.t.* to bring about (a settlement) by reconciling conflicting parties ‖ to settle (a dispute etc.) by reconciling conflicting parties ‖ to act as agent in conveying, communicating etc. ‖ *v.i.* to intervene in order to bring about a reconciliation **2.** (mi:di:it) *adj.* acting indirectly, through some agency [fr. L.L. *mediare* (*mediatus*), to halve, to be in the

me·di·a·tion (mi:di:eiʃən) *n.* a mediating or being mediated [O.F. *mediacion*]

me·di·a·tor (mi:di:eɪtə) *n.* someone who mediates **me·di·a·to·ri·al** (mi:di:əˈtɔ:ri:əl, mi:di:əˈtəʊri:əl), **me·di·a·to·ry** *adj.* [F *médiateur*]

med·ic (médɪk) *n.* (*pop.*) a physician or surgeon, or a student or military corpsman doing medical work

med·ic, med·ick (médɪk) *n.* a member of *Medicago*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a genus of Old World plants with cloverlike flowers, used as forage, including alfalfa [fr. L. *medica* fr. Gk *Medike (poa)*, (grass) of Media]

med·i·ca·ble (médɪkəbˈl) *adj.* able to be effectively treated by medicine [fr. L. *medicabilis*]

Med·i·caid (médɪkeɪd) *n.* government-administered program in U.S. to provide medical services to the poor, financed jointly by federal and state governments *Cf* MEDICAL, MEDICARE

Medicaid mill a medical clinic depending substantially on low-income and poor patients whose bills are paid by Medicaid funds

med·i·cal (médɪkˈl) **1.** *adj.* of, concerned with or relating to the practice of medicine (often as contrasted with surgery etc.) **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a medical examination required by authority [F *médical*]

Med·i·Cal (medɪkæl) *n.* California's Medicaid program

medical audit a detailed evaluation of selected medical records by qualified professional staff. Medical audits are used in some hospitals, group practices, and private practices for evaluating professional performance by comparing it with accepted criteria and current professional judgment

Medical College Admissions Test a nationally standardized test generally required or strongly recommended by most medical schools in the U.S. as part of their admission process *abbr.* **MCAT**

medical indigency (*social service*) the condition of having insufficient income to pay for adequate medical care without depriving oneself or dependents of essentials of living — **medical indigent** *n.*

medical jurisprudence the science that deals with the application of medical knowledge to legal problems

medically needy (*social service*) in the Medicaid program, persons with sufficient income and resources to pay for basic living expenses (i.e., those not on welfare; the so-called working poor) but not sufficient to pay for their medical care

medically underserved area (*social service*) a geographic location, i.e., an urban or rural area, with insufficient health resources to meet the medical needs of the population

me·dic·a·ment (mədɪkəmənt, médɪkəmənt) *n.* a medicine [F. *médicament*]

Med·i·care, med·i·care (médɪkeər) *n.* a U.S. government insurance program that provides medical care for old people [MEDICAL CARE]

med·i·cate (médɪkeɪt) *pres. part.* **med·i·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **med·i·cat·ed** *v.t.* to saturate with a medical preparation, *a medicated skin cream* **med·i·cá·tion** *n.* the act of medicating ‖ a substance used in medicating **med·i·ca·tive** (médɪkeɪtɪv, médɪkətɪv) *adj.* [fr. L. *medicare (medicatus)*]

med·i·chair (méditʃɛər) *n.* (*med.*) an electrode-equipped chair used to monitor physiological activity of a patient

Med·i·ci (méditʃi:) a family which played an illustrious part (14th–17th cc.) in the political and cultural history of Florence and Tuscany, first as wool merchants and bankers, later as dukes or princes (1434–1737)

Medici, Catherine de' *CATHERINE DE'MEDICI

Medici, Cosimo de' (1389–1464), Italian banker and prince. A great patron of the arts, he made Florence a center of the Renaissance

Mé·di·ci (médi:si:), Emílio Garrastazú (1907–), Brazilian general and president (1969–74) of the military junta which took power in 1964. He introduced (1970) a 'revolutionary state', a constitutional order that preserves the appearance of an elected congress but reserves practically unlimited powers for the president to use at his discretion

Medici, Giovanni de *LEO X

Medici, Giulio de' *CLEMENT VII

Medici, Lorenzo de', 'the Magnificent' (1449–92), ruler of Florence (1469–92). An astute politician, a poet and scholar, and a patron of the arts and of learning, he was one of the leading figures of the Italian Renaissance, and made Florence one of the richest and most powerful [illegible] Europe

Medici, Marie de' *MARIE DE'MEDICI

me·dic·i·nal (medɪsɪnˈl) *adj.* relating to medicine, esp. having healing properties **me·dic·i·nal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *medicinalis*]

med·i·cine (medɪsɪn, *Br.* esp. medsɪn) *n.* any preparation or substance used in the treatment of disease ‖ the science of the prevention and cure of disease and of health preservation ‖ the branch of this science dealing with curative substances rather than with surgery, obstetrics etc. ‖ the medical profession **to take one's medicine** to submit stoically to punishment etc that one deserves [fr. O.F. *medecine*]

medicine ball a heavy stuffed leather ball thrown and caught for exercise

medicine man a doctor-magician of undeveloped societies, esp. among North American Indians

medick *MEDIC

Med·i·cred·it (médɪkredət) *n.* one of several proposed national health insurance plans designed to encourage the voluntary purchase of qualified private health insurance policies by granting tax credits against personal income taxes in order to finance, in part or in whole, the premiums cost of such plans

me·di·e·val, me·di·ae·val (medɪ:ɪvəl, mɪ:dɪ:ɪvəl) *adj.* of, relating to or characteristic of the Middle Ages **me·di·e·val·ism, me·di·ae·val·ism** *n.* the characteristic spirit, institutions, arts etc. of the Middle Ages ‖ the conscious imitation or adoption of these ‖ a custom etc. surviving from or suggestive of the Middle Ages **me·di·e·val·ist, me·di·ae·val·ist** *n.* [fr. Mod. L. *medium aevum*, middle age]

Medieval Latin the literary and liturgical Latin used throughout medieval Europe (7th–15th cc.)

Med·i·gap policy (médɪgæp) (*insurance*) a health insurance policy designed to supplement Medicare

Me·dill (mədɪl), Joseph (1823–99), U.S. journalist, chief editor (from 1874) of the 'Chicago Tribune'. He greatly influenced the formation of the Republican party and advocated the emancipation and arming of slaves

Me·di·na (medɪ:nə), José Toribio (1852–1930), Chilean author and Hispanic-American bibliographer. His many works include 'Historiadores de Chile' (33 vols, 1888–1902), the 'Biblioteca hispano-americana' (7 vols, 1897–1907), and 'La Araucana' (5 folio vols, 1910–18)

Me·di·na (mədi:nə) (*Arab.* Al-Madina) the second holy city (pop. 198,000) of Islam, in a date-growing oasis 210 miles north of Mecca. It was Mohammed's capital after his flight from Mecca (622). The mosque (15th c.) contains the tombs of Mohammed, Fatima and the first two caliphs. University

Me·di·na An·ga·ri·ta (medi:nɑ:ŋgɑri:tɑ), Isaías (1897–1953), Venezuelan general and president (1941–5). He enacted Venezuela's first democratic reforms, with the first petroleum laws, but was overthrown by a coalition of leftist Rómulo Betancourt and rightist military elements

me·di·o·cre (mi:dɪ:óukər) *adj.* neither good nor bad, without distinction ‖ of distinctly poor quality [F. *médiocre*]

me·di·oc·ri·ties (mi:dɪ:ɔkrɪtɪz) *pl.* **me·di·oc·ri·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being mediocre ‖ a mediocre person [F *médiocrité*]

me·di·og·ra·phy (mi:dɪ:ɔgrəfɪ:) *n.* a compilation of materials in all media on a subject, e.g., films, posters, books, etc.

med·i·tate (méditeɪt) *pres. part.* **med·i·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **med·i·tat·ed** *v.i.* (with 'on' or 'upon') to reflect deeply ‖ to spend time in the spiritual exercise of thinking about some religious theme ‖ *v.t.* to contemplate, esp. as a plan, *to meditate revenge* [fr. L. *meditari (medi-*

[illegible] thought ‖ reflection on a religious subject as a spiritual exercise [F *méditation* or fr. L. *medi-*

med·i·ta·tive (méditeɪtɪv) *adj.* of, pertaining to or given to meditation

[illegible] rounded by land **Med·i·ter·ra·ne·an** 1. *adj.* pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea, the re-

Mediterranean climate *TROPICAL CLIMATE

Mediterranean fever undulant fever

Mediterranean Sea a large [illegible] sq. miles) enclosed by Europe, Asia Minor, Lebanon, Syria, Israel and Africa, connected to the Atlantic by the Strait of Gibraltar and to the Black Sea by the Bosporus and the Dardanelles. It includes the Tyrrhenian, Adriatic, Ionian and Aegan Seas. An important trading area since ancient times, it was a valuable trade route to the East until the discovery (1498) of a route around the Cape of Good Hope. Its importance revived with the opening (1869) of the Suez Canal

me·di·um (mi:dɪ:əm) **1.** *pl.* **me·di·ums, me·di·a** *n.* a means, *money is a medium of exchange* ‖ a middle quality or degree ‖ something through which a force is transmitted, *ether is the hypothetical medium for light waves* ‖ the material that an artist works with, *watercolor is his medium* ‖ a liquid in which a dry pigment can be suspended ‖ the substance making up the natural habitat of an organism ‖ (pl., **media**) *MASS MEDIA ‖ environment ‖ (*biol.*, *pl.* **me·di·a**) the substance in which displayed or preserved specimens are put ‖ (*biol*, *pl.* **me·di·a**) a substance in which a culture can be grown ‖ (*spiritualism*, *pl.* **me·di·ums**) a person credited with special powers for communicating between the living and the dead ‖ a size of paper between demy and royal, commonly 23 x 18 ins ‖ *MASS MEDIA **2.** *adj.* of that which is a mean with regard to quality, degree, size, distance etc. ‖ average, *medium height* [L., neut. of *medius*, middle]

med·lar (médlər) *n.* *Mespilus germanica*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a small tree native to S. Europe and S.W. Asia, cultivated for its brownish fruit, which is made into preserves or eaten when partly decayed ‖ a fruit of this tree [O.F. *medler*]

med·ley (médlɪ:) *pl.* **med·leys** *n.* a confused mixture, *a medley of voices* ‖ a miscellaneous musical or literary collection [O.F. *medlee*]

medley race a swimming race in which a different type of stroke must be used for each length of the pool ‖ a relay race in which each contestant runs a different distance

Mé·doc (meɪdɔk) *n.* a wine from the region of Medoc, near Bordeaux, France

me·dul·la (mədʌlə) *pl.* **me·dul·las, me·dul·lae** (mədʌlɪ:) *n.* (*anat.*) the central part of an organ, e.g. the kidney ‖ the marrow of bone ‖ the medulla oblongata ‖ the sheath of some nerve fibers [L. = marrow]

me·dul·la ob·lon·ga·ta (mədʌləɒblɔŋgátə, mədʌləɒblɔŋgɑtə) *pl.* **me·dul·la ob·lon·ga·tas, me·dul·lae ob·lon·ga·tae** (mədʌlɪ:ɒblɔŋgátɪ:, mədʌlɪ:ɒblɔŋgɑtɪ:) *n.* that part of the brainstem (*BRAIN) continuous posteriorly with the spinal cord. It contains centers controlling many involuntary vital functions, e.g. cardiovascular activities and respiration [L. oblong medulla]

med·ul·lar·y (médˈlerɪ:, médʒəleri:, mədʌlərɪ:) *adj.* of or relating to the medulla oblongata or a medulla of any organ or tissue of the body ‖ of or relating to the pith of a plant [fr. L.L. *medullaris*]

medullary ray (*bot.*) a vascular ray

Me·du·sa (mədu:sə, mədju:sə) (*Gk mythol.*) one of the three Gorgons. She was killed by Perseus, who looked at her reflection not directly at her

me·du·sa (mədu:sə, mədju:sə) *pl.* **me·du·sae** (mədu:si:, mədju:si:) *n.* a jellyfish [L. fr. Gk *medousa*, guardian]

Medusa (*med.*) a form of white eosinophil blood cell with many tentacles; discovered by Dr. Ja[illegible] [known as ~]

Med·way (medwei) a river flowing 70 miles through Sussex and Kent, England, to the Thames estuary

meed (mi:d) *n.* (*rhet.*) recompense [O.E. *med*]

meek (mi:k) *adj.* humbly submissive ‖ too mild, lacking spirit [M.E. *meoc* fr. O.N. *mjukr*]

meer·kat (mɪərkæt) *n.* any of several mammals [illegible] Africa [illegible] Du[illegible]

meer·schaum (mɪərʃəm, mɪərʃɔm) *n.* hydrated magnesium silicate, a soft white claylike mineral found mostly in Asia Minor ‖ a tobacco pipe with a bowl made of this [G. = sea foam]

Meerut [illegible] 270,993) of N.W. Uttar Pradesh, India; food processing, steel

meet (mi:t) **1.** v. *pres part* **meet·ing** *past* and *past part* **met** (met) *v.t.* to come face-to-face with, *to meet someone in the street* | to be present at the arrival of, *to meet a plane* | to make the acquaintance of, be introduced to || to keep an appointment with | to satisfy (a demand, need etc.) | to fight with, play against, *he will meet him in the semifinals* | to face up to (criticism, trouble etc.) | to pay, *the committee met all his expenses* | to come into the company of || to come into contact with, *this lane meets the main road a mile from here* | to deal with, *to meet a problem* | *v.i.* to come face-to-face or into one another's company | to be united, *the rivers meet below the city* || to become acquainted, *we met yesterday* | to come together to contend, *the finalists meet tomorrow* | to assemble, *the group met in the lobby* | (with 'with') to encounter, *his book met with success* | (with 'with') to confer **to meet (someone) halfway** to offer (someone) a generous compromise **to meet up with** to meet unexpectedly **2.** *n.* a gathering of hounds and huntsmen for a hunt || (*Am.-Br* meeting) a gathering for a sporting event **meet·ing** *n.* a coming together of people or things || a gathering of people, esp. for business purposes, *a committee meeting* | the people so assembled || a Nonconformist assembly for worship || (*Br.*) a

meet *adj* (*rhet.*) proper, right, fitting [M.E. *mete*

meet·ing-house (mi:tiŋhaus) *pl.* **meet·ing-house·s** (mi:tiŋhauziz) *n.* a building for worship by Friends

(*pharm.*) a fever-reducing, pain-relieving, anti-inflammatory drug, marketed as Ponstel

mega- (megə) *prefix* great (with units of measurement etc.) multiplied by a million [Gk *megas*, great]

bits (of information)

meg·a·bucks (megəbʌks) *n.* (*slang*) a huge sum of money

meg·a·ce·phal·ic (megəsəfælik) *adj.* having a head of larger than average size (cf. MACROCEPHALIC) **meg·a·ceph·a·lous** (megəséfələs) *adj* **meg·a·ceph·a·ly** *n*

meg·a·cy·cle (megəsaik'l) *n.* a unit of frequency equal to 1 million cycles per second

deaths used in relation to nuclear warfare

meg·a·gam·ete (megəgæmi:t, megəgəmi:t) *n.* a

meg·a·hertz (megəhə:rts) *n.* (*abbr.* MHz, *phys.*) a radio-frequency unit equal to one million cycles per second

meg·a·jet (megədʒet) *n.* a larger and faster jet

unhewn, used in prehistoric monuments and construction [MEGALITHIC]

meg·a·lith·ic (megəliθik) *adj.* built with megaliths | of or designating a people building with megaliths, or their culture [fr. MEGA- + Gk *lithos*, stone]

blast a large, nucleated red blood cell occurring in pernicious anemia [fr. Gk *megalo-*, great + *blast*, germ]

meg·a·lo·ce·phal·ic (megəlousəfælik) *adj.* meg-

of grandeur as a form of insanity | a passion for

ma·ni·ac *n.* and *adj.* [Mod. L. fr Gk *megalo-*, great + *mania*, madness]

meg·a·lo·saur (megələsɔ:r) *n.* a member of *Megalosauridae*, fam. *Megalosauridae*, a genus of huge carnivorous dinosaurs of the Mesozoic [fr

meg·a·phone (megəfoun) *n.* a trumpet-shaped

Greece, on the Isthmus of Corinth, wine, flour, bauxite. It was an important city-state from the 8th c. B.C., with Sicilian and Black Sea colonies

meg·a·rad (megəræd) *n.* one million rads of absorbed radiation

Me·gar·i·an (məgɛəri:ən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Megara **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Megara a philosopher of the Megarian school

Megarian school an ancient Greek (4th c. B.C.) group of philosophers in Megara, chiefly known for their sophistic quibbling

meg·a·spore (megəspɔr, megəspour) *n.* the larger type of spore produced by heterosporous plants, giving rise to the female gametophyte [cf. MICROSPORE] **meg·a·spor·ic** *adj*

unknown]

meg·a·struc·ture (megəstrʌktʃər) *n.* a huge building

meg·a·there (megəθiər) *n.* a member of *Megatherium*, fam. *Megatheriidae*, an extinct genus of huge, herbivorous, sloth-like animals of the Pliocene and Pleistocene [Mod. L. *Megatherium* after Gk *mega thērion*, great beast]

meg·a·ton (megətʌn) *n.* an explosive power equal to that of a million tons of TNT

meg·a·unit (megəju:nət) *n.* one million units

meg·a·vi·ta·min (megəvaitəmən) *n.* (*med.*) huge amounts or doses of vitamins, sometimes used to treat mental or emotional illness. The term was coined by Dr. Abraham Hoffer and Humphrey Osmond

meg·a·watt (megəwɒt) *n.* a unit of power equal to one million watts

Me·gid·do (məgidou) an ancient fortified town (now ruins) in N Israel. It occupied a key strategic position between Egypt and Mesopotamia

mé·gil·láh (məgilə) *n.* (*Hebrew*) a scroll relating the story of Esther and Haman, read aloud at the celebration of Purim

megillah *n.* (*slang*) (Yiddish, from the Hebrew *megillāh*) a long, detailed story; the complete story or details

me·gilp, ma·gilp (məgilp) *n.* a vehicle for oil colors, usually made of linseed oil and mastic varnish [origin unknown]

meg·ohm (megoum) *n.* a unit of resistance equal to one million ohms [MEGA- + OHM]

me·grim (mi:grim) *n.* (*old-fash.*) migraine || (esp. *pl.*, in horses, cattle etc.) staggers **the megrims** (*pop., old-fash.*) low spirits [F. *migraine*]

Me·he·met A·li (miheimitali:), Mohammed Ali

Mehta (meitə), Zubin (1936–), Indian symphony conductor. After studying in Vienna, he began directing the Montreal Symphony in 1960 and the Los Angeles Philharmonic in 1962. He debuted at the Metropolitan Opera in 1965, directed the Israel Philharmonic in 1969 and became director of the New York Philharmonic in 1978

Meigh·en (mi:ən), Arthur (1874–1960), Canadian statesman, Conservative leader, and prime minister (1921–2, 1926). He framed the closure rule, which permitted for the first time the limiting of debate in the House of Commons. He largely influenced the statute (1917) introducing conscription and altering the franchise. He drafted enactments nationalizing all major Canadian railroads except the Canadian

detonating fireworks introduced in 1979

Mei·ji (meidʒi) the name ('enlightened peace') by which the Emperor Mutsuhito of Japan was known during his reign

Mei·lhac (meijak), Henri (1831–97), French playwright. Alone or in collaboration with Halevy, he wrote the librettos for several Offenbach operettas

mei·o·sis (maiousis) *n.* rhetorical understatement in order to give emphasis (cf. LITOTES) cf

sion leading to the production of haploid cells (e.g. gametes) containing only one of the pair of homologous chromosomes derived from the parents. It is usually accomplished in two stages: the first includes synapsis and subsequent replication of the doubled chromosomes, giving daughter cells with a haploid number of doubled chromosomes, and the second involves the splitting without prior replication of the dou-

(maiɒtik) *adj.* pertaining to meiosis [Gk fr. *meioun*, to lessen]

Meir (mɑiər, meiir), Golda (1908–78), Israeli stateswoman, prime minister (1969–74)

Meis·sen (mais'n) a town (pop. 43,920) on the Elbe in former Saxony, E. Germany, renowned since 1710 for its porcelain. Castle (15th c.), Gothic cathedral (13th–15th cc.)

meis·ter·sing·er (maistərsiŋər) *n.* a member of any of several German guilds of the 14th–16th cc. (formed esp. of artisans) devoted to poetry and music [G.=master singer]

Meit·ner (maitnər), Lise (1878–1968), Austrian physicist, who discovered protoactinium (with Hahn) and studied the fission of uranium

Mekh·i·tar·ist, Mech·i·tar·ist (mekitərist) *n.* a member of an order of Benedictine monks of the Armenian rite, settled principally at Venice since 1717 [after Peter *Mekhitar* (1670–1749), Armenian religious reformer]

Mek·nès (meknés) an agricultural center (pop. 248,000) of N.W. Morocco. Industries: woolen textiles, carpet weaving, food processing. Gates (17th–18th cc.). Meknès was the capital of a sultanate (late 17th–early 18th cc.)

Me·kong (mi:kɒŋ) a river (2,600 miles long, navigable for 340) rising in Tibet. It flows through Yunnan, China, and separates Burma from Laos and then Thailand from Laos. It crosses the Cambodian plain, and divides to form a delta in Vietnam. The delta is a great rice-growing area

mel·an·cho·li·a (melənkóuli:ə) *n.* a form of mental disorder characterized by extreme dejection [L.L.=melancholy]

mel·an·chol·ic (melənkɔ́lik) *adj.* having a tendency towards melancholy || in a melancholy mood || producing melancholy [fr. L.L. *melancholicus* fr. Gk]

mel·an·chol·y (mélənkɔli:) **1.** *n.* depression, low spirits || sad thoughtfulness || (*hist.*) one of the four humors **2.** *adj.* sad, depressed || expressing sadness, *a melancholy smile* || causing sadness, *a melancholy view* [O.F. *melancolie, malencolie* fr. L. ult. fr. Gk *melas* (*melanos*), black + *cholē*, bile]

Me·lanch·thon (melæŋθɒn) (Philipp Schwarzerd, 1497–1560), German humanist and theological reformer. He became the great champion and systematizer of the doctrines of Luther. His 'Loci communes' (1521) was the first ordered presentation of Reformation doctrine. He was mainly responsible for the Augsburg Confession (1530). He founded public schools and reorganized the university system in Germany

Mel·a·ne·sia (meləní:ʒə) the southwestern division of Oceania, including New Caledonia and the Bismarck, Solomon, New Hebrides, Fiji and smaller archipelagoes. New Guinea is sometimes included on racial grounds

Mel·a·ne·sian (meləní:ʒən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to Melanesia or its people || designating the group of Austronesian languages of the natives of Melanesia **2.** *n.* a native of Melanesia

mé·lange, me·lange (meilɑ̃ʒ) *n.* a heterogeneous mixture [F.]

me·la·ni·an (məléini:ən) *adj.* having very dark skin, hair or eyes [fr. F. *mélanien*]

me·lan·ic (məlænik) *adj.* of, characterized by or affected by melanism or melanosis [fr. Gk *melas* (*melanos*), black]

mel·a·nin (melənin) *n.* a dark brown or black pigment, found in men and animals, that makes the hair and skin dark [fr. Gk *melas* (*melanos*), black]

mel·a·nism (mélənizəm) *n.* abnormal development of black pigment in the skin of a mammal or plumage of a bird || the characteristic of having very dark hair, skin or eyes [fr. Gk *melas* (*melanos*), black]

mel·a·nite (melənait) *n.* a black variety of garnet [fr. Gk *melas* (*melanos*), black]

mel·a·no·blast (mélənoublæst) *n.* a cell producing melanin [fr. Gk *melas* (*melanos*), black + *blastos*, bud]

mel·a·noch·ro·i (melənókrouai) *pl.* n. Caucasians having dark hair and pale skin **mel·a·noch·roid** (melənokrɔid) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *melas* (*melanos*), black + *ochros*, pale]

mel·a·no·sis (melənousis) *n.* the abnormal development of melanin in body tissues **mel·a·not·ic** (melənɒtik) *adj.* [Mod. L. ult. fr. Gk *melanousthai*, to become black]

mel·a·to·nin (melətounən) *n.* **1.** [$C_{13}H_{16}O_2N_2$] (*biochem.*) a pineal gland secretion that inhibits the cycle of sexual desire and physical

changes in sexual organs, esp. in women **2.** a salve used for lightening skin color

Mel·bourne (melbərn), William Lamb, 2nd Viscount (1779–1848) British Whig statesman. As prime minister (1834, 1835–41), he was the leading adviser to the young Queen Victoria

Melbourne the capital (area 714 sq. miles, pop 2,694,100) of Victoria, Australia and the country's second largest city, a seaport and trading center (wool, livestock). Industries: engineering, food processing, textiles. University (1853)

Mel·chite, Mel·kite (mélkait) *n.* (*hist.*) a Christian of Egypt or Syria who accepted the decrees against Nestorians and Monophysites of the Council of Chalcedon (451) ‖ a Uniate Eastern Christian following the Byzantine rite and using primarily Arabic in the liturgy [fr. L. *Melchita*, royalists ult. fr. Syrian *malka*, king]

Mel·chiz·e·dek (melkizidek) priest-king of Salem. He blessed Abraham upon his return from battle and served him bread and wine (Genesis xiv, 18–20), and is taken as an archetype of the priesthood of Christ

meld (meld) **1.** *v.t.* to declare (a card or cards) for scoring ‖ *v.i.* to declare a card or combination of cards for scoring **2.** *n.* a melding ‖ the cards declared ‖ the score made by melding [prob. fr. G. *melden*, to announce]

Mel·e·a·ger (meliːéigər) (*Gk. mythol.*) a hero who, with his uncles, killed the boar that Artemis had sent to ravage the country. He then killed his uncles in a quarrel over its head and hide, and his mother caused his death by throwing into the fire a log of which it had been foretold that when it was burned, Meleager would die

me·lee, mê·lée (méilei, méleɪ) *n.* a confused struggle involving a group or groups [F. *mêlée*]

Mel·ga·re·jo (melgarého), Mariano (1820–72), Bolivian general and dictator (1864–71). He dispossessed the Indians of their lands. He yielded territory to Brazil which was vital for Bolivia's access to the sea. He was assassinated after being deposed by revolution

Me·liès (meljes), Georges (1861–1938), French pioneer of the movies. He made about 4,000 films before 1914, the first being 'Une partie de cartes' (1896)

Me·lil·la (melíːlja) a seaport (pop. 57,000) on the E. Moroccan coast, a Spanish enclave and free port

mel·io·rate (míːljəreit) *pres. part.* **mel·io·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mel·io·rat·ed** *v.t.* and *i* (*rhet.*) to improve **mel·io·rá·tion** *n.* [fr. L.L. *meliorare* (*melioratus*)]

mel·io·rism (míːljərizəm) *n.* (*philos.*) the theory that the state of the world (being neither good nor evil) can be improved by human endeavor

mêl·io·rist *n.* [fr. I. *melior*, better]

me·lis·ma (məlizmə) *pl.* **me·lis·ma·ta** (məlizmətə) *n.* a group of notes sung to one syllable in plainsong [Gk=melody]

Melkite MELCHITE

Me·lla (méjə), Ramón Matías (1816–64), Dominican general and patriot, who (with Juan Pablo Duarte and Francisco del Rosario Sánchez) proclaimed (1844) Dominican independence

mel·lif·er·ous (məlífərəs) *adj.* yielding or producing honey [fr. L. *mellifer* fr. *mel* (*mellis*), honey+*-fer*, bearing]

mel·lif·lu·ous (məlifluːəs) *adj.* (of a voice or words) sweet to listen to [fr. L. *mellifluus* fr. *mel*(*mellis*), honey+*fluere*, to flow]

Mel·lon (mélən), Andrew William (1855–1937), American financier and philanthropist, U.S. secretary of the treasury (1921–32)

mel·lo·tron (méləˌtrun) *n.* a computer-programmed electronic musical instrument

mel·low (mélou) **1.** *adj.* (of sound, color etc.) full and rich, not harsh ‖ (of mood) warmly human, genial ‖ (of a person) having the kindly understanding and sympathy that comes from age and experience ‖ (of wine) well-matured, smooth, free of acidity ‖ (of fruit) soft, ripe and sweet ‖ very mildly, benignly drunk **2.** *v.t.* to make mellow ‖ *v.i.* to become mellow [M.E. *melwe*, *melowe* prob. fr. O.E. *melo*, meal]

mel·o·dern (méləˌdəːrn) *n.* (*electr.*) a receiver of all types of electromagnetic radiation received as vertical pips on a cathode ray screen, used for monitoring and countermeasures

me·lod·ic (məlɔdik) *adj.* of, pertaining to or containing melody **me·lód·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. F. *mélodique*]

me·lod·i·ca (məlɔdikə) *n.* a harmonica-like wind instrument with a piano keyboard

melodic minor scale (*mus.*) a minor scale which, when ascending, has semitones between the second and third and between the seventh and eighth steps, the other intervals being whole tones. In descent, the seventh and sixth steps are both flattened, so that it becomes the same as the natural minor

me·lod·i·ous (məlóudiəs) *adj.* of, or of the nature of, melody ‖ (of sound) pleasing to the ear, esp. through being melodic [O.F. *melodieus*]

mel·o·dra·ma (méləˌdrɑːmə, méləˌdræmə) *n.* a play with a sensational plot and violent emotional appeal ‖ sensational events or dramatic, exaggerated behavior **mel·o·dra·mat·ic** (méləˌdrəmǽtik) *adj.* **mel·o·dra·mat·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. older *melodrame* fr. F. *melodrame* fr. Gk *melos*, music+F. *drame*, drama]

mel·o·dy (méləd) *pl* **mel·o·dies** *n.* (*mus.*) a succession of single notes of different pitch so arranged in relation to each other as to be a recognizable entity ‖ (*mus.*) the principal part in a piece of harmonized music (cf. HARMONY) ‖ sweet, pleasing music [O.F. *melodie* fr. L.L. fr. Gk *melodia* fr. *melos*, song+*aeidein*, to sing]

mel·on (melən) *n.* the edible fruit of either the muskmelon or the watermelon ‖ either of these plants [F.]

Me·los (méləs) MILO

Mel·pom·e·ne (melpɔməniː) (*Gk. mythol.*) the Muse of tragedy

melt (melt) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **melt·ing** *past* and *past part.* **melt·ed,** (*rhet.* and *adjectival*) **mol·ten** (móultən) *v.i.* (of something solid) to become liquefied by the action of heat ‖ to dissolve ‖ (*fig.*) to become soft as if by dissolving, *his heart melted with pity* ‖ (with 'into', of an image, sound etc.) to blend (with another) ‖ *v.t.* to cause to become liquid, by heating ‖ to dissolve ‖ (*fig.*) to soften as if by dissolving, *his pleading melted her* ‖ (with 'down') to cause (metal objects) to be reduced to liquefied metal, by heating **2.** *n.* something molten ‖ an amount of some substance melted in one operation [O.E. *meltan* v.i. and *meltan*, *mieltan v.t.*]

melt·down (méltdaun) *n.* (*nuclear phys.*) the melting of the protective cases surrounding a nuclear reactor, resulting in release of radiation

melting point the temperature at which a solid melts under normal pressure

melting pot a container in which objects are melted ‖ the condition of being under consideration or reorganization, *our plans are still in the melting pot* ‖ a country or society in which peoples of many races and cultures mingle to form a whole

mel·ton (méltən) *n.* a heavy woolen cloth with a short nap and a smooth finish, used for overcoats [after *Melton* Mowbray in Leicestershire, England, where the cloth was first made]

Mel·ville (mélvil), George Wallace (1841–1912), U.S. arctic explorer and naval engineer. Accompanying George Delong on the ill-fated polar expedition (1879) of the 'Jeannette', he led a search party which recovered the bodies and records of the crew. As engineer in chief (1887–1903) of the U.S. navy, he introduced improvements, including the triple screw

Melville, Herman (1819–91), American writer. The novel 'Moby Dick' (1851), his epic masterpiece, tells of the allegorical disastrous hunt at sea for a white whale. His other works include the novels 'Typee' (1846) and 'Omoo' (1847), the posthumous short novel 'Billy Budd, Foretopman' (1924), short stories and poetry

Melville Peninsula a peninsula (250 miles long, 70–135 miles wide) between the Foxe Basin and the Gulf of Boothia in the Northwest Territories, Canada

mem·ber (membər) *n.* a person who belongs to a group or organization ‖ a part of the body, esp. a limb ‖ a distinct part of a whole, esp. of a building, a sentence, a mathematical equation etc. ‖ (*Br.*) a member of parliament [M.E. *membre* fr. [illegible]]

member of parliament (*abbr.* M.P.) an elected representative in the British parliament

membership [illegible] a member ‖ the total number of members, *a membership of 200*

mem·brane (membrein) *n.* a very thin, strong, pliable tissue which covers, lines or connects parts of an animal or vegetable body ‖ a piece of parchment forming part of a roll [fr. L. *membrana*]

membrane bone a bone originating in membranous tissue, not as cartilage

mem·bra·nous (membrənəs) *adj.* of, characterized by the forming of, or like a membrane [fr. F. *membraneux*]

Memel MEMEL

me·men·to (məmentou) *pl* **me·men·toes, me·men·tos** *n.* an object kept as a reminder of a person, event etc., *mementoes of vanished civilizations* [L., imper. of *meminisse*, to remember]

me·men·to mo·ri (məmentoumɔrai, məmentoumouraɪ) *pl.* **me·men·to mo·ri** *n.* something, e.g. a death's head, that serves as a reminder of death [L. = remember that you must die]

Mem·ling (memlin), Hans (or Hans Memline, c. 1433–94), Flemish painter of portraits and of sacred works including 'The Mystic Marriage of St Catherine' (1479) and 'Adoration of the Magi' (1479)

Mem·non (memnən) (*Gk. mythol.*) a king of Ethiopia who helped Priam in the Trojan War and was killed by Achilles ‖ a huge statue of Amenhotep III at Thebes, Egypt, said to have emitted musical sounds at daybreak

mem·o (méməu) *pl* **mem·os** *n.* a memorandum

mem·oir (mémwɑr) *n.* a history or record of events written by someone who has special knowledge of them, usually through personal experience ‖ an essay on a specialized subject by an expert ‖ (usually *pl.*) an autobiography, esp. about the writer's part in public life ‖ a biography, normally of a person known to the writer [F. *memoire* masc. fr. *memoire* fem., memory]

mem·o·ra·bil·ia (memərəbiliːə) *pl. n.* memorable things or events [L., neut. pl. of *memorabilis* adj., memorable]

mem·o·ra·ble (memərəbl) *adj.* outstanding, worthy of being remembered **mém·o·ra·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *memorabilis*]

mem·o·ran·dum (memərændəm) *pl* **mem·o·ran·dums, mem·o·ran·da** (memərændə) *n.* a brief record of an event or analysis of a situation, made for one's own future reference or to inform others, and sometimes embodying an instruction or recommendation ‖ an informal letter, usually unsigned, used e.g. in interoffice communication ‖ (*diplomacy*) an informal written statement or inquiry ‖ (*law*) a short document recording the terms of an agreement [L. = it should be remembered fr. *memorare*, to remember]

me·mo·ri·al (məmɔriːəl, məmouriːəl) **1.** *adj.* commemorative, *a memorial tablet* **2.** *n.* a monument commemorating a person or event ‖ a statement of facts prepared as the basis of a petition ‖ an informal state paper, or memorandum ‖ (*pl.*) a historical account [O.F.]

Memorial Day a national holiday of the U.S.A., originally commemorating those who died in the Civil War but observed now as a day of remembrance for all Americans killed on active service (May 30 in most states, Apr. 26, May 10 or June 3 in the South)

me·mo·ri·al·ize (məmɔriːəlaiz, məmouriːəlaiz) *pres. part.* **me·mo·ri·al·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **me·mo·ri·al·ized** *v.t.* to commemorate ‖ to petition with a memorial

mem·o·rize (meməraiz) *pres. part.* **mem·o·riz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mem·o·rized** *v.t.* to commit to memory

mem·o·ry (memɔriː) *pl* **mem·o·ries** *n.* the faculty by which sense impressions and information are retained consciously or unconsciously in the mind and subsequently recalled ‖ a person's capacity to remember ‖ a mental image or impression of a past event, something learned etc., *happy memories of childhood* ‖ the total store of mentally retained impressions and knowledge, *to draw from memory*, the length of [illegible] which recollection extends, *within memory* ‖ the posthumous reputation of a person **in memory of** as an affectionate or respectful record of [O.F. *memorie*, *memoire*]

memory bank (*computer*) a computer data storage

memory cell or **memory** (*computer*) a computer memory storage element for one bit of data

memory drum (*computer*) computer data storage [illegible]

memory switch (*computer*) switching device that can be set on or off by a change of voltage

memory trace [illegible] unintentionally forgotten or repressed experience that may unconsciously affect subsequent be-

havior **2.** a chemical change in the brain that

Mem·phis (memfis) an ancient town of N. Egypt. It was the capital of Egypt (c. 3100–c. 2100 B.C.)

Memphis the largest city (pop. 646,356) in Tennessee, on the Mississippi River, a cotton and lumber market. Industries: wood and cotton-seed products, automobiles, chemicals, drugs

men *pl.* of MAN

men·ace (menis) *n.* a threat: anything that constitutes a threat, *under the menace of atomic war* [M.E. *manasce, manace* fr. O.F. ult. fr. L. *minari* v., to threaten]

menace *pres. part.* **men·ac·ing** *past* and *past part.* **men·aced** *v.t.* and *i.* to threaten [F. *menacer*]

me·nage (meinuʒ) *n.* a household [O.F. *manage, menage*, the members of a household]

me·nag·e·rie (mənædʒəri) *n.* a collection of animals exhibited in cages: the place where the animals are kept or exhibited [F. *menagerie*]

Men·ai Strait (menai) a channel which separates the Isle of Anglesey from the mainland of Caernarvon, Wales. It is 14 miles long and ½ to 2 miles wide, and is crossed by two bridges

Me·nan·der (minændər) (c. 342–c. 291 B.C.), Greek comic dramatist. Only one complete play ('The Dyskolos') survives, with many fragments of others. Menander painted his characters boldly. His well-constructed plots generally dealt with thwarted love

men·a·zon ($C_5H_8N_2O_3PS_2$) (menəzon) *n.* (*chem.*) an organophosphate insecticide used against aphids, sometimes as antiparasitic for animals

Men·ci·us (menʃi:əs) (Meng-tse, c. 372–c. 289 B.C.), Chinese philosopher. He taught and developed the humanist principles of Confucianism

Men·cken (menkən), Henry Louis (H.L.) (1880–1956), U.S. writer and controversial critic of American life. His 'Prejudices' (6 vols, 1919–27), a collection of essays and reviews, satirizes organized religion, business and middle-class values. A linguistic scholar, he published 'The American Language' (1919)

mend (mend) **1.** *v.t.* to repair (cloth, china etc.) ‖ to repair (a hole, tear, break etc.) ‖ to cause to become better, *to mend one's ways* (*Br.*) to add fuel to (a fire) — *v.i.* to improve, esp. to recover from an illness **2.** *n.* a mended place, e.g. a patched hole, a glued break in china etc. **on the mend** improving, esp. in health after illness

men·da·cious (mendeiʃəs) *adj.* untruthful [fr.

the quality or state of being mendacious ‖ an instance of this [fr. L.L. *mendacitas*]

Men·de (mendi) (*pl.* **Men·de, Men·des**) *n.* a people of Sierra Leone and Liberia, allied to the Mandingo: a member of this people: their Mande language

Men·del (mend'l), Gregor Johann (1822–84), Austrian monk and botanist. He experimented on the hybridization of green peas. Some of the results were published (1866, 1869), but their importance in the study of heredity was not appreciated until they were rediscovered in

men·de·le·vi·um (mendəlivi:əm) *n.* a radioactive element, artificially produced, symbol Md or MV, at. no. 101, mass of isotope of longest known half-life 256 [Mod. L., after MENDELEYEV]

1869, the periodic table of atomic weights for

Men·del·ism (mendlizəm) *n.* the principles governing inheritance of characters in plants and animals worked out by Mendel, and their operation. The principles have been extended and

bility of appearance of that character (3) one of the pair of genetic units combining in the zygote is dominant and the other recessive. Characters do not appear as a mixture of qualities of each unit but are inherited on an all-or-none basis

Men·del·sohn (mendəls'n), Erich (1887–1953), English architect, born in Germany. Through the imaginative use of modern materials and technology, he achieved a near-sculptural effect in his buildings

Men·dels·sohn (méndəls'n, mendəlzoun), Felix (Jacob Ludwig Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, 1809–47), German composer. His best works have a fresh tonal color and inventive use of melody which give them a gracefully youthful quality. His many works include the incidental music to Shakespeare's 'A Midsummer Night's Dream', five symphonies, the E minor violin concerto, several overtures, 'Elijah' and other oratorios, chamber music and piano solos etc.

Mendelssohn, Moses (1729–86), German philosopher who helped to break down anti-Jewish prejudices and to modernize Judaism. His principal works are 'Phaedon' (1767) and 'Jerusalem' (1783)

Men·des France (mēdesfrās), Pierre (1907–82), French statesman. As prime minister of France (1954–5), he concluded the war in Indochina and he granted independence to Tunisia

men·di·can·cy (méndikənsi:) *n.* the practice of begging ‖ the state of being a beggar

men·di·cant (méndikənt) **1.** *adj.* begging, used esp. of some orders of friars whose rule requires them to live by begging, no property being allowed **2.** *n.* (*rhet.*) a beggar ‖ a friar of a mendicant order [fr. L. *mendicans* (*mendicantis*) fr. *mendicare*, to beg]

men·dic·i·ty (mendisiti:) *n.* mendicancy [F.

Men·do·ci·no, Cape (mendəsi:nou) a promontory of N.W. California, the westernmost point of the state

Men·do·za (mendəsə), Gonzalo de (*d.* 1558), Spanish conquistador and cofounder (with Juan de Salazar y Espinosa, *b.* 1508) of Asuncion (1537). He was appointed (1556) governor of the territory of Rio de la Plata

Mendoza, Pedro de (c. 1487–1537), Spanish conquistador, first adelantado (governor) of Rio de la Plata, and founder of Buenos Aires

center of a wine-producing area. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake and fire (1861)

Men·e·la·us (menˈleiəs) legendary king of Sparta, son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon. He was the husband of Helen

Men·e·lik II (ménˈlik) (1844–1913), emperor of Ethiopia (1889–1913). His defeat of the Italians (1896) assured Ethiopia's independence and consolidated its power

Pedro (1519–74), Spanish soldier and sailor. He served as governor of Cuba and *adelantado* of Florida, where he founded (1565) St. Augustine

Me·nes (mi:ni:z) (c. 3110 B.C.), first king of the 1st dynasty of Egypt. According to Herodotus, he founded Memphis and united Upper and Lower Egypt

men·folk (menfouk) *pl. n.* men, esp. the men of a family or tribe

Meng-tsz, Meng-tzu (mʌndzʌ) a city (pop. 200,000) of S.E. Yunnan, China: tin mining,

men·ha·den (menheidˈn) *pl* **men·ha·den, men·ha·dens** *n. Brevoortia tyrannus*, fam. *Clupeidae*, a fish found in great abundance along the Atlantic coast of North America. It is used as manure, and produces a valuable oil [Am.

men·hir (menhiə) *n.* a tall, oblong, roughly cut stone, standing on its end, either alone or as part of a group in prehistoric monuments. They

me·ni·al (mi:ni:əl, mi:njəl) **1.** *adj.* (of work) servile, lowly **2.** *n.* (*rhet.*) a domestic servant (*rhet.*) a servile person [A.F. *meignal, menial*, pertaining to a household]

Meniere's Disease (mənjeiəz) an ear disorder whose symptoms include dizziness, vertigo, ringing and hearing loss due to excess inner ear fluid (endolymph). Symptoms can last from a few hours to a few days and can recur

me·nin·ge·al (mənindʒi:əl) *adj.* pertaining to the meninges [fr. Mod. L. *meningeus* fr. *meninx* (*meninges*), meningeal membrane]

meninges MENINX

men·in·gi·tis (menindʒaitis) *n.* inflammation of the meninges (esp. the pia mater and arachnoid), often caused by a microorganism (e.g. the tubercule bacillus, the meningococcus or pneumococcus) [Mod. L. ult. fr. Gk *mēninx* (*mēningos*), membrane]

me·nin·go·coc·cus (mənɪŋgoukɔkəs) *pl.* **me·nin·go·coc·ci** (mənɪŋgoukɔksai) *n. Neisseria meningitidis*, a bacterium which causes cerebrospinal meningitis

me·ninx (mi:niŋks) *pl.* **me·nin·ges** (mənindʒi:z) *n.* any one of the three membranes, dura mater, pia mater and arachnoid, which surround and protect the brain and spinal cord [Mod. L. fr. Gk *mēninx*, membrane]

me·nis·cus (mənískəs) *pl.* **me·nis·ci** (mənísai), **me·nis·cus·es** *n.* (*math.*) a crescent-shaped figure ‖ a concavo-convex or convexo-concave lens ‖ the upper surface of a liquid in a tube, concave when the liquid wets the walls of the tube and convex when it does not [Mod. L. fr. Gk *mēniskos*, crescent]

Men·non·ite (menənait) *n.* a member of a Protestant sect in the Netherlands, Germany and America. The Mennonites, who developed out of the Anabaptist movement, refuse military service, public office and oath-taking, and seek holiness by discipline [after *Menno* Simons (c. 1496-1561), Du. religious reformer]

me·nol·o·gy (mi:nɒlədʒi:) *pl.* **me·nol·o·gies** *n.* a calendar with notes on the lives of the saints and martyrs, esp. one used in the Greek Orthodox Church [fr. Mod. L. *menologium* fr. L. Gk *mēnologion* fr. Gk *mēn*, month + *logos*, word]

Me·nom·i·ni, Me·nom·i·nee (mənɒmini:) *pl.* **Me·nom·i·ni, Me·nom·i·nis, Me·nom·i·nee, Me·nom·i·nees** *n.* an American Indian people centered (17th-20th cc.) in Wisconsin and Michigan. They intermarried considerably with French settlers. They lived under federal control on a reservation in N. central Wisconsin from 1554 to 1961, when it was made a county of Wisconsin. In the 1960s they numbered about 3,700 ‖ a member of this people ‖ their Algonquian language

Menon, Krishna *KRISHNA MENON

men·o·pause (ménəpɔz) *n.* the time when the menstrual cycle ceases, either abruptly or gradually, usually between the ages of 40 and 50 [fr. *meno-* fr. Gk *mēn* (*mēnos*), month + *pauein*, to stop]

me·nor·ah (mənɔ́rə, mənóurə) *n.* the Jewish eight-branched candlestick, with a shammash, lit nightly on the feast of Hanukkah [Heb.]

Me·nor·ca (mənɔrkə) *BALEARIC ISLANDS

men·or·rha·gi·a (menəréidʒi:ə) *n.* excessive menstrual bleeding [Mod. L. fr. Gk *mēn* (*mēnos*), month + *-rhagia*, excess flow]

Me·not·ti (menɔ́tti:), Gian-Carlo (1911–), Italian-American composer, now living in Scotland. He is best known for his operas, which include 'The Medium' (1946) 'The Consul' (1950) and 'Amahl and the Night Visitors' (1951), the first opera specifically composed for American television

men·ses (ménsi:z) *pl. n.* the discharge of the mucous lining of the womb occurring in the menstrual cycle [L. pl. of *mensis*, month]

Men·she·vik (ménʃəvik) *n.* (*hist.*) a member of the moderate minority faction of the Russian Social Democratic party which split (1903) from the Bolsheviks and was absorbed or liquidated after 1918 by the Russian Communist party

Men·shi·kov (menʃikɔf), Prince Aleksandr Danilovich (1672–1729), Russian field marshal and statesman. Companion and adviser of Peter the Great, he was virtual ruler of Russia

Men's Liberation movement designed to change traditional role behavior of men in the social structure *also* **Men's Lib** (often used disparagingly)

men·stru·al (menstru:əl) *adj.* of or pertaining to the menses [F. *menstruel*]

menstrual cycle the cycle of changes in the reproductive organs of women and female higher anthropoids. It culminates in uterine bleeding about every 28 days. These changes have the function of preparing the womb for pregnancy, should the ovum become fertilized at about the middle of the cycle. Menstruation commonly starts between the ages of 12 and 15 and continues till between 40 and 50 (*MENO-

ə ago, item, edible, gallop, circus; ai fine, bird; au how; ei bay; ɛə there; ɪə fear; ɔi boy; ou no; uə poor; ʌ cut; ʌə fire; ʌu sour; ɑ father; æ cat; ɑ: ask; ɒ got; ɔ: all; ɔə more; ɔu low; ɛ met; ɛ: her; ɪ fit; i: see; ŋ sing; ʃ she; ʒ vision; θ thin; ð then; ʧ chin; ʤ jam; ʔ (glottal stop); ˈ primary stress; ˌ secondary stress; ˑ half-length; ‿ linking; ( ) optional; [ ] pronunciation; / / phonemic; < derived from; + and; = equals; ~ variant; — separates pronunciation from definition; ‖ separates definitions; ; separates variants; , separates parts of speech; : separates definitions; ( ) encloses etymology; '

menstrual synchrony phenomenon of women who are close friends or who live together having menstrual cycles of the same time

men·stru·ate (menstru:eit) *pres. part.* **men·stru·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **men·stru·at·ed** *v.i.* to discharge the menses **men·stru·a·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *menstruare* (*menstruatus*)]

men·stru·um (menstruəm) *pl.* **men·stru·ums, men·stru·a** (menstruə) *n.* a liquid which can dissolve or hold in suspension a solid [L. neuter of *menstruus* adj., monthly, fr. the alchemistic analogy with menstrual flow]

men·su·ra·bil·i·ty (menʃərəbiliti:) *n.* the quality or state of being mensurable

men·su·ra·ble (ménʃərəb'l) *adj.* measurable [F.]

men·su·ral (ménʃərəl) *adj.* pertaining to measuring [fr. M.L. *mensuralis*]

men·su·ra·tion (menʃəreiʃən) *n.* the branch of applied mathematics concerned with measuring lengths, areas and volumes ‖ the act or process of measuring [fr. L.L. *mensuratio* (*mensurationis*) fr. *mensurare*, to measure]

-ment *suffix* denoting an action or the result of the action, as in 'internment', or a means

men·tal (mént'l) adj. of or pertaining to the mind ‖ done by or taking place in the mind, *mental arithmetic, mental torment* | intended for the care of the insane, a *mental hospital* | (*Br., pop.*) mentally ill [F.]

mental *adj.* (*anat.*) pertaining to the chin [F. fr L. *mentum*, chin]

mental age an assessment of a person's intelligence in terms of an age scale for normal performance

mental deficiency a level of mental development low enough to prevent a child from obtaining benefit from an ordinary school education, or an adult from maintaining himself except in a protected environment (*IDIOT, *IMBECILE, *MORON)

men·tal·i·ty (mentæliti:) *pl.* **men·tal·i·ties** *n.* the manner of thinking, esp. the attitude toward life, society etc., of an individual or group, *a typically Southern mentality* ‖ intellectual capacity

men·thol (ménθɔl) *n.* a white crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{19}OH$, with a strong smell of peppermint, obtained from oil of peppermint and used to relieve pain, itching and nasal congestion **men·tho·lat·ed** (ménθəleitid) *adj.* containing menthol ‖ treated with menthol [G. fr L. *mentha*, mint]

men·tion (ménʃən) *n.* a mentioning or being mentioned ‖ an instance of this **to make mention of** to mention [F. fr. L. *mentio* (*mentionis*) fr. *mens*, mind]

mention *v.t.* to refer to, esp. casually | to cite the name of (a person) as official recognition of merit **don't mention it** thanks (or apologies) are unnecessary **not to mention** without taking into consideration, *the dampness is unpleasant, not to mention the cold* [F. *mentionner*]

Men·tor (méntər, méntɔr) (*Gk mythol.*) the friend of Odysseus and tutor of his son Telemachus

men·tor (méntər, méntɔr) *n.* an experienced and trusted friend and adviser [after MENTOR (friend of Odysseus)]

men·u (ménju:) *n.* a restaurant's list of the dishes available ‖ a list of the dishes served at a formal meal | the dishes served [F.]

Men·zies (ménzi:z), Sir Robert Gordon (1894–1978), Australian Liberal statesman, prime minister of Australia (1939–41, 1949–66)

me·ow, mi·aow (mi:áu) **1.** *n.* the cry of a cat **2.** *v.i.* (of a cat) to make its cry [imit.]

Meph·is·to·phe·le·an, Meph·i·sto·phel·i·an (mefistəfi:li:ən) *adj.* having the diabolical qualities or appearance of Mephistopheles

Meph·i·stoph·e·les (mefistɔfəli:z) the fiend in the Faust legend [G., etym. doubtful]

me·phit·ic (məfitik) *adj.* bad-smelling ‖ noxious or poisonous [fr. MEPHITIS]

me·phi·tis (məfáitis) *n.* a poisonous or bad-smelling exhalation [L., perh. from a word meaning to destroy]

mer·can·tile (mə:rkəntail, mə:rkəntil) *adj.* pertaining to or engaged in trade or commerce

mér·can·til·ism *n.* trade and commerce ‖ the theory (16th–17th cc.) that a country's strength and prosperity depended on the amassing of bullion reserves. This was to be achieved by developing production for export, limiting imports and prohibiting the export of bullion

mér·can·til·ist *n.* [F. fr. Ital.]

Mer·ca·ptan (mə:rkæptən) *n.* any of a group of volatile and bad-smelling compounds resembling [illegible] fr. L. *mer·curium captans*, catching mercury]

Mer·ca·tor (mə:rkeitɔr), Gerardus (Gerhard Kremer, 1512–94), Flemish geographer and mathematician. He devised (1569) the method of map projection based upon straight lines of longitude and latitude intersecting at right angles, and published a world atlas (1594)

Mercedario (mə:rsəderiou) [illegible] in W Argentina, near the Chilean border

mer·ce·nar·i·ness (mə:rsənerinis) *n.* the state [illegible]

mer·ce·nar·y (mə:rsənəri:) **1.** *adj.* motivated merely by a desire for gain **2.** *pl.* **mer·ce·nar·ies** *n.* a hired soldier serving a country other than his own [fr. L. *mercenarius* fr. *merces*, reward]

mer·cer (mə:rsər) [illegible] [F.]

mer·cer·ize (mə:rsəraiz) *pres. part* **mer·cer·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mer·cer·ized** *v.t.* to treat (cotton thread or fabric) with caustic alkali to strengthen it and make it slightly glossy [after John *Mercer* (1791–1866), Eng. inventor of the process]

mer·cer·y (mə:rsəri:) *n.* (*Br.*) textiles sold by a mercer [F. *mercerie*]

mer·chan·dise **1.** (mə:rtʃəndaiz, mə:rtʃəndais) [illegible] **2.** (mə:rtʃəndaiz) *v. pres part* **mer·chan·dis·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mer·chan·dised** *v.t.* to promote the sale of (goods) | *v.i.* to practice the buying and selling of goods [F. *marchandise*]

mer·chant (mə:rtʃənt) **1.** *n.* a person who directs large-scale trade, esp. with a foreign country ‖ a retailer **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to a merchant or to trade ‖ of or pertaining to the merchant marine [O.F. *marchand*]

merchant bank a bank combining the functions of acceptance house and investment bank

merchantable [illegible]

mer·chant·man (mə:rtʃəntmən) *pl.* **mer·chant·men** (mə:rtʃəntmən) *n.* a ship used for commerce

merchant marine (*Am.=Br.* merchant navy) the ships of a nation used in commerce ‖ their officers or crew

merchant navy (*Br.*) merchant marine

Mer·ci·a (mə:rʃi:ə) an Anglo-Saxon kingdom in central England, founded c. 500. It rose to dominance (7th c.) under Penda and its power was strengthened (8th c.) by Offa, but it was absorbed (9th c.) by the Danelaw and Wessex

Mercier (mersjei) [illegible] Belgian cardinal and philosopher. He was the effective leader of Belgium during the German occupation in the 1st world war. He worked for Christian unity (esp. the ecumenical conference known as the Malines Conversations, 1921–3)

Mercier Honoré (1840–94), Canadian politician, an opponent of confederation and champion of French-Canadian interests. As premier (1887–91) of Quebec he passed the Jesuit Estates act, which compensated the Society of Jesus for property confiscated by the Crown in the early 19th c

mer·ci·ful (mə:rsifəl) *adj.* showing or feeling mercy

mer·ci·less (mə:rsilis) *adj.* showing no mercy

mer·cu·ri·al (mərkjuəriəl) **1.** *adj.* having the qualities associated with the god Mercury, esp. quick-wittedness, eloquence, changeability ‖ pertaining to or containing mercury **2.** *n* a drug [illegible] mercury poisoning [F. *mercuriel, mercurial*]

mercuric [illegible]

mercuric chloride the poisonous corrosive salt $HgCl_2$

mercuric sulfide the compound HgS occurring naturally in red (*CINNABAR) and black forms and also produced synthetically

Mer·cu·ro·chrome (mərkjuərəkroum) *n.* a red [illegible]

mer·cu·rous (mərkjuərəs, mə:rkjərəs) *adj.* of compounds of monovalent mercury

mercurous chloride the salt Hg_2Cl_2, used as a purgative

Mer·cu·ry (mə:rkjəri:) (*Rom. mythol.*) the god of [illegible] Hermes ‖ the first planet from the sun (average diameter of orbit 36,002,000 miles) and the smallest major planet (3,000 miles in diameter, mass $^1/_{20}$ that of the earth, i.e. 3.21×10^{20} tons) of the solar system. It revolves about the sun with a period (sidereal) of 88 days, has no known satellites and appears to rotate once every 59 earth-days. Its surface, unprotected by an atmosphere, is at a very high temperature when subjected to the rays of the sun and a very low temperature elsewhere

mercury [illegible] ous, metallic element (symbol Hg, at. no. 80, at. mass 200.59), liquid above −35.85°C and boiling at 356.9°C under normal pressure. Mercury is used in thermometers and other scientific instruments, and in dentistry, pharmacy etc. [after MERCURY (the Roman god)]

mercury arc an electrical discharge through mercury vapor giving bluish light rich in ultraviolet radiation and used for various purposes, e.g. in rectifiers, fluorescent lamps and mercury vapor lamps

mercury barometer a barometer consisting of a long vertical tube, sealed at the top end, and with its bottom open end immersed in a vessel of mercury. The vertical height of the column of mercury which the atmosphere will support is taken as a measure of atmospheric pressure

mercury fulminate the explosive compound $Hg(ONC)_2$, used as a detonator

mercury-vapor lamp, *Br.* **mercury-vapour lamp** an electric lamp incorporating a mercury arc. It is widely used for street illumination and for maintaining a sterile atmosphere in hospital operating rooms

mer·cy (mə:rsi:) *pl.* **mer·cies** *n.* compassionate rather than severe behavior towards someone in one's power ‖ a thing to be thankful for, *it's a mercy that the doctor arrived in time* **at the mercy of** completely in the power of (something or someone potentially harmful or adverse) [M.E. *merci* fr. F.]

mercy killing euthanasia

mere *adj.* being no more or less than, *mere foolishness* | *a mere year after* [O.F. *meres*, pure, unmixed]

mere *n.* (*Br.*) a large pond or lake [O.E.]

Mer·e·dith (méridiθ), George (1828–1909), English novelist and poet. He wrote mannered, satirical novels of the upper classes, with complex psychological studies. His novels include 'Beauchamp's Career' (1876), 'The Egoist' (1879) and 'Diana of the Crossways' (1885). His poetry includes the long narrative sequence 'Modern Love' (1862)

mere·ly (miərli:) *adv.* in no way more than as specified, *merely pretentious, merely a formality*

mer·e·tri·cious (meritriʃəs) *adj.* superficially and spuriously attractive [fr. L. *meretricius* fr *meretrix* (*meretricis*), a prostitute]

Me·rezh·kov·ski (merəʃkɔfski:), Dmitri Sergeyevich (1865–1941), Russian novelist and [illegible] the spiritual values of Christianity and paganism. His best-known novels are 'Julian the Apostate' (also translated as 'The Death of the Gods'), 'Peter and Alexis' and 'December 14th'

mer·gan·ser (mərgænsər) *n.* a member of *Mergus*, a genus of fish-eating ducks of great diving power, having a long narrow serrated bill hooked at the tip. Male [illegible] diving [illegible]

merge (mə:rdʒ) *pres. part* **merg·ing** *past* and *past part* **merged** *v.t.* to unite or blend (two or more things), *to merge two firms* ‖ *v.i.* to become united or blended, *the two firms have merged*

merg·er *n.* the combination of two companies or businesses e.g. by the major company's issuing [illegible] of the shares of the smaller company [fr. L. *mergere*, to dip]

Meri·coch·ler [illegible] 99), U.S. inventor of the Linotype machine (1886), which, by speeding the printing process of composition and reducing its cost, furthered [illegible]

Mérida [illegible] of Yucatán, Mexico, center of a henequen-growing district. Port Progreso. It has many 16th-c Spanish buildings, including a cathedral

Mérida a town (pop. 40,059) in Badajoz, S.W. Spain. It was the capital of Roman Lusitania

me·rid·i·an (məridi:ən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to [illegible]

passing through its poles and the zenith of a given point ‖ a great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and a given place ‖ *(archaic)* the highest apparent elevation of the sun or a star ‖ a curve formed by the intersection of a surface of revolution and a plane through the axis of revolution ‖ *(rhet.)* the highest point of success or greatness [O.F. *meridien* or fr. L. *meridianus* fr. *meridies*, noon]

me·rid·ic (mərídik) *adj.* *(biol.)* composed of some defined and some undefined (except water) constituents *HOLIDIC, OLIGIDIC

me·rid·i·o·nal (mərídiən'l) **1.** *adj* of, pertaining to or characteristic of the people of S. Europe, esp. S. France ‖ of or pertaining to a meridian **2.** *n* a native of S. Europe, esp. S. France [F.]

Me·ri·mée (meri:mei), Prosper (1803–70), French novelist and essayist. He is best known for his short novels, including 'Colomba' (1840) and 'Carmen' (1845)

me·ringue (məræŋ) *n.* a light,fluffy baked mixture of sugar and beaten egg whites used as topping on cakes etc ‖ a small cake made of this [F.]

me·ri·no (məri:nou) *pl* **me·ri·nos** *n.* a sheep of a Spanish breed having very fine white wool ‖ a soft fabric, originally made of this wool, now made of a wool and cotton mixture ‖ a fine woolen yarn, used esp. in making underwear [Span.]

Mer·i·on·eth·shire (meri:ɔníθʃiə) a county (area 660 sq. miles, pop. 39,000) in W. Wales. County town: Dolgellau

mer·i·stem (méristem) *n.* a growing plant tissue found segregated in specific regions of a plant (e.g. at the apex of the stem). It consists of small, roughly equal-sized cells capable of indefinite reduplication and giving rise eventually to the various tissues and organs (*CAMBIUM, *PROCAMBIUM) [Gk *meristos*, divided]

mer·it (merit) *n* excellence, the quality of deserving praise ‖ the intrinsic goodness or badness of something or someone ‖ spiritual credit ‖ *(pl., esp. law)* the intrinsic rights and wrongs of a case [O.F. *merite*]

merit *v.t.* to be worthy of, *to merit praise, merit*

meritocracy (meritɔ́krəsi) *n.* government by, or educational and/or social-status advancement of, the most intelligent or talented members of the community ‖ **meritocrat** (méritəkræt) *n.* **meritocratic** (meritəkrǽtik) *adj.*

mer·i·to·ri·ous (meritɔ:riəs, meritouriəs) *adj* deserving praise or reward [fr. L. *meritorius*]

Mer·leau-Pon·ty (merloupɔ̃ti), Maurice (1908–61), French philosopher. He was an existentialist until 1953, when he broke with Sartre. From then on he devoted himself to phenomenological analyses. He is the author of 'Sens et Non-Sens' (1948)

Mer·lin (mə́rlin) (5th c.), a prophet and magician of Celtic tradition. He appears in the

mer·lin (mə́rlin) *n Falco aesalon*, a small European falcon [A.F. *merilun* fr. O.F. *esmerillon* perh. fr. Gmc]

mer·lon (mə́rlən) *n* the high, solid part between two embrasures of a crenellated parapet

mer·maid (mə́:rmeid) *n.* a mythical sea creature with the tail of a fish and the head, arms and trunk of a woman [MERE (lake) + MAID]

a mythical sea creature with the tail of a fish and the head, arms and trunk of a man [MERE

owa that undergoes only partial cleavage in development (cf. HOLOBLASTIC) [fr. Gk *meros*,

mer·o·mic·tic (merəmíktik) *adj.* *(envir.)* with incomplete circulation, esp. of a lake

one of two (one light, one heavy) myosins de-

second dynasty of Frankish kings (448–751) 2.

The Merovingian kingdom was expanded

palace, who deposed the last of the Merovingians (751), and ruled as the Carolingians

Mer·rill (merəl), Frank Dow (1903–55), U.S. general. During the 2nd world war he organized and led 'Merrill's Marauders', an American volunteer group, specially trained in jungle warfare, which recaptured (1944) N. Burma from the Japanese

mer·ri·ly (méril:i) *adv.* in a merry way

'Mer·ri·mack' (merəmæk) *MONITOR' AND 'MERRIMACK

mer·ri·ment (méri:mənt) *n.* laughter and gaiety

Mer·ritt (mérit), Wesley (1834–1910), U.S. general. As commander in chief (1898) of U.S. forces in the Philippines, he cooperated with Admiral George Dewey in the capture of Manila

mer·ry (meri:) *comp.* **mer·ri·er** *superl.* **mer·ri·est** *adj.* gay, cheerful and happy ‖ showing these qualities, *a merry laugh* **to make merry** *(old-fash.)* to be gay and festive [O.E. *myrige*]

Mer·ry-An·drew (méri:ændru:) *n.* a buffoon [MERRY + *Andrew* (proper name)]

mer·ry-go-round (méri:gouraund) *n.* a machine in a fair or amusement park, with a circular, revolving platform, colored canopy and models of horses etc. as seats on which children ride around to music ‖ a revolving device on which children ride in a playground

mer·ry-mak·er (méri meikər) *n.* someone taking part in merrymaking

mer·ry-mak·ing (méri:meikiŋ) *n.* festivity, conviviality

mer·ry-thought (meri:θɔt) *n.* *(Br., old-fash.)* the wishbone

Mer·sey (mə́:rzi:) a river (70 miles long), flowing between Lancashire and Cheshire, England, into the Irish Sea. Its 16-mile estuary, navigable for ocean vessels, is linked to Manchester by ship canal. Ports: Liverpool, Birkenhead

me·sa (méisə) *n.* a high, steep-sided rock plateau, esp. in the southwest U.S.A. [Span.]

mé·sal·liance (meizæljús, meizəlaiəns) *n.* a marriage with someone socially inferior [F.]

Mes·bic (mézbik) *n.* *(acronym)* Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company, a corporation chartered for financing minority-owned business with U.S. federal guarantees

mes·cal (meskæl) *n. Lophophora Williamsii*, a small cactus of Mexico and the southwest U.S.A., yielding mescaline ‖ a Mexican liquor distilled from several species of agave [Span *mezcal* fr. Nahuatl *mexcalli*]

mescal button one of the dried tops of the mescal cactus

mes·ca·line (meskəli:n) *n.* a powerful drug made from mescal buttons. It has narcotic properties and causes hallucinations and convulsions

mesdames *MADAM, *MADAME

mesembryanthemum (mezembri:ənθí:məm) *n.* a member of *Mesembryanthemum*, fam. *Aizoaceae*, a genus of S. African plants with fleshy leaves and commonly with pink or white flowers [Mod. L. fr. Gk *mesēmbria*, midday + *anthemon*, flower]

mes·en·ce·phal·ic (mezensəfælik) *adj* of or per-

mesencephalon (mezensəfælən) *n.* the mid brain [Mod. L. fr. Gk *mesos*, middle + *enkephalē*, brain]

mes·en·chyme (mezenkaim) *n.* connective tissue of the mesoderm, giving rise to bone, tissues, cartilage, blood lymphatics etc. [Mod. L. fr. Gk *mesos*, middle + *enchuma*, infusion]

mes·en·ter·ic (mezenterik) *adj* of the mesentery

mesenteritis (mezenterí:tis) *n.* inflammation of the mesentery

mes·en·ter·y (mézənteri) *pl* **mes·en·ter·ies** *n* the membrane covering the intestines and connecting them with the back of the abdominal cavity [fr. M.L. *mesenterium* fr. Gk *mesos*, middle + *enteron*, intestine]

mesh (meʃ) **1.** *n* one of the open spaces between the strands of a net *(pl.)* the strands of a net *(pl.)* something which captures and holds fast, *the meshes of the law* a network or net **in mesh** (of gears) engaged **2.** *v.t.* to cause to become interlocked ‖ *v.i.* (of cogwheels etc.) to become interlocked [related to O.E. *max*, net and O.N. *moskvi*]

Mesh·ed (meʃed) an ancient trading center (pop. 670,180), and holy city for Shi'ite Moslems in N.E. Iran. Manufactures: cotton, woolen and leather goods, carpets

mesh·work (méʃwə:rk) *n.* meshes, network

me·si·al (mi:zi:əl) *adj.* of, in or along the median vertical plane dividing an animal into equal right and left halves [fr. Gk *mesos*, middle]

me·sit·y·lene (misit'li:n) *n.* a colorless aromatic hydrocarbon, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$, found in coal tar and petroleum or synthesized from acetone [fr. *mesityl*, the hypothetical radical of acetone fr. Gk *mesitēs*, a mediator]

mes·mer·ic (mezmérik) *adj.* of or pertaining to mesmerism **mes·mér·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

mes·mer·ism (mézmərizəm) *n.* hypnotism ‖ the state of being hypnotized ‖ the theory of the uses of hypnotism **més·mer·ist** *n.* **més·mer·ize** *pres. part.* **mes·mer·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mes·mer·ized** *v.t.* to induce the state of being hypnotized in (someone) [after F.A. *Mesmer* (1734-1815), Austrian physician who used the method]

mesne (mi:n) *adj.* *(law)* middle, intermediate, esp. with respect to time [F.]

mesne lord *(hist.)* someone holding land of a superior, and in turn acting as lord to his own tenants

Mes·o·a·mer·i·ca (mezouəmérikə, mesouəmérikə) (esp. *archaeol.*) Central America

mes·o·blast (mézəblæst, mésəblæst) *n.* *(embry.)* the mesoderm or middle germ layer of an embryo **mes·o·blás·tic** *adj.* [fr. Gk *mesos*, middle + *biastos*, germ]

mes·o·carp (mézəkurp, mésəkurp) *n.* *(bot.)* the middle layer of a pericarp when it is differentiated into three layers [fr. Gk *mesos*, middle + *karpos*, fruit]

mes·o·ce·phal·ic (mezousəfælik, mesousəfælik) *adj.* mesencephalic [fr. Gk *mesos*, middle + *kephalē*, head]

mes·o·derm (mézədə:rm, mésədə:rm) *n.* *(embry.)* the middle germ layer of a three-layered embryo. It is the source of bone, muscle and connective tissue in the adult **mes·o·dér·mal** *adj.* [fr. Gk *mesos*, middle + *derma*, skin]

mes·o·gas·tri·um (mezougæstri:əm, mesougæstri:əm) *pl.* **mes·o·gas·tri·a** (mezougæstri:ə, mesougæstri:ə) *n.* a mesentery connecting the stomach with the dorsal abdominal wall in an embryo ‖ the middle abdominal region [Mod. L. fr. Gk *mesos*, middle + *gastēr*, stomach]

Mes·o·lith·ic (mezəliθik, mesəliθik) *adj.* of the third period of the Stone Age, intermediate between the Paleolithic and the Neolithic. The Mesolithic period is characterized by the development of the bow and arrow and of pottery, and lasted (in Europe) c. 8000–c. 6000 B.C. [fr. Gk *mesos*, middle + *lithos*, stone]

mes·o·morph (mézəmɔrf, mésəmɔrf) *n.* a mesomorphic body or individual ‖ a mesophyte **mes·o·mór·phic** *adj.* *(biol.)* having the physique associated with a predominance in bodily development of organs and tissues derived from the mesodermal layer of the embryo (e.g. blood, bones, muscles, connective tissue), of an average or athletic type of body build (cf. ECTOMORPHIC, cf. ENDOMORPHIC) ‖ (esp. of crystalline substances) relating to or characterized by an intermediate physical state **mes·o·mór·phism, més·o·mor·phy** *ns* [fr. Gk *mesos*, middle + *morphē*, form]

me·son (mi:zɔn, mézɔn) *n.* one of a group of five known fundamental particles of intermediate rest mass, spin quantum number 0 and variable net charge. Some mesons are thought to be involved in the interaction of nucleons (*QUANTUM THEORY OF FIELDS) [Gk neuter of *mesos*, middle]

meson factory *(particle phys.)* device to accelerate particles, producing beams of mesons for the probing of atomic nuclei

mes·o·pause (mézəpɔz, mésəpɔz) *n.* the uppermost boundary of the mesosphere, occurring between 48 and 55 miles. It is the level at which a temperature minimum occurs

mes·o·pe·lag·ic (mezəpəlædʒik) *adj.* of ocean depths from 600 to 3,000 ft

mes·o·phyll (mézəfil, mésəfil) *n.* the internal photosynthetic and supporting tissue of a leaf blade, through which branch the vascular system and accessory skeletal structures (*PALISADE PARENCHYMA, *SPONGY PARENCHYMA) [fr. Gk *mesos*, middle + *phullon*, leaf]

mes·o·phyte (mézəfait, mésəfait) *n.* a plant growing in medium moisture conditions **mes·o·phyt·ic** (mezəfitik, mesəfitik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *mesos*, middle + *phuton*, plant]

Mes·o·po·ta·mi·a (mesəpətāmēə) *n.* a section of S.W. Asia between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, now largely coextensive with Iraq

mes·o·scale analysis (mezəskēl) *(envir.)* the total pollution of an area from all sources

mes·o·scaph or **mes·o·scaphe** (mezəskaf) *n.* undersea exploration submarine at medium depths

mes·o·some (mezəsōm) *n. (biochem.)* the structure of a cell that causes the formation of new cell walls at each division

mes·o·sphere (mézəsfiər, mésəsfiər) *n.* the division of the earth's atmosphere extending from the stratopause to about 50 miles, in the region the temperature first increases rapidly with altitude and then decreases, the inversion occurring at about 30 miles above the earth's surface (*MESOPAUSE)

mes·o·the·li·o·ma (mezəθēlēōmə) *n.* a malignant cancer on surface of lung and abdominal cavities

mes·o·the·li·um (mezəθēlēəm, mesəθēlēəm) *pl* **mes·o·the·li·a** (mezəθēlēə, mesəθēlēə) *n.* any epithelium of mesodermal origin (*MESODERM) [Mod. L. fr. Gk *mesos,* MIDDLE + EPITHELIUM]

mes·o·tho·rax (mezouθôræks, mesouθôræks, mezouθourǽks, mesouθourǽks) *pl* **mes·o·tho·rax·es, mes·o·tho·ra·ces** (mezouθôrəsēz, mesouθôrəsēz, mezouθourəsēz, mesouθourəsēz) *n.* the middle segment of the thorax of an insect [fr. Gk *mesos,* middle + THORAX]

mes·o·tron (mezətrɔn, mosətrɔn) *n.* a meson [Mod. L. fr. Gk *mesos,* middle + ELECTRON]

Mes·o·zo·ic (mezəzóuik, mesəzóuik) *adj. (geol.)* of the era between the Paleozoic and Cenozoic, characterized by reptiles, e.g. the dinosaurs, and by evergreen trees (*GEOLOGICAL TIME) **the Mesozoic** this era [fr. Gk *mesos,* middle + *zoon,* animal]

mes·quite, mes·quit (meskīt) *n.* a plant of genus *Prosopis,* fam. *Papilionaceae,* esp. *P. juliflora,* a S.W. North American tree which yields a gum resembling gum arabic. Its sugary pods are used as food and fodder [Span. *mezquite* fr Nahuatl *mizquitl*]

mess (mes) **1.** *n.* a state of untidiness or disorder ‖ an unpleasant, troubling, awkward situation or condition, *his rash behavior got him into a mess* ‖ *(mil.)* a number of men or women, usually of the same rank, who have meals together ‖ the place where they eat ‖ the meals they eat together **2.** *v.t.* to make a mess of ‖ *v.i.* to take meals in a mess **to mess around** to amuse oneself without any clear program, *he loves messing around in boats* ‖ (with 'with') to handle something inexpertly, *stop messing around with that gun* [fr. O.F. *mes,* portion of food]

mes·sage (mésidʒ) *n.* a written or spoken communication from one person to another ‖ an inspired revelation, *the message of an angel* ‖ ethical or spiritual teaching, *a film with a message for modern youth* ‖ an official communication, *a presidential message* [F.]

Mes·sa·ger (mesæʒei), André Charles Prosper (1853–1929), French composer, esp. of comic operas

message switching center *(DATA SWITCHING CENTER)

mes·sage *v. (substandard)* to send a message to, e.g., *messaging Moscow*

Mes·sa·li·na (mesəláinə), Valeria (c. 25–48), Roman empress, wife of Claudius I, notorious for her debauchery

mes·sen·ger (mésəndʒər) *n.* a person who carries a message ‖ a person employed by a firm to do errands ‖ a courier [M.E. *messager* fr F.]

messenger RNA *(genetics)* a form of RNA carrying genetic information from the nuclear DNA to the ribosome where the indicated protein is created *also* **MERNA** *Cf* TRANSFER DNA, TRANSFER RNA

Mes·se·ni·a (məsíniə, -ʒə) *n.* a region of S.W. Peloponnesus, Greece. The Messenians were subdued by the Spartans (8th–5th cc B.C.) and made their helots. Epaminondas liberated them in 369 B.C.

Mes·si·aen (mesiɑ̃) Olivier (1908–), French composer. His music is marked by great rhythmical complexity and wide range of tone-color. He has been greatly influenced by Hindu music. He has written church music, songs, organ music and piano music as well as many works for the orchestra and has been a very influential teacher

Mes·si·ah (məsáiə) *n.* the leader and deliverer of the Jews whose coming was prophesied in the Old Testament ‖ *(Christianity)* Christ **mes·si·**

mes·si·ah (məsáiə) *n.* a leader of a group of people [M.E. *Messie* fr F. fr L. *Messias* fr Gk fr Aram. *m'shiha,* the anointed one]

Mes·si·an·ic (mesiǽnik) *adj.* pertaining to the Messiah **mes·si·an·ic** *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of a messiah [fr. Mod. L. *Messianus*]

mes·si·ly (mesili) *adv.* in a messy manner

Messina [illegible] Straits of Messina (20 miles long, 2–10 miles wide), which separate the island from mainland Italy. Industries: food processing, olive oil, shipbuilding, fishing. University (1549). In 1908 an earthquake destroyed the (now rebuilt) city, killing many thousands

mess·i·ness (mesinis) *n.* the quality or state of being messy

mess kit a kit of cooking and eating utensils carried by soldiers or campers

mess·mate (mesmeit) *n.* someone who shares one's mess in the armed forces

Messrs (mesərz) *pl. n.* used as the plural of Mr, e.g. in a formal list or before the name of a professional or business firm, *Messrs J. Jackson and Co* [F. *messieurs,* gentlemen]

Messrs [illegible] with its outbuildings and land [A.F.]

mes·sy (mesi) *comp* **mess·i·er** *superl* **mess·i·est** *adj.* untidy or disordered ‖ (of a task, situation etc.) disagreeably confused, awkward and troublesome

mes·ti·zo (mestizou) *pl* **mes·ti·zos, mes·ti·zoes** [illegible] descent [Span. *mestizo* and Port. *mestiço*]

mestranol [illegible] another name for norethynodrel

Meštrović (meʃtrəvitʃ), Ivan (1883–1962), Yugoslav sculptor, naturalized American. His works include portraits and religious and legendary figures

met *past* and *past part.* of MEET

Me·ta (metə) a river (c. 685 miles long) rising in W. central Colombia, flowing to form a part of the Colombia-Venezuelan boundary, and emptying into the Orinoco River

meta- combining form meaning "beyond the usual," used principally in technical terminology, e.g., *metaculture, metagalaxy, metaprogram, metavolcanic Cf* MACRO-, MAXI-, MEGA-, MICRO-, MINI-

met·a·bol·ic (metəbɔlik) *adj.* of, involving, characterized by, or caused by metabolism [fr Gk *metabolikos,* changeable]

me·tab·o·lism (mətæbəlizəm) *n.* the sum total of the chemical processes of living organisms which result in growth, the production of energy and the maintenance of the vital functions, and in which the waste products of these processes are rendered harmless (*ANABOLISM, *KATABOLISM) **me·tab·o·lite** *n.* a substance produced in metabolism ‖ a substance essential to a metabolic change **me·tab·o·lize** *pres. part.* **me·tab·o·liz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **me·tab·o·lized** *v.t.* and *i.* to change by metabolism [fr. Gk *metabolē,* change]

met·a·car·pal (metəkɑrp'l) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the metacarpus **2.** *n.* a metacarpal bone

met·a·car·pus (metəkɑrpəs) *n.* the part of the hand, esp. the bones, between the wrist and the fingers ‖ the corresponding part in animals [Mod. L. fr. Gk *metakarpion*]

met·a·cen·tric (metəsentrik) *adj. (cytol.)* of the condition in which the spindle attachment of the chromosome controlling cell division is near the middle

metage [illegible] weights and loads in transport ‖ the charge made for doing this [METE V.]

met·a·gen·e·sis (metədʒenisis) *n.* alternation of sexual and asexual generations **met·a·ge·net·ic** (metədʒənétik) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *meta,* changed in + *genesis,* origin]

metal [illegible] whose atoms is such that these readily lose electrons to form positively charged ions. Metals usually have luster and a high specific gravity, and are malleable, ductile and good conductors of heat and electricity ‖ a compound or alloy of [illegible] ken stone for surfacing roads etc. (*Br., pl.*) the rails of a railroad ‖ molten glass (*heraldry*)

met·al *v.t.* [illegible] *Br.* **met·alled** to supply or cover with metal ‖ *(Br.)* to mend (a road) with metal (broken stone) [O.F. *metal, metail* fr. L. fr. Gk *metallon,* [illegible]]

me·tal·lic (mətælik) *adj.* made of, like or having the properties of a metal **me·tal·li·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *metallicus*]

met·al·lid·ing (metlaidəŋ) *n. (metallurgy)* process of creating alloys on outer layers of a metal substance by diffusing one metal to the surface of another through high-temperature electrolysis, for the purpose of strengthening the surface of the metal —**metallide** *v.*

met·al·lif·er·ous (metlifərəs) *adj.* containing, producing or yielding metal [fr. L. *metallifer*]

met·al·li·za·tion, met·al·ize [illegible] the process of metallizing

met·al·liz·ing, met·al·iz·ing *past* and *past part* **met·al·lized, met·al·ized** *v.t.* to make metallic ‖ to coat or impregnate with metal

met·al·log·ra·phy (metlɔgrəfi) *n.* the study of the structure and properties of metals and alloys [fr. Mod. L. *metallographia* fr. Gk]

met·al·loid (métlɔid) **1.** *adj.* resembling a metal of, relating to or designating a metalloid **2.** *n.* an element (e.g. arsenic, tellurium) having certain properties intermediate between those characteristic of metal and those characteristic of nonmetals (*SEMICONDUCTOR) ‖ a nonmetal which can be combined with a metal to form an alloy

met·al·lur·gic (metlərdʒik) *adj.* metallurgical

met·al·lur·gi·cal *adj.* of or pertaining to metallurgy

met·al·lur·gist (metlərdʒist, esp. *Br.* mitælərdʒist) *n.* a specialist in metallurgy

met·al·lur·gy (métlərdʒi, esp. *Br.* mitælərdʒi) *n.* the science of extracting metals from their ores, of freeing them from impurities (*REFINING), of studying their physical and chemical suitability for particular uses etc. [fr. Mod. L. *metallurgia* fr. Gk]

metal point wheel a metal daisy-wheel print element used in word processors

met·al·work (metlwərk) *n.* the craft of working metal ‖ things made out of metal **met·al·work·er, met·al·work·ing**

met·a·mer (metəmər) *n. (chem.)* an isomeric compound having the same percentage composition and molecular weight as another, but different chemical properties

met·a·mere (metəmiər) *n. (zool.)* one of the body segments of an animal showing metamerism, e.g. the caterpillar, earthworm etc

met·a·mer·ic (metəmérik) *adj. (biol.* and *chem.)* showing metamerism

me·tam·er·ism (mətæmərizəm) *n. (chem.)* isomerism ‖ *(biol.)* the condition of a body divided into more or less similar segments [fr. Gk *meta,* with + *meros,* part]

met·a·mor·phic (metəmɔrfik) *adj.* causing or resulting from metamorphosis [fr. Gk *meta,* changed in + *morphē,* shape after METAMORPHOSIS]

metamorphic rock igneous rock or sedimentary rock which underwent a complete transformation in character and appearance due to heat, pressure or the action of wind and water

met·a·mor·phism (metəmɔrfizəm) *n.* metamorphosis ‖ *(geol.)* transformation in the character of igneous or sedimentary rock, resulting in more compact metamorphic rock [METAMORPHIC]

me·tam·or·phose [illegible] **met·a·mor·phos·ing** [illegible] **met·a·mor·phosed** [illegible] into a different physical form ‖ to change the appearance or character of ‖ *v.i.* to undergo metamorphosis

met·a·mor·pho·sis [illegible] **mor·pho·ses** (metəmɔrfəsis) *n.* a marked change of form and structure undergone by an animal from embryo to adult stage, e.g. in insects, amphibians, echinoderms etc ‖ a transformation of stamens into petals ‖ a striking change of appearance [illegible]

metaphase [illegible] mitosis and meiosis in which the doubled chromosomes line up on an equatorial plane [illegible] separate (*PROPHASE, *ANAPHASE, *TELOPHASE) [fr. Gk *meta,* later + PHASE]

met·a·phor (metəfɔr, metəfər) *n.* a figure of speech in which a name or quality is attributed to something to which it is not literally applicable, e.g. 'an icy glance', 'nerves of steel' (cf. SIMILE) **met·a·phor·ic** (metəfɔrik, metəfɒrik), **met·a·phor·i·cal** *adjs* [F *metaphore* fr. L. fr. [illegible]

met·a·phys·i·cal (metəfizik'l) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to a school of 17th-c. English poets, including Donne, Herbert, Vaughan, Crashaw, who blended emotion with intellectual ingenuity, and made much use of the conceit **2.** *n.* a poet of this school

met·a·phy·si·cian (metəfizɪʃən) *n.* a person [illegible]

me·ta·phys·ics (metəfiziks) *n.* the branch of philosophy dealing with the first principles of things. It includes ontology and cosmology [older *metaphysic* fr. M.L. *metaphysica* fr. Gk *ta metaphusika*, (the books of Aristotle) after the 'Physics']

met·a·plasm (metəplæzəm) *n.* (*biol.*) lifeless material derived from protoplasm **met·a·plas·mic** *adj.* [fr. Gk *meta*, after + PROTOPLASM]

met·a·psy·chol·o·gy (metəsaikɒlədʒi:) *n.* the study of the philosophical aspects of psychology and of its role in the physical universe [fr. Gk [illegible]

met·a·ra·mi·nol [illegible] (*pharm.*) sympathomimetic drug used to shrink mucosa, marketed as Aramine or Pressonol

met·a·so·ma·tism (metəsoumətizəm) *n.* metasomatosis [fr. Gk *meta*, changed by + Gk *sôma*, body]

met·a·so·ma·to·sis [illegible] an extension of the process of metamorphism, in which the chemical composition of rocks undergoes partial change [Mod. L. fr. Gk *meta*, [illegible]

met·a·sta·ble (metəsteib'l) *adj.* (*phys., chem.*, e.g. of a supercooled liquid) precariously stable [fr. Gk *meta*, after + STABLE]

Me·ta·sta·sio (metəstɑ:zjɔ), (Pietro Trapassi, 1698–1782), Italian poet and author of many librettos

me·tas·ta·sis [illegible] **met·as·ta·ses** (mətæstəsi:z) *n.* the spreading of disease from one part of the body to another, e.g. in cancer; an instance of this **me·tas·ta·size** *pres. part.* **me·tas·ta·siz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **me·tas·ta·sized** *v.i.* to spread by metastasis [L.L. fr. [illegible]

met·a·tar·sal [illegible] to the metatarsus

met·a·tar·sus [illegible] **met·a·tar·si** (metətɑrsai) *n.* the part of the human foot, esp. the bones, between the ankle and toes; the corresponding part in animals [Mod. L. fr. Gk *meta*, behind + *tarsos*, flat of the foot]

met·a·the·ses [illegible] tion between sounds in a word; (*chem.*) double decomposition **met·a·thet·i·cal** (metəθetik'l)

met·a·tho·rax (metəθɔræks, metəθɒræks) *pl.* [illegible] **met·a·tho·ra·ces** (metəθɔreisi:z, metəθɒreisi:z) *n.* the rear segment of the thorax of an insect [Mod. L. fr. Gk *meta*, [illegible]

Me·tau·rus (mitɔ:rəs) a river of central Italy, Hasdrubal in the 2nd Punic War

Me·tax·as (mitæksəs), Ioannis (1871–1941), [illegible]

met·a·zo·an (metəzouən) **1.** *n.* any member of the order *Metazoa*, which includes all animal organisms of more than one cell, except usually sponges (*Parazoa*) **2.** *adj.* pertaining to the order *Metazoa* or to a metazoan **met·a·zo·ic** *adj.* [illegible]

mete (mi:t) *pres. part.* **met·ing** *past* and *past part.* **met·ed** *v.t.* (with 'out') to distribute, apportion, deal out, *to mete out punishment* (O.E. [illegible]

Me·tel·lus (məteləs), Lucius Caecilius (*d.* c. 221 [illegible]

Metellus Scip·i·o (sipi:ou), Quintus Caecilius (*d.* 46 B.C.), Roman consul (52 B.C.). An ally of Pompey, he fought unsuccessfully against Julius Caesar

met·em·psy·cho·sis (metempsikousis, metemsikousis) *pl.* **met·em·psy·cho·ses** (metempsikousi:z, metemsikousi:z) *n.* transmigration of souls; an instance of this [L.L. fr. Gk *metempsuchôsis*]

me·te·or (mi:tiər) *n.* a solid body from outer space, which glows with the heat generated by friction as it enters the earth's atmosphere [fr. Mod. L. *meteorum* fr. Gk *meteôra* pl., astronomical phenomena]

me·te·or·ic (mi:tiɔrik, mi:tiɒrik) *adj.* of or pertaining to meteors; brilliant and rapid, *a meteoric rise to fame*; of, relating to or originating in the earth's atmosphere **me·te·or·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. M.L. *meteoricus*, of the high atmosphere, and fr. METEOR]

me·te·or·ite (mi:tiərait) *n.* a meteor which reaches the surface of the earth in solid form, either in one piece or in fragments

me·te·or·oid (mi:tiərɔid) *n.* a meteor, whether within or outside the earth's atmosphere

me·te·or·oi·dal (mi:tiərɔid'l) *adj.* of a meteoroid

me·te·or·o·log·ic (mi:tiərəlɒdʒik) *adj.* meteorological **me·te·or·o·log·i·cal** of or pertaining to meteorology

me·te·or·ol·o·gist (mi:tiərɒlədʒist) *n.* a specialist in meteorology [fr. Gk *meteorologos*]

me·te·or·ol·o·gy (mi:tiərɒlədʒi:) *n.* the study of conditions in the earth's atmosphere, esp. for making weather forecasts; the general weather conditions of a region [fr. Gk *meteorologia* fr. *meteôra*, atmospheric phenomena + *logos*, word]

me·te·o·sat (mi:tiəsæt) *n.* meteorological satellite made by Aerospatiale of France and launched by Cosmos (consortium of France, Italy, and Germany) in 1977, as part of GARP (worldwide Global Atmospheric Research Program)

me·te·pa [$C_9H_{18}N_3OP$] (mətipə) *n.* (*chem.*) an insect sterilizing agent

me·ter (mi:tər) **1.** *n.* an instrument for measuring and recording the amount of flow of something (e.g. gas) or the amount or duration of use of something **2.** *v.t.* to measure with a meter (esp. *Am.*) to stamp (mail) with a postage meter [prob. fr. METER]

me·ter, esp. *Br* **me·tre** (mi:tər) *n.* (*abbr.* m.) the fundamental unit of length in the metric system, defined as the length measured in vacuo of 1,650,763.73 wavelengths of the light emitted by krypton (isotope 86) in the transition $_2P_{10}$–$^2D_5$. (This definition, officially adopted by the International Conference on Weights and Measures in 1960, did not change the length of the meter, but only the standard by which it is defined.) 1 m. = about 39.37 ins [fr. F. *metre* fr. Gk *metron*, measure]

meter, esp. *Br.* **metre** *n.* the rhythmic recurrence of patterns within a line of poetry or in lines of poetry, based e.g. on stress or on number of syllables or on a combination of these or on number of feet; musical rhythm [O.E. *meter* fr. L. *metrum* fr. Gk *metron*, measure]

meter-kilogram-second system, *Br.* **metre-kilogram-second system** (*abbr.* mks) a metric system of units based on the meter, kilogram and second as the units of length, mass and [illegible]

meter maid attendant who oversees meter parking, issuing summonses for violations of parking violations

methadone (meθədoun) a synthetic narcotic used to relieve pain and to detoxify drug addicts. First used in Germany during the 2nd world war as a substitute for morphine, it reduces chronic pain. Because its properties and effects imitate heroin, it has become a popular treatment for gradual heroin withdrawal [illegible] mi·n) *n.* (*pharm.*) a central nervous system stimulant similar to amphetamine, used in treating narcolepsy, Parkinson's disease, alcoholism, depression, and obesity, with many side effects, marketed under many trade names *also*

meth·ane (meθein) *n.* an odorless, colorless, inflammable hydrocarbon, CH_4, which forms explosive mixtures with air. It results from the decay of organic matter (*MARSH GAS) and is found in natural gas and in coal mines (*FIRE-DAMP). It is an important constituent of coal gas. It is the first of the alkanes [METHYL]

methane sulfomate [CH_3SO_3H] (*chem.*) a salt or ester of methane sulfonic acid *also* mesylate

me·than·o·gens (meθænədʒenz) *n.* (*biol.*) methane-producing organisms believed to have evolved more than 3.5 billion years ago *also* archaebacteria

meth·a·nol (méθənɔl) *n.* methyl alcohol, a colorless poisonous liquid, CH_3OH, originally obtained from wood, and now made synthetically. It is used as a solvent, in denaturing ethyl alcohol, and in the manufacture of formaldehyde etc. [METHANE]

meth·a·pyr·i·lene [$C_{14}H_{19}N_3S$] (meθəpirili:n) *n.* (*pharm.*) antihistamine ingredient in many sleeping pills banned by U.S. Food and Drug Administration in 1979 as cancer-causing in animals *also* thenylpyramine

me·tha·qua·lone [$C_{16}H_{14}N_2O$] (meθákwəloun) *n.* (*pharm.*) non-barbituate sedative and hypnotic used as a tranquilizer; marketed as Quaalude, Sopor, and Parest

meth·i·cil·lin [$C_{17}H_{20}N_2O_6S$] (meθəsílən) *n.* (*pharm.*) synthetic penicillin, used esp. against penicillin-resistant staphylococci; marketed as Celbenin and Staphcillin

meth·od (méθəd) *n.* a way of doing something; a procedure for doing something; orderliness in doing, planning etc., *to lack method*; an orderly arrangement or system **me·thod·i·cal** (məθɒdik'l) *adj.* [fr. L. fr. Gk *methodos* fr. *meta*, after + *hodos*, way]

method or **method acting** school of acting based in identifying with the feelings of the character portrayed, so that the actor "becomes" the character; devised by Russian actor Konstantin Stanislavski

Meth·od·ism (meθədizəm) *n.* the tenets and organization of several Protestant denominations which sprang from the revival within the Church of England led by John and Charles Wesley from 1729. Theologically, Methodism is Arminian in sympathy. Its organization depends on lay preachers, on the weekly meeting, and on the annual conference which is its supreme authority. It spread rapidly after 1739 in England and North America and was formally separated from the Church of England (1791). It has about 13½ million members, about two thirds being in the U.S.A.

Meth·od·ist (méθədist) **1.** *n.* an adherent of Methodism **2.** *adj.* pertaining or belonging to Methodism

Methodius, St *CYRIL AND METHODIUS

meth·od·ize (méθədaiz) *pres. part.* **meth·od·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **meth·od·ized** *v.t.* to make orderly, classify or systematize

meth·od·ol·o·gy (meθədɒlədʒi:) *pl.* **meth·od·ol·o·gies** *n.* a branch of philosophy dealing with the science of method or procedure; a system of methods and rules applied in a science **meth·od·o·log·i·cal** (meθəd'lɒdʒik'l) *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *methodologia* or F. *méthodologie*]

me·thol·y·flu·rane [$C_3N_4Cl_2F_2O$] (meθɒlifljú:rein) *n.* (*pharm.*) a nonexplosive general anesthetic; marketed as Penthrane

meth·o·trex·ate [$C_{20}H_{22}N_8O_5$] (meθətrékseit) *n.* (*pharm.*) toxic drug used to combat folic acid in treatment of psoriasis and leukemia *also* amethopterin

Meth·u·en Treaty (méθju:ən) a commercial agreement (1703) between Portugal and England, by which England conceded a preferential tariff on Portuguese wines and Portugal allowed the import of English woolens. It was an economic link between the two countries until 1835 and helped to popularize the drinking of port in England. The agreement was negotiated by John Methuen (c. 1650–1706), British ambassador to Portugal

Me·thu·se·lah (məθu:zələ, məθju:zələ) Hebrew patriarch, Noah's grandfather, who lived 969 years (Genesis v, 27). He is taken as the standard of phenomenal longevity

meth·yl (meθəl) *n.* the organic alkyl radical CH_3 of methanol etc. [F. *méthyle*, G. *methyl* ult. fr. Gk *methu*, wine + *hule*, wood]

methyl acetate a volatile, combustible, fragrant ester, CH_3COOCH_3, used chiefly as a solvent

methyl alcohol methanol

meth·yl·a·pro·pine bromide [$C_{17}H_{23}NO_3 \cdot CH_3Br$] (meθəlaproupi:n) *n.* (*pharm.*) dosage form of atropine that depresses the nervous system; marketed as Metropine *also* atropine methylbromide

meth·yl·ase (meθəleis) *n.* (*chem.*) [illegible] enzyme that helps introduce methyl into a compound —**methalate** *v.*

meth·yl·ate (meθəleit) *pres. part.* **meth·yl·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **meth·yl·at·ed** *v.t.* to add methanol to

methylated spirit ethyl alcohol denatured with methanol

meth·yl·do·pa [$C_{10}H_{13}NO_4$] (meθəldoupə) *n.* (*pharm.*) drug used to reduce high blood pressure, marketed as Aldomet

meth·yl·ene (méθəli:n) *n.* a bivalent hydrocarbon radical, CH_2, found only in compounds [fr F. *méthylène*]

methylene blue a soluble, intensely blue dye, used in medicine and as a biological stain

meth·yl·mer·cu·ry [CH$_3$Hg(CN] (meθəlmə:kjuri:) *n.* (*chem.*) highly toxic fungicide and pesticide used to treat seeds, also nitride, methylmercury cyanide

meth·yl·par·a·thi·on [$C_8H_{10}NO_5PS$] (meθəlpærəθáiən) *n.* (*chem.*) highly toxic synthetic organophosphate insecticide used to combat boll weevils, rice bugs, cutworms, and leafhoppers

meth·yl·phen·i·date [$C_{14}H_{19}NO_2$] (meθəlfenədeit) *n.* (*pharm.*) a central nervous system stimulant used to increase alertness and relieve depression; marketed as Ritalin

meth·yl·pred·ni·so·lone [$C_{22}H_{30}O_5$] (meθəlprednísəloun) *n.* (*pharm.*) an anti-inflammatory hormone; marketed as Medrol

meth·y·ser·gide [$C_{21}H_{27}N_3O$] (meθəsə:gaid) *n.* (*pharm.*) drug used to relieve vascular headaches; marketed as Sansert

me·tic·u·lous (mətíkjuləs) *adj.* paying or showing scrupulous attention to detail [fr. L. *meticulosus* fr. *metus*, fear]

mé·tier (meitjei) *n.* one's profession or vocation or proper work [F.]

mé·tis, *Br.* **me·tis** (meití:s) *n.* someone of mixed racial ancestry, esp. part French and part American Indian [F. *métis*]

met·o·clo·pra·mide [$C_{14}H_{22}ClN_3O_2$] (metəklóupraməid) *n.* relaxant for upper GI tract, used to facilitate diagnostic procedures, marketed as Reglan

Me·tol (mí:tɔl) *n.* a weak reducing agent, used as a developer of photographic film [G., trademark]

Me·ton·ic cycle (mətónik) a period of 19 years covering all the phases of the moon, after which the new moons occur again on the same cycle of dates [fr. Mod. L. *Metonicus* after *Meton* (5th c. *B.C.*), Athenian astronomer]

met·o·nym (métənim) *n.* a word used in metonymy [fr. assumed Gk *metōnymia*]

met·o·nym·i·cal (metənímik'l) *adj.* of, characterized by or using metonymy

me·ton·y·my (mətɔnəmi:) *n.* a figure of speech characterized by the use of the name of one thing in place of the name of something that it symbolizes, e.g. 'crown' for 'king' [fr. L.L. *metonymia* fr. Gk *metōnumia*, change of name]

"me-too" drug (mí:tú:) a drug that is identical, similar, or closely related to a drug produced for which a new drug application has been approved, the sale of which is permitted under the same approval procedure

met·o·pe (métəpi:, métoup) *n.* (*archit.*) the rectangular space between two triglyphs of a Doric frieze [fr. L. *metopa* fr. Gk *metopē* fr. *meta*, between + *opai*, holes]

me·top·ic (mətɔpik) *adj.* (*anat.*) pertaining to the forehead [fr. Gk *metōpon*, forehead]

metre *METER

met·ric (métrik) *adj.* pertaining to the meter (unit of length) [fr. F. *métrique*]

met·ri·cal (métrik'l) *adj.* pertaining to or composed in meter ‖ pertaining to measurement [fr. L.L. *metricus* fr. Gk *metrikos*, relating to measurement, relating to poetic meter]

met·ri·cate (metrəkeit) *v.* (*Br.*) to convert to the metric system —**metrication** *n.* conversion to the metric system —**metrify** *v.*

metric centner a unit of weight equaling 100 kg, or 220.46 lbs (cf. HUNDREDWEIGHT)

metric system a decimal system of measurement of length (incl. area and volume) and mass (incl. weight). The unit of mass is the kilogram, the unit of length is the meter, and occasionally a distinction is made between volume measured in units derived from the meter, and capacity, based upon the liter

metric ton a metric measure equal to 1,000 kg = 2,204.6 lbs

met·ro (metrou) *n.* **1.** metropolitan regional government, including suburbs **2.** Washington, D.C. subway **metro** *adj.*

Met·ro-lin·er (metroulainər) *n.* Amtrak express train, esp from Boston to Washington, D.C.

met·ro·log·i·cal (metrəlɔdʒik'l) *adj.* of or relating to metrology

me·trol·o·gy (mətrɔlədʒi) *pl.* **me·trol·o·gies** *n.* the science of weights and measures ‖ a system of weights and measures [fr. Gk *metron*, measure + *-logia*, -logy]

me·tro·ni·da·zole [$C_6H_9N_3O_3$] (metrənaidəzoul) *n.* (*pharm.*) drug effective against *Trichomonas vaginalis* and *Entameba histolytica*, marketed as Flagyl

metronome (metrənoum) *n.* device with a moving, audible indicator, which can be set to different speeds and used to mark musical time **met·ro·nom·ic** (metrənɔmik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *metron*, measure + *nomos*, law]

met·ro·nym·ic (metrənimik) **1.** *adj.* (of a name) derived from the name of a mother or of a female ancestor **2.** *n* a metronymic name [fr. Gk *metronumikos* fr. *mētēr*, mother + *onuma*, name]

me·trop·o·lis (mətrɔpəlis) *n.* the chief city of a country or region ‖ any busy center of commerce etc. ‖ the see of a metropolitan bishop [L. fr. Gk *mētropolis* fr. *meter*, mother + *polis*, city]

met·ro·pol·i·tan (metrəpɔlitən) **1.** *adj.* of, pertaining to or characteristic of a metropolis ‖ pertaining to a metropolitan **2.** *n.* (*Orthodox Eastern Church*) a head of an ecclesiastical province, ranking between archbishop and patriarch ‖ (*Western Church*) an archbishop [fr. L.L. *metropolitanus* fr. Gk]

Metropolitan Museum of Art *NEW YORK

Metropolitan Opera Company an operatic organization in New York, originally private. Its first production (1833) was Gounod's 'Faust'. It became (1940) the publicly sponsored Metropolitan Opera Association, Inc.

metroprolol [$C_{15}H_{25}NO_3$] (metrəprəlɔl) *n.* (*pharm.*) beta-blocking agent used to reduce high blood pressure; marketed as Lopressor

me·tror·rha·gi·a (mi:trəréidʒi:ə) *n.* bleeding from the womb occurring between menstrual periods [Mod. L. fr. Gk *mētra*, uterus + *-rhagia*, a breaking forth]

Met·ter·nich (metərnix), Clemens Werzel Lothar, Prince von (1773–1859), Austrian statesman. He was Austrian ambassador in Paris (1806–9), then minister of foreign affairs (1809–48). He is credited with arranging the marriage between Napoleon and Marie-Louise of Austria (1810). He helped to form the Quadruple Alliance against Napoleon (1814), and dominated the Congress of Vienna (1815). His attempts to repress liberalism (*KARLSBAD DECREES) dominated Europe until his fall from power (1848)

Met·they (metei), André (1871–1920), French potter. Rouault, Bonnard, Derain, Vlaminck and Redon all decorated pots made by him

met·tle (met'l) *n.* (*rhet.*) spirit, courage or fortitude **on one's mettle** determined to do one's best in response to some challenge **met·tle·some** *adj.* (esp. of a horse) spirited [var. of METAL]

me·tyr·a·pone [$C_{14}H_{11}N_2O$] (metérəpoun) *n.* (*pharm.*) drug used to diagnose pituitary function by blocking creation of steroids; marketed as Metopirdone

Metz (met) [illegible] department, France, on the Moselle. Industries: metallurgy, engineering, food processing, brewing. Cathedral (13th–16th cc.)

Meung, Jean de *JEAN DE MEUNG

Meurthe-et-Moselle (mə:rteimɔzel) a department (area 2,036 sq. miles, pop. 722,600) in N.E. France (*LORRAINE). Chief town: Nancy

Meuse (mə:z) a department (area 2,408 sq. miles, pop. 203,900) in N.E. France (*CHAMPAGNE)

Meuse (*Du.* and *Flem.* Maas) a navigable river (575 miles long) rising in N. France, flowing through E. Belgium and the Netherlands, then curving west to the Rhine delta (North Sea)

MEV, MeV, mev (MEV) million electron volts

mew (mju:) **1.** *v.i.* (of a cat or gull) to utter its cry **2.** *n.* the sound made by a cat or a gull [imit.]

mew **1.** *v.t.* to put (a hawk) in a cage ‖ *v.i.* (of a hawk) to molt **2.** *n.* a cage for hawks and falcons, esp. while they are molting [F. *muer*, to molt]

mew *n.* a sea mew [O.E. *mæw*]

mewl, mule (mju:l) *pres. part.* **mewl·ing, mul·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mewled, muled** *v.i.* to whimper or cry ‖ (of a cat or gull) to mew [rare]

mews (mju:z) *n.* (orig. *pl.* now construed as *sing.*, esp. *Br.*) stables built around an open yard or in a row, with living accommodation above [MEW (a hawk's cage), from the Royal Mews, London, where royal hawks were mewed]

Mex. Mexico

Mexicali (meksikæli:, mehi:kuh.) a border town (pop. 349,493) of N.W. Mexico, center of a rich agricultural district (cotton, vines, citrus fruit)

Mex·i·can (meksikən) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Mexico, its inhabitants, culture etc. **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Mexico ‖ the Nahuatl language ‖ the Spanish language as spoken in Mexico

Mexican hairless a small dog of a breed found in Mexico, with little or no hair

Mexican Plateau *ANAHUAC

Mexican War a war (1846–8) between the U.S.A. and Mexico, caused mainly by the American annexation of Texas (1845). The U.S.A. won after two years of hard fighting. The war was ended by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)

Mex·i·co (méksikou) a federal republic (area 763,944 sq. miles, pop. 67,382,581) of North America. Capital: Mexico City. People: 60% mestizo, 30% Indian (esp. Aztec, Mixtec and Maya), 10% European, small African and Chinese minorities. Languages: Spanish and 31 Indian language groups. Religion: 95% Roman Catholic, 3% Protestant, small Jewish and Animist minorities. Half the land is over 3,000 ft. The entire central section is a plateau (the Anahuac, 3,600 ft at the northern border, 8,000 ft in the south), surrounded on three sides by mountains: the Eastern, Western, and Southern Sierra Madre. The plateau, desert in the north, contains lakes, swamps, and large basins (incl. the Valley of Mexico, 7,400 ft, around Mexico City) in the center and is covered with tropical forest in the south. A belt of volcanoes (Citlaltepetl, 18,843 ft) crosses it near the center. Southeast of the plateau, across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, are the Chiapas Highlands, rising to over 9,000 ft, largely jungle. Lower California is also mountainous. The only lowland regions, except for river valleys, are narrow coastal plains, the Sonora desert in the far northwest, and Yucatán peninsula (jungle). Average temperatures (F.): below 3,000 ft, 70°–80°, 3,000–6,000 ft, 55°–75°, above 6,000 ft, 54°–65°. Rainfall: 44 ins along the coasts, 24 ins on the plateau, 100 ins near the southern Gulf coast (Chiapas and Yucatán), 5 ins in the Sonora desert. About 25% of the land is potentially arable but only about 14% is farmed, owing to lack of irrigation (40% of cultivated land is irrigated). Chief occupation: subsistence agriculture. Crops: corn, wheat, sugarcane, coffee, cotton, vegetables, rice, beans, oranges, sisal, alfalfa, sesame, guayule. Livestock: cattle, goats, hogs, poultry, sheep, horses, donkeys, mules. Forest products: lumber, chicle, pitch, resins, turpentine, gums. Mineral resources: silver (20% of world production), copper, lead, zinc, manganese, sulfur, oil and natural gas (a leading world producer), iron ore, coal, gold, antimony, graphite, bismuth, mercury, arsenic, cadmium, tin, tungsten. Manufactures and industries: iron and steel, oil refining, textiles, rubber, foodstuffs, chemicals, plastics, agricultural machinery, tourism, fishing, cigars, paper, glass. Exports: silver, cotton, coffee, cattle, sugar, shrimps, sulfur, oil, lead, zinc, copper, tomatoes. Imports: vehicles, machinery, chemicals, oil, iron and steel, rubber, newsprint, wool, corn. Chief ports: Veracruz, Tampico. There are [illegible] (1552). Monetary unit: peso (100 centavos). HISTORY: Mexico saw the growth of several Indian civilizations, including the Maya, the Toltec and the Aztec. It was conquered (1519–25) by the Spaniards under Cortes, and became one of the [illegible] Spanish possessions. Hidalgo began (1810) the revolt against Spanish rule, which culminated in the short-lived empire [illegible]. It declared (1823) by Santa Anna. The U.S.A. annexed Texas (1845) and, after the Mexican War (1846–8), California and New Mexico. Santa Anna was overthrown (1855), and liberal

reforms were instituted under the influence of Juarez, but civil war broke out between conservatives and liberals (1858–61). The French intervened, and attempted to impose an empire (1864–7) under Maximilian, after which Juarez regained control. Some economic progress was made under the presidency of Diaz, but he was overthrown (1911) and a period of civil struggle and political instability followed. A more liberal constitution was introduced (1917), and was followed by social reforms. Under Lazaro Cardenas (1934–40), Mexico nationalized (1938) all foreign-owned oil fields. In 1942, following the sinking of Mexican tankers, Mexico declared war on the Axis. After the 2nd world war, agriculture, industry and communications were all greatly improved, as befitted a nation whose population increased over 130% between 1920 and 1960. The official government revolu- [illegible] port. Ruiz Cortines (president 1952–8) introduced (1954) women's suffrage. López Mateos (president 1958–64) and Diaz Ordaz (president 1964–70) concentrated on land reform. Luis Echeverria Alvarez (president 1970–6) had a term marked by economic instability and political unrest. He was followed by José López Portillo (1976–82) whose term saw economic growth and prosperity due to the exploitation of newly-discovered oil reserves. By 1982, however, when Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado became president, the decline in oil prices had left the country near economic collapse. Austerity measures and restructuring of Mexico's foreign debt brought some relief, but the economy was further strained by severe earthquakes (1985) that devastated the capital and killed thousands. Income from tourism immediately declined, adding to Mexico's economic woes. The problem of illegal immigrants entering the U.S. seeking employment strained Mex- [illegible]

Mexico a small interior state (area 8,286 sq. miles, pop. 7,545,692) on the central plateau of Mexico, surrounding Mexico City on the north, east, and west. Its height (8,000 ft. above sea level) provides a mild climate and sustains a heavy population (229 persons per sq. mile). Capital: Toluca (pop. 77,000). Agriculture (cereals, maguey, coffee, sugarcane, fruits); manufacturing and mining are the economic mainstays.

Mexico City [illegible] pop. 9,373,353) of Mexico and of the Federal District, near the south end of the central plateau at 7,415 ft. Industries: textiles, metallurgy, vehicle assembly, tourism. Seaport: Veracruz. The center of the city is a great square, the Zocalo, surrounded by Spanish public buildings (incl. the cathedral, 1573–1791). There are famous modern buildings with murals by Orozco, Rivera, Siqueiros and others. University [illegible] der Cortes; thus was the Aztec capital, Tenochtitlan. The Olympic Games were hosted in 1968, and in 1985 an earthquake caused extensive damage and thousands of deaths.

Mexico, Gulf of a gulf (716,000 sq. miles) bordered by the southeast U.S.A. and E. Mexico, joining the Atlantic north of Cuba and the Ca-

Mexico, University of the oldest university in North America, founded (1553) as the Royal and Pontifical University of Mexico. It was interrupted during the 19th c. and reopened in 1910, as the National Autonomous University [illegible]

Meyer (maiər), Adolf (1866–1950), U.S. psychiatrist who revolutionized methods for mental health treatment, creating and directing [illegible] at Johns Hopkins University.

Meyer, Conrad Ferdinand (1825–98), Swiss poet and author of short historical novels, in- [illegible]

Meyer-beer (maiərbiər, maiərbeər), Giacomo. Jakob Liebmann Beer, 1791–1864), German composer. Many of his operas, e.g. 'Robert le diable' (1831), 'les Huguenots' (1836), and 'le [illegible]

mezuzoth, **mezuzoth** (mɑzuzout, mɑzuzouθ), **mezu-zahs**, **mezuzas** *n. Judaism* a piece of parchment [illegible]

doorposts of Jewish homes [Heb. *mezuzāh*, door- [illegible]

mez-za-nine (mezəni:n, mezəni:n) *n.* a low-ceilinged extra story between two main ones, usually just above the ground floor ‖ the first balcony in some theaters or the first few rows of it [F. fr. Ital. *mezzanino* dim. of *mezzano*, mid- [illegible]

mez-zo for-te (métsoufɔ́rti:, médzoufɔrti:) *adv.* (*mus.*) moderately loud [Ital.]

mez-zo pia-no (métsoupjúnou, médzoupjunou) *adv.* (*mus.*) moderately soft [Ital.]

mez-zo-re-lie-vo, mez-zo ri-lie-vo (metsouriljévou, médzouriljévou) *n.* (*art*) relief in which figures project from the flat background to about half of what would be their natural volume [Ital. *mezzo*, half + *rilievo*, relief]

mez-zo-so-pra-no (metsousəprænou, métsousəprunou, médzousəprænou, médzousəprunou) *n.* a woman's singing voice, between the soprano and contralto in register ‖ a singer with such a voice [Ital. fr. *mezzo*, half + *soprano*, soprano]

mez-zo-tint (métsoutint, médzoutint) **1.** *n.* a method of engraving on copper or steel, in which the whole plate is roughened and parts are then scraped smooth or left rough to obtain light or dark surfaces ‖ a print made by this method **2.** *v.t.* to engrave (a subject) by this method [fr. Ital. *mezzotinto* fr. *mezzo*, half + *tinto*, tint]

M-4 *BISON

M4 1E2 *REDEYE

mg. milligram

mgd (*abbr.*) million gallons per day, unit of measurement of water flow

MGM-51 *SHILLELAGH

MGM-13 *MACE

MGM-29A *SERGEANT

MGR-1 *HONEST JOHN

mh (*abbr.*) millihenry

MHG. Middle High German

mho (mou) *n.* (*elec.*) a unit of conductance equal to the reciprocal of the ohm [OHM spelled back- [illegible]

MHz (*abbr.*) megahertz

mhom-e-ter (móumi:tər) *n.* (*electr.*) a gauge of conductance in mhos used in instruments. The current SI unit is the siemans

mi, *Br.* also me (mi:) *n.* (*mus.*) the note E in the fixed-do system of solmization ‖ the third note of any diatonic scale in movable-do solmization

mi. mile

MIA (*mil. abbr.*) missing in action

Mi-am-i (maiæmi:) the largest city (pop. 346,931) in Florida, on the southeast coast, a popular resort, and a financial center

Mi-am-i (maiæmi:) *pl.* **Mi-am-i, Mi-am-is** *n.* an Indian people of North America, first encountered (17th c.) in the Great Lakes area. In the 1960s about 150 inhabited California and Oklahoma ‖ a member of this people ‖ a dialect of the Illinois language

mi-as-ma (miæzmə) *pl* **mi-as-mas, mi-as-ma-ta** (miæzmətə) *n.* a poisonous gas or vapor ‖ a cold, damp mist rising from the ground, once thought to cause malaria. **mi-as-mal, mi-as-mat-ic** (maiæzmætik), **mi-as-mic** *adjs* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *miasma*, pollution]

mi-aul (mi:aul) *v.i.* (of a cat) to wail [fr. F. [illegible]

mi-ca (maikə) *n.* any of several transparent silicates which can be split into very thin, pliable sheets. Mica is used as an electrical insulator and as a heat resistant substitute for glass in stove doors etc. **mi-cá-ceous** *adj.* [L. = crumb]

Mi-cah (maikə) a Minor Prophet (8th c. B.C.) of the Old Testament. He prophesied the destruction of Jerusalem as a punishment for the sins of Israel and Judah. The book of the Old Testament containing his prophecies

mice *pl.* of MOUSE

mi-celle (misel) *n.* (*chem.* and *biol.*) a unit composed of complex molecules, in colloids, which can alter in size without a chemical change [Mod. L. *micella* fr. *mica*, a grain, crumb]

Mich. Michigan

Mi-chael (maik'l) an archangel of Jewish and Christian tradition. To Christians he is St. Michael. Feast: Sept. 29

Michael (1596–1645), czar of Russia (1613–45), founder of the Romanov dynasty. Elected czar, he built up an autocratic government, ending [illegible]

Michael (1921–), last king of Rumania (1927–30, 1940–7). He formed an alliance with the Allies (1944), but abdicated under Communist pressure (1947).

Mi-chae-lis constant (maikéilәs) a measure of enzyme reaction in concentration of moles per liter; named for Leonor Michaelis, American biochemist. *abbr.* **Km**

Mich-ael-mas (mik'lməs) *n.* the feast of St. Michael (Sept. 29), a quarter day in England

Michaelmas daisy any of several wild asters native to North America

Michaelmas term the term of the British High Court of Justice beginning soon after Michaelmas ‖ the first term of the academic year in British universities, beginning in late September or early October

Michael VIII Pa-lae-ol-o-gus (peili:ɔlәgәs) (1224–82), Byzantine emperor (1261–82). The first of the Palaeologus dynasty, he usurped the throne and fought Naples, where he instigated the Sicilian Vespers (1282)

Mi-chel-an-ge-lo (maik'lændʒəlou, *Ital.* mi:kelundʒelo) (Michelangelo Buonarotti, 1475–1564), Florentine painter, sculptor, architect and poet. He is a towering figure of the Renaissance, and he far transcends it: his vision of man in his beauty and nobility and in his spiritual energy and despairing anguish is of all time. Michelangelo was brought up in Florence, and there became imbued with Neoplatonism. But he left the city after the death of his patron Lorenzo de' Medici and carved his first great works in Rome: notably the 'Pietà' of St. Peter's (c. 1500) which at once made him famous. He went back to Florence for four years, and in this period carved the colossal 'David'. He also worked on the cartoon (now lost) for a huge fresco for the Council Hall. It contained hundreds of figures of horsemen and bathing soldiers, and in this work and the 'David' and others of the period he was seen to be using the nude figure only, in its infinite variety of gestures and movements, to convey a complete statement, as the ancients had done. In 1505 Pope Julius II recalled him to Rome, and commissioned him to execute his tomb. The project in various forms, initially grandiose but ultimately much reduced in scope, was to occupy his mind for 40 years. The 'Moses' in S. Pietro in Vincoli, Rome, dating from 1513–16 (just after the death of Julius) was an element of this project, and it is one of his greatest works. Julius II also commissioned him (1508) to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel (his private chapel): the almost superhuman task was finished by 1512. Its subject, from Genesis, is God's creation of the world and of man, the Fall, and man's continuance in sin. Shortly following this and the carving of the 'Moses', Michelangelo worked on the Medici Chapel in Florence, containing the tombs of Lorenzo and Giuliano de' Medici. Their idealized portraits are grouped with reclining figures of 'Day' and 'Night', 'Evening' and 'Dawn'. In all he worked on the chapel over 14 years (1520–34), as architect as well as sculptor, then left it for pupils to finish. In these years he also built the Biblioteca Medicea-Laurenziana in Florence. In 1534 he settled in Rome, and painted the 'Last Judgment' fresco in the Sistine Chapel behind the high altar, 25 years after the painting of the ceiling. The huge work, full of swirling figures and terrible images of despair, was finished in 1541. He also worked on the designs for the remodeled St. Peter's, wrote poems, and sculpted three Pietas. They belong to the last, intensely devout years of his life: images of the reconciling love of the crucified Christ, most sublimely realized in the 'Rondanini Pietà' now in Milan

Mi-che-let (mi:ʃle), Jules (1798–1874), French liberal historian. His 'Histoire de France' (1833–67) and his 'Histoire de la révolution française' (1847–53) are vividly written in the grand manner

Mi-che-lo-zo (mi:kelɔttsɔ) (Michelozzo di Bartolommeo, 1396–1472), Italian architect and sculptor. He assisted Ghiberti with the Florence baptistry doors, and collaborated with Donatello. His independent works include the library of San Giorgio Maggiore at Venice (c. 1433) and the Palazzo Riccardi for the Medicis at Florence (c. 1444)

Mi-chel-son (maik'lsən), Albert Abraham (1852–1931), American physicist. In the classical Michelson-Morley experiment with Edward W. Morley he determined the velocity of light. Their findings contributed to Einstein's theory of relativity. Nobel Prize (1907)

Mich·e·ner (mɪtʃənər), James Albert (1907–), U.S. author. His short stories, 'Tales of the South Pacific' (1947), were adapted to musical comedy and cinema ('South Pacific'). His best-sellers include 'Sayonara' (1954) and 'Hawaii' (1959), 'Centennial' (1974), 'Chesapeake' (1978), 'The Covenant' (1980), 'Space' (1982), 'Poland' (1983), and 'Texas' (1985)

Michener, Roland (1900–), governor-general of Canada (1967–73)

Mich·i·gan (mɪʃɪgən) the third largest lake (area 22,400 sq. miles) of the Great Lakes of North America, the only one wholly in the U.S.A., south of Lake Superior. Chief ports: Chicago, Milwaukee (→ST LAWRENCE SEAWAY)

Michigan (*abbr.* **Mich.**) a state (area 58,216 sq miles, pop. 9,109,000) of the N. central U.S.A. Capital: Lansing. Chief city: Detroit. It is formed by two generally low-lying peninsulas in the midst of the Great Lakes, and is mainly industrial. Agriculture: dairy and beef cattle, corn and cereals, fruit, poultry. Resources: timber, iron ore, salt, limestone (cement), copper, some oil. Industries: motor vehicles (Detroit is a world center), cement, machinery, metal and food processing, chemicals. State universities at Ann Arbor (1817) and East Lansing (1855). Michigan was explored by the French (17th c.) and was ceded to Britain (1763). It passed (1783) to the U.S.A., of which it became (1837) the 26th state

Michigan, University of one of the largest U.S. educational institutions and one of the oldest state universities. Founded (1817) in Detroit, it was moved (1837) to Ann Arbor

Mi·cho·a·cán (mi:tʃoukán) a central agricultural and mining state (area 23,113 sq. miles, pop. 3,030,300) of Mexico, bisected by mountains running from the high central Mexican plateau. Highest peak: Tancítaro (12,605 ft). Capital: Morelia. Economy: forest products, tropical crops, cereals, gold, silver, lead, cinnabar, copper, coal, oil and sulfur. Extensive irrigation is necessary

Mick·ey Mouse (mɪki:máus) *n.* (*slang.*) **1.** a trivial thing. —**Mickey Mouse** *adj.* e.g., *Mickey Mouse courses at a university* **2.** *v.* (*cinema*) to synchronize background music with animated cartoon action

Mic·kie·wicz (mɪtskjévitʃ), Adam (1798–1855), Polish poet. His 'Ballads and Romances' (1822) initiated the Polish romantic movement

Mic·mac (mɪkmæk) *n.* a member of a tribe of Algonquian Indians inhabiting part of E. Canada and Newfoundland

MICR (*computer abbr.*) magnetic ink character recognition

micro- (máikrou) *prefix* (esp. in scientific terms) small, minute ‖ (*elec.*) a millionth of, as in 'microfarad' [fr. Gk *mikro-* fr. *mikros*, small]

micro- *adj.* of women's garments, shorter than mini

mi·cro·a·nal·y·sis (maikrouənælɪsɪs) *n.* (*chem.*) the analysis of very small quantities of materials

mi·crobe (máikroub) *n.* a microorganism, esp one which causes disease **mi·cro·bi·al, mi·cró·bic** *adjs* [F. fr. Gk *mikros*, small + *bios*, life]

mi·cro·beam (máikroubi:m) *n.* radiation concentrated on a microscopic specimen

mi·cro·bi·cide (maikróubisaid) *n.* a substance that kills microbes [MICROBE + L. *caedere*, to kill]

mi·cro·bi·ol·o·gy (maikroubaiɒlədʒi:) *n.* the branch of biology concerned with microorganisms

mi·cro·bod·y (máikroubɒdi:) *n.* (*biochem.*) a group of particles smaller than a cell, containing enzymes, esp. D-amino acid oxidase and other oxidases, found in some cells *also* peroxisome

mi·cro·cap·sule (máikroukæpsəl) *n.* a very small soluble capsule containing [illegible] released when the capsule is broken or dissolved —**microencapsulate** *v.* —**microencapsulation** *n.*

mi·cro·ce·phal·ic (maikrousəfælɪk) *adj.* having an abnormally small head ‖ (of a head) abnormally small (cf. MACROCEPHALIC) **mi·cro·ceph·a·lous** [illegible] *adj.* —**microcephaly** *n.* [fr. Gk *mikros*, small + *kephale*, head]

mi·cro·chem·is·try [illegible] chemistry dealing with minute quantities, esp in analysis

mi·cro·chip (maikroutʃip) *n.* [illegible] puter circuit on a chip of less than ½ in. in diameter and as small as 1 mm, created by photographic reduction (*Cf* [illegible]

mi·cro·cir·cuit [illegible] *n.* [illegible] miniaturized circuitry structures, usu. produced photographically on silicon chips as small as one millimeter, used in computers, space equipment, and similar devices *also* **mi·cro·cir·cuit·ry** [illegible]

mi·cro·cir·cu·la·tion [illegible] *n.* (*med.*) blood circulating through the capillaries

mi·cro·cli·mate [illegible] temperature, humidity, etc., within a particular vicinity due to its topography, drainage, etc.

mi·cro·cli·ma·tol·o·gy [illegible] *n.* the study of climate in a small area where [illegible] surrounding conditions are affected by soil, al[illegible]

mi·cro·cline (máikrəklain) *n.* a silicate of potassium and aluminum, resembling orthoclase [fr. G. *mikroklin* fr. Gk *mikros*, small + *klinein*, to incline]

mi·cro·coc·cus (maikrəkɒkəs) *pl* **mi·cro·coc·ci** (maikrəkɒksai) *n.* a member of *Micrococcus*, fam. *Micrococcaceae*, a genus of heterotrophic, globular bacteria that reproduce by fission, are [illegible] producing forms [fr. Mod. L. *Micrococcus* fr. Gk [illegible]

mi·cro·com·pu·ter or **micro** (máikroukəmpju·tər) *n.* (*computer*) a complete tiny computer processor digital device with a single integrated circuit [illegible] smaller than that of a minicomputer (*Cf* MINICOMPUTER

mi·cro·cor·neal lens (maikroukɔrni:əl) a type of contact lens covering part of the cornea (*Cf* HAPTIC LENS

mi·cro·cosm (maikrəkɒzəm) *n.* (*philos.*) the universe in miniature ‖ anything regarded as being the universe in miniature (cf. MACROCOSM) **mi·cro·cós·mic** *adj.* [fr. F. *microcosme* fr. M.L. fr. late Gk *mikros kosmos*, small cosmos]

microcosmic salt sodium ammonium hydrogen phosphate, $Na·NH_4·HPO_4·4H_2O$. When heated, it forms a transparent phosphate bead used in analysis

mi·cro·crack (máikroukræk) *n.* a microscopic crack usu. in a material, e.g., in glass, steel

mi·cro·crys·tal·line (maikroukristəlin) *adj.* having crystals visible only through a microscope

mi·cro·cul·ture (máikroukʌltʃər) *n.* **1.** (*biol.*) a culture of microorganisms **2.** (*social science*) the culture of an isolated group of people with limited experience —**microcultural** *adj.*

mi·cro·cyte (máikrəsait) *n.* an abnormally small red blood corpuscle found in some types of anemia [MICRO- + *-cyte* fr. Gk *kutos*, cell]

mi·cro·dot (máikroudɒt) *n.* the photographic reproduction of a document reduced to the size of a dot

mi·cro·e·col·o·gy (maikrouikɒlədʒi:) *n.* the ecology of very small areas —**microecological** *adj.*

mi·cro·e·co·nom·ics (maikrouekənɒmiks) *n.* the study of economics dealing with individual decision units and their effect on prices, supply, demand, resources, and the free market (*Cf* MACROECONOMICS

mi·cro·e·lec·trode (maikrouilektroud) *n.* a small electrode, e.g., one inserted into living tissue for research purposes

mi·cro·e·lec·tron·ics [illegible] the study of miniaturization of electronic components —**microelectronic** *adj.* —**microelectronically** *adv.* (*Cf* MICROCHIP

mi·cro·far·ad (maikroufærəd) *n.* (*elec.*) a unit of capacitance equal to 10^{-6} farad

mi·cro·fiche (maikroufi:ʃ) *n.* a document substantially reduced (to 8 mm or smaller), usu filed with other microfiches on a card for long-term storage

microfiche reader device for enlarging any projecting microfiche images

mi·cro·film (maikrəfilm) **1.** *n.* a very small photographic film, convenient for storage and transportation, used esp. for photographing documents etc. **2.** *v.t.* to reproduce on microfilm

mi·cro·flash (maikroufla:ʃ) *n.* a short-duration high-intensity light used in making photographs

mi·cro·form [illegible] duced substantially (e.g., to 35 mm film) to microfilm or microfiche for storage **2.** the process of reproduction (*Cf* MICROIMAGE, MICRO[illegible]

mi·cro·gam·ete (maikrougæmi:t, maikrougəmi:t) *n.* the smaller of two conjugating gametes, usually regarded as male (cf. MACROGAMETE)

mi·cro·gauss (máikrougaus) *n.* (*electr.*) one millionth of a gauss (of magnetic flux density or [illegible]

mi·cro·graph (maikrəgræf, máikrəgrɑf) *n.* a drawing of an object as seen through a microscope ‖ an instrument for minute writing or engraving ‖ (*phys.*) an instrument for recording small movements by magnifying them on a dia[illegible]

mi·cro·graph·ics (maikrəgræfiks) *n.* production of art or documents greatly reduced in size, esp. in microform or microfiche, for the purpose of saving space

mi·crog·ra·phy (maikrɒgrəfi:) *n.* the description or examination of microscopic objects ‖ the art of executing minute writing [MICRO- + Gk *graphos*, written]

microgroove [illegible] *n.* the very fine groove on a long-playing record

mi·cro·im·age (maikrouimidʒ) *n.* the original document for reproduction on microform or microfiche

mi·cro·in·struc·tion [illegible] (*computer*) an instruction for a single operation (*Cf* MACROINSTRUCTION

mi·cro·lens (maikrəlenz) *n.* lens for photographing microscopic objects

mi·cro·ma·chine (maikroumə∫i:n) *n.* (*electrical eng.*) a miniature electrical device designed to simulate a full-scale machine —**micromachining** *v.*

mi·cro·me·te·or·ite (maikroumi:tiərait) *n.* a very small meteorite that can penetrate the earth's atmosphere without disintegrating

micrometeroid [illegible] *n.* (*astron.*) a meteorite the size of a grain of sand *also* micrometeorite

mi·crom·e·ter (maikrɒmitər) *n.* an instrument fitted with scale and vernier for measuring very small objects and distances [fr. F. *micromètre*]

mi·cro·mi·cron (maikroumaikrɒn) *n.* one millionth of a micron

micromin·ia·tur·i·za·tion [illegible] tʃurəzéi∫ən) *n.* production of very small models of equipment —**microminiature** *n.* the product —**microminiaturize** *v.* to make smaller than miniature

mi·cro·mod·ule (maikroumɒdʒu:l) *n.* a module made smaller than ordinary miniatures

micromorphology [illegible] study of microstructure, e.g., of soils —**micromorphologic** *adj.* —**micromorphological** *adj.* —**micromorphologically** *adv.* —**micromorphology** *n.* the structure studied

mi·cron (máikrɒn) *n.* (*phys.*) a millionth of a meter, symbol μ (= 10,000 angstrom units) [fr Gk *mikron* neut. of *mikros*, small]

Micronesia [illegible] the northwestern division of Oceania, comprising some 2,250 small islands and atolls: the Mariana, Gilbert, Marshall and Caroline groups, with Wake Is., Ocean Is., and smaller single islands. Micronesians, in physical type predominately Asiatic, are considered to be of mixed Melanesian, Polynesian and Malay stock (→U.S. TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC)

Mi·cro·ne·sian (maikrəni:ʒən, maikrəni:∫ən) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Micronesia **2.** *n.* a native of Micronesia ‖ any of the Austronesian lan[illegible] spoken there

mi·cron·ics (maikrɒniks) *n.* **1.** microcomputer technology **2.** miniaturized electronics

microorganism [illegible] e.g. a bacterium, protozoan, virus etc.

mi·cro·phone (máikrəfoun) *n.* an instrument for amplifying or transmitting sound. It uses the energy of sound waves to modify electric [illegible] after transmission by wire or radio, can be reconverted into sound waves

mi·cro·phon·ic (maikrəfɒnik) *adj.* [fr. MICRO- [illegible]

microphotograph [illegible] kroufoutəgrɑf) *n.* a very small photograph which normally is magnified to make details [illegible]

microplankton [illegible] the organisms of a selected small area **2.** microorganisms in a sample (of soil, tissue, air, etc.) [illegible]

mi·cro·probe (maikrəproub) *n.* **1.** device used to [illegible] the [illegible] produced by [illegible] **2.** device used for analyzing the chemical composi-

tion of materials by using an electron beam (laser) with optical apparatus

mi·cro·pro·ces·sing unit (maikrouprəsesiŋ) (*computer*) the processing unit, input/output, buffer, and circuits of a microcomputer *abbr.* **MPU**

mi·cro·pro·ces·sor (maikrouprəsesər) *n.* the arithmetic-logical operational part (processing unit) of a microcomputer, usu. consisting of one or a few integrated circuit chips, sometimes with a memory unit *abbr.* **MP**

mi·cro·pro·gram·ming (maikrəprougræmiŋ) *n.* (*computer*) method of operation using elementary instructions (microinstructions) in sequence (microprogram) already stored in the unit, thus permitting a buildup of machine instructions from the basics built into the computer hardware. The code used is a merocode

mi·cro·pro·pul·sion (maikrəprəpʌlʃən) *n.* small oscillations of the earth's magnetic field

mi·cro·pub·lish·ing (maikroupʌbləʃiŋ) *n.* production of documents or graphics on microfiche or other microforms —**micropublication** *n.* —**micropublish** *v.* —**micropublisher** *n.*

mi·cro·py·lar (maikrəpailər) *adj.* of or pertaining to a micropyle

mi·cro·pyle (maikrəpail) *n.* (*biol.*) a specialized region on the surface of many eggs through which the spermatozoon enters | a minute aperture in some spores through which protoplasts escape | a minute aperture in the coating of an ovule of a seed plant through which the pollen tube enters the embryo sac (*FERTILIZATION) [F. fr. Gk *mikros*, small + *pulē*, gate]

mi·cro·scope (maikrəskoup) *n.* an optical instrument used to examine minute objects by giving an enlarged, well resolved image of them. A compound microscope usually consists of an objective and an eyepiece mounted in a tube with a variable apparatus for directing and concentrating light on the object. Microscopes are usually classified by the type or origin of the radiation employed for image formation, e.g. the ultraviolet microscope, polarizing microscope etc. (cf. ELECTRON MICROSCOPE) [fr. Mod. L. *microscopium* fr. Gk *mikros*, small + *skopein*, to watch]

mi·cro·scop·ic (maikrəskɔpik) *adj.* too small to be visible to the naked eye | very small | of, pertaining to or involving the use of a microscope **mi·cro·scop·i·cal** *adj.* **mi·cro·scop·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

mi·cros·co·pist (maikrɔskəpist) *n.* a specialist in the use of microscopes

mi·cros·co·py (maikrɔskəpi) *n.* the study of objects by means of a microscope

mi·cro·sec·ond (maikrəsekənd) *n.* a unit of time equal to one millionth of a second

mi·cro·seism (maikrəsaizəm) *n.* a very slight earth tremor [fr. MICRO- + Gk *seismos*, earth-

mi·cro·sleep (maikrəsli:p) *n.* momentary black-

mi·cro·slide (maikrəslaid) *n.* a slide used in microscopic work

mi·cro·some (maikrəsoum) *n.* a granule of protoplasm, esp. a minute particle in cytoplasm, a center for enzyme localization [MICRO- + Gk

mi·cro·spore (maikrəspɔr, maikrəspour) *n.* the smaller type of spore produced by heterosporous plants, giving rise to the male gameto-

(maikrəspɔrik, maikrəspɔrik), **mi·cro·spor·ous** (maikrɔspərəs, maikrɔspourəs, maikrə-

mi·cro·sur·ger·y (maikrousə:rdʒəri:) *n.* (*med.*) surgery utilizing large magnification (with a microscope) of the area affected

mi·cro·tag·gants (maikrouta:gənts) *n.* minute color-coded particles incorporated into liquids, plastic explosives, feed, etc., to make them

for teacher training in which a short class is

mi·cro·tome (maikrətoum) *n.* an instrument for

or 36 chromatic notes, e.g., as in Chinese, Indian, Greek music

mi·cro·tron (maikrətrɔn) *n.* (*nuclear phys.*) an accelerator combining elements of the cyclotron and the linear accelerator with a circular path in which the energy of electrons may be increased to several million electron volts

mi·cro·tu·bule (maikroutu:bju:l) *n.* a minuscule cylindrical structure extant in many body cells

mi·cro·vas·cu·lar (maikrouvæskjələr) *adj.* (*physiol.*) of capillaries

mi·cro·vi·sion (maikrouviʒən) *n.* a system for blind landing of aircraft that permits the pilot to see the runway and his relative position on a screen

mi·cro·wave (maikrouweiv) *n.* an electromagnetic wave of wavelength less than 10 m. in the radio-frequency range, esp. one between 1 m. and 1 cm. (i.e. between 30 and 300 megacycles). Microwaves may be transmitted over distances of 50–80 km. (30–50 miles) by means of microwave relay stations, and are used as carrier waves in telephone, telegraph and television transmission as well as in radar and radio astronomy (*SPECTROSCOPY)

microwave communication the sending of messages by the use of directed microwave beams over a series of relays less than 80 km apart

microwave oven an oven that utilizes electromagnetic energy below the microwave spectrum for rapid food preparation, e.g., cooking, thawing, dehydration

microwave relay station a structure used in line-of-sight microwave transmission consisting of a receiving antenna, an amplifier and a microwave transmitter usually placed at the top of a tower. Television, telegraph and telephone communication are transmitted over large distances by means of a series of such stations

microwave spectrum the emission or absorption spectrum of a substance in the microwave band. Microwaves cause changes in the quantized rotational energy levels of molecules possessing dipole moments, and these spectra, when analyzed, give information as to the symmetry, dimensions and dipole moments of the molecule being studied

mic·tu·rate (miktʃureit) *pres. part.* **mic·tu·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mic·tu·rat·ed** *v.i.* to urinate **mic·tu·ri·tion** (miktʃuriʃən) *n.* the act of urinating [fr. L. *micturire*]

mid (mid) *adj.* (only in compounds) in the middle of, *midmorning* ‖ (*phon.*, of certain vowels) pronounced with the tongue in a position between high and low [O.E. *midd*]

mid·air (midɛər) *n.* the air thought of as a region well above the ground, *gazing into midair*

Mi·das (maidəs) legendary king of Phrygia. Dionysus granted his wish that everything he touched should turn to gold. When even his daughter and his food became gold he rid himself of this power by bathing in the river Pactolus. As judge of a musical contest he preferred Pan to Apollo and for punishment was given ass's ears

mid·brain (midbrein) *n.* the middle division of the developing embryonic vertebrate brain ‖ that part of the adult vertebrate brain derived from the embryonic midbrain and consisting of the brainstem in the middle of the brain. Control of eyeball movement is one of its functions

mid·cen·tral (midsentrəl) *adj.* (*phon.*, of a vowel) articulated with the tongue arched centrally, in a position between its highest and lowest point

mid·cult (midkʌlt) *n.* the conventional culture

mid·day (middei) *n.* the middle of the day, when the sun appears to be directly overhead [O.E.

Mid·del·burg (midlbə:rg) the chief town (pop.

Is. Town Hall (15th–16th cc.) Metallurgy, textile and food industries

mid·den (midn) *n.* (*archaeol.*) a kitchen midden M.E. *midding* prob. fr. O.N.]

mid·dle (midl) **1.** *adj.* central, *the middle rung of a ladder* | intermediate | medium or average in size, quality, status etc. (*gram.*) of or designating a verbal voice in ancient Greek expressing reflexive or reciprocal actions or intransitive conditions **Mid·dle** designating a language at a stage in its development intermediate between 'Old' and 'Modern' **2.** *n.* a place or moment or thing occupying a middle position, *the middle of the week* ‖ (*pop.*) the waist [O.E. *middel*]

middle age the period of life from about 40 to 65 **mid·dle-aged** *adj.*

Middle Ages the period of European history from the fall of the Roman Empire (476) to the late 15th c.

Middle America a geographical term for the area covered by Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean islands as far east as Trinidad

Middle America the middle-income, politically middle-of-the-road segment of the U.S. population, chiefly in the Midwest —**Middle American** *n.* *Cf* SILENT MAJORITY

Middle Atlantic States New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania

middle C (*mus.*) the note C tuned to a frequency of 261.62, found at approximately the middle of the piano keyboard

middle class the class of people including those in professional and commercial occupations. Other usual criteria are: relatively median income, secondary or higher education, and the holding of generally conformist views **mid·dle-class** *adj.*

middle distance the part of a picture or view between the background and foreground

middle ear the part of the ear between the external ear and the inner ear

Middle East the region of S.W. Asia and N.E. Africa stretching from Turkey through Iran, Iraq and Arabia to the Sudan and the countries bordering the E. Mediterranean **Middle Eastern** *adj.*

Middle English *ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Middle High German High German as it was spoken from c. 1100 to c. 1500

mid·dle·man (mid'lmæn) *pl.* **mid·dle·men** (mid'lmen) *n.* anyone engaged in trade who buys goods from the producer and sells them to the retailer or consumer

mid·dle·most (mid'lmoust) *adj.* midmost

middle of the road a policy etc. which avoids extremes **mid·dle-of-the-road** *adj.*

Mid·dles·brough (mid'lzbrə) a port (pop. 149,770) and county borough in Yorkshire, England on the Tees estuary. Industries: engineering, shipbuilding

Mid·dle·sex (mid'lseks) a former county of S.E. England

Middle Temple *INNS OF COURT

middle term (*logic*) the term in a syllogism which is common to both premises, and from which a conclusion is drawn

Mid·dle·ton (mid'ltən), Thomas (c. 1580–1627), English dramatist. His early plays, e.g. 'A Chaste Maid in Cheapside' (c. 1612), were concerned with London low life. 'A Game at Chesse' (1625) is a political allegory. 'Women Beware Women' (printed 1657) is a tragedy

middle watch (*naut.*) the watch between midnight and 4 a.m.

mid·dle·weight (mid'lweit) *n.* a professional boxer whose weight does not exceed 160 lbs ‖ an amateur boxer whose weight does not exceed (*Am.*) 165 lbs or (*Br.*) 160 lbs

Middle West the area of the U.S.A. between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghenies, north of the Ohio River and the southern borders of Kansas and Missouri **Middle Western** *adj.* **Middle Westerner** *n.*

mid·dling (midliŋ) **1.** *adj.* of medium size or quality **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) coarse ground wheat for use as animal feed ‖ pork or bacon from between the shoulder and the ham [MID or MIDDLE]

mid·dy (midi:) *pl.* **mid·dies** *n.* (*pop.*) a midshipman ‖ a loose, hip-length woman's or child's blouse with a broad collar like a sailor's [MIDSHIPMAN]

middy blouse a middy

midge (midʒ) *n.* any of many small gnatlike insects, esp. a member of fam. *Chironomidae, Ceratopogomidae* or *Cecidomyiidae* [O.E.

midg·et (midʒit) **1.** *n.* a very small person, esp. one normally proportioned (cf. DWARF) ‖ anything much smaller than others of its kind **2.** *adj.* very small [dim. of MIDGE]

Mi·di (mi:di:) *n.* the south of France [F.]

mi·di (midi:) *n.* a woman's dress, skirt, or coat reaching to midcalf *also* longuette *Cf* MAXI, MICRO-, MINI

Mid·i·an·ite (midiənait) *n.* (*Bible*) a member of a nomadic Arabian tribe which fought the Israelites [fr. Heb. *Midhyān*, name of a son of Abraham]

mid-i-ron (mídaiərn) *n.* (*golf*) an iron with little loft used for medium distance fairway shots

mid-land (mídlənd) **1.** *n.* the central region of a country **the Mid-lands** the central counties of England **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to a midland **Mid-land** of or pertaining to the Midlands

Mid-lo-thi-an (midlóuðiːən) a former county of S.E. Scotland. County town was Edinburgh

mid-most (mídmoust) *adj.* exactly in the middle

mid-night (mídnait) **1.** *n.* 12 o'clock at night **2.** *adj.* of or happening at this time **to burn the midnight oil** to work late into the night [O.E. *midniht*]

midnight sun the sun when shining at midnight in the Arctic or Antarctic summer

mid off (*cricket*) a fielding position on the batsman's right front, near the bowler ‖ the fielder at this position

mid on (*cricket*) a fielding position on the batsman's left front, near the bowler ‖ the fielder in this position

Mid-rash (mídrɔʃ) *pl.* **Mid-ra-shim** (midrɔʃiːm) *n.* an ancient rabbinical commentary on a biblical text. The earliest collections of Midrashim come from the 2nd c. B.C. but their content is older [*Heb.* + explanation]

mid-rib (mídrib) *n.* the central vein of a leaf

mid-riff (mídrif) *n.* the part of the body including the lower ribs and the top of the abdominal cavity [O.E. *midhrif*]

mid-ship (mídʃip) *adj.* pertaining to the middle part of a boat or ship

mid-ship-man (mídʃipmən) *pl.* **mid-ship-men** (mídʃipmən) *n.* a student training for the rank of ensign in the U.S.Navy ‖ (*hist.*) a junior officer of the British Royal Navy, ranking between cadet and sublieutenant

mid-ships (mídʃips) *adv.* amidships

midst (midst) *n.* (only in phrases) **in our midst** among us **in the midst of** in the middle of ‖ in the course of [prob. fr. M.E. *middes*, the middle and *middest* adj., most central]

mid-stream (mídstríːm) *n.* the middle of a stream **to change horses in midstream** to change one's policies in the middle of some enterprise

mid-sum-mer (mídsámər) *n.* the middle of the summer ‖ the period of the summer solstice (around June 22) in the northern hemisphere

Midsummer Day the feast of St John the Baptist (June 24), a quarter day in England

mid-term (mídtəːrm) *n.* the middle of a school term, term of office etc. ‖ (*pop.*) an academic examination at the middle of a term

Mid-way (mídwei) a coral atoll (area 28 sq. miles, pop. 2,100) comprising two small islands, in the Pacific 1,300 miles northwest of Honolulu. Discovered (1859) and annexed (1867) by the U.S.A., they are a U.S. air and naval base. They were the scene of a decisive sea and air battle (June 4–6, 1942) in which U.S. forces severely defeated a Japanese fleet

mid-way **1.** (mídwei) *n.* the part of an exhibition, fair etc. where sideshows and amusements are located **2.** (mídwéi) *adv.* halfway [O.E. *midweg*]

mid-week (mídwiːk) *n.* the middle of the week **mid-week-ly** *adj.* happening, appearing etc. in the middle of every week

Mid-west (midwést) *n.* the Middle West **Mid-west-ern** *adj.* **Mid-west-ern-er** *n.*

Mid-Western Nigeria a former region (area 14,614 sq. miles, pop. 2,533,000) of Nigeria on the west side of the lower Niger. Capital: Benin (*NIGERIA)

mid-wife (mídwaif) *pl.* **mid-wives** (mídwaivz) *n.* a woman who assists in the delivery of babies **mid-wife-ry** (mídwaifəriː, mídwifriː) *n.* obstetrics [M.E. *midwyf* fr. O.E. *mid*, with + *wif*, wife, woman]

mid-win-ter (mídwintər) *n.* the middle of winter

mid-year (mídjiər) **1.** *n.* the middle of the year ‖ (*pl.*, *pop.*) examinations in the middle of the academic year **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to this part of the year or these examinations

mien (miːn) *n.* (*rhet.*) bearing, demeanor or appearance as signs an observer can interpret [prob. shortened fr. obs. *demean*, mien fr. DEMEAN v.]

Mies van der Ro-he (míːsvəndərróuə), Ludwig (1886–1969), American architect born in Germany. Influenced by Behrens and by the De Stijl movement, he directed the Bauhaus (1930–3) and led the emergence of the international style. His buildings were among the first to be made entirely of glass and steel. His most famous buildings are apartments and facades composed of glass sheets enclosed in metal frames. His works include the Seagram building (New York, 1958, with Philip Johnson)

miff (mif) *v.t.* (*pop.*) to offend [fr. older *miff* n., a petty quarrel, perh. imit.]

MI-5 (*Br.*) the section of Military Intelligence concerned with the security of the state

might (mait) *n.* strength, power **with might and main** (*rhet.*) with one's utmost force [O.E. *miht*]

might *past* of MAY ‖ used as an auxiliary verb to express a degree of possibility less than that expressed by 'may', and (esp. *Br.*) to request permission

might-i-ly (máitili) *adv.* (*rhet.*) with great strength, power, extremely [MIGHTY]

might-i-ness (máitinis) *n.* (*rhet.*) the quality of being mighty

might-n't (máitnt) *contr.* of MIGHT NOT

might-y (máiti) **1.** *comp.* **might-i-er** *superl* **might-i-est** *adj.* (*rhet.*) large and strong, esp. in physique ‖ (*rhet.*) great and powerful **2.** *adv.* (*pop.*) very, *mighty fine* [O.E. *mihtig*]

Migne (miːnj), Jacques-Paul (1800–75), French priest. His 'Patrologia Latina' and 'Patrologia Graeca' are great collections of the works of the Church Fathers

mi-gnon-ette (mɪnjənét) *n.* a plant of the genus *Reseda*, fam. *Resedaceae*, native to W. Asia and the Mediterranean, esp. the cultivated species, *R. odorata*, with small greenish flowers and a sweet scent [F. *mignonnette*, dim. of *mignon*, dainty]

mi-graine (máigrein) *n.* a severe, periodically recurring headache, usually on one side of the head, often accompanied by nausea, vertigo etc. [F. fr. L.L. *hemicrania* fr. Gk *hēmikrania* fr. *hēmi*, half + *kranion*, skull]

mi-grant (máigrənt) **1.** *adj.* making a periodical migration **2.** *n.* an animal, esp. a bird, that migrates ‖ a person who migrates [fr. L. *migrans* (*migrantis*)]

mi-grate (máigreit) *pres. part.* **mi-grat-ing** *past* and *past part.* **mi-gra-ted** *v.i.* (of certain birds, fishes etc.) to change habitat, esp. at certain seasons ‖ (of people) to leave one country or region to settle or work for a period in another ‖ (of a plant) to extend its habitat into a new area ‖ (*chem.*, of an atom or group of atoms) to move from one position in a molecule to another ‖ (*chem.*, of an ion) to move from one electrode to another under the influence of electromotive force [fr. L. *migrare* (*migratus*)]

mi-gra-tion (maigréiʃən) *n.* the act or process of migrating ‖ an instance of this ‖ a group of migrating animals, persons etc. [fr. L. *migratio* (*migrationis*)]

mi-gra-tor (máigreitər) *n.* someone who or something that migrates

mi-gra-to-ry (máigrətəriː, máigrətouriː) *adj.* given to migrating ‖ relating to migration ‖ roving or wandering [fr. L. *migrare* (*migratus*)]

MiG-25 or **MIG-25** (mígtwentiːfáiv) *n.* (*mil.*) (NATO name, Foxbat) U.S.S.R. twin-engine jet missile-launching plane, with speed of Mach 2.8, ceiling of 80,000 ft., capable of carrying 4,400 lbs. It is said to be the most potent weapon in U.S.S.R. arsenal

MiG-21 or **MIG-21 MF** (mígtwentiːwán) *n.* (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. fighter plane with speed of Mach 2.1, ceiling above 3,000 ft., two infrared homing missiles, two rocket packs, and 57-mm rockets

MiG-27 or **MIG-27** (mígtwentiːséven) *n.* (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. single-engine jet fighter plane with six-barrel Gatling gun, laser range-finder, five pylons for carrying external missiles or equipment

MiG-23 or **MIG-23** (mígtwentiːóríː) *n.* (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. single-engine jet fighter plane with approximate speed of Mach 1, with twin-barrel Gatling gun, with two pylons for fighter equipment

Miguel (miːgél) Portuguese prince, son of John VI. Regent (1826–8) for Maria II, he usurped the throne (1828) and instituted a reactionary regime. Liberal uprisings and foreign intervention forced him to abdicate (1834)

mi-ka-do (mikádou) *n.* a title (used esp. by non-Japanese) of the emperor of Japan [Jap. *mi*, august + *kado*, gate]

mike (maik) *n.* (*pop.*) a microphone

mil (mil) *n.* 0.0254 mm [short for L. *millesimum*, thou-

milage *MILEAGE

Mi-lan (milən) (*Ital.* Milano) city (pop. 1,580,810) of Italy, on the Lombardy plain. Industries: textiles (esp. silk and manmade fibers), automobile, aircraft and mechanical engineering, leather, rubber, oil refineries, printing, publishing, banking. Gothic cathedral (begun 1386), La Scala opera house (1778), Biblioteca Ambrosiana (1609). University (1924). HISTORY Dating back to pre-Roman times, Milan developed under its archbishops after the collapse of the Lombards' dominion (774), became virtually free of Imperial rule (1183), and extended its power over Lombardy under the Visconti. It became a duchy (1395), and was a center of the Renaissance under the Sforza. It was later attached to the crowns of Spain (1535–1713) and Austria (1713–96 and 1815–59). It was incorporated into Italy in 1861

Mil-an-ese (milənːz, milənːs) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Milan, its people, customs etc. **2.** *n. pl.* **Mil-an-ese** a native or inhabitant of Milan **the Milanese** the lands of the former duchy of Milan

milch (miltʃ) *adj.* (of domestic animals) giving milk and kept for this, *a milch cow* [M.E. *mielch*, *milche* fr. O.E.]

mild (maild) *adj.* gentle and moderate, not severe or extreme, *mild punishment* ‖ (of weather) fairly warm and windless ‖ (of food etc.) not having a strong taste ‖ (of a disease) not acute ‖ (of ale or beer) not strongly flavored with hops (cf. BITTER) ‖ (of steel) tough and easily worked, with little carbon [O.E. *milde*]

mil-dew (mildːu, mildju:) **1.** *n.* a whitish, fuzzy growth produced on the surface of various forms of organic matter and living plants by certain fungi ‖ a fungus causing this growth **2.** *v.t.* to affect with mildew ‖ *v.i.* to become covered with mildew **mil-dew-y** *adj.* [O.E. *mildēaw*, *meledēaw*, honeydew]

mile (mail) *n.* a unit of linear measurement equaling 1,760 yds (1,609.35 m.) ‖ a nautical mile **mile-age**, **mil-age** *n.* a number of miles traveled, the distance in miles from one place to another ‖ an allowance for traveling expenses at a given rate per mile ‖ a fixed expense per mile, e.g. for railroad transportation [O.E. *mil* fr. L. *milia* (*passuum*) a thousand (paces)]

mile-post (máilpoust) *n.* a post marking the distance in miles from some place

mil-er (máilər) *n.* a man or a horse specializing in races of one mile

Mi-le-sian (milíːʒən, mailíːʒən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to ancient Miletus, its inhabitants etc. **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of ancient Miletus or a member of the school of philosophy there

mile-stone (máilstoun) *n.* a stone by the roadside showing the distance in miles from nearby important towns ‖ an event of significance in the history of a nation, person etc.

Mi-le-tus (milíːtəs) an ancient Ionian maritime city of Asia Minor. It prospered as a colonizing state (8th–6th cc. B.C.) and had a notable school of philosophy (6th c. B.C.). It was conquered by the Lydians (late 6th c. B.C.), by the Persians (494–479 B.C.), by Alexander the Great (334 B.C.) and by the Romans

mil-foil (milfɔil) *n.* the yarrow [O.F.]

Mi-lhaud (miːjou), Darius (1892–1974), French composer, a member of the Six. His work, in which he experimented esp. with polytonality, included operas, symphonies, concertos, ballets, string quartets, songs etc

mil-i-ar-i-a (milɪˈɛəriːə) *n.* prickly heat [Mod. L. fr. L. fem. of *miliarius* adj. of millet]

mil-i-ar-y (milɪˈɛriː) *adj.* (*med.*) resembling a millet seed [fr. L. *miliarius* fr. *milium*, millet]

miliary fever an epidemic disease marked by fever, excessive sweating and small, red, miliary vesicles

miliary tuberculosis tuberculosis in which the tubercle bacilli are carried by the blood stream, causing minute tubercles in various parts of the body

mi-lieu (miːljéː) *n.* environment [F.]

mil-i-tan-cy (militənsiː) *n.* the quality or state of being militant

mil-i-tant (militənt) **1.** *adj.* engaged in warfare ‖ aggressive in support of a cause, *a militant free trader* **2.** *n.* a militant person [F.]

mil-i-tar-i-a (militɛəriːə) *n.* collectible military souvenirs

mil-i-tar-i-ly (militɛrili:, militerili:) *adv.* in a military way or point of view

mil-i-ta-rism (militərizəm) *n.* the glorification of, constantly building up armaments and the armed

forces or of threatening armed aggression [the
sively military spirit [F *militarisme*]
mil·i·ta·rist (milətərist) 1. *n.* a person who encourages militarism **2.** *adj* characterized by or imbued with militarism **mil·i·ta·ris·tic** *adj* **mil·i·ta·ris·ti·cal·ly** *adv* [MILITARY]
mil·i·ta·rize (milətəraiz) *pres. part* **mil·i·ta·riz·ing** *past* and *past part* **mil·i·ta·rized** to build up the military strength of, make military ‖ to imbue with military spirit
mil·i·tar·y (militeri) *adj* of, pertaining to or involving the armed forces or warfare **the military** the army [fr. F *militaire*]
military currency currency prepared by a military power and declared by a military commander to be legal tender for use in areas occupied by a military force
military government a government established power, whose laws adopt or replace the formerly prevailing civil law
mil·i·tar·y-in·dus·tri·al complex (militeriindʌstriəl) the military and military-supported industry, in general viewed as a cohesive political force. The term was coined by President Dwight D. Eisenhower
military law law governing the armed forces (cf. MARTIAL LAW)
military police a corps of soldiers acting as police for the army
mil·i·tate (militeit) *pres. part.* **mil·i·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mil·i·tat·ed** *v.i.* (of evidence, circumstances etc.) to have weight, *the findings militate against his theory* [fr. L. *militare* (*militatus*), to serve as a soldier]
mi·li·tia (milišə) *n.* a reserve body of citizens enrolled for military duties, called upon only in an emergency ‖ (*Br. hist.*) a reserve force of men conscripted within a county, under the command of the lord lieutenant, esp. such a corps formed after the Militia Act of 1757 ‖ these forces, all able-bodied male citizens between 18 and 45 who are not already members of the regular armed forces and who are declared by authority subject to a call to military service
(milišəmən) *n.* a member of the militia [L., military service]
Milk (milk) a river (625 miles long) rising in N.W. Montana, flowing across the Canadian border, continuing eastward along S. Alberta province, reentering Montana and flowing east-
milk (milk) *n.* a white or yellowish liquid consisting of small fat globules suspended in a watery solution, secreted by the mammary glands for the nutrition of the newborn. It contains all the nutrient substances (proteins and enzymes, fats, sugars, minerals and vitamins)
such a secretion drawn from a cow, goat etc. for use as human food ‖ a liquid resembling this secretion, e.g. coconut juice or latex **to cry over spilled** (or **spilt**) **milk** to regret or fuss about
milk *v.t.* to draw or press milk from (a cow, goat etc.) ‖ to extract (milk) from an animal ‖ to extract (money etc.) to one's advantage from someone or something, esp. over a period of time ‖ to exploit (someone), esp. to extract money from ‖ to draw the sap from (a plant) ‖ to draw the venom from (a snake) ‖ *v.i.* to yield
milk·er (milkər) *n.* a person who milks ‖ a machine for milking cows ‖ a cow etc. that gives
milk fever any of several mild infectious fevers occurring in women immediately after child
milk-float (milkflout) *n.* (*Br.*) a milkman's cart
milk·i·ness (milkinis) *n.* the state or quality of being milky
milk·ing (milkiŋ) *n.* the act of drawing milk from a cow etc. ‖ the amount of milk drawn at one time
milking machine a machine for milking cows
milk·maid (milkmeid) *n.* a girl or woman who milks cows or works in a dairy
milk·man (milkmən) *n.* a man who delivers milk to customers ‖ a man who sells milk
milk of magnesia a white suspension of magnesium hydroxide in water, used as a laxative
milk of sulphur (*Br.* **milk of sulfur**) a fine white powder, precipitated sulphur, used as a laxative
milk shake a cold drink of milk, flavoring, and often ice cream, beaten until frothy
milk·shed (milkʃed) *n.* a dairy farm area supplying milk for a city
milk snake *Lampropeltis triangulum*, a common harmless North American snake which feeds on rodents though popularly supposed to drink milk
milk·sop (milksop) *n.* a man or boy who lacks proper spirit
milk sugar lactose
milk tooth one of the small temporary teeth in young mammals
milk·weed (milkwi:d) *n.* any of several plants yielding a milky latex or juice
(milkwə:t, milkwə:t) *n.* any of several plants of genus *Polygala*, fam. *Polygalaceae*, esp. *P. vulgaris*, a small European perennial formerly believed to increase lactation
milk·y (milki:) *comp.* **milk·i·er** *superl.* **milk·i·est** *adj.* of, like or containing milk ‖ (of a liquid) cloudy, whitish in color
Milky Way the spiral galaxy of which our solar
nebulae etc. At night its central plane appears to an observer on the earth as an irregular band of faint light forming a complete circle on the celestial sphere
Mill (mil), James (1773–1836), British historian, philosopher and economist. In his 'Elements of Political Economy' (1821) and his 'Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind' (1829), he continued the work of Bentham and Hume. He also wrote a 'History of India' (1817)
Mill, John Stuart (1806–73), British economist and philosopher, son of James Mill. He was a leader of the Utilitarian movement and a renowned exponent of individual liberty, the rights of the minority and the need for a public
celebrated document of political economy. Other works are 'A System of Logic' (1843), 'The Principles of Political Economy' (1848), 'Utilitarianism' (1861), 'Autobiography' (1873)
mill (mil) **1.** *n.* a building containing machinery which grinds grain into flour ‖ a machine that grinds grain, a small hand-operated machine for grinding some solid substance, e.g. coffee beans or pepper ‖ a building containing machinery used in some kinds of manufacture, *cotton mill* ‖ one of the machines used in such manufacture **to be put** (or **go**) **through the mill** to undergo some grueling experience **2.** *v.t.* to grind (grain, beans etc.) ‖ to work (something) in a mill ‖ to full (cloth) ‖ to cut grooves across the rim edge of (a coin) ‖ *v.i.* (with 'around') (of a crowd, herd etc.) to move about in a confused mass [O.E. *mylen* fr. L.L. *molinum, molina*]
mill *n.* a U.S. monetary unit equal to one tenth of a cent, used as a money of account [short for L. *millesimus*, thousandth]
Mil·lais (milei), Sir John Everett (1829–96), British painter. He helped to form the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood
Mil·lay (milei), Edna St. Vincent (1892–1950), American poet, one of the most popular poets of the 1920s
board used for making book covers [alt. of *milled board*]
mill·dam (mildæm) *n.* a dam made across a stream to build up a sufficient supply of water to turn a mill wheel ‖ a millpond
mil·le·fi·o·ri (milifjɔ:ri) *n.* an ornamental glass made from sections of fused glass rods of varying sizes and colors. Embedded in clear glass, it is used esp. for floral-patterned paperweights
reign on earth) **2.** *n.* a person who believes in the millennium **mil·le·nar·y** (milənəri, milenəri) **1.** *adj* pertaining to the millennium ‖ consisting of or pertaining to a thousand (esp. years) **2.** *pl* **mil·le·nar·ies** *n.* a period of 1,000 years ‖ a millenarian ‖ a 1,000th anniversary [fr. L. *millenarius*, containing a thousand]
mil·len·ni·al (milenjəl) *adj* of or relating to a millennium ‖ of or relating to the millennium
mil·len·ni·um (milenjəm) *pl* **mil·len·ni·ums, mil·len·ni·a** (milenjə) *n.* a period of 1,000 years ‖ a 1,000th anniversary ‖ the reign of Christ on earth, foretold in Rev. xx, 1–5 [Mod. L. fr. L. *mille*, thousand + *annus*, year]
millepede *MILLIPEDE
mil·le·pore (miləpɔr, miləpour) *n.* a member of *Millepora*, order *Milleporina*, a genus of stony corals forming with madrepores the chief constituent of coral reefs [fr. Mod. L. *millepora* fr. *mille*, thousand + *porus*, passage]
Mil·ler (milər), Arthur (1915–), American dramatist. His plays include 'Death of a Salesman' (1949), 'A View from the Bridge' (1955), 'After the Fall' (1964), and 'The Creation of the World and Other Business' (1972). He also won praise for his screenplay for the film 'The Misfits' (1961)
Miller, Henry (1891–1980), American author, best known for his novels 'Tropic of Cancer' (1934) and 'Tropic of Capricorn' (1938)
Miller, William (1782–1849), U.S. religious revivalist. He founded Millerism, a movement which sought to revive belief in the physical and imminent second coming of Christ. After two mispredictions (1843, 1844) of the date of the second coming, the movement (50,000–100,000 believers) slowly dissolved
mil·ler (milər) *n.* someone who owns or directs work at a mill, esp. a flour mill ‖ any of several white or white-powdered insects, e.g. the cockchafer [perh. fr. M.E. *myll, myln*, mill]
mil·ler·ite (milərait) *n.* nickel sulfide, NiS, usually occurring in yellow crystals [after W. H. *Miller* (1801–80), Eng. mineralogist]
mill·er's-thumb (milərzθʌm) *n. Cottus gobio*, a small freshwater fish of Europe and North America ‖ any of various spiny-finned sculpins of North America
mil·les·i·mal (milesəməl) *adj.* thousandth ‖ pertaining to a thousandth [fr. L. *millesimus*, thousand]
Mil·let (mile), Jean-François (1815–75), French painter, an outstanding member of the Barbizon school. He is best known for his pictures of peasants at work, esp. 'The Angelus' (1859) and 'The Gleaners' (1857)
mil·let (milit) *n.* any of several smallgrained cereal grasses, esp. *Panicum miliaceum*, whose grain is widely used in Europe and Asia for human food and for birdseed, and is grown for cattlefood and hay in the U.S.A. and Canada ‖ the grain of any of these cereals [F.]
millet grass a grass of the genus *Milium*, esp. *M. effusum*, a tall woodland grass of North America
milli- (mili) *prefix* (esp. in terms of the metric
one thousandth)
mil·liard (miljərd, miljurd) *n.* *NUMBER TABLE
mil·li·bar (miləbur) *n.* (*phys.*) a unit of atmospheric pressure equal to 1,000 dynes per sq. cm. or about 1/32 in. of mercury
mil·lième (miljém) *n.* a monetary unit of Tunisia, one thousandth of a dinar or a coin of this value ‖ a monetary unit of Egypt and Libya, one thousandth of a pound, or a coin of this value [F.]
mil·li·gram, *Br.* also mil·li·gramme (miligræm) *n.* a thousandth of a gram
mil·li·hen·ry (miləhenri:) *n.* (*electr.*) unit of inductance, one thousandth of a henry *abbr.* mh
mil·li·hertz (miləhə:rts) *n.* unit of frequency, one thousandth of a hertz *abbr.* **MHz**
Mil·li·kan (milikən), Robert Andrews (1868–1953), American physicist. He studied cosmic rays, X rays, and the free expansion of gases. He isolated the electron and measured its electric charge. Nobel Prize (1923)
mil·li·li·ter, esp. *Br.* mil·li·li·tre (miləli:tər) *n.*
mil·li·me·ter, esp. *Br.* mil·li·me·tre (miləmi:tər) *n.* (*abbr.* mm.) one thousandth of a meter
millimeter wave detection system (*mil.*) an antenna-computer guidance system in antitank missiles
mil·li·mi·cron (miləmaikrən) *n.* one thousandth of a micron (symbol $m\mu$)
mil·li·ner (milinər) *n.* someone who makes, trims or sells women's hats and headdresses
mil·li·ner·y (milineri:) *pl.* **mil·li·ner·ies** *n.* the hats and headdresses made or sold by a milliner ‖ a milliner's work or business [fr. *Milaner*, a trader in fancy goods from *Milan*, Italy]
milling cutter a rotary cutter for shaping metal, used in a milling machine
milling machine a machine tool for shaping metal

mil·lion (mɪlyən) **1.** *n.* a thousand thousands (*NUMBER TABLE) ‖ the cardinal number representing this (1,000,000, M) **millions** of a very large, indefinite number of **2.** *adj* being a thousand times a thousand ‖ [F fr. Ital *milione*]

mil·lion·aire (mɪlyənɛr) *n.* a person whose possessions are worth a million or more dollars, pounds, francs etc ‖ [F *millionnaire*]

mil·lionth (mɪlyənθ) **1.** *adj.* being number 1,000,000 in a series (*NUMBER TABLE) ‖ being one of the 1,000,000 equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the 999,999th ‖ one of 1,000,000 equal parts of anything (1/1,000,000)

mil·li·pede, mil·le·pede (mɪlɪpid) *n.* any of several members of *Diplopoda*, a class of arthropods having a body divided in many segments, with two pairs of legs on most of the segments [fr. L. *millepeda*, woodlouse fr. L. *mille*, thousand + *pes* (*pedis*), foot]

mill·pond (mɪlpɒnd) *n.* the pond formed by a milldam

mill·race (mɪlreɪs) *n.* the strong current of water through the sluice of a milldam, which drives the mill wheel ‖ the channel in which this current runs

Mills (mɪlz), Clark (1810–83), U.S. sculptor whose bronze statue of Andrew Jackson, the first U.S. equestrian work, was placed (1853) in Lafayette Square across from the White House. He designed (1860) an equestrian statue of George Washington commissioned by Congress. He made (1863) a bronze casting, placed on the Capitol dome, of Thomas Crawford's huge statue representing Freedom or Armed Liberty

mill·stone (mɪlstoʊn) *n.* one of two large circular channeled slabs of stone, between which grain is ground, the grain being fed into a hole in the middle of the upper one **a millstone around one's neck** some burden (e.g. a moral obligation) that prevents all freedom of action or self-fulfillment

millstone grit a hard, coarse siliceous rock used for making millstones, found just beneath coal measures

mill·stream (mɪlstriːm) *n.* the water running through a millrace

mill wheel a broad wheel fitted with flanges, which is driven by the millstream and works a mill's machinery

mill·wright (mɪlraɪt) *n.* a person who builds mills or mill machinery

Milne (mɪln), Alan Alexander (1882–1956) British writer, known for his children's stories, esp. his tales about Christopher Robin. He wrote 'Winnie-the-Pooh' (1926) and 'The House at Pooh Corner' (1928). His books of verse include 'When We Were Very Young' (1924) and 'Now We are Six' (1926). He also wrote dramas, including 'Mr. Pim Passes' (1920)

Mil·ner (mɪlnər), Alfred, 1st Viscount Milner (1854–1925), British statesman and colonial administrator. He was high commissioner for South Africa (1897–1905). He could not prevent the outbreak of the Boer War, but was responsible afterwards for much administrative reconstruction in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony

Mi·lo (máɪlou) (late 6th c. B.C.), Greek athlete of Croton, six times victor in wrestling in both the Olympic and Pythian games

Milo, Titus Annius Papianus (c. 95–48 B.C.), Roman tribune (57 B.C.). He was accused of murder, and was defended in the 'Pro Milone' (52 B.C.), a speech that Cicero did not dare deliver as written

Mi·los (míːlɒs) (Melos) a Greek island (area 71 sq. miles, pop. 6,000) in the Cyclades. Chief town: Plaka. Exports: pumice, gypsum. The sculpture known as the Venus de Milo (now in the Louvre) was discovered here (1820)

Mi·los O·bre·no·vić (mɪlɒʃ ɒbrɛnɒvɪtʃ) (1780–1860), prince of Serbia (1817–39 and 1858–60). A herdsman, he assassinated Karageorge and was proclaimed prince (1817), founding the Obrenović dynasty

milque-toast (mɪlktoʊst) *n.* a timid man easily dominated, esp. by his wife or his boss [after Caspar *Milquetoast*, comic-strip character invented by H.T. Webster (1885–1952), U.S. cartoonist, after *milk toast* (bread toasted and served in warm milk)]

milt (mɪlt) **1.** *n.* the reproductive glands of a male fish when filled with [illegible] breeding ‖ the secretion itself **2.** *v.t.* to impregnate the roe of a female fish with milt **milt·er** *n* a male fish at the spawning season [O.E. *milte*, [illegible]]

Mil·ti·a·des [illegible] Athenian general who won the decisive victory over the Persians at Marathon (490 B.C.)

Mil·ton (mɪltən), John (1608–74), English poet. His best known early works are the odes 'L'Allegro' and 'Il Penseroso', the masque 'Comus' and the pastoral elegy 'Lycidas', all written before 1638. He was in Italy 1638–9 and returned to find England on the verge of the Civil War. From 1640 to c. 1647 he was engaged in the pamphleteering which produced the 'Areopagitica' (1644), a passionate appeal for greater freedom of the press. Under Cromwell he held the government post of secretary for foreign tongues (1649) and was even more fully occupied with polemics until the Restoration (1660). During this period he went blind. By 1658 he had begun his epic masterpiece on the Fall, 'Paradise Lost', conceived in his youth and written in poetry of magnificent plenitude 'to justify the ways of God to men'. He probably completed it by 1665. It was followed by 'Paradise Regained' (1671) and by the biblical tragedy 'Samson Agonistes' (1671). England and throughout Europe these works and his exquisite minor poetry had an influence which grew throughout the 18th c., and which was at its greatest in the [illegible]

Mil·wau·kee (mɪlwɔkiː) the largest city (pop. 636,212) in Wisconsin, a port on Lake Michigan: meat packing, brewing, engineering, metallurgy

mime (maɪm) **1.** *n.* a form of entertainment in which story and emotion are conveyed by gesture only, without words, but often with music and decor ‖ an entertainment of this kind ‖ an actor in this kind of entertainment ‖ (*hist.*) a Greek or Roman satirical or farcical comedy with mimicry and dancing **2.** *v. pres. part.* **mim·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mimed** *v.t.* to act (a story etc.) in mime ‖ to mimic ‖ *v.i.* to enact a story without words [fr. L. *mimus* fr. Gk]

mim·e·o (mɪmiːou) *n.* the document product of a mimeograph machine

mim·e·o·graph (mɪmiːəgræf, mɪmiːəgrʊf) **1.** *n.* a machine for making many copies of a document written or typed on a stencil ‖ a copy made on such a machine **2.** *v.t.* to copy with a mimeograph ‖ to make (copies) on a mimeograph [fr. Gk *mimeomai*, *I* imitate + *graphos*, written]

mi·me·sis (mɪmiːsɪs, maɪmiːsɪs) *n.* (*biol.*) mimicry ‖ the representation of nature in artistic creation [Gk = imitation]

mi·met·ic (mɪmetɪk, maɪmetɪk) *adj.* (*biol.*) exhibiting mimicry ‖ pertaining to mime ‖ apt to mimic or imitate [fr. Gk *mimētikos*]

MIM-14 (*NIKE HERCULES)

mim·ic (mɪmɪk) **1.** *adj.* copying or imitating something, *mimic warfare* **2.** *n* someone who imitates others, often satirically ‖ (*biol.*) something which exhibits mimicry **3.** *v.t. pres. part* **mim·ick·ing** *past* and *past part* **mim·icked** to imitate, esp. in order to ridicule ‖ (*biol.*) to exhibit mimicry of **mim·ic·ry** *pl* **mim·ic·ries** *n* the act of mimicking ‖ an instance of this ‖ (*biol.*) the superficial resemblance that an organism may show to some other animate or inanimate structure, and which serves as a means of concealment [fr. L. *mimicus* fr. Gk]

mi·mo·sa (mɪmoʊsə, mɪmoʊzə) *n.* a member of *Mimosa*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a genus of trees, shrubs and low-growing plants of tropical and warm regions, incl. *M. pudica*, the sensitive plant ‖ a plant of the related genus *Acacia* [Mod. L. prob. fr. *mimus*, mime]

MIM-23 [illegible]

MIM-72 [illegible]

min. minimum ‖ minute (time)

[illegible]

Mi·nae·an (mɪniːən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to a people who developed a prosperous kingdom (c. 1200 B.C.–c. 650 B.C.) in S.W. Arabia on the route followed by caravans transporting incense and spices from the Indian Ocean to the Mediterranean **2.** *n.* one of these people

Mi·na el Mo·zo (mi nælmɔθɔ), Francisco Javier (1789–1817), Spanish adventurer and a leader in the struggle for Mexican independence. He was executed by the Spaniards

Min·da·nao (mɪndənaːou) the second largest island (area 36,537 sq. miles, pop. 10,894,000) of the Philippines, the southernmost of the main islands. There are several peaks over 5,000 ft (Mt. Apo, 9,540 ft). The country's chief hemp-growing region is around Davao, the largest [illegible]

mind-bog·gling (maɪndbɒglɪŋ) *adj.* astounding; too complex for a person to comprehend fully

mind·ed (maɪndɪd) *adj.* disposed, inclined, *she* [illegible] (in compounds) having a specific type of mind, *weak minded*

mind-ex·pand·ing (maɪndɪkspændɪŋ) *adj.* of [illegible]

mind·ful (maɪndfʊl) *adj* (with 'of') giving [illegible] gratefully, *mindful of her past kindness*

mind·less (maɪndlɪs) *adj* having no mind ‖ (with 'of') careless, heedless, *mindless of the* [illegible]

Min·do·ro [illegible] (area 3,759 sq. miles, pop. 472,396) of the Philippines, off S. Luzon. coal mines

mind reader someone who is skilled at mind reading

CONCISE PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY [illegible]

mind reading the sensing or perceiving of another's thoughts or intentions by intuition alone

mind's eye the interior vision which forms a mental image of a remembered or imagined scene

mine (main) *possessive pron.* that or those belonging to me [used predicatively] *that must be your coat because mine is torn* [O E *mīn*]

mine *n.* an excavation in the earth from which minerals are extracted; this excavation with its accompanying buildings, shafts etc ‖ a deposit of ore etc; a rich source, *a mine of information* ‖ (*mil.*) an explosive charge in a container, placed on or under the earth or in the sea, or dropped from the air. Mines exist in great variety (antipersonnel, antitank etc.), activated in a variety of ways according to their kind (acoustic, magnetic etc.). (*mil.*) a tunnel dug to bury an explosive under an enemy

mine *pres. part.* **min·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mined** *v.t.* to dig a mine ‖ to put explosive mines on or under the earth or in the water ‖ *v.t.* to dig below the surface of (the earth) ‖ to dig (ores etc.) from the earth ‖ (*mil.*) to lay a mine beneath; (*mil.*) to dig a mine beneath; to destroy by mining [fr. F *miner*]

mine·field (mainfild) *n.* an area on land or in the sea where mines have been laid

mine·lay·er (mainleiər) *n.* a ship used to lay underwater mines

min·er (mainər) *n.* a man who works in a mine ‖ a soldier who lays mines [M.E. *mynur, minour* fr. O.F.]

min·er·al (minərəl) **1.** *n.* any of various naturally occurring substances (e.g. ores, petroleum, natural gas, sand, clay, coal) of more or less homogeneous composition obtained from the earth for man's use; (*chem.*) a solid, homogeneous crystalline chemical element or compound, formed by natural processes and usually extracted from the earth; (*loosely*) any inorganic substance **2.** *adj.* of, containing or consisting of minerals; mineralizing [*past part* **min·er·al·ized** *v.t.* to convert into a mineral; to convert (a metal) into an ore ‖ to impregnate with a mineral [M.L. *mineralis* neut. of *mineralis*, mineral]

[illegible] leum jelly, derived from petroleum and used as

[illegible]

[illegible] the science of minerals [fr. MINERAL + Gk *logos*,

[illegible]

mineral water water containing mineral salts or gases, esp. with medicinal value ‖ (*pl., Br.*)

mineral wool fiber spun from molten slag and

Minerva (minə:rvə) (*Rom. mythol.*) goddess of [illegible] cult was introduced to Rome by the Etruscans and she became identified with the Greek

mine·stro·ne (ministrouni) *n.* a thick vegeta- [illegible]

mine·sweep·er (mainswi:pər) *n.* a ship used to

Ming (min) a Chinese dynasty (1368–1644). It overthrew the Mongols, but power gradually [illegible]

mingled *v.t.* to mix, blend ‖ to brin[illegible]

Ming·wa (mingwə) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Europe. Breeding has produced many pastel shades from the original chestnut brown || a coat etc. made of the fur | related to Swed *mank*, *menk*]

Minn. Minnesota

Min·ne·ap·o·lis (mɪnɪæpəlɪs) the largest city (pop. 370,951) in Minnesota, head port of the Mississippi River. Industries: flour milling, dairy food processing, precision instruments. University of Minnesota

min·ne·sing·er (mɪnɪsɪŋər) *n.* one of a group of medieval, chiefly aristocratic German poets (c. 1150–c. 1350) who, like the troubadours, composed and sang songs esp. on the subject of love and beauty (*WALTHER VON DER VOGELWEIDE) [G, fr. *minne* love + *singer* singer]

Min·ne·so·ta (mɪnɪsóutə) (*abbr.* **Minn.**) a state (area 84,068 sq. miles, pop. 4,133,000) in the N central U.S.A. Capital: St Paul. Chief city: Minneapolis. It is formed by glaciated lowland with uplands in the east. Though it is primarily an industrial state, agriculture is important: beef and dairy cattle, hogs, poultry, cereals. Resources: iron ore (over half U.S. output). Industries: food processing, farm machinery, iron mining, flour milling, metal products, printing and publishing. State university (1869) at Minneapolis. Minnesota was explored by the French (17th c.). Part of it was ceded (1763) to Britain and passed (1783) to the U.S.A. The rest was included in the Louisiana Purchase (1803). It became (1858) the 32nd state of the U.S.A.

Minnesota, University of one of the largest U.S. institutions of higher education. It was established in 1851 and began instruction in 1869

min·now (mínou) *pl.* **min·nows, min·now** *n.* *Phoxinus phoxinus*, fam. *Cyprinidae*, a small freshwater fish about 3 ins long, allied to the carp, native to the northern hemisphere and the East Indies, used as fishing bait || (*loosely*) any of several very small fish [prob. rel. to (postulated) O.E. *mynwe*]

Mi·ño (mí:njɔ) (*Port.* Minho) a river (171 miles long) rising in N. Lugo, Spain (Galicia) and flowing south to the Atlantic, forming the northwest Spanish-Portuguese border

Mi·no·an (mɪnóuən) *adj.* (*archaeol.*) belonging to the culture which flourished (c. 3000–c. 1400 B.C.) on Crete, named after the legendary King Minos of Crete. Excavations at Knossos, begun in 1900 by Sir Arthur Evans, revealed a palace (c. 2000 B.C.) of complex plan, and the remains of a prosperous civilization remarkable for its naturalistic art and sculpture. Tablets bearing linear syllabic script were discovered (*LINEAR B)

mi·nor (máinər) **1.** *adj.* less in importance, size etc. than something else || not having reached the full legal age || (*mus.*, of a scale) having a semitone between the second and third and usually between the fifth and sixth notes (*HARMONIC MINOR SCALE, *MELODIC MINOR SCALE, *NATURAL MINOR SCALE) || (*mus.*, of a key) based on such a scale || (*mus.*, of a chord) built of the first, third and fifth notes of such a scale || (*mus.*, of an interval) smaller by a semitone than a corresponding major interval, *a minor sixth* | of or designating an academic subject constituting a secondary specialization **2.** *n.* (*law*) a person under full legal age || a minor subject of study **3.** *v.i.* (with 'in') to study a specified minor subject [L. = less]

Mi·nor·ca (mɪnɔ́rkə) *BALEARIC ISLANDS

minor canon a canon regularly employed in cathedral services without being a member of the chapter

minor control *PHOTOGRAMMETRIC CONTROL

Mi·nor·ite (máinəràit) *n.* a Franciscan friar

mi·nor·i·ty (mainɔ́rɪtɪ:, mainɔ́rɪtɪ:, minɔ́rɪtɪ:, minɔ́rɪtɪ:) *pl.* **mi·nor·i·ties** *n.* the smaller number, less than half of a total, *voters against the motion were in the minority* || a group distinguished by its religious, political, racial or other characteristics from a larger group or society of which it forms a part || the state or period of being under legal age [fr. F *minorité*]

minor league one of the U.S. leagues of professional athletic clubs other than the major leagues, esp. a baseball league other than the two major leagues **mi·nor-league** *adj*

minor mode *mode* | the arrangement of tones and semitones constituting the minor scale

minor orders (*Roman Catholicism*) the order of acolyte, exorcist, lector and doorkeeper

minor planet an asteroid

minor premise (*logic*) the premise in a syllogism that contains the minor term

Minor Prophets *PROPHET

minor suit (*bridge*) diamonds or clubs (cf. MAJOR SUIT)

minor surgery or **minor operation** (*med.*) a surgical procedure that normally is not hazardous to the patient, e.g., repair of lacerations, treatment of fractures, and biopsy (*Cf* MAJOR SURGERY)

minor term (*logic*) the subject of the conclusion of a syllogism

Mi·nos (máinɔs) (*Gk mythol.*) king of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa and husband of Pasiphae. He became one of the judges of the underworld

Mi·not (mainət), George Richards (1885–1950), U.S. physician and cowinner (with William Murphy and George Whipple) of the 1934 Nobel prize in medicine for research on liver therapy

Mi·no·taur (mínətɔr) (*Gk mythol.*) a monster, part man and part bull, offspring of Pasiphae, [illegible] It was confined in the labyrinth of Crete, and finally killed by Theseus

mi·nox·i·dil (mɪnɔ́ksɪdɪl) *n.* (*pharm.*) antihypertensive marketed as Loniten

Minsk (mínsk) the capital (pop. 1,276,000) of Byelorussia, U.S.S.R., an industrial center: mechanical and radio engineering, food processing, textiles. University (1921). Under German occupation (1941–[illegible]) it was virtually destroyed and its Jewish community (40% of the prewar population) exterminated. The city has been rebuilt

min·ster (mínstər) *n.* (*Br.*) any of certain large churches or cathedrals, esp. one that is or was originally part of a monastery [O.E. *mynster*, monastery]

min·strel (mínstrəl) *n.* (*hist.*) a medieval musician who sang, recited, and accompanied himself on an instrument || a member of a band of public entertainers, usually in blackface, who sing songs and tell jokes. Modern minstrel shows originated in the U.S.A. (early 19th c.) [O.F. *menestral*]

min·strel·sy (mínstrəlsɪ:) *pl.* **min·strel·sies** *n.* a minstrel's occupation || a minstrel group || minstrel poetry or songs [O.F. *menestralsie*]

mint (mint) *n.* any of various aromatic plants of fam. *Labiatae*, esp. a member of genus *Mentha*, native to Europe, Asia and Australia and widely cultivated for use as flavoring [O.E. *minte*]

mint 1. *n.* a place where official coins are made | (often with 'of money') a vast sum **2.** *adj.* not marred or soiled, as if new, *in mint condition* **3.** *v.t.* to coin (money) || to convert (metal) into money || to invent, fabricate (images, phrases etc.) **mint·age** *n.* the act or process of minting money | money coined in a mint, esp. in a particular mint at a particular time || a fee paid to a mint for coining [O.E. *mynet*, coin]

mint julep an alcoholic drink of bourbon or brandy, sugar, crushed ice and mint leaves, served in a tall glass

Min·to (míntou), Gilbert John Elliot-Murray Kynynmound, 4th Earl of (1845–1914), British statesman. Together with Morley, he carried out administrative reforms (1909) while viceroy of India (1905–10) increasing Indian representation in the legislative councils

min·u·end (mínju:end) *n.* (*math.*) the number from which another (the subtrahend) is to be [illegible]

min·u·et (mínju:ét) *n.* (*hist.*) a courtly dance in triple rhythm || the music for this || a piece of music in this style, often forming the third movement in a classical sonata, quartet etc. [fr. F *menuet*]

mi·nus (máinəs) **1.** *prep.* reduced by, *10 minus 3 is 7* | (*pop.*) deficient in, lacking, *he emerged minus his hat* **2.** *adj.* indicating subtraction, *the minus sign* | negative, *a minus number* | (used postpositively) somewhat less than, *a C minus mark* **3.** *n.* a minus sign | a minus quantity [L. neut. of *minor* adj., less]

mi·nus·cule (mɪnəskju:l) **1.** *n.* any of several antique and medieval [illegible] using small forms of letters | a single letter or a manuscript in this writing **2.** *adj.* very small | written in minuscules

minus sign (*math.*) the symbol (−) used to indicate subtraction

min·ute (mɪnɪ́t) **1.** *n.* a unit of time equal to a sixtieth of an hour | an undefined short time, *please wait a minute* || a precise point in time, *at that minute he fell* || the distance which can be traveled in a minute, *the house is 10 minutes away* || a unit of angular measure (symbol ′) equal to a sixtieth of a degree || a written record of a decision etc. made at a meeting | a short written communication giving an instruction, making a recommendation or presenting an analysis **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **min·ut·ing** *past* and *past part.* **min·ut·ed** to make a minute or minutes of

mi·nute (maɪnú:t, maɪnju:t) *adj.* tiny | of small importance, trivial, *a very minute point* || precise and detailed, *a minute account of the battle* [fr. L. *minuere* (*minutus*), to lessen]

minute gun a cannon fired every minute as a sign of mourning or as a distress signal

minute hand the long hand of a watch or clock marking the minutes as it moves on an hourly circuit

min·ute·man (mɪnətmæn) *pl.* **min·ute·men** (mɪnətmen) *n.* (*Am. hist.*) an armed civilian prepared to fight at a minute's notice, just prior to and during the Revolutionary War (1775–83)

Minuteman 3 (*mil.*) U.S. intercontinental 37-ton mobile missile, with three warheads. It carries 170 kilotons of explosives to within 240 yds. of target

mi·nu·ti·ae (mɪnú:ʃɪi:, mɪnjú:ʃɪi:) *pl. n.* finest points of detail, *the minutiae of committee procedure* [L. pl. of *minutia*, smallness]

minx (mɪŋks) *n.* a girl who uses her attractions to get what she wants, often by flirting [origin unknown]

Min·ya Kon·ka (mɪnjəkɔ́ŋkə) (*Chin.* Kungka Shan) a mountain (24,900 ft) of W. Szechwan, China, at the end of the Tibetan plateau

Mi·o·cene (máɪəsi:n) *adj.* of the epoch or series of the Tertiary between the Pliocene and the Oligocene (*GEOLOGICAL TIME) **the Miocene** the Miocene epoch or series of rocks [fr. Gk *meiōn*, less + *kainos*, recent]

mi·o·sis, my·o·sis (maɪóusɪs) *pl.* **mi·o·ses, my·o·ses** (maɪóusi:z) *n.* abnormal contraction of the pupil of the eye **mi·ot·ic, my·ot·ic** (maɪɔ́tɪk) *adj.* [fr. Gk *muein*, to close]

Mi·ra·beau (mi:ræbou), Honoré-Gabriel Riqueti, Comte de (1749–91), French revolutionist and statesman. He was elected to the States General (1789) as a deputy for the third estate. His oratory quickly made him a leader of the French Revolution, but he tried constantly to create a constitutional monarchy, and from May 1790 was in the pay of the court

mi·ra·cid·i·um (maɪrəsɪdɪ:əm) *pl.* **mi·ra·cid·i·a** (maɪrəsɪdɪ:ə) *n.* the ciliate embryo, the first stage in the life history of a trematode [Mod. L. fr. Gk *meirax* (*meirakos*), girl, boy]

mir·a·cle (mɪrək'l) *n.* a supernatural event regarded as due to divine action, e.g. one of the acts worked by Christ which revealed his divinity | an extremely remarkable achievement or event | an unexpected piece of luck, *it was a miracle he wasn't hurt* || a miracle play [O.F. fr. L. *miraculum* fr. *mirari*, to wonder]

miracle fruit (*Synsepalum dulcificum*) **1.** a berry that leaves a sweet aftertaste in food ingested after it, i.e., causes sour foods to taste sweet **2.** the shrub

miracle play a medieval religious play on a biblical story or an episode in the life of a saint. Miracle plays were performed in or near a church. Extraneous and often ribald material was gradually introduced and they were eventually banished from church premises. The plays represent an important stage in the history of the drama in Europe

miracle rice (*agriculture*) a hybrid rice that produces two to three times normal harvest

mi·rac·u·lous (mɪrǽkjuləs) *adj.* of, like, involving, or having the nature of a miracle | reputed to work miracles, *a miraculous image* [fr. F *miraculeux*]

mi·rage (mɪrɑ́ʒ) *n.* an optical phenomenon in [illegible] reflected [illegible] mirrored in water, or suspended in midair. Mirages are caused by unusual distribution of density in the atmosphere, and are often seen in deserts or over hot pavements || something illusory, *the offer proved to be only a mirage* [F.]

Miramón (mi:rɑmón), Miguel [illegible] Mexican general and president (1859–60). Fighting against Juarez, he was defeated (1860) at San Miguel de Calpulalpan. With the Emperor Maximilian [illegible] Mexico (1867) he was executed at Querétaro

MIRAN (mɪræn) (*mil. acronym*) missile ranging, a missile-tracking system utilizing microwave emissions, a missile beacon, and slave stations to measure velocity and range

Mi·ran·da (mɪrándə), Francisco de (1750–1816), Venezuelan revolutionary. He took part in the Venezuelan revolution of 1810–12, and

'Miranda v. Arizona' (mɪrændə) a landmark decision (1966) of the Supreme Court (by a 5–4 vote) reaffirmed a suspect's constitutional rights under the Fifth Amendment. Before interrogation the suspect must be warned by the police of his right to remain silent and that anything he says may be used in evidence against him. He has a right to consult a lawyer and have him present during the questioning, and if he cannot afford a lawyer, the state must provide one. The suspect also has the right to discontinue answering questions at any time during the process. If the suspect is not advised of his rights beforehand, any confession taken from him will be inadmissible at his trial. The decision was an attempt to end police methods of forcing confessions from people unaware of their constitutional rights

mire (maɪər) **1.** *n.* an area of swampy land; deep soft mud **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **mir·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mired** to cause to be stuck fast in mire ‖ to spatter with mud [O.N. *mýrr*, swamp]

Mi·rim, Lake (mɪrɪ́) a lake (108 miles long) on the east border of Uruguay, separating Uruguay from the southern tip of Brazil

mir·i·ness (maɪərɪ·nɪs) *n.* the quality or state of being miry

mirk 'MURK

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Mi·ró (mɪróu), Joan (1893–1983), Spanish surrealist painter. He translated natural forms into simple abstract symbols, set in flat areas of pure color, which create a pervading sense of gaiety and warmth

mir·ror (mɪrər) **1.** *n.* a polished surface, esp. of glass backed with silver or mercury, which reflects light, and on which images can therefore be seen; any smooth or polished object whose surface reflects light and images ‖ a true portrayal or representation, *his novel is a mirror of the times* **2.** *v.t.* to reflect in or as if in a mirror

mirror image (of something) something whose parts reversed by or as if by the reflecting

mirth (of something) by laughter of the kind that greets ridiculous situations, jokes etc. **mirth·ful, mirth·less** *adjs* [O.E. *myrgth*]

MIRV (mɑrv) (*acronym*) multiple independently targeted reentry vehicle, a long-range missile with multiple warheads (from 2 to 20) each of which may be targeted separately. In U.S., it is capable of being fired from Polaris (underwater), Poseidon, Trident, or Minuteman (C) MIRV

mir·y (maɪərɪ) (*comp.* **mir·i·er** *superl.* **mir·i·est** *adj.*) having the characteristics of or pertaining to mire or a mire; bespattered with mud

[illegible]

100,000) in Uttar Pradesh, India, on the Ganges near Varanasi (Benares). Products: shellac, cotton thread, carpets, brass. Temples

mis·ad·ven·ture (mɪsədvéntʃər) *n.* an unlucky

mis·ad·vise (mɪsədváɪz) *pres. part.* **mis·ad·vis·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·ad·vised** *v.t.* to

mis·an·thro·pi·cal·ly *adv.* **mis·an·thro·pist**

mis·ap·pli·ca·tion (mɪsæplɪkéɪʃən) *n.* a misapplying or being misapplied

mis·ap·ply (mɪsəplaɪ) *pres. part.* **mis·ap·ply·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·ap·plied** *v.t.* to use badly or mistakenly, *to misapply one's efforts* ‖ to use (money, funds etc.) dishonestly or without proper authorization

mis·ap·pre·hend (mɪsæprɪhénd) *v.t.* to misunderstand **mis·ap·pre·hen·sion** (mɪsæprɪhénʃən) *n.*

mis·ap·pro·pri·ate (mɪsəpróupriːeɪt) *pres. part.* **mis·ap·pro·pri·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·ap·pro·pri·at·ed** *v.t.* to embezzle (funds) ‖ to apply (funds) without proper authorization **mis·ap·pro·pri·á·tion** *n.*

mis·be·come (mɪsbɪkʌ́m) *pres. part.* **mis·be·com·ing** *past* **mis·be·came** (mɪsbɪkeɪm) *past part* **mis·be·come** *v.t.* to be appropriate for, *it misbecomes him to criticize*

mis·be·got·ten (mɪsbɪgɑ́tˈn) *adj.* badly conceived, *misbegotten schemes* ‖ (*rhet.*) illegitimate

mis·be·have (mɪsbɪhéɪv) *pres. part.* **mis·be·hav·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·be·haved** *v.t.* to behave badly ‖ *v. refl* to behave (oneself) badly **mis·be·ha·vior,** esp. *Br.* **mis·be·ha·viour** (mɪsbɪhéɪvjər) *n.*

mis·be·lief (mɪsbɪlíːf) *n.* wrong belief, esp. in religion ‖ a wrong opinion, esp. in religion

mis·be·liev·er (mɪsbɪlíːvər) *n.* someone who holds a wrong or heretical belief

mis·cal·cu·late (mɪskælkjʊleɪt) *pres. part.* **mis·cal·cu·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·cal·cu·lat·ed** *v.t.* and *i.* to calculate wrongly **mis·cal·cu·la·tion** *n.*

mis·call (mɪskɔ́l) *v.t.* to call by a wrong name

mis·car·riage (mɪskǽrɪdʒ) *n.* the expulsion of a human fetus from the womb before it is viable ‖ an instance of this ‖ mismanagement ‖ an instance of this, *a miscarriage of justice* ‖ failure of a letter, package etc. to reach its destination

mis·car·ry (mɪskǽrɪ) *pres. part.* **mis·car·ry·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·car·ried** *v.t.* (of a plan etc.) to go wrong ‖ to undergo a miscarriage of a fetus ‖ (of a letter etc.) to fail to reach its destination

mis·cast (mɪskæst, mɪskɑ́st) *pres. part.* **mis·cast·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·cast** *v.t.* to give (an actor) an unsuitable part in a play ‖ to choose unsuitable actors for (a play) ‖ (*Br.*) to add up (figures) wrongly

mis·ce·ge·na·tion (mɪsɪdʒɪnéɪʃən) *n.* interbreeding or marriage between members of different races [fr. L. *miscere*, to

mis·cel·la·ne·a (mɪsəleɪníːə) *pl. n.* a collection of miscellaneous writings [odds and ends] [L. neut. pl. of *miscellaneus*, miscellaneous]

mis·cel·la·ne·ous (mɪsəléɪníːəs) *adj.* formed or consisting of things of several kinds [fr. L. *mis-*

mis·cel·la·ny (mɪsəleɪníː, *Br.* mɪseləni) *pl.* **mis·cel·la·nies** *n.* a miscellaneous mixture ‖ a book containing miscellaneous literary pieces [prob. fr. F. *miscellanée*]

mis·chance (mɪstʃǽns, mɪstʃɑ́ns) *n.* bad luck ‖ an instance of this [O.F. *mescheance*]

mis·chief (mɪstʃɪf) *n.* annoying but not seriously harmful behavior, esp. by children ‖ playful teasing ‖ harm **to make mischief between** to cause dissension between (people or groups) [O.F. *meschief, meschef*, misfortune]

mis·chie·vous (mɪstʃɪvəs) *adj.* inclined toward or characterized by playful annoyance or teasing [A.F. *meschevous*, disastrous]

misch metal (mɪʃ) (*metallurgy*) an alloy of cerium, lanthanum, and didymium, used in some cathode glow tubes and in some steel and aluminum alloys

mis·ci·bil·i·ty (mɪsəbɪlɪtíː) *n.* the quality or state of being miscible

mis·ci·ble (mɪsəbˈl) *adj.* (esp. of liquids) capable of being mixed, esp. in any ratio [fr. L. *miscere*,

mis·code (mɪskóud) *v.* to provide an incorrect

mis·col·or, *Br.* **mis·col·our** (mɪskʌ́lər) *v.t.* to misrepresent ‖ to give a wrong color to

mis·con·ceiv·ing *past* and *past part.* **mis·con·ceived** *v.t.* to misunderstand, interpret mistakenly

mis·con·cep·tion (mɪskənsepʃən) *n.* the act of

mis·con·duct 1. (mɪskɑ́ndəkt, mɪskɑ́ndʌkt) *n.* bad management ‖ behavior improper according to some code **2.** (mɪskəndʌ́kt) *v.t.* to mismanage ‖ to conduct (oneself) improperly

mis·con·struc·tion (mɪskənstrʌ́kʃən) *n.* an incorrect interpretation

mis·con·strue (mɪskənstrúː) *pres. part.* **mis·con·stru·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·con·strued** *v.t.* to interpret mistakenly

mis·count 1. (mɪskáunt) *v.t.* to count incorrectly ‖ *v.i.* to make a wrong count **2.** (mɪskaunt) *n.* an incorrect count, *a miscount of votes*

mis·cre·ant (mɪskrɪənt) **1.** *adj.* (*rhet.*) evil **2.** *n.* (*rhet.*) a criminal or villain [O.F. *mescreant*, unbelieving, heretical]

mis·cue (mɪskjúː) **1.** *n.* (*billiards*) a bad shot caused by the cue tip's slipping off the ball **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **mis·cu·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·cued** (*billiards*) to make a miscue ‖ (*theater*) to miss one's cue or answer the wrong one

mis·date (mɪsdéɪt) *pres. part.* **mis·dat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·dat·ed** *v.t.* to put a wrong date on (a document etc.) ‖ to assign a wrong date to (an event etc.)

mis·deal (mɪsdíːl) **1.** *n.* (*cards*) a mistake made in dealing **2.** *v.t.* and *i.* (*cards*) to deal incorrectly

mis·deed (mɪsdíːd) *n.* an evil or criminal action [O.E. *misdǣd*]

mis·de·mean·ant (mɪsdɪmíːnənt) *n.* (*law*) a person guilty of a misdemeanor [fr. older *misdemean*, to misconduct (oneself)]

mis·de·mean·or, *Br.* **mis·de·mean·our** (mɪsdɪmíːnər) *n.* (*law*) an offense technically less than a felony, not punishable by death or long imprisonment ‖ a misdeed

mis·di·rect (mɪsdɪrékt) *v.t.* to give wrong instructions to, esp. about a route ‖ to put a wrong address on (a letter etc.) ‖ (of a judge) to give incorrect instructions to (a jury) ‖ to aim (something) badly, *he misdirected his punch* **mis·di·rec·tion** *n.*

mis·do·ing (mɪsdúːɪŋ) *n.* (esp. *pl.*) a misdeed

mi·ser (máɪzər) *n.* an avaricious person, esp. one who lives in discomfort or squalor in order to hoard his wealth [L. adj. = wretched]

mis·er·a·ble (mɪzərəbˈl) *adj.* extremely unhappy or uncomfortable ‖ causing misery, *a miserable cold* ‖ characterized by wretched discomfort and squalor, *a miserable hovel* ‖ extremely inadequate, poor or worthless, *a miserable piece of writing* **mis·er·a·bly** *adv.* [F. *misérable*]

Mis·e·re·re (mɪzərɛ́riː) *n.* the 51st Psalm (50th in the Douai Bible) beginning 'Have mercy upon me, O God' ‖ a musical setting of this [L. imper. sing. of *miserēri*, to have mercy]

mis·er·i·cord, mis·er·i·corde (mɪzərɪkɔ́rd, mɪzərɪkɔ́rd) *n.* (*hist.*) a projecting shelf beneath a hinged choir stall, on which a person standing up could support himself when the seat was tipped up ‖ (*hist.*) a dining room in a monastery in which certain relaxations from fasting were permitted ‖ (*hist.*) a dagger used to give the death wound to an injured knight [O.F. fr. L. *misericordia*, compassion]

mi·ser·li·ness (máɪzərlɪːnɪs) *n.* the quality or state of being miserly

mi·ser·ly (máɪzərlɪː) *adj.* characteristic of or relating to a miser

mis·er·y (mɪzərɪː) *pl.* **mis·er·ies** *n.* extreme wretchedness due to poverty, squalor etc. ‖ extreme unhappiness or suffering ‖ a cause of these states ‖ (*pop.*) a doleful, depressing person [O.F. *miserie*]

misery index a gauge of economic discomfort, the rate of inflation plus rate of unemployment

mis·es·ti·mate (mɪséstəmeɪt) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **mis·es·ti·mat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·es·ti·mat·ed** to estimate wrongly **2.** (mɪséstəmɪt) *n.* a wrong estimate

mis·fea·sance (mɪsfíːzˈns) *n.* (*law*) the illegal or improper performance of an action in itself lawful ‖ (*law*) an instance of this **mis·féa·sor** *n.* [O.F. *mesfaisance*, a transgression]

mis·fire (mɪsfáɪər) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **mis·fir·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·fired** (of a gun or explosive charge) to fail to go off ‖ (of an internal-combustion engine) to fail to ignite properly or at the right time ‖ (of a plan, joke etc.) to fail to have the effect intended **2.** *n.* a misfiring

mis·fit (mɪsfɪt) *n.* a person who is unable to adjust himself to society ‖ (mɪsfɪt) a garment etc. that does not fit

mis·for·tune (mɪsfɔ́rtʃən) *n.* mischance, bad luck ‖ an instance of this

mis·give (mɪsgɪv) *pres. part.* **mis·giv·ing** *past* **mis·gave** (mɪsgéɪv) *past part.* **mis·giv·en** (mɪsgɪvən) *v.t.* (*old-fash.*) to fill with fear, doubt or foreboding, *his mind misgave him* **mis·giv·ing** *n.* distrust, apprehension, or anticipation of failure (esp. *pl.*) an instance of these feelings

mis·gov·ern (misgʌvərn) *v.t.* to govern badly
mis·gov·ern·ment *n.*
mis·guid·ance (misgaidəns) *n.* misguiding
mis·guide (misgaid) *pres. part.* **mis·guid·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·guid·ed** *v.t.* to misdirect **mis·guid·ed** *adj.* mistaken because of false ideas, poor advice etc
mis·han·dle (mishænd'l) *pres. part.* **mis·han·dling** *past* and *past part.* **mis·han·dled** *v.t.* to handle in a rough manner ‖ to deal badly or unwisely with (a situation etc.)
mis·hap (mishæp) *n.* an unlucky accident
mis·hear (mishiər) *pres. part.* **mis·hear·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·heard** (mishə:rd) *v.t.* to hear incorrectly
mis·hit **1.** (mishit) *n.* a faulty stroke in a ball game, esp. in cricket **2.** *v.t.* (mishit) *pres. part* **mis·hit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **mis·hit** to hit (a ball) badly
mish·mash (miʃmɔʃ) *n.* a hodgepodge
Mish·nah, Mish·na (miʃnə) *pl.* **Mish·na·yoth** (miʃnɔjóut) *n.* a compilation of the oral tradition of the Jewish Law, made probably by Judah ha-Nasi (135–c. 220). It is written in Hebrew, and forms the first part of the Talmud ‖ a paragraph of this compilation ‖ the teachings of a rabbi **Mish·na·ic** (miʃneiik) *adj.* [Heb. = repetition, instruction]
mis·in·form (misinfɔ:rm) *v.t.* to give wrong or misleading information to **mis·in·for·ma·tion** (misinfərméiʃən) *n.*
mis·in·ter·pret (misintə:rprit) *v.t.* to interpret wrongly **mis·in·ter·pre·ta·tion** *n.*
mis·join·der (misdʒɔindər) *n.* (*law*) the joining in a court action of parties or causes which do not properly belong to that action
mis·judge (misdʒʌdʒ) *pres. part.* **mis·judg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·judged** *v.t.* to judge wrongly, *to misjudge a distance* ‖ to judge unfairly, *you misjudge him if you think he would bear malice* **mis·judg·ment, mis·judge·ment** *n.*
Mis·kolc (miʃkɔlts) a market and industrial town (pop. 211,200) in N.E. Hungary: engineering, chemicals, iron and steel, food processing. Technical university
mis·lay (misléi) *pres. part.* **mis·lay·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·laid** (misléid) *v.t.* to lose (something) temporarily by forgetting where one has put it
mis·lead (misli:d) *pres. part.* **mis·lead·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·led** (misléd) *v.t.* to deceive by causing to infer something not actually true ‖ to lead in a wrong direction **mis·lead·ing** *adj.* [O.E. *mislǣdan*]
mis·man·age (mismænidʒ) *pres. part.* **mis·man·ag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·man·aged** *v.t.* to manage incompetently or dishonestly **mis·man·age·ment** *n.*
mis·match (mismætʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to match incorrectly or inappropriately **2.** *n.* an example of bad matching
mis·mate (misméit) *pres. part.* **mis·mat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·mat·ed** *v.t.* and *i.* to mate inappropriately
mis·name (misnéim) *pres. part.* **mis·nam·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·named** *v.t.* to call by the wrong name
mis·no·mer (misnóumər) *n.* a wrong name or designation ‖ (*law*) the using of a wrong name or title, esp. in a document [A.F. and O.F. *mesnommer*, to misname]
mi·sog·a·mist (misɔgəmist) *n.* a person who hates marriage
mi·sog·a·my (misɔgəmi:) *n.* hatred of marriage [fr. Gk *misein*, to hate + *gamos*, marriage]
mi·sog·y·nist (misɔdʒinist) *n.* a man who hates women **mi·sóg·y·nous** *adj.* **mi·sóg·y·ny** *n.* [fr. Gk *misein*, to hate + *gunē*, woman]
mis·or·i·ent (misóuri:ent) *v.* **1.** to fail in adjusting or in helping others adjust to facts or to a situation **2.** to direct a person incorrectly — **misorientation** *n*
mis·place (mispléis) *pres. part.* **mis·plac·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·placed** *v.t.* to put in the wrong place ‖ to bestow (affection, trust etc.) on a wrong object ‖ to mislay **mis·place·ment** *n*
mis·play **1.** (mispléi) *v.t.* (*sports*) to play wrongly or badly **2.** (mispléi) *n.* an instance of misplaying
mis·plead·ing (mispli:diŋ) *n.* [illegible] pleading
mis·print **1.** (misprint) *v.t.* to print inaccurately **2.** (misprint) *n.* a mistake in printing
mis·prision (mispriʒən) *n.* [illegible] neglect of duty, esp. by a public official ‖ (*law*) concealment of knowledge of a felony or of treason by a person other than the culprit [A.F. [illegible]]
mis·pro·nounce·ing *past* and *past part.* **mis·pro·nounced** *v.t.* and *i.* to pronounce incorrectly **mis·pro·nun·ci·a·tion** (misprənʌnsi:eiʃən) *n*
mis·quo·ta·tion (miskwouteiʃən) *n.* the act of misquoting ‖ an instance of this
mis·quote (miskwout) *pres. part.* **mis·quot·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·quot·ed** *v.t.* and *i.* to quote incorrectly
mis·read (misri:d) *pres. part* **mis·read·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·read** (misred) *v.t.* to read [illegible] incorrectly
mis·re·mem·ber (misrimembər) *v.t.* to remember [illegible]
mis·rep·re·sent (misreprizént) *v.t.* to give a false impression or account of, either deliberately or unintentionally **mis·rep·re·sen·tá·tion** *n.* a false impression or account ‖ the act of misrepresenting
mis·rule (misru:l) **1.** *n.* bad or inadequate government **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **mis·rul·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·ruled** to rule (a country) badly
Miss. Mississippi
Miss (mis) *pl.* **Miss·es** *n.* (followed by the name) the title of an unmarried woman or girl ‖ (not followed by the name) sometimes used as the title of address to an (esp. unknown) unmarried woman, *may I help you, Miss?* [shortened fr. MISTRESS]
miss (mis) **1.** *v.t.* to fail to hit, reach, meet or make contact with, *to miss the target, to miss one's train* ‖ to allow (an opportunity etc.) to pass by ‖ to fail to perceive, *to miss the point* ‖ to notice the loss or absence of ‖ to regret the loss or absence of ‖ to escape, avoid, *he just missed going to jail* ‖ to fail or be unable to attend, *she missed her lesson* ‖ to omit, *the pianist missed a bar* ‖ *v.i.* (of engines) to fail to fire ‖ to fail to hit something aimed at **to miss stays** (*naut.*) to fail to go about from one course to another **to miss the boat** to fail to take advantage of an opportunity **2.** *n.* a failure to hit or catch **to give (something) a miss** (*Br.*) to omit or avoid (something) [O.E. *missan*]
mis·sal (misl) *n.* (*Roman Catholicism*) a book containing everything said or sung at Mass for the entire year [fr. eccles. L. *missale* neut. of *missalis* adj., pertaining to the Mass]
missel thrush *MISTLE THRUSH
mis·sense mutation or **missense** (missens) (*genetics*) a mutation in which codons that normally cause the inclusion of one amino acid cause a different amino acid to be included in the genetic code *Cf* NONSENSE MUTATION
mis·shap·en (misʃéipən) *adj.* deformed [M.E. fr. MIS- + *shapen*, shaped]
mis·sile (misl, *Br.* esp. misail) **1.** *n.* a weapon or object that is thrown or fired or designed for this **2.** *adj.* suitable for throwing or being discharged at a distant target [fr. L. *missilis*]
missile decoy (*mil.*) an unarmed vehicle launched to attract enemy fire, confuse radar, and divert from penetration by enemy weapons systems
mis·sile·man (misəlmən) *pl.* **mis·sile·men** (misəlmən) *n.* someone concerned with the designing, building, operating or launching of missiles
miss·ing (misiŋ) *adj.* lost or absent
missing link a hypothetical organism intermediate between two known types, esp. between the apes and man
mis·sion (miʃən) *n.* a group of people sent esp. abroad by a Church or other religious organization to make conversions ‖ the area of this group's operations ‖ the buildings acting as its center ‖ a group of people working temporarily in a parish to invigorate its religious life ‖ a set of services and sermons designed for the work of this group ‖ an isolated district served by the clergy from a neighboring church ‖ a body doing religious and charitable work in a particular section of society, *a seamen's mission* ‖ the building where such work is centered ‖ a body of representatives sent abroad for special diplomatic discussions etc ‖ the work they are sent to do ‖ any task, esp. of a diplomatic nature, that one is sent to do ‖ a permanent diplomatic delegation abroad ‖ an aim in life, arising from a [illegible] bat operation, e.g. by aircraft [fr. L. *missio* (*missionis*), a sending]
[illegible]ies a person who undertakes the work of a religious mission ‖ characteristic of or perform-

ing the work of a missionary, fr. Med. L. *missionarius* adj.]
missionary position (*colloq.*) in sexual intercourse, the position in which the female lies on her back and the male is on top facing her
mis·sion·er (miʃənər) *n.* a missionary, esp. one conducting a home parish mission
Mis·sis·sip·pi (misisipi:) (*abbr.* **Miss.**) a state (area 47,716 sq. miles, pop. 2,551,000) in the S.E. central U.S.A. Capital: Jackson. It is mostly fertile plain, with uplands in the east. Agriculture: cotton, tung-oil seeds, cattle, poultry, corn. Resources: oil and natural gas, timber. Industries: pulp, paper, wood products, agricultural processing, clothing and textiles. State university (1844) at Oxford. Mississippi was a French colony (1699–1763), and passed to Britain (1763) and to the U.S.A. (1783). It became (1817) the 20th state of the U.S.A.
Mississippi the chief river system (providing 14,000 miles of waterway) of North America, draining the basin of the Middle Western U.S.A. between the Appalachians and the Rocky Mtns. Measured from the source of its chief headstream, the Missouri, it is 3,710 miles long. The Mississippi River proper rises in N. Minnesota and flows south, forming borders of nine states, for 2,350 miles, receiving the Missouri at St. Louis and the Ohio (main eastern stream) at Cairo, Illinois, to a great delta on the Gulf of Mexico. Other ports: Minneapolis, Memphis, New Orleans
Mis·sis·sip·pi·an (misisipiən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the state of Mississippi or the Mississippi River ‖ of or relating to the people of the state ‖ (*geol.*) of the period or system in North America corresponding to the earlier Carboniferous (*GEOLOGICAL TIME) **the Mississippian** the Mississippian period or system of rocks **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Mississippi
mis·sive (misiv) *n.* a formal or official letter, esp. from someone in authority [fr. F. *missive* adj. or L. *missivus* adj., (a letter) sent or to be sent]
Mis·sou·ri (mizuəri:) (*abbr.* **Mo.**) a state (area 69,686 sq. miles, pop. 4,951,000) in the central U.S.A. Capital: Jefferson City. Chief city: St Louis. The south is covered with forested hills, and the north is mainly plain. Agriculture: corn, soybeans, beef and dairy cattle, hogs. Resources: lead, coal, building materials. Industries: transport equipment, food processing, metal refining. Chief universities: University of Missouri (1839) at Columbia, Washington University (1857) at St Louis. Missouri was explored by the French (late 17th c.), was ceded to Spain (1762), and was returned to France (1800). As part of the Louisiana Purchase (1803) it was bought by the U.S.A., of which it became (1821) the 24th state
Missouri the chief headstream (2,315 miles long) of the Mississippi River system, rising in the Rocky Mtns in Montana, and flowing through North Dakota, South Dakota (forming the Iowa border) and Missouri to join the Mississippi at St Louis. Chief port: Kansas City
Missouri Compromise (*Am. hist.*) a group of measures passed (1820–1), admitting Missouri to the Union as a slave state and Maine as a free state and dividing the rest of the Louisiana Purchase into a slave area in the South and a free area in the North
mis·spell [illegible] *pres. part.* **mis·spell·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·spelled, mis·spelt** [illegible] **mis·spell·ing** *n.* an instance of incorrect spelling
mis·spend (mispend) *pres. part.* **mis·spend·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·spent** (misspent) *v.t.* to spend wastefully
mis·state (misteit) *pres. part.* **mis·stat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·stat·ed** *v.t.* to state incorrectly **mis·state·ment** *n.*
mis·step (misstep) *n.* a step taken in a wrong or clumsy way ‖ an error or blunder
mist (mist) *n.* a mass of minute particles of water, suspended in the atmosphere or precipitated in particles finer than raindrops ‖ (*Br., meteor.*) an atmosphere in which visibility is between 1,100 and 2,200 yds ‖ a film or haze before the eyes causing dimness of vision, *a mist of tears* ‖ a thin film of moisture on the surface of something [O.E.]
mist *v.i.* to become misty ‖ *v.t.* to make misty [O.E. *mistian*]
mis·tak·a·ble (misteikəb'l) *adj.* that may be mistaken or misunderstood
mis·take (misteik) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **mis·tak·ing** *past* **mis·took** [illegible] **mis·tak·en**

correct estimate of, have a wrong opinion of | to think wrongly that (someone or something) is another specified person or thing, *she mistook him for the professor* **there is no mistaking (something)** no one can fail to recognize (something), *there is no mistaking his sincerity* **2.** *n.* a misunderstanding ‖ an instance of incorrectness or of wrong opinion or judgment, *spelling mistakes, it was a mistake to think he could pass that examination* **and no mistake** (as an intensive) without doubt, certainly, *the plot is complicated and no mistake!* **mis·tak·en** *adj.* (of persons) committing an error in opinion or judgment ‖ involving error in judgment or behavior [O.N. *mistaka*, to take by mistake]

Mis·ti (mi stí:) *n* a volcano (19,166 ft) in the Andes

mist·i·ly (místili) *adv.* in a misty way

mis·time (mistáim) *pres. part.* **mis·tim·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·timed** *v.t.* to time (something) badly or incorrectly [O.E. *mistīmian*]

mist·i·ness (místi nis) *n.* the quality or state of

mis·tle thrush, mis·sel thrush (mísəlθrʌʃ) *Turdus viscivorus*, a large European thrush which eats mistletoe berries [O.E. *mistel*, basil,

mis·tle·toe (mís'ltou) *n. Viscum album*, fam. *Loranthaceae*, a Eurasian evergreen semiparasitic shrub growing on esp. deciduous trees, e.g. the apple. It has profuse dichotomous branching, thick, simple leaves, usually dioecious flowers, and bears a white viscous berry. At Christmas it is often hung in some Western countries from the ceiling, and it is traditional for any girl standing under it to be kissed ‖ any of several other plants of fam. *Loranthaceae* having similar characteristics, esp. any member of *Phoradendron*, a genus of American plants [O.E. *misteltān*]

mistook *past* of MISTAKE

Mis·tral (mi stræl), Frederic (1830–1914), French poet who worked to restore the Provençal language

Mis·tral (mistrul), Gabriela (Lucila Godoy Alcayaga, 1889–1957), Chilean poetess

mis·tral (mistrəl, mistral) *n.* a powerful, cold, dry northerly wind in the Mediterranean provinces of France [F.]

Mis·tram (mistræm) *n.* (*mil.*) a system for measuring the trajectory of a missile, designed by General Electric Company

mis·trans·lat·ing *pres. part.* **mis·trans·lat·ed** *past* and *past part.* **mis·trans·lat·ed** *v.t.* to translate wrongly **mis·**

mis·treat (mistrí:t) *v.t.* to treat wrongly or

mis·tress (místris) *n.* a woman in relation to a man not her husband with whom she frequently has sexual relations ‖ a woman in relation to her servants or pets ‖ (*Br.*) a woman schoolteacher ‖ a woman who is in control, *mistress of the situation* [O.F. *maistresse*]

mis·tri·al (mistrái·əl) *n.* (*law*) a trial declared void because of an error in proceedings ‖ a trial in which the jury cannot agree upon a verdict

mis·trust (mistrʌst) **1.** *v.t.* to regard with suspi

on n. capacities **2.** *n.* suspicion ‖ lack of confidence **mis·trust·ful** *adj.*

adj. covered in mist ‖ characterized by mist, *a*

mis·un·der·stand (mis·ʌndərstænd) *pres. part.* **mis·un·der·stand·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mis·un·der·stood** (mis·ʌndərstud) *v.t.* to interpret incorrectly **mis·un·der·stand·ing** *n.* a misun-

2. *pres. part.* **mis·us·ing** *past* and **mis·used** (to use improperly)

MIT (*securities abbr.*) market-if-touched or board order, an order that becomes a market order when a particular price is reached. A sell MIT is placed above the market; a buy MIT is placed below the market

mi·ta (mítə) *n.* forced, unpaid labor that the Indians were compelled to perform for the colonists in Latin America [Span.]

Mitch·ell (mitʃəl), Margaret (1900–49), U.S. novelist, known for her 'Gone with the Wind' (1936), which depicted the Civil War and Reconstruction era from the southern point of view. It became the largest selling novel in the history of U.S. publishing

Mitchell, Wesley Clair (1874–1948), U.S. economist and pioneer in the quantitative study of economic behavior. He became the leading authority on business cycles

Mitchell, William ('Billy') (1879–1936), U.S. military officer and pioneer in military aviation. The outstanding U.S. combat air commander of the 1st world war, he foresaw the value of strategic bombing and mass airborne operations, the eclipse of the battleship by the airplane, and the strategic importance of Alaska and the polar areas. An outspoken critic of the military hierarchy, he was convicted (1925) by court-martial of insubordination, and resigned (1926) from the service

Mitchell, Mount the highest peak (6,684 ft) in the Appalachian Mtns. It is in the Black Mtns range in W. North Carolina, and is the highest point east of the Mississippi River

mite (mait) *n.* any of several widely distributed, minute, sometimes microscopic arachnids of order *Acarina*, closely related to and resembling ticks, though much smaller. They occur as parasites of vertebrates, insects and plants, causing various diseases, and are found as pests in stored food. They also occur in harmless free-living aquatic and terrestrial forms [O.E.

mite *n.* (*hist.*) a coin of very small value ‖ a very small thing, quantity, contribution etc. [M. Du. *mite*]

mi·ter, esp. *Br.* **mi·tre** (maitər) *n.* a tall ornamented liturgical headdress worn by bishops and some abbots as a symbol of office [fr. F. *mitre* fr. L. fr. Gk *mitra*, belt, turban]

miter, esp. *Br.* **mitre 1.** *n.* (*carpentry*) a miter joint ‖ (*carpentry*) either of the surfaces that come together in a miter joint **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **mi·ter·ing,** esp. *Br.* **mi·tring** *past* and *past part.* **mi·tered,** esp. *Br.* **mi·tred** to fit together in a miter joint ‖ to shape the ends of (two pieces of wood) for joining them in a miter joint [perh. fr. MITER headdress]

miter box, esp. *Br.* **mitre box** (*carpentry*) a device for guiding the saw in constructing miter

miter joint, esp. *Br.* **mitre joint** (*carpentry*) an

the angle

Mith·ra·ic (miθreiik) *adj.* of Mithras or Mithra-

Mith·ra·ism (miθrəizəm) *n.* the cult of Mithras. The religion spread from Persia through the Roman Empire from 68 B.C., esp. among merchants and in the army. It became a serious rival to Christianity (2nd and 3rd cc.) but declined in the 4th c. It was a personal faith, emphasizing the conflict of good and evil, and the reward of virtue and punishment of wickedness in the afterlife

Mith·ras (miθrəs) the ancient Persian god of light and the sun, usually represented in the act of sacrificing a bull (→ MITHRAISM)

in a series of wars with Rome (88–63 B.C.). His attempt to invade Greece was defeated (85 B.C.) by Sulla and he was expelled from Bithynia (72 B.C.) by Lucullus. Decisively defeated (66 B.C.) by Pompey, he committed suicide

mit·i·ga·ble (mitigəbl) *adj.* capable of being mitigated [fr. L. *mitigare*, to mollify]

mit·i·gate (mitigeit) *pres. part.* **mit·i·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mit·i·gat·ed** *v.t.* to make less severe, alleviate, *to mitigate grief* (*fig.*) to cause to put something in a less harsh light

i·ga·tive (mitigeitiv) *adj.* **mit·i·ga·tor** *n.* **mit·i·ga·to·ry** (mitigətəri, mitigətouri) *adj.* [fr. L. *mitigare (mitigatus)*, to mollify]

near Oaxaca, S. Mexico

mi·to·chon·dri·on (maitəkəndri:ən) *pl.* **mi·to·chon·dri·a** (maitəkəndri:ə) *n.* (*cytol.*) a specialized membrane structure within a cell that provides energy for a cell by addition of substances acted upon by enzymes

mi·to·gen (maitədʒən) *n.* a drug that promotes mitosis —**mitogenic** *adj.* —**mitogenicity** *n.*

mi·to·my·cin ($C_{15}H_{18}N_4O_5$) (maitəmáis'n) *n.* (*pharm.*) compound of antibiotics used in the treatment of cancer; marketed as Mutamycin

mi·to·sis (maitousis, mitóusis) *n.* the process of cell division in which a sequence of nuclear changes, resulting in the production of daughter cells each having exactly the same chromosome complement as the parent, precedes cytoplasmic division (*PROPHASE, *METAPHASE, *ANAPHASE, *TELOPHASE, cf. MEIOSIS, cf. AMITOSIS) **mi·tot·ic** (maitɔtik, mitɔtik) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *mitos*, thread]

mi·tral (máitrəl) *adj.* like a miter ‖ of or concerning the mitral valve [F.]

mitral valve the valve enabling blood to pass from the left auricle to the left ventricle, but not back again, in the heart of a higher vertebrate

Mi·tre (mí:tre), Bartolomé (1821–1906), Argentinian soldier and statesman. He was president (1862–8) of Argentina and successfully led the armies of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay against Paraguay (1865–70)

mitre (MITER

Mitsch·er (mitʃər), Marc Andrew (1887–1947), U.S. admiral and commander of the aircraft-carrier force, Task Force 58, in the Pacific during the 2nd world war. He directed air action in the Battle of Midway, the Solomon Is campaign, the Battle of the Philippines, the Battle of Leyte Gulf, and in the capture of Iwo Jima and Okinawa

Mitsch·er·lick (mitʃərlix), Eilhard (1794–1863), German chemist. He discovered isomorphism (1819), observed the dimorphic character of sulfur, and was a pioneer in the study of catalysis

mitsvah (MITZVAH

mitt (mit) *n.* a glove which leaves the fingers and thumb bare ‖ (*baseball*) a padded glove used to catch the ball ‖ a mitten [MITTEN]

mit·ten (mit'n) *n.* a glove which has a single section for the four fingers and a separate division for the thumb ‖ a glove which leaves thumb and fingers bare [F. *mitaine*]

Mitterand (mi:təra), François (1916–), French statesman, president (1981–). A Socialist, he was a member of the National Assembly (1946–) and served as minister of state (1952–3), interior (1954–5) and justice (1956–7). In 1965 he became president of the Federation of the Democratic and Socialist Left and leader of the Socialist party in 1971. As president he leaned toward nationalization of banks and industries, increased welfare and government decentralization. Budget cuts due to inflation and recession caused a drop in popularity in the mid-1980s

mit·ti·mus (mitəməs) *n.* (*law*) a warrant committing a person to prison [L. = we send]

MI-24 helicopters (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. flying tanks

mitz·vah, mits·vah (mitsvə) *pl.* **mitz·voth, mits·voth** (mitsvout), **mitz·vahs, mits·vahs** *n.* (*Judaism*) a biblical or rabbinical commandment ‖ (*Judaism*) an action in keeping with such a commandment, esp. an act of charity [Heb.]

mix (miks) **1.** *v.t.* to combine, *to mix business with pleasure* ‖ to bring together into a single uniform mass, *to mix ingredients* ‖ to prepare by putting ingredients together, *to mix a drink* ‖ to cause to associate, *her party mixed old and young together* ‖ *v.i.* to become mixed ‖ to be capable of being mixed ‖ to get along with others socially **to mix up** to mix thoroughly, *mix up the ingredients* ‖ (with 'with') to mistake for another, *people often mix him up with his brother* (with 'in') to involve, *don't mix him up in your intrigues* ‖ to cause mental confusion in **2.** *n.* a mixture ‖ a commercial preparation of various ingredients, *a cake mix* **mixed** *adj.* blended ‖ made up of different sorts, types, or qualities, *mixed feelings of sadness and pleasure* ‖ consisting of or including persons of both sexes, *mixed bathing* ‖ for or including people of different races, religions etc. (*bot.*) combining racemose and cymose formations (*phon.*, of vowels) central [fr. older *mixt* adj. fr. F. *mixte*, mixed]

mixed bag a miscellany in which some things are of good quality, some not

mixed doubles (*tennis*) a series of games in which a man and woman play against another man and woman

mixed economy (*economics*) an economic system with private capitalism, state ownership, cooperatives, e.g., Israel, Sweden

mixed farming the growing of crops etc. and the keeping of livestock on the same farm

mixed media the use of several types of communication devices in the same presentation, e.g., film, photographs, tapes, sculpture, slides, etc. —**mixed-media** *adj.* *Cf* INTERMEDIA, MULTIMEDIA

mixed metaphor a metaphor bringing together incongruous metaphors in one sentence

mixed number a number consisting of a whole number and a fraction

mixed-up (mikstʌp) *adj.* confused, esp (*pop.*) emotionally

mix-er (míksər) *n.* a person with regard to his (specified) ability to mix socially ‖ a kitchen apparatus for beating or mixing foods ‖ an apparatus or person controlling sound volume from different sources in broadcasting

Mi-xe-Zo-que (mi:heisoukei) *n.* (Zoquean), a S Mexican language stock comprising Mixe in E Oaxaca, Zoque mainly in N.W. Chiapas, and Popoluca in E. central Veracruz. In the 1960s there were about 34,600 Mixe, 7,700 Zoque and 2,100 Popoluca

Mix-o-lyd-i-an mode (miksəlidiən) (*mus.*) a medieval authentic mode represented by the white piano keys ascending from G ‖ (*mus.*) the ancient Greek mode represented by the white piano keys descending from B [Gk *mixo-ludios*, half-Lydian]

Mix-tec (mi:stek) *n.* a member of an Indian people of S.W. Mexico, thought to have developed an advanced culture on the highlands of Mexico before the 7th c.

Mix-te-ca (mi:stéku) *pl.* **Mix-te-ca, Mix-te-cas** *n.* a Mexican people inhabiting the region of Oaxaca, Guerrero and Puebla. Towards the 10th c. the Mixtecas overcame the Zapotecas and introduced a brilliant culture, shown in the remnants of Monte Alban and Mitla. The Mixtec-Zapoteco language is spoken today by about 450,000 ‖ a member of this people

mix-ture (míkstʃər) *n.* a mixing or being mixed ‖ something made by mixing ‖ a yarn made of threads of different colors ‖ a fabric made from such yarn ‖ a heterogeneous collection ‖ an explosive charge of fuel and air in an internal-combustion engine ‖ (*chem.*) a substance made up of two or more components not in fixed proportion and which are held to retain their separate identities however thoroughly mingled (cf. COMPLEX, cf. COMPOUND) [fr. L. *mixtura*]

mix-up (míksʌp) *n.* a state of confusion ‖ an instance of this

Mi-ya-za-ki (mi:juzuki:) an agricultural center and port (pop. 141,000) of S.E. Kyushu, Japan. Miyazaki-jingu Shinto shrine

miz-zen, miz-en (miz'n) *n.* (*naut.*) the lowest of the fore-and-aft sails of a ship ‖ a mizzenmast [F. *misaine*]

miz-zen-mast, (*Br.* esp.) **miz-en-mast** (miz'nmast, miz'nmæst, miz'nmʌst) *n.* the aftermost mast of a three-masted ship

miz-zle (miz'l) *pres. part.* **miz-zling** *past* and *past part.* **miz-zled** *v.t.* (*impers.*) to rain very finely [rel. to Du. dial. *miezelen*]

mks ⁴METER-KILOGRAM-SECOND SYSTEM

MLD (*med. abbr.*) median lethal dose

MMPI (*psych. abbr.* Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, psychological test of personality qualities involving 550 items, including validating scales

mne-mon-ic (ni:mɔnik, nimɔnik) **1.** *adj* meant to help the memory **2.** *n.* an aid (e.g. a rhyme) to prompt the memory **mne-món-ics** *n.* the science or art of improving the memory ‖ a technique or system used to train the memory [fr Gk *mnemonikos* fr. *mnasthai*, to remember]

Mne-mos-y-ne (ni:mɔzini:) (*Gk mythol.*) the goddess of memory and mother of the Muses

Mo. Missouri

mo. month

mo-a (móuə) *n.* any of several extinct flightless, ratite birds of New Zealand, belonging to fam. *Dinornithidae* and ranging from turkey-size to about 12 ft tall [Maori]

Mo-ab (móuæb) (*hist.*) an ancient region of Jordan, east of the Dead Sea, which flourished [illegible] belonging against Israel [illegible] Moab citadel [illegible]

moan (moun) **1.** *n.* a low, long sound expressing pain or grief ‖ a sound resembling this, *the moan of the wind* **2.** *v.t.* to say with a moan ‖ to lament about, bewail ‖ *v.i.* to utter a moan ‖ (of the wind etc.) to make a sound like a moan ‖ to complain or lament [M.E. *mone* prob. rel. to O.F. [illegible] complaint]

Moa-si-a (mu.ʃi:ə) (*hist.*) a province of the Roman Empire, extending north of Thrace and Macedonia to the Danube and the Black Sea

moat (mout) *n.* a deep, wide trench dug around a fortification, town etc. to prevent invasion, usually filled with water **móat-ed** *adj.* surrounded by a moat [M.E. *mote, mot* fr. O. F.]

mob (mɔb) **1.** *n.* a large, esp. rough and disorderly crowd ‖ a gang of criminals **the mob** (used contemptuously) the lower classes of society **2.** *v. pres. part.* **mob-bing** *past* and *past part.* **mobbed** *v.t.* to crowd around and inconvenience or molest ‖ to crowd into, *the streets were mobbed* ‖ *v.i.* to form a mob [older *mobile* fr. L. [illegible]]

mob-cap (mɔbkæp) *n.* (*hist.*) a woman's indoor cap with frills and a chin fastening, worn in the 18th and 19th cc. [fr. older *mob*, woman's cap]

Mo-bile (moubi:l) a port (pop. 178,157) of S.W. Alabama, on Mobile Bay, [illegible] processing [illegible]

mo-bile (moub'l, *Br* esp móubail) **1.** *adj.* capable of moving or being moved ‖ moving or moved with ease ‖ extremely fluid ‖ (of facial expression) showing changes of feeling **2.** *n.* a sculpture consisting of an arrangement of carefully balanced and suspended articulated forms kept constantly moving in various planes by air currents [F. fr. L. *mobilis*]

mobile missiles (*mil.*) proposed ICBM system (MX) of nuclear missiles that are constantly moved (on tracks) so as to avoid providing a knowable target

mo-bil-i-ty (moubiliti) *n.* the state or quality of being mobile [F. *mobilité*]

mo-bi-li-za-tion (moubəlizeiʃən) *n.* a mobilizing [illegible] [*mobilization*]

mo-bi-lize (moubəlaiz) *pres. part.* **mo-bi-liz-ing** *past* and *past part.* **mo-bi-lized** *v.t.* (*mil.*) to assemble (troops) in readiness for active service ‖ *v.i.* (*mil.*) to be assembled in readiness for active service [fr. F. *mobiliser*]

Mo-bi-us strip or **Mobius band** (məbi:əs) (*topology*) the surface of a strip of paper twisted once, with ends glued, presenting a single edge

MOBS (mɔbz) *n.* (*mil. acronym*) multiple orbit bombardment system, weapons system utilizing warhead-carrying satellites

mob-ster (mɔbstər) *n.* (*pop.*) a member of a criminal gang

Mobutu Sese Seko (moubu:tu:seiseiseikou) (1930–) Zairian president (1967–), born Joseph Désiré. Under Patrice Lumumba he was secretary of state for national defense, but overthrew Lumumba in 1960 and served as army commander in chief (1961–5) under Joseph Kasavubu. After overthrowing Kasavubu (1966) he became prime minister in 1966 and [illegible]

Mo-çam-bi-que (mousəmbi:kə) ⁴MOZAMBIQUE

mo-camp (moukæmp) *n.* grounds providing facilities for trailers and campers, e.g., water, toilets, showers, etc

moc-ca-sin (mɔkəsin) *n.* a soft heelless shoe of deerskin, worn by North American Indians ‖ a shoe resembling this ‖ a North American poisonous snake of genus *Agkistrodon*, esp the [illegible]

moccasin flower the lady's slipper

mo-cha (mouka) *n.* a superior type of coffee grown in Arabia ‖ any coffee of superior quality ‖ a flavoring made with coffee or with chocolate and coffee [after *Mocha*, a seaport in S.W. Arabia]

mock (mɔk) **1.** *v.t.* to ridicule ‖ to imitate, esp in order to ridicule ‖ to thwart as if in ridicule, *the riots mocked their efforts at reconciliation* ‖ to disappoint, esp so as to make (someone or something) seem ridiculous, *mocked by false expectations* ‖ *v.t.* (esp with 'at') to express ridicule **2.** *adj.* false, sham, *a mock battle* **3.** *n.* (in [illegible] to make a mock of someone or something) [M.E. *mokken, mocque* fr. O.F. *mocquer*]

[illegible] *ery of someone's efforts* ‖ a travesty, *his replies were a mockery of the truth* [F. *moquerie*]

[illegible] heroic action, character etc

mock-ing-bird (mɔkiŋbə:rd) *n. Mimus polyglottos*, fam. *Mimidae*, a bird of southern North America, Central America, and the West Indies which imitates the cries and notes of other birds

mock oranges [illegible]

mock turtle soup a soup of calf's head etc., made to resemble the flavor of green turtle soup

mock-up (mɔkʌp) *n.* a dummy, built to scale, of an engine etc. ‖ anything designed to show the effect of a projected work (e.g. a book, a theater design etc.)

mod (mɔd) *adj.* boldly modern and unconventional esp. of clothes, extended to music of the 1960s and early 1970s

mod-al (moud'l) *adj.* (*philos.*) relating to mode and not to substance ‖ (*logic*) expressing or indicating provisions as to the mode of application or effect, *a modal will* ‖ (*mus.*) written in one of the medieval modes ‖ (*gram.*) of or denoting verbal mood [fr. M.L. *modalis*]

modal auxiliary an auxiliary verb ('may', 'should' etc.) whose function is to determine the mood of a main verb

mo-dal-i-ty (moudæliti:) *pl.* **mo-dal-i-ties** *n.* the quality or state of being modal ‖ (*logic*) the qualification of a proposition according to which it asserts or denies the possibility, impossibility, contingency or necessity of its content ‖ mode or method [fr. M.L. *modalitas*]

mode (moud) *n.* a way or manner of doing, being etc., *mode of address* ‖ a fashion (esp. style of clothes) ‖ any of various standing waves of which an oscillatory system is capable ‖ any of various simple vibrations that combine to give the overall vibration of an oscillating body or system (e.g. the normal modes of vibration of a molecule) ‖ (*mus.*) a way of ordering the notes in an octave according to the intervals between notes, esp. as used in the Middle Ages. Medieval modes took their names, but not their usage, from those of ancient Greece (⁴DORIAN MODE, ⁴LYDIAN MODE, ⁴MIXOLYDIAN MODE, ⁴PHRYGIAN MODE) ‖ (*statistics*) the value of the variable occurring most often in a series of data ‖ (*philos.*) a form or aspect of an underlying substance ‖ (*gram.*) mood **the mode** common prevailing style or fashion in behavior, speech etc. [fr. L. *modus*, measure and F. *mode*, fashion]

mod-el (mɔd'l) **1.** *n.* a three-dimensional representation, usually in miniature, of a thing to be constructed, sculptured etc., or of an object etc. that already exists ‖ a design intended for mass production ‖ something made to such a design ‖ a person or thing considered as an object for imitation ‖ a person who poses for an artist or photographer ‖ a person who demonstrates clothes by wearing them in front of customers ‖ (*economics*) a mathematical representation of the facts, factors, and inferences of an entity or situation, e.g., model of the economic condition when certain factors are added **2.** *adj.* serving as or suitable to be a model **3.** *v. pres. part.* **mod-el-ing,** esp. *Br* **mod-el-ling** *past* and *past part.* **mod-eled, mod-elled** *v.t.* to make a model (representation) of ‖ to work (clay or other plastic material) ‖ to form in imitation of a model ‖ to wear (clothes) in demonstrations to customers ‖ (*art*) to give the effect of relief to ‖ *v.i.* to make a model or models, *to model in wax* ‖ to serve for modeling, *this clay models well* ‖ to pose as model for an artist or photographer ‖ to act as a mannequin [O.F. *modelle* fr. Ital.]

mode-locked (moudlɔkt) *adj.* of a laser that produces short pulses of light

Model Parliament (*Eng. hist.*) the parliament (1295) of Edward I, regarded by 19th-c. historians as a model for later parliamentary development, but now considered less significant

mo-dem (moudem) *n.* (*computer acronym*) modulator-demodulator, a device that changes information data so that they can be transmitted by another medium, e.g., computerized data changed into [illegible] for telephone transmission, then reconverted to computer-[illegible] data

Mo-de-na (mɔdenu) a city (pop. 180,526) of Etruscan origin in Emilia-Romagna, Italy, a [illegible] Roman [illegible] Romanesque cathedral (1099–1184), palace (1643), [illegible] library

mod-er-ate (mɔdərit) **1.** *adj* between extremes [illegible] behavior etc., reasonable, *moderate in his requests*, not very great or good, limited, *moderate skill* ‖ not severe or violent, *a moderate*

climate ‖ (of political measures or views) not extremist | (of a person) holding nonextremist political views **2.** *n.* a politically moderate person **3.** (mɒdəreit) *v. pres. part* **mod·er·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mod·er·at·ed** *v.t.* to make less extreme, violent, severe etc., *to moderate one's anger* ‖ to preside over (a meeting etc.) | *v.i.* to become less extreme, violent, severe etc., *the wind is moderating* | to preside over a meeting etc. [fr. L. *moderari* (*moderatus*)]

mod·er·a·tion (mɒdəréiʃən) *n.* the quality or state of being moderate ‖ the act of moderating **Mod·er·a·tions** (shortened to 'Mods') the first public examination at Oxford University for the B.A. degree in certain faculties **in moderation** without excess [F. *modération*]

mod·e·ra·to (mɒdərɑ́tou) *adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) with moderate speed [Ital.]

mod·er·a·tor (mɒdəreitər) *n.* a mediator ‖ someone who presides at a meeting, e.g. the presiding officer of various Protestant Church assemblies | (*Br.*) an officer presiding over certain examinations at Cambridge and Oxford ‖ (*phys.*) a substance (e.g. graphite or deuterium) used to slow down the emissions of neutrons in a nuclear reactor

mod·ern (mɒdərn) **1.** *adj.* of the present day, not [illegible] **2.** *n.* a person holding progressive opinions in conflict with earlier ideas ‖ (*printing*) a type with heavy strokes and straight hairline serifs [fr. L.L. *modernus*]

Modern Dance a form of free expressionist dance stemming from Isadora Duncan. Its style is not founded on the Classical ballet, it has its own vocabulary, and its own technique for developing the use of the whole body to convey emotion and ideas (*LABAN, *GRAHAM)

Modern English [illegible]

Modern Greats (*Br.*) the school of politics, philosophy and economics at Oxford University

mod·ern·ism (mɒdərnizəm) *n.* a term or expression that is modern ‖ mental acceptance of modern values **Mod·ern·ism** (*theol.*) a movement dating from the late 19th c. which aimed broadly at harmonizing traditional beliefs with modern scientific and philosophic thought. It had both Catholic and liberal Protestant exponents and was esp. strong in France, Britain, Italy and Germany. Pope Pius X condemned it [illegible] continued to be influential for another generation

mod·ern·ist (Modernist [illegible] *adj.*) **mod·ern·is·tic** *adj.* superficially avantgarde **mod·ern·is·ti·cal·ly** [illegible]

mo·dern·i·ty (mɒdɜ́rniti:) *n.* the state or quality of being modern

mod·ern·i·za·tion (mɒdərnizéiʃən) *n.* a modernizing or being modernized ‖ an instance of it

mod·ern·ize (mɒdərnaiz) *pres. part* **mod·ern·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mod·ern·ized** *v.t.* to change, in order to bring into harmony with modern taste and standards [fr. F. *moderniser*]

modern languages currently spoken languages, esp. of Europe, as a branch of academic [illegible]

Modern Latin [illegible] 1600, chiefly in scientific terminology

mod·est (mɒdist) *adj.* aware of one's limitations, not vain or conceited ‖ avoiding pretension or display ‖ limited but not negligible, *a modest success* ‖ restrained and reasonable, *a* [illegible] **modesty**

modesty panel a board so placed as to conceal the legs of a person seated behind a desk

mod·i·cum (mɒdikəm) *n.* a small amount [L.]

[illegible]

mod·i·fi·ca·tion (mɒdifikéiʃən) *n.* a modifying or being modified ‖ a partial change produced by modifying [F. or fr. L. *modificatio* (*modificationis*)]

mod·i·fi·er (mɒdifaiər) *n.* someone who or some-

[illegible] and *past part.* **mod·i·fied** *v.t.* to change to some [illegible]

1920), Italian painter. His style was in part derived from African sculpture. His portraits and nudes are distinguished by their elongation of form and purity of line

mo·dil·lion (mɒdíljən) *n.* (*archit.*) an ornamental bracket below the cornice of Corinthian and Composite pillars [fr. Ital. *modiglione*]

mod·ish (móudiʃ) *adj.* in the current mode or fashion (often used contemptuously)

mo·diste (moudi:st) *n.* a dressmaker or milliner [F.]

Mo·doc (móudɒk) *pl.* **Mo·doc, Mo·docs** *n.* a North American Indian people formerly of California and Oregon. The refusal (1870) of a band of Modocs to reside on a reservation brought about the Modoc War of 1872–3, which ended in their surrender and removal from their retreat to Oklahoma ‖ a member of this people ‖ their language

Mods (mɒdz) *n.* *MODERATIONS

mod·u·lar (mɒdʒulər, mɒdjulər) *adj.* of, relating to or based upon a module or a modulus [fr. Mod. L. *modularis*]

mod·u·late (mɒdʒuleit, mɒdjuleit) *pres. part.* **mod·u·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mod·u·lat·ed** *v.t.* to regulate by a standard measure, esp. to vary the pitch of (a voice or other sound) ‖ (*radio*) to change intermittently the frequency, amplitude etc. of (a wave) ‖ *v.i.* (*mus.*) to lead out of one key into another in the course of a composition, the change itself forming an integral part of the composition ‖ (*radio*) to change intermittently the frequency, amplitude etc. of a wave [fr. L. *modulari* (*modulatus*), to measure, modulate]

mod·u·la·tion (mɒdʒuléiʃən, mɒdjuléiʃən) *n.* a modulating or being modulated ‖ a variation produced by modulating [F. or fr. L. *modulatio* (*modulationis*)]

mod·u·la·tor (mɒdʒuleitər, mɒdjuleitər), *n.* someone who or something that modulates [illegible]

mod·ule (mɒdʒu:l, mɒdju:l) *n.* a unit used as a standard of measurement, esp. (*archit.*) the size of a certain part of a structure used to determine the proportions of the rest ‖ (*rocketry*) a spacecraft unit that is self-contained and has a limited task or set of tasks to perform ‖ (*electronics*) an independent unit containing electronic components, esp. one that can be incorporated in a computer system ‖ (*math.*) a subset of a group that is being added ‖ (*architecture*) radius of the lower end of a column [F. or fr. L. *modulus*]

mod·u·lus (mɒdʒuləs, mɒdjuləs) *pl.* **mod·u·li** (mɒdʒulai, mɒdjulai) *n.* a constant that expresses the extent to which a given property is possessed by a substance or body ‖ the absolute value of a complex number | an integer that divides without remainder the difference between two other integers [Mod. L. = small measure]

modulus of elasticity the constant value of the ratio between stress and strain in the range of elastic behavior of a body (*HOOKE'S LAW, *YOUNG'S MODULUS)

modulus of rigidity (*phys.*) the ratio between the stress applied to a rigid body and the change of shape (measured by the angle of shear) which it produces

mo·dus o·pe·ran·di (moudusouperundi, móudəsɒpərændai) *n.* a manner of working or operating [L.]

modus vi·ven·di (moudusvivendi:, moudəsvivendai) *n.* an agreement establishing a temporary compromise between two groups in conflict [L.]

mo·fette, mof·fette (moufét) *n.* (*geol.*) an emanation of carbon dioxide and other gases from a fissure in the earth in areas of nearly extinct volcanic activity, such a fissure in the earth's crust [F. fr. Ital.]

Mof·fatt (mɒfət), James (1870–1944), Scottish biblical scholar who translated the New Testament (1901) and the Old Testament (1924) into colloquial English

Mogadiscio [illegible] (pop. 400,000) and chief port of Somalia

Mo·go·lion (mougəjoun, mɑgəjoun) *adj.* of or relating to an ancient Indian culture of the [illegible] B.C. to A.D. 1250 in parts of Arizona and New [illegible]

Mo·gul (mougʌl) *n.* a Mongolian, esp. a follower of Babur, who conquered India and founded an empire there (1526). Under Akbar, his grandson, the empire included N. and central India and most of Afghanistan, but it declined under Aurangzeb (1618–1712). The last emperor was deposed by the British (1857) **mo·gul** someone with conspicuous power and influence in a certain business or some clearly defined sphere, *a movie mogul* [Pers. and Arab. *mugul*]

mo·gul (móug'l) *n.* (*sports*) a bump, small hill, or mount on a ski run

Mo·hacs, Battle of (móuhɒtʃ) a Turkish victory (1526) over the Hungarians which led to the Turkish conquest of Hungary

mo·hair (móuhɛər) *n.* the hair of the Angora goat ‖ a fabric made wholly or partly from this ‖ a fabric of mixed cotton and wool resembling this fabric [fr. earlier *mocayare* ult. fr. Arab. *mukhayyar*]

Mo·ham·med (mouhæmid) (*Turk.* Mahomet) (c. 570–632), the founder of Islam. He was born in Mecca, where he lived as a merchant, married Khadija, a rich widow, and had a daughter, Fatima. At the age of 40 he had a vision and began to preach as a prophet, exhorting the people to repentance, prayer, belief in the one god Allah, and alms-giving. In 622 to escape assassination he fled to Medina, where he set up a theocratic state. In 630 he conquered Mecca. He died in Medina (632), having established his authority throughout S.W. Arabia

Mohammad II (c. 1430–81), Ottoman sultan of Turkey (1451–81). His capture of Constantinople (1453) marked the end of the Byzantine Empire. He conquered much of the Balkans, until checked by Hunyadi and by Scanderbeg

Mohammed Ah·med (ɑ́med) *MAHDI

Mohammed A·li (ɑli:) (1769–1849), Albanian-born viceroy of Egypt (1805–48). After seizing power (1805), he conquered Arabia (1811–18), the Sudan (1820–2) and, with his son Ibrahim Pasha, Syria (1832). The European powers forced him to withdraw to Egypt (1840), where his rule was made hereditary. His reforms began the modernization of Egypt

Mo·ham·med·an (mouhæmidən) **1.** *n.* a Moslem, follower of Mohammed, the founder of Islam **2.** *adj.* pertaining to the religion or institutions founded by Mohammed (*ISLAM) **Mo·ham·med·an·ism** *n.* the religion founded by Mohammed

Mohammed Reza Pahlavi *PAHLAVI, MOHAMMED REZA

Mo·ha·ve (mouhɑ́vi:) *pl.* **Mo·ha·ve, Mo·ha·ves** *n.* an Indian people of the Colorado River valley in California, Arizona and Nevada ‖ a member of this people ‖ the language spoken by this people [Mohave *hamakhave*, three mountains, fr. the peaks near Needles, California regarded by the Mohave as the center of their territory]

Mo·hawk (móuhɔk) *pl.* **Mo·hawk, Mo·hawks** *n.* the easternmost people of the Iroquois confederacy, occupying villages near Schenectady, N.Y. They were feared by neighboring peoples for their prowess in warfare. During the French and Indian War, when the Mohawk espoused the British cause, a number defected to Canada to serve the cause of France. In the 1960s they numbered about 5,000. They are noted for their craftsmanship in steel ‖ the language of this people

Mo·he·gan (mouhi:gən) *pl.* **Mo·he·gan, Mo·he·gans** *n.* an Indian people of Southeastern Connecticut ‖ a member of this people

Mo·hen·jo-Da·ro (mouhéndʒoudɑ́rou) the site in Sind, India, of the ancient Indus civilization (c. third millennium B.C.), noted for its highly developed textiles and pottery

Mo·hi·can (mouhi:kən) *MAHICAN

Moh·ism (móuizəm) *n.* an egalitarian philosophical doctrine of China (5th–3rd cc. B.C.) advocating love and respect for all mankind **Moh·ist** *n.* an advocate of Mohism [after *Mo-ti* (5th c. B.C.), its founder]

Mohs' scale (mouz) a scale of hardness for minerals, in which 1 represents the hardness of talc, and 15 is the hardness of diamond (10 on the original scale) [after Friedrich *Mohs* (1773–1839), G. mineralogist]

Moi (mei), Daniel arap (1924–), Kenyan president (1978–). He served as vice president from 1967 until he succeeded Pres. Jomo Kenyatta upon his death. He was reelected twice

moi·e·ty (mɔnti:) *pl.* **moi·e·ties** *n.* (esp. *law*) a half ‖ (*rhet.*) a part [M.E. *moite, mottie* fr. O.F. *moite, moitie*]

moil (mɔil) **1.** *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to drudge **2.** *n.* (*rhet.*) drudgery [O.F. *moillier*, to moisten]

moire (mwɑr) *n.* a watered fabric, esp. silk [F. fr. Eng. *mohair*]

moi·ré (mwɑreɪ) **1.** *adj.* having a wavy, watered appearance like moire **2.** *n.* a wavy pattern, like that on watered silk ‖ moire [F]

Mois·san (mwæsɑ̃), Ferdinand Frederic Henri (1852–1907), French chemist [isolated fluorine (1886) and invented the electric furnace (1892). Nobel prize (1906)]

moist (mɔɪst) *adj.* slightly wet ‖ (of a climate) humid, having frequent rain **mois·ten** (mɔɪs'n) *v.t.* to make moist ‖ *v.i.* to become moist [O.F. *moiste*]

mois·ture (mɔɪstʃər) *n.* the diffused or condensed liquid, esp. water, which makes a gas or solid slightly damp [O.F. *moistour*]

Mo·ja·ve (mouhɑvi:) *MOHAVE

Mo·ji (moudʒi:) a port (pop. 1,065,000) of N. Kyushu, Japan, part of the Kita-Kyushu conurbation

mol (*chem.*) *MOLE

mo·lar (móulər) **1.** *n.* one of the posterior teeth in mammals, adapted for grinding **2.** *adj.* (of a tooth) adapted for grinding [fr. L. *molaris*, grinding]

molar *adj.* of a solution containing 1 mole of solute per liter of solution **mo·lar·i·ty** (moulæriti:) *n.* molar concentration

mo·las·ses (məlæsiz) *n.* (*Am.–Br.* treacle) the uncrystallized syrup produced in the process of refining sugar [pl. of older *molasse* fr. Port *melaço*]

mold, esp. *Br.* **mould** (mould) **1.** *n.* a hollow container into which fluid or plastic material is put and allowed to harden, so that the material takes on the container's interior shape ‖ the shape created in this way ‖ a pudding etc shaped in such a container ‖ type, *a man of heroic mold* ‖ (*archit.*) a molding or group of moldings **2.** *v.t.* to make, form into a certain shape ‖ to form by pouring into a mold ‖ to fit the contours of, *a dress that molds the figure* ‖ to form according to some pattern, *he molded his character on his father's* ‖ to modify the shape or character of, *the climate molded his character* ‖ to decorate with moldings ‖ *v.i.* to become covered with mold [M.E. *mold, molde* prob. fr. O.F *modle*]

mold, esp. *Br.* **mould** *n.* humus ‖ topsoil of cultivated land [O.E. *molde*]

mold, esp. *Br.* **mould** *n.* a woolly or fluffy growth produced by various fungi on food, leather, clothes etc. that have been left in warm and moist air ‖ a fungus (e.g. a mucor) that produces mold [perh. fr. obs. *mould* adj., moldy fr. obs. *moulen* v., to grow or make moldy fr. Gmc]

Mol·dau (mɔldau) (*Czech.* Vltava) a tributary (267 miles long) of the Elbe in Bohemia, Czechoslovakia

Mol·da·vi·a (mɔldéiviə) a constituent republic (area 13,000 sq. miles, pop. 3,968,000) of the U.S.S.R. in S.E. Europe, bordering Rumania. Capital: Kishinev. It is a hilly plain, largely agricultural. Products: grapes (one third of Soviet vineyards), corn, root crops, sunflower seeds. Industries: wine, tobacco, food processing. It occupies most of former Bessarabia, and became a constituent republic in 1940

Moldavia the eastern region of Rumania. The west is occupied by the E. Carpathians (oil, rock salt). The east is a plain bounded by the Prut (wheat, corn). It united with Walachia to form Rumania (1859)

mold·board, esp. *Br.* **mould·board** (mouldbɔrd, móuldbourd) *n.* an iron plate attached to a plowshare, which turns over the earth ‖ the blade of a bulldozer or snowplow

mold·er, esp. *Br.* **mould·er** (móuldər) *v.i.* to crumble to dust, decay through age, *moldering ruins* [MOLD, humus]

mold·ing, esp. *Br.* **mould·ing** (móuldiŋ) *n.* anything formed by, in or as if in a mold, esp (*archit.*) decorative work in stone, plaster etc in a continuous band on the cornice of a building, outlining panels, on ceilings of rooms etc ‖ an ornamental edging for a picture frame [MOLD v.]

mold·y, esp. *Br.* **mould·y** (móuldi:) *comp* **mold·i·er,** esp. *Br.* **mould·i·er** *superl* **mold·i·est,** esp. *Br.* **mould·i·est** *adj.* covered with mold ‖ (*pop.*) antiquated, *moldy ideas* ‖ (*pop.*) wretched, miserable, a *moldy* ...

moldy fig (*slang*) an old-fashioned person, esp one devoted to traditional jazz

mole (moul) *n.* any of several small insectivorous mammals, mostly of fam. *Talpidae*, with strong broad forefeet, small eyes and dark velvety fur. Moles are native to temperate ... [M.E. *molle, molle*, etym. doubtful]

mole *n.* a congenital mark or small permanent protuberance on the skin, often with hair roots ...

mole *n.* a wall of masonry constructed in the sea ... a wall [F *môle*]

mole *n.* (*med.*) an abnormal fleshy mass generated in the uterus [fr. F *môle* fr. L. *mola*]

mole, mol *n.* (*chem.*) the amount of a substance having a mass numerically equal to its molecular mass but measured on a scale other than the atomic mass scale, esp on the metric scale, and which, in the case of a gas, occupies about 22·4 liters at 1 atmosphere pressure and 0° C. [G *mol* fr. *molekul*, molecule]

mole *n.* an intelligence agent who remains inactive for a long period of time, awaiting a particular order or event to become active

mo·lec·u·lar (məlékjulər) *adj.* pertaining to, involving or consisting of molecules [fr. Mod. L. *molecula* dim. of L. *moles*, mass]

molecular astronomy the study of chemical molecules in interstellar space

molecular biology the science of programming the genetic system and the creation of biological chemicals in living organism, e.g., in human insulin, human growth hormone, and inter- ...

molecular concentration molarity

molecular formula a chemical formula specifying the number of atoms of each element present in a given molecule (cf. STRUCTURAL FORMULA)

molecular fossil organic material extracted from rock, oldest of known fossils

molecular genetics the study of human evolution based on the theory of nucleotide base ...

molecular mass the mass of a molecule on the atomic mass scale, usually taken as the sum of the atomic masses

molecular spectrum an emission spectrum arising from electronic, rotational and vibrational quantum transitions within molecules, usually consisting of broad bands which under high resolution are seen to consist of groups of fine lines. Each of these represents the interaction of vibrational and rotational transitions, the bands represent a blurred manifestation of the electronic transitions

molecular weight molecular mass

mol·e·cule (mɔlikju:l) *n.* the smallest amount of a chemical element or compound which can exist while retaining the characteristic properties of the substance ‖ a little bit, a fragment [F. *molécule*]

mole·hill (moulhil) *n.* a small mound of soft earth thrown up by a mole burrowing underground **to make a mountain out of a molehill** to exaggerate absurdly the gravity of a trivial difficulty or mishap

mole rat any of several rodents that look or behave like moles, esp. a member of fam. *Spalacidae*, found in the E. Mediterranean

mole·skin (moulskin) *n.* the soft, dark gray fur of a mole ‖ a strong, twilled cotton fabric used for work clothes ‖ (*pl.*) trousers made of this fabric

mo·lest (məlést) *v.t.* to meddle with (someone) in such a way as to harm or annoy him [O. F. *molester* fr. L. *molestare*, to trouble, annoy]

mo·les·ta·tion (moulestéiʃən) *n.* a molesting or being molested [O.F.]

Molière ... (1622–73), French dramatist. After touring the French provinces (1645–58) as director of a small company of actors, he won the favor of Louis XIV and settled in Paris, where he began his series of great comedies with 'les Précieuses ridicules' (1659). His later successes include 'l'Ecole des femmes' (1662), 'le Tartuffe' (1664) ... (1666), 'l'Avare' (1668), 'le Bourgeois gentilhomme' (1670), 'les Femmes savantes' (1672) and 'le Malade imaginaire' (1673). Molière satirized departures from the norm of rational social behavior. This satire is limited in some plays to the ridiculing of stock eccentricities ... plays he satirizes the subtler, deeper forms of ... assertive egoism, which blind man to the excesses of his behavior ('CLASSICISM)

Molina ... Spanish theologian. Molinism, the system expounded in his 'Concordia liberi arbitrii cum ... gratiae donis' (1589), was a doctrine of grace safeguarding human free will and the doctrine ...

Molina, Tirso de (tírsou ðe molína) *TIRSO DE MOLINA

mo·lin·ism (móulinizəm) *MOLINA

Mo·li·nos (məli:nɔs), Miguel de (1628–96), Spanish priest. His 'Spiritual Guide' (1675) was the classic expression of quietism. He was condemned by the Inquisition (1687)

moll (mɔl) *n.* a gangster's girl [prob. fr. *Moll*, nickname for MARY]

mol·li·fy (mɔlifai) *pres. part.* **mol·li·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mol·li·fied** *v.t.* to lessen the anger of ‖ to soften the effect of [fr. F. *mollifier*]

mol·lusc (mɔlʌsk) *MOLLUSK

mol·lus·coid (mɔləskɔid) **1.** *n.* (in some classifications) a member of *Molluscoidea*, a phylum of invertebrate animals having some of the characteristics of a mollusk **2.** *adj.* resembling a mollusk or a molluscoid [fr. Mod. L. *mollusca*, mollusk]

mol·lus·k ... a member of *Mollusca*, a phylum of unsegmented, coelomate, generally shelled and bilaterally symmetrical invertebrates possessing a muscular foot which is variously modified for digging, swimming or creeping. Mollusks include snails, mussels etc. [fr. F. *mollusque*]

Moll·witz, Battle of (mɔlvits) a battle (1711) in which a Prussian army under Frederick II defeated the Austrians during the war of the Austrian Succession. It demonstrated the superiority of infantry over cavalry

mol·ly·cod·dle (mɔli:kɔd'l) **1.** *n.* a healthy person who likes to be pampered or treated as an invalid or an infant **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **mol·ly·cod·dling** *past* and *past part.* **mol·ly·cod·dled** to treat (someone) in this way [*Molly*, dim. of *Mary* (proper name)+CODDLE]

Mol·ly Ma·guires (mɔli:məgwaiərz) a secret organization of Irish-Americans formed (mid 1800s) in Pennsylvania to combat the inhumanity of the mineowners by sabotage and murder. After a private detective named McParlan infiltrated the group, befriended its leader, and turned in three of its chief members to be hanged, it was dissolved

Molly Pitcher (mɔli:pitʃər) (1754–1832) American Revolutionary War heroine, born Mary Ludwig Hays. With her soldier husband (McCauley) at the Battle of Monmouth (1778), she carried pitchers of water onto the battle- ...

Mo·loch (moulɔk, mɔlɔk) a Canaanite fire god to whom children were sacrificed

mo·loch (moulɔk) *n.* a member of *Moloch*, fam. *Agamidae*, a genus of spiny Australian lizards, esp. *M. horridus* ‖ (*rhet.*) something regarded as demanding a dreadful sacrifice [MOLOCH]

Mo·lo·tov (mɔlətɔf), Vyacheslav Mikhailovich (1890–), Russian statesman. A leader of the 1917 revolution, he was premier (1930–41) and foreign minister (1939–49, 1953–6) of the U.S.S.R. After breaking with Nikita Khrushchev (1957) he lost favor and became ambassador to Mongolia (1957–60) and representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna (1960–1). He was expelled from the Communist party (1962)

Molotov *PERM

Molotov cocktail a crude hand grenade consisting of a bottle full of inflammable liquid and ...

molt, ... *Br.* **moult** (moult) (*Am.* of animal) to shed feathers, fur, skin etc., which are later replaced by new growth ‖ *v.t.* to shed ... of molting, *in molt* ‖ the feathers, fur etc that ... [M.E. ... later]

mol·ten (moultən) *adj.* melted, esp by extremely high heat [alt. past part. of MELT]

molting hormone (*biochem.*) an insect hormone that stimulates growth of cuticle in preparation for molting and transformation. *also* ecdysone or ecdyson *Cf* BRAIN HORMONE

Moltke ... the general staff of the Prussian army (1857–88). His reorganization of the army was largely responsible for Prussia's victories over Den-

mol·to (mōltou) *adv.* (*mus.*) much, very [Ital.]

Mo·luc·cas (məlúkəz) (formerly Spice Is) the section (land area 32,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,251,192) of the Malay Archipelago between Sulawesi and New Guinea, constituting a province (Maluku) of Indonesia. Capital: Ambon. Principal island: Halmahera. Religion, mainly Moslem. Volcanic and mountainous, the Moluccas produce spices, copra, rice, sago and lumber. They were contested between Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch traders (16th–17th cc.) for the monopoly of the spice trade, and were controlled by the Dutch (1814–1942) and the Japanese (1942–5). They became part of Indonesia (1949).

mo·lyb·de·nite (məlibdənait) *n.* the mineral molybdenum disulfide, MoS_2. It has the laminated appearance of graphite and is the chief ore of molybdenum [fr. L. *molybdaena* ult. fr. Gk *molubdos*, lead]

mo·lyb·de·num (məlibdənəm) *n.* a hard white metallic element (symbol Mo, at. no. 42, at. mass 95.94), which forms hard steel alloys. **mo·lyb·dic** *adj.* relating to molybdenum in one of its higher valences. **mo·lyb·dous** *adj.* relating to molybdenum in one of its lower valences [Mod. L. altered fr. L. *molybdaena*, lead]

mom (mɔm) *n.* (*pop.*) mother

mom-and-pop (mɔm'npɔp) *adj.* (*colloq.*) of a small family-owned retail business

Mom·ba·sa (mɔmbɑ́sə) the main port (pop. 350,000) of Kenya, terminus of the Kenya and Uganda railroad. Industries: oil refining, engineering, coffee, brewing. It was an Arab port from the 8th c.

mo·ment (móumənt) *n.* a small, indefinite period of time, *wait a moment*; a particular time, *this is not the moment to discuss it*; importance, *an event of great moment*; (*phys.*) the tendency to produce motion around an axis or point (**MOMENT OF INERTIA**) [fr. L. *momentum*]

mo·men·tar·i·ly (mouməntérili) *adv.* for a moment

mo·men·tar·i·ness *n.* the quality or state of being momentary

mo·men·tar·y (móuməntèri:) *adj.* lasting only for a moment [fr. L. *momentarius*]

mo·ment·ly (móumənth) *adv.* from moment to moment, *momently increasing*; for a moment, *he paused momently, then fell*

moment of a force a torque

moment of inertia (*phys.*) a quantity, analogous to mass for linear motion, defined as the ratio of a torque to the angular acceleration of the rotation it produces, both quantities being measured with respect to the same axis of rotation. The moment of inertia is equal to the sum of the products of the mass elements of a non-continuous rigid body and the squares of the perpendicular distances of each element to the

moment of truth a critical moment when a basic

crisis

importance, *a momentous occasion*

mo·men·ta (mouméntə) *pl.* of **momentum**

mo·men·tar·i·ly (mouməntérili) *adv.* momentarily

mo·men·tums *n.* a measure of the quantity of motion, defined as the product of the mass and the velocity of a body, and determining the length of time during which constant force must act on a moving body to bring it to rest. Momentum is a vector quantity parallel to the velocity vector. (*loosely*) the force built up by a moving body [L.]

Mom·sen (mɔ́mzən), Theodor (1817–1903), German historian. His 'History of Rome' (1854–

up the study of Roman history

mom·my (mɔmi:) *pl.* **mom·mies** *n.* (a child's

Mon. Monday

mon·a·chal, mon·a·cal (mɔnək'l) *adj.* monastic

(area 61 sq. miles, pop. 26,000) of Europe on the

Mo·na·co (mɔnəkou) a principality consisting of a port and a strip of land on the Mediterranean coast, between France and Italy. Pop. 22,000. Capital: Monaco-Ville. Monetary unit: French franc. Monaco was given to a Genoese family (10th c.) and became a principality in the 16th c. It came under the protection of Spain (1524–1641) and France (1641–1793), and was annexed by France (1793–1815). It placed itself voluntarily under French protection (1861).

mon·ad (mɔ́næd, móunæd) *n.* a minute organism or organic unit; (*philos.*, in Leibniz's theory) a primary element of being [fr. L. *monas* (*monadis*), unit, fr. Gk]

mon·a·del·phous (mɔnədélfəs) *adj.* (*bot.*, e.g. of mallow) having the stamens united into one bundle by fusion of the filaments; (*bot.*, of stamens) united in this way [fr. Gk *monos*, one + *adelphos*, brother]

mo·nad·ic (mənædik) *adj.* of, relating to, like or consisting of monads. **mo·nad·i·cal** *adj.*

mon·ad·ism (mɔnədizəm, mounədizəm) *n.* Leibniz's theory that the world is made up of monads

Mon·a·ghan (mɔ́nəhən) an inland county (area 499 sq. miles, pop. 46,242) of Ulster province, Irish Republic; its county seat (pop. 4,700)

mo·nan·drous (mənændrəs) *adj.* (of a plant) having flowers with only one stamen; (of a flower) having only one stamen; having only one male mate at a time; relating to or characterized by monandry [fr. Gk *monandros*, having one husband]

mo·nan·dry (mənændri:) *n.* the social custom by which a woman has only one husband at a time (cf. POLYANDRY); (*bot.*, of a plant or flower) the state of being monandrous [fr. Gk *monos*, one + *anēr* (*andros*), male]

mon·arch (mɔnərk) *n.* a person ruling, usually by hereditary right and for his lifetime, over a kingdom or people, and invested with either absolute or constitutional power; (*rhet.*) the chief person or thing of its kind or class; *Danaus plexippus*, fam. *Danaidae*, a large orange and black American butterfly. **mo·nar·chal** (mənurk'l) *adj.* [fr. L. *monarcha* fr. Gk]

mo·nar·chic (mənárkik) *adj.* of, relating to or having the characteristics of a monarchy or monarch. **mo·nár·chi·cal** *adj.* [F. *monarchique*]

mon·ar·chism (mɔnərkizəm) *n.* the monarchical system of government; belief in monarchical principles of government. **món·ar·chist** *n.*

mon·ar·chy (mɔnərki:) *pl.* **mon·ar·chies** *n.* a state ruled by a monarch; rule by a monarch [F. *monarchie* fr. L. fr. Gk]

mon·as·ter·y (mɔ́nəstèri:) *pl.* **mon·as·ter·ies** *n.* the group of buildings housing a community of monks [fr. L.L. *monasterium* fr. Gk]

mo·nas·tic (mənæstik) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to monks or to a monastery. The main Christian monastic orders are the Benedictines, Cistercians, Carthusians, Augustinians, Dominicans, Franciscans and the Carmelites. **2.** *n.* a member of a monastic order. **mo·nás·ti·cism** *n.* [fr. M.L. *monasticus* fr. Gk]

mon·a·tom·ic (mɔnətɔmik) *adj.* having one atom in the molecule; univalent (having one replaceable radical or atom) [MONO- + ATOM]

mon·ax·i·al (mɔnæksi·əl) *adj.* (*bot.*) having flowers that grow on the primary axis [fr.

mon·a·zite (mɔnəzait) *n.* a phosphate mineral containing compounds of cerium, thorium and other rare-earth metals, found in sand and gravel deposits [G. *monazit* fr. Gk *monazein*, to live alone (fr. the fact that it is found in isolated

Mon·ca·da (mɔnkúðə), Jose Maria (1867–1945), Nicaraguan writer, general, Liberal party leader and president (1929–33), after civil disturbances following the overthrow of Emiliano Chamorro had led to U.S. intervention

Mön·chen·glad·bach (mœnçənglátbax) (formerly Munchen-Gladbach) a town (pop. 258,000) in North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany, near Dusseldorf: textiles, engineer-

Monck, George (MONK)

Mond (mɔnd, mound), Ludwig (1839–1909), British chemist of German origin. He invented the nickel carbonyl process (**MOND PROCESS**) and developed industrial production of alkali

Mondale (mɔndel), Walter Frederick 'Fritz' (1928–), U.S. politician, lawyer, vice-president (1977–81) under President Hubert H. Humphrey; he was state attorney general (1960–4), finished serving Humphrey's U.S. Senate term (1965–6) and was elected to the Senate on his own (1966, 1972). He was a very active vice-president, acting as Pres. Jimmy Carter's representative abroad and advisor at home. He and Carter were defeated in 1980; Mondale's 1984 presidential campaign, with the first woman vice-presidential candidate, Geraldine Ferraro, was unsuccessful

Mon·day (mʌ́ndi:, mʌ́ndei) *n.* the second day in the week [O.E. *mónandæg*, moon's day]

Mond process a process used in the metallurgy of nickel, in which nickel carbonyl $Ni(CO)_4$ is formed and subsequently decomposed to deposit pure nickel, regenerating carbon monoxide

Mon·dri·an (mɔ́ndri:ɑ̃), Piet (Pieter Mondriaan, 1872–1944), Dutch painter. Seeking a pure, universal art form, free from personal expression, he painted nonobjective works composed exclusively of horizontal and vertical lines and flat areas of primary colors, black and white. His theories (neoplasticism) have had a far-reaching influence in art, architecture and decoration (*STIJL, DE)

monecious *MONOECIOUS

Mon·e·gasque (mɔnəgæsk) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Monaco, its people, customs etc. **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Monaco [F. *monégasque*]

Mo·nel metal, Mo·nell metal (mounél) an acid-resisting alloy of nickel (60–70%), copper (25–35%), iron, manganese, carbon and silicon, used in chemical engineering [after Ambrose *Monell* (*d.* 1921), U.S. manufacturer]

Mo·net (mɔnéi), Claude (1840–1926), French painter. He was one of the founders of Impressionism, and with Renoir developed the technique of broken-color painting in which dabs of color laid side by side become blended by the eye of the viewer. He painted directly in the open air, often painting the same scene at different hours of the day for the varying effects of light. Light and subject merge almost completely in his last series of paintings ('Water Lilies'), and approach pure abstraction

mon·e·tar·i·ly (mɔnitérili:, mʌnitérili:, mʌ́nitərili:) *adv.* with regard to money

mon·e·tar·ism (mɔnitərizəm) *n.* (*economics*) the theory or policy of regulating the economy, esp. with regard to inflation, by increasing or decreasing the amount and velocity of money in circulation. **—monetrist** *n.*

mon·e·tar·y (mɔ́niteri:, mʌ́niteri:) *adj.* pertaining to money, esp. to coinage [fr. L. *monetarius*, of a mint]

monetary policy (*economics*) government action that has a direct impact on the amount of money in circulation. *Cf* MONEY IN CIRCULATION

M-113A1 *n.* (*mil.*) U.S. full-tracked personnel carrier with 107-cm mortar

mon·e·ti·za·tion (mɔnitizéiʃən, mʌnitizéiʃən) *n.* a monetizing or being monetized

mon·e·tize (mɔ́nitaiz, mʌ́nitaiz) *pres. part.* **mon·e·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mon·e·tized** *v.t.* to give a fixed value to (a metal or alloy used in coinage); to coin (a metal) [fr. L. *moneta*, mint, money]

mon·ey (mʌ́ni:) *pl.* **mon·eys, mon·ies** *n.* anything that serves as a medium of exchange for goods and services, in the form of tokens which have a value established by a commonly recognized authority, e.g. the government of a country, or by custom. The tokens are usually minted metal pieces (coinage), or promises to pay, recorded on paper (bank notes etc.) but may be whatever is locally accepted (beads, shells, cattle etc.); personal wealth, *his money is all in hotels*; (*pl.*, esp. *law*) sums of money. **money for jam** (*Br., pop.*) duck soup. **to coin money** to acquire wealth quickly. **to get one's money's worth** to obtain full value for what one has expended in effort, money or time. **to marry money** to marry a rich person. **to pay money down** to pay cash at the time of purchase [O.F. *monoie*]

money box a box for small savings

Money Card trademark of bank card that permits bills to be charged directly to a checking

money changer a person whose trade is to exchange money in one currency for that in another; a device for dispensing small

mon·eyed, mon·ied (mʌ́ni:d) *adj.* rich

mon·ey-grub·ber (mʌ́ni:grʌbər) *n.* a person who attaches far too much importance to ac-

money in circulation (*economics*) U.S. total amount of metallic and paper money, current account deposits, Treasury currency and coin, Federal Reserve notes, and demand deposits in the hands of banks and individuals—regarded by monetarists as a basic factor in the regulation of the economy —**M1A** money in the hands of the public and balances in interest-bearing checking accounts —**M1** money in circulation plus private demand deposits —**M2** M1, plus bank time and savings deposits other than large certificates of deposit —**M3** M2, plus deposits at mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions —**M4** M2, plus large negotiable certificates of deposit —**M5** M3, plus large negotiable certificates of deposit

mon·ey·lend·er (mʌ́ni:lɛndər) *n.* a person who professionally lends money at interest

money market the banks and financial institutions whose activities determine cost of capital and the relative value of currencies, government scrip etc

money of account a monetary denomination not necessarily represented by coinage but used for convenience in keeping accounts, e.g. the British guinea and the U.S. mill

money order an order issued by a post office, in return for payment, instructing another post office to pay a sum of money to the person named in the order

mon·ey·spin·ner (mʌ́ni:spinər) *n.* (*Br.*) an enterprise or property which is very profitable ‖ (*Br., pop.*) a small garden spider supposed to be a sign of financial luck if it crawls on one

mon·ey·wort (mʌ́ni:wə:rt, mʌ́ni:wɔrt) *n. Lysimachia nummularia*, fam. *Primulaceae*, a perennial trailing plant of European origin with round, glossy leaves and small yellow flowers in the axils of the leaves

Monge (mɔ̃ʒ), Gaspard (1746–1818), French mathematician. He expounded the principles of descriptive geometry and of the theory of curvature

Mongkut (mɔ̃ŋku:t), King of Siam (1804–68), Siamese ruler known for his modernization programs and establishment of closer ties with the West. A Buddhist monk, he succeeded his brother to the throne in 1851 and introduced Western studies and ways of government and economy to Siam. The king in 'The King and I' is based on Mongkut. He was also known as Rama IV

mon·go (mɔ̃ŋgou) *pl.* **mon·go** *n.* a Mongolian monetary unit equal to one hundredth of a tughrik ‖ a coin of this value

Mon·gol (mɔ̃ŋg'l, mɔ̃ŋgɔl) **1.** *n.* a member of the Mongolian people ‖ a native of Mongolia, of Inner Mongolia, or of the Mongolian People's Republic ‖ any of the Mongolian languages **2.** *adj.* Mongolian —Under the leadership of Genghis Khan, Kublai Khan, Timur and Babur, the Mongols created a vast empire extending into China, India and central Europe (12th–16th cc.). They were driven from China (1368) by the Mings, and from Russia (1480) by Ivan III. They were converted to Lamaism in the 16th c.

Mon·go·li·a (mɔŋgóuli:ə) a region of central Asia, divided into Inner Mongolia and the Mongolian People's Republic. After Mongolia was conquered (1206) by Genghis Khan, it became the center of the vast empire of the Mongols. Outer Mongolia became (1921) the Mongolian People's Republic, and Inner Mongolia was incorporated in China (1949)

Mongolia, Inner an autonomous region (area 454,600 sq. miles, pop. 18,770,000) of N. China, adjoining the Mongolian People's Republic. Capital: Huhehot. The Gobi Desert is in the north. The Great Wall of China runs along the southern border. The region came under Chinese influence in the late 19th c., and became an autonomous region of China (1949)

Mon·go·li·an (mɔŋgóuli:ən) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the predominantly yellow-skinned race, one of the three main divisions of mankind, including most of the Asian peoples, Eskimos, North American Indians etc. (*MONGOL, cf. CAUCASIAN, cf. NEGRO) ‖ of or pertaining to Mongolia, its people etc. ‖ designating any of a group of Altaic languages, esp. the language of the Mongols ‖ afflicted with Mongolism **2.** *n.* a member of the Mongolian race ‖ a native of Mongolia ‖ any of the Mongolian languages ‖ a person with Mongolism

Mongolian People's Republic (Outer Mongolia) a republic (area 604,095 sq. miles, pop. 1,809,000) in Central Asia. Capital: Ulan Bator. People: mainly Mongol, 4% Kazakhs, small minorities of Buriats, Russians and Chinese. Language: Mongolian (written since 1946 in Cyrillic characters). Religion: Buddhist Lamaism (formerly). The land is mainly grazing and pasture with 10% forest. It is largely a plateau (3,000 ft.) with several interior drainage basins (notably the Gobi Desert in the south). Chief mountain ranges: Altai Mtns. in the west (Tabun Bogdo, 15,266 ft.), Sayan Mtns. in the north (Munku Sardik, 11,453 ft.) and Khangai Mtns. in the center (Otgon Tanger, 12,295 ft.). In the northwest there is an extensive lake district. Average temperatures (F.): Ulan Bator 15° (Jan.) and 64° (July), northern lake district 22° (Jan.) and 50° (July), Gobi Desert 5° (Jan.) and 77° (July). Rainfall: 10–20 in. in the north and west, 10 in. in Ulan Bator, under 10 in. in the south and east. Livestock: sheep, goats, horses, camels, cattle, esp. yaks. Agricultural products: cereals. Minerals: coal, iron ore, gold, tungsten, uranium, oil. Manufactures: textiles, machinery, electricity, bricks, footwear, processed foodstuffs, wood products, carpets. Exports: cattle, horses, wool, hides, meat, butter. Imports: machinery, flour, petroleum, metal goods, cotton goods, tea. Universities (1942). Monetary unit: tughrik (100 mongo). Ruled by Manchu Chinese rulers since the late 17th c., Outer Mongolia revolted (1921), and became the Mongolian People's Republic, in close relationship with the U.S.S.R. It joined the U.N. (1961)

Mon·gol·ic (mɔŋgɔ́lik) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the Mongolian race, people or language **2.** *n.* the Mongolian group of languages

Mon·gol·ism (mɔ́ŋg'lizəm) *n.* a variety of congenital idiocy of unknown cause, so called because those afflicted have broad heads and slanting eyes

Mon·gol·oid (mɔ́ŋg'lɔid) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to or having the characteristics of the Mongolian people ‖ of, relating to or afflicted with Mongolism **2.** *n.* a member of the Mongolian race ‖ someone afflicted with Mongolism

mon·goose (mɔ́ŋgu:s) *pl.* **mon·goos·es** *n.* any of several small, agile, carnivorous mammals of genus *Herpestes*, fam. *Viverridae*, and related genera, native to Asia and Africa, esp. *H. nyula* of India, which kills and feeds on rodents and snakes ‖ *Lemur mongoz*, a lemur of Madagascar [Marathi *mangus*]

Mongoose code name for CIA project to overthrow Cuban premier Fidel Castro, of which the failed Bay of Pigs invasion (April 17, 1961) was a part

mon·grel (mʌ́ngrəl, mɔ́ngrəl) **1.** *n.* something (esp. a dog) of mixed breed **2.** *adj.* (esp. of a dog) of mixed breed [M.E. *mengrell* prob. fr. O.E. *mengan*, to mix]

monied (mʌ́nid)

mon·i·ker, mon·ick·er, *Br.* esp. **mon·ni·ker** (mɔ́nikər) *n.* (*pop., old-fash.*) one's name [(*Br.*) an identification mark used by a tramp [origin unknown]

mo·nil·i·form (mouníliförm) *adj.* (*bot.*, e.g. of a root) constricted at regular intervals, giving the appearance of a string of beads [F. *moniliforme* or fr. Mod. L. *moniliformis* fr. L. *monile*, necklace]

mon·ism (mɔ́nizəm, móunizəm) *n.* the view, common to various philosophical systems, which reduces all reality to a single principle or substance (cf. DUALISM, cf. PLURALISM) **mon·ist** *n.* **mo·nis·tic** (mənístik), **mo·nis·ti·cal** *adjs* [fr. Mod. L. *monismus* fr. Gk *monos*, single]

mo·ni·tion (mouníʃən) *n.* (*rhet.*) a warning ‖ (*law*) a summons or citation to appear and answer ‖ a formal letter from a bishop or ecclesiastical court, warning a clergyman to abstain [ME *monicioun* fr. O.F. *monition* fr. L. *monitionis*, instruction]

mon·i·tor (mɔ́nitər) **1.** *n.* a pupil appointed to assist in keeping discipline etc. ‖ a person who or an instrument that monitors a broadcast or telephone communication ‖ any of several large tropical lizards of genus *Varanus*, fam. *Varanidae*, related to the iguana, supposed to give warning of nearby crocodiles ‖ (*hist.*) a warship of shallow draft, carrying heavy guns, dating from 1862 ‖ (*computer*) diagnostic program used to [illegible] program so as to warn of faults or failings ‖ any other device for a similar purpose on other systems **2.** [illegible] information and significance, to check (radio, [illegible]

als) for radioactivity **mon·i·to·ri·al** (mɔnitɔ́ri [illegible] [illegible] giving a warning [fr. L. *monitorius*]

'Monitor' and 'Merrimac', two U.S. ironclad vessels, the first to be used in naval warfare. During the Civil War they engaged in a duel at the Battle of Hampton Roads which resulted in a draw

monk (mʌŋk) *n.* a member of a religious community of men, bound by vows of obedience to the rules of the order [O.E. *munuc* fr. L. fr. Gk *monachos* adj., single, solitary]

monk·ey (mʌ́ŋki:) **1.** *pl.* **monk·eys** *n.* any of certain Old World or New World primates, generally smaller than the anthropoid apes, often arboreal and usually having prehensile hands and feet. New World monkeys comprise the families *Cebidae* (e.g. the spider monkeys) and *Callithricidae* (the marmosets). They have a broad, flat nose with nostrils far apart, usually prehensile tail, and are largely arboreal. Old World monkeys, which belong to fam. *Cercopithecidae*, have a foreshortened face, and nostrils directed downwards. They usually have naked callosities on the buttocks and a nonprehensile tail. Many are terrestrial. While superficially resembling the New World monkeys, they are more closely related to the anthropoid apes and man ‖ the fur of any of these animals ‖ (*loosely*) any of the primates except man, the lemurs and the tarsiers ‖ a playful, mischievous child ‖ (*mach.*) a weight used for driving something by falling on it, e.g. a drop hammer **2.** *v.i.* (with 'with', 'around with') to tamper ‖ (with 'around') to act mischievously or playfully [origin doubtful]

monkey bread the fruit of the baobab

monkey business (*pop.*) underhand dealings ‖ (*pop.*) mischief

monkey engine (*Br.*) a pile driver

monkey hang (*gymnastics*) swinging maneuver from bar or rings, with legs up and over back, between arms, under bar, ending with a one-arm hang

monkey jacket a short dress jacket without tails

mon·key-nut (mʌ́ŋki:nʌt) *n.* (esp. *Br.*) the peanut

monkey puzzle *Araucaria araucana*, fam. *Pinaceae*, a tall coniferous Chilean evergreen tree with whorled branches, stiff leaves arranged spirally, and edible seeds. It is often cultivated as an ornamental tree

mon·key·shines (mʌ́ŋki:ʃainz) *pl. n.* (*pop.*) playful, mischievous tricks

monkey wrench a wrench with an adjustable jaw

Mon-Khmer (móunkmér) *n.* a family of languages of S.E. Asia ‖ a group of languages within the family

monk·ish (mʌ́ŋkiʃ) *adj.* (*pejorative*) characteristic of or pertaining to monks

monk shoe a shoe with the vamp unbroken by a toe cap, fastened by a strap over the instep buckling at the side

monks·hood (mʌ́ŋkshud) *n. Aconitum napellus*, fam. *Ranunculaceae*, a highly poisonous plant cultivated for its showy white or blue flowers

Monmouth (mɔ́nməθ), James Scott, duke of (1649–85), English pretender. An illegitimate son of Charles II, he raised a Protestant rebellion in the west of England on the accession of James II. He was defeated at Sedgemoor and executed

Monmouth, Battle of a Revolutionary War engagement (June 28, 1778) near the village of Monmouth Courthouse (now Freehold, N.J.). The patriots, choosing the location to cut off a British retreat, attacked the British rearguard under Gen. Charles Lee. Lee ordered a retreat when he encountered the powerful British force. George Washington rushed to the scene, [illegible] reorganized the patriot troops [illegible]

Mon·mouth·shire (mɔnməθʃər) (*abbr.* Mon.) a county (area 546 sq. miles, pop. 465,000) of W. England, for most purposes considered part of

Mon·te Car·lo Method (mɒntiːkɑrlou) (*math.*) a system of random statistical sampling used to obtain approximations of the probability of solving certain problems by trial and error or of the solution itself. —**Monte Carlo** *adj.*

Monte Cas·si·no (mɒntekɑssiːnɔ) a monastery of S Latium, Italy, founded (c. 529) by St Benedict of Nursia. It became a great center of learning. Destroyed (1944) by Allied bombing, it has been rebuilt.

mon·teith (mɒntiːθ) *n.* a punch bowl, usually of silver and with a scalloped rim [perh. after the [illegible]]

Mon·te·ne·grin (mɒntəniːgrin) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Montenegro, its people etc. **2.** *n.* a [illegible] Montenegro

Mon·te·ne·gro (mɒntəniːgrou) a republic (area 5,343 sq. miles, pop. 565,000) of S.W. Yugoslavia, north of Albania. Capital: Titograd. It is an inaccessible karst mountain region with fertile depressions. Crops: corn, vines, tobacco, olives, figs. Livestock: sheep, hogs, goats. Industry: fishing (Lake Scutari). Montenegro remained independent after the Turkish conquest of Serbia (1389), and was never completely subdued by the Turks. It became (1918) part of the kingdom later called Yugoslavia.

Mon·te·rey (mɒntəréi) a fishing port (pop. 27,558) of central California.

Mon·ter·rey (mɒnterréi) an industrial and commercial center (pop. 2,463,500) of N.E. Mexico: metallurgy (iron and steel), building materials, food processing. University (1933).

Mon·tes·quieu (mɒteskjəː, mɒnteskjuː), Charles Louis de Secondat, Baron de la Brede et de (1689–1755), French writer. His 'Lettres persanes' (1721) satirized contemporary social and political institutions in France. His greatest work, 'Esprit des lois' (1748), dealing with the nature of the state and the science of law, had much influence on later political thinkers.

Mon·tes·so·ri system (mɒntisɔːri) a method of teaching children, 3–6 years old, based upon individual activity, free expression, individual attention, and an early introduction to writing and drawing [after Maria *Montessori* (1870–1952), Ital. educator and physician]

Mon·te·ver·di (mɒntevɛrdiː), Claudio (1567–1643), Italian composer. He virtually established the form of Italian opera with 'Orfeo' (1607), 'The Return of Ulysses' (1641), and 'The Coronation of Poppaea' (1642) etc. He also wrote madrigals, masses, cantatas etc. He was an innovator, using new harmonies and bringing a new dramatic power to vocal music, as [illegible]

Mon·te·vi·de·o (mɒntəvideiou) the capital, chief port and cultural center (pop. 1,229,748) of Uruguay, on the Rio de la Plata estuary, a base for South Atlantic fishing. Industries: meat packing, food processing, leather. University [illegible]

Montevideo Pact a commercial agreement (1960) creating the Latin America Free Trade Area (LAFTA). It was signed by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, and later by Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela.

Mon·te·zu·ma (mɒntizu məː) (c. 1466–1520), Aztec emperor (c. 1502–20). He was killed during the Spanish conquest of Mexico under Cortés.

Mon·te·zu·ma's revenge (mɒntəzu məz) (*col. log.*) diarrhea and nausea commonly contracted by tourists in Mexico.

Mont·fort (mɒntfərt), Simon de (c. 1208–65), earl of Leicester, leader of the baronial revolt against Henry III, his brother-in-law. Discontented with Henry's misrule, he helped to draw [illegible] outbreak of the Barons' War (1264–6), captured [illegible] representing both shires and boroughs but, deserted by some of the barons, he was defeated [illegible]

Mont·gol·fier (mɔgɔlfjeː), Jacques Etienne (1745–99), French inventor. With his brother, Joseph Michel (1740–1810), he devised and [illegible]

Mont·gom·er·y (mɒntgʌ́məriː), Bernard Law, [illegible] helped to organize (1951–8) the defense system of NATO.

Montgomery, Richard (1738–75), American Revolutionary general who led (1775) the invasion of Quebec, capturing Montreal. He died in the assault on Quebec.

Mont·gom·er·y (mɒntgʌ́məriː) the capital (pop. 178,157) of Alabama, a market for cotton, livestock and lumber, with chemical industries. It became (1861) the first capital of the Confederacy and was the site of the inauguration of Jefferson Davis. The boycott (1956) by the black population of the city buses, forcing their desegregation, opened the militant U.S. civil rights movement.

Mont·gom·er·y·shire (mɒntgʌ́məriːʃiər) (*abbr.* Mont.) a county (area 797 sq. miles, pop. 44,000) of E. Wales. County town: Welshpool.

month (mʌnθ) *n.* one of 12 periods into which the year is divided in the Gregorian calendar, varying between 28 and 31 days ‖ one of the periods of comparable length in any other calendar ‖ the period of rotation of the moon around the earth, approx. 29.5 days ‖ (*loosely*) a period of 4 weeks [O.E. *mōnath*]

Mon·ther·lant (mɔ̃terlɑ̃), Henry Millon de (1896–1972), French writer, famous as a stylist. His novels include 'les Célibataires' (1934) and 'les Jeunes Filles' (1936–9). His plays include 'la Reine morte' (1942), 'le Maitre de Santiago' (1948), 'Port-Royal' (1954) and 'le Cardinal d'Espagne' (1960).

month·ly (mʌ́nθliː) **1.** *adj.* lasting a month, *the moon's monthly rotation* ‖ occurring once each month, *a monthly payment* **2.** *pl.* **month·lies** *n* a periodical published once a month ‖ (*pl., pop.*) the menses **3.** *adv.* once a month.

Mon·ti·cel·lo (mɒntitʃélou, mɒntisélou) the estate, incl. the mansion which he designed, of Thomas Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Virginia.

mon·ti·cule (mɒntikjuːl) *n.* a small hill, esp. a small volcanic cone [F. fr. L.L. *monticulus*]

Mont·pel·ier (mɒntpiːljər) the capital (pop. 8,241) of Vermont.

Mont·pel·lier (mɔ̃peljei) a city (pop. 195,603) in Hérault, S. France. Industries: engineering, textiles, food processing, wine. Gothic cathedral (14th c.), many Renaissance buildings. University (1289).

Mont·re·al (mɒntriːɔ̃l, mɔ̃reiæl) the largest city (pop. 980,354) and chief port of Canada, on Montreal Is. in the St Lawrence, S. Quebec. Language: two-thirds French, one-third English. The old French town (1642) is now the financial district. Industries: rolling stock, engineering, food processing, oil refining. Greatly modernized in the 1960s and 1970s, the city hosted the 1976 summer Olympic Games. Universities: McGill (chartered 1821), Montreal (1878).

Mon·treux (mɔ̃treː) a resort (pop. 20,421) at the east end of the Lake of Geneva, Vaud, Switzerland.

Mont·rose (mɒntróuz), James Graham, 5th earl of (1612–50), Scottish soldier. He led the Scottish royalists in the English Civil War.

Mont-St-Mi·chel (mɔ̃sẽmiːʃel) a walled village (pop. 270) in Manche department, France, surmounted by a towering abbey-fortress (founded 966, present buildings 12th–16th cc.) on a high rock in the bay between Normandy and Brittany. At low tide it is on the shore, but rising tides quickly surround it with water. A causeway (1875) connects it to the mainland.

Mont·ser·rat (mɒntserǽt) one of the Leeward Is, West Indies, a British colony (area 38 sq. miles, pop. 12,162). Capital and port: Plymouth (pop. 2,000). Colonized by Britain (17th and 18th cc.), the island was federated to the Leeward Is (1871–1956) and became a separate [illegible]

Montt (mɒnt), Manuel (1809–80), Chilean statesman, president of the Republic (1851–61). He engaged Andrés Bello to draft the Código Civil (1855), which codified Chilean laws.

mon·u·ment (mɒnjumənt) *n.* something, typically a statue on a plinth or column, erected in memory of a person or event; any structure etc. which acquires a memorial value with the passing of time; a literary or scientific work of lasting value, *a monument of learning* (*law*) a natural or artificial landmark used to mark a [illegible]

mon·u·men·tal (mɒnjument'l) *adj.* of, like or serving as a monument; (*loosely*) very great, *monumental stupidity* ‖ very large, massive [fr. L.L. *monumentalis*]

mon·u·ron ($C_9H_{11}ClN_2O$) (mɒnyərɒn) *n.* (*chem.*) a persistent herbicide used to destroy broad-leaved plants

mon·zo·nite (mɒnzənait) *n.* a granular igneous rock composed of augite, biotite, orthoclase and plagioclase [F. after Mt *Monzoni* in the Tyrol]

moo (muː) **1.** *n.* the characteristic deep vocal sound made by a cow **2.** *v.i.* to make this sound [imit.]

mooch (muːtʃ) *v.i.* (*pop.*) to wander about idly and aimlessly ‖ (*pop.*) to sponge [perh. ult. fr. O.F. *muchier*, to skulk]

mood (muːd) *n.* (*gram.*) an aspect of a verb indicating whether the speaker regards the denoted action as a fact, a probability or possibility, a command etc. ‖ (*logic*) the nature of the connection between antecedent and consequent ‖ (*logic*) the form of a syllogism [var. of MODE]

mood *n.* an emotional state, *a happy mood* ‖ (*loosely*) a fit of bad temper [O.E. *mōd*, feeling]

mood drug drug that affects the state of the mind, e.g., sedatives and stimulants

mood·i·ly (muːdiliː) *adv.* in a moody manner

mood·i·ness (muːdiːnis) *n.* the state or quality of being moody

Moo·dy (muːdiː), Dwight Lyman (1837–99), U.S. evangelist whose tours (from 1870) throughout the U.S.A. and Great Britain, during which he preached God's love and mercy rather than retribution and hell-fire, drew massive and enthusiastic audiences. He founded several religious schools and institutes for children.

Moody, William Vaughn (1869–1910), U.S. poet and dramatist, best known for his prose play 'The Great Divide' (produced on stage as 'A Sabine Woman', 1906).

mood·y (muːdiː) *comp.* **mood·i·er** *superl.* **mood·i·est** *adj.* characterized by gloomy moods or by sudden changes of mood ‖ gloomy, depressed [O.E. *mōdig* brave, spirited]

Moog synthesizer (muːg) (*music*) an electronic keyboard musical instrument with a wide range

moon (muːn) **1.** *n.* the only natural satellite of the earth, being responsible (with the sun) for its tidal action ‖ any planetary satellite ‖ the earth's natural satellite as a source of light, *there is a moon tonight* ‖ (*rhet.*) a month **once in a blue moon** hardly ever, only at very long intervals **2.** *v.i.* (often with 'around', 'about', 'over') to behave in a dreamy abstracted manner ‖ *v.t.* (with 'away') to spend (time) mooning [O.E. *mōna*]

—The earth's moon is a solid, almost spherical body 2,162 miles in diameter, of mass 7.2×10^{19} tons (or 0.0123 times the mass of the earth). It revolves in a slightly elliptical orbit about the earth (mean orbital diameter = 238,857 miles), with a sidereal period of 27 days 7 hours 43.2 mins. Since its period of rotation is identical with its period of revolution it always keeps the same face toward the earth. The resulting changes in its aspect when viewed from the earth are called the phases of the moon. The visible surface of the moon presents strongly contrasting physical relief, including mountain ranges (one rises 30,000 ft above the surrounding plain) and walled craters of widely varying size and broad flat plains, called 'seas'. The moon lacks an atmosphere because the gravitational field at its surface (1/6 that of the earth at its surface) is insufficient to retain gases at the temperatures prevailing. The U.S.S.R. landed the first probe on the moon (Feb. 1966) and the U.S.A. landed (July 1969) the first men on the moon, and brought them back.

moon·beam (muːnbiːm) *n.* a beam of light from the moon

moon·blind (muːnblaind) *adj.* afflicted with moon blindness

moon blindness a disease of horses characterized by recurrent inflammation of the eyes and eventual blindness

moon car [illegible] LUNAR ROVER

moon·craft (muːnkræft) or **moon·ship** (muːnʃip) *n.* a spacecraft for reaching the moon

moon crawler [illegible] LUNAR ROVER

Moo·ney (muːniː), James (1861–1921), U.S. ethnologist. He was the foremost authority of his time on the early history of the Indian peoples north of Mexico. He is known for his 'Aboriginal Population of America North of Mexico' (1928).

moon-faced (mu:nfe:st) *adj.* having a very round face
moon fall a landing on the moon
moon-flower (mu:nflauər) *n.* *Calonyction aculeatum*, a night-blooming morning glory of tropical America ‖ (*Br.*) *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, the oxeye daisy
Moon-ie (mu:ni) *n.* a member of the Unification Church headed by Sun-Myung Moon
moon-ing (mu:nin) *n.* (*slang*) exposure of the buttocks in public
moon-light (mu:nlait) **1.** *n.* light received by reflection from the moon **2.** *v.i.* (*pop.*) to engage in moonlighting
moonlight flit (*Br.*, *pop.*) a departure with one's possessions by night, without paying the rent due
moonlighting working at a job in addition to one's regular one —**moonlight** *v.* —**moonlighter** *n*
moon-lit (mú:nlit) *adj.* illuminated by moonlight
moon-port (mú:npɔrt) *n.* **1.** earth station for a mooncraft **2.** launching area for mooncraft
moon-rise (mu:nraiz) *n.* the rising of the moon above the horizon ‖ the time of the moon's rising
moon rock rock or rocks brought to earth from the moon *Cf* FERROPSEUDOBROOKITE, KREEP
moon rover *LUNAR ROVER
moon-shine (mu:nʃain) *n.* nonsense, something imagined but not true ‖ (*pop.*) alcohol, esp. smuggled or illegally distilled whiskey ‖ (*rare*) moonlight **moon-shin-er** *n.* (*pop.*) someone who illegally distills or smuggles whiskey
moon-shot (mú:nʃɒt) *n.* or **moon shoot** the launching of a spacecraft to the moon
moon-stone (mú:nstoun) *n.* a translucent semiprecious pearly form of feldspar used as a gem
moon-struck (mú:nstrʌk) *adj.* sentimental, fanciful ‖ (*rhet.*) mentally deranged
moon-walk (mú:nwɔk) *n.* **1.** the first exploratory walk on the moon (made by Apollo 11 commander Neil A. Armstrong at 10:56 PM EDT, July 20, 1969; followed a few moments later by Colonel Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr.) **2.** any exploratory walk on the moon —**moonwalker** *n.*
moon-y (mú:ni:) *comp.* **moon-i-er** *superl.* **moon-i-est** *adj.* mooning, dreamy and sentimental
moor (muər) *n.* (esp. *Br.*) a tract of open uncultivated ground, usually grown over with heather and coarse grasses and having a poor, acid, peaty soil ‖ (esp. *Br.*) a tract of such land preserved for game shooting [O.E. *mōr*]
moor *v.t.* to secure (a vessel, airship etc.) to the land or buoys by means of ropes, chains etc. ‖ *v.i.* to secure a vessel etc. by ropes etc. ‖ (of a vessel etc.) to be secured in this way **moor-age** *n.* a mooring or being moored ‖ a place for mooring ‖ a charge for mooring [M.E. *more* prob. Fr Gmc]
Moor (muər) *n.* a native of Morocco of mixed Arabic and Berber origin ‖ (*hist.*) a Moslem settled in N. Africa, esp. one of those who invaded Spain in the 8th c. and were driven out in the 15th c., or a descendant of these people [F *More*, *Maure* fr. L. fr. Gk]
moor-cock (múərkɒk) *n.* the male red grouse
Moore (muər), George (1852–1933), Irish novelist, noted for his mannered style. His books include 'Esther Waters' (1894), 'The Brook Kerith' (1916) and 'Héloise and Abelard' (1921)
Moore, George Edward (1873–1958), English philosopher, author of 'Principia Ethica' (1903) and 'Philosophical Studies' (1922)
Moore, Henry (1898–1978), English sculptor. He was principally a carver, and mostly in stone. He believed in truth to material: he released from the block of stone the simple, often monumental, form which seems to him implicit in the shape, size and texture. Holes pierced right through the block are a feature of his work, giving a direct sense of the relationship of all the surface planes. His human forms constantly suggest larger forms, e.g. hills and cliffs: the shapes of the earth itself
Moore, Marianne (1857–1972), American poet. Highly polished, learned, witty, her verses seem to spring at her from unexpected sources: news or sporting events, an advertisement, a fable
Moore, Sir John (1761–1809), British general. He commanded (1808–9) the British army in the Peninsular War, but was fatally wounded during the evacuation of Corunna
Moore, Thomas (1779–1852), Irish poet. Many of his poems (e.g. 'Believe me if all those endearing young charms') were set to music
moor-fowl (muərfaul) *n.* the red grouse
moor-hen (muərhen) *n.* *Gallinula chloropus* fam. *Rallidae*, a stout blackish bird with white tail coverts, about the size of a small domestic chicken, living in ponds and rivers of Europe ‖ the female of the red grouse
moor-ing (muəriŋ) *n.* (usually *pl.*) the cables, ropes etc. by which a vessel is moored ‖ the place where a vessel is moored
Moor-ish (muəriʃ) *adj.* of the Moors, esp. of their architecture
moor-land (múərland, múərlənd) *n.* (*Br.*) moor
moose (mu:s) *pl.* **moose** *n.* *Alces americana*, a North American deer closely related to the European elk, having enormous branched antlers. Moose are found in the forests of Canada and the northern U.S.A. and weigh up to 1,000 lbs, reaching 7 ft in height at the shoulders [of Algonquian origin]
Moose Jaw a city and railroad center (pop. 33,941) in S. Saskatchewan, Canada: grain elevators, stockyards, lignite and clay deposits, flax growing. Saskatchewan Presbyterian College (1882)
moot (mu:t) *v.t.* to put up (an idea etc.) for discussion ‖ (*Br.*, *impers.*, *pass.*) to rumor, suggest, say, *it was mooted that he would be the next ambassador* [O.E. *mōtian*]
moot 1. *n.* (*Eng. hist.*) an early medieval administrative assembly of a village, town etc. ‖ (*law*) a discussion of fictitious cases arranged for practice among law students **2.** *adj.* open to argument, uncertain, *a moot point* ‖ (*law*) no longer a matter of practical importance requiring a decision, *a moot issue* [M.E. *mot*, *imot* fr O.E. *gemōt* meeting]
mop (mɒp) **1.** *n.* an implement for washing or polishing floors etc., made of a bundle of rags or coarse yarn fastened to a stick ‖ something resembling this, e.g. thick, unruly hair **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **mop-ping** *past* and *past part.* **mopped** to wipe clean with a mop ‖ to wipe moisture from, *to mop one's brow* ‖ (with 'up') to remove (moisture etc.) with or as if with a mop, *to mop up the last resistance* ‖ *v.i.* (with 'up') to clean a floor etc. with a mop ‖ (*mil.*, with 'up') to destroy the last elements of resistance in an area and complete the occupation of it [15th c. *mappe* perh. fr. L. *mappa*, napkin]
mope (moup) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **mop-ing** *past* and *past part.* **moped** *v.i.* to be listless and gloomy ‖ *v.t.* (with 'away') to spend (time) being listless and gloomy **2.** *n.* (esp. *pl.*) a fit of low spirits **mōp-ish** *adj.* [origin unknown]
mo-ped (móuped) *n.* a two-wheeled vehicle with motor or pedal option
mop-pet (mɒpit) *n.* a young child [fr. late M.E. *mop*, *mopp*, baby, rag doll + -ET]
mo-quette (moukét) *n.* a material with a velvety pile, made of wool or mohair on a cotton or jute base, used for upholstery and carpeting [F.]
MOR middle of the road
Mo-rad-a-bad (murudəbud) a railroad center and agricultural market (pop. 258,590) in Uttar Pradesh, India, 93 miles east of Delhi: cotton thread, brassware. Great Mosque (1631)
mo-raine (məréin) *n.* (*geol.*) the debris of rocks, gravel etc. left by a melting glacier ‖ the area so covered [F]
mor-al (mɔrəl, mɒrəl) **1.** *adj.* concerned with right and wrong and the distinctions between them, *a moral problem* ‖ virtuous, good, *a moral man* ‖ capable of right or wrong action, *man is a moral being* ‖ serving to teach right action, *a moral tale* ‖ dependent upon moral law, *a moral obligation* ‖ (of a certainty) admitting of no reasonable doubt although not demonstrable ‖ relating to the mind or will, *moral support* **2.** *n.* the moral teaching contained in a fable, story, experience etc. ‖ (*pl.*) moral habits, esp. in sexual matters ‖ (*pl.*) principles of conduct [fr. L. *moralis*]
mo-rale (mɔræl) *n.* psychological state with regard to dependability, confidence, strength of purpose etc. [F]
mor-al-ism (mɔrəlizəm, mɒrəlizəm) *n.* an attitude stressing the importance of moral considerations ‖ moralizing ‖ an instance of this ‖ morality as distinguished from religion
mor-al-ist (mɔrəlist, mɒrəlist) *n.* a person who moralizes ‖ a teacher of morals ‖ a student of or writer on human behavior **mor-al-is-tic** *adj.*
mo-ral-i-ty (mɔræliti:) *pl.* **mo-ral-i-ties** *n.* ethics ‖ upright conduct ‖ conduct or attitude judged from the moral standpoint ‖ a morality play [F *moralité*]
morality play a medieval allegorical play, esp. of 15th-c. and 16th-c. England and France, teaching moral lessons and typically with characters representing virtues and vices, though there are many types. The greatest English morality play, 'Everyman' (c. 1530), allegorizes man's journey through life (cf. MIRACLE PLAY)
mor-al-i-za-tion (mɔrəlizéiʃən, mɒrəlizeiʃən) *n.* the act of moralizing ‖ an instance of this
mor-al-ize (mɔrəlaiz, mɒrəlaiz) *pres. part.* **mor-al-iz-ing** *past* and *past part.* **mor-al-ized** *v.t.* to talk or write, esp. boringly or at length, on moral themes etc. ‖ *v.t.* to draw a moral from [F *moraliser*]
moral law conduct standard among good men and independent of legal or religious prohibitions etc.
mor-al-ly (mɔrəli:, mɒrəli:) *adv.* with respect to moral conduct, standards etc ‖ virtually, *morally certain of the outcome* ‖ with respect to the mind, *he is exhausted morally and physically*
Moral Majority U.S. movement established (1979) by the Rev. Jerry Falwell in Lynchburg, Va. Appealing mainly to fundamental Protestants, the movement's platform includes opposition to abortion, pornography, homosexuality, the Equal Rights Amendment, biological evolution and decreased military spending. This New Right movement was considered a factor in the 1980 elections when several liberal senators and incumbent President Jimmy Carter were defeated
moral philosophy that part of philosophy concerned with principles of behavior
Moral Re-Armament an evangelical religious cult founded at Oxford by Frank Buchman in 1921, formerly also known as the Oxford Group Movement and sometimes as Buchmanism (*BUCHMAN)
moral science moral philosophy
moral sense the power of distinguishing between right and wrong
moral support help by other than practical means, e.g. sympathy and encouragement
moral victory a technical defeat or indecisive outcome which is nevertheless open to interpretation as a victory because of some support or confirmation etc. that it brings to the vanquished
mo-rass (mərǽs) *n.* (*rhet.*) a marsh, swamp [Du *moeras* fr. O.F.]
mor-a-to-ri-um (mɔrətɔ́ri:əm, mɒrətóuri:əm, mɒrətɔ́ri:əm, mɒrətóuri:əm) *pl.* **mor-a-to-ri-ums, mor-a-to-ri-a** (mɔrətɔ́ri:ə, mɒrətóuri:ə, mɒrətɔ́ri:ə, mɒrətóuri:ə) *n.* a legally authorized period of delay before debts have to be paid ‖ the authorization for this **mor-a-to-ry** (mɔrətɔ́ri:, mɒrətóuri:, mɒrətɔ́ri:, mɒrətóuri:) *adj.* of, pertaining to or granting a moratorium [Mod. L. neut. of L.L. *moratorius* fr. *morari*, to delay]
Mo-ra-vi-a (mɔréivi:ə, *Ital.* mɔrávja), Alberto (Alberto Pincherle, 1907–), Italian author of novels (incl. 'La Romena', 1947 and 'La Ciociara', 1957) and short stories (incl. 'Racconti romani', 1954). The spiritual apathy of modern man is the theme underlying the pictures of a certain bourgeois Roman society. Among his novels are 'Time of Discretion' (1979) and '1934' (1982)
Mo-ra-vi-a (mɔreivi:ə) the central region of Czechoslovakia, separated from Bohemia by the Bohemian-Moravian highlands and from Slovakia by the W. Carpathians. The center is a rich river basin (cereals, root vegetables). Main resource: coal. Industries: textiles, iron and steel, mechanical engineering. Historic capital: Brno. Moravia was occupied by Celts (c. 500 B.C.), Germanic tribes (2nd–6th cc.) and Slavs (9th c.). It was subject to Bohemia (1029–1197), passed to the Hapsburgs (1526) and became part of Czechoslovakia (1918)
Mo-ra-vi-an (mɔréivi:ən) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Moravia or Moravians **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Moravia ‖ a member of a Hussite Protestant sect reconstituted (1722) near a sect founded in Bohemia (c. 1457). The group still collects spoken by Moravians, closely related to Czech and Slovak
Mo-ra-vi-a Si-le-si-a (mɔréivi:ə sailí:ʃə) a former province (1918–49) of Czechoslovakia, consisting of Moravia, plus (formerly Austrian) Silesia
Mo-ra-vská-Os-tra-va (mɔráfska:ɔstrava)

Mor·ay (mʌ́rɪ, mʌ́rɪ) (formerly Elgin) a county (area 476 sq. miles, pop. 49,000) in N.E Scotland. County town: Elgin

Moray Firth, the the northernmost of the two great inlets on the east coast of Scotland (FORTH), esp. the head of this inlet, separating Ross and Cromarty county (to the north) from Nairn and Moray

Mo·ra·zán (mɒrəsɑ́n), Francisco (1792–1844), Honduran general, and promotor of Central American union. He served as chief of state of Honduras (1827–8), of the Central American Federation (1830–40), of El Salvador (1839–40), and of Costa Rica (1842), where he was assassinated

mor·bid (mɔ́rbɪd) *adj.* (of ideas etc.) not natural or healthy, unwholesome; (of a person) given to unwholesome (esp. gruesome) thoughts or feelings; gruesome. *morbid details*; relating to quality or state of being morbid; the incidence of disease in a given district [fr. L. *morbidus*, sickly]

mor·bif·ic (mɔrbɪ́fɪk) *adj.* causing disease [fr. F. *morbifique* or Mod. L. *morbificus*]

Mor·bi·han (mɔ́rbɪ,ɑ̃) a department (area 2,738 sq. miles, pop. 536,600) in N.W. France (BRITTANY). Chief town: Vannes

mor·da·cious (mɔrdéɪʃəs) *adj.* (*rhet.*) caustic, a

mor·dac·i·ty (mɔrdǽsɪtɪ) *n.* the quality of being mordacious [fr. F. *mordacité* fr. L.]

mor·dan·cy (mɔ́rdənsɪ) *n.* the quality of being

mor·dant (mɔ́rdənt) **1.** *adj.* (of speech, wit etc.) incisive and caustic; (of acids) corrosive; serving to fix colors in dyeing **2.** *n.* a corroding substance, esp. one used in etching; a substance which serves to fix color in dyeing, by combining with the dye to form an insoluble compound; a substance used to cause gold leaf or paint to adhere **3.** *v.t.* to treat with a mordant [F., pres. part. of *mordre*, to bite]

placed directly above or below a written note, playing with the note below it (cf. PRALLTRILLER) [G. or fr. Ital. *mordente*]

Mor·do·vi·an A.S.S.R. (mɔrdóuvɪ.ən) an autonomous republic (area 10,100 sq. miles, pop. 984,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., on the middle Volga. Capital: Saransk (pop. 91,000). People: ish) and Tatar minorities

pher, one of the Cambridge Platonists

More, Sir Thomas (1478–1535), English statesman and humanist scholar, canonized (1935) as St. Thomas More (feast: July 6). A friend of Colet, Erasmus, and other Renaissance humanists, More succeeded (1529) Wolsey as lord chancellor to Henry VIII. He resigned (1532) after refusing to agree to the king's divorce from Catherine of Aragon. When he refused to conform to the Act of Supremacy, he was imprisoned (1534), found guilty of treason, and beheaded. His 'Utopia' (1516), written in Latin, contains his views of the ideal non-Christian state: a republic of philosophers

more (mɔr, mour) *superl.* **most** (moust) **1.** *adj.* comp. of MANY, MUCH) greater in quantity, amount, number or degree; additional; further. *have some more wine* **2.** *n.* something additional or further; construed as *pl.*: a greater number. *many failed, but more succeeded*; a greater

but more is trash **3.** *adv.* (often as a comparative with many adjectives and most adverbs) to a

addition; further; again. *try once more*; **more** an increasing number or quantity. **more or less**

morel *n.* any of various nightshades, esp. *Solanum nigrum*, the black nightshade [O.F. *morele*]

Mo·re·lia (mɒréɪljɑ) (Valladolid, 1541–1828) an agricultural market (pop. 230,400) of central Mexico, 125 miles northwest of Mexico City. textiles, shawls, hats, tobacco. Spanish cathedral (16th c.), aqueduct (18th c.)

mo·rel·lo (mɒrélou) *n.* a cultivated dark-colored sour cherry used for jam [etym. doubtful]

Mo·re·los (mɒréɪlɒs) an inland agricultural state (area 1,908 sq. miles, pop. 866,000) of Mexico, on the southern slope of the Mexican plateau. Scattered mountain ranges form many valleys. Capital: Cuernavaca (pop. 37,000). Agricultural products: sugar, rice, corn, coffee, wheat, fruit and vegetables

Mo·re·los y Pa·vón (mɒréɪlɒsiːpɑvɔ́n), Jose María (1765–1815), Mexican priest and patriot. A leader in the Mexican struggle for independence, he convoked (1813) the first national congress at Chilpancingo. He was defeated by Iturbide at Valladolid and Puruarán (Michoacán), taken prisoner, and executed

more-o-ver (mɔróuvər, mouróuvər) *adv.* further, besides, in addition to what has been

mo·res (mɔ́reɪz, mɔ́riːz, móureɪz, móuriːz) *pl. n.* customs, esp. the fixed or traditional customs of a society, often acquiring the force of law [*L.*]

Mo·resque (mɔresk) *adj.* (*art, archit.*) Moorish in style [F.]

Mor·gan (mɔ́rgən), Sir Henry (c. 1635–88), Welsh buccaneer. He was commissioned by the English to carry out raids on Spanish colonies in the Caribbean. He was made governor of Jamaica (1674)

Morgan, John Pierpont (1837–1913), U.S. financier who organized (1895) J. P. Morgan and Company, which became one of the world's most powerful banking houses. By 1902 he controlled about 5,000 miles of U.S. railroads. He is accredited with allaying the panic of 1907 and preserving the solvency of major banks and corporations

Morgan, John Pierpont, Jr. (1867–1943), successor to his father as head (1913–43) of J. P. Morgan and Company. He served during the 1st world war as purchasing agent for the British and French governments for several billion dollars' worth of supplies, and financed a large part of the Allied credit requirements in the U.S.A. by floating $1.5 billion in Allied bonds. Handling (1919–33) more than $6 billion in securities, the Morgan house was separated (1933) by the Securities Act into separate investment banking and commercial banking activities

Morgan, Thomas Hunt (1866–1945), American biologist. His experiments on *Drosophila melanogaster*, a fruit fly, established the chromosome theory of heredity. Nobel Prize for medicine (1933)

mor·ga·nat·ic (mɔrgənǽtɪk) *adj.* of or designating a form of marriage between a man of high rank, e.g. of the European nobility or royalty, and a woman of lower rank, in which the wife does not acquire her husband's rank and the offspring do not inherit the titles or possessions of the father; designating the wife in such a marriage. **mor·ga·nat·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Mod. L. *morganaticus* fr. M. L. (*matrimonium ad*) *morganaticam* fr. O.H.G. *morgangeba*, morning gift, a gift from the husband to the wife on the morning after marriage, the morganatic wife's only claim on her husband's possessions]

mor·gan·ite (mɔ́rgənaɪt) *n.* a rose-colored vari-

the Arthurian legend. She was a pupil of Merlin

Mor·gen·thau (mɔ́rgənθɔ), Henry, Jr. (1891– under President Franklin Roosevelt. He spent about $37.0 billion, three times as much as his 50 predecessors combined, to finance the New Deal program and the 2nd world war

morgue (mɔrg) *n.* a place where dead bodies are laid out for identification; a place where photographs, clippings, back numbers etc. are kept for reference by a newspaper or magazine; such

mor·i·bund (mɔ́rəbʌnd, mɒ́rəbʌnd) *adj.* near death; about to collapse. *a moribund civilization*

general. From 1815 he led the brutal suppression in New Granada of the patriotic forces. He was defeated (1819) by Bolívar at Boyacá

mo·ri·on (mɔ́riːən, móuriːən) *n.* (*hist.*, 16th–17th cc.) a high-crested open helmet without beaver or visor, of Spanish origin [F. *morion*, Span. *morrion* or Ital. *morione*]

Mo·ris·co (mərískou) *n.* any of the Moors nominally converted to Christianity after the Christian reconquest of Spain (late 15th c.). The Moriscos were persecuted by the Inquisition. They rebelled (1500–2 and 1568–71), and were expelled from Spain (1609) [Span.]

Mor·ley (mɔ́rlɪ), Edward Williams (1838–1923), American chemist. He collaborated with Michelson on the determination of the velocity of light

Morley, John, Viscount Morley of Blackburn (1838–1923), British liberal statesman and biographer. As secretary of state for India (1905–10) he worked with Minto in carrying out administrative reforms. His biographies include 'Rousseau' (1873), 'Oliver Cromwell' (1900) and 'Gladstone' (1903)

Morley, Thomas (c. 1557–1603), English composer, one of the greatest Elizabethan writers of madrigals and part-songs

Mor·mon (mɔ́rmən) *n.* a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, founded (1830) in New York State by Joseph Smith. His authority rested on the revelation to him of 'The Book of Mormon', an alleged preColumbian work giving the history of American peoples of Hebrew origin from the Diaspora to 600 A.D. After Smith's death, Brigham Young became leader and transferred the movement to Salt Lake City, Utah (1847), where a prosperous community was established. When the practice of polygamy was stopped, Utah was incorporated (1896) into the Union as the 45th state. Mormons believe that 'The Book of Mormon' is of equal inspiration with the Bible. **Mor·mon·ism** *n.*

morn (mɔrn) *n.* (*rhet.*) morning [M.E. *morne, morwen* fr. O.E. *morgen*]

morn·ing (mɔ́rnɪŋ) **1.** *n.* the early part of the day between midnight or dawn and noon; dawn; the first or early part, *the morning of civilization* **2.** *adj.* relating to or occurring in the morning [M.E. *morweninge* fr. *morwen*, morn]

morn·ing-af·ter pill (mɔrnɪŋæftər) oral contraceptive pill for women, effective if taken after sexual intercourse; usually DES (diethylstilbestrol)

morning glory *pl.* **morning glories** any of several climbing plants of genus *Ipomoea*, fam. *Convolvulaceae*, and related genera. They have bright cone-shaped flowers and alternate leaves

Morning Prayer the service used in the Church of England in the morning

morning sickness early-morning nausea and vomiting, a frequent symptom of pregnancy in the early months

morning star any of the planets Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Saturn, when they rise before the sun, esp. Venus

morning watch (*naut.*) the watch from 4–8 a.m.

Mo·roc·can (mərɒ́kən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Morocco, its people, customs etc. **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Morocco

Mo·roc·co (mərɒ́kou) a kingdom (area 171,305 sq. miles, pop. 21,666,000) in N.W. Africa. Capital: Rabat. Largest town: Casablanca. People: Arabs and Berbers, 3% European. Language: Arabic, Berber dialects, French and Spanish. Religion: Moslem (official, mainly Sunnite), 3% Roman Catholic, 1% Jewish. Three chains of the Atlas Mtns cross the country from northeast to southwest: the Middle Atlas, rising to 10,794 ft, the High Atlas to 13,665 ft (Mt Toubkal), and the Anti-Atlas to 10,840 ft. Along the Mediterranean from Tangier to Melilla are the coastal massifs (Er Rif in the center rising to 7,400 ft), part of the Maritime Atlas. To the west are plains and plateaus containing the bulk of the population. South and east of the Anti-Atlas is the Sahara. Average winter and summer temperatures (F.): Rabat 45° and 81°, Marrakesh 40 and 101, Essaouira (west coast) 62 and 72. Rainfall: Tangier 38 ins, Rabat 22 ins, Marrakesh 10 ins, Bou Denib (Sahara) 4 ins. The land is 25% arable and nearly 10% forest (mainly evergreen in the Atlas, gum trees and cork near the coasts, date palms in the desert). Crops: cereals, olives, dates, vegetables, grapes, citrus fruit. Livestock: sheep, goats, cattle, donkeys, mules, camels. Exports:

phosphates (2nd world producer), cereals, manganese, molybdenum, cobalt, citrus fruit, lead, vegetables, cork, fish (sardines, mackerel, tunny), iron ore, handicraft products (esp leather). Domestic industries: hydroelectricity, food processing, cement, textiles, light manufactures. Other minerals: coal, silver, zinc, petroleum. Main imports: sugar, petroleum, vehicles, other machinery, steel. Ports: Casablanca, Tangier, Safi. Universities at Rabat and Fez. Monetary unit: dirham (100 francs). HISTORY. The area was ruled by the Carthaginians and the Romans, and was invaded by Berber tribes (late 5th c.) and by Arabs (late 7th c.). The latter brought Islam, and built up a powerful Moorish empire in the Iberian Peninsula (8th–late 15th cc.). Morocco became a feudal state under a series of Moslem dynasties, including the Almoravides and the Almohades. Piracy was a main source of income (14th–19th cc.). Rivalry for control of Morocco provoked diplomatic crises between France and Germany (early 20th c.) until the country became a French protectorate (1912), with three small areas held by Spain. A Berber revolt in the Rif, led by Abd-el-Krim, was crushed (1920–6). After the 2nd world war, the growth of a nationalist movement led to riots and terrorist attacks, in the course of which the sultan was exiled (1953) and restored (1955) by the French. Morocco gained independence (1956), joined the U.N. (1956) and became a constitutional monarchy (1957). After a state of emergency had been declared, King Hassan II took over the administration (1965). When Mauritania renounced its claim to Western Sahara (1979), Morocco annexed the entire area and encouraged Moroccan settlement there. In 1986, King Hassan caused turmoil in the Arab world by meeting openly with Israel's leader

mo·roc·co (mərɒ́kou) *n.* high-grade leather, first made in Morocco, of goatskin tanned with sumac and used for bookbinding, handbags etc.

mo·ron (mɔ́ron, móurɒn) *n.* a mentally deficient person whose mental age in adulthood is about 8–12 years (cf. IDIOT, cf. IMBECILE) **mo·rón·ic** *adj.* [Gk *mōron*, neut. of *mōros*, foolish]

mo·rose (məróus) *adj.* glum, sour-tempered and unsocial [fr. L. *morosus*, peevish]

morph (mɔrf) *n.* (*biol.*) **1.** an animal or plant different from genetic expectations *syn.* mutant, sport **2.** a highly inbred population of a species with distinguishing characteristics

mor·pheme (mɔ́rfi:m) *n.* (*linguistics, formerly*) an element of language indicating a grammatical relationship, e.g. affix, preposition, conjunction etc., or intonation, accentuation etc. ‖ (*linguistics*) a unit containing no smaller meaningful parts, whether a free form (word) or a bound form (part of a word, e.g. '-s' to indicate plural, '-ness' making an abstract noun) [fr. F. *morphème* fr. Gk *morphḗ*, form]

Mor·phe·us (mɔ́rfi:əs, mɔ́rfju:s) (*Gk mythol.*) the god of dreams

mor·phi·a (mɔ́rfi:ə) *n.* morphine [Mod. L. fr. MORPHEUS]

mor·phine (mɔ́rfi:n) *n.* the principal alkaloid of opium, a bitter white crystalline base, $C_{17}H_{19}O_3N$, a habit-forming narcotic widely used for the relief of pain and as a sedative **mór·phin·ism** *n.* a diseased condition resulting from addiction to morphine ‖ addiction to morphine [G. *morphin* fr. MORPHEUS]

mor·pho·gen·e·sis (mɔrfoudʒénisis) *n.* (*biol.*) the origin and development of organs or parts of organisms [Mod. L. fr. Gk *morphḗ*, form + *genesis*, origin]

mor·pho·log·i·cal (mɔrfəlɔ́dʒik'i) *adj.* of or pertaining to morphology

mor·phol·o·gist (mɔrfɔ́ləd3ist) *n.* a specialist in morphology

mor·phol·o·gy (mɔrfɔ́lədʒi) *pl.* **mor·phol·o·gies** *n.* the branch of biology concerned with the form and structure of organisms ‖ (*biol.*) the collective features of form and structure of an organism or its parts ‖ (*geol.*) the external structure of rocks in relation to form or topographic features produced by erosion ‖ the branch of linguistics dealing with word formation, inflectional forms etc. [fr. Gk *morphe*, form + *logos*, word]

mor·pho·sis (mɔrfóusis) *pl.* **mor·pho·ses** (mɔrfóusi:z) *n.* (*biol.*) the mode of development of an organism or of one of its parts [Mod. L. fr. Gk *morphósis*, a shaping]

Mor·rill (mɔ́ril, mɔ́ril) Justin (Smith) (1810–98), U.S. Congressional leader, serving 67) in the House and (1867–98) in the Senate. He sponsored the Morrill Act

Morrill Act, U.S. [illegible] sponsored by Representative Justin Morrill, which set the precedent of national aid to education. It provided grants of land to state colleges to teach subjects related to agriculture and the mechanical arts without excluding the general sciences and humanities. It provided for [illegible]

Mor·ris (mɔ́ris, mɒ́ris), Gouverneur (1752–1816), U.S. statesman and diplomat. As chairman (1778) of the committee to negotiate peace with Great Britain, he declared that the recognition of independence must precede any negotiations for peace. As assistant (1781–5) to the superintendent of finance, he proposed the decimal coinage system and the dollar and [illegible] monetary units, which later became standard in the U.S.A. As a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, he secured veto power for the executive branch and composed the final form of the Constitution

Morris, Robert (1734–1806), U.S. merchant and banker who served (1776–8) as the financier of the Revolutionary War. As superintendent of finance (1781–4) under the Articles of Confederation, he secured the funds, by borrowing [illegible] requisitioning from the states, and advancing from his personal fortune, that enabled George Washington to transport his army from N.Y. to Yorktown, thereby forcing the surrender (1781) of Lord Cornwallis. He established (1781) in Philadelphia the Bank of North America, later chartered by the state of Pennsylvania

Morris, William (1834–96), English poet, Pre-Raphaelite painter and designer. Believing that machine production was eliminating the craftsman and degrading the worker, he sought to produce by hand household objects which would bring back the beauty of craftsmanship into everyday life and testify to the dignity of handwork. He set up his own firm (1861), which produced wallpapers, furniture, stained glass and textiles. He also established the Kelmscott Press (1891), which produced many finely printed books

Morris, William Richard, 1st Viscount Nuffield *NUFFIELD)

mor·ris (mɔ́ris, mɒris) *n.* a dance performed in medieval Britain, and later on festival occasions, by men in fancy costumes with bells, rattles etc., often illustrating a legend, e.g. that of Robin Hood [fr. older *morys*, var. of MOORISH]

Morris Jes·up, Cape (dʒésəp) the northernmost point of Greenland and of known land in the entire Arctic Region

Mor·row (mɔ́rou, mɒ́rou), Dwight Whitney (1873–1931), U.S. lawyer, financier and statesman. As chairman (1925) of President Calvin Coolidge's aircraft board, he formulated a national military and civil aviation policy. As ambassador to Mexico (1927–30), he strengthened the Good Neighbor policy by settling oil debts and claims, and by helping to restore harmony between Church and State during the regime of Mexican President P. E. Calles

mor·row (mɔ́rou, mɒ́rou) *n.* (*rhet.*) the next day [M.E. *morwe, moru* shortened fr. *morwen*, morning]

Morse (mɔrs), Samuel Finley Breese (1791–1872), U.S. artist and inventor. He created (1838) the Morse Code, a sonic alphabet composed of dots (shorts) and dashes (longs), and built (1843) the first telegraph line in the U.S.A., from Baltimore to Washington

Morse code the telegraphic code invented by Morse, in which letters are represented telegraphically by dots and dashes (short and long sounds)

mor·sel (mɔ́rs,l) *n.* a small bite or mouthful of food ‖ a small piece, esp. a choice one, *a morsel of news* [O.F.]

mort (mɔrt) *n.* (*hunting*) a note blown on the horn when a deer is killed [F.]

mor·tal (mɔ́rt'l) **1.** *adj.* inevitably subject to death, *man is mortal* ‖ fatal, *a mortal accident* ‖ ending only with death, *mortal combat* ‖ implacable, *a mortal enemy* ‖ (of pain, fear etc.) extreme ‖ relating to or accompanying death, *mortal agony* ‖ (*Roman Catholicism*, of a sin) entailing spiritual death (cf. VENIAL) ‖ (*pop.*) tedious, *he spoke for two mortal hours* ‖ (*pop.*) very great, *in a mortal hurry* **2.** *n.* a human [illegible] [O.F.]

mor·tal·i·ty (mɔrtǽlit'i) *pl.* **mor·tal·i·ties** *n.* the quality or state of being mortal ‖ the human race ‖ death on a large scale, e.g. through war ‖ the number of deaths in a given period or place ‖ the death rate [fr. F. *mortalité*]

mortality table a statistical table showing life expectancy at various ages

mor·tal·ly (mɔrt'li:) *adv.* in a mortal way, *mortally wounded* ‖ intensely, *mortally afraid*

mor·tar (mɔ́rtər) **1.** *n.* a bowl made of strong material, in which substances are pounded and ground to powder with a pestle ‖ a short cannon used to fire shells at high trajectories ‖ a mixture of lime (or cement), sand and water, used for binding stones, bricks etc. in construction **2.** *v.t.* to bind (bricks etc.) with mortar ‖ to bombard with mortar shells [O.F. *mortier* and F. *mortier*]

mor·tar·board (mɔ́rtərbɔrd, mɔ́rtərbourd) *n.* a board used by plasterers, bricklayers etc. for holding mortar ‖ an academic cap with a flat, square top

mort·gage (mɔ́rgid3) **1.** *n.* a conditional conveyance of land, a house etc. as security for a loan. The property remains in the possession of the borrower but may be claimed by the lender if the loan and interest are not paid according to the agreed terms ‖ the documents making this agreement ‖ the state of property thus conveyed **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **mort·gag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mort·gaged** to make over, grant (a house, land etc.) as security for debt by means of a mortgage ‖ to make (something) liable to future claims, *he mortgaged his independence by taking that job* **mort·ga·gee** (mɔrgid3i:) *n.* a creditor who receives a mortgage **mort·ga·gor, mort·gag·er** (mɔ́rgid3ər) *n.* the debtor who gives his property in a mortgage [O.F. – dead pledge]

mortice *MORTISE

mor·ti·cian (mɔrtiʃən) *n.* an undertaker [fr. L. *mors, mortis* death]

mor·ti·fi·ca·tion (mɔrtifikeiʃən) *n.* a mortifying or being mortified ‖ a source of humiliation [F or fr. eccles. L. *mortificatio (mortificationis)*]

mor·ti·fy (mɔ́rtifai) *pres. part.* **mor·ti·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mor·ti·fied** *v.t.* to subdue (passions, bodily desires etc.) by discipline, *to mortify the flesh* ‖ to hurt or wound the feelings of, humiliate ‖ *v.i.* (*med.*) to become gangrenous [F *mortifier*]

Mor·ti·mer (mɔ́rtəmər), Roger de (c. 1287–1330), 1st earl of March, English nobleman who deposed and murdered Edward II (1327), replacing him with Edward III. He became the virtual ruler of England until he was tried by Parliament and executed

mor·tise, mor·tice (mɔ́rtis) **1.** *n.* a hole cut in material to take the end of another part, esp. a hole in a piece of wood designed to receive the shaped end (tenon) of another piece **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **mor·tis·ing, mor·tic·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mor·tised, mor·ticed** to join, fasten securely, esp. by mortise and tenon ‖ to cut a mortise in [F *mortaise*]

mort·main (mɔ́rtmein) *n.* (*law*) possession or tenure of land etc. by ecclesiastical corporations, or by any corporation deemed to be perpetual ‖ (*law*) the condition of such property [A.F. *morte mayn*, O.F. *mortemain* fr. M.L. *mortua manus*, lit. dead hand]

Morton (mɔ́rt'n), Levi Parsons (1824–1920), U.S. vice-president (1889–93) and businessman. A banker, he founded Levi P. Morton and Company (from 1869 Morton, Bliss and Company), a firm that helped finance the Civil War. He was a U.S. representative (1879–81) and minister to France (1881–5) before serving as vice-president under Pres. Benjamin Harrison. He was later governor of New York (1895–7)

Mor·ton (mɔ́rt'n), Oliver (Hazard) Perry (Throck) (1823–77), U.S. political leader and [illegible] governor of Indiana (1861–7). [illegible] fronted with pro-Confederate elements in a northern border state, he succeeded in aligning Indiana with the Union cause

Morton, William Thomas Green (1819–68), U.S. dental surgeon who, conducting (1846) the [illegible] revealed its value to the medical world

mor·tu·ar·y (mɔ́rtʃuəri:) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to burial of the dead or to death, *a mortuary urn* **2.** *pl.* **mor·tu·ar·ies** *n.* [illegible] (*Roman Catholicism*) [illegible] [L. *mortuarius* adj., of the dead]

mor·u·la (mɔ́rulə) *pl.* **mor·u·lae** (mɔ́ruli:) *n.* (*embryol.*) a solid, spherical mass of blasto-

meres resulting from ovum cleavage which may give rise to the blastula and is distinguished from it by the absence of a cavity **mor-** [illegible] mulberry]

MOS (*electr. abbr.*) metal oxide semiconductor used in computer circuits

Mo·sa·ic (mouzéiik) *adj.* of or pertaining to Moses or his writings [fr. Mod. L. *Mosaicus*]

mo·sa·ic (mouzeiik) **1.** *n.* a form of surface decoration made by inlaying small pieces of colored glass, stone etc.; a picture or design so made ‖ a number of aerial photographs placed together to form one continuous view of an area ‖ (*bot.*) mosaic disease ‖ (*television*) the photosensitive element in the electrode of the camera, consisting of many minute particles **2.** *adj.* of or relating to mosaic ‖ resembling mosaic in pattern or structure ‖ (of a plant) afflicted by mosaic disease [F. *mosaique* fr. M.L. *mosaicus, musaicus* fr. Gk. *mouseios*, of the Muses]

mosaic disease (*bot.*) any of several virus diseases of certain flowering plants (e.g. tobacco, corn), characterized by pale mottled patches on [illegible]

mosaic gold a yellow pigment, essentially stannic sulfide (SnS_2) ‖ ormolu

mo·sa·i·cist (mouzeiisist) *n.* someone who makes mosaics

Mosaic Law the Hebrew Law contained in the Pentateuch

mosaic society a state subdivided into many ethnic, religious, or racial entities

mos·cha·tel (mɔskətel) *n. Adoxa moschatellina*, fam. *Adoxaceae*, a small herbaceous plant of temperate zones with greenish blossoms and a musky scent [F. *moscatelle* fr. Ital.]

Mos·cow (mɔskou, mɔskuu) (*Russ.* Moskva) the capital (pop. 7,831,000) of the U.S.S.R. and of the R.S.F.S.R., on the central Russian plain. The center is the Kremlin (the medieval citadel, now the seat of the government), between the Moskva River and Red Square (the chief public meeting place, containing Lenin's tomb, with the 16th-c. cathedral of St. Basil at one side). Much of the old city (rebuilt, still largely [illegible] with modern buildings. Industries (15% of Soviet production): heavy and precision engineering, textiles, chemicals, food processing. Mos- [illegible] center (rail, air, and river) and cultural center. University (1775), Academy of Sciences, Moscow Art Theater (1898), Bolshoi Theater (opera, ballet), many museums. HISTORY. Already inhabited by the mid-11th c., Moscow became the capital of the grand duchy of Moscow, and a [illegible] importance as the capital of Russia until 1713, when Peter the Great transferred the capital to St. Petersburg. Moscow was largely destroyed [illegible] was again made the capital in 1918

[illegible] (1887–1915), English physicist who discovered the relationship between the X-ray spectrum of an element and its atomic number, giving a physical meaning to the periodic classification

Moselle (mouzel) a department (area 2,405 sq. miles; pop. 1,006,400) of N.E. France (*CAPITAL* [illegible])

Moselle (*G.* Mosel) a river (320 miles long, navigable for most of its length) flowing from the Vosges through Lorraine, E. France, through Luxembourg, and then through the Rhineland, West Germany, to the Rhine at Coblenz. Canals [illegible]

Moselle (mouzel) *n.* a dry white wine made in [illegible]

[illegible] leader, prophet, and lawgiver, one of the great- [illegible] through the desert toward Canaan, but he died [illegible]

religion of Islam or its adherents [Arab. *muslim*, true believer fr. *aslama*, to surrender (to [illegible])]

Moslem calendar a calendar reckoned from the year 622 A.D. (the year of the Hegira), based on lunar cycles of 30 years, of which 19 years contain 354 days and 11 intercalary years 355 days. The months of the Moslem calendar are:
1. Muharram (ancient Abib, 30 days)
2. Safar (29 days)
3. Rabi I (30 days)
4. Rabi II (29 days)
5. Jumada I (30 days)
6. Jumada II (29 days)
7. Rajab (30 days)
8. Sha'ban (29 days)
9. Ramadan (30 days)
10. Shawwal (29 days)
11. Dhu'l-Qu'dah (30 days)
12. Dhu'l-Hijja (29 days, 30 days in intercalary years)

Mos·lem·ism (mɔzləmizəm, mɔsləmizəm) *n.* (*obs.*) the religion of Islam

Moslem League an organization founded (1906) to maintain the rights of Moslems in India. Under the leadership of Jinnah it strove (1934–47) for an autonomous Moslem state and became the dominant party in Pakistan after the partition of India (1947)

mosque (mɔsk) *n.* a Moslem place of worship [fr. F. *mosquee* fr. Ital. fr. Span. fr. Arab. *masjid*]

mos·qui·to (məskiːtou) *pl.* **mos·qui·toes, mos·qui·tos** *n.* any of many two winged flies of fam. *Culicidae*, distributed throughout the world, having a narrow abdomen, rigid proboscis and their wings fringed with scales. The female has a needlelike mouthpart for puncturing the skin of animals and man in order to suck the blood. The bite of the female mosquito causes an itchy, often painful swelling and may sometimes transmit serious diseases, e.g. malaria and yellow fever. The eggs are laid on the surface of stagnant water [Span. and Port., dim. of *mosca, fly*]

mosquito net a net hung around a bed, over a window etc., to keep out mosquitoes

moss (mɔs, mɒs) *n.* any member of *Musci* (BRYOPHYTE), a class of primitive, green land plants in which the gametophyte developing from a protonema is differentiated into a simple vascular stem, rhizoid and leaves. The sporophyte develops from and is supported by the gametophyte, which is the conspicuous generation. Mosses are distributed throughout the world, growing on rock, trees and damp ground, such plants collectively ‖ any of several moss-like plants (*CLUB Moss*) [O.E. *mos*, bog]

Mos·sa·degh (mɔsadeg), Mohammed (1882–1967), Iranian politician. As prime minister of Iran (1951–3), he nationalized British oil interests (1951) but was deposed and imprisoned (1953–6)

Moss·bau·er effect (mɔsbauər) (*nuclear phys.*) emission and absorption of radiation by nuclei without loss of energy; after German physicist Rudolf L. Mossbauer

moss-grown (mɔsgroun, mɔsgroun) *adj.* overgrown with moss ‖ antiquated

Mos·si (mɔsiː) *n.* a people of Upper Volta. They founded a great kingdom (12th c.—early 16th c.); a member of this people; the language they (and other peoples of Upper Volta) speak

moss·i·ness (mɔsiːnis, mɒsiːnis) *n.* the quality or state of being mossy

mos·so (mousou) *adj.* (*mus.*) animated [Ital.]

moss rose a garden variety of the cabbage rose, having a mosslike growth on the calyx and flower stalk

[illegible] (*hist.*) a Royalist freebooter in the border country between England and Scotland in the 17th [illegible]

mossi·est *adj.* covered with or abounding in moss or a mosslike growth ‖ like moss

most (moust) **1.** *adj.* (*superl.* of MUCH, MANY) [illegible] for the most part, [illegible] number of instances; as regards the major portion **2.** *n.* the greatest quantity, amount, extent [illegible] construed as *pl.*; the greatest number, the majority; *most were in agreement* **to make the most of** to use to the best advantage **3.** *adv.* often as a superlative with many adjectives and most adverbs; to the greatest degree or extent; *which do you like most?*, *the most interesting play*, *most quickly* ‖ to a great degree, very; *they had a most amusing time* [O.E. *mæst, mǽst*]

-most *suffix* indicating a superlative

most-favored-nation clause a common clause in trade treaties whereby any tariff reduction etc. granted to a second country can be extended to others. Its aim is to exclude preferences for a particular country

Most Honourable (*Br.*) the title of a marquis

most·ly (moustliː) *adv.* in most cases, chiefly ‖ usually; *he mostly spends weekends at home*

Mo·sul (mousuːl) an ancient trading town (pop. 293,079) of N. Iraq, across the Tigris from the ruins of Nineveh; oil fields

mote (mout) *n.* a small particle, e.g. of dust floating in the air [O.E. *mot*]

mo·tel (moutél) a roadside hotel for motorists [MOTORIST + HOTEL]

mo·tet (moutét) *n.* (*mus.*) a polyphonic choral setting, usually unaccompanied, of a sacred Latin text not fixed in the liturgy, esp. as composed in the 13th–16th cc. [F.]

moth (mɔθ, mɒθ) *pl.* **moths** (mɔθz, mɒθz, mɔðz, mɒðz) *n.* any of several lepidopterous insects (division *Heterocera*) distinguished from butterflies by their tapering antennae and nocturnal habits ‖ (*loosely*) an insect whose larvae feed on fabrics, e.g. the carpet beetle [O.E. *mohthe, moththe*]

moth-ball (mɔθbɔl, mɒθbɔl) *n.* a small ball of naphthalene or camphor kept in clothing to prevent moths from getting into it

moth-eat·en (mɔθiːtˈn, mɒθiːtˈn) *adj.* (of cloth or clothing) partly eaten by moths ‖ decayed or dilapidated

moth·er (mʌðər) **1.** *n.* a female parent, esp. a woman in relation to her child ‖ (*rhet.*) something regarded as a source; *Greece, mother of democracy* ‖ a woman in a position of authority like that of a mother; *a mother superior* **2.** *adj.* of, relating to or being a mother **3.** *v.t.* to take care of as a mother does; *she likes to mother her boarders* [O.E. *módor*]

mother *n.* a ropy mucilaginous substance produced by certain bacteria on the surface of vinegar during fermentation [prob. fr. MOTHER (parent)]

mother board (*computer*) board containing integrated circuits

Mother Car·ey's chicken (kéəriːz) any of several petrels, esp. the storm petrel

mother country a country in relation to its colonies, dependencies etc. ‖ the country of one's ancestors or of one's birth

moth·er·craft (mʌðərkræft, mʌðərkrɑft) *n.* the skills involved in looking after children

moth·er·hood (mʌðərhud) *n.* the state of being a mother ‖ (*rhet.*) mothers as a class; *the nation's motherhood*

moth·er-in-law (mʌðərinlɔ) *pl.* **moth·ers-in-law** *n.* a husband's or wife's mother

moth·er·land (mʌðərlænd) *n.* a mother country

moth·er·li·ness (mʌðərliːnis) *n.* the quality of being motherly

moth·er·ly (mʌðərliː) *adj.* of or characteristic of a mother; *motherly feelings* ‖ having the qualities suitable in a mother, e.g. tenderness and affectionate solicitude [O.E. *módorlic*]

moth·er-of-pearl (mʌðərəvpéːrl) **1.** *n.* the hard pearly, iridescent internal layer of certain shells, e.g. oysters or abalones, used in making buttons, furniture inlays etc. **2.** *adj.* of, made of, or resembling mother-of-pearl

mother of vinegar mother (ropy mucilaginous [illegible])

mother's boy a youth or man lacking self-reliance and masculine ways and interests through being subjected to an overpossessive mother

Mother's Day a day set aside for honoring one's mother, usually the second Sunday in May

mother superior *pl.* **mother superiors, mothers superior** a nun who is the head of a convent

mother tongue one's native language

Moth·er·well (mʌðərwəl, mʌðərwel), Robert (1915–), U.S. painter and writer, and a leader of abstract expressionism

mother wit (*old-fash.*) common sense, native intelligence or wit

mo·tif (moutiːf) *n.* a feature or theme, esp. one dominant or recurring in a work of art, music or drama [F.]

mo·tile (mouˈl, *Br.* moutail) *adj.* (*biol.*) showing, or capable of, spontaneous movement **mo·til·i·ty** (moutiliːti) *n.* [fr. L. *movere* (*motus*), to move]

mo·tion (mōuʃən) **1.** *n.* the act or process of passing through space or changing position, *the motion of the planets around the sun* ‖ an act or instance of moving the body or part of the body, *all her motions are clumsy* ‖ a formal proposal made in an assembly, subsequently discussed and voted upon ‖ (*law*) an application to a judge or court for a decision, ruling, order etc. ‖ (*mus.*) change of pitch in one melody or in two melodies with relation to each other ‖ an evacuation of the bowels ‖ (often *pl.*) the matter evacuated **in motion** moving **to go through the motions of** to perform the superficial gestures of (some action) often insincerely or perfunctorily **2.** *v.t.* to direct by sign or gesture, *he motioned them to a seat* ‖ *v.i.* to make a meaningful gesture, *he motioned with his head* **mo·tion·less** *adj.* perfectly still [F.]

motion picture a movie, esp. with a sound track

mo·ti·vate (mōutiveit) *pres. part.* **mo·ti·vat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mo·ti·vat·ed** *v.t.* to be the motive of, *kindness motivated the action* ‖ to supply a motive to, *he hasn't satisfactorily motivated the hero's change of loyalties* ‖ to make a course of study interesting to (a pupil) **mo·ti·vá·tion** *n.*

mo·tive (mōutiv) **1.** *n.* the sense of need, desire, fear etc. that prompts an individual to act ‖ a motif **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **mo·tiv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mo·tived** to motivate [F. *motif*]

motive *adj.* relating to movement ‖ causing movement [fr. O.F. *motif* or M.L. *motivus*]

motive power power used to move or impel, esp. some form of mechanical energy (steam, electricity etc.) used to drive machinery

mo·tiv·i·ty (moutiviti:) *n.* the power of moving or of initiating motion

mot juste (mouʒyst) *n.* the exactly appropriate word or phrase [F.]

mot·ley (mɔtli:) **1.** *adj.* miscellaneous, varied in character, type etc., *a motley crowd* ‖ (esp. *hist.*, of a jester's clothes) parti-colored **2.** *n.* (*hist.*) the professional dress of a jester, in two colors ‖ an incongruous mixture, e.g. of colors [etym. doubtful]

mo·to-cross (móutoukrɔs) *n.* (*sports*) motorcycle race on a fixed course over a difficult terrain

Mo·to·li·ní·a (mɔtɔti:ní:ə), Toribio de (c. 1490–1569), Spanish Franciscan monk and historian, author of 'Historia de los indios de la Nueva España'. His missionary work in New Spain was marked by untiring zeal

mo·tor (móutər) **1.** *n.* that which imparts motion, esp. a machine supplying motive power ‖ an internal-combustion engine, oil or gasoline-driven ‖ (*old-fash.*) an automobile ‖ a rotating machine (e.g. a generator) transforming electrical into mechanical energy or sometimes vice versa ‖ (*Br., pl.*) securities issued by companies manufacturing automobiles etc. **2.** *adj.* of any form of movement, *motor activity* ‖ of, pertaining to, or operated by a motor ‖ (*physiol.*, of nerves) transmitting impulses from the central nervous system or a ganglion to a muscle causing movement **3.** *v.i.* to travel by automobile [L.]

motor bicycle (*Br.*) a motorcycle

mo·tor·bike (móutərbaik) *n.* a motorcycle ‖ a bicycle propelled by a motor

mo·tor·boat (móutərbout) *n.* a boat driven by an internal-combustion engine or electric motor

mo·tor·cade (móutərkeid) *n.* a procession or parade of automobiles [MOTORCAR + CAVALCADE]

mo·tor·car (móutərkɑr) *n.* (esp. *Br.*) an automobile

mo·tor·cy·cle (móutərsaikl) **1.** *n.* a two-wheeled, gasoline-driven vehicle larger and heavier than a bicycle, which carries its driver and may also carry one passenger on a pillion, and may sometimes have a sidecar **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **mo·tor·cy·cling** *past* and *past part.* **mo·tor·cy·cled** to drive a motorcycle **mo·tor·cy·clist** *n.*

motor home mobile dwelling built on a truck or bus chassis

motor hotel or **motor inn** an urban motel, usu. multistoried, esp. with free parking space

mo·tor·ist (móutərist) *n.* a person who drives an automobile, esp. regularly

mo·tor·i·za·tion (moutərizeiʃən) *n.* a motorizing or being motorized

mo·tor·ize (móutəraiz) *pres. part.* **mo·tor·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mo·tor·ized** *v.t.* to equip with a motor or motors ‖ to equip with motor-driven vehicles

mo·tor·man (moutərmən) *pl.* **mo·tor·men** (moutərmən) *n.* the driver of a train or other public motor-driven vehicle

motor scooter a scooter (motor vehicle)

motor torpedo boat a high-speed motorboat, [illegible] equipped with torpedo tubes, antiaircraft guns etc

motor truck a truck (strong, four-wheeled vehicle)

mo·tor·way (moutərwei) *n.* (*Br.*) a wide divided road with several lanes and limited access, and which is carried over other main roads at a different level for high-speed through traffic

Mott [illegible] evangelist who shared (with Emily Balch) the 1946 Nobel Prize for peace, for his work with international church and missionary movements

Mott, Lucretia (née Coffin, 1793–1880), U.S. pioneer in the suffragette movement. With Elizabeth Cady Stanton she convoked (1848) the Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, N.Y.

mot·tle (mɔtl) **1.** *n* a colored spot or blotch, esp. one of many on a surface ‖ a blotchy surface appearance **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **mot·tling** *past* and *past part* **mot·tled** to mark with blotches **mót·tled** *adj.* [prob. back-formation fr. MOTLEY]

mot·to (mɔtou) *pl.* **mot·toes, mot·tos** *n.* a short pithy sentence or phrase inscribed on a coat of arms etc. ‖ a sentence or phrase used as a watchword, maxim or guiding principle ‖ a passage prefixed to a chapter heading of a book or to the book itself [Ital. = saying]

mouf·fle [illegible] *n.* a germanium or pour [illegible]

mouf·flon, mouf·flon (mu:flɔn) *n.* (*Ovis musimon*, a wild mountain sheep of Corsica and Sardinia. The male has large curved horns ; any wild sheep with large horns [F. *mouflon* fr. Ital. dial.]

mouil·lé (mu:jei) *adj.* (*phon.*, of a consonant) palatalized [F. = moistened]

mou·jik, mu·zhik (mu:ʒik) *n.* (*hist.*) a Russian peasant [Russ. = peasant]

mou·lage (mu:lɑʒ) *n.* the making of plaster molds, e.g. of footprints, esp. for use in criminology ‖ a mold made for this use ‖ a mold of a defect, used as a guide in surgery or therapy [F. = molding]

mould *MOLD

mouldboard *MOLDBOARD

moulder *MOLDER

moulding *MOLDING

mouldy *MOLDY

mou·lin (mu:lɛ̃) *n.* an almost vertical shaft in a glacier, formed by the dripping of surface water through a crack in the ice [F. = mill]

Mou·lins, the Master of (mu:lɛ̃) the name given to the painter of the 15th-c. triptych in Moulins cathedral, central France. Other works have been attributed to him on stylistic evidence

Moul·mein (mu:lmein, móuləmjain) a port (pop. 171,800) of Tenasserim, S. Burma, at the mouth of the Salween

moult *MOLT

mound (maund) *n* an orb surmounting a crown or forming part of royal insignia [F. *monde*, the world]

mound 1. *n.* a bank of earth, esp. an artificial one, e.g. heaped on a grave or (*hist.*) for defensive purposes ‖ a heap, *a mound of stones* (*baseball*) a slight rise in the ground where the pitcher stands when pitching **2.** *v.t.* to heap up into a mound ‖ to enclose or fortify with mounds or ramparts [etym. doubtful]

Mound Builder a member of the prehistoric or pre-Columbian North American Indian tribes who built burial mounds, temple mounds and earthworks in the Mississippi Valley and near the Great Lakes

mount [illegible] *n.* Mt. ... esp. before a mountain's name) ‖ a high hill ‖ (*palmistry*) one of the fleshy areas on the palm of the hand [O.E. *munt* fr. L.]

mount 1. *v.t.* to ascend ‖ to get up on to something, *he mounted and rode away* ‖ (to increase [illegible] *debts* ‖ *v.t.* to climb, *to mount a hill* ‖ to place oneself in riding position on (a horse, bicycle etc.) ‖ to provide with a horse, *he was well mounted by his host* ‖ to equip with horses, *mounted police*) to help (someone) to get on a [illegible] *a statue on its pedestal* ‖ to put in a fixed position [illegible] a raised border, or against a constrasting ground (of paper or material etc.) whose margins serve as a border ‖ to prepare or set up for view, *to mount an exhibition* ‖ to fix or prepare for microscopic examination, *to mount a slide* to fit into a setting (of gold, silver etc.), *to mount a jewel* ‖ to put (a play, opera etc.) on the stage ‖ (of a male animal) to copulate with **to mount an offensive** (*mil.*) to prepare and make an attack **2.** *n* the act of mounting ‖ something mounted, esp. a horse ‖ a gun carriage for a cannon etc. ‖ a ground or raised border used in mounting a drawing etc. ‖ a glass slide on which microscopic specimens are mounted ‖ a transparent hinge, card etc. for mounting postage stamps in an album ‖ a setting of precious metal for jewels [O.F. *monter*]

Mountain (mauntən) *n.* (*hist.*) the extreme left wing of the Convention during the French Revolution, so called from the raised seats its members occupied. It chiefly comprised the Jacobins, the Cordeliers and the followers of Hébert

moun·tain (mauntən) *n.* a conspicuously elevated, steep part of the earth's surface, esp. one rising to more than 1,000 ft above the surrounding land ‖ a high land mass containing a number of such projections ‖ a great quantity, *a mountain of debts* [O.F. *montaigne*]

—There are three main types of mountain: volcanic mountains, mountains caused by bending of the earth's crust, and mountains caused by erosion. Volcanic mountains are formed by the ejection of lava and ash from volcanoes, are symmetrical in shape, and tend to occur as isolated peaks. Bending of the earth's crust may cause a fracturing of the rocks producing fault mountains such as the Sierra Nevada of California, or it may produce buckling as well as fracturing, causing the rocks to fall into ridges and furrows like a washboard. The Himalayas, Alps, Andes and Appalachians are examples of such folded mountains. Mountains are caused by erosion when weathering wears away the softer rocks and leaves the more resistant ones standing, e.g. the Catskills of New York

mountain ash any of several trees of genus *Sorbus*, fam. *Rosaceae*, esp. the rowan of Europe and Asia, and the American mountain ash, *S. americana*

moun·tain·eer (mauntəniər) **1.** *n.* a person skilled in mountain climbing **2.** *v.i.* to climb mountains

mountain goat *Oreamnos montanus*, a white long-haired mammal with slender black horns, resembling a goat, found in the mountains of N.W. North America

mountain laurel *Kalmia latifolia*, a North American evergreen shrub having glossy leaves and pink or white flower clusters

mountain lion a cougar

moun·tain·ous (mauntənəs) *adj.* containing mountains ‖ huge [F. *montagneux*]

mountain sheep any of several wild sheep of mountain regions, esp. the bighorn

mountain sickness nausea, dizziness etc. caused by the rarefied air at high altitudes

moun·tain·side (mauntənsaid) *n.* the side of a mountain

Mountain standard time (*abbr.* M.S.T.) Mountain time

Mountain time (*abbr.* M.T.) one of the seven standard time divisions of the U.S.A. and Canada, seven hours behind Greenwich time and two hours behind Eastern standard time

moun·tain·top (mauntəntɔp) *n.* the top of a mountain

Mount·bat·ten (mauntbæt'n), Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholas 1st Earl, Mountbatten of Burma (1900–79), British statesman and admiral. He was supreme Allied commander in S.E. Asia (1943–6). As viceroy (1947) and governor-general (1947–8) of India he saw the dominions of India and Pakistan established. He was first sea lord (1955–9) and chief of the U.K. defense staff (1959–65). He was assassinated by a terrorist bomb set by the Irish Republican Army

Mount Desert Island [illegible] wooded island and summer resort off S.E. Maine, linked to the mainland [illegible] Cadillac Mt. (1,532 ft), the highest point on the eastern seaboard. Champlain visited and named the island (1604)

moun·te·bank (mauntibæŋk) *n.* a man who uses showmanship to exploit public credulity [illegible] seller of quack medicines who mounted a bench or platform and collected an audience by showman

monta in banco, mount on a bench]

Mount Hol·yoke College (houljouk, houl·ouk) a U.S. educational institution for women founded (1836) by Mary Lyon at South Hadley, Mass., as Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. In 1893 it was rechartered and renamed

mount·ing (mauntiŋ) *n.* a support or setting for a jewel, picture etc.

Mount McKinley National Park a U.S. nature reserve (area 3,030 sq. miles) in S. central Alaska, established (1917) by Congress.

Mount Rainier National Park a U.S. nature reserve (area 100 sq. miles) in the Cascade

Mount Rushmore National Memorial a sculpture of the heads of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt, carved (1927–41) by Gutzon Borglum on the northeast side of Mt. Rushmore in the living rock. Each head is about 60 ft high. The portraits represent the founding, expansion, preservation, and unification of the U.S.A.

Mount Ver·non (vɔ:rnən) the home and burial place of George Washington in N.E. Virginia on

Mount·y, Mount·ie (mauntɪ) *pl.* **Mount·ies** *n.* (*pop.*) a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

mourn (mɔ:rn) *v.i.* to express or feel grief, esp. because of a death, *to mourn for a friend* ‖ to show customary tokens of grief for a given period after someone's death, e.g. to wear mourning ‖ *v.t.* to express or feel grief for (a dead person, someone's death etc.) [O.E. *murn-*

Mourne, Mountains of (mɔ:rn) a range in S.E. Co. Down, Northern Ireland. Slieve Donard, 2,796 ft.

mourn·er (mɔ:rnər) *n.* a person who mourns, a person attending a funeral

mourn·ful (mɔ:rnfəl) *adj.* feeling or showing sadness, *a mournful expression* ‖ doleful, causing sadness, *a mournful tune*

mourn·ing (mɔ:rnɪŋ) *n.* grieving, lamentation ‖ the customary period during which a dead person is mourned ‖ the special clothes or tokens worn by a mourner

mourning dove *Zenaidura macrura Carolinensis*, a small wild dove of the U.S.A. with a mournful cry

mouse (maus) **1.** *pl.* **mice** (mais) *n.* any of a large number of rodents resembling rats but smaller, with hairless tails, esp. one of the smaller members of genus *Mus*, fam. *Muridae*, e.g. *M. musculus*, the house mouse, a common pest found in most parts of the world. a timid or retiring person **2.** (*pres. part.* **mous·ing** *past* and *past part.* **moused** (esp. of a cat) to hunt and catch mice **mous·er** *n.* an animal, esp. a cat, that is particularly good at catching mice [O.E. *mus*]

mouse·trap (maustrap) *n.* a device for catching

mousey MOUSY

mousse·ka (mu:sakə) *n.* dish of ground lamb or

whipped cream or a substitute of thin

bristles or hair around an animal's

of a middle Paleolithic epoch characterized

mouth (*pl.* mouths (mauðz) *n.* a cavity

pressure of the bit, *a hard mouth* ‖ the part of a river where it empties into the sea **down in the mouth** depressed, dejected **to keep one's mouth shut** to say nothing, remain silent **to put words into someone's mouth** to represent someone as having said something he did not say ‖ to tell someone what to say **to take the words out of someone's mouth** to say just what someone else was about to say **2.** *v.* (mauð) *v.t.* to say, esp. in an affected manner ‖ to shape (words) with the lips without saying them ‖ to train (a horse) to the bit ‖ *v.i.* to speak in an affected manner ‖ to make a grimace **mouth·ful** *n.* the amount of food etc. that will go into the mouth easily **to say a mouthful** (*pop.*) to say something strikingly apt or true [O.E. *müth*]

mouth organ a harmonica

mouth-part (mauθpart) *n.* (*zool.*) a structure in the region of the mouth (e.g. of an insect)

mouth-piece (mauθpi:s) *n.* the part of a wind instrument to which the player's lips are applied ‖ something placed at the mouth, e.g. part of a horse's bit passing between the teeth ‖ the part of a tobacco pipe which is placed in the mouth ‖ the part of a telephone into which one speaks ‖ a spokesman, e.g. a person or newspaper delivering the opinion of others

mov·a·bil·i·ty, move·a·bil·i·ty (mu:vəbiliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being movable

mov·a·ble, move·a·ble (mu:vəb'l) **1.** *adj.* capable of being moved ‖ (of property) that can be moved from a house, personal ‖ (of a religious feast) changing its date from year to year **2.** *n.* an article, esp. of furniture, that can be moved from a house (cf. FIXTURE) [O.F. *Br movable*]

move (mu:v) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **mov·ing** *past* and *past part.* **moved** *v.t.* to change the location or position of, *to move a table* ‖ to cause to become active, stir, *to move water around with a stick* ‖ to arouse the feelings (esp. of pity, sympathy etc.) of, *his account moved her deeply* ‖ to influence, impel, prompt, *her advice moved him to action* ‖ to cause (the bowels) to eject feces ‖ to propose formally in an assembly, *to move a vote of thanks* ‖ *v.i.* to be made active, stir, *a few leaves moved in the wind* ‖ to change location or position ‖ (with 'for') to make an appeal, application etc. in a law court, *the plaintiff moved for a rehearing* ‖ to be active, spend one's time, *he moves in literary circles* ‖ to change one's residence ‖ (often with 'on') to depart or start to depart ‖ to make progress, *the work moves slowly* ‖ (*chess, checkers* etc.) to change the position of a piece as part of the game ‖ to take action, *we must move at once in this matter* ‖ (of the bowels) to eject feces **as the spirit moves one** when one feels inclined **to move out (in)** to remove one's belongings from (take them into) a residence **to move up** to advance, e.g. when standing in line **2.** *n.* a calculated maneuver made to gain some advantage (*chess, checkers* etc.) the moving of a piece, or the turn of a player to move ‖ a change of place or residence, *we plan a move in the spring* **on the move** moving from place to place, progressing, departing **to get a move on** (*pop.*) to hurry up **to make a move** to stir, *don't make a move or I'll shoot* ‖ to go to a different place ‖ to take action [M.E. fr. A.F. *mover*, O.F. *movoir*]

move·ability MOVABILITY

move·able MOVABLE

move·ment (mu:vmənt) *n.* the act or process of moving ‖ an instance of this ‖ an impulse, *he felt a movement of pity for them* ‖ the development of the action in a prose work ‖ the rhythmic quality of a poem ‖ the illusion of motion in a painting, sculpture etc. ‖ the moving parts of a mechanism (esp. of clockwork) (*mus.*) a usually self-contained structural division of a symphony, sonata etc. (*mus.*) the character of a composition with regard to rhythm and tempo ‖ a series of acts and events planned towards a definite end by a body of people, *the civil rights movement* ‖ a tactical moving of troops as part of a military or naval maneuver ‖ an emptying of the bowels ‖ the matter thus emptied (*commerce*) a change or trend in the price of some

mov·er (mu:vər) *n.* a person who or thing that moves, esp. a person who moves a formal proposal ‖ someone who professionally moves people's belongings from one residence to another

mo·vie (mu:vɪ) *n.* (*Am.=Br.* film) a sequence of pictures projected on a screen from a developed and prepared film, esp. with an accompanying sound track ‖ a theater where such pictures are

entertainment in general ‖ this entertainment as a branch of industry ‖ a particular example of such entertainment, *let's go to the movies tonight* [MOVING PICTURES]

movie camera (*Am.=Br.* cinecamera) a camera for making movies, usually amateur, and using narrower film (16 or 8 mm.) than is used in the movie industry

mov·ie·go·er (mu:vi:gouər) *n.* (*Am.=Br.* cinemagoer) a person who goes frequently to the movies

movie house a building where movies are shown

mov·ing (mu:viŋ) *adj.* changing place, posture etc., *moving parts* ‖ causing movement or action, a *moving belt* ‖ affecting the feelings, esp. feelings of tenderness, pity, sympathy etc.

moving picture a movie (sequence of pictures)

moving staircase an escalator

mow (mou) *past part.* **mowed, mown** (moun) *v.t.* to cut (grass etc.) with a scythe, sickle, lawn mower etc. ‖ (with 'down') to cause to fall in great numbers, *mowed down by machine-gun fire* ‖ *v.i.* to cut grass etc. [O.E. *māwan*]

mow (mau) *n.* a stack of hay, grain etc., esp. in a barn ‖ the place in a barn where hay etc. is stored [O.E. *müga*, heap]

mox·a (mɔksə) *n.* (*med.*) a Japanese wormwood used medically as a cauterizing agent

mox·i·bus·tion (mɔksəbʌstʃən) *n.* therapeutic technique of applying heat by slowly burning moxa sticks held near diseased areas or acupuncture pressure points

Mo·zam·bique (mouzambi:k) a country (area 302,250 sq. miles, pop. 13,413,000) on the S.E. African coast. Capital: Maputo. People and language: mainly Bantu with small Portuguese and Asian minorities. Official language: Portuguese. The land is divided between wide coastal plains and grassy or wooded interior highlands (2,000–8,000 ft), from which several rivers (esp. the Limpopo and the Zambezi) flow east across the country. The northern savanna is one of Africa's chief big-game regions. Average yearly temperatures (F.): 71°–78° along the coasts, higher in river valleys. Rainfall: 30 ins. in the south, 56 ins. in the north. Chief occupations: subsistence agriculture (millet, manioc, sweet potatoes), sugar growing on plantations with conscripted labor. Exports: sugar, corn, raw and spun cotton, cashew nuts, copra, sisal, minerals (beryl, bauxite), labor to South African mines. Livestock: oxen, goats. Chief ports: Maputo, Quelimane, Sofala, Pemba. Mozambique was under Arab influence when it was captured by the Portuguese (early 16th c.) and became a center of the slave trade until 1878. An insurrection developed (1964) against the Portuguese and Mozambique achieved its independence (1975). It became a base for guerrilla forces from Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and South Africa until a 1979 cease-fire with Rhodesia (1979) and a nonaggression pact with South Africa (1984) were signed.

Moz·ar·ab (mouzərəb) *n.* (*hist.*) a medieval Spanish Christian under allegiance to a Moorish king but allowed to follow his own religion

Moz·ar·a·bic *adj.* [Span. *Mozarabic* fr. Arab. *musta'rib*, would-be Arab]

Mo·zart (moutsart), Wolfgang Amadeus (1756–91), Austrian composer. He showed a phenomenal, perhaps unique, musical precocity, beginning to compose at about the age of five. In his short life he produced a vast output, but remained poor, although his genius was acknowledged. Mozart assimilated a great variety of musical influences and mastered all the musical forms of his time. In spite of the great ease and speed with which he composed, his music shows a continuous growth in expressive power, the purity and grace which characterize his style, and constitute its immediate appeal, do not preclude emotional intensity and depth. Mozart's works include 41 numbered symphonies, of which the last three (all written in 1788) are esp. outstanding, a clarinet concerto (1791), concertos for piano, violin, French horn etc., string quartets, sonatas, serenades, divertimenti and many other orchestral and chamber works, the 'Requiem' (1791, finished after his death by Sussmayr, a pupil), other Masses and religious music, songs, and many operas, incl. 'The Abduction from the Seraglio' (1782), 'The Marriage of Figaro' (1786), 'Don Giovanni' (1787), 'Così fan tutte' (1790) and 'The Magic Flute' (1791).

moz·zet·ta, mo·zet·ta (mouzétə) *n.* a short cape with an ornamental hood worn over a rochet by Roman Catholic Church dignitaries [Ital. *mozzetta*]

M.P. a member of the military police ‖ (*Br.*) a member of Parliament

MPG (*acronym*) miles per gallon (esp. of gasoline, used in a motor vehicle)

mph, m·p·h. miles per hour

MPU (*electr. acronym*) microprocessing unit

Mr *MISTER, *MESSRS

mri·dan·ga (mridəngə) or **mri·dan·gam** (mridəngəm) *n.* (*music*) a two-headed, conical drum of India

MRNA (*abbr.*) messenger RNA

Mrs (misiz) *n.* a courtesy title for any married woman not styled 'Lady', 'Dr' etc., used before her name or her husband's, *Mrs Anthony Waterer* [abbr. of MISTRESS]

MRV (*mil. acronym*) multiple reentry vehicle, a long-range missile with multiple warheads that travel in the stratosphere and reenter the atmosphere individually. *Cf* MIRV

MSI (*electr. abbr.*) medium-scale integration, the creation of multiple units of integrated circuit on one chip of silicon. *Cf* LSI

M60 (emsíksti:) *n.* (*mil.*) British main battle tank with 105-mm, 0.51-caliber, and 0.5 antiaircraft guns

ms., MS. *pl.* **mss., MSS.** manuscript

Ms (miz) *n.* a courtesy title for a woman, whether she is married or not

MSR (*mil. abbr.*) missile site radar, used at antiballistic missile sites

M.S.T. Mountain standard time

MSW (*abbr.*) **1.** master of social welfare **2.** master of social work

mt, Mt mountain, Mount

mu (mju:, mu:) *n.* the 12th letter (M, μ = m) of the Greek alphabet

much (mʌtʃ) *comp.* **more** (mɔr) *superl.* **most** (moust) **1.** *adj.* (used esp. after an adverb, e.g. 'not', 'too', 'very') great in quantity, extent or degree, *not much rain* ‖ very great, very good. *she is not much to look at* **2.** *n.* a great quantity, extent or degree, *much of the land was flooded* ‖ something great, important, admirable (used esp. in negative constructions), *his efforts didn't amount to much* **3.** *adv.* to a great extent or degree, *he feels much better now, she doesn't like him very much* ‖ almost, *the two look much the same* **much as** no matter to what extent or degree, however much, *we cannot come, much as we would like to* [M.E. *muche, moche, meche, miche*]

much·ness (mʌtʃnis) *n.* (in the phrase) **much of a muchness** average, leaving little to choose, *the candidates were all much of a muchness*

mu·cic acid (mjú:sik) a white crystalline diacid $(CHOH)_4—(CO_2H)_2$ obtained by the oxidation of gums, lactose etc. [F. *mucique*]

mu·ci·lage (mjú:səlidʒ) *n.* a sticky gelatinous substance found in seaweeds and in certain other plants ‖ a solution of gum etc. prepared as an adhesive **mu·ci·lag·i·nous** (mju:səlǽdʒinəs) *adj.* sticky ‖ containing or producing mucilage [F.]

mu·cin (mjú:sin) *n.* (*biochem.*) one of a series of mucoproteins originating from mucous membranes **mú·ci·nous** *adj.* [F. *mucine*]

muck (mʌk) **1.** *n.* moist farmyard manure ‖ dark, moist, fertile soil containing decomposing organic matter ‖ dirt, filth ‖ mud ‖ (*pop.*) an untidy state, confusion, *in a muck* **2.** *v.t.* to manure, *to muck a field* ‖ (*pop.*) to make dirty, to *muck one's clothes* ‖ (esp. *Br., pop.*) to bungle, spoil, *that's mucked his chances* **to muck about** (*Br., pop.*) to fool around ‖ to interfere (with something) **to muck in** (*Br., pop.*) to join in on a casual, equal footing **to muck out** (*Br.*) to clean out (a stable, cowshed etc.) [M.E. *muk*, prob. fr Scand.]

muck·rake (mákreik) *pres. part.* **muck·rak·ing** *past* and *past part.* **muck·raked** *v.t.* to make special efforts to uncover and to expose corruption in public affairs ‖ to spread sensational or unsavory facts or rumors under the guise of exposing corruption

Muckrakers (mákreikərz) the name applied to those writers in the U.S.A in the early 20th century who exposed corruption through their writings. Muckrakers included Ray Stannard Baker, who wrote of racial discrimination in 'Following the Color Line' (1908), David Graham Phillips, who exposed child labor in 'The Treason and the Senate' (1906); Ida Tarbell, Thomas Lawson, who wrote of stock fraud in 'Frenzied Finance' (1905) and Charles Edward Russell, who fought social dislocation. The term was used by Theodore Roosevelt in 1906

muck·y (mʌkiː) *comp.* **muck·i·er** *superl.* **muck·i·est** *adj.* dirty ‖ muddy

mu·coid (mju:kɔid) *n.* (*biochem.*) any of a group of glycoproteins resembling mucus, occurring in the vitreous humor and cornea of the eye, in certain tissues, in cysts etc. [MUCUS]

mu·co·pro·tein (mju:kouprouti:n) *n.* a mucoid [fr. MUCUS + PROTEIN]

mu·cor (mju:kər) *n.* a phycomycete of the genus *Mucor*, incl. many common molds, e.g. those which occur on bread, jam etc. [L. fr. *mucere*, to be moldy]

mu·co·sa (mju:kóusə) *pl.* **mu·co·sae** (mju:kóusi:), **mu·co·sa, mu·co·sas** *n.* (*anat.*) a mucous membrane [Mod. L.]

mu·cos·i·ty (mju:kɔ́siti:) *n.* the state or quality of being mucous

mu·cous (mju:kəs) *adj.* of, covered with or like mucus ‖ containing or secreting mucus [fr. L. *mucosus*]

mucous membrane a moist membrane containing mucous glands, lining cavities and passages of the body, e.g. the respiratory, alimentary and genitourinary tracts

mu·cro (mju:krou) *pl.* **mu·cro·nes** (mju:króuni:z) *n.* (*biol.*) a terminal point or process projecting sharply, esp. at the end of a leaf [Mod. L. fr. L. = sharp point]

mu·cro·nate (mju:krəneit) *adj.* (*biol.*) ending abruptly in a sharp point **mu·cro·nat·ed** *adj.* [fr. L. *mucronatus*]

mu·cus (mjú:kəs) *n.* a slippery, slimy substance secreted by mucous glands covering and lubricating the inner surfaces of the respiratory, alimentary and genitourinary tracts etc. ‖ a secretion resembling this in certain animals, e.g. snails [L. *mucus*, mucus of the nose]

mud (mʌd) *n.* a sticky mixture of water and earth or dust ‖ malicious abuse to **fling** (or **sling, throw**) **mud at** to talk scandal about [M.E. *mode, mudde* prob. fr. L.G.]

mud bath a bath in mud for relief of rheumatism etc

mud·di·ly (mʌdili:) *adv.* in a muddy manner

mud·di·ness (mʌdi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being muddy

mud·dle (mʌd'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **mud·dling** *past* and *past part.* **mud·dled** *v.t.* to mix (things) in a confused manner, *his papers are terribly muddled* ‖ to make (speech, words) unclear, *to muddle one's lines* ‖ to bewilder, esp. with alcohol, *two drinks muddle him* ‖ to make a mess of, bungle ‖ *v.i.* (with 'about', 'away', 'on' etc.) to act in a confused, disorganized or bungling way **2.** *n.* a state of disorder or messiness ‖ a state of mental confusion [MUD]

mud·dle-head·ed (mʌd'lhedid) *adj.* given to mental confusion or bungling

mud·dy (mʌdi:) **1.** *adj. comp.* **mud·di·er** *superl.* **mud·di·est** covered with mud, *muddy shoes* ‖ abounding in mud, *a muddy lane* ‖ like mud in color or texture, *a muddy skin* ‖ thick with sediment, *muddy coffee* ‖ confused, muddled, *muddy ideas* ‖ (of light) dull, murky, *a muddy sky* ‖ (of color) lacking brightness or clarity **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **mud·dy·ing** *past* and *past part* **mud·died** to make muddy ‖ *v.i.* to become muddy

mud·fish (mʌdfiʃ) *pl.* **mud·fish, mud·fish·es** *n* any of several fishes living in muddy water, burrowing in mud etc., e.g. the loach

mud flat an area of muddy ground covered by water at high tide

mud·guard (mʌdgurd) *n.* (*Br.*) a fender (metal cover over the wheel of a vehicle)

mud·lark (mʌdlark) *n.* a child who grubs around looking for useful things in the mud of riverbanks, esp. of the Thames, in England ‖ an urchin (mischievous young boy)

mud·pack (mʌdpæk) *n.* a cosmetic preparation for the face, consisting of fuller's earth and astringents

mud puppy *pl.* **mud puppies** any of several large gilled, aquatic, American salamanders, e.g. the axolotl, the hellbender, or any member of genus *Necturus*, fam. *Proteidae*, that live in underwater mud

mud·skip·per (mʌdskipər) *n.* any of several [illegible] *Periophthalmus* of Asia and Polynesia, which have specially modified pectoral fins enabling them to leave the water

mud-sling·ing [illegible] offensive remarks etc., e.g. as features of a political campaign

mu·ez·zin (mu:ézin, mju:ézin) *n.* a Moslem crier who calls out the hours of prayer from a minaret [Arab. *mu'adhdhin* fr. *adhana*, to proclaim]

muff (mʌf) *n.* a covering of fur etc. for protecting the hands from cold, shaped like a tube with open ends into which the hands are put [prob. Du. *mof* fr. F. *moufle*]

muff 1. *v.t.* (*cricket, baseball* etc.) to miss (a catch) ‖ to bungle ‖ *v.t.* to miss a catch in a game ‖ to bungle something **2.** *n.* (*cricket, baseball* etc.) a fumbled and dropped catch ‖ a bungling performance ‖ a bungler, esp. in games [origin unknown]

muf·fin (mʌfin) *n.* a quick bread made of batter containing egg, baked in a cup-shaped mold and eaten hot with butter ‖ (*Br.*) an English muffin [origin unknown]

muf·fle (mʌfəl) *n.* a compartment or protective barrier in a kiln or furnace for firing substances which must be protected from flame [F. *moufle*, thick glove]

muffle *n.* the end of the muzzle in ruminants and certain other mammals [F. *mufle*, origin unknown]

muffle *pres. part.* **muf·fling** *past* and *past part* **muf·fled** *v.t.* to cover up (the head, throat etc.) for protection against cold, esp. by wrapping oneself in a scarf etc. ‖ to wrap or pad (a drum, oars etc.) to deaden sound ‖ to deaden (sound) by wrapping, padding etc. ‖ to restrict the diffusion of (criticism etc.) **muf·fler** *n.* a scarf for protecting the throat from cold ‖ a device to deaden or muffle noise, esp. the felt pad of a piano hammer or (*Am.* = *Br.* silencer) a baffle in the exhaust pipe of an engine [O.F. *emmoufler*]

muf·ti (mʌfti:) *n.* an official expounder of Moslem law ‖ civilian dress worn by someone who normally wears a military uniform ‖ plain clothes as distinct from any uniform [Arab. fr. *aftā*, to decide a point of law]

mug (mʌg) **1.** *n.* a drinking vessel, generally cylindrical in shape, with a handle ‖ the amount it holds ‖ (*pop.*) the face or mouth, *an ugly mug* (*Br., pop.*) a dupe **2.** *v. pres. part.* **mug·ging** *past* and *past part.* **mugged** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to grimace ‖ *v.t.* to put a stranglehold on (someone) from behind or strike (him) or otherwise assault (him) in order to commit robbery **to mug up** (*Br., pop.*) to make an effort to find out and learn, *to mug up facts for a speech* ‖ (*Br., pop.*) to study (a subject) by cramming **múg·ger** *n* someone who assaults a person in order to rob him [origin unknown]

Mugabe (mu:gubei), Robert Gabriel (1924–) prime minister of Zimbabwe (1980–) and cofounder (1963) and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU). Opposed to the white government of Rhodesia, he was imprisoned (1964–74), and when released he directed anti-Rhodesian guerrilla troops from bases in Mozambique. When black majority rule was agreed upon (1979), he was named leader of the newly named country in 1980

mug·gi·ness (mʌgi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being muggy

mug·gins (mʌginz) *pl.* **mug·gins** *n.* (esp. *Br., pop.*) a fool, simpleton [perh. fr. surname *Muggins*]

mug·gy (mʌgi:) *comp.* **mug·gi·er** *superl.* **mug·gi·est** *adj.* (of weather, climate etc.) warm and damp, oppressive [fr. older *mug*, to drizzle prob. fr. Scand.]

mug·wump (mʌgwʌmp) *n.* someone who is neutral or undecided, esp. in politics **Mug·wump** (*Am. hist.*) a Republican who voted for Cleveland, the Democratic nominee, instead of for the Republican candidate, James G. Blaine, in the presidential election of 1884 [Algonquian *mugquomp, mugwomp*, chief]

Muhammed *MOHAMMED

Muhammedan *MOHAMMEDAN

muishond (mʌishont) *n.* either of two southern African weasels having white stripes on a black body. Both animal emit a foul odor if attacked [AFRIKAANS, fr. HERMAPHRODITE] [Afrik. fr. Du. fr. M.Du. *muushont* fr. *muus*, mouse + *hont*, dog]

Mujahedeen (mu:jahedi:n) *n.* political group belonging to the national liberation movement of Iran; founded in 1961 to overthrow Shah Mohammed Pahlavi and later in opposition to Ayatollah Khomeini

Mukden (mu:kden) *CHENYANG

mu·lat·to (məlætou, mju:lætou) *pl.* **mul·at·toes, mu·lat·tos** *n* the first-generation offspring of a European and a black [Span. *mulato*]

mul·ber·ry (mʌlberɪ, mʌlbərɪ) *pl* **mul·ber·ries** *n.* any of several members of *Morus*, fam *Moraceae*, a worldwide genus of trees cultivated for their delicious multiple fruit. The leaves of some species are used for feeding silkworms ‖ the fruit of any of these trees ‖ a rich, dark purple color [M.E. *mulberie, murberie* prob. fr. M.H.G. *mülbere* fr. L. *morum*, mulberry]

mulch (mʌlʧ, mʌlʃ) **1.** *n.* a layer of wet straw, leaves, grass mowings, compost etc. spread over the roots of plants or trees to conserve moisture, protect from frost etc. **2.** *v.t.* to apply mulch to [rel. to G. dial. *molsch* adj., soft, decaying]

mulct (mʌlkt) *v.t.* to punish by means of a fine ‖ to get hold of the money of (someone) by swindling or extortion [fr. L. *mulctare, multare*]

mulct *n.* a fine ‖ a penalty ‖ a compulsory pay-

Muldoon (mʌldu:n), Robert David (1921–), New Zealand prime minister (1975–84). He was a member of Parliament from 1960 and minister of finance (1967–72) before becoming prime minister

mule (mju:l) *n.* a slipper made without a back [F.]

mule *n.* a usually sterile hybrid produced by crossing a male ass and a mare, used as a pack animal. The mule unites the size and power of the horse with the perseverance and surefootedness of the ass (cf. HINNY) ‖ a stubborn or obstinate person, esp. when also stupid ‖ a sterile plant hybrid ‖ a sterile hybrid, esp. of a canary and some related bird ‖ a spinning machine which draws, twists and winds cotton, wool etc. [O.E. *mul* fr. L. and fr. O.F. *mul, mule*]

mule *MEWL

mule skinner (*pop.*) a muleteer

mu·le·teer (mju:lətɪər) *n.* a driver of mules [F. *muletier*]

Mul·ha·cen (mu:lɑθen) a mountain (11,420 ft) of the Sierra Nevada, in Granada, the highest point in Spain

Mul·hau·sen (mʌlhauz'n) *MULHOUSE

Mul·heim an der Ruhr (mʌlhaimənderru:r) an industrial town (pop. 179,900) in the Ruhr Valley, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany, between Duisburg and Essen

Mul·house (mʌlhaus) (*G.* Mulhausen), a town (pop. 114,000) of Haut-Rhin, E. France, textiles; machinery; potash. Town hall (16th c.)

mul·ish (mju:lɪʃ) *adj.* obstinate, stubborn

mull (mʌl) *v.t.* (with 'over') to ponder, deliberate mentally over (some question or problem) [ori-

mull *n.* a thin, soft muslin used esp. in book-

mull *v.t.* to heat, sweeten, and flavor (wine,

mul·lah (mʌlə) *n.* a Moslem teacher of theology and sacred law [Pers., Turk. and Urdu *mulla* fr.

mul·lein, mul·len (mʌlɪn) *n.* a member of *Ver-*

plants with woolly leaves and tall spiked yellow flowers, widely distributed in the northern hemisphere, esp. *V. thapsus* [A.F. *moleine*]

Mul·ler (mʌlər), Hermann Joseph (1890–1967), U.S. geneticist and winner of the 1946 Nobel Prize in medicine for his discovery that X rays greatly increase the rate of mutation of genes

mull·er (mʌlər) *n.* a device, e.g. a flat-surfaced stone, used to grind powders, pigments etc. against a slab [perh. fr. A.F.]

mullet

mullet : the red mullet [M.E. *molet, mulet* fr. O.F. *mulet*]

mul·li·ga·taw·ny (mʌlɪgətɔ:nɪ) *n.* a highly seasoned East Indian curry soup [Tamil *milagu*

mul·lion (mʌljən) *n.* (*archit.*) a slender vertical bar separating the compartments or apertures

mul·lite (mʌlaɪt) *n.* a silicate of aluminum used as a refractory, after *Mull*, an island of the Hebrides

Mulroney (mʌlru:nɪ, Brian (1939–), Cana-

Mul·tan (mu:ltʌn) a walled city (pop. 730,000) of the Punjab, Pakistan, a communications center: textiles, pottery, chemicals, precision instruments, jewelry

multi- (mʌltɪ-, mʌltaɪ-) *prefix* having, containing or consisting of much or many ‖ many times, as in 'multimillionaire' [fr. L. *multus*, much, many]

mul·ti·ac·cess (mʌltɪækses) *adj.* having multiple access, e.g., of computer time-sharing

multi-cel·lu·lar (mʌltɪseljələr) *adj.* having many cells

multi-col·ored, *Br.* **multi-col·oured** (mʌltɪkʌlərd) *adj.* of many different colors

mul·ti-com·pa·ny (mʌltɪkʌmpənɪ:) *n.* an enterprise involving several companies in different industries *syn* conglomerate

mul·ti-far·i·ous (mʌltɪfɛərɪəs) *adj.* having great variety or diversity [fr. L.L. *multifarius*]

mul·ti-fid (mʌltɪfɪd) *adj.* (*biol.*) cleft into many parts or lobes [fr. L. *multifidus*]

mul·ti-form (mʌltɪfɔrm) *adj.* having many forms, variously shaped **mul·ti-for·mi·ty** *n.* [fr. F. *multiforme* or L. *multiformis*]

mul·ti-germ (mʌltɪʤɜ:rm) *adj.* (*botany*) of a fruit capable of seeding several plants

mul·ti-hull (mʌltɪhʌl) *adj.* of a sailing vessel with more than one hull, usu. joined by a common deck *Cf* MONOHULL

mul·ti-lat·er·al (mʌltɪlætərəl) *adj.* involving the participation of more than two nations ‖ many-sided

mul·ti-lin·gual (mʌltɪlɪngwəl) *adj.* containing or expressed in several languages, *a multilingual text* ‖ capable of using several languages

multimedia (mʌltɪmi:dɪə) *adj.* of a means of communication involving several media, e.g., film and sculpture, print matter, and voices *Cf* MEDIA

mul·ti-mil·lion·aire (mʌltɪmɪljənɛər) *n.* a person who possesses several million dollars, pounds etc

mul·ti-na·tion·al corporation (mʌltɪnæʃən'l) (*economics*) a business enterprise operating in several nations, esp. involved in world market

mul·ti-pack (mʌltɪpæk) *n.* single package with two or more products

mul·tip·a·ra (mʌltɪpərə) *pl.* **mul·tip·a·rae** (mʌltɪpəri:) *n.* (*zool.*) a woman who has had more than one child ‖ Mod. L. fr. *multiparus* adj., multiparous]

mul·tip·a·rous (mʌltɪpərəs) *adj.* (*zool.*) bearing several or more than one offspring at a birth (*med.*) of, pertaining to or being a multipara [fr. Mod. L. *multiparus*]

mul·ti-par·tite (mʌltɪpɑrtaɪt) *adj.* involving the participation of several nations, multilateral ‖ divided into many parts [fr. L. *multipartitus*, having many parts]

mul·ti-phase (mʌltɪfeɪz) *adj.* (*elec.*) polyphase

mul·ti-pha·sic screening (mʌltɪfeɪzɪk) (*med.*) the use of a battery of screening tests in order to identify any of the several diseases being screened for in an apparently healthy popula-

mul·ti-ple (mʌltɪp'l) **1.** *adj.* having many parts, sections or components ‖ multifarious, manifold (*elec.*, of a circuit) having several parallel conductors (*elec.*) designating a group of terminals which make the circuit available at several points **2.** *n.* (*math.*) a quantity or number which contains another an exact number of times without a remainder, *21 is a multiple of 7*

mul·ti-ple-choice (mʌltɪp'lʧɔɪs) *adj.* (of a question in a test) having several answers given from which the person tested must choose the correct one ‖ (of a test) containing such ques-

multiple factors (*biol.*) genes having a joint or cumulative effect

multiple fruit (*bot.*) a collective fruit

multiple sclerosis a chronic, generally progressive disease in which the myelin of the central nervous system is replaced by sclerotic scars. Symptoms may include muscular weakness, tremors, defects of vision, sensation or speech, paralysis etc

multiple shop (*Br.*) a chain store

mul·ti-plet (mʌltəplət) *n.* **1.** (*particle physics*) a family of 8 to 10 nuclear particles with the same mass, hypercharge, and isotopic spin **2.** (*quantum mechanics*) closely spaced energy levels resulting from a weak splitting of an energy level, e.g., isoprin multiplets, also, related particles that can be split into a number of energy levels **3.** (*phys.*) closely spaced lines in a spectrum composed of a group of related lines

mul·ti-plex (mʌltɪpleks) *adj.* (*elec.*) of a system capable of sending several simultaneous messages on one wave ‖ multiple [L.]

mul·ti-plex·or (mʌltɪpleksər) *n.* (*communications*) device that can interleave data from two or more sources or distribute such interleaved data using a single channel —**multiplex** *v.* to use *Cf* MULTIPROGRAMMING

multiplexor channel (*computer*) a method for slow-speed data transmission between memory and the input-output devices, in which time is shared by many devices daisy-chained together

mul·ti-pli·a·ble (mʌltɪplaɪəb'l) *adj.* capable of being multiplied

mul·ti-plic·a·ble (mʌltɪplɪkəb'l) *adj.* multiplicable [fr. L. *multiplicabilis*]

mul·ti-pli·cand (mʌltɪplɪkænd) *n.* (*math.*) the quantity or number to be multiplied by another [fr. L. *multiplicandus* fr. *multiplicare*, to multiply]

mul·ti-pli·ca·tion (mʌltɪplɪkéɪʃən) *n.* a multiplying or being multiplied ‖ (*math.*) the arithmetical process of multiplying numbers, which abbreviates the process of repeated addition [F.]

multiplication factor the reproduction factor

multiplication table an elementary arithmetical table giving the results of multiplication, usually from 1 times 1 to 12 times 12

mul·ti-pli·ca·tive (mʌltɪplɪkeɪtɪv, mʌltɪplɪkətɪv) *adj.* capable of multiplying or tending to multiply [fr. M.L. *multiplicativus*]

mul·ti-plic·i·ty (mʌltɪplɪsɪtɪ:) *n.* a great number ‖ the quality or state of being many or varied [fr. L. *multiplicitas*]

mul·ti-pli·er (mʌltɪplaɪər) *n.* someone who or something that multiplies ‖ (*math.*) the quantity or number by which the multiplicand is multiplied ‖ (*phys.*) an instrument for intensifying a force, electric current etc.

multiplier effect (*computer*) an output effect disproportionately larger than the input

mul·ti-ply (mʌltɪplaɪ) *pres. part.* **mul·ti-ply·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mul·ti-plied** *v.t.* (*math.*) to increase (a number or quantity) by adding the number or quantity to itself repeatedly in a single arithmetical step, 7 *multiplied by 7 makes 49* ‖ to increase in number, quantity or intensity, *to multiply one's efforts* ‖ *v.i.* to increase in number or quantity ‖ to breed, *the species multiplies rapidly* [O.F. *multiplier*]

mul·ti-pro·cess·ing (mʌltəprɒsesɪŋ) *n.* (*computer*) use of several processes to execute synchronized segments of a program —**multiprocessor** *n.* the unit

mul·ti-pro·gram·ming (mʌltəprógræmɪŋ) *n.* (*computer*) interleaved execution of two or more programs sharing the time on a unit of equipment. *syn* multirunning *Cf* MULTIPLEXOR, PARALLEL PROCESSING.

mul·ti-ra·cial·ism (mʌltəréɪʃəlɪzəm) *n.* doctrine of equality of rights and opportunity among races in a social system

mul·ti-re·sist·ant (mʌltərɪzɪstənt) *adj.* (*med.*) of bacteria resistant to several antibiotics

multirunning *MULTIPROGRAMMING

mul·ti-source drug (mʌltəsours) drug available for more than one manufacturer or distributor, often under different brand names, usu. subject to limits on reimbursement from insurers

mul·ti-spec·tral (mʌltəspéktrəl) *adj.* of photography having the ability to sense many spectra, e.g., infrared, microwaves, etc

mul·ti-tude (mʌltitu:d, mʌltitju:d) *n.* a great number, *a multitude of details* ‖ a crowd, a large gathering ‖ the quality or state of being numerous **the multitude** the common people [F. or fr. L. *multitudo*]

mul·ti-tu·di·nous (mʌltɪtu:dɪnəs, mʌltɪtju:dɪnəs) *adj.* existing in great numbers [fr. L. *multitudo (multitudinis)*]

mul·ti-va·lent (mʌltɪveɪlənt) *adj.* (*chem.*) having more than one valence (cf. POLYVALENT) [fr. MULTI- + *valens (valentis)* fr. *valere*, to be strong]

mul·ti-ver·si·ty (mʌltəvɜ:rsətɪ:) or **mul·ti-u·ni·ver·si·ty** (mʌltəju:nəvɜ:rsətɪ:) *n.* a university with many campuses, each with many schools, each substantially autonomous. The term was coined by President Clark Kerr of the University of California at Berkeley *also* polyversity

mum (mʌm) **1.** *interj.* hush!, silence! **mum's the word** say nothing about it, keep it a secret **2.** *adj.* silent **3.** *v.i. pres. part.* **mum·ming** *past* and

past part. **mummed** to go from house to house for fun as one of a party of mummers, esp. at Christmas [imit.]

mum·ble (mʌmb'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **mum·bling** *past* and *past part.* **mum·bled** *v.t.* to speak in a low indistinct way without proper articulation ‖ *v.t.* to utter inarticulately **2.** *n.* a low indistinct utterance or manner of speaking [M.E. *momele*]

mum·bo jum·bo (mʌmbouʤʌmbou) *n.* ritual given pointless importance in itself apart from the things signified ‖ unnecessarily complicated or meaningless language [*Mumbo Jumbo*, a supposed African idol or deity, perh. fr. Mandingo]

mu·me·son (mu:mi:zɒn, mu:mezɒn, mju:mi:zɒn, mju:mezɒn) *n.* a muon

Mum·ford (mʌmfərd), Lewis (1895–1970), U.S. author and social philosopher. His works include the tetralogy comprising 'Technics and Civilization' (1934), 'The Culture of Cities' (1938), 'The Condition of Man' (1944), and 'The Conduct of Life' (1951)

mum·mer (mʌmər) *n.* a member of a group of actors who go from house to house acting in disguise, esp. at Christmas [O.F. *momeur*]

mum·mer·y (mʌmərɪ) *pl.* **mum·mer·ies** *n.* pointless and pretentious ceremonial ‖ an instance of this ‖ a performance by mummers [O.F. *mommerie*, F. *momerie*, mummers' performance]

mum·mi·fi·ca·tion (mʌmɪfɪkeɪʃən) *n.* a mummifying or being mummified

mum·mi·fy (mʌmɪfaɪ) *pres. part.* **mum·mi·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mum·mi·fied** *v.t.* to embalm and dry (a body) so as to preserve it ‖ to preserve, wrap up etc. like a mummy ‖ *v.i.* to shrivel up, dry [fr. F. *momifier*]

mum·my (mʌmɪ:) *pl.* **mum·mies** *n.* (esp *Br.*) a child's word for) mother

mummy *pl.* **mummies** *n.* a dead body embalmed for burial by the ancient Egyptians so as to be preserved from decay ‖ any dead body that has been naturally well preserved ‖ a rich brown bituminous pigment [F. *momie* fr. M.L. *mumia* fr. Arab.]

mummy case a case in the shape of the human body, decorated with symbols, in which ancient Egyptian mummies were placed for burial

mumps (mʌmps) *n.* an acute, contagious, virus disease, most common in children, marked by fever and swelling of the salivary glands of the neck and sometimes of the ovaries or testicles [pl. of obs. *mump*, a grimace]

Munch (mu:ŋk), Edvard (1863–1944), Norwegian expressionist painter and printmaker, esp. known for his woodcuts. His figure compositions often reveal themes of death, fear and anguish. Rhythmic background patterns intensify the feelings embodied in the sharply silhouetted, macabre figures

munch (mʌnʧ) *v.t.* and *i.* to chew with visible jaw movements and soft crunching sounds [prob. imit.]

Mun·chau·sen (mʌnʧauz'n), Baron (Karl Friedrich Hieronymus von Munchhausen, 1720–97), German soldier and adventurer, whose fantastic tales of his experiences were the subject of a book in English by Rudolf Raspe (1785)

Mun·chen (mʏnxən) *MUNICH

Mün·chen-Glad·bach (mʏnxənglʊtbʊx) *MÖNCHEN-GLADBACH

mun·dane (mʌndéin, mʌndein) *adj.* ordinary, down-to-earth, matter-of-fact, esp. as contrasted with what is ideal [F. *mondain*]

mun·go (mʌngou) *n.* woolen cloth made of secondhand material, poorer in quality than shoddy [origin unknown]

Mu·nich (mju:nik) (*G.* Munchen) the capital (pop. 1,288,200) of Bavaria, West Germany, just north of the Alps. Industries: brewing, heavy and precision engineering, publishing, clothing, food processing. Bavarian rulers of the 19th c. made it a cultural center, with famous museums (esp. the Glyptothek, 1816 and Alte Pinakothek, 1826), theaters etc. University (founded 1472, brought to Munich 1826). Many public buildings, badly damaged in the 2nd world war, have been restored, e.g. the Gothic cathedral (1468–88) and town hall (1470)

Munich Agreement a pact signed Sept. 29–30, 1938 by Neville Chamberlain, Hitler, Mussolini and Daladier, by which the Sudetenland was surrendered to Nazi Germany without Czech consent. This appeasement of Hitler encouraged further German aggression

mu·nic·i·pal (mju:nɪsɪp'l) *adj.* of, relating to or [illegible]

municipal [illegible]

municipal access channel cable television [illegible]

municipal borough a borough in England or Wales with certain powers of self-government [illegible]

municipality (mju:nɪsɪpælɪtɪ) *pl.* **mu·nic·i·pal·i·ties** *n.* a town, city or district having powers of local self-government ‖ the corporation or council which governs this [F. *municipalité*]

municipalization [illegible] municipalizing or being municipalized

mu·nic·i·pal·ize (mju:nɪsɪpəlaɪz) *pres. part.* **mu·nic·i·pal·iz·ing** [illegible] **mu·nic·i·pal·ized** *v.t.* to bring under municipal authority [illegible]

mu·nif·i·cence (mju:nɪfɪs'ns) *n.* the quality or state of being munificent ‖ an instance of this [F.]

mu·nif·i·cent (mju:nɪfɪs'nt) *adj.* [illegible] ‖ characterized by generosity, *a munificent bequest* [fr. L. *munificens* (*munificentis*)]

mu·ni·ments (mju:nəmənts) *pl. n.* (*law*) a document or documents kept as evidence of title or privilege [O.F.]

mu·ni·tion (mju nɪʃən) **1.** *n.* (*pl.*) military stores and equipment of all kinds, esp. ammunition and weapons **2.** *v.t.* to provide with munitions [F.]

Mu·ñoz Ma·rín (mu:nɒz mərí:n) [illegible] 1898–1980), Puerto Rican politician and first elected governor (1948–60). He introduced (1952) a new constitution which defined Puerto Rico as an Associated Free State

Mun·ro (mənrou), H. H. *SAKI

Mun·ster (mʌnstər) the southernmost province (area 9,315 sq. miles, pop. 882,002) of the Irish Republic, comprising Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford counties ‖ (*hist.*) an ancient kingdom of S. Ireland

Mun·ster (mʏnstər) the historic capital (pop. 266,000) of Westphalia, in North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany, center of an agricultural region. Industries: coal mining, brewing, food processing. Gothic cathedral (13th c.), town hall (14th c.). University (1780)

Mun·te·ni·a (mʌntí:ni:ə) the eastern part of Wallachia

Muntz metal (mʌnts) an alloy of copper (60%) and zinc, harder than brass, used esp. for sheathing and bolts [after G. F. *Muntz* (1794–1857), Eng. metal manufacturer]

mu·on (mju:ɒn) *n.* (*phys.*) an unstable lepton of mass 105.66×10^6 eV and charge −1 found in cosmic rays [shortened fr. MU-MESON]

mu·on·i·um (mu:ɒunɪ:əm) *n.* (*phys.*) an atom made up of an electron plus a positively charged mu-meson

Mu·rad I (murúd) (c. 1326–89), Ottoman sultan (c. 1362–89). He extended the Ottoman Empire into Europe, making Adrianople his capital. He conquered Serbia at Kosovo Polje (1389), but was killed in the battle

mu·ral (mjuərəl) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to or like a wall ‖ on a wall, *mural paintings* **2.** *n.* a fresco or painting made directly on a wall [F.]

mu·ram·ic acid ($C_9H_{17}NO_7$) (mju:ræmɪk) (*chem.*) a glucosamine joined to lactic acid that occurs in the walls of bacteria cells

Mu·ra·sa·ki Shi·ki·bu (mu:rɒsɒki ʃi:ki:bu:) (Lady Murasaki) (11th-c. Japanese court writer, author of the romantic novel 'The Tale of Genji')

Mu·rat (myræ), Joachim (1767–1815), French marshal, king of Naples (1808–15). A brilliant cavalry commander, he helped Napoleon in the coup d'état of Brumaire (1799), and married (1800) Napoleon's sister. He was executed after Waterloo

Murchison Falls [illegible] and rapids (1,200 ft in 70 miles) in the Shire in Malawi

Murchison Falls [illegible] White Nile, just above Lake Albert in Uganda

Mur·cia (mu rθjə) a region of S.E. Spain, comprising the provinces of Murcia, bordering the Mediterranean, and Albacete, inland. It slopes down from the dry central highland to an irrigated coastal plain. Crops: esparto, olives, wines, citrus fruit, dates. Industries: oil refining [illegible]

Chief towns: Murcia (the historic capital), Cartagena. It was annexed (1266), by Castile

Murcia a province (area 4,453 sq. miles, pop. 957,903) occupying the southern part of the region of Murcia, Spain ‖ its capital (pop. 178,700) on the coastal plain. Industries: textiles (esp. silk), food processing, gunpowder. The center is medieval. Cathedral (14th–18th c.), part Gothic, part baroque. University (19[illegible])

mur·der (mə rdər) **1.** *n.* (*law*) the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought [illegible] the unlawful killing of a person under certain [illegible] during the commission of a serious felony, or when accompanied by cruelty, torture etc. ‖ killing that is morally reprehensible and brutal, or an instance of this ‖ (*pop.*) [illegible] ‖ *was murder driving over Easter weekend* **2.** *v.t.* to kill (a human being) unlawfully with malice aforethought ‖ to kill brutally, *the bombing murdered most of the civilian population* ‖ to spoil or ruin by bad performance or interpretation, *to murder a sonata* ‖ *v.i.* to commit murder [O.E. *morthor*]

mur·der·er (mə rdərər) *n.* a person guilty of murder **mur·der·ess** *n.* a woman guilty of murder [fr. MURDER *v.* and fr. A.F. *mordreour*, *murdreour*]

mur·der·ous (mə rdərəs) *adj.* relating to, like, involving, or having the nature of murder ‖ capable of or intending to commit murder

mu·rex (mjuəreks) *pl.* **mu·ri·ces** (mjuərɪsi:z), **mu·rex·es** *n.* a mollusk of fam. *Muricidae*, esp. a member of genus *Murex*, secreting Tyrian purple [L.]

Mur·frees·bor·o (mə:rfri:zbə:rou, mə:rfri:zbʌrou) *STONES RIVER, BATTLE OF

mu·ri·ate [illegible] chloride ‖

mu·ri·at·ic acid (mjuərɪ:ætɪk) (*commerce*) hydrochloric acid [fr. L. *muriaticus*, pickled in brine]

murices alt. *pl.* of MUREX

Mu·ri·llo (mu:rí:ljɒ), Bartolomé Esteban (1617–82), Spanish painter. He painted religious subjects, and beggar boys and street urchins, and scenes of humble life. A certain hard naturalism is characteristic of the early work, but it passes into a style of warmth and feeling, later much sentimentalized

Murillo (mu:rí:ljɒ), Pedro Domingo (*d.* 1809), Bolivian patriot who led (1809) a movement which ousted the Spanish authorities. He convoked an open Cabildo (meeting of representatives) which proclaimed Bolivian independence, but he was executed in a subsequent Spanish resurgence

murk, mirk (mə:rk) *n.* (*rhet.*) thick darkness, intense gloom [O.E. *mirce*]

murk·i·ly, mirk·i·ly (mə:rkɪlɪ:) *adv.* in a murky way or manner

murk·i·ness, mirk·i·ness (mə:rkɪ:nɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being murky

murk·y, mirk·y (mə:rkɪ:) *comp.* **murk·i·er, mirk·i·er** *superl.* **murk·i·est, mirk·i·est** *adj.* (of a place, atmosphere, etc.) thickly dark, intensely gloomy ‖ (of air etc.) heavy with mist, smoke etc.

Mur·mansk (murmɒnsk) the only perpetually ice-free port (pop. 381,000) of the northern U.S.S.R., in the N. Kola Peninsula (R.S.F.S.R.). fishing, shipyards

mur·mur (mə:rmər) *v.i.* to utter a murmur ‖ *v.t.* to utter (words) in a soft, low, indistinct voice [F. *murmurer*]

murmur *n.* soft, low and indistinct speech ‖ a continuous [illegible] stream) ‖ a subdued grumble, a half-suppressed expression of complaint or objection ‖ (*med.*) an abnormal sound of the heart as detected by the stethoscope **mur·mur·ous** *adj.* [F. *murmure*]

Mu·ro·ran (mu rɒrun) a port (pop. 124,000) and naval base of N. Hokkaido, Japan: iron and [illegible]

Mur·phy (mə rfi), Frank (1890–1949) U.S. associate justice of the Supreme Court (1940–9). He was mayor of Detroit (1930–3), Philippines governor-general (1933–5) and high commissioner (1935–6), governor of Michigan (1937–9) and U.S. attorney general (1939–40) before being appointed to the Supreme Court by Pres. [illegible] ‖ A liberal, he championed civil rights and championed minorities

Mur·phy's law (mə rfi:z) a satiric principle based on the theory that if anything can go wrong, it will, nothing is as easy as it looks, and

everything takes longer than you think it will

mur·rain (mə́rɪn, mʌ́rɪn) *n.* any of several infectious diseases in cattle or plants [F. *morine*]

Mur·ray, Mor·ay (mə́rɪ:, mʌ́rɪ:), James Stuart, 1st earl of (c. 1531–70), regent of Scotland (1567–70), son of James V. A Protestant, he was partly responsible for the success of the Scottish Reformation. He made every effort to prolong the imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots, his half sister

Murray the longest river (about 1,600 miles, partly navigable in the wet season) of Australia, rising near Mt Kosciusko and flowing west, as the New South Wales–Victoria border, to the Indian Ocean near Adelaide

mur·rhine glass (mə́rɪn, mʌ́rɪn) modern delicate glassware of fluorspar embedded with pieces of colored glass [fr. L. *murrinus, murrhinus* fr. *murra*, a valuable material used to make vases]

Mur·rum·bidg·ee (mə:rəmbɪ.dʒɪ:, mʌ́rəmbɪ.dʒɪ:) a river of New South Wales, Australia, flowing 980 miles from the Alps to the Murray: irrigation

mus·ca·del (mʌskədél) *n.* muscatel

mus·ca·dine (mʌ́skədɪn, mʌ́skədaɪn) *n.* a variety of grape having the flavor or odor of musk, esp. *Vitis rotundifolia* of the southern U.S.A. [perh. fr. Prov. *muscat* (fem. *muscade*) adj., muscat]

mus·cat (mʌ́skæt) *n.* a muscadine grape [F. fr.

mus·ca·tel (mʌskətél) *n.* a strong sweet dessert wine made from muscat grapes ‖ a raisin made from the muscat grape [O.F. *muscadel, muscatel* fr. Prov.]

mus·cle (mʌ́s'l) **1.** *n.* a bundle of fibers (in human and animal bodies) which have the property of contracting and relaxing and which produce motion ‖ that part of the body or flesh which is composed of such fibers ‖ muscular strength **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **mus·cling** *past* and *past part.* **mus·cled** (esp. in) **to muscle in** (*pop.*) to push one's way in (to some situation) without invitation, esp. so as to take advantage of someone else's efforts [F. or fr. L. *musculus*]

There are two main varieties of muscle: voluntary and involuntary. Voluntary muscle is striated in appearance and may be contracted at will. It is usually attached at each end to different bones, which it brings closer together (e.g. in bending the arm) when it contracts. Involuntary muscle is smooth in appearance and may not be contracted at will. It is found chiefly in internal organs, such as the intestine wall and the heart, whose function is automatic

mus·cle-bound (mʌs'lbaund) *adj.* having some muscles stiff and enlarged, often because of excessive exercise

sugar, moist and dark, obtained from sugarcane juice by evaporation and the draining off of the molasses [Span. *mascabado* adj., (of sugar) of lowest quality, unrefined]

Mus·co·vite (mʌskəvaɪt) **1.** *n.* a native or resident (*hist.*) a Russian **2.** *adj.* of or relating to the city or former duchy of Moscow (*hist.*) Russian [fr. Mod. L. *Muscovita* fr. *Muscovia*, Muscovy]

mus·co·vite (mʌskəvaɪt) *n.* common mica [earlier

Mus·co·vy (mʌskəvɪ:) *n.* (*hist.*) the grand duchy

was the dominant power (14th c.–1703)

Muscovy duck *Cairina moschata*, a tropical American duck, widely domesticated. It has a small crest, is glossy black, and is larger than a

mus·cu·lar (mʌ́skjulər) *adj.* of or affecting the muscles

muscular dystrophy a chronic hereditary disease marked by progressive wasting of muscles

mus·cu·la·ture (mʌ́skjulətʃər) *n.* the muscular

preside over the arts and inspire mankind

ore of the dance, Erato of love poetry, Polyhymnia of sacred song and Urania of astronomy [F. fr. L. *musa* fr. Gk *mousa*]

muse (mju:z) *n.* (*rhet.*) the source of a poet's or artist's inspiration [MUSE above]

muse *pres. part.* **mus·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mused** *v.i.* to meditate, think reflectively [F. *muser*]

mu·sette (mju:zét) *n.* (*mus.*) a kind of gavotte with a drone bass ‖ (*mus., hist.*) a small bagpipe played esp. in 17th-c. and 18th-c. France [F.]

mu·se·um (mju:zi:əm) *n.* a building used for the preservation and exhibition of objects illustrating human or natural history, esp. the arts or sciences [L. fr. Gk *mouseion*, temple of the Muses]

museum piece an absurdly antiquated person or thing ‖ an old object fine enough to be in a museum

mush (mʌʃ) *n.* any soft pulpy mass ‖ cornmeal boiled in water and eaten hot, as porridge, or when cold, cut in slices and fried ‖ (*pop.*) mawkish sentimentality [prob. var. of MASH]

mush 1. *n.* a journey across snow with a dogsled **2.** *interj.* a cry to encourage dog teams **3.** *v.i.* to travel across snow with a dogsled [perh. corrup. of F. *marche* fr. *marcher*, to go forward]

mush·i·ness (mʌ́ʃi:nɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being mushy

mush·room (mʌ́ʃru:m, mʌ́ʃrʊm) **1.** *n.* the exposed fleshy fruiting body of some fungi (e.g. most basidiomycetes) that consists of a stem which arises from an underground mycelium, and a pileus whose lower surface is the site of spore development. Mushrooms are widely distributed and have a wide range of shape, color and taste. Many are edible, some are poisonous **2.** *adj.* of or made from mushrooms ‖ like a mushroom in shape or in rapidity of growth and decay **3.** *v.i.* to grow with sudden rapidity ‖ to expand or spread out at the end so as to resemble a mushroom (e.g. of atomic explosions in the upper atmosphere) ‖ to pick mushrooms [F. *mousseron* perh. fr. *mousse*, moss]

mush·y (mʌ́ʃi:) *comp.* **mush·i·er** *superl.* **mush·i·est** *adj.* soft and pulpy, like mush ‖ (*pop.*) mawkishly sentimental

mu·sic (mju:zik) *n.* the art of giving structural form and rhythmic pattern to combinations of sounds produced instrumentally or vocally ‖ instrumental or vocal sounds that have been combined in this way ‖ the written score of a composition of such sounds ‖ such scores collectively ‖ musical compositions collectively, *the music of Schubert* ‖ any series or combination of pleasant sounds, e.g. of wind in trees, songs of birds etc. ‖ the quality of being harmonious and pleasant to the ear, *the music of Keats' odes* **to face the music** to meet the consequences (esp. punishment) without shirking **to put** (or **set**) **to music** to compose music for the words of (a poem etc.) so that it can be sung [F. *musique* fr. L. *musica* fr. Gk *mousikē (technē)*, art of the Muses]

mu·si·cal (mju:zik'l) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to or having the nature of music, *a musical composition* ‖ talented or skilled in music, esp. as a performer or composer ‖ fond of music **2.** *n.* a musical comedy [F.]

musical box (*Br.*) a music box

musical comedy a type of light and often spectacular theatrical or film entertainment made up of songs, dialogue and dances, connected loosely by some sentimental or humorous plot

mu·si·cale (mju zikæl) *n.* a concert, generally at someone's home, as a form of social entertainment [F. (*soirée*) *musicale*, musical evening]

musical glasses a glass harmonica

mu·si·cas·sette (mju:zikəset) *n.* a cassette of tapes of musical recordings

music box (*Am.*, *Br.* musical box) a box with a clockwork apparatus for playing one or more tunes

ment by singers, dancers, comics, impersonators etc. ‖ this entertainment as a genre

mu·si·cian (mju zi[ən) *n.* a person skilled in music, esp. a composer or performer [F. *musicien*]

music of the spheres a celestial harmony thought by the Pythagoreans to be produced by the vibrations of the spheres in which the planets moved

in musicology

mu·si·col·o·gy (mju:zikɒlədʒi:) *n.* the study of music, its history, forms, methods etc. [fr. MUSIC+Gk *logos*, word]

musk (mʌsk) *n.* a reddish-brown substance with a pungent, lasting odor, secreted in a small sac under the skin near the reproductive organs of the male musk deer, used as a basis for perfumes ‖ the smell of this substance ‖ any of several strong-smelling substances obtained from the muskrat, musk-ox etc., used in preparing perfume ‖ *Mimulus moschatus*, fam. *Scrophulariaceae*, a perennial North American plant, the hairy leaves of which have a musky smell ‖ any of several other plants with a musk-like smell [F. *musc* fr. L.L. *muscus* fr. Gk]

musk deer *Moschus moschiferus*, a small, sturdy deer of central Asia which secretes musk

musk duck *Biziura lobata*, an Australian duck which exudes a musky odor during the breeding season ‖ the muscovy duck

mus·keg (mʌ́skeg) *n.* a sphagnum bog of N. North America ‖ a thick deposit of partly decayed vegetable matter characteristic of wet northern regions [of Algonquian origin]

mus·kel·lunge (mʌ́skəlʌndʒ) *n. Esox masquinongy*, fam. *Esocidae*, a large pike of North America, prized as a game fish [of Algonquian origin]

mus·ket (mʌ́skit) *n.* (*hist.*) a portable infantry firearm (16th–19th cc.), the early models of which were ignited by a match and the later ones by a flintlock **mus·ket·eer** *n.* (*hist.*) a soldier armed with a musket [F. *mousquet* fr. Ital. *moschetto*, sparrow hawk]

mus·ket·ry (mʌ́skitri:) *n.* muskets, musketeers, or the art of handling muskets ‖ (*mil.*) the art and practice of rifle-shooting [fr. F. *mousqueterie*]

Muskhogean *MUSKOGEAN

musk·mel·on (mʌ́skmelən) *n. Cucumis melo*, fam. *Cucurbitaceae*, a usually musky-smelling, edible melon native to Asia and widely cultivated in warm, dry climates ‖ any of several distinct varieties of this species, e.g. the cantaloupe

Mus·ko·ge·an, Mus·kho·ge·an (mʌskougí:ən) *n.* a family of North American Indian languages, incl. Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, Seminole etc., now spoken chiefly in Oklahoma ‖ a member of one of the peoples speaking these languages

musk-ox (mʌ́skɒks) *pl.* **musk-ox·en** (mʌ́skɒksən) *n. Ovibos moschatus*, fam. *Bovidae*, a shaggy, long-haired mammal of Greenland and the Arctic regions of North America, with a musky odor

musk-rat (mʌ́skræt) *n. Fiber zibethica* (or *Ondatra zibethica*), fam. *Cricetidae*, a brown aquatic rodent of North America, about 12 ins long, with webbed hind feet and a hairless tail. It has a strong, musky odor. It burrows in banks of streams ‖ the valuable pelt or fur of this animal

musk rose *Rosa moschata*, a rose of the Mediterranean region whose flowers smell of musk

musk·wood (mʌ́skwʊd) *n. Oleatria argophylla*, a musk-scented tree of Australasia ‖ *Guarea trichiloides*, a musk-scented tree of tropical America ‖ the wood of either of these trees

musk·y (mʌ́skɪ:) *comp.* **musk·i·er** *superl.* **musk·i·est** *adj.* of, like or smelling of musk.

Mus·lim (mʌ́slɪm, mʌ́zlɪm) *n.* and *adj.* Moslem

mus·lin (mʌ́zlɪn) *n.* a woven cotton material ranging from light, soft and fine (used e.g. for dresses, curtains etc.) to coarse (used e.g. in bookbinding). It may be bleached or unbleached [F. *mousseline* fr. Ital. *mussolina* fr. *Mussolo*, the town of Mosul, Iraq]

mus·quash (mʌ́skwɒʃ) *n.* the muskrat ‖ (esp. *Br.*) the fur of the muskrat [fr. Algonquian]

muss (mʌs) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) a mess, muddle **2.** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to disarrange, confuse, make a mess of [prob. var. of MESS]

mus·sel (mʌs'l) *n.* any of several bivalve marine or freshwater mollusks of the class *Lamellibranchia*, having dark, more or less oval shells. They are usually fixed to submerged rocks. Many genera are edible. The shell lining of certain freshwater forms is used in the manufacture of buttons [O.E. *muscle* fr. L.L.]

Mus·set (myseɪ), Alfred de (1810–57), French Romantic writer. His poems include 'les Nuits' (1835–7). His autobiographical novel 'la Confession d'un enfant du siècle' (1836) reveals attitudes and difficulties of his generation. His witty, delicate plays include the romantic

drama 'Lorenzaccio' (1834) and the comedy 'On ne badine pas avec l'amour' (1834)

Mus·so·li·ni (musəlī:ni:), Benito (1883–1945), Italian Fascist dictator. A schoolteacher and journalist, he became a leading member of the Socialist party, but was expelled (1914) when he urged support of the Allies in the First World War. He organized (1919) the Fascist party with a nationalist, syndicalist and anti-communist policy, based on force, supported by black-shirted military squads. He increased his influence by playing on economic discontent, organized a march on Rome (1922), and was appointed prime minister. As 'Il Duce', the leader, he established a totalitarian dictatorship, invaded Ethiopia (1935), intervened (1936) on behalf of Franco in the Spanish Civil War, and formed the Rome-Berlin Axis with Hitler (1936). He declared war on the Allies (1940) but military defeats led to his overthrow (1943). The Germans restored him as a puppet in N. Italy (1943–5) until he was captured by partisans and shot

Mus·sorg·sky (musɔ:gski:; Modest (1839–81), Russian composer. He sought to follow common speech inflection in his vocal works, in which he excelled, achieving great dramatic power in his operas, notably 'Boris Godunov'. Among his song cycles are 'The Nursery' and 'Songs and Dances of Death'. His instrumental works include 'Pictures at an Exhibition' (1874) for piano, and the orchestral 'St John's Night on the Bare Mountain', revised and retitled by Rimsky-Korsakov

Mus·sul·man (mʌsəlmən) **1.** *n.* a Moslem **2.** *adj* Moslem [Pers. *musulmān* fr. Arab.]

mus·sy (mʌsi:; *comp* **mus·si·er** *superl* **mus·si·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) messy

Mus·ta·fa Ke·mal (mustufəkemūl) *ATATURK

must, musth (mʌst) *n.* (of a male elephant or camel) a periodic state of violent frenzied sexual excitement **on** (or **in**) **must** in this state [Urdu *mast* adj., fr. *mast*, intoxicated]

must 1. invariable *auxiliary v., infin.* and *parts* lacking, *neg.* **must not, mustn't** (with *infin.*) to be obliged or required or compelled to, *you must do your best* ‖ to be certain, probable or likely to, *you must be tired by now, the evidence shows that he must have done it* **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) something that should be done, seen, read etc. without fail, *this film is a must* [O.E. *mōste*, past of *mōt*, may, be permitted to]

must *n.* mustiness ‖ mold [perh. fr. MUSTY]

must *n.* the juice of grapes before or during fermentation [fr. L. *mustum* neut. of *mustus*, fresh, new]

mustache *MOUSTACHE

mus·ta·chi·os (mʌstæʃi:oūz) *pl. n.* a moustache, esp. a flamboyant one [fr. Span. *mostacho* and Ital. *mostaccio*]

mus·tang (mʌstæŋ) *n.* a small, tough, half-wild horse of the southwest U.S. plains [prob. fr. Span. *mestengo*, stray animal]

mustang grape *Vitis candicans*, a vine of the southwestern U.S.A. which bears small, reddish, pungent grapes ‖ one of these grapes

mus·tard (mʌstərd) *n.* any of certain plants of genus *Brassica*, fam. *Cruciferae* (formerly considered to be members of genus *Sinapis*), having linear beaked pods and yellow flowers. Some species are grown as a fodder crop and as green manure, as well as for the seeds ‖ the powdered seed of these plants, used in preparing a sharp-tasting yellow paste eaten as a condiment, or used as a counter-irritant in poultices and plasters ‖ the condiment made from the powdered seeds ‖ the color of the ground seed, a dark yellow [O.F. *mostarde*, *moustarde*]

mustard gas a poisonous oily liquid $(ClCH_2CH_2)_2S$, sprayed from bursting shells in the form of fine droplets which burn and blister the skin and lungs, often fatally, used esp. in the 1st world war

mustard oil an oil made from mustard seeds, esp. one used in making soap

mustard plaster a plaster containing powdered mustard used as a counterirritant and rubefacient

mus·ter [illegible] troops) for inspection, roll call etc ‖ a group of men [illegible] to pass muster to be considered just good enough for the purpose required [O.F. *mostre*, *moustre*, a showing]

muster *v.t.* to assemble (troops) for inspection, roll call etc [illegible] *to muster a hundred signatures* ‖ (*fig.*, often with 'up') to collect, summon, *to muster up one's courage* ‖ (with 'out') to discharge from military service ‖ *v.i.* to assemble or gather together [O.F. *mostrer*, *moustrer*, to show]

muster roll a list of the men in a ship's company or in a military unit

musth *MUST (state of excitement)

must·i·ness (mʌstɪ:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being musty

must·n't (mʌs'nt) *contr.* of MUST NOT

musty [illegible] **·est** *adj.* smelling or tasting moldy, stale, e.g. of things kept in a damp place and shut in ‖ old-fashioned, out-of-date [perh. rel. to MOIST]

[illegible]

mu·ta·ble (mju:təb'l) *adj.* liable to change or capable of being changed [fr. L. *mutabilis*]

mu·ta·gen (mju:tədʒən) *n.* (*genetics*) any substance that causes changes in the genetic structure in subsequent generations. —**mutagenic·ity** [illegible] *adj.*

mu·tant (mju:t'nt) **1.** *n.* (*biol.*) an individual or ganism with transmissible characteristics different from the parent forms, and capable of giving rise to form a new variety or even species **2.** *adj* undergoing or produced by mutation [fr. L. *mutans*, pres. part. of *mutare*, to change]

mu·tate (mju:teit) *pres. part.* **mu·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mu·tat·ed** *v.i.* to undergo mutation ‖ *v.t.* to cause mutation in [fr. L. *mutare* (*mutatus*), to change]

mutation [illegible] new forms, arising through change in gene construction of the nucleus and differing sufficiently from the parent forms to constitute new varieties ‖ (*biol.*) the process by which such new forms arise ‖ (*biol.*) a mutant so produced ‖ (*linguistics*) umlaut ‖ (*linguistics*) the change, under certain conditions, of the initial consonant of a word: a feature of Celtic languages ‖ (*mus.*) an organ stop which sounds a pitch equal to some harmonic (other than an octave) of the note played [F. *mutacion*, *mutation*]

mu·ta·tive (mju:tətiv) *adj.* of, relating to or characterized by mutation [O.F. *mutatif*]

mute (mju:t) **1.** *adj.* not speaking, not uttering a sound ‖ permanently unable to utter meaningful speech, esp. as a result of being deaf from birth ‖ unable to make vocal sounds ‖ expressed by nonvocal means, *mute adoration* ‖ (*law*) refusing to plead, *to stand mute* ‖ (of a letter) not pronounced though written, e.g. the 'e' in 'late' ‖ (*phon.*, of a consonant) produced with momentary complete closure of the breath passage ‖ (*hunting*, of hounds) not giving tongue **2.** *n.* a person who cannot speak, esp. a deaf-mute ‖ (*phon.*) a stop ‖ a clip clamped on the bridge of a stringed instrument to deaden the resonance of the strings ‖ a pad or cone-shaped piece of metal or other material inserted in the bell of a wind [illegible] sound **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **mut·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mut·ed** to deaden or soften the sound of [M.E. *muet* fr. F.]

mu·ti·late (mju:t'leit) *pres. part* **mu·ti·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mu·ti·lat·ed** *v.t.* to hack or tear off a limb or other important part of (a person or animal) ‖ to damage (something) seriously by destroying or removing some essential part of it [fr. L. *mutilare* (*mutilatus*)]

mutilation [illegible] being mutilated ‖ the resulting injury [fr. L. *mutilatio* (*mutilationis*)]

mu·ti·la·tor (mju:t'leitər) *n.* someone who mutilates

mu·ti·neer (mju:t'nɪər) *n.* someone guilty of mutiny [F. *mutinier*]

mu·ti·nous (mju:t'nəs) *adj* guilty of or inclined to mutiny ‖ rebellious, unruly [fr. earlier *mutine* fr. F. *mutin*]

mu·ti·ny (mju:t'ni:) **1.** *pl* **mu·ti·nies** *n.* open revolt against lawful authority, esp. against naval or military authority **2.** *v.i. pres. part* **mu·ti·ny·ing** *past* and *past part* **mu·ti·nied** to revolt against lawful authority, esp. naval or military authority [earlier *mutine* fr. F. *mutin*]

mutism [illegible] speak, e.g. as a symptom of mental disease [fr. F. *mutisme*]

Mutsuhito [illegible] peror of Japan (1867–1912), known during his reign as Meiji. His reign marked the end of feudalism and isolation in Japan, and the start of guidance of Ito, Japan began to industrialize, and a western constitution was introduced [1889]

mutt (mʌt) *n.* (*pop.*) a mongrel dog [short for *muttonhead*, a stupid person]

mutter [illegible] tinct voice with the lips nearly closed ‖ to murmur in annoyance or complaint ‖ *v.t.* to utter in a low, indistinct voice with the lips nearly closed **2.** *n.* muttered sound or words

mut·ton (mʌt'n) *n.* the flesh of a full-grown [illegible] [fr. O.F. *moton*, *mouton*]

mutton chops [illegible] (*pop.*) whiskers that are narrow near the ears and broad by the jaws

Mutua [illegible]

mu·tu·al (mju:tʃu·əl) *adj.* given to each other by each of two people, *mutual affection* ‖ (of two people) having the same relationship to each other, *mutual friends* ‖ done, shared or experienced in common by all members of a group, *mutual effort* [F. *mutuel*]

mutual fund a joint-stock company with no fixed capitalization, which invests in the stock of other companies

mutual insurance a form of insurance in which policyholders elect the company's officers and share its profits

mu·tu·al·ism (mju:tʃu:əlizəm) *n.* the belief that mutual dependence is an essential underlying factor in the attainment of social well-being ‖ (*biol.*) symbiosis

mu·tu·al·i·ty (mju:tʃu:ælɪti:) *n.* the quality or state of being mutual

mutule [illegible] forming part of a Doric cornice [fr. F. fr. L. *mutulus*, modillion]

Mu·zak (mju:zæk) *n.* trade name for piped-in recorded background music available in public places

muzhik *MOUJIK

muz·zi·ly (mʌzili:) *adv.* in a muzzy manner

muz·zi·ness (mʌzi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being muzzy

muz·zle (mʌz'l) **1.** *n.* the part of the head consisting of the projecting jaws and nose in certain animals, e.g. dogs, wolves and bears ‖ a cagelike contrivance of wires or straps put over this part of an animal (esp. a dog) to prevent it from biting or eating ‖ the mouth of a gun, where the bullet or shell comes out when fired **2.** *v.t. pres part* **muz·zling** *past* and *post part.* **muz·zled** to put a muzzle on (an animal, esp. a dog) ‖ to prevent (criticism etc.) from being expressed [O.F. *musel*, *muzel*, *muisel*]

muzzle velocity the velocity with which a projectile leaves the gun

muz·zy (mʌzi:) *comp* **muz·zi·er** *superl.* **muz·zi·est** *adj.* thickheaded and confused, esp. from liquor ‖ blurred, indistinct, *a muzzy outline* ‖ vague, showing mental confusion, *muzzy ideas* [perh. fr. obs. *mossy*, stupid]

MVP (*sports abbr.*) most valuable player

Mwan·za (mwʌnzə) a port (pop. 11,000) on southern Lake Victoria, Tanzania, terminus of the Dar-es-Salaam railroad

Mwe·ru (mweiru:) a lake (area 1,700 sq. miles) between Zambia and the People's Republic of the Congo, at 3,000 ft

MX (*mil.*) U.S. land-based intercontinental, 86-ton missile with 10 warheads, carrying 300 kilotons with 8,000-mi range; 100-yd accuracy

my (mai) *possessive adj.* belonging to or relating to me ‖ (*prefixed*, in forms of address) connoting affection, familiarity, condescension etc., *my dear, my friend* ‖ used in interjections expressing surprise, shock, dismay etc. [M.E. *mi*, a shortened form of O.E. *min*]

my·al·gia (maiældʒə) *n.* pain in a muscle or in the muscles [Mod. L. fr. Gk *mus*, muscle + *algos*, [illegible]]

my·ce·li·al (maisi:li:əl) *adj.* of or having the nature of mycelium **my·ce·li·an** *adj*

my·ce·li·um (maisi:li:əm) *pl* **my·ce·li·a** (maisi:li:ə) [illegible] fungi, varying considerably in size and manner

Mycenae [illegible] Greece, seat of the kingdom of Agamemnon and [illegible] remains: the royal palace, Lion Gate and Treasury of Atreus

My·ce·nae·an (maisəni:ən) *adj.* of the civilization [illegible] influenced by Minoan Crete, and which reached [illegible]

classifications) a myxomycophyte formerly regarded as a protozoan [fr. Mod. L. *Mycetozoa* fr. Gk *mukes*, mushroom + *zōia*, animals]

my·co·bac·te·ri·a (maikoubæktiəriːə) *n.* a member of *Mycobacterium*, a genus of nonmotile, aerobic, gram-positive bacteria. *M. tuberculosis hominis* causes tuberculosis in man and *M. t. bovis* causes it in cattle and in man. *M. leprae* causes leprosy. [Mod. L. fr. Gk *mukēs*, fungus + BACTERIUM]

my·col·o·gy (maikɔlədʒi) *n.* that part of botany which deals with the study of fungi. the fungal life of a region. the life cycle of a fungus. [fr. Gk *mukes*, fungus + *logos*, word]

my·cor·rhi·za, my·co·rhi·za (maikəraizə) *n.* the association of fungal mycelium with roots of a higher plant, a partial symbiosis. The fungus takes on the function of root hairs which are lacking and forms a layer outside the root or

my·co·rhi·zal, my·cor·rhi·zic, my·co·rhi·zic *adjs.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *mukes*, fungus + *rhiza*, root]

my·co·sis (maikousis) *n.* (*med.*) any disease caused by fungi. **my·cot·ic** (maikɔtik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *mukes*, fungus]

my·co·tox·i·co·sis (maikoutɔksikousis) *n.* (*med.*) poisoning by a bacterial mold or fungus toxin, usu. from ingested food. —**mycotoxic** *adj.* —**mycotoxin** *n.* *Cf.* AFLATOXIN

my·dri·a·sis (midraiəsis) *n.* prolonged or excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye. **myd·ri·at·ic** (midriætik) **1.** *adj.* causing such dilatation. **2.** *n.* a mydriatic agent, e.g. belladonna. [L.L. fr. Gk.]

substance forming the medullary sheath of certain nerve fibers. [G. *myelin*, fr. Gk. *muelos*, marrow]

my·e·li·tis (maiəlaitis) *n.* an inflammation of the spinal cord or bone marrow. [Mod. L. fr. Gk. *muelos*, marrow]

my·e·lo·fi·bro·sis (maiəloufaibrousis) *n.* (*med.*) an increase in the fibrous connective tissue in the bone marrow, usu. caused by trauma. —

my·e·loid (maiəlɔid) *adj.* of or relating to the spinal cord. of or relating to the bone marrow. [fr. Gk. *muelos*, marrow]

my·e·lo·pro·lif·er·a·tive syndrome (maiəlouproulifərətiv) (*med.*) proliferation of one or more elements of the bone marrow

My·kо·nos (mikɔnɔs) an island (area 35 sq. miles, pop. 4,000) in the Cyclades, Greece

about 300 Vietnamese civilians by U.S. troops in a small village, My Lai, in Vietnam, that was known to be a rebel fortress. U.S. infantrymen, under Capt. Ernest Medina and Lt. William Calley, Jr., expecting to encounter rebel forces, lashed out at all they encountered, killing women and children also. Some members of the infantry company were prosecuted by the U.S. Army, but only Calley was convicted (for the murder of 22 Vietnamese civilians)

where the population was massacred by U.S. troops in 1968 on theory that area was a Viet-

polarizing antiwar sentiment in U.S.; *My Lai* is often used as an eponym or metaphorically

for a polyester film plastic used for insulation, backing for magnet tapes, balloons, etc. and as a

my·na, my·nah, *Br. esp.* **mi·na** (mainə) *n.* any of several Asian starlings, esp. *Gracula religiosa*, often tamed and taught to imitate human

my·o·car·di·al (maiəkɑrdiəl) *adj.* of or relating

my·o·graph (maiəgræf, maiəgrɑf) *n.* an instrument for making a myogram. [fr. Gk. *mus* (*muos*), muscle + *graphos*, written]

my·ol·o·gy (maiɔlədʒiː) *n.* the branch of anatomy dealing with muscles. [fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk. *mus* (*muos*), muscle + *logos*, word]

my·o·ma (maioumə) *pl.* **my·o·ma·ta** (maioumətə), **my·o·mas** *n.* a tumor consisting of muscular tissue. **my·ó·ma·tous** *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk. *mus* (*muos*), muscle]

my·o·pi·a (maióupiːə) *n.* the inability to see distant objects distinctly owing to a condition of the eye in which light from distant objects is brought to a focus before reaching the retina. This structural defect, which is common, is corrected by divergent spectacle lenses. **my·op·ic** (maipɔpik) *adj.* relating to or affected by this condition. [Mod. L. fr. Gk.]

my·o·sin (maiəsin) *n.* a soluble protein present in contractile muscle fibers. [fr. Gk. *mus* (*muos*), muscle]

my·o·so·tis (maiəsoutis) *n.* a member of *Myosotis*, a genus of plants with small blue, pink or white flowers, including the forget-me-not, growing in the temperate regions of both hemispheres. [L. fr. Gk. *muosōtis* fr. *mus* (*muos*), muscle + *ous* (*ōtos*), ear]

myotic †MIOTIC

my·o·tome (maiətoum) *n.* a muscular metamere of primitive vertebrates and segmented invertebrates. [fr. Gk. *mus* (*muos*), muscle + *tomē*, cutting]

Myrdal (méirdul), Alva Reimer (1902–86), Swedish sociologist, co-winner of the Nobel Peace Prize (1982), wife of Karl Gunnar Myrdal. She was Sweden's disarmament negotiator at the U.N. (1962–73) and a cabinet minister for disarmament and church affairs (1966–73). She wrote 'The Crisis in the Population Question' (1934) and 'The Game of Disarmament' (1978). She shared the Nobel Prize with Mexico's Alfonso Garcia Robles

Myrdal, (Karl) Gunnar (1898–), Swedish sociologist and economist, co-winner of the Nobel Prize for economics (1974), husband of Alva Reimer Myrdal. Executive secretary of the UN's Economic Commission for Europe (1947–57) and Stockholm's Institute of International Studies' director, he shared the Nobel Prize with Friederich von Hayek for their money theories and economic and social relations analyses. He wrote 'An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy' (1944) and 'Challenge of World Poverty' (1970)

myr·i·ad (miriəd) **1.** *n.* (usually *pl.* with 'of') a very large number, *myriads of insects*. **2.** *adj.* countless, very many. [fr. M.L. *myrias* (*myriadis*) fr. Gk. *murias* (*muriados*) fr. *murioi*, ten thousand]

myr·i·a·pod, myr·i·o·pod (miriəpɔd) *n.* a member of *Myriapoda* or *Myriopoda*, the lowest class of arthropodous animals, chiefly comprising *Chilopoda* (centipedes) and *Diplopoda* (millipedes). [fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk. *murias*, many + *pous*

myr·me·col·o·gy (mɔrmikɔlədʒiː) *n.* the scientific study of ants. [fr. Gk. *murmēx* (*murmēkos*), ant + *logos*, word]

myr·me·coph·i·lous (mɔrmikɔfələs) *adj.* (of certain insects) liking ants or helped by ants. [fr. Gk. *murmēx* (*murmēkos*), ant + *-philos*, loving]

Myr·mi·don (mɔrmidən) *n.* one of the Thessalian followers of Achilles at the siege of Troy

myr·mi·don (mɔrmidən) *n.* (*rhet.*) a loyal follower. (*rhet.*) a subordinate who carries out orders unquestioningly and pitilessly. [after

my·rob·a·lan (mairɔbələn) *n.* the dried astringent fruit of any of several trees of the genus *Terminalia*, fam. *Combretaceae*, native to the East Indies. It contains tannin. [F. *myrobolan* or

My·ron (mairən) (5th c. B.C.), Greek sculptor. He worked chiefly in bronze, and his works, depicting action and expression, represent a breaking away from the formalism of the Archaic period

myrrh (mɔr) *n.* a gum resin with a sweet smell and a bitter taste, obtained from the bark of trees of genus *Commiphora*, fam. *Burseraceae*, in E. Africa and Arabia, and used in making perfumes, medicines, dentifrices and incense. [O.E. *myrra* fr. L. *myrrha* fr. Gk. fr. Semitic]

myr·tle (mɔrtl) *n.* a member of *Myrtus*, fam. *Myrtaceae*, a genus of fragrant evergreen plants

ornamental trees, esp. *M. communis*, the Euro-

pean myrtle. || *Vinca minor*, a periwinkle. [O.F. *mirtille*, *myrtille* fr. L.]

my·self (maisélf) *pron.* refl. form of 'I', *I knocked myself out*. || emphatic form of 'I', *I gave him the money myself*. [M.E. *meself*, *miself* fr. O.E. *me self*]

My·sore (maisɔr) a state, now called Karnataka, (area 74,210 sq. miles, pop. 33,600,000) of S. India on the Arabian Sea, divided between the Western Ghats (teak, ebony, cedar, bamboo, sandalwood) and an elevated plain in the east (rice, peanuts, cotton, fruit, tea, coffee). Capital: Bangalore. Minerals: gold (Kolar Gold Fields), manganese, iron ore, chromite. Industries: hydroelectricity, textiles, engineering, chemicals, food processing. || a commercial city (pop. 438,385) in the south, capital of the old landlocked state of Mysore. Industries: textiles (esp. silk), sandalwood oil, engineering. University (1916). Palace (1897)

mys·ta·gog·ic (mistəgɔdʒik) *adj.* of, relating to or characteristic of a mystagogue. **mys·ta·gog·i·cal** *adj.*

mys·ta·gogue (mistəgɔg, mistəgɔg) *n.* someone who propounds a mystical doctrine, esp. (*hist.*) someone who initiated candidates into sacred mysteries (e.g. the Eleusinian mysteries). **mys·ta·go·gy** (mistəgoudʒi) *n.* [fr. L. *mystagogus* fr. Gk fr. *mustēs*, someone initiated into mysteries + *agōgis*, leading]

mys·te·ri·ous (mistiəriːəs) *adj.* of, relating to or characterized by mystery, suggestive of hidden secrets | difficult or impossible to understand or interpret. [fr. L. *mysterium*, mystery]

mys·te·ri·um (mistiriːəm) *n.* (*astron.*) hypothetical celestial body in the Milky Way that emits radio signals; possibly created by linking of hydrogen and oxygen with odd number of electrons, in a distinctive pattern

mys·ter·y (mistəriː) *pl.* **mys·ter·ies** *n.* something that cannot be or has not been explained or understood, *he kept his activities a mystery*. || the quality or state of being incomprehensible or inexplicable, or of being kept a secret, *an air of mystery*. || a detective story. || (*pl.*) secret religious rites not revealed to the uninitiated, esp. those of ancient religions. || a religious tenet which rests on revelation and cannot be understood in terms of human reason. || a medieval religious drama based on a biblical theme. [M.E. *misterye*, *mysterye* fr. A.F. fr. L. fr. Gk. *muein*, to close (the lips or eyes)]

mys·tic (mistik) **1.** *adj.* or of relating to mystics or mysticism. || of or relating to ancient religious mysteries. || having a hidden, secret, esoteric meaning, *a mystic formula*. || (*loosely*) mysterious, enigmatic. **2.** *n.* a person who believes in mysticism, has mystical experiences or follows a mystical way of life. **mys·ti·cal** *adj.* of or relating to mysticism, spiritually true or real in a way which transcends man's reason, *the mystical union between Christ and his Church*. **mys·ti·cism** (mistisizəm) *n.* the doctrine or belief that direct spiritual apprehension of truth or union with God may be obtained through contemplation or insight in ways inaccessible to the senses or reason | the experience of such direct apprehension of truth or union with God. [O.F. *mystique* fr. L. *mysticus* fr. Gk. *mustikos*, relating to secret rites]

mys·ti·fi·ca·tion (mistifikéiʃən) *n.* a mystifying or being mystified. something that mystifies. [F.

mys·ti·fy (mistifai) *pres. part.* **mys·ti·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **mys·ti·fied** *v.t.* to puzzle, bewilder, baffle. || to make mysterious, surround with mystery. [fr. F. *mystifier*]

mys·tique (mistiːk) *n.* a quasi-mystical set of attitudes adopted towards some idea, person, art or skill, investing it with an esoteric significance. [F. *mystique* adj., mystic]

myth (miθ) *n.* an old traditional story or legend, esp. one concerning fabulous or supernatural beings, giving expression to the early beliefs, aspirations and perceptions of a people and often serving to explain natural phenomena or the origins of a people etc. | such stories collectively. (*loosely*) any fictitious story or account or unfounded belief, *the myth of his superiority*. || (*loosely*) a person or thing with no real existence, *his rich uncle is a myth*. [fr. Mod. L. *mythus* fr. Gk *muthos*]

myth·ic (miθik) *adj.* mythical. **myth·i·cal** *adj.* of, designating, relating to or existing in myth, *mythical gods*. imaginary, nonexistent, *mythical wealth*. **myth·i·cize** *pres. part.* **myth·i·ciz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **myth·i·cized** *v.t.* to

interpret as a myth ‖ to cause to become a myth [fr. L.L. *mythicus* fr. Gk]

myth·o·gen·ic (miθədʒénik) *adj.* of the formation of myths

myth·o·log·i·cal (miθəlɔdʒik'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to mythology [fr. L.L. *mythologicus* fr. Gk]

my·thol·o·gist (miθɔlədʒist) *n.* someone who makes a study of mythology ‖ someone who compiles myths or retells them [fr. L. *mythologus* fr. Gk]

my·thol·o·gize (miθɔlədʒaiz) *pres. part.* **my·thol·o·giz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **my·thol·o·gized** *v.i.* to classify, compare or write about myths ‖ to invent myths ‖ *v.t.* to mythicize

my·thol·o·gy (miθɔlədʒi) *pl.* **my·thol·o·gies** *n.* a body of myths, esp. those relating to a people's gods and heroes and to their origins, or those connected with a certain subject, *the mythology of plants* ‖ myths collectively ‖ the study of myths [fr. F. *mythologie* or L.L. *mythologia*]

myth·o·ma·ni·a (miθəméiniə) *n.* an abnormal tendency to tell lies **myth·o·ma·ni·ac** (miθəméiniæk) *n.* and *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *muthos*, myth + MANIA]

myth·o·poe·ic (miθəpi:ik) *adj.* myth-creating, *a mythopoeic people* [fr. Gk *muthopoios* fr. *muthos*, myth + *poiein*, to make]

My·tel·ene [illegible] [illegible]

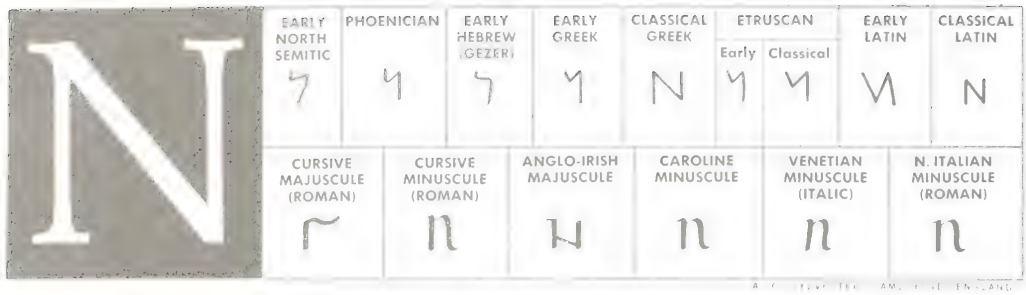
myx·ede·ma, myx·oede·ma (miksədi:mə) *n.* a disease caused by thyroid deficiency, marked by dryness and swelling of the skin and abnormal torpor [fr. Gk *muxa*, mucus + EDEMA]

myx·o·ma·to·sis (miksəmətóusis) *n.* a contagious, usually fatal virus infection of rabbits [Mod. L. fr. *myxomata*, pl. of *myxoma*, a slimy, jellylike tumor fr. Gk]

myx·o·my·cete (miksoumaisi:t) *n.* a member of *Myxomycetes*, a subdivision of fungi in former classifications, now considered a separate phylum [Mod. L. *Myxomycetes*] ‖ **myx·o·my·ce·tous** *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *Myxomycetes* fr. Gk *muxa*, mucus + *mukēs*, mushroom]

Myx·o·my·ce·tes or **Mycetozoa** (miksoumeisi:ti:z) *n.* (*botany*) a group of simple organisms similar to fungi and protozoa, known as slime molds, that live on rotten wood and may be pathogenic to human beings

myx·o·my·co·phyte (miksoumaikəfait) *n.* a thallophyte of the phylum *Myxomycophyta*, comprising the slime molds [fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk *muxa*, mucus + *mukēs*, mushroom + *phuton*, plant]



Development of the letter N, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter N and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter n are shown.

N, n (en) the 14th letter of the English alphabet ‖ (*math.*) an indefinite number, *to the power of n, to the nth degree* ‖ (*printing*) an en

N. North, Northern

N.A.A.C.P. *NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

nab (næb) *pres. part* **nab·bing** *past* and *past part* **nabbed** *v.t.* for oneself, by quick thinking or snatching [etym. doubtful]

Nab·a·tae·an (næbətiən) *n.* a member of an Arab people who established a kingdom (c. 312 B.C.–c. 106 A.D.) centered on Petra in Palestine

nab·la (næblə) *n.* a stringed musical instrument of the ancient Hebrews ‖ (*math.*) the symbol ∇, an inverted delta [Gk. of Semitic origin]

Nab·lus (næblus) an agricultural center (pop. 444,233) of N. Jordan. As Shechem it was the

na·bob (neibɔb) *n.* (*hist.*) a Moslem official under the Mogul emperors in India ‖ a very rich or distinguished person, esp. (*hist.*) a European returned from the East with a fortune [fr. Urdu

Na·bo·kov (nɑbɔkɔf, nɑbɔkɔf), Vladimir (1899–1977), Russian-born U.S. novelist. His novels include 'Lolita' (1955), 'Pale Fire' (1962), 'Ada' (1969), 'Transparent Things' (1972), and 'Harlequins' (1974)

Na·both (neibɔθ) an Israelite whose vineyard was seized by King Ahab after Naboth had refused to sell it, and had been stoned to death

Nabuco de Araujo, Joaquim Aurelio (1849–1910), Brazilian writer, abolitionist hero, and diplomat

na·celle (nəsel) *n.* an engine housing on an aircraft wing ‖ a housing under a dirigible for

Nach·ti·gal (nɑxtigɑl) Gustav (1834–85), German explorer. He explored the kingdom of

pop. 2,108,400) of E. central Honshu, Japan. heavy engineering (cars, aircraft) and precision tools, porcelain, pottery. Buddhist and Shinto temples (11th c.). University (1949)

Nag·pur (nɑgpuər) a railroad center (pop. 1,219,461) of N.E. Maharashtra, India. Industries: cotton, textiles, metallurgy. University (1923)

Naguib *NEGUIB

Nagy (nɔdʒ), Imre (c. 1896–1958), Hungarian Communist statesman, prime minister of Hungary (1953–5 and 1956). He was executed by the Soviet police for siding with the Hungarian revolution of 1956

Na·ha (nɑhɑ) the chief port (pop. 304,550) of Okinawa, Ryukyu Is: textiles, pottery

Na·hal (nɑhal) *n.* Israeli army corps that establishes border agricultural settlements —**nahal** *n.* the settlement

Na·hua·tl (nɑwɑt'l) *n.* a group of peoples of southern Mexico and parts of Central America ‖ a member of this group ‖ the Uto-Aztecan language spoken by these peoples. About 700,000 use it **Na·hua·tlan** (nɑwɑtlən) *adj.*

Na·huel Hua·pi, Lake (nɑwélwupí:) a lake in the Andes Mtns (300 sq. miles, depth 1,000 ft in places) in S.W. Argentina, near the Chilean border

Na·hum (néihəm) a Minor Prophet (7th c. B.C.) of the Old Testament ‖ the book of the Old Testament containing his prophecies, including a description of the fall of Nineveh (which took place in 612 B.C.)

nai·ad (naiæd, neiæd) *pl.* **nai·ads, nai·a·des** (naiədi:z, neiədi:z) *n.* (*Gk and Rom. mythol.*) any of the nymphs who presided over springs and rivers [fr. L. *Naias* (*Naiadis*) fr. Gk fr. *nan*, to flow]

na·if, na·if (nɑi:f) *adj.* naive [F.]

nail (neil) *n.* the hard thin covering on the upper surface of the ends of the fingers or toes of men, monkeys etc. ‖ the claw of a bird or animal ‖ a thin, usually metal, spike, driven into an object (esp. wooden) to join it to another or to fix something to it **a nail in one's coffin** an experience etc. that is thought to shorten life, *the shock was another nail in his coffin* **hard as nails** hardhearted ‖ capable of bearing hardship **on the nail** (of payment) at once **to hit the nail on the head** to be or to find just the right words to describe or explain something accurately [O.E. *nægl*]

nail *v.t.* to fix with a nail ‖ to secure, *to nail a contract* ‖ to fix the attention of, *he nailed the audience with his accounts of the tortures* ‖ to [illegible] *thief* **to nail (a person) down** to obtain a definite promise or consent from (a person) **to nail one's colors to the mast** to declare fully and openly opinions to which one commits oneself [O.E. *næglan*]

nail polish (*Am* ... *Br* nail varnish) a preparation usually colored used to give a glossy coating to fingernails or toenails
nail varnish †NAIL POLISH
nain·sook (neinsuk) *n.* a delicate cotton fabric used esp. in lingerie or infant wear [fr. Hindi *nainsukh* fr. *nain*, eye + *sukh*, pleasure]
Nai·ra (nairə) *n.* currency unit in Nigeria, equal to 100 kobe (k)
Nairn (neərn) a former county of N.E. Scotland. In 1975 it became part of the Highland region
Nai·ro·bi (nairoubi:) the capital (pop. 827,800) of Kenya, in the central highlands (at 5,742 ft), a trade and communications center. Industries: meat packing, food processing, light manufactures. Royal College (1956) of the University of East Africa (1963)
Nai·smith (neismiθ), James (1861–1939), U.S. physical education director and inventor (1891) of the game of basketball
na·ïve, na·ive (nai:v) *adj* lacking worldly experience or guile ‖ innocently direct but ... mental power, *a naive question* [F fem. of *naif*]
na·ïve·té, na·ive·té (nai:vtéi) *n.* simplicity, artlessness ‖ a naive act etc. **na·ïve·ty** (nai:vti:) *n.* [F]
Nakasone Yasuhiro (nakasounu jasuhirou) (1918–) Japanese statesman. He held various high government and Liberal-Democratic party posts during the 1960s and 1970s and became prime minister (1982–), stressing an active role for Japan in international affairs
na·ked (néikid) *adj.* without clothes, *we swam naked* ‖ (of parts of the body) uncovered, *a naked arm* ‖ without vegetation, leaves etc., *naked rock, naked trees* ‖ without decoration, *naked walls* ‖ undisguised, *the naked truth* ‖ (of a sword) out of its sheath ‖ without supplementary material, *a naked report* ‖ (*law*) lacking proven authority or evidence of validity, *a naked contract* **with the naked eye** without the aid of an optical instrument **ná·ked·ness** *n* [fr. O.E. *nacod*]
Na·khi·che·van A.S.S.R. (nukitʃəvún) an autonomous republic (area 2,120 sq. miles, pop. 231,000) of Azerbaijan, U.S.S.R., forming an enclave in Armenia on the Turkish and Iranian borders. Capital: Nakhichevan (pop. 21,000). The economy is based on agriculture (fruit, grapes, cotton, tobacco) and related industries
Na·khon Rat·si·ma (nukhɔnratsi:mu) (formerly Korat) a trade and communications center (pop. 114,000) in S. central Thailand: copper mines
Na·ku·ru (nuku:ru:) a town (pop. 66,000) in the Kenya Highlands, at 6,000 ft, on the Mombasa railroad
na·led [$C_4H_7O_4PBr_2Cl_2$] (néiled) *n.* (*chem.*) slightly toxic short-lived insecticide used against mosquitoes and in crop pest control
nal·i·dix·ic acid [$C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_3$] (neilədíksikæsid) *n.* (*pharm.*) genitourinary antiseptic; marketed as NegGram
nal·ox·one [$C_{19}H_{21}NO_4$] (nælɔksoun) *n* (*pharm.*) narcotic antagonist, esp. effective against morphine; marketed as Narcan
namable †NAMEABLE
Na·ma·qua·land (nəmúkwəlænd) (or Namaland) a semiarid region (area about 100,000 sq. miles) in W. Namibia (Great Namaqualand, below Walvis Bay, and in N.W. Cape Province, South Africa (Little Namaqualand): cattle, sheep (esp. Karakul), wheat, diamonds, copper
nam·by-pam·by (næmbi:pæmbi:) **1.** *adj* weakly sentimental, lacking proper hardness, *a namby-pamby tale* **2.** *pl* **nam·by-pam·bies** *n* a boy or man lacking the physical and mental toughness properly expected of him [after the nickname of Ambrose Philips (c. 1675–1749), English poet who wrote sentimental pastoral]
name (neim) **1.** *n.* a word or words by which a person, place or thing is known ‖ a word or words by which an object of thought is known, *we gave the name 'honesty' to ...* ‖ *which a good man wishes to be valued* ‖ a reputation, *this firm has a name for good workmanship* ‖ a noted person, *he is a great name in medicine* **by name** with individual mention, *he listed his pupils by name* ‖ by personal acquaintance, *they know the lecturer by name* **in name, in name only** by mere designation but not in reality **in the name of** using the authority of, *I arrest you in the name of the law* ‖ with appeal to, *in the name of common sense* **to call** (someone) **names** abusively to or of (someone) **to one's name** belonging to one, *she hadn't a penny to her name* **to put one's name down for** to apply for membership of (a club etc.) ‖ to have one's name put on a list as wishing to receive (publicity etc.) or take advantage of (an offer of some sort) ... **named** to give a name to ‖ to identify by name, *the delinquent was named in court* ‖ to appoint, *he was named chancellor of the university* ‖ to specify, *name your weapon* ‖ (of the Speaker of the House of Commons) to mention (a member) by name as a reprimand **3.** *adj* well-known, renowned, *a name brand* ... bearing, or intended for, a name, *name tag* **náme·a·ble, nám·a·ble** *adj* [O.E. *nama*]
name day the feast day of the saint after whom a person is named
name-drop·ping (neimdrɔpiŋ) *n.* the practice of ... people, in conversation as one's friends, as a display of self-importance
nameless (neimlis) *adj* ... *nameless hero* ‖ not mentioned by name, *a journalist who must be nameless gave me these facts* ‖ having no name ... too subtle or mysterious to name, *nameless wonders* ‖ too bad to name, *nameless crimes*
namely (*neimli*) *adv* that is to say, *England* ... *Cambridge*
name of the game (often preceded by "the") the essential thing, the objective or essence of a pro...
name part (esp. *Br*.) a title role
name·plate (neimpleit) *n.* a plaque bearing the name of a person or firm
name·sake (neimseik) *n.* a person having the same name as another
Na·mib (numib) the desert coastal strip of Namibia, about 60 miles wide
Na·mib·i·a (nəmibiə) (South West Africa) a territory (area 318,261 sq. miles, pop. 1,086,000) administered in effect as a part of South Africa. Capital: Windhoek. People: Bantu (Ovambo, Herero and Bergdamara), Hottentot (Nama), and Bushman, with 14% European and 5% Colored. Language: tribal languages, Afrikaans, German, English. Religion: mainly local African religions, 17% Lutheran, 9% Roman Catholic. The land is chiefly a plateau, averaging 3,500 ft and rising to 8,669 ft (Moltkeblick) near Windhoek. The Caprivi Strip (the territory's corridor to the Zambezi) and the far north are tropical forest, the north and center are savanna, giving way to semidesert (†KALAHARI) in the south and east. A 60-mile-wide coastal strip forms the Namib Desert, containing the isolated Brandberg Massif (8,481 ft). Average summer temperatures (F.): Windhoek 74°, Walvis Bay 60°. Inland below 6,000 ft there is intense summer heat. Rainfall: north and northeast over 20 ins, Windhoek highlands 12 ins, Namib Desert under 1 in. Livestock: cattle (north and center), sheep and goats (south). Industries: mining (diamonds, lead-copper-zinc and lead-vanadium concentrates, salt, copper, lime, cyanite, beryl, manganese), fishing, fish processing, ranching, subsistence farming. Exports: minerals, cattle, dairy products, fish, Karakul pelts. Chief port: Walvis Bay. HISTORY. The territory was annexed (1884) by Germany and was mandated by the League of Nations to South Africa (1920). South Africa virtually annexed it (1949), despite protests by the U.N. The U.N. terminated (1966) the mandate but South Africa described this as illegal, continued its administration, and prevented the U.N. administrative council from entering the area until 1967, when Namibia received its name. In 1973 the U.N. General Assembly recognized ... (SWAPO) as the 'authentic representative of the Namibian people' and in 1978 called for withdrawal of South African troops. In 1976 Namibian whites and moderate blacks agreed on a constitution, but it was rejected by the U.N. Security Council and SWAPO. In Jan. 1983 South Africa again took direct control of Namibia and the question of independence became tied to Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola
Na·mur (næmyr) a French-speaking province (area 1,413 sq. miles, pop. 382,000) of S.W. Belgium: stone quarrying, kaolin, glass industry, tourism. Its capital (pop. 101,861) noted for cutlery and copper work. Citadel and cathedral ...
Nanak ... religious leader, founder of Sikhism
Na·na Sa·hib (nunusahi:b) (Dandhu Panth, c. ... Indian Mutiny (1857)
Nan·ch'ang (nunt͡ʃún) the capital (pop. 508,000) of Kiangsi, S.E. China, at the tip of Poyang Hu on the Hangchow–Canton railroad. porcelain, textiles, engineering, chemical industries
Nancy ... agglom. 278,000) of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, on the Rhine-Marne canal, old capital of Lorraine (12th–18th cc.). Industries: mechanical and electrical engineering, food processing, light manufacturing. Palace (16th c.), ...
NAND or NAND operator (nænd) *n* (*computer*) a logical operator with the property that, if *P*, *Q*, and *R* are statements, the nand of *P*, *Q*, *R* is true if at least one statement is false, and false if all statements are true
Nan·ga Par·bat (nʌngəpʌrbət) a peak (26,660 ft) in the Western Himalayas
nan·keen (nænki:n) *n.* a kind of buff-colored cotton cloth orginally imported from Nanking, China [after NANKING]
Nan·king (nænkiŋ, núnkiŋ) the capital (pop. 2,130,000) of Kiangsu, E. China, the country's traditional literary center, on the Yangtze 170 miles east of Shanghai. Industries: silk and cotton textiles, mechanical and precision engineering, chemicals. University (1921). It was the capital of China (3rd–6th cc. and 1368–1421). The treaty ending the Opium War was signed here (1842). It was held (1853–64) by the Taiping rebels. It fell (1937) to the Japanese. The Kuomintang forces reoccupied it (1945–9). It contains the tombs of the first Ming emperor and of Sun Yat-Sen
Nan·ling (nunliŋ) a mountain range (rising to 6,000 ft) stretching from S.E. Kweichow to N. Kwangtung, China
nannie †NANNY
Nan·nir·g (núniŋ) (formerly Yungning) the capital (pop. 264,000) of Kwangsi-Chuang, S. China: an agricultural center linked by rail with North Vietnam
nan·ny, nan·nie (næni:) *pl.* **nan·nies** *n.* (esp. *Br*.) a child's nurse [fr. the name *Nan*, dim. of *Ann*]
nanny goat a female goat
nan·o (nænou) (*comb. form*) combining form meaning one billionth (10^{-9}), e.g., nanoequivalent, nanometer, nanovolt, nanowatt
nan·no·plank·ton or **nan·o·plank·ton** (nænouplænktən) *n.* (*biol.*) microscopic plankton — **nannofossil** or **nanofossil** fossil of nannoplankton
nan·no·sur·ger·y (naenousə:dʒəri:) *n.* (*med.*) microsurgery conducted under an electron microscope; 10,000 times finer than microsurgery utilizing electron microscope and laser beams
Nan·sen (nænsən), Fridtjof (1861–1930), Norwegian scientist, polar explorer, politician and humanitarian. He crossed the Greenland ice sheet on skis (1888), explored the North Polar basin by letting his ship the 'Fram' drift in the pack ice, and reached 86° 14' N. by dog sled (1893–6). He was the League of Nations' chief organizer of relief for refugees and prisoners of war (1921–30). Nobel Peace Prize (1922)
Nan Shan (nunʃún) the northern range of the Kunjun Mtns. in Kansu and Tsinghai, central China, rising to 20,000 ft
Nantes (nut) the chief town (pop. 256,693) of Loire-Atlantique, France, a port at the head of the Loire estuary. Industries: shipbuilding, ... Cathedral (15th–19th cc.), castle (15th–18th cc.), 18th-c. houses
Nantes, Edict of ... by Henri IV of France, granting freedom of worship to French Protestants. Its revocation (1685) by Louis XIV caused many Huguenots to ... economically and economically
Nan·tuck·et (næntʌkit) an island (area 45 sq. miles, pop. 5,087) of Massachusetts, 25 miles off Cape Cod, with an excellent harbor. It was formerly (18th–19th cc.) a great whaling port, and is now a resort
Nantucket Sound ... 25 miles wide between the south coast of Cape ... Martha's Vineyard Sound

Nan·tung (nantuŋ) a town (pop. 260,000) on the [illegible] mills

nap (næp) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **nap·ping** *past* and *past part* **napped** to sleep for a short time, esp [illegible] be caught napping — to be unguarded **2.** *n.* a short sleep, esp by day [O.E. *hnappian*]

nap **1.** *n.* the soft, fuzzy surface on cloth or wool material (cf. PILE) **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **nap·ping** *past* and *past part* **napped** to raise such a surface on, by brushing, stroking etc [M.E. *noppe*, prob. fr. Du.]

nap **1.** *n.* (esp. *Br.*) napoleon (card game); napoleon (bid in this game) **2.** (*Br.*) a tip that a particular horse is almost certain to win a race **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **nap·ping** *past* and *past part* **napped** (*Br.*) to tip (a horse etc.) strongly [NAPOLEON]

na·palm (néipum) *n.* a fuel, made from jellied gasoline, used in incendiary bombs and flamethrowers; a chemical thickener used in making [illegible]

nape (neip) *n.* the back of the neck [M.E., etym. doubtful]

na·per·y (néipəri:) *n.* household linen, esp. table [illegible] [M.E. & O.F. *naperie*]

Naph·ta·li (næftəlai) Hebrew patriarch, son of Jacob; the Israelite tribe of which he was the ancestor

naph·tha (næfθə) *n.* any of several volatile mixtures of hydrocarbons obtained by distilling coal, tar, or petroleum and used as fuels, solvents and thinners for paint and varnish [L. fr. Gk]

naph·thalene (næfθəli:n) *n.* an aromatic [illegible] clear crystalline hydrocarbon $C_{10}H_8$, occurring in coal tar and used in the manufacture of organic dyestuffs and as a fumigant (e.g. in [illegible])

naph·thene (næfθi:n) *n.* any of a series of saturated cyclic paraffins of the general formula C_nH_{2n} that occur in petroleum and that yield aromatic hydrocarbons on dehydrogenation [COMBINING]

naph·thol (næfθɔl, næfθoul) *n.* either of two crystalline monohydroxy derivatives of naphthalene ($C_{10}H_7OH$), used as antiseptics and in making dyes; any of several hydroxyl derivatives containing a naphthalene nucleus [NAPHTHA]

Na·pi·er (neipiər), Sir Charles James (1782–1853), British general. He served in the Peninsular War, and he led the British conquest of [illegible]

Napier, John (1550–1617), Scottish mathematician. He invented logarithms, and described [illegible] descriptio' (1614). He also devised other methods of rapid calculation and introduced decimal [illegible]

Napier the capital (pop. 42,900) of Hawke's Bay, North Island, New Zealand, a port

Napier's bones a set of graduated rods used for multiplication and division [after John *Napier*]

na·pi·form (neipifɔ:m) *adj.* (*biol.*, of roots) having the shape of a turnip [fr. L. *napus*, turnip]

nap·kin (næpkin) *n.* a cloth used at meals for wiping the fingers and lips; a sanitary towel (*Br.*); a diaper [M.E. perh. fr. F. *nappe*, tablecloth]

Na·ples (neipəlz) (*Ital.* Napoli) the third city (pop. 1,219,362) and second port of Italy, in [illegible] shipbuilding, some metallurgy, oil refining and [illegible] baroque. University (1224), National Museum. First a Greek colony, Naples became a favorite Roman resort, was conquered (6th c.) by the [illegible] 1140) in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, of [illegible]

na·po·le·on (nəpoulɪ:ən) *n.* a former French gold

Na·po·le·on I (nəpoulɪ:ən) (*F.* Napoleon Bonaparte, *Ital.* Napoleone Buonaparte, 1769–1821), emperor of the French (1804–15). A Corsican, born at Ajaccio, he was educated at military schools in France and entered the French army (1785). He welcomed the French Revolution, expressed Jacobin views, and distinguished himself at the siege of Toulon (1793). Briefly imprisoned after Thermidor, he was recalled by Barras, and successfully dispersed the Vendémaire uprising (1795). He married (1796) Josephine de Beauharnais. Napoleon's military genius was displayed in his command (1796–7) of the Italian campaign, in which he brilliantly defeated the Austrians and, on his own initiative, established the Cisalpine Republic and negotiated the Treaty of Campo-Formio (1797). He commanded (1798–9) an expedition to Egypt with the object of cutting England's route to India. He defeated the Mamelukes at the Battle of the Pyramids (1798), but was marooned in Egypt when Nelson destroyed the French fleet at the Battle of the Nile (1798). Napoleon escaped from Egypt (1799) and returned to France, where he overthrew the Directory in the coup d'état of Brumaire (1799). A member of the ensuing Consulate, he rapidly established a dictatorship with himself as first consul (1799–1804). Peace with Austria was established at Lunéville (1801) after further victories over Austria, at Marengo (1800) and Hohenlinden (1800), and the Peace of Amiens (1802) was signed with Britain. In France, Napoleon embarked on a thorough program of reform in which education and local government were reorganized, the currency stabilized and the Napoleonic Code established. A Concordat was negotiated with the papacy (1801). A plebiscite (1802) made Napoleon consul for life, and in 1804 he was proclaimed emperor of the French crowning himself in the presence of the Pope. War with Europe was resumed in the Napoleonic Wars (1803–15), in which Napoleon gained a series of brilliant victories at Ulm (1805), Austerlitz (1805), Jena (1806), Friedland (1807) and Wagram (1809). Having failed at sea (Trafalgar, 1805), Napoleon tried to reduce Britain by an economic blockade, the Continental System. By 1808 he controlled the whole of continental Europe, which now included many puppet kingdoms ruled by members of the Bonaparte family. His first marriage was annulled, and he married (1810) Marie-Louise. He made their son king of Rome. The weakness of Napoleon's Empire was first shown in the Peninsular War (1808–14), and in his disastrous invasion of Russia (1812). After the retreat from Moscow, his depleted army was defeated (1813) at the Battle of the Nations. Napoleon abdicated (1814) and was exiled to Elba, but returned (1815), marched on Paris and tried to restore his empire during the Hundred Days. After his final defeat at Waterloo (1815), he was sent by the British to St Helena, where he was kept prisoner until his death. Napoleon, one of the greatest conquerors in history, displayed a genius for military tactics and civil administration. The legend which portrayed him as a champion of liberalism and nationalism grew in the 19th c., and helped his [illegible] to France [illegible]

Na·po·le·on·ic (nəpoulɪ:ɔnɪk) *adj.* of or relating to Napoleon I [NAPOLEON]

Napoleon II (1811–32), son of Napoleon I and Marie-Louise, known as the king of Rome (1811–14); prince of Parma (1814–18), duke of Reichstadt

Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, 1808–73), emperor of the French (1852–70), son of Louis Bonaparte. In exile after 1815, he elaborated the Napoleonic legend in his book 'les Idees napoleoniennes' (1839). Having twice attempted unsuccessfully to raise military insurrection (1836, 1840), he returned to France after the revolution of 1848 and was elected [illegible] (1851) and further plebiscites made him emperor (1852). His dictatorship, modified after 1859 by liberal reforms, brought prosperity. Banking, industry and agriculture were encouraged, and Paris was boldly replanned by Haussmann. Napoleon III intervened in Rome (1849) to restore the papacy, and the Crimean War (1854–6) increased French influence in Europe. He agreed with Cavour to intervene (1859) in Italy in return for Savoy and Nice, but withdrew when Italian unity threatened the Papal States. France acquired Cochinchina, and the Suez Canal was built. A French expedition to Mexico (1861–7) ended in disaster, and Napoleon III was lured by Bismarck into the Franco-Prussian War (1870–1), in which the regime collapsed. After a short imprisonment, he went into exile (1871) in England

Napoleonic Code the code of laws for France promulgated (1804) by Napoleon. It was based on Roman law, and follows the Corpus Juris Civilis in dividing civil law into personal status, property and the acquisition of property. It influenced most European countries except Britain, and, with amendments, is still in force in France

Napoleonic Wars the wars (1803–15) in which France under Napoleon I fought two coalitions of European powers. The Peace of Amiens having provided only a brief respite after the French Revolutionary Wars, Britain declared war on France (1803). Napoleon assembled a fleet at Boulogne to invade Britain, but the project collapsed when British naval supremacy was established at Trafalgar (1805). A coalition was formed against France (1805) by Britain, Austria, Russia and Sweden, but was crushed, Austria being defeated at Ulm (1805) and Austria and Russia at Austerlitz (1805). Prussia joined the coalition, and was beaten at Jena (1806). Russia's defeats at Eylau and Friedland (1807) were followed by the Treaty of Tilsit (1807). Napoleon defeated Sweden (1807). Austria tried to renew the war and was crushed at Wagram (1809). Napoleon now controlled nearly all the Continent: the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved (1806), and Germany was reorganized in the Confederation of the Rhine. The Helvetic Confederation and the Grand Duchy of Warsaw were bound to France by alliances. Napoleon appointed Jérôme Bonaparte king of Westphalia, Louis Bonaparte king of Holland, Joseph Bonaparte king of Spain, Eugène de Beauharnais king of Italy and Murat king of Naples. Britain alone remained, and Napoleon attempted to reduce it by an economic blockade, the Continental System, which proved impossible to enforce. The Peninsular War (1808–14) showed the weakness of Napoleon's Empire. Russia rejected the Continental System and was invaded (1812) by Napoleon, whose vast army reached Moscow but was much reduced by the Russian scorched-earth policy, and retreated under winter conditions which killed thousands more. A new coalition against France was formed (1813) by Prussia, Russia, Britain, Sweden and Austria and they were victorious at the Battle of the Nations (1813). The allies advanced on Paris, and Napoleon, having abdicated, was exiled to Elba. Louis XVIII took the French throne, and the Congress of Vienna assembled (1814) but rapidly dispersed (1815) when Napoleon returned to Paris. At the end of the Hundred Days he was finally defeated at Waterloo (1815). The Congress of Vienna resumed and worked out a European settlement

nappe (næp) *n.* a sheet of water falling from a weir; (*geol.*) a recumbent anticline [F. *nappe*, tablecloth]

nap·py (næpi:) *pl.* **nap·pies** *n.* (*Br., pop.*) a baby's diaper [NAPKIN]

Na·ra (narə) a city (pop. 274,000) of S. Honshu, Japan, the country's first capital 710–84). Buddhist temple (7th c.)

Nar·ba·da (nərbʌdə) a river, sacred to Hindus, flowing 800 miles from central Madhya Pradesh, India, to the Arabian Sea

nar·ce·ine (nɑrsi:i:n) *n.* a bitter crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{27}NO_8$, found in opium, sometimes used as a substitute for morphine [F. *narcéine* fr. Gk *narke*, numbness]

nar·cis·sism (nɑrsisizəm) *n.* a tendency to erotic self-love; morbid or excessive self-admiration **nar·cis·sist** *n.* **nar·cis·sis·tic** *adj.* [after NARCISSUS]

Nar·cis·sus (nɑrsisəs) (*Gk mythol.*) a beautiful youth who fell in love with his own reflection in water, died, and was turned into the flower that bears his name

nar·cis·sus (nɑrsisəs) *pl.* **nar·cis·si** (nɑrsisai), **nar·cis·sus·es** *n.* a member of *Narcissus*, fam. *Amaryllidaceae*, a genus of plants with white or [illegible] [from a bulb] [DAFFODIL, JONQUIL] [L. fr. Gk *narkissos*]

nar·co·lep·sy (nɑrkəlepsi:) *n.* a disease marked by episodes of uncontrollable sleepiness **nar-**

co·lep·tic *adj.* (fr. Gk *narkē* numbness + *lēptos* fit)

narc or **nark** (nɑrk) *n.* (*slang*) an official investigator of narcotics violations *also* narco

nar·co·a·nal·y·sis (nɑrkoʊənælɪsɪs) *n.* a psychiatric procedure for reducing inhibitions used by administering scopolamine barbiturates and methedrine or other drugs to facilitate questioning and analysis

nar·co·sis (nɑrkóʊsɪs) *n.* a state of unconsciousness induced by narcotics [Gk *narkōsis* fr. *narkoun* to benumb]

nar·cot·ic (nɑrkɒtɪk) **1.** *n.* a drug which dulls sensibility, relieves pain and induces sleepiness ‖ a drug subject to legal definitions as a narcotic regardless of its chemical features, e.g., LSD, marijuana **2.** *adj.* pertaining to or having the effects of narcotics **nar·co·tism** (nɑrkətɪzəm) *n* narcosis ‖ addiction to narcotics [fr. M.L. *narcoticus* or Gk *narkōtikos*, benumbing]

nard (nɑrd) *n.* spikenard [O.F. *narde* fr. L. fr. Gk perh. ult. fr. Skr.]

nar·ghi·le, nar·gi·leh (nɑrgɪlɪ:) *n.* a hookah [fr. Pers. *nārgileh* fr. *nārgil*, coconut, of which the bowl was originally made]

Na·ri·ño (nɑrɪ:njɔ), Antonio (1765–1823), Colombian patriot and early fighter for Colombian independence. He was a leader of the revolution (1810) in Bogotá. As president of Cundinamarca he defeated (1811) the federal and royalist forces

nar·is (nærɪs) *pl.* **nar·es** (nærɪ:z) *n.* a nostril or nasal passage [L.]

nark (nɑrk) *v.t.* (*Br., pop.*) to annoy, make cross [origin unknown]

Nar·ra·gan·sett (nærəgænsɪt) *pl.* **Nar·ra·gan·sett, Nar·ra·gan·setts** *n.* a member of an extinct Indian people of Rhode Island ‖ their Algonquian language [Algonquian, people of the small cape]

Narragansett Bay an inlet of the Atlantic running 30 miles north from S.E. Rhode Island

nar·rate (næreɪt, nærétɪ) *pres. part.* **nar·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **nar·rat·ed** *v.t.* to tell or write (a story) ‖ to give an account of (events) ‖ *v.i.* to act as storyteller [fr. L. *narrare* (*narratus*)]

narrater *NARRATOR

nar·ra·tion (nəréɪʃən) *n.* the act or process of narrating ‖ an account or story ‖ speaking or writing that narrates [F. or fr. L. *narratio* (*narrationis*)]

nar·ra·tive (nærətɪv) **1.** *n.* an orderly description of events, *a historical narrative* ‖ the act or art of narrating ‖ that part of a prose work which recounts events (as distinguished from conversation) **2.** *adj.* of, relating to or having the form of a narrative [fr. L. *narrativus*]

nar·ra·tor, nar·rat·er (nəreɪtər) *n.* a person who narrates, esp. someone providing connecting explanations or descriptive passages in a theatrical performance

nar·row (nærou) **1.** *adj.* small in width ‖ restricted in scope, *a narrow definition* ‖ by a small margin, marginal, *a narrow majority* ‖ narrow-minded ‖ thorough, very precise, *a narrow questioning* ‖ (*stock exchange*) marked by little activity, *a narrow market* ‖ (*phon.*) tense, *a narrow vowel* **2.** *n.* (*esp. pl.*) a narrow passage in mountains or between two bodies of water **the Nar·rows** the strait between Staten Island and Long Island, New York ‖ the narrowest part of the Dardanelles **3.** *v.t.* to make narrower ‖ to fine down, limit further, *to narrow a definition* ‖ *v.i.* to become narrower [O.E. *nearu*]

narrow boat (*Br.*) a canal barge with a beam not exceeding 7 ft

narrow casting (*broadcasting*) creation of programs for broadcast to special interest audiences

narrow gauge, narrow gage (*rail.*) a gauge of less than 4 ft 8½ ins

narrow goods (*Br.*) ribbons, braid etc

nar·row-mind·ed (nəroumáɪndɪd) *adj.* lacking tolerance or breadth of ideas, esp. in views of conduct

Narrow Seas, the the English Channel and the Irish Sea

narrow shave a narrow escape

narrow squeak the extremely small margin by which one successfully negotiates an obstacle, overcomes a difficulty, or survives a danger

Nar·ses (nɑrsɪ:z) (c. 478–c. 573), Byzantine general of Justinian I. He retook Italy for the Byzantine Empire by defeating the Ostrogoths (552–5), and was governor of Italy (554–67)

nar·thex (nɑrθeks) *n.* a western portico in ancient churches ‖ a rectangular entry to the nave of a church [Gk *narthēx*, name of a plant]

Nar·va·ez (nɑrvɑe9, nɑrvɑes), Panfilo de (c. 1470–1528), Spanish conquistador. After participating in the conquest of Cuba he alienated Hernan Cortes, who defeated him at Cempoala (1520). He explored (1528) Florida and the Gulf Coast

Nar·vik (nɑrvɪk) an ice-free port (pop. 19,500) and rail center of N. Norway, shipping iron ore [illegible] captured it (May 1940) from the Germans in the 2nd world war after heavy fighting, but had to withdraw two weeks later

nar·whal, nar·wal (nɑrwal) *n. Monodon monoceros*, a cetaceous mammal found in northern seas, averaging 16 ft in length. The male's spirally grooved tusk (about 9 ft long) yields excellent ivory. Greenlanders obtain oil from [illegible] for leather. Its flesh is [illegible]

nar·y (nɛərɪ:) *adj.* (*pop.*) not any, never a [var. of [illegible]]

NASA [illegible] for National Aeronautics and Space Administration

na·sal (neɪz'l) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the nose (*phon.*) sounded with the velum lowered and often with the mouth passage wholly or partly closed so that the breath comes out of the nose ‖ characterized by such sounds, *a nasal voice* **2.** *n.* a sound so made [fr. Mod. L. *nasalis*]

nasal index the ratio of the breadth to the height of the nose, multiplied by 100

na·sal·i·ty (neɪzælɪtɪ:) *n.* the quality of being nasal

na·sal·i·za·tion (neɪz'lɪzeɪʃən) *n* the act of making or becoming nasal

na·sal·ize (neɪz'laɪz) *pres. part.* **na·sal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **na·sal·ized** *v.t.* to pronounce in a nasal manner, *v.i.* to speak in a nasal manner

Nas·by (næzbɪ:), Petroleum V. (pen name of David Ross Locke, 1833–88), U.S. topical humorist and satirist of the Civil War period, a Unionist and Emancipationist. In his 'Nasby letters', which appeared (from 1861) in nationally circulated publications, he created the crude, ignorant character of Nasby who, arguing from the Southern extremist point of view, damned the Southern cause

nas·cen·cy (næsənsɪ:) *n.* the condition of being [illegible]

nas·cent (næs'nt) *adj* beginning to develop, *nascent talent* ‖ in the process of being born ‖ (*chem.*, of an atom or a molecule) at the moment of liberation or formation, when it is in a state of greater reactivity than normal (e.g. hydrogen atoms before they combine to form molecules) [fr. L. *nascens* (*nascentis*) fr. *nasci*, to be born]

NASDA Index (*securities*) listing of stocks offered for sale or purchase by National Association of Security Dealers of America not listed on a local exchange

nase·ber·ry (néɪzbərɪ:, néɪzberɪ:) *pl* **nase·ber·ries** *n.* the sapodilla tree or its fruits [fr. Span. or Port. *néspera*, medlar]

Nase·by, Battle of (néɪzbɪ:) a decisive victory (June 14, 1645) of the parliamentarians under Fairfax and Cromwell over the royalists under Charles I and Prince Rupert during the English Civil War

Nash (næʃ), John (1752–1835), English architect and pioneer of town planning. He replanned several parts of London with fine terraces

Nash, Ogden (1902–71), U.S. humorous poet. His 20 volumes of verse include 'You Can't Get There from Here', 'I'm a Stranger Here Myself' and 'Bed Riddance'

Nash, Richard (1674–1762), English dandy, known as 'Beau Nash'. A leader of fashion and arbiter of manners, he did much to make Bath [illegible]

Nashe (næʃ), Thomas (1567–1601), English writer and pamphleteer. He wrote one of the earliest English novels, 'The Unfortunate Traveller' (1594)

Nashville [illegible] Tennessee, in the Tennessee River basin, an agricultural market. Industries: food and tobacco processing, music recording, mechanical engineering

Na·sik (nəsɪk) a Hindu holy city (pop. 176,091) in Maharashtra, India, on the Godavari, producing copper and brasswork and cotton textiles. [illegible]

Nas·myth (neɪzmɪθ), James (1808–90), Scottish engineer. He invented the steam hammer for [illegible] and many other machine tools

Na·sr-ed-Din (nəsɪ:rəddɪ:n) (1831–96), shah of Persia (1848–96). He introduced many European ideas into Persian administration and finance

Nas·sau (næsau) (*hist.*) a former duchy, now included in Hesse, West Germany. Its Dutch line [illegible] the ruling princes of Orange were stadtholders of the Netherlands, and included William the Silent, Maurice of Nassau, William II of Orange, and William III of Orange [illegible] William III of England

Nas·sau (næsɔ) the capital (pop. 129,877), chief port and commercial and communications center of the Bahamas on New Providence. It is a tourism

Nas·ser (næsər, nusər), Gamal Abdel (1918–70), Egyptian army officer and statesman. He and Neguib led the military coup (1952) which overthrew Farouk. He was premier (1954–6) and president (1956–8) of Egypt, and president [illegible] United Arab Republic. He was a champion of Pan-Arabism

Nast (næst), Thomas (1840–1902), U.S. political cartoonist, best known for his attacks in Harper's Weekly on William 'Boss' Tweed and the corrupt Tammany Hall Democratic political machine in New York City in the early 1870s. He originated the use of the elephant as the Republican Party symbol and popularized its Democratic Party counterpart, the donkey. He also introduced the costume still used by artists for Santa Claus

na·stur·tium (næstɜ:rʃəm) *n.* any member of *Tropaeolum*, fam. *Tropaeolaceae*, a genus of trailing plants native to South America, widely cultivated for their ornamental red or yellow flowers, esp. *T. majus* **Na·stur·tium** a genus of aquatic plants of fam. *Cruciferae*, including wa[illegible] L.

nas·ty (næstɪ:) *comp.* **nas·ti·er** *superl.* **nas·ti·est** *adj.* very unpleasant, repugnant, *a nasty taste* ‖ morally dirty, *a nasty mind* ‖ mean, vicious in a petty way, *nasty remarks* ‖ offensive, *a nasty temper* ‖ very bad, *a nasty storm* ‖ awkward to deal with, *a nasty problem* ‖ dangerous, *a nasty cut* [origin unknown]

Natal a port and communications center (pop. 350,000) of N.E. Brazil

Na·tal (nətæl) a province (area 33,578 sq. miles, pop. 5,722,215) of South Africa, bordering the Indian Ocean. Capital: Pietermaritzburg. Chief city: Durban. It is formed by a coastal plain rising to highlands in the north and southwest. Products: sugarcane, citrus fruit, cereals, vegetables, cattle, livestock. Resources: coal, oil, some gold, timber. Industries: sugar refining, food processing, metallurgy, chemicals, motor-vehicle assembly. The first European settlements were made by the British (1824) and Dutch (1837–40), who defeated the indigenous Zulus (1838). Britain annexed Natal to Cape Colony (1843). It became a separate colony (1856) and annexed Zululand (1897) and parts of the Transvaal (1903). It joined the Union of South Africa (1910)

na·tal (neɪt'l) *adj.* of or connected with birth [fr. L. *natalis*]

na·tal·i·ty [illegible] birthrate [F. *natalité*]

nə·tɑ·tion [illegible] (*rhet.*) the act or art of swimming [fr. L. *natatio* (*natationis*)]

na·ta·to·ri·al (neɪtətɔrɪ:əl, neɪtətourɪ:əl) *adj.* natatory

na·ta·to·ry (neɪtətɔrɪ:, neɪtətourɪ:) *adj.* of, concerned with, or adapted for swimming [fr. L.L. *natatorius*]

Natch·ez (nætʃɪz) *pl* **Natch·ez** *n.* a member of an extinct American Indian tribe of the Muskogean linguistic group, formerly inhabiting the lower Mississippi region. They were conquered by the French (1730)

na·tes (neɪtɪ:z) *pl. n.* (anat.) the buttocks ‖ (*anat.*) the anterior pair of optic lobes in the brain

Na·than (néɪθən) Hebrew prophet of the time of David and Solomon

Nation [illegible] Carry Amelia [illegible] Moore (1846–1911), U.S. temperance advocate. Alcohol [illegible] impaired by [illegible] hymns, she entered (1890s) saloons in Kansas, smashing the fixtures and stock with a hatchet

na·tion (neiʃən) *n.* a body of people recognized as an entity by virtue of their historical, linguistic or ethnic links; a body of people united under a particular political organization, and usually occupying a defined territory ‖ a feder-

na·tion·al (næʃən'l) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to a nation; this in contrast with 'international' | concerning the nation as a whole, nonlocal **2.** *n.* a member of a nation [F.]

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the central civilian agency for direction of the U.S. space exploration program established (1958) by an act of Congress. Its activities are conducted by industry under contract and by its field establishments. Its staff includes over 15,000 scientists, engineers, technicians, and administrators. Its development program is divided into two main branches: launch vehicles and spacecraft. NASA's space shuttle program, developed in the 1970s and early 1980s, suffered a catastrophic accident in Jan. 1986 in which the shuttle 'Challenger' was completely destroyed and all 7 crew members died.

National Archives and Records Service a U.S. organization which preserves, describes, and services federal records retained for their enduring value. It holds the nation's most important records dating from c. 1774, including the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. Researchers have access to most of the records, some of

National Assembly the lower house of the French parliament. (*F. hist.*) the title adopted by the third estate (June 17, 1789–Sept. 30, 1791) during the French Revolution.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (*abbr.* N.A.A.C.P.) an American association, founded 1909, which

blacks in the U.S.A. by enforcement of civil rights legislation through court action.

and operated under the supervision of the federal government, and affiliated to the Federal Reserve System.

National Convention *CONVENTION, THE NA-

National Covenant (*Br. hist.*) an oath (1638), based on an earlier covenant of 1581, which aimed at uniting the Scots against the episcopal policy of Laud. Its adherents, the Covenanters, fought the Bishops' Wars, and struggled against the Stuarts' religious policy until

national debt the amount of money owed by a national government, usually in the form of

deficits, temporary emergencies (flood, fire, drought, famine, war) and public works. The management of the national debt, the issue

tates and maturity dates and the distribution and repayment of debt are all important in governmental monetary policy, stimulating investment and combating inflation.

national disaster area an area that has been affected by major catastrophe as determined by the President of the U.S.

National Education Association (*abbr.* NEA) a U.S. organization for teachers of all grade levels in public and private schools, founded 1857 in Philadelphia, Pa., 'to elevate the character and advance the interest of the profession of teaching and to promote the cause

National Endowment for the Arts U.S. pro-

(13 71 miles) reached by man at that time, studied volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, helped bring national treasures (incl. the Carlsbad caverns and the California sequoias) into the U.S. park system, and excavated archaeological ruins. It publishes the monthly National Geographic Magazine and weekly bulletins to U.S. educators, librarians and students, and produces special programs for television.

National Guard a state militia partly maintained by the U.S. government and held available for federal service ‖ (*F. hist.*) a bourgeois militia established in 1789.

national income the net product of the goods and services consumed, plus the net change in capital stock, within a national economic unit, conceived in monetary terms. Its determination is important in establishing the origin, distribution and apportionment of income and in plotting economic development by its redistribution as investment and consumption.

National Industrial Recovery Act a New Deal measure (1933) which created (1933) the National Recovery Administration (NRA). Its purpose was to relieve industrial unemployment by increasing wages and by eliminating unfair trade practices. Section 3 of Title 1, calling for the adoption by industry of fair competition codes to be approved by the president, was declared (1935) unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court, which ruled that codification was solely a legislative function. Stripped of its most important provision, the NRA was dissolved (1936) by executive order.

na·tion·al·ism (næʃən'lizəm) *n.* devotion to one's nation ‖ advocacy of national unity or independence.

na·tion·al·ist (næʃən'list) **1.** *n.* a person who believes in or supports nationalism. **Na·tion·al·ist** a member of a political group advocating national independence **2.** *adj.* of nationalism or nationalists. **Na·tion·al·ist** of or relating to a Nationalist party. **na·tion·al·is·tic** *adj.* **na·tion·al·is·ti·cal·ly** *adv.*

Nationalist China the Republic of China [after the ruling Chinese Nationalist Party, the Kuomintang].

na·tion·al·i·ty (næʃənæliti) *pl.* **na·tion·al·i·ties** *n.* membership of a nation ‖ existence as a nation | a nation or ethnic group | national character or quality [NATIONAL].

na·tion·al·i·za·tion (næʃən'laizeiʃən) *n.* a nation-

being nationalized.

na·tion·al·ize (næʃən'laiz) *pres. part.* **na·tion·al·iz·ing** *past and past part.* **na·tion·al·ized** to put under national control or ownership | to

National Labor Reform Party

National Labor Relations Act the Wagner

National Labor Relations Board (*abbr.* N.L.R.B.) a U.S. government agency, set up in 1935 and empowered under the Wagner and Taft-Hartley Acts to investigate labor controversies, to safeguard the rights of employees to bargain and organize, and to prevent unfair

National Labor Union (*abbr.* NLU) a national organization of U.S. working men established (1866) in Baltimore. Its purpose was to prevent employers from using unscrupulous methods to check unionization. It acquired from Congress an 8-hour day for federally employed mechanics and laborers and the repeal (1868) of the Contract Labor Act (1864), which had permitted importation of European labor under contract. When reform unionists seized control of the NLU and it became the National Labor

their membership. Beset by internal conflict, the party dissolved (1872).

National Liberation Front *VIETCONG.

National Organization for Women (*abbr.* N.O.W.) U.S. women's civil rights organization, founded in 1966 with author Betty Friedan as its first president. Its purpose is to achieve 'full equality for women in truly equal partnership with men.' The world's largest such group, it comprises 800 local groups and 250,000 mem-

national park an area of special historical or scenic value owned and administered for public enjoyment by a government or by an independent authority set up by a government.

National Progressive Republican League U.S. progressive Republican organization formed (1911) to seize control of the Republican party from conservative Republicans. When the Republican Convention nominated (1912) William H. Taft for the presidency, the league became the Progressive party, popularly known as the Bull Moose party, and nominated Theodore Roosevelt as its candidate. Roosevelt lost the campaign, but the progressives, by splitting the Republican party, helped to elect the liberal Woodrow Wilson.

national seashore federally maintained recreation area along a coast.

National Security Council a U.S. top-secret council established in 1947 and composed of the president, vice-president, secretary of state, secretary of defense, and the director of the office of emergency preparedness. It advises the president on matters that require the coordination of domestic, foreign and military policies. Its operations and funds are not made known even to Congress.

National Socialism *NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS' PARTY.

National Socialist German Workers' Party a German political party (1918–45), reorganized (1920) and led by Hitler. Its ideology, National Socialism (Nazism or Naziism), was based on aggressive militarism, anti-Semitism, and the asserting of the racial superiority of the Aryans. The party increased its strength during the economic crisis of 1929–30, came to power (1933) under Hitler, and established a totalitarian regime which collapsed at the end of the 2nd world war.

National Trust an organization founded (1895), and incorporated by act of Parliament (1907), for preserving historic buildings and monuments and places of natural beauty in Britain.

na·tion·hood (neiʃənhud) *n.* the quality of being a nation.

Nation of Islam *BLACK MUSLIMS.

Nations, Battle of the a decisive victory (Oct. 16–19, 1813) of the Austrian, Russian and Prussian armies over Napoleon. The battle, fought near Leipzig, was a turning point in the Napoleonic Wars.

na·tion·wide (neiʃənwaid) *adj.* extended or taking place throughout an entire nation.

na·tive (neitiv) **1.** *n.* a person born in a given place, country etc., or whose parents are domiciled there at the time of his birth, *a native of Scotland* ‖ one of the original inhabitants of a country, esp. at the time of its discovery by Europeans, *Cook was murdered by hostile natives* | an inhabitant as opposed to a visitor, *I'm not a native here* ‖ a plant or animal which originated in a district or area, i.e. was not imported or introduced **2.** *adj.* belonging to a person or thing by nature, inherent, *native intelligence* ‖ belonging to a person by birth, *native language* | born in a particular place, country etc., *a native Norwegian* | of or relating to the natives of a place ‖ (of plant or animal life) not introduced | (of metals etc.) occurring in a pure state in nature, *native silver* [fr. L. *nativus*].

Native American (*adj.*) an American Indian — **Native-American** *adj.*

na·tive-born (neitivbɔrn) *adj.* born in the country or place specified, *a native-born Bostonian*.

native state (*hist.*) an Indian state ruled by its own prince under British supervision.

na·tiv·ism (neitivizəm) *n.* a policy of protecting and favoring the interests of the native inhabitants of a country as against those of immigrants | (*philos.*) the doctrine of innate ideas.

Na·tiv·i·ty (nətiviti) *n.* the birth of Jesus Christ | the festival commemorating this, Christmas ‖ the festival commemorating the birth of the Virgin Mary (Sept. 8) | the festival commemorating the birth of John the Baptist (June 24) ‖ a work of art depicting Christ as a newborn baby. **na·tiv·i·ty** *pl.* **na·tiv·i·ties** birth [F. *nativité*].

NATO (neitou) *NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGA-

na·tri·u·re·sis (neitrijurisis) *n.* (*med.*) excessive excretion of sodium in the urine — **natriuretic**

na·tron (neitrɔn) *n.* sodium carbonate occurring naturally as $Na_2CO_3{\cdot}10H_2O$ [F. and Span. fr. Arab. *natrun* fr. Gk.].

nat·ter (nætər) (*Br., pop.*) **1.** *v.i.* to talk trivially or chat at length **2.** *n.* (*Br., pop.*) a gossipy con-

nat·ter·jack (nætərdʒæk) *n.* *Bufo calamita*, a European species of toad with a yellow stripe down the back and with short hind legs adapted

nat·ti·ly (nætɪlɪ) *adv.* in a natty way

nat·ti·ness (nætɪnɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being natty

nat·ty (nætɪ) *comp.* **nat·ti·er** *superl.* **nat·ti·est** *adj.* very neat and tidy ‖ jauntily smart [perh. fr. NEAT]

nat·u·ral (nætʃərəl, nætʃrəl) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to, existing in, or produced by nature, *natural rock formations* ‖ not supernatural, *a natural phenomenon* ‖ not artificial, *a natural blonde* ‖ pertaining to the study of nature, *natural classification* ‖ due to the operation of the ordinary course of nature, *natural death* ‖ in accordance with normal human nature, *it isn't natural to be without emotion* ‖ free from self-consciousness, at ease, *try to be natural before the microphone* ‖ of food containing no chemical additives ‖ illegitimate, *a natural child* ‖ unregenerate, *a natural man* ‖ (*mus.*, of a key or scale) having neither sharps nor flats ‖ (*mus.*, of a note) neither sharp nor flat ‖ (*chem.*) found in the crust of the earth **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a person who takes naturally to an activity ‖ (*mus.*) a note which is not a sharp or a flat ‖ (*mus.*) the sign ♮, canceling a preceding sharp or flat ‖ a combination (of cards dealt etc.) which immediately wins the game ‖ a hair style using a person's natural hair type, esp. unstraightened hair on a black person [O.F.]

natural gas a combustible gas, issuing from the earth's crust through a natural or artificial opening, often associated with petroleum. It is used extensively as a fuel gas, and sometimes as a source of other chemicals

natural history the study of animal life, and sometimes also of plant life, usually in a popular manner ‖ (*hist.*) the systematic study of all natural objects: animal, vegetable and mineral

nat·u·ral·ism (nætʃərəlɪzəm, nætʃrəlɪzəm) *n.* a mode of thought (religious, moral or philosophical) glorifying nature and excluding supernatural and spiritual elements ‖ close adherence to nature in art or literature, esp. (in literature) the technique, chiefly associated with Zola, used to present a naturalistic philosophy, esp. by emphasizing the effect of heredity and environment on human nature and action

nat·u·ral·ist (nætʃərəlɪst, nætʃrəlɪst) *n.* a person who studies natural history ‖ a person who adheres to naturalism **nat·u·ral·is·tic** *adj.* **nat·u·ral·is·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. F. *naturaliste*]

nat·u·ral·i·za·tion (nætʃərəlɪzeɪʃən, nætʃrəlɪzeɪʃən) *n.* a naturalizing or being naturalized [NATURALIZE]

nat·u·ral·ize (nætʃərəlaɪz) *pres. part.* **nat·u·ral·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **nat·u·ral·ized** *v.t.* to grant citizenship to (an immigrant) ‖ to introduce (a plant or an animal) into a new habitat where it flourishes ‖ to explain (phenomena) in terms of nature and exclude the supernatural ‖ to adopt (a word, custom etc.) from another language, culture etc. [fr. F. *naturaliser*]

natural justice justice based on innate human principles

natural law a law of cause and effect which always appears to be obeyed when changes occur in the physical world ‖ a body of law determined by an innate human sense of justice ‖ the laws obeyed by man's animal instincts as compared with moral law

nat·u·ral·ly (nætʃərəlɪ, nætʃrəlɪ) *adv.* as a natural or normal way ‖ as one would expect, of course ‖ by nature ‖ in accordance with the laws of nature [NATURAL]

natural minor scale (*mus.*) a minor scale having semitones between the second and third and between the fifth and sixth steps, the other intervals being whole tones

natural number (*math.*) a positive integer

natural philosopher (*hist.*) a person concerned with natural philosophy ‖ one of the ancient Greek philosophers concerned primarily with physical process, e.g. Anaximander

natural philosophy (*hist.*) natural science

natural religion a religion based on human reason, without divine revelation (cf. REVEALED RELIGION)

natural resources (of a country) what nature has provided and man can make use of, e.g. fertile soil, waterpower, minerals etc ‖ (of a person) inborn capacities

natural science all science concerned with the physical world, including physics, biology and chemistry

natural selection a process occurring in nature which results in the survival of the fittest or elimination of individuals or groups, depending on adaptation to environment (cf. EVOLUTION)

natural theology [illegible] theology based on the study of nature and without divine revelation

na·ture (neɪtʃər) *n.* the physical universe and the laws and forces which govern changes within it ‖ the essential character of something, *the nature of the argument* ‖ (of a substance) the permanent property or properties, *it is the nature of liquids to be fluid* ‖ (of persons) inborn character, disposition, *of a cheerful nature* ‖ a general character, *soup of a watery nature* ‖ sort, type, *other things of that nature* ‖ (of sexual relations) normality, *against nature* ‖ the conditioned manifestation by nature as a result of inherent quality or temperament **from nature** of a painting etc. done in the presence of the subject **in (or of) the nature of** equivalent to, virtually, *this trip is in the nature of a vacation* [ME. fr. OF.]

nature study the study of natural life and phenomena (animals, animal behavior, etc.) esp. in a popular manner

nature trail a walkway in an undeveloped area suitable for the observation of unspoiled nature

naught (nɔt) *n.* (*arch.*) nothing, nothingness ‖ (*math.*) a zero, nothing [ME. fr. OE *nawiht*]

naugh·ti·ly (nɔtɪlɪ) *adv.* in a naughty way

naugh·ti·ness (nɔtɪnɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being naughty

naugh·ty (nɔtɪ) *comp.* **naugh·ti·er** *superl.* **naugh·ti·est** *adj.* (esp. of children and their behavior) bad, disobedient ‖ mildly indecent, *a naughty story* [NAUGHT]

Nau·pli·a (nɔplɪə) (*Gk* Navplion) the chief town (pop. 9,281) of Argolis, S. Greece, on the east coast of the Peloponnesus

nau·pli·us (nɔplɪəs) *pl.* **nau·pli·i** (nɔplɪaɪ) *n.* the earliest larval stage of entomostracan crustaceans and certain shrimps [L.=a kind of shellfish, fr. Gk]

Na·u·ru (nɑuːruː) a coral island (area 8½ sq. miles, pop. 8,000) of Micronesia, administered by Australia as a U.N. trust territory up to Jan. 31, 1968 and since then an independent state: valuable phosphate deposits

nau·se·a (nɔzə, nɔʃə, nɔzɪə) *n.* a feeling of sickness with a desire to vomit ‖ strong disgust [L. fr. Gk *nausia*, seasickness]

nau·se·ate (nɔzɪeɪt, nɔʃɪeɪt, nɔzɪeɪt) *pres. part.* **nau·se·at·ing** *past* and *past part* **nau·se·at·ed** *v.t.* to cause a feeling of nausea in [fr. L. *nauseare* (*nauseatus*), to be seasick]

nau·seous (nɔʃəs, nɔzɪəs) *adj.* causing nausea ‖ (*Am.*) nauseated

nautch (nɔtʃ) *n.* an entertainment in India by professional dancing girls [Hind. *nāch*]

nau·ti·cal (nɔtɪkˈl) *adj.* of ships, seamen or navigation [fr. older *nautic* fr. F. *nautique*]

nautical mile one minute of a great circle of the earth, defined as (internationally) 1,852 meters (6,076.1033 ft) or (*Br.*) 6,080 ft

nau·ti·lus (nɔtˈləs) *pl.* **nau·ti·li** (nɔtˈlaɪ), **nau·ti·lus·es** *n.* a member of *Nautilus*, a genus of cephalopods with a coiled chambered shell, four gills and many short tentacles, found in shallow water, chiefly in the S. Pacific ‖ a paper nautilus [L. fr. Gk *nautilos*, sailor]

'Nautilus', U.S.S. the first atomic as well as the first steam submarine, launched in 1954 and named after Jules Verne's fictional prototype in his 'Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea'. It became (1958) the first vessel to make a transpolar crossing, pioneering the shortest known sea route between the Pacific Ocean and Europe

nav·a·glide (nævɪglaɪd) *n.* (*air traffic control*) an airport instrument approach system with capability [illegible] frequency

nav·a·globe [illegible] long-distance navigation system for aircraft automatically indicating bearing, utilizing amplitude comparison of continuous-wave, low frequency broadcasts

Nav·a·ho, Nav·a·jo (nævəhou, nɑvəhou) *pl* **Nav·a·hos, Nav·a·jos, Nav·a·hoes, Nav·a·joes, Navvahoes, Navvajoes, Navvahos, Navvajos** [illegible] Athapaskan people of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah ‖ this people's language

na·val (neɪvəl) *adj.* of, pertaining to or characteristic of a navy [fr. L. *navalis*]

Naval Limitation Treaties [illegible]

naval stores supplies for a [illegible] excluding arms, esp. resinous substances (e.g. pitch, tar etc.)

na·var (neɪvɑr) *n.* (*air traffic control acronym*) for navigation and ranging: a navigation and traffic control system for aircraft

Nav·a·ri·no, Battle of (nævərɪnou) a naval battle (1827) off the Peloponnesus, Greece, in which a British, French and Russian fleet destroyed the Turkish and Egyptian fleets during the Greek War of Independence

Na·var·ra (nɑvɑrrɑ) a province (area 4,055 sq. miles, pop. 507,367) of Spain, between the ridge of the W. Pyrenees and the Ebro, the southern part of the old kingdom of Navarre. Capital: Pamplona

Na·varre (nævær) a former kingdom of Europe, bordering the Bay of Biscay, on both sides of the W. Pyrenees, now included in the French department of Pyrénées Atlantiques and the Spanish province of Navarra. Products: cereals, vines, root crops, cattle, lumber, hydroelectricity. Historic capital: Pamplona. The kingdom was established (824) by the Basques, and was attached (1076–1134) to Aragon. It then passed to various French powers. The part south of the Pyrenees was annexed (1515) by the Spanish Crown, leaving the northern part in French possession

nav·a·screen (nævɪskrɪn) *n.* (*air traffic control*) an air traffic control system, utilizing information provided by radar, etc., displayed on a screen

nave (neɪv) *n.* the central part of a church, extending from the main door to the choir or chancel [fr. L. *navis*, ship]

nave *n.* the central block or hub of a wheel, from which the spokes radiate [O. E. *nafu*]

na·vel (neɪvəl) *n.* a small hollow in the middle of the belly, marking the point of attachment of the umbilical cord [O.E. *nafela*]

navel orange a large, seedless orange with a navel-like formation at the top and a small, undeveloped, secondary fruit inside

nav·i·cert (nævɪsɜrt) *n.* a consular certificate confirming the manifest of a neutral ship, exempting her from search or seizure [NAVIGATION + CERTIFICATE]

na·vic·u·lar (nəvɪkjulər) **1.** *adj.* (*anat.*, of a bone in the hand or foot) boat-shaped **2.** *n.* a navicular bone [fr. L.L. *navicularis*]

nav·i·ga·bil·i·ty (nævɪgəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the state or quality of being navigable

nav·i·ga·ble (nævɪgəbˈl) *adj.* (of rivers) allowing the passage of ships ‖ (of ships, balloons etc.) able to be steered or sailed [F.]

nav·i·gate (nævɪgeɪt) *pres. part.* **nav·i·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **nav·i·gat·ed** *v.t.* to direct the course of (a ship or aircraft) ‖ to travel by ship or aircraft across, over, up, down (a sea, river etc.) ‖ to direct (a path etc.), *to navigate one's way through difficult negotiations* ‖ *v.i.* to direct the course of a ship, aircraft or car [fr. L. *navigare* (*navigatus*)]

nav·i·ga·tion (nævɪgeɪʃən) *n.* the act or practice of navigating ‖ the science by which geometry, astronomy, radar etc. are used to determine the position of a ship or aircraft and to direct its course ‖ maritime traffic, esp. the quantity of ships in passage, *navigation has increased in these waters* [fr. L. *navigatio* (*navigationis*)]

Navigation Act any of several laws passed (1651, and at subsequent dates in the 17th c.) by the English parliament to try to oust the Dutch from the carrying trade by the application of mercantilist principles. The acts required that the colonial trade should be limited to ships owned, commanded and mostly manned by Englishmen, that most commodities produced in the colonies should be sent only to England, and that all goods sent to the colonies should be shipped from English ports. American resentment at this limitation of trade was a cause of the Revolutionary War. The acts were repealed in 1849

nav·i·ga·tor (nævɪgeɪtər) *n.* a person who navigates or is skilled in navigation ‖ (*hist.*) a maritime explorer ‖ an automatic device for directing the course of an aircraft etc. [L.]

Navpilrom [illegible]

Navratilova (nævrətɪlouvə, Martina) (1954–) U.S. tennis player who defected from Czechoslovakia (1975) and became a U.S. citizen. Her career as a singles star began in 1978 and has produced 13 Grand Slam titles: 7 at Wimbledon (1978–9, 1982–6), 2 Australian (1981, 1983), 2 French (1982, 1984), and 2 U.S. Opens (1982–4). A dominant doubles player

109 consecutive matches, a winning streak unique in tennis history. Navratilova's career earnings have made her the top money winner, man or woman, in tennis.

NAVSTAR (*navigation acronym*) for navigation system using time and ranging, a worldwide system for locating aircraft and ships, utilizing 24 navigation satellites

nav·vy (nǽvi) 1. *pl* **nav·vies** *n.* (*Br.*) an unskilled laborer usually doing heavy manual work, e.g. road-making 2. *v.i.* (*Br.*) to work as a navvy [NAVIGATOR]

na·vy (néivi) *pl* **na·vies** *n.* a state's ships of war, the organization and manpower of a state's force for war at sea | navy blue [O.F. *navie*, ship

navy bean a small, white bean related to the kidney bean, dried for use as a food

navy blue a dark blue color of the British naval uniform

navy yard a naval shipyard

na·wab (nəwʌb) *n.* a nabob | a courtesy title, esp. for a Moslem prince [fr. Urdu *nawwāb*]

NAWAS (*acronym*) for national warning system for civil defense

Nax·a·lite (nʌksəlait) *n.* member of a Communist terrorist group in India, originally West Bengal. Naxalism *n.*

Nax·os (nʌksɔs) the largest island (area 171 sq. miles, pop. 14,201) of the Cyclades, Greece: wine, almonds, olive oil, emery

nay (nei) 1. *adv.* (*rhet.*, for emphasis) and more than that, *I think, nay I firmly believe, that he is honest* (*archaic*) no 2. *n.* a negative vote (someone who votes against) | (*archaic*) a refusal or denial [M.E. fr. O.N. *nei*]

Nay·a·rit (nɑ:jərí:t) a Pacific Coast state of Mexico with offshore islands (area 10,664 sq. miles, pop. 669,000). Mountains cut the land into deep gorges and valleys. Capital: Tepic (pop. 54,000). Main river: the Santiago. It is primarily an agricultural region (corn, tobacco, sugar, cotton, beans, coffee, woods and medicinal

Naz·a·rene (nǽzəri:n) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Nazareth, (in former Jewish or Moslem use) a Christian, a member of an early Jewish-Christian sect. **the Nazarene** Jesus Christ [fr.

Naz·a·reth (nǽzəriθ) a town (pop. 36,700) of Israel, 18 miles southeast of Haifa. It was the Mary and the place where

Naz·a·rite, Naz·i·rite (nǽzərait) *n.* a consecrated person among the ancient Hebrews, forbidden to drink wine, cut the hair or touch a corpse (*rare*) a Nazarene [fr. L. *Nazaraeus*]

naze (neiz) *n.* a promontory or headland [etym. doubtful]

Na·zi (nɑ:tsi:) 1. *n.* (*hist.*) a member of the National Socialist German Workers' party. (*hist.*) a supporter of Nazism 2. *adj.* of or pertaining to this party. **Na·zism, Na·zi·ism** *ns.* **Na·zi·fy** *pres. part.* **Na·zi·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **Na·zi·fied** *v.t.* to bring under Nazi domination [G. fr. *nationalsozialist*, national socialist]

Na·zi·rite (NAZARITE)

N.B. New Brunswick

n.b., N.B. note well [fr. L. *nota bene*]

n-butyl mercaptan *n.* (*chem.*) a petroleum liquid with skunklike odor, used as a protection against assault

NC (*computer abbr.*) of numeric control, control of machine tools by computer-directed mechan-

N.D. North Dakota

N'Djamena formerly Fort Lamy) the capital (pop. 241,639) of Chad, on the Shari, a trade

Ndola (ndoulə) a town (pop. 323,000) of Zambia, on the Congo border, the rail center of the

Neanderthal man (niændərtɔl) a Paleolithic associated with the Mousterian

neap (ni:p) *n.* a neap tide [O.E. *nēpflod*]

Neapolis (ni:ǽpəlis) (NAPLES)

Ne·a·pol·i·tan (ni:əpɔ́litən) 1. *adj.* of or belonging to Naples 2. *n.* a native or inhabitant of Naples [fr. L. *Neapolitanus*]

neap tide a tide at the first and third quarters of the moon, in which the high water is lower than at any other time [cf. SPRING TIDE]

near (niər) 1. *adv.* at or within a short distance, *he lives near* ‖ (of times and seasons) not far off, *Christmas was drawing near* **near at hand** at a conveniently short distance ‖ not far off in future time **to come** (or sometimes **go**) **near to** to approach, be or do almost, *it came near to murder, she came near to killing him* 2. *prep.* within a short distance of, *near the door* ‖ within a short time of, *near midnight* ‖ within a small amount or degree of, *near death* 3. *adj.* not far distant in space, *a near neighbor* ‖ not far distant in time, *the near future* ‖ not far distant in relationship, *a near relative* ‖ not far removed in likeness or degree, *a near match* ‖ only just successful, narrow, *a near escape* ‖ (of a guess, estimate etc.) almost correct ‖ (of part of an animal) on its left | (of an animal in harness flanked by another or others) on the left ‖ (of a part of a motor vehicle) on the nearside ‖ (esp. superl., of a route) direct 4. *v.t.* to approach, *they were nearing the store* ‖ *v.i.* to come closer in time, *the examinations were nearing* [M.E. fr. O.N. *nær*]

near-by 1. (niərbai) *adj.* near at hand, not far away 2. (niərbái) *adv.* (*Br.* **near by**) not far away

Near East a term formerly used to denote the Balkan States and the area of the Ottoman Empire, now used as an alternative for the Middle East. **Near East·ern** *adj.*

near-fall (niərfɔl) *n.* (*wrestling*) a fall in which both shoulders are held to the mat for between one and two seconds or within two inches of the mat for two seconds or more

near·ly (niərli:) *adv.* almost, *it is nearly midnight* | closely, *nearly related* **not nearly** by no means, nothing like

near-miss (niərmis) *n.* an attempt or shot that is only just not successful ‖ (*mil.*) a shot, bomb burst etc. not on target but close enough to damage it

near point the point closest to the eye at which an object can be focused on the retina

near real time (*computer*) delay caused by automated processing and display between the occurrence of an event and reception of the data at some other location. *Cf* REAL TIME

near·side (niərsaid) *n.* (*Br.*) the side (of a horse or motor vehicle) closest to the edge of the road (opp. OFFSIDE)

near-sight·ed (niərsaitid) *adj.* myopic

'Near v. Minnesota' (niər) a decision (1931) of the U.S. Supreme Court led by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes. It ruled against a state newspaper censorship law, and thus against the right of a state to limit freedom of the press

neat (ni:t) *adj.* clean and tidy, orderly, *a neat appearance* ‖ well made, well proportioned, *a neat figure* | done with dexterity, *a neat job* ‖ usually doing orderly and careful work, *a neat worker* | cleverly appropriate, *a neat reply* ‖ ingenious, *a neat device* | (of drinks) undiluted, *neat whiskey* [fr. O.F. *net*, *net*]

neatline (ni:tlain) a line that bound the body of a map, usu. parallels and

neb (neb) *n.* a bird's beak | a projecting tip [O.E.

NEB (*abbr.*) for the New English Bible

nebbish (nébiʃ) a meek, ineffectual person

Ne·bras·ka (nəbrǽskə) (*abbr.* Neb.) a Middle Western state (area 77,227 sq. miles, pop. 1,586,000). Capital: Lincoln. Chief city: Omaha. Agriculture: cereals, beef cattle, hogs. Resources: oil, building materials. Industries: food processing (esp. meat packing), some ma- Nebraska was explored (18th c.) by the French, ceded to Spain (1763), returned to France (1800), and, as part of the Louisiana Purchase (1803), bought by the U.S.A., of which it became

Neb·u·chad·nez·zar II (nebukədnezər, nebju- 562 B.C.). He destroyed Jerusalem (586 B.C.), taking many Jews into captivity in Babylonia. He built the hanging gardens of Babylon. The Babylonian Empire was at its height during his reign

neb·u·la (nébjulə) *pl.* **neb·u·lae** (néb-juli:) *n.* (*astron.*) a diffuse, cloudlike mass of usually luminous gas, glowing under the influence of radiation from nearby stars. Nebulae are found both within and outside the local galaxy. Occasionally they are not luminous, because of the lack of exciting radiation | (*med.*) a clouded spot on the cornea **néb·u·lar** *adj.* [L. = mist]

nebular hypothesis the theory that the solar system was formed by the condensation of hot, gaseous nebulae

neb·u·los·i·ty (nebjulɔsiti:) *pl.* **neb·u·los·i·ties** *n.* the quality or condition of being nebulous ‖ a nebula [fr. *nebulosity*]

neb·u·lous (nébjuləs) *adj.* vague, formless ‖ of or like a nebula [fr. L. *nebulosus*, cloudy]

nec·a·tor·i·a·sis (nekətɔráiəsis) *n.* (*med.*) hookworm infection occurring in U.S., with the larvae entering through the area between the toes

nec·es·sar·i·an (nesisɛ́əri:ən) 1. *n.* a necessitarian 2. *adj.* necessitarian

nec·es·sar·i·ly (nesisɛ́ərili:, nésiserili:) *adv.* as an inevitable consequence ‖ as a necessary result [NECESSARY]

nec·es·sar·y (nésiseri:) 1. *adj.* that is required, that must be, *is it necessary to keep the dog on a leash?* ‖ that cannot be done without, *oxygen is necessary for life* ‖ (*philos.*) unavoidable, in the nature of things, *a necessary consequence* 2. **néc·es·sar·ies** *pl. n.* things that one cannot do without, essentials ‖ (*law*) things essential for the support of a dependent or of someone unable through mental deficiency or immaturity to see to his own affairs [fr. L. *necessarius*]

ne·ces·si·tar·i·an (nəsesitɛ́əri:ən) 1. *n.* an advocate of necessitarianism 2. *adj.* of or relating to necessitarianism **ne·ces·si·tar·i·an·ism** *n.* determinism [NECESSITY]

ne·ces·si·tate (nəsésiteit) *pres. part.* **ne·ces·si·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ne·ces·si·tat·ed** *v.t.* to make necessary [fr. M.L. *necessitare* (*necessitatus*)]

ne·ces·si·tous (nəsésitəs) *adj.* (*rhet.*) needy, poor | pressing, unavoidable, *necessitous obligations* [fr. F. *nécessiteux*]

ne·ces·si·ty (nəsésiti:) *pl.* **ne·ces·si·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being necessary ‖ something that is necessary ‖ the state of being in need, esp. poverty **of necessity** necessarily **to bow to necessity** to recognize the inevitable and comply or conform **to make a virtue of necessity** to do something willingly that has to be done whether one likes it or not [F. *nécessité*]

neck (nek) 1. *n.* that part of an animal which joins the head to the body, containing, in man, part of the spinal column, the windpipe, the gullet and important nerves and blood vessels ‖ the part of a garment that goes around the neck ‖ the narrowest part of an object, e.g. of a bottle ‖ a narrow stretch of land ‖ a strait ‖ (*archit.*) the lower part of a capital | (*racing*) the approximate length of a horse's neck and head used as a distance in indicating a lead **neck and crop** bodily and unceremoniously, *to fling someone out neck and crop* **neck and neck** (in a competition, while it is in progress) virtually level, *they were galloping neck and neck* **neck or nothing** with willingness to risk everything **to break one's neck** (*pop.*) to go out of one's way, *he broke his neck to get her a job* **to get it in the neck** (*pop.*) to be reprimanded very severely **to risk one's neck** to put one's life in danger 2. *v.i.* (*pop.*) to hug and kiss [O.E. *hnecca*]

Neck·ar (nékər) a river in Baden-Württemberg, West Germany, rising between the Black Forest and the Swabian Jura and flowing 247 miles north to the Rhine at Mannheim. It is navigable below Stuttgart

neck·band (nekbænd) *n.* that part of a shirt to which the collar is attached ‖ the edging of a garment at the neckline

Neck·er (nekər), Jacques (1732–1804), Swiss financier, director general of French finances (1776–81 and 1788–90). His attempts to reform the French finances failed in the face of opposition from the court. Having advised the summoning of the States General (1789), he proved too weak and indecisive to avert the French

neck·er·chief (nekərtʃif) *n.* a square of cloth KERCHIEF

neck·ing (nekiŋ) *n.* (*archit.*) a small molding between the shaft and the capital of a column

neck·lace (nékləs) *n.* a string of beads or other small ornament worn around the neck

neck·let (néklət) *n.* a close-fitting necklace

neck·line (néklaɪn) *n.* the line formed by the neck of a garment

neck·tie (néktaɪ) *n.* a tie (band of cloth)

neck·wear (nékwɛər) *n.* (*commerce*) necktues, scarves, and collar

ne·crol·o·gist (nəkrɒlədʒɪst) *n.* a writer of obituaries

ne·crol·o·gy (nəkrɒlədʒɪ) *n.* (*pl.* **ne·crol·o·gies**) a list or register of the dead [fr. Gk *nekros*, dead body + *logos*, discourse]

nec·ro·man·cer (nékrəumænsə) *n.* a person who practices necromancy

nec·ro·man·cy (nékrəumænsɪ) *n.* the art of foretelling the future or magically achieving some purpose by communication with the spirits of the dead || black magic [fr. O.F *nygromance* fr. L. fr. Gk]

nec·ro·man·tic (nékrəumǽntɪk) *adj.* of or relating to necromancy

nec·ro·phil·i·a (nékrəufɪlɪə) *n.* necrophily [Mod. L.]

ne·croph·i·ly (nəkrɒfɪlɪ) *n.* an abnormal, usually erotic, fascination with corpses [ult. fr NECROPHILIA]

ne·crop·o·lis (nəkrɒpəlɪs) *n.* a large cemetery, esp. one belonging to an ancient city [fr. Gk *nekropolis*]

nec·rop·sy (nékrɒpsɪ) *pl.* **nec·rop·sies** *n.* an autopsy [fr. Gk *nekropsi* fr. *nekros*, corpse + *opsis*, sight]

ne·crose (nəkróus) *pres. past.* **ne·cros·ing** *past and past part.* **ne·crosed** *v.t.* to cause necrosis in || *v.i.* to suffer necrosis

ne·cro·sis (nekróusɪs) *pl.* **ne·cro·ses** (nekróusɪz) *n.* the death of a piece of animal tissue from burning, loss of blood supply etc. or of plant tissue from cold, parasites etc. **ne·crot·ic** (nekrɒtɪk) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *nekrósis*]

ne·crot·o·my (nəkrɒtəmɪ) *pl.* **ne·crot·o·mies** *n* the surgical removal of a necrosed bone || the dissection of corpses [fr. Gk *nekros*, dead body + *tomē*, cutting]

nec·tar (néktər) *n.* (*Gk* and *Rom. mythol.*) the drink of the gods || a sweet substance secreted by the nectaries of plants and collected by bees to make honey [L. fr. Gk *nektar*]

nec·tar·e·ous (nektɛərɪəs) *adj.* nectarous

nec·tar·ine (nèktərí:n) *n. Prunus persica nectarina*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a smooth-skinned variety of peach

nec·tar·ous (néktərəs) *adj.* consisting of or resembling nectar

nec·ta·ry (néktərɪ) *pl.* **nec·ta·ries** *n* a group of modified subepidermal cells secreting nectar in a flower [fr. M.L. *nectarium*]

Ned·dy (nédɪ) *n.* (*Br.*) nickname for National Economic Development Council of Great Britain

née, nee (neɪ) *adj.* (used in giving a married woman's maiden name) born with the family name of, *Mrs Brown née Smith* [F.]

need (ni:d) *n.* a condition necessitating supply or relief, *in need of reinforcements, in need of advice* || a requirement for subsistence or for carrying out some function or activity, *a small income may satisfy one's needs* || poverty, *she kept her need secret* || obligation, *there is no need to write and thank him* **at need** as and when needed **if need be** if necessary, *if need be I'll lend you the money* **to have need of** to need [O.E. *nēd, nīed*]

need *v.i.* to be in want || *v.t.* to be in need of, to require, *people need affection, the job needs to be done* || *verbal auxiliary* (*neg.* **I** (etc.) **need not, needn't** *interrog.* **need I** (etc.)?, *3rd pers. sing* **one need**) to be under a specified necessity or obligation, *he need not go, one need only consider the facts* [O.E. *nēodian*]

need·ful (ni:dfəl) *adj.* (*old-fash.*) necessary, requisite

nee·dle (ní:d'l) **1.** *n.* a slender pointed piece of steel, bone etc. with an eye for carrying the thread, used in sewing, darning etc || a similar, larger instrument without an eye, used in knitting etc. || a surgical instrument of similar shape, often with a hollow center, *a hypodermic needle* || an object of similar shape, e.g. an obelisk || a leaf of similar shape, e.g. of the pine || the pointer of a compass or gauge || a pointed tool used in engraving, etching etc., e.g. a graver, stylus || a short beam of wood used as a support in building **a needle in a haystack** something almost impossible to find **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **nee·dling** *past and past part.* **nee·dled** to tease or goad (someone) persistently || (*build ing*) to support (a wall) with a needle beam

nee·dle·cokes *n.* petroleum coke produced under special precaution used for electrodes in electric arc furnaces for making steel [fr. English fr. Gk. Cognate]

nee·dle·fish (ní:d'lfɪʃ) *pl.* **nee·dle·fish·es** *n.* any of the various elongated teleostean fishes of genus *Belone* and other related genera. They resemble, but are not related to, freshwater garfishes || a pipefish

nee·dle·point (ní:d'lpɔɪnt) **1.** *n.* a type of lace made on paper or parchment pattern, embroidery on canvas in cross-stitch, tent stitch etc **2.** *adj.* of such lace or embroidery

need·less (ní:dlɪs) *adj.* unnecessary, *a needless waste* || needless to say self-evidently, obviously

needle valve (*valve*) the flow of liquid is controlled by the rise and fall of a thin pointed rod in a conical aperture

nee·dle·wom·an (ní:d'lwʊmən) *pl.* **nee·dle·wom·en** (*needlework*) a woman who does needlework

nee·dle·work (ní:d'lwɜ:rk) *n.* embroidery, or any work done with a needle, esp other than plain sewing, darning etc

needn't (*need not*) (*colloq.*)

needs (ni:dz) *adv.* (*rhet.*, used before or after a word of necessity) *it must needs be done* || *he must needs* with foolish persistence *he must needs* (*used as a pleonastic subject*) [F. *nedes*]

need to know (*mil.*) a criterion used in security procedures that requires the custodians of classified information to establish, prior to disclosure, that the intended recipient must have access to the information in order to perform his or her official duties

need·y (ní:dɪ) *comp* **need·i·er** *superl* **need·i·est** *adj.* poverty-stricken

ne'er-do-well (*never*) *n.* a worthless person likely to get into trouble **2.** *adj.* of such a person

ne·far·i·ous (nɪfɛərɪəs) *adj.* (*rhet.*) wicked, iniquitous [fr. L *nefarius*]

Nef·er·ti·ti (nefərtí:tɪ) (14th c. B.C.), Egyptian queen of the 18th dynasty, wife of Amenhotep IV. Her portrait bust, found at Tell-el-Amarna, is a masterpiece of Egyptian art

Nefud (NAFUD)

ne·gate (nɪgéɪt) *pres. part.* **ne·gat·ing** *past and past part.* **ne·gat·ed** *v.t.* to render null and void, as though nonexistent [fr. L. *negare* (*negatus*)]

ne·ga·tion (nɪgeɪʃən) *n.* denial, contradiction || something that is the absence or opposite of some positive quality, *his conduct is the negation of honesty* [F.]

neg·a·tive (negətɪv) **1.** *adj.* having the effect of saying 'no', esp. to a question or request, *a negative reply* || lacking in positive character, *a negative personality* || not constructive, *negative criticism* || not affirming the presence of something looked for, *the chemical test gave a negative reaction* || (*math.*) of that which is measured by subtracting from zero on some scale of measurement, *minus ten is a negative quantity* || opposite to a direction regarded as positive || (*elec.*, of a charge) carried by electrons || (*elec.*, of an electrode (cathode)) of a cell or other electric device that is at the lower potential || (*photog.*, of an image) in which the tones or colors of the subject are reversed || (*physiol.*) relating to movement away from a stimulus, *negative phototropism* || (*gram.*) expressing disagreeing with a premise or earlier statement **2.** *n* a proposition which denies or contradicts || a reply which has the effect of saying 'no' (*math.*) a quantity less than zero || (*photog.*) a developed negative image, usually on a transparent base from which positive prints may be made || (*elec.*) a negative plate or element in a voltaic cell **in the negative** with a negative reply, *she answered in the negative* || in the act of refusing or denying something, *her answer was in the negative* **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **neg·a·tiv·ing** *past and past part.* **neg·a·tived** to reply 'no' to (a proposal) || to contradict || to prove false || to neutralize, counteract

negative growth (*economics*) 1977 proposal of [illegible] in order to conserve natural resources on earth

negative income tax (*economics*) government payment to provide a minimum income (*cf.* [illegible])

negative prescription (*Br., law*) limitation of the time within which a prescriptive title or [illegible]

negative transfer (*behavioral psych.*) in learning, the carry-over of previous experience that impedes new responses

neg·a·tiv·ism (negətɪvɪzəm) *n.* an attitude of resistance to other people's suggestions || a negativistic philosophy [fr. NEGATIVE + -ISM and -IST]

neg·a·tiv·i·ty (negətɪvɪtɪ) *n* the quality or state of being negative

neg·a·to·ry (negətərɪ, negətourɪ) *adj.* of the nature of negation

ne·gat·o·scope (nɪgǽtəskoup) *n.* [illegible]

Negev (Negeb) (negev, negeb) the region of Israel south of Beersheba, formerly a desert. Irrigation schemes are making it increasingly productive (wheat, cotton, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit)

ne·glect (nɪglekt) **1.** *v.t.* to fail to perform (an act, duty etc.), esp. through carelessness || to fail to attend to, fail to care for, *the mother neglected her child* || to fail to attend to, disregard, *many people neglect modern music* **2.** *n.* a neglecting || neglectedness, the state of being neglected **neglect·ful** *adj.* [fr. L. *neglegere* fr. *neg-*, not + *legere*, to pick up]

neg·li·gee, neg·li·gé (neglɪʒéɪ) *n* a woman's light dressing gown of silk, lace and flowing [F., past part. of *négliger*, to neglect]

neg·li·gence (neglɪdʒəns) *n.* want of attention or care || an instance of this **neg·li·gent** *adj.* [O.F.]

neg·li·gi·bil·i·ty (neglɪdʒəbɪlɪtɪ) *n* the quality or state of being negligible

neg·li·gi·ble (néglɪdʒəb'l) *adj.* so small or unimportant that it may be neglected, disregarded or omitted [fr. L. *negligere*, to disregard]

ne·go·tia·bil·i·ty (nɪgouʃəbɪlɪtɪ, nɪgouʃɪəbɪlɪtɪ) *n.* the state or quality of being negotiable

ne·go·tia·ble (nɪgouʃəb'l, nɪgouʃɪəb'l) *adj.* which can be negotiated || (*commerce*, of checks, bills of exchange, securities etc.) which can be transferred from one person to another, with or without endorsement

ne·go·ti·a·te (nɪgouʃɪeɪt) *pres. part.* **ne·go·ti·at·ing** *past and past part.* **ne·go·ti·at·ed** *v.t.* to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, confer || *v.t.* to carry through (a transaction) by a process of discussion, *to negotiate the sale of an estate* || to transfer or cash (a check, securities etc.) || (*pop.*) to succeed in accomplishing, crossing, climbing etc. [fr. L. *negotiari* (*negotiatus*), to do business]

ne·go·ti·a·tion (nɪgouʃɪéɪʃən) *n.* a negotiating || (esp. *pl.*) discussion to bring about some result, esp. involving bargaining [fr. L. *negotiatio* (*negotiationis*)]

ne·go·ti·a·tor (nɪgouʃɪeɪtər) *n.* a person who negotiates

Ne·gress (ní:grɪs) *n.* a female Negro [fr. F. *negresse*]

Ne·gret·ti (negrettɪ) (PALMA VECCHIO)

Ne·gril·lo (negrílou) *pl.* **Ne·gril·los, Ne·gril·loes** *n.* a member of an African Negroid people of small stature (e.g. Bushmen, Pygmies) [Span., dim. of *negro*, a Negro]

Ne·gri Sem·bi·lan (nəgrɪsəmbɪlən) a state (area 2,565 sq. miles, pop. 563,955) of S.W. Malaysia. Capital: Seremban. Main port: Port Dickson. A confederation of largely independent states (the Negri Sembilan) entered into treaties with Britain (1874–89) and joined the Federation of Malaya (later Malaysia) (1948)

Ne·gri·to (nəgrí:tou) *pl* **Ne·gri·tos, Ne·gri·toes** *n* a member of a Negroid people of small stature, inhabiting parts of S.E. Asia and Oceania [Span., dim. of *negro*, a Negro]

ne·gri·tude (negrɪtu:d) *n.* **1.** the state and pride of being black **2.** pride in the cultural heritage of black people **negritudinous** *adj*

Ne·gro (ní:grou) **1.** *pl* **Ne·groes** *n.* a member of the [illegible] race, one of the three main anthropological divisions of mankind, living in Africa south of the Sahara (cf. CAUCASIAN, cf. MONGOLIAN) || a descendant of this race in the U.S.A., the Caribbean etc. **2.** *adj* of this race [Span. and Port. fr. L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black]

Ne·groid (ní:groɪd) **1.** *adj* of, like or related to the Negro race **2.** *n.* one of a people predominantly Negro but with some admixture [NEGRO]

ne·gro·ni (negrouni) *n* an alcoholic drink made of gin, sweet vermouth, and bitters

Ne·gro, Ri·o (rí:ou negrə) a river (c. 630 miles long) in S. central Argentina, flowing east into the Atlantic north of the Gulf of San Matias

Ne·gros (negrous) an island (area 4,965 sq. miles, pop. 2,219,022) of the Visayas, central Philippines [illegible] Highest point: Canlaon (8,087 ft)

Ne·gus (ni:gəs) *n.* a title of the sovereign of [illegible]

ne·gus (ni:gəs) *n.* a drink of wine and hot water, sweetened, and often flavored with nutmeg or lemon juice [after Francis *Negus* (*d.* 1732), En-[illegible]

Ne·he·mi·ah (ni:əmaiə) a Jewish leader (5th c. [illegible] bears his name. It relates how Nehemiah led the Jews in rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem (c. 444 BC) and introduced religious reforms

Neh·ru (neiru:), Jawaharlal (1889–1964), Indian statesman. A Kashmiri Brahmin educated in England, he joined (1920) Gandhi's nationalist movement and was imprisoned eight times (1920–7) for leading resistance to British rule. He became president of the Indian National Congress (1929–30, 1936–7, 1946, 1951–4) and the first prime minister of the Union of India [illegible] foreign policy and fought the problems of poverty and overpopulation at home

Neh·ru jacket (neruə) *n.* men's high-collar, long-sleeved jacket, named for Indian prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru. —**Nehru suit,** *n.* Nehru jacket with straight-legged trousers

neigh (nei) **1.** *v.i.* to make the cry of a horse **2.** *n.* [illegible]

neigh·bor, *Br* **neigh·bour** (neibə) **1.** *n.* a person living next door or relatively close to another; a person or thing situated near or relatively near [illegible] *dwarfs its neighbors* **2.** *v.t.* to be situated near to, adjoin. *v.i.* (with 'on' or 'upon') to abut [O.E. *neahgebur*]

neigh·bor·hood, *Br* **neigh·bour·hood** (neibə[illegible] *hood are expensive* ‖ the people in a district. *the whole neighborhood came.* (*town planning*) an area of a town planned as a unit with its own shops, services and amenities. **in the neighborhood of** close to (a place). approximately. *in the neighborhood of $1,000*

neigh·bor·ing, *Br* **neigh·bour·ing** *adj.* situated [illegible]

neigh·bor·li·ness, *Br* **neigh·bour·li·ness** (neibəli·nis) *n.* the quality or condition of being neighborly

[illegible]

neighbour *NEIGHBOR

[illegible]

neighbourly *NEIGHBORLY

Neisse (naisə) (*Pol.* Nysa) a tributary (140 miles long) of the Oder, rising in N Czechoslovakia. It forms the lower Polish-East German border (*ODER-NEISSE LINE)

neither (ni:ðər, naiðər) **1.** *adj.* not either of two. *neither explanation is satisfactory* **2.** *pron.* not [illegible] *ther of the sisters has ever been abroad* **3.** *conj.* (negative correlative with 'nor' to connect two or more alternatives). *his work was neither thorough nor rapid.* nor yet. *he could not answer, and neither could his sister.* **neither here nor there** irrelevant [M.E. *naither*, [illegible]

Nejd (nedʒd) the eastern division (area 447,000 [illegible] tral Riyadh. Products: petroleum, dates, cereals, coffee (oasis farms), pearls (Persian Gulf), hides. Wood. Saudi Arabia has been built around [illegible] whole central plateau of Arabia

Ne·kra·sov (nekrasɔf) Nicolai Alekseyevich (1821–77), Russian poet and journalist. Pas-[illegible] actively in water, as opposed to drifting (cf. [illegible]

Nelson a partially navigable river (390 miles long, incl. its headstreams, about 1,660 miles long) of Manitoba, Canada, flowing northeast from Lake Winnipeg through several lakes into the Hudson Bay

[illegible]

Ne·man (nemən) the Niemen

[illegible]

[illegible] *n.* a worm, of the *phylum Nemathelminthes*, with a cylindrical unsegmented body [fr. Gk *nēma* (*nēmatos*), thread + *helmins thelminthos*), worm]

nem·a·to·cyst (nemətəsist, nəmætəsist) *n.* an explosive stinging capsule and thread in a cnidoblast [fr. Gk *nēma* (*nēmatos*), thread + CYST]

Nematoda (*biol.*) a class of unisexual round worms

nem·a·tode (nemətoud) **1.** *n.* a member of *Nematoda*, a phylum of unsegmented worms including the hookworm. They are found free-living in soil and water, and are parasites of most animals and plants **2.** *adj.* of or relating to these worms [fr. Gk *nēma* (*nēmatos*), thread]

Ne·me·a (ni:mi:ə, nimi:ə) a valley of Argolis, Greece, where Hercules choked the Nemean lion (*HERACLES) **Ne·me·an** *adj.*

ne·mer·te·an (nimə:rti:ən) *n.* a marine worm of the class *Nemertea* (or other classification). Nemerteans are elongate and unsegmented and are often brightly colored [fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk *Nēmertes*, name of a sea nymph]

nem·e·sis (nemisis) *pl.* **nem·e·ses** (nemisi:z) *n.* retribution and punishment, esp. for evil on a vast scale ‖ an act of retributive justice [after *Nemesis*, the Greek goddess of justice and ven-[illegible]

NEMO (*acronym*) not emanating from main office, a remote radio or television broadcast

Nen·ni·us (neni:əs) (late 8th c.), Welsh writer. His 'Historia Britonum' preserves ancient traditional accounts of Roman and Saxon England

neo- (ni:ou) *prefix* now, recent ‖ a later revival of ‖ recently discovered or developed ‖ (of hydrocarbons) recently classified [fr. Gk *neos*, new]

Ne·o·cene (ni:əsi:n) *adj.* of or relating to the later division of the Tertiary period or system, comprising the Miocene and the Pliocene epochs or series. **the Neocene** this division of the Tertiary [NEO- + *cene* fr. Gk *kainos*, new]

ne·o·clas·sic (ni:ouklæsik) *adj.* of or relating to the revival of classic style, esp. in art and literature ‖ of or relating to a school of postclassical economists led by Alfred Marshall **ne·o·clas·si·cal** *adj.* **ne·o·clas·si·cism, ne·o·clas·si·cist** *ns.*

ne·o·co·lo·ni·al·ism (ni:oukəlouni:əlizəm) *n.* economic domination, and consequent political power over, underdeveloped nations by former colonial powers. —**neocolonial** *n., adj.* —**neocolonialist** *n., adj.* *Cf.* NEOIMPERIALISM

ne·o·Da·da (ni:oududə) *n.* new Dadaism, anti-art art movement based on Dadaism but with greater attention paid to the object. —**neo-Dadaesque** [illegible] **neo-Dadaist** [illegible]

[illegible] element (symbol Nd, at. no. 60, at. mass 144.24) used for coloring glass violet [fr. NEO- + *didymium*, a mixture of rare-earth elements containing neodymium and formerly considered as an [illegible]

neo-Firthian (*linguistics*) *FIRTHIAN

[illegible] neoglacial [illegible]

ne·o·Goth·ic (ni:ougɔθik) *adj.* of or relating to the revival of Gothic art and architecture in the 18th and 19th cc. in Europe and North America

ne·o·im·pe·ri·al·ism (ni:oumpiəri:əlizəm) *n.* revival of imperialism, esp. by the U.S., U.S.S.R., [illegible] neoimperialist [illegible] NIALISM

ne·o·Im·pres·sion·ism (ni:oumpreʃənizəm) *n.* pointillism

ne·o·Key·ne·sian (ni:oukeinʒən) *adj.* (*economics*) [illegible] stimulation of the economy, esp. via increasing [illegible]

ne·o·lith (ni:əliθ) *n.* a polished stone implement of the last period of the Stone Age. **Ne·o·lith·ic** *adj.* of this period, following the Mesolithic, and characterized by the use of neoliths and ground tools of horn and bone. In this period, which lasted in Europe and W. Asia (c. 6000–c. 3000 BC) man learned to tame animals, to cultivate crops, to use the wheel and to weave (fr. NEO-

neolithic revolution development of food economy in the Middle East 9,000–6,000 BC, a prime step in civilizing process; coined by V. G. Childe, *The Neolithic Revolution* (1963)

ne·ol·o·gism (ni:ɔlədʒizəm) *n.* a new word or phrase ‖ a word or phrase used in a new meaning ‖ the use of such words or phrases **ne·ol·o·gist** *n.* **ne·ol·o·gize** *pres. part.* **ne·ol·o·giz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ne·ol·o·gized** *v.i.* to make or use new words or invent new meanings for words [fr. F. *neologisme*]

ne·ol·o·gy (ni:ɔlədʒi:) *pl.* **ne·ol·o·gies** *n.* a neologism ‖ neologism [fr. F. *neologie*]

ne·on (ni:ɔn) *n.* an inert gaseous element (symbol Ne, at. no. 10, at. mass 20.183) found in the atmosphere and used at low pressure in a tube to convey an electronic discharge, which causes it to emit an intense orange-red light ‖ this light, esp. as used in illuminating advertisements [Gk, neut. of *neos*, new]

ne·o·na·tol·o·gy (ni:ouneitɔlədʒi:) *n.* (*med.*) study of the first 60 days of human infant's life

ne·o·phil·ia (ni:oufili:ə) *n.* strong interest in new things. —**neophiliac** *n.* the person affected. —**neophilism** *n.* morbid or undue desire for the new *ant.* neophobia

ne·o·pho·bi·a (ni:oufoubi:ə) *n.* fear of new things or places *ant.* neophilia

ne·o·phyte (ni:əfait) *n.* a beginner, novice ‖ a new convert to a religion, esp. an early Christian ‖ (*Roman Catholicism*) a recently ordained priest or new member of a convent [fr. F. or fr. L.L. fr. Gk *neophytos*, newly planted]

ne·o·plasm (ni:əplæzəm) *n.* a new growth of excess tissue in plants and animals, either benign or malignant (cf. TUMOR) **ne·o·plas·tic** (ni:ouplæstik) *adj.* [fr. NEO- + Gk *plasma*, formation]

ne·o·plas·tic (ni:ouplæstik) *adj.* (*med.*) of a growth of abnormal tissue. —**neoplastic** *n.* a tumor

ne·o·plas·ti·cism (ni:ouplæstisizəm) *n.* the art theories of Piet Mondrian (*STIJL, DE)

Ne·o·pla·ton·ic (ni:ouplətɔnik) *adj.* of or relating to Neoplatonism

Ne·o·pla·to·nism (ni:ouplei·tənizəm) *n.* the revival and transformation of Platonic philosophy which flourished in various schools of the 3rd–6th cc. The movement was founded in Alexandria by Ammonius Saccas. Its leading exponents were Plotinus and Porphyry. Its ideas are a synthesis of Greek thought and of certain trends in Oriental mysticism. Its central doctrines are emanation, the belief that the human spirit can participate in the divine, and the belief in the transcendent One which is beyond all knowledge and all being ‖ these doctrines as adopted by medieval mystics and by humanists of the Italian Renaissance **Ne·o·pla·to·nist** *n.* and *adj.*

ne·o·prene (ni:əpri:n) *n.* a synthetic rubber polymer of composition $(CH_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}CCl{\cdot}CH_2)_n$, resistant to oil, sunlight, heat and oxidation

Ne·o·pro·pene (ni:ouproupi:n) *n.* (*chem.*) DuPont trademark for polychoropene, a rubber substitute used to cover cables

ne·o·Py·thag·o·re·an (ni:oupaiθægəri:ən) *n.* someone who held the doctrines of an Alexandrian school of philosophy (1st c. A.D.) which put a mystical interpretation on many Pythagorean ideas. **ne·o·Py·thag·o·re·an·ism** *n.*

ne·o·Scho·las·tic (ni:ouskəlæstik) *adj.* of or relating to neo-Scholasticism

ne·o·Scho·las·ti·cism (ni:ouskəlæstisizəm) *n.* neo-Thomism

ne·ot·e·ny (ni:ɔt'ni:) *n.* the retention of larval characters beyond the normal period ‖ the occurrence of adult characteristics in larvae ‖ process in evolution resulting in sexual maturity at an age corresponding to fetal stage of their ancestors, important in stimulating evolutionary change [fr. NEO- + Gk *teinein*, *n.* [illegible]

ne·o·ter·ic area (ni:outerik) site containing important examples of man's modern culture, earmarked for future historic preservation, e.g., a momentous new building

ne·o·Tho·mism (ni:outoumizəm) to the intellectual renewal of Catholicism begun under Pope Leo XIII, based on the study of St Thomas Aquinas in the light of modern research and speculation **ne·o·Tho·mist** *adj.* and *n.*

Ne·pal (nipɔl) a kingdom (area 54,600 sq. miles, pop. 16,179,000) of Asia, lying along the central Himalayas. Capital: Katmandu. People: *INDIA (subcontinent). Language: Nepali (official), Hindi and Tibeto-Burman tribal languages. English. Religion: Hindu and Lamaist, 1% Moslem. The land (30% forest, 28% arable, 15%

ɑ, ɑ: car; ɔ: law, all; e, ei: snake; e: hen; i: sheep; iə: deer; ɛə: bear; (i) i, fish; ai, tiger; ə:, bird; ʌ: duck; u: ball; u:: goose; ə, bacillus; ju:, cube; x: loch; θ: think; ð: bother; ʒ: corsage; tʃ: chair; dʒ: jam; ŋ: ring; ʃ: rabbit; ʒ: redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

under permanent snow) slopes southward from the Himalaya crest (Tibetan border). Longitudinal river gorges separate the great massifs of the Himalayas, including Everest (29,028 ft), Kanchenjunga (28,146 ft), Dhaulagiri (26,795 ft) and Annapurna (26,502 ft). Below them are the Mahabharat Lekh (6,000–8,000 ft) and then the Siwalik Hills (2,000–3,500 ft) divided by many river valleys. The Terai, a swampy plain, lies along the Indian border. Seasons: rains (June–Oct.), cold (Oct.–Apr.), hot (Apr.–June). Average temperature (F.): Katmandu 52°–60°. The Terai is tropical, the mountains are arctic. Rainfall: 60–80 ins, but 100–150 ins in the eastern hills. Livestock: cattle, poultry, sheep, goats. Crops: cereals, potatoes, oil seeds, tobacco, jute, sugarcane, fruit, tea. Mineral resources: coal, copper, mica, graphite. Manufactures: jute, sugar, matches, glass, pottery, paper, cement, chemicals. Exports: agricultural products, jute, timber, medicinal herbs, hides and skins, cattle. Imports: textiles, cigarettes, salt, gasoline and fuels, sugar, machinery, footwear, paper, cement, iron and steel, tea. University: Tribhubana (1960). Monetary unit: Nepalese rupee (100 paise). HISTORY Nepal was inhabited by Mongolian tribes until the 14th c., when Gurkhas and other Himalayan peoples migrated to the region, bringing Hinduism. It was divided into independent principalities (15th c.) and reunited (1769) under the Gurkhas, who invaded Tibet (1790) but were driven back by the Chinese (1791). After a border war with British India (1814–15) commercial relations were established with India. Nepal became a constitutional monarchy (1951) and joined the U.N. (1955). In 1959 the Hindu ruler, King Mahendra, dismissed the cabinet and parliament. The 1962 constitution provides for a non-party council government with a 140-member legislature. In 1980 King Birenda Bir Bikram Shah Dev called a referendum to modify the governmental system. The first direct parliamentary elections were held in 1981.

Nep·a·lese (nepəli:z) **1.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Nepal ‖ Nepali **2.** *adj.* of or relating to Nepal or its people ‖ Nepali

Ne·pal·i (nipɔ́li:) **1.** *n.* the Indic language of Nepal ‖ a Nepalese **2.** *adj.* of or relating to Nepali ‖ Nepalese

ne·pen·the (nipénθi:) *n.* a drug thought by the ancient Greeks to relieve sorrow and pain [L. fr. Gk *nēpenthēs*, removing sorrow]

neph·a·nal·y·sis (nefənælisis) *n.* (*meteor.*) study of cloud formations as photographed by satellites

ne·phe·loid layer (nefəlɔid) (*envir.*) a level of turbid water found in some deep ocean waters near U.S. East Coast

ne·phel·o·me·ter (nefəlɔ́mitər) *n.* a device to observe, measure, and record light, esp. ultraviolet light, emitted by space objects

neph·ew (néfju:, *Br.* esp. névju:) *n.* a son of a person's brother or sister [O.F. *neveu*]

neph·o·lom·e·tar (nefəlɔ́mitər) *n.* a set of barium chloride standards used to estimate the turbidity of a liquid and the approximate number of bacteria in suspension in it ‖ an instrument transmitting and reflecting light, used for revealing the nature of suspensions in a liquid [fr. Gk *nephelē*, a cloud+METER]

ne·phrid·i·um (nəfridi:əm) *pl.* **ne·phrid·i·a** (nəfridi:ə) *n.* the usual excretory organ of invertebrates [Mod. L. fr. Gk *nephridion*, dim. of *nephros*, kidney]

neph·rite (néfrait) *n.* a silicate of calcium and magnesium forming a lesser quality of jade, formerly worn as a cure for kidney disease [G *nephrit* fr. Gk *nephros*, kidney]

ne·phrit·ic (nəfritik) *adj.* related to the kidneys, renal ‖ of or relating to nephritis [fr. L.L. *nephriticus* fr. Gk]

ne·phri·tis (nəfráitis) *pl.* **ne·phrit·i·des** (nəfritidi:z) *n.* inflammation of the kidney [fr. L.L. fr. Gk *nephros*, kidney]

Nep·i·gon (népigɔn) *NIPIGON

Nep·os (népous), Cornelius (c. 100 c. 25 B.C.), Roman author. He wrote a collection of biographies, 'De viris illustribus'

nep·o·tism (népətizəm) *n.* favoritism shown in the advancement of relatives, esp. by appointing them to offices for reasons other than personal worth **nepo·tist** *n.* [fr. Ital. *nepotismo* fr. *nepote*, nephew, because of favoritism shown by medieval popes to their 'nephews' (often bastard sons)]

Nep·tune (neptu:n, neptju:n) (*Gk mythol.*) god of the sea, son of Saturn, brother of Jupiter and Pluto, identified with the Greek god Poseidon ‖ the eighth planet from the sun (mean orbital diameter 2,797 x 10⁶ miles). It is about 17 times more massive than the earth (mass 9.96 x 10²⁵ tons, linear diameter 28,000 miles). It revolves about the sun with a sidereal period of 164.8 earth years and rotates on its axis with a period of 15 earth hours. Its atmosphere and physical condition resemble that of Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus. It has two known satellites, Triton and Nereid. Voyager 2 (launched 1977) is scheduled to reach Neptune in 1989

nep·tu·ni·um (neptu:ni:əm, neptju:ni:əm) *n.* an unstable radioactive element (symbol Np, at. no. 93, weight of isotope of longest known half-life 237) artificially produced by uranium atoms in absorbing neutrons and changing to plutonium [Mod. L.]

nerd (nərd) *n.* (*slang*) a gauche, unsophisticated, or uncool person

Ne·re·id (ní:ri:id) (*Gk mythol.*) a sea nymph, one of the 50 daughters of Nereus, the sea god

Neri PHILIP NERI

Nernst (nernst), Walther Hermann (1864–1941), German physical chemist. He developed many aspects of the thermodynamics and physical chemistry of solutions and formulated the third law of thermodynamics. Nobel Prize (1920)

Nernst lamp or **Nernst glower** (nɑ:rnst) a zirconium oxide rod that becomes brilliantly incandescent when heated by an electric current in the air

Ne·ro (ní:rou) (Nero Claudius Caesar, 37–68), Roman emperor (54–68), son of Agrippina. His rule began well under Seneca's guidance, but became increasingly despotic after he murdered Agrippina (59). He used the fire which destroyed much of Rome (64) as a pretext to persecute Christians. He executed many opponents after the discovery of a plot to depose him (65), and committed suicide when the governors of Gaul, Spain and Africa revolted against him

ner·o·li (nerəli:) *n.* an oil from the flowers of the Seville orange used in making liqueurs and perfumes (esp. eau de cologne) [fr. F. *néroli*, fr. the 17th-c. Italian princess of *Nerole*]

Ne·ru·da (neru:ðɑ), Pablo (Ricardo Eliezer Neftalí Reyes y Basoalto, 1904–73), Chilean poet. His best-known collections of poems include 'Residencia en la tierra' (1933 and 1939) and 'Canto general' (1950). He received the Lenin Prize for Peace (1953) and the Nobel Prize for literature (1971)

Ner·va (nɑ:rvə), Marcus Cocceius (c. 30–98), Roman emperor (96–8). Elected by the senate on the assassination of Domitian, he was noted for his liberal measures

ner·vate (nɑ:rveit) *adj.* (*bot.*, of leaves) having veins or nerves

ner·va·tion (nɑ:rvei:ʃən) *n.* venation

nerve (nɑ:rv) **1.** *n.* any of the cordlike fibers or bundles of fiber of neural tissue that connect the nervous system with other organs of the body for the purpose of conducting nervous impulses to or away from these organs ‖ nervous fiber ‖ the vein of an insect wing ‖ the midrib or vein of a leaf ‖ courage, *climbing calls for strength and nerve* ‖ (*pop.*) impudence ‖ (*pl.*) emotional upset, resulting in fright, excitement or irritability **to get on one's nerves** to annoy one, *his cough gets on my nerves* **to have the nerve** to do something to do something **to lose one's nerve** to lose self confidence or courage **to strain every nerve** to make every possible effort **2.** *v.t. pres part* **nerving** *past and past part* **nerved** to encourage or give courage to, *the brandy nerved him for one last effort* [fr. L. *nervus*]

nerve agent (*mil.*) a lethal agent causing paralysis of the nervous system by the disruption of nerve impulses

nerve cell the cell body of the neuron, including its processes and that transmit and receive nervous impulses

nerve center, *Br.* **nerve centre** (*physiol.*) a group of interacting nerve cells controlling specific sensory or motor activity ‖ the essential, or controlling, part of an organization, system, body etc

nerve fiber (*Br.* **nerve fibre**) (*anat.*) a long process of a nerve cell

Ner·val (nervæl), Gérard de (Gerard Labrunie, 1808–55), French writer. His romantic poetry includes 'les Chimeres' (1854). He translated Goethe's 'Faust' (1825) and wrote imaginative prose works, e.g. 'Sylvie' (1854) and 'Aurelia' (1855)

nerve·less (nɑ:rvlis) *adj.* lacking in spirit or vigor ‖ (*bot.* and *entom.*) without nervures ‖ (*zool.*) without nerves

nerve racking, nerve wracking *adj.* causing strain to the nerves

Ner·vi (nervi:), Pier Luigi (1891–1979), Italian architect and engineer. He made revolutionary technological innovations in architectural construction, esp. with reinforced concrete. His buildings include the Exhibition Hall, Turin (1948–9). He collaborated with Breuer and Bernard Zehrfuss in designing the UNESCO building, Paris (1953–8), and with Ponti in the Pirelli skyscraper, Milan (1955–9)

Ner·vo (nérvo), Amado (1870–1919), Mexican modernist poet noted for his metrical innovation and sensitivity, influenced by French symbolism. His works include 'Serenidad', 'Elevacion', 'La amada inmóvil', 'Perlas negras', and 'Plenitud'

ner·vous (nɑ:rvəs) *adj.* of or relating to the nerves or the nervous system ‖ originating in or affected by the nerves, *nervous energy* ‖ timid, apprehensive ‖ made up of nerves ‖ excitable, easily agitated ‖ selfconscious and without confidence, *she is nervous on the stage* [fr. L. *nervosus*]

nervous breakdown an attack of neurasthenia

nervous system the system in man and other vertebrates comprising the brain, the spinal cord, ganglia, and the motor and sensory nerves and their endings, that serves to produce muscular activity on the basis of stimuli received and interpreted by the brain (cf. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, cf. AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM)

ner·vure (nɑ:rvjər) *n.* (*bot.*) a principal vein in a leaf ‖ (*zool.*) one of the ribbike structures which support an insect's wing [F.]

nerv·y (nɑ:rvi:) *comp.* **nerv·i·er** *superl.* **nerv·i·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) impudent, brazen ‖ (esp. *Br.*) irritable, nervous, on edge [NERVE]

nes·cience (néʃəns) *n.* (*rhet.*) ignorance [fr. L.L. *nescientia*]

nes·cient (neʃənt) *adj.* (*rhet.*) showing nescience [fr. L. *nesciens* fr. *nescire*, to be ignorant of]

-ness *suffix* denoting quality or state, as in 'fineness', 'singleness' [fr. O.E. *-nes*, *-nis*, *-nys*, orig. fr. *n.* of *n*- stems+suffix *-assus*]

Ness, Loch (lɔknes, lɔxnes) a lake (23 miles long) in Inverness, Scotland, forming part of the Caledonian Canal. Exceptionally deep (to 754 ft), it is alleged to contain a monster

Nes·sel·rode (nésəlroud), Karl Robert, Count (1780–1862), Russian statesman. He played a prominent part at the Congress of Vienna (1814–15). As foreign minister (1816–56) he was largely responsible for Russia's reactionary policy in Europe

nest (nest) **1.** *n.* the structure built or place chosen and prepared by a bird for holding its eggs during incubation and for rearing its young ‖ a place built or prepared by certain mammals (e.g. mice, moles, squirrels, rabbits) and by certain fish, reptiles, crustaceans and insects to rear their young in ‖ a brood or swarm ‖ a place of retreat, esp. snug and cozy ‖ a haunt of criminals etc., a den ‖ a collection of similar objects, esp. ones that fit into one another, *a nest of tables* ‖ a gun emplacement **2.** *v.t.* to place in protective packing ‖ *v.i.* to build and occupy a nest ‖ to bird's-nest ‖ (esp. of pieces of furniture) to stack compactly together [O.E.]

NEST (*acronym*) for Nuclear Energy Search Team, group of FBI responsible for control of nuclear crime

nest egg a real or imitation egg put in a hen's nest to induce her to continue laying there ‖ a sum of money kept in reserve

nestle (nesl) *pres part* **nestling** *past and past part* **nestled** *v.i.* to settle oneself down comfortably and snugly ‖ to press snugly (against), *she nestled against his shoulder* ‖ to lie protected, *the house nestles in the woods* ‖ *v.t.* to press snugly (the head etc.) ‖ to make snug, settle protectively, *she nestled the bird in her hand* [O.E. *nestlian*]

nest·ling (nestlin, neslin) *n.* a bird too young to leave the nest

Nes·tor (nestər) legendary wise old king of Pylos, the oldest prince to take part in the siege of Troy

Nes·to·ri·an (nestɔ:riən, nestóuriən) *n.* a follower of Nestorius. Nestorians refused to accept the decision of the Council of Ephesus (431), withdrew to Persia, Mesopotamia and Arabia, and flourished until they were overrun by the Tatars (14th c.). A remnant survives in Kurdi-

Nestorian Church a Christian community of Iraq, Persia and the Malabar Coast. Its liturgy uses Syriac

Nes·to·ri·us (nestɔ:riəs, nestóuriəs) (c. 380–c 451), patriarch of Constantinople (428–31). He taught that there were two distinct persons in Christ, and was deposed for heresy by the Council of Ephesus (431)

net (net) **1.** *n.* an open-meshed fabric of cord, hair, nylon etc. | a piece of such fabric used for catching fish, birds, insects or animals | a piece of such fabric used for carrying, protecting, confining or dividing (*fig.*) a snare, trap ‖ a network (*cricket*) a netted enclosure for practice | (*tennis* etc.) a ball which hits the net **2.** *v. pres. part.* **net·ting** *past* and *past part.* **net·ted** *v.t.* to catch or enclose with a net | to make (an article) in network | to mark or cover with a network pattern | (*tennis* etc.) to drive (the ball) into the net | *v.t.* to make nets or netting [O.E.]

net, *Br* also **nett** (net) **1.** *adj.* clear of all charges and deductions, *a net profit* (opp. GROSS) ‖ clear of tare, *net weight* (opp. GROSS) **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **net·ting, nett·ing** *past* and *pastpart.* **net·ted, nett·ed** to gain as a clear profit, *the firm netted* $1,000 *on the transaction* **3.** *n.* clear profit, net income, net amount, net weight etc [F. *net,* clean, clear]

net·ball (netbɔl) *n.* a game resembling basketball played by two teams of seven on a court usually 100x 50 ft. Goals are scored by throwing the ball, which resembles a soccer ball, so that it falls through a cylindrical net suspended from a ring several feet above the ground

net call sign a call sign that represents all stations within a network

net-chain-cell system (net tʃein sel) patterns of a clandestine organization, esp. for operational purposes. Net is a succession of echelons and specialists. Chain is a series of agents and

pass information to, a principal agent by cut-outs and couriers. Cell is a grouping of personnel into relatively isolated and self-contained small units, each cell having contact with the rest of the organization only through an agent and a single member of the cell

neth·er (neðər) *adj.* (*rhet.*) lower, *the nether regions* [O.E. *neothera, nithera*]

Neth·er·land·er (neðərləndər) *n.* a native or inhabitant of the Netherlands [fr. Du. *Nederlander*]

Neth·er·lands (neðərləndz) a kingdom (mainland area 15,785 sq. miles, pop. 14,285,800) of

dam (official), The Hague (de facto). Overseas divisions: Surinam, Netherlands Antilles. Languages: Dutch and Frisian. Religion: 40% Roman Catholic, 37% Protestant, small Jewish and other minorities. The land is 29% arable, 38% pasture and 9% forest. Most of the west

by dunes and dikes. Much of the coast and of the

Rhine-Maas-Scheldt delta, and to over 1,000 ft in the southeastern plateau (Limburg). The east is largely peat and sandy heath. Average

31 in. in the southwest, (Jul.) 68° in the northwest, 73° in the southeast. Rainfall: 22–32 ins. Livestock: cattle, pigs, poultry, sheep, horses. Agricultural products: cereals, vegetables,

al: coal, oil, salt, natural gas, sandstone, china

being Leyden (1575) and Groningen (1614). Monetary unit: gulden (or guilder or florin), divided into 100 cents. HISTORY. Inhabited by Celts and Frisians, the lowlands of the Rhine were occupied by the Romans (1st c. B.C.), and taken by the Franks (5th–8th cc.). The area became part of Lotharingia (9th c.) and was divided into several fiefs of the Holy Roman Empire (11th c.). These were united under the dukes of Burgundy (15th c.), and passed to the Hapsburgs (1477) and to Philip II of Spain (1555). The Protestant and economically prosperous provinces of Holland and Zeeland rebelled against the rule of the duke of Alba (1568). William the Silent led the northern provinces to independence (1581), but in the south the struggle against Spain continued until the Peace of Westphalia (1648) recognized the Netherlands as an independent republic, known as the United Provinces. Under Maurice of Nassau, the Netherlands made rapid economic progress, building up a vast commercial empire in the East Indies, S. Africa and Brazil, and became a leading maritime power as well as a center of art and scholarship. The country was weakened by the Dutch Wars, the War of the Grand Alliance and the War of the Spanish Succession, and its economic power declined in the early 18th c. The French overran the Netherlands (1794–5), and established the Batavian Republic (1795–1806) and the Kingdom of Holland (1806–10). The Treaty of Paris (1814) reunited the Netherlands and Belgium, but the union was unsuccessful and collapsed in 1830. A liberal constitution was introduced (1848). During the reign (1890–1948) of Wilhelmina, the Netherlands remained neutral in the 1st world war and were occupied by the Germans (1940–5) during the 2nd world war. After the war, the Netherlands made a rapid economic recovery, and joined the U.N. (1945), Benelux (1947), NATO (1949) and the E.E.C. (1957). After a revolt (1945–9), Indonesia became independent (1949). Indonesia became independent (1949). A center-right coalition has ruled the Netherlands since 1977. Queen Juliana abdicated in 1980 in favor of her daughter Beatrix

Netherlands Antilles an overseas division (total area 382 sq. miles, pop. 256,000) of the Netherlands consisting of two island groups in the Lesser Antilles, West Indies: one (Curaçao and adjacent smaller islands) off N. Venezuela, the other (Southern St Martin and adjacent islets) in the Leeward Is. Capital and chief port: Willemstad, on Curaçao. The population (mainly African and mulatto, with a European minority) is largely concentrated on Curaçao. Official language: Dutch. In the southern group (where Spanish-based patois is mainly spoken) and English in the Leeward group. Annual rainfall: 40 ins in the southern group, 20 in the Leewards. Resources: phosphates (Curaçao), salt, aloes, tannin. Chief industry: oil refining (crude petroleum imported from Venezuela, amounting to 98% of exports) on Curaçao and Aruba. Most necessities are imported. Curaçao was discovered by the Spanish (1499), and was taken (1634) by the Dutch, who remained in control of the island except for 1807–14, when it was captured by the British

Netherlands East Indies the Dutch East In-

Netherlands Guinea

Netherlands New Guinea

neth·er·most (neðərmoust) *adj.* (*rhet.*) lowest, [illegible]

net·su·ke (netsukɪ) *n.* a small ornament, usually of carved ivory or wood, used by the Japanese as a toggle to attach a purse etc. to the belt [Jap.]

nett *NET (*adj.* and *v.*)

net·ting (netiŋ) *n.* the act or process of making nets | the act or process of fishing with a net | netted wire, thread or string | a piece of such material [NET]

net·tle (netl) **1.** *n.* a plant of the genus *Urtica* or

small nettle, with stinging hairs on the leaves. The young shoots are edible | any of several unrelated plants, e.g. the dead nettle **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **net·tling** *past* and *past part* **net·tled** to irritate or provoke (someone) by small wounds to his pride [O.E. *netele*]

nettle rash hives

net·work (netwɔ:rk) *n.* a fabric of crossed threads knotted at the intersections | any set of interlinking lines resembling a net, *a network of roads* ‖ an interconnected system, *a network of alliances* ‖ a chain of radio or television stations

network *v.* **1.** (British) to appear on a network **2.** to make connections among people or groups

Net·za·hual·có·yotl (netsɑwɑlkɔjɔt'l) (Famishing Coyote, 1409–72), Mexican poet, philosopher, astrologer, physician, historian, legislator, and king (1428–72) of Texcoco, which he delivered from tyranny. His poems are embodiments of Indian melancholy and stoicism

Neu·bran·den·burg (nɔibrʊndənburg) a walled town (pop. 31,000) of E. Mecklenburg, East Germany. Gothic church (14th c.) ‖ the district (area 4,322 sq. miles, pop. 645,000) including it

Neu·châ·tel (nə:ʃutel) a canton (area 309 sq. miles, pop. 158,368, mainly French-speaking and Protestant) of W. Switzerland, in the Jura ‖ its capital (pop. 34,428), on the Lake of Neuchâtel (area 84 sq. miles); 12th c. castle and church. University (founded as an academy in 1838, rechartered 1909)

Neu·mann (nɔimʊn), Johann Balthasar (1687–1753), German baroque architect. His best-known works are the church of Vierzehnheiligen in N. Bavaria and the Wurzburg palace

Neumann, John (Janos) von (1903–57), U.S.-Hungarian scholar. His contributions, notably to mathematics and physical theory, include his theory of numbers as sets (1923), his 'Mathematical Foundations of Quantum Mechanics' (1926), and his invention of the theory of rings of operators (von Neumann algebras). A consultant for the U.S. Navy and Army during the 2nd world war, he helped to develop the atomic and hydrogen bomb

neume, neum (nu:m, nju:m) *n.* a symbol in medieval musical notation, used from the 7th c., for a syllable of vocal music, pitch being only relative ‖ a similar symbol in plainsong notation indicating pitch precisely [F. *neume* fr. M.L. fr. Gk *pneuma,* breath]

neu·ral (njúərəl, njuərəl) *adj.* of or relating to the nerves or the nervous system [fr. Gk *neuron,* nerve]

neu·ral·gia (nurældʒə, njurældʒə) *n.* a severe intermittent pain in a nerve or nerves, usually without change in the nerve structure **neu·rál·gic** *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *neuron,* nerve + *algos,* pain]

neur·a·min·i·dase (nuəræmínideis) *n.* (*biochem.*) a bacterial enzyme, usu. found in intestinal or respiratory organs, that splits sialic acid from the polymer by breaking a neuraminic acid glycoside link

neu·ras·the·ni·a (njuərəsθi:ni:ə, njuərəsθi:ni:ə) *n.* a state of excessive fatigue and irritability, due to emotional conflict **neu·ras·then·ic** (njuərəsθénik, njuərəsθénik) *adj.* and *n.* [fr. Gk *neuron,* nerve + ASTHENIA]

neu·ris·tor (njuəristər) *n.* device that simulates a nerve fiber that will propagate signals to the brain

neu·rite (njuərait, njuərait) *n.* an axon [fr. Gk *neuron,* nerve]

neu·ri·tis (njuráitis, njuráitis) *n.* a chronic condition of a nerve involving inflammation and degeneration, and causing pain and loss of nerve functions in the affected region [fr. Gk *neuron,* nerve]

neu·ro·ac·tive (njuərəæktiv) *adj.* (*med.*) of a nerve stimulant

neu·ro·bi·ol·o·gy (njuərəbaiɔlədʒi:) *n.* study of the structure of the nervous system including its diseases —**neurobiological** *adj.* —**neurobiologically** *adv.* —**neurobiologist** *n.*

neu·ro·blast (njuərəblæst, njuərəblɑst), *n.* an embryonic nerve cell [fr. Gk *neuron,* nerve + *blastos,* cell]

neu·ro·chem·i·cal (njuərəkemik'l) *n.* chemical that affects the nervous system —**neurochemist** *n.* —**neurochemistry** *n.*

neu·ro·chem·is·try (njuərəkemistri:) *n.* study of the chemistry of nerve tissue and the nervous system —**neurochemical** *adj.* —**neurochemically** *adv.* —**neurochemist** *n.*

neu·ro·coele (njuərəsi:l, njuərəsi:l) *n.* the system of cavities in the interior of the central nervous system consisting of the spinal cord, central canal and the brain ventricles [fr. Gk *neuron,* nerve + *koilia,* cavity]

neu·ro·de·pres·sant (njuərədipresənt) *n.* (*med.*) drug that depresses nervous system, e.g., atro-

neurodepressive *adj.*

neu·ro·en·do·cri·nol·o·gy (njuərəendoukrinɔlədʒi:) *n.* study of the effects of hormone

secretions on the nervous system **neuroendocrine** *adj* **neuroendocrinological** *adj* **neuroendocrinologically** *adv* **neuroendocrinologist** *n*

neu·rog·li·a (nuˈrɒglɪə, njuˈrɒglɪə) *n.* the supporting tissue of the nervous system [fr. Gk *neuron*, nerve + *glia*, glue]

neu·rog·li·o·cyte (nuəˈrɡlaɪəsaɪt) *n.* (*physiol.*) cells in the fibrous tissue of brain and spinal cord —**neurogliama** *n.* a tumor **neuroglio·sis** multiple tumors

neu·ro·hem·al organ (nuərəˈhiːməl) (*physiol.*) nerve organ that serves as a storage for secreted neurohormones

neu·ro·hy·po·phys·ial or **neu·ro·hy·po·phys·eal** (nuərəhɪˌpoufɪzɪəl) *adj.* (*physiol.*) of the neural portion of the posterior pituitary and related hormonal secretions

neu·ro·kin·in (nuərəkɪnɪn) *n.* (*biochem.*) **1.** a blood-vessel dilator that reduces blood pressure **2.** a polypeptide protein believed to affect head aches

neu·ro·lep·tic (nuərəˈleptɪk) *n.* (*med.*) a tranquilizer used in treating mental illness, esp psychosis —**neuroleptic** *adj*

neu·ro·lep·to·an·al·ge·si·a or **neu·ro·lep·to·an·es·the·si·a** (nuərəleptoʊænˈldʒiːzə) *n.* **1.** (*pharm.*) a drug-induced semiconscious state induced by neuroleptic and analgesic drugs, usu. created to permit surgery —**neuroleptanalgesic** *adj.* **2.** (*med.*) a state of semiconsciousness produced by a sedative or tranquilizing drug and a painkiller

neu·ro·log·i·cal (nuərəˈlɒdʒɪkˈl, njuərəˈlɒdʒɪkˈl) *adj.* of or relating to neurology

neu·rol·o·gist (nuˈrɒlədʒɪst, njuˈrɒlədʒɪst) *n.* a physician specializing in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the nervous system

neu·rol·o·gy (nuˈrɒlədʒiː, njuˈrɒlədʒiː) *n.* the branch of medicine dealing with all aspects of the nervous system [fr. Gk *neuron*, nerve + *logos*, discourse]

neu·ro·min·i·dase (nuərəˈmɪnɪdeɪs) *n.* (*biochem.*) enzyme that attacks mucus, hypothesized as a base for a morning-after pill

neu·ron (nuərɒn, njuərɒn) *n.* a nerve cell [Gk—nerve, sinew]

neu·rone (nuəroun, njuəroun) *n.* a neuron

neu·ro·path (nuərəpæθ, nuərəpɛθ) *n.* a person subject to nervous disease **neu·ro·páth·ic** *adj*

neu·rop·a·thy (nuˈrɒpəθiː, njuˈrɒpəθiː) *n.* any of several diseases of the nervous system [fr. Gk *neuron*, nerve + *pathein*, to suffer]

neuropathy (*med.*) a disease of the peripheral nerves with no inflammation

neu·ro·phar·ma·col·o·gy (nuərəfɑrməˈkɒlədʒiː, njuərəfɑrməˈkɒlədʒiː) *n.* study of drugs affecting the nervous system —**neuropharmacological** *adj.* —**neuropharmacologically** *adv.* —**neuropharmacologist** *n.*

neu·rop·ter·on (nuˈrɒptərən, njuˈrɒptərən) *n.* a member of *Neuroptera*, an order of flies with four membranous wings, chewing mouthparts and jointed antennae, incl. lacewings and the ant lion **neu·róp·ter·ous** *adj.* [fr. Gk *neuron*, nerve + *pteron*, wing]

neu·ro·sci·ence (nuərəsáɪəns) *n.* of the study of the nervous system —**neuroscientist** *n*

neu·ro·sen·so·ry (nuərəsénərɪː) *adj.* of nerves that transmit impulses to a nerve center

neu·ro·sis (nuróusɪs, njuróusɪs) *pl.* **neu·ro·ses** (nuróusɪːz, njuróusɪːz) *n.* a nervous disorder not accompanied by structural change in the nervous system, and often with the symptoms of hysteria, anxiety, obsessions and compulsions

neu·rot·ic (nuˈrɒtɪk, njuˈrɒtɪk) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the nerves ‖ of or affected by a neurosis **2.** *n.* a person suffering from a neurosis **neu·rót·i·cism** *n.* [fr. Gk *neuron*, nerve]

neu·ro·trans·mit·ter [illegible] (*biol.*) any chemical that carries impulses between nerve cells, reacting with a neighboring cell to produce a response, e.g., the hormone vasopressin

Neus·tri·a (núːstrɪə, njúːstrɪə) the western domain of the Merovingian [illegible] the Loire and the Scheldt. It existed from the death of Clovis (511) until the early 8th *c*

neu·ter (núːtər, njúːtər) **1.** *adj.* (*gram.*) of the third gender, neither masculine nor feminine, which [illegible] ‖ (*gram.*, of verbs) neither active nor passive, intransitive ‖ (*bot.*, of flowers) sexless, without stamens or pistils ‖ (*biol.*) sexually sterile or underdeveloped **2.** *n.* (*gram.*) a word or form of neuter gender ‖ the neuter gender ‖ a castrated animal ‖ a sexually underdeveloped female insect, e.g. the worker bee [F. *neutre*]

neu·ter·cane (nuˈtərkeɪn) *n.* (*meteor.*) heavy frontal storm bordering on a hurricane in size and [illegible]

Neu·tra (nʊtrə), Richard Joseph (1892–1970), Austrian-born American architect. He is known for his works in the international style

neu·tral (nuːtrəl, njuːtrəl) **1.** *adj.* assisting or siding with neither of two opposing sides in a war, dispute, controversy etc ‖ of, relating to or characteristic of a nation having declared a policy of neutrality ‖ having no distinctive color or other quality, *a neutral tone* ‖ (*chem.*) neither alkaline nor acid ‖ (*phys.*) uncharged ‖ (*biol.*) neuter ‖ (*phon.*, of a vowel) reduced in quality, [illegible] mid-central vowel (ə) **2.** *n.* someone who, or something which, is neutral ‖ (*mech.*) a disengaged position of gears [fr. L. *neutralis* fr *neuter*, neither]

neu·tral·i·ty (nuːˈtrælɪtɪː, njuːˈtrælɪtɪː) *n.* the quality or state of being neutral ‖ neutral status, e.g. of a seaport [(*internat. law*) the status of a State committed to a declared policy of nonparticipation in a war between other States ‖ the status of any nation which remains neutral while hostilities between other nations are going on [illegible]

Neutrality Acts [illegible] prior to U.S. entry into the 2nd world war. They reflected the nation's isolationism. The first act (1935) enabled the President to prohibit the exportation of arms to belligerents. By allowing the exportation of raw materials from which arms could be manufactured, it discriminated, unintentionally, in favor of industrial nations. The act was amended (1936–7) to prohibit financial aid to belligerents, which again served to favor the wealthier nations. A special act (1937) aimed specifically at the Spanish Civil War, forbade the exportation of war materiel to a nation in a state of civil war, thereby favoring the rebels who controlled the army at the expense of the Republican Loyalists

neu·tral·i·za·tion (nuːtrəlɪzéɪʃən, njuːtrəlɪzéɪʃən) *n.* a neutralizing or being neutralized ‖ (*chem.*) the act or process of forming a salt from the reaction of an acid with a base

neu·tral·ize (nuːtrəlaɪz, njuːtrəlaɪz) *pres. part* **neu·tral·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **neu·tral·ized** *v.t.* to render ineffective by counterbalancing ‖ (*internat. law*) to make (a country etc) neutral ‖ (*chem.*) to modify or destroy the peculiar properties of (a substance), e.g. to destroy the acidity of a substance by allowing it to react with a base ‖ (*phys.*) to make electrically inert by combining equal positive and negative charges ‖ to make (a color) neutral, setting it off against or blending it with its complementary [fr. F. *neutraliser*]

neutral point (*phys., chem.*) a condition of equilibrium between opposed forces or directions of change

neu·tri·no (nuːtrɪːnou, njuːtrɪːnou) *n.* (*phys.*) either of two leptons of 0 electric charge, 0 rest mass and right-handed orientation of spin emitted during radioactive beta decay and interacting very weakly with other particles (QUANTUM THEORY OF FIELDS)

neu·tron (nuːtron, njuːtron) *n.* a baryon of mass 939.5×10^{6} eV ($1{,}675 \times 10^{-24}$ gm) and 0 electric charge which is a constituent of all atomic nuclei except that of the lightest hydrogen isotope. The neutron is thought to consist of a central core of positive charge surrounded by a shell of negative charge of equal magnitude (symbol n) [NEUTRAL + *-on*, fundamental particle]

neutron activation analysis (*particle phys.*) method of chemical analysis through bombard[illegible] (NAA)

neutron bomb (*mil.*) enhanced radiation weapon (which see)

neu·tron-in·duced activity (nuːtronɪndʊsd) (*mil.*) radioactivity induced in the ground or an object as a result of direct irradiation by neutrons, e.g., through use of enhanced radiation [illegible]

neutron radiography [illegible] ray pictures through the use of a stream of neu[illegible]

neutron shield personnel protection against [illegible] x-rays, hypothetically conceived as nuclear particles from a collapsed star

neutron therapy (*med.*) medical treatment for cancer involving irradiation of the affected area [illegible]

Nev. Nevada

Nev·a (nevə, nóvdə) (*abbr.* Nev.) a western state (area 110,540 sq. miles, pop. 800,493) of the U.S.A. Capital: Carson City. Chief city: Las Vegas. It lies largely within the Great Basin, a desert plateau with isolated mountain ranges, salt lakes and shallow depressions. Agriculture: cattle and sheep ranching, fodder crops (dependent upon irrigation). Resources: copper, mercury, sand and gravel. Industries: smelting and refining of metals, tourism, esp for gambling. State university (1874) at Reno. Nevada was explored (early 19th c.), and was ceded (1848) by Mexico to the U.S.A., of which it became a [illegible] the 36th state

ne·vé (neɪvéɪ) *n.* granular snow and ice, formed from snow accumulated at the head of a glacier valley and eventually turning into a crystalline mass of ice as the glacier moves down [F. fr Swiss dialect fr. L. *nix* (*nivis*), snow]

Nev·el·sk [illegible] (1900–) [illegible] adaptation [illegible] wood and [illegible] collaborated

nev·er (nevər) *adv.* not at any time, not on any occasion ‖ (*rhet.*, in emphatic negation) not at all, *never fear* **never mind** it doesn't matter, don't worry **never a...** not a, *never a care in the world* [O.E. *nǽfre*]

nev·er·more (nèvərmɔ́r, nevərmour) *adv.* (*rhet.*) at no future time, *nevermore to return*

nev·er-nev·er land (nevərnevər) an imaginary place or existence

never-never, the *n.* (*Br., pop.*) the installment plan

nev·er·the·less (nevərðəlés) *adv.* in spite of that, *it's late, but it is still possible to get tickets nevertheless*

Nev·ille (nevəl), Richard, earl of Warwick *WAR[illegible]

Ne·vis (niːvɪs) an island (area 50 sq. miles, pop. 45,000) in the Leeward Is, part of the state of [illegible]

ne·vus, nae·vus (niːvəs) *pl.* **ne·vi, nae·vi** (niːvaɪ) *n.* a pigmented area on the skin, usually congenital ‖ a birthmark ‖ a mole [L.]

new (nuː, njuː) **1.** *adj.* made, discovered, known, heard or seen for the first time, *a new house* ‖ recently made, produced or arrived, *the new vintage* ‖ already in existence but discovered or known for the first time, *that expression is new to me* ‖ replacing the former, *a new teacher* ‖ different, *she wears a new dress every day* ‖ poorly adapted through inexperience, *he is still new to this work* ‖ freshly attempted, *a new start* ‖ additional, further, *a new installment* ‖ renewed, *new strength* ‖ regenerated, *the holiday made a new man of him* ‖ never before used, esp. not previously worn, *new shoes* ‖ (with 'the') different from others of the same name or kind which have existed previously or for longer, *the new Mrs Brown* ‖ (with 'the') having a specific modern change in character, *the new criticism, the new journalism* ‖ having lately risen in social status, not in the established tradition, [illegible] for the first time [illegible] New and [illegible] Middle Ages **2.** *adv.* (in compounds) recently, as in 'new-mown' [O.E. *nīwe, nēowe*]

New Amsterdam the former name (1625–64) of New York City

New·ark [illegible] (pop. 329,248) in New Jersey, a seaport, entrepôt and industrial center 10 miles southwest of New York City: electrical and mechanical engineering, metallurgy, food processing, textiles

New Bedford a seaport (pop. 98,478) in southeastern [illegible] 18th c. as one of the great whaling ports of the world

New·bolt (nu boult, nju boult), Sir Henry John (1862–1938), British writer. He wrote patriotic [illegible] (1914)

new-born [illegible] regenerated

New Britain (nu brɪtən) [illegible] miles, pop. 227,700) in the Bismarck Archipelago. Capital: Rabaul (pop. 12,000). Crescent

shaped range (summit: Father, 7,546 ft). Main exports: copra, cocoa. During the 2nd world war it served (1942–4) as a major Japanese naval base.

New Brunswick (brʌnzwɪk) a province (area 28,354 sq. miles, pop. 710,500) on the Atlantic coastal lowlands of Canada. Capital: Fredericton. Chief city: St John. There are hilly uplands in the west. Agriculture: beef and dairy cattle, poultry, potatoes, fruit. Resources: timber, natural gas and oil, copper, lead, zinc, fish. Industries: pulp, paper and forest products, food processing (esp. fish). French settlements were established from 1604 but the area, as part of Acadia, was ceded to England (1713). It became a separate province (1784). It joined Canada (1867).

New Caledonia (*F* Nouvelle Caledonie) an overseas territory (area 7,218 sq. miles, pop. 145,368, incl. French, Asian and Polynesian minorities) of France in the S.W. Pacific (Melanesia). Dependencies include the Loyalty group and several smaller islands. Capital: Nouméa. Mountainous and volcanic, the island is 6% arable, 9% forest. Exports: chrome, iron, nickel, copra, coffee, cotton. The island was discovered (1774) by Cook, was annexed by France (1853) and was used as a penal settlement until 1931. An outbreak of violence occurred in 1984 over the issue of independence, which resulted in new elections in 1985 for regional councils with control over most local affairs.

New Castile (*Span* Castilla la Nueva) the southern part of Castile forming the modern provinces of Madrid, Toledo, Ciudad Real, Cuenca and Guadalajara. Except for mountains in the north and east it is a treeless plain, largely pasture (cattle, sheep). Crops: cereals, beans, potatoes, vines. Main industry: mining (coal, mercury). Historic capital: Toledo.

New Castile (*Span* Nueva Castilla) the name given by the Spaniards to what was later Peru.

New·cas·tle (nu:kæs'l, nju:kæs'l, nu:kus'l, nju:kus'l), Thomas Pelham Holles, 1st duke of (1693–1778), English statesman. As Whig prime minister (1754–60), he adopted a vacillating policy in the Seven Years' War. He was again in power 1757–62.

Newcastle a coaling port (pop. with agglom. 251,132) of E. central New South Wales, Australia: iron and steel.

Newcastle upon Tyne (pop. 192,151) and county borough, county town of Northumberland, England, 8 miles up the Tyne from the North Sea. It has shipped local coal since the [illegible] chemicals. University (1963).

New·comb (nu:kəm, nju:kəm), Simon (1835–1909), U.S. astronomer. He introduced, jointly with A.M.W. Downing of the British Nautical Almanac office, a new set of the fundamental astronomical constants, and computed new tables to calculate daily celestial positions with great accuracy.

New·com·en (nu:kʌmən, nju:kʌmən), Thomas [illegible] steam engine (1705) to raise water from [illegible].

new·com·er (nu:kʌmər, nju:kʌmər) *n.* a recent [illegible].

New Deal *Am. hist.* the social and economic program implemented from 1933 to the 2nd world war under F.D. Roosevelt to combat the effects of the great depression of 1929. It used federal funds to strengthen the economy and relieve unemployment, chiefly through public works projects (e.g. Tennessee Valley Authority), relief to farmers and small businessmen, economic controls and labor reforms.

new drug a drug newly approved for public use [illegible].

new economics programs based on the Keynesian idea stabilizing an economy by government-controlled spending and taxation. *Cf* [illegible].

newel (nu:əl, nju:əl) *n.* the central pillar of a [illegible].

Rhode Island and Vermont), so named by John Smith when he explored it (1614).

New Eng·land·er a native or resident of New England.

new·fan·gled (nu:fæng'ld, nju:fæng'ld) *adj.* (*contemptuous*) modern and inferior; *newfangled ideas about farming* [M.E. *newefangel*].

New Federalism decentralizing program of sharing federally administered functions and tax revenues with the states; advocated by President Richard M. Nixon. —**New Federalist** *n.*

New Forest a woodland region (area 145 sq. miles) in S.W. Hampshire, England, between River Avon and the coast.

New·found·land (nu:fəndlænd, nju:fəndlænd, nu:fəndlənd, nju:fəndlənd) an island (area 42,734 sq. miles, pop. 579,400, mostly of English and Irish origin) off E. Canada, at the mouth of the Gulf of St Lawrence. The land (35% forest) is largely an undulating plateau (over 1,000 ft, rising to 2,673 ft in the Long Range mountains), with a deeply indented coastline. Products: fish (esp. cod from the Grand Banks), pulp and paper, iron ore, copper, zinc, lead, fluorspar. 90% of the population lives along the coast. University: St John's (1925). Newfoundland was discovered (1497) by John Cabot, claimed (1583) for Elizabeth I by Sir Humphrey Gilbert and recognized (1713) as a British colony. Since 1949 it has (with Labrador) formed a province of Canada. Capital: St John's.

Newfoundland *n.* a large dog of a breed of North American origin, with a dense, usually black, coat, noted for swimming power and intelligence.

New·found·land·er (nu:fəndlændər, nju:fəndlændər, nu:fəndlənd ər, nju:fəndlənd ər, nu:faundlənd ər, nu:faundlənd ər) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Newfoundland.

New France (*hist.*) the French territories of North America from the Mississippi to Hudson Bay, including Acadia and Louisiana (late 16th c.–18th c.). The colony was directed by trading companies until 1663, when it came under the direct control of Louis XIV and expanded greatly. As a result of the French and Indian War (1756–63), Louisiana was ceded to Spain (1762) and the rest of New France to Britain (1763).

New Frontier the foreign and domestic policy program launched by U.S. President John Kennedy. It provided for the expansion of the missile and space programs, the establishment of an Alliance for Progress in Latin America, and the creation of the Peace Corps. It called for domestic welfare measures and tax revisions to spur the economy, and, despite Southern Democratic resistance, a comprehensive civil rights program.

New·gate (nu:git, nju:git) a former London prison (13th–19th cc.) which stood opposite the Old Bailey.

New Granada the former name of Colombia.

New Guinea an island (area 312,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,387,000) in the S.W. Pacific off N. Australia, divided into the Indonesian province of Irian Jaya (west) and Papua New Guinea (east). People and language: mainly Papuan, Negrito, and Melanesian, with Polynesian and Micronesian minorities. Religion: Animist, with small Christian (east and west) and Moslem (west) minorities. Social organization is largely tribal. A central mountain range runs northwest-southeast, with several snowcapped peaks over 15,000 ft (Mt Sukarno, 16,503 ft, in Irian Barat). The north, where rain forest alternates with savanna, is hilly. The south is a plain crossed by several large rivers (e.g. the Fly) and covered with jungle and mangrove swamp. Average temperatures (F.): 70–90 [illegible] in the south, 100–500 ins in the north and mountains. Main occupations: subsistence agriculture (sweet potatoes, taro, sago, sugarcane, fruit), fishing, pearl diving. HISTORY. The first [illegible] (1527). The west was annexed by the Dutch (1828–1963), the southeast by the British (1884–1905), and the northeast by the Germans (1884–1920). The two eastern parts came under Australian control, and were given a common administration (1949). The west (Irian Jaya) passed to Indonesia (1963).

New Hampshire (*abbr.* N.H.) a state (area 9,304 sq. miles, pop. 951,000) of the U.S.A., in New England. Capital: Concord. The White Mtns lie in the north. Most of the remainder is hill country, with many lakes. Agriculture: poultry and dairy products, hay, vegetables, fruit. Resources: timber, granite. Industries: leather products, textiles, electrical products, machinery, pulp and paper. State university (1866) at Durham. One of the Thirteen Colonies, New Hampshire was settled by the English (17th c.) and became (1788) the 9th state of the U.S.A.

New Haven a seaport, entrepôt, and light manufacturing center (pop. 126,109) in Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, seat of Yale University.

New Hebrides *VANUATU.

New Ireland a mountainous island (area 3,800 sq. miles, pop. 65,705) in the Bismarck Archipelago. Chief town and port: Kavieng. The island has been under Australian mandate since 1921.

New Jersey (*abbr.* N.J.) a state (area 8,204 sq. miles, pop. 7,468,000) on the mid-Atlantic coast of the U.S.A. Capital: Trenton. Chief city: Newark. The south is coastal plain, the north upland. Agriculture: poultry, dairy products, vegetables, fruit. Resources: building materials. Industries: metallurgy, oil refining, chemicals, paints and varnishes, motor vehicles and supplies, food processing. Chief universities: Princeton, Rutgers (1766) at New Brunswick. One of the Thirteen Colonies, New Jersey was colonized (early 17th c.) by the Dutch, and ceded (1664) to England. It became (1787) the 3rd state of the U.S.A.

New Jerusalem the celestial city, heaven (Revelation xxi, 2).

New Jerusalem, Church of the *SWEDENBORGIAN.

New Latin Modern Latin.

New Learning the study (15th-16th cc.) of the Bible and the Greek classics in the original. It influenced both the Renaissance and the Reformation.

New Left **1.** a disenchanted splinter of the Old Left, with utopian ideals and a predilection for direct action, as a reaction to disillusionment with Stalinism; typified by the Students for Democratic Society. **2.** antiestablishment movement advocating radical changes in international affairs, environmental controls, antipoverty programs, and drug-control legislation, popular in the 1960s. —**New Leftist** *n. Cf* OLD LEFT, SDS.

new·ly (nu:li:, nju:li:) *adv.* in a new way, *music newly edited and arranged* ‖ recently, *a newly engaged couple*.

new·ly·wed (nu:li:wed, nju:li:wed) *n.* a person recently married.

New·man (nu:mən, nju:mən), John (1801–90), British churchman, cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church. Ordained (1824) in the Anglican ministry, he took a leading part in the Oxford movement and wrote several of the 'Tracts for the Times' (1833–41). After his 'Tract 90' (1841) had provoked widespread Anglican protest, he was received into the Roman Catholic Church (1845) and appointed cardinal (1879). His works include 'An Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine' (1845) and 'Apologia pro Vita Sua' (1864). He also wrote hymns, poetry, novels, histories and an important philosophical work, 'An Essay in Aid of a Grammar of Assent' (1870).

new mathematics modern approach to teaching mathematics resulting from new computer technology, with emphasis on axiomatic method including sets, Boolean algebra, equivalence relations, groups, and matrices. *also* new math.

New Mexico (*abbr.* N. Mex., New M., N.M.) a state (area 121,666 sq. miles, pop. 1,359,000) of the southwest U.S.A. Capital: Santa Fé. Chief city: Albuquerque. It is mainly semiarid mountain and plateau country, with high plains in the east. Agriculture: cattle and sheep, cotton, wheat, grain sorghums (one third of the arable is irrigated). Resources: uranium, oil, natural gas, potassium salt, copper, zinc. Industries: food processing, lumber, chemicals. State university (1889) at Albuquerque. New Mexico was explored (16th c.) by the Spanish. Most of it was ceded by Mexico (1848) and part was included in the Gadsden Purchase (1854). It became (1912) the 47th state of the U.S.A.

New Model army the English parliamentary army as it was reorganized in 1645 (FAIR FAX)

new moon the phase or position of the moon when it is in conjunction with the sun ‖ the appearance of the moon as a thin crescent a few days after this

New Neth·er·land (neðərlənd) the former Dutch colony (1621–64) now comprising the states of New York and New Jersey

new novel (often initial capitals) an antinovel approach to fiction writing emphasizing psychological and physical detail, fresh aspects of reality, without, or with minimal characterizations, linear narrative, social or political content; exemplified by books of Alain Robbe-Grillet, Marguerite Duras, Nathalie Sarraute, and Michel Butor *also nouveau roman*

New Orleans the chief city (pop. 1,184,725) of Louisiana, and the country's second port for foreign trade, on the Mississippi 100 miles from its mouth. It is an entrepôt and rice and cotton market. Main industries: shipbuilding, sugar and oil refining, textiles, food processing, tourism. The town is built around the 'Vieux Carre', the old French quarter containing the cathedral of Saint-Louis

New Orleans, Battle of an engagement (1815) in the War of 1812 in New Orleans, La., in which U.S. troops under Andrew Jackson defeated the British force. The victory greatly advanced the political fortunes of Jackson

new penny unit of British decimal coinage after 1976

New Philosophers group of middle-class French intellectuals, disillusioned with traditional leftist politics, who attacked Marxism as an unworkable social doctrine; exemplified by Bernard-Henri Levy *also Nouveaux Philosophes*

New Politics program designed to substitute more voter participation for party power; advocated in the late 1960s by Senators Eugene J McCarthy, Robert F. Kennedy, and George S McGovern

new populism pejoratively "peanut populism," a style and system of communication with the public used by President Jimmy Carter

New·port (nú:pɔrt, nju:pɔrt, nú:pourt, nju:pourt) a port, naval base and fashionable resort (pop. 29,259) in Rhode Island, with many colonial buildings: yacht races, annual jazz festival

Newport a river port (pop. 105,374) in Monmouthshire, England, shipping local coal, iron and steel: engineering, chemicals, electrical appliances

Newport News a shipping port and import-export center (pop. 114,903) in S.E. Virginia Manufactures: mattresses, metal fixtures, building accessories. Fisheries

New Providence the most populous island and resort of the Bahama group (area 58 sq. miles, pop. 81,000) between Andros Is. and Eleuthera Is. It contains Nassau, the capital and chief port of the Bahamas

New Right **1.** political movement stressing nationalism and conservatism in government, opposing egalitarianism, calling for a meritocratic society; prominent in France in 1979 **2.** in U.S., a conservative Republican movement, esp. supporting Ronald Reagan presidency, increase in military spending, anti-Communism, and reduction in government-funded social programs

news (nu:z, nju:z) *n.* recent information, *have you any news of his whereabouts?* ‖ recent events, esp. as reported in newspapers, on the radio or on television [pl. of NEW after O.F. *nouveles*]

news agency an organization which maintains a network of correspondents and sells its news reports to newspapers, periodicals and broadcasting companies

news-a-gent (nu:zeidʒənt, nju:zeidʒənt) *n.* a shopkeeper selling newspapers and periodicals

news-boy (nú:zbɔi, nju:zbɔi) *n.* a boy who sells or delivers newspapers

news-cast (nú:zkæst, nju:zkæst, nu:zkust, nju:zkust) *n.* a radio or television broadcast of the news **néws-cast-er** *n.* someone who reports the news on radio or television (NEWS + CAST]

New Siberian Islands (*Russ.* Novo Sibirskie Ostrova) a group of sparsely inhabited islands (area 11,000 sq. miles) in the Arctic Ocean, part of the Yakut A.S.S.R., U.S.S.R. Chief islands Kotelny, Fadeevski, Novaya Sibir and the Lyakhov Is. fur, ivory

news·sheet *n.* a single sheet of printed paper, usually issued periodically, containing information of interest to a particular profession, section of the community or pressure group

news·stand *n.* a newsagent's shop or bookstall

news·wor·thy *adj.* of sufficient interest to be published as news

news·men (nu:zmen, nju:zmen) *n.* a newspaperman

New South Wales (*abbr.* N.S.W.) a state (area 309,433 sq. miles, pop. 5,126,217) in S.E. Australia. Capital: Sydney. It borders the Great Dividing Range. Vast central plains stretch to the Murray River basin. Agriculture: sheep, beef and dairy cattle, wheat and other cereals, potatoes, timber, citrus fruit, bananas. Resources: coal, silver, lead, zinc, some titanium, sulfur, copper and gold, hydroelectric power. Industries: agricultural processing, metal refining and products, iron and steel, chemicals, clothing, paper and printing. University of New South Wales (1958), University of Newcastle (1965), University of New England (1938)

New Spain the Spanish viceroyalty established 1535–1821 in Mexico

news·paper (nu:zpeipər, nju:zpeipər, nú:speipər, nju:speipər) *n.* a printed publication, usually published daily or weekly, which reports the latest news of current events and offers opinions on them ‖ an organization which produces such a publication

news·paper·man (nu:speipərmən, nju:speipərmən) *pl.* **news·pa·per·men** (nu:speipərmen, nju:speipərmen) *n.* a professional male journalist working on a newspaper

news·pa·per·wom·an (nu:speipərwumən, nju:speipərwumən, nú:zpeipərwumən, nju:zpeipərwumən) *pl.* **news·pa·per·wom·en** (nu:speipərwimən, nju:speipərwimən, nú:zpeipərwimən, nju:zpeipərwimən) *n.* a professional female journalist working on a newspaper

news·print (nu:zprint, nju:zprint) *n.* a cheap woodpulp paper used in newspaper production

news·reel (nú:zri:l, nju:zri:l) *n.* a film of current events

news·room (nu:zru:m, nju:zru:m, nu:zrum, nju:zrum) *n.* a room in a radio or television station from which the news is broadcast ‖ a room in a newspaper office where the news is edited

news·stand (nú:zstænd, nju:zstænd) *n.* a stall on a sidewalk or in a public building at which newspapers, magazines etc. are sold

New Style (in reckoning dates etc.) according to the Gregorian calendar

news·y (nú:zi:, nju:zi:) *comp.* **news·i·er** *superl.* **news·i·est** *adj.* (*fam.*) full of news

newt (nu:t, nju:t) *n.* a member of *Triturus*, a genus of small semiaquatic salamanders. They are air-breathing and oviparous and have a laterally compressed tail [for *ewt* (fr. *an ewt*) fr. O.E. *efete*]

New Territories HONG KONG

New Testament the writings of the earliest disciples of Jesus, forming the second part of the Bible. The earliest of the 27 books are the letters written by Paul between 49 A.D. and 62 A.D. The four Gospels date from the late 1st c. and the remaining letters variously from 64 to 120

New·ton (nu:t'n, nju:t'n) Sir Isaac (1642–1727) English mathematician, physicist, astronomer and philosopher, and the author of fundamental and seminal laws. He developed the theory of differential calculus at the same time as Leibniz. He discovered the dispersion of light into a colored spectrum by refraction through a prism, studied diffraction and interference of light, and invented the reflecting telescope. His work on light led to a corpuscular theory of its nature ('Opticks', 1704). He developed his inverse square law of gravitation in 'Philosophiae naturalis principia mathematica' (1678), applying it to planetary motion. The 'Principia' also elaborates on his laws of motion: (1) a body in motion is proportional to, and in the same

new·ton (nu:t'n, nju:t'n) *n.* a unit of force in the mks system defined as the force that would accelerate a mass of 1 kg by 1 m per sec per sec. [after Sir Isaac *Newton*]

New·ton·i·an (nu:tóuniən, nju:tóuniən) **1.** *adj.* of Sir Isaac Newton or his theories, esp. of his theory of the universe as compared with the theory of relativity **2.** *n.* a follower of Newton

Newtonian telescope a reflecting telescope in which the image formed by the objective mirror is reflected perpendicularly to the line of sight by a small plane mirror, and is viewed by an eyepiece at the side of the telescope tube

Newton's rings an interference phenomenon observed when a convex lens surface is placed in contact with a plane surface. A series of circular colored bands centered on the point of contact is observed, because of the interference of the light waves reflected from the top and bottom of the air film between the two surfaces

New Town an administrative term designating any of several towns in Britain each planned as a complete unit to provide housing, employment and amenities for a population, restricted in total, scheduled under the New Towns Act (1946) with the aim of relieving overcrowding in London and other conurbations

new town **1.** independent residential-industrial area created within 30 mi of a city (London, Paris) to relieve crowding of cities **2.** a satellite town or city, esp. British and French, planned near an urban center, esp. for housing urban workers

new wave **1.** (*cinema*) art form using new photographic techniques to create abstract and symbolic images, often improvised, exemplified by films of Jean-Luc Godard and Alain Resnais in 1960s. *also nouvelle vague* **2.** (*music*) post-punk rock, involving bizarre clothing; popular in U.S. during 1980

New Wave culture PUNK ROCK

New World the western hemisphere, esp. the American continents

new year the year approaching or just begun **New Year** the first days of a year

New Year's Day the first day of the calendar year (Jan. 1), celebrated as a legal holiday in many countries

New Year's Eve the evening before New Year's Day, given over to celebration

New York (abbr. N.Y.) an eastern state (area 49,576 sq. miles, pop. 17,659,000) of the U.S.A. Capital: Albany. Chief city: New York. It is an area of hill and mountain country, including the Adirondack Mtns. It is primarily industrial: clothing, printing and publishing, metal and food processing, machinery, electrical machinery, chemicals, transport equipment. Agriculture: dairy and poultry products, beef cattle, fruit, vegetables. Resources: building materials, salt, zinc, iron ore. Chief universities: Cornell, Columbia, University of Rochester (1848), New York University (1831) in New York City. One of the Thirteen Colonies, New York was settled early (1609) by the Dutch and ceded (1664) to England. It became (1788) the 11th state of the U.S.A.

New York the chief city and port (pop. 7,086,096, with agglom. 16,601,620) of the U.S.A., at the mouth of the Hudson River in New York State. It consists of five boroughs: Brooklyn, Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens and Richmond, all except the Bronx being on islands. The waterways separating them are linked with docks. New York handles 35% of the country's international shipping and produces nearly a quarter of its total manufactures. Manufactures include publishing, petroleum products, textiles, food processing, luxury goods. Heavy industry is concentrated nearby in New Jersey. Manhattan, the original site and still the center of the city, is the country's financial and commercial center. Major cultural institutions: Metropolitan Museum of Art (1870), Museum of Modern Art (1929), American Museum of Natural History (1869), Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, Columbia and New York Universities. The skyline is dominated by skyscrapers, notably the Empire State Building and U.N. headquarters (1949–52). A settlement was established (early 17th c.) by the Dutch, and called New Amsterdam. The town was seized (1664) by the English and was renamed New York. It took a leading part in the Revolutionary War. The capture of the City Council was marked the beginning of the colonial expansion.

New Yorker a native or inhabitant of New [illegible]

'New York Times Co. v. Sullivan' a landmark [illegible] which ruled that a public official could not collect damages for even false criticism of his conduct, unless he proved that the statement was "made with 'actual malice'—that is, with knowledge that it was false, or with reckless disregard of whether it was or not" The decision thus raised the First Amendment right of free speech as a shield against state libel laws

'New York Times Co. v. U.S., and U.S. v. Washington Post' [illegible] U.S. Supreme Court, following the first-ever attempt by the U.S. government to impose prior restraint on the press and thus prevent further publication of the Pentagon Papers The court ruled (6-3) in favor of the press, conceding that prior restraint could be justified where the national interest might suffer irreparably, but denying that the government had established such a threat in this instance

New Zea-land (zi:lənd) an independent dominion (area 103,736 sq. miles, pop. 3,238,000) and member of the British Commonwealth, in the S. Pacific. Capital: Wellington. Largest town: Auckland The country consists of North Island (area 44,281 sq. miles, pop. 1,820,000), South Island (area 58,093 sq. miles, pop. 771,000), Stewart Is. (670 sq. miles), the Chatham Is (372 sq. miles) and lesser islands (320 sq. miles). It also administers the Cook Is, Niue Is, Tokelau Is. and Ross Dependency. People: 93% European, 7% Maori (nearly all in North Island). Languages: English and Maori. Religion: 65% Protestant, 12% Roman Catholic. The land is 48% pasture, 21% forest and 3% arable. The central mountain system running through North and South Islands is highest in the Southern Alps, South Island (Mt Cook, 12,349 ft), with glaciers, fiords, and pine forests in the west. S.W. South Island has large rain forests. Most of the fertile plains (the largest are the Canterbury Plains, South Island) and all the chief towns are on the east coasts, which are mountainous only in N. South Island (Kaikoura Range). Central North Island is a volcanic plateau (1,200–2,000 ft), with thermal springs, geysers etc., dominated by active cones (Ruapehu, 9,175 ft, Ngauruhoe, 7,515 ft) and inactive ones (Egmont, 8,260 ft). The surrounding area is barren but the coasts provide good pasture land. Hills continue to the northern tip. Average temperatures (F.): Auckland 51 (July) and 66 (Jan.), Wellington 47 and 61°, Dunedin 39 and 59. Rainfall: central South Island 13 ins, Auckland 45 ins, Dunedin 37 ins, Hokitika (W. South Island) 114 ins, Southern Alps 250 ins. Livestock: sheep, cattle, hogs. Agriculture (chief source of wealth): cereals (South Island), dairy produce (North Island), wool, meat. Resources: timber, coal, natural gas, iron, small deposits of other minerals, building materials, hydroelectricity. Industries: meat packing, dairy processing, vehicle assembly, wood and cork products, fertilizers, machinery, clothing, fruit and vegetable canning, electrical [illegible] wool, meat, butter, cheese, hides and skins, milk, casein, tallow, apples. Imports: machinery, vehicles, iron and steel, cotton goods, gasoline, paper, copper, oil and fuels, chemicals, rubber. Ports: Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin. There are six universities. Mone[illegible] Zealand was settled by Maoris from Polynesia (probably c. 14th c.). It was visited (1642) by a Dutch expedition under Tasman, and was circumnavigated (1769) by a British expedition under Cook. Whaling stations and trading posts were established (late 18th c.), and a [illegible] lands, and made the country a separate colony [illegible] Asia Treaty Organization (1954). Manufacturing industry is being developed rapidly to reduce the dependence on agriculture. New Zealand's Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act (1978) extended its territorial fishing waters and boosted the fishing industry. Trade with Australia benefitted from a 1966 free-trade agreement. Queen Elizabeth II is recognized as queen and head of state; her representative is governor-general Sir David Stuart Beattie (1980–). David Lange took office as prime minister in 1984

New Zea-land-er (zi:ləndər) *n.* a native or inhabitant of New Zealand

next (nekst) **1.** *adj.* nearest in space, *the house next to ours* ‖ following in time without anything similar intervening, *the next train to London* ‖ ranking second, *next in importance* **next best** second best **next to** almost amounting to, *it was next to robbery* ‖ virtually, *next to impossible* **next to nothing** hardly anything **2.** *adv.* in the place, time or order immediately following, *next came the bishop* ‖ on the first occasion to come, *when we next see each other* **3.** *prep.* closest to, *on the shelf next the stove* [O.E. [illegible] next]

next-door (nékstdɔr, nekstdour) *adj.* in or at the next house, door etc., *their next-door neighbors* **next door** *adv.*

next of kin one's nearest relative or relatives, esp. (in some legal systems) as being entitled to inherit in the absence of a will

nex-us (neksəs) *n.* a tie, link, connection between members of a group ‖ a connected group or series [L. fr. *nectere* (*nexus*), to bind]

Ney (nei), Michel, duc d'Elchingen, prince de la Moskova (1769–1815), French marshal. Having served with great distinction in the Napoleonic Wars, he was made a peer by Louis XVIII. He deserted to Napoleon's cause during the Hundred Days and his execution for treason aroused widespread indignation in France

Nez Per-cé (nezpɔ:rs, neipə:rséi) *pl.* **Nez Per-cés** *n.* a Shahaptian Indian of central Idaho, eastern Oregon and Wash. [F.—pierced nose]

Nfld. Newfoundland

N galaxy (*astron.*) a galaxy with a starlike nucleus

Ngo Dinh Diem (noudi:ndjem) (1901–63), Vietnamese statesman, premier (1954–5) and president (1955–63) of South Vietnam. With U.S. military and economic aid, he introduced land reform and resisted guerrilla attacks from North Vietnam. His ultra-Catholic government was overthrown by a coup d'etat in which he was killed

NGU (*med. acronym*) for nongonococcal urethritis

n-gul-trum (enultrəm) *n.* unit of paper currency in Bhutan. [illegible]

Ng wa-ne [illegible]

ngwee (ngwi:) *n.* one hundredth of a kwacha [a coin of this value]

N. H. New Hampshire

ni-a-cin (naiəsin) *n.* nicotinic acid [NICOTINIC + -IN]

Ni-ag-a-ra (naiægrə) a river (36 miles long) between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, separating Ontario, Canada, from New York State

Niagara Falls a waterfall in the Niagara, divided by an island into Horseshoe or Canadian Falls (2,600 ft wide, 162 ft high) and American Falls (1,000 ft wide, 167 ft high); tourism, hydroelectricity; a resort (pop. 71,384) on the U.S. side of the Falls; a resort (pop. 70,960) on the [illegible]

ni-al-a-mide ($C_{10}H_{13}N_4O_2$) (naiæləmaid) *n.* (*pharm.*) a monoamine oxidase inhibitor sometimes used as an antidepressant, marketed as Niamid

Nia-mey (njamei) the capital (pop. 130,300) and airport of Niger, on the Upper Niger River

nib (nib) *n.* the metal point of a pen which transmits the ink to the paper; a nob (*pl.*) crushed cacao beans [prob. var. of NEB]

nibble [illegible] nibbling [illegible] *past part.* **nib-bled** *v.t.* to take small, quick bites of, *mice have been nibbling the cheese* ‖ *v.i.* often with 'at' to take small, usually cautious, bites to show signs of interest in a proposition etc. ‖ *n.* the act of nibbling; an instance of this; a small bite [etym. doubtful]

Nibelungenlied [illegible] High German epic of unknown authorship (probably 12th c.). Its themes are faithfulness and revenge. Certain elements from it were used by Wagner in his cycle of musical dramas

nib-lick (niblik) *n.* (*golf*) an iron with a deep, sharply slanting blade used for lofting shots, esp. out of hazards [etym. doubtful]

NIBMAR or **Nibma** (*acronym*) for 'no independence before majority African rule,' proposed as British policy toward African colonies in 1966

Ni-cae-a, Council of (naisiə) the first ecumenical council, convened (325) by Constantine I to condemn Arianism ‖ an ecumenical council (787) which attempted to suppress iconoclasm

Nic-a-ra-gua (nikərugwə) a republic (area 57,143 sq. miles, pop. 2,823,979) in Central America. Capital: Managua. People: 71% mestizo, 15% European, 9% African, 5% Indian. Language: Spanish. Religion: mainly Roman Catholic, 3% Protestant. 48% of the land is forest, 6% arable, 3% grazing. The center is a highland (5,000–7,000 ft). The east is a wide swampy coastal plain (Mosquito Coast), now being developed agriculturally. In the west a broad valley, containing Lakes Managua and Nicaragua, runs the length of the country, separated from the Pacific by a narrow chain of volcanic hills: 80% of the population lives in this valley. Communications are relatively undeveloped. One navigable river, the Escondido (150 miles long, incl. the headstream), flows from the central highlands to the Atlantic. Average temperatures (F.): lowlands 80°–86°, above 3,000 ft 70°–75°. Rainfall: (Mosquito Coast) 259 ins, central highlands 80 ins, volcanic slopes 65–75 ins, interior lowlands 50 ins. Livestock: cattle (in the west). Crops: cotton, rice, coffee, sugarcane, fruit, corn, sorghum, beans, sesame. Forest products: mahogany, cedar, rosewood. Minerals: gold, silver, copper. Industries: meat packing, dairy products, plywood, textiles, sugar refining, coffee, soap, cement, vegetable oils. Exports: cotton, coffee, gold, lumber, sugar, sesame. Imports: machinery, foodstuffs, chemicals, vehicles, iron and steel, textiles. Ports: Corinto (pop. 5,000) on the Pacific, Bluefields (pop. 17,000) on the Caribbean. Universities: León and Managua. Monetary unit: córdoba (100 centavos). HISTORY The region was inhabited by Indian tribes when Columbus visited the coast (1502). The lowlands were explored by Spanish expeditions (1522 and 1524) and settlements were founded. These were joined (1570) to Guatemala. The British established a protectorate along the east coast (1687–1786). Nicaragua became independent of Spain (1821) and formed part of the Central American Federation (1823–38). Political unrest and confusion led to U.S. intervention (1912–25 and 1926–33). Nicaragua declared war on the Axis (1941) and joined the U.N. (1945). Gen. Anastasio Somoza (president 1937–56) was assassinated and was succeeded by his son Luis Somoza Debayle (president 1956–63). The Somoza family continued to govern the country through a close friend Rene Schick Gutierrez (president 1963–6) and subsequently through another son of the former dictator, Anastasio Somoza Debayle (president 1967–79). After a bitter civil war Somoza was ousted and a 3-member FSLN junta ruled with a 51-member legislature. Somoza was assassinated in Paraguay in 1980. The new government experienced severe economic difficulties and developed increasingly close ties to Cuba. Nicaraguan-U.S. relations deteriorated following the former's involvement with leftist guerrillas in El Salvador in 1981; in 1983 the U.S. participated in military maneuvers with anti-Sandanista Nicaraguan guerrillas in Honduras. Support of these 'contras' became a U.S. political issue. Civil war continued and in 1985 the government imposed a state of emergency with suspension of civil rights

Nicaragua a lake (area 3,089 sq. miles) in S.W. Nicaragua. It contains freshwater sharks

Nic-a-ra-guan (nikərugwən) *adj.* of or relating to Nicaragua

Ni-ca-ra-o (ni:kuruɔ) (16th c.), an Indian cacique of Central America who welcomed and aided the Spaniards. He gives his name to Nicaragua

Nice (ni:s) a port (pop. 344,481) of Alpes-Maritimes, S. France. Industries: metallurgy, textiles, food processing, flowers, tourism. Sardinia ceded it to France in 1860

nice (nais) *adj.* (used as a loose term of general approval) pleasant, kind, attractive, delightful, fine; minutely subtle, evincing discrimination or fine judgment, a *nice distinction* ‖ delicate, precise, *a nice adjustment* ‖ sensitive, alert, *a nice ear for music* ‖ (*ironical*) poor, unsatisfac-

tory, *a nice mess we're in now* **nice and** *(pop., intensive)* agreeably, *nice and warm* [O F *fool* ish, stupid fr. L. *nescius*, ignorant]

Ni·cene Creed (naɪsiːn) the Christian creed based mainly on the profession of faith formulated at the Council of Nicaea (325) and its elaboration at the Council of Constantinople (381). It is accepted by the Roman Catholic, Orthodox and several Protestant Churches

Ni·ceph·o·rus II Phocas (naɪsefərəs fəʊkæs) (c. 913–69), Byzantine emperor (963–9). Having distinguished himself as a general under Constantine VII and Romanus II against the Arabs and the Saracens, he usurped the throne. He defeated the Arabs in Asia Minor, and the Bulgarians and Macedonians. He was murdered by John Tzimisces, who succeeded him as John I

ni·ce·ty (naɪsɪtiː) *pl* **ni·ce·ties** *n.* delicacy and precision, *the job calls for nicety of judgment* ‖ the quality of requiring delicate treatment, *a problem of some nicety* ‖ *(pl.)* fine details, *the niceties of the question* **to a nicety** with exquisite accuracy, *adjusted to a nicety* [O F *nicete*, folly]

niche (nɪtʃ) **1.** *n.* a recess in a wall, esp. for a statue, vase etc. ‖ a place or position precisely suited to a person's talents, *he found his niche in administration* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **nich·ing** *past* and *past part.* **niched** to place in, or as if in, a niche [F.]

Nich·o·las (nɪkələs). St (4th c.), bishop of Myra in Lycia, patron saint of Russia and Greece, and of children, sailors, merchants and pawnbrokers. Feast: Dec. 6 (>SANTA CLAUS)

Nicholas I 'the Great', St (c. 800–67), pope (858–67), a wise and energetic administrator. Feast: Nov. 13

Nicholas II (c. 980–1061), pope (1059–61). He convened a Lateran Council (1059) to settle the rules governing papal elections

Nicholas V (1397–1455), pope (1447–55). A noted humanist scholar, he was one of the founders of the Vatican Library

Nicholas I (1796–1855), czar of Russia (1825–55), son of Paul I. A reactionary, he put down the Decembrist revolt (1825), strengthened the autocracy, suppressed religious toleration, and organized a system of secret police (1826). He crushed a rising in Poland (1830–1) and revolution in Hungary (1849). He was victorious in the Russo-Turkish War of 1828–9, but involved Russia in the Crimean War

Nicholas II (1868–1918), last czar of Russia (1894–1917), son of Alexander III. Under his weak rule, Russia was humiliated in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–5). After the revolution of 1905, he was persuaded to grant liberal reforms, including the establishment of a duma (1905), but then withdrew these concessions. His unpopularity, the subjection of his court to Rasputin, and Russian reverses in the 1st world war, led to his enforced abdication (1917). He and his family were shot by the Bolsheviks

Nicholas of Cu·sa (kjuːsə) (c. 1401–64), German mystical theologian and philosopher. He upheld the superiority of councils over popes in his 'De concordantia catholica' (1431–6) but later abandoned this view. His 'De docta ignorantia' (1440) was an attempt to apply mathematics to philosophy. He anticipated Copernicus in teaching that the earth was round and not the center of the universe

Nich·ol·son (nɪkəlsən), Ben (1894–1982), English painter. Influenced by cubism and by Mondrian, he painted abstract still lifes in which the subjects (vases, fruit, boats) become elegantly simplified formal symbols. He also created reliefs in refined geometric forms

Nichrome (*metallurgy*) trademark for an alloy of nickel, chromium, and often iron, produced by Driver-Harris Co

Ni·ci·as (nɪʃiːəs) (*d.* 413 B C), Athenian general and opponent of Cleon. He concluded the Peace of Nicias (421 B C) with Sparta, ending the first part of the Peloponnesian War

nick (nɪk) **1.** *n.* a notch serving as a guide, *put nicks in the trees to be felled* ‖ a shallow, usually unintentional, cut or chip, *he took a nick out of his finger* ‖ (*printing*) a notch on the shank of a piece of type **in the nick of time** just before it is too late **2.** *v.t.* to make a nick in, *the razor nicked his chin* ‖ (to make a cut under the skin) that it is carried higher [etym. doubtful]

nick·el (nɪk'l) **1.** *n.* a metallic element (symbol Ni, at. no. 28, at. mass 58.71) which is hard and rust-resisting and takes a fine polish. It is used as a protective and ornamental coating, deposited on other metals by electrolysis, and is alloyed with a number of other metals to form nickel steel, constantan etc. ‖ a five-cent coin in the U.S.A. and Canada **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **nick·el·ing**, esp. *Br.* **nick·el·ling** *past* and *past part.* **nickeled**, esp. *Br.* **nickelled** to plate with nickel [abbr. fr. G *kupfernickel*, the ore from which nickel was first obtained]

nick·el·o·de·on (nɪkəloudɪən) *n.* a jukebox ‖ (*hist.*) a movie house with an admission price of

nickel silver an alloy of nickel, copper and zinc,

Nicklaus (nɪklɔs), Jack (1940–), golf player. He has won more major championships (20) than any other player, the U.S. Amateur twice (1959, 1961), the Masters 6 times (1963, 1965, 1966, 1972, 1975, 1986), the PGA 5 times (1963, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1980), the U.S. Open 4 times (1962, 1967, 1972, 1980), and the British Open 3 times (1966, 1970, 1978). He is the all-time leading money winner on the

nick·name (nɪkneɪm) **1.** *n.* a name by which a person is called familiarly, other than his real name. (It is commonly an altered form of the real name, e.g. 'Bill' for 'William', or descriptive, e.g. 'Shorty' for someone specially short) **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **nick·nam·ing** *past* and *past part.* **nicknamed** to call with a nickname [O F *an ekename*, a surname]

Nicobar Islands (nɪkəbɑː) a group of

Nic·o·de·mus (nɪkədiːməs) a Pharisee who helped Joseph of Arimathaea to bury the body of Jesus

Ni·co·let, Ni·col·let (nɪkəleɪ, *F.* nikɔlɛ), Jean (1598–1642), French-Canadian explorer. He was the first European to reach the Wisconsin area, landing (1634) at Green Bay

Nic·olls (nɪkəlz), Richard (1624–72), the first English governor of New York (1664–8), responsible for the smooth transition from Dutch to English rule

Nic·ol prism (nɪk'l) a compound calcite prism, used to obtain a single beam of plane-polarized light [after William *Nicol* (1768–1851), Scottish physicist]

Nic·o·si·a (nɪkousiːə) the capital (pop. 117,000) of Cyprus, on the central plain. Industries: food processing, tobacco, textiles. Gothic cathedral (St. Sophia, now a mosque), Venetian town walls (1567)

nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide $(C_{21}H_{27}N_7O_{14}P_2)$ (nɪkətɪnəmaɪdædəniːn daɪnuːklɪoutaɪd) (*biochem.*) coenzyme for many hydrogenase reactions important in metabolism as an oxidizing agent *also* nadide diphosphopyridine nucleotide *abbr.* **NAD**

nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide phosphate $(C_{21}H_{28}N_7O_{17}P_3)$ (*biochem.*) a coenzyme for many other dehydrogenase reactions esp. for oxidation of glucose 6-phosphate in blood cells *also* triphosphopyridine *abbr.* **NADP**

nic·o·tine (nɪkətiːn) *n.* a very poisonous volatile alkaloid ($C_{10}H_{14}N_2$). It is the most active constituent of tobacco and is used as an insecticide. It is responsible for the narcotic properties of tobacco [F. after Jacques *Nicot* (c. 1530–1600), French diplomat, who introduced tobacco into France (1560)]

nicotinic acid (nɪkətɪnɪk) a pyridine heterocyclic acid, $C_6H_5NO_2$, one of the components of the vitamin B complex derived from the oxidation of nicotine. It is found in blood, yeast, bran etc. and is used in treating pellagra

Ni·co·ya (niːkɔjə) (16th c.), an Indian cacique of Central America (now Nicaragua) at the time of the Spanish conquest

nictitating membrane (nɪktɪteɪtɪŋ) a thin membrane in reptiles, birds and many mammals, which assists in keeping the eye clean [fr. M.L. *nictitare* (*nictitatus*), to wink]

nidification (nɪdɪfɪkeɪʃən) the act of making a nest

nidify (nɪdɪfaɪ) *v.i. pres. part.* **nid·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **nid·i·fied** to make a nest

nidus (naɪdəs) *n.* a nest, esp. one made by insects ‖ (*biol.*) a cavity for the development of spores, eggs, etc. ‖ (*med.*) a focus of infection [L. = nest]

Niebuhr (niːbuːər), Barthold Georg (1776–1831), German historian. His 'Roman History' [illegible] modern scientific historical writing

Niebuhr, Reinhold (1892–1971), U.S. Protestant theologian and social critic. His writings include 'Beyond Tragedy' (1937), 'The Nature and Destiny of Man' (1941–3), 'Faith and History' (1949)

niece (niːs) *n.* a daughter of a person's brother or sister [F. *nièce*]

niello [illegible] (nɪeloʊ) *pl* **nielli** [illegible] (nɪeliː) *n.* a black metallic alloy used as filling for incised lines in silverwork etc. ‖ a piece of such work [It.]

Nie·men (niːmən) a navigable river (500 miles long) of the U.S.S.R., rising in Byelorussia and flowing through Lithuania to the Baltic

Nie·mey·er (niːmaɪər), Oscar (1907–), Brazilian architect. He has ingeniously adapted the international style to local conditions. He was architectural director for the planning of Brasília, and designed many of its buildings

Niepce (njeps), Joseph Nicephore (1765–1833), French chemist. After experiments to develop a photographic process, he made the first photo[illegible] (1826). He later collaborated with Daguerre in developing the daguerreotype process

Nie·tzsche (niːtʃə, nɪtʃə), Friedrich Wilhelm (1844–1900), German philosopher, philologist and poet. Enthusiastic love of life was the [illegible]. He did not produce a systematic doctrine, but by virtue of his insight into the emotional [illegible] of modern man, his perception of the cultural flattening of the industrial era, and his ideas on the breeding of a new aristocracy (cf. SUPERMAN), he was one of the major influences on 20th-c. thought. His most important works are collections of aphorisms, essays and prose poems, including 'The Birth of Tragedy' (1872), 'Thus Spake Zarathustra' (1883) and 'Beyond Good and Evil' (1886)

Niè·vre (ˈjevr) a department (area 2,658 sq. miles, pop. 248,000) of central France (>NIVERNAIS, >ORLÉANAIS). Chief town: Nevers

nif·ty (nɪftiː) *comp.* **nif·ti·er** *superl.* **nif·ti·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) used as a term of admiring approval for a girl, sports car, chip shot etc., with the connotation of neatness, deftness, stylishness etc. [origin unknown]

Ni·ger (naɪdʒər) an inland republic (area 458,994 sq. miles, pop. 5,634,000) in W. Africa. Capital: Niamey. Main racial and linguistic groups: Hausa (52%), Fulani, Jerma and Songhai (Negroid groups), Tuareg. French is also used. Religion: 85% Moslem, 14% local African religions, small Christian minority. Except for the Air Massif in the north center, the land is a plateau (average height 1,000 ft), desert (the Sahara) in the north inhabited by the Tuaregs, semiarid grazing land (the Sahel) in the center inhabited by the Fulani, and savanna in the south with a cultivated strip along the River Niger and Nigerian border, containing most of the population. Average temperature (F.): 84°. Rainfall: 10–25 ins. in the south, less in the north. Livestock: cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, camels, horses. Crops: cereals, peanuts, beans, manioc, cotton. Resources: uranium, salt, natron, tin, gum arabic. Exports: peanuts, live animals, hides and skins, fish and turtles, cotton, dates, salt, gums. Imports: cotton fabrics, food, vehicles, machinery, oil, sugar. Monetary unit: CFA franc. HISTORY: The region formed part of the empire of Kanem (10th–19th cc.) and became a nexus for trade routes across the Sahara. European exploration [illegible] occupied (1900) by the French, and Niger became a French colony (1922). It became fully independent (Aug. 3, 1960). Niger suffered severely [illegible] 1968–74. Niger's first president, Hamani Diori, was accused of mismanaging relief efforts and removed in 1974. Since then, a military and civilian council has ruled with Col. Seyni [illegible] the early 1980s

Niger [illegible] (1,400 miles long) of W. Africa, rising (as the Tembi) in the mountains of W. [illegible] and flowing north, east and south to an Arc through Mali, Niger and Nigeria, to its delta on the Gulf of Guinea. It is navigable for [illegible]

Ni·ge·ri·a (naɪdʒɪərɪə) a republic (area 356,669 sq. miles, pop. 84,200,000) in tropical W. Africa and member of the British Commonwealth

eral structure in four regions: Northern, Western, Eastern, and Mid-Western Nigeria, together with the Federal Territory, Lagos was decreed (May 1966) no longer actual, and was replaced (Apr 1968) by a federation of 12 states. Main ethnic groups: Hausa and Fulani (North), Ibo (East), Yoruba (West). Languages: English (official and commercial), Hausa, Ibo, Yoruba and over 200 other languages. Religion: 45% Moslem (dominant in the north), half the remainder Christian, the rest local African religions. The Niger and Benue Rivers, joining in central Nigeria, trisect the country. The northern third (desert in the far north and northeast) rises through savanna-covered hills to a central plateau (1,500–5,000 ft), largely agricultural. The eastern and western thirds have savanna in the center, giving way to rain forest. There is mangrove swamp along the Niger delta. There are mountains (3,000–7,000 ft) along the eastern frontier. Average temperatures (F.): 72–87 near the coast, 66–94 in the north. Rainfall: 60 ins in the north, 80 ins in the rain forest, 130 ins on the southeast coast. Rainy season: Apr.–Sept. in the north, Mar.–Nov. in the south. Livestock: cattle, sheep, goats. Main export crops: peanuts, cotton, palm oil and kernels, cocoa, cotton, rubber. Minerals: columbite (95% of world production), tin, coal, petroleum, gold. Manufactures and industries: oil extraction, meat packing, food processing, textiles, plywood, pottery, cement, margarine, soap, cigarettes. Exports: agricultural products, tin, hard and soft woods, hides and skins, columbite. Imports: machinery, cotton goods, bicycles, vehicles, fish, oil. Main ports: Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar. There are five universities, the oldest being Ibadan. Monetary unit: Nige-

Benin and Hausa developed a high level of civilization and culture in the north and west of the country (10th–19th cc.). The Yoruba established themselves (c. 13th c.) in the southwest. Trade links were established between these kingdoms and the Mediterranean, and along the coast of W. Africa. The Portuguese explored the coast (late 15th c.) and developed the slave trade. The interior of the country was penetrated by British, French and German explor-

an attempt to stamp out slavery. A British pro-

1885), and a company was chartered (1886) to develop trade with the north. Britain created (1900) separate protectorates over Northern and Southern Nigeria, which were merged (1914) to form the colony of Nigeria. This was joined (1954) with the Southern Cameroons to

an independent member of the Commonwealth (Oct. 1, 1960). The Southern Cameroons withdrew (Feb. 1961) and joined Cameroun, while the Northern Cameroons joined (June 1, 1961) Nigeria. Nigeria became a republic within the Commonwealth (Oct. 1, 1963). The prime minister, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, was killed (1966) in an army revolt which was put down by military leaders who then took power but who were overthrown six months later by an army

Eastern group, the Ibos, led to the secession of the East from the federation as the Republic of Biafra (May 1967). Civil war followed. The mid-western region seceded (Sept. 1967), as the Republic of Benin, but it was very quickly re-

was ended (Jan. 1970) by force of arms after 30 months of fighting. In 1975, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo became head of state. The following year, Abuja was chosen as the site of the new

nig·gard·ly (nigərdli) **1.** *adj.* stingy **2.** *adv.* in a stingy way

nig·ger (nigər) *n.* (offensive term of contempt) a Negro [older *neger* fr. F. *negre*]

nigger in the woodpile something in a situation that is concealed or not straightforward, a lurking difficulty

nig·gle (nig'l) *pres. part.* **nig·gling** *past* and *past part.* **nig·gled** *v.i.* to pay excessive attention to unimportant details ‖ to criticize or raise difficulties in a petty, carping way **nig·gling** (nigliŋ) *adj.* trifling, unimportant, *niggling details* ‖ too meticulous in conception and execution, *niggling decoration* [prob. fr. Scand.]

niggle *n.* a trifling problem

nigh (nai) *adv.* (*archaic*) near **nigh on** (*archaic*) almost, *nigh on 40 years* [O.E. *nēah*]

night (nait) *n.* the time during which the sun is below the horizon (opp. DAY) [darkness, *he went out into the night* ‖ mental or moral darkness, *the night of ignorance* ‖ a period of affliction, *the dark night of the soul* ‖ a night or evening as a point of time ‖ an evening performance of a play etc., *a first night* ‖ a particular evening's program, *ladies' night at the club* **a night off** a night or evening taken off from work **a night out** a night or evening spent in entertainment outside the home **all night, all night long** throughout the night **at night** during the hours of darkness **by night** during the night as opposed to the day, *it sleeps by day and hunts by night* **night and day** continually **to have a good (bad) night** to sleep well (badly) **to make a night of it** to spend a night or evening in festivity [O.E. *niht*]

night bird NIGHT OWL

night blindness nyctalopia

night-blooming cereus any of several cacti which bloom at night, esp. *Selenicereus grandiflorus*, a sprawling or climbing cactus with large white scented flowers native to America and the W. Indies

night-cap (naitkæp) *n.* a drink, esp. of liquor, taken at bedtime ‖ (*old-fash.*) a covering for the head worn in bed

night cap (naitkaep) *n.* (*mil.*) night combat air patrol *acronym* **NCAP**

night-clothes (naitklouðz, naitklouz) *pl. n.* clothes worn in bed, e.g. pajamas

night-club (naitklʌb) *n.* a place of entertainment open at night serving drinks and sometimes food and usually having a floor show or dancing

night-dress (naitdres) *n.* a nightgown

night-fall (naitfɔl) *n.* the period just after sunset, dusk

night-glow (naitglou) *n.* airglow at night from atomic oxygen reactions in the atmosphere at 45–60 mi and ionic recombinations at 180 mi

night-gown (naitgaun) *n.* a loose (usually long) garment worn by women or children in bed

night-hawk (naithɔk) *n.* any of several goatsuckers of North America, esp. *Chordeiles*

night-ie (naiti:) *pl.* **night-ies** *n.* (*pop.*) a nightgown

night-in-gale (naitiŋgeil), Florence (1820–1910), British nurse. Her work in organizing hospitals in the Crimea during the Crimean War pioneered modern nursing methods and did much to establish nursing as a respected profession. She established (1860) a training school and home for nurses

night-in-gale (naitiŋgeil) *n.* any of several European thrushes, esp. *Luscinia megarhyncha*, noted for the song of the male, usually heard at night, in the breeding season [M.E. *nihtingale* fr. O.E. *nihtegala* fr. *niht*, night + *galan*, to

a nocturnal insectivorous European goatsucker having buff and brown speckled plumage and noted for its harsh cry

night life activities going on in a town at night, esp. in places catering to pleasure, e.g. nightclubs, the pursuit of such activities

night-light (naitlait) *n.* a small, dim, indoor light, often a wax candle, kept burning at night for children, invalids etc.

night-long (naitlɔŋ, naitlɔŋ) **1.** *adj.* lasting throughout the night **2.** *adv.* throughout the

night-ly (naitli) **1.** *adj.* happening every night

night-mare (naitmɛər) *n.* a terrifying dream ‖ a frightening experience or persistent fear, *the car journey was a nightmare from beginning to end* **night-mar-ish** *adj.* [M.E. fr. *niht*,

night owl (Am.–*Br.* night bird) someone who prefers going to bed long after the conventional time

night piece a painting of a night scene

nights (naits) *adv.* (*pop.*) repeatedly or regularly at night

night school a school or other educational institution offering evening classes, esp. for adults

night-shade (naitʃeid) *n.* any plant of the genus *Solanum*, including henbane and belladonna [O.E. *nihtscada*]

night-shirt (naitʃə:rt) *n.* (*old-fash.*) a long garment worn in bed by boys or men

night-sight (naitsait) *n.* (*mil.*) sight on a weapon that makes possible vision in darkness

night soil human excrement collected at night in countries where the sanitary system requires it

night-stick (naitstik) *n.* a short thick stick used by policemen

night-time (naittaim) *n.* the period between dusk and dawn

night-view-er (naitvju:ər) *n.* surveillance device that makes possible vision in darkness

night-vi·sion binoculars (naitviʒən binɔkjulərz) *n.* small battery-powered television cameras containing small television picture tubes all in the format of wearable binoculars that are capable of vision in the dark

night vision telescope an electronically amplified telescope capable of night viewing without artificial illumination

night watch a person or persons acting as guard during the night ‖ the period in which this watch is kept

night watchman a watchman on duty at night ‖ in cricket, a player replacement sent in late in a game to defend the wicket

night-watch-man state (naitwɔtʃmən) a nation that devotes substantial legislation to protection of consumers and the public vis-à-vis vested commercial interests

ni·gres·cence (naigrés'ns) *n.* the state or quality of being nigrescent ‖ the process of becoming black or dark

ni·gres·cent (naigres'nt) *adj.* (of the skin, hair, eyes etc.) blackish [fr. L. *nigrescere*, to grow black]

nig·ri·tude (nigritu:d, nigritju:d) *n.* intense blackness [fr. L. *nigritudo*]

ni·hil·ism (náiəlizəm, náihilizəm, níhilizəm) *n.* an attitude rejecting all philosophical or ethical principles **Ni·hil·ism** (*hist.*) the doctrine or program of a 19th-c. and early 20th-c. Russian revolutionary group which rejected all forms of tradition and authoritarianism in politics, religion, morals and art **ni·hil·ist** *n.* a person advocating nihilism **ni·hil·is·tic** *adj.* [fr. L. *nihil*, nothing]

Nii·ga·ta (ni:gɑtə) the main port (pop. 458,000) of W. Honshu, Japan, at the mouth of the Shinano: oil refining, metallurgy, chemicals, textiles

Ni·jin·sky (nidʒinski:), Vaslav (1890–1950), Russian ballet dancer. His greatest successes were with Diaghlev's Russian Ballet in 'l'Apres-midi d'un faune' and 'Spectre de la rose'

Nij·me·gen (naimeigən) a port (pop. 148,000) in Gelderland, Netherlands, on the Rhine: brewing, dairy products, machinery, shipbuilding

Nijmegen, Treaties of the treaties signed (1678–9) by the Netherlands, France, Spain, the Holy Roman Empire and Sweden at the end of the Dutch War of 1672–8. All land taken from the Netherlands was restored. France and Spain exchanged extensive territories

-nik (nik) (*comb. form*) (from the Yiddish) slang ending used to create words signifying "one of the group" or "devotee of," e.g., beatnik, peacenik, no-goodnik, computernik

Ni·ke (naiki) (*Gk mythol.*) the goddess of victory, usually represented as a winged figure carrying a wreath and palm branch [Gk *nikē*,

Ni·ke (naiki) *n.* (*mil.*) U.S. army surface-to-air guided missile, evolved through several stages (Nike-Ajax, Nike-Hercules, Nike-Zeus), weighing 2,200 lb, with an 80-mi range, now capable as an antimissile missile through phased-array radar

Nike Hercules an army air defense artillery surface-to-air guided missile system (MIM-14) providing nuclear or conventional air-defense

coverage against manned bombers and air-breathing missiles with a capability of performing surface-to-surface missions

Ni·ko·la·yev (nikəlajəf) (Vernoleninsk) a port and naval base (pop 447,000) of the Ukraine, U.S.S.R., on the estuary of the southern Bug, shipbuilding, mechanical engineering

nil (nil) *n.* nothing ‖ (esp *Br.*) a score of nothing [L.]

Nile (nail; *Arab* El Bahr el Bahr el Nil) river of Africa, the world's longest, flowing from the equator to the Mediterranean, draining 1,293,000 sq. miles. The White Nile and the Blue Nile unite at Khartoum to form the great river which flows through Egypt. Its delta, beginning at Cairo, is 120 miles wide. Principal mouths: Rosetta (east of Alexandria), Damietta. The Nile is navigable in certain sections as far as Lake Albert, except where cataracts or sudd make it impassable. It rises in April and floods in September. Egyptian agriculture formerly depended on the floods, but dams (e.g. Aswan) and barrages now control irrigation, besides providing hydroelectricity. Length: the source of the White Nile: 4,053 miles

Nile, Battle of the the British naval victory (1798) in which Nelson destroyed the French fleet, and thus isolated Napoleon and his army in Egypt

Nile green a pale yellowish-green color

nil·gai (nilgai, nilgəi) *pl* **nil·gais, nil·gai** = *Boselaphus tragocamelus*, a large bluish-gray antelope of India [Hindi fr. *nil*, blue + *gai*, cow]

Nil·gi·ri Hills (nilgiri:) a plateau (average height 6,500 ft) in Kerala and Madras, India. Highest point: Dodabetta, 8,670 ft

nil norm (*economics*) (*Br.*) minimum wage and maximum price standards set by the government on a scale providing maximum increases to underpaid workers or for increased productivity. *also* zero norm

Ni·lo-Ham·ite (nailouhæmait) *n.* a member of a group of E. African cattle-raising peoples including the Masai

Ni·lot·ic (nailɔtik) **1.** *adj.* of or related to the Nile or the people of the Nile basin ‖ relating to the tall Negroid people living in the valley of the White Nile **2.** *n.* a group of languages spoken in the valley of the White Nile [fr. L. *Niloticus* fr. Gk]

nil·po·tent (nilpout'nt) *adj.* (*math.*) equalling zero when raised to a specified power

nim·ble (nimb'l) *adj.* light and quick in motion, agile, *nimble as a mountain goat* ‖ alert, quick-witted, *a nimble mind* **nim·bly** *adv.* [M.E. *nimmel* fr. O.E. *numol* fr. *niman*, to take]

nim·bo·stra·tus (nimboustreitəs, nimboustrætəs) *n.* a low gray cloud layer, bringing rain [fr. NIMBUS + Mod. L. *stratus*, layer]

nim·bus (nimbəs) *pl.* **nim·bi** (nimbai), **nim·bus·es** *n.* (*art*) a halo ‖ a rain cloud extending over the entire sky [L. = cloud]

Nim·bus (nimbəs) *n.* (*spaceflight*) any of a series of U.S. closed-formation exploration satellites used for meteorology

Nimeiry, Muhammad Gaafar al- (nimeiri:gəfar al) (1930–), Sudanese leader. As an army colonel he led the overthrow of the Muhammad Mahgoub government (1969), becoming prime minister later that year. He was president of Sudan (1971–85) until ousted in a coup led by Gen. Siwar al-Dahab. As president he ended a 17-year civil war in Sudan (1972) and supported the Egypt-Israel peace treaty of 1979 but was unable to solve the country's economic problems

Nimes (ni:m) the chief town (pop. 132,000) of Gard, S. France. Industries: textiles, mechanical engineering. Arena and other Roman buildings

Nim·itz (nimits), Chester William (1885–1965), American admiral. He was commander in chief (1941–5) of the U.S. Pacific fleet in the 2nd world war

Nim·itz (nimits) *n.* (*mil.*) U.S. aircraft carrier

ni·mon·ic (nimɔnik) *adj.* (*metallurgy*) of a type of nickel-chromium alloy, with minute quantities of titanium, cobalt, aluminum, or carbon, that is highly resistant to heat and stress

Nim·rod (nimrɔd) the traditional founder of the Babylonian monarchy, and the archetype of a great hunter (Genesis x, 8–10)

nin·com·poop (ninkampu:p) *n.* a dolt, simpleton [origin unknown]

nine (nain) **1.** *adj.* being one more than eight (*NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *n.* three times three ‖ the cardinal number representing this ‖ the

o'clock ‖ a playing card marked with nine symbols ‖ a team of nine members, esp. in baseball [Cf. Du. *negen*, G *neun*, Gothic *niun*, Icel. *niu*, Swed. *nio*, Dan. *ni*, L. *novem*, Gk *ennea*, Skr. *navan*]

nine days' wonder something that arouses sensational interest for a while but is soon forgotten

nine-pin (nainpin) *n.* a bottle-shaped pin used in ninepins ‖ (*pl.*, construed as *sing.*) a game played by bowling at nine such pins set up in a pattern

Nine-Power Treaty an agreement reached (1922) in the Washington Conference (1921–2) by the U.S.A., Great Britain, France, Japan, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, and China. The signatories undertook to respect China's territorial integrity, to help China maintain stable government, to promote the open-door policy in trade with China, and to refrain from seeking China's special favor

nine·teen (naintí:n) **1.** *adj.* being one more than 18 (*NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *n.* ten plus nine ‖ the cardinal number representing this ‖ **to talk nineteen to the dozen** to talk continually [O.E. *nigontyne*]

Nineteen Eighty-Four (*1984*) a novel by George Orwell depicting a totalitarian, supposedly fictitious future society, from *1984*, the novel by George Orwell (*Cf.* ORWELLIAN)

nine·teenth (naintí:nθ) **1.** *adj.* being number 19 in a series (*NUMBER TABLE) ‖ being one of the 19 equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the 18th ‖ one of 19 equal parts of anything (1/19) ‖ the 19th day of a month [O.E. *nigontēotha*]

Nineteenth Amendment (1920) amendment to the U.S. Constitution that provides for equal voting rights for men and women. It states that the right of citizens to vote 'shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.' This amendment came about as the result of a women's rights movement that began in the 1830s and was strongly reinforced by the participation of women in industry during World War I

nine·tieth (naintiiθ) **1.** *adj.* being number 90 in a series (*NUMBER TABLE) ‖ being one of the 90 equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the 89th ‖ one of 90 equal parts of anything (1/90) [O.E.]

nine-to-fiver (naintu faivər) *n.* one who holds a regular job, esp. in an office

nine·ty (nainti:) **1.** *adj.* being ten more than 80 **2.** *n.* ninety-one ‖ ninety-two ‖ ninety-three ‖ ninety-four ‖ ninety-five ‖ ninety-six ‖ ninety-seven ‖ ninety-eight ‖ ninety-nine ‖ ninety-ten ‖ the cardinal number representing this (90, XC) **the nineties** (of temperature, a person's age, a century etc.) the span 90-9 **the Nineties** the last decade of the 19th c. [O.E. *nigontig*]

Nin·e·veh (ninəvə) an ancient city on the Tigris, the later capital of Assyria. It contained the palace and library of Ashurbanipal, and was destroyed (612 B.C.) by the Medes and Babylonians

Ninghsien (niŋʃjén) *NINGPO

Ning·po (niŋpou) (formerly Ninghsien), a fishing port (pop. 350,000) in Chekiang, E. China, enclosed by ancient walls. light manufactures

Ning·sia-Hui (niŋʃjahwi:) an autonomous region (area 30,000 sq. miles, pop. 3,000,000, mainly Mongols) in N.W. China. Capital: Yinchuan (formerly Ningsia, pop. 30,000)

Nin·i·an (ninian), St (c. 360–c. 432), British apostle of the Picts in Scotland. Feast: Sept. 16

nin·ny (nini) *pl* **nin·nies** *n.* a person who behaves stupidly (perh. for *an innocent*)

Ni·no (ni:nɔ), Andres (late 15th c. and early 16th c.), Spanish explorer of part of the Gulf of Panama and Nicaragua, and discoverer of the [illegible]

Ni·ños Hé·roes (ni:njɔs hérouəs), the Mexican cadets who defended (1847) heroically the castle of Chapultepec in Mexico City against a U.S. invading force

ninth (nainθ) **1.** *adj.* being number nine in a [illegible] equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the eighth ‖ one of nine equal parts of anything ‖ (*music*) the note five degrees away from a given note in the ninth place ‖ (followed by a superlative) [illegible]

Ninth Amendment (1791) amendment to the U.S. Constitution that states that the enumeration of certain rights in the Constitution does not deny or disparage others retained by the people. It reflects a belief in inalienable natural human [illegible]

Court decisions (*Griswold v. Connecticut, Roe v. Wade, Doe v. Bolton*) as part of the basis of a constitutional right to privacy

Ni·o·be (naiəbi:) (*Gk mythol*) queen of Thebes, daughter of Tantalus. Her numerous offspring were killed by Apollo and Artemis to punish Niobe for her boastfulness. She was turned into a stone figure of inconsolable grief

ni·o·bi·um (naioubi:əm) *n.* a rare steel-gray metallic element (symbol Nb, at. no. 41, at. mass [illegible]) found in [illegible] and used in alloys [Mod. L. fr *Niobe*]

NIOSH (*acronym*) National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (*Cf.* OSHA)

nip (nip) *n.* a small measure or drink of liquor, *a nip of brandy* [etym. doubtful]

nip **1.** *v. pres. part* **nip·ping** *past* and *past part* **nipped** *v.t.* to pinch, squeeze sharply, *a crab nipped his toe* ‖ (with 'off') to pinch off, remove by pinching, *nip the side shoots off the tomato plants* ‖ (of frost) to damage (plants etc.) ‖ to benumb by cold, *nipped by the wind* ‖ *v.i.* (esp *Br.*, *pop.*) to move quickly, nimbly, *to nip on a bus* ‖ **to nip in the bud** to stop something before it has time to develop **2.** *n.* a sharp pinch or bite ‖ a mildly stinging coldness, *a nip in the air* [etym. doubtful]

ni·pa (ni:pə) *n.* a member of *Nipa*, a genus of creeping palms of E. Asia. Its sap is a source of sugar and its leaves are used for thatching ‖ an alcoholic drink made from its fermented sap [Span. fr. Malay *nipah*]

nip and tuck neck and neck

Nipigon (nipigɔn), Lake (Nipigon) a lake (area 1,730 sq. miles) in S.W. Ontario province, Canada. Its outlet is the Nipigon River, flowing south to a bay in Lake Superior

nip·per (nipər) *n.* (*pl.*) small pincers for gripping or pulling, e.g. forceps, pliers etc. ‖ the claw of a crustacean ‖ the incisor tooth of a horse, esp. one of the middle four ‖ (*Br.*, *pop.*) a young boy [NIP v.]

nip·ple (nip'l) *n.* a protuberance marking the opening of the mammary duct in mammals, e.g. of a woman's breast ‖ a teat on an infant's feeding bottle ‖ a protuberance shaped like this, e.g. on skin, metal, glass etc. ‖ a mechanical device for regulating the flow of a liquid [origin unknown]

Nip·pon (nipɔn) *JAPAN

Nip·pon·ese (nipəni:z) *n.* and *adj.* = Nip·pon·ese *n.* and *adj.* Japanese

nip·py (nipi:) *comp.* **nip·pi·er** *superl.* **nip·pi·est** *adj.* chilly ‖ (*pop.*, of people) brisk ‖ (*pop.*, of motor vehicles) having good acceleration

Nir·va·na (nirvunə, nərvɑnə) *n.* (*Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism*) a beatific spiritual condition attained by the extinction of desire, in which the individual is freed from karma ‖ (*Buddhism*) union with the supreme spirit [Skr. *nirvana* fr. *nirvā*, to blow]

Nis, Nish (ni:ʃ) a trade and communications center (pop. 127,654) in E. Serbia, Yugoslavia

ni·sei (ni:sei) *pl* **ni·sei, ni·seis** *n.* a native American citizen born of immigrant Japanese parents and educated in the U.S.A. (cf. KIBEI, cf. [illegible] Japanese generation)

Ni·shi·no·mi·ya (ni:ʃi:nɔmi:jɑ) a city (pop. 410,000) on Osaka Bay, Honshu, Japan, producing sake, metals, machinery. Temples (7th c.)

ni·si (naisai) *adj.* (*law*, of a decree, order etc.) not final, effective unless cause to the contrary is shown before a fixed date (*DECREE NISI) [L. unless]

ni·si pri·us (naisaipraiəs) *n.* (*law*) a trial of civil [illegible] [L. unless before, words from the writ directing the sheriff to provide a jury on a certain day unless the judges come sooner]

nit (nit) *n.* an egg of a louse or other parasitic insect, esp. in human hair ‖ the insect when young ‖ unit of brightness equal to 1 candela per sq. meter, of cross section of perpendicular to the rays [O.E. *hnitu*]

NIT (*economics abbr.*) for negative income tax

ni·ter, esp. *Br* **ni·tre** (naitər) *n.* potassium nitrate, esp. in its natural form as caliche [F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

Ni·te·roi, Nic·the·roy (nitərɔi) a city (pop. 386,185) of Brazil, across Guanabara Bay from Rio de Janeiro. Textiles, building materials, chemicals

Ni·tin·ol (naitinɔl) *n.* (*metallurgy*) a nickel-titanium alloy capable of regaining its shape after [illegible]

nit-pick [illegible] (remely minor details —**nit picker** *n.*

ni·trate (naitreit) **1.** *n.* a salt or ester of nitric acid ; potassium or sodium nitrate, esp. when used as fertilizer **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ni·trat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ni·trat·ed** to treat or combine with nitric acid or a nitrate, esp. to convert into a nitro compound or a nitrate **ni·tra·tion** *n*

nitre [illegible]

[illegible] from nitrogen, esp higher in valence than in the nitrous compounds [F *nitrique*]

nitric acid [illegible] ric acid and sodium nitrate, and by catalytic oxidation of ammonia gas It is used for dissolving certain metals, for etching and for the manufacture of nitrates, dyes and explosives

nitric oxide a colorless gas (NO) obtained by oxidation of nitrogen or ammonia In contact with air it forms reddish-brown fumes of nitro- [illegible] NO

ni·tri·fi·ca·tion (naitrifikeiʃən) *n.* the process of nitrifying, esp the conversion of ammonium salts to nitrites and their further oxidation to nitrates by bacteria in the soil (NITROBACTERIA)

ni·tri·fy [illegible] ni·tri·fy·ing [illegible] and *past part* **ni·tri·fied** *v.t.* to impregnate or combine with nitrogen or a nitrogen compound ‖ to convert by oxidation to nitrous acid, nitric acid or their salts [F *nitrifier*]

ni·trile (naitril, naitrail) *n* an organic compound of a class having the general formula RC≡N [fr NITRE var of NITER + *-ile* fr L *-ilis, -ilis*, adj suffix]

ni·trite (naitrait) *n.* a salt or ester of nitrous acid [illegible]

ni·tro (naitrou) *adj* (esp of organic compounds) containing a radical (-NO_2) always linked through nitrogen

ni·tro·bac·te·ri·a (naitroubækˈtiəriə) *pl. n.* soil [illegible]

ni·tro·ben·zene (naitroubenziːn, naitrobenziːn) *n* a poisonous oil ($C_6H_5NO_2$), produced by [illegible] making explosives, perfumes, dyes etc

nitrocellulose [illegible]

Ni·tro-Dur (naitroudur) *n* (*pharm*) trade name [illegible] an applicator on a plastic strip

ni·tro·fu·ran·to·in (naitroufuræntouin) [$C_6H_6N_4O_5$] *n* (*pharm.*) urinary antiseptic, marketed as Furadantin and Macrodantin

ni·tro·gen (naitrədʒən) *n* a colorless, tasteless, gaseous element (symbol N, at. no. 7, at. mass 14.0067), the principal constituent of the atmosphere (78.1% by volume) and an essential constituent of living matter Atmospheric nitrogen is the chief raw material for the manu- [illegible] fertilizers [F *nitrogène*]

[illegible] enzyme that stimulates conversion of nitrogen to ammonia by bacteria

nitrogen cycle a cyclical series of natural processes [illegible] converted into soluble compounds (NITROGEN FIXATION) mainly by the bacteria living in the [illegible] amino acids and then plant proteins by plants [illegible] plant and animal matter

[illegible] atmospheric nitrogen into compounds suitable for use, e.g. in fertilizers, explosives etc the formation of nitrogenous compounds by the metabolic assimilation of atmospheric nitrogen by certain soil bacteria, e.g. those living symbi- [illegible]

ni·tro·ge·nous [illegible] genic nitrogen compounds derived from combining nitrites found in bacon and cured meats with [illegible] in the digestive process

ni·trous (naitrəs) *adj.* of, pertaining to or impregnated with niter ‖ (of a compound) containing nitrogen, esp lower in valence than in the nitric compounds [fr. L. *nitrosus*]

nitrous oxide a colorless gas, N_2O, with a sweetish smell, used as an anesthetic. Its inhalation may lead to a state of exhilaration and laughter

nit·ty-grit·ty (nitiːgritiː) *n* the basic issues; the essential, practical point —**nitty-gritty** *adj*

nit-wit (nitwit) *n.* (*pop.*) an ignorant, stupid person [fr. G. dial. *nit* for *nicht*, not + WIT]

Ni·u·e (niːuːei) an island territory (area 100 sq. miles, pop. 3,578) of New Zealand in the S. Pacific, 1,343 miles northeast of Auckland, discovered (1744) by Cook. Products: copra, bananas

Ni·ver·nais (niːverne) a former province of France, in the S.E. Paris basin, forming most of Nievre department, a region of low wooded hills and fertile valleys on the upper Loire: livestock, wine, metallurgy, engineering, chemicals. Historic capital: Nevers. A countship (9th–16th cc.), then a duchy, it was annexed by the French Crown in 1669

Nix·ie light (nikziːlait) *n.* device that converts an electrical impulse into a visible number by activating a glow tube to provide a visual display in clocks, computer cash registers, etc. *also* Nixie tube

Nix·on (niksən), Richard Milhous (1913–), [illegible] U.S. vice president (1953–61) under Dwight D. Eisenhower and the 37th U.S. president (1969–74), a Republican. During his presidency U.S. military forces were withdrawn from Vietnam and U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China were considerably strengthened. At the beginning of his second term Nixon became embroiled in the Watergate scandal and resigned in the face of possible impeachment. His vice-president and successor, Gerald Ford, pardoned him for any crimes he may have committed. Nixon's writings include 'Six Crises' (1962), 'RN: The Memoirs of Richard Nixon' (1978), 'The Real War' (1980), and 'Leaders' [illegible]

Nix·on Doc·trine (niksəndɔktrin) *n.* presidential statement (1969) that Asian nations internally or externally threatened by Communism must rely on their own resources unless threatened militarily by a major power *also* Guam Doctrine

Ni·za·mi (nizaːmiː) (Nizām al-Dīn Ilyās ibn Yusuf, c. 1140–c. 1202), Persian poet. His romantic epics include 'Haft Paikar' (1198) and 'Laili and Majnūn' (c. 1188)

Nizhni Nov·go·rod [illegible] **Nizhnaya Tagil** [illegible] (pop. 404,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., in the central Urals. foundries, chemical industries

N. J. New Jersey

Nkrumah [illegible] (1909–), Ghanaian statesman. He was the first prime minister of the Gold Coast (1952–7), which he led to independence as Ghana. He was prime minister of Ghana (1957–60) and president (1960–6). His rule was ended by a military coup (Feb [illegible]

N.L.F. [illegible] Vietnam arm of South Vietnam Communists during war with U.S., 1965–1975

N.L.R.B. (NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

N.M. [illegible]

N.Mex. [illegible]

Nō (nou) *n* the classical heroic drama of Japan which developed in the 14th c. from ancient religious dances with choric songs. It is characterized by highly formalized plots, stylized restrained acting, use of song and dance, wooden masks and elaborate costumes [Jap. = talent, ability]

no (nou) **1.** *adj.* used to express negation, refusal, denial etc (opp YES) (with a comparative adjective or adverb) not at all, not in any degree, *no better than before* (with 'or'), to express a negative alternative) not, *whether he likes it or no* (expressing surprise or disbelief) surely not, *'She insulted me publicly' 'No'* **2.** *pl.* **noes, nos** *n* the word 'no', *he wouldn't take no for an answer* *pl* (those who vote against a motion (opp YES) [O.E. *na* fr. *ne a*, nor ever]

no *adj* not any, *he has no money* not a, quite other than a, *he is no genius* hardly any, *it's no distance* ‖ (preceded by 'to be' and followed by a gerund) not any possibility of, *there's no accounting for tastes* [O.E. *nān, nōn*, none]

no., No. number

NOAA (*acronym*) for U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

No·ah (nouə) Hebrew patriarch. On God's instruction he built the ark in which he, his family and representatives of all living creatures survived the Flood which God had ordained to destroy the rest of mankind for its wickedness (Genesis v, 28-x)

Noah's ark a child's model ark with its load of animals and Noah, his wife and their sons

No·ailles (nouaij), Anna de Brancovan, comtesse de (1876–1933), French poet. Her collections of poems include 'le Cœur innombrable' (1901), 'les Éblouissements' (1907) and 'les Vivants et les Morts' (1913)

no·as (nouæz) *n.* ancient pink granite shrine carved from a single block, e.g., in Egypt

nob (nɔb) *n.* (*Br., pop., old-fash.*) a person of importance, wealth or rank [etym. doubtful]

nob *n.* (*cribbage*) the jack of the same suit as the card turned up in play [var. of KNOB]

no ball (*cricket*) a ball bowled contrary to the rules, counting one run if not scored off, and which cannot take a wicket **nó-ball** *v.t.* (*cricket*) to declare (a bowler) to have bowled a no ball

nob·ble (nɔbˈl) *pres. part.* **nob·bling** *past* and *past part.* **nob·bled** *v.t.* (*Br., pop.*) to tamper with (a racehorse, greyhound etc.), esp. by drugging it, to prevent its winning a race ‖ (*Br.*) to catch [origin unknown]

No·bel (noubél), Alfred Bernhard (1833–96), Swedish chemist and engineer. With the fortune he made from his invention of dynamite (1866) and other explosives, he endowed five annual Nobel prizes, for outstanding contributions to physics, chemistry, physiology and medicine, literature, and peace. (*See end of Part I*)

no·bel·i·um (noubéliːəm) *n.* a radioactive element (symbol No, at. no. 102, weight of isotope of longest known half-life 253) produced artificially [after A. B. *Nobel*]

No·bi·le (nɔbiːle), Umberto (1885–1978), Italian aeronautical engineer and Arctic explorer. With Amundsen, he piloted an airship over the North Pole (1926). He crashed on a polar flight (1928) and was rescued by aircraft. Amundsen died looking for him

no·bil·i·ar·y (noubiliːəriː) *adj.* of or pertaining to nobles or nobility [F. *nobiliaire*]

no·bil·i·ty (noubiliti) *n.* the quality or state of being noble ‖ a noble class, esp. (*Br.*) the peerage [fr. F. *nobilité*]

no·ble (noubˈl) **1.** *adj.* illustrious by rank or birth ‖ of high character, lofty ideals etc., *noble sentiments* ‖ magnanimous, generous, *a noble gesture* ‖ impressive, splendid, grand in appearance, *a noble mansion* ‖ having exceptional qualities, *a noble horse* ‖ (of metals) resistant to oxidation or corrosion **2.** *n.* a nobleman or noblewoman ‖ (*hist.*) any of several English or Scottish gold or silver coins [F.]

Noble Eight-fold Path (éitfould) the basis of the disciplines of Buddhism, as pronounced by the Buddha in his first sermon. The eight steps are not fully consecutive stages, but fall into three main groups: (1) right understanding (of Buddha's basic teaching) and right aspirations (toward benevolence and renunciation) (2) right speech (i.e. no lying or abuse), right conduct (i.e. no killing, no stealing, no overindulgence) and right means of livelihood (i.e. nothing tending to the use or encouragement of wrong speech or conduct) (3) right striving (toward the building up of good and the eradication of evil within oneself), right self-possession (involving self-knowledge and control of thought), and right contemplation (according to the traditional stages of meditation). This is also known as the Middle Path or the Buddhist way of life

noble gas an inert gas

no·ble·man [illegible] *pl* **no·ble·men** (noubˈlmən) *n* a man of noble rank, a peer

no·ble·wom·an [illegible] *pl* **no·ble·wom·en** (noubˈlwumən) *n.* a woman of noble rank, a peer

no·bly (noublиː) *adv.* in a noble way ‖ of noble ancestry, *nobly born*

no·bod·y (noubɔdiː, noubədiː, nóubədiː) **1.** *pron.* not anybody, *nobody came to the meeting* **2.** *pl.* **no·bod·ies** *n.* a person of no importance, *she married a mere nobody*

No·bu·na·ga O·da (nōbo͞onäˈgə ōˈdä) Japanese general. He united central Japan (1559–68), deposed the shogun (1573) and, with his lieutenants Hideyoshi and Ieyasu, ruled in his place

No·che Tris·te (nōchā trēsˈtā) the 'sad night' of June 30, 1520 when Hernan Cortes, defeated by the Mexicans, shed tears beneath a pine tree for the death of his comrade

nock (nŏk) **1.** *n.* a notch at either end of a bow for taking the string, or on the flight end of an arrow for receiving the bowstring **2.** *v.t.* to fit or set (the arrow) on the bowstring ‖ to make a notch in (a bow or arrow) [M.E. *nocke*]

no·con·tract (nōkŏnˈträkt) *adj.* code word meaning *documents are to be distributed only within the Defense Department*

noc·ti·lu·ca (nŏktəlo͞oˈkə) *pl.* **noc·ti·lu·cae** (nŏktəlo͞oˈsē), **noc·ti·lu·cas** *n.* any member of *Noctiluca*, a genus of marine flagellates, whose bioluminescence causes the phosphorescence of the sea [fr. L. =moon, lantern]

noc·tur·nal (nŏktəːrnəl) *adj.* of or relating to the night ‖ happening at night ‖ (*zool.*) active mainly at night (cf. DIURNAL) [fr. L. *nocturnalis*]

noc·turne (nŏktəːrn) *n.* a musical composition appropriate to, or evoking, night, usually pensive or dreamy, esp. for the piano ‖ a night piece [F.]

nod (nŏd) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **nod·ding** *past* and *past part.* **nod·ded** *v.i.* to bow the head forward quickly in greeting, agreement or command, *to nod to an acquaintance* ‖ to bow the head involuntarily because of sleepiness, *he sat nodding over his work* ‖ to sway lightly, *the poppies nodded in the wind* ‖ to make an error through momentary inattention ‖ *v.t.* to bow (the head) ‖ to indicate (assent, agreement etc.) by bowing the head **2.** *n.* a quick forward nodding movement of the head [etym. doubtful]

nod·al (nōdəl) *adj.* of, like or situated at a node or nodes

nodal point (*phys.*) either of two points on the axis of a lens system, so placed that an incident ray directed through one point produces a parallel emergent ray from the second point

nodding acquaintance a slight acquaintance

nod·dy (nŏdi) *pl.* **nod·dies** *n. Anous stolidus*, a blackish-brown tropical and subtropical tern [etym. doubtful]

node (nōd) *n.* (*bot.*) a joint or knob on a stem from which leaves grow ‖ a knob on a root or branch ‖ (*med.*) a discrete mass of body tissue ‖ (*med.*) a small body protuberance, either normal or pathological ‖ (*astron.*) one of the two points in which the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic or where the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary ‖ (*phys.*) a point of zero displacement in the path traversed by two or more wave trains, or in a vibrating string or air column ‖ (*geom.*) the point at which a looped curve cuts itself, which may be regarded as a point on either of the two loops intersecting, or such a point at which three or more loops intersect **nōd·i·cal** *adj.* (*astron.*) of the nodes [fr. L. *nodus*, knot]

No·dier (nōdjeı), Charles (1780–1844), French writer. He is best known for his novel 'Trilby' (1822) and was influential in the Romantic movement

no·dose (nōdōs) *adj.* having nodes, knots or swellings [fr. L. *nodosus*]

nod·u·lar (nŏdʒulər) *adj.* of, pertaining to or having nodules

nod·ule (nŏdʒu:l) *n.* a small rounded mass ‖ (*bot.*) a root nodule ‖ a small protuberance, e.g. a tumor or ganglion **nod·u·lose** (nŏdʒulōs), **nod·u·lous** (nŏdʒuləs) *adjs* [fr. L. *nodulus*]

no·el, now·el (nōuél) *n.* an exclamation of joy used in Christmas carols ‖ the Christmas season [fr. O.F. *nouel*]

no·e·sis (nōuíːsis) *n.* (*philos.*) direct intellectual apprehension [Gk *noesis*]

no·et·ic (nōuétik) *adj.* of or relating to noesis [fr. Gk *noētikos*]

no-fault insurance (nōufɔltinʃuərəns) *n.* legal provision in some states that motorists be reimbursed for medical expenses by their own insurance companies (sometimes with other provisions), no matter which party is at fault in an accident

no-fire line (nōufaıərlaın) *n.* (*mil.*) a line short of which artillery or ships do not fire except on request or approval of the supported commander, but beyond which they may fire at any time without danger to friendly troops

no-frills [illegible] *adj.* [illegible] *n.* [illegible] *n.* [illegible] *adj.* [illegible] *n.* [illegible] *n.* [illegible] *adj.* [illegible] *n.* [illegible] *n.*

attitude of a state, e.g., India, that does not associate or identify itself with the political ideology or objective espoused by another state,

aligned state a state that pursues a nonalignment policy

non-ap-pear-ance (nɒnəpɪərəns) *n.* failure to appear, esp. in court

non-book (nɒnbʊk) *n.* **1.** a bound volume consisting mainly of blank pages, e.g., a scrapbook, a souvenir journal **2.** pejorative term for a book with little content, usu. published to take advantage of a fad

nonce for the time being [M.E. *(for thanne anes,*

nonce word a word coined for a particular occasion and not accepted into general usage

non-cha-lance (nɒnʃələns, nɒnʃəlɑns) *n.* the quality of being nonchalant

non-cha-lant (nɒnʃəlɑnt, nɒnʃələnt) *adj.* casual, *a nonchalant manner* off hand, without enthusiasm, *a nonchalant attitude* ‖ unperturbed, *nonchalant in the face of danger* [F.]

non-col-le-giate (nɒnkəlíːdʒɪt) *adj.* (of universities) not having colleges ; (of students) not belonging to a college

non-com-bat-ant (nɒnkɒmbətənt, nɒnkɒmbætənt) **1.** *n.* a person in or attached to the armed forces whose duties do not include fighting ; a civilian **2.** *adj.* not involving combats ‖ of noncombatants

subordinate officer in the armed forces, appointed from the ranks

non-com-mit-tal (nɒnkəmítˈl) *adj.* not committing the speaker to either side in a dispute or to any particular attitude or course

non com-pos men-tis (nɒnkɒmpəs méntɪs) *(law)* not legally sane [L.]

non-con-duc-tor (nɒnkəndʌktər) *n.* *(phys.)* a substance or object which does not readily conduct heat, electricity, sound etc

non-con-form-ist (nɒnkənfɔrmɪst) **1.** *n.* a person of an established Church ; a person who does not conform to rule or convention **Non-con-form-ist** *(Br.)* a member of a Protestant denomination dissenting from the Church of England The first Nonconformists were the clergy, nearly 2,000 in number, who resigned their livings rather than accept the Act of Uniformity (1662). Nonconformists were granted official toleration (1689) and gained full religious and formist denominations are the Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Quakers and Unitarians **2.** *adj.* of or relating to a nonconformist **Non-con-form-ist** *(Br.)* of or relating to a Nonconformist

non-con-form-i-ty (nɒnkənfɔrmɪtɪ) *n.* the beliefs or practices of nonconformists ; lack of correspondence between things, e.g. between words and actions **Non-con-form-i-ty** Protestant refusal to conform to the Church of England ; the body of Nonconformists

ure or refusal to cooperate ; nonviolent civil disobedience, esp. *(hist.)* as advocated by Gandhi in India

non-dair-y (nɒndɛərɪ) *adj.* containing nothing made of milk, e.g., coffee lightener (usu. to conform to Jewish dietary law of not mixing meat

non-de-script (nɒndɪskrɪpt) **1.** *adj.* lacking distinctive characteristics ; not easily classified or described **2.** *n.* a nondescript person or thing [fr.

non-de-struct-ive (nɒndɪstrʌktɪv) *adj.* *(computer)* capable of being processed without

non-dis-crim-i-na-tion (nɒndɪskrɪmɪnéɪʃən) *n.*

drinks or beverages **nondrinking**

non-e-go (nɒnɪːgoʊ) *n.* *(philos., psychol.)* the external world or its phenomena, as contrasted with the subject or ego

non-en-ti-ty (nɒnéntɪtɪ) *pl.* **non-en-ti-ties** *n.* a person or thing of no importance or distinction ‖ nonexistence ‖ something existing only in the imagination

nones (noʊnz) *pl. n.* (in the ancient Roman calendar) the ninth day before the ides (both days included), i.e. the 7th of March, May, July, October, and the 5th of all other months [fr. L. *nonae* fr. *nonus*, ninth]

nones *pl. n.* *(eccles.)* the daily office orig. said at the ninth hour (3 p.m.), now often earlier [pl. of *none*, the third quarter of the day, fr. F. or fr. L. *nona* fr. *nonus*, ninth]

non-es-sen-tial (nɒnɪsenʃəl) **1.** *adj.* not essential **2.** *n.* something not essential

none-such, non-such (nʌnsʌtʃ) *n.* a person or thing so excellent as to be without a rival

none-the-less, *Br.* none the less (nʌnðəles)

non-e-vent (nɒnɪvent) *n.* a planned happening that results in nothing of significance

non-fea-sance (nɒnfíːzns) *n.* *(law)* failure to do something, esp. something that should have been done (cf. MALFEASANCE, MISFEASANCE) [fr. NON- + A.F. *fesance*, a doing]

non-fic-tion (nɒnfíkʃən) *n.* works of literature other than novels or short stories, esp. such works further distinguished from poetry and drama

non-gon-o-coc-cal urethritis (nɒngɒnəkɒkˈljuríːθraɪtɪs) *n.* *(med.)* sexually transmitted bacterial disease often complicated by pelvic inflammation, abdominal pains, sterility *also* nonspecific urethritis *abbr.* NGU

students or courses for which no rating is provided

no-nil-lion (noʊnɪljən) *n.* [NUMBER TABLE] [F. fr. L. *nonus*, ninth + MILLION]

nonimpact printer [LASER PRINTER]

Nonintercourse Act of 1809 a U.S. Congressional act which, replacing the Embargo Act, reopened trade with all nations except Britain and France and agreed to resume trade with either of these belligerents if it ceased to violate the rights of neutrals. It was replaced by Macon's Bill No. 2

non-in-ter-ven-tion (nɒnɪntərvenʃən) *n.* a state or policy of not intervening, esp. in the internal affairs of other nations

non-join-der (nɒndʒɔɪndər) *n.* *(law)* a failure to include a necessary party, plaintiff or defendant in a suit at law or in equity

non-ju-ror (nɒndʒuərər) *n.* *(Br., hist.)* any of more than 400 clergy who, on account of their Jacobite and High Church sympathies, refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III and Mary II after the revolution of 1688

non-lead-ed (nɒnledəd) *adj.* of gasoline, containing no tetraethyl lead, an air pollutant *syn* lead-free, unleaded

non-met-al (nɒnmetˈl) *n.* a chemical element that is neither a metal nor a metalloid [PERIODIC TABLE]

non-nu-clear (nɒnnu klíːər) *adj.* of a nation without access to nuclear weapons

no-no (noʊ noʊ) *n.* an absolutely forbidden thing **no-no** *adj.*

non-ob-jec-tive (nɒnəbdʒektɪv) *adj.* of a work of art which does not represent recognizable objects or natural appearances

non-pa-reil (nɒnpərel) **1.** *n.* a person or thing of matchless excellence ; *(printing)* an old size of type, approx. 6-point *(pl., Am., Br.* hundreds and thousands) very small pellets of colored sugar, used for decorating cakes **2.** *adj.* matchless [F. unequaled]

non-par-ti-san (nɒnpɑrtɪzən) **1.** *adj.* not involved in political party ties, *a nonpartisan*

the quality of decomposing or losing effectiveness quickly, e.g., biodegradable

non-per-son (nɒnpɜrsˈn) *n.* a person whose existence is entirely ignored *Cf* UNPERSON

non-plus (nɒnplʌs) *pres. part.* **non-plus-sing**, esp. *Br.* **non-plus-sing** *past* and *past part.* **non-plussed**, esp. *Br.* **non-plussed** *v.t.* to perplex completely, baffle [fr. L. *non plus*, not more]

non-point pollution (nɒnpɔɪntpəluʃən) pollution from unidentifiable sources

non-point source (nɒnpɔɪntsɔrs) a contributing factor to water pollution that cannot be traced to a specific spot, e.g., agricultural fertilizer runoff, sediment from construction

non-pro-duc-tive (nɒnprədʌktɪv) *adj.* not productive ‖ not directly concerned with production

non-prof-it (nɒnprɒfɪt) *adj.* not maintained or organized for profit

non-pro-lif-er-a-tion (nɒnproulɪfərəˈɪʃən) *n.* program to halt expansion of nuclear weapon capability —**nonproliferation** *adj.*

non-quo-ta post (nɒnkwóʊtə poʊst) *n.* an international post open to all United Nations members and filled by an individual selected by a defined process from among nominees from all nations (vs. posts allocated on a national quota system)

non-rep-re-sen-ta-tion-al (nɒnreprɪzentéɪʃənˈl) *adj.* nonobjective

non-re-pro-duc-tive (nɒnrɪːprədʌktɪv) *adj.* not capable of reproducing

non-res-i-dent (nɒnrézɪdənt) **1.** *n.* a person staying in a district for only a short time ‖ a person not staying on the premises, *the hotel restaurant is open to residents and nonresidents* **2.** *adj.* not in residence, *nonresident members* ‖ living elsewhere (than on one's estate, in one's bene-

non-re-sis-tance (nɒnrɪzɪstəns) *n.* the pacifist doctrine of not meeting force by force

non-re-stric-tive clause (nɒnrɪstrɪktɪv) *(gram.)* a relative clause, usually set off by commas in English, which describes the antecedent without identifying it

non-sched-uled (nɒnskédʒuːld, *Br.* nɒnʃédjuːld) *adj.* not working to a schedule ‖ not figuring on the schedule

non-sec-tar-i-an (nɒnsektéərɪən) *adj.* not tied to any one religious denomination though not excluding any

non-sense (nɒnsens, nɒnsˈns) **1.** *n.* senseless or meaningless talk, language or ideas ‖ behavior that is foolish or not straightforward **2.** *interj.* I don't believe a word of it!

nonsense mutation or **nonsense** *(genetics)* mutation in which one of three codons that do not incorporate any amino acid results in the end of the polypeptide chain *Cf* MISSENSE MUTATION

nonsense verse humorous or whimsical verse often introducing invented meaningless words with an evocative sound

non-sen-si-cal (nɒnsénsɪkˈl) *adj.* foolish, full of nonsense

non se-qui-tur (nɒnsékwɪtər) *pl.* **non-se-qui-turs** *n.* *(logic)* a conclusion that does not follow from the stated premise or premises [L. = it does not follow]

non-skid (nɒnskɪd) *adj.* (of tires, road surfaces etc.) having a surface designed to prevent or limit skidding

nonspecific urethritis [NONGONOCOCCAL URETHRITIS]

non-start-er (nɒnstɑrtər) *n.* a contemplated project that was never begun

non-ster-oid or **non-ster-oid-al** (nɒnstérɔɪd) *n.* *(biochem.)* not part of the group that includes sex hormones, bile acids, sterols, etc. —**nonsteroid** *adj.*

non-stick pan (nɒnstɪkpæn) *n.* cooking utensil coated with Teflon or other solid lubricant that resists adhesion of fats

non-stop (nɒnstɒp) *adj.* and *adv.* without a stop

nonsuch [NONESUCH]

non-suit (nɒnsuːt) **1.** *n.* *(law)* a judgment against a plaintiff because of failure to make out a legal case etc. **2.** *v.t.* *(law)* to decide, judge or record that plaintiff has failed to establish a legal case or produce sufficient evidence [fr. O.F. *nonsute, nounsute*]

non-sup-port (nɒnsəpɔrt, nɒnsəpóurt) *n.* *(law)* failure to provide maintenance despite a court order

Non-tar-iff Barriers (nɒntærɪf bǽrɪərz) practices other than the imposition of tariffs that tend to restrain international trade, e.g., internal taxation, antidumping or countervailing duties, customs fees, excessive documentation requirements, etc. *abbr.* **NTBs**

non trop-po (nɒntrɒpoʊ) *adv.* *(mus.)* not excessively

non-U (nɒnjuː) *adj.* not part of, or typical of, the upper classes

non-un-ion (nɒnjuːnjən) *adj.* not belonging to a trade union ‖ not recognizing trade unions ‖ refusing to employ trade unionists

non-vec-tor (nɒnvektər) *n.* *(biol.)* of nondisease-carrying animal, bird, or insect

non-vi-o-lence (nonvi:ələn) *n.* the policy or practice of refusing to use violence, esp as a way of meeting oppression

non-vo-ca-lid (nonvoukəlid) *n.* (*phonetics*) consonant sound except *y*, *w*, *r*, and *h also* contoid

noo-dle (nu:dl) *n.* a strip of pasta, served in quantity, e.g. with meat or in soup [G. *nudel*]

nook (nuk) *n.* a sheltered, hidden or quiet corner ‖ a recess in a room, esp. beside a fireplace [M.E. *noke*, *nok*]

noon (nu:n) *n.* 12 o'clock in the daytime [O.E. *nōn* fr. L. *nona (hora)*, ninth (hour)]

noon-day (nu:ndei) *n.* (*rhet.*) midday

no one *pron.* nobody

noon-tide (nu:ntaid) *n.* the noon period [O.E. *nontid*]

noon-time (nu:ntaim) *n.* midday

Noord-bra-bant (noubrəbant) NORTH BRABANT

noose (nu:s) **1.** *n.* a loop in a rope etc. with a running knot which draws tighter as the rope is pulled, e.g. in a snare, lasso or halter ‖ (*fig.*) a snare **2.** *v.t.* *pres. part.* **noos-ing** *past* and *past part.* **noosed** to entrap by a noose ‖ to arrange (cord) in a noose [etym. doubtful]

no-o-sphere (nu:əsfiə) *n.* **1.** the biosphere after human alterations **2.** activities of human beings, esp. intellectual; conceived by French paleontologist Teilhard de Chardin

Noot-ka (nu:tkə, nutkə) *pl.* **Noot-ka, Noot-kas** *n.* a North American Indian people of the Wakashan linguistic stock, inhabiting the southwest coast of Vancouver Island, B.C. Their art was characterized by elaborate stylized carvings, esp. the totem pole. In 1778 James Cook estimated the population to be 7,500 ‖ a member of this people ‖ their language

no-pal (nóupl) *n.* a member of *Nopalea*, a genus of cacti cultivated as a support for the cochineal insect ‖ the prickly pear [Span. fr. Mex. *nopalli*, cactus]

nor (nɔr) *conj.* used as a negative correlative with 'neither' to connect two or more alternatives, *he has neither brains nor brawn* ‖ (often with inversion of subject and verb) and not, *they don't know him, nor do they want to* [contr. of obs. *nother*]

NOR, NOR operator, or **NORgate** (nɔr) *n.* (*computer*) a logic circuit operator with the property that if *P*, *Q*, and *R* are statements, then the NOR is true if all the statements are false and false if at least one is true *Cf* AND, OR

NORAD (*mil. acronym*) for North American Defense Command, coordinator of continental defense network

Nor-bert (nɔrbərt), St (c. 1080–1134), German ecclesiastic. He founded the Premonstratensian order (1119). Feast: June 6

Nord (nɔr) a department (area 2,228 sq. miles, pop. 2,510,700) of N. France (*FLANDERS) Chief town: Lille

Nor-den-skjold (nú:rdənʃə:ld), Baron Nils Adolf Erik (1832–1901), Swedish scientist and Arctic explorer. He was the first to navigate the Northeast Passage (1878–9)

Nor-dic (nɔ́rdik) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the Germanic peoples of N. Europe (esp. Scandinavia), characterized by tall stature, fair hair and blue eyes ‖ (*skiing*) of jumping and cross-country events **2.** *n.* a person of this physical type [fr. F. *nordique*]

Nord-ling-en, Battle of (nɔ́rtlɪŋɪn) a battle (1634) in which a Hapsburg army defeated a Swedish and German army during the Thirty Years' War ‖ a battle (1635) in which the French defeated a Hapsburg army during the Thirty Years' War

Nore (nɔr) a large sandbank in the center of the Thames estuary, marking the mouth of the river

nor-ep-i-neph-rine (nɔrepinéfri:n) *n.* a hormone produced by the medulla of the adrenal gland that stimulates constriction of the blood vessels and acts on the sympathetic nervous system (*ADRENALIN, *EPINEPHRINE)

nor-eth-in-drone ($C_{20}H_{26}O_2$) (nɔreθíndroun) *n.* (*pharm.*) a progestational hormone used as an oral contraceptive; marketed as Norlutin

nor-e-thy-no-drel-mes-tra-nol ($C_{20}H_{26}O_2$) (nɔreθinɔdrelmestrənɔl) *n.* (*pharm.*) a synthetic estrogen with the hormone ethinodrel; used as an oral contraceptive; marketed as Enovid

Nor-folk (nɔ́rfək), Thomas Howard, 3rd duke of (1443–1524). He commanded the English army at Flodden Field (1513) and was the chief adviser to Henry VIII

Norfolk (nɔ́rfək), Thomas Howard, 4th duke of (1536–72). He was executed for participating in the Ridolfi plot (1571). He was the grandson of the 3rd duke

Norfolk (nɔ́rfək) a county (area 2,074 sq. miles, pop. 693,490) of E. England. County town: Norwich

Norfolk (nɔ́rfək) a city and naval base (pop. 66,743) of Virginia, at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay

Norfolk Island an island (area 13 sq. miles, pop. 2,135 of Australia in the S. Pacific 950 miles northeast of Sydney, discovered by Cook (1774). Industries: whaling, lumber, fruit growing, tourism

Nor-folk jacket (nɔrfək) a loose-fitting, single-breasted hooring jacket with box pleats and belt

Noricum an ancient province of the Roman Empire corresponding to modern Austria

norm (nɔrm) *n.* (*statistics*) the fundamental measure or standard of attainment, *production norms*, *absolute norm*, *normal departure from* ‖ (*math.*) a normal or perpendicular [L. *norma*, a carpenter's square, a rule]

nor-mal (nɔrməl) **1.** *adj.* conforming to a norm, standard, regular, *a normal temperature* ‖ (*psychol.*) conforming to the standard or average for a particular type or group ‖ (*loosely*) mentally or emotionally sound ‖ (*math.*) forming a right angle ‖ approximating a statistical norm or average ‖ (*chem.*, of a solution, *abbr.* N.) having a concentration of 1 gram equivalent of solute per liter of solution (cf. MOLAR) ‖ (*chem.* of a chain of carbon atoms in a hydrocarbon) straight, unbranched ‖ (*chem.*, of a salt) containing no ionizable hydrogen atoms or hydroxyl groups **2.** *n.* the usual or average state, level etc., *above the normal* ‖ (*math.*) a line drawn perpendicular to the tangent line at a point on a curve ‖ (*math.*) a plane perpendicular to the tangent plane to a surface at a point on the surface **nor-mal-cy** *n.* normality in the conditions governing human activities **nor-mal-i-ty** (nɔrmǽlɪti) *n.* the state or quality of being normal [fr. L. *normalis* fr. *norma*, a rule]

nor-mal-i-za-tion (nɔrməlizéiʃən) *n.* the act or process of normalizing

nor-mal-ize (nɔ́rməlaiz) *pres. part.* **nor-mal-iz-ing** *past* and *past part.* **nor-mal-ized** *v.t.* to make normal

nor-mal-ly (nɔ́rməli:) *adv.* in a normal way ‖ in normal circumstances, under normal conditions

normal school a training school for elementary schoolteachers in some countries [after F. *école normale*]

Nor-man (nɔrmən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to Normandy or the Normans ‖ of or relating to a variety of Romanesque architecture which originated (mid-10th c.) in Normandy and was used in England after the Norman Conquest **2.** *n.* a native of Normandy, esp. (*hist.*) one of the Northmen (*VIKING) who conquered Normandy (10th c.), or one of their Norman-French descendants. The Normans conquered England (1066) and parts of Italy (11th c.), and established [illegible] kingdom of [illegible] [O.F. *Normant*, pl. of *Normant* fr. Gmc *Northman*]

Nor-man-French (nɔrmənfrentʃ) *n.* the form of French spoken by the medieval Normans, and introduced by them into England

nor-ma-tive (nɔrmətiv) *adj.* of or relating to a norm ‖ establishing a norm [F. *normatif* (*norme*)]

Norman Conquest the conquest of England (1066) by William of Normandy (*WILLIAM I)

Nor-man-dy (nɔrməndi:) a former province of France on the English Channel, in the N.W. Paris basin, including Seine-Maritime, Calvados and Manche, and parts of Eure and Orne. The whole (but esp. Calvados) is a rich farming region: cheese and butter, meat, cereals, sugar beets, fruit, cider. Chief towns: Rouen (the old capital), Le Havre and Cherbourg (ports), and Caen. The region was raided (9th c.) by Vikings or Normans, from whom it takes its name. It was ceded (911) by Charles III to Rollo. After [illegible] possession until 1204, and was ravaged in the Hundred Years' War. Secured by France [illegible] scene of heavy fighting in the 2nd world war [illegible]

nor-mo-ther-mi-a (nɔrmouθɔ́rmiə) *n.* (*physiol.*) normal body temperature **normothermic** *adj.*

Nor-ris (nɔris, nɔ́ris), (Benjamin) Frank(lin) (1870–1902), U.S. novelist of the naturalist school. Two parts of his projected trilogy, 'The Epic of the Wheat' were completed: 'The Octopus' (1901), depicting the brutal struggle between wheat farmers and railroad interests, and 'The Pit' (1903), dealing with unrestrained speculation on the Chicago grain market

Norris, George William (1861–1944), U.S. Congressman. As a nonpartisan senator (1912–43) from Nebraska, he drafted the 20th amendment to the constitution, abolishing the 'lame duck' sessions of Congress. He helped to establish the Tennessee Valley Authority. He also helped to draft an act restricting the use of injunctions in labor disputes, paving the way to a legal concept of labor-management relations

Norris-La Guardia Act (nɔ́risləgwɑ́rdiə) (1932) [illegible]

Norr-ko-ping (nɔrtʃə:pin) a port (pop. 118,064) of E. central Sweden: textile machinery, paper products, shipbuilding

Norrland NORTHLAND

Norse (nɔrs) **1.** *n.* the Scandinavian branch of the Germanic languages ‖ West Scandinavian, including Norwegian, Icelandic and Faroese **the Norse** the people of Scandinavia, esp. the Norwegians **2.** *adj.* of Norway or the Norwegians ‖ (*hist.*) pertaining to ancient Scandinavia or the language, prob. to Old Norwegian [Du. *noorsch* 'Norwegian']

Norse-man (nɔ́rsmən) *pl.* **Norse-men** (nɔ́rsmən) *n.* (*hist.*) (*VIKING)

North (nɔrθ), Frederick, 2nd earl of Guilford and 8th Baron North (1732–92), British statesman. As chancellor of the exchequer (1767–70) and prime minister (1770–82) he was responsible for implementing George III's policy of taxing the colonies, and for organizing the British war effort in the Revolutionary War to which the policy led. He resigned after Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown

North, Sir Thomas (c. 1535–c. 1602), English translator. His masterpiece was the version of Amyot's French translation of Plutarch's 'Lives of the Noble Grecians and Romans' (1579), on which Shakespeare drew freely

north (nɔrθ) (*adv.* towards the north **2.** *n.* usually with 'the') one of the four cardinal points of the compass (*abbr.* N., 'COMPASS POINT, 'MAGNETIC NORTH, 'TRUE NORTH) ‖ the direction to the left of a person facing east **the North** the northern part of a country ‖ the states of the U.S.A. north of the Mason-Dixon line which fought for the Union in the Civil War **3.** *adj.* of, belonging to or situated towards the north ‖ facing north ‖ (of winds) blowing from the north [O.E.]

North America the third largest continent (area 9,400,000 sq. miles, pop. 325,400,000) Political units: Canada, Greenland, Mexico, St Pierre and Miquelon, the U.S.A., and those comprised in Central America and the West Indies (see separate article)

North American 1. *adj.* of or pertaining to North America **2.** *n.* an inhabitant of this area

North American Indians the indigenous peoples of North America. In a series of migrations, the first of which took place about 25,000 years ago, they reached the western hemisphere presumably from Asia through the Bering Strait. Amerinds in general are classified by anthropologists as a single race, which explains their common physical characteristics, incl. Mongoloid features, coarse, straight black hair, dark eyes and a yellowish-brown to reddish-brown skin color. Prior to 1492, the population [illegible] two million. They inhabited six major cultural areas (excluding the Arctic), i.e., Northwest Coast, Plains, Plateau, Eastern Woodlands, Northern, and Southwest. The struggle for domination in America between the Indian and white man, from the arrival (16th c.) of the Spanish and (17th c.) of the British and French [illegible] led by Sitting Bull, who had rebelled against their confinement to a reservation, in South Dakota. From the 1960s, U.S. Indians made a concerted effort to preserve their heritage and [illegible]

Affairs (B.I.A.). In the 1980s, Indians were frequently successful in obtaining large settlements for lands taken illegally by the government.

North·amp·ton (nɔrθæmptən) the county town (pop. 156,853) of Northamptonshire, England; a county borough. Manufactures: boots and shoes, leather, machinery, paint. Round church [illegible].

North·amp·ton·shire (nɔrθæmptənʃiər) (*abbr.* Northants.) a county (area 914 sq. miles, pop. 527,532 excl. the Soke of Peterborough) of England in the S. Midlands. County town: Northampton.

North Atlantic Drift the warm ocean current continuing the Gulf Stream across the N. Atlantic from Newfoundland to the Barents Sea. It has a considerable moderating influence on the climate of N.W. Europe.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (*abbr.* NATO) a mutual defensive alliance set up (Apr. 4, 1949) by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. They pledged to unite their efforts for collective defense and to consider an armed attack on any member as an attack on all. This marked the first peacetime participation of the U.S.A. in a collective security arrangement outside the Americas. The chief policymaking body, the North Atlantic Council, meets at least once a week. The 1983 deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe caused controversy within the organization. Greece and Turkey joined in 1951, the Federal Republic of Germany in 1954 and Spain in 1982. Headquarters: Brussels.

North Borneo *SABAH

North Brabant (*Du.* Noordbrabant) a province (area 1,965 sq. miles, pop. 1,543,000) in the S. Netherlands. Capital: s'Hertogenbosch (pop. 69,000). It was part of the medieval duchy of Brabant.

north by east N. 11° 15′ E., one point east of due north (*abbr.* N. b. E., *Br.* esp. N. by E., *COMPASS POINT).

north by west N. 11° 15′ W., one point west of due north (*abbr.* N. b. W., *Br.* esp. N. by W., [illegible]).

North Cameroons the north section of the former British Cameroons, since 1961 part of Nigeria.

North Car·o·li·na (kærəlainə) (*abbr.* N.C.) a state (area 52,712 sq. miles, pop. 6,019,000) on the S. Atlantic coast of the U.S.A. Capital: Raleigh. Chief city: Charlotte. The coastal region is flat, but there are ranges of the Appalachian Mts. in the west. Agriculture: tobacco, cotton, corn, hay, peanuts, poultry. Resources: timber, [illegible] textiles, furniture, food products. State University [illegible] named after Charles I, was settled by the English (17th c.), and was one of the Thirteen Colonies. It became (1789) the 12th state of the [illegible].

North·cliffe (nɔrθklif), Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, 1st Viscount (1865–1922), [illegible] Harold Sidney Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Rothermere (1868–1940), he acquired a chain of newspapers, and founded the 'Daily Mail' (1896). Through this, the first cheap popular English newspaper, he influenced public opinion, esp. during the 1st world war.

[illegible] a native of N. England.

North Dakota (*abbr.* N.D.) a state (area 70,775 sq. miles, pop. 670,000) on the fertile plains of N. central U.S.A. Capital: Bismarck. Agriculture, the chief occupation: wheat, barley, rye, [illegible]. Manufactures: agricultural products, oil products. State university (1883): at Grand Forks.

[illegible] (*abbr.* N.E., *COMPASS POINT) **the North·**

northeast by east N. 56° 15′ E., one point east of due northeast (*abbr.* N.E. b. E., *Br.* esp. N.E. by E., *COMPASS POINT).

northeast by north N. 33° 45′ E., one point north of due northeast (*abbr.* N.E. b. N., *Br.* esp. N.E. by N., *COMPASS POINT).

north-east-er (nɔrθi:stər, nɔri:stər) *n.* a strong wind or gale from the northeast.

north-east-er-ly (nɔrθi:stərli:, nɔri:stərli:) **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* in or towards the northeast ‖ (of winds) from that direction. **2.** *pl.* **north-east-er-lies** *n.* a wind blowing from the northeast.

north-east-ern (nɔrθi:stərn, nɔri:stərn) *adj.* situated, facing or moving towards the northeast ‖ of or relating to the northeast or the Northeast.

Northeast New Guinea (or Territory of New Guinea) a former territory of Australia comprising N.E. New Guinea with the Bismarck Archipelago and the W. Solomon Is., part of Papua New Guinea.

Northeast Passage a sea passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans along the Arctic coasts of Europe and Asia. It was searched for unsuccessfully as a trade route to China by Willoughby and Chancellor (1553), Barents (1594–7) and Hudson (1607–9). It was first navigated (1878–9) by Nordenskjold. Thanks to atom-powered icebreakers, it is a Russian sea lane serving N. Siberia.

north-east-ward (nɔrθi:stwərd, nɔri:stwərd) *adv.* and *adj.* towards the northeast. **north-east-wards** *adv.*

nor·ther·ly (nɔrðərli:) **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* in or towards the north ‖ (of winds) from the north. **2.** *pl.* **nor·ther·lies** *n.* a wind blowing from the north [illegible].

north·ern (nɔrðərn) *adj.* situated, facing or moving towards the north. **Northern** of or relating to the North [O.E.].

North·ern·er (nɔrðərnər) *n.* a native or inhabitant of the North esp. of the Northern part of the U.S.A.

northern hemisphere the half of the earth north of the equator.

Northern Ireland a country (area 5,462 sq. miles, pop. 1,537,000) occupying the northern fifth of Ireland. It is a division of the United Kingdom. Capital: Belfast. Language: English. Religion: 30% Presbyterian, 25% Church of England, 36% Roman Catholic. The mountains of the north are separated from the Mountains of Mourne in the south by the flax-producing Lough Neagh basin and the drumlin belt of N. Armagh. Only 2% of the land is forested. Average temperatures (F.): (Jan.) 41°, (July) 58°. Rainfall: 30–50 ins. Chief ports: Belfast, Londonderry. University of Belfast (1908). HISTORY. Northern Ireland officially became a part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1920, with a separate parliament and limited self-government. (For previous history *IRELAND.) The Irish Republic refused to recognize it, and the Irish Republican Army carried out raids on property and communications in Northern Ireland (1950s). Relations between the two countries showed signs of improvement (1945). Fighting between Protestants and Catholics broke out (Dec. 1968) in Belfast and spread subsequently to other cities, causing a political crisis and bringing the country to the verge of civil war. The Northern Irish Parliament was suspended (March 1972). Whitehall assumed direct administration for a 12-month period, and tried to establish a legislature that allowed proportionate Roman Catholic representation. A Protestant extremist-organized general strike toppled the new government, and Britain resumed direct control, which it maintained into the 1980s. A 1985 agreement with Britain gave the Republic of Ireland a voice in the North's affairs in an attempt to establish peace.

northern lights the aurora borealis.

north·ern·most (nɔrðərnmoust) *adj.* furthest [illegible].

Northern Nigeria a former region (area 281,872 sq. miles) of Nigeria, comprising the northern four-fifths of the country. Capital: Kaduna.

[illegible] Rhodesia.

Northern Territory an administrative area (520,280 sq. miles, pop. 121,300) of N. central Australia. Capital: Darwin (pop. 20,000). The flat coastal plain is tropical, the interior tablelands are semiarid. Large areas are desert, particularly in the west. Main occupation: cattle ranching. Minerals: gold, copper, uranium, some silver, tungsten, mica, manganese.

Northern War a war (1700–21) in N. and E. Europe caused basically by the rivalry of Charles XII of Sweden and Peter I of Russia, esp. for control of the Baltic. Sweden defeated a coalition of Russia, Denmark and Saxony (1700–6), thanks to the bold military tactics of Charles XII, but was heavily defeated by Russia (1709). Turkey declared war on Russia (1710). In Poland and Scandinavia war continued from 1709 until Charles XII was killed (1718). Sweden lost Livonia and Karetia to Russia. The war marked the end of Sweden as a great power and the beginning of Russian interest in Europe.

North Frisian Islands *FRISIAN ISLANDS

North German Confederation a political union of N. German states (1867–71) set up under Prussian domination after the Seven Weeks' War. The confederation was enlarged after the Franco-Prussian War to become the German Empire (1871).

North Holland *HOLLAND

north-ing (nɔrθiŋ) *n.* (*naut.*) a sailing towards the north ‖ (*naut.*) the distance thus sailed ‖ (*cartography*) northward from bottom to top reading of grid values on a map.

North Island *NEW ZEALAND

North Korea *KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF.

North Land *SEVERNAYA ZEMLYA

North·man (nɔrθmən) *pl.* **North·men** (nɔrθmən) *n.* (*hist.*) *VIKING.

north-north-east (nɔrθnɔrθi:st, nɔrnɔri:st) **1.** *adv.* towards north-northeast. **2.** *n.* N. 22° 30′ E., a compass point midway between north and northeast (*abbr.* N.N.E., *COMPASS POINT). **3.** *adj.* of or situated towards north-northeast ‖ (of winds) blowing from north-northeast.

north-north-west (nɔrθnɔrθwést, nɔrnɔrwést) **1.** *adv.* towards north-northwest. **2.** *n.* N. 22° 30′ W., a compass point midway between north and northwest (*abbr.* N.N.W., *COMPASS POINT). **3.** *adj.* of or situated towards north-northwest ‖ (of winds) blowing from north-northwest.

North Ossetian A.S.S.R. an autonomous republic (area 3,100 sq. miles, pop. 601,000) in the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., on the northern slopes of the central Caucasus. Capital: Ordzhonikidze. People: Ossets and Russians.

North Platte *PLATTE.

North Pole the northern end of the earth's axis. The first man to reach it was Peary, in 1909 ‖ (*astron.*) the celestial zenith as viewed from the terrestrial pole ‖ the point in the earth's magnetic field from which lines of magnetic force radiate. **north pole** the pole of a magnet that points toward the north when the magnet is allowed to rotate freely in the earth's magnetic field (cf. SOUTH POLE).

North Rhine–Westphalia (*G.* Nordrhein-Westfalen) the most industrialized and populous state (area 13,153 sq. miles, pop. 17,040,700) of West Germany, between the Weser and the Low Countries. It consists of the lower Rhineland, with the Ruhr, the northern edge of the Rhenish mountains, and the basin around Munster. The east is forest. Crops: cereals, potatoes, sugar beets. Chief industries: mining (coal, lignite, iron), mechanical engineering, textiles, glass, chemicals, tourism. Main towns: Bonn, Cologne, Dusseldorf (the capital), Duisburg, Dortmund. It was formed (1945) largely from the Prussian provinces of Rhine and Westphalia. Divided among numerous small powers until the Napoleonic conquest, the region was granted to Prussia in 1815.

North Sea an arm (area 160,000 sq. miles) of the Atlantic lying between the British Isles, the Low Countries, Germany and Scandinavia. It is deepest off Norway. Shallows include the Dogger Bank. It is extremely rich in fish, and is the busiest shipping area in the world. Commercially exploitable quantities of natural gas were discovered under the sea bed (1965–6); their development esp. helped the economies of Norway and Britain.

North Star the polestar.

North·um·ber·land (nɔrθʌmbərlənd), John Dudley, duke of *WARWICK. John Dudley, earl [illegible].

Northumberland (*abbr.* Northumb.) the northernmost county (area 2,019 sq. miles, pop. 299,950) of England. County town: Newcastle upon Tyne.

North·um·bri·a (nɔrθʌmbriə) an Anglo Saxon kingdom extending from the Forth to the Humber, formed (c. 605) by the union of two earlier kingdoms. It rose to dominance (early 7th c.) under Edwin, but soon declined. It was a center of learning (late 7th c.) and was the home of Caedmon, Bede and Alcuin

North·um·bri·an (nɔrθʌmbriən) *n.* the Old English dialect formerly spoken in Northumbria || an inhabitant of Northumberland | the modern dialect of this county

north·ward (nɔrθwərd, nɔrðərd) **1.** *adv.* and *adj.* towards the north **2.** *n.* the northward direction or part| **north·wards** *adv.*

north·west (nɔrθwest, nɔrwest) **1.** *adv.* towards the northwest **2.** *n.* (usually with 'the') the compass point or direction midway between north and west (*abbr.* N.W., ⁺COMPASS POINT) **the North·west** the northwestern part of a country **3.** *adj.* of, belonging to or situated towards the northwest || (of winds) blowing from the northwest [O.E.]

northwest by north N. 33° 45′ W., one point north of due northwest (*abbr.* N.W. b. N., *Br.* esp. N.W. by N., ⁺COMPASS POINT)

northwest by west N. 56° 15′ W., one point west of due northwest (*abbr.* N.W. b. W., *Br.* esp. N.W. by W., ⁺COMPASS POINT)

North West Company an organization of fur trading companies established in North America (1783) as rival to the Hudson's Bay Company, with which it was united (1821)

north·west·er (nɔrθwéstər, nɔrwéstər) *n.* a strong wind or gale from the northwest

north·west·er·ly (nɔrθwéstərli:, nɔrwéstərli:) **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* in or towards the northwest || (of winds) from that direction **2.** *pl.* **north·west·er·lies** *n.* a wind blowing from the northwest

north·west·ern (nɔrθwéstərn, nɔrwéstərn) *adj.* situated, facing or moving towards the northwest || of or relating to the northwest or the Northwest

North–West Frontier Province (*hist.*) a former province (1901–47) of British India on the border of Afghanistan, now part of Pakistan. For centuries the battleground of Pathans against Moguls, Sikhs and the British, it contains the Khyber and other vital passes

Northwest Ordinance (1787) one of the first declarations of the U.S. Congress. It outlined the methods, later accepted as custom, by which territories were organized and states admitted. It banned slavery in the Northwest Territory, encouraged free public education, and guaranteed religious freedom and trial by jury. It promised just and humane laws to preserve peace and friendship with the Indians

Northwest Passage a sea passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans along the Arctic coast of North America. It was searched for unsuccessfully as an alternative route to Asia by Cabot (1497–8), Frobisher (1576–8), Davis (1585–7), Hudson (1609–11), and Baffin (1615–16). It was discovered (1850) by McClure, and was first navigated (1903–6) by Amundsen

Northwest Territories the part (area 1,304,903 sq. miles, pop. 49,000) of Canada lying north of the 60th parallel, including islands and excluding parts within Quebec, Newfoundland province, or the Yukon. Chief town: Yellowknife. The region is governed by a commissioner and council. It is largely treeless tundra, with long cold winters and short cool summers. Native Indians (south of the tree line) and Eskimos (north of it), together forming two-thirds of the population, live by hunting, fishing, and fur trapping. Minerals: gold, uranium, oil, pitchblende, nickel, iron. The territories, administered from 1670 by the Hudson's Bay Company, were transferred by the British government to Canada (1870)

Northwest Territory a tract of land (265,878 sq. miles, bounded by the Mississippi River, the Rivers and the Great Lakes, acquired (1783) by the U.S.A. after the Revolutionary War. It now forms the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota. The area was opened up (18th c.) by French trappers, and was ceded (1763) to Britain after the French and Indian War

north·west·ward (nɔrθwéstwərd, nɔrwestwərd) *adv.* and *adj.* towards the northwest| **north·west·wards** *adv.*

nor·trip·ty·line hydrochloride (nɔrtriptili:n haidrouklɔraid) (*pharm.*) a psychic stimulant; marketed as Aventyl

Nor·way (nɔrwei) a kingdom (area 125,064 sq. miles, pop. 4,113,000) in N. W. Europe (Scandinavia). Capital: Oslo. Overseas territories: Svalbard, Jan Mayen Is., Queen Maud Land. People and [illegible] Religion: Evangelical Lutheran (state Church), small Roman Catholic and other minorities. The land, almost entirely mountainous, is 74% unproductive, 23% forest, 3% cultivated and grazed. The coast is steep, fringed with islands (providing a protected sea passage) and deeply cut by fiords. The highest mountains are the Jotunheimen (Galdhopiggen, 8,100 ft.) in the south center. Barren plateaus (Hardangervidda, Dovrefjell) and [illegible] fields separate the mountain ranges. Average temperatures: [illegible] (Jan.) and 57° (July), Oslo 24° and 62°, Tromsø 25° and 52°, the Glomma valley (southeast, at 2,000 ft.) 13° and 52°. Rainfall: extreme north 16 ins., coast 40–60 ins., Bergen 85 ins., Sogne fiord 100 ins. Livestock: cattle, sheep, poultry, hogs, goats, horses, reindeer. Agricultural products: cereals, potatoes, hay, dairy products. Fisheries: cod, herring, prawns, mackerel, salmon. Minerals: nickel, iron ore, copper, zinc, sulfur pyrites, titanium and molybdenum, silver, bismuth. Other resources: furs, hydroelectricity, timber, whales and seals. Exports: pulp and paper, metals, cod-liver oil, meat and dairy products, fish, whale and seal oils, fertilizers. Main industries: food processing, chemicals, [illegible] machinery, clothing, wood, M[illegible] machinery, vehicles, metals, fuel oil, textiles, cereals. Norway has the world's third largest merchant fleet. Ports: Oslo, Bergen, Stavanger, Trondheim, Narvik. Universities: Oslo (1811), Bergen (1946). Monetary unit: krone (100 [illegible]). HISTORY. Norway was peopled by Germanic tribes early in the Christian era, and was united (late 9th c.) under Harald I. From Norway, the Vikings raided the shores of the North Sea and the Atlantic (8th–10th cc.) and Norwegian colonies were established. Christianity was introduced (11th c.). The Hanseatic League dominated Norwegian trade (12th c.). About half the population was killed by the Black Death (1349–50). Norway was united with Denmark and Sweden by the Union of Kalmar (1397) and remained little more than a Danish province until 1814, when it was united with Sweden. The 19th c. saw the growth of Norway's trade and shipping, and the spread of hostility toward Sweden. The union with Sweden was dissolved (1905) and Haakon VII was elected king of Norway. The country remained neutral in the 1st world war, developed its industries and became a leading maritime nation. Norway was occupied (1940–5) by the Germans, who established a puppet regime under Quisling, while the king and the cabinet set up a government-in-exile in London. Norway joined the U.N. (1945), NATO (1949) and the European Free Trade Association (1959). Entry into the E.E.C. was fully negotiated (1972) but a referendum rejected membership. Norway is part of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). Offshore oil production in the North Sea began in 1975 although Norway's chief source of energy remains hydroelectricity. In the late 1970s, the reigning Labor party lost ground to the Conservatives, who in 1981 formed their first government in 53 years under prime minister Kare Willoch

Nor·we·gian (nɔrwi:dʒən) **1.** *n.* a native of Norway || the Germanic language of the Norwegians **2.** *adj.* pertaining to Norway, the [illegible] there [illegible] (E.M.) Norse

The Norwegian language belongs to the Scandinavian branch of the Germanic languages along with Swedish and Danish. There are two official forms. Landsmal (or Nynorsk), based on Norwegian rural dialects, and Riksmal (or Bokmal), the traditional Danish influenced language current since the Middle [illegible]

Norwich [illegible] market and county borough. Industry: shoes. Norman castle, cathedral (11th c.). University [illegible]

Norwich School an English school of painting [illegible] chief masters were Crome and Cotman

[illegible] the nostrils and the nasal cavity, and [illegible] the corresponding part of the head of other animals || a sense of smell, *the dog has a very good nose* || an ability to detect what is hidden, *a nose for scandal* || a forward or projecting part, *the nose of an aircraft* || (*racing*) the approximate [illegible] a horse's [illegible] as a distance in [illegible] result on the nose (*pop.*) exactly **to cut off one's nose to spite one's face** to do something hurtful to someone else knowing that it is also to one's own detriment **to follow one's nose** to go straight on || to do as instinct suggests **to lead someone by the nose** to make someone foolishly do whatever one wants him to **to look down one's nose at** to show disdain for **to pay through the nose** to pay an [illegible] price **to poke** or **stick one's nose in** to interfere in (what is not one's proper business) **to put someone's nose out of joint** to make someone feel slighted **to speak through one's nose** to pronounce in a nasal manner **to thumb one's nose** to make a rude, derisive gesture by holding one's thumb to one's nose, with the fingers of the hand outstretched **to turn up one's nose at** to scorn **under someone's nose** immediately in front of someone **2.** *v. pres. part.* **nos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **nosed** *v.t.* (with 'out') to detect by or as if by smelling to work (one's way) forward, *he nosed his way through the crowd* || to push with the nose, *the horse nosed the stable door open* || *v.i.* **to nose about** (or **around**) to investigate, esp. inquisitively **to nose forward** (of a boat, motor vehicle etc.), to advance slowly and as if with great care **to nose into** to pry into, *she is always nosing into their affairs* [O.E. *nosu*]

nose bag a canvas bag containing fodder, slung over a horse's muzzle so that it can feed while in harness

nose-band (nouzbænd) *n.* the part of a bridle which passes over the horse's nose and is attached to the cheek straps

nose-bleed (nouzbli:d) *n.* epistaxis || an attack of this

nose cone the cone-shaped section on the forward end of a rocket or guided missile, designed to withstand the heat generated by reentry

nose dive a sudden plunge of an aircraft towards the ground **nose-dive** (nouzdaiv) *pres. part.* **nose-div·ing** *past* **nose-dived, nose-dove** (nouzdouv) *past part.* **nose-dived** *v.i.* to plunge in this way

nose flute a flute blown with the nostrils (in Thailand, Fiji etc.)

nose-gay (nouzgei) *n.* a posy, or small bunch of flowers

nose-piece (nouzpi:s) *n.* (*hist.*) a piece of armor to protect the nose | the lower end of a microscope |, a noseband

nose-rid·er (nouzraidər) *n.* (*surfing*) one who performs stunts on the nose of the surfboard — **nose-ride** *v.*

nose ring a metal ring passed through the membrane between the nostrils of a pig to prevent it from rooting, or of a bull to enable it to be led | an ornament worn though the nose by certain primitive peoples

nose wheelie skateboard riding when balanced toward the front wheels of the board

nosey [illegible]

nosey parker [illegible] PARKER

nosh (nɔʃ) *n.* between-meals goodies — **nosh** *v.* to partake in them — **nosher** *n.*

no show [illegible] one who makes a reservation and fails to keep it

nosh-up (nɔʃʌp) *n.* (*Br.*) an elaborate meal (from the Yiddish)

nos·ing (nouzin) *n.* the prominent edge of a molding | the rounded edge of a step, projecting [illegible]

no·sol·o·gy (nousɔlədʒi:) *n.* (*med.*) the classification of diseases [fr. Gk *nosos*, disease + *logos*, discourse]

nos·tal·gia (nɔstældʒə) *n.* a longing, usually sentimental, to experience again some real or imagined former pleasure **nos·tal·gic** *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *nostos*, a return home + *algos*, [illegible]

Nostradamus [illegible] Michel de Nostredame (1503–66), French physician and astrologer. He is the author of [illegible] rhymed prophecies, 'The Centuries' (1555)

nos·tril (nɔstrəl) *n.* one of the external apertures [illegible] nose + *thyrel*, opening]

no-strings (noustrinz) *adj.* without obligation

nos·trum (nɔstrəm) *n.* a quack remedy [L. neut. of *noster*, ours]

nos·y, nos·ey (nōʊzɪ) *comp* **nos·i·er** *superl* **nos·i·est** *adj* (*pop*) offensively inquisitive

nosy park·er, nosey park·er (pɑrkər) (*pop*) an inquisitive busybody

not (nɒt) *adv* (with auxiliary verbs and 'to be', often suffixed in the contracted form *n't*) used to express a negative, *they are not here, he wouldn't answer* (without a verb) used to introduce a clause, *not that it matters* used as an emphatic denial, *not him!* (*rhet*) used to emphasize the opposite, *not a few, not often* (with 'to say') used to introduce a stronger word or expression than one already used, *he is unkind, not to say cruel* (with 'to mention', 'to speak of') used to introduce a further, usually negative, consideration, *he rejected it for its costliness, not to mention its ugliness* **not a** not any, not one, *not a hope', not a man among them* **not half** (*Br, pop*) very very much [M E unstressed form of NOUGHT]

NOT (nɒt) *n* (*computer*) a logic operator or circuit in which if *P* is a statement, then the not of *P* is true if *P* is false, and false if *P* is true

not·a·bil·i·ties [illegible] the quality of being notable [a socially prominent person

no·ta·ble (noʊtəb'l) **1.** *adj* worthy of note, *a notable achievement* **2.** *n* a prominent person, esp [illegible] a Notable [F, fr L *notabilis*] member of an assembly, largely aristocratic in composition, summoned by French kings for consultation in emergencies **no·ta·bly** *adv* in a notable way [especially, particularly [F, fr L *notabilis*]

NOTAM [illegible]

notaphily SYNGRAPH

no·tar·i·al (noʊtɛrɪəl) *adj* of or pertaining to a notary

no·tar·ize [illegible] **no·tar·iz·ing** *past* and *past part* **no·ta·rized** *v t* to validate (a legal document) as a notary

no·ta·ry (noʊtərɪ) *pl* **no·ta·ries** *n* (in some countries) a public officer appointed to administer [illegible] symbols themselves [fr L *notatio (notationis)*, a marking]

notary public *pl* **notaries public** a notary

no·ta·tion (noʊteɪʃən) *n* the representation of numbers, quantities or other things by a set or scale of symbols a system of symbols used for this purpose, e g 0 to 9 in the decimal scale of notation (*mus*) the system of writing down a [illegible]

notch (nɒtʃ) **1.** *n* a V-shaped cut or indentation, esp one made to record a narrow pass or gap between mountains **2.** *v t* to cut notches in (often with 'up') to record (a score etc) by or as if [illegible]

notch·back (nɒtʃbæk) *n* a slant-roofed passenger car with a flat rear bumper *Cf* FASTBACK

note (noʊt) **1.** *n* (often *pl*) a brief written record made to assist the memory a brief, informal, written communication a formal diplomatic communication, esp one addressed personally, and usually in the first person a promissory [illegible] pitch (*mus*) a symbol denoting the pitch and duration of a musical sound (*mus*) a key of a piano or similar instrument an indication of an underlying attitude or opinion, *there was a* [illegible] to compare notes [illegible] **to strike a false note** to be unsuitable to the occasion to strike one as false **to strike the** [illegible] appropriate to the occasion **to take note** to pay [illegible] *pres part* **not·ing** *past* and *past part* **not·ed** to [illegible] in the mind to pay special attention to

noth·ing (nʌθɪŋ) **1.** *n* no thing, not anything at all (*loosely*) not anything of importance or interest, *there's nothing on television tonight* (*math*) naught, zero (*pl*) trifling remarks, *sweet nothings* **for nothing** for no payment, *he let me have it for nothing* for no reward, *we took all that trouble for nothing* for no reason, *they quarrelled for nothing* **nothing but** no less than, *it is nothing but cheek on his part* only, *nothing but desert for miles* **nothing doing** no activity or success **nothing doing!** (*pop*) no I won't! **there is nothing for it but** there is no alternative but **there is nothing in it** it is untrue (*pop*) there is no profit to be gained from it **to come to nothing** to have no useful result **to have nothing to do with** to leave entirely alone, have no dealings with **to make nothing of (something)** to be unable to understand, *I made nothing of the lecture* to treat as unimportant, *he made nothing of his efforts* to make little or no use of, *he made nothing of the opportunity* **to make nothing of (doing something)** to treat (the doing of something) as no hardship, *she made nothing of running the whole house without help* **to say nothing of** not to mention, *it is a well-paid job, to say nothing of the short hours* **to think nothing of** not to hesitate to, to do readily, *she thinks nothing of walking 10 miles* **2.** *adv* not in any way, *the heat is nothing like yesterday* **noth·ing·ness** *n* the state of non-existence the absence of any thing whatsoever total insignificance, *a realization of one's own* [illegible]

no·tice (noʊtɪs) **1.** *n* mental awareness, attention, *it escaped his notice* a printed or written announcement displayed publicly or inserted in a newspaper etc, *a notice of forthcoming concerts* a review (of a book, exhibition etc) in a newspaper etc previous warning, *subject to change without notice* a warning that a contract is to terminate, *the firm gave him a* [illegible] warning that something must be done within a certain time, *the landlord gave him notice to leave* **at short notice** with very little advance warning, **on notice, under notice** in the condition of having been warned **2.** *v t pres part* **no·tic·ing** *past* and *past part* **no·ticed** to be or become aware of, to write a notice of (a play etc) **no·tice·a·ble** *adj* conspicuous [illegible] being noticed **noticeably** *adv*

notice board (esp *Br*) a bulletin board

no·ti·fi·a·ble [illegible] that must be reported to the public health authori[illegible]

no·ti·fi·ca·tion (noʊtɪfɪkeɪʃən) *n* a notifying or being notified a written or printed communication which formally gives notice

no·ti·fy (noʊtɪfaɪ) *v t* (*Br*) to make (a fact) known to someone to inform (someone) of a fact [fr F *notifier*]

no-till·age or **no-till** (noʊtɪlɪdʒ) *n* (*agriculture*) system of planting in a narrow trench with high use of weed-suppressant herbicides

no·tion (noʊʃən) *n* a conception, idea, *his notion of a good novel is not hers* a general concept, *the notion of law* a theory or idea lacking precision or certainty, *the notion is not fully worked out in his mind* an understanding, *she had no notion what he meant* a whim or fancy, *his head was full of strange notions* (*pl*) inexpensive small useful articles (hairpins, needles, thread, combs etc) sold in a store [fr L *notio (notionis)* a concept]

no·tion·al (noʊʃən'l) *adj* belonging to the realm [illegible]

no·to·chord (noʊtəkɔrd) *n* the dorsal unsegmented elastic rod of cells which forms a skeletal axis in chordates It persists in the lowest vertebrates, but is transitory in the embryo of others, being replaced in the adult organisms by a [illegible] back (*chordæ*, cord, [illegible] **no·to·ri·e·ties** the quality or state of being notorious a notorious person [F *notoriété* or fr M L *notoriet*[illegible]

no·to·ri·ous (noʊtɔrɪəs, noʊtoʊrɪəs) *adj* (*pejorative*) widely known, *a notorious criminal* [illegible]

not out (*cricket*) of a batsman, after an appeal to the umpire not dismissed (*cricket*, of a bats[illegible]

No·tre Dame, Paris (noʊtrədæm, noʊtrədeɪm) the cathedral (early Gothic, 1163–c 1245) of Paris, France, on the Ile de la Cité

No·tre Dame, University of (noʊtərdeɪm) a Roman Catholic U S educational institution founded (1842) at Notre Dame, Ind, by brothers of the Congregation of Holy Cross, a French religious community

no-trump (noʊtrʌmp) **1.** *n* a bid or contract at bridge to play a hand with no suit as trumps **2.** *adj* being such a bid or contract

Not·ting·ham (nɒtɪŋəm) the county town (pop 282,900) of Nottinghamshire, England, on the Trent, a county borough Main industries bicycles, hosiery, lace, knitwear, textiles, coal mining, cigarettes Castle (17th c) Roman Catholic cathedral (1844, by Pugin) University (1948)

Not·ting·ham·shire (nɒtɪŋəmʃɪər) (*abbr* Notts) a county (area 844 sq miles, pop 974,100) in N central England County town Nottingham

not·with·stand·ing (nɒtwɪθstændɪŋ) **1.** *prep* in spite of, *she believed him guilty, notwithstanding all the evidence* **2.** *adv* nevertheless, *notwithstanding, he believed it* **3.** *conj* although

Nouak·chott (nwʊkʃɒt) the capital (pop 134,386) of Mauritania, near the coast

nou·gat (nuːgət, nuːgɑ) *n* a confection of sugar, with almonds or other nuts or candied fruit or honey [F

nought (nɔt) *n* (*math*) a naught (*rhet*) naught [O E *nōwiht*]

noughts-and-cross·es (nɔtsənkrɔsɪz) *n* (*Br*) tick-tack-toe

Nou·mé·a (nuːmeɪə) the capital and chief port (pop 74,335) of New Caledonia, on the south-west coast metallurgy

nou·men·on (nuːmənɒn) *pl* **nou·me·na** (nuːmənə) *n* (*philos*) an object or pure thought not connected with sense perception [fr Gk *nooumenon*, the thing perceived]

noun (naʊn) *n* (*gram*) a word used to name a person, place, thing, state or quality [A F]

nour·ish (nʌrɪʃ, nɒrɪʃ) *v t* to supply or sustain with food to foster or keep alive in the mind, *to nourish a feeling of hatred* **nour·ish·ment** *n* food [fr O F *norir (norriss-)*]

nous (naʊs, nuːs) *n* (*philos*) the mind, intellect (*pop*) common sense [Gk]

nou·veau pauvre, *pl* **nouveaux pauvres** (nuːvoʊpoʊvr) *n* (French) the newly poor *ant* nouveau riche

nouveau réalisme *n* (*Fr*) art form incorporating common objects and discards into an assemblage, as in works by Yves Klein, Jean Tingely, Daniel Spoerri, and Matial Roysse The term was coined by French art critic Pierre Restany

nou·veau riche (nuːvuriːʃ) *pl* **nou·veaux riches** (nuːvuriːʃ) *n* someone newly rich who lacks social standing, culture etc [F]

nouveau roman NEW NOVEL

nou·velle cuisine (nuːvɒlkwɪziːn) (*Fr*) haute-cuisine cooking style without use of rich sauces or large quantities of butter and cream *syn* cuisine minceur

Nov. November

no·va (noʊvə) *n* a variable star which in a short period of time (e g several hours) may increase in apparent brightness by several magnitudes, often flaring up from a star invisible to the naked eye and eventually returning to this state The cause of these explosive changes in luminosity is not known [L, fem of *novus*, new]

no·va·chord (noʊvəkɔrd) *n* an electronic pianolike instrument, with a range of six octaves, capable of a wide variety of tonal variation [fr L *novus*, new + CHORD]

no·vac·u·lite (noʊvækjʊlaɪt) *n* a hard, fine-grained siliceous rock used to make whetstones [fr L *novacula*, a razor]

No·va·lis (noʊvɑlɪs) (Friedrich Leopold von Hardenberg, 1772–1801), German Romantic poet and novelist, author of the mystical 'Hymnen an die Nacht' (1800) and the unfin[illegible] [Heinrich von Ofterdingen begun [illegible]

Nova Lisboa [illegible] MIN

No·va·ra, Battle of (nɔvɑrə) a battle fought (1849) in N Italy in which Charles Albert of Sardinia was defeated by the Austrian army under Radetzky

No·va Sco·tia (noʊvəskoʊʃə) a province (area 21,425 sq miles, pop 866,100) on the Atlantic coast of Canada, consisting of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Is Capital Halifax It is a plateau

(average height 500 ft) with coastal lowlands by the Bay of Fundy and in the south of Cape Breton Is. Agriculture dairying, poultry, fruit (esp. apples). Resources: fish, timber, coal, barite, gypsum, salt. Industries: oil refining, iron and steel, food processing, forestry products, shipbuilding. The area was first settled by the French (1605) as Acadia and changed hands several times between French and English until it was ceded to Britain (1713). It became a province of Canada (1867)

No·va·tian (nōvā'shən) *adj.* c. 258) antipope (251–8). He founded a sect which merged (4th c.) with Donatism, but which persisted in N Africa until the 6th c

No·va·ya Zem·lya (nôvəyəzemlyə) a pair of islands (total area 36,000 sq. miles, pop. 100, Samoyed) in the Arctic Ocean directly north of the Urals, belonging to the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R. Mainly elevated tundra, they are rich in game

nov·el (nŏv'əl) *n.* an imaginative prose narrative of some length, usually concerned with human experience and social behavior, and normally cast in the form of a connected story **the novel** this genre of literature [O.F. *novelle*]

—The form of the novel is very old: something similar was written in ancient Greece and Rome. In the Middle Ages poetry (e.g. Chaucer's 'Troilus and Criseyde'), collections of tales (Boccaccio's 'Decameron') and romances (the Arthurian legend) supplied the equivalent interest: humor, adventure, psychological penetration, storytelling. The novel proper emerged in the 16th c., initially as the picaresque novel, in which a lower-class hero has a series of adventures calling for resourcefulness, and in which the characteristics of certain broadly painted social classes are revealed (esp. in Spain, France and England). In 17th-c. France the novel took a great step forward with Mme de La Fayette's 'la Princesse de Cléves' (1678), in which the interest ceases to be in external events and focuses on motivation and mental conflict (i.e. it becomes moral). This deeper interest entered into English fiction with Richardson's 'Clarissa' (1747-8). The 19th c. was the great age of the European novel, in which the refinement of narrative and dramatic technique went hand in hand with a deeper interest in personality and behavior (or e.g. in Dickens and Zola), with the structure of society. In the greatest writers form and meaning are totally interdependent, e.g. in Kafka and Joyce

novel *adj.* new in one's experience and having an element of the unexpected | new and ingenious [O.F.]

nov·el·ette (nŏvəlĕt') *n.* a short novel or long short story || (*Br.*) a sentimental novel without literary pretension

nov·el·ist (nŏv'əlĭst) *n.* a person who writes novels

nov·el·ty (nŏv'əltĭ:) *pl.* **nov·el·ties** *n.* a novel thing or event || the quality or state of being novel || (*commerce*) a small manufactured article, esp. for personal or household adornment, usually without intrinsic value or merit [O.F. *novelté*]

No·vem·ber (nōvĕm'bər) *n.* (*abbr.* Nov.) the 11th month of the year, having 30 days [L. = the ninth month of the Roman calendar, fr. *novem*, nine]

no·vem·de·cil·lion (nōvĕndĭsĭl'yən) *n.* ⁶⁰NUMERAL TABLE [fr. L. *novemdecim*, nineteen + MILLION]

no·ve·na (nōvē'nə) *n.* (*Roman Catholicism*) a devotion with special prayers and services over nine days [M.L.]

Nov·go·rod (nŏv'gərət) a trad. center (pop. 186,000), of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., 100 miles southeast of Leningrad, once one of the most important cities in Russia. It was the capital of a principality (11th–15th cc.) and one of the chief centers of the Hanseatic League

nov·ice (nŏvĭs) *n.* a beginner in some pursuit which demands skill || (*eccles.*) a person received on probation into a religious order, prior to taking vows || a person newly converted to Christianity [O.F.]

noviciate *NOVITIATE

No·vi Sad (nôv'ĭsäd) the capital (pop. 170,800) of the Vojvodina, Yugoslavia, a port on the Danube milling, distilling, [illegible] ing

no·vi·ti·ate, no·vi·ci·ate (nōvĭ'shĭ·ĭt, nōvĭ'shĭ·ĭt) *n.* the state of being a novice | a period of probation as a novice || a place where novices are trained [fr. F. *nouciat*]

No·vo·caine (nōvəkān') *n.* a synthetic alkaloid compound used as a local anesthetic [trade name] fr. L. *novus* (see) + *cocaine*

No·vo·kuz·netsk (nôvəkŏŏznĕtsk') a city (formerly Stalinsk) (1959 pop. 500,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., in the Kuznetsk Basin, coal mining, iron and steel, metal alloys, heavy engineering, chemical and food industries

No·vo·si·birsk (nôvəsĭbĭrsk') (formerly Novonikolaevsk) the chief city (pop. 1,382,000, growing rapidly) of W. Siberia, R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R. on the Ob. It is the administrative center for the Kuznetsk Basin, metallurgy, mechanical engineering, textiles, food processing. It is on the Trans-Siberian Railroad

Novo Sibirskie Ostrova (nôvəsĭbĭrskĭĕ ôstrəvä') *NEW SIBERIAN ISLANDS

now (nau) **1.** *adv.* at the present time | without delay, *it is vital to act now* | used to introduce and emphasize a command, warning, reproof etc., *now you listen to me!* || used to introduce or emphasize a further development or transition in a narrative, *now, while this had been happening* ... || (*rhet.*, with following 'now') sometime ... *the coast ... except part ... now mountains, now plains* || at a certain time under consideration *the patient was changed ... to ... two ... reckoning to the present moment ... he has worked there a long time ... now and again*, **now and then** sometimes, occasionally **now now!** used to pacify, reprove etc **now or never** used to affirm the necessity of grasping an opportunity which will not recur **2.** *conj.* (often with 'that') because, as, *now that you have come you may as well stay* **3.** *n.* (after 'by', 'for', 'from', 'up to', 'till', 'until' etc) the present time [O.E. *nū*]

NOW (nau) **1.** for National Organization for Women **2.** (*banking acronym*) for negotiable order of withdrawal

NOW account (*banking*) interest-paying bank account using negotiable orders of withdrawal, a substitute for personal checking account offered by some savings institutions

now·a·days (nauədeĭz) **1.** *adv.* at the present time in history **2.** *n.* the present time, *children of nowadays*

no·way (nōwā') *adv.* not in any way or degree, not at all

no·ways (nōwāz) *adv.* noway

nowel *NOEL

Now Generation popular term for the young people of the 1960s and 1970s seeking instant gratification and solution to personal and world problems, with distinct ideas and fashions

no·where (nōhwĕər, nōwĕər) **1.** *adv.* not anywhere **nowhere near** at a considerable distance from, *he lives nowhere near London* || not nearly, *it was nowhere near as difficult as he expected* **to get nowhere** (*pop.*) to make no progress towards being successful **2.** *n.* a state of not existing or seeming not to exist || a place that does not exist

no·wise (nōwāz) *adv.* (*rhet.*) in no way, not at all

nox·ious (nŏk'shəs) *adj.* harmful, noxious gases corrupting, *a noxious influence* [fr. L. *noxius*]

noz·zle (nŏz'əl) *n.* a projecting aperture at the end of a tube, pipe etc. serving as an outlet for a fluid etc. [dim. of NOSE]

NPT (*abbr.*) of nonproliferation treaty, an agreement to limit the availability of nuclear weapons

N. S. Nova Scotia

nsec (*abbr.*) for nanosecond, one billionth of a second

NSU (*med. acronym*) for nonspecific urethritis (which see)

Nsuk·ka (ənsu'kə) a town of E. Nigeria 30 miles [illegible] (1960)

N. S. W. New South Wales

N. T. New Testament

NTA (*organic chem.*) nitrilotriacetic acid, a compound proposed for use to replace phos[illegible] It is considered a possible environmental hazard

nth (enth) *adj.* being the last of a series **for the nth time** [illegible] **to the nth degree** to the uppermost limit

Nth country (*mil.*) the next addition to the group of powers possessing nuclear weapons, the next country of a series to acquire nuclear capabilities

N.T.P. (*phys.*) normal temperature and pressure, [illegible]

support a column of mercury 760 mm. high at 0° C. at sea level (a latitude [illegible])

nu (nju:, nu:) *n.* the thirteenth letter (N, *ν*, n) of the Greek alphabet

nu·ance (nu:ŏns, nju:ŏns) *n.* a slight difference in color or in tone | a slight difference in meaning, emotion etc. [F.]

nub (nʌb) *n.* a small lump || a small knob of fibers dyed a different color and interspersed in the yarn or wool during spinning or weaving the crucial part of an argument, problem, story etc. [var. of KNOB]

Nu·ba (nu:bə) *pl* **Nu·ba, Nu·bas** *n.* any of several Negroid peoples of the central Sudan || a member of such a people || any of several languages spoken by these peoples

nub·bin (nʌbĭn) *n.* a small or imperfect ear of corn || an undeveloped or stunted fruit or vegetable [dim. of NUB]

nub·by (nʌb'ĭ:) *comp* **nub·bi·er** *superl* **nub·bi·est** *adj.* of yarn or wool having nubs

Nu·bi·a (nu:bĭ:ə, nju:bĭ:ə) a region and ancient country of N. Africa extending along both sides of the Nile from Khartoum to Aswan. Modern Nubia includes the Nubian Desert

Nu·bi·an (nu:bĭ:ən, nju:bĭ:ən) **1.** *n.* one of the Negroid inhabitants of Nubia || any of several languages spoken by them **2.** *adj.* of or relating to Nubia, the Nubians or a Nubian language

Nubian Desert the part of the Sahara elevation 1,200–9,000 ft) in the N.E. Sudan between the Nile and the Red Sea

nu·bile (nu:bəl, nju:bəl, nu:bĭl, nju:bĭl) *adj.* (of women) of an age or condition to marry **nu·bil·i·ty** (nu:bĭlĭtĭ:, nju:bĭlĭtĭ:) *n.* [F. or fr. L. *nubilis*]

nu·cel·lar (nu:sĕlər, nju:sĕlər) *adj.* of or relating to a nucellus

nu·cel·lus (nu:sĕləs, nju:sĕləs) *pl.* **nu·cel·li** (nu:sĕlaĭ, nju:sĕlaĭ) *n.* (*bot.*) the central nutritive mass of cells in an ovule, containing the embryo sac [Mod. L.]

nu·cha (nu:kə, nju:kə) *pl.* **nu·chae** (nu:kĭ:, nju:kĭ:) ... (*med.*) the nape of the neck **nu·chal** *adj.* M.L. fr. Arab.]

nu·cle·ar (nu:klĭ:ər, nju:klĭ:ər) *adj.* pertaining to a nucleus || of or relating to atomic energy, *nuclear weapons* [NUCLEUS]

Nuclear Club the nations known to have nuclear weapons capability

nuclear column a hollow cylinder of water and spray thrown up from an underwater nuclear explosion through which the hot, high-pressure gases formed in the explosion are vented to the atmosphere *Cf* CAMOUFLET, CRATER

nuclear energy the energy available from the fission or fusion of atomic nuclei. This energy, which is enormously greater than that available from chemical or mechanical sources (the energy released by 1 pound of uranium during fission is equivalent to that derived from the combustion of 2½ million pounds of coal), results from the conversion of mass directly into energy. (PACKING FRACTION, MASS-ENERGY EQUATION) This and the fact that uranium and thorium are among the more common elements in the earth's crust make nuclear energy a most important source of power

nuclear family family unit consisting of a husband, wife, and children *Cf* EXTENDED FAMILY

nuclear fission FISSION

nuclear fusion FUSION

nuclear isomer one of a group of nuclides exhibiting the same atomic and mass numbers but differing in energy content and half-life

nuclear magnetic resonance a phenomenon observed with certain atomic nuclei possessing a magnetic moment in the presence of an [illegible] external magnetic field in which they are capable of absorbing radiofrequency energy in changing from one quantized space orientation to another. This phenomenon forms the basis of a spectroscopic technique used esp. for determining the position and character of hydrogen nuclei in organic molecules

nuclear medicine use of isotopes and radiation [illegible] in diagnosis and therapy

nuclear nonproliferation a policy of stopping the spread of nuclear weapons to countries [illegible]

nuclear physics the branch of physics that deals with the structure, composition and transformations of the atomic nucleus, including the study of the fundamental particles

nuclear reactor device in which a [illegible] chain reaction is initiated

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (*abbr.* N.R.C.) an independent U.S. government [illegible] civilian uses of nuclear materials. It replaced (1975) the Atomic Energy Commission under the provisions of the 1974 Energy Reorganization Act. Its major function is the use of nuclear energy to generate power. The NRC consists of five members appointed by the president. Its main offices are in Bethesda, Md., and there are five regional offices.

nuclear safeguards a system of international safeguards devised by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) requiring countries to file regular reports on civilian nuclear activities and allow international inspectors to visit nuclear facilities. The 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) provides a framework within which the international safeguards are to operate.

nuclear yield (*mil.*) the amount of energy released in the detonation of a nuclear weapon, measured in terms of kilotons or megatons of TNT required to produce the same amount of energy.

nu·cle·ase (nu:kli:eis, nju:kli:eis) *n.* (*biol.*) any of the enzymes which promote hydrolysis of nucleic acids [NUCLEUS].

nu·cle·ate **1.** (nu:kli:it, nju:kli:it) *adj.* having a nucleus **2.** (nu:kli:eit, nju:kli:eit) *v.t. pres. part.* [illegible] form a nucleus [fr. L. *nucleare* (*nucleatus*), to become like a kernel].

nu·cle·ic acid (nu:kli:ik, nju:kli:ik, nu:kleiik, nju:kleiik) one of a group of complex polymeric acids found in all living cells, esp. in combination as nucleoproteins, and which on hydrolysis yield an organic base, a sugar and phosphoric acid. The molecules of sugar are condensed together with the molecules of phosphoric acid, forming long chains, while each molecule of sugar is bonded to either a purine or a pyrimidine molecule (the organic base), e.g. deoxyribonucleic acid.

[illegible] mixtures of nucleic acid and proteins rich in phosphorus, occurring in cell nuclei [NUCLEUS].

[illegible] the nucleic acid and protein surrounding it.

[illegible] *clear phys.*) hypothesis regarding the creation of nuclei of atoms from fundamental plasma.

nu·cle·o·lar (nu:kli:ələr, nju:kli:ələr) *adj.* of or forming a nucleolus.

nu·cle·o·li (nu:kli:əlai, nju:kli:əlai) *n.* a rounded, predominantly protein mass occurring in the [illegible].

nu·cle·on (nu:kli:ɔn, nju:kli:ɔn) *n.* (*phys.*) a [illegible] of nucleons or the nuclei of atoms. (*particle phys.*) a constituent particle of the atomic nucleus, applied to protons and neutrons, but intended to include any other particle found to exist in the nucleus. (*nuclear phys.*) a part of the atomic nucleus [NUCLEUS + *-on*, fundamental [illegible] substance in a protoplast.

nu·cle·o·phile (nu:kliəufail) *n.* (*nuclear phys.*) 1. a substance attracted to the nuclei of atoms 2. one highly interested in nuclear devices.

nu·cle·o·philic reagents (nu:kliəufilik ri:eidʒənts) *n.* any substance used to produce a characteristic reaction at centers of low electron density, to transfer electrons to other [illegible].

nu·cle·o·plasm (nu:kli:əplæzəm, nju:kli:əplæzəm) *n.* the protoplasm of the cell nucleus [illegible] **nu·cle·o·plas·mic** *adj.* [fr. NU[illegible]

nu·cle·o·pro·tein (nu:kli:əuprouti:n, nju:kli:əu[illegible]) *n.* [illegible] the protein portion of the molecule is linked to a [illegible].

nu·cle·o·syn·the·sis (nu:kli:əusinθisis) *n.* (*chem.*) process of creating chemical elements from the nuclei or protons of hydrogen.

nu·cle·o·tide (nu:kli:ətaid, nju:kli:ətaid) *n.* a compound formed by the partial hydrolysis of nucleic acids, being an ester of a nucleoside with phosphoric acid (**DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID**) || any compound of a group resembling those derived from nucleic acids by hydrolysis and including certain important biochemical products [fr. Mod. L. *nucleus*, nucleus].

nu·cle·us (nu:kli:əs, nju:kli:əs) *pl.* **nu·cle·i** (nu:kli:ai, nju:kli:ai) *n.* the central part of a whole, having its own identity, about which the rest of the whole gathers or grows || a center of activity, influence etc. || (*anat.*) a mass of gray matter or nerve cells in the central nervous system || (*astron.*) the brightest and densest part of the head of a comet, galaxy or other celestial body || (*biol.*) the inner spheroid protoplasmic mass of a cell, essential to the life of most cells and to the transmission of hereditary character. It is mainly composed of nucleoproteins || (*chem.*) a stable formation of atoms, e.g. the benzene ring || (*chem., phys.*) the positively charged dense mass at the center of an atom, having a complex structure consisting chiefly of protons and neutrons, and responsible for almost all the mass of the atom [L. = kernel].

nu·clide (nu:klaid, nju:klaid) *n.* an atom identified by its nuclear constitution i.e. by its atomic number, mass number and energy content [NUCLEUS + *-ide*].

nude (nu:d, nju:d) **1.** *adj.* (of the body) naked || (of representations of the body) undraped || (*law*, of a contract etc.) not valid because lacking essential formalities **2.** *n.* an undraped figure in painting, sculpture etc. || such a figure in striptease etc. || (with 'the') the state of being nude [fr. L. *nudus*].

NUDET (*mil. acronym*) for nuclear detonation evaluation technique, a technique for detecting [illegible] explosions.

nudge (nʌdʒ) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **nudg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **nudged** to push gently, esp. with the elbow || to draw the attention of, or give a hint to (someone with, or as if with, such a push **2.** *n.* such push [etym. doubtful].

nu·di·branch (nu:dəbrænk, nju:dəbrænk) *n.* a member of *Nudibranchia*, a suborder of marine mollusks without a shell and true gills, but often with branching external gills on the back [fr. F. *nudibranche*].

nud·ie (nu:di:) *n.* film or publication specializing in pictures of nudes —**nudie** *adj.*

nud·ism (nu:dizəm, nju:dizəm) *n.* the belief in, and practice of, living naked, as being physically and psychologically beneficial.

nud·ist **1.** *n.* a person who accepts or practices nudism **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to nudism or nudists [NUDE].

nu·di·ty (nu:diti:, nju:diti:) *n.* the state or quality of being nude [F. *nudité* or fr. L. *nuditas* (*nuditatis*)].

nu·dome (nu:doum) *n.* (*nuclear phys.*) a device for short-range gamma-ray tracking, consisting of a dome-shape enclosure designed to receive radiation.

Nu·er (nu:ər) *pl* **Nu·er, Nu·ers** *n.* a Nilotic Negro people of Sudan and W. Ethiopia || a member of these people || their Nilotic language.

Nue·vo Lar·edo [illegible] cattle and oil center (pop. 214,161 in Tamaulipas state, Mexico, on the Rio Grande River, opposite Laredo, Texas. A major highway (775 miles long) leading to Mexico City begins here.

Nue·vo Le·on (nwevəleɔn) an industrial and agricultural state (area 24,925 sq. miles, pop. 2,463,298) of N. Mexico. There are forest-covered mountains in the southeast and subtropical valleys in the east (sugarcane cultivation), with desert (irrigation developments) in the north. Capital: Monterrey. Industries: ironworks, steelworks, smelting plants (the first heavy industry in Latin America) and textile enterprises. Agriculture: cotton, citrus, sugar, cereals and vegetables.

Nuf·field (nʌfi ld), William Richard Morris, 1st Viscount (1877–1963), British automobile manufacturer and philanthropist. He gave money for the advancement of medicine and learning, endowing Nuffield College at Oxford (1937) and the Nuffield Foundation, a charita[illegible]

nug·get (nʌgit) *n.* a small lump of native precious metal, esp. gold [perh. dim. of dial. *nug*, a lump].

nui·sance (nu:s'ns, nju:s'ns) *n.* a person or thing causing annoyance or trouble, or preventing one from the full enjoyment of a pleasure (freedom, quiet etc.) || (*law*) an act or circumstance which causes annoyance or offense to another person or to the community at large [O.F.].

null (nʌl) *adj.* (*law*) having no force in law || of, relating to or amounting to zero [O.F. *nul* or fr. L. *nullus*, not any].

null and void completely invalid.

nul·li·fi·ca·tion (nʌlifikéiʃən) *n.* a nullifying or being nullified || (*Am. hist.*) the doctrine, held by strong supporters of states' rights, that a state had the right to suspend a federal law within its own territory.

nul·li·fy (nʌlifai) *pres. part.* **nul·li·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **nul·li·fied** *v.t.* to make null (esp. a contract etc.) [fr. L.L. *nullificare*].

nul·li·pa·ra (nʌlipərə) *n.* a woman who has never borne a child **nul·lip·a·rous** *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. *nullus*, none + *parere*, to bring forth].

nul·li·pore (nʌləpɔr, nʌləpour) *n.* any of several coralline algae which secrete lime [fr. L. *nullus*, no + PORE *n.*].

nul·li·ty (nʌliti:) *pl.* **nul·li·fies** *n.* (*law*) the state of being null or invalid || (*law*) something null [F. *nullité* or M.L. *nullitas*].

null set (*math.*) empty set in mathematics; a set with no members.

Nu·man·ti·a (nu:mænʃi:ə, nju:mænʃi:ə) an ancient settlement in Spain, near the Douro. It was a center of Celtiberian resistance to the Romans until conquered (133 B.C.) by Scipio Aemilianus.

Nu·ma Pom·pil·i·us (nu:məpɔmpíli:əs, nju:məpɔmpíli:əs) legendary king of Rome, traditionally the founder of Roman ceremonial law and ritual.

numb (nʌm) **1.** *adj.* lacking sensation, esp. as a result of exposure to cold || lacking the ability to feel any emotion, esp. as a result of shock, fatigue etc. || so possessed by a specified strong emotion as to be incapable of action, *numb with fear* || characterized by lack of sensation, *a numb feeling* **2.** *v.t.* to make numb [M.E. *nomyn* fr. older *numen*, past part. of *nim*, to seize].

num·ber (nʌmbər) *n.* a word or symbol used to express how many or what place in a sequence, *one, two, three etc. are cardinal numbers, and first, second, third etc. are ordinal numbers* || a figure used to denote one thing in particular, *the number of the winning ticket* || a total || the property of being countable || an issue of a periodical, *the April number of this magazine* || an item (e.g. of singing or dancing) performed on

NUMBERS ABOVE ONE MILLION

American	*British*	*Value*
billion	milliard	10^9
trillion	billion	10^{12}
quadrillion		10^{15}
quintillion	trillion	10^{18}
sextillion		10^{21}
septillion	quadrillion	10^{24}
octillion		10^{27}
nonillion	quintillion	10^{30}
decillion		10^{33}
undecillion	sextillion	10^{36}
duodecillion		10^{39}
tredecillion	septillion	10^{42}
quattuordecillion		10^{45}
quindecillion	octillion	10^{48}
sexdecillion		10^{51}
septendecillion	nonillion	10^{54}
octodecillion		10^{57}
novemdecillion	decillion	10^{60}
vigintillion		10^{63}
	undecillion	10^{66}
	duodecillion	10^{72}
	tredecillion	10^{78}
	quattuordecillion	10^{84}
	quindecillion	10^{90}
	sexdecillion	10^{96}
	septendecillion	10^{102}
	octodecillion	10^{108}
	novemdecillion	10^{114}
	vigintillion	10^{120}
centillion		10^{303}
	centillion	10^{600}

CARDINAL			ORDINAL	
	Arabic symbol	*Roman symbol*		*symbol*
zero, naught, cipher	0			
one	1	I	first	1st
two	2	II	second	2nd, 2d
three	3	III	third	3rd, 3d
four	4	IV	fourth	4th
five	5	V	fifth	5th
six	6	VI	sixth	6th
seven	7	VII	seventh	7th
eight	8	VIII	eighth	8th
nine	9	IX	ninth	9th
ten	10	X	tenth	10th
eleven	11	XI	eleventh	11th
twelve	12	XII	twelfth	12th
thirteen	13	XIII	thirteenth	13th
fourteen	14	XIV	fourteenth	14th
fifteen	15	XV	fifteenth	15th
sixteen	16	XVI	sixteenth	16th
seventeen	17	XVII	seventeenth	17th
eighteen	18	XVIII	eighteenth	18th
nineteen	19	XIX	nineteenth	19th
twenty	20	XX	twentieth	20th
twenty-one	21	XXI	twenty-first	21st
twenty-two	22	XXII	twenty-second	22nd, 22d
thirty	30	XXX	thirtieth	30th
forty	40	XL	fortieth	40th
fifty	50	L	fiftieth	50th
sixty	60	LX	sixtieth	60th
seventy	70	LXX	seventieth	70th
eighty	80	LXXX	eightieth	80th
ninety	90	XC	ninetieth	90th
one hundred	100	C	one hundredth	100th
one hundred and one	101	CI	one hundred and first	101st
one hundred and twenty-four	124	CXXIV	one hundred and twenty-fourth	124th
two hundred	200	CC	two hundredth	200th
five hundred	500	D	five hundredth	500th
one thousand	1,000	M	one thousandth	1,000th
one thousand two hundred and twenty-five	1,225	MCCXXV	one thousand two hundred and twenty-fifth	1,225th
two thousand	2,000	MM	two thousandth	2,000th
one million	1,000,000	M̄	one millionth	1,000,000th

the stage, television etc. ‖ (*gram.*) a difference of form showing whether only one person or thing is meant, or more than one (cf. SINGULAR, cf. DUAL NUMBER, cf. PLURAL) ‖ such a form itself ‖ (pl.) arithmetic, *he is not good at numbers* ‖ a collection of persons, *she was not among their number* ‖ (pl.) a large collection of persons or things, *they came in great numbers* ‖ numerical superiority, *they won by sheer number* **the numbers** an illegal lottery in which betting depends on a selected multi-digit number turning up in some prearranged published context (e.g. stock market figures) **a number of** several, *they have a number of things to do* **beyond (or without) number** too many to be counted **number one** the first of a series, the best of many ‖ (pop.) one self, *he looks after number one* **one's number is up** (pop.) one is to die, through an ordeal etc. shortly **in number** in all, in total **times without number** too many times to be counted **to have some one's number** (*pop.*) to have penetrated someone's character or intentions [O.F. *nombre, numbre, numere*]

number *v.t.* to denote by a [illegible] *bered the seats* ‖ to include within a collection, *he numbers them among his friends* ‖ to be equal to (a number), *the disciples numbered 12* ‖ *v.i.* (*mil.*, esp. with 'off') to call one's number at a roll call etc. **one's days are numbered** one has not much longer to live [O.F. *nombrer*]

num·ber·less (nʌmbərlis) *adj.* too many to be counted

number line (*math.*) an infinite line with points indicated by real numbers related to distance from zero

Num·bers ['nʌmbəz] (the fourth book of the Testament. It relates the Exodus from Mt Sinai as far as Moab

num·bers (nʌmbərz) *n.* an illegal lottery, usu based on a published number, e.g., the day's clearings [illegible]

numbers pool the numbers (lottery, *NUMBER)

numbers runner one who collects illegal bets in a numbers lottery

number theory a branch of mathematics that deals with the properties of the integers as distinguished from rational, real, or complex numbers. Most of the elementary theory relates to questions of divisibility and the distribution of [prime numbers]

numbskull *NUMSKULL

nu·men (nú:mɪn, njú:mɪn) *pl.* **nu·mi·na** (nú:mɪnə, njú:mɪnə) *n.* (originally in animistic religious belief, esp. in ancient Roman religion) a presiding or indwelling divine spirit [L.]

nu·mer·a·ble (nú:mərəb'l, njú:mərəb'l) *adj.* able to be counted [fr. L. *numerabilis*]

nu·mer·a·cy (nu:mérəsɪ) *n.* literacy with numbers, e.g., the capacity to think in quantitative terms —**numerate** *adj.*

nu·mer·al (nú:mərəl, njú:mərəl) **1.** *n.* the symbol, or group of symbols, of a number (*ARABIC NUMERALS, *ROMAN NUMERALS) **2.** *adj.* pertaining to, having or denoting number, *a numeral adjective* [fr. L.L. *numeralis*, expressing a number]

nu·mer·ate (nu:məreit, njú:məreit) *pres. part.* **nu·mer·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **nu·mer·at·ed** *v.t.* to enumerate

nu·mer·a·tion (nu:məreɪʃən, njú:məreɪʃən) *n.* a system or process of counting or numbering ‖ [illegible] *numeratio (numerationis)*]

[illegible] (*math.*) that part of a fraction, written above the denominator and separated from it by a horizontal or oblique line, which denotes the number of parts, specified by the denominator, that are taken of the whole, e.g. 2 in 2/3 [L.L. fr. *numerare*, to number]

nu·mer·i·cal (nu:merɪk'l, nju:merɪk'l) *adj.* per[illegible]

numerical analysis science of approximate quantitative solutions to problems with parameters for margins of error

numerical control automating control of machine operations through the use of a programmed perforated or magnetic tape *abbr.* **NC**

numerically controlled *adj.*

numerical taxonomy (*biol.*) classification and evaluation of plants and animals into groups based on their affinities involving quantitative measurements

[illegible] *n.* the study of the hidden, magical significance of numbers [fr. L. *numerus*, number + Gk *logos*, [illegible]]

nu·mer·ous (nú:mərəs, njú:mərəs) *adj.* of large number, composed of many *a numerous family, numerous worries* [fr. L. *numerosus*]

Nu·mid·i·a (nu:mídɪə, nju:mídɪə) an ancient territory of N. Africa roughly covering modern Algeria. It was a Roman province (46 B.C.–5th c. A.D.)

nu·mi·nous (nú:mɪnəs, njú:mɪnəs) **1.** *n.* (with the') supernatural presence **2.** *adj.* relating to a numen ‖ filling one with a sensation of the divine presence [NUMEN]

nu·mis·mat·ic (nu:mɪzmǽtɪk, nju:mɪzmǽtɪk) *adj.* of or relating to the study of coins or currency **nu·mis·mát·ics, nu·mis·ma·tist** (nu:mízmətɪst, nju:mízmətɪst, **nu·mis·ma·tol·o·gy** (nu:mɪzmətɔ́lədʒɪ, nju:mɪzmətɔ́lədʒɪ) *n.* [fr. F. *numismatique*]

num·mu·lite (nʌ́mjulait) *n.* a fossilized shell of a member of *Nummulitidae*, a family of marine protozoans, forming Eocene and Oligocene strata **num·mu·lit·ic** (nʌmjulítik) *adj.* [fr. L. *nummulus*, dim. of *nummus*, coin]

num·skull, numb·skull (nʌmskʌl) *n.* a stupid person

nun (nʌn) *n.* a woman belonging to a religious order, esp. one under vows of poverty, chastity and obedience and living in a convent [O.E. *nunne* fr. L.]

nun buoy a buoy made of two cones with a common base [fr. obs. *nun*, spinning top]

Nunc Di·mit·tis (nʌŋkdɪmítɪs) *n.* a canticle used in certain church services, a musical setting of the Song of Simeon (Luke ii, 29-32) [L. = now lettest thou (thy servant) depart]

nun·cha·kus (nú:ntʃukʊs) *n. pl.* hardwood sticks usually 14 in long and 1¼ in in diameter connected by a cone; used by Japanese as self-defense weapons or by police for crowd control

nun·ci·a·ture (nʌnʃɪ:əʧuər) *n.* the office or term of office of a nuncio [fr. Ital. *nunziatura*]

nun·ci·o (nʌnʃɪ:oʊ) *n.* an ambassador or representative of the pope to a government or court [Ital.]

nun·cu·pate (nʌ́ŋkjupeit) *v.t.* to state (a will) orally, instead of in writing **nun·cu·pá·tion** *n.* **nún·cu·pa·tive** *adj.* [fr. L. *nuncupare* (*nuncupatus*), to declare]

Nú·ñez (nú:njes), Rafael (1825–94), Colombian writer and statesman, president (1880–2, 1884–8). He converted Colombia from federalism to centralism, with a strong government based on the Catholic Church. His administration provoked (1899) the Thousand Days War

nun·na·tion (nʌnéɪʃən) *n.* the addition of a final *n* in the declension of certain nouns (e.g. in Arabic) [fr. L. *nunnatio* (*nunnationis*) fr. Arab *nun*, n.]

nun·ner·y (nʌnərɪ) *pl.* **nun·ner·ies** *n.* a communal residence of nuns [prob. fr. O.F. *nonnerie*]

Nu·pe (nú:pei, njú:pei) *pl.* **Nu·pe, Nu·pes** *n.* a people of central W. Nigeria ‖ a member of this people ‖ their language ‖ its

nu·plex (nu:pleks) *n.* a complex of factories using [illegible] power

nup·tial (nʌpʃəl) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to marriage **2.** *n.* (pl., rhet.) a wedding, marriage [F. or fr. L. *nuptialis*]

Nu·rem·berg (nuərəmbə:rg, njuərəmbə:rg) (*G.* Nurnberg), the leading manufacturing town (pop. 492,400) of N. Bavaria, West Germany, with large mechanical and electrical engineering, motor vehicle, [illegible] metal toy, pencil and other industries. It was an important medieval trading center and a center of the German Renaissance. It gave its name to the Nazi anti-Semitic laws (1935) and was the scene of the trial of major Nazi war criminals (1945–6)

Nureyev [illegible] Russian ballet dancer [illegible] in the West since 1961. One of the most celebrated male [illegible] he appeared with Bri[illegible]

let companies in Great Britain, the United [illegible] performances with Margot Fonteyn in productions of Great Britain's Royal Ballet such as 'Giselle' (1962) and 'Marguerite and Armand' [illegible] monda' (1964), 'Swan Lake' (1964), 'The Nut- [illegible] also danced in modern works and appeared in [illegible]

nurse (nɔ:rs) *n.* a person, usually a woman, trained to care for the sick or the infirm under the direction of a doctor ‖ a woman employed to look after young children ‖ a dry nurse ‖ a wet nurse ‖ an individual member of a species (of ant, bee etc.) whose function is to protect or care for the young of the species ‖ a tree planted to protect others during their growth [M.E. *norice*, [illegible]]

nurse *pres. part.* **nurs·ing** *past* and *past part.* **nursed** *v.t.* to take care of, be a nurse to (children, the sick, infirm etc.) ‖ to suckle (an infant) ‖ to hold protectively in the arms or lap ‖ to take [illegible] development, *to nurse one's delphiniums*) ‖ to try to cure, esp. by taking care, *to nurse a cold*) ‖ to take care of or consume slowly or sparingly in order to maintain a reserve, *to nurse one's strength*) ‖ to keep (a feeling etc.) alive in one's mind, *to nurse a grudge*) ‖ (*billiards*) to keep (balls) close together for a series of carams (*Br.*) to try to win electoral support in (a constituency) by taking an active interest in its affairs over a long period before contesting an election [illegible] vent it from breaking clear, or to (the rail) in order to retain the inside position ‖ *v.i.* to be a nurse ‖ (of a woman) to suckle a child ‖ (of a child) to feed at the breast [fr. older *nurish*, [illegible]]

nurse anesthetist a registered nurse trained to work under supervision of an anesthesiologist or physician in administering anesthetic agents to patients before and after surgery and [illegible]

nurse·ling [illegible]

nurse·maid (nɔ:rsmeid) *n.* a girl or young woman employed to look after children

nurse·maid·ing [illegible] lawful limits of his or her practice into the care of mothers and babies throughout the mater-

nurse practitioner a specially trained nurse licensed to perform some functions usu. per-

nurs·er·y (nɔ:rsəri) *pl.* **nurs·er·ies** *n.* a room set apart for children in a house (*Br.*) a day nursery ‖ a nursery school ‖ a place where young [illegible] planting ‖ a place where young animals, e.g. fish, are raised ‖ a place or set of circumstances in which people acquire a certain training, *a* [illegible]

[illegible]

nursery rhyme a poem or jingle for children. Most English examples date from the 17th c.

nursery school a place suitably equipped and staffed where children below school age are cared for, play and begin their social training

nursing bottle a bottle to hold milk etc., with a [illegible]

nursing home a home where special care is pro- [illegible] small hospital, usually under private manage-

nursing technician an orderly in a hospital

nurs·ling, nurse·ling (nɔ:rsliŋ) *n.* a baby, esp. in relation to its nurse [NURSE *v.*]

nur·tur·ance (nɔ:rtʃərəns) *n.* food, care, attention, and affection —**nurturant** *adj.*

nur·ture (nɔ:rtʃər) **1.** *n.* (*rhet.*) food, or whatever nourishes figuratively ‖ (*rhet.*) up bringing, training, *tender nurture of sensitive minds*) **2.** *v.t.* *pres. part.* **nur·tur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **nur·tured** to provide for (growing things, e.g. children, plants etc.) those conditions which are favorable to their healthy growth [O.F. *nourture, nurture*]

Nu·sa Teng·ga·ra (nu:zətengurə, nju:zətengurə) [illegible]

nut (nʌt) **1.** *n.* a dry, dehiscent or indehiscent one-celled fruit or seed consisting of a fleshy kernel (often edible) enclosed in a hard or tough shell or pericarp ‖ the kernel itself ‖ a piece of metal, usually polygonal, whose central hole has a screw thread which engages on a screw or bolt, to hold one thing to another ‖ (*naut.*) a projection on the shank of an anchor ‖ (*mus.*, in stringed instruments) the ebony ledge at the end of the fingerboard over which the strings pass ‖ (*mus.*) the piece located at the lower end of a bow by means of which the hairs are tightened ‖ (*pl., Br.*) a small size of domestic coal, *kitchen nuts*) ‖ (*pop.*) a person behaving in a crazy way **a hard nut to crack** a difficult problem to solve ‖ a difficult person to deal with in the way one would wish **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **nut·ting** *past* and *past part.* **nut·ted** to gather edible [illegible] [F. *noix*]

nu·ta·tion (nu:teiʃən, nju:teiʃən) *n.* the act of nodding the head (esp. involuntarily) ‖ curvature or change of position in the organs of a growing plant (*astron.*) a periodic change in [illegible] direction of the earth's axis due to the joint attractive forces of the sun and moon ‖ a small variation in the motion of precession of a spinning top or gyroscope [fr. L. *nutatio* (*nutationis*), a nodding]

nut·crack·er (nʌtkrækər) *n.* (*Br.* esp. *pl.*) an instrument for cracking nutshells, typically consisting of two hinged arms between which the nut is held and compressed ‖ (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*) a dark brown European bird with white speckles

nut·gall (nʌtgɔl) *n.* a nut like gall formed on trees, esp. the oak

nut·hatch (nʌthætʃ) *n.* any of various members of *Sittidae*, a family of active birds that creep [illegible] branches and trunks of trees downwards as well as up, and that hammer away at nuts they have wedged into the bark [M.E. *nuthak*, altered fr. *notehache* fr. *note*, [illegible]]

nut·let [illegible] drupe

nut·meat (nʌtmi:t) *n.* the edible part of a nut

nut·meg (nʌtmeg) *n.* a hard seed, used as a spice, obtained from *Myristica fragrans*, an evergreen tropical tree cultivated in the Moluccas and the West Indies (MACE) ‖ the tree itself [partial trans. of A.F. *nois muguet*]

nut·pick [illegible] sharp point, used to extract the kernels of nuts

nu·tri·a (nu:triə, nju:triə) *n.* the fur of the [illegible]

nu·tri·ent (nu:triənt, nju:triənt) **1.** *n.* a substance serving as food, esp. for plants **2.** *adj.* nourishing [fr. L. *nutriens* fr. *nutrire*, to nour- [illegible]

nu·tri·ment [illegible] [fr. L. *nutrire*, to nourish]

nu·tri·tion [illegible] ing or being nourished, esp. the process of feeding. In animals this involves ingestion, digestion, absorption and assimilation (DIET). Green plants require only inorganic substances (water, carbon dioxide and mineral salts) from which to manufacture their food [fr. L. *nutritio* (*nutritionis*) fr. *nutrire*, to nourish]

nu·tri·tious (nu:triʃəs, nju:triʃəs) *adj.* nourishing [fr. L. *nutritius, nutricius* fr. *nutrix* (*nutricis*), nurse]

nu·tri·tive (nu:tritiv, nju:tritiv) *adj.* of or relating to nutrition ‖ nourishing [F. *nutritif* (*nutrice*)]

nuts-and-bolts (nʌtsændboults) *n.* practical operative details —**nuts-and-bolts** *adj.*

nut·shell (nʌtʃel) *n.* the hard shell of a nut **in a nutshell** succinctly

nut·ty (nʌti:) *comp.* **nut·ti·er** *superl.* **nut·ti·est** *adj.* tasting like nuts ‖ producing nuts ‖ silly

nux vom·i·ca (nʌksvɔmikə) *pl.* **nux vom·i·ca** *n.* the poisonous seed of *Strychnos nux-vomica*, an East Indian tree, which yields strychnine ‖ the tree itself [fr. M.L. *nux*, nut + *vomere*, to vomit]

nuz·zle (nʌz'l) *pres. part.* **nuz·zling** ‖ *past* and *past part.* **nuz·zled** *v.t.* to make pushing movements with the nose against, or into ‖ *v.i.* to thrust or press the nose against something or someone ‖ to snuggle or nestle [M.E. *nosel* fr. [illegible]]

NVA (*mil. abbr.*) of North Vietnamese Army during the U.S. military involvement in Vietnam, 1965–1975

NW, N. W. Northwest

N. Y. New York State

Ny·a·sa (ni:æsə) the former name of Lake Malawi

Ny·a·sa·land (ni:æsəlænd) the former name of Malawi

N. Y. C. New York City

nyc·ta·lo·pi·a (niktələupi:ə) *n.* a defect of vision consisting of abnormally poor vision in dim lighting conditions [fr. Gk *nuktalōpia* fr. *nux* (*nuktos*), night + *alaos*, blind + *ōps*, eye]

nyc·ti·trop·ic (niktitrɔpik) *adj.* showing nyctitropism

nyc·tit·ro·pism (niktitrəpizəm) *n.* (*bot.*) a night turning movement responding to a stimulus from one direction only, or greatest from one direction [fr. Gk *nux* (*nuktos*), night + *tropos*, a turn]

Nye·re·re (njerere), Julius Kambarage (1921–), Tanzanian statesman. As president and founder (1954) of the Tanganyika African National Union he organized the movement for self-government and led Tanganyika to independence (1961). He was president of Tanganyika (1962–4), and then president of Tanzania (1964–85)

ny·lon (nailon) *n.* any of several polymeric, thermoplastic amides formed into strong elastic thread by forcing a melt through fine jets ‖ the fabric made from this thread ‖ (*pl.*) stockings made of this [coined word used formerly as a trademark]

nymph (nimf) *n.* (*Gk* and *Rom. mythol.*) one of the lesser goddesses, portrayed as beautiful girls, inhabiting fountains, trees, rivers, mountains ‖ an insect in the stage between larva and imago in a species displaying complete metamorphosis. Nymphs are generally immobile and are sometimes enclosed in a cocoon [F. *nymphe* fr. L. fr. Gk *numphē*, bride]

nym·pho·ma·ni·a (nimfəmeini:ə) *n.* excessive sexual desire in a woman or female animal

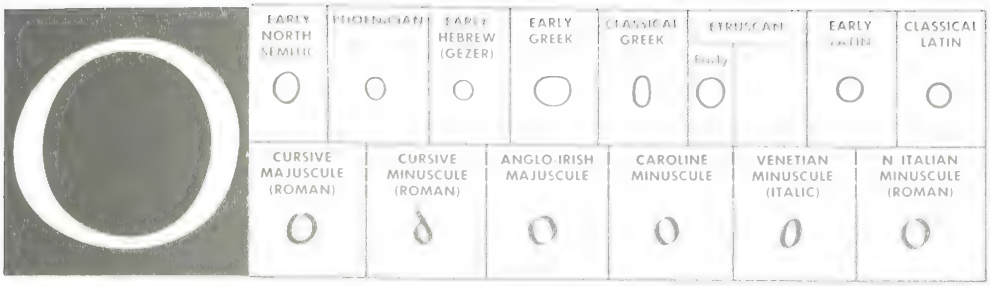
nym·pho·ma·ni·ac (nimfəmeini:æk) *n.* a woman with nymphomania [fr. Gk *numphē*, [illegible] madness]

Nyssa [illegible]

nys·tag·mic (nistægmik) *adj.* of or relating to nystagmus

nys·tag·mus (nistægməs) *n.* rapid involuntary oscillation of the eyeballs, usually the result of brain or ear disease [Mod. L. fr. Gk *nustagmos*, drowsiness]

N. Z. New Zealand



Development of the letter O, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter O and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter o are shown.

O, o (ou) the 15th letter of the English alphabet ‖ the sound of O used to denote zero, *point o five* (.05)

O *OH

oaf (ouf) *pl.* **oafs, oaves** (ouvz) *n.* a stupid lout

óaf·ish *adj.* [older *auf*, akin to O.N. *álfr*, elf]

O·a·hu (ouáhu:) an island (area 589 sq. miles, pop. 762,565) of Hawaii, the location of Honolulu and of the naval base of Pearl Harbor

oak (ouk) *n.* a member of *Quercus* or *Lithocarpus*, fam. *Fagaceae*, genera of deciduous or evergreen trees and shrubs native to the northern hemisphere and including some 500 species. Oaks yield some tannin and hard, durable wood ‖ this wood, used esp. in shipbuilding and furniture [O.E. *āc*]

oak apple a hard, round, brown gall formed on the leaf bud of oaks by various gallflies

Oak-Apple Day (*Br.*) May 29, the anniversary of Charles II's restoration, commemorating his escape from Cromwellian troops (Sept. 6, 1651) by hiding in an oak tree

oak·en (óukən) *adj.* (*rhet.*) made of oak

oak gall an oak apple

Oak·land (óukland) a port (pop. 339,288) in California, on San Francisco Bay: metallurgy, fruit and vegetable canning, shipbuilding

Oak·ley (óukli:), Annie (Phoebe Anne Oakley Mozee, 1860–1926), U.S. markswoman. As a star in Buffalo Bill's Wild West show she made holes in playing cards with bullets, firing from a long way off

Oaks, The a British classic horse race (founded in 1779) for three-year-old fillies, run at Epsom on the Friday after the Derby

oa·kum (óukəm) *n.* loose fiber obtained by shredding old, usually tarred, hemp rope and used to caulk ship seams etc [O.E. *acumbe, ācuma* fr. *ā-*, out + *cumb*, comb]

OAO (*abbr.*) for Orbiting Astronomical Observatory, an unmanned satellite for astronomical research; designed by Westinghouse Corporation

oar (ɔr, our) **1.** *n.* a long, usually wooden shaft with a flattened blade at one end, used as a lever in propelling a boat [fr. ON. *ár*] ‖ a fulcrum ‖ an oarsman **to put** (or **shove, stick**) **one's oar in** to intrude, esp. in conversation with advice or an expression of opinion **to rest** (or **lie, lay**) **on one's oars** [fr. the practice of nothing after a period of [illegible] ment with what has already been [illegible] **2.** *v.t.* and *i.* to row [O.E. *ār*]

oar·lock (ɔrlok, ourlok) *n.* a device, usually U-shaped, fastened to the side or gunwale of a boat so as to hold the oar and provide leverage for its action

oars·man (ɔrzmən, ourzmən) *pl.* **oars·men** (ɔrzmən, ourzmən) *n.* a rower, esp. a proficient rower

O.A.S. †ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

OASDHI (*acronym*) for Old Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance Programs, Social Security programs providing monthly benefits to retired and disabled workers and their dependents and to survivors of insured workers

o·a·sis (ouéisis) *pl.* **o·a·ses** (ouéisi:z) *n.* an area in a desert made fertile by the presence of water. It may consist of a clump of date palms around a small spring, which is typical of the Sahara, or, like the oases made by the Nile and Euphrates, it may support large agricultural populations ‖ a quiet, peaceful place in the midst of turbulent surroundings [L. fr. Gk *ōasis*, a fertile spot, perh. fr. Egyptian]

oast (oust) *n.* a kiln used to dry hops [O.E. *āst*]

oast·house (ousthaus) *pl.* **oast·hous·es** (ousthauziz) *n.* an oast ‖ (*Br.*) a building containing an oast, drying floor etc., and fitted with a chimney vent which can rotate with the direction of the wind

oat (out) *n.* (usually *pl.*) a member of *Avena*, fam. *Graminae*, a genus of wild and cultivated grasses of temperate regions having a much-branched, panicle inflorescence, esp. *A. sativa* of moist, temperate regions. Oats are sown in spring and winter like wheat, and used as food for humans and animals ‖ (*pl.*) the crop or its yield **to feel one's oats** to feel important and powerful ‖ to feel frisky [O.E. *āte*]

oat·cake (outkeik) *n.* a thin unleavened cake, made from oatmeal

oat·en (out'n) *adj.* of, or made of, the grain or straw of oats ‖ of, or made of, oatmeal

Oates, Joyce Carol (1938–), U.S. writer and critic. A prolific writer in many genres, she produced novels, short stories and plays, often dramatizing the 'phenomenon of violence and [illegible] Greek dramatists.' Her novels include the trilogy 'A Garden of Earthly Delights' (1967), [illegible] as well as 'Wonderland' (1971), 'Childwold' (1976), 'Unholy Loves' (1979) and 'A Bloodsmoor Romance' (1982). Short-story collections include 'Wheel of Love' (1970) and 'A Sentimental Education' (1981), and she has produced two vol[illegible]

Oates (outs), Lawrence Edward Grace (1880–1912), British explorer. On the return journey from the South Pole on Scott's last expedition (1910–13) Oates, crippled by frostbite and believing that his companions would have a bet[illegible] out of the tent into a blizzard, to certain death

Oates, Titus (1649–1705), English conspirator. He fabricated the Popish Plot (1678), a supposed Catholic plot to overthrow Charles II. Oates's perjury caused an anti-Catholic panic, in the course of which 35 innocent people were executed

oath (ouθ) *pl.* **oaths** (ouðz, ouθs) *n.* the invoking of God or some sacred or revered person or thing as witness of the truth of a statement or the binding nature of a promise ‖ the statement or promise itself ‖ a prescribed form used in making such a statement or promise ‖ a profane use of a sacred name or phrase **to take an oath** to make the solemn undertaking constituted by an oath **under oath** obliged by oath to state the truth or keep a promise [O.E. *āth*]

oat·meal (outmi:l) *n.* meal prepared by the coarse grinding of oats ‖ rolled oats, made by running hulled seed (groats) between rollers in a steam chamber, which softens the grain ‖ porridge prepared from such oats ‖ a grayish beige color

O.A.U. †ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

O·a·xa·ca (wəhákə) a southern Pacific state (area 36,820 sq. miles, pop. 2,361,700), of Mexico, incl. most of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Capital: Oaxaca. Chief agricultural products: corn, wheat, coffee, sugar, tobacco, fibers and tropical fruits. Mining: gold, silver, uranium, [illegible] and other deposits. There are remains of stone buildings from Pre-Columbian [illegible]

Oaxaca (or **Oaxaca de Juarez**) the capital (pop. [illegible]) in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, on the central plateau, surrounded by mountains. Woolen serapes, mining (gold, silver), agriculture (chiefly coffee)

Ob (ob) a river (2,500 miles long) rising in the Altai Mts, Mongolian Republic, and flowing north across W. Siberia to the Arctic Ocean (Gulf of Ob). With the Irtysh and lesser tributaries it drains [illegible] sq. miles and provides 17,000 miles of navigable waterway [illegible] Map: Chief ports: Novosibirsk

O·ba·di·ah (oubədái·ə) a Minor Prophet (c. 5th c. B.C.) of the Old Testament. The Old Testament [illegible] It protests the encroachment of Edom

ob·bli·ga·to (əbligatou) **1.** *adj.* (*mus.*) of an accompanying melody or the instrument playing it) having an essential role in the piece and [illegible] **2.** *n.* **ob·bli·ga·tos, ob·bli·ga·ti** (əbligati:) *n.* (*mus.*) an obbligato [illegible]

ob·du·ra·cy [illegible] the quality or state of being obdurate

ob·du·rate (ɒbdʊərɪt, ɒbdjʊərɪt) *adj.* unyielding, in opinion or feeling, to influences seeking to effect a change [fr. L. *obdurare* (*obduratus*), to
[illegible]

o·be·ah (oubɪə) *n.* a form of sorcery practiced by
[illegible]

o·be·di·ence (oubɪdɪəns) *n.* submission of one's own will to the will, expressed or otherwise, of another or to an impersonal embodiment of authority, *obedience to the State* ‖ an instance of acting in such a way as to display this submission ‖ *eccles.* jurisdiction, esp. the spiritual authority of the Roman Catholic Church over Catholics ‖ the sphere of such jurisdiction **in obedience to** according to the instructions or ruling of, *in obedience to the dictates of conscience* [F. *obedience*]

o·be·di·ent (oubɪdɪənt) *adj.* submitting one's will ‖ (*rhet.*) not resisting, *obedient to the wind's force* [O.F. *obedient*]

o·bei·sance (oubeɪsəns, oubɪsəns) *n.* (*rhet.*) a movement of the body towards the ground, e.g. a curtsy, salaam etc., expressing very great respect for, or submission to, someone **to do** (or make, pay) obeisance to
[illegible]

ob·e·lisk (ɒbəlɪsk) *n.* a vertical stone shaft, quadrangular in cross section and tapering to a pyramidal apex, usually worked in one piece (*printing*) a dagger ‖ an obelus [L. *obeliscus* fr.
[illegible]

ob·e·lize [illegible] (ɒbɪlaɪz) *obelized* [illegible] to mark with an obelus [fr. Gk *obelizein*]

ob·e·lus (ɒbələs) *pl.* **ob·e·li** (ɒbəlaɪ) *n.* the mark or [illegible] inserted in ancient manuscripts to denote that a word or passage is of doubtful
[illegible]

O·ber·am·mer·gau (oubərəmərgau) a village [illegible] a Passion play is acted by the villagers every ten years, fulfilling a vow made (1634) in gratitude for deliverance from plague

Ober·hausen [illegible] Germany, in the Ruhr; metallurgy, metalwork,
[illegible]

Oberlin [illegible] stitution founded (1833) in Ohio. It pioneered coeducation and was the first college to admit blacks on an equal footing with whites

o·bese (oubɪs) *adj.* (of a person) very fat [fr. L. *obedere* (*obesus*), to eat away]

obesity [illegible]

obey [illegible] principle etc.) (*phys., econ., chem.* etc.) to act
[illegible]

ob·fus·cate (ɒbfəskeɪt, ɒbfʌskeɪt) *pres. part.* **ob·fus·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ob·fus·cat·ed** *v.t.* to obscure, make hard to understand **ob·fus·ca·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *obfuscare* (*obfuscatus*), to
[illegible]

obi *n.* a long, wide sash, tied at the back, worn
[illegible]

Obie [illegible] nies for excellence in off-Broadway theatrical
[illegible]

[illegible] tic in wide-angle or oblique photography that portrays certain objects at such an angle and range that details necessary for interpretation are seriously masked or are on a very small scale, rendering interpretation diffi-
[illegible]

ob·ject (ɒbdʒɪkt) *n.* an incidental observa-
[illegible] judgment, and hence not binding; an incidental
[illegible]

refraction ‖ an aim or purpose ‖ a person or thing exciting attention or emotion, *why is he the object of such strong dislike?* ‖ (*gram.*) a noun, or noun equivalent, towards which the action of a transitive verb is directed, or that is governed by a preposition **price (money** etc.**) is no object** price (money etc.) need not be considered as a limiting factor [fr. M.L. *objectum*, a
[illegible]

ob·ject (əbdʒekt) *v.t.* (usually with 'to') to be opposed, have an aversion, *to object to someone's behavior* ‖ (with 'to') to express opposition, *no one objected to the decision when it was made* ‖ *v.t.* to present or put forth as an objection to a statement, proposal etc. [fr. L. *objicere* (*objectus*), to throw in the way]

ob·ject ball (ɒbdʒɪkt) (*billiards, pool*) the ball struck by the cue ‖ any ball that may be struck by the cue ball

ob·ject glass (ɒbdʒɪkt) (*optics*) an objective

ob·jec·ti·fy (ɒbdʒektəfaɪ) *pres. part.* **ob·jec·ti·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ob·jec·ti·fied** *v.t.* to identify (an idea) with an external object

ob·jec·tion (əbdʒekʃən) *n.* an act of objecting ‖ a feeling of opposition, dislike ‖ a reason for objecting or statement of such reasons **ob·jec·tion·a·ble** *adj.* unpleasant, causing offense, *an objectionable manner* ‖ open to objection **ob·jec·tion·a·bly** *adv.* [F.]

ob·jec·tive (əbdʒektɪv) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to an object ‖ having a real, substantial existence external to an observer ‖ pertaining to an external object or event quite independent of the observer's emotions or imagination; unbiased, *to take an objective view* ‖ (*gram.*) of the case of an object governed by transitive verbs or prepositions **2.** *n.* an aim or goal ‖ (*mil.*) a place to be captured, destroyed etc. ‖ (*gram.*) the objective case ‖ something having an existence external to an observer ‖ (*optics*) the principal image-forming device in an optical instrument. In a microscope or refracting telescope it consists of a lens or a system of lenses forming an image of the object at the focal plane of the eyepiece [fr. M.L. *objectivus*]

objective correlative a set of objects, a situation, or a chain of events which an artist uses to evoke at once in the reader or beholder a particular emotion [coined by T. S. Eliot (1919)]

ob·jec·tiv·ism (əbdʒektɪvɪzəm) *n.* the doctrine which gives precedence to knowledge of objects over knowledge of self **ob·jec·tiv·ist** *n.* [OBJECTIVE]

ob·jec·tiv·i·ty (ɒbdʒektɪvɪtɪ) *n.* the state or quality of being objective

object language 'TARGET LANGUAGE

object lesson (ɒbdʒɪkt) an outstanding example to be followed or to be taken as a warning

ob·jec·tor (əbdʒektə) someone who objects

objet trouvé (ɔbdʒeɪ truveɪ) *n.* (*Fr.*) (often *italics*) "found object," a natural, nonartist-made object of aesthetic value

ob·jur·gate (ɒbdʒɜrgeɪt) *pres. part.* **ob·jur·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ob·jur·gat·ed** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to reprove strongly **ob·jur·ga·tion** *n.* **ob·jur·ga·to·ry** (ɒbdʒɜrgətɔrɪ, ɒbdʒɜrgətourɪ) *adj.* [fr. L. *objurgare* (*objurgatus*), to scold]

ob·late [illegible] man who attaches himself to a monastery, and makes his possessions over to it **Ob·late** (*Roman Catholicism*) a member of certain religious orders [fr. M.L. *oblatus* fr. L. *offerre*, to offer]

ob·late (ɒbleɪt, ɒbleɪt) *adj.* (*geom.*, of a spheroid) flattened at the poles (opp. PROLATE) [fr. M.L. *oblatus*]

Ob·la·tion (oublеɪʃən) *n.* the sacramental offering of the bread and wine to God in the Eucharist **ob·la·tion** the act of offering something in a sacred service; such an offering; any offering made to a church, esp. for charitable purposes **ob·la·tion·al** *adj.* [O.F.]

ob·la·to·ry (ɒblətərɪ, ɒblətourɪ) *adj.* of oblation or an oblation [fr. L. *offerre* (*oblatus*), to offer]

ob·li·gate **1.** (ɒbligeɪt) *v.t. pres. part.* **ob·li·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ob·li·gat·ed** to place (someone) under a moral or legal obligation (to
[illegible] him a service **2.** (ɒbligɪt, ɒbligeɪt) *adj.* (*biol.*, e.g. of certain parasites) restricted to a particular
[illegible]

ob·li·ga·tion [illegible] being obligated; a binding legal agreement or a moral responsibility; something which a person is bound to do or not do as a result of such an agreement or responsibility; the restricting power inherent in such an agreement or responsibility [O.F.]

ob·lig·a·to·ry (əblɪgətərɪ, əblɪgətourɪ) *adj.* which must be done, as required by civil or moral law ‖ required by authority, *attendance is not obligatory* ‖ of or being an obligation [fr. L.L. *obligatorius*]

o·blige (əblaɪdʒ) *pres. part.* **o·blig·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·bliged** *v.t.* to cause (someone) by physical or moral means to do something ‖ to cause (someone) to be indebted by rendering him a service, favor etc. ‖ to render a service or favor to ‖ (*law*) to bind (someone) by contract or promise ‖ (*law*, of a contract etc.) to bind (someone) ‖ (with 'to') to be bound by feelings of indebtedness ‖ *v.i.* (*pop.*) to contribute entertainment, *the chorus obliged with an extra song* [O.F. *obliger*]

ob·li·gee (ɒblɪdʒɪ:) *n.* (*law*) a person to whom a bond is given [OBLIGE]

o·blig·ing (əblaɪdʒɪŋ) *adj.* helpful and accommodating to others [OBLIGE]

ob·li·gor (ɒbligɔr) *n.* (*law*) a person bound by a bond [OBLIGE]

ob·lique (əblɪ:k) *adj.* (*geom.*, of a line or plane surface) having a direction which makes an angle less or greater than a right angle with a specified line or surface of reference ‖ (*geom.*, of a solid figure) having an axis not perpendicular to the plane of the base ‖ slanting, diverging ‖ (*anat.*) neither parallel nor vertical to the longer axis of the body or limb, *an oblique muscle* ‖ (*bot.*, of a leaf) having unequal sides ‖ indirect, implied but not specified, *an oblique reference* ‖ (*gram.*) of other cases than the nominative and vocative [fr. L. *obliquus*]

oblique angle any angle less or greater than a right angle

ob·liq·ui·ty (əblɪkwɪtɪ) *pl.* **ob·liq·ui·ties** *n.* departure from sound moral principle or behavior, or an instance of this ‖ the state of being oblique ‖ the extent of divergence from a straight direction [F. *obliquité*]

obliquity of the ecliptic the angle between the planes of the earth's equator and the ecliptic orbit

ob·lit·er·ate (əblɪtəreɪt) *pres. part.* **ob·lit·er·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ob·lit·er·at·ed** *v.t.* to remove all trace of, destroy ‖ to make illegible ‖ to blot out from memory, knowledge etc. **ob·lit·er·a·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *obliterare* (*obliteratus*), to blot out]

ob·liv·i·on (əblɪvɪən) *n.* the state of being completely forgotten, *the custom has fallen into oblivion* ‖ utter forgetfulness, *he is in a state of oblivion about what led up to the accident* ‖ unconsciousness [O.F.]

ob·liv·i·ous (əblɪvɪəs) *adj.* totally unaware, *oblivious of danger* ‖ (*rhet.*) forgetful, neglectful, *oblivious of his responsibilities* [fr. L. *oblivio-*
[illegible]

ob·long (ɒblɔŋ, ɒblɒŋ) **1.** *adj.* of a rectangular or oval figure or body with greater length than breadth or of greater breadth than height **2.** *n.* such a figure or body [fr. L. *oblongus*, relatively
long]

ob·lo·quy (ɒbləkwɪ:) *n.* the state of being thought ill of, disgrace ‖ expressions of shameful or abusive condemnation [fr. L.L. *obloquium*, contradiction]

ob·nox·ious (əbnɒkʃəs) *adj.* unpleasant, offensive [fr. L. *obnoxiosus*]

o·boe (oubou) *n.* (*mus.*) a woodwind instrument with a long, thin double reed and a range of 2½ octaves up from B flat below middle C ‖ an organ stop producing a similar reedy quality **ó·bo·ist** *n.* someone who plays the oboe [Ital. fr. F.]

ob·ol (ɒb'l) *n.* an ancient Greek coin (one sixth of a drachma) ‖ an ancient Greek unit of weight (0.71 grams) [fr. L. *obolus*]

ob·o·lus (ɒbələs) *pl.* **ob·o·li** (ɒbəlaɪ) *n.* an obol
[illegible]

O·bo·te (oubouteɪ), Milton (1924–), Uganda statesman, the first prime minister of independent Uganda (1962–6). He became president (1966) after a crisis had overthrown the Kabaka of Buganda as president. He was ousted by Idi Amin in 1971, but reelected president Dec. 1980 after Amin's overthrow. Obote was overthrown again in July 1985

ob·o·vate (ɒbouveɪt) *adj.* (*bot.*, of a leaf) having the narrow end attached to the stalk [fr. L. *ob-*,
[illegible]

ob·o·void [illegible] egg-shaped with the broad end at the top, *an obovoid persimmon* [fr. L. *ob-*, inversely + OVOID]

O·bre·gon (ɔbregɔn), Álvaro (1880–1928), Mexican general and president of the Republic
[illegible] Revolution by ur-

plementing a program of political, social and economic reform. Reelected in 1928, he was assassinated before he could resume office

O·bre·no·vić (oubrenɔvit͡ʃ) a Serbian dynasty which ruled Serbia (1817–42 and 1858–1903), founded by Miloš Obrenović. Its members carried on a bitter feud with the Karageorgevic dynasty

Obrenović, Miloš ˈMILOŠ OBRENOVIĆ

ob·scene (əbsiːn) *adj.* of that which deprave- esp. of that which offends or wounds the imagination in sexual matters ‖ offensive, revolting [fr. F. *obscène* or L. *obscenus*]

ob·scen·i·ty (əbsénitiː, əbsiːnitiː) *pl* **ob·scen·i·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being obscene ‖ (usually *pl.*) an instance of this, esp. an obscene utterance [fr. L. *obscenitas* or F. *obscenité*]

ob·scu·rant (əbskjuərənt) **1.** *n.* an obscurantist **2.** *adj.* obscurantist **ob·scu·rant·ism** (əbskjuərǽntizəm, əbskjuərəntizəm) *n.* the practices and beliefs of an obscurantist **ob·scu·rant·ist 1.** *n.* someone who opposes the development of new ideas **2.** *adj.* of an obscurantist [fr. L. *obscurans* (*obscurantis*) fr. *obscurare*, to darken]

ob·scu·ra·tion (ɒbskjuréiʃən) *n.* an obscuring or being obscured [fr. L. *obscuratio* (*obscurationis*), fr. *obscurare*, to obscure]

ob·scure (əbskjuər) *comp.* **ob·scur·er** *superl* **ob·scur·est** *adj.* dim, insufficiently lit ‖ difficult to see, e.g. through insufficient light or because partially covered by mist, fog etc. ‖ difficult to understand through insufficient information or abstruse expression etc. ‖ (of places) remote, out-of-the-way ‖ (of people) not attracting attention, not known to people at large ‖ indistinctly heard [O.F. *obscur*]

ob·scure *pres. part.* **ob·scur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ob·scured** *v.t.* to make obscure ‖ to hide from view ‖ to dim the the importance or glory of [fr. OBSCURE adj. or L. *obscurare*]

ob·scu·ri·ty (əbskjuəriti) *pl.* **ob·scu·ri·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being obscure ‖ something that is obscure [F. *obscurité* fr. L.]

ob·se·cra·tion (ɒbsikréiʃən) *n.* a supplication or entreaty, esp. in the form of a prayer [fr. L. *obsecratio* (*obsecrationis*) fr. *obsecrare*, to make sacred]

ob·se·quies (ɒbsikwiːz) *pl. n.* rites and ceremonies attaching to a funeral [A.F. *obsequie* fr. M.L. *obsequiae*]

ob·se·qui·ous (əbsiːkwiːəs) *adj.* (of behavior or attitude) so self-abasing as to lack a proper degree of personal dignity [fr. L. *obsequiosus*]

ob·serv·a·ble (əbzə́ːrvəbˈl) *adj.* capable of being observed ‖ worthy of being observed

ob·serv·ance (əbzə́ːrvəns) *n.* the act of obeying a command, law, rule etc. ‖ the keeping of a custom, day of obligation etc., *Lenten observance* ‖ a ceremonial keeping, *a nationwide observance of two minutes' silence* ‖ (*Roman Catholicism*) a set of regulations for members of various religious orders ‖ (*pl.*) the ceremonies or rites performed in keeping a religious feast, custom etc. [F.]

ob·serv·an·cy (əbzə́ːrvənsiː) *n.* the quality of being observant [fr. L. *observantia*]

ob·serv·ant (əbzə́ːrvənt) **1.** *adj.* giving careful attention ‖ quick to observe ‖ strict in observance **2.** *n.* **Ob·serv·ant** a member of the Franciscan friars observing the stricter rule of the order (cf. CONVENTUAL) [F.]

ob·ser·va·tion (ɒbzərvéiʃən) *n.* an observing or being observed ‖ the faculty of observing something observed or learned from observing ‖ an act of scientifically observing and recording e.g. a natural phenomenon, often using precision instruments ‖ a record so made ‖ an expression of an opinion **ob·ser·vá·tion·al** *adj.* of or based on scientific observation [fr. L. *observatio* (*observationis*) fr. *observare*, to observe]

observation car a railroad lounge car with especially large windows to give passengers a good view of the scenery [fr.] car of the train

ob·serv·a·to·ry (əbzə[illegible]

ob·serv·a·to·ries *n.* a room or building sheltering instruments [illegible] used by observers studying heavenly bodies ‖ a room or building for the study of other (e.g. meteorological) natural phenomena ‖ a structure which by its position commands an extensive view [fr. F. *observatoire*]

ob·serve [illegible] *pres. part.* observing [illegible] and *past part.* **observed** [illegible] attention ‖ to comply with (a command, custom, law etc.) ‖ to celebrate ceremonially ‖ to watch or make a scientific measurement of with instruments, *to observe an eclipse* ‖ to perceive, [illegible] *v.t.* to note attentively ‖ (with 'on' or 'upon') to comment ‖ to make observations with a precision instrument [F. *observer*]

ob·sess (əbsés) *v.t.* to occupy or engage the mind of (someone) to an inordinate degree, *he is* [illegible] [fr. L. *obsidere* (*obsessus*), to besiege]

ob·ses·sion (əbseʃən) *n.* the state of being obsessed ‖ something or someone that obsesses **ob·sés·sion·al, ob·sés·sive** *adjs* of, being or causing an obsession [fr. L. *obsessio* (*obsessionis*) fr. *obsidere*, to obsess]

obsessive-compulsive neurosis a neurosis in which the sufferer feels compelled to think or do things which appear nonsensical and often alien to his personality. If a compulsion is resisted, the sufferer is unable to relax or sleep

ob·sid·i·an (əbsidiːən) *n.* (*mineral.*) a dark colored, usually black, hard vitreous lava, resembling glass, used as a gemstone [fr. L. *obsidianus* for *obsianus*]

obsidian dating (*geol.*) the establishment of the age of an object by measurement of the rate of its surface hydration

ob·so·les·cence (ɒbsəlés'ns) *n.* the state of being virtually obsolete or the process of becoming obsolete ‖ (*biol.*) the process of becoming obsolescent [fr. L. *obsolescens* (*obsolescentis*) fr. *obsolescere*, to [illegible]

ob·so·les·cent (ɒbsəles'nt) *adj.* becoming obsolete ‖ (*biol.*, of an organ, feature, characteristic, species etc.) slowly vanishing, vestigial [fr. L. *obsolescens* (*obsolescentis*) fr. *obsolestere*, to [illegible]

ob·so·lete (ɒbsəliːt, ɒbsəliːt) *adj.* no longer in use, practice or favor, out-of-date ‖ (*biol.*, of a plant or animal organ) rudimentary or vestigial as compared with corresponding organs in related species [fr. L. *obsolescere* (*obsoletus*), to [illegible]

ob·sta·cle (ɒbstəkˈl) *n.* an obstruction, esp. one which prevents a forward movement or course of action, *an obstacle to success* [O.F.]

obstacle race a race in which runners must negotiate contrived obstacles

ob·stet·ric (ɒbstétrik) *adj.* (*med.*) pertaining to obstetrics **ob·stet·ri·cal** *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *obstetricus* fr. *obstetrix*, midwife]

ob·ste·tri·cian (ɒbstitríʃən) *n.* a physician who specializes in obstetrics [fr. L. *obstetricia*, midwifery]

ob·stet·rics (ɒbstétriks) *n.* the branch of medical practice which is concerned with the care of mothers before, during and immediately after childbirth [OBSTETRIC]

ob·sti·na·cy (ɒbstinəsiː) *n.* the quality or state of being obstinate [fr. M. L. *obstinatia*]

ob·sti·nate (ɒbstinit) *adj.* (of people) stubbornly adhering to an opinion or purpose ‖ (of people) stubbornly refusing to concede to reasonable arguments ‖ (of animals or things) stubbornly resisting attempts at controlling or manipulating, *obstinate weeds* ‖ (*med.*) stubbornly unresponsive to treatment, *an obstinate case of malaria* [fr. L. *obstinare* (*obstinatus*), to persist]

ob·strep·er·ous (əbstrépərəs) *adj.* noisily resisting control or defying commands [fr. L. *obstreperus*, noisy]

ob·struct (əbstrʌkt) *v.t.* to prevent or greatly impede (something) by placing an obstacle in its path ‖ to block from sight ‖ to close or practically close (a passage), *a tumor obstructed the duodenum* ‖ to hinder (a person or his action or purpose) by creating difficulty or opposition ‖ to practice obstruction, esp. in parliamentary or legislative procedure *v.i.* to hinder, impede [fr. L. *obstruere* (*obstructus*), to build against]

ob·struc·tion (əbstrʌkʃən) *n.* an obstructing or being obstructed ‖ something which obstructs ‖ prevention of legislative enactment by filibuster [illegible] [fr. L. *obstructio* (*obstructionis*) fr. *obstruere*, to

ob·struc·tive (əbstrʌktiv) *adj.* of, being or producing an obstruction [fr. L. *obstruere* (*obstructus*), to build against]

ob·struc·tor (əbstrʌktər) *n.* someone or something that obstructs [fr. L. *obstruere* (*obstructus*), to build against]

ob·tain (əbtéin) *v.t.* to become the possessor of, secure for oneself or another *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to be [illegible]

ob·tain·a·ble *adj.* which can be obtained [M.E.

ob·tect·ed (əbtektid) *adj.* (*zool.*, of pupae) encased in a horny substance (holding the wings and legs to the body) ‖ (*zool.*) marked by such an encasing [fr. L. *obtegere* (*obtectus*), to cover up]

ob·trude (əbtruːd) *pres. part* **ob·trud·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ob·trud·ed** *v.t.* (with 'on' or 'upon') to force (someone or something) upon someone's attention, esp. unwarrantably [fr. L. *obtrudere*]

ob·tru·sion (əbtruːʒən) *n.* an obtruding ‖ that which obtrudes [fr. L. *obtrusio* (*obtrusionis*) fr. [illegible]

ob·tru·sive (əbtruːsiv) *adj.* obtruding or tending to obtrude [fr. L. *obtrudere* (*obtrusus*), to obtrude]

ob·tu·rate [illegible] *pres. part.* **ob·tu·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ob·tu·rat·ed** *v.t.* to close (the breech of a gun) so as to prevent the escape of gas ‖ (esp. *med., anat.*) to close, obstruct (an aperture, passage etc.) [fr. L. *obturare* (*obturatus*), to stop up]

ob·tu·ra·tor (ɒbtʊəreitər, ɒbtjəreitər) *n.* (esp. *med., anat.*) something which obturates ‖ a device which obturates a gun [M.L.]

ob·tuse (əbtuːs, əbtjuːs) *adj.* (*math.*) of an angle greater than 90° but less than 180° ‖ not keenly perceptive or sensitive, *an obtuse mind* ‖ not acutely perceived, *an obtuse pain* ‖ (*biol.*, of a plant or animal part) blunt-ended [fr. L. *obtundere* (*obtusus*), to blunt]

ob·verse (ɒbvəːrs, ɒbvəːrs) **1.** *adj.* being a counterpart ‖ turned towards the spectator (opp. REVERSE) ‖ (*biol.*) having a base narrower than the apex **2.** *n.* the principal surface of a coin, medal etc. (opp. REVERSE) ‖ the other side of a question or statement ‖ (*logic*) an inference made by denying the opposite of an affirmation [fr. L. *obvertere* (*obversus*), to turn towards]

ob·ver·sion (ɒbvəːrʒən, ɒbvəːrʃən) *n.* (*logic*) the act of inferring the obverse [fr. L. *obversio* (*obversionis*) fr. *obvertere*, to turn towards]

ob·vert (ɒbvəːrt) *v.t.* (*logic*) to make (an inference) by obversion [fr. L. *obvertere*]

ob·vi·ate (ɒbviːeit) *pres. part.* **ob·vi·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ob·vi·at·ed** *v.t.* to remove, get rid of (a difficulty etc.) [fr. L. *obviare* (*obviatus*), to meet]

ob·vi·ous (ɒbviːəs) *adj.* not requiring proof or demonstration, self-evident ‖ easily seen, attracting immediate attention ‖ (*pop.*) undesirably prominent [fr. L. *obvius*, in the way]

Ob·wal·den (ɔpvuldən) ˈUNTERWALDEN

OC (*med. abbr.*) for oral contraceptive

OCA (*abbr.*) for Office of Consumer Affairs (which see)

oc·a·ri·na (ɒkəriːnə) *n.* a small egg-shaped musical instrument, usually of metal or plastic, with finger holes, giving a mellow whistling tone [fr. Ital. *oca*, goose]

O'Ca·sey (oukeisiː), Sean (1884–1964), Irish playwright. His best-known plays, e.g. 'Juno and the Paycock' (1925) and 'The Plough and the Stars' (1926), are based on the life of the urban Irish working class, in the context of contemporary political events

Occam, William of ˈWILLIAM OCCAM

oc·ca·sion [illegible] associated with a point in time, *we met on several occasions* ‖ such a set of circumstances viewed as having special importance, *it will be a great occasion* or as being an opportunity or cause, *an occasion for rejoicing* **on occasion** from time to time, when the circumstances require **to rise to the occasion** to act with the degree of skill, generosity etc. required by the [illegible] placed **2.** *v.t.* to cause, directly or indirectly **oc·ca·sion·al** *adj.* occurring at irregular intervals of some length ‖ directly related to a special occasion, *an occasional poem by the poet laureate* ‖ designed for, and used, only on particular occasions, *an occasional table* [fr. L. *occasio* (*occasionis*) fr. *occidere*, to fall down]

oc·ca·sion·al·ism (əkeiʒənlizəm) *n.* (*philos.*) the doctrine (e.g. as put forward by Malebranche) [illegible] **oc·ca·sion·al·ist** [illegible]

oc·ca·sion·al·ly (əkeiʒənliː) *adv.* at irregular intervals of some length [OCCASIONAL]

Oc·ci·den·tal (ɒksidentˈl) **1.** *n.* a member of a people living in the Occident **2.** *adj.* of or relat[illegible] **Occidental**]

Oc·ci·dent, the (ɒksidənt) *n.* (*hist., politics, rhet.*) originally, Europe as opposed to Asia (the [illegible]

oc·cip·i·tal (ɒksɪpɪt'l) *adj.* pertaining to the occiput ‖ [illegible] ‖ occipital (ɒksɪpət) *pl.* **oc·ci·puts, oc·cip·i·ta** (ɒksɪpɪtə) *n.* the back part of the skull of a vertebrate or [illegible]

oc·clude [illegible] and *past part.* **oc·clud·ed** *v.t.* to close up (a passage) ‖ to keep (something) from passing through a passage ‖ (*chem.*) to adsorb and retain (esp. gases) ‖ (*meteorol.*) to cut off from contact with the surface of the earth, and force up by the convergence of a cold front on a warm one ‖ (*dentistry*) to cause (the counterpart tooth surfaces of the upper and lower jaw) to close against one another ‖ *v.i.* (*dentistry*, of the counterpart tooth surfaces of the upper and lower jaw) to close against one another ‖ (*meteorol.*) to become occluded [fr. L. *occludere*, to shut up]

oc·clu·sion (ɒkluːʒən) *n.* an occluding or being occluded ‖ (*chem.*) the act or process by which some solid surfaces build up a local high concentration of the molecules of a gas or solute with which they are in contact (ADSORPTION) ‖ (*meteorol.*) a front, wind, storm etc. that has been occluded [fr. L. *occlusio* (*occlusionis*) fr. *occludere*, to shut up]

oc·cult (ɒkʌlt, ɒkʌlt) **1.** *adj.* beyond the range of normal perception ‖ secret, mysterious, esoteric ‖ dealing with magic, alchemy, astrology etc., *the occult sciences* **2.** *n.* (with 'the') that which is occult, the supernatural [fr. L. *occulere* (*occultus*) to [illegible]

oc·cult (ɒkʌlt) *v.t.* (*astron.*) to obstruct the view of (a heavenly body) by passing between it and the observer on the earth ‖ *v.i.* (*astron.*) to [illegible] **occultation** (*astron.*) an occulting, esp. of a star or planet by the [illegible]

occulting light a light cut off at regular intervals, used e.g. as a lighthouse beacon or channel marker

oc·cult·ism (ɒkʌltɪzəm) *n.* occult beliefs or practices [OCCULT adj.]

oc·cu·pancy [illegible] **oc·cu·pan·cies** *n.* a taking or retaining possession by settling in or on something ‖ residing or being resided in ‖ the act of becoming an occupant ‖ (*law*) the establishing of a right of ownership by taking possession of something which has no owner [illegible]

oc·cu·pant (ɒkjupənt) *n.* someone holding temporary or permanent rights of ownership or tenancy over a place or building which he occupies ‖ someone who occupies a particular space, position etc. ‖ (*law*) a person who has established his right by taking possession of ownerless land or property [fr. L. *occupans* (*occupantis*) fr. *occupare*, to occupy]

occupation [illegible] being occupied, esp. by a military force ‖ a holding in one's possession, esp. as a resident or tenant ‖ an activity by which one earns one's living or fills one's time, or an instance of this

oc·cu·pa·tion·al *adj.* arising from or pertaining to one's occupation or an occupation [F.]

Occupational Safety and Health Administration *abbr.* OSHA) an agency of the U.S. Department of Labor established (1970) by Congress in the Occupational Safety and Health Act 'to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the nation safe and healthful working conditions.' OSHA inspectors make frequent surprise inspections of workplaces to see that basic standards are adhered to; violators are fined. Regulations [illegible] ous toxic materials as well as job safety.

occupational therapy (*med.*) a method of treatment employing prescribed mental or physical activities (e.g. rugmaking) used esp. in cases of [illegible]

[illegible] of a house, shop, land etc. as owner or

within a region, *these plants rarely occur in this country* ‖ (of an idea) to come into the conscious [illegible]

oc·cur·rence (əkɜːrəns, əkʌrəns) *n.* the fact, act or process of occurring ‖ something which occurs [fr. older *occurrent* fr. F.]

o·cean (oʊʃən) *n.* the part (seven tenths) of the earth's surface which consists of salt water ‖ one of its chief expanses, *the Atlantic Ocean* ‖ any great expanse, *an ocean of sand* [fr. F. *ocean* fr. L. fr. Gk *ōkeanos*]

oceanaut (ʼAQUANAUT)

ocean engineer an engineer who deals with equipment and techniques for the study of the [illegible] **ocean engineering** *n.*

Oceania (oʊʃiːˈeɪniːə, oʊʃiːˈɑːniːə) *n.* collective name for the islands of the South Seas. They are mainly volcanic or project as coral reefs. Unlike the Malay Archipelago, New Zealand or the Aleutians, they are not considered as belonging to the Asian, Australian or American [illegible] Oceania is divided into Micronesia, Melanesia and Polynesia

O·ce·an·i·an (oʊʃiːˈæniːən, oʊʃiːˈɑːniːən) **1.** *n.* a native of Oceania **2.** *adj.* pertaining to Oceania [illegible] inhabitant

o·ce·an·ic (oʊʃiːˈænɪk) *adj.* of, relating to or found in the ocean **O·ce·an·ic** *adj.* Oceanian ‖ of the Austronesian language family [fr. M.L. or Mod. L. *oceanicus*]

o·ce·an·ics (oʊʃiːˈænɪks) *n.* scientific study of the life and products of oceans

O·ce·a·nid (oʊsiːənɪd) *pl.* **O·ce·a·nids, O·ce·an·i·des** (oʊsiːˈænɪdiːz) *n.* (Gk *mythol.*) one of the sea nymphs, daughters of Oceanus [fr. Gk *ōkeanis* (*ōkeanidos*)]

oceanographer [illegible] someone who specializes in oceanography

o·cea·no·graph·ic (oʊʃənəgræfɪk) *adj.* of or relating to oceanography **o·cea·no·graph·i·cal** *adj.*

o·cea·nog·ra·phy (oʊʃənɒgrəfiː) *n.* the science concerned with the study of the ocean. It includes distribution, biology, chemical composition, currents, the physiography of the ocean floor, and the nature of sea bottom deposits [fr. Gk *ōkeanos*, ocean + *graphos*, written]

o·cea·nol·o·gy (oʊʃiːənɒlədʒiː) *n.* the study of all aspects of the ocean and its environment, including plant and animal life —**oceanologic** or **oceanological** *adj.* —**oceanologically** *adv.* oceanologist *n.* oceanographer *n.*

O·ce·a·nus (oʊsiːənəs) (*Gk mythol.*) one of the Titans, and a personification of the waters of the earth

o·cel·lar (oʊselər) *adj.* pertaining to an ocellus ‖ [fr. L. *ocellus*, dim. of *oculus*, eye]

oc·el·lat·ed (ɒsəleɪtɪd) *adj.* having ocelli ‖ like an eye [fr. L. *ocellus*, dim. of *oculus*, eye]

oc·cel·lus (oʊselə) *pl.* **o·cel·li** (oʊselaɪ) *n.* (*zool.*) a simple eye or eyespot found in many lower animals ‖ (*zool.*) one of the simple eyes forming a compound eye ‖ (*zool.*) an eyelike marking in certain insects, birds etc. [L. dim. of *oculus*, [illegible]

o·ce·lot (oʊsəlɒt, ɒsəlɒt) *n.* *Felis pardalis*, fam. *Felidae*, a wildcat (up to 3 ft in length), having gray or yellow fur with dark stripes and spots. It is native to S. North America and South [illegible] and rodents. Its pelt or fur ‖ F. fr. Mex. *tlalocelotl* fr. *tlalli*, field + *ocelotl*, jaguar]

o·cher, o·chre (oʊkər) *n.* a yellow or red form of hydrated ferric oxide (Fe_2O_3), occurring naturally and used as a pigment ‖ the color of yellow ocher [F. *ocre* fr. L. fr. Gk]

o·cher·ous (oʊkərəs) *adj.* of, like or containing ocher ‖ of the color ocher [fr. Mod. L. *ochreus*]

ochlocrat [illegible] **och·lo·crat** (ɒklɒkræt) *n.* someone who advo- [illegible] ochlocratic [illegible]

O·cho·a (oʊtʃoʊ) Severo (1905–), Spanish-U.S. physician and biochemist, co-winner (with [illegible] medicine, for discovering the enzyme system that led to the synthesis of compounds resembling naturally occurring ribonucleic acid [illegible]

o·chra·tox·in (oʊkrətɒksɪn) *n.* (*chem.*) a poisonous substance produced by the plant fungus *Aspergillus ochraceus* [illegible]

ochre [illegible]

o·chre·ous (oʊkriːəs) *adj.* ocherous [fr. Mod. L. [illegible]

o·chrous (oʊkrəs) *adj.* ocherous [OCHER]

Ochs (ɒks), Adolph Simon (1858–1935), U.S. journalist who, as owner (from 1896) of the New York Times, made it one of the world's greatest newspapers. He introduced rotogravure printing of pictures, a book review supplement, and (1913) the New York Times Index, the only complete U.S. newspaper index

o'clock (əklɒk) *adv.* by the clock ‖ at a position in relation to a person or observer thought of as being at the center of a clockface with the numeral 12 directly ahead or above, *the target is at 2 o'clock from the church steeple* [contr. for 'of the clock']

O'Con·nell (oʊkɒn'l), Daniel (1775–1847), Irish national leader. A lawyer, he campaigned successfully for Catholic emancipation (1829), but his movement to repeal the Act of Union proved too moderate to be effective

O'Con·nor (oʊkɒnər), Feargus Edward (1794–1855), Irish radical politician, one of the leaders of Chartism

O'Connor, Sandra Day (1930–) U.S. Supreme Court justice, the first woman to be appointed. Before being named to the court by President Reagan (1981), she served as Arizona state senate Republican majority leader (1972–4) and as a judge on the Maricopa County (Ariz.) Superior Court (1974–9) and the Arizona Court of Appeals (1979–81). A conservative except in some defendants' rights cases such as *Tibbs v. Florida* (1982), upholding double jeopardy, and *Arizona v. Rumsey* (1984), concerning the death penalty, she also wrote the majority opinion in *Ford v. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission* (1982) and the dissenting opinion in *Akron v. Akron Center* (1983)

OCR (*computer abbr.*) for optical character recognition, a computer's capacity to read written material

oc·re·a, och·re·a (ɒkriːə, oʊkriːə) *pl.* **oc·re·ae, och·re·ae** (ɒkriːiː, oʊkriːiː) (*bot.*) a sheath formed around a stem by a stipule or the union of two stipules **oc·re·ate** *adj.* [L. = a legging]

Oct. October

oc·ta·chord (ɒktəkɔrd) *n.* a musical instrument with eight strings ‖ a system of eight tones, e.g. on the diatonic scale [L.L. *octachordus* fr. Gk *oktō*, eight + *chordē*, chord]

oc·tad (ɒktæd) *n.* a group of eight [fr. L. *octas* (*octadis*) fr. Gk]

oc·ta·gon (ɒktəgɒn) *n.* (*geom.*) a plane figure having eight sides ‖ an object or building having eight sides [fr. L. *octagonos* fr. Gk]

oc·tag·o·nal (ɒktægənˈl) *adj.* being an octagon [fr. Mod. L. *octogonalis*]

oc·ta·he·dral (ɒktəhiːdrəl) *adj.* of or being an octahedron

oc·ta·he·drite (ɒktəhiːdraɪt) *n.* (*mineral.*) anatase [fr. L.L. *octahedros* fr. Gk]

oc·ta·he·dron (ɒktəhiːdrən) *pl.* **oc·ta·he·drons, oc·ta·he·dra** (ɒktəhiːdrə) *n.* (*geom.*) a solid figure with eight plane faces, usually equilateral triangles [fr. Gk *octahedron*, eight-sided]

oc·tam·e·ter (ɒktæmɪtər) **1.** *adj.* (of a line of poetry) containing eight measures or feet **2.** *n.* such a line [L. fr. Gk]

oc·tane (ɒkteɪn) *n.* (*chem.*) any of various isomeric liquid paraffin hydrocarbons having the formula C_8H_{18} ‖ octane number [fr. Gk *octō*, eight]

octane number (of a fuel) the percentage by volume of isooctane in a mixture of this and normal heptane which matches in knocking properties a fuel under test. Knocking decreases as the octane number increases

oc·tant (ɒktənt) *n.* an eighth of the circumference of a circle ‖ the eighth part of a circle as bounded by this arc and two radii (*astron.*) one of the eight parts of space divided by three planes intersecting at right angles ‖ (*astron.*) the position of a heavenly body when it is 45° distant from a reference point ‖ (*naut.*) an instrument like a sextant, but having 45 degrees on the arc [fr. L.L. *octans* (*octantis*), a half-quadrant fr. *octo*, eight]

Oc·ta·teuch (ɒktətuːk, ɒktətjuːk) *n.* the first eight books of the Old Testament [fr. L.L. *octateuchus* fr. Gk]

oc·tave (ɒktɪv, ɒkteɪv) **1.** *n.* (*mus.*) the note having twice or one half the frequency of a given note, i.e. a note eight steps above or below a given note in the diatonic scale, inclusive of both notes ‖ (*mus.*) the interval between these outside notes ‖ (*mus.*) a combination of these notes ‖ an organ stop sounding a note eight steps above the note played ‖ (*poetry*) a stanza of eight lines, e.g. ottava rima ‖ the first eight

lines of a sonnet ‖ (*fencing*) the eighth parrying position ‖ (ɒktēiv) the eighth day, including the festival itself, after a church festival ‖ (ɒktēiv) the week after the festival **2.** *adj* consisting of eight parts or an octave ‖ (*music*) producing tones an octave higher [*see octa-* and -AVE]

octave coupler (*music*) a coupler attached to the keyboard of an organ which connects each note with its octave

Oc·ta·vi·a (ɒktēivi.ə) (c. 70–11 B.C.), sister of Augustus, wife of Mark Antony

Octavia (42–62), daughter of Claudius I and first wife of Nero, who put her to death

Oc·ta·vi·an (ɒktēivi.ən) (Octavianus) the name of Augustus before he became emperor

oc·ta·vo (ɒktēivou, ɒktavou) (*abbr.* 8vo) *n.* the size of a book leaf formed by folding a sheet three times, giving eight leaves or 16 pages | paper of this size ‖ a book having pages of this size [L. fr. *in octavo*, in an eighth]

oc·ten·ni·al (ɒktenī.əl) *adj.* occurring once in every eight years ‖ lasting for eight years [fr. L. *octennium*, a period of eight years, fr. *octo*, eight + *annus*, year]

oc·tet, oc·tette (ɒktet) *n.* a musical composition written for eight players or singers | a group of eight players or singers performing together ‖ a group of eight lines of verse [fr. L. *octo*, eight]

oc·til·lion (ɒktiljən) *n.* †NUMBER TABLE [F. fr. L. *octo*, eight + MILLION]

Oc·to·ber (ɒktoubər) *n.* (*abbr.* Oct.) the tenth month of the year, having 31 days [L. fr. *octo*, eight, originally the eighth month in the Roman calendar]

October Revolution (*hist.*) the Russian revolution of Nov. 7, 1917 (Oct. 25 in the Russian calendar) as a result of which the Bolsheviks seized power

Oc·to·brist (ɒktoubrist) *n.* (*Russ. hist.*) a member of a moderate political party supporting the constitutional reforms granted (Oct. 1905) by Nicholas II after the Russian revolution of 1905

oc·to·de·cil·lion (ɒktoudisiljən) *n.* † NUMBER TABLE [fr. L. *octodecim*, eighteen + MILLION]

oc·to·dec·i·mo (ɒktədesəmou) *n.* (*abbr.* 18mo) the size of a book leaf formed by folding a sheet to make 18 leaves or 36 pages, usually 4 ins x 6 1-2 ins | paper of this size ‖ a book having pages of this size [fr. L. *in octodecimo*, in eighteenths]

oc·to·ge·nar·i·an (ɒktədʒənɛəri.ən) **1.** *n.* a person between 80 and 90 years old **2.** *adj* of such a person or such an age [fr. L. *octogenarius*]

oc·to·nar·y (ɒktəneri:) **1.** *pl.* **oc·to·nar·ies** *n.* a group of eight ‖ a stanza of eight lines, esp. of Psalm 119, which has such stanzas for each letter of the Hebrew alphabet **2.** *adj.* of the number eight | being eight in number | going in groups of eight [fr. L. *octonarius*, containing eight]

oc·to·pod (ɒktəpɒd) **1.** *n.* any animal having eight limbs, esp. an octopus **2.** *adj.* having eight limbs ‖ of an octopod [fr. Gk *oktōpous* (*oktopodos*), octopus]

oc·to·pus (ɒktəpəs) *pl.* **oc·to·pus·es, oc·to·pi** (ɒktəpai) *n.* a marine cephalopod mollusk of fam. *Octopodidae*. Octopuses have eight arms equipped with suckers, and a large head including highly developed eyes and a strong beak. Some species are edible, while others feed in commercially valuable lobster and crab regions. ‖ something thought of as like an octopus, esp. a business organization having many branches and tending to get control of small local businesses [Mod. L. fr. Gk *oktōpous*, eight-footed]

oc·to·push (ɒktəpuʃ) *n.* (*sports*) underwater hockey played with two six-person teams, with the puck being pushed along [*octo-* + PUSH]

oc·to·roon (ɒktərú:n) *n.* a person of one-eighth black ancestry and seven-eighths white [fr. L. *octo*, eight + QUADROON]

oc·to·syl·lab·ic (ɒktousilæbik) **1.** *adj.* having eight syllables | (of a poem) having lines with eight syllables each **2.** *n.* an octosyllabic poetry [fr. L. L. *octosyllabus*]

oc·to·syl·la·ble (ɒktəsiləb'l) **1.** *n.* a word of eight syllables ‖ an octosyllabic **2.** *adj.* octosyllabic [fr. L.L. *octosyllabus* fr. Gk]

oc·tu·ple (ɒktup'l, ɒktjup'l, ɒktu p'l, ɒktju p'l) **1.** *adj.* eight times as much or as many **2.** *n.* the product of a number multiplied by eight **3.** *v.pres. part.* **oc·tu·pling** *past and p.p.* **oc·tu·pled** *v.t.* to multiply by eight | *v.i.* to increase by eight times as much [fr. L. *octuplus*]

oc·u·lar (ɒkjulər) **1.** *adj.* of, by, with or pertaining to the eye or vision | (*zool.*) [illegible] **2.** *n.* an optical instrument [fr. L. *ocularis* fr. *oculus*, eye]

[illegible]

oc·u·list (ɒkjulist) *n.* an ophthalmologist [F. fr. L. *oculus*, eye]

[illegible] *adj.* involving the eyeball | involving movement of the eyeball, e.g. in certain diseases [fr. L. *oculus*, eye + MO]

od (ɒd, oud) *n.* a hypothetical force pervading all nature and sometimes manifesting itself in supernatural phenomena [G., coined in 1850 by Baron Karl Ludwig von Reichenbach (1788–1869), G. chemist]

OD 1. (*abbr.*) for overdose of a drug **2.** one who has taken an overdose of a drug —**OD** *v.*

o·da·lisque, o·da·lisk (oudəlisk) *n.* a female slave or concubine in a harem, esp. in Turkey [F. fr. [illegible]]

odd (ɒd) **1.** *adj.* of a number which is not a multiple of 2 (opp. EVEN) | numbered, signified, known by such a number, *the odd pages* ‖ [illegible] ‖ (of a number or quantity) [illegible] ‖ (of a number) to which a small addition were made, 200-*odd people attended* | of the one remaining after an odd number of persons or things have been grouped in two equal portions, *odd man out* ‖ of the one person or thing in excess of a fixed number, *odd man over* | lacking a mate to make a pair, *an odd shoe* ‖ not serving to complete a set or series, *an odd volume* | unusual, not fitting in to the accepted pattern, *his behavior was very odd* | miscellaneous, random, *a few odd possessions remained* ‖ occasional, *at odd moments* | out-of-the-way, *an odd corner of the world* **2.** *n.* (*golf*) a stroke in excess of the number played by an opponent, (*Br., golf*) a stroke which the weaker player is allowed to deduct at each hole from his score [O.N. *oddi*, triangle, odd number]

Odd Fellow a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a friendly society founded (18th c.) in England as a secret fraternity [illegible] in the U.S.A. and in Europe

odd·i·ty (ɒditi:) *pl.* **odd·i·ties** *n.* something which is [illegible] accepted standard of normality | the quality of being odd

odd jobs miscellaneous small pieces of work for unskilled labor

odd-lotter (ɒdlɒtər) *n.* [illegible] one who invests principally in odd lots (usu. fewer than 100 [illegible]

odd·ment (ɒdmənt) *n.* something left over, a remnant etc., *an oddment of silk* | something left over from a complete set, e.g. a book, a dish | (*pl.*) odds and ends | (*printing*) the pages of a book in excess of an even working of complete signatures

odds (ɒdz) *pl. n.* the measure or ratio of inequality, *the odds against him were 2 to 1* ‖ the chances of success or failure, *the odds are in his favor, they fought against great odds* | probability, *the odds are that he will come* ‖ the advantage given by a bettor who appears to have the greater chance of winning a wager, *he'll give you 7 to 1 odds* | the ratio supposed to exist between the chances of winning or losing a wager and which is used as a basis for reckoning bets | material difference, *what odds does it make whether we go now or later?* **at odds with** in conflict with [ODD]

odds and ends fragments | small, heterogeneous [illegible]

odds-on (ɒdzɔn, ɒdzɒn) *adj.* (of a competitor) considered more likely to win than to lose | fairly safe, *an odds-on chance*

[illegible] ture and exalted lyrical or rhapsodic mood, on [illegible] ten to be sung. The form (i.e., length of stanzas, meter etc.) varies considerably. In European literature the ode was most popular in the 16th to 19th cc., beginning as a conscious imitation of Greek and Roman models, esp. Pindar and [illegible]

O·den·se (oudənsə) the chief port, commercial and industrial center (pop. 168,200) of Funen (Fyn), Denmark. mechanical engineering, shipbuilding, textiles. Cathedral (13th c.)

[illegible] miles long) rising in Moravia, Czechoslovakia [illegible] German frontier, to the Baltic at Szczecin. Other ports: Wrocław, Frankfurt an der Oder

Oder-Neisse line the boundary between Poland and East Germany, agreed at the Potsdam Conference (1945), and recognized (1970) 'de facto' by West Germany

O·des·sa (oudesə) a port, resort, and communications center (pop. 1,046,000) of the Ukraine on the Black Sea. Industries: agricultural machinery, rolling stock, chemicals, food processing, [illegible] (1941)

O·dets (oudets), Clifford (1906–63), American dramatist. His plays include 'Waiting for Lefty' (1935) and 'Golden Boy' (1937)

O·din [illegible] the chief god. He was the god of war, of wisdom and of poetry and was associated with the Anglo-Saxon Wodan

o·di·ous (oudi.əs) *adj.* offensive, hateful [A.F.]

o·di·um [illegible] the community | the state or quality of being subjected to such hatred ‖ the hatefulness of some act or stigma involved in some situation [L. *hatred*]

O·do (oudou) †EUDES

O·do·a·cer (oudouei.sər) (c. 434–93), chieftain of the Heruli, a Germanic tribe. He overthrew (476) the Western Roman Empire, and took the title 'king of Italy', though recognizing the authority of the Byzantine emperor Zeno. He was overthrown and murdered by Theodoric

o·dom·e·ter (oudɒmitər) *n.* an instrument used to measure distance traveled [fr. Gk *hodos*, way + *metron*, measure]

o·don·to·blast (oudɒntəblæst) *n.* (*anat.*) a surface cell on the pulp of a tooth which produces dentine [fr. Gk *odous* (*odontos*), tooth + *blastos*, bud]

o·don·to·glos·sum (oudɒntəglɒsəm) *n.* a member of *Odontoglossum*, fam. *Orchidaceae*, a genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids. They have highly colored flowers and many hybrids are cultivated [Mod. L. fr. Gk *odous* (*odontos*), tooth + *glossa*, tongue]

o·don·to·graph (oudɒntəgræf) *n.* an instrument used to mark off the outlines of gear teeth [fr. Gk *odous* (*odontos*), tooth + *graphein*, to write]

o·don·toid [illegible] and [illegible] toothlike | of the odontoid process [fr. Gk *odontoeidēs*]

odontoid process (*anat.*) a toothlike peg on the axis around which the atlas rotates. It was the central part of the atlas, which has become free and [illegible] used with the axis

o·don·to·log·i·cal (oudɒntəlɒdʒikəl) *adj.* of or pertaining to odontology

o·don·tol·o·gist (oudɒntɒlədʒist) *n.* a specialist in odontology

o·don·tol·o·gy (oudɒntɒlədʒi:) *n.* the science which treats of the structure, growth and diseases of teeth [fr. Gk *odous* (*odontos*), tooth + *logos*, discourse]

o·don·toph·o·ral (oudɒntɒfərəl) *adj.* of or relating to an odontophore

o·don·to·phore (oudɒntəfɔr) *n.* (*zool.*) a tooth-bearing organ in mollusks including the radula, cartilage and muscles **o·don·toph·or·ous** (oudɒntɒfərəs) *adj.* [fr. Gk *odontophoros*, *tooth*-bearing]

o·dor, *Br* **o·dour** (oudər) *n.* something which stimulates the sense of smell | the characteristic smell of something | suggestion, *a faint odor of suspicion* [A.F. *odour*, O.F. *odor*]

o·dor·if·er·ous (oudərifərəs) *adj.* diffusing an odor, either pleasant or obnoxious [fr. L. *odor* + *ferre*, to bear]

odor of sanctity, *Br* **odour of sanctity** a fragrance believed to emanate from the bodies of saints during life or immediately after death | a reputation for holiness or goodness

o·dor·ous (oudərəs) *adj.* (*rhet.*) odoriferous [fr. L. *odor*, odor]

odour [illegible]

O·dys·se·us (oudisju.s, oudisi.əs) (*Gk mythol.*) son of Laertes, king of Ithaca, and hero of the Odyssey

Odyssey [illegible] books, probably composed before 700 B.C., attributed to Homer | recounting the adventures of Odysseus after the fall of Troy. He visits the land of the Cyclops and the island of Circe, consults Tiresias in Hades and eludes the Sirens [illegible] Land of Calypso. After seven years on the island [illegible]

od·ys·sey (ɒdisi:) *n.* (*rhet.*) a series of adventurous [illegible]

O.E.C.D. *ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPER*
Oe·co·lam·pa·di·us (i:koulæmpeidiəs), Johannes (Johann Hussgen, 1482–1531), German religious reformer. He defended Zwingli's views on the Eucharist against Luther at Marburg
oecology *ECOLOGY
oecumenic *ECUMENIC
oecumenicity *ECUMENICITY
oedema *EDEMA
Oed·i·pus (edəpəs, i:dəpəs) (*Gk mythol.*) the son of Laius, king of Thebes, and Jocasta. Because of the oracle that he would kill his father and marry his mother, he was left on a hillside, but was rescued and brought up as the son of the king of Corinth. Hearing the oracle, Oedipus left Corinth. While traveling he met and killed Laius, without recognizing him. After ridding Thebes of the Sphinx, he married Jocasta and became king, unwittingly fulfilling the oracle. Later realizing the truth of his birth, he stabbed out his eyes and went into exile with his daughter Antigone as guide. His story was used by Sophocles in 'Oedipus Rex' and 'Oedipus at Colonus'
Oedipus complex (*Freudian psychol.*, esp. of a male child) the psychological, esp. sexual, drives developing usually from the ages 3 to 6, associated with the child's attachment to the parent of the opposite sex, and resentment of the parent of the same sex, whom the child considers his rival (cf. ELECTRA COMPLEX)
O.E.E.C. *ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION
Oeh·len·schla·ger (ə:lənʃleigər), Adam Gottlob (1779–1850), Danish poet. Much influenced by Goethe and Schiller, he became Denmark's outstanding Romantic poet and playwright, reviving many old Scandinavian romances and sagas
oeil-de-boeuf (ə:jdəbə:f) *pl.* **oeils-de-boeuf** (ə:jdəbə:f) *n.* (*archit.*) a small circular or oval window used esp. in the 17th and 18th cc. [F. = eye of an ox]
oenology *ENOLOGY
OEO (*abbr.*) for Office of Economic Opportunity (which see)
Oer·sted (ə:rsted), Hans Christian (1777–1851), Danish physicist and chemist. He was the founder of electromagnetism (1820) and also the first to isolate aluminum
oer·sted (ə:rsted) *n.* a unit of magnetic intensity in the cgs electromagnetic system, defined as the intensity of the magnetic field in which a unit magnetic pole (in vacuo) experiences a force of 1 dyne in the field direction [after Hans Christian OERSTED]
oesophagus *ESOPHAGUS
oestrogen *ESTROGEN
oestrone *ESTRONE
oestrous *ESTROUS
oestrous cycle *ESTROUS CYCLE
oestrus *ESTRUS
Oe·ta Mts (i:tə) an eastward-pointing spur (summit 7,062 ft.) of the Pindus Mts. in Thessaly, Greece, above the pass of Thermopylae
of (əv, ɔv) *prep.* in a direction from, *south of the border*; during, *the events of last year*; expressing cause, *he died of grief, he is proud of his son*; derived from, *of good family, the light of the sun*; originating or coming from, *citizens of Paris*; produced by, *the novels of Gorky*; expressing deprivation, separation, *robbed of his livelihood, cured of his illness*; constituted by, *a crowd of men, a roll of linen*; made from, *a coat of wool*; relating to, pertaining to, concerning, about, *news of the disaster, we think highly of him*; having as a quality, *a man of distinction*; with respect to, *slow of speech*; for, *love of money*; possessing, *a man of property*; belonging to, *the property of a man*; containing, *a basket of strawberries*; designated as, specified
indicating the object of an action implied by the
in telling time before, 5
the whole that includes the part denoted by the
off (ɔf, ɒf) **1.** *adv.* at a distance in time or space, *his visit is a long way off, the lake is 10 miles off*; so as to be at a distance, *he ran off*; so as to be separated in some way, *he took his coat off*; so as to deviate from a course, *turn off into the lane*; so as to be no longer in operation etc., *turn the light off*; so as to be smaller, fewer etc., *the population is dying off*; away from one's usual activity etc., *he took a year off*; into a state of unconsciousness, *he dozed off*; (*naut.*) away from shore; (*naut.*) away from the wind; (*theater*) offstage **off and on, on and off** from time to time, at frequent intervals **off with!** put off! remove! **2.** *prep.* at a distance from, *my house is off the main road*; in a direction diverging from, *the street leads off the main road*; not engaged in (a usual occupation) or attending to (a usual concern), *off work, off guard*; from the substance of, *they lived off the garden*; so as to be separated from in some way, *it fell off the table, off the point*; not up to a usual standard etc. in, *off his game*; (*pop.*) abstaining from, *she is off pastries*; no longer pleasurably excited by, *she is off thrillers*; (*naut.*) away from (shore) **3.** *adj.* far, further away, *the off side of the road*; not on, attached, united, *her shoes are off*; in error, *his answer is 30 points off*; not functioning, *the light is off*; canceled, *the match is off*; just away, *the horses are off*; less, fewer, *subscriptions are off this week*; free of the obligations of one's usual activity, *she is always off on Saturday and Sunday*; not up to standard, *an off day*; (esp. *Br.*) become unfit for consumption, *the milk is off*; remote, *an off chance*; (of part of an animal) on its right; (of an animal in harness flanked by another or others) on the right; (*Br.*, of part of a motor vehicle) on the offside; (*cricket*) of the side of the wicket or field opposite the side on which the batsman stands; circumstanced, *well off*; (*naut.*) toward the sea; wrong, *his aim was badly off*; (*pop.*) odd, eccentric **4.** *n.* the fact or condition of being off, *offs and ons*; (*cricket*) the off side **5.** *interj.* go away **6.** *v.* (*slang*) to kill [var. of OF]
Of·fa (ɔfə) (*d.* 796), king of Mercia (757–96). His authority was recognized throughout England south of the Humber, enabling him to claim the title 'king of the English'. He constructed an earthwork, Offa's Dyke, between Mercia and Wales
of·fal (ɔfəl, ɒfəl) *n.* all parts of an animal which are removed from the carcass when it is dressed for food, e.g. entrails, heart, liver, kidneys, head, tail; a by-product in any of various processes of milling, manufacturing etc.; waste material, refuse [fr. OFF adv. + FALL n.]
Of·fa·ly (ɔfəli:, ɒfəli:) an inland county (area 771 sq. miles, pop. 51,829) in Leinster province, Irish Republic. County seat: Tullamore (pop. 6,000)
off·beat (ɔfbi:t, ɒfbi:t) **1.** *adj.* (*pop.*) of or having a style which departs from the ordinary or conventional **2.** *n.* (*mus.*) the unaccented beat in a
off-Broad·way (ɔfbrɔ:dwei) **1.** *adj.* of small (with fewer than 300 seats) New York City theaters usu. presenting plays out of the theatrical mainstream and/or located away from the midtown theater district **2.** *n.* the theaters as a
off-cam·er·a (ɔfkæmərə) *adj.*, *adv.* not being photographed, esp. during a filming session (*Br.* **off-col·or, off-col·our** (ɔfkʌlər, ɒfkʌlər) *adj.* not in normal health, *she is a bit off color today*; not of the standard color; below accepted standards of propriety, *an off color joke*
Of·fen·bach (ɔfənbæk), Jacques (real name uncertain, 1819–80), French composer of German origin. He wrote 102 light operas, incl. 'Orphee aux enfers' (1858), 'la Vie Parisienne' (1866) and 'les Contes d'Hoffman' (produced 1881)
Of·fen·bach (ɔfənbux) a town (pop. 111,200) of Hesse, West Germany, adjoining Frankfurt-am-Main; leather, chemical and machine industries
of·fence *OFFENSE
of·fend (əfend) *v.t.* to affront, hurt the feelings of (someone); to arouse feelings of disgust in, *the last act will probably offend you*; *v.i.* (often with 'against') to act contrary to law, moral principle etc., *this verdict offends against one's idea of justice*; to cause resentment or disgust
of·fend·er *n.* [O.F. *offendre*]
of·fense, of·fence (əfens, ɔfens, ɒfens) *n.* an act against the law; a sin; the act of offending someone; the state of being offended; something which causes someone to be offended; the act of attacking (cf. DEFENSE) [(*sports*) a team in possession of the ball **to take offense** to consider oneself affronted; to be scandalized [M.E. and O.F. *offens*, a cause of annoyance, and M.E. and F. *offense*, a hurt or wrong]
of·fen·sive (əfensiv, ɔfensiv, ɒfensiv) **1.** *adj.* insulting, intended to give offense; revolting to the senses, *an offensive smell*; aggressive, ready or serving for attack, *offensive weapons* **2.** *n.* a large-scale attack, *to mount an offensive*; an attitude of intended aggression, *on the offensive* [fr. M.L. *offensivus*]
of·fer (ɔfər, ɒfər) *n.* something offered for acceptance, rejection or consideration; an expression of willingness to give or do something; a sum named by a would-be purchaser in bargaining **on offer** up for sale [F. *offre*]
offer *v.t.* to put forward for acceptance, rejection or consideration, *to offer an opinion*; to hold out in the hand or present; to present in order to meet a specific requirement, *students may offer physics as a subsidiary subject*; (followed by an infinitive) to state one's inclination or preparedness (to do something), *to offer to drive*; to make or give, *to offer resistance*; to present to notice or view, *to offer a fine prospect*; to present for sale, *to offer the whole set*; to bid, propose as a price; to afford, make available, *the north face offers the best ascent*; (often with 'up') to present (a sacrifice or prayer); *v.i.* (esp. *Br.*) to present itself, *as soon as opportunity offers*; to make an offering or sacrifice [F. *offrir* and O.E. *offrain* fr. L.]
of·fer·ing (ɔfəriŋ, ɒfəriŋ) *n.* the act of offering; something offered, esp. a gift to propitiate or appease, *a peace offering*; a contribution to a church to help support it or its various activities [O.E. *offrung*]
offering price (*securities*) the net value of the assets of an open-end mutual fund, plus or minus a load, at which shares are bought or sold by the fund
of·fer·to·ry (ɔfərtəri, ɒfərtouri:, ɒfərtəri, ɒfərtouri:) *pl.* **of·fer·to·ries** *n.* (*eccles.*) the part of the Mass or communion service when the gifts of bread and wine are offered to God; an anthem sung by the choir during this part of the ritual; the collection of money taken at a religious service [fr. M.L. *offertorium*, place to which offerings were brought]
off-hand (ɔfhænd, ɒfhænd) **1.** *adv.* without preparation or reference, *offhand would you say we are still three miles away?* **2.** *adj.* done without preparation or reference; curt or casual to the point of rudeness **off-hand·ed** *adj.*
of·fice (ɔfis, ɒfis) *n.* a room or premises for administrative or clerical work, or for transacting business; the personnel working in such an office; a doctor's consulting room; a position of authority in administration, *the office of chairman*; the fact or state of holding a public position of authority, *men in office*; (*Roman Catholicism*) the service of the breviary, or this with respect to a particular occasion; (*Anglican Church*) morning or evening prayer; any religious rite, *the office of the Mass*; (*Br., pl.*) the service parts of a large house (e.g. kitchen, pantries) **Office** (*Br.*) a government department, *the Home Office*; an administrative division below a department, *the Public Records Office* [A.F. and O.F.]
office boy a boy employed in a business office as messenger and to do odd jobs
of·fice-hold·er (ɔfishouldər, ɒfishouldər) *n.* someone who holds a public office, whether by election or by appointment
Office of Consumer Affairs U.S. executive department office created in 1971 to advise the President of consumer interests *abbr.* **OCA**
Office of Economic Opportunity (*abbr.* OEO) a U.S. government agency authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. It is the official name of the War on Poverty declared (1964) by President Lyndon Johnson
Office of Federal Elections a semiautonomous office in the General Accounting Office (GAO) to monitor campaign contributions *abbr.* OFE.
Office of Management and Budget executive office created in 1970 to prepare the U.S. government budget for the President *abbr.* **OMB**
of·fi·cer (ɔfisər, ɒfisər) **1.** *n.* a person holding a public appointment, *a customs officer*; a constable or policeman; a person holding a position of responsibility and trust, in a company, club etc., e.g. a president, secretary or treasurer; a person holding a commission to command others in the army, navy, air force etc. or merchant

marine **2.** *v.t.* to command as officer ‖ to provide with officers [A.F. and O.F. *officier*]

officer of arms (*heraldry*) an officer with the duties of a herald or supervising heralds

officer of the day (*mil.*) an officer in charge of preserving order etc. on a particular day

office worker a clerical worker in administration

of·fi·cial (əfíʃəl) *n.* a person who holds a public office or is employed on authorized duties *a bank official* ‖ an appointed judge of an ecclesiastical court [F. or L. *officialis*]

official *adj.* of or relating to an office or the administering of an office ‖ (of persons) holding an office ‖ vouched for by authority or an authority, *an official report* ‖ arbitrarily fixed for public celebration, *the queen's official birthday* ‖ deriving from the functions of an officer, *an official welcome* ‖ (*pharm.*) described by the pharmacopoeia **of·fi·cial·dom** *n.* [fr. L. *officialis*]

of·fi·cial·ese (əfíʃəlíz) *n.* the stilted long-winded, often obscure language characteristic of government forms and documents [OFFICIAL]

of·fi·ci·al·is, *pl* -les (ɒfíʃiǽlis) *n.* in a Roman Catholic diocese, the judge of a matrimonial court

of·fi·ci·ant (əfíʃi:ənt) *n.* a priest or minister performing a religious service [fr. M.L. *officians* (*officiantis*) fr. *officiare*, to officiate]

of·fi·ci·ar·y (əfíʃi:əri:) *adj.* (of a title or rank) deriving from or connected with the holding of an office ‖ (of a person) holding such a title or rank [fr. M.L. *officiarius*]

of·fi·ci·ate (əfíʃi:eit) *pres. part.* **of·fi·ci·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **of·fi·ci·at·ed** *v.i.* to perform a religious service ‖ to act in a position of formal responsibility e.g. chairman, umpire etc. [fr. M.L. *officiare* (*officiatus*)]

of·fic·i·nal (əfísin'l, ɒfísáin'l) *adj.* (*pharm.*) characterizing an approved medicine or drug stocked by dispensers (cf. MAGISTRAL) ‖ (of plants) used in medicine [fr. M.L. *officinalis*]

of·fi·cious (əfíʃəs) *adj.* too zealously exercising authority ‖ offering unwanted services or intruding with unsought advice ‖ (*diplomacy*) unofficial, *officious talks* [fr. L. *officiosus*, obliging]

of·fing (ɔ́fiŋ,ɒ́fiŋ) *n.* the part of the sea visible from shore, between anchoring ground and horizon ‖ a ship's position at a distance from the shore **in the offing** near, likely to appear or happen soon, *there is a storm in the offing* [OFF adv.]

off·ish (ɔ́fiʃ,ɒ́fiʃ) *adj.* aloof, distant in manner

off·is·land (ɔ́fáilənd) *n.* an island near the mainland —**off·islander** *n.* one not resident on an island

off-li·cense (ɔ́flais'ns, ɒ́flais'ns) *n.* (*Br.*) a license to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption off the premises ‖ (*Br.*) a shop, public house etc. having such a license

off-line (ɔ́fláin) *adj.* (*computer*) of a computer not part of, or under the control of, the central computer *Cf* ON-LINE

off-off-Broad·way (ɔ́fɔfbrɔ́dwei) *adj.* **1.** of very small, usu. experimental New York theater seating 200 persons or less **2.** *n.* the theaters as a group *abbr.* **OOB**

off-peak (ɔ́fpi:k, ɒ́fpi:k) *adj.* below the maximum, or referring to this condition, *use electricity at off-peak hours*

off-print (ɔ́fprint, ɒ́fprint) **1.** *n.* an extract from a larger publication (e.g. an article from a journal) printed and published separately **2.** *v.t.* to reprint (such an extract)

off-road vehicle (ɔ́fróudví:ik'l) *n.* motor vehicle capable of traveling over unprepared surfaces, e.g., for reaching remote areas *abbr.* **ORV**

off-scour·ings (ɔ́fskauəriŋz, ɒ́fskauəriŋz) *pl. n.* (esp. *fig.*) refuse, dregs, *the off-scourings of humanity*

off-set (ɔ́fset, ɒ́fset) **1.** *n.* a short lateral branch from a stem or root which is a source of propagation ‖ an offshoot (branch of a family) ‖ a spur from a range of hills ‖ a compensation or counterbalance ‖ (*archit.*) a sloping ledge in a wall made by narrowing the upper thickness ‖ (*elec.*) a conductor leading from a main ‖ (*surveying*) a short distance measured perpendicularly from the main line of measurement ‖ (*mech.*) a bend made in a pipe to circumvent an obstacle ‖ (*printing*) setoff ‖ a method of printing in which the impression is first transferred from a flat plate to a rubber-surfaced cylinder and thence to paper **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **off·set·ting** *past* and *past part.* **off·set** to balance (one thing) against another, to compensate for, *his winnings offset [illegible]* (*printing*) to set off (because the ink is not drying properly) ‖ to make an offset in (a wall, pipe etc.) **3.** *adj.* of or printed by offset

offset lithography the offset printing method

off·shoot (ɔ́fʃu:t, ɒ́fʃu:t) *n.* a shoot, or branch from a main stem ‖ a subsidiary activity, by-product ‖ a collateral branch of a family etc.

off-shore (ɔ́fʃɔr,ɔ́fʃour, ɒ́fʃɔr,ɒ́fʃour) **1.** *adj.* moving away from the shore and towards the sea, *an offshore wind* ‖ located at a little distance from the shore, *offshore fisheries* **2.** *adv.* from the shore ‖ at a distance from the shore

off-shore funds (*securities*) investment made from outside the U.S. avoiding certain taxes and controls of the Securities and Exchange Commission

off-side (ɔ́fsáid, ɒ́fsáid) *n.* (*Br.*) the side (of a horse or motor vehicle) closest to the center of the road (opp. NEARSIDE) ‖ an instance of being off side

off side *adj.* (of a player in football, hockey etc.) in a position in relation to the ball and opposing players where the rules debar him from participation in the play

off-spring (ɔ́fspriŋ,ɒ́fspriŋ) *n.* a child or children, progeny

off-stage (ɔ́fstéidʒ, ɒ́fstéidʒ) **1.** *adv.* away from the stage, out of sight of the audience ‖ in private life, when not acting **2.** *adj.* done or existing offstage

off-the-books (ɔ́fðəbúks) *adj.* of payments, e.g., wages, of which no record is made by the payer *The receiver is thus able to avoid taxation if he or she so wishes*

off-the-pig (ɔ́fðəpíg) *adj.* (*Br.*) off the rack, ready-to-wear

off-the-rack (ɔ́fðərǽk) *adj.* of ready-to-wear clothing

off-the-re·cord (ɔ́fðərékərd, ɒ́fðərékərd) *adj.* not for publication, *an off-the-record statement*

off-track betting (ɔ́ftrækbétiŋ) *n.* wagering carried on away from the racetrack, usu. on a pari-mutuel basis

off-white (ɔ́fhwáit, ɔ́fwáit, ɒ́fhwáit, ɒ́fwáit) *adj.* not absolutely white, with a yellowish, ivory tinge

oft (ɔ́ft, ɒ́ft) *adv.* (*rhet.*, usually combined with a past or present participle) often, *an oft-told tale* [O.E.]

of·ten (ɔ́fən, ɒ́fən) *adv.* frequently, repeatedly at short intervals, *they often come to visit us* ‖ in a number of instances, *it is often the case* [extended fr. M.E. *ofte*]

ogam *OGHAM

O·ga·sa·wa·ra (ougusawára) *BONIN ISLANDS

Og·bo·mo·sho (ɒgbòmouʃou) a commercial center (pop. 432,000) of W. Nigeria, 50 miles northeast of Ibadan

o·gee (oudʒí:) **1.** *n.* a molding showing an S-shape in cross-section **2.** *adj.* formed by an S-shaped curve or curves, *an ogee arch* [prob. fr. F *ogive*]

og·ham, og·am (ɔ́gəm,ɒ́gəm) *n.* the script of the oldest known form of Goidelic. Some 300 inscriptions in the oghamic alphabet, probably dating from the 5th c. or earlier, have been discovered in the British Isles, mostly in S.W. Ireland. The letters are formed by strokes cut along or across a vertical line, e.g. on the edge of an upright stone ‖ an inscription in this script ‖ a character of this alphabet **óg·ham·ic, óg·am·ic** *adj.* [O. Ir. *ogam, ogum*. Mod. Ir. *ogham, ogam*]

o·gi·val (oudʒáivəl, oudʒí:vəl) *adj.* of, relating to or like an ogive ‖ (*archit.*) characterized by the use of ogives

o·give (oudʒaiv) *n.* (*archit.*) a groin or rib of a Gothic vault crossing it diagonally ‖ a pointed arch ‖ (*statistics*) the curve in a chart representing [illegible] distribution [F.]

o·gle [illegible] **o·gling** *pres. part.* and *past part.* **o·gled** *v.t.* to cast amorous glances ‖ *v.t.* to try to attract by giving enticing looks **2.** *n.* an amorous or provocative glance [prob. fr. Du. or L.G.]

O·gle·thorpe (ougəlθɔrp), James Edward (1696–1785), British general and philanthropist. Seeking a home for the poor and destitute, he [illegible] Savannah

OGO (*abbr.*) of orbiting geographical observatory [illegible]

O·gou·é (ougu·wei) a river (700 miles long, navigable for [illegible] Republic of the Congo and flowing across Gabon to the Atlantic

OGPU (ɔ́gpu:, *n. hist.* the former name of the Soviet Russian secret police [initial letters of Russian title *Obedinennoe Gosudarstvennoe Politicheskoe Upravlenie*, United State Political Administration]

o·gre (óugər) *n.* a fairy-tale monster or giant who eats humans ‖ a hideous or cruel man **ó·gre·ish, o.grish** (ougri:ʃ) *adjs* [F.]

oh, O (ou) *interj.* an exclamation used to attract attention, or to express surprise, disapproval, admiration, fear or doubt

O'Har·a (ouhɛ́ərə, ouhǽrə), John Henry (1905–70), U.S. novelist and short story writer. His novels, notably 'Appointment in Samarra' (1934), 'Butterfield 8' (1935), 'Pal Joey' (1940), 'Ten North Frederick' (1955), and 'From the Terrace' (1958) focus on American suburban society, esp. the upper classes, with photographic realism

O'Hig·gins (ouhiginz), Bernardo (1776–1842), Chilean soldier and statesman. He was the natural son of the Spanish nobleman Ambrosio O'Higgins, marquis de Osorno, who became viceroy of Peru. With San Martin, Bernardo liberated Chile from Spanish rule (1817) and was supreme director of the country (1817–23)

O·hi·o (ouháiou) (*abbr.* O.) a state (area 41,222 sq. miles, pop. 10,791,000) of the northeast central U.S.A., on Lake Erie. Capital: Columbus. Chief city: Cleveland. It is mainly low-lying, with hills in the east. Agriculture: beef and dairy cattle, hogs, poultry, sheep, cereals, vegetables. Resources: coal, some oil and natural gas, limestone and sandstone. Industries: iron and steel, chemicals, machine tools, electrical machinery and equipment, transport equipment, metal, rubber and clay products, food processing. Chief universities: Ohio State (1870) at Columbus, Ohio (1809) at Athens, Western Reserve (1826) at Cleveland. The French ceded Ohio to Britain (1763), and it became part of the Northwest Territory (1787). It became (1803) the 17th state of the U.S.A.

Ohio a river (981 miles long) flowing west from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (it marks the southern borders of Ohio, Indiana and E. Illinois) to the Mississippi at Cairo. Canalization (1929) has made its full length navigable

Ohm (oum), Georg Simon (1789–1854), German physicist. He investigated galvanic currents, discovered the distribution of emf in an electrical circuit, and established a definite relation between current, resistance and emf (**OHM'S LAW*)

ohm (oum) *n.* the mks unit of electrical resistance, equal to the resistance in which a current of 1 ampere dissipates 1 watt of power or the resistance of a circuit in which a potential of 1 volt produces a current of 1 ampere ‖ a cgs unit of acoustic resistance, reactance or impedance [after Georg Simon OHM]

ohm·age (óumidʒ) *n.* electrical resistance stated in ohms

ohm-am·me·ter (oumæmi:tər) *n.* an instrument (a combined ohmmeter and ammeter) for measuring both electrical resistance and current

ohm·me·ter (oummi:tər) *n.* an instrument (e.g. a Wheatstone bridge) for measuring electrical resistance, usually in ohms

Ohm's law an empirical statement in physics relating the current (I), potential difference (E), and resistance (R) in a conductor. For a conductor subject to constant current and potential difference the resistance is given by $R = \frac{E}{I}$

oil (oil) *n.* [illegible] which are typically viscous liquids or easily liquefiable solids. They are insoluble in water, and may have animal, vegetable (sometimes called fatty oils), mineral or synthetic origin. Their uses vary, according to their type: thus essential oils (e.g. petroleum) are used as fuels and lubricants, and others are used for their medicinal or food value ‖ petroleum ‖ a toilet preparation, *hair oil* ‖ (*pl., painting*) oil color, *to paint in oils* ‖ a painting worked in oil colors **to pour oil on the flames** to intensify the violence of a quarrel **to pour oil on troubled waters** to exert a soothing influence **2.** *v.t.* to lubricate [illegible] flexible or watertight ‖ to convert into oil, e.g. by melting *v.t.* to become an oil, or become oily [illegible] aboard [illegible] fuel [M.E. *oile* fr. O.F.]

oil·berg (ɔilbə:rg) *n.* a large oil-tanker (capacity, 200,000 tons)
oil·bird (ɔilbə:rd) *n.* the guacharo
oil burner a burner which vaporizes or atomizes oil so that a surface (e.g. the brick of a baker's oven) can be heated directly by the flame
oil cake fodder consisting of pressed seeds (e.g. linseed, cotton, soybean) from which the oil has been extracted
oil·can (ɔilkæn) *n.* an oil container, esp. a lubricating can with a long slender spout
oilcloth [illegible] (ɔilklɔθs, ɔilklɔ:ðz, ɔilkloðz) *n.* cotton cloth treated with an oil-based finish to make it resistant to moisture. It is used for table or shelf covers, rainproof garments etc. | a piece of this, or a garment of this
oil colour (*Br.*) oil paint [illegible] painting | oil paint
oiled silk silk cloth treated with oil to make it waterproof
oilfield an area containing subterranean stocks of oil, esp. when this is being exploited
oil fingerprinting method of identifying an oil spill so its cause can be traced
oil·i·ly (ɔili) *adv.* in an oily way, unctuously
oil·i·ness (ɔilinis) *n.* the state or quality of being oily
oil of vitriol concentrated sulfuric acid
oil paint paint mixed with drying oil, used esp. by artists for painting on prepared canvas or other surface
oil painting the art of painting in oil paints | a picture painted in oil paints
oil palm *Elaeis guineensis*, fam. *Palmae*, a commercially valuable wild tree of W. Africa, which is also cultivated in the Congo, Indonesia, Malaysia, and South and Central America. The mesocarp of its fruit yields palm oil and the [illegible]
Oil Reserves Scandal ('Teapot Dome' scandal) a U.S. scandal involving high government officials in the Harding administration. Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior, persuaded President Harding to transfer the administration of the U.S. naval petroleum reserves from the secretary of the navy to Fall's [illegible] competitive bidding, Fall issued leases which granted certain companies exclusive right to oil and gas at the Teapot Dome reserve, Wyo. and the Elk Hills and Buena Vista Hills reserves, Calif. A Congressional investigation and resolution (1924) revealed that Fall had received [illegible] panies benefiting by the leases. The Supreme [illegible] criminal action Fall was convicted of bribery
oil·seed (ɔilsi:d) *n.* any of various oil-producing [illegible]
oil·skin [illegible] oil to make it waterproof (a waterproof raincoat made of oilskin) (*pl.*) jacket and trousers made of oilskin, worn by sailors, fishermen etc
oil·stone (ɔilstoun) *n.* a strip of stone impregnated with oil for use as a whetstone
oil·stove (ɔilstouv) *n.* a heating or cooking stove
oil well a well from which petroleum is extracted
oil·y (ɔili) *comp.* **oil·i·er** *superl.* **oil·i·est** *adj.* [illegible] behavior) heavily ingratiating, using suave hypocrisy
ount·ment (ountmənt) *n.* an unguent used externally for healing or cleansing the skin, or for ritual anointing (M.E. *oignement* fr. O.F.)
Oise (wa:z) a department (area 2,272 sq. miles, pop. 600,500) of north central France (ILE DE FRANCE, PICARDY). Chief town: Beauvais
[illegible] Spanish conquistador. With Juan de La Cosa
Ojibwas (ɔ[illegible]) *n.* a U.S.-Canadian Indian group. The Ojibwa are celebrated in Longfellow's 'The Song of Hiawatha' (1855)
Ojos del Salado (ɔhɔsðelsaluðɔ) a mountain (22,572 ft) in N.W. Argentina, near the Chilean border
OK, o·kay (oukei, oukei) **1.** *adj.* all right, agreed. *that's OK with me* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **OK'ing, o·kay·ing** *past* and *past part.* **OK'd, o·kayed** to approve, endorse **3.** *pl.* **OK's, o·kays** *n.* an endorsement or authorization (perh. fr. phrase 'oll korrect'—all correct, all right, or after the *O.K.* Club (1840), an American Democratic organization supporting President Van Buren for reelection, the name being derived from the initials of Old Kinderhook, New York, his birthplace)
o·ka·pi (oukupi:) *n. Okapia Johnstoni*, a herbivorous mammal related to the giraffe but smaller, with shorter neck and legs, found in the forests of the N.E. Democratic Republic of the Congo. The upper legs and hindquarters are striped black and white and the body is a rich reddish brown. It was discovered (1900) by Sir Harry Johnston (1858-1929), British explorer, and closely resembles fossil giraffes of the Miocene and Pliocene (native name)
okay OK
O·ka·ya·ma (oukujumə) a port (pop. 546,000) of S.W. Honshu, Japan, on the Inland Sea: cotton textiles, porcelain
O·kee·cho·bee, Lake (oukitʃoubi:) the largest lake (c. 40 miles long, 24 miles wide) in southern U.S.A., at the northern edge of the Everglades in S. Florida
O'Keeffe (oukif), Georgia (1887–1986). U.S. painter known especially for her bold flower paintings and austere studies of animal bones. She had her first one-woman show (1917) at the 291 Gallery of the photographer Alfred Stieglitz, whom she married in 1924. Her flower paintings first appeared in the 1920s. In 1929 she visited New Mexico and made her home there from 1949. Her works during the period after her first visit reflected the atmosphere and scenery of the southwestern desert, most notably in the 'Pelvis Series' (1943). She was one of the outstanding American modernist painters throughout her long and prolific career
O·ke·ghem (ɔkəgəm), Johannes (or Ockeghem, c. 1430–c. 1495), Flemish composer and teacher. He wrote songs, Masses and motets (e.g. the Mass 'Missa cujusvis toni' and a motet for 36 voices). His use of counterpoint had a great influence on early church music
O·khotsk, Sea of (oukɔtsk) an inlet (area 582,000 sq. miles) of the Pacific on the coast of E. Siberia, U.S.S.R., nearly enclosed by the Kamchatka Peninsula, the Kurile Is, Hokkaido (Japan) and Sakhalin Is
O·ki·na·wa (oukinuwə, oukinauwə) the central island group of the Ryukyu archipelago. The largest island (area 454 sq. miles, pop. 1,096,000) of this group, and of the Ryukyus. Capital and chief port: Naha. It was the site of the last great U.S. amphibious campaign (1945) of the 2nd world war. After the war it was placed under U.S. military authority and served as a strategic U.S. base in the Korean and Indochina Wars. The U.S.A. returned it to Japan in 1972, maintaining bases on the island
Okla. Oklahoma
O·kla·ho·ma (ouklәhoumə) (*abbr.* Okla.) a state (area 69,919 sq. miles, pop. 3,177,000) in the S. central U.S.A. Capital: Oklahoma City. The west is chiefly plain country, and the east rugged upland. Agriculture: wheat, cotton, sorghums, beef cattle. Resources: oil, natural gas, coal. Industries: oil refining, food and metal processing, machinery. State university (1890) at Norman. The U.S.A. acquired most of Oklahoma as part of the Louisiana Purchase (1803). It was declared (1834) Indian territory, from which whites were barred for 55 years. It became [illegible] U.S.A.
Oklahoma City the capital (pop. 403,213) of Oklahoma, a communications center and air base, on one of the country's richest oil fields (struck in 1928). Oil refining and related industries, cattle trade, farm machinery
O·ko·van·go (oukavængou) a river (600 miles long) rising as the Cubango in the highlands of Angola and emptying into the Okovango basin, a vast marsh in N. Botswana
o·kra (oukrə) *n. Hibiscus esculentus*, fam. *Mal*[illegible] cultivated in the West Indies and the southern U.S.A. Its gummy pods are used in soups and stews, or served as a vegetable. | these pods. | gumbo (soup) (prob. W. African)
O·laf I (ɔulaf) (c. 969–1000), king of Norway (c. 995–1000). He began the conversion of the Norwegians to Christianity and attempted unsuccessfully to unify Scandinavia
Olaf II, St (c. 995–1030), patron saint and king (1015–28) of Norway. He continued the conversion of the Norwegians to Christianity, but was overthrown when Cnut invaded Norway (1028). Feast: July 29
O·land (ɔ:lund) the second largest island (area 519 sq. miles, pop. 20,361) of Sweden, just off the southeast coast. Chief town: Borgholm (pop. 3,000). Industries: mixed farming, lime and alum, cement, tourism
O·lav V (ɔulaf) (1903–), king of Norway (1957–), son of Haakon VII
old (ould) **1.** *adj.* advanced in years. | having a specified age or duration. | of or pertaining to advanced age or to persons advanced in years. | having characteristics or manners of an elderly person. | no longer new, *old clothes*. | stale, *old bread*. | experienced, *an old salt*. | inveterate, *an old offender*. | former, *my old Latin teacher*. | of, belonging to or done in the past, *the old days*. | antique, *old silver*, of long standing, *old friends*. | familiar, accustomed, *the same old faces*. | out-of-date, *an old timetable*. | distinguishing an object from a similar one of a later date, *the old year*. | (often **Old**) distinguishing an earlier style, period, stage etc. from a later one, *Old English*, *the Old Testament*. | (*pop.*, often with 'good') used to convey either familiar regard or contempt, *good old Joe*, *a dirty old man*. | (*pop.*) used to intensify other adjectives, *he'll eat any old thing* **an old head on young shoulders** a young person with the wisdom of someone older and more experienced **2.** *n.* (only in the phrases) **the old** old people. **of old** in the old days, from olden times. | (*rhet.*) from long experience, *she knew his tricks of old* (O.E. *ald*)
Old Bailey the Central Criminal Court of England, in London, so called because it stands in the ancient bailey of the city wall
old boy (*Br.*) a boy or man in relation to the school he attended
Old Castile (*Span.* Castilla la Vieja) the northern part of Castile, forming the provinces of Santander, Burgos, Longroño, Soria, Segovia and Ávila, and the eastern parts of Valladolid and Palencia. The Guadalquivir valley (cereals, vegetables, vines) forms the center. Segovia and Soria, in the south, have pine forests. The rest is largely cattle and sheep pasture. Industries: forestry (esp. resin extraction), food processing. Historic capital: Burgos
Old Catholic a member of a group of small national Churches in Europe and the U.S.A., which separated (some in the 18th c., but the majority c. 1870) from the Roman Catholic Church on questions of dogma, while retaining Catholic ritual. Old Catholics specifically reject papal infallibility and the Immaculate Conception. Since 1932 Old Catholics have been in full communion with the Church of England
Old Church Slavic Old Church Slavonic
Old Church Slavonic a South Slavic language, the oldest known form of Slavic. First documented in the 9th c., it continues as a liturgical language in some Slavic countries
old country a term used by immigrants in referring to the land of their birth
old-en (ouldən) *adj.* (only in the phrases) **in olden days, in olden times** belonging to a time long past (OLD)
Old·en·bar·ne·veldt (ouldənbarnəvelt) BARNEVELDT
Old·en·burg (ouldənburx) a walled town (pop. 134,600) in Lower Saxony, West Germany. Industries: tobacco, light manufacturing. Palace (17th c.)
Old English [illegible] (OE)
Old English sheep dog a sheep dog of a rough-haired, short-tailed breed
old face (*Br., printing*) old style
old-fash·ioned (ouldfæʃənd) *adj.* of or belonging to former times, *old-fashioned glasses*. | out-of-date, *old-fashioned ideas*. | retaining the ideas, standards etc. of a past age
old fogy, old fogey [illegible] **old fo·gies, old fo·geys** *n.* a bore with oldfashioned, ridiculously conservative ideas (perh. var. of FOGGY)
Old Frisian [illegible]
old girl (*Br.*) a girl or woman in relation to the [illegible]
Old Glory a nickname for the U.S. flag

old gold *n.* a dull yellow color like tarnished gold
Old Guard *n.* the imperial guard created by Napoleon I in 1804 **old guard** the unbending, conservative section of a community, group etc [trans. F *Vieille Garde*]
Old·ham (ouldəm) a county borough (pop 95,467) in Lancashire, England, textiles (esp cottons), textile machinery
old hand someone with long practice or experience in a particular activity, area etc
Old High German High German as used c 750–c. 1100
Old Icelandic the Icelandic language from c 9th c. to the middle of the 16th c
old·ies (ouldiz) *n.* songs, records, films, etc., popular years ago
Old Iranian either of two languages used in Iran before the Christian era (‘AVESTAN, ‘OLD PERSIAN)
Old Irish the Irish language before the 11th c
old lag (*Br.*) a hardened criminal who has often been in prison
Old Latin Latin from c. 6th c. BC to c. 100 BC
Old Left traditional Marxist movement *Cf* LEFTIST
old-line (ouldlain) *adj.* having an established reputation, long experienced, *an old-line firm* conservative in outlook
Old Low German Low German as used prior to the 12th c
old maid a middle-aged or elderly woman who has never married ‖ a prim, fussy person ‖ a card game in which the players match pairs
old man (*pop.*) one's father or husband **Old Man, the** (*pop.*) one's boss
old master a great painter of former times, esp of the 16th and 17th cc. in Europe ‖ a painting by such an artist
old money wealth accumulated in previous generations
Old Norse the language of Norway and its colonies until the 14th c
Old Persian an Old Iranian language known from cuneiform inscriptions (6th-5th cc. BC)
Old Pretender ‘STUART, James Francis Edward
old rose a deep soft grayish pink color
Old Saxon the West Germanic language used by the Saxons of N.W. Germany up to the 12th c.
old school a group of people who adhere to the ideas, methods or standards of a previous age
old school tie (*Br.*) a public school tie worn by past members of the school ‖ (esp. *Br.*) the attitude of conservatism and upper-class solidarity traditionally attributed to former members of such schools
old style (*printing, Am.–Br.* old face) a type style characterized by slanting ascender serifs and relatively little tone change between thick and thin strokes **Old Style** (*abbr.* O.S.) according to the Julian, not the Gregorian, calendar
Old Testament the first 39 books of the Bible, setting out the covenant of God with the Hebrews and the history of the Hebrews (‘PENTATEUCH, ‘HAGIOGRAPHA, ‘APOCRYPHA)
old-time (ouldtaim) *adj.* of, belonging to or characteristic of former times
old-tim·er (ouldtaimər) *n.* someone who has been doing the same thing or been at the same place for a long time
old wives' tale a superstitious notion without any scientific foundation
Old World the eastern hemisphere, esp the European continent **old-world** (ouldwɜrld) *adj* picturesquely old-fashioned
o·le·ag·i·nous (oulidʒinəs) *adj* oily, producing oil [fr. F *oleaginous*]
o·le·an·der (ouliændər, oulieændər) *n.* *oleander*, fam. *Apocynaceae*, a poisonous evergreen shrub with leathery leaves and showy flowers, widely cultivated in warm countries [M L., etym. doubtful]
o·le·an·do·my·cin (ouliændoumaisin) *n.* (*pharm.*) a basic antibiotic used to treat gram-positive organisms resistant to penicillin and other drugs
o·le·as·ter (oulieæstər) *n.* a member of *Elaeagnus*, fam. *Elaeagnaceae*, esp *E. angustifolia*, a large shrub or small tree native to S.E. Asia ‖ a wild olive tree [L, fr *olea*, olive tree]
o·le·ate (ouliit, -eit) *n.* (*chem.*) a salt of oleic acid
o·le·cra·non (oulikrænən, -krənən) *n.* the bony prominence on the proximal end of the ulna [Gk *olekkranon* fr *olene*, elbow + *kranion*, the head]
o·le·fin, o·le·fine (oulofin) *n.* (*chem.*) an open chain hydrocarbon with at least one double bond, esp. of the general formula C_nH_{2n}
o·le·ic (oulik, ouli·ik) *adj.* (*chem.*) of, obtained from or related to oleic acid or olein
oleic acid a liquid unsaturated acid $C_{17}H_{33}COOH$ that occurs widely in plant and animal fats as glycerides and is used in the manufacture of soaps and detergents
olein (ouliin) *n.* (*chem.*) a colorless oily liquid ester of oleic acid ‖ the liquid part of a fat (cf. STEARINE) [F]
o·le·o (ouli ou) *n.* margarine [shortened fr OLEOMARGARINE]
o·le·o·graph (ouli ougræf, ouli ougrɒf) *n.* a chromolithograph meant to resemble an oil painting
o·le·o·mar·ga·rine (ouli oumɑrdʒərin, ouli ou-) *n.* margarine [fr. F *oleomargarine*]
o·le·o·phil·ic (ouli oufilik) *adj.* having the capacity to attract oil to itself
o·le·o·res·in (ouli ourezin) *n.* a mixture of an essential oil and resin found in a natural state or prepared for pharmaceutical purposes [fr. L *oleum*, oil + *resina*, resin]
O·le·ron (oleirɔ̃) an island (area 67 sq. miles, pop. 14,000) southwest of La Rochelle, France, part of Charente Maritime: fisheries (esp oysters), tourism
ol·fac·tion (olfækʃən) *n.* the sense of smell ‖ the act of smelling **ol·fac·tive** *adj.* [fr. L *olfacere*, to smell]
ol·fac·to·ry (olfæktəri, olfæktri) *adj.* of or relating to smelling or the sense of smell [fr. L *olfactor* n. fr. *olfacere*, to smell]
olfactory lobe a pair of lobes of the vertebrate brain, projections of the cerebral hemispheres. The cranial nerves associated with the sense of smell arise from them
ol·fac·tron·ics (olfæktroniks) *n.* science of odors and their detection, esp. with instruments — **olfactronic** *adj.* of the capability
Ol·ga (olgə), St (*d.* 969), duchess of Kiev. She did much to spread Christianity in Kiev. Feast: July 11
o·liban·num (olibænəm, olibounəm) *n.* frankincense [M L.]
ol·i·garch (oligɑrk) *n.* a member of an oligarchy **ol·i·gar·chic, ol·i·gar·chi·cal** *adj.* **ol·i·gar·chi·cal·ly** *adv* [fr Gk *oligarchēs* fr *oligos*, few + *archein*, to rule]
ol·i·gar·chy (oligɑrki) *pl* **ol·i·gar·chies** *n.* a form of government in which power is in the hands of a few ‖ a state or country ruled in this way ‖ the governing members of an oligarchy [fr. Gk *oligarchia*]
ol·i·gid·ic (oligidik) *adj.* (*chem.*) composed of undifferentiated or simple water-soluble substances [Gk *oligos*, few + *eidos*, shape]
Ol·i·go·cene (oligəsin) *adj.* of the epoch or series of the Tertiary between the Miocene and the Eocene (‘GEOLOGICAL TIME) **the Oligocene** the Oligocene epoch or series of rocks [fr. Gk *oligos*, little + *kainos*, new]
ol·i·go·chaete (oligoukit) O L *n.* a member of *Oligochaeta*, a class of hermaphrodite terrestrial and freshwater annelids without parapodia **2.** *adj.* of or belonging to the Oligochaeta [fr. Mod. L *Oligochaeta* fr. Gk *oligos*, few + *chaitē*, mane, bristle]
ol·i·go·clase (oligəukleis) *n.* a mineral of the plagioclase group [fr. Gk *oligos*, little + *klasis*, fracture]
o·lig·o·mer (oligoumər) *n.* (*organic chem.*) a chemical compound consisting of a few monomeric units [fr. Gk *oligos*, little + *meros*, part] **o·lig·o·mer·ic** (oligoumerik) *adj.* (*botany*) made up of few parts **oligomerization** *adv*
o·lig·o·my·cin (oligoumaisin) *n.* (*pharm.*) a class of fungicidal antibiotics derived from actinomycete
oligonucleotide (oligounjuklioutaid) *n.* (*biochem.*) a nucleotide containing a few nucleic acid units
oligopoly (oligɒpəli) *n.* (*economics*) a situation in which goods are supplied by a few producers, no one producer being dominant [fr. Gk *oligos*, few + *polein*, to sell]
oligosaccharide (oligousækəraid) *n.* (*biochem.*) one of a class of carbohydrates containing a known small number of monosaccharide units, usually 2, 3 or 4, and of usually simple known
oligotrophic (oligətrɒfik) *adj.* (*ecology*) of lakes with low nutrient supplies, with a high dissolved oxygen level and containing little organic matter
olim (oulim) *n.* (*Hebrew*) those who immigrated to Israel *Cf* ALIYA
o·li·va·ceous (olivei∫əs) *adj.* resembling an olive ‖ having the yellow-green color of an olive [Mod. L *olivaceus*, F. *olivacé*]
Oli·va·res (olivɑres), Gaspar de Guzmán, conde de (1587–1645), Spanish statesman. As the minister of Philip IV, he was the virtual ruler of Spain (1621–43)
o·li·va·ry (olivəri) *adj.* (*anat.*) of or pertaining to an olive or olive body ‖ the either of two olive-shaped prominences located on each of the anterior surfaces of the medulla oblongata [fr. L *oliva*, olive]
o·live (oliv) **1.** *n. Olea europea*, fam *Oleaceae*, a small evergreen tree, with silvery green leaves, native to the Mediterranean region and now also cultivated in North and South America and Australia ‖ its small, oval, edible fruit (a drupe), which yields olive oil. This fruit, yellowish-green when unripe and almost black when ripe, is also eaten as a relish or an appetizer ‖ the wood of this tree ‖ the yellow-green color of the unripe fruit ‖ any tree of the genus *Olea* **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the olive tree or its fruit ‖ of the color olive ‖ (of a complexion) of a light brownish yellow color [F]
olive drab a deep olive-green color ‖ a woolen or cotton fabric of this color used esp for military uniforms
olive oil a yellow oil pressed from olives and used as a salad dressing, in cooking, in medicine and in soap manufacture etc
Oli·ver (olivər), Isaac (c. 1566–1617), English miniature painter, of French origin. He was probably a pupil of Hilliard
Olives, Mount of the highest point (2,737 ft) in the range of hills east of Jerusalem
Olivier (oulivjei), Lawrence Kerr, Baron Olivier of Brighton (1907–) English actor, considered one of the finest Englishmen of the 20th century. Best known for his portrayals of Hamlet (1937; film, 1948) and Richard III (1945, film, 1955), he also performed other Shakespearean roles on stage as well as on film and in television productions. Equally successful in modern roles, he appeared in 'The Entertainer' (1957; film, 1960), 'Rhinoceros' (1960) and 'Long Day's Journey into Night' (1972). He was director of the National Theatre of England (1963–73). Knighted in 1947, he was made a life peer in 1970. His autobiography was published in 1982
o·li·vine (olivin, olivin) *n.* a form of chrysolite [fr. L *oliva*, olive]
o·lla (olə) *n.* a wide-mouthed pot used for cooking olla-podrida [Span. *olla*, stew]
o·lla-po·dri·da (oləpədridə, -pɒdridə) *n.* a mixed dish of highly seasoned meat and vegetables cooked in an olla [Span. ‘rotten pot’]
olm (oulm) *n.* a proteus [G.]
Ol·mec (olmek) *pl* **Ol·mec, Ol·mecs** *n.* an Olmeca
Ol·me·ca (olmeikə) *pl* **Ol·me·ca, Ol·me·cas** *n.* an ancient Mexican people who inhabited the present states of Veracruz, Tabasco, and Oaxaca. They attained (800-100 BC) a relatively high degree of civilization
Ol·me·do (olmeðo), Jose Joaquin (1780–1847), Ecuadorian patriot, neoclassical poet, and president (1820) of the governing junta of Guayaquil. In 'La victoria de Junin, canto a Bolivar', and 'Al general Flores, vencedor en Miñarica', he celebrated the feats of Bolivar and San Martin, and postulates a Pan-Americanism from pole to pole'
Olmsted (oumsted), Frederick Law (1822–1903), U.S. landscape architect who designed public grounds, notably for Central Park, New York
Olmütz Treaty of (1850) treaty signed (Nov. 29, 1850) between Prussia, Austria and Russia. It restored the German Confederation and returned Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark
Ol·ney (oulni), Richard (1835–1917), U.S. lawyer and statesman. President Cleveland appointed him Attorney General (1893–95). He directed the Pullman strike by ordering U.S. attorneys to obtain federal injunctions against the strikers. He formulated the Olney Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, which declared that the United States government in his 'Olney Corollary' to the Monroe

Doctrine that U.S. intervention was permissible, and even desirable, to force a settlement of

O·lo·mouc (ōlə̇mouts) (*G.* Olmutz) a former capital [pop. ...] on the Morava, producing sugar, beer, choco-

University (1581–1855, reestablished 1946)

o·lo·ro·so (ōlərousou) *n.* basic type of sherry from which amorosa and cream sherry are made

Ol·te·ni·a (oltı.nı..ə) the western part of Walachia

O·lym·pi·a (oulimpı..ə) the capital (pop. 27,447) of Washington state, brewing

Olympia a principal sanctuary of the Olympian gods, and scene of the ancient Olympic Games, in the W Peloponnesus, Greece Chief remains: temples of Zeus and Hera and the 'Hermes' of Praxiteles

O·lym·pi·ad (oulimpıæd) *n.* the four-year period between one Olympian festival and the next, used by the ancient Greeks in reckoning time a celebration of the modern Olympic Games [F *Olympiade* fr. L. fr. Gk]

O·lym·pi·an (oulimpı..ən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Olympus | majestic, lofty in manner **2.** *n.* one of the gods supposed by the ancient Greeks to dwell upon Olympus, esp. Zeus [fr. L.L. *Olympianus*, fr. Gk *Olumpios*, of Olympus]

O·lym·pic (oulimpik) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Olympia, Greece, or Mount Olympus | of or relating to the Olympic Games **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) the Olympic Games [fr. L. *Olympicus* fr. Gk]

Olympic Games an international amateur athletic competition which takes place every fourth year in whatever country the International Olympic Committee decides. The name is derived from the national athletic festival held at Olympia (776 B.C.–394 A.D.) in honor of Zeus by the ancient Greeks. The games were revived in 1896, when eight countries took part. Today most countries are represented in summer competitions for men and women, which include track and field athletics, as well as swimming, shooting, boxing etc. and, in separate Winter Games, winter sports. Some classic events, e.g. the pentathlon, are preserved. The games are opened with a spectacular ceremony, in which the Olympic flame is lit by a torch carried from Athens by relays of runners

O·lym·pus (oulimpəs) (*Gk* Olympos) the ancient name of several mountains in Greece, still used for the summit (9,800 ft) of a chain separating W Thessaly from Macedonia. It was the dwelling place of the gods in Greek mythology

o·mah (oumə) *n.* reputed large, hairy humanoid creature in the Pacific Northwest *also* Big Foot, sasquatch

O·ma·ha (oumə̇hɑ, oumə̇hɔ) *n.* a member of a Siouan tribe of North American Indians in N.E. Nebraska

Omaha the largest city (pop. 596,614) of Nebraska, on the Missouri River, a rail center and market (livestock, grain) meat packing, cereals and flour, dairy processing, oil refining

miles, pop. 1,009,000) in the eastern corner of Arabia Capital: Muscat (pop. 50,000) Chief town: Matrah People: Arabs, with small Indian, African, Baluchi and Persian minorities Language: Arabic Religion: Moslem The sultanate includes the tip of the Musandam Peninsula

the Trucial States The Hajar Mtns in the north, rising to 10,200 ft, separate the fertile coastal plain from the Great Sandy Desert In the south the Qara Mtns give some shelter to

Muscat 70 °Jan. and 90 °Jul., more temperate in the central Nizwah oasis. Rainfall 4–8

Livestock: cattle, camels. Crops: cereals, dates,

petroleum, dates, limes, fish Imports

O·mar ib·n al Khat·tab (oumərı̇bənælkætəb) (c. 581–644), second Moslem caliph (634–44) in succession to Abu Bekr. He conquered Syria, Persia and Egypt

O·mar Khay·yám (oumərkaıum) (Ghiáth uddín Abul Fath Omar ibn Ibrahim al-Khayyám, c. 1050–1123), Persian writer and astronomer His contemporary reputation was in mathematics and astronomy. Edward FitzGerald's version (1859) of his 'Rubaiyát' gave him his reputation as a poet in the West

o·ma·sum (Oumeısəm) *pl.* **o·ma·sa** (ouméisə) *n.* the division between the reticulum and the abomasum in a ruminant's stomach [L. = bullock's

O·may·yad (oumujud) an Umayyad

om·ber, esp. *Br.* **om·bre** (ɒmbər) *n.* a card game popular in the 17th and 18th cc. ‖ the player who tries to win the pool in this game [Span. *hombre*, man]

om·buds·man (ɒmbudzmən) *pl.* **om·buds·men** (ɒmbudzmən) *n.* a person appointed by a legislative body to receive, investigate and report on complaints by private individuals against government officials [Swed. = commissioner]

Om·dur·man (ɒmdə̇rmún) a trading center (pop. 299,401) in the Sudan, on the Nile opposite Khartoum It was the scene of Kitchener's Anglo-Egyptian victory (1898) over the forces of the Khalifa

o·me·ga (oumi:gə, ouméigə) *n.* the twenty-fourth and last letter (Ω, ω = o) of the Greek alphabet | (*particle phys.*) the heaviest hyperon elementary particle, negatively charged with a mass of 1,672 MEV and a lifetime of 1.1 × 10^{-10}, decaying into xi and a pion, detected in 1964 [Gk *ō mega* = large O]

Omega 7 tight-wing terrorist group of Cuban exiles in the U.S

om·e·let, om·e·lette (ɒmlit, ɒmlit) *n.* eggs beaten lightly together and cooked in a frying pan, often with cheese, ham, herbs etc. [F. *omelette*]

o·men (oumən) **1.** *n.* a phenomenon or occurrence interpreted as a sign of good or evil to come ‖ (*rhet.*) presage or foreboding, *a bird of ill* ... **2.** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to portend [L.]

o·men·tal (oument'l) *adj.* of or in the omentum

o·men·tum (oumentəm) *pl.* **o·men·ta** (oumentə) *n.* (*anat.*) a fold of the peritoneum connecting the abdominal viscera [L.]

om·i·cron (ɒmikrɒn, *Br.* oumaikrən) *n.* the fifteenth letter (O, o – o) of the Greek alphabet [Gk *o mikron* small O]

om·i·nous (ɒminəs) *adj.* threatening, foreboding [fr. L. *ominosus*]

o·mis·si·ble (oumisəb'l) *adj.* able to be omitted [fr. L. *omittere* (*omissus*), to omit]

o·mis·sion (oumiʃən) *n.* an omitting or being omitted something which is left undone or left out [fr. L. *omissio* (*omissionis*)]

o·mit (oumit) *pres. part* **o·mit·ting** *past* and *past part* **o·mit·ted** *v.t.* to leave out either deliberately or through forgetfulness or neglect ‖ to neglect or fail (to do something) [fr. L. *omittere*]

om·ni·bus (ɒmnəbəs) **1.** *pl.* **om·ni·bus·es** *n.* a book collecting together several different but related works, *a boys' omnibus of adventure stories* | *told-fashion* a bus **2.** *adj.* relating to or containing several miscellaneous items, *an omnibus clause in a bill* [fr. L. for all, dative pl. of

omnibus account (*securities*) an account car-

another futures commission merchant in which the transactions of two or more persons are combined

om·ni·com·pe·tent (ɒmnikɒmpitənt) *adj.* having jurisdiction or legal capacity to act in all cases [fr. L. *omnis*, all + COMPETENT]

om·ni·fo·cal (ɒmnəfóuk'l) *adj.* (*optics*) of a bifocal lens with gradual transition of corrections

quality of being omnipotent [fr. L.L. *omnipotentia*

om·nip·o·tent (ɒmnipətənt) **1.** *adj.* allpowerful, having unlimited authority **2.** *n.* **the Om·nip·o·**

om·ni·pres·ence (ɒmnəprezəns) *n.* the state or

om·ni·pres·ent (ɒmnəprezənt) *adj.* ubiquitous, present everywhere [fr. M.L. *omnipraesens* (*omnipraesentis*)]

om·nis·cience (ɒmniʃəns) *n.* infinite knowledge or wisdom [fr. M.L. *omniscientia*]

om·nis·cient (ɒmniʃənt) *adj.* all-knowing, infinitely wise [fr. Mod. L. *omniscient* (*omniscientis*)]

om·ni·vore (ɒmnivɔr, ɒmnivour) *n.* an animal (e.g. a man, a pig) adapted to eat a wide variety of food, both animal and vegetable. Omnivores have a gut intermediate in length between that of the herbivore (long) and the carnivore (short) [fr. Mod. L. *Omnivora*, omnivorous animals]

om·ni·vor·ous (ɒmnivərəs) *adj.* feeding on animal and vegetable substances ‖ taking in everything, not selective, *an omnivorous reader* [fr. L. *omnivorous*]

Omsk (ɒmsk) a city (pop. 1,080,000) of W. Siberia, R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., on the Irtysh River. It is on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. It is an agricultural market, with engineering, food processing, chemical and textile industries

O·mu·ta (oumu:tə) a town (pop. 206,000) in N.W. Kyushu, Japan: coal mines, zinc refinery, steel works, cotton spinning, chemicals

on (ɔn, ɒn) **1.** *prep.* supported or suspended by, *a bucket on a chain* ‖ occupying part of and supported by, *the lamp on the desk* ‖ covering and supported by, *the cloth on the table* ‖ attached to, *the mirror on the wall* ‖ located at, *a house on Madison Avenue, the stain on the ceiling* ‖ immediately beside, near by, *castles on the Rhine* ‖ at the time or occasion of, *on Dec. 31, on his third visit* ‖ concerning, about, *a book on magic* ‖ used to indicate membership, *on the advisory board* ‖ engaged in, *away on a business trip* ‖ in a condition or state of, *on fire, on parole* ‖ deriving from, yielded by, *profit on a book* ‖ in the direction of, *the sun beat down on our heads* ‖ due to the use of, *drunk on whiskey* ‖ by, with or through the means of, *we went on the bus* ‖ (*pop.*) at the expense of, *have a drink on me* ‖ having as a basis, *on whose authority?* ‖ expressing manner, *on the loose, on the sly* ‖ added to, *brick on brick* ‖ directed against, *vengeance on the offenders* ‖ about to overwhelm, *the wave was nearly on them* **on time** punctual **to have something on someone** to be in possession of damaging information about someone **2.** *adv.* expressing forward movement or progress in space, *to hurry on ahead* or in time, *they talked on late into the night* ‖ in a situation of covering or contacting, *put the lid on* ‖ by way of clothing, *what did she have on?* ‖ in function or activity, *put the light on* ‖ as a planned activity, *have we anything on tonight?* ‖ working, *he's on one Sunday in three* or performing, *she's on in the second act* **and so on** and more of the same sort **on and off** intermittently **on and on** relentlessly continuing, *the rain went on and on* **to look on** to be an observer taking no active part **3.** *adj.* functioning, in action, *the light is on* ‖ (*cricket*) to, from or in the side of the wicket where the batsman stands and the corresponding part of the field, *an on drive* **4.** *n.* (*cricket*) the on side [O.E. *an, on*]

on·a·ger (ɒnədʒər) *n.* a wild ass of central Asia sometimes classified as *Equus onager*, fam. *Equidae*, and sometimes as a variety ‖ a medieval machine used for catapulting heavy stones [L.]

o·nan·ism (ounənizəm) *n.* interrupted coition ‖ masturbation [after *Onan* (Genesis xxxviii, 9)]

on·cam·er·a (ɒnkæmərə) *adj.* being photographed, esp. for video or motion pictures *Cf* OFF CAMERA

once (wʌns) **1.** *adv.* on one occasion only, *she met him once* | a single time, *once a day* ‖ at any time, ever, *if the news is once printed* ‖ formerly, at some time, *he must have been young once* ‖ by one degree of relationship, *a cousin once removed* **more than once** several times **not once** never **once and** (or **once**) **for all** finally **once in a while** occasionally **once or twice** occasionally, a few times **2.** *conj.* whenever, *once it goes, it goes well* | if ever, *once he realized what was meant, he would be furious* ‖ as soon as, *once they arrive, we can leave* **3.** *n.* one time, *once is enough* **all at once** at one and the same time, *crying and laughing all at once* ‖ suddenly, *all at once he leaped to his feet* **at once** immediately, *come at once* | simultaneously, *you can't do two things at once* ‖ both, *she is at once clever and modest* **for once** on this particular occasion, for a change, *he's behaving himself for once* **this once** just on this particular

occasion, *please do it this once* [ME. *anes*, *ones*, fr. *an*, *on*, one]

once-o·ver (wʌnsouvər) *n.* (*pop.*) a quick examination, *just give these notes the once-over for me* ‖ a hasty cleaning, dusting, etc.

on·co·gene (ɔnkəʊdʒiːn) *n.* (*genetics*) a gene that produces tumors —**oncogenicity** *n*

on·co·gen·e·sis (ɔnkəʊdʒenɪsɪs) *n.* the beginnings of a tumor —**oncogenicity** *n.* the ability to produce a tumor *Cf* CARCINOGENIC

on-com·ing (ɔnkʌmɪŋ, ɒnkʌmɪŋ) **1.** *adj.* approaching, *the oncoming traffic* **2.** *n.* the approaching, *the oncoming of winter*

on·do·scope (ɔndəskəʊp) *n.* (*electr.*) a device to detect high-frequency radiation utilizing the ionization of gas in a glow-discharge tube

one (wʌn) **1.** *adj.* being a single unit (‘NUMBER TABLE) ‖ being a particular unit, creature or thing as compared with another or others ‖, so closely identified as to be virtually a single unit, *horse and rider were one* ‖ on an unspecified (occasion), *one evening they appeared unexpectedly* ‖ a certain (person), *one John Brown telephoned* **for one thing** for one reason, *for one thing it didn't suit her and for another it was too expensive* **one and the same** exactly the same **one or two** a few **taking one thing with another** on balance **the one** the only, *the one item they were all agreed on* ‖ the (person, thing etc.) above all others, *the one present she wanted* **to be all one (to me, him** etc.) to be a matter of indifference (to me, him etc.) **2.** *pron.* a certain person or thing, usually of a specified kind, *one of their friends* ‖ any person whatever, *one must rest sometimes* ‖ (*rhet.*) someone, *like one possessed* ‖ (esp. *Br., pop.*) a joker or teaser, *you are a one* ‖ (*pop.*) a blow, *he gave him one on the jaw* ‖ (*pop.*) a joke (at someone's expense), *that's one on you* **all in one** combined, *he is cook, gardener and chauffeur all in one* **for one** at least, *he, for one, won't let you down* **one after another** successively **one and all** everyone without exception **one by one** one at a time **3.** *n* the lowest of the cardinal numbers, denoting unity and represented by the figure 1 or the letter I ‖ a single unit, being or thing as compared with another or others, *the one he prefers* ‖ a thing or being of a specified kind, *my shoes are wet, so could you find me some dry ones?* ‖ one o'clock ‖ a domino marked with a single spot **at one** in agreement **to be a one for** to like very much, *he's a one for the girls* [O.E. *ān*]

one another referring to each of several reciprocally, *they all admired one another*

one-for-one (wʌnfɔrwʌn) *adj.* one professional for each client, e.g., in a hospital, school, etc

O·ne·ga (ʌnégə) a lake (area 3,765 sq. miles) in the R.S.F.S.R. (mainly in the Karelian A.S.S.R.), U.S.S.R., frozen in winter. With Lake Ladoga it forms part of the Baltic-White Sea waterway, and it is linked to the Volga system by canal. Fisheries

one-horse (wʌnhɔrs, wʌnhours) *adj.* drawn or worked by one horse ‖ (*pop.*) utterly provincial, *a one-horse town* ‖ (*pop.*) second-rate

O·nei·da (ounáidə) *pl.* **O·nei·da, O·nei·das** *n* a member of a North American Iroquoian Indian people ‖ the language of this people [fr. Iroquois *Oneyóde'*= stand-rock]

O'Neill (ouníːl), Eugene Gladstone (1888–1953), American dramatist. His plays include 'Emperor Jones' (1920), 'Desire under the Elms' (1924), 'Strange Interlude' (1928), 'Mourning Becomes Electra' (1931) and 'The Iceman Cometh' (1946). Basically a realist, he was one of the first writers to incorporate the findings of psychology into drama. He experimented widely with dramatic forms and themes and with staging techniques, greatly expanding the scope of modern drama

O'Neill, Thomas P., Jr 'Tip' (1912–) U.S. politician, Speaker of the House of Representatives (1977–87). A Massachusetts Democrat, he served in Congress from 1953 until his retirement in 1987. He was known throughout his long career for his skill in effecting behind-the-scenes compromise

o·nei·ric (ounáirik) *adj.* of or relating to dreams [fr. Gk *oneiros*, a dream]

one-liner (wʌnlaɪnər) *n.* a witty remark or repartee

one·ness (wʌnnɪs) *n.* singleness, the quality of being one ‖ unity, the quality of being at one, *the oneness of their tastes and interests* ‖ wholeness, *oneness of purpose*

one-on-one (wʌnɔnwʌn) *adj.* of a competition that pits one person directly against another

on·er·ous (ɒnərəs, ounərəs) *adj.* burdensome, troublesome [O.F. *onereus*]

one's (wʌnz) **1.** *contr.* of ONE IS **2.** *possessive adj.* of, pertaining to, or belonging to one, *one's own affairs are one's own business* ‖ experienced, done, or made by one

oneself (wʌnself) *pron.* each (used of oneself) *one owes it to oneself* ‖ emphatic form of ONE, *one would not choose it oneself* **by oneself** unaided ‖ alone, without a companion or companions **in oneself** at heart, basically

one shot a project to be produced only once

one-shot *adj*

one-sid·ed (wʌnsaɪdɪd) *adj.* limited to one side, *a one sided decision* ‖ partial, unfair, *one-sided arguments* ‖ having only one side

one stop tour charter (wʌnstɒptuːrtʃɑːtər) a round trip air flight, booked 15 days ahead (30 days for an overseas flight) requiring a minimum four-day stop *acronym* OTC

one-time (wʌntaɪm) *adj.* former, *a onetime schoolteacher* ‖ occurring only once

one time pad (wʌntaɪmpæd) *n.* (*cryptography*) a series of random numbers, each to be used only once, in deciphering a code

one-track (wʌntrækt) *adj.* characterized by or dwelling boringly on one thing only, *a one-track mind*

one-up (wʌnʌp) *adj.* **1.** one point ahead, in one-upmanship **2.** the technique of getting a point ahead **one-up** *v.* to score on a point —**one-upman** *n*

one up·man·ship (wʌnʌpmənʃɪp) *n.* (*pop.*) an art or technique of coming out ahead in personal relationships by placing an antagonist at a psychological disadvantage, coined by Stephen Potter

one-way (wʌnweɪ) *adj.* moving or allowing movement in one direction only ‖ functioning in one direction only, *a one-way radio*

on·go·ing (ɔngouɪŋ, ɒngouɪŋ) *adj.* that is actively going on ‖ growing or developing

on·ion (ʌnjən) *n. Allium cepa*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a Middle Eastern plant widely cultivated for its sharp-tasting edible bulb, consisting of layers arranged concentrically ‖ this bulb, cooked or pickled or raw, served as food **to know one's onions** (esp. *Br.*) to have thorough knowledge of a particular field [F. *oignon*]

on·ion-skin (ʌnjənskɪn) *n.* the papery, yellowish-brown outer covering of the onion bulb ‖ a kind of very thin paper, used esp. in typing carbon copies

O·nitsh·a (ounɪtʃə) a commercial and agricultural center (pop. 220,000) in E. Nigeria, on the Niger. Roman Catholic cathedral (1935), Anglican cathedral (1952)

on-li·cense (ɔnlaɪsns, ɒnlaɪsns) *n.* a license to sell alcoholic drinks for consumption on the premises

on-line (ɔnlaɪn) *adj.* (*computer*) of a system in which the central processing unit controls the operation and peripheral devices, e.g., storage, output —**on-line** *adv*

on·look·er (ɔnlukər, ɒnlukər) *n.* a passive spectator

on·ly (óunlɪ) *adj.* single, sole, *an only child* ‖ belonging to a unique class, *these are the only ripe apples* ‖ alone worthy of consideration, *she's the only girl for him* [O.E. *anlic* fr. *ān*, unique, excellent]

only 1. *adv.* solely, *are you cross only because of that?* ‖ merely, just, *he was only joking* ‖ as little as, *she left only five minutes ago* ‖ as the sole consequence, *it will only upset you* **if only** used to express a wish or regret, *if only she had kept quiet* **only just** by a very small margin, *he only just missed the train* ‖ very shortly before or just recently, *she had only just bought it* **only too (pleased, true** etc.) very (pleased, true etc.) **2.** *conj.* but, except that, *he'd like to go only he promised not to* [M.E. *onliche* fr. *onlich* adj., fr. *on*, one + *lich*, like]

on·o·mat·o·poe·ia (ɔnəmætəpiːə) *n.* (*rhet.*) the use of words whose sound is represented the effect achieved by grouping words chosen in imitation of a sound described ‖ such a word or group of words, e.g. 'splash', 'cuckoo' **on·o·mat·o·poe·ic** *adj.* **on·o·mat·o·poe·ti·cal·ly** (ɔnəmætəpouétɪk) *adj.* **on·o·mat·o·poe·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [L. fr. Gk *onomatopoiia*, the making of words]

on·rush (ɔnrʌʃ, ɒnrʌʃ) *n.* a rushing onward or forward

on·set (ɔnset, ɒnset) *n.* a beginning, esp. a violent one ‖ (*med.*) the first stage of a disease ‖ (*rhet.*) an attack

on·shore (ɔnʃɔr, ɔnfour, ɒnʃɔr, ɒnfour) **1.** *adj.* located on or near the shore ‖ moving toward the shore **2.** *adv.* toward the shore ‖ onto the land

on·slaught (ɔnslɔt, ɒnslɔt) *n.* a fierce attack [fr. obs. *anslaught*, *anslaht*]

On·tar·i·o (ɒntɛ́ərɪou) the leading agricultural and industrial province (area 412,582 sq. miles, pop. 8,625,107) of Canada. Capital: Toronto. Other main cities: Ottawa (the federal capital), Hamilton. Settlement is concentrated in the fertile Great Lakes–St Lawrence lowland in the south. N Ontario lies largely on the Canadian Shield. Agriculture: beef and dairy cattle, hogs, poultry, tobacco, fodder crops, fruit. Resources: timber, nickel (50% of world supply), copper, gold, uranium, iron ore, oil, hydroelectric power. Industries: iron and steel, chemicals, motor vehicles, electrical machinery, pulp and paper, food processing. The region was inhabited by Huron Indians when the first French (1615) and English (1671) settlements were made. As part of New France, it was ceded to England (1765). It became a province of the Canadian Confederation (1867)

Ontario the smallest, most easterly lake (area 7,540 sq. miles) of the Great Lakes of the U.S.A. and Canada between Ontario and New York State, linked to Lake Erie by the Niagara River. Chief ports: Toronto, Rochester (‘ST LAWRENCE SEAWAY)

on-the-job training (ɔnðədʒɔbtreɪnɪŋ) *n.* learning while working

on-to, *Br.* on to (ɔntuː, ɒntuː) *prep.* to a position on or upon, *climb onto the next branch* ‖ on the trail or track of, *he's onto a good thing*

on·to·gen·e·sis (ɒntədʒenɪsɪs) *n.* ontogeny [fr. Gk *on, ontos*, being + *genesis*, birth]

on·tog·e·ny (ɒntɒdʒənɪ) *n.* the history of the development of an individual organism (cf. PHYLOGENY) [fr. Gk *on* (*ontos*), being + *genes*, born of]

on·to·log·i·cal (ɒntəlɒdʒɪkˈl) *adj.* of or relating to ontology

on·tol·o·gy (ɒntɒlədʒɪ) *n.* the branch of metaphysics concerned with the essence of things ‖ the study of being [fr. Gk *on* (*ontos*), being + *logos*, discourse]

o·nus (ounəs) *n.* responsibility, burden [L.]

on·ward (ɔnwərd, ɒnwərd) **1.** *adj.* advancing, directed forward **2.** *adv.* further forward, towards the front **on·wards** *adv* onward

on·yx (ɒnɪks, óunɪks) *n.* a chalcedony with layers of different colors [L. fr. Gk *onux*, nail, onyx]

OOB (*abbr.*) for off-off-Broadway (which see)

o·o·cyte (ouəsaɪt) *n.* an immature female germ cell just prior to the first maturation division (called the primary oocyte) or the member (secondary oocyte) of the pair so formed destined to become the ovum following the second maturation division (‘MEIOSIS, ‘OOGENESIS) [fr. Gk *ōon*, egg, *cytos*, a hollow vessel]

oo·dles (uːdlz) *pl. n.* an abundance, *oodles of money* (originally unknown)

o·o·gen·e·sis (ouədʒenɪsɪs) *n.* the entire process of formation and maturation of the ovum from oogonium to primary and secondary oocytes, to ootid, and finally to the ovum [fr. Gk *oon*, egg + *genesis*, birth]

o·o·go·ni·um (ouəgóuniəm) *pl.* **o·o·go·ni·a** (ouəgóuniə) *n.* a primitive female germ cell giving rise to an oocyte (‘OOGENESIS) ‖ the female sexual organ of certain algae and fungi producing eggs which give rise on fertilization to oospores [fr. Gk *oon*, egg + *gonos*, offspring]

o·o·lite (ouəlaɪt) *n.* (*geol.*) a rock, esp. limestone, composed of small round concretions **o·o·lit·ic** (ouəlɪtɪk) *adj.* [F. *oolithe*, Mod. L. *oolites* fr. Gk *oon*, egg + *lithos*, stone]

o·o·log·i·cal (ouəlɒdʒɪkˈl) *adj.* of or relating to oology

o·ol·o·gist (ouɒlədʒɪst) *n.* someone who specializes in oology ‖ someone who collects birds' eggs

o·ol·o·gy (ouɒlədʒɪ) *n.* the study of eggs, esp. those of birds ‖ the collecting of birds' eggs

oolong (úːlɒŋ, úːlɔŋ) *n.* a dark-brown variety of tea [Chin. *wu-lung*, dragon]

Oom Paul (oumpɔl) KRUGER, Stephanus Johannes Paulus

o·o·phyte (ouəfaɪt) *n.* (*bot.*) the sexual generation in archegoniate plants such as liverworts, mosses, and ferns ‖ **o·o·phyt·ic** (ouəfɪtɪk) *adj.* [fr. Gk *oon*, egg + *phuton*, plant]

o·o·sperm (ōəspə.rm) *n.* (*zool.*) a fertilized ovum (*bot.*) an oospore [fr. Gk *oon*, egg + [illegible]]

o·o·split [illegible] ovum] a female gamete, esp. of lower plants [fr [illegible]]

o·o·spore (ōəspɔr, ōəspour) *n.* a resting spore [illegible] gives rise eventually to the sporophyte generation of a plant (cf. ZYGOSPORE) **o·o·spor·ic** (ōəspɔ́rik, ōəspɔ́rik), **o·os·por·ous** (ōəspɔ́rəs, ōəspɔ́rəs, ōəspourəs) *adjs* [fr. Gk [illegible]]

Oost·en·de (oustendə) *n.* OSTEND

Oo·ta·ca·mund (u:təkəmənd) a resort (pop. 30,000) in S. Madras, India, in the Nilgiri Hills at over 7,000 ft.

[illegible] *n.* (*biol.*) a hard-walled egg case **o·o·the·cal** *adj.* [fr. Gk *oon*, egg + *theke*, a case]

o·o·tid (ōəutid) *n.* an immature haploid egg cell before the cytoplasmic changes which prepare it for fertilization during the final stages of the second meiotic division (OOGENESIS) [fr. Gk *oon*, egg + *-id*, structure or body of a specific [illegible]]

ooze (u:z) **1.** *n.* an infusion of bark used in tanning leather; an oozing or that which oozes **2.** *v.* (*pres. part.* **ooz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **oozed** *v.i.* to flow slowly and viscously, esp. through small bodily apertures; (of substances) to exude moisture etc.; (*fig.*) to escape or leak out gradually and imperceptibly, *he felt his courage oozing away*; *v.t.* to exude (moisture etc.) [M.E. *wosen* fr. *wos*, juice, sap]

ooze *n.* mud saturated with water, esp. in a river-bed; a deposit of shells (e.g. of foraminifers), volcanic dust etc. deposited on the bed of a deep Ocean **ooz·y** *comp.* **ooz·i·er** *superl.* **ooz·i·est** *adj.* containing, consisting of or like ooze; exuding moisture etc. [O.E. *wase*]

o·pac·i·ty (oupæsiti) *pl.* **o·pac·i·ties** the quality or state of being opaque; the degree of being opaque; obscurity of meaning; mental obtuse-[illegible]

o·pah (oupə) *n. Lampris regius* or *L. luna*, fam. *Lamprididae*, a brightly colored edible fish with scarlet fins, inhabiting warm and temperate oceans [W. African]

o·pal (oup'l) *n.* $SiO_2 \cdot nH_2O$, an amorphous form of hydrous silica cut and used as a gem. Opals vary widely in color, and are usually iridescent, due to their refracting and reflecting light [fr. L. *opalus* fr. Skr.]

o·pal·es·cence (oup'les'ns) *n.* the state or quality of being opalescent

o·pal·es·cent (oup'les'nt) *adj.* being milkily iridescent

opal glass a translucent but not transparent glass, used esp. in ornamentation

o·pal·ine **1.** (oup'lain, oup'li:n) *adj.* like an opal, opalescent **2.** (oupəlin) *n.* a translucent milky [illegible]

o·paque (oupeik) **1.** *adj.* of a medium whose molecular aggregation is such that radiant energy (usually light) cannot pass through it but is transformed into molecular kinetic energy (cf. TRANSLUCENT, cf. TRANSPARENT); obscure; obtuse; slow-witted (*bot.*) not shining, dull **2.** [illegible] out sections of a negative [fr. L. *opacus* [illegible]]

op art (opart) abstract art, usu. painting, creating a visually disconcerting effect, usu. with geometric patterns and optical illusion utilizing perspective, pull and color; also optical art

op artist *n.*

[illegible]

Exporting Countries, a combine of nations that [illegible]

[illegible] the editorial page of a newspaper on which indi[illegible]

the position still open? ‖ available, *only one course is open to us* ‖ not definite, decided or [illegible] *its open question* for any time but for no specified time, *an open invitation* ‖ undisguised, unconcealed, *he looked on with open curiosity* ‖ frank, concealing nothing in the mind, *he was quite open with me* ‖ not restricted, *an open scholarship* ‖ widely spaced, *open ranks* ‖ loose-textured, *an open weave* ‖ (of the bowels) not constipated ‖ (*phon.*, of a vowel) pronounced with the tongue lowered ‖ (*phon.*, of a consonant) pronounced with the speech organs not in contact ‖ (*phon.*, of a syllable) ending with a vowel ‖ (of water) free from ice or other water hazards, (*naut.*) not foggy ‖ (*mus.*, of a string) not depressed by the finger ‖ (*mus.* of an organ pipe) not stopped at the end ‖ not having or not enforcing rules and regulations concerning gambling, drinking places etc., *an open town* ‖ offering legal hunting or fishing, *the open season for geese* ‖ (*printing*) having wide spaces between characters, words or lines ‖ (of an account) not closed, still operative [O.E.]

open *v.t.* to make open, *to open a door* ‖ to unwrap, unfasten, *to open a parcel* ‖ to unfold, *to open a newspaper* ‖ to begin, start (something), esp. functioning on a regular basis, *to open a bank account, to open a restaurant* ‖ to declare formally open, *to open a conference* ‖ to unblock, to make clear or passable, *the thaw opened the river* ‖ to loosen, to spread out, *to open ranks* ‖ to free (bodily passages) of obstructions ‖ to enlighten ‖ to make more responsive or sympathetic ‖ to make an incision in, to cut into, *to open a wound* ‖ to make (a way, path etc.) by removing or pushing aside obstacles ‖ to start (a card game) by bidding or betting first ‖ (*law*) to revoke (a judgment, decree etc.) in order to cause a delay and allow the parties time to prosecute or oppose ‖ (*naut.*) to get a view of by going beyond some obstruction ‖ *v.i.* to become open ‖ to expand, unfold, *flowers open quickly in the warm weather* ‖ to break open, come apart, *the seam opened* ‖ to begin, *the book opens with a quotation* ‖ to be revealed, *the scene opened before their eyes* ‖ to become receptive to ideas, to become aware ‖ (often with 'on' or 'into') to give access, *the house opens onto the moor* ‖ (often with 'on' or 'into') to have an opening or outlet, *the bedrooms open on the courtyard* ‖ to begin to be presented to the public, e.g. in a particular series of presentations, *'Hamlet' opens on Saturday* **to open fire** to begin shooting **to open one's heart** (or **mind**) **to** to confide one's feelings (or thoughts) to **to open out** to unfold completely ‖ to develop, become more confident or communicative (*Br.*) to accelerate (a motor vehicle) to near top speed **to open the door to** to offer opportunity for, *a degree opens the door to better jobs* **to open the ground** to break up the ground by plowing or digging **to open up** to prepare (a house) for habitation after it has been unoccupied for some time ‖ to make accessible, to develop, *to open up a new country* ‖ to lay open, *to open up an oyster*, to become active, *trade is opening up again*, to speak without reticence, talk freely and readily [O.E. *openian*]

open *n.* (with 'the') the open air ‖ (with 'the') open country ‖ (with 'the') open water, water well out from shore ‖ (with 'the') public knowledge, *why drag his secrets into the open?* **to come into the open** to come out of hiding or cover [fr. OPEN adj. and OPEN v.]

open admissions **1.** a policy of admitting any high school graduate to an institution of higher learning **2.** policy of admitting any qualified student resident in or outside a neighborhood into a public school *also* open enrollment

open air the out-of-doors **o·pen-air** (oupənɛ̀ər) *adj.* found in, performed in, or characteristic of [illegible]

o·pen-and-shut (oupənəʃʌt) *adj.* (*pop.*) quite obvious, simple, *an open-and-shut case of* [illegible]

[illegible] opencut

open chain a chain not having the ends connected to form a ring

open cheque (*Br.*) a check which has not been crossed and is payable to the bearer

[illegible] rent flows, because of a break in its continu-

open city (*mil.*) a city in a war zone which is not occupied by a military force nor protected by military defenses. When so declared, it is immune under international law from attack

open classroom educational method using an informal curriculum centered on the discussion and investigation of subjects, carried on by students under teacher guidance *also* open corridor

o·pen-cut (oupənkʌt) *adj.* of a mine with the mineral strata exposed by the complete removal of the overlying strata, or of mining by this process

o·pen-door (oupəndɔ̀r, oupəndour) *adj.* of a policy of maintaining trade and other relations on equal terms with all nations, without discrimination or exclusion

o·pen-end·ed (oupənéndəd) *adj.* without a closing time or quantity, e.g., open-ended mortgage, mutual fund, drinking hours, prison term

open enrollment OPEN ADMISSION

o·pen·er (oupənər) *n.* someone or something that opens, esp. a gadget for opening cans ‖ the first game in a series e.g. in baseball or bridge tournaments ‖ (*pl., poker*) cards of a designated value (usually a pair of jacks or better) permitting a player to start the betting

o·pen-eyed (oupənáid) *adj.* fully aware of the true facts of a situation and what they involve ‖ goggling, *open-eyed with amazement*

o·pen-faced (oupənféist) *adj.* (of a person) looking guilelessly sincere ‖ (of a sandwich or pie) having no top covering

o·pen-field (oupənfi:ld) *adj.* (*hist.*) of a method of agriculture employed in medieval Europe in which arable land was divided into unfenced strips. These were cultivated usually under crop rotation, the various strips being worked by different peasants.

o·pen-hand·ed (oupənhændid) *adj.* generous

o·pen-heart·ed (oupənhɑ́rtid) *adj.* of a generous nature

o·pen-hearth (oupənhɑ́rθ) *adj.* (*metall.*) of a furnace on the hearth of which pig iron and steel scrap are heated together in producer gas ‖ of this process

o·pen-heart surgery (oupənhɑ́rtsə́:rdʒəri:) (*med.*) surgery with the heart exposed, esp. when the heart is hooked up to artificial blood circulation apparatus

open house informal hospitality on rather a large scale given to guests who care to avail themselves of a general invitation, *they keep open house on Sunday evenings* ‖ an instance of such hospitality, *the dean of students had an open house for the freshman class*

open housing of a real estate rental or sales policy barring racial discrimination

o·pen·ing (oupəniŋ) **1.** *n.* a making or becoming open or an instance of this ‖ an act of initiating or beginning something ‖ a gap, an aperture, *an opening in the hedge* ‖ a beginning, *the opening of a speech* ‖ a counsel's initial statement of his case in court ‖ (*stock exchange*) the start of trading for the day, a vacancy in any kind of employment, esp. one thought of as an opportunity ‖ the occasion or ceremony when an exhibition, production of a play etc. becomes available to the public ‖ (*chess*) a recognized series of moves at the beginning of a game ‖ a forest clearing **2.** *adj.* first, introductory, *opening remarks*

open letter a letter addressed to a particular individual but intended for public reading

o·pen-loop (oupənlu:p) *adj.* (*eng.*) of a process that has no self-correcting mechanism, depending entirely on input *also* control system [illegible]

o·pen·ly (oupənli:) *adv.* frankly ‖ without concealment, publicly

open marriage an arrangement between spouses permitting each to carry on his or her activities (including extramarital sexual relations)

o·pen-mind·ed (oupənmaindid) *adj.* unprejudiced, ready to consider any suggestions or ideas

o·pen-mouthed (oupənmauðd, oupənmáuθt) *adj.* gaping in hunger, astonishment or wonder

o·pen-of-fice environment (oupənɔfisinváirənmənt) system of office arrangement with movable, shoulder-level partitions

open order a disposition of troops with wide intervals between the units of the formation ‖ an order, esp. one placed with a stockbroker, which remains effective until canceled or filled ‖ a demand for goods leaving the seller a considerable margin in choosing what he will provide for the customer

open plan *(architecture)* arrangement of areas in a home or office by screens, changeable walls, floor or ceiling levels, etc, instead of stationary walls, facilitating layout changes and heating; developed by Frank Lloyd Wright

open plan school arrangement of classrooms with little or no visual or acoustic separations, with teachers cooperating in arrangement of students and subject presentation *Cf* TEAM TEACHING

open primary a primary election which does not require that members of a political party vote for candidates of that party They may elect candidates of any party

open secret something theoretically a secret but in fact generally known

open sentence *(math)* **1.** a statement in which the meaning is determined when an omitted quantity, word, or phrase is inserted **2.** an equation containing unknown quantities

open sesame something that removes all obstacles [from the command which opened the door to the thieves' treasure cave in 'Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves']

o·pen-shelf (ōupənʃelf) *adj.* of or pertaining to a library or supermarket system in which users themselves fetch what they want from the shelves

open shop a firm or factory employing men who are not union members as well as those who are (cf. CLOSED SHOP)

open shopism policy of maintaining a non-union business operation

open sight a rear sight on a gun having an open notch

Open University an autonomous, independent, degree-awarding English university (chartered June 1, 1969) working through radio and television courses, instruction by correspondence and tutorials at local centers

open university a university teaching plan by radio or television offering four-yr degrees without prerequisite entrance requirements; offered by Milton Keynes, B.B.C. broadcaster

open verdict a judicial finding in a preliminary investigation determining that a crime has been committed but not specifying the criminal nor specifying violent death without determining the cause

o·pen·work (ōupənwə:rk) *n.* any work, e.g. needlework, ironwork etc., that shows openings through it

op·er·a (ɒpərə,ɒprə) *n.* a stage drama with orchestral accompaniment, in which music is the dominant element, the performers singing all or most of their lines ‖ the score or libretto for such a drama ‖ a company that performs such dramas, or a theater designed for the performances of these ‖ such drama as an art form (*COMIC OPERA, *GRAND OPERA) [Ital]

opera *pl.* of OPUS

op·er·a·ble (ɒpərəb'l) *adj.* admitting of a surgical operation ‖ capable of being operated [fr. L. *operari*, to operate]

o·pé·ra co·mique (ɒpeirækɔmi:k) *n.* French opera with spoken dialogue, whether comic or not (cf. COMIC OPERA) [F. orig. = comic opera]

opera glasses a very small pair of binoculars for use in a theater or opera house

opera hat a collapsible top hat

opera house a theater for the performance of operas

op·er·and (ɒpərænd) *n.* *(computer)* **1.** the portion of computation instructions that indicates the base quantities or the name of the operation, the result, parameter, or location **2.** any item of information

op·er·ant conditioning (ɒpərəntkəndi∫ənin) *(behavioral psych)* technique of [illegible] conditioning through manipulation of the consequences of previous behavior, through reinforcement *Cf* RESPONDENT

op·er·ate (ɒpəreit) *pres. part.* **op·er·at·ing** *past and past part.* **op·er·at·ed** *v.i.* to function ‖ to take effect, *is the drug operating yet?* ‖ to perform an operation, esp. a surgical one ‖ to carry out military movements ‖ (of a stockbroker) to buy and sell ‖ *v.t.* to put into action, cause to work, *to operate a machine* ‖ to bring about, cause, *time has operated a change in him* ‖ to manage, run, *to operate a savings scheme* [fr. L. *operari (operatus)*, to work]

op·er·at·ic (ɒpərætik) *adj.* of, relating to, or resembling opera **op·er·at·i·cal·ly** *adv*

operating room *(Am. Br.* [illegible]) room in which surgical operations are performed, sometimes before a class of medical students

operating system *(computer)* [illegible] and procedures for operating a device

operating theater *(Br.* [illegible]) [illegible]

op·er·a·tion (ɒpəreiʃən) *n.* the [illegible] or an instance of this] the way in which a thing works, *the operation of the valves needs improving* ‖ (*pl.*) work, activity, *operations on the site have ceased* ‖ an instance of the work done by a surgeon ‖ a financial transaction, esp. a complex speculative one ‖ any of the specific processes or actions in a sequence ‖ *(computer)* the action indicated by a single instruction ‖ military action on a large scale ‖ *(math.)* the process of altering a number or quantity by addition, subtraction, multiplication, division etc **in operation** functioning or in working condition **o·per·a·tion·al** *adj.* of or connected with an operation, esp. a military one ‖ (e.g. of an aircraft) [illegible]

operational research *(Br.)* operations research

operation code *(computer)* the reference label [illegible] instruction [illegible] code

Operation Overlord the code name of the plan devised [illegible] in England by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his allied colleagues for the invasion of the European continent from the west The plan put into operation on D Day (June 6, 1944), achieved its objective

operations research *Am. Br.* operational research) the application of scientific (esp. statistical) methods to the study of complex industrial, governmental or military problems

op·er·a·tive (ɒpərətiv, ɒprətiv, ɒpəreitiv) **1.** *adj.* working in operation, *that law is no longer operative* ‖ effective, *an operative dose* ‖ relating to a surgical operation, *operative treatment* having to do with physical or mechanical operations, *operative skills* **2.** *n.* a hand (workman), e.g. in a factory ‖ a private detective [F. *opératif, operative* or fr. L.L. *operativus*, creative, formative]

op·er·a·tor (ɒpəreitər) *n.* someone who operates a machine or instrument, esp. a telephone switchboard ‖ someone habitually engaged in large financial dealings ‖ *(pop.)* a shrewd individual capable of evading legal restrictions ‖ someone who runs a farm, mine, business etc. ‖ *(math.)* a term or function indicating some operation to be performed

operator gene *(genetics)* the portion of an operon nearest the repression protein *also* operator

o·per·cu·lar (oupə:rkjulər) *adj.* *(biol.)* of, relating to or having the nature of an operculum [fr. L. *operculum*, operculum]

o·per·cu·late (oupə:rkjulit, oupə:rkjuleit) *adj.* *(biol.)* having an operculum [fr. L. *operculare (operculatus)*, to furnish with a lid]

o·per·cu·lum (oupə:rkjuləm) *pl.* **o·per·cu·la** (oupə:rkjulə), **o·per·cu·lums** *n.* the gill cover of a fish ‖ a lid or covering flap of a moss capsule ‖ a plate on the foot of a gastropod, which closes the shell when the foot is retracted ‖ a covering or lid to various openings in different organisms, cells of bees etc [L. fr. *operire*, to cover]

op·er·et·ta (ɒpəretə) *n.* [illegible] usually with spoken dialogue ‖ the musical score for this [Ital.]

operon [illegible] made up of two coordinates (cistrons on the chromosome) that carries the genetic code, causing the synthesis of a protein in a polypeptide chain through an operator, regulated by a receptor sequence and a repressor *Cf* CISTRON

oph·i·cleide (ofiklaid) *n.* a deep-toned brass wind instrument consisting of a long tube bent back on itself, having finger keys In modern orchestras it is replaced by the tuba [F. *ophicléide* fr. Gk *ophis*, serpent + *kleis*, key]

ophidian [illegible] fr. Mod. L. *Ophidia*, name of the suborder fr. Gk *ophis*, [illegible]

oph·ite (ofait, oufait) *n.* any of several mottled often green kinds of rock or marble, e.g. serpentine, [illegible]

ophthalmia [illegible] fr. Gk fr. *ophthalmos*, eye]

ophthalmic [illegible]

ophthalmic optician *(Br.)* an optometrist

ophthalmia [illegible] ophthalmia [Mod. L. fr. Gk *ophthalmos*, eye]

oph·thal·mo·log·ic [illegible] **oph·thal·mo·log·i·cal** *adj.* [illegible] of or pertaining to ophthalmology

oph·thal·mol·o·gist (ofθælmɒlədʒist) *n.* [illegible] doctor who specializes in eye diseases and defects

oph·thal·mol·o·gy (ofθælmɒlədʒi) *n.* [illegible] of the eye and its diseases [fr. Gk *ophthalmos*, eye + *-logia*, discourse]

oph·thal·mo·scope (ofθælməskoup, ɒpθælmə-skoup) *n.* *med.* an instrument fitted with a mirror and a light for examining the inside of the eye **oph·thal·mo·scop·ic** (ofθælməskɒpik, ɒpθælmə-skɒpik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *ophthalmos*, eye + *skopein*, to observe]

o·pi·ate (oupiit, oupi:eit) **1.** *n.* a drug containing opium, used to induce sleep or deaden pain [illegible] **2.** *adj.* containing opium ‖ having the effect of an opiate [fr. M.L. *opiatus* adj., containing opium]

o·pine (oupain) *pres. part.* **o·pin·ing** *past and past part.* **o·pined** *v.t.* to express or hold as an opinion, *he opined that the country was going to the dogs* [fr. L. *opinari*]

o·pin·ion (əpinjən) *n.* a mental estimate ‖ a belief or conviction, based on what seems probable or true but not on demonstrable fact ‖ the collective views of a large number of people, esp. on some particular topic, *to offend local opinion* ‖ a formal expression by an expert of what he judges to be the case or the right course of action, *counsel's opinion* [F. fr. L. *opinio (opinionis)*]

o·pin·ion·at·ed (əpinjəneitid) *adj.* stubbornly affirming one's own opinions, esp. through complacency or arrogance [fr. obs. *opiniated* perh. fr. L. *opinio*, opinion]

o·pin·ion·a·tive (əpinjəneitiv) *adj.* opinionated

O·pitz (oupits), Martin (1597–1639), German poet and critic. His 'Buch von der Deutschen Poeterey' (1624) had great influence in reviving classical meters, rhymes and style

o·pi·um (oupiəm) *n.* a habit-forming, narcotic drug consisting of dried latex extracted from unripe capsules of the opium poppy. It was formerly used medically to soothe pain but is now largely replaced by its derivatives (CODEINE, MORPHINE) It is much smoked or eaten for pleasure as an intoxicant, esp. in Asia [L. fr. Gk *opion*, poppy juice, opium]

opium poppy *Papaver somniferum*, a flowering plant native to Asia Minor, cultivated for opium since ancient times. Its seeds are used in bakery goods, and yield an oil used in food, in soap etc

Opium War a war (1839–42) between Britain and China, caused by British attempts to compel China to import opium from British India and to end the restrictions imposed by China on foreign trade. At the end of the war, China ceded Hong Kong to Britain and opened five ports to British trade

O·pol·e (ɒpole) a province (area 3,633 sq. miles, pop. 927,000) in S.W. Poland ‖ its capital (*G.* Oppeln until 1945, pop. 107,500) an old town on the Oder, with cement and textile industries

o·pop·a·nax (oupɒpənæks) *n.* a gum (formerly used as an aperient, obtained from the root of *Opopanax* [illegible] *chironium* [illegible] *hispidus* [illegible] *hybernae*, a plant native to S. Europe and Asia Minor ‖ this plant, and other plants of genus *Opopanax* ‖ a gum resin used in perfumery, obtained from the trees *Commiphora erythraea* and *C. kataf* of Abyssinia [L. fr. Gk fr. *opos*, juice + *panax*, all-healing, name of a plant]

O·por·to (oupɔrtou) (*Port.* Porto) Portugal's second largest city and port (pop. 311,800), on the Douro near its mouth It is the export center for port wine Manufactures: textiles (wool, cotton, silk, linen), leather, pottery, luxury goods Cathedral [illegible] University, 1911

o·possum (əpɒsəm) *o·possums*, *o·possum* *n.* a member of *Didelphidae*, an American family of nocturnal, largely arboreal marsupial mammals native to the eastern U.S.A., about [illegible] in., head and body [illegible] long, prehensile tail When [illegible] with fingers or caught, they pretend to be dead [fr. an Algonquian language: white beast]

Oppeln [illegible]

Oppenheimer (ɒpənhaimər), Robert [illegible] 67), American physicist He was director of the [illegible] which produced the first atomic bomb Oppenheimer became a focus of controversy because of

[illegible] with Communists. He received the Fermi Award in 1963

op·po·nent (əpōunənt) *n.* a person who or group that opposes another in a fight, game, debate, contest etc. ‖ someone who opposes some idea, practice etc., *an opponent of capital punishment* [fr. L. *opponens* (*opponentis*) fr. *opponere*, to oppose]

op·por·tune [illegible] well chosen, *this is an opportune moment to remind him* timely, *an opportune legacy* **op·por·tun·ism** *n.* the practice of grasping at opportunities without regard for moral considerations | the practice of adjusting one's policy in the light of each new situation as it arises, not according to principle or a plan **op·por·tun·ist** 1. *n.* someone who practices opportunism 2. *adj* characterized by opportunism **op·por·tu·nis·tic** *adj.* [F. *opportun*, *opportune*, [illegible]]

op·por·tu·ni·ty (ɒpərtjúːnitiː, ɒpərtjúːniːtiː) *pl.* **op·por·tu·ni·ties** *n.* a set of circumstances providing a chance or possibility, *will you have an opportunity to see him?* ‖ a stroke of good fortune which presents itself and can either be grasped or lost [F. *opportunite*]

opportunity cost (*economics*) the value that resources used in a particular way would have if [illegible] way (*Cf* COST BENEFIT

op·pos·a·bil·i·ty (əpouzəbíliti:) *n.* the quality or state of being opposable

op·pos·a·ble (əpouzəb'l) *adj.* capable of being resisted or opposed ‖ capable of being placed opposite something else, *man's thumb and forefinger are opposable*

op·pose (əpouz) *pres. part.* **op·pos·ing** *past* and [illegible] ment with or dislike of, or make an effort to stop or prevent the activity, efficacy or success of, *to oppose a political candidate, to oppose a suggestion* | to cause (something or someone) to be or act against something or someone [F. *opposer*]

op·po·site (ɒpəzit, ɒpəsit) 1. *adj.* in such a condition as to be pointing, looking, going etc directly toward or away from someone or something, *in opposite directions, he ran across to the opposite house* ‖ opposed, *a member of the opposite faction* | utterly different, *his tastes are completely opposite to hers* ‖ (*bot.*, of leaves) placed in pairs, one on either side of the stem ‖ (*bot.*, of floral parts) so placed that one part is before the other 2. *n.* something opposite, *she says one thing but means the opposite* 3. *adv.* on opposite sides, in an opposite position or direction 4. *prep.* in an opposite direction to or across from, *the hotel is opposite the church* ‖ in a leading theatrical role complementary to, *he has played opposite her in many productions* [F fr L. *opponere* (*oppositus*)]

opposite number someone who holds a post or position corresponding to one's own or someone [illegible]

op·po·si·tion (ɒpəzíʃən) *n* disagreement, hostility or resistance | the political group or groups in a democracy opposing the party in power and working to take its place by constitutional methods | any group opposing authority, or those opposing some proposal etc | the act of setting opposite, or the state of being placed opposite | an opposite position | (*astron.*) the [illegible] opposite another one, esp. the sun, as seen from the earth | an opposite, a contrast | (*logic*) a difference in quality and or quantity between two propositions with the same subject and predicate **op·po·si·tion·al** *adj.* [fr. L. *oppositio* (*oppo*-

op·press (əpres) *v.t.* to treat with unjust harshness, esp. to rule over tyrannically | to cause to feel mentally or spiritually burdened or physically as though suffocating [O.F. *oppresser* fr [illegible]

op·pression (əpreʃən) *n.* an oppressing or be[illegible]

op·pressive (əpresiv) *adj.* burdensome, un[illegible]

op·pressor (əpresər) *n.* someone who oppresses

op·pro·bri·ous (əpróubriːəs) *adj.* of, speech

op·pro·bri·um (əpróubriːəm) *n.* disgrace resulting from shameful behavior [L. fr. *opprobrare* to reproach]

op·pugn (əpjúːn) *v.t.* to cast doubt on, question [fr. L. *oppugnare*, to attack]

op·so·nin (ɒpsənin) *n.* a constituent of blood serum which makes disease-causing bacteria more readily consumed during phagocytosis [fr Gk *opsōnion*, provisions]

opt (ɒpt) *v.i.* to make a choice [fr. F. *opter*]

op·ta·tive (ɒptətiv) 1. *adj.* (*gram.*) expressing a desire or wish 2. *n.* (*gram.*) the optative mood or the verbal form expressing it, e.g. in Greek [F. *optatif*, *optative*]

op·tic (ɒptik) 1. *adj.* relating to the eye or to vision 2. *n.* an optical system or part of one (lens, mirror etc.) **óp·ti·cal** *adj.* optic ‖ designed to aid sight | acting on or actuated by light ‖ relating to the science of optics [F. *optique* fr. M.L. *opticus* fr. Gk]

optical activity the ability of some substances to rotate the plane of linearly polarized light

optical art °OP ART

optical astronomy direct viewing of celestial bodies concentrating on using spectographs and other instruments —**optical astronomer** *n.* — **X-ray astronomy** *n. Cf* RADIO ASTRONOMY

optical axis a line perpendicular to the front surface of the cornea and going through the center of the pupil of the eye ‖ the axis of symmetry of a radially symmetrical optical system | an optic axis

optical center, *Br.* optical centre the point of intersection of all the rays of light passing through a lens that experience no net deviation. This point (which may lie within, without or upon the surface of the lens) and the principal foci define the axis of the lens ‖ the apparent center of a bounded flat surface (e.g. a printed page), esp. when it differs from the geometrical center

optical character reader (*computer*) device that scans printed or written characters, identifies them by stored data, creates a machine-readable code, and feeds these data into a data processor *abbr.* **OCR** —**optical character recognition** *n.*

optical computer computer that has input from holography, lasers, or memory banks, used in very high-speed processing for fingerprint identification and sharpening of the image —**optical computing** *n*

optical fiber a glass fiber that carries light, used in chromatography, microsurgery, and automatic titrations

optical isomerism stereoisomerism in which the isomers have different effects on polarized light, due to the presence of one or more centers of asymmetry in the molecules of the isomeric substances

optical maser (*optics*) a laser

optical memory (*computer*) a computer storage responding to a laser beam

optical profilometer [illegible] device used to measure three-dimensional contours optically, used to provide relief maps of internal organs. It is used in surgery, esp. of the palate

optical radar (*mil.*) system utilizing laser beams for measuring elevation of a missile during firing *acronym* OPDAR

optical reader (*computer*) a device for converting characters or symbols into computer input

optical rotation the angle through which the plane of linearly polarized light is rotated when it traverses an optically active substance. It depends upon the nature of the substance, the length of the path through the substance, and the wavelength of the light

optical scanner (*computer*) photoelectric scanning device for converting characters or other images into signals acceptable by a digital computer *Cf* OPTICAL CHARACTER READER

optical system the portion of an optical instrument (e.g. telescope, spectrophotometer) that acts upon and transmits light. It consists of prisms, gratings, lenses, mirrors etc

optic axis (in a birefringent medium) a direction in which birefringence does not occur. the optical axis of the eye

op·ti·cian (ɒptíʃən) *n.* a person who makes or sells optical instruments, esp. glasses to correct vision [fr. F. *opticien*]

optics (ɒptiks) *n.pl.* [illegible] ture and laws of light (°PHYSICAL OPTICS, °GEOMETRICAL OPTICS)

op·ti·mal (ɒptəməl) *adj.* most favorable, best OPTIMUM + *-al*, adjectival suffix]

optimal ignorance a concept that the explosion of information and information sources eventually increases awareness and available choices to a point of diminishing returns, to a point where decisions cannot be made on time

op·ti·mism (ɒptəmizəm) *n.* the inclination to take a hopeful view, the tendency to think that all will be for the best (opp. PESSIMISM) ‖ (*philos.*) the doctrine (as expounded by Leibniz) that this world is the best of all possible worlds **óp·ti·mist** *n.* **op·ti·mis·tic** *adj.* **op·ti·mis·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [F. *optimisme*]

op·ti·mum (ɒptəməm) 1. *pl.* **op·ti·mums, op·ti·ma** (ɒptəmə) *n.* the most favorable or best quality, number etc. ‖ (*biol.*) the most favorable condition (e.g. of moisture, temperature) in which an organism will flourish 2. *adj.* most favorable or best possible for a certain purpose, or under certain conditions, *the optimum profitability for a firm of that size* [L. neut. of *optimus*, best]

op·tion (ɒpʃən) *n.* a choosing ‖ that which is chosen ‖ freedom of choice, *he had no option in the matter* ‖ (*commerce*) the right, usually purchased, of buying or selling something at a certain rate and in a certain time **óp·tion·al** *adj.* not compulsory | left to a person's discretion or choice [F.]

op·to·e·lec·tron·ics (ɒptouilektroniks) *n.* study of solid-state and other electronic devices dealing with light, including cathode-ray tubes, lasers, diodes, optical memories, solar cells etc. —**op·to·e·lec·tron·ic** *adj.*

op·tom·e·ter (ɒptɒmitər) *n.* an instrument for measuring the refractive power of the eye **op·tom·e·trist** *n.* someone who specializes in optometry **op·tóm·e·try** *n.* the profession of examining people's eyes for faults in refraction and prescribing corrective lenses and exercises [fr. Gk *optos*, visible + *metron*, measure]

o·pto·phone (ɒptəfoun) *n.* device that reads and converts printed characters into sounds, used esp. by the blind

opt out *v.* (*colloq.*) to choose not to participate

op·u·lence (ɒpjuləns) *n.* great wealth, riches ‖ profuse abundance [fr. L. *opulentia*]

op·u·lent (ɒpjulənt) *adj.* extremely rich ‖ profuse, luxuriant, *opulent growth* [fr. L. *opulens* (*opulentis*) or *opulentus*, fr. *ops* (*opis*), power, wealth]

o·pun·ti·a (oupʌnʃiːə, oupʌnʃə) *n.* a prickly pear cactus [Mod. L. *Opuntia*, name of genus fr. L. *Opuntia* (*herba*)

o·pus (óupəs) *pl.* **o·pe·ra** (ɒpərə), **o·pus·es** *n.* (*abbr.* op.) a musical composition (used esp. with a number to show the chronological position of a single composition among a composer's works) [L. = work]

o·pus·cule (oupʌskjuːl) *n.* a small or minor work of literature etc. [F.]

o·pus·cu·lum (oupʌskjuləm) *pl.* **o·pus·cu·la** (oupʌskjulə) *n.* an opuscule [L. dim. of *opus*, work]

or (ɔr) *n.* (*heraldry*) the tincture gold or yellow [F.]

or *conj.* introducing an alternative, *clean or dirty* ‖ introducing all but the first of a series of alternatives, *the sea can be blue or green or gray* ‖ introducing only the last of a series of alternatives, *a person may be tall, short or of medium height* | introducing something that explains or is a synonym for the preceding, *the egg should be hard-boiled, or cooked until the inside is firm* ‖ indicating vagueness or uncertainty, *nine or ten people were there* [M.E. *other*, *or* fr. O.E. *oththe*]

-or *suffix* denoting the person or thing performing the action of the verb, as in 'generator' [M.E. *-or*, *-our*, ult. fr. L. *-or* or *-ātor*, *-ētor*, *-itor* or *-itor*.

OR, OR operator, or ORgate (ɔr) *n.* (*computer*) a logic or circuit having the property that if *P* and *Q* are statements, then *OR* is true only if at least one is true, false if both are false

or·a·cle (ɔrək'l, ɒrək'l) *n.* the place where the ancient Greeks and Romans went to ask the advice of their gods about the future ‖ the reply to their questions, often ambiguous or difficult to understand | the medium through which a god reveals his purpose ‖ a person regarded as an infallibly wise prophet, judge or adviser ‖ the advice, judgment etc. given by such a person [M.E. fr. F. fr. L. *oraculum*]

or·ac·u·lar (ɔrækjulər, ourækjulər) *adj.* of, relating to or being an oracle | like an oracle, esp. in authority, obscurity or ambiguity [fr. L. *oraculum*, oracle]

or·acy (ɔrəsi) *n* ability to hear and speak, from 'literacy'. The term was coined by Education-geon Andrew Wilkinson

Or·adea Mare (ɔradjɑmarə) *Hung* Nagyvarad. City in W Rumania (Transylvania). Industries: cotton and silk textiles, metallurgy. Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholic cathedrals. Pop. [illegible]

oral (ɔral) *adj* **1.** *(med)* of or relating to the mouth: *oral cavity*. **2.** spoken rather than written: *an oral examination*. **3.** of or relating to the mouth, *oral surgery*. **4.** done or taken by the mouth, *an oral dose*. *(phon)* spoken through the mouth with the nasal passage closed. **2.** *n.* an oral examination [fr. L. *os (oris)*, mouth]

oral history a cohesive record of an individual life or of an event (esp. relevant [illegible] tory) assembled through systematic interviewing of the person or persons concerned

O·ran (ɔrɑn) a port (pop. 500,000) of W Algeria, in a rich agricultural district. Industries: chemicals and plastics, metalwork, tobacco, wool, clothing

O·range (ɔrɑ̃ʒ) a market town (pop. 26,468) of Vaucluse, S France, north of Avignon. Roman remains include an amphitheater, triumphal arch and aqueduct

or·ange (ɔrindʒ, ɔrindʒ) **1.** *n* the reddish-yellow, globose or nearly globose fruit (a large berry) of any of certain trees of genus *Citrus*, fam. *Rutaceae*, which are native to China and Indochina but widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical climates. ‖ any evergreen tree of genus *Citrus* which bears oranges, esp *C. sinensis*, the common or sweet orange, *C. aurantium*, the Seville or sour or bitter orange, or *C. reticulata*, the mandarin orange. the color of the fruit, a reddish yellow. **2.** *adj* having the color orange [M.E. *orenge*, *orange* fr. O.F. fr. Arab. *naran(j)*]

or·ange·ade (ɔrindʒɛd, ɔrindʒɛd) *n* [illegible] made from sweetened orange juice with water added. ‖ a carbonated soft drink resembling this

orange blossom the white sweet-smelling flowers of the orange tree, traditionally carried in bridal bouquets

Orange Bowl the postseason college football game in Miami, Fla

Orange, Cape a cape on the north coast of Brazil, near the French Guiana border

orange-flower water a solution of the essential oil (neroli) of the Seville orange, used in perfumery and in cooking

orange forces (*mil.*) those forces used in an enemy role during military maneuvers

Orange Free State a central province (area 49,866 sq. miles, pop. 1,932,000) of South Africa. Capital: Bloemfontein. It consists largely of high, undulating plains. Agriculture: stock raising (cattle and sheep), cereals. Resources: gold, coal, oil. Industries: fertilizer, agricultural machinery, clothing, cement. HISTORY The region was occupied by Bushmen, Bechuanas and Zulus when the first Dutch settlements were made (early 19th c.). Boer settlers arrived (1836) as a result of the Great Trek, and established a republic (1837). It was annexed by Britain (1848) but became independent (1854) as the Orange Free State. Disagreements between the Boer government and the British led to the Boer War, in which Britain annexed the Orange Free State (1900). It was incorporated in the Union of South Africa (1910)

Or·ange·man (ɔrindʒmən, ɔrindʒmən) *pl* **Or·ange·men** [illegible] ber of a Protestant political organization founded (1795) to maintain Protestant ascendancy in Ireland. Branches of the organization, now devoted to upholding Protestantism generally, have been formed in many English-speaking countries (after William III, [illegible] prince of Orange)

orange pekoe a black [illegible] Lanka made from the small top leaves only

Orange River the chief river (1,300 miles long) of South Africa, rising in the Drakensberg range in Lesotho and flowing westward through Orange Free [illegible] to the Atlantic. Chief tributary: the Vaal. A sandbar near the mouth [illegible] The Orange River Project (begun 1962) has harnessed the river for irrigation and electricity

or·ang·ery (ɔrindʒəri, ɔrindʒri) *pl* **or·ang·eries** *n* [illegible] walls, designed for [illegible] climates, and for protecting trees and shrubs against frost [F. *orangerie* fr. *oranger*, orange tree]

or·ange·wood [illegible] wood. ‖ the [illegible] esp. fruit

or·ang·ism [illegible] *pygmaeus*, a large heavy reddish-brown anthropoid ape found in Borneo and Sumatra. It is well developed for arboreal life, having long, [illegible] males may exceed 4 ft in height and 160 lbs in [illegible]

Or·ange·ville [illegible]

or·ate (ɔret, ɔuret) *pres. part.* **or·at·ing** *past and past part.* **or·at·ed** [illegible] bombastic style [fr. L. *orare (oratus)*, to pray, and back-formation fr. ORATION]

or·ation [illegible] or discourse, esp. one given on a ceremonial occasion [fr. L. *oratio (orationis)*]

or·a·tor (ɔrətər, prətər) *n* a person who speaks [illegible]

Or·a·to·ri·an (ɔrətɔriən, ɔrətouriən, prətɔriən, prətouriən) *n* a member of the Congregation of [illegible]

or·a·tor·i·cal [illegible] lating to an orator or to oratory. ‖ given to using oratory [fr. L. *orator*, orator]

or·a·to·ri·o [illegible] and choruses and with orchestral accompaniment, performed as a concert, without action, costume or scenery [Ital., used originally of musical services at the Oratory of St Philip Neri in Rome]

or·a·to·ry (ɔrətɔri, ɔrətouri, prətɔri, prətouri) *pl* **or·a·to·ries** *n* a chapel or a private place of worship [fr. L. *oratorium*, place of prayer]

oratory *n* the art of public speaking (rhetorical speech or language [fr. L. *oratoria (ars)*, (art) of [illegible]

Oratory, Congregation of the the religious society [illegible] Philip Neri in 1564. Its members are secular priests living in [illegible] without vows. They are devoted to preaching, confessing and catechizing

orb (ɔrb) **1.** *n.* a sphere. a heavenly body, e.g. the sun, moon etc. ‖ a round ball surmounted by a cross, as part of judicial or royal regalia in Christian countries, symbolizing the domination by Christ of secular power. **2.** *v.t.* to form into a circle or sphere. *v.i.* to move in an orbit [illegible]

or·bic·u·lar (ɔrbikjulər) *adj* spherical. circular (*anat.*, e.g. of a muscle) surrounding, encircling. (*bot.*, of a leaf) round or shield-shaped (of rocks) containing rounded bodies, e.g. minerals grouped concentrically [fr. F. *orbiculaire* or L. *orbicularis*]

or·bic·u·late [illegible] (ɔrbikjulit, -leit) orbicular [fr. L. *orbiculatus*]

or·bit (ɔrbit) **1.** *n* the closed path, usually elliptical, [illegible] or a satellite around the parent body. the path of a body (e.g. a particle) in a force field (cf. activity, *such matters are outside my orbit*. the [illegible] around the eye of a bird. **2.** *v.t.* to move in an orbit. *v.i.* to revolve in an orbit around. to cause to revolve in an orbit

or·bital (ɔrbitl) **1.** *adj* of, relating to or describing an orbit. **2.** *n* a subdivision of the energy [illegible] molecule) in which the motion of a single electron is represented in terms of quantized state of angular momentum, that is described mathematically by a wave function [fr. F. *orbite* or L. *orbita*, path, orbit]

orbital index [illegible] height, multiplied by 100

orbital injection (*aerospace*) the process of providing a space vehicle with sufficient velocity to establish an orbit

orbital steering (*biochem.*) process by which [illegible] angles to permit them to form new molecular compounds in a biochemical reaction

orbiter [illegible] generically to a spacecraft sent as a probe into orbit around a planet or other celestial body, as contrasted to a probe sent as a surface landing [illegible]

orc (ɔrk) *n* a cetacean of the genus *Orcinus* (or *Orca*), esp. the killer whale. a grampus [fr. *orque* fr. L. *orca*, kind of whale]

Or·ca·gna (ɔrkanjə), Andrea di Cione (c. 1308–c. 1368), Italian painter, architect and sculptor. [illegible] as Orcagna. [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the lower orders ‖ a sort or kind, thought of as part of a hierarchy, *sentiments of a noble order* ‖ [illegible] award made e.g. by the sovereign, or the award itself, *the order of the Garter* ‖ (*theol.*) one of the nine ranks of angels (*ANGEL) ‖ (*pl.*, *eccles.*) the office of an ordained man in the Christian Church, *in deacon's orders* ‖ (*pl.*, *eccles.*) ordination ‖ form of service (*eccles.*) one of the grades in the [illegible] BERS) (*biol.*, in plant and animal classification) a category of closely allied organisms between family and class ‖ (*pl.*, *mil.*) commands issued by an officer in command or by the competent authority, *standing orders* ‖ (*mil.*) equipment [illegible] the position of a rifle after the command 'order arms' ‖ (*law*) a decision by a court or judge, usually not a final judgment ‖ (*finance*) a written direction to pay money or surrender goods ‖ (*math.*) degree of complexity, *an equation of the first order* **in order** in sequence ‖ in good condition ‖ according to the rules, e.g. of a meeting etc. ‖ suitable, *a toast would be in order* **in order that** with the intention that, *he worked hard in order that he might leave earlier* **in order to** (+infin.) for the purpose of (+pres. part.) **in short order** with no delay, *do it in short order* **of the order of** about as many as or as large as **on order** (of goods) requested but not yet delivered **on the order of** similar to, roughly like in style **out of order** out of proper sequence ‖ not according to the rules ‖ not in working condition ‖ inappropriate **to order** according to the [illegible] of the

order *v.t.* to put in order, *to order one's affairs* to give authoritative instruction to (someone) to do something or for (something) to be done ‖ (of fate) to ordain ‖ to request (goods etc.) to be supplied ‖ to prescribe as a remedy, *the doctor ordered complete rest* **to order arms** (*mil.*) to bring the rifle to an upright position with its butt against one's right foot, and remain at attention [M.E. *ordren* fr. *ordre*, order]

Or·der·ic Vi·ta·lis (ɔrdɔ́rikvaitéilis) (1075–c. 1143), Norman chronicler. His 'Historia ecclesi[illegible]

or·der-in-coun·cil (ɔ́rdəɹinkaunsəl) *pl.* **or·ders-in-coun·cil** *n.* an order issued by the British sovereign on the advice of the privy council, or by the governor general of a Commonwealth country with the advice of a similar council. Such orders are usually issued to deal with an emergency (e.g. those of 1807 and 1809 in answer to the Continental System) or with matters still subject to Crown prerogative (e.g. the government of a colony)

or·der·li·ness (ɔ́rdəɹlinis) *n.* the quality or state of being orderly

or·der·ly (ɔ́rdəɹli) 1. *adj.* in good order, well arranged, *an orderly office* ‖ disciplined and peaceable, *an orderly crowd* ‖ (*mil.*) of, relating [illegible] of orders 2. *pl.* **or·der·lies** *n.* a soldier attendant on an officer to carry messages, orders, etc. ‖ an attendant in charge of cleaning etc. in a hospital, often in a military hospital

orderly market (*DISORDERLY MARKET)

Orderly Marketing Agreement formal trade agreement between the U.S.A. and a foreign country in which the latter voluntarily agrees to limit for a specified period its exports to the U.S.A. of a particular industrial commodity, as an alternative to the imposition of quotas or [illegible]

orderly room a room in a barracks used for [illegible]

ordinal value (*statistics*) a numerical evaluation representing only rank in a comparison w[illegible] other

or·di·nance (ɔ́rdinəns) *n.* a decree or authoritative order, e.g. of a council or municipal government ‖ a religious ceremony or rite that is not a sacrament ‖ (*Br.*, *hist.*) a piece of legislation issued by the sovereign by virtue of the royal prerogative without the approval of parliament [O.F. *ordenance*, *ordonance*]

or·di·nand (ɔ́rdinænd) *n.* a candidate for ordination [fr. L. *ordinandus* fr. *ordinare*, to ordain]

or·di·nar·i·ly (ɔ́rdinɛ́ərili:, ɔ́rdinérili:) *adv.* generally, in the usual course of events

or·di·nar·i·ness (ɔ́rdinerinis) *n.* the quality of state of being ordinary

or·di·nar·y (ɔ́rdineri:) *pl.* **or·di·nar·ies** *n.* (*eccles.*) a Church official (e.g. an archbishop, or a bishop or his deputy) having ecclesiastical jurisdiction over his territory ‖ (*eccles.*) an order of service, esp. the parts of the Mass that remain the same from day to day ‖ (in certain states of the U.S.A.) a judge of a court of probate ‖ (*heraldry*) a charge of the simplest, commonest kind ‖ (*Am.–Br.* penny-farthing) an early type of bicycle, popular about the 1870s, with a very large front wheel and a much smaller back wheel **in ordinary** (in titles) in regular attendance or service, *physician in ordinary* **out of the ordinary** unusual, exceptional or remarkable, *the performance was nothing out of the ordinary* [fr. O.F. and A.F. *ordinarie* fr. M.L. *ordinarius* adj. and *ordinarium* n. and fr. ORDI[illegible]

ordinary *adj.* usual, *the ordinary way of getting there is by ship* ‖ not exceptional or unusual, undistinguished, *he shows only an ordinary amount of skill* [fr. L. *ordinarius*, regular]

ordinary seaman a sailor in the American or British merchant marine or in the Royal Navy, ranking below an able-bodied seaman

ordinary shares (*Br.*) common stock

or·di·nate (ɔ́rdnit, ɔ́rd'nit, ɔ́rdneit) *n.* (*math.*) the vertical or y-coordinate in a plane coordi[illegible] system [fr. L. *ordinatus*, ordered]

or·di·na·tion (ɔ̀rdinéiʃən) *n.* an ordaining or being ordained, esp. into the Christian ministry [fr. L. *ordinatio* (*ordinationis*)]

ord·nance (ɔ́rdnəns) *n.* heavy guns, artillery ‖ military stores and materials (ammunition, small arms etc.) ‖ the branch of the U.S. army or the British War Office concerned with the supply of essential stores and the maintenance of arsenals and depots [var. of ORDINANCE]

ordnance datum (*Br.*) mean sea level as defined for the ordnance survey

ordnance survey the government survey of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, including the preparation of official maps

Or·do·vi·cian (ɔ̀rdəviʃən) *adj.* (*geol.*) of the period or system of the Paleozoic era between the [illegible] **the Ordovician** the Ordovician period or system of rocks [fr. L. *Ordovices*, a Celtic tribe from Wales]

or·dure (ɔ́rdjuər, ɔ́rdʒər) *n.* excrement, dung [F.]

Or·dzho·ni·kid·ze (ɔrdʒɔ́nikidze) (formerly Dzaudzhikau) the capital (pop. 287,000) of the North Ossetian A.S.S.R., R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R. Industries: food processing, zinc metallurgy, chemicals

Ore. Oregon

ore (or, our) *n.* a naturally occurring metallic compound from which the metal can be extracted [O.E. *ar*, brass and O.E. *ora*, unwrought [illegible] rency of Denmark and Norway equal to 1/100 of a krone ‖ a Swedish unit of currency equal to 1/100 of a krona ‖ a coin of the value of any of these [Dan. and Norw. *ore* and Swed. *ore* fr. L. [illegible] *thol*) a mountain nymph [fr. L. *Oreas* (*Oreadis*)]

o·rec·tic (ourektik, orektik) *adj.* (*philos.*) relating to or characterized by desire or appetite [fr. Gk *orektikos* fr. *oregein*, to desire, grasp after]

ore dressing the separation of an ore from waste material and from other ores

Oreg. Oregon

Oreg. (ɔ́ri:) a state (area 96,981 sq. miles, pop. 2,649,000) on the N. Pacific coast of the U.S.A. Capital: Salem. Chief city: Portland. It is mountainous (wooded Cascade and coast ranges) in the west, with plateaus in the east. Agriculture: beef and dairy cattle, wheat, fruit (irrigation is needed in the east). Main resources: timber, nickel, fish, building materials. Industries: lumber and forest products, food processing, metallurgy. State university (1872) at Eugene. Oregon was jointly occupied (1818–46) by Britain and the U.S.A., and was ceded (1846) by Britain to the U.S.A., of which it became (1859) the 33rd state

Oregon Question (*Am. hist.*) a dispute (1840s) over the western part of the boundary, left undetermined by the Anglo-American boundary commission of 1818, between the U.S.A. and Canada. The dispute was settled (1846) by a treaty extending the boundary along the 49° parallel from the Rocky Mtns to the Pacific coast. This gave the present states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho to the U.S.A., while Britain obtained Vancouver Is.

Oregon Trail the 2,000-mile overland route from the Missouri to the Columbia which was followed by American pioneers (1840s) moving west to settle in the Oregon region

O·rel (ourél, ɔrél) an agricultural market (pop. 209,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., 200 miles south of Moscow: engineering industries

O·re·lla·na (ɔreljɑ́nu, ɔrejɑ́nu), Francisco de (c. 1470–1550), Spanish explorer who discovered (1542) the Amazon

O·ren·burg (ɔ́rənburg, ɔ́rənbə:rg) (formerly Chkalov 1938–57) a city (pop. 482,000) of the central R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., on the Ural River, center of a mining region: metallurgy, engineering, brewing, food processing

O·ren·se (ɔrénse) (*Rom.* Aurium) a province (area 2,694 sq. miles, pop. 411,339) of N.W. Spain (*GALICIA)

O·res·tes (ɔréstɪ:z, ourésti:z) son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. He killed his mother and her lover, Aegisthus, to avenge their murder of Agamemnon. He was pursued by the Erinyes but was acquitted by the Areopagus

O·re·sund (ɔ́rəsand) the strait (3½–17 miles wide) separating Zealand Is., Denmark, from Sweden

Orff (ɔrf), Carl (1895–1982), German composer. Among his compositions are 'Carmina Burana' (1937), a scenic oratorio based on medieval secular poems, and the dramatic works 'Antigone' (1949) and 'Trionfo di Afrodite' (1955)

Or·ford (ɔ́rfərd), 1st earl of (*WALPOLE, SIR ROBERT

orfray (*ORPHREY)

or·gan (ɔ́rgən) *n.* a musical wind instrument, in its modern forms the largest, most versatile, and most powerful of instruments. It sounds when compressed air is passed through its pipes from bellows (usually electrically powered). It is played by manuals (keyboards) and foot pedals, and is controlled by stops which make possible a wide variety of tone qualities ‖ any of several similar keyboard instruments without pipes, e.g. the reed organ and the electric organ ‖ any of certain simple wind instruments of a specified kind, e.g. a barrel organ ‖ a structure of an animal (e.g. lung, stomach) or of a plant (e.g. pistil, leaf) adapted for some specific and usually essential function, *the organs of digestion* ‖ a means or instrument of action, *parliament is the chief organ of government in England* ‖ a medium of communication of opinion or information, esp. a publication attached to some group, party etc. [fr. L. *organum* fr. Gk *organon*, instrument]

or·gan·dy, or·gan·die (ɔ́rgəndi:) *n.* a fine, thin, stiff, semitransparent muslin used esp. for clothing and curtains [F. *organdi*]

or·gan-grind·er (ɔ́rgəngraindər) *n.* a street musician who plays a barrel organ

or·gan·ic (ɔrgǽnik) *adj.* of or relating to an organ of the body (*med.*) affecting the structure of the organism or an organ, *an organic disease* (*cf.* FUNCTIONAL) (*biol.*) having the physical structure characteristic of living organisms ‖ (*chem.*) of or relating to the compounds of carbon (other than some of its simpler compounds) ‖ inherent, structural, *the organic characteristics of this society* ‖ organized, systematic, esp. having parts that work together in a way that recalls the complex interactions of bodily organs, *the novel is an organic whole* ‖ (*law*) pertaining to the fundamental and constitutional laws by which countries or states are

governed **or·gan·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *organicus*, fr. Gk *organon*, instrument]

Organic Act of 1902 a U.S. Congressional act of the Theodore Roosevelt administration, which provided a constitution, a judicial code, and a system of laws for the Philippines

organic chemistry the branch of chemistry concerned with the compounds of carbon but excluding its simpler compounds (e.g. carbon dioxide, hydrogen cyanide) (cf. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY)

or·gan·ism (ôrgənizəm) *n.* (*biol.*) a living being or entity adapted for living by means of organs separate in function but dependent on one another ‖ any living being or its material structure, the *organism of the herring is being studied* ‖ any complete whole which by the integration, interaction and mutual dependence of its parts is comparable to a living being [fr. ORGANIZE]

or·gan·ist (ôrgənist) *n.* a person who plays the organ

or·gan·iz·a·ble (ôrgənaizəb'l) *adj.* capable of being organized

Or·ga·ni·za·cion de los Es·ta·dos Cen·tro·a·me·ri·ca·nos (ôrgəni:sa:sjón dəlɛs ɛstá:ðos θentro:amɛri:ká:nos) (*abbr.* ODECA) an organization of Central American states created in 1951 to advance economic, cultural and social cooperation among its members, which include all the republics of Central America except Panama

or·gan·i·za·tion (ôrgənizéiʃən) *n.* an organizing or being organized ‖ the way in which something is organized ‖ an association or society of people working together to some end, e.g. a business firm or a political party **or·gan·i·za·tion·al** *adj.* [fr. M.L. *organizatio* (*organization is*)]

organization chart (*management*) graphic table of duties and responsibilities of officers and departments of an organization

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (*abbr.* O.E.C.D.) the organization which replaced (1961) the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. It encourages the economic growth of member countries, works for the expansion of world trade, and helps underdeveloped countries. Its 24 members are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Irish Republic, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the U.S.A. and West Germany. Headquarters: Paris

Organization for European Economic Cooperation (*abbr.* O.E.E.C.) an organization set up (1948) by 16 European nations to coordinate their economic activities and to assist the administration of the Marshall Plan. It was replaced by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (1961)

organization man managerial employee of a large enterprise who is dominated by corporate ideology, ethics, aspirations and social expectations. The term was coined by William H. Whyte, *The Organization Man* (1956)

Organization of African Unity (*abbr.* O.A.U.) a Pan-African movement founded 1963 and now comprising nearly all independent African states

Organization of American States (*abbr.* O.A.S.) a body set up (1948) to promote social, economic and technical cooperation among American states and to act as a regional agency of the U.N. It has 32 member states. Headquarters: Washington, D.C.

Organization of Central American States an economic, cultural and social union of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador, formed in 1951

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (*abbr.* O.P.E.C.) cartel formed (1960) by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela to counter price cuts by American and European oil companies. It was later joined by Qatar (1961), Indonesia and Libya (1962), Abu Dhabi (now part of the United Arab Emirates) (1967), Algeria (1969), Nigeria (1971), and Ecuador and Gabon (1973). Originally limited to preventing further cuts in oil prices, [illegible] began to press for price increases; in the period 1974–8 prices quadrupled, and in 1979 there was a 100 percent increase. By 1981, however, conservation measures by consuming countries coupled with high production by Saudi Arabia led to an oil surplus [illegible] by 1983 there was a worldwide glut, leading to a precipitous reduction in price. O.P.E.C. members officially reduced the production ceiling and cut the benchmark price per barrel, but disagreement among participating countries on both production quotas and price weakened O.P.E.C.'s position during the late 1980s

or·gan·ize (ôrgənaiz) *pres. part.* **or·gan·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **or·gan·ized** *v.t.* to give an orderly or organic structure to, arrange the parts of (something) so that it works as a whole, *to organize an army* ‖ to make arrangements for, prepare, *to organize an expedition* ‖ to unionize (workers or an industry) ‖ *v.i.* to become organic or systematized **or·gan·iz·er** *n.* someone who or something that organizes ‖ (*biol.*) a substance that acts as an inductor in embryonic development [fr. M.L. *organizare*]

or·gan·iz·er (ôrgənaizər) *n.* (*physiol.*) a region in the primitive nervous system of all animals that imposes a pattern of responses during early stages of development

or·ga·no·gen·e·sis (ôrgənoudʒénisis) *n.* (*biol.*) morphogenesis [fr. Gk *organon*, organ + GENESIS]

or·ga·nog·ra·phy (ôrgənɔgrəfi) *n.* (*biol.*) the describing of the organs of animals or plants [fr. Gk *organon*, organ + *graphos*, written]

or·ga·no·ther·a·py (ôrgənouθerəpi:, ôrgənəθerəpi:) *n.* the treatment of disease by the administration of extracts from animal organs [fr. Gk *organon*, organ + THERAPY]

or·ga·num (ôrgənəm) *pl.* **or·ga·na** (ôrgənə) **or·ga·nums** *n.* (*mus.*) a medieval form of part writing in which the cantus firmus is paralleled exactly at a fourth, fifth or octave above or below ‖ (*mus.*) one of the parts accompanying the cantus firmus in this way [L. fr. Gk *organon*, instrument, organ]

or·gan·za (ôrgænzə) *n.* a fine dress fabric of silk, rayon etc. like organdy, but stiffer (prob. fr. *Lorganza*, a trademark)

or·gan·zine (ôrgənzi:n) *n.* a fine, strong silk thread in which the twist runs opposite to the strand, used for the warp in silk weaving [F. *organsin* fr. Ital.]

or·gasm (ôrgæzəm) *n.* the climax of excitement in sexual intercourse ‖ an instance of this **or·gas·tic** *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *orgasmus* fr. Gk *orgaein*, to swell]

or·gi·as·tic (ɔrdʒiæstik) *adj.* of, like or having the nature of an orgy [fr. Gk *orgiastikos* fr. *orgiazein*, to celebrate orgies]

or·gy (ɔrdʒi:) *pl.* **or·gies** *n.* a bout of debauchery ‖ a display of excessive indulgence, *an orgy of self-pity* ‖ (*pl., Gk and Rom. hist.*) secret ceremonial rites in honor of any of certain gods [earlier *orgies* pl. fr. F. *orgies* fr. L. fr. Gk *orgia*, secret rites]

O·ri·be (ori:be) Manuel 1792–1857 Uruguayan general. He founded the Blanco (or nationalist) party in opposition to Riviera. He was president (1835–8)

or·i·el (ɔri:əl, óuri:əl) *n.* a windowed part of a room projecting from a face of a building and often supported by a corbel or bracket ‖ the window of such a projection ‖ any projecting upper-story window [O.F. *oriol*, porch, passage]

or·i·ent (ɔri:ənt, óuri:ənt) 1. *n.* a highquality pearl, or its special luster **the Or·i·ent** the countries lying east of Europe, esp. the Far East (opp. OCCIDENT) 2. *adj.* (*rhet.*) lustrous, bright (used orig. of the finest kinds of precious stones and pearls, from the East) [F. fr. L. *oriens* (*orientis*), the east, rising sun]

or·i·ent (ɔri:ent, óuri:ent) *v.t.* to determine the position of (someone or something) with reference to the points of the compass ‖ to place with regard to points of the compass ‖ to adjust (someone or something) to the surroundings or a situation ‖ to turn or guide in a specified direction ‖ to cause to face eastward, esp. to build (a church) with its altar at the eastern end, or bury (a body) with the feet pointing east [F. *orienter* < past part. having risen]

Or·i·en·tal (ɔri:ent'l, óuri:ent'l) 1. *adj.* of, relating to, characteristic of or coming from the Orient 2. *n.* a native or inhabitant of the Orient, esp. of East Asia [F.]

Oriental beetle the Asiatic beetle

Or·i·en·tal·ism (ɔri:ent'lizəm, óuri:ent'lizəm) *n.* a characteristically Oriental trait, practice etc. ‖ the study of Oriental civilization, languages [illegible] Orientalist *n.* [illegible]

Or·i·en·tal·ize (ɔri:ent'laiz, óuri:ent'laiz) *pres. part.* **Or·i·en·tal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **Or·i·en·tal·ized** *v.t.* to make Oriental in character or tastes ‖ *v.i.* to become Oriental in character or tastes

or·i·en·tate (ɔri:enteit, óuri:enteit) *pres. part.* **or·i·en·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **or·i·en·tat·ed** *v.t.* to orient [fr. F. *orienter*]

or·i·en·ta·tion (ɔri:enteiʃən, óuri:enteiʃən) *n.* an orienting or being oriented ‖ position with relation to the points of the compass ‖ situation of a church on an east-west axis so that the altar is at the east end ‖ (*chem.*) the relative position of atoms or groups about a nucleus or existing configuration ‖ the ordering of chemical groups, molecules or crystals in a particular or desired sense [fr. ORIENT *v.* or ORIENTATE]

O·rien·te (ɔrjente) the easternmost and largest province (area 14,128 sq. miles, pop. 2,600,000) of Cuba. Capital: Santiago. Agriculture: chiefly sugarcane. Mining: manganese, chromite, nickel, iron ore

or·i·en·teer·ing (ɔri:entiəri:ŋ) *n.* outdoor sport developed in Scandinavia in which competing participants find their way from checkpoint to checkpoint in an unfamiliar area using a map and a compass

or·i·fice (ɔrifis, órifis) *n.* a mouthlike opening, *nasal orifice* [F.]

or·i·flamme (ɔrifläm, órifläm) *n.* (*hist.*) the ancient royal standard of France, a red silk banderole dedicated to St. Denis, carried into battle by French kings (11th–15th cc.) ‖ a symbol or rallying point in a struggle, campaign etc. [fr. O.F. *oriflambe* fr. L. *aurum*, gold + *flamma*, flame]

o·ri·ga·mi (ɔrəgɑmi:) *n.* the art or process of folding paper into representational or decorative forms, esp. [illegible]

o·rig·a·num (ɔrigənəm, ərigənəm) *n.* *Origanum vulgare*, wild marjoram, and any of several other fragrant aromatic plants of fam. *Labiatae* and fam. *Verbenaceae*, used in cooking for seasoning

Or·i·gen (ɔridʒen, ɔridʒən) (c. 185–c. 254), Christian theologian. He was head of the Catechetical School of Alexandria (203–31). He was a biblical critic and exegete and expounded the allegorical meanings of the Scriptures (e.g. in Hexapla'). His 'De principiis' set forth a comprehensive Christian philosophy, but it survives only in fragments. His 'Contra Celsum' is an outstanding apologetic

Or·i·gen·ism (ɔridʒənizəm, ɔridʒənizəm) *n.* the doctrines attributed to Origen, condemned by the Council of Constantinople (553). **Or·i·gen·ist** *n.*

or·i·gin (ɔridʒin, ɔridʒin) *n.* the point in time or space at which a thing first exists ‖ the first existence of something ‖ a source or cause, *the origin of a dispute* ‖ (esp. *pl.*) a person's parentage or ancestry, *of humble origins* (*anat.*) the point of attachment of a muscle that is most firmly fixed [F. *origine* fr. L. *origo* (*originis*), beginning, source]

o·rig·i·nal (əridʒin'l) 1. *adj.* of, relating to or belonging to an origin or beginning, *the original plans were changed* ‖ firsthand, not copied or derivative, *an original work by Cézanne* ‖ inventive, creative, *an original mind* ‖ designating something from which a copy, translation, summary etc. has been made, *let us look at the original passage* 2. *n.* a model or archetype that has been copied, translated etc., *the original of this copy is in the Louvre* ‖ (*old-fash.*) a person who is eccentric in behavior or character [L.]

o·rig·i·nal·i·ty (əridʒinælíti:) *n.* the quality or state of being original, esp. creative or novel [fr. F. *originalité*]

original sin (*Christian theol.*) the sin into which all men are said to be born as a result of the Fall

or·i·gi·nate (ərídʒineit) *pres. part.* **or·i·gi·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **or·i·gi·nat·ed** *v.t.* (with in', 'from', 'with') to have its source or beginning, *their friendship originated in a chance meeting* ‖ *v.t.* to cause to begin, be the source of, [illegible] originator *n.* origin', an originating or being originated [obs.] [fr. L.L.]

or·i·na·sal (ɔri:neiz'l, ɔuri:neiz'l) 1. *adj.* sounded through both mouth and nose, e.g. the French nasalized vowels in 'cinq', 'pain' etc. 2. *n.* an oral nasal sound [fr. L. *os* (*oris*), mouth + NASAL]

Or·i·no·co (ɔrinoukou, ɔurinoukou) the chief river of Venezuela. From its source in the Sierra Parima (on the Brazilian frontier) to the Atlantic Ocean it covers [illegible] 500 miles. An arm, the Casiquiare, links it to the Rio Negro and the Amazon. It has the third largest river

380,000 sq. miles

o·ri·ole (ôr′ōōl, our′ōōl) *n.* a member of *Oriolidae*, an Old World family of passerine birds of warm and tropical regions, esp. *Oriolus oriolus*, the golden oriole, the male of which is bright yellow with black wings and tail ‖ a member of *Icteridae*, a New World family of birds including the Baltimore Oriole [fr. M.L. and Mod. L. *oriolus* fr. L. *aureolus* adj., golden]

O·ri·on (ôrī′ən, our′ī·ən) a constellation in the southern part of the zodiac, represented in charts as a hunter with belt and sword [L. fr. *Orion*, a giant and hunter of Gk mythol.]

O·ri·on (ôrī′ən) (*mil.*) four-engine, turboprop, all weather, long-range, land-based antisubmarine aircraft (P-3 and EP-3), capable of carrying a varied assortment of search radar, nuclear depth charges and homing torpedoes

o·ri·son (ôr′ĭz'n, ôr′ĭz'n) *n.* (*rhet.*) a prayer [O.F. *oreisun, orison*]

O·ris·sa (ôrĭs′ə, our′ĭs·ə) a state (area 60,136 sq. miles, pop. 26,370,271) of India on the Bay of Bengal. Capital: Bhubaneswar. Products: rice, tobacco, jute, turmeric, sugarcane, iron, manganese, fish, lumber, textiles

Oriya (ôrē′ə) one of the main Indic languages of India, spoken in Orissa, and closely related to Bengali

Orizaba (ôrēsä′bä) a city (pop. 128,291) in the U.S.A. in east central Florida about 100 mi (160km) northeast of Tampa; seat of Orange County. Industries: citrus groves, aerospace industries, tourism. Walt Disney World is 15 mi (24km) southwest

orle (ôrl) *n.* (*heraldry*) a band, half the width of the bordure, following the outline of the shield but not touching the edge of it [F. fr. O.F. *urle*, *orle*]

Or·lé·a·nais (ôrlē·ənā′) a former province of France around the middle Loire, in the Paris basin, comprising Loiret, Loir-et-Cher and Eure-et-Loire departments. It is an agricultural region: cereals (‘BEAUCE), sugar beet, vegetables, fruit. It contains large forests. Main towns: Orleans (the historical capital), Chartres, Blois. There are light industries. Part of the royal domain from the 10th c., it was created a duchy-apanage (1344) and was united to the French crown (1498)

Or·le·an·ist (ôrlē′ənĭst, ôrlē′ənĭst) *n.* a supporter of the Orleans family which claims the French throne by descent from Louis XIV's younger brother Philippe, duc d'Orléans (1640–1701)

Or·le·ans (ôrlē′ən) the name of four princely houses of France, younger branches of the houses of Valois and Bourbon

Orleans, Charles, duc d' (1391–1465), son of Louis, duc d'Orléans. He was captured at Agincourt (1415) and held prisoner in England until 1440. He was a poet and a patron of letters

Orleans, Louis, duc d' (1372–1402), brother of [illegible] He [illegible] the Hundred Years' War and led to his murder. He was the founder of the house of Valois-Orleans

Orleans, Louis Philippe-Joseph, duc d' (1747–93; ‘Philippe Egalité’), French revolutionist. He helped the Jacobins to power and voted for the execution of Louis XVI. He was himself guillo-

Orleans, Philippe, duc d' (1674–1723), son of [illegible] (1715–23) during the minority of Louis XV, he reversed the policy of Louis XIV. His attempt to

Italians, esp. by Raphael. He also executed cartoons for tapestries

Or·lon (ôr′lŏn) *n.* a synthetic fiber somewhat like nylon, used in clothing etc. fabric made of this [trademark]

or·lop (ôr′lŏp) *n.* the lowest deck of a ship, esp. of a warship [Du. *overloop*, a covering]

Or·lov (ôrlôf′), Count Grigori Grigoriyevich (1734–83), Russian nobleman. A lover of Catherine II, he was a leader of the plot which brought her to the throne

Or·mazd, Or·muzd (ôr′məzd) in the Zoroastrian religion, the supreme deity and creator of the world, patron of good, opposed to Ahriman, patron of evil

or·mer (ôr′mər) *n.* a haliotis [dial. F. fr. F. *ormier*, contr. of *oreille-de-mer* or fr. L. *auris maris*, sea ear (fr. its shape)]

or·mo·lu (ôr′məlōō′) *n.* an alloy of copper, zinc and tin, made to resemble gold, used esp. for furniture decoration [F. *or moulu*, ground gold]

Or·monde (ôrmənd′), James Butler, 12th earl and 1st duke of (1610–88), Irish statesman. As lord lieutenant of Ireland (1644–7, 1648–50, 1661–9 and 1677–84), he upheld the policies of Strafford and the Stuart monarchy

Ormuzd (ôrmŭzd′) [illegible]

or·na·ment 1. (ôr′nəmənt) *n.* an object, detail etc. meant to add beauty to something to which it is attached or applied or of which it is a part ‖ such objects, details etc. collectively, *a stone window rich in ornament* ‖ (*mus.*) a grace note or group of them, e.g. a turn or trill ‖ (*rhet.*) a person who enhances or does credit to his society, milieu, profession etc. ‖ (*eccles.*) an accessory used in worship or church furnishing **2.** (ôrnəment′) *v.t.* to add or apply an ornament or ornaments to **or·na·men·tal** (ôrnəmĕnt′l) *adj.* **or·na·men·ta·tion** (ôrnəmĕntā′shən) *n.* an ornamenting or being ornamented ‖ ornaments collectively [O. F. *ournement, ornement*]

or·nate (ôrnāt′) *adj.* elaborately adorned, *an ornate ceiling* ‖ (of literary style) making use of elaborate rhetorical devices [fr. L. *ornare* (*ornatus*), to adorn]

Orne (ôrn) a department (area 2,371 sq. miles, pop. 293,500) of N.W. France (‘NORMANDY) Chief town: Alençon

or·ner·y (ôr′nərē) *adj.* (*pop.*) inclined to be stubborn and not cooperative [altered fr. ORDINARY]

or·ni·tho·log·i·cal (ôrnəθəlŏdʒ′ĭk'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to ornithology

or·ni·thol·o·gist (ôrnəθŏl′əʤĭst) *n.* a specialist in ornithology

or·ni·thol·o·gy (ôrnəθŏl′əʤē) *n.* the branch of zoology which deals with birds [fr. Mod. L. *ornithologia* fr. Gk *ornithologos*, dealing with birds fr. *ornis* (*ornithos*), bird + *logos*, discourse]

or·ni·tho·rhyn·chus (ôrnəθərĭŋ′kəs) *n.* the platypus [Mod. L. *Ornithorhynchus*, name of genus fr. Gk *ornis* (*ornithos*), bird + *rhunchos*, bill]

orogenesis (ôrōʤĕn′ĭsĭs) *pl.* **or·o·ge·ne·ses** (ôrōʤĕnĭs′ēz) *n.* orogeny ‖ an orogeny **o·rog·e·ny** (ôrŏʤ′ənē, ourŏʤ′ənē) *pl.* **o·rog·e·nies** *n.* the process by which mountains are made, esp. by folding of the earth's crust ‖ a series of mountain-making movements allied in area and period [fr. Gk *oros*, mountain + GENESIS]

or·o·graph·ic (ôrəgrăf′ĭk, ôrəgrăf′ĭk) *adj.* of or pertaining to mountains or to orography **or·o·graph·i·cal** *adj.*

o·rog·ra·phy (ôrŏgrə′fē, ourŏgrə′fē) *n.* the physical geography of mountains [fr. Gk *oros*, mountain + *graphos*, written]

o·ro·ide (ôr′ōoid, our′ōoid) *n.* a gold-colored alloy, chiefly of copper and zinc or tin, used for making cheap jewelry [F. *or*, gold + Gk *eidos*, [illegible]]

O·ron·tes (ôrŏn′tēz, ourŏn′tēz) (*Arab.* Nahr el Asi) an unnavigable river (246 miles long) rising near Baalbek in central Lebanon and flowing north through W. Syria (where it is dammed for irrigation) and into Turkey, then southwest, passing Antioch, to the Mediterranean

Orosius (ôrō′shəs) [illegible] Spanish Christian theologian and historian, disciple of St. Augustine. His history of the world, 'Adversus paganos historiarum libri VII', was translated into Anglo-Saxon by Alfred the Great and was popular in medieval Europe

o·ro·tund (ôr′ətŭnd, our′ətŭnd) *adj.* (of voice, utterance) full and ringing, clear (of style, delivery etc.) bombastic, pompous [fr. L. *ore*

O·roz·co (ôrŏs′kō) Jose Clemente (1883–1949), Mexican painter, well known for his murals painted in the U.S.A. (1927–32) and in Mexico City

O·roz·co y Ber·ra (ôrŏs′kō ē berrä′) Manuel (1816–81), Mexican archaeologist and historian, whose 'Historia del Mexico antiguo' made him the world's foremost authority on the civilization of Anahuac

or·phan (ôr′fən) **1.** *n.* a child whose parents are dead ‖ a child one of whose parents is dead **2.** *adj.* designating an orphan, *an orphan child* **3.** *v.t.* to bereave (a child) of his parents by death, *children orphaned by the war* **or·phan·age** *n.* an institution for the care and education of orphans [fr. L.L. *orphanus* fr. Gk *orphanos*, bereaved, without parents]

Or·phe·us (ôrfē′əs, ôrfyōō′s) (*Gk mythol.*) Thracian hero and musician regarded as the founder of Orphism. He was able to charm trees and wild beasts with the music of his lyre. When his wife Eurydice died, Orpheus went to Hades and persuaded Pluto to let him bring her back, but he lost her when he broke the condition not to look at her during the return journey. He was killed and dismembered by the bacchantes

Or·phic (ôr′fĭk) *adj.* of Orpheus, esp. of the secret rites and mysteries associated with Orphism ‖ mysterious, esoteric in language **Or·phism** *n.* an ascetic cult of ancient Greece, stressing the transmigration of souls, moral and ritual purity and individual responsibility for guilt, and having mystical rites of initiation and purification [fr. Gk *Orphikos*]

or·phrey, or·fray (ôr′frē) *pl.* **or·phreys, or·frays** *n.* a band, usually of rich embroidery, attached to an ecclesiastical vestment [M.E. *orfreis*, embroidery fr. O.F.]

or·pi·ment (ôr′pəmənt) *n.* arsenic trisulfide, As_2S_3, existing as a crystalline mineral or an amorphous yellow powder, used for dyeing [O.F. fr. L. *auripigmentum*, gold pigment]

or·pine, or·pin (ôr′pĭn) *n. Sedum telephium*, fam. *Crafsulaceae*, a plant native to Europe and N. Asia, now found in cool climates. It has succulent leaves and pinkish purple blossoms, formerly used as a healing agent [F. *orpin*, prob. fr. *orpiment*, orpiment (fr. the color of the flowers of a related plant)]

Or·ping·ton (ôr′pĭŋtən) *n.* a member of a breed of large, deep-chested, shortlegged poultry, commonly buff-colored [fr. *Orpington*, town in Kent, England]

Orr (ôr), John Boyd (‘BOYD ORR)

or·rer·y (ôr′ərē) *pl.* **or·rer·ies** *n.* a clockwork model to illustrate relative positions and movements of the planets in the solar system, invented c. 1700 by George Graham (1675–1751), and popular in the 18th c. [after Charles Boyle, 4th earl of *Orrery* (1676–1731), for whom one was made]

or·ris (ôr′ĭs, ŏr′ĭs) *n.* a plant of the genus *Iris*, esp. *I. florentina* ‖ orrisroot [prob. alteration of IRIS]

or·ris·root (ôr′ĭsro͞ot, ŏr′ĭsro͞ot, ŏr′ĭsro͝ot) *n.* the fragrant rootstock of any of several European irises, esp. *Iris florentina*, smelling of violets and used in perfumery and medicine

Or·si·ni (ôrsē′nē), Felice (1819–58), Italian revolutionary. His unsuccessful attempt (1858) to assassinate Napoleon III as a traitor to the Italian revolutionary cause was instrumental in obtaining French intervention in Italy

Or·te·ga y Gas·set (ôrtēgä′ēgäsĕt′), José (1883–1955), Spanish essayist and philosopher. His best known book in translation is 'The Revolt of the Masses' (1932), a critique of modern social and cultural developments

ortho- (ôr′thō) *prefix* straight or vertical ‖ correct or proper ‖ regular [fr. Gk *orthos*, straight]

or·tho·ce·phal·ic (ôr′thōsəfăl′ĭk) *adj.* having a skull with a height from 70 to 75% of the length **or·tho·ceph·a·lous** (ôr′thōsĕf′ələs) *adj.* [fr. ORTHO- + Gk *kephalē*, head]

or·tho·chro·mat·ic (ôr′thōkrōmăt′ĭk) *adj.* (*photog.*) of a film which is sensitive to green as well as to blue and violet wavelengths and thus gives a more accurate tone representation than ordinary film ‖ (*photog.*, of a plate etc.) sensitive to all colors except red [fr. ORTHO- + Gk *chrōmatikos*, chromatic]

or·tho·clase (ôr′thōklās, ôr′thōklāz) *n.* potassium feldspar, $KAlSi_3O_8$, a monoclinic mineral found in granite and other rocks and having cleavage at right angles (cf. PLAGIOCLASE) **or·tho·clas·tic** (ôr′thōklăs′tĭk) *adj.* (of crystals) cleaving in directions at right angles to each other ‖ of or

pertaining to orthoclase [< ORTHO- + Gk *klasis* breaking, cleavage]

or·tho·don·tia (ôr'thə-don'shə) *n.* orthodontics [< NL < ORTHO- + Gk *odous, odont-* tooth]

or·tho·don·tic (ôr'thə-don'tik) *adj.* of or pertaining to orthodontia or orthodontics

or·tho·don·tics *n.* the branch of dentistry concerned with the prevention and correction of displacement or overcrowding of the teeth

or·tho·don·tist *n.* [Mod L < Gk *orthos*, straight, correct + *odous, odontos*, tooth]

or·tho·dox (ôr'thə-doks') *adj.* of, conforming to or holding the official, accepted or standard opinions, not heretical or independent, *orthodox Marxism* (cf. HERETODOX) — standardized, conventional, *is there an orthodox way of cooking an omelet* — **Orthodox** of or belonging to the Orthodox Eastern Church [fr. Gk *orthodoxos*, right in opinion]

Orthodox Eastern Church that part of the Christian Church centered on the patriarchate of Constantinople, which became separate from western Christendom in 1054, when it refused to accept the supremacy of the pope and was excommunicated by Pope Leo IX. This excommunication was annulled in 1965. The Orthodox Church comprises 16 autocephalous patriarchates. Four of them date from Apostolic times but they diminished in influence with the rise of Islam. They are Constantinople (310,000, created 381), Alexandria (90,000, created 537), Antioch (2,587,000 created 5,1?), and Jerusalem (45,000, created 451). The largest Churches are the Russian (end of 10th c., autocephalous in 1448, and dominant since, though its numerical strength, perhaps 100 million, is uncertain), the Greek (7 million, autocephalous in 1833), the Rumanian (4th c., 14 million, autocephalous 1925), the Serbian (9th c., 7½ million, autonomous 1219 and fully autocephalous 1879) and the Bulgarian (9th c., 6 million, autocephalous 917). The others are the Georgian, Albanian, Finnish, Polish, Cypriot, Czechoslovak and Mt Sinai. Orthodox communities in W. Europe, Australia and North and South America belong to the patriarchate of Antioch or that of Jerusalem. There are over 150 million Orthodox in the world. Before its break with Rome the Orthodox Church suffered several schisms as a result of Nestorian and Monophysite heresies. These produced the Ethiopian Church (mid-4th c., 5 million), the Armenian Church (end of 5th c., 4 million), the Coptic Church (mid-5th c., 3,000,000) and several smaller schismatic bodies. The leading Orthodox patriarchates are represented on the World Council of Churches. Doctrinally the orthodox differ little from Rome, but they accept only the first seven ecumenical councils (until 787), and deny purgatory and the Immaculate Conception. Emphasis is placed on ritual, monasticism and mysticism, and the priesthood is not always celibate. Historically they are closely associated with eastern European nationalism.

orthodox sleep (*physiol.*) the portion of sleep without dreams or rapid eye movement, important for body-function renewal (*Cf.* PARADOXICAL SLEEP)

or·tho·dox·y (ôr'thə-dok'sē) *n., pl.* **or·tho·dox·ies** the quality or state of being orthodox (cf. HERETODOXY) | an orthodox opinion or practice [fr. Gk *orthodoxia*]

or·tho·e·pic (ôr'thō-ep'ik) *adj.* of or pertaining to orthoepy **or·thō·e·pist** *n.* a specialist in orthoepy

or·tho·e·py (ôr'thō-ep'ē, ôr'thō-ə-pē) *n.* the pronunciation of the words of a language | the study of this [fr. Gk *orthoepeia*, correctness of diction]

or·tho·fer·rite (ôr'thō-fer'īt) *n.* [ORTHO- + FERRITE] a compound of rare earth and iron, investigated for its capability to store and transmit information

or·tho·ge·ne·sis (ôr'thō-jen'ə-sis) *n.* [ORTHO- + GENESIS] the theory that evolution proceeds in a definite direction, which, irrespective of natural selection or external forces, gradually produces a new and distinct type

or·tho·ge·net·ic (ôr'thō-jə-net'ik) *adj.* [Mod L. fr. Gk *orthos*, straight + *genesis*, origin]

or·thog·nath·ic (ôr-thog-nath'ik) *adj.* [ORTHO- + Gk *gnathos*, jaw] having straight jaws

or·thog·na·thism (ôr-thog'nə-thiz'əm) *n.* [ORTHO- + Gk *gnathos*, jaw] the condition or state of being orthognathous

or·thog·na·thous (ôr-thog'nə-thəs) *adj.* [ORTHO- + Gk *gnathos*, jaw] having straight jaws which do not project (cf. PROGNATHOUS) [fr. Gk *orthognathos*]

or·thog·o·nal (ôr-thog'ən'l) *adj.* right angled, rectangular [F. fr. L. fr. Gk *orthos*, right + *gonia* angle]

or·tho·graph·ic (ôr'thə-graf'ik) *adj.* of or relating to orthography, correct in spelling, correct in or according to the prescribed rules of spelling | of a kind of projection used in mapmaking and architecture, in which all the rays are parallel, the viewer being assumed to be at an infinite distance **or·tho·graph·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. OR THOGRAPHY and Gk *graphikos* < *graphein* to write]

or·thog·ra·phy (ôr-thog'rə-fē) *n., pl.* **or·thog·ra·phies** correct spelling, spelling rules, spelling of any style or kind, *he uses an old fashioned orthography* | an orthographic projection [O.F. *ortografie* fr. L. *orthographia* fr. Gk]

or·tho·ker·a·tol·o·gy (ôr'thō-ker'ə-tol'ə-jē) *n.* [ORTHO- + Gk *keras* horn + -LOGY] a technique for correcting myopia by gradually altering cornea shape utilizing periodic changes of contact lenses

or·tho·mo·lec·u·lar medicine (ôr'thō-mō-lek'yə-lər) *n.* medicine | philosophy or method that holds that disease, esp. mental illness, is curable by restoring normal body chemistry

or·tho·mor·phic projection (ôr'thō-môr'fik) *n.* [ORTHO- + -MORPHIC] cartographic projection in which the scale, although varying throughout the map, is the same in all directions at any point, so that very small areas are represented by correct shape and bearings

or·tho·pe·dic or **or·tho·pae·dic** (ôr'thə-pē'dik) *adj.* of, relating to or used in orthopedics

or·tho·pe·dics, or·tho·pae·dics (ôr'thə-pē'diks) *n.* the prevention or curing of deformities of bones, joints, ligaments, muscles and tendons, esp. in children **or·tho·pe·dist, or·tho·pae·dist** *n.* [fr. F. *orthopédie* and Mod L. *orthopaedia* fr. Gk *orthos*, correct + *paidion*, child and *paideia*, rearing of children]

or·tho·phos·phor·ic acid (ôr'thō-fos-fôr'ik, ôr'thō-fos-for'ik) phosphoric acid

or·tho·psy·chi·a·try (ôr'thō-sī-kī'ə-trē) *n.* prevention and treatment of abnormal behavior integrating psychiatry, psychology, pediatrics, social services and the schools to stimulate healthy emotional development

or·thop·ter·an (ôr-thop'tər-ən) **1.** *n.* an orthopteron **2.** *adj.* belonging to the order *Orthoptera* [Mod L. *Orthoptera*]

or·thop·ter·on (ôr-thop'tə-ron, ôr-thop'tə-ron) *n.* a member of *Orthoptera*, an order of insects including grasshoppers, crickets, mantises etc., usually having leathery fore wings and pleated hind wings. They have chewing mouthparts, and are mostly vegetarian. They are largely terrestrial, and undergo incomplete metamorphosis

or·thop·ter·ous (ôr-thop'tər-əs) *adj.* [Mod L. < Gk *Orthoptera* fr. Gk *orthos*, straight + *pteron*, wing]

or·thop·tic (ôr-thop'tik) *adj.* of or relating to orthoptics **or·thop·tics** *n.* the treatment of defective vision by exercises of the eye muscles [fr. Gk *orthoptikos* < *orthoptes* < *orthos* straight + *optos* seen < *optesthai* to see]

or·thop·tist *n.* [< Gk *orthoptes* (see ORTHOPTIC) + -IST] a person who is trained to treat defective vision by exercises of the eye muscles, properly qualified by knowledge of optics and orthoptics

or·tho·rhom·bic (ôr'thō-rom'bik) *adj.* having three unequal axes of symmetry at right angles to each other

or·tho·scope (ôr'thə-skōp') *n.* [ORTHO- + -SCOPE] an instrument for viewing the retina of the eye, the refraction due to the cornea being compensated by a layer of water **or·tho·scop·ic** (ôr'thə-skop'ik) *adj.* giving an image of correct proportions [fr. ORTHO- + Gk *skopein*, to examine]

or·thos·ti·chous (ôr-thos'ti-kəs) *adj.* [ORTHO- + Gk *stichos* row] arranged in vertical ranks [ORTHOSTICH]

or·thos·ti·chy (ôr-thos'ti-kē) *n., pl.* **or·thos·ti·chies** *n.* (*bot.*) a hypothetical line along a stem axis connecting a pair or row of leaves or flowers growing in a direct line | an arrangement of leaves etc. along such a line [fr. ORTHO- + Gk *stichos* row]

or·thot·ic (ôr-thot'ik) *adj.* [ORTHO- + Gk *tikos*] of a tool or device for correcting a defect

or·tho·tro·pic (ôr'thə-trop'ik) *adj.* (*bot.*) of a root or stem that grows vertically

or·tho·tro·pism (ôr-thot'rə-piz'əm) *n.* [ORTHO- + Gk *tropos* turning, turned]

Or·tiz Ru·bio (ôr'tis rub'yō), Pascual (1877–1963), Mexican engineer, statesman and president of the Republic (1930–2)

or·to·lan (ôr'tlən) *n. Emberiza hortulana*, a European bunting, formerly often caught and fattened for eating | the sora | the bobolink [F fr. Prov. *ortolan* or Ital. *ortolano*, gardener]

O·ru·ro (ôrŏŏ'rō) a city (pop. 124,091) of W. Bolivia, at 12,160 ft., the center of a mining district: gold, silver, copper, tin

Or·vie·to (ôrvyet'ō) an ancient town (pop. 23,220) of Umbria, Italy. Cathedral (1290–1319), with frescos by Fra Angelico and Signorelli

Or·well (ôr'wəl, ôr'wel), George (Eric Arthur Blair, 1903–50), English novelist and satirist. His best known works include 'Animal Farm' (1945) and '1984' (1949), expressing his fears for the destruction of the liberty of the individual

Or·well·i·an (ôr-wel'ē-ən) *adj.* of the world described in *1984*, a novel by George Orwell, of totalitarian superstates where citizens are under constant surveillance and language and thoughts are controlled

-ory *suffix* having the function or effect of, as in 'vomitory' [A.F. *-ori, -orie*, O.F. *-oir, -oire* fr. L. *-orius, -oria, -orium*]

ory *suffix* denoting place or instrument, as in 'oratory' [O.N.F. and A.F. *-orie* fr. L. *-oria, -orium*]

or·yx (ôr'iks, our'iks) *pl.* **or·yx·es, or·yx** *n.* a member of *Oryx*, a genus of large antelopes with long, straight horns, found in the desert regions of Africa and Arabia [L. fr. Gk *orux*, pickaxe, antelope]

or·zo (ôr'zō) *n.* pasta in the shape of rice

os (ous) *pl.* **o·sar** (ō'sər) *n.* an esker [Swed. *as*, a ridge]

O·sa·ka (ō'sə-kə) the second largest city (pop. 2,623,124) in Japan, a port laced by canals, on Osaka Bay, W. central Honshu, and center of the industrial belt: textiles, shipbuilding, iron and steel, chemical. Universities (1931)

o·sar *pl.* of os | taken as *sing. n.* (*pl.* **o·sars**) an esker [Swed. *asar*, pl. of *as*, a ridge]

Os·born (oz'bərn), Henry Fairfield (1857–1935), U.S. paleontologist. As president (from 1908) of the American Museum of Natural History, he developed it into an outstanding research center with the world's largest and most important collection of fossil vertebrates

Os·borne (oz'bərn), Dorothy (1627–95), English letter writer. Her fame rests on the series of letters he wrote to her future husband, Sir William Temple

Os·can (os'kən) *n.* a member of a people anciently inhabiting central Italy | their Italic language

Os·car (os'kər) *n.* one of the annual Academy Award presented since 1927 by the U.S. Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, founded 1926, in Hollywood. Cash Awards are made in about 25 categories, notably for the best film production and best acting

Oscar (*mil.*) NATO term for U.S.S.R. class of submarine cruiser carrying missiles with 60-mi range

Os·car I (os'kər) (1799–1859), king of Sweden and Norway (1844–59), son of Bernadotte

Oscar II (1829–1907), king of Sweden (1872–1907) and of Norway (1872–1905). On the crisis of 1905 he rejected Norwegian demands for greater autonomy, and the two kingdoms divided peacefully

Os·ce·o·la (os'ē-ō'lə) (1804?–38), American Seminole Indian, a leader of the Florida Seminoles during the Seminole Wars. Lured under a flag of truce to St. Augustine, Fla., he and other chiefs were seized and imprisoned by the U.S. government (1837). He died in a cell at Ft. Moultrie (now Castle Pinckney) in Charleston Harbor, S.C.

os·cil·late (os'ə-lāt') *pres. part.* **os·cil·lat·ing** *past and past part.* **os·cil·lat·ed** *v.i.* (of a rigid body pivoted on an axle) to swing to and fro | to vibrate | (to waver, vacillate, *his ideas oscillate a good deal*) | to vary in condition or degree, fluctuate, *the temperature oscillated wildly during that month* | *v.t.* to cause to oscillate [fr. L. *oscillare* < *oscillum*, swing]

oscillating mine (*mil.*) a hydrostatically controlled mine that maintains a preset depth [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

os·cil·la·tion (os'ə-lā'shən) *n.* an oscillating | fluctuation [*elec.*] a current fluctuation in a circuit [illegible]

minima (*phys.*) a single swing of an oscillating body, e.g. of a pendulum from one extreme to another. (*math.*) the variation between highest and lowest values of a function. **os·cil·la·tor** *n.* something which oscillates. (*elec.*) a device for the production of oscillations. a device for measuring rigidity by means of the vibrations of a loaded wire. [fr. L. *oscillatio* (*oscillationis*)]

os·cil·la·to·ry (ɒsələtərɪ, ɒsɪlətourɪ) *adj.* characterized or marked by oscillation. [fr. L. *oscillare* (*oscillatus*), to swing]

os·cil·lo·gram (ɒsɪlɒgræm) *n.* a record made by an oscillograph or by an oscilloscope.

os·cil·lo·graph (ɒsɪlɒgræf, ɒsɪlɒgrɑf) *n.* an instrument recording rapidly changing electrical quantities (e.g. voltage) usually indirectly by means of some sensitive element, e.g. a beam of cathode rays (cf. OSCILLOSCOPE). [fr. OSCILLATE + Gk *graphos*, written]

os·cil·lo·scope (ɒsɪlɒskoup) *n.* (*phys.*) an instrument in which a beam of electrons is directed through horizontal and vertical deflecting plates to which an electrical potential is applied, causing deflection of the electron beam. The electrons fall on a fluorescent screen and produce a temporary trace. The instrument is used to analyze rapidly changing electrical [illegible] (Gk. *skopein*, to look at]

os·cine (ɒsaɪn) *adj.* of or relating to *Oscines*, a suborder of passerine birds with a highly specialized vocal apparatus. [fr. Mod. L. *Oscines*, L. pl. of *oscen* (*oscinis*), songbird]

[illegible] connecting two species, groups etc. [fr. L. *osculans* (*osculantis*) fr. *osculari*, to kiss]

os·cu·lar (ɒskjulər) *adj.* (*rhet.*) of the mouth (*rhet.*) or kissing. (*biol.*) of an osculum. [fr. L. *oscularis* fr. *osculum*, little mouth, kiss]

[illegible] osculating. *past* and *past part.* **os·cu·lat·ed** *v.t.* (*math.*, of a curve, surface etc.) to coincide in three or more points with. *v.i.* (*biol.*) to have characters intermediate between two groups, genera, species etc. [fr. L. *osculari* (*osculatus*), to kiss]

os·cu·la·tion (ɒskjuleɪʃən) *n.* (*rhet.*) the act of kissing. (*math.*, of a curve, surface etc.) the fact of coinciding in three or more points. [fr. L. *osculatio* (*osculationis*) fr. *osculari*, to kiss]

os·cu·lum (ɒskjələm) *pl.* **os·cu·la** (ɒskjələ) *n.* one of the orifices or openings of a sponge through which water leaves the body. [L., a little [illegible]]

OSHA (*acronym*) U.S. Occupational Safety and Health [illegible]

O·shog·bo (ouʃɒgbou) a town (pop. 282,000) of W. Nigeria, about 50 miles northeast of Ibadan. cacao processing.

[illegible] Hesmann, 1498–1552, German Lutheran theologian of the doctrine of justification by faith [illegible]

[illegible] willow, esp. *Salix viminalis*, with pliable twigs used for basketry etc. a willow rod so used. **2.** *adj.* of or made of osier. [F.]

[illegible] the underworld and judge of the dead, brother and husband of Isis and father of Horus. He was also often associated with fertility and its [illegible] Isis after being killed by his brother Seth, symbolized [illegible] wood]

[illegible] industrial center of Norway, at the head of Oslo fjord in the southeast. Industries: food processing, [illegible] paper. Fortress (1300), royal palace (19th c.), town hall (1931–50), university (1811), national theater, museums. Oslo was founded c. [illegible]

[illegible] the Sedanks he proclaimed his independence [illegible]

os·mi·um (ɒzmɪəm) *n.* (*chem.*) a hard grayish metallic polyvalent element (symbol Os, at. no. 76, at. mass 190.2) of the platinum group, used [illegible] and in alloys with platinum and iridium. [Mod. L. fr. Gk *osmē*, smell (from its pungent smell)]

os·mole (ɒzmoul) *n.* (*chem.*) unit of osmotic pressure equal to that of an ideal solution, with a concentration of 1 mole of solute per liter.

os·mo·sis (ɒzmousɪs, ɒsmousɪs) *n.* the passage of a solvent, but not its solute, through a semipermeable membrane into a more concentrated solution, tending to equalize the concentrations on either side of the membrane. **os·mot·ic** (ɒzmɒtɪk, ɒsmɒtɪk) *adj.* [fr. obs. *osmose*, osmosis]

[illegible] shock. [illegible] effect on a living system of a sudden change in osmotic pressure.

os·mous (ɒzmous) *adj.* (*chem.*) of compounds of osmium, esp. when bivalent.

os·mund (ɒzmənd, ɒsmənd) *n.* a member of *Osmunda*, fam. *Osmundaceae*, a genus of tall rhizomic ferns, esp. *O. regalis*. [origin unknown]

Os·na·bruck (ɒznəbryk) an old city (pop. 160,200) in Lower Saxony, West Germany: iron and steel, mechanical engineering, textiles, paper. The cathedral was begun under Charlemagne.

OSO (*abbr.*) **O**rbiting **S**olar **O**bservatory, a NASA solar research satellite.

os·prey (ɒspreɪ) *n. Pandion haliaetus*, fam. *Pandionidae*, a hawk of cosmopolitan distribution with a white underside and head, a brown body, long pointed wings and long deeply curved opposed pairs of claws on its talons. It feeds entirely on fish. a feather trimming for hats made from egret plumes. [prob. fr. L. *ossifraga*, lit. bonebreaker]

Os·sa (ɒsə) a mountain (6,490 ft.) of Thessaly, Greece, overlooking the Gulf of Salonika.

os·se·in (ɒsɪɪn) *n.* the organic basis of bone tissue, believed identical with collagen and left when the mineral content is eliminated. [fr. L. [illegible]]

os·se·ous (ɒsɪəs) *adj.* composed of or resembling bone, *osseous structure*. having a bony skeleton, *osseous and cartilaginous fishes*. rich in fossilized bones, *osseous layers*. [fr. L. *osseus*, bony]

Os·set (ɒsɪt) *n.* a member of an Aryan people, possibly of Persian origin, living in the central Caucasus, U.S.S.R., North Ossetian A.S.S.R. and N. Georgia, U.S.S.R. since the 10th c., and speaking Ossetic.

Os·se·tian (ɒsɪʃən) **1.** *adj.* Ossetic. **2.** *n.* an Osset.

Os·set·ic (ɒsetɪk) **1.** *adj.* of the Ossets. **2.** *n.* the Iranian language of the Ossets.

Os·si·an (ɒsɪən, ɒʃən) legendary Gaelic bard of the 3rd c. (MACPHERSON).

os·si·cle (ɒsɪk'l) *n.* (*anat., zool.*) any of several small bones, esp. one of those in the middle ear, or in the sclerotic of some birds and reptiles. any of several calcareous bodies, esp. one in the gastric mill of crustaceans, or in an echinoderm's test. [fr. L. *ossiculum*, little bone]

os·si·fic (ɒsɪfɪk) *adj.* bone-forming. [fr. L. *os* (*ossis*), bone]

os·si·fi·ca·tion (ɒsɪfɪkeɪʃən) *n.* the process of becoming bone or an instance of this process. the changing of body tissue into an osseous substance (OSSIFY).

os·si·fy (ɒsɪfaɪ) *pres. part.* **os·si·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **os·si·fied** [illegible] *v.t.* to cause to change into bone. to cause ideas, behavior etc. to become hardened, set or rigid. [fr. L. *os* (*ossis*), bone]

[illegible] shanks braised with chopped parsley, tomatoes, carrots, celery, onion, lemon peel, olive oil, dry white wine and seasonings.

os·su·ar·y (ɒʃuerɪ) *pl.* **os·su·ar·ies** *n.* a container, chamber etc. for the bones of the dead. [fr. L. L. *ossuarium*]

[illegible]

[illegible]

os·te·al (ɒstɪəl) *adj.* of, relating to, or like bone.

[illegible]

Ost·end (ɒstend) (*Flem.* Oostende) a port and resort (pop. 71,400) of W. Flanders, Belgium, on the North Sea. fisheries, oyster beds. The port handles goods and passenger traffic with England, coal imports, food products, exports]

[illegible] to William L. Marcy, U.S. secretary of state under President Pierce, by the U.S. ministers to Great Britain, France and Spain, recommending that the U.S.A. acquire Cuba from Spain. If Spain would not sell Cuba, ran the dispatch, 'then by every law, human and divine, (the U.S.A. should) be justified in wresting it from Spain if it possessed) the power'. Public reaction when the report leaked out led Marcy to reject the proposal.

os·ten·si·ble (ɒstensəb'l) *adj.* apparent, pretended, avowed, *ostensible motives*. **os·ten·si·bly** *adv.* [F.]

os·ten·sive (ɒstensɪv) *adj.* (*logic*) directly demonstrative. [illegible] ostensibile. [L.L. *ostensivus* fr. L. *ostendere* (*ostensus*), to show]

os·ten·so·ry (ɒstensərɪ) *pl.* **os·ten·so·ries** *n.* (*Roman Catholicism*) a monstrance. [fr. M.L. *ostensorium*]

os·ten·ta·tion (ɒstentèɪʃən) *n.* unnecessary show or display of wealth, luxury, skill, learning etc. **os·ten·ta·tious** *adj.* fond of display, showy. intended to attract attention, *an ostentatious manner*. [F.]

os·te·o·ar·thri·tis (ɒstɪɔuurθráɪtɪs) *n.* a degenerative condition in older people, chiefly of the knee and hip joints. [fr. Gk *osteon*, bone + *arthritis*, gout]

os·te·o·blast (ɒstɪəblæst) *n.* a bone-forming cell. [fr. Gk *osteon*, bone + *blastos*, bud]

os·te·oc·la·sis (ɒstɪɔ́klәsɪs) *n.* (*surgery*) the operation of breaking a bone in order to correct a deformity etc. [Gk *osteon*, bone + *klasis*, fracture]

os·te·o·clast (ɒstɪəklæst) *n.* (*anat.*) a cell in developing bone concerned esp. with the breaking down of unnecessary bone parts. (*surgery*) an instrument for breaking bones in osteoclasis. [G. *osteoklast* fr. Gk *osteon*, bone + *klastos*, broken]

os·te·o·log·ic (ɒstɪəlɒdʒɪk) *adj.* of or relating to osteology. **os·te·o·log·i·cal** *adj.*

os·te·ol·o·gist (ɒstɪɒlədʒɪst) *n.* someone who specializes in osteology.

os·te·ol·o·gy (ɒstɪɒlədʒɪ) *n.* the scientific study of bones and bony structure. the bony structure of an organism or part of an organism. [fr. Gk *osteon*, bone + *logos*, discourse]

os·te·o·ma (ɒstɪóumə) *pl.* **os·te·o·mas, os·te·o·ma·ta** (ɒstɪoumətə) *n.* (*med.*) a benign bony tumor. **os·te·o·ma·tous** *adj.* [fr. Gk *osteon*, bone]

os·te·o·my·e·li·tis (ɒstɪoumaɪəlaɪtɪs) *n.* inflammation of bone marrow. [fr. Gk *osteon*, bone + *muelos*, marrow]

os·te·o·path (ɒstɪəpæθ) *n.* someone who specializes in osteopathy.

os·te·o·path·ic (ɒstɪəpæθɪk) *adj.* of or relating to osteopathy.

os·te·op·a·thist (ɒstɪɔ́pəθɪst) *n.* an osteopath.

os·te·op·a·thy (ɒstɪɔpəθɪ) *n.* a form of medical treatment purporting to cure a wide variety of diseases primarily by manipulation of the joints of the body. This is based on the assumption that disease is due chiefly to skeletal deformation and its effects on nerves, blood vessels etc. [fr. Gk *osteon*, bone + *pathos*, feeling]

os·te·o·phyte (ɒstɪəfaɪt) *n.* (*med.*) a small bony outgrowth. **os·te·o·phyt·ic** (ɒstɪəfɪtɪk) *adj.* [fr. Gk *osteon*, bone + *phuton*, growth]

os·te·o·plas·tic (ɒstɪəplæstɪk) *adj.* of or relating to osteoplasty.

os·te·o·plas·ty (ɒstɪəplæstɪ) *n.* (*surgery*) bone repair, esp. reconstruction of damaged or missing parts. [fr. Gk *osteon*, bone + *plastos*, molded]

osteoporosis (ɒstɪoupourousɪs) condition characterized by decrease in bone mass with decreased density and enlargement of bone spaces producing porosity and fragility. Senile and postmenopausal, or primary, osteoporosis, the most common type, occurs only in elderly persons and postmenopausal women. Disuse, or secondary, osteoporosis involves bones immobilized by paralytic disease or traumatic fractures or that have been subjected to prolonged weightlessness during space flight. Exercise programs, calcium-enriched diet, and sometimes estrogen replacement, are used in prevention and treatment.

[illegible] (*surgery*) an operation of cutting bone or removing pieces of bone. [fr. Gk *osteon*, bone + *-tomia*, [illegible]]

Os·tia (ɒstɪə) the port of ancient Rome, at the old mouth of the Tiber, now 3 miles from the sea and the modern bathing resort of Ostia Marina (or Lido di Roma). The Roman town (4th c. B.C.–[illegible]) [illegible] excavated.

os·ti·ole (ɒstɪːoul) *n.* a small aperture or pore, e.g. the opening of a perithecium or of a stoma
an inhalant aperture of a sponge [fr. L. *ostiolum*, dim. of *ostium*, door]

ost·ler (ɒslə) *n. dial.* = HOSTLER

ost·mark (ɒstmɑrk) *n.* unit of currency of East Germany, equal to 100 pfennig

Ost·pol·i·tik (ɒstpɒlɪtiːk) *n.* West Germany's policy toward Eastern Europe esp. during 1969–74, that was a forerunner of detente

os·tra·cism (ɒstrəsɪzəm) *n.* an ostracizing or being ostracized

os·tra·cize (ɒstrəsaiz) *pres. part.* **os·tra·ciz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **os·tra·cized** *v.t.* to refrain deliberately and ostentatiously from having any sociable dealings at all with, esp. in order to punish by humiliating; *he was ostracized by the village after the inquest* ‖ (*Gk hist.*) to banish (someone considered dangerous to the state) for 5 or 10 years by popular vote. The votes were registered on potsherds [fr. Gk *ostrakizein* fr. *ostrakon*, a potsherd]

Os·tra·va (ɒstrɑvɑ) (formerly Moravska Ostrava) the chief town (pop. 323,459, of N Moravia, on the Oder, center of Czechoslovakia's main coal-mining district: iron and steel, heavy engineering, machinery, chemicals

os·trich (ɒstrɪtʃ, ɒstrɪtʃ) *n. Struthio camelus*, fam. *Struthionidae*, a cursorial flightless bird inhabiting the sandy plains of Africa and formerly Arabia. It is the largest living bird, attaining a height of 6–8 ft and a weight of 300 lbs., and capable of running at 40 miles an hour. The males are black and white, the females and young have a brown head and neck. The legs are bare, but the bodies are well feathered. The wing and tail feathers are used for ornamental trimming, e.g. of hats. The adults are gregarious and polygamous [O.F. *ostruce, ostruche* fr. pop. L. *avistruthio* fr. *avis*, bird + L.L. *struthio* fr. Gk *strouthiōn*, ostrich]

Os·tro·goth (ɒstrəgɒθ) *n.* a member of the eastern division of the Goths. They invaded Italy (488) under their king, Theodoric, and founded a kingdom which was destroyed (552–5) by Justinian I

Os·trov·sky (ɒstrɔfskiː), Alexander Nikolayevich (1823–86), Russian dramatist. His plays, e.g. 'The Storm' (1860), were remarkable for their liberal tendencies

Ost·wald (ɒstvɑlt), Wilhelm (1853–1932), German chemist. He was a pioneer in electrochemistry and catalysis, and formulated Ostwald's law stating that the dissociation of an electrolyte tends to completion with infinite dilution

Os·ty·ak (ɒstiːæk) *n.* a member of a Ugrian people living in W. Siberia ‖ their Ugric language

Os·wald (ɒzwɔld), St (c. 604–42), king of Northumbria (633–42). He received St Aidan from Iona, and gave him Holy Island as the center for the conversion of Northumbria. Feast: Aug. 5

Oswald St (c. 925–92), English prelate, bishop of Worcester (962–92) and archbishop of York (972–92). With St Dunstan, he was one of the leaders of the 10th-c. monastic revival in England. Feast: Feb. 28

Oswald, Lee Harvey (1939–63), the alleged assassin of President John F. Kennedy. Oswald was in turn shot and killed by Jack Ruby. The Warren Commission Report found that Oswald 'acting alone and without advice or assistance' was the assassin of President Kennedy. An avowed Marxist, Oswald had lived in the U.S.S.R. for a short time. He had a childhood background of emotional disturbance

Oś·wię·cim (ɔʃvjɑ̃tsim) *AUSCHWITZ

Os·wy (ɒzwiː) (*d.* 671), king of Northumbria (642–71). He summoned the Synod of Whitby (664)

O·ta·go (outɑ́gou) the southernmost province (area 25,530 sq. miles, pop. 279,000) of South Island, New Zealand: fruit, sheep, dairy produce, some gold. University at Dunedin (1869)

O·ta·ru (outɑ́ruː) a port (pop. 189,000) of W. central Hokkaido, Japan: fisheries

o·ta·ry (óutəriː) *n.* a member of *Otariidae*, a family of chiefly Antarctic seals having small, well-developed ears [fr. Mod. L. *otaria*]

OTB (*abbr.*) off-track betting, esp. in New York

OTC drug over-the-counter drug (which *see*)

OTEC (*acronym*) ocean thermal energy conversion, plants for conversion to tap tropical seas for electric power

oth·er (ʌðər) **1.** *adj* different, not the same, *your other hand, some other time*] alternative, *he has no other place to go* ‖ further or additional, *give some other examples* | remaining, *where are your other sons?* ‖ of very different kind, *his tastes are quite other than mine* ‖ former, *the south of other days* | every other alternate, *[illegible] on the other hand* used to introduce an argument or fact in contrast with a previous one **other things being equal** if the conditions were the same in everything but the point under discussion, *other things being equal I should prefer to live here but it is damp* **the other day** recently, a few days ago **the other world** [illegible] **2.** *n.* or *pron.* other person or thing, *show me some others, keep this eye closed and open the other, others can do as they please* among others with others, *my life was there among others* **one after the other** in succession, *difficulties arose one after the other* **one from the other** apart, *it is hard to tell the twins one from the other* **someone or other** some unknown person, *someone or other has broken my pen* **some time or other** someday, *he hopes to go to Italy some time or other* **3.** *adv.* **other than** in any other way, *he did not examine it other than casually* | besides, *is anyone other than yourself coming?* [O.E. *other*]

oth·er·wise (ʌðərwaiz) **1.** *adv.* in another or different way, *you could hardly think otherwise* | [illegible] in other respects, apart from that, *he was careless, but not otherwise to be blamed* ‖ under other circumstances, *he can't stay for two years, otherwise we would appoint him* **2.** *adj* in a different state, *he does not wish it otherwise* ‖ different, *if circumstances were otherwise* [O.E. *ōnōthre* [illegible]]

other·world·li·ness (ʌðərwɜrldlinɪs) *n.* the quality or state of being otherworldly

oth·er·world·ly (ʌðərwɜrldliː) *adj* concerned with spiritual matters, often to the exclusion of the affairs of this world: hopelessly unpractical often because absorbed in speculation etc

Oth·man (ɔθmun) (c. 578–656), 3rd Moslem caliph (644–56), father-in-law of Mohammed

O·tho (óuθou) (Holy Roman Emperors, and king of Greece) *OTTO

Otho, Marcus Salvius (32–69), Roman emperor (69). He was defeated by Vitellius shortly after his proclamation by the Praetorians, and committed suicide

o·tic (ɒtɪk, outɪk) *adj.* of or relating to the ear [fr. Gk *otikos* fr. *ous* (*ōtos*), ear]

o·ti·ose (óuʃiːous, óutiːous) *adj.* (*rhet.*) idle, lazy, *otiose delights* | superfluous, *otiose remarks* [fr. L. *otiosus*, at leisure]

O·tis (outɪs), Elisha Graves (1811–61), American inventor. He invented an elevator with a safety device (1852) made the building of skyscrapers a practical possibility

Otis, James (1725–83), American revolutionary leader. He was an eloquent critic of British colonial policy before the Revolutionary War

o·ti·tis (outaitɪs) *n.* inflammation of the ear [Mod. L. fr. Gk *ous* (*ōtos*), ear]

o·to·cyst (outəsɪst) *n.* an organ of balance in invertebrates [illegible] fluid and otoliths: an embryonic auditory vesicle in vertebrates [fr. Gk *ous* (*ōtos*), ear + *kustis*, bladder]

o·to·lar·yn·gol·o·gy (outoulərɪŋgɒlədʒiː) *n.* otorhinolaryngology [fr. Gk *ous, (ōtos)*, ear + *larunx (larungos)*, larynx + *logos*, discourse]

o·to·lith (outəlɪθ) *n.* a granule of calcium carbonate in the inner ear of a vertebrate. Several are attached to nerve cells, and through gravity register the equilibrium of the animal. They [illegible] and in some fishes [fr. Gk *ous (ōtos)*, ear + *lithos*, stone]

Otomi [illegible] Otomis) [illegible] the original peoples of Mexico, now living in the states of Queretaro and Guanajuato: a member [illegible]

o·to·rhi·no·lar·yn·gol·o·gy (out[illegible] treating of ear, nose and throat disorders [fr. Gk *rungos)*, larynx + *logos*, discourse]

o·to·tox·ic (outoutɒksɪk *adj.* (*med.*) adversely [illegible]

O·tran·to, Strait of (outrɛntou) a channel (about 47 miles wide) between Albania and the heel of Italy, joining the Adriatic and Ionian Seas

ot·ta·va rima (ɒtɑvɑ riːmə) [illegible] (eleven-syllabled line in Italian) rhyming ababab[illegible] [Ital. 'octave rhyme']

Ot·ta·wa (ɒtəwə) the capital (pop. 291,000, with agglom. 717,978) of Canada, on hills along the Ottawa River in W. Ontario. Industries: lumber, pulp and paper, publishing, light manufacturing. Neo-Gothic parliament buildings (1916), national museums, University of Ottawa (1866). The town was founded in 1827 and was made the capital in 1867

Ottawa River the chief tributary (696 miles long) of the St Lawrence, separating Ontario, Canada, from Quebec

ot·ter (ɒtər *n.* a member of *Lutra* (cf. *Mustelidae*, a genus of carnivorous aquatic mammals (cf. SEA OTTER). The otter has a flattish head, short ears, webbed toes, elongated tail and is approximately 2–4 ft in length. It feeds chiefly on fish and is of virtually cosmopolitan distribution | its dark brown fur [O.E. *otr, ottor, oter*]

ot·ter·hound (ɒtərhaund) *n.* a dog of a rare British breed used for hunting otters. It derives partly from the bloodhound

otter trawl (*mil.*) in mine warfare, a device that, when towed, displaces sideway by use of kites to a predetermined distance, thus clearing a wide path *CF OROPESA SWEEP

Otto cycle the sequence of actions in a four-stroke internal-combustion engine: suction, compression, expansion, exhaust. The cycle results in [illegible] after Nikolaus August *Otto* (1832–91), German pioneer of the internal-combustion engine]

Ot·to I (ɒtou 'the Great') (912–73), Holy Roman Emperor (962–73) and German king (936–73), son of Henry I. The greatest military and political power of his time in Europe, he repelled invasions of Magyars (955) and Slavs, and united the crowns of Germany and Italy

Otto II (953–83), Holy Roman Emperor jointly (967–73) with his father Otto I, and then alone (973–83), German king (961–83). He tried unsuccessfully to drive the Greeks from S. Italy (982)

Otto III (980–1002), Holy Roman Emperor (996–1002), German king (983–1002), but under the regency of his mother (983–91) and his grandmother (991–5). He was the son of Otto II

Otto IV (c. 1182–1218), Holy Roman Emperor (1209–15), German king (1208–15), son of Henry 'the Lion'. Excommunicated (1210) by Innocent III, he was deposed by Frederick II

Otto I (1815–67), king of Greece (1832–62), son of Louis I of Bavaria. He was chosen by a conference of European powers at London (1832) to rule the new kingdom of Greece. He proved extremely unpopular and was deposed (1862) by a military revolt

Ot·to·car II (ɒtəkər) (c. 1230–78), king of Bohemia (1253–78). He expanded his territories to include Carinthia, Styria and part of Slovenia as well as Austria, Bohemia and Moravia, but was defeated (1276–8) by Rudolf I of Germany

Ot·to·man (ɒtəmən) **1.** *adj* of or pertaining to the [illegible] of the Ottoman Empire **2.** *n.* a Turk. [F. fr. Arab. *Othman*]

ot·to·man (ɒtəmən *n.* an upholstered or cushioned seat, stool or sofa without a back

Ottoman Empire a Moslem state founded (c. 1288) in Asia Minor by Osman I. It expanded [illegible] in Asia Minor and, under [illegible] the Ottoman [illegible]; Varangian [illegible] a great victory at Kosovo Polje (1389), and took Serbia and Bulgaria. They captured Constantinople (1453). The Ottoman Empire reached its [illegible] II, when its power extended through the Balkans and S. Russia, throughout Asia Minor and [illegible] the Persian Gulf, and through N. Africa as far [illegible] Algeria. It [illegible] the Egyptian [illegible] (1517). The Ottomans were defeated at Lepanto (1571) and [illegible] their attempts to capture Vienna (1529 and 1683). [illegible] sire to take advantage of the weakness of the Ottoman Empire [illegible] the Russo-Turkish Wars and the Eastern Question. The empire was severely weakened (19th [illegible]

the Ottoman caliphate was abolished (TURKEY)

Ot·way (ŏtwē), Thomas (1652–85). English playwright and poet. His tragedies in blank verse, 'The Orphan' (1680) and 'Venice Preserv'd' (1682)

Ouag·adou·gou (wägädōōgōō) [illegible] (pop. 247,877) of Burkina Faso, a trading center and terminus of the railroad to Abidjan

Ou·ban·gui (ōō bäNgē) (UBANGI)

Oubangui-Chari (CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC)

ou·bli·ette (ōō blē ĕt) *n.* an underground dungeon opening only at the top [F fr. *oublier*, to forget]

ouch [illegible] pain or in response to a cutting remark

Oud (out), Jacobus Johannes Pieter (1890–[illegible]) [illegible] the De Stijl movement, he was among the first to design in the international style (STIJL, DE)

Ou·de·narde, Battle of (ōōdənärd) a victory (1708) of an allied army under Marlborough and Eugene over the French during the War of the Spanish Succession

ought [illegible] (ôt)

ought (ôt) (*infin.* and *parts.* lacking, used only as present) *auxiliary v.* expressing duty or obligation, *we ought to tell them, it ought not to be allowed, he ought to have known better* || expressing necessity or expedience, *the grass ought to be cut* || expressing desirability, *you ought to have been with us yesterday* || expressing strong likelihood, *he ought to win the race easily* [O.E. *āhte* past of *āgan*, owe]

ought [illegible] (ôt)

oughtn't (ôt'nt) *contr.* of OUGHT NOT

ou·gi·ya (ōōgēyə) *n.* unit of currency in Mauritania, equal to 5 koum

oui-ja (wē jə, wē jē) *n.* a board marked with the alphabet and various signs, fitted with a planchette, and used to obtain messages in spiritualist practice [F *oui*, yes and G *ja*, yes]

Ouj·da, Oudj·da (ōōjdə) an industrial city (pop. 155,800) of N Morocco near the Algerian frontier, lead and coal-mining center

Ou·lu (oulōō) (*Swed.* Uleaborg) a port (pop. 93,806) of Finland near the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, processing and exporting lumber

ounce (ouns) *n.* (*abbr.* oz.) a unit of weight equal to 1/16 of a pound avoirdupois (28.35 gms) or 1/12 of a pound troy (31.1 gms) || a very little, [illegible] [O.F.]

ounce *n.* *Felis uncia*, fam. *Felidae*, a large feline [illegible] [O.F. *once*, *lonce*]

our (ouər) *possessive adj.* of, pertaining to or belonging to us, experienced, done or made by us (used formally, esp. by a sovereign, author or judge) *my, this is a mistake in our opinion* [O.E. *ure* orig. genitive pl. of first pers. pron., 'of us', later inflected as adj.]

Our Lady a title of the Virgin Mary

ours (ouərz) *possessive pron.* that or those belonging to us, *ours is an ancient race, this land of ours* [fr. O.E. possessive pron. *ūr*, *ure*, our]

our·self [illegible] (ourself) ourselves (ouərselvz, urselvz) *pron.* refl. form of WE, *we blame ourselves for the accident* emphatic form (WE, *we did it ourselves*) (*sing.*, used formally, esp. by a sovereign, an author or a judge) myself

-ous *suffix* full of, as in 'gracious' possessing [illegible] trast to *-ic* suffix) indicating the lower of two possible valencies, as in 'ferrous oxide'

oust (oust) *v.t.* (*law*) to dispossess of property or an inheritance (*law*) to take away (a privilege, right etc.) to force or drive out, eject [A.F. *oster*, to take away]

oust·er (oustər) *n.* (*law*) an illegal or wrongful dispossession from property or an inheritance

out (out) [illegible] (*adj.*) away from a place, situation etc., *he has gone out to Australia* on the outside, *to lock someone out* away from home, place of [illegible] into public knowledge, *the secret came out* [illegible] openly, without reference [illegible] right out* expressing distribution, *hand out the money* || expressing extension or prolongation, *stretch out your arm* || away from the center, interior etc., *spread out* || into or in bloom, leaf etc., *crocuses come out early* having a determined purpose, *out to make money, out for success* || expressing discord, *they fell out* || into or in disuse, *long skirts have gone out* || expressing selection, *pick out the winners* || in error, *my guess was out by 200 points* || (*Am.* = *Br.* down) in the condition of having lost money on a transaction || (*pop.*) into or in a state of unconsciousness, *he passed out* || (*baseball*) in a manner producing an out, *to strike out* || (*baseball, cricket etc.*) with the turn at bat finished, *how was he put out?* **all out** with one's whole effort, *he has gone all out to win the election* **out and away** by far **out from under** (*pop.*) away from difficulty or danger **2.** *adj.* (*of* sizes of clothing) irregular, esp. very large || (*baseball*, of a player) failing to get on a base or complete a successful play || (*cricket*, of a batsman, after an appeal to the umpire) dismissed || outward or giving access outward, *the out door* **3.** *prep.* forth from, *jump out the window* || on the outside of, *hang it out the window* **4.** *n.* (*pop.*) a way out, an excuse (*baseball*) a failure to get on a base or complete a successful play || (*printing*) a word or words inadvertently omitted from copy **5.** *interj.* get out! go away! **6.** *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to be revealed, *the truth will out* [O.E. *ūt*]

out- *prefix* beyond || in excess of || excelling

out·a·chieve (ŏutəchēv) *v.* to accomplish more than another person or persons

out·age (ŏutij) *n.* **1.** monies not accounted for **2.** failure of electric power

out-and-out (ŏut'nout) **1.** *adj.* complete, thorough, *an out-and-out liar* **2.** *adv.* completely, thoroughly, *an out-and-out crazy plan*

out·back (ŏutbăk) *n.* (*Austral.*, with 'the') a district remote from the main population centers

out·bal·ance (ŏutbălənz) *pres. part.* **out·bal·anc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **out·bal·anced** *v.t.* to outweigh

out·bid (ŏutbid) *pres. part.* **out·bid·ding** *past* and *past part.* **out·bid** *v.t.* to offer a higher price than, esp. at an auction sale || (*cards*) to bid more than

out·board (ŏutbərd, ŏutbourd) **1.** *adj.* on or towards the outside of a ship, boat, aircraft etc. || (of a boat) having an outboard motor **2.** *adv.* to or towards the outside of a boat, ship or aircraft

outboard motor a small internal-combustion engine that can be attached to the stern of a [illegible] boat

out·bound (ŏutbaund) *adj.* (*of* a ship) traveling away from her home port or country

out·brave (ŏutbrēv) *pres. part.* **out·brav·ing** *past* and *past part.* **out·braved** *v.t.* to face up to and overcome by endurance, *to outbrave hostile criticism*

out·break (ŏutbrāk) *n.* a sudden, violent bursting out, *the outbreak of war* || an epidemic or near epidemic, *an outbreak of smallpox* || a revolt, an insurrection

out·breed (ŏutbrēd) *pres. part.* **out·breed·ing** *past* and *past part.* **out·bred** (ŏutbred) *v.t.* to mate (animals not closely related, selected for their qualities) so as to improve stock || to get rid of (an undesirable characteristic) by selective breeding **out·breed·ing** *n.* voluntary marriage outside the tribe, clan or social group (cf. EXOGAMY) the policy or practice of outbreeding animals

out·build·ing (ŏutbildiŋ) *n.* a building separate from, but near to and serving, an adjacent house or building

out·burst (ŏutbərst) *n.* a violent emotional fit, *an outburst of laughter* an eruption, *sudden outbursts of flame*

out·cast (ŏutkăst, ŏutkäst) **1.** *adj.* cast out from home, friends etc. or by society, *an outcast waif* **2.** *n.* someone who has been so treated [illegible] out caste or one driven from his caste **2.** *adj.* without caste

out·class (ŏutklăs, ŏutkläs) *v.t.* to surpass by so much as to seem to belong to a higher class

out·come (ŏutkəm) *n.* a result or consequence

out·crop (ŏutkrop) **1.** *n.* (*geol.*) an exposure of a rock stratum at ground level the rocks so exposed **2.** *v.i.* *pres. part.* **out·crop·ping** *past* and *past part.* **out·cropped** to be exposed on the [illegible]

out·cry (ŏutkrī) *pl.* **out·cries** *n.* a public expression of anger or disapproval

out·date (ŏutdēt) *pres. part.* **out·dat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **out·dat·ed** *v.t.* to make out of date or obsolete

out·dis·tance (ŏutdistəns) *pres. part.* **out·dis·tanc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **out·dis·tanced** *v.t.* to leave far behind in a race, competition etc.

out·do (ŏutdōō) *pres. part.* **out·do·ing** *past* **out·did** (ŏutdid) *past part.* **out·done** (ŏutdŭn) *v.t.* to do better than, surpass, *he outdoes everyone in athletics* **not to be outdone** refusing defeat or loss of advantage **to outdo oneself** to excel oneself

out·door (ŏutdər, ŏutdour) *adj.* done or used outside the house || of, in or characteristic of the open air

out·doors (ŏutdərz, ŏutdourz) **1.** *adv.* out of the house, *please clean your boots outdoors* || in the open air, *he prefers to be outdoors* **2.** *n.* the out-of-doors

out·er (ŏutər) **1.** *adj.* farther out or outside, *outer space* || away from the center, *outer edges* || of or pertaining to the outside, *outer clothing* || objective, external, *outer relativity* (cf. INNER) **2.** *n.* the outside ring of a target || a shot striking in this ring

outer city the suburbs

Outer Mongolia (MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC)

outer·most (ŏutərmoust) *adj.* furthest out from the inside or the center, *outermost layers*

Outer Space Treaty of 1960 international agreement for universal protection of all astronauts

out·face (ŏutfēis) *pres. part.* **out·fac·ing** *past* and *past part.* **out·faced** *v.t.* to stare down || to resist by bravery, *to outface an enemy* or by effrontery, *to outface one's judges*

out·fall (ŏutfôl) *n.* the vent of a drain || the outlet of a river etc.

out·field (ŏutfēld) *n.* (*baseball, cricket*) the part of the field farthest from the batter or batsman or the players stationed there || a field at some distance from its holder's farmhouse

out·field·er (ŏutfēldər) *n.* (*cricket* and *baseball*) someone who plays in the outfield

out·fit (ŏutfit) **1.** *n.* articles or instruments required to equip or fit out, *a plumber's outfit* || the act of equipping || clothing etc. for a special purpose, *a tropical outfit* || a collection of components, *a model glider outfit* || (*pop.*) persons making up an organization, institution, regiment etc., *the whole outfit was against him* **2.** *v.t.* *pres. part.* **out·fit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **out·fit·ted** to supply with an outfit, *to outfit a child for school* || to furnish, supply **out·fit·ter** *n.* (*commerce*) a retail dealer in readymade clothing, sports material etc.

out·flank (ŏutflăŋk) *v.t.* (*mil.*) to extend one's own flank beyond the flank of (the enemy) || to circumvent the plans of (an opponent) and retain the advantage

out·flow (ŏutflou) *n.* a flowing out, *the outflow of science graduates* || the amount of such a flowing out

out·gen·er·al (ŏutjenərəl) *pres. part.* **out·gen·er·al·ing**, esp. *Br.* **out·gen·er·al·ling** *past* and *past part.* **out·gen·er·aled**, esp. *Br.* **out·gen·er·alled** *v.t.* to surpass in generalship, outmaneuver

out·go **1.** (ŏutgou) *pl.* **out·goes** *n.* outflow || expenditure (opp. INCOME) **2.** (ŏutgó) *pres. part.* **out·go·ing** *past* **out·went** (ŏutwént) *past part.* **out·gone** (ŏutgɔn, ŏutgón) *v.t.* to go one better than, with an advantage over

out·go·ing (ŏutgouiŋ) **1.** *adj.* going out, *the outgoing tide* leaving, *outgoing ships* || retiring, *the outgoing government* || willing to be sociable **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) outlay, expenditure, *he has heavy outgoings on his new house*

out·grow (ŏutgrou) *pres. part.* **out·grow·ing** *past* **out·grew** (ŏutgru:) *past part.* **out·grown** (ŏutgroun) *v.t.* to grow too big for, *to outgrow one's shirts* || to grow away from, become too old for, to *outgrow childish habits* || to grow faster than, *he has outgrown his elder brother*

out·growth (ŏutgrouθ) *n.* that which grows out from something, *a woody outgrowth on a tree trunk* a result, product or by-product

out·gun (ŏutgʌn) *v.* (*slang*) to be or do better than someone else

out·haul (ŏuthɔl) *n.* (*naut.*) a line used for hauling out a sail along a spar

out·house (ŏuthaus) *pl.* **out·hous·es** (ŏuthauziz) *n.* a small outbuilding (shed, outdoor toilet etc.)

out-ing (autɪŋ) *n.* a pleasure trip or excursion, sometimes organized for a large number of people, *a family outing* ‖ a walk, outdoor athletic contest, *a successful first outing* [OUT + -ING]

out-land-ish (autlandɪʃ *or* -lænd-) *adj.* bizarre, peculiar, *outlandish clothing* ‖ uncouth, *outlandish manners* ‖ very remote and without amenities, *an outlandish place* [O.E. *ūtlendisc* (*ūtland* foreign land)]

out-last (autlæst, autlast) *v.t.* to last longer than, outlive

out-law (autlɔ) *n.* (*hist.*) a person deprived of the protection of the law [O.E. *ūtlaga*]

outlaw *v.t.* to place beyond or deprive of the benefit of the law ‖ to cause, esp. by the force of public opinion, to be no longer tolerated [typically to avoid the legal interest on a debt, contract, etc.) [O.E. *ūtlagian, geūtlagian* fr. *ūtlaga*, an outlaw]

out-law-ry (autlɔrɪ) *n.* (*hist.*) the process of outlawing ‖ the state of being outlawed [A.F. *utlagerie, utlarie*]

out-lay **1.** (autleɪ) *n.* expenditure, *crippling outlay on armaments* ‖ an instance of this, *an outlay of two months' wages* **2.** (autleɪ) *v.t. pres. part.* **out-lay-ing** *past* and *past part.* **out-laid** to expend (money)

out-let (autlet, autlɪt) *n.* an opening which provides a way to the outside, *the outlet of a water pipe, Poland's outlet to the sea* ‖ a means of channeling, *an outlet for one's energies* ‖ a stream flowing from a lake or larger stream etc ‖ (*commerce*) a market for goods ‖ (*Am.*—*Br.* point) a pair of terminals in an electric wiring system at which current may be taken for use

out-li-er (autlaɪər) *n.* (*geol.*) a separate part of a rock formation detached from the principal part by erosion

out-line (autlaɪn) **1.** *n.* a line or lines bounding the outer limits of a figure, *the outline of a triangle* or a solid object seen as a plane figure, *the outline of a tree* ‖ the shape defined by such bounding lines, *fill in the outline in red* ‖ a sketch showing only the outer bounding lines ‖ a rough draft of a plan, scheme of work etc. ‖ a short summary, often in note form and omitting detail, *an outline of a syllabus* ‖ a compendious presentation of general features, *an outline of history* ‖ (*pl.*) general principles or chief elements of a subject, *the outlines of English common law* **in outline** drawn etc. so as to show only the outer bounding lines ‖ indicating only the most significant matters **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **out-lin-ing** *past* and *past part.* **out-lined** to draw or mark the outline of ‖ to give the main points of, *to outline a plan*

out-live (autliv) *pres. part.* **out-liv-ing** *past* and *past part.* **out-lived** *v.t.* to live longer than, survive ‖ to live down, *to outlive a disgrace*

out-look (autluk) *n.* a prospect or view, *the house has a pleasant outlook* ‖ a prospect for the future, *a bad outlook for employment* ‖ a way of looking at things, *a narrow outlook on life*

out-ly-ing (autlaɪɪŋ) *adj.* lying away from the center, *outlying troops* ‖ remote, *outlying villages*

out-ma-neu-ver, out-ma-nœu-vre (autmənuvər) *pres. part.* **out-ma-neu-ver-ing, out-ma-nœu-vring** *past* and *past part.* **out-ma-neu-vered, out-ma-nœu-vred** *v.t.* to win strategic advantage over by a tactical maneuver ‖ to put oneself by cleverness or smartness in a stronger position than

out-match (autmætʃ) *v.t.* to be more than a match for, outdo

out-mod-ed (autmóudɪd) *adj.* left behind by changes or developments, *outmoded practices* ‖ no longer widely accepted, *outmoded doctrines* ‖ not fashionable, *outmoded dress* [trans. of F *démodé*]

out-most (autmoust) *adj.* outermost [var. of older *utmest*, utmost]

out-num-ber (autnʌmbər) *v.t.* to be greater than in number

out of *prep.* from the inside of, *out of the house* ‖ from the total of, *10 out of 15* ‖ away from, *out of town* ‖ beyond the reach of, *out of sight* ‖ outside the state or condition of, *out of wedlock* ‖ from (a material etc.), *built out of stone, can you get a skirt out of it?* ‖ due to, *out of hatred* ‖ not having any more of, *out of breath* ‖ (of a foal) born of (a specified dam)

out-of-bounds (autəvbáundz) *adj.* and *adv.* (*sports*) beyond the limits of the area within which play is legal ‖ *adj.* unacceptable, e.g. as regards behavior

out-of-date (autəvdeɪt) *adj.* old-fashioned, *out of date clothes* ‖ not current, defective in regard to the present situation, *an out of date guide book*

out-of-door (autəvdɔr, autəvdour) *adj.* outdoor

out-of-doors (autəvdɔrz, autəvdourz) **1.** *adj.* out-of-door **2.** *n.* everywhere outside the house ‖ the countryside

out of doors *adv.* outdoors

out-of-pock-et (autəvpɒkɪt) *adj.* (*Br.* of expenses) actually paid for by the person concerned

out-of-the-way (autəvðəweɪ) *adj.* distant, isolated ‖ unusual ‖ (*Br., pop.*, of price, esp. neg.) [illegible]

out-pa-tient (autpeɪʃənt) *n.* a person who is treated, but not lodged and fed, in a hospital (opp. INPATIENT)

out-play (autpleɪ) *v.t.* to play a game better than (a opponent)

out-point (autpɔɪnt) *v.t.* to score more points in (a boxing match) than (an opponent) ‖ to sail closer to the wind than (an opponent in a race etc.)

out-port (autpɔrt, autpourt) *n.* a port outside a town or other port

out-post (autpoust) *n.* (*mil.*) a position held by a detachment in front of the main body of troops to prevent surprise action ‖ (*mil.*) the soldiers holding this position ‖ a military base established by agreement in another country ‖ a settlement on a frontier or in a remote area

out-pour-ing (autpɔrɪŋ, autpourɪŋ) *n.* the act of pouring out ‖ [illegible] poured out

out-put (autput) *n.* the total product of a factory, mill etc. ‖ the amount produced of a specified product ‖ the amount produced by an individual or by one machine ‖ the amount of energy delivered by a machine ‖ the creative work of an artist, *a large output of film music*

output system the portion of a computer or other device that provides data, e.g., paper, tape [illegible]

out-rage (autreɪdʒ) **1.** *n.* a violent attack, esp. on people's rights or feelings or property ‖ a flagrant offense against order or dignity or against principles ‖ a feeling of angry resentment provoked by great injustice or offense to one's dignity **to do outrage to** to outrage **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **out-rag-ing** *past* and *past part.* **out-raged** to subject to an outrage ‖ to make furious or angrily resentful [O.F. *ultrage, outrage, outrage*]

out-ra-geous (autreɪdʒəs) *adj.* constituting an outrage ‖ (*pop.*) extravagant, outre, *an outrageous fashion* [O.F. *outrageus, oultrageus*]

out-range (autreɪndʒ) *v.t. pres. part.* **out-rang-ing** *past* and *past part.* **out-ranged** *v.t.* to go beyond in range

out-rank (autræŋk) *v.t.* to have a higher rank or [illegible]

ou-tré (u:treɪ) *adj.* (*of* dress, opinions etc.) exaggerated [illegible] ‖ mildly shocking [F.]

out-reach (autri:tʃ) *n.* **1.** the area of activities beyond the normal **2.** the distant uninhabited areas, e.g., in Australia **3.** (*social service*) provision of services to those unable to seek them

out-ride (autraɪd) *pres. part.* **out-rid-ing** *past* **out-rode** (autroud) *past part.* **out-rid-den** (autrɪdn) *v.t.* to ride faster or better than ‖ to ride out (e.g. a storm)

out-rid-er (autraɪdər) *n.* a person riding alongside or ahead of someone as protection or to clear the way

out-rig-ger (autrɪgər) *n.* [illegible] of wood etc., e.g. from a mast to extend a sail or from a building to support a hoisting tackle ‖ a projecting metal bracket bearing the oarlock of a sculling boat to give greater leverage ‖ a pro- [illegible]

out-right **1.** (autraɪt, autraɪt) *adv.* not by installments or degrees, once for all, *to destroy outright* ‖ openly, straightforwardly, *tell him outright* **2.** *adj.* (autraɪt) thorough, downright, *outright denial* ‖ complete, *outright fraud*

out-run (autrʌn) *pres. part.* **out-run-ning** *past* **out-ran** (autræn) *past part.* **out-run** (autrʌn) *v.t.* to run faster than (a rival) ‖ [illegible] than (a rival)

out-reach (autri:tʃ) *v.t.* to [illegible] ‖ to [illegible] faster than (a rival) ‖ (*fig.*) to go beyond the limits of, *his ambition outran his talents*

out-sell (autsel) *pres. part.* **out-sell-ing** *past part.* **out-sold** (autsould) *v.t.* to sell more than (of a product) to exceed (another) in sales

out-set (autset) *n.* the first stage, the beginning

out-shine (autʃaɪn) *pres. part.* **out-shin-ing** *past* and *past part.* **out-shone** (autʃoun), **out-shined** *v.t.* to shine brighter than ‖ to surpass, *she out shone all rivals*

out-shoot (autʃu:t) *pres. part.* **out-shoot-ing** *past* and *past part.* **out-shot** (autʃɒt) *v.t.* to surpass in shooting

out-side (autsaɪd, autsaɪd) **1.** *n.* the surface, exterior, outer parts ‖ the space or region situated beyond a boundary, or other limit ‖ external appearance ‖ superficial aspect **at the outside** (or **very outside**) at the most, *there were 20 people there at the outside* **2.** *adj.* on, of or nearer the outside ‖ of, pertaining to or being the outer side of a curve, circle etc., *the outside wheel* ‖ carried on out-of-doors, *outside activities* ‖ (*Br., radio or television*) originating away from the studio ‖ from a source other than some specified or understood group, *an outside opinion* ‖ involving an extreme limit, *an outside estimate* ‖ not connected with one's main work or preoccupation, *outside interests* ‖ (of a chance) just [illegible] **3.** *adv.* on or to the outside ‖ out-of-doors **4.** *prep.* on or to the outer side of, *wait outside the office* ‖ beyond the limits of, *outside the town* ‖ apart from, other than, *no one knows outside the family*

out-sid-er (autsaɪdər) *n.* a person not included in some particular group, party, clique etc. ‖ *Br.* a person not [illegible] ‖ a competitor, horse, athlete etc. believed to have only an outside chance in a race

out-size (autsaɪz) **1.** *n.* an unusually large size of clothing ‖ an article of clothing of such a size **2.** *adj.* uncommonly large

out-skirts (autskɔrts) *pl. n.* outlying parts remote from the center

out-smart (autsmɑrt) *v.t.* to outwit

out-spo-ken (autspoukən) *adj.* said without fear of the consequences, *outspoken criticism* ‖ not conventionally or prudently reticent, *an outspoken book*

out-spread (autspred) **1.** *pres. part.* **out-spread-ing** *past* and *past part.* **out-spread** *v.t.* and (*rhet.*) to spread out **2.** *adj.* (*rhet.*) stretched or spread out

out-stand-ing (autstændɪŋ) *adj.* conspicuous, standing out, *an outstanding feature of the landscape* ‖ remarkable, *an outstanding achievement* ‖ not yet settled or completed, *outstanding debts*

out-sta-tion (autsteɪʃən) *n.* an outlying station or settlement

out-stay (autsteɪ) *v.t.* to stay longer than ‖ to surpass in staying power **to outstay one's welcome** to stay longer than one's hosts wish

out-stretched (autstretʃt) *adj.* stretched out, *to lie outstretched*

out-strip (autstrɪp) *pres. part.* **out-strip-ping** *past* and *past part.* **out-stripped** *v.t.* to go at a quicker rate than and leave behind [OUT + obs. *strip*, to outstrip]

out-vote (autvout) *pres. part.* **out-vot-ing** *past* and *past part.* **out-vot-ed** *v.t.* to defeat by a majority of votes

out-ward (autwərd) **1.** *adj.* moving or directed toward the outside ‖ exterior, *the outward appearance of the house* ‖ superficial, *an outward appearance of calm* **2.** *adv.* towards the outside and away from the inside [O.E. *utweard*]

out-ward-bound (autwərdbaund) *adj.* (of a ship) traveling away from the home port

out-ward-ly (autwərdlɪ) *adv.* externally, *outwardly visible* ‖ on the surface, *outwardly calm*

out-wards (autwərdz) *adv.* outward [O.E.

Outward WATS a Bell System long distance [illegible] outgoing station-to-station calls within geographical service areas

out-wear (autwɛər) *pres. part.* **out-wear-ing** *past* **out-wore** (autwɔr, autwour) *past part.* **out-worn** (autwɔrn, autwourn) *v.t.* to last longer in use than, *this shirt will outwear three* [illegible]

out-weigh (autweɪ) *v.t.* [illegible] importance

out-wit (autwɪt) *pres. part.* **out-wit-ting** *past* and *past part.* **out-wit-ted** *v.t.* to defeat by cleverness or cunning

out-work (autwɜrk) *n.* a part of a defense system outside the principal fortifications ‖ work subcontracted by a business and done off the premises

out·worn (autwôrn, autwŭrn) *past part.* of OUTWEAR. *adj.* worn out; deprived of force by excessive use; *outworn quotations*; outlived;

OV (*acronym*) orbiter vehicle, a space vehicle

o·val (ōvəl) **1.** *adj.* having the form of an ellipse; egg-shaped **2.** *n.* an oval figure or shape [Mod. L. *ovalis* fr. *ovum* egg]

O·van·do Can·dia (ōvändōkändyä), Alfredo (1918–), Bolivian general, leader of the junta which deposed (1969) Siles Salinas shortly after the death of Gen. Rene Barrientos, and president (1969–70)

o·var·i·an (ōvârēən) *adj.* of or pertaining to an ovary or the ovaries [fr. Mod. L. *ovarium*,

o·va·ri·ec·to·my (ōvârēĕktəmē) *n.* (*surgery*) the excision of the ovaries [fr. Mod. L. *ovarium*, ovary + Gk. *ektomē*, excision]

o·va·ri·ot·o·my (ōvârēŏtəmē) *pl.* **o·va·ri·ot·o·mies** *n.* (*surgery*) the incision of the ovary; an ovariotomy [fr. Mod. L. *ovarium*, ovary + Gk. *tomē*, cutting]

female reproductive organs that produce eggs

TROGEN). These hormones are responsible for the production of female sexual characteristics

voice) and for the maintenance of the process of

the hollow chamber in which ovules are borne in angiospermous plants [fr. Mod. L. *ovarium* fr. *ovum* egg]

o·vate (ōvāt) *adj.* (*biol.*) egg-shaped (*bot.*, of leaves) shaped like the outline of an egg, with the broad end at the base [fr. L. *ovatus*]

o·va·tion (ōvāshən) *n.* an enthusiastic public welcome, esp. a spontaneous outburst of applause expressing this [fr. L. *ovatio* (*ovationis*) fr. *ovare*, to rejoice]

ov·en (ŭvən) *n.* an enclosed cavity of stone, brick, metal etc. for baking, roasting, heating or drying [O.E. *ofn*, *ofen*]

Furnarius, fam. *Furnariidae*, a genus of passerine birds native to South America. Their globular, oven-shaped nests, largely of clay and mud, have a winding entrance and inner partition. *Seiurus aurocapillus*, an American warbler

o·ver (ōvər) **1.** *prep.* above, *the umbrella over*

head over the desk; so as to cover, *ink spilled over the book*; so as to close, *stretched over the neck of the bottle*; in excess of, *over a thousand books*; while occupied with, *let's talk about it over a glass of beer*; near, *he dozed over the fire*; so as to dominate, influence, change the opinion of etc., *a mood has come over him*; in authority with respect to, *he rules over two million people*; in a relationship of superiority to, *he increased his lead over them*; across or above and to the other side of, *it flew over the field*; on the other side of, *he lives over the hill*; along, *drive over the new route*; by means of, *over the telephone*; throughout, in every part of, *she traveled over the whole Commonwealth*; during, *over several days*; more than, *over 100 pounds*; covered or submerged up to, *over his knees in water*; up to and including, *you must stay over Tom's birthday*; about, concerned, in regard to, *we quarreled over the color*; in preference to, *he chose the cheaper model over the more expensive one*;

against and across the top of, *she stumbled over at 2*;

across and down from an edge, height etc. expressing upward and outward motion from a container, *the milk boiled over*, so as to turn the upper surface toward and down, *fold it over*

afresh, *do it over again*; from one person to another, *hand over the keys* **3.** *adj.* in excess, *the total was five dollars over*‖ (*Br.*) remaining, left, *is there any soup over?* **4.** *n.* (*mil.*) a shot that falls beyond the target ‖ (*Br.*, esp. *pl.*) something in excess ‖ (*cricket*) the number of balls (usually six or eight) allowed between two calls of "over!" from the umpire and bowled from each wicket alternately ‖ (*cricket*) the play during this period [O.E. *ofer*]

over- *prefix* over (adj., prep., adv.)

o·ver·act (ōvərækt) *v.t.* to act (a part) in an exaggerated way ‖ *v.i.* to perform or act in an

over again one's future

over against as opposed to, in contradistinction to

o·ver·age (ōvərāj) *n.* (*commerce*) a surplus of goods

o·ver·age (ōvəreīj) *adj.* beyond a specified or

o·ver·all (ōvərôl) *n.* (*pl.*) loose trousers of durable material, with apron and shoulder straps, worn when doing heavy or dirty jobs ‖ (*Br.*) a coverall

overall *adj.* including everything, total, *the overall cost* ‖ from end to end, *overall length*

over and above in addition to, besides, *a sum over and above the original estimate*

over and over again and again, repeatedly

over and over again repeatedly

o·ver·arch (ōvərärch) *v.t.* to form an arch over ‖ *v.i.* to form an arch

o·ver·arm (ōvərärm) *adj.* (esp. *Br.*) done with the arm raised above the shoulder ‖ of a swimming stroke in which the arm is lifted out of the water over the shoulder

o·ver·awe (ōvərô) *pres. part.* **o·ver·aw·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·awed** *v.t.* to bring under submission or cause to feel humble by the effect of one's presence or manner or by majesty, beauty etc.

o·ver·bal·ance (ōvərbălənsə) *pres. part.* **o·ver·bal·anc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·balanced** *v.t.* to cause to lose balance ‖ *v.i.* to lose one's or its balance

o·ver·bear (ōvərbɛər) *pres. part.* **o·ver·bear·ing** *past* **o·ver·bore** (ōvərbôr, ōvərbour) *past part.* **o·ver·borne** (ōvərbôrn, ōvərbourn) *v.t.* to bear down by greater force, weight, determination etc. *v.t.* to bear excessively (e.g. of a fruit tree) **o·ver·bear·ing** *adj.* aggressively masterful

o·ver·bid **1.** (ōvərbid) *v. pres. part.* **o·ver·bid·ding** *past and past part.* **o·ver·bid** *v.t.* to bid more than (someone) ‖ to bid more than the value of (something) (*Am.–Br.* overcall) to bid more than the value of (a hand of cards) ‖ (*Br., cards*) to overcall (a preceding bid or player) ‖ **2.** (ōvərbid) *n.* an instance of bidding more than someone or more than the value of something

o·ver·blown (ōvərblōun) *adj.* (*of* flowers) just past full bloom [fr. OVER- + obs. *blow*, to blossom]

overblown *adj.* blowzy ‖ (of style) pretentious, windy [fr. older *overblow*, to blow excessively]

o·ver·board (ōvərbôrd, ōvərbourd) *adv.* over the side of a ship etc., *to fall overboard* **to go overboard** to go to extremes

o·ver·bold (ōvərbould) *adj.* excessively bold

o·ver·book (ōvərbuk) *v.* to accept reservations beyond capacity, esp. for hotel and transportation facilities

o·ver·build (ōvərbild) *pres. part.* **o·ver·build·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·built** (ōvərbilt) *v.t.* to build in excess of needs, market capacity etc. *v.i.* to build more buildings than are

o·ver·bur·den (ōvərbɔ́rd'n) *v.t.* to load or burden to excess

o·ver·buy (ōvərbai) *pres. part.* **o·ver·buy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·bought** (ōvərbôt) *v.t.* to buy in quantities greater than the demand *v.i.* to buy to excess, esp. beyond one's means or

o·ver·call **1.** (ōvərkôl) *v.t.* (*cards*) to bid more than (the preceding bid or player) (*Br.*) to overbid (a hand of cards) **2.** (ōvərkôl) *n.* (*Br., cards*) a bid which is more than one's partner's bid (*cards*) a bid which is more than the preceding bid ‖ an overbid

o·ver·cap·i·tal·ize (ōvərkăpĭtəlīz) *pres. part.* **o·ver·cap·i·tal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·cap·i·tal·ized** of (a company etc.) higher than the actual cost or market value *v.t.* to put an unnecessarily large amount of capital in a business enter-

o·ver·cast **1.** (ōvərkæst, ōvərkŭst) *v.t. pres. part.* **o·ver·cast·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·cast** (*sewing*) to stitch (raw edges) to prevent unraveling **2.** (ōvərkæst, ōvərkŭst) *adj.* cloudy, covered with clouds

o·ver·cen·tral·i·za·tion (ōvərsĕntrəlĭzēĭshən) *n.* excessive concentration of power or control at one point, usu. at headquarters

o·ver·charge **1.** (ōvərtʃŭrdʒ) *v. pres. part.* **o·ver·charg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·charged** *v.t.* to charge (someone) too high a price ‖ to charge (an amount) in excess of a specified price ‖ to load too highly with electricity, explosive etc., or as if with these, *to overcharge a story with emotion* ‖ *v.t.* to charge excessively **2.** (ōvərtʃŭrdʒ) *n.* an excessive charge

o·ver·choice (ōvərtʃōis) *n.* availability of too many choices

o·ver·cloud (ōvərklaud) *v.t.* to cover over with clouds or shadows ‖ to be a worrying or saddening presence in, *fear of madness overclouded her last years*

o·ver·coat (ōvərkout) *n.* a warm coat worn over ordinary clothes in cold weather

o·ver·come (ōvərkʌm) *pres. part.* **o·ver·com·ing** *past* **o·ver·came** (ōvərkeim) *past part.* **o·ver·come** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to conquer, *to overcome one's enemies* ‖ to get the better of, *sleep overcame him* ‖ to overpower or overwhelm (a person) physically, *he was overcome by the gas fumes* or emotionally, *she was overcome by fear* [O.E. *ofercuman*]

o·ver·con·fi·dent (ōvərkɒnfidənt) *adj.* more confident than is warranted

o·ver·con·tain (ōvərkəntéin) *v.* excessive restraint, e.g., of emotions

o·ver·crop (ōvərkrɒp) *pres. part.* **o·ver·crop·ping** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·cropped** *v.t.* to exhaust the fertility of (a piece of land) by taking too many crops from it

o·ver·crowd (ōvərkraud) *v.t.* to crowd more people or things in (a given space) than there is room for or than is desirable or permitted

o·ver·cul·ture (ōvərkʌltʃər) *n.* the underlying culture of a society

o·ver·de·vel·op (ōvərdɪvéləp) *v.t.* to develop too much ‖ (*photog.*) to develop (a plate or film) for too long or at too high a temperature etc.

o·ver·do (ōvərdu:) *pres. part.* **o·ver·do·ing** *past* **o·ver·did** (ōvərdid) *past. part.* **o·ver·done** (ōvərdʌn) *v.t.* to exaggerate, carry too far, *he rather overdid his gratitude* ‖ (esp. *past part.*) to cook too long **to overdo it** to overtax one's strength ‖ to make too great a display

o·ver·dose **1.** (ōvərdous) *v.t. pres. part.* **o·ver·dos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·dosed** to give an excessive dose to **2.** (ōvərdous) *n.* an excessive dose

o·ver·draft (ōvərdræft, ōvərdruft) *n.* the overdrawing of a bank account ‖ the sum overdrawn (*Br.* esp. **o·ver·draught**) a draft passing over a fire in a furnace

overdraft checking account (*banking*) a checking account that permits drawing of checks in excess of credit balance up to a preset amount

o·ver·draw (ōvərdrɔ́) *pres. part.* **o·ver·draw·ing** *past* **o·ver·drew** (ōvərdru:) *past part.* **o·ver·drawn** (ōvərdrɔn) *v.t.* to write a bank check for more money than is in (one's account) ‖ to exaggerate, *the characters in the novel were heavily overdrawn* ‖ *v.t.* to overdraw a bank account

o·ver·dress (ōvərdres) *v.t.* to dress (someone) too showily or too smartly ‖ *v.i.* to dress in this way

o·ver·drive **1.** (ōvərdraiv) *n.* a system of very high gearing to save waste of a car's engine power at high speeds. An automatic transmission gear passes a higher speed to the propeller shaft than the speed maintained by the engine **2.** *v.t.* (ōvərdraiv) *pres. part.* **o·ver·driv·ing** *past* **o·ver·drove** (ōvərdrouv) *past part.* **o·ver·dri·ven** (ōvərdrivən) to overwork

o·ver·dub (ōvərdʌb) *v.* (*acoustics*) to add instrumental portions or voices to a finished

o·ver·due (ōvərdu:, ōvərdju:) *adj.* not paid by

behind the scheduled time of arrival, *the plane is overdue* ‖ more than ready, *overdue for independence*

o·ver·eat (ōvəri:t) *pres. part.* **o·ver·eat·ing** *past* **o·ver·ate** (ōvəreit, *Br.* also ōvəret) *past part.* **o·ver·eat·en** (ōvəri:t'n) *v.t.* to eat to the point of satiety and then eat more

o·ver·ed·u·cate (ōvəredʒukeit) *v.* to train to an unneeded capacity

Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

o·ver·em·pha·size (ouvərémfəsaiz) *pres. part.* **o·ver·em·pha·siz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·em·pha·sized** *v.t.* to put undue emphasis on

o·ver·em·ploy·ment (ouvərimplɔimənt) *n.* (*econ.*) the condition of having more jobs available than there is labor to fill them

o·ver·es·ti·mate 1. (ouvəréstəmeit) *v.* *pres. part.* **o·ver·es·ti·mat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·es·ti·mat·ed** *v.t.* to put the value, amount etc. of (something) too high ‖ *v.i.* to make too high an estimate 2. (ouvəréstəmit) *n.* an estimate that is too high

o·ver·ex·ploi·ta·tion (ouvərikˌsplɔitéiʃən) *n.* (*ecol.*) the removal of a natural resource faster than it can be replaced

o·ver·ex·pose (ouvərikspóuz) *pres. part.* **o·ver·ex·pos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·ex·posed** *v.t.* to expose excessively ‖ (*photog.*) to expose (a film etc.) for longer than is desirable

o·ver·fire air (ouvərfaiərˌeər) air forced into the top of an incinerator to fan the flame

o·ver·flow (ouvərflou) *v.t.* (of liquids) to flow over the brim of, *the river overflowed its banks* ‖ to flood, *the river overflowed the surrounding countryside* ‖ *v.i.* to flood, spill over ‖ to be abundant, *their generosity overflows* [O.E. *oferflowan*]

o·ver·flow (óuvərflou) *n.* a flowing over ‖ something which flows over ‖ an outlet or receptacle for excess fluids

o·ver·glaze 1. (ouvərgleiz, ouvərgleiz) *v.t.* *pres. part.* **o·ver·glaz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·glazed** to glaze over, e.g. in painting, pottery etc. 2. (ouvərgleiz) *n.* a glaze applied over another glaze 3. *adj.* (ouvərgleiz) done on glaze, *overglaze painting*

o·ver·grown (óuvərgróun) *adj.* grown over with rank weeds etc., *an overgrown garden* ‖ grown to an excessive size [past part. of older *overgrow*]

o·ver·growth (óuvərgrouθ) *n.* excessive growth ‖ dense vegetation, esp. of weeds, *a rank overgrowth of nettles*

o·ver·hand (óuvərhænd) 1. *adj.* thrown or executed with the hand above shoulder level ‖ sewn with stitches over two edges forming a seam 2. *adv.* in an overhand way 3. *n.* an overhand stroke or delivery an overhand seam 4. *v.t.* to sew with overhand stitches **o·ver·hand·ed** *adj.* and *adv.* overhand

o·ver·hang 1. (ouvərhæŋ) *v.* *pres. part.* **o·ver·hang·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·hung** (ouvərhʌŋ) *v.t.* to jut out over, *medieval houses overhung the street* ‖ *v.i.* to project 2. (ouvərhæŋ) *n.* the part or amount that hangs over

o·ver·haul 1. (ouvərhɔl) *v.t.* to examine thoroughly and repair or correct defects in ‖ (esp. *naut.*) to overtake ‖ (*naut.*) to loosen (a rope) by hauling it through the block in the opposite direction to that in which it was hoisted ‖ (*naut.*) to release the blocks of (a tackle) 2. (ouvərhɔl) *n.* a thorough examination followed by the necessary repairs, renovations etc

o·ver·head (óuvərhed) 1. *adj.* located, working etc. above one's head ‖ (of expenses) due to charges necessary to the carrying on of a business 2. *n.* (*collect.*) expenses which are a general charge to a business and cannot be allotted to a particular job or process (e.g. rent, light, depreciation, administration, insurance, as opposed to materials, wages etc.) ‖ (*Br.*) an item of such expenditure 3. *adv.* (ouvərhed) above one's head

o·ver·hear (ouvərhiər) *pres. part.* **o·ver·hear·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·heard** (ouvərhɔ:rd) *v.t.* to hear (conversation etc.) accidentally or by eavesdropping

o·ver·heat (ouvərhi:t) *v.t.* to become too hot ‖ *v.t.* to cause to become too hot ‖ to cause to become cross and excited

o·ver·hit (ouvərhit) *v.* (*sports*) to strike harder than necessary, e.g., a tennis ball

o·ver·housed (ouvərhauzd) *adj.* having excess or excessive housing accommodations

O·ver·ijs·sel (ouvəráis'l) a province (area 1,254 sq. miles, pop. 1,027,836) of the E. Netherlands. Capital: Zwolle

o·ver·in·dulge (ouvərindʌldʒ) *pres. part.* **o·ver·in·dulg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·in·dulged** *v.t.* to treat with inordinate indulgence ‖ *v.i.* to indulge in something (esp. food, drink) to excess

o·ver·in·flat·ed (ouvərinfléitid) *adj.* excessively overstated

o·ver·in·ter·pre·ta·tion (ouvərintɔ:rpritéiʃən) *n.* interpreting beyond the meanings intended

o·ver·issue (ouvəríʃu:) *v.t.* *pres. part.* **o·ver·issu·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·issued** to issue (a bond, bill etc.) in excess of the authorized amount or available capital 2. *v.t.* *pres. part.* **o·ver·issu·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·issued** to issue (a newspaper) to excess

o·ver·kept (ouvərkept) *adj.* (*Br.*) overfed, overlighted [past part. of older *overfeed*]

o·ver·kill (ouvərkil) *n.* (*mil.*) the capacity, in nuclear armament over and above what would be needed to destroy an enemy ‖ an instance of destruction using this capacity 2. *v.* to exert more force than necessary, e.g., having the effect of exposing oneself (to ridicule)

o·ver·lad·en (ouvərléid'n) *adj.* loaded or burdened too heavily

o·ver·land (ouvərlænd, ouvərlənd) 1. *adv.* by land rather than sea 2. *adj.* going or made entirely or partly by land

o·ver·lap 1. (ouvərlæp) *v.* *pres. part.* **o·ver·lap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·lapped** *v.t.* to cover partly ‖ to cover and extend beyond (*v.t.* to overlap each other) 2. *n.* (ouvərlæp) the part that overlaps or place of overlapping ‖ the extent of overlapping ‖ the part that overlaps

o·ver·lay 1. (ouvərlei) *v.t.* *pres. part.* **o·ver·lay·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·laid** (ouvərleid) to cover the surface of ‖ (*printing*) to put an overlay on or get the overlay ready for 2. *n.* (ouvərlei) a covering ‖ an ornamental covering of veneer etc. ‖ (*printing*) a layer of material used to correct happy-medium impression by correcting for differences of metal height etc. ‖ effect of transparent paper laid over e.g. a cartographer's rough map for corrections, to be indicated, or one bearing matter to be taken in connection with other matter, e.g. a grid to be placed over an air photograph

o·ver·lie (ouvərlai) *pres. part.* **o·ver·ly·ing** *past* **o·ver·lay** (ouvərlei) *past part.* **o·ver·lain** (ouvərlein) *v.t.* to lie over or on [early M.E. *oferliggen*]

o·ver·load 1. (ouvərloud) *v.t.* to load too heavily 2. (ouvərloud) *n.* a load, charge etc. which is excessive

o·ver·look (ouvərluk) *v.t.* to look over from above, *our house overlooks the valley* ‖ to decide not to punish, *to overlook someone's carelessness* ‖ to fail to notice, *he overlooked several errors* **o·ver·look·ed** *adj.* (ouvərlukt) unobserved

o·ver·lord (ouvərlɔrd) *n.* (*hist.*) a feudal superior from whom lords held land and to whom they owed service ‖ an absolute ruler

o·ver·ly (ouvərli) *adv.* excessively

o·ver·man (ouvərmæn) *pres. part.* **o·ver·man·ning** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·manned** *v.t.* to have or supply too many men for (a given purpose or place)

o·ver·man·tel (ouvərmænt'l) *n.* an ornamental structure above a fireplace, esp. a mantel

o·ver·mark (ouvərmɑrk) *v.* to give higher grades than are warranted

o·ver·mas·ter·ing (ouvərmæstərin, ouvərmɑstərin) *adj.* dominating, uncontrollable

o·ver·much (ouvərmʌtʃ) 1. *adv.* to any great degree, *he doesn't enjoy such occasions overmuch* 2. *adj.* too much, *there was overmuch drinking at the dance*

o·ver·nice (ouvərnais) *adj.* too scrupulous or particular

o·ver·night 1. (ouvərnait) *adv.* during or for the night ‖ during the night just past 2. (ouvərnait) *adj.* during the evening or night, *an overnight journey* ‖ lasting or staying one night, *overnight guests* ‖ used for a single night, *an overnight case* ‖ happening etc. in the space of one night, *overnight success*

o·ver·nu·tri·tion (ouvərnu:triʃən) *n.* overeating, overfeeding

o·ver·oc·cu·pied (ouvərɔkjupaid) *adj.* crowded

o·ver·pass 1. (ouvərpæs) *v.t.* to pass over 2. (ouvərpæs, ouvərpɑs) *n.* a flyover ‖ a raised crossing, e.g. of a road over a railroad 3. (ouvərpæs, ouvərpɑs) *pres. part.* **o·ver·pass·ing** *past* **o·ver·passed** *past part.* **o·ver·passed, o·ver·past** *v.t.* to pass over, travel over, go beyond (e.g. an area) ‖ to get through, surmount (e.g. a difficulty) ‖ to go beyond, surpass in amount, value etc. ‖ to overlook, omit

o·ver·per·form (ouvərpərfɔrm) *v.* exceeding the

o·ver·pop·u·late (ouvərpɔpjuleit) *v.t.* *pres. part.* **o·ver·pop·u·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·pop·u·lat·ed** to populate beyond the capacity of (a country etc.) to support adequately

o·ver·per·suad·ing *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·per·suad·ed** *v.t.* to persuade (someone) to come to one's own point of view even against his own inclinations or better judgment

o·ver·play (ouvərplei) *v.* to overact ‖ to play (a hand) too optimistically (*golf*) to strike a ball

o·ver·plus (ouvərplʌs) *n.* (*rare*) surplus

o·ver·pow·er (ouvərpáuər) *v.t.* to overcome physically, *he overpowered the thief, the heat overpowered him* ‖ to supply with more power than is usable or necessary

o·ver·pre·scribe (ouvərpriskráib) *v.* (*med.*) to prescribe more drugs than are required or necessary **o·ver·pre·scrip·tion** *n.* the practice

o·ver·pressure (ouvərpréʃər) *n.* (*mech.*) the pressure resulting from the blast wave of an explosion, positive when it exceeds atmospheric pressure, negative during the rarefaction of the wave when resulting pressures are less than atmospheric pressure 2. the atmospheric pressure above normal expressed in lbs per sq in., creating a blast wave in a nuclear explosion

o·ver·print 1. (ouvərprint) *v.t.* (*printing*) to print matter on top of something already printed *passive* to print matter on top of (something already printed) ‖ (*photog.*) to print too long or with excess of light ‖ to print too many copies of ‖ (*philately*) to make an overprint on (a stamp) 2. (ouvərprint) *n.* (*philately*) a word, device, figure etc. printed across the surface of a stamp to alter its value or use ‖ a stamp bearing such a print ‖ something printed over other printed matter

o·ver·prize (ouvərpráiz) *pres. part.* **o·ver·priz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·prized** *v.t.* to value excessively

o·ver·pro·duce (ouvərprədú:s, ouvərprədjú:s) *pres. part.* **o·ver·pro·duc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·pro·duced** *v.t.* to produce in excess of demand or predetermined goals **o·ver·pro·duc·tion** (ouvərprədʌkʃən) *n.*

o·ver·proof (ouvərpru:f) *adj.* having higher alcoholic content than proof spirit

o·ver·qual·i·fied (ouvərkwɔlifaid) *adj.* having background and/or abilities beyond those required for a situation, e.g., a job

o·ver·quan·ti·fi·ca·tion (ouvərkwɔntifikeiʃən) *n.* placing too much emphasis on the quantity involved in a process

o·ver·rate (ouvərreit) *pres. part.* **o·ver·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·rat·ed** *v.t.* to value or prize too highly ‖ (*Br.*) to rate (property) too highly

o·ver·reach (ouvərri:tʃ) *v.t.* to defeat (oneself or one's purposes) by being too ambitious, too clever, too grasping etc. ‖ *v.i.* (of a horse) to strike the forefoot with the hind hoof

o·ver·ride (ouvərraid) *pres. part.* **o·ver·rid·ing** *past* **o·ver·rode** (ouvərroud) *past part.* **o·ver·rid·den** (ouvərrid'n) *v.t.* to decide to disregard or go against ‖ to dominate, *fear overrode all other emotions* ‖ to ride (a horse) beyond its strength (of a broken bone) to overlap (another) [O.E. *oferridan* to ride across]

o·ver·ripe (ouvərraip) *adj.* too ripe

o·ver·rule (ouvərru:l) *pres. part.* **o·ver·rul·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·ruled** *v.t.* to give a legal decision or ruling about something which goes against (the decision or ruling of a lower authority)

o·ver·run 1. (ouvərrʌn) *v.t.* *pres. part.* **o·ver·run·ning** *past* **o·ver·ran** (ouvərræn) *past part.* **o·ver·run** (esp. *mil.*) to attack and obtain complete mastery over by weight of numbers, *they overran the enemy positions* ‖ to infest, *rats overran the house* ‖ to extend or go beyond (in space or time) ‖ (*printing*) to move (letters or words) from one line to another or a line or lines from one place to another, usually in addition or deletion 2. (ouvərrʌn) *n.* an overrunning, the amount of this ‖ a clear area beyond a runway

o·ver·sea 1. (ouvərsi:) *adv.* (*Br.*) overseas 2. (ouvərsi:) *adj.* (*Br.*) overseas

o·ver·seas 1. (ouvərsi:z) *adv.* beyond the sea 2. (ouvərsi:z) *adj.* of or pertaining to countries or peoples on the other side of the sea

o·ver·see (ouvərsi:) *pres. part.* **o·ver·see·ing** *past* **o·ver·saw** (ouvərsɔ:) *past part.* **o·ver·seen** (ouvərsi:n) *v.t.* to supervise ‖ *v.i.* to be in charge of work, a foreman or supervisor [O.E. *ofersēon*]

o·ver·sell (ouvərsel) *pres. part.* **o·ver·sell·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver·sold** (ouvərsould) *v.t.* (*commerce*) to sell more of (a commodity, stock etc.) than one can deliver or that can be bought ‖ to make excessive claims for ‖ (*pop.*) to cause (someone) to expect something better than the reality

o·ver·sew (ouvərsou) *pres. part.* **o·ver·sew·ing** *past* **o·ver·sewed** *past part.* **o·ver·sewed, o·ver·sewn** (ouvərsoun) *v.t.* to sew with overcasting stitches

over-sewn (ōvərsōn') *v.t.* to sew (a seam) of
tical stitches passing over the outside edge of

o·ver-sha·dow (ōvərshăd'ō) *v.t.* to cast a shade
merit, because of detrimental comparisons, *he*

o·ver-shoe (ōvərshōō') *n.* a shoe or boot worn over a shoe for warmth or protection against

o·ver-shoot (ōvərshōōt') (*pres. part.* **o·ver-shoot·ing**; *past* and *past part.* **o·ver-shot**)
to shoot over or beyond (a mark), *the bullet overshot its target* to miss an objective because of aiming too far or for too much to pass beyond in error, *the plane overshot the airfield* **to overshoot the mark** to overdo something, go too far **to overshoot oneself** to attempt more than one can accomplish

o·ver-shot (ōvərshŏt') *adj.* having the upper jaw or lip projecting over the lower one, e.g. in certain breeds of dog (of a wheel) turned by water flowing from above

o·ver-side 1. (ōvərsīd') *adv.* of loading or unloading ships over the side, i.e. into or from lighters not directly onto a quay **2.** (ōvərsīd') *adj.* done over the side of a ship

o·ver-sight (ōvərsīt') *n.* failure to notice something or an instance of this supervision, *he has general oversight of the works*

o·ver-size 1. (ōvərsīz') *adj.* of a size larger than normal **2.** (ōvərsīz') *n.* a size that is larger than normal

o·ver-skirt (ōvərskûrt') *n.* an outer skirt worn over and often only partly concealing the skirt or trousers under it

o·ver-slip (ōvərslĭp') *n.* a slipping over something that is slipped over, e.g. surplus popula

o·ver-spend (ōvərspĕnd') (*pres. part.* **o·ver-spend·ing**; *past* and *past part.* **o·ver-spent**)

o·ver-spill (ōvərspĭl') *n.* a spilling over something that is spilled over, e.g. surplus popula

spread·ing *past* and *past part.* **o·ver-spread**) *v.t.* to spread over, cover the surface of (O.E.

o·ver-state (ōvərstāt') (*pres. part.* **o·ver-stat·ing**; *past* and *past part.* **o·ver-stat·ed**) *v.t.* to

ping *pres. t.* and *past part.* **o·ver-stepped** *v.t.* to

o·ver-take (ōvərtāk') (*pres. part.* **over-tak·ing**; *past* **o·ver-took** (ōvərtŏōk') *past part.* **o·ver-tak·en** (ōvərtākən) *v.t.* (*Br.*) to pass (another vehicle etc. going in the same direction as oneself) to catch up with, *he overtook me and we had a long talk*; to happen to or come upon suddenly and usually disagreeably, *a storm overtook them two hours later*; to catch up with and do better than (in competition), *exports have already overtaken last year's figure* | *v.i.* (*Br.*) to pass a vehicle traveling in the same direction as

o·ver-talk (ōvərtôk') *n.* (*colloq.*) excessive talk

o·ver-tax (ōvərtăks') *v.t.* to strain by making excessive demands on, *to overtax one's strength* to tax excessively

o·ver-tech·nol·o·gize (ōvərtĕknŏlə-jīz') *v.* to rely excessively on technology (vs. human factors)

o·ver-the-coun·ter drug (ōvərthəkoun'tər drŭg) a drug sold directly to the public without prescription e.g., aspirin *also* OTC drug

o·ver-the-falls (ōvərthəfôlz') *n.* (*surfing*) maneuver over the crest of a wave

over-the-ho·ri·zon radar (ōvərthəhôrə'zən rādär') (*mil.*) a radar device in which beams are reflected from ionosphere layers; used to detect ballistic missiles

o·ver·throw (ōvərthrō') (*pres. part.* **over·throw·ing** *past* **o·ver-threw** (ōvərthrōō') *past part.* **o·ver-thrown** (ōvərthrōn') to cause to fall from power, *to overthrow a government*
intended (*rhet.*) to upset, overturn, *he overthrew the idols in the temple* **2.** (ōvərthrō') *n.* an overthrowing or being overthrown, (*cricket*) a
thus allowing further runs (*baseball*) a throw which misses its intended receiver, resulting in an error

o·ver-time (ōvərtīm') **1.** *n.* extra time worked, beyond regular hours money paid for such work (*sports*) extra playing time beyond the usual fixed limits of the game when the score is a tie **2.** *adv.* beyond the usual hours (*sports*) beyond the usual playing time **3.** *adj.* for overtime, *overtime pay* **4.** (ōvərtīm') *v.t. pres. part.* **o·ver-tim·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver-timed** to
photographic exposure

o·ver-tone (ōvərtōn') *n.* (*mus.*) one of the tones above the fundamental tone in a harmonic series the color of light reflected, e.g. by a paint film an implication or suggestion evoked by language

o·ver-top (ōvərtŏp') *pres. part.* **o·ver-top·ping** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver-topped** *v.t.* to rise above the top of to prevail over, go beyond in importance, quality of performance etc

o·ver-train (ōvərtrān') *v.t.* to cause to lose con-

o·ver-trick (ōvərtrĭk') *n.* (*cards*) a trick over the number of tricks bid or needed

o·ver-trump (ōvərtrŭmp') *v.t.* (*cards*) to play a higher trump than that of (another player) *v.i.* (*cards*) to play a higher trump than one already

o·ver·ture (ōvərtyŏor, ōvərchər) *n.* a preliminary proposal or a formal offer intended to

o·ver-turn 1. (ōvərtûrn') *v.t.* to turn over, upset (overthrow, e.g. a government) *v.i.* to turn over, upset **2.** (ōvərtûrn') *n.* an overturning or being overturned (*meteor.*) the complete circulation or mixing of upper and lower waters of

o·ver-val·ue (ōvərvăl'yōō) (*pres. part.* **o·ver-val·u·ing**

o·ver-view (ōvərvyōō') *n.* a general survey

o·ver-ween·ing (ōvərwē'nĭng) *adj.* arrogant,

o·ver·whelm (ōvərhwĕlm', ōvərwĕlm') *v.t.* to submerge suddenly by irresistible force, *the village was overwhelmed by a tidal wave* to overpower, the *defense was overwhelmed by superior numbers*; to leave emotionally too moved for speech or expression, *his generosity overwhelmed us* [OVER+ older *whelm*, to roll]

o·ver-wind (ōvərwīnd') (*pres. part.* **o·ver-wind·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·ver-wound** (ōvərwound') *v.t.* to wind (e.g. a watch spring) too much or too tightly (*elec.*) to wind (a magnet) so that magnetic saturation demands less

o·ver-work (ōvərwûrk') **1.** *v.t.* to work excessively to use too often, to *overwork an expression* to weary or exhaust with too much work *v.i.* to work too hard **2.** *n.* work in such quantity that mental or physical health is endangered or affected

o·ver-wrought (ōvərrôt') *adj.* worked up, under great nervous tension, *an overwrought child* much too elaborate, *an overwrought style* [older past part. of OVERWORK]

O·vid (ŏvĭd) (Publius Ovidius Naso, 43 B.C.–c. 17 A.D.), Latin poet. His polished, witty poetry, written chiefly in elegiac couplets, treats mainly of three subjects: passion and desire ('Amores', 'Ars amatoria'), mythology ('Metamorphoses', 'Fasti') and the sorrows of exile

o·vi·duct (ōvĭdŭkt') *n.* (*anat., zool.*) a tube carrying eggs (ova) from the ovary to the exterior and often possessing modified regions, e.g. the uterus or a region where shell is produced by specialized secretions [fr. M.L. or Mod. L. *ovi-*

O·vie·do (ōvyĕ'dō, *Span.* ōvyĕ'ðō) a province (area 4,205 sq. miles, pop. 1,127,007) of N. Spain its capital (pop. 175,400), center of the region's coal and iron ore mining, with iron and steel, chemical, textile and food-processing industries. University (1604). It was the capital of Asturias

o·vi·form (ōvĭfôrm') *adj.* ovoid [fr. L. *ovum*, *ovi-* egg+*forma* form]

o·vine (ōvīn') *adj.* of or related to sheep [fr. L.

o·vip·a·rous (ōvĭpərəs) *adj.* (*zool.*) producing eggs which hatch outside the maternal body (cf. OVOVIVIPAROUS, cf. VIVIPAROUS) describing reproduction by such eggs **o·vi·par·i·ty** (ōvĭpărĭtē') *n.* [fr. L. *oviparus* fr. *ovum*, *egg*+*parere*, to bring forth]

o·vi·pos·it (ōvəpŏzĭt, ōvəpōzĭt) *v.i.* (*zool.*, esp. of insects) to lay eggs [fr. L. *ovum*, egg+*ponere* (*positus*), to place]

o·vi·pos·i·tor (ōvəpŏzĭtər, ōvəpōzĭtər) *n.* a specialized organ of female insects for depositing eggs, often capable of piercing animals or plants to deposit eggs inside them a tubular extension of the genital orifice in fish [fr. L. *ovum* egg+*positor*, a placer fr. *ponere*, to

o·vi·sac (ōvĭsăk') *n.* (*zool.*) an egg capsule or receptacle, e.g. a Graafian follicle [fr. L. *ovum*, egg+SAC]

o·void (ōvoid') **1.** *adj.* egg-shaped **2.** *n.* an egg-shaped body or surface [fr. Mod. L. *ovoides* fr.

o·vo·lo (ōvəlō') *pl.* **o·vo·li** (ōvəlī') *n.* (*archit.*) a convex, rounded molding, a quarter circle (Roman) or quarter ellipse (Greek) in section [fr. older Ital. *ovolo*, dim. of *ovo*, *uovo*, egg]

o·vo·tes·tis (ōvōutĕstĭs) *pl.* **o·vo·tes·tes** (ōvōutĕstēz') *n.* a hermaphrodite reproductive and endocrine gland produced in some animals, e.g. frogs, and in certain gastropods (OVARY, *TESTICLE) [Mod. L. fr. L. *ovum*, egg+*testis*, testi-

o·vo·vi·vip·a·rous (ōvōvīvĭpərəs) *adj.* (*zool.*, of many insects, some snails, a few reptiles etc.) producing eggs with definite shells, which hatch within the maternal body (cf. OVIPAROUS
egg, VIVIPAROUS)

o·vu·lar (ŏvyələr) *adj.* relating to an ovule [fr. Mod. L. *ovularis* fr. *ovulum*, ovule]

o·vu·late (ŏvyəlāt') (*pres. part.* **o·vu·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·vu·lat·ed**) *v.i.* to produce an egg or eggs, or to discharge them from the ovary [fr.

o·vule (ōvyōōl') *n.* the structure within the ovary in seed plants containing the embryo sac and egg. It develops into the seed after fertilization [F
ovule
the usually nonmotile female haploid gamete a mature egg or egg cell, esp. of mammals, fish or

owe (ou) *pres. part.* **ow·ing** *past* and *past part.* **owed** *v.t.* to have an obligation to pay or repay (money etc.) in return for money etc. that one has received ‖ to have or bear (a personal feeling) toward someone, *to owe someone gratitude* ‖ to be or feel obliged to render (something), *to owe allegiance to one's country* ‖ to have, enjoy etc. (something) as a result of the action, existence etc. of a specified person, cause etc., *she owes her life to the doctors* ‖ *v.i.* to be in debt, *he still owes for his piano* [O.E. *āgan*, to own]

O·wen (ouən), Robert (1771–1858), British social reformer and socialist. A successful cotton manufacturer, he acquired mills at New Lanark in Scotland (1799), which he ran on model lines, limiting working hours, providing good housing and education, and establishing one of the first cooperative stores. He campaigned for social legislation and was partly responsible for the Factory Act of 1819. He formed the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union (1833). In 'New View of Society' (1813) he expounded the view that character is formed by social environment, and he advocated the cooperative system

Owen Falls a waterfall near the exit of the Nile from Lake Victoria, Uganda. A large dam here converts the lake into a reservoir for Egypt and the Sudan, and produces hydroelectric power for Uganda and Kenya

Owens (ouənz), Jesse (1913–80), U.S. track star, best known for his outstanding performance in the 1936 Olympic Games in which he won four gold medals, placing first in the 100-m sprint, the 200-m sprint and the broad jump. He was also a member of the winning U.S. 400-m relay team. He also achieved the finest one-day performance in track history (May 25, 1935), when he equaled the 100-yd dash world record at 9.4 sec. and set a new world long-jump record of 26ft 8.25in (8.13m) that stood for 25 years. He also set records in the 220-yd dash (20.3 sec.) and the 220-yd low hurdles (22.6 sec.)

ow·ing (ouiŋ) *adj.* due to be paid, *a small sum is still owing* **owing to** as a result of, caused by, *delay owing to traffic jam* [OWE]

owl (aul) *n.* a member of *Strigidae*, a large cosmopolitan family of nocturnal birds of prey. They have flattened faces and forward-facing eyes, hooked bills and powerful claws, and their soft, fluffy plumage allows them to fly noiselessly ‖ a solemn-appearing person, usually stupid [O.E. *ūle*]

owl·et (áulit) *n.* *Athene noctua*, a small European owl ‖ a young owl

owl·ish (áuliʃ) *adj.* (*of* a person, or his appearance) having characteristics suggestive of those of an owl

own (oun) **1.** *adj.* (usually following a possessive adj.) belonging to oneself or itself (often used to denote exclusive or particular possession or agency), *he brought his own lunch, he did it by his own effort* **to be one's own man** to be independent of the control or influence of others **2.** *n.* that which belongs to one or of one's own belonging to one, *to have no money of one's own* **on one's own** independent ‖ independently or without the help etc. of others, *can you finish on you own?* **to come into one's own** to get what rightly belongs to one (esp. recognition or prosperity) **to get one's own back** to get one's revenge, get even **to hold one's own** to maintain one's position or strength [O.E. *agen*, past part. of *āgan*, to own]

own *v.t.* to have, possess, be the proprietor of, *he owns the house and land* ‖ to acknowledge, *would he own his authorship of it?* ‖ *v.i.* (with 'to') to make an admission, *he owned to a sense of shame* **to own up** (*pop.*) to confess, admit guilt ‖ (*pop.*, with 'to') to confess frankly that one has committed a crime etc. **own·er, own·er·ship** *ns* [O.E. *agnian*, to seize, gain, win fr. *agen*, own]

own-brand (ounbrænd) *adj.* of a product carrying a private brand name, esp. that of a retailer, in contrast with an advertised brand

own-er-oc·cu·pied (ounərɔkjupaid) *adj.* lived in by the owner instead of by a rental tenant **own·er-oc·cu·pation** *n.* **own·er-oc·cu·pier** *n.*

ox (ɔks) *pl.* **ox·en** (ɔksən) *n.* a member of *Bos*, fam. *Bovidae*, esp. the adult castrated male of *B. taurus* kept as a draft animal or raised as food ‖ any of several animals of *Bos* and related genera, e.g. the bison, buffalo, yak [O.E. *oxa*]

ox·acill·in sodium (C₁₉H₁₈N₃O₅SNa) a synthetic penicillin (*pharm.*) effective against penicillin-resistant staphylococcic infections, marketed as Prostaphlin and Resistopen

ox·a·late (ɔksəleit) *n.* a salt or ester of oxalic acid [F.]

ox·al·ic acid (ɔksælik) a poisonous acid, $C_2O_4H_2$, found in plants of genus *Oxalis* and other plants, and also produced synthetically. It is used in dyeing, as a mordant, in bleaching, in metal polishing, and in the manufacture of oxalates

ox·a·lis (ɔksəlis) *n.* a member of *Oxalis*, fam. *Oxalidaceae*, a genus of plants of warm and tropical regions, including wood sorrel etc., having purple, pink or white flowers and leaves with an acid taste [L. fr. Gk fr. *oxys*, sour]

ox·az·e·pam (C₁₅H₁₁ClN₂O₂) (ɔksɛzəpæm) *n.* (*pharm.*) tranquilizing drug; marketed as Serax

ox·bow (ɔksbou) *n.* a collar for an ox, consisting of a U-shaped wooden frame, the upper ends of which pass through the bar of the yoke and are bent inward to hold in a curve of the neck within the bend

Ox·bridge·an, -ian (ɔksbridʒən) *adj.* showing the qualities of a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge University

ox·cart (ɔkskart) *n.* a cart drawn by an ox or oxen

oxen *pl.* of ox

Ox·en·stier·na (ɔksənʃiərnə), Count Axel Gustaffson (1583–1654), Swedish statesman. An extremely able diplomat, he wielded great influence in the Thirty Years' War as minister to Gustavus II and Christina

ox-eye daisy (ɔksai) *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, a perennial composite with a woody stock, long white ray florets and yellow disk florets. It is a common grassland plant in temperate regions ‖ the black-eyed Susan any member of *Heliopsis*, a genus of yellow-flowered perennial plants of North America

Ox·fam (*acronym*) Oxford Committee for Famine Relief

Ox·ford (ɔksfərd) the county town (pop. 117,400) of Oxfordshire, England, a county borough, on the Thames (here called the Isis), seat of Oxford University. Industries: printing, automobile engineering, steel works. Christ Church cathedral. 12th c.

ox·ford (ɔksfərd) a walking shoe laced above the instep ‖ a kind of cloth, usually cotton, used for shirts etc. [OXFORD, England]

Oxford and Asquith, 1st earl of [ASQUITH]

Oxford Group *Movement* [MORAL RE-ARMAMENT]

Oxford movement a 19th-c. reforming movement, also known as Tractarianism or Puseyism, within the Church of England. Led by Keble, Newman and Pusey, it began (1833) at Oxford University. It aimed at reaffirming the unbroken connection of the Church of England with the early Church, and at restoring the High Church ideal of the 17th c. Its views were publicized in 'Tracts for the Times' (1833–41), culminating in Newman's 'Tract 90' (1841) which attempted to interpret the Thirty-nine Articles in keeping with Roman Catholic doctrine. Through Anglo-Catholicism the movement has had a continuing effect on Anglican teaching, worship and ceremonial

Oxford, Provisions of (*Eng. hist.*) a scheme of government drawn up (1258) by the great council under the leadership of Simon de Montfort. It aimed at reforming central and local government and the king's household by appointing a baronial council to govern the country. Henry III's repudiation of the scheme precipitated the Barons' War (1264–6)

Ox·ford·shire (ɔksfərdʃiər, -ʃə) Oxon.) a county (area 749 sq. miles, pop. 541,800) in the S. Midlands of England. County town: Oxford

Oxford University a university in Oxford, England, consisting of 30 colleges. It was established as a center of learning c. 1167. University College was founded in 1249, Balliol in 1263 and Merton in 1264

ox·hide (ɔkshaid) leather made from the hide of an ox

ox·i·dase (ɔksideiz, ɔksideis) *n.* an enzyme causing oxidation of substrates by removal of hydrogen, combined with [illegible]

ox·i·da·tion [illegible] of hydrogen, or [illegible] ‖ (*chem.*) [illegible]

oxidation-reduction a chemical reaction (also called a redox reaction) in which one or more electrons are transferred from one ion, atom or molecule to another. All such reactions involve an oxidizing agent, which is reduced during the course of the reaction, and a reducing agent, which is oxidized

oxidation-reduction potential the potential (also called the redox potential) at which oxidation occurs at the anode and reduction occurs at the cathode in an electrochemical cell. This potential is referred to that of a standard hydrogen electrode (taken as zero)

oxidation state the degree of oxidation of an atom or ion, usually expressed by a positive or negative number representing the loss or gain of charge on each atom in a compound or complex ion, 0 representing the elemental state (VALENCY)

ox·ide (ɔksaid) *n.* a compound of oxygen and another element or with an organic radical **ox·i·dize** (ɔksidaiz) *pres. part.* **ox·i·diz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ox·i·dized** *v.t.* to combine with oxygen ‖ to remove one or more electrons from (a compound, ion or radical), thus changing the oxidation state to a larger positive or smaller negative number ‖ to cover metal etc. with an oxide coating ‖ *v.i.* to undergo oxidation [F.]

oxide of iridium metal that changes color in response to an electrical impulse and retains [illegible] used in creating digital displays in watches, etc., developed by Bell Laboratories

ox·im·e·ter (ɔksimitər) *n.* *med.* device for measuring the oxygen content of blood in a person by passing a beam of light through the ear lobe

ox·lip (ɔkslip) *n.* *Primula elatior*, a primula found in Europe and W. Asia, a hybrid between the primrose and cowslip [O.E. *oxanslyppe* ox-dropping, oxlip]

Ox·on. (ɔksən) (*abbr.*) of Oxford University, M.A. (Oxon.) [L. *Oxoniensis*]

Ox·o·ni·an (ɔksouniən) **1.** *adj.* of the university town of Oxford **2.** *n.* a student or graduate of Oxford University ‖ a native or resident of Oxford [fr. *Oxoftia*, Latinized name of Oxford]

ox·o·trem·or·ine (C₁₉H₁₈N₂O) (ɔksətremərin) *n.* (*pharm.*) tremor-producing drug used in testing antitremor drugs

oxtail (ɔksteil) *n.* the [illegible] of an ox, used to make a soup or stew

Oxus (ɔksəs) [AMU DARYA]

ox·y·a·cet·y·lene (ɔksiəsét'li:n) *adj.* of, consisting of or using a mixture of oxygen and acetylene, esp. as burned in a blowtorch to provide a sufficiently high temperature for welding or cutting metals [OXYGEN + ACETYLENE]

ox·y·ac·id (ɔksiæsid) *n.* (*chem.*) an oxygen-containing acid

ox·y·gen (ɔksidʒən) *n.* a colorless, tasteless, normally gaseous element (symbol O, at. no. 8, at mass 15.9994) [F. *oxygène*]

—Oxygen forms about 1/5 of the earth's atmosphere, 8/9 by weight of water, and a considerable proportion by weight of organic matter and of many minerals. It is the most abundant element of the earth's atmosphere and crust, and is essential to animal and plant life. It combines readily with many other elements to form oxides, combustion and respiration both involving such combination. Pure oxygen is extracted from liquefied air. It is used in oxygen blowpipes and oxyhydrogen and oxyacetylene flames for cutting and welding. The use of large amounts of oxygen in steelmaking furnaces speeds the decarbonizing reaction and makes it possible to treat lower grades of ore. Chemical applications of oxygen include the manufacture of concentrated nitric acid from ammonia and the oxidation of hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum

ox·y·ge·nase (ɔksidʒəneis) *n.* (*biochem.*) enzyme that makes possible the use of oxygen from the atmosphere by an organic cell

ox·y·gen·ate (ɔksidʒəneit) (*pres. part.* **ox·y·gen·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ox·y·gen·at·ed** *v.t.* to impregnate or treat with oxygen to fill (blood etc.) with oxygen by breathing **ox·y·gen·a·tion** *n.* [F. *oxygéner*]

oxygen-hydrogen welding a process of gas welding by burning a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, producing very high temperatures

ox·y·gen·ize (ɔksidʒənaiz) *pres. part.* **ox·y·gen·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ox·y·gen·ized** *v.t.* to oxygenate

oxygen tent a tentlike canopy, placed over a patient's bed, in which a steady flow of oxygen is supplied to the patient

ox·y·he·mo·glo·bin, ox·y·hae·mo·glo·bin (ɔksihi:məgloubin, ɔksihi:məgloubin, ɔksihemə

gloubin, ɒksihemɘgloubin) *n.* an unstable compound [illegible] blood when oxygen is breathed (as air) into the [illegible]

oxyhemoglobin [illegible]

ox·y·hy·dro·gen (ɒksihaidrɘdʒɘn) *adj.* of, relating to, or consisting of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen [OXYGEN + HYDROGEN]

ox·y·mo·ron (ɒksimɔron, ɒksimouron) *n.* a figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms are combined to produce an epigram[illegible]

Ox·y·rhyn·chus [illegible] the site of an ancient Egyptian town about 100 miles south of Cairo, a rich source of Greek, Latin, demotic Egyptian, Coptic and Hebrew papyri

ox·y·to·cic (ɒksitousik) **1.** *adj.* (*med.*) serving to hasten the process of birth by stimulating contraction of uterine smooth muscle **2.** *n.* (*med.*) an oxytocic substance **ox·y·to·cin** *n.* a hormone from the posterior pituitary gland, stimulating contraction of the uterine smooth muscle [fr. Gk [illegible]

ox·y·tone (ɒksitoun) **1.** *adj.* (esp. in Greek) having an acute accent on the last syllable **2.** *n.* an oxytone word [fr. Gk *oxutonos* fr. *oxus*, [illegible]

O·ya·pock (ɔjæpɒk) (or Oyapak) a river (300 miles long) rising in the Tumac-Humac Mtns of French Guiana, flowing northeast to form the Brazil–French Guiana boundary, and emptying into the Atlantic

o·yer and ter·mi·ner (ɔiərəntərminər) *n.* (*Br. law*) a royal commission conferring power to hear and determine criminal cases (*Am. law*) any of certain superior courts with similar powers [A.F.-to hear and determine]

o·yez, o·yes (oujes, oujez) *interj.* listen! (uttered usually three times by a public crier or court officer to command attention and silence before a proclamation is read) [O.F. *oiez, oyez*, imper. of *oir*, to hear]

O·yo (ɔjou) a trading center (pop. 75,000) of W Nigeria, manufacturing cotton textiles

oys·ter (ɔistər) *n.* an edible marine bivalve lamellibranch mollusk of fam. *Ostreidae*, having a rough irregular shell and living free on the sea floor or attached to submerged rocks, usually in temperate or tropical coastal waters or estuaries ‖ any of several mollusks resembling this, e.g. a pearl oyster ‖ a choice morsel of meat contained in a hollow of the pelvic bone on each side of the back of a chicken ‖ a color between light gray and white [O.F. *oistre, uistre, huistre* fr. obs. Ital. *ostrea* fr. L. fr. Gk]

oyster bed a place on the ocean floor where oysters breed or are cultivated

oyster catcher a member of *Haematopus*, fam. *Haematopodidae*, a widely distributed genus of rather large wading shorebirds which feed on small mollusks and worms. They usually have black and white plumage, stout pink legs and a strong bill

oyster crab *Pinnotheres ostreum*, a crab the female of which lives as a commensal in the gill cavity of an oyster

oyster farm a tract of sea bottom where oysters are bred

O·zark Mountains (ouzɑrk) a plateau (area about 50,000 sq. miles, elevation 1,500–2,500 ft), broken by hills, in parts of Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Illinois: farming, livestock raising, lead and zinc mines

o·zo·ce·rite (ouzəsiərait) *n.* a waxlike mineral fossil resin consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons. It is used in making candles etc. [G. *ozokerit* fr. Gk *ozein*, to smell+*kēros*, wax]

o·zo·ke·rite (ouzəkiərait) *n.* ozocerite

o·zone (ouzoun, ouzōun) *n.* an allotropic form of oxygen in which three atoms form one molecule (O_3). It has a pungent smell, is produced by a silent discharge of electricity, and is present in the air after a thunderstorm. It is used commercially for sterilizing water, bleaching, purifying air etc. **o·zon·ic** (ouzɒnik, ouzōunik) *adj.* **o·zo·nif·er·ous** (ouzounifərəs) *adj.* **o·zon·ize** (ouzounaiz) *pres. part.* **o·zon·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **o·zon·ized** *v.t.* to convert into ozone ‖ to treat or combine with ozone **o·zon·iz·er** (ouzounaizər) *n.* an apparatus that converts oxygen into ozone by passing a silent electrical discharge through it [Fr. fr. Gk *ozein*, to smell]

Development of the letter P, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter P and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter p are shown.

P, p (pi:) the 16th letter of the English alphabet ‖ **to mind one's P's and Q's** to be careful to avoid language or behavior that could offend

Pa. Pennsylvania

pa (*phys. abbr.*) pascal, SI unit of pressure equal to the force of 1 newton acting over 1 sq. meter area

pab·u·lum (pæbjuləm) (*rhet.*) nourishment [L.]

pa·ca (pákə, pækə) *n.* a member of *Cuniculus*, fam. *Dasyproctidae*, a genus of Central and South American rodents about 2 ft long, esp. *C. paca*, which is valued as food [Port. and Span. fr. Tupi]

Pa·ca·raí·ma (pækəraímə) a mountain range extending west to east along a part of the Brazil-Venezuela boundary. Highest peak: Mt. Roraima (9,210 ft.)

pace (peis) **1.** *n.* rate of traveling or progressing ‖ manner of walking or running ‖ a step made in walking | the distance covered by a single step in walking, often taken as 30 ins | (*Rom. hist.*) a unit of measurement, the distance between successive impacts of the same heel (about 60 ins) ‖ any of the gaits of a horse ‖ a fast horse's gait in which just the feet on one side are lifted and set down, then the feet on the other **to go the pace** (*Br.*) to go very fast ‖ (*Br.*) to lead a gay, dissipated life **to keep pace with** to move or develop at the same speed as, *keep pace with the times* **to put (someone** or **an animal) through his** (or **its**) **paces** to test or rehearse the abilities of (someone or an animal) **2.** *v. pres. part.* **pac·ing** *past* and *past part.* **paced** *v.t.* to walk with regular steps | *v.t.* (often with 'off', 'out') to measure by counting the paces needed to walk the length of, *he paced out the length of the garden* | to establish or regulate the pace or speed of, *he paced the runner on his bicycle* [O.F. *pas*]

pace (péisi, *Am.* páːtʃe) *abbr.* due respect to the opinion of, *my view, pace the last speaker, is that we should adjourn* [L., ablative of *pax*, peace]

pace car (*auto racing*) a lead car that paces the field for one lap

pace lap (*auto racing*) warm-up run before a race

pace-mak·er (péismeikər) *n.* a person who sets the pace, e.g. for a race ‖ (*med.*) a part of the body, esp. a bundle of tissue in the heart muscle, that initiates rhythmic activity | (*med.*) a device for stimulating the heart to resume a steady beat, or to restore the rhythm of an arrested heart

pac·er (péisər) *n.* a horse with a pacing gait, used esp. in harness racing

Pacheco Areco (pattʃéːkoː aréːkoː), Jorge (1919–), Uruguayan journalist, politician and president (1967–72)

Pa·cho·mi·us (pəkoumiəs), St (c. 292–c. 346), Egyptian ascetic. He founded the first Christian monastic community living a communal life under a rule (c. 318). Feast: May 14

pach·y·derm (pækidəːrm) *n.* any of certain thick-skinned, hoofed mammals, esp. the rhinoceros and elephant **pach·y·der·ma·tous** *adj.* [F. *pachyderme* fr. Gk *pachus*, thick + *derma*, skin]

pach·y·ose·o·morph (pækiːósiːəmɔːrf) *n.* (*paleontology*) a level on the evolutionary scale where bone structure is heavy

pach·y·tene (pækitiːn) *adj.* of that part of the prophase stage in meiosis during which homologous chromosomes are associated as bivalents [fr. F. *pachytene* fr. Gk *pachus*, thick + *tainia*, band]

pa·ci·far·in (pəsifərin) *n.* (*biochem.*) a substance produced by bacteria that prevents certain diseases *also* enterobactin

pa·cif·ic (pəsífik) *adj.* peaceful, seeking, making or tending toward peace, *pacific policies* | unaggressive in disposition **Pa·cif·ic** of the Pacific Ocean or the regions bordering it **pa·cif·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *pacificus*]

pac·i·fi·ca·tion (pæsifikéiʃən) *n.* a pacifying or being pacified ‖ (*mil.*) countering guerrilla activity [F.]

pa·cif·i·ca·to·ry (pəsífikətəri, pəsífikətouri) *adj.* tending to promote peace [fr. *pacificator*, someone who pacifies, fr. L.]

Pacific Doctrine statement of U.S. policy by President Gerald Ford, December 7, 1976, of the normalization of relations with China, strategic partnership with Japan, assertion of U.S. interest in Southeast Asia and the acknowledged existence of political conflicts

Pacific Ocean largest of the oceans and their inland seas, gulfs and Antarctic waters, 63,800,000 sq. miles, over a third of the earth's surface), separating America from Asia and Australia. Bering Strait, Antarctica, 9,600 miles. Width from Panama to Malaya, 11,000 miles. Submarine plateaus project hundreds of archipelagoes and single islands in the W. Pacific, with smaller ridges in mid-ocean. Average valley depth, 2,800 fathoms. Characteristic deeps along the continents and archipelagoes go down to 6 miles (6,300 fathoms in the Mariana Trench). With the construction of the Panama Canal, the Pacific became

Pacific standard time (*abbr.* P.S.T.) Pacific time

Pacific time (*abbr.* P.T.) one of the four standard time zones in the U.S. and Canada, eight hours behind Greenwich time and three hours behind Eastern standard time

Pacific, War of the a war (1879–84) between Chile and the alliance of Bolivia and Peru, fought over the Atacama region. It ended in the Treaty of Ancon (Ecuador) and the truce at Valparaiso (1884). A definitive treaty was signed in 1904

pac·i·fi·er (pæsifaiər) *n.* someone who pacifies ‖ (*Am.*, *Br.* dummy) a rubber nipple for babies to suck

pac·i·fism (pæsifizəm) *n.* the belief that war is morally wrong, and that the long run, intellectual and that disputes should be settled by negotiation **pac·i·fist** *n.* a person who subscribes to this [F.]

pac·i·fy (pæsifai) *pres. part.* **pac·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pac·i·fied** *v.t.* to cause (someone) to be calm, satisfied or no longer angry | to establish peace in (a country, etc.) [F. *pacifier*]

pack (pæk) **1.** *n.* a bundle or parcel of things, esp. one carried on the shoulders or back | a company of animals, esp. of wolves or hounds ‖ a company or gang of people | a great quantity, *a pack of lies* | a packet or container, *a pack of cigarettes* ‖ a complete set of playing cards | (*industry*) the amount of lead packed in a container ‖ (*rugby*) the forwards, esp. when together in a scrum | an area of sea full of pack ice | a piece of wet or dry cloth, applied hot or cold as a medical or cosmetic treatment | a treatment in which such a cloth is applied **2.** *v.t.* (often with 'up') to put in a container with other things, esp. for carrying on a trip, *pack your toothbrush* | (often with 'up') to fill (a container) with things, *to pack a suitcase* ‖ to fill tightly, cram, *a train packed with people* | to make into a wrapped parcel, *to pack a lunch* | to put into protective containers for marketing or shipping ‖ (with 'off') to send (someone) away, esp. summarily (*Br.*, *pop.*, with 'up') to cease (an activity) | *v.i.* to put things together for a trip | to settle into a solid or compact mass | to assemble, crowd together | to be capable of being put in a container with other things, *this suit will pack without wrinkling* | (*Br.*, *pop.*, with 'up') to cease operating ‖ (with 'off') to leave hastily and unceremoniously **to send (someone) packing** dismiss (someone) unceremoniously [M.E. *pakke*, *pakken*, prob. fr. M. Flem. *pac* or Da. or L.G. *pak*]

pack *v.t.* to select members of (a committee etc.) so as to secure an unfair advantage [origin unknown]

pack·age (pækidʒ) **1.** *n.* a parcel or wrapped bundle ‖ a box or wrapper in which something is packed **2.** *v. pres. part.* **pack·ag·ing** *past part.* **pack·aged** to make into a parcel, *packaged foods* [PACK, to put in a container]

package deal an all-or-nothing arrangement in which a related group of items or services is sold for a lump sum ‖ an agreement in which the [illegible]

the premise

Pack·ard (pak·ərd) James Ward (1863–1928) U.S. engineer and inventor. He and his brother

and founded (1899) what became the Packard

pack drill *mil* punishment of a soldier by

packed tower *envir* a pollution-control device that forces dirty air through a tower packed with crushed rock or wood chips while

causing pollutants to dissolve or chemically re

pack·er (pak·ər) *n* someone who packs, esp

packet boat a boat sailing a regular route carrying passenger mail and packages

pack·horse (pak·hɔrs) *n* a horse used for carry

thing in a container or for filling a container

but the space between wrapped goods to pre

wound or cavity to allow drainage and prevent

packing house an establishment where food

packing ring a piston ring

pack·saddle (pak·sad·əl) *n* a saddle for carrying

pack·train (pak·trān) *n* a procession of pack

pad·ding (pad·iŋ) *n* the act of someone who pads the material used to pad something (*mil*) extraneous text added to a message for the purpose of concealing its beginning, ending,

pad·dle (pad·əl) **1.** *v.t. pres. part* **pad·dling** *past* and *past part* **pad·dled** to wade or play in shallow water to toddle **2.** *n* the act or a period of paddling [origin unknown]

paddle 1. *n* a wooden pole with a broad blade at one end, used singly without an oarlock to propel and guide a canoe or other small craft the this way any of several implements resembling a canoe paddle, for stirring, mixing, beating etc one of the projecting boards of a paddle wheel a seal's flipper a table-tennis racket **2.** *v. pres. part* **pad·dling** *past* and *past part* **pad·dled** *v.t.* to propel (a canoe etc) by using a paddle to convey (someone) in a canoe etc propelled by a paddle (*pop.*) to spank *v.i.* to propel a canoe etc by a paddle to row gently (of a bird) to move in water as if by means of to paddle one's own canoe to

paddle box a structure covering the upper portion of a paddle wheel

paddle steamer propelled by paddle wheel on each side

paddle tennis

paddle wheel to propel a boat

paddock area in which a horse can graze and exercise a walked for inspection and are saddled and unsaddled (var. of *parrock*, small field fr. O.E.

paddy **paddies** vesting or before husking a wet field in which rice is grown [Malay *padi*]

Paderewski *Padraig*, Patrick (proper name)

paddy wagon (*pop.*) a patrol wagon [prob. fr.

Paderewski 1941) Polish statesman, pianist and composer. After his U.S. debut as a pianist (1891) he became the most beloved pianist since Franz from 1914–8 to Polish war victims. He became and prime minister of Poland (1919–20). He led his many musical compositions only the Minuet in G and Piano Concerto, op. 17 are still performed

pad·lock (pad·lok) **1.** *n* a small, portable lock, with a curved bar hinged to it at one end. The bar can be slipped through a hasp and staple chain links etc, the free end then being fastened in the lock **2.** *v.t.* to fasten with a padlock

a chaplain (Span., Ital. and Port. priest, fa

miles west of Venice, an agricultural market

ing and food processing. Principal monuments

pae·an (pē·ən) *n* a choral song of praise, fre

Paestum

pa·gan (pā·gən) **1.** *n.* a heathen, esp. one who worshipped the gods of ancient Greece and Rome **2.** *adj* pertaining to or characteristic of a to the L. *paganus* (civilian, in contrast to the Christian *miles*, soldier (of Christ)]

Pa·ga·ni·ni (pæg·ə·nē·nē), Niccolò (1782–1840), Italian violinist. His almost legendary virtuosity is reflected in the difficulty of many of his compositions

pa·gan·ism (pā·gə·niz·əm) *n.* the state of being pagan pagan beliefs and practices [fr. eccles.

pa·gan·ize (pā·gə·naiz) *v.t. pres. part* **pa·gan·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pa·gan·ized** to make pagan [F *paganiser*]

Page (peidʒ), Walter Hines (1855–1918), U.S. journalist and diplomat. As editor of several U.S. journals, incl. (1896–9) the 'Atlantic Monthly', he campaigned for reforms in southern agriculture, education and industry. Appointed (1913) U.S. ambassador to Great Britain, he strongly supported the Allied cause at the onset of the 1st world war. This alienated President Woodrow Wilson, who was then anxious to maintain American neutrality

page (peidʒ) **1.** *n* one side of a piece of paper or leaf of a book (*loosely*) a leaf of a book ‖ (*computer*) a single sheet of data a fixed block or number of blocks of data or instructions **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **pag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **paged** to make up (printed matter) into pages to number the pages of a manuscript or printed text

page 1. *n* a boy or young man employed as a personal attendant in a royal or noble household a boy employed in a hotel to carry messages or otherwise be of personal service to guests a boy attendant upon the bride at a wedding (*hist*) a young man in attendance upon a knight while himself in training for knighthood a boy attendant in a legislative body, esp. Congress **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **paged** to attend as a page to summon (a person, e.g. in a hotel) by calling

page·ant (pæd·ʒənt) *n* a colorful spectacle, either on a fixed stage or site or taking the form of a procession of tableaux representing esp. historical events a sequence of things or events resembling such a spectacle ‖ pageantry **page·ant·ry** *n* pageants collectively ‖ spectacular, colorful display [M.E. *pagyn*, *padgin* etc., a movable stage, prob. fr. L.]

page proof proof printed from type

pag·i·nal (pæd·ʒin·əl) *adj* of or relating to a page of a book etc [fr. L.L. *paginalis*]

pag·i·nate (pæd·ʒi·neit) *pres. part.* **pag·i·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pag·i·nat·ed** *v.t.* to divide (a to number the pages of a manuscript or printed text) **pag·i·na·tion** *n.* a paginating or being paginated ‖ the numbers etc distinguishing the pages of a book etc. [fr. L. *pagina*, page]

paging system an organized service that contacts via radio signal the carrier of a portable battery-operated receiver, e.g., a sales representative or physician, alerting him or her to make a telephone call in order to receive a mes-

pa·go·da (pə·gou·də) *n* an elaborately decorated Far Eastern sacred building, usually a tower with many stories that taper toward the top, with an upward-curling, projecting roof over each story (fr. Port. and Ital. *pagode*, prob. fr.

Pa·hang (pə·hæŋ) the longest river (288 miles, navigable for 250) of Malaysia, flowing south and east from the central mountains to the area 13,820 sq. miles; pop. 419,000) through which it flows. Capital: Kuantan (a port). It came under formed the Federa- in 1948

Pah·la·vi, Peh·la·vi (pə·lā·vi), Mohammed Reza (1919–80), shah of Iran (1941–79). After dis-

ruling Mohammed Reza Shah (1941–79) he exercised more direct control of the government, and promoted social and economic reform. Social and economic reforms, launching the so-called White Revolution (1963). He sought to control social unrest through Savak, the secret police. From 1978 opposition to him centered around the Ayatollah Khomeini, and in 1979 the Shah was deposed. His admission to the U.S.A. for medical treatment caused Iranian militants to seize hostages at the U.S. embassy in Teheran. The Shah went to Panama, then to Egypt, where he died

Pahlavi, Pehlevi, Reza Shah (1877–1944), shah of Iran (1925–41). An army officer, he gained power by a coup d'etat (1921) which overthrew the Kajar dynasty, and was proclaimed shah (1925). He did much to modernize Iran but, because of his pro-Axis tendencies, was forced by Britain and the U.S.S.R. to abdicate (1941) in favor of his son, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi

Pah·la·vi, Peh·le·vi (pälävē') *n.* the Persian language (3rd–7th cc.)

pahlavi, pehlevi *n.* a Persian gold coin containing 7.32 gms of gold, not constituting part of monetary circulation

Pah·sien (bo͞o'jen') CHUNGKING

paid (pād) *past* and *past part.* of PAY —*adj.* receiving wages or salary, involving the keeping of regular wages or salary, *paid holidays* **to put paid to** *Brit.* to put an end to; stop; to thwart (some plan)

pail (pāl) *n.* an open container, esp. of metal, usually almost cylindrical and wider at the top than at the bottom, having an arched handle at the top and used esp. for carrying liquids —**pail'ful** [ETYM: doubtful]

pail·ful (pāl'fo͝ol') *pl.* **pail·fuls** the amount a pail will hold

paillasse PALLIASSE

pail·lette (pälyet') *n.* a small piece of metal or foil used in enamel painting; a spangle for ornamenting dresses [F., dim. of *paille*, straw]

pain (pān) **1.** *n.* an unpleasant sensation caused by the stimulation of certain nerves, esp. as a result of injury or sickness; a distressing emotion, *his refusal caused her pain* (*pl.*) specially concentrated effort, *take pains to be accurate* (*pl.*) the labor of childbirth **on** (or **upon**) **pain of** with the certainty of incurring (some punishment) unless a specified command or condition is fulfilled, *you must sign the confession on pain of death* **to take pains** to make a special, concentrated effort **2.** *v.t.* to inflict esp. mental pain upon [O.F. *peine*]

Paine (pān), Thomas (1737–1809), British political writer and radical pamphleteer. He emigrated to Pennsylvania (1774) and supported the American colonies against Britain in his pamphlet 'Common Sense' (1776) and in his series 'The Crisis' (1776–83). Returning to Britain (1787), he wrote 'The Rights of Man' (1791–2) in answer to Burke's criticism of the French Revolution. He fled to France (1792), became a French citizen, and took a prominent part in French politics. His defense of deism in 'The Age of Reason' (1794–5) roused a storm of protest. He returned to the U.S.A. in 1802

pain·ful (pānfəl) *adj.* causing or characterized by pain; requiring or showing laborious care or effort

pain·less (pānlis) *adj.* not causing pain; not requiring trouble or hard work

pains·tak·ing (pānztāking) *adj.* showing or using great care and effort

paint (pānt) **1.** *v.t.* to apply paint to (a surface) to create a picture, design, etc. on it; reduce using paint; to represent in paint, *to paint a landscape*; to make a vivid written or spoken description of; to apply cosmetics to; to apply medicine etc. to (a throat etc.) as if applying paint; (with 'out') to efface by covering with paint; *v.i.* to practice the art of creating pictures with paint **to paint the town red** to go out and celebrate on a grand scale **2.** *n.* a liquid or paste consisting of a suspension of a pigment in oil or water etc. When spread over a surface, it dries to form a hard, thin covering colored by the pigment; a pigment mixed with a water-soluble gum so as to form a cake; the hardened skin on a painted surface, *the paint on the door is scratched*; (*pop.*) cosmetics [O.F. *peindre*]

paint-brush (pāntbrush') *n.* a brush of bristle, hair or fiber for applying paint

painted lady *Vanessa cardui*, a reddish-orange butterfly with black and white spots

painted pruned circuit [illegible] to make a judicial circuit pruned of persons with conduct to paint

painter (pān'tər) *n.* [illegible] to the bow of a boat [illegible] to fasten [illegible]

painter *n.* one who applies paint; a painter of pictures; an artist. Also applied jocularly to anyone who paints, e.g. a house painter [O.F. *peintor*]

painter-ly (pān'tərlē) *adj.* [illegible] of a picture that emphasizes color, tone and texture rather than line

paint·ing (pān'ting) *n.* [illegible] to paint; a venture to paint what requires painting

paint-ing (pēntin) *n.* a picture produced by applying paint to a surface; the act or art of making such pictures

pair (pār) *n.* two things of the same kind, *a pair of laces*; a single unit made up of two corresponding parts, *a pair of pliers*; a thing consisting of two complementary parts, *a pair of pajamas*; two persons associated together, esp. husband and wife; two friends, partners, dancers; two persons or opposing teams in a debate; two people who agree mutually not to vote on some issue; either of these persons, or their agreement; two playing cards of the same denomination; two horses in harness **2.** *v.t.* to join (two people or things) in a pair; to divide or arrange into pairs; to [illegible] pair with; to agree with a member of opposite views that neither will vote **to pair off** to divide (members of a group) into pairs; to join (two people or things) in a pair; (of two people or things in a larger group) to form a pair [F. *paire*]

pair bond (*anthropology*) a monogamous union —**pair-bonding** *n.*

paired-associate learning [illegible] learning) a system of learning of analogous units in pairs to speed recall, esp. in the study of languages

pair of binoculars BINOCULARS

pair of scales [illegible]

pair of virginals VIRGINAL

pair production the total and simultaneous [illegible] of a photon into an electron and a positron by interaction with the electric field of a nucleus

pai·sa (pīsə) *pl.* **pai·se** (pīsē) *n.* a monetary unit of India, one hundredth of a rupee; a monetary unit of Pakistan, one hundredth of a rupee; a coin worth 1 paisa [Hindi]

Pais·ley (pāzlē) a town (pop. 94,025) in Renfrew, Scotland, adjoining Glasgow, a thread-spinning center since the early 18th–c. Abbey (15th c.)

pais·ley (pāzlē) *adj.* of a soft woolen material printed in [illegible] with an elaborate abstract pattern having a characteristic tear-drop-shaped motif; of this pattern; designating a garment, esp. a shawl, of this material [PAISLEY, Scotland]

pa·ja·mas, *Brit* **py·ja·mas** (pəjäməz, pəjā-) *pl.n.* loose-fitting sleeping garment consisting of jacket and trousers, the latter suspended by a cord or elastic around the waist; loose silk or cotton trousers worn by men and women Moslems in Eastern countries [Hind. *pajama*, *pajama* fr. Pers. *pae*, foot, leg; *jamah*, clothing]

Pak·i·stan (päkistän, pākistun) a republic in S. Asia; area 310,404 sq. miles; pop. 84,580,000; Capital: Islamabad. Pakistan controls the northern and eastern portions (Azad Kashmir) of Kashmir. People: INDIA (subcontinent). Languages: English, Urdu. Religion: Moslem (official). Pakistan is 19% cultivated and 3% forest. The Hindu Kush, Pamirs and E. Himalayas cross the far north. Highest peak: Tirich Mir [illegible] Baluchistan and Northwest Frontier Province) is a partly desert plateau, mainly 1,500–6,000 ft, joining that of Afghanistan with mountain ranges running mainly north-south (SALT RANGE, SULAIMAN RANGE). River valleys: lead [illegible] Jhelum, Ravi, Sutlej and Gumal. The east (former Punjab and Sind) is a fertile alluvial plain (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab and Sutlej Rivers, INDUS) with waste areas [illegible] summer and winter temperatures (F.): Quetta (plateau) 78° and 40°, plains 87° and 62°. Rainfall: [illegible] ins. Livestock: cattle, water buffaloes, poultry, sheep, goats, camels. Crops: cereals, cotton, sugarcane, rape, mustard, fruit, tobacco. Minerals and other resources: coal, chromite, gypsum, oil, natural gas, bauxite, sulfur, limestone, iron ore, salt. Manufactures and industries: textiles, cotton, jute, chemicals, steel, oil refining, carpets, newsprint, paper, cigarettes, tanning, embroidery, pottery, glass, aluminum, cement, jute milling, hydroelectricity. Exports: raw jute, jute manufactures, raw cotton, raw wool, fish, hides and skins, cotton textiles, wheat, rice. Imports: machinery, iron and steel, wheat, oil and fuels, rice, chemicals, metals, vehicles. Chief port: Karachi. There are three [illegible]. Monetary unit: [illegible] (divided into 100 paisa). HISTORY: Pakistan was formed (1947) from the predominantly Moslem parts of India, as a result of the campaign led by Jinnah and the Moslem League. The partition was followed by riots in which thousands were killed. Several million Hindu refugees fled to India, and as many Moslems migrated from India to Pakistan. The newly formed dominion was at war with India over the status of Kashmir (1947–9; [illegible] imposed a cease-fire). Pakistan struggled against economic difficulties and food [illegible]. It joined the South East Asia Treaty Organization (1954) and the Central Treaty Organization (1955). It became a republic within the Commonwealth (1956) but its constitution was suspended (1958) after a military coup and Ayub Khan assumed the presidency. [illegible] preceded by a [illegible] government. The long-standing dispute with India over Kashmir broke briefly into open war (1965). Anarchy spread (Mar. 1969) through wide areas, esp. of E. Pakistan. Ayub Khan resigned as president in favor of Gen. Yahya Khan. In 1971 the army put down an insurrection by partisans claiming independence for the east [illegible]. The influx into India of millions of refugees contributed to the outbreak (Dec. 1971) of a new conflict between India and Pakistan. The defeat of the Pakistani army led to the proclamation of a republic under the name Bangladesh (Free Bengal) in the territory comprising E. Pakistan. Yahya Khan resigned and was succeeded by Ali Bhutto. Under a third constitution (1973) Bhutto became prime minister of Pakistan until the army seized control again (1977). Gen. Zia ul-Haq became president (1978), and Bhutto was arrested and hanged. In an Islamic revival, a new series of laws was passed (1979) based on Islamic tenets, and the Islamization was endorsed by referendum (1984). The constitution was amended (1985) to [illegible] Zia's powers and allow him to appoint the prime minister. An influx of over 3,000,000 Afghan refugees burdened Pakistan's economy and strained its relations with the U.S.S.R.

Pak·i·stani (päkistänē, pākistunē) **1.** *n.* [illegible] or inhabitant of Pakistan **2.** *adj.* of or from Pakistan

pal (pæl) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) a close friend, buddy **2.** *v.i.* *pres. part.* **pal·ling** *past* and *past part.* **palled** (*pop.*, with 'up') to become a pal or pals; (*pop.*, with 'around') to be together as pals [Romany (Eng. use) brother, buddy]

pa·lace (pælis) a large official or private residence of an emperor, king, pope etc.; (esp. *Brit.*) an archbishop's or bishop's residence; a large mansion; a large, often ornate place of public entertainment [O.F. *palais*, *palevis*]

pal·a·din (pælədin) *n.* (*hist.*) one of the 12 peers of Charlemagne's court (*rhet.*) a hero or champion [F., fr. It.]

palaeobotany PALEOBOTANY

Palaeocene PALEOCENE

palaeographer PALEOGRAPHER

palaeographic PALEOGRAPHIC

palaeography PALEOGRAPHY

palaeolith PALEOLITH

Pa·lae·ol·o·gus (pəlēəlogəs) a dynasty which ruled the Byzantine Empire (1261–1453). It was founded by Michael VIII, and ended with Constantine XI

palaeontologic PALEONTOLOGIC

palaeontologist PALEONTOLOGIST

palaeontology PALEONTOLOGY

Palaeozoic PALEOZOIC

Pa·la·mas (pəlumas), Kostas (1859–1943), Greek writer, a poet of the Hellenic revival, including Homer to Athena (1889), Twelve Books of the Gipsy' (1907), 'The King's Flute' (1910)

pal·an·quin, pal·an·keen (pælənkē') *n.* a covered litter or couch carried on poles by four or six bearers and used in parts of the Far East [Port. *palanquim* fr. F. *leci*]

pleasant or acceptable to the mind, *even* pal-

pal·a·tal (pælətl) 1. *adj* pertaining to the palate (*phon*) of a sound made with the front of the tongue raised against the hard palate 2. *n*

or state of being palatalized an instance of this (*past part* **pal·a·tal·ized** *v.t.* (*phon*) to produce (a sound) with the front of the tongue against or

ing the mouth cavity from the nasal cavity; the sense of taste, *pleasing to the palate* [fr. L. *pal*

pa·la·tine *adj* (*anat*) palatal designating either of two bones that form the hard palate [F *palatin*, *palatine* fr. L. *palatum*, palate]

pal·a·ver (pəlævər, pəlɑvər) 1. *n.* a long-drawn-out conferring or bargaining, esp. in tribal custom (*pop*) any wordy discussion flowery, ingratiating language 2. *v.i.* to engage in palaver or a palaver [Port. *palavra*, a word]

Pa·la·wan (pɑlɑwɑn) the western-most island (area 4,550 sq. miles, pop. 236,635) of the Philippines, with a central mountain range rising to 6,839 ft. manganese mines

with very wide legs, esp. for pajamas

bars. *chevron*) a vertical stripe dividing the shield into two halves **the Pale** (*hist.*) an area of varying extent around Dublin, Ireland, un-

around Calais, France, under English control (1436–1558) **beyond the pale** socially unac-

pale *adj.* lacking intensity of color or of illumi-

series of the Tertiary (GEOLOGICAL TIME) **the Paleocene, the Palaeocene** the Paleocene epoch or series of rocks [fr. Gk *palaios*, ancient + *kainos*, new]

pa·le·o·e·col·o·gy (peilɪ.oui.kɒlədʒi:) *n.* study of the ecology of past geological eras based on the analysis of fossils

pa·le·og·ra·pher, pa·lae·og·ra·pher (peilɪ:ɒgrəfər, pælɪ:ɒgrəfər) *n.* a specialist in paleography

pa·le·o·graph·ic, pa·lae·o·graph·ic (peilɪ:əgræfik, pælɪ:əgræfik) *adj.* pertaining to paleography

pa·le·og·ra·phy, pa·lae·og·ra·phy (peilɪ:ɒgrəfi:, pælɪ:ɒgrəfi:) *n.* the science of deciphering ancient manuscripts or inscriptions [fr. Mod. L. *palaeographia* fr. Gk *palaios*, ancient + *graphos*, written]

pa·le·o·lith, pa·lae·o·lith (peilɪ:əlɪθ, pælɪ:əlɪθ) an unpolished chipped stone implement of the second period of the Stone Age **Pa·le·o·lith·ic, Pa·lae·o·lith·ic** *adj.* of the second period of the Stone Age, characterized by the use of paleoliths. The Paleolithic period, which succeeded the Eolithic and preceded the Mesolithic, began with man's first certain attempts to shape tools and ended (in Europe) c. 8000 BC. It is divided into epochs of cultural development: Abbevillian, Acheulean, Mousterian, Aurignacian and Magdalenian [fr. Gk *palaios*, ancient + *lithos*, stone]

pa·le·on·to·log·ic, pa·lae·on·to·log·ic (peilɪ:ɒntəlɒdʒik, pælɪ:ɒntəlɒdʒik) *adj.* pertaining to paleontology **pa·le·on·to·log·i·cal, pa·lae·on·to·log·i·cal** *adj.*

pa·le·on·tol·o·gist, pa·lae·on·tol·o·gist (peilɪ:ɒntɒlədʒist, pælɪ:ɒntɒlədʒist) *n.*

pa·le·on·tol·o·gy, pa·lae·on·tol·o·gy (peilɪ:ɒntɒlədʒi:, pælɪ:ɒntɒlədʒi:) *n.* the branch of geology concerned with the study of the fossil remains of animal and plant life of past geological periods [fr. Gk *palaios*, ancient + *onta* pl. of *on*, being + *logos*, word]

Pa·le·o·si·ber·i·an (peilɪ:ousaibɪərɪ:ən) *n.* a Siberian aborigine of an indeterminable racial classification

Pa·le·o·zo·ic, Pa·lae·o·zo·ic (peilɪ:əzouik, pælɪ:əzouik) *adj.* of the era of geological history between the Mesozoic and the Precambrian, characterized by the development of invertebrates and the appearance of reptiles, amphibians, and seed-bearing plants (GEOLOGICAL TIME) **the Paleozoic, the Palaeozoic** [fr. Gk *palaios*, ancient + *zoe*, life]

Pa·ler·mo (pəlɜrmou) the (pop. 673,200) and chief port of Sicily, Italy, in the northwest. Industries: shipbuilding, metallurgy, chemicals, food processing, wine, cork, tourism. Norman palace, Byzantine mosaics, churches and cathedral (11th–12th cc.). Renaissance and 18th-c. monuments. University

Pal·es·tine (pælɪstaɪn) a region on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, now included in Israel. It is the Holy Land for Jews (as the land promised them by God) and for Christians (as the birthplace and home of Jesus Christ), and is

referred to in the Old Testament as Canaan. It developed a pastoral economy (4th millennium

After several other invasions, Egypt regained control (c. 1300 BC), but Philistines settled on the coast, Aramaeans in N. Syria and Israelites in the hill country (c. 1300–1000 BC). In the

1040, c. 932 BC), but split (c. 932 BC) into two kingdoms, Israel in the north and Judah in the

ians under Sargon II, and the latter was conquered (586 BC) by the Babylonians under Nebuchadnezzar II. The whole area was conquered by Cyrus II of Persia (539 BC) and by Alexander the Great (333 BC). Attempts to impose Hellenism provoked the revolt of the Maccabees (c. 168–142 BC), after which the Jews obtained political independence (142–63

puppet Herod. Christ was born in Bethlehem. Increasing Roman control provoked a Jewish

and, after 330, part of the Byzantine Empire. It fell to the Arabs (638), and despite the Crusades

1096–1250) remained under Muslim influence, being conquered (1516) by the Ottoman Turks. It continued under their rule until 1918, despite a brief invasion (1799) by Napoleon and Egyptian occupation (1831–40) under Ibrahim Pasha. The growth of Zionism (1890s) led to Jewish colonization from Europe. Turkish rule was ended by the British invasion (1917–18) under Allenby, aided by Lawrence. The Balfour Declaration (1917) established Palestine as the site of a national home for the Jews, and aroused bitter Arab opposition. Palestine became a British mandate (1920), but hostilities soon broke out between the Jews and Arabs. Jewish immigration increased (1930s) as a result of persecution in Europe and, despite a British attempt to limit it (1939), continued to grow during the 2nd world war. The U.N. recommended partition between the Arabs and Jews, but both sides refused (1947). The British mandate ended (May 14, 1948), and the State of Israel was proclaimed. After war (1948–9) between Israel and some states of the Arab League, Israel greatly increased her territory, Jerusalem was divided, Jordan acquired part of Palestine west of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip was occupied by Egypt. After the lightning third Israeli-Arab war (June 1967) Israel occupied Jordanian Palestine west of the Jordan as well as the Gaza Strip, while Jerusalem was reunited. The UN General Assembly reaffirmed the Palestinians' right to self-determination and national sovereignty (1974), and Jordan renounced its claims by signing the Rabat resolution proclaiming the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. None of the programs or strategies offered or advocated has provided a solution to the problem of a homeland for the Palestinians and many still live in refugee camps

Palestine Liberation Organization (pælɪstaɪnlɪbəreɪʃənɔrgənɪzeɪʃən) (*abbr.* PLO) an organization composed of several Palestinian groups attempting to 'liberate' Palestine from what the view as an illegitimate Israeli state. Formed (1964) to represent Palestinian Arabs, it considers itself their political and military arm. Its charter vests supreme policy-making authority in the Palestine National Council. It was proclaimed sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people by the Arab states (1974) and was recognized by the U.N. General Assembly as the 'representative of the Palestinian people.' Yasir Arafat became PLO chairman in 1969, but since 1983 the organization has been divided into pro- and anti-Arafat factions, the latter largely backed by Syria. Expelled from Jordan (1971), PLO forces established themselves in Lebanon, whence they launched attacks on Israel. Driven from Beirut (1982) by the Israeli army, they scattered throughout the Arab world. In 1985, Arafat and Jordan's King Hussein announced that the PLO would accept a negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, but Israel continued to refuse to negotiate with the PLO and the violence escalated. The PLO continued to be linked to and take credit for numerous terrorist activities worldwide

Pa·le·stri·na (pælɪstrɪnə), Giovanni Pierluigi da (c. 1525–94), Italian composer. He is best known for his noble polyphonic sacred choral works, including the 'Missa Papae Marcelli' (Mass dedicated to Pope Marcellus), many motets, a 'Stabat Mater' etc.

pal·ette (pælɪt) *n.* a small board on which a painter mixes his colors; the range of colors used by a particular artist or for a particular picture (*armor*) one of the rounded iron plates at the armpit [F. dim. of *pale*, thin board]

palette knife an artist's thin, flexible knife used for mixing colors, cleaning the palette, and often for applying the paint

Pa·ley (peili:), William (1743–1805), English theologian whose 'Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy' (1785) and 'View of the Evidences of Christianity' (1794) had great popular success. His latitudinarianism was also expressed in 'Natural Theology' (1802)

pal·frey (pɔlfri:) *pl.* **pal·freys** *n* (*hist.*) a small saddle horse, esp. for a lady [O.F. *palefrei*]

Pa·li (pɑli:) *n.* the old Indic canonical language, in which the early Buddhist literature was written. Pali has died out in India but survives in Burma and Thailand as a religious and literary language [fr. Skr. *pali-bhāsā*, language of the canonical texts]

pal·i·mo·ny (pælɔmouni) *n.* settlement payment awarded to a separated partner of an unmarried couple that has lived together in division of assets or for maintenance, from the Lee Marvin-Michele Triola case

pal·imp·sest (pælimpsest) *n.* a parchment or tablet which has been reused after previous writing has been erased || a manuscript on such a parchment or tablet [fr. L. *palimpsestus* fr. Gk *palin*, again + *psēstos* fr. *psen*, to rub smooth]

pal·in·drome (pælindroum) *n.* a word, sentence etc. which reads the same backward and forward (e.g. 'Madam I'm Adam') [fr. Gk *palin dromos*, running back again]

pal·ing (peilin) *n.* a fence made of pales || pales collectively

pal·in·ge·ne·sis (pælindʒenisis) *n.* (*biol.*) recapitulation || metempsychosis || regeneration (*geol.*) re-formation of granitic magma by melting and recrystallization [fr. Gk *palin*, again + *genesis*, origin]

pal·i·node (pælinoud) *n.* a poem in which a previous poem, usually satirical, is retracted || a recantation [fr. L. *palinodia* fr. Gk *palin*, again + *ōdē*, song]

pal·i·sade (pælisèid) *1. n.* a fence of wooden or iron pales || (*mil. hist.*) a strong, sharply pointed wooden stake set with many others in a row, upright or oblique, as a defense work || a fence made of such stakes **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pal·i·sad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pal·i·sad·ed** to enclose or fortify with palisades [F. *palissade*]

palisade parenchyma a tissue of the mesophyll usually on the upper side of the leaf blade consisting of a regular array of thin-walled cylindrical cells with abundant chloroplasts (cf. SPONGY PARENCHYMA)

Pa·lis·sy (pælisi:), Bernard (1510–c. 1589), French potter. His most striking achievement was with wares ornamented with colored subjects in high relief

pall (pɔl) *v.i.* to cease to be interesting or attractive [perh. fr. APPALL]

pall *n.* a large piece of cloth, draped over a coffin or tomb || something that casts gloom over an area by covering it, *a pall of smoke* || (*eccles.*) a linen-covered piece of cardboard used to cover the chalice || (*eccles.*) a pallium || (*heraldry*) a bearing representing the front half of a Church dignitary's pallium [O.E. *pæll*, a cloth fr. L.]

Pal·la·di·an (pəléidiən) *adj.* (*archit.*) in or of the style of Andrea Palladio

pal·lad·ic (pælædik, paleidik) *adj.* of compounds of tetravalent palladium

Pal·la·dio (pallúdjɔ), Andrea (Andrea di Pietro, 1508–80), Italian Renaissance architect. He was largely responsible for the revival of classical architecture, first in Italy, and then throughout Europe. His principal achievement was his series of great mansions which set the style for later building in Europe and the U.S.A. His 'I quattro libri dell'architettura' (1570) has been reprinted many times

pal·la·di·um (pəléidiəm) *n.* a metallic element (symbol Pd, at. no. 46, at. mass 106.4) resembling and occurring with platinum, used as a catalyst and in some alloys **pal·la·dous** (pəléidəs) *adj.* of compounds of divalent palladium [Mod. L. after *Pallas*, name of an asteroid]

Pal·las (pæləs) one of the names of the Greek goddess Athena

pall-bear·er (pɔlbeərər) *n.* one of the little group of men who carry the coffin at a funeral or who are its closest attendants

pal·let (pælit) *n.* (*heraldry*) an ordinary resembling a pale but having half its width [dim. of PALE n.]

pallet *n.* a narrow, hard bed || a mattress stuffed with straw [M.E. *pallet* fr. F. *paille*, straw]

pallet *n.* a potter's flat-bladed wooden tool used in shaping clay || a small flat-bladed knife used to transfer gold leaf to the object being gilded (*mach.*) a click or pawl which engages with the teeth of a ratchet wheel to convert one kind of motion into another, esp. in a clock or watch || a portable platform used to haul materials to be stored, transported etc. || a valve regulating the airflow to an organ pipe [F. *palette*, dim. of *pale*, spade blade]

pallet truck a mechanical hoist for transporting a pallet (platform)

pal·liasse, pail·lasse (pæljæs) *n.* a thin hard mattress stuffed with straw [F. *paillasse*]

pal·li·ate (pælieit) *pres. part.* **pal·li·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pal·li·at·ed** *v.t.* to cause (an evil) to seem less than it is, or disguise the gravity of (a fault) with excuses etc. to relieve (pain or disease) without curing it [L. *palliatus*, cloaked]

pal·li·a·tion (pæliéiʃən) *n.* palliative or palliating || another name for gallate [L.]

pal·li·a·tive (pælieitiv, pælieitiv) **1.** *adj.* serving to palliate **2.** *n.* something that palliates [F. fem. of *palliatif*, serving to conceal or cloak]

pal·lid (pælid) *adj.* (e.g. of complexion) abnormally pale, esp. because of illness or weakness || of color [L. *pallidus*]

pal·li·um (pæliəm, pæljəm) *pl.* **pal·li·ums** *n.* (*eccles.*) a circular white woolen band with pendants of white wool at front and back, worn by the Church dignitaries || (*zool.*) the mantle of a mollusk or of a bird || (*anat.*) the cortex of the brain [L.]

pall-lor (pælər) *n.* unnatural paleness of the skin [L.]

palm (pɑm) **1.** *n.* the inner part of the hand, between wrist and fingers || the corresponding part of a glove || a flat extension of an implement (e.g. the blade of a paddle) (*mus.*) the fluke of an anchor || the broad flat part of an antler **to have an itching palm** to have a greedy desire for money **to hold** (or **have**) **someone in the palm of one's hand** to have someone at one's mercy || to control in the palm esp. for the purpose of cheating *to palm a card* **to palm something off** (often with 'on') to get rid of something by making someone to take it [M.E. *palme* fr. L.]

palm *n.* a member of *Palmae* or *Palmaceae*, order *Palmales*, a family of monocotyledonous, largely tropical trees and shrubs, generally having a tall trunk with no branches and a crown of large leaves || the leaf of one of these trees, one of these leaves or a substitute carried on Palm Sunday (*rhet.*) victory or success, or a token symbolizing this [O.E. *palm*, *palma*, *palme* fr. L. *palma*]

Pal·ma (pɑlmɑ), Ricardo (1833–1919), Peruvian writer, the author of 'Tradiciones peruanas' (1872–1910), a leading account of the colonial era. He is known as the creator of a new genre, the tradicion (historical anecdote)

Pal·ma (pɑlmə) (*Span.* Palma de Mallorca) the capital (pop. 319,620) of the Balearic Is, Spain, a port and resort on S.W. Majorca. Catalan Gothic cathedral (13th–14th cc.)

pal·mar (pælmər, pɑlmɑr) *adj.* (*anat.*) of or in the palm

palm-a·ro·ta·tion (pɑmɑroutéiʃən) *n.* massage technique pressing whole hand firmly on flesh and moving circularly

pal·ma·ry (pælmərɪ, pɑlmərɪ:) *adj.* (*rhet.*) worthy of the palm of victory [fr. L. *palmarius*]

Palmas [see PALMA]

pal·mate (pælmit, pælmeit, pɑlmit, pɑlmeit) *adj.* shaped like a hand spread open, esp. (*bot.*, of a leaf) divided into lobes arising from a common center || (*zool.*) having the toes webbed, as in most aquatic birds **pal·mat·ed** *adj.* [fr. L. *palmatus*]

Pal·ma Vec·chio (pɑlmɑvekkjɔ) (Jacopo Negretti, c. 1480–1528), Venetian painter. He excelled as a colorist and is chiefly known for his religious painting and landscape backgrounds

Pal·mer (pɑmər), Alexander Mitchell (1872–1936), U.S. Attorney General (1919–21) under President Wilson. Palmer ordered the mass arrests of alleged subversives that are known as the 'Palmer raids'

Palmer, Samuel (1805–81), English painter and engraver. He is best known for his visionary landscapes, which show the influence of William Blake

palm·er (pɑmər) *n.* (*hist.*) a pilgrim carrying a palm leaf in token of having visited the Holy Land (*hist.*) an itinerant begging monk [A.F. *palmer*, *paumer*]

Palmer Archipelago (formerly Antarctic Archipelago) an island group, part of the Falkland Islands Dependencies, between South America and the Antarctic

Palmer Peninsula the southern part of the Antarctic Peninsula

Palm·er·ston (pɑmərstən), Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount (1784–1865), British statesman. He entered parliament as a Tory (1807), joined the Whigs (1829), and was foreign secretary (1830–41 and 1846–51) and prime minister (1855–8 and 1859–65). A conservative in domestic policy, he supported liberal movements abroad, notably in Belgium (1830–1), Spain, Portugal (1832–4) and Italy (1858–61), and opposed French and Russian expansion in the Far East. He brought the Crimean War to a close, and maintained British neutrality in the American Civil War. His impatient and high-handed approach to diplomacy brought him into conflict with his colleagues and Queen Victoria, as well as with foreign powers

Palmerston North an agricultural center (pop. 16,000) of S. North Island, New Zealand. Univ. (est. 1960)

palm·er·worm (pɑmərwɔrm) *n.* any of several caterpillars, esp. the larva of the moth *Dichomeris ligulellas*, which is very destructive to fruit trees

pal·met·to (pælétou) *pl.* **pal·met·tos, pal·met·toes** *n.* any of several fan palms, esp. the cabbage palmetto and *Chamerops humilis*, the Mediterranean dwarf fan palm [Span. *palmeto*, dim. of *palma*, palm]

palm·ist (pɑmist) *n.* a person who practices palmistry

palm·is·try (pɑmistrɪ) *n.* the practice or profession of foretelling a person's future or reading his character by interpreting the crease lines in the palm and other aspects of his hand [M.E. fr. *paume*, *palme*, palm]

pal·mit·ic acid (pælmitik, pɑlmitik) a waxy crystalline solid acid, $C_{15}H_{31}COOH$, contained in palm oil and in most vegetable and animal fats [fr. F. *palmitique*]

pal·mi·tin (pælmitin) *n.* a glyceride of palmitic acid occurring in palm oil and other fats [F. *palmitine*]

palm kernel the seed of a palm yielding palm oil

palm oil a very sticky fat extracted from the fruit or seed of certain palms. The oil is a source of vitamin A, and is used in making soaps and for margarine, cosmetics, lubricants etc.

palm reader security device requiring personal identification with an encoded plastic card and the placement of the palm of the hand in a reader that scans its shape and size

palm sugar a coarse brown sugar made from palm sap

Palm Sunday the Sunday before Easter. It commemorates Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the crowd strewed palm leaves in his path

palm wine the fermented sap of various palms, a very popular drink, esp. in parts of Africa

palm·y (pɑmi:) *comp.* **palm·i·er** *superl.* **palm·i·est** *adj.* of or like a palm (tree), or having many palms || flourishing, prosperous, *palmy days*

Pal·my·ra (pælmairə) an ancient city of Syria which flourished (1st c. B.C.–3rd c. A.D.) as an oasis on the trade routes across the Syrian desert and as the center of an empire stretching from Asia Minor to Egypt. It was conquered (273) by the Romans under Aurelian. The ruins include the great temple of Baal

pal·my·ra (pælmairə) *n. Borassus flabellifer*, a fan palm much cultivated in India and Ceylon. It is used for thatch, matting, umbrellas, hats etc. and for lumber. Its sap is rich in sugar [older *palmeira* fr. Port.]

Pal·o·mar, Mount (pæləmur) the site, in S.W. California, of an observatory containing a 200-inch reflecting telescope (1948)

pal·o·mi·no (pæləmi:nou) *pl.* **pal·o·mi·nos** *n.* horse of a light tan or golden color with a white mane and tail [Span. adj. of or like a dove]

palp (pælp) *n.* a palpus [F. *palpe* fr. L.]

pal·pa·bil·i·ty (pælpəbiliti:) *n.* the quality or state of being palpable || something palpable

pal·pa·ble (pælpəbəl) *adj.* tangible, perceptible to the touch, easily perceptible to the mind, obvious, *a palpable falsehood* **pál·pa·bly** *adv.* [fr. L.L. *palpabilis* fr. *palpare*, to touch gently]

pal·pal (pælpəl) *adj.* of the nature of or serving as a palpus

pal·pate (pælpeit) *adj.* (*zool.*) having a palpus [fr. PALP]

palpate *pres. part.* **pal·pat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pal·pat·ed** *v.t.* to examine by feeling, esp. in medical examination **pal·pa·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *palpare*, *palpatus*, to touch gently]

pal·pe·bral (pælpəbrəl) *adj.* of, pertaining to or located on or near the eyelid [fr. L. *palpebra*, eyelid]

pal·pi·tate (pælpiteit) *pres. part.* **pal·pi·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pal·pi·tat·ed** *v.i.* to tremble (of the heart) to throb rapidly and strongly [fr. L. *palpitare* (*palpitatus*)]

pal·pi·ta·tion (pælpitéiʃən) *n.* an irregular and rapid heartbeat resulting from malfunction or from physical or emotional stress || a trembling [fr. L. *palpitatio* (*palpitationis*)]

pal·pus [illegible] *n.* any of a pair of segmented appendages, usually sensory, on the head of an insect, crustacean, etc.; palp. [L, a feeler]

pal·sied [illegible]

pal·sy [illegible] *n.* [illegible] *v.t.* [illegible] [ME *palesie, parlesie* fr. OF *paralisie* fr. L. *paralysis*]

pal·try [illegible] *n.* [illegible] [illegible] paltry

pal·try (pôltrē) *comp.* **pal·tri·er** *superl.* **pal·tri·est** *adj.* despicable; *a paltry trick.* [origin unknown]

pal·u·dal [illegible] to marshes; [illegible] *(med.)* malarial. **pal·u·dism** [illegible]

pal·y (pālē) *adj. (heraldry)* (of a shield) divided into four or more vertical strips differing alternately in color.

Pa·mirs, the (pămirz') a plateau, largely at 12,000–13,000 ft, with several peaks over 20,000 ft (COMMUNISM, MT) covering most of Tadzhikistan, U.S.S.R. and the borders of [illegible] is the center from which the Himalayas, Karakoram, Kunlun, Tien Shan and Hindu Kush [illegible]

Pam·li·co Sound (pămlikō) an inlet (80 miles long, 8–30 miles wide) between the E. North Carolina mainland and island strips off the coast. It joins Albemarle Sound on the north [illegible]

pam·pas [illegible] cattle-raising grasslands of E. central Argentina. [Span. *pampa* fr. Quechua, plain]

pampas grass *Cortaderia selloana,* a South American grass with whitish silky panicles carried on stalks up to 12 ft high

pam·per (păm'pər) *v.t.* to overindulge (some[illegible]

pam·phlet [illegible] tion sewn or stitched as a paper-covered booklet, comprising an essay or treatise of a controversial, topical nature; a small printed publication, often just a folder, containing informative literature. **pam·phlet·eer** 1. *n.* a person who writes controversial pamphlets. 2. *v.i.* to write such pamphlets. [ME *Pamphilet, Pamflet* fr. *Pamphilus,* title of a 12th-c. L. amatory poem]

Pam·plo·na (pămplōnə) the capital (pop. 167,762) of Navarra, Spain, and historical capital of Navarre. Industries: textiles, paper, mechanical engineering. Gothic cathedral [illegible] herds, represented as a man having the legs of a goat and often a goat's horns and ears.

pan (păn) 1. *n.* any of a number of metal containers of different shapes, used in cooking and baking; any shallow, open receptacle of metal, earthenware or plastic, used for any of a variety [illegible] shape; e.g., a vessel in which gold etc. is separated from gravel by washing; a vessel for heating or evaporating; one of the receptacles [illegible]

PAN *n.* peroxyacetyl nitrate, a pollutant ingredient of smog created by the action of sunlight on hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides in the [illegible]

pan-a-ce-a (pănəsē'ə) *n.* a cure for all ills, a universal remedy. [L, fr. Gk *panakeia*]

pa·nache (pənăsh') *n.* a tuft of feathers, esp. on the headdress or helmet; bravura, swagger. [F, fr. Ital. *pennacchio* fr. *penna,* feather]

Pan-Af·ri·can·ism (pănăfrikənizəm) *n.* any of several 20th-c. movements among African states (esp. the Organization of African Unity) to promote African cooperation and unity, and to eliminate colonialism and white supremacy from Africa.

Pan·a·ma (pănəmä) a republic (area incl. former Canal Zone 29,754 sq. miles, pop. 1,921,700) occupying the Isthmus of Panama (the narrowest part of Central America) with many offshore islands. Capital: Panama City. People: Mestizo (72%), with African (West Indian), white and Indian minorities (incl. 62,000 tribal Indians). Languages: Spanish, Indian languages, English. Religion: 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Protestant. The land is 3% cultivated and 7% pasture. The Central American cordillera runs the length of the country, sloping from 11,410 ft (Chiquiri) near Costa Rica and 7,000 ft on the Colombian border to low hills (500–1,500 ft) in the center, where the Panama Canal crosses. The Caribbean slope and coastal plains are jungle-covered. Agriculture and population are concentrated on the drier Pacific side (forest and savanna). Average temperatures (F.): coasts 87°, interior 66°. Rainfall: Colon 128 ins., N. Pacific coast 6 ins. [illegible] poultry, horses. Agricultural products: bananas, rice, sugarcane, corn, cocoa, hemp, abaca, coffee, coconuts. Forest products: mahogany, dyewoods. Mineral resources: gold, salt. Manufactures and industries: sugar, beer and spirits, cement, clothing, oil refining. Exports: bananas, shrimps, sugar, cocoa, coffee. Imports: manufactures, machinery, vehicles, food, chemicals, petroleum products. Panama's large merchant fleet is mainly foreign-owned. Ports: Panama City, Colon. University: Panama City (1935). Monetary unit: balboa (100 cents). HISTORY. The region was inhabited by Indian tribes when it was visited (1501) by a Spanish expedition. The isthmus was crossed (1513) by Balboa and became a vital link in the treasure route [illegible] royalty of Peru (1542) and of New Granada [illegible] Nov. 3, 1903 when, with the encouragement of the U.S.A., it seized its independence from Spain. Panama immediately gave the U.S.A. permission to construct, use and control the Panama Canal. The canal was completed (1914) and provides a main source of revenue for Panama. A series of revolts and coups d'etat have characterized Panama since 1940. Arnulfo Arias was three times (1941, 1949, 1968) deposed by the National Guard. Jose Remon, elected in 1952, was assassinated in 1955. Ernesto della Guardia (president 1956–60), Robert F. Chiari (president 1960–4), and Marco [illegible] tionally. Friction grew with the U.S.A. over the status of the Canal Zone. There were riots and agitation (1958, 1959) to fly the Panama flag [illegible] obtain jurisdiction of the canal from the U.S.A. [illegible] Eisenhower allowed it to be displayed at one place in the Zone. Presidents John F. Kennedy and Roberto Chiari agreed (1962) that the flag [illegible] anti-American riots in 1964 led Panama to suspend diplomatic relations with the U.S.A. Relations with the U.S. were resumed that same year, and conferences were held to revise the [illegible] Arias, Panama was governed by a military junta, initially headed by Col. Jose M. Pinilla and then by Gen. Omar Torrijos, who remained Panama's most powerful political figure until [illegible] of a new constitution (1972), which was amended (1978) to provide for the election of a president by the National Assembly. In 1983 [illegible] 1978–82) was succeeded by Nicolas Ardito Barletta (1984–5), who resigned and was succeeded by Vice-President Eric Arturo Delvalle.

pan-a·ma (pănəmä) *n.* a hat of fine material plaited from the dried young leaves of the jipijapa, a machine-made imitation of this.

Panama, Bay of [illegible] PANAMA, GULF OF.

Panama Canal a ship canal (51 miles long) crossing central Panama, connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific. Transit time: 7–8 hours (through 6 pairs of locks). A French attempt under de Lesseps to build a canal (1881–9) had collapsed in bankruptcy. The U.S.A. negotiated a treaty (1903) with Panama, under which the U.S.A. obtained the right to build a canal and to occupy and control the Panama Canal Zone (5 miles on either side of the canal) in return for a payment of $100 million and an annuity of $250,000, raised by 1955 to $1,930,000. The canal was opened to shipping (1914). The U.S.A. and Panama agreed (1965) that a new treaty should recognize Panama's sovereignty over the Canal Zone, to be integrated in Panama, but negotiations were not completed until 1978, when two treaties were ratified by the U.S. Senate guaranteeing the canal's neutrality after the year 2000 and stipulating U.S. supervision of the canal, with increasing Panamanian participation, until 2000. At that time Panama assumes legal control. A new 36-mile sea-level canal, ten miles west of the present one, able to handle double the amount of shipping and to take ships of 150,000 tons, is in preparation.

Panama City (*Span.* Panamá) the capital (pop. 467,000) of Panama, near the Pacific terminus of the Panama Canal. It was founded by Spaniards (1519). Industries: food processing, brewing, light manufactures. Cathedral (1760), university (1935).

Panama, Congress of a meeting called (1826) by Simon Bolivar in the hope of achieving solidarity among the nations of America. The congress was attended only by Colombia, Peru, Mexico, and Central America. It was the first and last of its kind.

Panama disease a fungus disease of the banana characterized by withering of the leaves and the dying-off of the shoots.

Panama, Gulf of a large inlet of the Pacific on the south coast of Panama. Its inner part is called the Bay of Panama and is the site of Panama City.

Panama, Isthmus of the link (420 miles long) between North and South America, separating the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Pan-A·mer·i·can (pănəmerikən) *adj.* of, involving or relating to all the nations of North, Central and South America or their people.

Pan-American Conference, Second a conference held (1901) in Mexico City, at which nine delegations, incl. the U.S.A., agreed that all future disputes would be settled peacefully.

Pan-American Conference, Third a conference held (1906) in Rio de Janeiro. It was marked by a serious lack of harmony and by Latin American resentment of President Theodor Roosevelt's 'big stick' Corollary.

Pan-American Congress *INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES, FIRST.

Pan-American Highway an international road system running from Fairbanks, Alaska to Buenos Aires, Argentina, with branches to all Central and South American countries.

Pan-A·mer·i·can·ism (pănəmerikənizəm) *n.* the movement to promote social, economic and political cooperation among all the states of the [illegible] UNION.

Pan-American Union an international agency established (1890) by the first Pan-American Conference (1889–90) to promote inter-American cooperation. It offers technical and information services to all the American republics, serves as the repository for inter-American documents, and promotes economic, social, judicial, and cultural relations. It became (1948) the general secretariat for the Organization of American States. **Pan-American Day** (Apr. 14) [illegible] of its founding.

Pan-Ar·ab·ism (pănerəbizəm) *n.* a movement to promote the political unity of the Arab peoples. It arose (early 20th c.) as a reaction to the Turkish-sponsored Pan-Turanism movement, and developed also as a reaction to British Zionist policy in Palestine. It gave rise to the formation of the Arab League (1945) and to attempts to form a United Arab Republic.

Pa·nay (pənī') an island (area 4,446 sq. miles,

pop. 7,444 (1948) of the central Philippine Visayas, producing esp. rice. Chief town: Iloilo

pan-cake (pænkeik) **1.** *n.* a thin, flat cake made of batter cooked on a griddle, or in a pan ‖ *(verres thing)* maneuver in which an arm lock is placed over one of the opponent's arms and an attempt is made to grasp forearm or waist to pull opponent and twist for a backward fall **2.** *v. pres. part.* **pan-cak-ing** *past* and *past part.* **pan-caked** *v.t. (aviation)* to drop or land almost vertically though with the aircraft horizontal *v.t.* to cause (an aircraft) to do this

Pancake Day *Br.* Shrove Tuesday, when traditionally pancakes are eaten

Pan-cha-tan-tra (pʌntʃətʌntrə) a collection of didactic fables in Sanskrit of the 3rd or 4th c., still popular in India

Pan-chen Lama (pɑntʃənlɑmə) LAMA

pan-chro-mat-ic (pænkroumætik) *adj.* (of a photographic film) sensitive to all the wavelengths of the visible spectrum ‖ (of a lens) transmitting the whole of the visible spectrum

Pan-cras (pænkrəs), St (*d.* 304), Roman martyr. According to legend, he was a boy of 14 when he was martyred. Feast: May 12

pan-cre-as (pænkriəs) *n.* a large gland that in man lies behind the stomach [it consists of two portions, one secreting digestive juices which pass into the duodenum (the other secreting insulin which passes into the bloodstream (ISLET OF LANGERHANS)] **pan-cre-at-ic** (pænkriætik) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *pankreas*, sweetbread]

pan-cre-a-tin (pænkriətin) *n.* any of several enzymes found in pancreatic juices, or a mixture of these ‖ a preparation containing such a mixture obtained from an animal's pancreas, for aiding digestion [fr. Gk *pankreas* (*pankreatos*), sweetbread]

pan-da (pændə) *n.* either of two mammals of fam. *Procyonidae*, related to the raccoon: *Ailuropoda melanoleuca*, the giant panda, is a black and white bearlike animal of Tibet and S. China. *Ailurus fulgens*, of the Himalayas, has long, reddish-brown fur marked with black and white, and closely resembles the raccoon [perh. Nepalese]

pan-dect (pændekt) *n.* a complete code of laws **the Pandects** a summary of Roman civil law (530–33, forming part of Justinian's 'Corpus juris civilis') [F. *pandecte* fr. L. fr. Gk *pan*, all + *dechesthai*, to receive]

pan-dem-ic (pændemik) *adj.* (of a disease) affecting a whole country, or the whole world (cf. ENDEMIC) [fr. Gk *pandēmos*, universal]

pan-de-mo-ni-um (pændəmouniəm) *n.* a state of utter confusion and uproar [fr. *Pandaemonium*, name for the capital of Hell, coined by Milton fr. Gk *pan*, all + *daimōn*, demon]

pan-der (pændər) **1.** *v.i.* (with 'to') to give active encouragement (to someone or something that should not be encouraged) or provide gratification (for someone or something that should not be gratified) **2.** *n.* a procurer for prostitutes ‖ someone who encourages the vices or weaknesses of another [M.E. *Pandare* fr. L. *Pandarus* fr. Gk *Pandaros*, one of the leaders in the Trojan War. In medieval romances he is the go-between for Troilus and Cressida]

pan-dit (pʌndit) *n.* a Hindu learned in religion, laws and science [Hindi]

Pan-do-ra (pændɔrə, pændourə) *(Gk. mythol.)* the first woman, sent to earth as a punishment for Prometheus' crime of stealing fire from the gods. Zeus gave her a box which, when opened, let loose all human misfortunes, but hope remained in the bottom to comfort mankind

pane (pein) *n.* a single sheet of glass in a window, greenhouse, etc. ‖ a division, resembling etc. containing such a sheet of glass in a frame ‖ a flat side or edge of a many-sided object [F. *pan*, a piece of cloth]

pan-e-gyr-ic (pænidʒirik) **1.** *n.* a speech or writing eulogizing someone or something **2.** *adj.* having the nature of a panegyric **pan-e-gyr-i-cal** *adj.* **pan-e-gyr-ist** *n.* [F. *panegyrique* or L. fr. Gk *panegurikos*, fit for a public assembly]

pan-el (pænl) **1.** *n.* a flat, rectangular piece of wood etc. forming part of a wall, door etc. but distinguished from the rest by being recessed, framed etc., a vertical strip of material let into or partially attached to a dress, skirt etc. as a structural or decorative element ‖ a thin board sometimes used instead of a canvas in oil painting ‖ a picture or photograph of much greater height than width ‖ a board etc. on which controls or instruments of [illegible] are mounted ‖ the padded inside of a saddle ‖ a pad used as a saddle ‖ a group of persons, usually experts, required to judge or give an answer, *a panel of jurors* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pan-el-ing**, esp. *Br.* **pan-el-ling** *past* and *past part.* **paneled**, esp. *Br.* **pan-elled** to furnish with panel(s) [illegible] to ornament **panel-ing**, esp. *Br.* **pan-el-ling** *n.* panels of wood applied to a wall or ceiling **pan-el-ist** *n.* a member of a panel (group of persons) [O.F. (piece of cloth)]

panel code *(mil.)* prearranged code designed for visual communication between friendly units by making use of marking panels *also* marking panel

pang (pæŋ) *n.* a brief, keen spasm of pain ‖ a sudden mental or emotional pain, *pangs of conscience* ‖ doubtful.

Pan-gae-a (pændʒiə) *n.* *(geol.)* a hypothetical single continent of the Triassic period (200 million yrs. ago), coined by Alfred Wegener

pan-gen-e-sis (pændʒenisis) *n.* a theory of heredity proposed by Darwin, that each cell of the body throws off particles (gemmules) into the blood which circulate, multiply, and collect in the reproductive cells

Pan-Ger-man-ism (pændʒɔrmənizəm) *n.* a movement (late 19th–20th cc.) to promote the union of all German-speaking people under Germanic leadership to German expansionist policy before the 1st world war, and its aims were later taken up by the National Socialist German Workers party

pan-go-lin (pæŋgoulin) *n.* any of several members of genus *Manis*, order *Pholidota*, or related genera of scaly mammals of Asia and Africa, which feed on ants and roll themselves into a ball when attacked [Malay *peng-göling*, roller]

pan-gram (pængræm) *n.* a sentence that involves all the letters of the alphabet preferably with little duplication, *the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog* —**pan-gram-mat-ic** *adj.*

pan-han-dle (pænhændl) **1.** *n.* a narrow projecting strip of land or political territory, esp. the northern part of Texas between Oklahoma and New Mexico **2.** *v. pres. part.* **pan-han-dling** *past* and *past part.* **pan-han-dled** *v.i.* (*pop.*) to beg, esp. on the street

Pan-hel-len-ic (pænhəlenik) *adj.* relating to or including all Greece or all Greeks

pan-ic (pænik) **1.** *n.* intense, contagious fear affecting a body of people ‖ an instance of this fear, e.g. a widespread hysterical anxiety over the prevailing financial situation, resulting in hasty sale or protection of securities etc. ‖ intense, irrational fear felt by an individual **2.** *v. pres. part.* **pan-ick-ing** *past* and *past part.* **pan-icked** *v.t.* to lose rational control of one's behavior out of sudden intense fear ‖ *v.t.* to affect with panic **3.** *adj.* of, relating to or showing panic, *panic haste* [F. *panique* adj. fr. Gk *panikos*, of the god Pan, who was believed to cause unreasoning terror]

panic grass a member of *Panicum* or related genera of grasses incl. millet [fr. L. *panicum*, a kind of millet]

pan-ick-y (pæniki) *adj.* liable to panic ‖ beginning to feel panic

pan-ic-strick-en (pænikstrikən) *adj.* madly frightened, filled with panic

pan-i-cle (pænikl) *n.* *(bot.)* a compound raceme ‖ a loose, irregular flower cluster [fr. L. *paniculа* dim. of *panus*, tuft]

pan-ic-struck (pænikstrʌk) *adj.* panic-stricken

pan-ic-u-late (pənikjulit) *adj.* arranged in panicles **pan-ic-u-lated** (pənikjuleitid) *adj.* [Mod. L. *paniculatus* fr. *panicula*, panicle]

Pan-Islam (pænislɑm) a movement (late 19th–early 20th cc.) to promote political unity among Moslem nations, led by Turkey before the 1st world war **Pan-Is-lam-ic** *adj.* **Pan-Is-lam-ism** *n.*

Panjabi PUNJABI

pan-jan-dr-um (pændʒændrəm) a person of great self-importance [coined in 1755 by Samuel Foote, 1720–77, English playwright and actor]

Panj-nad (pʌndʒnʌd) SUTLEJ

Pank-hurst (pæŋkhɔrst), Emmeline (1858–1928), British suffragette. With her daughters Christabel (1880–1958) and Sylvia (1882–1960), she founded a militant suffragette movement (1903)

Pan-kow (pænkau) a suburb of East Berlin, seat of the [illegible] of the German Democratic Republic

panne (pæn) *n.* a soft fabric with a long pile made to resemble velvet

pan-nier (pænjər) *n.* a basket carried on the back or on a pair [illegible] of a beast of burden ‖ a large basket with a lid ‖ one of two bags of canvas, plastic, leather etc. slung over the back wheel of a bicycle or motorcycle ‖ *(hist.)* a frame of whalebone or wire used to distend a skirt at the hips, or pulled [illegible] of bustle ‖ a skirt around the hips [F. *panier*]

pan-ni-kin (pænikin) *n.* *(Br.)* a small metal drinking cup ‖ *(Br.)* the amount it contains [PAN, container]

Pa-no-an (pənouən) *n.* a major family of South American Indian languages. The best known of the Panoan-speaking people live in E. Peru with related tribes extending into W. Brazil

pan-o-plied (pænəplid) *adj.* *(hist.)* wearing a complete suit of armor ‖ *(rhet.)* magnificently clothed or decked [PANOPLY]

pan-o-ply (pænəpli) *pl.* **pan-o-plies** *n.* *(hist.)* a complete suit of armor ‖ rich ceremonial dress *(rhet.)* splendid display [fr. Gk *panoplia*, the full armor of a hoplite]

pan-o-ram-a (pænəræmə) *n.* a wide uninterrupted view over a scene ‖ a picture, unrolled so as to give the impression of such a wide, continuous view ‖ a comprehensive survey of a series of events, *a panorama of Elizabethan history* **pan-o-ram-ic** *adj.* **pan-o-ram-i-cal-ly** *adv.* [fr. PAN- + Gk *horama*, view]

pan-pipe (pænpaip) *n.* (often *pl.*) a primitive musical instrument consisting of several small reed pipes of graduated length fixed side by side played by blowing into the mouthpieces [PAN, Gk deity]

Pan-Slav-ism (pænslɑvizəm) *n.* a movement (19th and early 20th cc.) to promote the independence of Slav peoples, and their cultural and political unity. It began with a congress in Prague (1848) and was strongly supported by Russia to further her expansion in the Balkans. This gave rise to the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–8, but the alliance of Slav states collapsed in the 2nd Balkan War (1913). Pan-Slavism also represented a threat to Austria-Hungary, whose determination to crush Serbia in 1914 occasioned the 1st world war

pan-sy (pænzi) *pl.* **pan-sies** *n.* *Viola tricolor*, fam. *Violaceae*, a wild or cultivated plant with richly and variously colored flowers ‖ (*pop.*) an effeminate or homosexual man [older *pensee*, *pensy* fr. F. *pensee*, thought]

pant (pænt) **1.** *v.i.* to breathe quickly and in spasms, esp. after exertion, exposure to heat etc. ‖ (*rhet.* with 'for', 'after') to yearn ‖ (of the heart) to throb rapidly ‖ *v.t.* to utter gaspingly **2.** *n.* one of a series of spasms in labored breathing ‖ one of a series of throbs or gasps made by escaping steam [perh. shortened fr. O.F. *pantoiser*, *pantiser*]

pan-ta-lets, pan-ta-lettes (pæntlets) *pl. n.* *(hist.)* long loose drawers, frilled at the bottom, worn by women and girls 1830–50 [dim. of PANTALOON]

pan-ta-loon (pæntlu:n) *n.* (*pl.*, *hist.*) tight trousers fastened with buttons below the calf or with straps under the shoe [after *Pantaloon*, a Venetian character in commedia dell'arte, usually depicted as a thin old man, wearing tight breeches continued below the knees as stockings, and who survives today as the butt of a clown in pantomime]

pant-dress (pæntdres) *n.* woman's garment with a divided skirt resembling slacks

pan-tech-ni-con (pænteknikən) *n.* *Br.* a very large moving van [fr. PAN- + Gk *technikon* adj., belonging to the arts]

Pan-tel-le-ri-a (pæntelleriə) a volcanic Italian island (area 32 sq. miles, pop. 8,327) in the Mediterranean, halfway between Tunisia and Sicily with which it is administered. Chief town: Pantelleria. Products: wine, sponges, fish

pan-the-ism (pænθiizəm) *n.* the belief or theory that God and the universe are identical. Among its best-known proponents are the Roman Stoics and Spinoza **pan-the-ist** *n.* **pan-the-is-tic** *adj.* [fr. PAN- + Gk *theos*, God]

pan-the-on (pænθiən, pænθiɔn) *n.* all the gods of a people: *the Hindu pantheon* ‖ a building where the famous dead of a nation are buried or memorialized ‖ a temple dedicated to all the gods **the Pantheon** a temple of this type built in Rome in 27 B.C. and reconstructed in its present round, domed form c. 125 A.D. [L. fr. Gk fr. *pan*, all + *theios*, of or sacred to a god]

pan-ther (pænθər) *n.* a leopard, esp. a large

fierce one or a black one; a cougar; a jaguar [M.E. *pantere* fr. O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

pant·ie, pant·y (pæntɪ) *pl.* **pant·ies** *n.* (esp. *pl.*) underpants for a woman or a child

pan·tile (pæntaɪl) *n.* a roofing tile having a cross [illegible] than the other, designed to overlap the next tile [PAN, container + TILE]

pan·ti·soc·ra·cy (pæntɪsɒkrəsɪ) *n.* (*hist.*) a classless, utopian society in which all are equal and all rule [coined by Coleridge (1794) fr. Gk [illegible]

pan·to·graph [illegible] strument for copying a drawing on any chosen scale, consisting of an assembly of hinged rods arranged as a parallelogram, the whole being able to rotate around a fixed point; (*elec.*) a device at the end of a trolley pole used to collect current [fr. Gk *pant-*, all + *-graphos*, written]

pan·to·mime (pæntəmaɪm) **I.** *n.* a form of entertainment in which story and emotion are conveyed by gesture only, without words, but often with music and decor; an English theatrical entertainment, usually at Christmastime, based on a traditional fairy tale but including topical comedy, clowns, and song and dance [illegible] and *past part.* **pan·to·mimed** *v.t.* to represent by pantomime; *v.i.* to express oneself by pantomime [fr. L. *pantomimus*, an actor in dumb show fr. Gk fr. *pant-*, all + *mimos*, mimic]

pan·to·mim·ic (pæntəmɪmɪk) *adj.* of, relating to or having the nature of pantomime [fr. L. *pan*

pan·try (pæntrɪ) *pl.* **pan·tries** *n.* a larder ‖ a room where the silver, glass etc. under the care [illegible]

pants [illegible] underpants [abbr. of PANTALOONS]

pant·suit (pæntsuːt) *n.* a woman's garment of pants and blouse and or jacket of same fabric *Cf.* [illegible]

pan·tu·ran·i·an·ism (pæntuːræniːənɪzəm) *n.* extremist political ideology in Greece with a restored Ottoman Empire as its ultimate goal [illegible] zəmə) *n.* an early 20th-c. movement aimed at uniting all peoples sharing a common Turkish [illegible]

panty (PANTIE)

panty·hose [illegible] stockings as a single unit originally conceived for women wearing miniskirts [illegible]

[illegible] Corsicans in their struggle against Genoese rule but was forced to submit after Genoa sold [illegible] government to intervene in Corsica (1794–6)

Pao·ting (boudɪŋ or Tsɪngmən) an agricultural trading center (pop. 265,000) of central [illegible]

pap (pæp) *n.* soft, mashed or semi-liquid food for [illegible]

pa·pa (pɑːpə, pəpɑː) *n.* a child's word for father [illegible]

Pa·pa·go (pəpɑːgoʊ) *pl.* **Pa·pa·go, Pa·pa·gos** *n.* [illegible]

papal infallibility (*Roman Catholicism*) the doctrine (defined in 1870) that the pope when speaking ex cathedra on questions of faith and morals is all but incapable of error

Papal States (*hist.*) a region of central Italy ruled (754–1870) by the popes. Originally given (754) to the papacy by Pépin III, the states were not under effective papal rule until the 16th c. They were invaded (1796–1814) by the French, but restored (1815) to the papacy. The liberal reforms of Pius IX were withdrawn after the revolution of 1848. Most of the region was joined (1861) to the new kingdom of Italy, but Rome was defended by the French until 1870, when it, too, was seized. The papacy refused to recognize its loss of temporal power until the Lateran Treaty (1929) gave it sovereignty over the Vatican

pa·pa·raz·zo, *pl.* -i (pɑpərɑtsoʊ) *n.* an aggressive free-lance, celebrity-chasing photographer

pa·pav·er·in (pəpævərɪn, pəpeɪvərɪn) *n.* papaverine

pa·pav·er·ine (pəpævəriːn, pəpeɪvəriːn) *n.* an alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{21}O_4N$, a constituent of opium, also made synthetically from vanillin. It is used to control spasms and for local anesthesia [fr. L. *papaver*, poppy]

pa·paw, paw·paw (pɔpɔ, pɑpɔ) *n.* the papaya ‖ any of several trees and shrubs of genus *Asimina* [fr. *Asiminier*, esp. *A. triloba* of North America, which has an oblong yellow edible fruit ‖ this fruit [older *papaya*, *papay* fr. Span. and Port. fr. Carib.]

pa·pa·ya (pəpaɪə) *n.* *Carica papaya*, fam. *Caricaceae*, a Malaysian tree with a large yellow fruit like a honeydew melon, eaten fresh, cooked or preserved. It also grows in India and the West Indies, and is found well into central Africa [Span. fr. Carib.]

Papeete (papeeteː) the capital [illegible] of French Polynesia, a port and airport of W. Tahiti

Pa·pen (pɑpən), Franz von (1879–1969), German politician, chancellor of Germany (1932). He did much to bring Hitler to power, and helped to prepare the Nazi annexation of Austria (1938)

pa·per (peɪpər) **1.** *n.* a substance consisting of a felted thin sheet of compactly interlaced fibers of cellulose etc. obtained from wood, rags, straw etc. and used for writing, printing or drawing on, wrapping parcels, covering the walls of a room etc. ‖ a piece of this substance ‖ an essay, esp. on a scholarly subject ‖ an official document ‖ a set of examination questions or a student's written answers ‖ an essay which a student is required to write ‖ a newspaper ‖ (*pl.*) documents carried to prove identity, nationality etc. ‖ money (banknotes, bills etc.) in the form of written promises to pay ‖ a card, folder etc. containing or holding some item, *a paper of pins* ‖ (*pl.*) the collective letters, writings, documents etc. belonging or pertaining to a person **on paper** in writing ‖ hypothetically, in theory **2.** *adj.* made of paper ‖ hypothetical, not having any real substance, *paper promises* **3.** *v.t.* to cover (a wall etc.) with paper ‖ to distribute complimentary tickets to insure a substantial audience for a performance [A.F. and fr. O.F. *papier* fr. L. *papyrus* fr. Gk]

Paper is prepared in a mill by reducing wood fiber, straw, grasses, rags etc. to a pulp by an alkali, extracting lignin and other noncellulose matter, bleaching (usually with chlorine or a hypochlorite), washing, adding a filler to give a smooth surface, rolling and drying. This process was developed in China over 2,000 years ago. The qualities of the product range widely as to thickness (measured by the weight per area), surface etc.

pa·per·back (peɪpərbæk) *n.* a book bound in pa[illegible]

paper factor (*chem.*) a natural terpene in the balsam fir tree, first discovered in newsprint, that is an effective insecticide affecting insect metamorphosis

paper gold (*economics*) special drawing rights through the International Monetary Fund *also*

pa·per·hang·er (peɪpərhæŋər) *n.* a person who decorates rooms with wallpaper as a profes[illegible]

paper knife a dull-bladed knife of wood, ivory

paper money printed documents (e.g. dollar bills) issued by a government through banks and serving as currency

paper mulberry *Broussonetia papyrifera*, fam. *Moraceae*, an Asiatic tree used in making tapa, and grown as a shade tree in Europe and America

paper nautilus *Argonauta argos*, a dibranchiate cephalopod, the female of which produces a thin, non-chambered fragile shell in which the eggs are carried

paper tape (*computer*) a strip or roll of paper of varying widths from ¾ to 1 inch, on which punched holes carry data for computer input

pa·per-train (peɪpərtreɪn) *v.* to train a dog to defecate indoors on paper

pa·per·weight (peɪpərweɪt) *n.* a small, heavy object used to prevent papers from being scattered or blown away

paper work work such as filling in forms, keeping records, making out accounts etc.

pa·per·y (peɪpərɪ) *adj.* having a consistency, or the flimsiness or thinness, of paper

Pa·phos (peɪfɒs) the ancient Greek center, in S.W. Cyprus, of the cult of Aphrodite, said to be where she set foot after emerging from the waves. Modern Paphos (pop. 7,000) is 10 miles distant

pa·pi·er col·lé (pupiːeɪr cɒlléɪ) *n.* (*Fr.*) art technique utilizing glue, paper, paint, crayon and other media *syn* collage

pa·pier-mâ·ché, pa·per-mâ·ché (peɪpərməʃéɪ) *n.* a light, tough material made of paper pulp mixed with a liquid adhesive, shaped or molded, and allowed to dry [F.=chewed paper]

pa·pil·i·o·na·ceous (pəpɪliːənéɪʃəs) *adj.* (*bot.*, of certain flowers, e.g. the sweet pea) shaped like a butterfly ‖ of, relating or belonging to *Papilionaceae*, order *Rosales*, a large family of plants whose fruits are legumes [fr. L. *papilionaceus* fr. *papilio* (*papilionis*), butterfly]

pa·pil·la (pəpɪlə) *pl.* **pa·pil·lae** (pəpɪliː) *n.* a small protuberance on a part of the body, e.g. the nipple, or on a plant ‖ a process extending into and nourishing the root of a growing tooth, hair or feather **pa·pil·lar·y, pa·pil·late** (pəpɪlɪt) *adjs* [L.=nipple]

pap·il·lo·ma (pæpəlóumə) *pl.* **pap·il·lo·ma·ta** (pæpəlouməta), **pap·il·lo·mas** *n.* (*med.*) a benign tumor (e.g. a wart) of skin or mucous membrane [Mod. L. fr. *papilla*, nipple]

pap·il·lon (pæpəlɒn) *n.* a dog of a toy spaniel breed with large, open, erect ears and a fine silky coat (red, ruby, chestnut, puce, black-and-white, dark yellow or white with markings of these colors) with long fringes [F.=butterfly]

pap·il·lose (pæpɪlous) *adj.* papillate

Pa·pin (pæpɛ̃), Denis (1647–c. 1712), French physicist and pioneer in the development of the steam engine. He invented the autoclave, in which, under pressure, the boiling point of water was raised

Pa·pi·neau (pæpiːnou), Louis Joseph (1786–1871), Canadian politician and leader of the French-Canadian cause prior to the Rebellion of 1837. As speaker (1815–37) of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, he inspired the Ninety-Two Resolutions, expressing French-Canadian grievances, passed (1834) by the Assembly

pa·pist (peɪpɪst) *n.* an advocate of papal supremacy ‖ (used in a hostile sense) a Roman Catholic **pa·pis·tic** (pəpɪstɪk), **pa·pis·ti·cal** *adjs* **pa·pist·ry** (peɪpɪstrɪ) *n.* [F. *papiste* or fr. 16th-c. L. *papista*]

pa·poose (pæpuːs, pəpuːs) *n.* a North American Indian baby [Algonquian]

pap·o·va·vi·rus (pæpouvəvaɪres) *n.* (*med.*) deoxyribonucleic acid viral group believed to cause warts and neoplasms, esp. in animals

pap·pus (pæpəs) *pl.* **pap·pi** (pæpaɪ) *n.* (*bot.*) a downy or feathery tuft in place of a calyx, used in the fruit dispersal of e.g. composite plants (e.g. the thistle, dandelion) [Mod. L. fr. Gk *pappos*, old man]

pap·py (pæpɪ) *comp.* **pap·pi·er** *superl.* **pap·pi·est** *adj.* soft and mushy like pap ‖ consisting of pap

pap·ri·ka (pæprɪkə, pəprikə) *n.* a mildly pungent, red spice ground from the dried ripe fruit of sweet pepper; the fruit itself [Hung.]

Pap smear or **Papanicolaou smear** diagnostic test to detect uterine or cervical cancer, named for U.S. scientist George N. Papanico[illegible]

Pap·u·a (pæpjuːə) a former territory of Australia consisting of S.E. New Guinea with the

PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) a, ah; (æ) a, ape; (ɑ) a, father; (e) e, hen; (ɪ) e, she; (i) i, sheep; (o) o, deer; (ou) o, bear; (u) u, boot; (ʊ) u, book; (ʌ) u, cut; (ɔ) o, all; (ɔɪ) oi, boil; (aʊ) ou, out; (ɪr) ear, beer; (ɛr) air, bear; (ɑr) ar, far; (ɔr) or, for; (ʊr) oor, poor; (ər) er, fur; (ɪər) ear, beer; (ɛər) air, bear; (ɑər) ar, far; (ɔər) or, for; (ʊər) oor, poor; (ər) er, fur; (i) i, fish; (ai) i, tiger; (ə) a, bird. [illegible] (ə) a, about; (ə) e, taken; (ə) e, pocket; (ə) i, pencil; (ə) o, lemon; (ə) u, circus; (ʒ) s, measure; (ʃ) sh, dish; (tʃ) ch, church; (dʒ) j, judge; (ŋ) ng, sing; (θ) th, thin; (ð) th, that; (ʔ) ' (glottal stop); (ˈ) ' (primary stress); (ˌ) , (secondary stress); (ˈˌ) ' , (primary and secondary stress); (ˌˈ) , ' (secondary and primary stress); (ˌˌ) , , (double secondary stress); (ˈˈ) ' ' (double primary stress); (ˌˈˌ) , ' , (secondary, primary and secondary stress); (ˈˌˈ) ' , ' (primary, secondary and primary stress); (ˌˌˈ) , , ' (double secondary and primary stress); (ˈˈˌ) ' ' , (double primary and secondary stress); (ˌˈˌˈ) , ' , ' (secondary, primary, secondary and primary stress); (ˈˌˈˌ) ' , ' , (primary, secondary, primary and secondary stress); (ˌˌˈˌ) , , ' , (double secondary, primary and secondary stress); (ˈˈˌˈ) ' ' , ' (double primary, secondary and primary stress); (ˌˈˌˈˌ) , ' , ' , (secondary, primary, secondary, primary and secondary stress); (ˈˌˈˌˈ) ' , ' , ' (primary, secondary, primary, secondary and primary stress); 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adjacent islands, now part of Papua New Guinea

Pap·u·an (pæpjuən) **1.** *adj* pertaining to the former territory of Papua or to its native peoples, or to a group of unclassified languages spoken in Papua and New Guinea, New Britain and the Solomon Is., not belonging to the Austronesian family **2.** *n.* a member of any of the native races of Papua and New Guinea ‖ a language of the group spoken in Papua and New Guinea [fr. PAPUA fr. Malay *pepuah*, frizzled, from the hair of Papuans]

Papua New Guinea a country (total area 178,260 sq. miles, pop. 3,400,000) occupying the eastern half of New Guinea and outlying islands (Bismarck Archipelago, N. Solomon Is, Trobriand Is, D'Entrecasteaux Is, Louisiade Archipelago, Woodlark Is) and islets. Capital and chief port: Port Moresby. Official languages: English, Pidgin English, Motu. Livestock: cattle (in the north). Exports: copra and shell, rubber, coconut oil, coffee, cocoa, tropical hardwoods, small quantities of gold and other minerals. Imports: food, chemicals, manufactured goods. HISTORY The territory of Papua was annexed (1883) by Queensland, became a British protectorate (1884), and has been ruled by Australia since 1905. The northeast of New Guinea was occupied (1914) by Australia, was mandated (1920) to Australia by the League of Nations, and was placed under Australian trusteeship (1946) by the United Nations. The two territories were given a common administration (1949). The country became self-governing in 1973 and gained full independence in 1975, as a member of the British Commonwealth. Michael Somare became prime minister (1972–80, 1982–)

pap·ule (pæpju:l) *n.* a pimple [fr. L. *papula*]

pap·y·ra·ceous (pæpiréiʃəs) *adj.* (*bot.*) of papery texture [fr. L. *papyrus*, paper fr. Gk]

pa·py·rus (pəpáirəs) *pl* **pa·py·ri** (pəpáirai), **pa·py·rus·es** *n. Cyperus papyrus*, fam *Cyperaceae*, an aquatic plant indigenous to the Nile Valley. The pith, shredded and pressed into sheets, was used to write on, chiefly by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans ‖ this material ‖ a document written on papyrus [L. fr. Gk *papuros*]

par (pur) **1.** *n.* equality of value, status or condition, *on a par with* ‖ average or normal state, quality, physical condition etc., *to feel below par* ‖ (*commerce*) nominal value, *to sell at par* ‖ (*golf*) the ideal number of strokes in which a hole, or the course, should be played by a scratch golfer **2.** *adj.* (*commerce*) at par ‖ average, normal [L.=equal, equality]

par *PARR

PAR or **par** (*mil. acronym*) perimeter acquisition radar, outermost radar antiballistic missile system *Cf* MSR

pa·ra (pára) *n.* a Turkish coin equal to about 1/40 of a piaster ‖ a Yugoslav unit of currency equal to 1/100 of a dinar ‖ a coin of this value [Turk. *pârah*, piece]

para- (pærə) *prefix* beside, beyond ‖ amiss, faulty, irregular ‖ somewhat resembling ‖ chemically related to or derived from [fr. Gk *para* prep., beside]

par·a·bi·o·sis (pærəbaióusis) *n.* the anatomical and physiological conjunction of two organisms, e.g. in Siamese twins **par·a·bi·ot·ic** (pærəbaiɔtik) *adj* [Mod. L. fr *para-*, beside + *-biosis*, mode of life]

par·a·blast (pærəblæst) *n.* the yolk of a meroblastic ovum **par·a·blas·tic** *adj* [Gk *blastos*, sprout, germ]

par·a·ble (pærə'l) *n.* a story designed to teach a moral or religious principle by suggesting a parallel [F. *parabole* fr. L. fr. Gk]

pa·rab·o·la (pərǽbələ) *n.* (*geom.*) a plane curve derived from the section of a cone by a plane parallel to its side, and obeying the law that any point on the curve is equidistant from a fixed point (the focus) and from a fixed straight line (the directrix) [Mod. L. fr. Gk *parabole*, juxtaposition]

par·a·bol·ic (pærəbɔlik) *adj* having the nature of a parabola ‖ (*geom.*) relating to or having the form of a parabola **par·a·bol·i·cal** *adj* [fr. L.L. *parabolicus*]

par·a·bo·loid (pərǽbəlɔid) *n.* (*geom.*) a curved surface of which sections parallel to two coordinate planes are parabolas and sections parallel to the third plane are circles, ellipses or hyperbolas ‖ the equation of such a surface **par·a·bo·loi·dal** *adj*

par·a·ce·sen (pærəsí:sn) *n.* (*biochem.*) obsolete protein

Par·a·cel·sus (pærəsélsəs) Philippus Aureolus (Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim, 1493–1541), Swiss physician, alchemist and natural philosopher. Prominent in the Renaissance reaction against the medical doctrine of Galen and Avicenna, he combined the beginnings of a modern scientific spirit with a Neoplatonic pantheistic tendency

par·a·chlor·o·phen·yl·al (pærəklɔ:rəfénilæl) (*pharm*) drug that reduces the brain's serotonin level, used experimentally in treating schizophrenia and tremors *abbr* **PCPA**

par·a·chro·nism (pærəkrənizəm) *n.* an error in dating, esp. the dating of an event later than is correct [fr. Gk *para*, beside + *chronos*, time]

par·a·chute (pærəʃu:t) **1.** *n.* a collapsible umbrella-shaped contrivance of nylon or silk fabric used esp. in aeronautics. A person or thing suspended from it by cords can drop safely through the air because the fall is slowed by the resistance of the air gathered in the top ‖ (*zool.*) a patagium **2.** *v. pres. part.* **par·a·chut·ing** *past* and *past part* **par·a·chut·ed** *v.t.* to land (a person or thing) by parachute ‖ *v.i.* to descend by parachute [F.]

parachute spinnaker a very large spinnaker used by racing yachts

par·a·chut·ist (pærəʃu:tist) *n.* a person, esp. a soldier, who makes descents from aircraft by parachute

Par·a·clete (pærəkli:t) (*theol.*) the Holy Ghost as comforter or advocate [F. *paraclet* fr. L. fr. Gk fr. *para*, beside + *kalein*, to call]

pa·rade (pəréid) **1.** *n.* an assembly of troops in strict order for inspection or drill ‖ a ceremonial procession, esp. of troops ‖ an area where troops assemble for inspection or drill ‖ a passing in review for appraisal, *a fashion parade* ‖ a pompous display, *to make a parade of one's learning* ‖ a place where people stroll for amusement, a promenade **on parade** exhibited for inspection **2.** *v. pres. part* **pa·rad·ing** *past* and *past part* **pa·rad·ed** *v.t.* to make a display of, *to parade one's talents* ‖ to cause (soldiers) to be drawn up for inspection or drill ‖ *v.i.* to assemble for the purpose of, and take part in, a parade ‖ to stroll, promenade, in order to attract attention [F. fr. Ital. *parata*, Span. *parada*]

par·a·di·chlor·o·ben·zene (pærədaiklɔ:rəubenzi:n) *n.* a white crystalline compound, $C_6H_4Cl_2$, used mainly as a moth repellent [PARA- + DI- + *chloro-*, containing chlorine + BENZENE]

par·a·digm (pærədim, pærədaim) *n.* an example serving as a pattern, *a paradigm of virtue* ‖ (*gram.*) a conjugation or declension serving to demonstrate the inflections of a word **par·a·dig·mat·ic** (pærədigmætik) *adj.* **par·a·dig·mat·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [F. *paradigme* fr. L. fr. Gk fr. *paradeiknunai*, to show side by side]

paradigmatic *adj* (*linguistics*) of one of the two relationships operating between an element at a given level between elements of a sentence; of a syntactically interchangeable element, *we* (or *they*) *are going Cf* SYNTAGMATIC

par·a·di·sa·ic (pærədiseik) *adj.* paradisiacal

par·a·di·sa·i·cal *adj.* [fr. PARADISE or fr. L. *paradisus*, paradise]

par·a·di·sal (pærədais'l) *adj.* paradisiacal [fr. L. *paradisus*, paradise]

par·a·dise (pærədais) *n.* a place or state in which spiritual bliss is enjoyed after death, the Christian or Moslem heaven ‖ (*Bible*) an intermediate place or state in which, after death, the souls of the righteous await judgment ‖ any place of or offering perfect happiness, *a swimmer's paradise* **Par·a·dise** the garden of Eden [F *paradise* fr. L. fr. Gk fr. O. Pers.]

par·a·di·si·ac (pærədi:siæk) *adj* paradisiacal

par·a·di·si·a·cal (pærədisaiək'l) *adj* of, relating to or like paradise [fr. L. *paradisiacus* fr. Gk]

par·a·dos (pærədɔs) *pl* **par·a·dos, par·a·dos·es** *n* (*mil.*) an earthwork erected to protect a position from rear attack [F.]

par·a·dox (pærədɔks) a statement which, though true, seems false and selfcontradictory ‖ a statement which is selfcontradictory and false, though it may seem true or clever ‖ a person or thing displaying contradictory qualities **par·a·dox·i·cal** *adj* [fr. L. *paradoxum* fr. Gk *paradoxos* adj., contrary to accepted opinion]

paradoxical sleep [illegible] sleep

par·a·drop (pærədrɔp) *n* delivery by parachute of personnel or cargo from an aircraft in flight

par·af·fin (pærəfin) **1.** *n* an alkane ‖ a waxy, crystalline, white, odorless substance obtained by distilling wood, coal and esp. petroleum. It is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons, esp. alkanes, and is used as a stable and water-resistant coating or seal, and in candles etc. It is sometimes called paraffin wax ‖ kerosene (*Br* paraffin oil) **2.** *v.t.* to coat or saturate with paraffin [fr. L. *parum*, too little, *affinis*, related (from the chemical saturation of these hydrocarbons)]

paraffin hydrocarbon an alkane

paraffin oil (*Br.*) kerosene

paraffin series the homologous series of alkanes

paraffin wax PARAFFIN

par·a·foil (pærəfɔil) *n.* airfoil parachute capable of aiding a guided, gliding descent

par·a·glide (pærəglaid) *n.* kitelike device used for directing the landing of a reentering space vehicle *also* parawing

par·a·go·ge (pærəgoudʒi:) *n.* (*gram.*) the addition of a final letter or syllable to a word either so as to modify the meaning (e.g. 'ly' in 'worldly' fr. 'world'), or adventitiously (e.g. 'b' in 'limb' fr. O.E. 'lim') **par·a·gog·ic** (pærəgɔdʒik) *adj.* [L. fr. Gk *paragōge*, a leading past]

par·a·gon (pærəgɔn, pærəgən) *n.* a model or pattern of something good, *a paragon of virtue* ‖ a perfect diamond of at least 100 carats ‖ (*printing, hist.*) a large size of type (about 20 point) (O.E. fr. Ital.)

par·a·gon·ite (pærəgənait) *n.* a form of mica with sodium replacing the potassium of the commoner type [fr. Gk *paragōn*, pres. part. of *paragein*, to mislead]

par·a·graph (pærəgræf, pærəgruf) **1.** *n.* a distinct unit of writing (generally containing more than one sentence, but shorter than a chapter), usually a subsection dealing with a particular point. It is always begun on a new line and usually indented (symbol ¶) ‖ a brief article or item in a newspaper or magazine **2.** *v.t.* to divide or arrange into paragraphs ‖ (*journalism*) to write a paragraph about ‖ *v.i.* to write paragraphs in a newspaper or magazine **par·a·graph·er** *n.* a journalist who writes paragraphs **par·a·graph·ic** (pærəgræfik), **par·a·graph·i·cal** *adjs* **par·a·graph·ist** (pærəgræfist, pærəgrufist) *n.* [F. *paragraphe* fr. L.L. fr. Gk]

paragraph loop (*figure skating*) a specified series of turns

Pa·ra·gua·ná (pərugwənú) a peninsula on the northwest coast of Venezuela, enclosing the Gulf of Venezuela on the east

Par·a·guay (pærəgwei, pærəgwai) the chief tributary (1,500 miles long) of the Paraná, flowing from the central Mato Grosso, Brazil, across Paraguay (forming the northeastern and southwestern borders) to the Paraná estuary. It is navigable by large vessels past Asunción and by small steamers in the rainy season into the Mato Grosso (900 miles)

Paraguay a republic (area 157,000 sq. miles, pop. 3,270,000) of central South America. Capital: Asunción. People: Spanish-Guarani Indian mestizos (93%), with minorities of tribal Indians, Italians, Japanese and Germans. Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic. Languages: Spanish, Guarani. The land is 54% forest, 4% arable, and 40% suitable for pasture. The River Paraguay divides the country. The west is flat and largely semidesert (the Gran Chaco), with some forest. The east (containing 95% of the population) is a rolling plain, cultivated in the south, with hills (rising to 2,800 ft) separating the Paraguay and Paraná basins, and great rain forests (the Selva) in the north. In the center, on both sides of the Paraguay, is the Campo: marshland and savanna (cattle raising). Average temperatures (F.): Asunción 62° (Jul.) and 80° (Jan.), the Chaco 70° (Jul.) and 100° (Jan.). Rainfall: 80 ins near Brazil, 50 ins east of Asunción, 44 ins in Asunción, 32 ins in the Chaco. Livestock: cattle, horses. Agricultural products (eastern region): manioc, corn, cotton, sugarcane, peanuts, sweet potatoes, beans, onions, yerba maté, rice, tobacco, coffee, fruit. Forest products: cedar, hardwoods, quebracho extract, petitgrain oil, tung oil. Mineral resources (largely unexploited): iron, manganese, copper, mica. Industries: rum, meat, textiles, lace, consumer goods. Exports: cotton, quebracho extract, lumber, hides, tobacco, meat, yerba maté, vegetable oils. Imports: food, textiles, vehicles, machinery, chemicals, fuels and oil, paper. Port: Asunción (on River Paraguay, over 900 miles from the sea). University

Asunción (1889). Monetary unit: guaraní (100 centimos). HISTORY: Paraguay, inhabited by Guaraní Indians, was ruled by Spain (16th c.–1811), which made it part of the viceroyalty of Río de la Plata (1776). It revolted, and declared its independence (May 14, 1811). Paraguay prospered under a series of dictatorships, but in [illegible] against Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay it lost 305,000 out of a population of 525,000, and of the survivors only 28,000 were men. Its economy was shattered. Again in the Chaco War [illegible] for the 20,000 sq. miles of borderland it gained in the wilderness of the Gran Chaco. The country remained neutral for most of the 2nd world war, and joined the U.N. (1945). Civil War (1947) and political instability were followed in 1954 by the election of Gen. Alfredo Stroessner. Ruling dictatorially, he introduced certain improvements, esp. in communications, and reforms, esp. women's suffrage (1963). He continued in power, being reelected to succeeding five-year terms.

Paraguay tea mate

[illegible]

dentious reporting

parakeet PARRAKEET

par·a·kite (pærəkaɪt) *n.* (*sports*) a slitted parachute with a sportsman harnessed in, launched from the ground or water by a motor vehicle. — **parakite** *v.* — **parakiting** *n.*

par·a·lan·guage (pærəlæŋgwɪdʒ) *n.* the inflections and other vocal and gestural nuances added to language to convey meaning, e.g., in [illegible]

par·al·de·hyde [illegible] (CH_3CHO)$_3$, of acetaldehyde, used in medicine

par·a·le·gal (pærəlɪgl) *n.* a paraprofessional legal assistant, one trained to assist an attorney. — **par·a·le·gal** *adj.*

par·a·lep·sis (pærəlepsɪs) *n.* paralipsis

par·a·lip·sis (pærəlɪpsɪs) *n.* a rhetorical device in which a speaker emphasizes something by [illegible] by 'not to mention' or 'to say nothing of'). [Gk] [illegible] caused by parallax.

par·al·lax (pærəlæks) *n.* the apparent change of [illegible] tions not on a line with the object. In astronomical calculations, parallax is expressed by the angle subtended at a celestial body by some suitably chosen standard base line (e.g., the equatorial radius of the earth, or the mean radius of the earth's orbit). [F. *parallaxe* fr. Gk

par·al·lel (pærəlel). 1. *adj.* (of lines, curves or planes) equidistant from each other at all points and having the same direction or curva[illegible] from another at all points and having the same [illegible] (2) similar or analogous in tendency, purpose,

Parallel Development Doctrine British policy of racial separation urged for Rhodesia and South Africa prior to 1978.

par·al·lel·e·pi·ped [illegible] solid all of whose sides are parallelograms, opposite sides being parallel to one another. [fr. Gk *parallēlepipedon* fr. *parellēlos*, parallel + *epipedon*, a plane surface]

par·al·lel·ism [illegible] state or being parallel.

parallel of latitude (*geog.*) any imaginary circle on the globe which forms the locus of points equidistant from the equator.

par·al·lel·o·gram (pærəleləgræm) *n.* (*geom.*) a four-sided plane figure, the opposite sides of which are equal and parallel to one another. [F *parallelogramme* fr. L. fr. Gk]

parallel processing, concurrent processing (*computer*) an operation simultaneously storing or executing more than one program. *Also* concurrent processing. *Cf.* MULTIPROCESSING, MULTIPROGRAMMING.

parallel ruler an instrument for drawing parallel lines. It consists of two rulers hinged together in such a way that they always remain parallel.

pa·ral·o·gism (pərælədʒɪzəm) *n.* fallacious reasoning; an instance of this. **pa·ral·o·gis·tic** *adj.* [F *paralogisme* fr. L.L. fr. Gk]

paralyse PARALYZE

par·al·y·sis (pərælɪsɪs) *pl.* **par·al·y·ses** (pərælɪsiz) *n.* inability to move a muscle or group of muscles, often coupled with lack of sensation in the affected area. It is usually caused by diseases of the nervous system, brain damage, apoplexy or poliomyelitis, but it may be caused by certain poisons or by hysteria. ‖ inability to act or move. [L. fr. Gk *paralusis*]

paralysis agitans [illegible] Parkinson's disease

par·a·lyt·ic (pærəlɪtɪk) **1.** *adj.* of, characterized by or affected with paralysis. **2.** *n.* a person affected with paralysis. **par·a·lyt·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [F *paralytique*]

par·a·lyze, par·a·lyse (pærəlaɪz) *pres. part.* **par·a·lyz·ing, par·a·lys·ing** *past* and *past part.* **par·a·lyzed, par·a·lysed** *v.t.* to effect with pa[illegible] [F *paralyser*]

par·a·mag·net·ic (pærəmægnetɪk) *adj.* of or designating a substance that exhibits paramagnetism. **par·a·mag·net·ism** *n.* the property (possessed by many substances having a magnetic permeability close to but greater than unity) of being weakly attracted by an external field. The degree of magnetization is proportional to the strength of the applied field.

Par·a·mar·i·bo (pærəmærɪbou) the capital (pop. [illegible]) and [illegible] of Suriname on the Suriname River estuary 15 miles from the coast, founded (1540) by the French.

par·a·mat·ta (pærəmætə) *n.* a lightweight fabric of wool and cotton or silk. [after *Paramatta*, town in New South Wales, Australia]

par·a·moe·ci·um [illegible] (əm) *n.* (*zool.*) any of several ciliate protozoans of genus *Paramoecium*, fam. *Holotricha*, found free-swimming in stagnant pools. [Mod. L. fr. Gk *paramēkes*, oval]

par·a·med·ic (pærəmedɪk) *n.* **1.** trained medical worker (usu. with 2 yrs. of training) capable of performing basic emergency medical functions. **2.** (*mil.*) parachuting member of the medical corps. **paramedical** *adj.*

[illegible] period of four days before, and first four days during menstruation when women are most vulnerable to infection. **paramenstrual**

pa·ram·e·ter (pəræmɪtər) *n.* (*math.*) a variable which is kept constant while others are being investigated. (*math.*) a variable of which other variables are taken to be functions. **par·a·met·ric** (pærəmetrɪk) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *para*, [illegible]

par·a·met·ric (pærəmetrɪk) *adj.* (*math.*) of an equation in which there is a symbol representing an arbitrary constant; the symbol can be given any numerical value desired.

[illegible] experiencing for the first time. [Mod. L.]

par·a·mo (pærəmou) *pl.* **par·a·mos** *n.* a high [illegible]

paramoecium PARAMECIUM

par·a·morph formed by physical but not chemical changes. **par·a·mor·phic** *adj.* **par·a·mor·phism** *n.* [PARA- + Gk *morphē*, form]

par·a·mount (pærəmaunt) *adj.* supreme in rank, importance etc. [A.F. *paramont*, above fr. O.F.]

par·a·mour (pærəmuər) *n.* (*old-fash., rhet.*) a married man's mistress or married woman's lover. [M.E. fr. O.F. *par amour*, by or because of love]

par·a·myx·o·vi·rus (pærəmɪksouvaɪrəs) *n.* (*med.*) a group of ribonucleic-acid-containing myxoviruses that cause mumps, measles, parainfluenza, etc.

Pa·ra·ná (pɑrənɑ, pərənɑ) a city (pop. 223,665) in E. Argentina, on the Paraná River 80 miles north of Rosario. It has a large river (ocean-going steamers) and railroad trade. Urquiza made it his capital, thus dividing Argentina between Buenos Aires and the rest.

Pa·ra·ná (pɑrənɑ) a river (2,040 miles long) flowing from S. central Brazil, around lower Paraguay (as the southeastern-southern border) and through N.W. Argentina to a delta on the Río de la Plata. It is navigable by river steamer to the Paraguay and by boat, by waterfalls, nearly to the Río Grande. With the Paraguay and the Pilcomayo it drains most of S. Brazil and N. Argentina, all of Paraguay and part of Bolivia. Headstreams: Paranaíba, Río Grande.

Pa·ra·na·í·ba (pærənəɪbə) a headstream (530 miles long) of the Paraná, rising in the central highlands of S.E. Brazil.

pa·rang (pɑrɑŋ) *n.* a short sword used in Malaysia and Indonesia as a weapon or tool. [Malay]

par·a·noi·a (pærənɔɪə) *n.* a mental disorder in which the sufferer believes that other people suspect, despise or persecute him or, less commonly, in which the sufferer has delusions of grandeur. **par·a·noi·ac** (pærənɔɪæk) *n.* and *adj.* **par·a·noid** *n.* and *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *paranoos*, distracted]

par·a·pet (pærəpɪt, pærəpet) *n.* a low wall at the edge of a bridge, flat roof, balcony etc. to prevent people from falling off. ‖ (*mil.*) a defensive work of earth or stone in front of a trench or along the top of a rampart. [F. or fr. Ital. *parapetto* fr. *parare*, to protect + *petto*, chest]

par·aph (pærəf) *n.* a flourish at the end of a signature, formerly used to make forgery more difficult. [F. *paraphe*, *parafe*]

par·a·pha·sia (pærəfeɪʒə) *n.* (*med.*) a pathological condition in which the person affected uses words other than those intended. [Mod. L. fr. *para*, beside + *-phasia*, speech]

par·a·pher·nal·ia (pærəfərneɪljə, pærəfənéɪljə) *pl. n.* (sometimes construed as singular) miscellaneous personal belongings or equipment. ‖ (*law*) a wife's personal possessions as distinct from her dowry. [M.L. fr. *paraphernalia* (*bona*), wife's own (goods) fr. Gk]

par·a·phrase (pærəfreɪz) *n.* a restatement in different words or free rendering of a text, passage etc. [F. fr. L. fr. Gk fr. *para-*, beside + *phrazein*, to tell]

paraphrase *pres. part.* **par·a·phras·ing** *past* and *past part.* **par·a·phrased** *v.t.* to make a paraphrase of. ‖ *v.i.* to make a paraphrase. [fr. F.]

par·a·phras·tic (pærəfræstɪk) *adj.* having the nature of a paraphrase. **par·a·phras·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. M.L. *paraphrasticus* fr. Gk]

pa·raph·y·sis (pəræfɪsɪs) *pl.* **pa·raph·y·ses** (pəræfɪsiz) *n.* a sterile filament possessed by many cryptogamic plants. [Mod. L. fr. *para*, beside + *phusis*, nature]

par·a·ple·gi·a (pærəpliːdʒɪə) *n.* paralysis of both legs due to disease of or injury to the spinal cord. **par·a·ple·gic** *adj.* and *n.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *paraplegia*, a stroke at the side]

par·a·po·di·um (pærəpoudɪəm) *pl.* **par·a·po·di·a** (pærəpoudɪə) *n.* one of the unsegmented lateral locomotive processes on the body segments of certain annelid worms. [PARA- + Gk *pous* (*podos*), foot]

par·a·pol·i·ti·cal [illegible] (pærəpəlɪtɪkl) *adj.* semipoliti[illegible]

par·a·pro·fes·sion·al (pærəprəfeʃən'l) *n.* one trained to assist a professional, esp. in teaching, nursing, etc., e.g., paramedical, paralegal. — **par·a·pro·fes·sion·al** *adj.*

par·a·pro·tein (pærəproutiːn) *n.* (*biochem.*) [illegible] protein with some qualities unlike normal protein, esp. some globulins. — **par·a·pro·tein·e·mi·a** *n.* having abnormal amount of paraproteins.

par·a·psy·chol·o·gy (pærəsaikɔlədʒi) *n.* the experimental study of psychic phenomena such as telepathy, clairvoyance etc.

par·a·quat [$C_{12}H_{14}N_2$] (pærəkwɔt) *n.* (*chem.*) herbicide used to spray marijuana fields; a weed killer

Pa·rá rubber (purú) rubber obtained from South American trees, esp. from *Hevea brazilensis*, fam. *Euphorbiaceae* [after *Para*, a state and city of Brazil]

par·a·sail (pærəseil) *n.* (*sports*) a maneuverable type of parachute

par·a·se·le·ne (pærəsiliːni) *pl.* **par·a·se·le·nae** (pærəsiliːniː) *n.* a bright patch on a lunar halo [Mod. L. fr. Gk *para*, beside + *sélēnē*, moon]

par·a·sex·u·al·i·ty (pærəsekʃuælitiː) *n.* (*biol.*) capacity to reproduce with genes of different vegetative or somatic cells involving mitotic crossing over and loss of chromosomes, esp among fungi —**par·a·sex·u·al** *adj.*

Para·shah (púrəʃu) *pl.* **Par·a·shoth** (púrəʃout) *n.* a reading from the Pentateuch in a synagogue, esp. on the sabbath and on feast days [Heb. = explanation]

par·a·site (pærəsait) *n.* an organism living in or on another living organism and deriving its nutriment partly or wholly from it, usually exhibiting some special adaptation, and often causing death or damage to its host (cf. SAPHROPHYTE, cf. SYMBIONT) ‖ someone who associates with a person or organization for the purpose of living at the expense of that person or group, without contributing anything to their or its well-being [fr. L. *parasitus* fr. Gk]

par·a·sit·ic (pærəsítik) *adj.* of, relating to, having the nature of or characteristic of a parasite

par·a·sit·i·cal *adj.* [fr. L. *parasiticus*]

par·a·sit·i·cide (pærəsítisaid) *n.* a substance that destroys parasites [fr. L. *parasitus*, parasite + *caedere*, to kill]

par·a·sit·ism (pærəsaitizəm) *n.* the association of parasite and host ‖ (*med.*) a diseased state caused by parasites

par·a·sol (pærəsɔl, pærəsoul) *n.* an umbrella to give shade from the sun [F. fr. Ital.]

par·a·sta·tal (pærəstéitˈl) *adj.* of one serving government in an auxiliary capacity, of an organization sponsored by the state, e.g., an authority

par·a·sym·pa·thet·ic (pærəsimpəθétik) *adj.* of or relating to the parasympathetic nervous system

parasympathetic nervous system (*physiol.*) the portion of the autonomic nervous system which has motor nerve fibers originating in the head and sacral regions of the spinal cord and generally maintains muscle tone, induces secretion and dilates blood vessels (cf. SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM)

par·a·syn·the·sis (pærəsínθisis) *n.* (*linguistics*) the formation of derivatives from compound words and their use to build up new words [Gk *parasunthesis* fr. *para*, beside + *sunthesis*, composition]

par·a·syn·thet·ic (pærəsinθétik) *adj.* (*linguistics*) relating to or formed by parasynthesis [fr. Gk *parasunthetos*]

par·a·tac·tic (pærətáktik) *adj.* (*gram.*) of, relating to or characterized by parataxis **par·a·tác·ti·cal·ly** *adv.*

par·a·tax·is (pærətáksis) *n.* (*gram.*) coordination of clauses etc. in succession without connectives, e.g. 'he went, she stayed' (cf. HYPOTAXIS) [Gk = a placing beside]

par·a·thy·roid (pærəθáirɔid) **1.** *n.* one of (usually) four small endocrine glands, situated close to the thyroid gland or occasionally embedded in the gland, which produce a hormone regulating the metabolism of calcium and phosphorus **2.** *adj.* concerning or produced by these glands

par·a·troop (pærətruːp) *adj.* of, relating to or involving paratroops [PARATROOPS]

par·a·troop·er (pærətruːpər) *n.* a member of a body of paratroops

par·a·troops (pærətruːps) *pl. n.* troops transported by air and dropped, with their arms and equipment, by parachute [PARACHUTE TROOPS]

par·a·ty·phoid (pærətáifɔid) **1.** *n.* an infectious enteric fever, resembling typhoid but milder **2.** *adj.* of, involving or designating this fever

par·a·vane (pærəvein) *n.* a device with sharp teeth, fitted with vanes which control its depth, towed by warships to cut the moorings of floating mines

par·a·wing (pærəwiŋ) *n.* a sail shaped like a parachute that unfurls during descent (*cf.* PARAFOIL)

par·a·zo·an (pærəzóuən) [fr. L. *n.* a member of the order *Parazoa*, the simplest animals of the subkingdom *Metazoa*. It denotes the grade of organization represented by sponges. Parazoans are a group of invertebrates of worldwide distribution, living and growing exclusively under water of any depth between several miles and a few inches and either salt or fresh **2.** *adj.* pertaining to the order *Parazoa* or to a parazoan **par·a·zó·ic** *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *para*, akin + *zoon*, animal]

par·boil (pɑrbɔil) *v.t.* to boil until partially cooked, usually as a preparation for roasting etc. [O.F. *parboillir, parbouillir*]

par·buck·le (pɑrbʌkˈl) **1.** *n.* a doubled rope, made fast above at its midpoint, each half forming a sling, used for lowering or hoisting a barrel, heavy gun etc. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **par·buck·ling** *past* and *past part.* **par·buck·led** to haul or lower with the device. older *parbunkle*, *parbuncle*, origin unknown]

Par·cae (pɑrsiː) (*myth.*) the Roman name for the Three Fates

par·cel (pɑrsˈl) **1.** *n.* one or more things secured by a string or wrapping to make a single object for handling and transport ‖ a number of things dealt with as a single unit, *a parcel of diamonds for sale* ‖ a portion, esp. of land forming part of a property **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **par·cel·ing,** esp *Br* **par·cel·ling** *past* and *past part.* **par·celed,** esp *Br.* **par·celled** (with 'out') to distribute in portions ‖ (esp. with 'up') to make a parcel of ‖ (*naut.*) to wrap or cover with parceling **pár·cel·ing,** esp. *Br.* **pár·cel·ling** *n.* the act of making a parcel ‖ (*naut.*) a strip of canvas, usually covered with pitch, used to cover a caulked seam or to bind around a rope so as to keep moisture out [F. *parcelle*]

parcel post the branch of the postal system which deals with parcels as distinct from letters

par·ce·nar·y (pɑrsənəriː) *n.* (*law*) coparcenary [A.F. *parcenarie*, O.F. *parçonerie*]

par·ce·ner (pɑrsənər) *n.* (*law*) a coparcener [A.F. fr. O.F. *parçonier*]

parch (pɑrtʃ) *v.t.* to make dry by heating, esp. to excess ‖ to make very thirsty ‖ to dry (beans, grain etc.) by exposure to steady, intensive heat ‖ *v.i.* to become hot and dry [origin unknown]

parch·ment (pɑrtʃmənt) *n.* (esp. *hist.*) the skin of a calf, kid or sheep prepared for writing on ‖ a sheet of such prepared skin ‖ paper made to resemble this ‖ a document written or printed on this material [M.E. *perchemin* fr. F. *parchemin*]

par·don (pɑrdˈn) *n.* a pardoning or being pardoned ‖ (*law*) an official release from a penalty, or the document granting this ‖ (*pl., Roman Catholicism*) indulgences **to beg someone's pardon** to ask someone to excuse one, e.g. for some minor breach of manners [M.E. O.F. *perdun, pardun* fr. *pardonner*, to pardon]

pardon *v.t.* to choose to let (a person) be unpunished or no longer punished for wrongful acts they have committed ‖ to require no punishment for (a fault) ‖ to excuse or forgive [O.F. *pardoner* and F. *pardonner* fr. L.L. *perdonare* fr *per-*, through, fully + *donare*, to give]

par·don·a·ble (pɑrdˈnəbˈl) *adj.* (of a crime, fault etc.) capable of being pardoned [F. *pardonnable*]

par·don·er (pɑrdˈnər) *n.* (*hist.*) a priest licenced to sell papal indulgences

pare (peər) *pres. part.* **par·ing** *past* and *past part* **pared** *v.t.* to cut off the outer surface, skin or edge of, *to pare an apple* ‖ to cut off (the outer surface, skin or edge) from something ‖ to reduce the bulk of (something) by removing successive thicknesses or portions, *his profits were pared down by taxes* [F. *parer*, to prepare, trim]

par·e·gor·ic (pærəgɔrik, pærəgɑrik) *n.* camphorated tincture of opium, used to relieve pain, e.g. of diarrhea [fr. L.L. *paregoricus* adj., soothing pain]

pa·ren·chy·ma (pəréŋkəmə) *n.* (*bot.*) a simple plant tissue that consists typically of unspecialized thin-walled cells of simple form and structure (cf. PROSENCHYMA). It may serve for photosynthesis (*PALISADE PARENCHYMA), storage or conduction, and occurs throughout the plant body (e.g. fleshy parts of fruit, softer parts of leaves and other storage organs). Parenchyma cells with specialized secretory functions may occur in various tissues and parts of

the characteristic or distinctive tissue of an organ, or an abnormal growth as distinguished from its supporting portion **par·en·chym·a·tous** (pærəŋkimətəs) *adj.* [Gk *parenkhuma*, something poured in beside, fr. *para*, beside + *en*, in + *khuma*, infusion]

par·ent (pɛərənt, pærənt) *n.* someone who begets or gives birth to offspring ‖ an organism, thing or organization which is the source of a [O.F.]

par·ent·age (pɛərəntidʒ, pærənˌ) *n.* descent from parents or remote ancestors [F.]

pa·ren·tal (pəréntˈl) *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like a parent [fr. L. *parentalis*]

parental generation (*biol.*) a generation of individuals who are crossbred to produce hybrid

pa·ren·the·sis (pərénθisis) *pl* **pa·ren·the·ses** (pərénθisiːz) *n* a word, phrase or sentence, usually having its own complete meaning, inserted into a sentence which is grammatically complete without this insertion, and marked off from it by punctuation, e.g. 'it was surprisingly effective', or 'it was, to our surprise, effective' ‖ either of the punctuation marks (or) used to contain such a word, phrase etc., or to mark off several qualities or elements in a formula, equation etc. as units to be treated as a whole **pa·rén·the·size** *pres. part* **pa·ren·the·siz·ing** *past* and *past part* **pa·ren·the·sized** *v.t.* to insert parentheses in (a speech etc.) ‖ to insert (a word etc.) in a sentence as a parenthesis ‖ to place parentheses around (a written word etc.) [M.L. fr. Gk fr. *para*, beside + *en*, in + *thesis*, a placing]

par·en·thet·ic (pærənθétik) *adj.* constituting a parenthesis ‖ containing a parenthesis **par·en·thet·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. M.L. *parenthetic(us)* fr. Gk]

par·ent·hood (pɛərənthud, pærənthud) *n.* the state of being a parent

par·er·gon (pɑrərgɔn) *pl* **par·er·ga** (pɑrərgə) *n.* a piece of work subsidiary to, or a by-product of, some main work [L. fr. Gk]

pa·re·sis (pərisis, pærisis) *n.* partial paralysis ‖ general paresis **pa·ret·ic** (pərétik) *n.* and *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk = paralysis]

par ex·cel·lence (pɑréksəlɑns) *adv.* preeminently [F. = by excellence]

par·fait (pɑrféi) *n.* a dessert of ice cream, fruits and fruit syrups arranged in layers in a tall glass and topped with whipped cream

par·get (pɑrdʒit) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **par·get·ing, par·get·ting** *past* and *past part.* **par·get·ed, par·get·ted** to cover or coat with parget (plaster) **2.** *n.* pargeting ‖ the plaster used in pargeting **par·get·ing, pár·get·ting,** *n.* ornamentation of plaster on a wall, esp. with incised patterns [prob. fr. O.F. *pargeter, parjeter*, to throw or cast over a surface]

par·gy·line [$C_{11}H_{13}N$] (pɑrgilinː) *n.* (*pharm.*) drug for relief of high blood pressure; marketed as Eutonyl

par·he·li·a·cal (pɑrhiliəkəl) *adj.* of or like a parhelion

par·he·lic (pɑrhiːlik, pɑrhélik) *adj.* parheliacal [PARHELION]

parhelic circle a luminous ring sometimes seen around the sun, caused by scattering of ice crystals in the earth's atmosphere

par·he·li·on (pɑrhiːliən) *pl.* **par·he·li·a** (pɑrhiːliə) *n.* a bright patch sometimes visible on a parhelic circle [fr. L. *parelion* fr. Gk fr. *para*, beside + *helios*, the sun]

Pa·ria, Gulf of (pɑrjə) an inlet (c. 100 miles long, 40 miles wide) between Trinidad and Venezuela, enclosed on the north by Paria peninsula, and connected with the Atlantic by two hazardous straits. Port of Spain, Trinidad, lies on this gulf

pa·ri·ah (pəráiə, pæriːə) *n.* a social outcast ‖ a member of a low caste in parts of S. India and Burma, usually employed as a servant or common laborer [fr. Tamil *paraiyar*, pl. of *paraiyan*]

pariah dog a mongrel dog of parts of S. Africa and Asia which lives by scavenging

Par·i·an (pɛəriːən) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the island Paros, famous for fine white marble ‖ of or designating this marble **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Paros ‖ a white porcelain used for statuettes etc. [fr. L. *Parius*]

par·i·es (pɛəriːiz) *pl.* **pa·ri·e·tes** (pəráiətiːz) *n.* (*biol., esp pl*) a wall of a hollow organ, plant cell etc. [L. wall]

pa·ri·e·tal (pəráiətˈl) *adj.* of or relating to a wall of a body cavity etc. [F. *pariétal* fr. L.]

parietal bone either of two bones forming the upper part of the skull

pa·ri·e·tals (pəráiətˈls) *n.* rules regarding visi-

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) æ, ɑː, ɑ, ɑ̃, ɑ̃ː, ɑ̃ː, ɑ̃ː

tors of the opposite sex in a men's or women's [illegible]

Pa·ri·ma, Serra (pərɪ́mə) a mountain range rising to 8,000 ft extending north and south along part of the Venezuela-Brazil boundary. It is the source of the Orinoco River

par·i·mu·tu·el (pærɪmjúːtʃuːəl) *n.* a betting system by which all bets are recorded, the sums wagered on each eventuality are totaled, and the total sum wagered (minus a percentage for running costs and tax) is divided, in proportion to the stake, among those who placed bets on the winner | the machine that totalizes the bets [F – mutual wager]

par·ing (pɛ́ərɪŋ) *n.* a strip of rind etc that has been pared off something

Pa·ri·ni (pərɪ́niː), Giuseppe (1729–99), Italian lyric poet. His 'Odi' and 'Il Giorno' are among the classics of Italian poetry

Par·is (pǽrɪs) the son of King Priam of Troy. His abduction of Helen led to the Trojan War

Paris, Matthew (c. 1200–59), English chronicler and monk of St Albans. His 'Chronica majora' is a continuation of Roger of Wendover's chronicle, and is a valuable source for the period 1235–59

Paris the capital (pop. 2,183,000, with agglom. 8,510,000), and economic and cultural center of France, on the Seine in the central Paris basin. It is the country's chief river port and communications center, and concentrates a quarter of France's industry. luxury goods (esp. fine furniture, leather goods, haute couture and ready-made clothing, jewelry) in the city, heavy industry (mechanical, electrical and aeronautical engineering, motorcars, metallurgy, chemicals, food processing) in the suburbs. The city's geometric center and original site is the Île de la Cité in the Seine, containing the law courts, Sainte Chapelle (the Gothic chapel of St Louis, 1242–8) and Notre Dame. The left bank contains the university (or Latin) quarter, most of the remaining medieval buildings and, far west, the Eiffel Tower. The right bank, behind the Louvre and the Tuileries gardens, which stretch along the river, contains the financial and commercial section laced by the system of squares and boulevards laid out by Haussmann (19th c.), notably, the Place de l'Étoile (1836, surrounding the Arc de Triomphe) and the Place de la Concorde, with the Avenue des Champs-Élysées connecting them. Government buildings are spread throughout the center. Cultural institutions: university (1215), five national theaters, Louvre, Museum of Modern Art (1947), National Library, numerous other museums, academic and scientific institutes, and national schools. HISTORY Paris developed as a Roman town (1st c. B.C.), and according to tradition, was saved from the Huns by St Geneviève (5th c.). It was temporarily the Merovingian capital under Clovis I, and was besieged (885–7) by the Vikings. Its importance increased when Hugh Capet became king of France (987). The Sorbonne made it a center of theological learning (13th and 14th cc.). Louis XI[V] and Louis XV gave Paris some of its finest public buildings. Paris was the center of the French Revolution. It was besieged (1870–1) during the Franco-Prussian War, was shelled in the 1st world war, and was occupied by the [illegible] was the scene of the treaties (1947) between the [illegible] and Finland after the 2nd world war. Massive urban renewal projects, such as the one at Beaubourg, have changed its face during the post-war period and plans are underway for ma[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

parish clerk an official of a parish church appointed by the clergyman to perform certain duties

pa·rish·ion·er (pərɪ́ʃənər) *n.* someone who belongs to a parish [fr. M.E. *parishion* fr. O.F. + -er]

parish register a record of baptisms, marriages, burials etc. kept at a parish church

Pa·ri·sian (pərɪ́ʒən, pərɪ́ʒən) **1.** *adj.* of, pertaining to or characteristic of Paris, France **2.** *n.* a native or resident of Paris [F. *parisien*]

Paris, Treaty of a treaty (1763) ending the Seven Years' War. Britain gained Canada and Cape Breton Is. and all French territory east of the Mississippi, and Florida from Spain. Control of India passed from France to Britain || a treaty (1783) ending the Revolutionary War. The independence of the U.S.A. was recognized by Britain and the boundaries of the U.S.A. were fixed || a treaty (1841) during the Napoleonic Wars after Napoleon's first abdication. It limited France to its boundaries of 1792 | a treaty (1815) at the end of the Napoleonic Wars. It limited France to its boundaries of 1790 and imposed heavy reparations | a treaty (1856) ending the Crimean War. The neutrality of the Black Sea was guaranteed | a treaty (1898) ending the Spanish-American War. Spain 'relinquished' Cuba to the U.S.A. in trust for its inhabitants. Its provisions stressed the temporary character of U.S. occupation || a treaty (1947) between the Allies and Italy, Finland, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria

par·i·ty (pǽrɪtiː) *n.* equality in status, values etc || equality of purchasing power at a legally fixed ratio, between two convertible currencies at par || equivalence (maintained by government price supports) between the current ratio of agricultural prices to the prevailing price structure and this ratio during a selected base period || (*computer*) a redundant bit added to others to detect a bit inaccuracy || (*math.*) odd or even function; oddness or evenness | (*nuclear phys.*) the property that indicates whether an elementary particle has a mirror image in accordance with space reflection symmetry that holds that there is no fundamental difference between left and right | (*football*) principle that all teams in a league exist in the same competitive class [fr. L. *paritas* fr. *par* equal]

Park (pɑrk) Mungo (1771–1806), Scottish explorer. He made two expeditions to discover the course and mouth of the Niger (1795–7 and 1805–6). The first is described in his 'Travels in the Interior of Africa' (1799). In the second he died with all his party

Park, Robert Ezra (1864–1944), U.S. sociologist, secretary to Booker T. Washington. He studied the blacks and became an authority on race relations. His 'Introduction to the Science [illegible] Burgess) promoted empirical research

park (pɑrk) **1.** *n.* a very large area of land belonging to the government preserved in its natural state and accessible to the public | (*mil.*) space allotted to artillery, stores etc. in an encampment, or the artillery, stores etc. themselves | an enclosed area that is used for games or sports; *a baseball park* | a tract of grassland with widely spaced trees, paths, small lakes, beds of shrubs and flowers etc., adjoining or surrounding a mansion | a similar tract laid out (e.g. in a city) for the general public | an area set aside for oyster breeding, covered by the sea at high tide **2.** *v.t.* to put or leave (a vehicle) temporarily by the roadside or in a space set aside for this purpose | *pop.* to deposit for the time being in a certain place; *park your baggage in the hall* | *v.t.* to put or leave a vehicle temporarily by the roadside or in a specially allotted space [O.F. *parc* fr. Gmc.]

par·ka (pɑ́rkə) *n.* a long fur jacket with an attached hood, worn by Eskimos | a similar garment of windproof fabric worn by campers, mountaineers etc. [Aleutian]

Par·ker (pɑ́rkər), Dorothy (1893–1967), U.S. writer and critic. Her often sardonic verse includes 'Enough Rope' (1926) and 'Not So Deep as a Well' (1936), and her short stories of social satire include 'Laments for the Living' (1930)

[illegible] nadian politician and writer, best known for his 'Pierre and His People' (1892) and other adventure stories of the Canadian northwest and of

Parker, Matthew (1504–75), English prelate, the first archbishop of Canterbury (1559–75) under the Elizabethan settlement. He guided the Church of England on a moderate course between Catholicism and extreme Protestantism, defending episcopal organization, and checking the rise of Puritanism. He revised the Thirty-nine Articles (1562), supervised the preparation of the Bishops' Bible (1568) and wrote 'De antiquitate ecclesiae' (1572)

Parker, Theodore (1810–60), U.S. theologian. He set forth his liberal and transcendentalist views in his 'Discourse of Matters Pertaining to Religion' (1842). He was a leader of antislavery and other reform movements

parking lot (*Am. Br.* car park) a space provided for the temporary parking of motor vehicles

parking orbit (*aerospace*) the orbit of a space vehicle while it is serving as a launching and/or recovery station for another space vehicle

Park·in·son's disease (pɑ́rkɪnsnz) paralysis agitans, a chronic nervous disease characterized by a progressive tremor and weakening of muscular tone [after James *Parkinson* (1755–1824), Eng. neurologist, who first diagnosed it]

Parkinson's Law in an organization, 'Work expands to fill the time available for completion,' and 'Staff increases at a fixed rate regardless of the amount of work produced'; by C. Northcote Parkinson, English historian and satirist

Park·man (pɑ́rkmən), Francis (1823–93), U.S. historian, best known for his multivolume series 'France and England in North America' (1865–92)

park·way (pɑ́rkweɪ) *n.* a broad highway lined with trees and grass, sometimes landscaped in the middle and usually closed to heavy vehicles, usually having an imposed speed limit

par·lance (pɑ́rləns) *n.* way of speaking, esp. in regard to vocabulary and idiom [A.F. and O.F.]

par·lay (pɑ́rleɪ, pɑ́rliː) **1.** *n.* a bet or series of bets made by parlaying **2.** *v.t.* to lay (a former bet and its winnings) on a later race, contest etc. || to make use of (some asset) to gain some greater advantage, *to parlay a small income into a fortune* [F. fr. Ital. *paroli* fr. *paro*, equal]

parle·ment (pɑ́rləmə) *n.* (*F. hist.*) any of the supreme judicial courts of the ancien régime, abolished in 1790 [F.]

par·ley (pɑ́rliː) **1.** *v.i.* to confer, esp. to talk peace terms with an enemy **2.** *pl.* **par·leys** *n.* an official conference, esp. for settling a dispute, e.g. one held under truce arrangements with an enemy [perh. fr. F. *parler*, to speak]

par·lia·ment (pɑ́rləmənt) *n.* the supreme legislative body of certain countries. The parliament of the United Kingdom comprises the sovereign, the lords spiritual and temporal assembled in the House of Lords, and the representatives of the counties, boroughs etc. meeting in the House of Commons [M.E. fr. O.F. *parlement*, a speaking]

The English parliament developed out of the king's council of the 13th c., a feudal assembly of leading barons summoned at the king's will. Knights from each county were summoned to assemblies in 1213, 1227 and 1254, and Simon de Montfort's parliament (1265) also included representatives from the boroughs. Organization remained vague, however, even after Edward I's Model Parliament (1295). Parliament assumed the right to make laws (14th c.) and to control taxation (1340), and the division into Lords and Commons became permanent in the reign (1327–77) of Edward III. By 1377, parliament was claiming the right to examine public accounts and to impeach the king's officers, and by the end of the 15th c. its members claimed freedom of speech and freedom from arrest. The Commons increased their demands for privilege during the reign (1558–1603) of Elizabeth I, and serious constitutional conflicts marked the reigns of James I and Charles I. The Long Parliament (1640–53) opposed Charles in the Civil War (1642–52) and England was ruled (1653–60) under a written republican constitution. The Restoration (1660) renewed the problem of the relationship between king and parliament, and out of the opposition to the succession of James II arose the beginnings of the party division into Whigs and Tories. After the Glorious Revolution (1688), parliament was able to assert its supremacy in the Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Settlement (1701), though the administration and the executive remained in the hands of the sov-

ereign Parliament was enlarged by the Act of Union (1707) to represent Great Britain and the 18th c. saw the development of political parties and of the cabinet. The office of prime minister also emerged at this time, though the prime minister was dependent on royal patronage to manage parliament. The Reform Act of 1832 slightly increased the electorate and began to redistribute seats, that of 1867 enfranchised urban workers, and that of 1884 virtually completed manhood suffrage. The ballot was introduced (1872) and the suffrage was extended (1918) to women of 30 and over, and (1928) to women of 21 and over. The Liberals (formerly the Whigs), the Conservatives (formerly the Tories) and, in the early 20th c., the Labour party developed nationwide organization. The Parliament Act (1911) limited the power of the House of Lords, giving legislative supremacy to the Commons and reduced the length of a parliament from seven years to five. The House of Lords admitted life peers and women (1958). Modern executive government is exercised, in the sovereign's name, by a cabinet and ministry represented in both Houses, and ultimately responsible to the Commons. The royal right to veto legislation has not been exercised since the 18th c.

par·lia·men·tar·i·an (pärləmənterēən) *n.* a person well versed in parliamentary procedure ‖ (*hist.*) a supporter of parliament in the English Civil War, 1642–52 (cf. ROYALIST) **par·lia·men·tár·i·an·ism** *n.* the doctrine of government by a parliament

par·lia·men·ta·ry (pärləmentərē) *adj.* of or relating to parliament ‖ in accordance with the uses and practices of parliament ‖ (of language) permitted to be used in parliament ‖ (*Br. hist.*) of or belonging to or supporting parliament in the English Civil War (1642–52)

parliamentary privilege the rights and immunities enjoyed by a member of parliament, e.g. freedom from charges of libel and slander while in pursuit of his parliamentary duties

par·lor, *Br.* **par·lour** (pärlər) *n.* (*old-fash.*) the best reception room of a house, not usually used as a living room ‖ a shop or business establishment specially equipped to perform some specified service, *a funeral parlor* ‖ (*Br.*) a room in an inn with chairs and tables, where customers can talk in comfort over their drinks [M.E. fr A.F. *parlur*, O.F. *parleor*]

parlor car a railroad passenger car fitted out like a living room

par·lor·maid, *Br.* **par·lour-maid** (pärlərmād) *n.* (*old-fash.*) a woman employed in a home to wait on the table, answer the door, and do light housework

parlour *PARLOR

parlourmaid *PARLORMAID

par·lous (pärləs) *adj.* (*rhet.*) involving danger or risk [M.E. *perlous* fr. *perilous*]

Par·ma (pärmə) a market city (pop. 178,000) of Etruscan origin in Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Industries: food processing, mechanical engineering, textiles. Romanesque-Gothic cathedral (12th c.) and baptistry (1196–1260), palace (16th–17th cc.), theater, museums. University (1502). It was the capital of the duchy of Parma and Piacenza (1545–1860)

Par·men·i·des (pärmənīdēz) (c. 504–450 B.C.), Greek Eleatic philosopher. He regarded movement and change as illusions, and the universe as single, continuous and motionless. He discovered the law of contradiction and the possibility of logical proof. His work has come down to us in some 25 fragments of a poem in hexameters

Par·me·san (pärmizən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Parma **2.** *n.* a hard, dry, sharp Italian cheese often used grated over spaghetti etc [F. *parmesan* and Ital. *parmigiano*]

Par·mi·gia·ni·no (pärmēdʒənēnō) (Francesco Maria Mazzola, 1503–40), Italian mannerist painter. His frescos are chiefly in Rome and Parma. The long necks and long hands of his figures help to express spiritual intensity

Par·na·í·ba (pärnəēbə) a river (c. 900 miles long) in N.E. Brazil, flowing into the Atlantic

Par·nas·si·an (pärnæsēən) **1.** *adj.* of, designating or characteristic of a 19th-c. school of French poets (incl. Leconte de Lisle, Gautier, Banville, Heredia, Sully Prudhomme and Coppée) who, in reaction against Romanticism, stressed perfection of poetic form and defended the notion of 'art for art's sake' (1866–76) ‖ of or relating to poetry as an art, esp. with regard to form alone **2.** *n.* a poet of the Parnassian school [fr. L. *Parnassius, Parnasius*, of Mt. Parnassus]

Par·nas·sus (pärnæsəs) a mountain (summit 8,062 ft) between Phocis and Boeotia, Greece, overlooking the Gulf of Corinth. It was sacred in antiquity to Apollo and the Muses

Par·nell (pärnel), Charles Stewart (1846–91), Irish nationalist politician. He organized an agrarian boycott and obstructed business in the House of Commons until Gladstone passed the Irish Land Act (1881). He influenced leaders of the Home Rule movement, named when he was unjustly accused of political murders (1887) and when he was named as correspondent in a divorce suit (1889)

pa·ro·chi·al (pəróukēəl) *adj.* relating to a parish ‖ (of opinions, ideas) narrowly limited in scope, provincial **pa·ró·chi·al·ism** *n.* narrowness of opinions or ideas [O.F.]

parochial school a school supported by a Church, esp. by the Roman Catholic Church

par·o·dy (pærədē) **1.** *pl.* **par·o·dies** *n.* an imitation of the characteristic style of a writer, composer etc. or of a literary, artistic or musical work, designed to ridicule ‖ a poor imitation, travesty **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **par·o·dy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **par·o·died** to make (someone or something) the subject of parody [fr. Gk *parodia*, a burlesque poem or song]

par of exchange the recognized value of one nation's money in terms of that of another, esp. when both use the same metal as a standard of value

pa·role (pəróul) **1.** *n.* a promise given by a prisoner of war that in return for liberty or a degree of liberty he will respect certain conditions ‖ the conditional release of a civil prisoner ‖ liberation gained by parole ‖ (*mil.*) a password used by officers only **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pa·rol·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pa·roled** to release on parole [F. = formal promise]

par·o·mo·my·cin (pærəmōmīsin) *n.* (*pharm.*) broad-spectrum antibiotic used in the treatment of amebiasis and bacillary dysenteries; marketed as Humatin

par·o·nym (pærənim) *n.* a paronymous word [fr. Gk *parónumon* neut. adj., paronymous]

pa·ron·y·mous (pərɔnəməs) *adj.* (of words) having the same root ‖ (of words) pronounced alike but having different meanings [fr. Gk *paránumos* fr. *para*, beside + *onoma*, name]

Par·os (pærɔs) an island (area 81 sq. miles, pop. 7,314) of the Cyclades, Greece. Famous for its white marble. Capital: Paros. Exports: wine, figs, wool

pa·ro·tic (pərɔtik) *adj.* (*anat.*) beside the ear [fr. Mod. L. *paroticus* fr. PARA- + Gk *ous* (*ōtos*), ear]

pa·rot·id (pərɔtid) **1.** *adj.* of or designating a salivary gland in front of and below each ear **2.** *n.* this gland [F. *parotide* or fr. L. *parotis* (*parotidis*) fr. Gk *para*, beside + *ous* (*ōtos*), the ear]

par·o·ti·tis (pærətaitis) *n.* inflammation of the parotid glands, e.g. in mumps ‖ **mumps** [fr. L. *parotis* (*parotidis*), the parotid gland]

par·ox·ysm (pærəksizəm) *n.* a sudden and violent muscular contraction and relaxation ‖ periodic intensification of an illness ‖ a sudden explosive burst of laughter, rage etc. **par·ox·ys·mal** *adj.* [F. *paroxysme* fr. M.L. fr. Gk]

par·pen (pärpən) *n.* a perpend [O.F. *parpain*]

par·quet (pärkēi, pärkét) **1.** *n.* flooring consisting of pieces of wood arranged in a pattern, e.g. of parquetry ‖ the lower floor of some theaters, or the front section of this, i.e. excluding the part beneath the balcony **2.** *v.t.* to provide (a room) with parquet flooring ‖ to make (a floor) of parquet [F.]

par·quet·ry (pärkitrē) *n.* woodwork of small thin inlaid pieces arranged in esp. geometric patterns, used for flooring etc. [F. *parqueterie*]

Parr *CATHERINE PARR

parr, *Br.* also **par** (pär) *n.* a young salmon before it becomes a smolt ‖ a young individual of any of several other fishes [origin unknown]

par·rakeet, par·ra·keet (pærəkēt) *n.* any of various small, slender, long-tailed parrots [O.E. *parrok*, 'that which chatters' + DIM. *ette*]

par·ri·cid·al (pærisaidəl) *adj.* of, relating to or guilty of parricide [fr. L. *parricidalis*]

par·ri·cide (pærisaid) *n.* someone who murders his father, mother or another close relative ‖ any of these crimes [O.F.]

par·rot (pærət) *n.* any of numerous tropical birds with a strong, curved, hooked bill, and usually bright plumage. Many can be trained to imitate human speech and other sounds ‖ someone who repeats words or actions mechanically without using the intelligence **2.** *v.t.* to repeat mechanically, without using the intelligence [origin unknown]

parrot *n.* (*mil.*) transponder equipment used to identify friend or foe

parrot disease psittacosis

parrot fish any of several brilliantly colored tropical marine fish, esp. of fam. *Scaridae*, having a beaklike projection of the jaw

Par·ry (pærē), Sir Charles Hubert Hastings (1848–1918), English composer. He is best known for his choral works, e.g. the cantata 'Blest Pair of Sirens'

par·ry (pærē) **1.** *v. pres. part* **par·ry·ing** *past* and *past part.* **par·ried** *v.t.* to stop (a blow, weapon etc.) from striking by putting something in the path to change its direction ‖ to avoid by interposing something, *to parry a question by asking another* ‖ *v.i.* to ward off a blow, weapon, unwelcome question etc. in that way **2.** *pl.* **par·ries** *n.* the act of parrying, esp. in boxing, fencing etc. ‖ an instance of this [prob. fr. F. *parer*, to ward off]

parse (pärz) *pres. part.* **pars·ing** *past* and *past part.* **parsed** *v.t.* to define the grammatical function of (a word) by giving it the name of a part of speech ‖ to dissect (a sentence) according to the grammatical functions of its parts [fr. L. *pars (orationis)*, part (of speech)]

par·sec (pärsek) *n.* (*astron.*) a unit of measurement equal to the distance giving rise to a heliocentric parallax of one second of arc (3.26 light years) [PARALLAX + SECOND]

Par·see, Par·si (pärsē) *n.* a member of a Zoroastrian sect descended from the Persians who fled to India (8th c.) to escape Moslem persecution. Today over 100,000 of them live in India, concentrated in Bombay, where the community has great influence in business. There are about 15,000 in Iran. **Pár·see·ism, Pár·si·ism** *n.* [Pers. *Pārsī*, Persian]

par·si·mo·ni·ous (pärsəmōnēəs) *adj.* too careful and sparing with money or assets ‖ scanty, meager, *a parsimonious contribution* [fr. L. *parsimonia*, parsimony]

par·si·mo·ny (pärsəmōnē) *n.* the quality of being parsimonious [fr. L. *parsimonia*]

pars·ley (pärslē) *n. Petroselinum crispum*, fam. *Umbelliferae*, a European aromatic herb with divided, curly or smooth leaves, native to the Mediterranean. It is widely cultivated for use as a garnish and for flavoring ‖ any of certain other plants of fam. *Umbelliferae* [O.E. *petersilie* fr. L. fr. Gk fr. *petros*, stone + *selinon*, parsley]

pars·nip (pärsnip) *n. Pastinaca sativa*, fam. *Umbelliferae*, a European biennial plant. Its long whitish taproot, consisting mainly of phloem cells filled with starch, in cultivated varieties develops a sweet flavor after exposure to cold, and is used as a vegetable ‖ the root itself ‖ any of several similar or related plants [M.E. *passenep, pasnepe* perh. fr. O.F.]

par·son (pärs'n) *n.* a Protestant clergyman, esp. one holding a benefice [M.E. *persone* fr. O.F.]

par·son·age (pärs'nidʒ) *n.* the house of a parish parson ‖ the house of any minister of religion [M.E. *personnage* fr. O.F.]

Par·son·i·an Resembling Theories (pärsounēən) (*social science*) theories hypothesizing (1) personalities and cultures can be analyzed as action systems; (2) each action system involves elements of maintenance of pattern, integration, goal attainment and adaptation; (3) societies evolve toward functional specialization; (4) social structures may be analyzed in terms of values, norms, collectivities and roles. These theories were developed by sociologist Talcott Parsons

par·son·ic (pärsɔnik) *adj.* of, like or characteristic of a parson **parson·i·cal** *adj.*

Par·sons (pärs'nz), Sir Charles Algernon (1854–1931), British engineer. He invented a steam turbine (1884), which revolutionized marine engineering

Parsons, Per·sons (pärs'nz), Robert (1546–1610), English Jesuit. He worked with Campion for the reconversion of England to Catholicism (1580–1) and founded several seminaries abroad for training English priests

Parsons, Talcott (1902–79), U.S. sociologist. Considered the major theorist in American sociology through the 1950s and 1960s, he also

strongly influenced anthropology, psychology and, to a lesser degree, history. His functional approach to the study of society explained any society as a total system of inter-related institutions [illegible] for the continuing operation of the society. He founded (1946) and taught at Harvard University's department of social relations. His works include 'The Structure of Social Action' (1937) and 'The Social System' (1951).

part (pɑːt) **1.** *n.* that which is less than all. *to walk part of the way home* ‖ one of several equal amounts, numbers, quantities etc. which, when combined, constitute a whole. *fifteen minutes is a fourth part of an hour* ‖ one of several amounts, numbers, quantities etc. which are not necessarily equal, and which, when combined, constitute a whole ‖ any activity, function, duty etc. allotted to or performed by an [illegible] some enterprise, event etc., *he wants no part in this affair* ‖ the lines and actions assigned to a performer in a play, opera etc. ‖ the function or task of performing these lines and actions. *to audition for a part in a play* ‖ the printed or [illegible] the parties in a transaction, contest, dispute etc. ‖ an individual thing, organ, member etc. that constitutes an essential element in something. *the parts of a machine* ‖ one of the units of a serial publication (*mus.*) a series of notes, allotted to a particular type of voice or instrument in a composition. *sing the bass part* ‖ (*mus.*) an individual score on which this is written or printed ‖ (*Am. Br.* parting) a dividing line formed where the hair [illegible] **foreign parts** (*pl., rhet.*) abilities. *a man of parts* **for my part** as far as I am concerned **in part** partly. *the house is furnished in part* **on my** (**his,** etc.) **part** for which I am (he is etc.) responsible. *it was a lapse on my part* **part and parcel** an essential element. *receptions are part and parcel of the mayor's job* **to play a part in** to contribute something towards the total effect or result or activity of. *saving plays a part in a sound economy* **to take in good part** to take no offense at. *he took the joke in good part* **to take part in** to participate in **to take someone's part** to side with (someone) in a dispute etc. **2.** *adv.* partly. *he is part Italian* [O.E. and O.F. fr. L. *pars* (*partis*)]

part *v.t.* to divide into parts. *the police parted the crowd* ‖ to separate. *he parted the fighting dogs* ‖ to comb (the hair) so as to make a part ‖ *v.i.* (with 'from', 'with') to go away, take one's leave. *he parted with her on bad terms* ‖ to leave one another. *we parted at midnight* ‖ (with 'with') to [illegible] *parting with his piano* ‖ to draw apart. *the curtains parted* ‖ to separate into two or more pieces. *the rope parted in the middle* **to part company** [illegible]

par·take (pɑːteik) *pres. part.* **par·tak·ing** *past* **par·took** (pɑːtuk) *past part.* **par·tak·en** (pɑːteikˈn) *v.i.* (with 'in' or 'of') to take or receive a share in. *to partake of someone's dinner* ‖ (with 'of') to eat (a meal). *he partook of his dinner alone* ‖ (with 'of') to have some of the [illegible] divisions extending almost to the base. divided [illegible]

par·terre (pɑːtɛə) *n.* an ornamental part of a garden consisting of formal flower beds and walks ‖ the part of the ground floor of a theater [illegible]

nasty were overthrown (c. 226) by the Sassanids.

Par·thi·an shot (pɑːθiən) a retort, hostile gesture etc., made in retreat [*Parthian*, of Parthia, whose cavalrymen turned to shoot their arrows while in retreat or feigned retreat].

par·tial (pɑːʃəl) **1.** *adj.* of, affecting or involving only a part. *a partial explanation* ‖ having or showing a bias in favor of one of several disputants, contestants etc., *a partial judgment* ‖ (*pop.*, with 'to') fond of. *he is very partial to claret* **2.** *n.* (*mus.*) any note in the harmonic series [O.F. *parcial* fr. L.L.].

partial derivative (*math.*) the derivative of a function of more than one variable taken with respect to one variable while the others are considered as constants.

partial fraction one of the fractions into which a given fraction may be separated. *1/6 and 3/12 are the partial fractions of 5/12*.

par·ti·al·i·ty (pɑːʃiˈælitiː) *pl.* **par·ti·al·i·ties** *n.* bias. *his judgment showed partiality* [(*pop.*) liking, fondness. *a partiality for sweets* [O.F. *parcialité, partialité*].

partial product (*math.*) the result of the multiplication of the unit figure of a multiplier of more than one digit.

par·ti·ble (pɑːtiˈbˈl) *adj.* (of property or an inheritance) able to be divided into parts [fr. L.L. *partibilis*].

par·tic·i·pant (pɑːtisəpənt) **1.** *n.* someone who participates **2.** *adj.* participating [fr. L. *participans* (*participantis*) fr. *participare*, to take part].

par·tic·i·pate (pɑːtisəpeit) *v.i.* *pres. part.* **par·tic·i·pat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **par·tic·i·pat·ed** (often with 'in') to be active or have a share in some activity, enterprise etc. [fr. L. *participare* (*participatus*)].

par·tic·i·pa·tion (pɑːtisəpeiʃən) *n.* the act of participating [F. fr. L.].

participatory theater (theatrical presentation) in which the audience takes part.

par·tic·i·pi·al (pɑːtisipiˈəl) *adj.* of or having the nature and function of a participle [fr. L. *participium*].

par·ti·ci·ple (pɑːtisipˈl, pɑːtisəpəl) *n.* (*gram.*) a derivative of a verb which shows tense and voice and which functions in various verb forms (e.g. to form the English present progressive 'I am writing') or as an adjective (e.g. 'a written text') or in absolute constructions (e.g. 'all things being equal'). A participle may take an object (e.g. 'they like singing songs'), and may be modified by an adverb (e.g. 'the loudly swearing boys'). The present participle may also function as an adverb (e.g. 'steaming hot').

par·ti·cle (pɑːtikˈl) *n.* a small portion. *particles of dust, not a particle of evidence* ‖ (*phys.*) an idealization in physics whereby a body is considered as having finite mass but infinitesimal size ‖ (*phys.*) a fundamental particle ‖ (*gram.*) a word used only in combination, or one that is not inflected. (*eccles.*) one of the Hosts distributed to communicants [fr. L. *particula*].

particle accelerator any of several devices used to accelerate charged particles (e.g. electrons, protons, deuterons, or other light nuclei) [illegible] to study their interaction with matter or with [illegible]

particle board board made of resin-bonded bits [illegible]

particle physics the branch of physics that deals with breakdown of the atom. Cf. ATOMIC [illegible]

par·ti-col·ored, *Br.* **par·ti-col·oured** (pɑːtiˌkʌlərd) *adj.* partly of one color, partly of another (*parti-* var. of PARTY adj.).

par·tic·u·lar (pɑːtikjulər) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to or designating one thing singled out among many. *I wanted that particular book* ‖ unusual, special. *take particular care not to offend him* [illegible] *cats* (*log.*, of a proposition) applicable to only some members of a class **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) details of [illegible]

particular specifically, specially, by contrast [illegible]

owner of the property in question, without the assistance of other interests (cf. GENERAL AVERAGE).

par·tic·u·lar·ism (pɑːtikjuləriˌzəm) *n.* (*theol.*) the doctrine that particular individuals are chosen by God for redemption ‖ narrow allegiance to a particular party, sect, interest etc. ‖ the political principle advocating individual rights and freedom for each state in a federation without regard to the interest of the whole.

par·tic·u·lar·i·ty (pɑːtikjuleritiː) *pl.* **par·tic·u·lar·i·ties** *n.* the quality or state of being particular ‖ a particular feature or detail [F. *particularité*].

par·tic·u·lar·ize (pɑːtikjuləraiz) *pres. part.* **par·tic·u·lar·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **par·tic·u·lar·ized** *v.t.* to state (details or items) separately ‖ *v.i.* to go into details [F. *particulariser*].

par·tic·u·lar·ly (pɑːtikjuləliː) *adv.* in a particular manner ‖ in particular.

Par·ti·do Re·vo·lu·cio·na·ri·o Feb·re·ris·ta (pɑːtiðoːrevoluˈsjonɑːrjoːfebreˈristɑː) (FEBRERISTA).

Par·ti·do Re·vo·lu·cio·na·rio In·sti·tu·cio·nal (pɑːtiːðoːrevoluˈsjonɑːrjoːinstiːtuːsjonɑˈl) (Institutional Revolutionary Party), the governing party of Mexico since 1929 (then called the Partido Nacional Revolucionario). It is regularly returned with 90% of the popular vote. Though basically democratic, it regulates the opposition and permits presidents to pick their own successors ('el tapadismo') and, in effect, their legislators.

part·ing (pɑːtiŋ) *n.* separation or division ‖ a place where separation or division occurs ‖ (*Br.*) a part (line of division of the hair) [PART v.].

Par·ti Que·be·cois (pɑːtiː keibəkwɑˈ) *n.* in Quebec, Canada, the political party of French-speaking population desiring national independence for Quebec.

par·ti·san, par·ti·zan (pɑːtizˈn) **1.** *n.* someone who actively supports (a party, cause or principle) ‖ someone not in a regular army who engages in guerrilla warfare **2.** *adj.* of, relating to or characteristic of a partisan ‖ one-sided, biased **par·ti·san·ship, par·ti·zan·ship** *n.* [F. fr. It.].

par·tite (pɑːtait) *adj.* (*bot.*, of a cleft leaf) divided nearly to the base ‖ (in compounds) divided into a specified number of parts, as in 'bipartite' [fr. L. *partitus*, divided].

par·ti·tion (pɑːtiʃən) **1.** *n.* a dividing into parts ‖ something that divides a room etc. into parts, esp. a thin wall ‖ one of the parts so separated ‖ (*law*) the sale of jointly owned property and distribution of the proceeds among the co-owners ‖ (*math.*) in set theory, the division of the members of the set into subsets such that each member belongs to one and only one of the subsets **2.** *v.t.* to divide into parts ‖ (esp. with 'off') to separate (one area from another) by erecting a partition [F.].

par·ti·tive (pɑːtitiv) **1.** *adj.* serving or tending to divide into parts ‖ (*gram.*, of an adjective, article etc.) denoting only a part of a whole, e.g. 'some', 'any' **2.** *n.* a partitive word [fr. L. *partitivus*].

partizan [illegible].

part·ly (pɑːtliː) *adv.* in part, not completely.

part·ner (pɑːtnər) **1.** *n.* someone associated with another in a common undertaking ‖ one of two or more persons who are associated in a business or other joint venture and share risks and profits ‖ (*naut., pl.*) a stout wooden frame surrounding a mast, pump etc., taking strain off the deck timbers **2.** *v.t.* to be the partner of [older *partener*, prob. var. of PARCENER].

part·ner·ship (pɑːtnərʃip) *n.* the state of being a partner or partners ‖ the relationship between partners ‖ an association of persons who share risks and profits in a business or other joint venture ‖ the legal contract binding such per-

part of speech one of the traditional classes of the words of a language according to their function (adjective, adverb, conjunction etc.) ‖ a word regarded as belonging to one of these

par·ton (pɑːtɒn) *n.* (*particle phys.*) hypothetical constituents of a proton and neutron that scatter high energy electrons.

partook *past* of PARTAKE.

par·tridge [illegible] certain plump gallinaceous game birds of *Perdix*, *Alectoris* and related genera, fam. *Phasianidae*, native to Europe, Asia and N. Africa, having short wings

and tail, variegated grayish-brown plumage and unfeathered legs ‖ any of several somewhat similar gallinaceous game birds of North America, e.g. the bobwhite, the ruffed grouse ‖ the tinamou [M.E. *pertrich, partrich* fr. O.F *perdriz* fr. L. fr. Gk]

part-song (pɑrtsɔŋ partsɒŋ) *n.* (*mus.*) an unaccompanied homophonic choral composition for several different voice parts, esp. unaccompanied

part-time (pɑrttaɪm) *adj.* entailing less than the full number of hours of work, attendance etc., *a part-time job* ‖ working, operating etc. for less than a full number of hours, *a part-time typist*

par-tu-ri-ent (pɑrtuərɪənt pɑrtjuərɪənt) *adj.* giving birth or about to give birth ‖ of or relating to parturition [fr. L. *parturiens* (*parturientis*) fr. *parturire*, to be in labor]

par-tu-ri-tion (pɑrtuərɪʃən, pɑrtjuərɪʃən, pɑrtjuˈrɪʃən) *n.* the act of giving birth [fr. L. *parturitio* (*parturitionis*)]

part work one of a set of books published one part at a time

par-ty (pɑrti:) *adj.* (*heraldry*, of a shield) divided into parts of different tinctures [F. *parti*, divided, separate]

party *pl.* **par-ties** *n.* a group of people united by some common interest or for some common purpose, *a party of tourists, a search party* ‖ a group of people united in support of a common cause, esp. a national political organization ‖ a gathering to which guests are invited in order to enjoy one another's company, *a cocktail party* ‖ one of the persons or groups of persons engaged in a dispute or legal action ‖ a person who knowingly assists, shares in or condones an action, *he refused to be a party to the deception* ‖ (*pop.*) a person [M.E. *partie, partye* fr. F. *partie*]

party line the official policy of a political party ‖ a single telephone line shared by two or more subscribers

party pooper one who fails to participate in an event designed for enjoyment

party wall a jointly owned wall dividing two properties

par-ve-nu (pɑrvənu:, pɑrvənju:) **1.** *n.* a person who has suddenly risen from comparative poverty or obscurity to wealth, power etc., esp. one who makes a vulgar, ostentatious display **2.** *adj.* like or characteristic of such a person [F. fr past part. of *parvenir*, to arrive]

par-vis (pɑrvɪs) *n.* an enclosed court in front of a building, esp. a church [F. *parvis*, O.F. *parevis*]

par-y-lene (pɑrəli:n) *n.* (*chem.*) plastic derived from paraxylene by polymerization; used as a thin, transparent insulator and protective covering

Pas-a-de-na (pæsədi:nə) a suburban residential city and winter resort (pop. 119,374) of S.W. California, 8 miles northeast of Los Angeles. California Institute of Technology (1891), Pasadena College (1902)

Pa-sar-ga-dae (pəsɑrgədi:) an ancient Persian city, founded (c. 550 B.C.) by Cyrus II. Ruins include his tomb

Pas-cal (pæskæl), Blaise (1623–62), French scientist, mathematician, philosopher and writer. He wrote mathematical and scientific treatises of great importance making contributions to hydraulics, pure geometry etc., and laid the foundation of the theory of probability (upon which Leibniz was to build his theory of the calculus). But his chief work was in Christian apologetics. He came into contact with the Jansenists in 1646. On Nov. 23, 1654 he had a mystical experience: he withdrew to Port Royal, lived ascetically, and wrote the brilliant 'Provincial Letters' (1656–7) in defense of the Jansenists, with Jesuit casuistry as the special target for attack. His most famous work, the so-called 'Pensées' (1670), is a series of fragments of a work in which Pascal set himself to persuade free thinkers of the truth of Christianity, broadly by exploring the limits of reason and the function of the imagination and affirming that at a certain point a leap into faith has to be made (the 'wager', as he put it: if you win you win all, if you lose you lose all, but have nothing to lose). On the literary level the 'Pensées' are unsurpassed examples of French classical prose: lucid, subtle and powerful. They can be said to have contributed to that science of the human heart from which the greatest works of French classical literature sprang

pas-cal (pæskul) *n.* a SI unit of pressure equal to a force of 1 newton per sq m; for Blaise Pascal *also* Pa

PASCAL *n.* (*computer*) a high-level programming language around which a microcomputer was developed, requiring an intermediate P-code, a structure similar to ALGOL

pas-chal (pæskəl) *adj.* of or relating to the Jewish Passover or the Christian Easter [F. *pascal*]

Pas-chal II (pæskəl) (*d.* 1118), pope (1099–1118). He was involved in the Investiture Controversy with Emperors Henry IV and Henry V. He was captured (1110) and forced to recognize lay investiture, but later renounced this

paschal lamb a lamb eaten at the Passover festival ‖ Christ

Pas-co-li (pɑskɔli:), Giovanni (1885–1912), Italian critic and poet, author of dramatic verse expressing a mystical love of his native countryside. His works include 'Myricae' (1891), 'Primi Poemetti' (1903) and 'Poemi del Risorgimento' (1913)

Pas-de-Ca-lais (pɑdəkɑlɛ) a department (area 2,606 sq. miles, pop. 1,403,000) in N. France (capital, Lille). Chief town: Arras

paseo (pɑseɪou) *n.* (*bullfighting*) procession preceding the fighting

pas-gang (pɑsgɑŋ) *n.* (*skiing*) striding with a forward kick and pole push on the same side

pasha (pɑʃə pɑ:ʃɑ: pæʃə) *n.* a former courtesy title denoting high rank or office, used after the holder's name, in some Near Eastern, Middle Eastern or N. African countries [Turk. *pasha*]

pasque-flower (pɑskflɑuər) *n.* *Anemone pulsatilla*, fam. *Ranunculaceae*, a low perennial European plant which puts out purple flowers at about Eastertime ‖ any of several other plants of genus *Anemone* [earlier *passe-flower* fr. F. *passefleur* fr. *passer*, to surpass + *fleur*, flower]

pass (pæs, pɑs) *v.t.* to move along, proceed ‖ to go by something in the course of moving, *keep to the left as you pass* ‖ to go from one place, quality, state etc. to another, *to pass into a liquid state* ‖ to cease, *wait till the danger passes* ‖ (*rhet.*) to occur ‖ (of time) to be spent, elapse, *days passed before news arrived* ‖ to circulate or be transferred among people or places, *the rumor passed through the crowd within minutes* ‖ to be interchanged, *angry letters passed between them* ‖ to be just barely acceptable, *his suit is shabby, but it will pass* ‖ to be judged satisfactory in an examination, inspection, course of study etc. ‖ (of a proposed bill etc.) to be approved by a legislative body ‖ (with 'for' or 'as') to be accepted (as something else), *a synthetic fiber that passes for wool, farthings no longer pass as legal tender in Britain* ‖ (*law*, of a jury, the court etc., with 'on', 'upon') to pronounce the verdict or judgment ‖ (*law*, of a judgment etc., with 'for' or 'against') to be pronounced, *judgment passed for the defendant* (*ball games*) to throw, kick etc. the ball to a teammate ‖ (*cards*) to decline one's turn to play, bid, take cards etc. ‖ *v.t.* to go by, beyond, over, through etc. and leave behind, *they passed my house on the way* ‖ to meet successfully the requirements of (an examination etc.) ‖ to judge as satisfactory (someone being examined, their performance etc.) ‖ to spend (time etc.), *we passed one night in Rome* ‖ (of a committee, legislative body etc.) to approve a motion, bill etc. ‖ to convey, esp. by handing, *please pass the butter* ‖ to cause to go or move in a particular way or direction, *pass the rope over the pulley* ‖ to cause to move past, *the general passed the troops in review* ‖ to pronounce (a sentence or judgment), *to pass the death sentence on a prisoner* ‖ to use (counterfeit money, invalid checks etc.) as if valid ‖ to expel (feces, urine etc.) from the body ‖ (*ball games*) to convey (the ball) to a teammate ‖ (*baseball*, of the pitcher) to walk (a batter) ‖ (*magic*) to transfer or manipulate (objects) by sleight of hand **to let** (or **allow to**) **pass** to permit (a statement, remark etc.) to be made without comment or challenging it, in spite of one's reservations etc **to pass away** to come to an end, cease ‖ to die **to pass off** to come to an end, disappear, *the headache soon passed off* ‖ to take place and be completed, *the demonstration passed off without violence* ‖ to pass off (someone or something) as (someone or something that is not what it is said to be), *he passed the story off as his own* ‖ to treat as unimportant, dismiss in an offhand way, *she passed off the* [illegible] **to pass out** (*pop.*) to faint ‖ (*pop.*) to lose consciousness through drinking too much alcohol, drug intoxication etc. **to pass over** to consider and reject, *they passed him over for promotion* **to pass through** to undergo, experience, *we passed through a bad time* **to pass up** (*pop.*) to decline (an offer) or decide not to take advantage of (an opportunity) [F. *passer*]

pass *n.* a mark sufficient for passing an examination or test ‖ a document which gives the holder permission to do what would otherwise be forbidden, or to enjoy a special privilege ‖ a free ticket ‖ (*ball games*) the passing of the ball to a teammate ‖ (*baseball*) a walk ‖ (*cards*) a declining of one's turn to play, bid etc. ‖ a quick movement of the hands, made by a conjurer to confuse or mystify his audience ‖ (*fencing*) a thrust with the weapon ‖ (*bullfighting*) the movement executed by a matador with his cape in order to cause the bull to charge **a pretty pass** a difficult or critical state of affairs **to make a pass at** (*pop.*) to attract sexually, to attempt to strike [F. *passe* and PASS v.]

pass *n.* a narrow way by which one can cross over or between mountains [M.E. *pas, paas*, pace fr. F. *pas*]

pass-a-ble (pæsəb'l, pɑsəb'l) *adj.* moderately good, adequate ‖ (of a river, stream etc.) capable of being crossed ‖ (of a road) capable of being traveled along **pass-a-bly** *adv.* [F.]

pas-sa-ca-glia (pæsəkɑljə) *n.* (*mus.*) an instrumental composition, originally a dance tune, in which a theme is constantly repeated (usually as a ground bass) in slow and stately triple time ‖ (*hist.*) a Spanish or Italian dance which was the original of the [illegible] Italian passacaglia

pas-sade (pəseɪd) *n.* (*manege*) a backward and forward movement of a horse over the same ground [F.]

pas-sage (pæsɪdʒ) *n.* a corridor in a building ‖ an alley, lane, channel, path or other way providing communication, *an underground passage* ‖ a passage from one place, state or thing to another ‖ a moving along, progressing, *the passage of time* ‖ the passing of a measure by a legislative body ‖ the right or opportunity to pass ‖ a journey by sea or air, *a smooth passage* ‖ a passenger's accommodation on board ship, *to book a passage* ‖ the charge made for this ‖ an esp. brief extract from a literary or musical work ‖ (*rhet.*) a conversation, dispute etc. between two persons ‖ a bowel movement ‖ (*manege*) a horse's controlled slow sideways walk or trot [F.]

passage *pres. part.* **pas-sag-ing** *past* and *past part.* **pas-saged** *v.t.* (*manege*, of a horse) to move sideways ‖ (*manege*, of a rider) to cause a horse to move sideways ‖ v.t. (*manege*) to cause (a horse) to move sideways [F. *passager* fr. Ital *passeggiare*, to walk]

pas-sage-way (pæsɪdʒwei) *n.* a way between two points, affording passage

pass-a-long (pæsəlɔŋ) *n.* (*business*) price increase due to increase in costs

pas-sant (pæsənt) *adj.* (*heraldry*, of an animal) walking and looking towards the dexter side with the dexter forepaw upraised [F.]

Pas-sau, Treaty of (pæsau) a treaty (1552) between Maurice, elector of Saxony, and the future Emperor Ferdinand I. It granted full religious liberty to Lutherans and led on to the Peace of Augsburg (1555)

pass-book (pæsbuk, pɑsbuk) *n.* a small book supplied by a bank to the holder of an account, in which the bank enters his credits and debits ‖ a customer's book in which a storekeeper or merchant records the purchases not yet paid for

Pass-chen-dael, Battle of (pæʃəndeil, pɑsəndɑlə) YPRES, BATTLE OF

pass degree (*Br.*) a university academic degree gained by passing an examination at a lower level than the honors degree

pas-sé (pæsei, pɑsei) adj. no longer in style, out-of-date [F. past]

passed ball (*baseball*) a pitch which the catcher fails to catch when he could be expected to do so, thus allowing a base runner to reach another base

passe-men-terie (pæsmentri:) *n.* decorative trimming or braid of gold thread, beads, silken cord etc. [F.]

pas-sen-ger (pæsɪndʒər) *n.* a person who travels in a vehicle (but not aircraft etc. [illegible]) not the driver, nor one of the crew [M.E. *passager* fr. F.]

passenger pigeon *Ectopistes migratorius*, an extinct North American pigeon, once abundant in the Mississippi Valley

passe-par-tout (pæspɑrtu:) **1.** *n.* a type of picture frame in which the glass is attached to the backing by an edging of adhesive tape ‖ the tape

used] a mount surrounding a picture in a frame ‖ a master key **2.** *v.t.* to frame with a passe-partout [F. fr. *passer*, to pass + *partout*, all around]

passer-by (pæsərbai, pɑsərbai) *pl.* **passers-by** *n.* someone who passes by, esp. by chance

passerine (pæsərain, pæsərin) **1.** *adj.* belonging to *Passeriformes*, an order of birds which perch, comprising more than half of all living birds **2.** *n.* a passerine bird [fr. L. *passerinus* fr. *passer*, sparrow]

pass-fail [illegible] grading with only the two grades, vs. letter or number grading, esp. for academic work — **pass-fail** *adj.*

Passfield (pæsfi:ld), 1st Baron (WEBB)

passibility (pæsəbiliti:) *n.* the quality of being passible

passible (pæsəb'l) *adj.* capable of suffering or of feeling emotion [O.F.]

passim (pɑsim, pæsim) *adv.* (of references to a cited work) scattered throughout, *see chapter V passim*

passing (pæsiŋ, pɑsiŋ) **1.** *adj.* going past, *a passing car* ‖ [illegible] tal, *a passing reference* ‖ (of a mark) indicating that one has passed an examination, course of study etc **2.** *n.* the act of someone who or something that passes ‖ (*rhet.*) death **in passing** by the way, incidentally [PASS v.]

passing bell a church bell tolled to mark a per-

passing note (*mus.*) a note in a melody which forms a discord with the harmony but which [illegible] are not discordant

passing tone (*mus.*) a passing note

passion [illegible] esp. sexual desire or love ‖ intense anger ‖ a great liking or enthusiasm, *a passion for swimming* ‖ a violent emotional outburst, *a passion of tears* ‖ the martyrdom of an early Christian **Passion** the sufferings and death of Jesus Christ ‖ one of the Gospel accounts of this ‖ a musical work based on such an account

passional (pæʃən'l) *n.* a book containing accounts of the sufferings and martyrdom of Christian saints [fr. M.L. *passionale*, neut. of *passionalis* adj., relating to passion]

passionate (pæʃənit) *adj.* easily moved to strong emotion ‖ showing or inspired by strong [illegible] intense ‖ (*old fash.*) easily angered [fr. M.L.

passion-flower (pæʃənflauər) *n.* a member of *Passiflora*, fam. *Passifloraceae*, a genus of tropical American woody climbing plants. The parts of the flowers suggest the instruments of Christ's Passion (the stigmas suggesting the nails, the corona the crown of thorns, the anthers the five wounds). Some species produce edible fruit ‖ the flower of such a plant

passion fruit the edible fruit of a passion-flower

Passionist (pæʃənist) *n.* a member of an austere Roman Catholic order founded (1720) in Italy by St Paul of the Cross. The Passionists take a special vow to keep the memory of the [illegible] is an order of nuns, founded 1771

[illegible] not moved by or showing emotion

Passion play a play based on Christ's Passion.

passive (pæsiv) **1.** *adj.* acted upon by someone [illegible] not moved by or showing emotion ‖ (*gram.*) [illegible] **2.** *n.* (*gram.*) [illegible] [fr. L.L. *passivus* fr. L. *pati*, to suffer]

Passover (pɑ:sou:vər, pæsouvər) *n.* a Jewish feast commemorating the release of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt, celebrated on the 14th day of Nisan and continuing for seven or (in modern Israel) eight days (JEWISH CALENDAR) [PASS v. + OVER prep., fr. the passing over of the Jews, i.e. their exemption from the curse bringing death on the firstborn in all Egyptian homes (Exodus xii)]

passport (pæspɔrt, pæspourt, pɑspɔrt, pɑspourt) *n.* a document certifying nationality, issued by the government of a country, to a citizen intending to travel abroad ‖ something that enables a person to achieve a desired end, *a passport to success* [F. *passeport*]

password (pæswə:rd, pɑswə:rd) *n.* a word or phrase used to show that one is authorized to enter, pass a barrier etc. ‖ a word used by members of a secret society etc. in recognition of one another

past (pæst, past) **1.** *adj.* (of a period of time) just ended, *the past week has been very eventful* ‖ relating to an earlier time, *one's past life* ‖ (of a period of time, used post-positively) gone by, elapsed, *the time is ripe for taking a step* ‖ (of the holder of an office, position etc.) former, no longer in office, *a past president* ‖ (*gram.*) of or designating a tense that expresses an action or state in time that has gone by **2.** *n.* time that has gone by ‖ the earlier part of a person's life or the earlier history of a community, country, institution etc. ‖ (*pop.*) a wild or discreditable earlier life, *a woman with a past* ‖ (*gram.*) the past tense **3.** *prep.* beyond or further than (in time or place), *past his prime, just past the post office* ‖ (in time expressions) used to indicate the period after the hour, *10 past 8* ‖ going beyond or by, *he pushed past me, bullets whistled past our ears* ‖ beyond the scope, capacities or limits of, *those pants are past mending* **4.** *adv.* in such a way as to pass by, *the car drove past* [alt. past part. of PASS]

pasta (pustə) *n.* an alimentary paste of wheat flour used in processed form (noodles, macaroni, spaghetti etc.) or as fresh dough (ravioli, [illegible])

paste (peist) **1.** *n.* a moist, fairly stiff mixture of liquid and a powdery substance ‖ a mixture of flour and butter, lard etc. used for pastry crust etc. ‖ a soft, creamy foodstuff made by pounding, grinding etc., *anchovy paste, almond paste* ‖ a hard, brilliant lead and glass substance used to make imitation jewels ‖ dampened clay used in making earthenware or porcelain ‖ an adhesive made typically from flour and water **2.** *v.t.* *pres. part.* **past·ing** *past* and *past part.* **past·ed** to make (something) stick, using paste, *to paste a photograph onto a mount* ‖ to cover with paste (*pop.*) to deal a hard blow or blows to, *he pasted him in the eighth round* [O.F. *paste*]

paste·board (peistbɔrd, peistbourd) **1.** *n.* a stiff material made by pasting together two or more sheets of paper **2.** *adj.* made of pasteboard ‖ (*fig.*) unsubstantial, being merely a facade, *he can only create pasteboard characters*

paste job a literary work made up of patches of other works

pastel (pæstel, pæstel) *n.* a powdered pigment mixed with very little gum, compressed into small, colored sticks for drawing ‖ a stick of this material ‖ the art of drawing with such sticks ‖ a drawing made with these ‖ (of color) light in [illegible] pastelist [illegible] pastelist [illegible] Ital. *Pastello*, woad]

pastern (pæstərn) *n.* the part of the foot of a horse or other equine animal between the fetlock and the hoof (corresponding to the human ankle) ‖ (*loosely*) a corresponding part in other animals [M.E. *pastron* fr. O.F. *pasturon*, a hob-

Pasternak (pæstərnæk), Boris Leonidovich (1890–1960), Russian writer. His poetry includes 'Above the Barriers' (1917) and 'Second Birth' (1932). He is best known in the West for his novel about the Russian Revolution, 'Dr. Zhivago' (1958). He won the Nobel prize for lit-

paste-up (peistʌp) *n.* a mock-up of printed matter, esp. of a magazine, made by pasting sample matter on sheets of paper or card, to show what the finished product is to look like

Pasteur (pæstə:r, Louis (1822–95), French [illegible] that the fermentation of milk and wine was due [illegible] microorganisms led to the discovery of the role of

From these findings, he developed immunization by inoculation of attenuated microbes, and the process of pasteurization. His work on asepsis greatly facilitated medical advances and he also established stereochemistry. The French government took up his work and created the Institut Pasteur (1888)

pasteur·i·za·tion (pæstʃərizéiʃən, pæstəraizéiʃən) *n.* a process which renders milk free of disease-producing bacteria and helps to prevent it from spoiling without destroying the vitamins or changing the taste. It involves heating the milk to 145°–150°F. for 30 minutes, or to 164°–168° for 15 seconds. It is also used in the production of other dairy products, wine and beer

pasteur·ize (pæstʃəraiz, pæstəraiz) *pres. part.* **pasteur·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pasteur·ized** *v.t.* to sterilize by by pasteurization [after PASTEUR]

pastiche (pæsti:ʃ) *n.* a musical, literary or artistic work with elements borrowed from several sources ‖ a work which imitates or caricatures the work of someone else [F. fr. Ital. *pasticcio*]

pasties (peisti:z) *n.* small adhesive covering for a woman's nipples, esp. to avoid laws against indecent exposure

pastil (pæstəl) *n.* a pastille

pastille (pæsti:l) *n.* a flavored or medicated lozenge ‖ a small cone made of an aromatic paste, used to perfume or disinfect the air [F.]

pastime (pæstaim, pɑstaim) *n.* anything that serves as agreeable recreation [PASS + TIME]

pastis (pasti:) *n.* a licorice-flavored liqueur produced in France

past master someone who excels in an activity ‖ someone who has held the office of master in a guild, lodge etc.

Pasto (pɑstɔ) a city (pop. 140,700) on a high plateau (8,400 ft) in S.W. Colombia: gold mines

pastor (pæstər, pɑstər) *n.* a priest or minister in charge of a parish or congregation [M.E. and A.F. *pastour* fr. O.F. *pastor*, *pastur*, shepherd]

pastoral (pæstərəl, pɑstərəl) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to or characterized by the care of grazing animals, esp. sheep and goats, *a pastoral economy* ‖ (of land) used for grazing ‖ dealing with idealized country life, *pastoral poetry* ‖ relating to the office and work of a minister of religion **2.** *n.* a pastoral poem, play, opera etc. ‖ a circular letter sent by a bishop to his clergy, often to be read in all churches [fr. L. *pastoralis* fr. *pastor*, shepherd]

pastoral (pæstərəl, pæstərɑ:l) *n.* a musical composition with themes suggestive of pastoral life [Ital.]

Pastoral Epistles (TIMOTHY AND TITUS)

pastorate (pæstərit, pɑstərit) *n.* the office or period of office of a pastor ‖ the clergy in general, or a particular body of ministers [fr. M.L. *pastoratus*]

pastorship (pæstərʃip, pɑstərʃip) *n.* the office or period of office of a pastor

past participle (*gram.*) a participle which expresses an action that is completed, usually with the auxiliary verbs 'have' or 'be'

past perfect (*gram.*) the pluperfect tense

pastrami (pɑstrɑmi:) *n.* highly spiced smoked shoulder of beef sliced thin and served hot in sandwiches or as a meat course [Yiddish fr. Rum. *pastrama* fr. *pastra*, to preserve]

pastry (peistri:) *pl.* **pastries** *n.* dough consisting of flour, water or milk and a high proportion of butter etc., used baked as piecrust etc. ‖ baked goods consisting of this ‖ an individual tart, pie etc. made with this [prob. fr. PASTE]

pastry·cook (peistri:kuk) *n.* a person hired by a restaurant etc. to make pastry ‖ a person who makes and sells pastries

pasturable (pæstʃərəb'l, pɑstʃərəb'l) *adj.* (of land) suitable for pasture

pasturage (pæstʃəridʒ, pɑstʃəridʒ) *n.* grazing land, or grass for grazing ‖ the pasturing of cattle e.g. on common land [O.F. *pasturage*, Mod. F. *paturage*]

pasture (pæstʃər, pɑstʃər) *n.* grass or other vegetation that provides food for cattle, sheep, horses, goats etc. or for wild animals ‖ land which produces such vegetation ‖ a particular piece of such land [O.F. *pasture*, Mod. F. *pâture* fr. L.L. *pastura*, a grazing]

pasture *pres. part.* **pastur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pastured** *v.t.* to cause (an animal) to feed on pasture ‖ *v.i.* (of an animal) to feed on pasture [O.F. *pasturer*, Mod. F. *paturer*]

pasty (pæsti:, peisti:) *pl.* **pasties** *n.* (esp. *Br.*) a

Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

small pie, consisting either of meat and vegetables or of fruit [M.E. *pastee* fr. O.F. *pastee*]

pas·ty (péistí:) *comp.* **pas·ti·er** *superl.* **pas·ti·est** *adj.* like paste in color or consistency ‖ pale, flabby, or unhealthy in appearance, *a pasty complexion* [PASTE]

pat (pæt) **1.** *n.* a gentle stroke or blow made with something flat (esp. with the hand) ‖ the sound of a gentle blow ‖ a small, neat piece of some soft substance, esp. butter **to give someone a pat on the back** to praise or congratulate someone **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pat·ting** *past* and *past part.* **pat·ted** to give a pat to, often as a sign of affection or sympathy, *to pat a dog* ‖ to shape with blows of the hands or of some flat implement, *pat the butter into half pounds.* **to pat on the back** to praise or congratulate [M.E. *pat, patte*, prob. imit.]

pat 1. *adv.* in exactly the right way or at exactly the right time, *his answer came pat* **2.** *adj.* glib, *a pat remark* **to stand pat** (*poker*) to play the hand as dealt without drawing further cards ‖ to stand firmly by what one has said, or the position one has taken [perh. fr. PAT v.]

pa·ta·gi·um (pətéidʒi:əm) *pl.* **pa·ta·gi·a** (pətéidʒi:ə) *n.* a membranous expansion between the fore and hind limbs of a bat, flying squirrel etc. ‖ the membranous skin in the angle of a bird's wing [M.L. fr. L. *patagium*, gold border on a tunic]

Pa·ta·go·ni·a (pætəgóuni:ə) a region of S. Argentina, southernmost Chile and Tierra del Fuego, consisting of the E. Andes (ice-capped at this latitude and with several peaks over 10,000 ft) and arid tablelands stretching to the Atlantic. Temperatures and precipitation are low. Products: wool, petroleum. The native Indians are almost extinct

Pa·ta·go·ni·an (pætəgóuni:ən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Patagonia or its inhabitants **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Patagonia

Pa·tan (pátən) a Buddhist and Hindu pilgrimage place (pop. 135,000) and former capital (17th–18th cc.) of Nepal, near Katmandu: funeral mounds (3rd c. B.C.), temples

patch (pætʃ) **1.** *n.* a piece of material sewed on, let into, or otherwise attached to something in order to mend it ‖ any of the bits of cloth which, when sewn together, form patchwork ‖ a part of a surface, generally irregular in shape, which is in some way different from the rest, *the bald patch on his head* ‖ a small piece of adhesive tape used to cover a scratch, wound etc. ‖ (*computer*) insertion of an instruction in a program to correct, change, or add new material without destroying the routine, esp. an improvised patch ‖ a small piece of ground, esp. under a specified crop, *a potato patch* ‖ a passage in a literary or musical work ‖ (*mil.*) an emblem sewn on the sleeve of a soldier's uniform to indicate the unit to which he belongs ‖ (*Br.*) a period, stage, *going through a bad patch* ‖ a piece of cloth worn over an injured eye ‖ (*hist.*) a beauty spot worn on the face or neck **not a patch on** (esp. *Br.*) not nearly so good as **2.** *v.t.* to mend by putting a patch on or over, *to patch a hole* ‖ to make by sewing bits of cloth together, *to patch a quilt* **to patch up** to put together or mend in a makeshift way ‖ to put together out of odds and ends, *a book patched up out of old magazine articles* ‖ to become reconciled after (a quarrel etc.) [M.E. *pacche, patche*, origin unknown]

patch·board (pætʃbɔrd) *n.* (*electr.*) removable circuitry panel with multiple terminals adaptable to various electronic operations *also* patch panel

patch cord (*computer*) removable wire with connectors at both ends that can be inserted into proper sockets to create new circuits for input or output, esp. for punch-card operations —**patch plug** *n.* a cordless metal instrument capable of performing the function of a patch cord

Patch·en (pætʃən), Kenneth (1911–72), U.S. poet and novelist. His verse, concerned in the 1930s with social protest, includes 'Before the Brave' (1936) and 'First Will & Testament' (1939). His prose works include 'The Journal of Albion Moonlight' (1941) and the satirical 'Memoirs of a Shy Pornographer' (1945)

patch·i·ly (pætʃili:) *adv.* in a patchy way

patch·i·ness (pætʃi:nis) *n.* the quality or state of being patchy

patch·ou·li (pætʃuli:) *n. Pogostemon cablin*, fam. *Labiatae*, a heavy-scented plant cultivated in the Far East ‖ the essential oil distilled from its leaves, used as a fixative for many heavy perfumes and as an insect repellent in the Far East [Tamil]

patch panel (*computer*) perforated panel on which patch cords are inserted to make patchboard connections *also* patchboard

patch pocket a pocket made by sewing cloth to the outside of a garment

patch test a test for an allergy made by applying to the skin a small piece of cloth soaked in the substance believed to cause the allergy, and observing the skin for reaction

patch·work (pætʃwɔ:rk) *n.* needlework made of assorted small pieces of material sewn together at the edges to form regular or free patterns ‖ something made up of miscellaneous jumbled elements

patchy (pætʃi:) *comp.* **patch·i·er** *superl.* **patch·i·est** *adj.* consisting of or containing patches ‖ uneven in quality, *a patchy performance*

pate (peit) *n.* (*pop., old-fash.*) the head, *his bald pate was glinting in the sun* **pat·ed** *adj.* (*pop.*, in combinations) having a specified kind of head or mind, *bald pated, addlepated* [origin unknown]

pâ·té (pɑ:tei) *n.* an edible paste of finely minced meat or fish, a small meat pie, pasty [F.]

pâté de foie gras (pɑ:teidəfwɑ:grɑ:) *n.* a rich paste of the fat livers of geese [F.]

pa·tel·la (pətélə) *pl.* **pa·tel·lae** (pətéli:), **pa·tel·las** *n.* (*anat.*) the kneecap ‖ (*anat., bot.*) any pan-shaped formation **pa·tel·lar, pa·tel·late** *adjs* [L., little dish]

pat·en (pæt'n) *n.* (*eccles.*) a plate used to cover the chalice and receive the host in the Eucharist ‖ any thin, circular metal disk [O.F. *patène*]

pa·ten·cy (peit'nsi:) *n.* the quality or state of being evident ‖ (*med.*) the quality or state of being unobstructed [PATENT]

pat·ent 1. (pæt'nt, *Br.* also peit'nt) *n.* an official paper conferring a right, privilege etc., esp. one issued by a government, guaranteeing an inventor and his heirs exclusive rights over an invention, process etc. for a given length of time ‖ this invention or process ‖ a document issued by the government authorizing the sale or grant of public lands ‖ the land so sold or granted **2.** (pæt'nt, péit'nt) *adj.* (of an invention) protected by a patent, *a patent lock* ‖ made or sold under a registered trademark or trade name ‖ of or relating to the granting of patents, *patent attorney* ‖ original and individual as if protected by a patent, *a patent way of pickling onions* ‖ evident, obvious ‖ (*med.*, of a body passage) unobstructed ‖ (*hist.*, of a document) open to public view ‖ (*bot.*) patulous **3.** (pæt'nt, *Br.* also péit'nt) *v.t.* to obtain a patent for (an invention) **pat·ent·ee** *n.* the person to whom a patent has been granted [F. *patent* adj., open and fr. L. *patens* (*patentis*) adj., open]

patent leather leather sprayed with varnish to give a hard, very shiny surface. It is used for shoes, handbags etc.

pat·ent·ly (pæt'ntli:, peit'ntli:) *adv.* obviously, evidently

patent office the government office which examines inventors' claims and grants patents

patent rolls *Br.* the annual roll of patents issued. The rolls are preserved in the Public Record Office in London

Pa·ter (peitər), Walter Horatio (1839–94), English essayist and critic. His elegant prose heralds the aestheticism of the 1890s. He wrote 'Studies in the History of the Renaissance' (1873), 'Marius the Epicurean' (1885), and 'Imaginary Portraits' (1887)

pa·ter·fa·mil·i·as (peitərfəmili:əs) *n.* the father of a family, regarded as head of the household [L.]

pa·ter·nal (pətə:rn'l) *adj.* of or relating to a father ‖ having or showing fatherly qualities, e.g. benevolence, *to take a paternal interest in someone's welfare* ‖ related through the father, *one's paternal grandfather* **pa·ter·nal·ism** *n.* the principle or practice of governing a country or running an organization etc. in a way that suggests a father's authoritative deciding of what is best for children, paternalistic *adj.* **pa·ter·nal·is·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L.L. *paternalis* fr. L. *paternus* fr. *pater*, father]

pa·ter·ni·ty (pətə:niti:) *n.* the state of being a father ‖ descent from a father, male parentage, *didn't deny his paternity of the scheme* [F. *paternité*]

pa·ter·nos·ter (pætərnɔstər, peitərnɔstər) *n.* (*eccles.*) the Lord's Prayer ‖ (*eccles.*) each of the large beads of a rosary on which the Lord's Prayer is said [L. 'our father']

Pat·er·son (pætərs'n) a manufacturing city (pop. 137,970) in N. New Jersey. It is famous for its silk industry ('Silk City'). Manufactures: cotton goods, revolvers, airplane motors, textile machinery, foundry products

path (pæθ, pɑ:θ) *pl.* **paths** (pæðz, pɑ:ðz, pɑ:θs, pɑ:θs) *n.* a narrow way or trail, esp. one formed by the frequent passage of people or animals (*computer*) the proper sequence for executing a routine ‖ a narrow way specially constructed, *garden paths* ‖ any way or space by which people may pass, *the police cleared a path through the crowd for him* ‖ the course of a moving person or thing, *the path of a planet* ‖ line of direction, *his path brought him near me* [O.E. *pæth*]

Pa·than (pətɑ:n, pʌtɑ:n) a member of the tribal people inhabiting Afghanistan and N.W. Pakistan, famous as soldiers [Hind. *pathan*]

pa·thet·ic (pəθetik) *adj.* arousing pity or sympathy, esp. by seeming pitiably inadequate, *his pathetic efforts to please* ‖ *pathetic* pathetically *adv.* [fr. L.L. *patheticus* fr. Gk fr. *paschein*, to suffer]

pathetic fallacy (in literature) the attribution of human emotions or characteristics to natural phenomena, e.g. 'the frowning cliffs'

Pa·thet Lao (pɑ:tlɑu) North Vietnamese Communist-led forces in Laos

path·find·er (pæθfaindər, pɑ:θfaindər) *n.* someone who explores unknown regions ‖ someone who pioneers a new process or procedure etc. which has general applications ‖ (*mil.*) an aircraft sent ahead of a bombing force to find and mark the target by flares etc. ‖ the pilot of such an aircraft

path·less (pæθlis, pɑ:θlis) *adj.* having no paths ‖ unexplored

path·o·gen (pæθədʒen) *n.* an agent that produces disease, e.g. a bacterium or virus [fr. Gk *pathos*, suffering, disease + *genēs*, born of]

path·o·gene (pæθədʒi:n) *n.* a pathogen

path·o·gen·e·sis (pæθədʒenisis) *n.* the origin or development of a disease **path·o·ge·net·ic** (pæθədʒinetik) **path·o·gen·ic** (pæθədʒenik) *adjs* relating to pathogenesis ‖ causing or capable of causing a disease **pa·thog·e·ny** (pəθɔdʒəni:) *n.* pathogenesis [fr. Gk *pathos*, disease + *genesis*, origin]

pa·thog·no·mon·ic (pəθɔgnəmɔnik) *adj.* characteristic of or indicating with certainty the presence of a specific disease [fr. Gk *pathognōmonikos* skilled in judging symptoms]

path·o·log·ic (pæθəlɔdʒik) *adj.* pertaining to pathology **path·o·log·i·cal** *adj.* pathologic ‖ involving or resulting from disease ‖ morbid, *his writings show a pathological vision of humanity* [fr. Gk *pathologikos* fr. *pathos*, disease + *logos*, word]

pa·thol·o·gist (pəθɔlədʒist) *n.* a specialist in pathology

pa·thol·o·gy (pəθɔlədʒi:) *n.* the study of disease and all its manifestations, esp. of the functional and structural changes caused by it ‖ all the manifestations of a disease, *the pathology of tuberculosis* [fr. Mod. L. or M.L. *pathologia* fr. Gk *pathos*, disease + *logos*, word]

pa·tho·mor·phol·o·gy (pæθəmɔrfɔlədʒi:) *n.* the science of abnormal diseases of the form and structure, e.g., histology, anatomy **pa·tho·mor·phol·o·gic** *adj.* **pa·tho·mor·pho·log·i·cal** *adj.*

pa·thos (peiθɔs) *n.* a quality in an experience, narrative, literary work etc. which arouses profound feelings of compassion or sorrow [Gk 'suffering']

pa·thot·ype (pəθətaip) *n.* an organism capable of causing disease

path·way (pæθwei, pɑ:θwei) *n.* a narrow way or footpath

Pa·ti·a·la (pʌti:ɑlə) a former princely capital (pop. 125,000) now in the Punjab, India, producing cotton thread, textiles and metalwork

pa·tience (péiʃəns) the capacity to put up with pain, troubles, difficulties, hardship etc. without complaint or ill temper ‖ the ability to wait or persevere without losing heart or becoming bored ‖ solitaire played with a pack of cards **out of patience with** unable to put up with any longer **to have no patience with** to feel nothing but irritation with or contempt for ‖ be unable to

L.]

pa·tient (pē′shənt) L. *adj.* showing or having pa-

a client of a doctor, dentist etc., whether sick or not ‖ O.F. *pacient, passient* fr. L. *patiens* (*patientis*)

pa·tina (pə-tē′nə, pat′ənə) *esp.* bronze) by long exposure to the air, or produced artificially by an acid; a surface formed on wood by age or constant care and handling ‖ L. *patina, patena*, a shallow bronze bowl]

Patine

ian Indian who made himself a multi-millionaire from his tin-mining monopoly, although he was almost illiterate

patio (pat′ē-ō, pä′tē-ō) *n.* (*pl.* **-os**) a yard enclosed by the walls of a house, characteristic of Spanish and Spanish-American houses; an area usually paved, adjoining a

[Span.]

Patmos (pat′məs) a Greek island (area 13 sq. miles, pop. 2,486) of the Dodecanese. There is a tradition that St. John wrote Revelation here in

Patna (pat-nə′) the capital (pop. 473,001) of Bi- rice growing district. Handicrafts: metalwork, glass, carpets, pottery, leatherwork. Mosques (15th, 16th and 17th cc.). Sikh temple. It was the capital of the Maurya Empire (325–184

pat·ois (pat′wä, *pl.* pat′wäz) *n.* (*pl.* **patois**) to one part of a country, differing from the standard written or spoken language ‖ F., origin

Paton (pēt′n), Alan (1903–) South African tional fame with his novels 'Cry, the Beloved Country' (1948) and 'Too Late the Phalarope' (1953), which explored racial conflict in South

short-story collections 'Tales from a Troubled Land' (1961; 'Knocking on the Door,' 1975), and the novel 'Ah, But Your Land Is Beautiful'

Pa·to·s

miles long, 35 miles wide) in S. Brazil, separated from the Atlantic by a sandy peninsula

pa·tri·al (pē′trē-əl, pā′-) *n.* a citizen by reason of birth

Jewish people in the Old Testament (Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, ten of Jacob's sons, and Joseph's

ated with the aristocracy, i.e. sense of style,

‖ fr. L. *patricius*, belonging to the rank of *patres*, senators of Rome]

pa·tri·ci·ate (pə-trish′ē-it, pə-trish′ē-āt) *n.* *hist.* the body or class of patricians; the rank or dignity of a patrician [fr. M.L. *patriciatus*]

pat·ri·cid·al

pat·ri·cide (pat′rə-sīd) *n.* the murder of a father by his child; a person who murders his father [fr. L. *pater*, father + *-cida*, killer]

Pat·rick (pat′rik), St (c. 385–461), the patron saint of Ireland. He brought Christianity to Ireland, established and founded the see of Armagh (c. 444). He wrote 'The Letter to Coroticus' and 'Confessions', a moving account of his work. Feast: Mar. 17

pat·ri·lin·e·al (pat′rə-lin′ē-əl) *adj.* tracing kinship through the father rather than the mother [fr. L. *pater*, father + LINEAL]

pat·ri·o·cal (pā′trē-ō′kəl, pat′rē-ō′kəl) at the habitation of the husband's family or [fr. L. *pater*, father + *-ocal*]

pat·ri·mo·ni·al (pat′rə-mō′nē-əl) *adj.* pertaining

pat·ri·mo·ny (pat′rə-mō′nē) *pl.* **pat·ri·mo·nies** *n.* property, money etc. inherited from one's father or an ancestor; anything valuable handed down by earlier generations and looked on as a trust; *our Roman patrimony* ‖ an endowment of an institution, e.g. a church or college [F. *patrimoine, patremoine* fr. L.]

pa·tri·ot (pē′trē-ət, pā′trē-ət, *Br.* also pat′rē-ət) *n.* a person who loves his native country and will do all he can for it [F. *patriote* fr. L.L. fr. Gk.]

Patriot *n.* (*mil.*) U.S. air-defense, solid-fuel missile with command direction, under development

pa·tri·ot·ic (pē′trē-ot′ik, *Br.* also pat′rē-ot′ik) *adj.* inspired by, showing or aimed at arousing love of one's country; a *patriotic speech* **pa·tri·ot·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L.L. *patrioticus* fr. Gk.]

pa·tri·ot·ism (pē′trē-ə-tiz-əm, *Br.* also pat′rē-ə-tizəm) *n.* zealous love of one's country [PA-

pa·tris·tic (pə-tris′tik) *adj.* of or relating to the Fathers of the Christian Church or to their writings **pa·tris·tics** *n.* the study of these writings [fr. L. *patres* pl. of *pater*, father]

Pa·tro·clus (pə-trō′kləs) Greek warrior and friend of Achilles at the siege of Troy. When Achilles, slighted by Agamemnon, refused to fight, Patroclus took his arms and, mistaken for Achilles, was killed by Hector. Achilles fought again to avenge his friend

pa·trol (pə-trōl′) *pres. part.* **pa·trol·ling** *past* and *past part.* **pa·trolled** *v.t.* to go the rounds of (an army camp, town etc.) for the purpose of guarding, inspecting etc.; *v.i.* to go the rounds of a place in order to guard it etc. [F. *patrouiller* fr. *patouiller*, to tramp in mud]

patrol *n.* a patrolling; an instance of this; *his patrol lasted until dark*; the men, aircraft, ships etc. engaged in patrolling; *the patrol captured two prisoners*; a subdivision of a troop of boy scouts or girl scouts, usually having six to eight members [F. *patrouille*]

pa·trol·man (pə-trōl′mən) *pl.* **pa·trol·men** (pə-trōl′mən) *n.* a policeman who patrols an

by the police to transport people under arrest

pa·tron (pēt′rən) *n.* a person or institution that

cause, individual or group regarded as deserving it; a person who lends his name to a

of his approval and support; a patron saint of a specified person, place, group etc.; *St Christo-*

pa·tron·al (pə-trō′nəl) *adj.* of, relating to or characteristic of a patron or a patron saint

pa·tron·ess (pēt′rə-nis, pā′trə-nis) *n.* a female patron [fr. M.L. *patronissa*]

pa·tron·ize (pēt′rə-nīz, pā′trə-nīz) *pres. part.* **pa·tron·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pa·tron·ized** *v.t.* (of a patron) to give material support or encouragement to; to be a regular customer at (a shop etc.); to treat in an offensively superior, condescending manner **pa·tron·iz·ing** *adj.* often offensively condescending

patron saint a saint in the relationship of spiritual guardian to a person, group, place etc.

pat·ro·nym·ic (pat′rə-nim′ik) **1.** *n.* a name derived from that of the father or paternal ancestor, esp. by the addition of a suffix or prefix; a family name **2.** *adj.* of or relating to a patronymic [fr. L. *patronymicus* adj. fr. Gk. fr. *patēr*, father + *onoma*, name]

pa·troon (pə-trōōn′) *n.* (*Am. hist.*) a landowner with manorial rights in New York or New Jersey dating from a Dutch grant of 1629 [Du. = patron]

pat·tee, pa·tée (pə-tē′) *adj.* (*heraldry*) of a cross whose four arms become much wider as they extend from the center [F. *patte, pattée*, pawed fr. *patte*, paw]

pat·ten (pat′n) *n.* (*hist.*) a clog or overshoe having a metal device under the sole to raise the wearer out of the mud [F. *patin*]

pat·ter (pat′ər) **1.** *n.* the quick talk or chatter of a comedian or entertainer, salesman etc. ‖ the slang or private language used by a particular group or class, *thieves' patter* ‖ mechanically repeated words, *his prayers were a meaningless patter* **2.** *v.t.* to repeat (words, prayers, a formula etc.) mechanically without considering the meaning; *v.i.* to talk volubly but without much sense [fr. L. *paternoster*, our father, fr. the mechanical recitation of the Lord's Prayer in the

patter **1.** *v.t.* to make a series of short, light, rapid taps, *the rain was pattering on the roof* ‖ to run or move making a series of light tapping sounds, *she pattered up the aisle* **2.** *n.* the noise made by pattering [PAT v.]

pat·tern (pat′ərn) **1.** *n.* an orderly sequence consisting of a number of repeated or complementary elements, decorative motifs etc. ‖ a style of design or applied decoration, *these jugs come in several patterns* ‖ a model from which a copy can be made; a sample of cloth, paper etc. showing the design or color, *take some from the seam as a pattern* ‖ a model to be followed as an example of excellence; the model from which the mold is made for casting metal; the way in which the shot or bullets are distributed on a target **2.** *v.t.* to make or form in imitation of another person or thing, *pattern yourself on him* ‖ to decorate with a pattern [M.E. *patron* fr. F.]

pat·tern·ing (pat′ərning) *n.* **1.** (*med.*) technique of physical therapy utilizing biofeedback to control and modify nervous responses **2.** (*zool.*) behavior developed in imitation or response to

Pat·ter·son (pat′ərsən), Joseph Medill (1879–1946), U.S. journalist. He became (1914) co-editor (with Robert McCormick) of the 'Chicago Tribune' and founded with McCormick (1919) the 'New York Daily News', the first successful tabloid newspaper in the U.S.A.

Pat·ton (pat′n), George Smith (1885–1945), American general. In the 2nd world war he was a commander in the Allied invasion of N. Africa (1942), led the U.S. invasion of Sicily (1943) and commanded the U.S. 3rd Army in the Normandy invasion (1944), advancing rapidly into

pat·ty (pat′ē) *pl.* **pat·ties** *n.* a little pie, generally with a savory filling ‖ a small, flat, esp.

paste, a pasty]

pau·ci·ty (pô′sə-tē) *n.* smallness, esp. insufficiency, in number or amount; *a paucity of trained operators* [F. *paucité* or fr. L. *paucitas* fr. *paucus*, few, little]

Paul (pôl), St (*d.* c. 64 or c. 67 A.D.), the first Christian missionary and apostle to the gentiles. Born a Jew of Tarsus in Cilicia, he inherited his father's Roman citizenship. He studied Mosaic law in Jerusalem, and was zealous in persecuting Christians, being present at the He was converted to Christianity by a vision while on the road to Damascus (c. 35) and changed his name from

Saul to Paul. His missionary journeys are recounted by Luke in the Acts of the Apostles, took him first to Cyprus and Asia Minor (c. 45–9). His preaching to the gentiles aroused controversy among Jewish Christians, and the first apostolic council took a compromise decision on the issue of gentile converts' submission to Jewish law (c. 50). His second journey (c. 50–3) was to Asia Minor, Macedonia, Athens, and Corinth, and his third (c. 53–7) was to Ephesus, Macedonia and Corinth. Back in Jerusalem, he was arrested by the Roman authorities after a riot, was imprisoned for two years and was then sent to Rome, after appealing, as a Roman citizen, to Caesar. He was either martyred at this time (c. 64), or else was released, went to Spain, returned to Rome and was martyred c. 67. His letters to the early Churches include the Epistles to the Thessalonians, Corinthians, Galatians, Colossians, Philippians and Romans, and possibly the Epistle to the Ephesians. He did much to make Christianity a universal religion and was the first to enunciate the doctrine of justification by faith. Feast: June 29

Pau·li·cian (pɔlĭʃən) *n.* a member of a dualistic heretical Christian sect (c. 7th c.–c. 11th c.) of Armenia

Pauli exclusion principle *(phys.)* a statement in quantum mechanics that since an electron is a fermion it cannot exist in a system containing other fermions that possess identical quantum numbers. The periodic system of the elements follows directly from this principle

Paul III (Alessandro Farnese, 1468–1549), pope (1543–49). Devoted to the cause of Catholic reform, he approved (1540) the founding of the Society of Jesus, and summoned (1545) the Council of Trent. He was a patron of the arts, and employed Michelangelo as architect, painter and sculptor at the Vatican. His pontificate marks the transition from the Renaissance to the Counter-Reformation

Paul·ine (pɔlaɪn *adj.*) of St Paul, his writings, or teaching [fr. L. *Paulinus*]

Paul·ist (pɔ̃list) *n.* a member of an American community of Roman Catholic priests, founded (1858) for missionary work within the U.S.A.

Paul IV (Gian Pietro Carafa, 1476–1559), pope (1555–9). An extremist leader of the Counter-Reformation, he established (1559) the Index Librorum Prohibitorum and attempted to reform the clergy

Pau·low·ni·a (pɔlōunɪə) *n.* a member of *Paulownia*, fam. *Scrophulariaceae*, a genus of ornamental trees with white or purple flowers, native to China and Japan, now widely cultivated in parks [after Anna *Paulovna*, daughter of Czar Paul I]

Paul V (Camillo Borghese, 1552–1621), pope (1605–21). He was a noted canon lawyer, and put Venice under interdict (1606) in an attempt to assert ecclesiastical supremacy over secular power

Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini, 1897–1978), pope (1963–78). He continued the 2nd Vatican Council convened by John XXIII. He made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land (1964), and he had discussions there with Patriarch Athenagoras I. He addressed the U.N. (1965) in New York and was the first pope to go to Latin America, when he visited (1968) a eucharistic congress at Bogotá. His encyclical 'Humanae Vitae' on married life (1968), reiterating the Roman Catholic Church's teaching against contraception, was called in question by many

Paul (1901–64), king of Greece (1947–64), brother of George II

Paul I (1754–1801), czar of Russia (1769–1801), son of Catherine II. He was mentally unstable. He reversed his mother's policy, revoking the privileges given to the nobility, improving the lot of the serfs and cutting off contacts with foreign countries. He took Russia into the French Revolutionary Wars against France (1798–9; but allied with France in 1801

Paul Bun·yan (bʌnjən) *Am. Lore* a giant lumberjack, the hero of many tales in which he performs feats of strength and daring

Paul·ding (pɔldɪŋ), James Kirke (1778–1860), U.S. public official and writer who was one of the first to employ native American themes in literature. His 'The Lay of the Scottish Fiddle' (1813) satirized England's policy toward the U.S.A. during the War of 1812. His 'The Lion of the West' (1831) introduced frontier humor to the stage, and the character of Davy Crockett

Pau·li (paulɪ), Wolfgang (1901–58), Austrian physicist. He was awarded the Nobel prize (1945) for his discovery of the exclusion principle (or Pauli principle), one of the most important generalizations of the quantum theory. He also predicted (1930) the existence of the neutrino (now identified as beta particle emission). This was confirmed in 1956

Pau·ling (pɔlɪŋ), Linus Carl (1901–), U.S. chemist and biologist. He was awarded the Nobel prize in chemistry (1954) for his research into the nature of chemical bonds, the structure of molecules, and their application to the explanation of the properties of matter. He was awarded the 1962 Nobel prize for peace

Paulinus of Nola (pɔlaɪnəs əv nōlə), St (c. 353–431), bishop of Nola (409–31) and poet. His writings include poems to St Felix, metrical paraphrasings of the Psalms, and correspondence with Sts Augustine and Jerome. Feast: June 22

Paulinus of York, St (c. 631), first archbishop of York (625). He worked with St Augustine of Canterbury and temporarily converted Northumbria (625–32), but fled when Penda defeated [illegible]. Feast: Oct. 10

Paul of the Cross, St (Paolo Francesco Danei, 1694–1775), Italian priest, founder of the Passionists. Feast: Apr. 28

Paul the Deacon (c. 720–c. 799), Lombard historian. He wrote 'Historia Langobardorum', covering the history of the Lombards from the late 6th c. to the early 8th c.

paunch (pɔnt͡ʃ) *n.* a fat, protruding belly, esp. a man's; (*cook.*) the rumen [M.E. fr. O.N.F. *panche*]

pau·per (pɔpər) *n.* a completely destitute person, esp. one entirely dependent on public charity. **pau·per·ism**, **pau·per·i·za·tion** *n.* **pau·per·ize** *pres. part* **pau·per·iz·ing** *past* and *past part* **pau·per·i·zed** *v.t.* to reduce to the condition of a pauper [L. adj. = poor]

Pau·sa·ni·as (pɔsēmɪəs) (*fl.* c. 470 B.C.), Spartan general. He commanded the Greek force which defeated the Persians at Plataea (479 B.C.)

Pausanias (2nd c. A.D.), Greek geographer. His 'Description of Greece' is an important source for the history and topography of ancient Greece

pause (pɔz) *n.* a short period of time when sound, motion or activity stops before starting again; *a pause in a conversation*; (*mus.*) the lengthening of a note, or the mark ⌢ or 𝄐 indicating this. **to give someone pause** to cause (someone) to hesitate or think again before taking action [F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

pause *pres. part* **paus·ing** *past* and *past part* **paused** *v.i.* to make a pause; to hesitate, stop to reflect [fr. PAUSE or fr. L. *pausare* or F. *pauser*, to cease]

pav·an (pævən) *n.* (*hist.*) a slow stately dance for couples, originating in Italy and popular in Tudor England; a musical composition in slow duple time originally to accompany this dance [F. *pavane* fr. Span. or Ital.]

pa·vane (pəvən) *n.* a pavan

Pavarotti (pavaroutɪ), Luciano (1935–), Italian tenor, one of the principal singers with the Metropolitan Opera, La Scala and other leading companies. He made his debut (1961) as Rodolfo in Puccini's 'La Bohème' in Reggio Emilia and performed the same role in a film and in his Metropolitan Opera debut (1968). He has also achieved fame in such operas as 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' 'L'Elisir d'Amore,' and 'Rigoletto'

pave (peɪv) *pres. part* **pav·ing** *past* and *past part* paved *v.t.* to cover a road, path etc. with a surface to walk or travel on. **to pave the way for** (or **to**) to provide an easy road for (or to), [illegible] [O.F. *paver*]

pa·ve (pɔveɪ) *n.* a paved road or sidewalk; a setting of jewels close together so that the metal is completely covered [F. past part. of *paver*, to pave]

pavement [illegible] a paved road or path; any paved surface; the material used in paving; (esp. *Br.*) a sidewalk [O.F.]

pavement artist an artist who exhibits and sells his work on the pavement; (*Br.*) a sidewalk artist

pave·way [illegible] guided bombs targeted by air or ground, produced by Rockwell International and developed [illegible]

Pavese [illegible] Milan. Red brick Romanesque churches, town hall (12th and 14th cc.), Gothic churches and castle (14th and 15th cc.). Cathedral (1488–1[illegible])

Pavia, Battle of (1525), battle in which François I was defeated and captured by Emperor Charles V during the Italian Wars

pa·vil·ion (pəvɪljən) *n.* a large tent, often open on one side; a light ornamental building, or shelter in a garden, park etc.; one of several buildings into which a large institution, esp. a hospital is sometimes divided. (*Br. Am.* field house) a building attached to a playing field, in which [illegible] spectators may sometimes be accommodated; [illegible] the lower part of a rat's [illegible]. the audience; *usual* the auricle of the ear [M.E. fr. F. *pavillon*, tent]

pav·ing (peɪvɪŋ) *n.* a sidewalk or other paved surface; material for a pavement [PAVE]

pav·ior, pav·iour (peɪvjər) *n.* a worker who lays paving; a ramming machine for setting paving stones; a specially hardened brick used for paving [older *pavier*, *pauver* fr. PAVE]

Pav·lov (pævlɒv), Ivan Petrovitch (1849–1936), Russian physiologist. He worked on the simple reflex, showing by experiment with dogs how an original stimulus can be replaced by a secondary stimulus producing a 'conditioned reflex', and he showed the importance of such reflexes in the behavior patterns of animal and man. He also demonstrated the importance of the vagus nerve in controlling gastric and pancreatic secretion. Nobel prize (1904)

Pav·lo·va (pævlouvə, pavlʌvə), Anna (1885–1931), Russian ballerina, the greatest solo dancer of her time

paw (pɔ) **1.** *n.* the foot of a four-footed animal having claws; (*pop.*) a hand, esp. a clumsy or dirty one **2.** *v.t.* (of an animal) to strike, scrape or scratch with the hoof or paw; (of a person) to feel, touch or handle with the hands in a rude or clumsy way [M.E. fr. O.F. *powe*, *poue*]

pawl (pɔ) **1.** *n.* a hinged catch engaging with the teeth of a wheel to prevent reverse motion; a similar device on a capstan or windlass **2.** *v.t.* to hold firm with a pawl [etym. doubtful]

pawn (pɔn) **1.** *n.* the state of being pawned, *his suit is in pawn*; something pawned **2.** *v.t.* to hand over as a pledge or security for a loan of money [O.F. *pan*, *pant*]

pawn *n.* (*chess*) one of the men of least size and value, each player having eight. A pawn can move forward only one square at a time (two on the initial move if the player chooses), but captures only a piece that is one square diagonally in front of it; a person whom others use for their own ends [M.E. *poune* fr. A.F. and O.F.]

pawn·bro·ker (pɔnbroukər) *n.* a person licensed to lend money on articles pawned

Paw·nee (pɔniː) *pl.* **Paw·nee, Paw·nees** *n.* a member of a confederacy of North American Indians living in Nebraska, Oklahoma and Kansas; their language

pawn·shop (pɔnʃɒp) *n.* a shop or office at which articles may be pawned

pawn ticket a pawnbroker's receipt, held by the client until he redeems the goods pawned

paw·paw PAPAW

pax (pæks) *n.* (*eccles.*) a kiss given by the priest at High Mass to the deacon, and passed on to the subdeacon and others in the chancel and choir; (*hist.*) a tablet with a representation of Christ or the Virgin Mary, passed among the priests and to the congregation, being kissed by all in turn [L. peace]

Pax·ton (pækstən), Sir Joseph (1801–65), English architect. His Crystal Palace was one of the sources of modern architecture based on rigid frames and glazing. He designed many private houses

pay (peɪ) **1.** *v. pres. part* **pay·ing** *past* and *past part* **paid** (peɪd) *v.t.* to give (someone) money in return for goods, work or services; to give (someone) money owed or due; to discharge (a debt), *to pay one's bills*; to give (a sum) in return for goods or services; to yield as a reward or compensation, *the investment paid a fair rate*; to be rewarding to, *it will pay you to take that trip*; to make return for, repay, *she paid his sarcasm with a smile*; to suffer a penalty, consequence etc. for, *he decided to pay the consequences*; to render (a service, visit, compliment etc.); to [illegible] money in return for goods, work or services; to be profitable, *it pays to buy good products*; to pay for to meet the cost of, *how can you pay for a new car?*; to suffer the consequences of, *make him pay for his crimes*. **to pay in** to deposit money etc. in an account. **to pay off** to finish paying, *to pay off*

a mortgage to give (someone) his wages and dismiss him (*naut.*) to cause or allow (a ship) to fall off to leeward ‖ to recompense for good or evil ‖ to turn out profitably, *it was a risk but it paid off* **to pay one's way** to pay one's share of costs or expenses ‖ to remain solvent **to pay out** to distribute (money etc), *they paid out hundreds of dollars in prizes* ‖ (*past* and *past part*) **payed**) to pass along the slack of (a rope) **to pay up** to pay in full or on time **2.** *adj.* (of earth) yielding oil or valuable metals ‖ made available for use by the insertion of a coin or coins in a slot, *a pay toilet* [M.E. fr. F *payer*]

pay *pres. part.* **paying** *past* and *past part.* **payed** *pad* ... so as to make waterproof [O.N.F. *peier* fr. L. fr. *pix*, pitch]

pay *n.* money received as wages or salary for work or services (always used instead of 'wage' or 'salary' in the armed services) **in the pay of** receiving money from, in return for work or ser... [O.F. *paie*]

pay·a·ble (pē'ə·bəl) *adj.* that must, can, should, ... of a mine etc (profitable to work

P.A.Y.E. (the system of deducting income tax from wages before they are paid to the worker

... record of his pay and allowances

pay·day (pē'dā') *n.* the day of the week or month on which wages or salary are regularly paid ‖ the day on which stock transfers are paid for in the London Stock Exchange

... itably worked by a miner ‖ something that turns out to be a valuable source of information etc

P.A.Y.E. 'PAY AS YOU EARN

pay·ee (pē·ē') *n.* a person to whom money is or should be paid, esp. a person to whom a check, money order etc. is made out

... nghouse or in a private home

pay·load (pē'lōd') *n.* the size and weight of cargo, instrumentation, and passenger capacity, but not including the fuel, of a plane or ...

pay·master (pē'mæs·tər, pē'mäs·tər) *n.* an offi...

paymaster general *pl.* **paymasters general, paymaster generals** (*Br.*) a government officer, nominally the head of the department responsible for arranging payments to most ...

pay·ment (pē'mənt) *n.* a paying for work, services, goods bought, charges incurred, debts etc ‖ the money etc. paid for work or services ...

... try is not at war

peach (pēch) **1.** *n.* *Prunus persica*, fam. *Rosa* ... a sweet, juicy, yellow or white drupe occurring in clingstone and freestone varieties and having ... that of the fruit ‖ a soft, pale yellowish red **2.** *adj.* of the color peach [M.E. *peche* fr. F *peche* ...

... English novelist and poet. 'Headlong Hall' (1816), 'Nightmare Abbey' (1818), and ... indestructible and highly toxic industrial compounds used in transformers and capacitors

PCM (*computer*) **1.** (*acronym*) **plug compatible manufacturer**, equipment producers who manufacture equipment compatible with IBM software. **2.** (*abbr.*) **punched card machine** ... (pulse code modulation)

PCP (*med. abbr.*) phencyclidine hydrochloride ($C_{17}H_{25}N$), a depressant

P-day (pē'dā') *n.* (*mil.*) the time when the rate of production of an item available for military consumption equals the rate at which the item is required by the armed forces

pea (pē) *n.* *Pisum sativum*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a climbing or bushy annual plant with large green pods whose fresh or dried seeds are valued as a vegetable. The pods and vines are used as green manure and forage ‖ one of the seeds of this plant ‖ any of several leguminous plants, e.g. the chick pea [older *pease* sing. and pl., taken as a pl., fr. O.E. *pise* fr. L. fr. Gk *pison*]

Pea·bod·y (pē'bōd·ē, pē'bəd·ē), George (1795–1869), U.S. merchant, financier, and philanthropist. He established (1829) a banking and mercantile firm in London and amassed a fortune. He donated about $8.5 million to educational institutions and the poor

Peace (prs) a river (1,065 miles long) of British Columbia and Alberta, Canada rising in the Rocky Mtns, the main headstream of the Mackenzie

peace *n.* the condition that exists when nations or other groups are not fighting ‖ the ending of a state of war ‖ the treaty that marks the end of war ‖ friendly relations between individuals, untroubled by disputes ‖ freedom from noise, ... trouble ... etc. *peace ... mind* **at peace** in a state of peace, friendliness or calm **the peace** or (*Br.*) **the king's** (or **queen's**) **peace** public order and security **to hold** (or **keep**) **one's peace** (*rhet.*) to be silent **to keep the peace** to prevent or avoid strife **to make one's peace** to put an end to a quarrel, become friendly again [M.E. *pais* fr. O.F. *pais*, Mod. F. *paix* fr. L. *pax* (*pacis*)]

peace·a·ble (prs'əb'l) *adj.* not given to fighting or quarreling ‖ in a state of peace. **peace·a·bly** *adv.* [M.E. *peisible* fr. O.F.]

Peace Corps a U.S. government agency established (1961) by President John F. Kennedy to help foreign countries meet their urgent needs for skilled manpower. A volunteer, who must be a U.S. citizen and at least 18 years old, undergoes intensive training in the language, history, culture and customs of the country to which he is to be sent, normally for a two-year term. Once overseas, he works directly with the people of the host country, speaking their language and sharing their lives

peace·ful (prs'fəl) *adj.* calm, quiet, untroubled, undisturbed by noise, worries, fears etc., *peaceful summer evenings* ‖ not warlike or violent, *to use peaceful means* ‖ not given to fighting or quarreling

peace-keep·ing force (prs'kē'pinfɔrs) *n.* a United Nations combat-ready force of member nations combined into military body to main...

peace·mak·er (prs'mā'kər) *n.* a person who restores peace or friendly relations

peace·nik (prs'nik) *n.* antiwar activist

peace offering something given to show that one wishes to end a quarrel

Peace of God (*hist.*) a truce in feudal warfare enjoined by the Church periodically from the 9th c. until 1095, when, at the Synod of Clermont-Ferrand, it became an official institution

peace pipe the calumet as a symbol of peace

... try is not at war

peach (pēch) **1.** *n.* *Prunus persica*, fam. *Rosa* ... a sweet, juicy, yellow or white drupe occurring in clingstone and freestone varieties and having ... that of the fruit ‖ a soft, pale yellowish red **2.** *adj.* of the color peach [M.E. *peche* fr. F *peche* ...

Peach (pēch), Charles Sprague (1851–1914), U.S. historical painter, best known for his 'The Beheading of John the Baptist' and 'The Arab ... (Crotchet Castle', 1831) are conversation pieces rather than novels. In a playful but effective way he wittily attacked both Romanticism and the myth of inevitable social progress. His 'Four Ages of Poetry' (1820) provoked Shelley into writing his 'Defense of Poetry'

pea·cock (pē'kɔk) *n.* a male member of *Pavo*, fam. *Phasianidae*, a genus of large gallinaceous birds, native to India and Asia but widely kept for their ornamental value. They occur in predominantly blue or white species. Their long, brilliantly colored tail coverts are marked with iridescent ocellate spots ('eyes'), and they display them in a vertical position fanned out magnificently ‖ (*loosely*) the male or female of any of these birds [M.E. fr. O.E. *pēa* fr. ... + COCK]

peacock blue a bright iridescent blue, as seen on the neck plumage of a peacock

peacock butterfly *Nymphalis io*, a European butterfly with markings on its wings like the eyes on the peacock's tail

pea·fowl (pē'faul) *pl.* **pea·fowls, pea·fowl** *n.* a peacock or peahen

pea green a light, yellowish-green color

pea·hen (pē'hen) *n.* the female of the peacock [M.E. *pehen*, *pehenne* fr. O.E. *pēa henne*]

pea jacket a short, double-breasted black or navy blue overcoat worn esp. by seamen [prob. fr. M.Du. *pie*, coarse woolen coat+JACKET]

peak (pēk) *n.* a pointed top or projection ‖ the pointed top of a mountain ‖ a high mountain, esp. one that stands alone ‖ the projecting brim at the front of a cap ‖ the highest point, maximum, *tourism is at its peak in August* ‖ (*elec.*) the maximum value of a varying quantity during a specified period ‖ (*naut.*) the forepeak or the afterpeak ‖ (*naut.*) the upper after corner of a fore-and-aft sail held by a gaff [var. of PIKE sharp point]

peak *v.i.* (*old-fash.*) to be sickly and listless, become increasingly low in health and spirits [etym. doubtful]

peak *v.t.* (*naut.*) to raise (a yard, a gaff, oars) to or towards the vertical [fr. APEAK]

Peak District a plateau region of wild moors and crags in N. Derbyshire, England, a famous tourist area

peaked (pē'kid) *adj.* having a peak or point ‖ (pē'kid) looking sickly and thin

peak·y (pē'kē) *comp.* **peak·i·er** *superl.* **peak·i·est** *adj.* peaked (sickly looking) [PEAK n.]

peal (pēl) **1.** *n.* a loud ringing of a bell or bells ‖ a set of bells tuned to the notes of the major scale for ringing changes ‖ a complete set or part of a set of changes, rung on these ‖ a sudden burst of noise, a *peal of thunder* **2.** *v.i.* (of bells, thunder, laughter etc.) to ring out, burst into sudden noise ‖ *v.t.* (often with 'out') to sound vigorously in a peal, *the organ pealed out the wedding march* [M.E. *pele* fr. *apele*, appeal]

Peale (pēl), Charles Willson (1741–1827), U.S. painter, best known for his portraits of leading figures of the Revolutionary period, incl. seven life portraits of George Washington. He founded (1784) Peale's Museum in Philadelphia, which held (1801) the first U.S. scientific exhibition, displaying the first complete skeleton of the American mastodon

Peale, Rembrandt (1778–1860), U.S. painter, who served (1808–10) as portrait painter at the court of Napoleon. He is best known for his portrait of Thomas Jefferson and his huge 'Court of ... (1818)

pean (pēən)

pea·nut (pē'nʌt) *n.* *Arachis hypogaea*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a branched, trailing annual plant, probably indigenous to Brazil, but cultivated widely in warm regions for its oily, nutritious seeds ‖ its nutlike seed

peanut butter an edible paste made from ground roasted peanuts

peanut oil an oil expressed from peanuts and used as a salad oil, in soaps, and as a vehicle in medicines

pear (pɛər) *n.* *Pyrus communis*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a tree native to W. Asia and E. Europe. Many strains and hybrids are cultivated in all temperate regions ‖ its fruit, a fleshy, juicy, sweet pome, varying in color between yellow-green and russet, and usually tapering at the stem from a bulbous base [O.E. *pere* fr. L.]

Pearce (pɑrs), Charles Sprague (1851–1914), U.S. historical painter, best known for his 'The Beheading of John the Baptist' and 'The Arab

Jeweler', and for his mural decorations in the Library of Congress

pearl (pərl) *n.* [illegible] secretion chiefly of calcium carbonate, produced by some mollusks ‖ a hard, lustrous, usually white, almost spherical deposit of this around a small solid irritant (e.g. a grain of sand) which finds its way into the mollusk's shell, or is put into it by man (CULTURED PEARL), and is greatly prized for its luster, form and color ‖ something rare and precious, *his words are pearls of wisdom*, (*printing*) a type roughly 5-point in size ‖ a very pale gray color with bluish overtones **to cast pearls before swine** to say wise or witty things to people unable to appreciate them **2.** *adj.* made of or resembling pearl [M.E. fr. F. *perle*]

pearl *v.t.* to ornament with pearls or with pearl-like drops ‖ to reduce (barley etc.) to hard, round grains by rubbing or grinding ‖ *v.i.* to seek for pearls by diving or fishing for pearl-bearing mollusks ‖ to form drops like pearls, *the perspiration pearled down his forehead* [F. *perler* or fr. PEARL *n.*]

pearl ash potassium carbonate, K_2CO_3, extracted from the ash of burned wood

pearl barley barley reduced to small, round grains by rubbing

pearl diver a person who dives for oysters or other mollusks in search of pearls

pearl fisher a pearl diver

Pearl Harbor a U.S. naval base in Hawaii. The Japanese attacked it treacherously and without warning (Dec. 7, 1941), destroying a large part of the U.S. Pacific fleet. As a result the U.S.A. entered the 2nd world war

pearl-ies (pə:rli:z) *pl. n.* (*Br.*) the traditional holiday dress of the London costermongers, decorated with hundreds of pearl buttons

pearl-ing *n.* (*surfing*) riding down a wave to a fall; from pearl diving

Pearl Islands a group of islands (area 450 sq. miles), belonging to Panama in the Gulf of Panama: pearl fisheries

pearl-ite (pə:rlait) *n.* a lamellar mixture of ferrite and cementite, a principal constituent of steel and cast iron ‖ perlite [PEARL]

pearl oyster any of several mollusks of genera *Aviculidae* and *Pinctada*, fam. *Pteriidae*, which often produce pearls. They are found chiefly in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, the S. Pacific, the Gulf of California and the Caribbean

pearl white bismuth oxychloride, used in cosmetics and as a white pigment ‖ any of several other white or pearly substances used in cosmetics etc.

pearl-y (pə:rli:) *comp.* **pearl-i-er** *superl* **pearl-i-est** *adj.* of or like a pearl or mother-of-pearl ‖ decorated with mother-of-pearl or pearls ‖ abounding in pearls

pearly nautilus a nautilus of the genus *Nautilus*

Pear-son (piərs'n), Lester Bowles (1897–1972), Canadian statesman. He was secretary of state for external affairs (1948–57) and president of the U.N. General Assembly (1952–3). He was instrumental in settling the Suez Canal crisis (1956), and was awarded the Nobel peace prize (1957). He became leader of the Canadian Liberal party (1958) and was prime minister (1963–8)

Pea-ry (piəri:), Robert Edwin (1856–1920), American Arctic explorer. He made an expedition to Greenland (1886), crossed to the east coast of Greenland (1891–2), and was the first man to reach the North Pole (1909)

peas-ant (péz'nt) *n.* a hired farm laborer or the owner or tenant of a small farm or holding, in a country where the mass of farm workers and small farmers are very poor **péas-ant-ry** *n.* a body of peasants ‖ peasants collectively [A.F. *paisant*, O.F. *paisent*, *paisant*]

Peasants' Revolt a rebellion (1381) in East Anglia and S.E. England against the poll tax and the labor legislation following the Black Death. A mob led by Wat Tyler pillaged London and extracted promises of redress from Richard II, but the revolt was put down with great severity and Tyler was beheaded

Peasants' War a social, economic and religious revolt (1524–6) in Germany and Austria. The peasants demanded abolition of serfdom, freedom in selecting pastors, justice in the courts and restriction of labor dues. The revolt was brutally crushed with the approval of Luther, who had earlier been sympathetic toward the rebels

pea-shoot-er (pi:ʃu:tər) *n.* [illegible] for shooting dried peas

pea soup thick soup made from dried peas ‖ (*Am. pop.*, *Br.* pea-souper) thick yellow fog or smog

pea-souper (pi:su:pər) *n.* (*Br.*) pea soup (fog)

peat (pi:t) *n.* a dense accumulation of water-saturated partially decayed vegetable tissue. The first step in the formation of coal, it is used after drying, used as a fuel, esp. in Ireland and Russia. Peat is also dug into soil to increase its capacity to retain moisture and is a source of plant food [M.E. *pete*, origin unknown]

peat bog a marsh containing peat

peat moss sphagnum

peat-y (pi:ti) *comp.* **peat-i-er** *superl* **peat-i-est** *adj.* of, like, or consisting of peat

peau-de-soie (pou-də-swa:) *n.* a smooth, satin-finish silk or rayon fabric used esp. for dresses [F., silk of skin]

pea-vey (pi:vi:) *n.* a stout pole with a sharp spike and a hinged metal hook, for handling logs [after Joseph *Peavey*, its inventor]

peb-ble (pébəl) *n.* a small stone, naturally rounded and worn smooth by the action of water ‖ transparent rock crystal, used instead of glass in spectacles ‖ a lens of this ‖ pebbled leather or its surface **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **peb-bling** *past* and *past part* **peb-bled** to pave or cover with pebbles set in cement, plaster etc. ‖ to give a roughly indented surface to (leather etc.) **peb-bly** *adj.* [O.E. *papolstan*, *popelstan*, pebble stone]

pe-can (pikæn, pikən, pi:kæn) *n.* an edible, smooth-shelled, olive-shaped nut, the fruit of *Carya illinoensis*, a species of hickory often of great size, with rough bark and hard wood, found wild and cultivated in the southern U.S.A. and N. Mexico ‖ this tree ‖ the wood of this tree [older *paccan* fr. Algonquian]

pe-ca-dil-lo (pe-kədilou) *pl.* **pe-ca-dil-los, pe-ca-dil-loes** *n.* a trifling fault or transgression (Spain)

pec-cant (pekənt) *adj.* (*rhet.*) sinful ‖ (*rhet.*) offending against accepted rules or conventions (*med.*) diseased or causing disease [fr. L. *peccans* (*peccantis*) fr. *peccare*, to sin]

pec-ca-ry (pekəri:) *pl.* **pec-ca-ries** *n.* either of two members of *Tayassu*, fam. *Tayassuidae*, a genus of wild, gregarious, ungulate mammals of tropical America. They look like small, tusked pigs. Their tanned skins are used for gloves etc. [fr. Carib. *pakira*, *paquira*]

Pe-chen-ga (pətʃeŋgə) (*Finn.* Petsamo) an ice-free port (pop. 5,000) and naval base of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R. ‖ the territory (3,860 sq. miles) including it, ceded to the U.S.S.R. by Finland (1920)

Pe-cho-ra (pətʃɔrə) a river (1,125 miles long) of the northwest R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., rising in the Urals and flowing through the Komi A.S.S.R. to the Barents Sea

peck (pek) *n.* a little-used dry measure, one quarter of a bushel, for measuring grain, equal to (*Am.*) 537.605 cu. ins or (*Br.*) 554.84 cu. ins ‖ a vessel holding this measure [M.E. *pek*, etym. doubtful]

peck 1. *v.t.* (of a bird) to strike or make holes in with the beak ‖ to make (a hole) by striking with a rapid movement ‖ to kiss perfunctorily ‖ *v.i.* (esp. with 'at') to make striking movements or hold the beak ‖ (with 'at') to nibble food without appetite **2.** *n.* an instance of pecking, *the bird gave him a nasty peck* ‖ a quick perfunctory kiss ‖ a little mark or hole made by or as if by pecking [prob. var. of PICK *v.*]

pecking order the natural hierarchy that exists in a flock of poultry, in which each bird is free to peck at another, less aggressive one without being pecked at by it, while having to submit to the pecking of another, more aggressive bird

peck-ish (pekiʃ) *adj.* irritable ‖ (esp. *Br.*, *pop.*) pleasantly hungry

Pe-cock (pi:kɔk), Reginald (c. 1395–c. 1460), English bishop. He is noted for his attempt to popularize theology and logic by writing in English. His *Repressor of Overmuch Blaming of the Clergy* (1449) tried to hold the Lollard movement in check by argument. He was himself accused of heresy (1457), for denying the doctrines of the Apostles' Creed. He recanted, and saw his books burned

Pe-cos (peikəs) a river (735 miles long) flowing through E. New Mexico across the Texas border and emptying into the Rio Grande River in S.W. Texas

Pe-dee (pi:di:) [illegible] river (250 miles long) flowing from N.W. South Carolina to the Atlantic Ocean

pe-dal (pi:d'l) *n.* [illegible] lever operated by the foot, e.g. to sound, sustain or dampen notes on a piano etc., work the brake etc. of a car, propel a bicycle etc. (*mus.*) a pedal point **2.** *v. pres. part* **ped-al-ing**, esp. *Br* **ped-al-ling** *past* and *past part* **ped-aled**, esp. *Br* **ped-alled** *v.t.* to operate by a pedal or pedals ‖ *v.i.* to operate a pedal or pedals [F. *pédale*]

pe-dal (pi:d'l) *adj.* (*zool.*) of or relating to a foot, esp. of a mollusk ‖ (péd'l) of, relating to or involving the use of a pedal or pedals [fr. L. *pedalis* fr. *pes* (*pedis*), foot]

ped-al-fer (pédəlfər) *n.* soil lacking in [illegible] calcium and magnesium carbonates (cf. PEDO- + L. *calx*, [illegible] + L. *ferrum*, iron]

ped-al-o (pédəlou) *n.* [illegible] with pedal-operated paddle wheel

pedal point (*mus.*) a single note, esp. in the bass, sustained while harmonies change in the other parts

ped-ant (péd'nt) *n.* a person who makes a tedious show of dull learning ‖ an overprecise person who is argumentative about trivialities or knowledge **pe-dan-tic** (pədæntik) *adj.* **pe-dan-ti-cal-ly** *adv.* [F. *pedant* or Ital. *pedante*, teacher]

ped-ant-ry (péd'ntri:) *pl.* **ped-ant-ries** *n.* the pedantic show or use of learning or knowledge ‖ 173,396) of a coal mining district in S.W. Hungary. metallurgy. Romanesque cathedral (11th c.). University (1367, 1526, 1912)

pec-ten (pekt'n) *pl.* **pec-tens, pec-ti-nes** (pektəni:z) [illegible] the teeth of a comb ‖ *pecten pectinis* [illegible]

pec-tic (pektik) *adj.* relating to or derived from pectin. Cf. *pectinic* fr. *pectin* + *-ic*]

pec-tin (pektin) *n.* any of a group of polysaccharides occurring in plant tissues esp. in fruits, solutions of which readily form a gel. Added to [illegible] they induce setting into a gel, the [illegible]

pec-ti-nate (pektineit) *adj.* [illegible] lobes etc. like the teeth of a comb **péc-ti-nat-ed** *adj.* [fr. L. *pectinatus* fr. *pecten*, comb]

pec-to-ral (pektərəl) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the chest or breast ‖ used in treating diseases of the chest or lungs ‖ worn on the chest or breast **2.** *n.* a pectoral muscle or fin ‖ a pectoral cross ‖ the decorated breastplate worn by the Jewish high priest ‖ a pectoral medicine [fr. L. *pectoralis* fr. *pectus*, *pector-*, breast]

pectoral cross [illegible] worn on the chest by certain high Church dignitaries

pec-tose (pektous) *n.* any of several substances found with cellulose in plant tissue and converted into pectin by ripening [PECTIC]

pec-u-late (pekjuleit) *pres. part* **pec-u-lat-ing** *past* and *past part* **pec-u-lat-ed** *v.t.* to embezzle money **pec-u-la-tion, pec-u-la-tor** *ns* [fr. L. *peculari* (*peculatus*) fr. *peculium*, private property]

pe-cu-liar (pikju:ljər) **1.** *adj.* odd, unusual, strange (often with 'to') belonging to or associated with a particular person, place, time, thing etc., *this word is peculiar to Scottish dialect* (*canon law*) independent of the authority of the bishop of the diocese, *a peculiar church* **2.** *n.* (*printing*) an unusual and little-used character, e.g. an unusual accent, (*canon law*) a church or parish under peculiar jurisdiction **pe-cu-li-ar-i-ty** (pikju:li:ærəti:) *pl.* **pe-cu-li-ar-i-ties** *n.* a distinctive characteristic, a feature peculiar to a particular person, place, thing etc. ‖ oddness, unusualness ‖ an odd, unusual characteristic [obs. F. *peculier* or fr. L. *peculiaris*, relating to private property fr. *peculium*, private property]

pe-cu-ni-ar-i-ly (pikju:ni:ərili:) *adv.* as regards money

pe-cu-ni-ar-y (pikju:ni:əri:) *adj.* consisting of money, *pecuniary reward* ‖ of or relating to money (of an offense) having a fine as penalty [fr. L. *pecuniarius* fr. *pecunia*, money]

pedagog (PEDAGOGUE)

ped-a-gog-ic (pedəgɔdʒik, pedəgoudʒik) *adj.* of, characteristic of or like a pedagogue ‖ having to do with teaching **ped-a-gog-i-cal** *adj.* **ped-a-gog-ics** *n.* (the science of teaching) [fr. F. *pédagogique* fr. Gk.]

ped-a-gogue, ped-a-gog (pedəgɔg, pedəgog) *n.* a teacher, esp. a narrowminded pedant [O.F. *pedagoge*, *pedagogue* fr. L. fr. Gk fr. *pais* (*paidos*), child + *agein*, to lead]

ped-a-gog-y (pédəgɔdʒi:, pédəgɔdʒi:) *n.* the science or profession of teaching [F. *pédagogie* fr. Gk.]

ped-al (ped'l) **1.** *n.* a lever operated by the foot, e.g. to sound, sustain or dampen notes on a piano etc., work the brake etc. of a car, propel a bicycle etc. (*mus.*) a pedal point **2.** *v. pres. part* **ped-al-ing**, esp. *Br* **ped-al-ling** *past* and *past part* **ped-aled**, esp. *Br* **ped-alled** *v.t.* to operate by a pedal or pedals ‖ *v.i.* to operate a pedal or pedals [F. *pédale*]

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ped-al-fer (pédəlfər) *n.* soil lacking in [illegible] calcium and magnesium carbonates (cf. PEDO- + L. *pedes*, ground + L. *ferrum*, iron]

ped-al-o (pédəlou) *n.* [illegible] with pedal-operated paddle wheel

pedal point (*mus.*) a single note, esp. in the bass, sustained while harmonies change in the other parts

ped-ant (péd'nt) *n.* a person who makes a tedious show of dull learning ‖ an overprecise person who is argumentative about trivialities or knowledge **pe-dan-tic** (pədæntik) *adj.* **pe-dan-ti-cal-ly** *adv.* [F. *pedant* or Ital. *pedante*, teacher]

ped-ant-ry (péd'ntri:) *pl.* **ped-ant-ries** *n.* the pedantic show or use of learning or knowledge ‖

an instance of this, the quality or state of being pedantic [fr. Ital. *pedanteria*]

ped·ate (pedeit) *adj.* (*zool.*) having feet or foot-like extremities. (*bot.*, of leaves) palmate, with

ped·dle (ped'l) *pres. part.* **ped·dling** *past* and *past part.* **ped·dled** *v.t.* to sell (goods) as one travels from place to place. *v.i.* to travel around

ped·dler, *Br.* **ped·lar** (pedlər) *n.* someone who travels about peddling goods [possibly synonymous with earlier *pedder*, etym. doubtful]

ped·er·ast, paed·er·ast (pedəræst, pi:dəræst) *n.*

ped·er·as·ty, paed·er·as·ty (pedərəsti:, pi:dəræsti:) *n.* sodomy [fr. Mod. L. *paederastia* fr. Gk fr. *pais* (*paidos*), boy + *erastes*, lover]

ped·es·tal (pedistəl) *n.* a separate base supporting a column, statue, large vase etc. **to place (someone) on a pedestal** to attribute ideal qualities to (someone) [F. *piedestal* fr. Ital.]

about on foot **2.** *adj.* of, for or relating to pedestrians. dull, commonplace, lacking imagina-

(*pedestris*) adj., on foot]

creating the condition of pedestrian dominance

pe·di·at·ric, pae·di·at·ric (pi:diætrik) *adj.* of or relating to the medical care of children **pe·di·a-**

pe·di·at·rics, pae·di·at·rics (pi:diætriks) *n.* the branch of medicine concerned with the health and illnesses of children [fr. Gk *pais* (*paidos*), child + *iatrikos* fr.

ped·i·cel (pedisəl) *n.* (*bot.*) a short, slender stalk holding a flower or fruit. (*zool.*) a stalk or stem-like structure [fr. Mod. L. *pedicellus*, dim. of *pediculus*, little foot]

minute pincerlike structures studding the surface of certain echinoderms. They keep the body free from debris and parasites [Mod. L. fr. *pedicellus*, pedicel]

having a pedicel or attached by a pedicel [fr. Mod. L. *pedicellus*, pedicel]

ped·i·cle (pedik'l) *n.* a pedicel [fr. L. *pediculus*,

infested with lice [fr. L. *pedicularis* fr. *pedicu-*

pe·dic·u·late (pədikjulit, pədikjuleit) **1.** *adj.* be-

with elongated pectoral fins **2.** *n.* a pediculate

pe·dic·u·lo·sis (pədikjulousis) *n.* infestation of

ped·i·cure (pedikjuə) *n.* chiropody. a chiropodist. *also v.* a cleaning, cutting and polishing

ped·i·gree (pedigri:) *n.* a chart or table showing how and from whom a person or family is descended, a genealogical or family tree. a

ped·i·greed *adj.* (of domestic animals) having a recorded pedigree [older *pedegru* fr. F. *pie de*

over the front of a building with a two-pitched

(*pl.*) in baroque, arched or broken at the peak

ped·i·men·tal (pedimentl) *adj.* relating to, des-

nor of Darien (from 1514) he ordered (1517) the execution of Nuñez de Balboa. He founded (1519) Panama City and directed important expeditions

Pe·dro I (peidrou) 'the Cruel' (1334–69), king of Castile and Leon (1350–69). His reign was a period of unbroken civil war, in which he was supported by the Black Prince

Pedro II (1174–1213), king of Aragon (1196–1213). He helped Alfonso VIII of Castile to defeat the Moors (1212) and was killed fighting in alliance with the Albigenses

Pedro III 'the Great' (c. 1236–85), king of Aragon (1276–85) and of Sicily (1282–5), son of James I. His seizure of Sicily after the Sicilian Vespers (1282) provoked a French invasion of

Pedro IV 'the Ceremonious' (1319–87), king of Aragon (1336–87). He supported Castile against the Moors, and regained Majorca (1343–4)

Pedro I (1320–67), king of Portugal (1357–67)

Pedro II (1648–1706), king of Portugal (1683–1706), son of John IV. He concluded the Methuen Treaty (1703) with England

Pedro III (1717–86), king of Portugal (1777–86), son of John V. He ruled jointly with his niece and wife, Maria I

Pedro IV king of Portugal *PEDRO I, emperor of Brazil

Pedro I (1798–1834), emperor of Brazil (1822–31) and, as Pedro IV, king of Portugal (1826), son of John VI of Portugal. He remained in Brazil after the Portuguese royal family's exile there, and became its first emperor. He abdicated the Portuguese throne in favor of his daughter, Maria II

Pedro II (1825–91), emperor of Brazil (1831–89), son of Pedro I. An enlightened liberal, he opened the Amazon to trade (1867) but his abolition of slavery (1888) was unpopular with landowners. He was deposed (1889) and a federal republic was established

pe·dun·cle (pidʌŋk'l) *n.* (*biol.*) a pedicel ‖ (*anat.*) a stalklike band of white fibers joining different

pe·dun·cu·lar (pidʌŋkjulə) *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *pedunculus*, footstalk, dim. of *pes* (*pedis*), a foot]

pe·dun·cu·late (pidʌŋkjuleit, pidʌŋkjulit) *adj.*

pe·dun·cu·lat·ed (pidʌŋkjuleitid) *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *pedunculatus*]

pee (pi:) **1.** *v.i.* (*pop.*) to urinate **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) the act of urinating ‖ (*pop.*) urine

Pee·bles (pi:b'lz) a former county in S.E. Scotland, site of Iron Age remains and Roman

peek (pi:k) **1.** *v.i.* to peep, look, esp. in such a way as not to be seen **2.** *n.* a quick or furtive look [M.E. *pike*, *pyke*, origin unknown]

peek-a-boo (pi:kəbu:) *n.* a game played with an infant by someone who alternately hides and reveals himself or his face, crying 'peekaboo'

peek-a-boo *adj.* **1.** of a revealing woman's decolletage, esp. with eyelet holes. **2.** (*computer*) of a document retrieval system in which selection is made through cards with punched holes

Peel (pi:l), Sir Robert (1788–1850), British Tory statesman. He was secretary for Ireland (1812–18), and as home secretary (1822–7 and 1828–30) secured the passage of the Catholic Emancipation Act (1829). His legal reforms included the establishment (1829) of the London police. As prime minister (1834–5) he rallied the Tories in support of recent Whig reforms, and so laid the foundations of the Conservative party. In his second ministry (1841–6), he imposed an income tax (1842), lowered many tariffs, and reorganized the banking system (1844). His repeal of the Corn Laws (1846) split the Conservative party into the Peelites, who supported the measure, and the followers of Disraeli, who opposed it

peel (pi:l) **1.** *v.t.* to remove the outer covering, skin, rind etc. from (with 'off') to remove (an outer covering, skin, rind etc.). *he peeled off his raincoat*. *v.i.* (of an outer covering, skin etc.) to come off, flake off. to shed an outer covering or

to break away from the formation in orderly succession, turning sharply and losing height (of a warship or aircraft) to break away from a formation, e.g. to attack or investigate **to keep**

keep your eyes peeled for a parking place. **2.** *n.*

peel *n.* a long-handled flat shovel for putting loaves into a bread oven and for taking them out [M.E. fr. O.F. *pele*]

peel *n.* (*hist.*) a 16th-c. fortified structure common on the Scottish border, housing the cattle on the ground floor and the family on the floor above [M.E. *pel*, *pele*, stake fr. A.F. and O.F.]

Peele (pi:l), George (c. 1558–c. 1596), English dramatist. 'The Old Wives' Tale' (1595) is his best-known work

peel·er (pi:lər) *n.* (*Br. hist.*) a policeman ‖ (*Br. hist.*) a member of the Irish constabulary [after Sir Robert *Peel* who founded the Irish constabulary (1818) and the London police (1829)]

peel·ings (pi:liŋz) *pl. n.* the peel of a fruit or vegetable when stripped off

Peel·ite (pi:lait) *n.* (*Br. hist.*) a member of a political group which supported Peel in repealing the Corn Laws (1846), thereby seceding from the Conservative party. Led by Gladstone, the Peelites allied themselves by 1868 with the Liberal party

peen (pi:n) **1.** *n.* the thin end of the head of a hammer **2.** *v.t.* to strike or work with a peen [older *pen*, etym. doubtful]

peep (pi:p) **1.** *v.i.* to take a look through a small hole, around a corner, over a wall etc., esp. in such a way as not to be seen ‖ to take a quick look ‖ (with 'out') to be visible briefly, incompletely or from a distance, *his toes peeped out through the holes in his socks* ‖ to come into view, as if from hiding, *the sun peeped through the clouds* ‖ *v.t.* (with 'out') to cause to protrude a bit, *to peep one's head out* **2.** *n.* the act of peeping ‖ a surreptitious, furtive glance ‖ (*rhet.*) the first sign, *at peep of dawn* [etym. doubtful]

peep **1.** *n.* the high, weak noise made by very young birds **2.** *v.i.* to utter a peep ‖ *v.t.* to utter in a high, weak voice [M.E. *pepen*, imit.]

peep·er (pi:pər) *n.* a person who looks furtively

peeper *n.* any of several frogs, esp. of fam. *Hylidae*, that make a peeping sound

peep·hole (pi:phoul) *n.* a small hole which one can look through without being seen

peeping Tom an erotic pervert who hides himself and watches loving couples or women undressing [after *Peeping Tom*, the legendary tailor of Coventry who peeped at Lady Godiva]

peep show a miniature exhibition inside a box, consisting of entertaining pictures or objects looked at through a small hole fitted with a lens

peep sight the aperture sight of a rifle

peepul *PIPAL

peer (piər) *v.i.* to look closely, attentively, or as if one had difficulty in seeing ‖ to come partly into view, peep out, *the moon peered out through the clouds* [etym. doubtful]

peer *n.* a member of one of the British degrees of nobility: a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron ‖ a nobleman of any country ‖ someone having the same status in rank, age, ability etc. as another, *to be judged by one's peers* **péer·age** *n.* the peers of a country, esp. of Great Britain, as a body ‖ the rank of a peer ‖ a book containing the names of all the peers, with historical and genealogical details etc. **péer·ess** *n.* the wife or widow of a peer ‖ a woman who holds the rank of a peer in her own right **péer·less** *adj.* so excellent as to have no equal [M.E. *per*, *peere* fr. O.F.]

peer group a group who regard themselves of equal standing in the milieu in which they

peer of the realm a British peer, entitled to sit in the House of Lords after his majority

peer pressure influence of one's friends on morals

peet-weet (pi:twi:t) *n.* the spotted sandpiper [imit.]

peeve (pi:v) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **peev·ing** *past* and *past part.* **peeved** to make peevish **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a peevish mood, *he got up in a peeve* **a pet peeve** some trivial, frequent source of annoyance

peev·ish (pi:viʃ) *adj.* irritable, apt to complain, grumble and be ill-tempered ‖ showing such crossness, *peevish gesture* [origin unknown]

pee·wee (pi:wi:) *n.* (*pop.*) an unusually small person, animal or thing ‖ *PEWEE [imit., after the bird's cry]

peg (peg) **1.** *n.* a small piece of wood, metal, plastic etc., generally cylindrical and slightly tapered, used to hold together two parts of a construction, to secure a joint, bung a hole,

hang things on, mark the score in cribbage or dart. Often rope to etc. a small area for holding and adjusting the tension of the strings of a stringed instrument ‖ *(Br.)* a short drink of liquor ‖ a step or degree, *to move up a peg in an organization* ‖ something used as a pretext, *a peg to hang a claim on* ‖ *(Br.)* a clothes-peg ‖ one of the two end markers in croquet **a square peg in a round hole** (or **a round peg in a square hole**) a person who is out of place in the circumstances in which he finds himself **to take (someone) down a peg** to make (someone) less bumptious or self-satisfied **2.** *v. pres. part.* **pegging** *past and past part.* **pegged** *tr.* to fasten, secure or attach with a peg or pegs ‖ to mark (a score) in cribbage etc with pegs ‖ to mark (a distance) with pegs ‖ to fix or maintain (prices, wages etc.) at a certain level ‖ *v.i.* (with 'away', 'at' etc.) to work hard and steadily, *to peg away at one's thesis* ‖ (cribbage etc.) to keep score with pegs **to peg out** to mark out with pegs; *to peg out the site for a house*; *croquet* to finish the game by hitting the peg with the ball [prob. fr. L.G.]

Peg·a·sus (pegəsəs) *(Gk mythol.)* a winged horse that sprang from the blood of Medusa. He caused the Hippocrene to spring forth on Mount Helicon ‖ a constellation of the northern hemisphere

peg·a·sus (pegəsəs) *n.* a member of *Pegasus* fam. *Pegasidae*, a genus of tropical marine fishes with a long snout, a small, toothless mouth and large, winglike fins

peg·board (pegbɔrd, pegbourd) *n.* a small board with holes in it into which pegs are stuck. It is used for scoring, esp. at cribbage

peg-leg (pegleg) *n.* an artificial leg, esp. a wooden one, fitted to the knee

peg·ma·tite (pegmətait) *n.* an exceptionally coarse-grained variety of granite **peg·ma·tit·ic** (pegmətitik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *pēgma* (*pēgmatos*), a thing joined together]

peg top a child's spinning top, wide at the top and narrowing to the point on which it spins

Pe·gu (pegu:) a river port and rail center (pop. 123,600) of S. Burma, a Buddhist pilgrimage place

Pé·guy (peigi:), Charles (1873–1914), French poet and essayist. He professed a mystical, patriotic socialism which opposed both anticlerical socialism and right-wing Catholicism. Most of his writings appeared in his 'Cahiers de la Quinzaine' from 1900. His poetry includes 'le Mystère de la charite de Jeanne d'Arc' (1910)

Pe·gu Yo·ma (pegu:jouma) a mountain range in S. central Burma between the Irrawaddy and Sittang Rivers: Mt Popa, 4,981 ft

Pehlevi *PAHLAVI

Pei (pei), I(eoh) M(ing) (1917–), Chinese-American architect. Born in Canton, China, he came to the U.S.A. (1935) to study architecture and became a U.S. citizen in 1954. After practicing architecture in Boston, he founded his own firm in New York City (1955). One of the most prolific contemporary architects, he has designed such buildings as Denver's Mile High Center (1956), Washington, D.C.'s L'Enfant Plaza (1967), Boston's John Hancock Tower (1973), and the Fragrant Hill (Xiangshan) Hotel in Peking, China (1983)

peign·oir (penwɑr, pénwɑr) *n.* a negligee [F fr. *peigner* to comb]

Pei·ping (péipíŋ) *PEKING

Pei·pus (peipəs) (*Estonian* Peipsi, *Russ.* Chudskoe Ozero) a lake (area 1,356 sq. miles) of the U.S.S.R., on the boundary between Estonia and the R.S.F.S.R. It drains into the Gulf of Finland. In 1242 Alexander Nevski defeated the Teutonic Knights on the frozen lake

Peirce (piərs), Charles Sanders (1839–1914), U.S. philosopher, mathematician and physicist, best known as the founder of the pragmatic movement in American philosophy, which he developed a criterion of meaning in terms of conceivable effects or consequences in experience and a view of beliefs as 'habits of action'. He also wrote in numerous other fields, as well as working as an astronomer at the Harvard Observatory and as a physicist for the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

Peirce (piərs) *PRAGMATISM

Peisistratus *PISISTRATUS

Pei·xo·to (peiʃɔtu), Floriano (1842–95), Brazilian soldier and president (1891–4), (with da Fonseca) the Revolution of 1889 which overthrew the Empire and established the Republic

pe·jo·ra·tive (pidʒɔrətiv, pidʒɑrətiv, pidʒɔrətiv) *adj.* (*ling.*) (of word or phrase) expressing disparagement **2.** *n.* a word or expression used in a pejorative sense ‖ *v.t. pres. part.* **pe·jo·rat·ing** *past and past part.* **pe·jo·rat·ed** to make worse

pek·an (pekən) *n.* the fisher (animal) [F., of Algonquian origin]

peke (pi:k) *n.* a pekingese

pe·kin (pi:kin) *n.* a usually striped, silk material, originally from China [after PEKING]

Pe·kin·ese (pi:kini:z, pi:kini:s) *n.* a Pekingese

Pe·king (pi:kiŋ) (Beijing) the capital (pop. 9,230,687) of China, in N. Hopei (but administered directly by the government), 35 miles south of the Great Wall of China. It is an ancient communications center and traditionally China's center of learning. Industries: cotton milling, iron and steel, mechanical engineering, food processing, chemicals. It consists of the Inner or Tatar City, built 1553, and the Outer, or Chinese, City beside the south wall, enclosed in 1544. There are 16 gates. Within the Inner City, walls enclose the Imperial City, the former official district: Peking University, 1898, National Library, parks and monuments. Within this, purple walls enclose the Forbidden City, the former imperial precinct, a formal ensemble of palaces, temples, halls, gardens etc., now the seat of government. The Outer City, partly truck farms, contains the main commercial quarter and the old principal temples: the Altar of Heaven and the Temple of Agriculture both 15th c. Outside the Inner City are the Temples of the Earth (north), Moon (west) and Sun (east). A modern university (People's University, 1912) and residential quarter are outside the walls on the west, and the industrial district lies on the east. A city of great antiquity, Peking was destroyed (1215) by Genghis Khan and rebuilt, as a capital (1264), by Kublai Khan. It was the northern capital of China (1421–1928) and became the capital of the whole country in 1949 (CHANG-KIA-KOU)

Pe·king·ese (pi:kini:z, pi:kini:s, pi:kini:z, pi:kini:s) **1.** *pl.* **Pe·king·ese** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Peking ‖ the Chinese dialect spoken in the Peking district ‖ a dog of an ancient, small breed, originally from China, popular as a pet. They have short legs, long silky hair, a flat nose, curled bushy tail, protruding eyes and a high-pitched yap **2.** *adj.* of or relating to Peking, its inhabitants, dialect etc

Peking man an extinct man whose remains have been found near Peking, often regarded as a variety of pithecanthropus

Pe·kin·ol·o·gist (or **Pe·king·ol·o·gist**) (pi:kinɔlədʒist) *n.* expert in studies of the hierarchy of China —**Pe·kin·ol·o·gy** or **Pe·king·ol·o·gy** *n*

pe·koe (pi:kou, *Br.* also pekou) *n.* a black tea of good quality made from selected young leaves picked with the down still upon them [Chinese *pek-ho* fr. *pek*, white + *ho*, down, hair]

pe·lage (pelidʒ) *n.* the fur or other coat of a mammal [F.]

Pe·la·gi·an (pəleidʒiən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to Pelagius or Pelagianism **2.** *n.* a follower of Pelagius or upholder of Pelagianism [fr. L. *Pelagianus*]

Pe·la·gi·an·ism (pəleidʒiənizəm) *n.* the heresy originated by Pelagius. It denied original sin and the need for baptism, and held that grace is not necessary for salvation. It asserted that free will and the law are sufficient for man to live without sin. It arose as a reaction to gnosticism and Manichaeism, in the interests of a higher morality, which Pelagius found lacking in Rome. Opposed by St Augustine of Hippo, an attempt to heighten human responsibility, it fell into the extreme of diminishing divine grace. Opposed by St Augustine of Hippo, the heresy and Pelagius were condemned at several synods (411–18). A form of the heresy, with emphasis on free will, arose in Britain (c. 400), and Pope Leo I was condemned (528–9). Pelagianism long continued as a trend in Christian philosophy

pe·lag·ic (pelædʒik) *adj.* (*geol.*) occurring on the open sea *pelagic navigation* ‖ (*zool.*) ocean-inhabiting (cf. DEMERSAL) [fr. L. *pelagicus* fr. Gk fr. *pelagos*, sea]

Pe·la·gi·us (pəleidʒiəs) (*c.* 360–*c.* 422), English monk who settled in Rome (400). He was accused of heresy, probably (411–18), and was banished from Rome (418). *PELAGIAN

pe·lar·go·ni·um (pelərgouniəm) any member of *Pelargonium*, a genus of flowering plants native to S. Africa. Many varieties and hybrids are cultivated for their ornamental flowers and foliage (*GERANIUM) [Mod. L. fr. Gk *pelargos*, stork]

Pe·las·gi·an (pəlædʒiən) **1.** *n.* one of the aboriginal non-Greek inhabitants of Greece, Asia Minor and the Aegean Island before the Achaean invasion (*c.* 2000 B.C.) **2.** *adj.* of or characteristic of the Pelasgians or their language ‖ (*Pelasgian Gk*)

Pe·las·gic (pəlædʒik) *adj.* Pelasgian [fr. L. *Pelasgicus*]

Pe·lé (pele), Edson Arantes do Nascimento (1940–), Brazilian soccer star and national hero

pe·lec·y·pod (pəlesipɔd) *n.* (*zool.*) a lamellibranch [fr. Gk *pelekus*, hatchet + *pous* (*podos*), foot]

Pe·lée (pəlei) a volcanic mountain (4,428 ft) in N. Martinique. Its eruption (1902) destroyed St Pierre with the loss of 40,000 lives

Pel·e·liu Island (peləlju:, peləli:u:) one of the W. Caroline Is. in the W. Pacific, site of a battle (1944) in the 2nd world war in which U.S. marines defeated Japanese forces and captured the island

pelf (pelf) *n.* (*archaic*) money or riches referred to contemptuously, esp. to suggest they were dishonestly acquired

pel·i·can (pelikən) *n.* a member of *Pelecanus*, fam. *Pelecanidae*, a genus of large, web-footed, gregarious birds with a large wingspread. They are widely distributed in temperate and tropical zones. They are characterized by a very long bill and a pouch in the upper throat in which they store the fish they catch before eating them [fr. L.L. *pelicanus*, *pelecanus* fr. Gk]

Pe·li·on (pi:liən) a mountain of Thessaly, Greece. In Greek mythology, the giants in revolt against Zeus placed it on top of Mt Ossa in order to attack Mt Olympus

pe·lisse (peli:s) *n.* (*hist.*) a man's or woman's long, fur-lined cloak ‖ (*hist.*) a woman's long, loose cloak or coat [F. fr. Ital. *pelliccia*, furred garment]

pe·lite (pi:lait) *n.* rock composed of minute bits of clay or mud [fr. Gk *pelos*, earth, clay]

pel·la·gra (pəleigrə, pelægrə) *n.* a disease, commonest in the Tropics, manifested by skin inflammation, diarrhea and nervous disorders. It is caused by a deficiency of niacin and protein [Ital. and Mod. L., perh. fr. Ital. *pelle*, skin + *agra*, tough]

pel·let (pélit) *n.* a little ball, e.g. of rolled-up paper ‖ a small piece of shot, fired singly from an air gun, or in groups packed into the cartridge of a shotgun [F. *pelote*]

Pell grants (pelgrænts) *n.* U.S. government student scholarships, varying in amount based on income, assets and expenses; named for Senator Claiborne Pell

pel·li·cle (pelik'l) *n.* (*biol.*) any thin skin or filmy protective covering ‖ the scum on a liquid ‖ any thin film or membrane **pel·lic·u·lar, pel·lic·u·late** *adjs* [fr. L. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis*, skin]

pel·li·to·ry (pelitɔri:, pelitouri:) *pl* **pel·li·to·ries** *n. Anacyclus pyrethrum*, a composite plant of S. Europe ‖ its roots, formerly used as an irritant, a salivant and a toothache remedy ‖ any of several plants resembling this plant, esp. feverfew and yarrow ‖ a member of *Parietaria*, fam. *Urticaceae*, a genus of plants allied to nettles [M.E. *peletre* fr. M.F. *piretre* fr. L. *pyrethrum*]

pell-mell (pelmél) **1.** *adv.* in great haste and confusion **2.** *adj.* confused, disorderly, *pell-mell haste* **3.** *n.* hurry and confusion, *the pell-mell of city life* [F. *pêle-mêle*]

pel·lu·cid (pelu:sid) *adj.* crystal clear, *pellucid waters* ‖ (of literary style, wording etc.) extremely clear **pel·lu·cid·i·ty** *n.* [fr. L. *pellucidus*]

pel·met (pelmit) *n.* a valance or fitting at the top of a window to hide the curtain rod [origin unknown]

Pe·lop·i·das (pəlɔpidəs) (*d.* 364 B.C.), Greek general, friend of Epaminondas. He drove the Spartans out of Thebes (378 B.C.) but was killed at Cynoscephalae

Pel·o·pon·nese (peləpəni:s) the Peloponnesus

Pel·o·pon·ne·sian (peləpəni:ʒən, peləpəni:ʃən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the Peloponnesus, its people etc **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of the Peloponnesus

Peloponnesian War a decisive war (431–404 B.C.) between Sparta and Athens caused by Spartan fear of the growing power of Athens and her maritime empire. After an indecisive start, Athens wasted her financial and naval

superiority in a disastrous expedition to Sicily (415–413 B.C.) Sparta built a fleet with Persian aid, destroyed the remainder of the Athenian fleet at Aegospotami (405 B.C.) and Athens surrendered (404 B.C.) The war ruined Athens

Pel·o·pon·ne·sus (pĕlə-pə-nē'səs) (*Gk* Morea) a mountainous peninsula forming S Greece, connected to the continent by the isthmus of Corinth The region comprises eight historical regions of Greece Achaea, Arcadia, Argolis, Corinth, Elis, Laconia, Messenia and Sicyonia It was the site of Sparta and Corinth

Pe·lops (pē'lŏps) (*Gk mythol*) the son of Tantalus, who served Pelops's limbs to the gods as food Pelops was revived by the gods and, grown to manhood, he murdered a friend, thus perpetuating the strain of evil which was to be more marked in his sons, Atreus and Thyestes

pe·lo·ta (pə-lō'tə) *n* any of several similar Basque, Spanish or Latin American games, esp jai alai the ball used in these games

[illegible] decorated with overlaid colored strands made in Italy *also* Peloton glass

pelt (pĕlt) **1.** *v.t.* to strike by throwing things at continuously and in great quantity, *they pelted us with snowballs* ‖ to throw (objects) continuously, *to pelt snowballs at someone* ‖ *v.i.* (e.g. of rain) to pour or beat down continually with force (*inf*) to run as fast as possible, *he came pelting around the corner* **2.** *n.* a hard blow ‖ a pelting **at full pelt** at full speed [origin un-

pelt *n* the skin of an animal with the hair or wool on a raw hide after the hair or wool has been removed [perh fr PELTRY]

pel·tate (pĕl'tāt) (*adj*) (*bot*, of leaves) attached to the plant not at the edge or base but at the middle of the lower surface, e.g. in the nasturtium ‖ (*bot*) shaped like a shield [fr. L. *peltatus* fr

Pel·tier effect (pĕl'tēr) (*elec*) the evolution or absorption of heat at a junction of two different metals in an electric circuit [after Jean *Peltier* (1785–1845), F physicist]

pel·try (pĕl'trē) *n.* pelts (skins) collectively [A F *pelterie*, O F *peleterie*]

pel·vic (pĕl'vĭk) *adj* related to or situated at or near the pelvis [fr. L. *pelvis*, basin]

pelvic arch the pelvic girdle

pelvic fin one of the posterior pair of fins attached to the pelvic girdle of a fish

pelvic girdle an arch of bones or cartilage to which the hind limbs of vertebrates are at-

[illegible] *pelvis* (*anat*, *zool*) a bony cavity in vertebrates, formed in man by the pelvic girdle together with the coccyx and sacrum the bones that

[illegible] L. basin

Pem·ba (pĕm'bə) a coral island (area 380 sq. miles, pop. 164,300) in the Indian Ocean, 34 miles north of Zanzibar, forming part of Tanzania Chief town Chake Chake Pemba produces two-thirds of the country's cloves

Pem·broke (pĕm'brŏk) Richard de Clare, 2nd earl of (c. 1130–76) also known as Richard Strongbow He subdued (1170) and ruled much of Ireland in the name of Henry II of England

Pembroke, William Marshal, 1st earl of (c. 1146–1219) English nobleman He was adviser to Henry II, regent (1190–4) for Richard I

[illegible]

professional writing, *a journalist lives by his pen* ‖ (*zool*) the internal, feather-shaped shell of a squid **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pen·ning** *past* and *past part.* **penned** (*rhet*) to write, *he penned a furious answer* [M.E. fr. O.F. *penne*, pen, feather]

pen *pres. part.* **pen·ning** *past* and *past part* **penned** (with 'in', 'up') *v.t.* to shut up in a pen or other confined space [M.E. *pennen* fr. O.E.]

pe·nal (pē'n'l) *adj.* concerned with esp. legal punishment of crime, *penal code* ‖ constituting an esp. legal punishment for crime ‖ (of an offense) legally punishable **pē·nal·ize** *pres. part* **pe·nal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pe·nal·ized** *v.t.* to inflict a penalty upon ‖ to subject to a disadvantage, *a tax on tobacco penalizes the smoker* **pe·nal·i·zā·tion** *n.* a penalizing or being penalized [F. *pénal* fr. L. fr. Gk]

Penal Laws (*Eng. hist.*) the laws (1559–1829) banning Roman Catholics from civil office and imposing penalties on them for failing to conform with the Church of England. The discrimination ended (1829) with the passing of Catholic Emancipation

penal servitude a legal punishment consisting of imprisonment with hard labor

penal times (*Eng. hist.*) the period (1559–1829) during which the Penal Laws were in force

pen·al·ty (pĕn'ltē) *pl.* **pen·al·ties** *n.* a punishment for breaking a law or otherwise committing an offense against established authority ‖ a disagreeable consequence suffered as a result of one's own folly or wrongdoing, *his hangover was a penalty for drinking too much* ‖ a fine, forfeit etc incurred when some condition is not observed, some undertaking not fulfilled etc. ‖ (*games*) a disadvantage imposed as punishment for breaking the rules ‖ (*bridge*) the points added to the opponent's score when the declarer fails to make his contract **on** (or **upon** or **under**) **penalty of** with the certainty of incurring (some penalty) if a specified command or condition is not fulfilled, *no smoking under penalty of instant dismissal* [fr. M.L. *poenalitas* fr *poenalis*, penal]

penalty area (*soccer* and *field hockey*) an area around the goal in which an offense by the defending side entitles the other side to a kick or hit at the goal defended only by the goalkeeper

pen·ance (pĕnəns) *n.* punishment or suffering undergone voluntarily to atone for sin or [illegible] (*Roman Catholic and Orthodox Churches*) the sacrament by which the sins of those who sincerely repent, confess and perform the acts required by the priest are absolved ‖ the acts which a priest requires of a penitent **to do penance** (*Roman Catholic and Orthodox Churches*) to perform the acts required for absolution after confession ‖ to perform some act as atonement for sin or wrongdoing [O F *penance, pennance* fr L.]

Pe·nang (pē næŋ, pē·nŏŋ) a state (pop. 706,000) of Malaysia in W Malaya, consisting of Penang Is (Prince of Wales Is., 108 sq. miles) and a strip of territory on the peninsula, Province Wellesley (area 280 sq. miles) Capital: Penang (pop. 250,578). Penang Is. The British settled (1786) on Penang Is. It was ceded (1791) to Britain by the Sultan of Kedah Province [illegible] (1826), together with Malacca and Singapore, the Straits Settlements. It joined (1946) the Union, later (1948) the Federation, of Malaya

Pe·nas, Gulf of (penjəs) an inlet of the Pacific on the southwest coast of Chile south of the Tar-

[illegible] household gods revered as the guardians of the home, worshipped in conjunction with Vesta

[illegible]

pen·chant (pĕnt∫ənt, pā∫ō) *n* an inclination towards, a liking for, *a penchant for ice cream* [F fr. pres. part. of *pencher*, to slope]

pen·cil (pĕnsəl) **1.** *n* an instrument for writing or drawing, consisting of a slim cylinder esp. of wood, with a core of graphite or black lead which can be sharpened to a point and which is sometimes mechanically retractable a drawshape or function, *a styptic pencil* a long, converging, narrow beam of light (*geom*) a [illegible] and lying on a plane **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **pen·cil·[illegible]** **pen·ciled,** esp. *Br.* **pen·cilled** to write, draw or

pencil beam a searchlight beam reduced to, or set at its minimum width. *also* focused beam

Pen·da (pĕndə) (c. 577–655), king of Mercia (632–55). He extended his kingdom by conquest to include the whole of England's Midlands

pen·dant (pĕndənt) **1.** *n.* something suspended, *chandelier pendants* ‖ a piece of jewelry hanging from a brooch, necklace, chain etc. ‖ a hanging electric-light fitting ‖ a companion piece, e.g. a picture meant to be seen in conjunction with another ‖ (*naut.*) a short line hanging from a masthead, with an eye for attaching gear or tackle ‖ (*Br., naut.*, pĕnənt) a narrow tapering flag ‖ (*archit.*) a decorative finial or spiked ornament projecting downward from a ceiling or roof **2.** *adj.* pendent [F. fr. pres. part. of *pendre*, to hang]

pen·dent (pĕndənt) *adj.* (*rhet.*) hanging, *pendent branches* ‖ (*rhet.*) overhanging, *pendent cliffs* ‖ undetermined, pending [fr. L. *pendens* (*pendentis*) fr. *pendere*, to hang]

pen·den·tive (pĕndĕntĭv) *n.* (*archit.*) one of the spherical triangular pieces of vaulting forming the support for a dome resting on a square ‖ (*archit.*) that part of a groined vault rising from a pier or corbel [fr. F. *pendentif, pendentive* fr. L.]

pend·ing (pĕndĭŋ) **1.** *adj.* in process of being decided, settled, arranged etc., *the court case is still pending* ‖ about to happen, *hold this over for the pending meeting* **2.** *prep.* during the wait for, until, *a temporary arrangement pending a final settlement* ‖ until the completion of, *pending the armistice discussions there are to be no troop movements* [formed after F. *pendant*, L *pendens*, hanging]

Pendragon, Uther *UTHER PENDRAGON

pen·drag·on (pĕndrăgən) *n.* an ancient title of a British or Welsh supreme leader or chief [Welsh *pen*, head + *dragon*, dragon, the standard of a band of warriors]

pen·du·lous (pĕndʒələs, pĕndjələs, pĕnduləs) *adj.* hanging down, *a pendulous dewlap* ‖ (*bot.*, of ovules, branches, flowers etc.) bending down from the point of origin, overhanging ‖ swinging to and fro [fr. L. *pendulus*]

pen·du·lum (pĕndʒələm, pĕndjələm, pĕnduləm) *n.* a body suspended from a pivot and able to swing to and fro as a result of gravitational force, when displaced from its position of rest. It is used to regulate clockwork movement etc. [Mod. L. fr. L. *pendulus*, hanging down]

Pe·nel·o·pe (pĭnĕləpē) the wife of Odysseus. She faithfully waited 20 years for his return from Troy. She put off her many suitors by saying she must first finish a certain piece of weaving, each night unraveling her day's work

pe·ne·plain, pe·ne·plane (pē'nē·plēn) *n.* (*geol.*) an area of land worn almost flat by erosion [fr. L. *paene*, almost + PLAIN (PLANE)]

pen·e·tra·bil·i·ty (pĕnĭtrəbĭlĭtē) *n.* the quality or state of being penetrable

pen·e·tra·ble (pĕnĭtrəb'l) *adj.* capable of being penetrated **pén·e·tra·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *penetrabilis*]

pen·e·tra·li·a (pĕnĭtrēĭlĭə) *pl. n.* (*rhet.*) the innermost or most sacred parts, esp. of a temple [L. pl. of *penetrale*]

penetralium *n.* the innermost part

pen·e·trance (pĕnĭtrəns) *n.* (*genetics*) frequency in which a dominant gene or a recessive gene in a homozygote appears in a phenotype

pen·e·trate (pĕnĭtrēĭt) *pres. part.* **pen·e·trat·ing** *past* and *past part* **pen·e·trat·ed** *v.t.* to go into by piercing, *a splinter penetrated his eye* ‖ to make or force a way through, *damp is penetrating the brickwork* ‖ to spread through, *the smell penetrated the whole house* ‖ to see through or into, *he tried to penetrate the darkness* ‖ to discern, *to penetrate the meaning of someone's words* *v.i.* to go into something by piercing it, *the nail penetrated all the way through the wood* to make or force a way, *the army penetrated into the interior* to have an effect on the mind or feelings, *nothing she says penetrates enough to make him ashamed* ‖ (with 'into', 'through' or to') to discern the truth or meaning of something obscure **pen·e·trat·ing** *adj.* [fr. L. *penetrare* (*penetratus*)]

pen·e·tra·tion (pĕnĭtrēĭ∫ən) *n.* the act of penetrating keenness of mind, insight ‖ (*mil.*) the depth to which a projectile penetrates into a target [fr. L.L. *penetratio* (*penetrationis*)]

[illegible] penetrating [fr

Peng·hu (pəngū) *PESCADORES ISLANDS

Peng-pu (pʌŋpu) HUNGARIAN.
pen-guin (pengwin, pengwin) *n.* a member of *Sphenisciformes*, order *Sphenisciformes*, a family of aquatic, flightless, bird of Antarctic and sub-antarctic regions. They are characterized by whitebreasted with dark backs, scalelike fur and wings modified to flippers. They are gregarious and feed on fish and crustaceans [etym doubtful]
pen-hold-er (penhouldər) *n.* the part of a pen to which the nib is attached ‖ a device for holding a pen or pens
pen-i-cil-late (penisilit, penisilet) *adj.* (*biol.*) of, designating or having a small tuft of hairs [fr L. *penicillus*, painter's brush]
pen-i-cil-lin (penisilin) *n.* a mixture of antibiotic substances produced by molds of the genus *Penicillium*, preparations of which are widely used for their potent bacteriostatic action against a variety of pathogenic bacteria [fr Mod. L *Penicillium* fr. L. *penicillus*, painter's brush]
pen-i-cil-li-nase (penisilineis) *n.* (*biochem.*) an enzyme that opposes the action of penicillin on bacteria, found in penicillin resistant bacteria
pen-i-cil-li-um (penisiliəm) *pl* **pen-i-cil-li-a** (penisiliə) *n.* a member of *Penicillium*, fam *Moniliaceae*, a genus of fungi comprising the familiar blue mold on cheese [MOD. L. fr. *penicillus*, painter's brush]
pen-in-su-la (pəninsulə, pəninsulə) *n.* a piece of land that is almost an island, either connected to the mainland by a narrow neck or projecting into the sea, with the sea on three sides **pen-in-su-lar** *adj.* [L. *paeninsula* fr. *paene*, almost + *insula*, island]
Peninsular War a war (1808–14) fought in the Iberian peninsula by Britain, Portugal and Spain against France, forming part of the Napoleonic Wars. To encourage Portuguese and Spanish resistance to Napoleonic rule, Britain sent an army, which was evacuated (1809) from Corunna by Sir John Moore, but which returned to Lisbon under Wellington. After two years of defensive warfare based on the lines of Torres Vedras, Wellington led an offensive (1812–14) which drove the French from Iberia. The war was notable for the guerrilla tactics of the Portuguese and Spanish and, by keeping over 200,000 French troops occupied in Spain, it contributed to Napoleon's downfall
pe-nis (pi:nis) *pl* **pe-nes** (pi:ni:z) **pe-nis-es** *n.* the male organ of copulation in mammals [L.]
pen-i-tence (penitəns) *n.* the quality or state of being penitent [O.F. *pénitence*]
pen-i-tent (penitənt) **1.** *adj.* feeling or showing sorrow for having sinned or done wrong **2.** *n.* a penitent person ‖ (*Roman Catholic and Orthodox Churches*) a person receiving the sacrament of penance [O.F. *penitent* fr. L. fr *paenitere*, to repent]
pen-i-ten-tial (penitenʃəl) *adj.* relating to, expressing or having the nature of penitence or penance [fr. M.L. *poenitentialis*]
penitential psalms Psalms vi, xxxii, xxxviii, li, cii, cxxx and cxliii, or vi, xxxi, xxxvii, l, ci, cxxix and cxlii in the Douai version
pen-i-ten-tia-ry (penitenʃəri:) **1.** *pl.* **pen-i-ten-tia-ries** *n.* a prison for criminals ‖ such a prison, esp. a state or federal prison, in which the inmates are required to do labor ‖ (*Roman Catholicism*) a papal tribunal which deals with cases of conscience, dispensations, absolution of sins and indulgences **2.** *adj* rendering liable to a prison sentence, *a penitentiary offense* ‖ relating to civil prisons ‖ of or relating to penance [fr M.L. *poenitentiarius*]
Pen-ki (bʌntʃi:) a town (pop. 449,000) of S. Liaoning, China, on the S. Manchurian railroad. iron and steel, coal, machinery, building materials
pen-knife (pennaif) *pl* **pen-knives** (pennaivz) *n.* a pocketknife, originally one used for making and repairing quill pens
pen-man (penmən) *pl* **pen-men** (penmən) *n.* a professional copyist or scribe ‖ a person with regard to the quality of his penmanship ‖ one who excels in penmanship
pen-man-ship (penmənʃip) *n.* style, manner or skill in handwriting or calligraphy
Penn (pen), William (1644–1718), English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania. His long aim was to secure toleration for the Society of Friends. Receiving a grant of land from Charles II in payment of a debt, he established a colony at Philadelphia (1682). He formulated a progressive and idealistic constitution with legislation by an assembly elected by popular vote, and granted full religious freedom
pen name (*Am.*) pseudonym
pen-nant (penənt) *n.* a long narrow triangular or tapering flag used as a signal for signaling etc ‖ a similar flag as a symbol of sports championship ‖ (*Am.*) a pennon
pen-nate (penit, -eit) *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling a feather ‖ (*zool.*) having wings or feathers [fr. L. *pennatus*, winged fr *penna*, feather]
pen-ni (peni:) *pl* **pen-ni-a** (peni:ə), **pen-nis** *n* one-hundredth of a markka ‖ a coin of this value [Finn.]
pen-ni-less (penilis) *adj* having no money or virtually none
pen-nis (penis) *n* unit of currency in Finland equal to 1/100th mark
pen-non (penən) *n* a long flag, usually triangular or swallow-tailed, esp. that borne on the lance of a knight ‖ (*naut.*) a pennant ‖ a bird's pinion [M.E. fr. O.F. *penon, pennon*]
Penn., Penna. Pennsylvania
Pen-nine Alps (penain) Alps
Pen-nines (penainz) a range of hills in N. central England, extending south from the Cheviot Hills (Scottish border) to Derbyshire and N. Staffordshire (Cross Fell, 2,930 ft)
Penn-syl-va-ni-a (pensəlveinjə, pensəlveinjə) (*abbr.* Pa., Penn., Penna.) a state (area 45,333 sq. miles; pop. 11,800,000) of the eastern U.S.A., just north of the Mason-Dixon line. Capital: Harrisburg. Chief cities: Philadelphia, Pittsburgh. Except for the southeastern plain it is in the Appalachians (Allegheny and smaller ranges). Agriculture: cereals (esp. buckwheat), dairy and beef cattle, poultry, cigar tobacco, mushrooms. Resources: anthracite coal (sole American producer), bituminous coal, oil, natural gas, building materials. Industries: iron and steel (leading American state producer), metal products, textiles, plastics, machinery, food processing. Chief universities: University of Pennsylvania (1791) at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania State (1885) at University Park, Carnegie Institute of Technology (1900) at Pittsburgh. Pennsylvania was founded (1682) as a Quaker colony by William Penn, was one of the Thirteen Colonies, and became (1787) the 2nd state of the U.S.A.
Pennsylvania Dutch (*pl.*) the descendants of Germans who migrated to E. Pennsylvania in the 18th c. ‖ a dialect of High German spoken by these people ‖ a style of decoration and architecture peculiar to them
Penn-syl-va-ni-an (pensəlveinjən, pensəlveinjən) **1.** *adj.* relating to the state of Pennsylvania ‖ of the period or system corresponding to the later or upper Carboniferous (*GEOLOGICAL TIME*) **the Pennsylvanian** the Pennsylvanian period or system of rocks **2.** *n.* an inhabitant of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania, University of a U.S. private educational institution in Philadelphia, Pa. Originally planned (1740) as a charity school, it was transformed (1755), chiefly by Benjamin Franklin, into an academy (the College and Academy of Philadelphia), with Franklin as its first president. The present name dates from 1791. It established (1765) the first medical school in North America and (1881) the first business school and (1892) the first anatomical institute in all America
pen-ny (peni:) *pl* **pen-nies**, *Br.* also **pence** (pens) (except when referring to a number of separate coins) *n.* (symbol ¢) a U.S. or Canadian coin worth one cent ‖ (symbol d) a British bronze coin, 100 of which make up one pound **a penny for your thoughts** what are you thinking about so abstractedly? **a pretty penny** a large sum of money spent or gained, *advertising costs them a pretty penny* **to turn an honest penny** (*Br.*) to earn some money by real work (O.E. *penig*)
penny arcade (*Am.*, *Br.* amusement arcade) a covered passageway or hall with slot machines
penny black (*Br.*) the first British adhesive postage stamps (1840)
penny dreadful (*Br.*) a cheap book with stories about crime, horror, ghosts etc.
pen-ny-far-thing (penifɑrðiŋ) *n.* (*Br.*) an ordinary bicycle with a large front wheel and a small rear wheel, the proportions of the two wheels
penny pinching (penipintʃiŋ) *n.* & *adj.* (*Br.*) (*Am.* **penny pinching**) (*Br.* **penny pinching**) (*Am.* **penny pinching**) (*Br.* **penny pinching**) (*Am.* **penny pinching**) (*Br.* **penny pinching**

ure) having five plane surfaces **pen·ta·he·dron** *n.* such a solid figure [fr. PENTA-+ Gk *hedra*,

posed of five parts, esp. having whorls of five or a multiple of five parts [fr. PENTA-+ Gk *meros*,

pen·tam·e·ter (pentæmɪtər) *n.* a line of English

rambic feet; a line of Latin or Greek verse, consisting of five feet [L. fr. Gk fr. *pente*, five + *met*

pen·tane (penteɪn) *n.* one of three isomeric, low-boiling hydrocarbons, C_5H_{12}, found in petroleum. Two are liquid, one is a gas [fr. Gk *pente*,

pen·ta·pep·tide (pentəpeptaɪd) *n.* (*biochem.*)

by CONH- (carbon, oxygen, nitrogen and hy-

pen·tas·tich (pentəstɪk) *n.* a stanza or poem

fr. Gk fr. *pente*, five + *stichos*, line of verse]

Pen·ta·teuch (pentətu k, pentətju k) *n.* the first five books of the Old Testament: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. They are commonly attributed to Moses, but held by scholars to be a composite work of documents dating from the 9th c. B.C. to the 4th c. B.C. **Pen·ta·teuch·al** *adj.* [fr. L. *pentateuchus* fr.

pen·tath·lon (pentæθlən) *n.* an athletic competition in which each competitor has to take part

these are horseback riding, swimming, fencing, shooting and running [Gk fr. *pente*, five + *athlon* competition]

pen·ta·va·lent (pentəveɪlənt, pentævələnt) *adj.* (*chem.*) having a valence of five (cf. QUINQUEVA

pharm.) minimally addictive pain reliever used as a morphine substitute, marketed as

Ghost (Acts) n. **Pen·te·cos·tal** *adj.* of Pentecost

coste fr. Gk *pentekoste (hemera)*, the fiftieth

penthouse) *n.* a shed or other structure built against a main building with its roof sloping away from the larger building's wall; a sloping roof projecting from the wall of a building to form a shelter; a rooftop apartment or other structure [fr. older *pentice* fr. M.E., prob. fr.

valve which has five electrodes (anode, cathode,

pen·to·mi·no (pentəmɪnou) *n.* a many sided

pen·tose (pentous) *n.* any of a group of monosac

pe·nul·ti·mate (pɪnʌltəmɪt) *n.* last but one

Pen·za (pénzə) a rail center and river port (pop. 500,000) of the central R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., 350 miles southeast of Moscow: lumber, pulp and paper, food processing, textiles, mechanical engineering

pe·on (pi:ən, pi:ɒn) *n.* (in Latin America) a laborer, esp. formerly one compelled to work for a master in order to work on a debt | (in India, pju:n) an Indian foot soldier, policeman or servant | any laborer **pe·on·age** (pi:ənɪdʒ) *n.* the condition of a peon | (*loosely*) servitude of any kind [Span. *peon* and fr. Port. *peao*, pedestrian, F. *pion*, foot soldier fr. L. *pes*, foot]

pe·o·ny (pi:əni) *pl.* **pe·o·nies** *n.* a member of *Paeonia*, fam. *Ranunculaceae*, a genus of usually herbaceous plants native to Europe and Asia, widely cultivated for their large, showy single or double red, pink, yellow or white flowers [O.E. *peonie* fr. L.L. fr. Gk]

peo·ple (pi:pl) **1.** *pl. n.* human beings, *you can't treat people like cattle* ‖ other persons in general, *what will people say?* ‖ a collective group of persons, *village people* „ one's family or parents a **people** the members of a particular race or nation **the people** the working classes as contrasted with the privileged ‖ the electorate **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **peo·pling** *past* and *past part.* **peo·pled** to populate „ to fill as if with people, *his memoirs are peopled with imaginary creatures* [A.F. *poeple*, *people* fr. L. *populus*, the populace]

people movers horizontal escalators; moving sidewalks

people sniffer chemical-electronic device for detecting persons

people's republic a Communist republic modeled on the U.S.S.R., such as was formed after the 2nd world war in many countries, e.g. in Albania, Bulgaria, Poland, China, North Korea

Pe·o·ri·a (pi:ɔri:ə, pi:ouri:ə) an agricultural market city (pop. 124,160) of central Illinois: farm machinery, corn liquor

pep (pep) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) energy, liveliness **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pep·ping** *past* and *past part.* **pepped** to put new life into, *to pep up a dull party* [shortened fr. PEPPER]

PEP Positron Electron Project | ...ring accelerator at Stanford University, es-...(1980)

Pe·pin I (pepin, peipɛ̃) 'the Elder' (c. 580–c. 639), mayor of the palace of Austrasia (c. 615–c. 639), and ancestor of the Carolingian dynasty

Pepin II 'of Heristal' (c. 640–c. 714), mayor of the palace of Austrasia (c. 680–c. 714), grandson of Pepin I. His victory (687) over Neustria gave him effective rule over all the Frankish kingdoms of the Merovingians

Pepin III 'the Short' (c. 714–68), first Carolingian king of the Franks (751–68), son of Charles Martel. In return for the pope's support in obtaining the throne, he defended Rome (754) against the Lombards, and ceded to the pope the nucleus of the Papal States

pep·lum (pepləm) *n.* a short flounce joined to a waist or jacket and covering the hips [L. fr. Gk *peplos*, a large scarf worn around the body by women]

pe·po (pi:pou; *pl.* **pe·pos** *n.* the fleshy many-seeded fruit with firm rind of any plant of fam. *Cucurbitaceae*, order *Campanulales*, e.g. a pumpkin, melon or cucumber [L. pumpkin]

pep·per (pepər) **1.** *n.* a product consisting of the dried, usually ground fruit of *Piper nigrum*, fam. *Piperaceae*, a plant native to the East Indies and cultivated in the Tropics. It is used universally as a culinary seasoning (BLACK PEPPER, WHITE PEPPER); this plant; any of several similar condiments, e.g. cayenne pepper; any of several plants of genus *Capsicum*, fam. *Solanaceae*, esp. *C. frutescens*, universally found in warm climates; the fruit of any of these, e.g. the sweet pepper and the red pepper

nigrum; to sprinkle or pelt as if with this [O.E. *piper* fr. L. *piper* fr. Gk fr. an Oriental source]

pepper-and-salt *adj.* (of cloth or hair) having light and dark threads or hairs so closely mixed

Piper nigrum, the pepper plant

peppercorn rent a purely nominal rent imposed to safeguard the rights of the owner

pepper gas riot-control gas that causes irrita-

fam. *Labiatae*, a small, perennial, aromatic plant with toothed leaves and pale purple flowers, native to Europe, but now found wild and cultivated in most temperate zones ‖ an oil with an aromatic taste, distilled from its leaves, stems and flowers, used in confectionery etc. ‖ a candy flavored with this ‖ any of several related plants, e.g. *M. arvensis*

pepper pot a West Indian dish of stewed meat or fish and vegetables incl. red peppers ‖ a highly seasoned soup

pepper shaker a small container with holes in the top, for sprinkling pepper on food

pepper tree *Schinus molle*, fam. *Anacardiaceae*, a tropical American evergreen tree which bears pungent red berries

pep·per·y (pepəri:) *adj.* containing or tasting of pepper | irascible ‖ (of language, words etc.) fiery, biting

pep·py (pépi:) *comp.* **pep·pi·er** *superl.* **pep·pi·est** *adj.* full of pep

pep·sin (pépsɪn) *n.* an enzyme secreted in the stomach of higher vertebrates which, together with diluted hydrochloric acid, aids digestion by converting proteins into peptones ‖ a preparation containing this enzyme extracted from the stomach of a hog, calf etc. and used as a digestive aid etc. [fr. Gk *pepsis*, digestion]

pep·tic (peptik) *adj.* helping digestion, esp. by the action of pepsin ‖ of, like or involving pepsin ‖ relating to digestion or to gastric juice [fr. Gk *peptikos*, able to digest]

peptic gland one of the glands secreting gastric juice

peptic ulcer an ulcer of the stomach or duodenum resulting from the abnormal action of pepsin and other gastric juices on the mucous membrane of these areas. The term includes gastric and duodenal ulcers

pep·tide (péptaid, péptid) *n.* an amide formed by the condensation of certain amino acids [PEPTONE]

pep·tone (peptoun) *n.* any of several substances, produced by the action of pepsin on proteins, which are soluble and can be absorbed by the bloodstream **pep·to·nize** *pres. part.* **pep·to·niz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pep·to·nized** *v.t.* to convert into a peptone [fr. G. *pepton* fr. Gk neuter of *peptos* adj., cooked, digested]

Pepys (pi:ps), Samuel (1633–1703), English diarist and naval administrator. As secretary to the admiralty (1673–9 and 1684–9), he expanded and reformed the administration of the English navy, and played an important part in the political life of the Restoration. His 'Diary' provides a vivid account of events in the period 1660–9 and is an intimate record of the daily life of the time. He was president of the Royal Society (1684–6) and wrote 'Memoirs Relating to the Royal Navy' (1690)

Pe·quot War of 1637 (pi:kwɒt) a war between the settlers of the American colony of Connecticut and the Pequot Indians, precipitated by the murder of John Oldham (c. 1600–1636), an English trader, by the Pequots. The Indians where virtually exterminated, while those taken captive were enslaved

per- *prefix* through, throughout ‖ thoroughly, completely ‖ (*chem.*) containing a large or the largest possible proportion of a specified element or radical [L.]

per (pə:r, pər) *prep.* for each, *three dollars per person* | by means of, *send it per diplomatic* ...[L.]

per·ad·ven·ture (pə:rədvéntʃər) *adv.* (*old-fash., rhet.*) perhaps, possibly [M.E. *perauenture, parauenture* fr. O.F.]

Pe·rae·a (perɪ:ə) (*hist.*) the Roman name for Gilead

Pe·rak (peɪrʊk, perə) a state (area 7,980 sq. miles, pop. 1,762,288) of Malaysia in N. Malaya, the chief tin-producing region. Capital: Ipoh. It became a British protectorate (1874) and joined the Federation of Malaya (1948)

per·am·bu·late (pəræmbjuleɪt) *pres. part.* **per·am·bu·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **per·am·bu·lat·ed** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to walk through, *to preambulate the countryside* ‖ *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to walk about, stroll [fr. L. *perambulare* (*perambulatus*)]

per·am·bu·la·tion (pəræmbjuleɪʃən) *n.* (*rhet.*) the act of perambulating ‖ (*rhet.*) a walk or stroll [A.F. and fr. M.L. *perambulatio* (*peram-*

per·am·bu·la·tor (pəræmbjuleɪtər) *n.* (*Br.*) a baby carriage; a wheeled odometer used by surveyors [fr. L. *perambulare* (*perambulatus*), to walk about]

...sh, ...ger, ...bird
...ber, z. Zen, ...corsage

...rabble, ...redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

per an·num (pərˈænəm) *adv.* (*abbr.* per an.) yearly, *he is paid $15,000 per annum* [L.]

per·brom·ic acid [HBrO$_4$] (pərbroumikˈæsid) *n.* (*chem.*) bromine in its highest oxidation state; synthesized in 1968

per·cale (pərkeilˈ) *n.* a smooth, closely woven cotton material [F. fr. Pers. *pargal*]

per cap·i·ta (pərkæpˈitə) *adv.* and *adj.* (*abbr.* per cap.) per head of population for each person [L. = by heads]

per·ceiv·a·ble (pərsiːvəbˈl) *adj.* capable of being perceived or discerned **per·céiv·a·bly** *adv.*

per·ceive (pərsiːvˈ) *pres. part.* **per·ceiv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **per·ceived** *v.t.* to become aware of through the senses, e.g. by hearing or seeing ‖ to become aware of by understanding, discern [fr. O.F. *perçoivre* fr. L.]

per·cent (pərsˈent) (*abbr.* p.c., pct, per ct, *symbol* %) **1.** *adv.* in a hundred, for each hundred, *prices have risen 6 percent in the past year* **2.** *pl* **per·cent, per·cents** *n.* a hundredth part, *12 is 1 percent of 1,200* ‖ percentage, the amount or rate per hundred **per·cént·age** *n.* rate or proportion per hundred ‖ (*loosely*) a proportion, *a good percentage of the output goes to waste* **per·cen·tile** (pərsˈentail, pərsˈentil) *n.* (*statistics*) one of a hundred parts, each containing an equal number of members, into which a series of individual things, persons etc. has been divided **per·cents** *pl. n.* securities yielding a specified rate of interest, *to invest in 5 percents* [fr. L. *per centum*]

per cen·tum (pərsˈentəm) percent [L.]

per·cept (pˈəːrsept) *n.* (*philos.*) a product of perception, a recognizable mental impression of something perceived [fr. L. *perceptum*]

per·cep·ti·bil·i·ty (pərseptəbˈiliːti) *n.* the quality of being perceptible

per·cep·ti·ble (pərsˈeptəbˈl) *adj.* capable of being perceived **per·cép·ti·bly** *adv.* [fr. L.L. *perceptibilis* fr. *percipere* (*perceptus*), to perceive]

per·cep·tion (pərsˈepʃən) *n.* the act of perceiving, *visual perception* ‖ the ability to perceive, esp. to understand ‖ (*philos.*) the action of the mind in referring sensations to the object which caused them (cf. SENSATION) ‖ (*psychol.*) awareness through the senses of an external object ‖ (*psychol.*) a percept ‖ (*law*) the collection of rents etc. **per·cép·tion·al** *adj.* of or having the nature of perception [O.F. and perh. fr. L. *perceptio* (*perceptionis*)]

per·cep·tive (pərsˈeptiv) *adj.* capable of perceiving ‖ having or showing keen understanding or insight **per·cep·tiv·i·ty** (pərseptˈiviːti) *n.* [fr. L. *percipere* (*perceptus*)]

per·cep·tu·al (pərsˈeptʃuːəl) *adj.* relating to or involving esp. sensory perception [fr. L. *percipere* (*perceptus*)]

Per·ce·val (pˈəːrsivəl), Spencer (1762–1812), British statesman, Tory prime minister of Britain (1809–12). He was assassinated

perch (pəːrtʃ) *n. Perca fluviatilis*, fam. *Percidae*, a small, edible European freshwater fish with a broad, laterally flattened body and spiny fins ‖ *Perca flavescens*, a related North American food fish ‖ any of several related freshwater and marine fishes [F. *perche* fr. L. fr. Gk]

perch *n.* anything on which a bird alights or rests, e.g. a horizontal bar in a cage ‖ any resting place, esp. an elevated or temporary one, *he had a good view from his perch on the rooftop* (esp. *Br.*) a rod (measure of length) ‖ (esp. *Br.*) a square rod (measure of area) ‖ any of several cubic measures for stone, used in building ‖ a central pole joining the front and rear axles of a carriage [F. *perche*]

perch *v.i.* (of a bird) to alight or sit ‖ to sit or settle on or as if on a perch, *the child perched on his knee* ‖ *v.t.* to place on or as if on a perch [F. *percher*]

per·chance (pərtʃˈæns, pərtʃˈɑns) *adv.* (*rhet.*) perhaps, maybe [M.E. fr. A.F. *par chance*, by chance]

Perche (perʃ) an old French county west-south-west of Paris, finally united to the crown in 1525

perched water (*envir.*) ground water separated from underlying water table by a zone of impervious material ‖ **perched water table**

perch·er (pˈəːrtʃər) *n.* a passerine bird

Per·che·ron (pˈəːrtʃəron, pərtʃˈəːrən) *n.* a fast-trotting cart horse of a breed that originated in Perche, France [F.]

per·chlo·rate (pərklˈɔːreit) *n.* a salt of perchloric acid

per·chlo·ric acid (pərklˈɔːrik) a strong, fuming, colorless acid, $HClO_4$, used in chemical oxidation, in the preparation and analysis of explosives, and as a catalyst

per·chlo·ride (pəːrklˈɔːraid, pəːrklˈouraid) *n.* a chloride having a relatively high proportion of chlorine

per·cip·i·ence (pərsˈipiəns) *n.* power of perception [from PERCIPIENCY]

per·cip·i·ent (pərsˈipiənt) **1.** *adj.* readily capable of perceiving **2.** *n.* someone who perceives [fr. L. *percipiens* (*percipientis*) fr. *percipere*, to perceive]

per·co·late (pˈəːrkəleit) *pres. part.* **per·co·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **per·co·lat·ed** *v.t.* to seep through a porous substance ‖ to become diffused, *to allow a rumor to percolate* ‖ (of coffee) to be brewed in a percolator ‖ *v.t.* to cause to filter gradually through a porous substance ‖ (of a liquid) to permeate (a substance) in this way ‖ to prepare (coffee) in a percolator [fr. L. *percolare* (*percolatus*), to strain]

per·co·la·tion (pəːrkəleiʃən) *n.* a percolating or being percolated [fr. L. *percolatio* (*percolationis*)]

per·co·la·tor (pˈəːrkəleitər) *n.* a machine for percolating, esp. one for preparing coffee as a drink by passing boiling water repeatedly through the ground beans [fr. L. *percolare* (*percolatus*)]

per·cuss (pərkˈʌs) *v.t.* (*med.*) to tap (a part of the body) in order to make a diagnosis [fr. L. *percutere* (*percussus*), to strike]

per·cus·sion (pərkˈʌʃən) *n.* the act of causing one body to make a sudden impact on another ‖ such an impact ‖ the sound produced by this ‖ (*med.*) the percussing of a body part ‖ (*mus.*) percussion instruments collectively, esp. as a section of an orchestra or band [fr. L. *percussio* (*percussionis*)]

percussion cap a small metal container containing a substance which initiates the explosion of the main body of explosive in the cartridge, shell, mine etc. to which it is fitted

percussion instrument a musical instrument in which the sound is produced by striking, e.g. a cymbal or drum

per·cus·sive (pərkˈʌsiv) *adj.* of or characterized by percussion [fr. L. *percutere* (*percussus*), to strike]

Per·cy (pˈəːrsi), Sir Henry (1364–1403), called Harry Hotspur', English nobleman. He fought against the Scots, the French and the Welsh and was killed while leading a rebellion against Henry IV

Percy, Thomas (1729–1811), Bishop of Dromore and antiquarian. His 'Reliques of Ancient English Poetry' (1765) opened up the realm of ballads and folk literature to writers of the Romantic movement

Percy, Walker (1916–) U.S. novelist. He trained as a physician and practiced medicine for a year before contracting tuberculosis. During his convalescence he read existentialist philosophers, which influenced his writing in such novels as 'The Moviegoer' (1961; National Book Award, 1962), 'The Last Gentleman' (1966) and 'Love in the Ruins' (1971). Other novels include 'Lancelot' (1977), examining religious faith, and 'The Second Coming' (1980), dealing with mental breakdown

per di·em (pərdiːəm, pərdáiəm) **1.** *adv.* daily, by the day **2.** *adj.* daily, *per diem allowance* **3.** *n.* the money allotted to someone, e.g. a salesman, for expenses incurred in connection with work [L.]

per·di·tion (pərdiʃən) *n.* damnation, eternal death [M.E. fr. O.F. *perdicion*]

per·dur·a·bil·i·ty (pərdu̇ərəbˈiliːti, pərdjuərəbˈiliːti) *n.* the quality or state of being perdurable

per·dur·a·ble (pərdu̇ərəbˈl, pərdjuərəbˈl) *adj.* (*theol.*) eternal ‖ (*rhet.*) extremely durable **per·dúr·a·bly** *adv.* [O.F. *perdurable, pardurable* fr. L.L.]

per·e·gri·nate (pˈerigrineit) *pres. part.* **per·e·gri·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **per·e·gri·nat·ed** *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to travel about on foot ‖ *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to travel through [fr. L. *peregrinari* (*pergrinatus*), to travel abroad]

per·e·gri·na·tion (perigrineiʃən) *n.* (*rhet.*) a wandering about [F. *peregrination* or fr. L. *peregrinatio* (*peregrinationis*)]

per·e·grine (pˈerigrin, pˈerigrin) *n. Falco peregrinus*, a falcon, used in falconry. It is dark with a whitish breast, and is fleet in flight [fr. L. *peregrinus*, foreign (because peregrines were caught during migration)]

pereskia (pəreskiːə) *n.* any of a genus (*Pereskia*) of cactus, fam. *Cactaceae*, a Brazilian tree yielding a

Pereyra (pereirˈə), Jonathan *Pereira* (1804–53), Eng. professor

Perelman (pˈerəlmən), S(idney) J(oseph) (1904–79) U.S. humorist, playwright and screenwriter, who used parody, hyperbole, puns and anachronistic vocabulary to humorous effect. He wrote regularly for 'The New Yorker' from 1931 and his books include 'The Road to Miltown, or, Under the Spreading Atrophy' (1957) and 'Eastwood Ha!' (1977). His most successful Broadway play was 'One Touch of Venus' (1943), written with Ogden Nash and Kurt Weill

per·emp·to·ri·ly (pərˈemptərili) *adv.* in a peremptory manner

per·emp·to·ri·ness (pərˈemptərinis) *n.* the quality of being peremptory

per·emp·to·ry (pərˈemptəri, pérəmptəri, perəmptˈouri) *adj.* imperious, curtly authoritative ‖ that cannot be denied or refused, *a peremptory command* ‖ (*law*, pərˈemptəri) final, absolute [fr. L. *peremptorius*, destructive, decisive]

per·en·ni·al (pərenˈiəl) **1.** *adj.* perpetual, long-lasting ‖ living more than two years ‖ (of a stream etc.) remaining active or lasting throughout the year **2.** *n* perennial plant (cf. ANNUAL, cf. BIENNIAL) [fr. L. *perennis*, lasting through the year or years]

Peres (perˈez), Shimon (1933–) Israeli political figure, a founder of the Labor party (1968) and prime minister (1984–). A protégé of David Ben-Gurion, he was elected to the Knesset (parliament) (1959) and held cabinet posts including that of defense minister (1974–7). He was leader of the opposition (1977–84)

Pé·rez Gal·dós (pereθgaldˈɔs), Benito (1843–1920), Spanish novelist and dramatist. His 'Episodios Nacionales' (1873–1912) is a series of 46 novels based on Spanish history. His other works include the novels 'Doña Perfecta' (1876) and 'Fortunata y Jacinta' (1886–7). His objectivity and realism, together with his subtle observation and powers of characterization, make him a major figure in Spanish literature

Pérez Jiménez (perˈeθ himénez), Marcos (1914–), Venezuelan soldier and dictator (1952–8) until his overthrow

per·fect (pˈəːrfikt) **1.** *adj.* complete or correct in every way, conforming to a standard or ideal with no omissions, errors, flaws or extraneous elements ‖ utter, absolute, *a perfect idiot* ‖ (*gram.*, of a tense) expressing the completion of an action at the time of speaking or at the time indicated ‖ (*bot.*, of a plant or its flowers) hermaphrodite ‖ (*bot.*, of fungi) producing sexual spores ‖ (*mus.*, of the intervals of fourth, fifth or octave) neither major nor minor in character, remaining unaltered in character when inverted **2.** *n* (*gram.*) the perfect tense **3.** (pərfˈekt) *v.t.* to put the finishing touches to, make as good as possible, *to perfect one's piano technique* [M.E. *parfit* fr. O.F.]

per·fec·ta (pərfˈektə) a betting method betting on horse racing, placing combined bet on both first and second places in a horse race. Cf. EXACTA

perfect binding book-binding technique using glue to replace sewing – **perfect bound** *adj.*

perfect cadence (*mus.*) a cadence consisting of a dominant chord leading to the tonic chord in root position

per·fect·i·bil·i·ty (pərfektəbˈiliːti) *n.* the quality of being perfectible

per·fect·i·ble (pərfˈektəbˈl) *adj.* capable of being perfected

perfecting machine (*Br.*) a perfecting press

perfecting press (*Am. Br.*) perfecting machine) a printing machine that prints both sides of the paper before the paper leaves the machine

per·fec·tion (pərfˈekʃən) the state of being perfect ‖ a perfecting or being perfected **to perfection** perfectly, *he mimics her to perfection* **per·fec·tion·ism** *n.* the theory of the moral perfectibility of man ‖ the desire to achieve perfection in everything one does ‖ (*philos.*) the theory that perfection is the highest good

per·fec·tive (pərfˈektiv) **1.** *adj.* (*gram.*, e.g. in Russian) of a verbal aspect which expresses a completed action or state **2.** *n* the perfective aspect ‖ a verb in this aspect

per·fec·to (pərfˈektou) *pl.* **per·fec·tos** *n.* a thick

per-fec-tor (pərfektər) *n.* a perfecting press [L.—someone who or something that perfects]

perfect participle (*gram.*) past participle

perfect pitch [illegible] a note)

per-fer-vid (pərfə́rvid) *adj.* (*rhet.*) very or excessively fervent [fr. Mod. L. *perfervidus* fr. L. *per-*, very + *fervidus*, fervid]

per-fid-i-ous [illegible] involving or guilty of perfidy [fr. L. *perfidiosus*]

per-fid-y [illegible] faithlessness | an instance of this [F. *perfidie*]

per-fo-li-ate (pərfōlɪ̆ɪt, pərfōlɪ̆eɪt) *adj.* (*bot.*, of a leaf) having the basal lobes united around the stem so that the stem appears to pierce through the leaf [fr. PER- + L. *folium*, leaf]

per-fo-rate (pə́rfəreɪt) *pres. part.* **per-fo-rat-ing** *past* and *past part.* **per-fo-rat-ed** *v.t.* to make a hole through, pierce, *a perforated eardrum* || to make a row of holes through (paper etc.) so that it can easily be pulled into parts || *v.i.* to make a perforation [fr. L. *perforare* (*perforatus*)]

per-fo-ra-tion (pə́rfəreɪʃən) *n.* a perforating or being perforated | a small hole cut or punched into something | a series of holes made in paper etc. to facilitate division || (*philately*) one of such a series of holes on a sheet of postage stamps (*philately*) one of the teeth left on a stamp after it has been torn off the sheet | (*philately*) a classification according to the number of such teeth per 20 mm [fr. L.L. *perforatio* (*perforationis*)]

per-fo-ra-tor (pə́rfəreɪtər) *n.* a machine for making perforations [fr. L. *perforare*, to perfo-

per-force (pərfɔ́rs, pə́rfours) *adv.* (*rhet.*) through necessity [M.E. fr. O.F. *parforce*, by force]

per-form (pərfɔ́rm) *v.t.* to do, fulfill, carry out, accomplish (an action, obligation etc.) | to render, execute (a stage role, play, piece of music, dance etc.), esp. before an audience *v.i.* to execute a stage role, play, piece of music etc., esp. in public, *the soloist performed poorly* | to carry out, accomplish an action, function etc., *the engine performs well in cold weather* **per-for-mance** *n.* the act of performing | an instance of this, *there will be no performance of the play tonight* | the quality or manner of performing, *to judge a car's performance* | something performed, a deed, feat etc. [M.E. fr. O.F. *parfourmer*, *perfourmer*]

per-form-a-ble [illegible] with capability

per-form-a-tive (pərfɔ́rmətɪv) *adj.* (*linguistics*) of a statement of performance, e.g., *I go*. *Cf.* CON-

per-fume (pə́rfju:m, pərfju:m) *n.* a sweet smell | a sweet-smelling liquid for personal use prepared from essential oils from flowers or aromatic chemicals and fixed, e.g. with musk [F.

per-fum-er [illegible] **per-fum-ing** [illegible] **per-fumed** [illegible] **per-fum-er** *n.* a person who or firm that makes or sells perfumes **per-fum-er-ies** [illegible] **per-fum-er-y** [illegible] place where perfumes are manufactured | the technique or business of making perfume **per-**

[illegible] funefory manner

[illegible]

per-func-to-ry (pərfʌ́ŋktəri) *adj.* behaving or performing in an offhand manner without any [illegible] this way, *a perfunctory kiss* [fr. L.L. *perfunctorius*, done carelessly or superficially]

[illegible] **per-fused** *past* and *past part.* to cover or suffuse

[illegible]

include the comic intermezzo 'La Serva Padrona' (1733), other operas, instrumental music and the 'Stabat Mater' (1736) for women's voices

per-haps [illegible] (*maybe*) 'h PER- + M.E. *hap*, chance, accident]

pe-ri (pɪərɪ) *pl.* **pe-ris** *n.* (*Pers. mythol.*) a good fairy (originally an evil one) descended from fallen angels and excluded from Paradise | a fairylike creature [fr. Pers. *pārī* or *perī*]

peri- (pərɪ) *prefix* around, surrounding || near [Gk prep. and adv.]

Per-i-an-der (perɪændər) (*d.* 585 B.C.), Greek statesman, tyrant of Corinth (625–585 B.C.), one of the Seven Sages of Greece. Corinth reached a peak of prosperity and culture under [illegible]

per-i-anth (perɪænθ) *n.* (*bot.*) the envelope of external floral whorls including calyx and corolla, esp. when these are not easily distinguished | a cover or ring of cells surrounding the archegonium of certain bryophytes [fr. Mod. L. *perianthum* fr. Gk *peri-*, around + *anthos*, flower]

per-i-ap-sis, pl -ses, -sides (periæpsɪs) *n.* (*astron.*) point in a celestial orbit nearest the center of the attraction (*Cf.* HIGHER APSIS, LOWER [illegible])

per-i-apt [illegible] charm [F. *periapte* fr. Gk]

per-i-car-di-ac (perɪkɑ́rdɪæk) *adj.* pericardial

per-i-car-di-al (perɪkɑ́rdɪəl) *adj.* of or pertaining to the pericardium

per-i-car-di-um (perɪkɑ́rdɪəm) *pl.* **per-i-car-di-a** (perɪkɑ́rdɪə) *n.* the conical membranous sac enveloping the heart in vertebrates || the cavity [illegible] the heart in vertebrates [fr. Gk *perikardion* fr. *peri-*, around + *kardia*, the heart]

per-i-carp (perɪkɑrp) *n.* (*bot.*) the ripened walls of a plant ovary (FRUIT) that may be more or less homogeneous or consist of up to three layers (ENDOCARP, MESOCARP, EPICARP) [fr. Mod. L. *pericarpium*, fr. Gk *perikarpion*, pod, husk fr. *peri-*, around + *karpos*, fruit]

per-i-chon-dri-um (perɪkɒ́ndrɪəm) *pl.* **per-i-chon-dri-a** (perɪkɒ́ndrɪə) *n.* the layer of fibrous connective tissue covering the surface of cartilage except at joints [fr. PERI- + Gk *chondros*, cartilage]

per-i-clase (perɪkleɪs) *n.* oxide of magnesium, MgO, found commonly in metamorphosed magnesian limestones [fr. Mod. L. *periclasia* fr. Gk *peri-*, very + *klasis*, breaking (from its perfect [illegible])

Per-i-clean [illegible] of Pericles or his time

Per-i-cles [illegible] (495?–429 B.C.) Athenian statesman, leader of the democratic party and [illegible] (461–429 B.C.). He [illegible] for his oratory, his strong, reserved character and his successful policies. He strengthened the Athenian maritime empire, lavishly patronized the arts, notably music and the drama, adorned [illegible]. He foresaw and provoked the Peloponnesian War, having previously fortified Piraeus and recon- [illegible]. His [illegible] most brilliant age of Greek history, 'Periclean Athens' standing for one of the highest achiev-

per-i-cra-ni-um (perɪkreɪnɪəm) *pl.* **per-i-cra-ni-a** (perɪkreɪnɪə) *n.* the membrane externally surrounding the bony or cartilaginous cranium of a vertebrate [M.L. or Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *peri-*, around + *kranion*, cranium]

per-i-cy-cle [illegible] the endodermis from the stele in stems and roots of higher plants and associated with the development of cambium [fr. Gk *perikuklos* fr. *peri-*, around + *kuklos*, circle]

per-i-cyn-thi-on (perɪsɪnθɪən) *n.* point in a lunar orbit nearest the moon, *also* perilune (*Cf.*

[illegible] layer developing in the epidermis of many roots, stems and other plant organs that in maturity consists of an initiating layer (phellogen), an inner parenchyma (phelloderm) and an external cork layer (phellem) (*anat.*) the outer [illegible] L. *peridermis* fr. Gk *peri-*, around + *derma*

per-id-i-um (pərɪdɪəm) *pl.* **per-id-i-a** (pərɪdɪə) [illegible]

[illegible] sherp, [illegible] ju, *cube* [illegible] *fern*, *corsage*

n., *redden* Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

lopes the sporophore of many fungi [Gk. *pēridion*, small wallet]

per-i-dot (perɪdɒt) *n.* olivine [F. *péridot*]

per-i-ge-al (perɪdʒɪ:əl) *adj.* perigean

per-i-ge-an (perɪdʒɪ:ən) *adj.* of or pertaining to the perigee

per-i-gee (perɪdʒɪ:) *n.* (*astron.*) the point in the orbit of the moon or another satellite of the earth when it is nearest to the earth (*cf.* APOGEE) [F. *perigee* fr. L.L. fr. Gk *peri-*, around + *gē*, the earth]

pe-rig-y-nous (pərɪdʒɪnəs) *adj.* (*bot.*, of flowers) having the sepals, petals and stamens on the rim of the receptacle containing the pistil || (*bot.*, of sepals, petals or stamens) borne on this rim [fr. Mod. L. *perigynus* fr. Gk. *peri-*, around + *gunē*, woman (used for the pistil)]

per-i-he-li-on (perɪhɪ:lɪən, perɪhɪ:ljə) *pl.* **per-i-he-li-a** (perɪhɪ:lɪə, perɪhɪ:ljə) *n.* (*astron.*) the point of a comet's or planet's orbit when it is nearest to the sun (*cf.* APHELION) [fr. Mod. L. *perihelium* fr. Gk *peri-*, around + *hēlios*, sun]

per-il (pérəl) *n.* risk of serious injury, destruction, disaster, etc. | the state of being exposed to such risk **at** (or **to**) **one's peril** taking the risk and assuming the responsibility for the ill effects that are likely to result from it **in peril of** (*rhet.*) in danger of losing, *in peril of one's life* [F. *péril*]

per-il-ous (perələs) *adj.* involving or exposing one to peril [A.E. *perillous*]

perilune PERICYNTHION

Per-im (perɪm) an island (area 5 sq. miles, pop. 300) in the Strait of Bab El Mandeb. It is a dependency of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

pe-rim-e-ter (pərɪmɪtər) *n.* the line bounding a closed plane figure or an area on the ground || the length of this line || an optical instrument for testing a person's field of vision **per-i-met-ric** (perɪmetrɪk) *adj.* [fr. L. *perimetros* fr. Gk fr. *peri-*, around + *metron*, a measure]

per-i-ne-al (perɪnɪəl) *adj.* pertaining to or situated in the perineum

per-i-ne-um (perɪnɪəm) *n.* the region around the opening of the rectum and bladder [L.L. fr. Gk]

per-i-nu-clear (perɪnu:klɪər) *adj.* (*biol.*) around a cell nucleus

pe-ri-od (pɪərɪəd) **1.** *n.* a portion of time forming a division in a development, life, chronology, timetable, etc., *the Elizabethan period of English history*, *Picasso's blue period*, *the school day is divided into 7 periods* | (*phys.*) the interval of time required for the completion of a single complete cycle of some periodic or cyclical phenomenon (e.g. the period of a planetary orbit or the period of a simple harmonic vibration), being equal to the reciprocal of the frequency (*cf.* WAVELENGTH, *cf.* WAVE NUMBER) | (*chem.*) one of the divisions of the periodic table consisting of a sequence of elements of increasing atomic number beginning with an alkali metal and ending with an inert gas || (*gram.*) a complete, esp. a complex, sentence || a pause marking the completion of a sentence || the symbol (.) denoting this pause, or following an abbreviation, or marking a decimal || a single menstruation (*imus*) | a group of (usually) eight or 16 measures divided into two phrases and ending with a cadence, generally forming a statement within a larger composition || (*geol.*) a division of geological time, part of an era || (*pl.*) rhetorical language **2.** *adj.* having the characteristics of a particular historical period, *period furniture* [F. *période* fr. L. fr. Gk fr. *peri-*, [illegible] way]

per-i-od-ic [illegible] *adj.* occurring again and again, at constant intervals | recurring intermittently | characterized by regularly recurring stages or processes, *the periodic motion of the planets* (*gram.*, of a sentence) in which the grammatical form and the meaning are not [illegible] reached **per-i-od-i-cal** **1.** *adj.* periodic (of a magazine etc.) published at regular intervals | characteristic of or pertaining to such publications **2.** *n.* a periodical publication [F. *périodique* fr. L. fr. Gk]

per-i-od-ic-i-ty [illegible] **per-i-o-dic-i-ties** *n.* the quality or fact of recurring at [illegible] frequency (*chem.*) the position of an element in the periodic table [F.]

periodic law a statement in chemistry: the chemical and physical properties of elements depend upon the structure of the atom and vary

with the atomic number in a systematic and roughly periodic way (*PERIODIC TABLE)

periodic table (*chem.*) a tabular arrangement of the elements based upon atomic number and emphasizing the periodic recurrence of properties. The modern periodic table in long-period form contains horizontally a very short period of two elements, two short periods of eight elements each, two long periods of 18 elements each, a very long period of 32 elements, and an incomplete period. Vertically there are 16 columns (excluding the lanthanide series and incomplete actinide series) comprising eight groups divided into two subgroups each. Elements to the left and in the center are metals, those to the right nonmetals. Metallic properties are most pronounced for elements in the lower left-hand corner, and nonmetallic properties most pronounced for elements in the upper right-hand corner. Transition from metallic to nonmetallic properties is usually gradual and continuous from left to right. The structure of the periodic table and the periodic law follow directly from the quantized structure of the atom

per·i·os·te·al (periːɔ́stiːəl) *adj.* of the periosteum ‖ situated around a bone

per·i·os·te·um (periːɔ́stiːəm) *pl.* **per·i·os·te·a** (periːɔ́stiːə) *n.* a fibrous membrane of connective tissue which closely surrounds all bones except at the joints [Mod. L. fr. Gk *peri*, around + *osteon*, bone]

per·i·o·tic (periːóutik) **1.** *adj.* of or designating the inner ear or the bony structure that surrounds it **2.** *n.* this bony structure [fr. PERI- + Gk *otikos* fr. *ous* (*ōtos*), ear]

per·i·pa·tet·ic (perəpətétik) *adj.* moving about from place to place **Per·i·pa·tet·ic** **1.** *adj.* Aristotelian **2.** *n.* a follower of Aristotle, an Aristotelian (from Aristotle's habit of conversing with pupils while they walked in the Lyceum) **per·i·pa·tét·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [F. *péripatétique* fr. L. fr. Gk fr. *peri*, around + *patein*, to walk]

per·i·pe·tei·a, per·i·pe·ti·a (perəpitáiə) *n.* a sudden change or reversal of fortune in tragedy or real life [Gk *peripeteia* fr. *peri*, around + *piptein*, to fall]

pe·riph·er·al (pərífərəl) *adj.* of, concerning or constituting a periphery ‖ lying on a periphery ‖ (*computer*) of electronic or mechanical devices not part of the basic processor, e.g., card readers, printers, terminals, etc. ‖ (*anat.*) of those nerves which run outward from the brain and spinal cord to the tissues [fr. Gk *periphēres*, moving around]

pe·riph·er·y (pərífəriː) *pl.* **pe·riph·er·ies** *n.* the line bounding a figure, esp. a rounded one ‖ the outermost part of something thought of as ringed or circled, *the periphery of consciousness* ‖ the boundary or outer surface of a space or body ‖ (*anat.*) the areas in which the nerves terminate [fr. L.L. *peripheria* fr. Gk fr. *peri*, around + *pherein*, to carry]

per·i·phon·ic (periːfɔ́nik) *adj.* (*acoustics*) of a speaker system with several speakers placed facing various directions

pe·riph·ra·sis (pərífrəsis) *pl.* **pe·riph·ra·ses** (pərífrəsiːz) *n.* circumlocution or an instance of this [L. fr. Gk fr. *peri*, around + *phrazein*, to declare]

per·i·phras·tic (periːfrǽstik) *adj.* expressed in a roundabout fashion ‖ (*gram.*) formed by the use of auxiliary verbs etc. instead of by inflection, e.g. 'it does do' for 'it does' **per·i·phrás·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *periphrastikos*]

per·i·scope (périskoup) *n.* a tubular optical device used in submarines etc. and in scientific observation, by which light received by an oblique mirror or prism at one end of the tube is reflected by another at the other end. An observer can thus see without being exposed, or see around an obstacle **per·i·scop·ic** (periskɔ́pik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *peri*, around + *skopos*, observer]

per·ish (périʃ) *v.i.* to suffer utter ruin or destruction, or die a violent death, *the whole family perished in the fire* ‖ to suffer spiritual death **perish the thought!** don't even consider the possibility of such a thing! **pér·ish·a·ble** *adj.* liable to decay or deterioration, *perishable food*, **pér·ish·a·bles** *pl. n.* perishable goods **pér·ish·ing** *adj.* (of cold, pain etc.) extreme ‖ (*pop.*) damned, blasted, *a perishing nuisance* [ME fr. O.F. *perir* (*per-*)]

per·is·so·dac·tyl (pərisoudǽktəl) **1.** *adj.* having an odd number of toes, or toes placed evenly in relation to the axis of the foot ‖ of or belonging to *Perissodactyla*, an order of ungulate mammals having such toes, e.g. the horse, rhinoceros **2.** *n.* a mammal of this order [fr. Mod. L. *perissodactylus* fr. Gk *perissos*, uneven + *daktulos*, finger, digit]

per·i·stal·sis (periːstɔ́lsis, periːstǽlsis) *pl.* **per·i·stal·ses** (periːstɔ́lsiːz, periːstǽlsiːz) *n.* a series of muscular contractions of a hollow structure, esp. of the alimentary canal, which force the contents along ‖ one of these contractions [Mod. L. fr. Gk]

per·i·stal·tic (periːstɔ́ltik, periːstǽltik) *adj.* of, relating to or characterized by peristalsis [fr. Gk *peristaltikos* fr. *peristellein*, to send around]

per·i·stome (périːstoum) *n.* (*bot.*) the fringe of teeth surrounding the opening of a moss capsule ‖ (*zool.*) the area around the mouth in certain invertebrates [fr. Mod. L. *peristomas* fr. Gk *peri*, around + *stoma*, mouth]

per·i·style (périːstail) *n.* a row of columns enclosing a courtyard or building, esp. supporting the roof ‖ the space so surrounded [F. *péristyle* fr. L. fr. Gk fr. *peri*, around + *stulos*, pillar]

per·i·the·ci·um (periːθíːsiːəm) *pl.* **per·i·the·ci·a** (periːθíːsiːə) *n.* (*bot.*) a flask-shaped case enclosing the fruiting body in certain fungi [Mod. L. fr. Gk *peri*, around + *thēke*, box]

per·i·to·ne·al, per·i·to·nae·al (periːtəníːəl) *adj.* of the peritoneum

per·i·to·ne·um, per·i·to·nae·um (periːtəníːəm) *pl.* **per·i·to·ne·a, per·i·to·nae·a** (periːtəníːə) *n.* (*anat.*) the membrane lining the abdominal viscera and the interior of the abdominal wall [L. fr. Gk fr. *peri*, around + *teinein*, to stretch]

per·i·to·ni·tis (periːtənáitis) *n.* inflammation of the peritoneum caused by the spreading of infection from a diseased or ruptured visceral body [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *peritonos*, stretched over]

pe·ri·tus, pl -ti (péritəs) *n.* **1.** Vatican Council adviser. **2.** a theological adviser

per·i·wig (periwig) *n.* (esp. *hist.*) a wig [earlier *perwyke* fr. F. *perruque*]

per·i·win·kle (périwiŋk'l) *n.* any member of *Littorina*, fam. *Littorinidae*, a genus of edible sea snails found on shore or in shallow water [O.E. *pinewinclan* pl.]

periwinkle *n.* a member of *Vinca*, fam. *Apocynaceae*, a genus of European, North American and W. Asian often creeping, perennial, evergreen plants with glossy leaves and blue or white flowers, esp. *V. major* and *V. minor* [O.E. *peruince* fr. L.]

per·jure (pə́ːrdʒər) *pres. part.* **per·jur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **per·jured** *v. refl.* to make (oneself) guilty of perjury [O.F. *parjurer*]

per·jur·er (pə́ːrdʒərər) *n.* a person guilty of perjury [A.F. *parjurour, perjurour*]

per·ju·ry (pə́ːrdʒəriː) *pl.* **per·ju·ries** *n.* (*law*) the crime of swearing on oath that something is true which one knows is false, or of telling a lie when under oath to tell the truth ‖ failure to do what one has sworn on oath to do [A.F. *perjurie*]

perk (pəːrk) *v.t.* (with 'up') to restore good spirits or courage to, *a drink will perk him up* ‖ (with 'up') to make bright or gay in appearance, *to perk up a coat with a red scarf* ‖ *v.i.* (with 'up') to recover one's health, energy or good spirits after sickness, depression etc. [etym. doubtful]

perk *v.i.* (*pop.*, of coffee) to percolate

Perkins (pə́ːrkənz), Frances (1882–1965) U.S. secretary of labor, the first woman cabinet member. Serving (1933–45) in the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, she greatly strengthened the Labor Department, esp. in the bureaus of Labor Statistics, Women and Children as well as championing such reforms as social security, federal public works and relief and legislation for minimum wages and maximum hours and abolition of child labor

perk·man (pə́ːrkmæn) *n.* an official or businessman who receives perquisites, esp. one in the form of perquisites of his job; coined by President Jimmy Carter in 1977

perk·y (pə́ːrkiː) *comp* **perk·i·er** *superl.* **perk·i·est** *adj* lively and cheerful ‖ cocky [PERK]

perks (pəːrks) *pl n* (*Br., pop.*) perquisites

Per·lis (pə́ːrlis) a state (area 316 sq. miles, pop. 147,726) of Malaysia in N.W. Malaya. Capital: Kangar. Part of Kedah until 1842, it was ruled by [illegible] after which it succeeded to Britain. It joined the Federation of Malaya (1948)

per·lite (pə́ːrlait) *n.* an acid, glassy, volcanic rock marked with concentric cracks separating small globular portions formed by tension during cooling **per·lit·ic** (pərlitik) *adj.* [F. fr. *perle*, [illegible]]

Perm (pɛrm) (called Molotov 1940–57) a river port and industrial center (pop. 1,028,000) of the western R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., on the Kama. metallurgy, mechanical engineering, oil refining. University (1916)

per·on (pérɔn) *n.* (*esp. Br.*) a permanent wave

per·mal·loy (pə́rmælɔi) *n.* any iron-nickel alloy of high magnetic permeability, giving little loss of energy by hysteresis [trademark *Permalloy* fr. PERMEABLE + ALLOY]

per·ma·nence (pə́ːrmənəns) *n.* the quality or state of being permanent **pér·ma·nen·cy** *pl* **per·ma·nen·cies** *n.* permanence ‖ someone or something that is permanent ‖ a permanent position [fr. M.L. *permanentia*]

per·ma·nent (pə́ːrmənənt) **1.** *adj.* continuing and enduring without change **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a permanent wave [fr. L. *permanens* (*permanentis*) fr. *permanere*, to remain to the end]

permanent magnet a magnet, usually of cobalt steel or nickel steel, which retains its magnetism to for a long time

permanent magnetism magnetism retained by a substance in the absence of any external magnetic field

permanent memory (*computer*) data that are retained when power is cut off

permanent press (*durable press*) chemical and steaming process for treating fabric to retain creases. *also* durable press

permanent wave a wave set in hair by chemicals and sometimes heat, and lasting a long time

permanent way (*Br.*) a railroad track designed to carry a train service for many years

per·man·ga·nate (pərmǽŋgənèit) *n.* a salt of permanganic acid, esp. potassium permanganate

per·man·gan·ic acid (pəːrmæŋgǽnik) $HMnO_4$, a strong acid known only in solution and by its salts (permanganates)

per·me·a·bil·i·ty (pəːrmiːəbíliːtiː) *n.* the quality or state of being permeable (*MAGNETIC PERMEABILITY)

per·me·a·ble (pə́ːrmiːəb'l) *adj.* able to be permeated [fr. L. *permeabilis*]

per·me·ance (pə́ːrmiːəns) *n.* a permeating or being permeated ‖ the quality of being permeable

per·me·ase (pə́ːrmiːeis) *n.* (*biochem.*) **1.** bacterial system that facilitates transportation of soluble substances in the cell. **2.** an enzyme in a cell membrane that concentrates lactose

per·me·ate (pə́ːrmiːeit) *pres. part.* **per·me·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **per·me·at·ed** *v.t.* to penetrate wholly, pervade, soak through, *a smell of baking permeated the house* ‖ *v.i.* to diffuse or spread through something **per·me·á·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *permeare* (*permeatus*), to pass through]

per men·sem (pəːrménsəm) *adv.* by the month [L.]

Per·mi·an (pə́ːrmiːən) *adj.* of the latest period or system of the Paleozoic era, characterized by the decline of amphibians and development of reptiles, by extensive glaciation, and by red sandstone and shales (*GEOLOGICAL TIME) **the Permian** the Permian period or system or rocks [after *Perm*, former Russian province in the Urals]

per·mis·si·bil·i·ty (pərmisəbíliːtiː) *n.* the quality or state of being permissible

per·mis·si·ble (pərmísəb'l) *adj.* that may be permitted **per·mis·si·bly** *adv.* [O.F.]

per·mis·sion (pərmíʃən) *n.* freedom, power, privilege etc. which one person or authority grants to another, *he has her permission to park in the drive* ‖ a permitting, or being permitted [fr. L. *permissio* (*permissionis*)]

per·mis·sive (pərmísiv) *adj.* permitting, tolerating ‖ morally tolerant in a high degree [O.F. *permissif, permissive*]

per·mis·siv·ist or **per·mis·sion·ist** (pərmísivist) *n.* one who believes in policy of indulgence of behavior not generally acceptable

per·mit **1.** (pərmít) *v. pres. part.* **per·mit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **per·mit·ted** *v.t.* to give voluntarily or officially, to concede or accord in some right, opportunity, power etc., *he permitted them to stay away from school* ‖ to accept or [illegible] *how can we permit such insolence?* ‖ to make possible, *the addition of a window permits better air circulation* ‖ *v.i.* to provide opportunity, *drop in when time permits* ‖ (with 'of') to admit of, *there were too many present to permit of any intimacy* **2.** (pə́rmit, pərmít) *n.* a written license issued by an au-

thority [fr. L. *permittere*, to let go, surrender, [illegible]]

per·mit·tiv·i·ty [illegible] stant; the ratio of the induced polarity in a dielectric substance to the electric force produc- [illegible]

per·mu·ta·tion (pə:rmju:teiʃən) *n.* (*math.*) any of the different arrangements in linear order that can be made of a given set of objects (COMBINATION) (*math.*) the act or process of making such variations; a change or the process of changing [O.F. *permutacion*]

per·mute (pərmju:t) *pres. part.* **per·mut·ing** *past* and *past part.* **per·mut·ed** *v.t.* to change the order of (esp. things in a series) [fr. L. *per-* [illegible]

per·n [illegible] (*Mod. L.*) [illegible] (*Gk. perone*) a fibula or brooch

Per·nam·bu·co (pə:rnəmbu·kou) *RECIFE

per·ni·cious (pərniʃəs) *adj.* destructive, extremely injurious, or deadly, *a pernicious pest* [fr. F. *pernicieux* fr. L.]

pernicious anemia, *Br.* **pernicious anaemia** a severe type of anemia characterized by the presence of large red blood cells. It is treated by the administration of vitamin B_{12} and liver extract

per·nick·e·ty (pərnikiti:) *adj.* (esp. *Br.*) persnickety [origin unknown]

Peron [illegible] (1961) of the exiled Juan Peron. When Peron returned to Argentina and became president (1973) Isabel served as his vice-president and on his death she succeeded to the presidency. Unable to cope with severe economic problems and rising political violence, she was deposed in a military coup and placed under house arrest. Upon her release (1981) she went into exile in Spain

Pe·ron (perɔn, parɔun), Juan Domingo (1895–1974), Argentine general and statesman, nationalist dictator of Argentina (1946–55). With his wife Eva (1919–52), he did much to modernize Argentina and won the support of the trade unions, but instituted a police state. He was exiled by the army (1955) and settled in Spain, returning to Argentina (1973) for a short second tenure as president. He died after 9 months of a term marked by factionalism and violence and was succeeded by his third wife, Isabel, who was deposed by a military junta in 1976

per·o·ne·al (perəni:əl) *adj.* of or relating to the fibula [fr. Mod. L. *peronaeus* n., muscle connected with the fibula, fr. Gk. *perone*, fibula]

per·o·rate (perəreit) *pres. part.* **per·o·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **per·o·rat·ed** *v.i.* to make or deliver a peroration [fr. L. *perorare* (*peroratus*)]

per·o·ra·tion (perəreiʃən) *n.* a protracted tedious speech, often pompously delivered; the concluding portion of a speech, rhetorical composition etc. [fr. L. *peroratio* (*perorationis*), a summing up]

per·ox·ide (pərɔksaid) **1.** *n.* an oxide which yields hydrogen peroxide when combined with an acid; an oxide containing a high proportion of oxygen; hydrogen peroxide **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **per·ox·id·ing** *past* and *past part.* **per·ox·id·ed** to bleach (the hair) with hydrogen peroxide

per·ox·y·a·cet·yl nitrate (pərɔksiəsetəl) *chem.* toxic element in smog, created by action of sunlight on hydrocarbon exhausts from auto- [illegible]

per·pend (pərpend) *v.t.* and *i.* (*rhet.*) to ponder

per·pend (perpond) *n.* a large stone extending through a wall from one side to another, to bind [illegible]

per·pen·dic·u·lar (pə:rpəndikjulər) **1.** *adj.* (of a line, plane or surface) forming an angle of 90° [illegible]

[illegible] **per·pe·tra·tion, per·pe·tra·tor** [illegible] [fr. L. *perpetrare* (*perpetratus*)]

per·pet·u·al (pərpetʃu:əl) **1.** *adj.* eternal, everlasting, *perpetual damnation*; constant, continual, *he's in a perpetual bad temper*; (*bot.*) flowering throughout the season **2.** *n.* a hybrid perpetual rose [F. *perpetuel*]

perpetual annuity an annuity under which payments cease only when the principal is repaid

perpetual calendar a table of calendar dates by which one can determine the day of the week of a given date within a wide range of years; a mechanical calendar which can be set for any date within a period of several years

perpetual motion the motion of a hypothetical (but impossible) machine which would go on working forever without receiving energy from an outside source

per·pet·u·ate (pərpetʃu:eit) *pres. part.* **per·pet·u·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **per·pet·u·at·ed** *v.t.* to make perpetual; to cause to continue; to save from oblivion, *a bronze plaque perpetuates his memory* **per·pet·u·a·tion, per·pét·u·a·tor** *ns* [fr. L. *perpetuare* (*perpetuatus*)]

per·pe·tu·i·ty (pə:rpitju:iti:, pə:rpitu:iti:) *pl.* **per·pe·tu·i·ties** *n.* eternity; the quality or state of being inalienable forever or for a period beyond certain limits; (*law*) such an estate; a perpetual annuity **in perpetuity** forever [M.E. *perpetuite* fr. F.]

per·phen·a·zine (C$_{21}$H$_{26}$ClN$_3$OS) (pərfenəzi:n) *n.* (*pharm.*) tranquilizer, antinauseant, and antiemetic; marketed as Trilafon

Per·pi·gnan (perpinjä) the chief town (pop. 106,426) of Pyrenées-Orientales, France, and historic capital of Roussillon, 15 miles from Spain, an agricultural market. Cathedral (14th–15th cc.), fortress, and castle (14th–15th

per·plex (pərpleks) *v.t.* to make (someone) uncertain about the nature of, or the reason for or answer to, something difficult to understand; to complicate (a situation etc.) [fr. obs. *perplex* adj. fr. L. *perplexus*, involved]

per·plex·i·ty (pərpleksiti:) *pl.* **per·plex·i·ties** *n.* the quality or state of being perplexed; something which perplexes [fr. L.L. *perplexitas*]

per·qui·site (pə:rkwizit) *n.* an extra profit or item received over and above one's agreed wage (a tip, gratuity) [fr. L. *perquisitum* fr. *perquirere* (*perquisitus*), to seek carefully for]

Per·rault (perou), Charles (1628–1703), French author. His 'Contes de ma mere l'oye' (1697) included some of the most famous of all fairy tales (Tom Thumb, Cinderella, Little Red Ridinghood)

Per·ret (pere1), Auguste (1874–1954), French architect born in Belgium. He innovated the architectural use of reinforced concrete (1902–3), and successfully coordinated its use in a neoclassical style

Per·ry (peri:), Matthew Calbraith (1794–1858), American naval officer. He led a naval expedition which forced the opening of Japan to Western trade (1854)

Perry, Oliver Hazard (1785–1819), U.S. naval officer. As commander of the flagship 'Niagara' during the War of 1812, he defeated the British at the Battle of Lake Erie

per·ry (peri:) *pl.* **per·ries** *n.* (esp. *Br.*) a drink made from fermented pear juice [M.E. *pereye* fr. O.F.]

Perse, Saint-John *SAINT-JOHN PERSE

per se (pə:sei) *adv.* intrinsically, considered independently of other things [L., by itself]

per·se·cute [illegible] **per·se·cut·ing** *past* and *past part.* **per·se·cut·ed** *v.t.* to cause to suffer, esp. for religious or political reasons; to vex, harass [F. *persecuter* fr. L. *perse-* [illegible]

per·se·cu·tion (pə:rsikju:ʃən) *n.* a persecuting or being persecuted [M.E. *persecucion* fr. O.F. fr. L.]

persecution complex persecution mania

persecution mania a delusion that one is being [illegible]

per·se·cu·tor (pə:rsikju:tər) *n.* someone who persecutes [A.F. *persecutour* fr. L.]

[illegible] daughter of Zeus and Demeter. She was kidnapped by Pluto and made queen of the underworld, but was allowed to return to the earth every spring and summer

Per·seid [illegible] the Achaemenid kings of Persia, sacked (331 B.C.) by Alexander III. Fine bas-reliefs cover the remaining palace walls

Per·se·us (pə:rsi:əs, pə:rsju:s) (*Gk. mythol.*) son of Zeus and Danae. He cut off the head of Medusa, rescued and married Andromeda and founded Mycenae; (*astron.*) a constellation of the northern hemisphere between Taurus and Cassiopeia

Perseus (c. 212–166 B.C.), last king of Macedon (179–168 B.C.), son of Philip V. He was attacked by the Romans (171 B.C.), overthrown (168 B.C.) and died a prisoner in Rome

per·se·ver·ance (pə:rsiviərəns) *n.* the quality of being persistent and persevering; the act of persevering; (*theol.*) a continuing in a state of grace leading to a state of glory [F.]

per·se·vere (pə:rsiviər) *pres. part.* **per·se·ver·ing** *past* and *past part.* **per·se·vered** *v.i.* to try hard and continuously in spite of obstacles and difficulties [F. *perseverer* fr. L.]

Per·shing (pə:rʃiŋ), John Joseph (1860–1948), American general. He was commander in chief (1917–18) of the U.S. forces in France in the 1st world war, and was U.S. chief of staff (1921–4)

Per·shing (pə:rʃiŋ) *n.* army surface-to-surface guided missile (XMGM-31A) utilizing a solid propellant, with a range of 400 nautical miles, and nuclear capability; developed in 1967 and manufactured by Martin Marietta

Per·sia (pə:rʒə, pə:rʃə) the ancient, and (since 1949) the official alternative name of Iran. (For geography *IRAN). HISTORY. The Iranian plateau saw the growth of an early civilization at Elam (c. 4000 B.C.). The Persians, an Aryan people, settled in S. Persia (2nd millennium B.C.), while the Medes, also an Aryan people, settled N.W. Persia (1st millennium B.C.), coming into conflict with the Assyrians (9th c. B.C.). The Medes established a strong kingdom (7th c. B.C.) and conquered Assyria (c. 616–606 B.C.), but were themselves conquered by the Persians (mid-6th c. B.C.) under Cyrus II. His successors, the Achaemenids, built up a vast empire extending from Egypt to the Punjab and from the Dardanelles to Samarkand. The empire, founded on Zoroastrianism, was remarkable for its efficient organization, based on that of the Assyrians, and for its art, influenced by Egypt and Babylonia. The empire was weakened by the dynastic disputes of Cambyses II and Darius I, and by the Greek victories over Darius I and Xerxes I during the Persian Wars (499–449 B.C.). It fell (331 B.C.) to Alexander the Great at Arbela, and power passed to the Seleucids. Parthia broke away (mid-3rd c. B.C.) and formed an empire which rivaled Rome and which in turn was replaced by the Sassanids (c. 226–c. 641 A.D.), under whom the arts again developed. The Arabs took Ctesiphon, the capital (c. 641), and brought Islam to the whole country. Persia prospered under the Umayyad and Abbasid caliphates. Under the latter, the Seljuk Turks gained control, and poetry, philosophy, mathematics and astronomy flourished (10th–13th cc.). Genghis Khan incorporated Persia in the Mongol domains (1220), and a period of anarchy and destruction ensued until the Safavids gained power (1502–1736). This dynasty was at its height under Abbas I, in whose reign (1587–1629) Persian territory was extended and the Portuguese driven from the bases they had established on the Persian Gulf. Ottoman, Russian and Afghan raids were put down (early 18th c.) by Nadir Shah, who ruled despotically (1736–47). A period of civil war was ended (1794) by the Kajar dynasty (1794–1925), under whom Persia was drawn into European power politics, forming treaties with France (1807) and Britain (1814), and ceding most of her territory in the Caucasus to Russia (1828). Britain and Russia guaranteed Persian independence (1834), but Britain forced Persia to withdraw from Afghanistan (1857). The discovery of oil (1901) increased Western financial interest in Persia. A liberal constitution was introduced (1905) and Russia and Britain agreed to divide Persia into two zones of influence (1907). An army officer, Reza Khan, staged a coup d'etat (1921), established a dictatorship, and assumed the title of Reza Shah Pahlavi (1925). Under his rule, Persia was rapidly modernized. The name of the country was changed (1935) to Iran

Persian (pə:rʒən, pə:rʃən) **1.** *adj.* of ancient Persia or modern Iran, its people, language etc. **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Persia or Iran;

the Iranian language of Iran [M.E. *Persien* fr F.]

Persian blinds persiennes

Persian cat a domestic cat of a breed having long, silky fur, stocky build and a round head

Persian Gulf an arm (area 77,000 sq. miles) of the Arabian Sea between Iran and Arabia: tideland oil wells, pearl fisheries

Persian lamb the skin of a Karakul lamb, with tight curly hair, used for coats etc. (cf. BROAD TAIL, cf. ASTRAKHAN)

Persian Wars the struggle (499–449 B.C.) between the Greeks and the Persian Empire. Following the revolt of the Greeks of Ionia (499–494 B.C.), Darius I invaded Greece and was defeated at Marathon (490 B.C.). Xerxes I continued the campaigns, was victorious at Thermopylae (480 B.C.) and took Athens. But the Persian fleet was destroyed at Salamis (480 B.C.) and the army defeated at Plataea (479 B.C.), driving the Persians from the Aegean

per·si·ennes (pə:rzi:énz) *pl. n.* outside window blinds with adjustable slats, similar to Venetian blinds [F. fr. *persien* adj., Persian]

per·si·flage (pə́:rsiflaʒ) *n.* light-hearted and bantering speech, writing etc. [F.]

per·sim·mon (pərsímən) *n.* a member of *Diospyros*, fam. *Ebenaceae*, a genus of trees growing in hardwood forests and also cultivated, esp. *D. virginiana* of the southern and eastern U.S.A. and *D. kaki*, the Japanese persimmon. The ripe fruit, a large berry, is reddish orange and succulent ‖ the fruit of one of these trees [fr. Algonquian]

per·sist (pərsist) *v.i.* to continue, esp. in spite of opposition or difficulties, *he persists in doing what he shouldn't* ‖ to continue to exist, *the tradition has persisted to this day* [fr. L. *persistere*, to remain]

per·sist·ence (pərsístəns) *n.* the quality or state of being persistent ‖ the act of persisting [F. *persistance*]

per·sist·en·cy (pərsístənsi:) *n.* persistence [fr. L. *persistens*]

per·sist·ent (pərsístənt) *adj.* continuing in spite of opposition ‖ enduring, lasting or recurrent, *a persistent cough* ‖ (*bot.*, of a leaf) not falling although withered ‖ (*zool.*, of horns, hair etc.) permanent, not disappearing or falling off ‖ (*chem.*, of toxic chemicals) nondegradable or slowly degradable ‖ (*med.*, of a disorder) not readily cured [fr. L. *persistens* (*persistentis*)]

per·sis·tron (pə:rsistrən) *n.* (*electr.*) display panel utilizing solid-state electroluminescent amplification

Per·si·us (pə́:rsi:əs), Aulus Persius Flaccus (34–62), Roman poet and author of six satires extolling Stoic morality in private life

per·snick·et·y (pərsníkiti:) *adj.* fastidious, finicky, fussy ‖ complex, requiring careful, precise handling [alt. of PERNICKETY]

per·son (pə́:rs'n) *n.* a man, woman or child, regarded as having a distinct individuality or personality, or as distinguished from an animal or thing ‖ someone regarded patronizingly, *there's a strange person to see you* ‖ the body of a human being, *attacks on the person of the president* ‖ an individual's self or being ‖ (*gram.*) one of the three referents for pronouns and the corresponding verb forms in many languages (*FIRST PERSON, *SECOND PERSON, *THIRD PERSON) ‖ (*theol.*) one of the modes of being of the trinitarian Godhead ‖ (*law*) a human being or a collection of human beings considered as having rights and duties ‖ (*zool.*) a single zooid in a colony **in person** being physically present, *apply in person* [O.F. *persone*, Mod. F. *personne*, a part in a drama]

per·so·na (pərsóunə) *n.* (*in Jung's psychology*) the personality assumed by an individual in adaptation to the outside world [L. actor's mask, character acted]

per·son·a·ble (pə́:rs'nəb'l) *adj.* (*old-fash.*, of people) good-looking

per·son·age (pə́:rs'nidʒ) *n.* a person of eminence or importance ‖ a character in a play or novel [O.F.]

per·son·al (pə́:rs'n'l) **1.** *adj.* belonging or particular to one person, private, *personal belongings* ‖ done by oneself, in person, *a personal intervention* ‖ of or concerning the body, *personal cleanliness* ‖ referring to a person without proper respect for his privacy, *personal remarks* ‖ considered as a person with human faculties of reason etc., *a personal God* (*gram.*, of a verb ending or pronoun) denoting the first, second or third person **2.** *n.* (*esp. pl.*) newspaper paragraphs about individual persons, or containing paid personal messages to individuals [O.F.]

personal distance the minimum distance from a person or animal subconsciously considered [illegible] for comfort

personal equation the correction to be made in a reading, e.g. of a scientific instrument, in order to compensate for the tendency of an individual to err habitually in a particular direction

personal estate (*law*) personal property

per·son·al·ism (pə́:rs'n'lizəm) *n.* any philosophical system based on the assumption that the human person is the fundamental value

per·son·al·ist (pə́:rs'n'list) *n.* a person who is interested in personalities

per·son·al·i·ties *n.* the total of the psychological, intellectual, emotional and physical characteristics that make up the individual, esp. as others see him ‖ a person with regard to this total of characteristics, *he is a powerful personality* ‖ an [illegible] person, *many personalities were at the banquet* ‖ the quality, state or fact of being a person ‖ pronounced individuality, *he lacks personality* ‖ (*pl.*) reference, esp. critical, to a person or people, *let us avoid personalities in this discussion* [O.F. *personalité*]

personality cult (in Marxist terminology) a deliberate, organized process of persuading a community that its leader has a supreme excellence in his personal qualities which entitles him to unquestioning loyalty

personality inventory (*psych.*) a psychological profile comparing certain personality traits and interests with the average. *Cf* MMPI

per·son·al·i·za·tion (pə:rs'n'laizéiʃən) *n.* the quality or state of being personalized ‖ the act of personalizing or an instance of this

per·son·al·ize (pə́:rs'n'laiz) *pres. part.* **per·son·al·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **per·son·al·ized** *v.t.* to personify ‖ to make personal, e.g. by labeling with one's name, *personalized writing paper*

per·son·al·ly (pə́:rs'n'li:) *adv.* in a personal way ‖ in person, not using an agent, *the manager personally conducted us* ‖ for one's part, so far as one is oneself concerned, *personally, I like him*

personal property (*law*) estate or property that consists of temporary or movable things, as opposed e.g. to land

personal tax a tax whose incidence falls directly on individuals, e.g., sales tax

per·son·al·ty (pə́:rs'n'lti:) *n.* personal property [fr. A.F. *personaltie*]

persona non gra·ta (pərsóunənoungrútə) *pl* **per·so·nae non gra·tae** (pərsóuni:noungrúti:) a diplomat who is not acceptable to the government of the country he is accredited to ‖ any person who is not welcome in a particular group [L.]

per·son·ate (pə́:rs'nit, pə́:rs'neit) *adj.* (*bot.*, of a corolla) consisting of two lips with a projection of the lower lip closing the throat ‖ (*bot.*, of a flower, e.g. a snapdragon) having such a corolla [fr. L. *personatus*, masked]

personate (pə́:rs'neit) *pres. part.* **per·son·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **per·son·at·ed** *v.t.* (*law*) to pretend to be (someone, or some kind of person, that one is not) for illegal purposes **per·son·a·tion, per·son·a·tor** *ns* [fr. L. *personare* (*personatus*) fr. *persona*, mask]

per·son·day (pə́:rs'ndéi) *n.* unit of activity measurement of one person for one day

per·son·hood (pə́:rs'nhud) *n.* the distinctive qualities that make up an individual

per·son·i·fi·ca·tion (pərsɔnifikéiʃən) *n.* the treating of an abstract quality or thing as if it had human qualities ‖ an instance of this ‖ a person regarded as the embodiment of a quality, *she is the personification of generosity*

per·son·i·fy (pərsɔ́nifai) *pres. part.* **per·son·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **per·son·i·fied** *v.t.* to treat (an abstraction, thing or inanimate object) as a person, *the Greeks personified the forces of nature as gods* ‖ to be the embodiment of, *he is urbanity personified* [F. *personnifier*]

per·son·nel (pə:rsənél) *n.* the body of employees in a service, business, factory etc., *military personnel* [F.]

per·spec·tive (pərspéktiv) *n.* the art of representing [illegible] that they seem to be in relation to one another in space just as the eye would see them ‖ a picture made using this technique ‖ the appearance of objects with reference to distance, relative position etc. ‖ relative importance, *to see problems in their true perspective* ‖ evaluation of events according to a particular way of looking at them, *historical perspective* ‖ a view or prospect [fr. M.L. *perspectiva* (*ars*), (the science of) optics]

perspective *adj.* of, pertaining to or depicted according to [illegible] [fr. M.L. *perspectivus*, fr. *perspicere*, to look through, view]

per·spex (pə́:rspeks) *n.* a transparent acrylic resin, produced in England, essentially polymerized methyl methacrylate, used e.g. in aircraft (cf. LUCITE) [fr. *Perspex*, trademark]

per·spi·ca·cious (pə:rspikéiʃəs) *adj.* having clear insight, *a perspicacious judge of people* [fr. L. *perspicax* (*perspicacis*) fr. *perspicere*, to look through]

per·spi·cac·i·ty (pə:rspikǽsiti:) *n.* the quality of being perspicacious [fr. L. *perspicacitas*]

per·spic·u·ity (pə:rspikjú:iti:) *n.* clearness of expression, lucidity [fr. L. *perspicuitas*]

per·spic·u·ous (pərspíkjuəs) *adj.* clearly expressed so as to be easily understood, *a perspicuous explanation* ‖ (of a person) clearly intelligible in speech or writing [fr. L. *perspicuus*, clear, transparent]

per·spi·ra·tion (pə:rspiréiʃən) *n.* sweat ‖ the act of sweating [F. a breathing out]

per·spir·a·to·ry (pərspáirətɔri:, pərspairətouri:) *adj.* of, having the nature of or inducing perspiration [fr. L. *perspirare* (*perspiratus*), to perspire]

per·spire (pərspáiər) *pres. part.* **per·spir·ing** *past* and *past part.* **per·spired** *v.i.* and *t.* to sweat [fr. L. *perspirare*, to breathe through]

per·suad·a·ble (pərsweidəb'l) *adj.* able to be persuaded

per·suade (pərsweid) *pres. part.* **per·suad·ing** *past* and *past part* **per·suad·ed** *v.t.* to cause (someone) to do something by reasoning, coaxing, urging etc., *to persuade a sick man to stay in bed* ‖ to cause (someone) to believe something by reasoning etc., *she persuaded him that she was telling the truth* [fr. L. *persuadere*]

per·sua·si·bil·i·ty (pərsweizəbiliti:) *n.* the quality of being open to persuasion

per·sua·si·ble (pərsweizəb'l) *adj.* persuadable [fr. L. *persuasibilis*]

per·sua·sion (pərsweiʒən) *n.* a persuading or being persuaded ‖ capacity or power to persuade, *he spoke with great persuasion* ‖ a strongly held conviction, esp. a sectarian belief ‖ a religious sect, *the Methodist persuasion* [fr L. *persuasio* (*persuasionis*)]

per·sua·sive (pərswéisiv) *adj.* able or tending to persuade or convince [fr. M.L. *persuasivus*]

pert (pə:rt) *adj.* forward and self-confident, and not entirely respectful, *a pert answer* ‖ jaunty, *a pert little spring outfit* ‖ in good spirits, lively, *feeling quite pert again* [M.E. *apert*, open, fr O.F.]

PERT (*management acronym*) program evaluation and review technique, a management and decision-making system defining objectives, steps for achieving them, and procedures for evaluating progress toward them

per·tain (pə:tein) *v.i.* (with 'to') to be a natural part, *the illnesses pertaining to childhood* (with 'to') to be suitable, *the politeness pertaining to a guest* ‖ (with 'to') to have reference, *criticisms pertaining to their smartness and discipline* [O.F. *partenir*, to belong]

Perth (pə:rθ) the capital and commercial center (pop. 89,700), with agglom., incl. the port of Fremantle, 558,000) of Western Australia. Industries: automobiles, food processing, building materials, light manufactures. University [1911]

Perth a county (area 2,493 sq. miles, pop. 128,600) of central Scotland ‖ its county town (pop. 44,100), an agricultural market on the Tay, formerly the capital of Scotland (9th–15th c.)

per·ti·na·cious (pə:rt'neiʃəs) *adj.* persistent and determined, often to the point of [illegible] [fr. L. *pertinax* (*pertinacis*)]

per·ti·nac·i·ty (pə:rt'næsiti:) *n.* the quality or [illegible] of being pertinacious [F. *pertinacité*]

per·ti·nence (pə:rt'nəns) *n.* the quality or state of being pertinent [F. *pertinence*]

per·ti·nen·cy (pə:rt'nənsi:) *n.* pertinence [fr. L. *pertinens*]

per·ti·nent (pə:rt'nənt) *adj.* (often with 'to') referring centrally to the matter being discussed or considered, *pertinent details, information pertinent to this problem* [fr. L. *pertinens* (*pertinentis*) fr. *pertinere*, to belong]

per·turb (pərtə́:rb) [illegible] to be anxious [O.F. *perturber* fr. L. *perturbare*, to disturb physically]

per·tur·ba·tion (pə:rtərbéiʃən) *n.* a perturbing

or being perturbed an irregular variation or a
e.g. of a celestial body under the influence of a
weak but significant force from a source that is

per·turb·a·tive (pərtɜrbətɪv) *adj.* (*meteor.*) disturbances in the regular motions of celestial

per·tussis [Mod. L fr. L. *per*, thoroughly + *tussis*, cough]

pop. 17,031,200) of W. South America. Capital: Lima. People: 53% mestizo or white, 46% Indian (mainly Quechua and Aymara, with little-known smaller groups in the east), 1% Asian and African. Languages: Spanish (official), Indian languages. Religion: mainly Roman Cath-
minorities. The land is 55% forest, 1% cultivated (mainly irrigated). West of the Andes,
coastal belt (the *costa*) rising to 5,000 ft, mainly desert (oil fields), but with irrigated valleys, containing 25% of the population. The eastern foothills and jungle-covered Ucayali (upper Amazon) basin comprise the *montaña* and contain 13% of the population. The *sierra* (the Andes) is highest (above 18,000 ft except in the north) along the western crest, with smaller ranges, high plateaus and steep valleys in the east, and contains 62% of the population and most of the mines. Highest peak: Huascaran (22,180 ft). The climate ranges from tropical to polar. Average temperatures (F.): Lima (costa) 65, Iquitos (montaña) 76°, Cuzco (sierra) 53°. Rainfall: Lima 1.7 ins, montaña 20–130 ins, Cuzco 23 ins. Agriculture employs 62% of the people. Main crops (costa): cotton, sugar, rice, fruit, market vegetables, olives, (*montaña*, largely undeveloped) coffee, rubber (gathered wild), cacao, lumber, other tropical products, (*sierra*) root vegetables, cereals, coca plants. Livestock (mainly *sierra*): sheep, cattle, goats, llamas, alpacas, horses, mules, hogs. Exports:
iron ore, silver, lead, zinc, petroleum, hides and skins, wool, cotton, sugar, coffee, cocaine. Other products: textiles, building materials, consumer goods, chemicals, guano, vanadium, antimony, tungsten, bismuth, gypsum, coal, barite, gold. Imports: machinery, vehicles, metals, chemicals, food, fuels, textiles. Chief port: Callao. There are 8 universities, the oldest being Lima (1551) and Arequipa (1821). Monetary unit: sol (100 centavos). HISTORY. The center of the Inca Empire, Peru was invaded (1532) and conquered (1533) by a Spanish expedition under Pizarro. It was organized during
prised the Audiencias of Panama, Bogota, Quito, Charcas, Chile, and Buenos Aires. Its importance declined in the 18th c. with the creation of Nueva Granada (1739) and the River Plate (1776). San Martin led a liberation movement and proclaimed the independence of Peru (July 28, 1821). Final Spanish resistance was defeated (1824) by Bolivar. Independence was
was involved in war with Chile (1879–84) over the mining of nitrates in Bolivia, and lost much territory. Some economic progress was made
Leguia y Salcedo introduced a radical reform
Americana (APRA), under the leadership of Victor Raul Haya de la Torre. Subsequently the Apristas were largely kept from power by the ruling conservative groups. Peru declared war

ans, mostly Indians, into Cooperacion Popular projects for village improvement. Such a program, beyond Peru's fiscal capacity, was further hurt by scandal and corruption. Belaunde's failure to make good his promise to expropriate the U.S.-owned International Petroleum Co. (IPC, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company, New Jersey), which had been drilling in Peru since 1924, and pressure from the rich landowners, brought about his overthrow (1968) by a junta headed by Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado. Velasco introduced a vigorous agrarian reform program. His seizure of U.S. tuna clippers (1969) for violating Peru's territorial waters (extended unilaterally to 200 miles) angered the U.S.A. His confiscation, within six days of his inauguration, of most of IPC's property posed for the U.S. government the dilemma of having either to apply the Hickenlooper amendment or risk the alienation of all Latin America by waging 'economic aggression'. A compromise with the U.S.A. was worked out, and his reform program thus lost some of its impact. A violent earthquake ravaged (May 31, 1970) 300 miles of the Pacific coast region and killed 50,000 people. In 1975, with Peru facing spiraling inflation and massive foreign debt, Velasco Alvarado's government was replaced by a military junta led by Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez. The constitution was suspended and the parliament dissolved. A new constitution was prepared by an assembly elected (1978) for the purpose and elections were held (1980) to return Peru to civilian government. Belaunde Terry was returned to office, succeeded by Alan Garcia Perez (1985–), who moved to alleviate continuing economic problems and to fight cocaine trafficking.

Peru–Bolivian Federation a federal state created (1836) by Gen. Santa Cruz, president of Bolivia, who declared himself its Protector (1836–9). The union was opposed by Chile, which defeated (1839) Santa Cruz in the Battle of Yungay, after which the federation was dissolved.

Peru Current the Humboldt Current.

Pe·ru·gia (pərú:dʒə) a city (pop. 143,089) of N. Umbria, Italy. Industries: textiles, mechanical engineering, pharmaceuticals, tourism. Etruscan and Roman city walls, palace and churches (12th and 13th cc.), Gothic cathedral (14th–15th cc.).

Pe·ru·gi·no (peru.dʒi:nɔ) (Pietro di Vannucci, c. 1445–1523), Umbrian painter of religious subjects. His symmetrical compositions generally consist of well drawn, graceful figures contained in a landscape articulated with architectural elements. His work includes the Sistine Chapel fresco 'Christ Giving the Keys to St Peter' (1481) and the fresco 'Crucifixion with Saints' (1496, Sta Maria Maddalena de' Pazzi,

pe·ruke (pəru.k) *n.* a wig, esp. one of those worn in the 17th to early 19th cc. [F. *perru-*

pe·rus·al (pəru.zˈl) *n.* the act or an instance of perusing.

pe·ruse (pəru.z) *pres. part.* **pe·rus·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pe·rused** *v.t.*

Pe·ru·vi·an (pəru.vi.ən) 1. *adj.* of Peru, its people, culture etc. 2. *n.* a native or inhabitant of Peru [fr. Mod. L. *Peruvia*, Peru]

per·vade (pərvéid) *pres. part.* **per·vad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **per·vad·ed** *v.t.* to spread throughout and into every part of, *new ideas*
per·va·sive (pərvéisiv) *adj.* pervading or tending to pervade [fr. L. *pervadere* (*pervasus*), to pass through].

per·verse (pərvɜrs) *adj.* willfully doing what is wrong or unreasonable, indicating such willfulness, *a perverse refusal*; obstinate, intractable, *a perverse child*; (*law*) of a verdict) contrary to the evidence or to judicial direction [F.].

per·ver·sion (pərvɜrʒən) *n.* a perverting or being perverted; a deviation from usual behavior, esp. from normal sexual behavior [fr. L. *perver-*
per·ver·si·ty *n.* the quality or state of being perverse; an

per·ver·sive (pərvɜrsiv) *adj.* perverting or tending to pervert [fr. L. *pervertere* (*perversus*),

per·vert 1. (pərvɜrt) *v.t.* to damage the mind or will of (a person) so that he thinks or acts in an immoral way; to cause to be misused, falsified, wrongly understood etc., *to pervert the course of justice*. 2. (pɜ:rvərt) *n.* a person who is perverted, esp. someone given to homosexuality or other abnormal sexual practices [fr. F. *pervertir* fr. L. *pervertere*, to turn upside down].

per·vi·ous (pɜ:rvɪəs) *adj.* capable of being permeated or passed through, e.g. by heat; (with 'to') willing to be influenced (by something stipulated, e.g. reason) [fr. L. *pervius*, having a way through].

Pe·sach (peɪsux) *n.* the Passover [Heb.].

Pe·sa·ro (pézurɔ) an Adriatic port (pop. 84,373) in the Marches, Italy: celebrated ducal palace (15th–16th cc.).

pe·sa·wa (pəsəwu) *n.* one hundredth of a cedi; a coin of this value [native word in Ghana].

Pes·ca·do·res Islands (peskədɔ́riz, peskədɔ́ri:z) (or Penghu) a group of 64 islands (area 50 sq. miles, pop. 115,600) that are a dependency of Formosa and lie between Formosa and Fukien, China.

pe·se·ta (pəseitə) *n.* the basic Spanish monetary unit; a coin of this value [Span.].

Pe·sha·war (pəʃnwər) a strategic communications center (pop. 268,366) of Pakistan in the valley leading to the Khyber Pass (11 miles west), a market for produce and handicrafts. Greek, Buddhist and Mogul remains.

Pe·shi·to (pəʃi:tou) *n.* the Peshitta.

Pe·shit·ta (pəʃi:tə) *n.* the principal Syriac version of the Bible [Syriac *p'shîtâ p'shîtô*, plain, simple].

pes·ky (peski) *comp.* **pes·ki·er** *superl.* **pes·ki·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) annoyingly troublesome [perh. var. of *pesty* fr. PEST].

pe·so (péisou) *pl.* **pe·sos** *n.* the monetary unit of many South American republics and of the Philippines; a coin of this value [Span.=a weight].

pes·sa·ry (pesərɪ.) *pl.* **pes·sa·ries** *n.* an instrument worn in the vagina to prevent displacement of the uterus or as a contraceptive; a vaginal suppository [fr. M.L. *pessarium* fr. L. *pessum* fr. Gk *pessos*, an oval stone].

pes·si·mism (pesəmizəm) *n.* the tendency to expect the worst or to stress the worst aspect of things (opp. OPTIMISM); the belief that the world is fundamentally evil. **pés·si·mist** *n.* someone who persistently takes the worst view of things; someone who holds the metaphysical doctrine of pessimism. **pes·si·mis·tic** *adj.* **pes·si·mis·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *pessimus*, worst].

Pest (pest) [HUNGARY].

pest (pest) *n.* an animal (e.g. an insect or rodent) which is destructive to crops, stored food etc.; a tiresome, annoying person; (*hist.*) the plague [F. *peste*, plague fr. L.].

Pes·ta·loz·zi (pestalɔtsi:), Johann Heinrich (1746–1827), Swiss educational reformer, influential in the development of modern primary education.

pes·ter (pestər) *v.t.* to annoy with persistent requests, questions etc. [perh. fr. O.F. *empestrer*, to shackle].

pest·house (pesthaus) *pl.* **pest·hous·es** (pésthauzɪz) *n.* (*hist.*) a hospital or other establishment for people with deadly epidemic diseases, e.g. plague.

pest·i·cide (pestɪsaid) *n.* a substance, e.g. an insecticide, used for destroying pests [fr. PEST+L.
to kill].

pes·tif·er·ous (pestɪfərəs) *adj.* carrying infection; socially or morally harmful [fr. L. *pestifer*, pest-bearing].

pes·ti·lence (pestələns) *n.* a deadly epidemic
the bubonic plague; something morally or socially pernicious [F. fr. L. *pestilentia*].

pes·ti·lent (pestələnt) *adj.* pestilential; harmful to society, esp. in a moral sense; tiresomely annoying [fr. L. *pestilens* (*pestilentis*) fr. *pestis*, plague].

pes·ti·len·tial (pestəlenʃəl) *adj.* of, causing or having the nature of pestilence [fr. M.L. *pestilentialis*].

pes·tle (pes'l, pestəl) *n.* a blunt-ended implement for reducing hard substances to powder by pounding them in a mortar; any of several instruments used for pounding or stamping [M.E. fr. O.F. *pestel*, *pestail*].

pestle *pres. part.* **pes·tling** *past* and *past part.* **pes·tled** *v.t.* to pound or crush with a pestle; *v.i.* to use a pestle [O.F. *pesteler*].

pes·tol·o·gy (pestɒlədʒɪ) *n.* the scientific study of pests, esp. insect pests, and of their control

pet (pet) **1.** *n.* a tame animal kept as a companion or for fun, and affectionately cared for ‖ someone who is treated as a favorite **2.** *adj* kept as a pet ‖ favorite, *he's off on his pet topic again* **3.** *v. pres. part.* **pet·ting** *past* and *past part.* **pet·ted** *v.t.* to pat or caress (e.g. a pet animal) ‖ to pamper ‖ *v.i.* (*pop.*) to caress someone of the opposite sex in sexual play [origin unknown]

pet *n.* a fit of resentful or peevish ill humor, *to be in a pet* [etym. doubtful]

peta- (petə) standard international combining prefix for 10^{15}

Pé·tain (peitɛ̃), Henri Philippe (1856–1951), French soldier and statesman, marshal of France (1918–51). He defended Verdun (1916) and was the French commander in chief (1917–18). He became prime minister of France (1940), signed the armistice with Germany and was appointed head of state of the Vichy government (1940–4). He was tried for treason (1945) and condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment

pet·al (pét'l) *n.* one of the colored, modified leaves forming part of the corolla of a flower

pét·aled, pét·alled *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *petalum* fr. Gk *petalon*, thin plate]

pet·al·oid (pét'ɔid) *adj.* (*bot.*) looking like or having the form of a petal ‖ (*biol.*) composed of petallike parts [fr. Mod. L. *petaloideus* fr. L. *petalum*, petal]

pe·tard (pitɑ́rd) *n.* (*hist.*) a kind of bomb once used to break down obstructions [F. *petard*]

pet·cock (pétkɔk) *n.* a small cock or valve used to release air from a water pump or pipe, or to drain a steam cylinder, radiator etc

Pe·tén, El (petén) a region of Central America, between N. Guatemala and S. Yucatán. It was one of the earliest centers of Mayan civilization and is known today for its archaeological ruins

Pe·ter (pí:tər), St (*d.* 64 or 67), chief of the 12 Apostles, brother of St Andrew. He was originally called Simon but Jesus gave him the Aramaic name 'Kepha', meaning rock, translated into Greek as 'Petros'. A fisherman on the Sea of Galilee, he was summoned by Jesus to be a disciple. Jesus's declarations to him recorded in Matthew xvi, 18–19 are the basis of the papal claim to supremacy in succession to Peter. Peter was present at Gethsemane, but afterwards he denied three times being a follower of Jesus. He was the first of the Apostles to whom Jesus appeared after the Resurrection, and became their acknowledged leader. He was imprisoned in Jerusalem and miraculously released. Peter preached in Asia Minor, and, according to tradition, went to Rome (c. 55) and was martyred under Nero. It is generally thought that he influenced the writing of the Gospel according to St Mark. Feast: June 29

pe·ter (pí:tər) *v.i.* (usually with 'out') to become gradually smaller in size or amount and finally cease to be, *her enthusiasm petered out* [origin unknown]

Peter I 'the Great' (1672–1725), czar of Russia (1682–1725). Assuming personal power (1689), he gave Russia an outlet to the Black Sea by capturing Azov from the Turks (1695–6). After extensive travels in Europe (1697–8), he began to Westernize Russian institutions. His victory over the Swedes (1709) in the Northern War gave Russia access to the Baltic. He moved the capital from Moscow to St Petersburg (1713). His other reforms included the reorganization of the army, the founding of a navy, the establishment of several hundred factories, the construction of canals and technical schools and the planning of the Russian Academy of Sciences. He established a new tax system and made the Church subject to the State. By often ruthless methods he made Russia an important European power

Peter III (1728–62), czar of Russia (1762). He was forced to abdicate in favor of his wife, Catherine II

Peter I (1844–1921), king of Serbia (1903–18) and of the country later called Yugoslavia (1918–21), grandson of Karageorge. On account of ill health, he made his son, Alexander I, regent (1914)

Peter II (1923–70), king of Yugoslavia (1934–45), son of Alexander I. After a regency under his cousin had formed an alliance (e.g. 1941) provoking a revolution, he exercised personal power (1944) but went into exile (1945). He married (1944). The marriage was annulled (1946). The monarchy was abolished (1945).

Peter kings of Castile, Leon, Aragon and Portugal, and emperors of Brazil. PEDRO

Peter Ca·ni·sius (kənɪʃəs), St (1521–97), Dutch Jesuit theologian who converted many Lutheran regions of W. and S. Germany to Catholicism. Feast: April 27

Peter Cla·ver (kleivər), St (Pedro Claver, c. 1581–1654), patron saint and missionary known as 'the apostle of the blacks' for his ministering to W. African slaves in Colombia. Feast: Sept. 9

Peter Da·mi·an (deimiən), St (Pietro Damiani, 1007–72), Italian monk and reformer. He was associated with Pope Gregory VII in promoting clerical reform, and scathingly attacked clerical abuses in his 'Liber Gomorrhianus' (c. 1050). Feast: Feb. 23

Peter, Epistles of the 1st and 2nd books of the New Testament, of uncertain authorship (late 1st and early 2nd cc.), the first of which deals with Christian duties and encourages the Christians of Asia Minor under persecution

Peter Lombard LOMBARD

Peter·loo (pí:tərlu:) *Br. hist.* the name derisively given to a public disturbance in Manchester (1819), in which the magistrates ordered the cavalry to charge a large crowd peaceably assembled to petition for the repeal of the Corn Laws. There were several hundred casualties. The government's action in congratulating the magistrates greatly increased the growth of radicalism and of the reform movement [after St *Peter's* Fields, where the meeting was held ◊ WATERLOO]

Peter Principle tenet that employees advance to the level of their incompetence; satirically conceived by Lawrence Peter, Canadian educator

Pe·ters·burg (pí:tərzbə:rg) a city (pop. 41,055) and port of entry in S.E. Virginia. During the American Revolution it was captured (1781) by British troops. In the Civil War it was finally taken, after a long Union siege (1865), by a force under Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. The victory was followed within a week by Gen. Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox

pe·ter·sham (pí:tərʃəm) *n.* corded ribbon for stiffening waistbands, hatbands etc. ‖ a rough woolen cloth used mainly for men's coats [after Viscount *Petersham*, 19th-c. English nobleman]

pe·ter·son·ics (pi:tərsɔ́niks) *n.* (*acoustics*) the study of acoustic waves at microwave frequencies on solid substances (e.g., a railroad station, a house). *also* acoustoelectronics

Peter's pence a voluntary contribution paid annually by Roman Catholics for the expenses of papal administration ‖ (*hist.*) an annual tax of one penny formerly payable by every household in many European countries to the papal see

Peter the Hermit (c. 1050–1115), French preacher. After preaching the 1st Crusade (1096–9), he led a band of peasant followers through E. Europe, but had already left them before their defeat by the Turks. He reached the Holy Land in the company of other Crusaders

Peter Zeng·er Trial a landmark in British jurisprudence during the colonial period in America. Peter Zenger (1697–1746), a New York printer, was charged (1734) with seditious libel against the colonial government. His defense, Andrew Hamilton, denied that the alleged libels were false and set a precedent by upholding the right of publication of matters 'supported by truth.' Zenger was acquitted

pet·i·o·lar (pétɪ:ələr) *adj* (*biol.*) of, designating, etc. an attached by a petiole

pet·i·o·late (pétɪ:əleit) *adj* having a petiole petiolated *adj*

pet·i·ole (pétɪ:oul) *n.* [< Fr. < L. *petiolus*, little foot, stalk] (*bot.*) a stalk holding a leaf, fruit, or flower ‖ (*entom.*) the slender stalk connecting thorax and abdomen in some insects, e.g. ants [fr. L. *petiolus*, little foot, stalk]

Pe·tion (petjɔ̃) (Alexandre Sabes, 1700–1818), Haitian soldier and statesman. He founded (1807) a republic in S. Haiti, and served (1807–18) as president. He assisted Bolívar and promised to help him if he would free the slaves. Bolívar's wars for independence

Pe·ti·pa (petipɑ), Marius (1822–1910), French dancer and choreographer. He was one of the chief creators of the Russian ballet and helped to make Diaghilev's achievements possible

pe·tite (pətí:t) *adj* (of a person) small and neat in figure [F.]

pet·it·grain oil (petigrein) a fragrant essential oil extracted from the leaves and branches of the Seville orange and other trees of genus *Citrus*, used in the production of soap and perfume [F. *petitgrain*, unripe bitter orange]

pe·ti·tion (pətíʃən) **1.** *n.* a formal request, esp. to a sovereign, a governing body etc., often a written one signed by a large number of people ‖ a solemn prayer, as in church ‖ (*law*) a formal written request to a court of law, that which is requested, *your petition is granted* **2.** *v.t.* to make a petition to (someone) for something, to be done ‖ to make a request for (something) ‖ *v.i.* to make a petition [F *pétition* fr. L. fr. *petere*, to seek, request]

pe·ti·tion·a·ry (pətíʃəneri) *adj.* of, relating to or involving a petition [fr. M.L. *petitionarius*]

Petition of Rights *Eng. hist.* a declaration (1628) by parliament that unparliamentary taxation, arbitrary imprisonment, billeting of soldiers on citizens and declaration of martial law in peacetime were illegal practices. Charles I accepted the petition, but its subsequent violation of it led to the Civil War (1642–52)

pet·it ju·ry (petɪdʒuəri) a petty jury [F *petit*, small]

petit mal (petimæl) *n.* mild epilepsy characterized by momentary loss of consciousness (cf. GRAND MAL) ‖ mild evil or illness

pet name a name other than a person's true name or nickname used affectionately

pet·nap·ping (petnæpiŋ) *n.* theft of pet animal for ransom or other reason —**pet·nap·per** *n*

Pe·tra (pí:trə) an ancient citadel and former center of the caravan trade, in the E. Great Rift Valley in S. Jordan. It was the capital of the Edomites and Nabataeans: Nabataean, Hellenistic and Roman tombs and temples carved in the cliffs, and Frankish fortifications

Pe·trarch (pí:trɑrk, pétrɑrk) (Francesco de Petrarca, 1304–74), Italian poet and scholar, famous for his sonnets, which quickly influenced poets writing in other European languages, and esp. for his 'Rime in Vita e Morte di Madonna Laura'. They were written in the main tradition of courtly love, but they embody a celebration of love freed from allegory and mysticism. He used the Tuscan dialect. He also wrote in Latin, esp. the epic poem 'Africa' (1341). In many ways he is one of the first men of the Renaissance: he translated and collected classical manuscripts, visited Rome for the ruins of antiquity rather than the splendors of the Church, and in his extensive letters and essays on religious, philosophical and political subjects frequently expressed a humanistic point of view

pet·rel (pétrəl) *n.* any of several rather small, web-footed sea birds of fam. *Procellariidae* and fam. *Hydrobatidae*, having mainly dark or dark and white plumage. They are nocturnal, feeding far out at sea on creatures swimming near the surface. They breed in crevices and holes in rocks, a single egg being laid [older *pitteral*, perh. fr. a L. dim. of *Petrus*, St Peter (because he walked on the waves)]

Pe·trie (pi:tri:), Sir William Matthew Flinders (1853–1942), British archaeologist. He carried out many excavations in Egypt (1881–1924), notably at Abydos (1899), and was a pioneer of modern archaeological method, esp. in the use of pottery for establishing dates and periods

pet·ri·fac·tion (petrifækʃən) *n.* (of organic matter) a converting or being converted into stone ‖ a petrified mass [fr. PETRIFY]

pet·ri·fi·ca·tion (petrifikeiʃən) *n.* petrifaction ◊ *petrification*

pe·tri·fy (petrifai) *pres. part.* **pet·ri·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pet·ri·fied** *v.t.* (to turn an organic structure) into stone, or a substance hard as stone, through the replacement of organic tissues by deposited silica, agate or calcium carbonate in solution ‖ to render (a person) rigid or numb with fear or horror ‖ *v.i.* to be turned into stone or a stony substance [F *pétrifier* fr. L. fr. *petra*, rock]

Pe·trine (pí:train, pí:trin) *adj* of or like St Peter or the doctrines connected with him [fr. L. *Petrus*, Peter]

pet·ro·chem·i·cal (petroukemikəl) *n.* a chemical derived from petroleum or natural gas or from one of their derivatives, e.g. ethyl alcohol [fr. Gk *petros*, stone and *petra*, rock ◊ CHEMICAL]

pet·ro·dol·lars (petrodɔlərz) *n.* oil earnings of petroleum-exporting countries in excess of their domestic needs, usu. deposited in dollars in Western European banks

pet·ro·glyph (petrəglif) *n.* a rock carving, esp. a prehistoric one **pet·ro·glyph·ic** *adj* [fr. F

petroglyphe fr Gk *petra*, rock + *gluphe*, carv-

Pet·ro·grad (petrəgrad) LENINGRAD

pet·ro·graph·ic (petrəgrafik) *adj* of or relating

petrographical

petrography

scription and classification of rocks [fr Gk

petrol

pet·ro·la·tum (petrəleɪtəm) *n* a yellowish and white gelatinous, tasteless hydrocarbon mixture derived from petroleum, used as a base for ointments, as a lubricant etc [Mod L fr M L *petroleum*, petroleum]

petrol bomb

pet·ro·le·um (pətrouliəm) *n* an oily liquid mixture

rally in the pores and fissures of sedimentary

form, natural gas [M L fr L *petra*, rock + *oleum*, oil]

In the refining process, the crude oil is distilled, yielding fractions which constitute gasoline, kerosene, fuel oils and heavy fuel oils. The residue yields paraffin wax, petroleum jelly and asphalt. Gasoline is the most important motor fuel; the hydrocarbons in the heavier fractions are broken down by thermal or catalytic cracking. Petroleum is the source of petrochemicals, synthetic fibers, drugs, detergents, fertilizers, insecticides and rust preventives. The chief petroleum producing areas of the world are the U S A, Venezuela, Russia and the areas

petroleum jelly petrolatum

petroleum spirit (esp *pl*) white spirits

petrologer

to petrology **pet·ro·log·i·cal** *adj*

pet·rol·o·gist (pətrɒlədʒist) *n* a specialist in pe-

pet·rol·o·gy (pətrɒlədʒi) *n* the branch of geology

ture and composition of rocks, based on field and laboratory tests [fr Gk *petra*, stone + *logos*,

Pe·tro·ni·us (pətrouniəs) (*d* 66), Roman satirist, author of the novel the 'Satyricon', and probably the same Petronius as the Arbiter Elegantiae, arbiter of taste at Nero's court, who

Pe·tro·pav·lovsk (petrəupavlɔfsk) an agricultural market and rail center (pop 212,000) of N Kazakhstan, U S S R: farm machinery, food processing, military equipment

Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy

and shellfish canning factories

petrophysics

tage manipulations among oil-producing countries, companies and related political figures

petrosal

longing to or near to the hard portion of the

petrosal part of the temporal bone between the phenoid and the occipital bones [fr L

petrous

petticoat insulator

petti-fog-gery petti-fog-ging

petti·ness (petinəs) *n* the quality of being petty; an instance of this

pettish (petiʃ) *adj* fitful; peevish [PET + fit of bad humor]

pettitoes (petitouz) *n pl* pig's feet [corruption of

Pet·ty (peti), Sir William (1623–87), English statistician and economist. He put forward the view that land and labor were the basis of value in his 'Treatise of Taxes and Contributions' (1662). He wrote many works on trade, industry and population from a statistical point of view

pet·ty (peti) *comp* **pet·ti·er** *superl* **pet·ti·est** *adj* minor, trivial, *petty grievances* | (of a person) giving minor matters, esp minor faults or

inconsiderable importance characteristic of such a person [M E *pety* fr F *petit*, small]

petty cash small amounts of money for incidental expenses; a fund drawn on for these

petty jury a jury of 12 people that hears evidence and gives a verdict in a criminal or civil

petty larceny theft of property valued at less than a stated sum (which varies between $10 and $200 according to jurisdiction) | (*Br. hist.*) theft of property valued at less than 12d

petty officer (*Am. navy*) a member of one of three classes of noncommissioned naval officer of lowest rating: petty officer first class, petty officer second class and petty officer third class | (*Br. navy*) an officer of a rank corresponding to that of non-commissioned officer in the army

petty sessions the meeting of two or more justices of the peace or mayor and aldermen to hear minor offenses summarily, without a jury

pet·u·lance (petʃuləns) *n* the quality of being petulant [F *petulance*]

pet·u·lant (petʃulənt) *adj* discontented and irritable over trifles [F fr L *petulans* (*petulantis*), forward, insolent]

petunia (pətjuːniə) *n* a member of *Petunia*, fam *Solanaceae*, a genus of herbaceous plants native to South America and widely cultivated for their showy, colored, funnel-shaped flowers [Mod L fr obs F *petun*, tobacco fr Guarani]

pe·tun·tse (petuntsə) *n* china stone [Mandarin *pai-tun-tze*, white stone]

Peul (peul) a member of the Fulani people | the Fulani language

Pevs·ner (pefsnər), Antoine (1886–1962), French sculptor, born in Russia, an originator of constructivism

pew (pju) *n* a long bench with a back used as church furniture [M E *puue*, *pyue*, *pewe* fr O F *puye*, *poye*, balcony, parapet]

pewee, peewee (pjuːwiː) any of several North

pus virens, the wood pewee [imit]

pe·wit, pee·wit (piːwit) *n* the pewee | the lapwing

pew·ter (pjuːtər) L *n* any of several gray alloys of tin, usually with lead in the proportion roughly 4 to 1, or sometimes with a small amount of antimony or copper to harden it, used esp formerly for plates, mugs etc. Pewter is malleable and does not tarnish. utensils made of this alloy 2. *adj* made of this alloy [M E fr O F *peutre*, *peautre*, *peaultre*, origin un-

pe·yo·te (peiouti) *n* any of several cacti growing mescal | a stimulant from mescal buttons used in some esp Mexican Indian religious rituals [Span fr Nahuatl *peyotl*, caterpillar]

pfen·nig (fenig) *n* one hundredth of a deutsche mark | a coin of this value [G]

PG 1. (*pharm. abbr*) prostaglandin 2. a motion picture rating indicating that parental guidance is suggested. *Cf* G R X

pH (piːeitʃ) a measure of the concentration of a solution or pure liquid expressed in gram equivalents per liter. The range of values of pH extends from 0 to 14, 7 being the negative

liter, or neutrality. Smaller numbers signify

Phae·dra (fiːdrə) tedra (*Gk mythol*) daughter

Phae·drus (fiːdrəs) (c. 15 B C–c. 50 A D), Roman author of verse fables, largely based on Aesop, but told with originality and charm

Phaes·tus (festəs) an ancient town of Crete with remains of a Minoan palace (c. 2200 B C)

Pha·e·thon (feiəθən) (*Gk mythol.*) son of Helios. One day he drove the sun's chariot, and nearly set fire to the world when the horses bolted. Zeus struck him dead with a thunderbolt to save the world

pha·ë·ton (feitən) *n* a light, fourwheeled, open carriage drawn by one horse or two [after PHAETHON]

phag·o·cyte (fægəsait) *n* any cell, esp. a leucocyte, able to ingest and destroy foreign particles harmful to the body **phag·o·cyt·ic** (fægəsitik) *adj* **phag·o·cy·to·sis** (fægəsaitousis) *n* the ingestion and destruction of harmful microorganisms, foreign matter and tissue debris, that in vertebrates is accomplished by leucocytes, and that serves as an important defense and waste-disposal mechanism [fr Gk *phagein*, to eat + *kutos*, cell]

phag·o·some (fægəsoum) *n* (*cytol.*) a vesicle in a cell holding material captured by ameboid cells

phal·ange (fælənd͡ʒ, fəlænd͡ʒ) *pl* **pha·lan·ges** (fəlænd͡ʒiːz) *n* (*anat.*) a phalanx [F *phalange* fr L

pha·lan·ge·al (fəlænd͡ʒiːəl) *adj* (*anat.*) of the bones of the fingers and toes [fr Mod L *phalangeus* fr L *phalanx*, phalanx]

pha·lan·ger (fəlænd͡ʒər) *n* a member of *Phalangeridae*, suborder *Diplotodontia*, a family of arboreal marsupials of Australia and New Guinea. They are mostly nocturnal, feeding on insects and fruit, and usually have a prehensile tail [Mod. L. fr. Gk *phalangion*, spider's web, from the structure of the hind feet]

phal·an·ster·y (fælənsteri) *pl* **phal·an·ster·ies** *n* a community living together and sharing property after the plan of Charles Fourier [fr F *phalanstère* fr. *phalange*, phalanx]

pha·lanx (feilæŋks, fælæŋks) *pl* **pha·lanx·es, pha·lan·ges** (fəlænd͡ʒiːz) *n* (*Gk hist.*) a body of Greek infantry formed in close ranks with shields joined | any body of people solidly grouped for defensive or offensive action || (*anat.*) *pl* **phalanges** each of the bones composing the segments of finger and toe || a phalanstery [L. fr. Gk *phalanx* (*phalangos*)]

Phalanx *n.* (*mil.*) a close-in weapons system providing automatic, autonomous terminal defense against antiship cruise missiles, including self-contained search-and-track radars, weapons control and 20-mm M61 gun firing subcaliber penetrators

phal·a·rope (fæləroup) *n.* a member of *Phalaropodidae*, a family of small, lobate-toed wading birds of Europe and North America, breeding in the Arctic and wintering in warm climates. The female is more brightly colored than the male and conducts the courtship. The male incubates the egg [F fr Mod. L. *Phalaropus* fr. Gk *phalaris*, coot + *pous* (*podos*), foot]

phal·lic (fælik) *adj* of or relating to a phallus or phallicism | like a phallus **phal·li·cism** (fælisizəm) *n* worship of the phallus as symbol of the generating force in nature [fr. Gk *phallikos* fr *phallos*, phallus]

phal·lus (fæləs) *pl* **phal·li** (fælai) *n.* a symbol of the penis, used in Dionysian cults and other religions to represent the generative force [L. fr Gk *phallos*, penis]

phan·er·o·gam (fænərəgæm) *n.* a seed plant or flowering plant (cf CRYPTOGAM) [F. *phanérogame* fr Gk *phaneros*, visible + *gamos*, sexual

phan·er·o·gam·ic (fænərəgæmik) *adj* of or designating a phanerogam [fr. Mod. L. *phanerogamia*, former bot division, fr. *phanerogamus*,

phan·er·og·a·mous (fænərɒgəməs) *adj* pha-

phan·o·tron (fænətrɒn) *n.* (*electr.*) a rectifier made of a hot cathode gas diode

phan·tasm (fæntæzəm) *n* an illusion || a ghostly apparition, esp of a person, dead or alive || (*philos*) the mental image of a person or an object [F *fantasme* fr L fr Gk *phantasma*]

phan·tas·ma·go·ri·a (fæntæzməgouriə) *n* a constantly moving succession of real or imagined scenes, people or things, esp characteristic of a dream or a fevered state **phan·tas·ma·gor·ic** (fæntæzməgɒrik, fæntæzməgɒrik) *adj* [fr Gk *phantasma*, phantasm + *perh* + *agora*, assembly]

phan·tas·mal (fæntæzməl) *adj.* of, involving or having the nature of a phantasm

phan·tas·mic (fæntæzmik) *adj.* phantasmal

phantasy †FANTASY

phan·tom (fæntəm) **1.** *n.* something, esp. a ghost, that appears to be seen but that has no real physical existence ‖ someone who or something which is only apparently what they or it purports to be **2.** *adj.* illusory [M.E. *fantosme, fantome* fr. O.F.]

phantom order a draft contract with an industrial establishment for wartime production of a specific product. It provides for necessary pre-planning in peacetime and for immediate execution of the contract when proper authority is received

Phantom II *trademark* U.S. twin-engine supersonic multipurpose jet fighter/bomber (F-4 and RF-4) operative from land and aircraft carriers and employing both air-to-air and air-to-surface weapons; made by McDonnell Douglas

phar·aoh (fɛ́ərou, fɛ́iou) *n.* the title of ancient Egyptian kings **phar·a·on·ic** (fɛ̀ərəɔnik) *adj.* [O.E. *pharaon* fr. L. fr. Gk fr. Heb. fr. Egypt.]

phar·i·sa·ic (fæ̀risēik) *adj.* self-righteous and hypocritical **Phar·i·sa·ic** *adj.* relating to or like the Pharisees **phar·i·sa·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. L. fr. Gk *pharisaikos*]

phar·i·see (fǽrisi:) *n.* a hypocrite ‖ a self-righteous person **Phar·i·see** a member of a Jewish religious sect (2nd c. BC–2nd c. AD) which upheld strict obedience to the Torah, combined with traditional interpretations of it. The Pharisees were the opponents of the Sadducees [M.E. *pharise, farise* fr. O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk fr. Aram.]

phar·ma·ceu·tic (fɑrməsú:tik) *adj.* of or relating to pharmacy **phar·ma·ceu·ti·cal** *adj.* **phar·ma·céu·tics** *n.* the science of the preparation and use of medicines **phar·ma·ceu·tist** *n.* a pharmacist [fr. L. fr. Gk *pharmakeutikos* fr. *pharmakon*, poison, medicine]

pharmaceutical chemist a chemist engaged in research in or the production of medical chemicals ‖ (*Br.*) a druggist

phar·ma·cist (fɑ́rməsist) *n.* a person skilled or engaged in pharmacy

phar·ma·co·ge·net·ics (fɑ̀rməkoudʒənétiks) *n.* study of interaction of drugs and genetic reactions **phar·ma·co·ge·net·ic** *adj.* **phar·ma·co·ge·net·i·cist** *n.*

phar·ma·co·log·i·cal (fɑ̀rməkəlɔ́dʒik) *adj.* of or relating to pharmacology

phar·ma·col·o·gist (fɑ̀rməkɔ́lədʒist) *n.* a person trained or engaged in pharmacology

phar·ma·col·o·gy (fɑ̀rməkɔ́lədʒi:) *n.* the study of the preparation, properties, use and effects of drugs [fr. Mod. L. *pharmacologia* fr. Gk *pharmakon*, poison, medicine + *logos*, word]

phar·ma·co·poe·ia (fɑ̀rməkəpí:ə) *n.* a book, esp. an official reference book, listing the properties, effects, recommended dosages and ways of administration of chemicals, medicinal preparations and esp. drugs. It usually gives standards and tests for drugs ‖ a stock of drugs **pharma·co·pée·ial** *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *pharmakon*, poison, medicine + *poiein*, to make]

phar·ma·cy (fɑ́rməsi:) *pl.* **phar·ma·cies** *n.* the art or profession of preparing and dispensing medicinal drugs ‖ a pharmacist's shop ‖ a drugstore [O.F. *farmacie, pharmacie* fr. L.L. fr. Gk fr. *pharmakon* poison, medicine]

Pha·ros, the (fɛ́ərɔs) a lighthouse on an island near Alexandria, completed (c. 280 BC) by Ptolemy II and destroyed by an earthquake (14th c.). It was one of the Seven Wonders of the World ‖ this island

Phar·sa·lus (fɑrséiləs) an ancient city of Thessaly, near which Julius Caesar defeated Pompey (48 BC)

pha·ryn·gal (fəríŋgl) *adj.* pharyngeal [fr. Mod. L. *pharynx*, pharynx]

pha·ryn·ge·al (fæ̀rindʒí:əl, fərindʒí:əl) *adj.* of, pertaining to or near the pharynx [fr. Mod. L. *pharyngeus*]

pharynges alt. *pl.* of PHARYNX

phar·yn·gi·tis (fæ̀rindʒáitis) *n.* inflammation of the pharynx [Mod. L. fr. Gk *pharynx* (*pharyngos*), throat]

phar·ynx (fɛ́ərinks) *pl.* **phar·yn·ges** (fərindʒi:z), **phar·ynx·es** *n.* in vertebrates, the cavity in the alimentary canal between the mouth and the esophagus, communicating with the nasal passages and ears ‖ the corresponding part in invertebrates [Mod. L. fr. Gk *pharynx* (*pharyngos*), throat]

phase (feiz) **1.** *n.* each of the successive aspects or stages in any course of change or development ‖ (*astron.*) an aspect in the cycle of changing form or quantity of illumination of the moon or of a planet ‖ (*chem., phys.*) a uniform, bounded portion of matter that is mechanically separable from a heterogeneous physico-chemical system (cf. STATE) ‖ (*phys.*) the progress of a cyclic harmonic motion in relation to some standard point of reference, measure of progress usually expressed in angular measure, 360 degrees representing a full period or cycle **in phase** in step or the same phase in a synchronized manner **out of phase** in or of different phases ‖ not in a synchronized manner **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **phas·ing** *past and past part.* **phased** to cause to be in phase, to phase in ‖ to bring in phases or as a phase **to phase out** to stop using or cause to cease by phases ‖ to cease by phases **pha·sic** *adj.* [fr. F. *phase* and fr. Mod. L. *phases* pl. of *phasis*, phase fr. Gk *phainein*, to show, appear]

phased array *antenna* radar antenna with dipoles with varied signals so arranged so that beams can be formed and scanned rapidly

phase-down (feizdaun) *v.* to reduce in stages – **phase-down** *n.* – **phase out** *v.*

phase rule (*phys., chem.*) a law of heterogeneous systems in equilibrium. P + F = C + 2, where P is the number of phases, C the number of independent constituents and F the number of degrees of freedom

pheas·ant (fez'nt) *n.* a member of *Phasianus*, fam. *Phasianidae*, a genus of large, long-tailed gallinaceous game birds. The male has highly colored, varied plumage. They feed on insects, seeds and berries. They are native to Asia, but many species are now found in Europe and North America, esp. *P. colchicus* ‖ any of several related birds of fam. *Phasianidae*, e.g. the peacock, or any of several unrelated birds thought to resemble this, found in various parts of the world [M.E. fr. A.F. *fesant*, O.F. *fesan* fr. L. fr. Gk *phasianos* (*ornis*), Phasian bird, fr. *Phasis*]

phel·lem (feləm) *n.* (*bot.*) cork [fr. Gk *phellos*, cork]

phel·lo·derm (feləd3:rm) *n.* (*bot.*) a secondary parenchymatous suberized cortex of trees, developed from the inner side of the phellogen (cf. PERIDERM) **phel·lo·der·mal** *adj.* [fr. Gk *phellos* cork + *derma* skin]

phel·lo·gen (feləd3ən) *n.* (*bot.*) a meristem (cork cambium) developing externally in dicotyledonous stems and giving rise to cork tissue and phelloderm **phel·lo·ge·nét·ic, phel·lo·gen·ic** *adjs* [fr. Gk *phellos*, cork + *genès*, born of]

phen- (fi:n) *prefix* (*chem.*) relating to or derived from benzene [fr. Gk *phainein*, to show and *phainesthai*, to appear (from its originally detected in coal-tar obtained in the manufacture of gas for lighting)]

phe·nac·e·tin, phe·nac·e·tine (finǽsitin) *n.* a white crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{13}NO_2$, used medicinally to reduce pain or fever [PHEN- + *acetin*, acetic glycerin]

phen·cy·cli·dine ($C_{17}H_{25}N$) (fensíklidi:n) *n.* (*pharm.*) a central-nervous-system depressant used by veterinarians

phe·net·ic (fenetik) *adj.* (*genetics*) of an organism classification method based on similarity of characteristics **phe·net·i·cist** *n.* **phe·net·i·cal·ly** *adv.* – **phe·net·ics** *n.* *Cf* CLADISTIC

phen·for·min ($C_{10}H_{15}N_5$) (fenfɔ́rmin) *n.* (*pharm.*) an oral antidiabetic; marketed as DB

Phenicia *alt.* PHOENICIA

Phenician †PHOENICIAN

phenix †PHOENIX

phe·no·bar·bi·tal (fi:noubɑ́rbitɔl, fi:noubɑrbitɔl) *n.* a white crystalline powder, phenylethyl-barbituric acid, $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_3$, used medicinally as a hypnotic and sedative

phe·nol (fi:noul, fi:nɔl) *n.* a white crystalline solid, organic hydroxy acid, C_6H_5OH, with a characteristic smell, poisonous and corrosive, distilled from coal tar and used as a disinfectant and in the manufacture of dyes and plastics ‖ any of a class of compounds containing the hydroxyl group attached to a benzene ring **phe·no·lic** *adj.* [fr. Gk *phainein*, to show and *phainesthai*, to appear]

phe·nol·o·gy (fi:nɔ́lədʒi:) *n.* (*biol.*) a study of periodic biotic events, e.g. flowering, breeding, migration, in relation to climatic and other factors

phe·nol·phthal·e·in (fi:noulθɔ́li:in) *n.* a white crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{14}O_4$, used as a laxative and as a chemical indicator. It turns red in basic solutions and loses its color in acid ones

phe·nom·e·nal (finɔ́minəl) *adj.* of, relating to or characterized by phenomenology (*philos.*) of, relating to or professing phenomenology

phe·nom·e·nol·o·gy (finɔ̀minɔ́lədʒi:) *n.* the observation and description of phenomena ‖ (*philos.*) a method of arriving at absolute essences through the careful description of experience in regard of scientific knowledge (*HUSSERL*) [fr. PHENOMENON + Gk *logos*, word]

phe·nom·e·non (finɔ́mənɔn) *pl.* **phe·nom·e·na** (finɔ́mənə) *n.* (*pl.*) something known by its sense perception rather than by thought or intuition ‖ any fact or event which can be described and explained in scientific terms ‖ an extraordinary or remarkable event, thing, person etc. [L.L. *phaenomenon* fr. Gk *phainomenon*, appearing, apparent fr. *phainesthai*, to appear]

phen·o·thi·a·zine ($C_{12}H_9NS$) (fenəθáiəzi:n) *n.* (*pharm.*) a deworming drug used by veterinarians

phe·no·type (fi:nətaip) *n.* the appearance of an organism due to the response of genotypic (inherited) characters to the environment ‖ all the individuals belonging to such a type (opp. GENOTYPE) **phe·no·typ·ic** (fi:nətípik) **phe·no·typ·i·cal** *adjs* [G. *phänotypus* fr. L. fr. Gk]

phen·tol·a·mine ($C_{17}H_{19}N_3O$) (fentɔləmi:n) *n.* (*pharm.*) drug used to block action of the adrenal medulla used in diagnosis of tumors; marketed as Regitine

phen·yl (fén'l, fi:n'l) *n.* the monovalent radical C_6H_5-, of which benzene is the hydride. It is the basis of many aromatic derivatives [fr. Gk *phaino-*, shining fr. *phainein*, to show and *phainesthai*, to appear]

phenylketonuria (fenilkì:tounú:ri:ə) *n.* (*med.*) genetic mental retardation due to inability of the body to metabolize the amino acid phenylalanine *abbr.* **PKU**

pher·o·mone (fɛ́rəmoun) *n.* (*biochem.*) chemical substance secreted to produce a response by others of the same species, particularly by insects, esp. in relation to sexual attraction — **pher·o·mon·al** *adj.* *Cf* ECTOHORMONE

phi (fai) *n.* the twenty-first letter (Φ, φ – ph) of the Greek alphabet

phi·al (fáiəl) *n.* a small glass bottle, esp. for medicines [M.E. fr. O.F. *fiole, phiole* fr. L. fr. Gk *phialē*, a flat shallow bowl]

Phi Be·ta Kap·pa (faibeitəkǽpə) *n.* a national academic honorary society of the U.S.A., founded in 1776. College and university students may be elected to membership, usually in their senior year [fr. initial letters of Gk *philosophia biou kubernētēs*, philosophy the guide of life, the society's motto]

Phid·i·as (fidi:əs) (c. 500–c. 431 BC), Greek sculptor who was appointed by Pericles to beautify Athens. His work included the sculptural decoration of the Parthenon and the monumental statue of Athene which it housed, as well as the statue of Zeus at Olympia which was one of the Seven Wonders of the World

Phil·a·del·phi·a (filədélfi:ə) the fourth largest city (pop. 1,688,210) of the U.S.A., an international port, commercial and industrial center on the Delaware River, E. Pennsylvania. Industries: food processing, mechanical engineering, chemicals, metallurgy, shipbuilding, publishing, textiles, petroleum. Colonial monuments include the courthouse (1707), State House or Independence Hall (1732–53), numerous private houses. University of Pennsylvania (1791). The city was founded as a Quaker settlement (1682) by Penn, was the scene of the Continental Congresses (1774–1800) and the signing of the Declaration of Independence (1776), and was the capital of the U.S.A. (1790–1800)

phi·lan·der (filændər) *v.i.* (of a man) to flirt ‖ (of a man) to have many but casual love affairs **phi·lan·der·er** *n.* [fr. Gk *philandros* adj., (of a woman) loving (men)]

phil·an·throp·ic (filənθrɒpik) *adj* doing good [...] *philanthropique* fr Gk]

[...]ran, esp one who disinterestedly gives large [...]

[...]pies *n* generous help or benevolence toward one's fellow men an instance of this [fr LL *philanthropia* fr Gk fr *philos*, loving + *an-*

phil·a·tel·ic (filətelik) *adj* relating to philately

phi·lat·e·ly (filatəli) *n* the collection and study of postage stamps, envelopes bearing postmarks etc, usually as a hobby [fr F *philatelie* fr Gk *philos*, loving + *ateleia*, tax exemption (taken as 'postage stamp')]

Phi·le·mon and Bau·cis (filəmən, faʊkəmən, bɔsis) (*Gk mythol*) a peasant and his wife who gave hospitality to Zeus and Hermes traveling incognito on the earth. They became priest and priestess of Zeus and, when they had grown very old together, they were turned into intertwined trees. Their names are a symbol of conjugal love

Philemon, Epistle to (filəmən) the 18th book of [...]ten by St Paul to Philemon, a Colossian, asking him to forgive his runaway slave

phil·har·mon·ic (filhɑrmɒnik, filərmɒnik) *adj* loving music (only used in titles of orchestras, musical societies etc) [F *philharmonique* fr Gk *philos*, loving + *harmonikos*, harmonic]

phil·hel·lene (filhelin) *n* a person who admires Greece, its people, culture etc, *esp* (*hist*) a supporter of the cause of Greek independence **phil·[...]** (filhelinizəm) **phil·hel·len·ist** *ns* [fr Gk *philhellen* adj fr *philos*, loving + *Hellen*, Hellene]

[...]tles. Feast: May 1

Philip (Marcus Julius Philippus, 204–49) Roman emperor (244–9). The millennium of Rome's foundation was celebrated (248) during

Philip II (382–336 BC), king of Macedon (359–336 BC). A great statesman and general, he united his kingdom, favored Greek culture and created a highly skilled army. His defeat of Athens and Thebes (338) made Macedon the leading power in Greece. He was assassinated while preparing an expedition against the Persians, and was succeeded by his son Alexander the Great

Phi·lip·pic (filipik) *n* any of a number of [...] speeches in which Demosthenes warned his fel-

Phi·lip·pine (filipin) *adj* of or relating to the Philippine Is or the Republic of the Philip-

Philip V (238–179 BC), king of Macedon (221–[...] wars against the Romans (215–205 BC) and

[...]1506), king of Castile (1506), son of Emperor [...]

Philip II (1527–98), king of Spain and the Two [...] Spanish culture (Cervantes, Lope de Vega, El Greco)

Philip IV (1605–65), king of Spain and the Two Sicilies (1621–65) and, as Philip III, king of Portugal (1621–40), son of Philip III of Spain. He was forced to reaffirm the independence of the Netherlands in the Treaties of Westphalia (1648) and to cede Roussillon and Artois to France in the Treaty of the Pyrenees (1659)

Philip V (1683–1746), first Bourbon king of Spain (1700–46), grandson of Louis XIV. His designation by Charles II as successor to the Spanish throne precipitated the War of the Spanish Succession. The attempts of his minister, Alberoni, to regain the territory lost by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) resulted in his defeat by the Quadruple Alliance (1720). He concluded the Family Compact with France (1733) and regained the Two Sicilies (1734)

Philip kings of France and dukes of Burgundy [...]

Philip 'the Magnanimous' (1504–67), landgrave of Hesse (1509–67) and a leader of the Reformation in Germany. He was a prominent member of the Schmalkaldic League, established the first Protestant university (Marburg, 1527) and tried to reconcile Luther and Zwingli [...]

Philip (*d.* 1676), American Indian leader in King Philip's War

Philip, Prince, duke of Edinburgh (1921–), consort of Elizabeth II

Philip Neri (niəri), St (Filippo Romolo de' Neri, 1515–95), Italian priest. He founded the Congregation of the Oratory (1564). Feast: May 26

Philippe I (filip) (1052–1108), king of France (1060–1108), son of Henri I. He enlarged his kingdom and supported Robert II of Normandy in his revolt against William I of England

Philippe III 'the Bold' (1245–85), king of France (1270–85), son of Louis IX. He gained possession of Toulouse, Auvergne and part of Poitou (1271), but died after an unsuccessful attempt to gain Aragon

Philippe IV 'the Fair' (1268–1314), king of France (1285–1314), son of Philippe III. He greatly increased royal authority, reduced feudal power and came into conflict with Pope Boniface VIII over clerical taxation. His stand against the papacy was approved by the States General, which he summoned for the first time (1302). He triumphed with the election to the papacy (1305) of the French Clement V, and the establishment (1309) of the papacy at Avignon. He acquired Navarre, Champagne, part of Flanders and Lyon for the French crown

Philippe V 'the Tall' (1294–1322), king of France (1316–22), son of Philippe IV. Appointed regent on the death (1316) of his brother Louis X, he proclaimed himself king on the death of Louis's posthumous son, Jean I, claiming that the succession was governed by Salic law. He frequently summoned the States [...]

Philippe VI (1293–1350), king of France (1328–50), the first of the Valois. His claim to the throne, based on Salic law, was disputed by Edward III of England, thus starting (1337) the Hundred Years' War. He was defeated at Crecy (1346) and lost Calais to the English. He acquired the Dauphine (1343) and Montpellier [...]

Philippe 'the Bold' (1342–1404), duke of Burgundy (1363–1404), son of Jean II. He distinguished himself in battle at Poitiers (1356). He was regent (1380–8) for Charles V, and was the effective ruler during much of Charles's reign

Philippe 'the Good' (1396–1467), duke of Burgundy (1419–67), son of Jean the Fearless. He supported the claims of Henry V of England to the French throne prior to making peace with [...] into the Netherlands, and founded (1429) the Order of the Golden Fleece

Philippe II Augustus (1165–1223), king of France (1180–1223), son of Louis VII. He allied himself (1189) with the future Richard I of England against Henry II, accompanied Richard on the 3rd Crusade (1190–1), and resumed the [...] John at Bouvines (1214) gained him Normandy, Anjou, Poitou, Maine and Touraine. His administrative reforms included the establishment of royal courts of justice. He fostered the growth of towns and trade, and was a

Philippe Eg·a·li·té (eigəlitei) *ORLÉANS, Louis-Philippe Joseph, duc d'

Phi·lippe·ville (filipvil, filipvil) *SKIKDA

Phi·lip·pi (filipai) an ancient town of Macedonia, near which Antony and the future Emperor Augustus decisively defeated Brutus and Cassius (42 BC)

Phi·lip·pi·ans, Epistle to the (filipiənz) the eleventh book of the New Testament, a letter of gratitude and advice written by St Paul during imprisonment either in Ephesus (c.53) or in Rome (c.60)

Philippine Islands the group of islands constituting the Republic of the Philippines

Philippine Sea, Battle of the a naval engagement (1944) during the 2nd world war in which a U.S. naval aviation force defeated the Japanese, paving the way for Gen. MacArthur's return to the islands

Phil·ip·pines, Republic of the (filipi:nz) a republic (area 115,708 sq. miles, pop. 54,500,000) of S.E. Asia, comprising 7,107 islands, the northernmost part of the Malay Archipelago. Capital and chief town: Manila. Principal islands: Luzon, Mindanao, Mindoro, Palawan, and the Visayas. People: Filipino (Malay), 1% Chinese, small aborigine (pygmy) and Indonesian minorities. Language: Tagalog (official), 75 other Malayo-Polynesian languages. 35% also speak English, 2% Spanish. Religion: 75% Roman Catholic, with Protestant, Moslem, independent Catholic, Animist, Buddhist and other minorities. The islands are mountainous (few peaks over 5,000 ft) and largely volcanic, with fertile valleys. The land is 44% forest, 27% cultivated. Highest point: Mt Apo (9,540 ft), on Mindanao. Except for primitive tribes, the population is concentrated on the coasts. Average summer and winter temperatures (F.): coast 82° and 77°, interior mountains 70° and 60°. Rainfall: 40–120 ins. Rainy seasons: summer and autumn in W. Luzon and W. Visayas, winter in E. Luzon, E. Visayas, and N.E. Mindanao. Typhoons are frequent north of Samar. Livestock: water buffaloes (carabao), hogs, cattle, goats, poultry, horses. Crops: rice, abaca, copra, sugarcane, corn, coconuts, tobacco, coffee, sweet potatoes, fruit (esp. pineapples), vegetables. Forestry products: lumber, gums, resins, dyes, vegetable oils, rattan. Fisheries. Mineral resources: gold, copper, chromite, silver, lead, zinc, manganese, iron ore, mercury, coal, salt, nickel, uranium. Industries: textiles, tobacco, hydroelectricity, footwear, cement, wood products, plastics, coconut oil refining, rubber goods, embroidery, hats, mats, pottery. Exports: sugar, lumber, copra, minerals and metals, abaca, coconut oil. Imports: machinery, fuels and oil, textiles, cereals, vehicles, foodstuffs. Ports: Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Davao, Zamboanga. There are 26 universities. Monetary unit: peso (100 centavos). HISTORY Inhabited by Negritos, the islands were invaded by Indonesians (3rd millennium BC). They were visited by Japanese and Chinese traders (8th c. AD) and by Moslem Arab missionaries (14th–15th cc.). A Spanish expedition led by Magellan reached the Philippines (1521) and a Spanish settlement was founded (1565). Revolts against Spanish rule were unsuccessful until the Spanish-American War (1898), after which the Philippines were transferred to the U.S.A., which put down a Filipino rebellion (1899–1901). As trade with the U.S.A. developed, economic progress was made, and communications and education were improved. Quezon became (Sept. 1935) first president of the Philippines. The islands were occupied (1942–4) by the Japanese. The Philippines joined the U.N. (1945) and became a Republic (July 4, 1946), but continued to receive large amounts of U.S. aid to repair war damage and strengthen the economy. The Philippines joined the South East Asia Treaty Organization (1954). President Ramon Magsaysay (1953–7) ended the Communist-dominated Huk guerrilla movement. President Diosdado Macapagal (1961–5) tried unsuccessfully to confederate the Philippines with Malaya and Indonesia. President Ferdinand Marcos (1965–86) imposed martial law (1972–81) and changed the constitution (1981) to maintain his power after martial law was lifted. The assassination of the political opposition leader Benigno Aquino (1983) caused a political crisis. The opposition made substantial gains in the 1984 elections. After a court acquitted armed forces chief of staff Gen. Fabian Ver of complicity in the Aquino slaying,

criticism of Marcos and his government increased. A 1986 presidential election between Marcos and Aquino's widow, Corazon, led to widespread allegations of fraud and voter intimidation by the Marcos faction and ultimately led to Marcos's being deposed and forced to leave the country. Mrs. Aquino became president and attempted conciliation among all political groups in the country.

Phil·ips (filips), Ambrose (1674–1749), English poet, pioneer of sentimental landscape poetry in 'A Winter Piece' (1709) and 'Pastorals' (1710).

Phi·lis·ti·a (filistiːə) the ancient region of Palestine inhabited by the Philistines.

Phil·is·tine (filistiːn, filistain) *n.* a member of an ancient people who settled (c. 13th c. BC) in the coastal region of Palestine. They are thought to have spoken a Semitic language and to have originated in Crete. They were subdued by the Hebrews under Saul and David (10th c. BC). **phil·is·tine 1.** *adj.* lacking culture or having contempt for it. **2.** *n.* a person with uncultivated tastes. **phil·is·tin·ism** *n.*

Phil·lips (filəps), Wendell (1811–84), leading U.S. abolitionist, orator and reformer. He advocated Union separation from the slave states, and, after emancipation, headed the American Antislavery Society until its dissolution. He also campaigned for temperance and women's rights.

Phil·lips curve (filips) (*economics*) a graphic presentation of correlation between inflation and unemployment, conceived by A. W. H. Phillips, British economist.

phil·lu·men·ist (filuːmenist) *n.* a collector of matchbooks and/or matchbox labels. —**phil·lu·men·y** *n.* the hobby.

Phi·lo (fáilou) Jewish-Hellenistic philosopher (c. 20 BC–c. 54 AD). He believed in the divinity of the Jewish law but elaborated an allegorical interpretation of the Bible, purporting to show that it embodies the ideas of Greek philosophy, esp. Plato. His main work is his massive exegesis of the Pentateuch.

phil·o·den·dron (filədéndrən) *pl.* **phil·o·den·drons, phil·o·den·dra** (filədéndrə) *n.* any of various members of genus *Philodendron*, tropical American climbing plants. Many are cultivated as house plants [Mod. L. fr. Gk, neuter of *philodendros* adj., treeloving].

phil·o·log·ic (filəlɔ́dʒik) *adj.* philological.

phil·o·log·i·cal (filəlɔ́dʒikˈl) *adj.* of or relating to philology.

phi·lol·o·gist (filɔ́lədʒist) *n.* a specialist in philology.

phi·lol·o·gy (filɔ́ləd͡ʒiː) *n.* the study of language from the written texts by which it is known ‖ the study of texts and their transmission [fr. L. *philologia*, love of talk fr. Gk].

Phil·o·me·la (filəmíːlə) (*Gk mythol.*) daughter of the king of Athens. She was raped and had her tongue torn out by Tereus, king of Thrace, the husband of her sister Procne. The gods turned Philomela into a nightingale and her sister into a swallow.

phil·o·pro·gen·i·tive (filouproudʒénitiv) *adj.* (*rhet.*) tending to produce many offspring (*rhet.*) loving one's offspring [fr. Gk *philos*, loving + L. *progignere* (*progenitus*), to beget].

phi·los·o·pher (filɔ́səfər) *n.* a person who engages in the study of philosophy ‖ (*pop.*) a person who accepts misfortune with stoic calm [M.E. *philosophre* fr. O.E. fr. L. fr. Gk fr. *philos*, loving + *sophos*, wise].

philosopher's stone, philosophers' stone a mythical stone or substance much sought after by alchemists, who believed it had the power to change base metals into gold and to grant eternal youth.

phil·o·soph·ic (filəsɔ́fik) *adj.* of or relating to philosophy ‖ (*pop.*) resigned in the face of trouble, which, unemotional about what cannot be altered. **phil·o·sóph·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. L.L. *philosophicus*].

phi·los·o·phize (filɔ́səfaiz) *pres. part.* **phi·los·o·phiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **phi·los·o·phized** *v.i.* to theorize ‖ (*pop.*) to moralize [fr. Gk *philosophos*, philosopher].

phi·los·o·phy (filɔ́səfiː) *pl.* **phi·los·o·phies** — the love or pursuit of wisdom, i.e. the search for basic principles. Traditionally, Western philosophy comprises five branches of study: metaphysics, ethics, aesthetics, epistemology, and logic ‖ systematized principles of any subject or branch of knowledge, *the philosophy of history* ‖ an attitude towards life ‖ (*pop.*) calm resignation, *he faced the situation with philosophy*.

[M.E. fr. O.F. *philosophie* fr. L. *philosophia* fr. Gk fr. *philos*, loving + *sophos*, wise, a wise man].

phil·ter, phil·tre (filtər) *n.* a potion supposed to make a person fall in love. —**magic philter** *philtre* fr. L. *philtrum* fr. Gk fr. *philein*, to love].

phi me·son (fai miːsɔn) *n.* (*particle phys.*) an unstable elementary meson particle with negative charge parity and a large mass (1019 MEV). *also* pion.

Phips, Phipps (fips) Sir William (1651–95), the first royal governor (1692–5) of Massachusetts. He appointed a commission to try those accused of witchcraft.

phle·bit·ic (flәbitik) *adj.* relating to or having phlebitis.

phle·bi·tis (flәbaitis) *n.* inflammation of the veins, usually in the legs [Mod. L. fr. Gk *phleps* (*phlebos*), vein].

phle·bol·o·gy (flebɔlәdʒiː) *n.* (*med.*) medical study of the veins.

phle·bot·o·my (flәbɔtәmiː) *pl.* **phle·bot·o·mies** *n.* (*hist.*) the act or practice of opening a vein for the purpose of bloodletting as a cure for various ailments ‖ an instance of this [O.F. *flebothomie* fr. L. *phlebotomia* fr. Gk fr. *phleps* (*phlebos*), vein + *tomos*, a cutting].

phlegm (flem) *n.* mucus, esp. when it occurs in excessive quantity in the respiratory passages ‖ (*hist.*) one of the four humors ‖ stoic self-possession, imperturbability. **phleg·mat·ic** (flegmætik) *adj.* having or showing stoic self-possession, imperturbable. **phleg·mát·i·cal** *adj.* [M.E. *fleen, fleume, fleme* fr. O.F. fr. L.L. fr. Gk *phlegma*, inflammation, phlegm].

phlo·em (flouem) *n.* a complex tissue in the vascular system of higher plants, consisting of sieve tubes and companion cells and usually also parenchyma and sclerenchyma. It serves esp. in conduction, but also in support and storage [G. fr. Gk *phloos*, bark].

phlo·gis·tic (floudʒistik) *adj.* (*med.*) of or relating to inflammations ‖ (*hist.*) of or relating to phlogiston [fr. Gk *phlogistos*, inflammable and fr. PHLOGISTON].

phlo·gis·ton (floudʒistɔn, floudʒistən) *n.* (*hist.*) a hypothetical substance formerly assumed to be present in all substances which burn, and to escape during combustion, leaving an ash (calx) behind [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *phlogizein*, to set on fire].

phlox (flɔks) *n.* a member of *Phlox*, fam. *Polemoniaceae*, a genus of herbaceous plants native to North America and widely cultivated, having clusters of white, pink or purple, salver-shaped flowers [L. = a kind of flower, flame, fr. Gk].

Phnom Penh (pnoumpén) the capital (pop. 70,000) and chief river port of Cambodia, on the Mekong River, an agricultural market and communications (rail and air) center. Industries: food processing, brewing, distilling, textiles, wood manufactures. Handicrafts: jewelry, goldwork.

pho·bia (foubiːə) *n.* morbid and often irrational dread of some specific thing [Mod. L. fr. Gk *phobos*, fear].

Pho·cis (óusis) a region of central Greece on the N.E. Gulf of Corinth. It formed a league of 20 city-states (7th c. BC) to guard the oracle at Delphi and was involved in a series of wars to defend it (c. 590 BC, c. 448 BC and 355–346 BC), in the last of which Phocis was conquered by Macedon.

Phoe·be (fiːbiː) (*Gk mythol.*) Artemis as goddess of the moon.

phoe·be (fiːbiː) *n.* a member of *Sayornis*, a genus of North American flycatchers, esp. *S. phoebe* [imit.].

Phoe·bus (fiːbɔs) (*Gk mythol.*) Apollo as god of the sun.

Phoe·ni·cian, Phe·ni·cian (finiʃiːən, finiʃən) *adj.* of Phoenicia, its colonies, people or language. **2.** *n.* a native of Phoenicia.

The Phoenicians, a Semitic people, settled in Phoenicia (c. 3000 BC). Centered on Byblos, Tyre and Sidon, they were at the height of their power c. 1200–c. 800 BC, trading throughout the Mediterranean. They exported cedar wood, purple dye, textiles, glass, metalwork, spices and perfumes, and founded trading stations and colonies, notably at Carthage (c. 814 BC). [illegible] the Atlantic [illegible] Britain and [illegible] Africa. The Phoenicians [illegible] to develop an alphabet. Phoenicia was conquered (6th c. BC) by Persia, and Phoenicians made an important contribution to Persian sea power and craftsmanship.

Phoe·ni·cia, Phe·ni·cia (finiʃiːə, finiʃə) an ancient country now forming the coastal region of Lebanon and part of Syria.

Phoe·nix (fiːniks) the capital (pop. 764,911) and largest city of Arizona, center of an irrigated agricultural district; electrical and electronic engineering, farm machinery, aircraft, food processing, metallurgy, tourism.

phoe·nix, phe·nix (fiːniks) *n.* (*Egypt. mythol.*) a bird of gorgeous plumage, sacred to the sun, reborn from the ashes of the funeral pyre which it made for itself when each life span of 500 or 600 years was over ‖ something or someone seen as resembling this bird, esp. with respect to its power of self-regeneration [O.E. and O.F. *fenix* fr. M.L. *phenix*, and L. *phoenix* fr. Gk *phoinix*].

Phoenix Islands eight coral islands (area 11 sq. miles, pop. 1,200), of which Canton and Enderbury have been jointly controlled by the U.S.A. and Great Britain since 1939, the rest being part of Kiribati.

phon (fɔn) *n.* (*phys.*) a unit of loudness, equivalent to a sound intensity of 1 decibel [fr. Gk *phōnē*, sound, voice].

pho·nate (founeit) *pres. part* **pho·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pho·nat·ed** *v.i.* (*physiol.*) to produce a vocal sound. **pho·na·tion** *n.* [fr. Gk *phōnē*, voice].

phone (foun) **1.** *n.* a telephone. **2.** *v.i.* and *t. pres. part.* **phon·ing** *past* and *past part.* **phoned** to telephone [TELEPHONE].

phone *n.* (*phon.*) a simple speech sound [fr. Gk *phōnē*, voice].

phone-in (fóunin) *n.* a broadcast program inviting audience telephone participation with questions or comments.

pho·neme (fóuniːm) *n.* a class of closely related speech sounds in a given language considered as forming a unit. **pho·né·mic** *adj.* **pho·né·mi·cal·ly** *adv.* **pho·né·mics** *n.* the branch of linguistics dealing with the phonemes of a particular language [fr. F. *phoneme* fr. Gk].

pho·net·ic (fənétik, founetik) *adj.* of or relating to vocal sounds and speech ‖ consistently representing sounds by the same symbols, *phonetic spelling* ‖ relating to phonetics. **pho·nét·i·cal·ly** *adv.* **pho·ne·ti·cian** (founitiʃən) *n.* a specialist in phonetics. **pho·net·i·cist** *n.* a phonetist. **pho·nét·ics** *n.* the branch of language study concerned with the production of speech sounds, alone or in combination, and their representation in writing ‖ the phonetic system of a given language [fr. Mod. L. *phoneticus* fr. Gk *phōnētikos* fr. *phōnein*, to utter sound].

pho·ne·tist (founitist) *n.* a phonetician ‖ someone who advocates phonetic spelling [fr. Gk *phōnētos*, to be spoken].

phoney *PHONY.

phon·ic (fɔnik, founik) *adj.* of or relating to sound, esp. speech sounds [fr. Gk *phōnē*, voice].

phon·ics (fóniks) *n.* the use of sound-symbol (phoneme-grapheme) relationships in the teaching of reading.

pho·no·ar·gi·o·gra·phy (founouaːrdʒiɔgrəfiː) *n.* (*med.*) analysis of blood flow by sound.

pho·no·car·di·o·gra·phy (founoukaːrdiɔgrəfiː) *n.* (*med.*) the recording of heart sounds. **pho·no·car·di·o·gram** *n.* the record. —**pho·no·car·di·o·graph** *n.* the instrument used.

pho·no·gram (fóunəgræm) *n.* a symbol representing a spoken word, sound or syllable, e.g. in shorthand [fr. Gk *phōnē*, sound, voice + *gramma*, letter, writing].

pho·no·graph (fóunəgræf, fóunəgrɑf) *n.* (*Am. Br.* Gramophone) a machine for reproducing sounds recorded on a disk or cylinder. **pho·no·graph·ic** (founəgræfik) *adj.* **pho·no·graph·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *phōnē*, sound + *-graphos*, written].

pho·nog·ra·phy (founɔgrəfiː) *n.* phonetic spelling or writing ‖ a phonetic shorthand system [fr. Gk *phōnē*, sound + *graphia*, writing].

pho·no·lite (fóunlait) *n.* a gray or green volcanic rock giving a ringing sound when struck. **pho·no·lit·ic** (founlitik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *phōnē*, sound + *lithos*, stone].

pho·no·log·ic (founlɔdʒik) *adj.* relating to or according to the principles of phonology. **pho·no·log·i·cal** *adj.*

pho·nol·o·gist (founɔlədʒist, fənɔlədʒist) *n.* a specialist in phonology.

pho·nol·o·gy (founɔlədʒiː, fənɔlədʒiː) *n.* the study of speech sounds, esp. of the theory and

development of sound changes within a given language ‖ the system of phonetics of a language ‖ the study of phonetics or of phonemics

pho·nons (founɔns) *n.* (*phys.*) a quantum of heat energy in the acoustic vibration of a crystal lattice

pho·no·pho·tog·ra·phy (founoʃətɔgrəfi) *n.* photographic recording of vibrations created by speech. *Cf* VOICEPRINT

pho·nop·si·a (founɔpsi:ə) *n.* (*physiol.*) the visual perceptions of color resulting from sound

pho·no·tac·tics (founoutæktiks) *n.* (*linguistics*) analysis of sound structure and function in language — **pho·no·tac·tic** *adj.*

pho·ny, pho·ney (founi) *comp.* **pho·ni·er** *superl.* **pho·ni·est** **1.** *adj.* (*pop.*) not genuine, coun-

pho·ny mine (founi) (*mil.*) an object of any available material, used to simulate a mine in a

phony minefield (*mil.*) an area of ground used to simulate a minefield with the object of deceiving the enemy

phorate — biodegradable insecticide used esp. to protect

phos·gene (fɔzdʒi:n) *n.* carbonyl chloride, $COCl_2$, a colorless, poisonous gas with a smell like musty hay, used in the dyestuff industry and in chemical warfare in the 1st world war

$Pb_3(CO_3)_2(OH)_2$, consisting of lead chloride and lead carbonate, occurring as tetragonal crystals [fr.

phos·phe·don — don) *n.* (*chem.*) organophosphorus insecticide

phos·pha·tase (fɔsfəteis) *n.* any of many enzymes in body tissues, which break down compounds of carbohydrates and phosphates [PHOS

phos·phate (fɔsfeit) *n.* any salt or ester of phosphoric acid (*pl.*) any of several substances containing these (e.g. phosphate of calcium), used as fertilizer to supply phosphorus **phos·phat·ic** (fɔsfætik) *adj.* of or containing phosphates or phosphoric acid **phos·pha·tide** (fɔsfətaid) *n.* (*biochem.*) one of a class of complex esters of phosphoric acid and an alcohol containing more than one hydroxyl group (e.g. glycerol) and containing usually fatty acids and a nitrogen base. They are found in all living

pres. part. **phos·pha·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **phos·pha·tized** *v.t.* to treat with a phosphate or phosphates, to change into a phosphate [F.]

— as a result of mechanical stimulation of the retina in the absence (usually) of light, e.g. when pressure is put on the eyeball with the eyelid shut [fr. Gk *phos*, light + *phainein*, to show]

phos·phide (fɔsfaid, fɔsfid) *n.* (*chem.*) a binary other element or a radical [PHOSPHORUS]

phos·phine (fɔsfi:n, fɔsfin) *n.* a colorless, poisonous gas, PH_3, with a smell like garlic, a basic orange dye [PHOSPHORUS]

phos·phite (fɔsfait) *n.* any salt or ester of phos-

— reactive *biochem.* high-energy phosphate that releases energy for muscular activity

phos·pho·fruc·to·ki·nase (fɔsfoufrʌktoukineis) *n.* (*biochem.*) an enzyme that catalyzes conver

phosphofructokinase disease *med.*

activated with a metallic impurity (e.g. copper, silver, lead). Phosphors are used for luminescent coatings in cathode-ray tubes, fluorescent lamps, luminous dials etc. [fr. L. *phosphorus*, phosphorus]

phosphor bronze a very hard, tough bronze containing a small amount of phosphorus. It is used in bearings, ships' propellers etc.

phos·pho·resce (fɔsfərés) *pres. part.* **phos·pho·resc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **phos·pho·resced** *v.i.* to exhibit phosphorescence [PHOS-

phos·pho·res·cence (fɔsfərés'ns) *n.* a luminescence characterized by a temperature-dependent time rate of decay after the stimulation has been removed (cf. FLUORESCENCE), e.g. in many forms of bioluminescence [PHOSPHO-

phos·pho·res·cent (fɔsfərés'nt) *adj.* exhibiting phosphorescence [PHOSPHORUS]

phosphorated, phosphoreted (fɔsfəreitid) *adj.* combined with phosphorus

phos·phor·ic (fɔsfɔrik, fɔsfɔ'rik) *adj.* pertaining to phosphorus, esp. in compounds where this has a high valence [fr. F. *phosphorique*]

phosphoric acid a colorless, crystalline bitter acid, H_3PO_4, used in the manufacture of fertilizers, in sugar refining etc.

phos·pho·rism (fɔsfərizəm) *n.* phosphorus poi-

phos·pho·rous (fɔsfərəs) *adj.* pertaining to phosphorus, esp. in compounds where this has a low valence [fr. F. *phosphoreux*]

phosphorous acid a crystalline acid, H_3PO_3, which absorbs oxygen easily, used as a reducing agent

phos·pho·rus (fɔsfərəs) *pl.* **phos·pho·ri** (fɔsfərai) *n.* a nonmetallic element (symbol P, at. no. 15, at. mass 30.9738) which can exist in several allotropic forms. White or yellow phosphorus is an unstable, poisonous, waxy substance which is highly inflammable, oxidizing with a faint glow in air at room temperature. Red phosphorus is a stable, less inflammable, nonpoisonous powder obtained by heating white phosphorus. Organic compounds of phosphorus are present in all living cells. Inorganic compounds are important constituents of minerals, soil, bones and teeth, and are used in the manufacture of matches [L. fr. Gk *phosphoros* — light-bearing]

phosphureted, phosphurted — *adj.* phosphoreted [fr. obs. *phosphuret*, phosphide fr. Mod. L. *phosphoretum*]

phot (fot, fout) *n.* a unit of illumination, being the illumination when 1 lumen is incident on 1 square centimeter of a surface [fr. Gk *phōs*

pho·tic zone (foutik) (*envir.*) the region of aquatic environment in which the intensity of natural light is sufficient for photosynthesis

Pho·ti·us (fou[ɪ]əs) (c. 820–c. 891), patriarch of Constantinople. A partisan of the Iconoclasts, he replaced St Ignatius as patriarch (858–67), but was not recognized by the papacy. He was again patriarch (877–86)

photo- (foutou) *prefix* having to do with light ‖ having to do with photography or photographs [fr. Gk *phos* (*photos*), light]

pho·to *pl.* **pho·tos** *n.* a photograph, esp. a snapshot

— self-nourishing organism that utilizes light as an energy source, e.g., blue-green algae

pho·to·bi·ol·o·gy (foutoubaiɔlədʒi) *n.* study of effect of light on life — **pho·to·bi·ot·ic** *adj.*

pho·to·bot·a·ny (foutoubɔtəni) *n.* branch of botany that deals with effect of light on plants

pho·to·cell (foutousel) *n.* a photoelectric cell

pho·to·chem·i·cal (foutoukemik'l) *adj.* of or relating to photochemistry ‖ of or relating to the action of light on chemical properties or reactions

— electromagnetic radiation (esp. in the visible region of the spectrum) on chemical reactivity (e.g. in photography or photosynthesis)

pho·to·chro·mat·ic (foutoukroumætik) *adj.* **1.** of color photography **2.** of colored light

pho·to·chrom·ism (foutoukroumizəm) *n.* property of changing color under light or lack of

— kromagraf) *n.* a camera taking exposures at timed intervals, used to record biological

changes etc. ‖ a photograph taken by such a camera ‖ (*astron.*) a camera attached to a telescope and used to photograph a heavenly body at timed intervals ‖ (*phys.*) a device for recording small intervals of time

pho·to·co·ag·u·la·tion (foutoucouægju:leiʃən) *n.* (*med.*) technique of causing tissue to coagulate under intense controlled light, e.g., in ophthalmological surgery. —**pho·to·co·ag·u·la·tive** *adj.* **pho·to·co·ag·u·la·tor** *n.* the instrument

pho·to·con·duc·tive (foutoukəndʌktiv) *adj.* of, relating to or having the property of photoconductivity

pho·to·con·duc·tiv·i·ty (foutoukɒndʌktiviti:) *n.* the property of certain substances (e.g. selenium) of having an electrical conductivity that depends upon the nature and intensity of the electromagnetic radiation impinging upon them — PHOTOELECTRIC CELL

photoconductivity cell a type of photoelectric cell

pho·to·cop·i·er (foutoukɒpi:ər) *n.* a machine for making photocopies

pho·to·cop·y (foutoukɒpi:) **1.** *pl.* **pho·to·cop·ies** *n.* a photographic reproduction of a document, illustration, etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pho·to·cop·y·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pho·to·cop·ied** to make a photocopy of

pho·to·cube (foutoukju:be) *n.* a plastic cube that holds a photograph to inside surface for display

pho·to·cur·rent (foutoukə:rənt, foutoukʌrənt) *n.* a photoelectric current, i.e. one produced by the action of electromagnetic radiation in a photoelectric effect

pho·to·de·tect·or (foutouditektər) *n.* (*electr.*) device sensitive to light, e.g., photodiodes, phototransistors, photoswitches. *also* photosensor

pho·to·do·sim·e·try (foutoudousimetri:) *n.* the measurement of total radiation exposure through exposure of a photographic film

pho·to·dy·nam·ic (foutoudainæmik) *adj.* of or relating to the toxic effect of light, esp. sunlight, on living organisms

pho·to·e·las·tic (foutouilæstik) *adj.* relating to or having the property of photoelasticity

pho·to·e·las·tic·i·ty (foutouilæstisiti:) *n.* the property in certain transparent isotropic solids of becoming birefringent when submitted to stress

—Stresses in engineering components may be investigated by modeling them in glass or a transparent plastic and examining the stressed model by polarized light. The stressed regions in the model rotate the plane of polarization of the light and produce a visible pattern from which the direction and size of the stresses may be deduced

pho·to·e·lec·tric (foutouilektrik) *adj.* of any of the factors involved in the effect of electromagnetic radiation on the electrical behavior of matter

photoelectric cell one of three types of device utilizing a photoelectric effect: (a) a photoconductivity cell, consisting essentially of a photoconductive substance in a current-measuring circuit. It is used most often to measure the intensity or quantity of illumination falling on it. A change in conductivity caused by incident light results in a change in the current carried by the circuit, which is registered by an ammeter (cf. EXPOSURE METER) (b) a phototube, consisting of an evacuated glass bulb containing a photoemissive cathode and an anode held at a positive potential, which attracts the photoelectron produced in the cathode by incident light. The current so produced may be used to actuate — (cf. ELECTRIC EYE, PHOTOMULTIPLIER) (c) a photovoltaic cell, used to convert electromagnetic radiation to an electric current, e.g. in a solar battery

photoelectric effect any of several phenomena caused by the interaction of electromagnetic radiation with (usually metallic) substances — (cf. QUANTUM THEORY, PHO-

pho·to·e·lec·tric·i·ty (foutouilektrisiti:, foutouilektrisiti:) *n.* electricity produced by the action of electromagnetic radiation ‖ a branch of physics that deals with the physical effects of the interaction of light and matter

pho·to·e·lec·tron (foutouilektrɒn) *n.* an electron released by photoemission

pho·to·e·mis·sion (foutouimiʃən) *n.* the process in which electromagnetic radiation incident

upon a substance (usually a metal) causes the release of electrons. The process occurs only when the frequency of the radiation is greater than a threshold value characteristic of the substance. The kinetic energy of the photoelectron is independent of the intensity of radiation, depending only on its frequency

pho·to·e·mis·sive (foutoumɪsɪv) *adj.* emitting electrons when exposed to radiation of certain wavelengths, or capable of doing so

pho·to·en·grave (foutoungreɪv) *pres. part* **pho·to·en·grav·ing** *past* and *past part* **pho·to·en·graved** *v.t.* to make a photoengraving of

pho·to·en·grav·er *n.* [backformation fr PHOTOENGRAVING]

pho·to·en·grav·ing (foutoungreɪvɪŋ) *n.* (*printing*) a process by which a printing block is made from a photograph: the photograph is photographed onto metal and the parts not to be printed are then mechanically etched away (cf. PHOTOGRAVURE) ‖ a print taken from such a block

pho·to·es·say (foutoueseɪ) *n.* a study of a subject presented principally through photographs

pho·to·fab·ri·ca·tion (foutoufæbrɪkeɪʃən) *n.* (*electr.*) **1.** use of photographic process creating integrated circuits on silicon wafers. **2.** (*computer*) manufacture of miniaturized semiconductor circuits by photographic reduction before chemical etching

photo finish the finish of a race so close that a photograph at the finish line is required to identify the winner ‖ the end of any very close contest

pho·to·fis·sion (foutoufɪʃən) *n.* (*nuclear phys.*) photo-induced nuclear fission

pho·to·flash bomb (foutoufla) (*mil*) bomb designed to produce a brief and intense illumination for medium-altitude night photography

pho·to·flood (foutoufləd) *n.* (*photog.*) an electric lamp to which excess voltage is supplied so that it emits especially bright light

pho·to·gen·ic (foutədʒenɪk) *adj.* photographing to advantage ‖ causing or producing light [fr PHOTO- + Gk *genēs*, born, produced]

pho·to·gram·me·try (foutəgræmɪtrɪ) *n.* the art or process of making a survey or a map with the help of photographs taken esp. from the air [fr *photogram*, var. of PHOTOGRAPH + Gk *metria*, a measuring]

pho·to·graph (foutəgræf, foutəgrʊf) **1.** *n.* a reproduction, usually on photographic paper, made by photography **2.** *v.t.* to take a picture of by photography ‖ *v.i.* to practice photography ‖ to appear (in a specified way) in a photograph, *she photographs badly* **pho·tog·ra·pher** (fətɔgrəfər) *n.* a person who practices photography, esp. as a profession [fr. PHOTO- + Gk *graphos*, written]

pho·to·graph·ic (foutəgræfɪk) *adj.* pertaining to photography ‖ resembling the process of photography, *a photographic memory* **pho·to·graph·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

photographic paper a piece of paper that has been coated with an emulsion containing silver salts. When exposed to the light passed through a negative and developed (cf. PHOTOGRAPHY) it gives a (positive) photograph (cf. FILM)

pho·tog·ra·phy (fətɔgrəfɪ:) *n.* the art, process or occupation of producing photographs [fr. Gk *phōs* (*phōtos*), light + *graphia*, writing]

—A photographic film is exposed to an image formed by the optical system of a camera, producing a latent image on the film. This image consists of regions exposed to variable quantities of light which render an amount of silver salts susceptible to reduction according to the degree to which they were exposed. Development of the film consists of chemical reduction of the exposed portions without affecting the unexposed ones. By means of the reduction, black, colloidal particles of metallic silver are deposited with a density corresponding to the amount of incident light. The film is then fixed, i.e. all unaffected silver salts are removed by chemical extraction. (To this point in the process all steps are carried out in the absence of light. Fixing is accomplished by immersing the film in hypo, which forms a water-soluble complex with silver salts, and the film is then washed with water. Finally the film is dried, giving a negative. A photograph may be produced at any time from the negative by allowing light that has passed through the negative to fall upon a piece of photographic paper which is then treated in the same way as the negative was, giving a photograph or print.

Color photography depends upon a method of [illegible] the incident [illegible] in the [illegible] of the spectrum is used. The reduction, during development, of the [illegible] to that range, subsequent transmission through the negative being [illegible] and [illegible] the correct [illegible] color [illegible]

pho·to·gra·vure (foutəgrəvjʊər) *n.* the process of printing from an etched copper plate (cf. PHOTOENGRAVING). A paper coated with [illegible] that in the etched recesses, and these print in a tone related to their depth: a print made by this [illegible]

pho·to·ki·ne·sis (foutoukɪnɪ:sɪs) *n.* movement in response to light **pho·to·ki·net·ic** (foutoukɪnetɪk, foutoukɪnetɪk) *adj.*

pho·to·lith (foutəlɪθ) *n.* **photolithos** [illegible] a photolithograph **2.** *v.t.* to photolithograph

pho·to·lith·o·graph (foutəlɪθəgræf, foutəlɪθəgrʊf) **1.** *v.t.* to print by photolithography **2.** *n.* a print made by photolithography [PHOTOLITHOGRAPH]

pho·to·lith·o·graph·ic (foutəlɪθəgræfɪk) *adj.* of or produced by photolithography [PHOTOLITHOGRAPH]

pho·to·lith·o·graph·y (foutəlɪθɔgrəfɪ:) *n.* a process of printing from a plate coated with a photographic film which has been exposed in a camera, developed, and made receptive to ink

pho·tol·y·sis (foutɔlɪsɪs) *n.* chemical decomposition effected by electromagnetic radiation [Mod. L. fr Gk *phos* (*photos*), light + *lusis*, a loosening]

pho·to·map (foutoumæp) *n.* mosaic of aerial photographs with identification markings

pho·to·me·chan·i·cal (foutoumɪkænɪkəl) *adj.* of any mechanical printing process using a plate prepared photographically **pho·to·me·chan·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

pho·tom·e·ter (foutɔmɪtər) *n.* (*phys.*) an instrument used to measure illuminating power by comparing two sources of light **pho·to·met·ric** (foutəmetrɪk) *adj.* **pho·tom·e·try** (foutɔmɪtrɪ) *n.* (*phys.*) the comparison of illuminating powers, esp. of one source of light with a standard source ‖ the science which deals with this [fr Gk *phos* (*photos*), light + *metria*, measuring]

pho·to·mi·cro·graph (foutoumaɪkrəgræf, foutoumaɪkrəgrʊf) *n.* a photograph made by photomicrography **pho·to·mi·crog·ra·phy** (foutoumaɪkrɔgrəfɪ:) *n.* the process of making photographs of the enlarged images, formed by a microscope, of very small objects [fr. PHOTO- + MICRO- + Gk *graphos*, written]

pho·to·mi·cros·co·py (foutoumaɪkrɔskəpɪ:) *n.* photomicrography

pho·to·mul·ti·pli·er (foutoumʌltɪplaɪər) *n.* an electron multiplier having a photoelectric emission as its first stage

pho·ton (foutɔn) *n.* (*phys.*) a fundamental particle of rest mass 0 that is regarded as the quantum of radiant energy. The photon has spin quantum number 1 (*ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVE) [fr. Gk *phōs* (*phōtos*), light]

pho·to·off·set (foutoufsɛt, foutoufsɪt) *n.* (*printing*) a process whereby a photolithographic plate transmits an image to a roller which transfers the impression to paper

pho·to·pe·ri·od (foutəpɪərɪəd) *n.* (*biol.*) the relative duration of periods of light and dark as these affect the growth or behavior of plants and animals (e.g. budding or bird migration) **pho·to·pe·ri·od·ic** (foutəpɪərɪɔdɪk) *adj.* **pho·to·pe·ri·od·i·cal·ly** *adv.* **pho·to·pe·ri·od·ism** (foutəpɪərɪɔdɪzəm) *n.* (*biol.*) the response of an organism to the photoperiod

pho·to·phile (foutəfaɪl) *adj.* photophilic

pho·to·phil·ic (foutəfɪlɪk) *adj.* (*biol.*) flourishing in strong light **photophilous** [illegible] **pho·toph·i·ly** *n.* the quality or state of being photophilic [PHOTO- + Gk *philos*, loving]

photophobia [illegible] abnormal dislike of or sensitivity to strong light [Mod. L. fr Gk *phos* (*photos*), light + *phobia*, [illegible]

photopigment [illegible] coloring material that changes under light

pho·to·po·la·rim·e·ter (foutoupoulərɪmɪtər) *n.* (*astron.*) device for examining features of planets utilizing telescopy, photography and polarized light

pho·to·pol·y·mer (foutoupɔlɪmər) *n.* (*chem.*) a photosensitive plastic

pho·to·print (foutəprɪnt) *n.* (*printing*) a reproduction [illegible]

photoreal·ism [illegible] **photorealist** [illegible]

pho·to·re·sist (foutoʊrɪzɪst) *n.* [illegible] that offers under light, used as coating on integrated circuits

pho·to·scan (foutoʊskæn) *n.* a photographic record of radioactivity in various parts of a body. **pho·to·scan** *v.* **pho·to·scan·ner** *n.* the X-ray camera

pho·to·sen·si·tive (foutoʊsɛnsɪtɪv) *adj.* affected by the incidence of radiant energy, esp. light **pho·to·sen·si·tiv·i·ty** *n.*

photosensor [illegible]

pho·to·sphere (foutəsfɪər) *n.* (*astron.*) the surface layer of the sun, consisting of a layer of gases of extremely low density at a very low [illegible] which heat-transfer processes produce many convective cells. They give this layer a granular appearance when photographed through a telescope (*CHROMOSPHERE, *CORONA) [fr PHOTO- + Gk *phaira*, sphere]

pho·to·stage (foutoustɛɪdʒ) (*botany*) life stage of a seedling during which light is essential

pho·to·stat (foutəstæt) **1.** *n.* a machine used to make photographs of documents etc. to any desired scale: a photograph thus made **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **pho·to·stat·ing**, *past* and *past part* **pho·to·stat·ed**, esp. *Br* **pho·to·stat·ted** to make a photostatic copy of **pho·to·stat·ic** (foutəstætɪk) *adj.* (*Photostat* a trademark)

pho·to·syn·the·sis (foutəsɪnθɪsɪs) *n.* the synthesis of chemical substances with the aid of light, esp. the formation of carbohydrates (e.g. in green plants) from carbon dioxide and water with the liberation of oxygen in the presence of chlorophyll

pho·to·tax·is (foutətæksɪs) *n.* (*pl.*) **pho·to·tax·es** (foutətæksɪ:z) *n.* a taxis in response to light **pho·tax·y** *pl* **pho·tax·ies** *n.* a phototaxis

pho·to·tel·e·graph (foutoutelɪgræf, foutoutelɪgrʊf) *n.* a picture or signal which has been transmitted by phototelegraphy **pho·to·tel·e·graph·ic** (foutoutelɪgræfɪk) *adj.*

pho·to·te·leg·ra·phy (foutoutɪlegrəfɪ:) *n.* the transmission of photographs by telegraphy ‖ transmission of signals by light, e.g. by a heliograph

pho·tot·o·nus (foutɔtənəs) *n.* a tonic condition (e.g. in phototropic plants) induced by the proper light conditions [Mod. L, fr. Gk *phōs* (*photos*), light + *tonos*, tone, tension]

pho·to·tran·sis·tor (foutoutrænzɪstər) *n.* (*electr.*) semiconductor with three electrodes that induce and amplify a current induced by light

pho·to·troph (foutoutroʊf) *n.* an organism that uses light to turn carbon dioxide into oxygen and carbon dioxide

pho·to·troph·ic (foutətrɔfɪk) *adj.* able to use carbon dioxide, in the presence of light, for metabolism (*PHOTOSYNTHESIS) [fr PHOTO- + Gk *trophē*, food]

pho·to·trop·ic (foutətrɔpɪk) *adj.* of, by, or capable of undergoing phototropism [fr PHOTO- + Gk *tropos*, turning]

pho·tot·ro·pism (fətɔtrəpɪzəm) *n.* a tropism in which light acts as a stimulus ‖ the reversible color change exhibited by certain substances when exposed to radiant energy

pho·to·tube (foutətʊb, foutətjʊb) *n.* a type of photoelectric cell

pho·to·ty·pog·raph·ic (foutoutaɪpəgræfɪk) *adj.* referring to or done by phototypography **pho·to·ty·po·graph·i·cal** *adj.*

pho·to·ty·pog·ra·phy (foutoutaɪpɔgrəfɪ:) *n.* a printing process using photomechanical means at the composing stage as well as later

pho·to·vol·tage (foutouvoultɪdʒ) *n.* the electromotive force developed in a conducting circuit when the boundary between certain dissimilar substances within the circuit is bathed in electromagnetic radiation ‖ any voltage produced in a photosensitive substance by electromagnetic radiation

pho·to·vol·ta·ic (foutouvɔltɛɪk) *adj.* photoelectric, *a photovoltaic cell*

phras·al (freɪzəl) *adj.* of or consisting of a phrase or phrases

phrase (freɪz) **1.** *n.* a sequence of words expressing a single idea, esp. (*gram.*) a group of words without a subject and predicate, functioning together within a sentence ‖ an expression that is pithy or idiomatic ‖ (*mus.*) a small group of notes forming a unit of melody, often forming half of a period ‖ (*dance*) a sequence of movements forming a choreographic pattern **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **phras·ing** *past* and *past part* **phrased** to express in words, *this passage is badly phrased* ‖ (*mus.*) to divide or mark off into

phrases, esp. in performance [fr. L.L. *phrasis*, diction fr. Gk fr. *phrazein*, to point out, tell]

phrase marker (freiz) (*linguistics*) a signal of the end of a phrase

phra·se·o·gram (freiziəgræm) *n.* a single written character representing a whole phrase, esp. in shorthand [fr. Gk *phrasis*, diction + *gramma*, letter, writing]

phra·se·o·graph (freiziəgræf, freiziəgrɑf) *n.* a phrase for which a phraseogram is used [fr. Gk *phrasis*, diction + *graphos*, written]

phra·se·o·log·i·cal (freiziəlɔdʒikˈl) *adj.* of, re-

phra·se·ol·o·gy (freiziˈɔlədʒi) *n.* manner of using and arranging words [fr. Mod. L. *phraseologia* fr. Gk fr. *phrasis*, diction + *logos*, word]

phras·ing (freiziŋ) *n.* mode of expressing in words; *the phrasing of a request* | (*mus.*) musical phrases with respect to composition or performance

phra·try (freitri) *pl.* **phra·tries** *n.* (*Gk hist.*) a subdivision of a phyle in the Athenian state | a tribal or clan subdivision in primitive society [fr. Gk *phratria* fr. *phratēr*, member of the same

phrenetic (FRENETIC)

phren·ic (frenik) *adj.* (*anat.*) pertaining to the diaphragm [fr. Gk *phrēn* (*phrenos*), dia-

phren·o·log·i·cal (frenˈləbdʒikˈl) *adj.* of or relating to phrenology

phre·nol·o·gist (frinɔlədʒist) *n.* a person who practices phrenology

phre·nol·o·gy (frinɔlədʒi) *n.* a study based on the outdated theory that mental faculties and dispositions can be judged by observing the shape of the skull as a whole and the different parts of its surface [fr. Gk *phrēn* (*phrenos*), mind + *logos*, discourse]

Phryg·i·a (fridʒiə) an ancient country of central Asia Minor, peopled by Indo-Europeans (c. 12th c. B.C.). It fell to Lydia (c. 7th c. B.C.)

Phryg·i·an (fridʒiən) *n.* a native of Phrygia | the Indo-European language of the ancient Phrygians **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Phrygia

Phrygian mode (*mus.*) a medieval authentic mode represented by the white piano keys as-

represented by the white piano keys descending

phthal·ein (θælˈn, fθælˈn) *n.* any of a group of organic dyes derived from a phenol and phthalic anhydride, e.g. phenolphthalein

phthal·ic (θælik, fθælik) *adj.* of any of three isomeric acids, $C_6H_4(COOH)_2$, formed by oxidizing benzene derivatives; of an anhydride, $C_6H_4(CO)_2O$, produced by oxidation of naphthalene, used in making certain resins, solvents,

phthis·ic (tizik) *adj.* of, relating to, or affected by phthisis **phthis·i·cal** *adj.* [M.E. *tisik*, *tisike* n., a wasting lung disease, fr. O.F. fr. Gk]

phthisis (θaisis, fθaisis) *n.* tuberculosis of the lungs; any wasting disease [L. fr. Gk fr. *phthinein*, to decay]

collapse; cease suddenly to be in working order [fr. Hind. *phatna*, to burst]

phy·col·o·gy (faikɔlədʒi) *n.* algology [fr. Gk *phykos*, seaweed + *logos*, discourse]

Phycomycetes, a large class of fungi, both saprophytic and parasitic, whose thallus ranges from a simple protoplasmic mass to a complex mycelium usually consisting of tubular septae, and whose reproduction is frequently asexual, often by the formation of conidia or sporangia, but which may take a variety of sexual forms. Phy-

[*phycomycetes*, e.g. the mildew responsible for the

in the Athenian state ‖ (*Gk hist.*) a division in the Athenian army [Gk *phulē*]

phy·let·ic (failetik) *adj.* (*biol.*) of or relating to a phylum or to a line of descent [fr. Gk *phuletikos* fr. *phuletēs*, a tribesman]

phyl·lo·clad (filəklæd) *n.* a phylloclade

phyl·lo·clade (filəkleid) *n.* (*bot.*) a flattened or rounded stem which functions as a leaf, e.g. in cactus [fr. Mod. L. *phyllocladium* fr. Gk *phullon*, leaf + *klados*, branch]

phyl·lode (filoud) *n.* (*bot.*) a flattened and expanded petiole functioning as a leaf, e.g. in the acacia [F. fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk *phullōdēs*, leaf-

phyl·lo·tax·is (filətæksis) *pl.* **phyl·lo·tax·es** (filətæksiz) *n.* (*bot.*) the arrangement of leaves on a stem; the study of the principles governing this arrangement **phyl·lo·tax·y** *pl.* **phyl·lo·tax·ies** *n.* phyllotaxis [Mod. L. fr. Gk *phullon*, leaf + *taxis*, arrangement]

phyl·lox·e·ra (filɔksərə) *pl.* **phyl·lox·e·rae** (filɔksəri:), **phyl·lox·e·ras** *n.* a member of *Phylloxera*, fam. *Phylloxeridae*, a genus of plant lice very destructive esp. to grape vines, which spread from the U.S.A. to European countries [Mod. L. fr. Gk *phullon*, leaf + *xēros*, dry]

phy·lo·gen·e·sis (failədʒenisis) *n.* phylogeny [fr. Gk *phulon*, *phulē*, tribe + *genesis*, origin]

phy·log·e·ny (failɔdʒəni:) *n.* the history of the development of a species or group of related organisms (cf. ONTOGENY) [G. *phylogenie* fr. Gk *phulon*, race + *-geneia*, birth, origin]

phy·lon (failɔn) *pl.* **phy·la** (failə) *n.* (*biol.*) a phylum [Mod. L. fr. Gk *phulon*, race]

phy·lum (failəm) *pl.* **phy·la** (failə) *n.* (*biol.*) the primary division of classification in the plant or animal kingdom, based on common characteristics and assumed common ancestry [Mod. L. fr. Gk *phulon*, race]

phys·ic (fizik) **1.** *n.* a laxative **2.** v.t. *pres. part* **phys·ick·ing** *past* and *past part.* **phys·icked** to purge [M.E. *fisike* fr. O.F. *fisique* fr. L. *physica*]

phys·i·cal (fizikˈl) *adj.* of or pertaining to matter or nature ‖ pertaining to the body (in contrast to the mind) ‖ of or pertaining to the science of physics [fr. M.L. *physicalis*]

physical anthropology the branch of anthropology concerned with the evolution and biological classification of human races, based on comparative anatomy and physiology (*SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY)

physical chemistry the branch of chemistry in which physical methods and theory are applied to chemical systems

physical culture exercises and treatment to develop and tone up the body

physical education education in the development and care of the body through sports and exercise

physical geography

physical optics the branch of optics that describes and explains optical phenomena by means of the wave theory or quantum mechan-

physical science any of the sciences dealing with inanimate matter or energy, including physics, chemistry, geology, astronomy etc.

physical therapy physiotherapy

phy·si·cian (fiziʃən) *n.* a doctor of medicine, licensed to diagnose and treat diseases | such a doctor as distinguished from a surgeon [M.E. *fisicien* fr. O.F. fr. L.]

physician's assistant one trained (2 yrs. of special study) to aid a physician under his direc-

phys·i·cist (fizisist) *n.* a specialist in physics

phys·i·co·chem·i·cal (fizikoukemikˈl) *adj.* physical and chemical; relating to physical chemistry [fr. Gk *phusikos*, natural, physical + CHEMI-

phys·ics (fiziks) *n.* the science of matter and energy, and their interactions. It is essentially based on measurement and mathematical processes; physical properties or processes; *the physics of gravitation* [fr. L. *physica*, neut. pl., trans. of Gk *ta phusika*, natural things]

of the economic theory put forward by the

land is the source of all wealth and that it alone should be taxed. The physiocrats held that economic law is immutable, and advocated total freedom of trade. Their views influenced Turgot and Adam Smith [F. *physiocrate* fr. Gk *physis*,

adj. of or relating to physiognomy or a physiognomy [fr. L.L. *physiognomicus* fr. Gk]

phys·i·og·no·my (fizi ɔgnəmi, fizi ɔnəmi) *pl.* **phys·i·og·no·mies** *n.* the facial features as indicative of character ‖ the art of assessing character by studying the features of the face ‖ the general appearance of a landscape, situation etc. [M.E. *fisnomie* fr. O.F. fr. M.L. fr. Gk fr. *physis*, nature + *gnōmōn*, judge]

phys·i·og·ra·pher (fizi:ɔgrəfər) *n.* a specialist in physiography

phys·i·o·graph·ic (fizi:əgræfik) *adj.* of, pertaining to or involving physiography **phys·i·o·graph·i·cal** *adj.*

phys·i·og·ra·phy (fizi:ɔgrəfi:) *n.* a scientific description of natural phenomena ‖ physical geography [fr. Gk *physis*, nature + *graphia*, writing]

phys·i·o·log·ic (fizi:əlɔdʒik) *adj.* physiological **phys·i·o·lóg·i·cal** *adj.* of physiology ‖ characteristic of normal, healthy functioning (cf. PATHOLOGICAL) [PHYSIOLOGY]

phys·i·ol·o·gist (fizi:ɔlədʒist) *n.* a specialist in physiology

phys·i·ol·o·gy (fizi:ɔlədʒi:) *n.* the branch of biology concerned with the functions of living organisms ‖ the functions, collectively, of an organism or its parts, *the physiology of the starfish* [fr. L. *physiologia*, natural science fr. Gk fr. *physis*, nature + *logos*, discourse]

phys·i·o·ther·a·pist (fizi:ouθérəpist) *n.* a specialist in physiotherapy

phys·i·o·ther·a·py (fizi:ouθérəpi:) *n.* treatment of bodily disease or injury by applying heat or massage, giving muscle training etc. [fr. Gk *physis*, nature + THERAPY]

phy·sique (fizi:k) *n.* the form, structure, organization or constitution of a person's body, *a stocky physique* [F.]

phy·so·stig·mine (faisəstigmi:n) *n.* a poisonous alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$, used medically for contracting the pupil of the eye. It is obtained from the calabar bean [fr. Mod. L. *Physostigma* fr. Gk *physa*, bladder + *stigma*, mark]

phy·so·sto·mous (faisəstouməs) *adj.* (of fish) having a swim bladder connected with the intestinal canal by a pneumatic duct [fr. Gk *physa*, bladder + *stoma*, mouth]

phy·tane ($C_{20}H_{42}$) (fáitein) *n.* (*chem.*) hydrocarbon resulting from breakdown of chlorophyll, found as constituent of fossils 3 billion yrs. old

phy·to·gen·e·sis (faitədʒénisis) *n.* the origin, evolution or development of plants **phy·to·ge·net·ic** (faitədʒinétik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *phuton*, plant + GENESIS]

phy·to·gen·ic (faitədʒénik) *adj.* of or derived from plants [fr. Gk *phuton*, plant + *genēs*, born, produced]

phy·tog·e·ny (faitɔdʒini:) *n.* phytogenesis

phy·to·ge·og·ra·phy (faitoudʒi:ɔgrəfi:) *n.* the study of the geographical distribution of plants [fr. Gk *phuton*, plant + GEOGRAPHY]

phy·tog·ra·phy (faitɔgrəfi:) *n.* the description and (sometimes) systematic classification of plants [fr. Mod. L. *phytographia* fr. Gk *phuton*, plant + *graphia*, writing]

phy·to·pa·thol·o·gy (faitoupəθɔlədʒi:) *n.* the study of plant diseases, esp. parasitic diseases [fr. Gk *phuton*, plant + PATHOLOGY]

phy·toph·a·gous (faitɔfəgəs) *adj.* (esp. of insects) feeding on plants [fr. Gk *phuton*, plant + *phagos*, eating]

phy·tos·ter·ol (faitɔstərɔl) *n.* any of several sterols derived from plants, e.g. ergosterol [fr. Gk *phuton*, plant + STEROL]

phy·to·tron (fáitoutron) *n.* (*botany*) an apparatus or laboratory for growing plants under controlled conditions

pi (pai) *n.* the sixteenth letter (Π, π = p) of the Greek alphabet | the symbol (π) used to denote the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter. π = 3.14159 this ratio

pi, pie **1.** *n.* (*printing*) type metal jumbled together instead of being sorted into the case **2.** *v. pres. part.* **pi·ing, pie·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pied** *v.t.* (*printing*) to jumble up (type) ‖ *v.i.* (*printing*, of type) to become jumbled [perh. fr. PIE, baked dish]

pi·ac·u·lar (paiækjulər) *adj.* (of a fault) requiring atonement; expiatory [fr. L. *piacularis*, expiatory fr. *piaculum*, atonement]

piaffe (pjæf) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **piaff·ing** *past* and *past part.* **piaffed** (*manège*, of a horse) to perform a slow trot without advancing or retreating **2.** *n.* the movement so executed **piaff·er** *n.* a piaffe [F. *piaffer*]

Piaget (pjɑzeɪ), Jean (1896–1980) Swiss psychologist, the most influential theorist in the history of developmental psychology and the study of human development. He wrote more than fifty books as well as articles and lectures on psychology, epistemology, philosophy, logic, biology, sociology and pedagogy.

pi·a ma·ter (paɪəmeɪtər) *n.* the highly vascular, delicate, innermost membrane of three which surround the brain and spinal cord (*MENINGES) [M.L. = tender mother]

pi·a·nis·si·mo (pi:ənɪsəmou, pjɑnɪ'sɪ:mɔ) (*mus., abbr.* pp.) **1.** *adj.* very soft **2.** *adv.* very softly **3.** *pl.* **pi·a·nis·si·mos** *n.* a pianissimo passage [Ital. superl. of *piano* = soft, softly]

pi·an·ist (pɪænɪst, pjænɪst, pi:ənɪst) *n.* a person who plays the piano, esp. professionally **pi·a·nis·tic** (pi:ənɪstɪk) *adj.* relating to or suitable for performance on the piano **pi·a·nis·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. F. *pianiste*]

pi·a·no (pi:ænou) (*abbr. p.*) **1.** *adv.* (*mus.*) softly **2.** *adj.* (*mus.*) soft **3.** *pl* **pi·a·ni** (pi:ɑni:), **pi·a·nos** *n.* (*mus.*) a passage rendered softly [Ital.]

pi·an·o (pjænou, pjɑnou) *pl.* **pi·an·os** *n.* a musical stringed percussion instrument before which the player sits (as if at a table), playing on a horizontal keyboard. This usually has 88 keys, with corresponding wires (tuned by equal temperament) which are stretched over a sounding board inside the instrument. When a key is pressed down, the corresponding wires (usually 3 per key) are struck by a felt-covered wooden hammer to produce the note, which may be dampened or sustained by pedals. The keyboard consists of flat, white keys which correspond to the C major scale, with shorter, thinner, raised black ones which sound the other notes of the chromatic scale (*GRAND PIANO, *UPRIGHT PIANO) [Ital., shortened fr. *pianoforte*]

pi·an·o·for·te (pi:ænoufɔrtɪ, pi:ænoufɔrtei) *n.* a piano [Ital. fr. *piano*, soft + *forte*, loud (from its capacity for producing wide variations in volume)]

pi·a·no·la (pi:ənóulə) *n.* a player piano ‖ a mechanical attachment operating this [fr. *Pianola*, a trademark]

pi·as·sa·ba, pi·a·sa·ba (pi:əsúbə) *n.* piassava

pi·as·sa·va, pi·a·sa·va (pi:əsúvə) *n.* either of two South American palms, *Attalea funefera* and *Leopoldinia piassaba*, which yield a woody brown fiber ‖ the fiber of either of these, used in the manufacture of brooms, brushes etc. [Port *piassaba* fr. Tupi]

pi·as·ter, pi·as·tre (pɪæstər) *n.* a monetary unit of varying value used in many countries, e.g. Turkey, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, the Sudan ‖ a coin of the value of any of these [F *piastre* fr Ital.]

Pia·ve (pjáve) a river in N.E. Italy, flowing 137 miles from the E. Alps to the Adriatic above Venice

pi·az·za (pi:ǽzə, pi:úzə, pi:ǽtsə, pi:útsə) *n.* an open square in a town, closely surrounded by buildings, esp. in Italy ‖ (*archit.*) a portico or covered walk supported by arches ‖ a veranda [Ital.]

pi·broch (pí:brɔx) *n.* (*mus.*) a theme with a set of variations, usually martial but including dirges, played on the bagpipe [fr. Gael *piobaireachd*, the art of playing the bagpipe]

pic (pik) *pl.* **pics, pix** (piks) *n.* a photograph ‖ (*pop.*) a movie [PICTURE]

pi·ca (páikə) *n.* (*printing*) a size of type equal to 12 point ‖ a typewriter face of 10 characters to the inch, 6 lines to the vertical inch [M.L. directory]

pica *n.* (*med.*) a morbid craving to eat things not normally eaten, e.g. coal, chalk [Mod. L. or M.L. = magpie]

Pi·ca·bia (pi:kæbjæ), Francis (1879–1953), French painter, an originator of dada and surrealism

pi·ca·dor (pí:kədɔr) (*bullfighting*) a horseman who prods the bull in the neck and shoulders with a lance to weaken it [Span. fr. *picar*, to prick]

Pi·card (pi:kær), Jean (1620–82), French astronomer. He was the first to measure precisely a degree of the earth's meridian, thus calculating the earth's radius. His values were used by Newton

Pic·ar·dy (píkərdi:) (*F.* Picardie) a former province of N. France on the English Channel, comprising Somme, most of Aisne, the coast of Pas-de-Calais and part of Oise. It is a fertile chalk plateau, cut by the Somme. Crops: wheat, sugar beets, market produce. Industries: textiles. History: Main towns: Amiens (the old capital), Boulogne, Abbeville. Feudal Picardy, composed of free cities and petty fiefs, included large part of Flanders. Annexed by the Crown of the Hitherto almost entirely English (14th–15th cc.) and Spanish (16th cc.), the province became secured (1659)

pic·a·resque (pikərésk) *adj.* of or written in a genre of episodic, usually satiric fiction originating in 16th-c Spain, in which a rogue is the hero [fr. Span. *picaresco* fr. *picaro*, rogue]

pic·a·roon (pikəru:n) *n.* a rogue, esp. a pirate ‖ a pirate ship [Span. *picaron* fr. *picaro*, rogue]

Pi·cas·so (pikɑsou, pi:kɑsɔ) (Pablo Ruiz y Picasso, 1881–1973), Spanish painter, sculptor and ceramicist. He migrated to Paris just as the time when the gains of the Postimpressionists in rendering space and solid form were being consolidated. The blue period (1901–4) and rose period (1905–6), in which these colors dominate his work, preceded the analytical and geometrical investigation (1908–14) with Braque leading to the development of cubism. 'Les demoiselles d'Avignon' (1907) is one of his first major works in this style. Cubist works of the period also belong experiment with collage and picture which bear the influence of the 'simplifications' of Negro art. His period of 'classicism' (1920–6) was characterized by monumental human figures, and full-on or profile treatment of races and bodies. He then turned to surrealism and abstraction (1926–36). His 'Guernica' (1937) is a powerful symbolic illustration of the horrors of war. Throughout his career Picasso moved from style to style with ease, or from painting to etching, sculpture, pottery, theater decor for ballet or poster design. From all this activity some themes stand out: the gypsies, acrobats and absinthe-drinkers of the melancholy blue period, the sober abstractions of the early cubist paintings (guitars, fruit, household objects, but also pierrots), the newspaper and wood-grain of the collages, and from the later periods the obsessive bulls, goats and shepherds of Mediterranean life, the minotaurs of Mediterranean mythology, the succession of women companions lovingly analyzed and re-created, the images of grief and violence from 1937–45, his children, the gay variations, in rather flat bright hard colors, of later years, and at all times a celebration of the natural creation

pic·a·yune (pikɪju:n) **1.** *n.* anything of little value **2.** *adj.* of very small value ‖ picayunish **pic·a·yún·ish** *adj.* trivial ‖ too concerned with petty detail [F. *picaillon*, farthing fr. Prov. fr. *picalho*, money]

pic·ca·lil·li (pikəlili:) *pl* **pic·ca·lil·lis** *n.* a relish of chopped vegetables and pungent spices [origin unknown]

Pic·card (pi:kur), Auguste (1884–1962), Swiss physicist. He made balloon ascents into the stratosphere and underwater explorations to great depths in a bathyscaphe

pic·co·lo (pikəlou) *pl* **pic·co·los** *n.* a small flute pitched an octave higher than the standard flute [Ital. = small]

pice (pais) *pl* **pice** *n.* a former monetary unit and coin in India and Pakistan, equal to ¼ anna ‖ a monetary unit and coin in Nepal equal to one hundredth of a rupee [fr. Hindi *paisā*]

pi·chi·ci·a·go (pi:tʃi:si:ɑgou) *pl* **pi·chi·ci·a·gos** *n.* *Chlamydophorus truncatus*, a small South American burrowing armadillo that lives entirely underground. It has protective plates attached only at the spine, and truncated hind parts [fr. Span. *pichiciego*, prob. fr. Guarani *pichey* little armadillo + Span. *ciego*, blind]

Pi·chin·cha (pitʃintʃu) a volcano (15,918 ft) in Ecuador, northwest of Quito. In a battle (1822) fought nearby, Sucre defeated the royalist Spanish troops. The victory of the patriots led to the immediate proclamation of independence of the Audiencia of Quito, which became part of the Republic of Great Colombia

pick (pik) **1.** *v.t.* to gather (a flower, fruit etc.) by severing it from the rest of the plant or tree ‖ to choose or select carefully ‖ to probe or scratch with an instrument or with one's fingers in order to remove extraneous matter from ‖ to steal from (the pockets of the clothes which someone is wearing) ‖ to pluck (a chicken etc.) ‖ to pierce or break up (soil) with a pick ‖ to open (a lock) with a wire etc. instead of with a key, esp. for purposes of robbery ‖ to find an opportunity or pretext for, and begin (a quarrel, fight etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to work with a pick ‖ (of a bird, esp. a chicken) to tap at the ground or take bits of food up with the bill ‖ (of fruit etc.) to be or admit of being picked, *these berries pick easily* ‖ to pick and choose to be particular about making a choice, *there's no time to pick and choose* ‖ **to pick apart** to separate or tear into parts ‖ to find defects in (an argument etc.) **to pick at** to eat (one's food) in small bites and without appetite **to pick on** to choose, select, to single out in order to attack, criticize or tease **to pick out** to select ‖ to distinguish from others, *he hoped no one would pick him out in the crowd* ‖ to cause to stand out, accentuate, *important passages are picked out in red* ‖ to play (a tune etc.) by searching hesitantly for the notes on a keyboard etc. **to pick up** to lift or take up ‖ to get or acquire, esp. by chance or casually, *to pick up some useful information* ‖ to meet casually and get to know (someone, esp. of the opposite sex) ‖ to increase (speed) ‖ to accelerate, *the train picked up after the slope* ‖ to improve in health, spirits or performance **2.** *n.* the act of selecting ‖ the right or privilege of selecting, *to have one's pick of the items* ‖ the person or thing selected ‖ someone or something selected as the best, *the pick of the lot* ‖ the amount of a crop that is picked at one time [rel. to O.E. *picung*, a pricking]

pick *n.* a pickaxe ‖ any of several tools used for picking, e.g. an ice pick ‖ a plectrum [prob. var. of PIKE]

pick **1.** *v.t.* (*weaving*) to throw (a shuttle) **2.** *n.* (*weaving*) one of the weft threads ‖ (*weaving*) the blow that impels the shuttle [var. of PITCH]

pick-a-back (pikəbæk) **1.** *adv.* piggyback **2.** *n.* a piggyback [origin unknown]

pick and roll (*basketball*) maneuver of defending a member of the team, then moving toward the goal to receive a pass

pick·ax, pick·axe (pikæks) *pl.* **pick·ax·es** *n.* a tool for breaking hard ground etc., consisting of a heavy iron or steel curved bar, having either two pointed ends or one end pointed and the other flattened to an edge, and having a long wooden handle that fits into its center [M.E. *pikois, picois* fr. O.F. *picois*]

pick·er (pikər) *n.* someone who picks, *a fruit picker* ‖ a tool or machine that picks, esp. a machine that separates and cleans fibers

picker *n.* (*weaving*) the instrument that impels the shuttle

pick·er·el (pikərəl, *pl.* **pick·er·el, pick·er·els** *n.* any of several rather small fierce pikes of North America ‖ (*Br.*) a young pike, *Esox lucius* [dim. of PIKE]

Pick·er·ing (pikərɪŋ), Timothy (1745–1829), American Revolutionary general and statesman. As secretary of state (1795–1800), he was dismissed when President John Adams learned of his scheme with the Hamiltonian Federalists to steer the U.S.A. into war with France. He wrote 'Political Essays' (1812)

Pickering, William Henry (1858–1938), U.S. astronomer. He led (1878–1901) five solar eclipse expeditions and established several observatories and astronomical stations. He discovered (1899) the ninth satellite of Saturn, which he called Phoebe, and predicted (1919) the existence of a ninth planet, later named Pluto

pick·et (pikit) **1.** *n.* a small group of soldiers posted against surprise attack or sent out to counter enemy reconnoitering parties ‖ a group of workers posted to dissuade other workers or clients from entering their place of work during a strike ‖ a member of such a group ‖ a group of demonstrators, or a member of such a group, carrying placards to advocate a cause or register a protest ‖ a pointed stake used e.g. as part of a fence or to mark positions in surveying **2.** *v.t.* to protect by means of a picket fence ‖ to tether (an animal) to a stake driven into the ground ‖ to act as a picket at (a place of business etc.) ‖ to post (men) as a picket ‖ to guard (a military camp etc.) with a picket ‖ *v.i.* to act as a picket ‖ to set or place a picket [F *piquet*, pointed stake]

picket fence (*boating*) standing pins 1, 2, 4 and 7 or 1, 3, 6 and 10

picket ship (*mil.*) relay ship to extend range of radar signals in early-warning systems

Pick·ett (pikit), George Edward (1825–75), Confederate general, best known for 'Pickett's charge' in the Gettysburg Campaign, which re-

sulted in the virtual annihilation of his division

pick·ings (pikiŋz) *pl. n.* scraps of good food left over, e.g. on a chicken after the meat has been carved ‖ (*fig.*) gleanings ‖ (*pop.*) goods or booty acquired dishonestly

pick·le (pik'l) **1.** *n.* a liquid (brine, vinegar etc.) in which food is preserved ‖ food or a piece of food (e.g. a cucumber) so preserved ‖ an acid solution for cleaning metal articles ‖ (*pop.*) an awkward situation, sorry plight ‖ (*Br., pop.*) a mischievous child **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pick·ling** *past* and *past part.* **pick·led to** preserve in, or treat with, a pickle, *to pickle walnuts* ‖ to give a bleached finish to (woodwork) [M.E. prob. fr. M.Du. *pekel, pekele*]

pick·lock (piklɔk) *n.* a device for picking locks ‖ a burglar

pick-me-up (pikmi ʌp) *n.* (*pop.*) a drink, esp. an alcoholic one, taken to restore zest or energy

pick·pock·et (pikpɔkit) *n.* a person who picks people's pockets

pick·up (pikʌp) *n.* a picking up, e.g. of a ball from the ground, esp. just after its impact ‖ *good pickup* ‖ a device in a phonograph which converts the vibration of the needle into electrical impulses ‖ (*radio, television*) the reception of sound (or light) by the transmitter ‖ the apparatus used for this ‖ (*radio, television*) a place outside a studio where a broadcast originates ‖ the electrical system connecting the program from this place to the broadcasting station ‖ (*television*) the changing of light into electrical energy by the transmitter ‖ (*pop.*) a person whose acquaintance one makes casually, esp. for purposes of love-making ‖ acceleration, esp. of a car ‖ a light truck used esp. for deliveries

pick·y (piki) *comp.* **pick·i·er** *superl.* **pick·i·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) choosy, finical, *a picky eater*

pi·clo·ram ($C_6H_3Cl_3N_2O_2$) (piklɔrəm) *n.* (*chem.*) persistent defoliation herbicide used in Vietnam

pic·nic (piknik) **1.** *n.* an outing in which the people involved eat a meal outdoors, brought along for the occasion ‖ the food prepared for this ‖ (*pop.*) something easy or pleasant to do or experience, *the climb was no picnic* **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **pic·nick·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pic·nicked** to have or participate in a picnic **pic·nick·er** *n.* [fr. F. *pique nique*]

Pico Bolívar (pikɔ bɔlivar) the highest peak (16,411 ft) in the Merida, a spur of the Andes east of Lake Maracaibo

Pico della Mirandola (pikɔ delə mirandɔlə), Giovanni (1463–94), Italian philosopher and humanist. His encyclopedic learning, esp. in philosophy and languages, made him a typi-

His 'Conclusiones' (1486) are a compendium of contemporary philosophy and theology, and the first of these, 'Oratio de hominis dignitate', is a manifesto of the Renaissance humanist spirit. He was condemned for heresy by the pope

bases, C_5H_5N, derived from pyridine and occurring in bones and coal tar. They are colorless liquids with a strong smell and are used as a

pic·o·line ($C_5H_4N·CH_3$) (pikəlin) *n.* (*chem.*) solvent for chemical synthesis, used to make

pi·co·na·vi·rus (pikənævirəs) *n.* a group of small ether-resistant RNA viruses that include

picot (pikou) **1.** *n.* a small loop of thread form-

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sia and N. Australia

pie *n.* a dish of fruit, meat etc., baked with a pastry crust [etym. doubtful]

pie *n.* a former monetary unit and coin of India and Pakistan equal to 1/12 anna [Hindi *pai*]

pie·bald (paibɔld) **1.** *adj.* marked in patches of two different colors, esp. black and white **2.** *n.* a piebald animal, esp. a horse [PIE, mag-

piece (pi:s) **1.** *n.* a distinct part, separated or

of broken china ‖ a single example or unit of a Roman occupation of Britain **Pict·ish 1.** *adj.* of, relating to or like the Picts **2.** *n.* the language of the Picts [fr. L.L. *Picti*, perh. fr. L. *pictus*, painted]

pic·to·graph (piktəgræf, piktəgruf) *n.* a picture used to represent a thing, idea etc., e.g. in hieroglyphic writings ‖ a record consisting of such pictures **pic·to·graph·ic** (piktəgræfik) *adj.* **pic·tog·ra·phy** (piktɔgrəfi) *n.* [L. *pictus*, painted + Gk *graphos*, written]

pic·to·ri·al (piktɔ:riəl, piktɔuriəl) **1.** *adj.* of, containing, expressing or illustrating by pictures ‖ suggesting a mental image, *a pictorial style of writing* **2.** *n.* an illustrated periodical or newspaper [fr. L.L. *pictorius*]

pic·ture (piktʃər) **1.** *n.* a representation or image on a surface, e.g. a painting, drawing, print or photograph, esp. as a work of art ‖ a perfect likeness, *he is the picture of his father* ‖ a type, symbol, *he is the picture of health* ‖ a mental image, idea, *his book gives an accurate picture of monastic life* ‖ a film, movie ‖ a situation as a combination of circumstances, *have you understood the picture?* ‖ a picturesque sight, *the roses were a picture this year* **in the picture** (of actions, events or persons) forming part of the circumstances under consideration, *his candidacy remains very much in the picture* ‖ (*Br.*) informed as to what is going on **the pictures** (*Br., pop.*) the movies **to take a picture** to record on film the image of an object by means of a camera **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pic·tur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pic·tured to** imagine, *picture yourself in his situation!* ‖ to depict, esp. in writing [M.E. fr. L. *pictura* fr. *pingere* (*pictus*), to paint]

picture hat a woman's large, wide-brimmed hat, worn esp. on dressy occasions

picture molding, *Br.* **picture moulding** a rod, wooden rail or molding running around the walls of a room, parallel to the ceiling and typically 2-3 feet below it, to take supports from which pictures hang

picture postcard a postcard with a picture on

picture rail a picture molding

pic·tur·esque (piktʃərésk) *adj.* (of scenery, landscapes etc.) full of charm, esp. through having an irregular prettiness or quaintness or antique quality, rather than classical beauty, *a picturesque old village* ‖ (of language etc.) strikingly vivid **the picturesque** picturesqueness as an aesthetic concept [fr. F. *pittoresque* fr. Ital. *pittoresco*, in the style of a painter]

picture window a large window having a single pane of glass, which frames the scene outside

picture writing a form of record using pictorial symbols for things, ideas etc. ‖ pictures made in this kind of writing

pid·dling *part.* **pid·dled** *v.t.* to trifle, waste time ‖ to urinate *v.t.* (with 'away') to pass (time etc.) wastefully **pid·dling** *adj.* trivial [etym. doubtful]

pid·dock (pidək) *n.* a member of *Pholas*, fam. *Pholadidae*, a genus of bivalve mollusks which characteristically bore holes in wood, clay, rocks etc., any mollusk of fam. *Pholadidae* (or-

pidg·in (pidʒin) *n.* any mixed language, spoken usually in trade, which uses the vocabulary of two or more languages and a simplified form of the grammar of one of them. Pidgin is used esp. in trading ports etc. ‖ pidgin English (*Br., pop.*, also **pigeon**) a strictly personal problem or concern, *that's his pidgin, not yours* [Chin. pronunciation of BUSINESS]

pie *n.* a dish of fruit, meat etc., baked with a pastry crust [etym. doubtful]

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piece (pi:s) **1.** *n.* a distinct part, separated or

class of things, *a piece of furniture* ‖ a single unit belonging to a set, *a dinner service of 48 pieces* ‖ a coin of a specified kind, *a 50-cent piece* ‖ a musical or literary composition, esp. a short one, *play that piece again* ‖ a short recitation, esp. one rendered by a child ‖ (*checkers, chess* etc.) any of the men used in playing, esp. (*chess*) any man other than a pawn ‖ a cannon, field gun etc. ‖ a firearm ‖ a unit of manufactured goods, e.g. cloth or wallpaper, of a standard size **in one piece** integral, not being in nor consisting of separate pieces ‖ not broken **in pieces** broken in pieces or otherwise destroyed, *his plans are now in pieces* **of a piece** consistent, *his actions and principles are all of a piece* **to come to pieces** to be able to be disassembled into its component parts **to give (someone) a piece of one's mind** to rebuke (someone) severely and bluntly **to go to pieces** to lose control of oneself or suffer a nervous or emotional collapse **to take to pieces** to disassemble (something) into its component parts ‖ to come to pieces **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **piec·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pieced** to mend or patch by adding a piece ‖ (with 'together') to join (things) so that they make a whole ‖ (often with 'out' or 'together') to make by joining parts or pieces, *to piece a quilt, he pieced out the story from their statements* [M.E. *pece* fr. O.F.]

pièce de ré·sis·tance (pjesdəreizi:stäs) *n.* the choice item in a collection or series, esp. the chief dish in a meal [F.]

piece goods textiles made and sold in standard lengths ‖ textiles sold by the retailer to the length a customer orders, cut from the bolt

piece·meal (pi:smi:l) **1.** *adv.* by degrees, one part after another, *he conquered the territory piecemeal* **2.** *adj.* done bit by bit, *the piecemeal conquest of the territory* [M.E. *pecemel* fr. *pece*, piece + *-mele*, by a (specified) measure]

piece of eight a former Spanish coin worth eight reals

piece of the action participation in a project, esp. the profits

piece·work (pi:swə:rk) *n.* work paid for by the amount done, not by the time taken (cf. TIME-WORK)

pie·crust (paikrʌst) *n.* the baked pastry of a pie

pied (paid) *adj.* parti-colored [PIE n., magpie]

Pied·mont (pi:dmɔnt) (*Ital.* Piemonte) a region (area 11,334 sq. miles, pop. 4,540,700) of N.W. Italy. Its center is the fertile basin (fodder crops, cereals, silk, wine) of the upper Po, open on the east toward the Lombardy plain, and surrounded north, west and south by the Graian, Cottian (forestry, cattle raising, hydroelectricity) and Ligurian Alps. Industry is centered in the chief city, Turin. By the 15th c. Piedmont was dominated by the dukes of Savoy, under whom it was joined (1748) to Sardinia. It was annexed (1798–1814) to France, was restored (1815) to Sardinia, and formed (1861) the nucleus of the new kingdom of Italy

Piedmont a plateau of the eastern U.S.A., extending from the coastal plain to the Appalachians and Blue Ridge Mtns, and from Alabama to New Jersey

Pien·chi·eng (bjenʧiəŋ) KAIFENG

pie·pow·der, pie·pou·dre, court of (paipaudər) (*Eng. hist.*) a summary court held at medieval markets and fairs to enforce law merchant among itinerant traders [M.E.=M.L. *pede-pulverosus*, dusty-footed]

pier (piər) *n.* a breakwater of masonry ‖ a wooden-decked structure, supported on piles and built to extend for some distance into the sea or other body of water, used to give passengers access to vessels, now often containing places of entertainment, variety theaters etc. ‖ (*archit.*) a pillar or other structure supporting an arch or lintel or the span of ridge ‖ a buttress of masonry or brick ‖ a section of wall between two doors or other openings **pier·age** *n.* a toll paid for use of a pier or breakwater [M.E. *per* fr.

Pierce (piərs), Franklin (1804–69), 14th president (1853–7) of the U.S.A., a Democrat. A dark-horse candidate for the presidency, he won the election by virtue of his moderate policies and his advocacy of the Compromise of 1850. His administration sponsored the Ostend Manifesto and ordered the bombardment of San Juan del Norte in Nicaragua. The West was further developed by the Gadsden Purchase. His efforts to reconcile the North and the South, Kansas-Nebraska Bill 1854, were counter-productive

pierce (pɪərs) *pres. part.* **pierc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pierced** *v.t.* to make a hole in or through (something) using a sharp implement ‖ to affect (the senses, esp. the sense of hearing or the emotions) intensely, *the whistle pierced his ears* ‖ to make a way into or through, *the cold pierced his clothes* ‖ to understand or see through, *to pierce a mystery* **pierc·ing** *adj.* penetrating sharply or deeply, *a piercing wind* [OF *percer*]

pier glass a large mirror, esp. one intended to go on the wall between two windows

Pi·e·ri·an (paɪɪərɪ:ən) *adj.* (*Gk mythol.*) of Pieria, a region of Thessaly where the Muses were worshiped ‖ of the Muses

Pie·ro del·la Fran·ce·sca (pjɛrɔdɛllafrʊntʃeskə) (c. 1415–1492), Italian painter. His profound knowledge of perspective and use of its rules, his precise forms, grave faces and soft colors and his mastery of light and atmosphere combine spiritual majesty and a noble vision of Renaissance man. His most notable frescos include 'The Legend of the True Cross' (1452–9), 'The Resurrection' and 'The Flagellation'. Paintings include 'The Baptism', 'The Nativity', 'The Madonna della Misericordia' and 'The Brera Madonna' (c. 1472)

Pie·ro di Cos·i·mo (pjɛrɔdikɔzɪmɔ) (1462–1521), Italian painter. His characteristic works have mythological or religious subjects with beautifully executed landscape backgrounds, esp. 'Death of Procris'

Pierre (piər) the capital (pop. 11,973) of South Dakota, on the Missouri

pi·er·rot (pi:ərou, pjɛrou) *n.* a comic character adopted from old French pantomime, with a floppy white costume and whitened face [F dim. of *Pierre*, Peter (propername)]

pier table a low table placed between two windows

Pie·tà (pi:eitɑ:, pjeitɑ:) *n.* a painting or sculpture of the Virgin Mary mourning over the dead Christ. Very often Christ is lying across her knees [Ital.]

Pie·ter·mar·itz·burg (pi:tərmɛrɪtsbə:g) the capital (pop. 178,972) of Natal, South Africa, an agricultural market 40 miles inland from Durban: metallurgy, rubber, leather, footwear. Natal University (1909)

pi·e·tism (paɪɪtɪzəm) *n.* the stressing in religious devotion of personal feeling rather than dogma and intellectual truth, sometimes involving exaggerated or ostentatious piety **Pi·e·tism** the practice and principles of a Lutheran movement, originating in Germany and led by Philipp Jakob Spener, stressing the importance of personal experience of God and of Bible study rather than the forms and dogma of religion [fr. G. *pietismus* fr. *pietist*, pietist]

pi·e·tist (paɪɪtɪst) *n.* a person whose religious observances are marked by pietism **Pi·e·tist** an adherent of Pietism **pi·e·tis·tic** *adj.* [G. fr. L. *pietas*, piety]

pi·e·ty (paɪɪti:) *pl.* **pi·e·ties** *n.* devotion and reverence for God ‖ an act which shows this quality [O.F. *piete* fr. L.]

pi·e·zo·e·lec·tric (paɪi:zouɪléktrɪk) *adj.* of, relating to, or characterized by piezoelectricity [fr. Gk *piezein*, to press + ELECTRIC]

pi·e·zo·e·lec·tric·i·ty (paɪi:zouɪlektrɪsɪti:) *n.* the property of some asymmetric crystals (e.g. quartz) of acquiring opposite electrical charges on opposing faces when they are subjected to pressure (conversely, an applied electric potential results in a change of volume). Thus quartz oscillators are used as frequency stabilizers and ultrasonic generators [fr. Gk *piezein*, to press + ELECTRICITY]

pi·e·zom·e·ter (paɪizɔmɪtər) *n.* an instrument for measuring pressure by its effect in the volume of a liquid or solid **pi·e·zo·met·ric** (paɪi:zɔmétrɪk) *adj.* **pi·e·zom·e·try** (paɪi:zɔmɪtri:) *n.* the measurement of the effect of hydrostatic pressure on the behavior of ground water [fr. Gk *piezein*, to press + METER]

pif·fle (pɪfəl) *n.* (*pop.*) twaddle, silly nonsense, *don't talk piffle!* **pif·fling** *adj.* [origin unknown] trivial (person) unimportant

pig (pɪg) **1.** a young hog less than 120 lbs in weight (*Br.*) any domestic hog (a greedy, dirty or selfish person ‖ an oblong mass of iron, lead etc. obtained when the molten metal from a furnace cools in a trough ‖ a container for holding radioactive materials ‖ one of the molds in which this metal is cast ‖ pig iron **a pig in a poke** something which one buys or accepts without seeing it first, taking a chance on its being satisfactory **to make a pig of oneself** to eat too much **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **pig·ging** *past* and *past part* **pigged** (of a sow) to bring forth young ‖ (with "out") to gorge oneself [M.E. *pigge*, origin unknown]

pig bed a trough of sand into which molten metal from a furnace is run for cooling

pi·geon (pɪdʒən) *n.* a member of *Columbidae*, order *Columbiformes*, a large family of world-wide distribution having stout bodies, short legs, smooth plumage and small heads and beaks, esp. a member of a variety descended from *Columba livia*, the rock pigeon. Pigeons eat berries and seeds, and are often raised to eat. They utter a characteristic cooing sound. The fancy, specially bred varieties include carrier, fantail, tumbler and pouter pigeons ‖ one of the larger, domesticated birds as distinguished from smaller, wild doves ‖ a clay pigeon [M.E. *pyjon*, *pejon* fr. O.F. *pijon*, *pyjoun*, young bird, young dove, and Mod. F. *pigeon*]

pigeon 'PIDGIN (personal problem or concern)

pigeon breast a deformity consisting of a projecting sternum, often due to rickets **pi·geon-breasted** *adj.*

pigeon hawk *Falco columbarius*, an American falcon related to the merlin

pi·geon-hole (pɪdʒənhoul) **1.** *n.* a recess in a desk, cabinet etc. for keeping letters, papers etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **pi·geon-hol·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pi·geon-holed** to put away for future attention or indefinitely ‖ to classify mentally ‖ to put away (papers) in the pigeonholes of a desk

pi·geon-toed (pɪdʒəntoud) *adj.* having the toes turned inwards

pig-fish (pɪgfɪʃ) *pl.* **pig-fish·es, pig-fish** *n.* any of several fish that make a grunting sound when taken out of the water ('GRUNT)

pig·ger·y (pɪgəri:) *pl.* **pig·ger·ies** *n.* (*Br.*) a pig farm ‖ (*Br.*) a pigsty ‖ (*Br.*) a filthy place ‖ (*Br.*) filthiness

pig·gish (pɪgɪʃ) *adj.* selfishly greedy

pig·gy (pɪgi:) *adj.* like a pig ‖ piggish

pig·gy·back (pɪgi:bæk) **1.** *adj.* of a transport system by which road-haulage loads in their vehicles are carried by rail ‖ of something carried along with another more important package **2.** *adv.* carried in this way ‖ on the back and shoulders, *to carry a child piggyback* **3.** *n.* a ride made piggyback ‖ a piggyback transport system

piggybacking funding of an organization already funded for a federal program, with an additional, related program

piggy bank a money box shaped like a pig, with a slot in the for the coins ‖ any small money box

pig-head·ed (pɪghedɪd) *adj.* stupidly obstinate

pig iron the impure iron, with a large content of combined carbon, obtained directly from a blast furnace

pig Latin a jargon in which each word begins with its first vowel, any consonants at the beginning being placed at the end and followed by 'ay', e.g. 'igpay atinLay' for 'pig Latin'

pig·let (pɪglɪt) *n.* a young pig [dim. of PIG]

pig·ment (pɪgmənt) *n.* a coloring matter, esp. in dry powdered form, used in paints etc. ‖ the coloring matter in the cells and tissues of an animal or plant [fr. L. *pigmentum* fr. *pingere*, to paint]

pig·men·tar·y (pɪgməntəri:) *adj.* of, relating to or containing pigment [fr. L. *pigmentarius*]

pig·men·ta·tion (pɪgmənteɪʃən) *n.* (esp. *biol.*) coloring or discoloring, esp. in tissues, as a result of pigment [fr. L. *pigmentatus*, painted]

pig·my 'PYGMY

pig·nut (pɪgnʌt) *n.* an earthnut, esp. tuber of *Conopodium denudatum* (*Umbelliferae*) of S. Europe ‖ any of several hickory nuts ‖ a tree bearing such a nut, esp. *Carya glabra*

pig·pen (pɪgpen) *n.* a pigsty

pig·skin (pɪgskɪn) *n.* leather made from a hog's skin ‖ (*pop.*) a football

pig·sty (pɪgstaɪ) *pl* **pig·sties** *n.* a partly covered enclosure in which pigs are kept ‖ a filthy place

pig·tail (pɪgteɪl) *n.* a braid of hair

pi·ka (paɪkə) *n.* a member of *Ochotona*, fam. *Ochotonidae*, a genus of tailless rodents (order *Lagomorpha*) of Asia and W. North America, closely related to the rabbit [Tungus *peeka*]

Pike (paɪk), Zebulon Montgomery (1779–1813), U.S. explorer and army officer. On an expedition (1806–7) he explored the Arkansas and discovered the peak which now bears his name

pike (paɪk) *n.* a long-handled weapon with a pointed head, esp. one consisting of a blade on the end of a shaft or the head of an arrow [O.E. *pic*, *pice*, pickax]

pike (paɪk) *pl.* **pike**, **pikes** *n.* a member of *Esocidae*, a genus of voracious freshwater fishes of the northern hemisphere, with narrow, elongated snout and sharp teeth, esp. *E. lucius*. They are prized as game fish and as food, any of several fishes resembling these, e.g. the barracuda and walleye pike [shortened fr. *pickerel* and *pickerel* fr. PIKE (pointed projection)] (because of its pointed snout)

pike *n.* (*hist.*) a weapon carried by a foot soldier, consisting of a long wooden shaft with a pointed metal head, superseded in the 18th c. by the bayonet [F. *pique*]

pike *n.* a gate or barrier across a road where a toll is paid ‖ a road, esp. one on which a toll is levied ‖ a toll [short for TURNPIKE]

pike·let (paɪklɪt) *n.* (*Br.*) a crumpet [shortened fr. older *barapicklet* fr. Welsh *bara pyglyd*]

pike·man (paɪkmən) *pl* **pike·men** (paɪkmən) (*hist.*) a soldier armed with a pike

pike perch any of several fish of fam. *Percidae* resembling the pikes, e.g. the walleye pike and the sauger

pik·er (paɪkər) *n.* (*pop.*) someone who is mean with his money, and generally lacking in largeness of spirit [etym. doubtful]

Pikes Peak (paɪks) a peak (14,110 ft) of the Rocky Mtns. in E. central Colorado, on the edge of the Great Plains

pike·staff (páɪkstæf, paɪkstɑf) *pl.* **pike·staffs, pike·staves** (paɪkstɛɪvz) *n.* the wooden shaft of a pike ‖ a staff with a sharp metal tip at the lower end, used as a walking stick

pi·laf, pi·laff, pi·lau (pi:lɑf, pilɑf) *n.* an Oriental dish of rice boiled with fish, meat or chicken and spices [Pers. *pilāw*]

pi·las·ter (pilæstər) *n.* (*archit.*) a rectangular column engaged in a wall and serving as a pier or as decoration [F. *pilastre* fr. Ital.]

Pi·late (paɪlət), Pontius, Roman procurator of Judea and Samaria (c. 26–c. 36 A.D.). He gave Christ up to the Jews to be crucified, in order to conciliate the Sanhedrin, though possibly against his own desire

pi·lau 'PILAF

pil·chard (pɪltʃərd) *n. Sardinia pilchardus* (or *Sardinella pilchardus*), fam. *Clupeidae*, a small marine food fish like the related herring but smaller, found in great numbers along the coasts of Britain, and of Europe as far south as Portugal. The young are sardines [etym. doubtful]

Pil·co·ma·yo (pi:lkɔmɑjɔ) a river (1,000 miles long) flowing southeast from the Bolivian Andes above Potosí across the Gran Chaco (where it forms the Argentina-Paraguay border) to the River Paraguay just north of Asunción

pile (paɪl) **1.** *n.* a stout beam of wood or steel driven vertically into unfirm ground or the bed of a lake, river or sea, as a support for a superstructure, e.g. a house or causeway ‖ (*heraldry*) a wedge-shaped charge issuing point downwards from the top of an escutcheon **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pil·ing** *past* and *past part.* **piled** to support with or furnish with piles ‖ to drive piles into [O.E. *pil* fr. L. *pilum*, a heavy javelin, pestle]

pile **1.** *n.* a number of things lying one upon another, or a quantity of material placed in or as if in layers forming an elevated mass, *a pile of books*, *a pile of gravel* ‖ (*pop.*) a large amount of, *a pile of things to do* ‖ a funeral pyre ‖ (*elec.*) a battery of dry cells ‖ a nuclear reactor ‖ (*rhet.*) a large building or group of buildings **to make one's pile** to make a fortune **2.** *v. pres. part* **pil·ing** *past* and *past part.* **piled** *v.t.* to place in a pile, *he piled the books on top of each other* ‖ (esp. with 'together' or 'up') to gather, accumulate ‖ to cover with a pile or piles, *a table piled with books* ‖ *v.i.* to crowd together, *they piled into his car* ‖ (esp. with up) to come together in or as in a pile, *his debts are piling up* **to pile arms** (*mil.*) to stand rifles together, with their butts on the ground, so that they support one another in a pyramid [F.]

pile *n.* a soft, furry or velvety raised surface consisting of threads standing out from the surface of a fabric or carpet, either singly or as loops ‖ soft down (on hair or wool) [fr. L. *pilus*, hair]

pile driver a machine used to drive piles into the ground with a drop hammer ‖ a person who operates this machine

pile·driv·er (paɪldraɪvər) *n.* a machine which hits with great force

piles (paɪlz) *pl.* *n.* hemorrhoids [origin unknown]

pi·le·um (páɪli:əm) *pl.* **pi·le·a** (paɪli:ə) *n.* the top

Mod L, fr L *pileus*, felt cap]

pileus (pīliəs) the umbrella-shaped structure in a mushroom or a

pilewood (pīlwud) (CELANDINE) [fr its use in treating piles]

pilfer (pilfər) *v.t.* to commit petty thefts [prob. fr A.F and

pil·grim (pilgrim) *n.* a person who makes a journey to some sacred place as an act of religious tan refugees, mostly Brownists, who sailed from England in the 'Mayflower' (1620) and founded Plymouth Colony in New England [M.E. *pelegrim, pilegrim* fr. O.F.]

pil·grim·age (pilgrimidʒ) *n.* a journey made by a pilgrim; a journey made for sentimental reasons, e.g. to a poet's birthplace [M.E. *pelrimage* fr. O.F.]

Pilgrimage of Grace (*Eng. hist.*) a rising in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire (1536) against Henry VIII's religious innovations, notably the suppression of the monasteries, as implemented by Thomas Cromwell. The leaders were executed (1537)

Pilgrim Father (*Am. hist.*) one of the Pilgrims

pili *Canarium ceae*, a Philippine tree bearing edible nuts: the

pi·lif·er·ous (pailifərəs) (*adj.* esp. *bot.*) having or producing hairs: a covering of hair [fr. L. *pilus*, hair + *-fer*, bearing]

piling

Pi·li·pi·no (pilipinou) *n.* official language in the Republic of the Philippines, similar to Ta-

pill usually coated with sugar, which is swallowed thing unpleasant that must be accepted (*pop., old fash.*) a disagreeable person **2.** *v.t.* (of a M.L. pilula

the pill preceded by 'the') an oral contraceptive pill

pil·lage (pilidʒ) **1.** *n.* the act of taking goods by pillaging pillaged *v.t.* to make plundering raids [F *pillage* n. fr

pil·lar (pilər) **1.** *n.* (*archit.*) a vertical structure of masonry, metal etc., of much greater height than thickness, used as a support for a super- *to a pillar of his philosophy*: a chief supporter of

from pillar to post from one place of refuge, resource etc. to another **2.** *v.t.* to support or ornament with pillars [O.F. *piler*]

pillar box (*Br.*) a short, hollow metal pillar in a public place for mailing letters etc

Pillars of Hercules the two rocky promontories (Gibraltar in Europe and Gebel Musa in N

pill-box (pilbɔks) *n.* a small round box used as a container for pills; a small, round shallow hat.

pill-head (pilhed) *n.* one who is addicted to pills

pil·lion (pilion) *n.* a saddle or spring seat for a

lo·ried (*hist.*) to set in a pillory; to expose to public scorn [M.E. fr. O.F.]

pil·low (pilou) **1.** *n.* a rest and support for the neck or head of a recumbent person (in Western countries a cushion stuffed with down, feathers or other soft material); (*engin.*) a block, e.g. of wood, used as a cushioning support; a small cushion supporting the design in the making of pillow lace **2.** *v.t.* to lay (the head etc.) on a pillow or on something serving as a pillow [O.E. *pylu, pyle*]

pil·low·case (piloukeis) *n.* a loose, removable cover of cotton or linen for a pillow

pillow lace handmade lace worked over bobbins on a pillow on which the pattern is marked out

pil·low·slip (piloulip) = pillowcase

pillow talk (*colloq.*) conversations about sex between partners, esp. in bed

pi·lo·car·pine (pailəkurpi:n, pailəkurpin) *n.* an alkaloid derived from jaborandi. It is used to contract the pupil of the eye, e.g. in counteracting effects of atropine [fr. Mod. L. *Pilocarpus* (genus) fr. Gk *pilos*, felt + *karpos*, fruit]

pi·lose (pailous) (*adj.* covered with hair, esp. soft hair) **pi·los·i·ty** (pailɔsiti:) *n.* [fr. L. *pilosus* fr hair]

pi·lot (pailət) **1.** *n.* a person qualified to direct a vessel on its course into or out of a port, river mouth, canal etc., or along a coast, and taking over navigational control from the master of the vessel while so employed; a person qualified to operate the flying controls of an aircraft someone who acts as a guide; (*engin.*) a machine part which guides another part in its movement; a pilot light **2.** *adj.* serving as an experimental model for others to follow, *a pilot factory plant*; (*engin.*) serving as a device to direct the operation of a larger device; serving as a guide, *a pilot dog* [older F *pilotte, pilot* and Mod. F. *pilote* fr. Ital.]

pilot *v.t.* to act as the pilot of (a ship, aircraft etc.); to guide (someone) [fr. PILOT n. or F. *piloter*]

pi·lot·age (pailətidʒ) *n.* the work of piloting; the fee paid to a pilot [F.]

pilot balloon a small, unmanned balloon filled with hydrogen used to indicate the speed and

pilot boat a boat used to transport a pilot between a port and the vessel he is to pilot

pilot engine a locomotive sent ahead of a train to see if the track is clear

pilot fish either of two fishes of fam. *Carangidae*, *Seriola zonata* and *Naucrates ductor*, which follow sharks and ships for food, and were formerly thought to guide mariners. They are about 12 ins. long and are found in warm waters

pi·lot·house (pailəthaus) *pl.* **pi·lot·hous·es** taining the wheel and navigating equipment

pilot lamp a small electric lamp in an electrical circuit, which shows by its light when the circuit is closed: an electric lamp indicating the position of a switch or circuit breaker

pilot light a small burner kept alight to kindle a large burner when this is supplied with fuel, e.g. in a gas heater

pilot officer (*Br.*) Force ranking immediately below a flying offi-

Pil·sen (pilzen) (*Czech* Plzen) an industrial center (pop. 165,400) of Bohemia, Czechoslovakia: metallurgy, heavy machinery, armaments, automobiles, beer

Pilsudski

16). He declared Poland an independent republic (1918); with himself as head of state (1918–22). After a coup d'état he ruled autocratically as premier (1926–8, 1930–5)

pil·u·lar (pilulər) (*adj.* of or like a pill) [fr. L. *pil*

pil·ule (pilju:l) *n.* a small pill [F.]

Pi·man (pi:mən) (*adj.* of, relating to or designating a family of Uto-Aztecan languages: incl

pimento the pimiento [fr. Span. *pimienta*, Port. *pimenta*,

pi meson PION

pi·mien·to (pimjentou) *pl.* **pi·mien·tos** *n.* any of certain red sweet peppers used for stuffing olives, as a source of paprika etc. [Span. fr *pimienta*, pepper]

pimp (pimp) **1.** *n.* a male procurer of clients for a prostitute **2.** *v.i.* to act as a pimp [etym. doubtful]

pim·per·nel (pimpərnel) *n.* a member of *Anagallis*, fam. *Primulaceae*, a genus of creeping plants with red, blue or white flowers, growing on cultivated land, by roadsides and on dunes, esp. *A. arvensis*, the scarlet pimpernel. The flowers close in bad weather [O.F. *pimprenele, pimpernelle* and F. *pimprenelle*]

pim·ple (pimpl) *n.* a small, solid, rounded, raised area on the skin, caused by inflammation etc. **pim·pled, pim·ply** *adjs* [origin unknown]

pin (pin) **1.** *n.* a short, very thin, sharp-pointed length of metal, with a small, flat or round head at one end, used to fasten textiles, paper etc., or one without a head, mounted on a badge or brooch to fasten it to clothing; any of several other fastening devices, e.g. a hairpin or safety pin, or a wooden peg used in carpentry; a peg for fastening things to, e.g. one that holds and maintains the tension of a string of a piano, harp etc.; a brooch; (*carpentry*) the tenon of a dovetail; a bottle-shaped piece of wood bowled at in ninepins or tenpins; a linchpin; something of very small value, *not worth a pin*; (golf) the flagpole marking a hole; a small cask holding 1/2 firkin; (*pl., pop.*) the legs, to *knock someone off his pins* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pin·ning** *past* and *past part.* **pinned** to fasten with or as if with a pin **to pin (someone) down** to hold (someone) down by force; to cause (someone) to commit himself or to be specific, *you must pin him down to a particular day* **to pin (something) on someone** to put the blame for (something) on someone [O.E. *pinn*]

pi·ña co·la·da (pi:njəkouludə) *n.* drink with a pineapple juice base to which rum, coconut cream and ice are added

pin-a-fore (pinəfɔr, pinəfour) *n.* a sleeveless, apronlike garment fastened at the back and worn over good clothing, esp. by little girls

Pi·nar del Río (pinurðelri:ɔ) the westernmost province (area 5,211 sq. miles, pop. 588,000) of Cuba. Capital: Pinar del Río (pop. 27,000). Chief occupations: agriculture (tobacco, coffee, sugarcane, pineapples), cattle raising, lumbering, mining. It includes Cuba's largest copper mine, and huge asphalt deposits

pin·ball (pinbɔl) *n.* a game played on a pinball machine

pinball machine (*Am.–Br.* pin table) a glass-covered slot machine used for amusement or gambling. Steel balls are projected up a slope, and when they roll back down they make electric contact with pins projecting in a pattern, causing bulbs to flash and a score to be indi-

pince-nez (pɛ̃snei, pinsnei) *pl.* **pince-nez** *n.* a pair of glasses, usually rimless, not hooked over the ears but simply held in place by a spring which grips the bridge of the nose [F. = pinch-nose]

pin·cer-like (pinsərlaik) *adj.* like pincers in action or action

pin·cers (pinsərz) *pl. n.* (sometimes construed as *sing.*) a tool consisting of two arms, hinged together not far from their curved gripping ends and serving as a pair of levers, used to crush, extract nails, grip etc.; (*zool.*) an appendage for grasping, e.g. the chela of certain crustaceans [M.E. *pinsours* fr. A.F.]

pincers movement (*mil.*) a converging attack by two forces from opposed directions on a posi-

pinch (pintʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to grip between the forefinger and thumb with a sudden, strong pressure, *to pinch someone's arm*; to grip a portion of the flesh of (someone) in this way; to squeeze, *he pinched his finger in the door*; to cause pain to by pressing tightly, *do the new shoes pinch you?*; to cause to become thin, worn, haggard etc., *pinched by poverty* (often passive and with for) to restrict to a narrow space or range of activity, spending etc., *pinched for cash*; (*naut.*) to sail (a boat) with the sails close-hauled; (*pop.*) to steal; (*pop.*) to arrest; *v.i.* to exert painful pressure by squeezing; to overeconomize, be stingy, *the more he pinched, the hungrier we became* **2.** *n.* the act or an instance of pinching between forefinger and thumb; an amount which can be taken up between the forefinger

and thumb, *a pinch of salt* ‖ suffering caused by the pressure of poverty etc ‖ **3.** a **punch** (*Am.–Br* **at a pinch**) if absolutely necessary, *can you manage it in a pinch?* [O N F , origin unknown]

pinch·beck (pint∫bek) **1.** *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc used in cheap jewelry to imitate gold **2.** *adj.* made of pinchbeck [false: named after Christopher *Pinchbeck*, Eng. jeweler who invented it]

pinch effect (*electr.*) the constricting effect that occurs in a fluid conductor, e.g., liquid metal, subject to a large electric current with magnetism tending to push electrons toward the axis of the current

pinch·ers (pint∫ərz) *pl. n* pincers

pinch-hit (pint∫hit) *pres. part* **pinchhit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **pinch-hit** *v.i.* (*baseball*) to bat for the regular player ‖ (*pop.*) to act as substitute in an emergency [back-formation fr PINCH HITTER]

pinch hitter (*baseball*) a player who pinch-hits for another ‖ (*pop.*) someone who acts as a substitute for another person

Pin·chot (pint∫ou), Gifford (1865–1946), U.S. forester and public official. He headed (1898–1910) what became the federal forest service, and co-founded (1912) Theodore Roosevelt's Progressive party

Pinck·ney (piŋkni:), Charles (1757–1824), U.S. statesman and governor of South Carolina (1789–92, 1796–8, 1806–8). His outline for the federal constitution, submitted to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, strongly influenced the constitution's final form

Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth (1746–1825), U.S. minister to France during John Adams' administration, in the mission which led to the X-Y-Z Affair

Pinckney, Thomas (1750–1828), U.S. statesman. While minister to England (1792–6), he served (1794–5) as envoy extraordinary to Spain, where he negotiated the Pinckney Treaty

Pinckney Treaty a U.S.-Spanish treaty negotiated (1795) by Thomas Pinckney, in which Spain granted the U.S.A. the use of the Mississippi River and the right to deposit merchandise at New Orleans, and which defined the boundaries of E. and W. Florida and Louisiana

pin·cush·ion (pinkuʃən) *n.* a small cushion in which pins and needles are stuck so as to be handy for use

Pin·dar (pindər) (c. 518–c. 438 B.C.), Greek lyric poet. He is best known for his choral odes celebrating the victors at the great Greek games and praising the gods

Pin·dar·ic (pindærik) **1.** *adj.* in the complex style of Pindar **2.** *n.* a Pindaric ode

Pin·dus (pindəs) a wooded mountain range (highest point 8,635 ft) running through N. Greece (between Epirus and Thessaly) and S.E. Albania

pine (pain) *n.* a member of *Pinus*, fam. *Pinaceae*, a genus of chiefly north temperate, coniferous, resinous trees with needlelike evergreen leaves, usually in clusters. There are over 90 species, widely cultivated for their easily worked lumber and for resinous products ‖ the wood of any of these trees [O.E. *pin* fr. L. *pinus*]

pine *pres. part.* **pin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pined** *v.i.* (often with 'away') to lose vitality gradually through hunger, unhappiness etc ‖ (with 'for') to long for, often so intensely as to suffer [O.E. *pinian*, to torment]

pin·e·al body (pini:əl) a small body lying behind the third ventricle of the brain in vertebrates. It is thought to be either a vestigial optical organ or an endocrine gland [F *pineal*, conical, shaped like a pinecone]

pineal eye an eyelike structure [illegible] the tuatara etc., with a distinguishable retina and lens. It is an outgrowth of the roof of the forebrain

pineal gland the pineal body

pine·ap·ple (painap'l) *n.* *Ananas comosus*, fam. *Bromeliaceae*, a perennial tropical [illegible] spiny, recurved leaves and a short, thick stem, native to South America and widely cultivated for its fruit ‖ the edible fruit of this plant, which has [illegible] ral bracts topped with short, stiff leaves (*archit.*) an ornament in the shape of this fruit

pine·cone (painkoun) *n.* [illegible] tree

Pinel [illegible] (Philippe [illegible]) French physician. He pioneered in the humane treatment [illegible] philosophique sur l'alienation mentale' (1801)

pi·nene (paini:n) *n.* either of two oily unsaturated terpenes containing two rings, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained from oil of turpentine and other resins [illegible]

pine needle one of the aromatic, needlelike leaves of a pine

Pinero (pinjerou), Sir Arthur Wing (1855–1934), English playwright. His most successful [illegible] between 1890 and 1900, notably in 'The Second Mrs Tanqueray' (1893), marked the break between the [illegible] and realistic [illegible] Victorian theater and the new realistic drama

Pi·ne·ro (pinjerou), Jesus Toribio (1897–1952), Puerto Rican farmer and public official, the first Puerto Rican to be appointed (1946) governor of Puerto Rico

pin·er·y (painəri) *pl* **pin·er·ies** *n.* a field or hothouse where pineapples are cultivated ‖ a pine grove or forest

Pines, Isle of (Painz) CUBA

pine tar tar residue from the distillation of pine wood, used in roofing materials, paint etc., and in treating [illegible]

pine·tum (paini:təm) *pl.* **pi·ne·ta** (paini:tə) *n.* a plantation of pines of various species for scientific study or ornament [L. = pine grove]

pin·eyed (pinaid) *adj.* (*bot.*) having minute markings resembling eyes, esp. having concealed stamens, with the stigma visible within the corolla (cf. THRUM EYED)

pin·feath·er (pinfeðər) *n.* a young feather, esp. one just emerging from the skin

pin-fire (pinfaiər) *v.* (*veterinary*) treatment of a horse for a leg ailment by use of electric needles applied to an anesthesized part affected

pin·fold (pinfould) **1.** *n.* a pound for confining stray animals **2.** *v.t.* to confine in a pinfold [O.E. *pundfald*]

ping (piŋ) **1.** *n.* a sharp ringing sound, e.g. of a pebble hitting a rock, a bullet flying through the air etc. **2.** *v.t.* to make this sound [imit.]

ping *v.i.* (*Am.–Br* pink, of an internal combustion engine) to knock [imit.]

Ping-Pong (piŋpoŋ) *n.* table tennis [Trademark]

Ping Pong 1. camera missile that takes pictures at predetermined heights and returns by parachute to the launching pad. **2.** requiring a patient, esp. insured or Medicaid-subsidized, to see various specialists or to bring in family members, ostensibly for diagnosis and treatment, but primarily for increasing the service charges

pin·guid (piŋgwid) *adj.* (*rhet.*) fatty or greasy ‖ (*rhet.*, of soil) rich, fertile [fr. L.]

pin·head (pinhed) *n.* the head of a pin ‖ a very small object ‖ (*pop.*) a person of very low intelligence

pin·hole (pinhoul) *n.* a hole in paper etc., made by or as if by a pin ‖ a hole into which a pin or peg fits

pin·ion (pinjən) *n.* the smallest and smallest-toothed of two or more gear wheels forming a train or set of gear wheels [fr. F. *pignon*]

pinion 1. *n.* a flight feather of a bird's wing ‖ the end joint of a bird's wing **2.** *v.t.* to cut off or bind the pinions or wings of (a bird) to prevent flight ‖ to bind (the arms) of a person so as to make him powerless ‖ to make (someone) powerless by binding his arms [O.F. *pignon*]

pi·nite (painait) *n.* an amorphous mineral consisting of aluminum potassium silicate [fr. G *pinit* after the Pinienau in Saxony]

pink (piŋk) *n.* (*hist.*) a sailing vessel with a par[illegible] [fr. M. Du. *pinke*, small seagoing ship]

pink *n.* (*Br.*) a salmon or grayling at the parr stage

pink 1. *n.* a member of *Dianthus*, fam. *Caryophyllaceae*, a genus of plants native to E. Europe, widely cultivated in temperate zones for their fragrant, white, pale red or crimson flowers ‖ a pale, blush-red color ‖ a pigment, fabric etc. of this color ‖ the scarlet coat of a fox hunter ‖ the scarlet color of this coat **in the pink of health** [illegible] *adj.* having the color pink, *pink cheeks* [*pop.*]

pink *v.t.* to ornament (a fabric etc.) by making [illegible] with indented edges or zigzags in the border of (cloth or paper) ‖ to thrust a sword lightly into, [illegible]

pink *v.i.* (*Br.*, of an internal combustion engine) to [illegible] knock

pink collar *adj.* [illegible] to clerical, secretarial, [illegible] 2. [illegible] of jobs predominantly held by women

Pin·ker·ton (piŋkərtən), Allan (1819–84), U.S. detective and founder of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency. He headed (1861), under the name of E. J. Allen, an organization for obtaining military information on the southern states

Pinkerton National Detective Agency an organization founded (1850) in Chicago, Ill., by Allan Pinkerton, which specialized in railway theft cases. It thwarted (1861) an assassination plot against President-elect Lincoln in Baltimore, Md., and captured (1866) the ringleaders in a $700,000 Adams Express company theft. A Pinkerton man, James McParlan, broke up [illegible] the Molly Maguires

pink-eye (pinkai) *n.* a highly contagious form of conjunctivitis

Pin·kiang (binjiæŋ) HARBIN

pinkie **pinkey** (piŋki:) *n.* (*pop.*) the little finger [prob. fr. Du. *pinkje*, dim. of *pink*, the little finger]

pinking shears a dressmaker's toothed shears for pinking the edges of fabric

Pink·ney (piŋkni:), William (1764–1822), U.S. diplomat. As U.S. commissioner to England under the Jay Treaty, he secured (1796) a claim of $800,000 for Maryland against the Bank of New England for losses and damages to American merchants caused by the British government

pin·na (pinə) *pl.* **pin·nae** (pini:), **pin·nas** *n.* (*bot.*) a leaflet of a pinnate leaf ‖ (*zool.*) any of certain appendages, e.g. a wing, feather, fin or flipper ‖ (*anat.*) the broad upper part of the auricle of the ear or the whole auricle [Mod. L. fr. L. = feather, wing]

pin·nace (pinis) *n.* (*hist.*) a six-oared or eight-oared boat of a man-of-war ‖ a ship's boat for conveying the crew ashore etc [F. *pinasse*, *pinace* prob. fr. L. *pinus*, pine tree]

pin·na·cle (pinək'l) **1.** *n.* a slender, usually pointed, turret ornamenting a gable, tower etc ‖ a slender peak of rock ‖ (*fig.*) the highest point, climax, *the pinnacle of fame* **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **pin·na·cling** *past* and *past part* **pin·na·cled** to ornament with a pinnacle or pinnacles ‖ to place on or as if on a pinnacle ‖ to be the pinnacle of [M.E. *pinacle* fr. O.F. and F.]

pin·nate (pineit, pinit) *adj.* (*bot.*, of a compound leaf) having leaflets on each side of the rachis ‖ (*zool.*) divided in a feathery manner with lateral processes [fr. L. *pinnatus* fr. *pinna*, feather, wing]

pin·nat·i·fid (pinætifid) *adj.* (*bot.*) having pinnately cleft leaves, the clefts reaching approximately halfway to the midrib [fr. L. *pinnatus* pinnate]

pin·na·tion (pinei∫ən) *n.* the state or fact of being pinnate

pin·ni·ped (pinəped) **1.** *adj.* (*zool.*) of or belonging to *Pinnipedia*, a suborder of marine carnivores with flippers, including seals, sea lions and walruses **2.** *n.* an animal of this suborder [fr. Mod. L. *pinnipedia* fr. L. fr. *pinna*, fin ‖ *pes pedis*, foot]

pin·nu·late (pinjəleit) *adj.* having pinnules

pinnulate (pinjəlit) *adj.* [illegible] one of the secondary divisions of a bipinnate leaf ‖ (*zool.*) a winglike [illegible] part or organ [fr. L. *pinnula* little plume or wing]

Pinochet Ugarte (pi:nou∫ei ugarte), Augusto (1915–). Chilean general and president (1974–). He became commander of the army [illegible] and led the right-wing military coup that deposed Salvador Allende that same year. His efforts to suppress dissent led to massive civil rights violations

pi·noch·le, pi·noc·le (pi:nək'l, pi:nok'l) *n.* a card game, similar to bezique, which uses 48 cards taken from two packs, all cards below the eight being discarded and aces being kept in [illegible], the pairing and declaration of the queen of spades and the knave of diamonds in this game [origin unknown]

pi·no·cy·to·sis (pinəsaitousis) *n.* a method by which some cells absorb outside material by forming a membrane around themselves retaining the material in a separate sac —**pi·no·cy·tot·ic** (pi:nou-) *adj.* **pi·no·cy·tot·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

pinocle (pinoukl) *n.* [illegible] made from pyramid

corn, mesquite beans etc in the southwestern U.S.A. and Mexico [Span. fr. Nahuatl]

pi·non (pinjon, pi·nyon) *n.* any of several low-growing pines of W. and S.W. North America, which bear edible nut-like seeds, e.g. *Pinus parryana, Pinus edulis*; the seed of any of these [Span.]

Pi·no Suárez, [illegible] (1869–1913), Mexican lawyer, writer, politician, and vice-president under Francisco Madero. He was assassinated with Madero by agents of Victoriano Huerta

pin-point (pinpoint) **1.** *n.* the pointed end of a pin **2.** *v.t.* to locate (e.g. a target) precisely; to direct (an attack, bomb etc.) on a small objective with great accuracy **3.** *adj.* (of a bombing target) requiring extreme accuracy of aim; extremely precise, *pinpoint accuracy*

pin-prick (pinprik) *n.* a very small puncture made by or as if by a pin; a small vexation or irritation, esp. a malicious remark meant to hurt a person's self-esteem

pins and needles, [illegible] limb caused by a partial stoppage of the circulation on pins and needles; a state of nervous anxiety

pint (paint) *n.* any of various liquid or dry units of capacity equal to 1/8 gallon, esp. (*Am.*) a unit equal to 28·875 cu. ins., (*Br.*) a unit equal to 34·678 cu. ins.; a dry measure equal 33,600 cu. ins. (*Br.*) a pint pot of beer, ale or cider [M.E. *pynte* fr. O.F. *pinte*]

pin·ta (pinta, pi·nta) *n.* a contagious tropical American disease marked by blotches and loss of pigment in patches [Span.: spot]

pin table (*Br.*) a pinball machine

pintail, [illegible] freshwater duck of North America, Europe and Asia. The male has long, pointed central tail feathers. *Pedweectes phasianellus*, fam. *Tet*[illegible] and Canada with long middle tail feathers

[illegible] long-winged, long-tailed bird somewhat like a pigeon in build, native to Europe, Africa and [illegible]

pintle, [illegible] used as a pivot, e.g. that on which a rudder [illegible]

pin·to (pintou) *pl.* **pin·tos** *n.* a pony or horse that is mottled, esp. with blotches of two or more colors: a pinto bean [Span. fr. *pinto* adj.: spotted, mottled]

pinto bean a variety of mottled kidney bean of [illegible]

Pin·tu·ric·chi·o, Pin·to·ric·chi·o (pintu·ri·kki·o), [illegible] and their treatment notable for lively composition and brilliance of color. His chief works are fresco series, including 'The Dispute of St Catherine' [illegible]

pin-up (pinup) *n.* (*pop.*) a picture of a pinup girl (*pop.*) a pinup girl

pinup girl (*pop.*) a sexually attractive young [illegible]

pinwheel, [illegible] whirligig: a child's toy consisting of a stick with miniature windmill sails which spin in the wind (*Am.*, *Br.* Catherine wheel) a rapidly [illegible] segmented worms of fam. *Oxyuridae* that infest [illegible]

Pinzón, [illegible] Spanish explorer, captain of 'La Niña' during [illegible]

prom [illegible]

Pioneer Venus Orbiter, NASA's spacecraft circling [illegible] December 1978

pi·ous (paiəs) *adj.* devout or showing religious devotion; designating or making a hypocritical show or pretense of virtue, propriety etc. [fr. L. *pius* devoted]

pip (pip) *n.* a disease of poultry and other birds consisting of the accumulation of thick mucus in the mouth and throat; **the pip** (*Br., pop.*) a feeling of crossness or depression [prob. fr. M.[illegible] *pyp*, fr. the *pip*]

pip, [illegible] (*Br.*) a star on the shoulder of an army officer's uniform, rank being indicated by the number of stars present; one of the segments on the rind of a pineapple; the root or rootstock of certain plants, e.g. lily of the valley, peony etc.; a single flower in a clustered inflorescence [older *peep*, origin unknown]

pip *n.* the seed of an apple, orange, pear, grape etc. [prob. shortened fr. PIPPIN]

pip *pres. part.* **pip·ping** *past* and *past part.* **pipped** *v.t.* (*Br.*) to break the shell of (an egg) when hatching; *v.i.* (of a bird) to break through the eggshell when hatching; (of a shell) to break as a bird hatches out [prob. var. of [illegible]]

pip *pres. part.* **pip·ping** *past* and *past part.* **pipped** *v.t.* (*Br., pop.*) to defeat, e.g. in an athletic contest; (*Br., pop.*) to spoil completely, ruin, *that's pipped it!*; (*Br., pop.*) to hit (a target) with a shot; (*Br., pop.*) to fail (someone) in an examination; (*Br., pop.*) to fail (an examination); (*Br., pop.*) to blackball [etym. doubtful]

pip *n.* a short high-pitched sound, used, e.g. on the radio, as a signal [imit.]

pip·age (paipidʒ) *n.* transportation of oil, natural gas, water etc. by pipes; the charge for such transportation; the pipes used, collectively

pi·pal, pee·pul (pi·pəl) *n.* the bo tree [Hindi *pipal*]

pipe (paip) *pres. part.* **pip·ing** *past* and *past part.* **piped** *v.t.* to convey through pipes, *to pipe oil*; to utter in a squeaky or shrill voice, *to pipe an answer*; (*naut.*) to summon (a crew) by sounding a boatswain's whistle; to play (a tune) on a pipe; to furnish with pipes; to ornament with piping; *v.i.* to play a pipe, esp. the bagpipes; to make squeaky or shrill sounds; (*metall.*, e.g. of steel castings) to develop longitudinal cavities; (*naut.*) to summon a ship's crew by sounding a boatswain's whistle. **to pipe down** (*pop.*) to stop talking, or become quiet and subdued. to pipe up to begin to sing or speak, *several children piped up with the answer* [O.E. *pipian*, to blow a pipe, and M.E. [illegible]]

pipe *n.* a large cask, usually one containing 105 imperial gallons; the amount held by this [O.F. [illegible]]

pipe *n.* a long hollow cylinder, used chiefly to convey fluids, gas etc.; a musical wind instrument consisting of a hollow cylinder in which the air is made to vibrate, producing a note; one of the hollow tubes in an organ, in which the note is produced in this way; a tubular organ, vessel etc. in the body; a device for smoking tobacco, opium etc.; a quantity of [illegible] a session of smoking such a device; (*naut.*) a [illegible] ing; a cylindrical vein of ore; the shrill sound of a bird; (*pl.*) bagpipes [O.E. *pipe*, a musical tube]

pipe bomb explosive device made of a pipe filled with explosives and a fuse

pipe clay fine, white plastic clay used to clean and whiten uniform belts etc.; also to make clay tobacco pipes. **pipe-clay** *v.t.* to clean and whiten [illegible]

pipe dream a hope or fantastic plan far re[illegible]

pipefish, pipefishes, a member of *Syngnathus*, fam. *Syngnathidae*, and related genera of lophobranch fishes covered with bony plates, having long tapering bodies, and jaws united to form a tube [illegible] pointed together, with pumping stations at intervals, used to convey liquids or gases, esp. to [illegible]

pipe major the chief player in a band of bag[illegible]

pipe of peace the calumet as a symbol of [illegible]

pipe organ an organ in which the sound is produced by air vibrating in pipes (*ORGAN, cf. REED ORGAN*)

pip·er (paipər) *n.* someone who plays a pipe, esp. the bag[illegible]

pi·per-a-zine (pi·perəzi:n, pi·pérəzin) *n.* a basic compound, $C_4H_{10}N_2$, which forms crystalline salts in the presence of organic and inorganic acids (*PIPERINE; NOTE*)

pi·per-i-dine (pipəridi:n, pipəridin) *n.* a basic liquid, $C_5H_{11}N$, with the odor of pepper, derived from piperine [fr. L. *piper*, pepper]

pip·er·ine (pipəri:n, pipərin) *n.* a crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}NO$, obtained from black pepper, and the active constituent of it [fr. L. *piper*, pepper]

pipe roll (*Br. hist.*) any of the annual accounts of royal revenue and expenditure kept by the Exchequer

pi·per·o·nal (paipérənæl) *n.* a crystalline aldehyde, $(CH_2O_2)C_6H_3CHO$, with the odor of heliotrope, used in perfumery [G.]

pipe·stone (paipstoun) *n.* a pink, hard, clayey stone used by American Indians to make tobacco pipes

pi·pette, pi·pet (paipét, pipét) *n.* a slender glass tube, open at both ends or with a rubber bulb at one end, used esp. in laboratories to take up liquid by suction [F. dim. of *pipe*, pipe]

pip·ing (paipiŋ) **1.** *n.* the music of pipes; a high-pitched, pipelike sound made by or as if by a bird; a system of pipes; material of which pipes can be made; an ornamental fold of cloth sewn along an edge e.g. of a loose cover and often threaded with cord; an ornamental ridge of icing on a cake **2.** *adj.* playing on a pipe; high-pitched, shrill. treble, *a child's piping voice* **3.** *adv.* (in the phrase) **piping hot** (of food or liquid) very hot

pip·it (pipit) *n.* a member of *Anthus*, fam. *Motacillidae*, a genus of small birds resembling the lark in coloring and behavior, esp. *A. pratensis*, the meadow pipit of Europe and Asia; any bird of fam. *Motacillidae* [prob. imit.]

pip·kin (pipkin) *n.* a small earthenware pan or pot for cooking [etym. doubtful]

Pip·pin (pipin) Frankish rulers *PEPIN

pip·pin (pipin) *n.* any of several varieties of dessert apple [M.E. fr. O.F. pepin, seed]

pip·sis·se·wa (pipsisəwə) *n. Chimaphila umbellata*, fam. *Pyrolaceae*, an evergreen plant with astringent leaves sometimes used medicinally as a tonic and diuretic [fr. Algonquian]

pip-squeak (pipskwi:k) *n.* (*pop.*) a person one regards as of no consequence [prob. imit., originally used of a small, high-speed German shell in the 1st world war]

pi·quan·cy (pi·kənsi:) *n.* a piquant flavor or quality

pi·quant (pi·kənt) *adj.* sharply stimulating the sense of taste, *a piquant sauce*; stimulating the curiosity or interest [F.]

pique (pi:k) *pres. part.* **piqu·ing** *past* and *past part.* **piqued** *v.t.* to cause resentment in, esp. by wounding the pride of, *he was piqued by her remark*; to stimulate, arouse, *to pique someone's curiosity* [fr. F. *piquer*, to prick]

pique *n.* resentment caused by injured self-[illegible]

pique 1. *n.* a score of 30 in piquet made before one's opponent begins to count **2.** *v. pres. part.* **piqu·ing** *past* and *past part.* **piqued** *v.t.* to make this score against (one's opponent); *v.i.* to [illegible] the [illegible] [F.]

pi·que (pi:k, pi·kei) *n.* a rather stiff fabric of, esp. cotton with a ribbed surface [F. fr. *piquer*, to prick]

pi·quet (piket, pikei) *n.* an elaborate 17th-c. card game for two players, using only the 32 cards [illegible] (the [illegible] F.]

pi·ra·cy (pairəsi:) *pl.* **pi·ra·cies** *n.* robbery of ships at sea; robbery on land by a descent from the sea by persons not acting under the authority of a state; unauthorized use of a patented or copyrighted work; an instance of any of these [fr. M.L. *piratia* fr. Gk]

Piraeus, [illegible] (*Gk.* Peiraieus) the chief port and industrial center (pop. 500,000) of Greece, adjoining Athens; chemicals, shipbuilding, textiles, mechanical engineering, building materials, light manufacturing

pi·ra·gua (pirugwə, pirəgwə) *n.* a pirogue [Span. fr. Carib]

Pirandello, [illegible] (1867–1936), Italian playwright, short-story writer and novelist. His novels include 'The Late Mattia Pascal' (1904). His short stories

were collected as 'Novelle per un anno' (1922). His best plays are grotesque and surrealistic tragedies, notably 'Six Characters in Search of an Author' (1921) and 'Henry IV' (1922), in which the leading ideas of multiple personality and the relativity of reality are convincingly exploited, and in which he consistently plays with the ambiguity of dramatic illusions.

Pi·ra·ne·si (pi:rəneɪzi), Giambattista (1720–78), Italian architect and etcher. His etchings include the 'Vedute' (views of ancient Rome) and 'Carceri d'Invenzione' (imaginary prisons). The dramatic power of these, with their expressive use of light and shade, influenced neoclassical architecture.

pi·ra·nha (pirɑ:nə) *n.* a member of *Serrasalmus* fam. *Characidae*, a genus of small, voracious fishes found in lakes and rivers of South America. They attack men and animals in the water. [Port. fr. Tupi]

pi·rate (pairət) **1.** *n.* someone who commits piracy **2.** *v. pres. part.* **pi·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pi·rat·ed** *v.t.* to use (another's copyright material) for one's own profit without permission or without paying fees ‖ *v.t.* to practice piracy. **pi·rat·ic** (pairætik), **pi·rat·i·cal** *adjs* [fr. L. *pirata* fr. Gk fr. *peiran*, to attack]

Pi·renne (pi:ren), Henri (1862–1935), Belgian historian. He wrote a 'History of Belgium' (1899–1932) and was a specialist in medieval economic history, esp. the growth of towns.

pi·rogue (pirəug) *n.* a dugout canoe. [fr. Carib]

pir·ou·ette (piru:ét) **1.** *n.* a rapid spin or whirl of the body on the point of the toe or ball of the foot, esp. in ballet **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pir·ou·et·ting** *past* and *past part.* **pir·ou·et·ted** to execute a pirouette [F.=spinning top]

Pi·sa (pi:zə) a city (pop. 103,500) of Tuscany, Italy, on the Arno. Its chief monuments, in the Piazza del Duomo, are the cathedral (11th–13th cc.), baptistry (12th c.), 12th-c. campanile or 'leaning tower' (179 ft high, 14 ft off the perpendicular) and Campo Santo (1203). University (1338)

pis al·ler (pi:zælei) *n.* an expedient resorted to only because there is no better alternative [F.=to go worse]

Pi·sa·nel·lo (pi:zunéllɔ) (Antonio Pisano, c. 1395–c. 1450), Italian painter and medalist, influenced by Gentile da Fabriano and the international Gothic style. His extant works include 'The Annunciation' (c. 1424) and 'St George and the Princess' (c. 1437). Few of his frescos survive, but his portrait medals and his drawings, esp. his studies of animals, are masterly.

Pi·sa·no (pi:zɑ́nɔ), Andrea (c. 1270–1348), Italian sculptor. He carried on the work of Giotto on the campanile of Florence's cathedral, after working on the bronze doors of the baptistry (1330–6).

Pisano, Giovanni (c. 1245–after 1314), Italian sculptor and architect, son of Nicola Pisano. He worked toward a fusion of Gothic and classical elements, notably in his two pulpits, in St Andrea, Pistoia (c. 1297–1301) and in Pisa cathedral (1302–10).

Pisano, Nicola (c. 1220–c. 1287), Italian architect and sculptor. He initiated classical styles, making his influence felt throughout Italy. His best work includes pulpits in the baptistry at Pisa (1260) and in Siena cathedral (1265–8) and the fountains at Perugia (1278).

pis·ca·to·ri·al (piskətɔ́ri:əl, piskətóuri:əl) *adj* piscatory

pis·ca·to·ry (piskətɔri:, piskətouri:) *adj.* of or relating to fishing or fishermen [fr. L. *piscatorius* fr. *piscator*, fisherman]

Pis·ces (páisi:z, pisi:z) a southern constellation ‖ the twelfth sign of the zodiac, represented as a fish [L. pl. of *piscis*, fish]

pis·ci·cide (pisisaid) *n.* **1.** extermination of fish life **2.** the product used for the purpose. —**pis·ci·cid·al** *adj.*

pis·ci·cul·ture (pisikʌltʃər) *n.* the breeding and rearing of fish [fr. L. *piscis*, fish + *cultura*, culture]

pis·ci·na (pisi:nə, pisáinə) *pl* **pis·ci·nas, pis·ci·nae** (pisi:ni:, pisáini:) *n.* a stone basin with a drain, near the altar of a church, for carrying away water from liturgical ablutions [L. tank, fishpond]

pis·cine (pisain, pisi:n) *adj.* of, relating to, like or characteristic of fish [fr. L. *piscis*, fish]

pis·civ·o·rous (pisivərəs) *adj.* (*zool.*) fish-eating [fr. L. *piscis*, fish + *-vorous*, devouring]

pis·si·form (pisifɔ:rm) *adj.* having the size and shape of a pea [fr. Mod. L. *pisiformis* fr. *pisum*, pea]

pisiform bone a small, nearly round bone on the upper, outer side of the wrist

Pisistratus, Peisistratus, Pisistratus (paisistrətəs) (c. 600–c. 527 B.C.), tyrant of Athens (c. 560–c. 527 B.C.). He gained power by a coup d'état and was twice exiled, but returned with increased power. He adorned Athens and encouraged art, commerce and farming.

pissasphalt (pisəsfælt) *n.* a mixture of asphalt and tar

pissasphalte (pisəsfælt) *n.* a brown asphalt [Mod. L. *pissasphaltum* fr. Gk *pissa*, pitch + *asphaltos*, asphalt]

pissed (pist) *adj.* (*slang*) drunk [fr. p.p. of PISS]

pissed off (*slang*) annoyed, irritated

piss (pis) **1.** *v.i.* (*pop.*) to urinate **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) urine [O.F. *pissier*, F. *pisser*]

Pis·sar·ro (pi:sɑ́rou), Camille (1831–1903), French painter who specialized in landscapes in a wide range of media. One of the original Impressionists, he was represented in all eight Impressionist exhibitions.

pis·ta·chi·o (pistæʃi ou, pistɑʃi:ou) *pl* **pis·ta·chi·os** *n. Pistacia vera*, fam. *Anacardiaceae*, a small deciduous tree native to W. Asia. It has a drupe, contains an edible seed, the pistachio nut, used as a flavoring in ice cream, confectionery etc. ‖ this nut ‖ the yellowish green color of the nut [fr. *pistacchio* fr. Gk]

pistil (pistil) *n.* (*bot.*) the female seed-bearing organ of a flower, including the ovary, stigma and style. **pis·til·late** (pistilit, pistileit) *adj.* having or bearing a pistil, esp. without a stamen [F. *pistil* and L. *pistillum*]

Pis·to·ia (pistɔ́jɑ) a city (pop. 84,700) in Tuscany, Italy. Romanesque cathedral (12th c.), baptistry (1337), medieval and Renaissance palaces and churches.

pis·tol (pistəl) *n.* a small firearm held and fired with one hand [obs. F. *pistolet*]

pis·tole (pistóul) *n.* any of several obsolete European gold coins, esp. a Spanish one [F.]

Pis·ton (pistən), Walter (1894–1976), American composer. His work includes symphonies, chamber music and a ballet, 'The Incredible Flutist' (1938).

pis·ton (pistən) *n.* a disk or short cylinder attached centrally to a rod and fitted closely inside a hollow cylinder, within which it can be driven up and down by fluid pressure (in engines) or create a partial vacuum on one side of it as the piston rod is moved up and down (in pumps or compressors) ‖ (*mus.*) a sliding valve in a brass wind instrument. When pressed, it causes an additional length of tubing to be opened, thus lowering the pitch [F. fr. Ital.]

piston ring an elastic, split metal ring surrounding a piston, giving a tighter fit inside the cylinder

piston rod a rod which moves or is moved by the piston to which it is attached

piston valve [obs.] a piston in a brass-wind instrument

pit (pit) **1.** *n.* a deep hole in the ground, either natural or made by digging for minerals ‖ a deep hole for refuse ‖ a covered hole in the ground used as a trap for animals ‖ a deep hole for carrying out some operation, e.g. a sawpit ‖ a coal mine including the shaft and all the workings ‖ a small depression in a surface, e.g. one left in the skin by the pustules of smallpox ‖ a hole made in the floor of a garage or workshop enabling a car or machine to be examined or repaired from below ‖ an enclosed, often sunken area for fights between animals, esp. cocks ‖ (*bot.*) a specialized depressed region of the secondary wall of plant cells that plays a role in the intercellular transport of fluids ‖ (*Am.—Br. orchestra pit*) the space, often depressed, in front of the stage in a theater, where the orchestra sits ‖ (*Br.*) the ground floor of a theater auditorium, esp. the back part, under the gallery ‖ (*Br.*) the audience in this part of the theater ‖ (*commerce*) an area of an exchange devoted to a particular commodity, *wheat pit* **2.** *v. pres. part* **pit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **pit·ted** *v.t.* (with 'against') to match (one's strength, courage, willpower) against another's ‖ or against some natural force ‖ to make a pit in (the skin etc.), *a face pitted by smallpox* ‖ to set (a rooster) in a cockfight ‖ *v.i.* to become pitted into a pit, usually for storage ‖ *v.t.* to become marked with pits [O.E. *pytt*]

pit **1.** *n.* the stone of a peach, cherry, plum etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **pit·ting** *past* and *past part* **pit·ted** to remove the pit from [Du.]

pi·ta (pi:tə) *n.* any of various plants yielding fiber esp. the century plant, the tough fiber obtained from such a plant, used for cordage ‖ the round bread used in the Middle East [Span.]

pit-a-pat (pitəpæt) **1.** *n.* movement and sound suggested by the fast beating of the heart or by light, rapid footsteps **2.** *adv.* in such a way as to make this sound, *her heart went pit-a-pat* **3.** *v.i. pres. part* **pit-a-pat·ting** *past* and *past part* **pit-a-pat·ted** to move pit-a-pat ‖ (esp. of the heart) to go pit-a-pat [imit.]

Pit·cairn Islands Group (pitkɛərn), a British colony in the central S Pacific consisting of Pitcairn Is. (area 1.75 sq. miles, pop. 70) and three adjacent uninhabited islands. The inhabitants are descended from the 'Bounty' mutineers and Tahitians and speak their own idiom of English. Religion: Seventh-Day Adventist. Products: fruit, vegetables, curios. Pitcairn became a British colony (1838) and has been administered since 1970 from New Zealand.

pitch (pitʃ) **1.** *n.* a dark-colored, sticky, resinous substance, liquid when heated, hard when cold, which is a residue from distillation of tars, turpentine or fatty oils etc. and occurs naturally as asphalt. It is used for proofing wood or fabric, e.g. the hulls of boats or roofs, in the manufacture of soap and plastics, and for road surfacing ‖ this substance as a criterion of blackness or obscurity ‖ a resin derived from certain conifers, sometimes considered to have medicinal properties **2.** *v.t.* to coat or smear with pitch [O.E. *pic* fr. L.]

pitch **1.** *v.t.* to fix and set up, *to pitch a tent* ‖ to set or place in a definite position ‖ to throw, toss, *to pitch hay* ‖ (*baseball, cricket*) to throw or deliver (the ball) to the batter or batsman ‖ (*mus.*) to set (a part, note etc.) in a scale or key or at a particular pitch ‖ to set in a particular style, degree, manner, mood, feeling etc. ‖ *v.i.* to encamp ‖ (of a ship) to plunge or toss with bow and stern alternately rising and falling (cf. ROLL) ‖ to plunge headlong ‖ (*cricket*, of the ball) to fall in a specified way or place, *it pitched on the leg stump* ‖ to dip, slope, *the roof pitches steeply* ‖ (*baseball*) to throw the ball to the batter or be the player who throws the ball to the batter **to pitch in** to get down to work vigorously **to pitch into** (*pop.*) to attack violently **to pitch on** (or **upon**) (*Br., pop.*) to select arbitrarily, *when he needs a volunteer he always pitches on me* **2.** *n.* the act of pitching or an instance of this ‖ a place claimed for doing business in an open market, for street performance or for camping, (*Br.*) playing a game etc. ‖ (*baseball*) the act of pitching or manner in which the ball is pitched ‖ (*baseball*) a turn at pitching, *it's your pitch now* ‖ (*cricket*) the part of the ground between and immediately around the two wickets (cf. INFIELD, cf. OUTFIELD) ‖ (*cricket*) the way a ball falls with respect to the batsman ‖ the quality of a sound with respect to the frequency of vibration of the sound waves ‖ degree of intensity, *feelings raised to a high pitch* ‖ the degree of slope something, e.g. of a roof ‖ (*geol., mining*) the dip of a vein or bed ‖ (*mech.*) the distance between a point on a gear tooth and the corresponding point on the next one, or between a point on a screw thread and the corresponding point on the adjacent thread in a line parallel with the axis ‖ the pitching motion of a ship ‖ the highest point of a falcon's soaring before diving on to its prey ‖ (*pop.*) a line of talk, e.g. of a salesman [etym. doubtful]

pitch and toss a game in which coins are thrown at a mark by various players. The one who throws nearest has the first turn at tossing all the coins and keeping all those that fall with the head uppermost, the other players following in turn

pitch-black (pitʃblæk) *adj.* (esp. of darkness, night) as black as pitch

pitch-blende (pitʃblend) *n.* a massive, vitreous form of uraninite from which uranium and radium are extracted [fr. G. *pechblende*]

pitch circle a hypothetical circle over which the teeth of a gear wheel at the place where they come in contact with the teeth of another gear wheel

pitch-dark (pitʃdɑ́rk) *adj.* pitch-black

pitched battle a battle in which the opposing troops have fixed, clearly defined positions, studied and arranged in advance

pitch·er (pitʃər) *n.* a jug for holding liquids, esp. one with a wide lip and a handle or ears ‖ the

amount of liquid that this holds [*bot.*] a modified leaf of a pitcher plant, in which the petiole becomes tubular, with the blade forming a lid [M.E. *picher, pecher* fr. O.F.]

pitcher [illegible] the player who pitches the ball to the batter ‖ (*golf*) an iron with a blade lofted more than a mashie niblick but less than a niblick, used for short approach shots to the green ‖ (*Br.*) a brick-shaped granite paving stone

pitcher plant any of several insectivorous plants, e.g. a member of the American genus *Sarracenia*, fam *Sarraceniaceae* or of the Malaysian genus *Nepenthes*, fam *Nepenthaceae*, with leaves modified into tubular pitchers holding secretions for trapping and digesting their [illegible]

pitch-fork (pitʃfɔrk) **1.** *n.* a longhandled fork with sharp, curved prongs for lifting and turning hay, straw etc. **2.** *v.t.* to shift with a pitchfork ‖ to thrust (someone) suddenly or forcibly or without preparation (into some job or position) [older *pickfork*, prob. fr. PICK (sharp [illegible])]

pitch-ing (pitʃiŋ) *n.* a stone paving or walled facing on a slope ‖ a foundation of coarse stone for a macadamized road

pitch pine any of several resinous pines which produce pitch, esp. *Pinus rigida* of E. North America ‖ the wood of such a pine

pitch pipe a small tuning pipe used for setting the pitch for unaccompanied singers or for tuning [illegible]

pitch·y (pitʃi) [illegible] **pitch·i·er** *(qual.)* **pitch·i·est** *(qual.)* of, like or [illegible] pitch ‖ covered or smeared with pitch ‖ dark or black

pit·e·ous (pitiəs) *adj.* arousing pity, *piteous cries* [M.E. *pytos, pitous* fr. O.F. and A.F.]

pit·fall (pitfɔl) *n.* a hidden danger or difficulty

pith (piθ) **1.** *n.* the medulla or central region of parenchymatous cells in the stem of a vascular plant ‖ the soft white lining of e.g. orange peel ‖ any spongy tissue resembling the pith of a vascular plant, e.g. the spongy core of a feather ‖ the substance or gist of a matter ‖ forceful relevance, *comments full of pith* **2.** *v.t.* to kill (an [illegible] to destroy the central nervous system by passing a wire up the vertebral canal of (e.g. a frog) ‖ to remove pith from (a plant) [O.E. *pitha*]

pith·e·can·thrope (piθkænθroup) *n.* pithecan[illegible]

pithecanthropus [illegible] **pithecanthropi** (piθkənθroupai) *n.* a member of the extinct genus *Pithecanthropus* of primitive men characterized by their small cranial capacity and apelike facial profile. Examples have been found in Java and, with slight variations, at [illegible] [Gk *pithekos*, ape + *anthropos*, man]

pith·i·ly (piθili) *(adv.* in a pithy manner

pithiness [illegible]

pithy (piθi) *(comp.* **pithi·er** *(superl.* **pithi·est** *adj.* forcefully concise, tersely cogent ‖ of, like or [illegible]

pit·i·a·ble (pitiəbl) *adj.* arousing or deserving pity ‖ arousing or deserving pitying contempt

pit·i·a·bly *adv.* [M.E. fr. O.F.]

pitiful [illegible] passion ‖ contemptible

pitman [illegible] inventor (1837) of a shorthand system based on phonetic principles rather than orthographic

pit·man (pitmən) *pl.* **pit·men** (pitmən) *n.* someone who works in a pit, esp. a coal miner

[illegible] or spike driven into rock, used as a step or support

position to Walpole and to George II's preoccupation with Hanover. As effective head of the administration (1756–61), he successfully directed British policy in the Seven Years' War (1756–63). He again formed an administration (1766–8) as lord privy seal, but suffered increasingly from mental and physical illness. His last years were devoted to urging the conciliation of the American colonies

Pitt, William (1759–1806), known as the 'Younger Pitt', British statesman, son of the Elder Pitt. He entered parliament (1781), was chancellor of the Exchequer (1782–3) and was appointed prime minister (1783–1801 and 1804–6) by George III. He refused to resign despite repeated Commons defeats during his first year in office, and gained a majority in the 1784 elections. A liberal Tory, he reduced the national debt and many tariffs, negotiated a commercial treaty with France (1786), placed India under government control (1784) and reorganized the government of Canada (1791). His free-trade policies were upset by the outbreak of the French Revolutionary Wars (1792–1802), in which he took the lead in organizing coalitions against the French (1793, 1798). He passed the Act of Union with Ireland (1800), but resigned when George III refused to approve Catholic Emancipation (1801). Recalled to office (1804), he organized another coalition against the French in the Napoleonic Wars, but died soon after the news of Napoleon's crushing victory at Austerlitz (1805)

pit·tance (pit'ns) *n.* a very small income wage or allowance [M.E. *pitance, pitaunce* fr. O.F. *pitance*, pity]

pit·ter-pat·ter (pitərpætər) **1.** *n.* a quick succession of light tapping sounds **2.** *adv.* with a quick succession of light taps **3.** *v.i.* to go pitter-patter [reduplication of PATTER]

Pitts·burgh (pitsbə:rg) a port (pop. 423,938, with agglom. 2,263,894) and industrial center in the coalfield of Pennsylvania, at the head of the Ohio River: iron and steel, chemical industries (esp. coal by-products), aluminum, glass, oil refining, food processing. Carnegie Institute of Technology (1900)

pi·tu·i·tar·y (pitu:iteri:, pitju:ieri:) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the pituitary gland **2.** *pl.* **pi·tu·i·tar·ies** *n.* the pituitary gland [fr. L. *pituitarius* fr. *pituita*, phlegm]

pituitary body the pituitary gland

pituitary gland a small vascular endocrine gland located at the base of the brain and found in most vertebrates. It consists of an anterior and posterior lobe. The posterior lobe secretes hormones affecting renal functions, contraction of smooth muscle and reproduction. The anterior lobe secretes hormones which control and regulate most of the other endocrine glands. Thus this gland directly or indirectly controls and regulates most basic body functions

pi·tu·i·trin (pitu itrin, pitju itrin) *n.* an aqueous preparation of the pituitary glands of cattle, used as a source of pituitary hormones in the treatment of certain conditions in man [*Pituitrin*, a trademark]

pit viper any of several poisonous snakes esp. of the New World, belonging to fam. *Crotalidae*, incl. the rattlesnake, copperhead, water mocca[illegible]

pit·y (piti:) **1.** *pl.* **pit·ies** *n.* a feeling of sympathy for the sufferings or privations of others ‖ a cause of sorrow or regret, *it's a pity that it's raining* **to have (or take) pity on** to act with compassion toward **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pit·y·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pit·ied** to feel pity for [M.E. *pite* fr. O.F. and Mod. F. fr. L.]

pit·y·ri·a·sis (pitəraiəsis) *n.* any of several superficial skin diseases in man, characterized by the formation and shedding of thin scales ‖ a similar disease of domestic animals [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *piturōn*, bran, dandruff]

Pius II (paiəs) (Enea Silvio de' Piccolomini, 1405–64), pope (1458–64). He was a distinguished humanist poet and author. He failed in his ambition to drive the Turks from Europe

Pius IV (Giovan Angelo de' Medici, 1499–1565), pope (1559–65). He convened the last part (1562–3) of the Council of Trent, and supported the Counter Reformation

Pius V, St (Michele Ghislieri, 1504–72), pope (1566–72). He enforced the decisions of the Council of Trent and launched a ruthless attack on Protestantism, excommunicating Elizabeth [illegible] coalition which defeated the Turks at Lepanto (1571). Feast: May 5

Pius VI (Giovanni Angelo Braschi, 1717–99), pope (1775–99). He opposed the ecclesiastical measures of the French Revolution, but was forced to recognize the French republic and to cede territory after Napoleon invaded the Papal States (1796). He was deported to France (1798) and died in exile

Pius VII (Barnaba Chiaramonti, 1740–1823), pope (1800–23). He negotiated with Napoleon the Concordat of 1801, reestablishing Catholicism in France, and anointed Napoleon as emperor (1804). He was a prisoner of the French (1809–14). He restored the Society of Jesus (1814)

Pius IX (Giovanni Mastai-Ferretti, 1792–1878), pope (1846–78). His early liberal reforms were welcomed by Italian patriots, but were abandoned after revolution drove him to Gaeta (1848). He was restored to Rome (1850) and maintained there by a French armed force until 1870, when the French withdrew and Italy seized the remainder of the Papal States except Vatican City, to which the pope was thereafter confined. He promulgated the dogma of the Immaculate Conception (1854), and convened the 1st Vatican Council, which proclaimed papal infallibility (1870)

Pius X, St (Giuseppe Sarto, 1835–1914), pope (1903–14). He ordered the Church in France to surrender its property to the French government rather than submit to State control (1906). He condemned Modernism (1907). He encouraged frequent Communion (1905), reorganized the Curia (1908), revised the missal and breviary (1911), began a new codification of canon law, and encouraged the use of plainsong

Pius XI (Achille Ratti, 1857–1939), pope (1922–39). He established papal relations with Italy by the Lateran Treaty (1929). He condemned Fascism (1931), Nazism (1937) and Communism (1937). He was eloquent in his criticism of laissez-faire capitalism and urging of social reform, notably in the encyclical 'Quadragesimo Anno' (1931). He encouraged the laity to participate more in the work of the Church, and set up a radio station in the Vatican

Pius XII (Eugenio Pacelli, 1876–1958), pope (1939–58). He attempted to alleviate the suffering caused by the 2nd world war, and denounced Communist persecution of Christianity. He defined the dogma of the Assumption (1950)

piv·ot (pivət) *n.* a fixed shaft or pin having a pointed end which acts as the point of balance upon which a plate or bar can turn or oscillate ‖ the pointed end of such a shaft or pin ‖ the turning or oscillating movement of something mounted on such a shaft or pin ‖ a person, thing or fact on which a set of circumstances etc. depends, *this point is the pivot of the argument* [F.]

pivot *v.t.* to supply with or balance on a pivot ‖ *v.i.* to turn or oscillate on or as if on a pivot, *the whole movement pivots on him* [F. *pivoter*]

pivot *n.* (*sports*) the key participant in an action. —**pivotman** (*basketball*) the center

piv·ot·al (pivət'l) *adj.* of, relating to or having the nature of a pivot ‖ having vital importance for some activity or for what will develop from a [illegible] of circumstances etc

pix *PIC

pix *PYX

pix·el (piksel) *n.* the picture element in a television image

pix·ie, pix·y (piksi:) *pl.* **pix·ies** *n.* a small, mischievous elf or fairy [etym. doubtful]

pix·i·lat·ed, pix·il·lat·ed (piksəleitid) (*pop.*) slightly crazy ‖ (*pop.*) rather drunk [PIXIE]

pix·y *PIXIE

Pi·zar·ro (pizɑrou), Francisco (c. 1475–1541), Spanish conquistador. After two unsuccessful attempts to explore Peru (1524–5, 1526–8), he landed there (1532), captured Cuzco (1533) and executed Atahualpa, the Inca king. He faced rebellions both from the Incas and from his own followers, in the course of which he was mur[illegible]

pi·zazz (pizæz) *n.* (*slang*) a provocative vitality

piz·za (pi:tsə) *n.* a large, round, flat, breadlike crust spread with tomatoes, cheese and sometimes other ingredients, e.g. shreds of meat, anchovies and herbs, and baked [Ital.]

piz·ze·ri·a (pi:tsəri:ə) *n.* a place where pizzas are made and sold [Ital.]

pizzicato (pɪtsɪkɑtou) **1.** *adj* (*mus.*, of a note) played on a stringed instrument by plucking the strings with the finger instead of using the bow **2.** *adv* (*mus.*) in a pizzicato manner **3.** *pl* **pizzicati** (pɪtsɪkɑti:), **pizzicatos** *n* (*mus.*) a note or passage played pizzicato [Ital.]

PKU (*med., abbr.*) **phenylketonuria** (which see)

placability (plækəbɪlɪti:, pleɪkəbɪlɪti:) *n.* the quality of being placable

placable (plækəb'l, pleɪkəb'l) *adj.* capable of being placated, or easily placated; showing forbearance or forgiveness, *in a placable mood* [M.E. fr. O.F. fr. L. *placabilis*]

placard (plækɑrd, plækərd) **1.** *n.* a notice for advertising or display purposes **2.** *v.t.* to set up placards in or on || to advertise by such means || to display as a placard [O.F. *plackart, placard* and Mod. F. *placard* fr. O.F. *plaquier*, to lay flat, plaster]

placate (pleɪkeɪt, plækeɪt) *pres. part* **placating** *past* and *past part.* **placated** *v.t.* to pacify, esp. by making concessions **placation** (pleɪkéɪʃən) *n.* **placatory** (pleɪkətɔri:, plækətɔri:, pleɪkətouri:, plækətouri:) *adj.* [fr. L. *placare* (*placatus*)]

place (pleɪs) **1.** *n.* a particular part of space; *this is the place where they first met* || a particular spot or area on a surface, *a worn place on the carpet* || a particular city, town, village, district etc., *it is one of the places he visited* || position in space, or in some hierarchy, scale, orderly arrangement etc., *to lose one's place in a line* || proper function that goes with status, *it's not your place to criticize* || a building or area appointed for a specified purpose, *a place of worship* || (in names) a square in a city || (in street names) a short street || (in names) a country mansion || home, dwelling, *we ate supper at his place* || a space, seat or other accommodation, in a theater, train etc. || a particular passage in a book etc., *she always cries at the sad places* || the point that one has reached in reading a book, etc. || (*racing*) a position among the winners, esp. second or third || an official position, *a place on the board* || a stage or step in an argument or sequence, *in the first place we must define our terms* || (*math.*) the position of a figure in relation to others in a series, esp. of decimals, *calculate to four decimal places* **in place** in the usual or correct place || proper, appropriate **in place of** as a substitute for, rather than **out of place** inappropriate, unsuitable || not in keeping with the surroundings etc., *he felt out of place in their company* **to give place to** to be succeeded by || to yield one's position to **to go places** (*pop.*) to achieve worldly success or distinction **to know one's place** (*old-fash.*) to act humbly and respectfully in accordance with one's relatively low rank or standing **to take place** to occur, happen **to take the place of** to be a substitute for **2.** *v. pres. part.* **placing** *past* and *past part.* **placed** *v.t.* to put in a particular place, position, rank, office, condition etc. || to identify by recalling the context or circumstances connected, *she knew his face but couldn't place him* || to invest (money) || to give (an order for goods etc.) || (followed by 'in', 'on' or 'upon') to bestow (confidence, trust etc.) upon something or someone || to pitch (the voice) in singing or speech || *v.i.* (*racing*) to be among the first three contestants to finish, esp. to finish second in a horse or dog race **to be placed** (*Br., racing*) to be among the first three to finish [M.E. fr. F. fr. L. fr. Gk *platéia* (*hodós*) broad (street)]

placebo (plәsi:bou) *pl.* **placebos, placeboes** *n.* an inactive but harmless preparation given to humor a patient || (*Roman Catholicism*) the first antiphon of vespers for the dead [L. shall be pleasing (first word of Psalm cxiv, 9 in the Vulgate)]

place-kick (pléɪskɪk) **1.** *n* (*football, rugby*) the act of kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground for this purpose (in rugby, after a try has been scored or a free kick awarded) **2.** *v.t.* to kick (the ball) in this way | *v.i.* to perform such a kick

place-man (pléɪsmən) *pl* **place-men** (pleɪsmən) *n.* (esp. *Br.*, used pejoratively) a person who holds or seeks some political office out of self interest rather than to do public service

place mat a mat placed under the dishes and eating utensils of a person at the table, usually which no cloth is laid

placement (pléɪsmənt) *n.* a placing or being placed || the manner of placing or being placed || the finding of employment for a person [F. *placement*]

placenta (plәsentə) *pl* **placentas, placentae** (plәsenti:) *n.* the vascular organ in most mammals which joins the fetus to the maternal uterus and serves as the site of metabolic exchange between the two. The placenta arises from differentiated regions of the chorion and allantois brought into intimate relation with a specialized region of the uterine wall where fetal and maternal vascular systems are permitted to exchange nutriment and oxygen by diffusion without direct mixing of blood, the fetus being able to get rid of waste products || any of various functionally similar organs in other animals || (*bot.*) the part of the carpel bearing ovules [L., cake fr. Gk]

placental (plәsent'l) *adj.* of, relating to or having a placenta [fr. Mod. L. *placentalis* fr. L. *placenta*]

placentation (plæsɪnteɪʃən) *n.* the development of the placenta || the way the placenta is attached to the uterus | (*bot.*) the way in which the placenta is attached to the pericarp [F.]

placer (pleɪsər) *n.* a deposit of sand or gravel e.g. in the bed of a stream, where gold or other valuable minerals can be obtained in particles [Span. *placer*, deposit]

placer mining the mining of placers by washing, dredging etc

place value (*math*) the value of a digit due to its place as a numeral, e.g., units, tens, hundreds

placid (plæsɪd) *adj* (of temperament) not easily roused || (of a person) having such a temperament **placidity** (plәsɪdɪti:) *n.* [fr. L. *placidus* fr. *placere*, to please]

placket (plækɪt) *n.* a slit or opening, e.g. one in the top of a skirt for convenience in putting on and fastening, or for getting at a pocket [perh. var. of PLACARD (obs.) plate of armor]

placoid (plækɔɪd) **1.** *adj.* (*zool.*, of the hard scales or dermal teeth of an elasmobranch fish) platelike **2.** *n.* any of the fish having placoid scales [fr. *plax* (*plakos*) plate]

plagal (pleɪg'l) *adj.* (*mus.*, of certain medieval modes) having the fourth note of the range as keynote (cf. AUTHENTIC MODE) [fr. M.L. *plagalis* fr. *plaga*, plagal mode fr. Gk *plagios*, plagal, oblique]

plagal cadence (*mus.*) a cadence in which the subdominant chord resolves to the tonic chord

plagiarism (pléɪdʒɪərɪzəm, pléɪdʒɪərɪzəm) *n.* the act of plagiarizing or an instance of this || a plagiarized idea etc. **plagiarist** *n.* someone who plagiarizes [fr. L. *plagiarius*, a kidnapper]

plagiarize (pléɪdʒɪəraɪz, pléɪdʒɪəraɪz) *pres. part* **plagiarizing** *past* and *past part.* **plagiarized** *v.t.* to use and pass off (someone else's ideas, inventions, writings etc.) as one's own || *v.i.* to take another's writings etc. and pass them off as one's own [PLAGIARISM]

plagiary (pléɪdʒɪərɪ, pléɪdʒɪərɪ:) *pl.* **plagiaries** *n.* plagiarism || a plagiarist [fr. L. *plagiarius*, a kidnapper]

plagioclase (pléɪdʒɪəkleɪs) *n* (*mineral.*) a triclinic feldspar with an oblique cleavage, esp. one containing sodium and calcium **plagioclastic** (pléɪdʒɪəklæstɪk) *adj.* [G *plagioklas* fr. Gk *plagios*, oblique + *klasis*, cleavage]

plagiotrophic (pléɪdʒɪətrɒpɪk) *adj.* (*bot.*, e.g. of most roots and lateral branches) having the longitudinal axis perpendicular to the vertical **plagiotropism** (pléɪdʒɪ ɒtrəpɪzəm) *n.* [fr. Gk *plagios*, oblique + *tropos*, direction]

plague (pleɪg) **1.** *n* an epidemic, often fatal disease caused by the bacterium *Pasteurella pestis*, occurring in various forms, e.g. as bubonic plague. After the Black Death, the plague broke out sporadically in Europe (14th-18th cc.), notably decimating London in 1665. It remains endemic in parts of Asia || a social scourge, *a plague of petty thieving* || a nuisance, annoyance **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **plaguing** *past* and *past part.* **plagued** to pester or harass, *plagued by insects* **plaguey, plaguy** **1.** *adj* (*pop.*) annoying, bothersome **2.** *adv* (*pop.*) plaguily **plaguily** (*pop.*) [M.E. fr. O.F.]

plaice (plaɪs) *pl* **plaice** *n.* (*Pleuronectidae*, esp. *Pleuronectes platessa*) a European edible marine flatfish, commercially important, having the upper side of the body lies on the sea bed, and swims on one side. It has no air bladder || any of several American flatfishes [M.E. *plais*, fr. O.F. *plaise*, fr. L.]

plaid (plæd) **1.** *n.* a long piece of woolen tartan pattern worn esp. over the shoulder and breast by Scottish Highlanders | clothing having a tartan pattern **2.** *adj.* made of cloth with a tartan pattern, *a plaid skirt* || having a tartan pattern, *a plaid tablecloth* **plaided** *adj.* wearing a plaid || made of or wearing plaid [Gael. *plaide*]

plain (pleɪn) **1.** *adj.* easy to see or understand || simple, not embellished or complicated || absolute, complete, *plain madness* || (of food) unelaborate, without sauces, or not rich || (of a person) bluntly frank | unsophisticated || lacking physical beauty, but not ugly **2.** *n.* a large expanse of level, open country **3.** *adv.* manifestly, *it's just plain wrong* || clearly, candidly, *she told him plain* [O.F. *plein*]

plainchant (pleɪntʃænt) *n.* plainsong

plainsong (pleɪnsɔŋ, pleɪnsɒŋ) *n.* an ancient nonmetrical modal type of chant without accompaniment for singing the Christian services, still used in the form of the Gregorian chant [trans. M.L. *cantus planus*]

plain-spoken (pleɪnspoukən) *adj.* frank and forceful in speech

plaint (pleɪnt) *n.* (*law*, esp. *Br.*) a statement of grievance | (*rhet.*) a complaint or lamentation [M.E. *plaint, plainte* fr. O.F.]

plaintiff (pleɪntɪf) *n* (*law*) a person who brings a lawsuit against another (cf. DEFENDANT) [O.F. *plaintif*]

plaintive (pleɪntɪv) *adj.* quietly mournful || weakly complaining [M.E. fr. O.F. *plaintif, plaintive*]

plait (pleɪt, plæt) **1.** *n.* a length of hair, straw, ribbon etc. consisting of at least three interlaced strands **2.** *v.t.* to interlace at least three strands of (hair, ribbon etc.) to form a plait || to make (a basket, mat etc.) by interlacing strands together [M.E. *pleyt, playt* fr. O.F. *pleit, plot*, fold, crease]

plan (plæn) **1.** *n.* a design for a construction, layout, system etc. || a drawing representing a horizontal section of a building etc. [PLATTING] || a detailed diagram, *a plan of Paris* |, a formulated scheme setting out stages of procedure, *a plan for the production of a book* || (often *pl.*) a proposed or intended course of action, *what are your plans for this weekend?* || *tart.* in perspective) any of the imaginary perpendicular planes interposed between the represented object and the eye **2.** *v.* planning *past* and *past part.* **planned** *v.t.* to make a design for (a building, garden, city etc.) || to devise a program of action for, *a planned tour* to intend, *we plan to go there next summer* || *v.i.* to make plans | 'PLANNED ECONOMY' [F. fr. *plan* adj., flat fr. L.]

planch (plɑnʧ) *n.* a flat slab, especially one of baked fireclay used in the kiln in enameling [F. *planche*, plank, slab]

planchet (plɑnʧɪt) *n.* a plain disk of metal from which a coin is made [dim. of PLANCH]

planchette (plɑnʃet) *n.* a small heart-shaped board used in some spiritualistic seances. It is mounted on two castors and a pencil. It moves when lightly touched by a person's fingers and is supposed to write out spiritualistic words [F. dim. of *planche*, plank]

Planck (...) ... (1858–1947), German physicist. He propounded the ... theory (1900). Nobel prize ...

Planck constant (*phys.*) the constant factor (6.624×10^{-27} erg sec., symbol h) in the Planck radiation law and many other equations of quantum theory.

Planck radiation law a law in physics relating the radiation associated with atomic processes to the energy changes involved. (SPECTROSCOPY.) It may be expressed: Energy change = h (frequency of radiation) where h is the Planck constant. | a law in physics giving the distribution of energy over the range of wavelengths within a blackbody as a function of temperature.

plane (...) ... northern temperate regions, with large, simple, palmately lobed leaves and brittle bark which tends to flake away. [F. fr. L. *platanus* fr. Gk.]

plane 1. *n.* a carpenter's tool used for producing a smooth surface on wood by paring away irregularities. It consists of an adjustable blade fixed at an angle in a wooden or metal stock. Variations exist for cutting grooves, rounding etc. **2.** *v.t.* ... **plan·ing** ... **planed**. *v.t.* to work (wood) with this tool. *v.i.* to work ...

plane 1. *adj.* flat, level. (*math.*) lying on a surface which is a plane. ... of such surfaces. **2.** *n.* a level surface such that if any two points on it are joined by a straight line, every part of that line will lie in that surface. an imaginary plane surface in which points or lines are regarded as lying, e.g. in perspective. a level of development, value etc. *to consider a problem on the metaphysical plane*. an aircraft. one of the main ... flight. one of the natural faces of a crystal. a ...

plane ... **planing** ... **planed**. *v.i.* to glide. to travel in an aircraft. (of a boat or seaplane) to skim the surface of the ...

plane chart a chart of a small area on which meridians and parallels of latitude are shown by equidistant straight lines on a flat surface.

plane ... figures.

plane ... notes the earth's curvature, treating its surface ...

plane ... other than a comet, meteor or satellite, which revolves around the sun. the earth's solar system, shown, by reflected light from the sun ...

fr. L. fr. Gk. *planetes* wanderer.]

plane table a drawing board with a ruler at ...

...rums, plan·e·tar·i·a (plænitɛəriə) *n.* a complex ...

the natural solar sytem, its orbiting bodies, ... and ... **plan·e·to·log·i·cal** *adv.* **—plan·e·tol·o·gist** *n.*

planet wheel a gear wheel revolving around another with which it engages in an epicyclic ...

plan·gen·cy (plændʒənsi) *n.* the quality of being plangent.

plan·gent (plændʒənt) *adj.* making a loud reverberating sound, or a loud plaintive, drawn out sound. [fr. L. *plangens* (*plangentis*) fr. *plangere*, to beat.]

planigraphy (TOMOGRAPHY.)

pla·nim·e·ter (plənimitər) *n.* an instrument which measures the area of a plane figure when a tracer is moved along the perimeter. **pla·nim·e·try** *n.* measurement of the area of a plane ...

plan·ish (plæni) *v.t.* to flatten, smooth, polish ... obs. F. *planir* (*planiss-*), to make smooth.]

plan·i·sphere ... tion of a sphere upon a plane surface, esp. one of a part of the heavens to show the relative positions and movements of the heavenly bodies. [M.E. *planisperie* fr. M.L. *planisphaerium* fr. L. *planus*, plane + *sphaera* fr. Gk. *sphaira*, sphere.]

plank (plænk) **1.** *n.* a long, heavy board, usually at least 2 ins. thick and at least 8 or 9 ins. wide. a main idea, principle etc. in an argument, political program etc. | planking. **to walk the plank** (*hist.*) to be made to walk blindfold along and off a plank projecting from a ship over the sea (a method of killing used by pirates). **2.** *v.t.* to cover or provide with planks. to cook and serve on a wooden board. *a planked steak*. (*pop.*, esp. ... a fore... to pay money on the spot. **plank·ing** *n.* planks collectively. [M.E. *planke* fr. O.N.F.]

plank·ton (plænktən) *n.* minute plants (chiefly algae) and animals which float in great quantities near the surface of fresh or salt water. They provide the only source of food for many kinds ... **plank·ton·ic** ... (cf. NEKTON.) [G. fr. Gk. fr. *planktos* adj., drift...

planned economy ... ernment regulates labor, capital etc. in order to secure the success of an overall production plan. ... demand to operate freely.

planned obsolescence (*business*) quality in the design of a product that provides deteriora... period of usefulness.

planned parenthood (FAMILY PLANNING.)

planned shrinkage ... population, esp. for the purpose of reducing necessary services.

plano-concave ... a lens) flat on one side and concave on the other. [fr. L. *planus*, flat + CONCAVE.]

pla·no-con·vex (pleinoukɒnveks) *adj.* (esp. of a lens) flat on one side and convex on the other. ...

plant ... sow (seed). to stock with plants. *to plant a garden*. to introduce (living things) in the hope that they will settle and multiply. *to plant sol...* etc. in the mind. to put firmly in position. *to ... place as a trap. they planted marked bills to ... the man's guilt*. (*pop.*) to deliver (a blow) (with 'out') to transplant (young plants) to the ... and O.F. *planter* fr. L.]

plant *n.* any organism belonging to the kingdom *Plantae*. (cf. ANIMAL.) characterized usually by lack of independent locomotion, absence of a central nervous system, cell walls composed of cellulose, and a nutritive system based on photosynthesis. Many plants exhibit a strong tendency to alternation of generations. ... such an ... smaller than a shrub, bush or tree. the assem...

Richard II), and most of W. France (1154–1205). Their succession was disputed (1399–1485) by the claimants of York and Lancaster, the dispute culminating in the Wars of the ... [F. fr. ...]

plan·tain (plæntin, plæntein) *n.* a member of *Plantago*, fam. *Plantaginaceae*, genus of plants with a radical, ribbed rosette of leaves. They are cosmopolitan weeds. The inflorescence is a spike or head. [M.E. fr. O.F.]

plantain *n.* *Musa paradisiaca*, fam. *Musaceae*, a species of banana plant native to India. its fruit, starchy and green-skinned, a basic food in the Tropics, commonly baked, boiled or fried. [older *platan*, *plantane* fr. Span. *plátano*, ...]

plan·tar (plæntər) *adj.* pertaining to the sole of the foot. *a plantar wart*. [fr. L. *plantaris* fr. ... sole.]

plan·ta·tion (plænteiʃən) *n.* a group of growing plants or trees. *a fir plantation*. | an estate, esp. in a tropical or warm region, on which a crop such as sugarcane, cotton, tea etc. is cultivated. (*hist.*) the settling of a colony or new country. (*hist.*) a colony or settlement. [fr. L. *plantatio* ... cultivation. ... planting.]

Plantation System a U.S. socioeconomic form of production unique to the South, esp. between c. 1800 and 1860 (though less than one-fifth of southern farms were plantations). It was characterized by huge farms which were worked by slave labor and which cultivated single crops for profit, notably cash crops, i.e. cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco. The plantations did much of their own manufacturing. The planter-aristocrat lived a life of ease, but he lived in isolation from urban life and even from his fellow plant...

plant·er (plæntər, plantər) *n.* a person who plants. a machine used to plant. | a person who manages a plantation. a container for potted or unpotted house plants. | (*hist.*) a colonist.

plant·i·grade (plæntigreid) **1.** *adj.* (*zool.*) walking on the soles of the feet, with the heel touching the ground (cf. DIGITIGRADE). **2.** *n.* (*zool.*) a plantigrade animal (e.g. man, bear etc.). [F. fr. L. *planta*, sole + *-gradus*, going, walk...

Plan·tin (platɛ̃, *Eng.* plæntin), Christophe (c. 1520–89), French printer. He established his printing press in Antwerp (1555). His masterpiece is the eight-volume 'Biblia Polyglotta' (c. 1568–c. 1572). Typefaces based on Plantin's are still very commonly used.

plant louse an insect, esp. an aphid, which infests plants.

plan·u·la (plænjulə) *pl.* **plan·u·lae** (plænjuli:) *n.* the usually flattened, ovoid, young free-swimming larva of a coelenterate. [Mod. L., dim. of L. ... flat.]

plaque (plæk) *n.* a flat piece of metal, ivory etc. attached to a wall or inset in wood, either as an ornament or to record a fact of historical interest. (*virology*) in a culture, an area destroyed by a virus. (*med.*) an area of psoriasis. | a localized area of atherosclerosis. | any abnormal flat area in or on the body. [F. fr. Du. *plakke*, a kind ...

plash (plæʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to agitate (water) so that it makes a gentle splashing sound. to sprinkle or splash so as to speckle. | *v.i.* to make a gentle splashing noise. **2.** *n.* the sound of water plashing. a plashing movement. [etym. doubtful.]

plash *v.t.* (esp. *Br.*) to break partially, bend down and interweave (stems, branches and twigs) so as to form a hedge. to make or mend (a hedge) in this way. [O.F. *plaisser*, *plaissier*.]

plash *n.* a muddy pond or pool. | a puddle. **plash·y** ... [O.E. *plæsc*.]

Plaskett (plæskit), John Stanley (1865–1941), Canadian astronomer, best known for his discovery (1922) of the dual star subsequently named 'Plaskett's twins'.

plasm (plæzəm) *n.* plasma. ... the viscous living ... cytoplasm, the nucleus, the protoplasm. the blood plasma. | (*mineral.*) a bright green variety of quartz allied to chalcedony, used as a semi-precious gem. | (*phys.*) an ionized gas produced at very high temperatures (e.g. in the stars) containing about equal numbers of positive and negative charges, which is a good conductor of electricity, and is affected by ... magnetic field. **plas·mat·ic** (plæzmætik), **plas·mic** *adjs.* [L.L. something shaped or molded, fr. Gk. fr. *plassein*, to shape.]

plasma engine a rocket engine utilizing thrust from magnetically accelerated ionized gases ...

plas·ma·gene (plăz'mə-jēn) *n.* (*genetics*) a gene or a group of genes not in a chromosome. These can sometimes reproduce.

plasma jet a stream of hot, ionized gas used in welding and in satellite propulsion.

plas·ma·pause (plăz'mə-pôz') *n.* the upper parameter of the plasmasphere.

plasma physics branch of physics dealing with the ionized gas in thermonuclear activity and cosmic reactions. —**plasma physicist** *n.*

plas·ma·sphere (plăz'mə-sfir') *n.* (*astron.*) the layer of ionized gas surrounding a planet.

plasma torch a device for producing ionized gas.

plas·mid (plăz'mĭd) *n.* **1.** (*genetics*) a self reproducing particle of protoplasm without a nucleus that determines hereditary characteristics. **2.** (*biol.*) cell cytoplasm capable of self reproduction. **3.** (*phys.*) a section of plasma that has a distinct shape.

plas·mo·di·um (plăz-mō'dē-əm) *pl.* **plas·mo·di·a** (plăz-mō'dē-ə) *n.* the vegetative stage in the life cycle of a slime mold, consisting of a motile mass of protoplasm containing several nuclei; a member of *Plasmodium*, fam *Plasmodiidae*, a genus of parasitic sporozoans including those causing malaria in man. [Mod. L, fr. PLASMA + Gk. *-ōdēs*, like]

plas·mol·y·sis (plăz-mŏl'ĭ-sĭs) *n.* (*bot.*) contraction of the plant cell wall and loss of protoplasm from the cell wall, caused by the withdrawal of water from plant cells by osmosis. [fr. Gk. *plasma*, form + *lusis*, loosing]

plas·mon (plăz'mən) *n.* (*genetics*) the hereditary factors in cytoplasm.

Plassey, Battle of (plăs'ē) battle (1757) in which Clive decisively defeated the nawab of Bengal and prepared the way for British rule in India.

plas·ter (plăs'tər, plŭs'tər) *n.* a mixture of slaked lime, sand and water, sometimes with hair or fibers added as binding material, applied wet to an interior wall or ceiling and hardening to a smooth surface when dry. | plaster of paris. | a medicinal preparation spread on a cloth and applied to the body, *a mustard plaster*. [O.E. *plaster* and O.F. *plastre* fr. L. fr. Gk.]

plaster *v.t.* to cover (a wall etc.) with wet plaster. || to put (something adhesive) on a surface, esp. in great quantity or with force. || to apply a medicinal plaster to. || to treat (wine) with plaster of paris to neutralize acidity. | to bomb or shell heavily. [fr. PLASTER *n.* or older F. *plastrer*]

plas·ter·board (plăs'tər-bôrd', plŭs'tər-bôrd', plăs'tər-bōrd', plŭs'tər-bōrd') *n.* a board made by compressing sheets of fiber separated by a layer of partly set plaster of paris and used esp. as a surface to be plastered.

plaster cast a sculpture cast in plaster of paris. a firm covering made of gauze and plaster of paris used e.g. for holding a fractured bone in place.

plas·ter·er's putty (plăs'tər-ər-z, plŭs'tər-ər-z) a white paste of slaked lime, used for finishing.

plaster of paris a white or pinkish powder, essentially the hemihydrate of calcium sulfate, $2CaSO_4{\cdot}H_2O$, obtained by calcining gypsum. With water it forms a quick-setting paste, drying to form a tough, hard solid. It is used for casts and molds and building materials.

plas·tic (plăs'tĭk) **1.** *adj.* of material which changes shape when pressure is applied and retains its new shape when the pressure is removed (cf. ELASTIC). || of the processes involved in using such materials. [Latinized form of Gk. *plastikē* (*tekhnē*), art of molding, fr. *plastikos*, fit for molding, fr. *plassein*, to mold] —*plastic arts* || of an object fashioned from such a material. || (*art*) of, relating to or characterized by three-dimensional movement, form and space. || pliable, easily influenced. | (*biol.*) capable of undergoing variation, growth, repair etc. || (*colloq.*) unnatural, synthetic. | so changeable as to be phony. **2.** *n.* a plastic material. **plas·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *plasticus*, modeled on Gk. fr. *plassein*, to shape, form]

—A plastic material is a substance which, though stable in normal use, was plastic under pressure or heat (or both) at some stage during manufacture. Plastics are classified as thermoplastic if they soften again when reheated; they are said to be thermoplastic. If, after fashioning, they resist further application of heat, they are said to be thermosetting. The raw materials of the plastics industry are by-products of oil refining, coal distillation etc. The plastics industry has great importance in industrialized countries. (BAKELITE, CELLULOID, POLYETHYLENE)

Plas·tic·ine (plăs'tĭ-sēn') *n.* a plastic substance used for modeling etc., drying very slowly and not adhering to the fingers. It cannot be fired in a kiln. [Trademark]

plas·tic·i·ty (plă-stĭs'ĭ-tē) *n.* the quality of being plastic. | (*chem.*) the quality of being displaced within a molecular sphere of action.

plas·ti·cize (plăs'tĭ-sīz') *pres. part.* **plas·ti·ci·zing** *past* and *past part.* **plas·ti·cized** *v.t.* to make plastic. || to treat with plasticizer.

plasticizer any of a number of substances added to a plastic to improve the physical properties (e.g. flexibility).

plastic memory tendency of some plastics to return to a former shape.

plastic surgery the branch of surgery concerned with correcting disfigurement due to injury, age or congenital deformities, usually by transference of skin or bone.

plastic zone (*geol.*) [illegible]

plas·tid (plăs'tĭd) *n.* a small body of specialized protoplasm within the cell of some organisms (e.g. a chloroplast). [G. fr. Gk. fr. *plassein*, to form]

plas·tral (plăs'trəl) *adj.* (*zool.*) of or pertaining to a plastron.

plas·tron (plăs'trən) [illegible] **1.** a padded breast shield worn by a fencer. || (*hist.*) a steel breastplate. || (*zool.*) the ventral part of the shell of a tortoise or turtle. | a similar part in other animals. | a dicky (for a shirt or blouse). [F. fr. Ital.]

plat (plăt) **1.** *n.* a small piece of land. || a detailed plan or map. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **plat·ting** *past* and *past part.* **plat·ted** to make a plan or map of. [fr. PLOT]

Plata, Río de la (rē'ō dā lă plă'tă) RÍO DE LA PLATA.

Pla·tae·a, Battle of (plə-tē'ə) a battle fought (479 B.C.) during the Persian Wars. The Greeks, under Pausanias, destroyed a superior Persian army and forced the Persians to withdraw from Greece.

plate (plāt) **1.** *n.* a flat, shallow dish (usually circular, and typically of porcelain or earthenware) from which food is eaten. | the food served on such a dish. | the main course of a meal (meat, vegetables, salad etc.) all served on one plate. || a thin flat piece of metal for engraving on or bearing an inscription. || a full-page illustration (usually on coated paper or some paper other than what is used for the text) bound in a book. || (*collect.*) domestic utensils (esp. tableware) made of gold, silver etc., or plated. | a thin coating of precious metal put on base metal by electrolysis, *the plate is wearing off these forks*. | (*photog.*) a rectangular piece of metal or glass, coated with a sensitized emulsion, on which a photograph is taken. | a thin flat piece of metal etc. of uniform thickness, varying in size and serving various purposes, e.g. to join a fractured bone or forming part of a ship's armor. | (*dentistry*) that part of a denture which fits against the mouth and holds the artificial teeth in position. | *pop.* a set of false teeth. | a metal or wooden dish used for taking up the collection in church. | (*printing*) a sheet of metal, cast from type or engraved, from which impressions are taken. || a printed impression from this, e.g. of an engraving. || (*archit.*) a horizontal beam supporting or supported by vertical ones. | a horse race carrying a gold or silver cup etc. as prize for the winner, or the trophy awarded. | (*hist.*) sheets or one sheet of armor metal. | (*baseball*) home plate. | (*baseball*) a piece of rubber upon which the pitcher stands when delivering the ball to the batter. | a thin cut of beef from the forequarter, below the short ribs. (*anat., zool.*) a thin layer or scale, e.g. of bone, horny tissue etc. || (*elec.*) the anode or positive element of an electron tube toward which the stream of electrons flows. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **plat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **plat·ed** to cover with metal plates. | to cover with a thin layer (e.g. of metal) mechanically, chemically or electrically. || to make a solid plate of (type) for printing. [M.E. fr. O.F. *plate*, a thin plate]

plate armor, *Br.* plate armour (*hist.*) armor consisting of steel plates riveted side by side with welded joints (cf. MAIL).

pla·teau (plă-tō', *Br.* plă'tou) *pl.* **pla·teaus, pla·teaux** (plă-tōz', *Br.* plă'touz) *n.* a level, horizontal region at a considerable height above sea level or surrounding regions. | a roughly level section in a graph (e.g. of progress in production, showing little or no advance). [F.]

plateful (plāt'fŏŏl') *n.* the amount of food etc. that fills a plate.

plate glass [illegible] sheets and used for shop windows, mirrors etc.

plate·layer (plāt'lā'ər) *n.* (*Br.*) a track layer.

plated (plā'tĭd) *adj.* (*zool.*) [illegible] bony plates, found in large numbers in vertebrates except that [illegible] in the activation of prothrombin. The rupture of blood vessels serves to initiate this process.

plate mark a hallmark. | the rectangular depression surrounding an engraving where the metal plate has sunk into the paper.

plat·en (plăt'ən) *Br.* also **plat·ten** (plăt'ən) *n.* (*printing*) an iron plate in a hand press or platen press which presses the paper against the inked type. | the roller in a typewriter. [M.E. *plateyne*, a flat plate of metal, fr. O.F. *platine*]

platen press a small printing press in which the type is secured in a vertical flat bed, and a platen brings the paper up into contact with it.

plat·er (plā'tər) *n.* someone who makes plates or applies them to ships etc. || someone who plates with metals. || (*racing*) a horse only good enough to be entered for a selling race.

plat·er·esque (plăt'ər-ĕsk') *adj.* (*archit.*) [illegible] architecture of the early Spanish Renaissance, characterized by rich ornamentation. [fr. Span. *plateresco* fr. *plata*, silver]

Plate River (*geol.*) [illegible]

plate tracery (*archit.*) tracery consisting of flat surfaces of stone in which ornamental patterns have been traced (e.g. in early Gothic windows).

plat·form (plăt'fôrm') *n.* [illegible] raised structure of planks on which a speaker or performer stands, acts etc. so that he can be seen by an audience. || a raised structure next to the track, by which passengers enter or leave a train in a station. | the open area at the end of a railroad passenger car, trolley car etc. || a ledge, e.g. on a cliff face. || a flat structure on which a gun is mounted. || a flat, esp. raised, piece of ground. | a statement of aims and policies in the program of a person or party seeking electoral support. **2.** *adj.* of or designating a shoe sole from ½ in. to 3 ins. thick, or of or designating a shoe with such a sole. [F. *plateforme*, flat form]

platform car (*rail.*) a flatcar.

platform tennis paddleball game utilizing four walls of wire netting on an outdoor platform, similar to a small covered tennis court; usu. played in winter; developed in 1928 from paddle tennis.

Plath (plōth), Sylvia (1932–63) U.S. poet. Her first volume of verse 'Colossus,' was published in 1960. But it was only upon the posthumous publication of 'Ariel' (1965) that she became the most celebrated poet of her generation, based on her intense descriptions of extreme states of mind. Two other collections of verse were published following her suicide, 'Crossing the Water' (1971) and 'Winter Trees' (1971). She also wrote a semiautobiographical novel, 'The Bell Jar' (1963), an account of a young woman's struggle with mental breakdown.

plat·ing (plā'tĭng) *n.* the process or result of covering with a plate or plates, esp. with a thin layer of metal. || the plates of a vessel, tank or other armored vehicle.

pla·tin·ic (plə-tĭn'ĭk) *adj.* of or pertaining to platinum, esp. a compound in which platinum is tetravalent (cf. PLATINOUS).

plat·i·nize (plăt'ə-nīz') *pres. part.* **plat·i·niz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **plat·i·nized** *v.t.* to coat with platinum black or combine or treat with platinum.

plat·i·noid (plăt'ə-noid') *n.* an alloy of copper (60%), zinc (24%), nickel (14%) and wolfram (2%), used as a substitute for platinum in resistances and thermocouples. || a metal related to platinum. **2.** *adj.* like platinum.

plat·i·no·tron (plăt'ə-nə-trŏn') *n.* (*elec.*) a device consisting of a microwave tube with a permanent magnet, used as a high power saturated oscillator or amplifier in radar apparatus.

plat·i·no·type (plăt'ə-nō-tīp') *n.* a photographic print of great lasting quality in which platinum is used instead of silver. || the process of making such a print. [PLATINUM + TYPE]

plat·i·nous (plăt'ə-nəs) *adj.* of or pertaining to platinum, esp. of compounds in which platinum is divalent (cf. PLATINIC).

plat·i·num (plăt'ə-nəm) *n.* a very heavy, ductile, malleable, silvery white metal [illegible] (at. no. 78, at. wt. 195.09), very resistant to acids, heat and corro-

sion, and therefore used as a precious metal in jewelry and in some forms of chemical apparatus. An excellent conductor of electricity, the metal is used for electrical contacts and in the platinum resistance thermometer, etc. The

platinum black a black powder of finely divided platinum obtained by the reduction of platinum salts and used as a catalyst, esp in

platinum blonde a woman with hair bleached silvery blond, or with hair naturally of this color

platinum metal any of six metallic elements including platinum and metals resembling or occurring with it: iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium and ruthenium

plat·i·tude (plat'ətu:d, plat'ətju:d) *n.* a flat, stale or commonplace remark or statement uttered as if it were informative and important ‖ (in speech, writing, thinking) the quality of being

part. **plat·i·tu·di·niz·ing** *past* and *past part.*

tu·di·nous *adj.* [F. fr. *plat*, flat]

losopher. At 20 he became a follower of Socrates. Their association continued until the death of Socrates, and thereafter Plato devoted his life to philosophy. In 388 he founded the Academy. Socrates was the crucial influence in his development as a philosopher, but Plato achieved a synthesis of all Greek thought that had preceded him. Plato's writings, mainly in dialogue form, deal with mathematics, politics, beauty, the laws of thought, education, love, friendship, etc. But he never treated any specialized subject for its own sake; all are subordinated to his central interest, the Good, or virtue. Though he regarded mathematics as a valuable discipline to thought, he took little interest in science. His use of dialogue reflects his belief that man cannot find the truth alone, that he approaches it through discussion, through the clash of ideas and personalities. He often sets forth his ideas with the help of myths, some solemn, some playful but always poetic. Socrates is the central character in all but the last dialogues. 'Apology' and 'Crito' deal with the trial and death of Socrates. Those that follow present the Socratic method of argument (SOCRATIC IRONY). False ideas are exposed, but the main

rates is most fully developed in 'Phaedo' and 'Symposium.' At the same time Plato begins to move away from the historical Socrates. His characteristic method of rising toward higher truth by a synthesis of antagonisms makes its appearance. He introduces his theory of ideas (IDEA), and in the 'Republic' he formulates his conception of a perfect state. The late work 'Parmenides,' 'Critias,' 'Timaeus,' 'Statesman,' 'Laws' becomes increasingly expository, and the Socratic element disappears. The Platonic

prung equally from his elaboration and clarification of the laws of reasoning and perhaps more of all from his own person as an embodi

Pla·ton·ic (plə'tonik) *adj.* of, pertaining to, or

Pla·ton·ism (pei'tənizəm) *n.* the Platonic philos

idealist philosophers (Leibniz, Kant, Fichte and

Pla·to·nist (pleit'nist) *n.* a follower of Plato or adherent of a Platonic philosophy [fr. M.L. *pla*

Pla·to·nize (pleit'naiz) *pres. part.* **Pla·to·niz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **Pla·to·nized** *v.t.* to interpret in a Platonic manner ‖ to make Platonic ‖ *v.i.* to philosophize in the manner of Plato, or be a Platonist [fr. Gk *platonizein*]

pla·toon (plətu:n) *n.* (*mil.*) a tactical infantry unit, smaller than a company and under the command of a lieutenant [fr. F. *peloton*, little ball, platoon]

Platt (plæt), Orville Hitchcock (1827–1905), American legislator. He drew up the Platt Amendment (1905), which provided for U.S. intervention in Cuba

Platt Amendment a series of amendments to the Army Appropriations Bill of 1901, sponsored by U.S. Sen. Orville H. Platt, that defined U.S.-Cuba relations during the period 1901–34. The Platt Amendment essentially made Cuba a U.S. protectorate, limiting the island's treaty-making capacity, restricting its ability to contract public debt and giving the U.S.A. the right to maintain naval bases in Cuba and to intervene in Cuban affairs as necessary to preserve order or Cuba's independence. These provisions were appended to Cuba's constitution (1901). U.S. troops were withdrawn (1902) and the provisions were formalized by treaty (1903). Considered a symbol of 'Yankee imperialism,' the treaty was repealed by the U.S. (1934), however, the lease on the U.S. naval base at Guantánamo Bay was continued

Platt-deutsch (plətdɔit) *n.* the vernacular Low German language spoken in N. Germany [G *platt*, flat, low + *deutsch*, German]

Platte (plæt) a river (total length c. 930 miles) formed by the union of the North and South Platte Rivers in central Nebraska. The North Platte (618 miles long) rises in N. Colorado, flows across the Wyoming border into central Wyoming and turns east across the Nebraska border through central Nebraska, to unite with the South Platte River. The newly formed Platte (310 miles long) flows east and empties into the Missouri River

platten 'PLATEN

plat·ter (plætər) *n.* a shallow, usually oval serving dish ‖ (*Br., old-fash.*) a plate or dish [M.E.

plat·y·hel·minth (plætihelmin0) *n.* a flatworm [fr. Mod. L. *Platyhelminthes*, name of the phylum fr. Gk *platus*, flat + *helmins* (*helminthos*),

plat·y·pus (plætipəs) *n. Ornithorhynchus anatinus*, order *Monotremata*, a small, primitive aquatic Australian mammal, about 18 ins. long. It has thick blackish-brown fur, a flat, leathery bill like that of a duck, no lips, a long, flat tail and webbed feet. It lays eggs, but nurses its young [Mod. L. fr. Gk *platupous* fr. *platus*, flat + *pous* (*podos*), foot]

plat·yr·rhine (plætirain) *adj.* having a broad, esp. flat-bridged nose ‖ of or belonging to *Platyrrhina*, a division of *Anthropoidea* including all the New World monkeys [fr. Mod. L. *platyrrhinus* fr. Gk *platus*, flat + *rhis* (*rhinos*), nose]

plau·dits (plɔ:dits) *pl. n.* (*rhet.*) praise or approval [fr. L. *plaudite* (said by a Roman cast at the end of a performance), 2nd person pl. imper. of *plaudere*, to applaud]

ing plausible [fr. L. *plausibilis*, praiseworthy]

plau·si·ble (plɔ:zəbl) *adj.* (of a statement, argument etc.) apparently true or reasonable, win-

person) genuine, trustworthy, etc. in appearance, but probably not to be trusted **plau·si·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *plausibilis*, praiseworthy]

Plau·tus (plɔ:təs), Titus Maccius (or Maccus) (c. 254–184 B.C.), Roman playwright. He adapted Greek comedies for the Roman stage. His 21 extant plays, incl. 'Miles Gloriosus', 'Menaechmi', 'Amphitruo' etc., contain boisterous low comedy, portrayals of middle-class and

or unconstrained, *the play of light and shade on the water*) activity or exercise performed for

maneuver in a game etc.) a turn to play, in a game) a dramatic stage-performance) the written or printed text for this) gambling, *he lost a*

fortune in an hour's play **in play** as a joke, in fun, *he meant it in play* ‖ (*games*, of the ball) available for kicking etc. in accordance with the rules **out of play** (*games*, of the ball) not available for kicking etc. **to make a play for** to use various wiles in an effort to win the love, admiration, interest etc. of (someone) [O.E. *plega*]

play *v.t.* to take part in (games or a game of), *to play tennis* ‖ to make music on (a musical instrument), *to play the piano* ‖ to perform (a piece of music) ‖ to perform the music of (a composer), *to play Beethoven* ‖ to act (a part) in a theatrical performance ‖ to perform the role of (a character) in such a performance ‖ to give a theatrical performance of, *they played 'Hamlet' to a full house* ‖ to perform in (a city etc.), *they played Brighton for a month* ‖ to accompany with music, *a band played the procession into the arena* ‖ to perform (a trick, joke etc.) ‖ (*ball games*) to strike or deliver. *he played the ball into the net* ‖ to direct (a jet of water, searchlight etc.), *the fireman played his hose into the flames* ‖ to take part in a game against, *England is playing Australia* ‖ to move, use, place etc. (a card, piece etc.) in a game, *he played his ace* ‖ to hazard, stake, *he played his last dollar* ‖ to place a bet on (something), *to play the horses* ‖ to include in a team, *England is playing three fast bowlers* ‖ to fill (a position) in a game, *he played center forward* ‖ to imitate or pretend to be, for fun, *to play pirates* ‖ to give (a fish) scope to exhaust itself by pulling against the line ‖ *v.i.* to engage in activity for amusement ‖ to trifle, toy, *stop playing with your food* ‖ to flutter, flit, in a light, erratic manner, *shadows played on the ceiling* ‖ to perform music on an instrument, *he played as only a virtuoso can* ‖ to give a (usually dramatic) performance, *they played to a full house* ‖ (of a fountain, jet of water etc.) to be in operation ‖ to take part in a game, *to play half-heartedly* ‖ (*games*, of ground) to be in a specified condition, *the court plays slowly after rain* ‖ to frolic, gambol ‖ to gamble ‖ to be serious in appearance but not in fact, *they're only playing* ‖ (of a play, film etc.) to be performed or be showing, *what's playing tonight?* ‖ (of a musical instrument) to respond to the performer, *the piano plays better now* ‖ (*mach.*) to show loose movement, *the steering plays badly* **to be played out** to be exhausted ‖ to be no longer effective ‖ to hold no more interest **to play around,** *Br.* also **to play about** to be active without doing anything useful ‖ (*pop.*) to engage in flirtation or illicit or promiscuous lovemaking **to play at** to take part in (some activity) in the spirit of make-believe or without being in earnest **to play back** to play and listen to (a recording which one has just made) **to play ball** to be cooperative **to play both ends against the middle** to set rivals or opposing interests against each other, to one's own advantage **to play by ear** to play a musical instrument without being able to read music or without reading the music ‖ to act in (a situation) as seems best while it is developing, rather than in accordance with some plan **to play down** to make (something) appear less important, worthy etc. than it really is **to play fair** to obey the rules ‖ to behave toward another person without cheating or deception **to play (someone) false** (*rhet.*) to deceive (someone) **to play for time** (*games*) to play out a game defensively, without risking real attack ‖ to seek to postpone an undesired event by dodges and delaying tactics **to play into someone's hands** to do something that gives one's opponent a sudden and overwhelming advantage **to play off** to play (one's allotted game or a particular stage) in a tournament etc. ‖ (*games*) to take part in a play-off to settle (a tie) **to play off one person against another** to set one person against another for one's own advantage **to play on** to take advantage of, exploit, *she won by playing on his weak points* ‖ (*cricket*) to put oneself 'out' by playing the ball on to the wicket **to play out** to play to its finish, *play out the game* ‖ to pay out, *to play out a line* **to play the field** to have dates or romantic involvements with many people, not confining one's interests to one person ‖ to operate over a broad area or range **to play the fool** to behave or act

to play to the gallery to seek to win admiration in a way that is beneath one, by appealing to those who will respond most easily **to play up** (*Br.*) to put all one's energy into a game ‖ to emphasize unduly, *the newspaper played up the issue* (*Br., pop.*) to be a

nuisance to **to play up to** to ingratiate oneself into the favor of by flattery [O.E *plegan*]

play-a-ble (pleɪəb'l) *adj.* able to be played or played on

play-act (pleɪækt) *v.i.* to make a pretense, be false or insincere in conduct **play-act-ing** *n.*

play-ac-tion pass (pleɪækʃən) (*football*) play involving a feinted hand-off by the quarterback before passing to someone else

play-back (pleɪbæk) *n.* a playing back of a recording ‖ the part of a tape recorder etc which serves to play back transcriptions

play-bill (pleɪbɪl) *n.* a poster or handbill advertising a theatrical performance ‖ a theater program

play-book (pleɪbuk) *n.* (*football*) set of diagrams of team's plays

play-boy (pleɪbɔɪ) *n.* a rich young man who cares chiefly about having a good time

play-by-play (pleɪbaɪpleɪ) *adj* describing each development of a game etc as it occurs, *a play-by-play account*

play-er (pleɪər) *n.* a person who plays in a game ‖ a person who performs on a specified musical instrument ‖ a device for operating a piano mechanically ‖ (*old-fash.*) an actor

player piano a piano equipped with a mechanical attachment which depresses the keys by air pressure, reproducing notes that are represented by perforations on a paper roll

play-fel-low (pléɪfelou) *n.* (*old-fash.*) a playmate

play-ful (pléɪfəl) *adj.* tending or liking to play, *as playful as a kitten* ‖ lighthearted and humorous, *a playful mood*

play-go-er (pléɪgouər) *n.* a person who often goes to the theater

play-ground (pléɪgraund) *n.* a piece of ground set apart for children to play on, often attached to a school ‖ a favorite district for recreation, esp. as giving scope for some particular activity, *a climber's playground*

play-group (pléɪgru:p) *n.* an improvised neighborhood nursery school for child care

play-house (pléɪhaus) *pl.* **play-hous-es** (pléɪhauzɪz) *n.* (usually in titles) a theater ‖ a little house for children to play in

playing card one of the cards in a pack of 52 used in playing games. They are small rectangular pieces of pasteboard, grouped into four suits (hearts, diamonds, clubs, spades), each having 13 cards which comprise the ace (marked A), cards numbered 2 to 10, and three cards bearing pictures of figures called king, queen and jack (or knave). Such cards are also used by fortune-tellers and conjurers

playing field a field (esp. one attached to a school) for games and recreation

play-list (pléɪlɪst) *n.* schedule of recordings to be played on a radio broadcast

play-mate (pléɪmeɪt) *n.* a child's friend with whom he plays

play-off (pléɪɔf, pléɪɒf) *n.* (*games*) a match played to decide a tie or where a previous game has given an inconclusive result

play on words a pun

play-pen (pléɪpen) *n.* a portable enclosure in which very young children can play safely. It usually consists of a small square base enclosed by a wooden or metal railing with vertical bars or netting

play-room (pléɪru:m, pléɪrum) *n.* a room children use to play in, or a recreation room

play-thing (pléɪθɪŋ) *n.* something designed to be played with ‖ (*rhet.*) a person treated as a toy by another or by fate etc

play-time (pléɪtaɪm) *n.* a period set apart for play

play-wright (pléɪraɪt) *n.* a writer of theatrical plays

pla-za (plázə, plǽzə) *n.* a public square in a town or city [Span. fr. (assumed) pop L *plattia* fr L *platea*, courtyard]

plea (pli:) *n.* (*rhet.*) an appeal ‖ (*rhet.*) a request ‖ an argument used to excuse ‖ (*law*) a statement made in court by either party in argument of his case [M.E. *plaid, plai* fr O.F.]

plea bargaining negotiation between defense attorney in a criminal action and the prosecutor for a reduced charge in exchange for a plea of guilty

pleach (pli:tʃ) *v.t.* to plash (interweave stems, branches etc) [M.E. *plecche* fr O.F.]

plead (pli:d) *pres. part* **plead-ing** *past* and *past part* **plead-ed, pled** (pled) *v.i.* to beg earnestly (with action and at length, implore, *to plead for mercy*) (*law*) to state a plea ‖ (*law*) to argue in court *v.t.* (*law*) to cite (something) in legal defense, *he pleaded ignorance* ‖ (*law*) to argue (a case) in court **to plead (not) guilty** (*law*) to admit (deny) guilt, as a method of procedure [O.F. *plaidier*]

plead-ing (pli:dɪŋ) *n.* the act of making a plea ‖ an instance of this ‖ (*law*) the written statement setting forth the cause of the plaintiff and the response of the defendant

pleas-ant (plez'nt) *adj.* agreeable, pleasing [O.F. *plaisant, pleisant*]

pleas-ant-ry (plézntrɪ) *pl.* **pleas-ant-ries** *n.* (in conversation) pleasant, goodhumored joking back and forth ‖ an instance of this

please (pli:z *pres. part* **pleasing** *past* and *past part* **pleased** *v.t.* to gratify, satisfy, give pleasure to ‖ *v.i.* to desire and intend, *do as you please* ‖ to make oneself pleasant, agreeable etc, *she always tries to please* ‖ to want to or *do this in order to please* ‖ (in requests or commands) be good enough to, *please come along* **if you please** if you wish ‖ expressing surprise (ironic), *then she turned on her heel, if you please* **please God** if it is God's wish ‖ may it be God's wish **to please oneself** to do as one wishes **pleased, pleasing** *adj.* [M.E. *plaisir, plesir* fr O.F.]

pleas-ur-a-ble (pleʒərəb'l) *adj.* giving or capable of giving pleasure **pleas-ur-a-bly** *adv.* [PLEASURE]

pleas-ure (pleʒər) *n.* a general feeling of satisfaction, enjoyment ‖ something which causes this feeling, *your visit will be a pleasure* ‖ self-gratification, *he lives for pleasure* [M.E. *plesir, plaisir* fr. O.F.]

pleat (pli:t) **1.** *n.* a fold, esp one made by doubling cloth etc. upon itself and pressing or stitching it in place or allowing it to hang free **2.** *v.t.* to make a pleat or pleats in [var. of PLAIT]

ple-bei-an, ple-bi-an (plɪbi:ən) **1.** *n.* a member of the common people (*Rom. hist.*) a member of the lowest class in ancient Rome, without privileges until the 4th c. BC (cf PATRICIAN) **2.** *adj* of or characteristic of the common people, uncultured, vulgar [fr. L. *plebeius*, of the plebeians]

pleb-i-scite (plebɪsaɪt, plébɪsɪt) *n.* a vote of the entire electorate on a national issue (e.g. constitutional change) ‖ a vote of the people to decide whether a contested region should be attached to one country or another or, in some cases, become autonomous [F. *plébiscite*]

plec-tog-nath (plektɒgnæθ) **1.** *adj.* (*zool.*) of *Plectognathi*, an order of fishes covered with bony plates, spines etc. and having small mouths with powerful jaws **2.** *n.* a member of this order, e.g. the globefish [fr. Gk *plektos*, plaited + *gnathos*, jaw]

plec-tron (plektrɒn) *n.* a plectrum

plec-trum (plektrəm) *pl.* **plec-tra** (plektrə) **plec-trums** *n.* a small implement of ivory, wood, metal etc., used for plucking the strings of a mandolin, banjo etc. [L. fr. Gk *plēktron*, something to strike with]

pledge (pledʒ) **1.** *n* something of value left as security for a loan or as a guarantee that an obligation will be met ‖ a solemn promise ‖ the state of being pledged, *in pledge* ‖ (*old-fash.*) a toast ‖ a person who has agreed to become a member of a club, fraternity etc. but who has not yet been initiated **to take the pledge** to make a solemn promise to abstain from alcoholic drink **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pledg-ing** *past* and *past part* **pledged** to hand over as security for a loan ‖ to commit (oneself, one's reputation etc.) ‖ to promise, to pledge allegiance to the flag ‖ (*old-fash.*) to drink a toast to ‖ to agree to become a member of (a club, fraternity etc.) ‖ to cause to be a pledge in a club, fraternity etc [O.F. *plege*, hostage, security]

Plé-iade (pleɪəd, pleɪ'ɛd) a group of French poets who under Henri II set out to freshen French poetry with new forms (esp. the sonnet), and to clear the language of useless rhetoric. They were: Ronsard, Du Bellay, Remy Belleau [illegible] and Pontus de Tyard (1521–1605)

Ple-ia-des (pléɪədi:z) the seven brightest stars of the constellation Taurus. *Greek myth.* the seven daughters (Alcyone, Celaeno, Electra, Maia, Merope, Asterope, Taygete) of Atlas who were changed into stars by Zeus [L. fr Gk *Pleias* (*Pleiados*)]

Pleistocene [illegible]

plei-ot-ro-py (plaɪɒtrəpɪ) *n.* (*genetics*) ability of a gene to produce various characteristics

Pleistocene the earliest epoch or series of the Quaternary era, characterized by the formation of glaciers (GEOLOGICAL [illegible]

[illegible] the Pleistocene the Pleistocene epoch or series of rocks [fr. Gk *pleistos*, most + *kainos*, recent]

Plek-ha-nov (plɒkhənɑf), Georgi Valentinovich (1857–1918), Russian Marxist political philosopher. He was one of the founders of the Russian Social Democratic party (1883) and became the leader of the Mensheviks. He took refuge in Finland after the Bolshevik revolution (1917). His works include 'Anarchism and socialism' (1906)

ple-na-ri-ly (plɪ nərɪlɪ, plenərɪlɪ) *adv.* in a plenary manner

ple-nar-y (plɪ nərɪ, plenərɪ) *adj.* complete, absolute, *plenary powers* ‖ (of a legislative body) attended by all members, *a plenary session* [fr. L.L. *plenarius*]

plenary indulgence (*Roman Catholicism*) an indulgence which remits in full the temporal punishment incurred by a sinner

plench (plentʃ) *n.* tool combining pliers and wrench operable from the handle, originally used on space vehicles

plen-i-po-ten-ti-ar-y (plenɪpətenʃərɪ, plenɪpətenʃərɪ) **1.** *adj* invested with unlimited power ‖ of or relating to a plenipotentiary **2.** *pl* **plen-i-po-ten-ti-ar-ies** *n* an ambassador or envoy with full powers of decision [fr. M.L. *plenipotentiarius* fr *plenus* full + *potens*, powerful]

plen-i-tude (plenɪtu:d, plenɪtju:d) *n.* completeness, *rhet.* abundance, *a plenitude of natural gifts* [O.F.]

plen-te-ous (plentɪəs) *adj* (*rhet.*) plentiful [M.E. *plentifous, plentivous* fr. O.F.]

plen-ti-ful (plentɪfəl) *adj* abundant, *plentiful supplies* ‖ producing or yielding abundantly, *a plentiful harvest*

plen-ty (plentɪ) **1.** *n.* prosperity, abundance, *years of plenty* ‖ more than enough, *plenty of money* ‖ a great quantity, *he lost plenty of money in the business* ‖ (esp with 'in') the quality or state of being plentiful, *compliments in plenty* **2.** *adj.* abundant, *money was plenty but goods were scarce* **3.** *adv.* (*pop.*) more than adequately, *it is plenty large enough* [M.E. *plente, plenteth* fr O.F.]

ple-num (plɪ:nəm) *pl.* **ple-nums, ple-na** (plɪ:nə) *n.* the entirety of a space regarded as being filled with matter (opp. VACUUM) ‖ (esp of a legislative body) a full assembly [L. neuter of *plenus* adj., full]

ple-o-mor-phic (plɪ.oumɔrfɪk) *adj.*, characterized by pleomorphism

ple-o-mor-phism (plɪ.oumɔrfɪzəm) *n.* (*biol.*) the occurrence of two or more distinct forms at different stages in one life cycle [fr. Gk *pleon*, more + *morphē*, form]

ple-o-nasm (plɪ:ənæzəm) *n* the using of more words than necessary in expressing an idea, with redundancy ‖ an instance of this or a redundant word or expression, e.g. 'falsely fraudulent' **ple-o-nas-tic** *adj.* **ple-o-nas-ti-cal-ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *pleonasmus* fr. Gk *pleon*, more]

ple-o-pod (plɪ.ɔpɒd) *n.* (*zool.*) one of the swimming appendages attached to the abdomen of a crustacean [fr. Gk *pleein*, to swim + *pous* (*podos*), foot]

ple-si-o-saur (plɪ:sɪ.ɔsɔr) *n.* a Mesozoic marine reptile of the suborder *Plesiosauria*, order *Sauropterygia*, 40 ft or more in length, having four large paddlelike limbs [fr. Mod. L. *plesiosaurus* fr. *plesios*, near + *saurus*, lizard]

plessor [illegible] *n.* a plexor

Ples-sy v. Fer-gu-son (plesɪ, fɔ:rgəsən) a decision (1896) of the U.S. Supreme Court held by Melville W. Fuller, which enunciated the 'separate but equal' doctrine of racial segregation. It ruled that segregation was legal if equal facilities were offered for both races

pleth-o-ra (pleθərə) *n.* a great quantity, esp more than desirable, *a plethora of examples* ‖ an unhealthy physical condition caused by an excess of blood and characterized by a highly flushed complexion **pleth-or-ic** (pleθɒrɪk, [illegible] *adj.* (of speech, writing etc) pretentious ‖ having an excess of blood [M.L. fr Gk *plethore* fr *plethein*, to become full]

pleu-ra (plu:rə) *pl* **pleu-rae** (plu:ri:) **pleu-ras** *n* a thin serous membrane lining the chest cavity and surrounding each lung in most air-breathing mammals [M.L. fr. Gk *pleura*, rib, side]

pleu-ri-sy (plu:rɪsɪ) *n* inflammation of the pleura, resulting in fever and sharp pain in the chest or side [O.F. *pleurisie*]

pleu-rit-ic (plurɪtɪk) *adj* of or having pleurisy [fr. L. [illegible] fr. Gk *pleuritikos*]

pleu·ro·dont (plúərədɔnt) **1.** *adj.* (of some lizards) having the teeth consolidated with the inner edge of the jaw **2.** *n.* a lizard having pleurodont teeth [fr. Gk *pleura*, rib + *odontos*, tooth]

pleu·ro·pneu·mo·ni·a (pluərounu:móunjə, pluərounju:móunjə) *n.* a combination of pleurisy and pneumonia ‖ a severe, often fatal inflammation of the lungs of farm animals, esp. cattle [Mod. L. fr. Gk *pleura*, rib + PNEUMONIA]

Plev·en (plévən) an agricultural market (pop. 122,916) of N. central Bulgaria

Plex·i·glass, Plex·i·glas (pleksiglæs, pléksigləs) *n.* a clear transparent thermoplastic synthetic resin used for cast and molded transparent parts and for coatings [Trademark]

plex·im·e·ter (pleksímitər) *n.* a thin plate of ivory, hard rubber etc. which is placed on some part of the body to receive the blow of the plexor in medical percussion. Gk *plēxis*, stroke + *metr-*

plex·or (pleksər) *n.* a small rubber-headed hammer used in medical percussion [fr. Gk *plēxis*,

plex·us (pleksəs) *n.* (*anat.*) a network of intertwining nerves or blood vessels, *the solar plexus* ‖ an exceedingly complex organization or network [L. a twining, braid]

pli·a·bil·i·ty (plaiəbíliti:) *n.* the quality of being

pli·a·ble (plaiəb'l) *adj.* readily bent, pliant ‖ readily influenced **pli·a·bly** *adv.* [F.]

pli·an·cy (plaiənsi:) *n.* the quality of being pliant

pli·ant (plaiənt) *adj.* (of materials) pliable ‖ (of people) readily yielding to influence [F.]

pli·ca (plaikə) *pl* **pli·cae** (pláisi:) *n.* (*biol.*) a fold of skin, membrane etc. ‖ a crusty, matted condition of the hair caused by disease or vermin [M.L. a fold]

pli·cate (plaikeit) *adj.* (*zool.*) folded ‖ (*bot.*) **pli·cated** *adj.* [L. *plicatus*, folded]

pli·ca·tion (plaikeiʃən) *n.* a folding or being folded ‖ a fold, esp. (*geol.*) a fold in a stratum

pli·ers (plaiərz) *pl. n.* small pincers with long jaws, used for handling small objects, for bending or cutting wire etc [fr. older *ply* v., to

plight (plait) *n.* a state of distress, predicament [M.E. *plit, plyt* fr. A.F.]

plight *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to pledge (esp. in) **to plight one's troth** to make a promise of marriage

Plim·soll line (plimsəl, plimsɔl, plimsɔl) (*naut.*) a diagram of lines on the hull of a cargo boat indicating the depth to which the vessel may be safely loaded (varying according to the season and the salinity of the water) in conformity with a British Merchant Shipping Act of 1876 [after Samuel *Plimsoll* (1824-98), Br reformer who campaigned for this in the interest of crews]

Plimsoll mark a Plimsoll line

plim·solls (plimsəlz, plimsɔlz, plimsɔlz) *pl. n.* (*Br., old fash.*) sneakers, tennis shoes [origin

plinth (plinθ) *n.* (*archit.*) the rectangular base of a column (*Br.*) the base of a wall which projects just above ground level ‖ a similar base on which a statue, vase etc. is placed [fr. L. *plinthus*, fr. Gk]

Pliny (plini:) 'the Younger' (Gaius Plinius Caecilius Secundus, c. 62–c. 114), Roman author and administrator, nephew of Pliny the Elder. He served in several public offices and was consul (100). His one extant oration is a 'Panegyric on Trajan' (100). His 'Letters' (c. 97–c. 111) give a valuable account of contemporary upper-class

Pliny 'the Elder' (Gaius Plinius Secundus, 23 encyclopedic 37-volume 'Natural History' (77)

plod (plɔd) *v.i.* to walk heavily and slowly ‖ (*rare*) to tread or the sound of this **plod·der** *n.* someone who works diligently and learns by hard work rather than by natural aptitude [prob. imit.]

Plo·es·ti (ploujéʃt) the chief petroleum-refining center (pop. 199,300) of Rumania, in Walachia, 34 miles north of Bucharest

Plom·bières Agreement (plɔ̃bjɛər) a secret pact (1858) between Napoleon III and Cavour at Plombières in the Vosges, providing for French support for Piedmont in a war against Austria

plonk (plɔŋk) **1.** *n.* a plunk **2.** *v.t.* and *i.* to plunk

plop (plɔp) **1.** *n.* the sound made when an object or body drops into a liquid **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **plop·ping** *past* and *past part.* **plopped** to make this sound ‖ to fall with a plop ‖ to let one's body fall wearily, *to plop into a chair* [imit.]

plot (plɔt) **1.** *n.* a small piece of ground, esp. one used or to be used for a particular purpose, *a building plot* ‖ a ground plan ‖ a secret, usually evil, plan or conspiracy ‖ the plan of events in a novel, play etc. ‖ a chart showing the progress of a ship, submarine or aircraft, or any comparable chart, *a plot of the month's sales* ‖ a point of intersection marked on a chart **2.** *v. pres. part.* **plotting** *past and past part.* **plot·ted** *v.t.* to plan secretly (esp. something evil) ‖ to make a plan or map of ‖ to mark (a position, course etc.) on a chart ‖ to construct the plan of (events in a novel, play etc.) ‖ to determine and mark (a point) e.g. on a graph, by working from coordinates ‖ to draw (a curve) by means of points so marked ‖ (*math.*) to represent (an equation) by means of such a curve ‖ *v.i.* to conspire [origin unknown]

Plo·ti·nus (ploutáinəs) (205-70), Roman philosopher of Egyptian birth. After studying in Alexandria, he established his Neoplatonic school in Rome (244). From 253 he wrote the 'Enneads' (published posthumously by his pupil Porphyry). He used the metaphysical myths of Plato (esp. the dialectic of love) to create a mystic religion of union with the One through contemplation and ecstatic vision. Through St Augustine his theory of the human spirit entered into the mainstream of Western philosophy

plot·ter (plɔ́tər) *n.* someone who makes a plot, conspirator ‖ someone who marks plots on a chart ‖ a device for marking plots ‖ (*computer*) a peripheral output device for data analysis

plough (plau) **1.** *n.* *PLOW ‖ (*Br.*) land which has been plowed ‖ **2.** *v.t.* *PLOW ‖ (*Br., old-fash.*) to fail (someone) in an examination ‖ (*Br., old-fash.*) to fail (an examination) ‖ *v.i.* (*Br., old-fash.*) to fail in an examination [O.E. *plōh*]

plough·boy *PLOWBOY

plough·man *PLOWMAN

plough·share *PLOWSHARE

Plov·div (ploudif) the second largest city (pop. 309,242) of Bulgaria, on the Maritsa, the market for a rich farm area: tobacco (national center), food processing, silk weaving. As Philippopolis, it prospered (4th c. B.C.) under Philip II of Macedon

plov·er (plʌ́vər, plóuvər) *n.* any of several small wading birds of fam. *Charadriidae*. They are cosmopolitan and gregarious and nest on the ground. Some species are edible and the eggs are considered a delicacy [O.F. *plovier*, plover, rain bird]

plow, esp. *Br.* **plough** (plau) **1.** *n.* an agricultural implement drawn by a tractor, oxen, [illegible] turning over soil, esp. in a field to be planted ‖ any implement or device resembling this ‖ (*bookbinding*) a device for cutting the edges of books ‖ (*carpentry*) a plane for making a groove etc. **2.** *v.t.* to turn over, break up etc. (soil) with a plow ‖ to furrow as if with a plow, *to plow one's way through a crowd* (of ships) to cut through the surface of (water) (*carpentry*) to cut a groove etc. in with a plow (*bookbinding*) to cut the edges of (a book) with a plow *v.i.* to work with a plow (of a field etc.) to admit of plowing (with 'through', 'along' etc.) to cut a way as a plow does, *to plow through the snow* ‖ to proceed slowly and laboriously, *to plow through a dull book* ‖ to operate a bookbinder's or carpenter's plow **to plow back** to bury (a growing crop) by plowing through it so as to enrich the soil ‖ to use (profits) to develop the enterprise which yielded them **to plow into** to begin (work) with vigor and enthusiasm [O.E. *plōh*]

plow·boy, esp. *Br.* **plough·boy** (plaubɔi) *n.* a boy who leads the horse or horses of a horse-drawn plow

plow·man, esp. *Br.* **plough·man** (pláumən) *pl.* **plow·men,** esp. *Br.* **plough·men** (pláumən) *n.* someone who plows

plow·share, esp. *Br.* **plough·share** (pláuʃɛər) *n.* the cutting and turning blade of a plow [M.E.]

ploy (plɔi) *n.* a cunning tactic or gambit, e.g. in a game [origin unknown]

PLSS (*acronym*) portable life support system

pluck (plʌk) **1.** *v.t.* to pull off or out with sudden sharp force, *to pluck feathers from a chicken* ‖ to pull the feathers from, *to pluck a chicken* ‖ to pull quickly at, *to pluck a harp string* ‖ to pick, *to pluck a flower* ‖ (*pop.*) to swindle ‖ *v.i.* (with 'at') to give a quick little pull, *to pluck at someone's sleeve* **to pluck up** to revive one's flagging spirits and courage **to pluck up one's courage** to overcome nervousness or timidity **2.** *n.* an act of plucking ‖ the heart, lungs and liver of a slaughtered animal used for food ‖ courage **pluck·i·ly** *adv.* **pluck·y** *comp.* **pluck·i·er** *superl.* **pluck·i·est** *adj.* courageous [O.E. *pluccian*]

plug (plʌg) **1.** *n* a piece of wood etc. used to fill a gap or hole ‖ (*Br.*) the release mechanism in the flushing system of a toilet ‖ smoking or chewing tobacco compressed into a solid cake ‖ a fireplug ‖ any electrical connection, esp. the male part ‖ a spark plug ‖ (*pop.*) the favorable mention of a product etc., esp. on a radio or television program ‖ the mass of igneous rock filling in the channel leading to a volcanic vent ‖ (*pop.*) an old, worn-out horse ‖ (*angling*) a lure that darts and dives, usu. used for catching pike **2.** *v. pres. part.* **plug·ging** *past* and *past part.* **plugged** *v.t.* to insert a plug in ‖ (*pop.*) to publicize (something) frequently, esp. on a radio or television program ‖ *v.i.* (with 'up') to become obstructed, *drains that won't plug up* ‖ (*pop.*, with 'away') to persevere laboriously, *plugging away at geometry* **to plug in** to connect (an electrical device) to an outlet [M. Du. *plugge*, bung]

plug·o·la (plʌgóulə) *n.* special promotion for a product, e.g., a song, in exchange for a payment or favor

plug-ug·ly (plʌgʌ́gli:) *pl.* **plug-ug·lies** *n.* (*old-fash.*) a tough guy, esp. a member of a gang using intimidation for political ends

plum (plʌm) *n.* *Prunus domestica*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a small tree widely cultivated in temperate regions ‖ the edible fleshy fruit of the tree, or of other trees of the same genus ‖ the bluish-red color of many varieties of this fruit ‖ (*pop.*) an opportunity, appointment etc. offering exceptional advantages [O.E. *plūme* fr. L. fr. Gk]

plum·age (plú:midʒ) *n.* the feathers of a bird [O.F.]

plu·mate (plú:meit, plú:mit) *adj.* (of bodily hairs, antennae etc.) having a main shaft that bears tiny hairs or threadlike parts [Mod. L. *plumatus*, covered with feathers fr. *pluma*, feather]

plumb (plʌm) **1.** *n.* a small, heavy piece of metal, usually lead, attached to a line and used to indicate the vertical ‖ a similar contrivance for ascertaining the depth of water in a well etc. **out of plumb** not vertical **2.** *adj.* vertical ‖ (*cricket*, of a wicket) perfectly level **3.** *adv.* vertically **4.** *v.t.* to ascertain the depth of (water etc.) by sounding ‖ to come to understand completely, *to plumb someone's mind* ‖ to test for verticality, *to plumb a wall* ‖ to do the work of a plumber on (something), *to plumb a joint* [fr. F. *plomb*, lead]

plum·ba·go (plʌmbéigou) *n.* graphite ‖ (*bot.*) a member of *Plumbago*, fam. *Plumbaginaceae*, a genus of perennial tropical woody plants, bearing spikes of blue and white flowers and having alternate leaves [L.]

plumb bob the metal weight on the end of a plumb line

plum·be·ous (plʌmbi:əs) *adj.* of or resembling lead ‖ lead-colored ‖ (*ceramics*) lead-glazed [fr. L. *plumbeus*]

plumb·er (plʌmər) *n.* a skilled worker who fits, repairs and maintains pipes, bathroom fixtures, cisterns, drains etc. [O.F. *plummier, plommier*]

plum·bic (plʌ́mbik) *adj.* containing or pertaining to lead ‖ (*chem.*) of compounds in which lead exerts a valence of 4 [fr. L. *plumbum*, lead]

plumb·ing (plʌmiŋ) *n.* the craft of a plumber ‖ the entire water-supply and drainage system of a building ‖ the act of using a plumb [PLUMB]

plum·bism (plʌ́mbizəm) *n.* (*med.*) lead poisoning, esp. when chronic [fr. L. *plumbum*, lead]

plumb line a cord with a pendulum or lead weight used in sounding or a similar device for determining verticality

plum-bous (plʌmbəs) *adj* containing or pertaining to lead *chem* of compounds in which lead exerts a valence of 2 [< L *plumbeus* full of lead]

plumb rule a strip of wood fitted with a plumb line and bob, used esp. by carpenters

plum-bum (plʌmbəm) *n* lead (the metal) [L]

plum duff a flour pudding with raisins or currants, boiled or steamed

plume (plu:m) *n* a feather, esp. a large feather a cluster or tuft of feathers worn as an ornament or as a symbol of office, rank etc ‖ (*envir*) visible emission from a chimney flue or volcano ‖ (*geol.*) in plate tectonics, a hypothetical force of molten material from the earth's center that drives plates ‖ anything having the lightness and form of a feather, *a plume of smoke* ‖ (*biol*) a featherlike appendage or part [O F]

plume *pres. part.* **plum-ing** *past* and *past part* **plumed** *v.t.* to adorn with plumes ‖ (of a bird) to dress the feathers of (itself) ‖ (of a bird) to preen (its feathers) ‖ (*rhet.*, of a person) to feel pride in (oneself), *he plumed himself on the way they had listened to him* [O.F. *plumer*, to pluck (a bird)]

plum-met (plʌmit) **1.** *n.* the weight attached to a plumb line, a sounding line or a fishing line the line and bob together ‖ a clock weight **2.** *v.t.* to drop vertically downwards [O.F *plommet, plombet, plummet*, a ball of lead]

plu-mose (plu:mous) *adj.* (*zool.*) having feathers ‖ (*biol.*) plumate **plumos-i-ty** (plu:mɔsiti:) *n* [fr L. *plumosus*]

plump (plʌmp) **1.** *v.i.* to fall heavily, *to plump into a chair* ‖ (with 'for') to decide on (one of several courses of action, choices etc.) ‖ to come or go suddenly with determination or in a huff, *to plump out of a room* ‖ (*Br.*) to vote for one candidate only, even though entitled to vote for two or more ‖ *v.t.* to drop, place, put down etc heavily, *she plumped the package on the table*, or with abrupt unconcern, *she plumped the baby in his cot* **2.** *adv.* suddenly and heavily downwards, *it fell plump into the water* **3.** *n.* the act of falling heavily or the sound of this [M. Du *plompen*]

plump **1.** *adj.* (of people) pleasantly rounded, without being fat ; (of animals) fleshy, *a plump chicken* **2.** *v.t.* (with 'up') to knead (a pillow, cushion etc.) so as to shake up the feathers etc. in it ‖ *v.i.* (with 'out', e.g. of sails) to become rounded or distended [M. Du *plomp*, bulky]

plum pudding a rich suet pudding containing raisins, currants, candied citrus peel, eggs, nuts and spices, boiled or steamed, and eaten esp. at Christmas

plu-mule (plu:mju:l) *n.* (*bot.*) the primary bud of an embryo normally located on the apex of the hypocotyl (which develops into the primary shoot of a seedling) ‖ a small or downy feather [fr. L. *plumula*, small feather]

plum-y (plu:mi:) *comp.* **plum-i-er** *superl* **plum-i-est** *adv.* plumelike, feathery ‖ covered with plumes

plun-der (plʌndər) **1.** *v.t.* to strip (a person or place) of goods by force, esp. in wartime ; *v.i.* to commit robbery **2.** *n.* the act of plundering ; the goods obtained by plundering [G *plundern*]

plun-der-age (plʌndəridʒ) *n* embezzlement of goods on shipboard ; the goods embezzled

plunge (plʌndʒ) **1.** *v. pres. part* **plung-ing** *past* and *past part* **plunged** *v.t.* to thrust (something) forcefully into something else, *to plunge a knife into someone's heart* ‖ to force (something or someone) into a new set of circumstances, *attitudes liable to plunge us into war* *v.i.* to throw oneself into water, esp. headfirst to go headlong, make one's way swiftly and resolutely, *to plunge into a thicket* ‖ to dive to pitch **2.** *n* the act of plunging as if into water ‖ (*old-fash.*) an act or instance of engaging in heavy gambling, reckless speculation etc **to take the plunge** to make a decision to do something risky, esp. to get married

plunger *n.* (*mech.*) a moving machine part serving as a ram in a hydraulic press, a piston in a force pump ‖ a rubber suction cup attached to the end of a wooden rod and used to clear a blockage in a water pipe, drain etc. [O F *plungeur*]

plunk (plʌnk) **1.** *n* the dull by the forceful impact of inelastic bodies a twang ‖ (*pop.*) a forceful blow **2.** *v.t.* to put (something) down suddenly and heavily, *he plunked his books on the table* ; to pluck the strings of (e.g. a banjo) ‖ *v.i.* to make a twanging sound to fall or sink heavily **3.** *adv.* with the sound of a plunk

plu-per-fect (plu:pərfikt) **1.** *adj.* (*gram.*) (of a tense) denoting completed before (either spoken of or implied **2.** *n* (*gram.*) a pluperfect tense or form [shortened fr *plus quam perfectum*, more than perfect]

plu-ral (plu:rəl) **1.** *adj.* of or indicating more than one of the things referred to ‖ (*gram.*, in languages having dual number) involving more than two **2.** *n.* (*gram.*) the plural number the plural form of a word (a word in the plural form [O.F. *rural*]

The most common pattern for the formation of the written plural of English nouns is the addition of -s. A final -e is usually retained, and ending in -ss, -sh, -ch, -s, -x (e.g. masses, rushes, marches, gases, foxes), or to words ending in -y preceded by a consonant or by -qu, the -y being changed to -i- (e.g. navy - navies, soliloquy - soliloquies) or to some words ending in -o preceded by a consonant (e.g. tomato - tomatoes) -s alone is added to most words ending in -o preceded by a consonant, and to all words ending in -o preceded by a vowel (e.g. piano - pianos). Irregular formations of plurals of English nouns include -s for many words ending in -f, the -f changing to -ve- (e.g. calf-calves) -en is added to some nouns (e.g. ox-oxen) or some words ended in -child (-children). Change of vowel is another formation (e.g. man-men, goose - geese). Sometimes the plural is the same as the singular (e.g. Chinese, sheep, moose) In some cases the plural may be different or may remain the same (e.g. fish-fishes or fish-fish). Some words have only one form, which may be singular or plural (e.g. scissors). Some Latin and Greek plurals are carried over into English (e.g. alumnus-alumni, analysis-analyses) Some other foreign plurals are also carried over (e.g. Hebrew seraph -seraphim). The plurals of letters, symbols etc. add -'s (e.g. two p's, a row of 0's)

plu-ral-ism (plu:rəlizəm) *n.* the holding of more than one office, esp. of more than one ecclesiastical benefice, by the same person (*philos.*) the doctrine that there is more than one universal principle (cf. MONISM, cf. DUALISM) **plu-ral-ist** *n* **plu-ral-is-tic** *adj.*

plu-ral-i-ty (plurælitɪ) *pl* **plu-ral-i-ties** the state of being plural ‖ a great number ; the holding of more than one office by one person ‖ (*eccles.*) the holding of two or more benefices by one person ‖ (in a political election involving three or more candidates) a number of votes obtained by one candidate exceeding that of any other candidate but not constituting an absolute majority [O.F *pluralité*]

plural vote the casting of more than one vote or the right to cast more than one vote the right to vote in more than one constituency

plus (plʌs) **1.** *prep* added to, 4 plus 2 is 6 (*pop.*) in addition to, *he arrived with a trunk plus a large suitcase* **2.** *adj.* indicating addition, *the plus sign* ; positive, *a plus quantity* ; (used postpositively) somewhat more than, *a C plus mark* (*pop.*, used predicately) having as an addition, *he was plus $10 on the sale* ‖ (*bookkeeping*) credit, *the plus side of an account* (*elec.*) positive **3.** *pl* **plus-es, plus-ses** *n.* a plus sign ; a plus quantity ; an additional quantity [L. more]

plus fours men's loose, baggy trousers that overlap about 4 ins below the knees, worn esp for golf

plush (plʌʃ) **1.** *n* a fabric resembling velvet, but having a longer, softer pile **2.** *adj* luxurious and expensive, *a plush hotel* [F *pluche*]

plus sign *n* the symbol (+) used to indicate addition

Plutarch (plu:tɑ:rk) (46 - after 119) Greek moralist and biographer He wrote 'Moralia', a group of dialogues and essays, but is most famous for his 'Parallel Lives of Illustrious Greeks and Romans', a book of great historical value He portrayed character and its moral implications in a racy, anecdotal style

plutarchy (plu:tɑ:rkɪ) *pl* **plutarchies** plutocracy

Plu-to (plu:tou) (*Gk mythol.*) the god of departed spirits and of the underworld (CHARON) the [illegible] tance from the sun It is the second smallest mass 1.76 x 10^{22} tons) It has the greatest inclination and eccentricity in orbit of all the planets (sidereal period 248.430 earth years, period of rotation 6.39 earth days, aphelion 4.6 x 10^9 miles, perihelion 2.8 x 10^9 miles). It has no known satellite

plu-to-cracy (plu:tɔkrəsɪ) *pl* **plu-to-cra-cies** a rule by the rich ; a ruling class of rich people

plu-to-crat (plu:təkræt) *n* a member of a plutocracy **plu-to-crat-ic** *adj.* [fr Gk *ploutokratia* (*ploutos*, wealth + *kratia*, power)]

plu-ton-ic (plu:tɔnik) *adj.* (*geol.*) of or relating to the theory that igneous rocks solidified from magmas far below the earth's crust ‖ (of rock) solidified or accounted for by this theory [fr Gk *Plouton*, Pluto]

plu-to-nium (plu:tou:niəm) *n* an artificial metallic element (symbol Pu), having up to 15 isotopes (mass of isotope of longest known half life 242) The most important of these isotopes is Pu 239, which can be produced in large amounts in nuclear reactors. Pu 239 undergoes fission under slow nuclear bombardment and forms uranium 235 (URANIUM) It is used as nuclear fuel and as a nuclear explosive [after PLUTO, the planet]

plu-vial (plu:vɪəl) *adj* of, relating to or characterized by rain (*geol*) due to the action of rain, *pluvial erosion* [fr. L. *pluvialis*]

plu-vi-o-me-ter (plu:vɪɔmɪtər) *n* a rain gauge **plu-vi-o-met-ric** (plu:vɪəmetrɪk), **plu-vi-o-mét-ri-cal** *adjs* **plu-vi-om-e-try** (plu:vɪɔmɪtrɪ) *n* [fr L *pluvia*, rain + METER]

plu-vi-ous (plu:vɪəs) *adj.* of or pertaining to rain [fr. L. *pluviosus*]

ply (plaɪ) *pres. part* **ply-ing** *past* and *past part* **plied** *v.t.* to use with vigor and diligence, *to ply a needle* to work busily at *to ply a trade* to supply (someone) persistently, *to ply someone with drink* ‖ to keep at (someone) constantly, *to ply someone with questions* ‖ (of boats) to sail or row across (a river etc) and back more or less regularly ‖ *v.i.* to sail or go, usually regularly, between two places, *the ship plies between London and Rotterdam* ; (e.g. of a taxi driver) to have a regular stand where one waits for customers, *to ply for hire* ‖ (*naut.*) to make progress to windward by tacking [M E. *plye* fr *aplie*, *aplier*, to apply]

ply *pl* **plies** *n.* one of the lengths of spun fiber which are twisted together to make rope, cord etc , *two-ply wool* ‖ one of the thin wooden layers in plywood ‖ one of several layers of fabric sewn or stuck together [F. *pli*, fold]

Plym-outh (plɪməθ) a county borough and port (pop. 255,500) of S.W. Devonshire, England, with a fine harbor: naval base (at adjacent Stonehouse and Devonport), shipbuilding, fishing

Plymouth the town (pop. 35,913) in S.E. Massachusetts where the Pilgrims landed (1620) from the 'Mayflower'

Plymouth Brethren a Christian sect which originated (c. 1830) in Plymouth, England Its members have no formal creed or regular ministry and regulate their lives solely by their literal interpretation of the Bible

Plymouth Colony a colony founded in 1620 on the coast of Massachusetts by the Pilgrims

Plymouth Rock the rock on which the Pilgrims are said to have landed in 1620

Plymouth Rock a hen of a U.S breed characterized by its long yellow legs

ply-wood (plaɪwud) *n.* a material used in light construction composed of thin layers of wood glued or cemented together, usually having the grain of one layer at right angles to that of the next

Plzen PILSEN

p.m., **P.M.** POST MERIDIEM

PNET (*acronym*) Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty, negotiated between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. regulating explosions carried out by both countries in locations other than nuclear weapon test sites

pneu-mat-ic (numætɪk, njumætɪk) *adj* of, pertaining to or using air or wind or gas operated by pressure of air, a *pneumatic drill* ‖ filled with air, *a pneumatic tire* ‖ (*zool.*, of bones) characterized by air-filled [illegible] of the duct between the swim bladder and the alimentary tract in some fish **pneu-mat-i-cal-ly** *adv* **pneu-mat-ics** *n.* the branch of physics dealing with the mechanical properties of gases, esp. air, and certain elastic fluids [fr L *pneumaticus* fr Gk]

pneu-ma-tol-o-gy [illegible] *n* (*theol*) the theory of the spirit or of the nature of the spirit ‖ (*theol.*) the doctrine of the Holy Spirit [fr Gk *pneuma* (*pneumatos*), air + *logos*, discourse]

[illegible] other vapors, or by superheated liquids under [illegible] air + *lusis*, a loosening]

[illegible] *adj.* of ores or rocks formed by pneumatolysis [fr. Gk *pneuma* (*pneumatos*), air + *lutikos*, able to loose]

[illegible] filled sac serving as a float on a colony of siphonophores 2. (*bot.*) a root serving as a breathing organ for various swamp or marsh plants [fr. [illegible]

[illegible] **cic** *adj.*

pneu·mo·coc·cus (nu məkɔkəs, nju məkɔkəs) *pl.* **pneu·mo·coc·ci** (nu məkɔksai, nju məkɔk- [illegible] rium that causes one type of pneumonia [fr. Gk *pneumon*, lung + coccus]

pneu·mo·co·ni·o·sis (nu məkouniousis, nju- məkoun osis) *n.* a disease of the lungs caused by the inhalation of particles of dust, metals etc., common among miners [Mod. L. fr. Gk *pneumon*, lung + *konia*, dust]

pneu·mo·cys·tis (nu məsistik) *n.* an ice-free body of water formed amid vast ice fields off the coast of Antarctica during winter, believed to be warm-water ventilation from below the sur- [illegible] gastrik) 1. *adj.* of or pertaining to the lungs and stomach, of or pertaining to the vagus nerve 2. *n.* the vagus nerve [fr. Gk *pneumon*, lung + GAS- [illegible]

pneu·mo·nec·to·my (nu mənektəmi, nju mə- [illegible] surgical removal of a lung or part of a lung [fr. Gk *pneuma* (*pneumatos*), air + Mod. L. *-ektomē*, a cutting out]

[illegible] the respiratory tract characterized by inflammation of the lungs and caused by bacteria, [illegible] pneumonik, njumonik) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *pneumon*, lung]

[illegible] rəks, nu mou0our,eks, nju mou0our,eks) *n.* an accumulation of air or other gas in the pleural cavity, occurring naturally as a result of lung disease or induced artificially in order to collapse a lung in the treatment of pulmonary [illegible] for 337 of Italy and chief river of the N Italian plain, the country's main industrial and agricultural region. It flows from the Cottian Alps across Piedmont and Lombardy and between Emilia-Romagna and Veneto to the Adriatic [illegible] causing disastrous floods

poach (pouch) *v.t.* to cook (fish, chicken etc.) in a [illegible] egg removed from its shell into simmering [illegible] of [illegible] in a special pan [O.F. *pochier*, to [illegible]

diving sea ducks, esp. *A. ferina*. The male has a dark chestnut head, black breast and pale gray body [etym. doubtful]

pock (pɔk) *n.* a pustule caused by smallpox and [illegible]

pock·et (pɔkit) 1. *n.* a small, baglike receptacle of fabric, leather etc., having the top or side open, inserted in or sewed on a garment, for carrying a handkerchief, small change etc. ‖ a hollow place in which something has collected or could collect, *a pocket in a rock* ‖ a deposit of material (e.g. gold, oil) found on or in the earth ‖ (*football*) a wall of blockers surrounding a passer ‖ financial resources, *living beyond one's pockets* ‖ an air pocket ‖ any of the pouches, usually of netting, at the sides or corners of a billiard table ‖ (*mil.*) a body of soldiers almost completely hemmed in by the enemy, or the area they occupy ‖ the external pouch of some animals **in one's pocket** under one's influence ‖ virtually secured **out of pocket** (esp. *Br.*) in the condition of having lost money on a transaction etc., *he ended up $20 out of pocket on the* [illegible] 2. *v.t.* to put into one's pocket, *pocket the change* ‖ to take (money etc.) dishonestly, *to pocket the deposits* ‖ (*billiards*) to drive (a ball) into a pocket ‖ to use the pocket veto on (a bill) ‖ to suppress (pride, anger, scruples etc.) ‖ to accept submissively, *to pocket an insult* 3. *adj.* suitable for or adapted for carrying in a pocket, *a pocket notebook* ‖ small, *a pocket revolution* [illegible]

pocket battleship (*hist.*) one of several fast German battleships of about 10,000 tons, built (1929) of weight-saving materials to come within Treaty of Versailles specifications

pocket billiards any of various games of billiards played usually with 15 object balls on a table having 6 pockets

pock·et·book (pɔkitbuk) *n.* a wallet for carrying paper money, papers etc. ‖ a woman's purse or handbag

pocket book = paperback

pocket borough (*Br. hist.*) a parliamentary constituency of which the representation was controlled by a single person or family

pock·et·knife (pɔkitnaif) *pl.* **pock·et·knives** (pɔkitnaivz) *n.* a small knife having a blade or blades folding into the handle

pocket money money for small personal needs (*Br.*) a regular allowance to children

pocket veto a method of indirect veto in which the president of the U.S.A. or the governor of a state leaves a bill presented to him within a few days of adjournment unsigned until Congress or the state legislature has adjourned

pock·mark (pɔkmark) *n.* the pitlike scar left in the skin by the pustule of esp. smallpox **pock-marked** *adj.* having or as if having pockmarks

po·co (poukou) *adv.* (*mus.*) somewhat, slightly [fr. L. *paucus*, little]

po·co a po·co (poukouəpoukou) *adv.* (*mus.*) lit- [illegible]

pod (pɔd) 1. *n.* a dry dehiscent fruit that is either monocarpellary, e.g. legume, or consists [illegible] tive envelope, e.g. a cocoon ‖ a streamlined [illegible] an aircraft (*aerospace*) a unit designed to detach from a space craft 2. *v. pres. part.* **pod·ding** *past* and *past part.* **pod·ded** *v.t.* to swell into pods ‖ to produce pods ‖ *v.t.* to split and empty the pods of (peas etc.) [origin un-

pod 1. *n.* a school of seals, whales etc. 2. *v.t. pres. part.* **pod·ding** *past* and *past part.* **pod·ded** to drive (seals) into a pod [origin unknown]

[illegible] inserted in the channel or groove of an auger

[illegible] des [food + *agra*, a seizure]

Pod·gor·ny (pɔdgɔrni), Nikolai Viktorovitch [illegible]

po·di·a·trist (poudaiətrist) *n.* a chiropodist (fr. [illegible]

po·di·a·try (poudaiətri) *n.* chiropody (fr. Gk [illegible]

po·di·um (poudiəm) *pl.* **po·di·a** (poudiə, **po-** [illegible] of columns or serving as a foundation for the wall of a building ‖ (*hist.*) a low wall surrounding the arena of an ampitheater, serving as a support for the seats ‖ a dais, e.g. for an orchestra conductor ‖ (*zool.*) the foot of an echinoderm [L. fr. Gk *podion*, dim. of *pous* (*podos*), foot]

pod·o·phyl·lin (pɔdəfilin) *n.* a brown to greenish yellow resin extracted from the roots and rhizomes of *Podophyllum peltatum*, fam. *Berberidaceae*, the mayapple of North America, used esp. as a cathartic [fr. Mod. L. *Podophyllum* fr. Gk *pous* (*poudos*), foot + *phullon*, leaf]

Poe (pou), Edgar Allan (1809–49), American short-story writer, poet and critic. He was the inventor of the ratio-cinative detective story, his most famous being 'The Murders in the Rue Morgue' (1841). Other stories, e.g. 'Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque' (1840), are written around motifs that were for him an obsession: death, decay and madness. These motifs also thread through his poetry, which is mainly known for its musicality. The translation of some of his prose works by Baudelaire brought him wide acclaim in France. His critical studies had a powerful effect on Baudelaire's own writing, and served as inspiration for the Symbolists, esp. Mallarmé

po·em (pouəm) *n.* a piece of poetry [F. *poème* L. fr. Gk]

po·e·sy (pouisi:, pouizi:) *n.* (*rhet.*) the art of writing poetry ‖ (*rhet.*) poetry in general [O.F. *poésie* fr. L. fr. Gk]

po·et (pouit) *n.* a person who writes poetry [O.F. *poète* fr. L. fr. Gk]

po·et·as·ter (pouitæstər) *n.* a writer of trivial or bad verse [Mod. L. fr. *poeta*, poet fr. Gk + L *-aster*, inferior]

po·et·ess (pouitis) *n.* a female poet [POET]

po·et·ic (pouetik) *adj.* of, pertaining to or characteristic of poets or poetry ‖ of the language or meaning of a poem or of poetry ‖ composed in verse ‖ having qualities associated with poetry, *poetic movements* [F. *poétique* fr. L. fr. Gk]

po·et·i·cal (pouetik'l) *adj.* poetic [fr. L. *poeticus*]

po·et·i·cize (pouetisaiz) *pres. part.* **po·et·i·ciz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **po·et·i·cized** *v.t.* to endow with poetic qualities

poetic justice justice which reveals itself in its mode of operation peculiarly appropriate, as though fate had shown itself

poetic license, poetic licence the right of a poet to deviate from the conventional rules of syntax, grammar etc.

po·et·ics (pouetiks) *n.* the theory of poetry ‖ a treatise on poetry [POETIC]

po·et·ize (pouitaiz) *pres. part.* **po·et·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **po·et·ized** *v.t.* to treat poetically, *to poetize an experience* ‖ *v.i.* to play the poet [fr. F. [illegible]

poet laureate *pl.* **poet laureates, poets laureate** the title given in Britain to a poet appointed to the Royal Household for life and having as his duty the celebrating of national or royal occasions in verse. The laureateship is now largely titular

po·et·ry (pouitri:) *n.* a type of discourse which achieves its effects by rhythm, sound patterns and imagery. Most characteristically, the poetic form evokes emotions or sensations, but it may also serve to convey loftiness of tone, or to lend force to ideas ‖ poems ‖ the quality of a poem ‖ the quality of whatever arouses emotions comparable to those aroused by a poem [O.F. *poetrie*]

Poggio Bracciolini (pɔddʒobrattʃolini), Gian Francesco (1380–1459), Italian author. He was lay secretary to the Curia (1404–50), during which time he discovered many valuable Latin manuscripts. He wrote moral essays, a 'History of Florence' and 'Liber Facetiarum', a collection of satiric stories

po·go (pougou) *n.* 1. (*mil.*) in air intercept, a code meaning 'switch to communications channel number preceding "pogo" and if unable to establish communications, switch to channel number following "pogo"' 2. (*music*) a dance step consisting of jumping up and down, esp. by [illegible]

Po·go·noph·o·ran (pougənɔfərən) *n.* (*zool.*) a marine worm of a phylum or class (*Pogonophora*) [illegible] depths —**po·go·noph·o·ran** *adj.*

po·go stick (pougou) a toy consisting of a single stilt having two pedals and a spring, used to jump around on (origin unknown)

po·grom (pəgrɔm, pəgrom, pougrəm) *n.* an or-

[illegible] [illegible] bird [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ganized massacre, esp. of Jews in Russia (1881, 1903, 1905) [Russ., = devastation]

Po Hai (bohā'ī) (formerly, Gulf of Chihli) the northwest arm of the Yellow Sea, bordered by Liaoning, Hopei and Shantung, China

poign·an·cy (poin'yənsē) *n.* the quality or state of being poignant [POIGNANT]

poign·ant (poin'yənt) *adj.* causing or marked by feelings of sadness ‖ (of grief) deeply felt ‖ stimulating, *of poignant interest* [O. F. *puignant*, *poignant*]

Poin·ca·re (pwăNkärā'), Jules Henri (1854–1912), French mathematician, physicist and philosopher. He made important discoveries in the field of mathematical functions and wrote 'la Science et l'hypothese' (1902), 'Science et Methode' (1909)

Poincaré, Raymond (1860–1934), French statesman, president of France (1913–20), prime minister (1912–13, 1922–4, 1926–9), he ordered the French occupation of the Ruhr (1923) in order to enforce German payment of reparations

poin·set·ti·a (poinsĕt'ē·ə, poinsĕt'ō·) *n.* any plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, fam. *Euphorbiaceae*, esp. *E. pulcherrima*, a Mexican and South American plant having tapering scarlet leaves surrounding small yellow flowers [Mod. L. after J. R. *Poinsett* (1779–1851), U.S. ambassador to Mexico]

point (point) *n.* a specific place having a definite position in space but no definite size or shape, *a point of intersection* ‖ a measurable position in a scale, *boiling point* ‖ a definite, often decisive, moment in time, *turning point, at the point of death* ‖ (of something spoken or written) the most prominent or important idea, *the point of a story* ‖ the climax of a joke ‖ a particular item in a speech, argument, exposition etc., *there were four main points in his proposal* ‖ a distinguishing characteristic, *generosity is not one of her strong points* ‖ purpose, *is there any point in going on?* ‖ the sharp end of something, *a pencil point* ‖ something having such a sharp end, e.g. a tool used in etching and engraving ‖ a particular place, e.g. on a route, *points of interest* ‖ a period (punctuation mark) ‖ a decimal point ‖ (*games*) a unit of counting in scoring ‖ a unit of value used in quoting variations in cost of living, the prices of stocks etc. ‖ a unit of academic credit ‖ (*printing*) a unit for measuring size of type (1/72 in.) ‖ a unit for assessing performance in boxing etc. ‖ (in Semitic alphabets) a mark for indicating vowels ‖ (*geog.*, esp. in place names) a piece of land projecting into the sea, *Start Point* ‖ (*cricket*) a fielder's position on the off side of the batsman, fairly close to him and roughly in line with the popping crease ‖ (*lacrosse*) the position to the right of the goal ‖ (*securities*) the minimum price fluctuation, equal to 1/100 of one cent in most futures traded in decimal units, to ¼ of one cent in grains, $1 in stocks, $10 in $1,000 bonds ‖ 1% of a sum, sometimes charged for a loan or other service (*fencing*) a lunge ‖ (*boxing*) the tip of the chin ‖ (*ballet*) the tip of the toe ‖ any of a number of types of lace worked with a needle, esp. needlepoint lace ‖ (of certain gundogs) the act of pointing ‖ (*pl.*) the mane, tail and legs of a horse ‖ a tine of an antler ‖ a physical feature of an animal used esp. as a standard in judging its quality ‖ (*pl.*) the characteristic facial markings of a Siamese cat ‖ (*naut.*) any of the 32 marks around the circumference of a compass ‖ (*naut.*) the difference of 11° 15′ between any such mark and the next to it ‖ (*naut.*) that part of the horizon indicated by one of these marks ‖ (*naut.*) any of the pieces of rope used in reefing a sail ‖ (*hist.*) a cord for lacing parts of a garment together ‖ (*pl.*) the two tapering, movable rails for turning a train from one track to another ‖ (*mil.*) a small party leading an advance guard or following a rear guard ‖ one of the raised dots used in printing for the blind ‖ (*heraldry*) one of the nine divisions of a shield or escutcheon used for locating the position of a charge ‖ (*Br.*) an outlet (of a wiring system) ‖ (*elec.*) either of the two contacts serving to make or break the circuit in a distributor ‖ (*hunting*) a straight run ‖ (*hunting*) the spot to which the run is made ‖ a useful suggestion **at all points** in every respect **beside the point** not relevant **in point of** the matter of **in point of fact** in reality **to carry one's point** to establish an argument, proposition etc. by persuasion **to come to the point** to discard irrelevancies and get to the heart of the matter **to give point to** to make better than **to make a point** to succeed in doing something **to make a point of** (with pres. infin.) to do with marked deliberateness, *to make a point of not answering rude letters* **on the point of** just about to **to stretch a point** to be indulgent in interpreting or applying a rule **to the point** relevant **to win on points** (*boxing*) to win by performance over the rounds fought, not by knockout [F. *point*, a dot and F. *pointe*, a sharp end]

point *v.t.* to give a point to, *to point a pencil* ‖ (often with 'up') to give force or emphasis to, *to point a speech with jokes* ‖ to cause (something) to be turned towards a particular person or object, or in a particular direction, *to point a gun at someone, he pointed the car south* ‖ to fill the joints in brickwork, masonry etc. using a special trowel ‖ to mark (Semitic vowels) with points ‖ to mark (a printed text) for the reading with indications showing how to phrase when chanting ‖ (of certain gundogs) to indicate the presence of game by standing fixedly, sometimes and assuming a rigid stance with one forepaw upraised and the tail extended ‖ to reef (a sail) with points ‖ *v.i.* (with 'at', 'to', 'towards' etc.) to indicate position or direction with or as if with a finger, *to point at a crack in the ceiling* ‖ to be turned in a particular direction, *an arrow pointing to the south* ‖ (*naut.*) to sail close to the wind ‖ (of certain gundogs) to point game **to point out** to direct attention to ‖ to explain, *he pointed out that it was not his fault* **to point to** to indicate **towards**) to be an indication of a specified probability, *everything points to his guilt* [O.F. *pointer*]

point balance a statement prepared by futures commodities exchanges for members to show profit or loss on all open contracts by computing them to an official closing or settlement price, usu. at calendar month end

point-blank (point'blăngk') **1.** *adv.* with level aim directly, *he accused her point-blank of lying* **2.** *adj.* (of a shot) fired at a very close target ‖ (of a shooting range) so close that one takes level aim ‖ direct, *a point-blank question* [POINT + LEVANT from F. *blanc* white point (center of a target)]

point d'Al·en·con (pwĕdælăsō') a needlepoint lace made in Alencon, France. Based on the lace of Venice, it was introduced in the mid 17th c.

point duty (*Br.*) the work of a police officer in directing traffic

Pointe-à-Pi·tre (pwĕtæpē'tr) the largest town (pop. 23,889) of Guadeloupe, a seaport on the southwest coast of Grande Terre Is.

point·ed (poin'tid) *adj.* having, or being given, a sharp point ‖ (of a remark) sharply, though obliquely, critical ‖ made deliberately obvious, *his rudeness was very pointed* ‖ lively, piquant, *pointed wit* [POINT]

pointed arch (*archit.*) an arch the top of which forms a point, as in the Gothic style (esp. in contrast to the earlier rounded arch)

pointed fox the fur of the red fox dyed and treated to resemble that of the silver fox

Pointe Noire (pwĕtnwär') the chief port (pop. 141,000) of the Republic of the Congo, linked by rail to Brazzaville; shipyards

point·er (poin'tər) *n.* a person or thing that points, *the pointer on a dial* ‖ a rod used for pointing, e.g. by a lecturer ‖ a gundog of a breed having a smooth, usually white coat with brown or black spots, used for pointing game ‖ a useful indication or suggestion [POINT]

Point Four Program a program proposed (1949) by U.S. President Harry Truman, which extended technical assistance and financial aid, previously channeled to rebuild war-torn Europe, to underdeveloped areas. It became a part of the Agency for International Development (AID)

poin·til·lism (pwănt'lizəm, pwæntī lizəm) *n.* a method of painting developed by Seurat and used by certain other Postimpressionists, in which separated small dots of pure color applied to the picture surface are mixed by the viewer's eye, with an effect of increased luminosity **poin·til·list** *n.* a painter using this method [F. *pointillisme* fr. *pointiller*, to mark with dots]

point lace lace made entirely with a needle

point of diminishing return the point after which an increased amount of land, labor or money devoted to a project does not give a proportionate increase in profit

point of honor, *Br.* **point of honour** a matter on which one chooses to stake the force of a principle involving one's honor

point of impact the point where a projectile hits

point of no return the point beyond which one is committed to continue, esp. irrevocably ‖ the point on a cross-country flight after which one is nearer to the destination than to the starting point

point of order a question of debating procedure

point-of-sale (point'əvsāl') *n.* the place e.g., a retail store, where a product or service is offered to prospective customers. *abbr* **POS**

point of view a mental position from which something is considered ‖ an opinion

point-to-point (point'təpoint) *n.* a cross-country steeplechase for amateur riders from a starting point to a distant but visible point

poise (pwăz) *n.* (*phys.*) the unit of absolute viscosity of a fluid [after Jean *Poiseuille* (1799–1869), French physicist]

poise (poiz) *n.* balance ‖ carriage, bearing ‖ emotional stability, self-possession [M.E. *poys* fr. O.F.]

poise *pres. part.* **pois·ing** *past* and *past part.* **poised** *v.t.* to balance, *to carry a jug poised on one's head* ‖ to hold suspended for a moment, *to poise a javelin before hurling it* ‖ to hold (the head) in a particular way ‖ to put (esp. oneself) in a state of readiness, *to poise oneself for an ordeal* ‖ *v.i.* to be balanced ‖ to hang suspended or as if suspended, *a dancer poised in mid-air* [M.E. *poise* fr. O.F.]

Poi·seuille's law (pwæsə'z) (*phys.*) the law stating that the rate of flow of a fluid through a tube varies directly with the pressure and the fourth power of the diameter of the tube, and inversely with the length of the tube and the coefficient of viscosity, for laminar (i.e. nonturbulent) flow [after Jean *Poiseuille* (1799–1869), F. physicist who formulated the law in 1844]

poi·son (poiz'n) **1.** *n.* a substance which, by its direct action on tissues, a mucous membrane etc., or after absorption into the circulatory system, can seriously injure an organism or destroy life completely ‖ anything having a pernicious effect on the mind or character of an individual or individuals **2.** *adj.* poisonous [M.E. *poison, puison* fr. O.F.]

poison *v.t.* to injure or destroy by using a poison (to make poisonous, *to poison a well*) ‖ to exert a pernicious influence on (the mind or character of an individual or individuals) [M.E. *poisonen* fr. O.F.]

poison gas a poisonous gas used esp. in chemical warfare

poi·son·ing (poiz'nĭng) *n.* the condition produced by the application or absorption of a poison

poison ivy a member of *Rhus*, fam. *Anacardiaceae*, a genus of North American shrubs, esp. *R. toxicodendron*, common in the eastern and central U.S.A. These shrubs exude an irritating oil capable of causing a violently itchy skin rash

poison oak a shrubby variety of poison ivy ‖ any of various poison sumacs

poi·son·ous (poiz'nəs) *adj.* having the properties or effects of a poison ‖ impregnated with, or containing poison ‖ as pernicious or deadly as a poison, *a poisonous influence* (*pop.*) hateful, *a poisonous fellow*

poi·son-pen (poiz'npen) *adj.* written anonymously and with deliberate malice, *a poison-pen letter*

poison sumac, poison sumach (*Rhus vernix*) fam. *Anacardiaceae*, a North American swamp sumac having pinnate leaves, greenish flowers and greenish-white berries. It produces an irritating oil like that of poison ivy

Poisson (pwăsôN') Simeon Denis (1781–1840), French mathematician and physicist, noted for his contributions to electrostatics and mechanics

Poisson's ratio *phys.* the ratio between the lateral and longitudinal strains in a stretched wire or rod (symbol σ)

Poi·tiers (pwætyā') the chief town (pop. 81,313) of Vienne, France, and historical capital of Poitou. Gothic cathedral (12th–13th cc.), Romanesque and pre-Romanesque churches. University (1431)

Poitiers, Battle of a battle (732) in which Charles Martel repulsed the Moslem invasion of Europe ‖ an English victory (1356) in the Hundred Years' War. The Black Prince fought

a brilliant defensive battle against the French, who greatly outnumbered his army

Poi·tou (pwätu:) a former province of W France between the Paris and Garonne basins, comprising Vienne and Deux-Sèvres departments inland, and Vendée on the Atlantic, with parts of Charente (inland) and Charente-Maritime (coast). It consists largely of limestone plains, partly fertile, partly sandy. The coast is marshy. Agriculture: cereals, market produce, beef cattle, dairy farming. Historic capital: Poitiers. United with Aquitaine, it went to England through Henry II (1152), was taken back by the French, first in 1224, finally in 1369

poke (pouk) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **pok·ing** *past* and *past part.* **poked** *v.t.* to thrust quickly the tip of some object, e.g. a finger, into (someone or something), *to poke someone in the ribs* ‖ to thrust (something) forward, or into or through an aperture, *to poke one's finger into a crack* ‖ to insert (an object) into something soft, *he poked his finger into the clay* ‖ to make (a hole) by doing this ‖ to stir up (a fire in a grate etc.) with a poker ‖ (*pop.*) to hit with a short, jabbing blow of the fist ‖ *v.i.* to make little digs or thrusts with a stick, finger etc. ‖ to be thrust forward through an aperture, *his head poked through the door* ‖ to go slowly, dawdle **to poke around** to examine things in a nosy or desultory way ‖ to busy oneself without any apparent purpose, *he is poking around in the garden* **to poke fun at** to make the object of ridicule **2.** *n.* the act of poking ‖ (*old-fash.*) a poke bonnet ‖ (*pop.*) a short, jabbing blow with the fist ‖ a slow-moving person, slow coach [M.E. *poken*]

poke bonnet (*old-fash.*) a woman's bonnet having a projecting brim in the front

po·ker (poukər) *n.* a gambling game played with 52 cards (each player being dealt 5 or 7 cards), and based on the relative value of certain combinations of cards. To stay in the game a player must either equal or raise the bets made by other players. These bets, in the form of money or chips, constitute the pot, which is won by the possessor of the highest card combi- [illegible] in the game

poker *n.* a heavy, usually iron, rod used to poke a fire [POKE v.]

poker face a face revealing no emotion whatso- [illegible]

poker work the art of making decorative designs on wood, leather, calabashes etc. by burning or scorching with a hot instrument ‖ this decoration, or articles so decorated

poke·sy (poukzi) *adj.* word combining 'pokey' and 'folksy', meaning easygoing

poke·weed (poukwi:d) *n.* *Phytolacca americana*, fam. *Phytolaccaceae*, a North American perennial plant, having greenish-white flowers, poisonous purple berries and edible [illegible]

poky, pokey [illegible]

pok·i·est *adj.* (of a small room, house etc.) inconveniently small ‖ (esp. of a town) small, drab and dull ‖ (of a person) slow, lazy

Poland [illegible] miles, pop. 36,229,000) of central Europe on the Baltic. Capital: Warsaw. People: 98% Polish, with Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other minorities. Language: Polish. Religion: 95% Roman Catholic, 1.5% Orthodox, 5% Protestant, with smaller Old Catholic and Jewish minorities. The land is 54% arable, 13% pasture and 23% forest. It is largely a plain, rising to a slightly elevated (mainly 600–1,000 ft) plateau in the southwest quarter, the country's richest agricultural district, and to the wooded Sudeten and Carpathian Mtns ('BESKIDS, 'TATRA MTNS) along the southern border. The north (with N. East Germany) forms part of the Baltic lake plateau (coastal lagoons, sandy soil, marshes, peat deposits, hundreds of lakes). Climate: continental. The Oder is frozen an average of 40 [illegible] tures (°F.: Jan. 26, July 64). Rainfall: War- [illegible] cattle, hogs, sheep, horses. Agricultural prod- [illegible] ring. Mineral resources: coal, lignite, iron ore [illegible] Manufactures and industries: rapidly develop- ing: mining, iron and steel, motor vehicles, tiles, lumber, chemicals, foodstuffs, leather, rubber goods, paper, cement, shipbuilding, glass, fertilizers, footwear, hydroelectricity. Exports: coal, rolling stock, coke, lignite, ships, chemicals, cement, machinery, iron and steel, sugar, wood and pulp, textiles, eggs. Imports: iron ore, oil and petroleum products, fertilizers, wheat, cotton, wool, zinc concentrates. Chief ports: Gdynia, Gdansk, Szczecin. There are 8 universities, including Krakow (1364) and Warsaw (1816). Monetary unit: zloty (100 groszy). HISTORY. The lower valleys of the Oder and the Vistula, inhabited by Slavs, were united in one duchy (10th c.) and the people became Christians. This territory was expanded to cover most of modern Poland until 1138, when it was split up into a number of duchies. The Teutonic Knights conquered East Prussia (13th c.), cutting off Poland's access to the Baltic. Poland was reunited (14th c.) under Casimir III, and became a refuge for the Jews expelled from W. Europe. Under Ladislaw II, the founder of the Jagiello dynasty, Lithuania was united to Poland (1386) and the Teutonic Knights were decisively defeated at Tannenberg (1410). The kingdom was enlarged to include parts of White Russia and the Ukraine, a constitutional monarchy was established, and a flourishing culture developed. The Reformation made some impact on the nobility, but Catholicism was reestablished by the end of the 16th c. After the death (1572) of the last Jagiello, an elective monarchy was instituted. This weakened the country by provoking civil wars, and involved Poland in wars with the Turks, Sweden and Russia. John III defeated the Turks at Vienna (1683), but by his death (1696) Poland had ceased to be a great power. It was further weakened by the War of the Polish Succession (1733–5) and was finally annihilated when Austria, Russia and Prussia agreed to partition Poland. In the 1st partition (1772) Prussia took northwestern Poland (except Gdansk), Austria took Galicia, and Russia took land east of the Dvina. In the 2nd partition (1793) Prussia and Russia took more than half of what remained. A revolt (1794) led by Kosciusko prompted the 3rd partition (1795), in which Austria, Prussia and Russia annexed all the remainder, and Poland completely disappeared. Napoleon formed the Grand Duchy of Warsaw (1807) but this was abolished (1815) by the Congress of Vienna and the land redistributed to Austria, Prussia and Russia. Polish revolts were harshly put down (1830, 1846, 1848 and 1863) but the independence movement remained strong. In the 1st world war, Pilsudski organized Polish legions to oppose Russia. Poland was reestablished as an independent state (1918) and given access to the Baltic through the Polish Corridor. Frontier disputes caused fighting with the Germans, the Czechs, the Russians and the Ukrainians until 1921. National minorities and the economic backwardness of the country were severe problems. Pilsudski established a dictatorship after a coup d'etat (1926). Nazi Germany invaded Poland (Sept. 1, 1939), provoking the 2nd world war, and the country was partitioned between Germany and the U.S.S.R. The population, esp. the Jews, were subject to mass deportation and extermination. A large underground resistance movement developed and a government in exile was formed in London. Many Polish exiles fought in the Allied forces. The German army was expelled by the Russians (1945) and the state of Poland was reestablished with the addition of former German territory east of the Oder-Neisse line and Russian territory west of the Curzon line. Communists immediately dominated the Polish government, and took it over completely (1947), establishing a people's republic. After mass riots (1956), Gomulka took power and the regime became more liberal. Poland's eastern frontiers were recognized (1970) 'de facto' by the West German government. A social and economic crisis (Dec. 1970) provoked riots. Gomulka was replaced by Gierek. An industrial boom in the early 1970's was followed by economic difficulties, which led to food-price [illegible] again led to unrest, culminating in a workers' takeover of the Gdansk shipyards. Strikes spread to include 350,000 workers throughout Poland until the government granted pay increases and the right to form independent unions, the new unions subsequently became [illegible] Gierek was replaced by Stanislaw Kania, who announced economic reforms. Solidarity's call for a five-day work week (1981) was agreed to by the government, but following the settlement Premier Jozef Pinkowski (1980–1) was replaced by Defense Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, who also replaced Kania as party leader later that year as strikes and protests about food shortages continued. Following a call by Solidarity for a referendum on the competence of the government, Jaruzelski imposed martial law and outlawed Solidarity. Martial law was not lifted until 1983, and the government still retained the power to restrict union activity. After a new parliament was elected (1985), Jaruzelski assumed the office of president, and handed the premiership over to Zbigniew Messner

po·lar (póulər) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the regions of the earth, or of the celestial sphere, located near the poles ‖ of or pertaining to the pole of a magnet, *polar force* ‖ of or pertaining to positive and negative electric charges ‖ (*chem.*) electrovalent ‖ (*chem., phys.*) having a dipole ‖ (*math.*) of a relationship to a fixed point (pole) ‖ opposite in nature, character etc., *polar views* ‖ (*rhet.*) guiding, *a polar principle* **2.** *n.* (*math.*) a polar curve ‖ (*math.*) a line joining the intersections of tangents drawn from a pole to a conic section [fr. M.L. *polaris*]

polar bear *Thalarctos maritimus*, a powerful bear inhabiting the Arctic regions, having a long body (up to 9 ft), a narrow, pointed head, and shaggy yellowish-white fur. It feeds mainly on fish, seals and grasses

polar body a polocyte

polar cap the white region at each pole of the planet Mars

polar circle one of the circular zones parallel to the equator, and at a distance of 23° 27′ from each pole (cf. ARCTIC CIRCLE, cf. ANTARCTIC CIRCLE)

polar climate a climatic regime of the Arctic, Antarctic and high mountain regions, characterized by continuous below-freezing temperatures, low precipitation and little seasonal variation

polar coordinates (*math.*) the distance *r* of a point from a pole (a fixed point of reference) and the angle θ made by the line joining the point and the pole with a fixed axis passing through the pole

polar curve a curve drawn in polar coordinates

polar distance the angular distance of a point on a sphere from the nearest pole

polar front the boundary between the cold climate of the polar regions and the warmer climate of the temperate latitudes

po·lar·im·e·ter (poulərimitər) *n.* an instrument used to measure optical rotation ‖ an instrument used to measure the degree of polarization of light in a partially polarized ray [fr. M.L. *polaris*, polar + METER]

Po·la·ris (poulɛ́əris, poulǽris) *n.* the polestar [Mod. L. short for *stella polaris*, polar star]

Polaris *n.* (*mil.*) an underwater/surface-launched, surface-to-surface solid-propellant, computer-guided ballistic missile (UGM-27), equipped with inertial guidance and nuclear warheads with ranges 1,200 to 2,500 nautical mi. It was replaced by Poseidon

po·lar·i·scope (poulæriskoup) *n.* a polarimeter used to measure optical rotation

po·lar·i·ty (poulæriti:) *n.* the quality of having poles ‖ the state of having one or other of two opposite polar conditions, *positive or negative polarity* ‖ the tendency of bodies having magnetic poles to align them with the earth's poles [POLAR]

po·lar·i·za·tion (poulərizéiʃən, *Br.* pouləraizéiʃən) *n.* the act of polarizing ‖ the state of being polarized, used esp. of light and other transverse wave radiation to signify a special relation between the direction of propagation and the plane of vibration of the waves. In plane or linearly polarized radiation (e.g. light) the vibrations of the waves are confined to a single plane that includes the direction of propagation (as distinguished from nonpolarized light, where the planes of vibration of the waves may be any, including the direction of propagation). Light may be polarized by various means, e.g. by scattering, by its passage through a dichroic material, by its passage through birefringent materials or by reflection from nonmetallic surfaces. ‖ the gradual decrease in the voltage of an electrolytic cell associated with the accumula-

tion of gaseous materials on one or both electrodes (also called electrolytic polarization) ‖ the slight shifting of electrons with respect to nuclei in a dielectric or other substance when it is placed in an electric field (also called dielectric or induced polarization) ‖ magnetization

po·lar·ize (poulərauz) *pres. part.* **po·lar·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **po·lar·ized** *v.t.* to produce polarization in or give polarity to ‖ to determine the relative importance of, or to fix the relative direction of, *to polarize the efforts of a team of researchers* ‖ *v.i.* to become concentrated around two opposites or extremes ‖ to serve as a point around which concentration takes place [F. *polariser*]

polarizing microscope a microscope employing polarized light, used to study crystal structure

po·lar·o·graph (poulerəgraf, poulærəgraf) *n.* an instrument to record the degree of electric polarization in an electrolyte, esp. in microanalysis [after *Polarograph*, a trademark fr M.I. *polaris*, polar + Gk *graphein*, write]

po·lar·oid (póulərɔid) *n.* a film in which multitudes of polarizing minute crystals are orientated parallel to one another, so that the film polarizes the light it transmits. It is used in sunglasses to prevent glare and in a variety of optical instruments [after *Polaroid*, a trademark]

Polaroid *n.* trademark of Polaroid Corp., producer of Polaroid Land instant-picture cameras and of light-polarizing material, etc

Po·la·vi·sion (póuləvɪʒən) *n.* trademark for instant motion picture-making device by Polaroid Corp.

pol·der (póuldər) *n.* an area of low lying land reclaimed from the sea or other large body of water and usually protected by dikes [Du.]

Pole (póul), Reginald (1500–58), English cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury (1556–8). He went into exile (1532) when he opposed Henry VIII's divorce, but returned (1553) as papal legate and attempted to restore Roman Catholicism in England during the reign of Mary I

Pole *n.* a native or inhabitant of Poland [G. fr Pol. *poljane*, field-dwellers]

pole *n.* (*biol.*) either of two differentiated areas that lie at opposite ends of an axis, e.g. the ends of the spindle in mitosis or the animal and vegetal poles in an egg ‖ either of the terminals of a battery, cell or dynamo etc. between which a current will flow when connected by an external conductor (i.e. between which a potential difference exists) ‖ one of the two or more points in a magnet where most of the magnetic flux is concentrated ‖ one of two extremes, *the poles of an argument* ‖ a point of attraction **Pole** either end of the axis of a sphere, e.g. the North Pole or South Pole of the earth or the celestial sphere [fr. L. *polus* fr. Gk]

pole 1. *n.* a long, usually rounded piece of wood or other material, *tent pole, telegraph pole* ‖ the wooden shaft of a wagon or carriage attached to the front axle and extending between the wheelhorses ‖ a unit of length, esp. one measuring 16 ½ ft ‖ a unit of area measuring 30 ¼ square yards ‖ (*naut.*) a mast, esp. the upper end ‖ the tail of an otter **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pol·ing** *past* and *past part.* **poled** to propel (a punt etc.) by using a pole ‖ to furnish with poles, *to pole beans* [O.E. *pāl* fr. L.]

pole·ax, pole·axe (póulæks) **1.** *pl.* **pole·ax·es** *n.* (*hist.*) an ax set in a long handle used as a weapon ‖ (*hist.*) such an ax fitted with a hook, used for grappling an enemy vessel, cutting the ship's tackle etc. ‖ a long-handled, hammer-backed ax used for slaughtering cattle **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pole·ax·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pole·axed** to kill or render unconscious by hitting with a poleax [M.E. *pollax* fr. *poll*, the head (*ax*, ax)]

pole bean a climbing bean (cf. BUSH BEAN)

pole·cat (póulkæt) *n. Mustela putorius*, fam. *Mustelidae*, a European carnivorous mammal about 2 ft long, having brown and black fur and white head markings ‖ (*pop.*) a skunk [M.E. *pol cat*, prob. fr. O.F. *pole*, a hen (CAT)]

pole lamp lighting fixture with lamps on a pole, often from floor to ceiling

po·lem·ic (pəlémik, poulémik) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to controversy **2.** *n.* a disputation ‖ a person who takes part in a controversy, esp. a theological controversy. **pole·mical** *adj.* **pole·mi·cal·ly** *adv.* **pole·mi·cist** *n.* a person who engages in polemics **po·lém·ics** *n.* (construed as *sing.* or *pl.*) the art or practice of theological or political controversy [fr. *polemikos* fr. *polemos*, war]

pole·mol·o·gy (poulemɔlədʒi) *n.* [coined fr. Gk *polemos*, war + *logos*, discourse] the study of war

pole·na (pəlénə) *n.* [coined fr. Gk *polein*, to turn + *ainos*, a tale] a type of tarot deck made from the 17th c.

pole position *n.* (*motor racing*) the position closest to the infield, i.e., the one offering shortest circumference **2.** by extension, an outstandingly advantageous position

pole·star (poulstar) *n.* a bright star in the constellation Ursa Minor

pole strength a measure of the magnetic flux emanating from a given magnetic pole expressed in unit magnetic poles

pole vault a competitive athletic event in which a contestant vaults with the aid of a long pole of bamboo, aluminum etc. over a horizontal bar supported by two upright posts ‖ this vault

po·lice (pəlís) *pl* **po·lice** *n.* a department of government responsible for the preservation of public order, detection of crime and enforcement of civil law ‖ the police force ‖ (*pl.*) members of the police force, *a squad of mounted police* ‖ any body of people whose job is to keep order and enforce regulations ‖ (*mil.*) the act or process of putting and keeping in order (e.g. the grounds of an army camp) ‖ (*mil.*) enlisted men assigned to perform a specific function (e.g. kitchen police) ‖ *v.t. pres. part.* **po·lic·ing** *past* and *past part.* **po·liced** *v.t.* to control, or maintain law and order in, by means of police ‖ to provide with police ‖ to exercise police control over (an area etc.) ‖ to control, regulate etc. as if by means of police ‖ (*mil.*, esp. with 'up') to clean and put in order (a camp, garrison etc.) [F. *policer* fr. L.L. *policāre* and *politia* fr. Gk]

police constable (*Br.*) a rank-and-file member of the uniformed police force

police court a court of summary jurisdiction, presided over by a magistrate and dealing chiefly with minor offenses, but having the power to bind over for trial those guilty of more serious offenses

police dog a German shepherd (dog) ‖ a dog trained to help the police, e.g. as a tracker

police force the entire body of local or national police

po·lice·man (pəlísmən) *pl.* **po·lice·men** (pəlísmən) *n.* a male member of a police force

police state a country in which the government uses its power arbitrarily over citizens mainly through police, esp. secret police

police station the headquarters of a local section of the police force where arrested persons are taken and police reports written

po·lice·wom·an (pəlíswumən) *pl.* **po·lice·wom·en** (pəlíswimən) *n.* a female member of a police force

pol·i·cy (pólisi) *pl.* **pol·i·cies** *n.* a selected, planned line of conduct in the light of which individual decisions are made and coordination achieved, *advertising policy* ‖ shrewdness in support of an aim, *would it be good policy to accept the invitation?* [O.F. *policie* fr. L. fr. Gk *politeia*, citizenship]

policy *pl.* **policies** *n.* a document containing the contract made between an individual and an insurance company ‖ the numbers (lottery, NUMBER) [fr. F. *police*, bill of lading]

policy·holder (pólisihouldər) *n.* a person holding an insurance policy

policy matrix the side effects of a policy on other issues and areas, e.g., disarmament on employment, income tax receipts, etc

Polignac (pɔlinjæk), Jules Auguste Armand Marie, prince de (1780–1847), French statesman, prime minister of France (1829–30). His reactionary government precipitated the revolution of 1830

Polignac Memorandum an assurance given (1823) by the Prince de Polignac, then French ambassador to London, at the request of Prime Minister Canning, to the effect that France would not [illegible] to prevent Spain from recovering Spain should attempt to recover any of her lost territories in America

pol·i·met·rics (pɔlimetriks) *n.* the study of statistical methods applied to political science. **pol·i·met·ri·cian** *n.*

po·li·o·my·e·li·tis (poulioumaiəlaitis) *n.* (*pop. abbr.* polio) a serious infectious virus disease, esp. of children, caused by inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord, and characterized by fever, motor paralysis and muscular atrophy, often resulting in permanent deformity [POLIO + MYELITIS]

Polisario (*acronym*) Popular Front for the Liberation of Western Sahara, an Algerian- and Libyan-backed [illegible] for independence of Western Sahara from Morocco

Po·lish (póuliʃ) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Poland, its inhabitants or their language **2.** *n.* the Slavic language of Poland

pol·ish (pɔliʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to make smooth and lustrous by rubbing, esp. by exerting a back-and-forth pressure on the waxed surface of ‖ to cause (a person, his speech, behavior etc.) to become more refined or cultivated ‖ to bring (a style, sentence etc.) nearer perfection ‖ *v.i.* to take a polish **to polish off** to consume quickly, *to polish off a meal* ‖ to dispose of completely, *to polish off an opponent* **to polish up** to make brighter by rubbing ‖ to revise and improve, *to polish up one's French* **2.** *n.* a polishing or being polished ‖ the lustrous surface of something polished ‖ a preparation used in polishing ‖ personal refinement or cultivation [F. *polir* (*pol-*)]

Polish Corridor the strip of land which linked Poland to the Baltic Sea between the two world wars. Following the lower Vistula, it separated East Prussia from the rest of Germany, and was a cause of disputes between Germany and Poland on account of its German population and the status of Danzig as a free city

Polish Succession, War of the a war (1733–5) between France, supported by Spain and Sardinia, and Austria, supported by Russia, on behalf of rival candidates for the Polish throne. At the end of the war, France recognized the Austrian candidate, Augustus III, while Stanislaus Leszczynski received the Lorraine duchies until his death, when they were to be annexed to France. Spain regained the Two Sicilies

Po·lit·bu·ro (pəlitbjuərou) *n.* (*hist.*) the former committee of the Russian Communist party for fixing policy between sessions of the Central Committee. It was replaced (1952) by a presidium **politburo** the policy-forming body and executive committee of a Communist party, e.g. of the Chinese [fr. Russ. *politicheskoe buro*, political bureau]

po·lite (pəlait, poulait) *adj.* having good social manners ‖ characterized by refinement, *polite usage* [fr. L. *polire* (*politus*), to polish]

Po·li·tian (pouliʃən) (Angelo Poliziano or Angelus Politianus 1454–94), Florentine humanist and poet. He translated parts of the Iliad and wrote 'Orfeo' (1475), one of the earliest plays in the Italian language. His poems, written in the Tuscan dialect, are classical in tone

pol·i·tic (politik) *adj.* shrewdly judicious in support of an aim [F. *politique*]

po·lit·i·cal (pəlitik'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to politics ‖ engaged in politics, *a political figure* [fr. L. *politicus* fr. Gk]

political animal (*colloq.*) one who thinks and acts like a politician, esp. in relations with others

political economy economics (as an academic study)

political retrogression withdrawal from a political group or organization in protest against its activities

political science the study of the nature and functions of the state and of government

pol·i·ti·cian (pɔlitiʃən) *n.* a person engaged in politics and in the techniques of civil government ‖ (in a derogatory sense) a person engaged in politics merely for personal gain [POLITIC]

po·lit·i·ci·za·tion (pəlitəsəzeiʃən) *n.* the process of becoming responsive to political forces or issues. **po·lit·i·cize** *v.t.* **po·lit·i·cized** *adj.*

pol·i·tics (pɔlitiks) *n.* the art and science of the government of a state ‖ public affairs or public life as they relate to this ‖ the opinions, principles or policies by which a person orders his participation in such affairs ‖ scheming and maneuvering within a group, *college politics* [POLITIC]

pol·i·ty (politi) *pl.* **pol·i·ties** *n.* organized government ‖ the form or constitution of a nation, state or community ‖ a politically organized nation, state or community [O.F. *politie* fr. L. fr. Gk]

Polk (pouk), James Knox (1795–1849), 11th president of the U.S.A. (1845–9), a Democrat. He reestablished the independent treasury system (1846) and a very low tariff. He accepted the 49th parallel as the Oregon frontier (1846). After the Mexican War (1846–8), he annexed Texas, California and most of Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico and Wyoming

pol·ka (poulkə, pɔlkə) *n.* a lively dance in

the polka [F. and G., prob. fr. Czech *pulka*, half

polka dot one dot in a regular pattern of dots used as a design, esp. in textiles; a material of

poll (pōl) **1.** *n.* the number of votes cast in an *pl.*) the place where votes are cast and recorded at random or from a sample group in order to discover trends of public opinion; the blunt end of a hammer; miner's pick etc. **2.** *v.t.* to receive (a number of votes); to record the votes of; to canvass (people) in order to discover their opinions; to cut off the horns of (cattle etc.); to pollard (a tree). *v.i.* to cast a vote [M.E. *pol*, *polle*, head, fr. M. Du.]

pol·lack, pol·lacks *n. Pollachius virens*, fam. *Gadidae*, a highly esteemed N. Atlantic food fish related to the cod, but having a longer lower jaw [etym. doubtful]

Florentine painter, sculptor, goldsmith and en- to study anatomy by dissection. His brother Piero (1443–96) collaborated on many paintings.

pol·lard (pŏlərd) **1.** *n.* a tree cut back to the trunk so that a thick head of branches is formed by new growth; a hornless variety of goat, ox, sheep etc.; a feed for livestock consisting of a mixture of finely ground bran and coarse flour; a coarse wheat bran. **2.** *adj.* pollarded. **3.** *v.t.* to cut back the branches of (a tree) so as to make a pollard [POLL]

microspores produced by and discharged from the anther of a seed plant [L., fine flour]

pollen count the amount of pollen of a specific variety in a given volume of air at a specific time and place, useful in determining infective areas for sufferers from hay fever etc.

pol·lex (pŏleks) *pl.* **pol·li·ces** (pŏlisēz) *n.* the

pol·li·nate (pŏlinēt) *pres. part.* **pol·li·nat·ing** *p.t.* and *p.p.* pollinated)

polling booth *Br.* a voting booth

n. an agglutinated mass of pollen found esp. in

British jurist. His works include 'The History of English Law before the Time of Edward I' (with F. W. Maitland, 1895), 'The Principles of Con-

Pollock, Jackson (1912–56), American painter, an originator of abstract expressionism. Using methods of automatism (e.g. dripping paint on

of a poll tax, was formerly a prerequisite of voting, but was declared unconstitutional by the

across the Pamirs and the Gobi Desert. After 17 years of itinerant service for Kublai Khan he returned (1292–5) by sea via Sumatra to Persia and thence overland home. His 'Book of Marco Polo' is the earliest firsthand European account of Asia.

po·lo (pōlō) *n.* a game played on horseback by two teams of three or four players on a ground 300 yds. by 160 or 200 yds. Mallets with long flexible handles are used to drive a ball of bamboo or willow root down the field, and through the goalposts. = water polo [prob. fr. Tibetan *pulu*, the ball]

po·lo·cyte (pōlōsīt) *n.* one of the minute cells produced during the first and second meiotic division in maturation [fr. POLE (end of axis) + Gk *kutos*, hollow vessel]

pol·o·naise (pōlənēz, pōlənēz) *n.* a dignified dance in ¾ time, of Polish origin ‖ the music for this dance ‖ a woman's garment consisting of a bodice and a short skirt divided in front and looped back over a longer skirt [F., fem. of *polonais*, Polish]

po·lo·neck (pōlōnek) *n.* (*Br.*) a turtleneck or sweater with this type of neck

Po·lo·ni·a (pəlōnēə) *n.* Poles in diaspora around the world]

po·lo·ni·um (pəlōnēəm) *n.* (radium F) a radioactive element which emits alpha particles as it decays (symbol Po, at. no. 84, at. mass 210), appearing during the disintegration of radium [Mod. L. fr. *Polonia*, Poland (named by Marie

po·lo·ny (pəlōnē) *pl.* **po·lo·nies** *n.* (*Br.*) a cooked, red-skinned sausage filled esp. with pork [corrup. of *Bologna* sausage]

polo shirt a man's knitted cotton sports shirt usually with a collar

Pol·tav·a (poltäv-) an agricultural center (pop. 279,000) of the N. central Ukraine, U.S.S.R. food processing, meat packing

pol·ter·geist (pōltərgīst) *n.* a mischievous spirit which manifests its presence by throwing objects about noisily [G. fr. *polter*, up-

pol·troon (pōltrōōn) *n.* (*rhet.*) an abject coward

pol·troon·er·y *n.* (*rhet.*) cowardice [F. *poltron*

pol·y·a·cet·y·lene (pŏlēəsetˈlēn) *n.* (*plastics*) a synthetic polymer capable of conducting electricity, used in making paper-thin batteries

pol·y·a·del·phous (pŏlēədelfəs) *adj.* (*bot.*) having stamens joined by the anthers into three or more bundles [fr. Gk *polu*, many + *adelphos*, brother]

pol·y·an·drous (pŏlēændrəs) *adj.* of or characterized by polyandry; practicing polyandry (*bot.*) having many separate stamens [fr. Gk fr. *polu*, many + *anēr* (*andros*), man]

pol·y·an·dry (pŏlēændrē, pŏlēændrī) *n.* the state or practice of having more than one husband at the same time (*zool.*) the condition of having more than one male mate at a time (*bot.*) the presence of many separate stamens [fr. Gk *polyandria* fr. *polu*, many + *anēr* (*andros*), man]

pol·y·an·thus pol·y·an·thuses. pol·y·an·thu- *pl.* fam. *Primulaceae*, a hybrid supposedly derived cissus having small umbellate yellow or white flowers [Mod. L. fr. Gk *polu*, many + *anthos*,

pol·y·arch·y (pŏlēärkē) *n.* a free democratic, literate, decentralized, politically well-organized society with high economic and political mobility. Wealth and power rest with the rank

having more than one hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic atom or radical (of a salt) containing two or more atoms of a univalent

pol·y·ben·zim·id·a·zole (pŏlēbenzimidəzōl) a synthetic polymer that, as a fiber, creates a textile suitable for clothing, that does not melt, oped by NASA. *abbr.* **PBI**

Po·lyb·i·us (pəlibēəs) (c. 200–c. 125 B.C.), Greek

He wrote a 'History' of the period 264–146 B.C. in 40 books, of which five survive complete and the rest in excerpts

any of a group of hard thermoplastics with great resistance to impact and to softening

Pol·y·carp (pŏlēkärp), St. (c. 69–c. 155), bishop of Smyrna (c. 105–55) and martyr. A disciple of St. John, he forms a link between the Apostolic period and the early Church Fathers. Feast: Jan. 26

pol·y·cen·trism (pŏlēséntrizəm) *n.* the principle of having many political or management centers. —**pol·y·cen·tric** *adj.* —**pol·y·cen·trist** *n.*

pol·y·chaete, pol·y·chete (pŏlikēt) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to *Polychaeta*, a large class of chiefly marine annelid worms, usually having well-developed parapodia and characterized by the numerous bristles on their appendages. **2.** *n.* a member of this class [fr. Mod. L. *Polychaeta* fr. Gk *polu*, many + *chaitē*, bristle]

pol·y·cha·sium (pŏlikēzēəm) *pl.* **pol·y·cha·sia** (pŏlikēzə) *n.* (*bot.*) a cymose inflorescence in which each main axis produces three or more branches [Mod. L. fr. Gk *polu*, many + *chasis*, division]

pol·y·chete (POLYCHAETE

pol·y·chlo·rin·at·ed biphenyl (pŏlikl ōrinētid) (*chem.*) highly toxic, very persistent carcinogenic pollutant used in plastics and as an insulator in electrical devices. It has been banned since 1977. *abbr.* **PCB**

pol·y·chro·mat·ic (pŏlikrōmætik) *adj.* multicolored [fr. Gk *polu*, many + CHROMATIC]

polychromatic theory concept of seven types of vision color reception: crimson, orange, yellow, green, blue green, blue, and blue violet

pol·y·chrome (pŏlikrōm) **1.** *adj.* painted or printed in many colors. **2.** *n.* a work of art, esp. a late 6th-c. B.C. Athenian vase, decorated in many colors. **pol·y·chrō·mic** *adj.* **pŏl·y·chrom·y** *n.* [F. fr. Gk *polu*, many + *chrōma*, color]

pol·y·clin·ic (pŏlikliník) *n.* a clinic or hospital where many sorts of disease are treated

Pol·y·cli·tus (pŏlikläitəs) Greek sculptor and architect (5th c. B.C.). A contemporary of Phidias, he excelled in bronze sculptures of the male nude. His theory of proportions as applied in the 'Doryphoros' (Spear Bearer) became a standard for other sculptors. No original works survive, but there are many Greek and Roman copies

pol·y·cot·y·le·don (pŏlikŏtˈlēdˈn) *n.* (*bot.*) a plant, e.g. a conifer having more than two cotyledons. **pol·y·cot·y·lē·don·ous** *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *polu*, many + COTYLEDON]

Po·lyc·ra·tes (pəlikrətēz) (*d.* c. 522 B.C.), tyrant of Samos (c. 540–c. 522 B.C.). After establishing himself as ruler, he built Samos into a major naval power. He gave Cambyses II strong support against the Egyptians in the Persian Wars

pol·y·crys·tal·line diamond (pŏlikristəlin) synthetic diamond substitutes bonded to tungsten carbide cutters, used as protective coatings for industrial cutting tools; developed by General Electric Co.

pol·y·dac·tyl (pŏlidæktˈl) **1.** *adj.* having more than the normal number of fingers and toes. **2.** *n.* a polydactyl person or animal. **pol·y·dac·tyl·ism, pol·y·dac·ty·ly** *ns* [fr. Gk *polu*, many + *daktulos*, finger]

pol·y·dae·mon·ism, pol·y·de·mon·ism (pŏlidēmənizəm) *n.* the belief in or worship of many divinities, esp. those having evil powers [fr. Gk *polu*, many + *daimon*, divinity]

pol·y·e·lec·tro·lytes (pŏlilektrəlaits) *n.* (*chem.*) synthetic chemicals that help solids to clump during sewage treatment

pol·y·em·bry·o·ny (pŏlēembrēənē) *n.* the condition of giving birth to genetically identical offspring (identical twins, triplets, etc.). —**pol·y·em·bry·on·ic** *adj.*

pol·y·es·tra·di·ol (pŏlēestrədēəl) *n.* (*pharm.*) estrogen drug used in treatment of carcinoma of the prostate; marketed as Estradurin. *abbr.* **PEP**

pol·y·es·thers (pŏlēestərz) (*plastics*) a group of long-chain dihydric alcohols in a viscous liquid used in producing emulsifying agents, antistatic agents and polyurethane foam

pol·y·ethyl·ene (pŏlēeθəlēn) *n.* one of a group of thermoplastics (-CH_2CH_2-)x, lightweight and varying in flexibility and having high resistance to chemicals, and good insulating properties, used in food packaging, insulation etc. [fr. Gk *polu*, many + ETHYLENE]

po·lyg·a·mist (pəligəmist) *n.* a person who practices polygamy [POLYGAMY]

po·lyg·a·mous (pəligəməs) *adj.* having more than one wife or husband (*zool.*) having more than one mate at the same time ‖ (*bot.*) bearing male, female or hermaphrodite flowers on the same plant [fr. Gk *polugamos*]

po·lyg·a·my (pəlig'əmi) *n.* the state or practice of being polygamous [F *polygamie* fr. L fr. Gk fr. *polu-*, many + *gamos*, marriage]

poly·gen·e·sis (pɔlidʒen'isis) *n.* (*biol.*) the theory that the human race originate from a few primitive types taken at once

poly·ge·net·ic (pɔlidʒənet'ik) *adj.* of or relating to polygenesis

poly·glass or polyglas (pɔli'glas, -gläs) *n.* a polyester fiber cord used in automobile tire belts in order to improve wear

poly·glot (pɔli'glɔt) **1.** *adj.* speaking or writing several languages ‖ containing or made up of several languages, *a polyglot text* **2.** *n.* a person who knows several languages ‖ a book, esp. the Bible, containing the same text in many languages [fr. Gk *poluglottos* fr. *polu-*, many + *glotta* tongue]

Polyglot Bible a Bible in which texts in several languages are printed in parallel columns. Such Bibles were produced by Origen (early 3rd c.), at Alcala (1502–17) by Cisneros, at Antwerp (1569–73), in Paris (1645) and in London (1654–7)

poly·gon (pɔli'gɔn) *n.* a plane figure enclosed by five or more straight lines **po·lyg·o·nal** (pəligən'l) *adj.* [fr. L.L. *polygonum* fr. Gk fr. *polu-*, many + *gōnia*, angle]

polygon law of vectors the statement that if any number of vectors are represented by straight lines, taken in order and having the same cyclic sense, they are equivalent to a single vector represented by the straight line, drawn in the opposite sense, needed to complete the polygon

polygraph ˈLIE DETECTOR

po·lyg·y·nous (pəlij'ənəs) *adj.* of, relating to, practicing or characterized by polygyny [fr. Mod. L. *polygynus*]

po·lyg·y·ny (pəlij'əni) *n.* the state or practice of having several wives at the same time ‖ (*zool.*) the condition of having more than one female mate at a time ‖ (*bot.*) the condition of bearing male, female or hermaphrodite flowers on the same plant [fr. Gk *polu-*, many + *gunē*, woman]

poly·he·dral (pɔli'hi:drəl) *adj.* of or relating to, or having the form of, a polyhedron [fr. Gk *poluedros* fr. *polu-*, many + *hedra*, base]

poly·he·dron (pɔli'hi:drən) *pl.* **poly·he·dra** (pɔli'hi:drə), **poly·he·drons** *n.* (*geom.*) a figure or solid formed usually by seven or more plane faces [Gk *poluedron*]

Poly·hym·ni·a (pɔlihimni:ə) the Muse of sacred song [L. fr. Gk fr. *polu-*, many + *humnia*, hymn]

poly I:C *n.* (*physiol.*) chemical resembling a two-stranded RNA that stimulates body production of interferon

poly·mer (pɔl'əmər) *n.* a natural or synthetic substance or mixture, usually of high molecular mass, whose molecules are formed polymerization and consist usually of a linked sequence of identical chemical units (*HIGH POLYMER, *COPOLYMER). Cellulose, lignin, nucleic acids, hair and horn are among a vast number of naturally occurring polymers. Nylon, rayon and rubber are some important synthetic polymers

poly·mer·ic (pɔləmer'ik) *adj.* **poly·mer·ism** (pɔl'əmərizəm) *n.* [fr. Gk *polu-*, many + *meros*, part]

poly·m·er·ase (pɔli:mərei:s) *n.* (*physiol.*) any of a group of enzymes that catalyze polymerization assisting in the formation of DNA or RNA

po·lym·er·i·za·tion (pəlimərizei'ʃən) *n.* a chemical reaction in which two or more small molecules react to form larger molecules, eventually resulting in long chains of identical repeating units (*COPOLYMER) ‖ the state of being combined in this way

po·lym·er·ize (pəlim'əraiz) *v. pres part* **po·lym·er·iz·ing** *past* and *past part* **po·lym·er·ized** *v.t.* to subject to polymerization ‖ *v.i.* to undergo polymerization

poly·mide resin (pɔli:maid) (*chem.*) a group of synthetic polymeric resins, strongly heat resistant, used in insulators, coatings, semiconductors and adhesives

poly·morph (pɔli:mɔrf) *n.* (*biol.*) a leucocyte having the nucleus complexly lobed

poly·mor·phism (pɔlimɔr'fizəm) *n.* (*chem.*) a substance capable of being crystallized into various forms. One of these forms is **poly·mor·phic** *adj.* **poly·mor·phous** *adj.* **poly·mor·phism** (*biol.*) occurrence of different forms, or different forms of organs, in the same species ‖ (*biol.*) occurrence of different forms of organs in the same individual at different periods of life (e.g. in some coelenterates) ‖ (*chem.*) polymorphism (def. 1) ‖ (*crystallography*) polymorphism (def. 2) ‖ (*zool.*) polymorphism (def. 3)

poly·mor·phous (pɔlimɔr'fəs) *adj.* (*biol.*) assuming two or more forms [fr. Gk *polymorphos* fr. *polu-*, many + *morphē*, form]

Polynesia (pɔlini:ʒə, pɔlini:ʃə) a division of Oceania including the Hawaiian Is, Samoa, Tonga, the Line, Cook, Phoenix and Ellice Is, and Easter Is

Poly·ne·sian (pɔlini:ʒən, pɔlini:ʃən) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to or characteristic of Polynesia, its people or its languages **2.** *n.* a native of Polynesia ‖ the group of Austronesian languages spoken there

po·ly·ni·a (pəlini:ə) *n.* a lakelike patch of clear water in floating ice, esp. if found in the same area every year [Russ. *poluinya*]

poly·no·mi·al (pɔlinoumi:əl) **1.** *adj.* (*math.*) of an algebraic expression) having two or more terms **2.** *n.* an expression of this kind [fr. Gk *polu-* many + *onoma* name]

poly·o·ma virus (pɔli:oumə) (*med.*) a DNA virus associated with cancer in mammals. *also* polyoma

poly·o·mi·no (pɔli:əmi:nou) *n.* a multisided shape capable of covering many squares on a game board [fr. POLY- + DOMINO]

poly·p (pɔlip) *n.* any of various coelenterates, such as those building coral reefs, having tubular, hollow body and an oral mouth surrounded by tentacles ‖ a projecting growth of hypertrophied mucous membrane, e.g. in the nasal passages [F *polype* fr. L. fr. Gk fr. *polu-*, many + *pous* (*podos*), foot]

poly·p·ar·y (pɔlipəri:) *pl.* **poly·p·ar·ies** *n.* the common base and connecting tissue of a colony of polyps [fr. Mod. L. *polyparium* fr. *polypus*, polyp]

poly·pep·tide (pɔlipéptaid) *n.* any combination of several amino-acid molecules [fr. Gk *polu-*, many + PEPTIDE]

poly·pet·al·ous (pɔlipet'ələs) *adj.* (*bot.*) having separate or distinct petals (opp. GAMOPETALOUS) [fr. Gk *polu-*, many PETALOUS]

poly·phase (pɔlifeiz) *adj.* (*elec.*) having or producing two or more phases [fr. Gk *polu-*, many + PHASE]

Poly·phe·mus (pɔlifi:məs) a one-eyed giant or Cyclops in Homer's 'Odyssey', who kept Odysseus and his companions prisoners. He ate two of his prisoners each day, until Odysseus made him drunk and blinded him

poly·phon·ic (pɔlifɔn'ik) *adj.* (*mus.*) comprising two or more melodies combined (of musical instruments, e.g. the piano) able to sound more than one note at a time ‖ consisting of many sounds ‖ (*phon.*) representing more than one vocal sound by the same symbol or group of symbols. **poly·phon·ous** (pɔlifɔn'əs) *adj.* [fr. Gk *poluphonos* fr. *polu-*, many + *phonē*, sound]

poly·phony (pɔlifəni) *n.* (*mus.*) composition in two or more concurrent and harmonizing parts or voices (cf. HOMOPHONY) ‖ (*phon.*) the use of one written character to represent more than one sound [fr. Gk *polyphonia*]

poly·phy·let·ic (pɔlifəlet'ik) *adj.* (*biol.*) combining the characteristics of more than one ancestral line, e.g. by convergence [fr. Gk *polu-*, many + *phuletes*, of the same clan]

poly·poid (pɔlipɔid) *adj.* of or like a polyp [POLYP]

poly·propylene (pɔlipɔ'rəpəli:n) *n.* a thermoplastic resin that is a moisture-resistant, hard, tough plastic used to make molded objects in plates, fibers, film, rope and toys, manufactured by Hercules, Inc

polypterid (pɔlip'tərid) *n.* any fish of the family *Polypteridae*, primitive, tropical African river fishes having long bodies, ganoid scales and one characteristic dorsal fin separated into a series of finlets [Mod. L. *Polypteridae* fr. Gk *polu-*, many + *pteron*, wing]

polyp·ous (pɔl'əpəs) *adj.* (*bot.*) of, relating to, or resembling a polyp ‖ (*bot.*) having polyps

poly·ribosome (pɔlirai'bəsoum) *n.* (*biochem.*) a group of ribosomes that are linked by messenger RNA that synthesize proteins and enzymes [POLY- + RIBOSOME]

poly·saccharide (pɔlisæk'əraid) *n.* any of a class of carbohydrates which are decomposable by hydrolysis into two or more molecules of monosaccharides and which include the oligosaccharides as well as high-molecular-weight polysaccharides (e.g. cellulose) that are of indeterminate structure (e.g. glycogen, starch, cellulose) [fr. Gk *polu-*, many + SACCHARIDE]

poly·sorbates (pɔlisɔr'beits) *n.* a group of fatty-acid esters used as emulsifying, dispersing and solubilizing agents in production of certain foods and drugs

poly·styrene (pɔlistai'ri:n) *n.* a transparent rigid thermoplastic used in making containers and other molded products, e.g. refrigerators [fr. Gk *polu-*, many + STYRENE]

poly·syl·lab·ic (pɔlisilæb'ik) *adj.* having more than three syllables ‖ (*pros.*) having more than two syllables [fr. M.L. *polysyllabus* fr. Gk fr. *polu-*, many + *sullabe*, syllable]

poly·syl·la·ble (pɔlisil'əb'l, pɔlisilə'b'l) *n.* a polysyllabic word [fr. M.L. *polysyllaba* fr. Gk fr. *polu-*, many + *sullabe*, syllable]

polysystemicism (*linguistics*) ˈFIRTHIAN

poly·tech·nic (pɔlitek'nik) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to instruction in a number of technical subjects **2.** *n.* a school giving instruction of this kind **poly·tech·ni·cal** *adj.* **poly·tech·ni·cian** *n.* [F *polytechnique* fr. Gk fr. *polu-*, many + *techne*, an art]

poly·the·ism (pɔliθi:izəm, pɔliθi:izəm) *n.* belief in or worship of more than one god **poly·the·ist** *n.* **poly·the·is·tic** *adj.* [F. *polytheisme* fr. Gk fr. *polu-*, many + *theos*, god]

poly·thene (pɔliθi:n) *n.* polyethylene

poly·to·nal·i·ty (pɔlitounæl'iti:) *n.* (*mus.*) the simultaneous use of two or more keys, or the effect of this [fr. Gk *polu-*, many + TONALITY]

poly·troph·ic (pɔlitrɔfik) *adj.* (*bacteriol.*) obtaining nourishment from more than one organic substance or organism [fr. Gk *polutrophos* fr. *polu-*, many + *trophos*, feeder]

poly·un·sat·u·rate (pɔliʌnsæt'ʃəreit) *n.* (*chem.*) an oil or fatty acid containing more than one double or triple bond and therefore cholesterol-defensive, e.g., certain fish and vegetable oils —**poly·un·sat·u·rat·ed** *adj.*

poly·va·lence (pɔli:veiləns) *n.* the state of being polyvalent

poly·va·lent (pɔli:veilənt, pəlivələnt) *adj.* (*bacteriol.*) containing antibodies able to counteract more than one kind of microorganism ‖ (*chem.*) having a valence of more than 1 (cf. MULTIVALENT) [fr. Gk *polu-*, many + VALENT]

polyversity ˈMULTIVERSITY

poly·vi·nyl (pɔli:vainl, pɔli:vain'l) *adj.* of a compound made by polymerizing a vinyl compound [fr. Gk *polu-*, many + VINYL]

polyvinyl acetal any of several thermoplastic resins made by condensing polyvinyl alcohol with an aldehyde, and used chiefly in molded products and adhesives

polyvinyl acetate a polymer of vinyl acetate used esp. in adhesives, textile processes etc.

polyvinyl alcohol a polymer of vinyl alcohol, esp. a thermoplastic resin used in molded products, emulsifiers etc

polyvinyl chloride a polymer of vinyl chloride, rigid unless plasticized, used for pipes, electrical insulation, films etc

poly·zo·an (pɔli:zouən) *n.* a bryozoan [fr. Gk *polu-*, many + *zoon*, animal]

poly·zo·ar·i·um (pɔli:zouɛ'ri:əm) *pl.* **poly·zo·ar·i·a** (pɔli:zouɛ'ri:ə) *n.* (*zool.*) a bryozoan colony or its supporting skeleton [Mod. L. fr. *Polyzoa*, name of the class]

poly·zo·ic (pɔli:zouik) *adj.* (*zool.*) comprising many zooids ‖ producing many sporozoites [fr. *Polyzoa*, name of the class of bryozoans]

pom·ace (pʌmis) *n.* a mass of apple pulp crushed for cider-making ‖ some other crushed or pulpy substance used for oil [fr. L. *pomum*, apple]

po·ma·ceous (poumei'ʃəs) *adj.* (*bot.*) of, relating to, or resembling a pome [fr. Mod. L. *pomaceus*]

po·made (pəmeid, pəmɑd) **1.** *n.* a scented ointment for the hair **2.** *v.t. pres part* **po·mad·ing** *past* and *past part* **po·mad·ed** to apply pomade to

po·man·der (poumændər, poumændər) *n.* (*hist.*) a ball of fragrant or aromatic substances carried as protection against infection ‖ (*hist.*) a metal ball containing this ‖ an orange pierced with cloves and dried

etc for fragrance [earlier *pomamber* fr. O F ...]

po·ma·to (pəmeitou) *n.* (*agriculture*) hybrid po...

po·ma·tum (pəmeitəm) *n.* a pomade [Mod. L. fr. ...]

Pom·bal (pɔmbul), Sebastião José de Carvalho e Mello, marquês de (1699–1782), Portuguese statesman. As foreign secretary (1750–77) to Joseph I, he was the effective ruler of Portugal. In an attempt to modernize the country, he limited the power of the Inquisition and the wealth of the Church, expelled the Jesuits (1759), encouraged trade, and replanned Lisbon after the earthquake of 1755.

pome (poum) *n.* (*bot.*) a fruit, e.g. an apple, having a seed-containing core enclosed within a cartilaginous capsule and surrounded by the fleshy, edible receptacle [O.F. ... apple, fruit]

pome·gran·ate (pɔmgrænit, pɔmigrænit) *n.* *Punica granatum*, fam. *Punicaceae*, a small shrubby tree, native to Asia and Africa ‖ its edible, orange-sized fruit, consisting of a succulent crimson pulp containing many seeds and enclosed in a tough golden red rind [O.F. *pome grenade*, *grenate* fr. *pome*, apple, fruit + *grenate*, ... seeded ...]

pomelo (...) *n.* = **POMMELOS** *n.* a ... known

Pom·er·a·ni·a (pɔmərei·niə) a region bordering the Baltic on both sides of the Oder in N.W. Poland and N.E. East Germany. It was inhabited by German tribes, and conquered by Slavs by the 10th c. The western part was colonized by Germans, became a duchy of the Holy Roman Empire (1181), passed to Sweden (1648) and was taken by Prussia (1720 and 1815). M... lenburg (1945). The eastern part passed to Prussia (1648) and was taken by Poland ...

Pomeranian ... relating to Pomerania or its people **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Pomerania ... a small black, white or brown dog of a breed having a pointed muzzle, erect ears, upturned tail and long silky ...

pom·mel (pʌməl) **1.** *n.* a knob on a sword hilt ... **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **pom·mel·ing**, esp. *Br* **pom·mel·ling** *past* and *past part* **pom·meled**, esp. *Br* pommelled] to ... (O.F. ... *pome* apple]

po·mo·log·i·cal (poumələdʒik'l) *adj.* of or relating to pomology

po·mol·o·gist (poumɔlədʒist) *n.* a person who cultivates fruit professionally [POMOLOGY]

pomology ... practice of fruit cultivation [fr. Mod. L. *pomolo* ...]

pomp ... monial magnificence [F. *pompe* fr. L. fr. Gk ...]

Pom·pa·dour (pɔ̃pədu:r, pɔmpədɔ:r, pɔmpədour) Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, marquise de ... ment she wielded great influence. She is ... the Austrian alliance which involved France in the Seven Years' War. She spent prodigally, but patronized writers and artists, and founded the royal porcelain factory at Sèvres.

pom·pa·dour (pɔmpədu:r, pɔmpədɔ:r, pɔmpədour) ... is drawn in a high roll up over the forehead ... straight up and back from the forehead [after ...

pompano ... *dae*, an edible fish of the S. Atlantic and Gulf ...

time. He formed the 1st Triumvirate with Crassus and ... but broke with Caesar (54 B.C.), was defeated by him at Pharsalus (48 B.C.) and assassinated on arrival in Egypt. He had great military ability but was irresolute in ...

Pom·pi·dou (pɔ̃pi:du:), Georges (1911–74), French statesman. He was prime minister ... president of the republic (1969–74). He died in office.

pom·pom (pɔmpɔm) *n.* an automatic antiaircraft gun firing explosive shells, mounted on ships' decks in pairs, fours or eights.

pom·pon (pɔmpɔn, pɔ̃pɔ̃), *n.* a small, brightly colored ball usually of yarn used for ornamenting women's and children's hats, sailors' caps etc. ‖ a dwarf cabbage rose ‖ any of several varieties of chrysanthemum or dahlia bearing small round flowers [F. – a tuft, topknot]

pom·pos·i·ty (pɔmpɔsiti) *pl.* **pom·pos·i·ties** *n.* the quality of being full of self-importance ‖ an instance of behavior revealing this [fr. M.L. ...]

pomp·ous (pɔmpəs) *adj.* (of people) full of ridiculous self-importance ‖ (of language) inflated, pretentious [O.F. *pompeux*]

Pon·ce (pɔnθe) the chief Caribbean port (pop. 188,219) of Puerto Rico. Industries: sugar, rum, textiles. Spanish fort, cathedral. University of Santa Maria (Roman Catholic, 1948).

ponce (pɔns) *n.* (*Br., pop.*) a pimp [origin un...]

Pon·ce de Le·ón (pɔnθeiðeleɔ̃n, pɔnsdəlei·oun), ... (1460–1521), Spanish explorer. He was governor of Puerto Rico (1509–12) and explored the ... of Florida (1513), claiming it for ...

pon·cho (pɔntʃou) *pl.* **pon·chos** *n.* a Spanish-American cloak like a blanket with a central slit for the head ‖ a waterproof garment made like this [Span. fr. Araucan]

pond (pɔnd) *n.* a small area of still water, in a natural or contrived hollow ‖ an area of water smaller than a lake [M.E. *ponde*, var. of ...]

pon·der (pɔndər) *v.t.* (often with 'on' or 'over') to meditate, be absorbed in thought ‖ *v.t.* to consider carefully, *to ponder a problem* [O.F. *ponderer*]

ponderability ... quality of being ponderable

pon·der·a·ble (pɔndərəb'l) *adj.* able to be weighed ... able to be assessed, *a ponderable influence* [fr. L.L. *ponderabilis*]

pon·der·ous (pɔndərəs) *adj.* (of style or manner) lacking ease and a light touch, *ponderous wit* ... (of movement) slow, lumbering ... (*rhet.*, of weights) very heavy [fr. F. *pondereux*]

Pon·di·cher·ry (pɔndi(t)ʃeri) (F. Pondichery) a ... of India comprising, with Karikal, Mahe and Yanaon, a Union Territory (total area 186 sq. miles; pop. 570,000) of India. Official language ... The chief settlement of French India (1674–1954), but was taken by ... 1778–83, 1793–1802 and 1803–16).

Pondicherry ...

pond scum any floating filamentous alga of fam. *Zygnemataceae*, esp. the genus *Spirogyra* ... of *Potomogeton*, fam. *Potamogetonaceae*, a genus of aquatic plants.

pone (poun) *n.* cornmeal bread shaped into ovals, then fried or baked [fr. Algon...]

pon·gee (pɔndʒi:, pʌndʒi:) *n.* a thin, soft, silk fabric of Chinese origin having its natural ecru ...

pons ... Euclid ... anything that beginners find hard to ...

pons Va·ro·lii (pɔnzvəroulai·ai) *n.* that part of the brainstem (BRAIN) at the anterior end of the medulla oblongata transmitting impulses between the cerebrum and cerebellum [Mod. L. *bridge of Varoli*, after Costanzo *Varoli* (1542–75), Italian anatomist]

Pon·te·ve·dra (pɔntevedrə) a province (area 1,695 sq. miles; pop. 859,897) of N.W. Spain ...

Ponti (pɔnti:), Gio (Giovanni Ponti, 1891 ... the Pirelli skyscraper, Milan (1955–9), designed in collaboration with Nervi.

Pon·ti·ac (pɔntiæk) (c. 1720–69), Ottawa Indian chief who led (1763–5) Pontiac's Rebellion. This brought together the most powerful Indian coalition in Indian history to resist the white man. Pontiac signed (1766) a formal peace treaty with the British which permitted peaceful coexistence.

Pon·ti·a·nak (pɔntiənuk) the chief port and commercial center (pop. 217,555) of W. Kalimantan, Indonesia.

pon·ti·fex (pɔntifeks) *pl.* **pon·tif·i·ces** (pɔntifisi:z) *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) a priest of the principal college of priests (cf. FLAMEN) [L.]

pon·tiff (pɔntif) *n.* the pope ‖ a bishop ‖ a pontiff [F. *pontife*]

pon·tif·i·cal (pɔntifik'l) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to a pontiff ‖ celebrated by a bishop, *pontifical mass* ‖ absurdly dogmatic or pretentious, *pontifical utterances* **2.** *n.* a book setting out the forms for sacraments and rites performed by a bishop ‖ (*pl.*) vestments and insignia worn by a bishop when he celebrates a pontifical mass [fr. L. *pontificalis*]

pon·tif·i·cate **1.** (pɔntifikeit) *v.i. pres. part.* **pon·tif·i·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pon·tif·i·cat·ed** (of a pope or bishop) to officiate at a pontifical mass ‖ (of a person) to act in an absurdly solemn and dogmatic way **2.** (pɔntifikit, pɔntifikeit) *n.* the office or term of office of a pope or bishop [fr. L. *pontificare* (*pontifica...*)]

pontifices *pl.* of PONTIFEX

pon·til (pɔntil) *n.* a punty [F. fr. Ital. *pontello*, dim. of *punto*, point]

Pon·tine marshes (pɔntain) (*Ital.* Agro pontino) a narrow plain near the coast of S. Latium, Italy, beginning 25 miles southeast of Rome. The Romans and various popes tried to drain its malarial marshes, but this was not achieved until 1926, under Mussolini.

Pon·tius Pilate (pɔnʃəs) *PILATE, Pontius

pon·ton (pɔntən) *n.* (*mil.*) a pontoon [F.]

pon·to·nier, pon·to·neer (pɔntəniər) *n.* (*mil.*) a military engineer who builds pontoon bridges [F. *pontonnier*]

pon·toon (pɔntu:n) *n.* a flat-bottomed boat or a metal cylinder used in quantity to support a temporary bridge ‖ in a low, flat boat carrying equipment for sinking shafts at sea, raising sunken ships etc. ‖ a float of an aircraft [F. *ponton*]

pontoon *n.* (*Br.*) blackjack (card game)

pontoon bridge (*mil.*) a temporary bridge supported by pontoons

Pon·tus (pɔntəs) an ancient country of N.E. Asia Minor, occupying what is now the Turkish Black Sea coast east of the Kizil Irmak. It developed in the 4th c. B.C. and, under Mithridates VI (c. 115–63 B.C.), extended its power over all Asia Minor, but was crushed by the Romans (mid-1st c. B.C.).

po·ny (pouni:) *pl.* **po·nies** *n.* a small, sturdy horse of any of several breeds measuring up to 14 to 14½ hands in height, or (*Br.*) 13 hands or, in the case of polo ponies, 15 hands ‖ (*pop.*) a literal translation used by students, a crib ‖ (*pop.*) a small liqueur glass, or the amount it holds (*Br., pop.*) the sum of £25 [Scot. *powny*, prob. fr. F.]

pony car (*automobile*) a small, sporty, two-door hardtop named for an animal, e.g. Mustang, [Pinto]

pony express (*Am. hist.*) a system of mail transport and delivery by riders on fast ponies (esp. beween St. Joseph, Mo. and Sacramento, Cal.) (1860).

poo·dle (pu:d'l) *n.* a dog of a highly intelligent, playful breed, having tight-curling, solid-color hair. They make excellent gundogs, but are usually kept as pets. There are standard, miniature and toy varieties [G. *pudel* fr. L.G. *pudeln*, to splash in water]

pooh (pu:) *interj.* used to indicate contempt, impatience, disdain etc.

pooh-pooh (pu:pu:) *v.t.* to make light of, *he pooh-poohed her fears* ‖ to dismiss with contempt, *he pooh-poohed the suggestion* [pooh (an expression of contempt or impatience)]

pool (pu:l) *n.* a small body of fresh water ‖ a small body of standing water or other liquid, *a pool of blood* ... a deep, cool, quiet spot in a stream or river ... a swimming pool [O.E. *pōl*]

pool **1.** *n.* (*gambling*) the total of sums staked and (sometimes) of fines paid in, all to be taken by the winner, or divided among several win-

... bird ... ger ... ...

ners ‖ pocket billiards ‖ (*Br.*) a game of billiards in which each player contributes to the stake, the winner gaming the whole ‖ (*commerce*) a combination of resources for some common enterprise or for removing competition, manipulating prices etc. ‖ (*commerce*) a fund common to various undertakings, on a basis of shared profits and liabilities ‖ a source of supply to which members of a group or organization have access, *a transport pool, a typists' pool* ‖ (*fencing*) a competition in which each member of a team successively engages each member of another team **2.** *v.t.* to contribute (something) to a common fund, *pool resources, to pool ideas* [F. *poule*, stakes in a game]

Pool of London the Thames just below Tower Bridge, the furthest point up the river for oceangoing vessels. The Port of London begins here, with London Dock on the north side

pool·room (pu:lru:m, pu:lrum) *n.* a usually public room where pool and other games are played

pool table a billiard table equipped with pockets, on which various games of pool are played

Poo·na (pu:nə) a commercial center (pop 856,100) of W. Maharashtra, India, in the Deccan, 80 miles southeast of Bombay. Industries: textiles, paper, chemicals. Maratha palace, temples. University (1948)

poop (pu:p) **1.** *n.* a raised, sometimes enclosed deck at the stern of a ship ‖ the stern of a ship **2.** *v.t.* (of a wave) to break over the stern of (a ship) ‖ to ship (a wave) over the stern [O F. *pupe*, L.L. *puppa* for L. *puppis*, poop, stern]

poop-er-scoop-er (pu:pərsku:pər) *n.* an instrument for manual removal of dog excrement from a sidewalk or street

Po·o·pó, Lake (pɔɔpɔ́) a lake (60 miles long) in W. central Bolivia, at 12,000 ft

poor (puər) **1.** *adj.* having little money, few possessions and no luxuries ‖ of, relating to, or characterized by poverty, *a poor place* ‖ meager, *poor attendance* ‖ showing small yield, *a poor harvest* ‖ (of soil) unproductive ‖ inferior, *a poor speaker, poor work* ‖ (of a person) failing to arouse respect ‖ to be pitied, *the poor child cried all night* ‖ in bad condition through underfeeding **2.** *n.* **the poor** poor people collectively [O.F *povre, poure*]

poor boy a tightly fitting sweater with a ribbed weave

Poor Clares *CLARE, ST.

poor·house (puərhaus) *pl.* **poor·hous·es** (puərhauziz) *n.* (*Am. hist.*) a public institution sheltering and caring for homeless and poor people

Poor Knights of Christ *KNIGHT TEMPLAR

poor·ly (puərli:) **1.** *adv.* inadequately, *poorly fed* **to think poorly of** to have a low opinion of **2.** *adj.* not in good health but not seriously ill

poor-mouth (puərmauθ) *v.* to portray oneself as a poor person

poor white a white person who lives in squalid poverty, esp. in the southern U.S.A

pop (pɒp) **1.** *n.* a small, sharp, explosive sound, *the pop of a toy pistol* ‖ an effervescent nonalcoholic drink **in pop** (*Br., pop.*) in pawn **2.** *v. pres. part.* **pop·ping** *past* and *past part.* **popped** *v.t.* to cause to make a sharp explosive sound ‖ to cause to burst open with a sharp explosive sound, *to pop corn* ‖ to place quickly, *to pop a peanut into one's mouth* ‖ (*Br., pop.*) to pawn ‖ *v.i.* to move, come, enter etc., suddenly or unexpectedly or for a short time, *to pop in to see someone* ‖ (*of the eyes*) to protrude, or seem to protrude, from the sockets ‖ to explode with a sharp sound **to pop the question** (*pop.*) to propose marriage **3.** *adv.* with a pop ‖ like a pop [imit.]

pop *adj.* of or pertaining to popular music, *pop singer* or pop art [by shortening]

pop *adj.* (*pop.*) father [short for *poppa*, var. of PAPA]

pop art an art style derived from posters and comic strips and depicting objects of everyday life

pop·corn (pɒpkɔrn) *n. Zea mays everta*, a variety of corn, the kernels of which burst open with a pop when heated in butter or oil ‖ these popped kernels

Pope (poup), Alexander (1688–1744), English poet. The publication of 'An Essay on Criticism' (1711) established him as a master of didactic poetry and of the heroic couplet. 'The Rape of the Lock' (1712, 1714) [illegible] ridiculing the society of his time. 'An Epistle to Dr Arbuthnot' (1735) is a bitter but scintillating attack on Addison and 'The Dunciad' (1728, with an added book IV 1742) is a virulent satire on the literary critics of the day. Pope made the heroic couplet a supremely supple form. The repertory of diction provided e.g. by his translation of Homer (on which he worked 1715–26) was to be predominant up to the Romantic age. His poetry was essentially of the intellect, and in its conversational tone, moral concern and exuberant conceits of fancy it belongs in the tradition of Donne and Marvell. But another side of his work, seen e.g. in 'Windsor Forest' (1713) and 'Eloisa to Abelard', inspired sentiment of a kind which helped to bring in the Romantic movement

pope *n.* the head of the Roman Catholic Church ‖ (*Orthodox Eastern Church*) a parish priest [O.E. *papa* fr. L. fr. G. k fr. *pappas*, father]

pope·ry (póupəri:) *n.* a hostile term for the Roman Catholic religion and practices [POPE]

pope·eye (pɒpai) *n.* (*mil.*) in air intercept, a code meaning 'in clouds or area of reduced visibility'

pop·eyed (pɒpaid) *adj.* having protruding eyes

pop·gun (pɒpgan) *n.* a toy gun which fires corks, pellets etc. by air compression

pop·in·jay (pɒpindʒei) *n.* (*rhet.*) a silly, mannered, conceited fop [M.E. *papegai, papejai* fr. O.F. *papegai*, parrot]

pop·ish (poupiʃ) *adj.* a hostile term for Roman Catholic [POPE]

Popish Plot [illegible]

pop·lar (pɒplər) *n.* a member of *Populus*, fam. *Salicaceae*, a genus of trees native to the northern hemisphere ‖ the wood of these trees, used for crates, paper pulp etc. [O.F. *poplier*]

pop·lin (pɒplin) *n.* a tightly woven fabric, frequently of mercerized cotton, used for shirts, pajamas etc. [F. *popeline* fr. Ital.]

pop·lit·e·al (pɒplitiːəl) *adj.* (*anat.*) of or relating to the hollow behind the knee joint [fr. L. *poples* (*poplitis*), the ham]

Po·po·ca·te·petl (poupoukatéipetl) a perpetually snowcapped volcano (17,887 ft) of central Mexico, visible from Mexico City 36 miles away

pop-out (pɒpaut) *n.* book illustration that rises when the page is turned

Po·pov (papɔ́f), Alexsandr Stepanovic (1859–1905), Russian physicist, a pioneer in radiotelegraphy. He invented a detector for wireless waves and was the first to use a suspended wire as an aerial

pop·o·ver (pɒpouvər) *n.* a puffy, light muffin having a hollow center caused by the intense heat of baking [it pops up over the rim of the baking tin]

pop·pet (pɒpit) *n.* (*Br.*) a term of endearment, esp. for a little child (*engin.*) a lathe head ‖ a valve that moves up out of and down into its port ‖ (*naut.*) any of several stout pieces of wood used for various purposes, e.g. to support the hull of a vessel before launching [M.E. *popet, popette* fr. Romanic *puppa* fr. L. *pupa*, a girl]

pop·ping crease (pɒpiŋ) (*cricket*) a line 4 ft in front of the wicket and parallel to it, within which the batsman must stand to receive the ball

pop·ple (pɒp'l) **1.** *n.* a heaving or wild tumbling of water **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **pop·pling** *past* and *past part.* **pop·pled** (of water) to toss or heave, e.g. in a choppy sea [prob. imit.]

pop·py (pɒpi:) *pl.* **pop·pies** *n.* a member of *Papaver*, fam. *Papaveraceae*, a genus of annual, biennial and perennial plants usually containing white latex. They have showy white, yellow or red flowers, and many light seeds in a capsule ‖ the flower of any of these plants ‖ an extract made from poppy juice, used in pharmacy ‖ the color of a red poppy [O.E. *popeg* fr.]

pop·py·cock (pɒpi kɒk) *n.* (*pop.*) nonsense, foolishness [illegible]

pop·py·head (pɒpi:hed) *n.* (*archit.*) the raised ornament on the tops of ends of church seats in Gothic carving

poppy seed the seed of the poppy used esp. as a topping for rolls and other baked goods

POPS [illegible] photographic optical projection system, a system for plotting radar data on a board by marking (with a grease pencil) the points of light in a projection of the [illegible]

pop top *adj.* of a can with a self-contained ring that creates an opening when pulled *also* ring top *Cf.* ZIP TOP

popularize [illegible] ple, the masses [F. fr. Ital.]

pop·u·lar (pɒpjulər) *adj.* liked or admired by people in general, *a popular actress*, or by a particular group or section, *a popular student* ‖ adapted to the tastes, understanding or needs of people in general, *popular science* ‖ (*commerce*) cheap, *popular prices* ‖ of, relating to or carried out by, the people in general, *a popular election* commonly held, prevalent, *popular opinions* [fr. L. *popularis* fr. *populus*, people]

popular front a coalition of left-wing political parties usually against a common opponent

pop·u·lar·ist (pɒpjulərist) *adj.* of someone who appeals to a wide public

pop·u·lar·i·ty (pɒpjulæriti:) *n.* the state or quality of being popular [F. *popularité*]

pop·u·lar·i·za·tion (pɒpjulərizeiʃən) *n.* a popularizing or being popularized

pop·u·lar·ize (pɒpjularaiz) *pres. part.* **pop·u·lar·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pop·u·lar·ized** *v.t.* to cause (a commercial product) to become widely known and adopted ‖ to cause (a resort etc.) to become popular ‖ to present (e.g. a technical subject) in a form easily understood by people in general [POPULAR]

popular sovereignty the political concept that sovereign power is vested in the people (*Am. hist.*) the doctrine introduced by Senator Lewis Cass of Michigan in opposition to the Wilmot Proviso as a means of settling the slavery question) stipulating that the citizens of each territory should decide for themselves whether or not slavery should be permitted in their territory. Its most famous champion was Stephen A. Douglas

pop·u·late (pɒpjuleit) *pres. part.* **pop·u·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pop·u·lat·ed** *v.t.* to provide with inhabitants, *an effort to populate Siberia* ‖ to inhabit, *heavily populated bird sanctuaries* [fr. M.L. *populare* (*populatus*)]

pop·u·la·tion (pɒpjuleiʃən) *n.* the inhabitants of a country, town etc. ‖ the total number of these ‖ a specified group of people of a country or area, *the working-class population* ‖ the act or process of supplying with inhabitants ‖ (*statistics*) a group of individuals or items ‖ (*biol.*) all the organisms living in a particular area [fr. L.L. *populatio* (*populationis*)]

population explosion a rapid geometric increase in a population

population inversion (*phys.*) condition in which electrons of an atomic system are more numerous than electrons on an associated lower-energy state

Pop·u·list (pɒpjulist) *n.* (*Am. hist.*) a member of a political party (*1891 - c. 1900*) advocating the free coinage of silver, a graduated income tax and government control of railroads ‖ (*Russ hist.*) a member of a political movement (c 1870-81) which attempted to spread revolutionary socialist ideas among the peasantry

pop·u·lous (pɒpjuləs) *adj.* densely populated [fr. L. *populosus*]

pop wine sweet, fruit flavored wine

por·bea·gle (pɔ́rbi:g'l) *n. Lamna nasus* or *L. cornubica*, fam. *Lamnidae*, a fierce, viviparous shark reaching 8 ft in length, found in northern seas, and distinguished by its crescent-shaped tail [Cornish, perh. fr. F.]

por·ce·lain (pɔrslin, pourslin) **1.** *n.* fine, translucent nonporous ceramic ware made of quartz, feldspar and kaolin, and used esp. for tableware ‖ (*pl.*) articles made of this **2.** *adj.* made of porcelain [F. fr. Ital.]

por·ce·la·ne·ous, por·cel·la·ne·ous (pɔrsəleiniəs, poursəleiniəs) *adj.* of, relating to, or resembling porcelain [fr. Ital. *porcellana*, porcelain]

por·ce·la·nous, por·cel·la·nous (pɔrsəleinəs, poursəleinəs) *adj.* porcelaneous

porch [pɔ:rtʃ] *n.* the covered entrance of a building jutting out from the main wall ‖ an open, roofed gallery extending along a side of a house, used for sitting out on, or giving access to rooms [O.F. *porche*]

por·cine (pɔrsain, pɔrsin) *adj.* of, relating to, or resembling a pig

por·cu·pine (pɔ́rkjupain) *n.* any of several vegetarian rodents constituting the Old World terrestrial fam. *Hystricidae* and the New World arboreal fam. *Erthizontidae*, measuring about 2 ft in length, and having the body covered with brown or black barbed spines intermixed with stiff hairs [M.E. *porkepyne, porke despyne* fr. O.F. *pore espin*, spine hog]

pore [pɔr pour] **pored, por·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pored** *v.i.* to peer over to study intently, *to pore over a manuscript* ‖ to think

deeply about, *to pore over a problem* [origin

pore *n.* a minute opening or interstice, esp. in mammalian skin, through which fluids, e.g. sweat, pass ‖ a similar opening in plant tissue through which respiration etc takes place [F

por·gy (pɔrdʒi) *pl.* **por·gies, por·gy** *n Pagrus pagrus*, fam *Sparidae*, a widely distributed edible fish, having a plump, oval body, crimson-colored and blue-spotted ‖ any of various related marine fish [etym doubtful]

po·rif·er·an (pərifərən, pourifərən) **1.** *n.* any of various members of the phylum *Porifera*, comprising the sponges **2.** *adj.* of or belonging to this phylum [fr. L *porus*, pore + *-fer*, bearing]

pork (pɔrk, pourk) *n* hog's flesh (fresh or cured) as food [O.F. *porc*]

pork barrel (*pop.*) funds appropriated from the federal treasury, e.g. for local improvements, [illegible] representatives with their constituents

pork·er (pɔrkər, pourkər) *n* a hog, esp. one bred [illegible]

pork-pie (pɔrkpai, pourkpai) *n* a hat with a round flat crown

porn (pɔrn) *n* (*slang*) short for pornography. — **porn, porno, porny** *adj*

por·nog·ra·pher (pɔrnɔgrəfər) *n.* a person who [illegible]

por·no·graph·ic (pɔrnəgræfik) *adj.* of, relating to, or characterized by pornography

por·nog·ra·phy (pɔrnɔgrəfi) *n.* obscene literature, photographs, paintings etc., intended to cause sexual excitement ‖ the treating of obscene subjects in art, literature etc. [fr. Gk *pornographos*, writing of harlots]

por·no·to·pia (pɔrnətoupiə) *n* (*slang*) an idyllic [illegible]

po·ro·mer·ic (pɔrəmerik) *adj* (*chem.*) of a group of polyurethane-based, synthetic porous leathers used for upper parts of shoes, e.g., Corfam

Po·ron·gos Lakes (pɔrɔŋgɔs) a salt swamp area [illegible] N. central Argentina, south of Mar [illegible]

po·ros·i·ty [illegible] the fact or quality of being porous [fr. M.L. *porositas*]

po·rous (pɔrəs, pourəs) *adj* full of pores, permeable [fr. L. *porus*, pore]

por·phyrin [illegible] rally occurring complex heterocyclic compounds that play an important role in the [illegible] They are found (e.g. in chlorophyll or in the nonprotein portion of hemoglobin) usually in combination with metal ions (e.g. magnesium or iron) [fr. Gk *porphura*, purple]

por·phy·rit·ic (pɔrfəritik) *adj* of or relating to porphyry ‖ (*geol.*) like porphyry [fr. M.L. *por-*

Por·phy·ry (pɔrfəri) (223–305), Greek philosopher. A pupil of Plotinus, he wrote a 15-volume treatise condemning Christianity. Only frag-

por·phyr·y (pɔrfəri) *pl.* **por·phyries** [illegible] hard rock once quarried in ancient Egypt, made up of white or red feldspar crystals embedded in a compact red or purple glassy base (*geol.*) any igneous or unstratified rock made up of a homo- [illegible] embedded [fr. Gk *porphuros*, purple]

por·poise (pɔrpəs) *n* any of various members of *Phocaena*, fam. *Delphinidae*, a genus of toothed whales, 5–8 ft in length, having a blunt snout. *P. phocaena*, inhabiting the N. Atlantic and [illegible] *porc* + *porpoys* [fr. O.F.]

por·rect (pərekt) **1.** *v.t.* (*archaic law*) to submit, [illegible] ward [fr. L. *porrigere* (*porrectus*), to stretch

por·ridge (pɔridʒ, pɔridʒ) *n* a soft food made by boiling oatmeal or other cereal substance in [illegible]

Porsena, Lars (lɑrz) [illegible] PORSENA

a cylinder through which the lubricating oil can pass ‖ (*mech.*) a valve opening to allow the passage of steam, gases etc. [M.E. *porte*, *port*, [illegible] fr. L.]

port *n.* a fortified, sweet, rich red or white wine from Portugal ‖ an imitation of this [fr. *Oporto*, [illegible] in Portugal]

port *v.t.* (*mil.*) to carry (a rifle or other weapon) in an upward-sloping position close to and across the body from right to left, esp. for inspection [F. *porter*, to carry]

port·a·bil·i·ty (pɔrtəbiliti, pourtəbiliti:) *n.* the condition or quality of being portable **port·a·ble** (pɔrtəb'l, pourtəb'l) **1.** *adj.* easily carried or transported, *a portable radio* ‖ that can be carried or transported **2.** *n.* anything easily carried, esp. a portable typewriter [F.]

por·tage (pɔrtidʒ, pourtidʒ) **1.** *n.* the carrying of boats or goods by land from one river etc. to another, around falls or rapids etc., or the place or route over which this is done **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **por·tag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **por·taged** to carry (boats or goods) [F.]

por·tal (pɔrt'l, pourt'l) *n.* a door, gateway or other entrance, esp. when large and imposing ‖ a portal vein [obs. F. fr. M.L. *portale* adj. fr. L. *porta*, door]

portal *adj.* (*anat.*) of or relating to the transverse fissure of the liver, where most of the vessels enter ‖ of, relating to, or being any large vein that collects and distributes blood from one part of the body to another [fr. M.L. *portalis*, of a door]

Por·ta·les (pɔrtɑles), Diego (1793–1837), Chilean statesman and dictator (1830–7). He unleashed (1836) the war against the Bolivian-Peruvian Confederation

por·tal-to-por·tal (pɔrt'ltəpɔrt'l, pourt'ltəpourt'l) *adj.* of or relating to the amount of time a workman spends in getting from the entrance of his place of employment, e.g. a mine, to his work site and, after work, from his work site to the entrance

portal vein a large vein conveying blood from the digestive organs and spleen to the liver

por·ta·men·to (pɔrtəmentou, pourtəmentou) *pl.* **por·ta·men·ti** (pɔrtəmenti:, pourtəmenti:) *n* (*mus.*) a smooth gliding from one note to another in singing, or in playing esp. a trombone or a bowed stringed instrument [Ital.]

Port Arthur the chief port (pop. 38,000) for the Canadian prairies on Lake Superior in S.W. Ontario

Port Arthur LUSHUN

por·ta·tive (pɔrtətiv, pourtətiv) *adj.* (*old-fash.*) portable [O.F. *portatif*]

Port-au-Prince (pɔrtouprɛs) the capital and chief port (pop. 862,900) of Haiti. Industries: sugar refining, rum. Cathedral (18th c.). University

port authority a governmental commission in [illegible]

port·cul·lis (pɔrtkʌlis, pourtkʌlis) *n.* (*hist.*) an iron grating suspended by chains and made to slide in grooves in the sides of a fortified gateway in order to block the entrance [O.F. *porte coleice*, sliding door]

Porte (pɔrt, pourt) *n* the title of the government of the Ottoman Empire ‖ the government [illegible]

Port Elizabeth a port (pop. 492,140) of S.E. Cape Province, South Africa: boots and shoes, automobile assembly, fishing, food processing, building materials

portend [illegible] impending evil or catastrophe) ‖ to indicate broadly (some coming change), *these events portend a change* [fr. L. *portendere* (*portentus*), to stretch forth]

por·ten·to [illegible] Buenos Aires, as opposed to a gaucho [Span.]

por·tent (pɔrtent, pourtent) *n* an inexplicable event taken as an omen, esp. as an evil omen ‖ a sign of some coming change for good or bad [fr. L. *portendere* (*portentus*), to stretch forth]

por·ten·tous (pɔrtentəs, pourtentəs) *adj* of the nature of a portent (*archaic*) highly significant, [illegible]

Por·ter (pɔrtər, pourtər), David (1780–1843), U.S. commodore. As captain of the 'Essex' during the War of 1812, he captured several British ships carrying troops to Halifax. He also attacked British whalers in the Pacific. He was defeated (1814) by British warships when a storm forced the 'Essex' into Valparaiso harbor.

Porter, David Dixon (1813–91), U.S. admiral [illegible]

flotilla of David Farragut's fleet in the successful assault on New Orleans and aided (1863) Gen. U.S. Grant in the Vicksburg campaign

Porter, Katherine Anne (1890–1980), U.S. novelist and short story writer. Her first full-length novel, 'Ship of Fools' (1962), which is set aboard a German ship shortly before Hitler's rise to power, reflects the mood of impending disaster

Porter, William Sydney HENRY, O.

por·ter (pɔrtər, pourtər) *n.* a dark brown beer brewed from browned or charred malt [short for porter's ale]

porter *n.* (esp. *Br.*) a gatekeeper ‖ (esp. *Br.*) a doorkeeper, e.g. at a school, hotel, college etc. [A.F.]

porter *n.* a person employed in railroad stations, hotels, markets etc. to carry baggage or other loads ‖ a man who cleans or does errands in a store etc. ‖ an attendant in a parlor car or sleeping car [O.F. *porteour*]

por·ter·house steak (pɔrtərhaus, pourtərhaus) a choice steak cut from the thick end of the short loin of beef [fr. older *porterhouse*, where steaks and chops and porter were served]

port·fo·li·o (pɔrtfouli:ou, pourtfouli:ou) *pl.* **port·fo·li·os** *n.* a case for keeping loose papers, drawings, prints etc. ‖ such a case for carrying state documents ‖ the office and functions of a government minister ‖ the securities etc. held by a bank, investment trust etc. [fr. Ital. *portafoglio*]

Port Har·court (hɑrkərt) a port (pop. 242,000) and rail terminus of E. Nigeria, on the Niger delta. It is the capital of Rivers State

port·hole (pɔrthoul, pourthoul) *n.* an opening in a ship's side to admit light and air ‖ an opening in a tank, fortification etc. to shoot through

por·ti·co (pɔrtikou, pourtikou) *pl.* **por·ti·coes, por·ti·cos** *n.* a colonnade or covered passageway in classical architecture [Ital.]

por·tiere, por·tière (pɔrtjɛər, pourtjɛər) *n.* a door curtain [F.]

Por·ti·na·ri (pɔrti:nɑri:), Cândido (1903–62), Brazilian painter of murals. He decorated the entrance to the Hispanic Foundation in the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.

por·tion (pɔrʃən, pourʃən) **1.** *n.* a part of a whole, *a portion of the field was allotted to the sports club* ‖ a helping of food ‖ (*hist.*) a share of an estate received by inheritance or gift ‖ (*old-fash.*) a dowry ‖ (*rhet.*) one's lot in life [O.F. *porcion*]

portion *v.t.* to divide into portions ‖ (with 'out') to share, *he portioned out the estate among his three sons* [O.F. *portionner*]

Port Jackson SYDNEY

Port·land (pɔrtlənd, pourtlənd) the chief city (pop. 366,383) of Oregon, a seaport (on the Columbia 108 miles from the coast) and industrial center: food processing, textiles, sawmilling, pulp and paper, chemicals, aluminum

Portland the largest city (pop. 61,572) of Maine, a seaport

portland cement a cement made by grinding and mixing chalk and clay and burning it in a kiln [after the color of Portland stone, quarried at the Isle of *Portland*, Dorset, England]

port·li·ness (pɔrtli:nis, pourtli:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being portly [PORTLY]

Port Louis the capital, chief port and commercial center (pop. 146,844) of Mauritius: sugar refining, tobacco, rum

port·ly (pɔrtli:, pourtli:) *comp.* **port·li·er,** *superl.* **port·li·est** *adj.* (of adults) stout, corpulent [PORT n., (obs.) bearing]

port·man·teau (pɔrtmæntou, pourtmæntou) *pl.* **port·man·teaus, port·man·teaux** *n.* a traveling case for clothes, opening into two compartments [F. fr. *porter*, to carry + *manteau*, a cloak]

portmanteau word a word in which the sounds and meanings of two other words are combined, e.g. 'smog' (smoke and fog)

Port Mores·by (mɔrzbi:, mourzbi:) the capital and chief port (pop. 141,000) of Papua New Guinea, on the southeast coast

Pôr·to A·le·gre (pɔrtuəlegrə) the chief port and industrial center (pop. 1,183,500) of S.E. Brazil, at the head of a great lagoon-estuary (Lagoa dos Patos). Industries: meat packing, tanning, wool textiles, food processing. Cathedral. Universi- [illegible]

port of call a place at which a ship makes regular stops for supplies, repairs etc

port of entry a place, not necessarily a port, where foreign goods are cleared through customs offices

por·to·la·no (portlaneu, pourtlanou) *n.* **por·to·la·nos, por·to·la·ni** (port'lani, pourt'lani) *n* a medieval sailing handbook and guide to harbors, illustrated with charts [Ital.]

Port-of-Spain (portəvspein, pourtəvspein) the capital (pop. 11,032) and commercial center of Trinidad and Tobago, a port on the gulf separating Trinidad from Venezuela: sugar refining

Por·to Nо·vo (portounouvou, pourtounouvou) the capital (pop. 104,000) of Benin, a seaport and rail terminus: palm oil refining

Por·to Ri·co (porturi:kou, pourturi:kou) the former name for Puerto Rico

Por·to-vie·jo (portəvjeih) a city (pop. 97,000) of W. Ecuador: Panama hats, baskets

por·trait (portrit, pourtrit) *n.* a painting, photograph, drawing etc of a person esp of his face usually made from life ‖ a vivid verbal description of someone or something **portraitist** *n* a person who makes portraits [F.]

por·trai·ture (portrit∫ər, pourtrit∫ər) *n.* the art, act or practice of making portraits ‖ a portrait [O.F.]

por·tray (portrei, pourtrei) *v.t.* to paint etc a portrait of ‖ to describe vividly in words, so as to bring out the character of ‖ to represent (a character) on the stage **portrayal** *n.* [O.F. *portraire*]

Port Roy·al (portrɔiəl, pourtrɔiəl, porrwɑjael) a convent of Cistercian nuns founded in 1204 near Chevreuse, France. It was reformed (1608) by Angélique Arnauld, and transferred (1625) to Paris. It came (1636) under the spiritual direction of Duvergier de Hauranne. It became, with an associated group of scholarly solitaries including Antoine Arnauld living at the Chevreuse convent, a center of Jansenism. A school, the Petites Ecoles de Port Royal, was established (1638), and Racine was among the pupils. Some nuns returned to the old convent (1648) and the men took up residence on a nearby farm. It was here that Pascal retired (1654). As one of the measures to suppress Jansenism Louis XIV closed the old convent (1709), and it was razed (1712). The history of Port Royal is vital in the history of French religious thought in the 17th c. and the defense of orthodoxy

Port Sa·id (sai:d) a port and fueling station (pop. 262,760) of Egypt at the Mediterranean end of the Suez canal: fishing, salt works

Ports·mouth (portsməθ, pourtsmə0) a port and county borough (pop. 179,419) of Hampshire, England, on Spithead: naval base, cathedral (12th and 17th cc.)

Port Sudan the port of entry (pop. 132,631) of the Sudan, on the Red Sea, a rail terminus

Port Swet·ten·ham (swet'nəm) a port (pop. 11,000) of Malaysia in W. central Malaya, serving Kuala Lumpur

Por·tu·gal (pɔrt∫ug'l, pourt∫ug'l) a republic (area 34,831 sq. miles, pop. 10,056,000, incl. the Azores and Madeira) in S.W. Europe. Capital: Lisbon. Overseas territory: Macao. Language: Portuguese. Religion: mainly Roman Catholic. The land is 46% arable, 28% forest, 16% pasture. The coastal plain (fertile in delta regions), narrow in the north, widens gradually to cross the country in the far south. East of it is the Meseta, the central plateau (mainly 1,000–3,000 ft) of Iberia, cut by the Minho, Douro, Tagus and Guadiana Rivers. The Meseta is highest north of the Tagus, with mountain ranges (Serra da Estrella, 6,532 ft) running northwest southeast. Average temperatures (F.): (Jan.) 40° in the north, 50° in the south, (July) 70° in the north, 75° in the south. Rainfall: north of the Douro 40–60 ins, Serra da Estrella 110 ins, Lisbon 27 ins, south 20 ins. Principal occupation: agriculture (small holdings and mixed farming in the north, large cereal-growing estates in the center and south). Livestock: sheep, hogs, oxen, goats, donkeys, mules. Crops: cereals, root vegetables, olives, vines, fruit (esp. citrus), almonds. Minerals: coal, copper, kaolin, sulfur, wolfram, cassiterite. Exports: sardines, cork (1st world producer), wine (esp. port, sherry and madeira) olive oil, turpentine, resin, pyrites, wolfram, pulp, tires, embroidery. Other industries: food processing, hydroelectricity, iron and steel, cement, tourism. Imports: iron and steel, machinery, raw cotton, vehicles, wheat, sugar, fuels, oil seed, coal, tobacco, coffee, chemicals. Chief ports: Lisbon, Oporto. Universities: Coimbra 1290, Lisbon 1911, Oporto [illegible]. Currency unit: escudo (100 centavos). HISTORY Originally inhabited by Iberians, Portugal was visited by Phoenician traders (9th c. B.C.). The Greeks founded colonies (6th–5th cc. B.C.), and the Romans made the area part of the province of Lusitania (2nd c. B.C.). Together with the rest of the Iberian Peninsula, Portugal was overrun by the Visigoths (5th c.) and the Moors (8th c.). It was one of the first areas reconquered from the Moors (11th c.), was made a county (1095) by Alfonso VI, and became a kingdom (1143). By 1249 Portugal had expanded to approximately its modern extent. Under Ferdinand I and John I Portugal was at war with Castile and was supported by England. A permanent alliance was formed (1386) with England. The patronage of Henry the Navigator encouraged Portuguese geographers and navigators to explore the west coast of Africa and parts of South America. Prominent in this age of expansion were Dias, da Gama and Cabral. Portugal and Spain, the two leading colonial powers, divided the undiscovered world between themselves in the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494). In the mid-16th c. Portugal had acquired a vast empire which included Morocco, Brazil, and parts of East Africa and the East Indies. The climax of prosperity was reached under Manuel I and John III, but decline set in rapidly (mid-16th c.) as the economic effects of the expulsion of the Jews (1497) were felt and as Portugal's limited resources and tiny population were unable to compete with the rise of English and Dutch sea power. Philip II of Spain seized the throne (1580). Portugal suffered economically under Spanish rule and lost control of the East Indies to the Dutch. A revolt (1640) brought John IV to the throne. The Methuen Treaty (1703) helped to strengthen the economy, and the marquês de Pombal built up agriculture and trade with a strong mercantilist policy (mid-18th c.). When Portugal refused to obey Napoleon's embargo on trade with Britain, it was invaded by the French, the royal family fled to Brazil (1808) and the Peninsular War broke out. With the restoration of peace, the royal family returned but Brazil declared itself independent (1822). After political struggles between liberals and absolutists throughout the 19th c., Portugal became a republic (1910). The colonization of Mozambique and Angola (late 19th c.) caused ill feeling between Britain and Portugal, but Portugal joined the Allies in the 1st world war. Political and economic chaos worsened until Salazar was appointed finance minister (1928). Salazar became prime minister (1932), established a dictatorship, and kept Portugal neutral in the 2nd world war. Portugal joined NATO (1949), the U.N. (1955) and the European Free Trade Association (1959). Attempts were made to modernize industry and agriculture (1950s). Salazar resigned (1968) on grounds of health. Portugal was widely criticized (1960s) for its dealings with Angola and Mozambique. Salazar's successor as premier, Marcello Caetano, was overthrown in a military coup (1974) led by Gen. Antonio de Spinola, and democratic government was restored under a military junta. Portugal granted independence to its African colonies that same year. The constitution of 1976 committed the country to socialist goals and a minority socialist government under Mario Soares came to power (1976–8). After several short-lived successors, the right-centrist Democratic Alliance coalition, headed by Francisco Sa Carneiro, took over the government. After Sa Carneiro's death (1980) Francisco Pinto Balsemao became head of the Democratic Alliance and premier. He remained in office until 1982, and after a six-month political crisis, a new coalition headed by Soares was formed. [Port.]

Por·tu·guese (pɔrt∫ugi:z, pourt∫ugi:z) **1.** *adj* of or relating to Portugal, its people, language, customs etc **2.** *n* a native or inhabitant of Portugal ‖ any of the Romance languages spoken in Portugal, Madeira, the Azores and Brazil, and in the Portuguese territories, by a total of about 93 million people [Portugal + -ese]

Portuguese man-of-war any of several siphonophores (genus *Physalia*) found in the warm waters of the Atlantic, having a large gas-filled bladder to float on the sea

Portuguese Timor formerly an overseas territory of Portugal, annexed by Indonesia (1976) [illegible]

pose (pouz) *n.* a way of standing or sitting, esp the position held by a model etc in posing ‖ an attitude of mind, or manner of behavior assumed for its effect on others, *his brave words* [illegible]

posed *v.t.* to place (an artist's model, a person being photographed etc) in a certain position for artistic effect ‖ to state or present (a problem etc) ‖ *v.i.* to assume a certain position, e.g. in having one's portrait made ‖ to represent oneself falsely, *he posed as a successful business* [illegible]

Po·sei·don (pəsaid'n) the Greek god of earthquakes, of the sea and of horses, the brother of Zeus and Pluto and identified with the Roman Neptune

Po·sei·don (pousaidən) *n* (*mil.*) two-stage, solid [illegible] launched from a specially configured submarine operating on the ocean surface or submerged, equipped with inertial guidance, nuclear warheads, and a maneuverable bus capable of carrying up to 14 reentry bodies that can be directed to many separate targets, with 290-mi. range. It replaced Polaris. *Cf.* POLARIS.

po·ser (pouzər) *n* a difficult or baffling question or problem [POSE *v.*]

po·seur (pouzə:r) *n* a person who pretends to be what he is not, out of affectation, insincerity, [illegible]

posh (pɔ∫) *adj* (*pop.*) very smart, *posh clothes* ‖ (*pop.*) high-class, *a posh hotel* [etym. doubtful]

Posh·an (pɔ∫ən) [illegible]

po·si·grade (pɔzəgreid) *adj* **1.** providing forward thrust. **2.** *n.* (*aerospace*) a supplementary rocket used to provide additional thrust. *Cf.* RETRO [illegible]

po·sit (pɔzit) *v.t.* to postulate, assume ‖ to set in order, to [illegible] place

po·si·tion (pəzi∫ən) **1.** *n* the place occupied by a person or object in relation to another person or object ‖ (*mil., chess*) strategical advantage, *to maneuver for position* (*mil.*) a place held by troops, *to attack a position* ‖ a way of looking at things, mental attitude, *to state one's position*, a person's relative rank or standing in the social or business world ‖ exalted rank or standing, *a man of position* ‖ financial circumstances, *in a position to marry* ‖ office or employment, *a position as housemaid* ‖ physical posture, *a comfortable position* ‖ any of the formal postures of the feet and arms upon which all movements in ballet are based ‖ any of the points on the fingerboard of a stringed instrument which when pressed by the fingers control the length of string free to vibrate and so allow various notes to be produced ‖ (*sports*) a place in a team or on the playing field **in a (in no) position to** (not) enabled by circumstances to, *in no position to argue* **in position** normally placed **out of position** abnormally placed **2.** *v.t.* to place in position, *to position troops* **po·si·tion·al** *adj.* [F.]

position paper a statement of opinion on a particular question or issue

pos·i·tive (pɔzitiv) **1.** *adj* leaving no doubt or question, *there is positive proof that he did it* ‖ (of people) given to significant action ‖ (of people) apt to be dogmatic ‖ indicating affirmation, *a positive response* ‖ (*philos.*) constructive as opposed to skeptical ‖ (*photog.*) of a photographic print or transparency in which the distribution of light and dark areas corresponds to that of the original optical image ‖ (*biol.*) moving toward a source of stimulation ‖ (*bacteriol.*) showing the presence of a specific condition, disease etc ‖ explicit, *he had positive orders to do it* ‖ downright, *he is a positive nuisance* ‖ (*gram.*) designating an adjective or adverb in its simple uncompared degree, e.g. 'good' in contrast to 'better' or 'best' (cf. COMPARATIVE, cf. SUPERLATIVE) of this degree ‖ (*math.*, symbol +) greater than zero ‖ (*phys.*) of an electric charge of the kind associated with the proton ‖ (*elec.*) of an electrode (anode) of a cell or other electric device that is at the higher potential ‖ of a magnetic pole attracted towards the magnetic north ‖ of a counterclockwise moment or rotation ‖ (*chem.*) of an ion formed by the loss of electrons ‖ acting or moving in a direction conventionally or arbitrarily taken as that of increase, progress or superiority **2.** *n* that which is positive [illegible] (*gram.*) the positive degree ‖ (*elec.*) the plate of a cell at the higher potential (the anode) [F.]

positive discrimination (*Br.*) AFFIRMATIVE

positive eugenics a policy of achieving race

positive feedback

positive proof

positive prescription immemorial, or for a long period fixed by law, giving right or title the right or title so

positive ray traveling towards the cathode in a discharge tube

positive reinforcement (*psych.*) system of employee management technique based on positive rewards, e.g., praise, recognition; developed by Edward J. Feeney. *Cf.* BEHAVIOR

pos·i·tiv·ism (pɔzitivizəm) *n.* a philosophic system presented by observable phenomena and scientifically verified facts [fr. F *positivisme*]

pos·i·tiv·ist (pɔzitivist) *n.* an adherent of positivism [fr. F *positiviste*]

pos·i·tiv·i·ty (pɔzitiviti) *n.* the quality or state

ing the same mass and spin as the electron but opposite electric charge (i.e. +1) produced by

posse (pɔsi) *n.* a force of men having legal M.L.

possess (pəzes) *t.* to have as property, own. *to possess a car.* to have as a faculty, quality etc. oneself in a condition of emotional or mental control. *to possess oneself in patience.* (of an evil possessed controlled by an evil spirit [O.F. *possesser*]

pos·ses·sion (pəzeʃən) a possessing or being erty. a territory under the political and eco- possession of occupy as owner. to affect so as to dominate O.F.

pos·ses·sive (pəsesiv) 1. *adj.* (*gram.*) of a case, form, or construction expressing possession or pressed by 's, or after a plural ending in 's'.

one's rights over something. *to be possessive about one's toys.* 2. *n.* (*gram.*) a possessive case or from of the nature of, possession of, or being a

posset (pɔsit) (*hist.*) a drink made of sweet often spiced, taken as a remedy [M.E. *possote*]

posset pot a vessel esp. of the 17th and 18th

pos·si·ble (pɔsibəl) 1. *adj.* that may exist, hap-

serving as a support (something resembling this, e.g. one of the stakes in a fence) (*horse racing*) a pole marking the starting point or finishing point. 2. *v.t.* to affix (a public notice, placard etc.) to a post, wall etc. to put (a list of names etc.) on a bulletin board etc., *to post students' marks.* to warn trespassers to stay off (esp. private property) by placing notices around the boundaries, *to post some woods.* to publish (a name) in a public notice, *posted missing, a ship posted as missing.* to advertise (a show, speaker etc.) by poster [O.E. fr. L.]

post 1. *n.* (esp. *Br.*) the public organization dealing with the collection and delivery of correspondence and other postal matter. (esp. *Br.*) the collection of letters etc. taken on one occasion from a collecting point. (esp. *Br.*) the letters delivered on one occasion. *mail.* (*hist.*) *the post.* (*hist.*) one of a series of stations furnishing horses for relays. (*hist.*) the distance between two successive stations in such a series. (*hist.*) one of a relay of men on horseback stationed along a road, each one carrying letters from his own station to the next. (*Br.*) a size of writing paper (16 x 20 ins.) 2. *v.t.* (esp. *Br.*) to to enter (items) from records (*bookkeeping*, esp. with 'up') to complete (a ledger) by transferring and properly entering all items from preceding records (*bookkeeping*, esp. with 'up') to transfer entries in (all books). (often with 'up') to supply (a person) with the latest news, information etc., *to keep someone posted about a situation.* (*hist.*) to travel with relays of horses changed at successive stations [F. *poste* fr. Ital. *posta*, a station]

post 1. *n.* the position a soldier occupies, or the area he patrols when he is on duty. the place at which a soldier or body of troops is stationed. the body of troops occupying this place. a position being held by troops, *advance post*, or the troops themselves. a position to which a person is assigned. a position to which a person is appointed, *a post in the public service.* a trading post. a local branch of an army veterans' organization. **first post, last post** (*Br., mil.*) two bugle calls sounded at the hour of retiring to bed (the last post is also sounded at a soldier's grave after burial). 2. *v.t.* to station in a specific place, *to post men along the route.* (*mil.*) to assign (e.g. a sentry) to a specific station. (*Br., mil.*) to appoint to a particular regiment etc. (*Br., naval*) to commission as captain [F. *poste* fr. Ital. *posta*, emplacement]

post- *prefix* after. behind [L.]

postage the charge for conveying a letter or parcel by mail

postage meter (*Am., Br.* franking machine) a machine which automatically stamps letters etc. and records the cost of postage

postage stamp a printed adhesive stamp, or a stamp imprinted on a letter etc., issued by postal authorities for use as evidence of pay-

post·al (poustəl) *adj.* of or relating to the post

postal order (*Br.*) a money order available in fixed denominations, payable at a post office

Postal Union, Universal UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

post·bel·lum (poustbeləm) *adj.* occurring after a war, esp. (*Am. hist.*) after the Civil War [L.]

post·box (poustbɔks) *n.* a box into which letters

post·card (poustkard) *n.* a card for correspon-

post chaise (poustʃeiz) *n.* (*hist.*) a hired covered carriage drawn by two or more horses, changed at successive posting stations

prayer in the Mass said by the priest after communion [fr. M.L. *postcommunio* (*postcommu-*

postconciliar (poustkənsiliər) *adj.* of the period after the 1962–65 Vatican ecumenical

post-dating, *past* and *past part.* **post-dat·ed** *t.* to assign a later than actual date to (e.g. a check, event

ing modifier of a noun that appears after the

post·er (poustər) *n.* a placard displayed in pub-

poste restante (poustrestɑnt) *n.* (esp. *Br.*) general delivery. remaining post [F.]

pos·te·ri·or (pɔstiəriər) 1. *adj.* located behind (cf. ANTERIOR). (*anat.*) away from the head. (*human anat.*) dorsal. (*bot.*) facing or on the same side as the axis. (*bot.*) on the side next to the main stem. later in time. 2. *n.* the buttocks [comp. of *posterus*, following]

pos·te·ri·or·i·ty (pɔstiəriɔriti, pɔstiəriɔriti) *n.* the quality or state of being later in time or sequence [fr. M.L. *posterioritas*]

pos·ter·i·ty (pɔsteriti) *n.* the successive descendants of a person. generations not yet born, *posterity will judge* [F. *posterité*]

pos·tern (poustərn) 1. *n.* (*hist.*, esp. of castles) a back or side door or gate. (*hist., fortification*) an escape tunnel leading to the ditch and outworks 2. *adj.* (*hist.*, of a door or gate) at the back or side [O.F. *posterne*]

post·ex·il·i·an (poustegziljən) *adj.* postexilic

post·ex·il·ic (poustegzilik) *adj.* relating to the period after the Babylonian Captivity of the Jew

post·fig·ur·a·tive (poustfigurətiv) *adj.* of a society in which three generations live together, dominated by the ideas of the older members; defined by American anthropologist Margaret Mead. *Cf.* CONFIGURATIVE, PREFIGURATIVE

post·fix 1. (poustfiks) *n.* (*gram.*) a suffix 2. (poustfiks) *v.t.* to attach as a suffix

post-free (poustfri:) *adj.* (*Br.*) postpaid

post·gla·cial (poustgleiʃəl) *adj.* occurring after a glacial period, esp. the Pleistocene

post·grad·u·ate (poustgrædʒu:it) 1. *adj.* of or relating to studies that go beyond the first degree of or relating to a student engaged in such studies 2. *n.* a student who continues his studies beyond a first degree

post·haste (poustheist) *adj.* with the greatest possible speed

post·hu·mous (pɔstʃuməs) *adj.* published after the death of the author. (of a child) born after the death of the father. occurring after death, *a posthumous award* **post·hu·mous·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *postumus*, last]

pos·til (pɔstil) *n.* a marginal comment, esp. a marginal biblical comment [F. *postille*]

pos·til·ion, pos·til·lion (pɔstiljən) *n.* a man who rides the near horse of the leading pair when two pairs or more are used to draw a carriage. a man who rides the near horse of a single pair when there is no driver on the box [F. *postillon*]

Post·im·pres·sion·ism (poustimpréʃənizəm) *n.* the various reactions in painting in the last decade of the 19th c. and the early 20th c. away from Impressionism. Cezanne, Gauguin, Van Gogh and Seurat were, each in his own way, Postimpressionists. **Post·im·pres·sion·ist** *adj.* and *n.*

post·in·dus·tri·al society (poustindʌstriəl) late 20th-century society in which theoretical knowledge as a source of innovation and policy-making is centralized in a professional and technical class, such knowledge serving to replace goods as major elements of production; defined by Daniel Bell

post·li·min·i·um (poustliminiəm) *n.* postliminy [L. fr. *post.* behind + *limen* (*liminis*), threshold]

post·lim·i·ny (poustliminiː) *n.* (*internat. law*) the law under which persons or property captured by an enemy revert to their original status and the rights relating to them are restored when they come under the jurisdiction of their own country again [fr. POSTLIMINIUM]

post·man (poustmən) *pl.* **post·men** (poustmən) *n.* someone employed to collect and deliver letters and other postal matter

post·mark (poustmɑrk) 1. *n.* an official post-office mark stamped on a piece of mail, recording the date, place and usually time of mailing, and serving to cancel the stamp 2. *v.t.* to stamp with a postmark

post·mas·ter (poustmæstər, poustmɑstər) *n.* a man in charge of a post office

postmaster general *pl.* **postmasters general, postmaster generals** the head of a national postal system

post·me·rid·i·an (poustməridiːən) *adj.* of or relating to the afternoon

post me·rid·i·em (poustməridiːəm) *adv.* (*abbr.* p.m., P.M.) after noon and before midnight [L.]

post·mis·tress (poustmistris) *n.* a woman in charge of a post office

post-mor-tem (pōst'môr'təm) *adj.* of or relating to the period after death || *n.* a postmortem examination || *n.* *changes* || after an event, a *postmortem analysis of a campaign* **2.** *n.* a postmortem examination || an analysis after an event, esp after a failed effort [L.]

postmortem examination an autopsy

post-na-tal (pōstnēt'l) *adj.* after birth

post-neo-na-tal (pōstnēōnāt'l) *adj.* of the first year after birth

post-nup-tial (pōstnʌp'shəl) *adj.* after marriage

post-o-bit (pōstōbit) **1.** *adj.* effective after death **2.** *n.* a bond payable after the death of a person from whom the borrower expects to inherit money [fr. L. *post obitum*, after death]

post office an office where the mail is received and sorted for distribution and other postal services are maintained **Post Office** the governmental department or ministry from which the service is administered

Pos·ton (pōstən), Charles Debrill (1825–1902), U.S. explorer of the southwestern U.S.A. Advocating territorial organization for Arizona, he served (1863–4) as superintendent of Indian affairs and (1864–5) as the first delegate to Congress from Arizona. His writings include 'Apache Land' (1878)

post-paid (pōstpēid) *adj.* (*Am.*, *Br.* post-free) with the postage prepaid

post-paint·er·ly (pōstpeintərlē) *adj.* of a painting style utilizing traditional techniques for nonobjective works with color that tends to blend with the environment *also* color-field

post-pone (pōstpōun, pōuspōun) *pres. part.* **post-pon·ing** *past* and *past part.* **post-poned** *v.t.* to put off, defer, *to postpone a holiday* **post-pone·ment** *n.* [fr. L. *postponere* fr. *post*, after + *ponere*, to place]

post-po·si·tion (pōstpəzish'ən) *n.* a particle or word placed after another word, esp. a particle or word having the function of a preposition, e.g. 'ward' in 'skyward' **post-pos·i·tive** (pōstpozitiv) *adj.* and *n.* [fr. L. *postponere* (*postpositus*), to place afterwards]

post-pran·di·al (pōstprandē'əl) *adj.* of or relating to the period following a meal, esp. dinner [fr. POST- + L. *prandium*, meal]

post road (*hist.*) a road, used esp. by mounted mail carriers and mail coaches, having a series of inns that provided refreshment, fresh horses etc.

post·script (pōstskript) *n.* (*abbr.* P.S.) a brief afterthought, or series of these, added to a letter below the signature || a short section at the end of a book, often a commentary on what has gone before [fr. L. *postscriptum* fr. *post*, after + *scribere*, to write]

post-traumatic stress disorder psychological disorder following or resulting from trauma. It may develop after any traumatic experience, such as an accident, but it gained prominence in the U.S.A. in the 1970s as a result of the difficulties experienced by Vietnam War veterans in readjusting to civilian life. Symptoms begin with a feeling of numbness as the victim attempts to assimilate the traumatic experience. Other symptoms include irritability, depression, an unreasoned sense of guilt for having survived and emotional difficulties with relationships. Nightmares, flashbacks to the traumatic experience, overreaction to sudden noises and outbursts of violence can also occur. Treatment can include group or individual therapy as well as sedating drugs. *abbr.* PTSD

pos·tu·lant (pōst'ulənt) *n.* a candidate for admission to a religious order who is not yet a novice || (*Protestant Episcopal Church*) a candidate for ordination [F.]

pos·tu·late (pōst'ulit) *n.* an assumption, a hypothesis, an essential condition, or something demanded, (*geom.*) a statement that a construction etc. can be made [fr. L. *postulatum*, something demanded]

pos·tu·late (pōst'ulēt) *pres. part.* **pos·tu·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pos·tu·lat·ed** *v.t.* to demand, to require as an essential condition, to assume without need to prove (*eccles. law*) to elect or nominate (a person) subject to acceptance by an ecclesiastical superior **pos·tu·la·tion** *n.* **pós·tu·la·tor** *n.* [fr. L. *postulare* (*postulatus*)]

pos·ture (pōst'ər) **1.** *n.* the way a person holds himself, the position in which something is placed, *posturing is unbecoming* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pos·tur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pos·tured** to assume a physical posture, esp for effect || to pretend to be something one isn't, *posturing as an intellectual* ||

post-war (pōstwôr) *adj.* of or relating to the period after a war

posy (pōzē) *n.* *pl.* **posies** *n.* (*Br.*) a nosegay, a bunch of flowers, esp. one arranged in a tight bunch so as to form a pattern || a flower [shortened form of POESY]

pot (pot) **1.** *n.* a container of earthenware, glass, metal etc. used for holding liquids or solids, for cooking, boiling etc. || such a container with its contents, a chamber pot, a hammered pot, *card games*, esp. poker) the total of bets || a large prize or sum to be won, e.g. in a contest || (*pl.*, *pop.*) a lot of, *pots of money* || (*Br.*, *pop.*) a silver cup awarded as a prize || (esp. *Br.*) a chimney pot, *to go to pot* to become ruined **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pot·ting** *past* and *past part.* **pot·ted** *v.t.* to set (e.g. a plant) in a flowerpot || (*Br.*, *billiards*) to pocket (a ball) || to preserve (meat, fish etc.) and pack it in pots || to kill (an animal) by a shot || *v.i.* to shoot at and hit *pheasants as they rose* || (of a potter) to make or shape (earthenware) || *v.t.* to take potshots [O.E. *pott*]

pot·a·ble (pōt'əbəl) *adj.* suitable to drink || *n.* (*pl.*) beverages

po·tash (pōtash) *n.* potassium carbonate, K_2CO_3, esp. in an impure form || (*loosely*) a potassium salt or compound, *caustic potash* [fr. Du. *potaschen*, to boil ashes]

po·tas·sic (pōtasik) *adj.* of or relating to potassium, containing potassium

po·tas·si·um (pōtash'ēəm) *n.* a silver-white univalent metallic element (symbol K, at. no. 19, at. wt. 39.102) that oxidizes rapidly in the air. It occurs in plants and animals, and in combined forms, mainly as chloride and nitrate. It is one of the basic mineral fertilizers, and its salts are used extensively in chemical analysis, medicine etc. [Mod. L. fr. POTASH]

potassium alum see ALUM

potassium antimonyl tartrate tartar emetic

po·tas·si·um-ar·gon dating (pətash'ēəmārgən) method of determining the age of geological or archeological specimens based on the measurement of radioactive decay from potassium to argon

potassium bitartrate cream of tartar

potassium carbonate the deliquescent crystalline salt K_2CO_3, used in glass and soap manufacturing || the acid salt potassium bicarbonate. Both are potassium salts of carbonic acid

potassium chlorate $KClO_3$, a crystalline salt of potassium which readily yields oxygen on heating and is a basis of some explosive mixtures

potassium chloride KCl, a crystalline salt used chiefly as a fertilizer and in making other potassium compounds

potassium cyanide KCN, an intensely poisonous salt used chiefly in electroplating and as a weed killer

potassium dichromate $K_2Cr_2O_7$, a red, crystalline, poisonous salt used as an oxidizing agent, e.g. in safety matches, and in textile and leather finishing

potassium hydroxide KOH, a brittle white solid made usually by electrolysis of a solution of potassium chloride and used esp. in making soap and in bleaching

potassium nitrate KNO_3, a soluble crystalline salt used chiefly in curing meat and as a constituent of gunpowder

potassium permanganate $KMnO_4$, a deep purple, crystalline salt used as an oxidizing and bleaching agent and in solution as a disinfectant

po·ta·to (pōtātou) *pl.* **po·ta·toes** *n.* *Solanum tuberosum*, fam. *Solanaceae*, a plant grown in most temperate regions for its edible tubers || the starchy tuber eaten cooked as a vegetable, and used for stock feed and to produce alcohol || (*loosely*) a sweet potato [Span. *patata*, var. of *batata*, sweet potato fr. Haitian]

potato beetle the Colorado beetle

potato chip (*Br.*) a crisp thin slice of potato fried until brown and brittle, often sold packaged

potato ring (*Br.*) fried or baked potato shaped like a doughnut

potato scab a disease of potatoes caused by a soil bacterium, *Streptomyces scabies*, which produces corky scabs on the tubers

Po·ta·wa·to·mi (pōtəwətōmē) *n.* Potawatomi

Potawatomi (pōtəwətōmē) *n.* (*pl.* **Potawatomi**, **Potawatomis**) a member of an Indian people first encountered (early 17th c.) near Green Bay, Wis. They supported Pontiac's rebellion but sided with the British in the War of 1812. After the Treaty of Chicago (1833) they were moved to Kansas. Many Potawatomi live in Oklahoma, Michigan and Wisconsin

pot-bellied (pōtbel'ēd) *adj.* potbellied

pot-belly (pōtbelē) *pl.* **pot-bellies** *n.* a protuberant belly || a person having a protuberant belly || a heating stove having a rounded body

pot-boil·er (pōtboilər) *n.* a work of art or literature, usually second-rate, produced merely to earn money

pot culture (*n.*) work produced merely to earn money

Po·tem·kin (poutemkin), Grigori Aleksandrovich (1739–91), Russian field marshal and statesman, favorite of Catherine II. He annexed the Crimea (1783), organized the colonization of S. Russia, reformed the army and navy, and enabled great influence in the Russian court

po·tence (pout'ns) *n.* potency

po·ten·cy (pout'nsē) *pl.* **po·ten·cies** *n.* the state or quality of being potent || degree of being potent || capability [fr. L. *potentia*]

po·tent (pout'nt) *adj.* powerful, *a potent argument*, convincing, *potent aspirin*, effective || (of a male) able to perform the act of sexual intercourse [fr. L. *potens* (*potentis*) fr. *posse*, to be able]

po·ten·tate (pout'nteit) *n.* a powerful monarch, ruler [fr. L. L. *potentatus*]

po·ten·tial (pōten'shəl) **1.** *adj.* existing but not fully developed, exploited etc., *a potential source of wealth* || having the capacity to be, *a potential winner* || (*gram.*) expressing possibility **2.** *n.* that which is potential || potentiality || (*gram.*) the mood of a verb which expresses possibility || (*gram.*) a potential construction || (*math.*) a potential function || (*phys.*) electric potential **po·ten·tial·ize** *pres. part.* **po·ten·tial·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **po·ten·tial·ized** *v.t.* [fr. L. *potentialis*]

potential difference the difference in the electric potential function at two points in an electric field, esp. at two points in a circuit

potential energy (*phys.*) the energy of a body due to its position in a field

potential function (*math., phys.*) a function the difference in whose values at two points in a force field measures the work done in moving a unit of mass, charge or magnetism from one position to the other, from which may be calculated the force at a point

po·ten·ti·al·i·ty (pōtenshēal'ətē) *pl.* **po·ten·ti·al·i·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being potential (*pl.*) possibilities of development [fr. M.L. *potentialitas*]

po·ten·tial·ly (pōten'shəlē) *adv.* with the possibility of becoming actual

po·ten·ti·om·e·ter (pōtenshēom'itər) *n.* an instrument for precise measurement of electromotive force employing a voltage divider and a sensitive galvanometer to indicate equality between a standard emf and a known fraction of the unknown emf [fr. POTENTIAL + METER]

pot-head (pothed) *n.* (*colloq.*) a marijuana smoker

pother (podhər) *n.* (*old fash.*) disturbance, commotion, cloud of dust [?]

pot-herb (potə:rb, pothə:rb) *n.* a herb, esp. a wild herb, boiled and eaten as a vegetable || a cultivated herb, e.g. mint, used for seasoning

pot-holder (pothoulder) *n.* a square of heavy quilted cotton etc. used for picking up or holding the handles of hot pots, kettles etc.

pot-hole (pothoul) *n.* a roundish depression in a road surface, bed of a stream etc., caused by local erosion || a deep cavity within a rock formation having its opening at the upper surface **pot-hol·ing** *n.* [fr. POT + HOLE]

pot-hol·er (pothoulər) *n.* amateur cave explorer || **pothook**

pot-hook (pothuk) *n.* a hook-shaped hook used for hanging pots over an open fire || a stroke with a hook at one or both ends learned by children learning to write

po·tion (pou'shən) *n.* a dose of medicine or poison or drug in liquid form [O.F. *pocion*, *potion*]

pot-lead (pot'led) *n.* graphite used on the bottom of a cooking vessel to reduce friction **pot-lead** (potled) *v.t.* to apply pot lead to

pot-luck (potluk) *n.* what can be produced at short notice, esp. a meal for an unexpected guest or guests

Potomac (pətōmək), 383 mi. (615 km.) long, flowing from the Allegheny Mtns, West Virginia, to the Chesapeake Bay, forming the Maryland-Virginia border. Its estuary is navigable by large vessels to Washington, D.C.

Potomac, Army of the (*hist.*) Union army in the Civil War, organized 1861 by Gen. George McClellan. It served (1862) in the Peninsular

Campaign and at Antietam. Although defeated (1862) at Fredericksburg and (1863) at Chancellorsville, it captured (1863) Gettysburg.

Potosí (pōtōsē') a city (pop. 77,233) of Bolivia [worked 1545–49(h.c.) Tin is mined. Cathedral

pot-pie (pŏtpā') *n.* a meat pie cooked in a deep

pot-pour-ri (pōōprē') *n.* dried flower petals and [bowls to scent a room] a musical medley [a literary anthology] [F *pot pourri*, rotten pot, stew, trans. Span. *olla podrida*]

pot roast meat, usually beef, braised with veg-

Potsdam [East Germany 17 miles southwest of Berlin, the historical capital of Brandenburg and the Prussian royal and imperial residence. Industries: mechanical engineering, film making, precision instruments. Palaces and parks (mainly 7[the surrounding district (area 4,582 sq.

Potsdam Conference a meeting (July 17–Aug. 2, 1945) of Truman, Stalin and Churchill (succeeded July 28 by Attlee) after Germany's collapse in the 2nd world war. The conference continued the work of the Yalta Conference in arranging zones of occupation in Germany, rep- It was agreed that Poland should occupy temporarily land to the east of the Oder-Neisse line.

pot-sherd (pŏtshûrd) *n.* a piece of broken pottery

pot-shot (pŏtshŏt') *n.* an easy shot [a shot at ran-

pott (pŏt) (*Br.*) *adj.* of a size of printing or writing paper, usually 15[×]12½ ins. [from the

pot-tage (pŏtĭj) *n.* a thick soup made from vegetables or vegetables and meat [M.E. *potage* fr. F. (lit.) something put in a pot]

Potter (pŏtər), Beatrix (1866–1943) English writer and illustrator of children's books. Best known for 'The Tale of Peter Rabbit' (1901), she wrote and illustrated about 28 children's stories, all involving animal characters.

Potter [painting of animals, e.g. 'The Bear Hunt' and the celebrated life-size 'Young Bull'.

pot-ter (pŏtər) *v.i.* and *t.* (esp. *Br.*) to putter

potter *n.* a person who makes pottery.

Pot-ter-ies, the a district in N. Staffordshire, the center of the English china and earthen- Hanley, Fenton, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent and

potter's wheel a flat, revolving disk connected by a shaft to a flywheel, for the throwing of

pot-tery (pŏtərĭ) *pl.* **pot-ter-ies** *n.* clay vessels, esp. earthenware; the potter's craft; the work

Pott's disease (pŏts) tuberculosis of the spine

Pott's fracture a fracture of that part of the fib

pouch (pouch) 1. *n.* a small bag, esp. for carry-

pouffe, pouf

lyric piano pieces and songs, two operas ('Les Mamelles de Tirésias', 1947 and 'Dialogue des Carmélites', 1957) and a ballet ('Les Biches', 1924). His religious works include a Mass, many chorales, and the outstanding 'Stabat Mater' (1951).

poult (pōlt) *n.* a young turkey, pheasant, chicken or other fowl [F. *poulet*, pullet]

poul-ter-er (pōltərər) *n.* a poultry dealer [fr.

poul-tice (pōltĭs) 1. *n.* a warm, soft, moistened mass, e.g. of bread, bran, linseed etc., spread on cloth and applied to a sore or inflamed part of the body to draw pus, act as a counterirritant etc. 2. *v.t. pres. part.* **poul-tic-ing** *past* and *past part.* **poul-ticed** to apply a poultice to [fr. L. *puls* (*pultis*), thick pap]

poultry [turkeys and other domesticated birds raised for food

pounce (pouns) *n.* the talon of a bird of prey

pounce *n.* fine powder used to prevent ink from blotting on unsized paper, or to prepare a writing surface on parchment [pulverized charcoal or chalk for transferring a pattern (to surface)] [F. *ponce*]

pounce 1. *n.* the act of pouncing ‖ the swooping grabbing or springing motion made in pouncing 2. *v.i. pres. part.* **pounc-ing** *past* and *past part.* **pounced** (with 'at', 'on' or 'upon') to make a sudden swoop, spring or grasp, *to pounce on the evening paper* ‖ (with 'on' or 'upon') to seem to swoop, spring or grab, *to pounce on an opponent's* [doubt]

pounce *pres. part.* **pounc-ing** *past* and *past part.* **pounced** *v.t.* to emboss (metal) by beating on the reverse side [M.E. *pounsen*, alt. of *pounsonen* fr. M.F. *poinçoner*, to stamp]

pounce *pres. part.* **pounc-ing** *past* and *past part.* **pounced** *v.t.* to sprinkle, rub, or smooth [with pounce (to [stabilize] design with pounce [F. *poncer*]

Pound (pound), Ezra (1885–1972), American poet. Pound began as an imagist, but his work soon transcended the limits of imagism. The most obvious feature is the delicate control of the rhythm, which conveys a tone of subtle witty comment. The element of elaborate artifice, even pedantry and sometime romantic archaism and mystification progressively took control in his work. His masterpiece, the still-unfinished 'Cantos' (begun 1919), is a brilliant though often obscure work woven of myth and legend in which he attempts to reconstruct the history of civilization. Other important works are 'Homage to Sextus Propertius' (1918) and 'Hugh Selwyn Mauberley' (1920).

pound *n.* an enclosure where stray or unlicensed animals are kept until they are claimed or disposed of [an enclosure for trapping animals] [an enclosure for fish, esp. the inner compartment of a pound net] ‖ a pound net ‖ a place where personal property is held until redeemed by the owner, *a car pound* [O.E. *pund-*

[repeated blows, *to pound a door with one's fists*, *to pound a typewriter*] to reduce to small parti- [with 'out'] to produce with or as if with vigorous thumps, *to pound out a tune on a piano*, *to pound out a letter on the typewriter* (with 'in' or 'into') to cause someone to learn or remember (facts etc.) by constant repetition, *to pound facts into someone's head* [*v.t.* to strike heavy, thumping blows, *to pound on a door*] to make a thumping noise, *the artillery pounded away for an hour* [of a ship] to hit the water heavily and repeatedly [of the heart, an engine etc.] to [with force or effort and a dull thudding sound] to **pound away** to persevere in work calling for [sound of a thud or blow] [O.E. *punian*]

pound [of mass equal to 16 oz. avoirdupois or to 12 oz. troy] (symbol £) the pound sterling, the British monetary unit equal to 100 pence [the mone-

pound-age (poun'dĭj) *n.* charge of a percentage [ment regulated according to the weight of an object to be handled (e.g. of postal charges)] [fined as that required to accelerate a mass of 1

pound-er (poun'dər) *n.* (in compounds) something weighing a specific number of pounds, *the fish was a good three-pounder* ‖ a gun firing a shot weighing a specified number of pounds, *a twenty-five pounder* [POUND (unit of mass)]

pound-fool-ish (poun'dfo͞o'lĭsh) *adj.* [PENNY-WISE

pound-force (poun'dfôrs, poun'dfōurs) *n.* (*phys.*) a unit of force in the foot-pound-second system, defined as the force required to accelerate a mass of 1 lb. at a rate equal to the acceleration of gravity

pound net a fish trap consisting of long net fences directing fish into an inner, completely meshed-in compartment from which they cannot escape

pound sterling the pound (British monetary unit)

pound-weight (poun'dwāt) *n.* the weight of a mass of 1 lb. at a place where the acceleration due to gravity is 32.19 ft. per sec. per sec.

pour (pôr, pour) 1. *v.t.* to send out in a stream, *pour water over the flowers* ‖ to discharge profusely, *the river poured its waters through the breach* ‖ (esp. with 'out') to send forth (words, music etc.) as if in a stream, *to pour out one's feelings* ‖ *v.i.* to flow in copious streams, *blood poured out of the wound* ‖ to flow out as if in a stream, *the crowd poured out of the theater* ‖ to rain heavily ‖ to preside at a tea table 2. *n.* the act of pouring ‖ a downpour ‖ (*founding*) a quantity of molten metal poured at one time [M.E. *pouren*, etym. doubtful]

Pous-sin (po͞osăN'), Nicolas (1594–1665), French painter who lived mainly in Rome. His early works, based on mythological and elegiac subjects, display dramatic and sensuous beauty, and show the influence of Titian and Veronese. The strict classicism which he went on to develop allowed no compromise with intellectual content: the moral statement of the picture must be fully served by color and composition. His themes are heroic, involving some dramatic moment of classical or biblical inspiration and a central psychological crisis. He sets down a vision of a world of dignity and nobility, with intense power. In landscape painting his ideal is in total contrast with that of Claude Lorrain.

pout (pout) *pl.* **pout, pouts** *n. Gadus luscus*, fam. *Gadidae*, a small European cod having a biblike membrane on its head [O.E. *pūta*]

pout 1. *v.i.* to express displeasure, resentment, bad humor etc. by thrusting out the lower lip and looking sulky ‖ to sulk ‖ *v.t.* to thrust out (the lips) ‖ to utter with a pout 2. *n.* a sulky thrusting out of the lips ‖ (*pl.*) a fit of sulking [M.E. *pouten*, prob. fr. O.N.]

pout-er (poutər) *n.* a person who pouts ‖ a breed of domestic pigeon capable of inflating its crop to a great size [POUT]

po-ver-a (pəvĭərə) *adj.* of the art form that emphasizes the idea or process over the product, e.g., collage, fingerpainting

pov-er-ty (pŏvərtĭ) *n.* the condition or quality of being poor [(of soil) unproductiveness ‖ deficiency in or inadequate supply of something, *poverty of ideas* ‖ monastic renunciation of the right to own, *a vow of poverty* [O.F. *povert*e, *povrete*]

poverty line the marginal income level at which an adequate living standard is possible

pov-er-ty-strick-en (pŏvərtĭstrĭkən) *adj.* poor ‖ exhibiting poverty, *a poverty stricken town*

pow-der (pou'dər) 1. *n.* a dry substance composed of fine particles ‖ a medicine in powdered form ‖ a scented cosmetic for the face or body ‖ gunpowder 2. *v.t.* to cover, sprinkle or dust with or as if with powder [to convert to powder ‖ to apply cosmetic powder to (the face etc.)] ‖ to decorate (a surface) with dots, small figures etc. ‖ *v.i.* to use cosmetic powder ‖ to become powder [F.

powder blue pale blue

powdered sugar confectioners' sugar

powder flask (*Br., hist.*) a case for carrying

powder horn (*hist.*) a powder flask made of the horn of an ox or cow

Pow-der-ly (poudərlĭ), Terence Vincent (1849–1924), U.S. labor leader who headed (1879–93)

powder magazine (*hist.*) a place for storing

powder metallurgy the process of reducing metals to powder and their use in molding small metal parts

powder monkey (*hist.*) a boy employed on a ship to carry gunpowder to the guns

powder puff a small soft pad for applying cosmetic powder
powder room a ladies' room in a restaurant, night club etc
pow·der·y (paudərɪ) *adj.* resembling powder, *powdery snow* ‖ covered with powder ‖ apt to become powder
Pow·ell (pauəl), John Wesley (1834–1902), U.S. geologist and ethnologist. His explorations of the Colorado River of the West (1869) and his 'Canyons of the Colorado' (1895) describe his several expeditions to Arizona and Utah, especially his hazardous voyage through the Grand Canyon. He helped to establish (1879) the U.S. Geological Survey
Powell, Lewis F., Jr. (1907–) U.S. Supreme Court justice. He practiced law in Richmond, Va., beginning in 1932 and was elected president of the American Bar Association (1964). He was appointed to the Supreme Court (1971) by Pres. Richard M. Nixon and usually voted as a moderate conservative. His opinion in 'University of California v. Bakke' (1978) was considered pivotal in the Court's decision on that case
pow·er (pauər) **1.** *n.* an ability or faculty, *the power of motion, intellectual powers* ‖ physical strength ‖ control, *to be in someone's power* ‖ military strength ‖ controlling influence, *political power* ‖ authority, authorization, *the power to sign a document* ‖ a person of great influence or authority ‖ a country having international influence or authority ‖ mechanical or electrical energy ‖ (*phys.*) the rate at which work is done or energy transmitted ‖ (*math.*) the number of times a quantity is multiplied by itself, or the index denoting this, *10 to the power of 3 is 1,000* ‖ the magnifying capacity of a lens measured as the ratio between the dimensions of the image and the object (*MAGNIFICATION) ‖ the reciprocal of the focal length of a lens ‖ (*pl.*) an order of angels (*ANGEL) **in power** in authority or control **2.** *v.t.* to supply with a source of power [M.E. *poer, poeir, pouer* fr. A.F.]
power base the center of support for a person or policy, esp. political support
pow·er·boat (páuərbout) *n.* a motor boat
power broker one who trades in influence, esp political influence
power component the part of an alternating current which is in phase with the voltage
power dive (*aviation*) a descent with the thrust of the engines added to the pull of gravity
power down *v.* (*astronautics*) to lower the energy level of a spacecraft. *ant.* power up
power elite head of institutional hierarchies (business, military, political, religious) who make decisions of national consequence; originated by sociologist C. Wright Mills in 1956
pow·er·ful (páuərfəl) *adj.* having great power, *a powerful nation* ‖ physically strong ‖ (of drugs, medicine etc.) potent
power function (*math.*) an algebraic function of the form $f(x) = ax^n$ where a and n are constants
pow·er·house (páuərhaus) *pl* **pow·er·hous·es** (páuərhauziz) *n.* a building in which power is generated
pow·er·less (páuərlis) *adj.* without power (followed by an infinitive) unable, *powerless to intervene*
power of attorney a written authority, with an attested signature, authorizing a person to act as the attorney or agent of the person granting it
power point (*Br.*) an electrical outlet
power politics international political relations based on the achievement of aims through force or show of force rather than through peaceful negotiations
power station a powerhouse
power steering a steering system in which the engine power automatically amplifies the torque which the driver applies at the steering wheel
power structure where the group that makes basic political and economic decisions for an organization or community [Mills]
power sweep (*football*) an end run [illegible] by one or more linemen [illegible] for the player carrying the ball
POW, P.O.W. prisoner of war
Pow·ha·tan (pauhətán), [illegible] 1618. American Indian [illegible] tribe in Virginia, and father of Pocahontas
pow·wow (páuwau) **1.** *n.* a North American Indian conjurer or medicine man ‖ [illegible] ican Indian ceremony marked by noise and [illegible] performed to [illegible] curing of a disease etc ‖ a conference of or with North American Indians (*pop.*) any long talk or conference **2.** *v.t.* to take part in a ceremonial powwow (*pop.*) to confer [fr. Algonquian]
pox (poks) *n.* any of several [illegible] characterized by pustular [illegible] chicken pox, *cold sore*) syphilis (old pl. of FOCK)
pox·vi·rus (pɒksvaɪrəs) *n.* (*med.*) a group of [illegible] viruses [illegible] DNA genome covered with threads and tubules that cause smallpox, [illegible] and myxomatosis (tumors in rabbits)
Po·yang Hu (poujʌnhu:) a lake (area 1,042 sq. miles) in N. Kiangsi (China) connected by a natural channel to the Yangtze River
Poy·nings' Law (pɔɪnɪŋz) (*Br. hist.*) an act of the Irish parliament (1495) extending English jurisdiction to Ireland and requiring English approval for the summoning of an Irish parliament. The law was repealed (1782) [after Sir Edward *Poynings* (1459–1521), English soldier and diplomat, lord deputy of Ireland (1494–[illegible])]
Poyn·ting (pɔɪntɪŋ), John Henry (1852–1914), English physicist. He carried out experiments to determine the gravitational constant and mean density of the earth by a balance method, and also did valuable research on electromagnetic energy
Poz·nan (pɔznun) (*G.* Posen) a commercial and industrial center (pop. 527,000) of W. Poland on the Warta. Main industries: mechanical engineering, chemicals, textiles, food processing. Cathedral (15th–18th cc.), city hall (16th c.), [illegible] (1519)
poz·zo·la·na (pɒtsəlunə) *n.* a volcanic ash used in hydraulic cements [Ital. *pozzuolana* after *Pozzuoli*, a city in Italy near Naples]
poz·zuo·la·na (pɒtswəlunə) *n.* pozzolana
PPBS or **PPB** (*business, government*) planning-programming-budgeting systems, a procedure for enlarging the information base in budgeting in which benefits are provided in proportion to costs, and alternatives evaluated based on [illegible]
PPLO (*med. abbr.*) pleuropneumonia-like organism, any of a genus of nonmotile microorganisms without cell walls that are between viruses and bacteria, generally parasitic, found in body fluids (serums) of mammals, *also* mycoplasma
prac·ti·ca·bil·i·ty (præktikəbɪlɪtɪ:) *n.* the quality or condition of being practicable
prac·ti·ca·ble (præktikəb'l) *adj.* capable of being done, feasible, *a practicable experiment* ‖ capable of being used, *a practicable route* [F *praticable*]
prac·ti·cal (præktik'l) *adj.* of, relating to, or obtained through practice or action, *practical experience* ‖ that can be put into practice, *a practical suggestion* ‖ able to apply theory, esp in constructing, repairing etc., *a practical man* **prac·ti·cal·i·ty** *n.* [fr. older *practic* fr. F.]
practical joke a trick played upon a person, often at the expense of his dignity
prac·ti·cal·ly (præktik'lɪ:) *adv.* in a practical way ‖ virtually, *she is practically deaf now*
practical nurse a nurse who is experienced but is without the training of a registered nurse
practical unit a unit of measurement which is a multiple or submultiple of an absolute unit, used for arithmetical convenience
prac·tice (præktɪs) **1.** *v.* (*Am* also **practise,** *Br* only **practise**) *pres. part* **prac·tic·ing** *past* and *past part* **prac·ticed** *v.t.* to make a practice of, *to practice thrift* ‖ to follow or work at as a profession, *to practice medicine* ‖ to study, exercise one's skill in regularly or frequently so as to [illegible] *practice the violin* ‖ to drill, *to practice a class in French pronunciation* ‖ *v.i.* to perform an act or [illegible] to [illegible] to achieve [illegible] to be active in a profession, *does he still practice?* **2.** *n.* (*Am* also **practise,** *Br* only **practice**) a customary action or customary code of behavior, *to make a practice of dining early* ‖ a way of behavior, *evil practices* ‖ repeated performance or [illegible] or acquiring proficiency, *piano practice* ‖ the exercise of a profession, esp law or medicine ‖ a [illegible] ‖ the established method of conducting and [illegible] in practice ‖ [illegible] a result of exercise and repeated performance ‖ out of practice not in the habit (to) ‖ put into practice to apply (theory, etc.) in action **prac·ticed, prac·tised** *adj.* expert through [illegible] experience [OF *practiser*]
prac·ti·cian (præktɪʃən) *n.* a person who practices a skill, art etc ‖ a practitioner [F. *practicien*]
practise (PRACTICE
prac·ti·tion·er (præktɪʃənər) *n.* a person who practices a profession, esp a doctor [PRACTICE]
Pra·do (prɑdou) (MADRID)
Pra·do y Ugar·te·che (prɑdou i ugɑrtetʃe), Manuel (1889–1967), Peruvian engineer, statesman, and president (1939–45, 1956–62). He was overthrown by a military junta
praecocious, precocious (prɪkouʃəs) *pl. n.* precocial birds [L., pl. of *praecox*, mature early]
praecocial (PRECOCIAL
prae·mu·ni·re (prɪmjunaɪrɪ:) *n.* (*Br. hist.*) a writ charging a sheriff to summon a person accused under the Statutes of Praemunire ‖ the offense of which the person is accused ‖ the penalties incurred by someone found guilty of such an offense [M.L. to warn, used for L. *praemonere* to forewarn]
Praemunire, Statute of (*Br. hist.*) any of several statutes enacted (1353, 1365, 1393) with the aim of preventing papal encroachments on royal rights. Charging with praemunire later became a political weapon, notably (1529) in Henry VIII's attack on Wolsey
prae·no·men, pre·no·men (prɪnoumən) *pl* **prae·no·mens, pre·no·mens, prae·nom·i·na, pre·nom·i·na** (prɪnɒmɪnə) *n.* the first of the three names making up an ancient Roman name, e.g. 'Gaius' in Gaius Julius Caesar (cf. AGNOMEN, cf. COGNOMEN, cf. NOMEN) [L.]
praesidium (PRESIDIUM
Praetorian Guard, Pretorian Guard (*Rom. hist.*) a member of the bodyguard of Roman emperors, disbanded (312 A.D.) after its influence had increased to the point where it could make and unmake emperors
praetor, pre·tor (prɪtər) *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) a magistrate ranking below a consul **prae·to·ri·al, pre·to·ri·al** (prɪtɔrɪəl, pritourɪəl) *adj.* [L.]
prae·to·ri·an, pre·to·ri·an (prɪtɔrɪən, pritourɪən) [L. *adj.* of or relating to a praetor **Prae·to·ri·an** of or relating to the Praetorian Guard **2.** *n.* a man of praetorian status **Praetorian** a member of the Praetorian Guard [fr. L. *praetorianus*]
prae·tor·ship, pre·tor·ship (prɪtərʃɪp) *n.* the office of praetor or period of tenure of the office
prag·mat·ic (prægmætɪk) *adj.* of or relating to pragmatism ‖ dealing with events in the light of practical lessons or applications ‖ of or relating to state affairs **prag·mat·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. L. *pragmaticus*, fr. Gk *pragmatikos* active, businesslike]
prag·mat·ics (prægmætiks) *n.* (*semiotics*) the science of relationships between symbols, their interpretation and users
pragmatic sanction a royal decree having the force of fundamental law **Pragmatic Sanction** the Emperor Charles VI's settlement (1713) of the Austrian succession on his daughter, later Maria Theresa. It was guaranteed by most European sovereigns, but resulted in the War of the Austrian Succession
prag·ma·tism (prægmətɪzəm) *n.* a doctrine which tests truth by its practical consequences. Truth is therefore held to be relative and not attainable by metaphysical speculation. Pragmatism was first formulated by C. S. Peirce (1839–1914) and was developed by William James, John Dewey and others
Prague (prug) (*Czech.* Praha) the capital (pop. 1,176,000) and industrial, commercial and cultural center of Czechoslovakia, on the Moldau. Principal industries: metallurgy, heavy machinery, motor vehicles, chemicals, food processing, publishing. The old royal city (Hradcany, 1483–) [illegible] Hradcany castle, mainly [illegible] Gothic cathedral, baroque palaces and churches) and [illegible] are on the left bank, and the old town (Gothic cathedral, ghetto, medieval monuments) is on the right bank. University (1348), national museums and theaters. The city was occupied (1968) by troops from the U.S.S.R. and other Warsaw Pact countries
Prague Spring (prag) political and economic liberalization movement in Czechoslovakia in 1968 under Communist Party Secretary Alexander Dubcek. It was opposed by the Warsaw Pact nations by mid-July and crushed by a

year

Prague, Treaty of a treaty (May 30, 1635) during the Thirty Years' War, between Emperor Ferdinand II and John George I, elector of Saxony ‖ a treaty (Aug. 23, 1866) between Prussia and Austria, ending the Seven Weeks' War. Italy gained Lombardy-Venetia. Austria was left intact, but had to withdraw from Germany. The North German Confederation was set up

pra·hu (prɑːhuː) *n.* a prau

prai·rie (preəriː) *n.* a wide tract of treeless and gently undulating grassland in North America, esp. in the Mississippi valley [F. fr. L. *pratum*, meadow]

prairie chicken *Tympanuchus cupido pinnatus*, a North American grouse inhabiting the Mississippi valley from Manitoba to Texas, or a smaller grouse, *T. pallidicinctus*, of W. Texas ‖ *Pedioecetes phasianellus*, a grouse of the western U.S.A. and Canada

prairie dog a member of *Cynomys*, fam. *Sciuridae*, a plump North American rodent, esp. *C. ludovicianus*, having a doglike bark and measuring about 1 ft in length

prairie schooner (*Am. hist.*) a long covered wagon used by the pioneers in traveling west-

prairie wolf a coyote

praise (preiz) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **prais·ing** *past* and *past part.* **praised** to speak of with approval or admiration ‖ to glorify (God or a deity) **2.** *n.* a praising or being praised ‖ the act of glorifying God or a deity [O.E. *preisier*]

praise·wor·thi·ly (préizwəːrðiliː) *adv.* in a praiseworthy manner

praise·wor·thi·ness (preizwəːrðinis) *n.* the

praise·wor·thy (preizwəːrðiː) *adj.* worthy of praise

Pra·krit (prɑkrit) *n.* any of the popular ancient Indic languages, including Ardhamagadhi, Maharashtri, Sauraseni, and Magadhi (cf. SANSKRIT) ‖ any of the modern Indic languages [fr. Skr. *prakrta*, not refined]

pra·line (prɑliːn, preiliːn) *n.* a confection of al-

[F. after Comte du Plessis-*Praslin* (1598–1675),

prall·triller (prɑltriləːr) *n.* (*mus.*) an ornament starting and stopping upon the main note with one sounding of the note above it heard in between, all three notes executed as swiftly as possible [G. fr. *prall*, elastic + *triller*, a trill]

pram

prance (præns, prɑns) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **pranc·ing** *past and past part.* **pranced** *v.i.* (of a mettlesome horse) to leap up on the hind legs in a rearing motion, or to move forward by so doing ‖ to ride or drive a horse leaping in this way ‖ (of a person) to move in a gleeful or arrogant way ‖ *v.t.* to cause (a horse) to prance **2.** *n.* a

prank

prank *n.* a piece of mischief **prank·ish** *adj.*

dian statesman, first president of India (1950–62). He was president of the Indian National

prase (preiz) *n.* a variety of leek-green, translu-

a mixture of rare earth elements containing neodymium and formerly considered as an ele-

Chilean admiral and hero of the War of the Pacific

prate (preit) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **prat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **prat·ed** (*rhet.*) to babble or chatter

speech) **2.** *n.* (*rhet.*) foolish talk [M.E.

pratincola fr. *pratum*, meadow + *incola*, inhabitant]

pra·tique (prætiːk) *n.* permission granted to a ship that has complied with quarantine regulations etc. to carry on business with a port [F.]

Pra·to (prɑtou) a town (pop. 154,400) of Tuscany, Italy, 10 miles northwest of Florence. Industry: wool textiles. Cathedral (12th c.) with works by Donatello, Lippi and Andrea Della Robbia, palace (13th–14th cc.)

Pratt (præt), Edwin John (1882–1964), the leading Canadian poet of his time. His works include 'The Cachalot' (1926), an imaginative and humorous account of a whale hunt, and 'Brebeuf and His Brethren' (1940), a chronicle of the martyrdom of Jesuit missionaries by the Iroquois. He turned during the 2nd world war to topical themes, esp. 'Dunkirk' (1941)

prat·tle (prætl) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **prat·tling** *past* and *past part.* **prat·tled** *v.i.* to talk incessantly, esp. to gossip ‖ to chatter *v.t.* to babble (gossip, nonsense etc.) **2.** *n.* chatter, esp. childish chatter [FRATE]

prau (prau) *n.* a narrow Malayan boat up to 30 ft long, shaped like a canoe and usually equipped with oars, a large triangular sail, and an outrigger [fr. Malay *prau, prao*]

prawn (prɔn) *n.* any of several decapod crustaceans related to the shrimp and the lobster, having thin legs and long antennae. They are widely distributed in fresh and salt waters of warm and temperate regions and are highly esteemed as food [M.E. *prane*]

prax·is (præksis) *pl.* **prax·es** (præksiːz) *n.* a customary mode of behavior [Mod. L. fr. Gk *praxis*, doing]

Prax·it·e·les (præksitˈliːz) (c. 370–c. 330 B.C.), Athenian sculptor famous for his statues of Aphrodite at Cos and Cnidus. His work survives mainly in Roman copies (*SATYR)

pray (prei) *v.i.* to enter into spiritual communion with God or an object of worship, *he prays constantly* ‖ to implore God or an object of worship, *to pray for better health* ‖ *v.t.* (*archaic*) to implore (God or an object of worship) ‖ (*rhet.*, contr. of 'I pray you') you must tell me, *what, pray, is the meaning of this behavior?* [O.F. *preier*]

prayer (prɛər) *n.* a humble communication in thought or speech to God or to an object of worship expressing supplication, thanksgiving, praise, confession etc. ‖ that which is prayed for, *God granted him his prayer* ‖ the liturgical formulation of a communication to God or to an object of worship, *the Lord's Prayer* ‖ (esp. *pl.*) a public or private religious service consisting mainly of such formulations, *family prayers* ‖ the act or practice of praying ‖ (*rhet.*) an entreaty made to someone, *a prayer to the king for mercy* [O.F. *preiere*]

prayer book a book containing prayers and usually including set forms of worship

prayer·ful (prɛərfəl) *adj.* given to frequent praying ‖ characterized by prayer ‖ expressive of prayer

prayer meeting a religious meeting for offering prayer

prayer rug a mat or small carpet used by Moslems to kneel on when praying

prayer shawl a tallith

prayer wheel a revolving cylinder inscribed with prayers used esp. by Tibetan Buddhists

pray-in (preiin) *n.* a protest gathering characterized by prayers and sermons, usu. held in a house of worship

praying mantis *Mantis religiosa*, the common mantis

praze·pam

(*pharm.*) benzodiazepine tranquilizer used as a muscle relaxant and antidepressant; marketed as Verstran

pra·zo·sin ($C_{19}H_{21}N_5O_4$) (prɑzousin) *n.* (*pharm.*) a drug used to reduce high blood pressure by relaxing muscles; marketed as Minipress

pre- (priː) *prefix* earlier than, preceding ‖ (in location, order of importance or degree etc.) [L. *prae* adv. and prep., before]

publicly, esp. to expound the gospel ‖ to offer moral advice in a tiresome manner, *he does nothing but preach at his children* ‖ *v.t.* to deliver (a sermon) ‖ to expound (the gospel) ‖ to advocate (*a course or principle*), *to preach moderation and prudence* **preach·er** *n.* someone

preach·i·fy (priːtʃifai) *pres. part.* **preach·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **preach·i·fied** *v.i.* to moralize endlessly [PREACH]

pre·ag·ri·cul·tur·al (priːægrikʌltʃərəl) *adj.* of the period before human beings began to practice agriculture

pre·am·ble (priːæmbˈl) *n.* an introductory part of a speech or piece of writing, esp. the introductory part of a statute, ordinance etc. stating the reasons and purpose of the text that follows [F. *preambule*]

pre·ar·range (priːəréindʒ) *pres. part.* **pre·ar·rang·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pre·ar·ranged** *v.t.* to arrange in advance

Pre·ax (priːæks) *n.* trademark of synthetic heat-resistant fabric designed to replace asbestos; created by Gentex Corp. of Carbondale, Pa.

pre·ax·i·al (priːæksiːəl) *adj.* (*anat.*) situated in front of the axis of the body

pre·bend (prébənd) *n.* a stipend paid out of cathedral revenue, e.g. to a member of the chapter ‖ the land or tithe which produces this revenue ‖ a prebendary **pre·ben·dal** (pribéndˈl) *adj.* [O.F. *prebende*]

preb·en·dar·y (prébəndəriː) *pl.* **preb·en·dar·ies** *n.* a cleric receiving a prebend ‖ (*Church of England*) an honorary canon (receiving no such stipend) [fr. M.L. *praebendarius*]

pre·bi·o·log·i·cal (priːbaiəlɔdʒikˈl) *adj.* of the period before or precursors of the origin of life. —**pre·bi·o·log·ic** or **pre·bi·ot·ic** *adj.*

Pre·cam·bri·an (priːkæmbriːən) *adj.* relating to the eras of geological history prior to the Cambrian ('PROTEROZOIC, 'ARCHEOZOIC, 'GEOLOGICAL TIME) **the Precambrian** these eras

pre·car·i·ous (prikɛəriːəs) *adj.* uncertain, *to earn a precarious living* ‖ dangerous, *falling rocks made the ascent precarious* ‖ not firmly founded, *a precarious line of reasoning* [fr. L. *precarius*]

pre·cast (priːkæst, priːkɑst) *v.t.* (of concrete) to cast in blocks for subsequent construction

prec·a·tive (prékətiv) *adj.* precatory ‖ (*gram.*) of or relating to a verb form expressing a request [L.L. *precativus*]

prec·a·to·ry (prékətəriː, prékətouriː) *adj.* of, relating to, or expressing request [fr. L.L. *precatorius*]

precatory trust a trust created by precatory words construed as having binding force

precatory words (*pl.*) words of request employed in a will, not always construed as binding

pre·cau·tion (prikɔːʃən) *n.* care with respect to the foreseeable future, *to invest with due precaution* ‖ a measure taken against some possible future evil or calamity or undesirable happening, *fire precautions* **pre·cau·tion·ar·y, pre·cau·tious** *adjs* [F. *précaution*]

pre·cede (prisiːd) *pres. part.* **pre·ced·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pre·ced·ed** *v.t.* to go before in rank, importance etc. ‖ to come before in time, *the stillness that precedes a storm* ‖ to go or come before or in front of, *twelve guards on motorcycles preceded the president's car* ‖ (with 'by' or with') to preface, *to precede a ceremony with a speech of welcome* ‖ *v.i.* to go or come before, *the days that preceded were filled with activity* [F. *precéder*]

prec·e·dence (présidəns, prisiːdˈns) *n.* the act, fact, right or privilege of preceding another or others, usually according to rank, esp. on ceremonial or highly formal social occasions [PRECEDENT]

prec·e·dent 1. (présidənt) *n.* a previous instance or case that may serve to justify a subsequent act, procedure etc. of a similar kind ‖ (*law*) a previous judicial decision, proceeding etc., taken as a rule in dealing with subsequent similar cases **2.** (prisiːdənt) *adj.* (*rhet.*) coming before in order, time etc., *precedent judgments* **prec·e·dent·ed** *adj.* having an established precedent [F. *precedent*]

pre·cen·sor·ship (priːsensərʃip) *n.* censorship before publication or other public release, usu. of politically sensitive material. —**pre·cen·sor**

pre·cen·tor (prisentər) *n.* the leader of congregational singing in some churches ‖ a member of a cathedral staff responsible for all musical arrangements connected with cathedral worship [fr. L.L. *praecentor*]

pre·cept (priːsept) *n.* a commandment or instruction intended as a rule of action or conduct ‖ a technical instruction [fr. L. *praecipere* (*praceptus*), to teach]

pre·cep·tive (prisèptiv) *adj.* of or relating to a precept ‖ mandatory [L.L. *praeceptivus*]

pre·cep·tor (prɪsɛptər) *n.* [*archaic*] a teacher (*thist.*) the head of a preceptory [L. *praeceptor*, teacher]

pre·cep·to·ry (prɪsɛptərɪ) *pl.* **pre·cep·to·ries** *n.* (*thist.*) a subordinate community of the Knights Templars, the manor or estate belonging to this [fr. M.L. *praeceptoria*, estate of a preceptor]

pre·ces·sion (prɪsɛʃən) *n.* the motion of the axis of rotation of a spinning body (e.g. a gyroscope) about a line that makes an angle with it, so as to describe a cone. It is caused by a torque acting on the rotation axis to change its direction, and is a motion continuously at right angles to the plane of the torque causing it and the angular momentum vector of the spinning body

pre·ces·sion·al *adj.* [fr. L.L. *praecessio* (*praecessionis*), a preceding]

precession of the equinoxes (*astron.*) the combined effect of lunisolar and planetary precessions on the movement of the equinoctial points, causing a slight but early occurrence of the equinoxes each year, a complete to-and-fro swing taking 25,800 terrestrial years

pre-Chris·tian (prɪkrɪstʃən) *adj.* of, relating to or being a time prior to the birth of Christ ‖ of, relating to or being a time before the introduction of Christianity

pre·cinct (prɪːsɪŋkt) *n.* the space within the boundaries of a church, school or other building or place, *the abbey precinct* ‖ the boundary itself ‖ (*pl.*) the immediate surroundings of a place ¦ a subdivision of a county, city or city ward for police and election purposes [fr. M.L. *praecinctum* fr. *praecingere* (*praecinctus*), to surround]

pre·ci·os·i·ty (prɛʃɪɔsɪtɪ) *n.* excessive refinement, esp. the affected insistence on purity or nicety of language characteristic of a group of fashionable women of 17th-c. French society [O.F. *preciosité*]

pre·cious (prɛʃəs) **1.** *adj.* of great material value, *precious metals* ‖ of great nonmaterial value, *a precious friendship* ‖ exhibiting preciosity ‖ (used as a term of endearment) beloved ¦ (*pop.*) complete, *you have made a precious fool of yourself* **2.** *adv.* (*pop.*) extremely, *I took precious good care not to let him know* [O.F. *precios*]

precious metal a valuable metal, esp gold, silver, platinum

precious stone a jewel, e.g. diamond, ruby etc of great value

prec·i·pice (présəpis) *n.* the very steep or overhanging part of the face of a cliff, side of a mountain etc. [F. *précipice*]

pre·cip·i·tance (prɪsɪpɪtəns) *n.* precipitancy

pre·cip·i·tan·cy (prɪsɪpɪtənsɪ) *n.* excessive, violent haste ‖ rashness, or an instance of this [PRECIPITANT]

pre·cip·i·tant (prɪsɪpɪtənt) **1.** *adj.* precipitate **2.** *n.* (*chem.*) that which causes precipitation to occur [fr. L. *praecipitans* (*praecipitantis*) fr. *praecipitare*, to precipitate]

pre·cip·i·tate 1. (prɪsɪpɪteɪt) *v. pres. part.* **pre·cip·i·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pre·cip·i·tat·ed** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to hurl downward, throw violently, *he precipitated himself into the melee* ‖ to hasten, *his illness precipitated the crisis* ‖ (*chem.*) to cause (a soluble substance) to become insoluble and separate from a solution (*meteorol.*) to cause (vapor) to condense and fall as rain, snow etc. ¦ *v.i.* (*chem.*) to separate from a solution (*meteorol.*) to condense from a vapor and fall as rain, snow etc. **2.** (prɪsɪpɪtɪt) *adj.* sudden, hasty, *precipitate action* ‖ rushing violently ‖ rash, headstrong **3.** (prɪsɪpɪtɪt) *n.* (*chem.*) a solid substance separated from a solution as the result of a chemical reaction, esp. a crystalline solid that can be separated from the solution by filtration [fr. L. *praecipitare* (*praecipitatus*), to rush headlong]

pre·cip·i·ta·tion (prɪsɪpɪteɪʃən) *n.* a precipitating or being precipitated ¦ excessive or reckless haste ‖ (*meteorol.*) a deposit of water in either liquid or solid form, e.g. rain, snow, which reaches the earth from the atmosphere ¦ (*meteorol.*) the quantity deposited ¦ (*chem.*) a precipitate [F. *précipitation*]

pre·cip·i·tat·or (prɪsɪpɪteɪtər) *n.* (*envir.*) an air pollution control device that mechanically or electrically collects particles from a gas

pre·cip·i·tin (prɪsɪpɪtɪn) *n.* [*biochem.*] any antibody which, forms a precipitate with its antigen [PRECIPITATE]

pre·cip·i·tous (prɪsɪpɪtəs) *adj.* resembling a precipice ‖ containing precipices ¦ hasty [fr. obs. F. *precipiteux*]

pre·cis (prɛɪsiː) *pl.* **pre·cis** (prɛɪsiːz) *n.* a brief summary of essential points etc in a speech or writing [F.]

pre·cise (prɪsaɪs) *adj.* accurate in every detail, *a precise account* ¦ exact, *precise measurement* ‖ excessively attentive to detail, punctilious, *precise* [illegible] ¦ very accurate, *a precise moment* [illegible] *came in* **pre·cise·ly** *adv.* [F. *precis*]

pre·ci·sian (prɪsɪʒən) *n.* a person who adheres strictly to rules and forms esp in religious observances ¦ (*hist.*) an English Puritan [PRECISE]

pre·ci·sion (prɪsɪʒən) *n.* the quality of being precise ‖ (*computer*) the exactness of a quantity, sometimes expressed in the number of significant digits in the mantissa

pre·class·ic (prɪklæsɪk) *adj.* preclassical

pre·class·i·cal (prɪklæsɪkˈl) *adj.* of or relating to the period before the classical age, esp. in literature and art

pre·clin·i·cal (prɪklɪnɪkˈl) *adj.* (*med.*) of or relating to the period before the appearance of symptoms

pre·clude (prɪkluːd) *pres. part.* **pre·clud·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pre·clud·ed** *v.t.* to prevent, *illness precluded his visit* ‖ to make practically impossible, esp. by anticipatory action, *measures to preclude failure* [fr. L. *praecludere*, to shut off]

pre·clu·sion (prɪkluːʒən) *n.* a precluding or being precluded [fr. L. *praeclusio* (*praeclusionis*)]

preclusion order an order providing a choice of alternatives to punishment, e.g., public service

pre·clu·sive (prɪkluːsɪv) *adj.* tending to preclude [fr. L. *praeclusus*, shut off]

precoces PRAECOCES

pre·co·cial, *Br* **prae·co·cial** (prɪkoʊʃəl) *adj.* designating birds whose young are able to look after themselves soon after they are hatched [fr. L. *praecox* (*praecocis*), mature early]

pre·co·cious (prɪkoʊʃəs) *adj.* displaying highly developed mental or physical characteristics at an early age, *a precocious child* ‖ done or made by someone having these characteristics, *a precocious work* ‖ (*bot.*) fruiting or flowering earlier than usual [fr. L. *praecox* (*praecocis*), mature early]

pre·coc·i·ty (prɪkɒsɪtɪ) *n.* the condition or quality of being precocious [F. *précocité*]

pre·cog·ni·tion (prɪːkɒgnɪʃən) *n.* foreknowledge [fr. L.L. *praecognitio* (*praecognitionis*)]

pre-Co·lum·bi·an (prɪːkəlʌmbɪən) *adj.* of or relating to the period before the discovery of America by Columbus

pre·con·ceive (prɪːkənsɪːv) *pres. part.* **pre·con·ceiv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pre·con·ceived** *v.t.* to form (an idea or opinion) beforehand

pre·con·cep·tion (prɪːkənsɛpʃən) *n.* the act of preconceiving or an instance of this ¦ a prejudice

pre·con·cert (prɪːkənsɜːrt) *v.t.* to arrange beforehand by agreement, *preconcerted plans*

pre·con·cil·i·ar (prɪːkənsɪlɪːər) *adj.* of the period before the second Vatican council, 1962–65 *Cf* POSTCONCILIAR

pre·co·nize (prɪːkənaɪz) *pres. part.* **pre·co·niz·ing** *past and past part* **pre·co·nized** *v.t.* (*Roman Catholicism*) to confirm publicly the appointment of (a bishop etc.) by papal proclamation in consistory ¦ to proclaim, cite or summon publicly [fr. M.L. *praeconizare*]

pre·cur·sive (prɪkɜːrsɪv) *adj.* precursory [fr. L. *praecurrere* (*praecursus*), to run before]

pre·cur·sor (prɪkɜːrsər) *n.* someone who prepares the way for another or who precedes him [illegible] something else, *Sturm und Drang was a precursor of Romanticism* [L. fr. *praecurrere*, to run before]

pre·cur·so·ry (prɪkɜːrsərɪ) *adj.* preliminary ¦ indicating something to follow [fr. L. *praecursor*]

predaceous, predacious (prɪdeɪʃəs) *adj.* preying upon other animals **pre·dac·i·ty** (prɪdæsɪtɪ) *n.* [illegible] predaceous [fr. L. *praedari*, to prey upon]

pre·date (prɪdeɪt) *pres. part.* **pre·dat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pre·dat·ed** *v.t.* [illegible] (a certain time or event or set of circumstances) to inscribe with a date earlier than the date on which the inscribing is done

pred·a·tor (prédətər) *n.* a predatory animal [L.]

pred·a·to·ri·ly [illegible]

pred·a·to·ry (prédətɔrɪ, prédətoʊrɪ) *adj.* (of persons) given to preying upon others ‖ predacious [fr. L. *praedatorius* fr. *praedator* fr. *praedari*, to prey upon]

pre·de·cease (prɪːdɪsɪːs) *pres. part.* **pre·de·ceas·ing** *past* and *past part* **pre·de·ceased** *v.t.* to die before (another person)

pred·e·ces·sor (prédɪsesər, prédɪsesɔr, *Br esp.* prɪːdɪsesər, prɪːdɪsesɔr) *n.* a person preceding another in an office, position etc. ¦ something [illegible] superseded by something else [fr. F. *predecesseur*]

pre·del·la (prɪdelə) *pl.* **pre·del·le** (prɪdelɪː, prɪdelɪ) *n.* (*eccles.*) the step or platform on which an altar stands ‖ (*eccles.*) a painting or sculpture on the vertical face of this ¦ (*eccles.*) a secondary painting forming a border or pendant to the principal painting [etym. doubtful]

pre·des·ti·nar·i·an (prɪːdɛstɪnɛəːrɪən) **1.** *n.* a person who accepts the doctrine of predestination **2.** *adj.* pertaining to predestination [PREDESTINATE]

pre·des·ti·nate 1. (prɪːdɛstɪneɪt) *v.t. pres. part* **pre·des·ti·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pre·des·ti·nat·ed** to predestine **2.** (prɪːdɛstɪnɪt) *adj.* predetermined beforehand [fr. L. *praedestinare* (*praedestinatus*)]

pre·des·ti·na·tion (prɪːdɛstɪneɪʃən) *n.* the act of predestinating ‖ (*theol.*) the doctrine that everything was determined by God from the beginning, esp. with reference to the play of divine omnipotence and human free will in determining the fate of the soul [fr. *praedestinatio* (*praedestinationis*) fr. *praedestinare*, to predestine]

pre·des·tine (prɪːdɛstɪn) *pres. part.* **pre·des·tin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pre·des·tined** *v.t.* to destine beforehand, esp. by divine decree [F. *predestiner*]

pre·de·ter·mi·nate (prɪːdɪtɜːrmɪnɪt, *adj.* determined beforehand

pre·de·ter·mi·na·tion (prɪːdɪtɜːrmɪneɪʃən) *n.* a predetermining or being predetermined

pre·de·ter·mine (prɪːdɪtɜːrmɪn) *pres. part.* **pre·de·ter·min·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pre·de·ter·mined** *v.t.* to calculate or determine in advance ¦ to predestine ‖ to give a mental bias to, *this predetermined me in his favor* [fr. L. *praedeterminare*]

pre·de·ter·min·er (prɪːdɪtɜːrmɪnər) *n.* (*grammar*) a limiting noun modifier placed before a noun in a phrase. *Cf* POSTDETERMINER

pred·i·ca·bil·i·ty (prɛdɪkəbɪlɪtɪː) *n.* the state or quality of being predicable

pred·i·ca·ble (prédɪkəbˈl) **1.** *adj.* capable of being predicated **2.** *n.* that which may be predicated ‖ (*logic*) any of Aristotle's five relationships (genus, species, difference, property, accident) used in predication [F. *predicable*]

pre·dic·a·ment (prɪdɪkəmənt) *n.* a situation involving a hard or unpleasant choice ¦ (*Aristotelian logic*) a category [fr. L. *praedicamentum*]

pred·i·cate 1. (prédɪkeɪt) *v. pres. part.* **pred·i·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pred·i·cat·ed** *v.t.* to state as an assumed attribute, quality or property, *to predicate the perfectibility of man* ‖ to imply, connote, *his attitude predicates self interest* ¦ (*logic*) to affirm or deny (something) about the subject of a proposition ‖ to base (a thesis, statement, attitude etc) on, *his conclusions are predicated on laboratory tests* ‖ *v.i.* to make a statement **2.** (prédɪkɪt) *n.* (*logic*) that which is affirmed or denied about the subject of a proposition ‖ (*gram.*) the words (verb with object or adverbial modifier, or copula with noun or adjective) which express what is stated of the subject of a clause or sentence [fr. M.L. *praedicatum* fr. *praedicare*, to proclaim]

pred·i·ca·tion (prɛdɪkeɪʃən) *n.* a predicating or being predicated [M.E. fr. O.F. *predication*]

pred·i·ca·tive (prédɪkətɪv, prédɪkeɪtɪv) *adj.* constituting a predicate or part of a predicate [fr. L. *praedicativus*]

pre·dict (prɪdɪkt) *v.t.* to make known beforehand, foretell, *to predict rain* ‖ *v.i.* to foretell the future **pre·dict·a·ble** *adj.* [fr. L. *praedicere* (*praedictus*)]

pre·dic·tion (prɪdɪkʃən) *n.* the action of predicting ¦ that which is predicted [fr. L. *praedictio* (*praedictionis*)]

pre·dic·tive (prɪdɪktɪv) *adj.* of or relating to prediction

pre·dic·tor (prɪdɪktər) *n.* someone who or that which predicts ‖ an instrument used to control antiaircraft guns by allowing for the height and speed of the [illegible]

pre·di·gest (prɪdɪdʒest, prɪːdaɪdʒest) *v.t.* to make (food) more digestible by artificial means

pre·di·lec·tion (prɪdɪlekʃən, predˈlekʃən) *n.* a special taste or liking, *a predilection for sparkling wine*

pre·dis·pose (prɪːdɪspouz) *pres. part.* **pre·dis·pos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pre·dis·posed** *v.t.* to make (someone) tend to act, feel, suffer etc. in a particular way or be prone, *his constitution predisposes him to colds*

pre·dis·po·si·tion (prɪːdɪspəzɪʃən) *n.* the condition of being predisposed || a tendency, susceptibility

pre·dom·i·nance (prɪdɒmɪnəns) *n.* the quality or state of being predominant

pre·dom·i·nan·cy (prɪdɒmɪnənsɪː) *n.* predominance

pre·dom·i·nant (prɪdɒmɪnənt) *adj.* most frequent, prevailing, *barley is the predominant crop here* [F. *predominant*]

pre·dom·i·nate (prɪdɒmɪneɪt) *pres. part.* **pre·dom·i·nat·ing** *past* and *past part* **pre·dom·i·nat·ed** *v.i.* to be most frequent, or lead in quality, status etc, *small farmers predominate in the region* [fr. M.L. *praedominari* (*praedomi-*

pre·em·i·gent *adj. botany* of

pre·em·i·nence (prɪːéməɪnəns) *n.* the quality or [illegible] [fr. L. *praeeminentia*

pre·em·i·nent (prɪːéməɪnənt) *adj.* superior to others, esp. in some specified quality or sphere, *he is preeminent in Shakespearean roles* [fr. L. *praeminere* to

pre·empt (prɪːempt) *v.t.* to purchase before others have the opportunity to purchase || (*Am hist*) to settle on (public land) in order to establish the right of preemption || to acquire beforehand || *v.i.* (*bridge*) to make a preemptive bid [PREEMPTION]

pre·emp·tion (prɪːempʃən) *n.* the act or right of purchasing before others have a chance to purchase || (*Am hist*) the preempting of public land || a taking possession before others **pre·emp·tive** (prɪːemptɪv) *adj.* (*bridge*) of, relating to, or constituting a bid that is higher than necessary, in order to discourage one's partner or opponents from bidding [etym. doubtful]

pre·emp·tive *adj.* occurring before, and in anticipation of, a situation developing, e.g., preemptive attack, preemptive seizure

preen (prɪːn) *v.t.* (of a bird) to trim (the feathers) with the beak || (of a person) to make (oneself) trim in appearance || to congratulate (oneself) mildly [var. of PRUNE v.]

pre·en·gi·neered (prɪːendʒɪnɪərd) *adj.* made of

pre·established harmony *philos.* a theory of Leibniz stating that a harmony between mind and matter was established eternally at the Creation

pre·ex·ist (prɪːɪgzɪst) *v.t.* to exist previously (esp. of the soul before the birth of the body) || *v.i.* to pre-existence

n. previous existence, esp. the life of the soul

pre·fab·ri·cate (prɪːfæbrɪkeɪt) *v.t.* to construct sections of (e.g. a house) in a factory for assembly on a site elsewhere

pref·ace (prefɪs) **1.** *n.* a written introduction to a book or the opening remarks of a speaker intended to elucidate the text or speech to follow || a leading up to something (*eccles.*) the part of the Mass before the canon **2.** *v.t. pres.* to introduce by or furnish with a preface to

pref·a·to·ry (prefətərɪ, prefətourɪ) *adj.* of, re-

residence, jurisdiction or term of office of a prefect [fr. L. *praefectura*]

pre·fer (prɪfɜːr) *pres. part.* **pre·fer·ring** *past* and *past part.* **pre·ferred** *v.t.* to like better, *I prefer this house to that one* || to choose rather, *I prefer not to think about it* || (*law*) to place (a charge, complaint etc. against a person) before someone in authority || (*law*) to give priority to (a creditor) **pref·er·a·ble** (prefərəbˈl) *adj.* **pref·er·a·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *praeferre*, to place before]

pref·er·ence (prefərəns) *n.* a preferring or being preferred || the person or thing preferred || the right to choose, *to be allowed no preference* || a system whereby lower import duties are levied on goods from certain countries || (*law*) priority in the right to demand payment of a debt [F. *préférence*]

preference shares (*Br.*) preferred stock

pref·er·en·tial (prefərénʃəl) *adj.* relating to, or constituting preference [fr. M.L. *praeferentia*, preference]

preferential primary a presidential primary

preferential shop a firm which gives preference to union members, but is free to hire nonunion workers when the union is unable to supply its own workers

pre·fer·ment (prɪfɜːrmənt) *n.* a preferring or being preferred || promotion in office || a position that confers advancement

preferred stock (*Am.=Br.* preference shares) a corporation's stock which has first claim on the distribution of assets and on the payment of a specified dividend

pre·fig·u·ra·tion (prɪːfɪgjəréɪʃən) *n.* something that prefigures || the act of prefiguring or the state of being prefigured [fr. L. *praefiguratio* (*praefigurationis*)]

pre·fig·u·ra·tive (prɪːfɪgjərətɪv) *adj.* serving to prefigure || of a society in which the parental role is nurturant until the child reaches the age when he or she can teach the society, and thereafter the child's values predominate; defined by American anthropologist Margaret Mead [fr. M.L. *praefigurativus*]

pre·fig·ure (prɪːfɪgər) *pres. part.* **pre·fig·ur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pre·fig·ured** *v.t.* to represent beforehand, serve as an image of, *Rome in the play prefigures the heavenly city* || to picture to oneself beforehand [fr. L.L. *praefigurare*]

pre·fix **1.** (prɪːfɪks, prɪːfɪks) *v.t.* (*gram.*) to place or put (a syllable, group of syllables or word) in front of a word to modify its meaning or form a new word **2.** (prɪːfɪks) *n.* (*gram.*) that which is placed in front in this way, e.g. 'un' in 'unable' [O.F. *prefixer*]

pre·form (prɪːfɔrm) *v.t.* to form beforehand **pre·for·ma·tion** *n.* a forming beforehand || (*biol.*) a formerly prevalent theory that the ovum of an animal contained a miniature individual and that only nourishment was needed for it to develop into a perfect adult [fr. L. *praeformare*]

Pregl (preɪgˈl), Fritz (1869–1930), Austrian chemist. He developed microanalysis of organic compounds. Nobel prize (1923)

preg·na·ble (pregnəbˈl) *adj.* capable of being [illegible] [M.L. *...rabilis* fr. F.

preg·nan·cy [illegible] *pl.* **preg·nan·cies** *n.* the condition of being pregnant

preg·nant (pregnənt) *adj.* (of a female) carrying an unborn child or unborn young within the body || deeply significant, *pregnant remarks*, or full of implication, *a pregnant silence* || full of ideas, imaginative [fr. L. *praegnans* (*praegnan-*

pre·hen·sile (prɪhensɪl, prɪhensaɪl) *adj.* (*zool.*) able to grasp and hold, *a prehensile tail* **pre·hen·sil·i·ty** (prɪ hensɪlɪtɪː) *n.* [F. *prehensile*]

pre·hen·sion (prɪhenʃən) *n.* (*zool.*) the act of seizing or grasping || mental apprehension [fr. L. *prehensio* (*prehensionis*) fr. *prehendere*, to

pre·his·tor·ic [illegible] or relating to the period before recorded history || existing during this period, *prehistoric man* **pre·his·tor·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

pre·his·to·ry (prɪ hɪstərɪ) *n.* the study of the period of history before there were written records, esp. the study of prehistoric man || the period of history before there were written records

pre·ig·ni·tion (prɪːɪgnɪʃən) *n.* the premature explosion of the gas mixture in the cylinder of an

pre·in·i·ti·a·tion (prɪːɪnɪʃɪːeɪʃən) *n.* (*mil.*) premature initiation of the fission chain reaction in the active material of a nuclear weapon

pre·judge (prɪːdʒʌdʒ) *pres. part.* **pre·judg·ing** *past* and *past part* **pre·judged** *v.t.* to pass judgment on before all the evidence is known || to form a premature opinion of **pre·judg·ment, pre·judge·ment** *n.* [fr. F. *préjuger*]

pre·ju·di·ca·tion (prɪːdʒuːdɪkéɪʃən) *n.* the act of prejudging [fr. L. *praejudicare* (*praejudicatus*), to judge beforehand]

prej·u·dice (predʒudɪs) *pres. part.* **prej·u·dic·ing** *past* and *past part.* **prej·u·diced** *v.t.* to cause (someone) to have a prejudice, *to prejudice a jury member* || to cause injury to || (*law*) to impair the validity of (a right) [F. *préjudicier*]

prejudice *n.* a preconceived opinion, usually unfavorable || the holding of such an opinion || an unjustified and unreasonable bias || (*law*) injury due to some judgment or action of another, e.g. the disregard of a person's rights **without prejudice** (*law*) without detriment to a person's claims or rights [F. *préjudice*]

prej·u·di·cial (predʒudɪʃəl) *adj.* injuring, or likely to injure, *his political views were prejudicial to his chances of success* [F. *préjudicial*]

prel·a·cy (preləsɪː) *pl.* **prel·a·cies** *n.* (*eccles.*) the office, dignity or see of a prelate || prelates collectively || (used in a hostile sense) Church government by prelates [A.F. *prelacie*]

prel·ate (prélɪt) *n.* (*eccles.*) a high-ranking Church dignitary, e.g. an archbishop, bishop or patriarch **pre·lat·ic** (prɪlætɪk) *adj.* [M.E. *prelat* fr. O.F.]

prelate nullius *n. pl.* a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic in charge of an independent district not in any diocese

prel·a·ture (prélətʃər) *n.* the office, dignity or see of a prelate || prelates collectively [F. *prélature*]

pre·lim·i·nar·i·ly (prɪlɪmɪnerɪlɪː) *adv.* in a preliminary way

pre·lim·i·nar·y (prɪlɪmɪnerɪː) **1.** *adj.* introductory or preparatory, *a preliminary test* **2.** *pl.* **pre·lim·i·nar·ies** *n.* a preliminary step, procedure etc. || a preliminary examination || (*pl., abbr.* prelims, *Br.*) front matter [fr. L. *prae*, before+*liminaris*, of a threshold]

prel·ude (prélju:d) **1.** *n.* something serving to introduce, or set the mood for, some event, performance, action etc. to follow, *the discussions were a prelude to the treaty* || a piece of music serving as an introduction to the theme of a fugue, an act of an opera etc. || the title used by some composers for some self-contained pieces for piano and orchestra **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **prel·ud·ing** *past* and *past part.* **prel·ud·ed** to serve as a prelude to [F. *prélude*]

pre·ma·ture (prɪːmətʊər, prɪːmətʃʊər, prɪːmətʃʊər) *adj.* occurring, done, existing etc. before the proper time, *a premature crop* || (of an infant) born before the 37th week of pregnancy or weighing less than 5½ lbs **pre·ma·ture·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *praematurus*]

pre·ma·tur·i·ty (prɪːmətʊərɪtɪː, prɪːmətjʊərɪtɪː, prɪːmətʃʊərɪtɪː) *n.* the state or quality of being premature [F. *prématurité*]

pre·max·il·la (prɪːmæksɪlə) *pl.* **pre·max·il·lae** (prɪːmæksɪlɪː), **pre·max·il·las** *n.* (*anat., zool.*) one of a pair of bones in the upper jaw of vertebrates, between and in front of the maxillae **pre·max·il·lar·y** (prɪːmæksələrɪː) *adj.*

pre·med·i·cal (prɪːmédɪkˈl) *adj.* of or relating to the studies preceding the medical course proper

pre·med·i·tate (prɪːmedɪteɪt) *v.t. pres. part.* **pre·med·i·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pre·med·i·tat·ed** to think about and plan beforehand

pre·med·i·ta·tion (prɪːmedɪteɪʃən) *n.* a premeditating, esp. (*law*) the degree of planning sufficient to show intent to commit an act [fr. L. *praemeditatio* (*praemeditationis*)]

pre·mier (prɪːmɪər, prɪːmjər) **1.** *adj.* first in position, importance etc. || bearing the oldest title within a degree of rank, *premier earl* **2.** *n.* prime minister [F. = first]

pre·miere, pre·mière (prɪːmɪər, prɪːmjɪər) *n.* the first public performance of a play or showing of a film || the female star of a theatrical production [F.]

pre·mier·ship (prɪːmɪərʃɪp, prɪːmjɪərʃɪp, prɪːmjərʃɪp) *n.* the office of premier or tenure of office of a premier

prem·ise, prem·iss **1.** (prémɪs) *n.* a fact, statement or assumption on which an argument is based or from which conclusions are drawn || (esp **premiss**, *logic*) one of the two propositions (major and minor) of a syllogism from which the conclusion is drawn || (*pl., law*) the section of a deed stating the names of the parties involved and giving an explanation of the transaction |

(*pl.*) a piece of land and the house and buildings on it, *keep off the premises* **2. prem·ise** (primaiz) *v.t. pres. part.* **prem·is·ing** *past* and *past part* **prem·ised** to state or assume as a premise [F *prémisse*]

pre·mi·um (prí:miəm) *n.* a prize or reward, esp a sum paid addition to wages or salary ‖ a sum paid either all at once or periodically for an insurance contract ‖ the rate above nominal value at which something sells ‖ a fee paid for instruction or training in a trade etc. ‖ a sum given for a loan in addition to interest, at a premium worth more than the nominal value, very hard to get and therefore valuable **to put a premium on** to stress the importance of, put a high value on, *to put a premium on honesty* [L. *praemium*, profit, reward]

pre·mo·lar (pri:moulər) **1.** *n.* a premolar tooth **2.** *adj.* situated in front of the molar teeth

pre·mo·ni·tion (pri:mənijən, premənijən) *n.* a forewarning ‖ a presentiment [fr. obs. F. *premonicion* fr. L.L. *praemonitionem* fr. L. *praemonitio*]

pre·mon·i·to·ry (primónitəri) *adj.* giving warning beforehand, *premonitory signs of sickness* [fr. *premonitor*, something that forewarns fr. L.]

Pre·mon·stra·ten·sian (pri:mɔnstrəténʃən) **1.** *adj.* of a religious order of canons regular founded (1119) by St Norbert at Premontre in N. France **2.** *n.* a member of this order, or of its order of nuns, or of its third order [after *Prémontré*]

pre·morse (primɔrs) *adj.* (of a leaf or root) having the end truncated as if bitten off [fr. L. *praemordere* (*praemorsus*), to bite off in front]

Prem·y·slide (prémislid) *n.* a member of the Přemysl family who ruled Bohemia (9th-13th cc.)

pre·na·tal (pri:néit'l) *adj.* occurring or existing before birth

prenomen *PRAENOMEN

pren·tice (préntis) *adj.* of work showing incomplete command or skill ‖ of work done in order to learn, *prentice plays* [APPRENTICE]

pre·oc·cu·pa·tion (pri:ɔkjupeiʃən) *n.* a preoccupying or being preoccupied [fr. L. *praeoccupatio* (*praeoccupationis*)]

pre·oc·cu·pied (pri:ɔkjupaid) *adj.* completely engrossed, esp. in thought ‖ (*biol.*, of a generic or specific name) not available as a designation because already in use [PREOCCUPY]

pre·oc·cu·py (pri:ɔkjupai) *pres. part.* **pre·oc·cu·py·ing** *past* and *past part* **pre·oc·cu·pied** *v.t.* to engage the attention or interest of (someone) almost completely

pre·or·dain (pri:ɔrdéin) *v.t.* to ordain beforehand

pre·or·gas·mic (pri:ɔrgǽzmik) *adj.* **1.** of one who has never had an orgasm. **2.** of the arousal period preceding an orgasm

prep (prep) *n.* (*Br., pop.*) homework (done by a schoolboy or schoolgirl)

prep·a·ra·tion (prepəréiʃən) *n.* a preparing or being prepared ‖ that which is prepared, esp. a chemical substance or medicine, for subsequent use ‖ (*pl.*) preparatory measures ‖ the work done in preparing school lessons ‖ (*mus.*) the leading up to a dissonance by sounding the dissonant note as a consonant note in the preceding chord ‖ (*mus.*) the note so sounded [F. *préparation*]

pre·par·a·tive (pripǽrətiv) **1.** *adj.* preparatory **2.** *n.* a preparation [F. *préparatif*]

pre·par·a·tor (prépəreitər) *n.* one who prepares specimens for scientific study or for display in a museum [L.L. *praeparator*]

pre·par·a·to·ry (pripǽrətəri, pripærətɔri, pripærətouri, pripærətri) one who prepares or introduces ‖ undergoing preliminary instruction, *a preparatory student* [fr. M.L. *praeparatorius*]

preparatory school (*abbr.* prep school) a private school for preparing students for college ‖ (*Br.*) a private school bringing children to public secondary school level at age 13

pre·pare (pripéər) *v.t. pres. part.* **pre·par·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pre·pared** to make the necessary preparations for, *to prepare a meal* ‖ to get ready for by study, work, practice etc., *to prepare a speech, lesson etc.* ‖ to get (someone) ready ‖ to put someone in a receptive mind, *to prepare someone for a shock* ‖ to make (e.g. a chemical preparation), *to prepare a vaccine* ‖ (*mus.*) to lead up to (a dissonance) by sounding the dissonant note as a consonant note in the preceding chord ‖ (*mus.*) to lead up to (a note or ornament) by a preliminary note ‖ *v.i.* to take necessary previous measures, *to prepare for a journey* ‖ to make oneself ready in one's mind, *to prepare for the worst* **to be prepared to** to be willing to, *to be prepared to apologize* **pre·pared·ly** (pripéərdli) *adv.* **pre·pared·ness** *n.* the state of being prepared, esp. of being prepared for war [F. *préparer*]

pre·pay (pri:péi) *pres. part* **pre·pay·ing** *past* and *past part* **pre·paid** *v.t.* to pay for in advance **pre·pay·ment** *n.*

pre·pense (pripéns) *adj.* (in the phrase) **malice prepense** (*law*) malice aforethought [alt. fr. *purpense* (O.F. *purpenser*)]

pre·pon·der·ance (pripɔ́ndərəns) *n.* the condition of being preponderant

pre·pon·der·ant (pripɔ́ndərənt) *adj.* superior in weight, number, influence, power, importance etc. [fr. L. *praeponderans* (*praeponderantis*) fr. *praeponderare*, to outweigh]

pre·pon·der·ate (pripɔ́ndəreit) *pres. part.* **pre·pon·der·at·ing** *past* and *past part* **pre·pon·der·at·ed** *v.i.* to be superior in weight, number, influence, power, importance etc. **pre·pón·der·at·ing·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *praeponderare* (*praeponderatus*), to outweigh]

preposition (prepəziʃən) *n.* a word (in some languages) expressing the relationship between a noun, pronoun or noun phrase (which usually follows the preposition and is called the 'object' of the preposition) and another element of the sentence, e.g. a verb ('down' in 'he walked down the street'), a noun ('of' in 'the mother of twins') or an adjective ('for' in 'grateful for favors') ‖ a compound construction which functions as a preposition (e.g. 'on top of') **prep·o·si·tion·al** *adj.* [fr. L. *praepositio* (*praepositionis*)]

prepositional phrase a preposition and its object

pre·pos·i·tive (pri:pɔzitiv) *adj.* (*gram.*) prefixed or placed before a word [fr. L.L. *praepositivus*]

pre·pos·sess (pri:pəzés) *v.t.* to influence favorably in advance or at the outset

pre·pos·sess·ing (pri:pəzesiŋ) *adj.* making an immediate favorable impression, attractive

pre·pos·ter·ous (pripɔ́stərəs) *adj.* grotesquely or comically ridiculous, *a preposterous hat* ‖ unreasonable, unlikely, *a preposterous proposal, a preposterous story* [fr. L. *praeposterus*, reversed]

pre·po·ten·cy (pri:pout'nsi:) *n.* the quality or condition of being prepotent ‖ (*biol.*) the capacity of one parent to transmit more characteristics to its offspring than the other parent ‖ fertilization of a flower by pollen from another flower in preference to pollen from its own stamens, when both are offered simultaneously [fr. L. *praepotentia*]

pre·po·tent (pri:pout'nt) *adj.* having superior power ‖ (*bot.*, of a flower) exhibiting a preference for cross-pollination ‖ (*biol.*) displaying prepotency [fr. L. *praepotens* (*praepotentis*) fr. *praeposse*, to be very powerful]

prep·pie (prepi:) *n.* one who attends or has attended a private secondary high school — **prep·pie** *adj.* of the typical appearance or characteristics of such a person

pre·peg (pri:peg) *n.* (*chem.*) a synthetic impregnated with resin before processing — **pre·peg** *adj*

pre·pref·er·ence (pri:prefərəns) *adj.* (*Br.*, of shares etc.) ranking before preference shares in a claim to dividend or repayment

pre·puce (pri:pju:s) *n.* the foreskin, or a similar fold of skin over the clitoris [F. *prepuce*]

Pre-Raph·a·el·ite (pri:ræfiəlait) **1.** *n.* a member of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood **2.** *adj.* pertaining to such an artist or his work

Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood a group of English painters, including William Holman Hunt, Millais and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, formed in London in 1848. In a broad sense they took their ideals from the painting of Italian masters prior to Raphael. They gave great importance to subject, and often took it from literature. They insisted on close observation and painting of elaborate detail, fondness for outdoor settings, and the use of bright color. Ruskin defended their ideas in 'Pre-Raphaelitism' (1851).

pre·req·ui·site (pri:rékwizit) **1.** *adj.* required as requisite **2.** *n.* a requisite

pre·rog·a·tive (prirɔgətiv) **1.** *n.* an exclusive right or privilege possessed by a person or body of persons, a right attached to an office or rank, *the royal prerogative* **2.** *adj.* pertaining to a prerogative [F. *prérogative* fr. L. *praerogativa*]

pressage (1. pri:séidʒ, préseidʒ ‖ 2. présidʒ, priseidʒ) *n.* that which foretells a future event ‖ a presentiment **2.** (présidʒ, priseidʒ) *v.t. pres. part.* **pres·ag·ing** *past* and *past part* **pres·aged** to foretell (a future event) [fr. L. *praesagium*, a foreboding]

pre·sanc·ti·fied (pri:sæŋktifaid) *adj.* (*eccles.*, of the Host) consecrated at a previous celebration of the Mass

pres·by·o·pi·a (prezbi:óupi:ə, presbi:óupi:ə) *n.* (*med.*) a failure, due to age, of the muscles of the eye to adjust the focus of the crystalline lens for vision at different distances (*ACCOMMODATION), and to distinguish near objects sharply **pres·by·op·ic** (prezbi:ɔpik, presbi:ɔpik) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *presbus*, old + *ops*, eye]

pres·by·ter (prezbitər, présbitər) *n.* (*eccles., hist.*) an elder having lay authority in the early Christian Church ‖ a minister in certain Episcopal churches ‖ an elder in a Presbyterian Church, esp. a member of a presbytery [L.L. fr. Gk]

pres·byt·er·ate (prezbitərit, presbitərit) *n.* the office of a presbyter ‖ a body of presbyters [fr. M.L. *presbyteratus*]

pres·by·te·ri·al (prezbitiəri:əl, presbitiəri:əl) *adj.* of or relating to a presbyter, a body of presbyters, or a presbytery [fr. L.L. *presbyterium*]

Pres·by·te·ri·an (prezbitiəri:ən, presbitiəri:ən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to a system of Church polity consisting of a series of four courts composed of ministers and elected elders **2.** *n.* a member of a Church adhering to this form of government **Pres·by·té·ri·an·ism** *n.* [fr. L. *presbyterium*, presbytery]

—Presbyterian polity was first established in Geneva by Calvin, who held that Church government by elders and ministers conformed with New Testament practice. This system was adopted by Knox (*CHURCH OF SCOTLAND) and the Huguenots, and is now found throughout the world. Most Presbyterian Churches also adhere to Calvinist doctrine

pres·by·ter·y (prézbiteri:, présbiteri:) *pl.* **pres·by·ter·ies** *n.* (*eccles.*) a district court of ministers and elders of a Presbyterian Church ‖ the district within which this court has jurisdiction ‖ (*archit.*) the eastern part of a church beyond the choir stalls ‖ (*Roman Catholicism*) the residence of a priest [O.F. *presbiterie*, a priest's house]

pre·school (pri:skú:l) *adj.* of or relating to the period of infancy prior to the age of compulsory school attendance

pre·science (pri:ʃi:əns, préʃi:əns, pri:ʃəns, preʃəns) *n.* foreknowledge ‖ an instance of foreknowledge [F.]

pre·scient (pri:ʃənt, préʃənt) *adj.* having foreknowledge [F.]

Pres·cott (préskot), William Hickling (1796–1858), American historian. He wrote a 'History of the Conquest of Mexico' (1842) and a 'History of the Conquest of Peru' (1847)

pre·scribe (priskráib) *pres. part.* **pre·scrib·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pre·scribed** *v.t.* to order with the force of authority ‖ to order the use of (a medicine or treatment) ‖ (*law*) to state (a prescriptive right or title) ‖ *v.i.* to lay down a rule ‖ to write a medical prescription ‖ (*law*) to claim a title etc. by a prescription [fr. L. *praescribere*, to write before]

pre·script (pri:skript) *n.* a command, rule [fr. L. *praescribere* (*praescriptus*), to write before]

pre·scrip·tion (priskripʃən) *n.* the act of prescribing ‖ that which is prescribed, esp. (*med.*) a written statement giving directions for making and using a medicine ‖ (*law*) negative prescription ‖ (*law*) positive prescription ‖ ancient custom, esp. when regarded as authoritative [F. or fr. L. *praescriptio* (*praescriptionis*), a prescribing]

pre·scrip·tive (priskriptiv) *adj.* that prescribes ‖ arising from, based on, or determined by prescription, *a prescriptive right* [fr. L.L. *praescriptivus*, pertaining to a legal exception]

pres·ence (prez'ns) *n.* the state or fact of being in a certain place, *his presence in the room was not noticed* ‖ the space immediately surrounding a person, *in the royal presence* ‖ distinction of bearing and demeanor ‖ the quality which marks a dominating personality, esp. the quality which enables a performer to dominate his audience, *to lack presence* ‖ an intangible spirit or mysterious influence felt to be present [O.F.]

presence of mind the ability to act quickly, intelligently and calmly in an emergency

present (present) a gift [O.F.]

present 1. *adj.* being in a specified place,

present in the room ‖ existing, being done, or occurring at this time, *the present moment, the present discussion* ‖ used as a form of reference to oneself, *the present writer* ‖ (*gram.*) of or designating a tense that expresses action now taking place, or state in time now existing **2.** *n.* this time ‖ (*gram.*) the present tense ‖ (*gram.*) a verb in the present tense ‖ (*pl.*, *law*) present statements, *let it be known by these presents* **at present** at this time, *I cannot receive him at present* **for the present** at this time and for some little time to come, *that is enough for the present* [O.F.]

pre·sent (prizent') *v.t.* to make a gift of (the notice of or into the presence of someone [L. *praesentare*]

Latin ‖ to introduce (someone) formally at court ‖ to offer as a gift ‖ (with 'with') to make a gift to ‖ (with 'with') to cause to face, *to present with a problem* ‖ to exhibit or offer to view or notice, *to present a fine appearance, to present a bold front* ‖ to offer as a public entertainment ‖ to submit for consideration or action, *to present an argument, to present a bill* ‖ (*law*) to bring a formal charge against ‖ (*law*) to lay (e.g. a charge) before a court etc. ‖ to aim or point (e.g. a gun) at someone or something ‖ to bring (a clergyman) to the notice of a bishop with a view toward his selection for a benefice ‖ to install (a clergyman) in a benefice ‖ *v.i.* (of a fetus) to be directed towards the opening of the womb ‖ [M.L. *praesentare*]

arms (*mil.*) to display the rifle perpendicularly in front of the center of the body as a salute while at the position of attention **2.** *n.* the position [M.L. *praesentia* presence]

pre·sent·a·bil·i·ty *n.* the condition or quality of being presentable

pre·sent·a·ble *adj.* fit to be presented, shown, or offered, *a presentable appearance* **pre·sent·a·bly** *adv.* [O.F. *presenter*]

pre·sen·ta·tion (prezəntei'ʃən) *n.* a presenting or being presented ‖ that which is presented, e.g. a theatrical performance ‖ a formal introduction, esp. an introduction at Court ‖ the act of presenting a benefice to a clergyman ‖ a formal presenting of a gift, usually before a gathering of people, *a presentation to the retiring chairman* ‖ (*med.*) the position of the fetus at birth ‖ (*philos.*) direct awareness (as distinct from association or reflection) as an element of [M.L. *praesentatio*]

pre·sen·ta·tion·al *adj.* **pre·sen·ta·tion·ism** *n.* (*philos.*) the doctrine that the mind has immediate cognition of the objects of per-

pre·sent-day (prez'ntdei) *adj.* belonging to the present time, *present-day standards*

pre·sen·tient (prisen'ʃənt) *adj.* (with 'of') feeling or perceiving beforehand [fr. L. *praesentiens* (*praesentientis*) fr. *praesentire*, to feel before-

pre·sen·ti·ment (prizent'əmənt) *n.* a vague, usually uneasy sensing of an impending event [obs.

pre·sen·tive (prizentiv) *adj.* (of a word) presenting a thing directly to the mind (cf. SYM

pre·sent·ly (prez'ntli) *adv.* in a short time from now, *I'll write to him presently* ‖ in a short time from then, *presently the room began to fill*

present·ment (prizentmənt) *n.* a theatrical presentation or artistic delineation ‖ the act of

statement made by members of a grand jury under oath of any offense based on their own knowledge or without any bill of indictment

the parish authorities (*philos.*) presentation

present participle (*gram.*) a participle which

pre- *part.* **preserv-**

tryside ‖ to keep from decomposition by freezing, treating with chemicals etc. ‖ to retain (e.g. a quality), *to preserve one's dignity* ‖ to maintain and protect (fish or game) for private use ‖ *v.i.* to be suitable for preserving ‖ to make preserves **2.** *n.* a large area of land or body of water where game or fish is protected ‖ something, e.g. an occupation, place etc., regarded exclusively as one's own, *to trespass on someone's preserve* ‖ (esp. *pl.*) jam [F. *préserver*]

pre·set (pri:set) *pres. part.* **pre·set·ting** *past* and *past part.* **pre·set** *v.t.* to set (e.g. a thermostat reading) in advance

pre·side (prizaid) *pres. part.* **pre·sid·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pre·sid·ed** *v.i.* to be in a position of control or authority, *to preside over a meeting* [F. *présider*]

pres·i·den·cy (prezidənsi:) *pl.* **pres·i·den·cies** *n.* the office or function of president ‖ the term of office of a president ‖ the region under the control of a president, esp. (*hist.*) one of the three regions of India administered by the East India Company (presidencies of Bengal, Bombay, Ma- [M.L. *praesidentia*]

pres·i·dent (prezidənt) *n.* the elected head of government in the U.S.A. and many other republics ‖ a person elected to preside over an organization, *the president of the football club* ‖ the chief officer of a bank, company, corporation etc. ‖ the head of a college or university ‖ (*Br.*) the head of certain colleges within a university [F. *président*]

pres·i·den·tial (prezidenʃəl) *adj.* of or relating to a president or a presidency [M.L. *praesidentialis* fr. *praesidentia* presidency]

presidential primary an election within a state political party in which the voters indicate choices for president of the U.S.A. either by vote or by the selection of delegates to the national nominating convention

Presidential Succession Act a U.S. Congressional act sponsored (1947) by President Harry Truman. It declared that, in the event of the death or incapacity of both the president and the vice president, succession would pass to the Speaker of the House, then to the President pro tempore of the Senate, and then in succession to the cabinet members in the order of the creation of their departments

pre·sid·i·um praesidium (prisidi:əm) *pl.* **pre·sid·i·a, prae·sid·i·a** (prisidi:ə), **pre·sid·i·ums, prae·sid·i·ums** *n.* an executive committee of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. which exercises supreme authority between sessions of the latter ‖ a similar body in various administrative districts of the U.S.S.R., or within a Communist party [fr. L. *praesidium*]

Presley (prezli:), Elvis (1935–77) U.S. singer and film actor, credited with popularizing rock 'n' roll music during the 1950s. Known worldwide for his vocal style, sideburns and body gyrations, he was a phenomenal recording artist, receiving 28 gold-record awards, more than any other individual, by the time of his death. Some of his best-known recordings include 'Heartbreak Hotel' (1956), 'Hound Dog,' 'Don't Be Cruel' and 'Love Me Tender.' He also appeared in 33 films and in concerts and on television

pre·soak (pri:souk) *v.* to soak clothes prior to washing ‖ **pre·soak** *n.* the solution in which the clothes are soaked, such a soaking

pre·sort (pri:sɔrt) *v.* to sort mail by ZIP code prior to posting, esp. in order to reduce postal

press (pres) *v.t.* to exert a steady force upon (something) by applying pressure ‖ to make flat by exerting such pressure, *to press flowers* ‖ to make smooth by applying pressure, *to press clothes* ‖ to try to force or persuade, *to press someone to stay* ‖ to put forward (a claim) with

extract juice ‖ to make more forceful by insistence, *to press a point* ‖ to cause distress to (the mind or spirits), *pressed by poverty* ‖ to clasp or hold in an affectionate embrace, *to press someone's hand* ‖ to make (a phonograph record) ‖ *v.i.* to throng about someone or something, *the crowd pressed against the sentries* ‖ to force one's way ‖ to require immediate action, *the*

for what must be done (with 'for') to make an insistent demand or recommendation, *to press for higher wages* **pressed for** desperately short

advance with grim resolution [O.F. *presser*]

press *n.* a pressing or being pressed ‖ an instance of pressing ‖ an instrument or machine by which a substance or material is shaped, smoothed, stamped, compressed etc. by the force of pressure, *a cheese press* ‖ a printing press ‖, an establishment for printing and publishing books etc. ‖ the personnel of such an establishment ‖ newspapers and periodicals collectively ‖ journalists collectively ‖ critical notice in newspapers etc., *the play received a good press* ‖ a cupboard in which linen, clothes etc. are kept ‖ a device for holding a tennis racket etc., in order to keep it from warping ‖ (*old-fash.*) a dense crowd, *the press at the gate* **in press,** *Br.* **in the press** in the process of being printed **off the press** just printed **to go to press** to print off the edition of a newspaper etc. [F. *presse*]

press **1.** *v.t.* (*hist.*) to force into military or naval service **to press into service** to make use of (something) through urgent necessity, *a door was pressed into service as a stretcher* **2.** *n.* (*hist.*) forced enlistment ‖ (*hist.*) a commission to press men into the armed forces [fr. older *prest* *v.*, to hire, giving part payment in advance, fr. O.F. fr. *prester*, to make a loan]

press agent someone whose job is to see to the publicity for a film star, theater, company etc.

press availability in political public relations, an indication that a person will be available for questioning

press box a newspaper reporters' enclosure, esp. at sporting events

Press·burg (présburk) *BRATISLAVA

press·gang (présgæŋ) *n.* (*hist.*) a detachment of men used to compel men into military or naval service

press·ing (présiŋ) *adj.* requiring immediate attention, *a pressing need* ‖ (of a request, invitation etc.) very earnest ‖ very persistent, *pressing demands for payment*

press kit a package of releases, photographs and other material for distribution to the press

press·man (présmən) *pl.* **press·men** (présmən) *n.* a man who operates a printing press ‖ (esp. *Br.*) a journalist

press·mark (présmɑrk) *n.* (*Br.*) a call number

press money (*hist.*) a money reward paid to men enlisting for armed service

press of canvas press of sail

press of sail (*naut.*) as much sail as the wind permits

press·room (présru:m, présrum) *n.* that part of a printing plant which contains the printing presses

press-show (présʃou) *v.* to display for the press before a public opening. —**press show** *n.*

press stud (*Br.*) a snap fastener

press-up (présʌp) *n.* (*Br.*) a push-up

pres·sure (préʃər) **1.** *n.* the action of pressing ‖ (*phys.*) the force acting per unit area ‖ (*elec.*) electromotive force ‖ atmospheric pressure ‖ interference, by an interested party, with someone's freedom in making a decision ‖ (*fig.*) a burden, *pressure of work* **2.** *pres. part.* **pres·sur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pres·sured** to influence or force by using psychological pressure ‖ to pressurize [obs. F. fr. L. *pressura*]

pressure altitude (*meteor.*) an atmospheric pressure, expressed in terms of the altitude at which that pressure would be duplicated on the earth

pressure cabin a pressurized cabin in an aircraft

pressure cooker an airtight cooking pot for quick cooking by superheated steam under pressure

pressure gauge an instrument used to measure the pressure of a fluid ‖ an instrument used to measure the pressure of an explosive, e.g. in a gun barrel

pressure group a group of persons who cooperate in seeking to influence the policy of a legitive body etc.

pres·sur·ize (préʃəraiz) *pres. part.* **pres·sur·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pres·sur·ized** *v.t.* to cause the air pressure within (an aircraft cabin etc.) to remain equal to atmospheric pressure at ground level whatever the external air pressure may actually be

press·work (préswɜ:rk) *n.* the work done by a printing press in making an ink impression ‖ the quality of the result of this work

Pres·ter John (préstər) a mythical Christian priest-king supposed by Europeans in the Middle Ages to rule some vast and rich Eastern country, but thought in the 14th c. to be the king of Abyssinia [M.E. *Prestre Johan* fr. O.F. *prestre*, priest + *Jehan*, John]

pres·ti·dig·i·ta·tion (prestidɪdʒɪteɪʃən) *n.* legerdemain of hand [PRESTIDIGITATOR]

pres·ti·dig·i·ta·tor (prestidɪdʒɪteɪtər) *n.* someone skilled in sleight of hand [fr. F *prestidigitateur* fr. *preste*, nimble + L. *digitus*, finger]

pres·tige (prestíːʒ) *n.* widely acknowledged high reputation, as a source of power, credit or influence [F.]

prestige advertising (*Br.*) institutional advertising

pres·tig·ious (prestɪdʒəs, prestɪdʒɪəs, prestíːdʒɪəs) *adj.* held in high esteem [fr. L.L. *praestigiosus*, cheating, deceitful, illusory]

pres·tis·si·mo (prestísəmou) *adv.* and *adj.* (*mus.*) extremely fast [Ital. superl. of *presto*, presto]

prest money (prest) (*hist.*) press money [O.F. *prest*, a loan]

pres·to (préstou) *adv.* and *adj.* (*mus.*) fast [Ital.]

Pres·ton (préstən) a sea and river port and county borough (pop. 143,734) of W. central Lancashire, England: textiles, electrical appliances, aircraft

pre-stress (príːstrés) *v.* to process (e.g., steel, concrete) by placing under stress before completing manufacture ‖ **pre-stress** *n.* ‖ **pre-stressed** *adj.*

pre-stressed (príːstrest) *adj.* (of concrete) reinforced with wire strands to which stress has been applied

pre-sum·a·ble (prizúːməbəl) *adj.* that may be presumed **pre-sum·a·bly** *adv.*

pre-sume (prizúːm) *pres. part.* **pre-sum·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pre-sumed** *v.t.* to assume as true, take for granted ‖ (with *infin.*) to take upon oneself boldly or rashly, venture, *he presumed to criticize her performance* ‖ to imply, presuppose ‖ *v.i.* (with 'on', 'upon') to take advantage of or rely on something or someone more than is warranted [F. *presumer*, to usurp or fr. L. *praesumere*, to anticipate assume]

pre-sump·tion (prizámpʃən) *n.* the act of presuming ‖ something presumed, a supposition ‖ unwarranted taking for granted of someone's approval, acquiescence etc. ‖ a too high opinion of oneself ‖ (*law*) a deduction made from known facts but lacking direct evidence [M.E. fr. O.F. *presumpcion, presompcion*]

pre-sump·tive (prizámptɪv) *adj.* based on or justifying a presumption [F. *présomptif, présomptive*]

presumptive evidence circumstantial evidence

pre-sump·tu·ous (prizámptʃuːəs) *adj.* displaying excessive self-confidence and taking liberties [O.F. *presuntuex, presumptuous*]

pre-sup·pose (prìːsəpóuz) *v.t. pres. part.* **pre-sup·pos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pre-sup·posed** to assume beforehand, take for granted ‖ to imply the existence of, *the agreement presupposes certain conditions* [F. *présupposer*]

pre-sup·po·si·tion (prìːsʌpəzíʃən) *n.* the act of presupposing ‖ something presupposed [fr. M.L. *praesuppositio* (*praesuppositionis*)]

prêt à porter (prétəpɔrtéi) *adj.* (*Fr.*) prepared-to-carry, ready-to-wear, e.g., clothing

pre-tax (príːtǽks) *adj.* (*economics*) of a sum, esp. profit, before making provision for taxes

pre-teen (príːtíːn) *n.* one who is under the age of 13 years, esp. between the ages of 9 and 12 — **preteen** *adj.*

pretence *PRETENSE

pre-tend (priténd) *v.t.* to allege falsely, make deliberately (a false impression), *to pretend ignorance* ‖ to claim, *he did not pretend to know much about it* ‖ to imagine in play or go through motions representing (an imaginary situation), *let's pretend that we're on an island* ‖ *v.i.* to make a pretense **to pretend to (something)** to lay claim to (some honor, quality etc.) [fr. L. *praetendere*, to stretch forth]

pre-tend·ed (priténdid) *adj.* put forward as being something it is not *pretended friendship*

pre-tend·er (priténdər) *n.* a claimant to a throne without just title ‖ someone who pretends

Pretender, the Old *STUART, James Francis Edward

Pretender, the Young *STUART, Charles Edward

pre-tense, esp. *Br.* **pre-tence** (príːtens, prìːtens) *n.* the deliberate creating of a false impression, *a pretense of friendship* ‖ something pretended, *his anger was all a pretense* ‖ pretentiousness ‖ a claim, *no pretence to* [illegible] [illegible]

pre-ten·sion (prìːtenʃən) *n.* a claim, whether true or false ‖ the putting forth of a claim ‖ pretension ‖ [illegible] [illegible]

pre-ten·tious (prìːtenʃəs) *adj.* claiming to possess superior qualities or great importance, esp without justification [fr. F *prétentieux*]

pre-ter-ite, pre-ter-it (prétərɪt) *adj.* (*gram.*) of the form of a verb which denotes something done or existing in the past **2.** *n.* (*gram.*) the preterite tense of a verb, e.g. 'went' is the preterite of 'go' [fr. L. *praeterire* (*praeteritus*), to pass by]

pret·er·i·tion (prètərɪʃən) *n.* a passing over or omitting ‖ the state of being so treated ‖ (*law*) the omission of the name of a possible heir by a testator ‖ (*theol.*) the Calvinist doctrine that God passes over all but the elect [fr. L.L. *praeteritio* (*praeteritionis*)]

pre-ter-mis·sion (prìːtərmíʃən) *n.* a pretermitting [fr. L. *praetermissio* (*praetermissionis*)]

pre-ter-mit (prìːtərmít) *pres. part.* **pre-ter-mit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **pre-ter-mit·ted** *v.t.* to pass over or omit ‖ to discontinue temporarily ‖ (*law*) to omit (a possible heir's name) in a will [fr. L. *praetermittere*, to let go by]

pre-ter-natural (prìːtərnǽtʃərəl) *adj.* beyond what is regarded as natural, *a preternatural gift for remembering faces* ‖ supernatural [fr. M.L. *praeternaturalis*]

pretext (príːtekst) *n.* a false reason given to conceal the real reason for an action etc. **2.** (prìːtékst) *v.t.* to advance (a pretext) for one's actions etc. [fr. L. *praetextus*, outward display]

pretor *PRAETOR

Pre·to·ri·a (prɪtɔ́ːrɪə, prɪtóuriːə) the capital (pop. 739,043) of South Africa and of the Transvaal 30 miles northeast of Johannesburg: iron and steel, mechanical engineering, mining, chemicals, cement. Universities (1873, 1930)

pretorian *PRAETORIAN

Pretorian Guard *PRAETORIAN GUARD

Pre·to·ri·us (prɪtɔ́ːrɪəs, prɪtóuriːəs), Andries Wilhelmus Jacobus (1799–1853), Boer leader. He led the Great Trek (1835–6), defeated the Zulus in Natal (1838) and laid the foundations of the independent South African Republic, later the Transvaal

Pretorius, Martinus Wessel (c. 1818–1901), Boer statesman, son of Andries Pretorius. He was first president (1857–71) of the South African Republic, later the Transvaal, and president of the Orange Free State (1859–63)

pretorship *PRAETORSHIP

pret·ti·fy (prítɪfaɪ) *pres. part.* **pret·ti·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pret·ti·fied** *v.t.* to make pretty or depict prettily, esp. inappropriately or vapidly

pret·ti·ly (prítɪlɪ) *adv.* in a way that is charming to see or hear, *she curtsied prettily*

pret·ti·ness (prítɪnɪs) *n.* the quality of being pretty

pret·ty (prítɪ) *comp.* **pret·ti·er** *superl.* **pret·ti·est** **1.** *adj.* pleasing to see or hear, esp. on account of grace, delicacy or charm, but less than beautiful ‖ excellent, fine, good (used ironically), *a pretty mess* **2.** *adv.* (used as a mild intensive before another adv. or an adj.) rather, *pretty good, pretty awful* **sitting pretty** (*pop.*) well placed for taking advantage of a situation [O.E. *prættig*, crafty]

pret·ty-pret·ty (prítɪprítɪ) *adj.* insipidly pretty

pret·zel (prétsəl) *n.* a cracker shaped like an open knot, glazed and salted [G. *brezel*]

pre-vail (prɪvéil) *v.i.* (often with 'against', 'over') to be victorious ‖ to be the chief characteristic, predominate, *strong winds prevail in those regions* ‖ to be widespread or current, *strange customs prevail among the inhabitants* ‖ (with 'on', 'upon') to persuade **pre-váil·ing** *adj.* [M.E. *prevayle, prevaile* fr. L. *praevalere*, to be very strong]

prev·a·lence (prévələns) *n.* the quality, state or fact of being prevalent [F. *prévalence*]

prev·a·lent (prévələnt) *adj.* widespread, generally used, followed, circulated etc., *the prevalent fashion* [fr. L. *praevalens* (*praevalentis*) fr. *praevalere*, to be very strong]

pre-var·i·cate (prɪvǽrɪkeɪt) *v.i. pres. part.* **pre-var·i·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pre-var·i·cat·ed** [illegible] [fr. L. *praevaricari* (*praevaricatus*), to walk [illegible]]

pre-var·i·ca·tion (prɪværɪkéɪʃən) *n.* the act of prevaricating ‖ an instance of this [fr. L. *praevaricatio* (*praevaricationis*)]

pre-ven·ient (prɪvíːnɪənt) *adj.* preceding ‖ anticipating [fr. L. *praeveniens* (*praevenientis*) fr. *praevenire*, to come before]

prevenient grace (*theol.*) the grace which operates on a person's will and disposes him to repentance

pre-vent (prɪvent) *v.t.* to cause not to do something, *illness prevented him from going* ‖ to cause not to happen, or not to be made or done, *the storm prevented an early departure* [fr. L. *praeventre* (*praeventus*), to come before]

pre-ven·ta·ble, pre-vent·a·ble (prɪvéntəbəl) *adj.* capable of being prevented

pre-ven·ta·tive (prɪvéntətɪv) **1.** *adj.* preventive **2.** *n.* a preventive

prevent defense (*football*) deep behind the line defense against a long forward pass

preventible *PREVENTABLE

pre-ven·tion (prɪvénʃən) *n.* the act of preventing ‖ something that serves as a preventive [fr. L.L. *praeventio* (*praeventionis*)]

pre-ven·tive (prɪventɪv) **1.** *adj.* preventing or intended to prevent something ‖ (*med.*) intended to prevent disease **2.** *n.* something that prevents or is intended to prevent something, a medicament etc. used for preventing disease ‖ (*Br.*) of or pertaining to that department of Customs which is concerned with prevention of smuggling, *a preventive officer* [fr. L. *praevenire* (*praeventus*), to come before]

preventive detention holding one suspected of a crime in order to prevent his or her commission of further crime (used in the U.S.A.)

pre-view (príːvjuː) **1.** *n.* a presentation of a film, book etc. to critics, press reporters etc. before it is presented to the general public ‖ a brief view or foretaste of something that is to come ‖ (also **prevue**) short extracts from a new film exhibited as advance publicity **2.** *v.t.* to see or show a preview of

pre-vi·ous (príːvɪəs) **1.** *adj.* occurring or done earlier, *his previous attempts had been unsuccessful* ‖ (*pop.*) before the right time, *she was a little previous in announcing the engagement* **2.** *adv.* (with 'to') before, *did you test it previous to buying it?* [fr. L. *praevius*, going before]

previous question a motion in a legislative session to put some central matter under discussion to the vote immediately, without more debate or proposal of further amendments. In British usage, if the motion is not carried the matter is shelved, but in the U.S.A. the matter remains a live issue

pre-vi·sion (prɪvíʒən) *v.* foresight **pre-vi·sion·al** *adj.* showing or characterized by prevision [fr. L. *praevidere* (*praevisus*), to foresee]

pre-voc·a·tion·al (prìːvoukéɪʃənəl) *adj.* of a course of study combining general education with preparation for vocational training

Pré·vost (preivou), l'Abbé (Antoine François Prévost d'Exiles, 1697–1763), French novelist. He is best known for his sentimental masterpiece of psychological analysis, 'Manon Lescaut' (1731)

prevue *PREVIEW

pre-war (prìːwɔ́r) *adj.* existing or occurring before a war recently over

prey (preɪ) (*sing.* and *collect.*) *n.* an animal or animals seized as food by another animal ‖ a victim or victims, *con men and their prey* [M.E. fr. O.F. *preie*, booty]

prey *v.i.* (of an animal, esp. with 'on', 'upon') to seek for or seize prey ‖ (with 'on', 'upon') to make raids in order to take booty ‖ (with 'on', 'upon') to have a destructively wearing effect, *his worries preyed on his mind* [M.E. fr. O.F. *preer, preier*]

Pri·am (práɪəm) the last king of Troy, who reigned during its siege and was killed when the city was taken. He was the father of Hector, Paris, Cassandra etc.

pri·a·pism (práɪəpɪzəm) *n.* persistent erection of the penis, caused esp. by disease [fr. L.L. *Priapismus* fr. Gk fr. *Priapizein*, to act the part of Priapus]

Pri·a·pus (praɪéɪpəs) Greek god of fertility, son of Dionysus and Aphrodite, guardian deity of gardens, vineyards and herds. His cult spread to [illegible] Alexander. He personified male procreative power

Pribilof (príbəlɔf) (or Fur Seal Islands) a group of hilly islands in the southeast Bering Sea, Alaska, noted as [illegible]

price (prais) *n.* the [illegible] demanded in return for a thing, service etc. offered for sale or for barter ‖ (*rhet.*) that which must be done, [illegible] something

his freedom was the price he paid for security **a price on someone's head** a reward offered for the capture or killing of someone **at a price** at an unusually high cost ‖ with great sacrifice **beyond** (or **without**) **price** of so great a value that no buyer could pay for it **to have one's price** to be willing to be bribed if the bribe is big enough **what price (something)?** what is the use or value of (something)?, *what price freedom now?* [M.E. fr. O.F. *pris*]

price *pres. part.* **pric·ing** *past* and *past part.* **priced** *v.t.* to state or ascertain the price or market value of ‖ to set the price of (something one is selling), *he prices his goods very high* [var. of older *prise* fr. O.F. *prisier*, F. *priser*]

price control governmental establishment of ceiling prices on basic commodities to combat inflation etc

price-earn·ings ratio (práisə:rniŋz) (*securities*) the ratio of market price to earnings expressed as a simple number, e.g., 9 × earnings. *also* price-earnings multiple

price index (*Br.*) (*economics*) an economic measure based on annual Family Expenditure Surveys for the preceding three yrs. *Cf* CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

price·less (práislis) *adj.* too valuable to carry any price ‖ very valuable ‖ (*pop.*) very funny, ridiculous, *a priceless story*

prick (prik) *v.t.* to make a very small hole in with a sharp point ‖ to make (a hole) in something with a sharp point ‖ to deflate (a balloon etc.) by piercing its surface ‖ to wound by piercing with a sharp implement, *to prick one's finger* ‖ to pain mentally, esp. to goad as if with spurs, *his conscience pricked him* ‖ to mark (a surface) with little punctures or dots, esp. in tracing ‖ to form (a pattern etc.) on a surface with little punctures or dots ‖ to disable (a horse) by driving a nail into the quick in shoeing ‖ (with 'off') to mark (a name or item) on a list by putting a dot etc. next to it ‖ (with 'up') to cause (esp. the ears) to point upward or forward as a sign of sudden attention or interest ‖ (esp. with 'out') to transplant (seedlings) ‖ *v.i.* (with 'up') to point upward or forward. *his ears pricked up* ‖ to have or cause a feeling of being pierced [O.E. *prician*]

prick *n.* the act or an instance of pricking ‖ a small puncture made by pricking ‖ the pain [illegible O.E. *prica, pricca, pricel*]

prick-eared (prikiərd) *adj.* (of a dog) having erect pointed ears

prick·er (prikər) *n.* a sharp instrument for pricking, e.g. an awl

prick·et (prikit) *n.* a sharp-pointed spike on which a candle is stuck ‖ a candlestick with such a sharp spike ‖ a buck in its second year when the horns are straight and unbranched [illegible M.]

prick·le (prik'l) **1.** *n.* (*bot.*) a pointed process arising from epidermal tissue, e.g. of a bramble, rose etc., and which can be peeled off with the outer skin (cf. THORN) ‖ a tingling or prickling sensation **2.** *v. pres. part.* **prick·ling** *past* and *past part.* **prick·led** *v.i.* to feel a tingling or pricking sensation ‖ *v.t.* to pierce with or as if with a prickle ‖ to cause to feel a tingling or prickling sensation [O.E. *pricel*]

prick·li·ness (prikli·nis) *n.* the quality or state of being prickly

prick·ly (prikli) *comp.* **prick·li·er** *superl.* **prick·li·est** *adj.* armed with prickles, *prickly leaves* ‖ feeling as if pricked by prickles ‖ causing such a feeling ‖ quick to take offense, very touchy

[illegible] *Rutaceae*, a fragrant shrub or small tree with many prickles and yellowish flowers

prickly heat an inflammation of the sweat glands of the skin, accompanied by a rash and itching, common in hot and humid climates

[illegible]

prickly poppy a member of *Argemone*, fam. [illegible]

displayed, *a peacock in his pride* ‖ (of lions) a group, often a family, in the wild state **to take pride in** to set oneself a high standard in (one's work etc.) for the satisfaction brings ‖ to be proud of (some achievement etc.) **2.** *v. refl. pres. part.* **prid·ing** *past* and *past part.* **prid·ed** to feel pride in some achievement or prowess [O.E. *prytu, pryte*]

pride of place the first or most exalted position

Pride's Purge (*Eng. hist.*) the exclusion (Dec. 6, 1648) by a group of soldiers under Colonel Thomas Pride (*d.* 1658) of more than 100 members (mostly Presbyterians) from the Long Parliament. The remaining members formed the extremist Rump Parliament

prie-dieu (pri:djə:) *n.* a narrow desk or high-backed chair with a ledge on which one kneels to say prayers [F.]

priest (pri:st) *n.* (*Christian churches*) an ordained person trained and authorized by a bishop to be an intermediary between the people and God by conducting sacred rites, administering the sacraments, making intercession, pronouncing absolution and safeguarding sacred buildings and treasures ‖ any member of the clergy ‖ a minister of a non-Christian religion [O.E. *prēost* fr. L. *presbyter* fr. Gk.]

priest·craft (pri:stkræft, pri:stkruft) *n.* worldly scheming by priests

priest·ess (pri:stis) *n.* a woman priest

priest·hood (pri:sthud) *n.* the office held by a priest ‖ the collective body of priests in a Church [O.E. *prēosthād*]

Priest·ley (pri:stli), Joseph (1733–1804), British scientist and clergyman. He discovered oxygen (1774) independently of Scheele. He isolated and identified many new gases. He invented soda water (1772)

priest·ly (pri:stli) *comp.* **priest·li·er** *superl.* **priest·li·est** *adj.* pertaining to a priest, his office or qualities ‖ like or characteristic of a priest

priest-rid·den (pri:strid'n) *adj.* (of a country or people) harmfully dominated by priests

priest's hole (*hist.*) a hidden room or other hiding place for Catholic priests during the times in which they were persecuted in England

Priests of the Mission, Congregation of the LAZARIST

priest vicar (*Church of England*) a minor canon in some cathedrals

Pri·e·to (pri:etɔ), Guillermo (1818–97), Mexican politician, orator and romantic poet. His works include 'El romancero nacional', 'Musa callejera', and 'Memorias de mis tiempos'

prig (prig) *n.* a narrow-minded person who makes an annoying parade of being morally or [illegible] **prig·gish** *adj.* [illegible]

prim *adj.* [illegible] **prim·mer** *superl.* **prim·mest** of a person, still in manner too clipped or precise in speech, too formal in dress, or narrow and intolerant in opinion ‖ (of manner or expression) stiff and formal **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **prim·ming** *past* and *past part.* **primmed** to shape (the face or lips) into a prim expression [etym. doubtful]

pri·ma ballerina (pri:mə) the principal female dancer of a ballet company [Ital.]

pri·ma·cy (praiməsi) *n.* the state or being first in rank, importance etc. ‖ (*eccles.*) the office or dignity of a primate [O.F. *primacie*]

pri·ma don·na (pri:mədɔnə, praiməd-) *pl.* [illegible] an opera [Ital.]

pri·mae·val [illegible]

pri·ma fa·cie (praiməfeiʃi:) *adj.* (*law*) of evidence) having every appearance of proving a fact though it may not constitute certain proof [L. at first appearance]

pri·mage [illegible] freight charge, paid to the ship's owner in consideration of satisfactory loading or unloading [illegible]

pri·mal (praiməl) *adj.* primitive or earliest in history, *primal customs* ‖ first in importance [fr. M.L. *primalis*]

pri·ma·ri·ly (praimərili, praimerili, praimərili) *adv.* principally ‖ originally

pri·ma·ry (praiməri) **1.** *adj.* first in time of origin or order of development, *primary instincts* ‖ basic, fundamental ‖ first in a succession or series, *primary school* ‖ first in importance, *a primary consideration* ‖ not derived, *his diaries are a primary source for the history of the period* ‖ first in order of production, *gas, coke and tar are primary products of the coal-gas industry* ‖ of or designating the large, stiff feathers on the end joint of a bird's wing ‖ (*elec.*) of or relating to or designating the inducing current, coil or circuit of a transformer or induction motor ‖ (*geol.*) relating to the Paleozoic or earlier eras ‖ (*chem.*) formed by the direct union of two atoms, or by the substitution of only one atom or group, *a primary compound* ‖ (of Latin, Greek or Sanskrit tenses) referring to present or future times **2.** *pl.* **pri·ma·ries** *n.* something which is primary ‖ a primary color ‖ (esp. *pl.*) a primary election ‖ a primary feather ‖ (*astron.*) a primary planet ‖ (*chem.*) a primary compound or product ‖ (*elec.*) a primary cell [fr. L. *primarius*, chief]

primary accent the first and main beat in a musical measure ‖ the strongest stress on a syllable in a polysyllabic word

primary cell (*elec.*) a device for producing by chemical changes an electromotive force which can be used to give an electric current (e.g. Leclanché or Daniell cell)

primary coil (*elec.*) the intake coil of an induction coil or transformer

primary color, *Br.* **primary colour** (*phys.*, of light) one of the three wave bands (red, green, bluish-violet) from which, by suitable combinations, all other colors can be obtained ‖ (of pigments) one of the three colored pigments (red, yellow, blue) which cannot be imitated by mixing other pigments

primary consumer the original primitive plant-eating organism in the food cycle

primary election a direct primary ‖ an election within a political party to choose delegates to a party's nominating convention or to select party officers

primary planet (*astron.*) any of the planets which move in orbit around the sun

primary sere (*botany*) the first plant in an area that has not produced vegetation in recent eras

primary service area (*broadcasting*) area capable of receiving consistently satisfactory broadcast transmission from a station

primary storage (*computer*) the storage unit in the main frame

primary structure (*aerospace*) **1.** the craft components that upon failing could destroy the aircraft, e.g., wings, tail, engine bearers. **2.** (*sculptural*) art reduced to simplest primary form with no embellishment. —**primary structurist** *n.* the artist

pri·mate (práimeit) *n.* (*eccles.*) an archbishop ‖ (*eccles.*) a bishop having authority over other bishops ‖ (*zool.*) a member of the order *Primates*, the highest order of mammals, including man, apes, monkeys, lemurs etc. [fr. L.L. *primas* (*primatis*) adj., first]

pri·ma·tial (praiméiʃəl) *adj.* characteristic of or having to do with a primate [F.]

prime (praim) **1.** *adj.* first in time, importance, quality or rank ‖ fundamental ‖ (*math.*, of a number) divisible only by itself and by 1, not by any other integer **2.** *n.* a minute of angle or the symbol (′) for this (*math.*) a prime number ‖ a symbol (′) used after a character to distinguish it from another, e.g. to distinguish A′ from A ‖ (*fencing*) the first of eight parrying positions ‖ (*mus.*) the tonic ‖ (*mus.*) a unison ‖ (*mus.*) the fundamental note in a harmonic series [F. *prime* or fr. L. *primus*]

prime *n.* (*eccles.*) the first service of the day, held at sunrise or at 6 o'clock a.m. ‖ the time or hour of this service ‖ the best, most flourishing stage or state, *he has passed his prime* ‖ (*rhet.*) the earliest state, *the prime of the year* ‖ (*rhet.*) the best or chief part or member [O.E. *prim* fr. L. *prima (hora)*, first (hour)]

prime *pres. part.* **prim·ing** *past* and *past part.* **primed** *v.t.* to fill (a pump) with water to initiate action ‖ to inject gasoline into the carburetor of (an engine) ‖ to fill pores of (wood etc.) with a first coat of paint etc. ‖ to provide (someone) with information etc. beforehand ‖ to ply (someone) with liquor ‖ (*hist.*) to put the charge [illegible] & steam cylinder to carry over water with the steam [etym. doubtful]

prime cost the cost of raw material and labor in producing an article (in contrast to the cost of advertising, distribution etc.)

prime meridian the meridian at 0° longitude, passing through Greenwich, England, from [illegible] measured

prime minister the leader of a government ‖ the leader of a cabinet or of an executive ‖ a [illegible]

prime mover (*engin.*) a natural source of power (wind, water pressure etc.) or a machine (wind mill, water wheel etc.) converting this power to useful purposes ‖ the first cause of all movement ‖ the person who originates a corporate action

prim·er (primər, *Br.* esp. prāimər) *n.* a simple book for children learning to read ‖ an elementary textbook, *Latin primer* [fr. M.L. *primarius*, a prayer book for the laity]

prim·er (prāimər) *n.* something that primes ‖ a cap, cylinder etc. containing an explosive compound used to fire the charge of a gun

prime rate or **prime interest rate** (*banking*) the lowest rate of interest charged by a lending institution to its best-rated customers

prime time (*broadcasting*) the broadcast period during which the largest audiences are watching or listening, usu. from 6 PM to 10 PM or 11 PM

pri·me·val, pri·mae·val (praimi:vəl, -mai-) *adj.* belonging to the earliest era of life on the earth, *primeval forest* [fr. L. *primaevus*]

prim·ing (prāimiŋ) *n.* the act of someone who or something that primes ‖ something used for priming, e.g. a first coat of paint

priming of the tides an acceleration of the time of high and low tide occurring during the first and third quarters of the moon

pri·mip·a·ra (praimipərə) *pl* **pri·mip·a·rae** (praimipəri:) *n.* a woman who or animal that has given birth once only ‖ an individual pregnant for the first time **pri·mip·a·rous** *adj.* [L fr. *primus*, first + *parere*, to bring forth]

prim·i·tive (primitiv) **1.** *adj.* of, pertaining to or characteristic of the earliest period or origin of something ‖ having the characteristics of the earliest stages of civilization, *they are a primitive tribe* ‖ roughly constructed, crude and simple ‖ without civilized accretions, *he lives a primitive life* ‖ (of a work of art or artist) of the period just before the Renaissance ‖ of modern (often deliberately) unsophisticated works of art, or artists painting in such a style ‖ (*math.*) of a figure, line etc. from which another is derived ‖ (*biol.*) of or pertaining to an early stage of development ‖ (*biol.*) showing little change from an early ancestral type ‖ (*geol.*) primary ‖ (*gram.*) of a root form in contrast to a derived word **2.** *n.* a primitive person ‖ a primitive work of art or artist ‖ (*math.*) a primitive line, figure etc. ‖ (*gram.*) a primitive form **prim·i·tiv·ism** *n.* primitivity ‖ primitive practices, customs etc. ‖ a belief in the superiority of a primitive way of life or of things primitive ‖ the style of a primitive (deliberately unsophisticated) artist **prim·i·tiv·i·ty** *n.* the quality or stage of being primitive [M.E. *primitif* fr. F. fr. L. *primitivus*, first of its kind]

Pri·mo de Ri·ve·ra (pri:mɔðeri:vérə), Miguel, marqués de Estella (1870–1930), Spanish general and dictator (1923–30). His son, José Antonio (1903–36), founded Falangism (1933)

pri·mo·gen·i·tor (praimoudʒénitər) *n.* the earliest ancestor of whom anything is known ‖ (*loosely*) an ancestor [M.L. fr. L. *primo* adv., first + *genitor*, begetter]

pri·mo·gen·i·ture (praimoudʒénitʃər) *n.* the state or fact of being the firstborn of parents ‖ (*law*) this fact as conferring the right to inherit in the event of intestacy [fr. M.L. *primogenitura* fr. L. *primo* adv., first + *genitura*, birth]

pri·mor·di·al (praimɔ:di:əl) *adj.* existing from the beginning, of that which was the first to be created, *primordial matter* ‖ fundamental, underived, *primordial rights* ‖ (*biol.*, of a species, organ, cell etc.) earliest developed [fr. L.L. *primordialis*, first of all]

primordial soup mixture of amino acids, purine, pyrimidine and phosphate, from which life first began. *also* prebiotic soup or protobiotic soup

primp (primp) *v.i.* to busy oneself fussily about one's dress or appearance, *she likes to primp before her mirror* ‖ *v.t.* to fuss over (one's hair, clothes etc.) so as to impress ‖ to put in order (a room etc.), esp. for visitors' eyes [perh. fr. PRIM]

prim·rose (primrouz) *n. Primula vulgaris*, fam. *Primulaceae*, a plant having a rosette of leaves and a single flower ‖ the flower of this plant ‖ a light yellow color [M.E. *primerose*, rel. to O.F. *primerose* and to M.L. *prima rosa*, earliest rose]

primrose path a way of pleasure ‖ an easy way that leads to destruction etc.

prim·u·la (primjulə) *n.* a member of *Primula*, fam. *Primulaceae*, a large genus of perennial plant with white, yellow and pink flowers found in temperate and mountainous parts of the northern hemisphere [M.L.]

primum mo·bile (pri:məmoubili:) *n.* (*Ptolemaic astron.*) a sphere assumed to revolve from east west around the earth, carrying with it the heavenly bodies ‖ a prime mover [M.L. fr. L. *primus*, first + *mobilis* adj., movable]

Prince (prins), Morton (1854–1929), U.S. psychologist and physician who formulated such concepts as neurograms (the neurological record of psychological behavior) and the coconscious (a parallel, possibly rival, well-organized system of awareness comparable with ordinary consciousness). His 'The Dissociation of a Personality' (1906) is a study of a multiple personality

prince (prins) *n.* (*Br.*) a son or son's son of a ruling sovereign ‖ any male member in certain royal families ‖ the ruler of a principality ‖ a courtesy title in some countries, accorded to certain number of noble families ‖ a ruler ‖ a distinguished and powerful person in some walk of life, *a merchant prince* ‖ (*Roman Catholicism*) a cardinal [O.F.]

prince consort the husband of a reigning queen, who is himself a prince **the Prince Consort** ALBERT

prince·dom (prinsdəm) *n.* a principality (state) ‖ the rank or dignity of a prince

Prince Edward Island an island (area 2,184 sq. miles, pop. 124,600) in the Gulf of St Lawrence, forming a province of Canada. Capital: Charlottetown. It is a rolling, fertile lowland. Industries: farming (dairying, potatoes, hay, oats, fruit, furs), food processing, tourism. The island was settled by the French (17th c.) but captured by the English (1758). It became a separate colony (1769) and joined the Canadian Confederation (1873)

prince·ling (prinslin) *n.* a minor prince

prince·ly (prinsli:) *comp.* **prince·li·er** *superl.* **prince·li·est** *adj.* worthy of a prince, splendid, *a princely reward* ‖ of or relating to a prince

prince of Wales a title conferred on the eldest son of a British sovereign

Prince of Wales, Cape the most westerly point of the North American mainland, on the Bering Strait at the west tip of the Seward Peninsula

prince regent *pl.* **prince regents** a title conferred on a royal prince appointed to act as regent **the Prince Regent** (*Br. hist.*) the title by which the future George IV was commonly styled while he was regent (1811–20) for George III

Prince Rupert a city (pop. 12,000) of W. British Columbia, Canada. It is the W. terminus of the Canadian National transcontinental railroad (completed 1914). Fisheries, sawmills, shipbuilding

prin·cess (prinsis, prinses, *Br.* also prinsés) *n.* a nonreigning female member of a royal family ‖ a daughter or granddaughter of a sovereign ‖ the wife of a prince [M.E. *princesse* fr. F.]

princess royal *pl.* **princesses royal** a title which may be conferred upon the eldest daughter of the British sovereign

Prince·ton University (prinstən) a private university at Princeton, New Jersey, chartered (1746) as the College of New Jersey. It consists of Princeton College, graduate schools and research centers. It shares facilities with the Institute for Advanced Study

prin·ci·pal (prinsəp'l) **1.** *adj.* first in importance **2.** *n.* a person having the chief authority or responsibility, *the principal of a school* ‖ a person employing another as his agent ‖ (*law*) a person actually committing or directly aiding in a crime ‖ the sum of money on which interest is earned ‖ a person playing a chief role in a play, film, ballet etc. ‖ the soloist in a concert ‖ (*mus.*) the chief metal stop of an organ, giving the octave above the open diapason ‖ (*mus.*) the subject of a fugue ‖ (*mus.*) the first player of any of the sections of instruments, except first violins (LEADER) ‖ (*law*) someone who is primarily liable, as distinct from someone who stands surety or endorses ‖ (*building*) a roof truss ‖ one of the combatants in a duel [fr. L. *principalis*]

principal diagonal (*math.*) in a square matrix, the [illegible] from the upper left

principal focus the point at which a beam of [illegible] optical center (i.e. the focal length of the lens) depends upon the algebraic sum of the recipro- [illegible] and the refractive index of the lens substance

prin·ci·pal·i·ty (prinsipæliti:) *pl* **prin·ci·pal·i·ties** *n.* any of certain small states whose ruler is called a prince, e.g. one which is at war within or subordinate to a kingdom or empire ‖ the rank, office or dignity of a prince ‖ (*pl*) an order of angels (ANGEL) [M.E. *principalite* fr. O.F. *principalite, principaltee*]

principal parts (*gram.*) the inflected forms of a verb including in English the infinitive, past tense and past participle, from which other inflected forms can be derived

prin·ci·pate (prinsipit) *n.* (*Roman hist.*) a form of government under the early emperors which retained some republican features ‖ the term of office of one of these emperors [fr. L. *principatus*, the first place]

Principe SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE

prin·ci·ple (prinsəp'l) *n.* a law of nature as formulated and accepted by the mind, *Archimedes' principle* ‖ an essential truth upon which other truths are based ‖ the acceptance of moral law as a guide to behavior, *a man of principle* ‖ a rule by which a person chooses to govern his conduct, often forming part of a code, *a man of liberal principles* ‖ a fundamental implication, *he objected to the principle of the thing, not to the method* **in principle** as regards essentials, *we agree in principle but we dislike your procedure* **on principle** by virtue of the principles one accepts, *to disagree on principle* [fr. F. *principe* or L. *principium*]

principle of inertia LAW OF MOTION

principle of superposition a theorem in physics that permits the vectorial addition of effects if they are proportional to the causes and if the causes are also vectorially additive. Thus the resultant displacement produced by two or more waves intersecting at a point at a given time is equal to what the sum of the instantaneous displacement of each wave would be if each were acting alone at that point

prink (prink) *v.i.* and *t.* (often with up) to dress with elaborate care and finery [perh. related to PRANK v.]

print (print) **1.** *n.* a picture or design made by an inked impression of a block, engraved plate etc. ‖ a mark made on something by pressure ‖ a photograph made from a negative ‖ printed matter ‖ handwritten letters imitating typographical forms ‖ an object for making a mark by impression, a stamp, seal ‖ an object which has received such a mark, *a print of butter* ‖ a textile made with an applied colored or black and white pattern ‖ a dress made of this **in print** printed in a publication etc., *to see one's name in print* ‖ still available from the publisher **out of print** no longer available from the publisher [M.E. fr. O.F. *priente, preinte*, impression of a seal etc.]

print *v.t.* to make a mark on (a surface) by pressure or stamping ‖ to make (a mark) on a surface by pressing or stamping ‖ to make an impression on the surface of (paper, fabric etc.) by pressing inked block etc. on it ‖ to reproduce (a text, news etc.) by this process ‖ to write or draw (letters) in imitation of type forms ‖ to make (a photograph) from a negative ‖ to fix firmly (a memory, idea etc.) on the mind ‖ *v.i.* to practice the art of making inked impressions on paper etc. ‖ to write in characters resembling type forms **to print off** to go to press with (the edition) after proofing is finished **print·a·ble** *adj.* good enough or proper enough to be printed and published **printer** *n.* someone who prints, esp. as a profession [M.E. *prenten, printen* fr. *prente, printe* n., a print]

printer's devil a person employed in a printing business as an apprentice or to do odd jobs

printer's imprint the name or identifying mark on printed matter of the printer, together with the place of printing usually found on the back of the title page or on the last page of a book, or the foot of the last page of a newspaper

printer's ink a quick-drying ink used in print [illegible] paper, books etc.

printer's ream a ream of 516 sheets

print·ing (printiŋ) *n.* the action of someone who or something that prints ‖ the art of printing ‖ a printer ‖ the style or quality of that which is printed ‖ the total number of printed copies of a book etc. made at one time

The technique of printing was known to the Chinese as early as the 9th c. In the European Middle Ages pictures and playing cards were [illegible]

printed from wood blocks. It was not until c. 1436 that Gutenberg invented the technique of casting single metal letters (types) which could be assembled together to form a continuous text. The first book printed from movable types was probably the celebrated 42-line Bible produced (c. 1452-5) by Gutenberg in Mainz. The art quickly spread to Italy, Venice, Switzerland, France, the Low Countries, Spain and England. The Renaissance and Reformation almost coincided with the development of printing, and were greatly assisted by it. The spread of learning and the production of the works of the Reformers gave printers a crucial importance. At first books remained expensive, and were produced in small numbers, but editions of 1,500-3,000 became common in the 16th c. and [illegible].

Until the early 19th c. printing developed little. The old wooden printing press was improved but not substantially changed. Type was set, and paper made, by hand. In 1802 the first papermaking machine was invented. In 1811 the mechanical press, which could be driven by steam, was invented. In 1804 stereotyping was perfected, enabling casts to be taken of whole pages of type. The mechanization of printing coincided with the movement towards universal education. Vast audiences were thus created at the same time as the craft became one of mass production.

printing press a machine used to print from type or metal plates etc.

print-out (printɪnɒut) *n.* (*computer*) the printed record of the solution to the program or of the contents of the computer memory. —**print out**

Pri·or (praɪər), Matthew (1664–1721), English poet and diplomat. His humorous poems and satires include 'Poems on Several Occasions'.

pri·or (praɪər) **1.** *adj.* earlier; preceding in order or importance. **2.** *adv.* (with 'to') earlier than. *we had not met prior to that occasion.* [L. *prior*, former, superior]

prior *n.* a superior of a religious order or house, esp. a priory; the officer in a monastic order ranking next below an abbot. [O.E. fr. L. *prior*, former, superior]

pri·or·ate (praɪərɪt) *n.* the office, term of office or dignity of a prior. [fr. L.L. *prioratus*]

pri·or·ess (praɪərɪs) *n.* a nun whose rank in a woman's order or religious house corresponds to that of a prior. [M.E. fr. O.F. *prioresse, prieuresse*, fr. L.L. *priorissa*, fr. L. *prior*, former, superior]

pri·or·i·tize (praɪɒrɪtaɪz) *v.t.* to place in an order of priority.

pri·or·i·ty (praɪɒrɪtɪ, praɪɒrɪtɪ) *pl.* **pri·or·i·ties** *n.* the quality or state of coming first in time, *priority of claim*; something that comes first or among the first in importance; the right or privilege of precedence over others, *the job must be given top priority*. [M.E. fr. F. *priorité*]

prior restraint a court order against publish[illegible]

pri·o·ry (praɪərɪ) *pl.* **pri·o·ries** *n.* a religious house governed by a prior or prioress, lower in status and smaller than an abbey. [M.E. fr. A.F.

Pri·pet (prɪpet) (*Russ.* Pripyat') a river (500 miles long, navigable for 300) rising in the N.W. Ukraine, U.S.S.R., and curving east through Byelorussia to join the Dnieper north [illegible] 4,200 sq. miles) lying along its central course.

Prisci·an (prɪʃɪən), Priscianus Caesariensis, [illegible]

[illegible]

beam of charged particles. [fr. L.L. *prisma*, fr. Gk.]

pris·mat·ic (prɪzmætɪk) *adj.* of or resembling a prism; formed, dispersed, refracted by, or using a prism; orthorhombic. [fr. Gk. *prisma* (*prismatos*), something sawed]

prismatic compass a compass used in surveying; (a prism supplies an image of the reading in such a way that it can be read while the user sights through a telescope).

prismatic spectrum (*phys.*) a spectrum formed by dispersion by a prism.

prism binoculars a pair of binoculars in which the path of the light entering the objective lenses is increased by the use of two totally reflecting prisms, allowing the use of an objective lens of longer focal length than the length of the tube itself would permit.

prism spectrum a prismatic spectrum.

pris·on (prɪz'n) *n.* a building used to confine offenders or suspects awaiting trial, or enemy captives; imprisonment. *prison is no cure for first offenders*. [M.E. fr. O.F. *prisun, prison*, the act of taking]

pris·on·er (prɪz'nər) *n.* a person who is confined in a prison; a person who is in custody or under restraint; a person who is captured or held captive. [M.E. fr. F. *prisonier*]

prisoner of conscience one imprisoned for political reasons.

prisoner of war a member of the armed forces captured by the enemy during a war.

pris·sy (prɪsɪ) *comp.* **pris·si·er** *superl.* **pris·si·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) primly precise about little details of dress, behavior etc.; prudish. [PRECISE or [illegible]]

pris·tane ($C_{19}H_{40}$) (prɪsteɪn) *n.* (*chem.*) hydrocarbon resulting from breakdown of chlorophyll in marine fossils; used as a lubricant and anticorrosion agent. *also* norphytane.

pris·tine (prɪstiːn, prɪstaɪn, prɪstɪn) *adj.* unspoiled, still in an uncorrupted state; of or in ancient or original condition. [fr. L. *pristinus*, former]

pris·tin·i·ty (prɪstɪnɪtɪ) *n.* the quality of being [illegible]

Pritchett (prɪtʃət), V. S. (1900–) British author. Best known for his masterfully-crafted, comically ironic short stories, exemplified in 'Collected Stories' (1982) and 'More Collected Stories' (1983). He also wrote novels, literary essays, biographies of Turgenev and Balzac, travel books and several autobiographical works.

pri·va·cy (praɪvəsɪ, *Br.* prɪvəsɪ) *n.* the quality or state of being hidden from, or undisturbed by, the observation or activities of other persons, *there is no privacy in a barracks*; freedom from undesirable intrusions, *to respect someone's privacy*. [PRIVATE]

pri·vate (praɪvɪt) **1.** *adj.* belonging to a particular person or group and not shared with others in any way, *private property*; not holding public office, *private citizen*; having nothing to do with one's official or public character, *private life*; secret, hidden from others, *private thoughts*; not available to or not supported by the general public, *a private library*. **2.** *n.* a soldier in the U.S. army one grade above a new or recent recruit. (*Br.*) a private soldier. **in private** not openly, without witnesses. [fr. L. *privatus*, not holding public office]

private bill [illegible] particular powers or benefits on an individual or body in excess of, and sometimes in conflict with, the [illegible]

private detective a person who hires himself out to make confidential investigations into crime or into people's activities or who patrols a [illegible]

pri·va·teer (praɪvətɪər) **1.** *n.* (*hist.*) an armed private vessel authorized by a government to engage in hostile acts against the enemy. (LETTERS OF MARQUE). the captain or a member of the crew of such a vessel. **2.** *v.i.* to sail or act as a privateer.

private first class a soldier in the U.S. army or [illegible]

private hotel (*Br.*) a hotel catering esp. to resident guests and usually not having a liquor license.

private means income from investments etc., not from salary or fees.

private members' bill [illegible] bill introduced by a member of parliament who does not hold office in the government.

private practice practice of a profession (e.g. medicine, architecture) on one's own independent financial account; the goodwill of the patients of a doctor having such a practice, *to buy a private practice*.

private school a school owned and run by private individuals, not by the government, and usually charging fees for tuition etc.

private soldier (*Br.*) a soldier ranking below a noncommissioned officer.

private view a showing of an exhibition to specially invited people, held before the general public is admitted.

pri·va·tion (praɪvéɪʃən) *n.* complete or serious lack of the usual necessities of life (food, shelter, warmth etc.); an instance of this. [fr. L. *privatio* (*privationis*) fr. *privare*, to deprive]

pri·vat·ism (praɪvətɪzəm) *n.* **1.** policy of not becoming involved in matters not personally essential. **2.** the desire for privacy. —**pri·vat·is·tic** *adj.*

priv·a·tive (prɪvətɪv) **1.** *adj.* causing privation; of that which constitutes a lack; (*gram.*) indicating negation or lack. **2.** *n.* (*gram.*) a prefix or suffix denoting a negative meaning, e.g. 'un-' or '-less'. [fr. L. *privativus*]

priv·et (prɪvɪt) *n. Ligustrum vulgare*, fam. *Oleaceae*, a quick-growing shrub, with small leaves, white flowers and black berries, native to S. Europe and N. Africa but widely grown as hedging; any of several other plants of genus *Ligustrum*, grown as hedging. [origin unknown]

priv·i·lege (prɪvəlɪdʒ) *n.* a benefit or advantage possessed by one person only or by a minority of the community, *his seniority brings him many privileges*; any of the fundamental rights common to all persons under a modern constitutional government; (*law*) a right or power conferred by a special law. [fr. L. *privilegium*, a bill or law in favor of or against an individual]

priv·i·lege *pres. part.* **priv·i·leg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **priv·i·leged** *v.t.* to grant a privilege to. [fr. F. *privilégier* fr. M.L. *privilegiare*]

priv·i·leged (prɪvəlɪdʒd) *adj.* enjoying a privilege. [fr. PRIVILEGE n. or v.]

privileged communication (*law*) a defamatory communication made under circumstances such that it is not actionable as slander or libel; (*law*) a communication made under circumstances such that a witness cannot be compelled to disclose it in court.

priv·i·leg·es (prɪvəlɪdʒɛs) *n.* (*securities*) a contract whereby one party acquires the right, but not the obligation, to buy from or sell to another party a specified amount of a commodity or security at a predetermined price. *also* puts and calls.

private automatic branch exchange a depot where telephone connections are made automatically or by remote control. *abbr.* **PABX**.

priv·i·ly (prɪvəlɪ) *adv.* (*rhet.*) privately, esp. secretly. [PRIVY]

priv·i·ty (prɪvɪtɪ) *pl.* **priv·i·ties** *n.* (*law*) a relationship between persons, esp. a mutual property interest, that is recognized in law, e.g. between lessor and lessee. [M.E. *privite, privete* fr. O.F.]

priv·y (prɪvɪ) **1.** *adj.* (in the phrase) **privy to** (*rhet.*) having private knowledge of, taken into the secret of; (*law*) having a personal interest or part in. **2.** *pl.* **priv·ies** *n.* (*pop.*) an outdoor toilet with no flushing mechanism; (*law*) a party to a privity. [M.E. *prive, privy*, intimate, familiar fr. F. *privé*]

privy council a British body which advises the Crown on matters of government, nominally comprising all ministers and ex-ministers and several people eminent in public life in the Commonwealth. It developed out of the king's council of the 13th c., and remained powerful until the 18th c., when most of its work was taken over by the cabinet. Its work is now restricted to formal matters, e.g. orders-in-council, royal proclamations etc., mostly carried out in a series of committees. It is presided over by the lord president of the council. **privy councillor** a member of this body.

privy purse money granted by the British parliament from public revenue for the personal [illegible] **Privy Purse** the officer in [illegible]

privy seal (*Br. hist.*) the royal seal formerly affixed to documents to authorize the use of the great seal, or to documents not requiring the great seal. It was originally intended for the sovereign's private business (13th c.) but by the

mid-14th c. had become a public department and had been replaced by the signet. It was abolished (1884), but the office of lord privy seal remains **Privy Seal** the lord privy seal ‖ his office

prize (praiz) **1.** *n.* something of value or satisfaction received in recognition of distinction ‖ such a thing offered to the winner of a competition, to the drawer of a lucky lottery ticket etc. ‖ something of value or satisfaction that is gained or worth gaining by an effort **2.** *adj* awarded or worthy of receiving a prize, *a prize bull* ‖ awarded as a prize, *prize money* [M.E. *pris, prise*, price fr. O.F.]

prize *pres. part.* **priz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **prized** *v.t.* to value highly [M.E. fr. O.F. *prisier, F. priser*, to regard as worth (something)]

prize 1. *n.* (also **prise**) leverage, *to get a prize on a weight to be lifted* ‖ a vessel or property captured at sea in wartime **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **priz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **prized** to capture (a ship) as prize ‖ (also **prise** *pres. part* **pris·ing** *past* and *past part.* **prised**) to leverage, to pry, force open or lift with or as if with a lever [M.E. *prise*, a taking hold fr. O.F.]

prize court (*law*) a court which assesses and distributes the value of a prize taken at sea during wartime

prize-fight (práizfait) *n.* a professional boxing match [back-formation fr. PRIZEFIGHTER]

prize-fight·er (práizfaitər) *n.* a professional boxer, esp. one taking part in a prizefight

prize-fight·ing *n.* professional boxing

prize money money from the proceeds of a prize captured at sea, formerly distributed among the officers and crew of the vessel that had made the capture ‖ any money offered as a prize

prize ring the roped enclosure within which a boxing match takes place ‖ prizefighting

Pro (prɔ), Miguel Agustín (1891–1927), Mexican Jesuit priest. He was accused of an attempted assassination of President Álvaro Obregón, and was executed

pro (prou) *PRO AND CON [L.=for]

pro *n.* (*pop.*) a professional, esp. a professional athlete or coach

pro- *prefix* favoring or advocating ‖ taking the place of ‖ forward, to the front of ‖ before, in advance [L.]

P.R.O. (*abbr.*) public relations officer

pro-a (próuə) *n.* prau [fr. Malay *prau, prao*]

pro-ac·tive (prouæktiv) *adj.* (*psych.*) of the dominance of material learned early in life, before the current process of change

pro-am (próuæm) *adj.* (*sports*) of competition including both professionals and amateurs

pro and con *adv.* for and against **pros and cons** *pl. n.* the arguments for and against ‖ those persons who are, respectively, in favor of or opposed to a proposal or proposition ‖ their respective affirmative and negative votes [L. *pro*, for+*contra*, against]

prob·a·bi·lism (prɔbəb'lizəm) *n.* (*theol.*) the doctrine that where there is reasonable doubt in a matter of conscience, it is lawful to act as one thinks best, esp. when there seems to be some authority for acting thus ‖ (*philos.*) the doctrine that knowledge is uncertain and that probability is a sufficient basis for action [fr. L. *probabilis*, probable]

prob·a·bil·i·ty (prɔbəbíliti:) *pl.* **prob·a·bil·i·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being probable ‖ (*math.*) the likelihood of an event, based on the ratio between its occurrence and the average number of cases favorable to its occurrence, taken over an indefinitely extended series of such cases ‖ something regarded as probable, based on the experience that of two or more possible effects one tends to predominate **in all probability** quite probably [fr. F. *probabilité*]

probability distribution or **probability function** (*math.*) a frequency function, where the function values $f(x)$ are interpreted as probabilities that a quantity will take the value x

prob·a·ble (prɔbəb'l) **1.** *adj.* likely though not certain to occur or to be true, *rain is probable today, it is probable that he was murdered* **2.** *n.* a person, horse etc. likely to participate in a race ‖ a person likely to be selected as a member of a team, or to participate in a competition, or to be a candidate in an election or examination [F. or fr. L. *probabilis*]

probable cause (*law*) reasonable grounds for supposing guilt in a person charged with a crime

prob·a·bly (prɔbəbli) *adv.* [fr. PROBABLE + -LY] with probability

pro·bate (proubeit) **1.** *n.* (*law*) the official establishing of the legal validity of a will ‖ (*law*) a copy of a will certified to be legally valid **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pro·bat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pro·bated** (*law*) to prove (a will) to put on probation [fr. L. *probatum*, something proved]

probate court a court for submitting wills to probate and administering estates

pro·ba·tion (proubéiʃən) *n.* a critical testing esp. to discover a person's suitability for a job, membership of an organization or institution etc. ‖ a period of such testing ‖ the suspension of the sentence of a convicted offender, allowing him his freedom subject to regular supervision by a probation officer ‖ a period of such supervision **on probation** in the condition of being a probationer **pro·bá·tion·ar·y** *adj.* of or relating to probation ‖ undergoing probation **pro·ba·tion·er** *n.* a person undergoing probation [O. F. *probacion*]

probation officer an official who supervises a convicted offender on probation

pro·ba·tive (proubətiv, prɔbətiv) *adj.* proving, or tending to prove, *probative evidence* ‖ serving to test [fr. L. *probativus*]

probe (proub) **1.** *n.* a blunt surgical instrument used to explore and examine wounds or cavities in the body ‖ a device, e.g. a space satellite, used for scientific exploration and investigation ‖ an investigation **2.** *v. pres. part.* **prob·ing** *past* and *past part.* **probed** *v.t.* to investigate thoroughly ‖ to examine with a surgical probe ‖ *v.i.* to make a thorough investigation ‖ to make an examination with a surgical probe [fr. L.L. *proba*, proof]

Prob·eye (próubai) *n.* trademark of infrared viewer that creates pictures by sensing heat radiated by objects, e.g., used to locate energy losses

pro·bi·ty (próubiti:, prɔbiti:) *n.* scrupulous honesty [fr. L. *probitas*]

prob·lem (prɔbləm) **1.** *n.* a question whose answer is doubtful or difficult to find ‖ a question for discussion or consideration ‖ a matter that causes worry or perplexity ‖ (*math.*) a statement of what has to be done ‖ (*chess*) an arrangement of chessmen on a chessboard, in which a given result is to be achieved under given conditions, usually a certain number of moves **2.** *adj.* (of a play, novel etc.) presenting or dealing with a human or social problem ‖ that constitutes a problem or is difficult to deal with, *a problem child* [F. *problème*]

prob·lem·at·ic (prɔbləmætik) *adj.* constituting a problem ‖ open to question ‖ uncertain, *his success is very problematic* **prob·lem·át·i·cal** *adj.* [F. *problématique*]

pro·bos·cid·e·an, pro·bos·cid·i·an (proubasidi:ən, proubɔsidi:ən) **1.** *adj.* (zool.) pertaining to *Proboscidea*, an order of mammals having an elongated proboscis and some of the teeth adapted as tusks (e.g. the elephant, mammoth) **2.** *n.* a member of this order [fr. Mod. L. fr Gk]

pro·bos·cis (proubɔsis) *pl.* **pro·bos·cis·es, pro·bos·ci·des** (proubɔsidi:z) *n.* a trunklike process of the head e.g. in many insects and annelids, and in elephants [L. fr. Gk fr. *pro*, in front+*boskein*, to feed]

proboscis monkey *Nasalis larvatus*, a monkey of Borneo with a long nose

pro·bu·col [$C_{31}H_{48}O_2S_4$] (próubu:kɔl) *n.* (*pharm.*) a drug used to lower serum cholesterol; marketed as Lorelco

Pro·bus (próubəs), Marcus Aurelius (232–82), Roman emperor (276–82). He repelled barbarian invasions in many parts of the Roman Empire. He used soldiers on public works in peacetime, and was murdered by mutinous troops

pro·cain·a·mide or **procaine amide** (proukéinəmaid) *n.* (*pharm.*) a cardiac muscle depressant used to treat heart disease, marketed as Pronesty]

procambial [prouk... of or derived from the procambium

pro·cam·bi·um (proukæmbiəm) *n.* (*bot.*) the tissue from which vascular bundles and cambium are developed [Mod. L. fr. Gk *pro*, before + CAMBIUM]

procaryote *PROKARYOTE

procathedral [prouk... also nothing to do with a cathedral

procedural [pro... of or relating to procedure

procedure [pro... course of proceeding, *he agreed with our purpose but criticized our procedure* ‖ a prescribed way of doing something, *legal procedure* ‖ rules of parliamentary practice ‖ a particular course of action [F. *procedure*]

pro·ceed (prəsi:d) *v.i.* to move forward, to go further, *to proceed on one's way* ‖ to continue, *proceed along these same lines* ‖ to begin some action and persist in it, *he proceeded to get angrier* ‖ to come forth, arise, *the whole trouble proceeded from a misunderstanding* ‖ (*law*, with 'against') to begin action or take legal measures **proceed·ing** *n.* the act of someone who or something which proceeds ‖ a course of action, *an illegal proceeding* ‖ (*pl.*) transactions or negotiations ‖ (*pl.*) a record of the activities of a body or organization, *the proceedings of the last meeting* ‖ (*pl.*) a legal action ‖ (*pl.*) legal measures **pro·ceeds** (prousi:dz) *pl. n.* the sum yielded by a sale or other money-raising transaction, *he is entitled to one half of the proceeds* [F. *proceder*]

proc·ess (prɔces, *Br.* esp. próuses) **1.** *n.* a series of acts or changes, proceeding from one to the next ‖ a method of manufacturing or conditioning something ‖ a moving forward, esp. as part of a progression or development, *the historical process* ‖ (*biol.*) an outgrowth or extension of an organ or an organism ‖ (*law*) legal proceedings, or the writ or summons beginning them **in process** in progress **in process of, in the process of** during the course of **2.** *v.t.* to submit (something) to a treatment, preparation or process, *to process milk* ‖ to submit (something) to a routine handling procedure, *his application was quickly processed* ‖ to submit (data etc.) to analysis ‖ (*printing*) to produce by a photomechanical process [F. *procès*]

process *v.t.* (*law*) to take legal action against by serving a writ [O.F. *processer*, to prosecute]

pro·cess (prəsés, prousés) *v.i.* (esp. *Br.*) to go in procession

process art art form involving ideas and effects, sometimes never executed and without completed objects. *also* conceptual art —**processor** *n.*

process engraving any method of engraving printing blocks other than by hand

pro·ces·sion (prəséʃən) *n.* an orderly line of persons, animals or things, singly or in rows, moving together in the same direction ‖ the act of moving thus, *the procession lasted five hours* ‖ (*theol.*) a divine issuing forth, *the procession of the Holy Ghost* [F.]

pro·ces·sion·al (prəséʃən'l) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to a procession, *a processional hymn* **2.** *n.* a musical composition, esp. a hymn, which accompanies a procession ‖ a service book containing hymns etc. to be sung in procession [fr. M.L. *processionale*]

processor (*computer*) *CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT

process printing halftone printing in three or more superimposed colors, giving almost any desired color combination

process server (*law*) a person who serves legal documents, e.g. subpoenas

pro·claim (prouklèim) *v.t.* to announce publicly or officially ‖ to declare (someone or something) officially to be, *the new state was proclaimed a republic* ‖ to declare (war, peace) ‖ to announce the accession to the throne of ‖ to reveal as, *his pretentious terminology proclaimed him a charlatan* [fr. L. *proclamare*, to cry out]

proc·la·ma·tion (prɔkləméiʃən) *n.* a proclaiming or being proclaimed ‖ an announcement, esp. an official one [F.]

pro·clam·a·to·ry (prəklæmətɔri:, prɔklæmətouri:) *adj.* of or resembling a proclamation ‖ resembling the style of a person proclaiming

pro·clit·ic (prouklitik) **1.** *adj.* (*gram.*) of a monosyllabic word or particle with no accent of its own which is pronounced with the following word in ordinary speech (cf. ENCLITIC) **2.** *n.* a proclitic word or particle [fr. Mod. L. *procliticus* fr. Gk *proklinein*, to lean forward]

pro·cliv·i·ty (prouklíviti:) *pl.* **pro·cliv·i·ties** *n.* a tendency or inclination towards some habit, attitude of mind etc., esp. an undesirable one [F *proclivité*]

Pro·clus (proukləs, prɔkləs) (c. 410–85), Greek philosopher. He combined metaphysics with Euclid's geometric method, to present Neoplatonism in its most complete and systematic form

Procne (prɔkni) *PHILOMELA

pro·con·sul (proukɔnsəl) *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) a governor of a province, with most of the powers of a

consul a deputy consul **pro·con·su·lar** *adj.*

pro·con·su·late (proukɒnsəlit) *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a proconsul [fr. L. *proconsula-*

pro·con·sul·ship (proukɒnsəlʃip) *n.* the office or term of office of a proconsul

Pro·co·pi·us (proukoupiəs) (c. 500–c. 562), Byzantine historian. His 'History of the Wars' (550–3) is a valuable account of the wars of Jus-

Procopius 'the Great' (Andrew Prokop, c. 1380–1434), Czech Hussite leader. He succeeded Zižka as leader of the Hussites in Bohemia (1425), won several victories over Imperial forces, and ravaged Hungary, Silesia and Sax-

pro·cras·ti·nate (proukræstineit) *pres. part.* **pro·cras·ti·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pro·**

pro·cras·ti·na·tor *n.* [L. *procrastinare* (*procrastinatus*)]

pro·cras·ti·na·tion (proukræstineiʃən) *n.* the act or habit of procrastinating [fr. L. *procrasti-*

pro·cre·ant (proukriənt) *adj.* producing young of procreation [fr. L. *procreans* (*procreantis*) fr. *procreare*, to procreate]

pro·cre·ate (proukrieit) *pres. part.* **pro·cre·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pro·cre·at·ed** *v.t.* to produce (offspring). *v.i.* to bear offspring **pro·cre·a·tive** *adj.* [fr. L. *procreare* (*procreatus*)]

pro·cre·a·tion (proukrieiʃən) *n.* a procreating or being procreated [O.F. *procreacion*]

Pro·crus·te·an (proukrastiən) *adj.* of or relating to Procrustes; fitting people, ideas or events forcibly into a rigid preconceived plan or pattern. *Procrustean methods of reform* [after

Pro·crus·tes (proukrastiz) (*Gk mythol.*) a brigand who tied his guests to an iron bed and then either stretched them or lopped off their legs to

proc·tor (prɒktər) **1.** *n.* (*Am.* —*Br.* invigilator) someone who supervises students at a written examination. (*Br.*) a university official appointed from the academic staff to see that undergraduates observe the regulations. a person who manages another's cause in a court of canon or civil law or admiralty law. (*Br.*) a clergyman elected as a deputy to convocation of the Church of England. **2.** *v.t.* (*Am.* —*Br.* invigilate) to supervise students at (a written examination). **proc·to·ri·al** *adj.* [alt. form of O.F. *procu-*

pro·cum·bent (proukʌmbənt) *adj.* (*of* plants) trailing along the ground [fr. L. *procumbens* (*procumbentis*) fr. *procumbere*, to fall forward]

pro·cur·a·ble (proukjuərəbl) *adj.* able to be pro-

pro·cur·ance (proukjuərəns) *n.* the act of procuring or bringing about

pro·cu·ra·tion (prɒkjəreiʃən) *n.* procuring. an instance of this. the act of giving someone power of attorney. a fee paid (to a broker) for the negotiation of a loan [F.]

manages another's legal affairs. a proctor in a court of civil or canon law. (*hist.*) a financial administrator in a province of the Roman Empire. **pro·cu·ra·to·ri·al** *adj.* [O.F. *procuratour* or

pro·cu·ra·to·ry (prɒkjərətəri, prɒkjərətouri) *n.* legal authorization to act for another [fr. L.L. *procuratorius*, belonging to a procurator]

fatal word to for prostitution **pro·cure·ment** *n.*

prod (prɒd) *v.t.* (*pres. part.* **prod·ding** *past* and *past part.* **prod·ded**) *v.t.* to poke with a finger

prod·i·gal·i·ty (prɒdigælitiː) *n.* reckless spending, extravagance. very great generosity. abundance [F. *prodigalité*]

prodigal son a repentant waster [after the biblical parable (Luke xv, 11–32)]

pro·di·gious (prədidʒəs) *adj.* amazing, esp. marvelously great. *a prodigious memory* [fr. L. *prodigiosus*]

prod·i·gy (prɒdidʒiː) *pl.* **prod·i·gies** *n.* a person, esp. a child, with extraordinary talents. an exceptional instance of some quality. *a prodigy of patience* [fr. L. *prodigium*, portent]

prod·ro·mal (prɒdrəməl) *adj.* (*med.*) of or constituting a prodrome

pro·drome (proudroum, *Br.* prɒdrəm) *n.* (*med.*) a premonitory symptom of a disease [F. fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk *prodromos*, forerunner]

pro·duce 1. (prədjuːs, prədjuːs) *v.* (*pres. part.* **pro·duc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pro·duced** *v.t.* to bring forward, present for inspection. *to produce one's ticket.* to bring forth, cause to appear. *he produced two apples from his pocket.* to create (a work of art), write (books etc.), *this author has produced little in the last few years.* (of land, plants etc.) to bear, yield. to give birth to. to yield as an exportable product. *Australia produces wool and meat.* to manufacture. *the factory produces 1 000 cars a week.* to bring (a play) before the public, arranging financial backing etc. (*Br.–Am.* direct) to supervise the presentation of (a play), directing the actors etc. at rehearsals. to assume overall responsibility for the making of (a film). (*geom.*) to extend (a line). *produce the base BC of the triangle ABC.* to give rise to, cause. *his arrival produced a sensation.* to cause to accrue. *money invested produces interest.* *v.i.* to yield or manufacture economically valuable products. **2.** (prɒduːs, prɒdjuːs, proudjuːs, proudjuːs) *n.* agricultural or horticultural products. *dairy produce.* a result. the amount produced **pro·duc·er** *n.* a person who or a thing which produces. a furnace for making producer gas [fr. L. *producere*, to lead forth]

producer gas a fuel gas which is a mixture of carbon monoxide, hydrogen and nitrogen, made by passing air over red-hot coke

producer goods goods, e.g. raw materials and tools, needed by a manufacturer to make other goods (cf. CONSUMER GOODS)

pro·duc·i·ble (prədusəbl, prədjuːsəbl) *adj.* capable of being produced

prod·uct (prɒdʌkt) *n.* something produced, esp. something grown or manufactured. an outcome, result. *these evils were the product of laissez-faire.* (*math.*) the number obtained by multiplying numbers together. (*chem.*) a new compound formed as a result of chemical change (cf. EDUCT) [fr. L. *productum*]

product differentiation (*business*) marketing strategy based upon the creation and promotion of product differences, which may be real or imagined, in the physical character of the product or in packaging, name or way it is being

pro·duc·tion (prədʌkʃən) *n.* a producing or being produced. something produced, esp. a literary, artistic or dramatic work [F.]

pro·duc·tive (prədʌktiv) *adj.* able to produce or direct or indirect cause. *these laws were productive of great hardship.* yielding results or profit. *productive efforts.* (*econ.*) producing goods which have economic value. *productive labor.* **pro·duc·tiv·i·ty** (proudʌktiviti, prɒdʌktiviti) *n.* ability to produce. productive yield. *productivity and wage increases have not kept in step* [fr. F. *productif* (*productive*)]

pro·em proem **pro·em·i·al** *adj.* [O.F. *proeme* fr. L. fr. Gk]

prof·a·na·tion (prɒfəneiʃən) *n.* a profaning or being profaned [O.F. *prophanation*]

ent. *profane language.* heathen. *profane rites.* not connected with things sacred or biblical. *sacred and profane literature.* (*rhet.*) not initiated into sacred mysteries. *the profane multitude.* (*rhet.*) not possessing esoteric knowledge or tastes. *his work is too subtle for the profane mass of readers* [F.]

profane *pres. part.* **pro·fan·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pro·faned** *v.t.* to treat (something sacred) with irreverence, desecrate. (*rhet.*) to treat disrespectfully, debase [fr. L. *profanare*]

reverence. an irreverent act or utterance [fr. L.

pro·fess (prəfes) *v.t.* to claim. *he doesn't profess to be an expert.* to claim or declare falsely. *he professed to be sorry but doesn't look it.* to declare one's faith in by observances and practices. *to profess Christianity.* to follow as one's profession. *to profess medicine.* to accept into a religious order. *v.i.* to make a profession, esp. of religious vows **pro·fessed** *adj.* openly declared, self-acknowledged. *a professed atheist.* pretended, claiming to be. *professed friendship.* having taken religious vows. *a professed nun* **pro·fess·ed·ly** (prəfesidliː) *adv.* according to a person's own claims. *he is professedly an authority on the subject* [L. *profiteri* (*professus*), to profess]

pro·fes·sion (prəfeʃən) *n.* one of a limited number of occupations or vocations involving special learning and carrying a certain social prestige, esp. the learned professions: law, medicine and the Church. any vocation or occupation. *a dancer by profession.* the people engaged in such an occupation. *an insult to the profession.* open declaration, avowal. *a profession of loyalty.* a declaration of religious belief. a taking of religious vows **pro·fés·sion·al 1.** *adj.* of or relating to a profession. showing a sound workman's command. *a thoroughly professional novel.* engaging in some activity as a remunerated occupation. *a professional football player* (*cf.* AMATEUR). following some line of conduct as if it were one's profession. *a professional agitator.* of or done by professionals. *professional golf.* **2.** *n.* someone who engages in an activity, esp. a sport, to earn money. someone engaged in one of the learned or salaried professions **pro·fes·sion·al·ism** *n.* [F.]

pro·fes·sor (prəfesər) *n.* a university teacher of the highest rank in a faculty. someone who declares or confesses views, a faith etc. **pro·fés·sor·ate** *n.* the office or term of office of a professor **pro·fes·so·ri·al** (proufəsɔriːəl, prɒfəsɔriːəl, prɒfəsouriːəl, prɒfəsouriːəl) *adj.* **pro·fes·so·ri·ate** *n.* a body or professors **pro·fés·sor·ship** *n.* [fr. L. fr. *profiteri*, to profess]

prof·fer (prɒfər) *n.* an offer, *a proffer of help* [A.F. *profre*]

proffer *v.t.* to offer, tender, *to proffer a bribe* [O.F. *proffrir*]

pro·fi·cien·cy (prəfiʃənsiː) *n.* the state or quality of being proficient

pro·fi·cient (prəfiʃənt) *adj.* having or showing effective command in an art, skill, study etc. [fr. L. *proficiens* (*proficientis*) fr. *proficere*, to advance]

pro·file (proufail) **1.** *n.* the shape of something, esp. the face, as seen from a side view. a drawing of the side view of something, esp. the face. a concise biographical description, *a profile of the new prime minister.* any short historical, geographical or other descriptive sketch in writing, *a profile of modern India.* a flat, cutout piece of stage scenery (*archit., engin.* etc.) a side elevation or a section. **2.** *v.t.* *pres. part.* **pro·fil·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pro·filed** to draw or write a profile of [fr. Ital. *profilo*]

prof·it (prɒfit) *n.* advantage, benefit, *he gained a lot of profit from his visit.* financial gain, *he says he writes for profit, not for pleasure.* (*sing.* or *pl.*) an excess of income over expenditure, esp. in a particular transaction or over a period of time. the ratio of this annual excess to the amount of capital invested. (*econ.*) net income [O.F.]

profit *v.i.* (with 'by' or 'from') to obtain financial gain or other benefit, *to profit from an experience.* (*v.t.*; *old-fash.*) to be of advantage to, *it will not profit you to start an argument* [F. *profiter*]

prof·it·a·ble (prɒfitəbl) *adj.* yielding profit or a profit **prof·it·a·bly** *adv.* [F.]

profit and loss account (*bookkeeping*) an account in which receipts are credited and expenses debited so as to show the net profit or loss over any given period

profit center (*business*) division providing major source of profit for a company, such as a particular department or product line

prof·it·eer (prɒfitiər) **1.** *n.* someone who makes extortionate profits, esp. in times of scarcity. **2.** *v.i.* to make such profits

prof·it·less (prɒfitlis) *adj.* yielding or offering no profit

profit sharing a system by which workers share in the profits of a business

prof·li·ga·cy (prɒfligəsiː) *n.* the state or quality of being profligate

prof·li·gate (prɒfligit) **1.** *adj.* dissolute. wildly

extravagant **2.** *n.* a profligate person [fr. L. *profligare* (*profligatus*), to ruin, destroy]

pro forma invoice (prōfôrmə) an invoice sent in advance of goods to show that they are being dispatched and what sum will figure on the invoice proper

pro·found (prəfaund) *adj.* searching into the deepest and most subtle problems or truths, *a profound thinker* ‖ possessing particular wisdom and shrewdness, *a profound statesman* ‖ requiring deep thought, *profound difficulties* ‖ very great, intense, *be made a profound impression* ‖ coming as if from a great depth, *a profound sigh of relief* [O.F. *profund*, *profond*, deep]

pro·fun·di·ty (prəfʌnditi) *pl.* **pro·fun·di·ties** *n.* depth, intensity, *the profundity of his learning* ‖ something profound, *we could not follow him in these profundities* [O.F. *profundité*]

pro·fuse (prəfjūs) *adj.* (of persons) lavish, very generous, *he was profuse in his thanks* ‖ (of things) very abundant, *profuse apologies* [fr. L. *profundere* (*profusus*), to pour forth]

pro·fu·sion (prəfjūʒən) the quality or state of being profuse ‖ great abundance, *flowers grew in profusion* [F.]

pro·gen·i·tive (proudʒenitiv) *adj.* able to produce offspring ‖ relating to the production of offspring [fr. L. *progignere* (*progenitus*), to beget]

prog·e·ny (prɔdʒəni:) *pl.* **prog·e·nies** *n.* offspring, descendants [obs. F. *progenie*]

pro·ges·ter·one (proudʒéstərəun) *n.* a hormone produced by the ovaries, preparing the uterus for pregnancy [PROGESTIN + STEROL]

pro·ges·tin (proudʒestin) *n.* progesterone [L. *pro*, for + GESTATION]

pro·glot·tis (prouglɔtis) *pl.* **pro·glot·ti·des** (prouglɔtidi:z) *n.* a reproductive body segment of a cestode formed by budding from the neck [Mod. L. fr. Gk *pro-*, forward + *glōssa*, *glōtta*, tongue]

prog·nath·ic (prɔgnæθik) *adj.* prognathous

prog·na·thism (prɔgneiθizəm, *Br.* also prɔgnæθizəm) *n.* the state of being prognathous

prog·na·thous (prɔgneiθəs) *adj.* having projecting jaws ‖ (of jaws) projecting [fr. Gk *pro-*, forward + *gnathos*, jaw]

prog·no·sis (prɔgnóusis) *pl.* **prog·no·ses** (prɔgnóusi:z) *n.* a doctor's assessment of the probable course of an illness and the prospects of recovery ‖ the act of making such an assessment ‖ a forecast [L.L. fr. Gk fr. *pro-*, before + *gnōsis*, knowledge]

prog·nos·tic (prɔgnɔstik) *n.* an omen, sign ‖ a forecast [O.F. *pronostique* fr. L. fr. Gk]

prognostic *adj.* of or relating to prognosis or a prognostication [fr. M.L. *prognosticus*]

prog·nos·ti·cate (prɔgnɔstikeit) *pres. part.* **prog·nos·ti·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **prog·nos·ti·cat·ed** *v.t.* to foretell, predict ‖ *v.i.* to make a prediction [fr. Mod. L. *prognosticare* (*prognosticatus*)]

prog·nos·ti·ca·tive (prɔgnɔstikeitiv) *adj.* characterized by prognostication

prog·nos·ti·ca·tion (prɔgnɔstikeiʃən) *n.* the act of prognosticating ‖ a forecast [O.F. *pronosticacion*]

prog·nos·ti·ca·tor (prɔgnɔstikeitər) *n.* someone who prognosticates

pro·gram, esp. *Br.* **pro·gramme** (próugræm, próugrəm) **1.** *n.* a plan or sequence of things to be done, *a research program* ‖ a list of items planned to constitute a concert, dramatic performance, athletic meet etc., esp. a printed list giving the names of the participants ‖ the performance itself, *last night's program was a great success* ‖ a complete item broadcast on radio or television ‖ a plan of the operations to be executed by a computer **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pro·gram·ing,** esp. *Br.* and *pres. part.* **pro·gram·ming** *past* and *past part.* **pro·grammed,** esp. *Br.* and *past part.* **pro·grammed** to work out a plan of the operations to be executed by a computer ‖ to work out the details of, esp. with respect to timing **pro·gram·mer** *n.* someone who programmes a computer [F. and fr. L. fr. Gk *programma*, a public notice]

programmable signal processor (*mil.*) digital computer designed for [illegible] capable of performing 7.2 million operations per second [illegible] Eagle, and F-14 Tomcat *abbr.* **PSP**

programmed instruction technique for arranging material to assist learning of a course and for showing interconnection of the material [illegible] computer *Cf.* TEACHING MACHINE

program·mer (*comp.*) the measurement of the performance of a program

programming language (*comp.*) [illegible] code in which computer can be [illegible]

program music, esp. *Br.* **programme music** [illegible] whose purpose is to evoke moods, suggest images or tell a story to the listener

pro·gress I. (prɔgres, *Br.* esp. prougres) *n.* forward movement ‖ (*fig.*) movement nearer to some aim, *his research made slow progress* ‖ a forward course or development, *the progress of a disease* ‖ improvement, advancement, *he has made good progress in his job* ‖ a supposed gradual advancement or improvement in the condition of mankind, esp. seen from a scientific or material standpoint ‖ (esp. *hist.*) an official or [illegible] **in progress** going on now or at the time in question **2. pro·gress** (prɔgres, *Br.* esp. prougres) *v.i.* to go forward or onward ‖ to go on, continue, *the demolition work progresses steadily* ‖ to develop, show improvement, *how is the boy progressing?* ‖ (*fig.*) to advance, move nearer to some aim, *space research has progressed greatly* [fr. L. *progredi* (*progressus*), to go forward]

pro·gres·sion (prɔgreʃən) *n.* the act or process of going forward ‖ continuing development, *the narrative shows a sense of orderly progression* (*mus.*) a movement from one note or chord to another, or the series of notes or chords themselves ‖ (*astron.*) movement of the planets from west to east through the zodiac ‖ (*math.*) a series whose terms increase or decrease according to a rule ('ARITHMETIC PROGRESSION, 'GEOMETRIC PROGRESSION, 'HARMONIC PROGRESSION) ‖ a connected series, esp. showing continuity **pro·gressionist** *n.* someone who believes in human progress [F.]

pro·gres·sive (prɔgresiv) **1.** *adj.* moving forward or onward ‖ increasing in severity, intensity etc., *the progressive stages of an illness* ‖ increasing or advancing in stages or in series, *progressive taxation* ‖ having to do with, or favoring, political and social progress or reform ‖ of or favoring modern educational ideas which stress informal teaching methods and the encouragement of self-expression, *a progressive headmaster* ‖ (*gram.*) of or being a verbal form designating action going on (e.g. 'he is running') ‖ (*cards*) of a tournament in which there is a movement from table to table after each game so as to effect a change of partners ‖ (of a dance) in which there is a regular change of [illegible] 'Progressive Whist and 'Progressive party **2.** *n.* someone who is progressive (*printing*, *pl.*) progressive proofs **Progressive** (*Am. hist.*) a member of a Progressive party [F. *progressif* (*progressive*)]

Progressive party (*Am.-hist.*) a Republican [illegible] group, 1912, to back Theodore Roosevelt in opposition to Taft ‖ a Republican splinter group (1924–46) centered chiefly in Wisconsin ‖ a Democratic splinter group organized (1948) by H. A. Wallace

progressive proofs (*printing*) a set of individual color guides for inking and registration from which a color printer works in order to [illegible]

pro·hibit [illegible] ity, esp. by law) to prevent or make impossible [fr. L. *prohibere* (*prohibitus*)]

pro·hi·bi·tion (prouhibiʃən) *n.* a prohibiting by authority ‖ a law that prohibits ('the forbidding [illegible] the law itself (*law*) a high-court writ prohibiting a lower court from proceeding in a case beyond its jurisdiction **Pro·hi·bi·tion** (*Am. hist.*) [illegible] the 18th amendment to the constitution, of the manufacture, sale, import or export of liquor throughout the U.S.A. The law was in force 1920–33. In spite of the Volstead Act (1919), the law proved impossible to enforce and was frequently evaded [illegible] **pro·hi·bi·tion·ist** *n.* an advocate of prohibition of the sale of liquor [F.]

Prohibition party (*U.S.-hist.*) [illegible] ical parties, founded (1869) in Chicago, Ill., to [illegible] transportation and sale of intoxicating liquors. It strongly influenced the presidential election of 1892 and the passage (1919) of the Prohibition Amendment. After that it [illegible] work was in local and county elections

pro·hib·i·tive (prouhibitiv, *Br.* also prɔhibitiv) *adj.* prohibitory ‖ (of prices or tax) so high as to discourage purchase or use [F. *prohibitif*, *prohibitive*]

pro·hib·i·to·ry (prouhibitəri:, *Br.* also prɔhibitəri:) *adj.* prohibitive [fr. L. *prohibitorius*]

pro·ject (*pred.*) (prɔdʒekt) *n.* a course of action intended or considered possible ‖ a systematic planned undertaking, *a research project* ‖ a set task for a class of schoolchildren in which, for a given period of time, subjects are taught with special reference to some chosen topic, and pupils are encouraged to make independent inquiries to supplement formal teaching

pro·ject (prɔdʒekt) *v.t.* to throw by mechanical means ‖ to cause (light, an image etc.) to fall on a certain surface, *the film was projected onto the screen* ‖ to have in mind as an intention or possibility, *to project a visit* ‖ to direct (the mind etc.), *to project one's thoughts into the future* ‖ to cause (oneself) to enter imaginatively, *to project oneself into the hero's situation* ‖ to externalize (one's own hopes, ideas, frustrations etc.) in something outside oneself or in some other person (*geom.*) to represent on a given plane or surface a point, line, surface or solid, as viewed from a particular direction or in accordance with a fixed correspondence ‖ to represent (e.g. a map of the earth or heavens) in this way ‖ *v.i.* to stick out, protrude ‖ (of an actor etc.) to establish effective sympathy with the audience [fr. L. *projicere* (*projectus*), to thrust forward]

project grant a contract with a government or private agency to perform certain tasks, esp. research

pro·jec·tile (prɔdʒektil, prɔdʒektail) **1.** *n.* a body projected, esp. a missile projected from a gun etc. **2.** *adj.* suddenly thrusting forward, *projectile force* ‖ capable of being projected with force [fr. Mod. L. *projectilis* fr. *projicere*, to thrust forward]

pro·jec·tion (prɔdʒekʃən) *n.* a projecting or being projected ‖ a system by which lines of longitude and latitude are translated onto a plane surface so as to represent the curved surface of the earth or the celestial sphere ‖ the result of projecting a geometrical figure ‖ (*psych.*) accusation of, or unconscious attribution to another of, one's own thoughts, feelings, [illegible] [fr. L. *projectio*, *projectionis*]

projection booth (*Am.-Br.* projection room) a room at the rear of a movie house from which a movie is projected onto the screen

pro·jec·tion·ist (prɔdʒekʃənist) *n.* the operator of a movie projector

projection room (*Br.*) a projection booth

pro·jec·tive (prɔdʒektiv) *adj.* projecting ‖ of or relating to projection [fr. L. *projicere* (*projectus*), to thrust forward]

projective geometry the branch of geometry concerned with those properties of figures that [illegible] altered by projection

pro·jec·tor (prɔdʒektər) *n.* an instrument for projecting a beam of light or for throwing an image or a series of images onto a screen

pro·jec·tu·al (prɔdʒektʃu·əl) *adj.* of visual material suitable for projection on a screen, e.g., by an instructor — **projector** *n.* the projectionist or the projecting machine

pro·kar·yote (*e.g.* prokæriout) [illegible] *n.* (*biol.*) a primitive single-celled organism with no bound nucleus, e.g., blue-green alga, a bacterium *Cf.* EUCARYOTE

Pro·ko·fiev (prəkɔfief), Sergei Sergeyevich (1891–1953), Russian composer and soloist. His work showed great rhythmic and percussive originality and humor. He wrote five piano and two violin concertos, ballet and film music, and seven symphonies, including the 'Classical Symphony' (1916–17). His 'Peter and the Wolf' (1936) is a popular descriptive guide to the orchestra

Pro·ko·pyevsk (prəkɔpjefsk) a coal-mining center (pop. 267,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., in the S. Kuznetsk Basin

pro·lapse (proulæps) **1.** *n.* (*med.*) a slipping down or out of place of some internal organ of the body, esp. the womb **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pro·laps·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pro·lapsed** (*med.*) to slip down (as in a prolapse) [fr. L. *prolabi* [illegible]]

pro·lap·sus (proulæpsəs) *n.* (*med.*) a prolapse [L.]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: [illegible] (o) o, ox; (ɔ) ɔx, all, law; (u) u, put; (ū) ū, pool; (ə) ə, about; (ʌ) ʌ, cup; (ai) ai, ice; (au) au, cow; (ɔi) ɔi, oil; (ju) ju, cure; (ʒ) ʒ, measure; (dʒ) dʒ, savage; (ŋ) ŋ, orangutang; (ʃ) ʃ, vak; (ʃ) ʃ, fish; (tʃ) tʃ, fetch; (l) l, rabble; (n) n, redden — Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover

pro·late (proulet) *adj.* (*geom.*) of a spheroid: [illegible] [fr. L. *prolatus*]

pro·leg (prouleg) *n.* one of the fleshy legs found on the abdominal segments of the larvae of cer- [illegible]

pro·le·gom·e·non (proulegɒmənɒn) *pl.* **pro·le·gom·e·na** (proulegɒmənə) *n.* (esp. *pl.*) an introductory section, esp. to a learned work **pro·le·gom·e·nous** *adj.* [Gk. what is being said first, fr. *prolegein*, to say before]

pro·lep·sis (proulepsis) *pl.* **pro·lep·ses** (proulep- [illegible] tions) the figure of speech by which what is to follow is taken as already effective, e.g. the [illegible] a noun to which it does not yet apply [Gk. *prolēpsis* fr. *prolambanein*, to take before]

pro·le·tar·i·an (proulitɛəriən) *n.* & *adj.* [illegible] the proletariat **2.** *adj.* of or relating to the proletariat [fr. L. *proletarius*, lowest-class citizen]

pro·le·tar·i·at (proulitɛəriət) *n.* the lowest class in a modern society, esp. (in Marxist theory) industrial wage earners possessing neither [illegible] ancient Rome [F. *proletariat*]

pro-life movement (proulaif) antiabortion political pressure groups. *ant.* pro-choice movement

pro·lif·er·ate [illegible] *pres. part.* **pro·lif·er·at·ing** [illegible] **pro·lif·er·at·ed** [illegible] (*biol.*) to grow or reproduce rapidly by cell division, budding etc.; to multiply fast, grow by [illegible] to cause to increase greatly in number [back-formation fr. PROLIFERATION]

pro·lif·er·a·tion (prouliferei∫ən) *n.* a prolifer- [illegible]

pro·lif·er·ous (prolifərəs) *adj.* (*bot.*) developing buds from a normally terminal organ (e.g. a leaf [illegible] budding pr- [illegible] [fr. M.L. *prolifer*, bearing offspring]

pro·lif·ic (prolifik) *adj.* reproducing rapidly and in large numbers, *rabbits are very prolific*; producing abundantly, *a prolific writer*; abundant, *a prolific output*; (*chem.*, with 'in' or 'of') [illegible] **pro·lif·er·ate** [illegible] **pro·lif·er·a·tive** [illegible] [fr. L. *proles*, offspring, + *facere*, to make]

pro·lif·ic·i·ty (prolifisiti) *n.* the state or quality or state of being proliferous (*bot.*) a proliferous growth [fr. M.L. *prolificatio* (*prolificationis*), production of offspring]

pro·lix (prouliks, prɒliks) *adj.* tediously wordy, long-winded, verbose **pro·lix·i·ty** *n.* [F. *prolixe* or fr. L. *prolixus*, extended]

pro·loc·u·tor (proulokjutər) *n.* (*rhet.*) a spokesman; a chairman, esp. (*Br.*) of the lower house of a convocation of the Church of England [L. fr. *prolocutus* (*prolocutus*), to speak out]

[illegible]

pro·log·ize (proulɒgaiz, proulɒgaiz, proulədʒ- or *pres. part.* **pro·log·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pro·log·ized** *v.t.* to write or speak a prologue [illegible]

pro·logue [illegible] introduction or preface, often in verse, to a literary work, esp. a play (cf. EPILOGUE) [O.F. fr. L. [illegible]

pro·lon·ga·tion [illegible] prolongation **pro·lon·gat·ed** [illegible] **pro·lon·ga·tive** [illegible] **pro·lon·ga·to·ry** [illegible] **pro·long·ed** [illegible] **pro·long·er** [illegible] **pro·long·ing** [illegible] **pro·long·ing·ly** [illegible] **pro·long·ment** [illegible] **pro·lon·ga·ble** [illegible] **pro·lon·ga·bly** [illegible] **pro·lon·ga·bil·i·ty** [illegible] **pro·lon·ga·bil·i·ties** [illegible] **pro·lon·ga·ble·ness** [illegible] **pro·lon·ga·ble·nesses** [illegible] **pro·lon·ga·ble·ness·es** [illegible] **pro·lon·ga·ble·ness·es·ness** [illegible] **pro·lon·ga·ble·ness·es·ness·es** [illegible] **pro·lon·ga·ble·ness·es·ness·es·ness** [illegible] **pro·lon·ga·ble·ness·es·ness·es·ness·es** [illegible] **pro·lon·ga·ble·ness·es·ness·es·ness·es·ness** [illegible] **pro·lon·ga·ble·ness·es·ness·es·ness·es·ness·es** [illegible] **pro·lon·ga·ble·ness·es·ness·es·ness·es·ness·es·ness** [illegible] **pro·lon·ga·ble·ness·es·ness·es·ness·es·ness·es·ness·es** [illegible] 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pro-nun-cia-tion (prənʌnsiˈeiʃən) *n.* the act of making the sounds of syllables, words etc ‖ the way in which a word etc is sounded ‖ the phonetic transcription of the way in which a word should be or is pronounced [fr. L. *pronuntiatio* *pronuntiare*]

proof (pru:f) **1.** *n.* a proving or being proved ‖ convincing evidence, *his fingerprints were a proof of his guilt* ‖ (*law*) a document receivable as evidence ‖ (*law*) a written version of the evidence a witness is willing to give on oath in court ‖ the alcoholic content of a beverage compared with the standard for proof spirit (*printing*) an impression of composed type to verify correctness (*engraving*) an impression taken carefully taken, for approval before general printing proceeds (*photog*) a test print (*geom*) the operations which demonstrate and verify a proposition **2.** *adj.* (with 'against') able to resist, *proof against temptation* ‖ (in compounds) impenetrable by, *bulletproof* ‖ of proved strength, *proof armor* ‖ (of gold and silver) pure and serving as a standard for comparison (in a mint etc) ‖ of a standard alcoholic strength, *duty charged on the proof gallon* **3.** *v.t.* to make (something) impervious (esp. to water), *to proof tent fabric* ‖ (*printing, engraving* etc) to take a trial impression of ‖ to proofread [M.E. *preove, proeve, preve* fr. O.F.]

proof-ing (pru:fiŋ) *n.* the act of making proof ‖ a substance used for proofing (fabric) etc, esp against water

proof-read (pru:fri:d) *pres. part* **proof-reading** *past* and *past part* **proof-read** (pru:fred) *v.t.* to read and correct (a printer's proof) ‖ *v.i.* to read and correct a printer's proof [back-formation fr. PROOFREADER]

proof-read-er (pru:fri:dər) *n.* a person employed to read and correct printers' proofs

proof spirit a mixture of alcohol and water, containing a standard amount of alcohol of (*Am.*) one half by volume, (*Br.*) 57 10/7 by volume. The alcoholic content of a drink is measured as a percentage of the standard proof spirit

prop (prɒp) *n.* (*theater*) a property

prop *n.* a propeller

prop **1.** *n.* a support placed under or against something to hold it up ‖ any person or thing serving as a support **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **prop-ping** *past* and *past part.* **propped** (often with 'up') to support with or as if with a prop, keep upright, *to prop up a drunken man* ‖ to make to stand or stay in a specified condition, *to prop a door open with a chair* [origin unknown]

pro-pae-deu-tic (proupi:du:tik, proupi djú:tik) **1.** *adj.* serving as introduction to higher study **2.** *n.* a preliminary study [fr. Gk *propaideutikos* *propaideuein*, to teach beforehand]

prop-a-gan-da (propəgándə) *n.* information and opinions (esp. prejudiced ones) spread to influence people in favor of or against some doctrine or idea ‖ the spreading of such information and opinions **prop-a-gán-dist** *n* someone who uses or spreads propaganda **prop-a-gan-dize** *pres. part.* **prop-a-gan-diz-ing** *past* and *past part.* **prop-a-gan-dized** *v.t.* to spread (ideas etc) through propaganda ‖ to expose (a person or people) to propaganda ‖ *v.i.* to spread propaganda [Ital. fr. Mod. L. *Congregatio de propaganda fide*, Congregation for the propagation of the faith, the committee of cardinals formed 1622 by Gregory XV (1554–1623) to be in charge of foreign missions]

prop-a-gate (propəgeit) *pres. part* **prop-a-gating** *past* and *past part* **prop-a-gated** *v.t.* to cause to multiply by natural reproduction, to *reproduce by propagation* ‖ to cause to pass from one generation to another ‖ to spread, disseminate, make widely known, *to propagate the gospel of social service* ‖ to transmit (heat, light, sound etc) ‖ *v.i.* to multiply by natural reproduction, *the plant propagates* ‖ *v.t.* to multiply (plants) by means of layers [fr. L. *propagare* (*propagatus*), to multiply (plants) by means of layers]

prop-a-ga-tion (propəgeiʃən) *n.* the act of propagating or being propagated [F. fr. L. *propagatio* (*propagationis*)]

prop-a-ga-tor (propəgeitər) *n.* a person or thing that propagates ‖ something which propagates

pro-pane (proupein) *n.* a gaseous hydrocarbon, $CH_3CH_2CH_3$ [fr PROPIONIC ACID]

pro-par-gyl (C_3H_3) *n.* a radical found in some weed killers, esp in the form of its chloride

pro-pel (prəpél) *pres. part* **pro-pel-ling** *past* and *past part* **pro-pelled** *v.t.* to drive forward or onward, *the earliest locomotives were propelled by steam* **pro-pél-lant, pro-pel-lent** **1.** *adj.* [illegible] to propel ‖ [illegible] **2.** *n.* a propelling agent, esp a rocket fuel or an explosive which [illegible] **pro-pél-ler** *n* something that propels, esp a screw propeller [fr. L. *propellere*]

propeller shaft the [illegible] that transmits power from the engine to the driving [illegible] (*Am.*) drive shaft

pro-pene (proupi:n) *n.* propylene [fr PROPIONIC ACID]

pro-pen-si-ty (prəpénsiti) *pl* **pro-pen-si-ties** *n* a natural disposition, tendency [fr. L. *propensio* *propendere*, to incline]

prop-er (prɒpər) **1.** *adj.* decent, seemly, *proper behavior* (*Br.*) real, genuine, *he wants a proper gun, not a toy one* (*Br., pop.*) utter, complete, thorough, *a proper fool* ‖ fitting, suitable, *the proper time to broach the matter* ‖ accurate, *in the proper sense of the word* ‖ (usually following the noun) strictly so-called, excluding adjuncts etc, *Japan proper excludes the outlying islands* ‖ (with 'to') belonging particularly or exclusively, *the activities proper to a mayor* ‖ (*eccles.*) appointed for a certain day, *the proper Psalms* (*heraldry*) represented in its natural colors **2.** *n* (*eccles.*) a special office, or part of one, appointed for a certain day [F. *propre*, own]

proper fraction (*math.*) a fraction less than unity in which the numerator is less than the denominator (cf. IMPROPER FRACTION)

prop-er-ly (prɒpərli) *adv.* correctly, rightly, *she likes to do a thing properly* ‖ in a respectable way, with good manners, *you must learn to behave properly* ‖ (*Br., pop.*) thoroughly, completely, *you've properly messed it up*

proper motion (*astron.*) the motion through space of a star in relation to an imagined position of absolute rest (not to the earth) (cf. TANGENTIAL MOTION)

proper name a proper noun

proper noun a noun designating some single person, place etc. and usually spelled with a capital letter (cf. COMMON NOUN)

prop-er-tied (prɒpərtid) *adj.* owning property, esp land, *the propertied classes*

Pro-per-tius (prəpə:ʃəs) Sextus (fl. 1 B.C.), Roman lyric poet. He wrote four books of elegies mainly devoted to love, in the style of the Alexandrian poets

prop-er-ty (prɒpərti) *pl* **prop-er-ties** *n.* a thing or things owned ‖ real estate ‖ a piece of real estate ‖ abundant wealth, *a man of property* ‖ ownership, the exclusive right to possess and use something, *is private property in itself wrong?* ‖ an attribute, characteristic, *the properties of a magnet* ‖ virtue, quality, *the soothing property of an ointment* ‖ (*logic*) an attribute common to a whole class but not necessary to distinguish it from others ‖ (*theater, movie*) any piece of furniture or accessory used on the stage or set (excluding scenery and clothes actually worn by actors) [M.E. *proprete* fr O.F.]

pro-phase (proufeiz) *n* (*biol.*) the first events in mitosis and meiosis, consisting of the condensation of the dispersed chromosomes, the replication of these and the formation of the spindle. The prophase of the first meiotic division involves synapsis. That of the second meiotic division [illegible] chromosome replication. [MEIOSIS, ANAPHASE, TELOPHASE]

prophecy (prɒfisi) *pl* **prophecies** *n.* a prediction or foretelling of what is to come ‖ the power to speak as a prophet, *the gift of prophecy* ‖ something said by a prophet [O.F. *profecie* fr L.L. fr. Gk]

proph-e-sy (prɒfisai) *pres. part.* **proph-e-sy-ing** *past* and *past part* **proph-e-sied** *v.t.* to foretell by divine inspiration ‖ to predict ‖ *v.i.* to act as a prophet ‖ to make a prediction or predictions [O.F. *profecier*]

proph-et (prɒfit) *n.* a person who, by divine inspiration, declares to the world the divine will, judgments etc ‖ a person who foretells the course or nature of future events ‖ a leader, founder or spokesman of a cause or party, *an early prophet of socialism* **Proph-et** one of the Old Testament writers of the prophetic books. The Major Prophets are Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and (in Christian versions of the Old Testament) Daniel. The Minor Prophets are Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi. In the Prophet [illegible] prophets [illegible] [fr. L. fr. Gk]

pro-phet-ess (prɒfitis) *n.* a female prophet

pro-phet-ic (prəfétik) **pro-phet-i-cal** *adj.* [illegible] *prophetes* fr. L.L. *prophetivus* fr. Gk]

pro-phy-lac-tic (proufilǽktik) **1.** *adj* guarding against disease, preventive, protective **2.** *n* a prophylactic medicine ‖ anything which guards against disease [fr. Gk *prophylaktikos*]

pro-phy-lax-is (proufilǽksis) *pl* **pro-phy-lax-es** (proufilǽksi:z) *n* measures aiming to prevent disease ‖ the prevention of disease [Mod. L. fr. Gk *pro-*, against + *phulaxis*, a guarding]

pro-pin-qui-ty (prəpíŋkwiti) *pl.* **pro-pin-qui-ties** *n* [illegible] in place or time ‖ [illegible] kinship [O.F. *propinquité*]

pro-pi-on-ic acid (proupiɒnik) a pungent liquid acid, C_2H_5COOH, found in milk and its products. It is used in the form of its esters in [illegible] (esp. of sodium and calcium) as a fungistatic agent [fr. F. *propionique* fr. Gk *pro-*, before + *pion*, fat]

pro-pi-ti-ate (prəpíʃieit) *pres. part* **pro-pi-ti-at-ing** *past* and *past part* **pro-pi-ti-at-ed** *v.t.* to gain the favor of by appeasement or conciliation [fr. L. *propitiare* (*propitiatus*)]

pro-pi-ti-a-tion (prəpíʃiéiʃən) *n.* a propitiating or being propitiated, an atoning sacrifice, esp Christ as this [fr. L.L. *propitiatio* (*propitiationis*)]

pro-pi-ti-a-to-ry (prəpíʃiətɔ:ri) (prəpíʃiətouri) *adj* intended or serving to propitiate

pro-pi-tious (prəpíʃəs) *adj* favorably disposed, *the fates were propitious* ‖ favorable, giving promise of success, *a propitious omen* ‖ advantageous, *a moment propitious for action* [O.F. *propicius*]

prop-o-lis (prɒpəlis) *n.* a sticky red resin which bees obtain from the buds of trees (e.g. the horse chestnut) and use to fix the combs to the hive and to stop up crevices [L. fr. Gk = suburb, bee glue]

pro-po-nent (prəpounənt) *n.* a person who advocates or supports a proposal or idea ‖ (*law*) someone who propounds a will etc. [fr. L. *proponens* (*proponentis*) fr. *proponere*, to put forward]

Pro-pon-tis (prəpɒntis) [MARMARA, SEA OF]

pro-por-tion (prəpɔ:ʃən, prəpourʃən) *n.* a part, share (in relation to the whole), *a large proportion of the population is illiterate* ‖ relative size or number, ratio, comparative relation, *the proportion of deaths to births* ‖ satisfactory relation between things or parts as regards size, symmetry, balance, *the door is out of proportion with the windows* ‖ (*pl.*) dimensions, *a room of generous proportions* ‖ (*math.*) an equality of ratios between two pairs of numbers, as in the statement 2 is to 4 as 3 is to 6 [F. fr. L.]

proportion (*v.*) to adjust in proportion ‖ to [illegible] relation [O.F. *proporcionner*]

pro-por-tion-al (prəpɔ:ʃən'l, prəpourʃən'l) **1.** *adj* in proportion ‖ (*math.*) having the same or a constant ratio ‖ used in determining proportions, *proportional compasses* **2.** *n.* (*math.*) any number in a proportion **pro-por-tion-al-i-ty** *n* [fr. L. *proportionalis*]

proportional representation a system of election by which each party has a number of representatives in the governing body proportional to the number of votes cast for it

pro-por-tion-ate **1.** (prəpɔ:ʃənit, prəpourʃənit) *adj* being in proportion, proportionally adapted **2.** (prəpɔ:ʃəneit, prəpourʃəneit) *v.t. pres. part* **pro-por-tion-at-ing** *past* and *past part* **pro-por-tion-at-ed** to proportion [fr. L.L. *proportionatus*]

pro-po-sal (prəpouz'l) *n* a course of action put forward for consideration ‖ an offer of marriage ‖ the act of proposing

propose (prəpouz) *pres. part* **pro-pos-ing** *past* and *past part* **pro-posed** *v.t.* to offer for consideration, *to propose a plan* ‖ to intend, *she proposes to catch the early train* ‖ to put forward for approval (a person for office or as a new member of a society) ‖ to offer as a toast ‖ to expound the arguments in favor of, *to propose a motion in debate* ‖ *v.i.* to offer marriage [F. *proposer*]

pro-po-si-tion (prɒpəziʃən) **1.** *n.* a proposal (*logic*) an expression or statement of which the subject can be affirmed or denied, the point to be discussed [illegible] framed in a single sentence (*math*) the statement of a theorem or problem to be demonstrated or solved ‖ a scheme, offer, usually commercial ‖ an invitation to sexual intercourse ‖ (*pop*) any project, thing or person

considered to be difficult to handle, *a tough proposition* **2.** *v.t.* to make a business proposal to ‖ to suggest sexual intercourse to **prop·o·si·tion·al** *adj.* [F.]

Proposition 13 1978 referendum passed in California that placed a ceiling on local taxes, promoted by Howard Jarvis

Proposition 2½ tax-cutting initiative defeated in Massachusetts in 1980; it limits property tax to 2½% of fair cash value and increases in government expenditures to 4% a year

pro·pound (prəpaund) *v.t.* to set forth (a problem, plan, interpretation etc.) for consideration ‖ (*law*) to produce (a will or other testamentary document) before the probate authority so as to establish its legality [fr. earlier *propone* fr. L. *proponere*, to set forward]

pro·prae·tor (prouprí:tər) *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) a magistrate, having served as praetor in ancient Rome, sent out to govern a [L.]

pro·pran·o·lol ($C_{16}H_{21}NO_2$) (prouprænəlɔl) *n.* (*pharm.*) a beta-adrenergic blocking drug that lowers the heart rate and increases end-diastolic pressure, marketed as Inderal

pro·pri·e·tar·i·al (prəpraiətéəriəl) *adj.* relating to ownership, *he has a proprietary interest in the business* ‖ owning property, *the proprietary section of the community* ‖ legally made or distributed only by those holding patents or special rights, *proprietary medicines* **2.** *pl.* **pro·pri·e·tar·ies** *n.* a body of owners ‖ right of ownership, *a proprietary over the manufacture of a product* ‖ (*Am. hist.*) the owner of a proprietary colony [fr. L.L. *proprietarius*]

proprietary colony (*Am. hist.*) a colony in which extensive rights of government were granted to a person or persons

pro·pri·e·tor (prəpraiətər) *n.* a person who has legal rights of possession of land, an object, or a process of manufacture or distribution, an owner ‖ a person who has the temporary but not the absolute control and use of property ‖ (*Am. hist.*) a proprietary **pro·pri·e·tress** *n.* a woman

pro·pri·e·ty (prəpraiəti:) *pl.* **pro·pri·e·ties** *n.* suitability, correctness, *the propriety of such a move is doubtful* ‖ accepted conventions of behavior or morals, *an offense against propriety* [*to observe the proprieties* [F. *propriete*, prop-

pro·pri·o·cep·tive (proupriouseptiv) *adj.* (*physiol.*) capable of receiving stimuli from concerned with receiving these, e.g. through muscles, tendons and joints (cf. EXTEROCEPTIVE, cf. INTEROCEPTIVE) [fr. L. *proprius*, own + RECEP

prop root a root growing outwards from the stem close to ground level and serving to support the plant (e.g. mangrove)

prop shaft a propeller shaft

esp. of the eyeball [L.L. fr. Gk *proptosis*, a fall to ward]

pro·pulsion (prəpʌlʃən) *n.* a propelling or be-

pro·pul·sive (prəpʌlsiv) *adj.* tending to propel, driving forward [fr. L. *propellere* (*propulsus*), to

C_3H_8 derived from propane [PROPIONIC ACID]

propulsion *n.* (*archit.*) a porch or vestibule serv

the Pro·py·lae·a the entrance to the Acropolis

pro·pyl·ene (proupəli:n) *n.* an inflammable gaseous hydrocarbon $CH_3CH{:}CH_2$, obtained by breaking down petroleum hydrocarbons and

pro·ra·ta (prouréitə, prouráitə) I. *adj.* at a pro

rating (*pres. part.*) rated (*past and past part.*) **pro·rat·ed** *v.t.* to

pro·ro·ga·tion (prouragéiʃən) *n.* a proroguing or being prorogued

pro·rogue (prourouɡ; *pres. part.* **pro·rogu·ing** *past and past part.* **pro·rogued** *v.t.* to bring a session of (esp. a parliament) to a close by adjourning the next meeting to a particular day ‖ *v.i.* to be prorogued [F. *proroguer*]

pro·sa·ic (prouzéiik) *adj.* commonplace, without great imaginative gifts, *a prosaic young man* ‖ dull, ordinary, *a prosaic career* **pro·sa·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. M.L. *prosaicus*]

pro·sce·ni·um (prousí:ni:əm) *n.* (*theater*) that part of a stage between the curtain and the orchestra ‖ (*theater*) the proscenium arch and surrounding wall ‖ the stage in an ancient Greek or Roman theater [L. fr. Gk *proskēnion*]

proscenium arch (*theater*) the structure which frames the spectators' view of the stage

pro·scribe (prouskráib) *pres. part.* **pro·scrib·ing** *past and past part.* **pro·scribed** *v.t.* to outlaw (a person) ‖ to condemn or forbid (a practice) ‖ (*Rom. hist.*) to publish the name of (a person) as being condemned to death and to have his property confiscated [fr. L. *proscribere*, to write in front of]

pro·scrip·tion (prouskrípʃən) *n.* a proscribing or being proscribed ‖ a prohibition [fr. L. *proscriptio (proscriptionis)*]

pro·scrip·tive (prouskríptiv) *adj.* pertaining to proscription ‖ tending to proscribe [fr. L. *proscribere* (*proscriptus*), to write in front of]

prose (prouz) **1.** *n.* the language of ordinary speech ‖ this language artificially heightened for literary effect, in nonmetrical rhythms (*cf.* POETRY) ‖ dull, commonplace discourse or writing ‖ (*rhet.*) humdrum commonplace quality, *the prose of everyday life* ‖ (*eccles.*) a sequence **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **pros·ing** *past and past part.* **prosed** to talk or write boringly and tediously [F.]

pros·e·cute (prósikju:t) *pres. part.* **pros·e·cut·ing** *past and past part.* **pros·e·cut·ed** *v.t.* to start legal proceedings against, *trespassers will be prosecuted* ‖ to start legal proceedings with reference to (a claim etc.) ‖ (*rhet.*) to carry on, *to prosecute a war* ‖ *v.i.* to start and continue legal proceedings ‖ to act as prosecutor [fr. L. *prosequi* (*prosecutus*), to follow, pursue]

prosecuting attorney the attorney who conducts proceedings in a court of law on behalf of the government against accused persons on criminal charges

pros·e·cu·tion (prosikjú:ʃən) *n.* a prosecuting or being prosecuted ‖ (*law*) the prosecuting party or his legal representatives ‖ (*law*) the bringing of formal criminal charges against an offender in court [O.F.]

pros·e·cu·tor (prósikju:tər) *n.* a person who starts legal proceedings against another or others ‖ a prosecuting attorney ‖ (*Br.*) a public prosecutor [M.L.]

pros·e·lyte (prósəlait) **1.** *n.* an individual newly converted from one creed or belief to another, esp. a convert to Judaism **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pros·e·lyt·ing** *past and past part.* **pros·e·lyt·ed** to proselytize ‖ *v.i.* to proselytize ‖ to induce athletes to attend and play for a certain school **pros·e·lyt·ism** (prósəlitizəm) *n.* the practice of making converts ‖ the act, or fact, of becoming a convert **pros·e·lyt·ize** *pres. part.* **pros·e·lyt·iz·ing** *past and past part.* **pros·e·lyt·ized** *v.t.* to make or try to make converts ‖ *v.t.* to make a convert of [fr. L.L. *proselytus* fr. Gk]

pros·en·chy·ma (prosénkəmə) *n.* (*bot.*) any of several kinds of tissue, distinguishable in higher plants, consisting of elongated cells with pointed ends, containing little or no protoplasm and serving to support and to conduct (cf. prosenchymatous

Prosepine

pros·i·ly (prouzili) *adv.* in a prosy way

pros·i·ness (prouzinis) *n.* the state or quality of

pro·sod·ic (prəsɔdik) *adj.* of or pertaining to prosody

pros·o·dist (prɔsədist) *n.* a person skilled in prosody

rhythmic structure of sound in speech ‖ the study of versification ‖ a particular system of

pro·so·ma (prousoumə) *n.* the anterior part of the body of some mollusks and some other ver-

pros·o·pog·ra·phy (prɔsəpɔgrəfi:) *n.* biographical study of a group, esp. of an elite group—a method used in quantitative history

pro·so·po·poe·ia (prəsoupəpí:ə) *n.* (*rhet.*) introduction by an orator of an imaginary speaker, esp. the personification of an abstract concept, e.g. '... at this point Common Sense will retort...' [L. fr. Gk]

pros·pect 1. (prɔspekt) *n.* a wide or distant scenic view, *a splendid prospect over the bay* ‖ the scene itself, *admiring the prospect beneath them* ‖ the assumed course of the future, *their probable defeat is a grim prospect* ‖ a view of some specified eventuality, *the prospect for the harvest* ‖ reasonable expectation, *is there any prospect of a meeting?* ‖ a potential client or customer ‖ (*pl.*) social or financial expectations, *a job offering good prospects* ‖ (*mining*) property on which signs of mineral deposit are found ‖ (*mining*) a partly developed mine ‖ (*mining*) mineral extracted from a test sample **in prospect** likely to materialize, *he has a job in prospect* **2.** (prɔspekt, prəspékt) *v.i.* to explore a region in search of oil, gold, minerals etc. ‖ *v.t.* to explore (an area, mine) for minerals [fr. L. *prospectus*, view]

pros·pec·tive (prəspéktiv) *adj.* (of payments etc.) relating to the future (cf. RETROSPECTIVE) ‖ destined or expected to be, *her prospective father-in-law* [fr. F. *prospectif*]

pros·pec·tor (prɔspektər, prəspéktər) *n.* someone who prospects for oil, gold, minerals etc.

pros·pec·tus (prəspéktəs) *n.* a circular containing information or plans of enterprise, literary work, issue of securities etc., designed to win support [L. = lookout]

pros·per (prɔspər) *v.i.* to thrive ‖ to achieve financial success [F. *prospérer*]

pros·per·i·ty (prɔspériti:) *n.* the condition of being prosperous, the condition of high economic activity [F. *prospérité*]

Pros·per of Aquitaine (prɔspər), St (c. 390–c. 460), Gallic theologian. He championed St Augustine of Hippo's doctrine of grace against Pelagian tendencies. Feast: July 7

pros·per·ous (prɔspərəs) *adj.* financially successful [obs. F. *prospereus*]

pros·ta·glan·din (prɔstəglændin) *n.* (*physiol.*) a potent compound that acts like a hormone, produced by enzyme action on fatty acids in mammals, highly concentrated in seminal fluid, important in metabolism reproduction, muscle contraction, transmission of nerve impulses and blood pressure control

pros·tate (prɔsteit) **1.** *adj.* of the partially muscular gland at the neck of the bladder surrounding the beginning of the urethra in male mammals **2.** *n.* this gland **pro·stat·ic** (proustætik) *adj.* [fr. M.L. *prostata* fr. Gk *prostatēs*, one who stands before]

pros·the·sis (prɔsθisis) *pl.* **pros·the·ses** (prɔsθisi:z) *n.* (*gram.*) the prefixing of a letter or syllable to a word, e.g. 'be' in 'bemoan' ‖ (*med.*) an artificial device to replace a missing part of the body (e.g. false teeth, an artificial limb) [L. fr. Gk *prosthesis*, addition]

pros·thet·ic (prɔsθétik) *adj.* of or relating to prosthesis or prosthetics ‖ (*biochem.*) relating to a group or radical of a different kind attached to or substituted in a compound, e.g. the nonprotein portion of a conjugated protein or the vitamin portion of certain enzymes **pros·thét·ics** *n.* the branch of surgery or dentistry which deals with artificial limbs, teeth etc. [fr. Gk *prosthetikos*]

pros·ti·tute (prɔstitu:t, prɔstitju:t) **1.** *n.* a woman who has promiscuous sexual intercourse for payment ‖ (*hist.*) a woman who has sexual intercourse as part of a religious cult ‖ a person who degrades his talents for money **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pros·ti·tut·ing** *past and past part.* **pros·ti·tut·ed** to degrade (a science, talents etc.), esp. for money [fr. L. *prostituere* (*prostitutus*), to offer for sale]

pros·ti·tu·tion (prɔstitu:ʃən, prɔstitju:ʃən) *n.* the act, practice or profession of offering the body for sexual relations for money ‖ the degradation of some science, talent etc. for money [fr. L.L. *prostitutio* (*prostitutionis*)]

pros·trate 1. (prɔstreit) *v.t. pres. part.* **pros·trat·ing** *past and past part.* **pros·trat·ed** to cast to the ground face downwards ‖ to abase (oneself) in submission, worship etc. ‖ (*rhet.*) to reduce to utter submission, *to prostrate an enemy* ‖ to exhaust bodily, wear out ‖ to overcome

with shock, grief etc **2.** *adj* lying full length face downwards ‖ overcome with shock, grief etc. ‖ physically exhausted ‖ *(thet.)* utterly defeated, *Carthage lay prostrate* ‖ *(bot.)* lying loosely along the surface of the ground [fr. L *prosternere (prostratus)*, to lay flat]

pros·tra·tion (prɒstreiʃən) *n.* a prostrating or being prostrated [F.]

pro·style (prəustail) **1.** *adj.* *(archit.)*, of a classical temple) having a row of free columns in a portico across the whole front **2.** *n* such a temple [L. *prostylos*, having pillars in front, fr Gk]

pro·sum·er (prəu'su:mə) *n* *(dial.)* one who consumes what he or she produces

pros·y (prəuzi) *comp* **pros·i·er** *superl* **pros·i·est** *adj.* dull, tedious, *a prosy speaker* [PROSE]

pro·tac·tin·i·um (proutæktiniəm) *n.* a radioactive pentavalent element (symbol Pa, at. no 91, mass of most important isotope 231) which is formed naturally by the radioactive decay of uranium 235, and which on disintegration yields actinium [Mod. fr. Gk *protos*, first + ACTINIUM]

pro·tag·o·nist (proutægənist) *n* the principal character in a drama, story etc. ‖ someone who champions a cause [fr. Gk *protagonistēs* fr *prōtos*, first + *agonistēs*, actor]

Pro·tag·o·ras (proutægərəs) (c. 485 -c. 411 B.C.), Greek Sophist and philosopher, famous for his dictum 'Man is the measure of all things'. He was attacked by Plato in 'Protagoras' for his emphasis on rhetoric and his Sophist belief that there is no absolute good

pro·ta·mine (prəutəmi:n) *n.* *(biochem.)* any of a class of basic proteins, occurring in the sperm of fish, soluble in ammonia, not coagulating in heat and yielding certain amino acids on hydrolysis [fr. Gk *prōtos*, first + AMINE]

pro·tan·drous (proutændrəs) *adj.* *(biol.)* having the male reproductive organs are mature before the corresponding female organs are (cf. PROTOGYNOUS) [fr. PROTO- + Gk *anēr* (*andros*), man]

prot·a·sis (prɒtəsis) *pl* **prot·a·ses** (prɒtəsi:z) *(gram.)* a subordinate clause expressing condition in a conditional sentence (cf. APODOSIS) ‖ the introductory section of a play, preceding the epitasis [L.L. fr. Gk *protasis*, a stretching forward]

pro·te·an (prəuti:ən, prəutiən) *adj* versatile ‖ extremely variable, often changing, *a protean policy* ‖ able to take on different shapes [after PROTEUS]

pro·te·ase (prəuti:eis) *n.* *(biochem.)* any of a class of enzymes which hydrolyze proteins or peptides [PROTEIN]

pro·tect (prətekt) *v.t.* to shield or defend against danger, injury etc. ‖ *(econ.)* to guard (home producers) from foreign competition in the home market by imposing protective tariffs on imported goods ‖ *(commerce)* to guarantee the availability of funds to meet (a draft, note etc.) when it matures [fr. L. *protegere (protectus)*]

protected state a state under the protection of another, esp. one retaining its traditional form of government and control over domestic policy, which has signed a treaty with Britain whereby it receives British protection in return for placing its foreign affairs under British control

pro·tec·tion (prətekʃən) *n.* a protecting or being protected ‖ a person who or a thing which protects ‖ *(econ.)* the theory, policy or system of helping home producers to face foreign competition by putting protective tariffs on imported goods ‖ money paid to gangsters under threat of damage to property etc. **pro·tec·tion·ism, pro·tec·tion·ist** *n.* [F.]

pro·tec·tive (prətektiv) *adj.* giving or intended to give protection ‖ seeking to guard, *protective instincts*

protective coloring, *Br* **protective colouring** coloring which enables animals to remain inconspicuous in their natural surroundings

protective custody detention of a person by the state in order to protect him or her from danger

protective tariff a tariff designed to secure protection for domestic producers from foreign competition (cf. REVENUE TARIFF)

pro·tec·tor (prətektə) *n* a person or thing which protects ‖ *(Eng. hist.)* a regent ‖ *(Eng. hist.)* a lord protector **pro·tec·tor·al** *adj.* **pro·tec·tor·ate** *n.* government by a protector ‖ the office of protector ‖ authority assumed by a strong state over a weak or underdeveloped one without direct annexation [with reference to the latter from external enemies] ‖ a state so governed, esp. a territory ruled in foreign and domestic affairs by Britain, but not having the legal status of colony ‖ the period (1649-60) of rule by the Cromwells ‖ (*hist.*) the period of rule by the Cromwells (1653-9) [OF *protectour*]

protectress (prətektris) *n* a woman protector

protégé (prəutəʒei) *n* someone who is under the patronage, care or guidance of another, esp for help in his career **pro·té·gée** (prəutəʒei) *n.* a female protégé [F.]

pro·tein (prəuti:n) *n* *(chem.)* any of a class of naturally occurring, usually colloidal, complex combinations of amino acids (containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, usually sulfur, occasionally phosphorus) which are essential constituents of all living cells, being responsible for growth and maintenance of all tissue, and the essential nitrogenous constituent of the food of animals. They can be synthesized from inorganic nitrogenous material by plants but apparently not by animals. **pro·tein-a·ceous, pro·te·in·ic, pro·tein·ous** *adjs* [F. *protéine* and G. *protein* fr Gk *proteios* primary]

pro·tein·oid (prəuti:nɔid) *n* *(biol.)* a compound of two or more amino acids united through the peptide linkage (CONH), hypothesized as an early stage in the evolution of life

pro tem·po·re (prəutempəri:) *adv* and *adj* *(colloq.)* pro tem for the time being [L.]

pro·te·ol·y·sis (prəuti:ɒlisis) *n.* *(biochem.)* the hydrolysis of proteins to form simpler soluble products, e.g. in digestion **pro·te·o·lyt·ic** *adj.* [PROTEIN + Gk *lusis* loosening]

pro·te·ose (prəuti:əus) *n.* *(biochem.)* any of a class of substances, soluble in water, formed by the partial hydrolysis of proteins by digestive enzyme [PROTEIN]

Prot·er·o·zo·ic (prɒtərəzouik) *adj.* of the era of geological history between the Archeozoic the Paleozoic, and the rocks formed during this era, whose fossils indicate the contemporary existence of annelid worms and algae (*GEOLOGICAL TIME) **the Proterozoic** this era [fr Gk *proteros*, former + *zōē*, life]

pro·test (prəutest) *n.* a strong affirmation of, dissent from or disapproval of something done or some policy adopted ‖ a written declaration by a notary of an unpaid or unaccepted bill ‖ a written declaration by the master of a ship giving details of disaster, accident or injury at sea ‖ (in diplomacy etc.) a solemn declaration of disapproval **to do (something) under protest** to do (something) having first stated one's disapproval [F.]

pro·test (prətest) *v.i.* to express strong dissent or objection ‖ *v.t.* to affirm emphatically, *to protest one's innocence* ‖ to write a declaration of nonpayment or nonacceptance of (a bill) ‖ to make a protest against, *to protest a witness* [F *protester*]

Prot·es·tant (prɒtistənt) **1.** *n.* a member of any Christian body which separated from the Roman Catholic Church at the Reformation, or of any later offshoot of such a body, esp. the Anglican, Baptist, Congregationalist, Evangelical, Lutheran, Methodist, Reformed and Presbyterian Churches ‖ *(hist.)* one of the German princes who protested against an edict of the Diet of Speyer (1529) designed to crush the reform movement in the Church **2.** *adj* relating to the doctrine or organization of Protestantism **prot·es·tant·ism** (prɒtistəntizəm) *n* the beliefs and practices of Protestants. These cover a very wide range, but have common roots in the refusal to accept any external, man-centered, ultimate authority in spiritual matters, and the rejection of any belief which implies the possibility of self-justification before God

Protestant Union an alliance of Protestant German states formed (1608) in opposition to the future Emperor Ferdinand II's attempt to [illegible]

prot·es·ta·tion (prɒtistei∫ən) *n* an emphatic affirmation *protestations of friendship* ‖ a formal protest [F.]

Pro·te·us (prəuti:əs, prəutju:s) *n.* *(Gk mythol.)* a prophetic sea god who could assume different shapes to escape capture. He was shepherd of the flocks of seals for Poseidon

pro·te·us (prəuti:əs, prəutju:s) *n. Proteus anguinus*, fam *Proteidae*, a blind, aquatic salamander with a long body and permanent gills, found in caves in S.E. Europe [after PROTEUS]

pro·tha·la·mi·um (prouθəleimi:əm) *n.* a marriage song sung to herald the wedding (cf. EPITHALAMIUM) [coined by Edmund SPENSER]

prothal·li·um (prouθæli:əm) *pl* **pro·thal·li·a** (prouθæli:ə) *n.* the gametophyte of a fern, consisting usually of a small, flat, green thallus with rhizoid soil attachment that is differentiated into antheridia and archegonia ‖ any of various structures in seed plants that resemble or correspond to the prothallium of the pteridophytes [Mod. L. fr Gk *pro*, before + *thallos*, young shoot]

pro·thal·lus (prouθæləs) *pl* **pro·thal·li** (prouθælai) *n* a prothallium [L. fr. Gk]

pro·th·e·sis (prɒθisis) *n.* *(Orthodox Eastern Church)* preparation and offering of the Eucharistic bread and wine before the liturgy ‖ the table on which this is done ‖ the part of the church where this stands ‖ *(gram.)* prosthesis

pro·thet·ic (prəθetik) *adj.* [L.L. fr. Gk *prothesis*, placing in public]

proth·et·e·ly (prɒθeteli:) *n* *(zool.)* a condition in insects between nymph and adult resulting from retardation during metamorphosis

prothetic *adj*

pro·thon·o·tar·y (prouθɒnətəri:, prouθounoutəri:) *pl* **pro·thon·o·tar·ies** *n.* a protonotary

pro·tho·rac·ic (prouθərasik, prouθourasik) *adj* pertaining to the prothorax

prothoracic gland *(entomology)* one of a pair of glands that produce ecdysome to control molting in some insects

pro·tho·rax (prouθɔræks, prouθou·ræks) *pl* **pro·tho·rax·es, pro·tho·ra·ces** (prouθɔræsi:z, prouθourəsi:z) *n.* the anterior segment of an insect's thorax

pro·throm·bin (prouθrɒmbin) *n.* *(biochem.)* a protein produced in the liver in the presence of vitamin K and present in blood plasma. Under the proper conditions (e.g. the presence of activators, PLATELET) it is converted to thrombin, which initiates clot formation

pro·tist (prəutist) *n* *(biol.)* a member of *Protista*, a group of simple organisms, e.g. protozoans not distinguished as animals or plants, though having some characters common to both [fr. Gk *prōtistos*, primary]

pro·ti·um (prouti:əm) *n.* *(nuclear physics)* a hydrogen isotope with a mass of 1, consisting of one proton and one electron. *Cf* DEUTERIUM, TRITIUM

proto- (proutou) *prefix* first in time, status or importance ‖ first in a series ‖ original, primitive [Gk fr *prōtos*, first]

pro·to·ac·tin·i·um (proutouæktiniəm) *n.* protactinium

pro·to·bi·ont (proutoubaiɔnt) *n.* an organism postulated at the early dawn of life on earth

pro·to·col (proutəkɔl) **1.** *n.* a code of precedence in rank and status and correct procedure in diplomatic exchange and state ceremonies ‖ a preliminary draft or memorandum of a diplomatic document, e.g. of resolutions arrived at in negotiation to be incorporated in a formal treaty, and signed by the negotiators ‖ official formulas at the beginning and end of a charter, papal bull etc. **2.** *v. pres part* **pro·to·col·ling, pro·to·col·ing** *past* and *past part* **pro·to·colled, pro·to·cole** *v.t.* to record (something) in a protocol ‖ *v.i.* to draw up a protocol [O.F. *protocole* fr M.L. fr Gk *protokollon*, flyleaf glued to a book]

pro·to·con·ti·nent (proutoukɒntinənt) *n* (hypothetical great landmass existing on the earth before the time from which contemporary continents were created *also* supercontinent

pro·to·gal·ax·y (proutougæləksi:) *n.* *(astron.)* gas and dust in the process of hypothetical star formation

pro·tog·y·nous (prəutɒdʒənəs) *adj* *(biol.)* having the female reproductive organs mature before the corresponding male organs are (cf. PROTANDROUS) [fr. Gk *gynē*, woman]

pro·to·his·to·ry (proutouhistəri) *n* period after prehistory, sometimes referred to that not elucidated in recorded history

pro-to-lith-ic (proutəlɪθɪk) *adj.* Eolithic [PROTO- + ...]

pro-to-mar-tyr (proutoumurtər) *n.* the first martyr in any cause, esp. the first Christian martyr, St. Stephen [M.E. *prothomartir* fr. ...]

pro-ton (proutɒn) *n.* (*phys.*) a baryon of mass 938.2 × 10^6 eV (1.672 × 10^{-21} gm) and net electric charge +1 that is a constituent of all atomic nuclei (the proton is the nucleus of the lightest hydrogen isotope). The proton is thought to be closely related to the neutron in structure, both having the same positive core of electrical charge, though the proton has a shell of positive charge thus rendering it positive ‖ a hydrogen ion of at. mass 1 [Gk, neuter of *prôtos*, first]

proton decay (*nuclear phys.*) transmutation of one chemical into another by loss of a proton

pro-to-ne-ma (proutəniːmə) *pl.* **pro-to-ne-ma-ta** (proutəniːmətə) *n.* the early stage of the development of the gametophyte of a moss or liverwort. It often consists of a branching system of filaments arising directly from the asexual spore, and develops by budding into the moss plant proper or gives rise to the second stage of the gametophyte [PROTO- + Gk *nēma*, thread]

proton microscope (*nuclear phys.*) a microscope in which a beam of protons passing through a sample is absorbed in proportion to its density, providing an image by the emerging protons that is magnified and displayed on a fluorescent screen or photo film

pro-ton-o-tar-y (proutɒnəteri, proutounóutəri) *pl.* **pro-ton-o-tar-ies** *n.* (*Br. hist.*) the chief clerk in the courts of Chancery, Common Pleas and King's Bench ‖ (*Roman Catholicism*) a protonotary apostolic ‖ (in some European courts) a chief secretary [fr. L.L. *protonotarius* fr. Gk] ‖ **protonotary apostolic** (*Roman Catholicism*) one of the seven members of the highest college of prelates, authorized to sign papal bulls and keep papal records

pro-ton-syn-chro-tron (proutɒnsɪŋkrətrɒn) *n.* a synchrotron that accelerates protons to extremely high energies by frequency modulation of the accelerating voltage

pro-to-phyte (proutəfaɪt) *n.* a member of *Protophyta*, a division of the lower plants (esp. in former classifications) comprising unicellular plants incl. bacteria, yeasts, slime molds, blue-green algae and various simple green algae [fr. Mod. L. *Protophyta* fr. Gk *protos*, first + *phuton*, ...]

pro-to-plasm (proutəplæzəm) *n.* a viscous, ... living cells. It consists of compounds of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen and is usually differentiated into cytoplasm and nucleoplasm

pro-to-plas-mic *adj.* [G *protoplasma* fr. Gk ...]

pro-to-plast (proutəplæst) *n.* the first formed example of any type, the original, *ideal* ‖ a living unit of protoplasm **pro-to-plas-tic** *adj.* [F *protoplaste* or fr. L.L. fr. Gk *protos*, first + *plas-* ...]

protoplast *n.* (*cytol.*) the living part of a cell ... solid stele, characteristic of most roots and ...

pro-to-tract (proutətrækt) *v.t.* to move back and forth, e.g., the jaw

pro-to-troph-ic (proutətrɒfɪk) *adj.* (of bacteria ...

pro-to-typ-al (proutətaɪpəl, proutətaɪpl) *adj.* of or relating to a prototype

... pattern from which subsequent copies are made or improved specimens developed (*biol.*) ... an ancestral form or archetype **pro-to-typ-i-cal** (proutətɪpɪkəl) *adj.* [F. fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk *protos*, ...]

pro-to-ver-tus (proutəvɜrtəs) *n.* a prototype of a ...

pro-to-zoan (proutəzouən) *n.* a member of *Pro-* ...

prolong, *bad weather protracted the work* ‖ (*surveying*) to plot to scale **pro-tract-ed-ly** *adv.* **pro-trac-tile** (proutræktɪl) *adj.* (*zool.*, of an organ etc.) capable of being pushed out, extended or lengthened [fr. L. *protrahere* (*protractus*), to ...]

pro-trac-tion (proutrækʃən) *n.* a protracting or being protracted [F.]

pro-trac-tor (proutræktər) *n.* an instrument for measuring or drawing angles on a flat surface, often in the form of a semicircle graduated in 180 degrees ‖ (*zool.*) a muscle whose function extends a limb or part of the body [M.L. fr. *protrahere*, to prolong]

pro-trude (proutrúːd) *pres. part.* **pro-trud-ing** *past* and *past part.* **pro-trud-ed** *v.t.* to thrust forward or outward ‖ *v.i.* to stick out or project [fr. L. *protrudere*, to thrust forward]

pro-tru-sile (proutrúːsɪl) *adj.* (of a limb or organ) so formed that it can be pushed outwards [fr. L. *protrudere* (*protrusus*), to thrust forward]

pro-tru-sion (proutrúːʒən) *n.* a protruding or being protruded ‖ something which protrudes [F.]

pro-tru-sive (proutrúːsɪv) *adj.* protruding ‖ obtrusive [fr. L. *protrudere* (*protrusus*), to thrust forward]

pro-tu-ber-ance (proutúːbərəns, proutjúːbərəns) *n.* something that is protuberant ‖ the condition of being protuberant

pro-tu-ber-ant (proutúːbərənt, proutjúːbərənt) *adj.* bulging, swelling out [fr. L.L. *protuberans* (*protuberantis*) fr. *protuberare*, to bulge]

proud (praud) *adj.* manifesting inordinate self-esteem ‖ feeling proper satisfaction, *proud of his son's success* ‖ arousing or marked by feelings of great satisfaction, *a proud moment* ‖ having a proper sense of self-esteem, *too proud to give way to self-pity* ‖ (*rhet.*) splendid, glorious, *a proud heritage* ‖ (*rhet.*, of a horse) mettlesome **to do oneself proud** to indulge oneself lavishly **to do someone proud** to honor someone with lavish hospitality or attentions [O.E. *prūt*, *prūd* fr. O.F.]

proud flesh (*med.*) excessive growth of granulation tissue around a wound or ulcer

Proud·hon (pruːdɔ̃), Pierre Joseph (1809–65), French anarchist philosopher. In his pamphlet *Qu'est-ce que la propriete?* (1840) he declared that property was theft. He believed that the State should be replaced by a voluntary contract among individuals, and that labor should be the basis of value. He was strongly opposed to communism and socialism

Proust (pruːst), Joseph Louis (1754–1826), French chemist. He formulated the law of constant composition, stating that every compound always contains the same elements in the same proportion by mass

Proust, Marcel (1871–1922), French novelist. His 'A la recherche du temps perdu' (1913–27), in seven novels, recreates in fictional form Proust's own childhood in Paris and the Normandy countryside. In effect it re-creates the society, especially the upper-class society, of Paris at the turn of the century. Certain themes emerge, above all that of the transforming power of dominant love, and the effects it has on the lover's vision of the beloved and the world. But in a sense the whole work is about the transformation of the universe by the individual perceiving and suffering sensibility. The style reflects this characteristic of personal vision: it is highly poetic and complex, full of elaborate imagery. The work has had a profound influence on the art of the novel

Prout (praut), William (1785–1850), English chemist. He discovered that the stomach contains hydrochloric acid. He proposed (1815) on ... of the atomic masses of the elements that these were condensed forms of hydrogen

prove (pruːv) *pres. part.* **prov·ing** *past* and *past part.* **proved,** *old-fash.* and *legal* **prov·en** (pruːvən) *v.t.* to establish the truth of by evidence, *they proved his innocence* ‖ to show to be true by reasoning, *to prove a point in argument* (*math.*) to test (a calculation) ‖ to test for conformity to standard ‖ to test the alcoholic content of ‖ to establish the authenticity of (a legal document) ‖ to obtain probate of (a will) ‖ to test experimentally (*printing*) to proof, take proofs of (a block etc.) ‖ *v.i.* (sometimes with 'to be') to be shown by later knowledge to be, *the story proved quite false* [O.F. *prover*]

prov·e·nance (prɒvənəns) *n.* place of origin, source of supply [F.]

Pro·ven·çal (prɒvɑ̃sæl) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Provence or its inhabitants ‖ of or pertaining to Provençal **2.** *n.* the Romance language spoken in Provence proper, a form of langue d'oc ‖ a native or inhabitant of Provence [F.]

Pro·vence (prɒvúːs) a former province of France in the S.E. Rhône valley and the southern slopes of the Maritime Alps. Provence proper comprises Bouches-du-Rhône (including the Camargue) in the fertile Rhône valley (fruit, market produce, cereals, livestock, wine), Var, largely in the mountains, and Alpes-de-Haute-Provence entirely so (olives, wine, lavender). Comtat-Venaissin (now Vaucluse department) was added in 1791 and the former countship of Nice (coastal Alpes-Maritimes) in 1860. The rich Mediterranean Riviera contrasts with the arid interior. The climate is Mediterranean. Main towns: Marseille, Nice, Toulon, Aix-en-Provence (the old capital), Avignon, Arles. Provence was the first part of Gaul subdued by Rome (1st c. B.C.), and the last to surrender to the Germanic invasion (5th c.). It was overrun by the Arabs (8th c.), was reduced and annexed by the Carolingians, and was united with Burgundy. It passed to Aragon and Anjou before being attached to France (1486). Provençal is still spoken, though by few

prov·en·der (prɒvəndər) *n.* food for domestic animals [O.F. *provendre*]

pro·ve·ni·ence (prouviːniːəns) *n.* (esp. *Am.*) provenance [fr. L. *proveniens* (*provenientis*) fr. *provenire*, to come forth]

pro·ven·tric·u·lus (prouventrɪkjuləs) *pl.* **pro·ven·tric·u·li** (prouventrɪkjulaɪ) *n.* the glandular or true stomach of a bird ‖ (in many insects) a dilated part of the alimentary canal, in which food is ground up [Mod. L.]

pro·verb (prɒvɜːrb) *n.* a brief familiar maxim of folk wisdom, usually compressed in form, often involving a bold image and frequently a jingle that catches the memory [F. *proverbe*]

pro·ver·bi·al (prəvɜ́ːrbiːəl) *adj.* characteristic of or expressed in proverbs or mentioned in a proverb, *proverbial wisdom* ‖ very well known, notorious, *his stinginess was proverbial* [fr. L.L. *proverbialis*]

Prov·erbs (prɒvɜːrbz) a book of the Old Testament, containing a collection of didactic sayings

pro·vide (prəvaɪd) *pres. part.* **pro·vid·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pro·vid·ed** *v.t.* to supply, *the trees provide shade* ‖ to equip, *provided with helmets* ‖ (*law*) to stipulate, *the law provides that these buildings may not be demolished* ‖ *v.i.* to make advance preparations (for, against some eventuality), *I think we have provided for every possible hazard* ‖ to ensure a supply of the necessities of life, *to provide for one's family* **pro·vid·ed** *conj.* (sometimes with 'that') on condition that, on the understanding that, *they may swim provided an adult accompanies them* [fr. L. *providere*, to see before]

Prov·i·dence (prɒvɪdəns) the capital (pop. 156,840), chief port and commercial center of Rhode Island. Industries: textiles, jewelry, silverware. Colonial State House (1762). Brown University (1764)

prov·i·dence (prɒvɪdəns) *n.* prudent looking ahead, forethought ‖ thrift **Prov·i·dence** God as prescient guide and guardian of human beings ‖ divine care and guidance [F.]

prov·i·dent (prɒvɪdənt) *adj.* showing providence [fr. L. *providens* (*providentis*) fr. *providere*, to see before]

prov·i·den·tial (prɒvɪdenʃəl) *adj.* opportune, as if brought about by divine foresight ‖ of or determined by Providence [fr. L. *providentia*, providence]

Pro·vid·er (prəvaɪdər) (*mil.*) an assault, twin-engine transport aircraft (C-123K or AC-123K) that can operate from short, unprepared land- ...

pro·vid·ing (prəvaɪdɪŋ) *conj.* (sometimes with 'that') provided

prov·ince (prɒvɪns) *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) a territory outside Italy ruled by a Roman governor ‖ an administrative division, sometimes overseas, of certain countries ‖ (*eccles.*) an area under the charge of an archbishop or metropolitan ‖ (*eccles.*) an administrative area of a religious order ... proper scope of professional or business action, *theater criticism is not my province* ‖ a particular sphere of learning ‖ (*pl.*, with 'the') the parts ... beyond the capital [F.]

Province Wellesley *PENANG

pro·vin·cial (prəvɪnʃəl) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to a province ... characteristic of the provinces in

manner, mode of speech | taking on characteristics of a limited view **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of a province or of the provinces | *(eccles.)* a superintendent of the daughter houses of a religious order in a province, responsible to the general of the order **pro·vin·cial·ism** *n.* the narrow attitude of mind or the unpolished behavior held to be characteristic of the provinces || a word, pronunciation, custom etc. peculiar to a province || love of one's own region not enlarged into patriotism **pro·vin·cial·i·ty** (prəvinʃiǽliti:) *n.* [F.]

proving ground a site for testing vehicles etc

pro·vi·sion (prəvíʒən) **1.** *n.* a providing or being provided || preparation, *make provision for six new arrivals* || a clause in a legal document, esp. a proviso || a supply or stock || *(pl.)* food supplies **Pro·vi·sion** *(Eng. hist.)* a law issued (13th and 14th cc.) by the nobility or the king **2.** *v.t.* to supply with provisions **pro·vi·sion·al** *adj.* temporary, filling an interval until a definite decision is made, *a provisional government* || requiring later confirmation, *provisional assent* [F.]

Provisions of Oxford OXFORD PROVISIONS

pro·vi·so (prəváizou) *pl.* **pro·vi·soes, pro·vi·sos** *n.* a condition, stipulation || a clause containing this in a legal document [L. it being provided]

pro·vi·so·ry (prəváizəri:) *adj.* conditional, containing a proviso || provisional [fr. F. *provisoire*]

Pro·vo (próuvou) *n.* member of the Provisional Irish Republican Army

prov·o·ca·tion (prɒvəkéiʃən) *n.* a provoking or being provoked || something which provokes [F.]

pro·voc·a·tive (prəvɒkətiv) *adj.* tending to provoke || arousing annoyance deliberately || involved in the planning stage of a crime; provocative of a crime [fr. L.L. *provocativus*]

pro·voke (prəvóuk) *pres. part.* **pro·vok·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pro·voked** *v.t.* to rouse to anger || to incite, instigate, esp. deliberately, *their arrival provoked an international crisis* || to excite, call forth, *to provoke an answer* [O.F. *provoker*]

prov·ost (prɒvəst, próuvoust) *n.* an administrative officer of high rank in some universities || *(Br.)* the head of any of certain colleges || *(eccles.)* the head of a chapter or religious community || the mayor of a Scottish burgh | (prouvou) a provost marshal || *(Br.,* (prəvou) an officer in the military police [O.E. *prafost, profost* fr. L.]

pro·vost marshal (próuvou) *(mil.)* the head of the military police in camp or in the field

prov·ost·ship (prɒvəstʃip, próuvoustʃip) *n.* the office or term of office of a provost | the jurisdiction of a provost

prow (prau) *n.* the forepart of a boat or ship, the bow [F. *proue fr. L. fr. Gk*]

prow·ess (práuis) *n.* dexterity and daring || great ability [O.F. *proece*]

prowl (praul) **1.** *v.i.* to roam stealthily in search of prey, or as if in search of prey | *v.t.* to roam over (a place) in search of prey or as if searching for prey, *to prowl the streets* **2.** *n.* a prowling **on the prowl** prowling [M.E. *prollen*, origin unknown]

prowl car a squad car

prowl·er (práulər) *n.* someone who prowls, esp. a sneak thief

Prowler *n.* a twin-engine, quadruple-crew, all-weather turbojet aircraft (EA-6B), designed to operate from aircraft carriers

prox·em·ics (prɒksi:miks) *n.* study of the interaction of human beings with their environment

prox·i·mal (prɒksəməl) *adj. (anat.)* of a point on a limb or part of the body) situated at the end nearer the point of attachment [fr. L. *proximus*, nearest]

prox·i·mate (prɒksəmit) *adj.* (in space, time or kinship, or in a series of events) nearest, next | approximate | (of a cause) direct, immediate [fr. L.L. *proximare (proximatus)*, to approach]

prox·im·i·ty (prɒksimiti:) *n.* the state or quality of being near in space [fr. L. *proximitas*]

proximity fuze, esp. *Br.* **proximity fuse** an electronic device for detonating a projectile by means of radio waves reflected back off the target from a transmitter in the nose of the projectile, this energizing the detonating mechanism only within effective range of the target

prox·i·mo (prɒksəmou) *adj. (commerce, abbr.* prox.) in or of the next month [L. *proximo (mense)*, in the next month]

prox·y (prɒksi) **1.** *pl* **prox·ies** *n.* authority given by one person to another to act for him, *to vote by proxy* | the person thus authorized | a document empowering a person to act for another **to stand proxy for** to act as proxy for **2.** *adj.* of an act done by a proxy, *a proxy vote* [contr. fr. obs. *procuracy* fr. M.L. *procuratia*, procuration]

PRS-7 *(mil.)* a U.S. Army land-mine detector

prude (pru:d) *n.* a person who affects an excessively refined attitude in matter of personal modesty and proper conduct [F.]

pru·dence (pru:d'ns) *n.* foresight leading a person to avoid error or danger | the virtue by which the practical reason distinguishes the things useful for salvation (CARDINAL VIRTUES) | practical discretion [F.]

pru·dent (pru:d'nt) *adj.* (of a person) exercising prudence | (of behavior) guided by prudence [F.]

pru·den·tial (pru:denʃəl) *adj.* of that which is characterized or actuated by prudence [fr. L. *prudentia*, prudence]

prudent investment 1. standard for investment, esp. for a fiduciary, involving a reasonable income and preservation of capital in a security. **2.** in some jurisdictions, a specified list of securities designated by the state. *Cf* BUSINESS MAN'S RULE

Pru·den·tius (pru:denʃəs), Aurelius Clemens (348–c. 410), Latin poet born in Spain. He wrote Christian hymns and poems

prud·er·y (pru:dəri:) *n.* the quality or state of being prudish [fr. F. *pruderie*]

Pru·d'hon (pry:dɔ̃), Pierre-Paul (1758–1823), French painter, esp. of portraits, to which he gave a mysterious and poetic but rather vapid grace

prud·ish (pru:diʃ) *adj.* of or relating to a prude or the behavior of a prude

pru·i·nose (pru:inous) *adj. (bot.)* covered with a whitish powdery substance or bloom [fr. L. *pruinosus*, frosty]

prune (pru:n) *n.* a plum that has been dried without allowing fermentation to take place and that has a dark, wrinkled, pruinose skin [F. – plum, fr. L. fr. Gk]

prune *pres. part* **prun·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pruned** *v.t.* to cut off from (a tree or bush) branches, twigs etc. which are diseased or not desired, so as to encourage fruiting or flowering, and to shape | to reduce, cut down, *to prune expenses* || *v.i.* to prune trees or bushes [O.F. *proignier*, to prune the vine]

pru·nus (pru:nəs) *n.* an ornamental shrub of the very large genus *Prunus*, fam. *Rosaceae* (which includes the sloe, plum, greengage, cherry, almond, apricot, peach etc.) [L.]

pru·ri·ence (pruəriəns) *n.* the state or quality of being prurient **pru·ri·en·cy** *n*

pru·ri·ent (pruəriənt) *adj.* (of people) excessively interested in or curious about sexuality || (of ideas, books etc.) tending to excite such interest or curiosity [fr. L. *pruriens (prurientis)* fr. *prurire*, to itch]

pru·ri·go (pruraigou) *n. (med.)* a skin inflammation characterized by itching papules [L. an itching]

pru·rit·ic (pruritik) *adj.* of or marked by pruritus

pru·ri·tus (pruraitəs) *n. (med.)* itching of the skin [fr. L. *prurire*, to itch]

Prus·sia (prʌʃə) the former largest state of Germany (area in 1939 113,545 sq. miles, pop. 41,762,000). It extended from France and the Low Countries to the Baltic Sea and Poland, and included the provinces of East Prussia, Brandenburg, Berlin, Pomerania, Grenzmark, Silesia, Prussian Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Westphalia, Hesse-Nassau, Rhine Province, Hohenzollern. Its people, from the 10th c. onwards as Prussians were overrun and converted to Christianity (mid 13th c.) by the Teutonic Knights. Rebellion against the [illegible] Prussia under Polish suzerainty. The Knights' grand master, Albert of Ansbach and Bayreuth, a member of a [illegible] duke of Prussia (1525), which was converted to a secular duchy under the crown of Poland. The duchy passed (1618) to the house of Brandenburg [illegible] Great Elector, gained full independence (1660) from Poland. The Reformation and the Treaties of [illegible] tory. Elector Frederick III of Brandenburg, duke of Prussia, was crowned (1701) King Frederick I of Prussia. Frederick William I (1713–40) built up a unified state founded on Junker power and developed a strong army. Under Frederick the Great (1740–86) Prussia started a policy of ruthless conquest, gaining Silesia from the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–8), and emerging from the Seven Years' War (1756–63) as the chief military power of the Continent. More territory was gained in the partitions of Poland (1772, 1793, 1795). Under Frederick William II (1786–97) Prussia entered the French Revolutionary War, but agreed by the Treaty of Basle (1795) to withdraw from the coalition. Frederick William III (1797–1840) reopened the struggle against France, but met with total defeat at Jena (1806) and humiliation in the Treaty of Tilsit (1807). Prussia was transformed by the social reforms of Stein and Hardenberg, the educational reforms of Humboldt and the army reforms of Scharnhorst and Gneisenau. Prussia again joined (1813) the coalition against France, participating in the defeat of Napoleon at the Battle of the Nations (1813) and Waterloo (1815). The Congress of Vienna increased Prussian territory considerably, notably along the Rhine, and incorporated Prussia in the German Confederation. Prussia's reactionary policy after entering the Holy Alliance was modified only by her organization (1834) of the Zollverein. Under Frederick William IV the 1848 revolution was put down, and the German Confederation revived, although Prussia was granted a constitution. Bismarck, appointed chancellor (1861) by Wilhelm I (1861–88), eliminated Austria from German affairs by fighting Denmark (1864) over Schleswig-Holstein, by the Seven Weeks War (1866), and by the Franco-Prussian War (1870–1). The king of Prussia was proclaimed emperor of the new German Empire (1871), which was dominated by Prussian control of foreign and military affairs. Prussia remained part of Germany until the collapse of the Third Reich (1945), when it was divided among the U.S.S.R., Poland, East Germany and West Germany

Prus·sian (prʌʃən) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Prussia **2.** *n. (hist.)* a native or inhabitant of Prussia

Prussian blue a dark blue crystalline salt, ferric ferrocyanide, $Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_3.xH_2O$, used as a pigment and a dye

prus·sic acid (prʌsik) hydrocyanic acid [fr. F. *prussique*, hydrocyanic]

Prut (pru:t) a river (500 miles long) flowing south from the E. Carpathians in the S.W. Ukraine, U.S.S.R., to form the border between Moldavia (Rumania) and Moldavia (U.S.S.R.)

pry (prai) *pres. part.* **pry·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pried** *v.t.* to look closely into something which is not one's own concern merely to satisfy one's curiosity, *to pry into someone's affairs* [M.E. *prien*, origin unknown]

pry **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pry·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pried** to force open or lift with or as if with a lever || *(fig.)* to extract with difficulty, *they pried his secret from him* **2.** *pl* **pries** *n.* a lever used in prying [PRIZE]

P.S. postscript || Public School

Psalm (sum) *n.* any of the sacred songs in the Book of Psalms (PSALMS) || a metrical version of any of these, for chanting **psalm** *(rhet.)* a song to God [O.E. *psealm* and L. fr. Gk *psalmos*, a song accompaniment]

psalm·ist (sumist) *n.* an author of sacred songs, esp. of one of the Psalms [fr. L. fr. Gk *psalmista*]

psal·mod·ic (sælmɒdik, sumɒdik) *adj.* of or relating to psalmody

psal·mo·dist (sælmədist, sumədist) *n.* a writer or singer of psalms

psal·mo·dy (sælmədi:, sumədi:) *pl.* **psal·mo·dies** *n.* the act or art of singing psalms, esp. in a religious service | a collection of psalms in book form for liturgical use [fr. L.L. *psalmodia* fr. Gk]

Psalms [illegible] hooded the Old Testament contains 150 psalms attributed to King David. Most scholars detect a variety of authors, from widely differing periods. The final compilation was probably c. 150 B.C. The Psalms are widely used in both the Jewish and Christian liturgies

psal·ter (sɔltər) *n.* a copy or version of the Psalms for liturgical use [O.E. *psaltere, saltere* fr. L. fr. Gk]

psal·ter·ium [illegible] *pl.* psal·ter·ia

(sôltiərē:ə) *n.* an omasum [L. psalter (fr. its resemblance to the leaves of a psalter)]

psal·ter·y (sôltərē) *pl.* **psal·ter·ies** *n.* an ancient and medieval stringed instrument resembling a dulcimer, played by plucking with the fingers or a plectrum [O.F. *psalterie, sauterie* fr. L. fr.

psephite [illegible] pebbles [fr. Gk *psephos*, pebble]

pse·phol·o·gist (si:fŏlədʒist) *n.* a specialist in psephology

pse·phol·o·gy (si:fŏlədʒē:) *n.* the study of elections and the scientific analysis of election results [fr. Gk *psephos*, pebble + *logos*, discourse (fr. the Greeks' use of pebbles for voting)]

pseud·ax·is (su:dæksis) *n.* (*bot.*) a sympodium

pseud·e·pig·ra·pha (su:dipigrəfə) *pl. n.* writing falsely attributed to an author, esp. to a biblical author **pseud·e·pig·ra·phy** *n.* the ascription of false names of authors to writings [fr. Gk *pseudepigraphos* adj., with false title]

pseudo- (su:dou) *prefix* sham + spurious + unreal + showing a superficial resemblance to + being an abnormal form of [Gk *pseudo-*, false, falsely]

pseu·do·carp (su:dəkarp) *n.* (*bot.*) a fruit including parts of the flower other than the ripened ovary (e.g. a pome) [fr. PSEUDO- + Gk *karpos*, fruit]

pseu·do·cho·lin·es·ter·ase (su:doukoulənestərē:s) *n.* (*physiol.*) an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of choline esters and other esters, [illegible] *also* cholinesterase

Pseu·do-Di·o·ny·si·us (su:doudaiəni[illegible]rəs, su:[illegible]

pseu·do·morph (su:dəmɔrf) *n.* a mineral resembling another in crystalline form **pseu·do·mor·phic** *adj.* **pseu·do·mor·phism** *n.* **pseu·do·[illegible]** [illegible]

pseu·do·nym (su:dənim) *n.* a name other than one's own, assumed for some purpose **pseu·do·nym·i·ty** *n.* **pseu·don·y·mous** (su:dŏnəməs) *adj.* having or bearing a pseudonym [fr. Gk

pseu·do·pod (su:dəpŏd) *n.* a pseudopodium

pseu·do·pod·i·um [illegible] **pseu·do·pod·ium** [illegible] blunt protrusion of ectoplasm serving for locomotion in an amoeba [fr. PSEUDO- + Gk *podion*, dim. of *pous*, foot]

pseu·do·ran·dom (su:dourændəm) *adj.* of numbers selected by a system that duplicates randomness

pshaw (shô) *interj.* + *n.* + *v.i.* (*interj.* cold-fash.) used as a mild expression of irritation, disbelief etc. **2.** *n.* cold

psi (psai) *n.* the twenty-third letter (Ψ, ψ) of the Greek alphabet

PSI (*computer acronym*) proto synthex indexing, a computer program for indexing each word in English based on semantic or morphological similarity, used in IBM 7090 and applied by System Development Corp.

psi·lan·thro·py *n.* **psil·an·thro·pist** *n.* **psil·an·thro·py** *n.* (*theol.*) the doctrine that Christ was only human [fr. Gk *psilos*, bare, mere + *anthropos*, man]

psi·lo·cin (C$_{12}$H$_{17}$N$_2$O[illegible]sailəsin) *n.* (*chem.*) hal[illegible] (*here*) hallucinogenic compound found in [illegible]

psi·lo·phyt·ic (sailəfitik *adj.* (*pal.*) of Psilophytales, an order of Paleozoic fossil plants

psi·lop·sid (sailopsid) *n.* a member of *Psilopsida*, a subphylum of mostly very old fossil [illegible] leafless plants having a branched

psor·a·len (C$_{11}$H$_6$O$_3$) (sɔ:rəlen) *n.* (*chem.*) a plant derivative, parts of which are used to darken human skin

pso·ri·a·sis (sərāiəsis) *n.* (*med.*) a chronic skin disease, characterized by red patches covered with white scales **pso·ri·at·ic** (sɔ:ri:ætik, souri:ætik) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *psóra*, an [illegible]

PSRO (*acronym*) Professional Standard Review Organization, created as part of Social Security Amendment in 1972 to oversee health services

P.S.T. Pacific standard time

psych or **psyche** (saik) *v.* to make one receptive for what is to come or not to come. —**psyched** *adj.* of one dominated by an idea

psy·chas·the·ni·a (saikəsθi:ni:ə) *n.* any of a variety of mental disorders involving irrational obsessions and fears

Psy·che (saiki:) (*Gk mythol.*) a maiden, personifying the soul, loved by Eros

psy·che (saiki:) *n.* the soul ‖ (*psychol.*) the mind, both conscious and unconscious [Gk *psuchē*, soul]

psych·e·del·ic (saikidelik) *adj.* of a mental condition induced by certain drugs and characterized by an impression of greatly heightened sensory perception. It may be accompanied by feelings of elation or misery, by hallucinations, or by sharp perceptual distortion ‖ of a drug inducing this state ‖ of patterns, images etc. characteristic of this state [fr. PSYCHE + Gk *dēlos*, visible, evident]

psy·chi·at·ric (saiki:ætrik) *adj.* of psychiatry ‖ using psychiatry

psychiatric nurse registered nurse trained to assist with mental health patients

psy·chi·a·trist (sikāiətrist, saikaiətrist) *n.* a doctor who specializes in psychiatry

psy·chi·a·try (sikaiətri:, saikāiətri:) *n.* the branch of medicine concerned with the treatment and study of mental and emotional disorders [fr. Gk *psuchē*, soul + *tatreia*, healing]

psy·chic (saikik) **1.** *adj.* nonphysical, *psychic forces* + of or pertaining to the mind or spirit ‖ apparently to respond to nonphysical influences, *a psychic medium* **2.** *n.* a person seemingly sensitive to nonphysical influences ‖ a person able to act as a medium **psy·chi·cal** (saikik'l) *adj.* [fr. Gk *psuchikos*, of the soul]

psychic energizer (*pharm.*) a mental stimulant, e.g., amphetamine

psycho- (sāikou) *prefix* of or concerned with the mind or brain [fr. Gk fr. *psuchē*, soul]

psy·cho·ac·tive (saikoæktiv) *adj.* (*pharm.*) of a drug or drugs that affect the mind or behavior —**psy·cho·ac·tiv·i·ty** *n.* *Cf* PSYCHOCHEMICAL

psy·cho·a·nal·y·sis (saikouənælisis) *n.* a technique of psychotherapy which renders conscious the contents of the unconscious mind through a dialogue between analyst and analysand + the psychological system or doctrine elaborated from the results of this technique [illegible] Freud) **psy·cho·an·a·lyst** (saikouænəlist) *n.* a person who practices psychoanalysis **psy·cho·an·a·lyt·ic, psy·cho·an·a·lyt·i·cal** *adjs.* **psy·cho·an·a·lyt·i·cal·ly** *adv.* **psy·cho·an·a·lyze, psy·cho·an·a·lyse** (saikouænəlaiz) *pres. part.* **psy·cho·an·a·lyz·ing, psy·cho·an·a·lys·ing** *past* and *past part.* **psy·cho·an·a·lyzed, psy·cho·an·a·lysed** [illegible] choanalytic treatment

psy·cho·bi·og·ra·phy (saikoubaiŋgrəfi:) *n.* a study of a person from a psychodynamic or psychoanalytical viewpoint *Cf* PSYCHOHISTORY

psy·cho·chem·i·cal (saikoukemik'l) *n.* (*pharm.*) **1.** a chemical that affects the nervous system, esp. to cause temporary ineffectuality, e.g., for chemical warfare **2.** a psychoactive chemical —**psychochemical** *adj.*

psy·cho·di·ag·nos·tics (saikoudaiəgnŏstiks) *n.* (*psych.*) analysis of personality based on mannerisms, gait, facial expressions, handwriting, or on response in inkblots

psy·cho·dra·ma (saikoudrumə, saikoudræmə) *n.* a form of psychiatric treatment in which the patient obtains emotional release by acting out his problem in an improvised dramatic play

psy·cho·gen·ic (saikoudʒenik) *adj.* belonging to or originating in the mind, mental, *psychogenic disorder* + cf. SOMATOGENIC + [PSYCHO- + Gk *-genēs*, born]

psy·cho·ger·i·at·ric (saikoudʒeri:ætrik) *adj.* (*psych.*) of mental illness in old age

psy·cho·his·to·ry (saikouhistəri:) *n.* approach to history based in analysis of subconscious and private elements in the lives of participants: a psychodynamic view of the people involved in historic incidents **psy·cho·his·to·ri·an** *n.* —**psy·cho·his·to·ri·cal** *adj.* *Cf* PSYCHOBIOGRAPHY

psy·cho·log·i·cal (saikəlŏdʒik'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to psychology ‖ of or relating to the mind

psychological moment the moment when the individual or collective mind is most likely to respond positively to an action, statement, request etc.

psychological warfare actions designed to weaken the morale or loyalty of an enemy

psy·chol·o·gist (saikŏlədʒist) *n.* a specialist in psychology

psy·chol·o·gy (saikŏlədʒi:) *n.* the scientific study of human or animal behavior ‖ the mental and behavioral characteristics of a person or group, *mob psychology* ‖ the mental characteristics associated with a particular kind of behavior, *the psychology of thieving* [fr. Mod. L. *psychologia* fr. Gk *psuchē*, soul + *logos*, discourse]

psy·cho·met·ric (saikoumétrik) *adj.* of or relating to the measurement of mental data

psy·cho·met·rics (saikoumétriks) *n.* the science of applied psychometric techniques

psy·chom·e·trist (saikŏmitrist) *n.* a person who practices psychometrics

psy·chom·e·try (saikŏmitri:) *n.* divination, from personal, physical contact with an object, of the character etc. of the object or of people connected with it ‖ psychometrics [fr. PSYCHO- + Gk *metria*, measuring]

psy·cho·mi·met·ic (saikoumimétik) *adj.* (*pharm.*) of a drug that creates the symptoms of a hallucinogenic state. *Cf* PSYCHOTOMIMETIC

psy·cho·mo·tor (saikoumóutər) *adj.* (*physiol.*) of a muscular movement which results directly from a mental process

psy·cho·neu·ro·sis (saikounuróusis, saikounjuróusis) *pl.* **psy·cho·neu·ro·ses** (saikounuróusi:z, saikounjuróusi:z) *n.* a nervous disorder of mainly psychic origin **psy·cho·neu·rot·ic** (saikounurŏtik, saikounjurŏtik) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to, or afflicted by psychoneurosis **2.** *n.* a person suffering from psychoneurosis

psy·cho·path (sāikəpæθ) *n.* a person suffering from a mental disorder (*CHARACTER DISORDER)

psy·cho·path·ic (saikəpæθik) *adj.* of or characterized by mental disorder

psy·cho·path·o·let·ic (saikoupæθəlétik) *adj.* of a political system without roots or special values, unsure of its goals, usu. functioning at minimum effectiveness, and using force to ensure compliance with its rules

psy·cho·pa·thol·o·gy (saikoupəθŏlədʒi:) *n.* the scientific study of the psychological causes of mental illnesses

psy·chop·a·thy (saikŏpəθi:) *n.* character disorder

psy·cho·phar·ma·ceu·ti·cal (saikoufɑrməsú:tik'l) *n.* (*pharm.*) a drug that affects one's mental condition

psy·cho·pro·phy·lax·is (saikouprəufəlæksis) *n.* (*med.*) preparing women psychologically for childbirth, esp. natural childbirth. *Cf* LAMAZE

psy·cho·quack·er·y (saikoukwækəri:) *n.* the practice of psychology or psychiatry by an unqualified person —**psy·cho·quack** *n.*

psy·cho·sen·so·ry or **psy·cho·sen·so·ri·al** (saikousensəri:) *adj.* (*psych.*) perceived either as something real or as a hallucination

psy·cho·sis (saikousis) *pl.* **psy·cho·ses** (saikóusi:z) *n.* serious mental derangement [fr. late Gk *psuchōsis*, animation]

psy·cho·so·mat·ic (saikousəmætik) *adj.* of, pertaining to or resulting from the interaction between mind and body

psy·cho·so·mat·o·graph (saikousoumætəgræf) *n.* a device for measuring and recording muscular reactions to mental stimuli

psy·cho·sur·ger·y (saikousə:rdʒəri:) *n.* (*med.*) surgery performed on the brain for the purpose of changing the patient's personality, thought, emotions or behavior, rather than for the treatment of a physical disease

psy·cho·ther·a·pist (saikouθerəpist) *n.* a person who practices psychotherapy

psy·cho·ther·a·py (saikouθerəpi:) *n.* the treatment of mental illness by psychological methods, esp. psychoanalysis

psy·chot·ic (saikŏtik) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to or

suffering from psychosis **2.** *n.* a psychotic person

psy·chot·o·gen (saikɒtədʒən) *n.* (*pharm.*) a drug affecting the mind psychotically psy·chot·o·gen·ic

psy·chot·o·mi·met·ic (saikɒtoumimetik) *adj.* (*psych.*) inducing or mimicking a psychosis

psy·chot·o·mi·met·ic *n.* a psychotomimetic drug. *Cf* PSYCHOMIMETIC

psy·cho·tox·ic (saikoutɒksik) *adj.* (*pharm.*) of a nonnarcotic drug with harmful effects, esp on the mind

psy·cho·trop·ic drug (saikoutroupik) (*pharm.*) a drug affecting psychic function, behavior or experience

psy·chrom·e·ter (saikrɒmitər) *n.* (*phys.*) a hygrometer consisting of a wet-and-dry-bulb thermometer. The difference in the thermometer readings is a measure of the relative humidity of the atmosphere

psy·op (saipɒp) (*mil.*) a psychological warfare operation

P-3 ORION

ptar·mi·gan (tɑrmigən) *pl.* **ptar·mi·gan, ptar·mi·gans,** *n.* any of several grouse of genus *Lagopus*, of the Arctic and northern temperate zones of Europe and America, characterized by completely feathered feet, and plumage that is brownish or blackish in summer and, in most species, largely white in winter [Gael. *tarmachan*, origin unknown]

PT boat a motor torpedo boat [fr. *patrol torpedo boat*]

pter·i·dol·o·gist (teridɒlədʒist) *n.* a specialist in pteridology

pter·i·dol·o·gy (teridɒlədʒi:) *n.* (*bot.*) the study of ferns [fr. Gk *pteris* (*pteridos*), fern + *logos*, discourse]

pte·rid·o·phyte (teridəfait) *n.* (in former classifications) a member of *Pteridophyta*, a subdivision of the plant kingdom coordinate with thallophytes, bryophytes and spermatophytes, including the ferns and fern allies (PTEROPSID) [fr. Mod. L. *Pteridophyta* fr. Gk *pteris* (*pteridos*), fern + *phuton*, a plant]

pter·o·dac·tyl (terədaktil) *n.* one of the pterosaurs. The flying mechanism was a large membrane between the body and a greatly developed fourth digit. Fossilized remains are found in strata from the Lower Jurassic to Late Mesozoic [fr. Mod. L. *Pterodactylus* fr. Gk *pteron*, wing + *daktulos*, finger]

pter·o·pod (terəpɒd) *n.* any of various mollusks of *Pteropoda*, a division of *Tectibranchia*, with the foot expanded into a wing-shaped paddle for swimming [fr. Gk *pteron*, wing + *pous* (*podos*), foot]

pte·rop·sid (terɒpsid) *n.* a member of *Pteropsida*, a large subphylum of green vascular land plants, comprising the ferns and flowering plants. The sporophytes possess roots, stems and often large leaves and are independent. In ferns the gametophyte generation is independent, but in the seed plants it is dependent upon the sporophyte for water and nutriment. The subphylum includes ferns, gymnosperms and angiosperms [fr. Gk *pteron*, wing + *opsis*, appearance]

pter·o·saur (terəsɔr) *n.* a member of *Pterosauria*, an extinct order of flying reptiles which included the pterodactyl

pter·y·goid (terigɔid) *adj.* of, pertaining to, or situated in the lower part of the sphenoid bone in the skull of man and other vertebrates [fr. Gk *pterugoeidēs*, like a wing]

Ptole·ma·ic (tɒləmeiik) *adj.* of or pertaining to Ptolemy or to his theory of the universe

Macedonian dynasty which ruled Egypt (304–30 B.C.)

Ptol·e·my (tɒləmi:) (Claudius Ptolemaeus, 2nd c. A.D.) Greek astronomer and geographer of Alexandria, author of the famous 'Geography', which remained the standard geographic work throughout the Middle Ages, of the 'Optics', and of the 'Great Collection' or 'Almagest'. In this he gave a full account of Greek astronomy and propounded his own belief (unchallenged until Copernicus) that the earth is the center of the universe, and the sun, planets and stars revolve around it. Ptolemy divided the degree into minutes and seconds. He also determined the value of π

Ptolemy I (*d.* 283 B.C.), founder of the Ptolemaic dynasty. He was a general of Alexander the Great, after whose death (323 B.C.)

Ptolemy II (308–246 B.C.), son of Ptolemy I. He carried out economic reforms, completed the Pharos, was a patron of art and literature and, according to tradition, commissioned the Septuagint

Ptolemy III (*d.* c. 221 B.C.), king of Egypt (c. 246–c. 221 B.C.), son of Ptolemy II. He made war on Syria and extended his power to the coasts of Asia Minor and E. Greece

Ptolemy XI (*d.* 51 B.C.), king of Egypt (80–58 B.C. and 55–51 B.C.). He was overthrown (58 B.C.) by the Egyptians for misrule, but was restored (55 B.C.) with Roman support, giving Rome complete control of Egypt

ptomaine (toumein) *n.* any of a number of alkaloids, some highly poisonous, formed by the action of bacteria on putrefying proteins [fr. Ital. *ptomaina* fr. Gk *ptoma*, corpse]

ptomaine poisoning poisoning by ptomaines (*pop.*) any food poisoning

ptosis (tousis) *n.* (*med.*) the drooping of an upper eyelid due to the paralysis of the muscle which lifts it [Gk *ptosis*, a falling]

PTV (*acronym*) public television

pty·a·lin (taiəlin) *n.* (*biochem.*) an enzyme in human saliva which promotes the conversion of starch into sugar [fr. Gk *ptualon*, spittle]

pty·a·lism (taiəlizəm) *n.* (*med.*) excessive flow of saliva [fr. Gk *ptualismos* fr. *ptualizein*, to expectorate]

p-type semiconductor (pi:taip) (*electr.*) a crystal material in a semiconductor that has been doped with an impurity that causes electronic holes that move from molecule to molecule, creating a condition as the major carrier of electric current

pub (pʌb) *n.* (*Br., pop.*) a public house

pu·ber·ty (pju:bərti:) *n.* the period of life when the reproductive glands begin to function ‖ the condition of becoming able to reproduce [F. *puberté*]

pu·bes (pju:bi:z) *n.* the hair that begins to grow on the lower hypogastric region at puberty ‖ the lower hypogastric region [L.]

pubes pl. of PUBIS

pu·bes·cence (pju:besn's) *n.* the reaching of puberty (*biol.*) of some plants and certain insects) a downy or hairy covering **pu·bes·cent** *adj.* [F.]

pu·bic (pju:bik) *adj.* of or pertaining to the pubis (of or pertaining to the pubes

pu·bis (pju:bis) *pl.* **pu·bes** (pju:bi:z) *n.* the foremost of the three sections of the hipbone [L. (*os*) *pubis*, the groin (bone)]

pub·lic (pʌblik) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the community as a whole, *the public good* ‖ for the use of the community at large and maintained at the community's expense, *public amenities* ‖ that is or can be known by all members of the community, *a public scandal* ‖ acting for the people, *public prosecutor* ‖ of or relating to the service of the community, *prominent in public life*, often receiving publicity, *a public figure* **2.** *n* (usually with 'the') the members of a community in general ‖ a group or section of a community characterized by some common interest etc, *his television program reaches a wide public* **in public** in the state of being visible or accessible to the public [M.E. *publique* fr. F.]

public access **1.** access to government-held information under the Freedom of Information Act **2.** access to broadcast facilities, e.g., CATV, under licensing arrangements

public address system a microphone and amplifier system which enables a speaker etc. to be heard at a distance

pub·li·can (pʌblikən) *n.* (*Br.*) a person who manages a public house (*Rom. hist.*) a tax collector, or [illegible] of ancient Rome

pub·li·ca·tion (pʌblikeiʃən) *n.* a publishing or [illegible] ‖ printed matter for public sale or free distribution ‖ a printed and published book, magazine, pamphlet etc [M.E. *publicacion* fr. O.F.]

public bill a legislative bill affecting a whole [illegible]

public domain [illegible] right) to which any member of the public may lay claim, *Oscar Wilde's plays are in the public* [illegible] by the government

public enemy a criminal at large whose liberty menaces the community, esp one widely adver[illegible]

public house [illegible]

[illegible]

ages on the premises, sometimes also having a license permitting consumption off the premises. There is usually more than one bar, beer is the main drink, and food and lodging are sometimes provided. A public house is often the center of sociability in a community

pub·li·cist (pʌblisist) *n.* an expert in international law ‖ a person who writes on public affairs ‖ a person who publicizes ‖ a press agent [F. *publiciste*]

pub·lic·i·ty (pʌblisiti:) *n.* the whole of the method and material used in making an enterprise, product etc known to the public with a view to increasing business ‖ the methods and materials used in making some noncommercial matter similarly known ‖ the disseminating of advertising or informative matter ‖ the condition of being exposed to the knowledge of the general public, esp through newspaper reports, *the scandal was given full publicity* [fr. F. *publicité*]

pub·li·cize (pʌblisaiz) *pres. part.* **pub·li·ciz·ing** *past* and *past part* **pub·li·cized** *v.t.* to bring to public notice

public library a library usually run by a municipality from which books may be borrowed free

public opinion the consensus of people's views on a given issue, usually of a political, social or economic nature and on a national scale

public orator (*Br.*) the official spokesman of a university, who delivers addresses (usually in Latin) on official occasions (such as the conferring of honorary degrees)

public prosecutor an official who investigates and prosecutes a criminal act on behalf of the State ‖ (*Br.*) a legal officer who prosecutes on behalf of the State

public relations the promotion, by a firm, corporation, government department etc., of the goodwill of other organizations or the public by distributing information about policy etc. ‖ the degree of goodwill existing or created between organizations or between an organization and the public

public relations officer (*Br., abbr.* P.R.O.) a person employed to promote good public relations

Public Safety, Committee of (*F. hist.*) the group of 12 men who ruled France Apr. 6, 1793–Oct. 27, 1795. Led (Sept. 1793–July 1794) by Carnot, Danton and Robespierre, the committee developed into a dictatorship under Robespierre, and was responsible for the Terror

public school an elementary or secondary school maintained by taxes, supervised by local authorities and offering education to the children of the district free of charge ‖ (*Br.*) a private secondary school whose headmaster is a member of the Headmasters' Conference, an independent professional body. Such schools are wholly or partly boarding, are administered by a governing body and meet some part of their upkeep from pupils' fees and income from endowments

public servant a person holding public office

public service service of the state ‖ that which serves a need of the public, e.g. a public transport system

pub·lic-spir·it·ed (pʌblikspiritid) *adj.* (of people) seeking the public good and acting accordingly ‖ (of actions) prompted by zeal for the public good

public television educational, cultural and informational television programs, without commercials, provided by nonprofit organizations

public trustee (*Br.*) an official authorized and appointed by the state to act as trustee, e.g. in relation to the investment of charitable funds

public utility *pl* **public utilities** a business concern which provides and administers a public service, e.g. water, gas, electricity ‖ a stock or bond issued by such a concern

public works facilities such as roads, playgrounds, [illegible] built with government funds for the use of the general public

pub·lish (pʌbliʃ) to arrange the printing and distribution of (books, newspapers etc.) for sale to the public ‖ (*loosely*) to be the author of (a work thus offered to the public), *he has just published his third novel* ‖ to make known to the public, to announce publicly, *to publish banns of marriage* **pub·lish·er** *n.* someone who [illegible] the manufacture and sale of a work (a book, record, sheet music etc.) and for

their handling by distributive agencies. He re-
performer etc.) according to the terms of the
contract made between them [M.E. *publisen,*

publisher's imprint the name of the publisher, together with the place and date of publication, e.g. on the title-page of a book

Italian operatic composer. His dramatic sense and his flow of sensuous melody made his operas popular. The best known are 'Manon Lescaut' (1893), 'la Boheme' (1896), 'la Tosca' (1900) and 'Madame Butterfly' (1904). 'Turandot', unfinished at his death, was first per-

puc·coon (pəkú:n) *n.* any of various North American plants (e.g. the bloodroot) which yield a red or yellow pigment [Algonquian]

puce (pju:s) *n.* and *adj.* brownish purple

Puck (pʌk) a mischievous goblin believed, esp.
countryside looking for pranks to play [O.E. *puca,* a mischievous spirit]

puck *n.* a hard rubber disk used in ice hockey as the object to be shot into the goal [origin

puck·er (pʌkər) 1. *v.t.* (often with 'up') to gather into narrow folds or wrinkles ‖ *v.i.* to become gathered into narrow folds or wrinkles **2.** *n.* a narrow fold or wrinkle, or a number of them together [prob. fr. POKE (obs.) a bag]

puck·ish (pʌkiʃ) *adj.* mischievous, *puckish humor* [after PUCK]

pud·ding (pudiŋ) *n.* a sweet dessert, thick and soft, typically composed of flour and milk and eggs and sometimes fruit ‖ (*naut.*) a pad of rope etc. used as a fender [M.E. *poding, pudding,* origin unknown]

pudding stone conglomerate

rainwater, clay and sand kneaded together with water and used to construct a watertight lining for the bank of a canal, the bottom of a pond etc. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **pud·dling** *past* and *past part.* **pud·dled** *v.t.* to knead (clay, sand and
to stir (molten iron) in order to reduce its carbon content (to make (water etc.) dirty) ‖ *v.i.* to dabble in mud etc.; to play about messily with paints, clay etc. **pud·dly** *adj.* having many pud-
dim of O.E. *pudd,* ditch]

pu·den·da (pju:dendə) *pl. n.* the external genital organs, esp. those of a woman [pl. of L. *pudendum,* that of which one ought to be ashamed]

pudge (pʌdʒ) *n.* (*pop.*) a short, fat person **pudg-**
comp. **pudg·i·er** *superl.* **pudg·i·est** *adj.* short

Puebla (pwéblə) a densely populated interior state (area 13,096 sq. miles, pop. 3,285,300) of Mexico, on the Anahuac Plateau. Capital: Puebla. Main crops: coffee, sugarcane, fibers, cereals. Its mountains yield onyx and gold and other metals. Rivers provide hydroelectric power. Puebla is an important corridor between Mexico City and Veracruz. There are many

Puebla a city (pop. 710,833) of central Mexico, 130 miles southeast of Mexico City. Traditional crafts: pottery and tiles (it was the original center of Moorish style in Mexico), onyx carving. Industries: metallurgy, building materials, tex-

pueb·lo (pwéblou) 1. *pl.* **pueb·los** *n.* a type of Indian village in the southwest U.S.A. and
dwelling houses of adobe or stone. **Pueb·lo** a
group of certain Indian tribes of Arizona and New Mexico, e.g. the Zuni and the Hopi, inhabiting such a village, their languages **2. Pueb·lo**

pu·er·il·i·ty (pju:əriliti:) *n.* [fr. L. *puerilis,* pertaining to a child]

pu·er·per·al (pju:ə́rpərəl) *adj.* (*med.*) relating to the puerperium [fr. L. *puerperus*]

puerperal fever infection of the female reproductive organs following childbirth

pu·er·pe·ri·um (pju:ərpiəri:əm) *n.* the period of confinement immediately after childbirth [L. -childbirth]

Puer·to Ca·be·llo (pwertɔkubéjɔ) a seaport (pop. 90,000) in N. Venezuela, 70 miles west of Caracas

Puer·to Ri·can (pwertouri:kən, pɔrtouri:kən, pourtouri:kən) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Puerto Rico or its inhabitants **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Puerto Rico

Puer·to Ri·co (pwertouri:kou, pɔrtouri:kou, pourtouri:kou) the easternmost island (area 3,423 sq. miles, pop. 3,196,520) of the Greater Antilles, comprising, with Vieques, Culebra and Mona Is. (total pop. 7,800), a territory of the U.S.A. Capital and chief port: San Juan. People: 80% European stock, with African and Mulatto minorities. Language: Spanish, 17% also speak English (both are official). Religion: mainly Roman Catholic, with Protestant and Spiritist minorities. The land is 38% arable, 37% pasture, and 12% forest (palms, tropical hardwoods). Reforestation is proceeding. The coast (sugar plantations) is flat, and the interior mountainous (highest point 4,398 ft). Mean annual temperature (F.) 76°. Rainfall: north 40–60 ins., south 20–40 ins. Exports: sugar, rum, tobacco, molasses, cotton textiles, pineapples, citrus fruit, light manufactures. The tourist industry is important. Territorial university (founded as a normal school, 1900) at Rio Piedras, near San Juan. Some land has been redistributed, but there is heavy emigration to the mainland, esp. New York City. HISTORY Puerto Rico was inhabited by the Arawak and Carib Indians when Columbus landed there (1493) during his second voyage. The island was explored (1508) by Ponce de León, who founded the city of San Juan de Puerto Rico in the same year. During the colonial period it lay under the authority of the Audiencia de Santo Domingo and was subjected to numerous attacks by pirates, notably Drake, who set fire (1595) to San Juan. During the 18th c. Britain attempted on three occasions to take possession of the island and to annex it to Jamaica. Following several independence movements during the 19th c., the island was occupied by the U.S.A. in the Spanish-American War and was ceded to the U.S.A. (1898) in the Treaty of Paris. Government was at first in the hands of the military. In 1917 Puerto Ricans obtained U.S. citizenship. President Franklin Roosevelt initiated (mid-1930s) a New Deal measure, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration (PRRA), which gave rise (1938) to the Popular Democratic party (PDP), led by Luis Muñoz Marin. It initiated reforms, notably land distribution, enforcement of minimum wage and hour laws and a progressive income tax law, and the establishment of an economic development program known as Operation Bootstrap, initiated in 1942. President Harry Truman named (1946) Jesús T. Piñero as the first Puerto Rican governor. The U.S. government permitted (in the Organic Act, 1947) the election of governors by popular vote, the first of whom (1948) was Muñoz Marin. Endorsing a proposal made by the U.S. government, he drafted a new constitution which went into effect in 1952 and which defined Puerto Rico as an internally self-governing commonwealth or associated free state. Muñoz Marin was reelected in 1956 and 1960 and was succeeded (1964–8) by his PDP lieutenant Roberto Sánchez Vilella. In 1968 the
and
alist Luis Alberto Ferré, leader of the New Progressive party (NPP) which had been founded only one year earlier. Although Ferré had campaigned for statehood in a 1967 plebiscite which ratified (by about 60–40) the island's status as associated free state, he did not interpret his election as a mandate for statehood, but favored another plebiscite in 1971. By the early 1980s federal budget cuts, a worldwide recession, and an erosion of Puerto Rico's competitive advantages caused an economic slump that led to demands for greater autonomy, with or without change in commonwealth status. Debate continued among factions favoring commonwealth, statehood and independence

Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration (PRRA), a New Deal agency established (mid-1930s) to readjust the distribution of economic power in Puerto Rico. It placed a restrictive quota on sugar production and enforced a law limiting corporation holdings to 500 acres. It established a cooperative sugar mill to compete with private mills, and catered to the long-neglected coffee and tobacco interests. The PRRA gave birth (1938) to the Popular Democratic party

puff (pʌf) **1.** *v.i.* to breathe quickly, esp. after exertion ‖ to emit steam, smoke etc. in a series of whiffs or puffs ‖ to blow in rapid gusts, whiffs or puffs ‖ (with 'up' or 'out') to swell, become inflated ‖ (with 'at' or 'on') to draw (on a pipe etc.) ‖ *v.t.* to blow or emit in whiffs or puffs ‖ to draw on (a pipe, cigar, or cigarette), emitting puffs of smoke ‖ (with 'out') to extinguish (a candle etc.) by blowing on it ‖ (with 'up' or 'out') to cause to swell, inflate ‖ (with 'out') to arrange (hair etc.) in a loose, fluffy mass ‖ (sometimes with 'up') to praise excessively ‖ (with 'up') to make conceited **2.** *n.* a short, light gust of air, steam, smoke etc. ‖ a small cloud, emission of smoke etc. ‖ a draw on a cigarette etc. ‖ a shell of soft light pastry etc. ‖ a fluffy mass ‖ a powder puff ‖ a quilt ‖ a laudatory critical notice written to publicize a work ‖ publisher's blurb ‖ (*genetics*) an intensely active portion of an enlarged chromosome [M.E. *puffen*]

puff adder a deadly poisonous S. African viper, *Bitis arietans,* which inflates the upper part of its body when excited

puff-ball (pʌfbɔl) *n.* any of several fungi of fam. *Lycoperdaceae* with a large round, white spore case which emits dustlike spores when stepped on or struck

puffed (pʌft) *adj.* swollen, puffy ‖ (*Br.*) out of breath

puf·fin (pʌ́fin) *n.* any of various marine birds of genera *Fratercula* or *Lunda,* fam. *Alcidae,* having a brightly colored, laterally flattened bill, which it partially sheds after the breeding season. It lives colonially in rabbit or shearwater burrows on cliffs or grassy islands on the N. Atlantic seaboard [origin unknown]

puff·i·ness (pʌfi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being puffy

puff pastry light flaky pastry

puff·y (pʌfi:) *comp.* **puff·i·er** *superl.* **puff·i·est** *adj.* short of breath ‖ puffed out ‖ swollen, *puffy eyelids*

pug (pʌg) **1.** *n.* a large roll of clay prepared for working **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pug·ging** *past* and *past part.* **pugged** to mix (clay) into a working consistency ‖ to fill (a hollow floor or wall) with compacted material in order to absorb vibration and sound [etym. doubtful]

pug *n.* a dog of a small, short-haired breed having a broad, flat nose and short, tightly curled tail [origin unknown]

pug *n.* the footprint of a wild beast [Hindi *pag,* foot]

Pu·get (pyʒe), Pierre (1620–94), French sculptor. His classical subjects are treated with often violent realism and are full of power and movement

Pu·get Sound (pju:dʒit) a branched inlet (80 miles long) of the Pacific in north and central Washington

pu·gil·ism (pju:dʒəlizəm) *n.* boxing **pu·gil·ist** *n.* a boxer **pu·gil·is·tic** *adj.* [fr. L. *pugil,* boxer]

Pu·gin (pju:dʒin), Augustus Welby Northmore (1812–52), English architect. He was one of the leaders of the Gothic Revival, esp. in its decorative detail, and was best known for his ecclesiastical architecture and his part in designing the Houses of Parliament in London

pug mark a pug (footprint)

pug mill a machine in which clay is pugged

pug·na·cious (pʌgnéiʃəs) *adj.* fond of fighting, aggressive [fr. L. *pugnax* (*pugnacis*)]

pug·nac·i·ty (pʌgnæsiti:) *n.* the state or quality of being pugnacious [fr. L. *pugnacitus*]

pug nose a broad snub nose **pug-nosed** *adj.*

pu·isne (pju:ni:) **1.** *adj.* (*law*) more recent, *a puisne mortgage* (*law*) of lower rank or importance **2.** *n.* (*law*) a puisne judge [O.F. fr. *puis,*
after + *ne,* born]

pu·is·sance (pju:isəns, pju:is'ns, pwís'ns) *n.* (*rhet.*) might, power [F. fr. *puissant,* puissant]

puissant (pju:isənt, pju:is'nt, pwís'nt) *adj.* (*rhet.*) mighty, powerful [F.]

puke (pju:k) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **puk·ing** *past* and

past part. **puked** *v.i.* (*pop.*) to vomit ‖ *v.t.* (*pop.*) to vomit **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) vomit [origin unknown]

pul (pu:l) *pl.* **puls, pul·i** (pu:li:) *n.* a monetary unit of Afghanistan equal to one hundredth of an afghani ‖ a coin of the value of one pul [Pers *pūl* fr. Turk.]

pu·la (pulə) *n.* unit of currency in Botswana

Pu·las·ki (pulæski:), Kazimierz (Casimir) (1747–79), Polish patriot and U.S. general. He distinguished himself during the Polish anti-Russian insurrection of 1768 and in the American Revolution, when he led his Pulaski legion against the British

pul·chri·tude (pʌlkritu:d, pʌlkritju:d) *n.* (*rhet.*) physical beauty [fr. L. *pulchritudo*]

pule (pju:l) *pres. part.* **pul·ing** *past* and *past part.* **puled** *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to cry with weak, whimpering sounds [of imit. origin, perh. fr. F *piauler*]

Pu·lit·zer (pu:litsə:, pulitsə:), Joseph (1847–1911), American newspaper publisher of Hungarian birth. He endowed a number of monetary prizes and scholarships which have been awarded annually in the U.S.A. since 1917 for distinction in journalism, letters and music

pull (pul) **1.** *v.t.* to apply a force to (something) in order to make it move towards the person or thing applying the force (opp. PUSH) ‖ to extract, *to pull a tooth* ‖ to strain (a muscle etc.) ‖ (sometimes with 'up') to uproot (vegetables etc.) ‖ to row (a boat) ‖ (*racing*) to check (a horse) by pulling the reins, and so prevent it from winning ‖ (*football*) to pull back from the scrimmage line and toward one side to protect the carrier ‖ (*golf, baseball, cricket* etc.) to hit (the ball) towards the side on which the player is standing ‖ (*printing*, often with 'up') to take (a proof) from the inked type, lithographic stone etc. ‖ to draw out (a knife, gun etc.) ready for use ‖ to draw off (beer) from a container ‖ (*pop.*) to accomplish with daring, *to pull a coup* ‖ (*pop.*) to assert (superiority) in order to obtain an advantage over someone ‖ (*pop.*) to attract (votes, support, an audience etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to apply a force to something in order to make it move towards the person or thing applying the force ‖ to be capable of being so moved, *the drawer won't pull* ‖ (often with 'away', 'ahead', 'into', 'out' etc.) to move by means of physical or mechanical energy ‖ (with 'at') to draw (on a pipe) ‖ (with 'at') to take a drink (from a bottle) ‖ (*golf, baseball, cricket* etc.) to pull the ball ‖ (of a horse) to strain against the bit ‖ to row a boat **to pull around** to handle (a person) roughly **to pull a fast one** to play an unfair trick **to pull apart, to pull to pieces** to tear apart ‖ to find great fault with (a piece of work etc.) **to pull down** to demolish (a building) ‖ to weaken in health **to pull for** (*pop.*) to encourage by shouting or cheering **to pull off** to be finally successful in (something difficult or chancy) **to pull oneself together** to regain control of one's emotions or behavior **to pull one's punches** (of a boxer) to abstain from hitting as hard as one can ‖ to criticize or accuse less forcibly than would be justifiable **to pull one's weight** to take one's full share of work or responsibility **to pull out** (of a vehicle) to move out from the side of the road or from the line of traffic ‖ (*pop.*) to leave, esp. to abandon some group effort **to pull over** (of a vehicle) to move suddenly across the road or move to the edge of the road **to pull through** to survive illness, danger etc. ‖ to enable (someone) to survive illness, danger etc. **to pull together** to cooperate in a task **to pull up** (of a moving vehicle, horse etc.) to come to a stop ‖ (*Br.*) to reprimand, *the manager pulled him up for his carelessness* ‖ to improve one's position relative to other competitors in a race **2.** *n.* the act of pulling ‖ an instance of this ‖ a force which pulls or attracts, *the pull of the tide* ‖ an effort necessary for forward or upward movement, *a hard pull up the hill* ‖ a draw on a cigarette, drink etc. ‖ (*golf, baseball, cricket* etc.) a stroke which pulls the ball ‖ the force needed to pull a bow or the trigger of a firearm ‖ an advantage due to influence, relationship etc. ‖ influence exerted to obtain a privilege or advantage ‖ a knob, handle etc. by which a drawer, bell etc. may be pulled ‖ (*printing*) a proof ‖ the checking of a horse by pulling on the bridle, esp. to prevent it from winning a race ‖ a row (in a boat etc.) ‖ a distance or period of time spent in rowing [O.E. *pullian*, origin unknown]

pull date a date recorded on a food product indicating the latest time at which it should be sold, e.g., on milk

pul·let (pulit) *n.* a hen before the first moult [F *poulet*, chicken]

pul·ley (puli:) *pl.* **pul·leys** *n.* a wheel with a grooved rim, used to raise or lower a load [illegible] rope passing around the groove and pulled from the other end. The mechanical advantage of pulleys, mounted in the same block, enables a small effort exerted over a long distance to raise a heavy load through a short distance ‖ a wheel on a fixed shaft used to transmit power by means of a belt, chain etc. passing over its circumference [O.F. *polie* prob. fr. Gk]

Pullman (pulmən), George Mortimer (1831–97) U.S. industrialist, inventor of the railroad sleeping car. Working in Chicago from 1855, he first remodeled old railroad coaches and then built the first modern sleeping car (1863). Called the 'Pioneer,' it had a folding upper berth and seat cushions that could be extended to form a lower berth. He also developed other types of railroad cars, including the dining car (1868), and formed the Pullman Palace Car Company to manufacture his sleeping cars

Pull·man (pulmən) *n.* a railroad car with luxurious sleeping or dining accommodations [after George Mortimer *Pullman* (1831-97), American inventor who introduced such cars in the U.S.A.]

Pullman Strike a shutdown (1894) in the servicing of Pullman cars in Chicago, Ill., undertaken by the American Railway Union led by Eugene Debs. The strike was broken by the intervention of U.S. troops, and Debs and other leaders were arrested. Although defended at his trial by Clarence Darrow, Debs was convicted (1895) and imprisoned

pull-o-ver (pulouvər) *n.* a sweater put on by being pulled over the head ‖ a shirt or blouse put on in this way

pull-through (pulθru:) *n.* a weighted cord with an oiled rag or a brush attached, used for cleaning the bore of a gun

pul·lu·late (pʌljuleit) *pres. part.* **pul·lu·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pul·lu·lat·ed** *v.i.* (of a seed) to germinate ‖ to develop in great quantity, to swarm, **pul·lu·la·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *pullulare* (*pullulatus*), to sprout]

pul·mo·nar·y (pulmənəri:) *adj.* of, like or affecting the lungs ‖ pulmonate ‖ of the artery conveying blood from the heart to the lungs ‖ of the vein conveying blood from the lungs to the heart [fr. L. *pulmonarius*]

pulmonary valve a valve in the heart of higher vertebrates between the right ventricle and the artery leading blood from the heart to the lungs

pul·mo·nate (pulmənеit, pulmənit) **1.** *adj.* (*zool.*) having lungs or the equivalent of lungs ‖ belonging or relating to *Pulmonata*, an order of gastropod mollusks having a lung or respiratory sac **2.** *n.* a pulmonate gastropod [fr. Mod. L. *pulmonatus*]

pul·mon·ic (pulmɔnik) *adj.* pulmonary [F. *pul monique*]

pulp (pʌlp) **1.** *n.* a soft, moist mass of animal or vegetable matter ‖ such a part of a fruit (e.g. of an orange) or of an animal body (e.g. of a tooth) ‖ soft pithy matter found in plant stems ‖ a mixture, made by mechanical or chemical treatment of wood, consisting of water and cellulose fibers, and used as the raw material in papermaking ‖ (*Am., pl.*) pulp magazines ‖ (*mining*) pulverized ore mixed with water ‖ (*mining*) dry crushed ore **2.** *v.t.* to make into a pulp ‖ *v.i.* to become a pulp **pulp·i·ness** *n.* the quality or state of being pulpy [F. *pulpe*]

pul·pit (pulpit, pʌlpit) *n.* a small stone or wooden structure reached by a short flight of stairs and from which a preacher preaches, in a church [illegible]

pulp magazine a magazine, usually sensa[illegible]

pulpwood [illegible] e.g. spruces, most suitable for converting into pulp for papermaking

pulpy [illegible] **pulpi·er** [illegible] **pulpi·est** *adj.* of, like or having the consistency of pulp

pulque [illegible] esp. *Agave atrovirens* [Span.]

pul·sar [illegible] strong, pulsating radio waves, believed to be [illegible]

pul·sate (pʌlseit) *pres. part.* **pul·sat·ing** *past* [illegible] cally to and fro, esp. to expand and contract in a regular way (e.g. of the heart) ‖ to be as if throbbing or vibrating, *the pulsating enthusiasm of the crowd* [fr. L. *pulsare* (*pulsatus*), to beat]

pul·sa·tile (pʌlsətil, pʌlsətail) *adj.* pulsating ‖ percussive [fr. M.L. *pulsatilis*]

pul·sa·tion (pʌlseiʃən) *n.* the action of pulsating ‖ a beat, throb [fr. L. *pulsatio* (*pulsationis*)]

pulsator [illegible] works with a throbbing movement, e.g. a machine which agitates diamond-bearing earth and so separates out the diamonds, or an attachment on milking machinery [fr. L. *pulsare* (*pulsatus*), to beat]

pul·sa·to·ry [illegible] pulsate, throbbing

pulse [illegible] traction of the arteries due to the rhythmical action of the heart in forcing blood through them ‖ the frequency with which the resultant throbs occur, *a rapid pulse* ‖ a single one of these throbs ‖ the magnitude of the arterial expansions and contractions, *a strong pulse* ‖ the beat in music or verse ‖ any rhythmical beat ‖ a disturbance of brief duration transmitted through a medium ‖ a transitory disturbance of voltage, current, pressure or some other normally constant quantity ‖ a generalized group sentiment divined rather than known by direct experience, *testing the political pulse of the South* **2.** *v. pres. part.* [illegible] *past* and *past part.* **pulsed** *v.t.* to pulsate ‖ *v.t.* to emit in a regular succession of pulses or waves [L. *pulsus* fr *pellere* (*pul·sum*), to beat]

pulse *n.* a leguminous plant (pea, bean etc.) ‖ the edible seeds of these plants [O.F. *pols*, *pouls*]

pulse-jet engine a jet engine to which the intake of air is intermittent (through valves), resulting in a pulsating thrust

pulse-jet or **pulse-jet engine** a jet-propulsion engine containing neither compressor nor turbine, equipped with valves in its front that open and shut and so create thrust intermittently, rather than continuously. *Cf* RAMJET

pul·sim·e·ter (pʌlsimitər) *n.* (*med.*) an instrument used to measure the rate and strength of the pulse

puls·ing (pʌlsiŋ) *n.* (*mil.*) in naval mine warfare, a method of operating magnetic and acoustic sweeps in which the sweep is energized by varying or intermittent current in accordance with predetermined schedule

pul·som·e·ter (pʌlsɔmitər) *n.* a vacuum pump operating by the intake and condensation of steam at regular intervals ‖ a pulsimeter

pul·ver·i·za·tion (pʌlvərizeiʃən) *n.* a pulverizing or being pulverized

pul·ver·ize (pʌlvəraiz) *pres. part.* **pul·ver·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pul·ver·ized** *v.t.* to reduce to a fine powder ‖ to defeat with devastating effect, *to pulverize the opposition* ‖ *v.t.* to become powdery **pul·ver·izer** *n.* someone who or something which pulverizes ‖ a harrow for breaking soil into a fine tilth [fr. L.L. *pulverizare*]

pul·ver·u·lent (pʌlverjulənt) *adj.* consisting of fine powder ‖ covered with fine powder ‖ (of a rock) disintegrating with ease into a fine powder [fr. L. *pulverulentus*]

pulvillus [illegible] (*zool.*) a process or membrane on an insect's foot sometimes serving as an adhesive organ [L. fr *pulvinulus*, dim. of *pulvinus*, pillow]

pul·vi·nus (pʌlvainəs) *pl.* **pul·vi·ni** (pʌlvainai) *n.* (*bot.*) a swelling at the base of a petiole [L. = pillow]

pu·ma (pju:mə) *pl.* **pu·mas, pu·ma** *n.* a cougar ‖ the fur of the cougar [Span.]

pum·ice (pʌmis) **1.** *n.* a light, porous volcanic [illegible] cooling lava, used as an abrasive in cleaning, smoothing and polishing ‖ a piece of this **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **pum·ic·ing** *past* and *past part* **pum·iced** to clean, smooth or polish with pumice

pummel [illegible] *Br* **pum·mel·ling** *past* and *past part* **pum·meled**, esp. *Br* **pum·melled** *v.t.* to strike or thump repeatedly, esp. with the fist or fists

pump (pʌmp) **1.** *n.* a device for raising or moving [illegible] pumping **2.** *v.t.* to raise, move or eject by using a pump or as if with a pump ‖ (sometimes with 'out') to remove a liquid or gas from, *they pumped the well dry* ‖ to supply with air by

(usually with 'up') to inflate by means of a pump, *to pump up car tires* ‖ to inject (someone) with a stream of something, *he pumped him full of shots* ‖ to extract information from (a person) by subtle questions ‖ to move (something) energetically up and down as if working a pump handle, *to pump someone's hand* ‖ to invest (capital) heavily in a business, industry etc, *he pumped funds into the firm* ‖ *v.i.* to work a pump [M.E. *pumpe*]

pump *n.* (*old-fash.*) a man's light shoe fitting without laces or other fastening, esp. one of patent leather worn with evening dress ‖ (*Am.* - *Br.* court shoe) a lady's high-heeled shoe without fastenings [origin unknown]

pumped storage (*electr.*) system for storing energy by using surplus power to lift water into a reservoir so that it may be lowered to turn a generator to produce electricity when needed

pum·per·nick·el (pʌmpərnɪk'l) *n.* a very dark, close-textured German wholemeal rye bread [G.]

pump·kin (pʌmpkɪn) *n.* any of several members of *Cucurbita*, fam. *Cucurbitaceae*, a genus of vines bearing a large, edible, globular fruit with a firm yellowish-orange rind, esp. *C. pepo* ‖ the fruit of such a plant [fr. older *pumpion* fr. F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

pump room a large room in a spa where medicinal waters are supplied

pun (pʌn) **1.** *n.* a witticism involving the playful use of a word in different senses or of words which differ in meaning but sound alike **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **pun·ning** *past* and *past part.* **punned** [origin unknown; perh. fr. F. *poindre* doubtful]

pun *pres. part.* **pun·ning** *past* and *past part.* **punned** *v.t.* to pound (earth etc.) in order to form it into a hard, dense mass [var. of POUND]

Pu·na (pu:nə) an island (29 miles long) in the Gulf of Guayaquil, S.W. Ecuador

pu·na (pu:nə) *n.* a cold high plateau between two ranges of the Andes in Peru ‖ the cold prevalent wind of this region [Span. fr. Quechua]

Pu·na de A·ta·ca·ma (pu:nəðeʊtʊkʊmʊ) a highland region (mainly 7,000–13,500 ft) in N.W. Argentina, with border peaks above 21,000 ft

punch (pʌntʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to indent or make a hole in (metal, paper etc.) using a punch ‖ to make (this indentation or hole) ‖ to strike with the closed fist ‖ to herd (cattle) **2.** *n.* the action of punching ‖ a blow with the closed fist ‖ forcefulness, *the story lacks punch* [etym. doubtful]

punch *n.* a tool, usually cylindrical but tapered at one end, used to emboss or make holes in metal, paper etc. ‖ a tool for forcing a bolt from a hole ‖ a tool for driving the head of a nail beneath a surface ‖ a tool used to stamp a die or [illegible] [origin unknown]

punch *n.* a drink composed of sugar, spice and fruit, usually mixed with wine or liquor, and drunk hot or cold [Hindi *panch*, five (from the original number of ingredients)]

Punch and Judy the hero and heroine of a farcical puppet show, which originated in Italian popular comedy, spread to France and England in the 17th c., gained widespread popularity in the 18th c., and spread to the U.S.A.

punch-ball (pʌntʃbɔl) *n.* (*Br.*) a punching bag ‖ a game resembling baseball in which the ball is struck with the fist

punch card a card having a pattern of perforations representing data for use in a computer

punch-drunk [illegible] dazed through brain injury after receiving many punches on the head

pun·cheon (pʌntʃən) *n.* a short vertical auxiliary strut used to hold up a roof, esp. in a mine [illegible]

[illegible] patterned die used by goldsmiths, silversmiths [illegible]

puncheon *n.* a cask varying in capacity from 70 to 120 gallons ‖ the amount such a cask holds [illegible]

punching bag (*Am.* - *Br.* punchball) a large leather ball, suspended from or tethered to a [illegible]

[illegible]

punch-up (pʌntʃ·ʌp) *n.* (*Br.*) [illegible] street fight [illegible]

punc·ta·tion (pʌŋktéɪʃən) *n.* the action of making or condition of being punctate ‖ a small dot or depression on a plant, animal etc.

punc·til·i·o (pʌŋktɪlɪ:oʊ) *pl.* **punc·til·i·os** *n.* a point of detail in very correct behavior or in ceremony ‖ careful attention to such details [Span. *puntillo* and Ital. *puntiglio*, dim. *of punto*, point]

punc·til·i·ous (pʌŋktɪlɪ.əs) *adj.* paying scrupulous attention to points of detail in behavior, ceremony or matters touching one's honor [fr. F. *pointilleux* fr. Ital.]

punc·tu·al (pʌŋktʃu:əl) *adj.* occurring, arriving etc. at the agreed, right or stated time ‖ of or pertaining to a point ‖ having the nature of a point **punc·tu·al·i·ty** *n.* the quality of being punctual [fr. M.L. *punctualis*]

punc·tu·ate (pʌŋktʃu:eɪt) *pres. part.* **punc·tu·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **punc·tu·at·ed** *v.t.* to mark the divisions of (written matter) into sentences, clauses etc. or to indicate exclamation, interrogation, direct speech etc. by inserting punctuation marks ‖ to interrupt by, or intersperse with, sound or gesture, *his speech was punctuated by cheers* ‖ *v.i.* to use punctuation [fr. M.L. *punctuare* (*punctuatus*), to prick, point]

punc·tu·a·tion (pʌŋktʃu:eɪʃən) *n.* a punctuating or being punctuated ‖ the act, practice or system of inserting the correct marks to punctuate written matter ‖ punctuation marks [fr. M.L. *punctuatio* (*punctuationis*)]

punctuation mark one of the marks used to punctuate written matter, esp. the period or full stop (.), comma (,), colon (:), semicolon (;), exclamation mark (!), question mark (?), hyphen (-), dash (—), brackets ([]), parentheses (( )), inverted commas or quotation marks (" "), apostrophe (')

punc·ture (pʌŋktʃər) **1.** *n.* the act of making a hole in something by pricking ‖ a small hole made thus, esp. one made accidentally in a tire **2.** *v. pres. part.* **punc·tur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **punc·tured** *v.t.* to make a small hole in by pricking ‖ to make (a hole, perforation etc.) by pricking ‖ to sustain a puncture in, *the cyclist punctured his front tire* ‖ to destroy as if by pricking and deflating, *to puncture someone's self-esteem* ‖ *v.i.* (of a tire etc.) to sustain a puncture [fr. L. *punctura*]

pun·dit (pʌndɪt) *n.* (*pop.*) an expert [fr. PANDIT]

pun·gen·cy (pʌndʒənsi:) *n.* the quality or condition of being pungent

pun·gent (pʌndʒənt) *adj.* pricking or stinging to the taste or smell ‖ (of speech or writing) sharply biting ‖ (of remarks, a speech etc.) forthright and very much to the point [fr. L. *pungens* (*pungentis*) fr. *pungere*, to prick]

Pu·nic (pju:nɪk) **1.** *adj.* (*hist.*) pertaining to the ancient city of Carthage or its inhabitants ‖ (of the Carthaginians as regarded by the Romans) treacherous **2.** *n.* the language of ancient Carthage, related to Phoenician [fr. L. *Punicus*]

Punic Wars three wars between Rome and Carthage in which Rome became the leading power in the W. Mediterranean. Early relations had been friendly, but the Carthaginian occupation of Sicily, prompted by commercial interest, threatened the trade and security of Rome's allies, the Greek cities of S. Italy. Rome's intervention to help Messina led to the 1st Punic War (264–241 B.C.). The Romans built a fleet to challenge the naval strength of Carthage and reduced Sicily to a Roman province (241 B.C.). The Carthaginians under Hamilcar and Hannibal conquered Spain (237–219 B.C.). Hannibal's attack (219 B.C.) on Saguntum, a Roman ally in Spain, led to the 2nd Punic War (218–201 B.C.). Hannibal crossed the Rhone and the Alps into Italy and defeated the Romans at Trasimene (217 B.C.) and Cannae (216 B.C.). But worn down by the tactics of Fabius Cunctator, who avoided further pitched battles, and deprived of the help of Hasdrubal, who was defeated and killed on the Metaurus (207 B.C.), Hannibal was recalled (203 B.C.). Scipio Africanus had driven the Carthaginians from Spain (206 B.C.) and invaded Africa. After his defeat by Scipio Africanus at [illegible] the harsh Roman terms of peace Carthage nevertheless made a quick economic recovery. On the pretext of a Carthaginian attack on one of Rome's allies, Rome opened the 3rd Punic War (149–146 B.C.), landed in Africa and, under Scipio Aemilianus, destroyed Carthage completely (146 B.C.), as Cato the Elder had long urged should be done.

pu·ni·ness (pju:nɪ:nɪs) *n.* the condition or quality of being puny

pun·ish (pʌnɪʃ) *v.t.* to cause to suffer for some offense committed ‖ to prescribe a form of suffering in penalty for (an offense), *the crime was punished by death* ‖ (*pop.*) to treat harshly, *to punish an engine* ‖ (*pop.*) to deal (someone) hard blows ‖ *v.t.* to inflict punishment **to take a punishing** to be subjected to rough treatment **pun·ish·a·ble** *adj.* deserving or capable of being, or liable to be, punished **pun·ish·ment** *n.* a punishing or being punished ‖ the suffering given or received, *the punishment was a fine* [F. *punir* (*punissant-*)]

pu·ni·tive (pju:nitiv) *adj.* concerned with punishing, *a punitive expedition* ‖ harsh or severely discriminatory, *punitive taxation* [F. *punitif* (*punitive*)]

Pun·jab (pʌndʒʊb) (*hist.*) a region of N.W. British India bordering the Himalayas, and consisting mainly of the basin of the Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum Rivers. It was partitioned (1947) between India and Pakistan ‖ (formerly East Punjab) the state (area 47,205 sq. miles, pop. 47,000,000) of India comprised of the eastern part of the former Punjab with Patiala, crossed by the Beas and Sutlej. Capital: Chandigarh. Products: irrigated crops (cereals, sugarcane, cotton), lumber, resin. This was partitioned (1966) into a Punjabi-speaking state (Punjab) and a Hindi-speaking state (Haryana) ‖ (formerly West Punjab) a region and former province (area 62,245 sq. miles) of Pakistan comprised of the western part of the former Punjab, a rich agricultural area (cereals, sugarcane, cotton) crossed by the Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum. Chief towns: Lahore, Rawalpindi

Pun·ja·bi, Pan·ja·bi (pʌndʒʊbi:) **1.** *n.* a native of the Punjab, India ‖ the Indic language spoken in the Punjab **2.** *adj.* of or relating to the Punjab or its inhabitants [Hind.]

pun·ji stick (pʌndʒi:) (*mil.*) a bamboo spike set in camouflaged trap to wound the enemy

punk (pʌŋk) **1.** *n.* wood rotted by a fungus, sometimes used as tinder ‖ amadou [origin unknown]

punk **1.** *n.* a person, esp. a young one, regarded as inferior **2.** *adj.* (*pop.*) worthless, of poor quality [etym. doubtful]

punk rock hard rock music created by and for the working-class English, in the late 1970s and subsequently popular in the U.S.A. — **punk** *adj.* of punk rock music; of the style of dress associated with punk rock musicians and their admirers. *Cf* NEW WAVE

pun·ner (pʌnər) *n.* a heavy-headed tool used for punning earth etc.

pun·net (pʌnɪt) *n.* (*Br.*) a chip basket [origin unknown]

pun·ster (pʌnstər) *n.* a person who makes puns

punt (pʌnt) **1.** *n.* a long, shallow, square-ended, flat-bottomed boat, usually propelled by thrusting a long pole with a two-pronged iron end on the riverbed **2.** *v.t.* to propel (someone or something) in this way ‖ *v.i.* to go by punt [O.E. fr. L.]

punt **1.** *v.i.* (*football, rugby*) to kick (the ball) as it drops from the hands and before it bounces on the ground ‖ *v.i.* to punt a football **2.** *n.* a kick made in this way [etym. doubtful]

punt **1.** *v.i.* (*gambling*) to bet against the bank (*Br.*) to gamble **2.** *n.* (*gambling*) a bet made against the bank [fr. F. *ponter*]

Pun·ta A·re·nas (puntʊarénʊs) a port (pop. 67,600) of Chile on the Strait of Magellan, the southernmost town in the world

Pun·ta del Es·te (pu:ntʊdeléste) a seaside resort on S. Uruguay in the state of Maldonado. It served (1961) as site of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council Conference, which created the Alliance for Progress, and (1962) as site of the eighth foreign ministers conference which by a bare two-thirds majority suspended Cuba from membership in the Organization of American States

pun·ty (pʌntɪ) *pl.* **pun·ties** *n.* an iron rod used in shaping hot glass [perh. fr. F. *pontil*]

pu·ny (pju:ni:) *comp.* **pu·ni·er** *superl.* **pu·ni·est** *adj.* much below normal in development, size or strength [fr. PUISNE]

pup (pʌp) **1.** *n.* a puppy ‖ a young seal **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **pup·ping** *past* and *past part.* **pupped** (of a bitch) to bring forth young **to sell someone a pup** to sell someone something which proves to be worthless

pu·pa (pjuːpə) *pl* **pu·pae** (pjuːpiː), **pu·pas** *n.* the stage in the metamorphosis of an insect between the larva and the imago, in which the insect is enclosed in a hardened case ‖ an insect in this stage **pú·pal** *adj.* **pu·pate** (pjuːpeit) *pres. part.* **pu·pat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pu·pat·ed** *v.i.* to pass into or through the pupal stage **pu·pá·tion** *n.* [Mod. L. fr. L. *pupa*, doll]

pu·pil (pjúːpl) *n.* a person, esp. a child, receiving tuition ‖ (*Rom. and Scot. civil law*) a child under the age of puberty in the care of a guardian [F *pupille*, an orphan who is a minor]

pupil *n.* the aperture in the iris of the eye, contracted or dilated by the muscles of the iris to control the amount of light entering the eye [F *pupille*]

pu·pil·age, pu·pil·lage (pjúːplidʒ) *n.* the state or period of being a pupil

Pu·pin (púːpiːn, puːpiːn), Michael Idvorsky (1858–1935), U.S. physicist who invented devices to extend the range of long-distance telephony, and discovered (1896) secondary X-ray radiation

pu·pip·a·rous (pjuːpípərəs) *adj.* (*zool.*, e.g. of certain parasitic insects) bringing forth young already developed to the pupal stage [fr. PUPA+L. *parere*, to bring forth]

pup·pet (pápit) *n.* a small model of a human being or an animal with mobile limbs controlled by strings or wires, or made in the form of a glove and operated by a hand inserted in it. Texts are written and miniature stages made for puppet shows ‖ a person whose actions are initiated and controlled by the will of another **pup·pet·eer** (pʌpitíər) *n.* a person who operates puppets **pup·pet·ry** *n.* the art of making or operating puppets [fr. POPPET]

puppet valve a valve operated by the vertical rise and fall of a disk, ball etc

pup·py (pápiː) *pl.* **pup·pies** *n.* a young dog ‖ (*old-fash.*) a bad-mannered, selfsatisfied young man as seen by an older person [perh. fr. F *poupée*, doll]

puppy love calf love

pup tent a simple tent for shelter, without side walls, such as U.S. soldiers carry in their pack

Pu·ra·cé (puːrosé) an active volcano (15,420 ft) in S.W. central Colombia

Pu·ra·nas (puránəz) a group of 18 sacred Sanskrit poems comprised chiefly of mythical and historical legends concerning the creation of the universe, the gods and the era of the lawgivers and patriarchs, in direct tradition with earlier Vedic literature and law books [Skr. –of former times]

Pur·beck marble (páːrbek) a fine-grained, metamorphosed limestone from Purbeck, Dorset, England, used for building

pur·blind (páːrblaind) *adj.* partially blind ‖ unable to understand or perceive the obvious truth [M.E. *pur blind*, quite blind]

Pur·cell (páːrs'l), Henry (1659–95), English composer. His many vocal and instrumental compositions include much important church music and music for state occasions. His works for the theater include 'King Arthur' (1691), 'The Fairy Queen' (1692) and the opera 'Dido and Aeneas' (c. 1689)

Pur·chas (páːrtʃəs), Samuel (c. 1575–1626), English author. His collections of travelers' tales 'Purchas his Pilgrimage' (1613) and 'Hakluytus Posthumus' (1625) are often inaccurate but contain valuable historical material

pur·chase (páːrtʃəs) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **pur·chas·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pur·chased** to acquire by paying money ‖ to acquire at the cost of sacrifice, work, exposure to danger etc. ‖ (*law*) to become the owner of (real estate) otherwise than by inheritance ‖ to move or raise by means of a lever, pulley etc. **2.** *n.* the act of purchasing a thing purchased ‖ (in assessing value) annual yield in rent, *worth 20 years' purchase* ‖ mechanical advantages gained by the use of a pulley, lever etc. ‖ a device, e.g. a lever or pulley, by which this may be gained ‖ a hold or position in which leverage may be applied [A.F *purchacer*, to seek to obtain]

purchase tax (*Br.*) a tax levied at varying percentages on the sale of certain kinds of consumer goods

pur·dah (páːrdə) *n.* the practice of secluding women from the sight of all men except the head of the family, by screens and curtains in the home or by veils outside it, maintained esp in India ‖ a curtain serving to secure this seclusion **in purdah** secluded in this way [Urdu and Pers. *pardah*, veil]

pure (pjuər) *comp.* **pur·er** *superl.* **pur·est** *adj.* (of a substance) free from the presence of any other substance, *pure gold* ‖ free from contamination or admixture, *pure drinking water* ‖ free from moral guilt, *pure intentions* ‖ (*fig.*) unalloyed, *pure stupidity*, *pure joy* ‖ chaste, *a pure girl* ‖ not lascivious, *pure thought* ‖ not turned or related to practical use, *pure mathematics* (cf. APPLIED) ‖ (*genetics*) homozygous ‖ (of an animal) with an unmixed ancestry ‖ (*phon.*, of a vowel) not diphthongized ‖ (of a language) free from foreign elements ‖ (*philos.*) a priori ‖ (*phys.*, of a note) due to one simple periodic vibration, unmixed with any overtones [O.F *pur*]

pure-bred **1.** (pjuərbréd) *adj.* of a recognized breed, unmixed by crossbreeding **2.** (pjuərbred) *n.* an animal which is pure bred

pure culture (*bot.*) a culture containing one strain of e.g. algae or fungi

pu·rée (pjuréi, pjuríː) **1.** *n.* a thick liquid prepared by forcing cooked fruit or vegetables through a sieve ‖ a thick soup prepared in this way **2.** *v.t.* to make a purée of (fruits or vegetables)

pure·ly (pjúərliː) *adv.* in a pure way ‖ only, *purely by chance*

pur·ga·tion (pəːrgéiʃən) *n.* a purging or being purged ‖ the purging of sin, esp. the process of spiritual purification in purgatory [O.F. *purgacion*]

pur·ga·tive (páːrgətiv) **1.** *adj.* having the quality of purging (esp. the bowels) **2.** *n.* a medicine which has this quality [F. *purgatif* (*purgative*)]

pur·ga·to·ri·al (pəːrgətɔ́ːriəl) *adj.* serving to expiate sin ‖ of or like purgatory [fr. L.L. *purgatorius*]

pur·ga·to·ry (páːrgətɔriː, páːrgətouriː) *pl.* **pur·ga·to·ries** *n.* a condition or place of purification, esp. (*Roman Catholicism*) the state or place where the souls of the departed, though in a condition of grace, are purified by suffering before they enter paradise ‖ a condition of suffering, *it was purgatory to have to listen* [M.L *purgatorium*]

purge (pəːrdʒ) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **purg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **purged** *v.t.* to cause (the bowels) to be evacuated by administering or taking a purgative ‖ to remove undesirable elements from, *to purge a political party* ‖ to make expiation for, *to purge a sin* ‖ to clear (oneself or another) of a charge or suspicion **2.** *n.* a purging or being purged ‖ a purgative [O. F. *purgier*]

Pu·ri (puəriː) (formerly also Jagannath) a port (pop. 72,712) of Orissa, India, on the Bay of Bengal, among the most sacred of Hindu pilgrimage places. Temple (12th c.) to Krishna under the name of Jagannath (*JUGGERNAUT)

pu·ri·fi·ca·tion (pjuərifikéiʃən) *n.* a purifying or being purified **the Purification** the Church festival (Feb. 2 in the Western Church) commemorating the presentation of Christ in the Temple at the end of the ritual time of purification of the Virgin Mary [O.F.]

pu·ri·fi·ca·tor (pjuərifikeitər) *n.* someone who or that which cleanses, esp. (*eccles.*) a cloth used to wipe clean the chalice, the paten, and the fingers and lips of the celebrant of the Eucharist [fr. L. *purificare*, to purify]

pu·ri·fi·ca·to·ry (pjurifikətəriː, pjurifikətouriː) *adj.* serving to purify [fr. L.L. *purificatorius*]

pu·ri·fy (pjúərifai) *pres. part.* **pu·ri·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pu·ri·fied** *v.t.* to make pure by removing impurities ‖ to free from guilt or sin ‖ to free from corrupting elements [F. *purer*]

Pu·rim (puərim) *pl. n.* (construed as *sing.*) a [illegible] the rescue of the Jews by Esther, celebrated on the 14th day of Adar (*JEWISH CALENDAR) [Heb *purim*, pl. of *pur*, lot]

pu·rine (pjuəriːn) *n.* a crystalline heterocyclic [illegible] dines and to uric acid ‖ any of a group of derivatives of purine, some of which (e.g. adenine and guanine) are hydrolysis products of nucleic acids [fr. G. *purin* fr. L.]

pur·ism (pjuərizəm) *n.* strict emphasis on purity, esp. in language ‖ an instance of this [fr. F *purisme*]

pur·ist [illegible] emphasis or overemphasis on linguistic purity (freedom from foreign words or bastard forms etc.) ‖ a person, who will admit no departures [illegible] [fr. F.

Pu·ri·tan (pjuəritən) *n.* (*hist.*) a member of a [illegible]

there should be no parts, not [illegible] in the Church of England by excluding everything for which authority could not be found in the Bible

pu·ri·tan **1.** *n.* a person who seeks to regulate his own way of life and that of the community by a narrow moral code, esp. someone who intolerantly denounces many usual pleasures as sinful or corrupting **2.** *adj.* of or relating to the Puritans **pu·ri·tán·ic, pu·ri·tán·i·cal** *adjs* **Pu·ri·tan·ism, pu·ri·tan·ism** *ns* [L. *purus*, pure or *puritas*, purity]

Puritanism arose (1560) as a protest against the ecclesiastical settlement of Elizabeth I. Puritans objected to the liturgy, vestments and episcopal organization of the Church of England, as not being warranted by the Scriptures. Sharp divisions arose among those Puritans who could be content with moderate reform, the Presbyterians (who wanted to abolish episcopacy), and the Brownists (who favored Congregationalism). Puritanism grew more vociferous and took on political overtones at the end of Elizabeth's reign and under the early Stuarts, culminating in the English Civil War and triumphing under Cromwell. Episcopacy returned with the Restoration (1660) and the Puritans became known as dissenters. Meanwhile in New England the Pilgrims (1620) had founded the first of several successful Puritan settlements

Puritan Revolution (*Eng. hist.*) the constitutional conflicts of the reigns of James I (1603–25) and Charles I (1625–49) and the English Civil War

pu·ri·ty (pjúəritiː) *n.* the state or quality of being pure [O.F. *purte*]

Pur·kin·je (pəːrkindʒiː), Johannes Evangelista (1787–1869), Czech physiologist and microscopist. He is particularly noted for his ophthalmological studies

purl (pəːrl) **1.** *n.* a stitch in knitting in which the yarn is held in front of the work and the right needle is inserted into a stitch in front of the left needle to form a new stitch (cf. KNIT) ‖ (*Br.*) an edging of small loops on lace, ribbon etc. ‖ an edging of twisted gold or silver thread ‖ the gold or silver thread used in this **2.** *v.t.* to invert (stitches) in knitting ‖ to make (a garment) in purl stitches ‖ to border or decorate with purl ‖ *v.i.* to do purl stitches [etym. doubtful]

purl **1.** *v.i.* (of little streams) to flow in eddies, making pleasing soft sounds **2.** *n.* the sound or movement of purling [akin to Norw. *purla*, to bubble up]

purl·er (páːrlər) *n.* (*Br., pop.*) a heavy headlong fall

pur·lieu (páːrluː, páːrljuː) *n.* (*Eng. hist.*) a tract of royal forest restored to private ownership but still subject to forest laws ‖ (*pl.*) the region immediately surrounding a town, city etc., the outskirts [A.F. *puralee*]

pur·lin, pur·line (páːrlin) *n.* a horizontal beam supported by the principals of a roof and itself supporting the common rafters [etym. doubtful]

pur·loin (pəːrlɔin, páːrlɔin) *v.t.* to steal [A. F. *purloigner*]

pur·ple (pəːrp'l) **1.** *n.* a composite deep color of red and blue ‖ a pigment, fabric etc. of this color ‖ Tyrian purple **the purple** royal or very noble rank **2.** *adj.* of the color purple **3.** *v. pres. part.* **pur·pling** *past* and *past part.* **pur·pled** *v.t.* to assume a purple color ‖ *v.t.* to make purple [O.E.]

Purple Heart a heart-shaped medal awarded to U.S. servicemen for wounds received in action

purple of Cassius [illegible] and colloidal gold, used as a purple pigment and in making ruby glass

purple passage (in a book, play etc.) a passage overcharged with emotive words and sentiments

purple patch a purple passage

pur·plish (pəːrpliʃ) *adj.* having a purple tinge

pur·ply (pəːrpliː) *adj.* purplish

pur·port **1.** (pəːrpɔrt, pəːrpourt) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to have as meaning or purpose, *what do his actions purport?* ‖ (with 'to be') to be meant to appear, *the letter purports to be in his writing* **2.** (pəːrpɔrt, pəːrpourt) *n.* the meaning of a document, speech etc. [A.F. *purporter*]

pur·pose (pəːrpəs) *pres. part.* **pur·pos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pur·posed** *v.t.* (*old fash.*) to have as intention (to do something) [O.F. *porposer*]

purpose *n.* a result which it is desired to obtain [illegible] **on purpose** deliberately, intentionally ‖ with a

specific intention, *he came on purpose to see them* **to no (little, good) purpose** with no (little, good) effect **to the purpose** relevant **pur·pose·ful** *adj.* serving or having a purpose **pur·pose·less** *adj.* **pur·pose·ly** *adv.* on purpose **pur·pos·ive** *adj.* purposeful [A F.]

pur·po·siv·ism (pə:rpəsivizəm) *n.* (*psych.*) approach to psychological analysis based on theory that behavior is purposeful and that a person is responsible for his or her condition and destiny

pur·pu·ra (pə:rpjərə) *n.* the occurrence of multiple small purplish hemorrhages in the skin and mucous membranes, due to a variety of blood and blood [illegible] disorders **pur·pu·ric** (pə:rpjurik) *adj.* purple

pur·pure (pə:rpjər) *n.* (*heraldry*) purple [O.E. fr.]

purr (pə:r) **1.** *n.* the soft, intermittent vibratory sound made by a contented cat ‖ a similar sound, *the purr of an engine* **2.** *v.i.* to make this sound [imit.]

purse (pə:rs) **1.** *n.* a small container for coins etc., carried in a pocket or handbag ‖ a handbag ‖ a sum of money collected for a charity, or offered as a gift or prize ‖ (*rhet.*) financial resources ‖ a baglike receptacle **to hold the purse strings** to control the money in a household etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **purs·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pursed** (sometimes with 'up') to pucker, *she pursed her lips in displeasure* [O.E. *purs*, prob. fr. L.L. *bursa*]

purs·er (pə:rsər) *n.* a ship's officer responsible for accounts etc. and for the welfare of passengers on a passenger boat [PURSE n.]

purs·lane (pə:rslin, pə:rslein) *n. Portulaca oleracea*, fam. *Portulacaceae*, a garden annual, eaten raw in salads or boiled [O.F. *porcelaine*]

pur·su·ance (pərsu:əns) *n.* the act of pursuing an end, object etc. ‖ the carrying out of a plan etc.

pur·su·ant (pərsu:ənt) **1.** *adj.* (*rhet.*) pursuing **2.** *adv.* (with 'to') in accordance with, *pursuant to the act* [O.F. *porsuiant, poursuiant*]

pur·sue (pərsu:) *pres. part.* **pur·su·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pur·sued** *v.t.* to follow in order to capture, overtake etc., *to pursue a thief* ‖ to harass (someone) persistently, *bad luck pursued him* ‖ to inflict persistent attentions on (someone) ‖ to continue with, *to pursue one's studies* ‖ to engage in, *to pursue a hobby* ‖ to go on talking about, *we will not pursue the subject* ‖ *v.i.* to go in pursuit ‖ to resume an argument or narrative after interruption [O.F. *poursuir*]

pur·suit (pərsu:t) *n.* the act of pursuing, the act of proceeding with or towards an aim ‖ an occupation, *an aimless pursuit* [O.F. *poursuite*]

pur·sui·vant (pə:rswivənt, pə:rswivant) *n.* (*heraldry*) an officer of arms of lower rank than a herald [O.F. *poursuivant*, following]

purse [illegible] [PURSE]

pu·ru·lence (pju:əruləns, pju:ərjulənts) *n.* the state of being purulent ‖ pus [fr. L.L. *purulentia*]

pu·ru·lent (pju:ərulənt, pju:ərjulənt) *adj.* consisting of, or exuding pus [fr. L. *purulentus*]

Purus [illegible] ing from S.E. Peru into E. Brazil, joining the [illegible] steamers for 800 miles, and for small boats for most of its length

pur·vey [illegible] cerned, as a commercial activity, to provide (information) [A.F. *porveer, purveer*]

pur·vey·ance [illegible] ing, that which is purveyed (*Eng. hist.*) the royal right to buy provisions, services and supplies at a price fixed by the purveyors [O.F.

pur·vey·or [illegible] ticles, esp. on a large scale (*Eng. hist.*) a right of purveyance [A.F. *purveur, purveour*]

pur·view (pə:rvju:) *n.* the extent of the meaning of a document ‖ the extent of the knowledge,

pus (pʌs) *n.* yellowish white fluid matter, pro-

shipbuilding, textiles, rubber, food processing University

Pu·sey (pju:zi:), Edward Bouverie (1800–82), British churchman. He became the leader of the Oxford movement after Newman had been received into the Roman Catholic Church

Pu·sey·ism (pju:zi:izəm) *n.* the Oxford movement **Pu·sey·ite** *n.* an adherent of this [after E. B. *Pusey*]

push (puʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to apply a force to (something) in order to make it move away from the person or thing applying the force (opp. PULL) ‖ to move (something) away or forward by applying such a force, *to push a bicycle uphill* ‖ to make (a way) by forcing obstacles aside ‖ (with 'up', 'down', 'along' etc.) to cause to move by exerting pressure ‖ (with 'up') to cause (something) to increase as if under pressure, *the wage increase pushed up prices* ‖ to exert influence upon (someone) so that he acts in a desired way, *they pushed him into doing it* ‖ to force toward or beyond the limits of capacity or endurance, *they pushed the child too hard at school* ‖ to develop (an idea etc.), esp. to an extreme degree ‖ to urge the qualities of (a person or thing) in order to secure some advantage ‖ to stimulate (someone) in his will to succeed ‖ to make a steady effort to secure recognition for (a claim) ‖ *v.i.* to apply a force to something in order to make it move away from the person or thing applying the force ‖ to move by the application of such force ‖ to make a steady effort towards some end, *to push for more pay* ‖ to advance, esp. with persistence or energy **to be pushed for time** (or **money**) to be short of time (or money) **to push off** (*pop.*) to leave **to push on** to proceed, esp. with determination **to push one's luck** to act rashly, take a dangerous risk **2.** *n.* the act of pushing ‖ an instance of this ‖ a force which pushes ‖ (*mil.*) an offensive ‖ the ineluctable moment of decision, *when it came to the push* ‖ influence, *to use push* ‖ self-assertion, aggressive drive **at a push** (*Br.*) if absolutely necessary **to get the push** (*Br.*) to be dismissed **to give (someone) the push** (*Br.*) to dismiss (someone) [F. *pousser*]

push-ball (puʃbɔl) *n.* a game played by two teams of usually 11 each, in which a 50-lb ball, 6 ft in diameter, is pushed toward either of two opposite goals ‖ this ball

push button a device which, when pressed with the finger, makes or breaks an electrical circuit and so controls an electrical mechanism

push-button dialing making a telephone connection by pushing buttons, using Bell System Touch Tone or similar equipment

push-cart (puʃkɑrt) *n.* a hand-pushed cart used esp. by street vendors

push-chair (puʃtʃɛər) *n.* (*Br.*) a stroller (child's wheeled chair)

push-down, pushdown list, or **pushdown stack** (puʃdaun) *n.* (*computer*) a list on which the last item stored is the first item retrieved, and the first item is the second item, the second the third, etc.

push·er (puʃər) *n.* a person who is aggressive in furthering his own career ‖ (*colloq.*) one who sells drugs illegally

push·ing (puʃiŋ) *adj.* aggressively self-assertive, esp. for self-advancement

Push·kin (puʃkin), Alexander Sergeievich (1799–1837), Russian poet, novelist and short-story writer. Some of his most important poetical works are 'The Captive of the Caucasus' (1822), 'Boris Godunov' (1825) and 'Eugene Onegin' (1825–33). His best-known prose work is 'The Captain's Daughter' (1836)

push-over (puʃouvər) *n.* (*pop.*) something very easy to accomplish, or very easily accomplished (*pop.*) a person easily persuaded, tricked etc.

push-pin (puʃpin) *n.* a short pin with a large, often colored, head, used to mark positions on a map etc.

push shot (*billiards*) a shot in which the cue stays in contact with the cue ball until it strikes the object ball or in which the cue strikes the [illegible]

Push·tu, Pash·tu (pʌʃtu:) *n.* the principal language of Afghanistan, an Iranian language

push-up (puʃʌp) (*Am.*, *Br.* press-up) *n.* an exercise in which a person pushes himself up from a face-down prone position by placing his palms [illegible] straightening his arms (while keeping the trunk and legs rigidly straight) and lets himself down by bending his arms

pu·sil·la·nim·i·ty (pju:sələnimiti:) *n.* the quality of being pusillanimous [F. *pusillanimité*]

pu·sil·lan·i·mous (pju:səlænəməs) *adj.* showing a lack of moral courage [fr. eccles. L. *pusillanimis* fr. *pusillus*, very small + *animus*, mind, spirit]

puss (pus) *n.* (pet name for) a cat [origin unknown]

puss·y (pusi:) *pl.* **puss·ies** *n.* (pet name for) a cat

puss·y·foot (pusi:fut) *v.i.* (*pop.*) to avoid committing oneself

pussy willow either of two species of willow bearing large silky catkins, *Salix capera* and *S. discolor*

pus·tu·lar (pʌstʃulər) *adj.* like pustules ‖ covered with pustules [fr. Mod. L. *pustularis*]

pus·tu·late 1. (pʌstʃulit) *adj.* covered with pustules **2.** (pʌstʃuleit) *v. pres. part.* **pus·tu·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pus·tu·lat·ed** *v.t.* to cause to form into pustules ‖ *v.i.* to form into pustules [fr. L.L. *pustulare* (*pustulatus*)]

pus·tule (pʌstʃu:l) *n.* a tiny abscess on the skin surface ‖ (*zool.*) a warty excrescence on the skin, e.g. in toads ‖ (*bot.*) a small wart or swelling on a leaf, either natural or caused by parasitic influence [fr. L. *pustula*]

pus·tu·lous (pʌstʃuləs) *adj.* pustular [fr. L.L. *pustulosus*]

put (put) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **put·ting** *past* and *past part.* **put** *v.t.* to cause to be in a specified place, position etc., *put the books on the table* ‖ to cause to be in a specified condition, situation, relationship etc., *to put someone's mind at rest* ‖ to submit for attention or consideration, *to put a proposal before a committee* ‖ to cause to be voted on, *to put a motion* ‖ (followed by 'to') to subject, *to put someone to expense* ‖ (usually followed by 'in' or 'into') to formulate, *put it in writing* ‖ (followed by 'at') to cause (a horse) to attempt to clear an obstacle ‖ (followed by 'on', 'upon') to impose, *to put a tax on beer* ‖ (followed by 'to' or 'into') to apply, bring to bear, *to put one's mind to a problem* ‖ (followed by 'on') to lay (blame, responsibility etc.) ‖ (followed by 'to' and pres. part.) to set (someone) to work of a specified kind, *to put the troops to digging trenches* ‖ (followed by 'in' or 'into') to invest, *to put one's money in copper shares* ‖ (followed by 'on') to gamble (money), *he put his last penny on that horse* ‖ to estimate, *he put the price at five pounds* ‖ (followed by 'on' or 'upon') to attribute, ascribe, *to put a high value on someone's service* ‖ to fix (a limit etc.), *to put an end to something* ‖ to throw (the shot) with a thrust from the shoulder ‖ *v.i.* (of a ship) to take a specified course, *to put out to sea* **to put about** to change the course of (a boat) ‖ (of a boat) to go on the contrary tack **to put across** to convey effectively the meaning, dramatic effect etc. of **to put aside** to place to one side, esp. as of no immediate use or importance ‖ to save (money etc.) for later use **to put away** to place (something) where it should be when not in use ‖ to save (money etc.) for later use ‖ (*pop.*) to consume (food or drink) ‖ to have an animal) killed painlessly **to put back** to restore (something) to its former place ‖ to move the hands of (a clock) backwards ‖ (of a boat) to return to harbor **to put by** to save (money etc.) for later use **to put down** to stop (a rebellion etc.) by force ‖ to commit to writing ‖ to pay as deposit ‖ to place (bottled wine) in a cellar for drinking later ‖ (*Br.*) to have (an animal) killed painlessly ‖ (*Br.*) to preserve (eggs) ‖ to attribute, *to put a remark down to bad humor* ‖ to enter (an item) on a bill, account etc. **to put forward** to submit (a proposal etc.) for attention or consideration ‖ to propose (someone or oneself) as a candidate **to put in** to present (a claim) ‖ to do (a specified amount of a specified activity), *to put in two hours' weeding* ‖ (of a boat) to enter a port **to put it across (someone)** (*Br., pop.*) to deceive (someone) **to put it on** to pretend **to put it over on (someone)** (*pop.*) to deceive (someone) **to put it past (someone) to do (something)** (*neg.* and *interrog.*) to consider (someone) morally incapable of doing (something) **to put off** to postpone (something planned) ‖ to postpone an engagement made with (someone) ‖ to cause (someone) to cease to like something ‖ to cause (someone) to be unable to concentrate on something ‖ to avoid giving a direct answer to (someone) or undertaking (something) **to put on** to clothe [illegible] to assume (an attitude, expression etc.) deceptively ‖ to apply (a brake etc.) ‖ to

cause (a light etc.) to work ‖ to increase (speed) ‖ to present (an entertainment) to the public ‖ to move the hands of (a clock) forwards ‖ to impose extra (weight) **to put out** to extinguish (a flame, light or fire) ‖ to cause (someone) to feel affronted ‖ to inconvenience ‖ to produce industrially ‖ to gouge out (eyes) ‖ to publish (*baseball*) to retire (a batter or a runner) ‖ (*cricket*) to cause (a batsman) to be out ‖ to dislocate (a joint) ‖ to give (work) to be done off the premises **to put over** to convey effectively the meaning, dramatic effect etc. of ‖ to postpone ‖ to succeed in doing (something) by craft or against odds **to put through** to cause to undergo, *he put her through great suffering* ‖ to negotiate (a business deal) ‖ to make (a telephone call) ‖ to connect (a telephone caller) with the person he is calling **to put through it** *fig.* to cause (someone) to suffer or to make a great physical or mental effort **to put together** to assemble **to put up** to offer (resistance, a fight etc.) ‖ to increase (a price etc.) ‖ to offer (someone) as candidate ‖ to offer oneself as candidate ‖ to provide (someone) with lodging ‖ to be provided with lodging at a hotel etc. ‖ to provide (financial backing) ‖ to stake (money) ‖ to pack in containers ‖ to publish (banns) ‖ to cause (game) to leave cover ‖ to preserve (fruit, vegetables etc.) ‖ to construct ‖ to offer (for sale, auction etc.) ‖ (with 'to') to incite (a person) to some action, esp. to some mischief or crime **to put upon** to impose on **to put up with** to endure, esp. without resentment or complaint **2.** *n.* a throw of the weight or shot ‖ (*med.*) the outer, darker part of the lenticular nucleus of the brain **3.** *adj.* (in the phrase) **to stay put** to remain in the same position, condition, situation etc. [O.E. *putian*, to thrust]

pu·ta·men (pju:téimin) *pl.* **pu·tam·i·na** (pju:tæminə) *n.* (*bot.*) the hard stone of a drupe, e.g. of a plum [L. = that which falls off in pruning]

pu·ta·tive (pjú:tətiv) *adj.* commonly thought to be, reputed [F. *putatif* or fr. L.L. *putativus*]

put-down (pátdaun) *n.* an act or statement to embarrass or denigrate another —**put down** *v.*

put·log (pátlɔg, pútlɔg, pátlog, pútlog) *n.* a short horizontal beam supporting scaffolding planks, with one end resting on the scaffolding and the other in a hole left or made for it in a wall [etym. doubtful]

put-on (pútɔn) *n.* a tease or spoof —**put-on** *adj* —**put on** *n.*

put on hold *v.* (*colloq.*) to delay momentarily, from the telephone operator's procedure

Pu·to Shan (pú:touʃán) a Buddhist sacred island in the Chushan Archipelago China: temples, monasteries

put-out (pútaut) *n.* (*baseball*) the act of retiring a baserunner or batter

pu·tre·fac·tion (pju:trifǽkʃən) *n.* the chemical decomposition of animal or vegetable tissue, esp. proteins, caused by bacteria, fungi etc. [O F. or fr. L. *putrefactio* (*putrefactionis*)]

pu·tre·fac·tive (pju:trifǽktiv) *adj.* of, relating to or causing putrefaction [F. *putréfactif*]

pu·tre·fy (pjú:trifai) *v. pres. part.* **pu·tre·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **pu·tre·fied** *v.t.* to become putrid ‖ *v.t.* to cause to become putrid [F *putréfier*]

pu·tres·cence (pju:trés'ns) *n.* the condition of being putrescent

pu·tres·cent (pju:trés'nt) *adj.* becoming putrid ‖ of or relating to putrefaction [fr. L. *putrescens* (*putrescentis*)]

pu·tres·ci·ble (pju:tresəbl) *adj.* [illegible] trefied

pu·tres·cine (pju:trési:n) *n.* a poisonous ptomaine, $NH_2(CH_2)_4NH_2$, formed by the decomposition of animal tissue

pu·trid (pjú:trid) *adj.* rotten, decayed ‖ of, relating to or caused by decay **pu·trid·i·ty** *n.* [fr. L. *putridus*]

puts and calls *PRIVILEGES

putsch (putʃ) *n.* a coup d'etat [G push fr Swiss dial.]

putt (pʌt) **1.** *v.t.* (*golf*) to strike (the ball) gently so that it rolls across the green towards the hole ‖ *v.i.* (*golf*) to play the ball in this way **2.** *n.* a stroke made in this way [akin to PUT v.]

put·tee (pʌti:) *n.* a cloth strip wound firmly around the leg from the ankle to the knee ‖ a leather gaiter [Hind. *patti*, bandage]

putt·er (pʌtər) *n.* (*golf*) a short-shafted wood or iron with an almost vertical face, used for putting

put·ter (pʌtər) *v.i.* to busy oneself in an agreeable though somewhat aimless way ‖ to loiter, dawdle [alt. fr. POTTER]

put·ty (pʌti) **1.** *n.* powdered chalk mixed with linseed oil to form a highly malleable mass which hardens when the oil oxidizes, used e.g. to hold window glass in its frame ‖ any of several other malleable cements made with linseed oil ‖ impure tin oxide used for polishing by jewelers **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **put·ty·ing** *past* and *past part.* **put·tied** to [illegible] fill or cover with putty

Pu·tu·ma·yo (pu:tu:mújo) a tributary (980 miles long) of the Amazon. It flows from W. Colombia forming most of the southern frontier, into N.E. Brazil (as the Iça)

put-up (putʌp) *adj.* (*pop.*) prearranged with guile, esp. with the connivance of insiders

Pu·vis de Cha·vannes (pyvi:dʃævæn), Pierre (1824–98), French painter, notably of large-scale murals and decorative panels including 'Life of St Geneviève' (1898)

Puy-de-Dôme (pwi:dədoum) a department (area 3,090 sq. miles, pop. 580,000) of France in the [illegible] region. CAPITAL: Chief town Clermont-Ferrand ‖ the summit (4,806 ft) of les Puys, a chain of volcanic cones in the N. Massif Central

puz·zle (pʌ́zl) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **puz·zling** *past* and *past part.* **puz·zled** *v.t.* to perplex (someone) ‖ *v.i.* to make a great mental effort to find a solution or meaning, *to puzzle over a problem* **to puzzle out** to find (a solution or meaning) by means of great mental effort **2.** *n.* a question or device which sets a problem to be worked out by ingenuity ‖ something which puzzles ‖ the state of being puzzled [etym. doubtful]

pya (pju, pi:ə) *n.* a monetary unit of Burma equal to one hundredth of a kyat ‖ a coin of the value of one pya [Burmese]

pyaemia *PYEMIA

pycnidiospore (piknidi:əspɔr, piknidi:əspour) *n.* a spore formed in a pycnidium

pyc·nid·i·um (piknidi:əm) *pl.* **pyc·nid·i·a** (piknidi:ə) *n.* (*bot.*) a small flasklike organ or spermagonium which forms pycnidiospores and conidiophores, e.g. in various fungi [Mod. L. fr. Gk *puknos*, thick + *-idion*, dim. suffix]

pyc·nom·e·ter, pyk·nom·e·ter (piknɔmitər) *n.* a graduated glass vessel used to determine the variation of density of a liquid with variation of temperature [fr. Gk *puknos*, thick + METER]

pye-dog, pi-dog (páidɔg, páidog) *n.* a mongrel dog which hangs around Indian and other Asian villages

py·e·li·tis (paiəláitis) *n.* (*med.*) inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney [Mod. L. fr. Gk *puelos*, trough]

py·e·mi·a, py·ae·mi·a (pai:mi:ə) *n.* (*med.*) pus in the blood, a condition causing multiple abscesses throughout the body **py·ɛ·mic, py·æ·mic** *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *puon*, pus + *haima*, blood]

py·gid·i·um (paidʒidi:əm) *pl.* **py·gid·i·a** (paidʒidi:ə) *n.* a caudal shield covering the abdomen of certain arthropods ‖ the terminal abdominal segment in certain insects [Mod. L. fr. Gk *pugidion*, dim. of *puge*, rump]

Pyg·ma·li·on (pigméili:ən) (*Gk mythol.*) Cypriot king and sculptor who fell in love with the statue he had made of a girl. He successfully begged Aphrodite to bring the statue to life

Pygmalion legendary king of Tyre, brother of Dido

pyg·my, pig·my (pigmi:) **1.** *pl* **pyg·mies, pig·mies** *n.* a person of very small stature **Pyg·my, Pig·my** *pl* **Pyg·mies, Pig·mies** a member of a Negrillo people of very small stature of equatorial Africa ‖ a member of a mythical race of dwarfs described by ancient Greek authors as inhabiting Ethiopia or India **2.** *adj.* of or relating to a person of very small stature **Pyg·my, Pig·my** of or relating to the Pygmies [fr. L. *pygmaeus* fr. Gk fr. *pugme*, length from elbow to knuckles]

pygmy [illegible]

pyk·nic (piknik) *adj.* (*anthrop.*) having an endomorphic physique [fr. Gk *puknos*, compact]

pyknometer *PYCNOMETER

py·lon (pailon) *n.* a lofty structure, typically of open steelwork, used esp. to carry electric cables etc. over a long span ‖ (*archit.*) a large [illegible] ramidal towers, esp. on an ancient Egyptian [illegible]

py·lor·ic (pailɔrik, pailorik) *adj.* of or relating to the pylorus

py·lo·rus (pailɔ:rəs, pailourəs) *pl.* **py·lo·ri** (pailɔrai, pailourai) *n.* (*anat.*) the opening from the stomach into the intestine of vertebrates, usually including a muscular valve ‖ (in some invertebrates) a posterior division of the stomach [L.L. fr. Gk *puloros*, gatekeeper]

Py·los (pailos) an ancient port of Messenia, S.W. Greece

Pym (pim), John (c. 1583–1643), English parliamentarian, one of the leaders of the opposition to Charles I, notably in the Long Parliament

Pyongyang (pjɔŋjɑŋ) the capital (pop. 1,700,000) and industrial center of North Korea, founded c. 1122 B.C. Industries: anthracite mining (nearby), iron and steel, mechanical engineering, textiles, sugar, cement, chemicals, railway [illegible] light manufacturing. Points of interest: [illegible] gate and Buddhist temple. University (1946)

py·or·rhe·a, py·or·rhoe·a (paiəri:ə) *n.* (*med.*) a discharge of pus, esp. from the gums [Mod. L. Gk *puon*, pus + *rhoia*, a flow]

pyr·a·mid (pirəmid) **1.** *n.* (*geom.*) a solid figure of which the base is a polygon and the other faces are triangles with a common vertex ‖ any of the very large square-based stone monuments of this form, constructed by the ancient Egyptians as royal burial places, esp. during the Old Kingdom (c. 2614–2181 B.C.), and by the Aztecs and Mayas as centers of ritual worship. The huge pyramid of Khufu at Giza was one of the Seven Wonders of the World ‖ anything shaped thus ‖ a group of things piled up or arranged in this form ‖ (*anat.*) any of various parts resembling this form ‖ the shape of a well-organized staffing structure in relation to levels of responsibility or to age distribution, or any comparable organizational structure ‖ (*crystall.*) any crystal form having inclined faces which intersect all three axes of symmetry ‖ the series of buying operations in which a speculator pyramids on an exchange **2.** *v.t.* to build up in the form of a pyramid ‖ *v.i.* to engage in a series of buying operations during a continued rise, buying out of the paper profits made on the transactions **py·ra·mi·dal** (pirǽmid'l) *adj.* [L. *pyramis* (*pyramidis*)]

Pyramids, Battle of the a victory (July 1798) in which Napoleon defeated the Mamelukes and gained control of Egypt

py·rar·gy·rite (pairárdʒərait) *n.* a naturally occurring silver antimony sulfide, Ag_3SbS_3, having a rhombohedral crystalline form [fr. Gk *pur*, fire + *arguros*, silver]

pyre (páiər) *n.* a heaped mass of material for the burning of a corpse [fr. L. *pyra* fr. Gk]

py·rene (páiri:n) *n.* a yellow, crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{10}$, derived by distillation from coal tar [fr. Gk *pur*, fire]

pyrene *n.* (*bot.*) the seed of a drupelet [fr. Mod. L. *pyrena* fr. Gk]

Pyr·e·nees (pirəni:z) (*F.* les Pyrénées) the mountain range (270 miles long, mainly 6,000–9,000 ft high in the center, lower toward the coasts) separating France from Spain. Two main roads and two railways cross them by passes over 5,000 ft, but other main routes follow the coasts. The higher peaks are rugged, with perpetual snowfields, but the lower slopes serve as cattle and sheep pasture. The Spanish side is dry and less populated than the French. Industries: hydroelectricity, tourism

Pyrenees, Basses [illegible]

Pyrenees, Hautes [illegible]

Pyr·e·nees-At·lan·tiques (pi:reneizətlæntik) a department (area 2,977 sq. miles, pop. 534,700) of S.W. France (*BÉARN, *NAVARE, *BASQUE COUNTRY) Chief town Pau

Py·re·nées-O·rien·tales (pi:reneizɔrjɑ̃tæl) a department (area 1,598 sq. miles, pop. 299,500) of S. France (*ROUSSILLON). Chief town. Perpignan

Pyrenees, Treaty of the a treaty (1659) between France and Spain in which Spain ceded Roussillon and part of Flanders to France and the marriage of Louis XIV and the infanta of Spain was arranged

pyrethrum [illegible] *Chrysanthemum coccineum*, fam. *Compositae*, which yields in [illegible] the dried powdered flowers of the pyrethrum [L. fr. Gk *purethron*, feverfew]

py·rex·i·a (pireksi:ə) *n.* (*med.*) fever **py·rex·i·al, py·rex·ic** *adjs* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *purexis*]

pyrheliometer [illegible] instrument used to determine the solar constant

of radiation [fr. PYRO- + Gk *hēlios*, sun + METER]

pyr·i·dine (pirədi:n) *n.* a heterocyclic compound, C_5H_5N, with an unpleasant smell and taste, used to make methylated spirit unpalatable, and as the basis of compounds used in medicine [fr. Gk *pur*, fire]

pyr·i·form (pirəfɔrm) *adj.* (esp of the forward aperture of the nasal canal in the skull) pear-shaped [fr. Mod. L. *pyriformis* fr. *pirum*, pear]

py·ri·me·tha·mine ($C_{12}H_{19}ClN_4$) (pairəmeθəmi:n) *n.* (*pharm.*) an antimalarial drug; marketed as Daraprim

py·rim·i·dine (pairimidi:n) *n.* a crystalline, weakly basic, heterocyclic compound ($C_4H_4N_2$) || any of a group of derivatives of pyrimidine, some of which (e.g. thymine and cytosine) are hydrolysis products of nucleic acids [altered fr. PYRIDINE]

py·rite (pairait) *n.* iron disulfide, FeS_2 [fr. L. *pyrites*, firestone fr. Gk]

py·ri·tes (pairaiti:z, pairaits) *pl.* **py·ri·tes** *n.* (*mineral.*) one of several disulfides of metals, e.g. of iron or copper occurring as ores **py·rit·ic** *adj.* [L. firestone fr. Gk]

pyro- (pairou) *prefix* fire || heat || producing or derived from fire or heat || causing fever [fr. Gk fr. *pur*, fire]

py·ro·chem·i·cal (pairoukémik'l) *adj.* pertaining to chemical changes at high temperatures

py·ro·clas·tic (pairouklǽstik) *adj.* (*geol.*, of a rock) formed of igneous material subjected to fragmentation [fr. PYRO- + Gk *klastos*, broken]

py·ro·e·lec·tric (pairouilektrik) *adj.* of, relating to, or exhibiting pyroelectricity

py·ro·e·lec·tric·i·ty (pairouilektrísiti) *n.* the electric charges produced in various crystals by

py·ro·gal·lol (pairougǽlɔl) *n.* a crystalline phenol, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$, used as a developer in photography [fr. Gk *pur*, fire + GALLIC ACID]

py·ro·gen·ic (pairoudʒénik) *adj.* producing or produced by heat || igneous in origin || producing or produced by fever [fr. PYRO- + *-genic*, pro-

py·ro·lig·ne·ous (pairouligni:əs) *adj.* produced by the destructive distillation of wood [F. *pyro-* + *ligneux* (fr. L. *lignum*, wood)]

pyroligneous acid an acid liquid produced by the destructive distillation of wood, the chief source of commercial acetic acid

py·ro·lu·site (pairoulu:sait) *n.* naturally occurring manganese dioxide, MnO_2 [fr. PYRO- + Gk *lousis*, a washing]

py·rol·y·sis (pairɔlisis) *n.* chemical decomposition by heat [Mod. L. fr. PYRO- + Gk *lusis*, a

py·ro·lyt·ic incinerator (pairəlitik) an incinerator that requires little oxygen for burning, reducing pollution and producing gas suitable

py·ro·ma·ni·a (pairoumeini:ə) *n.* an irrational compulsion to destroy by fire **py·ro·ma·ni·ac** (pairoumeini:ǽk) *n.* **py·ro·ma·ni·a·cal** (pairou-

py·rom·e·ter (pairɔmitər) *n.* an instrument

nary thermometers **py·ro·met·ric** (pairoumet-

py·ro·mor·phite (pairoumɔrfait) *n.* a naturally occurring crystalline, usually colored, double chloride and phosphate of lead, $PbCl{\cdot}Pb_4(PO_4)_3$ [G. *pyromorphit* fr. Gk *pur*, fire + *morphē*, shape]

py·rone (pairoun) *n.* an unsaturated heterocyclic ring compound, $C_5H_4O_2$, used as the basis of yellow dyes [fr. PYRO- + Gk *-onē*, patronymic suffix]

py·rope (pairoup) *n.* a dark red variety of garnet, used as a gem [fr. L. fr. Gk *purōpos*, fiery-eyed]

py·ro·phor·ic (pairəfɔ́rik, pairəfɔ́rik) *adj.* igniting spontaneously || (of an alloy) emitting sparks when scraped or struck [fr. Gk *purophoros* fr. *pur*, fire + *pherein*, to bear]

py·ro·sis (pairóusis) *n.* (*med.*) heartburn [Mod. L. fr. Gk]

py·ro·some (pairəsoum) *n.* a member of *Pyrosoma*, fam. *Pyrosomadítae*, a genus of highly phosphorescent compound ascidians of tropical seas, which unite into a free-swimming colony in the form of a hollow cylinder closed at one end [fr. Mod. L. *Pyrosoma* fr. Gk *pur-*, fire + *sôma*, body]

py·ro·stat (pairəstæt) *n.* any mechanical device which automatically warns of a fire, or which sets in operation an extinguisher [fr. PYRO- + Gk *statēs*, one that causes to stand]

py·ro·sul·fu·ric acid, py·ro·sul·phu·ric acid (pairousʌlfjúərik) a crystalline acid, $H_2S_2O_7$, formed by combining sulfur trioxide with sulfuric acid

py·ro·tech·nic (pairoutéknik) *adj.* of or relating to pyrotechnics **py·ro·téch·ni·cal** *adj.*

py·ro·tech·nics *n.* the art of making or displaying fireworks || (*pl.*) a brilliant or witty display **py·ro·tech·nist, py·ro·tech·ny** (fr. PYRO- + Gk *technikos* fr. *technē*, art]

py·ro·tox·in (pairoutɔ́ksin) *n.* one of various toxins capable of causing fever

py·ro·tron (pairətrɔn) *n.* device using magnetic mirrors in a tube surrounded by electric coils used to reflect charged particles; prevents end leaks in fusion research

py·rox·ene (pairɔksi:n) *n.* any of a class of double silicates (e.g. of calcium and magnesium) occurring widely in igneous rocks **py·rox·en·ic** (pairuksenik) *adj.* **py·rox·e·nite** (pairɔksənait) *n.* an igneous rock composed chiefly of pyroxene, with no olivine [fr. Gk *pur*, fire + *xenos*, stranger]

py·rox·y·lin, py·rox·y·line (pairɔksəlin) *n.* any of the lower nitrates of cellulose, dissolved in an organic solvent (usually alcohol and ether) and used in making lacquers, celluloid etc. [F. *pyroxyline* fr. Gk *pur*, fire + *xulon*, wood]

pyr·rhic (pirik) *n.* an ancient Greek war dance performed in armor [fr. L. *pyrrhica* or Gk *purrhichē*]

pyrrhic 1. *n.* a metrical foot of two short syllables **2.** *adj.* of or composed of pyrrhics [fr. L. *pyrrhichius* fr. Gk]

Pyrrhic victory a victory won with terrible loss of life or otherwise at too heavy a cost [after the victory of PYRRHUS at Asculum (279 B.C.)]

Pyr·rho (pirou) (c. 360–c. 270 B.C.), Greek philosopher, founder of skepticism. He thought it impossible to arrive at any certain knowledge and held that the wise man should not judge but should aim at a balanced imperturbability

Pyr·rho·nism (pirənizəm) *n.* the skeptical philosophy taught by Pyrrho || philosophical skepticism

pyr·rho·tite (pirətait) *n.* a bronze-colored sulfide of iron, often with some nickel, occurring naturally [fr. Gk *purrhotēs*, redness]

Pyr·rhus (pirəs) (c. 318–272 B.C.), king of Epirus (295–272 B.C.). He invaded Italy to assist Tarentum (modern Tarento) against Rome, and defeated the Romans at Heraclea (280 B.C.) and at Asculum (279 B.C.), although with very heavy loss to his own army. After being defeated by the Romans at Beneventum (275 B.C.) he withdrew to Greece, where he was killed besieging Argos

Pyrrhus a son of Achilles who killed Priam at the siege of Troy and carried off Andromache

pyr·role, pyr·rol (pirou) *n.* a liquid azole, C_4H_5N, that is both a weak acid and base, found naturally in coal tar [Gk *purros*, reddish]

Py·thag·o·ras (piθǽgərəs) (c. 580–c. 500 B.C.), Greek mathematician and philosopher. He founded the Pythagorean school which believed in metempsychosis, thought that the soul imprisoned in the body could be purified by study, and followed a strict discipline of purity and self-examination. Pythagoras discovered the numerical ratios of intervals in the musical scale, and believed that the elements of numbers were the elements of the world. The so-called Pythagorean theorem, that the square on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides, is attributed to his school

Py·thag·o·re·an (piθǽgəri:ən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to Pythagoras, his followers or his teachings **2.** *n.* a follower of Pythagoras

Pyth·i·an (piθi:ən) *adj.* (*Gk mythol.*) pertaining to the oracle at Delphi or to Apollo as its patron || of the games held every four years near Delphi in honor of Apollo's slaying of the Python [fr. L. *Pythius* fr. Gk fr. *Puthō*, old name for Delphi]

py·thon (páiθɔn, páiθən) *n.* a member of *Python*, fam. *Boidae*, a genus of nonvenomous snakes up to 30 ft long, which kill their prey by constriction, native to the Old World tropics || any of several large snakes which kill by constriction

Py·thon (*Gk mythol.*) a monstrous serpent which lived in a cave near Delphi and was killed by Apollo [L. fr. Gk fr. *Puthō*, old name for Delphi]

py·tho·ness (paiθənis) *n.* (*Gk mythol.*) a priestess of Apollo at Delphi [O.F. *phitonise* fr. M.L.]

py·u·ri·a (paijúəri:ə) *n.* (*med.*) the presence of pus in the urine, causing pain and frequency of micturition [fr. Gk *puon*, pus + *ouron*, urine]

pyx (piks) *n.* (*eccles.*) a vessel in which the Host is reserved || (also **pix**) a box at a mint in which sample coins are reserved for assay [fr. L. *pyxis*, box fr. Gk]

pyx·id·i·um (piksidi:əm) *pl.* **pyx·id·i·a** (piksidi:ə) *n.* (*bot.*) a fruit capsule (e.g. in plantain) whose upper portion is dehisced transversely [Mod. L. fr. Gk *puxidion*, dim. of *púxis*, a box

Development of the letter Q, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter Q and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter q are shown.

Q, q (kjuː) the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet

Q *n.* **1.** symbol of one quadrillion [10^{18}] **2.** British terminal unit of heat equal to 1.055×10^{21} joules

Qaddafi, Muammar al- (muːʊmúrulkʊdúfiː) (1942–) Libyan head of state. An army colonel, he assumed power (1969) after leading a coup against King Idris I. He negotiated (1970) the removal of U.S. and British military bases. A Moslem fundamentalist, he instituted a cultural revolution (1973) that established the Koran as the basis of law. He took control of the Libyan oil industry (1973–4) and later abolished all private enterprise. A militant Arab nationalist, he has tried unsuccessfully to effect various mergers with Egypt, Syria, Tunisia, Chad and Morocco. Often accused by neighboring African countries of meddling in their internal political affairs, he also intervened militarily in a civil war in Chad. He has been accused of fostering international terrorism; various terrorist attacks around the world resulted in the U.S. bombing of Libya in 1986

Qajar *KAJAR

qat (kɒt) *n. Catha edulis,* fam. *Celastraceae,* a shrub cultivated in Arabia for the narcotic qualities of its leaves [Arab. *qāt*]

Qa·tar, Ka·tar (kʊtár) a sovereign independent state (area 4,000 sq. miles, pop. 250,000) occupying the Qatar peninsula on the west coast of the Persian Gulf. Capital: Doha (pop. 190,000). Port: Umm Said. Race and language: Arabic. Religion: Moslem. The land is a flat desert, with few oases. Traditional occupations: fishing, pearl diving. Industry: petroleum extraction (since 1949). Monetary unit: Saudi Arabian rial. Qatar was subject to Bahrain until 1868, and was under British protection (1916–71)

Qaz·vin, Kaz·vin (kʊzvíːn) an agricultural market (pop. 138,527) of N.W. Iran at the foot of the Elburz Mtns. It was the capital of Persia (1514–90)

Q band *(electromag.)* band of [illegible] 36–46 GHz

QC *(abbr.)* for **1.** quick-change convertible passenger-cargo jets **2.** quality control

Q clearance the highest [illegible] clearance, including [illegible] secrets

Q fever *(med.)* an acute infectious disease caused by *Coxiella burnetii,* acquired [illegible] tion, ingestion, (milk) handling, and symptomized by fever, headache, malaise, and muscle pains

qi·vi·ut (kíːvɪʊt) *n.* cashmerelike wool of the undercoat of the musk-ox

q-mes·sage (kjúːmesɪdʒ) *n. (mil.)* a classified message relating to navigational dangers, navigational aids, mine areas, and searched or swept channels

Q point position and direction of a radar target, observed from two or more directions

Q rating system of measurement on tests on [illegible] audience response to action

Q ratio ratio of the market value of a nonfinancial corporation to replacement cost of net assets

Q scale *(geol.)* unit of geological measurement of transverse waves of planetary tremors

QSO *(astron. acronym)* for quasi-stellar object

QSTOL *(acronym)* for quiet short takeoff and landing. *Cf* CTOL, STOL, VTOL

Q-switch (kjuːswɪtʃ) *n.* a device that produces a powerful pulsed output from a laser after first creating a blockage. —**Q-switch** *v.* —**Q-switched** *adj.*

qua (kweɪ, kwɑː) *adv. (obs.)* strictly in the capacity or character of, *the match qua match was a [illegible] [illegible] and lamentable* [L, ablative sing. of *qui* who]

Quaa·lude (kwúːluːd) *n. (pharm.)* trade name and popular terms for methaqualone (which see). *also* lude

quack (kwæk) **1.** *n.* the call of a duck **2.** *v.i.* (of duck) to utter the [illegible]

quack 1. *n.* a person who pretends to have medical knowledge ‖ a fraudulent person **2.** *adj* fraudulent, bogus **quack-er·y** *n.* [shortened fr *quacksalver* fr. Du., perh. fr. *quacken,* to quack + *salf,* salve]

quad (kwɒd) *n. (printing)* a piece of type metal used for spacing etc., *an em quad* [abbr. of QUADRAT]

quad *n.* a quadrangle (courtyard or courtyard and its buildings) [abbr. of QUADRANGLE]

quad *adj* of a size paper that is four times as large as the specified size, *quad demy* [abbr. of QUADRUPLE]

quad *n.* a quadruplet

quad·plex (kwɒdpleks) *n.* a multiple dwelling consisting of four apartments *also* fourplex

quad·ra·genˈar·i·an [illegible] a person who is 40 years old or over but not yet 50 **2.** *adj* having such an age [fr. L. *quadragen*

Quad·ra·ges·i·ma [illegible] Sunday in Lent [M.L. the forty days of Lent, [illegible]]

quad·rang·le [illegible] with four sides, esp. a square or rectangle ‖ a courtyard surrounded by large buildings or the [illegible] and [illegible] **quad·ran·gu·lar** *adj.* [F.]

quad·rant [illegible] the two radii drawn from its ends to the center of the circle ‖ a quarter of something, e.g. a sphere ‖ an instrument with a calibrated arc of 90°, used for measuring angles and formerly, before the sextant was developed, for measuring altitudes [fr. L. *quadrans* (*quadrantis*) fourth part]

Qua·dran·tids (kwɒdrǽntədz) *n. (astronomy)* a meteor shower with a small orbit; it occurs annually about January 3]

quad·ra·phon·ic (kwɒdrəfɒnɪk) *adj* of a sound system utilizing four channels to obtain high-fidelity sound reproduction. —**quadraphony** *n*

quadraphonic recordings sound recordings made on four channels to provide high fidelity

quad·rat (kwɒdrɪt) *n. (printing)* a quad [variant of older *quadrate* n., a square]

quad·rate (kwɒdreɪt) **1.** *v.t.* (*pres. part.* **quad·rat·ing** *[illegible]* and *pa. t.* and *pa. part.* **quad·rat·ed** [with 'with'] to conform, square, correspond **2.** *adj* square or rectangular **3.** *n.* a quadrate bone [fr. L. *quadrare* (*quadratus*), to square]

quadrate bone a bone in birds and reptiles which articulates the lower jaw with the skull

quad·rat·ic (kwɒdrǽtɪk) **1.** *adj. (algebra)* of an expression which involves the square but no higher power of a term **2.** *n.* a quadratic expression or equation **quad·rat·ics** *n.* the branch of algebra dealing with quadratic equations [fr. L. *quadratus,* squared]

quad·ra·ture (kwɒdrətʃər) *n. (math.)* the act of finding a square with an area exactly equal to that of a curvilinear figure ‖ *(astron.)* a position in which a celestial body is in a relation of 90° or 270° to another celestial body ‖ *(astron.)* one of two points on an orbit midway between the syzygies [fr. L. *quadratura,* a square]

quad·ren·nial [illegible] every four years ‖ lasting four years [fr. L. *quadriennium,* four-year period]

quad·ren·ni·um [illegible] **quad·ren·ni·ums, quad·ren·ni·a** (kwɒdrenɪːə) *n.* a four-[illegible] period [L. *quattuor* four + *annus* year]

quad·ri- (kwɒdrɪ) *prefix* four [L. *quattuor,* four]

quad·ric (kwɒdrɪk) **1.** *adj (math.)* of the second degree **2.** *n. (math.)* a quantic of the second degree ‖ *(math.)* a surface whose equation is of the second degree [fr. L. *quadra,* square]

quad·riceps [illegible] the large [illegible] muscle of the thigh **quad·ri·cep·tal** (kwɒdrɪsɪptˈl) *adj* [Mod. L. fr. QUADRI- + *caput* (*capitis*), head]

quad·ri·ga [illegible] **quad·rigae** [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

quad·ri·lat·er·al (kwɒdrɪlætərəl) **1.** *n.* a plane figure enclosed by four straight lines **2.** *adj.* having four straight sides [fr. L *quadrilaterus*]

quad·ri·lin·gual (kwɒdrɪlɪŋgwəl) *adj.* written in or involving four languages | speaking or [illegible] tongue[s]

qua·drille (kwədrɪl) *n.* a square dance for four couples, consisting of five figures | the music for such a dance [F fr Span *cuadrilla* or Ital *qua-*[illegible]]

quadrille *n* a four-handed game played with 40 cards, fashionable in the 18th c [F.]

quad·ril·lion (kwɒdrɪljən) *n.* [illegible] NUMBER TABLE [illegible] F

quad·ri·no·mi·al (kwɒdrɪnoumɪəl) **1.** *adj.* (*algebra*) consisting of four terms **2.** *n.* (*algebra*) a quadrinomial expression [QUADRI- + BINOMIAL]

quad·ri·par·tite (kwɒdrɪpɑrtaɪt) *adj.* having [illegible] *a quadripartite agreement* [fr *quadripartitus*]

quad·ri·syl·lab·ic (kwɒdrɪsɪlæbɪk) *adj.* having [illegible]

quad·ri·syl·la·ble (kwɒdrɪsɪləbəl) *n.* a word of four syllables

quad·ri·va·lent (kwɒdrɪveɪlənt) *adj.* (*chem.*) having four valencies (cf. TETRAVALENT) [fr QUADRI- + L. *valens* (*valentis*) fr *valere*, to be strong]

quadrivium [illegible] **quadrivia** (kwɒdrɪvɪəm, -vɪə) *n.* (in medieval education) arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music, the higher division of the seven liberal arts, studied for three years between the bachelor's and master's degree (cf. TRIVIUM) [L., a place where four roads meet]

quad·ro (kwɒdrou) *n.* in city planning, a section containing residential and commercial enti-[illegible]

quad·roon (kwɒdru n) *n.* a person of quarter Negro blood [fr. Span. *cuarteron* fr *cuarto*, [illegible]]

qua·dru·ma·nous (kwɒdru mənəs) *adj.* (*zool.*) of primates except man) having hind feet as well as forefeet constructed like hands | of or relating to such primates [fr. Mod. L. *quadrumana* fr *quadrumanus*, four-handed]

quad·ru·ped (kwɒdruped) **1.** *n.* a four-footed animal, esp. such a mammal **2.** *adj.* four-footed [illegible] [L. *quadrupedalis* [illegible] *rupes* (*quadrupedis*), four-footed]

quadruple [illegible] times as much or as many | having four parts or [illegible] four beats to a measure **2.** *n.* a quantity or amount four times as large as another, 8 *is the quadruple of 2* [F.]

quadruple [illegible] **quadruples** [illegible] **quadruping** [illegible] *past part.* **quadruped** *v.t.* to multiply by four | *v.i.* to become four times as many or as much [fr. F. *quadripler* or fr. L. *quadruplare*]

Quadruple Alliance the alliance (1718) of Britain, France, the Netherlands and Austria to oppose Spain's attempt to undo the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) | the alliance (1815) of Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia to maintain peace after the defeat of Napoleon | the alliance (1834) of Britain, France, Spain and Portugal to support Isabella II against the Carlists

quadruplet [illegible]

quad·ru·pli·cate **1.** (kwɒdru plɪkɪt) *adj.* repeated four times **2.** (kwɒdru plɪkɪt) *n.* one of four copies **3.** (kwɒdru plɪkeɪt) *v.t.* *pres. part.* **quad·ru·pli·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **quad·ru·pli·cat·ed** to make four copies or specimens [illegible] (*quadruplicare* (*quadruplicatus*), to quadruple]

quaestor [illegible] *hist.* a state official, originally a prosecutor, or [illegible]

quag [illegible]

quag·gy (kwægɪ) *comp.* **quag·gi·er** *superl.* **quag·gi·est** *adj.* of or like a quagmire [QUAG]

quag·mire (kwægmaɪər) *n.* shaky, muddy ground | a piece of firm ground transformed by rain or flooding into a sea of mud | a situation which threatens to become inextricable

qua·hog, qua·haug (kwɒhɒg) n. *Mercenaria mercenaria*, fam *Veneridae*, the common round clam, an edible mollusk found on the North American Atlantic coast [Am. Ind.]

Quai d'Or·say (keɪdɔrseɪ) the French ministry of foreign affairs [after the Paris street where it is]

quail (kweɪl) *pl.* **quail, quails** *n.* *Coturnix coturnix*, fam *Phasianidae*, a migratory game bird of Europe, Asia and Africa. It is about 7 ins in length and the general color of its upper body is sandy with a reddish breast and white belly | any of various gallinaceous game birds of North America, e.g. the bobwhite [O. F. *quaille*]

quail *v.i.* to flinch, to lose courage, *his spirit quailed at the ordeal ahead* [origin unknown]

Quail (*mil.*) an air-launched decoy missile [ADM-20] carried within the B-52 that is used to lessen the effectiveness of enemy radar, interceptor aircraft, air-defense missiles, etc

quaint (kweɪnt) *adj.* old and picturesque, *quaint thatched cottages* | amusingly old-fashioned, *a quaint survival* | odd in an interesting way, *a quaint sense of humor* [O F. *queinte*, *cointe*, wise, crafty]

quake (kweɪk) **1.** *v.i.* *pres. part* **quak·ing** *past* and *past part* **quaked** to shake violently | to shake inwardly **2.** n. a trembling or quaking | an earthquake [O. E *cwacian*]

Quak·er (kweɪkər) *n.* a member of the Society of Friends (FRIENDS) **Quak·er·ism** *n.* [a nickname given by a judge to George Fox, who had told him to quake at the word of the Lord]

Quaker meeting a communal meeting of Friends for worship | a congregation of Friends

quak·y (kweɪkɪ) *comp.* **quak·i·er** *superl.* **quak·i·est** *a* trembling, shaky | having a tendency to [illegible]

qual·i·fi·ca·tion (kwɒlɪfɪkeɪʃən) *n.* a limiting, narrowing down, e.g. of meaning, application etc | reservation | the *statement needs some qualification*, or something that does this | a skill, quality etc. fitting a person for particular work or a particular appointment | a requirement which has to be met, *we can waive the* [illegible] *in his case* | a descriptive term *opportunist is hardly the qualification applica* [illegible]

qual·i·fi·ca·tor·y (kwɒlɪfɪkə tərɪ, kwɒlɪfɪkətourɪ) *adj.* [fr. M. L. *qualificatio* (*qualificationis*)]

qual·i·fier (kwɒlɪfaɪər) *n.* someone who or something that qualifies

qual·i·fy (kwɒlɪfaɪ) *pres. part* **qual·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part* **qual·i·fied** *v.t.* to render fit or competent, to entitle, *one experience doesn't qualify him to speak as an authority* | to render legally capable or entitled, *residence qualifies you for membership* | to describe by attributing a quality to, *could you qualify his behavior as offensive?* | to modify, restrict, *to qualify a statement*, to make less severe, mitigate, *to qualify a* [illegible] *adjectives qualify nouns* | *v.i.* to be or become qualified | (*sports*) to reach the required standard in preliminary contests [F *qualifier*]

qual·i·ta·tive (kwɒlɪteɪtɪv) *adj.* concerned with, relating to or involving quality (cf. QUANTITA[illegible]

qualitative analysis the branch of chemistry concerned with the identification of the constituent elements in a compound mixture, e.g. by spectroscopic and spectrographic analysis (cf. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS)

qual·i·ty (kwɒlɪtɪ) *pl.* **qual·i·ties** *n.* grade, degree of excellence, *goods of the first quality* | excellence, worth, *a tobacco of quality* | trait, characteristic, attribute etc. | (*hist.*) high social status, *a man of quality* | (*logic*, of a proposition) [illegible] the quality [illegible]

quality control (*business*) system for ensuring quality of output involving inspection, analysis, and action to make required changes

quality of life standard of living including health, entertainment, and subjective factors, e.g., social satisfaction

qualm (kwɑm, kwɒm) *n.* a twinge of guilt, a scruple, *qualms of conscience* | a sudden feeling of anxiety or apprehension, *a qualm of fear* | a sudden sensation of nausea or faintness [etym. doubtful]

quan·da·ry (kwɒndərɪ) *pl.* **quan·da·ries** *n.* a dilemma, a state of perplexity [etym. doubtful]

quan·ta·some (kwɒntəsoum) *n.* (*botany*) the chlorophyll granule in chloroplast of plant cells, believed to be site of photosynthesis

quan·tic (kwɒntɪk) *n.* (*math.*) a rational, integrally homogeneous function of two or more variables [fr. L. *quantus*, how much]

quantic *adj.* of or relating to a quantum

quan·ti·fy (kwɒntɪfaɪ) *pres. part.* **quan·ti·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **quanti·fied** *v.t.* (*logic*) to specify the application of (a term) by the use of 'all', 'many', 'some' etc. | to determine the quantity of [M.L. *quantificare* fr. *quantus*, how much]

quan·ti·ta·tive (kwɒntɪteɪtɪv) *adj.* relating to or concerned with quantity | involving measurement or quantity (cf. QUALITATIVE) | of or relating to the quantity of vowels, *quantitative scansion* [fr. M. L. *quantitativus*]

quantitative analysis the branch of chemistry concerned with the determination of the relative quantities of the constituent elements in a compound or mixture, e.g. by gravimetric and volumetric analysis (cf. QUALITATIVE ANALY-[illegible])

quan·ti·ty (kwɒntɪtɪ) *pl.* **quan·ti·ties** *n.* an amount, *a small quantity of cement* | a great deal, *a quantity of jewelry was missing* | the property of things that can be measured, *the science of pure quantity* | the relative length or shortness of vowel sounds or syllables | (*logic*) the extent of the application of a proposition | (*math.*) anything which is measurable a figure or symbol used to represent this [O.F. *quantite*]

quantity surveyor someone who estimates the quantities that will be required for a building job, with their costs

quan·tize (kwɒntaɪz) *pres. part.* **quan·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part* **quan·tized** *v.t.* to subdivide (energy) into quanta | to impart a quantum to | to express in multiples of an indivisible unit, e.g., age in whole years | to treat or express in terms of quantum mechanics

Quantrill (kwɒntrɪl), William C. (1837–65) American Confederate guerrilla leader during the Civil War. Known as Quantrill's Raiders, his guerrilla bands burned and looted Union strongholds in Kansas and Missouri, and on Aug. 21, 1863, they pillaged Lawrence, Kans., killing more than 150 civilians. Quantrill was mortally wounded by Union troops (May 1865) and died in prison in Louisville, Ky.

quan·tum (kwɒntəm) *pl.* **quan·ta** (kwɒntə) *n.* amount, quantity | share | one of the very small discrete packets into which many forms of energy are subdivided, and which are always associated with a frequency v such that the product of v and Planck's constant is equal to the quantum | one of the small subdivisions of other quantized physical magnitudes (*QUANTUM NUMBER, *SHELL, *ORBITAL) [L. neut. of *quantus*, how much]

quantum chemistry the study of the mechanics of molecular physics applied to chemistry. — **quantum chemist** *n*

quantum electronics the application of the mechanics of molecular physics to electronics, e.g., hydrogen maser, atomic beam resonator

quantum leap a sudden large advance or breakthrough

quantum mechanics the formal mathematical methods of wave mechanics and of matrix mechanics applied to physical problems

quantum number an integral or half integral number belonging to a set of four such numbers denoting the energy level, angular momentum, magnetic moment and spin of a particle, esp. an [illegible] (*PAULI EXCLUSION PRINCIPLE). For such a particle, each of the abovementioned quantities is quantized, the quantum numbers representing the discrete levels of each quantity in which the particle is to be [illegible] (*MOLECULE, *SHELL, *ORBITAL)

quantum physics an approach to physics based on the quantum theory

quantum theory a theory in physics and chemistry based on the assumption that the energy possessed by a physical system is quantized, i.e. it cannot take on a continuous range of values (permitted in classical physics) but is restricted to discrete ones that depend on its dimensions, masses and charges. This hypothesis, made first in the early 20th c. to explain certain per-

plexing phenomena (PEACE, PHOTOELECTRIC EFFECT, PHOTON, QUANTUM, RADIATION) incorporated in the 1920s into different but coincident theoretical formulations (WAVE MECHANICS, MATRIX MECHANICS) which are now regarded as providing a more general theoretical framework than that supporting classical mechanics. Indeed, the latter is considered a special case of quantum mechanics, applying to systems whose dimensions and energies are such as to allow them to exist in quantum states so close together that they may, for purpose of calculation, be regarded as continuous. The quantum theory has progressed to the point where it permeates the whole of physics and chemistry, permitting a unified and often quantitative treatment of a wide range of experimental facts. It has also revealed certain fundamental properties of nature (UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLE, WAVE-PARTICLE DUALITY) that have profoundly affected current epistemology

quantum theory of fields a modern, relativistic theory of force fields in which the field at some distance from its source is thought of as being carried to that point by a messenger or field quantum. For electrostatic fields this messenger is the photon, for gravitational fields it is the hypothetical graviton. Both these particles have 0 rest mass, travel with the speed of light, and therefore extend their effect to infinity. For the short-range forces observed in nuclei by means of scattering experiments, a type of meson with finite rest mass and therefore limited effective distance was postulated. Several such mesons have since been observed

quap (kwɒp) *n.* a hypothetical nuclear particle of a quark plus an antiproton

quar-an-tine (kwɒrəntiːn, kwɒrəntɪn) **1.** *n.* a period of isolation imposed to lessen the risk of spreading an infectious or contagious disease; a period of detention during which a ship suspected of carrying contagion is allowed no contact with the shore; such a state of isolation imposed on an individual, ship etc.; the place where the ship is detained; a place, esp. a hospital, where people with contagious diseases are isolated. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **quar-an-tin-ing** *past* and *past part.* **quar-an-tined** to put in quarantine, to isolate [fr. Ital. *quarantina* fr. *quaranta*, forty]

quark (kwɔrk) *n.* a hypothetical basic subatomic nuclear particle held to be the basic component of protons, neutrons, etc., or a mathematically convenient parameter of a model, coined by American physicist Murray Gell-Mann. *Cf.* ATOM SMASHER, BETATRON, PARTICLE ACCELERATOR, PEP, PETA

quar-rel (kwɔ́rəl, kwɒ́rəl) *n.* (*hist.*) a heavy square-headed arrow, esp. one used with a crossbow [O.F.]

quarrel *pres. part.* **quar-rel-ing,** esp. *Br.* **quar-rel-ling** *past* and *past part.* **quar-reled,** esp. *Br.* **quar-relled** *v.i.* to wrangle, to dispute angrily; to find fault, to *quarrel with someone's suggestions* [O.F. *quereler*]

quarrel *n.* an angry dispute, altercation, disagreement, *what is your quarrel with this definition?*; a cause for complaint, *my real quarrel with him is the way he treats dogs.* **quar-rel-some** *adj.* quick to quarrel [O.F. *querele, querelle*]

quar-ry (kwɔ́riː, kwɒ́riː) *pl.* **quar-ries** *n.* a diamond-shaped pane of glass; a machine-made paving tile [var. of QUARREL (arrow)]

quarry *pl.* **quarries** *n.* the prey of an animal; the victim of a hunt; a person or thing pursued as though the victim of a hunt [fr. O.F. *cuiree, curée* fr. *cuir*, hide]

quarry 1. *pl.* **quar-ries** *n.* an open cavity where stone or slate is extracted. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **quar-ry-ing** *past* and *past part.* **quar-ried** to take from a quarry; to make a quarry in; to extract (information) from books, records etc.; *v.i.* to search for information. **quar-ry-man** (kwɔ́riːmən, kwɒ́riːmən) *n.* a person who works in a quarry [fr. M.L. *quareia*]

quart (kwɔrt) *n.* any of various units of liquid or dry capacity, esp. (*Am.*) one equal to ¼ liquid gallon or 57.75 cu. ins.; (*Br.*) one equal to ¼ imperial gallon or 69.355 cu. ins.; a measure of dry capacity equal to 1/32 bushel or 67.200 cu. ins. [F. *quart, quarte*]

quart *QUARTE

quar-tan (kwɔ́rt'n) **1.** *n.* a type of fever characterized by a paroxysm reoccurring every 72 hours. **2.** *adj.* (of a fever) occurring every 72 hours [F. *(fievre) quartaine*]

quarte (kɑːrt) *n.* (*fencing*) the fourth parrying position; a sequence of four

quar-ter (kwɔ́rtər) **1.** *n.* one of four equal parts; a fourth part; a fourth part of an hour; the moment marking this; a fourth part of a year; a fourth of a lunar period; the phase of the moon between the first and second quarter; as between the third and fourth quarter; a period [illegible] fourth of an academic year; (*sports*) one of the [illegible] games are divided; a race over one fourth of a mile; one of four parts, each including a limb, into which a carcass is divided by a butcher; a district in a town, *the Chinese quarter*; a region [illegible] points of the compass, *the wind is moving* [illegible] point or direction of the compass, esp. a cardinal point or division; a source of information, help etc., *don't look for sympathy in that quarter*; (*hist. or fig.*) mercy granted to an enemy or opponent in a contest; the fourth part of a hundredweight (*Br.*); a measure for grain etc. equal to about 8 bushels; 25 cents; a fourth part of a dollar; a coin of this value; the lateral part of a horse's hoof between the heel and the toe; (*naut.*) the fourth part of a fathom; (*naut.*) the afterpart of a ship's side; (*naut.*, esp. *pl.*) one of the stations where men are called for a specified activity, *battle quarters*; (*shoemaking*) the side of a shoe from heel to vamp; (*heraldry*) one of the four divisions of a quartered shield; (*heraldry*) a charge occupying such a division placed in chief; (*pl.*, esp. *mil.*) lodging (of two machine parts) the condition of being at a 90° angle to one [illegible] quarters very near by. **from all quarters, from every quarter** from all directions; from everyone. **2.** *v.t.* to divide into four equal parts; to lodge, assign accommodation to, *he quartered his troops in the school*; to fix, adjust etc. (two parts of a machine) at right angles; (*heraldry*) to bear or arrange (different coats of arms) quarterly on a shield; (*heraldry*) to add (another's coat) to one's hereditary arms; (*heraldry*, with 'with') to place in alternate quarters to; (*heraldry*) to divide (a shield) into parts; (of dogs) to search (the ground) thoroughly in all directions; (*hist.*) to cut (a corpse) [illegible] quarter; (of a machine part) placed at a right angle to another part [O.F.]

quar-ter-back (kwɔ́rtərbæk) *n.* (*football*) the [illegible] where [illegible] behind the [illegible] scrimmage with the fullback and the halfbacks, and who generally calls the signals for the plays

quarter binding a book binding in which the material covering the spine is different from that covering the sides. The material covering the spine extends over the boards up to a quarter of their width (cf. FULL BINDING; cf. HALF BINDING; cf. THREE QUARTER BINDING)

quar-ter-bound (kwɔ́rtərbaund) *adj.* bound in quarter binding

quarter day a day on which a quarterly payment (of rent, interest etc.) is due and a quarterly tenancy begins or ends

[illegible] of a ship's upper deck usually between stern and after mast

[illegible] round before the semifinal of a tournament

quarter horse a horse of a U.S. breed developed [illegible]

quar-ter-ing (kwɔ́rtərin) *n.* (*heraldry*) the arrangement of coats of arms on a shield to show [illegible]

Quartering Act of 1764 a British act of parliament during the ministry of George Grenville, which declared that the American colonists were required to pay for housing British troops in the colonies. It was re-enacted (1774) with the passage of the Intolerable Acts, which caused bitter colonial resentment

quar-ter-ly (kwɔ́rtərliː) **1.** *adj.* occurring every quarter of a year. **2.** *adv.* once every quarter; (heraldry) in quarters; (*heraldry*) in diagonally opposite quarters. **3.** *pl.* **quar-ter-lies** *n.* a publication issued once every quarter

[illegible] (tər) *n.* (*naut.*) a petty officer in charge of [illegible] cer who allots quarters to troops; deals with

quarter-master general *pl.* **-s** *n.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

qua·ter·na·ry (kwətɜ:rnərɪ., kwɑtərnerɪ.) **1.** *adj*

Qua·ter·na·ry of the most recent period of geological time 2. *n.* the number four ‖ a group of four **the Quaternary** the Quaternary period or system of rocks [fr. L. *quaternarius* fr. *quaterni*, by fours]

Quaternary *n.* (*geol.*) time period of the last 2 or 3 million yrs, i.e., the Pleistocene and Holocene eras — **Quaternary** *adj*

qua·ter·nate (kwətɜ:rnɪt, kwɑtərneɪt) *adj* being a set or sets of four | having four parts [fr. L. *quaterni*, by fours]

qua·ter·ni·on (kwətɜ:rnɪ.ən) *n.* a set of four | (*math.*) an operator, depending upon four irreducible elements, which changes one vector into another ‖ (*pl.*) the calculus of these [fr. L.L. *quaternio* (*quaternionis*) fr. *quaterni*, by

quat·rain (kwɒtreɪn) *n.* a four-line stanza [four lines of verse] [F fr. *quatre*, four]

quat·rat (kwɒtrət) *n.* (*envir.*) area, usu. 1 sq m, used to sample vegetation (*Cf* QUADRAT

quat·re·foil (kætrəfɔɪl) *n.* a stylized ornament, used e.g. in tracery, representing a leaf or flower with four lobes [fr. O. F. fr. *quatre*, four + foil, leaf]

quattrocento (kwɑtrəʊtʃentəʊ) the 1400s in Italy, esp. in relation to its art and literature [Ital. four hundred, used for fourteen hundred,

'NUMBER TABLE [fr. L. *quattuordim*, four-

Quauhtemoc 'CUAUHTÉMOC

qua·ver (kweɪvər) **1.** *v.i.* (*of* the voice) to shake, tremble | to speak or sing tremulously ‖ *v.t.* to utter or sing with a tremulous voice **2.** *n.* a

ver·y *adj* shaky, tremulous [fr. older *quave* fr.

quay (ki:) *n.* an artificially constructed wharf lying parallel to or projecting into the water, for loading and unloading ships **quay·age** (ki:ɪdʒ) *n.* the charge for the use of a quay | mooring space alongside a quay [alt. spelling of older *key*, a quay, after F *quai*]

quea·si·ness (kwi:zɪnɪs) *n.* the condition or quality of being queasy

quea·sy (kwi:zɪ) *comp.* **quea·si·er** *superl.* **quea·si·est** *adj.* sick, qualmish, inclined to nausea | nauseating, *the queasy rolling of the ship* | fastidious, easily upset | uneasy, uncomfortable in one's mind [perh. rel. to O.F. *coisier*, to

Que·bec (kwɪbek, *F.* kebek) the capital (pop. 166,474, with agglom. 576,075) of Quebec province, Canada, a port on the St Lawrence. Industries: textiles, leather, pulp and paper, mechan-

Cathedrals (1647 and 1922), 17th-c. city walls. University (1852). The first French settlement in Canada, Quebec was founded (1608) by Champlain. The battle of the Heights of Abraham was fought here (1759). Quebec was the capital of Lower Canada (1791–1840).

Quebec a province (area 594,860 sq. miles, pop. 6,529,300, about 80% French-speaking of whom a quarter are bilingual) occupying most of E.

fertile St Lawrence valley. Agriculture: beef and dairy cattle, hogs, poultry, fodder crops, fruit and vegetables, maple syrup. Resources: furs, fish, timber, asbestos, copper, iron ore, gold, building materials, hydroelectricity. Industries: pulp and paper, nonferrous-metal processing, wood industries, textiles and clothing.

Quebecois was elected in 1976 with Rene Levesque as its leader, but a 1980 referendum defeated the proposal to negotiate the province's sovereignty with the federal government. In 1985, following Levesque's resignation, Pierre Marc Johnson took office as premier and head of the Parti Quebecois

Quebec Act a British act of parliament (1774) which guaranteed freedom of worship and maintenance of the French civil code to the former French colonies of Canada

Quebec Conference a meeting (Aug. 11–24, 1943) at Quebec between F. D. Roosevelt, Churchill, Mackenzie King and Tse-ven Soong. Lord Louis Mountbatten was made supreme Allied commander in S.E. Asia, and plans for the invasion of France were approved

que·bra·cho (keɪbrʊtʃou) *n.* any of various tropical American trees with very hard wood, esp. *Aspidosplerma quebracho*, fam. *Apocynaceae*, the white quebracho of Chile and Argentina, yielding a bark used medicinally and *Schinopsis* (*Lorentzii*, fam. *Anacardiaceae*, the red quebracho of Argentina, whose bark yields tannin used in dyeing the wood of a quebracho [Span. fr. *quebrar*, to break + *hacha*, axe]

Quech·ua (kétʃwə) *n.* a member of a group of Inca tribes ‖ the language of these tribes (still spoken among Indians of Peru and Ecuador)

Quech·uan **1.** *n.* Quechua **2.** *adj.* relating to the Quechuas, their language, culture etc

queen (kwi:n) **1.** *n.* the wife of a king ‖ a female monarch ‖ (*rhet.*) a woman, creature or thing thought of as the foremost of its kind ‖ the fertile female of social insects, e.g. bees, wasps, ants and termites ‖ a playing card bearing a conventionalized picture of a queen ‖ (*chess*) the most mobile piece, able to move in a straight line in any direction for any number of squares **2.** *v.t.* (*chess*) to convert (a pawn) into a queen by advancing it to the opponent's end of the board ‖ *v.t.* (*chess*, of a pawn) to become a queen **to queen it** to be bossy, put on airs, and assume that other people are there to do one's bidding [O.E. *cwēn*, a woman, wife, queen]

Queen Anne (*archit.*) of an early 18th-c. English style of unpretentious elegance, usually employing red brick with restrained carved classical ornamentation, and used very successfully, esp. in domestic architecture ‖ (*furniture*) of an early 19th-c. English style showing Dutch influence, generally characterized by cabriole legs, generous but elegant comfort in the chairs, use of walnut, affection for marquetry, and use of upholstery

Queen Anne's lace *Dancus carota*, an umbellifer widely distributed in North America. It has large, lacy umbels of white flowers, the central flower often being purple

Queen Anne's War the American aspect (1701–13) of the War of the Spanish Succession, fought by England and her American colonies against the French and the Indians, and settled by the Peace of Utrecht (1713)

Queen Charlotte Islands (fɑ:lət) a wooded archipelago (land area 3,970 sq. miles, pop. 3,000) of British Columbia, Canada. The islands are mountainous, with the exception of Graham (the largest island). Minerals (largely unexploited): coal, copper, iron, gold. Occupations: fishing, farming, forestry

queen dowager the widow of a king

queen·li·ness (kwi:nlɪnɪs) *n.* the quality of being queenly

queen·ly (kwi:nlɪ) *comp.* **queen·li·er** *superl.* **queen·li·est** *adj.* befitting a queen of or like a queen

Queen Maud Land (mɔd) a sector of Antarctica between 20° W. and 45° E. and south of 60° S., claimed by Norway

queen mother a queen dowager who is the mother of a reigning monarch

queen post one of two uprights on a tie beam, supporting the main rafters

Queens (kwi:nz) a residential and industrial borough (pop. 1,891,325) of New York City, on Long Island

Queen's Bench 'KING'S BENCH

Queensberry rules rules governing modern boxing, introduced (1865) by John Sholto Douglas, 8th marquis of Queensberry (1844–1900), British sports en-

Queen's Counsel 'KING'S COUNSEL

Queen's county 'LAOIGHIS

queen-size (kwi:nsaɪz) *adj.* of a bed size, approximately 60 in by 80 in

Queens·land (kwi:nzlənd, kwi:nzlænd) the state (estimated area 667,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,275,700) comprising the northeastern part of Australia. Capital: Brisbane. The Great Dividing Range separates the wet coastal plain from the dry Great Artesian Basin in the south. The northern half is tropical. Agriculture: sugarcane, wheat, corn, sorghum, vegetables, fruits, dairy and meat cattle, sheep and pig farming. Resources: timber, coal, copper, uranium, gold, silver, lead, zinc, petroleum. Industries: agricultural processing, lumber, engineering, copper refining, rubber, clothing. University of Queensland (1909) at Brisbane

Queen's Proctor 'KING'S PROCTOR

queen's shilling 'KING'S SHILLING

queen substance (*zool.*) a pheromone secreted by queen bees, made up of 9-ketodecanoic acid, that is ingested by worker bees, suppressing their ovary development

Queen's War 'DEVOLUTION, WAR OF

queer (kwɪər) **1.** *adj.* strange, peculiar ‖ eccentric, odd ‖ arousing suspicion ‖ unwell, sick ‖ (*pop.*) homosexual **2.** *v.t.* to spoil, ruin **to queer someone's pitch** (esp. *Br.*) to spoil someone's plans, chances of success, schemings, etc. **3.** *n.* (*pop.*) a homosexual [origin unknown]

quell (kwel) *v.t.* to subdue, to overcome, *to quell someone's fears* ‖ to crush, to supress, *to quell an uprising* [O.E. *cwellan*, to kill]

Que·moy (kimɔi) an island (area 60 sq. miles, pop. 57,500) off the coast of Fukien, China, held by Formosa since 1949

quench (kwentʃ) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to put out, extinguish, *to quench flames* ‖ to suppress, *to quench enthusiasm* ‖ to slake (thirst) ‖ to cool (heated steel etc.) by immersion in water or oil in order to harden it [M.E. *cwenken*, *quenchen*]

quench tank water tank used to cool hot materials in an industrial plant

Quen·tal (kentɑl), Antero de (1842–91), Portuguese poet, whose introspective works, usually in sonnet form, reflect his socialistic political philosophy

Quer·cia (kwértʃɑ), Jacopo della (c. 1367–1438), Italian sculptor. His tombs, fountains and religious works are characterized by vigorous rounded forms

quer·ci·tron (kwɜ:rsɪtrən) *n.* *Quercus velutina*, a black oak of N. America ‖ its bark, yielding a yellow dye ‖ this dye [fr. L. *quercus*, oak + CITRON]

Que·ré·ta·ro (kerétərɔ) a central plateau state (area 4,544 sq. miles, pop. 355,000) of Mexico. Capital: Querétaro. The land is divided between mountainous areas (opals and mercury) and plains and fertile southern valleys (fruits, grain, medicinal plants, sweet potatoes). Fighting bulls are bred

Querétaro a town (pop. 680,700) in central Mexico, capital of Querétaro state. It was the site of the execution (1867) of Emperor Maximilian and his generals, and was the seat of the Constituent Congress of 1917

quern (kwɜ:rn) *n.* (*hist.*) a hand mill for grinding grain [a small hand mill for grinding spices [O.E. *cworn*]

quer·u·lous (kwérulәs, kwérjulәs) *adj.* complaining, peevish, *querulous old age* [fr. L. L.

que·ry (kwɪərɪ) **1.** *pl.* **que·ries** *n.* a question ‖ a doubt or objection, mental reservation ‖ a question mark, used to signalize a question about a text etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **que·ry·ing** *past* and *past part.* **que·ried** to question the truth or accuracy of ‖ to pose as a question ‖ to question (someone), *he queried several doctors on reactions to the drug* | to mark as a query [Anglicized fr. L. *quaere*, imper. of *quaerere*, to ask a

Quesada 'JIMÉNEZ DE QUESADA

Ques·nay (kenei), François 'PHYSIOCRAT

quest (kwest) *n.* (*rhet.*) a pursuit, search, *a quest for riches* | (in medieval romance) a search undertaken by a knight in selfless devotion, *the quest for the Holy Grail* **in quest of** (*rhet.*) in search of (adventure, treasure etc.) [O.F. *queste*]

quest *v.i.* (of gun dogs) to search for game ‖ (*rhet.*) to be on a quest ‖ *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to search for

ques·tion (kwestʃən) *n.* a word, phrase or sentence asking about a particular point, fact etc. ‖ a problem designed to test knowledge, *answer 7 out of 10 questions* | doubt, *there's some question about his qualifications* | a topic, esp. one involving a difficulty, *the question of capital*

punishment is sure to come up ‖ a matter, *it's only a question of time* ‖ the subject for or under discussion ‖ a questioning, interrogation *to broke down under question* **beyond question, beyond all question** without doubt, certainly **in question** in doubt, under consideration **out of the question** impossible, not to be thought of **to make no question** to have no doubts in one's mind **to put to the question** (*hist.*) to torture (in the exercise of justice) **without question** without doubt, without challenge [A F *questium* fr. O.F. *question*]

question *v.t.* to ask (someone) a question or questions, to interrogate ‖ to dispute, to cast doubt upon, *we question the accuracy of the statistics v.i.* to ask a question or questions **ques·tion·a·ble** *adj.* open to doubt of a dubious, shady character **ques·tion·a·bly** *adv.* [O F *questionner*]

question mark a punctuation mark (?) after a question

ques·tion·naire (kwestʃənɛər) *n.* a set of questions drawn up for answering by a number of people independently, usually to provide statistical information ‖ a paper containing such questions ‖ an inquiry using such questions [F.]

question time (*parliament*) a period in which ministers reply orally to written questions from members

questor *QUAESTER

Que·tta (kwétə) a trade, road and rail center (pop. 156,000) of Baluchistan, Pakistan, near the passes leading to Iran and Afghanistan. wool textiles. It was largely rebuilt after the earthquake of 1935

quet·zal (ketsúl) *n. Pharomachrus mocino*, fam *Trogonidae*, a central American bird, with splendid metallic plumage, the male having long, streaming tail feathers. According to tradition, it is the bird of liberty and cannot live in captivity, though its plumage never fades in life or death. It has been taken as the emblem and monetary unit of Guatemala [Span. fr. Nahuatl]

Quet·zal·có·atl (ketsalkoúat'l) ('plumed serpent') a 9th-c. pre-Columbian deity of Mexico, king of the Toltecs, and poet-philosopher who discovered the supreme divine duality. He was deified as Ehecatl ('god of the winds', or 'god of air and water') and was reputed to have the power of giving life by his mere look. He taught men agriculture, metal work, the arts, and the calendar. Because he disapproved of the growing practice of offering human sacrifices he abandoned the Toltecs for the 'land of black and red' to the east (probably Yucatan), promising his faithful that he would return in another age and under a different guise. The Aztecs, who revered him as the animator of nature, regarded Hernán Cortés as the promised reincarnation

queue (kjú:) **1.** *n.* (esp. *Br.*) a line of people etc awaiting their turn ‖ (*computer*) the line-up of messages waiting to be processed, transmitted, or stored ‖ (*hist.*) a plait of hair hanging at the back of the head, esp. as formerly worn by Chinese men or found on men's wigs in Europe **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **queu·ing** *past* and *past part* **queued** (esp. *Br.*, often with 'up') to form a queue (esp. *Br.*) to join a queue [F.]

queuing theory (*math.*) application of the probability theory relating to waiting time, order, and delays at a point where action is delayed in computers, esp. in handling information from diverse sources

Que·ve·do y Vi·lle·gas (kevéðəiviʎegəs), Francisco Gomez de (1580–1645), Spanish satirical writer, poet and author of political treatises. His picaresque novel 'Historia de la vida del Buscón llamado don Pablos' (1626) is one of the first to trace the psychological development of a hero from his youth

Que·zon (kéisɔn), Manuel Luis (1878–1944), Filipino statesman, first president of the Philippine Commonwealth (1935–44). He led the government-in-exile in the U.S.A. (1942–4) during the Japanese occupation of the Philippines

Quezon City former capital (pop. [illegible]) of the Philippines, in central Luzon overlooking Manila, which it replaced as capital [illegible] 76. University (1908)

quib·ble (kwib'l) **1.** *n.* an evasion of the point at issue by petty argumentation, raising purely formal difficulties etc. ‖ a piddling piece of fault finding **2.** *v.i. pres. part* **quib·bling** *past* and *past part* **quib·bled** to [illegible] quibble or quibbles [perh. dim. of older *quib* fr. L. *quibus* ablative and dative pl. of *qui*, who, which]

Qui·be·ron Bay, Battle of (kibrɔ̃) a sea battle (1759) of the Seven Years' War, in which the British under Hawke decisively defeated a French fleet preparing to invade Britain

Qui·che (kí:tʃei) *pl* **Qui·che, Qui·ches** *n.* a member of an Indian people of S. central Guatemala ‖ their Mayan language [Span *Quiche*]

quiche (ki:ʃ) *n.* a pastry shell filled with egg custard into which bits of ham and grated cheese have been added

quick (kwik) **1.** *adj.* fast-moving, rapid hurried, *a quick look* ‖ lively, perceptive, alert, responsive, a *quick mind* ‖ prompt, *quick action* ‖ easily aroused, a *quick temper* ‖ hasty, impulsive, a *quick retort* ‖ (*Br.*) quickset **2.** *n.* the sensitive living flesh, esp. the part under the nail **to hurt** (or **touch** or **wound**) **someone to the quick** to hurt someone's feelings very deeply **the quick and the dead** the living and dead **3.** *adv.* quickly, *come as quick as you can* [O.E. *cwicu*, alive]

quick assets (*accounting*) readily cash and good which can easily be marketed

quick bread a kind of bread, muffin etc. made with a leaven which allows it to be baked as soon as mixed

quick·en (kwikən) *v.t.* to accelerate, *to quicken one's pace* ‖ (*rhet.*) to restore to life, *to quicken the dead* ‖ to stimulate, rouse, *to quicken someone's interest* ‖ *v.i.* to become faster ‖ to reach the stage in pregnancy when the fetal movement is perceptible [QUICK adj.]

quick-fire (kwikfaiər) *adj.* firing or made for firing in quick succession **quickfir·ing** *adj.*

quick-freeze (kwikfri:z) *pres. part.* **quick freez·ing** *past* **quick-froze** (kwikfróuz) *past part.* **quick-fro·zen** (kwikfróuz'n) *v.t.* to deep-freeze

quick grass couch grass

quick·ie (kwiki:) *n.* (*pop.*) anything made, produced or consumed quickly, esp. something not requiring much time or effort, e.g. a hastily made, cheap film

quick kick (*football*) a surprise punt made on the first, second, or third down

quick-lime (kwiklaim) *n.* lime (calcium oxide)

quick-sand (kwiksænd) *n.* a mass of unstable sand saturated with water, tending to suck down into it anyone or anything that comes on to it ‖ such sand

quick-set (kwikset) **1.** *n.* live slips esp. of whitethorn or hawthorn, planted closely to make a hedge ‖ (*Br.*) a quickset hedge **2.** *adj.* (*Br.*, of a hedge etc.) made up of such slips planted in this way

quick-sil·ver (kwiksilvər) **1.** *n.* mercury **2.** *adj.* (of temperament) changing rapidly and without warning **3.** *v.t.* to treat with quicksilver or a compound of this [O.E. *cwicseolfor* after L. *argentum vivum*]

quick-step (kwikstep) *n.* [illegible] a step used in marching quick time ‖ music with this rhythm ‖ a quick dance step, esp. a fast fox-trot

quick tem·pered (kwiktempərd) *adj.* having a temper that flares up easily

quick time (*mil.*) [illegible] marching reckoned as (*Am.*) 120 paces of 30 ins to the minute, (*Br.*) 128 paces of 33 ins to the minute

Quick-tran (kwiktræn) *n.* (*computer*) programming language for use on IBM 1050 terminal 7044 for time-sharing for concurrent access to up to 50 remote terminals

quick-trans (kwiktrænz) *n.* (*mil.*) long-term contract airlift service within continental U.S. for the movement of cargo in support of the [illegible] the military services [illegible]

quick trick (*bridge*) a card or combination of cards that can be expected to win the first or second trick in a suit

quick-wit·ted (kwikwitid) *adj.* having a ready [illegible]

quid [illegible] (*Br., pop.*) to be [illegible]

quid *pl* **quid** *n.* (*Br., pop.*) a pound sterling **quids in** (*Br., pop.*) full of winnings; a bet or a [illegible]

quid·dity [illegible] **quid·dities** [illegible] (*rhet.*) the essence of a thing ‖ a quibble [fr. M.L. *quidditas*]

quid pro quo (kwidprokwou) *n.* something [illegible] [illegible]

qui·es·cense (kwaies'ns) *n.* the state or quality of being quiescent [fr. L.L. *quiescentia*]

qui·es·cent (kwaies'nt) *adj.* at rest, dormant, inactive [fr. L. *quiescens* (*quiescentis*) fr. *quiescere*, to become quiescent]

qui·et (kwaiət) *n.* silence, stillness, the *quiet of the night* ‖ repose, *periods of quiet between bursts of activity* [fr. L. *quies* (*quietis*)]

quiet *adj.* peaceful, calm and undisturbed, *quiet waters* ‖ noiseless, the *machine room was quiet for once* ‖ not speaking at all, *to keep quiet* ‖ making little sound, *quiet footsteps* ‖ having little volume of sound, *a quiet voice* ‖ (of a person or the mind) free from anguish, worry etc. ‖ (of people) having a gentle, reserved manner ‖ (of colors) soft, unobtrusive ‖ (of feeling etc.) private, interior, a *mood of quiet happiness* ‖ tranquil, free from social pressures, *a quiet life* ‖ (of a social function) informal, attended by few people (*commerce*) characterized by relatively few sales or little business **on the quiet** (*pop.*) secretly ‖ stealthily [fr. L. *quietus* or O.F. *quiet, quiete*]

quiet *v.t.* to make quiet ‖ to soothe, *to quiet someone's fears* ‖ *v.i.* (usually with 'down') to become quiet [fr. M.L. *quietare*]

qui·et·en (kwait'n) *v.t.* (*Br.*) to make quiet *v.i.* (*Br.*) to become quiet

qui·et·ism (kwaitizəm) *n.* a Christian mystical doctrine of the 17th c., expounded chiefly by Molinos, Madame Guyon and Fenelon. It stressed the annihilation of the self in contemplation so as to allow free course to the divine will. It was ethically antinomian, and was condemned by Innocent XI (1687) and Innocent XII (1699) **qui·et·ist** *n.* **qui·et·is·tic** *adj.* [fr. Ital. *quietismo*]

qui·e·tude (kwaitu:d, kwaitju:d) *n.* (*rhet.*) stillness, calm [F. *quietude*]

qui·e·tus (kwaitəs) *n.* (*rhet.*) death, final dissolution [fr. M.L. *quietus est*, he is released (from a debt)]

quiff (kwif) *n.* (*Br.*) a flat curl on the forehead [origin unknown]

quill (kwil) **1.** *n.* the hard, partly hollow stem of a bird's feather by which the feather is attached to the skin ‖ a long feather of a bird's wing or tail ‖ something, esp. a pen or a plectrum, made from the hard stem of a bird's feather ‖ the hollow spine of a porcupine ‖ (*weaving*) a spindle or bobbin (*pharm.*) a roll of dried bark, e.g. of cinnamon or cinchona **2.** *v.t.* (*weaving*) to wind (thread) onto a spindle or bobbin [etym. doubtful]

qui·llai (kijái) *n.* soapbark (tree or bark) [Span.]

Qui·lon (ki:l5) a port (pop. 100,000) of Kerala, India, on the Malabar coast. Industries: textiles, woodworking, chemicals, metallurgy

quilt (kwilt) **1.** *n.* a bedcover made of feathers, flock or other padding between two pieces of fabric, held in place by lines of stitching ‖ an eiderdown ‖ (esp. *Br.*) a bedspread **2.** *v.t.* to put padded material into [illegible] to stitch or stitch together like a quilt ‖ to make (a quilt) ‖ *v.i.* to make a quilt **quilt·ing** *n.* the act of quilting ‖ padded material used esp. for making quilts and warm clothes [O.F. *cuilte, coilte*]

quin (kwin) *n.* (esp. *Br.*) a quintuplet [QUINTUPLET]

qui·nate (kwainit) *adj.* (*bot.*, of a compound leaf) having five leaflets growing from one point [fr. L. *quini*, five each, like BINATE]

Qui·nault (ki:nou), Philippe (1635–88), French dramatist. He wrote libretti for Lully, e.g. 'Cadmus et Hermione' (1673), 'Atys' (1676) and 'Alceste' (1674)

quince (kwins) *n. Cydonia oblonga*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a small tree native to central and eastern Asia and cultivated in temperate climates. It bears solitary white flowers and pear-shaped, astringent yellow fruits, used cooked or preserved. The tree is also used as a dwarfing stock for grafting pears ‖ its fruit (orig. pl. of M.E. *qe*, a quince]

quince·centenary [illegible] **quince·centenaries** [illegible]

quincunx (kwinkʌnks) an arrangement of five objects, e.g. the symbols on playing cards, with one at each corner and one in the center ‖ this as a planting unit, esp. for orchards [L. fr. *quinque*, five + *uncia*, a twelfth]

Quin·cy (kwinzi, kwinsi), Josiah (1772–1864), U.S. Federalist statesman and president (1829–45) of Harvard University. Appointed [illegible] to the Boston Municipal Court, he was the first to rule that the publication of

truth with good intent and for a justifiable end [ME.]

quindecillion [illegible]

Quine (kwain), Willard Van Orman (1908–) U.S. philosopher and logician. Although influenced by such positivists as Rudolf Carnap, he deviated sharply from positivism with his denial of the distinction between analytic and synthetic statements and his view on the logical status of the problem of what exists. His belief that logic and language evolve as tools of inquiry reflect the pragmatism of Clarence Irving Lewis. His books include 'From a Logical Point of View' (1953), 'Word and Object' (1960), 'Philosophy of Logic' (1970) and 'Theories and [illegible]'.

quinestrol [illegible] (*pharm.*) estrogenic sex hormone; marketed as Estrovis.

Qui-net (ki net), Edgar (1803–75), French republican writer. He wrote historical and philosophical works, including 'le Genie des religions' (1842), and imaginative works, including 'Ahasverus' (1833), a prose poem.

qui-i-dine ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$) (kwinədi:n) *n.* (*pharm.*) a cardiac depressant with actions similar to quinine in malaria; marketed as Cardioquin and Quinalglute.

qui-nine (kwainain, *Br.* esp. kwini:n) *n.* an alkaloid $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, derived from the bark of the cinchona and used esp. as a febrifuge in antimalarial treatment ‖ a quinine salt [fr. Span. *quina* fr. Quechua *kina*, bark]

qui-no-a (ki nouə) *n.* *Chenopodium quinoa*, fam. *Chenopodiaceae*, a herbaceous plant native to the high Andes; the seeds of this plant which, ground into meal, constitute a staple of the native diet [Span. fr. Quechua *kinua*, *kinoa*]

qui-no-line (kwinəli:n, kwinəlin) *n.* a colorless pungent, oily liquid, C_9H_7N, obtained from coal tar and bone oil, used in the manufacture of many dyes and medicines [fr. Span. *quina* fr. Quechua *kina*, bark]

qui-none (kwinoun) *n.* one of two compounds, $C_6H_4O_2$, derived from the benzene hydrocarbons, used in dyes [fr. Span. *quina* fr. Quechua *kina*, bark]

quin-qua-ge-nar-i-an (kwinkwəʤinɛ:ri:ən) **1.** *n.* a person 50 years old or more but not yet 60 **2.** *adj.* having such an age [fr. L. *quinquagenarius* fr. *quinquaginta*, fifty]

Quin-qua-ges-i-ma (kwinkwəʤe'simə) *n.* the Sunday before Lent [M.L. fr. *quinquagesimus*, [illegible]]

quin-que- (kwinkwei) *prefix* five [L. *quinque*, [illegible]]

quin-quen-ni-al (kwinkweni:əl) **1.** *adj.* taking place every five years; of or lasting for a five-year period **2.** *n.* a five-year period or term [fr. [illegible]]

quin-quen-ni-um (kwinkweni:əm) *pl.* **quin-quennia** (kwinkweni:ə), **quinquennium** a five-year period [L. fr. *quinque*, five + *annus*, a [illegible]]

quin-que-va-lent, quin-qui-va-lent (kwinkwivelənt) *adj.* (*chem.*) exhibiting five different *valences* (*valentia*) [fr. *valere*, to be strong]

quin-sy (kwinzi) *n.* an abscess of the areas surrounding the tonsils, esp. when these are previously infected, giving rise to a very sore throat.

quint (kwint, kint) *n.* (*piquet*) a sequence of five [illegible]

quin-tain (kwintin) *n.* (*hist.*) a device consisting of a vertical post surmounted by a pivoting horizontal bar with a board at one end and a bag of [illegible]

served as president of the Congress of Chilpancingo (1813).

Quintana Roo a federal territory (area 19,630 sq. miles, pop. 209,858) of Mexico, on the eastern side of the Yucatan peninsula. Capital: Chetumal (pop. 8,000). Main products: chicle, copra. The hardwood forests are largely unexploited. The descendants of the Maya Indians, who form the bulk of the population, practice subsistence farming.

quin-tar (kwintur) *n.* one-hundredth of a lek [Albanian]

quinte (kẽt) *n.* (*fencing*) the fifth parrying position [fr. [illegible]]

quin-tes-sence (kwintes'ns) *n.* the chief, purest or best part of anything, *the quintessence of the book is not in the film* ‖ someone or something perfectly exemplifying a quality ‖ (*ancient and medieval philos.*) the fifth and highest essence, present in all things, but distinct from the four elements of earth, water, air and fire **quin-tes-sen-tial** (kwintisénʃəl) *adj.* [F. or fr. M.L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence]

quin-tet, quin-tette (kwintét) *n.* (*mus.*) a composition for five performers ‖ a group of five instrumentalists or singers [F. *quintette*]

quin-tile (kwint'l) *n.* (*astron.*) the aspect of two planets when distant 72° from one another (−360/5°) ‖ (*statistics*) one of the four values in a frequency distribution which divides the items into five categories [fr. L. *quintus*, fifth]

Quin-til-ian (kwintiljən) (Marcus Fabius Quintilianus, c. 35–95), Roman orator and teacher of rhetoric. His 'Institutio oratoria' (c. 95) describes the education of an orator and analyzes the composition, style and delivery of a classical speech.

quin-til-lion (kwintiljən) *n.* *NUMBER TABLE **quin-til-lionth** *n.* and *adj.* [fr. L. *quintus*, fifth, + *million*]

quin-tu-ple (kwintju:p'l, kwintu:p'l, kwintʌp'l) **1.** *adj.* five times as much or as many ‖ having five parts (*mus.*) having five beats to a measure **2.** *n.* a quantity or amount five times as large as another **3.** *v. pres. part.* **quin-tu-pling** *past* and *past part.* **quin-tu-pled** *v.t.* to multiply by five ‖ *v.i.* to become five times as much or as many [F.]

quin-tu-plet (kwintʌplit, kwintu:plit, kwintju:plit) *n.* one of five children born at a single birth [QUINTUPLE adj.]

quip (kwip) **1.** *n.* a drily witty or sarcastic remark **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **quip-ping** *past* and *past part* **quipped** to make (such a remark) ‖ *v.i.* to make such a remark or remarks [fr. older *quippy*, perh. fr. L. *quippe*, indeed]

qui-pu (ki:pu:) *n.* a device used by the ancient Peruvians for recording dates and events by knotting colored threads together [Quechua]

quire (kwaiər) *n.* a set of 24 or 25 matching sheets of paper ‖ four sheets of paper folded to form eight leaves; a group of sheets folded one within the next in a book etc. **in quires** (of a book, manuscript etc.) in unbound folded sheets [O.F. *quaer*, *quaier*, a quire of six sheets]

Qui-ri-nal (kwirin'l) one of the seven hills of Rome ‖ the former royal palace situated on it, now used by the president of Italy.

Quirino [illegible] second president (1948–53) of the Republic of the Philippines. His administration was marked by great progress in the post-war reconstruction.

quirk (kwə:rk) *n.* a peculiar trait of character or kind of imagination; a flourish with a pen in writing (*archit.*) a deep lengthwise groove in a molding [etym. doubtful]

Qui-ro-ga (ki rougə), Horacio (1878–1937), Uruguayan writer, best known for his short stories, notably 'Cuentos de la selva' (1918), 'Anaconda' (1921), 'El desierto' (1924), and 'Los desterrados' (1926).

Quiroga, Juan Facundo (1793–1835), Argentinian federalist military adventurer, and virtual ruler (1820–30) of northeastern Argentina. His exploits earned him the nickname 'tiger of the llanos'. While governor of Buenos Aires (1834–5) he was assassinated.

quirt (kwə:rt) *n.* a short-handled riding whip, with a plaited leather lash **2.** *v.t.* to lash with [illegible]

Quis-ling (kwizliŋ), Vidkun (1887–1945), Norwegian fascist politician. He led a puppet regime (1940–5) during the German occupation of Norway, and was executed for treason.

quis-ling (kwizliŋ) *n.* person who collaborates with an enemy power occupying his country (*loosely*) a traitor (after V. QUISLING).

Quis-que-ya (kiskéiə) the original name of the island of Hispaniola.

quit (kwit) *adj.* (usually followed by 'of') rid, free, *to be quit of an obligation* [M.E. *quite* fr. O.F.]

quit *pres. part.* **quit-ting** *past* and *past part.* **quit, quit-ted** *v.t.* to leave, go away from, *to quit the army* ‖ to resign (one's job) ‖ to discontinue (some activity), *to quit work* ‖ *v.i.* (*Br.*, of a tenant) to leave a rented house, flat etc. ‖ to resign one's job ‖ to discontinue some activity [M.E. *quitten* fr. O.F.]

quitch (kwitʃ) *n.* couch grass [O.E. *cwice*, rh. related to *cwic*, quick]

quit-claim (kwitkleim) *n.* (*law*) a document by which the signatory renounces his rights to some title, claim or possession and gives this over to another person [M.E. *quitclaymie* fr. O.F.]

quitclaim *v.t.* to renounce one's rights to (a property, title etc.) by quitclaim [M.E. fr. A.F. and O.F. *quiteclamer*, *quiteclaimer*]

quite (kwait) *adv.* completely, entirely, *are you quite sure?*, *we are not quite there yet* ‖ very much, *he is quite an artist* rather, to an appreciable extent, *it's quite warm* ‖ (*Br.*, as a response to a question or statement) true, yes **quite a few** a considerable number [M.E. fr. *quit*, quit *adj.*]

Qui-to (ki:tou) the capital (pop. 1,110,248) of Ecuador, in the N. Sierra at 9,300 ft, 170 miles from its port, Guayaquil. Earthquakes are frequent. Industries: textiles, food processing, light manufactures. Handicrafts: leatherwork, stone and wood carving, jewelry. It was a pre-Inca capital (10th–15th cc.). It was founded (1534) by Sebastián de Benalcázar with the name San Francisco de Quito. Cathedral (18th c.). University (1787).

quit-rent (kwitrent) *n.* (*hist.*) a sum paid in commutation of feudal services.

quits (kwits) *adj.* equal, on even terms as a result or repayment of a debt or injury, *to be quits* (*with someone*) **to call it quits** to agree to stop squabbling or competing without victory or defeat on either side, and with no ill feeling [Q.T. adj.]

quit-tance (kwit'ns) *n.* acknowledgment of payment of a debt or the receipt for this [O.F. *quitance*]

quiv-er (kwivər) **1.** *v.i.* to tremble, to shake with a slight, rapid movement, *leaves quivering in the breeze*, *to quiver with rage* ‖ *v.t.* to cause to tremble **2.** *n.* a quivering ‖ a tremulous sound, *a quiver in his voice* [perh. imit.]

quiver *n.* a long case, suspended on a strap worn over one shoulder, to hold arrows ‖ the arrows themselves [A.F. *quiveir*, O.F. *quivre* fr. Gmc.]

qui vive (ki:ví:v) *n.* (only in the phrase) **on the qui vive** on the alert, on guard or on the watch [F. = (long) live who?, originally a sentry's challenge]

quix-ot-ic (kwiksɔtik) *adj.* striving for or characterized by lofty ideals in a way that is ludicrous because totally unrealistic ‖ rashly altruistic **quix-ot-i-cal-ly** *adv.* [after *Don Quixote*, hero of a story by Cervantes]

quiz (kwiz) **1.** *pl.* **quiz-zes** *n.* a short written or oral test of knowledge **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **quiz-zing** *past* and *past part.* **quizzed** to test (someone) by asking a series of questions [origin [illegible]]

quiz-zi-cal (kwizik'l) *adj.* interrogative, indicating a state of puzzlement, *a quizzical glance* ‖ teasing, gently mocking, *quizzical remarks* mildly eccentric or odd [QUIZ + (obs.) to make fun [illegible]]

Qum-ran (kumrun) a village of Jordan, northwest of the Dead Sea, the site of the ascetic community (2nd c. B.C.–1st c. A.D.) by whom the Dead Sea Scrolls were written.

quo-drat (kwoudrut) *n.* (*envir.*) a sampling area, usu. 1 sq mi, used for analyzing vegetation. *Cf.* QUATRAT.

quoin (kɔin, kwɔin) **1.** *n.* the external corner of a building, or one of the stones or bricks which form it (usually laid with their long axes in alternate directions) and which are distinguished from the material of the walls coming in to form the corner; (*printing*) a wedge keeping type in its form; a wedge used for various purposes, e.g. for raising a gun carriage **2.** *v.t.* to secure or raise with a quoin [var. of COIN = (obs.) quoin, wedge]

quoit (kɔit, kwɔit) *n.* a ring of rope, wood etc. used in a throwing game (*pl.*) a game in which

such a ring is tossed towards a peg or small stake in an attempt to ring it [prob. fr. F.]

quon·dam (kwondəm) *adj.* (*rhet.*) former — *quondam colleague* [L., formerly]

Quon·set hut (kwonsit) a prefabricated structure used for temporary army barracks etc. It has a cylindrical roof of corrugated metal curving down to form walls [Trademark]

quo·rum (kwɔrəm, kwourəm) *n.* a number of people, fixed by rule, that must be present to make valid the proceedings of a committee, society, court etc. [L., of whom]

quo·ta (kwoutə) *n.* an allotted share, to be either contributed or received *each has his quota of work for the day* ‖ a numerical limit set on some class of things or persons, a *quota of immigrants* [M.L. *quota* (*pars*), how great (a part)]

quo·ta·ble (kwoutəb'l) *adj.* which may be publicly repeated lending itself to quotation [QUOTE v.]

quota post an international post that a particular nation has accepted to fill indefinitely

quo·ta·tion (kwouteiʃən) **1.** *n.* a passage or phrase quoted esp. from a well-known source, the act of quoting ‖ the amount declared as the current price for a commodity, esp. a contractor estimated the cost of a piece of work ‖ (*printing*) a large metal quad used for filling blanks [fr. M.L. *quotatio* (*quotationis*), a reference to a passage in a manuscript etc.]

quotation marks single (') or double ("") punctuation marks signalizing direct speech, a quoted passage or phrase, book titles etc.

quote (kwout) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **quot·ing** *past and past part.* **quot·ed** (*printing*) to repeat in speech or writing a passage from, *to quote the Scriptures* ‖ to refer to a person, work etc. in support of a statement, *he quoted him as her authority* ‖ to enclose (a word or words) within quotation marks ‖ to state (the price) of a commodity etc. ‖ to state the price of (a commodity etc.) ‖ to make a quotation or quotation. **2.** *n.* a quotation (*pl.* quotation marks, '' or ") [*quotare*, to mark the number of]

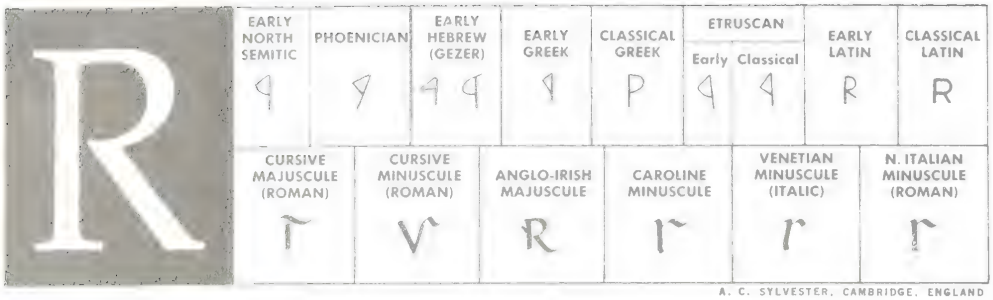
quo·tid·i·an (kwoutidiən) **1.** *adj.* (*rhet.*) daily, occurring each day ‖ (of a fever) which occurs every day **2.** *n.* a quotidian fever [O.F. *cotidien*, *cotidian* or fr. L. *cotidianus*, *quotidianus*]

quo·tient (kwouʃənt) *n.* the result obtained after dividing one number by another [fr. L. *quotiens*, how many times]

quo war·ran·to (kwouwɔrǽntou) *n.* a writ issued by a court commanding a person to show by what warrant he holds an office, franchise etc. [Med. L., by what warrant]

qu·rush (kuəʃ) *n.* a monetary unit of Saudi Arabia equal to one twentieth of a rial ‖ a coin of the value of one qurush

Q-val·ue (kjuvælju) *n.* (*phys.*) quantity of energy released in a nuclear reaction, expressed in million electron volts, (MEV), or atomic mass unit



Development of the letter R, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter R and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter r are shown.

R, r (ɑr) the eighteenth letter of the English [illegible]

R (rɑ) [illegible] quiring that a person under the age of 18 (sometimes 17) be accompanied by an adult *Cf*

Ra (rɑ) [illegible] deity of ancient Egypt He is usually represented as having the head of a hawk crowned with the solar disk

Raabe (rɑbə), Wilhelm (1831-1910), German novelist, best known for his 'Die Chronik aus [illegible]

Rab (rɑb) a Yugoslav island (area 40 sq miles, pop 7,000), in the N Adriatic tourism

RABAL (*meteor aeronym*) for radiosonde balloon, a system of balloons at various altitudes that relay information about atmospheric conditions

Ra·ba·nus Mau·rus (rɑbənʊsmɔrəs) (c 780-856), German Benedictine theologian and [illegible] the monastery a leading center of the Carolingian revival of learning

Ra·bat (rəbɑt) the capital (pop 518,616) of Morocco, on the Atlantic cotton spinning, weaving, leatherwork, carpets Famous mosque

rab·bet (ræbɪt) **1.** *n* a groove cut in a wooden board, panel etc to fit the edge or a tongue on [illegible] to join (two pieces of wood) with a rabbet [O F *rabat, rabbat* fr. *rabattre*, to beat down]

rab·bi (ræbaɪ) *n* (esp *hist*) a teacher and scholar of Jewish civil and religious law an ordained leader of a Jewish congregation [Heb *rabbi*, my master]

rab·bin (ræbɪn) *n* (esp *hist*) a rabbi (teacher)

rab·bin·ate (ræbɪnɪt, ræbɪneɪt) *n* the office or term of office of a rabbi *collect* rabbis

rab·bin·ic *adj* of or pertaining to rabbis, their [illegible]

Rab·bin·ic 1. *adj* of or pertaining to the rabbis of the period of the compilation and exegesis of [illegible]

rab·bin·ical (rəbɪnɪkəl) *adj* rabbinic Rabbinic Hebrew the Hebrew language as [illegible]

rab·bit (ræbɪt) **1.** *n pl* **rab·bits, rab·bit** *n Oryctolagus cuniculus* (esp its fur) a burrowing mammal with long ears, a short tail, and long hind legs, related to the hare, but smaller and with a shorter face and ears It is a popular game animal and is widely domesticated for its meat and fur [illegible] **2.** *v i* to hunt rabbits [illegible]

rabbit ears *n pl* a V-shape indoor television antenna

rabbit punch (sports) a (usually illegal) blow delivered with the outside edge of the hand to the base of the [illegible]

rab·ble (ræb'l) *n* a large, disorderly mob of people the rabble (used contemptuously) the common people, lowest members of society [etym doubtful]

rabble *n* an iron rod bent at one end, used for stirring molten metal [F *râble*]

Rabelais (rɑblɛ) **François** (c 1490-c 1553) French writer and scholar After a time in monasteries, he became a secular priest and a doctor His great satirical work, usually known as 'Gargantua and Pantagruel', was published in parts (1532-64). 'Rabelaisian' has come to mean joyously coarse, for there is an enormous strain of hyperbolical bawdiness in Rabelais. It combines with his obvious love of life and its good things, and his extraordinary torrential style (punning, neologizing, alternately mock-pedantic and earthy—to produce his special humor. He had a profound reverence and sympathy for the ideal of humanist learning This is best expressed in the education devised for the philosophic monster Gargantua, and the description of the Abbey of Theleme. In contrast, monkish learning, the pedantries of medieval scholarship, and the bigotry which for Rabelais went with them, are derided Yet the freedom and art of his grotesque humor places him [illegible]

Rabelaisian [illegible] joyously coarse or gross of or pertaining to [illegible]

Ra·bi (rɑbi) (Isidor Isaac (1898-), U S physicist and winner of the 1944 Nobel prize in physics for discovering and measuring spectra in the radio frequency range of atomic nuclei whose magnetic spin has been disturbed

rab·id (ræbɪd) *adj* affected with rabies pertaining to rabies violent, unreasoning, *a rabid reactionary* **ra·bid·i·ty** (rəbɪdɪtɪ) *n* [fr. L *rabidus*, mad

ra·bies (reɪbiz) *n* an acute virus disease of warm blooded animals, esp dogs It is transmitted with infected saliva through the bite of a rabid animal (HYDROPHOBIA)

Rabin (rɑbi:n), Yitzhak (1922-), Israeli statesman, prime minister (1974-7). He served as armed forces chief of staff (1964-8), during which time he directed the Six-Day War victory (1967), and as ambassador to the U.S.A. (1968-73) before being made prime minister. Pres. Shimon Peres named him defense minister in 1984

Ra·can (rækə), Honorat de Bueil, marquis de (1589-1670), French classical poet. 'Bergeries' (1625), a pastoral play, is his most important work

rac·coon, ra·coon (rækú:n) *pl* **rac·coon, rac·coons, ra·coon, ra·coons** *n Procyon lotor*, fam. *Procyonidae*, a North American carnivore about 32 ins in length, with grayish-brown fur and a bushy tail marked with black rings ‖ its fur [fr. Algonquian *arahkun* fr. *arahkunêm*, he scratches with his hands]

race (reɪs) *n* a distinct group of people, the members of which share certain inherited physical characteristics (skin color, form of the hair etc) and transmit them ‖ all descendants of a person, family or a people, *the race of David* ‖ a group of people of the same profession or sharing some binding interest, *the race of actors* ‖ (*biol*) a subdivision of a species ‖ (*biol*) a permanent variety ‖ (*biol*) a particular breed ‖ (*loosely*) a political, linguistic or nationalist group [F]

race 1. *n* a contest of speed in which runners, horses or yachts etc try to reach a set goal first ‖ (*pl*) a series of such contests for horses on a regular course ‖ (*astron*) a set orbit ‖ a strong, swift current in water ‖ the channel of a stream, esp one artificially constructed to create power for industrial use ‖ either of the rings of a ball bearing or a roller bearing between which the bearings rotate ‖ the groove along which a shuttle moves in a loom ‖ a slipstream **2.** *v i pres part* **rac·ing** *past* and *past part* **raced** to take part in a contest of speed ‖ to go swiftly ‖ (of an engine) to go very fast, either without the gears being engaged or because the load has been diminished (*v t*) to compete against in speed ‖ to cause (a horse etc) to compete in a race ‖ to accelerate (an engine) very fast without engaging the gears to make (something or someone) move quickly [O.N. *rás*, a running]

racecourse (reɪskɔrs, reɪskours) *n* a racetrack

race·horse (reɪshɔrs) *n* a horse bred and trained for racing

ra·ceme (rəsi:m) *n* an unbranched inflorescence having stalked flowers with the youngest growing at the tip (e.g. lupin, hyacinth) [fr. L *racemus*, bunch of grapes]

race meeting (*Br*) a number of horse races held at one place on one day or over several days

ra·ce·mic (rəsiːmik, -seɪmik) *adj.* [from] of or pertaining to a compound or mixture having equal amounts of dextrorotatory and levorotatory forms of the same compound and which is therefore optically inactive to polarized light ‖ of or derived from racemic acid ‖ [F *racémique*]

racemic acid racemic tartaric acid, obtained from grape juice

rac·e·mi·za·tion (ræsəmɪzeɪʃən) *n.* the process of changing from an optically active substance to a racemic substance [RACEMIZE]

rac·e·mize (ræsəmaɪz) *pres. part.* **rac·e·miz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **rac·e·mized** *v.t.* to cause to undergo racemization ‖ *v.i.* to undergo racemization [RACEMIC]

rac·e·mose (ræsəmous) *adj.* bearing racemes or racemes ‖ of the nature of a raceme [fr. L *racemosus*]

rac·er (réisər) *n.* a person or animal who races a car, bicycle etc. made and used for racing ‖ a circular rail on which a heavy coast artillery gun is traversed ‖ any of several snakes, esp the black racer and the blue racer of North America [RACE]

race riot an outbreak of violence and fighting caused by racial hatred in a community

race suicide the gradual dying out of a race whose members deliberately fail to keep the birthrate as high as the death rate

race·track (réistræk) *n.* a course laid out, typically in an oval, for horse racing

Ra·chel (réitʃəl) (*Bible*) the wife of Jacob, and the mother of Joseph and Benjamin

ra·chis (réikis) *pl* **ra·chis·es, ra·chi·des** (réikidiːz) *n.* the central stalk which bears the leaflets of a compound leaf ‖ (*bot.*) the axis of an inflorescence ‖ the shaft of a feather ‖ the spinal column [Mod. L. fr. Gk *rhachis*, spine]

ra·chit·ic (rəkitik) *adj.* suffering from or pertaining to rickets

ra·chi·tis (rəkáitis) *n.* rickets [Mod. L. fr. Gk *rhachitis*, inflammation of the spine]

Rach·ma·ni·noff (rækmʌninɔf, ræxmʌninɔf), Sergei Vassilievich (1873-1943), Russian composer, pianist and conductor who lived in the U.S.A. after 1918. The best-known of his highly romantic compositions are the piano preludes and the Second Piano Concerto (1901)

ra·cial (réiʃəl) *adj.* pertaining to or caused by the distinction between races **rá·cial·ism** *n.* race hatred or race discrimination

rac·i·ly (réisili:) *adv.* in a racy way

Ra·cine (ræsiːn), Jean (1639-99), French dramatist. He was as great a poet as he was a dramatist, developing the Alexandrine as an instrument for the direct expression of intense emotion, in language of great beauty. His plays are based on classical themes and they obey the classical unities and conventions. In the 24 hours of the action the fruit of years, or a lifetime, is reaped, so that the audience is filled with a profound sense of destiny. The motivating force is always love, which is presented as a destructive force dissolving the personality and bringing spiritual disaster. Racine's heroes and heroines analyze their failings with great lucidity, and this lucidity adds to the pathos and feeling of imminent disaster. Racine's greatest plays are: 'Andromaque' (1667), 'Britannicus' (1669), 'Bérénice' (1670) and 'Phedre' (1677)

rac·i·ness (réisiːnis) *n.* the quality of being racy

racing form information printed in a newspaper or in a separate sheet, comprising data about horses, races, jockeys, odds etc

rac·ism (réisizəm) *n.* the assumption that the characteristics and abilities of an individual are determined by race and that one race is biologically superior to another ‖ a political program or social system based on these assumptions **rác·ist** *n.* and *adj*

rack (ræk) **1.** *n.* a mass of clouds driven by the wind **2.** *v.i.* (of scudding clouds) to fly before the wind [prob. fr. Scand.]

rack *n.* a framework of wooden or metal bars, pegs etc. for holding objects, often adapted to objects of a particular type, e.g. hats, plates ‖ a shelf of bars or cord mesh in a railroad car etc to hold luggage ‖ a framework in a stable, paddock etc. holding hay or fodder ‖ a framework fitted on a wagon for carrying hay, straw etc ‖ a bar or rail with teeth which engage with a cogwheel or worm ‖ (*printing*) a frame holding type cases ‖ a row or box of pigeonholes into which letters etc. are sorted ‖ (*pool games*) a triangular frame for setting up the balls at the beginning of a game [prob. fr. Du. *rec* = to stretch]

rack *v.t.* to torture by stretching on a rack ‖ to inflict extreme mental or physical pain upon ‖ to shake or strain severely, *a racking cough* ‖ (of a landlord) to exact an unjustly high rent from (a tenant) ‖ (of a landlord) to raise rents unjustly and exorbitantly to **rack one's brains** to think very hard ‖ to try very hard to remember **2.** *n.* (*hist.*) an instrument of torture consisting of a frame with rollers at each end, to which the victim's wrists and ankles were tied so that he was stretched as the rollers were turned **on the rack** in physical or mental anguish [prob. fr. M. Du. or Middle L.G. *recken*, to stretch]

rack *n.* (only in the phrase) **rack and ruin** utter destruction or decay [var. of WRACK]

rack 1. *n.* a fast gait in which a horse is supported on the right and left pairs of legs alternately **2.** *v.i.* (of a horse) to go at a rack [etym doubtful]

rack *n.* (of wine etc.) from the lees [fr. Prov. *arracar* fr. *raca*, stems and skins of grapes]

rack and pinion (*mechanics*) method of exchanging linear and rotary force by engagement between a straight-toothed rack and a small gear wheel, pinion

rack car a railroad freight car equipped with two or three levels for carrying automobiles

rack-et, rac·quet (rækit) *n.* (*games*) a bat formed by a long-handled oval wooden frame across which a mesh of catgut or nylon is stretched. Each game (tennis, squash etc.) played with a racket has its own special kind ‖ (*pl.*) a game not unlike squash played with racket and a ball in a four-walled court by two or four players [F *raquette*]

racket *n.* a considerable and usually continued clattering noise or similar disturbance ‖ (*pop.*) a fraudulent means of gaining money on a large or small scale ‖ (*pop.*) an easy way of making money which is lawful but not praiseworthy or respectable **to stand the racket** (*Br.*) to take the blame for an action [prob. imit.]

racket ball a small, hard, kid-covered ball used in rackets

rack-et-eer (rækitiər) *n.* a person who is engaged in fraudulent business or who extorts money by threats, blackmail etc

rack-e·ty (rækiti:) *adj.* noisy, causing a racket

rack railway a railway with an extra, cogged rail between the lines, which engages with a cogged wheel on the railway engine to prevent its sliding back on steep slopes

rack rent an unjustly large sum demanded as rent for property **rack-rent** *v.t.* to subject to such extortion

rac·on·teur (rækɔntə́r) *n.* a person who tells anecdotes well [F]

ra·coon *RACCOON

racquet *RACKET

rac·y (réisi:) *comp.* **rac·i·er** *superl.* **rac·i·est** *adj* spirited, lively, *written in a racy style* ‖ (of stories or conversation) wittily indecent

rad (ræd) *n.* (*phys.*) unit of absorbed radiation equal to 100 ergs per gram of irradiated material

RADAN (*navigation by radar doppler automatic*) navigation, an aircraft radar navigation system depending on Doppler effect, with no ground transmitter(s)

ra·dar (réidər) *n.* a radio system which detects the presence, position and speed of such objects as ships, aircraft, vehicles etc. by emitting microwaves and measuring by electronic devices the speed with which they return after reflection from the object. It is also used e.g. for guiding ships and aircraft in fog etc. or by police to check the speed of vehicles etc. [RA(dio) D(etection) A(nd) R(anging)]

radar astronomy (*meteor.*) study of celestial bodies through use of radar signals sent from earth ‖ radar telescope ‖ the instrument used

radar range distance at which a radar sighting may be made with 50% visibility

radar scope [illegible] ‖ any screen automatically from high altitudes and transmitting data via a ground command signal **2.** a system to gauge the range, elevation, and azimuth of a radar target

Radcliffe [illegible] (1934)

radcliffe [illegible] tesquely rouged, haggard under cosmetics [fr.

Ra·detz·ky (rædetskɪ) Joseph, Graf Radetzky von Radetz (1766-1858), Austrian field marshal. He led the Austrian army against Sardinia (1848-9), winning brilliant victories at Custozza (1848) and Novara (1849)

Radhakrishnan (radəkrɪʃnən), Sir Sarvepalli (1888-1976), Indian statesman and educator, president (1962-7). He taught at Oxford (1936-[illegible]) Benares Hindu (1928-[illegible]) and Delhi (1953-62) universities, headed the Indian UNESCO delegation (1946-52), was ambassador to the U.S.S.R. (1949-52), and was vice-president (1952-62) before becoming president. His works include 'Indian Philosophy' (1923-7), 'An Ideal [illegible] View of Life' (1932) and 'Indian Philosophy, Religions and Western Thought' (1939)

ra·di·ac (reidiæk) *adj.* (*mil. acronym*) for radioactivity detection, indication, and computation of various types of radiological measuring instruments, or equipment. —**radiac dosimeter** *n.* an instrument used to measure the ionizing radiation absorbed by that instrument

ra·di·al (réidiːəl) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to a radius ‖ arranged like or resembling radii ‖ having radiating lines, *radial engine* ‖ (*anat.*) pertaining to the radius ‖ moving along a radius **2.** *n.* a radial nerve or artery [fr. L.L. *radialis*]

radial, radial-ply tire, or **radial tire** *n.* a pneumatic tire made with ply casing cords parallel at right angles to the center line and rim

radial keratotomy *med.* a surgical process involving a series of cuts into the transparent corneal tissue, causing a slight bulge, thus improving the focusing ability of nearsighted people; developed by U.S.S.R. scientist Svyatoslav Fydorov in 1980

radial symmetry the state of having an arrangement of similar parts around a median vertical axis, e.g. in jellyfish or starfish

ra·di·an (réidiːən) *n.* a unit of angular measurement, the angle subtended at the center of a circle by an arc equal in length to the radius. Since the circumference of a circle equals 2π times its radius the total angle in a complete turn = 360 = 2π radians [fr. RADIUS]

ra·di·ance (reidiːəns) *n.* the state or quality of being radiant **ra·di·an·cy** *n.* [fr. L.L. or M.L. *radiantia*]

ra·di·ant (reidiːənt) **1.** *adj* emitting energy in the form of electromagnetic waves ‖ shining, bright ‖ bright with, or expressing, great joy, hope etc., *a radiant smile* **2.** *n.* (*astron.*) a point from which a meteor appears to proceed ‖ (*phys.*) a point which is a source of radiant energy [fr. L. *radians* (*radiantis*) fr. *radiare*, to emit rays]

ra·di·ate (reidiːeit) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **ra·di·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ra·di·at·ed** *v.t.* to emit (something) in all directions from a central point ‖ *v.i.* to lose energy by emission of waves or particles ‖ to proceed in all directions from a central point, *eight roads radiate from the marketplace* **2.** *adj.* radially symmetrical ‖ having ray flowers [fr. L. *radiare* (*radiatus*), to emit rays]

ra·di·a·tion (reidiːeiʃən) *n.* the act or process of radiating ‖ energy radiated in the form of waves or particles (e.g. the energy in the form of heat and light radiated from an incandescent source) [fr. L. *radiatio* (*radiationis*)]

radiation chemistry the study of the chemical effects of high-energy radiations on matter (cf. RADIOCHEMISTRY)

radiation genetics study of mutations produced by ionizing radiation. *also* radiogenetics

radiation sickness [illegible] by the action of high-energy radiation upon the body, resulting either from radiotherapy or from radioactive debris after an atomic-bomb explosion. Vomiting and fatigue are the first symptoms after exposure, and may be followed later by liability to infection, hemorrhage, prostration and death

ra·di·a·tor (reidiːeitər) *n.* any of various heating or cooling devices [illegible] ‖ any object emitting radiant energy [RADIATE]

rad·i·cal (rædikˈl) **1.** *adj.* relating to or affecting [illegible] essential character of a person or thing, *radical differences* ‖ (*math.*) relating to the root of a number ‖ (*bot.*, e.g. of basal leaves or peduncles) arising from the rhizome, or rootlike stem ‖ [illegible] in society as it is **2.** *n.* (*math.*) a number or quan[illegible] ‖ (*chem.*) [illegible]

(*chem.*) an atom or group of atoms that retains its identity during chemical changes of the rest of the molecule ‖ (*chem.*) a free radical ‖ (*gram.*) the base or root of a word from which other words can be formed ‖ (*politics*) a person of radical views or sympathies [fr. L. *radicalis*]

rad·i·cal·ism (rædik'lizəm) *n.* the state or quality of being radical, esp. in politics ‖ the doctrines or practices of radicals, esp. political radicals

radical right (*U.S.*) extreme conservative movement in politics, e.g., fascism —**radical rightism** *n.* —**radical rightist** *n.*

radical sign the symbol √ or ∛, indicating that the square root is to be extracted from the quantity that follows the sign

radices alt. *pl.* of RADIX

[illegible] ing in a seed, a rootlet of a seedling ‖ (*chem.*) a radical ‖ (*anat.*) a small rootlike origin of a bodily part [fr. L. *radicula*, dim. of *radix*, root]

rad·i·es·the·sia (rædi:esθi:ʒə) *n.* **1.** use of a divining rod, e.g., for water **2.** the capability of using a divining rod **3.** the study of the subject

Ra·di·guet (rædi:ge), Raymond (1903-23), French novelist, author of 'le Diable au corps' (1923) and 'le Bal du comte d'Orgel' (published [illegible])

radii alt. *pl.* of RADIUS

ra·di·o (reidi:ou) **1.** *n.* the transmission and reception of messages by electromagnetic waves broadcasting for public entertainment ‖ a radio receiving set ‖ a message sent by radio **2.** *adj.* operated by radiant energy, esp. electromagnetic waves (of waves) having a frequency between about 10^4 and 3×10^{11} cycles ‖ of or relating to radio or a radio receiving set **3.** *v.t.* to communicate by radio ‖ *v.t.* to send (a message) by radio [shortened from RADIOTELEGRAPHY]

Coded signals, speech, music etc. may be transmitted by superimposing the audible signals on an electromagnetic carrier wave of much higher frequency, so that they vary (modulate) the frequency of the amplitude of the carrier wave. In the receiver the superimposed [illegible] radio frequency band occupies a range of wavelengths from 10^5 to 10^{-1} meters

radio- *prefix* concerning with radiation [radioac- [illegible] thorium isotope resulting from natural decay of [illegible]

ra·di·o·ac·tive (reidi:ouæktiv) *adj.* of, relating [illegible] the property possessed by some natural elements (e.g. radium, uranium) and many synthetic elements (all those with atomic number greater than 92) of spontaneously undergoing nuclear decay, emitting either an alpha particle (reducing their atomic number by 2 and mass number by 4) or a beta particle (increasing their atomic number by 1, leaving their mass number unaltered). Emission of a beta particle is accompanied by the emission of a neutrino, the overall process obeying both energy and momentum conservation. Sometimes emission of either alpha or beta particles leaves the new nucleus in an excited state from which it falls with the emission of a gamma ray. The rates for such nuclear processes, usually indicated by the half life, vary over a tremendous range from a microsecond to a billion years or more. The half life for a radioactive element is an important constant, characteristic of the ele-

radioactive dating a technique for dating ancient objects by evaluating and comparing the [illegible]

radiocarbon age *n.* *Cf.* RADIOCARBON DATING

[illegible] in the radiation intensity of any radioactive

radioactive isotope or **radioisotope** (*nuclear* [illegible]

radioisotopic *adj.* —**radioisotopically** *adv.*

radio astronomy a branch of astronomy dealing with electromagnetic radiation in the range of radio frequencies received (*RADIO TELESCOPE) from objects or regions outside the earth's atmosphere. Radio astronomy has been able, for example, to elucidate the structure of spiral galaxies, since these contain large quantities of hydrogen which emits a strong signal of wavelength 21 cm.

radio beacon a radio station which transmits a special identifying signal to enable esp. an aircraft to fix its position at night or in fog

radio beam a beam of radio-frequency electromagnetic radiation, emitted from a highly directional antenna, used in location and guidance systems

ra·di·o·car·bon (reidi:oukarbən) *n.* radioactive carbon, esp. carbon 14 (*CARBON)

radiocarbon dating a technique for determining the age of ancient material by measuring the proportion of 12C to residual 14C, a constant ratio formed by cosmic radiation in living organisms. 14C has a half-life of 5,740 yrs. *also* carbon dating, carbon 14 dating. *Cf.* RADIOACTIVE DATING

ra·di·o·chem·is·try (reidi:oukémistri:) *n.* the chemistry of radioactive elements and compounds ‖ radiation chemistry

ra·di·o·chro·ma·tog·ra·phy (reidi:oukroumətɔgrəfi:) *n.* measurement of isotope-labeled chemicals by their radioactivity —**radiochromatographic** *adj.*

ra·di·o·e·col·o·gy (reidi:ouikɔlədʒi:) *n.* the study of effects of radiation on plant and animal life —**radioecological** *adj.* —**radioecologically** *adv.* —**radioecologist** *n.*

radio frequency any of a range of electromagnetic wave frequencies used for carrier-wave radio and television transmission

radio galaxy (*astron.*) a group of celestial bodies from which radio energy emissions are detected

ra·di·o·gen·ic (reidi:oudʒénik) *adj.* (*nuclear phys.*) produced by radioactive transformation *Cf.* RADIATION GENETICS

ra·di·o·gram (reidi:ougræm) *n.* a radiograph ‖ a message sent by wireless telegraphy ‖ (*Br.*) a radiogramophone [fr. RADIO- + Gk *gramma*, letter]

ra·di·o·gram·o·phone (reidi:ougræməfoun) *n.* (*Br.*) a cabinet combining radio receiver and a record player

ra·di·o·graph (reidi:ougræf, reidi:ougrɑf) **1.** *n.* an image produced on a fluorescent screen or photographic plate by rays other than those of light, esp. an X-ray photograph **2.** *v.t.* to take an X-ray photograph of **ra·di·og·ra·pher** (reidi:ɔgrəfər) *n.* someone who takes X-ray photographs, esp. for medical purposes **ra·di·o·graph·ic** (reidi:ougræfik) *adj.* **ra·di·og·ra·phy** (reidi:ɔgrəfi:) *n.* the making of X-ray photographs [fr. RADIO- + Gk *-graphos*, written]

ra·di·o·im·mu·no·as·say (reidi:ouimjunouæsei) *n.* (*med.*) diagnostic technique utilizing radioisotopes to measure small quantities of hormones and enzymes present in blood and tissue —**radioimmunoassayable** *adj.* *abbr.* RIA. *Cf.* [illegible] tive isotope

ra·di·o·la·beled (reidi:oulei'bəld) *n.* a material into which a radioactive substance has been [illegible]

ra·di·o·lar·i·an (reidi:oulɛəri:ən) **1.** *n.* a member of *Radiolaria*, an order of highly organized ma- [illegible] ble siliceous skeletons. Their remains form an ooze on the Pacific and Indian Ocean bottoms **2.** *adj.* of a radiolarian [fr. L.L. *radiolus*, dim. of *radius*, ray]

[illegible] ence and practice of identifying distant objects, e.g. aircraft or ships, by radar

ra·di·ol·o·gist (reidi:ɔlədʒist) *n.* a specialist in radiology

ra·di·ol·o·gy (reidi:ɔlədʒi:) *n.* the study of radioactive substances and high-energy radiations (e.g. X-rays, gamma rays), esp. their use in the diagnosis and treatment of disease [fr. RADIO-]

ra·di·om·e·ter (reidi:ɔmitər) *n.* a device to detect or measure electromagnetic radiation, commonly a pivoted set of vanes each with one black and one polished side [fr. L. *radius*, ray + METER]

ra·di·o·paque (reidi:oupeik) *adj.* opaque to ra-

ra·di·o·par·ent (reidi:oupærənt) *adj.* transparent to radiation

ra·di·o·phar·ma·ceu·ti·cal (reidi:oufɑrməsú:tik'l) *n.* a radioactive drug used in therapy, diagnosis, or research

radio pill (*med.*) capsuled radio transmitter used in medical diagnosis for monitoring physiological activity, e.g., pH values in animal digestion

ra·di·o·pro·tec·tive (reidi:ouprətéktiv) *adj.* of a shield that reflects or absorbs radiation to protect against exposure —**radioprotection** *n.* —**radioprotector** *n.*

ra·di·o·re·sist·ance (reidi:ourizístəns) *n.* capability of resisting the effects of radiation, e.g., certain cells. —**radioresistant,** *adj.*

ra·di·o·re·sist·ant (reidi:ourizístənt) *adj.* (esp. of cancer cells) not destroyed by radiation (cf. RADIOSENSITIVE)

ra·di·o·scop·ic (reidi:əskɔpik) *adj.* of or pertaining to radioscopy

ra·di·os·co·py (reidi:ɔskəpi:) *n.* the study of opaque material, esp. by X rays [fr. RADIO- + Gk *skopeın*, to look at]

ra·di·o·sen·si·tive (reidi:ousénsitiv) *adj.* (esp. of cancer cells) able to be destroyed by radiation (cf. RADIORESISTANT)

ra·di·o·sonde (réidi:ousɔnd) *n.* a balloon equipped with a radio transmitter from which information is obtained about atmospheric conditions at high altitudes

radio spectrum the radio-frequency spectrum

radio stars (*astron.*) celestial bodies that are probably made up of turbulent gases and are identified by discrete radio emissions, e.g., a crab nebula, Cygnus A

ra·di·o·sterilization (reidi:oustərəlizéiʃən) *n.* process of sterilizing by use of radiation —**radiosterilize** *v.*

ra·di·o·tel·e·gram (reidi:outéligræm) n. a message sent by radiotelegraphy

ra·di·o·tel·e·graph (reidi:outéligræf, reidi:outélgrɔf) **1.** *n.* radiotelegraphy **2.** *v.t.* to transmit (a message) by means of radiotelegraphy

ra·di·o·te·leg·ra·phy (reidi:outəlégrəfi:) *n.* telegraphy by means of radio waves

ra·di·o·te·lem·e·try (reidi:outəlémitri:) *n.* measurement of distance by radio transmission. —**radiotelemetric** *adj.* *Cf.* BIOTELEMETRY

ra·di·o·tel·e·phone (reidi:outélifoun) *n.* a transmitter for radiotelephony

ra·di·o·te·leph·o·ny (reidi:outəléfəni:) *n.* sound transmitted by radio waves. The sound is converted by a microphone into electrical impulses which are superimposed on a continuous carrier wave, esp. a microwave. The receiver, after amplification and rectification of the carrier wave, passes the resulting direct current through a telephone, which reconverts the impulses into sound

radio telescope an instrument for studying radio signals of cosmic origin (particularly the 21-cm. hydrogen radio line). It consists of an antenna (usually a large paraboloid, mounted on a heavy, vibration-free, mechanically steerable base) for capturing and focusing the cosmic signal, and a receiver for amplifying and rectifying it (*RADIO ASTRONOMY)

ra·di·o·tel·e·type (reidi:outélitaip) *n.* communication by radio-operated telegraphy connected to a typewriter *abbr.* RTTY

ra·di·o·ther·a·pist (reidi:ouθérəpist) *n.* a specialist in radiotherapy

ra·di·o·ther·a·py (reidi:ouθérəpi:) *n.* the treatment of malignant tumors and certain other diseases by means of X rays and radioactive substances

ra·di·o·thon (reidi:ouθɔn) *n.* a long-continuing radio program in support of a cause, usu. to raise funds

ra·di·o·tox·ic (reidi:outɔksik) *adj.* of toxic effects of radiation —**radiotoxin** *n.* the poison in irradiated chemicals —**radiotoxologic** *adj.* of the study of radiotoxins

[illegible] *sativus* (or *Raphanus sativus*) fam. *Cruciferae*, an annual plant with a basal rosette of leaves, and a tuberous taproot esteemed for its pungent, crisp flesh ‖ this root [O.E. *rædic, redic* fr. L.]

ra·di·um (reidi:əm) *n.* a shining white, divalent metallic element (symbol Ra, at. no. 88, mass of isotope of longest known half-life 226) which is strongly radioactive, disintegrating into radon. It was first isolated by Pierre and Marie Curie. It is used in radiography and radiotherapy and in the making of luminous paints etc. [Mod. L. fr. *radius*, ray]

ra·di·us (reidɪəs) *pl.* **ra·di·i** (reidɪ,ai), **ra·di·us·es** *n.* a straight line drawn from the center of a circle or sphere to any point on its circumference or surface; the length of this line ‖ a radiating part, e.g. a spoke of a wheel ‖ any of a number of lines diverging from a central point ‖ a measured or indicated by a radius, *he knows all the bars in a 15-mile radius* ‖ (*anat.*) the shorter of the two bones of the forearm in man, or the corresponding bone in an animal's forelimb or bird's wing. In some vertebrates it is fused with the ulna ‖ the ray or outer zone of petals of a composite flower, e.g. the daisy ‖ an insect-wing vein [L.=spoke, ray]

radius of gyration the square root of the mean squared distance of the particles of a pivoted body from the pivot point (*MOMENT OF INERTIA)

radius vector *pl.* **radii vec·to·res** (vektəraiz, vektóuri:z) (*math.*) a line, or the length of a line, from a fixed point to a variable point ‖ (*astron.*) a straight line between a star or planet and a heavenly body describing an orbit around it

ra·dix (réidiks) *pl.* **rad·i·ces** (rædɪsi:z, reidɪsi:z), **ra·dix·es** *n.* a number or value used as the basis for a scale of numeration, measurement etc., *10 is the radix of the decimal system* ‖ (*bot.*) the root of a plant ‖ (*anat.*) a radicle [L.=root]

RADNO (*acronym*) (transposed) for *No Radio*, fadeout of reception in arctic areas believed to be the result of solar explosions

Rad·nor·shire (rædnərʃiər) (*abbr.* Radnor) a county (area 471 sq. miles, pop. 18,000) in N Wales. County town: Presteigne (pop. 1,000) Administrative center: Llandrindod Wells (pop. 3,000)

Ra·dom (rádɔm) a town (pop. 183,600) in Poland, 60 miles south of Warsaw: metallurgy, chemicals, tanning, mechanical engineering

ra·dome (*acronym*) for radar dome, a radar antenna housing made of insulation material that permits passage of radio frequency radiation

ra·don (réidɔn) *n.* a radioactive gaseous element (symbol Rn, at. no. 86, mass of isotope of longest known half-life 222) formed by the disintegration of radium ‖ a radioactive gas released from the earth, esp. before an earthquake [RADIUM]

rad·u·la (rædʒulə) *pl.* **rad·u·lae** (rædʒuli:) *n.* a short broad strip of membrane bearing rows of chitinous teeth, found in the mouths of most gastropod mollusks [L.=scraper]

Rae·burn (réibərn), Sir Henry (1756-1823), Scottish portrait painter who made many paintings of contemporary leading Scottish figures, esp. in Edinburgh

Raetia *RHAETIA

raf·fi·a (ræfi:ə) *n.* the fiber obtained from the leaves of *Raphia ruffia*, the low-growing raffia palm of Madagascar. It is used for matting, tying up plants etc. [Malagasy]

raf·fi·né (ræfi:néi) *adj.* (*Fr.*) highbrow, ultra-refined

raf·fish (ræfiʃ) *adj.* (of appearance) flashily attractive without breeding or style ‖ (esp. of men) somewhat disreputable, in a flashy way [fr. older *raff*, a low fellow]

raf·fle (ræfəl) **1.** *n.* a lottery in which numbered tickets are sold to a large number of people, the holder of a ticket selected at random qualifying for a prize **2.** *v. pres. part.* **raf·fling** *past* and *past part.* **raf·fled** *v.t.* (usually with 'off') to sell by raffle ‖ *v.i.* to take part in or conduct a raffle [F *rafle*, a dice game]

raffle *n.* (*naut.*) a jumble of ropes, canvas etc [perh. fr. O.F. *rafle* used in phrase *rifle ou rafle*, anything at all]

Raf·fles (ræfəlz), Sir Thomas Stamford Bigley (1781-1826), British colonial administrator. He was lieutenant governor of Java (1811-16). He acquired Singapore for Britain (1819)

raft (ræft, rɑft) **1.** *n.* a floating platform used for transportation over water or moored as a diving platform or landing stage ‖ a number of casks, logs etc. lashed together for floating down a river ‖ a mass of floating driftwood, ice etc. **2.** *v.t.* to transport on a raft ‖ to make into a raft ‖ to cross (a river) on a raft ‖ *v.i.* to work a raft ‖ to go by raft [O.N. *raptr*, rafter]

raft *n.* (*pop.*) a lot, large number [fr. older *raff*, a jumble]

raf·ter (raftər, rɑftər) *n.* one of the sloping beams forming the framework of a roof [O.E. *ræfter*]

raft·er *n.* a man who forms rafts out of logs

rafts·man (ræftsmən, rɑftsmən) *pl.* **rafts·men** (ræftsmən, rɑftsmən) *n.* someone who works a raft or works on a raft

rag (ræg) *n.* a torn, tattered or worn scrap, piece of cloth, article of clothing etc. ‖ (*pl.*) shabby, [illegible] cleaning or polishing ‖ (*pop., pejorative*) a newspaper

ragged *v.t.* to tease ‖ to scold ‖ (*Br., pop.*) to play practical, esp. rough, jokes upon ‖ *v.i.* (*Br., pop.*) to engage in horseplay **2.** *n.* (*Br., pop.*) a show of horseplay by students, with dressing up and fooling around to get money for some charity

rag *n.* a large roofing slate with one rough surface ‖ any of various kinds of hard, coarse stone which split into thick, flat slabs (perh. RAG)

rag·a·muf·fin (rægəmʌfin) *n.* a ragged, disreputable person, esp. a street urchin [prob. fr. RAG]

[illegible] or car goes through the streets collecting old clothes or junk

rag·a·rock (rægərɔk) *n.* a mixture of rock 'n roll and Indian musical forms, often played with a sitar

[illegible] prevent its easy withdrawal

rage (reidʒ) *n.* violent and uncontrolled anger, or a fit of this ‖ (*rhet.*) the violence of a natural element ‖ (*rhet.*) passionate desire for something, *the rage for conquest* ‖ intense emotion, passion, *a rage of grief* ‖ an object of modish enthusiasm, *big hats were the rage* [F. *raige*, *rage*]

[illegible] **raged** *past part.*

raged (often with 'at', 'over' or 'against') to utter with violent and uncontrolled anger ‖ (of a storm, sea, battle, disease, passion etc.) to be [illegible]

rag·ged (rægid) *adj.* (of fabric, clothes etc.) torn or frayed ‖ (of hair, fur etc.) rough, hanging in tufts ‖ having a broken, jagged outline or surface ‖ written or performed in an uneven way ‖ (of people) dressed in torn or frayed clothes

ragged robin *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, fam. *Caryophyllaceae*, a perennial plant with small pink flowers with five narrow-lobed and ragged-looking petals

rag·gee, rag·i (rægi:) *n. Eleusine coracana*, fam. *Gramineae*, a cereal cultivated in India and Africa for flour [Hindi *rāgī*]

Rag·lan (rægləŋ), Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, 1st Baron (1788-1855), British field marshal. He commanded (1854-5) the British troops [illegible]

rag·lan (rægləŋ) *adj.* (of sleeves) made with the seams running from the underarm to the neck so that there are no shoulder seams ‖ (of coats etc.) having such sleeves [after Lord *Raglan*]

rag·man (rægmæn, rægmən) *pl.* **rag·men** (rægmen, rægmən) *n.* a man who collects or deals in rags, old newspapers etc.

ra·gout (rægu:) *n.* a highly seasoned dish of [illegible]

rag·pick·er (rægpikər) *n.* a person who picks up rags and other refuse for a living

rag·tag (rægtæg) *n.* (*pop.*) a crowd of poor, dirty [illegible] raff

rag·time (rægtaim) *n.* a type of early jazz popular in the two decades before the 1st world war. It derived from black folk music and is marked by persistent syncopation [ragged time]

rag·weed (rægwi:d) *n.* ragwort ‖ a member of *Ambrosia*, fam. *Compositae*, a genus of plants whose pollen may cause hay fever and asthma

[illegible] fam. *Compositae*, a genus of plants growing in fields and hedgerows, with lyrate leaves and clusters of bright yellow flowers, esp. *S. jacobaea*

raid (reid) **1.** *n.* a swift, sudden military attack with a limited objective, esp. by a detachment ‖ air raid ‖ a swift, sudden robbery of money, goods, cattle etc., esp. in broad daylight ‖ a sudden swoop on suspected premises by law enforcement officers to arrest criminals, seize contraband etc. (*stock exchange*) an attempt by dealers to force prices down **2.** *v.t.* to make a raid upon ‖ *v.i.* to make a raid [orig. Scot. fr. [illegible] support in climbing stairs etc. or for a guard or barrier ‖ a horizontal piece in a fence or in paneling ‖ the fence on either side of a racetrack ‖ a line of a track on which, or suspended from which, a vehicle moves ‖ (*naut.*) the wide wooden bar along the top of the bulwarks **by rail** by railroad train **on the rails** progressing satisfactorily, going along well **over the rail** [illegible] **to go off the rails** (*fig.*) to stop behaving with propriety **2.** *v.t.* (with 'in', 'off') to separate from an adjoining or surrounding space by a rail [O.F. *reille*]

rail *v.i.* (*rhet.*, with 'against' or 'at') to utter curses and lamentations, *to rail against fate* ‖ (with 'at') to shout abuse [F. *railler*, to banter]

[illegible] regions, with thin bodies, strong legs and short wings, constituting a subfamily of fam. *Rallidae*. They have a cosmopolitan [F. *rale*]

rail chair one of the iron clamps fastened to the sleepers which hold the tracks of a railroad

rail·gun (reilgan) *n.* device under development for projecting a plastic missile (bullet, rocket) utilizing a magnetic flux generator with a direct current linear motor fired by a pulse of high-voltage electrical energy with 10 times the power of a rifle

rail·head (réilhed) *n.* the furthest point reached by a railroad under construction ‖ (*mil.*) the point on a railroad at which supplies are unloaded and sent up to front-line troops by other means

[illegible] consisting of rails or a rail ‖ material for rails

rail·ler·y (réilərɪ) *n.* good-humored teasing [F. *raillerie*]

rail·road (reilroud) **1.** *n.* (*Am.–Br.* railway) a road or system of roads of easy gradient on which parallel rails are laid, and held in position by being bolted to ties, for trains to run on **2.** *v.t.* to transport by railroad train ‖ (*pop.*) to rush (something) through quickly so that it cannot receive careful consideration ‖ (*pop.*) to cause (someone) to be sent to prison on a false [illegible]

—The first surface railroad designed for passenger transport was constructed between Stockton and Darlington, in England, in 1825 (*STEPHENSON). U.S. railroads began effectively with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (1830)

rail·way (réilwei) *n.* (*Br.*) the organization concerned with running a regional system of railroads ‖ the tracks of such a regional system ‖ a rail line which carries equipment over a relatively small area

rai·ment (réimənt) *n.* (*rhet.*) clothing, esp. of fine quality [fr. older *arrayment* fr. ARRAY]

rain (rein) *n.* a multitude of falling drops of water formed by the coalescing of droplets in a cloud ‖ the fall of such drops ‖ a fall of other liquid drops, dust particles, bullets etc. ‖ (*pl.*) the season of heavy rain, esp. in countries with a monsoon climate [O.E. *regn, ren*]

rain *v.i.* (usually impersonal) to fall as rain, *it is raining* ‖ to fall like pouring rain ‖ *v.t.* to cause to fall like pouring rain **to rain cats and dogs** to rain very hard [O.E. *regnian*]

rain·bow (reinbou) **1.** *n.* a circle (usually observed as an arc) of concentric bands in the atmosphere in the colors of the spectrum, due to the reflection and refraction of sunlight in [illegible] **2.** *adj.* colored like a rainbow, many-colored [O.E. *regnboga*]

rainbow pill (*med.*) a capsule containing drugs [illegible] effective at various times

rainbow trout *Salmo gairdneri*, fam. *Salmonidae*, a brightly colored trout, native to the mountain streams and the rivers of the Pacific [illegible] North America

rain check a ticket which a spectator can use for readmission to a game, e.g. baseball, which has been called off or stopped because of rain ‖ an agreement that a person can exercise an unfulfilled privilege, favor etc. sometime in the [illegible]

rain·drop (reindrɔp) *n.* a drop of rain

rain·fall (reinfɔl) *n.* a fall of rain ‖ the precipitation of a given period on a region as measured [illegible] water in a rain gauge which collects the rain, snow or hail

rain forest a hot, wet, equatorial forest characterized [illegible] and absence of undergrowth

rain gauge, rain gage an instrument for measuring the amount of rainfall at a given time and place

Rai·nier III (reɪnɪər, *F* renjeɪ) (1923–), prince

Rai·nier (reɪnɪər, reɪnɪər) the highest peak

rain-out (reɪnaʊt) *n.* radioactive material in the atmosphere brought to earth by precipitation

rain-proof (reɪnpruːf) **1.** *adj.* (of materials) not letting the rain come through **2.** *v.t.* to make rainproof

rain shadow the area to the leeward of mountains where little rain falls

rain·storm (reɪnstɔrm) *n.* a heavy fall of rain

rain-wa·ter (reɪnwɔtər, reɪnwɒtər) *n.* water recently fallen as rain and free of the dissolved salts often present in water which has percolated through chalk, soil, rocks etc.

rain·y (reɪnɪ) *comp.* **rain·i·er** *superl.* **rain·i·est** *adj.* during or in which much rain falls, *the rainy season* ‖ (of clouds, wind etc.) bringing rain ‖ wet with rain

rainy day a future time or period when one will experience some want or urgent need, *put money away for a rainy day*

Rai·pur (raɪpur) a rail center (pop. 140,000) of E. Madhya Pradesh, India: food processing, sawmills, mechanical engineering

raise (reɪz) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **rais·ing** *past* and *past part.* **raised** to cause to rise or come to a vertical or standing position ‖ to rouse, enliven, *to raise one's spirits* ‖ to incite, *to raise a revolt* ‖ to stir up (a person or persons) to some action ‖ to call up, evoke (the spirit of a deceased person) ‖ to bring back to life ‖ to build up or construct (a building etc.) ‖ to give rise to, *to raise a smile* ‖ to give vent to (a loud cry, shout etc.) ‖ to institute, initiate (a claim, complaint etc.) ‖ to bring up (a question, objection etc.) for consideration ‖ to elevate, cause to be on or at a higher level ‖ to exalt in rank, position etc. ‖ to make rise according to some accepted scale, *to raise the temperature* ‖ to cause (the voice) to rise in pitch or strength ‖ to cause to rise in amount, size, value, price etc., *to raise the cost of living* ‖ to cause (dough) to rise or lighten ‖ (*dyeing*) to make (a color) brighter ‖ (to give cloth) a nap ‖ to collect together, *to raise an army, to raise money* ‖ to abandon, give up (a blockade, siege etc.) ‖ to end (a blockade, siege etc.) by forcing the besieging troops to retire ‖ to remove (an embargo, injunction etc.) ‖ to increase (a bid or wager), *cards* (to go one better than (a previous player) etc.) (*naut.*) to make (land, another ship etc.) seem higher by approaching it ‖ to bring up (children) ‖ to breed (animals) ‖ to cause to grow, *to raise corn* ‖ to flush (game) ‖ (*math.*) to multiply (a quantity) by itself a given number of times ‖ to increase fraudulently the face value of (a money order, check etc.) by altering the figures **to raise hell** (or **the devil**) to make a great disturbance ‖ to make a furious protest **to raise one's voice** to give expression to one's disapproval or disagreement **2.** *n.* an act of raising ‖ an increase of stakes or the amount increased (*Am. Br.* rise) an increase in salary

rai·sin (reɪzɪn) *n.* any of various kinds of grape dried either in the sun or artificially [O.F. *raisin, raizin* grape]

justifying reason for the existence of something

ment's on the actions of others, esp. a character

one who holds a Hindu title of nobility: the title of an Indian noble or dignitary or of a Malay or

Ra·ja·mun·dry (rɑdʒəmʌndrɪ) a city (pop.

Ra·jas·than (rɑdʒəstɑn) a state (area 132,152

states of N. India, now part of Rajasthan. The Rajputs ruled much of central India (7th–18th cc.) [Hindi *rājpūt*]

rake (reɪk) *n.* a hand tool consisting of a pole ending in a short crossbar set with prongs, for smoothing out loose soil or gravel, collecting fallen leaves etc. ‖ a farm machine for collecting hay into lanes ‖ any of a variety of tools similar to a garden rake, used e.g. by a croupier or a bookbinder [O.E. *raca*]

rake *n.* a thoroughly dissolute man, esp. one in fashionable society [shortened fr. older *rakehell*]

rake *pres. part.* **rak·ing** *past* and *past part.* **raked** *v.t.* to collect with a rake, *to rake leaves* (often with 'up') to gather (e.g. facts) by hard work ‖ to make clean, smooth, loosen etc. with a rake ‖ (with 'up') to search out and expose, *to rake up a scandal* ‖ to bank up (a fire) for slow burning ‖ to search minutely ‖ (*pop.*, usually with 'in') to take in a great deal of (money) ‖ to sweep the length of (a ship, column of troops etc.) with shots ‖ (of a hawk) to attack while flying ‖ *v.i.* to use a rake ‖ to search with a rake or as if with a rake [O.N. *raka*, to scrape]

rake 1. *v. pres. part.* **rak·ing** *past* and *past part.* **raked** *v.t.* to cause to be set off at an angle from the perpendicular ‖ *v.i.* to be at such an angle ‖ (*naut.*) to project at the bow or stern beyond the keel **2.** *n.* a slant from the perpendicular ‖ (*naut.*) the projection of a ship's bow or stern over the keel ‖ an upward slope of the stage or auditorium of a theater from the horizontal ‖ the angle given to the face of a cutting tool [ME. doubtful]

rake-off (reɪkɔf, reɪkɒf) *n.* a percentage of profits or winnings kept, often illegally or covertly, by a party to a transaction [RAKE (garden tool) + OFF]

rak·ish (reɪkɪʃ) *adj.* (esp. of ships) looking as though built for speed ‖ jaunty [etym. doubtful]

rakish *adj.* of or like a rake (dissolute man)

rale, *Br.* râle (ræl, rɑl) *n.* any abnormal breathing sound heard through a stethoscope, indicating lung disorder [F.]

Ra·leigh, Ra·legh (rɔlɪ), Sir Walter (c. 1552–1618), English courtier, explorer and author. The favorite of Elizabeth I, he sent expeditions (1584-9) to colonize the coast of North America, founding an unsuccessful settlement in Virginia. He led (1595) an expedition to the Orinoco in search of gold. He fell from favor on the accession of James I and was imprisoned (1603-16) in the Tower of London, where he began his 'History of the World'. After the failure of a second expedition to the Orinoco (1617), he was executed

Raleigh the capital (pop. 150,255) of North Carolina: tobacco, cotton, textiles

ral·len·tan·do (rulentɑndou) *n.* (*mus.*) a direction to play or sing more slowly ‖ (*mus.*) a passage becoming gradually slower in tempo [Ital.]

ral·ly *pres. part.* **ral·ly·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ral·lied** *v.t.* to gather together (that was disunited or disordered, e.g. troops) ‖ to cause to regain vigor, *to rally one's spirits* ‖ to summon together for a common purpose ‖ *v.i.* to come back to a state of order ‖ to come together for a common purpose, *to rally to a cause* ‖ to regain strength of body or mind ‖ (*tennis*) to take part in a rally ‖ (of stocks etc.) to rise again in price after a fall **2.** *pl.* **ral·lies** *n.* the act of rallying ‖ a gathering of persons with a common purpose, *a political rally* (*tennis*) a sustained to-and-fro succession of strokes by opposing players [F. *rallier*]

ral·ly *pres. part.* **ral·ly·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ral·lied** [F. *ler*]

ram (ræm) *n.* a male sheep ‖ the dropweight of a pile driver or steam hammer ‖ the compressing piston of a hydrostatic press or force pump ‖ a battering ram ‖ a device for raising water from a running stream ‖ (*hist.*) a steel beak jutting from the prow of a ship for piercing the side of an enemy ship, or a ship thus equipped [O.E.

ram *pres. part.* **ram·ming** *past* and *past part.* **rammed** *v.t.* to pound (earth) so as to make it firm ‖ to crash head-on into ‖ to drive or force down or into by heavy blows, pressure etc. ‖ to force (a charge) into a gun ‖ to force acceptance of (e.g. an idea), *to ram facts into someone's head* (*hist.*) (of a ship) to attack (another ship) with a ram ‖ *v.i.* (of something in movement) to crash violently into an obstacle ‖ to pound earth in order to make it firm **to ram something down someone's throat** to force someone to accept an unwelcome fact [M.E. *rammen*]

RAM 1. (*computer acronym*) for random-access memory **2.** (*mil. acronym*) for reentry antimissile

Ra·ma (rɑmə) (*Hindu mythol.*) the sixth, seventh or eighth avatar of Vishnu, esp. Ramachandra

RAMAC (*acronym*) for random-access method of accounting and control, a computerized accounting system designed by IBM

Ra·ma·chan·dra (rɑməʧʌndrə) the seventh, most famous avatar of Vishnu [Skr. *Rāmacandra*]

Ram·a·dan (ræmədɑn) *n.* the ninth month of the Moslem year, during which strict fasting is observed from dawn until sunset ‖ this fast [Arab. *ramaḍān*]

Ra·ma·krish·na (rɑməkrɪʃnə) (1836-86), Hindu reformer and founder of the Ramakrishna Mission. Having practiced Hindu, Moslem and Christian rites, he taught that all religions are one, but suit man's needs differently. His disciples were taught to see God in all men, and to serve mankind accordingly

Ramakrishna Mission an order of monks dedicated to chastity, poverty and charity, founded by Ramakrishna

Ra·man (rɑmən), Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata (1888-1970), Indian physicist, who discovered the Raman effect. Nobel prize (1930)

Raman effect (*phys.*) a change in frequency experienced by radiation scattered while traversing a transparent substance. The amount of the change is determined by the substance. The Raman effect is the principle underlying a spectroscopic technique (*SPECTROSCOPY) that employs a monochromatic beam in the infrared, which upon scattering produces new frequencies characteristic of the material [after Sir Chandrasekhara RAMAN]

Ra·ma·nu·ja (rɑmunʊjə) Brahmin commentator on the Upanishads, writing c. 1017. He taught, in contrast with the more usual monistic teaching of Hinduism, that individual selves are dependent on the Highest Self for their existence, yet are distinct from him, and can enter into a relationship of love with him

RAMARK (*acronym*) for radar marker, a beacon that emits continuous radar waves as a navigation guide

Ra·ma·ya·na (rɑmɑjənə) one of the two great Sanskrit poems of Hinduism (*MAHABHARATA), written c. 5th c. B.C. Its 24,000 couplets in seven books record the deeds of Rama

ram·ble (ræmbl) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **ram·bling** *past* and *past part.* **ram·bled** to go for a long, unplanned walk purely for enjoyment ‖ to talk or write without any clear thread **2.** *n.* the act of rambling **ram·bler** *n.* someone who rambles ‖ any of several climbing roses having large clusters of small flowers **ram·bling** *adj.* seeming to be constructed on no clear plan, *a rambling house* ‖ wandering, disconnected, *rambling thoughts* [origin unknown]

Ram·bouil·let (rɑ̃bujeɪ), Catherine de Vivonne, marquise de (1588-1665), French noblewoman. Her salon, which included Mme de Sévigné, Descartes, La Rochefoucauld and Bossuet, was the first of its kind and influenced the development of the French language and French literature

ram·bunc·tious (ræmbʌŋkʃəs) *adj.* boisterous, noisy ‖ difficult to control [prob. altered fr. RUMPUS]

ram·bu·tan (ræmbuːtˈn) *n. Nephelium lappaceum*, fam. *Sapindaceae*, a Malaysian and Indonesian tree cultivated for its fruit ‖ this fruit, covered with soft, red hair [Malay]

Ra·meau (ræmou), Jean-Philippe (1683-1764), French classical composer. His 'Traité de l'harmonie' (1722) helped to establish the theories of modern harmony. His operas include 'les Indes galantes' (1735) and 'Castor et Pollux' (1737). He also wrote church music, chamber music, cantatas and works for the harpsichord

ram·e·kin, ra·me·quin (ræməkɪn) *n.* cheese, with bread crumbs, eggs etc. baked in an individual dish ‖ a dish for baking and serving this

Ram·e·ses (ræmsɪz) Ramses

ram·ie (ræmɪ) *n.* a strong, absorbent, lustrous fiber obtained from *Boehmeria nivea*, fam. *Urticaceae*, a bushy plant of E. Asia, now cultivated in the southeastern U.S.A. ‖ this plant [Malay

ram·i·fi·ca·tion [illegible] the process of branching ‖ the way in which branches are arranged ‖ a branch or offshoot ‖ *(biol.)* a branched structure ‖ a development or outgrowth of something which has expanded as though by branching, *the ramifications of the plot are hard to follow* [fr. M.L. *ramificare* (*ramificatus*), to ramify]

ram·i·fy (rǽmifai) *pres. part.* **ram·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ram·i·fied** *v.t.* to cause to form or produce branches or subdivisions ‖ *v.i.* to spread out by branching [F. *ramifier*]

Ram·il·lies, Battle of (rǽmili:z) victory (1706) of Marlborough, commanding allied British, Dutch and Danish armies, during the War of the Spanish Succession

Ra·mi·rez (rumi:res), Ignacio (1818-97), Mexican politician, writer and poet, of pure Indian stock, who styled himself 'El nigromante' (the necromancer). When not inflamed by politics he wrote classical love sonnets, notably 'Al amor', 'A sol', and 'A mi musa'

ram·jet (rǽmdʒet) *n.* a jet engine in which the stream of air used for fuel combustion is compressed by the forward motion of the engine ‖ *(mil.)* U.S. missile containing no oxidizer, reaching speeds up to 3,000 mph, with a range of 300–400 mi

Ra·món y Ca·jal (ramɔni:kuhul), Santiago (1852-1934), Spanish physician and biologist, and winner (1906) of the Nobel prize for medicine

ra·mose (rémous, rəmous) *adj.* composed of or having branches [fr. L. *ramosus*]

ramp (ræmp) *n.* a sloping path or way joining different levels of a building, road etc. ‖ *(archit.)* a difference in level in the opposite abutments of a rampant arch ‖ an upward bend in a stair rail etc. ‖ a passenger stairway for boarding or leaving an aircraft [F. *rampe*]

ramp *n.* (*Br.*, *pop.*) a racket, swindle [etym. doubtful]

ramp *v.i.* to slope up or down to a different level ‖ *(heraldry,* of a lion) to stand rampant ‖ *v.t.* to provide with a ramp [O.F. *ramper*, to creep]

ram·page 1. (rǽmpéidʒ) *v.i. pres. part.* **ram·pag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ram·paged** to behave violently, be in a storm of anger **2.** (rǽmpeidʒ) *n.* violent or uncontrolled behavior, esp. in the phrase **on the rampage** furiously active, esp. punitively or destructively **ram·pá·geous** *adj.* [Scot., etym. doubtful]

ram·pan·cy (rǽmpənsi:) *n.* the state or quality of being rampant

ramp·ant (rǽmpənt) *adj. (heraldry,* of a lion) on the hind legs with forepaws menacingly or aggressively outstretched and the head in profile ‖ holding extremist views and proclaiming them aggressively, *a rampant militarist* ‖ (of crime, disease etc.) rife ‖ (of roses, weeds etc.) growing unchecked ‖ *(archit.,* of an arch) with one abutment higher than the other [F., pres. part. of *ramper*, to ramp]

ram·part (rǽmpurt) **1.** *n.* (*hist.*) a broad-topped embankment, usually with a stone parapet, constructed for defense ‖ something compared to this **2.** *v.t.* to protect with a rampart or as though with a rampart [fr. F. *rempart*, *ram-part*]

Ram·pur (rúmpur) a town (pop. 135,000) of N. Uttar Pradesh, India: damask, chemicals, electrical goods, jewelry

ram·rod (rǽmrɔd) *n.* (*hist.*) a long, straight rod of iron used to force the gunpowder and bullets down the barrel of a muzzle-loading gun ‖ a rod for cleaning the bore of a rifle or gun ‖ a keen disciplinarian

Ram·say (rǽmzi:), Sir William (1852-1916), Scottish chemist. He discovered the line spectrum of helium in [illegible] With Lord Rayleigh he discovered argon (1894) and was also one of the discoverers of neon, krypton and xenon. Nobel prize (1904)

Rams·den (rǽmzdən), Jesse (1735-1800), British optician and instrument maker. He devised the equatorial mounting for telescopes and invented a machine for graduating instruments

Ram·ses II (rǽmsi:z) (*d.* c. 1223 B.C.), king of Egypt (c. 1290–c. 1223 B.C.), of the 19th dynasty. He extended Egyptian rule over Ethiopia and part of Arabia, and was at war with the Hittites for 15 years. He had many monuments built, esp. at Thebes

Ramses III (*d.* c. 1158 B.C.), king of Egypt (c. 1199–[illegible] of the 20th dynasty. His military successes [illegible]

ram·shack·le (rǽmʃæk'l) *adj.* (of a structure, [illegible] disrepair that it is in danger of falling to pieces [fr. [illegible]]

ram·son (rǽmz'n, rǽmz'n) *n. Allium ursinum*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a species of garlic with broad [illegible] the root of the plant used esp. in salads [O.E. *hramsan*, pl. of *hramsa*, wild garlic]

ran·dan (rændən) *n.* [illegible] fam. *Compositae*, a plant cultivated in India for its seeds, from which an oil is expressed [Hindi [illegible]]

ran·u·lose (rǽmjulous) *adj.* having numerous small branches [fr. L. *ramulosus*]

Ra·mus (rémus), Petrus (Pierre de la Ramée, 1515-72), French philosopher. He opposed Aristotelian scholasticism and encouraged skeptical thought. He was converted to Calvinism and was killed in the Massacre of St Bartholomew

ra·mus (rémus) *pl* **ra·mi** (rémai) *n. (biol.)* a branchlike structure, e.g. the barb of a feather, the mandible or its proximal part of a vertebrate, or a branch of a nerve [L. = branch]

ran *past* of RUN

Ran·cé (rɑ̃se) [illegible] (1626-1700), French religious reformer. His reform of the Cistercian order (c. 1662) gave rise to the Trappists

ranch (rænʧ) **1.** *n.* a farm, esp. in the southwest and western U.S.A. and S.W. central Canada, for breeding and raising cattle, horses or sheep ‖ the people living and working on a ranch **2.** *v.t.* to manage a ranch ‖ *v.t.* to raise (an animal) on a ranch ‖ to use (land) as a ranch **ranch·er** *n.* a person who owns or manages a ranch, or a ranch hand [fr. Span. *rancho*, a mess (group [illegible]

ran·che·ro (rænʧɛ́rou) *n.* (esp. in the southwest U.S.A. and Mexico) a rancher [Span.]

ranch·ette (rænʧét) *n.* **1.** a small ranch **2.** small ranch-type house

ranch house a house built on one level, sometimes with adjoining half levels *Cf* BILEVEL

Ran·chi (rʌntʃi:) a town (pop. 122,000) in Bihar, India, in Chota Nagpur: silk weaving, lacquer

ranch·man (rænʧmən) *pl.* **ranch·men** (rænʧmən) *n.* a rancher

ran·cid (rænsid) *adj.* (esp. of food) smelling or tasting foul because of chemical change, esp. due to age **ran·cid·i·ty** *n.* [fr. L. *rancidus*]

ran·cor, *Br* **ran·cour** (rǽŋkər) *n.* bitter, lasting hatred or malignant spite **ran·cor·ous** *adj* [O.F. *rancour*]

Rand (rænd), Ayn (1905-82), U.S. writer, originator of objectivism, born in Russia. Her philosophy encompassed self-interest as a reason for action, self-fulfillment as a responsibility and productivity as the ultimate. She wrote 'The Fountainhead' (1943) and 'Atlas Shrugged' (1957) and edited her own newsletter (1962-82)

rand (rænd) *n.* the strip of leather or similar material between the heel and sole of a shoe or boot [O.E. *rand*, *rond*, a border, margin]

rand *n. (abbr.)* the basic monetary unit of the republic of South Africa, divided into 100 cents ‖ a coin of the value of one rand

R & B 'RHYTHM AND BLUES

R & D (*acronym*) for research and development

rand·i·ness (rændi nis) *n.* the quality or state of being randy

ran·dom (rǽndəm) **1.** *n.* (only in the phrase) **at random** in an unplanned way, without any predetermined direction, purpose or method **2.** *adj.* haphazard, *random bombing* ‖ made or chosen at random, *a random guess* ‖ *(math.,* of numbers) as likely to come up as any others in a set [O.F. *randon* fr. *randir*, to run fast, gallop]

random access *(computer)* capability of obtaining [illegible]

random-access *adj.* **random-access memory** (RAM)

R and R (*acronym*) 1. rest and recreation, 2. rest and recuperation

Randolph (rændolf, rændalf), Asa Philip (1889 [illegible] erhood of Sleeping Car Porters (1925), vice-[illegible] and worked for civil rights in industry and government, directing the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom (1963)

Randolph, Edmund (1753-1813), U.S. statesman. A delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, he presented his Virginia Plan. He served (1789-94) as the first attorney general of the U.S.A.

Randolph, John (1773-1833), U.S. orator and Congressman from Virginia who vigorously supported the cause of states' rights

ran·dy (rǽndi:) *comp.* **ran·di·er** *superl.* **ran·di·est** *adj* lecherous [prob. fr. obs. *rand*, var. of RANT]

ranee 'RANI

rang *past* of RING

range (reinʤ, *v.* also rɑ̃ʒ) *n.* a row, line or rank of things ‖ a group of mountains considered as forming a connected system ‖ a cooking stove, esp. one fired by solid fuel ‖ grazing land for cattle, sheep etc., usually not fenced in ‖ freedom to roam at will, *to give free range to one's imagination* ‖ a maximum attainable distance, *the missile has a range of 2,000 miles* ‖ field, scope, [illegible] ‖ the distance of a target from a gun etc. or this as a setting on a sight. The maximum distance which an aircraft etc. can travel without refueling ‖ a place for practicing shooting ‖ *(statistics)* the area of magnitude within which a variable lies ‖ an order or class, *the upper ranges of society* ‖ extent between limits, area of activity, experience or knowledge, *within the income range of $4 5,000, temperature range, a wide range of interests* ‖ the scope of the voice or an instrument ‖ the region over which a plant or animal is distributed ‖ one of the north-south rows of a township numbered east-west from the principal meridian of a public-land survey [O.F.]

range *pres. part.* **rang·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ranged** *v.t.* to place in a line or orderly pattern, *trees were ranged along the roadside* ‖ to wander through, *to range the countryside* ‖ to sail along or through ‖ to pasture (cattle etc.) on a range ‖ *(Br., printing)* to set (type) so that the start or end of the line or word falls directly under some other part of the matter being set, *range the author's name under the last word of the title* ‖ (Br., *printing*) to make lines of type, margins etc.) straight ‖ to put in a class etc., *he ranged himself with the opposition* ‖ to fire and observe single rounds from (a gun or guns) in an attempt to bracket a target ‖ *(naut.)* to arrange (an anchor cable) so that the anchor can descend without difficulty ‖ *v.t.* to stretch in a line, *the peaks ranged as far as he could see* ‖ to go about, move freely, *they range through the desert, his speech ranged over a number of topics* ‖ *(biol.)* to be found over a specific region ‖ to vary within limits, *the temperature ranges between 0° C and 30° C* ‖ *(Br., printing)* to line up, lie in the same line ‖ (of artillery) to fire and observe single rounds in an attempt to bracket a target ‖ to use a range finder [fr. F. *ranger*]

range finder an instrument for establishing the distance between an observer and a point (e.g. a target) ‖ *(photog.)* a camera attachment for measuring the distance between a camera and what is to be photographed

rang·er (reinʤər) *n.* an officer who patrols a public forest ‖ a soldier trained for close-range fighting ‖ *(Br.)* an official who supervises a royal forest or park ‖ *(Br.)* a senior girl scout

Ran·goon (rængu:n) the capital (pop. 3,662,300) and chief port of Burma, on River Rangoon. Industries: food processing (esp. rice), wood working, oil refining. It is dominated by the gilded pagoda of Shwe Dagon (18th c.). Univer[illegible]

rang·y (reinʤi:) *comp* **rang·i·er** *superl.* **rang·i·est** *adj* tall, slim and loose-limbed [RANGE n.]

ra·ni, ra·nee (rɑ:ni:) *n.* an Indian princess ‖ the wife of a raja [Hind. *rānī*]

Ran·jit Singh (rʌnʤi:tsiŋ) (1780-1839), Sikh [illegible] He conquered Kashmir and the Punjab, allied himself with the British and united the Punjab into the most powerful state in India

rank (rænk) **1.** *n.* a homogeneous line or row of persons or things ‖ a level of relative excellence, *writing of the very first rank* ‖ position in a hierarchy ‖ high social position, *a man of rank* ‖ a row of soldiers standing or marching abreast ‖ *(pl.)* the body of private soldiers, *to rise from the* [illegible] extending across a chessboard **2.** *v.t.* to arrange in a rank or ranks ‖ to ascribe a level or position in a hierarchy to, *to rank something very highly* ‖ to hold a higher rank than, *a major ranks a lieutenant* ‖ *v.i.* to form a rank or ranks ‖ to belong to a category in a hierarchy, *he ranks with our finest poets* ‖ to be in the top rank,

ranking officers of the corporation [obs. O F *ranc*, perh. fr Gmc]

rank *adj.* excessively luxuriant in growth, *rank weeds* | coarse in growth, *rank grass* || gross, crude, *rank behavior* | smelling like damp, partly rotted vegetation || complete, utter, *a rank outsider* [O E *ranc*, strong proud]

rank and file private soldiers, as distinguished from their officers || ordinary people, as distinguished from their leaders

Ran·ke (rɑŋkə), Leopold von (1795-1886), German historian. His works include 'German History in the Time of the Reformation' (1839-47), 'The Roman Popes in the Last Four Centuries' (1834-7) and a 'History of the World' (1880-8). He was a pioneer of objective method in historical research

ran·kle (rænk'l) *pres. part* **ran·kling** *past* and *past part* **ran·kled** *v.i.* to be a source of prolonged emotional pain or distress, *his unkind remark rankled in her mind* | *v.t.* to cause bitter feelings in, *it rankled him to think of her ingratitude* [O. F *rancler, raoncler*]

Rann of Kutch [illegible] marsh about 9 000 sq. miles) along the frontier between Pakistan and Gujarat, India. It is dry Oct.-Feb. By arbitration c. 300 square miles formerly administered by India passed (Feb. 1968) to Pakistan

ransack [illegible] to search thoroughly, *he ransacked his pockets for the ticket* || to steal everything valuable from [O.N. *rannsake* fr [illegible] to search]

ran·som (rænsəm) *v.t.* to secure the release of by paying a ransom || to demand a ransom for || to release on payment of a ransom [O. F. *ransonner, rançonner*]

ransom [illegible] money paid or demanded for the release of a person held captive | a release by payment of this, **to hold someone in ~** to **ransom** to keep (someone) captive until a ransom is paid [O F *rançon, raençon*]

rant (rænt) **1.** *v.i.* to use bombastic language, esp. in public speaking | (of an actor) to be declamatory in a ludicrously exaggerated way || to be noisily angry || *v.t.* to utter with exaggerated emphasis **2.** *n.* a piece of ranting [obs. Du *randten*, to rave]

ra·nun·cu·lus (rənʌŋkjuləs) *pl.* **ra·nun·cu·lus·es, ra·nun·cu·li** (rənʌŋkjulaɪ) *n.* a member of *Ranunculus*, fam. *Ranunculaceae*, a genus of plants including about 200 species, e.g. the buttercup, found chiefly in northern temperate latitudes [L. dim. of *rana*, frog]

Raoult [illegible] **François Marie** (1830-1901) French chemist. He demonstrated for dilute solutions [illegible] the depression of the freezing point and the elevation of the boiling point were related to the molecular mass and the concen-

rap (ræp) **1.** *n.* a sharp, quick blow | the sound of such an impact **to take the rap** to take blame or punishment, esp. unjustly, or agree to be [illegible] **rap·ping** *pres. part* and *past part* **rapped** *v.t.* to strike with a quick sharp blow | (with 'out') to express (something) quickly and forcefully, *to rap out a command* | *v.i.* (usually with 'at' or 'on') to knock sharply

[illegible] not to care, give a rap [illegible] meaning 'a counterfeit halfpenny'. Origin un-

rap *n. colloq.* **1.** a free, open, and unorganized conversation **2.** a conversation that stimulates spontaneity. **~ rap** *v.* **rap group** *n.* **rap-**[illegible]

ra·pa·cious (rəpeɪʃəs) *adj.* grasping, avid for

[illegible]

ra·pac·i·ty (rəpæsɪti:) *n.* the quality of being rapacious [fr. L. *rapacitas, rapacitatis*]

[illegible] between Italy and Yugoslavia, agreeing to establish a free state of Fiume, a treaty (1922) [illegible] pre-war debts and war claims and providing for

rape (reɪp) *n.* [illegible] illicit sexual intercourse

[illegible]

age for sheep and hogs and for the oil expressed from rapeseeds [fr. L. *rapa, rapum*, turnip]

rape *n.* (often *pl.*) the substance which remains after the juice has been pressed out of grapes, used as a filter in making vinegar [F. *rape*, grape stalk]

rape cake cattle food made of the compressed residue when the oil from rapeseed has been extracted

rape oil an oil obtained from rapeseed and turnip seed, used e.g. as a lubricant and food

rape·seed (reɪpsi:d) *n.* the seed of rape

Raph·a·el (ræfi:əl, reɪfi:əl) (Raffaello Sanzio, 1483-1520), Italian Renaissance painter and architect. He was a pupil of Perugino. His greatest paintings were done in Florence and Rome. By 1511 he had finished the frescos for the Stanza della Segnatura of the Vatican, and at the age of 28 he ranked with the greatest painters of the time. In 1514 he was appointed chief architect of St Peter's. He also worked on paintings for the Vatican and designed tapestries for the Sistine Chapel. His finely drawn compositions, though sometimes elaborate, are subtly unified and the poses of his figures are profoundly expressive. His colors are of extreme delicacy. His portraits are perhaps the first in European art in which the spirituality of the sitter is expressed as well as his likeness. Raphael expresses, in both his religious and classical subjects, a vision of idealized beauty in a harmoniously ordered universe

ra·phe (reɪfi:) *n.* (*anat.*) a line of union like a seam, e.g. in the perineum, scrotum, tongue, medulla oblongata etc. || (*bot.*) a line of junction, suture || (*biol.*) the slitlike median line in a diatom valve [Mod. L. fr. Gk *raphē*, seam]

ra·phide (reɪfid) *n.* (*bot.*) a needleshaped crystal, usually of calcium oxalate, developed as a metabolic by-product in plant cells [F. fr. Gk *rhaphis* (*rhaphidos*), a needle]

rap·id (ræpɪd) **1.** *adj.* occurring, done or acting with speed || characterized by speed **2.** *n.* (esp. *pl.*) that part of a river where the water flows swiftly and turbulently over a shallow, usually rocky, bed **ra·pid·i·ty** (rəpɪdɪti:) *n.* the state or quality of being rapid [fr. L. *rapidus*]

ra·pi·er (reɪpɪ:ər) *n.* a light, straight, thin, two-edged sword [F. *rapière*, origin unknown]

ra·pine (ræpɪn) *n.* (*rhet.*) plundering, despoiling [illegible] of their property [F.]

rap·ist (reɪpɪst) *n.* a person who has committed rape

rap music (*music*) personal lyrics sung with no melody in a syncopated beat —**rapper** *n*

RAPCON (*acronym*) for radar approach control, a system of radar control of aircraft in their approach to the airport

rapid eye movement *n.* a rapid movement of the eyes during sleep when dreams occur and special forms of relaxation occur. *acronym* REM. (*cf* REM SLEEP)

rap·pen (ræpɪn) *pl* **rap·pen** *n.* a Swiss centime [G. fr. *rappe*, raven]

rap·port (ræpɔr, ræpour) *n.* sympathetic connection, harmony, *to be in rapport with one's surroundings* [F.]

rap·proche·ment (ræprɔʃmɑ̃) *n.* a renewal of friendly relations, esp. between states or parties [F.]

rap·scal·lion (ræpskæljən) *n.* (*old-fash.*) a rascal [illegible]

rapt (ræpt) *adj.* carried away in imagination from the reality of one's environment || of the mental or emotional state or activity accompanying this condition, *rapt attention* [fr. L. *rapere*

rap·to·ri·al [illegible] claws) adapted for seizing prey | of or relating to birds of prey [fr. L. *raptor*, one that seizes]

rap·ture (ræptʃər) *n.* an emotional state in which intense joy, love etc. possesses the mind to the exclusion of every other emotion or consideration | a fulsome expression of approval or satisfaction **rap·tur·ous** *adj.* characterized by rapture [fr. past part. of obs. *rapt*, to carry away]

rare (reər) *adj.* infrequently found, seen or experienced, *a rare event, a rare species* | (of a gas, air etc.) not dense, not having the components massed closely together | unusually good, ap-

rare *adj.* (of meat) cooked very lightly [fr. older *rear*, fr. O.E. *hrer*, lightly boiled]

rare earth any of a group of oxides of the lanthanide elements that usually occur together naturally and have very similar properties (PERIODIC TABLE)

rare-earth element one of the lanthanide series (PERIODIC TABLE)

rare-earth metal a rare-earth element

rar·e·fac·tion (rɛərəfækʃən) *n.* a rarefying or being rarefied [fr. L. *rarefacere* (*rarefactus*), to rarefy]

rar·e·fac·tive (rɛərəfæktɪv) *adj.* causing rarefaction || characterized by rarefaction [fr. L. *rarefacere* (*rarefactus*), to rarefy]

rar·e·fy, rar·i·fy (rɛərəfaɪ) *pres. part.* **rar·e·fy·ing, rar·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **rar·e·fied, rar·i·fied** *v.t.* to make (a gas etc.) rare || to refine, make more subtle, *rarefied notions* || *v.i.* (of gases etc.) to become rare [F. *rarefier*]

rare gas an inert gas belonging to group 0 of the periodic table

rare·ly (rɛərli:) *adv.* very infrequently

rarity (RAREFY)

rar·ing (rɛərɪŋ) *adj.* (*pop.*, used with an infinitive) full of eagerness, *raring to go*

rar·i·ty (rɛərɪti:) *pl.* **rar·i·ties** *n.* something which is rare || something highly valued because it is rare || the quality or fact of being rare [fr. L. *raritas*]

ras·cal (ræskəl) **1.** *n.* a rogue, trickster || an endearingly mischievous person, esp. a child **ras·cal·i·ty** (ræskælɪti:) **2.** *n.* the quality of being a rascal or behaving like a rascal [O.F. *rascaille*, rabble]

ra·schel knit (rəʃəl) fabric made on latch needles, with 1 to 32 warp or thread systems, with warps mounted in a stationary position

rase (RAZE)

rash (ræʃ) *adj.* made or done hastily without considering the possible consequences or attendant risks || acting in a hasty inconsidered manner, or given to acting in this way [M.E. *rasch*, active, vigorous]

rash *n.* an eruption or collection of spots or small red patches on the skin [perh. fr. O.F. *rache, rasque*]

rash·er (ræʃər) *n.* a thin slice of bacon or ham, usually for frying [etym. doubtful]

rasp (ræsp, rɑsp) *v.t.* to remove unevennesses etc. from by rubbing with a rasp || to grate harshly upon (the nerves) || *v.i.* to make a rough scraping sound || to grate [prob. O.F. *rasper*]

rasp *n.* a type of coarse file with individual, hard, raised teeth set very close together || a machine used for rasping || a noise made by rasping or as if by rasping || a machine that grinds waste into a manageable material and helps prevent odor [O.F. *raspe* fr. *rasper*, to rasp]

ras·pa·to·ry (ræspətɔri:, ræspətouri:) *pl.* **ras·pa·to·ries** *n.* a surgical rasp [fr. M.L. *raspatorium* fr. *raspare*, to rasp]

rasp·ber·ry (rɑzberi:, rɑzberi:) *pl.* **rasp·ber·ries** *n.* any of several members of *Rubus*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a genus of tall-growing shrubs having annually renewed canes usually covered with fine, prickly hairs, and bearing succulent red or black aggregate fruits, each composed of many small drupes and set on a conical receptacle || the fruit of this shrub | the color or flavor of the fruit of the red raspberry || (*pop.*) a rude sound made by vibrating the tongue between the lips, to show contempt or derision [fr. older *rasp*, raspberry + BERRY]

raspberry sawfly *Blennocampa rubi*, fam. *Tenthredinidae*, a small, black sawfly with a reddish abdomen. Its pale green larvae feed on the leaves of raspberries and blackberries

Ras·pu·tin (ræspu:ti:n) Grigori Yefimovich (1871-1916), Russian monk and adventurer. He exercised a hypnotic fascination on the czarina and influenced the policies of Nicholas II. Hated by the nobility for his debauchery and abuse of power, he was assassinated

Ras Shamra (rɑ:ʃɑ:mrɑ:) (UGARIT)

Ras Ta·fa·ri (ræstəfɑri:) a black, back-to-Africa movement in Jamaica organized by Marcus Garvey. It makes Ethiopia's Emperor Haile Selassie (Ras Tafari is the original name of Haile Selassie) the object of a cult, and compares the 'heaven' of Ethiopia with the 'hell' of Jamaica

Ras Ta·fa·ri·an (ræstəfɛərɪən) *n.* an adherent of the Ras Tafari movement

Rastafarian *n.* Jamaica-based sect devoted to Haile Selassie (former Emperor of Ethiopia) espousing love, peace, ganja (marijuana); noted for reggae music and for members' hair worn in dread locks, ropelike boyo strands

Ras·tatt, Treaty of (rɑʃtɑt) a treaty (1714) between Austria and France at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession complementing the Peace of Utrecht (1713)

ras·ter (ræstər) *n.* the part in the cathode-ray tube of a television set on which the image is reproduced [G., screen]

raster display (*computer*) a graphic presentation of data created on a screen in fixed sequence, usu. from left to right

rat (ræt) **1.** *n.* any of various omnivorous rodents of *Rattus* and related genera of fam. *Muridae*. They are approximately 8 ins. long with a scaly tail 8–9 ins. in length. Rats live in drains, sewers and rubbish piles and have spread through out the world on ships. They are highly destructive and are the carriers of many diseases, esp. bubonic plague ‖ (*pop.*) a contemptible person, esp. one who betrays or deserts associates ‖ a tapered coil, esp. of hair, over which a woman's hair may be arranged ‖ **to smell a rat** to suspect some trap, piece of trickery, treachery etc. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **rat·ting** *past* and *past part.* **rat·ted** *v.t.* to hunt rats ‖ (often with 'on') to desert or betray one's associates [O.E. *ræt*]

ra·ta (rɑtə) *n.* either of two New Zealand trees, *Metrosideros robusta* and *M. lucida*, fam. *Myrtaceae*, yielding a hard, red wood ‖ this wood [Maori]

rat·a·ble, rate·a·ble (rèitəb'l) *adj.* liable to be rated ‖ able to be rated in accordance with some scale **rát·a·bly, ráte·a·bly** *adv*

rat·a·fi·a (rætəfi:ə) *n.* a liqueur flavored with almonds or with peach, apricot or cherry kernels [F., origin unknown]

rat·al (réit'l) *n.* (*Br.*) the amount on which local property taxes are assessed

ratan *RATTAN

rat-bite fever a febrile disease caused by the bacterium *Spirillum minus* and transmitted by the bite of a rat. An ulcer forms at the site of the wound, the lymph glands swell, and there is usually a bluish-red rash

ratch (rætʃ) *n.* a ratchet ‖ a toothed bar with which a pawl engages to prevent reverse motion

ratch·et (rætʃit) *n.* a detent, catch or pawl for retaining or activating a ratchet wheel ‖ a ratchet wheel and pawl working together ‖ (*Br.*) the notched, tapering teeth set on certain wheels and bars which may engage with a pawl to prevent reverse motion [F. *rochet*, lance head, bobbin]

ratchet wheel a wheel having teeth with which a detent, catch or pawl engages to prevent reverse motion or to activate forward motion

rate (reit) **1.** *n.* the amount of something in relation to some other thing, *absentee rate of 2 men and 5 women per 1,000 employees* ‖ a fixed ratio between two things, quantities etc., *rate of exchange* ‖ speed of motion or change, *drive at a moderate rate* ‖ (*pl., Br.*) a local property tax levied on buildings etc. in proportion to an estimated annual rental value ‖ a fixed charge per unit of a commodity, service etc. ‖ (*insurance*) a premium charge per unit ‖ a charge asked or paid for a service etc. ‖ (*naut.*) a class of vessel, esp. of warships **at any rate** at least, in any case, *at any rate he didn't forget* **at this** (or **that**) **rate** given the present (or those) conditions **2.** *v. pres. part.* **rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **rat·ed** *v.t.* to assess the quality or worth of ‖ (*Br.*) to assess (property) for local tax purposes ‖ to consider (someone or something) as something, *they rate him as a public menace* ‖ to deserve, merit, *this essay rates a low grade* ‖ (*naut.*) to determine the relative rank or class of ‖ *v.i.* to be considered, *he rates as a fine workman* [O.F.]

rate (reit) *pres. part.* **rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **rat·ed** *v.t.* to scold severely ‖ *v.i.* (usually with 'at') to deliver a scolding [etym. doubtful]

rate·able *RATABLE

ra·tel (réit'l) *n.* a member of *Mellivora*, fam. *Mustelidae*, a genus of burrowing carnivores, esp. *M. capensis* of S. Africa and *M. indica* of India. Ratels are about 3 ft. long, including an 8–9-in. tail, and have thick coarse fur, gray on top and black underneath. They destroy wild bees' nests for their honey [Afrik.]

rate·me·ter (réitmi:tər) *n.* an instrument that indicates the rate at which radiation is being absorbed by a human

rat·er (réitər) *n.* (only in compounds) a person of a certain class or rating, *a second-rater*

rath·er (rɑðər, ræðər) *adv.* preferably, *we would rather go for a walk than stay indoors* ‖ more truthfully, more correctly, *foolish rather than a malicious remark* ‖ on the contrary, *it wasn't damp, rather it was too dry* ‖ to some degree, *rather tiresome* ‖ (*Br.*) (ræðə, rɑðə) (*Br., pop.*, in answering a question) yes, most certainly [comp. of older *rathe*, quickly]

rat·i·cide (rætisaid) *n.* a chemical or other preparation for exterminating rats [fr. RAT + L. *caedere* to kill]

rat·i·fi·ca·tion (rætifikéiʃən) *n.* the act or process of being ratified

rat·i·fy (rætifai) *pres. part* **rat·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **rat·i·fied** *v.t.* to confirm (something done or promised), esp. formally, *to ratify a treaty* [F. *ratifier*]

rating (reitiŋ) *n.* (*Br.*) the valuation of property for local taxation ‖ the classification of engines by horsepower, yachts by tonnage etc. ‖ (*commerce*) the estimated credit and reliability of a business concern ‖ an estimate of achievement, status etc. ‖ (*Br.*) the amount fixed as a rate to be paid on property

rat·i·né (rætˈnei) *n.* a coarse woolen, cotton or rayon cloth, woven so as to have a rough, knotted surface [F., tufted]

rat·ing (reitiŋ) *n.* a man's class in a warship's crew, or in the army ‖ (*Br.*) a sailor below commissioned rank ‖ classification of engines by horsepower, yachts by tonnage etc. ‖ (*commerce*) the estimated credit and reliability of a business concern ‖ an estimate of achievement, status etc. ‖ (*Br.*) the amount fixed as a rate to be paid on property

ra·ti·o (reiʃi.ou, réiʃou) *n.* the relation between two quantities which is expressed by dividing the magnitude of one by that of the other, *the ratio between selling price and cost price is 3 to 1* [L., reason]

ra·ti·oc·i·nate (ræʃi:ɔsineit) *pres. part.* **ra·ti·oc·i·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ra·ti·oc·i·nat·ed** *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to reason, argue logically [fr. L. *ratiocinari* (*ratiocinatus*)]

ra·ti·oc·i·na·tion (ræʃi:ɔsineiʃən) *n.* (*rhet.*) the reasoning process [fr. L. *ratiocinatio* (*ratiocinationis*)]

ra·ti·oc·i·na·tive (ræʃi:ɔsineitiv) *adj.* (*rhet.*) of or marked by ratiocination [fr. L. *ratiocinativus*]

ra·tion (ræʃən, réiʃən) **1.** *n.* an amount (of food, time etc.) which one permits oneself or which one is permitted ‖ (*pl.*) provisions (esp. of food or drink) allotted **2.** *v.t.* to fix the amount of (something) which each individual is permitted to consume ‖ to allow to consume only a certain amount of something ‖ (with 'out') to give out as a ration [F. or fr. L. *ratio* (*rationis*), ratio]

ra·tion·al (ræʃən'l) *adj.* of or relating to reason ‖ based on and in accordance with reason or reasoning ‖ well suited to its purpose, *rational dress* ‖ endowed with reason, *man is a rational animal* ‖ (*pop.*) sensible, sound-minded ‖ (*math.*) not requiring a radical for its expression [fr. L. *rationalis*]

ra·tion·ale (ræʃənæl) *n.* the logical justifying grounds for something ‖ a statement or exposition of principles or reasons [L. neut. of *rationalis* rational]

ra·tion·al·ism (ræʃən'lizəm) *n.* the belief that all knowledge and truth consist in what is ascertainable by rational processes of thought and that there is no supernatural revelation ‖ (*philos.*) the doctrine that true and absolute knowledge is found only in reason **ra·tion·al·ist** *adj.* and *n.* **ra·tion·al·is·tic** *adj*

ra·tion·al·i·ty (ræʃənæliti) *n.* the quality or state of being rational [fr. L.L. *rationalitas*]

ra·tion·al·i·za·tion (ræʃən'laizeiʃən) *n.* (*business*) rationalizing or the result of this ‖ (*business*) reducing costs of industrial production to meet competition, esp. in world markets

ra·tion·al·ize (ræʃən'laiz) *pres. part.* **ra·tion·al·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ra·tion·al·ized** *v.t.* to discover and express the reason for (conduct etc.), esp. in order to justify ‖ to put a natural explanation in place of a supernatural one for (something) ‖ to make (a production or an industry) more efficient and less costly ‖ (*math.*) to reduce (an expression) to finite terms

Rat·is·bon (rætizbɔn) *REGENSBURG

rat·ite (rætait) **1.** *adj.* of a member of *Ratitae*, a group of flightless, running birds with a flat sternum and rudimentary wings (e.g. emu, ostrich) **2.** *n.* a member of *Ratitae* [fr. L. *ratis*, raft]

rat·line (rætlin) *n.* (*naut.*, esp. *pl.*) one of the small lines rope across the shrouds of a ship, forming a ladder ‖ the thin rope so used ‖ (*mil.*) an organized effort for clandestine movement of personnel and/or material across a denied area or border [etym. doubtful]

ratoon (rətu:n) *n.* a new shoot growing from the root or crown of a perennial, e.g. sugarcane, after the old growth has been cut down **2.** *v.t.* to send up new shoots in this way ‖ *v.t.* to cut back (a plant) to encourage ratoons to sprout [fr. Span. *retoño*, a sprout]

rat race (*pop.*) a hectic rush, frantic scramble (used esp. of the struggle to earn a living in an industrial economy under conditions which tend to dehumanize)

rat racer *n.* (*colloq.*) participant in competitive society

rat·tan, ra·tan (rætæn) *n.* any of various climbing palms, esp. of genera *Calamus* and *Daemonothops*, growing in India and S.E. Asia ‖ a part of the long stem of this plant used for wickerwork, chair seats, rope etc. ‖ a walking stick fashioned from such a stem [Malay *rotan* fr. *raut*, to pare]

rat·ter (rætər) *n.* a dog good at catching rats

rat·tle (rætˈl) *v. pres. part* **rat·tling** *past* and *past part.* **rat·tled** *v.t.* to emit a rapid succession of short, sharp sounds, *the shutter rattled in the wind* ‖ to move emitting such sounds, *the old car rattled down the road* ‖ to move rapidly, *the car rattled along at great speed* ‖ (often with 'on') to talk rapidly, incessantly and often rather foolishly ‖ *v.t.* to cause (something) to make a rattling sound ‖ (often with 'off') to express in rapid, usually emotionless, speech, *he rattled off the poem* ‖ to cause to become confused and lacking in confidence, *the questions rattled the witness* **2.** *n.* the sound made by something which rattles ‖ such a sound made in a mucus-clogged throat ‖ a contrivance or baby's toy designed to make this sound ‖ the horny rings on a rattlesnake's tail [M.E. *ratelen*, prob. imit.]

rat·tle-brain (rætˈlbrein) *n.* an emptyheaded person **rát·tle-brained** *adj*

rat·tler (rætlər) *n.* a rattlesnake

rat·tle·snake (rætˈlsneik) *n.* a member of *Sistrurus* or *Crotalus*, fam. *Crotalidae*, genera of North American poisonous snakes having horny scaleaths towards the end of the tail which make a rattling sound

rat·tle·trap (rætˈltræp) **1.** *n.* something old and dilapidated, esp. a noisy, rattling automobile, wagon etc. ‖ (*Br., old-fash.*) someone who chatters incessantly **2.** *adj.* old and dilapidated

rat·tling (rætliŋ) *adj.* (*pop.*) decidedly good, *a rattling success* ‖ (*pop.*) lively, brisk, *a rattling pace*

rat·tly (rætli:) *adj.* tending to rattle ‖ having a noisy sound like a rattle

rattoon *RATOON

rat·trap, rat-trap (rættræp) *n.* a trap for catching rats

rau·cous (rɔ:kəs) *adj.* hoarse, grating, rough-sounding, *raucous laughter* [fr. L. *raucus*]

raun·chy (rɔntʃi:) *adj.* bawdy —**raunchiness** *n*

Rau·schen·berg (rauʃənbə:rg), Robert (1925–), U.S. painter, known esp. for his 'combine-drawings' depicting themes drawn from American folklore and using a juxtaposition of collage, ink, pencil and photography

rav·age (rævidʒ) *n.* devastation ‖ (*pl.*) ill effects, *the ravages of time* [F.]

rav·age *pres. part.* **rav·ag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **rav·aged** *v.t.* to lay waste to ‖ *v.i.* to do ruinous damage [F. *ravager*]

rave (reiv) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **rav·ing** *past* and *past part.* **raved** to talk or act wildly or incoherently, *he raved in his delirium* ‖ (with 'about' or 'over') to express or feel exaggerated admiration, *she raves about that singer* ‖ *v.t.* to express wildly or incoherently, *to rave obscenities* **2.** *n.* the act of raving or an instance of this ‖ (*pop.*) an enthusiastic critical appreciation, esp. of a play, book etc. [O.F. *resver*]

Ra·vel (rævel), Maurice (1875-1937), French composer. He acquired a high reputation for his orchestration. His best-known pieces are the tone-poem *Daphnis et Chloé* (1912) and the opera *L'Heure espagnole* (1907), and he completed the ballet *Adélaïde ou le Langage des fleurs* (1925). His orchestration, e.g. the suites from the ballet 'Daphnis and Chloe' (1908), is famous. Other works include the piano suite 'Gaspard de la nuit' (1908), the piano concerto in G major (1931), and songs.

rav·el (rævəl) **1.** *v. pres. part* **rav·el·ing**, esp. *Br.* **rav·el·ling** *past* and *past part.* **rav·eled**, esp. *Br.* **rav·elled** *v.t.* to untangle or disentangle (something tangled or confused) ‖ to cause (the edge of a fabric) to fray ‖ *v.i.* to become tangled or confused ‖ to become untwisted **2.** *n.* a tangled or knotted thread ‖ something tangled, esp. a tangled situ-

ation [prob. fr. Du. *ravelen, rafelen*, to make tangled]

rave·lin (rævlɪn) *n.* (*hist.*) a detached part of a system of fortifications (15th–16th cc.) outside the curtain, its two embankments forming a salient [Fr. Ital.]

rav·el·ing, esp. *Br.* **rav·el·ling,** (rævəlɪŋ) *n.* a thread that has come loose from a fabric and hangs from the surface

ra·ven (reɪvən) **1.** *n. Corvus corax*, fam. *Corvidae*, a large, black, omnivorous and occasionally predatory bird about 2 ft long with a wingspread of 3 to 4 ft. It has a black bill, a wedge-shaped tail and a deep, harsh croak. It nests on cliffs or in very tall trees **2.** *adj.* glossy black [O.E. *hræfn*]

rav·en·ing (rævənɪŋ) *adj.* (*rhet.*) hungrily searching for prey [pres. part. of *raven*, to search for prey, fr. O.F. *raviner*]

Ra·ven·na (rəvenə) a town (pop. 137,093) of Emilia Romagna, Italy, an ancient port, now 6 miles from the Adriatic. Industries: sugar refining, textiles, oil refining. Cathedral (18th c.). Romano-Byzantine and Byzantine mausoleums, baptistry and churches (5th-11th cc.), some containing celebrated mosaics (esp. those of San Vitale and Sant' Apollinare Nuovo, both 6th c.). Ravenna was the capital of the Western Roman Empire (402-76), of the Ostrogoths (493-526), and of an exarchate (584-751). It was given to the papacy (754) by Pepin III

rav·en·ous (rævɪnəs) *adj.* fiercely hungry [consuming or devouring greedily [O.F. *ravineux*, [illegible] to pirate]]

Ra·vens·bruck (reɪvənzbruk, ruvənsbryk) the site in S. Mecklenburg, East Germany, of a Nazi concentration camp for women (1934-45)

Ra·vi (ruvi) a tributary (400 miles long) of the Chenab, rising in S. Kashmir and forming part of the border between the Indian Punjab and the Pakistani Punjab. It joins the Chenab above Multan

ravine [illegible] long, deep, narrow hollow, usually made by a torrent deepening its bed [Fr. Prob. Gaulish]

rav·ing (reɪvɪŋ) **1.** *adj.* talking wildly or incoherently, *a raving lunatic* || worthy of being raved about, *a raving beauty* **2.** *adv.* to the extent of raving, *raving mad* **3.** *n.* (esp. *pl.*) incoherent talk or an item of such talk, *lucid moments in her ravings* [RAVE]

ra·vi·o·li (rævɪ ouli, ruvɪ ouli:) *pl. n.* small cases of pasta filled with meat, spinach etc. cooked and served with a sauce [Ital.]

rav·ish (rævɪʃ) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to rape **rav·ish·ing** *adj.* so beautiful as to cause rapture [F. *ravir* (rav-

raw (rɔ:) **1.** *adj.* (of foodstuffs) uncooked || (of other material) unprocessed, unrefined, or unfinished, *raw silk, raw spirit* || untrained, inexperienced, *raw recruits* || (of a wound or part of the body) having the skin partly or wholly removed || (of weather) cold and damp || (*pop.*) indecent, *a raw joke* (*photog.*) unexposed **2.** *n.* [illegible] to touch on the raw (to cause painful emotions to **in the raw** in the original state, *nature in the raw* (*pop.*) naked

Rawalpindi [illegible] Pakistan in the N. Punjab, a commercial center and military base, temporary headquarters of the national government (1959-60). oil refin-

[illegible]

raw·hide (rɔhaɪd) *n.* untanned cattle hide || a

ra·win (reɪwɪn) *n.* (*meteor. acronym*) for radar wind sounding. 1. a radar system for determining wind direction and velocity above a station utilizing a balloon borne radiosonde and radio. 2. the information so collected

[illegible]

raw material the basic matter from which processed or manufactured goods are made

RAWOL (*mil. acronym*) for radar without line of sight, a system of radar detection of targets obscured by intervening hills

raw sienna sienna that has not been calcined

Raws·thorne (rɔsθɔrn), Alan (1905-71), English composer. His works include three symphonies, piano and violin concertos, chamber music etc

raw umber umber that has not been calcined || the dark yellowish-brown color of this (cf. BURNT UMBER)

Ray (reɪ), John (1627-1705), English naturalist. He and Willughby planned a complete classification of animal and vegetable life. His 'Catalogus plantarum Angliae' (1670) was the first systematic account of English flora

Ray, Man (1890-1976), U.S. painter of the Dada movement, and photographer. He invented the 'rayograph', a photograph obtained by the direct application of objects of varying opacity to a light-sensitive plate

ray (reɪ) **1.** *n.* a line constructed perpendicular to a wave front in which light is propagated, representing the path of light in geometrical optics. It is considered a beam of infinitesimally small cross section || a line of light that appears to radiate from some light-producing or light-reflecting objects || a stream of particles travelling along the same path || any of several lines radiating from a center (e.g. the radii of a circle) || a portion or organ of a plant or animal having a number of like parts diverging from a common center, e.g. a vascular ray, the arm of a starfish or any of the supporting bones of the fins of some fishes || a slight manifestation, e.g. of hope or intelligence || (*bot.*) the outer whorl of florets of a composite flower **2.** *v.i.* to issue in rays [O.F. *rai*]

ray *n.* a member of *Hypotremata*, an order of flattened, cartilaginous fish similar to the skate (*STING RAY, ELECTRIC RAY)

ray (*mus.*) *RE

Rayburn (reɪbərn), Samuel Taliaferro (1882-1961), U.S. politician, Speaker of the House of Representatives (1940-7; 1949-53; 1955-61). A Democrat from Texas, he served in the House (1913-61) and was elected majority leader in 1937. He was instrumental in the drafting of New Deal legislation

ray·dist (reɪdɪst) *n.* a navigation system involving a continuous signal to several ground stations, which compare, compute, and report position

ray floret one of the marginal flowers going around the head of disk florets in e.g. the daisy, or making up the head in composites having no disk florets

ray flower a ray floret

Ray·leigh (reɪli:), John William Strutt, 3rd Baron (1842-1919), English physicist. He contributed largely to the study of vibratory motion. With Ramsay he discovered argon, and he worked on the standardizing of electrical units. Nobel prize (1904)

Ray·leigh wave or **R wave** (reɪli:) **1.** (*seismology*) surface vibrations with retrograde, elliptical ground motion **2.** (*mechanics*) parallel waves in the surface of a solid

Ray·naud's phenomenon (reɪnouz) (*med.*) obstruction in bloodstream resulting in discoloration (white or blue) of hands

ray·on (reɪɔn) *n.* a textile fiber made by forcing various solutions of naturally occurring cellulose through fine holes and solidifying in a chemical bath or warm air || any of various textiles made of such fibers [coined fr. RAY]

raze, rase (reɪz) *pres. part.* **raz·ing, ras·ing** *past* and *past part.* **razed, rased** *v.t.* to destroy com- [illegible] [F. [illegible] to scrape]

ra·zor (reɪzər) *n.* an instrument with a very sharp rigid cutting edge, or fitted with a blade having this, used esp. to shave hair from the skin (*STRAIGHT RAZOR) [O.F. *rasor, rasour*]

ra·zor-back (reɪzərbæk) *n.* a rorqual whale || a thin, long-legged, semiwild hog of the southern U.S.A.

razorbill [illegible] *Alcidae* a black and white auk of the N. Atlantic, approx. 16 ins. long with a very sharp bill

razor clam a member of *Solenidae*, a family of bivalve mollusks having a very long, narrow, curved shell

razor cut a haircut given with a razor

razor fish a razor clam

razor shell a razor clam || the shell of a razor clam

razz (ræz) *v.t.* (*pop.*) to tease

RBE (*abbr.*) for relative biological effectiveness, a factor for comparison of radiation effects on organisms

R.C. Roman Catholic

RC-135 *n.* (*mil.*) U.S. strategic reconnaissance plane with altitude capability of 40,000 ft, replacing the U-2

Rd. Road

R.D. rural free delivery

RDX (*COMPOUND)

Re (reɪ) Ra

re (ri:) *prep.* (*law, commerce*, etc.) in the matter of, as regards [L. ablative of *res*, thing]

re, *Br.* also **ray** (reɪ) *n.* (*mus.*) the note D in the fixed-do system of solmization || the second note of any diatonic scale in movable-do solmization [Ital.]

re- (ri:) *prefix* again, another time. Re-compounds are hyphenated when confusion might occur between identical forms, e.g. re-ally and really. The hyphen is also employed when the second part of the word begins with a capital letter, e.g. re-Christianize || back, to a former state or condition [L.]

reach (ri:tʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to arrive at, *to reach the end of a journey, to reach the age of 30* || to extend so as to touch (a particular point or place), *the rubber plant reaches the ceiling* || to extend, *to reach out one's hand* || to succeed in touching or grasping with an outstretched limb || to pass with the hand, *just reach me that book* || to get in touch with, *we tried to reach them by cable* || to touch the mind or feelings of, *her words failed to reach him* || *v.i.* to extend in dimension, scope etc., *the woods reach as far as the river* || (of the voice, eye etc.) to carry, penetrate, *as far as the eye can reach* || to put or stretch out a hand or foot, *reach for the bell* || (*naut.*) to sail on a reach **2.** *n.* the act of stretching out or reaching, or an instance of this || the extent of such a reach || intellectual or imaginative range, *an idea not within his reach* || an uninterrupted expanse, e.g. a straight part of a river or a length of canal between locks || (*naut.*) a tack sailed with the wind abeam || the pole coupling the rear axle of a wagon to the transverse bar over the front axle [O.E. *ræcan*]

re-act (ri:ækt) *v.t.* to act again

re-act (ri:ækt) *v.i.* to act in response to a stimulus etc., *he did not react to the treatment* || to act contrary to a stimulus etc., *he reacted against my suggestion* || to undergo chemical change

re-ac·tance (ri:æktəns) *n.* (*elec.*) the portion of impedance in an alternating current circuit that results from capacitance or inductance or both. It is expressed in ohms [REACT]

re-ac·tion (ri:ækʃən) *n.* a response to a stimulus || opposition caused by an act, proposal etc., *the workers' reaction against automation* || the tendency to favor extremely conservative social or political policies || (*phys.*) the equal and opposing force which is always called into play by a force || a chemical change involving two or more substances **re·ac·tion·ar·y 1.** *adj.* characterized by reaction, esp. in politics **2.** *n. pl.* **re·ac·tion·ar·ies** a reactionary person **re·ac·tion·ist** *n.* a reactionary

reaction time (*psychol.*) the time which elapses between the start of the application of a stimulus and the start of the response it evokes

re-ac·ti·vate (ri:æktəveɪt) *pres. part.* **re-ac·ti·vat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-ac·ti·vat·ed** *v.t.* to cause to be active again || *v.i.* to be active again

re-ac·tive (ri:æktɪv) *adj.* of or characterized by reaction or reactance || tending to react

re-ac·tor (ri:æktər) *n.* a person or thing that reacts (e.g. a chemical reagent or a subject of a physiological test reacting to a stimulus) || a low-resistance coil of high inductance used to suppress alternating current or change its phase || a vessel or other piece of equipment in which a chemical reaction is carried out, esp. on a large scale || a device in which a fission chain reaction is initiated and controlled. In general it includes a fuel (a source of neutrons) such as uranium or plutonium, a moderator such as graphite or heavy water (which slows the neutrons to a speed permitting the maximization of capture by other nuclei) and a set of control rods (usually made of cadmium or boron) which absorb neutrons readily and which are brought into play to arrest the reaction if and when there is a danger of its going out of control. The energy produced (*NUCLEAR ENERGY) in a reac-

tor may be converted to electricity (via steam turbines) or to mechanical energy (e.g. in nuclear ships). The nuclear reaction can be used as a source of neutrons, producing further radioactive material ‖ BREEDER REACTOR

read (ri:d) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **read·ing** *past* and *past part.* **read** (red) *v.t.* to understand the meaning of (symbols, signs, gestures etc.) by looking at them and assimilating them mentally, *to read a book, to read music, to read French* ‖ to learn in this way, *he read that sterling had been protected* ‖ to say aloud (written or printed material that one sees and understands in this way), *read this story to us* ‖ (*Br.*) to study (a subject) at a university ‖ to touch (Braille symbols) and understand them ‖ to observe a measurement shown by (an instrument), *to read a pressure gauge* ‖ (of an instrument) to show (a measurement), *the thermometer reads 30 degrees* ‖ to consider (something) to have a certain meaning, *she read his letter to mean that he didn't intend to come* ‖ to give (a word, phrase etc.) as a reading in a particular passage, *for 'marry' this copy reads 'merry'* ‖ to cause (a word, phrase etc.) to be substituted in a particular passage, *read 'marry' for 'merry'* ‖ to discover the meaning of (someone's thoughts, expressions etc.) by observation ‖ to predict (the future, someone's fortune etc.) ‖ to explain or interpret (riddles, magic symbols, palms etc.) ‖ to go over (printer's proofs), marking corrections on them ‖ *v.i.* to be engaged in reading something ‖ to be able to read books etc. ‖ to say audibly what one is reading, *he is reading to the children* ‖ to make a specified impression on a reader, *his letter reads well* ‖ to contain certain words, *the constitution reads as follows . . .* ‖ to suggest a meaning, *his letter reads as if he doesn't intend to come* ‖ to learn or study by reading, *he likes reading about ancient peoples*, ‖ to have a specified stylistic quality, *it reads jerkily* **to read out** to read (something) aloud ‖ to expel (someone) from an organization by publicly reading the notice of dismissal **to read (someone) like a book** to understand perfectly the intentions, motives etc. of (someone) without his explaining them or even if he tries to hide them **to read into** to attach to (something) a meaning which is neither stated nor intended **to read oneself in** (*Church of England*) to assume the office of incumbent by reading aloud publicly the Thirty-nine Articles ‖ (*Br.*) to familiarize oneself with the files etc. before attempting to make decisions, initiate work etc. **2.** *n.* (*Br.*) a period of reading, *to enjoy a read after dinner* **read** (red) *adj.* (often in compounds) learned or informed through reading, *a well-read critic* **to take as read** to accept as accurate without having read aloud, *to take the minutes as read* ‖ to assume to be true **read·a·ble** *adj.* easy or pleasant to read ‖ legible [O.F. *redable*]

re·ad·dress (ri:ədrés) *v.t.* to alter the address on (e.g. a letter)

Reade (ri:d), Charles (1814-84), British novelist. His works include the historical novel 'The Cloister and the Hearth' (1861)

read·er (ri:dər) *n.* a person able to read ‖ a book for children learning to read ‖ a book containing selections for reading for a beginner, esp. in another language ‖ a person who reads, esp. one who reads a particular book or periodical, *this newspaper has over a million readers* ‖ a person very fond of reading ‖ someone who reads and criticizes manuscripts for a publisher, literary agent etc. ‖ a proofreader ‖ someone, esp. a graduate student, who marks examination papers ‖ a person selected to read aloud, e.g. in a religious service ‖ (*Br.*) a member of a university staff ranking between a senior lecturer and a professor **read·er·ship** *n.* the office of a university reader ‖ the collective body of readers of a newspaper or periodical

read·i·ly (rédili:) *adv.* easily, *one can readily imagine this* ‖ willingly, *to admit a mistake readily* [READY]

read·i·ness (rédi:nis) *n.* the state of being ready ‖ willingness, lack of hesitation, *readiness to offer help*

Read·ing (rédiŋ) the county town (pop. 132,037) of Berkshire, England. Industries: biscuit-making, brewing, mechanical engineering, printing. Founded 1786

read·ing (ri:diŋ) *n.* the act of one who reads ‖ the ability to read, *reading comes slowly* ‖ the material a person is reading, means to read or has read ‖ the extent to which a person has read, *a man of wide reading* ‖ a public entertainment at which passages from a book, stories, poems etc. are read aloud ‖ a textual version, *the manuscripts offer four variant readings of the passage* ‖ a measurement shown by an instrument, *the reading is 30°C* ‖ understanding, *my reading of the situation differs somewhat* ‖ (*parliament*) the presentation of a bill for debate. The first reading serves as a general and formal introduction. The second reading provides an opportunity for debate on the purpose of the measure and the means proposed to put it into effect. The third reading is a review of the final form of the bill **2.** *adj.* of or for reading or readers

reading desk a raised stand on which a book etc. being read is placed

re·ad·just (ri:ədʒʌst) *v.t.* to adjust or arrange again ‖ to change or rearrange (the terms of a company's debts, stocks etc.) through the voluntary action of shareholders, esp. so as to take advantage of new business opportunities **re·ad·just·ment** *n.* the adjustment or being readjusted

read-on·ly (ri:dounli:) *n.* (*computer*) device that [illegible] operational data that cannot be altered by programmed instructions

read·out (ri:dout) *n.* (*computer*) **1.** information taken from storage for transcription and re[illegible] **2.** the [illegible] readout ‖ to produce a readout —**read-out device** *n.* the device

read·y (redi:) **1.** *adj. comp.* **read·i·er** *superl.* **read·i·est** in a state fit for immediate action, use etc. ‖ immediately available whenever needed, *a ready source of supplies* ‖ in an emotional state adapted to a possible set of circumstances, willing, *she is ready to suffer in order to stay slim* ‖ quick and easy, *a ready wit* ‖ forward, prompt, *he is very ready with his criticism* ‖ reduced to the point of being likely to do something indicated), *she looked ready to drop* **2.** *n* (*mil.*, esp. of firearms) the state of being fit or poised for immediate action or use, *rifles at the ready* **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **read·y·ing** *past* and *past part.* **read·ied** (esp. *reflex.*) to prepare, *he readied himself for the blow* [M.E. *rædi, readi, redi*, prob. fr. O.E. *ræde*]

ready cap (*mil.*) fighter aircraft in condition of 'standby.'

read·y-made (rédi:meid) *adj.* (of clothes) made to a stock size, not to individual requirements ‖ lacking freshness and originality, *ready-made ideas*

ready reckoner a book of mathematical tables

read·y-to-wear (redi:təwɛər) *adj.* (of clothes) ready-made

re·af·firm (ri:əfə:rm) *v.t.* to affirm again

re·af·for·est (ri:æfɔrist, ri:æfɔrist) *v.t.* (*Br.*) to reforest **re·af·for·est·a·tion** *n.*

Reagan (reigən), Ronald Wilson (1911-), U.S. statesman and actor, 40th president (1981-). Born in Tampico, Ill., he went to Eureka College and then to Hollywood (1937) where he appeared in 53 films and also served as president of the Screen Actors' Guild (1952, 1959-60). He also hosted the TV series 'Death Valley Days' (1961-2). Finding that his views had become more conservative, he ran for governor of California on the Republican ticket in 1966 and, defeating incumbent Democrat Pat Brown, served in that post for eight years (1967-75). He opposed tax increases and government spending and left office with a considerable budget surplus. The Republican nominee in the 1980 presidential election, he chose George Bush as his running mate, won by a near-landslide victory and was decisively re-elected in 1984. As president he worked to revamp the U.S. economy, stem inflation, produce tax cuts and increase the country's defenses, and he took a firm stand against the Soviet Union and terrorist tactics. An assassination attempt (1981) by John W. Hinckley, Jr., hospitalized him briefly, as did the early discov[illegible]. He [illegible] married to actress Jane Wyman (1940-9) and Nancy [illegible] (1952)

re·a·gent (ri:eidʒənt) *n.* a substance used to bring about a chemical reaction in another sub[illegible]

real [illegible] natural, not artificial, *a real pearl* ‖ proper, *this is real summer weather* ‖ (used merely for emphasis) great, *a real surprise* (*philos.*) relat[illegible]

real [illegible] former Spanish silver coin and money of ac[illegible]

real estate (*law*) immovable property, e.g. land or houses, as opposed to temporary, movable personal property

real estate investment trust [illegible] holding real property, a number of [illegible] property as principal assets. *acronym* REIT

re·al·gar (ri:ælgər) *n.* a naturally occurring mineral, As_4S_4 or AsS, arsenic sulfide, used in fireworks [M.L. fr. Arab. *rehj al-ghar*, powder of the cave]

real image an optical image formed of the [illegible] of light coming from an object

realise [illegible]

realism [illegible] facts and reality as opposed to emotions, imaginings etc. ‖ (*philos.*) the doctrine that ideas, or universals, have an absolute existence outside the mind ‖ (*philos.*) the belief that the objects of sense perception have real existence ‖ (in art, literature etc.) fidelity to life as perceived and experienced (cf. NATURALISM)

re·al·ist (ri:əlist) *n.* an exponent of realism in art, philosophy etc. ‖ a practical person who concerns himself with facts as they are known to him rather than with things as they might be **re·al·is·tic** *adj.* of, characterized by, or relating to, realism **re·al·is·ti·cal·ly** *adv.*

re·al·i·ty (ri:ælitə:) *pl.* **re·al·i·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being real or of existing in fact ‖ someone or something that is real or exists in fact ‖ (*collect.*) the real world, e.g. considered as a force or pressure ‖ the true or actual nature of something **in reality** actually, in fact, really [fr. M.L. *realitas* or F. *realité*]

re·al·iz·a·ble (ri:əlaizəbəl) *adj.* able to be realized

re·al·i·za·tion (ri:əlaizei[illegible] being realized ‖ that which is realized

re·al·ize (ri:əlaiz) *pres. part.* **re·al·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·al·ized** *v.t.* to be aware of the truth of, recognize as real, *he realized that she was in danger* ‖ to make real or actual (something imagined, hoped for etc.), *her wish was realized at last* ‖ to convert (other forms of property) into money, *to realize investments* ‖ to acquire, gain, *to realize profits* ‖ (of property) to bring as proceeds, *the sale of the house realized a large profit* [fr. REAL after F. *réaliser*]

re·al·ly (ri:əli:, ri:li:) *adv.* in reality ‖ (emphatic) truly, *a really steep hill*

realm (relm) *n.* (*hist., law* or *rhet.*) kingdom, *the laws of the realm* ‖ province, domain, *the realm of fancy* [O.F. *reaume, roiaume*]

re·al·po·li·tik (reiælpoulitik) *n.* politics which deal solely in terms of national interests and the realities of the situation, being neither doctrinaire nor idealistic and not concerned with ethics [G. *Realpolitik*]

real property real estate

real tennis [illegible]

real time [illegible] delay, except for the time required for transmission by electromagnetic energy, between the [illegible] data, and the knowledge of the event, or reception of the data at some other location **2.** [illegible] tion or process to take place **3.** the adequate [illegible] time to solve a problem —**real-time** *adj.* **1.** of the time necessary to perform a computation **2.** of a data-processing system that produces data not later than is required, e.g., a reservations [illegible]

re·al·tor (ri:əltər) *n.* (*Am. Br.* estate agent) someone who sells or lets land or houses on behalf of the owner, manages estates, collects rents, draws up leases etc. and often surveys and values properties, esp. someone who is a [illegible] Estate Boards [REALTY]

realty [illegible]

real wage insurance President Carter's proposed anti-inflation program (October 1978) [illegible] be paid by the government to offset the differ[illegible] consumer price index over 7% and any proposed wage settlement

re·an·i·mate (riːˈanəmeit) *pres. part.* **re·an·i·mat·ing** *past and past part.* **re·an·i·mat·ed** *v.t.* to cause to be animate again ‖ to cause to be

ream (riːm) *n.* a unit of measure for paper usually equal to 20 quires or 480 sheets ‖ a unit of measure for paper for printing, being 211 quires or 516 sheets (usually *pl.*) a huge amount (esp. of written matter), *to write reams* [M.E. *rem, rim* fr. Arab. *rizmah*, bundle]

ream *v.t.* to widen or shape (an opening of a hole in metal) with a reamer (to widen the bore of (a gun) with a reamer) (*naut.*) to open (a seam) for caulking ‖ to extract (fruit juice) with a reamer ‖ to extract the juice of (fruit) with a reamer ‖ (*Br.*) to turn over the edge of (a metal cap) **ream·er** *n.* a rotating tool with cutting edges for reaming a gun's bore or a hole ‖ a lemon squeezer ‖ (*Br.*) a tool used to turn over the edge of a metal cap [etym. doubtful]

reap (riːp) *v.t.* to cut (ripe grain etc.) ‖ to gather (a crop) ‖ to cut the crop of (a field) to receive as the result of one's own acts **reap·er** *n.* someone who reaps ‖ a machine for reaping grain without binding into sheaves [O.E. *ripan, reopan*]

rear (riər) **1.** *n.* the back of something, the position or space behind something the part of a procession, army, fleet, military column etc. furthest from the front ‖ (*pop.*) the buttocks (*Br., pop.*) a latrine **to bring up the rear** to be the last person in a line etc. **2.** *adj.* located at or toward the rear [fr. older *arrear*, that which is

rear (riər) *v.t.* to erect, *to rear a monument* to raise, esp. to great or unusual height, *to rear one's head* ‖ to bring up, *to rear a family* ‖ to cultivate, *to rear a crop* to breed, *to rear dogs* ‖ *v.i.* (of a horse) to rise up on its hind legs, (*rhet.*) to rise high up, *the mountain reared above the village* [O.E. *ræran*]

rear admiral a naval officer ranking below a vice admiral and above a commodore

rear guard a body of troops protecting the rear of a military force, esp. in a withdrawal

re·arm (riːˈaːrm) *v.t.* (*mil.*) to arm again, esp. with new or better arms ‖ *v.i.* to become so

rear·most (riərmoust) *adj.* farthest behind

re·ar·range (riːəreindʒ) *v.t. pres. part.* **re·ar-ranging** *past and past part.* **re·ar·ranged** to arrange again, esp. in a different way **re·ar-rangement** *n.*

rear·ward (riərwəd) *adj.* towards the rear *n.* the rear **2.** *adv.* towards the rear **rear·wards** *adv.*

rea·son (riːzn) *n.* to understand, and to draw inferences, *his reason has shown him the right course* the cause that makes a phenomenon intelligible, *she understands the reason for his behavior* ‖ sound thinking, *it is contrary to reason* (*Kantian phi-*

ples (as opposed to the understanding, which is the mere ability to think logically) **in reason** **good reason to** to have sufficient (strong) cause for **to listen to reason** to be persuaded

able limits [O.F. *resun, reisun, reson, reison*]

persuasively with someone *v.t.* to analyze by reasoning (usually with 'out') to think out (something) by reasoning, to persuade (some-

rea·son·a·ble (riːzənəbl) *adj.* ready to listen to reason or act according to reason, *a reasonable person* in accord with reason, *a reasonable excuse* not expensive, *a reasonable rent* neither more nor less than normal or expected, *the*

reasoning (riːzniŋ) *n.* the act of someone who

Réaumur scale

Rene Antoine Ferchault de *Réaumur* (1683–1757), French physicist]

re·bate (riːbeit, ribéit) *n.* a deduction from an amount to be paid, usually as a courtesy discount [fr. F. *rabat* fr. *rebattre*, to rebate]

rebate *pres. part.* **re·bat·ing** *past and past part.* **re·bat·ed** *v.t.* to make a rebate of (a sum) ‖ to give a rebate to (a person) ‖ (ræbit) (*heraldry*) to remove a portion of (a charge) [O.F. *rabattre*]

rebate (riːbeit, ræbit) **1.** *n.* a rabbet **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **re·bat·ing** *past and past part.* **re·bat·ed** to rabbet

Re·bec·ca-Eu·re·ka system (riːbékə juːriːkə) a preset homing aircraft system utilizing a ground beacon (Eureka) and an airborne interrogator (Rebecca)

reb·el (rébl) **1.** *n.* a person who resists authority ‖ a person who opposes the lawful government by force of arms **2.** *adj.* rebellious or pertaining to rebels [F. *rebelle*]

re·bel (ribel) *pres. part.* **re·bel·ling** *past and past part.* **re·belled** *v.i.* to disobey or oppose someone in authority ‖ to resist the lawful government by force of arms ‖ to feel or show aversion [fr. F. *rebeller*]

re·bel·lion (ribeljən) *n.* an organized attempt to overthrow a lawful government by force of arms ‖ open opposition to any authority [F. *rébellion*]

re·bel·lious (ribeljəs) *adj.* defying authority or control ‖ engaged in rebellion ‖ stubbornly defying control or treatment *rebellious cut(s) hair* [fr. L. *rebellis*]

re·birth (riːbəːrθ) *n.* a second birth ‖ a renewal, e.g. of energy or strength ‖ a renaissance

re·bound **1.** (ribaund) *v.i.* to reverse direction after an impact ‖ to bounce back as if on impact **2.** (riːbaund) *n.* a rebounding ‖ a rebounding ball **on the rebound** in a state of hasty emotional reaction to some setback or blow to one's pride etc. [fr. O.F. *rebondir*]

re·buff (ribʌf) *v.t.* to give a rebuff to (someone or someone's suggestion, idea etc.) [fr. obs. F. *re-* to + Ital.]

re·buff (ribʌf, riːbʌf) *n.* a curt rejection (esp. of an expressed desire) causing injury to a person's self-esteem, *his suggestion met with a rebuff* [obs. F. *rebuffe* fr. Ital.]

re·buke (ribjuːk) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **re·buk·ing** *past and past part.* **re·buked** to tell (someone) severely that his conduct or action is wrong or unsatisfactory **2.** *n.* a rebuking or being rebuked, or the words uttered or written [A.F. *rebuker*]

re·bus (riːbəs) *n.* a word or series of words represented by pictures of objects, symbols etc. ‖ a puzzle or riddle made up of such pictures, symbols etc. [ablative pl. of L. *res*, thing]

re·but (ribʌt) *pres. part.* **re·but·ting** *past and past part.* **re·but·ted** *v.t.* to refute, esp. in formal or legal argument **re·but·tal** *n.* a rebutting **re-butter** (of a defendant) to answer (matters of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder [A.F. *rebuter*]

re·cal·ci·trance (rikælsitrəns) *n.* the quality or state of being recalcitrant ‖ recalcitrant behav-

recalcitrant (relating to submit to authority, rules etc.) (of a substance or a machine) resisting efforts at control (*med.*) unresponsive to treatment **2.** *n.* a recalcitrant person [F. fr. L. *recalcitrans* (*recalci-*

recalescence (coming hot again, esp. in iron and steel which, when allowed to cool from white heat, suddenly glow more brightly for a short time at their critical temperature [fr. L. *recalescere* to grow hot again]

re·call **1.** (rikɔl) *v.t.* to order to return, *to recall an ambassador* to cause to return, *the edition was recalled from the booksellers* ‖ to recollect, remember, *she recalls meeting him last year* to revive the memory or thought of, *the scene recalled her childhood* **2.** (rikɔl, riːkɔl) *n.* the act of recalling or an instance of this the process or right of removal of a public official from office before the end of his term by a vote of the people (*business*) offer by a manufacturer to repair or replace a defective part of a product (*mil.*) a signal to call troops back to ranks or camp (*naut.*) a flag used to signal a ship to return to a squadron **beyond recall** impossible to undo, revoke, rescind etc.

recall ratio (*computer*) ratio of data retrieved to

re·cant (rikænt) *v.t.* to retract or renounce (an opinion, belief, statement etc.) *v.i.* to declare publicly that one has been wrong, or held a mistaken belief, esp. religious or political **re·can·ta·tion** (riːkænteiʃən) *n.* [fr. L. *recantare*]

re·cap (riːkæp, riːkæp) *pres. part.* **re·cap·ping** *past and past part.* **re·capped** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to recapitulate [by shortening]

re·cap (riːkæp) *n.* a recapitulation [by shortening]

re·cap **1.** (riːkæp) *v.t.* to put a strip of prepared rubber on the worn tread of (a tire) and vulcanize it **2.** (riːkæp) *n.* a tire refurbished in this way (cf. RETREAD)

re·ca·pit·u·late (riːkəpitʃuleit) *v.t. pres. part.* **re·ca·pit·u·lat·ing** *past and past part.* **re·cap·it·u·lat·ed** to repeat or go over again briefly, summarize [RE- + CAPITULATE, (obs.) to draw up under headings]

re·ca·pit·u·la·tion (riːkəpitʃuleiʃən) *n.* a recapitulating or an instance of this ‖ (*biol.*) the repetition of phylogenetic development in an individual ‖ (*mus.*, esp. of sonata form) a repetition of themes introduced earlier but which in the interval have undergone development [O.F. *recapitulacion* or fr. L. *recapitulatio* (*recapitulationis*)]

re·cap·ture (riːkæptʃər) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **re-cap·tur·ing** *past and past part.* **re·cap·tured** to capture again ‖ to get or give the illusion of by remembering or imitating, *to recapture the atmosphere of the past* **2.** *n.* a recapturing or being recaptured ‖ the taking by a government of a certain portion of earnings or profits over a fixed amount

re·cast **1.** (riːkæst, riːkɑst) *v.t.* to cast (metal) again, to get a new cast for (a play etc.) ‖ to put into a new form, to remodel, *to recast the plot of a novel* ‖ to add up again **2.** (riːkæst, riːkɑst) *n.* a recasting ‖ that which is obtained by recasting

re·cede (riːsiːd) *pres. part.* **re·ced·ing** *past and past part.* **re·ced·ed** *v.i.* to draw back, *the floods slowly receded from the fields* ‖ to become more distant, *the shore gradually receded* ‖ to slope backwards, *a receding chin* ‖ to become less, *the volume of trade has receded* ‖ (usually with 'from') to withdraw from a position, promise etc. [fr. L. *recedere*]

re·ceipt (riːsiːt) **1.** *n.* the act of receiving ‖ a formal written acknowledgment that something has been received, *a receipt for payment* ‖ (*old-fash.*) a recipe ‖ (esp. *pl.*) something received, e.g. goods, money **2.** *v.t.* to sign a receipt for ‖ to sign (a bill) as a receipt ‖ *v.i.* (with 'for') to give a signed receipt [M.E. *receit, receite*]

re·ceiv·a·ble (riːsiːvəbl) *adj.* that can be accepted or received, esp. as legal, *receivable bonds* ‖ (of bills etc.) on which money is due or callable, *accounts receivable* **re·ceiv·a·bles** *pl. n.* accounts, bills or business notes becoming due on a fixed date, or due from others

re·ceive (risiːv) *pres. part.* **re·ceiv·ing** *past and past part.* **re·ceived** *v.t.* to be given, awarded or sent, *to receive a good education, to receive a letter through the mail* ‖ to take into one's hands or one's mind ‖ to accept (something offered) ‖ to be subjected to, *to receive bad advice*, or have inflicted on one, *to receive a wound* ‖ to experience, undergo, *to receive a shock to the nerves* ‖ to be accorded, *to receive acceptance* ‖ to welcome (someone as a visitor or guest) into one's presence, one's home etc. ‖ to admit into membership, *to be received into a club* ‖ to give a reception of a specified kind to, *they received him with cheers* ‖ to act as a receptacle for, *this pit receives the juice from the grapes* ‖ to accept and pay for (stolen goods), esp. in order to resell them ‖ to take the force of, *the buttresses receive the weight of the stone roof* ‖ (esp. *past part.*) to accept as authoritatively sound and valid ‖ to take (Communion) from the priest ‖ *v.i.* to be a recipient or receiver ‖ to take Communion ‖ to act as host or hostess, *to receive on Thursday* ‖ (*radio, television*) to transform incoming electromagnetic waves into sound or light [O.N.F.

re·ceiv·er (risiːvər) *n.* a person who receives, e.g. a fence ‖ something that receives, e.g. a receptacle for collecting and containing a chemical distillate ‖ (*law*) a person appointed by a court to administer a bankrupt's property or property under litigation ‖ the earpiece of a telephone ‖ a television or radio receiving set [M.E. fr. A.F. *receivour*]

re·ceiv·er·ship (risiːvərʃip) *n.* (*law*) the condition of being in the receiver's hands ‖ (*law*) the position of being a receiver

re·cen·cy (riːsnsiː) *n.* the state or quality of being recent

re·cen·sion (risenʃən) *n.* a revision of a text ‖ a version thus produced [fr. L *recensio* (*recensionis*), a review]

re·cent (risənt) *adj.* of or pertaining to a time not long before the present *the recent past* ‖ *footprints of recent origin* ‖ done or made during such a time *a recent book on developments* ‖ **Recent** (*geol.*) Holocene [fr. L *recens* (*recentis*) or F. *récent*]

re·cep·ta·cle (riseptəl) *n.* a container *a receptacle for rubbish* ‖ *receptacle ready before you open the vent* (*bot.*) the part of a plant stem containing germinal buds, sporangia etc [fr. L *receptaculum*]

re·cep·tion (risepʃən) *n.* a receiving or being received ‖ the admission of a person into a religious organization, hospital, club etc ‖ a formal social gathering during which guests are received ‖ a welcoming or greeting in a specified manner ‖ the receiving of radio or television signals or the quality of these ‖ **reception** ist a person, usually a woman, whose job is to fix appointments for, and receive, the patients or clients of her employer [F.]

reception room a room used for receiving the patients of a doctor, dentist etc ‖ a room for receiving guests, e.g. in a hotel, institution etc ‖ (*Br.*, realtor's term) a living room as distinct from a bedroom

re·cep·tive (riseptiv) *adj.* markedly able and willing to receive and retain impressions, ideas etc. ‖ (of a sensory end organ) able to receive and send stimuli ‖ of or relating to sense organs **re·cep·tiv·i·ty** (riseptiviti) *n.* [fr. M.L. *receptivus*]

re·cep·tor (riseptər) *n.* (*physiol.*) a specialized cell or tissue sensitive to a specific stimulus e.g. a sense organ or sensory nerve ending [M.E. *receptour*]

receptor *n.* (*cytol.*) a specialized structure portion of a cell that is capable of combining with molecules (hormones, toxins, etc.) in a physiological process, e.g., in a nerve terminal

re·cess (risés, rí:ses) **1.** *n.* an alcove, *window recess*, or a natural feature suggesting this ‖ (esp. *fig.*) an obscure or secret place, *the recesses of the mind* ‖ an interval of time during which an activity ceases, e.g. in business or parliament ‖ a period between school classes, usually devoted to play ‖ (*anat.*) a fossa, sinus, cleft or hollow space **2.** *v.t.* to construct a recess in (a wall) ‖ to put into a recess, set back ‖ *v.i.* to go into recess [fr. L. *recedere* (*recessus*), to recede]

re·ces·sion (riséʃən) *n.* a receding or withdrawing ‖ a receding part ‖ a return procession, esp of clergy and choir after a service (*econ.*) a temporary falling off of business activity, less serious than a depression **re·ces·sion·al** **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the recession of the clergy and choir from the chancel after a service ‖ (*Br.*) of or relating to a parliamentary recess **2.** *n.* a hymn sung during the recession of the clergy and choir [fr. L. *recessio* (*recessionis*)]

re·ces·sive (risésiv) **1.** *adj.* receding or tending to recede ‖ (of stress or accent) tending to move from the last toward the first syllable of a word (*biol.*) of a character possessed by one parent which in a hybrid is masked by the corresponding alternative or dominant character derived from the other parent (opp. DOMINANT) **2.** *n.* (*biol.*) a recessive character ‖ (*biol.*) an organism having such characters [fr. L. *recedere* (*recessus*), to recede]

re·cher·ché, re·cher·che (rəʃɛərʃei) *adj.* uncommon, out of the ordinary (affected, precious, *recherché language*) [F.]

re·cid·i·vism (risidivizəm) *n.* constant falling back or the tendency to fall back into criminal, delinquent or antisocial habits in spite of punishment or treatment [RECIDIVIST]

re·cid·i·vist (risidivist) *n.* a person marked by recidivism [fr. F *recidiviste*]

Re·ci·fe (rəsi:fə) [Port.] [formerly] Pernambuco, pop. 1,249,500 in Brazil. The chief port of the northeast, founded in 1548. Food industry, university (1946)

re·ci·pe (résəpi:) *n.* a list of ingredients and set of cooking directions for a dish ‖ a course of action recommended for producing some result, *a recipe for fame* [L. *recipe*, imper. of *recipere*, to receive, take]

re·cip·i·ence (risipiəns) *n.* the quality of being a recipient

re·cip·i·en·cy (risipiənsi) *n.* recipience

re·cip·i·ent (risipiənt) [L.] *n.* something which receives **2.** *adj.* receiving or able to receive [fr. L. *recipiens* (*recipientis*), fr. *recipere*, to receive]

re·cip·ro·cal (risiprək'l) **1.** *adj.* mutual, *reciprocal admiration of opposites* ‖ of something to an inverse relationship to something else ‖ (of two things) corresponding, complementary ‖ (*gram.*) expressing mutual relation, *one another is a reciprocal pronoun* ‖ (*math.*) of a quantity which is reciprocal **2.** *n.* a thing that has a reciprocal relation to something else ‖ (*math.*) a quantity which when multiplied by a given quantity produces unity, *1/6 is the reciprocal of 6* [fr. L. *reciprocus*]

reciprocal gear the ratio

re·cip·ro·cate (risiprəkeit) *pres. part.* **re·cip·ro·cat·ing** *past* and *past part* **re·cip·ro·cat·ed** *v.t.* to give in return (affection, good wishes etc) ‖ (*mech.*) to cause to move backwards and forwards alternately ‖ to give and receive mutually, *the negotiators reciprocated formal expressions of goodwill* ‖ *v.i.* to return in kind (of an action, love, etc) ‖ to be a respondent ‖ (*mech.*) to move backwards and forwards [fr. L. *reciprocare*, *reciprocatus*]

reciprocating engine an engine in which a piston or pistons move to and fro (ROTARY ENGINE)

re·cip·ro·ca·tion (risiprəkeiʃən) *n.* a reciprocating or an instance of this [fr. L. *reciprocatio* (*reciprocationis*)]

re·cip·ro·ci·ty (resiprɔsiti) *n.* the fact of being reciprocal ‖ an exchange of trade between nations etc., based upon privileges granted to both [fr. F. *reciprocité*]

re·cit·al (risait'l) *n.* an enumerating or relating of facts, events etc ‖ something which is so enumerated or related ‖ a reciting of poetry before an audience ‖ (*mus.*, *dancing*) a performance given by one person or a small group ‖ (*law*) the reciting of facts in a document [RECITE]

rec·i·ta·tion (resitei∫ən) *n.* an enumerating of facts, events etc. ‖ a reciting, esp. before an audience, or an instance of this ‖ (*old-fash.*) the reciting of a lesson to satisfy the teacher or the answering of the teacher's questions on a prepared lesson [fr. L. *recitatio* (*recitationis*)]

rec·i·ta·tive (resitətiv) **1.** *n.* musical declamation of the narrative parts of opera and oratorio **2.** *adj.* of or in this style [fr. Ital. *recitativo*]

re·cite (risait) *pres. part.* **re·cit·ing** *past* and *past part* **re·cit·ed** *v.t.* to repeat aloud (something memorized), esp. before an audience ‖ (*old-fash.*) to repeat aloud or answer the teacher's questions about (a lesson) ‖ to enumerate ‖ (*law*) to set out (facts) in a document ‖ *v.i.* to repeat aloud something memorized, esp before an audience ‖ (*old-fash.*) to repeat aloud or answer the teacher's questions about a lesson [F. *reciter* or fr. L. *recitare*]

reck (rek) *v.t.* (*archaic*, neg or quasi-neg and interrog only) to take heed of (danger, expense etc), or to care about, *he little recks what the outcome may be* [O.E. *reccan*]

reck·less (réklis) *adj.* wildly careless, *reckless driving* ‖ indifferent to danger, *reckless courage* [O.E. *receleas*, *receleas*]

Reck·ling·hau·sen (reklɪŋhauz'n) a town (pop 119,600) of North-Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany, in the Ruhr coal-mining, mechanical engineering, textiles, chemicals

reck·on (rekən) *v.t.* (often with 'up') to work out, calculate, *reckon how much you have spent* ‖ to arrive at (a number, answer etc) by calculating, *he reckoned 400 persons attended* ‖ to include as one of a number, *she reckons him among her best friends* ‖ (*pop.*) to think, suppose ‖ to estimate, *they reckon him to be the best worker* ‖ *v.i.* (with 'with') to make a reckoning, *he'll reckon with you later* ‖ to count, calculate, *she reckoned on her fingers* ‖ (with 'on' or 'upon') to count on having some thing or on some event, *we are reckoning on a devaluation of the franc* **to reckon with** to be forced into serious consideration of **to reckon without** to fail to take into account [O.E. *gerecenian*, *recenian*]

reck·on·er (rekənər) *n.* one who reckons ‖ (*Br.*) a reckoning

reck·on·ing (rekəniŋ) *n.* the act of counting or calculating, or an instance of this ‖ the manner of doing this ‖ the process of doing this or the result arrived at ‖ (*naut.*) a calculation of a ship's position by dead reckoning and reference to logged information ‖ (*naut.*) a position so determined ‖ a settling of accounts, differences etc, or an instance of this

re·claim (riklēim) *v.t.* to call back ‖ to recover possession of

re·clam·a (riklæmə) *n.* (*mil.*) a request to authority to reconsider a decision or proposed action

re·clam·a·tion (reklæmeiʃən) *n.* reclaiming or being reclaimed [F.]

rec·li·nate (reklineit) *adj.* (*bot.*) curving downward, *a reclinate leaf* [fr. L. *reclinare* (*reclinatus*), to recline]

re·cline (riklain) *pres. part* **re·clin·ing** *past* and *past part* **re·clined** *v.t.* (usually with 'on' or 'upon') to lie at ease ‖ to lean back comfortably ‖ (of a tax, one's head etc) to lean back [fr. L. *reclinare*]

re·cluse (riklu:s, reklu:s) *n.* someone who lives alone and avoids the company of others ‖ such a person acting out of religious or religious grounds [fr. F *reclus*, *recluse* fr. *reclure*, to shut up]

rec·og·ni·tion (rekəgniʃən) *n.* a recognizing or being recognized ‖ acknowledgment, *in recognition of his services* ‖ (*internat. law*) acknowledgment of the status of an independent state [fr. L. *recognitio* (*recognitionis*)]

rec·og·niz·a·ble (rekəgnaizəb'l) *adj.* able to be recognized **rec·og·niz·a·bly** *adv.*

rec·og·niz·ance (rikɔgnizəns) *n.* (*law*) a bond entered into before a court or magistrate by which one undertakes to do something ‖ the sum pledged as a surety for the performance of such an obligation [O.F. *reconissance*, *reconuissance*, *recognissance*, *recognissance*]

rec·og·nize (rekəgnaiz) *pres. part* **rec·og·niz·ing** *past* and *past part* **rec·og·nized** *v.t.* to identify (something known or perceived before), *to recognize a handwriting* ‖ to acknowledge, *to recognize a debt* ‖ to admit acquaintance with (someone) by a sign etc, *he recognized us with a wave* ‖ (*law*) to acknowledge the status of (e.g. a newly independent state or a new government) ‖ to give (someone) the opportunity to speak in a legislature, public meeting etc. ‖ (*law*) to obligate (someone) by a recognizance ‖ *v.i.* (*law*) to enter into a recognizance [O.F. *reconoistre* (*reconoiss-*, *recog-*)]

recoil **1.** (rikɔil) *v.i.* to fall back in repugnance ‖ to shrink away ‖ (of a piece of artillery) to slide back when the charge explodes ‖ (of a rifle or shotgun) to kick ‖ (of a spring) to spring back when released ‖ to retreat, to fall back before the enemy **2.** (rikɔil, ri:kɔil) *n.* the sliding back or kick of a gun when the charge explodes ‖ the distance of such a backward movement ‖ a physical or mental shrinking away [fr. O.F. *reculer*]

rec·ol·lect (rekəlekt) *v.t.* to call to mind, remember [fr. L. *recolligere* (*recollectus*), to gather again]

re·col·lect (ri:kəlekt) *v.t.* to gather together again ‖ to regain control of, collect (oneself, one's thoughts etc.) [fr. L. *recolligere* (*recollectus*), to gather again]

rec·ol·lec·tion (rekəlekʃən) *n.* the act of remembering ‖ a memory ‖ the span or power of a person's memory, *within my recollection* ‖ a spiritual gathering of oneself together **rec·ol·lec·tive** *adj.* [F. *recollection*]

recombinant DNA (ri:kɔmbinənt) (*genetics*) a technique for splicing strands of genetic material (DNA) from different organisms and inserting the resultant combination into a host virus or bacterium *Cf* GENE SPLICING

rec·om·mence (ri:kəmens) *pres. part* **rec·om·menc·ing** *past* and *past part* **re·com·menced** *v.t.* to begin again ‖ *v.t.* to cause to begin **re·com·mence·ment** *n.* [fr. F *recommencer*]

rec·om·mend (rekəmend) *v.t.* to write or speak in favor of (someone, something) to another person, as deserving employment, patronage etc ‖ to advise, *he recommended a long holiday* ‖ to render pleasing, *the property has little to recommend it* ‖ to commend, entrust, *he commended his soul to God* [M.L. *recommendare*]

rec·om·men·da·tion (rekəmendeiʃən) *n.* the act of recommending a person or thing ‖ a letter which recommends a person to a prospective employer ‖ advice ‖ a quality which predisposes a buyer of someone, something, *easy access is a strong recommendation for the site* [O.F. or fr. M.L. *recommendatio* (*recommendationis*)]

rec·om·pense (rekəmpens) *pres. part* **rec·om·pens·ing** *past* and *past part* **rec·om·pensed** *v.t.* to requite, reward (someone for a service rendered) ‖ to give payment or compensation for an injury done or received [O.F.]

recompense *pres. part* **rec·om·pens·ing** *past* and *past part* **rec·om·pensed** *n.* reward, requital ‖ payment or compensation for an injury done or received [fr. O.F. *recompenser*]

[illegible]

tions and ideas, and the belief that inadequa-
by American journalist Walter J. Raymond

rec·on·cile (rekənsail) *pres. part* **rec·on·cil·ing** *past* and *past part* **rec·on·ciled** *v.t.* to bring together again in love or friendship ‖ to induce (someone) to accept something disagreeable ‖ to make or show to be consistent ‖ to reach a com-

cile·ment *n.* [fr. F *reconcilier* or L. *reconcili-*

rec·on·cil·i·a·tion (rekənsiliˈeiʃən) *n.* a reconciling or being reconciled [F. or fr. L. *reconciliatio* (*reconciliationis*)]

rec·on·dite (rekəndait, rikɒndait) *adj.* obscure, little known ‖ concerned with something obscure and little known ‖ difficult to understand [fr. L. *recondere* (*reconditus*), to put away]

re·con·di·tion (riːkəndiʃən) *v.t.* to restore (something) to sound condition by cleaning, repairing etc

re·con·nais·sance (rikɒnisəns) *n.* a survey of an enemy-held area to procure military information concerning the enemy's position, strength, intentions etc. ‖ any preliminary survey ‖ (*engin.*) a general survey of a territory before proceeding with a more specialized one ‖ (*geol.*) a preliminary examination of a particular region [F.]

re·con·noi·ter, esp. *Br.* **re·con·noi·tre** (riːkənɔitər) **1.** *v. pres. part* **re·con·noi·ter·ing,** esp. *Br.* **re·con·noi·tring** *past* and *past part* **re-**
make a reconnaissance of ‖ *v.t.* to make a reconnaissance **2.** *n.* a reconnaissance [obs. F *recon-*

esp. with a view to changing one's opinion, *to reconsider a decision* ‖ *v.t.* to consider a matter again **re·con·sid·er·a·tion** *n.*

re·con·sti·tute (riːkɒnstitjuːt, riːkɒnstitjuːt) *pres. part* **re·con·sti·tut·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·con·sti·tut·ed** *v.t.* to reconstruct, *to reconstitute an ancient poem from fragments*, to reorganize in a changed form, *to reconstitute the cabinet* ‖ to restore the composition of (dried or concen-

re·con·struct (riːkənstrʌkt) *v.t.* to rebuild ‖ to re-create mentally or in fact the known conditions, actions etc. surrounding (a crime, battle

understanding

Southern states between the end of the Civil

President Herbert Hoover to revive economic

act of Congress, on the grounds that it had been used for political favoritism

re·con·ver·sion (riːkənvɜːʒən) *n.* a reconverting or being reconverted, esp. a going back from a wartime to a peacetime basis ‖ a period of

former state ‖ *v.t.* to go back, esp. from a war-

re·cord (rekɔːd) **1.** *n.* a recording or being re-
evidence ‖ an account made in permanent form, publicly known **on record** recorded or publicly declared **to go on record** to keep a written statement of a decision, opinion etc. **2.** *adj.* of that which is the best so far officially recorded, *a record jump* [O.F.]

re·cord (rikɔːd) *v.t.* to set down in some permanent form, esp. in writing ‖ (*law*) to commit to writing as authentic evidence of ‖ to transcribe (sound) in some permanent form, e.g. on tape ‖ (esp. of an instrument) to make a graph or chart of ‖ to serve as evidence of, *this gift will serve to record our appreciation* ‖ to register, *to record a vote* ‖ *v.i.* to make a record, esp. a phonograph record ‖ to be able to be recorded [fr. O.F. *recorder*]

re·cord·er (rikɔːdər) *n.* someone who or something which records ‖ an official appointed or elected to keep records of deeds etc. ‖ (*Br.*) a magistrate of a city or borough who presides over the court of quarter sessions and has a limited criminal and civil jurisdiction ‖ (*mus.*) a simple woodwind instrument somewhat similar to a flute and popular, esp. in the 16th–18th cc. It is blown from an end mouthpiece and held downwards not transversely ‖ the recording device in certain machines, e.g. in a cash register

re·cord·er·ship (rikɔːdərʃip) *n.* the office or duration of office of a recorder

re·cord·ing (rikɔːdiŋ) *n.* the act of making a record ‖ the process of preserving sound on a record, cylinder, tape etc. ‖ a phonograph record or a tape etc. on which something is recorded ‖ that which is recorded

Record Office (*Br.*) a state department responsible for the safe custody of public documents ‖ *Br.* the place housing these documents

record player an instrument for playing phonograph records by means of a pickup and one or more amplifiers

re·count (rikaunt) *v.t.* to relate, narrate in detail [A.F. *reconter*]

re·count 1. (riːkaunt) *v.t.* to count again **2.** (riːkaunt, riːkaunt) *n.* a second or additional counting, esp. of votes

re·coup (rikuːp) *v.t.* to make good, get back the equivalent of (a loss) ‖ to compensate (oneself) for losses, expenses etc. ‖ to get back, *to recoup one's fortune* ‖ (*law*) to deduct or withhold (part of a sum due) **re·coup·ment** *n.* [fr. F. *recouper*, to cut back]

re·course (riːkɔrs, riːkours, riːkɔrs, riːkours) *n.* someone or something to which one turns for help, *the only recourse was prayer* ‖ a turning to someone or something for help **to have recourse to** to turn to when in need of help **without recourse** the words added to a bill by the endorser to show that he does not take responsibility for nonpayment [F. *recours*]

re·cov·er (rikʌvər) **1.** *v.t.* to get back possession of, *to recover a stolen car, to recover consciousness* ‖ to regain the composure, control, balance etc. of (oneself) ‖ to make good (a loss) ‖ (*law*) to obtain by a court decision etc. ‖ to reclaim (e.g. land from the sea) ‖ to obtain (a useful substance) from a waste product ‖ *v.i.* to return to normal health after illness ‖ to return to a normal condition of prosperity etc., *to recover from civil war* ‖ to regain one's composure, balance etc. ‖ (*law*) to obtain a favorable judgment in a suit ‖ (*fencing*) to return to the normal posture of defense ‖ (*rowing*) to return to a position of readiness for the succeeding stroke **2.** *n.* (*fencing, rowing*) a recovery [A.F. *recouvrer*]

re·cov·er (riːkʌvər) *v.t.* to provide with a new cover

re·cov·er·y (rikʌvəriː) *pl.* **re·cov·er·ies** *n.* the act of [illegible] normal health or prosperity ‖ the regaining of one's balance or control after e.g. a stumble or mistake ‖ a return to financial well-being after a depression ‖ (*fencing*) the return to a position of guard after a thrust ‖ (*rowing*) the return to a stroke ‖ (*law*) the obtaining of a right to something by verdict or judgment ‖ the salvaging of useful material from waste products [A.F. *re-*

rec·re·an·cy (rekriənsiː) *pl.* **rec·re·an·cies** *n.* (*rhet.*) the quality of being recreant or an

rec·re·ant (rekriənt) **1.** *adj.* (*rhet.*) cowardly ‖ (*rhet.*) apostate, unfaithful **2.** *n.* (*rhet.*) a coward ‖ (*rhet.*) a deserter ‖ (*rhet.*) a betrayer [O.F. one who gives up his cause]

rec·re·ate (rekriˈeit) *pres. part* **rec·re·at·ing** [illegible] fresh life into, esp. by some kind of amusement or relaxation after work [fr. L. *recreare* (*recreatus*), to refresh]

re·cre·ate (riːkriˈeit) *pres. part.* **re·cre·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·cre·at·ed** *v.t.* to create again

rec·re·a·tion (rekriˈeiʃən) *n.* a leisure-time activity engaged in for the sake of refreshment or entertainment ‖ (*loosely*) a pastime, *her favorite recreation is spying on her neighbors* [fr. L. *recreatio* (*recreationis*)]

re·cre·a·tion (riːkriˈeiʃən) *n.* a re-creating or being re-created ‖ that which is re-created

re·crim·i·nate (rikrimineit) *pres. part.* **re·crim·i·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·crim·i·nat·ed** *v.t.* to make counter accusations [fr. L. *recriminari* (*recriminatus*)]

re·crim·i·na·tion (rikrimineiʃən) *n.* a recriminating ‖ a counter accusation [F. *récrimination*]

re·cri·mi·na·tive (rikrimineitiv) *adj.* recriminating **re·crim·i·na·to·ry** (rikriminətəriː, rikriminətouriː) *adj.*

re·cru·desce (riːkruːdés) *pres. part.* **re·cru·desc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·cru·desced** *v.i.* (of an illness, sore etc.) to break out afresh **re·cru·dés·cence** *n.* **re·cru·dés·cent** *adj.* [fr. L. *recrudescere*]

re·cruit (rikruːt) *v.t.* to enlist (recruits) ‖ to enlist men for (an army) ‖ to recover (strength, health etc.) ‖ to recover the strength, health etc. of (oneself) ‖ *v.i.* to enlist recruits ‖ to recuperate, recover strength, health **re·cruit·ment** *n.* [fr. F. *recruter*]

recruit *n.* a newly enlisted member of the armed forces, esp. of the army ‖ a new member or supporter of a society, cause etc. [fr. obs. F *recrute*]

rec·tal (rektəl) *adj.* of, relating to, or near the rectum

rec·tan·gle (rektæŋgˈl) *n.* a plane quadrilateral figure with four right angles **rec·tan·gu·lar** (rektæŋgjulər) *adj.* shaped like a rectangle ‖ right-angled ‖ at right angles **rec·tan·gu·lar·i·ty** (rəktæŋgjulæritiː) *n.* [fr. L.L. *rectiangulum*, a right-angled triangle]

rec·ten·na (rektenə) *n.* an antenna used to convert microwave power to DC power, including rectifying elements

rec·ti·fi·a·ble (rektifaiəbˈl) *adj.* able to be rectified

rec·ti·fi·ca·tion (rektifikeiʃən) *n.* a rectifying or being rectified [F. or fr. L.L. *rectificatio* (*rectificationis*)]

rec·ti·fi·er (rektifaiər) *n.* someone who or something that rectifies ‖ (*elec.*) a device for converting an alternating current into a direct current

rec·ti·fy (rektifai) *pres. part.* **rec·ti·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **rec·ti·fied** *v.t.* to put right, *to rectify an error* ‖ to set (a trajectory, orbit etc.) right by computation and mechanical adjustment ‖ to replace by something more right or just, *he rectified the earlier judgment* ‖ (*chem.*) to purify by repeated distillation ‖ (*elec.*) to convert (an alternating current) to a direct current ‖ (*math.*) to measure (the length of a curve) [fr. F. *rectifier*]

rec·ti·lin·e·al (rektilinːiəl) *adj.* rectilinear [fr. L.L. *rectilineus*]

rec·ti·lin·e·ar (rektilinːiər) *adj.* in a straight line ‖ bounded by straight lines ‖ characterized by straight lines [fr. L.L. *rectilineus*]

rec·ti·tude (rektitjuːd, rektitjuːd) *n.* moral uprightness, integrity [F.]

rec·to (rektou) *n.* (*printing*) the righthand page of an open book ‖ (*printing*) the front of a leaf (opp. VERSO) [fr. L. *recto* (*folio*), on the right

rec·tor (rektər) *n.* (*Church of England*) a clergyman to whom the parish tithes were formerly payable (cf. VICAR) ‖ (*Protestant Episcopal Church* and *Episcopal Church of Scotland*) a minister in charge of a parish, (*Roman Catholicism*) the head priest of a parish ‖ the head of some universities, colleges, schools or religious institutions **rec·tor·ate** *n.* **rec·tor·i·al** (rektɔːriːəl, rektouriːəl) *adj.* **rec·tor·ship** (rektərʃip) *n.* [L. one who rules]

rec·to·ry (rektəriː) *pl.* **rec·to·ries** *n.* a rector's house ‖ the benefice of a rector [fr. M.L. *rectoria*]

rec·trix (rektriks) *pl* **rec·tri·ces** (rektrisiːz) *n.* (usually *pl.*) one of a bird's long stiff tail feathers used in steering [L. fem. of *rector*=one who rules]

rec·tum [illegible] **rec·tums, rec·ta** (rektə) *n.* (*anat.*) the portion of the large intestine nearest to the anus [L. neut. of *rectus*, straight]

re·cum·ben·cy (rikʌmbənsi) *n.* the state or position of being recumbent

re·cum·bent (rikʌmbənt) *adj.* lying down, reclining ‖ (*biol.*) of or relating to a part which leans on the part from which it grows [fr. L. *recumbens* (*recumbentis*) fr. *recumbere*, to lie down]

re·cu·per·ate (rikú:pəreit, rikju:pəreit) *pres. part.* **re·cu·per·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·cu·per·at·ed** *v.t.* to regain (esp. one's health, one's losses) ‖ *v.i.* to make such a recovery [fr. L. *recuperare* (*recuperatus*)]

re·cu·per·a·tion (rikú:pəréi∫ən, rikju:pəréi∫ən) *n.* the restoration of health ‖ the recovery of losses [fr. L. *recuperatio* (*recuperationis*)]

re·cu·per·a·tive (rikú:pərətiv, rikju:pərətiv) *adj.* of or promoting recuperation [fr. L. *recuperativus*]

re·cur (rikə́:r) *pres. part.* **re·cur·ring** *past* and *past part.* **re·curred** *v.i.* to return, come back, *the idea recurred to my mind* ‖ to occur again, esp. after some lapse of time ‖ (of a problem etc.) to present itself repeatedly for consideration [fr. L. *recurrere*]

re·cur·rence (rikə́:rəns, rikʌrəns) *n.* the act or fact of recurring [RECURRENT]

re·cur·rent (rikə́:rənt, rikʌrənt) *adj.* recurring from time to time, *a recurrent fever* ‖ (*anat.*, of a vein, nerve etc.) running back in the opposite direction [fr. L. *recurrens* (*recurrentis*) fr. *recurrere*, to run back]

recurring clause (*insurance*) a provision in a health insurance policy that specifies a period of time during which the recurrence of a condition is considered a continuation of a former disability or hospital confinement rather than a separate illness

recurring decimal a decimal fraction with the same figure or figures repeated indefinitely in the same order, e.g. 1.6666 (also written 1.6̇)

re·cur·sion formula or **recursion relation** (rikə́:rʒən) (*math.*) an algorithm that allows a series of quantities to be computed —**recursive** *adj.*

re·cur·sive (rikə́:rsiv) *adj.* **1.** capable of being used again, or of being returned to after an interruption **2.** (*computer*) of a method of calculation in steps, each of which establishes more elementary values, used in ALGOL and LISP, but otherwise not acceptable as a procedure

re·cur·vate (rikə́:rveit) *adj.* recurved [fr. L. *recurvatus*]

re·curved (rikə́:rvd) *adj.* curved backward

rec·u·san·cy (rékjuzənsi:) *n.* the state or condition of being a recusant

rec·u·sant (rékjuzant) **1.** *n.* someone who refuses to conform ‖ (*Eng. hist.*) a person, esp. a Roman Catholic, who refused to attend Church of England services when attendance was compulsory **2.** *adj.* refusing to conform or submit to authority ‖ (*Eng. hist.*) refusing to attend the services of the Church of England [fr. L. *recusans* (*recusantis*) fr. *recusare*, to refuse]

re·cy·cle (ri:sáik'l) *v.* **1.** to process so that basic raw material may be used again, e.g., to recycle aluminum cans to obtain the metal for reuse **2.** to repeat a series of operations —**recyclable** *n.* —**recyling** *n*

red (red) **1.** *comp.* **red·der** *superl.* **red·dest** *adj.* of the color sensation stimulated by the wavelengths of light in that portion of the spectrum, ranging from orange to infrared, being the color e.g. of blood flowing from a vein ‖ flushed with blood, *red cheeks* ‖ (of the eyes) bloodshot or with sore or swollen lids ‖ of the tawny or chestnut color of the coat of some animals or the hair of some persons **Red** of or pertaining to a Red or to a country, group etc. of communist political persuasion **2.** *n.* a red color, pigment, fabric etc. ‖ a red object, e.g. the red ball in billiards **Red** a communist **in the red** (*pop.*) in debt **to see red** to be made suddenly very angry [O.E. *rēad*]

re·dact (ridǽkt) *v.t.* to edit, to prepare for publication ‖ to draw up (a document etc.) [fr. L. *redigere* (*redactus*) to bring back]

re·dac·tion (ridǽk∫ən) *n.* the preparing of written material for publication, or an instance of this ‖ the work so prepared [F. *rédaction*]

re·dac·tor (ridǽktər) *n.* an editor [F. *rédacteur*]

red admiral *Vanessa atlanta*, fam. *Nymphalidae*, a purplish-black butterfly, with white spots on the front wings and a red band across the front wings and bordering the hind wings

red alert **1.** signal of imminent danger **2.** period of such danger

re·dan (ridæn) *n.* a fortification with two parapets forming a salient angle [F.]

Red Army faction guerrilla group responsible for terrorism in W. Germany 1970–1980 (cf. BAADER-MEINHOF GANG)

Red Basin of Szechwan 'SZECHWAN

red-bird (redbə:rd) *n.* *Richmondena cardinala*, the cardinal

red blood cell an erythrocyte

red-blood·ed (redblʌdid) *adj.* (of writing) full of strong action ‖ (of people) vigorous, lusty

red-breast (redbrest) *n.* a European or American robin ‖ an American knot ‖ sandpiper

Red Brigade Italian left-wing terrorist organization

red·cap (redkæp) *n.* a porter in a railroad station etc. ‖ (*Br., pop.*) a military policeman

Red Cat theory hypothesis of Chinese political economy that the source of technical know-how is unimportant, from *It is irrelevant if the cat is red or not, as long as it catches the mouse*, expressed by Deng Xiaoping, Chinese leader

red cent (*pop.*) a trifling sum of money, *it isn't worth a red cent*

Red Cloud (red klaud) (1822-1909), U.S. Indian chief of the Sioux Oglala Lakota tribe, born as Makhpiya Luta. He fought the white settlers of the West, esp. around Ft. Laramie, Wy., and along the Bozeman Trail so that by 1868 the trail was no longer used by the whites. He signed a peace treaty (1868), settled on a reservation and, after accusations that he had 'sold out' to the whites, stepped down as head chief

red·coat (redkout) *n.* (*hist.*) a British soldier, esp. during the Revolutionary War

red cross St George's cross, the national emblem of England **Red Cross** a red Greek cross on a white ground, adapted from the Swiss flag, used to mark hospitals, ambulances etc. as a symbol of neutrality in time of war ‖ the International Red Cross

red currant a shrub of genus *Ribes*, bearing red, edible berries ‖ its fruit

red deer *Cervus elaphus*, the common European and Asian deer related to the wapiti, measuring about 4 ft from shoulders to ground and weighing about 300 lbs. ‖ the Virginia deer in its summer markings

red·den (réd'n) *v.t.* to become red ‖ to become flushed ‖ *v.t.* to make red

red·dish (redi∫) *adj.* somewhat red, tinged with red

red·dle (réd'l) **1.** *n.* ruddle **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **red·dling** *past* and *past part.* **red·dled** to ruddle

red dye #2 a former food and cosmetic coloring agent made from coal, found to be carcinogenic and now banned for any use

re·deem (ridi:m) *v.t.* to get back full possession of, esp. by repaying the sum of money secured by the thing being recovered, *to redeem a pawned ring* ‖ to change or convert (bonds etc.) into cash ‖ to fulfill (a promise) ‖ to recover from captivity, by ransom ‖ (*theol.*) to free from the bondage of sin ‖ to save from being a total failure, *this quality redeemed him in her opinion* **re·deem·a·ble** *adj.* **the Re·deem·er** Jesus Christ [fr. F. *rédimer* or L. *redimere*]

re·demp·tion (ridémp∫ən) *n.* a redeeming or being redeemed ‖ something which redeems ‖ (*theol.*) salvation from sin and its consequences **re·demp·tive** *adj.* [F. or fr. L. *redemptio* (*redemptionis*)]

Re·demp·tor·ist (ridémptərist) *n.* a member of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, a Roman Catholic order founded (1732) by St Alphonsus Liguori for missionary work among the poor [F. *Rédemptoriste*]

red ensign a red flag with the Union Jack in one corner, flown by British merchant ships

Red-eye [M4 1E2] (rédai) *n.* (*mil.*) a lightweight, portable, shoulder-fired air defense artillery weapon with infrared guidance for low [illegible] (used by NATO)

red·fish (redfi∫) *pl* **red·fish, red·fish·es** *n.* any of various reddish fishes, esp. the sockeye ‖ (*Br.*) a male salmon in spawning condition, when it assumes a red color

red fox a fox, esp. *Vulpes vulpes*, having red dish-brown fur, with considerable variation in [illegible] the end of its life, e.g., Betelgeuse in the con- [illegible] turn white in winter

Red Guard **1.** the name of young Chinese who actively promoted the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Mao Zedong's movement during 1965–1968 to reestablish the egalitarian values of the Chinese revolution **2.** a member of the group **Red Guardism** *adj.* *Cf.* CULTURAL REVOLUTION

red-hand·ed (redhændid) *adj.* actually engaged in a crime or bearing clear signs of having just committed a crime

red·head (redhed) *n.* a person with red hair **red·head·ed** *adj*

redheaded woodpecker *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, fam. *Picidae*, a North American woodpecker with chiefly black and white plumage and a red head and neck

red herring a dried, salted smoked herring ‖ a subject introduced into talk to divert attention from the truth or from the matter at issue

red-hot (redhɔt) *adj.* (of a metal) so hot as to emit red light ‖ (of news etc.) the very latest ‖ (of a story) sensational ‖ (*pop.*) full of pep, *a red-hot band*

redia (ridi:ə) *pl.* **redi·ae** (ridi:i:) *n.* a larva of some trematodes growing inside the sporocyst [Mod. L. after Francesco *Redi* (1626–98), Italian naturalist]

Red Indian a North American Indian

red·in·gote (rédingout) *n.* (*hist.*) a long double-breasted overcoat formerly worn by men ‖ a woman's lightweight coat which is cut away below the waist or worn open [F. fr. Eng. *riding coat*]

re·di·rect examination (ri:dirékt) the further questioning of one's own witness after his cross-examination by the opposing lawyer

re·dis·trict (ri:distrikt) *v.t.* to divide into new districts, esp. into new political divisions

red lead the tetroxide Pb_3O_4 (LEAD OXIDE)

red-letter day a very fortunate day [from the marking of festivals and holy days in red letters on Christian calendars]

red-light district a district where brothels are situated in a town

red-lin·ing (rédlainiŋ) *n.* a policy of many financial institutions of refusing to lend money on properties in certain areas, esp. those with a predominantly black and/or Hispanic population

red man (*rhet.*) a North American Indian

red mullet any of several small fish of fam. *Mullidae*, usually red or gold in color, with two long barbels on the chin. They are highly valued as food

red ocher, red ochre a red form of hematite, used as a pigment ‖ the color of this

red·o·lence (réd'ləns) *n.* the quality or state of being redolent [O.F.]

red·o·lent (réd'lənt) *adj.* (of an odor) sweet or aromatic ‖ (with 'of' or 'with') smelling, having a strong fragrance ‖ (*rhet.*, with 'of' or 'with') suggestive, evocative, *the place was redolent of vanished glories* [O.F.]

Re·don (rədɔ̃), Odilon (1840-1916), French symbolist painter and illustrator

Re·don·da (rədɔndə) an island (area 1 sq. mile) of the Leeward Is, a dependency of Antigua

re·dou·ble (ridʌb'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **re·dou·bling** *past and past part.* **re·dou·bled** *v.t.* (*bridge*) to double (one's opponent's double) ‖ *v.i.* [illegible] to double a bid which one opponent has already doubled **2.** *n.* (*bridge*) an instance of redoubling

re·dou·ble (ridʌb'l) *pres. part.* **re·dou·bling** *past* and *past part.* **re·dou·bled** *v.t.* to intensify, *to redouble one's efforts* ‖ *v.i.* to become more intense, more frequent etc. [F. *redoubler*]

re·doubt (ridaut) *n.* a temporary isolated fortification without flanking defenses [F. *redoute*, *ridotto*]

re·doubt·a·ble [illegible] to be feared or conquered [illegible] *redoutable*]

re·dound (ridaund) [illegible] to contribute (to someone's credit or discredit) ‖ (with 'on' or [illegible] *redonder*, to overflow]

re·dox [illegible] oxidation-reduction [illegible]

red pepper cayenne pepper, the pepper which is red when ripe

red·poll (redpoul) [illegible] finches of genus *Carduelis* of N. Europe, Asia and America. They are streaked gray-brown on the back and [illegible] the male have a red crown and sometimes a reddish breast [M.E. *redepol*]

Red Power American Indian slogan urging political unity, comparable to Black Power. *Cf* BROWN POWER

re·draft 1. (riːdræft, riːdraft) *v.t.* to make another draft of 2. (riːdræft, riːdraft) *n.* a second or later draft ‖ a draft on the endorser of a protested bill of exchange for the amount of the bill plus charges

re·dress (rɪdres) *v.t.* to put right (e.g. a fault) ‖ to make amends for, *to redress wrongs* ‖ to readjust, *to redress the balance* [fr. F. *redresser*]

re·dress (riːdres, rɪdres) *n.* the reparation of a wrong ‖ a redressing [A.F. *redresse*]

Red River (*Vietnamese* Songkoi) a river (500 miles long) flowing from Yunnan, China, across northern Vietnam to the Gulf of Tonkin, navigable to the Chinese border. Chief port: Hanoi

Red River a river (1,020 miles long) flowing from N.W. Texas (forming the Texas borders with Oklahoma and Arkansas) through S.W. Arkansas and across Louisiana to the Mississippi. It is navigable to Shreveport

Red River of the North a river (about 310 miles long) flowing north from W. Minnesota to form the Minnesota-North Dakota boundary, crossing the Canadian border and continuing north to Lake Winnipeg, Canada

Red Sea a long arm (area 178,000 sq. miles) of the Arabian Sea between Arabia and Africa, joined to the Mediterranean by the Suez Canal

red·shank (redʃæŋk) *n. Tringa totanus*, fam. *Scolopacidae*, a European shore bird about 11 ins long, with pale red legs and feet

red shift (*astron.*) the shift of light of receding galaxies toward the red end of the spectrum. This is interpreted as a Doppler effect or shift, lending confirmation to the theory of an expanding universe

red·shirt (redʃəːrt) *n.* (*sports*) a college athlete whose eligibility to play is extended by exclusion for varsity competition for a year —

red·skin (redskɪn) *n.* a North American Indian

red snow arctic or alpine snow reddened by the presence of various algae, esp *Chlamydomonas*

red·start (redstɑrt) *n. Setophaga ruticilla*, a N. American warbler. The male has black plumage with white belly and bright orange on the sides, wings and tail ‖ *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*, fam. *Sylviidae*, a small European singing bird about 5½ ins long. It has a black face with white forehead and a chestnut breast and tail

red tape the rigid application or observance of rules and regulations in all their minute detail without regard for the end they were designed to achieve — such rules and regulations [fr. the tape used around legal documents]

red tide (*zool.*) seawater discolored by a proliferation of plankton, usu. red in color, that kills large numbers of fish and other marine life. The proliferation is sometimes stimulated by the

re·duce (rɪduːs, rɪdjuːs) *pres. part.* **re·duc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·duced** *v.t.* to make smaller or less in size, weight, condition etc., *to reduce prices* — to change to a different form, *to reduce a stone to powder, to reduce one's ideas to writing* — to separate into its elements — to bring to a certain state, *to reduce to silence* — to lower in rank — to conquer by assault, or bring under control — to compel by force of circumstances, *reduced to begging* — to make physically weak — to thin (paint etc.) — to reduce the volume of (a

or subject to the action of hydrogen — to add one

ion, and thus change the oxidation state to a

changing the value of, *to reduce acres to square*

reduced — to lose weight by dieting — to limit the

reduced circumstances comparative poverty experienced by someone used to having plenty of money

re·duc·er (rɪdúːsər, rɪdjúːsər) *n.* (*chem.*) a substance that acts as a reducing agent ‖ (*mech.*) a pipe fitting for connecting two different sizes of pipe ‖ (*photog.*) a developing agent ‖ (*photog.*) an agent that reduces the density of negatives ‖ a paint thinner

re·duc·i·bil·i·ty (rɪduːsəbiliːti, rɪdjuːsəbiliːti) *n.* the quality of being reducible

re·duc·i·ble (rɪduːsəbˈl, rɪdjúːsəbˈl) *adj.* able to be reduced

re·duc·tion (rɪdʌkʃən) *n.* a reducing or being reduced ‖ the result of reducing, e.g. a lower price ‖ the amount by which something is reduced ‖ limitation of the air intake into a kiln so that there is incomplete combustion of fuel gases ‖ (*chem.*) the process by which electrons are added to a substance to reduce it, e.g. the conversion of a metallic oxide or sulfide to the free metal (cf. OXIDATION, *OXIDATION-REDUCTION) ‖ (*math.*) an expression in simpler form or in another denomination ‖ (*photog.*) the lessening of the opacity of a negative ‖ (*biol.*) meiosis [F. *réduction* or fr. L. *reductio* (*reductionis*)]

reduction division the first of two meiotic divisions in maturation

re·duc·tion·ism (rɪdʌkʃənɪzəm) *n.* (*biol.*) theory that all biological processes follow the same laws as do chemistry and physics

reductivism *MINIMAL ART

re·dun·dance (rɪdʌndəns) *n.* redundancy [fr. L. *redundantia*]

re·dun·dan·cy (rɪdʌndənsiː) *pl.* **re·dun·dan·cies** *n.* the state or quality of being redundant ‖ something or (*Br.*, *administration*) someone redundant [fr. L. *redundantia*]

re·dun·dant (rɪdʌndənt) *adj.* unnecessarily repetitive or superfluous, *redundant phrases* ‖ of a back-up system duplicating the function of a device, e.g., in a space vehicle ‖ (*Br.*, *administration*, of a workman or his work) surplus to requirements [fr. L. *redundans* (*redundantis*) fr. *redundare*, to redound]

re·du·pli·cate (rɪduːplikeɪt, rɪdjúːplikeit) *pres. part.* **re·du·pli·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·du·pli·cat·ed** *v.t.* to repeat, esp. unnecessarily ‖ (*gram.*) to repeat (a letter or syllable) so as to form an inflected or derived form, sometimes with change of vowel etc., e.g. 'dilly-dally' ‖ (*gram.*) to form (words) in this way [fr. M.L. *reduplicare* (*reduplicatus*)]

re·du·pli·cate (rɪduːplɪkɪt, rɪdjúːplikit) *adj.* reduplicated ‖ (*bot.*, of petals) having the edges curving outward [fr. L.L. *reduplicatus*]

re·du·pli·ca·tion (rɪduːplɪkéɪʃən, rɪdjuːplikéiʃən) *n.* a reduplicating or being reduplicated ‖ a word produced by reduplicating ‖ the part of the word added in reduplicating [fr. L.L. *reduplicatio* (*reduplicationis*)]

re·du·pli·ca·tive (rɪduːplikeɪtɪv, rɪdjúːplikeɪtɪv) *adj.* of, relating to, formed or characterized by reduplication [fr. L. *reduplicare* (*reduplicatus*), to double]

red warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*, a small brown and white European warbler frequenting the reeds of a river's edge or marsh

red·wing (redwɪŋ) *n. Turdus musicus* (or *T. iliacus*) the smallest common European thrush, having chestnut-red feathers on the underpart of its wings and tail ‖ the redwing blackbird

redwing blackbird *Agelaius phoeniceus*, fam. *Icteridae*, a North American bird about 9 ins in length. The male is jet black, with a bright red patch on the upper part of each wing

red·wood (redwʊd) *n. Sequoia sempervirens*, fam. *Taxodiaceae*, a giant Californian conifer often reaching a height of 300 ft and having a diameter of up to 28 ft ‖ the hard reddish wood of this tree ‖ any of various trees with reddish wood, or their wood

Reed (riːd), Thomas Brackett (1839-1902), U.S. legislator. As Speaker of the House (1889-91, 1895-9), he introduced the 'Reed Rules' (1890)

the count of members present rather than by the count of those voting. His use of the Speaker's power of recognition to thwart obstructive tactics by the minority earned him the nickname 'Tsar Reed'

Reed, Walter (1851-1902), U.S. army surgeon. He proved that yellow fever was caused by a virus transmitted by a mosquito. His findings enabled W. C. Gorgas to eradicate the disease

given to the army medical center in Washing-

reed (riːd) **1.** *n.* any of several varieties of tall-growing, erect grasses, found in water or swamps ‖ (*collect.*) a quantity of these growing or cut and dried ‖ material of cut reeds used as a thatch etc. ‖ a musical pipe made of one or more hollow reed stems ‖ a thin strip of cane or metal which vibrates when agitated by air pressure and thus emits sound, e.g. in a harmonium, or when attached to a pipe, e.g. in a clarinet ‖ a musical instrument fitted with a reed or reeds ‖ (*archit.*) a semicircular molding, usually one of a number set parallel in a line ‖ (*weaving*) a device for separating the threads of the warp and beating up the weft **2.** *v.t.* to thatch with reed ‖ to furnish with reed or reeds ‖ (*weaving*) to draw (yarn) through a reed **réed·ing** *n.* (*archit.*) a reed ‖ (*collect.*) decoration made with a series of these ‖ the grooves around the edge of a coin [O.E. *hrēod*]

reed mace the cattail

reed organ a keyboard wind instrument in which the sound is produced by the action of wind on free metal reeds

reed pipe the pipe of a pipe organ in which the tone is produced by an air current striking a vibrating reed (cf. FLUE PIPE)

reed stop a set of reed pipes (usually imitating some instrument of the orchestra) controlled by a single stop of a reed organ

re·ed·u·cate (riːédʒukeit, riːédjukeit) *pres. part.* **re·ed·u·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·ed·u·cat·ed** *v.t.* to educate again, esp. to rehabilitate by special training

reeducation camps a euphemism for detention camps in which some nations 'reorient' certain members of their population to the government's political and social philosophy, e.g., Cambodia, China

reed·y (riːdiː) *comp.* **reed·i·er** *superl.* **reed·i·est** *adj.* abounding in reeds ‖ thin, reedlike in form ‖ like a reed instrument in quality

reef (riːf) *n.* a line of rocks, sand, small stones etc., just above or near the surface of the water ‖ (*mining*) a vein of ore [akin to O.N. *rif*, reef of a sail]

reef **1.** *n.* a part of a sail which can be rolled up to expose less surface to the wind **2.** *v.t.* to take in or roll up a reef in (a sail) ‖ to shorten (a topmast) by taking part of it down or (a bowsprit) by taking part of it in ‖ to fold up or roll, as though folding a sail [O.N. *rif*]

reef·er (riːfər) *n.* **1.** a refrigerator **2.** a railroad freight car, ship, aircraft, or other conveyance, so constructed and insulated as to protect commodities from either heat or cold **3.** a thick, close-fitting, double-breasted jacket **4.** (*pop.*) a cigarette containing marijuana

reef knot (*naut.*) a square knot used in reefing a sail

reek (riːk) *n.* a very strong, unpleasant smell ‖ mist, vapor [O.E. *rēc*]

reek *v.i.* to give off thick smoke ‖ to give off an unpleasant smell ‖ to have an undesirable quality in abundance, *it reeks of hypocrisy* [O.E. *rēocan*, *rēocte*]

reel (riːl) **1.** *n.* a revolving, often cylindrical device for winding up or letting out yarn, cord, wire etc. — the quantity of material contained on such a device ‖ a small revolving device attached to a fishing rod for winding in and letting out the line ‖ the quantity of line contained on it ‖ (*Br.*) a spool or bobbin for sewing thread ‖ a spool onto which photographic film is wound for use in a camera ‖ a strip of film of given length so wound or able to be so wound **off the reel** straight off, without interruption, *he recited their names and dates off the reel* **2.** *v.t.* to wind on a reel ‖ (with 'in') to bring in by reeling **to reel off** to recite easily without pause or interruption, *he reeled off the verses* [O.E. *hrēol*]

reel **1.** *v.i.* to sway unsteadily (from a blow, drunkenness etc.) ‖ to be attacked by vertigo ‖ to be shaken physically or mentally by the shock of grief or astonishment — to whirl around or to seem to whirl around **2.** *n.* a reeling movement [perh. fr. REEL, to wind]

reel **1.** *n.* a lively Scottish dance, performed by facing couples who move around one another in a series of figures of eight ‖ the Virginia reel ‖ the music for these dances **2.** *v.i.* to dance a reel [perh. fr. REEL, to wind]

re·e·lect (riːilekt) *v.t.* to elect for another term

re·e·lec·tion

re·en·force (riːenfɔrs, riːenfours) *pres. part.* **re·en·forc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·en·forced** *v.t.* to reinforce

re·en·ter (riːentər) *v.t.* to enter again

(ɑ) a: father; (æ) a: cat; (ɔ) o: law, all; (u) u: put, wolf; (ʌ) u: cut, up; (ə) a: about, ago, item, easily, gallop, circus; (ɜ) ə: fur, term, learn, word; (ɪ) i: fill, pity, sense, inlay; (i) i: see, bee; (ɪ) i: fish, hit; (ɪ) i: tight, bite; (aɪ) ai: tiger, ai: bird; (ɛ) e: bed, men; (eɪ) ei: fate, day; (ɛ) e: there, bear; (æ) a: bad, map; (ɑ) a: car, father; (ɔ) o: for, all; (ɒ) o: hot, rock; (ʊ) u: put, wolf; (u) u: duck, u: bull, u: goose, ə: bacillus, ju: cube; x: loch, θ: think; ð: bother; z: Zen; ʒ: corsage; ŋ: sing; (ɔɪ) oi: coin, boy; (aʊ) au: out, now; (oʊ) ou: low, no; (ɪə) i: ear, hear; (ɛə) e: air, bear; (ʊə) u: cure, tour; (ɑɪ) a: bite, buy; (ɑʊ) a: out, now; (ɔɪ) o: voice, boy; (ɑɔ) a: bought, law; (ɑɑ) a: father, car; (ɔɔ) o: for, all; (ɒɒ) o: hot, rock; (ʊʊ) u: put, wolf; (uu

re-en-trant [illegible] *a reentrant angle* **2.** *n* something reentrant, esp. a part of a defense line which projects away from the enemy ‖ an angle at the side of a valley where a secondary valley joins the main one

re-en-try (rēĕn'trē) *n.* **re-en-tries** *n.* the act of entering again ‖ (*law*) the act of taking possession again, esp. of leased property ‖ (*bridge*) a card with which a player is assured of recapturing the lead ‖ (of a rocket, spaceship etc.) the act of returning from space to the earth's atmosphere

reeve (rēv) *n.* (*Eng. hist.*) a royal agent in Anglo-Saxon times ‖ (*Eng. hist.*) the chief magistrate of a town or district ‖ (*Eng. hist.*) an officer of a medieval manor ranking below a bailiff ‖ (*Canada*) the president of a local council [O.E. *gerefa*]

reeve *v.* the female of the ruff [etym. doubtful]

reeve *pres. part.* **reev-ing** *past* and *past part.* **rove** (rouv), **reeved** *v.t.* (*naut.*) to pass (the end of a rope) through a hole in a block, cleat etc. ‖ to thread (a block, cleat etc.) with a rope ‖ to attach a rope, block etc. to by reeving [etym. doubtful]

re-ex-am-i-na-tion (rĭgzămĭnāshən) *n.* the examining or being reexamined

re-ex-am-ine (rĭgzămĭn) *pres. part.* **re-ex-am-in-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-ex-am-ined** *v.t.* to examine again ‖ (*law*) to examine a witness after cross-examination

re-ex-port (rēĕkspôrt, rēĕkspōrt, rēĕksport, rēĕkspōrt) **1.** *v.t.* to export (something previously imported) **2.** *n.* something reexported ‖ a reexporting

re-face (rēfās) *pres. part.* **re-fac-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-faced** *v.t.* to renew the front surface of (e.g. a building)

re-fec-tion (rĭfekshən) *n.* (*rhet.*) a light meal [Fr. *réfection*]

re-fec-to-ry (rĭfektərē) *pl.* **re-fec-to-ries** *n.* a room used for meals by a religious community [fr. M.L. *refectorium*]

refectory table a long, narrow dining table, massively built

re-fer (rĭfûr) *pres. part.* **re-fer-ring** *past* and *past part.* **re-ferred** *v.t.* to speak or write of something in the course of dealing with some other or larger topic ‖ to relate, *this statement refers to remarks by his opponent* ‖ to turn for information etc., *to refer to the dictionary* ‖ *v.t.* to transfer (something) for the attention or action of someone else ‖ to direct (someone) to a source of information etc. ‖ to assign to a specific place, period etc., *historians refer the fall of Rome to 410 A.D.* ‖ to regard as caused by, *he referred his depressions to his childhood illness*

ref-er-ee (refərē') **1.** *n.* a person to whom something in dispute is referred for his opinion or decision ‖ (*law*) a person appointed to examine, take testimony and give judgment on a matter ‖ (*Br.*) someone who furnishes a character reference etc. for another ‖ (*in many sports*) a person appointed to make sure that a game is played or match fought according to the rules **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ref-er-ee-ing** *past* and *past part.* **ref-ereed** to act as a referee ‖ *v.t.* to be the referee of

ref-er-ence (refrəns, refərəns) **1.** *n.* a referring or being referred or an instance of this ‖ the state of being related, *all the parts have reference to one another* ‖ an indication in a work of some other work to be consulted ‖ the work cited ‖ a mark directing the reader to a footnote etc. ‖ a person who, on request, will testify to the ability, qualities, character etc. of an applicant e.g. for employment ‖ a written testimony as to the character, ability etc. of another person ‖ a source of information taken as authoritative **in** (or **with**) **reference to** concerning **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ref-er-enc-ing** *past* and *past part.* **ref-er-enced** to furnish (a book etc.) with a bibliography [fr. O.F. *referer* or L. *referre*, to carry back]

reference beam [illegible] be examined at the film

reference book a book consulted for information, e.g. a dictionary ‖ a book in a library to be used only on the premises

reference library [illegible] to be consulted on the premises but not taken away

ref-er-en-dum (refərendəm) *pl.* **ref-er-en-da** (refərendə) **ref-er-en-dums** *n.* the submission of a particular question of great importance to the whole electorate (rather than just to their representatives) as a single issue on which to vote ‖ such a vote ‖ a similar procedure in an organized group for discovering its general will ‖ a note sent by a diplomat to his government asking for instructions [L., a carrying back]

refill [illegible] a replacement for the [illegible] able contents of a container intended for reuse **2.** (rĭfil) *v.t.* to fill again

re-fine (rĭfān) *pres. part.* **re-fin-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-fined** *v.t.* to remove impurities or coarse elements from ‖ to make (manners, language, taste, expression etc.) more delicate or polished ‖ to make more subtle and efficient, *refined methods of cataloging* ‖ *v.t.* (with 'on' or 'upon') to achieve greater subtlety or purity in meaning or effect, *to refine on a definition* **re-fined-ness** [illegible] **re-fine-ment** *n.*

refinery [illegible] or apparatus for refining or for purifying e.g. [illegible] petroleum or [illegible]

re-fit **1.** (rēfit) *v. pres. part.* **re-fit-ting** *past* and *past part.* **re-fit-ted** *v.t.* to supply (a ship) with new equipment, appointments etc. ‖ *v.t.* (of a ship) to be reequipped and made fit for service again **2.** (rēfit) *n.* a refitting or being refitted

re-flect (rĭflekt) *v.t.* to cause or permit the collision of (a beam of particles or a wave) with a surface, resulting in its partial or complete return into the medium originally traversed (LAW OF REFLECTION) ‖ to show as an image, *they gazed at the stars reflected in the lake* (with 'on', 'upon') to cause (contributory credit or discredit) to be ascribed to, *his success reflects credit on his trainer* ‖ to be in accordance with and give an insight into, *his behavior reflects his upbringing* ‖ (*biol.*) to bend back, *reflected petals* ‖ *v.i.* (of a beam of particles or wave) to become reflected ‖ to act as a reflector (with 'on' or 'upon') to think back, *to reflect on one's past* ‖ to ponder, meditate, *give them time to reflect* ‖ (with 'on' or 'upon') to bring discredit, [illegible] *reflecter* or L. *reflectere*]

re-flect-ance (rĭflektəns) *n.* (*phys.*) a measure of a surface's ability to reflect radiant energy, equal to the ratio of the intensity of the reflected radiation to that of the incident radiation

reflecting telescope a telescope whose objective [illegible] (CASSEGRAINIAN TELESCOPE) Since there is no refractive medium through which the light from the object must pass, chromatic aberrations are eliminated. By utilizing a paraboloidal mirror rather than a spherical one, the spherical aberrations are eliminated as well. Reflecting telescopes are used mainly as astronomical telescopes (cf. REFRACTING TELESCOPE)

re-flec-tion, re-flex-ion (rĭflekshən) *n.* a reflecting or being reflected ‖ something (e.g. light, heat or an image) reflected ‖ an organ or tissue bent or folded back ‖ an opinion arrived at after consideration, *we are waiting to hear his reflections on the book's merits* ‖ (often *pl.*) adverse criticism, *to cast reflections on someone* **on reflection** [illegible] Also **reflexion**. [13c]

reflection coefficient [illegible]

reflection factor reflectance

re-flec-tive (rĭflektĭv) *adj.* inclined to be [illegible] habits or faculties ‖ causing, relating to, or caused by reflection, *reflective surfaces* [illegible] reflects, esp. a highly polished curved surface which reflects light or heat as a coherent beam ‖ a reflecting telescope [illegible] involuntary response to a stimulus (REFLEX *reflexes are failing*), an automatic mental reaction, *it had become a reflex to say 'no'* **2.** *adj.* reflected, bent back ‖ (*math.*) of an angle greater than 180° but less than 360° ‖ (*physiol.*) of an automatic or involuntary response to a stimulus, *a reflex action* [fr. L. *reflectere* (*reflexus*), to bend back]

reflex action The simplest is a sensory impulse conducted [illegible] case of a hand touching a hot iron [illegible] jective lenses (or with one objective lens and [illegible]

reflex force (*mil.*) the part of the Air Force alert forces maintained overseas or domestic [illegible] bases by scheduled rotations

reflexion [illegible]

reflexive (rĭflek'sĭv) *adj.* [illegible] action by the object upon itself (e.g. of a verb whose subject and direct object are the same ('dressed' in 'he dressed himself'), or of a pronoun which is the object of such a verb ('himself' in 'he dressed himself') ‖ of or relating to or consisting of a reflex or reflexes ‖ able to bend back ‖ *n.* a reflexive verb or pronoun [M.L. *reflexivus*, reflected fr. L. *reflectere* (*reflexus*), to bend back, reflect]

reflexology [illegible]

ref-lu-ence (refluəns) *n.* reflux [fr. L. *refluere* to flow back]

ref-lu-ent (refluənt) *adj.* flowing back ‖ ebbing [fr. L. *refluens*, *refluentis*, to *refluere*, to flow back]

reflux (rēflŭks) *n.* a flowing back, *the flux and reflux of the tide*

re-for-est (rēfôrist, rēforist) *v.t.* (*Am.-Br.* reafforest) to plant (a cleared land) with trees again **re-for-est-a-tion** *n.*

re-form (rĭfôrm) *v.t.* to improve by removing faults and weaknesses or by strengthening good qualities ‖ to put an end to (an evil, abuse etc.) ‖ to correct, *Pope Gregory reformed the calendar* ‖ to persuade (a person) to change his ways for the better ‖ *v.i.* to become reformed [fr. O.F. *reformer* or L. *reformare*]

reform **1.** *n.* a reforming ‖ a measure intended to reform something **2.** *adj.* of, pertaining to or advocating reform [REFORM v. or fr. F. *réforme*]

re-form (rēfôrm) *v.t.* to form again ‖ *v.i.* to take form again ‖ to form up or gather together again

Re-for-ma, Guer-ra de la (gerädelarefôrmä) the internal struggle (1858-61) in Mexico between the conservatives and the liberals under Benito Juarez, victory going to the latter. The 'Leyes de Reforma' refer to the laws establishing the separation of Church and State

ref-or-ma-tion (refərmēshən) *n.* a reforming or being reformed **the Reformation** a 16th-c. religious movement against abuses in the Roman Catholic Church, leading to the formation of the Protestant Churches [fr. L. *reformatio* (*reformationis*)]

—Although the Reformation was a religious movement in origin, its course was much influenced by political and economic factors. Wyclif and Hus had prepared the way for it, and by the end of the Middle Ages many were convinced that the Church needed reforming. Circumstances favorable to the Reformation included humanism and the Renaissance (which encouraged a new critical spirit), the invention of printing (which aided the spread of ideas), the reaction of princes and jurists against the temporal encroachments of the papacy, the growing wealth of the clergy (esp. in Germany), and the religious and moral shortcomings of certain sections of the clergy. The leaders of the Reformation sought to restore Christianity to its early purity by submitting ecclesiastical tradition to the test of Scriptural authority.

The Reformation was begun in Germany (1517) by Luther, who at first thought reform possible without schism. His attack on the papacy and his refusal to recant led to his excommunication (1521). The Augsburg Confession (1530) defined Lutheran doctrine, of which the main points were justification by faith and the sovereign authority of the Scriptures in matters of faith. The German nobles adopted the new ideas, enabling themselves to appropriate Church property and to challenge the authority of the Emperor as members of the Schmalkaldic League. [illegible] were condemned by the Council of Trent and defeated in the Schmalkaldic War. The Peace of [illegible] of Lutheranism in Germany. The conflict later became merged in the Thirty Years' War.

From Saxony, Lutheranism spread into Prussia and the Slav provinces of the Baltic, and was adopted by Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Iceland. The Reformation was preached in Switzerland by Zwingli and in France by Calvin. [illegible] Protestants did not win religious freedom [illegible] tions of Switzerland, in Scotland under Knox, and in Flanders and the Netherlands despite

the persecutions of Philip II. England rejected papal control (1534) under Henry VIII, veered towards Calvinism under Edward VI, and, after the [illegible] compromise of the Elizabethan Church settlement [illegible]

The Reformation tended to increase the growth of nationalism and to strengthen the economic position of the mercantile class. Within the Roman Catholic Church it led to the Counter-Reformation.

reformative [illegible] likely to produce reform [fr. L. *reformare* (*reformatus*), to reform]

re-form-a-to-ry (rifɔ:mətəri, rifɔ:mətouri) **1.** *n. pl.* **re-form-a-to-ries** an institution to which [illegible] **2.** *adj.* reformative [fr. L. *reformare* (*reformatus*), to reform]

Reformed [illegible] Protestant theology: of or relating to a Reformed Church.

Reformed Church any of the group of Protestant Churches which follow the doctrines of Zwingli and Calvin rather than those of Luther, and which are Presbyterian in Church government. The first Reformed Church was set up by [illegible] Erasmus. Zurich broke with Roman Catholicism in 1523, followed by Geneva (site of Calvin's theocracy) in 1541. The movement spread to Strasbourg (1521) and thence to Germany, the Netherlands (1522), France and England. Its doctrine and orders were defined by the Heidelberg Catechism (1563). The French Huguenots were the first to apply Presbyterian Church polity on a national scale, closely followed [illegible] Hungary (1567) and the Netherlands (1584). The [illegible] England (from 1660) and was crushed by the Counter-Reformation in Bohemia (1620). Hungary (mid-17th c.) and France (1685). Its reliance of rationalism in the successive forms of Socinianism, the 20th c. its orthodoxy was redefined by Karl Barth. The Reformed or Presbyterian Churches. They [illegible] Land (1 million), the Netherlands (4 million), Switzerland (3 million), and South Africa (1½ million). They form important minorities in Hungary (2 million), Rumania (800,000), Czechoslovakia (530,000), France (750,000), Indonesia (2 million), Korea (500,000), Australia (200,000), Cameroon (300,000), Central Africa (500,000), and Ghana (200,000), and smaller ones in Italy (Waldensians), Poland, the Malagasy Republic and Togo. In Germany they are [illegible] tant community formed (1873) as a result of a [illegible] was established by George David Cummings, a leader of the evangelical episcopalians, who [illegible]

re-former (rifɔ:mə) *n.* someone who reforms [illegible]

re-frac-tion (rifrækʃən) *n.* a refracting or being [illegible]

re-frac-tive (rifræktiv) *adj.* of or pertaining to refraction || caused by refraction | able to refract ‖fr. L.L. *refractivus* or REFRACT]

refractive index (*phys.*) the ratio of the velocity of light, or other radiation, in one medium (usually taken to be a vacuum) to its velocity in a second medium (SNELL'S LAW).

re-frac-tom-e-ter (ri:fræktɔmitər) *n.* (*phys.*) an instrument for measuring refractive indices.

re-frac-tor (rifræktər) *n.* a device (e.g. a refracting telescope) that causes refraction, i.e. one utilizing a lens as the focusing device.

re-frac-to-ry (rifræktəri:) **1.** *adj.* resisting discipline, *a refractory child* | (of injuries, diseases etc.) not benefiting from treatment | (of substances) resisting high temperature **2.** *pl.* **re-frac-to-ries** *n.* any of various nonmetallic ceramic substances that resist great heat, e.g. oxides of silicon, aluminum or magnesium and certain plastics [older *refractary* fr. L. *refractarius*].

re-frain (rifrein) *n.* a phrase or line in poetry or song repeated at regular intervals | the music for such a phrase or line [O.F. *refrein, refrain*]

refrain [illegible] to abstain from doing something *he refrained from making any criticism* [O.F. *refrener*, to hold back]

re-fran-gi-bil-i-ty (rifrændʒəbiliti:) *n.* the quality [illegible]

re-fran-gi-ble (rifrændʒəb'l) *adj.* able to be refracted [altered fr. L. *refringere*, to bend]

re-fresh (rifreʃ) *v.t.* to make (someone) feel restored and freshened, e.g. by rest or food ‖ to recall to (the mind) **re-fresh-er** *n.* something that refreshes, e.g. a cool drink | (*Br.*) an extra fee paid to counsel in a prolonged law case | a refresher course [O.F. *refrescher*]

refresher course a course of study to bring one's knowledge of something up to date.

re-fresh-ment (rifreʃmənt) *n.* a refreshing or being refreshed | something that refreshes | (*pl.*) light food and drink, *refreshments will be served after the meeting* [O.F. *refreschement*]

re-frig-er-ant (rifridʒərənt) **1.** *adj.* cooling | alleviating fever or bodily heat **2.** *n.* a substance used in a refrigerating cycle or directly (e.g. ice) for cooling | a medicine, ointment etc. used in reducing fever [F. *refrigerant* or fr. L. *refrigerans* (*refrigerantis*) fr. *refrigerare*, to cool]

re-frig-er-ate (rifridʒəreit) *pres. part.* **re-frig-er-at-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-frig-er-at-ed** *v.t.* to cool, make or keep cold | to keep (food) at a low temperature in order to preserve it [fr. L. *refrigerare* (*refrigeratus*)]

re-frig-er-a-tion [illegible] a refrigerating or being refrigerated [fr. L. *refrigeratio* (*refrigerationis*)]

refrigeration cycle a sequence of compression and expansion stages of a working substance (e.g. freon, ammonia) induced by mechanical means that permits the continuous transfer of heat from one region (the source) to another region (the sink), where it is either dissipated (e.g. in a refrigerator) or is utilized for heating (e.g. in a heat pump).

refrigeration machine a refrigerator utilizing a refrigeration cycle.

refrigerative [illegible] *adj.* refrigerating, used to refrigerate.

refrigerator [illegible] devices used to maintain a low temperature in a container or a room, for preserving food or other articles.

re-frin-gent (rifrindʒənt) *adj.* refractive [fr. L. *refringens* (*refringentis*) fr. *refringere*, to re-[illegible]

refuge [illegible] danger, distress or difficulty | a place offering [illegible] ing protection, *tears were her usual refuge* **to take refuge** [illegible]

ref-u-gee (refjudʒi:, refjudʒi:) *n.* a person who flees, esp. to a foreign country, to escape e.g. an oppressive government, religious persecution or an invading army [fr. F. *refugié*]

re-ful-gence (rifʌldʒəns) *n.* the state or quality [illegible]

re-fund **1.** (rifʌnd) *v.t.* to pay back (money spent) [illegible]

re-fur-bish (ri:fə:biʃ) *v.t.* to make bright or fresh again, renovate.

re-fus-al (rifju:z'l) *n.* the act of refusing ‖ the right or opportunity to have the offer of something before it is offered to another, *he has the refusal of the property*

re-fuse (rifju:z) *pres. part.* **re-fus-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-fused** *v.t.* to decline to accept, *he refused my offer*, or to submit to, *he refused the lie-detector test* | to decline to grant or give (something) to someone, *to refuse readmittance to former members* ‖ to decline (to do something), *he refused to shake hands* ‖ (of a fabric) to fail to be affected by (a dye) ‖ (of a horse) to decline to jump (a fence etc.) ‖ (*cards*) to be unable to play a card of (the suit led) ‖ *v.i.* to make a refusal ‖ (*cards*) to fail to play a card of the suit led [fr. F. *refuser*]

re-fuse (réfju:s) **1.** *n.* remains having no value or use **2.** *adj.* rejected as of no value or use [fr. O.F., past part. of *refuser*, to refuse]

ref-u-ta-ble (refjutəb'l, rifju:təb'l) *adj.* able to be refuted **réf-u-ta-bly** *adv.* [fr. L.L. *refutabilis*]

re-fut-al (rifju:t'l) *n.* a refutation [REFUTE]

ref-u-ta-tion (refjutéiʃən) *n.* a refuting ‖ something which refutes [fr. L. *refutatio* (*refutationis*)]

re-fute (rifjú:t) *pres. part.* **re-fut-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-fut-ed** *v.t.* to prove (an assertion or argument) to be untrue or incorrect ‖ to prove (a person) wrong [fr. L. *refutare*]

re-gain (rigéin, ri:géin) *v.t.* to get back (something lost), *to regain one's composure* ‖ to get back to (a place) [fr. F. *regagner*]

re-gal (ri:g'l) *adj.* befitting a king ‖ of or pertaining to a king [O.F. or L. *regalis*]

re-gale (rigéil) *pres. part.* **re-gal-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-galed** *v.t.* to entertain (someone) richly ‖ to amuse and entertain, *he regaled her with the latest gossip* ‖ to feast (oneself) ‖ *v.i.* to feast [fr. F. *régaler*, Ital. *regalare*]

re-ga-lia (rigeiljə) *pl. n.* objects symbolizing kingship | emblems of office.

re-gal-i-ty (rigælíti:) *n.* royal jurisdiction [O.F. *regalite*]

re-gard (rigɑ:d) *n.* esteem, *he stands high in their regard* ‖ consideration, sympathetic concern, *he shows little regard for others* ‖ (*old-fash.*) a long, steady look ‖ attention, heed, *without regard for danger* ‖ (*pl.*) a conventional expression of kindly feeling, esteem etc., *give him my best regards* **in (or with) regard to** concerning [F.]

regard *v.t.* (usually with 'as') to consider (someone or something) as being a specified thing, possessing specified qualities etc. ‖ to concern, *insofar as it regards them . . .* ‖ to look closely at [F. *regarder*]

re-gard-ant (rigɑ:d'nt) *adj.* (*heraldry*) looking backward [F.]

re-gard-ful (rigɑ:dfəl) *adj.* (*old-fash.*) heedful, mindful | (*old-fash.*) respectful

re-gard-ing (rigɑ:diŋ) *prep.* in or with regard to, concerning

re-gard-less (rigɑ:dlis) **1.** *adj.* (usually with 'of') paying no heed or attention, *he went regardless of the risk* **2.** *adv.* (*pop.*) without consideration of the situation, consequences etc., *we'll go regardless*

re-gat-ta (rigætə, rigutə) *n.* a series of rowing or sailing races, organized as a sporting and social event [Ital. = gondola race]

re-ge-late (ri:dʒileit) *pres. part.* **re-ge-lat-ing** *past* and *past part* **re-ge-lat-ed** *v.i.* (of water or ice) to freeze again when the pressure is released after partial, local melting due to pressure **re-ge-lá-tion** *n.* [fr. RE- + L. *gelare* (*gelatus*), [illegible]

re-gen-cy (ri:dʒənsi:) **1.** *pl.* **re-gen-cies** *n.* the office of a regent | the authority of a regent ‖ the period of power of a regent ‖ a commission exercising such power ‖ the region controlled by a regent or body of regents **Re-gen-cy** (*Br. hist.*) the period (1811–20) during which the future George IV was regent for George III ‖ (*F. hist.*) the period (1715–23) during which Philippe, duc d'Orleans was regent for Louis XV **2. Re-gency** [illegible] transitional style of French furniture developed c. 1715–23 and characterized by scrollwork, curves and graceful decorative motifs | of a style of English furniture, architecture etc. prevalent c. 1811–30, characterized by fine proportions, classical elements, the use of stucco in buildings and often decora-[illegible] with M.L. *regentia*]

re-gen-er-a-cy (ridʒenərəsi:) *n.* the state or [illegible]

PRONUNCIATION KEY (æ) ... (ɔ) ... (ʒ) ... (ŋ) ... (ʃ) ... (θ) ... (ð) ... (ʌ) ... (ə) ... (ɑ:) ... (ɔ:) ... (ə:) ... (ju:) ... (ai) ... (au) ... (ɔi) ... (i:) ... (u:

re·gen·er·ate **1.** (rɪdʒenərɪt) *v. pres. part.* **re·gen·er·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·gen·er·at·ed** *v.t.* to give new life or vigor to ‖ to restore to moral or spiritual health (*biol.*) to grow ... new part) to replace a lost or injured one ‖ *v.i.* to become regenerate **2.** (rɪdʒenərɪt) *adj.* having new life or vigor ‖ spiritually or morally revived or restored ‖ (*biol.*) reformed or grown again [fr. L. *regenerare* (*regeneratus*), to be reborn]

re·gen·er·a·tion (rɪdʒenəreɪʃən) *n.* a regenerating or being regenerated ‖ a spiritual rebirth ‖ (*biol.*) the regrowth or renewal of an organ, tissue or substance that has been lost or damaged [fr. F. *régénération* or L. *regeneratio* (*regenerationis*)]

re·gen·er·a·tive (rɪdʒenərətɪv, rɪdʒenəreɪtɪv) *adj.* of regeneration ‖ regenerating [fr. F. *régénératif* or M.L. *regenerativus*]

re·gen·er·a·tor (rɪdʒenəreɪtər) *n.* a device which uses the heat of combustion in a furnace to raise the temperature of the inflowing air or combustible gas

Re·gens·burg (réigənsbu:rx) (*Eng.* formerly Ratisbon) a communications center (pop. 131,800) of E. Bavaria, West Germany, on the Danube. Industries: mechanical engineering, light manufactures. Gothic cathedral (13th-16th cc.), town hall (14th c.). University

re·gent (ri:dʒənt) **1.** *adj.* (placed after the noun) acting as regent, *a prince regent* **2.** *n.* a person appointed to rule during the minority, absence or physical or mental disability of a monarch ‖ one of a governing board, esp. of a university [F. *régent* or fr. L. *regens* (*regentis*) fr. *regere*, to rule]

Re·ger (réigər), Max (1873-1916), German composer, esp. for the organ. He also wrote chamber and orchestral music. He adapted classical forms to the Romantic idiom

reg·gae (régei) *n.* Jamaican rock music with pulsating blues style, often with a political or religious message derived from Rastafarian beliefs. *Cf* RASTAFARIAN

Reg·gio di Ca·la·bria (rédʒɔdi:kulubrjɑ) a port (pop. 150,000) of Calabria, Italy, on the Straits of Messina, rebuilt after an earthquake (1908). Manufactures: perfumes, silk goods

Reg·gio nell' E·mi·lia (rédʒɔnelemi:ljɑ) an agricultural market (pop. 130,159) of Emilia-Romagna, Italy, in the Po Valley: food processing, mechanical engineering, clothing

reg·i·cid·al (rédʒisáid'l) *adj.* pertaining to regicide or a regicide

reg·i·cide (rédʒisaid) *n.* a person who kills a monarch, esp. the monarch to whom he is subject ‖ the crime of killing a monarch **Reg·i·cide** (*Eng. hist.*) any of the judges who condemned Charles I to death (1649) ‖ (*F. hist.*) any of the members of the National Convention who voted (1792) for the execution of Louis XVI [fr. L. *rex* (*regis*), king + *caedere*, to kill]

re·gime, ré·gime (reiʒi:m, rəʒi:m) *n.* a system of rule or government, a *republican regime* ‖ any systematic organizational control ‖ the length of time during which such a system or organization is in force ‖ a recurring pattern of prevailing conditions, activity etc., *climatic regime* ‖ the character of a river with respect to its rate of flow ‖ a regimen [F.]

reg·i·men (rédʒəmen, rédʒəmən) *n.* (*med.*) a regulated course of diet, exercise etc. for restoring strength and health or for keeping the body fit [L. = rule]

reg·i·ment **1.** (rédʒəmənt) *n.* ... unit, commanded by a colonel, and containing subunits: troops, batteries, battalions etc. ... a large number, *a regiment of ants* **2.** (rédʒiment) *v.t.* (*mil.*) to form into a regiment ‖ to assign to a regiment ‖ to subject to stultifying organization, *children should not be regimented* [fr. L. *regimentum*, rule, government]

reg·i·men·tal (rédʒəmént'l) **1.** *adj.* of a military regiment **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) the uniform worn by a regiment [FLAME] ...

reg·i·men·ta·tion (rédʒəməntéiʃən) *n.* the act of regimenting, esp. so as to produce a dull uniformity and stifle individual ... regimented

Re·gi·na (rɪdʒáinə) the capital (pop. 162,613) of Saskatchewan, Canada, an agricultural market: farm machinery, oil refining

Re·gi·o·mon·ta·nus (rɪ ... hann Muller, 1436-76), German astronomer. He advanced the study of algebra and trigonometry and introduced the ... [he published his ... calculations in the Ephemerides ... 1474-1506]

re·gion (rí:dʒən) *n.* ... part of space [and sea or air which has certain distinctive characteristics (e.g. of boundary, temperature, fauna or flora, configuration), *the solar regions, the arctic region* ‖ the space or area surrounding a ... place, *the Canadian region* ... area which is a unit of administration ‖ an area surrounding an organ of the body, *the lumbar region* **re·gion·al** *adj.* **re·gion·al·ism** *n.* [A.F. *regiun*]

regional planning coordination of more than one governmental agency in an area to meet common problems

reg·is·ter (rédʒistər) *n.* an official or formal list, *Lloyd's Register of Ships* ‖ an official record of births, marriages and deaths ‖ a book in which a record is kept, *a hotel register* ‖ an official document issued to the owner of a ship as evidence of her nationality etc. ‖ an automatic cash till, recording sums as they are paid in ‖ (*mus.*) the range of a voice or an instrument, or a part of this, *the chest register* ‖ (*mus.*) a set of pipes in an organ controlled by one stop ‖ a movable plate for regulating the draft into a furnace, fire grate etc. ‖ registration, registry, *port of register* ‖ an instrument recording speed, force etc. ‖ (*computer*) a short-term storage of limited capacity used to facilitate operations ‖ (*printing*) the correctness of fall in relation to one another of successive printings on a single sheet, or of the recto and verso of a leaf in relation to each other ‖ (*photog.*) correspondence in position between the focusing screen and the surface of the sensitive film or plate ‖ (*art, archit.*) a strip or layer e.g. of sculptural relief [F. *registre* or M.L. *registrum, regestrum*]

register *v.t.* to place on formal or official record, to express or show (a feeling or emotion) ‖ to send (a letter etc.) through the mail under a system whereby for a fee the postal authority gives the sender a certificate of receipt and demands a certificate of receipt on delivery ‖ (of gauges, meters etc.) to record ‖ (*printing, photog.*) to make correspond exactly ‖ *v.i.* to enter one's name on a formal or official record ‖ to have one's name entered on a voters' list by following the procedure prescribed ‖ (*mus.*) to select pipe organ stops suitable for the piece to be played ‖ (*pop.*) to penetrate the mind, *he heard, but did it register?* ‖ (*printing, photog.*) to be in register, correspond exactly [fr. F. *registrer* or M.L. *registrare*]

registered nurse (*abbr.* R.N.) a fully qualified nurse who has passed a state examination (*Br.*) a state-registered nurse

register office a place where registration is made

register ton a unit of internal capacity for ships equal to 100 cu. ft

reg·is·tra·ble (rédʒistrəb'l) *adj.* able to be registered

reg·is·trar (rédʒistrur, rédʒistrər) *n.* an official in charge of a register, e.g. in a university, or one responsible for recording births, marriages, deaths **rég·is·trar·ship** *n*

reg·is·trate (rédʒistreit) *pres. part.* **reg·is·trat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **reg·is·trat·ed** *v.t.* to register pipe organ stops [fr. M.L. *registrare* ...]

reg·is·tra·tion (rédʒistreiʃən) *n.* a registering or being registered ‖ an entry in an official register ‖ a number of persons registered ... the selecting and adjusting of organ stops for a piece of music to be performed, or the selection made [fr. M.L. *registratio* (*registrationis*)]

reg·is·try (rédʒistri) *pl.* **reg·is·tries** *n.* registration ... a register office (*Br.*) a registry office

registry office (*Br.*) a place where registration is made and where civil marriages take place

re·gius (rí:dʒəs) *adj.* (of a professorship at Oxford or Cambridge or certain Scottish universi... royal consent for an appointment to it to be made ... designating a professor holding such a ...

regnal ...

regnal day the anniversary of a monarch's accession

regnal year ... the year dating from a monarch's accession

regnant ...

Regnard (rɔɲar) Jean François (1655-1709) ... le Joueur (1696)

Re·gnault (rənjou), Victor (1810-78), French physicist and chemist. He made extremely precise measurements for his study of the physical, esp. thermal, properties of fluids. He also worked in the field of organic chemistry

Re·gnier (rənjei), Henri de (1864-1936), French writer. His volumes of poetry include 'Sites' (1887) and 'les Medailles d'argile' (1900). His best known novel is 'la Double Maitresse' (1900)

Regnier, Mathurin (1573-1613), French poet. His satires imitated the Latin poets, esp. Horace and Lucan

reg·o·lith (régəlith) *n.* ... mantle rock [fr. Gk. *rhegos*, blanket + *lithos*, stone]

re·gress **1.** (rí:gres) *n.* ... going back, or returning to ... a tendency to decline **2.** (rigres) *v.i.* to move backwards ‖ to retrogress [fr. L. *regredi* (*regressus*), to go back]

re·gres·sion (rigréʃən) *n.* a regressing ... sion to earlier stages of personality development or to objects of infantile attachment ‖ (*biol.*) the return to an earlier or less complex form ‖ (*astron.*) movement of a heavenly body in a direction contrary to normal, esp. movement of a planet from east to west in the solar system [fr. L. *regressio* (*regressionis*)]

re·gres·sive (rigresiv) *adj.* regressing or tending to regress ‖ (*biol.*) of, marked by, or caused by regression

re·gret (rigrét) *n.* the emotion arising from a wish that some matter or situation could be different from what it is. The emotion may be accompanied by sadness, remorse, disappointment, dissatisfaction etc., and may arise from something done or said or from some failure to do or say something, or be a response to a general situation, or be felt on behalf of someone else ‖ an expression of this emotion ‖ (*pl.*) a conventional expression of disappointment, esp. at ... declining an invitation [F.]

regret *pres. part.* **re·gret·ting** *past* and *past part.* **re·gret·ted** *v.t.* to feel or express regret for **re·gret·ful, re·gret·ta·ble** *adjs.* [fr. F. *regretter*, of ... (Teutonic) unknown]

reg·u·lar (regulər) **1.** *adj.* conforming to a rule of equal disposition in space or time, *houses built at regular distances from one another, occurring at regular times of the day* ‖ conforming to some standard pattern of proportion or symmetry *the crystal has a regular form* ‖ conforming to rules of procedure etc. ‖ customary, *this is not his regular job* ‖ disciplined, *regular habits* (*pop.*) real, complete, *a regular nuisance* ‖ (*eccles.*) subject to monastic vows or discipline, *the regular clergy* ... having the normal type of inflection, formation etc., *a regular verb* (*math.*) obeying the same law throughout (*math.*) having equal sides and angles ‖ (of a customer, visitor etc.) frequently received over a long period (*bot.*) radially symmetrical, actinomorphic ‖ not varying, *keep up a regular stroke* ‖ (*internat. law*, of soldiers) recognized as legitimate combatants in warfare ‖ (*mil.*) of the standing army of a country **2.** *n.* one of the regular clergy ‖ a regular soldier **reg·u·lar·i·ty** (regulærɪti:) *n.* [O.F. *reguler* fr. L. *regularis* fr. *regula*, rule]

reg·u·lar·i·za·tion (regulərɪzeiʃən) ... izing or being regularized ‖ an instance of ...

reg·u·lar·ize (regulərɪz) ... **reg·u·lar·iz·ing** ... and *past part.* **reg·u·lar·ized** ... make regular, cause to conform to a rule, principle etc.

reg·u·late (regulèit) *pres. part.* **reg·u·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **reg·u·lat·ed** *v.t.* to control by ... to adjust to a required ... rate, *to regulate a watch* ... to adjust as regards amount, rate etc., *they regulate the flow of water by the sluice gate* ‖ to arrange so as to adapt, *she regulates her hours to fit in with his* **reg·u·la·tion** **1.** *n.* a regulating or being regulated ‖ a rule **2.** *adj.* correct, prescribed, *regulation dress* **reg·u·la·tive** *adj.* **reg·u·la·tor** *n.* something which regulates ... a device in a timepiece for making it run faster or slower ... a mechanical device controlling temperature, pressure, the ... regulatory gene ...

Re·gu·lus ... Marcus Atilius ... [fl. 3rd cent. B.C.] ... [fl. 1st cent. A.D.] ...

re·luc·tance (rilʌktəns) *n.* an emotional or mental opposition to a course of action, *he did it with reluctance* ‖ the property of a magnetic circuit expressed by the ratio of the magnetic potential to the resistance of an electric circuit

re·luc·tant (rilʌktənt) *adj.* marked by or showing reluctance [L. *reluctari*, to resist]

re·ly *v.i.* relying *pres. part.* **re·ly·ing** *past and past part.* **re·lied** (with 'on' or 'upon') to depend absolutely, *they relied on the weekly boat for their supplies* ‖ to place one's complete confidence in and make no alternative provision, *he relied on his subordinate to prepare the report* [fr. O.F. *relier*, to bind together]

rem (*acronym*) for roentgen equivalent man, a unit of measurement of ionizing radiation that, when absorbed by a human being or other mammal, produces a physiological effect equivalent to that produced by the absorption of one roentgen of X-ray or gamma radiation

re·main (rimein) *v.i.* to stay behind, to stay in the same place ‖ to be left, *nothing remains to be done* ‖ to continue in a certain state, *to remain calm in a crisis* [A.F. *remeyn-*, *remayn-*, stem of

re·main·der (rimeindər) **1.** *n.* the portion which remains when part has been taken away ‖ [in addition or division] (*law*) the right to inherit a [(*law*) an interest in property which comes to estate and that was devised at the same time as the estate] a copy of a book withdrawn from normal sale and offered for sale at a reduced price **2.** *v.t.* to withdraw (books) from normal sale and offer them for sale at a reduced price

re·mains (rimeinz) *pl. n.* the part which is left [destruction, *the remains of an ancient fort*] the part which is left over, *the remains of a meal* [in funeral contexts] a dead human body [the writings left unpublished at the time of an author's death, *literary remains* [O.F. *remain*]

re·make **1.** (ri:meik) *v.t. pres. part.* **re·mak·ing** *past and past part.* **re·made** (ri:meid) to make again, esp. in a new form or to a new plan [*movies*] to make (a film) using the same story as that of an old film **2.** (ri:meik) *n.* [*movies*] a

re·man (ri:mæn) *pres. part.* **re·man·ning** *past* [remanned]

for trial] to release on bail pending trial (*law*) to order back for further action, *the appellate court remanded the case to the trial court* **2.** *n.* a remanding or being remanded [an order to remand a person [fr. F. *remander*]

re·ma·nence (remənəns) *n.* (*phys.*) the residual magnetism of a ferromagnetic substance when

re·mark (rimɑ:k) *n.* a brief spoken or written [noticed or observed] **to escape remark** to pass

Dutch baroque painter and etcher, one of the greatest masters of European art. He became famous and successful esp. as a portrait painter [of the rich bourgeois society of the Holland]. But as his art matured the portraits became less flattering, less obviously brilliant, and patronage declined. The most obvious characteristic of Rembrandt's art is the use of a single, hidden source of light falling like a shaft into spacious shadows, creating a single focus, or reflected from a few highlights. The tones are somber but more jewellike because of the contrast of light and shade. The subject is often motionless, but again made more dramatic by this contrast. There is a love of exotic costume (turban, golden helmet, plume, rich robe) and of striking architecture (vault or pillar lost in shadow at the top of the picture and dramatically defining the human groups below), but these are used as settings for human experience. No artist saw more clearly or realized more deftly the poignant human meaning of a biblical scene. The drama is never merely theatrical. It is felt as truth and marvelously captured, especially in the easy, amazingly fast line of the drawing, or the etchings. The bodily pose and facial expression belie in their homeliness and truth the grandeur of the trappings. Especially in portraits of the aging, and in his many self-portraits, he saw the battered vessel of a hard-won spirituality, beyond pity

re·me·di·a·ble (rimi:di:əb'l) *adj.* able to be remedied [fr. F. *remediable* or fr. L. *remediabilis*]

re·me·di·al (rimi:di:əl) *adj.* of that which serves to remedy, *remedial treatment*

rem·e·dy (remidi:) *pl.* **rem·e·dies** *n.* something which corrects a fault, error or evil [a medicine or application which relieves or cures a disease or other physical affliction ‖ (*coinage*) the margin of tolerance permitted as to weight or purity ‖ (*law*) legal redress, restitution [A.F. *remedie*]

rem·e·dy (remidi:) *pres. part.* **rem·e·dy·ing** *past and past part.* **rem·e·died** *v.t.* to correct by removing a fault, error or evil ‖ to heal or cure [O.F. *remedier*]

re·mem·ber (rimembər) *v.t.* to bring back to mind by an effort of will, *he could not remember your name* ‖ to have (something) come into one's memory again by chance, *she suddenly remembered that the kettle was on* ‖ to retain in the conscious mind, *remember to keep your shoulders back* ‖ to bear (a person) in mind as deserving a gift, attention etc., *to remember a friend on his birthday* ‖ to leave (a person) a legacy, *he remembered her in his will* ‖ to mention (a person) to another as sending greetings, *please remember me to him* ‖ to give a gratuity [O.F. *remembrer*]

re·mem·brance (rimembrəns) *n.* a remembering ‖ the condition of retaining in the conscious [mind] [something] in remembrance memory, the ability to recall the past ‖ the period over which the memory extends ‖ something which recalls a person, event etc. to the memory, *please accept this as a remembrance of me* ‖ (*pl.*) greeting conveyed on one's behalf ‖

Re·mem·branc·er (rimembrənsər) *n.* (*Br.*) an officer of the Supreme Court of Judicature whose duty is to collect debts owed to the sover-

Rem·e·ndur (remendər) *n.* a cobalt-iron-vanadium alloy with high magnetic retention (remanence) that is malleable and ductible, developed by Bell Laboratories

[remiges] remiges [wing] of the primary or secondary quill feathers of a bird's wing [L. a rower]

Re·mi (remi:), St (c. 437–c. 533), bishop of Reims (c. 458–c. 533), apostle of the Franks. He baptized Clovis (c. 496). Feast: Oct. 1

re·mind (rimaind) *v.t.* to cause (a person) to remember

Remington, Frederic Sackrider (1861–1909), U.S. artist whose works depicted the Wild West. After traveling through the West as a young man, he settled (1891) in New Rochelle, bronze casting, taking time out to serve as an illustrator and correspondent in Cuba for a magazine during the Spanish-American War (1898). His works include numerous book illustrations and the sculptures 'Trooper of the Plains' (1868), 'Bronco Buster' (1895) and 'Comin' through the Rye' (1902)

rem·i·nisce (reminis) *pres. part.* **rem·i·nisc·ing** *past and past part.* **rem·i·nisced** *v.i.* to recall memories of past events, esp. in relating them to others [REMINISCENCE]

rem·i·nis·cence (reminis'ns) *n.* something which is remembered ‖ (*pl.*) personal memories of past events ‖ reminiscing, *evenings given up to reminiscence* ‖ something which reminds one of someone or something else [F. *réminiscence* or fr. L.L. *reminiscentia*]

rem·i·nis·cent (reminis'nt) *adj.* indulging in memories ‖ (with 'of') apt to call up memories, *it is reminiscent of his earlier book* [fr. L. *reminiscens* (*reminiscentis*) fr. *reminisci*, to remember]

re·mise (rimi:z) **1.** *n.* (*fencing*) the second of two thrusts made on one lunge **2.** *v. pres. part.* **re·mis·ing** *past and past part.* **re·mised** *v.t.* (*fencing*) to make a remise ‖ (rimaiz) *v.t.* (*law*) to give or release (property) to another person [F. = restoration]

re·miss (rimis) *adj.* neglectful of doing one's duty or work efficiently ‖ marked by such negligence [fr. L. *remittere* (*remissus*), to send back]

re·mis·si·ble (rimisəb'l) *adj.* able to be remitted [F. *remissible* or fr. L. *remissibilis*]

re·mis·sion (rimiʃən) *n.* forgiveness, *the remission of sins* ‖ a decrease in the magnitude of a force etc. ‖ a remitting of a debt, fine etc. [O.F.]

re·mis·sive (rimisiv) *adj.* characterized by remission [fr. M.L. *remissivus*]

re·mit (rimit) *pres. part.* **re·mit·ting** *past and past part.* **re·mit·ted** *v.t.* to send (e.g. a decision or a report) to an authority for further consideration ‖ to return (a case) to a lower court ‖ to postpone ‖ to forgive (a sin) ‖ to waive (a debt, fine, penalty etc.) ‖ to send (money) by mail or other means ‖ *v.i.* to become less in force, intensity etc. [fr. L. *remittere*, to send back]

re·mit·tal (rimit'l) *n.* a remission [REMIT]

re·mit·tance (rimit'ns) *n.* the sending of money ‖ the money sent [REMIT]

remittance man (esp. *Br.*) a man living abroad on money sent to him from home

re·mit·tent (rimit'nt) *adj.* abating at intervals; *a remittent fever* [fr. L. *remittens* (*remittentis*) fr. *remittere*, to send back]

re·mit·ter (rimitər) *n.* (*law*) the substitution of a more valid claim to property than the claim under which a person is holding it ‖ (*law*) the remitting of a case to another court [fr. REMIT, (obs.) to surrender (a claim or property)]

rem·nant (remnənt) *n.* a small remaining part, number, amount etc., *the last remnants of his self-control* ‖ a piece, esp. the end piece, of a roll of fabric remaining unused or unsold [fr. older *remenant* fr. O.F. *remenoir*, to remain]

re·mod·el (ri:mɔd'l) *v.t. pres. part.* **re·mod·el·ing**, esp. *Br.* **re·mod·el·ling** *past and past part.* **re·mod·eled**, esp. *Br.*, **re·mod·elled** to give new shape or form to

Re·mon Can·te·ra (remɔnkuntérə), José Antonio (1908–55), Panamanian soldier and president of the Republic (1952–5). He was assassinated

re·mon·e·ti·za·tion (ri:mɔnitizéiʃən, ri:mɔnitaizéiʃən) *n.* a remonetizing or being remonetized

re·mon·e·tize (ri:mɔnitaiz, ri:mɔnitaiz) *pres. part.* **re·mon·e·tiz·ing** *past and past part.* **re·mon·e·tized** *v.t.* to make (a metal) legal again as the basis of coinage

re·mon·strance (rimɔnstrəns) *n.* a remonstrating or an instance of this ‖ (*Br. hist.*) a formal public statement of protest against wrongs (**GRAND REMONSTRANCE**) **Re·mon·strance** (*hist.*) the document in which 46 Dutch Arminians set out their differences from the Reformed Church, addressing it to the States General of the Netherlands (1610) [O.F.]

Re·mon·strant (rimɔnstrənt) **1.** *n.* an Arminian of the Dutch Reformed Church deriving from those who presented the Remonstrance of 1610. The Remonstrants were banned in the Netherlands (1619–25) and were recognized as an independent Church (1795) **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to these Arminians [fr. M.L. *remonstrans* (*remonstrantis*) fr. *remonstrare*, to remon-

re·mon·strate (rimɔnstreit) *pres. part.* **re·mon·strat·ing** *past and past part.* **re·mon·strat·ed**

v.t. to express opposition or disapproval ‖ *v.t.* to say or urge in protest **re·mon·stra·tion** (rɪmɒnstrei.ʃən) *n.* **re·mon·stra·tive** (rɪmɒnstrətɪv) *adj.* [fr. M.L. *remonstrare* (*remonstratus*), to remonstrate]

re·mon·tant (rɪmɒntənt) 1. *adj.* (of a rose bush) blooming more than once in a year 2. *n.* a remontant rose bush [F fr. *remonter*, to climb back up]

rem·o·ra (remərə) *n.* any of several carnivorous fishes of *Echeneis* and related genera which attach themselves by a sucking disk to sharks and other large fishes and to ships. They inhabit warm seas [L. fr. *re*, back) + *mora*, delay]

re·morse (rɪmɔ:s) *n.* the emotion associated with painful recollection of something one would prefer not to have done or said, usually because it hurt others **re·morse·ful** *adj.* **re·mórse·less** *adj.* without remorse, without mercy ‖ not ceasing to cause pain or discomfort, a *remorseless wind* [O.F. *remors*]

re·mote (rɪmóut) *adj.* at a great distance in space or time ‖ far removed from a place, person etc. ‖ out-of-the-way, rarely frequented ‖ exhibiting great differences, *remote theories* ‖ (of an idea, intention, possibility etc.) very slight ‖ not closely related, *a remote cousin* [fr. L. *removere* (*remotus*), to move back]

remote bath (*computer*) data stored in peripheral units

remote control control exercised from some distance, usually by using an electrical circuit or radio waves ‖ a device by which this is effected

remote sensing data gathering from a great distance by infrared photography, radar, and other techniques

re·mount 1. (ri:maunt) *v.t.* to mount again 2. (ri:maunt, ri:maunt) *n.* a fresh horse

re·mov·a·bil·i·ty (rɪmu:vəbɪlɪti:) *n.* the state or quality of being removable

re·mov·a·ble (rɪmú:vəb'l) *adj.* able to be removed from a place or office

re·mov·al (rɪmú:vəl) *n.* a removing or being removed ‖ a discharge from office ‖ (*Br.*) the moving of furniture and possessions out of one's old home to a new one ‖ a change of residence

re·move (rɪmú:v) 1. *pres. part.* **re·mov·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·moved** *v.t.* to move from a place ‖ to eliminate, *he removed all traces of having been there* ‖ to take off, *remove your hat* ‖ to dismiss from office or to transfer to another post ‖ (*Br.*) to transfer (one's personal effects) from one dwelling to another ‖ *v.i.* (*Br.*) to change one's place of residence 2. *n.* (*fig.*) a degree of difference, *it is many removes from what he would like* ‖ a specified distance in relationship, *a cousin at first remove* **re·moved** *adj.* distant by a specified number of degrees of relationship, *a second cousin once removed* **re·mote**, distant **re·mov·er** *n.* [O.F. *remeuvoir, remouvoir*]

Rem·scheid (rémʃait) a town (pop. 129,300) of North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany, in the Ruhr: tool and dye making, cutlery, metallurgy, chemicals

Rem·sen (rémsən), Ira (1846-1927), U.S. chemist, best known for his research in organic chemistry, esp. on saccharin. He founded the department of chemistry at Johns Hopkins and served (1901-13) as the university's second president

REM sleep (*physiol.*) deep sleep pattern in which rapid eye movement takes place, characterized by sudden electroencephalograph arousal, slowing of heart rate, and dreams. *also* paradoxical sleep

re·mu·ner·ate (rɪmjú:nəreit) *pres. part.* **re·mu·ner·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·mu·ner·at·ed** *v.t.* to pay money, or make a gift, to (someone) in return for his services ‖ to compensate for (an expenditure of time, trouble or money) **re·mu·ner·á·tion** *n.* a remunerating, the money or gift received by the person remunerated **re·mú·ner·a·tive** *adj.* paying, producing a good profit or carrying a good salary [fr. L. *remunerari* (*remuneratus*), to reward]

Re·mus (rɪmjú:s) [ROMULUS AND REMUS]

re·nais·sance (rɪnéisəns, rɪnéisɑ:ns) *n.* revival or rebirth **Renaissance** 1. *n.* the artistic, literary and scientific revival which originated in Italy in the 14th c. and which influenced the rest of Europe in many ways in the next two centuries. Broadly, it was typified by the spread of humanism, a return to classical values and the beginning of objective scientific inquiry ‖ this period of history, considered as intermediate between the Middle Ages and modern times 2. *adj.* of or relating to the Renaissance or its style in art, architecture, etc. [F.]

The term 'Renaissance' was given currency in the 19th c. by Burckhardt, who emphasized the contrast between the Church-centered culture of the Middle Ages and the new sense of the primacy of personality of 14th-c. Italy. More recent research sees the Italian Renaissance as the result of gradual change rather than as a break with the past, and emphasizes earlier cultural revivals in the Middle Ages. The political and economic situation of Italy in the 14th c. was peculiarly favorable to the development of the Renaissance. The presence of a wealthy leisured class of merchants and bankers made secular patronage of men of genius possible. The [illegible] were ruled by humbler [illegible] Medici [illegible] the arts was often a means of justifying their otherwise weak title to political power. In Florence in the 14th c., Petrarch and Boccaccio revived interest in humanist and classical learning, while Giotto brought a new realism to art. In the 15th c. the invention of printing, and the founding of libraries and academies by princes and popes, helped to spread the new ideas. Uccello, Fra Angelico, Botticelli and Pollaiuolo excelled in painting, Donatello and Ghiberti in sculpture and Brunelleschi in architecture. The Renaissance reached its height in the 16th c., esp. under the patronage of Julius II and Leo X, with Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael in Rome and Giovanni Bellini and Titian in Venice. Ariosto and Tasso used Italian for epic poetry, and Machiavelli brought a new approach to political thought. Palestrina was the glory of Renaissance music. The Italian Wars (1494–1559) ended political stability, but were effective in spreading the Renaissance to other parts of Europe. In France the Renaissance gave rise, under the patronage of François I, to the chateaus of the Loire valley and to the writings of Ronsard and Rabelais, and, later, to those of Montaigne. In Germany and the Netherlands, the dominant literary figure was Erasmus, while the critical spirit of the Renaissance may be said to have contributed to the development of the Reformation. Durer, Holbein and the Bruegel family dominated in the arts. In Spain the leading figures were El Greco, Cervantes and Lope de Vega. In England the influence of the Renaissance is seen in Colet and More as well as in Shakespeare and Marlowe. The new scientific spirit of inquiry was fruitful esp. in astronomy with the work of Copernicus and Galileo, and in the new studies in [illegible] and philology. The Renaissance created a culture which, though based in large part on the imitation of the ancients, freed men to prove and enjoy the world in a way not possible under the medieval Church's dispensation. In this release lay the way of development of the modern world

Renaissance man a man of wide knowledge in many fields

Renaissance woman a woman of wide knowledge in many fields

re·nal (rí:n'l) *adj.* pertaining to or near the kidneys [F. *renal* or fr. L.L. *renalis*]

Re·nan (rənɑ), Joseph Ernest (1823-92), French historian and critic. He studied for the priesthood but lost his faith and instead devoted himself to the history of languages and religions, and to scientific studies. His exegetical work strengthened him in his rationalism and his faith in science ('L'Avenir de la science', 1890, 'Histoire des origines du Christianisme', 1863-81). In his 'Vie de Jesus' (1863) he describes Christ as an 'incomparable man', but man only, not divine. He had great influence on students and young writers in the 1880s. He also wrote the autobiographical 'Souvenirs d'enfance et de jeunesse' (1883)

Re·nard (rənɑ:r), Jules (1864-1910), French writer. His bitter attacks on middle class society [illegible] ('Poil de Carotte' (1894)

re·nas·cence (rɪnǽsəns, rɪnéisəns) *n.* revival **Re·nas·cence** the Renaissance **re·nas·cent** *adj.* [illegible] reading

re·nas·cent (rɪnǽsənt, rɪnéisənt) *adj.* [illegible] factions (*v.t.* to become torn or split) **to rend the air** (of screams, bullets etc.) to pierce or shatter [O.E. *rendan*]

rend·er (rendər) 1. *v.t.* to give (what is due), *to render aid* ‖ to cause (a judicial decision) to be pronounced ‖ to do (a service) ‖ to cause to become, *the blow rendered him unconscious* ‖ to melt (fat) [illegible] from by melting (*building*) to cover with a render ‖ to translate ‖ to interpret, express artistically 2. *n.* (*building*) a first thin coat of plaster or cement applied to a wall ‖ (*hist.*) a return in money, kind or service made by a tenant to his [illegible] rendering [illegible] applied to a wall to render ‖ an artistic version or interpretation ‖ a translation ‖ an architect's perspective drawing [illegible] [A.F. *rendre*, fr. L.]

ren·dez·vous (rɑndɪvu:, rɑndeɪvu:z) 1. *pl.* **ren·dez·vous** (rɑndɪvu:z, rɑndeɪvu:z) *n.* an agreement to meet ‖ a place agreed upon for a meeting ‖ a meeting at an agreed time and place ‖ a place where people habitually gather, *a gourmets' rendezvous* 2. *v.i.* to meet at an agreed time and place ‖ *v.t.* (esp. *mil.*) to assemble (e.g. troops, ships) at an agreed time and place [F. *rendez vous*, present or take yourselves]

ren·di·tion (rendíʃən) *n.* a translation ‖ an artist's interpretation of a dramatic part or piece of music [obs. F. fr. *rendre*, to render]

ren·e·gade (rénigeid) *n.* (*esp.* in opposition) someone who throws over authority or allegiance and gives himself to another, usually opposed, allegiance, *a renegade priest, a renegade socialist* [fr. Span. *renegado*, an apostate]

re·nege (rɪnig, rɪnɪg, rɪnɛg) 1. *v.i. pres. part.* **re·neg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·neged** to go back on a promise ‖ to go back on an agreement, position etc. ‖ (*cards*) to revoke 2. *n.* (*cards*) a revoke [fr. M.L. *renegare*, to deny]

re·new (rɪnu:, rɪnju:) *v.t.* to make new again or as if new ‖ to begin again after an interval of time, *to renew one's efforts* ‖ to revive, reawaken, *to renew one's interest* ‖ to make (a contract) valid for a further period, *to renew a lease* ‖ to replace, replenish, *to renew stock* ‖ *v.i.* to become new or as if new again **re·new·al** *n.* a renewing or being renewed

re·new·a·ble (rɪnu:əb'l) *adj.* replaceable naturally or by human activity, e.g., of forests

Ren·frew (renfru:) a county (area 239 sq. miles, pop. 339,000) of S.W. Scotland. County town Renfrew (pop. 18,000). Administrative center Paisley

Reni (rénɪ) [GUIDO RENI]

re·ni·form (rí:nɪfɔrm, renɪfɔrm) *adj.* (*bot.*) kidney-shaped [fr. Mod. L. *reniformis* fr. L. *ren* (*renis*), kidney + *forma*, form]

re·nin (rí:nɪn) *n.* a protein occurring in the kidney thought to increase blood pressure [fr. L. *ren* (*renis*), kidney]

Rennes (rɛn) the chief town (pop. 204,000) of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, the old capital in Brittany. Industries: mechanical engineering, textiles, food processing. Courthouse (17th c.), the former parliament of Brittany. University (1735)

ren·net (rénɪt) curdled milk from the stomach of an unweaned calf, used to curdle milk by coagulating the protein. The curdled milk is the stomach, esp. the abomasum of some young animals, esp. the calf, or a prepared extract of such membranes. The enzyme [illegible] curdling milk, any natural or artificial product used for this purpose. rennin [fr. obs. *renne* fr. [illegible]]

rennet casein casein (insoluble protein)

Ren·nie (rénɪ), John (1761-1821), Scottish civil engineer. He designed and built several bridges and docks in London

rennin (rénɪn) [illegible] in milk [RENNET]

Reno (rí:nou) [illegible] the Truckee River. Industries: [illegible] bling, tourism (largely owing to the relative liberality of the state divorce laws). University (1874)

re·no·gram (rí:nəgræm) *n.* a photographic [illegible] kidneys. **re·nog·ra·phy** (rɪnɒgrəfɪ:) *n.* [illegible] the kidneys

Renoir (rénwɑ:r), Jean (1894-1979), French film director. Among his films are 'La Grande

Illusion' (1937), 'la Bete humaine' (1939), 'la [illegible]

Renoir, Pierre Auguste (1841-1919), French [illegible] the late 1860s, he painted from nature and also developed the broken-color technique (MONET). His early paintings include many kinds of subject: portraits, flowers, nudes, modern life, [illegible] Italy, he supplemented the techniques of Impressionism with much careful working out of the elements of the picture, exploitation of limited (pink and red) color ranges etc. His later subjects are mostly female nudes. These differ [illegible] a fine fleshiness in them, a solidity, and indeed sensuality.

re·nounce (rinauns) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **re·nounc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·nounced** *v.t.* to refuse to have anything to do with, repudiate ‖ to give up, *to renounce a claim* ‖ to decline or abandon (a legal right) ‖ *v.i.* (*cards*) to fail to follow suit through inability to do so (*cards*) to revoke **2.** *n.* (*cards*) an instance of renouncing (*cards*) a revoking [fr. F *renoncer*]

ren·o·vate (renəveit) *pres. part.* **ren·o·vat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ren·o·vat·ed** *v.t.* to make as good as new, *to renovate a house* [fr. L. *renovare* (*renovatus*)]

ren·o·va·tion (renəvei∫ən) *n.* a renovating or [illegible]

ren·o·va·tor (renəveitər) *n.* someone who renovates or restores (e.g. paintings or furniture)

re·nown (rinaun) *n.* public recognition, fame [A F *renoun, renun*]

re·nowned (rinaund) *adj.* famous, well-known, *renowned for his generosity* [fr. O. F *renommer*, to make famous]

rent (rent) *n.* a payment made usually at fixed [illegible] return for the right to occupy or use it [O F *rente*]

rent [illegible] owned by another), paying rent for doing so' to [illegible] O F *renter*]

rent *past* and *past part.* of REND

rent *n.* the result of rending, e.g. a tear, hole or gap ‖ a schism [fr. obs. *rent* v., *var.* of REND]

rent-al (rent'l) **1.** *n.* a sum paid as rent ‖ income from rents ‖ a house etc. offered for rent ‖ a renting **2.** *adj.* pertaining to rent [A F]

rental library a library lending books for a [illegible]

rent·er (rentər) *n.* someone who pays rent [illegible] land or property in return for rent (*Br.*) a distributor in the movie business

rent-free (rentfri:) **1.** *adj.* without payment of rent **2.** *adj.* occupied or used without payment of rent [illegible] drawn from his investments or from rents on property [F.]

rent-roll (rentroul) *n.* a list of properties which [illegible] income, esp. as an indication of market value

Rentschler (rent∫lər), Harvey Clayton (1881-[illegible]

During the 2nd world war, while employed at Westinghouse Electric Corporation, he was the [illegible]

rent strike a protest action (as against lack of [illegible]

re·nun·ci·a·tion (rinʌnsi:ei∫ən) *n.* a renouncing, [illegible] right **re·nun·ci·a·to·ry** (rinʌnsi:ətɔ:ri:

re·o·pen (ri:oupən) *v.t.* to open again ‖ to make a [illegible]

re·or·der (ri:ɔ:dər) **1.** *v.t.* to give as a reorder ‖ to reorganize ‖ *v.i.* to give a reorder **2.** *n.* a repeat order for goods previously supplied

re·or·gan·i·za·tion (ri:ɔrgənizei∫ən) *n.* a reorganizing or being reorganized

re·or·gan·ize (ri:ɔrgənaiz) *pres. part.* **re·or·gan·iz·ing** [illegible] *past part.* **re·or·gan·ized** *v.t.* to organize again, usually by rearranging

reovirus (ri:əvairəs) *n.* [illegible] respiratory enteric orphan virus, any of a group of relatively large (72 millimicrons) RNA viruses, that are parasitic for humans and most animals, and believed to cause intestinal ailments and tumors

rep, repp (rep) *n.* a strong fabric with a finely [illegible] ribbed in upholstery (fr. F *reps*, origin unknown]

re·paint 1. (ri:peint) *v.t.* to paint again **2.** (ri:peint) *n.* a repainting ‖ something repainted [illegible]

re·pair (ripɛər) *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to go to a specified place, esp. often or as a party [O. F. *reperer, repairer*]

repair 1. *v.t.* to make (something) good, strong, whole etc. after damage, injury etc. ‖ to right (a wrong) or make good (a loss) **2.** *n.* a repairing or being repaired (often *pl.*) an instance of repairing or the result of this ‖ a state of good condition, *to keep in repair* **in good (bad) repair** in good (bad) condition [O F. *reparer*]

re·pand (ripænd) *adj.* (of a leaf) having a wavy [illegible] bent back

re·pair·a·ble [illegible] *adj.* able to be repaired or remedied

rep·a·ra·tion (repəərei∫ən) *n.* a putting into good [illegible] of a wrong ‖ something done or paid as compensation for a wrong ‖ (*pl.*) the money or services [illegible] the destruction and loss it has inflicted [O F *reparacion*]

rep·ar·tee (repərti:, repərtei) *n.* quick, witty exchange between two speakers, in which each speaker makes a reply which neatly destroys the force of what the other has just said ‖ the practice or art of making such replies [fr. F. [illegible]

re·par·ti·mien·to (repərtimjentɔ) *n.* an official act of distribution of Indian workers to Spanish [illegible] fresh distribution

re·pass (ri:pæs, ri:pɑs) *v.t.* to pass again ‖ to cause to pass again ‖ *v.i.* to pass again, esp. in the opposite direction **re·pas·sage** (ri:pæsidʒ) *n.* a repassing ‖ the right to repass [F. *repasser*]

re·past (ri:pæst, ri:pɑst) *n.* (*rhet.*) a meal (*rhet.*) the food eaten at a meal [O F.]

rep·a·tri·ate 1. (ri:peitri:eit, ri:pætri:eit) *v. pres.* [illegible] **rep·a·tri·at·ing** [illegible] **rep·a·tri·at·ed** [illegible] *v.t.* to send back to the country of origin ‖ *v.i.* to go back to the country of origin **2.** (ri:peitri:it, ri:pætri:it) *n.* a repatriated person **re·pa·tri·a·tion** *n.* [fr. L. L. *repatriare* (*repatriatus*)]

re·pay (ri:pei) *pres. part.* **re·pay·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·paid** (ri:peid) *v.t.* to pay back (money) ‖ to pay (someone) back ‖ to return (e.g. a service), *to repay someone's kindness* ‖ to recompense, *to be repaid for one's trouble* ‖ to requite, *he repaid the trick by setting his dog on* [illegible] **re·pay·a·ble** [illegible] able or due to be repaid **re·pay·ment** *n.* a paying back or an instance of this ‖ the sum repaid [illegible]

re·peal (ripi:l) *n.* a repealing or an instance of [illegible]

repeal *v.t.* to cancel, revoke (a decision or enactment previously made) [fr. A F *repeller*, [illegible]

re·peat (ripi:t) **1.** *v.t.* to say again, *to repeat a* [illegible] to say from memory or after someone else ‖ to say to another what one has oneself been told ‖ [illegible] *experiment* ‖ to cause or allow to recur, *the sec* [illegible] student ‖ to take (a course or term) again because of previous failure ‖ *v.i.* to say or do something again ‖ to occur again ‖ to vote more than once in an election **not to bear repeating** [illegible] **to repeat oneself** to say, write or do again what one has already said etc. or something very like it **2.** *n.*

a repeating ‖ something repeated ‖ (*mus.*) a passage to be played twice ‖ (*mus.*) the symbol for that ‖ **re·peat·ed·ly** *adv.* over and over again, *she told him repeatedly* **re·peat·er** *n.* someone or something that repeats ‖ a repeating watch or clock which strikes the last hour, quarter hour and the subsequent number of minutes ‖ when a spring is released ‖ a rifle, shotgun or pistol which can fire a number of times without reloading ‖ a person who repeats in an election ‖ a student who has to repeat a class or term ‖ (*telegraphy*) an automatic relay for switching a message from a weak circuit to a strong one [fr. F. *repeter*]

repeating decimal a recurring decimal

re·pel (ripel) *pres. part.* **re·pel·ling** *past* and *past part.* **re·pelled** *v.t.* to exert a force tending to move (a body) further away, *like magnetic poles repel one another* ‖ to drive back, *to repel an attack* ‖ to repress, *to repel a desire to turn and run* ‖ to discourage, *to repel an offer of friendship* ‖ to cause not to adhere, penetrate etc., *to repel moisture* ‖ to cause to feel aversion, to repulse, *the sight of such luxury repelled him* [fr. L. *repellere*]

re·pel·lent (ripelənt) **1.** *adj.* repelling, driving back ‖ causing aversion **2.** *n.* a preparation for repelling insects or pests ‖ a solution which makes a fabric resist moisture, liquids, etc. [fr L. *repellens* (*repellentis*) fr. *repellere*, to drive back]

re·pent (ripənt) *adj.* (*bot.*) creeping ‖ (*zool.*) crawling [fr. L. *repens* (*repentis*) fr. *repere*, to crawl]

re·pent (ripent) *v.i.* to grieve for sins committed or for things sinfully left undone ‖ (often with 'of') to feel extreme regret for what one has done or forgotten or omitted to do, *he repented of his decision to lend the boy his car* ‖ to change one's mind and regret the original decision, *he thinks he has been clever but he will live to repent* ‖ *v.t.* to think with contrition of or do penance for, *to repent one's sins* [fr. F. *repentir*]

re·pent·ance (ripentəns) *n.* the act of repenting ‖ a feeling of contrition or act of penance for sins committed [F.]

re·pent·ant (ripentənt) *adj.* feeling repentance ‖ indicating repentance [F.]

re·peo·ple (ri:pi:p'l) *pres. part.* **re·peo·pling** *past* and *past part.* **re·peo·pled** *v.t.* to furnish (a region) again with people

re·per·cus·sion (ri:pərkʌ∫ən) *n.* a recoil, e.g. of a gun ‖ a reverberation, echo ‖ a usually unanticipated and indirect reaction to some event, *nonratification of the treaty would have grave repercussions* (*mus.*) in a fugue) the reappearance of the subject and answer after an episode [F. *repercussion* or fr. L. *repercussio* (*repercussionis*)]

rep·er·toire (repərtwɑr, repərtwər) *n.* a collection of anecdotes, songs, plays, pieces of music etc. which a person or group of persons is able to present or perform ‖ an inventory of capabilities (*computer*) the operations that can be contained in a specific code [F. *repertoire*]

rep·er·to·ry (repərtɔ:ri:, *Br.* repətri) *pl.* **rep·er·to·ries** *n.* a repertoire ‖ any store or stock (e.g. of information) that can be drawn on [fr. L. *repertorium*, catalog, storehouse]

repertory theater, *Br.* **repertory theatre** a theater where a permanent acting company presents its repertoire of plays

rep·e·ti·tion (repiti∫ən) *n.* a repeating or being repeated ‖ something done or said again ‖ the ability of a keyboard instrument to respond to the striking of the same note in rapid succession [O F *repeticion* or fr. L *repetitio* (*repetitionis*)]

rep·e·ti·tious (repiti∫əs) *adj.* full of repetition, esp. boringly so [fr. L. *repetere* (*repetitus*), to repeat]

re·pet·i·tive (ripetitiv) *adj.* repeating, or tending to repeat ‖ repetitious [fr. L. *repetere* (*repetitus*), to repeat]

re·phrase (ri:freiz) *pres. part.* **re·phras·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·phrased** *v.t.* to express again in a different way

re·pine (ripain) *pres. part.* **re·pin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·pined** *v.i.* (*rhet.*) often with 'at') to feel or express discontent

re·pique (ripi:k) **1.** *n.* (*piquet*) the scoring of 30 points from the cards held before play begins **2.** *v. pres. part.* **re·piqu·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·piqued** *v.t.* (*piquet*) to make this score against ‖ *v.i.* (*piquet*) to make this score [fr. F *repic*]

re·place (ripleis) *pres. part.* **re·plac·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·placed** *v.t.* to put back (some-

[illegible] (u) pull, (ou) soul, (ɔ) dock, (u:) boot, (ʌ) bull, (ə) goose, (a) bacillus, (u) cube [illegible] (x) loch, (θ) think, (ð) bother, (z) Zen, (ʒ) corsage

(i:) bee, (i) bit, (ei) bait, (e) bet, (æ) bat, (ɑ:) father, (ɑ) bottle, (ɔ:) bought, (ɔ) rock, (ou) bone, (u:) boot, (u) put, (ʌ) but, (ə) about, (ai) bite, (au) bout, (ɔi) boy, (iu) cute, (ju:) fuse, (ɑr) bard, (ɛər) bear, (ər) bird, (ɔ:r) bore, (ər) burr, (ɑ:r) car, (ər) color, (ɛ) den, (f) fall, (g) get, (h) hat, (j) yet, (k) cat, (l) lamb, (m) man, (n) redden, (ŋ) sing, (p) pet, (r) rat, (s) sell, (∫) she, (t) tell, (t∫) chair, (v) vat, (w) will, (z) zoo, (ʒ) leisure, (ð) then, (θ) thin, (') primary stress, (,) secondary stress

thing) in its original place ‖ to take the place of (someone or something), *Smith replaced Brown* ‖ to fill the place of (someone or something) with another, *he replaced Brown by Smith* | **replacement** *n.* a replacing or being replaced | someone or something that replaces | *(mil.)* a unit immediately available for reassignment to combat duty, esp. a naval unit

re-pleader (ripliːdər) *n.* [illegible] ing ‖ *(law)* the right to a second pleading

re-plen-ish (riplenɪʃ) [illegible] ‖ to fill [illegible] ‖ to supply [illegible] ‖ to [illegible] one's stores **re-plen-ish-ment** *n.* [fr. O.F. *repliner* (*repleniss-*)]

re-plete (riplíːt) *adj.* gorged, *replete with food* | richly supplied or imbued, *replete with humor* | completely filled **re-ple-tion** *n.* [F. *replet* or fr. L. *replere* (*repletus*), to fill again]

re-plev-in (riplevɪn) **1.** *n. (law)* a replevying ‖ *(law)* an action for replevying ‖ *(law)* the writ by which goods or property are replevied **2.** *v.t. (law)* to replevy [A.F.]

re-plev-y (riplevɪ) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **re-plev-y-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-plev-ied** *v.t. (law)* to take possession of (disputed goods or property) subject to an undertaking to submit the dispute to a court and surrender the property if the court so decrees ‖ *v.i. (law)* to take possession of goods, or property by replevin **2.** *n. (law)* a replevin

rep-li-ca (replɪkə) *n.* an accurate copy of a painting, statue etc., esp. one made by the artist who made the original ‖ someone or something very closely resembling someone or something else [Ital.]

rep-li-case (replɪkeɪs) *n.* an enzyme that synthesizes RNA from DNA. **also** RNA polymerase — **replicate** *v.* [illegible] **replicative** *adj.* [illegible] MERASE, RIBONUCLEASE

rep-li-cate 1. (réplɪkɪt) *adj.* folded back on itself **2.** (réplɪkɪt) *n. (mus.)* a tone which is one or more octaves above or below [illegible] keit) *v.t. pres. part.* **rep-li-cat-ing** *past* and *past part.* **rep-li-cat-ed** *(biol.)* to repeat or duplicate (e.g. a procedure or experiment) **rep-li-cat-ed** *adj.* replicate [fr. L. *replicare* (*replicatus*), to fold back]

rep-li-ca-tion (replɪkeɪʃən) *n. (law)* the plaintiff's reply to the defense ‖ *(biol.)* a replicating or being replicated ‖ repetition of an experiment under the same conditions, e.g., to verify the results ‖ *(biol.)* reproduction of bacteriophage in order to enlarge itself | *(biol.)* division of cells for reproduction [O.F.]

rep-li-somes (réplɪsoʊmz) *n. (genetics)* fixed points in chromosomes at which genetic factors are transferred

re-ply (riplάɪ) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **re-ply-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-plied** *v.t.* to say or write (something) in return, after a question, letter etc | *v.i.* to say or write something in return | to act by way of a return, *he replied with a round of shots* ‖ *(law)* to plead so as to deal with the case put forward by a defendant **2.** *pl.* **re-plies** *n.* a replying ‖ something said, written or done in replying to a question, letter, action etc ‖ *(law)* the plaintiff's reply to the defense [fr. O.F. *replier*]

re-ply-paid (riplάɪpéɪd) *adj.* (of a telegram) having a reply by telegram paid for in advance by the sender ‖ (of a letter or postcard, used esp. in publicity drives) for which the person to whom it is addressed bears the postage

re-port (ripɔ́rt, ripóʊrt) *n.* something reported, esp. a formal account of what has been said, seen or done | an unsubstantiated item of information or news ‖ *(rhet.)* repute, *of good report* | a loud explosive noise, *the report of a firearm* | a periodic statement of a student's academic rating and sometimes his school conduct, sent to his parents [O.F. *report*, *raport*]

report 1. *v.t.* to give information about or relate (what one has seen, heard, [illegible] message) ‖ to register a complaint about to someone in authority, *he reported the driver to the foreman* ‖ to make known to the correct authority, *to report a theft to an insurance company* ‖ to write an account of (some event etc.), esp. for publication ‖ to tell about following inquiry, investigation etc, *to report the result of research* ‖ to give a formal statement of [illegible] to make a report ‖ to work as a reporter [illegible] *v.refl.* to present oneself, *he reported to the office at noon* [O.F. *reporter*]

[illegible] demic achievement etc.) sent to his parents

re-port-ed-ly (ripɔ́rtɪdlɪ) *adv.* on the authority [illegible]

re-port-er (ripɔ́rtər, ripóʊrtər) *n.* a person who reports, esp. one who writes an account of formal proceedings for the record | a person who [illegible] publication esp. a

report stage the stage reached in parliamentary practice when a committee has considered a bill and reports its findings to the full assembly, between the second and third readings

[illegible] or condition of rest, esp. after work, activity or excitement | sleep | a state of tranquility | a restful attitude | a restful effect, e.g. in painting [F. *repos*]

repose *pres. part.* **re-pos-ing** *past* and *past part.* [illegible] *(rhet.)* to lie in death, *to repose in state* ‖ (with 'on' or 'upon') to have as a support or basis [fr. F. *reposer*]

repose *pres. part.* **re-pos-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-posed** *v.t.* (usually with 'in') to place (trust, [illegible] *reponere* (*repositus*), to replace]

[illegible] safekeeping ‖ *(rhet.)* a burial vault ‖ anything thought of as a place of storage [fr. obs. F. *repostoire* or L. *repositorium*]

re-pos-sess (ripəzés) *v.t.* to possess again ‖ to [illegible] possession

re-pous-se (rəpuséɪ) **1.** *adj.* (of sheet metal) having a pattern in relief made by hammering the reverse face | of a pattern or design formed in this way **2.** *n.* metalwork so ornamented ‖ the art of ornamenting metal in this way [F.]

rep-re-hend (reprɪhend) *v.t.* to reprimand ‖ to blame, be critical of [fr. L. *reprehendere*]

rep-re-hen-si-ble (reprɪhensɪ'bəl) *adj.* (of an act or of conduct) that ought to be blamed or pun[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] ing [fr. L. *reprehensio* (*reprehensionis*)]

rep-re-sent (reprɪzent) *v.t.* to present an image of, *this drawing represents a rocking horse* | to describe as being of a certain kind, *he represented the hovel as 'a desirable residence'* | [illegible] to portray | *to represent to them the folly of such a move* ‖ to act on behalf of, *a lawyer represents his client* | to be the delegate of, esp. to a legislative assembly ‖ to be a fair sample of, *his opinion represents that of the majority* | to be a symbol for, *x represents infinity* | to correspond to, *these notes represent eight hours' work* [fr. O.F. *representer* or L. *repraesentare*]

rep-re-sent (ri prizent) *v.t.* to present again

rep-re-sen-ta-tion (reprɪzentéɪʃən) *n.* a representing or being represented ‖ something which represents ‖ *(law)* a statement accepted as true and as a reason for entering into a contract [illegible] *tatio* (*repraesentationis*)]

rep-re-sen-ta-tive (reprɪzentətɪv) **1.** *adj.* serving to represent, esp. as being an example of or having the general character of some whole, *this painting is representative of his work* ‖ of, marked by or based on a system of representa[illegible] *ment* **2.** *n.* someone or something regarded as characteristic or serving to exemplify ‖ a person who is appointed to act and speak for another person or for a country, company, group etc. | a [illegible] the elected lower house of Congress (**House of Representatives**) or of a state legislature (capitalized when used with the representative's name) [fr. F. *representatif* or M.L. *repraesentativus*]

re-press (riprés) *v.t.* to put down, *to repress an uprising* | to keep back, *to repress tears* | to hin[illegible] *repress a child* | *(psychol.)* to prevent (an idea,

re-pression (ripréʃən) *n.* a repressing or being [illegible] a process by which unattainable or unaccept[illegible]

and a genetic operator that tends to halt synthesis of enzymes. — **repress** *v.* — **repressible** *adj.* — **repressibility** *n.* Cf. ENDUCER

re-prieve (ripríːv) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **re-priev-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-prieved** *v.t.* to suspend the punishment of (a person), esp. punishment by death | to give temporary relief or respite to, e.g. from pain **2.** *n.* a reprieving or being reprieved | a revoking or commuting of a punishment, esp. of a death sentence | a document [illegible] a temporary relief from pain or other ill [fr. older *repry*, prob. fr. F. *repris*, past part. of [illegible]

rep-ri-mand (réprɪmand) **1.** *n.* a severe rebuke, esp. by someone in authority [fr. F. *reprimande*]

reprimand *v.t.* to rebuke severely, esp. using authority [fr. F. *reprimander*]

re-print 1. (riːprɪnt) *v.t.* to print again **2.** (riːprɪnt) *n.* a new copy of an article, book etc. made by printing it again without altering the type | an impression in quantity of a work made in the [illegible] publication of a work printed by a publisher other than the original one and made without alteration of the text ‖ an offprint

re-prisal [illegible] turn for one suffered, or as vengeance ‖ the act or practice of using some means of coercion other than war against another nation in order to [illegible] real or imagined injustices an instance of this [O.F. *reprisaille*]

re-prise (ripraɪz, ripríz) *n. (law)* an annual payment made [illegible] ‖ (*mus.*) a repeated phrase, after an intervening section has been played [F.]

re-proach (riproʊtʃ) *v.t.* to tell (someone) that he has acted wrongly, esp. when one would not have expected him to do so or because one feels hurt [F. *reprocher*]

reproach *n.* a reproaching ‖ an expression of such reproaching | something which merits reproaching **to bring reproach on** to cause to feel disgraced **the Reproaches** part of the Good Friday ceremonies in Roman Catholic and some Anglican churches, consisting of antiphons and responses which recall what Christ did for man **re-proach-ful** *adj.* [F. *reproche*]

rep-ro-bate (reprəbeɪt) **1.** *adj.* of someone who pursues evil in preference to good ‖ *(theol.)* condemned by God to eternal damnation **2.** *n.* a reprobate person **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **rep-ro-bat-ing** *past* and *past part.* **rep-ro-bat-ed** to condemn severely, esp. as being evil ‖ *(theol.,* of God) to condemn to eternal damnation **rep-ro-ba-tion** *n.* [fr. L. *reprobare* (*reprobatus*), to reprove]

re-pro-duce (riːprədúːs, riːprədjúːs) *pres. part.* **re-pro-duc-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-pro-duced** [illegible] *to reproduce Georgian furniture* | to produce (a new individual or new individuals of the same species) by sexual or asexual methods ‖ to cause (a lost part or organ) to be replaced by the growth of a new one | to re-create (e.g. a memory mentally) ‖ to quote the exact text of in writing or printing, *he reproduces extracts from her letters in his autobiography* ‖ to make a copy of, esp. by mechanical means, and use the copy e.g. to illustrate a text ‖ *v.i.* to produce a new individual or new individuals of the same species | (of music, paintings etc.) to be susceptible [illegible] means, *the second movement reproduces very*

[illegible]

re-pro-duc-tion (riːprədʌkʃən) *n.* a reproducing or being reproduced ‖ a painting, piece of furni[illegible]

reproduction factor the ratio in a nuclear re[illegible] exceeds unity, the chain reaction builds up until it is maintained at a constant level by [illegible]

re-pro-duc-tive (riːprədʌktɪv) *adj.* of or con[illegible]

reproductive system the system in man and other vertebrates, plants and some invertebrates relating to and effecting reproduction. In the human male it comprises the following or[illegible]

[illegible] pian tubes, the uterus and the vagina

re·pro·graph·ics (ri:prəgræfiks) *n.* the field of reproduction of documents, including input, editing, photocomposing, and reproduction, esp for official use

re·prography [illegible] duction by electronic techniques, e.g., by photo- [illegible] reprographic

re·proof (ripru:f) *n.* a reproving or an instance of this [O.F. *reprove, reprouve*]

re·prove (ripru:v) *pres. part.* **re·prov·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·proved** *v.t.* to rebuke (someone) [fr. O.F. *reprover*]

rep·tant (reptənt) *adj.* (*biol.*) creeping or crawling [fr. L. *reptans* (*reptantis*)]

rep·tile (reptail, reptil) **1.** *n.* a member of *Reptilia*, a class of cold-blooded vertebrates incl snakes, lizards, crocodiles and turtles etc. They have lungs, a heart with three chambers, and a skin covered with tough scales or plates. Some creep on their bellies, others crawl on very short legs **2.** *adj.* of, like or having the characteristics of a reptile **rep·til·i·an** (reptiljən, reptiliən) *adj.* and *n.* [fr. L.L. *reptilis*, creeping]

re·pub·lic (ripʌblik) *n.* a form of government in which the head of state is an elected president rather than a monarch || a form of government in which the sovereign power is widely vested [illegible] people either directly or through elected representatives || a state with either of these forms of government || a society whose members are equally engaged in the same activity, *the republic of letters* [fr. F. *republique* or L. *respublica* fr. *res*, affair + *publicus*, public]

re·pub·li·can (ripʌblikən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of or having the nature of, a republic || favoring a republic **Re·pub·li·can** of or belonging to the Republican party **2.** *n.* a person who supports the form of government of a republic **Re·pub·li·can** a member of the Republican party

Republican party [illegible] political party of the U.S.A. (DEMOCRATIC PARTY) It was formed (1854) by antislavery groups to oppose the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and attracted many Whigs, Free-Soilers and those Know-Nothings who opposed slavery. It rapidly [illegible] the North and held the first national convention in 1856. Lincoln became the first Republican president (1861). The Republicans held the presidency from then until 1913, with the exception of the administrations (1885-9 and 1893-7) of Cleveland. They were weakened by the secession of the Liberal Republicans [illegible] the late 19th c. the Republican party favored protective tariffs and the gold standard. After the administrations of Theodore Roosevelt and Taft, the secession of the Progressive party split the Republicans (1912). They returned to power (1921-33) under Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, but were blamed for the economic crisis of 1929 [illegible] (1953-61) of Eisenhower. They lost (1961-9) the presidency, regaining it with the administra- [illegible] Gerald Ford assumed the presidency following [illegible] Democrat Jimmy Carter. The Republicans regained the presidency with Ronald Reagan's landslide victory in 1980, and they controlled the Senate for the first time since 1955. Democrats held control of the House through the 1984 elections, when Reagan was reelected

Republican party of Texas [illegible]

re·pu·di·ate (ripju:di·eit) *pres. part.* **re·pu·di·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·pu·di·at·ed** *v.t.* to refuse to be concerned with or responsible for (someone) || to refuse to accept (something) as valid or true || to refuse to pay (e.g. a debt or claim) [fr. L. *repudiare* (*repudiatus*), to divorce]

re·pu·di·a·tion (ripju:di·eiʃən) *n.* a repudiating or being repudiated [fr. L. *repudiatio* (*repudiationis*), divorce]

[illegible] aversion [fr. *repugnance* or fr. L. *repugnantia*]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

with repulsion [fr. L. *repellere* (*repulsus*), to drive back]

re·pul·sion (ripʌlʃən) *n.* a repulse || a feeling of repugnance || (*phys.*) the force tending to drive two bodies further apart [fr. L. L. *repulsio* (*repulsionis*)]

re·pul·sive (ripʌlsiv) *adj.* causing feelings of repulsion || (*phys.*) tending to repel [REPULSE + -IVE]

rep·u·nit (repju:nit) *n.* (*math.*) a number consisting entirely of integers, 11, 111, etc., or 99, 999, etc.

re·pur·chase (ri:pə:rtʃəs) *pres. part.* **re·pur·chas·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·pur·chased** **1.** *v.t.* to buy back **2.** *n.* a repurchasing

rep·u·ta·bil·i·ty (repjutəbiliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being reputable

rep·u·ta·ble (repjutəb'l) *adj.* having a good reputation || reliable, *a reputable source* **rép·u·ta·bly** *adv.* [fr. older *repute*, to consider fr. F. *reputer* or L. *reputare*]

rep·u·ta·tion (repjuteiʃən) *n.* the general opinion held by people about the merits or demerits of a person or thing || the state or fact of being highly thought of or esteemed || the good name of a person or thing earned through merit and distinction || (usually with 'of') a specified manner, quality etc. generally ascribed to someone or something, *he has the reputation of being an excellent horseman* [fr. L. *reputatio* (*reputationis*), consideration]

re·pute (ripju:t) **1.** *n.* reputation, esp. good reputation, *a writer of repute* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **re·put·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·put·ed** (esp. used passively) to consider, accord a certain character etc. to, *he is reputed to be rich* **re·put·ed** *adj.* held in high esteem || generally supposed, *its reputed origin goes back to Roman times* **re·put·ed·ly** *adv.* by or according to reputation [fr. older *repute*, to consider fr. F. *reputer* or L. *reputare*]

re·quest (rikwest) *n.* an act of requesting something or an instance of this || something requested || the fact or state of being requested, *available on request* **by request** because of or following a request or requests **in request** asked for by many persons, popular [O.F. *requeste*]

request *v.t.* attempt to obtain (something) by making one's wants or desires known in speech or writing || to attempt to get (someone) to do or give something that one wants by making this known in speech or writing || to attempt in speech or writing to obtain permission (to do something) [fr. O.F. *requester*]

req·ui·em (rekwi·əm, ri:kwi·əm) *n.* a Mass for the repose of a deceased person || the musical setting of such a Mass [L., accusative of *requies*, rest (the first word of the introit of the Roman Catholic requiem]

re·quire (rikwaiər) *pres. part.* **re·quir·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·quired** *v.t.* to stipulate, *the law requires that the report must be made annually* || to place an obligation on (someone), *the law requires you to report annually* || to need, *this requires careful consideration* **re·quire·ment** *n.* something stipulated or demanded || something needed [O.F. *requerre* (*requer-, re-*

req·ui·site (rekwizit) **1.** *adj.* required **2.** *n.* something required or necessary [fr. L. *requirere* (*requisitus*)]

req·ui·si·tion [illegible] **1.** *n.* a formal taking of control over goods or services under authority, esp. by an army in the field or by the State in a war or other catastrophe || the condition of being taken over for use in this way, *to be on requisition* || a written request or formal demand for goods or supplies under a centralized system of supply **2.** *v.t.* to take control of under authority, *to requisition a house* || to require [illegible] *ers were requisitioned to provide shelter for the victims* || to request (goods, supplies etc.) under a centralized system of supply [F. *requisition* or L. *requisitio* (*requisitionis*)]

re·quit·al (rikwait'l) *n.* a requiting or being requited || something given in return for services

re·quite (rikwait) *pres. part.* **re·quit·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·quit·ed** *v.t.* to repay (someone) for a benefit, injury etc. || to give (something) in return for a benefit, injury etc., *to requite good* [illegible] *tions*) unwanted radio signals in a receiving

re·ra·di·a·tive (ri:réidi·ətiv) *adj.* having the ability to reflect radiation

rere·dos (riərdɔs) *n.* an ornamental screen behind an altar [A.F. fr. *rere*, back + *dos*, back]

re·run **1.** (ri:rʌn) *v. pres. part.* **re·run·ning** *past* **re·ran** (ri:ræn) *past part.* **re·run** *v.t.* to run (esp. a race, movie or television show) again **2.** (ri:rʌn) *n.* a replayed T.V. show || the public showing of a movie after withdrawing it from circulation for a time, or the movie itself

Re·sa·ca de la Pal·ma (resúkaðelupálmə), a valley of the Rio Grande in Texas, site of the second battle (1846) of the Mexican War. Mexican troops under Gen. Mariano Arista, retreating south after the battle of Palo Alto, were defeated by U.S. forces under Gen. Zachary Taylor

re·sale (ri:seil, ri:séil) *n.* a selling again or an instance of this

re·scind (risind) *v.t.* to cancel (a previous decision, regulation etc.) **re·scind·a·ble** *adj.* [fr. L. *rescindere*]

re·scis·sion (risiʒən) *n.* the act of rescinding [fr. L. *rescissio* (*rescissionis*)]

re·scis·so·ry (risisəri:, risiʒəri:) *adj.* rescinding [fr. L.L. *rescissorius*]

re·script (ri:skript) *n.* (*hist.*) a written reply by a Roman emperor or a pope to a question of jurisprudence || any official order or announcement by a ruler or government || a rewriting || something rewritten [fr. L. *rescribere* (*rescriptus*), to rewrite, to write back]

res·cue (réskju:) **1.** *pres. part.* **res·cu·ing** *past* and *past part.* **res·cued** *v.t.* to deliver from danger, harm, evil, violence, imprisonment etc. or the threat of any of these || (*law*) to free from legal custody by force **2.** *n.* the act of rescuing || (*law*) release by force from legal custody [O.F. *rescourre*]

re·search (risə:rtʃ) *v.t.* to engage in research [fr. obs. F. *recercher*]

research (risə:rtʃ, ri:sə:rtʃ) *n.* a systematic search for facts || scientific investigation [fr. obs. F. *recerche*]

re·seat (ri:si:t) *v.t.* to seat (oneself, a person) again || (*mech.*) to refit in its setting, *to reseat a valve* || to provide (a chair) with a new seat

re·sect (risékt) *v.t.* (*surg.*) to remove a portion of (an organ etc.) [fr. L. *resecare* (*resectus*), to cut off]

re·se·da (risi:də) *n.* a member of *Reseda*, fam. *Resedaceae*, a genus of plants including mignonette, chiefly native to the Mediterranean region, having cleft petals and numerous stamens in their racemose flowers || (also rézida) the greenish-yellow color of some mignonette flowers [fr. L. *resedare*, to assuage (fr. the use of the plants as a charm for curing tumors)]

re·seg·re·ga·tion (ri:segrigéiʃən) *n.* to segregate after having desegregated

re·sem·blance (rizembləns) *n.* the state, fact or quality of resembling, similarity

re·sem·ble (rizemb'l) *pres. part.* **re·sem·bling** *past* and *past part.* **re·sem·bled** *v.t.* to be similar to, have the same appearance or nature as [fr. O.F. *resembler*]

re·sent (rizent) *v.t.* to take strong exception to (what is thought to be unjust, interfering, insulting, critical etc.) **re·sent·ful** *adj.* **re·sent·ment** *n.* [fr. F. *ressentir*, to feel the result of]

res·er·va·tion (rezərveiʃən) *n.* a reserving || something that is reserved || a limitation or qualification, *mental reservation* || (*eccles.*) the practice of keeping in the sanctuary a portion of the consecrated Host || (*eccles.*) the keeping back of the right of granting absolution in certain cases || the engaging in advance of a hotel room, theater seat etc. || a record of such an engaging || a tract of land set aside for some special use [O.F.]

re·serve (rizə:rv) *n.* something set aside for future use || limitation, reservation or qualification, *to accept a statement with reserve* || an instance of this || avoidance of familiarity in social relationships || self-restraint in action or speech || (in religious instruction and casuistry) suppression of a part of the truth || (*mil.*, usually *pl.*) troops temporarily withheld from action so that they may be available for special use || (*mil.*) the trained men of a country not in active service, but subject to call in case of war or emergency || one of these men || (*finance*) profit added to capital rather than being paid out to shareholders || (*banking*) assets kept available as cash (*central banks*) assets held as gold or foreign exchange || a reservation (tract of land) **in reserve** put aside for future use **without**

reserve (of something sold by auction) not subject to a fixed minimum price [F *reserve*]

reserve *pres. part.* **reserv·ing** *past and past part.* **reserved** *v.t.* to keep back for future use (*to reserve part of profit for reinvestment*) (esp with 'for') to set aside or apart for a specific use, (*this room is reserved for chess players*) to retain legal control of, (*author's rights reserved*) to book in advance, (*to reserve train seats*) (*eccles.*) to set apart (a portion of the consecrated Host), e.g. for communion of the sick to retain control of (some power, e.g. to pronounce absolution) [O.F. *reserver*]

reserve bank one of the 12 principal banks of the Federal Reserve System in the U.S.A.

reserve clause (*sport*) provision in a professional athlete's contract that gives a renewal option to the club for the athlete's effective playing life until he or she is traded, sold, etc.

re·served (rizə́rvd) *adj.* disciplined not to exhibit emotion or express opinions or to welcome intimate contact with others (*a set apart or retained for future use*) booked in advance

Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) an organization of the U.S. Department of Defense, established (1916) by the National Defense Act to develop a reserved trained officers available for service in national emergencies

re·serv·ist (rizə́rvist) *n.* a member of a military reserve force

res·er·voir (rezərvwar, rézərvwɔr) *n.* a place, esp. an artificial lake, where a large quantity of water is collected and stored to be piped to use or used for irrigation, hydroelectric power etc any container for a store of liquid or gas, *the ink reservoir of a fountain pen* a sac or cavity in a plant or animal in which fluid collects or is secreted [F. *reservoir*]

re·set 1. (rise t) *pres. part.* **re·set·ting** *past and past part.* **re·set** *v.t.* to set anew (a diamond, broken arm, hair etc.) (*printing*) to compose (a book, type) afresh **2.** (ri:set) *n.* a resetting something that is reset

re·ship (ri:ʃip) *pres. part.* **re·ship·ping** *past and past part.* **re·shipped** *v.t.* to put on board again (goods which had been unloaded from the same or another ship) *v.i.* to go on board again, after disembarking from the same or another ship to sign up again as a member of a ship's crew

re·sid or **residual oil** (rizid) *n.* the elements of petroleum remaining after its valuable portions are removed

re·side (rizáid) *pres. part.* **re·sid·ing** *past and past part.* **re·sid·ed** *v.i.* to have one's home in a particular place for a considerable length of time (of qualities) to lie, be present, *its virtue resides in its clarity and brevity* (of rights etc) to be vested [fr. F. *résider* or L. *residere*]

res·i·dence (rézidəns) *n.* the act or fact of living in a particular place for a considerable length of time the period during which one lives at a place the act or fact of residing the place where one lives, esp. the official house of a dignitary, or a dwelling house of some size or pretension **in residence** living in a place where one fulfills certain duties, e.g. at a hospital inhabiting an official residence, *the palace flag flies when the queen is in residence* (*chem.*) the persistence of an undesired element in a solution [F. *résidence*]

res·i·den·cy (rézidənsi:) *pl.* **res·i·den·cies** *n.* (*hist.*) a territory in a protected state where a resident agent of the protecting power has authority (*hist.*) the official residence of such an agent (*med.*) the position of a resident in a hospital, or the period during which he holds the position [fr. L. *residentia*]

res·i·dent (rézidənt) **1.** *adj.* residing involving residence, *a resident tour in addition* living in residence, *a resident teacher* (of birds etc.) nonmigratory **2.** *n.* a person who resides for a considerable length of time in a certain place, *the local residents* (*hist.*) the governor of a residency a qualified physician in residence at a hospital, usually as the final part of his medical training [fr. L. *residens* (*residentis*) fr. *residere*, to reside]

res·i·den·tial (rezidénʃəl) *adj.* occupied mainly by private houses, esp. of some standing (esp *Br.*) requiring the holder of a post to reside at his place of work, a residential post (of or relating to residence, *residential qualifications*) [RESIDENCE]

res·i·den·tiar·y (rezidénʃəri:, rezidenʃi:eri:) **1.** *adj.* (esp *eccles.*) (usually) obliged to be in residence for a stipulated period, *a canon residentiary* **2.** *pl.* **res·i·den·tiar·ies** [illegible]

re·sid·u·al [illegible]

residual [illegible] remains (remaining in a body cavity after maximum elimination) [illegible] subtraction **2.** *n.* (*phys.*) the difference between a theoretical and an experimental value, an *error in the residual* (a substance or product left [illegible] after a chemical process) (*radio*) [illegible] a performance paid to a participant, esp in television commercials [fr. L. *residuum*, residue]

residuary (rizidjuəri:) *adj.* [illegible]

residuary legatee *law* someone who receives what remains of an estate after specific bequests and charges on the estate have been met

res·i·due (rezidju:) *n.* that which remains after something has been taken away, separated out etc, *evaporation left a white residue in the dish* (*law*) that part of an estate remaining after the paying of all debts, bequests etc [F.]

re·sid·u·um (rizidʒuəm) *pl.* **re·sid·u·a** (rizidʒuə) residue, esp. that which remains when substances have been removed by evaporation, filtration etc (*law*) the residue of an estate [L, neuter of *residuus*, remaining]

re·sign (rizain) *v.t.* to leave (an occupation, office, post etc) to relinquish (a claim, right etc) to hand over (an office, position etc) to one's own volition, *to resign a fortune* to resign one **self to** to accept as unavoidable, *he resigned himself to a long wait* [fr. O.F. *resigner*]

re·sign [illegible] again

res·ig·na·tion (rezignei∫ən) *n.* the act of resigning a formal letter, notice etc. affirming that one has resigned or wishes to resign a position, office etc. (the state of being mentally resigned, *to accept a situation with resignation*) [F. *resignation*]

re·signed (rizaind) *adj.* accepting what cannot be avoided [illegible]

re·sil·ience (rizil∫əns) *n.* the quality of being resilient

re·sil·ien·cy (rizil∫ənsi:) *n.* resilience

resilient (rizil∫ənt) *adj.* (of a body or material) capable of resuming its shape position etc. after being subjected to stress, elastic (of human temperament) capable of recovering rapidly esp. from an emotional shock [fr. L. *resiliens* (*resilientis*) fr. *resilire*, to spring back]

res·in (rezin) **1.** *n.* any of various amorphous plant secretions (e.g. from pine, fir and tropical trees) used chiefly in varnishes, printing ink, plastics etc. as a binder any of a large class of synthetic products usually with some physical properties similar to the natural resins but which are different chemically. The synthetic resins are prepared by polymerization and are used as plastics, varnishes, in adhesives and in ion exchange **2.** *v.t.* to treat with resin **rés·in·ate** *pres. part.* **res·in·at·ing** *past and past part.* **res·in·at·ed** *v.t.* to impregnate with resin to flavor with pine resin **res·in·if·er·ous** (rezinifərəs) *adj.* of a tree or plant which secretes resin **rés·in·oid 1.** *adj.* somewhat resin [illegible] **2.** *n.* any resin-like substance **res·in·ous** *adj.* of, pertaining to or obtained from resin [fr. F. [illegible]]

re·sist (rizist) **1.** *v.t.* to oppose (a physical force, [illegible] oppose a physical force etc **2.** *n.* a substance used to protect a surface from change, e.g. wax to protect parts of a piece of pottery not to be affected by a glaze or slip [fr. F. *resister* or L. [illegible]]

re·sist·ance (rizistəns) *n.* a resisting the opposing force used in resisting, *the resistance of the air to a body moving through it* (*elec.*) opposition offered by a substance (e.g. a conductor) to [illegible] wire) **Re·sist·ance** (often with 'the') an organization of [illegible] ers engaged in acts of sabotage etc against [illegible]

resistance [illegible] **area** (*securities*) trading price range at which [illegible]

re·sis·tant [illegible] ing **2.** *n.* someone who resists

re·sis·ti·bil·i·ty [illegible]

re·sist·i·ble (rizistəbl) *adj.* capable of being resisted

re·sis·tive (rizistiv) *adj.* resistant of, relating to, or having electrical resistance

re·sis·tiv·i·ty (ri:zistiviti:) *n.* (*elec.*) the property of a substance that determines the electrical resistance of a body made of that substance the electrical resistance per unit length of a uniform bar of unit cross-sectional area the ability to resist

re·sist·less (rizistlis) *adj.* of that which cannot be resisted, *the resistless onset of age* unable to resist

re·sis·tor [illegible] fueled by electrically heated hydrogen or ammonia [illegible] (rizistər) *n.* (*elec.*) an electrical resistance used in a circuit to control the current

re·sol·u·ble (ri:səljubl) *adj.* able to be dissolved again (e.g. silver oxide when excess of ammonium hydroxide is added)

re·solu·bil·i·ty [illegible] L.L. *resolubilis*]

re·solute [illegible] pose by difficulties or opposition or risk etc [fr. L. *resolvere* (*resolutus*), to resolve]

res·o·lu·tion (rezəlu∫ən) *n.* a resolving or being [illegible] one's purpose the degree to which an analysis [illegible] analysis) is capable of distinguishing between similar substances, properties, events, adjacent parts etc (RESOLVING POWER) a formal statement [illegible] consideration of a motion (*med.*) dissipation, e.g. of an inflammation (*mus.*) the consonance in which a dissonance is resolved (O.F.)

Resolution 242 a resolution of the United Nations Security Council adopted November 22, 1967, advocating Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, acknowledgment of the sovereignty of each state in the area, an end to belligerency, and settlement of the Palestinian refugee problem

resolve [illegible] and *past part* **resolved** *v.t.* to separate (something) into component parts, *to resolve a compound or mixture into its constituents* to render (adjacent parts, e.g. lines of a spectrum, or [illegible] or telescope) distinguishable to decompose (a vector) into two or more components along specific (usually orthogonal) directions (*med.*) to [illegible] find a solution to (a question or problem) to convert by resolution, *the assembly resolved itself into a committee* (*mus.*) to convert (a discord) into a concord, to decide, determine, *to* [illegible] parts (*mus.*) to pass from discord to concord **2.** *n.* something resolved firmness of purpose a formal resolution [fr. L. *resolvere*]

resolving power the ability of an optical system [illegible] being observed the degree to which photographic film is able to reproduce the fine lea[illegible]

resonance [illegible] plification or modification of a sound by vibration (*phys.*) the increase in amplitude of an [illegible] under the influence of an external periodic im[illegible]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: [illegible] **(o)** o, *ox*; au, cow; ou, *goat*; u, poor; ɔi, royal **(u)** ʌ, *duck*; u, *bull*; u:, *goose*; ə, *bacillus*; ju:, *cube* x, *loch*, θ, *think*, ð, *bother*, ʒ, Zen, ʃ, *corsage*, dʒ, *savage*; ŋ, *orangutang*; j, yak, ∫, *fish*, t∫, *fetch*; l, rabble, n, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

hypothetical structures, and that is attributed to the fact that the electrons in the system are no longer localized ‖ (*particle phys*) a short-

e.g., rho mesons, undetectable temporary state of mesons or hyperons during a nuclear reaction; the particles themselves [O.F.]

short-lived fundamental particles of high mass and variable charge and angular momentum that are as yet incompletely understood, but which appear to play the role of field quanta

res·o·nant (rezənənt) *adj.* resounding ‖ causing sound to be reinforced or prolonged ‖ (of a sound) loud and rich in overtones ‖ (*phys.*) of or exhibiting resonance [fr. L. *resonans* (*resonantis*) fr. *resonare*, to resound]

resonated ‖ exhibit resonance ‖ to react as if by resonance [*v.t.*] to give resonance to sounds ‖ (*radio*) the system of antennae, or other high-frequency circuit, of a receiver [fr. L. *resonare*, to resound]

re·sorb (risɔrb, rizɔrb) *v.t.* to absorb again **re·sorb·ent** *adj.* [fr. L. *resorbere*]

res·or·cin·ol (rezɔrsinɔl, rezɔrsinoul) *n.* a crystalline phenol, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$, obtained in its natural state from various resins and tannins, and also prepared synthetically. It is used in the manufacture of dyes and in lotions for some

re·sorp·tion (risɔrpʃən, rizɔrpʃən) *n.* a resorb-

tus), to resorb]

re·sort (rizɔrt) *v.i.* (often with 'to') to have re- go, esp. to go often and in great numbers [fr. O.F. *resortir*, to rebound]

resort *n.* a place to which people go frequently or habitually for rest, pleasure etc., *a seaside resort*, a habitual or general going to a place, *a place of public resort* ‖ a person to whom or a thing to which one applies for aid ‖ the action of applying for aid [O.F.]

re·sound (rizaund) *v.i.* to sound loudly and with rich quality ‖ to re-echo ‖ to be filled with sound, *the hall resounded with applause* ‖ *v.t.* to utter

re·source (risɔrs, risours, ri:sɔrs, ri:sours) *n.* a source of supply or support ‖ quick-wittedness in mastering a difficult situation ‖ something to

thwarted ‖ (*pl.*) means of diversion, *he soon exhausted the resources of the place* ‖ (*pl.*) natural assets (of a country) ‖ (*pl.*) assets, wealth without resource [fr. F. *ressource*]

on **re·source·ful** *adj.* [fr. F. *ressource*]

respect ‖ thing ‖ the state or quality of being esteemed etc., *to be held in respect* ‖ aspect, detail, *the plan*

expressions of esteem, sympathy etc. **in respect of, with respect to** as regards, concern

the standards of what one considers proper, socially acceptable etc. ‖ fairly large in amount, size, quantity etc., *a respectable sum of money*

good standing or acceptable appearance etc., *a*

respect·ful (rispektəl) *adj.* showing respect, *a*

respect·ing (rispektiŋ) *prep.* considering, re-

re·spell (ri:spel) *pres. part.* **re·spell·ing** *past and past part.* **re·spelled**, (*esp. Br.*) **re·spelt** (ri:spelt) *v.t.* to spell again, e.g. in a phonetic to indicate pronunciation

Re·spi·ghi (respi:gi:), Ottorino (1879-1936), Italian composer. He is mainly known for his orchestral suites, esp. 'Fontane di Roma' (1917) and for his ballet music for 'la Boutique fan-

re·spir·a·ble (respərəb'l, rispaiərəb'l) *adj.* capa- ‖ suited for being respired

res·pi·ra·tion (respəreiʃən) *n.* any of various processes by which an organism takes in air or dissolved gases, uses one or more of them in energy-producing chemical changes, and expels both the gaseous by-products of the changes and the unused part of the air or gas. Animals and plants use oxygen, expelling carbon dioxide formed by the oxidation of carbon compounds in the system. Green plants in daylight can use the carbon dioxide of the air to form starch, expelling oxygen as a by-product [fr. L. *respiratio* (*respirationis*)]

res·pi·ra·tor (respəreitər) *n.* a device worn over the mouth and nose to filter poisonous substances from the air breathed in ‖ (*Br.*) a gas mask ‖ a device for inducing artificial respiration [fr. L. *respirare*, to breathe]

res·pi·ra·to·ry (respərətɔri:, respəreitouri., rispaiərətɔri:, rispaiərətouri:) *adj.* of or relating to respiration ‖ serving for respiration [fr. Mod. L. *respiratorius*]

re·spire (rispaiər) *pres. part.* **re·spir·ing** *past and past part.* **re·spired** *v.t.* to breathe ‖ *v.t.* to breathe (air etc.) in and out [L. *respirare*, to breathe]

res·pite (respit) *n.* an interval of relief during a period of work, suffering etc. ‖ the postponement of the fulfilling of some obligation ‖ the postponement of the carrying out of a death sentence [O.F. *respit*]

respite *pres. part.* **res·pit·ing** *past and past part.* **res·pit·ed** *v.t.* to grant a respite to (someone) to delay the execution of (a sentence or punishment etc.) [O.F. *respiter*]

re·splend·ence (risplendəns) *n.* the state or quality of being resplendent

re·splend·ency (risplendənsi:) *n.* resplendence

re·splend·ent (risplendənt) *adj.* brightly glowing with light or color [fr. L. *resplendens* (*resplendentis*)]

re·spond (rispɔnd) *n.* (*archit.*) a half-column or half-pier in a wall, used to support an arch ‖ (*eccles.*) a response (words said or sung by the congregation in answer) [O.F.]

respond *v.i.* to reply ‖ to show an effect due to a force, influence or stimulus, *the illness responded to treatment* ‖ (*eccles.*) to make a response in a liturgy [fr. L. *respondere*]

re·spond·ent (rispɔndənt) **1.** *adj.* (*law*) in the position of a defendant **2.** *n.* (*law*) a defendant, esp. in a divorce case [fr. L. *respondens* (*respondentis*) fr. *respondere*, to answer]

re·sponse (rispɔns) *n.* a reply, *he failed to make* something answered, esp. (*eccles.*) words said or sung by the congregation or choir in answer to the priest ‖ (*eccles.*) a responsory ‖ (*mus.*) an answer, the reaction to a stimulus **in response** to

re·spon·si·bil·i·ty (rispɔnsəbiliti) *pl.* **re·spon·si·bil·i·ties** responsible, a person for whom or a thing for to take responsibility for

re·spon·si·ble (rispɔnsəb'l) *adj.* (of a person or persons) placed in control and having to give satisfaction, *he is responsible for the success or failure of the experiment* ‖ (of a position) held by such a person or persons ‖ fit to be placed in control, *a responsible man* ‖ capable of acting rationally, *he is not responsible*, causing a par-

responsibly [fr. L. *respondere* (*responsus*), to pledge in return]

Re·spon·sions (rispɔnʃənz) *pl. n.* the first examination for a B.A. degree at Oxford University in certain faculties [F. or fr. L. *responsio*

re·spon·sive (rispɔnsiv) *adj.* giving a response, e.g. to a stimulus ‖ (of persons and things) quick to respond ‖ (*eccles.*) involving or consisting of

re·spon·so·ry (rispɔnsəri:) *pl.* **re·spon·so·ries** *n.* (*eccles.*) an anthem said or sung by soloist and choir alternately after a reading from the Bible [fr. L.L. *responsoria*]

rest (rest) *n.* the state of being motionless ‖ the state of being inactive, esp. after physical exertion ‖ a period of being inactive, during which one gets back one's energy ‖ a period of sleep, *a good night's rest* ‖ (*mus.*) a short period of silence of an indicated time value (*mus.*) any of various symbols indicating this period and the length of the period ‖ something serving as a support for something else, *the fork of a tree made a rest for his back* ‖ a caesura ‖ (*billiards*) a bridge ‖ (*rhet.*) mental tranquility **at rest** having no motion ‖ free from worries etc. ‖ in a state of repose **to come to rest** to cease moving, *the ball came to rest at the edge of the hole* **to lay to rest** to bury (a dead person) **to set (someone's) mind at rest** to cause (someone) to be free of worries etc. [O.E. *ræste*, *reste*]

rest *v.i.* to be motionless, *the ball rested at the edge of the hole* ‖ to refrain from activity, esp. in order to recover energy ‖ (of the mind etc.) to be or become tranquil ‖ to be fixed or supported, *the vase rests on a pedestal* ‖ (with 'on' or 'upon') to be founded, *the charge rests on the evidence of one witness* ‖ to remain in abeyance, *to let a matter rest* ‖ (with 'on' or 'upon') to be steadily directed, *his eyes rested on the ceiling* ‖ *v.t.* to place on or against a support, *to rest a ladder against a wall* ‖ to direct (e.g. the eyes), *to rest one's gaze on the ceiling* ‖ to give a period of rest to, *to rest one's feet after a march* ‖ to give tranquility to, *to rest one's mind* ‖ to base (e.g. a case), *to rest one's defense on a plea of insanity* ‖ (*law*) to cease voluntarily the introduction of evidence in (a case) [O.E. *ræstan*, *restan*]

rest *n.* the portion which remains after part has been taken away ‖ (constr. as *pl.*) the others, the remaining group, *some of the guests went to church, the rest stayed at home* [F. *reste*]

rest *n.* (*hist.*, of armor) an attachment projecting from the right side of the cuirass for supporting the butt end of the lance [older *arest*, *arrest*]

re·state (ri:steit) *pres. part.* **re·stat·ing** *past and past part.* **re·stat·ed** *v.t.* to state again or in other words **re·state·ment** *n.*

res·tau·rant (restərənt, restərunt) *n.* a place where meals are served, for payment, to members of the public [F.]

res·tau·ra·teur (restərətə:r) *n.* a person who owns or manages a restaurant [F.]

rest·ful (restfəl) *adj.* enabling a person to rest his body or mind, *a restful holiday* ‖ having a calming effect, esp. on the senses, *restful colors*

Res·tif (or **Re·tif de la Bre·tonne**) (reti:fdəlæbretɔn), Nicolas Edme (1734-1806), French writer. He wrote some 250 volumes, many of which he illustrated and most of which were pornographic. They provide insight into the life of the poor in 18th-c. France

res·ti·form body (restifɔrm) (*anat.*) one of the two cordlike bundles of fibers which connect the medulla oblongata with the cerebellum [Mod. L. *restiformis* fr. *restis*, cord + *-forma*, form]

rest·ing (restiŋ) *adj.* (*biol.*) dormant ‖ (of actors) temporarily without an engagement

res·ti·tu·tion (restitu:ʃən, restitju:ʃən) *n.* the act of giving back to a rightful owner ‖ a giving of something as an equivalent for what has been lost, damaged etc. ‖ a returning of something to its original state or condition ‖ (*phys.*, of an elastic body) a going back to its original form after deformation [O.F.]

res·tive (restiv) *adj.* (of a person) having too much energy to be willing to remain at rest or to submit to control ‖ (of a horse) resisting control ‖ (of a crowd, audience etc.) uneasy or beginning to show displeasure [O.F. *restif*]

rest·less (restlis) *adj.* agitatedly moving about, not composed ‖ not accompanied by unbroken sleep, *a restless night* ‖ in continual motion, *the restless sea* ‖ (of a person) constantly seeking change

rest mass the mass of a body which has no relative motion in regard to the observer ‖ (*nuclear phys.*) the mass of a particle (exclusive of mass acquired in movement) while moving at less than the speed of light

res·to·ra·tion (restəreiʃən) **1.** *n.* a restoring or being restored ‖ a representation of what the original form of a building etc. may be supposed to have been **the Restoration** (*Eng. hist.*) the reestablishment of the monarchy on the accession (1660) of Charles II ‖ the period immedi-

...tely following the ... of the monarchy on the ... June 18, 1815) **2.** *adj* **Res·to·ra·tion** of or belonging to the Restoration

re·stor·a·tive (rɪstɒrətɪv) *adj* & *n* ...pable of restoring one's health or strength **2.** *n* ...something which restores ... sciousness, health etc [O F *restoratif*]

re·store (rɪstɔr, rɪstour) *pres part* **re·stor·ing** *past* and *past part* **re·stored** ... *restore stolen jewels to the owner* ‖ to make ...something) look ... it looked on ... repairing, retouching etc , *to restore a painting* ‖ to re-create the original form of (something no longer existing, or existing as a ruin), *to restore an amphora* ‖ to put back (a deposed monarch) on the throne or bring back (the monarchy), to bring back to a previous rank, dignity etc ‖ to bring back to a healthy state ‖ to bring into use or being again, *the old custom has been restored, to restore order* ‖ (*rhet*) to put back into place to add or correct (missing or illegible words or letters) to or in a text **re·stor·er** *n* someone who restores ‖ an agent said to promote growth or activity, *a hair restorer* [O F *restorer*]

re·strain (rɪstreɪn) *v.t.* to prevent from doing something, *the dog was restrained from attacking the man* ‖ to set limits to (expansion, ambition etc) ‖ to repress (emotions, a sigh etc) ‖ to deprive of physical liberty, *restrained by a straitjacket* [O F *restraindre* (*restraign-, restrain*)]

re·straint (rɪstreɪnt) *n* a restraining or being restrained ‖ something which restrains, *the natural restraints on conduct imposed ... communities* ‖ confinement, esp because of madness, *to be placed under restraint* avoidance of exaggeration, shocking effects etc in any form of expression **without restraint** freely, with no holding back [O F *restrainte*]

Res·tre·po (restrēpō), Carlos E (1868-1937), Colombian politician and president of the Republic (1910-14). He reformed (1910) the constitution and briefly restored constitutional government

re·strict (rɪstrɪkt) *v.t.* to keep within certain limits, *to restrict someone's movements, to restrict someone's freedom of choice* **re·stricted** *adj* limited, *restricted supply* ‖ limited to a certain group or groups, esp (used as a racist euphemism) limited e.g. to white non-Jews ‖ (of documents) not for general ... sons of security, although not classified as secret ‖ (*mil.*) of or relating to an area from which military personnel are excluded for reasons of security [fr. L. *restringere* (*restrictus*)]

re·stric·tion (rɪstrɪkʃən) *n.* a restricting or being restricted ‖ something which restricts [F]

re·stric·tive (rɪstrɪktɪv) *adj* restricting or tending to restrict [F. *restrictif*]

restrictive clause (*gram.*) a relative clause, usually not set off by commas in English, which identifies the antecedent

rest room a room equipped with toilets, washbasins etc. for the use of employees, clients etc in a department store or other building

result (rɪzʌlt) **1.** *v.i.* (with 'from') be the effect of something, *his death resulted from injuries* (with 'in') to have a specified effect, *his injuries resulted in his death* **2.** *n* an effect arising from something ‖ a solution arrived at by calculation or reasoning ‖ the success or benefit obtained from a course of action, *his efforts had some result* ‖ the outcome of an examination, election or similar contest ‖ (*pl.*, of sports) published or announced scores ... and winners ... *fare*, to spring back]

re·sult·ant (rɪzʌltənt) **1.** *adj* resulting, being a result **2.** *n.* that which is a result ‖ (*phys*) a vector which is equivalent to or the sum of two or more other ... *lute resultants* ... *resultive*

re·sume (rɪzuːm) *pres part* **re·sum·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·sumed** *v.t* to take back, or again, *to resume possession of property* to begin again, *to resume occupation of a house* to go back to using, *to resume a maiden name* to sum up, to *resume the main points of an argument* [fr. O.F. *resumer* or L *resumere*, to take back]

ré·su·mé (rɛzumeɪ, rezumeɪ) *n.* a summary a curriculum vitae]

re·sump·tion (rɪzʌmpʃən) ... beginning again, *a resumption of work* [F *resumption*

re·sup·pi·nate ... an orchid [fr. L. *resupinare* (*resupinatus*), to ...

re·surface ... new surface to

re·sur·gence (rɪsɜrdʒəns) *n* a rising again, *a resurgence of anger in the crowd*

re·sur·gent ... to rise again [fr. L. *resurgens* (*resurgentis*) fr ...

... *urrect that old tale, to resurrect an old custom* ... steal (a body) from the grave *v.i.* to rise from the dead [RESURRECTION]

re·sur·rec·tion ... after death ... the Resurrection ... ing of Christ from the dead (*theol*) the rising of ... assembly

re·sur·rec·tion·ist *n* (*hist*) a body snatcher [O F]

re·sur·vey (rɪsɜrveɪ) **1.** *v.t* to survey again **2.** (also rɪsɜrveɪ) *n* a fresh survey

re·sus·ci·ta·tion (rɪsʌsɪteɪʃən) *n* a resuscitating or being resuscitated [fr. L.L. *resuscitatio* (*re- ...*)]

re·sus·ci·tate (rɪsʌsɪteɪt) *pres part* **re·sus·ci·tat·ing** *past* and *past part* **re·sus·ci·tat·ed** *v.t* to bring (someone unconscious or seemingly ... revive (what had been discarded or forgotten), *to resuscitate old rumors* ‖ *v.i.* (esp *fig.*, *rhet*) to come to life again, revive **re·sus·ci·ta·tor** *n* someone who or something that resuscitates an apparatus which, by forcing oxygen (or oxygen and carbon dioxide) into the lungs of an asphyxiated person induces respiration

ret (ret) *pres. part.* **ret·ting** *past* and *past part* **ret·ted** *v.t* to soak (flax etc) in water in order to loosen the fibers from the woody stem by the action of bacteria ‖ *v.i* (of flax) to undergo this soaking [etym doubtful]

re·ta·ble (rɪteɪbəl) *n* (*tectes*) a ledge or shelf above the back of an altar, used for supporting the ornaments (*tectes*) a framework behind the altar enclosing a decorated panel [F. *retable, retable*]

re·tail ... quantities directly to consumers (opp WHOLESALE) **2.** *adj* ... sale of goods in this way, *retail price* **3.** *adv* by retail **sale 4.** (rɪteɪl) *v.t* to sell in small quantities ‖ to repeat (a story) in detail to others ‖ *v.i.* to be sold in small quantities directly to consumers, *these goods retail at 20 francs a dozen* [O F]

re·tain (rɪteɪn) *v.t.* to keep in one's possession or control, *he retained his vitality to the end* (*law*) to keep available the services of (an attorney or barrister) in case of need by paying a preliminary fee to keep securely in place ‖ to keep in one's memory, *to have difficulty in retaining names* **re·tain·er** *n* something which retains, e.g. a device for keeping the balls or rollers of a bearing spaced correctly (*hist*) a person serving someone ... and faithful service) a servant (*law*) the engaging by a client of the services of an attorney (*law*) a fee paid to an attorney or barrister to retain his services in case of need) a similar fee or salary paid to any professional adviser [fr O F *retenir*]

retaining fee a retainer (fee paid)

retaining wall a wall built to hold back water or the earth of an embankment

re·take **1.** (rɪteɪk) *v.t pres part* **re·tak·ing** *past* ... to take back ... to recapture, *the fugitive was retaken* ‖ (*movies*) to rephotograph (a scene) **2.** (rɪteɪk) *n* (*movies*) a refilming of a scene or the ...

... blow for blow, insult for insult, harm for harm ...

tus]

... delay, *the storm retarded his arrival by an hour* ... *solitude retarded her mental development* ...

... the spark ignites the fuel later in the stroke ...

than the normal or calculated time [fr. F *retarder*]

re·tard·ate (rɪtɑrdeɪt) *n* someone who is mentally retarded [fr. L. *retardare* (*retardatus*), to retard, delay]

re·tard·a·tion (rɪtɑrdeɪʃən) *n* a retarding or being retarded the amount by which something is retarded the state of being backward in mental development (*mus*) a suspension (*mus*) a slowing down of the tempo [F]

re·tard·a·tive ... causing retardation

re·tard·ed (rɪtɑrdɪd) *adj* (esp of children) physically or mentally backward

re·tard·er (rɪtɑrdər) *n* (*photog.*) a chemical which retards the action of a developer ‖ a substance which ... in setting of cement etc

retch (retʃ) **1.** *v.i* to try to vomit but fail to do so **2.** *n.* the act of retching [var of *reach* fr O E

re·ten·tion (rɪtenʃən) a retaining or being retained the capacity of retaining ‖ (*med*) the retaining in a bodily sac, canal etc of some fluid meant to be eliminated a remembering or a ...

re·ten·tive ... retaining or having the power or capacity of retaining having the ability to remember **re·ten·tiv·i·ty** ...

re·think (rɪθɪŋk) *v* to reconsider in depth

ret·i·cence (retɪsəns) *n* an inclination to be reserved or ... [F

ret·i·cent (retɪsənt) *adj* characterized by reticence [fr L *reticens* (*reticentis*) fr *reticere*, to be ...

re·ti·cle ... hairs etc in the focus of the lens of an optical instrument to assist observation [fr L *reticulum*, a little net]

re·tic·u·lar (rɪtɪkjulər) *adj* netlike (*rhet*) intricate ...

re·tic·u·late (rɪtɪkjulɪt) **1.** *v pres part* **re·tic·u·lat·ing** *past* and *past part* **re·tic·u·lat·ed** *v t* to divide so as to look like or form a mesh or network to construct with a reticle *v.t* to be divided into a mesh or network or so divided as to resemble a mesh or network **2.** *adj.* (*biol*) possessing crossing veins or fibers resembling a network **re·tic·u·lat·ed** *adj* **re·tic·u·la·tion** (rɪtɪkjuleɪʃən) *n.* [fr L *reticulatus* fr *reticulum*, a little net]

ret·i·cule (retɪkjuːl) *n* a reticle (*old fash*) a lady's small handbag [F *reticule*]

re·tic·u·lum ... ju·ləm) *n* the second stomach of a ruminant mammal a network structure, esp in the dense protoplasm of cells [L a little net]

re·ti·form (riːtɪfɔrm, retɪfɔrm) *adj* having the form of a net [fr. Mod L *retiformis*]

re·ti·na ... the membrane which forms the inner lining of the back wall of the vertebrate eye, constituted of two kinds of cell which respond to the stimulus of light and send nervous impulses to the ... [M L]

re·ti·nal ... ment (derived from retinol, or vitamin A) in the disk of the retina essential to color perception

ret·i·nol ...

ret·i·nue (retɪnjuː, retɪnuː) *n* the persons following someone as attendants [O F *retenue*]

re·tire (rɪtaɪər) *pres part* **re·tir·ing** *past* and ... pation in a business or other occupation, esp because of advanced age to draw back or seem to do so to draw back from an area of combat, danger etc (*cricket*) to cease batting although not out, e.g. because of being hurt to seek privacy to go to bed *v.t* to withdraw (money) ... market to cause (troops) to fall back (*banking*) ... go into retirement **re·tired** *adj* no longer taking an active part in a profession or other occupation, *a retired actress* of or relating to a ... sion etc , *the retired list, retired pay* (*old fash*) secluded, *a retired corner of the garden* **re·tire·ment** ... *adj* (of persons) reserved, preferring seclusion [fr F *retirer*, to draw back]

re·tool (riːtuːl) *v.t.* to reequip (a factory) with tools and machine. *v.i.* to reequip a factory with tools and machines

distilling metals, e.g. for extracting zinc from

ber | a vessel usually of glass with a long slanting tube, used in distillation |F. *retorte*|

retort 1. *v.t.* to make a retort | to retaliate. *v.t.*

user 2. *n.* a quick witty or sarcastic reply coun-

re·tor·tion (riːtɔːrʃən) *n.* the act of retorting | a bending back. *(internat. law)* retaliation in kind by a country against the citizens of the state which has provoked it |fr. M.L. *retortio*

re·touch 1. (riːtʌtʃ) *v.t.* to improve by making small alterations in. to change the details on (a photographic print or negative or an engraved plate), esp. so as to hide blemishes or allow for process effects 2. (riːtʌtʃ, riːtʌtʃ) *n.* a retouching

a photograph etc. which has been retouched |F. *retoucher*|

past part. **re·traced** *v.t.* to go over again, *to retrace one's path.* to discover by going back in time step by step, *to retrace a genealogy.* to review step by step in memory, *to retrace one's*

re·tract (riːtrækt) *v.t.* to take back, withdraw (a shrink back. to recant |fr. L. *retractare*, to draw

retract *v.t.* (*zool.*) to draw (the head, body or limbs) back into the shell | (*zool.*) to draw (the claws) back into their sheaths | (*mach.*) to draw (e.g. wheels) up into the body. *v.i.* (*zool.*) of a

into the shell. (*zool.*) of claws) to be able to be drawn back into their sheaths. (*mach.*) of a wheel) to go up into the body |fr. L. *retrahere*

re·trac·tion (riːtrækʃən) *n.* a retracting or being retracted. the act of withdrawing something said or promised etc. the statement made in

re·trac·tor (riːtræktər) *n.* a muscle which causes an organ or part to retract | a surgical instru

incision during an operation

retro-, backward|

re·tread 1. (riːtred) *v.t.* to supply (a tire) with a new tread after removing the old 2. (riːtred) *n.* a tire thus renewed (cf. RECAP)

troops from enemy territory or before invading

immunity. *(hist.)* the signal for this. the act of absenting oneself temporarily from the dangers

one to do this, *the world of books was his retreat*

safety etc., *a country retreat.* (*mil.*) a signal given by a bugle (sometimes accompanied by drums) at sunset, announcing the ceremony of

period during which a person or group of persons withdraws from worldly activities to e.g. a monastery for spiritual recollection under instruction and discipline |O.F. *retret, retrete*|

retreat *v.i.* to make a retreat. (esp. of the wing (tip of an airplane) to slope backward. *v.t.*

re·trieval (riːtriːvəl) *n.* a retrieving **beyond** (or

without. [archaic] recovery

re·trieve 1. *pres. part.* **re·triev·ing** *n.* and *past part.* **re·trieved** *v.t.* (of dogs) to find and bring back (fallen game) | to get back possession of | to win back (something almost lost), *to retrieve a reputation* | to save, *to retrieve a situation.* to put right, *to retrieve a mistake.* (*games*) to return (a difficult ball) | *v.i.* (of dogs) to bring back fallen game 2. *n.* (*games*) the return of a difficult ball **beyond** (or **past**)

re·triever *n.* a dog of any of various breeds trained to recover fallen game |fr. O.F. *retrover, retrouver*|

ret·ro·act (retrouækt) *v.i.* to have effect as from a stipulated date in the past | to act in a way which affects the past **ret·ro·ac·tion** *n.* **ret·ro·ac·tive** *adj.* |fr. L. *retroagere* (*retroactus*)|

ret·ro·cede (retrousiːd) *pres. part* **ret·ro·ced·**

ret·ro·ced·ed *v.t.* to recede (territory) back to a country |fr. F. *retroceder*|

retrocede *pres. part* **ret·ro·ced·ing** *past* and *past part* **ret·ro·ced·ed** *v.t.* to recede, move back |fr. L. *retrocedere*|

ret·ro·ces·sa·tion (retrouseseiʃən) *n.* a ceding

ret·ro·ces·sion (retrouseʃən) *n.* a moving backward |fr. L.L. *retrocessio* (*retrocessionis*)|

ret·ro·choir (retrəkwaiər) *n.* the area behind the high altar in a large church or cathedral |fr.

ret·ro·en·gine (retrouendʒin) *n.* (*aerospace*) a

ret·ro·fit (retroufit) *v.* 1. to modify equipment to include improvements in design and use 2. to install new equipment in an old structure

ret·ro·flex (retrəfleks) *adj.* (*biol.*) bent sharply backwards | (*phon.*, of the tip of the tongue) raised and bent back | (*phon.*, of a vowel) articulated in this manner **ret·ro·flexed** *adj.* |fr. M.L. *retroflectere* (*retroflexus*), to bend back|

ret·ro·flex·ion (retrəfleksən) *n.* the act of bending back. the state of being bent backwards, esp. (*med.*) of the uterus upon the cervix | (*phon.*) retroflex articulation |fr. Mod. L. *retro-*

ret·ro·gra·da·tion (retrougrədeiʃən) *n.* retrogression | (*astron.*) regression |fr. L. *retrogradatio* (*retrogradationis*)|

ret·ro·grade (retrəgreid) *adj.* *pres. part.* **ret·ro·grad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ret·ro·grad·ed** to go from a better to a worse condition | (*astron.*) to move in a direction contrary to normal, esp. (of a planet) to appear to move from east to west in the solar system 2. *adj.* moving or directed backwards | involving something worse or less desirable, *a retrograde step* | inverse, esp. of an alphabet that is written from right to left | (*astron.*) showing regression | (*aerospace*) of rotation of more than 90 degrees in the opposite direction to that of the launching point |fr. L. *retrogradi* or *retrogradare*, to go

ret·ro·gress (retrəgres) *v.i.* to revert to an inferior state |fr. L. *retrogradi* (*retrogressus*), to go backwards|

ret·ro·gres·sion (retrəgreʃən) *n.* (*astron.*) regression | a reversion to an inferior state, esp. (*biol.*) a reverting to a lower state in the evolu-

subsiding of symptoms of a disease |fr. L. *retro-*

ret·ro·gres·sive (retrəgresiv) *adj.* retrograde

ret·ro·pack (retroupæk) *n.* (*aerospace*) a group of retroengines on a spacecraft

ret·ro·re·flec·tive (retrouriflektiv) *adj.* of reflection of light to its source. **retroreflect** *v.* —

ret·ro·rock·et (retrourokit) *n.* a spacecraft's auxiliary rocket engine with a thrust opposing the vehicle's motion, so as to bring about deceleration, or for separating rocket stages, etc.

retro-rocket *n.* (*aerospace*) a rocket on an air-

tion. **retrofire** *v.*

re·trorse (riːtrɔːrs) *adj.* (*biol.*) turned or directed backwards or downwards |fr. L. *retrorsus*|

ret·ro·spect (retrəspekt) *n.* an instance of looking back on past activities or events (cf. PROS-

stresh, *in retrospect, the meeting was more suc-*

retrospection

instance of this **ret·ro·spec·tive** *adj.* of, relating to or indulging in retrospection, *a retrospective exhibition* | (of payments etc.) retroactive, applying to past enactments (cf. PROSPECTIVE) |fr. L. *retrospicere* (*retrospectus*), to look back

retrospective *n.* a comprehensive presentation of accomplishments over a period of years, esp. of an artist. —**retrospective** *adj.*

ret·rous·sé (rətruːsei, retruːsei) *adj.* (of a nose) turned up at the tip |F.|

ret·ro·ver·sion (retrəvəːrʒən, retrəvəːrʃən) *n.* the act or process of turning back | (*med.*) a retroflexion of the uterus | a retrogression in development or condition |fr. L. *retrovertere* (*retroversus*), to turn backward|

re·turn (ritəːrn) 1. *n.* the act of returning to or from another place or condition | the act of returning something to a former place or condition | something returned, e.g. (*pl.*) unsold newspapers sent back to the publisher for refund | profit from business etc., esp. this in relation to its source | (*pl.*) an official report, announced or printed, of the results of balloting | a report of statistics, *tax returns* | (*Br.*) election, *the return of the same members is likely* | (*pl.*) the mail received in answer to an advertising campaign | (*archit.*) a wall etc. made to run in a different direction from the facade or from the direct line of building, esp. one turned back through 90 | (*card games*) a card played in answer to a partner's lead | (*fencing*) a riposte | (*tennis, handball* etc.) the act of returning a ball | (*baseball* and *cricket*) the sending back of a fielded ball | a pipe, channel etc. for conveying liquid etc. back to its starting point | (*Br.*) a return ticket **in return** by way of reward or retaliation **many happy returns** (**of the day**) a birthday greeting wishing the person greeted a long, happy life 2. *adj.* of or pertaining to a return or a returning, *a return trip* | given or done in return. *a return blow* | used for returning, *a return pipe* |A.F. *retorn, retourn*|

return *v.i.* to go or come back to the same place, condition, person etc. | to go back mentally, *thoughts constantly returning to childhood* | to revert, *to return to my original theme* | to occur again, *the fits return at intervals* | *v.t.* to bring, give, put etc. (someone or something) back to a former place, condition or person, *return the book to the library, his departure returned us to normalcy, return the pipe to its owner* | to give back by way of thanks or retaliation, *to return a call* | to express as an answer or retort, *to return an oath* | to repay (a loan) | to pronounce (a verdict) | (*Br.*) to elect by voting | to yield (e.g. a profit) | to cast back (e.g. sound) | to submit (a set of statistics) required by authority | to render (thanks) in prayer | to cause (a wall etc.) to change in direction, esp. back through 90° | (*card games*) to respond to (a partner's lead) by the expected lead | (esp. *tennis*) to play back (the ball) | (esp. *baseball* and *cricket*) to send back (a fielded ball) | (*mil.*) to put (e.g. a weapon) back in its proper place |fr. O.F. *retorner, retourner*|

re·turn·a·ble (ritəːrnəb'l) *adj.* that may be returned | (*law*) required to be returned |A.F. *retournable*, O.F. *retournable*|

re·turn·ee (ritəːrniː, ritəːrni) *n.* a soldier returning to the U.S.A. after service overseas

return game a return match

return match a second game played between the same opposing teams or players so that the loser of the first game may have a chance to recoup the loss

return ticket (*Br.*) a round-trip ticket, i.e. for a journey to a destination and back over the same route | the part of such a ticket valid for the trip back to the point of departure

re·tuse (ritəːs, ritjuːs) *adj.* (*biol.*) obtuse, with a broad shallow notch in the middle |fr. L. *retundere* (*retusus*), to beat|

re·type (riːtaip) *pres. part.* **re·typ·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·typed** *v.t.* to type again

Retz (rets), Jean-François Paul de Gondi, cardinal de (1613–79), French politician and prelate. An enemy of Mazarin, he was a leader of the Fronde. He was nominally archbishop of Paris (1654–62) but was in exile until the death of Mazarin (1661), after which he was reconciled with Louis XIV. His 'Memoires' vividly touch off men and situations

Reu·ben (ruːbən) Hebrew patriarch, the eldest son of Jacob. the Israelite tribe of which he was

Reu·ben sandwich (ruːbən) three-deck sandwich with corned beef, turkey, and Swiss

Reuchlin (x|oː Johann (1455–1522, German humanist. His 'De rudimentis Hebraicis'

(1506), a grammar and dictionary, was a major contribution to Hebrew scholarship. His defense of Hebrew literature caused a bitter feud between reformers and conservatives in the Church.

re-u-ni-fi-ca-tion (rē,yōōnəfəkā'shən) *n.* the restoration of a divided country to unity.

re-u-ni-fy (rē,yōōnəfī') *pres. part.* **re-u-ni-fy-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-u-ni-fied** *v.t.* to restore (e.g. a divided country) to unity.

Re-u-nion (rēyōōn') a mountainous, volcanic island (area 970 sq. miles, pop. 515,814) in the Indian Ocean between Mauritius and Madagascar, forming an overseas department of France. Chief town: Saint-Denis. People: Creole, with mulatto, Indian and African minorities. Highest point: Piton des Neiges (10,069 ft). Mean annual temperature: 69°. Rainfall: windward side over 100 ins, leeward side 30 ins. Exports: sugar (80% of exports, grown on coastal plantations), rum, tobacco, essential oils, fruit. Subsistence crops: corn, vegetables, vines. The island was discovered by the Portuguese (1513) and occupied by the French (17th c.). It became an overseas department in 1946.

re-un-ion (rēyōōn'yən) *n.* a reunited ‖ a meeting of former associates or of members of a family separated for a long time; any social gathering; held more or less regularly.

re-u-nite (rē,yōōnīt') *pres. part.* **re-u-nit-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-u-nit-ed** *v.t.* to unite again after a period of separation ‖ *v.i.* to be united again [fr. M.L. *reunire* (*reunitus*)].

Reu-ters (roitərz) an independent international news agency founded (1851) at Aachen by Baron Paul Julius von Reuter.

Reuther (rōō'thər), Walter Philip (1907-70), U.S. labor leader, president of the United Auto Workers (UAW) (1946-70). As a factory worker he became involved in the unions and quickly rose in the ranks. He also served as president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) (1952-5) and, after its merger with the American Federation of Labor (AFL), as vice-president of the AFL-CIO (1955-68).

rev (rev) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) a revolution of an engine. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **rev-ving** *past* and *past part.* **revved** *v.t.* (*pop.*, usually with 'up') to increase the number of revolutions per minute of (an engine) ‖ *v.i.* (*pop.*, of an engine, usually with 'up') to turn over faster [REVOLUTION].

Re-val (rēval') [TALLIN].

re-val-or-i-za-tion (rē,vælərizeishən) *n.* a revalorizing or being revalorized. **re-val-or-ize** *pres. part.* **re-val-or-iz-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-val-or-ized** *v.t.* to alter the value of (a currency or assets).

re-val-ue (rē,vælyōō) *pres. part.* **re-val-u-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-val-ued** *v.t.* to give a new value to (e.g. currency) ‖ to set a new estimate of worth on.

re-vamp (rē,væmp) *v.t.* to put a new vamp on (an old shoe) ‖ to refurbish, revise and improve, *to revamp a play*.

re-vas-cu-lar-ize (rē,væskyələrīz) *v.* (*med.*) **1.** *to* substitute arteries from other parts of the body for clogged or diseased arteries. **2.** *to* re-establish of blood supply, esp. after destruction of arteries. —**revascularization** *n.* *Cf* CORONARY BYPASS.

re-veal (rivēl') *n.* (*archit.*) the thickness of a wall as shown by a doorway, aperture or window [fr. M.E. *revale*, to bring down].

reveal *v.t.* to make known, manifest, *to reveal one's real intention, God revealed his will to the Israelites* ‖ to expose to view (something that was hidden) ‖ to divulge (a secret) [fr. O.F. *reveler* or L. *revelare*].

revealed religion a religion based upon divine revelation (cf. NATURAL RELIGION).

reveil·le (révəlē) *n.* (*mil.*) as signal sounded esp. by a bugle, to wake members of the forces in the morning ‖ (*mil.*) the first assembly of the day [fr. F *réveillez* (*-vous*), wake up].

Re-vel (revəl') [TALLIN].

revel (révəl) *n.* (*hist., pl.*) the games and dances etc. of a festive occasion [O.F.].

revel *pres. part.* **rev-el-ing**, esp. *Br.* **rev-el-ling** *past* and *past part.* **rev-eled**, esp. *Br.* **rev-elled** *v.i.* (with 'in') to take intense pleasure, *she revels in ballet* ‖ to be festive, *to revel all night long* [O.F. *reveler*].

Rev-e-la-tion (revəlei'shən) the 27th and last book (late 1st or early 2nd c.) of the New Testament, of uncertain authorship. It contains apocalyptic visions of the victory of God over Satan and was apparently written to strengthen persecuted Christians.

rev-e-la-tion (revəlei'shən) *n.* a revealing ‖ something revealed ‖ (*theol.*) God's disclosure of himself to man ‖ something revealed to man by God ‖ anything which brings a sudden surprise, *the revelation of hearing one's recorded voice* [O.F.].

revelry [REVELRIES] the act of reveling.

rev-e-nant (rev'ənənt) *n.* (*law*) a personal claim for the recovery of property ‖ (*law*) the recovery of property by legal claim [O.F.].

re-venge (rivenj') **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **re-veng-ing** *past* and *past part.* **revenged** to inflict injury etc. in return for (injury etc.) ‖ to avenge (oneself or another person). **2.** *n.* a revenging something done in revenging, *his revenge was to set the papers on fire* ‖ a desire to inflict injury etc. in return for an injury etc. suffered, *to be full of revenge* ‖ (*games*) a chance to win after a previous defeat, e.g. in a return match [obs. F *revenger*].

rev-e-nue (revənoo, revənyoo) *n.* return from investments, property etc. (*pl.*) items of income collectively ‖ the annual or periodic income, e.g. from taxes, customs and excise etc., collected by a government, state etc. for public use ‖ a government department in charge of collecting such income [O.F.].

revenue sharing [REVENUE SHARING] money received by the federal government with states and local governments.

revenue stamp a stamp used on documents etc. as evidence that a tax has been paid.

revenue tariff [TARIFF designed primarily to secure public revenue (cf. PROTECTIVE TARIFF).

re-verb (rivə'rb) *n.* an echo effect in a musical recording ‖ (*coll.*) reverb (device for creating an echo effect).

re-ver-ber-ate (rivə'rbəreit) *pres. part.* **re-ver-ber-at-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-ver-ber-at-ed** *v.t.* to reflect (light etc.) ‖ to throw back (sound) ‖ to deflect (e.g. heat in a furnace) ‖ to subject to the heat of a reverberatory furnace ‖ *v.i.* to reecho ‖ to be reflected ‖ (*metall.*, of flame or heat, with 'upon' or 'over') to be forced to strike [fr. L. *reverberare* (*reverberatus*)].

re-ver-ber-a-tion (rivə'rbəreishən) *n.* the bouncing of sound ‖ a reflecting of light etc. ‖ a deflection of heat etc. ‖ subjection to the action of a reverberatory furnace ‖ something reverberated [O.F.].

re-ver-ber-a-tive (rivə'rbəreitiv) *adj.* reverberating or tending to reverberate ‖ of the nature of reverberation.

re-ver-ber-a-tor (rivə'rbəreitər) *n.* something that produces reverberation, e.g. a reflector.

reverberatory [REVERBERATORY (FURNACE)].

reverberatory furnace a furnace or kiln in which the ore, metal etc. is melted not by direct contact with flame, but by the heat of flames radiated from the roof.

Re-vere (rivi'ər), Paul (1735-1818), American patriot. By a famous night ride (Apr. 18, 1775) he warned the Massachusetts colonists of the arrival of British troops at the start of the Revolutionary War.

re-vere (rivi'ər) *pres. part.* **re-ver-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-vered** *v.t.* to regard with affectionate awe or veneration [fr. F. *revérer* or L. *reverēri*].

rev-er-ence (revərəns, revrəns) **1.** *n.* a revering, *teach them reverence for truth* ‖ the condition or state of being revered, *to be held in reverence* [*told-fash.*] a bow or curtsy. **2.** *v.t. pres part* **rev-er-enc-ing** *past* and *past part.* **rev-er-enced** to revere [O.F.].

Rev-er-end (revərənd, revrənd) *adj.* (*abbr.* Rev.), preceded by 'the') used as a title for a clergyman (his surname being preceded by Mr. or Dr. or by his Christian name) [O.F.].

rev-er-ent (revərənt, revrənt) *adj.* showing due reverence [fr. L. *reverens* (*reverentis*) fr. *reverēri*, to revere].

rev-er-en-tial (revərenshəl) *adj.* showing reverence.

rev-er-ie (revəri) *n.* the state of being absorbed in dreamlike contemplation ‖ an idea, theory [F.].

re-vers (rivi'ər) *pl.* **re-vers** (rivi'ərz) *n.* a fold in a piece of tailoring work showing the inside, lining etc., *coats etc.* [F.].

reversal (rivə'rsəl) *n.* a reversing ‖ something reversed ‖ (*law*) a revoking or overthrowing of a

re-verse (rivə'rs) *pres. part.* **re-vers-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-versed** *v.t.* to change the direction, arrangement, nature etc. of (something) to its opposite ‖ to turn (a reversible garment) inside out ‖ to turn upside down, *to reverse an hourglass* ‖ to change (a trend, opinion etc.) to the opposite ‖ to cause to go or move backwards, *to reverse a car* ‖ (*law*) to annul, make void (a decision etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to move, turn or go backwards ‖ (*dancing*) to go in the opposite direction, esp. an original step etc. in response [F.].

reverse **1.** *adj.* opposite, *the reverse side of the coin, has opposite meaning, moving backward movement, reverse gear.* **2.** *n.* the opposite of something, *what you say is the reverse of what I believed* ‖ the back side of a coin, medal etc. (opp. OBVERSE) ‖ a change from good fortune to bad, *a financial reverse* ‖ (*mil.*) a defeat ‖ a mechanism, e.g. a gear, for causing a motor etc. to run backwards. **in reverse** in reverse gear ‖ (of a vehicle) moving backwards ‖ in the reverse order [O.F. *revers, reverse*].

reverse discrimination discrimination against one group (e.g., white people) alleged to result from affirmative action for another group (e.g., black people).

reverse mortgage [MORTGAGE] which enables a homeowner to borrow money against the equity in his home and receive payments in installments from a lender, e.g., as a source of living expenses.

reverse osmosis the pumping of a solvent through a semipermeable membrane to purify it (cf. OSMOSIS).

re-vers-i-bil-i-ty (rivə:rsəbiliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being reversible.

re-vers-i-ble (rivə'rsəb'l) *adj.* able to be reversed ‖ (of a fabric) having the full pattern on both sides ‖ (of a garment) made so that either the inside or outside can be worn outermost.

(*chem.*) (of a reaction) in which a change from one state to another can occur in either direction.

re-ver-sion (rivə:rshən, rivə:rʒən) *n.* return to a former condition, belief etc. or an instance of this ‖ (*biol.*) atavism ‖ (*biol.*) an atavistic organism or individual ‖ (*law*) the right to own something when it is relinquished by the present owner ‖ (*law*) the returning of property to its previous owner at the end of a period during which it was the temporary possession of someone else ‖ a reversionary annuity. **re-ver-sion-al** *adj.* **re-ver-sion-ar-y** (rivə'rshəneri, rivə:rʒəneri) *adj.* **re-ver-sion-er** *n.* (*law*) someone who has a reversion [O.F.].

re-vert (rivə'rt) *v.i.* to return to a former belief, opinion, condition etc., *the tribe reverted to paganism* ‖ to return to a topic, *to revert to your earlier remark* ... ‖ (*law*) to return to a former owner by reversion. (*biol.*) to undergo reversion. **re-vert-i-ble** *adj.* subject to reversion [O.F. *revertir*].

re-vert-ant (rivə'rtənt) *n.* (*genetics*) a mutated organism that returns to a previous condition, e.g., a hybrid returning to a wild form. —**revertant** *adj.*

re-vet (rivet') *pres. part.* **re-vet-ting** *past* and *past part.* **re-vet-ted** *v.t.* to face (an embankment, trench etc.) with supporting material. **re-vet-ment** *n.* a retaining wall or other support for a trench or embankment [fr. F. *revetir*].

re-view (rivyoo.) **1.** *n.* a looking over, considering, studying etc. again ‖ a general consideration of past events or situations, *a review of one's life* ‖ a reexamination of a decision etc. ‖ a critical evaluation of a book, concert, theatrical performance etc. in mass media ‖ a periodical containing critical evaluations and articles on specific subjects, *a science review* ‖ a brushing up (on work learned earlier). **re-view-al** *n.* **re-view-er** *n.* a person who writes reviews of books, plays etc. for publication. **2.** *v.t.* to consider again, *to review a manuscript in the light of criticism* ‖ to inspect ceremonially, *to review troops* ‖ to pass over (past events etc.) in one's mind ‖ to write a critical evaluation of (a book, theatrical performance etc.) ‖ to brush up (something learned earlier) ‖ *v.i.* to [illegible].

re-vile (rivəl') *pres. part.* **re-vil-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-viled** *v.t.* to use abusive language to or about ‖ *v.i.* to speak abusively [O.F.].

re-vis-al (rivaiz'l) *n.* a revising or being revised.

re-vise (rivaiz') **1.** *v.t. pres part.* **re-vis-ing** *past* and *past part.* **re-vised** to reexamine, esp. in

order to discover and amend errors in (a text etc.) to brush up (something learned earlier) so as to refresh the memory **2.** *n.* (*printing*) a proof

Revised Standard Version a revision (1946-57) by a committee of American biblical scholars of the American Standard edition (1901) of the Revised Version of the Bible. Designed for use in public worship, it succeeded largely in preserving the beauty of the Authorized (King James) Version

Revised Version (*abbr.* R.V., Rev. Ver.) a revision of the Authorized (King James) Version (1611) of the Bible, made by a committee of English and American scholars. The New Testament was published in 1881 and the Old Testament in 1885

re·vi·sion (rivizhən) *n.* a revising or being revised (the result of revising, e.g. a revised text

re·vision·al *adj.* [fr. L.L. *revisio* (*revisionis*)]

re·vi·sion·ism (rivizhənizəm) *n.* a movement among socialists to modify Marxian revolution-

re·vi·so·ry (rivaizərɪ) *adj.* of or relating to revision, having the power to revise, *a revisory body*

re·viv·al (rivaivəl) *n.* a reviving or being revived (of the mind or body) a coming back to health or consciousness, an awakening of religious fervor, esp. by evangelism, an evangelistic meeting or series of meetings ‖ the reappearance of a past mode, esp. the reappearance of Gothic architecture in the 19th c. ‖ a restaging of a play, esp. of one long neglected

re·viv·al·ism, re·viv·al·ist *ns.*

Revival of Learning the literary aspect of the Renaissance

re·vive (rivaiv) *pres. part.* **re·viv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·vived** *v.i.* to come back to consciousness, to recover strength, vigor, spirits etc., *he revived after a rest and some food* ‖ (*chem.*, of a metal) to recover the metallic state ‖ *v.t.* to restore to consciousness, strength, vigor, spirits etc., to produce (an old play) again ‖ to make valid again, *why revive harsh laws?* ‖ to

back into fashion ‖ (*chem.*) to restore (a metal) to the metallic state [fr. F. *revivre*]

re·vi·si·fi·ca·tion (rivivifikeɪʃən) *n.* a revivify-

re·vi·si·fy (rivivifai) *pres. part.* **re·vi·si·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·vi·si·fied** *v.t.* to restore to strength or vigor [fr. F. *revivifier*]

re·vi·vor (rivaivər) *n.* (*Br., law*) proceedings to revive a lawsuit after its lapsing (due to a death

re·vo·ca·bil·i·ty (revəkəbiliti) *n.* the state or quality of being revocable

re·vo·ca·ble, re·vo·ka·ble (revəkəbl, rivoukəbl) *adj.* that can be revoked [O.F. or fr. L.

re·vo·ca·tion (revəkeɪʃən) *n.* a revoking or being revoked, a repealing or annulling [O.F.]

re·vo·ca·to·ry (revəkətərɪ, revəkətouri) *adj.* revoking, tending to revoke [fr. L.L. *revocatorius*]

re·vo·kable *REVOCABLE

re·voke (rivouk) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **re·vok·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·voked** *v.t.* to cancel, withdraw, *to revoke permission* ‖ *v.t.* (*cards*) to fail to follow suit when one can and should do so **2.** *n.* (*cards*) a failure to follow suit when one could

state of a person or group of persons likely to express itself by rebellion **in revolt** (of a person or group) in a state of rebellion [F. *revolte*]

revolt *v.i.* to turn actively against the government, esp. in armed rebellion, to rebel against other authority (with 'at' or 'against') to feel

re·vo·lute (revəlu:t) *adj.* (*bot.*, esp. of leaves)

re·vo·lu·tion (revəlu:ʃən) *n.* the act of revolving

to tend toward, a revolution, *a revolutionary speech* **2.** *pl.* **rev·o·lu·tion·ar·ies** *n.* a revolutionist [O.F.]

Revolutionary War (*Am.–Br.* War of American Independence) the struggle (1775-83) of the Thirteen Colonies of America for independence from British rule. The war was caused by British attempts to tax the colonies for revenue without representation in Parliament and to make them pay for a standing army. The colonies' dependence on Britain was lessened when the Treaty of Paris (1763) removed the French and Indian threat. The colonies revolted (1775) under Washington and declared their independence (1776). Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga (1777) encouraged France to declare war on Britain (1778), followed by Spain (1779) and the Netherlands (1780). Britain lost command of the sea, and her army was finally defeated at Yorktown (1781). Britain regained naval supremacy (1781-2) and the war ended with the Treaty of Paris (1783), in which the independence of the U.S.A. was recognized. The war discredited George III's government, weakened France financially, and served as an inspiration for the French Revolution and for revolutions in Spanish colonies in America

rev·o·lu·tion·ist (revəlu:ʃənist) *n.* a person who takes part in a revolution or who advocates revolution

rev·o·lu·tion·ize (revəlu:ʃənaiz) *pres. part.* **rev·o·lu·tion·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **rev·o·lu·tion·ized** *v.t.* to change completely as if by a revolution, *the invention of the reaper revolutionized harvesting*

Revolution of 1789 *FRENCH REVOLUTION

Revolution of 1830 *FRANCE

Revolution of 1848

Revolution of 1905 *RUSSIA

Revolution of 1917 *RUSSIA

re·volve (rivɔlv) *pres. part.* **re·vol·ving** *past* and *past part.* **re·volved** *v.t.* to cause to turn around an axis or center, *to revolve a prayer wheel* ‖ (*rhet.*) to ponder, *to revolve a problem* ‖ *v.i.* to move around or as if around an axis or center ‖ to recur, *the revolving seasons* ‖ (*rhet.*, of a problem etc.) to present itself for consideration under various aspects, *the subject was revolving in his mind* [fr. L. *revolvere*]

re·volv·er (rivɔlvər) *n.* a pistol with a revolving feeding mechanism enabling several cartridges

revolving door a door, e.g. of a public building, consisting of two or more panels, normally of glass, attached to a central axis to allow free

re·vue (rivju:) *n.* a stage spectacle consisting of sketches, songs etc. in which parody and satire

re·vul·sion (rivʌlʃən) *n.* a sudden, violent antipathy, *a revulsion against a person* ‖ disgust, *he shrank away in revulsion* [F.]

rev up or **rev** *v.* to get started by turning an airplane propeller

re·ward (riwɔrd) *n.* something given or prom-

requital for ill-doing ‖ money offered for information leading to the capture of a criminal, the recovery of lost property etc. [O.N.F.]

reward *v.t.* to give a reward to (a person) ‖ to give a reward for (a service, merit etc.) **re·ward·ing** *adj.* giving personal satisfaction, *a rewarding occupation* [O.N.F. *reguarder*]

re·wire (ri:waiər) *v.t. pres. part.* **re·wir·ing** *past* and *past part.* **re·wired** *v.t.* to furnish (an electric circuit) with new wires, to furnish (a house etc.) with a rewired electric circuit

re·word (ri:wɔ:rd) *v.t.* to express in other words

re·write 1. (ri:rait) *v.t. pres. part.* **re·writ·ing** *past* **re·wrote** (ri:rout) *past part.* **re·writ·ten** (ri:ritn) to alter or improve the style or wording of, *rewrite the section on accountancy*, esp. (*journalism*) to make (material turned in by a reporter) suitable for publication **2.** (ri:rait) *n.* a piece of writing treated in this way

Re·yes (reɪes), Alfonso (1889-1959), Mexican humanist writer and diplomat. He exerted a

America. His prose works, inspired by Greek and Roman civilization and by national themes, include 'Cuestiones esteticas', 'Homero en Cuernavaca', and 'Vision de Anahuac'

Reyes syndrome (reiz), a children's disease, first described (1963) by Australian pathologist R.D.K. Reye, that occurs most often as a result of influenza or chicken pox. Symptoms include high fever, headache, vomiting and central nervous system disorders. It is thought that aspirin, often prescribed for the initial sickness, can trigger Reyes syndrome

Rey·kja·vik (reikjəvi:k) the capital and chief port (pop. 87,309) of Iceland, on the southwest coast. Industries: fishing, fish processing, cod-liver oil refining, shipbuilding. University (1911), national museums. It was settled by Vikings (late 9th c.) and became the capital of Iceland in 1918

Rey·les (reiles), Carlos (1868-1938), Uruguayan novelist, the author of 'Beba', 'La Raza de Cain', 'El embrujo de Sevilla', 'El gaucho Florido', and 'El terruño'

Rey·naud (reinou), Paul (1878-1966), French statesman. Appointed prime minister (Mar. 1940), he resigned (June 1940) when the Germans invaded France. He was a prisoner in Germany (1943-5)

Reyn·olds (renəldz), Sir Joshua (1723-92), English portrait painter. He was a founding member and first president (1769) of the Royal Academy of Arts, London. His annual addresses to the Academy, published as his 'Discourses', have become classics in the field of art criticism. His portraits and historical paintings are notable for their richness of color. Reynolds was a member of the famous dining club which included Johnson, Gibbon, Burke, Garrick, Sheridan, Goldsmith and others

Reynolds, Osborne (1842-1912), British engineer. He developed the theory of the radiometer, and invented a high-lift centrifugal pump

Re·zai·yeh (rezujə) (formerly Urmia) a salt lake (area 1,500-2,300 sq. miles, depending on season) in N.W. Iran, near Tabriz

Reza Shah Pahlavi *PAHLAVI, REZA SHAH

R factor unit of measurement of **1.** a material's resistance to heat loss, used in stating the effectiveness of insulation, e.g., 6 in of fiberglass equals R-19 **2.** bacterial resistance to antibiotics in cells

R.F.D. rural free delivery

RF energy the energy of alternating current in the frequency range to 10 kHz and 300 GHz

RF-4 *PHANTOM II

RGM-84 *HARPOON

RGM-66D *STANDARD SSM (ARM)

rhab·do·vi·rus (ræbdouvairəs) *n.* (*med.*) any of a group of viruses associated with animal-bite diseases, e.g., rabies

rhachis *RACHIS

Rhad·a·man·thine (rædəmænθain, rædəmænθin) *adj.* (*rhet.*) sternly just [after *Rhadamanthus*, (Gk mythol.) son of Zeus and Europa and a judge in the lower world]

Rhae·ti·a, Rae·ti·a (ri:ʃi:ə) (*hist.*) a region of what is now E. Switzerland and W. Austria, annexed (c. 15 B.C.) as a province by the Romans

Rhae·tic (ri:tik) *n.* (*geol.*) the uppermost division of the European Triassic, disclosed in the Rhaetian Alps [fr. L. *Rhaeticus*, Rhaetian]

Rhae·to-Ro·man·ic (ri:touroumænik) *n.* a Romance language of the Tyrol and the cantons of S.E. Switzerland and N. Italy

rhap·sod·ic (ræpsɔdik) *adj.* of, resembling or having the form of rhapsody ‖ extravagantly enthusiastic **rhap·sód·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. Gk *rhapsodikos*]

rhap·so·dist (ræpsədist) *n.* a professional reciter of epic poetry in ancient Greece [fr. Gk *rhapsodos* fr. *rhaptein*, to put together and *ōdē*, an ode]

rhap·so·dize (ræpsədaiz) *pres. part.* **rhap·so·diz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **rhap·so·dized** *v.i.* to speak or write in an extravagantly enthusiastic manner

rhap·so·dy (ræpsədi:) *pl.* **rhap·so·dies** *n.* an epic poem of ancient Greece, or a portion of one, suitable for recitation ‖ extravagant enthusiasm in speaking or writing ‖ (*mus.*) a title given to some usually single-movement compositions having no fixed form and often based on existing themes [fr. L. *rhapsodia* fr. Gk]

rhat·a·ny (rætˈni:) *pl.* **rhat·a·nies** *n.* the dried root of *Krameria triandra* or *K. argentea*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, two South American shrubs, used in medicine as an astringent ‖ either of these shrubs [fr. Mod. L. *rhatania*]

Rhe·a (ri:ə) (*Gk mythol.*) one of the Titans, wife of Cronus, mother of Zeus, Poseidon etc. She was identified with Cybele

rhe·a (ri:ə) *n.* a member of *Rhea*, order *Rheiformes*, a genus of ostrichlike, flightless South

American bird [fr. *Rhea*, mother of Zeus]

Rhee (rē), Syngman (born 1896), South Korean leader. He campaigned for self-rule (1910–12) and was president of the exiled provisional government. He was president of the Republic of South Korea (1948–60). He opposed the truce of 1953 which partitioned Korea. In Apr. 1960 riots and the intervention of his cabinet forced him to resign.

Rhemes (rēm) FRÉMY

Rhen·ish (rēnˈish) *adj.* of or pertaining to the Rhine or the Rhine valley [fr. L. *Rhenus*, Rhine]

rhe·ni·um (rēnēəm) *n.* a rare, heavy polyvalent metallic element (symbol Re, at. no. 75, at. mass 186.2) having a high melting point (c. 3,167° C.) used esp. in thermocouples. Mod. L. fr. *Rhenus*, Rhine]

rhe·ol·o·gy (rēolˈəjē) *n.* the study of the deformation and flow of matter [fr. Gk *rheos*, stream + *logos*, word]

rhe·o·stat (rēəstat) *n.* a variable resistance for the strength of an electric current **rhe·o·stat·ic** *adj.* [fr. Gk *rheos*, stream + *statos*, standing still]

rhe·o·tax·is (rēətakˈsis) *pl.* **rhe·o·tax·es** (-sēz) *n.* (*biol.*) a locomotor response to the stimulus of a current, usually of water [Mod. L. fr. Gk *rheos*, stream + *taxis*, arrangement]

rhe·o·trope (rēətrōp) *n.* an instrument for changing the direction of an electric current [fr. Gk *rheos*, stream + *tropos*, a turning]

rhe·o·tro·pism (rēotrōpizəm) *n.* curvature or growth response to the influence of a water current [fr. Gk *rheos*, stream + TROPISM]

rhe·sus (rēsəs) *n. Macaca mulata*, a small light brown Indian monkey. Mod. L. fr. a proper name]

rhesus factor (*abbr.* Rh factor) an inherited sex-linked agglutinating factor sometimes present in human red blood cells, which is capable of causing an intense antigenic reaction in certain circumstances (a Rh negative mother carrying a Rh positive fetus). Those having this factor are Rh positive. Those not having it are Rh negative

rhe·tor (rēˈtər) *n.* a teacher of rhetoric, esp. in ancient Greece and Rome [L. fr. Gk *rhetor*]

rhet·o·ric (retərik) *n.* the art or science of communication in words | this art or science practiced or taught as a formal discipline, esp. the doctrine formulated by Aristotle and taught throughout the Middle Ages | overornate or ostentatious language | language held by many to be proper to elevated written style but not normally used in everyday speech (indicated by *rhet.* in this book) **rhe·tor·i·cal** (ritôrikˈl, ritorikˈl) *adj.* [O.F. *rethorique* fr. L. fr. Gk]

rhetorical question a question posed for rhetorical effect, emphasis etc. and not meant to be answered. Its context supplies its own answer by suggestion and admits of no others

rhet·o·ri·cian (retərishˈən) *n.* a teacher of or expert in the art of rhetoric | a rhetorical speaker or writer [O.F. *rethoricien*]

rheum (rōōm) *n.* a discharge from the mucous membranes of the eyes or nose [O.F. *reume* fr. L. fr. Gk]

rheu·mat·ic (rōōmatˈik) 1. *adj.* relating to rheumatism | affected by or suffering from rheumatism 2. *n.* someone afflicted with rheumatism [O.F. *reumatique* fr. L. fr. Gk]

rheumatic fever a disease, often recurrent, which sometimes follows an infected throat, occurring mainly in children or young adults. It is characterized by fever, pains and swelling in and around the joints and inflammation of the pericardium and valves of the heart

rheu·ma·tism (rōōməˈtizəm) *n.* any of various conditions characterized by pain and swelling in and around the muscles and joints [fr. L. L. *rheumatismus*]

rheu·ma·toid (rōōməˈtoid) *adj.* of or relating to rheumatoid arthritis | affected with rheumatoid arthritis [fr. Gk *rheuma* (*rheumatos*), catarrh]

rheumatoid arthritis a chronic relapsing disease of unknown cause characterized by pain and stiffness of the joints, esp. those of the limbs. It tends to be a progressive disease and may cause permanent deformity

rheumatoid factor (*abbr.* RF) a globulin (gamma globulin) often found in the blood serum of rheumatoid arthritics

RH-53 [illegible]

rhe·um·a·tism (rēˈəmətizəm) *n.* [illegible] RHEUMATISM

rhe·um·a·toid (rēˈəmətoid) *adj.* [illegible] RHEUMATOID

rhe·um·y (rōōˈmē) *adj.* [illegible] RHEUMY

rhex·is (rekˈsis) *n.* [illegible] RHEXIS

Rhin·ard (rēnˈärd) [illegible] RHINE, CONFEDERATION OF THE

Rhine (rīn), Joseph Banks (born 1895), U.S. parapsychologist. He developed the term extrasensory perception (ESP) and made many experiments in telepathy, clairvoyance, precognition, and psychokinesis. He founded the Parapsychology Laboratory at Duke University (1930) and was its director (1937–65). He founded the Journal of Parapsychology (1937) and was its editor (1937–65). He wrote many books, including *Extrasensory Perception* (1934), *New Frontiers of the Mind* (1937), *The Reach of the Mind* (1947), and *Parapsychology* (1952).

Rhine (rīn), Lake, a lake in Nevada, 4,400 ft. above sea level, 3 miles long and 1 mile wide

Rhine (rīn), Ralph (born 1901), U.S. actor. He appeared in many films, including *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington* (1939), *Gone with the Wind* (1939), *Wuthering Heights* (1939), *Abe Lincoln in Illinois* (1940), *Meet John Doe* (1941), *Here Comes Mr. Jordan* (1941), *Sergeant York* (1941), *Ball of Fire* (1941), *Mr. Lucky* (1943), *Dixie* (1943), *Frenchman's Creek* (1944), *Incendiary Blonde* (1945), *Blue Skies* (1946), *Monsieur Beaucaire* (1946), *Variety Girl* (1947), *Dear Ruth* (1947), *Miss Tatlock's Millions* (1948), *Sorrowful Jones* (1949), *Mr. Imperium* (1951), *Here Comes the Groom* (1951), *Lone Star* (1952), *Scandal at Scourie* (1953), *Dream Wife* (1953), *Forever Female* (1953), *Rear Window* (1954), *Casanova's Big Night* (1954), *The Court Jester* (1956), *Hollywood or Bust* (1956), *Alias Jesse James* (1959), *Bachelor in Paradise* (1961), *Boys' Night Out* (1962), *Critic's Choice* (1963), *Sunday in New York* (1963), *Move Over, Darling* (1963), *Dear Brigitte* (1965), *Billie* (1965), *Caprice* (1967), *Hotel* (1967), *Thoroughly Modern Millie* (1967), *Where Were You When the Lights Went Out?* (1968), *Angel in My Pocket* (1969), *Hook, Line and Sinker* (1969), *Skidoo* (1969), *Tell Me That You Love Me, Junie Moon* (1970), *Fools* (1970), *Move* (1970), *Where Does It Hurt?* (1972), *Freebie and the Bean* (1974), *Won Ton Ton, the Dog Who Saved Hollywood* (1976), *Gus* (1976), *Herbie Goes to Monte Carlo* (1977), *Hot Stuff* (1979), *Herbie Goes Bananas* (1980), *Herbie Goes to London* (1980), *Herbie Rides Again* (1980), *Herbie Goes to Monte Carlo* (1980

rhodium [illegible] (symbol Rh, at. no. 45, at. mass 102.905) resem- [illegible] catalyst, and in thermocouples [Mod. L. fr. Gk *rhodon*, a rose (from the reddish color of some of [illegible]]

rho·do·den·dron (roudədendrən) *n.* a member of *Rhododendron*, fam. *Ericaceae*, a genus of evergreen shrubs bearing large pink, red, purplish or white flowers, native to the cool areas of the northern hemisphere [L. fr. Gk fr. *rhodon*, rose + *dendron*, tree]

rho·do·nite (roud'nait) *n.* a rose-red silicate of manganese ($MnSiO_3$), used as an ornamental stone [G. *rhodonit* fr. Gk *rhodon*, rose]

Rhodope Mountains (rɔdɔpi) a wooded mountain range running along the Bulgarian-Greek frontier. Occupations: livestock, mining [illegible] ft. in S.W. Bulgaria

rho·dop·sin (roudɔpsin) *n.* (*physiol.*) a red or purple photosensitive pigment occurring in the rods of the retina of marine fishes and most higher vertebrates, facilitating vision in dim light. Absence of it causes night blindness (NYCTALOPIA). Vitamin A favors its formation [fr. Gk *rhodon*, rose + *opsis*, appearance]

rhomb (rɔm, rɔmb) *n.* a rhombus | a rhombohedron [fr. L. *rhombus* fr. Gk]

rhom·ben·ceph·a·lon (rɔmbensefələn) *pl.* **rhom·ben·ceph·a·la** (rɔmbensefələ) *n.* the developed hindbrain

rhom·bic (rɔmbik) *adj.* having the shape of a [illegible]

rhom·bo·he·dral (rɔmbəhi:drəl) *adj.* of or having [illegible]

rhom·bo·he·dron, rhom·bo·he·dra (rɔmbəhi:drə) *n.* a six-sided figure whose faces are equal rhombuses | a crystal having this form [fr. Gk *rhombos*, rhomb + *hedra*, seat, base]

rhom·boid (rɔmbɔid) **1.** *n.* a parallelogram having unequal adjacent sides and oblique angles **2.** *adj.* shaped like a rhombus | rhomboidal [fr. [illegible]]

rhom·boi·dal (rɔmbɔid'l) *adj.* shaped like a [illegible]

rhom·bus (rɔmbəs) *pl.* **rhom·bus·es, rhom·bi** (rɔmbai) *n.* an equilateral parallelogram other than a square [L.]

rho meson (*particle phys.*) a short-lived vector meson with isospin of 1, hypercharge 0, negative charge, mass of 750 MEV, detected in high-energy colliscope, reclassified principally as mu meson as a result of additional research (*Cf.* MU MESON)

rho·met·al (roumetəl) *n.* an alloy of iron and nickel highly resistant to magnetism and used in high-frequency electrical circuits

rhon·chal (rɔnk'l) *adj.* of or relating to a rhonchus | caused by a rhonchus or by rhonchi

rhon·chi·al (rɔnkiəl) *adj.* rhonchal

rhon·chus (rɔnkəs) *pl.* **rhon·chi** (rɔnkai) *n.* a [illegible] tion of the chest, due to partial blockage of the bronchi [L. a snoring, fr. Gk]

Rhon·dda (rɔndə, hrɔnðə) the chief town (pop. 100,000) of a coal-mining valley (the Rhondda Valley) of Glamorganshire, Wales

Rhone (roun) a department (area 1,104 sq. miles, pop. 1,429,600) in E. central France (*LYONNAIS, *BEAUJOLAIS) Chief town: Lyon

Rhone a river (505 miles long) flowing from a glacier on the St. Gotthard massif, Switzerland, through the Lake of Geneva and the S. Jura into France, where it flows south between the Massif Central and the Alps to a delta on the Mediterranean. It receives the Saone at Lyon. Rapids and shifting sandbanks make naviga-

rhu·barb (ru:barb) *n.* a member of *Rheum*, fam. *Polygonaceae*, a genus of perennial, large-leaved plants. The cultivated garden varieties, esp. *R. rhaponticum*, have large, fleshy, reddish [illegible] making pies, preserves etc. [O.F. *reubarbe*, *ru-*

rhumb (rʌm) *n.* a rhumb line | the angular dis-

rhumb line the curve followed by a ship keeping the same angle | a line of the surface of the earth cutting all meridians at the same angle

rhyme (raim) *n.* identity or similarity in the sounds of word endings, employed usually at the ends of lines in order to please the ear and to assist in the construction of a poem | verse in which this occurs | a word presenting such identity with or similarity to another (*rat* is a rhyme *for rat*) **without rhyme or reason** having no system or sense [O.F. *rime* fr. L. fr. Gk]

rhyme *pres. part.* **rhym·ing** *past* and *past part.* **rhymed** *v.i.* to form a rhyme, *'stoat' rhymes with 'moat'* | to use or embody a technique or pattern of rhymes, *how do Milton's sonnets rhyme?* | (*old-fash.*) to write verse | *v.t.* to use as a rhyme | (*old-fash.*) to put into verse [fr. O.F. *rimer*]

rhyme royal a stanza of 7 decasyllabic lines rhyming a b a b b c c

rhyming dictionary a dictionary which groups words by the rhymes which their last syllables provide

rhyming slang a kind of slang spoken by cockneys in which monosyllabic words are replaced by pairs of words (totally unrelated in meaning), the second of which rhymes with the original word, e.g. 'trouble and strife' = wife, 'butcher's hook' = look. In practice when rhyming slang is spoken the first, non-rhyming word is usually the only one pronounced

rhyn·cho·ce·pha·lian (riŋkousifeiljən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to *Rhynchocephalia*, an order of lizardlike reptiles now extinct except for the tuatara **2.** *n.* a reptile of this order [fr. M.L. fr. Gk *rhunchos*, snout + *kephalē*, *head*]

rhy·o·lite (raiəlait) *n.* an acid volcanic rock showing the effect of lava flow and containing quartz, orthoclase etc. [fr. G. *ryholit* fr. Gk *rhuax*, stream + *lithos*, rock]

rhythm (riðəm) *n.* (in language) the irregular alternation of stress, duration or pitch, tending with heightened emotion towards meter | a particular instance of such a pattern, *Skeltonic rhythm* | (in music) the pattern produced by the relative duration and stress of notes | (in art) the pattern of movement produced by the relationships between the parts of a work | such a pattern in the movements of nature, the course of events etc., *the rhythm of the seasons* [fr. L. *rhythmus*]

rhythm and blues a mixture of rock 'n' roll and blues music. *abbr.* **R & B**

rhyth·mic (riðmik) *adj.* having or using rhythm [fr. F. *rhythmique*]

rhyth·mi·cal (riðmik'l) *adj.* of or relating to rhythm | rhythmic

rhyth·mics (riðmiks) *n.* the science or theory of rhythm

rhythm method a method of birth control in which continence is practiced during the period when fertilization is most likely to occur

rhythm section the instruments of a dance or jazz band which beat out the rhythm, e.g. drums, piano, double bass, guitar

R.I. Rhode Island

ri·al (ri:əl, ri:ɔl) *n.* the basic monetary unit of Iran and Saudi Arabia | a coin or note representing one rial [Pers. fr. Arab.]

Ri·al·to (ri:æltou) an island in Venice, Italy where the exchange was located | the bridge (1590) spanning the middle of the Grand Canal in Venice

Riau (RIOUW ARCHIPELAGO)

rib (rib) **1.** *n.* one of the paired, curved bones that form the bony cage which encloses and protects the thoracic cavity of most vertebrates. The ribs are articulated with the spine at the dorsal end, and are either joined to the sternum at the ventral end or free to move with the expansion and contraction of the lungs. In man there are normally 12 pairs | (*archit.*) a raised molding on a ceiling, esp. of an arched roof | (*Gothic* and *Romanesque archit.*) any of the intersecting arches of a vault (*bot.*) the principal vein of a leaf (*zool.*) a vein in an insect's wing | (*zool.*) the quill of a feather | a hinged, usually metal, rod supporting and shaping the fabric of an umbrella | a vertical ridge in a woven or knitted fabric | a curved timber supporting the frame of a ship | any of the light, transverse pieces placed along the length of an airplane wing | a pillar of ore or coal serving to support the roof of a mine | a vein of ore (*bookbinding*) one of the raised bands where stitching goes across the spine of a book or such a band used ornamentally | a cut of meat including a rib or ribs **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **rib·bing** *past* and *past part.* **ribbed** to furnish or strengthen with a rib or ribs | to make (a rib) in knitting | (*pop.*) to tease (someone) [O.E. *rib*, *ribb*]

rib·ald (ribəld) *adj.* (of wit or language) broad, indecent | (of a person) wittily indecent or coarse **rib·ald·ry** (ribəldri:) *n.* ribald wit or language [fr. O.F. *ribaud*, *ribault* n., a menial]

Ri·baut, Ri·bault (ri:bou), Jean (c. 1520-65), French colonist. On the orders of Coligny, he established a Huguenot colony in South Carolina (1562)

rib·band (ribənd, ribbənd) *n.* a narrow flexible slat of wood or metal fastened to a ship's frame while it is being built, to hold the ribs in position

Rib·ben·trop (ribəntrɔp), Joachim von (1893-1946), German foreign minister (1938-45). He helped to form the Rome-Berlin Axis and to plan Nazi aggression, and negotiated the Russo-German nonaggression pact of 1939. He was convicted as a war criminal and hanged

rib·bing (ribiŋ) *n.* ribs collectively, esp. ribbed fabric | (*pop.*) a teasing

rib·bon (ribən) *n.* a narrow strip of satin, silk, velvet etc. used e.g. for tying the hair, or for trimming or decoration, or as a bookmark, or made up into a badge etc. as a symbol of achievement in a competition | material sold in such strips | anything resembling such a strip, *ribbons of light* | (*pl.*) torn or ragged strips of anything, *the flag was in ribbons* | a narrow strip used as a badge of a knightly order or to indicate membership in an athletic team etc. | (*mil.*) a colored strip of material indicating that the wearer has received a particular medal or decoration | a roll of narrow inked fabric used in a typewriter | a radula [O.F. *riban*, *ruban*, perh. fr. Gmc]

ribbon development urban expansion along a highway

rib·bon·fish (ribənfiʃ) *pl.* **rib·bon·fish, rib·bon·fish·es** *n.* any of various members of *Equetus*, fam. *Sciaenidae*, a genus of fishes having gray and black ribbonlike markings | any of various fishes of fam. *Cepolidae*, having narrow elongated bodies

ribbon foil a cheaper substitute for gold leaf etc. applied in decorative work, e.g. in bookbinding

Ri·be·ra (ri:bérə), José (called Spagnoletto, 1588-1652), Spanish painter. After 1616 he lived mainly in Naples. His early work depends much on chiaroscuro for its effects, and its subjects are often brutal. Later his style softened and his subjects are devotional with the fervor typical of the Counter-Reformation

ri·bo·fla·vin (raibouflei·vən) *n.* vitamin B_2 (*DIET)

ri·bo·nu·cle·ase (raibounu:kli:eis) *n.* (*physiol.*) enzyme, present in body tissue, that polymerizes ribonucleic acid. *abbr.* RNase or RNAse

ri·bo·nu·cle·ic acid (raibounu:kli:ik, raibounju:kli:ik) (*abbr.* RNA) a nucleic acid similar to deoxyribonucleic acid but having a sugar residue, ribose (containing an additional oxygen atom) instead of deoxyribose. It serves as an intermediary in protein synthesis

ri·bose (raibous, raibouz) *n.* a pentose sugar, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, obtained by hydrolysis from certain nucleic acids (*RIBONUCLEIC ACID, *DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID) [fr. *ribonic* fr. G.]

ri·bo·som·al RNA (raibəsóum'l) the part of RNA that combines with proteins to form cell ribosomes linked to messenger RNA to help synthesize proteins and enzymes —**ribosomal** *adj.* *Cf.* MESSENGER RNA, RIBONUCLEIC ACID, TRANSFER RNA

Ri·car·di·an (rikɑ:di:ən) **1.** *adj.* of or concerned with the political economist Ricardo **2.** *n.* a supporter of Ricardo's economic theories

Ri·car·do (rikɑ:dou), David (1722-1823), British economist. He applied the deductive logic of his mentor, James Mill, to the analysis of monetary principles and in 'Principles of Political Economy and Taxation' (1817) elaborated the labor theory of value, the division of incomes, and the function of wages, rent and trade. He was the founder of the classical school of economics, and his philosophy influenced Marx, Malthus, J. S. Mill, Henry George, Alfred Marshall and many others

Rice (rais), Elmer (1892-1967), American dramatist whose plays include 'The Adding Machine' (1923) and 'Street Scene' (1929)

rice (rais) **1.** *n. Oryza sativa*, fam. *Gramineae*, an annual cereal grass widely cultivated for its seed, used for human food. It is one of the world's most important food crops. Rice is grown in Asian countries, esp. China and India, in parts of the Middle East (e.g. Egypt), in Rus-

sia, South America, Canada and the U S A It is produced mainly in the deltas of rivers, on irrigated or flooded coastal plains, or on terraced hillsides In Asia, dried rice stalk, rice straw is used to make paper, sandals, hats etc , and to thatch roofs Fermented rice kernels are sometimes used in making purple wine and beer, and in some countries rice hulls are fed to livestock ‖ the seeds or grains of this grass **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ric·ing** *past* and *past part.* **riced** to pass through a ricer [M.E. *ris, rys* fr. O.F. fr. Ital. fr. L. fr. Gk. fr. an Oriental source]

rice paddy *pl.* **rice paddies** a field in which rice is grown

rice paper paper made from the pith of the shrub *Tetrapanax papyriferum*, fam. *Araliaceae*. It is widely used in China, Japan etc

ric·er (rάisər) *n.* a utensil with a sievelike container through which boiled potatoes etc. are pressed so that they emerge in small strings about the thickness of a rice grain

Rich (ritʃ), Edmund 'EDMUND RICH

rich **1.** *adj.* possessing great wealth, *a rich man* ‖ having many natural resources, *a rich country* ‖ abundant, *a rich harvest* ‖ costly, precious, *rich jewels* ‖ (with 'in') abounding, *rivers rich in fish* ‖ fertile, *rich soil* ‖ (of food) containing a high proportion of fat, esp. butter, *a rich cake* ‖ (of voices) deep and mellow ‖ (of colors) vivid, deep and intense ‖ (of odors) strongly redolent ‖ producing abundantly, *a rich mine* ‖ (of material or workmanship) elaborate, *rich brocade, rich carving* ‖ (*pop.*) humorous ‖ (*pop.*) absurd **2.** *n* **the rich** rich people in general [O.E. *rice*]

Rich·ard I (ritʃərd) 'Cœur de Lion' (1157-99), king of England (1189-99), son of Henry II, with whom he was at war (1173 and 1189). He spent almost his entire reign outside England. Returning from the 3rd Crusade (1190-2), he was imprisoned (1192-4) by the emperor of Austria and ransomed (1194). He prevented his brother John from usurping his throne (1194), and was at war (1194-9) with Philippe II of France. His continual wars and huge ransom necessitated heavy taxation in England. Many acts of cruelty marred his reputation for chivalry

Richard II (1367-1400), king of England (1377-99), son of Edward the Black Prince. During his minority (1377-83), the government was in the hands of his uncle, John of Gaunt, but the young king showed great courage in dealing with the Peasants' Revolt (1381). He was forced to submit to a baronial faction known as the lords appellant (1387-8), whom he eliminated (1397). His subsequent tyrannical rule alienated his supporters, who deserted him when his cousin Henry of Lancaster forced him to abdicate (1399) and succeeded him as Henry IV. Richard died or was murdered shortly afterwards in prison

Richard III (1452-85), king of England (1483-5), younger brother of Edward IV, on whose death (1483) he was appointed protector of his nephews Edward V and his brother Richard. He usurped the throne (1483) and the young princes were murdered shortly afterwards in the Tower of London, almost certainly at his instigation. A rebellion under Stafford was put down (1483), but Henry Tudor, the Lancastrian claimant to the throne, invaded (1485), defeating and killing Richard at Bosworth Field. Henry assumed the crown as Henry VII

Richard, earl of Cornwall (1209-72), titular king of the Romans (1257-72), son of King John of England

Rich·ards (ritʃərdz), Dickinson Woodruff (1895-1973), U.S. physician, co-winner (with Werner Forssman and André Cournand) of the 1965 Nobel prize in medicine and physiology

Richards, Theodore William (1868-1928), U.S. chemist. He received the 1914 Nobel prize in chemistry for his research on atomic weights

Rich·ard·son (ritʃərdsən), Henry Hobson (1838-86), U.S. architect, known both as an initiator of the Romanesque revival, epitomized in his Trinity Church, Boston (1872-7), and as a pioneer of an indigenous, modern American style, exemplified by parts of the capitol at Albany, N.Y.

Richardson, Sir Owen William (1879-1959), English physicist, noted for his researches on the emission of charged particles by hot bodies. Nobel prize (1928)

Richardson, Samuel (1689-1761), English novelist. He wrote 'Pamela' (1740-1), the enormously popular 'Clarissa' (1747-8) and 'The History of Sir Charles Grandison' (1753-4). Unlike his contemporaries, who were principally interested in simple narrative, social criticism and the humorous aspects of character, Richardson used the novel as a way of exploring psychological subtleties and moral issues

Rich·e·lieu (riʃəlju:), Armand-Jean du Plessis de (1585-1642), French cardinal and statesman. Through the influence of Marie de' Medici, he was appointed secretary of state (1616), cardinal (1622) and chief minister (1624) to Louis XIII. His domestic policy aimed at destroying the political power of the Huguenots, whom he successfully besieged (1628) in their stronghold of La Rochelle. Feudal nobles were suppressed, and their fortresses demolished. He obtained (1630) Marie de' Medici's banishment from court. Richelieu's foreign policy aimed at humbling the Hapsburgs in the Thirty Years' War. He made alliances with the Netherlands, the German states and Sweden, and took France into the war (1635), which caused financial crises but gained Catalonia and Roussillon from Spain. One of France's greatest statesmen, Richelieu carried out financial, military and legal reforms, encouraged manufactures, colonial trade and commerce, patronized the arts and founded the French Academy (1635)

rich·es (ritʃiz) *pl. n.* wealth, abundance ‖ precious possessions [orig. sing. fr. O.F. *richesse*]

Richler, (ritʃlər) Mordecai (1931–), Canadian writer whose novels concentrate on being Jewish in Montreal. His works include 'The Acrobats' (1954), 'The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz' (1959), 'Saint Urbain's Horseman' (1971), 'Joshua Then and Now' (1980) and 'Home Sweet Home' (1984)

rich·ly (ritʃli:) *adv.* in a rich way ‖ thoroughly, *he richly deserved the punishment*

Rich·mond (ritʃmənd) an industrial and residential borough (pop. 219,214) of New York City, consisting of Staten Island and adjacent islets

Richmond the capital (pop. 220,000) of Virginia, a river port and industrial center (tobacco, paper, printing, textiles, chemicals). It figured prominently during the Revolution, and was the Confederate capital during the Civil War

Richter 'HEAVY-FALL

Rich·ter scale (riktər) (*seismology*) a logarithmic scale for measuring the magnitude of a seismic disturbance in which the smallest detectable movement is 1.5 and 8.5 is the most devastating; after American seismologist Charles R. Richter

rick (rik) **1.** *n.* an outdoor stack of hay or straw etc., usually thatched **2.** *v.t.* to stack into a rick [O.E. *hreac*]

rick **1.** *v.t.* (*Br.*) to sprain or twist (an ankle, knee etc.) **2.** *n.* (*Br.*) a sprain or twist [M.E. *wrikken*, to move jerkily]

Rick·en·back·er (rikənbækər), Edward Vernon (1890-1973), U.S. adventurer and airline executive. As a racing driver he set (1917) a world speed record of 134 m.p.h. at Daytona Beach, Fla. During the 1st world war he became America's 'ace' fighter pilot. He developed (from 1935) Eastern Air Lines into a major international air-transport system

rick·ets (rikits) *pl. n.* (*sing.* in construction) a disease characterized by a softening and sometimes bending of bone structure in the pelvis and leg bones of infants and children. It is caused by a deficiency of vitamin D or lack of sunlight or ultraviolet light

rick·ett·sia (rikétsiə) *pl.* **rick·ett·si·ae** (rikétsi:) *n.* a member of *Rickettsia*, fam. *Rickettsiaceae*, a genus of microorganisms inhabiting the cells of certain biting arthropods. When transmitted to man by the bite of the host they can cause typhus and other serious diseases

rick·ett·si·al *adj.* [after H.T. *Ricketts* (1871-1910), U.S. pathologist]

rickety (rikiti:) *adj.* suffering from rickets ‖ insecure, *a rickety chair*

rick-rack (rikræk) *n.* a zigzag braid trimming

rick·shaw, rick·sha (rikʃɔ:) *n.* a jinricksha

rick-yard (rikjard) *n.* a stackyard

rick·y-tick (riki tik) *n.* a jazz music style of the 1920s ‖ **ricky-ticky** *adj.*

ricochet (rikəʃei) *n.* the skipping or glancing off at a tangent of a bullet or other missile after hitting a flat surface which it does not penetrate ‖ *v.i.* **ric·o·chet·ing,** *past* and *past part.* **ric·o·cheted,** esp. *Br.* **ric·o·chetted** (rikəʃeid, rikəʃeitid) (of a missile) to

ric·tus (riktəs) *pl* **ric·tus, ric·tus·es** *n.* the gape of a mouth, beak etc. ‖ open mouth]

rid (rid) *v.t. pres. part.* **rid·ding** *past* and *past part.* **rid, rid·ded** to free of a nuisance or something unwelcome, *to rid a house of rats* **to be rid of** to be freed from **to get rid of** to get free from ‖ to do away with ‖ (*pop.*) to cause (someone) to go away **rid·dance** (rid'ns) *n.* a ridding or being rid **good riddance!** an expression of satisfaction or relief at getting rid of someone or something [O.N. *rythja*]

rid·a·ble, ride·a·ble (ráidəb'l) *adj.* capable of being ridden ‖ able to be ridden over, *a ridable track*

rid·del (rid'l) *n.* one of the side curtains of an altar [M.E. *ridel, riddel*, perh. fr. *riddil, a riddle* (sieve)]

ridden *past part.* of RIDE

rid·dle (rid'l) **1.** *n.* a question or problem phrased obscurely but correctly and posed to test the ingenuity of the person trying to find the answer ‖ a puzzling person or thing **2.** *v. pres. part.* **rid·dling** *past* and *past part.* **rid·dled** *v.i.* to speak in riddles ‖ *v.t.* to solve, explain (a riddle) [O.E. *rǽdels, rǽdelse*]

riddle **1.** *n.* a coarse sieve for gravel, cinders etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **rid·dling** *past* and *past part* **rid·dled** to sieve through a riddle ‖ to fill with holes, esp. by shooting ‖ to find flaws in (an argument etc.) [O.E. *hriddel*]

Ride, (raid) Sally Kirsten (1951–), U.S. astronaut, the first American woman in space. She graduated from Stanford University (1977) and became an astronaut in 1978. Her first space flight (June 18–24, 1983) was followed by the 13th shuttle mission (Oct. 5–13, 1984)

ride (raid) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **rid·ing** *past* **rode** (roud) *past part.* **rid·den** (rid'n) *v.i.* to sit in a car, train etc. and be carried along ‖ to sit on and be carried along by a horse or other animal while controlling its movements ‖ to be carried as if on a horse, *to ride on someone's back* ‖ to turn or move on or in something, *the stud rides in the groove* ‖ (of a ship) to lie at anchor ‖ (of a ship) to move over or float on water ‖ (of the moon, sun etc.) to seem to float through the sky ‖ to be in a specified condition for riding or being ridden, *the ground rides hard* ‖ (of clothing, with 'up') to work upward out of place, *trousers that tend to ride up* ‖ (*pop.*) to continue without change, solution, interference etc., *to let a problem ride* ‖ (of a male animal) to mount in copulation ‖ *v.t.* to sit on (an animal) or on or in (a vehicle) and be carried along while controlling its movements ‖ to move along on and be supported by, *to ride the waves* ‖ to give a ride to, *to ride a baby on one's back* ‖ to engage in or do by riding, *to ride a race* ‖ (*horse racing*) to urge (a horse) to the point of exhaustion ‖ to keep (a ship) at anchor ‖ to rest on (something), e.g. by overlapping ‖ (esp. *past part.* in combination) to dominate completely, *fear-ridden* ‖ (*pop.*) to tease ‖ (of a male animal) to mount (the female) in copulation ‖ (*lacrosse*) to charge (an opponent in possession of the ball) legally **to ride down** (*horse racing*) to exhaust (a horse) by riding it too hard ‖ to overtake by riding ‖ to allow one's mount or vehicle to hit and knock down (a person or thing) **to ride for a fall** to court disaster **to ride out** to come through safely, *to ride out a storm, to ride out a crisis* **to ride (someone) on a rail** to cause (someone) to leave town **2.** *n.* a riding, esp. a journey made by riding ‖ a road for horseback riding, esp. one cut through a forest ‖ a machine to ride on for fun in an amusement park etc., e.g. a Ferris wheel **to take (someone) for a ride** (*pop.*) to deceive or trick (someone) by fooling or cheating him [O.E. *ridan*]

rideable ridable

rid·er (raidər) *n.* someone who rides, esp. someone who rides a horse ‖ an additional clause or amendment added to a legislative bill, document etc. ‖ (*Br., law*) an opinion, recommendation etc. added to a verdict ‖ (*math.*) a problem which is subsidiary to a theorem ‖ a piece of machinery, apparatus etc. that rests on or surrounds another piece ‖ the movable weight on a balance beam ‖ (*naut., pl.*) an extra set of timbers or plates used to strengthen a ship's frame [O.E. *ridere*]

rider·ship ridership

ride shotgun *v.* to protect or ensure, e.g., the successful completion of a project, from the stage coach riders in the Old West

ridge (ridʒ) **1.** *n.* the horizontal angle at the top of a roof ‖ the top edge of a tent ‖ the

[illegible] elevation of land, *a ridge of hills* ‖ a narrow, raised line on the surface of cloth etc. ‖ the raised earth thrown up between furrows ‖ (*Br.*) a raised hotbed for the cultivation of cucumbers, melons etc. ‖ (*meteorol.*) a wedge-shaped area of high atmospheric pressure (cf. TROUGH) **2.** *v. pres. part* **ridg·ing** *past* and *past part* **ridged** *v.t.* to form into a ridge or ridges ‖ to [illegible] etc.) in ridges ‖ *v.i.* to form into ridges [O.E. *hrycg*]

ridge·piece (rídʒpi:s) *n.* (*Br.*) a ridgepole (beam in a roof)

ridge·pole (rídʒpoul) *n.* the horizontal beam in a roof supporting the upper ends of the rafters ‖ the pole supporting the roof of a tent

ridge tile a curved tile used in quantity to form the ridge covering of a roof

Ridg·way (rídʒwei), Matthew Bunker (1895–), American general. He commanded the UN forces in Korea (1951-2)

rid·i·cule (rídikju:l) **1.** *n.* contemptuous laughter, *his suggestion met with ridicule by the* [illegible] **2.** *v. pres. part* [illegible] *past* and *past part* **rid·i·culed** to treat with ridicule, cause (someone, something) to be an object of [illegible]

ri·dic·u·lous (ridíkjuləs) *adj.* provoking derisive laughter, *a ridiculous fellow* ‖ unworthy of consideration, unreasonable, *a ridiculous excuse, a ridiculous charge* [fr. L. *ridiculus*]

rid·ing (ráidiŋ) *n.* one of the three administrative divisions (East, West, North) of Yorkshire, England [fr. O.N. *thrithjungr*, third part]

riding 1. *n.* the act of a person who rides ‖ (*Br.*) a track for riders, esp. a grassy one through or along woods **2.** *adj.* used in or for riding, *riding horses, a riding habit*

riding master a man who teaches horsemanship

Rid·ley (rídli), Nicholas (c. 1500-55), English bishop. A Protestant, he helped to revise the liturgy under Edward VI and, refusing to recant after the accession of Mary I, was burned at the stake as a heretic

Rie·go y Nun·ez (riegɔinu:njeθ), Rafael del [illegible]. He and his force of 22,000, about to sail for America, mutinied (1820) at Cabezas de San Juan near Seville, forcing Ferdinand VII to capitulate. Following the French intervention (1823) he was hanged [illegible] national anthem of the Second Spanish Republic

Riel (riél), Louis (1844-85), French-Canadian political leader. He led (1869) a rebellion composed of Franco-Scottish metis of the Hudson Bay Company's territories, who opposed attempts (1868-9) by the Canadian government to transfer the area to Canada. He presided over a provisional government which established (1870), by an act of Parliament, the province of Manitoba. He led (1884) the Second Riel Rebellion of metis of the Saskatchewan Valley but was defeated (1885) by Canadian government forces, convicted of treason, and executed. His death increased racial and religious tensions in Canada, severely damaged the Conservative party in Quebec, and gave rise to a French Canadian nationalist move-[illegible]

[illegible] dia, divided into 100 sen (origin unknown)

[illegible] (1826-66), German mathematician. He is best known for his discussion of the foundations of geometry and his development of forms of geometry which do not assume Euclid's axiom [illegible]

[illegible] (c. 1460-1531), German sculptor in stone and wood. His work can be seen in tombs and altars at Würzburg, Bamberg and other cathedrals

rif·am·pi·cin or **rif·am·pin** (rifæmpisin) *n.* [illegible] Rifadin, Rimactane

Riff, Rif (rif) *n.* a Berber inhabitant of the Rif

riffed (rift) *adj.* dismissed from a job on the basis of reduction in force. —**riff** *v.*

riffle zone (*envir.*) shallow rapids in an open stream caused by submerged obstructions

riff-raff (rifræf) *n.* people regarded as worthless or disreputable [fr. M.E. *riff and raff* fr. O.F. *rif et raf*, one and all]

rif·fle (rifəl) **1.** *n.* any of various devices, e.g. slats or blocks of wood, stones etc. which, when laid across the bottom of a mining sluice, form a series of grooves or ridges serving to catch and hold gold particles as the ore is washed ‖ one of these grooves or ridges ‖ a shallow in the bed of a stream across which the water flows rapidly, producing small choppy waves ‖ one of these waves ‖ the act or practice of riffling cards ‖ the sound of cards being riffled **2.** *v. pres. part.* **rif·fling** *past* and *past part.* **rif·fled** *v.t.* to put (e.g. ore) through a riffle ‖ to form a riffle or riffles in (water) ‖ to leaf through (e.g. the pages of a book) rapidly, causing a slight rustling sound ‖ to shuffle (cards) by holding part of the pack in each hand and letting some cards slip between others as the two sets are quickly flicked together [fr. F. *riffler*]

ri·fle (ráifəl) **1.** *v.t. pres. part* **ri·fling** *past* and *past part.* **ri·fled** to steal everything of value from (a safe, a pocket etc.) ‖ to carry off as booty ‖ to cut spiral grooves in (the bore of a gun) so as to make the bullet spin in flight **2.** *n.* a gun (usually fired from the shoulder) having spiral grooves cut in the bore ‖ (*pl.*, in regimental names) troops armed with rifles [O.F. *rifler, riffler* to graze]

ri·fle·man (raifəlmən) *pl.* **ri·fle·men** (ráifəlmən) *n.* a soldier armed with a rifle ‖ a person with respect to his skill in using a rifle

rifle range a place for rifle practice

ri·fling (raifliŋ) *n.* the act or process of cutting spiral grooves into a gun bore ‖ the spiral grooves [illegible]

Rif, Riff (rif) the coastal strip of N. Morocco

rift (rift) *n.* a crack, fissure, e.g. in the earth ‖ a clearing or opening, e.g. in clouds or mist ‖ (*geol.*) a fault ‖ a break in friendship [of Scand. origin]

rift saw a saw for cutting lumber into planks

rift valley a valley which has been formed by the sinking of land between two roughly parallel faults. The best known example is the Great Rift Valley

Rift Valley fever (*med.*) livestock disease carried by mosquitoes that can cause blindness in humans; discovered in Africa in 1978

rift zone (*geol.*) a zone where plates of earth's crust tend to separate

rig (rig) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **rig·ging** *past* and *past part* **rigged** to fit (a ship) with ropes, spars and all necessary tackle ‖ to fit (shrouds, stays etc.) to a mast or yard ‖ to assemble and align the wings, fuselage etc. of (an airplane) ‖ (esp. with 'out') to provide with clothes, esp. outlandish clothes, *to rig someone out like a gypsy* ‖ (esp. with 'up') to put (something) together quickly as a temporary arrangement, *to rig up a hut in the garden* ‖ to provide with proper equipment, tools etc., *a boat rigged for trawling* **2.** *n.* the manner in which a ship's sails, masts etc. are arranged, *schooner rig* ‖ (*pop.*) distinctive dress, esp. when designed for a special purpose, *a beefeater's rig* ‖ any specific tackle or machinery, esp. the equipment used in drilling an oil well [origin unknown]

rig *pres. part.* **rig·ging** *past* and *past part.* **rigged** *v.t.* to prearrange fraudulently, *the fire was rigged to make suspicion fall on the caretaker* ‖ to manipulate dishonestly, *to rig an election* [origin unknown]

Ri·ga (ri:gə) the capital, chief port and industrial center (pop. 835,000) of Latvia, U.S.S.R., on the Western Dvina near the head of the Gulf of Riga, an inlet (approx. 100 miles long, 60 miles wide) of the Baltic. Industries: mechanical engineering, metallurgy, textiles, oil refining, wood, fishing, fish packing. University (1919)

rig·a·doon (rigədu:n) *n.* a spirited dance popular in the 17th and 18th cc. ‖ the music for this dance [etym. doubtful]

rig·a·ma·role (rigəmərоul) *n.* rigmarole

Ri·gaud (ri:gou), Hyacinthe (1659-1743), French painter. He specialized in portraits and in historical paintings. He is best known for his portraits of Bossuet and Louis XIV

rig·ger (rigər) *n.* someone who rigs, esp. someone who rigs ships or aircraft ‖ (in combination) a ship rigged in a specified way, *a square-rigger*

rig·ging (rigiŋ) *n.* all the ropes, chains etc. used for supporting a ship's masts and spars and for hoisting and lowering the sails

right (rait) **1.** *adj.* obeying the moral law, *in the circumstances his conduct was right* ‖ correct, *the right answer* ‖ true, logically sound, *the right conclusion* ‖ appropriate, opportune, *the right time to act* ‖ suitable, *the right man for the position* ‖ of or on the side of the body away from the location of the heart, or on this side of a person's vertical axis of symmetry ‖ on or to this side as perceived by an observer ‖ (of a river bank) on this side of an observer facing downstream ‖ (of solid figures) involving a right angle ‖ of or pertaining to the finished side or surface of something, *the right side of the chintz* ‖ mentally sound ‖ physically healthy **Right** belonging to or associated with the Right **in one's right mind** in full possession of one's mental faculties **2.** *n.* that which is morally right, *to fight for the right* ‖ that to which one is morally or legally entitled ‖ that which one judges to be the most suitable, correct etc. ‖ the right side or direction ‖ (*boxing*) the right hand or a blow with this hand ‖ (*marching, dancing* etc.) the right foot **the Right** that section of a political party, system of political parties, organization, group etc. which associates itself with traditional authority or opinion and which in legislative bodies is seated traditionally to the right of the presiding officer **in one's own right** through one's own authority, title etc. **in the right** having justice, legality or the facts on one's side **to put** (or **set**) **to rights** to make orderly or correct [O.E. *riht*]

right *adv.* in conformity with the moral law ‖ correctly, accurately, *to add a column of figures right* ‖ in a right-hand direction, *turn right* ‖ completely, *right on to the end* ‖ immediately (in time), *right after breakfast* ‖ immediately (in position), *right by the church* ‖ in a suitable way, *to turn out right* ‖ directly, *go right home* **right away** immediately **right off** right away [O.E. *rehte, rihte*]

right *v.t.* to restore to, or set in, the proper position, *to right a boat* ‖ to put (oneself) back into balance, *to right oneself after stumbling* ‖ to redress (a wrong) ‖ to put to rights ‖ *v.i.* to return to a correct or upright position, *the boat righted on the next wave* [O.E. *rihtan*]

right about, right-a·bout (ráitəbaut) **1.** *n.* the position reached by turning to the right so as to face in the opposite direction ‖ a right-about-face **2.** *adj.* pertaining to this movement **3.** *adv.* in a right-about way, *to turn right about*

right-a·bout-face (ráitəbautféis) **1.** *n.* (*mil.*) a turning to the opposite direction ‖ a reversal of opinion, attitude etc. **2.** *interj.* turn right about! **3.** *v.i.* to execute a right-about-face

right angle the angle (90°) between two radii which bound one quarter of a circle ‖ the angle between two lines perpendicular to one another **at right angles** perpendicularly **right-án·gled** *adj*

right ascension (*astron.*) the angular distance eastwards along the celestial equator (or equinoctial) between the first point of Aries and the point where the circle of declination of a heavenly body cuts the equinoctial. It is one of the two data which determine position in the celestial sphere, corresponding with terrestrial longitude (cf. DECLINATION)

right·eous (ráitʃəs) *adj.* conforming to or in conformity with the moral law, *a righteous ruler, a righteous cause* ‖ caused by outrage against injustice, *righteous anger* [O.E. *rihtwīs*]

right field (*baseball*) the right-hand part of the outfield (as seen from home plate) ‖ the position of the player defending this

right·ful (ráitfəl) *adj.* having a just claim, *the rightful heir* ‖ owned by just claim, *rightful inheritance* ‖ proper, as befits a person's rank, merit etc., *to take one's rightful place in society* [late O.E. *rihtful* fr. *riht*, right]

right-hand (ráithænd) *adj.* on or to the right side ‖ (of a screw or thing to be used by a right-handed person) right-handed

right-hand·ed (ráithændid) **1.** *adj.* using the right hand more efficiently than the left hand ‖ of or for someone who does this ‖ (of a screw) having a clockwise thread ‖ (of a rope) right-laid **2.** *adv.* with the right hand

right-hand man someone's most relied-on assistant

Right Honourable (*Br.*) a title used in referring to a peer holding a rank lower than marquis, or to a privy councillor etc

Right-ist (rāitist) **1.** *n.* someone who belongs to the Right or tends to hold the views of the Right **2.** *adj.* of, associated with or belonging to the Right

right-laid (raitleid) *adj.* (of a rope) having strands twisted counterclockwise

right-ly (raitli) *adv.* correctly || in the right way || justly, fairly [O.E *rihtlice*]

right-mind-ed (rāitmāndid) *adj.* thinking and judging according to correct principles

right of search (*maritime law*) the right of a nation at war to stop any neutral vessel at sea to search her for contraband etc

right-of-way, *Br.* also **right of way** (raitəvwei) *n.* the right of one vehicle to take precedence over another as laid down by traffic regulations || the right of using a path or thoroughfare over another person's property || the path or thoroughfare used || the land over which an electric power line or natural-gas pipeline etc passes

right-on (raitɔn) *adj.* (*slang*) correct; honest; real —**right on** interjection indicating approval or encouragement

Right Reverend a title used in referring to a bishop

Rights, Bill of *BILL OF RIGHTS

Rights of Man, Declaration of the (*F. hist.*) a statement of the basic principles of civil society, drawn up (Aug. 17-26, 1789) by the Constituent Assembly

right-to-die (raittədai) *n.* concept of patient's right to refuse life-prolonging measures if he or she is terminally ill

right-to-know law *FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

right-to-life (raittəlaif) *n.* slogan of antiabortion proponents indicating a supposed right of the unborn from the moment of conception

right-to-work law (raittəwə:rk) law forbidding the refusing of employment to one who does not belong to a union

right whale *Balaena mysticetus*, fam. *Balaenidae*, a genus of whalebone whales having no dorsal fin and no furrows on the throat

right wing the section of a political party, government, group etc. holding the views of the Right **right-wing** *adj.* **right-winger** *n.*

rig-id (ridʒid) *adj.* (*phys.*) strongly resisting deformation || stiffly set, *a rigid stare* || rigorous, *rigid discipline* || inflexible, *too rigid a regard for the rules* || (of an airship) having the gas chambers enclosed within a fixed framework **ri-gid-i-ty** *n.* the state or quality of being rigid (*MODULUS OF RIGIDITY) [fr. L. *rigidus*]

rig-ma-role (rigmərəul) *n.* a long, disconnected narration, with no clear meaning || a protracted, tiresome procedure or ceremonial, *I'm not going through all that rigmarole again just to get a visa* [etym. doubtful]

rig-or (rigər) *n.* (*med.*) a shivering fit often preceding an onset of fever || (*physiol.*) a state of rigidity affecting living organs or tissues, due e.g. to shock or an accumulation of toxic substances [L. =stiffness]

rig-or, *Br.* **rig-our** (rigər) *n.* uncompromising firmness || an instance of this || extreme precision in the application of a rule, principle etc., *the rigor of the law* || (of climate and season) extreme harshness || (*pl.*) hardships || (*math., logic*) severe precision of method [O.F. *rigor, rigour*]

rig-or mor-tis (rigərmɔ́rtis, ráigərmɔ́rtis) *n.* the stiffening of the muscles after death [L.]

rig-or-ous (rigərəs) *adj.* characterized by rigor || (of climate or season) inclement || precise, accurate [O.F.]

rigour *RIGOR

Rig-Ve-da (rigvéidə) the oldest and most important of the sacred Vedas

Ri-je-ka, Ri-e-ka (ri:jéka) (*Ital.* Fiume) the chief port (pop., with adjacent Sušak, 132,600) of Yugoslavia, in N.W. Croatia. Industries: shipbuilding, paper, oil refining, electrical engineering, food processing. Roman arch (1st c.), 18th-c. churches and palace. It was Austro-Hungarian before the 1st world war, but in 1919 was seized by d'Annunzio for Italy, whose possession was confirmed only in 1924. It passed to Yugoslavia in 1947

Rijswijk, Treaty of *RYSWICK, TREATY OF

rile (rail) *pres. part.* **ril-ing** *past* and *past part.* **riled** *v.t.* to arouse anger or resentfulness in || to roil (a liquid) [var. of ROIL]

Riley (raili), James Whitcomb (1849-1916), U.S. poet who wrote in the dialect of his native Indiana

Ril-ke (rilkə), Rainer Maria (1875-1926), German lyric poet born in Prague. Central to his poetry was the quality of European life, which he saw as menaced by an encroaching mechanistic utilitarianism symbolized by the U.S.A. The two greatest of his works were the 'Sonnets to Orpheus' (1923) and the 'Duino Elegies' (1923), which are both a sustained meditation and a series of variations on certain themes, or indeed on the whole of life: a life without the Christian god, in which a religious attitude has to be recreated. Meaning and value are restored through the contemplation in particular of what artists, lovers and the great dead have made of life and of death, by the contemplation at the humbler level of the accumulated treasure of significance with which all the past has loaded every object in an old continent, and by the acceptance of death as the other side of life. But the themes are not to be divorced from the verse, which is richly metaphorical, the originality of the language springing directly from the forms and natural workings of German. He surrendered himself to thought to initiation in his verse, and he was perhaps the last and one of the greatest exponents of the romantic theory of inspiration

rill (ril) *n.* a small brook or stream [of Gmc origin]

rille, rill (ril) *n.* (*astron.*) a long narrow valley on the moon's surface [G. *rille*, groove]

rill-et (rilet) *n.* a little rill

rim (rim) **1.** *n.* the outer edge of a circular, oval or otherwise curved object, often beveled, thickened etc. || a curved frame, e.g. of a wheel or surrounding a lens in a pair of glasses etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **rim-ming** *past* and *past part.* **rimmed** to furnish with a rim || (of a ball) to roll around the rim of (esp. a golf hole) [O.E. *rima*]

RIM-8 *TALOS

RIM-7 *SEASPARROW

RIM-67 *STANDARD MISSILE

RIM-66 *STANDARD MISSILE

RIM-24 *TARTAR

RIM-2 *TERRIER

Rim-baud (rēbou), Arthur (1854-91), French poet. His literary works, including 'le Bateau ivre' (1871), 'les Illuminations' (published in 1886) and 'Une saison en enfer' (1873), were all written before he was 20. The last 16 years of his life were spent mainly in Ethiopia, where he became a trader. His influence has been profound: as a type of the world-forsaking visionary artist, of the inspired youthful genius, of the 'outcast' or scandalous bohemian, and of the poet as oracle. His poetry sprang from, as he said, a systematic transformation of the function of the senses, and a naturally oblique and figurative habit of expression

rime (raim) **1.** *n.* white hoarfrost **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **rim-ing** *past* and *past part.* **rimed** to cover with or as if with rime [O.E. *hrim*]

Rim-i-ni (ri:mini:) a resort and fishing port (pop. 125,800) of Emilia-Romagna, Italy, on the Adriatic. Roman bridge and arch (1st c.), 15th c. cathedral (the Malatesta temple)

ri-mose (raimous) *adj.* (*bot.*, esp. of bark) having many intersecting clefts or fissures **ri-mous** (raiməs) *adj.* rimose [fr. L. *rimosus*]

Rim-sky-Kor-sa-kov (rimski-kɔrsəkɔf), Nikolay Andreyevich (1844-1908), Russian composer. One of his best-known works is the orchestral suite 'Schéhérazade' (1888). His operas on Russian themes, e.g. 'le Coq d'or' (performed 1910), brought him great acclaim in Russia

rim-y (raimi:) *comp.* **rim-i-er** *superl.* **rim-i-est** *adj.* covered with rime

rind (raind) *n.* peel || the outer layer of tree bark || a hard skin or outer covering, e.g. of bacon or cheese [O.E.]

rin-der-pest (rindərpest) *n.* a virulent infectious disease, affecting ruminant mammals, esp. cattle. It is characterized by fever, dysentery and inflammation of the mucous membranes [G. fr. *rinder* pl. of *rind*, ox]

ring (riŋ) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **ring-ing** *past* **rang** (ræŋ) *past part.* **rung** (rʌŋ) to give a sound suggestive of a bell || to sound a bell as a summons, *to ring for a servant* || to resound, *the room rang with laughter*, or seem to resound, *the country rang with his* [illegible] **2.** *n.* the sound of a bell || a sound resembling this, *the ring of laughter* || a sound or tone suggesting a specified quality, *a ring of pride* || a telephone call, *to give someone a ring* || a set of church bells || the act of ringing a bell [O.E. *hringan*]

ring 1. *n.* a circular band, usually of precious metal and often set with precious or semiprecious stones, worn on a finger as an ornament or symbol, *wedding ring* || a circular band worn as an ornament elsewhere on the body, *nose ring* || a circular band of metal, wood, plastic etc. used for holding, attaching etc., *key ring* || anything having a more or less circular form, *smoke ring* || the rim of a circular object || the circular arena in which the acts of a circus are performed || the square enclosure in which boxing and wrestling matches are held || a bullring || a piston ring || an annual ring || a cut around the trunk or limb of a tree || (*horse racing*) an enclosure in which betting takes place || a group of persons or things arranged in a circle || a circular course || a group of persons working together, often illicitly, e.g. in order to gain control of a market, political party etc. || (*chem.*) a number of atoms united in such a way that they can be represented graphically in cyclic form **to make** (or **run**) **rings around** to surpass with ease **to throw one's hat in the ring** to announce that one is a candidate in a political contest **2.** *v.t.* to encircle, *a lake ringed by trees* || to fit with a ring, *to ring a bull* || to prevent (cattle, game etc.) from straying or escaping by riding around them in a circle || to cut a ring in the bark of (a tree) || (in some games, e.g. quoits) to encircle (a peg etc.) with a ring || *v.i.* to form into a ring or rings || to move in a ring || (esp. of a bird) to rise in a spiral [O.E. *hring*]

ring-bolt (riŋboult) *n.* (*naut.*) an iron bolt having a ring through an eye at one end, through which a rope can be passed and tied

ring-bone (riŋboun) *n.* (*vet.*) a deposit of bony matter on the pastern bones of a horse, usually causing lameness

ring compound (*chem.*) a compound in which some or all of the atoms of the molecule are linked to form a closed ring, e.g. benzene

ring-dove (riŋdʌv) *n. Columba palumbus*, a European pigeon having a patch of white on each side of its neck. *Streptopelia risoria*, a turtle-dove native to Asia and S.E. Europe having a ring of black around its neck

ringed (riŋd) *adj.* encircled by or as if by a ring or rings || shaped like a ring or rings || wearing a ring or rings || decorated with a ring or rings

Ring-el-mann chart (riŋəlmən) [illegible] ries of shaded illustrations used to measure the opacity of air-pollution emissions, ranging from light gray (number 1) through black (number 5), used to set and enforce emission standards

ring-er (riŋər) *n.* a person who, or thing which, rings a bell || (*pop.*, often with 'dead') a person who strongly resembles another, *he is a dead ringer for his brother* || a person or horse etc. entered in a competition under false identity or [illegible]

ringer *n.* a quoit that lodges correctly around a pin or peg

ring fence a fence completely enclosing a large [illegible]

ring-lead-er (riŋli dər) *n.* a leader of a group of [illegible]

ring-let [illegible]

ring-mas-ter (riŋmæstər, riŋmastər) *n.* an official in charge of the various acts in a circus

ring ouzel [illegible] *didae*, a thrushlike bird allied to the European blackbird and American robin, having a white band on the breast. It breeds in the mountain

ring pull [illegible]

ring pull [illegible]

have a buzzing sensation || *v.t.* to cause (a bell) to sound || (esp. *Br.*, often with 'up') to telephone || (with 'in' or 'out') to usher by the sound of bells, *to ring in the New Year* || to test the purity of (a coin etc.) by striking it against a hard object to **ring a bell** to evoke a vague memory, sound remotely familiar **to ring down the curtain** to lower the curtain or give a signal for lowering the curtain in a theater etc. **to ring false** [illegible] **to ring off** (esp. *Br.*) to end a telephone call **to ring the bell** to be successful **to ring up** to record (a sale etc.) on a cash register **to ring up the curtain** to raise the curtain or give a signal for raising the curtain in a theater etc. **2.** *n.* the sound of a bell || a sound resembling this, *the ring of laughter* || a sound or tone suggesting a specified quality, *a ring of pride* || a telephone call, *to give someone a ring* || a set of church bells || the act of ringing a bell [O.E. *hringan*]

ring road (*Br.*) a belt highway

ring-side (rɪŋsaɪd) *n.* the area immediately outside a boxing or circus ring where a good view is afforded

ring vaccination (*med.*) universal inoculation of those who have been in the close vicinity of a sick person

ring-way (rɪŋweɪ) *n.* (*Br.*) beltway; a road around a community, avoiding the city center

ring-worm (rɪŋwɜ:rm) *n.* any of various contagious diseases of hair, skin and nails caused in man and domestic animals by fungi, esp. genera *Trichophyton* and *Microsporum*, marked by ring-shaped patches of discoloration in the skin

rink (rɪŋk) *n.* an area of natural or artificial ice used for ice-skating ‖ a wooden or asphalt floor used for roller-skating ‖ a building or enclosure containing an area for ice-skating or roller-skating ‖ a stretch of ice used for the game of curling or hockey ‖ a section of a bowling green wide enough for a match ‖ (*curling* and *bowling*) a team of four players [prob. O.F. *renc*, row, rank]

rink-y-dink or **rinky-tinky** (rɪŋkɪ:dɪŋk) *adj.* (*slang*) old-fashioned and dilapidated —**rinky dink, rinky tink** *n.*

rinse (rɪns) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **rins·ing** *past* and *past part.* **rinsed** to remove the soap, dirt etc. from (clothes etc.) with clear water ‖ to remove (soap etc.) in this way ‖ to wash superficially in clear water **2.** *n.* a rinsing or being rinsed ‖ a solution that tints the hair temporarily [F *rincer*, origin unknown]

Ri·o·bam·ba (ri:ɔbámbə) a city (pop. 61,000) in central Ecuador. The first constitution of the Republic of Ecuador was proclaimed (1830) here

Río Bravo *RIO GRANDE

Ri·o de Ja·nei·ro (rí:oudəʤənê:rou) the chief port of entry (pop. 4,857,700) of Brazil, on the southeast coast. Manufactures and industries: chemicals, pharmaceuticals, food processing, consumer goods. Built on the coastal plain and hills rising from Guanabara Bay, and flanked by crescent beaches, it is backed by a row of steep granite peaks, notably Pão de Açúcar (Sugarloaf, 1,296 ft) jutting into the bay, and Corcovado (Hunchback, 2,310 ft). Its modern architecture is often spectacular. Its colonial monuments include the 18th-c. cathedral and churches, botanical gardens (1808), National University (1920), library, museums and academies. The site was explored (1502) by the Portuguese, and settlement was begun by French Huguenots (1555). Rio de Janeiro was the capital of Brazil (1763-1960)

Río de la Pla·ta (ri:ɔðelaplɑ́tə) (*Eng.* River Plate) an estuary (170 miles long, 20-120 miles wide) between Uruguay and Argentina, formed by the Paraná and Uruguay Rivers. Chief ports: Montevideo, Buenos Aires. Its basin is one of the most fertile regions of South America

Río de O·ro (rí:ɔðeɔ́rɔ) *SPANISH SAHARA

Río Gran·de (rí:ugrándə) a headstream (680 miles long) of the Paraná, rising in the coastal highlands of S.E. Brazil

Río Gran·de (ri:ougrændi:, ri:ougrænd) (*Span.* Río Bravo or Río Grande del Norte) a river (1,800 miles long) flowing south from the Rocky Mtns in S. Colorado, through New Mexico to El Paso, Texas, then southeast, forming the Texas-Mexico border, to the Gulf of Mexico

Rio Grande de Santiago *SANTIAGO

ri·om·e·ter (ri:ɔ́mɪtər) (*acronym*) for relative ionospheric opacity meter, a device that records cosmic radio noise through changes in absorption rate of electromagnetic waves in the ionosphere

Río Mu·ni (ri:oumú:ni:), or Mbini, the mainland (area incl. offshore islands 10,047 sq miles, pop. 183,000) part of Guinea-Bissau Capital: Bata. People: Fang (Bantu-speaking), 2% European. It is mountainous except for a narrow coastal strip. Highest point: 4,920 ft. Exports: cocoa, palm oil, coffee, hardwoods, fruit. Río Muni was occupied by Spain (1844) and became part of Equatorial Guinea (now [illegible] 1959)

Río Ne·gro (ri:ɔnégrɔ) a river (1,400 miles long) rising (as the Guainia) in E Colombia, flowing southwest along the Venezuelan border, then west through Brazil to the Amazon at Manaus

Río Pie·dras (ri:ɔpjeðrɑs) a town (pop. 132,000) in N. [illegible] the University of Puerto Rico

Ri·os Mo·ra·les (rí:ɔsmɔrales), Juan Antonio (1888-1946), Chilean statesman, president (1942-6). He followed a policy of neutrality in the 2nd world war

ri·ot (ráɪət) *n.* a public tumult, often in defiance of authority and the law and sometimes destructive of life or property ‖ a profuse display or growth, *a riot of color, a riot of tropical vegetation* ‖ a hound's following of a scent other than that of the animal being hunted ‖ (*pop.*) a very funny person or entertainment **to read the riot act** to order someone to desist peremptorily on pain of punishment **to run riot** to act without control or restraint ‖ (of plants) to grow in wild profusion [O.F. *riote, riot*]

riot *v.i.* to take part in a riot ‖ to grow in undisciplined profusion, *roses rioted everywhere in the garden* ‖ (of a hound) to follow the scent of an animal other than the one it is supposed to be hunting ‖ *v.t.* (with 'away') to spend (time, money etc.) wantonly [O.F. *rioter*]

Riot Act an act of the British parliament, passed (1715) as a result of the rioting which followed the accession of George I. The act made it a felony if an unlawful assembly of 12 or more people fails to disperse within an hour of the reading of a prescribed proclamation by a magistrate or other law officer

Río Tin·to (ri:ɔtí:ntɔ) a town (pop. 7,000) in Huelva, Spain, the site of copper mines (Minas de Rio Tinto) exploited by the Phoenicians and Romans and, in modern times, since the 18th c., but now nearly exhausted

ri·ot·ous (ráɪətəs) *adj.* marked by rioting ‖ noisy and disorderly ‖ profligate, *riotous living* ‖ profuse, *riotous color* [O.F.]

Rio Treaty *INTERAMERICAN TREATY OF RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE

Ri·ouw Archipelago (ri:ou) (*Indonesian* Riau) a group of islands (land area 2,279 sq. miles, pop. 77,000) in Indonesia, of S.E. Malaya. Main islands: Bintan, Bantam, Rempang. Chief town: Pakan Baru. Products: copra, bauxite

rip (rip) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **rip·ping** *past* and *past part.* **ripped** *v.t.* to break the fibers of (e.g. cloth) by a sudden pull, tear, cut etc. ‖ (with 'off', 'out', 'away') to remove by pulling suddenly, *they ripped off his medals* ‖ to give a sudden pull or pulls to so as to bring into a specified condition, *to rip open a parcel* ‖ to split or saw (wood) in the direction of the grain ‖ *v.i.* to be suddenly torn, cut, split etc. ‖ (*pop.*) to move at a great speed **to rip into** (*pop.*) to attack suddenly with angry words **to rip out** to utter (an oath, threat etc.) violently **2.** *n.* the act of ripping ‖ a tear or rent made by ripping [etym. doubtful]

rip *n.* a tide rip ‖ a tidal or river current caused by water moving over an irregular bottom [perh. fr. RIP v.]

rip *n.* (*pop.*) a dissolute person [perh. var. of REP]

ri·par·i·an (raipéəriən, ripéəriən) *adj.* of or relating to a riverbank, *riparian rights* ‖ located on a riverbank, *riparian land* [L. *riparius*]

rip cord a cord for opening a parachute ‖ a cord for opening the gasbag of a balloon for a rapid descent

ripe (raip) *adj.* ready to be harvested, *the corn is ripe* or to be eaten, *a ripe plum* ‖ having reached full flavor, e.g. by aging, *a ripe cheese* ‖ (of a plan etc.) ready to be put into action, execution etc. ‖ (of time) at a propitious juncture ‖ mature, *ripe judgment* ‖ far on in years, *the ripe age of 82* ‖ (of a boil etc.) ready to open **ri·pen** *v.i.* to become ripe ‖ *v.t.* to cause to become ripe [O.E. *ripe*]

rip-off (ripɔ:f) *n.* (*slang* or *colloq.*) an unethical, cheating practice —**rip off** *v.* —**rip-off** *adj.*

Rip·on Falls (ripən) a low waterfall marking the exit of the Nile from its source in Lake Victoria, Uganda. It has become virtually submerged by the nearby hydroelectric scheme at Owens Falls

Ripon Society an organization of liberal Republicans founded (1960s) to research for liberal Republican candidates. It is privately financed

ri·poste, ri·post (ripoust) *n.* a quick return thrust in fencing ‖ a quick, sharp retort [F. *riposte* fr. Ital. *risposta*, reply]

riposte, ripost *pres. part.* **ri·post·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ri·post·ed** *v.t.* to make a riposte [fr. F *riposter*]

rip·per (ripər) *n.* a device for ripping, e.g. a ripsaw ‖ the operator of a ripsaw

rip·ple (rip'l) **1.** *v. pres. part* **rip·pling** *past* and *past part* **rip·pled** *v.i.* (of water) to have the surface disturbed by ripples ‖ to make the sound of ripples ‖ to cause ripples, *the rippling movement of the boat* ‖ (of fabric etc.) to fall in ripplelike folds ‖ *v.t.* to cause ripples in, give a wavy appearance to **2.** *n.* a small wave spreading outwards from a point where the surface of water etc. is disturbed ‖ a small wave made by the action of wind on water ‖ anything resembling this in appearance, *ripples in the grass* ‖ the sound made by small waves or the action of the wind on waves ‖ a sound compared with this, *a ripple of laughter* ‖ a ripple mark [etym. doubtful]

ripple **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **rip·pling** *past* and *past part.* **rip·pled** to draw (flax etc.) through a ripple in order to separate out the seeds **2.** *n.* a comb used for separating the seeds from flax [M.E. *ripelen*]

ripple mark a wavy line or ridge produced by the action of wind or waves or both on the surface of sand etc.

rip·plet (riplɪt) *n.* a little ripple

rip·ply (ripli:) *comp.* **rip·pli·er** *superl.* **rip·pli·est** *adj.* having ripples ‖ rippling

rip-rap (ripræp) **1.** *n.* a foundation or wall of stones thrown together loosely and irregularly, used e.g. on slopes to prevent erosion ‖ stones used for this purpose **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **rip-rap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **rip-rapped** to strengthen with a riprap ‖ to build a riprap in or upon

rip-roar·ing (ripрɔriŋ, ripроuriŋ) *adj.* (*pop.*) (used as an intensive) very great, *a rip-roaring success, a rip-roaring time*

rip·saw (ripsɔ) *n.* a coarse-toothed saw for cutting wood along the grain

rip·snort·er (ripsnɔ́rtər) *n.* something very powerful, impressive or remarkable **rip·snort·ing** *adj.*

rip·tide (riptaid) *n.* a powerful surface current flowing away from shore

Rip·u·ar·i·an (ripju:ɛ́əri:ən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the southern division of the Franks, united (late 5th c.) with the Salian Franks under Clovis **2.** *n.* a Ripuarian Frank [M.L. *Ripuarius*]

rise (raiz) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **ris·ing** *past* **rose** (rouz) *past part.* **ris·en** (rízn) *v.i.* to come to a vertical position after sitting, kneeling, lying etc. ‖ to get up after sleeping, *to rise early* ‖ to extend upwards, *the mountain rises abruptly* ‖ to move upwards, *the balloon rose in the air* ‖ to be restored to life, *to rise from the dead* ‖ (of birds) to soar up from the ground in alarm ‖ (of a heavenly body) to appear above the horizon, *the moon rose* ‖ to increase in degree, quantity, volume, price etc., ‖ to become louder, *her voice rose in indignation* ‖ (of emotions) to become intensified, *indignation rose in him* ‖ to swell, puff up, *a blister rose on his thumb, the bread is rising* ‖ to advance in rank, acquire a higher social status etc., *to rise in a profession* ‖ to become elated, stirred, animated etc., *his spirits rose when he heard the news* ‖ to begin, *the river rises in the mountains* ‖ to revolt, *to rise against a king* ‖ to come into being, *the idea rose from my knowledge of him* ‖ (of the wind) to begin to blow ‖ (of the wind) to blow with greater force ‖ (of fish) to come towards the surface of the water to take food or bait ‖ to end a meeting, *the committee rose at 7* ‖ to be in the process of being erected, *a skyscraper is rising in the river area* ‖ to become, or seem to become, erect, *fear caused his hair to rise* ‖ *v.t.* to cause (birds) to soar up from the ground ‖ to cause (fish) to come towards the surface of the water **to rise above** to dominate by moral effort, *to rise above one's misfortunes* **to rise to** to show oneself capable of meeting (challenging circumstances, occasions etc.) **2.** *n.* an upward-sloping piece of ground ‖ advancement in rank, social status etc. ‖ the original source of something, e.g. a river ‖ the emergence and early growth of something, e.g. a civilization or industry, *the rise of the Roman Empire* ‖ an increase in price, rate, value, volume etc. ‖ (of a body of water) a coming to a higher level or the amount of this ‖ (*Br.*) a raise (increase in salary or wages) ‖ the appearance of fish near the surface of water **to get a rise out of (someone)** to get a hoped-for reaction from (someone) by teasing or otherwise provoking **ris·er** *n.* the vertical piece connecting two stair treads **an early (late) riser,** a person who gets up early (late) in the morning [O.E. *risan*]

rise time (*telecommunications*) the time required for a pulse signal to go from 10% to 90% of maximum amplitude *also* build-up time

ris·i·bil·i·ty (rizəbíliti:) *pl.* **ris·i·bil·i·ties** *n.* (*rhet.*) laughter, *to excise risibility* ‖ (*pl., rhet.*) responsiveness to what excites laughter

ris·i·ble (rɪzəb'l) *adj.* (*rhet.*) exciting laughter ‖ (*rhet.*) of or relating to laughter ‖ (*rhet.*) used in laughing *risible muscles* ‖ (*rhet.*) equal to, disposed to laugh [fr. L. *risibilis*]

ris·ing (raɪzɪŋ) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to someone who, or something which, rises, *the rising sun, a rising man in his profession, the rising generation* ‖ (*Br.*) nearing a stated age, *he must be rising 12 by now* **2.** *n.* the act or process of someone who, or something which, rises ‖ a rebellion ‖ (*naut.*) one of the narrow strakes of wood on which the thwarts rest

risk (risk) **1.** *n.* the possibility of danger, injury, loss etc. ‖ (*insurance*) the possibility of loss in the case of goods covered by an insurance policy ‖ (*insurance*) the probability of such loss ‖ (*insurance*) a person or thing with reference to the hazard involved in insuring him or it, *a good risk* **at owner's risk** (*commerce*) on condition that the owner bears the risk in case of loss etc **to run** (or **take**) **a risk** to expose oneself or be exposed to danger, injury, loss etc. **2.** *v.t.* to expose to danger, injury, loss etc., *to risk one's neck* ‖ to run or take the risk of, *to risk a battle* [F. *risque* fr. Ital.]

risk·i·ly (rɪskɪli:) *adv.* in a risky way

risk·i·ness (rɪskɪ:nɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being risky

risk retention self insurance, esp. by a cooperating group in a common situation

risk·y (rɪskɪ:) *comp.* **risk·i·er** *superl.* **risk·i·est** *adj.* involving risk

Ri·sor·gi·men·to (rɪsɔrdʒɪmentou) the (1815-70) of the people of Italy against Austrian domination. Among its leaders were Mazzini, who founded (1831) the 'Young Italy' movement, Garibaldi and Cavour

ri·sot·to (rɪsɔtou, rɪsɒtou) *n.* rice cooked in meat stock, with onions, bits of cooked meat etc [Ital.]

ris·qué (rɪskéi) *adj.* close to being indecent, *a risqué story* [F.]

ris·sole (rɪsoul, rɪsóul) *n.* a small ball of minced meat or fish coated with bread crumbs etc. and fried [O.F.]

ri·tar·dan·do (rɪtɑrdɑndou) *n.* (*mus., abbr.* rit., ritard.) a direction to go gradually slower [Ital.]

rite (rait) *n.* a religious ceremony or formal act of worship ‖ any ceremonial observance or procedure ‖ (often **Rite**) the liturgical form adopted by a church, *the Roman Rite* ‖ (often **Rite**) a division of a Church using such liturgical form [fr. L. *ritus*, ceremony]

ri·tor·nel·lo (rɪtɔrnélou) *pl.* **ri·tor·nel·li** (rɪtɔrnéli:) *n.* (*mus.*) a purely orchestral passage, esp a refrain, in a vocal composition [Ital.]

rit·u·al (rɪtʃu:əl) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to or practiced as a rite or rites **2.** *n.* a strictly ordered traditional method of conducting and performing an act of worship or other solemn ceremony ‖ a book setting out this method ‖ (*loosely*) any method of doing something in which the details are always faithfully repeated, *to make a ritual of welcoming one's guests* **rit·u·al·ism** *n.* excessive observance of religious ritual ‖ the study of religious ritual **rit·u·al·ist** *n.* a person who practices or advocates ritualism **rit·u·al·is·tic,** *adj* **rit·u·al·is·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *ritualis*]

ritz wrap (rɪtzræp) (*cosmetology*) hair-styling device made with fabric-covered wire, to put up long hair into an elevated style

Ri·va·da·via (rɪ:vɑdúvjɑ), Bernardino (1780-1845), Argentinian politician and first president of the Republic (1826-7). He was forced to resign, and lived the remainder of his life in exile

ri·val (ráivəl) **1.** *n.* a person in competition with another or others, e.g. in love or business ‖ someone who or something which equals or nearly equals another in some desirable quality, *he has no rival in Shakespearean roles* **2.** *adj.* competitive, *rival firms* **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ri·val·ing,** esp. *Br.* **ri·val·ling** *past* and *past part.* **ri·valed,** esp. *Br.* **ri·valled** to be in competition with ‖ to equal or approach equality with, *to rival someone in intelligence* **ri·val·ry** *pl.* **ri·val·ries** *n.* competition ‖ an instance of this [fr. L. *rivalis*, orig. a person living on the opposite riverbank from another person]

Ri·va Pa·la·cio (rɪ:vɑpɑlɑsjou) (1832-96), Mexican historian, [illegible] His 'Calvario y tabor' depicts the French intervention, against which he fought. His 'Mexico a través de los siglos' is an epic history of Mexico from its origin

rive (raiv) *pres. part.* **riv·ing** *past* **rived** *past part.* **rived, riv·en** (rɪvən) *v.t.* (rare except in *past part.*) to split apart, a *riven oak* [O.N. *rifa*]

riv·er (rɪvər) *n.* a usually voluminous stream of fresh water flowing in a definite course, usually in a natural channel into another body of water, e.g. a sea or a lake ‖ a voluminous flow of something, *a river of mud* **to sell (someone) down the river** to cause (someone) to come to ruin or near ruin by some kind of betrayal [O.F. *rivere, riviere*]

Ri·ve·ra (rɪ:verɑ), Diego (1886-1957), Mexican painter, esp. of murals depicting past and present social injustices and the reform achievements of the Mexican Revolution (1910-17)

Rivera, José Eustasio (1889-1928), Colombian writer, author of a collection of sonnets, 'Tierra de promisión' (1921), and of the novel 'La vorágine' (1924). The latter depicts Amazon jungle life, centered around the rubber industry, as one which debases all who come into contact with it, but which presents a challenge to the hero

Rivera, José Fructuoso (1788-1854), Uruguayan general, independence leader, and first president (1830-4, 1839-43)

Rivera, Primo de 'PRIMO DE RIVERA

Rivera a town (pop. 40,000) in N. Uruguay on the Brazilian border

riv·er·bank (rɪvərbæŋk) *n.* the bank of a river

riv·er·bed (rɪvərbed) the channel in which a river flows or formerly flowed

Riv·er·i·na (rɪvərɪ:nə) an extensively irrigated district in New South Wales, Australia, watered by the Lachlan, Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers: wheat, wool, fruit, vegetables, cattle

riv·er·ine (rɪvəraɪn, rɪvərɪn) *adj.* situated on or living on the banks of a river ‖ of or relating to a river, *riverine traffic*

ri·ver·side (rɪvərsaid) *n.* the ground beside a river

riv·et (rɪvɪt) **1.** *n.* a metal pin or bolt, with a large head at one end, inserted into two or more metal plates etc., the headless end then being hammered out flat (often while hot) to hold the plates etc. firmly together **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **riv·et·ing, riv·et·ting** *past* and *past part.* **riv·et·ed, riv·et·ted** to join with rivets ‖ (with 'on') to fix (the attention eyes, gaze etc.) [O.F. fr. *river*, to clinch]

Riv·i·er·a (rɪvɪ:ərə) the Mediterranean coast between Toulon, France and La Spezia, Italy, a famous resort area

ri·vière (rɪvjɛər, rɪvɪ:ɛər) *n.* a necklace of precious stones, esp. a necklace of diamonds [F. = a river]

riv·u·let (rɪvjulɪt) *n.* a small stream [perh. fr. Ital. *rivoletto*]

Ri·yadh (rɪ:jud) the chief city (pop. 667,000) of Nejd and capital of Saudi Arabia, and principal commercial center of the interior, in a cultivated oasis on the pilgrimage road from Iran to Mecca: Great Mosque (center for the Wahhabi sect), royal palace. University

ri·yal (rɪ:ɑl, rɪ:əl) *pl.* **ri·yal, ri·yals** *n.* the basic monetary unit of the Yemen ‖ a coin of the value of one riyal

Riz·zio (rɪtsɪ:ou), David (c. 1533-66), Italian musician and favorite of Mary Queen of Scots. He was murdered by Darnley, Mary's husband

RM-47 *U-2

RNA [illegible]

RNA polymerase [illegible]

RNAse or **RNAase** (*physiol. abbr.*) for ribonuclease (which see)

RO *adj.* (*computer abbr.*) for receive only, used in reference to a printer that only receives data

roach (routʃ) *n.* a cockroach

roach *pl.* **roach, roach·es** *n. Rutilus rutilus,* fam *Cyprinidae,* a European freshwater fish about 10-12 ins long and weighing up to 1 lb ‖ any of various American sunfishes of fam *Centrarchidae* [O.F. *roche*]

roach *n.* (*naut.*) a curving edge at the foot of a [illegible]

road (roud) *n.* a strip of smoothed, cleared land, usually provided with a hard surface, for the passage from place to place of vehicles, riders, pedestrians etc ‖ a roadstead ‖ the way to get somewhere, *the road to Rome, the road to success* ‖ (*pop.*) a railroad **on the road** (of a [illegible] goods (esp. of a theatrical company) touring

road·bed (roudbed) *n.* the foundation of a road ‖ that part of a road surface upon which vehicles travel ‖ the bed of a railroad on which rails and sleepers are laid

road·block (roudblɒk) *n.* (*mil.*) a barricade constructed to impede the advance of an enemy ‖ a barrier set up by police to halt traffic

road·craft (roudkræft) *n.* (*Br.*) autodriving skill

road hog a driver of a vehicle who stays in or near the middle of the road and so prevents others from passing him

road·house (roudhaus) *pl.* **road·hous·es** (roudhauzɪz) *n.* a country inn ‖ a nightclub located outside the limits of a city

road·ie (roudɪ:) *n.* a road-show manager

road·man (roudmən) *pl.* **road·men** (roudmən) *n.* a worker employed in building and maintaining roads

road metal the broken stone etc. used in constructing a road

road racing (*sports*) motorcycle or auto racing on public roads or on circumscribed portions of public road

road-run·ner (roudrʌnər) *n.* the chaparral cock

road·side (róudsaid) **1.** *n.* the side of a road **2.** *adj.* located along a roadside, *a roadside inn*

road·stead (roudsted) *n.* a sheltered water where ships may ride at anchor

road·ster (róudstər) *n.* an open car, with a front seat only, and room for luggage in the back or a rumble seat

road·way (róudwei) *n.* a road, esp. its central area ‖ the part of a bridge used by vehicular traffic

road·wor·thy (róudwɜ:rðɪ:) *adj.* fit for being driven on the road

roam (roum) **1.** *v.i.* to walk or travel with no particular goal ‖ *v.t.* to wander through, *to roam the streets* **2.** *n.* a roaming, ramble [etym. doubtful]

roan (roun) **1.** *adj.* (of an animal's coat, esp. a horse's coat) having the prevailing color, esp. when this is reddish-brown, deeply flecked with white or gray hairs **2.** *n.* a roan horse or other animal ‖ a reddish-brown color [O.F. *roan, rouen,* origin unknown]

roan *n.* a sheepskin treated to resemble morocco, used esp. for bookbinding [perh. F. *Roan,* old form of ROUEN]

roar (rɔr, rour) **1.** *v.i.* to emit the loud, deep sound characteristic of some savage or enraged beasts, e.g. a lion or bull ‖ to talk, sing or laugh loudly and boisterously ‖ (e.g. of flood water or the sea) to emit a loud, deep, confused, sometimes rumbling, noise ‖ (of a tunnel or other confined place) to resound noisily ‖ to go with a roaring noise, *cars roar past their houses* ‖ (of a horse afflicted with roaring) to breathe raspingly ‖ *v.t.* to utter or express with a roar ‖ (with 'down') to silence by roaring **2.** *n.* a roaring noise **roar·ing 1.** *n.* the sound made by someone who or something which roars ‖ (*vet.*) a disease of horses causing them to emit rasping breathing sounds during exercise **2.** *adj.* that roars ‖ (*pop.*) extremely successful, *a roaring trade* [O.E.]

roaring forties either of two ocean areas between latitudes 40° and 50° N. and S., where very strong westerly winds prevail

roast (roust) **1.** *v.t.* to cook (meat etc.) by exposing it to the radiant heat from a fire, or the dry heat of an oven ‖ to cook (e.g. potatoes) in hot ashes etc. ‖ to dry and partly scorch (esp. coffee beans) ‖ to heat excessively, *the sun was roasting us* ‖ (*metall.*) to heat without melting, in order to burn away impurities ‖ (*pop.*) to criticize mercilessly, *to roast a performance* ‖ *v.i.* to be roasted ‖ to feel extremely hot **2.** *n.* a cut of meat roasted or ready for roasting ‖ a roasting [illegible] which the principal item of food is roasted, usually a chicken, pig, rabbit etc. suitable for roasting ‖ an oven for roasting ‖ a furnace used for roasting [fr. O.F.]

rob (rɒb) *pres. part.* **rob·bing** *past* and *past part.* **robbed** to take (money, property etc.) illegally ‖ (*law*) to do this to (someone) with [illegible] ables etc. from (a place) illegally, *to rob a bank* due, *fear robbed him of speech* ‖ *v.i.* to engage in robbery [fr. O.F. *robber, rober* fr. Gmc]

rob·a·lo *n.* the snook (*Centropomus undecimalis*)

rob·ber (rɒbər) *n.* a person who robs
robber baron (*hist.*) a feudal noble who lived by robbing people passing through his territory or holding them for ransom ‖ (*Am. hist*) any late 19th-c. capitalist who grew rich by exploitation
rob·ber·y (rɒbəri:) *pl.* **rob·ber·ies** *n.* the act or practice of robbing [O.F. *robarie*]
Rob·bia (rɒbjə), Luca della (c. 1400-82), Florentine sculptor, one of a large and distinguished family. His most famous work was a series of singing angels and dancing boys, called the 'Cantoria' ('The Singing Gallery') made for the cathedral in Florence, Italy. He perfected a technique of applying colored lead glazes to terra cotta: typically, white figures on a clear blue ground. His work was continued by other members of the family, notably by his nephew, Andrea della Robbia (1435-1528)
Rob·bins (rɒbɪnz), Frederick Chapman (1916-), U.S. pediatrician and co-winner (with J. F. Enders and T. H. Weller) of the 1954 Nobel prize in medicine and physiology for cultivation of the poliomyelitis viruses in tissue culture
robe (roub) **1.** *n.* a long, loose outer garment worn as a symbol of profession or position, *academic robes, judge's robe* ‖ a skin or rug tucked around the legs while riding in a car etc. ‖ a dressing gown **2.** *v. pres. part.* **rob·ing** *past* and *past part.* **robed** *v.t.* to put a robe or robes on ‖ *v.i.* to put on robes or a robe [O.F.]
Rob·ert I (rɒbərt) (c. 865-923), French king (922-3)
Robert II (c. 970-1031), king of France (996-1031), son of Hugh Capet. He ruled jointly with his father after 987
Robert I (*d.* 1035), duke of Normandy (1027-35). He was the father of William the Conqueror
Robert II 'Curthose' (c. 1054-1134), duke of Normandy (1087-1106), son of William I of England. He rebelled against his father, was at war (1091-6) with his brother William II, and was defeated and captured by Henry I at Tinchebrai (1106)
Robert I 'the Bruce' (1274-1329), king of Scotland (1306-29). He was crowned in defiance of Edward I, and consolidated his hold on Scotland during the weak reign of Edward II, whom he heavily defeated at Bannockburn (1314). His title to the throne and the independence of Scotland were officially recognized (1328)
Robert II (1316-90), king of Scotland (1371-90), founder of the Stuart dynasty, grandson of Robert I. He was regent (1334-41 and 1346-57) for David II. His reign was spent in war with England
Ro·bert (rɒbər), Hubert (1733-1808), French painter. His landscapes usually incorporated architectural features, often ruins, in the standard romantic vein
Ro·bert Guis·card (rɒbərgɪskɑ:r) (c. 1015-85), Norman conqueror of Naples and Sicily. Between attempts (1081-2 and 1085) to conquer the Byzantine Empire, he defended (1084) Pope Gregory VII from a siege by Henry IV of Germany
Rob·erts (rɒbərts), Sir Charles George Douglas (1860-1943), Canadian writer. His prose works include 'History of Canada' (1897) and animal stories, notably 'The Kindred of the Wild' (1902) and 'Neighbours Unknown' (1911). His verse includes 'In Divers Tones' (1887) and 'The Vagabond of Time' (1929)
Roberts, Frederick Sleigh, 1st Earl Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria and Waterford (1832-1914), British field marshal. He relieved Kandahar (1880) during the war between Britain and the Afghans (1878-80), was commander in chief in India (1885-93), and commanded (1899-1900) the British forces in the Boer War
Roberts, Owen Josephus (1875-1955), U.S. associate justice of the Supreme Court (1930-45). He was a special U.S. attorney (1924-30) during which time he was involved in the investigation of the Teapot Dome scandal before being appointed to the Court by Pres. Herbert Hoover. He was known as a conservative, generally opposed to Pres. Roosevelt's New Deal programs. He wrote the majority opinions in 'Nebbia v. New York' (1934), 'Railroad Retirement Board v. Alton Railroad Co.' (1935), 'Grovey v. Townsend' (1935) and 'United States v. Butler' (1936). After his resignation from the Court in 1945 he served as president of the University of Pennsylvania Law School (1948-51)
Robert the Bruce see ROBERT I
Robe·son (roubsən), Paul (1898-1976), U.S. black singer and actor. His rich bass voice is esp. associated with his repertory of spirituals. He was the star of New York productions 'Emperor Jones' (1924) and (1943) 'Othello', which established the longest Shakespearean run in the U.S.A.
Robes·pierre (rɒbzpjɛər), Maximilien François Marie-Isidore de (1758-94), French revolutionist. A provincial lawyer, he became the leader of the Jacobins during the French Revolution, and led the Mountain in overthrowing the Girondists (1793). As a member of the Committee of Public Safety (July 1793-July 1794) he was the virtual dictator of France, establishing the Terror, and eliminating his rivals Hebert and Danton. His measures, based on the doctrines of Rousseau, became increasingly extremist. He instituted the Cult of the Supreme Being (a mixture of deism and nationalism). He was overthrown and executed in the coup d'etat of Thermidor (1794)
rob·in (rɒbɪn) *n. Erithacus rubecola*, fam. *Turdidae*, a small, plump European thrush having a dark olive-colored back and a yellowish-red throat and breast ‖ *Turdus migratorius*, fam. *Turoidae*, a large (9-10 ins in length) North American thrush having an olive-gray back, a black throat streaked with gray, and a dull-red breast [O.F. familiar form of ROBERT]
Rob·in Good·fel·low (rɒbɪngudfɛlou) Puck
Robin Hood (rɔbɪnhud) a medieval English outlaw of Sherwood Forest, the subject of many legends. His exploits are sometimes associated with the reign of Richard I
Rob·in·son (rɒbɪnsən), Edward (1794-1863), U.S. biblical scholar. His 'Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai, and Arabia Petraea' (1841) and 'Later Biblical Researches in Palestine and the Adjacent Regions' (1856) were pioneer efforts in biblical geography
Robinson, Edwin Arlington (1869-1935), U.S. narrative poet. His best known works are 'The Man Against The Sky' (1916), 'Tristram' (1927) and 'Cavender's House' (1929). The residents of his 'Tilbury Town' are modeled after his boyhood hometown in Maine
Robinson, Henry Crabb (1775-1867), English diarist. He was a friend of Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, Lamb etc. and his vivid recollections make his 'Diary, Reminiscences and Correspondence' (1869) a valuable source book
Robinson, Jackie (Jack Roosevelt Robinson, 1919-72), U.S. baseball player, the first black to play (1947) in the major leagues. He became (1962) the first black to gain admission to the National Baseball Hall of Fame
ro·bot (roubɒt roubət) *n.* a mechanical device designed to do the work or part of the work of one or more human beings, esp. such a device activated by radiant energy, sound waves etc. ‖ an efficient but unfeeling person [fr. Czech *robota*, compulsory service, used in Karel Capek's play 'R.U.R.']
ro·bot·ics (roubɒtɪks) *n.* the science of automated devices (robots) used to replace live workers, esp. in factories
ro·bot·o·mor·phic (roubɒtəmɔ:rfɪk) *adj.* of robotlike behavior
Rob Roy (rɒbrɔi) (Robert MacGregor, 1671-1734), Scottish outlaw. He ran an extortion racket, demanding money from his neighbors for the return of stolen cattle
Rob·son, Mt (rɒbsən) the highest point (12,972 ft) of the Canadian Rocky Mtns, in E. British Columbia
ro·bust (roubʌst, roubʌst) *adj.* strong, esp. in resisting fatigue, illness etc ‖ requiring muscular strength, *a robust game* ‖ coarse, *robust humor* ‖ (esp. of a plant) hardy [fr. L. *robustus*]
roc (rɒk) *n.* an enormous legendary bird thought to inhabit the region around the Indian Ocean [fr. Arab. *rokh, rukhkh*]
Ro·ca (rɔkə), Julio Argentino (1843-1914), Argentinian general, leader in the Paraguay Campaign, conqueror (1879) of Patagonia, and president (1880-6, 1898-1904)
roc·am·bole (rɒkəmboul) *n. Allium scorodoprasum*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a European leek, used as a seasoning [etym. doubtful]
Ro·cham·beau (rɔʃɑ̃bou), Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de (1725-1807), French marshal. As commander of the French troops sent to aid the American patriots during the Revolutionary War, he contributed to the victory at Yorktown (1781)
Ro·chelle salt (rɔʃɛl) $KNaC_4H_4O_6{\cdot}4H_2O$, a crystalline salt used as a mild laxative and in the silvering of mirrors [after *La Rochelle*, France, where it was discovered]
roches moutonnées (rɔʃmu:tɔnei) *pl. n.* knobs or hillocks of rock commonly occurring in upland regions, which have been formed and smoothed by glacial action [F. = sheeplike rocks]
Roch·es·ter (rɒtʃɪstər) a port (pop. 241,741) in N.W. New York State, on Lake Ontario. Industries: optical and other precision instruments, electrical equipment. University (1848)
Rochester, John Wilmot, 2nd earl of (1647-80), English poet and satirist. His best-known work is 'A Satire Against Mankind' (1675)
roch·et (rɒtɪt) *n.* (*eccles.*) a white linen vestment resembling a surplice. It is worn chiefly by bishops [O.F.]
rock (rɒk) *n.* (*geol.*) an aggregate of particles composed of one or more minerals, forming the major part of the earth's crust (*'IGNEOUS ROCK, *'METAMORPHIC ROCK, *'SEDIMENTARY ROCK) ‖ a large, usually jagged, mass of this material protruding from the surface of the land or from a body of water ‖ a piece broken off from such a mass ‖ (*fig.*) a firm foundation or support ‖ (*Br.*) a stick of candied sugar flavored with peppermint etc. **on the rocks** in desperate financial straits ‖ (of drinks, esp. whiskey) served neat over ice cubes ‖ in or into a condition of disruption or ruin, a *marriage going on the rocks* ‖ short for rock 'n roll [O.F. *roke*]
rock 1. *v.t.* to cause to move to and fro, *to rock a baby's cradle* ‖ to bring into a specified condition by doing this, *to rock a baby to sleep* ‖ to cause to shake, vibrate, sway etc. violently ‖ to disturb emotionally ‖ (*mining*) to wash (sand or gravel) in a rocker ‖ (in mezzotint engraving) to prepare the surface of (a plate) by scraping it with a cradle ‖ *v.i.* to move to and fro ‖ to sway violently **2.** *n.* the act of rocking ‖ the movement involved in this act [O.E. *roccian*]
rock-a-bil·ly (rɒkəbɪli:) *n.* a combination of pop, rock, and country and western music styles
rock and roll, rock-'n-roll (rɔkənroul) a style of popular music of Afro-American origin, characterized by an insistent, heavily accented syncopated rhythm and the obsessive repetition of short musical phrases, tending to build up tension in an audience and induce a state of group frenzy when played very loud
rock bass *Ambloplites rupestris*, fam. *Centrarchidae*, a North American sunfish found esp. in the Great Lakes region and the upper Mississippi valley ‖ the striped bass ‖ any of several sea basses of genus *Paralabrax* widely distributed in the coastal waters of California and Mexico
rock bottom the lowest point or level, *sales have reached rock bottom* **at rock bottom** fundamentally **rock-bot·tom** *adj*
rock candy sugar in large, hard, clear crystals
rock crystal the purest and most transparent form of quartz
rock dove the rock pigeon
Rock·e·fel·ler (rɒkifelər), John Davison (1839-1937), American industrialist and philanthropist. He acquired a near-monopoly of oil refining in the U.S.A. He endowed an institute for medical research with 500 million dollars (1901), and also gave generously to educational, scientific and religious funds
Rockefeller, Nelson Aldrich (1908-79), U.S. statesman, vice-president (1974-7), governor of New York (1959-73), grandson of John D. Rockefeller. He served as coordinator of inter-American affairs (1940-4), assistant secretary of state (1944-5), head of the International Development Advisory Board (1953-4) and special assistant to Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower (1954-5). As New York's governor he expanded social welfare and education programs. He was appointed vice-president when Gerald Ford succeeded Richard Nixon as president
Rockefeller Foundation a philanthropic organization chartered (1913) by John D. Rockefeller, Sr. Its objectives are the conquest of hunger, the solution to the problems of population, university development, equality of opportunity, and cultural development
rock·er (rɒkər) *n.* either of the curved pieces on which a rocking chair or cradle rocks ‖ a rocking chair ‖ a cradle for washing sand or gravel ‖ a cradle used by a mezzotint engraver ‖ a skate with a curved blade
rocker *n.* a rock musician

PRONUNCIATION KEY (æ, æt) ɑ: ɔ: ə ɛər ɪə ʃ ʒ ʧ ʤ ŋ (ou) ɔi (u:) ju: (ju:) ɜ: (ɒ) ɔ: (u) ʌ (ə) ɔ, ɛ, ɪ, ʊ, ʌ, ɑ:, ɔ:, æ, ɛ, ɪ, ɒ, ʊ, u:, ju:, ɜ:, ə, ɔi, ou, au, ɪə, ɛə, ʊə, p, b, t, d, k, g, f, v, θ, ð, s, z, ʃ, ʒ, ʧ, ʤ, m, n, ŋ, l, r, h, w, j, x, (o) ɔ, ox, au, cow, ou, goat, u, poor, ɔi, royal (u) ʌ, duck; u, bull; u:, goose; ə, bacillus; ju:, cube x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; ʤ, savage, n, orangutang, j, yak; ʃ, fish; ʧ, fetch; l, rabble; n, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

rocker arm a lever [illegible] midpoint, used to transmit motion to a valve stem from a cam

rock·er·y (rŏkərē) *pl* **rock·er·ies** *n.* a rock garden

rock·et (rŏkĭt) **1.** *n.* a projectile driven by the reaction to the rearward expulsion of gases which are produced by burning a fuel inside it It is the only known form of propulsion that can operate in a vacuum and [illegible] in space vehicles Rockets range in size from toy fireworks up to the very large ones used to launch earth satellites etc Rockets are also used to throw the line in marine lifesaving appliances and to propel military warheads **2.** *v.i.* to rise very rapidly, *prices rocketed when the news was heard* ‖ (of game birds) to fly straight when flushed [F. *roquet* or fr Ital. *rocchetta*]

rocket *n.* a member of *Hesperis*, fam *Cruciferae*, a genus of plants having [illegible] or purple flowers which are fragrant at night, esp. *H. matronalis* ‖ *Eruca sativa*, fam *Cruciferae*, a European annual grown mainly for salad [F. *roquette* fr. Ital.]

rocket astronomy the science involving analysis of high-altitude data accumulated by rocket instruments

rock·et·drome (rŏkĭtdrōm) [illegible] port

rock·et·ry (rŏkĭtrē) *n.* the study of or use of rockets

rock·fish (rŏkfĭsh) *pl* **rock·fish**, **rock·fishes** *n* any of several food fishes living among rocks in deep or shallow water, e.g. the striped bass and various groupers

rock garden an arrangement of large stones set in soil, in which various alpine plants, dwarf shrubs etc. are grown

Rock·ies (rŏkēz) the Rocky Mtns

rock·i·ness (rŏkēnĭs) *n.* the state or quality of being rocky

rocking chair a chair mounted on rockers

Rock·ing·ham (rŏkĭŋəm), Charles Watson-Wentworth, 2nd marquis of (1730-82), English statesman who led Whig ministries (1765-6 and 1782)

rocking horse a wooden horse [illegible] rockers, for children to ride on

rock·oon (rŏkūn) *n.* (*aerospace*) a system for high-altitude exploration utilizing a balloon from which a small, solidpropellant research rocket is launched near maximum altitude

rock pigeon *Columba livia*, fam. *Columbidae*, a bluish-gray European and Asian wild pigeon living along rocky coasts

rock rabbit the hyrax

rock·rose (rŏkrōz) *n.* any of various low-growing plants of fam. *Cistaceae*, esp. of genera *Cistus*, *Helianthemum* and *Crocantheum*, growing mainly on rocky slopes and bearing roselike single flowers ‖ the flower of any of these plants

rock salmon any of various tropical fishes, esp *Lutjanus argentimaculatus*, fam. *Lutjanidae*, a variety of red or pink snapper of the Pacific ‖ (*Br.*) the dogfish as sold by fish dealers

rock salt common salt occurring in stratified layers

rock·shaft (rŏkshæft, rŏkshŭft) *n.* a shaft that rocks back and forth on its journals (rather than revolving)

Rockwell (rŏkwel), Norman (1894–1978), U.S illustrator, known for his 'Saturday Evening Post' covers (1916–63) depicting whimsical, humorous views of Middle America as well as events of the day. His best-known work is the 'Four Freedoms' mural, which was used on posters during the 2nd world war

rock wool a fibrous material formed by passing a jet of steam through limestone, siliceous rock etc. It is used for heat and sound insulation

rock·y (rŏkē) *comp* **rock·i·er** *superl* **rock·i·est** *adj.* full of rocks ‖ made of rock ‖ hard as rock

rocky *comp.* **rock·i·er** *superl.* **rock·i·est** *adj* (of something which ought to be firm) shaky or weak, *a rocky table* ‖ (*pop.*) feeling unwell

Rocky Mountain goat the mountain goat

Rocky Mountains a mountain system of W North America, running from British Columbia and Alberta, Canada, through Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado to Arizona and New Mexico. The peaks are characteristically massive and barren, only lower slopes being forested. The [illegible] Highest point Mt Elbert (14,431 ft) ‖ the entire axial mountain system of North America, running from the Bering Strait to the Andes, including, with the Rocky Mtns proper, the Alaska, Cascade, Sierra Nevada, Sierra Madre, Central American and lesser ranges

Rocky Mountain spotted fever a serious febrile disease characterized by chills, fever, pains in the muscles and joints, and a dark red dish-purple rash. It is caused by rickettsia transmitted by the bite of the Rocky Mountain wood tick

ro·co·co (rəkoukou, roukoukou) **1.** *n.* a highly ornamental style in architecture, interior decoration etc., characterized by asymmetrical arrangements of curved lines and elaborate scrollwork, developed in France from the ba[illegible] and prevalent in Europe in the 18th c **2.** *adj* of or relating to painting, music, literature etc. of this same period having similar ornately decorative characteristics [F.]

Roc·roi, Battle of (rɔkrwæ) a battle (1643), during the Thirty Years' War. The French army under Louis II de Condé decimated the Spanish infantry

rod (rŏd) a slender, sometimes extensible bar, shaft, pole, staff etc. in wood, cane, metal, glass etc., *a curtain rod, a fishing rod* ‖ a connecting rod ‖ a staff or wand carried as a symbol of office, authority etc. ‖ a stick used to measure with ‖ a measure of length equal to 5 ½ yds or 16 ½ ft ‖ a square rod ‖ one of the rod-shaped cells in the retina of the eye, sensitive to dim light ‖ a rod-shaped bacterium **the rod** corporal punishment [O. E. *rodd*]

[illegible]

ro·dent (roud'nt) **1.** *n.* a small gnawing mammal of the order *Rodentia* including rats, mice, squirrels, marmots etc. All rodents have a single pair of large chisellike incisors in the upper jaw. These keep growing from the roots as they wear away at the tips **2.** *adj* of or relating to a rodent [fr. L. *rodens* (*rodentis*) fr. *rodere*, to gnaw]

ro·de·o (roudĭou, roudeĭou) *n.* a roundup (of cattle) ‖ an area where cattle are enclosed ‖ a public exhibition of skill by cowboys, e.g. in riding, lassoing etc., often in competition [Span. = a going around]

Rod·er·ick (rŏdərĭk) (*d.* c. 711), last king of the Visigoths in Spain (c. 710–c. 711). He was killed fighting the Moors

Ro·dil (rŏdĭl), José Ramon (1789-1853), Spanish general. In spite of the definitive defeat of Spanish forces at Ayacucho, he held the port of El Callao until the following year (1825)

Ro·din (rŏdĕ), Auguste (1840-1917), French sculptor. The sensitive, almost flickering surfaces of his bronzes render both the internal life and energy of the subject and the modeler's own creative energy. The subjects start from the human form, but tend toward a more abstract thought'. They thus form a bridge between the 'literary' symbolism of Rodin's own time and the more abstract formal art of the 20th c. His most frequent themes are human aspiration and creativity ('The Thinker', 'Balzac'), the anguish of humanity which knows its own mortality ('The Burghers of Calais'), and the related theme of erotic love ('The Kiss' etc.)

Rod·ney (rŏdnē), George Brydges, 1st Baron Rodney (1718-92), British admiral. He won victories over the Spanish and French fleets in the Revolutionary War

Ro·dó (roudóu), Jose Enrique (1872-1917), Uruguayan essayist and moralist. His most important works are his essay on Ruben Darío (1899), 'Ariel' (1900) and 'Motivos de Proteo' (1909)

rod·o·mon·tade (rŏdəmŏntēd, rŏdəmŏntād, roudəmŏntēd, roudəmŏntād) **1.** *n* bluster, [illegible] **2.** *v.i.* **rod·o·mon·tad·ing** *past* and *past part* **rod·o·mon·tad·ed** to bluster [fr. *Rodomonte* in Ariosto's 'Orlando Furioso']

Rod·ri·guez (rŏdrigĕs), Jose Gaspar (FRANCIA [illegible]

[illegible] wires, 1 10th in. long, utilized as a static magnetic storage unit in some computers in place of ring shape cores

[illegible] ovaries of certain crustaceans, e.g. the coral of a

[illegible] U.S. civil engineer and designer of suspension bridges, notably the Brooklyn Bridge in New York

roe deer *Capreolus capreolus*, a species of small, graceful, European and Asian deer, having forked antlers. They are reddish-brown in summer, grayish in winter

roentgen (rentgən, rentgen, rŏntgən) *n* (*phys.*) a unit of X-ray or gamma radiation, defined as the amount which will produce ions in 1 cc. of dry air at standard temperature and pressure that carry 1 electrostatic unit of charge [after Wilhelm Konrad *Roentgen* (1845-1923), G. discoverer of X rays]

roentgenogram (rentgənəgræm) *n.* an X-ray picture, radiograph

Roentgen ray an X-ray

ro·ga·tion (rougeĭshən) *n.* (*eccles., pl.*) the litanies sung on Rogation Days ‖ (*Rom. hist.*) a law proposed by consuls or tribunes for ratification by the people [fr. L. *rogatio* (*rogationis*), supplication]

Rogation Days [illegible] preceding Ascension Day

rog·a·to·ry (rŏgətōrē, rŏgətourē) *adj.* (*law*) demanding information, esp. authorized to question witnesses [fr. F. *rogatoire*]

rog·er (rŏdʒər) *interj* (in radio communication) your message has been received and understood ‖ your instruction will be complied with

Rog·er I (rŏdʒər) (c. 1031-1101), Norman count of Sicily (1072-1101), brother of Robert Guiscard. He conquered Sicily from the Arabs and made it a strong feudal state

Roger II (c. 1095-1154), count (1101-30) and king (1130-54) of Sicily, son of Roger I. He defeated (1139) the forces of Innocent II and extended his conquests to N. Africa

Rog·ers (rŏdʒərz), Robert (1731-95), American frontiersman. A popular hero during the French and Indian Wars, he led daring expeditions in the British cause. He directed (1760s) a secret expedition to discover the Northwest Passage, was arrested on a charge of conspiring with foreign governments to establish an independent state, but was acquitted

Rogers, Will (William Penn Adair Rogers, 1879-1935), U.S. humorist, known as the 'cowboy philosopher' for his freewheeling comments on the political and social scene through the media of radio, movies, books, and a syndicated newspaper column

rogue (roug) **1.** *n.* a man who gets along in life by cheating, deceiving, and taking advantage of others ‖ a mischievous child or person ‖ (*hort.*) an abnormal or inferior plant displaying a variation from the standard ‖ a rogue elephant ‖ any enraged, large animal which has left the herd **2.** *adj* resembling a rogue elephant [16th-c. thieves' slang]

rogue elephant an enraged elephant which leaves the herd to live alone

roguery (rougərē) *n* [illegible] behavior ‖ a roguish act

rogues' gallery a collection of photographs of criminals, used by police for purposes of identification

ro·guish (rougĭsh) *adj.* of, relating to or acting like a rogue ‖ mischievous, *a roguish look*

roil (rŏil) *v.t.* to stir up sediment in (a liquid) and [illegible] to [illegible] roil·y *superl* **roil·i·er** *superl* **roil·i·est** *adj.* turbid [etym doubtful]

roist·er (rŏistər) *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to engage in noisy, [illegible]

Rokossovsky (rŏkəsŏfskē) Konstantinovitch (1896-1968), Russian army officer. He [illegible] Moscow (1941-2) and Stalingrad (1943). He was minis[illegible]

ro·la·mite (rouləmaĭt) *n* a device for minimizing sliding friction on rollers by use of a flexible loop over the rollers, used in miniaturized nu[illegible] cist Donald F. Wilkes

Roland (roulənd) *n* (*sml*) U.S. air launched

Roland, Chanson de (rolɑ̃ ʃɑ̃sɔ̃ də) [illegible] SON DE GESTE), written two or three hundred years after the event, describing the death of Roland (who was a historical character, one of Charlemagne's knights) at Roncesvalles. Charlemagne had invaded Spain in 778 and, after capturing Pamplona, had been recalled home by news of a Saxon revolt on the Rhine. Roland was in charge of the rear, which was ambushed by the Saracens in a pass in the Pyrenees and [illegible]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: [illegible]
(o) o, ox, au, cox, on (poor); u (put, wolf); (u) u, cup, son, flood; (ə) a, ago, item, gallop, circus; (ər) fur, term, learn; (y) yet; (w) will; (hw) which; (zh) vision, azure; (kh) German ich, Scottish loch; (n) French bon; (l) French table; (r) French rouge; (ŋ) sing, ink; (ɑ) father, bah; (ɔ) law, for; (ɛ) bed, pen; (ɪ) pit, sing; (ɪ) tie, wise; (ŏ) pot, horrible; (ō) toe, go; (ŭ) cut, rough; (ū) rule, spoon; (ʃ) she, rush; (θ) thin, both; (ð) then, smooth; (ʒ) measure, seizure; (ĕ) less, set; (ă) hat, cat; (ā) fate, ape; (ē) be, mete; (ĭ) fit, hill; (ī) site, fire; (ŏ) not, roll; (ō) old, sold; (ŭ) up, mud; (ū) use, cute

of the finest examples of the heroic French epic

Ro·land de la Platière (rōländ′ də lä plätyĕr′), *n.* Marie Jeanne (Manon Phlipon, 1754-93), French revolutionist. She influenced Girondist policy through her salon, a brilliant intellectual center

role, rôle (rōl) *n.* the part in which an actor or singer is cast in a play, opera etc. | the part a person or thing plays in a specific situation, operation etc., *the role of cement in modern building* [F. *rôle*, a roll, the scroll on which an actor's part was written]

Rolfe (rōlf), John (1585–1622), English settler in America. He settled in Jamestown, Va., married Pocahontas, an Indian princess, in 1614 and worked at farming tobacco, which became the main crop of Virginia. He died fighting the Powhatan Indians

roll (rōl) *n.* a quantity of cloth, wrapping paper, wallpaper etc., rolled up in the form of a cylinder | a rounded mass of something, *rolls of fat, a roll of hair* || any of variously shaped pieces of baked dough |, a scroll (of parchment or paper) | an official list of names or catalog of items || a muster roll | (*Br.*, esp. *pl.*) a list of solicitors qualified to practice | (*bookbinding*) a wheel-like tool for making decorative lines on book covers || (*bookbinding*) the decoration produced || a tobacco twist done up in cylindrical form || (*archit.*) a curved molding || (*pop.*) a wad of paper money **to strike off the rolls** (*Br.*) to disqualify (a solicitor) from practicing | to disqualify (someone) from membership [O.F. *role, rolle*]

roll 1. *v.i.* to move along a surface by turning over and over, *the marble rolled across the floor* || (of a wheeled vehicle) to move, *the car rolled down the slope* | to flow forward in undulations, streams, etc., *the smoke rolled across the sky* (esp. of land) to have an undulating surface || to make a long, deep sound varying in loudness, *the thunder rolled* | (of a bird) to trill | (of a ship) to move with a heavy side-to-side motion || (of a person) to walk in this manner || to acquire a spherical or cylindrical shape by curling over and over on itself or on something else || (of the eyes) to turn from side to side and seem to rotate in their sockets |, to move or proceed smoothly, *the work keeps rolling along* | *v.t.* to make (something) move along a surface by causing it to turn over and over, *to roll a marble* |, to cause to move on wheels, rollers etc., *to roll a wheelbarrow down a road* || to shape by movements inducing roundness, *to roll a cigarette* || to move (the eyes) from side to side, causing them to seem to rotate || to level, smooth, flatten etc. with a roller or something resembling a roller | to beat a roll upon (a drum) || to throw (dice) | to envelop (someone or something) in a covering, *to roll a baby in a blanket* | (*printing*) to ink (a form etc.) with a roller || to utter (the letter 'r') with a trill-like sound || to drive forward with a sweeping motion, *the waves rolled the bathers toward the shore* | (*pop.*) to rob (someone) while he is asleep, unconscious etc **to roll around** (of a cyclical event) to recur, *spring rolled around again* **to roll back** to reduce (a price or prices) by government control || to cause (a crowd etc.) to retreat **to roll in** to arrive in large numbers || (*pop.*) to have a great deal of (money) **to roll out** to make flat or thin by using a roller, *to roll out pastry* | to unroll **2.** *n.* a rolling movement, e.g. of a ship in heavy seas || (of a person) a rolling walk || a long, deep sound varying in loudness, *the roll of thunder* | a succession of rapid beats on a drum | (*aeron.*) a complete revolution of an aircraft around its longitudinal axis with little or no change in the horizontal direction of flight | the trill of some birds | one of a set of grooved cylinders in a steel mill used for shaping white-[illegible]

Rolland (rōländ′), Romain (Edme Paul Emile) (1866-1944), French author. In his works he [illegible] without violence. His best-known work is 'Jean Christophe' (10 vols, 1904-12), the fictitious biography of a German-born musician

roll·a·thon (rōləthŏn) *n.* (*sports*) marathon race [illegible]

roll-a-way bed (rōləwā′) a bed that folds up and can be rolled out of sight when not in use

roll-back (rōlbăk′) *n.* a reduction in prices by government control

roll bar a heavy steel bar on top of a motor vehicle, esp. a convertible, to protect riders from [illegible]

roll cage *n.* a roll bar for a racing car

roll call the act of calling out names from a list in order to ascertain those present | the fixed time at which this is done || (*mil.*) the signal for a roll call

Rolle (rōl), Richard, of Hampole (c. 1300–c. 1349), English hermit and mystic. He was one of the first religious authors to write in the vernacular as well as in Latin. He is the author of 'Meditation of the Passion'

roll·er (rōlər) *n.* a revolving cylinder over or on which something is rolled, e.g. the cylinder on which a roller towel is placed || a revolving cylinder used for pressing, crushing or smoothing a road surface, soil etc. || a cylinder on which heavy objects are moved || a revolving cylinder for applying paint to a flat surface or (*printing*) for spreading ink on a form || either of the revolving cylinders in a mangle or wringer between which linen is pressed flat or wrung out someone who operates rolling machinery || a large, long wave that rolls over as it breaks | a roll for flattening metal etc. || a tumbler pigeon [ROOT]

roller *n.* any of various nonpasserine Old World birds of fam. *Coraciidae*, esp. *Coracias garrulus*, a European species having blue or green plumage and a reddish-brown back [G. fr. *rollen*, to roll]

roller bearing a bearing consisting of hardened steel cylinders revolving in a cylindrical housing

roller coaster (*Am.=Br.* switchback) a usually circular railway high up in an amusement park, consisting of very steep alternate ascents and descents, along which small, open cars hurtle

roller hockey (*sports*) hockey played on roller skates

roller skate a skate mounted on small wheels

rōll′er-skate *pres. part.* **roll·er-skat·ing** *past and past part.* **roll·er-skat·ed** *v.i.* to skate on a pair of these

roller towel an endless towel suspended from a rotating roller

rol·lick (rŏlĭk) **1.** *v.i.* to move or act with exuberant gaiety **2.** *n.* a burst of exuberant gaiety **rŏl′·lick·ing** *adj.* [origin unknown]

rolling mill a plant where metal etc. is rolled into sheets, bars etc. || the machine used for this purpose

rolling pin a usually wooden cylinder used for rolling out pastry, dough etc.

rolling stock the wheeled vehicles of a railroad, collectively || a road carrier's fleet of vehicles

Rol·lo (rŏlō) (or Hrolf, c. 860–c. 931), first duke of Normandy (911-27). A Viking leader, he was granted (911) the fief of Normandy by Charles III of France

roll-on (rōlŏn) *adj.* of a movable ball-shaped applicator in the top of a container that dispenses a substance, e.g., deodorant

roll-out (rōlaut′) *v.* (*football*) to carry the ball behind the scrimmage line to one flank separating from blockers in order to throw a pass or feint for a pass —**rollout** *n.*

roll-top desk (rōltŏp′) a writing desk having a slatted cover which slides open and shut

roll-way (rōlwā′) *n.* a road or path used esp. for rolling logs down to a stream || a pile of logs by a stream awaiting transport

ro·ly-po·ly (rōlēpōlē) **1.** *adj.* (of a person or an animal) round and plump **2.** *pl.* **ro·ly-po·lys, ro·ly-po·lies** *n.* a roly-poly person or animal | a dough spread with jam etc., rolled up and steamed or baked | a weighted toy which, when pushed down, returns to an erect position [Am. doublet]

ROM (*computer abbr.*) for read-only memory

Ro·ma·gna (rōmänyə) (*hist.*) a region on the Adriatic coast of Emilia-Romagna, Italy, under the rule of the Papal States (early 13th c.–1860)

Ro·ma·ic (rōmēĭk) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to modern Greece || of or pertaining to the language of modern Greece **2.** *n.* modern Greek [fr. Gk *Rhomaikos*, Roman]

ro·maine (rōmān′) *n.* (*Am.*—*Br.* cos) a variety of crisp lettuce with long leaves [F.]

Ro·mains (rōmĕ′), Jules (Louis Farigoule, 1885–1972), French poet, novelist and playwright. His work, including the [illegible] cycle of novels 'les Hommes de bonne volonté' (1932-47)

Ro·man (rōmən) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the city of Rome, its history, its people, its language etc. | of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church or the Latin rite | of or pertaining to the type normally used for printed narrative and based on the forms used in Roman inscriptions (cf. ITALIC, cf. BOLDFACE) || (of a nose) having a highly arched bridge **2.** *n.* a resident or native of Rome || (used disparagingly) a member of the Roman Catholic Church || (*printing*) Roman type || the dialect spoken in Rome [O.E. fr. L.]

Roman alphabet an alphabet of the classical Latin period consisting of 23 letters (J, U and W were added later) from which most modern European alphabets are derived

Roman arch a semicircular arch

Roman candle a candle-shaped firework emitting sparks and globes of fire

Roman Catholic 1. *adj.* of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church **2.** *n.* a member of this Church

Roman Catholic Church that part of the Christian Church which accepts the authority of the pope, in distinction to the Orthodox Eastern Church, which separated from it in 1054, and to the Protestant Churches, which broke away in the 16th c. (For the early history of the Church *CHRISTIANITY.) The Roman Catholic Church rose to be a great political force in the Roman Empire (4th c.) and dominated Western Europe throughout the Middle Ages. Attacks on the Church culminated in the Reformation. The Counter-Reformation produced administrative and educational reforms within the Church, and missionary activities were extended under the Jesuits in the Far East and America. From the Council of Trent (1545-63) to the Vatican Council (1869-70) the Church was on the defensive against the incursions of rationalism, enlightenment, liberalism and revolution. In the 20th c. it has begun to reconsider its ideological traditions and to participate in the ecumenical movement. The excommunication of the Orthodox Eastern Church was annulled (1965). Distinctive tenets of Roman Catholicism are the authority of ecclesiastical tradition, transubstantiation, the seven sacraments, papal infallibility, purgatory, the Immaculate Conception (1854) and the Assumption (1950) of the Virgin Mary. Theology is based on natural and divine law as established by Thomas Aquinas. The clergy are celibate, though in E. Europe and the Middle East there are Roman Catholic Churches with Uniate rites and noncelibate clergy. Many religious orders exist. There are several hundred million Roman Catholics in the world. They preponderate (over 85%) in Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg, Belgium, Portugal, Italy, Latin America, Austria, Poland and France. They form large minorities (over 30%) in the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Switzerland, West Germany, Lebanon, Yugoslavia, the Philippines, Canada and the U.S.A. Smaller minorities exist in Australia, New Zealand, East Germany, Rumania, Great Britain and the U.S.S.R.

Roman Catholicism the doctrine and organization of the Roman Catholic Church

ro·mance (rōmăns, rōmänz) **1.** *n.* a medieval literary form, initially old French or Provençal, dealing with deeds of chivalry or with historical or mythological events seen in the perspective of a medieval court || an example of this || an imaginative story of idealized love || the type of literature comprising such stories || a love affair || the quality of being romantic || a pure exaggeration, falsehood | (*mus.*) a term loosely used for various sorts of composition predominantly tender or intimate in mood **2.** *v. pres. part.* **ro·manc·ing** *past and past part.* **ro·manced** *v.t.* to indulge in highly exaggerated stories || *v.t.* to give a made-up version of, *romanced biography* **Ro·mance** *adj.* of or relating to the Romance languages [O.F. *romans, romanz*]

Romance languages a group of languages developed from Latin, incl. French, Italian, Provençal, Portuguese, Rumanian, Spanish, Catalan, Rhaeto-Romanic, Sardinian and the now-extinct Dalmatian

ro·man cour·tois (rōmäkōrtwä′) *pl.* **ro·mans cour·tois** (rōmäkōrtwä′) a medieval romance, based on classical or legendary themes. They were usually in verse and were intended to be read aloud, whereas the Chansons de Geste were written to be sung [F.]

Roman de la Rose (LORRIS, GUILLAUME DE, and JEAN DE MEUNG)

Ro·man de Re·nart (rōmändərənär′) A collection of verse stories by unknown authors, in which animals—and their 'wives'—have experiences which satirize or parallel human behavior. The stories, of which the best date from the 13th c.,

seem to have originated near the mouth of a modern France, but there are Flemish, Dutch and German versions

Roman Empire ROME

Ro·man·esque (roumənesk) *n.* style developed between the Roman and Gothic periods in former Roman Europe It is characterized by round arches, decorative arcades, and elaborately carved ornament, esp on capitals and moldings **2.** *adj* of, relating to, or constructed in the Romanesque style

Romania RUMANIA

Ro·man·ic (roumænik) **1.** *adj* of or relating to the Romance languages **2.** *n* the Romance languages [fr L *Romanicus*]

Ro·man·ism (roumənizəm) *n* used derogatively the doctrine and usages of the Roman Catholic faith **Ro·man·ist** *n* and *adj*

Roman law the system of jurisdiction of ancient Rome and of the Roman and Byzantine Empires, esp to the death (565) of Justinian I

Roman numerals letters of the Roman alphabet used as symbols for numbers until the 10th c AD Those still used, e g on clock faces or in classifications, are I = 1, V = 5, X = 10, L = 50, C = 100, D = 500, M = 1,000 A letter placed in front of one of greater value is subtracted from it, a letter placed after it is added, e g XCIV = 94

Ro·ma·nov (roumənof) the Russian imperial dynasty from the accession (1613) of Michael until the enforced abdication (1917) of Nicholas II

Romans, Epistle to the the sixth book of the New Testament, written (c 58) by St Paul to the Church at Rome It proclaims the possibility of salvation for all men through Christ

Ro·mansh, Ro·mansch (roumæn), (roumanʃ) *n* Rhaeto-Romanic as spoken esp in Graubünden, Switzerland [native name]

ro·man·tic (roumæntik) **1.** *adj* of or pertaining to romance, *a romantic novel, a romantic situation* ‖ susceptible to romance, *a romantic person* ‖ not based on fact, fanciful or exaggerated, *a romantic rendering of the facts* ‖ (*loosely*) far-fetched, not very practical, *a romantic notion* **2.** *n* a romantic person **Ro·man·tic** of, relating to or having the characteristics of Romanticism **2.** *n.* a romantic person **Ro·man·tic** an exponent of Romanticism **ro·man·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* **ro·man·ti·cism** *n* the quality or state of being romantic **Ro·man·ti·cism** a movement in literature, philosophy and art which developed in Europe in the late 18th and early 19th cc. Starting from the ideas and attitudes of Rousseau in France and from the Sturm und Drang movement in Germany, it held that classicism, dominant since the 16th c., denied expression to man's emotional nature and overlooked his profound inner forces. Romanticism is above all an exaltation of individual values and aspirations above those of society. The movement looked to the Middle Ages and to direct contact with nature for inspiration, and it was responsible for the national liberation movement of 19th-c. Europe. The leading Romantic poets were Byron, Keats, Shelley, Wordsworth, Hugo, Musset, Heine and Novalis. In painting its chief exponent was Delacroix. Beethoven, Schubert, Berlioz and Bizet were great Romantic composers. Through its concern with the hidden forces in man, Romanticism exerted a profound influence on modern thought, and opened the way e g. to psychoanalysis. In art, the same current led to expressionism and surrealism **ro·man·ti·cist** a Romantic **ro·man·ti·cize** (roumæntisaiz) *v.i.* **ro·man·ti·ci·zing** *past* and *past part* **ro·man·ti·cized** *v t.* to treat or interpret romantically, esp to falsify so as to make more pleasing [fr obs *romant*, romance fr. O.F]

Ro·ma·nus II (roumeinəs) (939-63), Byzantine emperor (959-63), son of Constantine VII His reign was notable for the military successes of Nicephorus II Phocas

Rom·a·ny (romani, roumani) **1.** *n.* a gypsy ‖ the Indic language of the gypsies **2.** *adj.* of or relating to gypsies, or to their language

Rome (roum) (*Ital* Roma) the capital (pop 2,897,000) of Italy and of the Roman Empire, in Latium on the Tiber Industries: light engineering, luxury goods, textiles, clothing, chemicals, food processing, printing and publishing, film making Site: the Seven Hills (with Trastevere, a section of the right bank included by the Aurelian wall, 2nd c), now a region of narrow, tree-lined streets, [illegible] right bank Surviving ancient structures include the Forum (remains of temples, 5th c [illegible] seum or amphitheater (1st c) Each age has [illegible] ones Monuments of the Romano Byzantine period (4th-9th cc) include numerous churches and basilicas, many partially restored, e g St [illegible] gnore (4th-5th cc , with 5th-c mosaics) Renaissance Rome survives in churches, palaces and piazza architecture, e g the Vatican, the Farnesina, [illegible] the Square of the Capitol (designed by Michelangelo) The baroque period (16th-late 18th c) is rich in churches, squares, fountains and facades, e g the church of Il Gesù (1568-84), the [illegible] Peter's, the Trevi fountain (1632-62), the [illegible] of St Peter's, St John Lateran etc Principal cultural institutions the Vatican Museum, Gallery and Library, the National Library, galleries, and museums of antiquities (the Terme and Villa Giulia), the university (1303), and numerous academies HISTORY Traditionally founded [illegible] villages on seven hills on the east bank of the Tiber, and was ruled until 510 BC by seven kings, of whom the last three are thought to have been Etruscan After the last of these, Tarquinius Superbus, had been expelled, a republic was set up (510 B C), ruled by a senate and two consuls. The dominant power of the patricians was increasingly challenged by the plebeians, until by 300 BC the latter had obtained the right to hold any office The political organization was expanded to include tribunes, quaestors, aediles, censors and praetors. A code of law was drawn up (451 B C) by the decemvirs Rome extended its power to neighboring peoples in Italy (5th-3rd cc. B C), defeated Carthage in the Punic Wars (264-241 B C , 218-201 B C and 149-146 B C) and gained territory in Spain, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica and N Africa Macedon was made a Roman province (146 B C) and the whole of Greece was subdued by 27 B C [illegible] when the brothers Gracchus attempted to reform the agrarian laws (2nd c. B C). Civil war broke out, and the republic was further weakened by the rivalry between Marius and Sulla and by that between Pompey and Caesar After the collapse of the 1st Triumvirate, Caesar established a dictatorship (48-44 B C) On his assassination, civil war was resumed and the [illegible] war between Antony and Octavian, and the republic collapsed when the latter took absolute power as emperor with the title of Augustus (27 B C) In the two centuries after the reign of Augustus the Roman Empire reached its [illegible] reaching north to the Rhine, the Danube and central Scotland and spreading into Armenia and Mesopotamia The empire was united by a [illegible] growth of trade and industry Augustus' successors, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius and Nero, continued to develop the civil service and provincial administration (14-68) In the civil war of 68-9, provincial armies successively made Galba, Otho and Vitellius emperors Stability was restored by Vespasian and his sons Titus and Domitian Rome reached the height of its prosperity under Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius, but decline set in [illegible] war followed his murder and the Praetorians [illegible] tablished a new dynasty (193) supported by the army, and under Caracalla, his son, Roman citizenship was extended to free men throughout the empire Military anarchy followed the murder (235) of Alexander Severus and provincial armies made emperors in rapid succession The [illegible] emperors Claudius II, Aurelian and Probus [illegible] empire was divided into four administrative units It was temporarily reunited by Constan[illegible] (330) Christianity, which had spread throughout the empire, won toleration (313) and became official (380) under Theodosius I On Constantine's death (337) the division between [illegible] the death (395) of Theodosius I, Arcadius inheriting the east (BYZANTINE EMPIRE) and Honorius the west To deal with increasing barbar[illegible] Empire was moved to Ravenna (402) Rome was sacked by the Visigoths under Alaric I (410) and by the Vandals under Genseric (455). Attila was prevented from sacking it by Pope Leo I, and papal influence over the city began to increase The last Roman emperor, Romulus Augustulus was deposed (476) by Odoacer The Roman Empire had brought urban civilization and a high degree of material prosperity as well as Roman law, the Latin language and the Christian religion to a large part of Europe Rome now came to be disputed between the Byzantine Empire and the barbarians, and later between the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire As capital of the Papal States (after 756), it became the spiritual center of W Europe during the Middle Ages It was several times devastated by invading armies but began to recover in the second half of the 15th c and became a center of the Renaissance It became [illegible]

Ro·me·ro (romero), Francisco (1891-1962), Argentinian philosopher, author of 'Filosofía de la persona' (1944), 'El hombre y la cultura' (1950), and 'Teoría del hombre' (1952)

Rom·il·ly (romili, ramili), Sir Samuel (1757-1818), British lawyer and social reformer He worked all his life for the reform of the criminal code Many of his proposals were put into effect later in the 19th c

Rom·mel (romel), Erwin (1891-1944), German field marshal He led the German army in N Africa (1941) and drove the British army back to Alamein (1942), but was then forced to retreat to Tunisia He was briefly commander in chief of the German armies in N. Europe (1944) His sympathy with the July 1944 plot against Hitler led to his enforced suicide

Rom·ney (romni, ramni), George (1734-1802), [illegible] for his paintings of Lady Hamilton

romp (romp) **1.** *v i.* to be in high spirits and play boisterously **to romp home** (or in) (esp of a racehorse) to win easily **2.** *n* the act of romping **romp·ers** *pl n* a child's one-piece garment combining top and bloomers [perh var of *rompe*]

Rom·u·lus and Re·mus (romjuləs, ri·məs) (*Rom. mythol*) twin sons of Mars They were exposed in infancy, but were suckled by a she-wolf and then brought up by a shepherd Ac[illegible] of Rome (753 B C)

Romulus Au·gus·tu·lus (ɔgʌstjuləs) (*d.* after 476), last Roman emperor (475-6) He was de[illegible]

Ron·ces·valles [illegible] pass in the Pyrenees, where, according to the Chanson de Roland, the rear of Charlemagne's army was attacked and Roland was killed

ron·deau (rondou, -dou) *pl* **ron·deaux** [illegible] aabba, aab refrain, aabba refrain) a poem in [illegible] rhymes only, consisting of usually 24 lines arr[illegible] the first stanza serves as a refrain for the second and third stanzas a poem in this form [F] [illegible] last movement' of a sonata [It]

Ron·sard (rɔsar), Pierre de (1524-85), French

lower, walled [illegible] had made Italian—a literary language, rich, supple and elegant, capable of a poetry which would rival that of Greece and Rome. Though Ronsard's verse is characterized by a Renaissance courtliness and elegance, it also retains some of the directness and naive freshness of the Middle Ages.

röntgen [illegible].

rood (ru:d) *n.* a crucifix, esp. one mounted on a rood screen. [in England and Scotland] a quarter of an acre. [O.E. *rod*]

rood loft a gallery above the rood screen.

rood screen a carved wooden or stone screen separating the nave from the choir in a church and usually having a crucifix raised up on it.

roof (ru:f, ruf) **1.** *pl.* **roofs** *n.* the structure which covers the top of a building, typically of shingles, slates, tiles, concrete etc., together with the load-carrying elements above the walls. something compared to this, *the roof of a cave, the roof of the mouth.* the hard or canvas top of an automobile etc. [*rhet.*] a home or house as affording shelter and hospitality. [*mining*] the overhanging part of an excavation or tunnel. [*mining*] the rock above a bed of coal etc. **to raise the roof** (*pop.*) to create a noisy disturbance due to anger, discontent, enthusiasm etc. **2.** *v.t.* to furnish with a roof. **roof·age** (ru:fij) *n.* roofing. [O.E. *hrof*]

roof garden a restaurant on the roof of a building. a flat roof of a building used as a terrace.

roof·ing (ru:fiŋ, rufiŋ) *n.* the material used to surface a roof.

roof·less [illegible] without a home or any shelter.

roof-tree (ru:ftri:, ruftri:) *n.* the ridgepole of a roof.

rook (ruk) **1.** *n. Corvus frugilegus*, fam. *Corvidae*, an Old World bird (about 18 ins. in length), resembling a crow, in color, voice and habits. With age, the skin around the base of its bill becomes gray and scabby. (*pop.*) a cheat, esp. in gambling. **2.** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to cheat, esp. in gambling. (*Br.*) to overcharge. [O.E. *hrōc*]

rook *n.* (*chess*) a castle-shaped piece having the power to move over any number of unoccupied, consecutive squares either horizontally or vertically. [O.F. *roc* fr. Pers.]

rook·er·y (rukəri) *pl.* **rook·er·ies** *n.* a colony of rooks or the group of trees containing their nests. a breeding place or colony of seals, penguins and other gregarious birds or beasts.

rook·ie (ruki:) *n.* (*pop.*) a raw army recruit. a raw recruit of any sort. (*baseball*) a player in his first season with a major league team.

room (ru:m, rum) **1.** *n.* a space within a building enclosed by its own walls, ceiling and floor. *hotel room, assembly room.* space regarded as available for or taken up by something or someone. *more, make some room on the shelf,* or as affording the opportunity to act, move etc., *scarcely room to breathe.* opportunity or scope, *room for improvement, room to expand.* (*pl.*) a suite in a private house, boarding house etc., rented for a period. a roomful of people, *the room was hushed.* one of the chambers where coal is [illegible] **to make room for** to move over, to leave space for. **2.** *v.i.* to lodge in someone's house, or with someone else, sharing accommodation. [O.E. *rum*]

room·er (ru:mər, rumər) *n.* someone who rents a room in someone else's house.

room·ful (ru:mful, rumful) *n.* as much as a room will contain. the people, objects etc. in a room.

room·i·ness (ru:minis, ruminis) *n.* the quality or state of being roomy.

rooming house [illegible].

room·mate (ru:mmeit, rummeit) *n.* someone with respect to a person with whom he shares a room.

room·y (ru:mi:, rumi:) *comp.* **room·i·er** *superl.* [illegible].

Roon (ru:n), Albrecht Theodor Emil, Graf von (1803-79), Prussian general and minister of war (1839-73). His army reforms provoked parliamentary hostility, but were largely responsi[illegible].

Roosevelt (rouzəvelt, ru:zəvelt), Anna Eleanor (1884-1962), U.S. First Lady (1933-45) and [illegible] 1921) by polio she represented him on the campaign trail. As First Lady she undertook her special causes, esp. youth employment and civil rights for minorities, and continued working for these causes after her husband's death. She was a U.S. delegate to the U.N. (1945-52, 1961-2) and was instrumental in drafting the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights. She wrote 'This I Remember' (1949) and 'The Autobiography of Eleanor Roosevelt' (1961).

Roo·se·velt, Franklin Delano (1882-1945), 32nd president (1933-45) of the U.S.A., a Democrat. Beginning with a general 'bank holiday', he initiated the New Deal in order to restore the economy after the great depression of 1929. His 'fireside chats', broadcast by radio to the nation, helped him to maintain the support and confidence of the American people. He led the U.S.A. away from isolationism with his good-neighbor policy toward Latin America, his recognition (1933) of the U.S.S.R., and his lend-lease support (1941) for Britain. He became (1940) the first U.S. president to run for a third term in office. With Churchill he drafted (1941) the Atlantic Charter and, as the power of the Axis increased, he augmented U.S. military strength and preparedness, issuing the first peacetime selective service act in U.S. history. With the Japanese attack (1941) on Pearl Harbor, he brought the U.S.A. into the 2nd world war. He attended conferences with Allied leaders at Casablanca (1943), Quebec (1943 and 1944), Cairo (1943), Tehran (1943) and Yalta (1945). He has been criticized for making too many territorial concessions to the U.S.S.R. at Yalta. He died a month before Germany's surrender. His wife Eleanor (1884-1962) continued his humanitarian policies as a delegate to the U.N.

Roosevelt, Theodore (1858-1919), 26th president (1901-9) of the U.S.A., following the assassination of President McKinley. He was a Republican. During the Spanish-American War he organized the regiment of volunteers known as the Rough Riders, and gained wide fame as a cavalry colonel in Cuba (1898). As president he launched an extensive 'trust-busting' campaign, promoted the conservation of natural resources, and through his Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine he maintained the right of the U.S.A. to intervene in the internal affairs of Latin American countries for the maintenance of law and order. He also pursued a policy of 'dollar diplomacy', notably in the Caribbean. He used the U.S. Navy (1903) to ensure that Panama gained independence from Colombia, and secured the right to construct the Panama Canal. He received the Nobel peace prize (1906) for his mediation in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5). At his initiative the Algeciras Conference (1906) was called. Opposed to the reelection of conservative Republican President Taft, he organized (1912) the Progressive or 'Bull Moose' party, running as its candidate in the 1912 presidential elections and thus splitting Republican ranks, which allowed a Democratic victory. During the 1st world war he vigorously attacked President Wilson's initial policy of neutrality.

Roosevelt Corollary an extension of the Monroe Doctrine issued (1904) by President Theodore Roosevelt and Elihu Root. It asserted U.S. right to intervene in the internal affairs of Latin America to maintain peace and order. It is the most imperialistic interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

roost (ru:st, rust) *n.* the perch(es) [illegible] part of a hen house or other building where birds roost. **to rule the roost** to be the dominating person (esp. in a household). **2.** *v.i.* to be perched for the night. to settle down as if on a perch, *to roost on a park bench.* **roost·er** *n.* a male domestic fowl. [O.E. *hrost*]

Root (ru:t), Elihu (1845-1937), U.S. lawyer, political leader and diplomat. As secretary of war (1899-1904) under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt he [illegible] rolling stock, the Foraker Act (1900) and the Organic Act of 1902. His military reforms included the transformation of the state National Guard into the organized militia of the U.S.A. and the creation of the Army War College. As secretary of state (1905-9) under President Theodore Roosevelt, he negotiated the Root-Takahira agreement and settled the dispute with the British over the North Atlantic coast fisheries. He received the 1912 Nobel [illegible] peace.

root (ru:t, rut) **1.** *n.* that part of a plant which in most species penetrates the earth. It absorbs moisture, stores food, and also serves as an anchor and support. a plant, e.g. a carrot, in which this part is fleshy and edible. (*Br.*) a young, esp. herbaceous, plant suitable for transplanting. (*physiol.*) the part of an organ etc. by which it is attached to the body, *the root of a tooth.* a fundamental or essential part, *the root of a problem.* the original cause of something, *his selfishness was the root of the trouble.* (*math.*) a quantity which, when multiplied by itself a certain number of times, produces a given quantity, *2 is the square root of 4 or the cube root of 8.* (*math.*) a value of an unknown which satisfies an equation. (*linguistics*) that part of a word remaining after removal of prefixes, suffixes, inflectional endings etc. (*mus.*) the lowest note of a chord when the chord is in its normal position. **to take root** to grow roots. to become firmly fixed by or as if by roots, *the idea gradually began to take root.* **2.** *v.i.* to grow roots, to become firmly fixed by or as if by roots. *v.t.* to cause to root. (*fig.*) to fix firmly, *rooted in one's memory.* to attach by or as if by roots. **to root out** (or **up**) to remove (a plant) completely by pulling it, with its roots, out of the ground. to remove (a habit, idea etc.) completely. [O.E. *rōt* fr. O.N.]

root *v.i.* (esp. of swine) to turn up the earth with the snout looking for food. to search around (among papers, in closets etc.) for something. *v.t.* (with 'up') to turn up with the snout. [O.E. *wrōtan*]

root *v.i.* (*pop.*) to give encouragement by shouting or cheering, *to root for one's team* or simply give moral support. [perh. fr. *rout*, to shout]

root beer a carbonated soft drink made of various roots and herbs and flavored with cloves, anise etc.

root cap the protective cap of tissue at the apex of a root.

root hair (*bot.*) one of many epidermal outgrowths behind the root cap, having absorptive functions.

roo·tle (ru:t'l, rut'l) *pres. part.* **roo·tling** *past* and *past part.* **roo·tled** *v.i.* (*pop.*, esp. of swine) to root.

root·let (ru:tlət, rutlət) *n.* a small root.

root nodule a small swelling on the root of a leguminous plant, containing nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

root pressure the force by which water is made to rise from the roots to the stem of a plant.

root·stalk (ru:tstɔk, rutstɔk) *n.* a rhizome.

root·stock (ru:tstɔk, rutstɔk) *n.* the rhizomatous underground part of a stem.

Root-Takahira Agreement (1908), a U.S.-Japanese agreement, under which the U.S.A. acknowledged Japan's right to annex Korea and its special position in Manchuria in return for Japan's promise not to grant exit visas to laborers.

rope (roup) **1.** *n.* a thick cord made of twisted strands of hemp, flax, wire etc. (*pl.*) the ropes enclosing a boxing ring. a row of things strung together, *a rope of pearls, a rope of onions.* a viscous stringy formation in wine, beer etc. caused by contamination by bacteria. a lasso. **at the end of one's rope** at the limit of what one can bear. **to know the ropes** to know how an organization works, what procedures to follow etc., in circumstances which would be strange to the uninitiated. **to give someone plenty of rope, to give someone enough rope to hang himself** to allow someone to continue unchecked until he brings about his own downfall. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **rop·ing** *past* and *past part.* **roped** *v.t.* to fasten or secure with a rope. (with 'off') to mark off or enclose with ropes. to lasso. (of climbers) to link together by attachment to a common rope. *v.i.* to become viscous. **to rope somebody in** to secure somebody's help or support (usually in spite of his reluctance). [O.E. *rāp*]

rope-dance·er (roupdænsər, roupdɑnsər) *n.* a dancer who performs on a tightrope.

rope ladder a ladder having rope sides and rope, wood or metal rungs.

rope walk a long covered walk where ropes are twisted. a building containing a rope walk.

rope-walk·er (roupwɔkər, roupwɔkər) *n.* an acrobat who walks on a tightrope.

rop·y (roupi:) *comp.* **rop·i·er** *superl.* **rop·i·est** *adj.* viscous like rope, stringy.

Roque·fort (roukfərt) *n.* a cheese made from ewes' milk, impregnated with a special mold, and ripened in caves. [after *Roquefort*, French town in the Aveyron]

ro·quet (rouke) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ro·quet·ing** (roukeiŋ) *past* and *past part.* **ro·queted**

(roukeid) (*croquet*) to make one's ball hit (another ball) ‖ (*croquet*, of a ball) to hit (another ball) 2. *n.* croquet (the act of croqueting) [altered fr. CROQUET]

Ro·rai·ma, Mt (rɔraimə) [FAC AIRAIMA]

ro·ro ship (rourou) a freighter that carries loaded trucks and trailers

ror·qual (rɔrkwəl) *n.* a member of *Balaenoptera*, fam. *Balaenopteridae*, a genus of whalebone whales having a dorsal fin and many furrows on the throat [F. fr. Norw. *røyrkval*]

Ror·schach test (rɔrʃæk, rourʃæk) a psychological test in which the subject is presented with a series of blots of ink of standard designs. The responses of the subject yield useful, if not always specific, information about his intelligence and emotional state [after Hermann *Rorschach* (1884–1922), Swiss psychiatrist]

Ro·sa (rózə), Salvator (1615-73), Italian painter, etcher and poet. He is best known for his large battle scenes and romantic landscapes

Rosa a massif in the Pennine Alps on the Swiss-Italian border. Summit: Dufourspitze (15,217 ft), the highest point in Switzerland

Ro·sa·rio (rɔsarjɔ) a port and commercial center (pop. 750,455) in N. Argentina on the Parana. Industries: meat packing, flour milling, sugar refining, tanning. University (1920)

ro·sa·ry (róuzəri) *pl.* **ro·sa·ries** *n.* a rose garden ‖ a string of beads for keeping count of the prayers of the Rosary **the Rosary** a Roman Catholic devotion to the Virgin Mary consisting of 5 or 15 decades of Aves, each preceded by a paternoster and ended by a gloria (Gloria Patri) [fr. L. *rosarium*]

Ro·sas (rɔ́sus), Juan Manuel de (1793-1877), Argentinian general and dictator, leader (after 1828) of the Federal Party. With the aid of a force of vaqueros, which he made the most efficient fighting force in Argentina after independence, he served as governor and dictator (1829-32 and 1835-52) of the province of Buenos Aires. Despite hostilities with Paraguay, Chile, Peru, Brazil, Uruguay, France, and England, from which he had scarcely a moment's freedom, he waged a war of extermination against the leaders of the interior provinces who sought to combine against him or to set themselves up as independent rulers. A coalition of his disaffected generals and Brazil brought about his defeat (1852) at Monte Caseros. He fled to exile in England (*SARMIENTO). He was dictatorial, but greatly contributed to the unification of Argentina

Ros·ce·lin (rɔ́slĕ) (*Lat.* Roscellinus, c. 1050–c. 1120), French scholastic philosopher, the founder of nominalism

Ros·com·mon (rɔskɔ́mən) an inland county (area 951 sq. miles, pop. 53,519) in Connacht, Irish Republic ‖ its county seat (pop. 2,000)

rose (rouz) **1.** *n.* a member of *Rosa*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a genus of erect, climbing or creeping shrubs, usually with prickles, native to the northern hemisphere, but grown throughout the temperate regions in hundreds of varieties. They have compound leaves and usually fragrant red, rose, pink, yellow or white flowers | the flower of any of these shrubs | the dark pinkish color characteristic of some of these flowers ‖ a representation of the flower, e.g. in heraldry or (*Eng. hist.*) as an emblem of the houses of York and Lancaster (*ROSES, WARS OF THE) ‖ a form in which many gems are cut, consisting of a double tier of triangular facets rising to a point from a round, flat base ‖ a gem, esp. a diamond, cut in this way ‖ the perforated nozzle of a hose, watering can etc. | (*naut.*) the card of the mariner's compass | a rose window | a rosette (ornamental fixture or other decoration) ‖ (*pl.*) a healthy glow, esp. in the cheeks **2.** *adj.* of or relating to a rose | scented or flavored with roses ‖ having a rose color [O.E. fr. L. fr. Gk]

rose *past* of RISE

ro·se·ate (rouziit, rouzeiit) *adj.* [illegible] pink. *the roseate hue of dawn* [illegible] point etc. optimistic [fr. L. *roseus*]

Rose·ber·y (rouzbəri), Archibald Philip, Primrose, 5th earl of (1847-1929), British Liberal statesman. As foreign secretary (1886 and 1892-4) and prime minister (1894-5) he advocated imperial federation

Rose Bowl (*football*) postseason college game played in Pasadena, CA

rose·bud (rouzbʌd) *n.* the [illegible] of a rose

rose·bush (róuzbuʃ) *n.* a shrub bearing rose

ro·se·ched [illegible] (rouzkolərd) *adj.* of a warm pink color (of opinions etc.) optimistic, hopeful to see life through rose-colored glasses or spectacles to see things optimistically

Rose·crans (rouzkrænz), William Starke (1819-98), U.S. Union general during the Civil War. He [illegible] displeasure. Pressured to assume the offensive, he was saved from complete disaster at Chickamauga and Chattanooga only by the stand of [illegible]

rose geranium [illegible] of several African plants of the genus *Pelargonium*, fam. *Geraniaceae*, esp. *P. graveolens*, having fragrant leaves and small pink flowers

rose mallow the hibiscus | the hollyhock

rosemaries (rouzmari) [illegible] *Rosmarinus officinalis*, fam. *Labiatae*, an evergreen shrub grown esp. in the Mediterranean area. The pungent leaves are used as a culinary herb and in making perfume, soap etc

Rosenbach (rouzbæk) Abraham Simon Wolf (1876-1952), U.S. book and manuscript collector and dealer. He founded 1901 the Rosenbach Company which became probably the largest book dealer in the world. He willed his estate to the Rosenbach Foundation, established 1950 to [illegible] manuscripts, [illegible] and [illegible]

Rosenberg Trial (rouzənbə:rg) a U.S. federal espionage trial, in which Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and their associates were convicted (1951) of revealing to the Soviet Union secret information concerning the construction of the atomic bomb. The Rosenbergs were executed (1953). They were the first U.S. civilians to receive the death penalty for treason

Rosenwald (rouzənwɔld, -wɔ:ld) Julius (1862-1932), U.S. merchant and philanthropist. As president (1910-25) of Sears Roebuck & Company, he created a fund (1917) for the education of blacks which helped to construct more than 5,000 schools in 15 Southern states. His donations exceeded $22 million

rose of Jericho *Anastatica hierochuntica*, fam. *Cruciferae*, an Asiatic plant which curls up in a dry wickerlike ball when dry and opens out when moistened

rose oil an essential oil distilled from roses, esp. attar of roses

ro·se·o·la (rouziələ) *n.* (*med.*) a mild disease affecting babies and very young children, characterized by a three-day fever followed by a rose-colored rash [Mod. L. fr. *roseus*, rosy]

Roses, Wars of the (*Eng. hist.*) an intermittent civil war (1455-85) between the houses of York and Lancaster for possession of the throne, so called because of the white rose emblem of York and the red rose of Lancaster. Prompted by the incapacity and French failures of the Lancastrian Henry VI, the Yorkists took up arms (1455), deposed Henry (1461) and replaced him by the Yorkist Edward IV. Henry was briefly restored (1470-1) by Warwick 'the Kingmaker', but Edward [illegible] (1471). He [illegible] Edward V was overthrown (1483) by Richard III, who was defeated and killed (1485) at Bosworth Field by the Lancastrian claimant Henry Tudor. The latter, as Henry VII, married (1486) the daughter of Edward IV, thus uniting the rival houses. The wars demonstrated the danger of allowing too powerful nobles to build up private armies

Ro·set·ta stone (rouzetə) a large piece of black basalt bearing an inscription in Egyptian hieroglyphics, in demotic script and in Greek. Jean-François Champollion and Thomas Young, working independently, found the key [illegible] glyphics from it. The stone was found by some of Napoleon's soldiers in 1799 near Rosetta, on [illegible]

ro·sette (rouzet) *n.* a knot of ribbon or other [illegible] a formal representation of the wild rose used as an ornament. (*Br.*) a rose window. (*bot.*) a cluster of leaves arising in close circles from a [illegible] affecting the leaves and due to an attack of fungi, nutritional deficiencies etc. any of various ornamental fixtures resembling a rose, e.g. [illegible]

rose water a solution distilled from rose petals and used as a perfume

rose window (*arch.*) a circular window with [illegible]

rose·wood (rouzwud) *n.* a dark red cabinet wood obtained from various tropical trees | a tree producing such wood, esp. *Dalbergia nigra*, fam. *Papilionaceae*

Rosh Hashanah (rɔʃhəʃɔnə, rouʃhəʃɑ:nə) the Jewish New Year celebrated on the first two days of Tishri (cf. JEWISH CALENDAR) [Mishnaic Heb. *rosh hashanah*, beginning of the year]

Ro·si·cru·cian (rouzikrú:ʃən, rɔzikru:ʃən) **1.** *n.* a member of a secret society which flourished in the 17th and early 18th cc. and was concerned with occult symbols and other secret lore, the transmutation of metals etc. It is said to have been founded in the late 15th c. by a man named Christian Rosenkreuz ‖ a member of any of several groups descended from this society **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Rosicrucians or Rosicrucianism **Ro·si·cru·cian·ism** *n.* [fr. L. *rosa*, rose and *crucis*, of the cross (to give a Latinized form of *Rosenkreuz*)]

ros·i·ly (rouzili) *adv.* with a rosy color ‖ brightly, cheerfully

ros·in (rɔzin) **1.** *n.* the resin obtained from the oleoresin of pine by the removal of the volatile turpentine or as a by-product in the production of chemical pulp **2.** *v.t.* to rub (esp. a violin bow) with rosin | to add rosin to [O.F. *rosine*, *resine*, resin]

ros·i·ness (rouzinis) *n.* the state or quality of being ros[illegible]

Ross (rɔs, rɔs), Betsy (Elizabeth Griscom Ross, 1752-1836), American flagmaker at the time of the American Revolution. She was for long credited with designing and creating the first U.S. national flag, but this is now generally refuted

Ross, Edward Alsworth (1866-1951), U.S. pioneer sociologist, best known for his 'Social Control' (1901) and 'Social Psychology' (1908)

Ross, Harold Wallace (1892-1951), U.S. journalist, founding-editor (from 1925) of 'The New Yorker'

Ross, Sir James Clark (1800-62), British explorer. He located the North magnetic pole (1831). He led an expedition to Antarctica (1839-43), during which he discovered Ross Sea and explored the Ross Ice Shelf

Ross, Sir Ronald (1857-1932), British physician. He established (1897) the presence of the malarial parasite in the stomach of the anopheles mosquito. Nobel prize (1902)

Ross and Crom·ar·ty (krɔmərti) a former county (area 3,089 sq. miles, pop. 57,000) in N. Scotland. County town: Dingwall (pop. 4,000)

Ross Barrier (*ROSS SEA

Ross·by (rɔsbi, rɔzbi), Carl-Gustaf Arvid (1898-1957), Swedish-U.S. meteorologist, best known for his research in atmospheric circulation [illegible] of the Rossby Waves (the long waves in the upper westerlies) and of the jet stream, and as leader of international research teams in atmospheric chemistry and radioactivity

Ross Dependency a sector of Antarctica between 160° E. and 150° W. south of 60° S., claimed by Britain under New Zealand jurisdiction

Ros·sel·li·no (rɔsəlinou), Antonio (c. 1427–c. 1478), Italian sculptor. His greatest work (1459–64) is the [illegible] of Portugal in the church of San Miniato, Florence, Italy

Rossellino (rɔsəlinou), [illegible] sculptor, eldest brother of Antonio. His principal work (c. 1444) is the tomb of Leonardo Bruni in Santa Croce, Florence, Italy

Ros·set·ti (rousetì), Christina Georgina (1830–[illegible]), [illegible] mainly lyrical, is combined with a strong element of mystical or religious feeling. She [illegible] her brother Dante Gabriel and other Pre-Raphaelites. 'Goblin Market and other Poems' [illegible]

Rossetti, Dante Gabriel (Gabriel Charles Dante, 1828-82), English poet and painter, son of an Italian exile, brother of Christina. With [illegible] ing, its sense of color and its preoccupation with medieval themes and atmosphere, his poetry creates the haunted, autumnal dream world of a group of artists who had turned away from society. Among his best poems are 'The Blessed Damozel' (1847), 'Sister Helen' (1870) and the [illegible]

(1849), 'Beata Beatrix' (1863), 'Dante's Dream' (1871)

Ross Ice Shelf [illegible]

Ros·si·ni (rɔsi:ni:), Gioacchino Antonio (1792-1868), Italian composer. He began to compose when he was 18 and it is said that he wrote 40 operas in as many years. Some of the best known of these are 'The Barber of Seville' (1816), 'La Cenerentola' (1817), 'Semiramis' (1823) and 'William Tell' (1829). After 1829 he wrote no more operas, and few works of any kind apart from the 'Stabat Mater' oratorio (1842). Rossini's greatest gifts were his feeling for the theater and his brilliant bravura [illegible]

Ross Sea an arm of the S. Pacific in Ross Dependency, Antarctica, ending at about 78° S. in the Ross Ice Shelf or Ross Barrier, a permanent layer of ice (50-200 ft high) ending in mountains at about 85° S.

Rostand [illegible] (rɔstɑ̃), Edmond [illegible], playwright 'Cyrano de Bergerac' (1897) and 'L'Aiglon' (1900), his best-known works, are distinguished by their wit and brilliance

ros·tel·late (rɔstəleit, rɔstəlit) *adj.* (*biol.*) having a rostellum

ros·tel·lum (rɔstələm) *pl.* **ros·tel·la** (rɔstələ) *n.* (*biol.*) a small rostrum || a beaklike structure developed from the stigmatic surface of an orchid | a round prominence on the scolex of the tapeworm | the sucking mouthpart of a louse [L. dim. of *rostrum*, beak]

ros·ter (rɔstər) *n.* a list, esp. of officers or men, setting out the duties of groups or individuals, together with the times or dates for performing these | any itemized list or roll [fr. Du. *rooster*, a list]

Ros·tock (rɔstɔk) the chief port (pop. incl. Warnemunde, its outport, 220,900) of East Germany, in former Mecklenburg. Industries: shipbuilding, fishing, mechanical engineering, chemicals. University (1419). The surrounding [illegible] sq. mile; pop. 542,000)

Rostov-on-Don [illegible] (*Russ.* Rostov-na-Donu) a seaport and communications center (pop. 934,000) in the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., on the Don 25 miles above the Sea of Azov. Industries: textiles, shipbuilding, heavy engineering, metallurgy, chemicals, food processing. University

ros·tral (rɔstrəl) *adj.* (*zool.*) of, relating to, resembling or being a rostrum | (*Rom. hist.*, of historical monuments) adorned with rostrums [fr. L.L. *rostralis*]

ros·trate (rɔstreit, rɔstrit) *adj.* (*zool.*) having a rostrum | (*Rom. hist.*, of historical monuments) rostral **ros·trat·ed** (rɔstreitid) *adj.* (*zool.*) rostrate [fr. L. *rostratus* fr. *rostrum*, beak]

Rostropovich (rɔstrɔpouvitʃ), Mstislav (1927–), Russian-American cellist and conductor. After establishing his career as a cellist in the U.S.S.R., he was forced to flee to the U.S.A. because his association with dissidents and his outspokenness had put him in disfavor with the Soviet government. He directed (1974–) the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington, [illegible]

ros·trum [illegible] *pl.* **ros·trums, ros·tra** (rɔstrə) *n.* a platform from which a speaker [illegible] (*Rom. hist.*) the beaked prow of an ancient war galley || (*biol.*) a beak or a beaklike process, esp. of many insects and [illegible] beak

ros·y (rouzi) *comp.* **ros·i·er** *superl.* **ros·i·est** *adj.* like a rose | having a healthy, rose-colored complexion | hopeful, promising, *a rosy future* | optimistic, *to take a rosy view*

rot (rɔt) *pres. part.* **rot·ting** *past* and *past part.* **rot·ted** *v.t.* to decay || (with 'away', 'off' etc.) to become impaired or detached by decay | to degenerate morally | (esp. of plants) to suffer [illegible] to affect [illegible] with rot | to ret (flax etc.) [O.E. *rotian*]

rot 1. *n.* a rotting or being rotten | something rotting or rotten | a parasitic liver disease in [illegible] nonsense | a process of decline 2. *interj.* rubbish [illegible]

Rota [illegible] court of the Curia [L. = wheel]

Rotarian (routeəriən) *n.* a member of the Ro[illegible]

[illegible] axis | working by rotation 2. *pl.* **ro·ta·ries** *n.* a

Rotary Club a local branch of the Rotary International

rotary engine an engine, e.g. a turbine, in which the turning movement results from the direct application of a force to vanes etc. (cf. RECIPROCATING ENGINE)

Rotary International an international organization of clubs for business and professional men. It was founded in Chicago, Illinois (1905). Local club members each represent a different business or profession. It aims at serving the community and promoting international friendship

rotary press a printing press on which the type, in the form of a curved plate, is mounted on a cylinder rotating at high speed against a continuously moving reel of paper

ro·tate (routeit) *adj.* having flat, radiating, spokelike parts [fr. L. *rota*, wheel]

rotate *pres. part.* **ro·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ro·tat·ed** *v.t.* to turn around an axis || to turn on a pivot with a circular movement | to happen in regular cyclical succession, *the rotating seasons* || *v.t.* to cause to revolve || to cause to move on a pivot in a circular movement || to cause to recur in a cycle, *to rotate crops* [fr. L. *rotare* (*rotatus*)]

ro·ta·tion (routéiʃən) *n.* a rotating or being rotated || a repetitive arrangement or occurrence, *each becomes chairman in rotation* **ro·ta·tion·al** *adj.* [fr. L. *rotatio* (*rotationem*)]

rotation of crops the order in which different crops are grown so that each contributes to the soil constituents or conditions needed by its successors

ro·ta·tive (routeitiv) *adj.* causing rotation || characterized by rotation || occurring in regular succession

ro·ta·tor (routeitər, róuteiter) *n.* anything that rotates || (*anat., pl.* **ro·ta·tors, ro·ta·to·res** (routətɔri:z, routətóuri:z) a muscle that rotates a limb etc. [L.]

ro·ta·to·ry (róutətɔri:, róutətouri:) *adj.* of, relating to or causing rotation

rote (rout) *n.* (only in) **by rote** (of the process of learning) by memory only, without intelligent understanding and assimilation [etym. doubtful]

Roth (rɔθ), Philip Milton (1933–), U.S. writer, known for his stories of American Jewish life. His novels include 'Letting Go' (1962), 'When She Was Good' (1967), 'Portnoy's Complaint' (1969), 'The Great American Novel' (1973), 'The Professor of Desire' (1977), 'The Ghost Writer' (1979), 'Zuckerman Unbound' (1981) and 'The Anatomy Lesson' (1983). His short stories are collected in 'Goodbye, Columbus' (1959)

Rothermere [illegible] NORTHCLIFFE

Roth·ko (rɔθkou), Mark (1903-70), American painter born in Russia, an originator of abstract expressionism. His vast compositions, usually employing two or three colors, achieve intensity by their strong tones and extreme simplicity of form

Roth·schild (rɔθʃaild, rɔθstʃaild, rɔθtʃaild, rɔθstʃaild), Meyer Anselm (1743-1812), German Jewish banker. He founded a family of international bankers who dominated European finance in the 19th c.

ro·tif·er (routifər) *n.* a member of *Rotifera*, a class of usually microscopic, many-celled aquatic animals of phylum *Aschelminthes*. The anterior end bears one or two rings of cilia, used esp. for swimming, which seem to rotate like spinning wheels [Mod. L. fr. *rota*, wheel + *-fer*, bearing]

ro·tis·ser·ie (routisəri:) *n.* an electric cooking appliance fitted with a rotating spit for broiling fowl etc. [F.]

ro·to·flec·tor (routəflektər) *n.* a radar reflector shaped elliptically so that it reflects radar beams at a right angle

ro·to·gra·vure (routəgrəvjuər) *n.* a process of photogravure using etched cylinders fixed to the rollers of a rotary press | a print reproduced by this method | the section of a newspaper containing these reproductions [fr. L. *rota*, wheel + [illegible]]

ro·tor (routər) *n.* the rotary part of an electrical machine (*aeron.*) a system of rotating airfoils producing lift

ro·to·va·tor (routəveitər) *n.* (*Br.*) a power-driven soil tiller —**rotovate** *v.*

Ro·trou (rɔtru:), Jean de (1609-50), French poetic dramatist. A contemporary of Corneille, he contributed to the founding of French classical drama. His best-known works are 'Saint Genest' (1646) and 'Venceslas' (1647)

rot·ten (rɔt'n) *adj.* decayed, decomposed || having a bad smell because of decay || (of rocks) friable || morally corrupt || (of a sheep) affected with rot || (*pop.*) completely unsatisfactory, *a rotten idea!* || (*pop.*) very unpleasant, *rotten weather* [O.N. *rotinn*]

rotten borough (*Br. hist.*) a parliamentary constituency which possessed the right to elect members of parliament even though its population had dwindled or was nonexistent. The rotten boroughs were abolished in 1832

rot·ten·stone (rɔt'nstoun) *n.* a friable siliceous limestone, used for polishing metals

rot·ter (rɔtər) *n.* a person having no moral integrity whatsoever

Rot·ter·dam (rɔtərdæm, rɔtərdɑ̃m) the second largest city (pop. 568,167) and chief port of the Netherlands, serving much of W. Europe, on the Rhine delta in South Holland. Industries: oil refining, mechanical engineering, distilling, shipbuilding, chemicals, food processing. The city has been rebuilt in modern style after being almost totally destroyed (May 14, 1940) in a German bombing attack

ro·tund (routʌ́nd) *adj.* round, plump || (of speech) florid, rhetorical [fr. L. *rotundus*, round]

ro·tun·da (routʌ́ndə) *n.* a circular building, esp. one with a dome or cupola || a large circular room [fr. earlier *rotonda* fr. Ital. *rotonda* fem. adj., round]

ro·tun·di·ty (routʌ́ndɪti:) *pl.* **ro·tun·di·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being rotund || a rotund phrase [fr. L. *rotunditas*]

Rou·ault (ru:ou), Georges (1871-1958), French expressionist painter, etcher and lithographer, briefly associated with Fauvism. His works, ranging in subject from Christ's Passion and biblical themes to grotesque judges, clowns and prostitutes, reveal his love of Christ and his compassion for his fellow men in the face of social injustice and human suffering. He knew the technique of making stained glass, and his style was greatly influenced by this. He designed (1945) windows for the church at Assy, Haute-Savoie, France. His 'Miserere' etchings (1917-27) were published in 1948

Rou·baix (ru:bei) a textile manufacturing center (pop. 109,797) of Nord department, France

Rou·bi·liac (ru:bi:ljæk) (Louis François Roubillac, c. 1695-1762), French sculptor. He lived in England from about 1720. His works include many fine tombs in Westminster Abbey, and busts in Trinity College Library, Cambridge

rouble RUBLE

rou·é (ru:ei, ru:éi) *n.* a sexually debauched man, esp. one who is no longer young [F. past part. of *rouer*, to break on the wheel]

Rou·en (rwɑ̃) the chief town (pop. 114,925) of Seine-Maritime, France, and historic capital of Normandy, a sea and river port on the Lower Seine. Main industries: metallurgy, shipbuilding, mechanical engineering. Half the town was destroyed (1944) in the 2nd world war, but the cathedral (12th-16th cc.), churches (14th and 15th cc.) and other monuments remain, partly restored

rouge (ru:ʒ) **1.** *n.* a cosmetic for heightening the color of the cheeks || jewelers' rouge **2.** *v. pres. part.* **rou·ging** *past* and *past part.* **rouged** *v.t.* to color with rouge || *v.i.* to use rouge [F. = rouge, red]

rouge et noir (ru:ʒeinwɑ̃r) (*gambling*) a card game in which two rows of cards are dealt, one row designated as red, the other as black. The players bet on which row will come closer to the count of 31 [F. = red and black]

Rou·get de Lisle (ru:ʒeidəli:l), Claude Joseph (1760-1836), French army officer. He wrote both words and music of the 'Marseillaise' (1792)

rough (rʌf) **1.** *adj.* having a surface which is uneven or marked by protuberances or other irregularities | difficult to make one's way over or through, *rough country* || (of cloth) having a coarse texture || (of an animal's coat) coarse and shaggy || turbulent, *a rough sea, a rough crossing* || (of sound) harsh and rasping || (of wine, cider etc.) harsh and acid to the taste || approximate, *a rough guess* || hasty and not worked up, *rough notes* | unrefined, *a rough manner* || full of oaths, *rough language* || boisterous, *rough play* || requiring strength rather than intelligence, *rough work* | (of behavior) characterized by violence || crudely executed, *rough garden furniture* || (*pop.*) severely trying, *a rough time* || (esp.

of gems) unpolished ‖ lacking luxuries, comfort etc., *a rough camping holiday* | (*phon.*) aspirate **to be rough on** to be hard on, to involve hardship for, *it was rough on her having to work on Saturdays* **2.** *adv.* (esp. with *past part.*) roughly, *rough shaped* **3.** *n.* uneven, stony ground ‖ (*golf*) the ground bordering the fairway ‖ anything in a rough, unfinished state, esp. an uncut gem ‖ a tough ‖ a spike in a horseshoe to prevent the horse from slipping **in the rough** in a crude, unfinished state **to take the rough with the smooth** to accept life as it comes, good or bad **4.** *v.t.* to make rough ; (esp. with 'up') to treat roughly ‖ to put a spike or spikes into (a horseshoe) **to rough in** to add (provisional detail) to a sketch, plan etc **to rough it** to live without the comforts and amenities of civilized life **to rough out** to make a diagram, plan etc. in broad outline, without detail **rough-age** *n.* the rough or refuse part of grain etc. used as food for domestic animals ; (*dietetics*) the bran of cereals or vegetables ; fibers, which stimulates the action of the alimentary canal [O.E. *ruh*]

rough-and-ready (rʌfənredi) *adj.* (of a thing) good enough for its purpose, though not well designed or finished ‖ (of a person) crude, vigorous and outspoken ‖ (of method) crude but adequate

rough-and-tum-ble (rʌfəntʌmb'l) *n.* an unorganized fight, brawl or scuffle in which anyone joins who wants to

rough breathing BREATHING

rough-cast (rʌfkæst, rʌfkust) **1.** *n.* a coarse plaster usually of mortar and small stones used on outside walls ‖ a rough, preliminary model **2.** *v.t.* to coat (a wall) with roughcast ‖ to construct in a rough preliminary form

rough diamond an uncut diamond ‖ (*Br.*) a diamond in the rough

rough-dry (rʌfdrai) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **rough-dry-ing** *past* and *past part.* **rough-dried** to dry (laundry) without ironing it **2.** *adj.* (of laundry) dried but not ironed

rough-en (rʌfən) *v.t.* to make rough ; *v.i.* to become rough

rough-hew (rʌfhju:) *pres. part.* **rough-hew-ing** *past* **rough-hewed** *past part.* **rough-hewn** (rʌfhju:n), **rough-hewed** *v.t.* to cut into shape without smoothing or polishing ‖ to make a preliminary shape or rough model of **rough-hewn** *adj.* left as it was hewn, not smoothed or polished ‖ (of a person) uncultivated

rough-house (rʌfhaus) **1.** *n.* play that has gotten out of hand and turned into brawling **2.** *v. pres. part.* **rough-hous-ing** (rʌfhausiŋ, rʌfhauziŋ) *past* and *past part.* **rough-housed** (rʌfhaust, rʌfhauzd) *v.t.* to create or take part in a roughhouse ‖ *v.t.* to give (someone) a rough handling (sometimes in fun, sometimes in earnest)

rough-ly (rʌfli:) *adv.* in a rough way ‖ approximately, *the price is roughly 600 francs*

rough-neck (rʌfnek) *n.* (*pop.*) a tough, rowdy man or boy ‖ the lowest member of an oil-rig crew, doing manual work only

rough-rid-er (rʌfraidər) *n.* a person who rides untrained horses, or breaks them to the saddle **Rough-rid-er** (*Am. hist.*) a member of the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry regiment in the Spanish-American War (1898), commanded by Theodore Roosevelt

rough-shod (rʌffɔd) *adj.* (of a horse) having shoes with spikes in them to prevent slipping **to ride roughshod over** to show no regard for

rough-spo-ken (rʌfspoukən) *adj.* using coarse language

rou-lade (ru:lɑd) *n.* (*mus.*) an ornamental passage of running notes in a trill, on one syllable [F.]

rou-leau (ru:lou) *pl.* **rou-leaus, rou-leaux** (ru:lóuz) *n.* a roll of coins packeted in paper [F.]

rou-lette (ru:lèt) **1.** *n.* a gambling game played with a ball on a revolving disk which brings a ball to rest against a numbered red or black compartment ‖ a toothed wheel for making dots or incisions, e.g. in engraving ; a series of small slits separating rows of postage stamps **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **rou-let-ting** *past* and *past part.* **rou-let-ted** to make incisions in or on with a roulette [F.]

Roumania ROMANIA

Roumanian *RUMANIAN

round (raund) **1.** *adj.* having a circular or roughly circular shape ; having a spherical or roughly spherical shape ; having a circular cross section, cylindrical ; involving a circular movement ‖ plump, *round cheeks* ‖ pronounced with the lips rounded | brisk, *a round pace* ‖ (of the voice, a sound etc.) full-toned and even ‖ (of handwriting) curved rather than angular ‖ expressed in tens, hundreds, thousands etc. ‖ expressed as a whole number, not fractional | full, complete, *a round dozen* | approximate, *a round estimate* | loud and clear, *a round oath* ‖ (of a blow) delivered with a swinging motion of the arm **2.** *n.* the rung of a ladder ‖ (esp. *pl.*) a route or course habitually taken e.g. by a milkman, watchman, a doctor visiting patients in a hospital etc., *a patrol whose main function is to keep the sentinels alert, esp. at night* | (*mil.*) the route taken by this patrol | (*mil.*) a single shot fired from a weapon or from each gun of a troop, battery etc. ‖ a single outburst of applause, cheers etc. ‖ a circular movement ‖ a succession of events, actions etc., *a round of parties* | the rounded part of the thigh of beef, or a slice cut from this | a round slice of bread, sausage etc. ‖ (*archery*) a given number of arrows shot from a given distance at the target ‖ (*boxing*) one of the periods into which a match is divided | (*golf*) the playing of all the holes of the course | (*mus.*) a usually short vocal canon in which the voices enter in turn and sing the melody at the same pitch or at the octave ‖ (*card games*) a unit of play in which each player has a turn ‖ a drink of liquor served at the same time to each member of a group of people ‖ (*archit.*) a rounded molding **in the round** in which sculptured figures are three-dimensional and not attached to a background | (*theater*) with a central stage, surrounded by seats **out of round** distorted from true roundness **to go the round of** to go, ask etc. all through (a group of people), *he went the round of the class asking the same question* **to go the round** (or **rounds**) (of gossip, rumor etc.) to be circulated about and widely repeated **3.** *v.t.* to make round ‖ to pronounce with rounded lips | to pass esp. by making a circuit of, *to round the Cape, to round a corner* | to make full or plump ‖ to polish (phrases or style) | *v.i.* to become round ‖ to make a circular course ‖ to become full or plump ‖ (with 'into') to develop fully, *the plan rounded into shape* | to reverse direction by turning around, *he rounded on his heel* **to round off** to complete, put the finishing touches to **to round on** to betray, inform against ; to make an unexpected verbal attack on **to round out** to make full or round ' to furnish with detail **to round to** (*naut.*) to come about in order to heave to **to round up** to drive (cattle) together ‖ (*pop.*) to collect (people) together ‖ to bring in (e.g. criminals or suspects) for questioning **4.** *adv.* in a circle or in a circular course, *to run round* | on every side, *gather round* | from beginning to end, *all year round* ‖ in various places, *scattered round* ‖ with a revolving movement, *the wheel whirled round* ‖ in circumference, *the tower is 60 ft round* ‖ on a circuit, *the milkman comes round at 10* ‖ so as to face, go etc. in the opposite direction, *turn round*, or so as to hold an opposite or different view, *to talk someone round* | to everyone present, *pass the muffins round* | to someone or some place understood, *send round for more beer* ‖ in the area, *search round* ; so as to encircle, *wrap round* ; so as to see the sights, inspect a property etc., *to show someone round* ‖ back to consciousness, *to bring someone round* **5.** *prep.* on every side of, *the wind blew round the house* ; so as to encircle, *put it round your wrist* ; so as to revolve about, *the earth turns round its axis* ‖ near, *he lives round here somewhere*, on a circuit of, *he went round his diocese* ‖ throughout, *it works all round the clock* ; here and there in, *he looked round the room* | on the border, edge or outer part of, *a pattern of roses round the saucers* ; so as to go in a curved or circular path about, *ski round the trees* | located beyond the circuit of, *the house round the corner* | (of a specified time, date or season) at about, *round 1830* ‖ in different parts of, *public telephones round the country* ‖ for the duration of, *round the clock* for 24 hours nonstop [O.F. *rund*, *rond*, *round*]

round-a-bout (raundəbaut) **1.** *adj.* circuitous, *where* ‖ circumlocutory, *a roundabout way of saying something* **2.** *n.* (*Br.*) a merry-go-round

roun-del, roun-dle (raund'l) *n.* a small, round disk, form or figure (*poetry*) an English version

roun-de-lay (raundəlei) *n.* a short song, part of which is repeated as a refrain [fr. F. *rondelet*]

round-ers (raundərz) *n.* (*Br.*) a game resembling baseball played esp. by children, rounders and v.]

Round-head (raundhed) *n.* (*Br. hist.*) a Puritan or parliamentarian in the English Civil War, 1642-52 (cf. CAVALIER)

round-house (raundhaus) *pl.* **round-hous-es** (raundhauziz) *n.* (*hist.*) a cabin on the afterpart of the quarterdeck of a ship ; (*hist.*) a building where prisoners were kept temporarily | a circular building where railroad engines are stored or repaired

roundle *ROUNDEL

round-ly (raundli:) *adv.* violently, *to abuse someone roundly* | openly, without circumlocution, *he roundly declared himself satisfied* | thoroughly, completely, *roundly condemned*

round robin a letter, petition or protest bearing a number of signatures in a circle so that none heads the list ‖ a letter addressed to a group. When the first person to receive it has read it he sends it on to the next, perhaps adding information or comment, and so on until all have seen it

round-shoul-dered (raundʃouldərd) *adj.* having the shoulders slouched forward and the upper part of the back rounded

rounds-man (raundzmən) *pl.* **rounds-men** (raundzmən) *n.* (*Br.*) a man employed to deliver milk, bread etc. to customers

Round Table King Arthur's assembly of knights, in the Arthurian legend

round table conference a conference so arranged that none of the participants takes precedence

round trip a journey to and from a place over the same route ; (*Br.*) a circular journey, not covering the same ground twice

round turn (*naut.*) a single turn of a rope around a post or bollard made in order to check the motion of a ship abruptly

round-up (raundʌp) *n.* the collecting of scattered cattle | men and horses who collect such cattle ‖ a collecting of scattered people, esp. of criminals by police

round-worm (raundwə:rm) *n.* a nematode worm, as distinguished from a flatworm or tapeworm

roup (ru:p) *n.* one of various poultry diseases, esp. fowl pox [etym. doubtful]

rouse (rauz) *pres. part.* **rous-ing** *past* and *past part.* **roused** *v.t.* to awaken from sleep | to cause to become active ‖ to provoke, *the sight roused him to anger* | (*naut.*, with 'in', 'out' or 'up') to pull with great force

rouse-a-bout (rauzəbaut) *n.* (*Austral.*) a handy man on a sheep farm

rous-ing (rauziŋ) *adj.* exciting, *a rousing speech* | very enthusiastic, *a rousing welcome*

Rous-seau (ru:sou), Henri 'le Douanier' (1844-1910), French painter. Much of his work re-creates a childish vision of a luxuriant, strangely ordered jungle through which elegant beasts menacingly approach the spectator. His view of contemporary France and his portraits have the same direct, naive character

Rousseau, Jean-Jacques (1712-78), French writer born in Geneva. A man of volatile emotions but keen mind, he rebelled against many dominant values of his time and quarrelled with a striking number of contemporaries, e.g. Voltaire, Grimm, Diderot and Hume. He rejected deadening conventions, pedantic education as well as the rigidity of waning classicism, coercive education and formal gardens. Prefiguring Romantic feeling, he believed in the goodness of human nature (the greater part of his work stems from his belief in the natural goodness of man), reason, and advocated a method of education in nature. In 'le Contrat social' (1762), he developed a theory of the State based on a contract by which free individuals freely entrust a part of their freedom to the body politic. His political ideas played an important part in the development of modern democracy. Other important [illegible] 'Confessions' (published posthumously)

Rousseau, Theodore (1812-67), French landscape painter, one of the leaders of the Barbizon school

Rous·sel (ru:sel). Albert (1869-1937), French composer. He wrote four symphonies (of which the second is the best known). Of his four ballets, the most famous is 'le Festin de l'araignée'(1912) Other works include the symphonic poem 'Evocations' (1910-11), chamber music, songs, etc.

Rous·sil·lon (ru:si:jɔ̃) a former province of France in the Pyrenees, bordering Spain and the Mediterranean, forming the modern Pyrenées-Orientales. Historic capital: Perpignan. Industries. agriculture (early vegetables, fruit, wine), fishing, tourism. It was disputed by French and Spanish powers from the 8th c., when the Franks took it from the Arabs, until 1659, when France definitively annexed it. Catalan is widely spoken

roust·a·bout (raustəbaut) *n.* a dock laborer ‖ a deckhand ‖ an unskilled laborer ‖ a laborer in a circus ‖ (*Austral.*) a rouseabout [ROUSE+ ABOUT]

rout (raut) **1.** *n.* a disorderly flight, e.g. of defeated troops **to put to rout** to defeat utterly **2.** *v.t.* to put (an army) to rout. [obs. F. *route*]

rout *v.i.* (of swine) to root ‖ to rummage, *to rout about in a drawer* ‖ *v.t.* (with 'out') to make (someone) come out or get up ‖ (with 'out') to search for and discover ‖ to dig out (metal or wood) with a router

route (ru:t, raut) **1.** *n.* a course of travel, esp. between two distant points ‖ a way of progress, *to reconnoiter a route through a minefield* ‖ a regularly followed course, *a map of the main shipping routes to Africa* ‖ a specific area covered regularly by a specific person, *postal route* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **rout·ing** *past* and *past part.* **rout·ed** to send (goods, troops etc.) by a certain route, or to plan such a route for (someone or something) [F.]

rout·er (rautər) *n.* a carpenter's plane used to cut grooves, moldings etc. ‖ a machine for routing out wooden or metal surfaces

rou·tine (ru:ti:n) **1.** *n.* a regularly repeated course of action or standard practice, *a hospital routine* ‖ (*dancing*) a set series of steps ‖ an act (feature in a show), *a comedy routine* **2.** *adj.* in accordance with a routine, *routine duties* [F.]

roux (ru:) *pl* **roux** *n.* a mixture of fat and flour browned together and used to thicken sauces [F. = red, browned]

rove (rouv) *pres. part.* **rov·ing** *past* and *past part* **roved** *v.i.* and *t.* to roam [etym. doubtful]

rove *n.* a small metal plate or ring, through which a screw or nail is passed and held fast, used in boat building ‖ a burr (small washer) [O.N. *ro*]

rove **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **rov·ing** *past* and *past part.* **roved** to form into roves **2.** *n.* a thin strand of cotton, wool or silk drawn out and slightly twisted [etym. doubtful]

rove *past* and *past part.* of REEVE

rove beetle a member of *Staphylinidae*, a large family of swift-running, long-bodied beetles having very short wing cases. They are found in decaying animal and vegetable matter

rov·er (rouvər) *n.* a person who shuns a settled life ‖ (*Br.*) a senior boy scout ‖ (*archery*) a fixed mark for long-distance shooting, also one chosen at random ‖ (*croquet*) a ball that has passed through all its wickets, but is continued in play rather than being allowed to peg out ‖ (*croquet*) the person playing this ball

rover back (rouvərbæk) *n.* (*football*) linesman who plays linebacker and cornerback

rov·ing (rouvɪŋ) *n.* a rove (thin strand of cotton etc.)

row (rou) **1.** *v.t.* to propel (a boat) by using oars ‖ to participate in (a race) by doing this ‖ to compete against in a race ‖ to employ (a specified number of oars) ‖ to take (passengers) in an oar-propelled boat, *to row someone across a river* ‖ *v.i.* to use oars ‖ to be an oarsman ‖ to be propelled by or as if by oars **2.** *n.* a journey in a rowboat [O.E. *rowan*]

row (rou) *n.* an orderly line of persons or things near or touching one another, *a row of houses* ‖ a line of seats in a theater etc. ‖ (esp. *Br.*, used chiefly in street names) a small street each side of which is lined with houses **a hard** (or **long**) **row to hoe** a wearisome, difficult task to perform [perh. O.E. *raw*]

row (rau) *n.* (esp. *Br.*) a loud, harsh noise ‖ a quarrel or disturbance, esp. a noisy one **to make** (or **kick up**) **a row** to make a lot of noise ‖ to protest strongly [origin unknown]

row·an (rouən, rauən) *n. Sorbus aucuparia*, a tree of Europe and Asia bearing corymbs of small white flowers. The fruits are red, berry-like pomes [of Scand. origin]

row·boat (roubout) *n.* (*Am.* = *Br.* rowing boat) a small, shallow boat propelled by oars

row·di·ness (raudi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being rowdy

row·dy (raudi:) **1.** *comp.* **row·di·er** *superl.* **row·di·est** *adj.* disorderly and noisy **2.** *pl.* **row·dies** *n.* a disorderly, noisy person **rów·dy·ism** *n.* [etym. doubtful]

row·el (rauəl) *n.* the spiked wheel on a spur [fr O.F. *roel, rouel*]

row·ing boat (rouɪŋ) *n.* (*Br.*) a rowboat

Row·land (rouland), Henry Augustus (1848-1901), American physicist. He made valuable experiments in electricity and invented a dividing apparatus for ruling diffraction gratings

Row·land·son (rouləndsən), Thomas (1756-1827), English painter and caricaturist. Though his drawings reveal a brutal and gross world, the seamy side of 18th-c. civilization, they display a sublime sense of the ridiculous coupled with delicate tone and brilliant line

row·lock (rɒlək, roulok) *n.* an oarlock

Ro·xas y A·cu·ña (rɔjsi:θkú:nja), Manuel (1892-1948), first president (1946-8) of the Republic of the Philippines

Rox·burgh (rɒksbrə) a former county (area 670 sq. miles.) of S. Scotland. County town: Jedburgh. Administrative center: Newtown St Boswells

roy·al (rɔiəl) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to a king or queen ‖ of or belonging to the family of a king or queen, *the royal governess* ‖ having the rank of a king or queen ‖ fit for a king or queen, *a royal welcome* ‖ very imposing, splendid, majestic etc. ‖ (of a mast, sail or yard) next above the topgallant ‖ (*printing*) folded from royal paper, *royal octavo* **Roy·al** (*Br.*) the descriptive title of a place or institution under the patronage of a king or queen or given a charter under the monarch's hand etc., *the Royal Borough of Tunbridge Wells, the Royal College of Physicians* **2.** *n.* a stag at least 8 years old having 12 or more points on its antlers ‖ a sail set on the royal mast ‖ (*Br.*) a size of paper measuring 24 ins x 19 ins (for writing) or 25 ins × 20 ins (for printing) [O.F. *roial*]

Royal *n.* U.S. government secrecy classification more restrictive than 'top secret,' established September 1980

royal assent the British sovereign's formal ratification of an act of parliament

royal blue a deep, vivid blue

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) the federal police force of Canada, originally instituted (1873) to establish law and order between the Manitoba border and the Rocky Mtns. In the 1900s it tracked down murderers, horse thieves, and desperadoes, contained the Sioux Indians, and assisted thousands of new settlers unfamiliar with the wilderness. It is the only police force in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. In the 1930s the marine and air divisions and the first crime detection laboratories were added. Its many duties include ceremonial parades and national security

roy·al·ism (rɔiəlizəm) *n.* monarchism

roy·al·ist (rɔiəlist) **1.** *n.* a person who supports the institution of monarchy ‖ (*Br. hist.*) a Cavalier, or supporter of the king in the English Civil War, 1642–52 (cf. PARLIAMENTARIAN) ‖ (*hist.*) a supporter of George III's government at the time of the Revolutionary War ‖ in France a supporter of the Bourbons at any time during and since the French Revolution **2.** *adj.* of royalism or pertaining to a royalist

royal jelly a jellylike substance secreted from the pharyngeal glands of the honey bee and fed to very young larvae and to all queen larvae

royal palm a member of *Roystonea*, fam. *Palmaceae*, a genus of tall, ornamental palms, esp. *R. regia*, a native to Florida and Cuba, grown in many tropical regions

royal purple a rich reddish-purple color

Royal Society British scientific society. It is an independent, private body of scientific scholars, founded in 1660. There are more than 900 fellows and foreign members; elections of new members are made each year. The Royal Society promotes scientific research, advises the government, and represents Britain internationally in scientific matters. It publishes its learned 'Proceedings' and 'Philosophical Transactions'. It receives an annual government subsidy

royal standard a square banner bearing the royal arms, flown to indicate the presence of the sovereign in a castle or on a ship and as a naval flag of command

roy·al·ty (rɔiəlti:) *pl.* **roy·al·ties** *n.* the office or dignity of a sovereign ‖ a person having royal rank ‖ royal persons collectively ‖ the sum, e.g. a percentage of the sales figure, paid to the owner of a literary etc. property by the person who exploits it commercially, or the sum paid to the owner of a patent for the use of his patent ‖ (*pl., hist.*) a right or prerogative granted by a sovereign [O.F. *roialté*]

Royce (rɔis), Josiah (1855-1916), U.S. philosopher. Espousing a monistic idealism, he held that moral order in the world takes the form of man's loyalty to the great community, or to collective individuals

RPG (*computer abbr.*) for report program generator, a computer language used to display data or prepare a desired business report

rpm, r.p.m revolutions per minute

R.R. railroad

R.S.F.S.R. 'RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC'

R.S.V.P. (used in formal invitations) please reply [F. *répondez s'il vous plaît*]

Ru·an·da-U·run·di (ru:ándəu:rú:ndi:) a former territory of central Africa. It was incorporated in German East Africa (1890) and was administered by Belgium as a mandate (1919-46) and as a trustee territory (1946-62). It divided (July 1, 1962) into the separate independent states of Rwanda and Burundi

rub (rʌb) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **rub·bing** *past* and *past part.* **rubbed** *v.t.* to move (something), using pressure, over a surface, *to rub ointment on one's leg* ‖ to apply such moving pressure to, *to rub one's leg with ointment* ‖ to clean or polish with a pressing motion ‖ to chafe, *to rub one's shin on a rail* ‖ to take a rubbing of (an incised design) ‖ to move in contact causing friction, *to rub one's hands together* ‖ *v.i.* to be subjected to friction ‖ to chafe, *shoes that rub* ‖ (*lawn bowling*) to be deflected or slowed down by an uneven piece of ground **to rub along** to make a barely adequate living ‖ to manage to avoid undue friction in social relationships **to rub down** to dry the sweat off (a horse) after exercise or a race **to rub in** to cause to penetrate by rubbing **to rub it in** to emphasize, and continue to emphasize, a person's shortcomings, failures, mistakes etc. **to rub off** to remove (something) by rubbing ‖ to be removable by rubbing **to rub out** to erase ‖ to become erased **to rub shoulders (elbows)** (esp. with 'with') to associate with someone whom one would not normally expect to associate with, *to rub shoulders with the gentry* **to rub (someone) the wrong way,** *Br.* also **to rub (someone) up the wrong way,** to offend the susceptibilities of (someone) and so irritate him **to rub up** (*Br.*) to refresh one's memory of, *to rub up one's French* **2.** *n.* a rubbing, *give the silver a rub* ‖ (*lawn bowling*) unevenness or inequality in the surface of the ground affecting the course of a bowl ‖ a hindrance or obstacle, esp. one having metaphysical overtones [origin unknown]

Rub al Kha·li (rubælxáli:) 'GREAT SANDY DESERT

ru·ba·to (ru:bú:tou) **1.** *adj.* (*mus.*) played with some freedom as regards tempo **2.** *pl.* **ru·ba·ti** (ru:bú:ti:), **ru·ba·tos** *n.* (*mus.*) a tempo varied at discretion to express changes of mood [Ital.]

rub·ber (rʌbər) *n.* an elastic substance obtained from the latex of many tropical plants, esp. *Hevea brasiliensis*, fam. *Euphorbiaceae*, and *Ficus elastica*, fam. *Moraceae* ‖ a substitute for this made synthetically ‖ (*Am.* = *Br.* galosh) a low rubber overshoe worn in wet weather ‖ someone who or something which rubs ‖ (*Br.*) an eraser ‖ an overshoe [RUB v.]

rubber *n.* three successive games of bridge or of certain other games, or the first two only if the same side wins both

rubber band an endless band of rubber used to hold bundles, papers etc. together

rub·ber·ize (rʌbəraɪz) *v.t. pres. part.* **rub·ber·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **rub·ber·ized** to coat with rubber, impregnate with rubber solution

rub·ber-neck (rʌbərnek) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) a very inquisitive person ‖ an indefatigable sightseer **2.** *v.i.* (*pop.*) to stare out of curiosity

rubber plant any of several plants which yield rubber, esp. *Ficus elastica*, fam. *Moraceae*, an Asian tree which grows to 100 ft or more and is

the source of Assam rubber. A dwarfed variety is popular as an indoor plant

rubber ring (*Br.*) a rubber band ‖ (*Br.*) a rubber washer for a jar ‖ (*Br.*) an inflatable device worn around the waist by someone learning to swim

rubber stamp a rubber device which is inked and used on documents etc. for dating, endorsing, signing etc. **rubber-stamp** *v.t.* to stamp with this ‖ (*pop.*) to approve as a matter of routine, without real consideration

rub·ber·y (rʌbərɪ) *adj.* like rubber in consistency, appearance etc

rub·bish (rʌbɪʃ) *n.* waste material, refuse ‖ worthless or inferior ideas, goods etc ‖ (*pop.*) nonsense **rub·bish·y** *adj.* [etym. doubtful]

rub·ble (rʌb'l) *n.* pieces of broken brick, stone etc., usually from demolition and used for foundations etc. ‖ (*masonry*) rough stones for filling in rubblework (*see* below) ‖ loose fragments of lava or rock lying beneath alluvium [M.E., etym. doubtful]

rub·ble·work (rʌb'lwɜrk) *n.* coarse masonry of roughly dressed stones

Rub·bra (rʌbrə), Edmund (1901–), English composer and pianist. His works include seven symphonies, two masses, much chamber music, songs and choral works

rub·down (rʌbdaun) *n.* the act of rubbing down the body, e.g. a brisk toweling after swimming or bathing ‖ a massage given to athletes to improve circulation

rube (ru:b) *n.* (*pop.*) a bumpkin [shortened fr *Reuben*, a man's name]

ru·be·fa·cient (ru:bɪfeɪʃənt) **1.** *adj.* causing redness **2.** *n.* (*med.*) a salve etc. which causes the skin to redden **ru·be·fac·tion** (ru:bɪfækʃən) *n.* [fr. L. *rubefaciens* (*rubefacientis*) fr *rubefacere*, to redden]

ru·bel·la (ru:belə) *n.* German measles [Mod. L.]

ru·bel·lite (rú:belaɪt, ru:belaɪt) *n.* a variety of tourmaline in various shades of red [fr. L. *rubellus*, reddish]

Ru·bens (ru:bɪnz), Sir Peter Paul (1577-1640), Flemish painter. His patrons included the Gonzaga family, Marie de' Medici, Philip IV of Spain, and Charles I of England. After work and study in Italy (1600-3, 1604-8), where he steeped himself in the classic style of the high Renaissance and the naturalism of Caravaggio, he returned to Antwerp and established himself as a portrait painter and master of allegorical and mythological subjects. His large compositions reduce an enormous number of component parts to a unified composition, and yet remain full of light and air and above all of life and energy. His swift brushwork was extraordinarily fluent in rendering surface textures, above all that of flesh. The breadth of his drawings, the freedom of his technique and the warmth of his color make him one of the greatest of decorative painters. Among his masterpieces are 'The Raising of the Cross' (1610) and 'The Descent from the Cross' (1612) both in Antwerp Cathedral

ru·be·o·la (ru:bɪóʊlə, ru:bɪóʊlə) *n.* measles [Mod. L., neut. pl. of *rubeolus*, reddish]

ru·bes·cent (ru:bésənt) *adj.* growing or becoming red [fr. L. *rubescens* (*rubescentis*) fr. *rubescere*, to redden]

ru·bi·celle (ru:bɪsel) *n.* a yellow or reddish-orange ruby spinel [F.]

Ru·bi·con (ru:bɪkɒn) a small river which marked the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul. Caesar's crossing of the Rubicon into Italy against the orders of the senate (49 B.C.) marked the opening of the civil war with Pompey

ru·bi·cund (ru:bɪkənd) *adj.* (of complexions) ruddy [F. *rubicond* or fr. L. *rubicundus*]

ru·bid·i·um (ru:bɪdɪəm) *n.* a soft silvery metallic element (symbol Rb, at. no. 37, at. mass 85.47) resembling sodium both physically and chemically [Mod. L. fr. *rubidus*, red]

ru·big·i·nous (ru:bɪdʒɪnəs) *adj.* rust-colored [fr. L. L. *rubiginosus*]

Rubinstein (rú:bənstaɪn) Arthur (1887-1982), U.S. pianist, born in Poland. He debuted in Berlin (1899) and gave concerts in Europe and Russia, debuting in the U.S.A. in 1906. He was esp. known for his interpretation of such composers as Chopin, Brahms, Mozart and Grieg. A world concert tourer, he became [illegible] 1946

ru·ble, rou·ble (rú:b'l) *n.* the Russian monetary unit ‖ a coin representing a ruble [F. fr. Russ. *rubl'*]

ru·bric (ru:brɪk) *n.* the heading of a chapter or section printed in red or in a different lettering (originally red), or a section so indicated ‖ a liturgical direction in a prayer book **ru·bri·cal** *adj.* [fr. F. *rubrique* or L. *rubrica*]

ru·bri·cate (ru:brɪkeɪt) *v.t.* pres. part. **ru·bri·cat·ing**, past and past part. **ru·bri·cat·ed** to mark with red ‖ to print or write in red ‖ to provide with rubrics **ru·bri·ca·tion**, **ru·bri·ca·tor** *ns* [fr. L. *rubricare* (*rubricatus*)]

ru·bri·cian (ru:brɪʃən) *n.* an expert in liturgical rubrics

ru·by (ru:bɪ) **1.** *pl* **ru·bies** *n.* a precious stone of red corundum ‖ something made of this, e.g. the jewel of a watch ‖ the red wine or ruby ‖ (*Br., printing*) agate **2.** *adj.* of the color of ruby [O.F. *rubi, rubis*]

ruby laser a laser based on a rod-shape ruby crystal to which optical pumping is applied, producing a narrow beam of red light

ruby maser a maser utilizing a ruby crystal

ruby spinel a spinel used as a gem

ruche (ru:ʃ) **1.** *n.* a frill, pleat or ruffle of lace, [illegible] **ruch·ing** *pr.t.* and *pl.t.* **ruched** to trim with ruching [F.]

ruch·ing (ru:ʃɪŋ) *n.* material used in making a ruche or ruches

ruck (rʌk) *n.* (the ordinary run of) persons or things [prob. of Scand. origin]

ruck **1.** *n.* a crease, wrinkle **2.** *v.i.* (esp. with 'up') to become wrinkled ‖ *v.t.* (esp. with 'up') to wrinkle [O.N. *hrukka*]

ruck *v.* (*Br.*) to seek the ball aggressively in rugby

Ruck·ert (rykərt), Friedrich (1788-1866), German poet and Orientalist. He wrote many imitations of Oriental poetry, as well as 'Kindertotenlieder' (1834) set to music by Mahler

ruck·sack (rʌksæk, ruksæk) *n.* a knapsack [G.]

ruck·us (rʌkəs) *n.* a noisy disturbance, argument etc. [prob. fr. EUCHRE + EMPEROR]

ruc·tion (rʌkʃən) *n.* (*pop.*, often *pl.*) a row, noisy disturbance [origin unknown]

rud·beck·i·a (rʌdbekɪə) *n.* a member of *Rudbeckia*, fam. *Compositae*, a genus of North American perennial plants cultivated for their showy, usually yellow, flowers ‖ one of these flowers [after Olof *Rudbeck* (1630–1702), Swedish botanist]

rudd (rʌd) *n.* *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*, fam. *Cyprinidae*, a small common European freshwater fish having red irises and red fins [prob. O.E. *rudu*, red]

rud·der (rʌdər) *n.* a flat piece of wood or metal hinged vertically to a vessel's sternpost, used for steering ‖ a similar device for controlling the direction of an aircraft's flight [O.E. *rōther*]

rud·di·ly (rʌdɪlɪ) *adv.* with a ruddy color

rud·di·ness (rʌdɪnɪs) *n.* the quality or state of being ruddy

rud·dle (rʌd'l) **1.** *n.* red ocher, esp. that used for marking sheep **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **rud·dling** *past* and *past part.* **rud·dled** to mark or color with ruddle [fr. older *rud*, red color, redness]

rud·dy (rʌdɪ) *comp.* **rud·di·er** *superl.* **rud·di·est** *adj.* red-tinted ‖ glowing healthily, *ruddy cheeks* [O.E. *rudig*]

ruddy duck *Oxyura jamaicensis rubida*, an American broad-billed duck having a wedge-shaped tail and, in the drake, reddish upper parts

rude (ru:d) *comp.* **rud·er** *superl.* **rud·est** *adj.* very impolite, *rude behavior* ‖ vulgar, *a rude story* ‖ roughly put together, *rude carpentry* ‖ crude, *a rude plow* ‖ unexpectedly unpleasant, *a rude awakening*, *a rude shock* (*rhet.*) uneducated, uncivilized (*rhet.*, esp. of the wind or the sea) violent ‖ (of health) vigorous [O.F. *rude, rude*]

ru·di·ment (ru:dəmənt) *n.* (esp. *pl.*) a basic principle of a subject, *the rudiments of orchestration* ‖ (esp. *pl.*) the merest beginning of something capable of being developed, *the rudiments of a plot* (*biol.*) a part or organ beginning to develop ‖ (*biol.*) a part or organ whose development has been arrested ‖ (*biol.*) a vestigial part or organ **ru·di·men·ta·ri·ly** (ru:dəmentərɪlɪ) [illegible] **ru·di·men·ta·ry** (ru:dəmentərɪ, ru:dəmentrɪ) *adj.* very elementary (*biol.*) in an early or arrested stage of development (*biol.*) vestigial [fr. L. *rudimentum*, beginning]

Ru·dolf (ru:dɒlf) a lake (area 3,500 sq. miles) [illegible] surrounded by desert

Rudolf I (1218-91), king of Germany (1273-91), founder of the Hapsburg dynasty. He enlarged his kingdom at the expense of Ottocar II of Bohemia, whom he defeated (1278)

Rudolf II (1552-1612), Holy Roman Emperor (1576-1612), king of Hungary (1572-1608) and of Bohemia (1575-1611), son of Maximilian II. Unable to deal with attacks from Turkey and revolts in Hungary and Bohemia, he ceded his kingdoms to his brother Matthias

rue (ru:) *n.* *Ruta graveolens*, fam. *Rutaceae*, a perennial evergreen European shrub bearing yellow flowers. Its strongly scented, bitter leaves were formerly used as a narcotic and stimulant [F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

rue *pres. part.* **ru·ing** *past* and *past part.* **rued** *v.t.* (*old-fash.*) to regret, to repent of **to rue the day** to regret bitterly a particular moment, *you'll live to rue the day you left him* **rue·ful** *adj.* regretful, sorrowful ‖ arousing sorrow or regret [O.E. *hrēowan*, to grieve]

ru·fes·cence (ru:fes'ns) *n.* the state or quality of being rufescent

ru·fes·cent (ru:fes'nt) *adj.* red-tinged [fr. L. *rufescens* (*rufescentis*) fr *rufescere*, to become red]

ruff (rʌf) *n.* a natural growth of hair or feathers around the neck of a bird or beast ‖ (*hist.*) a broad starched collar of fluted linen or muslin worn by both men and women, esp. in the 16th c. [perh. fr. ROUGH adj.]

ruff *n.* *Acerina cernua*, fam. *Percidae*, a small, freshwater European fish [perh. fr. ROUGH because of its prickly scales]

ruff *n.* *Philomachus pugnax*, fam. *Scolopacidae*, a sandpiper of Europe and Asia. The male is about 11 ins. long, the female (reeve) is smaller. In the breeding season, the male develops an enormous ruff of erectile feathers [perh. rel. to RUFF (growth of hair or feathers)]

ruff **1.** *n.* (*card games*) the act of trumping **2.** *v.t.* to play a trump card ‖ *v.t.* to trump [fr. O.F. *roffle, rouffle*, a card game]

ruffed grouse (rʌft) *Bonasa umbellus*, fam. *Tetraonidae*, a North American reddish-black and gray game bird. The male (about 17 ins. in length) has tufts of long black feathers on each side of its neck, and drums loudly with its wings during the mating season

ruf·fi·an (rʌfjən, rʌfɪən) *n.* a man who is coarse, tough, brutal, and prepared to break the law ‖ a ruffian-like, usually boy **ruf·fi·an·ism** *n.* **ruf·fi·an·ly** *adj.* [O.F. *rufien, ruffian*]

ruf·fle (rʌfəl) **1.** *v. pres. part* **ruf·fling** *past* and *past part.* **ruf·fled** *v.t.* to destroy the smoothness or regularity of, *the breeze ruffled her hair* ‖ to disturb the self-possession of ‖ (of a bird) to stiffen and to raise (the feathers) e.g. in fright or astonishment ‖ to pucker up, gather (cloth, ribbon etc.) into a ruffle ‖ *v.i.* to become disordered, broken up into little waves etc. ‖ to become disturbed or confused **2.** *n.* an ornamental frill attached to a garment, esp. at the neckline or wrists ‖ something resembling this, e.g. the ruff of a bird ‖ a ripple on the surface of water [etym. doubtful]

ruffle **1.** *n.* (*mil.*) a low throbbing drumbeat **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **ruf·fling** *past* and *past part.* **ruf·fled** (of a drum) to beat a ruffle [prob. imit.]

ru·fous (ru:fəs) *adj.* reddish-brown (used esp. of [illegible]) [fr. L. *rufus*]

rug (rʌg) *n.* a mat usually of thick wool used esp. to cover part of a floor ‖ a mat made of an animal pelt placed directly on the floor or over a carpet ‖ a thick blanket used as a bed covering or for wrapping around the knees when travel[illegible]

rug·by (rʌgbɪ) [illegible]

rugby football a game which originated (1823) [illegible] rectangular field (110 yds. by 75 yds.) having an H-shaped goal at either end. Players may kick the ball or run with it in their hands, but may not [illegible] is allowed, and scrums are a feature of the [illegible] for a try, 5 for a try converted into a goal (the 3 for the try being discounted) and 3 for any other goals; in Rugby League, 3 for a try and 2 for any [illegible]

Rugen [illegible] pop. 86,216 of Rostock district, East Germany. Industries: agriculture (livestock, cereals, sugar beets), fishing, tourism

rug·ged (rʌgɪd) *adj.* (of country) wild and broken (of ground) very rough, surfaced (of men's

faces) having well-marked, usually irregular features suggesting a strong, generous character ‖ (of style) lacking polish ‖ (of a way of life) hard and austere ‖ hardy and vigorous, *rugged pioneers* ‖ prob. of Scand. origin

rug·ger (rʌ́gər) *n.* (*Br.*) rugby football

ru·gose (ru:gous) *adj.* (*bot.*, of leaves) wrinkled-looking because of having sunken veins and the spaces between them elevated **ru·gos·i·ty** (ru:gɔsiti:) *n.* [fr. L. *rugosus*]

Ruhr (ruər, ru:r) a tributary (144 miles long) of the lower Rhine ‖ the district of North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany, through which it flows, containing the largest concentration of industry on the mainland of Europe, based on vast local hard-coal deposits and iron ore from Sweden, Spain and France (Lorraine). Centers: Essen, Dusseldorf, Dortmund, Duisburg, Wuppertal, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Oberhausen, Cologne. The Ruhr was occupied (1923-5) by the French as a result of the Franco-German dispute over reparations

ru·in (ru:in) *n.* a state of advanced destruction or decay (physical or moral), *the house fell into ruin, drink led to his ruin* ‖ something or someone in this state, *the mansion is now a ruin* ‖ something which causes such a state, *this flood will be the ruin of the harvest* ‖ (*pl.*) the remains of something which has been destroyed or fallen into decay, *they wandered among the ruins of the old city* ‖ financial disaster [O.F *ruine*]

ruin *v.t.* to cause to become a ruin, *an earthquake ruined the city* ‖ to destroy, *it ruined his chances of success* ‖ (*loosely*) to spoil, *the rain ruined her hair* ‖ to wreck financially, *the inflation ruined him* [fr. F. *ruiner*]

ru·in·a·tion (ru:ineiʃən) *n.* a ruining or being ruined ‖ a cause of ruin

ru·in·ous (ru:inəs) *adj.* causing or likely to cause ruin, *ruinous expense* ‖ ruined, dilapidated, *a ruinous estate* [F. *ruineux*]

Ruis·dael, Ruys·dael (raizdul, ráisdul), Jacob van (c. 1628-82), Dutch landscape painter. He excelled in the painting of trees and woodlands beneath skies in which dark clouds are a foil to bright light. Little appreciated in his lifetime, his work was deeply influential on later Romantic landscape painting

Ru·iz (ru:i:θ), Jose Martinez *AZORIN

Ru·iz de A·lar·cón y Men·do·za (ru:i:sðeulurkɔni:mendɔsə), Juan (c. 1581-1639), Mexican dramatist. His works include 'comedias de caracteres' (notably 'La verdad sospechosa', which was the inspiration of Corneille's 'le Menteur', and 'Las paredes oyen'), plays depicting social vices, and plays portraying the national herofigure

rule (ru:l) *n.* control by authority ‖ the reign of a monarch ‖ an accepted method of behavior or procedure, *rules of conduct, the rules of arithmetic* ‖ something which prevails generally or occurs normally, *after a victory, free drinks are the rule* ‖ a code of regulations setting forth the discipline under which members of a religious order live, *the Benedictine rule* ‖ (*pl.*) the body of official regulations setting forth the method of play in a sport, or the method of procedure in some other group activity ‖ (*law*) a regulation governing court procedure ‖ a ruler (strip of wood etc.) ‖ (*printing*) a thin metal strip used for making ornamental borders, separating headings etc **as a rule** usually **to work to rule** (*Br.*, of organized labor) to obey in detail all the rules laid down, e.g. on safety, as a method of slowing production and so bringing force to bear on an employer ‖ [O.F. *riule*]

rule *pres. part.* **rul·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ruled** *v.t.* to exercise authority or dominion over, *to rule a country* ‖ to exercise power over, esp. in enforcing obedience to one's own ideas of what is desirable, *to rule a household, to rule one's life with austerity* ‖ to decide or decree with authority ‖ to mark with straight lines, *ruled paper* ‖ to draw (a line) with a ruler ‖ *v.i.* to exercise authority or power ‖ to be the governing condition, *silence ruled in the assembly* ‖ (of prices) to be prevalent ‖ to decide a point of law or lay down a formal ruling **to rule (something) out** to exclude (something) from further consideration [O.F. *ruler, reuler*]

rule·mon·ger (ru:lmʌngər) *n.* a strict constructionist and strong enforcer of written rules, esp.

[illegible] Supreme Court decision permitting police with warrants to search newspaper offices, etc., for informa-

rule of the road the rules governing vehicles or ships in their movements

rule of three a rule for finding the fourth term of a proportion where only three are given. The rule states that the product of the means equals the product of the extremes

rule of thumb a rough guide or principle, adequate working method

ru·ler (ru:lər) *n.* a sovereign ‖ someone who commands or dominates ‖ a strip of wood, metal etc., marked off in inches or centimeters, used in drawing straight lines, measuring etc.

ru·ling (ru:liŋ) **1.** *adj.* exercising sovereignty ‖ predominant, controlling, *a ruling passion* **2.** *n.* the act of someone who rules ‖ the drawing of a line or lines ‖ the line or lines drawn ‖ an authoritative decision, esp. (*law*) a decision of a judge or court

ru·ly English (ru:li:) English language adapted so that each word has a single meaning and each meaning a single word, utilized with a set of ambiguity-avoiding rules, esp. for patents, computer commands

rum (rʌm) *n.* an alcoholic liquor prepared by fermenting molasses, sugarcane etc. and distilling it. It is produced mainly in the West Indies [etym. doubtful]

rum *comp.* **rum·mer** *superl.* **rum·mest** *adj.* (*Br., pop.*) odd, queer [etym. doubtful]

Ru·ma·nian, Rou·ma·nian (ru:méinjən, ru:méiniən) **1.** *n.* the Romance language of Rumania ‖ a native or inhabitant of Rumania **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Rumania, Rumanians or the Rumanian language

Ru·ma·nia, Rou·ma·nia (ru:méinjə, ru:méiniə) a republic (area 91,671 sq. miles, pop. 22,510,000) in S.E. Europe. Capital: Bucharest. People and languages: 86% Rumanian, 9% Magyar, 2% German, Ukrainian, Gypsy, Yugoslav, Russian and other minorities. Religion: 80% Orthodox, 6% Roman Catholic, 5% Calvinist, 2% Lutheran, small Jewish, Moslem and Protestant minorities. The land is 44% arable, 17% pasture and 27% forest (mainly evergreen). The E. Carpathians (Pietros, 7,568 ft) and the Transylvanian Alps (Negoi, 8,346 ft) cross the country diagonally from north and south meeting in the east center. With the Bihor massif (6,000 ft) in the west they enclose the cultivated Transylvanian plateau (1,000–1,600 ft). The mountains are surrounded northwest, west, south, and east, by the Hungarian, Banat, Walachian and Moldavian plains. The Black Sea coast (Dobruja) is flat. The Danube, cutting through the Transylvanian Alps at the Iron Gate, forms most of the southern border Average temperatures (F.): Bucharest 9° (Jan.) and 72° (July). Rainfall: 10-20 ins in Dobruja, Moldavia and Walachia, 20-30 ins in the west and the central basin, 30-60 ins in the mountains. Livestock: cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, horses. Agricultural products: cereals, potatoes, root vegetables, tobacco, grapes, plums and other fruit. Fishing is important in the Danube delta and the Black Sea. Mineral resources: oil (esp. Ploesti), coal, natural gas, salt, iron ore, lignite, copper, bauxite, chromium, other metals. Other resources: timber, hydroelectricity Manufactures and industries: iron and steel, mining, machinery, oil refining, shipbuilding, chemicals, paper, cement, sugar, edible oils, textiles, light manufactures, electrical equipment, vehicles. Exports: oil, cement, lumber, tractors, machinery, ships, oilfield and factory equipment, corn, foodstuffs. Imports: iron ore, metals, industrial plant, coke, electric cables, diesel engines. Chief ports: Constanta, Galati. Universities: Iasi (1860), Bucharest (1864), Cluj (1872), Timisoara (1945) Monetary unit: leu (100 bani). HISTORY The region formed the Roman province of Dacia (2nd-3rd cc.), was invaded by Visigoths, Huns, Lombards and Avars (4th-5th cc.) and was settled by Slavs (6th c.) and Bulgarians (7th c.). It became divided (late 13th c.) into the principalities of Moldavia and Walachia, which became vassals of the Ottoman Empire (15th and 16th cc.), were briefly united (early 17th c.) and were involved in the Russo-Turkish Wars. Revolutions were put down (1821) by the Turks and the principalities were occupied (1829-34) by the Russians after the Treaty of Adrianople. More revolutions failed (1848) and the principalities were jointly occupied by the Turks and the Russians. Conflicts over navigation rights on the Danube were a cause of the Crimean War. Moldavia and Walachia formed a personal union (1859) and were officially united as Rumania (1861). Under Carol I constitutional and economic progress was made and, after the Congress of Berlin (1878), the country became an independent kingdom (1881). Rumania gained S. Dobruja after the 2nd Balkan War (1913) and joined the Allies (1916) in the 1st world war, after which it received Transylvania, Bukovina, Banat and Bessarabia. Agrarian reforms broke up most of the large estates, but political chaos weakened the country. Carol II established (1930) a fascist dictatorship, but was deposed (1940) and Antonescu became dictator, supporting the Axis in the 2nd world war. King Michael overthrew Antonescu (1944) and formed an alliance with the Allies. Communists gained a majority (1946), Michael abdicated (1947) and Rumania became a people's republic. It joined the U.N. and the Warsaw Pact (1955); it is also a member of COMECON. It became a socialist republic (1965) but maintains a foreign policy independent of the Soviet Union

rum·ba, rhum·ba (rʌ́mbə, rúmbə) *n.* an Afro-Cuban dance ‖ a ballroom version of this ‖ the music for this dance [Span.]

rum·ble (rʌ́mb'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **rum·bling** *past* and *past part.* **rum·bled** *v.i.* to make a dull, rolling sound, *the thunder rumbled in the distance* ‖ to move with such a sound, *the cart rumbled slowly down the street* ‖ *v.t.* to utter in a deep, gruff voice, *to rumble a reply* ‖ to polish (small metal parts) in a tumbling box **2.** *n.* a rumbling sound ‖ a tumbling box [imit.]

rumble seat (*Am.=Br.* dickey) an open-air seat at the back of some automobiles

rum·bus·tious (rʌmbʌ́stʃəs) *adj.* (*pop.*) rambunctious [fr. earlier *robustious*, robust]

Ru·me·lia (ru:mi:ljə, ru:mi:liə) a former region of the Ottoman Empire, comprising the provinces of Thrace and Macedonia. Eastern Rumelia was made an autonomous province (1878) and was annexed (1885) by Bulgaria

ru·men (ru:min) *pl.* **ru·mi·na** (ru:minə), **ru·mens** *n.* the first chamber of a ruminant's stomach [L. =throat]

Rum·ford (rʌ́mfərd), Benjamin Thompson, Count (1753-1814), American scientist who spent the major part of his life in England. He is known chiefly for his measurements on the production of heat by mechanical work

Ru·mi·ña·hui (ru:minjáwi:) (*d.* 1534), Inca cacique, adviser and general of Atahualpa, upon whose death he proclaimed himself sovereign. His stubborn resistance to the conquistadores ended in his execution

ru·mi·nant (ru:minənt) **1.** *n.* any member of the order *Artiodactyla*, suborder *Ruminantia*, e.g. the sheep, cow, camel, llama, goat, giraffe, deer. These animals are all even-toed and hoofed, and all chew the cud and have a stomach consisting of four chambers **2.** *adj.* of or relating to one of these animals ‖ meditative [fr. L. *ruminans* (*ruminantis*) fr. *ruminare*, to ruminate]

ru·mi·nate (ru:mineit) *pres. part.* **ru·mi·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ru·mi·nat·ed** *v.t.* to chew the cud ‖ to reflect at length ‖ *v.t.* to ponder over [fr. L. *ruminari* (*ruminatus*)]

ru·mi·na·tion (ru:minéiʃən) *n.* the act or process of ruminating [fr. L. *ruminatio* (*ruminationis*)]

ru·mi·na·tive (ru:mineitiv) *adj.* ruminating or apt to ruminate

rum·mage (rʌ́midʒ) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **rum·maging** *past* and *past part.* **rum·maged** *v.i.* to make a search, esp. by turning things over or otherwise creating disorder, *to rummage in a drawer* ‖ *v.t.* to search through (a place etc.) thoroughly, ransack **2.** *n.* things found or turned up by rummaging, odds and ends ‖ a search made by rummaging [origin unknown]

rummage sale a sale of odds and ends, usually to raise money for charity

rum·mer (rʌ́mər) *n.* a large upright drinking vessel, esp. for wine [Du. *romer, roemer*]

rum·my (rʌ́mi:) *n.* a simple card game won by the first player to match all his cards into sets, sequences of three etc. by drawing cards from the stock and discarding others and declaring the sets he has made

ru·mor, *Br.* ru·mour (ru:mər) **1.** *n.* an unauthenticated story or report put into circulation, *an idle rumor* **2.** *v.t.* to spread or report by rumor [O.F.]

rump (rʌmp) *n.* the upper hindquarters of an animal ‖ the posterior of a bird ‖ a cut of beef between the loin and the round ‖ the buttocks ‖ a remnant, esp. of a parliament or other body [prob. of Scand. orig.]

rum·ple (rʌmp'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **rum·pling** *past* and *past part.* **rum·pled** *v.t.* to make (hair, clothes etc.) disorderly, wrinkled etc. ‖ *v.i.* to become wrinkled **2.** *n.* a wrinkle in clothes etc. [fr. M. Du. *rompelen*]

Rump Parliament (*King Charles's*) the name given to the Long Parliament after Pride's Purge (1648) had reduced it to about 50 antiroyalists who ordered the execution (1649) of Charles I

rum·pus (rʌmpəs) *n.* (*pop.*) an uproar, disturbance, row [origin unknown]

run (rʌn) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **run·ning** *past* **ran** (ræn) *past part.* **run** *v.i.* (of persons and animals) to move rapidly over the ground with long, usually even, strides in such a way that for a moment the feet are off the ground ‖ to escape by moving in this way, *he grabbed the gun and ran* ‖ to go rapidly, *run for the doctor* ‖ to move about without restraint, *the lions ran loose in the streets* ‖ to compete in a race ‖ to finish a race in a specified place, *who ran third?* ‖ to be a candidate in an election ‖ (with 'up', 'down' etc.) to make a quick, casual trip, *to run up to London for a day* ‖ to move on or as if on wheels ‖ to move with a smooth, gliding motion, *the rope runs in the pulley* ‖ to go regularly between two places, *the ferry runs every three hours* ‖ to circulate, *rumors ran through the crowd* ‖ to flow rapidly, *water ran down the pipe* ‖ to melt and flow, *the ice cream is starting to run* ‖ to be covered with a flow, *her eyes were running with tears, the gutters are running with water* ‖ (of a sore etc.) to discharge pus etc ‖ (of the nose) to exude mucus ‖ (esp. with 'through' or 'in') to force itself again and again into the conscious mind, *the song kept running through his head* ‖ (of a theatrical production) to be presented, *the play ran for six months* ‖ (of fish) to swim in migration ‖ to be in operation, *the motor is still running* ‖ (with 'by' or 'into') to elapse, *the years ran by, the weeks ran into months* ‖ to be impelled, *the ship ran on a rock* ‖ to continue in effect, *the contract has two more years to run* ‖ to average a specified size, *trout are running large this year* ‖ to be at a specified level or average, *casualties are running high, sales are running just above last year's figures* ‖ (with 'in') to be a hereditary feature, *insanity runs in the family* ‖ (of liquids, e.g. ink) to spread on being applied to a surface ‖ (of colors in a fabric) to spread or become mixed together when washed or moistened ‖ to extend in time, *the holiday ran into a third week* ‖ to proceed, *the poem runs like this* ‖ to merge, *the two towns run into one another* ‖ to extend in a certain direction or course, *bookshelves run across the left side of the room, the road runs through mountains* ‖ to proliferate unchecked, *dry rot ran all through the roof* ‖ (of vines) to creep and climb ‖ to pass lightly and rapidly, *fire ran through the stubble* ‖ (with 'into') to pass into a specified situation, condition etc., *to run into trouble, to run into debt* ‖ (of a stocking etc.) to develop a vertical flaw because of the breaking of a longitudinal thread ‖ *v.t.* to cause to move, operate etc., *to run a tractor* ‖ to cause (e.g. a vehicle) to go in a specified direction, *to run a car into a ditch* ‖ to enter (a horse) in a race ‖ to enter (someone) as a candidate in an election ‖ to do by or as if by running, *to run a race, to run an errand* ‖ to traverse by or as if by running, *he ran the full length of the room, let the situation run its course* ‖ to roam about in, *to run the streets* ‖ to hunt, *to run a fox to earth* ‖ to smuggle ‖ (with 'into' or 'through') to cause to pierce, *to run a needle into one's finger* ‖ (with 'into' or 'against') to cause to be thrust, *to run one's head into a wall* ‖ to force or contrive one's way through, or attempt to get through (a blockade etc.) ‖ (of a newspaper) to publish (e.g. a story) ‖ to cause (a liquid) to flow, *run the water into that ditch* ‖ to manage or control, *to run a factory* ‖ to cause to extend in a particular direction or manner, *run the rope between those two trees* ‖ to cause to pass quickly over, along etc., *to run one's fingers over a shelf* ‖ to cast (e.g. bullets) in a mold ‖ to convey in a ship or vehicle ‖ to bring to a specific state by or as if by running, *to run oneself to death, to run someone into debt* ‖ to sew with rapid stitches, *run a hem around the cuff* ‖ to have (an account) which is allowed to accumulate for a certain length of time **to run across** to meet by chance **to run after** to chase, *to run after a thief* ‖ (*pop.*) to pursue amorously, *to run after girls* **to run around** to go out a great deal, esp. in pursuit of pleasures, esp. through casual sexual adventures **to run a temperature** to have a fever to run away to flee ‖ to elope ‖ (esp. of children) to leave home **to run away with** to take over emotional control of, *his temper ran away with him* **to run down** (of a clock) to become in need of winding, to run, rattle and knock down, *pop.* to disparage or abuse ‖ (*baseball*) to tag out (a base runner) between bases **to run dry** to become empty of water or other liquid ‖ to cease to have ideas, inspiration etc. **to run foul of** to come into conflict with, *to run foul of the law* **to run free** (*naut.*) to sail with the wind coming from behind, he began to run in (*pop.* to arrive) ‖ to operate (new machinery, e.g. an automobile engine) over a specified period at restricted speed so as to adjust bearing surfaces to one another ‖ (*printing*) to run on ‖ to pay a quick, usually casual, visit **to run into** to collide with ‖ to meet by accident, *to run into an old classmate* ‖ to amount to, *it ran into hundreds of dollars* **to run low** to become depleted or scarce, *money was running low* **to run off** to print (an edition or specified number of copies) ‖ to cause (a race) to be run ‖ to flee, *he snatched the package and ran off* **to run on** to continue ‖ to talk continuously ‖ (*printing*) to set (typeset matter) on the same line as what precedes **to run out** to come to an end, *his patience has run out* ‖ to cause to leave by force ‖ (*cricket*) to put (a batsman) out while he is running between the wickets ‖ (*cricket*, of a batsman) to leave the crease and go up the pitch to hit a ball being bowled **to run out of** to come to the end of, esp. prematurely **to run out on** (*pop.*) to desert, leave, forsake, *to run out on one's wife* **to run over** to drive or ride over, *to run over a dog* ‖ to flow over the edge of ‖ to make a rapid review of, *to run over some notes* ‖ to flow over the edge of a container **to run short** to begin to cease to be plentiful ‖ to be left with less than enough **to run short of** to come to have less than enough of **to run (someone) ragged** to exhaust (someone) physically **to run through** to transpierce ‖ to spend quickly and completely, *to run through a fortune* ‖ to examine rapidly, *to run through the accounts* ‖ to rehearse (e.g. a play) without pausing **to run to** (*Br.*) to be sufficient for, *his income won't run to two holidays a year* ‖ (*Br.*) to be able to afford, *we can't run to a new car this year* **to run up** to make rapidly (by sewing), *to run up a skirt in an afternoon* ‖ to add (figures) rapidly ‖ to construct hastily, *to run up a shed in the garden* ‖ to accumulate, *his debts ran up over the years* **to run wild** to run riot ‖ to grow in disorderly confusion, *roses running wild* **2.** *n.* an act or period of running ‖ the distance covered in running ‖ the time spent in running ‖ (of a theatrical production) a continuous succession of performances ‖ a prolonged period of being in a specified condition, *a run of good luck* ‖ a continuous series or sequence of similar or identical things, *a run of misprints* ‖ a mass withdrawal of funds by depositors, usually provoked by panic, *a run on a bank* ‖ an abnormally high demand from buyers for some article or class of articles, *a run on sugar* ‖ a kind or class, e.g. of goods, *the ordinary run of ski boots* ‖ the average or usual level of people or things, *he is above the run of politicians* ‖ (with 'the') unrestricted access to a place, *he gave them the run of the library* ‖ a track used habitually by animals, *a rat run* ‖ an enclosure for livestock large enough for [illegible] ‖ a number of birds migrating together ‖ a vertical flaw in a stocking caused by the breaking of a longitudinal thread ‖ a short, usually quick, journey ‖ the regularly traveled route or course covered by a train, ship etc. ‖ the distance covered in a period of sailing etc. ‖ general tendency, *the run of the market* ‖ general direction, *the run of the streets is away from the river* ‖ a rush of tidal water ‖ a small stream ‖ the period in which a machine is in operation ‖ an amount of work turned out in one operation ‖ (*printing*) an edition size, *a run of 20,000 copies* ‖ (*baseball*) the point scored by a player in completing a circuit of the bases (*cricket*) the point scored by a batsman in moving from one [illegible] to the other ‖ (*mil.*) the part of a bombing sortie during which the bomber approaches the target and releases its bombs ‖ (*naut.*) the bottom of a ship where it rises from the keel and bilge ‖ (*mining*) a mass of earth ‖ (*mining*) an inclined passage between levels ‖ a downward course, e.g. for skis ‖ a [illegible] which something moves ‖ the bower of a bird **in the long run** measured over a prolonged period of time **on the run** retreating in disorderly haste ‖ trying to escape capture, e.g. by police [partly fr. O.E. *rinnan*, partly fr. O.N. *renna*, *rinna*]

run·a·bout (rʌnəbaut) *n.* a small, easily parked, economical automobile used for short journeys, shopping expeditions etc. ‖ a small motorboat used for pleasure trips ‖ a person who goes out a great deal in pursuit of pleasure, esp. through casual sexual adventures

run·a·way (rʌnəwei) **1.** *n.* a fugitive ‖ a horse running out of control ‖ a runaway race, victory etc **2.** *adj.* escaping ‖ (of a marriage) achieved by eloping ‖ (of a race, victory etc.) easily won ‖ (of prices etc.) rising very rapidly

runaway shop business that relocates in a distant area to avoid labor difficulties, esp. with union

run·ci·nate (rʌnsinit, rʌnsineit) *adj.* (of leaves) pinnate with their other divisions pointing towards the base (e.g. in the dandelion) [fr. L. *runcina*, a plane]

run·down (rʌndaun) *adj.* in poor health ‖ exhausted ‖ dilapidated ‖ (of clocks) stopped because not wound **run-down** (rʌndaun) *n.* a summary ‖ (*baseball*) the act of running down a base runner

Rund·stedt (rʊntʃtet), Karl Rudolf Gerd von (1875-1953), German field marshal. He commanded a group of armies in Poland, France and Russia (1939-41). In command of the German western front (1942-4), he was the effective military ruler of France. His Ardennes counteroffensive (Dec. 1944) failed

rune (ru:n) one of the characters of an ancient alphabet used for making inscriptions and magic signs by the Germanic peoples, esp. the Scandinavians and Anglo-Saxons. The characters were supposedly formed by adapting Greek or Roman letters for carving on wood ‖ a Finnish poem or a division of one ‖ an ancient Norse poem [O.N. *rún*]

rung (rʌŋ) *n.* a crosspiece in a ladder ‖ a bar joining the legs of a chair ‖ a spoke in a wheel [O.E. *hrung*]

rung *past part.* of RING

ru·nic (ru:nik) *adj.* of or relating to a rune or runes ‖ consisting of runes, *runic poetry* [fr. Mod. L. *runicus* fr. O.N. *rún*, a rune]

run-in (rʌnin) *n.* (*pop.*) a minor altercation, *a run-in with the milkman* ‖ (*printing*) an additional insertion in copy or typeset material

run·let (rʌnlit) *n.* a small stream

run·nel (rʌn'l) *n.* a small channel ‖ a small stream [O.E. *rynel*]

run·ner (rʌnər) *n.* a person who or animal which runs, esp. in a race ‖ a person who runs errands, esp. for a brokerage house (a smuggler or a ship carrying smuggled goods ‖ (*bot.*) a stolon ‖ (*bot.*) a plant that creeps by means of these ‖ (*loosely*) any of various twining plants ‖ the blade of an ice skate ‖ a decorative strip of cloth, lace etc. to be laid on a table, dresser etc. ‖ a long strip or carpet for a corridor, staircase etc. ‖ either of the pair of which a sled or sledge slides ‖ (*naut.*) a rope with a hook at one end rove through a single block and run around a tackle block ‖ a groove along which something (e.g. a drawer) slides ‖ a roller for moving a [illegible] ‖ the trough through which molten metal flows on its way to the mold ‖ a run in a stocking ‖ the water rail ‖ the revolving stone of a pair of millstones [M.E. [illegible]]

runner bean (*Br.*) a string bean

runner-up [illegible] runners-up [illegible] petitor or team coming second in a contest etc.

run·ning (rʌnin) **1.** *n.* the act of a person or thing that runs **in (out of) the running** having a good chance (no chance) of winning a competition **2.** *adj.* moving at a run ‖ done while running, *a running fight* ‖ performed with a run, *a running play* ‖ uninterrupted, *running fire* ‖ flowing, *running water* ‖ sliding, able to slip, *a running knot* ‖ (of machines) operating [illegible]

running board [illegible]

running commentary a verbal (esp. broadcast) [illegible] the events

running dog lackey, collaborator

running fix (*mil.*) the intersection of two or more position lines, not obtained simultaneously, adjusted to a common time
running head a running title
running mate a horse entered in a race to set the pace for another expected to win ‖ a candidate competing for a subordinate place, esp the office of vice-president
running title a short heading or title printed at the top of each text page or at the top of each left-hand text page
Run·ny·mede (rʌnimi:d) a meadow on the south bank of the Thames, three miles downstream from Windsor, where Magna Carta was signed (1215)
run-off (rʌnɔf, rʌnɒf) *n.* a final contest, made necessary because a previous contest was drawn or without a result ‖ water drained from [illegible]
run-of-the-mill (rʌnəvðəmil) *adj.* not outstanding in quality, ordinary, *a run-of-the-mill group of students*
run-on (rʌnɔn, rʌnɒn) *adj.* (*printing*) immediately appended without any break ‖ (*poetry*) continuing without pause from one line into the next
runt (rʌnt) (*Br.*) an ox or cow of a small breed ‖ any small animal, esp. the smallest in a litter of pigs ‖ (*pop.*, used disparagingly) an undersized person [etym. doubtful]
run-up (rʌnʌp) *n.* (*Br.*) prelude
run-up area (*mil.*) a zone within the maneuvering area reserved for testing aircraft engines prior to take-off
run·way (rʌnwei) *n.* a strip on an airfield for taking off or landing ‖ a gangway ‖ a slope down which logs are slid ‖ the trail made by animals in going to and from their regular feeding places ‖ an enclosed area in which chickens etc are kept
Run·yon (rʌnjən), (Alfred) Damon (1884-1946), U.S. writer of humorous short stories, notably 'Guys and Dolls' (1931), 'Blue Plate Special' (1934), and 'Money from Home' (1935), which portray underworld characters in New York City
ru·pee (ru:pi:, ru:pi:) *n.* the monetary unit of India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Nepal ‖ the monetary unit of Mauritius, Seychelles and some areas of the Arabian peninsula ‖ a coin worth one rupee [fr. Urdu *rūpiyah*]
Ru·pert (ru:pərt), Prince (1619-82), count palatine of the Rhine, duke of Bavaria, nephew of Charles I of England. He distinguished himself as a royalist cavalry leader in the English Civil War and, later, as an admiral in the Dutch Wars
ru·pi·ah (ru:pi:ə) *pl.* **ru·pi·ah, ru·pi·ahs** *n.* the basic monetary unit of Indonesia ‖ a note worth one rupiah [Hindi *rupaiyā*, rupee]
rup·ture (rʌptʃər) **1.** *n.* a drastic break in harmonious relations between individuals or nations ‖ a hernia ‖ the tearing apart of a muscle or other bodily part ‖ a breaking apart ‖ the state of being broken apart **2.** *v. pres. part.* **rup·tur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **rup·tured** *v.t.* to cause a break in ‖ to cause a hernia in ‖ *v.i.* to suffer a rupture [F.]
rupture zone (*mil.*) the region immediately adjacent to the crater boundary after an explosion characterized by the appearance of numerous radial cracks of various sizes. *Cf* PLASTIC ZONE, RUPTURED [illegible]
ru·ral (ru:rəl) *adj* of, relating to, or characteristic of the country or of people living in the country (opp. URBAN) [F. or fr. L. *ruralis*]
rural dean a clergyman ranking below an archdeacon and responsible for a district containing a number of rural parishes
rural free delivery (*abbr.* R.F.D., R.D.) the free delivery, by postal employees, of mail in rural areas
ru·ri·de·ca·nal (ru:ridikeinl, ru:ridékən'l) *adj* of or relating to a rural dean or rural deanery
Rurik [illegible] Varangian chief. He established control over Novgorod (c. 862). His descendants ruled Russia until 1598
Ru·ri·ta·nian (ru:ritéiniən, ru:ritéiniən) *adj.* of or like the imaginary European kingdom of Ruritania, where all is romantic gaiety and adventure, court intrigue and royal splendor [after the setting of two novels by Anthony Hope (Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins, 1863-[illegible])]
rurp (*acronym*) for released ultimate reality piton, a sharp, pointed tool, used in mountaineering
Ru·se (ru:sei) (formerly Ruschuk) the chief inland port (pop. 170,594) of Bulgaria, on the Danube
ruse (ru:z) *n.* a piece of cunning, *a ruse to escape taxation* ‖ cunning, *ruse and influence got him the appointment* [F.]
Rush (rʌʃ), Benjamin (1745-1813), U.S. physician. He became (1769) the first professor of chemistry in the U.S.A., at what became the University of Pennsylvania, where he introduced clinical instruction. He pioneered in the treatment and care of mental patients, and his 'Medical Inquiries and Observations Upon the Diseases of the Mind' (1812) was the first systematic U.S. work on the subject
Rush, Richard (1780-1859), U.S. statesman and diplomat, son of Benjamin Rush. Attorney general (1814-17) under President James Madison, and temporary secretary of state (1817), he negotiated with Charles Bagot the Rush-Bagot Treaty providing for the demilitarization of the Great Lakes. As minister to Great Britain (1817-25), he negotiated the Convention of 1818. He helped to found (1836) the Smithsonian Institution
rush (rʌʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to move with speed and violence, *the boys rushed down the corridor* ‖ to hasten, *he rushed to help her* ‖ to appear or seem to appear swiftly, *tears rushed to her eyes, the idea rushed into his mind* ‖ to act swiftly with too little reflection, *don't rush into divorce* ‖ *v.t.* to cause to move or be moved with great speed, *they rushed the child to the doctor* ‖ to cause to decide or act hastily, *to rush someone into marriage* ‖ to get past or over with violent movement, *they rushed the barrier* ‖ to take by sudden attack, *to rush an enemy position* ‖ (*football*) to carry (the ball) forward in a running play ‖ (*football*) to move in on (a player) in order to block a kick or pass ‖ (*pop.*) to court (a girl) assiduously ‖ to entertain (a prospective member of a sorority or fraternity) as a means of persuasion into membership **to rush at** to charge **to rush into print** to publish after too little work or experience **to rush someone off his feet** to make a person do too much in too short a time ‖ to upset or try to upset a person's judgment by harrying him **2.** *n.* a violent forward movement or the sound of it, *the rush of water* ‖ a movement of many people to a place or region to be occupied or exploited, *a rush for the corner seats* ‖ feverish movement, *the rush of city life* ‖ a sudden burst of activity, *a rush of work* ‖ the state of being busy and pressed for time, *she was always in a rush* ‖ violent inflow, *a rush of blood to the head* ‖ (of an emotion) a sudden access, *a rush of tenderness* ‖ the first surge of pleasures produced by a drug ‖ (with 'on') a great demand for a commodity ‖ (*soccer*) a sudden attack by several players ‖ (*football*) the act of carrying the ball during a game ‖ (*movies*, esp. *pl.*) the first print of a sequence of filming, for inspection by the director etc. **3.** *adj.* needing to be dealt with or done very quickly, *a rush order* ‖ characterized by enormous bustle and activity, *the rush hour* [A.F. *russher*]
rush *n.* any of various members of *Juncus*, fam. *Juncaceae*, or *Scirpus*, fam. *Cyperaceae*, plants having cylindrical and often hollow stems which are used for making chair seats, mats, baskets etc. [O. E. *risc, risce*]
rush-light (rʌʃlait) *n.* a rude candle made by dipping the peeled pith of various rushes in grease
Rush·more, Mount (rʌʃmɔr, rʌʃmour) a peak in the Black Hills of South Dakota which has 60-ft busts of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt carved in it by John Gutzon Borglum (1867-1941)
Rusk (rʌsk), (David) Dean (1909–), U.S. secretary of state (1961-8) under Presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson. He advocated negotiation with Communist powers from a position of national strength and more extensive aid to underdeveloped countries
rusk (rʌsk) *n.* a slice of crisp, twice-baked bread often sweetened [Span. *rosca*, a twisted roll of bread]
Rus·kin (rʌskin), John (1819-1900), English critic and essayist. He made his name as an art critic with the first part of 'Modern Painters' (1843), begun as a defense of Turner. Visits to Switzerland and Italy—esp. to Venice—led to 'The Seven Lamps of Architecture' (1849) and 'The Stones of Venice' (1851-3). 'Modern Painters' continued to appear until 1860. In 1853 Ruskin began his career as a lecturer, mainly on art but later also on economic, social and general cultural subjects. 'Sesame and Lilies' (1865) was the most popular collection. Later works include 'Fors Clavigera' (1871-84), a series of letters to the working men of England, and 'Praeterita' (1885-9), his autobiography. He was a profound critic of art, and his range was wide, though he had little sympathy for 'advanced' contemporary work. He was also a profound social critic, emphasizing the distinction between mere wealth and true social welfare, and between mechanical labor and craftsmanship. Like Dickens and Morris, he laid his finger on the defects of the new industrial society
Rus·sell (rʌs'l), Bertrand, 3rd Earl Russell (1872-1970), British philosopher. His 'Principles of Mathematics' (1903) led to 'Principia Mathematica' (1910-13, in collaboration with Whitehead), a research into symbolic logic. Other writings include 'An Outline of Philosophy' (1927) and 'Philosophy and Politics' (1947)
Russell, Henry Norris (1877-1957), U.S. astronomer. He invented (1913, with Ejnar Hertzsprung of Denmark) the Russell diagram, which determined the distances from the solar system of double stars which are telescopically observed to be in revolution about their common center of gravity
Russell, Lord John, 1st Earl Russell (1792-1878), British Whig statesman. A liberal reformer, he supported the Catholic Emancipation Act (1829) and was largely responsible for the Reform Act of 1832. He brought in other reforms as home secretary (1835-9) and was prime minister (1846-52 and 1865-6)
Russell, Lord William (1639-83), English statesman. One of the leaders of the Whig campaign to exclude the future James II from the succession, he was unjustly executed for alleged complicity in the Rye House Plot
rus·set (rʌsit) **1.** *n.* a color between red and brown ‖ a variety of rough-skinned russet-colored eating apple ‖ (*hist.*) coarse homespun cloth worn by peasants **2.** *adj.* reddish-brown [O.F. *rousset*]
Rus·sia (rʌʃə) a former country of E. Europe and Asia which developed out of the grand duchy of Moscow, and which became (1917) the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The name is loosely used for the U.S.S.R., but is properly applied only to the R.S.F.S.R., esp. the European part. HISTORY. The Scythians, inhabiting the steppes from before the 7th c. B.C., were displaced (3rd c. B.C.) by the Sarmatians. The steppes were successively invaded by the Goths (3rd c. A.D.), the Huns (4th c.) and the Avars (6th c.). The Khazars established an empire in the southeast (7th–early 11th cc.) and the Bulgars founded a state (8th-13th cc.) in the region of the Volga. The Eastern Slavs settled in the Ukraine (c. 9th c.). A Russian state originated in the conquests (9th c.) of the Varangians, Viking warriors who established their capital at Kiev. Greek Orthodox Christianity became the official religion (c. 988). Trade with Scandinavia, Byzantium and the Middle East prospered but, after the attacks of the Cumans (11th c.), Kiev declined (12th c.). Russia was overrun (1237-40) by the Golden Horde and under the rule of the Tatars Moscow emerged as the dominant principality (14th c.). During the reign (1462-1505) of Ivan III, Novgorod and much of N. Russia were conquered, and Moscow asserted its independence against the Tatars (1480). Ivan IV's reign (1533-84) brought conquests in the lower Volga, extending Muscovite territory south to the Caspian. Ivan took the title of czar, established an autocracy, and did much to reduce the power of the boyars. Boris Godunov seized power on the death (1598) of Ivan's weak-minded son, and faced the opposition of the boyars and the Cossacks, and the threat of pretenders to the throne. Disorder followed Godunov's death (1605) and Sigismund III of Poland, in alliance with the boyars and the Cossacks, occupied Moscow (1610-12). After a national uprising (1612), Michael Romanov was elected czar (1613). Order was restored but, despite the growth of trade with the West, Moscow remained largely isolated from Europe. Colonization began to spread toward the Pacific. The nobles' rights over the serfs were increased, until serfdom was little better than slavery (17th c.). The rule of the czars became even more absolute. Peter I, who had traveled widely in Europe, began to westernize and modernize the country during his reign (1689-

1725). The army was reorganized and a navy founded. The Church was made subject to the State, and the capital was moved from Moscow to St Petersburg (1713). The upper classes were forced to adopt Western clothes, and educational institutions were founded on Western lines. The Northern War (1700-21) resulted in the acquisition of Livonia and other Baltic territories. The Russo-Turkish Wars enabled Russia to expand toward the Balkans. After Peter's death (1725), Russian participation in European affairs continued to increase. Russia supported Austria in the War of the Polish Succession (1733-5) and, under Elizabeth, fought Prussia in the Seven Years' War (1756-63). During the reign (1762-96) of Catherine II, Russia became a leading European power, gaining vast territories in the partitions of Poland (1772, 1793, 1795), by the Treaty of Kuchuk Kainarji (1774), and by the annexation of the Crimea (1783). After a rising of Cossacks and serfs (1773), the central autocracy was strengthened. Under the influence of the French Enlightenment, literature and the arts flourished. Catherine's son and successor, the mentally unstable Paul I, was assassinated (1801), and succeeded by Alexander I. Russia opposed France in the Napoleonic Wars, but was forced to make peace at Tilsit (1807). Russian territory expanded with the acquisition of Finland (1809), Bessarabia (1812) and Caucasia (1813). Russian reluctance to adhere to the Continental System led to an unsuccessful Napoleonic invasion (1812). Russia took a leading part in the Congress of Vienna (1814-15) and in the establishment of the reactionary Holy Alliance (1815). On Alexander's death (1825), the liberal Decembrist movement failed in its attempt to prevent his brother Nicholas I from succeeding to the throne, and a period of repression began. Russian troops put down risings in Poland (1830-1) and revolution in Hungary (1848-9), but Russia's attempt to extend its influence toward Constantinople met with a severe defeat in the Crimean War (1853-6). This was followed by a period of liberal reform during the reign (1855-81) of Alexander II. The serfs were emancipated (1861), but agrarian conditions failed to improve. The courts were reformed, and a limited form of self-government was provided by the introduction of zemstvos (1864). Under Gorchakov, Russia's foreign policy concentrated on expansion into Caucasia and central Asia, but renewed attempts to expand at the expense of Turkey were crushed at the Congress of Berlin (1878). The late 19th c. saw rapid industrial progress as the construction of railroads enabled Russia's vast resources to be brought into use. Siberia was opened up by the Trans-Siberian Railroad, begun in 1891. A Populist conspiracy resulted in the assassination (1881) of Alexander II, but his successor, Alexander III, proved more reactionary. Increasing rivalry led to the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5). Marxist doctrines spread among the small but rapidly growing urban proletariat, and a revolution broke out (1905) in St Petersburg, spreading to the Black Sea fleet. It was followed by a series of strikes and peasant riots, and by the formation of soviets. Police repression included pogroms of the Jews. The czar granted a measure of parliamentary government by creating a duma, but its meetings were dissolved when it opposed the regime. Stolypin brought in belated agrarian reforms to distribute land to the peasants. Russia allied with France and Britain in the Triple Entente. Russian support of Pan-Slavism contributed to the outbreak of the 1st world war, which Russia entered very ill-prepared. Its first offensive against the Germans was halted at Tannenberg (Aug. 1914) and a series of reverses followed, with heavy casualties. Popular feeling turned against Nicholas II and his court. A revolution took place in Petrograd and spread throughout the country (Feb. 1917), the duma assumed real power, and the czar was forced to abdicate (Mar. 15, 1917). A provisional government was organized under the leadership (July-Nov. 1917) of Kerenski. This was overthrown (Nov. 7, 1917) by the Bolsheviks, led by Lenin, who had been allowed to return to Russia by the German government. The dictatorship of the proletariat was announced, and Russia went out of the 1st world war under the humiliating terms of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918). (For subsequent history *UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS)

Russia leather a hard-wearing leather used esp for bookbinding and made by tanning skins of various kinds with the barks of birch, willow or oak, and then oiling the finished leather to protect them against insects

Russ·ian (rʌʃən) **1.** *adj* of or relating to Russia, its inhabitants, language, customs etc **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Russia ‖ a member of the Slavic-speaking Great Russian ethnic group ‖ the official language of the U.S.S.R

Russian Orthodox Church the largest of the Orthodox Eastern Churches. It dates officially from the baptism in 988 of Vladimir, grand duke of Kiev. It life from 1054 ‖ 1240 was centered in the monastic stronghold of Kiev. After the fall of Constantinople (1453), the patriarchate of Moscow assumed the leadership of Orthodoxy. Peter I abolished the patriarchate (1721) and put the Church under State control. It thus became associated with czarism, to its cost in the Communist revolution. But thanks to its patriotic action during the 2nd world war the patriarchate was restored (1943)

Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic (*abbr.* R.S.F.S.R.) the chief constituent republic (area 6,500,000 sq. miles, pop. 137,552,000) of the U.S.S.R. Capital: Moscow. The Urals divide the European R.S.F.S.R., or European Russia (pop. 100,000,000), from Siberia, the Asian section (area approx. 4,887,000 sq. miles), whose native Finnic, Turkic and Mongol tribal peoples are outnumbered by Russian and Ukrainian settlers. The western half of the republic, comprising the rolling plain of the European R.S.F.S.R. (drained by the Volga and Pechora systems) and the flat plain of W. Siberia (drained by the Ob), rises above 1,000 ft only in the Kola Peninsula, the Caucasus and the Urals. The north is tundra and forest (mixed evergreen and deciduous), the center (the 'Black Earth' region) and south are steppe, largely cultivated. Central (or Eastern) Siberia, between the Yenisei and the lower Lena and Amur, is a plateau (1,000–3,000 ft), largely evergreen forest, with tundra in the north and scattered steppe lands in the south. The Pacific coast region (or Far East) is mountainous (few peaks over 7,000 ft), with tundra covering half the country in the east. The center and south are heavily forested. Climate: *U.S.S.R. Crops: (European R.S.F.S.R. and W. Siberia) cereals, flax, root vegetables, hemp, sunflower seed, (central Siberia) cereals, (Pacific region, south of the Amur) cereals, incl. rice, soybeans, kaoliang. Livestock: dairy and beef cattle (mainly European R.S.F.S.R.), sheep, reindeer. Resources (fully exploited only in European R.S.F.S.R. and W. Siberia): coal (esp. Kuznetsk Basin), iron (esp. E. Volga basin and Urals), oil (esp. E. Volga basin and Urals, N. Caucasia, E. Siberia), lead, zinc, tin, tungsten, salt, gold and most other known minerals, fish, furs, timber, hydroelectricity. The R.S.F.S.R. contains two thirds of Soviet industry (expanding in Siberia as hydroelectricity is developed). Main industries: chemicals, building materials, iron and steel, oil refining, mechanical and aeronautical engineering. Industrial centers: Moscow, Leningrad, Volga basin, Urals, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Novokuznetsk, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok. Ports: Leningrad, Vladivostok

Russian wolfhound [illegible] ins), long-haired, long-legged breed of Russian origin, originally bred for coursing wolves

Russ·ifi·ca·tion [illegible] quiring study of Russian language and culture by all ethnic groups in the U.S.S.R

Russo-Japanese War [illegible] (rʌsoudʒæpəniz) a war fought (1904-5) between Russia and Japan over a conflict of interests in Manchuria and Korea. Rapid Japanese victories gave Japan control of Manchuria and Korea, and established her as a world power. Russia's loss of prestige was a chief cause of the Russian revolution of 1905

Russ·o·phil (rʌsəfil) *n* a Russophile

Russ·o·phile [illegible] Russia or Russian civilization

Russ·o·phobe (rʌsəfoub) *n* a person who dislikes Russia or Russian civilization

Russo-Turkish Wars (rʌsoutɜ:kiʃ) a series of [illegible] key, caused by Russia's desire to take advantage of Turkey's weakness and to expand toward the Black Sea and the Balkans. The [illegible] 1736-9, 1768-74 (settled by the Treaty of Kuchuk Kainarji), 1787-92, 1806-12, 1828-9 (settled by the Treaty of Adrianople), 1853-6 (the Crimean War) and 1877-8 (settled by the Treaty of San Stefano and the Congress of Berlin) (*EASTERN QUESTION)

rust (rʌst) **1.** *n.* a hydrated oxide of iron, $Fe_2O_3H_2O$, formed when iron is exposed to air and moisture ‖ the reddish-brown color of this substance ‖ a stain that looks like iron rust ‖ any of several diseases of grasses and other plants caused by phycomycetes ‖ the parasitic fungus producing rust **2.** *v.i.* to become coated with, or converted into, rust ‖ to deteriorate through lack of use ‖ *v.t.* to cause to be coated with, or converted into, rust ◊ [illegible]

rus·tic (rʌstik) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to, or characteristic of the country or countryside, *a rustic scene* ‖ characteristic of the qualities ascribed to country life, country people etc., *rustic simplicity, rustic speech* ‖ robust and simple in workmanship ‖ made of untrimmed wood, *a rustic seat* ‖ (*archit.*) with roughened surface or chamfered joints ‖ (*rhet*) rural **2.** *n.* (*rhet*) a person born and bred in the country and quite unsophisticated **rus·ti·cal·ly** *adv* [fr. L. *rusticus*]

rus·ti·cate (rʌstikeit) *pres. part.* **rus·ti·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **rus·ti·cat·ed** *v.i.* (*rhet*) to retire to live in the country ‖ *v.t.* (*Br.*) to suspend for a time from a university or college as punishment ‖ (*archit.*) to produce a rustic effect by roughening the surface or sinking the joints of (stone) **rus·ti·cā·tion** *n* [fr. L. *rusticari* (*rusticatus*), to live in the country]

rus·tic·i·ty [illegible] *n* the state or quality of being rustic [fr. F. *rusticité* or L. *rusticitas*]

rus·tle (rʌs'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **rus·tling** *past* and *past part.* **rus·tled** *v.i.* to make light sounds like those of stirring leaves etc , *her dress rustled as she moved* ‖ (*pop*) to move busily and energetically ‖ to steal cattle ‖ *v.t.* to cause to make light sounds like those of stirring leaves, *he rustled his newspaper* ‖ to get by making energetic efforts ‖ to steal (cattle) **to rustle up** (*pop*) to get together by or as if by foraging, *to rustle up a meal* **2.** *n* the sound made by something that rustles **rus·tler** *n.* a cattle thief [imit]

rus·ty (rʌsti:) *comp.* **rus·ti·er** *superl.* **rus·ti·est** *adj* coated with rust, a *rusty knife* ‖ having the color of rust ‖ deteriorated by disuse, *his French has grown rusty* ‖ (of a voice) hoarse, esp from old age ‖ stiff from age or neglect ‖ (of black clothes) discolored by age ‖ out-of-date, behind the times

rut (rʌt) **1.** *n.* a groove made by wheels in soft ground ‖ a way of life so fixed in routine as to be dreary, *to get into a rut* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **rut·ting** *past* and *past part.* **rut·ted** to make a rut or ruts in [etym. doubtful]

rut **1.** *n.* the periodic sexual excitement of male deer and some other animals ‖ (often with 'the') the period during which this occurs **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **rut·ting** *past* and *past part.* **rut·ted** to be affected with this ◊ [O.F.]

ru·ta·ba·ga [illegible] *Brassica napobrassica*, fam. *Cruciferae*, a turnip having a large yellowish root used as food by humans and livestock [Swed. dial. *rotabagge*]

Ruteb·euf [illegible] He wrote fabliaux and satires, mainly in vigorous rhyming octosyllabics, and some plays

Rut·gers University [illegible] versity of New Jersey, the eighth colonial college in British America, at New Brunswick, N.J. [illegible] in response to a petition of the Dutch Reformed Church. It became a university in 1924

Ruth (ru:θ) a book of the Old Testament which tells the story of Ruth, a Moabite widow who accompanied her mother-in-law, Naomi, to Bethlehem and married Boaz, a Hebrew

Ruth (ru:θ), 'Babe' (George Herman Ruth, 1895-1948), the most popular baseball player in U.S. [illegible] record of 60 in a 154-game season

Ruthe·nia [illegible] (1919) and part of the Ukraine (1945)

Ruthe·nian [illegible] part of the Ukraine, the Ukrainian language, [illegible]

ru·the·ni·um [illegible] ng to ruthenium, derived from ruthenium

ruthe·ni·um [illegible]

44, at. mass 101.07) [Mod. L. fr. *Ruthenia*, Russia]

Ruth·er·ford (rúðərfərd), Ernest, Baron (1871-1937), British physicist, born in New Zealand. His major achievements included the identification of the alpha and beta particles and gamma rays formed in radioactive decay, the discovery of the atomic nucleus (1919) and the artificial transmutation of one element into another. Nobel prize in chemistry (1908)

ruth·er·ford·i·um (rùðərfɔ́rdiəm) *n.* element 104 as proposed to honor English physicist Lord Ernest Rutherford. *Cf* KURCHOTOVIUM

ruth·less (rú:θlis) *adj.* merciless, *a ruthless tyrant* [fr. older *ruth*, compassion]

ru·tile (rú:ti:l, rú:tail) a crystalline mineral, titanium dioxide, that is usually reddish-brown with a brilliant metallic luster ‖ a synthetic gem of the same composition as the mineral [F. or G. *rutil* fr. L.]

ru·tin (rú:t'n) *n.* a glycoside ($C_{27}H_{30}O_{16}$), found in buckwheat, tobacco leaves and other plants, used mainly for treating hypertension and radiation injuries [G. fr. L.]

Rut·land (rʌ́tlənd) a county (area 152 sq. miles, pop. 24,000) of England, in the E. Midlands. County town: Oakham

Rut·ledge (rʌ́tlidʒ), Ann (c. 1813-35), daughter of an innkeeper of New Salem, Illinois. Evidence for the story of Abraham Lincoln's romance with her is generally thought too slight to be taken seriously

Rutledge, John (1739-1800), U.S. political leader and jurist. He served (1776-8) as president and (1779-82) as the first governor of South Carolina. At the Constitutional Convention he championed slavery, the division of society into classes as a basis for representation, and the restriction of office-holders to those owning large property. Nominated (1795) chief justice of the Supreme Court, he failed to win confirmation by the Senate

rut·ty (rʌ́ti:) *comp.* **rut·ti·er** *superl.* **rut·ti·est** *adj.* full of ruts

Ru·vu·ma (ru:vú:mə) a river (400 miles long) rising in S.W. Tanganyika, Tanzania, and flowing east, forming the border with Mozambique, to the Indian Ocean

Ru·wen·zo·ri (ru:wənzɔ́ri:, ru:wənzóuri:) a snow-capped massif on the border between Uganda and Zaire. Highest peak: Mt Stanley, with two summits (16,750 ft and 16,791 ft)

Ruys·broeck (rɔ́isbryk), Jan Van (1293-1381), Flemish mystic. Among his best-known writings are 'The Seven Steps of the Ladder of Spiritual Love', 'The Adornment of the Spiritual Marriage', 'The Book of the Highest Truth', 'The Mirror of Blessedness'

Ruysdael *RUISDAEL

Ruy·ter (rɔ́itər), Michiel Adriaanszoon de (1607-76), Dutch admiral. He distinguished himself in the Dutch Wars, notably by leading a fleet up the Thames (1667)

RV (*abbr.*) **1.** reentry vehicle, i.e., from space **2.** recreational vehicle, e.g. a trailer

R-val·ue (ɔrvælju:) **1.** (*phys.*) unit of measure of resistance to heat flow **2.** (*nuclear phys.*) decrease in the density of reactor fuel for [its] burn-up. *Cf* S-VALUE

Rwan·da (ruándə) (formerly Ruanda) a republic (area 10,169 sq. miles, pop. 5,111,000) in central Africa. Capital: Kigali. People: mainly Bahutu, with Watutsi and Batwa (pygmy) minorities. Languages: Kinyarawanda (Bantu) and French (both official), Swahili for trading. Religion: mainly local African and Roman Catholic, with a Moslem minority. The Nile-Congo dividing range (rising to 9,000 ft) and a volcanic chain (Karisimbi, 14,825 ft) rise sharply from the Great Rift Valley (Lake Kivu) in the west. The east (5,000–7,000 ft) is part of the E. African plateau. Little woodland remains. Average temperature (F.): 63°-80°. Rainfall: northeastern plateau 40 ins, Lake Kivu 70 ins. Main industries: subsistence agriculture (beans, palm products, peanuts, cassava, cereals), coffee growing, cattle raising, mining (cassiterite, tin, gold), hydroelectricity, brewing. Exports: coffee, cassiterite. University college at Butare (1963). Monetary unit: Rwanda-Burundi franc. Formerly part of Ruanda-Urundi, Rwanda became independent July 1, 1962. The Bahutu had risen against Watutsi domination (1959). They massacred several thousand (1964) and caused thousands of others to emigrate to neighboring countries. Habyarimana led a coup that put him in power July 5, 1973 and he has since been reelected to successive 5-year terms

ry·a (ráiə) *n.* **1.** a colorful, handwoven, flat pile Scandinavian rug with characteristic patterns **2.** a similarly made bed cover —**rya** *adj.* of the weave typical of the rug

Ry·a·zan (ri:əzɑ́n) a city (pop. 453,000) of the central European R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R.: mechanical engineering, food processing, shoes

Ry·binsk (ríbinsk) (called Shcherbakov 1946-57) an inland port (pop. 243,000) of the N. European R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., on the Rybinsk Reservoir (formed by damming the upper Volga). Industries: engineering, shipbuilding, food processing, sawmilling

Ry·der (ráidər), Albert Pinkham (1847-1917), U.S. painter, best known for his moonlit landscapes, seascapes and allegorical scenes, notably 'Siegfried', 'The Race Track' and 'Toilers of the Sea'

rye (rai) *n. Secale cereale*, fam. *Gramineae*, a tall-growing cereal with dark-colored grain. It is cultivated mainly in N. Europe and North America ‖ its grain, used in making bread and for the distilling of rye whiskey, and fed to poultry and farm animals ‖ rye whiskey [O.E. *ryge*]

rye·grass (ráigræs, ráigrɑs) *n.* a member of *Lolium*, fam. *Gramineae*, a genus of European perennial grasses used for lawn grass, hay and pasture

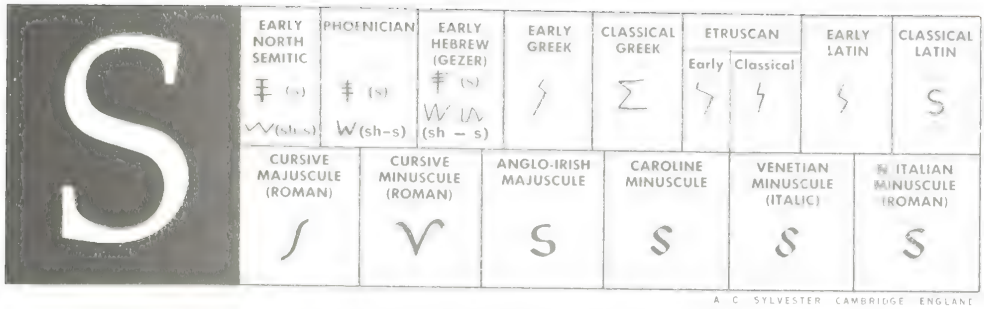
Rye House Plot (*Eng. hist.*) an unsuccessful conspiracy (1683) to assassinate Charles II and his brother, the future James II. The Whig leaders Russell and Sidney were unjustly held responsible for the plot, and executed

ry·o·kan (ri:óukun) *n.* (*slang*) a traditional Japanese inn

Rys·brack (ráisbræk), John Michael (1693-1770), sculptor. He was Dutch by parentage but worked in England from 1720. His works include tombs in Westminster Abbey and of the Marlboroughs at Blenheim

Rys·wick, Treaty of (ráizwik) the treaty (1697) which ended the War of the Grand Alliance. Louis XIV lost most of his conquests and William III was recognized king of England. Spain acknowledged the French invasion of Hispaniola and ceded the western part of the island (Haiti) to France. England's promise to refrain from sacking Spanish towns put an end to buccaneering in the West Indies

Ry·u·kyu Islands (ri:u:kju:) a volcanic archipelago (land area excluding islands included in Japan 848 sq. miles, pop. 1,118,000) in the N.W. Pacific, stretching 600 miles between Kyushu, Japan and Formosa. Chief town: Naha, on Okinawa. Language: Ryukyu (akin to Japanese). The larger of the several dozen islands are mountainous, the smaller are coral atolls. Climate: tropical, with typhoons. Products: fish, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, rice, pineapples, market produce. University at Shuri, Okinawa (1949). The islands were invaded (7th c.) by the Chinese. They were tributary to China (14th-17th cc.). Japan and China have disputed them since the 17th c. They were formally incorporated (1879) with Japan. They were placed (1945) under a U.S. military governor. The Japanese were given sovereignty (1951) over the islands, but the U.S.A. retained actual control. The islands were returned (by 1968) to Japan, with the exception of Okinawa, which the U.S.A. handed back in 1972, maintaining bases



Development of the letter S, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter S and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter s are shown.

S, s (es) the 19th letter of the English alphabet ‖ an object shaped like this letter

S, S. South, Southern

's (*es after a vowel and after most voiced consonant sounds,* z *after most unvoiced consonant sounds,* ɪz *after* s, ʃ, tʃ, z, ʒ, dʒ) possessive ending for singular nouns, *Brown's dog,* some pronouns, *anyone's,* noun word groups, *the man in the corner's hat,* and of plural nouns not ending in *s, the children's toys* [older *-es,* genitive sing. suffix of many masculine and feminine nouns and adjectives]

S (*abbr.*) for siemens, a unit of electrical conductance

Saa·le (zúlə) a tributary (226 miles long, navigable for 100 miles) of the Elbe, flowing from the Thüringer Wald through Thuringia and Saxony-Anhalt, East Germany

Saar, the (zar, sar) the industrial region of Saarland

Saar·brück·en (zarbrýkən) the capital (pop. 198,900) of Saarland, West Germany, center of its coal basin: iron and steel

Saa·ri·nen (sárinən), Eero (1910-61), naturalized American architect, born in Finland. He experimented with modern materials and techniques, attempting to reconcile external forms of maximum simplicity and originality with complex functional requirements. Among his best-known works are General Motors Technical Center, Warren, Michigan (1951-5), Kresge Auditorium, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts (1955), and Trans World Airlines Terminal Building, Kennedy International Airport, New York City (1962)

Saar·land (zárlɑnt) a state (area 991 sq. miles, pop. 1,081,000) of West Germany in the southwestern hills bordering France (Lorraine), a great industrial region based on coal reserves. Industries: coal mining, iron and steel (using iron ore from Lorraine), engineering. Capital: Saarbrücken. It was formed (1919) from Bavarian and Prussian territories and put under League of Nations control, but reverted to Germany after a plebiscite (1935). Part of the French zone from 1945, it was attached economically to France (1948) but returned under Franco-German agreement to West Germany (1957)

Sa·a·ve·dra (sɑavéðrɑ), Cornelio de (1761-1829), Argentinian soldier. Following the declaration (1810) in Buenos Aires by a cabildo abierto that the viceroyalty was now vacant, he served as president of a junta acting in the name of the king

Saavedra La·mas (lámɑs), Carlos (1880-1959), Argentine lawyer, professor, diplomat, who received the 1936 Nobel peace prize. He [illegible] known for his 'Por la Paz de las Americas' (1933)

Sa·ba (séibə) (*Bible* Sheba) an ancient country of S. Arabia, including modern Yemen and Hadhramaut (*SABAEAN)

Sa·ba (séibə, súbə) an island (area 5 sq. miles, pop. 1100) in the N.W. Leeward Is, part of the Netherlands Antilles. It is the cone (2,851 ft) of an extinct volcano

Sa·ba·dell (sɑbudél) a textile-manufacturing center (pop. 159,408) in Barcelona Province, Spain

Sa·bae·an, Sa·be·an (səbí:ən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Saba, its people or its language **2.** *n.* an inhabitant of Saba. The Sabaeans developed a flourishing kingdom (c. 930–c. 115 BC) and acquired great wealth from a monopoly of the spice trade through S. Arabia. Many inscriptions from the 7th c. BC in an alphabet resembling the Phoenician have been found ‖ the language of the Sabaeans

Sa·bah (sɑba) (formerly North Borneo) a state (area 29,545 sq. miles, pop. 967,000, incl. adjacent islands) of Malaysia, occupying the northeast corner of Borneo. Capital: Kota Kinabalu. The population includes a large Chinese minority (23%). Languages: Malay, Chinese, English, Dusun. Religions: Animist, Moslem, with a 17% Christian minority. Highest point: Mt Kinabulu (13,455 ft). Exports: hardwoods, rubber, cutch, hemp, tobacco, fish. Other products: building materials. Imports: foodstuffs (incl. rice), machinery, textiles. Chief ports: Victoria (on Labuan Is.), Kota Kinabalu. HISTORY Britain established trading links with the area (19th c.) and proclaimed it a protectorate as North Borneo (1888). Rubber cultivation was introduced (late 19th c.). North Borneo was occupied by the Japanese (1942-5), and became a British colony (1946). It became independent and, as Sabah, joined Malaysia (1963)

Sabatier [illegible] organic compounds. Nobel prize (1912)

sab·ba·tar·i·an (sæbətɛ́ərɪən) **1.** *adj.* of the sabbath or its observance ‖ of the doctrines of the sabbatarians **2.** *n.* a Jew who observes Saturday as holy ‖ a Christian who keeps strict observance of Sunday as the holy day of the week [illegible]

sab·bath (sǽbəθ) *n.* the seventh day of the Jewish week (from sundown on Friday until sundown on Saturday), set apart by Moses (Exodus xx, 8–9) as a holy day of rest and worship commemorating the completion of the Creation (Genesis ii, 1–3) ‖ Sunday, the first day of the [illegible] ory of Christ's resurrection, a day of the week [illegible]

other religions, e.g. Friday in the Moslem week [fr. L. *sabbatum* fr. Gk fr. Heb.]

sab·bat·i·cal (səbǽtik'l) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to or characteristic of the sabbath ‖ of an extended period of free time, esp. one available for special study given to teachers by some schools etc. **2.** *n.* such an extended period

Sabean *SABAEAN

sa·ber, *Br.* **sa·bre** (séibər) **1.** *n.* a heavy cavalry sword with a curved blade ‖ (*fencing*) a light weapon heavier than a foil **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sa·ber·ing,** *Br.* **sa·bring** *past* and *past part.* **sa·bered,** *Br.* **sa·bred** to wound or kill with a saber [F. fr. older G. *sabel*]

sa·ber-toothed tiger, *Br* **sa·bre-toothed tiger** (séibərtú:θt) one of several large, extinct felines with long, swordlike, curved upper canine teeth

sa·bil·iz·ing (séibəlaizɪŋ) *n.* (*cosmetology*) hair coloring technique that darkens the ends of light-colored hair

Sa·bin (séibɪn), Albert Bruce (1906–), U.S. physician who developed (c. 1959) a live-virus vaccine against poliomyelitis. It protects not only against paralyzation (as with the Salk vaccine) but also infection, and provides longer immunity

Sa·bine (seibain), Sir Edward (1788-1883), British physicist and astronomer. The discovery of the effect of sunspots on the earth's magnetic field arose from his work

Sabine 1. *n.* (*hist.*) a member of an ancient people of the Apennines northwest of Rome. It was said that during a festival the Sabine women were seized by the men of Romulus, and that when the Sabine attacked [illegible] placed themselves between the armies to stop the battle. By the 3rd c. BC the Sabines had become fully Romanized (their Italic language **2.** *adj.* of the Sabines or their language [fr. L.

sable [illegible] *dae,* a small carnivorous mammal related to the [illegible] brown fur ‖ the fur or pelt of this animal, any of [illegible] [O.F. prob. fr. Slavonic]

sable [illegible] ing, esp. as a sign of mourning **2.** *adj.* (*heraldry*) [illegible]

sable antelope *Hippotragus niger,* a large antelope of E. and S. Africa having long curved [illegible] black

Sable, Cape [illegible] ered peninsula (c. 20 miles long, 5–10 miles [illegible] of the U.S. mainland

sa·bot (sæbou) *n.* a clog made from a single piece of wood, worn esp. in rural France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany ‖ a leather work shoe with a wooden sole ‖ (*mil.*) a disk of wood or metal attached to a spherical projectile to make it fit the bore [F.]

Sabot *n.* (*mil.*) lightweight carrier in which a subcaliber projectile is centered to permit firing the projectile in a larger caliber weapon, the carrier filling the bore of the weapon from which the projectile is fired

sab·o·tage (sæbətɑʒ, sæbətɪʒ) **1.** *n.* deliberate damage done to property, installations etc., e.g. by enemy agents or by hostile employees, or (*fig.*) to plans, enterprises etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sab·o·tag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sab·o·taged** to commit sabotage upon [F.]

sab·o·teur (sæbətə:r) *n.* a person who commits sabotage [F.]

sabre *SABER

SABRE *n.* an electronic seat-reservation system created for American Airlines by IBM

sa·bre·tache (séibərtæʃ, sæbərtæʃ) *n.* a leather case hung on the left side from a cavalry officer's sword belt [F. fr. G. *sabeltasche* fr. *sabel*, saber + *tasche*, pocket]

sabre-toothed tiger *SABER-TOOTHED TIGER

Sac (sæk, sɔk) *n.* a Sauk Indian

sac (sæk) *n.* (*biol.*) a part shaped like a pouch in an animal or plant, often filled with a fluid [F or fr. L. *saccus*, sack]

SAC *n.* (*mil. acronym*) for Strategic Air Command, U.S. Air Force agency charged with air-defense strategy and maintenance of long-range aircraft and missiles

Sacagawea (sækədʒəwi:ə) (c. 1788–1884), American Shoshoni Indian woman, interpreter and guide for the Lewis and Clark expedition (1804–5). A captive of the Hidatsa tribe of North Dakota, she and her baby accompanied the expedition party in the Pacific Northwest and, on the return journey, remained with Shoshoni in Wyoming

sac·cade (sækɑd) *n.* a jerky eye movement

sac·cate (sækit, sækeit) *adj.* (*biol.*) shaped like a sac ‖ encysted [fr. M.L. *saccatus*]

sac·cha·rate (sækəreit) *n.* (*chem.*) a salt of saccharic acid

sac·char·ic (səkærik) *adj.* of or obtained from saccharine compounds [fr. M.L. *saccharum*, sugar]

saccharic acid a solid diacid, $HOOC(CHOH)_4COOH$, obtained from glucose and its derivatives

sac·cha·ride (sækəraid, sækərid) *n.* a sugar, polymerized sugar or combination of sugars [fr M.L. *saccharum*, sugar]

sac·cha·rim·e·ter (sækərimitər) *n.* an instrument used to find the concentration of sugar in a solution by measuring the angle through which the plane of vibration of polarized light is turned by the solution [F. *saccharimètre* fr. Gk *sakchari, sakcharon*, sugar + *metron*, measure]

sac·cha·rin (sækərin) *n.* a white crystalline extremely sweet substance, $C_6H_4(SO_2)(CO)NH$, prepared from toluene, and used as a sugar substitute, e.g. by diabetics. It has no food value

sac·cha·rine (sækərin, sækərain) *adj.* very sweet, esp. (*fig.*) sickeningly cloying, *saccharine sentiment* **sac·cha·rin·i·ty** (sækəriniti:) *n.* [fr. M.L. *saccharum* or Gk *sakcharon*, sugar]

sac·cha·roid (sækərɔid) *adj.* (*geol.*, of rocks) granular in structure, like sugar [fr. Gk *sakcharon* sugar]

sac·cha·rom·e·ter (sækərɔmitər) *n.* a hydrometer calibrated to show the concentration of sugar in a solution as it affects the density [fr Gk *sakcharon*, sugar + *metron*, measure]

sac·cha·rose (sækərous) *n.* sucrose [fr. Gk *sakcharon*, sugar]

Sac·co-Van·zet·ti Case (sækouvænzeti:) a U.S. murder trial held (1920-7) in Massachusetts. The defendants, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, two Italian immigrants, were accused of murdering F. A. Parmenter, paymaster of a shoe factory, and Alessandro Berardelli, the accompanying guard, to secure the payroll they were carrying. After their conviction and execution, worldwide demonstrations protested that they were convicted for their radical, anarchist beliefs, and not because there was clear evidence of guilt on the murder charge. Subsequent investigations suggested that others might have committed the crime, but their con-

sac·cu·late (sækjulet) *adj.* formed of or divided

sac·cule (sækju:l) *n.* a small sac, esp. the smaller division in the membranous labyrinth of the ear [SACCULUS]

sac·cu·lus (sækjuləs) *pl.* **sac·cu·li** (sækjulai) *n.* a saccule [L. dim. of *saccus*, sack]

sac·er·do·tal (sæsərdout'l) *adj.* pertaining to priests or the priesthood ‖ of doctrines asserting great or excessive spiritual authority in priests

sac·er·do·tal·ism *n.* the assuming of spiritual powers by priests as intermediaries between man and God, or the ascribing of excessive authority to priests [F.]

sa·chem (séitʃəm) *n.* (among certain peoples) a North American Indian chief ‖ an officer of the Tammany Society [Algonquian]

sa·chet (sæʃei, sæʃei) *n.* a small bag, esp. one containing perfumed powder or dried herbs, placed among clothes and linen [F., dim. of *sac*, bag]

Sachs (zuks), Hans (1494-1576), German meistersinger and playwright. Wagner made him the central figure of 'Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg'

Sachs (sæks), (Leonie) Nelly (1891–1970), German poet whose poetry spoke out against Nazism and the Holocaust, co-winner of the Nobel Prize for literature (1966). She fled from Germany to Sweden in 1940. Her poems are collected in 'O the Chimneys' (1967)

sack (sæk) **1.** *n.* a large receptacle, typically oblong and made of a coarse fabric, for storing or conveying goods ‖ such a receptacle with its contents ‖ the amount it holds, sometimes used as a unit of measurement ‖ a woman's loose-fitting straight dress ‖ (*hist., also* **sacque**) a woman's loose gown, or a train hanging from its shoulders ‖ (*pop.*) summary dismissal, esp. from employment, *to get the sack* **2.** *v.t.* to put into a sack or sacks ‖ (*pop.*) to dismiss, esp. from employment [O.E. *sacc* fr. L. *saccus* fr. Gk fr. Heb.]

sack *n.* (*hist.*) any of various kinds of dry white wine imported into England from Spain and the Canary Islands in the 16th and 17th cc. [earlier (*wyne*) *seck* fr. F. (*vin*) *sec*, dry (wine)]

sack **1.** *n.* the violent plundering by soldiers of a captured town, city etc. **2.** *v.t.* to plunder and lay waste (a captured town, city etc.) [F. *sac* fr. Ital.]

sack·but (sækbʌt) *n.* a medieval wind instrument, ancestor of the trombone ‖ (*Bible*) a trigon (harp) [F. *saquebute*, prob. fr. O.N.F. *saqueboute*, a hooked lance]

sack·cloth (sækklɔθ, sækklɒθ) *n.* sacking ‖ penitential or mourning clothing of coarse cloth

sack·ful (sækful) *pl.* **sack·fuls** *n.* the amount a sack will hold

sack·ing (sækiŋ) *n.* coarse cloth, e.g. of hemp or jute, for making sacks

sack race a race in which each contestant has his legs or the lower half of his body in a sack

sacque *SACK (loose gown)

sa·cral (séikrəl) *adj.* (*anat.*) of or near the sacrum [fr. Mod. L. *sacralis*]

sacral *adj.* of or for sacred ceremonies [fr. L. *sacrum*, sacred thing]

sac·ra·ment (sækrəmənt) *n.* any of certain Christian rites held to have been instituted by Christ and to convey God's grace to man. In the Roman Catholic and Orthodox Eastern Churches these are: baptism, penance, the Eucharist, confirmation, ordination, matrimony and Extreme Unction. In most Protestant Churches, baptism and the Eucharist are the only sacraments **the Sacrament** the Eucharist ‖ any ceremony or act symbolizing a deep spiritual reality ‖ a solemn oath or pledge ‖ (*Roman Catholicism*) the Host [F. *sacrement* fr. L. *sacramentum* fr. *sacrare*, to consecrate]

sac·ra·men·tal (sækrəmentl') **1.** *adj.* of, relating to or having the nature of a sacrament ‖ (of religious doctrine) affirming the validity and indispensability of the sacraments **2.** *n.* a religious rite resembling a sacrament but not regarded as having been instituted by Christ **sac·ra·mén·tal·ism, sac·ra·mén·tal·ist** *ns.* [obs. F. or fr. L.L. *sacramentalis*]

sac·ra·men·tar·i·an (sækrəmentɛəri:ən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to the sacraments or a sacrament ‖ pertaining to the sacramentarians **2.** *n.* (*hist.*) Luther's name for Zwingli and other Protestant theologians who claimed that God was present in the bread and wine of the Eucharist only in a symbolic sense ‖ someone who asserts the inherent efficacy of the sacraments in conveying grace to the soul of a recipient [fr. eccles. L. *sacramentarius*]

Sac·ra·men·to (sækrəméntou) the capital (pop 275,741) of California, in the central valley, a distributing center of a rich agricultural region. The discovery of gold nearby (1848) started the California gold rush

Sacramento the largest river (382 miles long) in California, rising in N. California and flowing into the east arm of San Francisco Bay. It is navigable for 180 miles. Its valley was the site of the Gold Rush of 1848

sa·cred (séikrid) *adj.* consecrated, holy ‖ set apart, esp. for the service or worship of God or a deity ‖ hallowed by religious association ‖ having a religious, not a profane character, *a sacred picture* ‖ to be held in reverence ‖ (of a person or his office) inviolate [past part. of obs. *sacre*, to consecrate fr. F. *sacrer*]

Sacred College the College of Cardinals

sacred mushroom any hallucinogenic mushroom used in ceremonies by some American Indians

sac·ri·fice (sækrəfais) **1.** *n.* an offering, e.g. of animal life, food or incense, made to a deity etc. as propitiation, thanksgiving etc. ‖ the act or practice of making such an offering ‖ (*theol.*) Christ's offering of himself in the Crucifixion ‖ the act of depriving oneself of something for the sake of attaining some goal or for the sake of someone else, *he made many sacrifices for his son's education* ‖ the thing given up in this way ‖ (*baseball*) a sacrifice bunt or fly which does not count as an official time at bat **2.** *v. pres. part.* **sac·ri·fic·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sac·ri·ficed** *v.t.* to offer as a sacrifice ‖ to deprive oneself of (something valued) for the sake of another person, purpose or ideal ‖ *v.i.* to make a sacrifice [F.]

sacrifice bunt (*baseball*) a bunt which enables a base runner to advance although the batter is put out

sacrifice fly (*baseball*) a fly ball to the outfield which enables a base runner to advance although the batter is put out

sa·cri·fi·cial (sækrifiʃəl) *adj.* of or pertaining to sacrifice [fr. *sacrificium* + Eng. *-al* fr. L. *-alis*, of the kind of]

sac·ri·lege (sækrəlidʒ) *n.* the violation of a sacred building, or stealing, misuse, destruction etc. of a sacred object [O.F.]

sac·ri·le·gious (sækrəlidʒəs, sækrəli:dʒəs) *adj.* guilty of sacrilege ‖ having the nature of sacrilege [fr. L. *sacrilegium*]

sa·cring bell (séikriŋ) a small bell rung at the Elevation during the Mass ‖ the tolling of the church bell at the moment of the Elevation [fr. obs. *sacre*, to consecrate fr. F. *sacrer*]

sac·rist (sækrist, séikrist) *n.* a sacristan [O.F. *sacriste*]

sac·ris·tan (sækristən) *n.* the official who looks after the sacristy of a church [fr. M. L. *sacristanus*]

sac·ris·ty (sækristi:) *pl.* **sac·ris·ties** *n.* a room in or attached to a church, in which the sacred vessels, vestments etc. are kept [F. *sacristie*]

sac·ro·il·i·ac (sækrouili:æk, seikrouili:æk) **1.** *n.* the region of juncture of the sacrum and the ilium of the spinal column **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the sacroiliac

sac·ro·sanct (sækrousæŋkt) *adj.* (of a person, place, oath, right etc.) most holy, inviolable **sac·ro·sanc·ti·ty** *n.* [fr. L. *sacrosanctus*]

sac·rum (sækrəm, séikrəm) *pl.* **sac·ra** (sækrə, seikrə), **sac·rums** *n.* a triangular bone composed of fused vertebrae that is part of the spinal column and forms the back of the pelvis [fr. L. (*os*) *sacrum*, sacred (bone), because it was used in religious rites]

Sac·sa·hua·mán (saksəwəmən) an Inca fortress and arsenal on a hill north of Cuzco, Peru

sad (sæd) *comp.* **sad·der** *superl.* **sad·dest** *adj.* grieving ‖ depressed in spirits ‖ causing sorrow or depression ‖ showing sorrow, *a sad expression* ‖ deplorable, *a sad example to set* ‖ (of color) dark, drab **sad·den** (sæd'n) *v.t.* to make sad ‖ *v.i.* to become sad [O.E. *sæd*, sated, weary]

Sadarm System (sædurm) *n.* U.S. sense and destroy missile guidance system, in development as of 1981

Sa·dat (sudɑt), Anwar (1918-81), Egyptian statesman. He succeeded (1970) Nasser as president of the United Arab Republic. He expelled about 20,000 Soviet advisers and military personnel from the country (1972) and launched a war against Israel (1973). In 1977 he flew to Israel to initiate peace negotiations, which culminated (1979) in an historic Egypt-Israel peace treaty, for which he shared the Nobel peace prize (1978) with Manachem Begin, but

which made Egypt unpopular with the Arab world. Sadat was assassinated (1981) by members of a militant Moslem fundamentalist group

sad·dle (sæd'l) *n.* a seat, generally of padded leather, for the rider of a horse, camel etc ‖ the seat on a bicycle, tractor etc. ‖ the part of a draft horse's harness to which the shaft or traces are attached ‖ an object resembling a riding saddle, esp. a ridge between two mountain peaks ‖ a marking resembling a horse's saddle, on the back of an animal ‖ a cut of mutton or veal consisting of both loins and part of the back ‖ the movable tool carriage of a lathe [O.E. *sadol, sadul*]

saddle *pres. part.* **sad·dling** *past* and *past part* **sad·dled** *v.t.* to put a saddle on ‖ to place a burdensome duty, responsibility etc on [O.E. *sadlian*]

sad·dle-back (sæd'lbæk) *n.* (*archit.*) a roof with a gable at each end or one sloping upwards at each end ‖ a saddlebacked hill ‖ an animal with markings which suggest a saddle, e.g. a black hog of either of two British breeds with a white saddle across the shoulders **sad·dle-backed** *adj.* (*archit.*) having a saddleback ‖ (of a horse) having a hollow in the back behind the withers ‖ having a concave upper outline

sad·dle-bag (sæd'lbæg) *n.* a large bag or one of a pair, hanging from a saddle ‖ a small bag or one of a pair, hung at the rear wheel of a bicycle or motorcycle

sad·dle-bow (sæd'lbou) *n.* the arched front of a saddle

sad·dle-cloth (sæd'lklɔθ, sæd'lklɒθ) *pl* **sad·dle-cloths** (sæd'lklɔðz, sæd'lklɒðz, sæd'lklɔθs, sæd'lklɒθs) *n.* a cloth placed underneath a saddle

saddled prominent a moth (*Heterocampo guttivitta*) that in the larval state, defoliates hardwood trees in the eastern and midwestern U.S.

saddle horse a horse used for riding

sad·dler (sædlər) *n.* someone who makes, repairs or sells saddles, harness etc. **sád·dler·y** *pl.* **sad·dler·ies** *n.* the saddles, harness etc. sold by a saddler ‖ a saddler's trade or shop

saddle roof a saddleback roof

saddle shoe an oxford, usually white, having a band of contrasting leather (usually brown or black) across the instep

saddle soap a mild soap for cleaning and treating leather

sad·dle-tree (sæd'ltri:) *n.* the framework of a saddle ‖ *Liriodendron tulipifera*, the tulip tree

Sad·du·ce·an (sædʒusi:ən, sædjusi:ən) *adj.* of or characteristic of the Sadducees [fr. L.L. *Sadducaeus*, Sadducee]

Sad·du·cee (sædʒusi:, sædjusi:) *n.* a member of a Jewish religious sect (2nd c. BC–1st c. AD) believing in free will and denying belief in the resurrection of the dead or the existence of spirits. The Sadducees were the opponents of the Pharisees [fr. L.L. *Saddaceaus* fr. Gk fr Heb. *Çaddûqî*]

Sade (sæd), Donatien Alphonse François, comte de (known as the marquis de Sade, 1740-1814), French writer after whom sadism was named. His works contain descriptions of sexual perversions

sad·hu (sádu:) *n.* a Hindu ascetic holy man [Skr. = holy man]

Sa'di (sadí:) (c. 1184-1291), one of the most popular Persian poets, author of the long didactic works 'Bústán' (Fruit Garden, 1257) and 'Gulistán' (Rose Garden, 1258), partly in verse and partly in prose, containing stories, lyrics, aphorisms etc.

sad·i·ron (sædaiərn) *n.* a solid flatiron pointed at each end [SAD, (obs.) heavy]

sad·ism (sédizəm, séidizəm) *n.* the deriving of pleasure from inflicting pain on another, esp. as a form of sexual perversion (cf. MASOCHISM) **sád·ist** *n.* **sa·dis·tic** (sədístik, sædístik, sədístik) *adj.* **sa·dís·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. F. *sadisme* after the marquis de SADE]

Sa·do (súdou) an island (area 331 sq. miles, pop. 126,000) of Japan off W. Honshu: gold and silver mines

Sa·do·wa, Battle of [illegible] Prussian victory over Austria (July 3, 1866), also known as the Battle of Koniggratz, fought near Hradec Králové on the upper Elbe, Czechoslovakia

Sáenz (sáens), Manuela ('La Sáenz', 1793-1859), a patriot of Quito and mistress of Simón Bolívar. In 1828 she saved Bolívar from conspirators in Bogotá. On his death she lived in Bogotá and protected his papers

sa·fa·ri (səfa:ri:) *pl* **sa·fa·ris** *n.* a hunting expedition, esp. in E. Africa [Swahili fr. Arab. *safara*, to travel]

Sa·fa·vid (safawi:d) a member of a Moslem dynasty which ruled Persia (1502-1736)

safe (seif) *comp* **saf·er** *superl* **saf·est** *adj.* out of danger ‖ not presenting or involving any danger or risk, *a safe policy* ‖ uninjured, *the car crashed but they were safe* ‖ (*baseball*) of a batter or base runner who reaches a base without being put out **on the safe side** covered so as to reduce or avoid risk ‖ (of an estimate etc.) conservative, with a margin in hand [M.E. *sauf* fr. F.]

safe *n.* a fireproof and burglarproof container for valuables ‖ a ventilated cupboard or chest in which foods are stored [older *save* fr. SAVE v.]

safe-break·er (séifbreikər) *n.* (*Br.*) a safe cracker

safe-con·duct (séifkɔndʌkt) *n.* the privilege granted by an authority to an otherwise unauthorized person of traveling through a zone or territory without being arrested or molested ‖ the document conveying this authorization

safe-crack·er (séifkrækər) *n.* a person who breaks open and robs safes

safe-crack·ing (séifkrækiŋ) *n.* the breaking open and robbing of safes

safe deposit (*Br.*) a place, e.g. the vault of a bank, where individual safes can be hired for the deposit of valuables

safe-deposit box a metal container for the safe storage of valuables, e.g. one kept in a bank

safe-guard (séifgurd) **1.** *n.* someone who or something that serves as protection **2.** *v.t.* to provide with something intended as a protection against a possible risk or danger [M.E. *savegarde* fr. F. *sauvegarde*]

safe haven (*mil.*) **1.** designated area to which noncombatants, commercial vehicles, and matériel can be evacuated during an emergency **2.** temporary storage provided the Department of Energy for classified shipments of nuclear material, including parking for commercial vehicles containing Class A or Class B explosives

safe-keep·ing (séifki:piŋ) *n.* the act of keeping safe or secure ‖ the state of being kept safe or secure ‖ custody, *the money is in his safekeeping*

safe·ty (séifti:) *pl.* **safe·ties** *n.* the condition of being safe from risk or danger ‖ the quality or state of not presenting or involving risk or danger ‖ the condition of a weapon when the safety catch is on, *at safety* ‖ (*baseball*) a base hit ‖ (*football*) a play in which the player grounds the ball behind his goal line (cf. TOUCHDOWN) [M.E. *sauvete* fr. F. *sauveté*]

safety belt a belt or strap fastening an occupant to the seat of an aircraft or vehicle, to prevent or minimize injury if there is an accident ‖ a strong belt securing a man working high above ground, fastened to a rigid support

safety catch a device fitted to a firearm, which, when engaged, prevents the trigger from releasing the firing pin ‖ any of various safety devices on machinery

safety curtain a fireproof curtain which can cut off the stage of a theater from the auditorium in case of fire

safety fuse a fuse made of a slow-burning material, for exploding detonators from a safe distance ‖ (*elec.*) a fuse (short length of wire in an electric circuit)

safety glass strong, tempered glass, treated in such a way that, if broken, it will not shatter or produce jagged fragments

safety lamp a lamp, esp. a Davy lamp, constructed so as not to ignite gas in the surrounding atmosphere

safety man or **safety** (*football*) a defense back whose function is to prevent a long gain by the opposing team

safety match a match which lights only when rubbed on a specially prepared surface

safety net U.S. federal assistance programs designed [illegible] very poor even under the budget cutbacks proposal by Pres. Ronald Reagan

safety pin a pin for fastening clothing, doubled back on itself so as to form a spring, and having its point secured and covered by a guard

safety razor a razor fitted with a guard so that [illegible]

safety valve a valve automatically opening to release steam or gas from a boiler etc. when the pressure reaches a certain point ‖ something which serves to release excess emotion, energy etc. in a harmless way

safety zone an island in the middle of a busy street where pedestrians can stand until it is safe to cross

saf·flow·er (sæflauər) *n. Carthamus tinctorius*, fam. *Compositae*, a thistlelike plant cultivated esp. in Asia, bearing large orange or red flowers which yield a light red dye ‖ this dye [Du. *safloer* fr. O.F. *saffleur* fr. Ital.]

saf·fron (sæfrən) *n. Crocus sativus*, a crocus cultivated for its flowers, whose stigmas yield an orange substance used for coloring and flavoring food ‖ this substance ‖ the color of this substance [O.F. *safran* fr. Arab.]

saf·ing (séifiŋ) *v. pres. part* (*mil.*) as applied to weapons and ammunition, the changing from a state of readiness to fire to a safe condition

saf·ra·nin (sæfrənin) *n.* safranine

saf·ra·nine (sæfrəni:n, sæfrənin) *n.* any of several aniline dyes [fr. F. *safran*, saffron]

saf·role (sæfroul) *n.* a poisonous oil, $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$, obtained from oil of sassafras, and used for perfuming and flavoring [fr. F. *safron*, saffron]

sag (sæg) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **sag·ging** *past* and *past part.* **sagged** to bend, hang or sink in the center as a result of weight or pressure, *the plank sagged under his weight* ‖ to bend, hang or sink as if giving way to pressure, *his shoulders sagged from weariness* ‖ (of sales or market prices) to fall ‖ (*naut.*) to drift, *to sag to leeward* ‖ to cease to hold interest **2.** *n.* a sagging ‖ a depression, *a sag in the road* ‖ the amount by which a thing sags from normal position ‖ (*naut.*) a drift to leeward [perh. related to M. Du. *zakken*, Norw. *sakka*, to subside]

sa·ga (ságə) *n.* a prose epic narrating the history of the early heroes or families of Iceland or Norway ‖ any long narrative story tracing the fortunes of a family through several generations [O.N. = narrative]

—The Icelandic sagas were passed on orally for generations by the descendants of the 9th-c. exiles from Norway, before they began to be written down in the 12th c. By this time their character had become established: the terse simplicity of the language, free from the influence of Latin literature, and the anonymity of the narration, free from subjective commentary, lent great power to the violent, often tragic events related. By the late 13th c. the saga began to decline, depending increasingly upon foreign influences and fictional subjects. The great sagas include the 'Egilssaga' (c. 1200), the 'Laxdaelasaga' (mid-13th c.), the 'Njálssaga' (late 13th c.) and the 'Volsungasaga' (late 13th c.). The 'Heimskringla' was probably by Snorri Sturluson, 1179–1241

sa·ga·cious (səgéiʃəs) *adj.* keen and perceptive, having or showing discernment in judgment [fr. L. *sagax* (*sagacis*)]

sa·gac·i·ty (səgæsiti:) *n.* the quality of being sagacious [fr. F. *sagacité*]

sag·a·more (sægəmɔr, sægəmour) *n.* a secondary chief of certain North American Indian tribes [fr. Penobscot *sagamo*]

Sa·gan (seigən) Carl Edward (1934–), U.S. scientist, known for popularizing science and for his research on the possibility of extraterrestrial life. He was a professor of astronomy and director of the Laboratory for Planetary Studies at Cornell University (1968–). He wrote 'Intelligent Life in the Universe' (1966, with Iosif Shlovsky), 'The Cosmic Connection' (1973), 'The Dragons of Eden: Speculations on the Evolution of Human Brain' (1979), 'Cosmos' (1980) and 'Contact' (1985)

Sage [illegible] a fortune by his control of railroad systems in New York City and the western U.S.A., and of the Western Union Telegraph Company. His wife Margaret Olivia Slocum Sage (1828-1918), [illegible] for 'the improvement of social and living conditions' in the U.S.A.

sage (seidʒ) *n. Salvia officinalis*, fam. *Labiatae*, [illegible] America, whose leaves are used to flavor food

sage [illegible] **2.** *n.* a very wise man, e.g. a philosopher of [illegible]

SAGE

surveillance data for air defense and guides interceptor aircraft

sage·brush (seɪdʒbrʌʃ) *n.* a member of *Artemisia*, fam. *Compositiae*, a genus of bushy, aromatic plants growing wild on the western plains of North America, esp. *A. tridentata*

sagebrush rebellion campaign by Western states in 1970s and 1980s to force federal relinquishment of public lands to states —**sagebrush rebel** *n.*

Sagger AT-3 *n.* U.S.S.R. anti-tank missile with 2 clusters of 3 missiles

sag·ger, sag·gar (sægər) *n.* a fireclay container in which porcelain or stoneware is enclosed during firing | the clay of which this container is made [prob. contr. of SAFEGUARD]

Sag·i·naw Bay (sægɪnɔ) an inlet (60 miles long, 15-25 miles wide) of Lake Huron on the coast of E. central Michigan

sa·git·ta (sədʒɪtə) *n.* (*math.*) the distance from the midpoint of an arc to that of its chord [Mod. L. fr. L. –arrow]

sag·it·tal (sædʒɪt'l) *adj.* of, pertaining to or lying in the median plane dividing any animal body into right and left halves, or any plane parallel to this | of or relating to the median suture between the parietal bones of the skull ‖ of or resembling an arrow or arrowhead [fr. Mod. L *sagittalis* fr. L. *sagitta*, arrow]

Sag·it·ta·ri·us (sædʒɪtɛərɪəs) a southern constellation ‖ the ninth sign of the zodiac, represented as an archer

sag·it·tate (sædʒɪteɪt) *adj.* (*bot.*, of a leaf) shaped like an arrowhead [fr. Mod. L. *sagittatus* fr. L. *sagitta*, arrow]

sa·go (séigou) *n.* a starch extracted from the pith of certain tropical palms, esp. of genus *Metroxylon*, used as a food and for textile finishing | a plant yielding this starch [Malay *sāgū*]

sa·gua·ro (səgwúrou, səwúrou) *pl.* **sa·gua·ros** *n. Carnegiea gigantea*, a large cactus of Mexico and the southwestern U.S.A., growing to a height of 60 ft. It has white flowers and an edible fruit [Span. fr. native name]

sag wagon (*cycling*) vehicle which follows a race and picks up those who fall behind

Sa·ha·gún (sɑugú:n), Fray Bernardino de (c. 1499-1590), a Spanish Franciscan missionary and historian in Mexico. His chief work is 'A History of Ancient Mexico' (published 1829, Eng. trans. Vol. I, 1932)

Sa·har·a (səhærə, səhúrə) the largest desert (area about 3,500,000 sq. miles) in the world, covering most of N. Africa (the bulk of Mauritania, Morocco, Western Sahara, Tunisia, Algeria, Libya and Egypt, with the north of Mali, Niger, Chad and the Sudan). It includes the Libyan, Arabian and Nubian deserts. Average elevation: 1,000 ft. A mountain system, running from the Ahaggar Mtns, S.E. Algeria, to the W. Sudan, rises over 11,000 ft (*TIBESTI MTNS). Surface types: *erg* (sandy desert), *reg* (gravel plains), *hammada* (rocky plateaus). Highest recorded temperature: 133° F. Rainfall: mainly under 5 ins. Large oases are mainly in the north, but there are skeletal river systems. Principal resources: natural gas, oil, salt (all mainly in the south). Population is estimated at 2,000,000 incl. nomads and oasis farmers

Sa·ha·ran·pur (səhúrənpur) a town (pop. 185,000) in N. Uttar Pradesh, India: railroad shops, paper, wood carving

sa·hel (sahel) *n.* a climatic transition zone of [illegible] between the Sahara desert and the savanna. It is characterized by low, scattered vegetation (tamarisk, gum acacia, etc.) and supports a limited agriculture (millet, peanuts) [F. fr. Arab. *sahil*]

sa·hib (sɑib, sɑ:b) *n.* (*hist.*) a title of address [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sai·gon (*HO CHI MINH CITY) (saigɔn, sæi:gɔ̃) a city [illegible] Chinese suburb of Cholon, [illegible] of Vietnam, a capital. Saigon River 60 miles from the sea, European in aspect. Industries (largely concentrated in Cholon) shipbuilding, food (esp. rice, sugar) and rubber processing, textiles. University

sail (seɪl) *n.* a piece of canvas or other cloth suspended from the spars of a boat or ship to catch or deflect the wind and drive the vessel along | such sails collectively | a ship, esp. a sailing ship, *not a sail in sight* | a voyage by ship, *a five-day sail from the nearest port* | something like a ship's sail in form or purpose, *the sails of a windmill* | (*zool.*) a fin, tentacle or wing | a windsail **in full sail** with all sails spread **to set sail** to hoist a boat's sails ‖ to begin a sea voyage **to take in sail** to reduce the amount of sail spread ‖ to curb one's ambitions **under sail** with sails spread [O.E. *segl, segel*]

sail *v.i.* to travel in a boat or ship with sails ‖ to make or start a sea voyage, *the liner sails tomorrow* ‖ to move or glide effortlessly in the air ‖ to walk in a stately manner, *the duchess sailed into the room* ‖ *v.t.* to travel over (a body of water) in a ship ‖ to manage (a boat or ship with sails) ‖ to cause to move or glide through the air **to sail against the wind** to sail in a direction other than or contrary to that of the wind ‖ to act or work under difficulties or opposition **to sail in** to sail into a task etc. **to sail into** to begin (a task etc.) with energy and enthusiasm ‖ to attack with words or blows **to sail near** (or **close to**) **the wind** to sail against the wind ‖ (*Br.*) to come close to breaking a law or rule, e.g. in a business deal [O.E. *siglan, seglian*]

sail arm an arm of a windmill

sail·board (séilbɔrd) *n.* (*sports*) an unsinkable flat boat with a single mast, usu. with no cockpit, for one or two passengers

sail·boat (séilbout) *n.* (*Am.=Br.* sailing boat) a boat normally propelled by sail, though often having an auxiliary engine

sail·cloth (séilklɔθ, séilklɒθ) *n.* canvas cloth used for sails, tents, casual clothes etc

sail·er (séilər) *n.* a ship considered with reference to the way it sails, *a fast sailer*

sail·fish (séilfɪʃ) *pl.* **sail·fish, sail·fish·es** *n.* any of various large fishes of genus *Istiophorus*, fam. *Istiophoridae*, related to the swordfish, and having a large dorsal fin ‖ the basking shark

sail·ing (séilɪŋ) *n.* the act or skill of navigating a boat under sail ‖ the sport of navigating a boat under sail ‖ a ship's scheduled departure on a voyage

sailing boat (*Br.*) a sailboat

sailing orders instructions about a voyage given to the ship's captain

sailing ship a ship with sails

sail·or (séilər) *n.* a man professionally trained in the operating of a ship, or a member of a ship's crew below the rank of officer **a good (bad) sailor** a person who is rarely (often) seasick [alt. of older *sailer*]

sailor hat a round, flat-topped straw hat with a narrow brim

sail·plane (séilpleɪn) **1.** *n.* a light glider **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **sail·plan·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sail·planed** to glide in a sailplane

sain·foin (séinfɔin) *n. Onobrychis viciaefolia*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a pink-flowered perennial Eurasian plant grown for fodder [F. fr. *sain*, wholesome + *foin*, hay]

saint (seint, *Br., when used in combination*, s'nt) **1.** *n.* a soul gone to heaven, esp. (*Roman Catholic and Orthodox Churches*) a person whose holiness has been attested by miracles after his death and who has been officially recognized (canonized) by the Church as worthy of veneration and to receive intercession ‖ (*abbr.* S. or St, *pl.* SS. or Sts) the title of a canonized person or of one receiving the same veneration ‖ (*pop.*) a person of great charity, patience, purity and meekness **2.** *v.t.* to canonize [O.F.]

SAINT *n.* (*mil.*) U.S. satellite inspector system. U.S.S.R. equivalent is ASAT

St Agnes's Eve the night of Jan. 20, when a young girl, upon performing certain ceremonies, expected to have a vision of her future husband

St Albans (ɔlbənz) a city (pop. 125,600) in Hertfordshire, S.E. England: Roman mosaics and theater. Norman abbey (793, largely rebuilt late 14th c.)

St Andrews (ændru:z) a town (pop. 13,100) on the northeast coast of Fife, Scotland. It contains Scotland's oldest university (1411). Famous golf course

St Andrew's cross a cross in the shape of an X (*heraldry*) an ordinary consisting of such a cross, usually white on a blue ground. It is the cross of Scotland

St Anthony's cross a cross in the shape of a T

St Anthony's fire any of certain diseased conditions of the skin, esp. erysipelas or ergotism

St Augustine (ɔgəstí:n) a city (pop. 11,985) in N.E. Florida, the oldest in the U.S.A. It was founded in 1565 by the Spanish

St Bartholomew a mountainous island (area 9.5 sq. miles, pop. 2,200) in the Antilles, a dependency of Guadeloupe

St Bartholomew, Massacre of *BARTHOLOMEW, MASSACRE OF ST

St Bernard (bə:rnərd, *Br.* esp. bə:nəd) *n.* a dog of a large, powerful breed, famous for its use esp. at the hospice of Great St Bernard in the Swiss Alps for rescuing lost travelers

St Bernard, Great and Little two passes over the Alps. The Great St Bernard (8,111 ft), in the Pennine Alps 15 miles east of Mont Blanc, links the Rhône valley and Valais, Switzerland, with Valle d'Aosta, Italy. The Little St Bernard (7,178 ft), in the Graian Alps 10 miles south of Mont Blanc, links the Isère valley, Savoie, France, with Valle d'Aosta. Each shows traces of a Roman road and has a hospice and monastery founded by St Bernard de Menthon (11th c.)

St Christopher and Nevis *ST KITTS–NEVIS

Saint Clair, Lake (klɛər) a lake (area 460 sq. miles) between S.E. Michigan and S. Ontario, Canada. The U.S.A.-Canadian boundary passes through it. Rivers join it to Lake Huron and Lake Erie

St Croix (krɔi) (or Santa Cruz) the largest island (area 82 sq. miles, pop. 49,013) of the Virgin Is of the U.S.A., south of St. Thomas Is. West Indies. It was purchased (1917) from Denmark by the U.S.A.

Saint-Cy-ran (sɛ̃si:rɑ̃), l'abbé de *DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE

St-De·nis (sɛ̃dəni:) a northern industrial suburb (pop. 90,000) of Paris, with a Gothic abbey church (12th-13th cc.), the burial place of the majority of French sovereigns

Sainte-Beuve (sɛ̃tbə:v), Charles-Augustin (1804-69), French critic. He is best known for his articles on French literature collected in 'Causeries du Lundi' (1851-62) and 'Nouveaux Lundis' (1863-70). His 'Port Royal' (1840-59) is a classic study in depth of the relation, in Jansenism, of literature, society and religion

St E·li·as, Mt (iléiəs) a peak (18,008 ft) in the St Elias Range on the boundary between S.E. Alaska and the S.W. Yukon Territory, Canada

St Elias Range a mountain range (c. 250 miles long) in E. Alaska and the S.W. Yukon Territory, Canada, containing great glaciers on its Alaskan slopes. Highest peak: Mt Logan (19,850 ft)

St El·mo's fire (élmouz) a flamelike discharge sometimes seen on ships' masts etc. during storms, similar in cause to brush discharge

St-É·tienne (sɛ̃teɪtjen) the chief town (pop. 218,289) of Loire department, France: coal mining, iron and steel, mechanical engineering, metalwork, textiles

St Eu·sta·tius (ju:stéiʃəs) an island (area 11.8 sq. miles, pop. 1020) in the Leeward Is, part of the Netherlands Antilles

Saint-Ev·re·mond (sɛ̃tevrəmɔ̃), Charles de Marguetel de Saint-Denis de (c. 1614-1703), French satirical writer and essayist. His writings include literary and dramatic criticism and a voluminous correspondence

Saint-Ex·u·pé·ry (sɛ̃tegzypeiri:), Antoine de (1900-44), French writer and pilot, author of 'Vol de nuit' (1931), 'Terre des hommes' (1939), 'Pilote de guerre' (1942), 'le Petit Prince' (1943) and 'Citadelle' (1948)

St Gal·len (gælən) (*G.* Sankt Gallen, *F.* St Gall) a German-speaking canton (area 777 sq. miles, pop. 391,995) of N.E. Switzerland ‖ its capital (pop. 75,847): cathedral (14th c., restored in the 18th c.), formerly part of the Benedictine abbey of St Gall, famous (9th-11th cc.) as a leading center of art and literature

Saint-Gau·dens (seintgɔd'nz) Augustus (1848–1907), U.S. sculptor, born in Ireland, known for his monuments of heroic figures. He came to the U.S.A. at a young age and learned the art of cameo cutting to support his art lessons. After studying with François Jouffroy in Paris (1867) he began sculpting; by 1881 his bronze sculpture 'Admiral David Farragut' stood in Madison Square Park in New York City. Other works include 'Abraham Lincoln' (1887, Lincoln Park, Chicago), a shrouded seated woman in Rock Creek cemetery, Washington, D.C., (1886-91) and 'General William Tecumseh Sherman' (1897-1903, Central Park, New York City)

St George's cross a Greek cross, red on a white ground, the cross of England

St-Ger·main, Treaty of [illegible] a treaty (1919) between the Allies and Austria, dissolv-

ing the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary. It recognized the independence of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the country that was later called Yugoslavia, and made Austria a republic

St Gotthard (gɒtɑːd) a massif in the Lepontine Alps, where the Rhône, Rhine and Ticino rise. The St Gotthard pass (6,808 ft) links Lake Lucerne (Switzerland) with Lake Maggiore (Italy), and the St Gotthard tunnel (completed 1882) links the Swiss and Italian railroads

St Helena (hɛlɪnə) a mountainous volcanic island (area 47 sq. miles, pop. 5,584) in the S Atlantic 1,200 miles west of Angola, forming, with Ascension I. and Tristan da Cunha, a British Crown Colony. Capital: Jamestown. It was discovered by the Portuguese (1502) and then from 1659 held by the East India Company under charter until 1834, when it came directly under the Crown. Napoleon was imprisoned here from 1815 until his death

St Helens (hélinz) a town (pop. 98,769) and county borough in S.W. Lancashire, England: glass, metallurgy, chemicals

saint-hood (séinthud) *n.* the state or quality of being a saint ‖ saints collectively

St James's Palace the London residence of British sovereigns from 1697 to 1837. The British court, to which ambassadors are accredited, is still officially called the Court of St James's

St John (síndʒən), Henry, 1st Viscount Bolingbroke *BOLINGBROKE

St John (seintdʒɔn, *Br.* s'ntdʒɔn) the chief town (pop. 80,521) of New Brunswick, one of Canada's chief winter ports

St John (seintdʒɔn) a river (450 miles long) rising in N.W. Maine and flowing northeast to form a section of the Maine-New Brunswick boundary, then bending southeasterly to the Bay of Fundy. It was named by Champlain on the day of St John the Baptist (1604)

St John of Jerusalem, Order of the Hospital of *KNIGHT HOSPITALER

Saint-John Perse (síndʒənpɔ́rs, sɛ̃tʒɔnpɛ:rs) (Alexis Saint-Léger Leger, 1887-1975), French lyric poet. His works included 'Eloges' (1911), 'Anabase' (1924), 'Exil' (1942), 'Vents' (1946), 'Amers' (1957) and 'Oiseaux' (1962). His work is extremely difficult for the reader, full of obscurities, but the nobility and musicality of the language and the force of imagination in the poetry have irresistible power. He wrote a cadenced prose, using forms peculiar to himself 'Anabase' is generally considered his masterpiece. He received the Nobel prize for literature (1960)

St John's (seintdʒɔnz, *Br.* s'ntdʒɔnz) the capital (pop. 80,000) of Newfoundland, Canada, a fishing port

St-John's-wort (seintdʒɔnzwə:rt) *n.* a member of *Hypericum*, fam. *Gutiferae*, a genus of wild and garden plants with bright yellow flowers

Saint-Just (sɛ̃ʒyst), Louis de (1767-94), French revolutionist. A fervent believer in the teachings of Rousseau, he collaborated with Robespierre in the Committee of Public Safety (1793-4), and shared Robespierre's fall

St Kitts-Nevis (kits-ní:vis), officially Saint Christopher and Nevis, independent state (area 103 sq. miles, pop. 44,000) in the Leeward Islands, West Indies. Capital: Basseterre (pop 14,725). Language: English. People: African descent. Mountainous islands with volcanic peaks (Mount Misery, St Kitts, 3,793 ft. and Nevis Peak, Nevis, 3,232 ft.), the country has dense vegetation surrounded by beaches. Products: sugar processing, cotton, salt, copra. Exports: sugar, molasses, cotton. HISTORY. First settled by English colonists in the 1620s, it became, with Anguilla, a state in association with Britain (Feb. 27, 1967). Anguilla subsequently declared its independence and St Kitts-Nevis became an independent state within the Commonwealth in 1983

Saint-Laurent (sɛ̃lɔrɑ̃), Louis Stephen (1882-1973), Canadian statesman, Liberal prime minister of Canada (1948-57)

St Lawrence the river system in North America, the Great Lakes (U.S.A. and Canada) and linking them with the Atlantic by a navigable waterway 2,100 miles long from the source of its headstream in N. Minnesota. Chicago, Detroit and Montreal are the chief ports. The St Lawrence was opened to oceangoing traffic (1959) by the St Lawrence Seaway (114 miles long), a canal system bypassing shoals and rapids between Lake Ontario and Montreal. The St Lawrence River proper (760 miles long) flows from Lake Ontario, forming the Ontario-New York state border, to the Gulf of St Lawrence. It was discovered by Cartier (1534)

St Lawrence, Gulf of a gulf of the Atlantic Ocean off the east coast of Canada, bounded by Cape Breton Is. and Newfoundland. It receives the St Lawrence

St Lawrence Seaway *ST LAWRENCE

St Leger (lédʒər) an annual English horse race run at Doncaster, Yorkshire, in September

saint-liness (seintli nis) *n.* the quality or state of being saintly

St Louis (sɛlwi:) in the largest city (pop. 453,085, with agglom. 2,355,276) in Missouri, on the Mississippi, 16 miles below its confluence with the Missouri. It is a river port, rail centre, and market for hardwood. Industries: mechanical engineering, automobiles, shoes, chemicals, food processing. Washington University (1857)

St Louis (sɛlwi:) a port (pop. 81,204) of Senegal, on St Louis I., at the mouth of the Senegal River

St Lucia (lu:ʃə, lu:siə) a mountainous, largely jungle-covered island republic (area 238 sq. miles, pop. 120,000) of the Windward group, West Indies. Capital: Castries (pop. 15,000). Highest point: 3,145 ft. People: mainly of African origin. Exports: bananas, copra, cocoa, coconut oil. The island was visited by the English (1605), claimed by the French (1642) and ceded to Britain (1814). It became a state in association with Britain (Mar. 3, 1967) and gained its independence in 1979

saint-ly (seintli:) *comp.* **saint-li-er** *superl* **saint-li-est** *adj* holy, like a saint ‖ of or pertaining to a saint

St Malo (sɛ̃malou) a walled fishing port (pop. 46,270) on an island joined to the coast of Ille-et-Vilaine, France: tourism

St Martin (sɛ̃martɛ) (*Du.* Sint Maarten) an island (area 37 sq. miles, pop. 10,300) of the Leeward group, West Indies. Two thirds belong to the French department of Guadeloupe, the remainder to the Netherlands Antilles. Chief port: Marigot (French), a free port

Saint-Mihiel (sɛ̃mi:jɛl) a town (pop. 5,000) in the Meuse department of France, site of a 1st world war battle in which U.S. forces under Gen. Pershing defeated (1918) the Germans, capturing the vital Verdun-Toul-Nancy rail link. It was the first victory in the 1st world war of the U.S. army fighting as an independent unit

St Moritz (mɔrits) a health and winter sports resort (elevation approx. 6,000 ft, pop. 7,400) in the upper Engadine, S.E. Graubunden, Switzerland

St Nazaire (sɛnæzɛər) a port (pop. 69,251) of Loire-Atlantique, France, at the mouth of the Loire, the outport for Nantes

Saintonge (sɛ̃tɔ̃ʒ) a former province of France in the N. Aquitaine basin, largely forming Charente-Maritime. It is mainly pasture (dairy cattle, sheep), with salt marshes and oyster beds along the Atlantic. Crops: cereals, vines (for cognac). Old capital: Saintes. Included in Aquitaine, it was recovered from England in 1371 and annexed by the Crown (1375)

St Paul the capital (pop. 270,230) of Minnesota, on the Mississippi opposite Minneapolis, a rail center and livestock market. Industries: meat packing, automobiles, mechanical engineering

saint-pau-lia (seintpɔ:li:ə) *n.* a member of *Saintpaulia*, fam *Gesneriaceae*, a genus of E. African plants, esp. *S. ionantha*, which is much cultivated as a house plant [Mod. L. fr. Baron Walter von *Saint Paul* (*d.* 1910), G. colonial administrator]

St Peter's the basilica (1450-1626) of Vatican City, Rome: floor plan by Bramante and Raphael, dome by Michelangelo, portico by Bernini

St Petersburg (pi:tərzbə:rg) *LENINGRAD

St Petersburg a winter resort city (pop. 236,893) in W. central Florida: fruit, vegeta

Saint Pierre merly 26,000) in Martinique, destroyed (1902) by the eruption of Mt Pelée

St Pierre and Miquelon upper, mukl5) an overseas territory of France off S. Newfoundland, consisting of 2 main islands and 6 islets (total area 93 sq. miles, pop. 6,272), mainly bare rock. Industries: cod fish

ing, fur farming. The islands were claimed for

Saint-Saens (sɛsas), Camille (1835-1921), French composer. His works include five symphonies, five piano concertos, three violin concertos, the opera 'Samson and Delilah' (1877), 'Carnival of Animals' (1886) for two pianos and orchestra, 'Dance Macabre' (1874) for orchestra, symphonic poems, chamber and church music, songs etc

Saints, Battle of the a battle fought (1782) off Antigua, in which Admiral Rodney defeated the French admiral, François de Grasse (1722-88)

saint's day a day of commemoration in honor of a saint

Saint-Si-mon (sɛ̃si mɔ̃), Claude-Henri, comte de (1760-1825), French philosopher and political economist. He was opposed to political authority and believed that society should be organized along the principles of a workshop, individual reward being strictly in proportion to productive merit. One of his principal works is 'le Systeme industriel' (1823-4)

Saint-Simon, Louis de Rouvroy, duc de (1675-1755), French courtier and writer. His 'Memoires' provide a penetrating description of the French court (1691-1723)

Saint-Si-mo-ni-an (seintsimouni:ən) **1.** *adj* of or advocating the ideas of Claude-Henri Saint-Simon **2.** *n.* an advocate of these ideas

Saint-Simonism *n.*

St Soulpice *SULPICE

St Thomas *VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

St Tropez (sɛ̃trɔpe) a popular resort (pop. 6,000) in Var, France, on the Riviera

St Vincent and the Grenadines (seint vinsənt; grénədi:nz) independent state (area 153 sq. miles, pop. 138,000) consisting of St Vincent Island and the northern Grenadine Islands in the Caribbean Sea. Capital: Kingstown (pop. 23,959). Language: English. People: African descent. Wooded, mountainous islands originally volcanic, the highest point is 4,048 ft. Products: arrowroot, bananas, coconuts. Exports: processed food. HISTORY. The island of St Vincent, whose inhabitants, were Carib Indians, was disputed between the French and British (18th c.), ceded to Britain (1783), made a Crown Colony (1877) and part of the Windward Is. colony (1885). It became a separate colony (1960), then a state in association with Britain and gained independence in 1979. A volcanic eruption in 1979 destroyed most of the banana crop and much of the agricultural land

St Vitus's dance *chorea

Saipan (saipæn) *U.S. TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC

Saipan Island, Battle of a 2nd world war engagement in the W. Pacific, in which U.S. forces defeated (1944) the Japanese. Afterwards the island was used as a base for air attacks on the Japanese mainland

Sais (se:ɪs) an ancient city of Egypt on the Nile delta. Princes of Sais governed Egypt under the 24th, 26th and 28th-30th dynasties. It was the center of a brilliant civilization

Saite (seiait) *adj* of or pertaining to Sais ‖ of or pertaining to the 26th dynasty of Egypt, founded by a native of Sais

saith (seθ) *archaic 3rd pers. sing. pres.* of SAY

Saitic (seitik) *adj* Saite

Sakai (sukai) a town (pop. 810,000) in S. Honshu, Japan, on Osaka Bay: engineering, chemi

sake, saké, saki (sukɪ) *n.* a Japanese liquor made from fermented rice [Jap.]

sake (seik) *n.* [from phrases for the sake of someone, something] benefit, account, cause (someone's sake; for the sake of one or something), *she did it for the sake of her* etc (something), *he said it just for argument's sake* [O.E. *sacu*, cause lawsuit]

saker (seikər) *n.* *Falco cherrug* (or *F. sacer*), a

sakeret (seikərit) *n.* the male saker, smaller than the female [F. *sacret*, dim. of *sacre*, sa

Sakhalin (sækəli:n, sɔxəli:n) a wooded mountainous island (area 24,560 sq. miles, pop. 655,000) off S.W. Siberia, U.S.S.R., 25 miles

Products: coal, oil, gold, fish. The southern half

of the island was administered (1905-45) by Japan, but was ceded to the U.S.S.R. in 1945

Sa·kha·rov (sɑkərɔf) Andrei Dimitriyevich (1921-), Soviet scientist, whose advocacy of nuclear disarmament and democracy brought internal exile to Gorky, winner of the Nobel peace prize (1975) A physicist, he helped to develop the Soviet H-bomb but was ostracized when he criticized the Soviets' violation of the [illegible] (1961). following years he criticized the Soviet government's treatment of political prisoners and dissidents and called for nuclear arms reduction. He and his wife Dr Yelena G Bonner were sent into exile at Gorky in 1980 but his criticisms continued They were released in Dec. 1986.

Sa·ki (sɑkɪ:) (Hector Hugh Munro, 1870-1916), British writer, best known for his witty, ironic short stories. Collections of these include 'Reginald' (1904), 'Reginald in Russia' (1910), 'Beasts and Superbeasts' (1914) etc.

sa·ki (sækɪ:, sɑkɪ:) *n.* any of certain South American monkeys of fam. *Cebidae*, with long, nonprehensile tails, well-developed thumbs and neck ruffs. They are gregarious and nocturnal [fr. Tupi]

saki *SAKE

sal (sɑl) *n. Shorea robusta*, fam. *Dipterocarpaceae*, a tree of E India, whose resin is used in varnishes , its valuable hardwood [Hindi *sāl*]

sa·laam (səlɑm) **1.** *n.* an Oriental greeting, in India usually accompanied by a low bow and the placing of the right palm on the forehead || this bow **2.** *v.i.* to make a salaam || *v.t.* to greet with a salaam [Arab. *salām* fr. Heb. *shalom*, peace]

sal·a·bil·i·ty, sale·a·bil·i·ty (seɪləbɪlɪtɪ:) *n.* the quality or state of being salable

sal·a·ble, sale·a·ble (seɪləb'l) *adj.* capable of being sold or fit to be sold

sa·la·cious (səleɪʃəs) *adj.* arousing lewd thoughts lewd in character [fr. L. *salax* (*salacis*), fond of leaping, lustful]

sa·lac·i·ty (səlæsɪtɪ:) *n.* the quality or state of being salacious [fr. L. *salacitas*]

sal·ad (sælɔd) *n.* a cold dish of (esp. raw, green) vegetables etc., usually with a salad dressing a cold dish of which this forms a substantial part, *lobster salad* vegetables grown for salad, esp. lettuce [O.F. *salade* fr. Prov.]

salad days days of raw, inexperienced youth [after Shakespeare's 'Antony and Cleopatra' I,]

salad dressing a sauce of oil, vinegar, mustard etc for salad

Sal·a·din (sælədɪn) (Salāh-al-Dīn, 1138-93), sultan of Egypt and Syria, founder of the Ayyubid dynasty. His capture (1187) of Jerusalem led to the 3rd Crusade, in which he distinguished himself as the adversary of Richard I of En[illegible]

Sa·lado del Nor·te (sɑlɑðɔðelnɔrte:) or **Salado** a river (1,120 miles long) of N. Argentina, flowing from the Andes across the eastern plain to the [illegible] at Santa Fe

Sa·la·do del Sud (suluðɔðelsu:d) (or Salado) a river (850 miles long) of central Argentina, rising (as the Desaguadero) in the Andes and [illegible] the length of the Pampas from the smaller Colorado before reaching the Atlantic

Sal·a·manca (sɑlɑmɑŋkɑ) a province (area 4,829 sq. miles, pop. 368,055) of W Spain (*LEON*), its capital (pop. 167,131). Roman bridge, two cathedrals (12th-13th and 16th-18th cc.), medieval and Renaissance monasteries, churches etc., central square (18th c.). [illegible]

sal·a·man·der (sælɔmændɔr) *n.* a mythical creature [illegible] and delight in fire || a member of *Caudata*, an order of amphibians superficially like lizards but with a soft, moist, brightly colored skin and no scales The order includes newts and hellbenders The adults are terrestrial and many are viviparous a hot iron plate for browning the tops of puddings, pastries etc **sal·a·man·dri·an** *adj.* [F. *salamandre* fr. L. fr. Gk]

sal·a·man·drine (sælɔmændrɪn) *adj.* of or like a salamander [fr. L. *salamandra*, salamander]

sa·la·mi (səlɑmɪ:) *n.* a highly seasoned sausage [illegible]

Sal·a·mis (sælɔmɪs, səlɑmɪs) an island (area 36 sq. miles, pop. 18,317) just off the coast of Attica, Greece, west of Piraeus

Salamis, Battle of [illegible] (480 B.C.) of the Greek fleet over the Persians, fought off Salamis during the Persian Wars

sal ammoniac (sæl) *n.* ammonium chloride [L *sal*, salt + AMMONIAC]

sal·an·gane (sælɔngeɪn) *n.* any of several swifts of Asia and Oceania, which make edible nests ('BIRD'S NEST SOUP) [F. or fr. Mod. L. *salangana* fr. *salamga*, the birds' name in Luzon]

sa·lar·i·at (səlærɪæt) *n.* salary earners as a class

sal·a·ried (sælərɪd) *adj.* receiving a salary

sal·a·ry (sælərɪ:) *pl.* **sal·a·ries** *n.* a fixed regular payment made esp. to nonmanual workers (cf. WAGE. cf. FEE) [A.F. *salarie*]

Sa·la·zar (səluzɑr), Antonio de Oliveira (1889-1970), Portuguese statesman. As finance minister (1928-32), he restored economic order. As prime minister (1932-68), he established a dictatorship on fascist lines (1933)

Sa·la·zar y Es·pi·no·za (sɑluθɑrɪespi:nɔθɑ), Juan de (*b.* 1508), Spanish conquistador. With Gonzalo de Mendoza he founded (1537) Asunción, Paraguay

sale (seɪl) *n.* a selling or being sold, *to arrange for the sale of one's books* || the amount of goods sold, *sales of wine have gone up* || a public selling by auction || a selling of surplus or out-of-date stock at reduced prices **for sale** offered for purchase **on sale** displayed for purchase [O.E. *sala* prob. fr. O.N.]

saleability *SALABILITY

saleable *SALABLE

Sa·lem (seɪləm) a town (pop. 308,716) in N. central Madras, India: textiles, paper, mining (iron ore, manganese)

Salem a seaport and seaside resort (pop. 38,220) in the northeast corner of Massachusetts. Witchcraft trials (1692) led to the execution of 19 'witches'

Salem the capital (pop. 89,233) of Oregon It is a processing center for the area's livestock, fruit, nut and vegetable farms. Paper and textiles are also produced. Site of Willamette University (1842)

sa·lep (sælep) *n.* a starchy food prepared from the dried tubers of certain orchids, esp. *Orchis mascula* [F. fr. Turk. fr. Arab. fr. *khus.a ath-tha'lab*, the fox's testicles]

sal·e·ra·tus (sælərɑ́rɪtəs) *n.* sodium bicarbonate, $NaHCO_3$, or potassium bicarbonate, $KHCO_3$, used for leavening [Mod. L. *sal*, salt + *aeratus*, aerated]

Sa·ler·no (sulɛ́rnə, *Eng.* səlɜ́:rnou) a port and agricultural market (pop. 161,997) of Campania, Italy, 32 miles south of Naples on the Gulf of Salerno, a wide inlet of the Tyrrhenian Sea. Cathedral (11th c.). It had a famous school of medicine (flourished 9th-13th cc.). During the 2nd world war it was the site (1943) of a flanking maneuver by Allied landing forces that was bitterly resisted by German forces

sale·room (seɪlru:m, seɪlrum) *n.* (*Br.*) a room where goods are displayed and sold esp. by auction

sales clerk a man or woman who sells goods in a store

sales·girl (seɪlzgɜ:rl) *n.* a saleswoman

Sa·le·sian (səli:ʒən, səli:ʃən) **1.** *n.* a member of the Society of St Francis of Sales, founded (c 1851) by St John Bosco to educate poor children **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to this order

sales·la·dy (seɪlzleɪdi:) *pl.* **sales·la·dies** *n.* a saleswoman

sales·man (seɪlzmən) *pl.* **sales·men** (seɪlzmən) *n.* someone whose job is to sell goods, whether in a store or by traveling to visit potential buyers

sales·man·ship (seɪlzmənʃɪp) *n.* skill in the technique of selling goods

sales resistance resistance by a potential customer to the persuasive influence of a salesman or of advertisements etc

sales·room (seɪlzru:m, seɪlzrum) *n.* any room where goods are displayed and sold (*Br.*) a saleroom

Sales, St Francis of *FRANCIS OF SALES, ST

sales tax a tax levied on retail sales and collected by the retailer

sales·wom·an (seɪlzwʊmən) *pl.* **sales·wom·en** (seɪlzwɪmən) *n.* a girl or woman employee who sells goods, esp. in a store

Sal·ford (sælfɜrd, sɔlfɜrd) a port and county borough (pop. 98,024) in S E Lancashire, England, [illegible] Manchester on the Manchester Ship Canal: textiles, engineering, dyeing, rubber goods, paper

Sa·li·an (seɪlɪ·ən, seɪljən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the northern division of the Franks, united [illegible] with the Ripuarian Franks under Clovis **2.** *n.* a Salian Frank [fr. L.L. *Salii*, a division of Franks, fr. R. Sala (now the IJssel)]

Sal·ic (sælɪk, seɪlɪk) *adj.* Salian [fr. F. *salique* or Med. L. *Salicus*]

sal·i·cet (sælɪset) *n.* an organ stop of soft tone, resembling the salicional but of 4-ft or 2-ft pitch [G. fr. L. *salix* (*salicis*), willow, with reference to the tone of a willow pipe]

sal·i·cin (sælɪsɪn) *n.* a bitter white crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$, obtained from the bark of the willow and poplar and used in the treatment of rheumatism and neuralgia [fr. F. *salicine*]

sa·li·cion·al (səlɪʃən'l) *n.* a soft-toned organ stop, sounding somewhat like the strings of the orchestra and usually of 8-ft pitch [G. fr. L. *salix* (*salicis*), willow, with reference to the tone of a willow pipe]

Salic law a law excluding succession by or through females, adopted in the Middle Ages by several European royal and noble houses and mistakenly thought to have been part of the laws of the Salian Franks. It was invoked (14th c.) in France and contributed to the outbreak of the Hundred Years' War. It was also responsible for the separation of Hanover and Britain on the accession (1837) of Queen Victoria

sa·lic·y·late (səlɪsəleɪt, sælɪsɪleɪt) *n.* a salt or ester of salicylic acid [SALICYLIC ACID]

sal·i·cyl·ic acid (sælɪsɪlɪk) a colorless crystalline acid, HOC_6H_4COOH, formerly obtained from willow bark but now manufactured from phenol. It is used in the preparation of dyestuffs, and as a strong antiseptic, and in medicine as an analgesic and antirheumatic, usually in the form of its acetyl ester, aspirin [fr. F. *salicyle* fr. L. *salix* (*salicis*), willow]

sa·li·ence (seɪlɪ:əns, seɪljəns) *n.* the quality or state of being salient || a striking feature, detail etc. **sa·li·en·cy** *pl.* **sa·li·en·cies** *n.*

sa·li·ent (seɪlɪ:ənt, seɪljənt) **1.** *adj.* being most prominent or of the most importance, *the salient points in a speech* || pointing outwards, *a salient angle* || (*heraldry*) shown in a leaping posture **2.** *n.* that which is salient, esp. (*mil.*) a part of a defense line which projects into enemy territory [fr. L. *saliens* (*salientis*) fr. *sal*, to leap]

sa·li·en·ti·an (seɪlɪ:ɛntʃɪ:ən) **1.** *n.* a member of *Salientia*, an order of amphibians which are tailless in the adult stage, with powerful long hind limbs for swimming and leaping. The order includes frogs, toads and tree toads **2.** *adj.* pertaining to salientians [fr. Mod. L. fr. L. *saliens* (*salientis*) fr. *salire*, to leap]

sa·lif·er·ous (səlɪfərəs) *adj.* (*e.g.* of geological strata) impregnated with salt [fr. L. *sal*, salt + *ferre*, to bear]

sal·i·fy (sælɪfaɪ) *pres. part.* **sal·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sal·i·fied** *v.t.* to cause to become a salt || to combine or impregnate with salt || *v.i.* to become a salt [fr. F. *salifier*]

sa·li·na (səlɑɪnə, səli:nə) *n.* a salt lake or marsh (e.g. in the Argentine plains) [Span.]

sa·line (seɪlaɪn, seɪli:n) **1.** *adj.* of or containing salt, *a saline solution* || salty in taste || relating to or having the nature of chemical salts || (*med.*) containing salts of alkaline metals or magnesium **2.** *n.* a salina || a salt spring || a natural deposit of salt || a saline solution || a saline cathartic or other metallic salt **sa·lin·i·ty** (səlɪnɪtɪ:) *n.* [fr. L. *sal*, salt]

Sal·in·ger (sælɪndʒər), J(erome) D(avid) (1919-), U.S. novelist. He is best known for his 'The Catcher in the Rye' (1951). Other works include 'Franny and Zooey' (1961) and 'Raise High the Roof Beam, Carpenters' and 'Seymour: An Introduction' (1963, published in one volume)

sal·i·nom·e·ter (sælɪnɒmɪtər) *n.* an instrument for determining salinity, e.g. the salinity of the seawater in marine boilers, by measuring the density

Salis·bur·y (sɔ́lzbərɪ:, sɔ́lzbərɪ:), Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-Cecil, 3rd marquis of (1830-1903), British Conservative statesman. As foreign secretary (1878-80), he attended the Congress of Berlin (1878). He was prime minister (1885-6, 1886-92, 1895-1902) and was also foreign secretary during most of the period. At home, he led the opposition to Irish Home Rule, and abroad was primarily concerned with African affairs, notably the Fashoda crisis (1898-9) and the Boer War (1899-1902). His avoidance of major foreign alliances has been described as splendid isolation'

Salisbury *HARARE

Salisbury a city (pop. 100,929) in Wiltshire, England, at the southern end of Salisbury Plain. Early Gothic cathedral (1220-58)

Salisbury Plain a treeless chalk plateau (area 300 sq miles) in Wiltshire, England, the site of Stonehenge and other ancient monuments

sa·li·va (səlīvə) *n.* a colorless viscous fluid secreted into the mouth from special glands, helping by its chemical composition to predigest food and, by keeping the mouth and throat moist, to facilitate swallowing **sal·i·vant** (sælivənt) **1.** *adj.* promoting the secretion of saliva **2.** *n.* an agent that promotes secretion of saliva ‖ [L.]

sal·i·var·y (sælivəri) *adj.* pertaining to or secreting saliva [fr. L. *salivarius*]

sal·i·vate (sælivēit) *pres. part.* **sal·i·vat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sal·i·vat·ed** *v.t.* to secrete saliva (esp. in excess) ‖ *v.t.* to cause an excessive flow of saliva in, e.g. by the use of mercury **sal·i·va·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *salivare* (*salivatus*)]

Salk (sɔlk, sɔk), Jonas Edward (1914–), U.S. authority on virus diseases. He developed (1947) a dead-virus vaccine which protects against paralyzation in poliomyelitis. His research was further developed by Albert Sabin (1906–), whose live-virus oral vaccine largely replaced Salk's

sal·let (sælit) *n.* a light helmet of the 15th c. [F *salade* fr. Span. or Ital. perh. fr. L. (*galea*) *caelata*, an engraved (helmet)]

sal·low (sælou) **1.** *adj.* (esp. of complexion) dull yellow or pale brown **2.** *v.t.* to make sallow [O.E. *salo*]

sallow *n.* any of several low, shrubby Old World varieties of willow, esp. *Salix caprea* ‖ a willow shoot [O.E. *sealh*]

Sal·lust (sælɔst) (Gaius Sallustius Crispus, 86 c. 34 B.C.), Roman historian. His 'Bellum Catilinarium' (43 B.C.) and his 'Bellum Jugurthinum' (c. 41 B.C.) are important for the character sketches they contain, rather than as accurate history

sal·ly (sæli:) **1.** *pl.* **sal·lies** *n.* a brief and clever or fanciful witticism ‖ a burst of activity or outburst expressing emotion ‖ (*mil.*) a sudden attack made from a fortified position ‖ a little trip, *a sally into the hills* **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **sal·ly·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sal·lied** (with 'forth' or 'out') to leave home, or a temporary stopping place, for a short journey ‖ (*mil.*) make a sally [F. *saillie* fr. *saillir*, to rush forth]

Sal·ly Lunn (sæli:lʌn) a sweet tea cake, eaten hot and buttered [perh. after *Sally Lunn*, a street hawker in Bath, c. 1800]

sal·ma·gun·di (sælməgʌndi:) *n.* a mixed dish of chopped meat, anchovies, eggs, oil, vinegar etc [F. *salmigondis*, origin unknown]

sal·mi, sal·mis (sælmi:) *n.* a seasoned stew of game birds in wine or rich brown sauce [F. *salmis* perh. fr. *salmigondis*, salmagundi]

salm·on (sæmən) *pl.* **salm·on, salm·ons** *n.* *Salmo salar*, fam. *Salmonidae*, a large N. Atlantic game fish prized for its flesh as food ‖ the orange-pink color of its flesh ‖ any fish of fam. *Salmonidae*, esp. of genus *Oncorhynchus*, living and breeding in N. Pacific waters ‖ any of certain fishes of families other than *Salmonidae*, having the reddish flesh of a true salmon [A.F. *salmoun*, *saumoun*]

—The silvery salmon adults feed in the sea, but ascend rivers in winter to spawn in shallow, gravel-based streams. In 120–140 days the newly hatched salmon escape. In the second or third spring after hatching, when uniformly bluish-silver and about 7 ins long, they descend to the sea and feed voraciously. They may return to spawn 18 months after descent (*GRILSE, * PARR, *SMOLT)

salmon ladder a fish ladder

salmon leap a fish ladder

salmon stair a fish ladder

salmon trout *Salmo trutta*, a European sea trout ‖ any of certain other trout or salmon

Sa·lo·me (səlóumi:) (c. 14–c. 62), daughter of Herodias. Herodias prompted her to ask Herod Antipas to consent, in reward for her dancing, to the death of John the Baptist (Matthew xiv, 8)

sa·lon (səlɔ́n, sælɔ) *n.* a living room or drawing room in a French home ‖ an assembly of wits, artists, writers or other men and women of society, meeting in the house of a society lady, esp. (*hist.*) in 17th-c. and 18th-c. France ‖ a room in which hairdressers, dressmakers etc receive their clients ‖ an exhibition of paintings etc., esp. in Paris [F.]

Sa·lon·i·ca (sælɔnikə) (*Gk* Thessalonikē) a port (pop. 406,413) of central Macedonia, Greece, at the head of the Gulf of Salonica, a narrow inlet of the Aegean Sea. Industries: tobacco. Greek and Roman ruins, Byzantine churches and fortifications. University

sa·loon (səlu:n) *n.* a room, usually public, for some special purpose, *a billiards saloon* ‖ a bar or other public room or building for the sale and consumption of liquor ‖ (*Br.*) a large cabin for a first-class passenger ‖ a public room on a boat, esp. a steamboat, used for dining, recreation, etc ‖ (*Br.*) a luxurious railroad car without compartments, often having a specified function, *dining saloon* ‖ (*Br.*) a sedan (automobile) [F. *salon* fr. Ital.]

saloon bar (*Br.*) a well-appointed bar in a public house, where prices are higher than in the public bar

saloon deck a ship's deck reserved for first-class passengers occupying saloon cabins, or the deck on which a saloon is located

sa·loon-keep·er (səlu:nkì:pər) *n.* the owner or manager of a public bar

Sal·op (sælɔp) Shropshire [fr. A.F. *Sloppesberie* fr. O.E. *Scrobbesbyrig* Shrewsbury (the county town)]

sal·pi·glos·sis (sælpiglɔsis, sælpiglɔ́sis) *n.* a member of *Salpiglossis*, fam. *Solanaceae*, a genus of Chilean plants bearing handsome variegated flowers superficially resembling petunias [Mod. L. fr. Gk *salpinx*, trumpet + *glōssa*, tongue]

sal·pinx (sælpiŋks) *pl.* **sal·pin·ges** (sælpindʒi:z) *n.* a Eustachian tube ‖ either of the Fallopian tubes [Gk = trumpet]

sal·si·fy (sælsəfi:) *pl.* **sal·si·fies** *n.* *Tragopogon porrifolius*, a European biennial composite plant, whose tubular white roots are eaten as a vegetable [F. *salsifis* prob. fr. Ital.]

sal soda (sæl) crystallized sodium carbonate, $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$, used in washing and bleaching fabrics

salt (sɔlt) **1.** *n.* a white crystalline compound, NaCl, which occurs widely in nature both as a solid and in seawater (2.6%). It is used as a food seasoning, as a preservative for meat and fish, as a raw material for the manufacture of many chemicals and in the manufacture of glass and soap. Salt is found in all animal fluids and plays an important role in maintaining the health of the animal and plant body. It is obtained commercially by the evaporation of brine or from solid deposits ‖ (esp. *pl.*) any of various naturally occurring substances, either mineral or saline mixtures, used as aperients or cathartics ‖ (*chem.*) one of a class of compounds derived from acids by the replacement of one or more acid hydrogens by a metal or by a radical acting like a metal. It may be produced by the reaction of an acid with a base or with a metal or metal oxide, or by the direct combination of its elements. Salts are usually crystalline solids that melt at high temperatures and that in the fused state or in solution conduct electricity ‖ a salt-cellar ‖ (*pop.*) an experienced sailor ‖ something that adds piquancy, interest etc **the salt of the earth** people or a person of simple goodness whom one regards as eminently worthy of respect **to take with a grain** (or **pinch**) **of salt** to have doubts about, regard as exaggerated **2.** *adj.* impregnated with or preserved in salt ‖ tasting of salt ‖ of or relating to salt water [O.E. *sealt*]

salt *v.t.* to flavor, treat or preserve with salt ‖ to enliven, *to salt a speech with racy anecdotes* ‖ to make (a mine) seem richer than it is by scattering ore, etc in it ‖ to **salt down** or **away**) to preserve in salt ‖ to store away (money etc) [O.E. *sealtan*]

SALT *n.* (*acronym*) for strategic arms limitation talks, extensive negotiating sessions between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. on the limitations on strategic nuclear weapons. SALT I opened in Helsinki in November 1969 and [illegible] SALT II [illegible] to achieve a comprehensive agreement on limiting strategic weapons, but it was not approved by the U.S. SALT III is the name for the prospective negotiations for qualitative and quantitative reduction in offensive nuclear arms

[illegible] skip at the beginning of each measure ‖ the [illegible]

sal·ta·to·ri·al (sæltətɔ:ri:əl) *adj.* saltatory (*zool.*) adapted for leaping [fr. L. *saltatorius*]

sal·ta·to·ry (sæltətɔri:) *adj.* (*med.*) of or relating to dancing ‖ proceeding by or characterized by sudden changes [fr. L. *saltatorius*]

salt·box (sɔltbɔks) *n.* a New England frame house, esp. in colonial times, usually having two stories in front but only one at the back, the back slope of the gable roof continuing down over this lower part

salt cake sodium sulfate, Na_2SO_4, used in processing wood pulp and in making glass and chemicals

salt·cel·lar (sɔltselər) *n.* a vessel for containing salt, used at table

salted weapon (*mil.*) a nuclear weapon that has certain elements or isotopes capturing neutrons at the time of explosion and producing radioactive products in excess of the usual debris (cf. NEUTRON BOMB, RADIOACTIVE WEAPON, NEUTRON BOMB)

salt·er (sɔltər) *n.* a person who handles, sells, or makes salt ‖ a person who salts meat, fish etc

salt·ern (sɔltərn) *n.* a place where salt is obtained by evaporation or by boiling salt water [O.E. *sealtærn*]

salt glaze a stoneware glaze formed by the reaction of sodium chloride and silica when common salt is burned in the kiln towards the end of the firing

sal·ti·grade (sæltəgreid) **1.** *adj.* having legs adapted for leaping **2.** *n.* a member of *Salticidae*, a family of saltigrade spiders [fr. L. *saltus*, a leap + *gradi*, to walk]

Sal·ti·llo (sæltí:jo) the capital (pop. 245,738) of the Mexican state of Coahuila, 430 miles north of Mexico City, a commercial and communications center. Manufactures: woolen fabrics, knitted goods. Gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, iron and coal are mined

sal·tine (sɔltí:n) *n.* a thin cracker baked with a salt topping [fr. SALT + -INE]

salt·i·ness (sɔltí:nis) *n.* the quality or state of being salty

sal·tire (sæltiər, sæltaiər, sɔltiər, sɔltaiər) *n.* (*heraldry*) an ordinary having the form X [O.F. *sautoir*, *salteur*]

Salt Lake, Great GREAT SALT LAKE

Salt Lake City the capital (pop. 163,033) of Utah, in the W. Rocky Mtns near Great Salt Lake, a communications center and market for the Great Basin. Industries: metallurgy (esp. copper), meat packing, food processing. Mormon Tabernacle (1863-7). University of Utah (1850)

salt lick a place where salt occurs naturally or is placed, and which is visited by animals when they crave salt

salt marsh a marsh impregnated with salt water and partly covered by it at high tide

salt mine a mine where rock salt is hewn from a natural deposit

Sal·to (sɔltɔ) a commercial and shipping center (pop. 50,000) in N.W. Uruguay, at the head of the Uruguay River. meat salting and canning

salt pan a natural depression, or a shallow vessel, in which salt water gathers and from which salt is obtained by evaporation

salt·pe·ter, salt·pe·tre (sɔltpi:tər) *n.* potassium nitrate ‖ chile saltpeter (older *salpetre* fr. O.F.)

salt pit a pit into which seawater comes and from which salt is obtained by evaporation

Salt Range a mountain range (average elevation 3,500 ft) in Pakistan between the Jhelum and the [illegible]

salt·shak·er (sɔltʃeikər) *n.* a container having a perforated [illegible] for sprinkling salt

salt spoon a tiny spoon used for helping oneself to salt at the table

salt water water containing salt, esp. seawater

salt-water (sɔltwɔtər, sɔltwɔ:tər) *adj.* of or pertaining to or living in salt water

saltwort [illegible] fam. *Chenopodiaceae*, a genus of plants with [illegible] ...ants, and used for making soda ash ‖ any of [illegible] ...alts, esp. [illegible] ...alt-cedar, [illegible] ...saltwort, [illegible] ...the sea

salty (sɔlti:) *comp.* **salt·i·er** *superl.* **salt·i·est** *adj.* pungent, piquant

salubrious [illegible]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) a, cat; (ā) ai, rain; (ä) a, bar; (b) b, bad; (ch) ch, chin; (d) d, dog; (e) e, bed; (ē) ee, feed; (f) f, fat; (g) g, get; (h) h, hot; (i) i, fish; (ī) i, ice; (j) j, jam; (k) k, kit; (l) l, let; (m) m, man; (n) n, not; (o) o, ox; (ō) au, cow; (oi) oi, boy; (oo) oo, goat; (ou) ou, poor; (p) p, pot; (r) r, rot; (s) s, sit; (sh) sh, shop; (t) t, tin; (th) th, thin; (u) u, cut; (ū) u, fuse; (ü) u, put; (v) v, vat; (w) w, wet; (y) y, yet; (z) z, zoo; (zh) s, measure; (ə) a, about; (ər) er, bear; (ər) ir, fir; (ər) ur, fur; (ər) ar, dollar; (ər) er, paper; (ər) or, actor; (ər) ar, sugar; (ər) er, mother

salubrity (səlu:brəti) *n.* the quality of being salubrious [fr. L. *salubritas*]

Sa·lu·ki (səlu:ki:) *n.* a dog of a swift, tall, slender Middle Eastern breed, used for hunting gazelles [Arab.]

sal·u·re·sis (sæljuri:sis) *n.* (*med.*) excretion of salt in urine —**saluretic** *n.* the drug which [illegible] —**saluretically** *adv.*

sal·u·tar·i·ly (sæljutərəli:, sæljutərili:) *adv.* in a salutary way

sal·u·tar·i·ness (sæljuteri:nis) *n.* the quality of being salutary

sal·u·tar·y (sæljuteri:) *adj.* producing a good result, beneficial, esp. to the health ‖ designed to effect improvement, *salutary punishment* [fr. F. *salutaire* or L. *salutaris*, good for the health]

sal·u·ta·tion (sæljutei∫ən) *n.* the act of saluting, or of giving greeting ‖ something done or said in greeting | the conventional opening of a letter or speech, e.g. 'Dear Sir', 'Ladies and Gentlemen' [O.F. *salutacion*]

[illegible] *n.* a student, usually the one with the second highest marks, who delivers an oration opening the graduating exercises in high school or college [1903]

sa·lu·ta·to·ry (səlu:tətəri:, səlu:tətouri:) **1.** *adj.* having the nature of a salutation ‖ relating to or designating the oration of a salutatorian **2.** *pl.* **sa·lu·ta·to·ries** *n.* the oration of a salutatorian [fr. L. *salutatorius* fr. *salutare*, to salute]

sa·lute (səlu:t) *pres. part.* **sa·lut·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sa·lut·ed** *v.t.* to address with some sign of respect or spoken formula of greeting ‖ to make a prescribed gesture of respect to (a military superior), esp. by raising the right hand to the cap ‖ *v.i.* to make a salute [fr. L. *salutare* fr. *salus* (*salutis*), health]

salute *n.* the gesture, position, act or form of words used in saluting ‖ (*fencing*) a set of movements made before engaging [F. *salut*]

Sal·va·dor (sælvədɔr) (or Bahia) a port (pop. 1,027,100) of Brazil, 750 miles northeast of Rio de Janeiro, the country's oldest city and first capital (1549–1763). Industries: tanning, tobacco and food processing. Cathedral (16th c.), colonial churches and houses. University [1946]

Salvador, El [illegible] SALVADOR

sal·vage (sælvidʒ) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sal·vag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sal·vaged** to rescue from ruin, fire, shipwreck etc. **2.** *n.* things salvaged ‖ the act of salvaging | the value of insured goods saved from a catastrophe etc. ‖ the money paid for saving a ship or cargo from loss at sea [F.]

sal·va·tion (sælvei∫ən) *n.* the act of saving from destruction or catastrophe, esp. the saving of the soul from sin or its consequences ‖ the condition of being saved | something that saves, *the hut was his salvation in the storm* [O.F. *salvacion*]

Salvation Army a worldwide Christian organization, founded by William Booth in 1865, devoted to evangelism and social work among the poorest and most wretched. It has a quasi-military form of organization

Salvation Islands three islands off the coast of French Guiana. With the mainland prison of St Laurent, they served (up to 1946) as an escape-proof exile center. About 75,000 of France's worst criminals were sent there. The islands include Devil's Is (used for political prisoners, of whom Alfred Dreyfus was the most famous), Ile Royale (for dangerous prisoners), and Ile St Joseph (for incorrigibles who, if they continued to make trouble, were guillotined and tossed to the sharks)

Sal·va·tion·ist (sælvei∫ənist) *n.* a member of the Salvation Army

salve (sæv, sav, *Br.* esp. sælv) *n.* a healing ointment | something that soothes hurt feelings or a guilty conscience [O.E. *sealf*]

salve *pres. part.* **salv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **salved** *v.t.* to soothe or set at ease (feelings or the conscience) [O.E. *sealfian*, to apply a salve to]

sal·ver (sælvər) *n.* a tray, esp. an ornamental one of silver etc., used for presenting letters, drinks etc. [fr. F. *salve* fr. Span. *salva*, the taster [illegible]]

[illegible] (*tholicism*) an antiphon to the Virgin Mary, recited after Divine Office from Trinity Sunday to Advent, the music for this [L., hail, queen [illegible]]

sal·via (sælviə) *n.* a member of *Salvia*, fam. *Labiatae*, a large genus of widely distributed annual or perennial plants of warm and temperate climates. They have lipped flowers, and are protandrous. Many varieties are cultivated, e.g. sage [L. = sage]

sal·vo (sælvou) *pl.* **sal·vos, sal·voes** *n.* a simultaneous discharge of guns, explosion of bombs, or burst of cheers [earlier *salva* fr. Ital.]

sal vo·la·ti·le (sælvoulæt'li:) *n.* ammonium carbonate ‖ an aromatic solution of this used as smelling salts [Mod. L. = volatile salt]

sal·vor (sælvər) *n.* a person or ship effecting a salvage [SALVAGE]

Sal·ween (sælwi:n) a river (1,750 miles long) rising in E. Tibet and flowing through Yunnan, China, and E. Burma to the Indian Ocean

Salz·burg (zɔltsbu:rk, sɔlzbə:rg) a city (pop. 138,213) of N. central Austria in the lower Alps. Industries: chemicals, metallurgy, tourism. It was Mozart's birthplace, and is esp. famous for its annual music festival. Castle (11th-17th cc.), baroque cathedral (17th c.), medieval, Renaissance and baroque churches etc. University (1928) ‖ the province (area 2,762 sq. miles, pop. 347,000) of which it is the capital

SAM *n.* (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. surface-to-air missile. SAM-3, named Sandal by NATO, with a range of 1,500 miles; involved in the 1958 Cuban missile crisis. SAM-6, battlefield missile with a range of 20 miles. SAM-9, mobile-mounted, heat-seeking missile with a range of 5 miles

Sa·main (sæmi), Albert Victor (1858-1900), French poet. His verse (e.g. 'Au jardin de l'infante,' 1893) showed symbolist influence

Sa·mar (sɑmɔr) an island (area 5,050 sq. miles, pop. 1,019,358) of the central Philippines (Visayas)

Sa·ma·ra (səmɑ́rə) * KUIBYSHEV

sam·a·ra (sæmərə, səmɑ́rə) *n.* (*bot.*) a dry, winged, indehiscent fruit, usually having one seed, e.g. the fruit of the ash or elm [Mod. L. fr. L. = elm seed]

Sa·mar·i·a (səmɛəri:ə) the ancient capital (c. 932–c. 722 B.C.) of Israel. It is modern Sebastyeh (pop. 800) in Jordan, near Nablus, with Israelite, Assyrian and Roman ruins ‖ the region of W. Jordan containing this

Sa·mar·i·tan (səmɛ́rit'n) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to Samaria **2.** *n.* a native of Samaria, esp. a member of a Hebrew sect differing from the Jews in accepting only the Pentateuch. A dwindling number survive in Nablus, Jordan ‖ a Good Samaritan [O.E. fr. L.L. fr. Gk]

sa·mar·i·um (səmɛəri:əm) *n.* a metallic element in the rare-earth group (symbol Sm, at. no. 62, at. mass 150.35), discovered spectroscopically in 1879 [Mod. L. fr. SAMARSKITE]

Sam·ar·kand (sæmərkænd, sumurkunt) (ancient Marcanda) a city (pop. 476,000) of W. Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R., the commercial center of an oasis region. Industries: food processing, cotton and silk spinning. Medieval city walls, Moslem colleges, tombs and mosques of Timur and his successors. From ancient times, Samarkand dominated the trade route between the Near East and China. It was taken (1220) by Genghis Khan, and became the capital of the empire of Timur (14th c.), who made the city splendid with gardens, palaces and mosques

sa·mar·skite (səmɑrskait) *n.* a velvet-black orthorhombic mineral with a vitreous luster [after Col. *Samarski*, 19th-c. Russ. mining official]

sam·ba (sæmbə, sumbə) *n.* a lively Brazilian dance of African origin ‖ a ballroom dance derived from it [Port.]

sam·bar, sam·bur (sæmbər, sumbər) *n.* any of certain large Asiatic deer with strong antlers, esp. *Cervus unicolor unicolor* of India [Hindi *sābar, sāmbar*]

sam·bo (sæmbou) *n.* (*sports*) wrestling judo style

Sam Browne belt (sæmbraun) an army officer's light leather belt with an attached shoulder strap [after Gen. Sir *Sam*uel J. *Browne* (1834–1901), Br. army officer]

sambur *SAMBAR

Sam D *n.* (*mil.*) an army air-defense artillery surface-to-air missile system under development to replace Nike Hercules and the improved Hawk systems

same (seim) **1.** *adj* (with 'the' or a demonstrative adjective having one individuality or self, *she wore the same dress all week, the cooking and the eating took place in that same small room* | (with 'the') being of one kind, having one nature or set of characteristics, *several women had on the same dress at the party, the two houses look very much the same* ‖ (with 'the') corresponding, *it was hotter at the same time last year* ‖ (with 'the') not changing or showing change, *the same old routine* ‖ (with 'the' or a demonstrative adj.) being the one already mentioned, *that same boy was to become prime minister* **2.** *adv.* (with 'the') in the same way, *they both feel the same about it* **all the same** nevertheless, *all the same you should apologize* ‖ a matter of indifference, *if it's all the same to you, let's go tomorrow* **just the same** nevertheless ‖ exactly alike ‖ in the same way **3.** *pron* (with 'the') the same person or thing, *the same applies to the rest of you, I'll have some more of the same, please* [M.E. fr. O.N.]

sam·el (sæməl) *adj.* (of bricks, tiles etc.) soft, from being fired in the outer part of the kiln and hence insufficiently fired [etym. doubtful]

sameness (séimnis) *n.* the state or quality of being the same ‖ monotonous lack of variety

Sa·mi·an (séimi:ən) **1.** *adj.* of Samos or its people **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Samos [fr. L. *Samius*]

sam·iel (səmjél) *n.* the simoom [Turk. *samyel* fr. Arab.]

sam·i·sen (sæmisen) *n.* a Japanese three-stringed musical instrument played by plucking [Jap. fr. Chin. *san hsien*, three strings]

sam·ite (sæmait, séimait) *n.* (*hist.*) a medieval heavy silk fabric, sometimes interwoven with gold or silver thread [O.F. *samit* fr. Gk]

sa·miz·dat (sæmi:zdæt) *n.* (Russian, *self-publication*) unauthorized, typewritten works, clandestinely circulated to avoid legal censorship, e.g., *The First Circle*, by Alexander Solzhenitsyn —**samizdat** *n.* the system for publishing and circulating

sam·let (sæmlit) *n.* a young salmon [contr. and dim. of SALMON]

Sam·nite (sæmnait) **1.** *n.* an inhabitant of ancient Samnium, subjugated (4th–3rd cc. B.C.) by the Romans **2.** *adj.* pertaining to the Samnites [fr. L. *Samnites*]

Sam·ni·um (sæmni:əm) an ancient country of central and S. Italy inhabited by the Samnites

Sa·mo·a (səmouə) a mountainous archipelago (14 inhabited islands, with offshore islets) of volcanic origin in the central Pacific (Polynesia), divided into Western Samoa and American Samoa. The larger islands are circled by coral reefs and largely covered by rain forest. Average temperature (F): 70°-90°. Rainfall: 193 ins (esp. Dec.-Mar.). Main occupations: agriculture (yams, taro, breadfruit, pineapples, oranges, bananas), fishing. Livestock: hogs, cattle, poultry. The islands, inhabited by Polynesians, were discovered (1722) by the Dutch. Possession was disputed (19th c.) by the U.S.A., Britain and Germany until 1899

Samoa, American an overseas territory (land area 76 sq. miles, pop. 32,395) of the U.S.A., comprising E. Samoa. Chief port and capital: Pago Pago (pop. 1,500), on the largest island, Tutuila. Highest point: 2,141 ft. **Exports:** canned tuna, copra, handicraft products (*SAMOA). The islands came under U.S. control in 1899. A local legislature was established (1960). In 1977, American Samoa voters elected their own governor

Sa·mo·an (səmouən) **1.** *n.* a native of Samoa ‖ the Polynesian language of Samoa **2.** *adj.* pertaining to Samoa, its language, people etc.

Samoa, Western an independent state (land area 1,097 sq. miles, pop. 159,000) comprising the westernmost and largest islands (Savai'i and Upolu) of Samoa, with offshore islets. Chief port and capital: Apia. People: Polynesian, with 7% of mixed race, and small European and Chinese minorities. Official languages: Samoan, English. Religion: about 80% Protestant, 20% Roman Catholic. Highest point: 6,094 ft, on Savai'i. Main exports: copra, bananas, cocoa. Main imports: meat, sugar, cotton textiles. Monetary unit: Samoan pound (*SAMOA). The islands were under German control (1899-1914) and then under New Zealand trusteeship (1920-61). They gained independence Jan. 1, 1962, but maintain special treaty relations with New Zealand. Western Samoa became (1970) a member of the Commonwealth

Sa·mos (séimɔs, sæmous, sumɔs) a mountainous Greek island (area 180 sq. miles, pop. 41,709) in the Aegean, 1 mile off W. Turkey. Products: wine, tobacco, olives, fruit. Remains of the temple of Hera (16th c. B.C.). It was at the height of its prosperity in the 6th c. B.C.

Sam·o·thrace (sæməθreis) (*Gk* Samothraki) a

mountainous Greek island (area 70 sq. miles, pop. 3,012) in the N.E. Aegean. The famous marble Winged Victory of Samothrace (now in the Louvre) was erected here c. 305 B.C. to mark a naval victory by Demetrius I Poliorcetes

sam·o·var (sæməvɑr, sæməvər) *n.* a Russian tea urn in which the water is heated by charcoal burning slowly in an inner container [Russ. = self-boiler]

Sam·o·yed (sæməjéd) *n.* a member of a Mongolian people of the northern U.S.S.R. ‖ a group of Uralic languages spoken by these people ‖ any of these languages ‖ (səmɔɪed) a dog of a medium-sized, white, Siberian breed used for pulling sleds **Sam·o·yed·ic** *adj.* of or relating to the Samoyed people or languages [Russ. self-eater]

samp (sæmp) *n.* coarsely ground corn ‖ porridge made of this [Algonquian *nasaump*, softened by water]

sam·pan (sæmpæn) *n.* a flat-bottomed boat used on rivers and in harbors in China, Japan, Vietnam etc., usually propelled by oars [Chin. *san pun*, boat]

sam·phire (sæmfaɪər) *n.* *Crithmum maritimum*, fam. *Umbelliferae*, a plant which grows in crevices in sea cliffs and has aromatic fleshy leaves which can be pickled for use as a condiment [earlier *sampere*, *sampire* fr. F. *(herbe de) St. Pierre*, St Peter's (herb)]

sam·ple (sæmp'l, sɑmp'l) **1.** *n.* an individual portion by which the quality of more of the same sort is to be deduced or judged, *to examine a sample of dress material* **2.** *v.t.* *pres. part.* **sam·pling** *past* and *past part.* **sam·pled** to judge the quality etc. of (the whole) by examining a part [earlier *essample*, example]

sampler (sæmplər, sɑmplər) *n.* a decorative piece of embroidery showing samples of different kinds of stitches and exhibited as evidence of the embroiderer's skill ‖ someone who tests quality by inspecting samples [fr. O.F. *essamplaire*, model]

sam·pling (sæmplɪŋ, sɑmplɪŋ) *n.* the act or process of selecting a sample ‖ the sample selected ‖ a system of statistical analysis in which samples are assumed to give a reasonably accurate picture of the whole

Samp·son (sæmpsən), William Thomas (1840-1902), U.S. admiral who commanded the U.S. North Atlantic squadron during the Spanish-American War. He conducted the blockade of Cuba and ordered the destruction of Spanish vessels at Santiago

Sam·son (sæmsən) an Israelite Judge, of the tribe of Dan. A man of phenomenal physical strength, he was betrayed to the Philistines by Delilah, his mistress (Judges xiii-xvi)

Sam·u·el (sæmju:əl) a Hebrew Judge and prophet (11th c. B.C.) who chose Saul as first king of the Hebrews and David as his successor ‖ either of two books of the Old Testament which relate the history of the Hebrews from the birth of Samuel to the death of David

Sam·u·el·son (sæmju:əlsən), Paul Anthony (1915-), U.S. economist. He was awarded the 1970 Nobel prize for economics for his 'outstanding efforts to raise the level of scientific analysis in economic theory'

sam·u·rai (sæmurai) *pl.* **sam·u·rai** *n.* *(hist.)* a member of a class of knights of feudal Japan who served their clan chiefs according to the bushido code of loyalty, honor and self-sacrifice. They were prominent in the overthrow of the Tokugawa shogunate (1867) and in the creation of modern Japan [Jap.]

Sa·n'a (sanú) the capital (pop. 277,817) of Yemen, an ancient, walled trading center on the central plateau at 7,260 ft, 90 miles northeast of its port, Hodeida. Crafts: weaving, metalwork

San An·to·nio [illegible] cial and communications center (pop. 785,410) of S. Texas, in a rich agricultural region and oilfield. Industries: oil refining, meat packing, chemicals, metallurgy, cotton textiles, tobacco. Spanish mission churches, palace (18th c.), the Alamo

san·a·tar·i·um [illegible] **ums, san·a·tar·i·a** [illegible] rium (residential building for patients)

san·a·tive [illegible] *adj.* [illegible] *sanatif* or M.L. *sanativus*]

san·a·to·ri·um [illegible] **san·a·to·ri·ums, san·a·to·ri·a** (sænətouri:ə) *n.* a residential establishment for patients undergoing treatment (e.g. for alcoholism or tuberculo[illegible] or one for convalescent

(*Br.*) an infirmary in a school etc. [Mod. L. fr. L. *sanare*, to heal]

san·a·to·ry (sænətɔri:, sænətouri:) *adj.* *(rhet.)* [illegible] [fr. L.] [illegible]

san·be·ni·to [illegible] *pl.* san·be·ni·tos [illegible] *(hist.*, Spanish Inquisition) either of two robes one marked with a red St Andrew's cross, worn by heretics who renounced their heresy and were reconciled to the Church, or a black one bearing a design of devils and flames, worn by an impenitent heretic at the auto-da-fé [Span. fr. *San Benito*, St Benedict]

San·chez (suntʃes), Francisco del Rosario (1817-61), Dominican general, patriot, and (with Juan Pablo Duarte and Ramon Matias Mella) a hero of Dominican independence. He rebelled against Santana and was executed

San·chez Car·ro (suntʃeskurrɔ), Luis Miguel (1894-1933), Peruvian general and president (1930-3). He was assassinated by shock troops (*bufalos*) of the APRA movement, which he had persecuted

San·chi (sæntʃi:) a village near Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India, celebrated for several Buddhist stupas, with elaborate carving, built about 250 B.C.

San Cris·to·bal (sunkristɔbul) a city (pop. 241,000) in W. Venezuela, 100 miles south of Lake Maracaibo near the Colombian border. It is a commercial center

sanc·ti·fi·ca·tion (sæŋktɪfɪkéɪʃən) *n.* a sanctifying or being sanctified [fr. eccles. L. *sanctificatio*, sanctification]

sanc·ti·fy (sæŋktɪfaɪ) *pres. part* **sanc·ti·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sanc·ti·fied** *v.t.* to make holy ‖ to reverence as holy ‖ to give authority to, *sanctified by long custom* [M.E. *seintefie* fr. O.F. *saintifier* fr. eccles. L. *sanctificare* fr. L. *sanctus*, holy]

sanc·ti·mo·ni·ous (sæŋktəmóuni:əs) *adj.* making a pretense of holiness [fr. L. *sanctimonia*, sanctimony]

sanc·ti·mo·ny (sæŋktəmouni:) *n.* the quality of being sanctimonious [O.F. *sanctimonie*]

sanc·tion (sæŋkʃən) **1.** *n.* explicit permission given by someone in authority ‖ a measure taken by a state or states with a view to coercing another state which has failed to comply with internationally agreed forms ‖ a factor, e.g. a penalty for violation, tending to secure obedience to a rule of conduct or law ‖ ratification of a law by a supreme authority ‖ *(hist.)* a law or ecclesiastical decree **2.** *v.t.* to permit ‖ to approve of, give encouragement to ‖ to ratify ‖ to attach a penalty to the violating of (a law) [F. or fr. L. *sanctio* (*sanctionis*), law or decree]

sanc·ti·ty (sæŋktɪti:) *pl.* **sanc·ti·ties** *n.* holiness ‖ the quality of being sacred, *the sanctity of an oath* ‖ *(pl.)* things held sacred, esp. rights and obligations or feelings [O.F. *sainteté* fr. L. *sanctitas*]

sanc·tu·ar·y (sæŋktʃu:eri:) *pl.* **sanc·tu·ar·ies** *n.* a sacred place ‖ *(eccles.)* that part of a church which contains the altar ‖ a place set apart as a refuge, *a bird sanctuary* ‖ *(hist.)* a church or other building where, in the Middle Ages, certain categories of lawbreaker could take refuge from pursuers and be inviolate ‖ the immunity thus taken or given [O.F. *sainctuarie*]

sanc·tum (sæŋktəm) *pl.* **sanc·tums, sanc·ta** (sæŋktə) *n.* a sacred place ‖ a private room where someone can be undisturbed [L. neut. of *sanctus*, holy]

sanc·tum sanc·to·rum (sæŋktəmsæŋktɔ:rəm, sæŋktəmsæŋktourəm) *n.* the holy of holies in the temple in Jerusalem ‖ a sanctum (private room) [L. = holy of holies, trans. of Heb.]

sanctus [illegible] part of the Mass beginning with the words 'sanctus, sanctus, sanctus' or 'holy, holy, holy' ‖ the music for this [L. = holy]

Sanctus bell a bell rung at the Sanctus

Sand (sænd, *F.* sɑ), George (Aurore Dupin, baronne Dudevant, 1804-76), French writer. Her best-known novels are the 'rustic' or pastoral ones, e.g. 'la Mare au diable' (1846) and 'François le Champi' (1847-8), and those reflecting her mystical humanitarianism, e.g. 'Consuelo' (1842-5)

sand (sænd) **1.** *n.* small grains of quartz resulting from the breaking down of siliceous rocks, [illegible] by the action of water or wind. It is used as an abrasive, is mixed with lime or cement in making mortar or concrete, and is a constituent of glass. (often *pl.*) a stretch of this, e.g. on the seashore (*pl.*) a sandbank **2.** *v.t.* to abrade with sand or sandpa[illegible]

of drying the ink on a document ‖ to cover, fill or treat with sand ‖ to add sand to for purposes of fraud, *to sand sugar* [O.E. *sand*, *sond*]

san·dal (sænd'l) *n.* sandalwood [M.L. *sandalum* fr. Skt. *candana*]

sandal *n.* a sole attached to the foot by straps ‖ an openwork slipper **sán·daled,** esp. *Br.* **sán·dalled** *adj.* wearing sandals [fr. L. *sandalium* fr. Gk]

san·dal·wood (sænd'lwud) *n.* the fragrant, close-grained wood of *Santalum album*, fam. *Santalaceae*, an Indian parasitic tree, used in cabinetmaking ‖ the fragrant wood of various other trees resembling this ‖ one of these trees

sandalwood oil a fragrant oil extracted from sandalwood and used in perfumery

san·da·rac, san·da·rach (sændəræk) *n.* *Callitris articulata*, fam. *Pinaceae*, a large Moroccan evergreen tree whose wood is used in building and is the source of a resin used in making varnishes ‖ this resin [fr. L. *sandaraca* fr. Gk prob. fr. Assyrian]

sand·bag (sændbæg) **1.** *n.* a bag filled with sand or soil. Such bags are used in quantity to give protection from bullets, flood water or drafts, or for ballast etc. ‖ a bag filled with sand used to stun a person **2.** *v.t.* *pres. part.* **sand·bag·ging** *past* and *past part.* **sand·bagged** to stun with a sandbag ‖ to put sandbags against, bank up with sandbags ‖ *(pop.)* to coerce, *to sandbag someone into doing something*

sand·bank (sændbæŋk) *n.* a bank or raised portion of the bed of a sea or river, made of sand accumulated by waves or currents

sand·bar (sændbur) *n.* a bank of sand built up at the mouth of a river or along a shore

sand bath a shallow vessel containing heated sand, used for heating glass vessels evenly, and in the tempering of steel

sand·blast (sændblæst, sændblust) **1.** *n.* a high-speed jet of sand used to engrave or cut glass, polish a metal surface or strip a surface of paint, rust etc. ‖ the machine used for this **2.** *v.t.* to clean, polish, cut or engrave with a sandblast

sand·box (sændbɔks) *n.* a box containing sand, e.g. one carried in a locomotive for sprinkling sand on slippery rails ‖ *(Am.-Br.* sandpit) a large container of sand in which little children can play

Sand·burg (sændbə:rg), Carl (1878-1967), American poet and biographer. His poetry catches the primitive quality of a rapidly expanding America. His biography of Abraham Lincoln (6 vols, 1926-39) won wide acclaim

sand-cast [illegible] **sand-cast·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sand-cast** *v.t.* to make (a casting) by pouring molten metal into a sand mold

Sand Creek the site in Colorado of an atrocity committed (1864) by U.S. troops. Cheyenne and Arapaho women and children were bayoneted, although they were friendly toward the U.S.A.

sand dollar any of several varieties of flat, round sea urchins, esp. *Echinarachnius parma*, which lives on the sandy bed of the sea on the east coast of the U.S.A.

sand dune [illegible]

San·deau (sadou), Jules (1811-83), French novelist, author of 'Mademoiselle de la Seiglière' [illegible]

sand eel a member of *Ammodytes*, fam. *Ammodytidae*, a genus of small, narrow marine fishes that bury themselves in the sand when the tide goes out

sand·er (sændər) *n.* a machine that sprinkles sand or abrades with sand ‖ a person who operates such a machine or who cleans, polishes etc. by hand with sand or sandpaper

sand·er·ling (sændərlɪŋ) *n.* *Crocethia alba*, a small sandpiper with chiefly gray and white [illegible] south and is common on most shores [etym. doubtful]

sand flea a flea found on beaches ‖ *Tunga penetrans*, the chigoe

sand fly any of several biting flies, esp. a member of genus *Phlebotomus*, fam. *Psychodidae*

sand-fly fever a disease of short duration caused by a virus introduced by the bite of *Phle[illegible]*

sand·glass (sændglɑs, sændglus) *n.* a device similar to an hourglass, designed to measure a [illegible]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) a, cat, ɑ, father, æ, snake (e) e, bet, ɪ, sheep, ɒ, deer, ɛə, bear (i) ɪ, fish, aɪ, tiger, ɔ, bird (o) o, ox; au, cow; ou, goat, u, poor, ɔɪ, royal (u) ʌ, duck, u, bull, u:, goose, ə, bacillus, ju:, cube x, loch, θ, think, ð, bother, ʒ, Zen, ʃ, corsage, dʒ, savage, ŋ, orangutang, tʃ, church, ʔ, rabble, ˈn, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

san·dhi (sændi:, sundi:) *pl* **san·dhis** *n.* (*linguistics*) modification of the sound of a word or affix because of phonetic context (e.g. 'the' in 'the girl' and 'the only girl for me') [Skr. *sandhi*, a

Sand·hoff's disease (sændhɒfs) a form of lipidosis affecting the nervous system, similar to Tay-Sachs disease, characterized by paralysis, dementia, occasionally blindness

sand·hog (sændhɒg, sændhɔg) *n.* a workman employed in underground or underwater construction projects which use pneumatic caissons

sand hopper any of several small crustaceans of fam. *Orchestiidae*, commonly found leaping in great numbers on the sand of a seashore after the tide has gone out

Sand·hurst (sændhə:rst) the popular name for the Royal Military Academy (1802) of Great Britain, formerly at Sandhurst, Berkshire, now (since 1947) at Camberley, Surrey

San Di·e·go (sændi:éigou) a port and naval base (pop. 875,504) in S. California, on a protected bay: aeronautical engineering, tuna fishing and packing. Spanish mission church (1769)

San·di·nis·ta (sundi:ni:stə) *n.* revolutionary group, Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN], that replaced the government of Anastasio Debayl Samoza in Nicaragua in 1979; named for General Augusto Cesar Sandino

San·di·no (sundi:nɔ), Augusto César (1895-1934), Nicaraguan farmer, mining engineer, and caudillo who led (1927-33) Nicaraguan resistance to the U.S. occupation. He was murdered by agents of Gen. Anastasio Somoza

sand launce, sand lance a sand eel

sand·lot (sændlɒt) *n.* a vacant lot, sometimes sand-covered, where city children often play

S and M (*abbr.*) for sadomasochism

sand·man (sændmæn) *pl.* **sand·men** (sændmen) *n.* an imaginary man of folklore, who puts children to sleep at night by sprinkling sand in their eyes

sand martin (*Br.*) the bank swallow

sand mold, esp. *Br.* **sand mould** a mold for casting, made of sand

sand painting a ceremonial design made of colored sands and finely powdered minerals, used by some Navaho and Pueblo Indian tribes in healing rites and other ceremonies

sand·pa·per (sændpeipər) **1.** *n.* stiff paper covered with sharp grains of sand which are bound to it by an adhesive, used as an abrasive **2.** *v.t.* to scour with sandpaper

sand·pi·per (sændpaipər) *n.* a small shore bird resembling the plover but having a longer bill, esp. the European *Actitis hypoleucos* and *A. macularia*, the spotted sandpiper of North America

sand·pit (sændpit) *n.* (*Br.*) a sandbox

sand·shoe (sændʃu:) *n.* (*Br.*) a light canvas shoe with a sole usually of rubber

sand sink *n.* technique for removing oil spills at sea by adding chemically treated sand that adheres to oil, causing it to sink

sand·stone (sændstoun) *n.* a porous rock consisting of grains of sand cemented together by substances such as clay or silica which give it characteristic colors. Some sandstones containing considerable quartz are used as grindstones, building stones and furnace linings. If soft they are crushed to sand for commercial purposes

sand·storm (sændstɔrm) *n.* a storm of sand-

sand table a table with raised edges, having a layer of sand which can be manipulated to create landscapes, used to study military tactics

sand·wich (sændwitʃ, sænwitʃ) **1.** *n.* two slices of buttered bread put face together with meat, fish, salad or vegetables etc. between them **2.** *v.t.* insert between two other things, places, persons etc., *he sandwiched a visit to them in between two jobs* [after John Montagu, 4th earl of *Sandwich* (1718–92), who was said to have eaten these to avoid leaving the gaming ta-

sandwich board the two boards worn by a

courses programmed to alternate with a period

Sandwich Islands the former name of

sandwich man a man hired to walk through the streets wearing advertising boards slung one in front of him and one behind him

sandwich shop small restaurant serving a limited menu of light meals

sand·y (sændi:) *comp.* **sand·i·er** *superl.* **sand·i·est** *adj.* full of or covered with sand ‖ like sand ‖ (esp. of hair) of the color of sand

sand yacht a beach vehicle with sails, usu. with three wheels *also* land yacht —**sand yachting** *n.*

sane (sein) *comp.* **san·er** *superl.* **san·est** *adj.* (of a person) in full possession of the mental faculties, not insane ‖ (of the mind) sound ‖ (of opinions, plans etc.) sensible [fr. L. *sanus*, healthy]

SA-N-4 U.S.S.R. ship-to-air missile. SA-N-6, named Gainful by NATO

San Fran·cis·co (sænfrænsiskou) the chief port and financial and commercial center (pop. 678,974, with agglom. 3,252,721) of the western U.S.A. in N. California, on the southernmost of two hilly peninsulas protecting San Francisco Bay, which ranks among the world's largest natural harbors (area 456 sq. miles). Industries: food processing, chemicals, mechanical engineering, printing and publishing, metal goods. White-collar industries very much predominate, however, and the city's skyline has many high-rise office buildings, notably the Transamerica Building and the Bank of America tower. The city is also a major cultural and educational center, with three universities and three museums. Spanish mission church (1782). San Francisco was founded by the Spanish (1776) and grew rapidly at the time of the California gold rush (1849). It was the scene of the conference which established the U.N. and the International Court of Justice (1945) and of the treaty of peace between the Allies and Japan (1951) after the 2nd world war. Its Haight-Ashbury district was the home of the 'flower children' of the 1960s

San Francisco Bay a large landlocked bay (40 miles long, 3-12 miles wide) on the west central coast of California, connecting with the Pacific through the Golden Gate. San Francisco is situated at its entrance and Oakland on its northeast shore

San Francisco Conference the conference held (1945) in San Francisco, Calif., which promulgated the charter of the United Nations

sang *past* of SING

San·gal·lo (sungullɔ), Antonio 'the Younger' (1483-1546), Italian architect, nephew of Giuliano. He built the Farnese palace in Rome

Sangallo, Giuliano da (1445-1516), Italian architect. He worked with Raphael on the building of St Peter's in Rome

san·ga·ree (sængəri:) *n.* a sweetened, spiced, usually iced drink of wine and water [fr. Span. *sangria*]

Sang·er (sæŋər), Margaret (1883-1966), U.S. social activist, founder of the National Birth Control League (1914). A nurse in the slums of New York City, she saw the consequences of self-induced abortions and pioneered the birth-control movement in the U.S.A., eventually winning the right for doctors to inform their patients of birth-control methods. She was the first president of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (1953)

sang-froid (sɑ̃frwæ) *n.* calm self-possession at a time of danger or stress [F. fr. *sang*, blood + *froid*, cold]

San·grail (sængreil) *n.* the Holy Grail (*GRAIL) [O.F. *Saint Graal*]

san·gri·a (sængri:ə) *n.* a wine punch with fruit juices

Sang·ster (sæŋstər), Sir Donald B. (1911-67), Jamaican statesman, leader of the Jamaican Labor party, minister of finance (1963), acting prime minister (1965-7) and prime minister (Feb.-Mar. 1967)

san·gui·nar·i·ly (sængwinerili:) *adv. in a san-*

san·gui·nar·i·ness (sængwənerinis) *n.* the quality or state of being sanguinary

san·gui·nar·y (sængwəneri:) *adj.* accompanied by much bloodshed ‖ wanting to shed blood, murderous, *a sanguinary nature* ‖ (of laws) exaggerating the use of the death penalty [fr. L.

san·guine (sængwin) [fr. O.F. esp. of complexion, ruddy ‖ cheerfully optimistic **2.** *n.* a reddish drawing crayon, esp. of red hematite ‖ a drawing made with red crayon or chalk [F. *san-*

san·guin·e·ous (sængwiniəs) *adj.* pertaining to blood ‖ blood-red ‖ bloodthirsty [fr. L. *sanguin-*

San·he·drin (sænhidrim, sænidrim) the Sanhedrin

San·hed·rin (sænhedrin, sænhi:drin, sænhidrin, sænidrin) (*hist.*) the Jewish supreme council and court of justice in New Testament times, consisting of 71 priests, scribes and elders

san·i·cle (sænik'l) *n.* a member of *Sanicula*, fam. *Umbelliferae*, a genus of perennial plants found in woods. Its roots were formerly used medicinally ‖ any of several other plants supposed to have healing powers [O.F.]

sa·ni·es (séini:i:z) *n.* a watery discharge of blood and pus from ulcers or infected wounds **sá·ni·ous** *adj.* [L.]

San Il·de·fon·so, Treaty of (sænildifɔnsou, sani:ldefɔnsɔ) a Franco-Spanish treaty (1800) dictated by Napoleon Bonaparte in Segovia, Spain. France regained Louisiana from Spain in exchange for a promise that Napoleon would give an Italian kingdom to a member of the Spanish royal family. Napoleon planned to use the Louisiana territory as a supply base in his drive to reconquer the French West Indies and revive the French New World empire. Disregarding the treaty's provision never to cede Louisiana, he abandoned his designs with the Louisiana Purchase (1803)

san·i·tar·i·um (sænitɛəri:əm) *pl.* **san·i·tar·i·ums, san·i·tar·i·a** (sænitɛəri:ə) *n.* a sanatorium (residential establishment for patients) [fr. L. *sanitas*, health]

san·i·tar·y (sæniteri:) *adj.* concerned with, promoting or conducive to the preservation of health [fr. F. *sanitaire*]

sanitary napkin (*Am.=Br.* sanitary towel) a pad of absorbent cotton worn by women during menstruation to absorb the menstrual flow

sanitary towel (*Br.*) a sanitary napkin

san·i·ta·tion (sænitéiʃən) *n.* the provision of means whereby health is protected, esp. the arrangements for the disposal of sewage

san·i·tize (sænitaiz) *v.* to revise a report or document in order to prevent identification of information sources, of the actual persons and places with which it is concerned, or of the means by which it was acquired

san·i·ty (sæniti:) *n.* the quality or state of being sane [F. *sanité*]

San Ja·cin·to, Battle of (sændʒəsintou) an engagement (1836) in S. Texas, in which Gen. Sam Houston's Texan troops defeated the Mexicans under Gen. Santa Anna, and so won independence for Texas

San Jor·ge, Gulf of (sunhɔ́rhe) an inlet (145 miles long, 100 miles wide) of the Atlantic on the east coast of S. Argentina

San Jo·se (sænhouzéi) a computer center and agricultural market (pop. 636,550) in N. central California: fruit canning and packing, wine making, and the U.S.A.'s largest computer and electronics industry, which has led to the San Jose area's being nicknamed 'Silicon Valley'

San Jo·sé (sunhɔsé) the capital (pop. 250,079) of Costa Rica, in the central plateau, commercial center of an agricultural region. Spanish cathedral, palace (18th c.). University (1843), national theater

San Jose Declaration a declaration issued at a meeting of consultation of foreign ministers of the American Republics under the Rio Treaty, held (1960) at San José, Costa Rica. It condemned 'the intervention, or the threat of intervention, even when conditional, by an extracontinental power in the affairs of the American Republics'. It was aimed at the Sino-Soviet powers

San Jose scale *Aspidiotus perniciosus*, a scale insect of warm and temperate climates which destroys fruit trees [after SAN JOSÉ, California, the first place of entry into the country]

San Juan (sunhwán, sænwún) a commercial center (pop. 112,582) of N.W. Argentina at the foot of the Andes in a rich farming and mining region, founded in 1562 but rebuilt after an earthquake in 1944

San Juan the capital and chief port (pop. 424,600) of Puerto Rico, on two islets joined to the northeast coast, founded (1521) by the Spanish. Industries: sugar refining, tobacco, plastics, light manufacturing. Spanish cathedral (18th, 19th c.), castle (17th c.)

San Juan del Nor·te (sunhwándelnórte) the settlement in Nicaragua, at the mouth of the San Juan River, where a British force laid claim (1740) to sovereignty over Nicaragua

San Juan Hill, Battle of [in engagement, 1898 in E Cuba during the Spanish-American War, in which Spanish troops were routed by Theodore Roosevelt and his 'Rough Riders']

sank *past* of SINK

San-ka-ra (sʌŋkərə) a commentator on the Upanishads and the Bhagavadgita, writing c. 800 AD. An upholder of traditional monistic Hinduism, he developed the doctrine of illusion (*maya*): not only the variety of empirical appearances is illusory, but sense perception itself and all human 'knowing' is mere hallucination

San-khya (sæŋkjə) *n.* a dualistic system of Hindu philosophy [Skr *sāmkhya*]

San Lo-ren-zo, Cape (sænlərenzō) a cape on the west central coast of Ecuador

San Lu-is Po-to-si (sanluːɪspɔtɔsiː) a leading mining state (area 24,266 sq. miles, pop. 1,670,637) in Mexico, in the central high plateau region. Capital: San Luis Potosi. Agriculture: wheat, corn, beans, cotton, sugar, coffee, tobacco and fruit. Mining: primarily silver (also gold, copper, zinc and bismuth). Stock raising

San Luis Potosi the capital (pop. 327,333) of the state of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, 215 miles northwest of Mexico City. It is the hub of a rich silver-mining and agricultural region and a leading manufacturing center: rope, brushes, shoes, cotton, woolen textiles, clothing

San Mar-cos, University of [UNIVERSIDAD DE SAN MARCOS]

San Ma-ri-no (sænmərɪːnou) a republic (area 23 sq. miles, pop. 21,622) in the E. Apennines, forming an enclave in Italy between Emilia-Romagna and the Marches. Language: Italian. Industries: agriculture, tourism. Exports: wine, postage stamps. The republic dates probably from the mid-4th c. It entered into a customs union and treaty of friendship with Italy (1862) || its walled capital (pop. 1,500): 14th-c. church

San Mar-tin (sanmurtiːn), Jose de (1778-1850), Argentinian general and politician. He fought as general in the struggles for independence of Argentina (1814-6) and led across the Andes the army which liberated Chile (1817) and Peru (1821) from Spanish rule. As Protector of Peru (1821-2), he abolished slavery. He retired in favor of Bolivar

San Ma-ti-as, Gulf of (sanmutiːas) an inlet (115 miles long, 60-100 miles wide) of the Atlantic in S. central Argentina

San-ni [GOA]

San Pe-dro Su-la (sanpéðrəsúːlə) a town (pop. 342,800) in N. Honduras, the economic center of Honduras

San Re-mo (sænríːmou, sænréimou, sanrémɔ) a resort (pop. 53,200) of Liguria, Italy, on the Riviera near the French frontier. Romanesque cathedral (13th c.)

San Sal-va-dor (sænsælvədɔr, sansulvaðōr) the capital (pop. 500,000) of El Salvador, at the foot of a volcano in the central highlands. Industries: textiles, food processing, tobacco. University. Founded in 1525, the city has been destroyed several times by earthquakes and floods

San Sal-va-dor (sænsælvədɔr) (or Watling Is.) an island (area 60 sq. miles, pop. 776) of the Bahamas, southeast of Cat Is. Columbus first made landfall (1492) in the New World here

sans-cu-lotte (sãkylɔt) *n.* (*F. hist.*) a working-class republican in Paris during the French Revolution [F. – without breeches (Breeches were discarded in favor of long pants by this class)]

San Se-bas-tián (sænsibæstʃən, sansebastjan) the capital (pop. 175,576) of Guipuzcoa, Spain, and summer capital of the country, a port and resort on the Bay of Biscay. Industries: chemicals, metallurgy, glass

san-sei (sanseiː) *pl* sansei [a second-generation American citizen whose grandparents were Japanese immigrants to the [illegible] educated mostly in the U.S.A. (cf. NISEI, cf. KIBEI, cf. ISSEI) [Jap. = third generation]]

sanserif [SANS SERIF]

San-skrit (sænskrit) *n.* the ancient language of India, belonging to the Indo-European family. The oldest literary period of Sanskrit is the Vedic (c. 1500–c. 200 BC). The classic period was c. 200 BC–c. 1100 AD. Some of the oldest Indo-European texts are in Sanskrit. The comparison of Sanskrit with European languages at the end of the 18th c. was the starting point of scientific language study

sans ser-if, san-ser-if (sænserif) *n.* a printing type with no serifs [fr. F *sans*, without + SERIF]

San Ste-fa-no, Treaty of (sanstefanɔ) a treaty (1878) ending the Russo-Turkish War (1877-8). It created a large independent state of Bulgaria, and confirmed the independence of Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania. Russia gained land in the Caucasus and a large war indemnity. The treaty roused British and Austrian opposition, and was rapidly quashed by the Congress of Berlin, 1878

San-ta An-a (santuɑnɑ) a commercial center (pop. 109,300) of N. central El Salvador: textiles, tobacco

Santa Ana the highest volcanic peak (8,300 ft) in El Salvador

Santa Anna (sæntəænə, sæntəɑnə, Antonio Lopez de, 1794-1876), Mexican general and politician. By political opportunism he became president of Mexico (1833-6, 1841-4, 1846-7 and 1853-5)

San-ta Bar-ba-ra Islands (sæntəbɑrbərə, sæntəbɑrbrə) a chain of islands and islets extending about 160 miles along the S. California coast, divided into a northern and a southern group. They are separated from the mainland by channels and are sometimes called the Channel Islands

San-ta Cla-ra (santukluru, sæntəklærə) a city (pop. 525,402) of W. central Cuba. It is the capital of its province and an important railroad, sugar, and tobacco center. Port: Cienfuegos

San-ta Claus (sæntəklɔz) the legendary friend of children, identified with St Nicholas, now usually depicted as a fat, jolly old man with a white beard wearing red, who brings children presents on Christmas Eve (or on St Nicholas' Day in some European countries) [fr. Du. dial. *Sante Klaas* fr. *Sant Nikolaas*, St Nicholas]

San-ta Cruz (santukruːs), Andres de (c. 1792-1865), Bolivian marshal and president of the Republic (1829-36). He created (1836) the Peru-Bolivian Federation and served (1836-9) as its Protector. He was defeated (1839) at Yungay by Chilean forces

Santa Cruz an agricultural market (pop. 255,568) of central Bolivia on the plain and the terminus of a railroad to São Paulo, Brazil

San-ta Cruz de Te-ne-ri-fe (santukruːsðeteneriːfe) a province (area 1,528 sq. miles, pop. 653,833) of Spain comprising the W. Canary Is || its capital (pop. 179,600), the chief port of Tenerife: oil refining

Santa Cruz Is. [ST CROIX]

San-ta Cruz y Es-pe-jo (santukruːsiːespeho), Francisco Javier Eugenio de (1740-95), Ecuadorian encyclopedist, physician and patriot, the author of 'El nuevo Luciano o Despertador de los ingenios'

San-ta E-le-na (santuelénɑ) a peninsula in W. Ecuador, on the north side of the Gulf of Guayaquil. Its tip is La Puntilla

Santa Elena Bay a bay in W. Ecuador on the north side of the Santa Elena peninsula: the site of most of Ecuador's oil fields

San-ta Fé (santufé) a river port (pop. 244,655) in Argentina on the eastern edge of the Pampa at the confluence of the Parana and the Salado del Norte, founded in 1573. University (1920)

San-ta Fe (sæntəfeɪ) the capital (pop. 48,899) of New Mexico, in the upper Rio Grande valley, founded by the Spanish c. 1610. Spanish churches (17th and 18th cc.). Indian pueblos. It is a health resort and tourist center

Santa Fe Trail an overland trade route from W. Missouri to Santa Fe, New Mexico, which flourished from 1822 until the coming of the railroad in the 1880s

Santa Isabel [the capital (pop. 37,237) of Equatorial Guinea, a port on Fernando Po]

Santa Maria la Antigua del Darien [DARIEN]

San-ta Mar-ta (santumurtɑ) the oldest city (pop. 128,577) in Colombia, on the Caribbean, founded by the Spanish in 1525, now among the world's largest banana ports. Simon Bolivar died here

San-ta-na (santɑnɑ), Pedro (1801-64), Dominican Republic general and politician. He helped to overthrow Haiti and served (1844-8, 1853-6, 1858-61) as president of the Republic. In 1861 he decreed the reannexation of his country to Spain as a province. This lasted until 1865

San-tan-der (santunderː), Francisco de Paula (1792-1840), Colombian general and statesman. He was a leader in the struggle for independence from Spain, fighting at Boyaca, Pantano de Vargas, and Boyaca. As vice president of Cundinamarca (1819-26), he participated in a rebellion against Bolivar for which he was condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to exile. As president of Nueva Granada (1832-7) he initiated advances in education and civics

Santander a province (area 2,108 sq. miles, pop. 432,000) of N. Spain ('OLD CASTILE') || its capital (pop. 170,700) a port and resort on the Bay of Biscay. Industries: fishing, metallurgy, dairy processing. Gothic cathedral (14th-15th cc.)

Santayana [SANTAYANA, George (1863-1952), American philosopher and poet. In 'The Life of Reason' (1905), 'Scepticism and Animal Faith' (1923) and 'The Realm of Essence' (1928) he restated Aristotelian principles in mechanistic materialist terms. He wrote one novel, 'The Last Puritan' (1935)]

San-tia-go (santjugɔ, santiɑgou) the capital and economic center (pop. 3,448,700, with agglom. 4,111,800) of Chile, in the center, at the foot of the W. Andes. It was founded (1541) by the Spanish. Industries (over 50% of national production): textiles, food processing, light manufacturing. Cathedral (1748). National university (1747), museum and library. One quarter of the population of Chile lives here

Santiago (Rio Grande de Santiago) a river rising 18 miles west of Mexico City and flowing through Lake Chapala into the Pacific (340 miles long below Lake Chapala). It is called the Lerma River above Lake Chapala

Santiago a port (pop. 276,000) of S.E. Cuba, the capital of Oriente province: metallurgy, tobacco, sugar refining. Spanish cathedral (16th c.)

Santiago, Declaration of a declaration (1959) drafted by the Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Foreign Ministers, in Santiago, Chile. It proclaimed that the existence of anti-democratic regimes violated the principles on which the Organization of American States was founded and represented a threat to the peace of the hemisphere. It resulted in the creation of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

San-tia-go de Com-po-ste-la (santjugɔðekɔmpostélɑ) a town (pop. 65,000) in La Coruna, Spain. Its cathedral (mainly 1078-1188, now with a baroque facade), built over the supposed grave of St James the Greater, was one of the chief pilgrimage places of medieval Christianity

Santiago de Cuba, Battle of a naval engagement (1898) outside Santiago, Cuba, during the Spanish-American War, in which a U.S. squadron destroyed a Spanish fleet

San-tia-go de los Ca-ba-lle-ros (santjugɔðelɔskuhujerɔs) a commercial center (pop. 242,000) of the N. central Dominican Republic, founded in 1524 but often destroyed by earthquakes. Tobacco industries

San-til-la-na (sæntiljɑnə, Inigo Lopez de Mendoza, marques de (1398-1458), Spanish soldier, scholar, statesman and writer. He introduced the Italian sonnet into Spain

Santo Do-min-go (santɔdɔmiŋgɔ) (1930-61 Ciudad Trujillo) the capital, chief port and economic center (pop. 1,10[illegible] of the Dominican Republic, on the southeast coast, the oldest European town of the Americas, founded in 1496 by Bartolome Colon. It was made (1511) the seat of an audiencia embracing the Caribbean and Venezuela. Industries: sugar refining, brewing, distilling. Spanish cathedral and [illegible] (16th c.). University (1538)

san-ton-i-ca (sæntɔnikə) *n.* *Artemisia pauciflora*, fam. *Compositae*, a European wormwood || its dried unopened flower buds used as a drug to [illegible] *tica*, (herb) of the Santones, a people of Aquitania]

san-to-nin (sæntənin) *n.* a poisonous crystalline [illegible] and related plants and used to destroy intestinal worms [fr. L. *(herba) Santonica*, santonica]

Santorin [the most inhabited island (area 27 sq. miles, pop. 20,000) of the Cyclades, Greece, consisting [illegible]]

Santos [illegible] São Paulo. Iron and steel. It is the world's lead

San·tos-Du·mont (sątusdymɔ̃), Alberto (1873-1932), Brazilian aviation pioneer. He made (1901) the first roundtrip flight from Saint-Cloud to the Eiffel Tower, erected (1903) at Neuilly the first airship station, and designed (1909) his 'demoiselle' or 'grasshopper' monoplane, the forerunner of the modern light plane

SA-N2 *GUIDELINE

Sa·nu·si, Se·nus·si (sənu:si:) *pl.* **Sa·nu·si, Sa·nu·sis, Se·nus·si, Se·nus·sis** *n.* a member of a militant Moslem sect founded in 1837 in N. Africa by Mohammed Ibn Ali as-Sanusi (*d* 1859), Algerian religious leader

São Fran·cis·co (saufrunsi:sku) a river (1,600 miles long) flowing north and east from the highlands of E. central Brazil to the Atlantic 300 miles below Recife, navigable, between rapids, for most of its length

São Francisco an island (20 miles long) off the southeast coast of Brazil

São Luis (sąulwi:s) a port (pop. 330,311) of N. Brazil: textiles, food processing. Portuguese cathedral (17th c.)

Saône (soun) the chief tributary (280 miles long, navigable for 190) of the Rhône, flowing from the Vosges to Lyon, E. France

SA-1 *GUILD

Saône, Haute- *HAUTE-SAONE

Saône-et-Loire (souneilwar) a department (area 3,330 sq. miles, pop. 569,800) of E. central France (*BURGUNDY). Chief town: Mâcon

São Pau·lo (sąupaulu) the chief industrial center (pop. 7,033,529, increasing rapidly) of Brazil, on a hilly plateau (2,500 ft) 200 miles south of Rio de Janeiro, and the market for a great agricultural region (coffee). Main industries: textiles, machinery, automobiles, chemicals, food processing. Port: Santos. University (1934). São Paulo was founded (c. 1552) by Jesuits

São Ro·que, Cape (sąurɔkə) a cape in N.E. Brazil, north of Natal

São To·mé and Prin·ci·pe (sąutɔmé, pri:nsi:pə) an African country consisting of two mountainous, fertile volcanic islands in the E. Gulf of Guinea with offshore islets (area 372 sq. miles, pop. 89,000). Capital: São Tomé. People: mulatto (native inhabitants), African (contract laborers), small European minority. Products: cocoa, copra, coconuts, coffee, palm oil, bananas, fish. Exports: cocoa, copra, coffee, palm oil. HISTORY. The islands were discovered by the Portuguese in 1471. São Tome became a Portuguese colony in 1522 and Principe in 1573. The islands were a Portuguese overseas territory from 1951 until they achieved their independence in 1975

São Vi·cen·te (sąuvi:sénte) the first Portuguese colony in America, established (1532) on the coast near Santos, in the state of São Paulo, Brazil

sap (sæp) **1.** *n* the solution of raw materials and organic products of metabolism which circulates in a plant or tree ‖ (*pop.*) a stupid person easily fooled **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **sapped** to drain (a tree) of its sap [O.E. *sæp*]

sap *n.* a deep trench or tunnel dug in order to undermine [older *zappe, sappe* fr. Ital. *zappa* and F. *sappe*, sap, spade]

sap *pres part* **sap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **sapped** *v.t.* to dig beneath, e.g. in order to lay an explosive beneath (an enemy fortification) ‖ to undermine (strength, energy etc.) [F. *saper*]

sap-a-jou (sæpədʒu.) *n.* a capuchin monkey ‖ a spider monkey [F fr. Tupi]

sapanwood *SAPPANWOOD

sap·head (sæphed) *n.* (*pop.*) a sap (stupid person)

sap·id (sæpid) *adj.* (*rhet.*) having a strong, agreeable taste [fr. L. *sapidus* fr. *sapere*, to

sa·pi·ence (seipiəns) *n.* (*rhet.*) wisdom [O.F.]

sa·pi·ent (seipiənt) *adj.* (*rhet.*) wise, knowledgeable [O.F. or fr. L. *sapiens* (*sapientis*) fr

sapient *n.* any early ancestor of man

sapiential books the biblical books Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Ecclesiasticus, Wisdom, Song of

Sa·pir (sapiər), Edward (1884-1939), U.S. linguist, anthropologist, and specialist in American Indian languages, best known for his Language: an Introduction to the Study of

sap·ling (sæplin) *n.* a young tree ‖ a greyhound less than 12 months old

sap·o·dil·la (sæpədilə) *n. Achras zapota*, fam. *Sapotaceae*, a tropical American evergreen tree, yielding chicle ‖ its durable reddish wood ‖ its edible, sweet-fleshed fruit [Span. *zapotilla* fr. Nahuatl]

sap·o·na·ceous (sæpənéiʃəs) *adj.* of, pertaining to, consisting of or resembling soap [fr. Mod. L. *saponaceus* fr. *sapo* (*saponis*), soap]

sa·pon·i·fi·ca·tion (səpɔnifikéiʃən) *n.* the chemical process of converting fats into soap, involving the hydrolysis of a fat, usually accomplished by the action of alkali with the formation of glycerol and fatty acid salts ‖ the hydrolysis by alkali of any ester with an alcohol and an acid or its salt [F.]

sa·pon·i·fy (səpɔnifai) *pres. part.* **sa·pon·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sa·pon·i·fied** *v.t.* to convert into soap by saponification ‖ *v.i.* to undergo the process of saponification [fr. F. *saponifier*]

sap·o·nin (sæpənin) *n.* any of several naturally occurring water-soluble glucosides, able to form a lather. A mixture of saponins is used as a foam producer in fire extinguishers, as a detergent, in beverages etc. [F. *saponine*]

sap·o·nite (sæpənait) *n.* hydrated aluminum magnesium silicate, occurring in soft, soapy masses in the veins of serpentine etc. [fr. L. *sapo* (*saponis*), soap]

sa·por, *Br.* also **sa·pour** (séipər, séipɔr) *n.* (in scientific contexts) a distinctive flavor ‖ a quality which affects the sense of taste, e.g. sweetness **sap·o·rous** (sæpərəs) *adj.* [L. fr. *sapere*, to have a taste]

sap·pan·wood, sap·an·wood (səppænwud) *n Caesalpinia sappan*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, an East Indian tree ‖ its red dyewood [fr. Malay *sapang* + WOOD]

sap·per (sæpər) *n.* (*mil.*) any member of a corps of engineers, trained in sapping and in other forms of military engineering ‖ (*Br.*) a private in a corps of engineers

Sap·phic (sæfik) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to Sappho ‖ of the poetic meter used by Sappho (esp. three pentameters followed by a verse in two feet) **2.** *n.* this meter ‖ (*pl.*) verse in Sapphic meter [F. *saphique* fr. L. *Sapphicus* fr. Gk]

sap·phire (sæfaiər) **1.** *n.* a precious stone of transparent blue corundum, whose color is due to traces of cobalt ‖ any of certain other varieties of corundum of various colors, some of which are used commercially to tip the needles of record players ‖ the deep blue color of the true sapphire **2.** *adj.* of this blue color **sap·phir·ine** (sæfirain) **1.** *adj.* resembling the sapphire in color **2.** *n.* a pale blue or green magnesium aluminum iron silicate [M.E. *saphyr, safir* fr. O.F. *safir*]

Sap·pho (sæfou), Greek lyric poetess of Lesbos (late 7th–early 6th c. B.C.). Only very little of her work survives, written in a variety of meters, using vivid language, and showing great love of nature. It includes love poems of passionate intensity, some of which are addressed to women, and a hymn to Aphrodite

Sap·po·ro (supɔrɔ) the chief town (pop. 1,307,600) of Hokkaido, Japan, near the east coast. Industries: food processing, flax, hemp, rubber manufactures. University (1918)

sap·py (sæpi:) *comp.* **sap·pi·er** *superl.* **sap·pi·est** *adj.* (of a plant) full of sap ‖ (*pop.*) foolish or foolishly sentimental

sap·ro·gen·ic (sæproudʒénik) *adj.* of, pertaining to, or producing putrefaction [fr. Gk *sapros*, putrid + *genês* fr. *gignesthai*, to become]

sap·ro·phyte (sæprəfait) *n.* a plant living on nonliving organic matter (opp. AUTOPHYTE, cf. HETEROPHYTE, cf. HETEROTROPH, cf. PARASITE)

sap·ro·phyt·ic (sæprəfitik) *adj.* pertaining to an organism, usually a plant, that obtains its food by absorbing nonliving organic matter [fr Gk *sapros*, rotten + *phuton*, plant]

sap·suck·er (sæpsakər) *n.* any of several small American woodpeckers, esp. of genus *Sphyrapicus*, which feed partly on the sap of trees

sap·wood (sæpwud) *n.* the outer living portion of the xylem of vascular plants. It consists of radial vascular rays and longitudinal systems of tracheid fibers and vessels and associated parenchyma (cf. HEARTWOOD)

sar·a·band, sar·a·bande (særəbænd) *n.* a slow, stately court dance of the 17th and 18th cc., originating from a lively Spanish dance ‖ the music for this, in triple time with a stress on the second beat, esp. as a movement in the classical suite [fr F *sarabande* fr. Span.]

Sar·a·cen (særəs'n) *n.* (*ancient hist.*) one of the nomads of the Syro-Arabian desert ‖ (*hist.*) a Moslem, esp. an Arab. The Saracens invaded France (8th c.) and Sicily (9th c.), and fought against the Crusaders to retain Jerusalem [O.F. *Sarazin* fr. L.L. fr. Gk]

Sar·a·gos·sa (særəgɔsə) (*Span.* Zaragoza) a province (area 6,726 sq. miles, pop. 760,000) of E. central Spain (*ARAGON) ‖ its capital (pop 547,300), the ancient capital of Aragon, on the Ebro. Industries: mechanical and electrical engineering, textiles, food processing. Medieval city walls, bridges. Romanesque-Gothic and baroque cathedrals. University (1474)

Sar·ah (séərə) (*Bible*) the wife of Abraham and mother of Isaac

Sarah Lawrence College a U.S. educational institution chartered (1926) at Bronxville, N.Y., originally for women only, now coeducational. It is known for its creative arts program

Sa·ra·je·vo (særəjéivou, súrujəvɔ) the capital (pop. 244,000) of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Yugoslavia. Industries: food processing, building materials. Crafts: carpetmaking, metalwork. Mosques (16th c.), old Moslem quarters. The assassination here (June 28, 1914) of Archduke Franz Ferdinand precipitated the 1st world war

Sar·a·kolle (særəkɔl, særəkɔ̃l) *n.* a light-skinned people of W. Africa, speaking a Mandingo dialect ‖ a member of this people

Sa·ra·mac·ca (surumúku) a river (c. 250 miles long) in central and north central Suriname, flowing into the Atlantic

sarangi (sərændʒi:) *n.* Indian stringed instrument played with a bow, controlled with fingernails

Sar·a·to·ga, Battle of (særətóugə) the first major American victory (1777) of the Revolutionary War. Burgoyne's surrender with 5,000 British troops heartened the American patriots and encouraged France to enter the war

Saratoga Springs a health resort (pop. 23,906) and sporting center (horse racing) in E. New York state: over 150 mineral springs and wells. Skidmore College (1911)

Sa·ra·tov (surútaf) a city (pop. 864,000) of the W. central R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., on the Volga: shipbuilding, engineering, oil, printing. Baroque cathedral (1697). University

Sa·ra·wak (sərúwuk, sərúwɑ) a state (area 48,342 sq. miles, pop. 1,294,753) of Malaysia in N. central Borneo. Capital: Kuching. People: 33% Chinese, 29% Sea Dyaks (Iban), 18% Malays, 8% Land Dyaks, with minorities of other indigenous tribes, Asians and Europeans. Languages: Iban, Chinese, Malay, English. Religion: Moslem, Buddhist, Christian, Animist. Rivers are the chief thoroughfares. Highest peak: 7,950 ft. Industries: oil refining, rubber and food processing. Exports: oil, rubber, sago, pepper, cutch, lumber. Other products: fish, rice, gold, bauxite, coal. Imports: crude oil (from Brunei), foodstuffs, machinery. Ports: Miri, Kuching. HISTORY Sarawak formed part of the sultanate of Brunei until ceded (1841) by the sultan to James Brooke. He and his descendants administered it as an independent state until 1888, and then as a British protectorate until the Japanese occupation (1942-5). It became a British colony (1946) and joined Malaysia (1963)

sar·casm (sárkæzəm) *n.* a cruelly humorous statement or remark made with the intention of injuring the self-respect of the person to whom it is addressed, usually by drawing attention to one of his weaknesses and often associated with irony ‖ the making of such remarks ‖ the character of such remarks [fr. L.L. *sarcasmus* fr. Gk fr. *sarkazein*, to tear flesh, speak bitterly]

sar·cas·tic (sarkæstik) *adj.* having the nature of or involving sarcasm ‖ using or given to using sarcasm **sar·cás·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk fr. *sarkazein*, to tear flesh, speak bitterly]

sarce·net, sarse·net (sársnit) *n.* a fine fabric of soft silk, used esp. for ribbons and linings [A.F. *sarzinet*, prob. dim. of *sarzin*, Saracen]

sar·co·carp (sárkoukarp) *n.* (*bot.*) the fleshy part of a fruit ‖ a fleshy fruit [fr. Gk *sarx* (*sarkos*), flesh + *karpos*, fruit]

Sar·co·di·na (sarkoudí:nə) *pl. n.* a class of protozoans characterized by pseudopodia [Mod. L. fr. Gk *sarkôdes*, fleshy part]

sar·co·ma (sarkóumə) *pl.* **sar·co·mas, sar·co·ma·ta** (sarkoumətə) *n.* a malignant growth or tumor developing in bony or fibrous tissues

sar·co·ma·tous (sɑrkɒ'mətəs) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *sarkoma* fr. *sarkoun* to become fleshy]

sar·coph·a·gus (sɑrkɒf'əgəs) *pl.* **sar·coph·a·gi** (sɑrkɒf'əjaɪ), **sar·coph·a·guses** a stone coffin usually ornamented [L. fr. Gk *sarkophagos*, flesh-eating (fr. the idea that the limestone of which it was made decomposed the corpse)]

sar·co·plasm (sɑr'kəplæzəm) *n.* the cytoplasmic mass in which fibrils of striated muscle are embedded [Mod. L. fr. Gk *sarx* (*sarkos*) flesh + *plasma*, form]

sar·cous (sɑr'kəs) *adj.* (*anat.*) pertaining to the flesh or muscle [fr. Gk *sarx* (*sarkos*), flesh]

sard (sɑrd) *n.* a yellow or orange-red variety of chalcedony used as a gem [prob. F. *sarde* fr. L. *sarda*, sardius]

sar·dine (sɑrdi:n) *pl.* **sar·dines, sar·dine** *n.* *Sardinia pilchardus*, a young pilchard cured and preserved in oil ‖ any of several related small or immature fishes treated in the same way [F. fr. Ital.]

Sar·din·i·a (sɑrdíni:ə, sɑrdínjə) (*Ital.* Sardegna) a mountainous deforested island (area 9,302 sq. miles, pop. 1,568,000) in the Mediterranean, just south of Corsica, forming an autonomous region of Italy. Capital: Cagliari. Language: Sardinian and Italian. Highest peak: 4,468 ft. Except for fertile plains in the southwest and along the coasts it is largely scrub-covered. Industries: mining (a quarter of Italian production, esp. lead, zinc, antimony, copper, manganese, coal), fishing, agriculture (cork, beans, cereals, fruit, olives, vines). Livestock: sheep. Universities: Cagliari (1626), Sassari (1677). HISTORY Sardinia was conquered by Rome (238 B.C.), by Vandals (5th c.) and Saracens (8th c.), by Genoa and Pisa (1022), and by Aragon (1323). It passed (1720) to the dukes of Savoy, who took the title of king of Sardinia. After the Napoleonic Wars the kingdom was reconstituted (1815) to include Sardinia, Piedmont, Savoy, Nice and Liguria. The reign (1831-49) of Charles Albert saw the granting of a liberal constitution (1848) and an unsuccessful attempt (1848-9) to free northern Italy from the Austrians. Victor Emmanuel II and Cavour obtained French help in defeating (1859) the Austrians. Other Italian states then allied with Sardinia to form (1861) the kingdom of Italy

Sar·din·i·an (sɑrdíni:ən, sɑrdínjən) **1.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Sardinia ‖ the Romance language of Sardinia **2.** *adj.* of Sardinia, its inhabitants, culture etc.

Sar·dis (sɑ́rdis) the ancient capital of Lydia. It flourished (7th c. B.C. to mid-6th c. B.C.) and was taken by the Persians (546 B.C.)

sar·di·us (sɑ́rdi:əs) *n.* (*hist.*) one of the gems worn by the Jewish high priest, possibly a sard or sardonyx ‖ a sard [L. fr. Gk *sardios* fr. *Sardeis*, Sardis]

sar·don·ic (sɑrdɒ́nik) *adj.* expressing bitterness or ironic mockery under laughter **sar·dón·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [F. *sardonique* fr. L. fr. Gk]

sar·don·yx (sɑrdɒ́niks, sɑ́rd'niks) *n.* a variety of onyx in which there are layers of orange-red sard and of a white chalcedony, used as a gem [L. fr. Gk]

Sar·dou (sɑrdu:), Victorien (1831-1908), French dramatist. His successes included the popular historical dramas 'Fedora' (1887) and 'Robespierre' (1902)

sar·gas·so (sɑrgǽsou) *pl* **sar·gas·sos** *n.* gulfweed ‖ a floating mass of this [Port. *sargaço*]

Sargasso Sea a part (area 2,000,000 sq. miles) of the Atlantic Ocean between the West Indies and the Azores, a calm center in the midst of the Gulf Stream. Its name derives from the sargasso floating on it, in which many varieties of marine life thrive

sar·gas·sum (sɑrgǽsəm) *n.* gulfweed [Mod. L. fr. Port.]

Sar·gent (sɑ́rdʒənt), John Singer (1856-1925), American painter who lived in England from 1885. He is best known for his many society portraits

Sar·gon I (sɑ́rgɒn) (c. 2600 B.C.), founder of the Semitic kingdom of Akkad in Babylonia

Sargon II (*d.* 705 B.C.), king of Assyria (721-705 B.C.), founder of the last Assyrian dynasty. He destroyed the kingdom of Israel (c. 722 B.C.), captured Samaria (721-717 B.C.), deported its inhabitants and devastated Armenia (714 B.C.)

sa·ri (sɑ́:ri) *pl.* **sa·ris** *n.* the robe of a Hindu woman, consisting of a long piece of cotton or silk fabric wrapped around the body and then over the head or shoulder [Hindi *sarhi, sari*]

Sark (sɑrk) the smallest island (area 2 sq. miles, pop. 600) of Great Britain's Channel Islands, comprising Great and Little Sark, connected by an isthmus. It is an autonomous dependency of Guernsey under a hereditary seigneur

Sar·ma·tian (sɑrméiʃən) **1.** *n.* a member of the nomadic Indo-European people who displaced the Scythians (3rd c. B.C.) on the lower Don. First the enemies and then the allies of Rome, they were displaced by the Goths (3rd c. A.D.) **2.** *adj.* of the Sarmatians or the area they inhabited

sar·men·tose (sɑrmέntous) *adj.* (*bot.*) having or producing prostrate shoots which root at their nodes [fr. L. *sarmentum*, pruned twig]

Sar·mien·to (sɑrmjéntou), Domingo Faustino (1811-88), Argentinian writer, politician, and president of the Republic (1868-74). During the dictatorship of Rosas, which he depicts in his masterpiece 'Facundo o Civilización i barbarie' (1845), he lived in Chile. He returned to join the ranks of Urquiza, but again went into exile (1852-5). Succeeding Mitre as president, he brought the war with Paraguay to an end. He founded the Astronomical Observatory of Cordoba and the military and naval academies

sa·rong (səróŋ, sɑróŋ) *n.* an ankle-length garment worn by men and women in the Malay Archipelago, consisting of one long strip of cotton or silk wrapped around the body and tucked in at the waist [Malay *sārung*]

Sa·roy·an (sərɔ́iən), William (1908-81), U.S. writer. His works include the plays 'My Heart's in the Highlands' (1939) and 'The Time of Your Life' (1939); a novel, 'The Human Comedy' (1943); short stories collected in 'The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze' (1934); and his autobiographical works 'My Name is Aram' (1940), 'Places Where I've Done Time' (1972), 'Chance Meeting' (1978) and 'Obituaries' (1979)

sar·ra·ce·ni·a (særəsí:ni:ə) *n.* a member of *Sarracenia*, fam. *Sarraceniaceae*, a genus of pitcher plants [Mod. L. after D. *Sarrazin* (17th c.), Canadian physician]

sar·sa·pa·ril·la (sɑrsəpərílə, sɑrspərílə, sæspərílə) *n.* any of several members of *Smilax*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a genus of American vines ‖ an extract from the dried roots of these, used as a tonic and as a flavoring in beverages ‖ a carbonated beverage flavored with this [Span. *zarzaparrilla*]

sarsenet *SARCENET

Sarthe (sɑrt) a department (area 2,410 sq. miles, pop. 490,400) of N.W. France (*MAINE). Chief town: Le Mans

Sar·to (sɑ́rtɔ), Andrea del (1486-1531), Florentine painter. Both in his splendid color and in his composition he was exceptional in the Florence of his period. His frescos include the 'Birth of the Virgin' in the cloister of SS. Annunziata, Florence. His paintings include the 'Holy Family' in the Louvre, 'Madonna of the Harpies' in the Uffizi and the 'Holy Family' in the Metropolitan Museum, New York

sar·to·ri·al (sɑrtɔ́ri:əl) *adj.* of or pertaining to men's clothes ‖ of tailors or their trade [fr. L. *sartorius* fr. *sartor*, tailor]

sar·to·ri·us (sɑrtɔ́ri:əs) *pl* **sar·to·ri·i** (sɑrtɔ́ri:ai, sɑrtɔ́uri:ai) *n.* the long thigh muscle, the longest in man, which enables the knee to be flexed and adducted [Mod. L. fr. L. *sartor*, tailor (fr. the tailor's traditional cross-legged posture when stitching)]

Sar·tre (sɑ́rtr), Jean Paul (1905-), French philosopher, novelist and playwright. Sartre was the leading French exponent of existentialism (strictly speaking, the proposition that [illegible] precedes essence). Among his philosophical works are 'l'Être et le Néant' (1943), and 'Critique de la raison dialectique' (1960). His novels include 'la Nausée' (1938), 'les Chemins de la liberté' (1945). His plays include 'Huis clos' (1944), 'les Mouches' (1943), 'les Mains sales' (1948) and 'Nekrassov' (1955). His works explore the situation of 'anguish' which precedes [illegible]

Sarum [illegible] the diocese of Salisbury, England, and currently followed in some Anglican churches [M.L. *Sarum*, Salisbury]

SAS (*abbr.*) for British Special Air Service, an antiterrorist commando unit

SASE (*abbr.*) for self-addressed stamped envelope

Sa·se·bo (sɑsəbɔ) a port (pop. 254,313) and naval base of N.W. Kyushu, Japan

sash (sæʃ) *n.* a framework holding glass, in a window or greenhouse etc ‖ a movable frame of a sash window [fr. F. *châssis*, frame]

sash *n.* a broad ribbon, often of silk, worn as a sign of office or honor ‖ a broad ribbon worn as an adornment around the waist [older *shash* fr. Arab. *shash*, turban, muslin]

sashay (sæʃéi) *v.i.* (*pop.*) to swagger about in an attention-catching way ‖ (*pop.*) to move sideways or in a zigzag course [fr. *chassé*, a gliding sideways dance step, fr. F.]

sash cord a strong cord attached to the sash of a sash window, passing over a pulley and carrying a counterweight, by means of which the sash is held in equilibrium in any position

sash window a window having glazed frames that slide up and down

sa·sin (séisin) *n.* the black buck [Nepalese]

Sask. Saskatchewan

Sas·katch·e·wan (sæskǽtʃəwɒn) a province (area 251,700 sq. miles, pop. 1,000,000) of central Canada. Capital: Regina. The north is part of the Canadian Shield and has important mineral resources. The south consists of fertile prairies. Agriculture: wheat (leading producer) and other cereals, beef and dairy cattle. Resources: copper, uranium, cadmium, zinc, gold, oil, coal, sodium sulfate, salt, potash. Industries: food processing, oil refining. University: Saskatoon. The Hudson's Bay Company promoted trade in furs with the Indians of the area (17th c.) and established permanent settlements (1774). The area was included in the Northwest Territories (1870) and became a province of Canada (1905)

Saskatchewan a navigable river (340 miles long) flowing from E. Saskatchewan, Canada, into Lake Winnipeg. It is formed by the confluence of the North Saskatchewan (760 miles long) and the South Saskatchewan (865 miles long), both rising in the Rocky Mtns in Alberta

Sas·ka·toon (sæskətu:n) a communications center and market (pop. 154,210) of central Saskatchewan, Canada, on the South Saskatchewan River; agricultural machinery, flour milling, meat packing. University (1907)

sas·ka·toon (sæskətu:n) *n.* a Juneberry, esp. *Amelanchier alnifolia* of Canada and the northern and western U.S.A.

Sas·quatch (sɑskwɑtʃ) *n.* hypothetical humanlike animal said to inhabit the Pacific Northwest

sass (sæs) *n.* (*pop.*) impudent talk ‖ *v.t.* (*pop.*) to speak impudently to [SASSY]

sas·sa·by (səsɑ́bi) *pl* **sas·sa·bies** = *Damaliscus lunatus*, a large S. African antelope [Bantu]

sas·sa·fras (sǽsəfræs) *n.* a member of *Sassafras*, fam. *Lauraceae*, a genus of North American and [illegible] trees ‖ the dried bark of the roots of *S. albidum*, used as an aromatic stimulant and yielding a volatile oil used in perfumery [Sp.]

Sas·sa·ni·an (səsémi:ən) **1.** *n.* a member of the Sassanid dynasty **2.** *adj.* of or relating to the Sassanids

Sas·sa·nid (səsɑ́nid, səsǽnid) *pl* **Sas·sa·nids, Sas·sa·ni·dae** (səsɑ́nidi:, səsǽnidi:) a member of a Persian dynasty of kings (c. 226–c. 641) [illegible] The dynasty's capital was Ctesiphon

Sas·sa·ri (səsɑ́ri:) a commercial center (pop. 117,300) in N.W. Sardinia, Italy. Romanesque [illegible]

Sassetta [illegible] 14th c. Sienese painting, but was influenced by the new Renaissance modes. His main work, now scattered, is the St. Francis altarpiece painted for S. Francesco, Sansepolcro (1437-44)

sassy (sǽsi) *adj.* (*pop.*) impudent, sometimes with coyness, *a*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION [illegible] (o) o, ox; (au) au, cow; (ou) ou, goat; (u) u, poor; (u) ʌ, duck; (u) u, bull; (u) u, goose; (ə) a, bacillus; (ju) ju, cube; (x) x, [illegible]; (ʃ) sh, dish; (ʒ) zh, garage; (tʃ) ch, church; (dʒ) j, judge; (ŋ) ng, sing; (θ) th, thin; (ð) th, then; (') primary stress; (,) secondary stress; (l) l, rabble; (n) n, redden. Complete pronunciation key [illegible]

sat *past* and *past part.* of SIT
Sat. Saturday
Sa·tan (sēt'n) *n.* the chief of the rebel angels (*LUCIFER) and the anthropomorphic personification of evil, the Devil
sa·tang (sətäŋ) *n.* a monetary unit of Thailand, one hundredth of a baht ‖ a coin of the value of one satang [Thai *satān*]
sa·tan·ic (seitænik, sətænik) *adj.* of, pertaining to or characteristic of Satan [fr SATAN fr. Heb. *sātān*, enemy]
Sa·tan·ism (seit'nizəm) *n.* worship of Satan, using rites which travesty Christian rites
satch·el (sætʃəl) *n.* a bag of leather or stout canvas, usually fastened by a strap and buckle, carried by hand or slung over the shoulder by a strap [O.F. *sachel*]
Sat·com *n.* (*acronym*) for satellite communications center *Cf* EARTH STATION
sate (seit) *pres. part* **sat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sat·ed** *v.t.* to satisfy totally (the appetite or a desire) ‖ to satisfy so fully as to induce a revulsion of feeling [prob. fr. *sade*, to become or make weary fr. O.E.]
sa·teen, sa·tine (sæti:n) *n.* a cotton fabric given a glossy surface in imitation of satin [fr. SATIN]
sat·el·lite (sæt'lait) *n.* a natural or man-made body moving in orbit around the moon or one of the planets etc. ‖ a state economically and politically dependent on another, although apparently independent ‖ a person in constant servile attendance upon another [F.]
satellite city an urban area outside a larger urban area, usu. created by municipal plan
satellite town separated residential (sometimes industrial) center associated with an urban center that provides jobs, services, entertainment *Cf* SATELLITE CITY
sa·ti·ate (séiʃi:eit) *pres. part.* **sa·ti·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sa·ti·at·ed** *v.t.* to satisfy (a desire or someone), esp. so fully that desire gives place to a revulsion of feeling **sa·ti·a·tion** *n.* [L. *satiare* (*satiatus*), to satisfy]
Sa·tie (sæti:), Erik Alfred Leslie (1886-1925), French composer. He was an experimentalist, analyzing the elements of music and reassembling them in a way which naturally associated him with cubism in art. His work includes piano solos and duets, the symphonic drama 'Socrates', ballets and a Mass
sa·ti·e·ty (sətäiəti:) *n.* the state of being sated [fr. F. *satiété*]
sat·in (sæt'n) **1.** *n.* a fabric of silk with a glossy surface on one side ‖ a fabric of nylon, rayon etc resembling this **2.** *adj.* made of satin ‖ smooth and glossy, like satin [F. perh. fr. Ital. fr. L. *seta*, silk]
SATIN sage air traffic integration, air traffic control system that coordinates with SAGE, designed by Mitre Corporation
sat·i·net, sat·i·nette (sæt'nét) *n.* a glossy fabric of cotton with silk or wool, or of synthetic fiber, made to imitate satin [F. *satinet*]
satin stitch a long embroidery stitch worked in close, parallel bands to give a smooth, satiny appearance
sat·in·wood (sæt'nwud) *n. Cloroxylon Swietenia*, fam *Meliaceae*, an East Indian tree, the lustrous, light-colored wood of which is used in cabinetmaking ‖ this wood ‖ any of several trees whose wood resembles this ‖ the wood of these trees
sat·in·y (sæt'ni:) *adj.* like satin in glossy smoothness or softness
sat·ire (sætaier) *n.* a literary genre in which ridicule is thrown upon something by stressing its worst features, often by the use of irony, thus assuming or affirming a norm by which aberrations are judged ‖ a literary work in this genre [F. or fr. L. *satira*]
sa·tir·ic (sətirik) *adj.* of, containing or characterized by satire ‖ writing satire, *a satiric poet* [fr. F. *satirique*]
sa·tir·i·cal (sətirik'l) *adj.* of, containing or characterized by satire ‖ given to the use of irony, ridicule or sarcasm [fr. L.L. *satiricus*]
sat·i·rist (sætərist) *n.* a writer of satires
sat·i·rize (sætəraiz) *v.t.* **sat·i·riz·ing** *pres. part* and *past part* **sat·i·rized** *v.t.* to treat in a satirical way [fr. F. *satiriser*]
sat·is·fac·tion (sætisfækʃən) *n.* a satisfying or being satisfied ‖ a source or cause of pleasure, fulfillment or gratification ‖ a payment or other compensation for damage, injury etc ‖ an opportunity to vindicate one's honor by fighting a duel, *he demanded satisfaction for the insult* (*theol.*) performance of the penance imposed by the priest on a penitent [F.]
sat·is·fac·to·ri·ly (sætisfæktərili:) *adv.* in a satisfactory manner
sat·is·fac·to·ri·ness (sætisfæktəri:nis) *n.* the quality or state of being satisfactory
sat·is·fac·to·ry (sætisfæktəri:) *adj.* adequate ‖ giving satisfaction [fr. F. *satisfactoire*]
sat·is·fy (sætisfai) *pres. part.* **sat·is·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sat·is·fied** *v.t.* to cause (someone) to be happy or free from some desire or need by supplying what he desires, needs or demands ‖ to provide what is required by (a need, obligation, standard etc.), *to satisfy the requirements for graduation* ‖ to provide all that is needed by (appetite, thirst etc.), *the meal did not satisfy his hunger* ‖ to pay (a creditor) ‖ to counter (misgiving, arguments etc.) convincingly ‖ to convince or persuade of some specified fact, *he satisfied the police that he was innocent* ‖ (*math.*) to be, or provide, the solution for (an equation) ‖ *v.i.* to give satisfaction [O.F. *satisfier* fr. L. *satisfacere* fr. *satis*, enough+*facere*, to do]
Sa·to (sutou), Eisaku (1901-75), Japanese statesman, prime minister of Japan (1964-75)
Sat·pu·ra Range (sʌtpurə) a range of hills (average height 3,000 ft) in Madhya Pradesh, India, between the Narbada and Tapti Rivers
sa·trap (séitræp, sætræp) *n.* (*hist.*) a provincial ruler in ancient Persia ‖ (*rhet.*) a subordinate ruler or petty official, esp. one who is tyrannical [fr. L. *satrapes* fr. Gk fr. O. Pers.]
sa·trap·y (séitrəpi:, sætrəpi:) *pl.* **sa·trap·ies** *n.* the dignity, office or jurisdiction of a satrap [F. *satrapie*]
Sa·tsu·ma (sʌtsumə) *n.* a cream-colored variety of Japanese pottery [after *Satsuma*, former province of Kyushu]
sat·u·rate (sætʃəreit) *pres. part.* **sat·u·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sat·u·rat·ed** *v.t.* to fill completely, *to saturate a market with orders* ‖ to transform some or all of the multiple bonds in (an unsaturated substance) by chemical addition ‖ to cause (a substance) to become impregnated to the point where it can absorb no more ‖ to steep or soak, esp. by immersion ‖ to destroy (an area) with a very high concentration of bombs or projectiles ‖ to magnetize (a substance) till further increase in magnetizing force produces no further increase in magnetization ‖ to increase the voltage to (an electron tube) to the point where further increase of voltage produces no change of current ‖ to dissolve in (a solvent) as much of a solute as can be held in solution at a given temperature and pressure **sat·u·rat·ed** *adj.* (*chem.*, of a solution) having the highest concentration of a solute possible at a given temperature and pressure ‖ (*chem.*, of a compound) having only single bonds between adjacent atoms (used esp. of carbon compounds) and hence not tending to form additional compounds ‖ (of a rock) having the greatest possible amount of combined silica [fr L. *saturare* (*saturatus*)]
saturated vapor, esp. *Br.* **saturated vapour** (*phys.*) a vapor which is in equilibrium with its own liquid form
sat·u·ra·tion (sætʃəréiʃən) *n.* a saturating or being saturated ‖ the quality of a color that depends on the amount of achromatic color mixed with it (*COLOR)
saturation diving or **saturated diving** remaining underwater for a maximum period, thus requiring maximum decompression at the time of return to the surface —**saturation dive** *v.* —**saturated diver** *n.*
Sat·ur·day (sætərdi:, sætərdei) *n.* the seventh and last day of the week [O.E. *Sæterndæg*, Saturday, the day of Saturn]
Saturday night special *n.* (*slang*) an inexpensive, easily obtained handgun
Sat·urn (sætərn) (*Rom. mythol.*) the god of agriculture, father of Jupiter ‖ the sixth planet from the sun (mean orbital diameter = 8.87 X 10^8 miles) and the second largest in the solar system (mass = 5.58 X 10^{23} tons, diameter = approx. 74,500 miles), 95 times more massive than the earth. It revolves about the sun with a sidereal period of 29.6 years and rotates on its axis with a period that depends on latitude (between 10 hrs 14 mins and 10 hrs 38 mins). In the telescope it appears as a yellowish disk, with belts similar to those of Jupiter but less well defined and yellow to green in color. Its atmosphere consists mostly of hydrogen and helium, with traces of methane, ammonia, ethine, phosphine and acetylene. The gas density gradually decreases downward and the gas becomes a liquid and then metallic. A small core of silicate material probably is at the center. Saturn has a system of seven thin, concentric rings lying in the plane of its equator and varying in width (between 10,000 and 16,000 miles). The rings are composed of dust, of a density varying with the ring, orbiting about the planet. The dust is thought to be the remains of satellites or comets, which, when in the molten state, were disintegrated by tidal motions on approaching the planet. Saturn has at least 22 satellites
sat·ur·na·li·a (sætərnéili:ə, sætərnéiljə) *pl.* **sat·ur·na·li·a, sat·ur·na·li·as** *n.* a period of orgiastic revelry **Sat·ur·na·li·a** (*hist.*) the festival of Saturn, held in December in ancient Rome and characterized by unrestrained revelry **sat·ur·ná·li·an** *adj.* orgiastic **Sat·ur·na·li·an** of or characteristic of the Saturnalia [L., neut. pl. of *Saturnalis*, pertaining to Saturn]
Sa·tur·ni·an (sətə:rni:ən) *adj.* pertaining to Saturn, esp. to his supposed former reign, thought by ancient Romans to have been marked by peace and prosperity [fr. L. *Saturnius*]
sat·ur·nine (sætərnain) *adj.* gloomy, surly [fr. M.L. fr. *Saturnus*, Saturn. People born under the planet's influence were thought to be cold and gloomy in temperament]
sa·tyr (séitər, sætər) *n.* (*Gk* and *Rom. mythol.*) a god of the woods given to Bacchic revelry and lechery, often depicted with a horse's or goat's tail and a goat's legs and ears ‖ (*rhet.*) a lecher ‖ any of several butterflies of fam. *Satyridæ*, usually brown and gray and often having ocelli on the wings [fr. L. *satyrus* fr. Gk]
sa·tyr·ic (sətirik) *adj.* of or like a satyr **sa·tyr·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. L. *satyricus* and Gk *saturikos*]
sauce (sɔs) **1.** *n.* a preparation, usually liquid or soft, added to food e.g. to make it more piquant ‖ (*fig.*) something which lends piquancy ‖ (*pop.*) impertinence, impudence **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sauc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sauced** to add sauce to ‖ (*pop.*) to be impertinent to [F.]
sauce·boat (sɔsbout) *n.* a vessel in which sauce is served
sauce·pan (sɔspæn) *n.* a metal pot with a long handle, used to boil or stew food
sau·cer (sɔsər) *n.* a small, shallow dish, used as a stand in which to place a cup and to receive any overspill ‖ anything of this shape [O.F. *saussier*, dish for serving sauces]
sau·ci·ly (sɔsili:) *adv.* in a saucy manner
sau·ci·ness (sɔsi:nis) *n.* the quality of being saucy
sau·cy (sɔsi:) *comp.* **sau·ci·er** *superl.* **sau·ci·est** *adj.* impudent, sometimes with coyness, *a saucy answer* ‖ smart, gaily stylish
Sa·u·di Arabia (saudi:, saudi:, sɔdi:) a kingdom (area approx. 600,000 sq. miles, pop. approx. 9,795,000, 50% Beduins) occupying most of Arabia and comprising the former kingdom of Hejaz (capital: Mecca) and former sultanate of Nejd (capital: Riyadh), with their dependencies. It has joint control with Iraq over 7,000 sq. miles and with Kuwait over 5,770 sq. miles of neutral territory. Language: Arabic. Religion: Islam (official), mainly Sunnites (Wahhabi sect in Nejd), with a Shi'ite minority in al-Hasa. It is largely an arid plateau (1,500–6,000 ft), with a lowland strip along the Red Sea coast and a wider plain along the Persian Gulf and in the southeast. Mountains between the western coastal strip and the interior rise to 5,000 ft north of Jedda and to 9,000 ft south of Mecca (highest in Asir). The Nafud and Great Sandy deserts occupy the northern center and the southeast. The rest of the country has seasonal vegetation. Average temperatures Jan. and July (F.): Jedda 70° and 90°, Riyadh 60° and 80°. Rainfall: 10 ins in oases, 4 ins and under elsewhere. Exports: crude and refined petroleum (the country contains 10% of known world deposits). Other industries: oasis farming (dates and other fruits, cereals), livestock raising (camels, horses, donkeys, sheep), the Mecca pilgrimage trade, building materials, food processing. Imports: piece goods, cereals, foodstuffs, vehicles, building materials, machinery, chemicals. Communications: chiefly by air services or by camel caravan. Ports: Dammam and Ras Tanura on the Persian Gulf, Jedda on the Red Sea. The trans-Arabian pipeline connects the oil fields with the Mediterranean. Universities: Riyadh, Mecca and Medina. Monetary unit: rial (20 qurush). HISTORY (For early history *ARABIA) Hejaz and Nejd were united (1925) as a result of the Wahhabi conquest under ibn Saud, and adopted the name of Saudi

Arabia (1932). Vast oil reserves were discovered (1930's) and were developed by an American firm. Saudi Arabia joined the U.N. and the Arab League (1945) and formed a military, economic and political alliance with Jordan (1965). Saud, son of ibn Saud, ruled the country (1953-64), and was succeeded by Faisal. Profits from the oil industry made possible improvements in irrigation, education and communications. Faisal was assassinated (1975) and was succeeded by Khalid, who ruled until his death (1982) and was succeeded by Crown Prince Fahd. Saudi Arabia acts as a 'conservative' force in the Middle East and is a leader of OPEC.

Sa·ud ibn Ab·dul A·ziz (saʊ'dɪbənabdulazi:z) (1902-69), king of Saudi Arabia (1953-64), son of ibn Saud. He was deposed in favor of Faisal.

sau·er·kraut (saʊərkraʊt) *n.* shredded cabbage fermented under pressure in its own juices, with added salt, in large stone jars [G. fr *sauer*, sour + *kraut*, cabbage]

sau·ger (sɔ́gər) *n.* *Stizostedion canadense*, a small North American pike perch, valued as a food fish.

Sauk (sɔk) *pl.* **Sauk, Sauks** *n.* a North American Indian people from the Fox River valley and Green Bay area in Wisconsin || a member of this people || the dialect.

Saul (sɔl) (*d.* c. 1012 B.C.), first king of the Hebrews (c. 1040–c. 1012 B.C.). A Benjamite, he was anointed king by Samuel, and successfully united the Hebrews against the Philistines. He committed suicide after a military defeat, and was succeeded by his son-in-law David (I Samuel x-xxxi).

Saul of Tarsus *PAUL, ST.

Sault Sainte Ma·rie (sú:seɪntməri:) an industrial city (iron and steel, shipbuilding, pulp and paper mills), port of entry and resort (pop. 14,448) in S. Ontario, Canada.

Sau·mur (soumyr) a town (pop. 34,191) in Maine-et-Loire, France, on the lower Loire: castle (15th c.), cavalry school.

sau·na (sɔ́nə, sáunə, sáunu) *n.* a Finnish steam bath || the building in which such baths are taken [Finn.]

saun·ter (sɔ́ntər, sɔ́ntər) **1.** *v.i.* to walk in a leisurely manner, with no particular aim in view **2.** *n.* a leisurely walk || the leisurely gait at which one saunters [etym. doubtful]

Sau·ra·se·ni (saʊraséini:) *n.* one of the Prakrit languages of India.

sau·ri·an (sɔ́ri:ən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to lizards **2.** *n.* a lizard || a reptile resembling a lizard [fr. Mod. L. *Sauria*, former name of a division of reptiles, fr. Gk *saura*, lizard]

sau·ro·pod (sɔ́rəpɔd) *n.* a member of *Sauropoda*, order *Saurischia*, a suborder of gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs of the Jurassic and Cretaceous [fr. Mod. L. *Sauropoda* fr. Gk *sauru*, lizard + *pous* (*podos*), foot]

sau·ry (sɔ́ri:) *pl.* **sau·ries** *n.* *Scombresox saurus*, fam. *Scombresocidae*, a marine fish with a long body and long beak, found in temperate parts of the Atlantic, off S. Africa, and elsewhere [prob. fr. Mod. L. *saurus*, lizard]

sau·sage (sɔ́sɪdʒ) *n.* a quantity of finely minced meat, salted and spiced and forced into a thin-walled tube (usually a prepared intestine) which is hermetically sealed by tying its ends and may be divided into short lengths by twisting || one such short length [M.E. *sausige* fr. O.N.F. *saussiche*]

sausage meat the mixture used to make sausages

sausage roll (*Br.*) a small quantity of sausage meat enclosed in flaky pastry and baked

Sauss·sure (sousyr, Ferdinand de) [illegible] Swiss Indo-European scholar and teacher, founder of modern linguistics

Saussure, Horace Bénédict de (1740-99), Swiss physicist and alpine traveler. He did important research in alpine metereology and geology.

sau·té (soute, sɔtéi) **1.** *adj.* [illegible] pan with a little hot butter or other fat **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sau·tée·ing** (soutéiŋ, sɔtéiŋ) *past* and *past part.* **sau·téed** (soutéid, sɔtéid) to fry in this way **3.** *n.* a dish prepared in this way [F. past part. of *sauter*, to leap]

Sau·terne, Sau·ternes (soutə́rn, sɔtə́rn, *F* soutern) *n.* a white wine, usually semi-sweet, from Sauternes, a region north of Bordeaux, France.

Sau·veur (souvə́r), Albert (1863-1939), U.S. metallurgist whose research into the crystal structure of metals produced methods of improving the quality of steel. He devised (late 1800s) the technique of making photomicrographs.

Sa·va (sava) the chief river (450 miles long, navigable for 360) of Yugoslavia, flowing from the Julian Alps (Italian border) across Slovenia and Croatia (forming the border with Bosnia-Herzegovina) to the Danube at Belgrade.

Sava, St (c. 1175-1235), Serbian monk, patron saint of Serbia, son of Stevan Nemanja. Feast: Jan. 14.

sav·age (sævɪdʒ) **1.** *adj.* primitive, uncivilized, *a savage tribe* || characteristic of a primitive, uncivilized people, *savage customs* || uncultivated, *savage country* || wild and ferocious, *a savage beast* || extremely cruel, *savage criticism* || (*pop.*) violently angry **2.** *n.* an uncivilized human being, esp. one who has not learned the art of cultivating the soil || a person who behaves in a violent, cruel or uncultivated way **3.** *v.t. pres. part* **sav·ag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sav·aged** to attack and bite, claw, rend etc. [F. *sauvage*]

sav·age·ry (sævɪdʒri:) *pl.* **sav·age·ries** *n.* a savage act || savage behavior || the quality or state of being savage

Sa·van·nah (səvænə) the oldest and second largest city (pop. 141,390) in Georgia, in the southeast part of the state. It is an important shipping point for cotton, naval stores, and tobacco. Georgia State College (1890).

Savannah a navigable river (314 miles long) rising in N.W. South Carolina and flowing into the Atlantic at Savannah, forming the Georgia-South Carolina boundary: hydroelectric power.

sa·van·na, sa·van·nah (səvænə) *n.* tropical or subtropical grassland containing scattered trees or bushes characteristic of tropical America and much of tropical Africa || a treeless plain, esp. in the southeastern U.S.A. [older *zavanna* fr. Span. perh. fr. Carib]

sa·vant (sævánt, sævant, sævá) *n.* (*rhet.*) a man of great erudition [F.]

save (seɪv) **1.** *v. pres. part* **sav·ing** *past* and *past part.* **saved** *v.t.* to keep alive, free, safe or in good condition, esp. when this state is in danger of being changed, *the gifts saved many from starvation* || to make unnecessary or avoidable, *it will save trouble if we start early* || to economize, *he saves his bus fares and walks* || to work the spiritual salvation of || (sometimes with 'up') to reserve for future use, enjoyment etc., *I'm saving that last chapter for tomorrow* || to prevent (a game) from being lost || *v.i.* to put aside for future use money that one would otherwise spend **to save face** to avoid injury to one's pride or public disgrace in some difficult situation **to save the situation** to act in a way which averts disaster or embarrassment **2.** *n.* (*games*) an action which directly prevents the opposing side from scoring [M.E. *salve, sauve* fr. O.F. *salver, sauver*]

save 1. *prep.* except, *they were all unhurt save the pilot* **2.** *conj.* (with 'that') except [fr. SAFE adj. and F. *sauf*]

Sav·ile (sævil), George, 1st marquis of Halifax *HALIFAX

sav·in, sav·ine (sævin) *n.* *Juniperus sabina*, a small, bushy juniper native to Europe and W. Asia, bearing bluish-green berries. The bitter tops yield an oil, used medicinally [O.F. *savine*]

sav·ing (séivin) **1.** *adj.* making an exception, *a saving clause* || outweighing faults, *a saving grace* || securing salvation for the soul **2.** *n.* the act of someone or something that saves || a desirable economy in time, money etc. || (*pl.*) money saved || (*law*) a reservation **3.** *prep.* excepting **4.** *conj.* (esp. with 'that') except

savings account (*Am.*, *Br.* deposit account) a bank account on which checks are not drawn and which earns some interest (cf. CHECKING ACCOUNT)

savings and loan association a financial organization under federal or state law for the promotion of thrift and private home ownership, first organized in 1831 after the pattern of [illegible]

savings bank a public or private bank which accepts small savings on deposit and pays interest on them

savings bond a nontransferable U.S. govern[illegible]

sav·ior, esp. *Br* **sav·iour** (séivjər) *n.* someone who saves a person or thing from destruction or [illegible] the Savior, esp. of the Savior [M.E. [illegible]

[illegible]

miles, pop. 305,100) of E. France (*SAVOY). Chief town: Chambery.

Savoie, Haute- *HAUTE-SAVOIE.

sa·voir faire (savwarfɛ́ər) *n.* [illegible] social [illegible] [F.]

Sav·o·na·ro·la (sævənəróulə), Girolamo (1452-98), Italian religious reformer. Prior of the Dominican monastery of St. Mark in Florence (1491-8), he preached with great ardor against the moral corruption in Church and State that was an aspect of the Renaissance. When the Medici were exiled from the town (1494), he instituted a republic of terrifying severity until he was excommunicated by Alexander VI (1497) and lost the confidence of the citizens. He was hanged and burned for heresy.

sa·vor, esp. *Br* **sa·vour** (séivər) *n.* tastiness || a smell of cooking which promises well || the taste of something || the characteristic quality of [illegible] (*fig.*) [illegible]

savor, esp. *Br* **savour** *v.t.* to give a distinctive taste to || to have the distinctive taste of || to have the characteristic quality of || to have experience of || to take pleasure in the taste, smell or characteristic quality of || *v.i.* to have a distinctive taste or smell || (with 'of') to have a quality suggestive of something specified, *his criticisms savor of jealousy* [O.F. *savourer*]

sa·vor·y, esp. *Br* **sa·vour·y** (séivəri:) **1.** *adj.* having a pleasant and piquant taste and smell, *a savory dish* || (esp. in negative constructions) morally edifying, *it is not a very savory affair* **2.** *n. pl.* **sa·vou·ries** (*Br.*) a small portion of savory food taken esp. as the last course of a dinner [M.E. *savure* prob. fr. O.F. *savoure*]

savory *n.* any of several members of *Satureia*, fam. *Labiatae*, a genus of aromatic mints native to S. Europe, esp. *S. hortensis* (summer savory) and *S. montana* (winter savory), the leaves of which are used in cooking [fr. L. *satureia*]

savour *SAVOR

savoury *SAVORY

Sa·voy (səvɔ́i) (*F.* Savoie) an alpine region forming the French departments of Savoie and Haute-Savoie, on the Italian and Swiss borders. It includes Mont Blanc. Occupations: cattle breeding, farming (cereals, vines), forestry, varied industry (based on abundant hydroelectricity), tourism. Historic capital: Chambery. Principal resorts: Megève, Saint-Gervais, Chamonix, Annecy. Savoy was an independent county (11th c.) then a duchy (1416), including large regions of modern France and Switzerland which were lost in the 15th and 16th cc. Attached to Sardinia (1720), it was annexed by France (1792-1815) and finally ceded in 1860. The house of Savoy ruled Italy 1861-1946.

sa·voy (səvɔ́i) *n.* a hardy cabbage with rough, wrinkled leaves and a compact head [F. (*chou de*) *Savoie*, (cabbage of) Savoy]

Sa·voy·ard (səvɔ́iərd, sævɔ́iərd) *n.* a native of Savoy [F.]

Savoyard *n.* an actor in or producer of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas || a devotee of these operas [after the *Savoy*, London theater where most of the operas were first produced]

saw (sɔ) **1.** *n.* a steel cutting tool with a toothed edge || (*zool.*) a part of an animal which consists of a series of teeth like this tool, e.g. the snout of a sawfish or the ovipositor of a sawfly **2.** *v. pres. part.* **saw·ing** *past* **sawed** *past part.* **sawed, sawn** (sɔn) *v.t.* to cut with a saw || to make by using a saw, *to saw a keyhole* || to make movements as if using a saw, *to saw the air* || (*pop.*) to play (a tune) on a bowed stringed instrument || (*bookbinding*) to make cuts in (the leaves) to receive the threads with which they are sewn together || *v.i.* to use a saw || (of a saw) to cut || to be able to be cut with a saw, *this wood saws easily* || (*pop.*) to play with a bow on a stringed instrument [O.E. *sagu*]

saw *n.* a maxim [O.E. *sagu*]

saw *past* of SEE

saw·bill (sɔbil) *n.* any of several birds with a serrated bill, esp. the merganser.

saw·buck (sɔbʌk) *n.* a sawhorse [Du. *zaagbok*]

saw·dust (sɔdʌst) *n.* the small particles of wood torn off by the teeth of a saw as it cuts through [illegible]

saw·fish (sɔfiʃ) *pl.* **saw·fish, saw·fishes** *n.* any of several viviparous fishes of fam. *Pristidae*, [illegible] edges. They are found in shallow seas of tropi[illegible]

saw·fly (sɔflai) *pl.* **saw·flies** *n.* any of several members of *Tenthredinoidea*, a superfamily of hymenopterous insects. The female has an ovi[illegible]

positor with sawlike teeth for cutting slits in leaves, within which the eggs are laid

saw·horse (sôhôrs) *n.* a wooden rack resting on splayed end supports, on which lumber is laid [alt. saw-]

saw·mill (sômil) *n.* a factory furnished with power-driven machines which saw and plane [alt. saw-]

sawn alt *past part* of SAW

saw·pit (sôpit) *n.* a pit across which a log is laid to be sawed by a two-man saw, one man standing in the pit and the other raised above the log

saw set a tool used to slant a saw's teeth at desired angles

saw·tooth (sôtu:θ) *pl* **saw·teeth** (sôti:θ) **1.** *n.* a tooth of a saw or of a sawlike formation **2.** *adj.* saw-toothed **saw-toothed** *adj.*

saw·yer (sôjər) *n.* a man whose craft is sawing logs into planks or sawing up lumber in other ways ‖ (*zool.*) any woodboring insect larva, esp. any of several large beetles [altered fr. *sawer*, someone who saws]

sax (sæks) *n* a tool for trimming slates, with a pointed end for making nail holes in them [O.E. *seax*, knife]

sax *n* (*pop.*) a saxophone

sax·a·tile (sæksətil) *adj.* (*biol.*) saxicolous [F. or fr. L *saxatilis* fr *saxum*, rock]

Saxe (sæks), Hermann Maurice, comte de (1696-1750), marshal of France. He distinguished himself in the War of the Austrian Succession, notably at Fontenoy (1745)

Saxe blue a light, slightly greenish-blue color [F *Saxe*, Saxony]

Saxe-Co·burg-Go·tha (sæksköubər„gouθə) the name (1901-17) of the British royal house, after the German duchy from which Albert, Victoria's consort, took his title. The name was changed (1917) to Windsor by George V

sax·horn (sækshôrn) *n.* one of a family of brass wind instruments ranging from soprano to bass, having a long winding tube and valves. They are used in bands [after Antoine Joseph *Sax* (1814–94), Belgian inventor of the instrument]

sax·ic·o·lous (sæksikələs) *adj.* (*biol.*) living among or growing on rocks [fr. Mod. L. *saxicola* fr *saxum*, rock]

sax·i·frage (sæksifridʒ) *n.* a member of *Saxifraga*, fam. *Saxifragaceae*, a large genus of usually perennial plants native to northern temperate and arctic regions, and widely cultivated in rock gardens [O.F. fr. L. *saxifraga herba*, rockbreaking (plant)]

sax·i·tox·in ($C_{10}H_{17}N_7O_4$) (sæksətɔksin) *n* (*chem.*) nonprotein poison found in red tide algae and mollusks

Sax·on (sæksən) **1.** *n.* a member of a north-central German race living near the mouth of the Elbe early in the Christian era. They spread over N.W. Germany (6th–9th cc.) ‖ a member of that part of the race which settled in England in the 5th and 6th cc. A.D., an Anglo-Saxon ‖ a native of Saxony ‖ Old Saxon ‖ the German dialect of modern Saxony **2.** *adj* pertaining to the ancient Saxon, English, or Anglo-Saxon ‖ of modern Saxony [F.]

Sax·o·ny (sæksəni.) (*G.* Sachsen) a former state of East Germany on the central plateau, bordering Czechoslovakia on the south (Erzgebirge Mtns), now included in Leipzig, Dresden and Karl-Marx-Stadt districts. The north is a loess-covered agricultural region (cereals, root vegetables). Minerals: lignite, hard coal, uranium, salt. It is the most densely populated part of the country, highly industrialized (chiefly textiles, chemicals, metallurgy) since the 19th c. The old duchy of Saxony (9th-12th cc.) included most of the land between the Rhine and the Elbe (largely modern Lower Saxony). It was broken (1180) into smaller fiefs. One of these, Saxe-Wittenberg (on the middle Elbe), became an electorate (1356). With the land south of it it became the basis of the later duchy, which became a kingdom (1806-1918) but lost large territories to Prussia (1815). It joined the German Empire in 1871. Historic capital: Dresden

sax·o·ny (sæksəni.) *n* a fine knitting yarn ‖ a fine woolen cloth woven from this, originally made in Saxony

Saxony, Anhalt (*G.* Sachsen-Anhalt) a former state of East Germany in the northern plain around the middle Elbe, now [illegible] Halle, Magdeburg [illegible] Mts.) ...als potash (world's biggest known deposits, in the Harz Mtns), salt, lignite (around Halle), supporting large chemical industries. The state was formed (1945) from the Prussian province of Saxony (the region gained from Saxony in 1815) and the small state (former duchy) of Anhalt, around Dessau

Saxony, Lower (*G.* Niedersachsen) a state (area 18,290 sq. miles, pop. 6,732,000) of West Germany, extending from the North Sea and lower Elbe to the central highland (Harz Mtns in the southeast). The partly reafforested plain, crossed by the Ems and Weser, produces cereals, potatoes and sugar beets. Industry (mechanical and electrical engineering, textiles) is now more important than agriculture. Main towns: Hanover (the capital), Brunswick. It was formed (1945) from the states of Hanover, Oldenburg, Brunswick and Schaumburg-Lippe

sax·o·phone (sæksəfoun) *n.* (*abbr.* sax) any of a family of instruments classified as woodwinds because they have a reed like a clarinet's, but having a long, usually curved metal body. They have finger keys, range from soprano to bass, and are used mainly in military, jazz and dance bands **sax·o·phon·ist** *n.* [after Antoine Joseph *Sax* (1814–94), Belgian inventor of the instrument + Gk *phonos*, voiced]

Say (sei), Thomas (1787-1834), U.S. Quaker naturalist. His books include 'American Entomology' (1824-8) and 'American Conchology' (1830-4)

say (sei) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **say·ing** *past* and *past part.* **said** (*sed*) *v.t.* to utter (specified words), *'it's time to go home', he said* ‖ to express (an idea, meaning or statement) vocally, in writing etc., *the papers say exports are down, the clock says 11:10* ‖ to promise, *he said he would come today* ‖ to allege, *don't believe everything people say* ‖ (*imperative*) to assume, suppose, *say x equals the unknown quantity* ‖ to declare, assert, *she says it is true* ‖ to order (something), *do as he says you are to do* ‖ to recite in words, *to say one's prayers* ‖ *v.i.* to make a statement, *you don't say so* ‖ (*imperative*) used parenthetically to indicate that what has just been said is a supposition or estimate, *a third of the population, say, is illiterate* **to go without saying** to be assumed because self-evident, *it goes without saying that they will both come* **to say nothing of** without mentioning or considering (something even more important), *the place is full of insects, to say nothing of the snakes* **2.** *n.* what one wants to say, *let him say his say now* ‖ the opportunity to express one's ideas etc., *it is time I had my say* ‖ a role in the making of a decision, *he had no say in the matter* ‖ (with 'the') the power to decide, *he's the one with the say* **say·ing** *n.* a maxim [O.E. *secgan*]

say-so (seisou) *pl* **say-sos** *n.* (*pop.*) the right to decide or the exercise of this right ‖ (*pop.*) an unsupported assertion

SBA (*abbr.*) for Small Business Administration

S-band *n.* ultrahigh radio frequencies (1,550 to 5,200 MHz) *Cf* L-BAND

SBIC (*abbr.*) for Small Business Investment Corporation

SBN (*abbr.*) for Standard Book Number

scab (skæb) **1.** *n.* a tough crust of dried serum and blood formed over a sore or wound ‖ a form of scabies affecting some animals, esp. sheep ‖ any of certain fungoid or bacterial diseases of plants in which rough spots are formed ‖ one of these spots ‖ a worker who refuses to join the union or who works for less than union pay or conditions ‖ a person who works when his fellow workers are on strike or who works in the place of a striking worker **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **scab·bing** *past* and *past part.* **scabbed** to become covered with a scab ‖ to work or act as a scab [M.E. fr O.N.]

scab·bard (skæbərd) *n.* the sheath of a sword, dagger or similar weapon [A.F. *escauberge* prob. fr Gmc]

scab·ble (skæb'l) *pres. part.* **scab·bling** *past* and *past part.* **scab·bled** *v.t.* to work, shape or dress (stone) roughly [older *scapple* fr. O.F. *escapeler*]

scab·by (skæbi) *comp.* **scab·bi·er** *sup.* **scab·bi·est** *adj* encrusted with or consisting of scabs ‖ (of an animal) having scab

sca·bies (skeibi:z) *n.* a contagious skin disease caused by a mite [L. fr. *scabere*, to scratch]

sca·bi·ous (skeibiəs) *n.* a member of *Scabiosa*, fam. *Dipsacaceae*, a genus of Old World plants bearing showy flowers at the end of tall stalks [fr. M.L. *scabiosa*, fem. of *scabiosus*, mangy (from its being thought effective as a remedy for scabies)]

scab·rous (skæbrəs, esp. *Br.* skéi:brəs) *adj.* salacious, indecent ‖ (*biol.*) having a rough surface with raised points, scales etc. [fr. L. *scaber*, rough]

scads (skædz) *pl. n.* (*pop.*) a great number or amount, *scads of money* [prob. altered fr. dial *scald*]

scaf·fold (skæfəld, skæfould) **1.** *n.* a platform put on a temporary structure of poles or suspended by ropes, used by men building, repairing etc. at a height ‖ a raised platform constructed for the execution of criminals **2.** *v.t.* to provide with a scaffold or scaffolding **scáf·fold·ing** *n.* a scaffold or number of connected scaffolds ‖ the poles, planks and ties used in constructing a scaffold [Northern F. related to O.F. *shaffaut*, *eschafaut*]

scagl·io·la (skælj'oulə) *n.* an imitation of marble, made of gypsum and glue with marble or granite dust etc. set in it and polished [Ital. *scagliuola*]

scal·a·ble (skéilab'l) *adj.* able to be scaled

scal·age (skéilidʒ) *n.* the margin allowed for loss by shrinkage ‖ the act of scaling in dimensions, quantity etc. ‖ the estimated yield in board feet of logs or timber {SCALE (arrangement of marks in measuring)}

sca·lar (skéilər) **1.** *adj.* (*math., phys.*) of a quantity which is fully described by a number **2.** *n.* a quantity that has magnitude but is undirected, e.g. mass, temperature etc. (cf. VECTOR) [fr. L. *scalaris*, of a ladder]

sca·lar·i·form (skəlæriform) *adj.* (*biol.*, e.g. of some structures of cells, veins, etc.) having the appearance of a ladder or markings like a ladder's rungs ‖ (*biol.*) of or designating conjugation between parallel filaments in an alga [fr. Mod. L. *scalariformis* fr. L. *scalaris*, of a ladder]

scal·a·wag (skæləwæg) *n.* a scallywag

scald (skɔld) **1.** *v.t.* (of a very hot liquid or vapor) to burn, *the escaping steam scalded his hand* ‖ to heat (liquid) almost to boiling ‖ to cook (food) lightly in steam or hot water ‖ to clean (a vessel) by using boiling water ‖ *v.i.* to be heated almost to boiling, *heat the milk till it scalds* **2.** *n.* the injury to the skin caused by scalding [O.N.F. *escalder*, *escauder*]

scale (skeil) **1.** *n.* an arrangement of accurately spaced marks representing a series of numerical values, used in measuring lengths, angles, temperature etc. ‖ a measuring instrument having such marks ‖ an ordered series of graduated quantities, values, degrees etc., *scale of salaries, decimal scale* ‖ the proportion of a representation to the object it represents, *a map to the scale of one inch to the mile* ‖ a line on a map etc. with marks dividing it to show this proportion ‖ relative magnitude, *business on a large scale* ‖ (*mus.*) a series of notes in ascending or descending order of pitch in accordance with a system of successive intervals, *minor scale* ‖ the notes of such a series covering the range of an octave, *the scale of F sharp* **2.** *v. pres. part.* **scal·ing** *past* and *past part.* **scaled** *v.t.* to apply a scale to ‖ (with 'down' or 'up') to reduce or increase in magnitude according to a fixed scale ‖ to ascend by or as if by a ladder, *to scale a cliff* ‖ to measure or estimate the yield in board feet of (logs or standing timber) ‖ *v.i.* (of two or more things) to have the same scale [fr. Ital. *scala* or L. *scala*, ladder]

scale **1.** *n.* the suspended dish or pan of a simple beam balance ‖ a balance (instrument for measuring weight) ‖ (*pl.*) a pair of scales **to turn the scales** to decide an issue previously in doubt, *his past record turned the scales in his favor* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **scal·ing** *past* and *past part.* **scaled** to amount to (a certain weight) ‖ to weigh on scales [O.N. *skál*, bowl, weighing pan]

scale **1.** *n.* one of the thin, horny, bony or chitinous plates serving to protect the skin of fishes or reptiles or the legs of birds etc. ‖ a modified part of a leaf, bract etc. resembling this ‖ a small, loosely adhering, hardened flake or flat piece, e.g. of skin ‖ a scale insect ‖ a flaky deposit, e.g. of tartar on the teeth, of oxide formed on the surface of metal, or of lime deposited on the inner surface of a boiler **2.** *v. pres. part.* **scal·ing** *past* and *past part.* **scaled** *v.t.* to remove scale or the scales from ‖ to throw (a flat stone) at a body of water in such a way that it skips on the water's surface ‖ *v.i.* to form scales ‖ to come off in scales ‖ to shed scales [O.F. *escale*]

scale·board (skēlbȯrd, skēlbourd, skælbȯrd) *n.* thin board used for veneers ‖ the thin wooden sheet protecting the back of a picture in its frame

scale insect any of several homopterous insects which suck the sap of plants and have the appearance of small scales on the plant's surface

scale leaf (*bot.*) a leaf resembling a scale, e.g. a bud-scale

sca·lene (skeilin') (*adj.*) of a triangle having no equal sides ‖ of or relating to the scalenus [fr. LL. *scalenus*, scalenus]

sca·le·nus (skeilī'nəs) *pl.* **sca·le·ni** (skeilī'nai) *n.* (*anat.*) any of a set of triangular muscles on either side of the neck, extending from the cervical vertebrae to the first or second rib [Mod. L. fr. Gk *skalēnos*]

scal·er (skēilər) *n.* an electronic instrument used for recording high-speed impulses ‖ someone who scales logs or timber ‖ (*computer*) a circuit that requires a directed number of inputs for each output

scal·er-ten·sor theory (skēilərtēnsər) (*phys.*) hypothesis that electromagnetic waves passing through a gravitational field should slow and curve less than indicated by Einstein's general theory

Scal·i·ger (skælidʒər) (Giulio Cesare Scaligero, 1484-1558), Italian Renaissance scholar, philologist and doctor. His son Joseph Justus (1540-1609) was also a great scholar and established a scientific basis for ancient chronology in his 'De emendatione temporum' (1583)

scal·i·ness (skēili:nis) *n.* the quality or state of being scaly

scaling ladder a ladder used in climbing walls, e.g. by firemen

scal·la·wag (skæləwæg) *n.* a scallywag

scal·lion (skælјən) *n.* the shallot ‖ the leek ‖ a green onion, pulled for eating before the bulb has swollen [A.F. *scalun, scaloun* fr. O.F. *escha-loigne*]

scal·lop (skɔ̄ləp, skæləp) **1.** *n.* any of several marine bivalve mollusks of fam. *Pectinidae* having a fan-shaped fluted shell with an undulating margin ‖ the edible adductor muscle of such a mollusk ‖ a single shell of one of these mollusks, used for serving certain fish dishes (*hist.*) this shell worn as a badge by pilgrims returning from the Holy Land ‖ a thin, boneless slice of white meat, e.g. veal, turkey ‖ one of the rounded projections forming an undulating edging of cloth, metal etc. **2.** *v.t.* to ornament with an edging of scallops ‖ to cook in a casserole etc. with sauce and a topping of bread crumbs **scal·lop·ing** *n.* a scalloped edging [O.F. *escalope* Gmc]

scal·ly·wag (skæli:wæg) *n.* a scamp, rogue ‖ (*Am. hist.*) a Southerner willing to fraternize with the victorious enemy after the Civil War [etym. doubtful]

scalp (skælp) **1.** *n.* the skin on the top and back of the head ‖ (*hist.*) this skin, with the hair attached, torn from an enemy by a North American Indian as a trophy ‖ a small profit made by scalping **2.** *v.t.* to tear off the scalp from ‖ to buy and sell (securities and commodities) in order to make small profits on quick returns ‖ (*pop.*) to sell (theater tickets etc.) as a scalper ‖ *v.i.* to buy and sell stocks (or theater tickets etc.) in order to make quick returns [M.E. prob. of Scand. origin]

scal·pel (skælpəl) *n.* a small very sharp precision knife used in surgery [fr. L. *scalpellum*]

scalp·er (skælpər) *n.* a person who buys and sells for quick profit, esp. one who buys up theater tickets and sells them for more than the established price

scalp lock a tuft of hair left on the shaved crown by certain North American Indian warriors

scal·y (skēili:) *comp.* **scal·i·er** *superl.* **scal·i·est** *adj.* having, covered with or consisting of scales or a scale ‖ shedding scales or flakes ‖ resembling scales or a scale ‖ infested with scale insects

scaly anteater a pangolin

scam (skæm) *n.* (*slang*) an illegal operation, usu. a confidence racket, involving a sum of money

scam·mo·ny (skæməni) *pl.* **scam·mo·nies** *n.* (*Convolvulus scammonia* Linn.) an Asiatic twining plant ‖ the dried root of this plant ‖ gum resin obtained from this root, used as a purgative [fr. L. *scammonia, scammonium* fr. Gk]

scamp (skæmp) *n.* [illegible] [fr. older *scamp* v., to rob on the highway, prob. related to] **scamper**

scamp *v.t.* to perform (work etc.) carelessly [illegible] doubtful]

scamp·er (skæmpər) **1.** *v.i.* to dart about with nimble, precipitous movements, esp. playfully ‖ *to make* [illegible] *the scampered for miles* **2.** *n.* a scampering [perh. fr. Ital. *scampare*, to decamp]

scam·pi (skæmpi:) *n., s. & pl.* Italian shrimp [illegible]

scan (skæn) *pres. part.* **scan·ning** *past* and *past part.* **scanned** *v.t.* to examine closely or carefully, *to scan the horizon* ‖ to determine the meter of (verse) by analyzing it ‖ the path peri[illegible] followed by [illegible] *used* to examine a body by X-ray or other radioactive material ‖ (*computer*) to examine stored material for a purpose ‖ (*computer*) to examine channels for input-output activity ‖ to glance at hastily, *scan the headlines* ‖ *v.i.* to have the correct meter, *these lines do not scan* ‖ to examine verse in order to determine the meter ‖ (*television*) to pass a beam of light or electrons over a surface in order to transmit and reproduce the picture [fr. L. *scandere*, to climb]

scan·dal (skænd'l) *n.* an action, breach of the moral or social code which becomes widely known ‖ someone who or something that causes general indignation ‖ the indignation so caused ‖ malicious gossip [M.E. *scandle* fr. O.N.F. *escandle* fr. L. fr. Gk]

scan·dal·ize (skænd'laiz) *pres. part.* **scan·dal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **scan·dal·ized** *v.t.* to give offense to (others) by acting contrary to their ideas of what is morally or socially right [F. *scandaliser*]

scan·dal·mon·ger (skænd'lmʌngər, skænd'lmɔngər) *n.* a person who makes up scandal or who passes it on [fr. SCANDAL + *monger*, a dealer]

scan·dal·ous (skænd'ləs) *adj.* of the nature of scandal, offensive and shocking [F. *scandaleux*]

Scan·der·beg (skændərbeg) (George Castriota, c. 1404-68), Albanian national hero who led his country's resistance (1443-68) against the threat of Turkish domination

Scan·di·na·vi·a (skændinéivi:ə) the region of N.W. Europe embracing Sweden, Norway and Denmark. Iceland is often included, on ethnic grounds, and Finland sometimes, on geographical and historical grounds ‖ the peninsula formed by Norway and Sweden

Scan·di·na·vi·an (skændinéivi:ən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to Scandinavia, its inhabitants, languages etc. **2.** *n.* a native of Scandinavia ‖ the North Germanic group of languages spoken in Scandinavia (*SWEDISH, *NORWEGIAN, *DANISH, *ICELANDIC)

scan·di·um (skændi:əm) *n.* a metallic element (symbol Sc, at. no. 21, at. mass 44.956) occurring in some Scandinavian minerals [fr. L. *Scandia* Scandinavia]

scan·ner (skænər) *n.* someone who or something that scans ‖ (*television*) a device used for scanning ‖ (*radar*) an electronic apparatus for traversing a region with a beam

scanning electron microscope *n.* a device for providing a three-dimensional image on a screen of an irregular surface, used for examining and photographing tissue

scan·sion (skænʃən) *n.* the scanning of verse [fr. L. *scansio* (*scansionis*) fr. *scandere*, to climb]

scan·so·ri·al (skænsɔ:ri:əl, skænsouri:əl) *adj.* (*zool.*, esp. of the feet of certain birds) adapted [illegible] *scansorius*, used for climbing]

scant (skænt) **1.** *adj.* meager ‖ less than enough ‖ barely enough ‖ just short of a specific measure, quantity etc., *a scant cup of sugar* **2.** *v.t.* to provide (someone or something) with too small a supply or quantity ‖ to be stinting in the supply of (something) ‖ to treat inadequately [O.N. [illegible]]

scant·i·ly (skæntili) *adv.* in a scanty way

scant·i·ness (skæntinis) *n.* the quality or state [illegible]

scant·ling (skæntlin) *n.* a beam or timber of small cross section, esp. one less than 2–4 ins. wide and 2–4½ ins. thick ‖ small beams or timbers collectively (*shipbuilding*) a set of fixed [illegible] rod fr. O.F. *escantillon*]

scant·y (skænti) *comp.* **scant·i·er** *superl.* **scant·i·est** *adj.* barely enough ‖ meager ‖ not quite enough

Sca·pa Flow (skupə, skæpə) a protected harbor (15 miles long, 8 miles wide) formed by Great Britain [illegible] Orkney Islands. It was the main British naval base during the 1st world war, and the scene of the scuttling of the German fleet in 1919

scape (skeip) *n.* (*archit.*) the shaft of a column, or a hollow curve in the shaft at the top or base, where it expands to meet the fillet ‖ (*biol.*) the basal joint of the antenna of an insect (*bot.*) a leafless peduncle arising at the surface of the ground or underground ‖ (*zool.*) the shaft of a feather [fr. L. *scapus*, stem, column shaft]

scape·goat (skeipgout) *n.* a person made to bear the blame which should fall on others ‖ (in ancient Jewish ritual) a goat on whose head the high priest symbolically laid the sins of the people on Yom Kippur, and which was then allowed to escape into the wilderness [fr. obs. *scape*, contr. of ESCAPE + GOAT]

Scapegoat *n.* an [illegible] U.S.S.R. two-stage [illegible] solid-fuel [illegible] long, [illegible] with a 2,500-mi. range

scape·grace (skeipgreis) *n.* a person who is always getting into trouble [fr. *scape*, obs. contr. of ESCAPE + GRACE]

scape wheel an escape wheel [fr. *scape*, obs. contr. of ESCAPE]

scaphoid (skæfɔid) **1.** *adj.* (*anat.*) navicular **2.** *n.* a navicular bone [fr. Mod. L. *scaphoides* fr. Gk *skaphoeides* fr. *skaphē*, a boat + *eidos*, shape]

sca·pose (skeipous) *adj.* of, relating to or resembling a scape

scap·u·la (skæpjulə) *pl.* **scap·u·lae** (skæpjuli:), **scap·u·las** *n.* (*anat.*) either shoulder blade (*zool.*) any of several structures in insects suggestive of a shoulder blade [L. = shoulder, shoulder blade]

scap·u·lar (skæpjulər) *n.* (*zool.*) any of a bird's feathers lying over the base of the wing ‖ (*zool.*) a scapula ‖ a sleeveless coat worn by certain monks, falling from the shoulders (usually almost to the feet) at the front and back ‖ a badge of membership of some religious orders, consisting of two pieces of cloth worn on the chest and back and joined by strips over the shoulders [fr. L. *scapulare* fr. *scapula*, shoulder]

scapular *adj.* of or relating to a scapula ‖ designating the scapulars of a bird [fr. Mod. L. *scapularis* fr. L. *scapula*, scapula]

scap·u·lar·y (skæpjuleri:) *pl.* **scap·u·lar·ies** *n.* (*eccles.*) a scapular ‖ a scapular feather [fr. M.L. *scapularium* var. of *scapulare*, a scapular]

scar (skur) **1.** *n.* a permanent mark on the skin or other tissue, consisting of fibrous tissue formed where a wound, ulcer etc. heals ‖ a permanent effect left by an emotional wound (*bot.*) a mark left on a stem etc. by the fall of a leaf or on a seed by the separation of the funicle **2.** *v. pres. part.* **scar·ring** *past* and *past part.* **scarred** *v.t.* to mark with a scar ‖ *v.i.* to form a [illegible] [fr. O.E.]

scar *n.* a bare rocky side of a mountain [prob. fr. O.N. *sker*, a rock in the sea]

scar·ab (skærəb) *n.* any of several stout-bodied, lamellicorn beetles of fam. *Scarabaeidae*, esp. *Scarabaeus sacer*, a dung beetle of Mediterranean regions ‖ a conventionalized carving of *S. sacer*, common in ancient Egypt as a symbol of resurrection and worn as a charm or for ornament [illegible]

scar·a·bae·id (skærəbi:id) *n.* a scarab or related beetle [fr. Mod. L. *scarabaeidae* fr. L. *scarabaeus*, scarab]

[illegible] **to make oneself scarce** [illegible] away from others or go away **scarce·ly** *adv.* barely, only just, *he is scarcely 21* ‖ not at all, *I* [illegible] [M.E. *scars* fr. O.N.F.]

scarce·ment (skɑ:rsmənt) *n.* a setback in the thickness of a wall or bank of earth [prob. fr. [illegible]]

scar·ci·ty (skɑ:rsiti) *pl.* **scar·ci·ties** *n.* the quality [illegible] scarce ‖ [illegible] fear, *the horses scared them off* ‖ *v.i.* to become [illegible]

to manage to find or get quickly, *see if you can scare up some matches* **2.** *n.* an instance of being scared, *to give someone a scare* ‖ a widespread alarm, panic [M.E. *skerre* fr. O.N. *skirra*]

scare·crow (skɛərkrou) *n.* a figure stuffed with straw and dressed in ragged old clothes, set up on a pole in a field to scare birds away from the crops ‖ a shabbily and untidily dressed person, esp. a very thin one

scared straight program for exposing experimental students to life in prison, as a crime deterrent

scare·head (skɛərhed) *n.* (*pop.*) an extravagant, sensational newspaper headline in very large print, esp. one meant to cause alarm

scare·mon·ger (skɛərmʌŋgər, skɛərmɒŋgər) *n.* a person who spreads alarming false or exaggerated reports [fr. SCARE+*monger*, a dealer]

scarf (skɑrf) *pl.* **scarfs,** esp. *Br.* **scarves** (skɑrvz) *n.* a piece of material wrapped around the neck, head or shoulders for warmth or decoration ‖ a strip of cloth placed on a dresser or table ‖ (*mil.*) a sash [prob. fr. O.N.F. *escarpe*]

scarf 1. *pl.* **scarves** (skɑrvz), **scarfs** *n.* a joint made by scarfing lumber, metal or leather ‖ a groove cut along a whale's body **2.** *v.t.* to join (two pieces of lumber, metal or leather) by beveling or chamfering etc. so that they overlap, and then securing them, e.g. by bolting, gluing, brazing or sewing them together ‖ to cut scarfs in and remove the skin and blubber of (a whale) [perh. fr. Swed. *skarf* and Norw. *skarv*, piece added to lengthen a board or garment]

scar·i·fi·ca·tion (skærifikeɪʃən) *n.* a scarifying or being scarified ‖ a mark or marks made by scarifying [fr. L.L. *scarificatio* (*scarificationis*) fr. *scarificare*, to scarify]

scar·i·fi·ca·tor (skærɪfikeɪtər) *n.* a surgical instrument for making superficial cuts in the skin [Mod. L. fr. L.L. *scarificare*, to scarify]

scar·i·fi·er (skærɪfaɪər) *n.* a machine for loosening soil ‖ a machine for breaking up a road surface before resurfacing ‖ a scarificator

scar·i·fy (skærɪfaɪ) *pres. part.* **scar·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **scar·i·fied** *v.t.* (*surgery*) to make superficial cuts in (the skin) ‖ to loosen (topsoil) with a scarifier ‖ to make incisions in the coat of (a seed) to bring on germination faster [F. *scarifier* fr. L.L. *scarificare*]

scar·i·ous (skɛərɪəs) *adj.* (*bot.*, of some bracts) thin, dry and membranous in texture [fr. F. *scarieux*]

scar·la·ti·na (skɑrlətinə) *n.* scarlet fever (*pop.*) a mild form of this [Mod. L. fr. Ital. *scarlattina* fr. *scarlatto*, scarlet]

Scar·lat·ti (skɑrlɑtti), Alessandro (1660-1725), Italian composer, one of the founders of 18th-c. Italian opera. He wrote over 100 operas, 600 cantatas for solo voice and continuo, oratorios, Masses etc.

Scarlatti, Domenico (1685-1757), Italian composer, son of Alessandro. He wrote over 550 harpsichord 'sonatas', single-movement works in binary form, often characterized by harmonic and rhythmic variety and by brilliance

scar·let (skɑrlɪt) **1.** *n.* a brilliant red color ‖ red cloth or clothes, e.g. the red coat traditionally worn at a hunt **2.** *adj.* of the color scarlet ‖ (*rhet.*, of a sin or crime) flagrantly wicked [fr. O.F. *escarlate*, perh. fr. Pers. *saqalāt*, a kind of rich cloth]

scarlet fever an acute contagious disease caused by a streptococcus and characterized by fever, inflammation of the nose and throat and a reddish skin rash

scarlet pimpernel PIMPERNEL

scarlet runner *Phaseolus coccineus*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a climbing bean of tropical American origin, having large red flowers and red and black edible seeds in edible pods, cultivated esp.

scarlet tanager *Piranga olivacea*, a common tanager of the U.S.A., the male of which has a scarlet body and black wings and tail, the female and young being mainly olive in color

scarp (skɑrp) *n.* a steep slope, the inner wall

cut so as to form a scarp [fr. Ital. *scarpa*]

est *adj.* (*pop.*) alarming, causing fright ‖ (*pop.*) easily frightened, timid

scat (skæt) *pres. part.* **scat·ting** *past* and *past part.* **scat·ted** *v.i.* (used esp. in *imperative*) to go away quickly [origin unknown]

scat *n.* (*zool.*) fecal droppings of animals

scathe (skeɪð) *pres. part.* **scath·ing** *past* and *past part.* **scathed** *v.t.* to attack with bitterly severe criticism, invective or denunciation

scath·ing *adj.* [O.N. *skatha*, it hurts]

scat·o·log·i·cal (skæt'lɒdʒɪk'l) *adj.* of, pertaining to or characterized by scatology

sca·tol·o·gy (skətɒlədʒi:) *n.* preoccupation with or treatment of excrement, defecation etc., esp. in literature ‖ literature characterized by this ‖ the scientific study of animal droppings or coprolites [fr. Gk *skōr* (*skatos*), dung + *logos*, discourse]

scat·ter (skætər) **1.** *v.t.* to cause to break up and go in different directions or be widely separated or distributed, esp. at random, *mud was scattered all over their clothes, his dog scattered the flock* ‖ to sow or distribute by handfuls, *to scatter fertilizer* ‖ to distribute or sprinkle something in or over (something), *she scatters her novels with French words* ‖ (*phys.*) to reflect diffusely ‖ (*phys.*) to diffuse (a radiation beam) in a random fashion as a result of collision ‖ (of a gun or cartridge) to cause (shot) to spread ‖ *v.i.* to separate widely in different directions, esp. at random, *the crowd scattered when the police charged* **2.** *n.* something scattered, *a scatter of foam on the sand* ‖ the extent of scattering, e.g. of shot [etym. doubtful]

scat·ter·brain (skætərbreɪn) *n.* a flighty person whose ideas are not properly organized and who forgets or confuses detail **scat·ter·brained** *adj.*

scat·tered (skætərd) *adj.* of objects placed at some distance from one another and at random, *a few scattered villages survived*

scat·ter·ing (skætərɪŋ) **1.** *adj.* dispersed and in no order ‖ going in different directions, widely separated **2.** *n.* a small number of scattered individuals ‖ (*phys.*) the process of being scattered

scat·ter·om·e·ter (skætərɒmɪtər) *n.* radar equipment with many aerials to receive from a wide area

scatter rug one of a number of small rugs placed here and there in a room

scat·ter·site housing (skætərsaɪt) low-income public housing dispersed to avoid concentration in one area

scaup (skɔp) *pl.* **scaup, scaups** *n.* a scaup duck [perh. var. of SCALP]

scaup duck a duck of genus *Aythya*, esp. *A. marila nearctica*, the greater scaup, and *A. affinis*, the lesser scaup, both native to North America

scav·enge (skævɪndʒ) *pres. part.* **scav·eng·ing** *past* and *past part.* **scav·enged** *v.t.* to gather up and remove (refuse) ‖ (of animals) to seek out and devour (refuse or dead organic matter) ‖ to remove refuse or impurities from ‖ to search for usable refuse in (a place) ‖ to remove the burned gases from (an internal-combustion machine) ‖ *v.i.* to seek among refuse for objects of some use ‖ to remove refuse, waste, impurities etc. from a place or thing [back-formation fr. SCAVENGER]

scav·en·ger (skævɪndʒər) *n.* an animal which feeds on dead organic matter ‖ (esp. *Br.*) a person employed to remove refuse [older *scavager* fr. *scavage*, toll levied on nonresident merchants, fr. A.F. *scawage*, *schawage*, inspection]

sca·zon (skeɪz'n) *n.* a limping satiric meter in classical verse, esp. an iambic trimeter ending with a spondee or trochee [L. fr. Gk fr. *skazein*, to limp]

sce·na (ʃeɪnə, ʃeɪnə) *n.* a scene from an opera ‖ a composition for solo voice with accompaniment, usually a dramatic recitative. It may be either part of an opera or an independent entity [Ital.]

sce·nar·i·o (sɪnɛərɪ.ou, sɪnɑrɪ.ou) *n.* a brief summary of the scenes and story of a play, opera etc. ‖ a synopsis of a plan of action in specified situation ‖ a detailed outline of a movie, giving directions for actors etc. **sce·nar·ist** *n.* a writer of movie scenarios [Ital. fr. *scena*, scene]

scene (si:n) *n.* the place where some event occurs ‖ the place where the action of a play, novel etc. is supposed to take place ‖ a division of an act in a play ‖ theater scenery ‖ a display of strong emotion, e.g. of anger, *don't make a scene* (*colloq.*) ‖ the situation, the world of activity ‖ a view, episode etc. seen by an observer as though

behind the scenes where the public cannot see or know what goes on ‖ in the discreet absence of all publicity [F. *scène* fr. L. *scena* fr. Gk *skēnē*, tent, stage]

scen·er·y (si:nəri:) *pl.* **scen·er·ies** *n.* the painted flats etc. used in a theater to represent the place of action ‖ natural geographical features with regard to their beauty or picturesqueness [fr. obs. *scenary*, scenario fr. Ital. *scenario*]

scene-shift·er (si:nʃɪftər) *n.* someone who changes scenes during a theatrical production

sce·nic (si:nɪk, sɛnɪk) *adj.* of or connected with stage scenery or effects ‖ of natural scenery ‖ (of a landscape etc.) beautiful or picturesque **sce·ni·cal·ly** *adv.* [F. *scenique* fr. L. *scenicus*]

scenic easement (*envir.*) right to use, or control use of, an area in order to preserve its natural characteristics

scenic railway a short railway of small gauge constructed to pass between artificial scenic views as an amusement at fairs, amusement parks etc.

scent (sent) **1.** *v.t.* to perceive by the sense of smell, *the buffalo scented our approach* ‖ to begin to have an awareness or suspicion of, *to scent a mystery* ‖ to give an odor to, *scented soap* **2.** *n.* a smell, usually pleasing ‖ (esp. *Br.*) perfume ‖ the smell remaining after an animal has passed ‖ a trace followed in hunting ‖ the way leading to detection of a crime ‖ the power of smelling or of detecting or discovering, *a keen scent* ‖ the paper trail laid in hare and hounds [M.E. *sent*, to scent game fr. F. *sentir*, to feel, smell]

scent·om·e·ter (sentɒmɪtər) *n.* breath-analyzing instrument for measuring pollutants in the breath

scepsis *SKEPSIS

scep·ter, esp. *Br.* **scep·tre** (sɛptər) *n.* a staff carried by a sovereign as symbol of authority **scép·tered,** esp. *Br.* **scép·tred** *adj.* [M.E. *ceptre*, *septre*, *sceptre* fr. O.F. fr. L. *sceptrum* fr. Gk]

sceptic *SKEPTIC

scepticism *SKEPTICISM

sceptre *SCEPTER

schad·en·freud·e (ʃɑd'nfrɔɪdə) *n.* delight at the misfortune of another person [G. fr. *schaden*, damage + *freude*, joy]

Schaff (ʃæf, ʃuf), Philip (1819-93), U.S. theologian and advocate of church unity. He believed that Roman Catholicism and Protestantism would blend eventually into an evangelical Catholicism. His works include 'History of the Christian Church' (7 vols, 1858-92)

Schaff·hau·sen (ʃufhauz'n) the northernmost canton (area 115 sq. miles, pop. 148,000) of Switzerland, German-speaking and mainly Protestant, and heavily industrialized ‖ its capital (pop. 69,413), near celebrated Rhine waterfalls (hydroelectricity). Industries: mechanical and precision engineering, watchmaking, metallurgy, textiles. Romanesque abbey (11th c.)

Scharn·horst (ʃɑrnhɔrst), Gerhard Johann David von (1755-1813), Prussian general. He reformed the Prussian army after the Treaty of Tilsit, basing it on universal conscription and a national reserve

Schech·ter (ʃektər), Solomon (1847-1915), U.S. Jewish theologian and talmudist. He discovered (1896) in Cairo over 90,000 manuscripts of great significance to biblical and rabbinical research. He served (1902-15) as president of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in New York City, which he made a center of Jewish research, and founded (1913) the United Synagogue of America

Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States a unanimous decision (1935) of the U.S. Supreme Court led by Charles Evan Hughes. It ruled that the codes concerning wages and hours outlined in the National Industrial Recovery Act of President Franklin Roosevelt exceeded the powers of Congress under the interstate commerce clause, and that the National Recovery Administration was thus illegal

sched·ule (skedʒu:l, skedʒul, skédʒu:əl, *Br.* ʃedju:l) **1.** *n.* a written or printed list, often appended to a document such as a will ‖ a timed program of procedure ‖ a timetable for trains etc. ‖ the list of occupations the Department of Labor considers to be in short supply throughout the U.S., and for which it grants certification for immigration **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sched·uling** *past* and *past part.* **sched·uled** to make a list of ‖ to work out a program or timetable for ‖ to assign in advance a time or date for (an event), *their departure was scheduled for 5:00 p.m.* [O. F. *cedule*, *sedule*, written slip fr. L.L.]

Scheele (shēlə) Karl Wilhelm (1742-86), Swedish chemist who discovered oxygen (1772), independently of Priestley. He produced phosphorus from bone ash, studied the reduction of metal salts by light, and studied photosynthesis

Scheele's green a yellowish-green compound of copper and arsenic used as an insecticide and as a pigment

scheel·ite (ʃēlait, ʃi:lait) *n.* native calcium tungstate, $CaWO_4$, one of the ores of tungsten [after K. W. SCHEELE]

Scheldt (skelt [NED] *Flem.* Schelde) *n.* river (270 miles long, navigable for 200) rising in Aisne, N.E. France, and flowing across W Belgium through a double estuary in the S.W Netherlands to the North Sea. By the Treaties of Westphalia (1648) the Dutch obtained the right to close the mouth of the Scheldt, with disastrous effects on Antwerp. Navigation was made free in 1863

Sche·ler (ʃēlər), Max (1874-1928), German phenomenologist philosopher. His main works include 'Der Formalismus in der Ethik und die materiale Wertethik' (1913-16), 'Wesen und Formen der Sympathie' (1923) and 'Die Stellung des Menschen im Kosmos' (1927, 1928)

Schel·ling (ʃēliŋ), Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von (1775-1854), German idealist philosopher. He was profoundly influential in German thought. In 'Vom Ich als Prinzip der Philosophie' (1795) he follows Fichte, acknowledging only one reality, the infinite and absolute Ego, of which the universe is the expression. In the 'natural philosophy' that marks his middle period he makes nature an absolute being, working unconsciously though purposively toward self-consciousness, man alone being in full possession of this faculty. His later writings were marked by Neoplatonist and theosophist speculations

sche·ma (skī:mə) *pl.* **sche·ma·ta** (skī:mətə) *n* a plan, outline ‖ a diagram ‖ (*logic*) a syllogistic abstract figure ‖ (*Kantian philos.*) the imaginative form through which a particular perception is taken up into a category [Gk *schema*, form, figure]

sche·mat·ic (skī:mætik) *adj.* of, like or having the nature of a schema **sche·mat·i·cal·ly** *adv* [fr. Mod. L. *schematicus*]

sche·ma·ti·za·tion (skī:mətizeiʃən) *n.* a schematizing or being schematized ‖ an instance of this

sche·ma·tize (skī:mətaiz) *pres. part* **sche·ma·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sche·ma·tized** *v.t* to arrange in a scheme ‖ to conventionalize, stylize [fr. Gk *schēmatizein*]

scheme (ski:m) **1.** *n.* a detailed plan or system, *a scheme for lodging the extra guests* ‖ a carefully constructed arrangement, *a color scheme* ‖ a secret, dishonest or malicious plot or plan (esp *Br.*) an official project or plan, *a governmental hydroelectric scheme* **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **schem·ing** *past* and *past part.* **schemed** to form plans or schemes **schem·er** *n.* someone who devises secret, dishonest or malicious plans **schem·ing** *adj.* intriguing, full of guile [M.L. *schema* fr Gk]

Scher·ba·kov *RYBINSK

scher·zan·do (skertsándou, skertsændou) **1.** *adv.* (*mus.*) in a lively, playful manner **2.** *adj* (*mus.*) lively, playful **3.** *n.* (*mus.*) a scherzando movement or passage [Ital.]

scher·zo (skértsou) *pl.* **scher·zos, scher·zi** (skértsi:) *n.* (*mus.*) a lively composition, esp. one in ternary form and in triple time, often constituting a movement following a slow movement in a classical sonata or symphony etc [Ital. a jest, scherzo]

Schia·pa·rel·li (skjuparélli), Giovanni Virginio (1835-1910), Italian astronomer who discovered the canals on Mars, the asteroid Hesperia and the connection between comets and meteorites

Schick Gu·tiér·rez (ʃikgu tjérres), Rene (1910-66), Nicaraguan lawyer, politician, and president of the Republic [1] died in office

Schick test (ʃik) a test for diphtheria immunity, in which diphtheria [illegible] the skin. If the skin reacts by reddening etc then the subject is susceptible to the disease [after Béla *Schick* (1877-1967), U.S. pediatrician]

Schie·dam (sxi:dúm) a town (pop. 74,223) of South Holland, Netherlands, near Rotterdam

Schil·ler (ʃilər), Johann Christoph Friedrich von (1759-1805), German poet, playwright, historian, and [illegible] with his Romantic drama 'Die Rauber' (1781). His historical works include 'The History of the Thirty Years' War' (1791-3). The later historical dramas, e.g. 'Wallenstein' (1799), 'Maria [illegible] showed a mature treatment of the themes of freedom, idealism and heroic achievement, and the same ideals are found in the poem, e.g. the 'Hymn to Joy', which Beethoven set to music in the last movement of the 9th Symphony. Collaboration with Goethe at Weimar produced important work in the editing of literary journals and in aesthetic philosophy

schil·ler (ʃilər) *n.* the sheen or iridescence of some minerals, [illegible] play

schilling [illegible] *n.* the [illegible] monetary unit of Austria, subdivided into 100 groschen [G.]

schip·per·ke (skipərki:, skipərkə) *n.* a small, black dog of a Belgian breed, with a pointed head, prick ears and a piercing bark [Du dial. little boatman (fr. its use as a barge watchdog)]

schism (sizəm) *n.* the [illegible] of the unity of a Church through disagreement on doctrine or practice, resulting in the Church's regrouping into separate parts ‖ one of the sects so formed ‖ the offense of causing this to occur ‖ a division of any party etc. into differing factions [M.E. *scisme* fr. O.F. fr. eccles. L. *schisma* fr. Gk]

schis·mat·ic (sizmætik) **1.** *adj* of the nature of schism ‖ causing schism **2.** *n* a person who causes or fosters schism **schis·mat·i·cal** *adj.* [M.E. *cysmatyke, scismatik* fr. O.F. fr. eccles. L. *schismaticus* fr. Gk]

schist (ʃist) *n.* a metamorphic crystalline rock, [illegible] containing mineral such as mica and talc but no essential feldspar, and is easily split into thin flakes **schis·tose** (ʃistous) *adj.* of, relating to or having the characteristics of schist [F. *schiste* fr. L. *schistos*, easily split fr. Gk]

Schis·to·so·ma ja·pon·i·cum (skitəsóumə jəponikəm) (*med.*) species of flukes that are found in the veins of the intestines, esp. in China and Japan

schis·to·some (ʃistəsoum) *n.* a fluke of fam. *Schistosomatidae*, esp. of genus *Schistosoma*, living as a parasite in mammals, snails and mollusks **schis·to·so·mi·a·sis** (ʃistəsoumáiəsis) *n.* bilharzia [fr. Mod. L. *Schistosoma* fr. Gk *schistos*, cleft + *sōma*, body]

schiz·an·thus (skizænθəs) *n.* a member of *Schizanthus*, fam. *Solanaceae*, a genus of plants native to Chile, with divided leaves and white, red or violet showy flowers [Mod. L. fr. Gk *schizein*, to split + *anthos*, flower]

schiz·o·carp (skizəkɑrp) *n* (*bot.*) a compound fruit which splits when ripe into several indehiscent portions, each having one seed **schiz·o·car·pous** *adj* [fr. Gk *schizein*, to split + *karpos*, fruit]

schiz·o·gen·e·sis (skizədʒénisis) *n* (*biol.*) reproduction by fission [Mod. L. fr. Gk *schizein*, to [illegible] origin]

schiz·oid (skitsɔid, skizɔid) **1.** *adj.* characteristic of schizophrenia or of split personality ‖ having personality traits associated with schizophrenia, e.g. reserve, emotional inhibition, introversion etc **2.** *n* a schizoid person [fr Gk *schizein*, to split]

schiz·o·my·cete (skizoumaisi:t) *n* (in some classifications) a member of *Schizomycetes*, a class of unicellular or noncellular organisms comprising the bacteria, grouped usually with the fungi [fr. Mod. L. *Schizomycetes* fr. Gk *schizein*, to split + *mukēs*, fungus]

schizomycophyte [illegible] lophyte of the phylum *Schizomycophyta* comprising the bacteria and sometimes the blue-green algae [fr. Mod. L. *Schizomycophyta* fr. Gk *schizein*, to split + *mukēs*, fungus + *phuton*, [illegible]

schizophrene [illegible] son who has schizophrenia

schizophrenia [illegible] a common mental disease whose characteristics [illegible] emotions, inappropriate emotional reactions, distortions in normal logical thought processes, withdrawal from social relationships, delusions and hallucinations (*CATATONIA, *HEBEPHRENIA, *PARANOIA) **schiz·o·phren·ic** (skitsəfrenik, [illegible] (*Diff.* [illegible] to split + *phren*, mind]

schizophyte [illegible] [fr. Mod. L. *Schizophyta* fr. Gk *schizein*, to [illegible]

schiz·y or schiz·y (skitsi:) *adj.* (*slang*) schizophrenic

Schle·gel (ʃleig'l), August Wilhelm von (1767-1845), German translator and critic, one of the [illegible] the Romantic [illegible] Shakespeare, Calderón, Tasso, Petrarch, Ariosto and others

Schlegel, Friedrich von (1772-1829), younger brother of August, poet and [illegible] and one of the founders of German Romanticism

Schlei·er·mach·er (ʃlaiərmuxər), Friedrich Daniel Ernst (1768-1834), German mystical theologian who strongly influenced Protestant thought. Under the impetus of the Romantic movement he defined religion in terms of feeling and intuition and rejected dogma ('Discourses on Religion', 1799)

schlepp (ʃlep) (*slang*) (from the Yiddish) *v.* to move with difficulty or reluctance —**schlepper** *n.*

Schles·in·ger (slesiŋgər), Frank (1871-1943), U.S. astronomer. His use of long-focus telescopes for photographic measurements of the distances of stars was a major contribution to knowledge of the scale of the universe beyond the solar system

Schleswig-Holstein (ʃeis-vikhólʃtain) the northernmost state (area 6,057 sq. miles, pop. 2,276,000) of West Germany: Main towns: Kiel (the capital), Lubeck. It is a largely marshy and sandy lowland, forming the neck of the Jutland peninsula (between the Elbe and Denmark), and includes the North Frisian Is. It is heavily industrialized (shipbuilding, mechanical engineering, textiles, fishing). Crops: cereals, root vegetables. HISTORY The duchies of Schleswig and Holstein became the personal possessions of the king of Denmark in 1460, though the population was largely German. Holstein was included in the German Confederation (1815). Prussia intervened (1848) to stop a Danish attempt to annex the duchies and, with Austria, forced Denmark to give them up (1864). Austria taking Holstein and Prussia Schleswig. A dispute in Holstein was used by Bismarck as a pretext for the Seven Weeks' War against Austria (1866), after which Prussia took both Schleswig and Holstein. N. Schleswig was returned to Denmark (1920)

Schlief·fen (ʃli:fən), Alfred, graf von (1833-1913), German field marshal. As chief of the German general staff (1891-1906), he devised (1905) a plan for defeating France by a massive flanking movement through the Low Countries. This was put into effect in a modified form in 1914, and was also followed in 1940

Schlie·mann (ʃli:mən), Heinrich (1822-90), German archaeologist. On a private expedition (1870-2) he first excavated Troy. He also excavated Mycenae (1876-8)

schlie·ren (ʃli:rən) *pl. n.* streaks of different composition within an igneous rock ‖ (*phys.*) layers of differing refractive index, due to differences of pressure within a medium, esp within the air, which enable sound waves and the air disturbances due to a fast-moving body to be photographed

schlieren photography technique for photographing changes in gas density occurring in wind tunnels as a result of shock or sound

schlock (ʃlok) (from the Yiddish) *n.* (*slang*) [illegible] schlock

Schmal·kal·dic League (smælkældik) [illegible] of Protestant German princes formed (1531) at Schmalkalden. Charles V [illegible] the Protestants [illegible] the Augsburg Confession. It was crushed during the Schmalkaldic War (1546-7) by Emperor Charles V

schmaltz (ʃmɔlts, ʃmɔltz) *n* (*pop.*) extremely sentimental music ‖ (*pop.*) anything extremely [illegible] schmaltzy [illegible] schmaltzier *superl.* **schmaltz·i·est** *adj* [Yiddish *shmaltz*, rendered fat]

schmear [illegible] schmear [illegible] (ʃmiər) *n* (*slang*) the package, e.g., 'the whole [illegible]

Schmidt (ʃmit), Helmut (1918-), West German [illegible] the Social Democrat party in 1946, was elected [illegible] 1953 and was his party leader in the Bundestag (1967-[illegible] 72) and finance minister (1972-4). He worked for better relations between the U.S.S.R. and the West and [illegible] economy

Schmitt (ʃmit), Florent (1870-1958), French composer. His works, dense in texture, include

a choral setting of Psalm XLVI, a piano quintet, and much other symphonic, vocal and chamber music

schmuck (ʃmʌk) *n.* (*slang*) usu. considered vulgar (from the Yiddish) a stupid, or ignorant person

Schmuck·er (ʃmʌkər), Samuel Simon (1799-1873), U.S. liberal Lutheran theologian. He established (1820) the General Synod, a first united Lutheran Church of district synods in America, and published (1834) 'Elements of Popular Theology', a first systematic treatment in English of American Lutheran theology. He and his liberal movement were undermined (mid-19th c.) by pressure groups of conservative Lutheran immigrants

schnapps (ʃnɑps, ʃnæps) *n.* any of several distilled liquors of high alcoholic content, e.g. hollands [G.]

schnau·zer (ʃnáuzər) *n.* a short-haired terrier of a German breed, with a heavy head, heavy eyebrows and beard, and small ears [G.]

Schnitz·ler (ʃnitslər), Arthur (1862-1931), Austrian writer, author of novels, short stories, and of 'Anatol' (1893), a series of short dramatic sketches

schnook (ʃnuk) *n.* (*slang*) an easy mark

schnor·kel (ʃnɔrk'l) *n.* a snorkel

Schoel·cher (ʃelʃer), Victor (1804-93), French statesman. As Deputy from Martinique and Guadeloupe, he drafted (1848) the decree abolishing slavery in all French territories

Schoenberg, Arnold *SCHÖNBERG

schol·ar (skɔlər) *n.* a learned person ‖ a person who has made a thorough study and acquired a wealth of knowledge of a subject ‖ (esp. *Br.*) a student at a school, college or university who is supported financially, usually as the result of distinction in examination ‖ a school pupil **schol·ar·ly** *adj.* of or like a scholar ‖ having the quality characteristic of the work of a scholar, *a scholarly essay* **schol·ar·ship** *n.* the command of learning displayed by a scholar ‖ the methods by which scholars work ‖ the body of learning with which a subject is invested, *historical scholarship* ‖ a financial award to someone seeking to pursue his studies, usually on the result of a competitive examination [O.E. *scolere, scoliere* fr. L.L. *scholaris adj.*, of a school]

scho·las·tic (skəlæstik) *adj.* pertaining to school education **Scho·las·tic** **1.** *adj.* pertaining to the Schoolmen and to their methods of discussion **2.** *n.* a Schoolman **Scho·las·ti·cism** *n.* the synthesis of Aristotelian philosophy and Christian revelation in medieval European thought. It sought to resolve the conflicts of faith and reason and of nominalism and realism, and to establish proof of the existence of God. St Augustine of Hippo, in seeking to reconcile Platonic thought and Christian dogma, had stressed the illumination of faith by reason. The philosophical implications of Christianity were actively explored in Europe from the 11th c. onwards, notably by Anselm and Abelard. The debate was increased by the arrival (12th c.) in the universities of the work of Aristotle through the Arabian commentators Avicenna and Averroes. The Averroist doctrine that faith and reason might not be complementary brought Aristotelianism into disrepute until St Thomas Aquinas powerfully vindicated it in his 'Summa theologica', separating philosophy and theology and exploring the relationship between them. Other defenders of Aristotle were St Albertus Magnus and St Bonaventura. Thomism was opposed notably by Duns Scotus and William of Occam. By the time of the Renaissance, philosophy and theology had become separate studies. A Thomist revival took place in the late 19th and 20th cc. (*NEOTHOMISM)

schol·ast (skɔlæst) *n.* a commentator, esp. one of ancient times who annotated the classics [O.E.] [L.L. fr. Gk]

scho·li·um (skoʊliəm) *pl* **scho·li·a** (skoʊliə) *n.* an explanatory note, esp. one made to a classic by a scholiast [M.L. fr. Gk]

Schon·berg, Schoen·berg (ʃənbə:rg), Arnold (1874-1951), Austrian composer, who lived in the U.S.A. after 1933 and became a U.S. citizen (1940). After a period as a romantic, showing the influence of Wagner, Brahms and Mahler (e.g. in 'Verklarte Nacht', 1899, a tone poem for string sextet), he began to explore the possibilities of atonality in his 'Pierrot Lunaire' (1912). By the early 1920s he had developed the theory and practice of twelve-tone music, which was to have a profound influence. Those he influenced include Berg and Webern. His works comprise lieder, four string quartets, a piano concerto, a violin concerto, operas and many other chamber and orchestral works

Schon·gau·er (ʃóungauər), Martin (c. 1450-92), German engraver and painter. His work showed the influence of the Flemish painters, esp. of Van der Weyden. His 115 engravings on religious subjects had a great influence on the development of the art of engraving and of German art. His only certain extant painting is the 'Madonna of the Rosehedge' (1473, St Martin's Church, Colmar)

school (sku:l) **1.** *n.* a community of those who teach and those who are taught, esp. one for the education of children, usually housed in a building designed and equipped for this purpose ‖ the building itself ‖ the pupils as distinct from the teachers, *the school will assemble in the hall* ‖ the period or session during which classes occur, *school is over at 4:30* ‖ a teaching community devoted to particular studies, often part of a university, *medical school* ‖ formal education, *he only had three years of school* ‖ the conditions of gaining skill or knowledge, *brought up in a hard school* ‖ a group sharing methods, opinions, teachings etc., *painters of the Impressionist school, a gentleman of the old school* ‖ (*pl.*) the medieval universities ‖ (*Br., pl.*) the honors courses of study at Oxford University or the examinations taken at the end of them **to teach school** to be a professional schoolteacher **2.** *v.t.* to train or discipline, *he schooled himself to keep silent* [O.E. *scōl* fr. L. *schola* fr. Gk *scholē*, school, leisure]

school *n.* a number of fish or aquatic mammals keeping together while feeding or migrating [Du.]

school·book (sku:lbuk) *n.* a book written for and used by those attending school

school·boy (sku:lbɔi) *n.* a boy attending school

school·child (sku:ltʃaild) *pl.* **school·children** (sku:ltʃildrən) *n.* a boy or girl attending school

School·craft (sku:lkræft, sku:lkrʌft), Henry Rowe (1793-1864), U.S. ethnologist, explorer, and early specialist of the American Indian. He discovered (1832) Lake Itasca, then thought to be the source of the Mississippi

school·girl (sku:lgə:rl) *n.* a girl attending school

school·house (sku:lhaus) *pl.* **school·hous·es** (sku:lhauziz) *n.* the building in which a school is conducted, esp. a school for children ‖ (*Br.*) the house in which the schoolmaster or schoolmistress of a small school lives

school·ing (sku:liŋ) *n.* the act of someone who schools ‖ school education, *he had little schooling* ‖ disciplined training acquired elsewhere than in a school

School·man (sku:lmən) *pl.* **School·men** (sku:lmən) *n.* (*hist.*) an exponent of Scholasticism in a medieval university

school·mas·ter (sku:lmæstər, sku:lmustər) *n.* a man who teaches in a school

school·mate (sku:lmeit) *n.* a person who is educated at the same school as another

school·mis·tress (sku:lmistris) *n.* a woman who teaches in a school

school of thought an opinion or point of view on a subject, held by some but not constituting the only reasonable opinion or point of view, *there are several schools of thought on how to make coffee* ‖ the group holding such an opinion or point of view

school·room (sku:lru:m, sku:lrum) *n.* a room in which pupils are taught, in school or in a private house

school·teach·er (sku:lti:tʃər) *n.* a person who teaches in a school

school·work (sku:lwə:rk) *n.* work done to a schoolteacher's requirements, either at home or at school

school year the academic period making up one year of a school's administration

schoon·er (sku:nər) *n.* (*naut.*) a fore-and-aft vessel with two or more masts [etym. doubtful]

schooner *n.* a tall beer glass [origin unknown]

Scho·pen·hau·er (ʃoupənhauər), Arthur (1788-1860), German philosopher. In 'The World as Will and Idea' (1818), he stated that the will is the key to reason. His statement that without the will 'before us there is nothing' is regarded as a classic expression of pessimism. He counted Buddhism and a world-denying mysticism as superior to current Christian theology

schorl (ʃɔrl) *n.* tourmaline, esp. of a black variety [G. *schorl*]

schot·tische (ʃɔtiʃ) *n.* a round dance in duple time resembling a slow polka ‖ the music for this dance [G. *schottische (tanz)*, Scottish (*dance*)]

Schro·ding·er (ʃró:diŋər), Erwin (1887-1961), Austrian physicist who developed the theory of wave mechanics. Nobel prize (shared with Dirac, 1933)

Schrodinger equation the wave equation

schtick or **shtick** (ʃtik) *n.* (*slang*) (from the Yiddish) **1.** a piece, esp. a theatrical piece **2.** a hobby or characteristic

Schu·bert (ʃu:bə:rt), Franz Peter (1797-1828), Austrian composer. His early work shows a debt to Beethoven but he soon acquired his own style, marked everywhere by abundant lyrical invention and a great gift for sustained melody, with a characteristically subtle use of harmony and modulation. He wrote over 600 incomparable songs (*LIED), 9 symphonies, 15 complete string quartets, a quintet with viola, the 'Trout' piano quintet, piano sonatas and much other chamber and piano music as well as orchestral, choral and operatic works

Schu·man (ʃu:mɑ̃), Robert (1886-1963), French statesman. French prime minister (1947-8) and foreign minister (1948-53), he proposed (1950) the establishment of a coal and steel pool in W. Europe, and is regarded as a founder of the European Economic Community

Schu·mann (ʃu:mən), Robert Alexander (1810-56), German composer. His most characteristic music is for the piano. It is spontaneous, lyrical and in the main exquisitely brief: most often melancholy, nostalgic and tender. In addition to his many piano works he wrote many deeply expressive songs (*LIED) incl. the cycle 'Dichterliebe' (1840), 4 symphonies, 3 string quartets, a piano concerto, other chamber works etc.

Schurz (ʃuərts), Carl (1829-1906), U.S. political leader and reformer. He led (1884) the Mugwumps, who opposed the Republican party's nomination of James G. Blaine as presidential candidate

schuss (ʃus) **1.** *n.* a straight run in skiing **2.** *v.i.* to ski at high speed on a straight course [G.]

Schutz (ʃyts), Heinrich (1585-1672), German composer, one of the great masters of the German school. His work shows the influence of Gabrieli and Monteverdi. It includes the first German opera, 'Daphne' (1627, no longer extant), and noble and moving church music, notably four 'Passions' (1665-88)

Schutz·pan·zer Marder (ʃutzpunzer) *n.* (*mil.*) armored personnel carrier of the German Federal Republic

schwa (ʃwɑ) *n.* (*phon.*) an unstressed mid-central vowel, e.g. the 'o' in 'atom' ‖ the symbol ə used to represent this quality [G. fr. Heb.]

Schwann (ʃvɑn), Theodor (1810-82), German physiologist. He founded the cell theory of living organisms and recognized that the ovum is a cell

Schwarz·en·berg (ʃvá:rtsənberk), Felix, Fürst zu (1800-52), Austrian statesman. With the aid of Windischgratz he put down revolutions in Austria and Bohemia (1848) and restored the authority of the Hapsburgs. As prime minister (1848-52) he humiliated Prussia in the Treaty of Olmutz (1850)

Schwarz·schild radius (ʃvártsfild) (*astron.*) twice the minimum black hole mass times a gravitational force, divided by the speed of light. It is hypothesized in a solution to theory of general relativity concept of a nonrotating black hole *Cf* BLACK HOLE

Schweit·zer (ʃwaitsər, ʃvaitsər), Albert (1875-1965), French physician, theologian and musician. He devoted his life after 1913 to a medical mission at Lambaréné, Gabon, originally financing it largely by organ recitals of Bach's music. His theological writings gave a new emphasis to the study of eschatology in New Testament interpretation. Nobel peace prize (1952)

Schweitzer's reagent cuprammonium solution [after Matthias *Schweitzer* (19th c.), G. chemist]

Schwe·rin (ʃveiri:n) the former capital (pop. 113,000) of Mecklenburg, East Germany. Gothic cathedral (15th c.), palace (19th c.) ‖ the surrounding district (area 3,343 sq. miles, pop. 623,000)

Schwit·ters (ʃvitərs), Kurt (1887-1948), Ger-

man painter and poet, active in dada. He produced collages of considerable beauty out of scraps of wastepaper and rubbish

Schwyz (ʃvɪts) a German-speaking, mainly Catholic canton (area 350 sq. miles, pop 97,354) of Switzerland on the Lake of Lucerne | its capital | pop. 11,000

sci-at-ic (saɪætɪk) *adj.* pertaining to the hip, esp to the great nerve at the back of the thigh [F *sciatique* fr. M.L. *sciaticus*]

sci-at-i-ca (saɪætɪkə) *n.* pain due to irritation of the sciatic nerve [M.L. fr. *sciaticus*, sciatic]

sci-ence (saɪəns) *n.* knowledge acquired by careful observation, by deduction of the laws which govern changes and conditions, and by testing these deductions by experiment ‖ a branch of study, esp one concerned with facts, principles and methods, *the science of language* ‖ a technique based on training, *the science of fencing* ‖ natural science or a branch of this [F fr. L. *scientia*, knowledge]

science fiction fiction in which scientific theory provides plots for adventure stories concerning esp. the future condition of man and society

sci-en-tial (saɪenʧəl) *adj.* of or relating to knowledge or science [fr. M.L. *scientialis*]

sci-en-tif-ic (saɪəntɪfɪk) *adj.* pertaining to science, esp. to natural science ‖ of or using methods based upon well-established facts and obeying well-established laws, *scientific management* ‖ using the knowledge made available by scientists, *scientific farming* ‖ (*loosely*) thorough and accurate **sci-en-tif-i-cal-ly** *adv.* [fr L.L. *scientificus* fr. L. *sciens* (*scientis*), knowing + *facere*, to make]

sci-en-tist (saɪəntɪst) *n.* a specialist in science, esp. in a natural science

Sci-en-tol-o-gy (saɪəntɒlədʒɪ) *n.* founded 1952 by L. Ron Hubbard, a religious movement that teaches immortality and reincarnation and claims a psychotherapeutic method for freeing the individual from personal problems

sci-fi (saɪfaɪ) *adj.* of science fiction

scil-i-cet (sɪlɪset) *adv.* (*abbr.* sc., scil.) namely [L fr. *scire licet*, it is permitted to know]

scil-la (sɪlə) *n.* a member of *Scilla*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a genus of wild and cultivated bulbous plants native to N. Europe and Asia, having esp. blue flowers [L.]

Scil-ly Isles (sɪlɪ) a group of 140 islets (total area 10 sq. miles, pop. 2,428), five of them inhabited, off S.W. England. Capital: Hugh Town. Products: early fruit, vegetables, flowers

scim-i-tar (sɪmɪtər) *n.* a short, curved, Oriental sword, with a sharp edge on the convex side only [F. *cimeterre* and Ital. *scimitarra*, origin unknown]

scin-til-la (sɪntɪlə) *n.* (*fig.*) a light trace ‖ a spark [L. = spark]

scin-til-lant (sɪnt'lənt) *adj.* scintillating [fr. L. *scintillans* (*scintillantis*)]

scin-til-late (sɪnt'leɪt) *pres. part.* **scin-til-lat-ing** *past* and *past part.* **scin-til-lat-ed** *v.i.* to sparkle or twinkle like a star ‖ to be brilliant in conversation ‖ to emit sparks ‖ *v.t.* to give off in the form of sparks, twinkles etc. **scin-til-la-tion** *n.* a sparkling, esp. (*astron.*) the sparkling of a celestial body as the result of turbulence in the earth's atmosphere ‖ (*phys.*) a quantum of electromagnetic radiation as emitted e.g. by radioactive material [fr. L. *scintillare* (*scintillatus*)]

scintillation camera device for detecting and recording discrete emissions of radioactive substances, esp. in following isotopes in body scanning

scintillation counter a device for detecting and recording the presence of ionizing radiation, e.g. radioactive material (*GEIGER COUNTER)

sci-o-lism (saɪəlɪzəm) *n.* pretentious [illegible] ship supported only by superficial knowledge [SCIOLIST]

sci-o-list (saɪəlɪst) *n.* someone who has only superficial knowledge but who pretends to have more **sci-o-lis-tic** *adj.* [fr. L. L. *sciolus*]

sci-on (saɪən) *n.* a shoot or branch used for grafting ‖ a young member or a descendant of a family, esp. of a noble family [O.F. *cion*, *sion*, etym. doubtful]

Scip-i-o Ae-mi-i-a-nus (sɪpɪouɪmɪlɪeɪnəs), Publius Cornelius (185-129 B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman, adopted by the eldest son of Scipio Africanus. Commander in the 3rd Punic War, he destroyed Carthage (146 B.C.), making Africa a province. He subsequently destroyed Numantia (133 B.C.) [illegible] He agrarian reforms of his brother-in-law Tiberius Gracchus

Scip-i-o Af-ri-ca-nus (sɪpɪouæfrɪkeɪnəs), Publius Cornelius (c. 235-183 B.C.), Roman statesman and soldier. He defeated the Carthaginians in Spain during the 2nd Punic War, invaded Africa, and finally defeated Hannibal at Zama (202 B.C.). He trained the Roman army in new tactics and made it more professional

scir-hoid [illegible] *adj.* like a scirrhus

scir-rhous (skɪrəs, sɪrəs) *adj.* of or having the nature of a scirrhus [fr. F *scirreux*, *scirrheux*]

scir-rhus (skɪrəs, sɪrəs) *pl.* **scir-rhi** (skɪraɪ, sɪraɪ), **scir-rhus-es** *n.* a hard, cancerous tumor, esp. characterized by much fibrous tissue [Mod. L. fr. Gk *skiros*, *skirros*, hard covering, hard tumor]

scissile [illegible] *adj.* able to be cut or split, ease [fr. L. *scissilis* fr. *scindere*, to split]

scission (sɪʒən, sɪʃən) *n.* a cutting or splitting ‖ [illegible] [F]

scis-sor (sɪzər) *v.t.* to cut with scissors

scis-sors (sɪzərz) *pl. n.* a cutting tool consisting of two sharp-edged beveled blades which are pivoted near two handles through which finger and thumb are passed ‖ gymnastic movement of the legs like those of scissors in use ‖ (*wrestling*) a hold, by the legs, of the opponent's head or body [M.E. *sisours*, *cysoures* fr. O.F. *cisoires*]

scissors kick (*swimming*) a kick used in the sidestroke and trudgen. The upper leg is swung forward from the hip and the lower leg bent back from the knee, both legs then being sharply brought together

SCLC (*abbr.*) for Southern Christian Leadership Conference

scle-ra (sklɪərə) *n.* the outer fibrous capsule of the eye, forming the white (*EYE) [Mod L. fr. Gk *sklēros*, hard]

scle-re-id (sklɪərɪɪd) *n.* (*bot.*) a cell, composing one kind of sclerenchyma, that is roughly spherical. Sclereids occur throughout the plant body but esp. in the cortex, phloem, and in both hard and fleshy fruits (*FIBER) [fr. Gk *sklēros*, hard]

scle-ren-chy-ma [illegible] *pl.* **scle-ren-chy-mas**, **scle-ren-chy-ma-ta** [illegible] *n.* (*bot.*) a simple plant tissue (*PARENCHYMA, *COLLENCHYMA) that consists of thick-walled cells serving in support and protection. There are two principal types: fibers and sclereids | the calcareous walls of certain coral cells [Mod L. fr. Gk *sklēros*, hard + *enchuma*, infusion]

scle-rite (sklɪərait, sklerait) *n.* (*zool.*) a chitinous plate ‖ (*zool.*) a calcareous plate or spicule [fr. Gk *sklēros*, hard]

scle-ro-der-ma-tous (sklɪərədɜrmətəs, sklerədɜrmətəs) *adj.* (*zool.*) covered with hard outer scales or plates [fr. Gk *sklēros*, hard + *derma* (*dermatos*), skin]

scle-roid (sklɪərɔɪd, sklerɔɪd) *adj.* (*biol.*) hard in texture [fr. Gk *sklēros*, hard]

scle-rom-e-ter (sklɪrɒmətər) *n.* a device used to determine the hardness of a material [fr. Gk *skleros*, hard + *metron*, measure]

scle-ro-pro-tein (sklɪərouprouti:n, sklɪərouprouti:ɪn) *n.* one of a class of fibrous proteins which constitute many animal tissues, e.g. hair, horn, nail (*KERATIN, *COLLAGEN) [fr. Gk *skleros*, hard + PROTEIN]

scle-rosed (sklɪroust, sklɪərouzd, sklerouzd) *adj* suffering from sclerosis [SCLEROSIS]

scle-ro-sis [illegible] *pl.* **scle-ro-ses** (sklɪrousi:z) *n.* (*med.*) the pathological hardening of tissue produced by the overgrowth of connective tissue (*ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, *MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS) [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *skleros*, hard]

scle-rot-ic [illegible] dle layer of the outer covering (the pit in a fruit)

scle-rot-ic (sklɪrɒtɪk) **1.** *n.* (*anat.*) the sclera (*EYE) **2.** *adj.* of, relating to or having sclerosis, of the sclera [fr. Mod. L. and M.L. *scleroticus* fr. Gk]

sclerotic coat the sclera

scle-rous (sklɪərəs, sklerəs) *adj.* hardened, *sclerous tissue* [fr. Gk *skleros*, hard]

scoff (skɒf, skɔf) **1.** *v.i.* to adopt a disbelieving or contemptuously mocking attitude towards something, *to scoff at old wives' tales* **2.** *n.* an expression of such mockery [M.E. *scof*, *skof* *n.*, etym. doubtful]

scold (skould) **1.** *v.t.* to rebuke angrily and often noisily, *to scold a child* ‖ *v.i.* (often with 'at') to [illegible] *old fash.* a person, esp. a woman, who habitually scolds (prob. fr. O.N. *skald* *n.*, poet)

scolex (skoulɛks) *n.* the head of a tapeworm, larval or adult [Mod. L. fr. Gk *skolex*, worm]

sco-li-o-sis (skoulɪousɪs, skɒlɪousɪs) *n.* lateral curvature of the spine (*KYPHOSIS, *LORDOSIS)

sco-li-ot-ic (skoulɪɒtɪk) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *skolios*, bent]

scol-lop (skɒləp) **1.** *n.* a scallop **2.** *v.t.* to scallop

sconce (skɒns) **1.** a holder attached to a wall, for a candle or candles ‖ a flat candlestick with a handle [illegible] [F]

sconce **1.** *n.* (*Br.*, at Oxford University) a fine, to be paid in beer or ale, for an offense against good form, e.g. drinking, in hall, imposed by fellow students **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sconc-ing** *past* and *past part.* **sconced** to impose this fine upon [illegible]

scone (skoun, skɒn) *n.* a small, soft cake of wheat or barley flour (baked originally on a griddle) [perh. fr. M.Du. *schoonbrot* and M.L.G. *schonbrot*, fine bread]

scoop (sku:p) **1.** *n.* any implement for holding or removing liquids or loose solids, e.g. the bucket of an earth-moving machine or dredge or a little shovel for flour etc. ‖ a small concave holder with a handle for serving ice cream etc. ‖ a cutting or gouging instrument with a spoon-shaped blade ‖ (*geog.*) a basin-shaped depression ‖ a surgical implement used to gather and remove matter from the body ‖ a quantity gathered by using a scoop, *a large scoop of ice cream* ‖ (*surfing*) the upturned nose of the surfboard ‖ the act of scooping ‖ (*pop.*) a large profit made by a single transaction ‖ a piece of news obtained and published by a journalist or newspaper exclusively or before it has been published by a rival **2.** *v.t.* to dip into, gather and transfer, by using a scoop ‖ to make (a hole etc.) by scooping ‖ to hollow out ‖ to empty out (water) by bailing | (*pop.*) to get and publish a piece of news before (one's rivals) [M.E. *scope* fr. M.Du. *schöpe*, *schoepe*, vessel for bailing out water, and M.Du. *schoppe*, shovel]

scoot (sku:t) *v.i.* (*pop.*) to go quickly or go away quickly **scoot-er** *n.* a child's vehicle consisting of a low board fitted with a wheel at each end and a steering handle attached to the axle of the front wheel. The child stands with one foot on the board, thrusting against the ground with his other foot ‖ a low-powered, small-wheeled motorcycle, the driver of which sits as if on a chair, not astraddle [etym. doubtful]

sco-pa [illegible] **sco-pae** [illegible] **sco-pas** *n.* (*zool.*) a bunch of small hairs, e.g. the hairs which gather pollen on a bee's legs [L. *scopae* pl., twigs, broom]

Sco-pas (skoupəs) (4th c. B.C.), Greek sculptor who rebuilt the temple of Athena at Tegea and made the sculptures for it

sco-pate (skoupeɪt) *adj.* (*zool.*) brushlike [fr. L. *scopae* pl., twigs, broom]

scope (skoup) *n.* the area covered by an activity, plan, study etc., *such subjects are not within the scope of this book* ‖ room or opportunity for free activity, thought etc., *he needs more scope for displaying his gifts* ‖ (*fig.*) limit of capacity, *beyond the scope of his imagination* [fr. Ital. *scopo*, aim, fr. Gk *skopos*, mark for shooting at]

Scopes Trial (skoups) a U.S. civil liberty trial in which John Scopes, a Tennessee schoolteacher of biology, was indicted (1925) for teaching the doctrine of evolution. The trial [illegible] William Jennings Bryan for the prosecution and of Clarence Darrow for the defense. Scopes was convicted. In an appeal to the state supreme court Scopes was cleared, although the 1925 law was held constitutional

sco-pol-a-mine (skoupɒləmi:n, skoupɒləmɪn, skoupɒləmin) *n.* an alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, extracted from certain plants of fam. *Solanaceae*, esp. of genus *Scopolia*, and used as a sedative in surgery and obstetrics in conjunction with morphine and in the prevention of [illegible] seasickness etc. [fr. Mod. L. *Scopolia*, plant ge[illegible]

scopula [illegible] and chelicerae of spiders used in making the [illegible]

scorch (skɔrtʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to apply such intense heat [illegible]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: [illegible]
(o) o, ox, au, cox, [illegible]
dʒ, savage, n, orangutang, [illegible]

the summer sun ‖ to burn (something) just [illegible] *scorched the sheet* to criticize very harshly] *v.i.* to become slightly discolored by being partially burned ‖ to become dried up by intense heat ‖ (*pop.*) to drive a vehicle very fast **2.** *n.* a discoloration caused by scorching [etym. doubtful]

scorched-earth policy the policy of destroying everything (buildings, bridges, crops etc.) that could help an enemy force to advance

scorch·er (skôrtʃər) *n.* (*pop.*) a very hot day ‖ (*pop.*) a biting criticism ‖ (*pop.*) a very fast driver

score (skôr, skour) *n.* a notch or line cut or scratched in the surface of something, *the scores of tribal markings* ‖ the number of points gained by a player or team in a game, or by the respective teams, *the score is 20 to 5 in our favor* ‖ a record of this ‖ the making of a point in a game or competition ‖ the point so made ‖ an act or remark which puts an opponent at a disadvantage ‖ a reason, motive, *he stayed away on the score of ill health* ‖ (*pl.* **scores, score**) a set of twenty (things, people etc.) ‖ (*pl.*) a great number, *scores of people had to be shut out* ‖ (*mus.*) a copy of a piece of music showing all the parts ‖ a number symbolizing the degree of success in a test ‖ (*pop.*) the facts and prospects of a situation, *to know the score* **to pay off** (or **settle**) **a score** to avenge a wrong [O.E. *scoru* fr. O.N. *skor*, notch, tally, four hundred, Icel. twenty]

score *pres. part.* **scor·ing** *past* and *past part* **scored** *v.t.* to mark with cuts, lines, scratches etc ‖ to make (a point) or win (a goal etc.) in a game ‖ to keep a record or account of by or as if by making notches or marks in a tally ‖ to count as, *an ace scores 10* ‖ (*mus.*) to arrange (a composition) for performance by certain instruments etc., *the piece is scored for two flutes and viola* ‖ to grade (an examination or a candidate) ‖ to criticize harshly ‖ *v.i.* to keep a score ‖ to win a point or points in a game ‖ to gain an advantage, *to score over a rival* ‖ (*pop.*) to make a success, be a hit, *an actor who scores every time* [O.N. *skora*, to make an incision, count by tallies]

score·board (skôrbôrd, skourbourd) *n.* a large board visible to the spectators at a match, setting out the state of play

score·card (skôrkurd, skourkurd) *n.* a card identifying players and giving relevant information about a match and which can be used to record the score

score·keep·er (skôrkiːpər, skourkiːpər) *n.* an official who records the score throughout the progress of a sports contest

sco·ri·a (skôriːə, skouriːə) *pl.* **sco·ri·ae** (skôriːiː, skouriːiː) *n.* lava with a cellular structure ‖ a piece of such lava ‖ the residue from molten metal [illegible] **sco·ri·a·ceous** (skôriːeɪʃəs, skouriːeɪʃəs) *adj.* [L. fr. Gk *skōria*, refuse]

sco·ri·fi·ca·tion [illegible] (skôrɪfɪkeɪʃən, skourɪfɪkeɪʃən) *n.* a scorifying or being scorified ‖ something scorified

sco·ri·fy (skôrɪfaɪ, skourɪfaɪ) *pres. part.* **sco·ri·fy·ing** *past* and *past part* **sco·ri·fied** *v.t.* to convert into [SCORIA]

scorn (skôrn) *n.* a feeling of extreme contempt, often accompanied by anger or irritation ‖ a manifesting of this feeling, *her scorn wounded* [illegible] **to laugh** (someone or something) **to scorn** to ridicule (someone or something) [M.E. *skarn, scharne* fr. O.F. *escarn, escharn* fr. Germ.]

scorn *v.t.* to reject with scorn, *to scorn an offer* ‖ to feel scorn for ‖ (with *infin.*) to refuse, out of a feeling of scorn or self-respect, *he scorned to answer their insults* [M.E. *scarne, schorne* fr. [illegible] O. Germ.]

scorn·ful (skôrnfəl) *adj.* feeling or showing scorn

Scor·pi·o (skôrpiːou) a southern constellation ‖ the eighth sign of the zodiac, represented as a scorpion [L. = scorpion]

scor·pi·oid [illegible] (skôrpiːɔɪd) *adj.* [illegible] cence) circinate like a scorpion [fr. Gk *skorpioeides*, like a scorpion]

scor·pi·on (skôrpiːən) *n.* a member of *Scorpionida*, an order of viviparous, carnivorous nocturnal arachnids of warm and tropical regions. They have an elongated abdomen forming a tail with a terminal poisonous sting which is rarely fatal to man. They may be as long as 6 or 8 ins [O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

[illegible] *Scorzonera*, fam. *Compositae*, a genus of European plants with solitary heads of yellow flowers on long peduncles. The roots of some species are edible, esp. those of black salsify [Ital.]

Scot (skɒt) *n.* a native of Scotland ‖ (*pl.*) the Gaelic-speaking tribe which emigrated from N. Ireland to Scotland (early 6th c. A.D.) [O.E. *Scottas* pl., fr. L.L. *Scottus*]

scot (skɒt) *n.* (*hist.*) a sum of money levied as a tax or imposed as an assessment ‖ one's share in the entertainment expenses of a group, *to pay one's scot* [a form of O.E. *sceot, gesceot*, shot]

Scotch (skɒtʃ) **1.** *adj.* (used esp. outside Scotland) Scottish **2.** *n.* (usually **scotch**) whiskey distilled in Scotland or a drink of this ‖ (non-Scottish term for) the Scottish variety of English **the Scotch** (non-Scottish term for) the Scots [contr. of SCOTTISH]

scotch *v.t.* to put down, crush, *to scotch a conspiracy* ‖ to wound without killing, disable [etym. doubtful]

scotch 1. *n.* a block or wedge used to prevent a wheel, barrel etc. from rolling **2.** *v.t.* to prevent from rolling by inserting a scotch [etym. doubtful]

Scotch-I-rish (skɒtʃaɪrɪʃ) *adj.* of mixed Scotch and Irish descent ‖ of a group of people of Scottish descent living in N. Ireland ‖ of a group of people of Scottish descent who emigrated from N. Ireland to the U.S.A. prior to 1846, or of their descendants

Scotch·man (skɒtʃmən) *pl.* **Scotch·men** (skɒtʃmən) *n.* (non-Scottish term for) a Scot

Scotch terrier a Scottish terrier

Scotch whisky ⁺SCOTCH

Scotch·wom·an (skɒtʃwumən) *pl.* **Scotch·wom·en** (skɒtʃwimin) *n.* (non-Scottish term for) a Scotswoman

sco·ter (skôutər) *pl.* **sco·ters, sco·ter** *n.* any of several large sea ducks of genera *Melanitta* and *Oidemia*, native to the northern coasts of Europe and North America [etym. doubtful]

scot-free (skɒtfriː) *adj.* not sentenced to any punishment ‖ quite unhurt [SCOT (sum of money) + FREE]

sco·tia (skouʃə) *n.* a hollow molding near or at the base of a column [L. fr. Gk *skotia* fr. *skotos*, darkness (fr. the shadow in the molding)]

Sco·tism (skôutɪzəm) *n.* the philosophy of Duns Scotus [SCOTIST]

Sco·tist (skôutɪst) **1.** *n.* a follower of the philosophy of Duns Scotus **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to this philosophy or its followers [fr. M.L. *Scotista*]

Scot·land (skɒtlənd) a country (area 30,405 sq. miles, pop. 5,130,735) occupying the north of Great Britain. It is a division of the United Kingdom. Capital: Edinburgh. Largest town: Glasgow. Language: English, with 1.5% also speaking Gaelic. Church membership: 25% Church of Scotland (Presbyterian), 15% Roman Catholic, with Nonconformist and Church of England minorities. The educational, judicial and financial systems retain many distinctive features. The land is 17% arable, 8% pasture, 16% forest, and much of the rest is rough grazing land. It is divisible into three natural zones: the Highlands, the Lowlands and the southern uplands. The Highlands in the north (1,000–over 4,000 ft, highest point: Ben Nevis, 4,406 ft) are a rocky, sparsely inhabited mountainous plateau (⁺CAIRNGORM MTNS, ⁺GRAMPIANS), largely moorland, with a coastline deeply indented, esp. in the west, by firths. The Lowlands in the center are comprised mostly of the Forth and Clyde valleys (coal and iron fields, dairy pasture) and contain most of the industry and population. The southern uplands, a rolling moorland (mainly 800–2,000 ft), are cut by small fertile river valleys. Scotland has about 800 islands, including the Orkneys, Shetlands and Hebrides, and hundreds of lakes. Average temperatures (F.): (Jan.) 40°, (Jul.) 56°. Rainfall: under 30 ins along the east coast, over 80 ins along the west coast. Chief ports: Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, Aberdeen. Universities: St Andrews (1411), Glasgow (1451), Aberdeen (1494), Edinburgh (1582), Strathclyde (1964). HISTORY. The earliest inhabitants of Scotland are thought to have been of Iberian stock, and to have mingled with invading Celts (7th c. B.C.). The Romans, who named the northern part Caledonia and its inhabitants Picts, conquered the south (c. 80 A.D.) under Agricola, but were forced to withdraw behind Hadrian's Wall (early 2nd c.). The Scots, a Celtic tribe from Ireland, settled in the west (early 6th c.) and conquered the southern Picts (9th c.). The east coast was raided by Germanic tribes (4th and 5th cc.) and formed part of Northumbria. After the Roman evacuation of Britain, a Romanized British kingdom was left in Strathclyde on the west coast. St Columba brought Christianity to the Picts (6th c.). The Scots, under Kenneth I, defeated the Picts (c. 841) and established a kingdom covering most of Scotland. He and his successors were involved in warfare with raiding Vikings, with Northumbria and with Strathclyde until the 10th c. Norse kingdoms were established in the Hebrides until 1266 and in Orkney and Shetland until 1472. During the reign (1057-93) of Malcolm III and his wife, St Margaret, the Scottish Church was reorganized. Feudalism was introduced in the Lowlands, while the Highlands maintained the clan system (11th c.). Scotland remained united despite sporadic wars with England caused by Norman claims to sovereignty over Scotland and by the intervention of David I in the war between Matilda and Stephen. Scotland became the feudal vassal of England (1174-89). A disputed succession to the throne (1290) enabled Edward I of England to intervene on behalf of John de Baliol, but when Baliol formed an alliance with France (1295) Edward deposed him (1296) and proclaimed himself king. The Scots revolted under Wallace and under Robert the Bruce, who claimed the throne (1306), defeated Edward II at Bannockburn (1314), and gained recognition of Scottish independence (1328). On the death (1371) of David II, Robert II became king, founding the Stuart dynasty. During the Hundred Years' War the Scots supported the French against the English. Scotland was weakened by baronial feuds and was heavily defeated at Flodden Field (1513), when James IV attempted to invade England. During the regency (1554-60) of Mary of Guise, many of the nobility became converted to Protestantism as a result of the work of Knox, and political and religious issues forced Mary Queen of Scots to abdicate (1567) in favor of her Protestant son, James VI. The latter inherited the throne of England (1603) as James I, by virtue of his descent from Margaret Tudor. The union of the two thrones remained a personal one, Scotland maintaining its own institutions and its Presbyterian religious tradition. Charles I's attempt to force the English liturgy on the Presbyterian Scots provoked the formation (1638) of the National Covenant and the outbreak of the Bishops' Wars (1639 and 1640). The Covenanters supported Cromwell in the English Civil War, but Cromwell's forced union of England and Scotland (1654) caused much resentment among the Scots, and a personal union was resumed at the Restoration. The religious policy of Charles II and James II was unpopular in Scotland. To guarantee the Hanoverian succession, Scotland and England were united by the Act of Union (1707), under which Scottish representatives would sit in the British parliament, but Scotland would keep its own laws and the Presbyterian Church. Scotland remained a center of the Jacobite cause until the mid-18th c. (For subsequent history ⁺GREAT BRITAIN)

Scotland Yard the familiar name for the British Criminal Investigation Department of the Metropolitan Police

sco·to·ma (skoutóumə) *pl.* **sco·to·mas, sco·to·ma·ta** (skoutoumətə) *n.* a dark or blind spot in the field of vision [L.L. fr. Gk fr. *skotos*, darkness]

sco·to·pho·bin (skoutoufoubɪn) *n.* (*biochem.*) substance believed to encode fear-of-the-dark in the brain

sco·to·phor (skoutoufɔr) *n.* (*chem.*) a material that darkens or bleaches when exposed to X-rays, cathode rays, heat, or photons

Scots (skɒts) **1.** *adj.* Scottish **2.** *n.* the English spoken in Scotland [older *Scottis*, var. of Scottish]

Scots·man (skɒtsmən) *pl.* **Scots·men** (skɒtsmən) *n.* a Scot

Scots·wom·an (skɒtswumən) *pl.* **Scots·wom·en** (skɒtswimən) *n.* a Scottish woman

Scott (skɒt), Dred (c. 1795-1858), American Negro slave whose suit for freedom, based on his having spent a period in a non-slave state, led the U.S. Supreme Court to declare the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional (⁺DRED SCOTT DECISION). Scott himself was set free (1857) although technically he had lost his suit

Scott, Sir George Gilbert (1811-78), English architect. His work includes the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford (1841), and the Albert Memorial

(1863–), Oxford and St Pancras (Gilbert) (1880–1960), English architects. He is known chiefly for his restoration work in cathedrals and churches. He was foremost in the Victorian neo-Gothic revival.

Scott, Sir Giles Gilbert (1880-1960), English architect, grandson of Sir George. His most striking work is the neo-Gothic Anglican cathedral at Liverpool, England.

Scott, James Brown (1866-1943), U.S. jurist, publicist, and educator, and an influential leader in the international peace movement of the 20th c. He became (1906) founding editor of the first English-language international law periodical, and helped to establish (1914) the Academy of International Law at The Hague and (1921) the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Scott, Robert Falcon (1868-1912), British naval officer and Antarctic explorer. He led two expeditions to Antarctica (1901–4 and 1910–12), of the first he carried out surveys of the Ross Sea and on the second he led a sledge journey from the Ross Sea to the South Pole, which he reached Jan. 18, 1912, shortly after Amundsen. He and his four companions died on the return journey.

Scott, Sir Walter (1771-1832), Scottish poet and novelist. His work displayed his passion for the history of his country. His narrative poems, e.g. 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' (1805), 'Marmion' (1808) and 'The Lady of the Lake' (1810), were immensely popular. The novel *Waverley* (1814) was the first of a long series, published anonymously, including 'The Heart of Midlothian' (1818), 'Ivanhoe' (1820) and 'The Talisman' (1825). His influence can be traced in all romantic art of the early 19th c. which took balladry and folklore as its theme.

Scott, Winfield (1786-1866), U.S. general, and Whig candidate for the presidency in 1852. As general officer commanding (1841-61) the U.S. Army, he won several victories during the Mexican War, notably at Veracruz, Cerro Gordo, and Chapultepec, by which he forced (1858) Mexico's surrender.

Scot·ti·cism (skɒtɪsɪzəm) *n.* a turn of phrase, use of a word etc. characteristically Scottish [fr. L.L. *Scoticus*]

Scot·tish (skɒtɪʃ) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Scotland, its people or customs, the variety of English spoken there etc. **2.** *n.* the English language as spoken in Scotland [O.E. *Scottisc*]

Scottish Gaelic *GAELIC

Scottish terrier a terrier of a breed having a strong stocky build, with a large head, prick ears, short legs and thick, rough coat

Scotus, Duns *DUNS SCOTUS

scoun·drel (skáundrəl) *n.* a man who acts with shameful lack of principle **scoun·drel·ly** *adj.* [origin unknown]

scour (skáuər) **1.** *v.t.* to clean by rubbing hard, esp. with an abrasive, or by flushing with a rapid flow of water ‖ to remove (dirt etc.) in this way ‖ to free from impurities, *to scour raw wool* ‖ to purge ‖ to wear away by erosion etc., *the torrent scoured a channel in the hillside* ‖ *v.i.* to perform a cleaning, removing or eroding action **2.** *n.* a scouring ‖ a place eroded by scouring, *a scour in the hillside* ‖ (*pl.*) diarrhea, esp. in cattle [prob. M. Du. or M.L.G. *schuren*]

scour *v.t.* to move rapidly through or over, esp. in search of something, *she scoured the whole town for it* ‖ *v.i.* to move in this way, *scouring over the hills for bluebells* [etym. doubtful]

scourge (skə:rdʒ) *n.* (*rhet.*) a whip used to punish people ‖ someone or something causing misery, esp. on a large scale ‖ any cause of distress thought of as divine punishment [A.F. *escorge, escurge*]

scourge *pres. part.* **scourg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **scourged** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to whip ‖ (*rhet.*) to cause extreme misery to [O.F. *escorgier*]

scout (skaut) **1.** *n.* a soldier sent ahead to reconnoiter or gain information ‖ anyone whose job is to search, *a talent scout* ‖ a boy scout ‖ a girl scout ‖ a person who observes and reports on the abilities of players of rival professional or university teams ‖ the act of scouting, lookout, *on the scout for good young players* (*Br.*) a man employed by a motorists' association to assist motorists on the road ‖ (*pop.*) a fellow, *he's a good scout* **2.** *v.i.* to make a reconnaissance ‖ to make a search ‖ *v.t.* to observe as a scout ‖ to reconnoiter (a territory etc.) [F. *escoute* = listening]

scout *n.* (*Br.*) [illegible] vant at Oxford University [origin unknown]

scout *v.t.* to reject (a suggestion, statement etc.)

scout-ing (skautɪŋ) *n.* scouts' activities

[illegible] man responsible for training a troop of boy scouts

scow (skau) *n.* a large flat-bottomed boat with square ends, used esp. to transport gravel, sand etc.

scowl (skaul) **1.** *v.i.* to frown angrily or sullenly ‖ *v.t.* to express by frowning, *he scowled his dissatisfaction* **2.** *n.* an angry or sullen frown [prob. of Scand. origin]

SCP (*bol. abbr.*) for single-celled protein

scrab·ble (skræb'l) *pres. part.* **scrab·bling** *past* and *past part.* **scrab·bled** *v.i.* to make scratching movements with the fingers, hands or feet ‖ to make random, scrawling marks ‖ to climb with hasty struggling movements [Du. *schrabbelen*]

Scrabble *n.* word game played with evaluated lettered disks on a board with the object of forming words adjoining those already melded.

scrag (skræg) **1.** *n.* a scrawny person or animal ‖ the lean end of a neck of mutton or veal **2.** *v.t.* *pres. part.* **scrag·ging** *past* and *past part.* **scragged** (*pop.*) to kill by hanging (*r* by wringing or breaking the neck) (*pop.*) to tackle by the neck or handle (someone) roughly [prob. altered fr. older *crag*, the neck]

scrag·gi·ly (skrægɪlɪ) *adv.* in a scraggy manner

scrag·gi·ness (skrægɪnɪs) *n.* the quality of [illegible]

scrag·gly [illegible]

scrag·gli·est *adj.* sparse and unkempt, *a scraggly beard* ‖ rough and uneven, *a scraggly path* [SCRAG]

scrag·gy (skrægɪ) *comp.* **scrag·gi·er** *superl.* **scrag·gi·est** *adj.* scrawny ‖ rough and rugged, *scraggy rocks* [SCRAG]

scram (skræm) *pres. part.* **scram·ming** *past* and *past part.* **scrammed** *v.i.* (*pop.*) to go away quickly [perh. shortened fr. SCRAMBLE]

scram·ble (skræmb'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **scram·bling** [illegible] climb or move about with hasty or struggling movements, esp. on all fours, *he scrambled up the steep bank* ‖ to engage in a hasty struggle in order to obtain something desired also by others, *they scrambled for the best seats* ‖ (*football*) to carry the ball without blocker protection ‖ *v.t.* to jumble ‖ to mix thoroughly together, *scramble the cards* ‖ to superimpose other frequencies (a radio signal etc.) so that the message cannot be understood by an enemy etc. ‖ to cook (eggs) by beating them and then stirring them in a pan while they cook **2.** *n.* the act or an instance of scrambling, *the way down is quite a scramble, a scramble for coins* **scram·bler** *n.* someone who or something that scrambles, esp. a device which scrambles radio signals [etym. doubtful]

scram·jet (skræmjet) *n.* jet engine that depends on air pressure created by its high speed to mix with fuel to produce thrust.

Scran·ton (skræntən) a commercial and industrial city (pop. 88,117) in N.E. Pennsylvania: textiles (esp. silk), laces, shoes, mattresses, furniture, mining machinery. It is an anthracite coal-mining center.

scrap (skræp) **1.** *n.* a small bit or piece torn out or broken off something, *a scrap of paper* (*pl.*) paragraphs, pictures etc. cut out of a newspaper etc. as worth keeping or suitable for pasting into an album ‖ a written or printed excerpt ‖ pieces, chips etc. of material left over or discarded, *the floor was littered with scrap* ‖ metal or other raw material recovered from old ships, cars etc. ‖ a least bit, *not a scrap of truth in it* [illegible] from fats after the oil has been pressed out **2.** *v.t.* *pres. part.* **scrap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **scrapped** to discard as useless ‖ to break up into scrap [O.N. *skrap*, scraps, trifles]

scrap **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) a fight, struggle or quarrel of short duration **2.** *v.i.* *pres. part.* **scrap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **scrapped** (*pop.*) to engage in a scrap [origin unknown]

scrap·book (skræpbuk) *n.* a book with blank [illegible] *the paint off the door* ‖ to bring into contact with

injure or graze, *he scraped his knee* ‖ to rub the surface of with a rough or sharp object) ‖ to make smooth or clean by rubbing with an abrasive or sharp tool, *scrape the floor before applying the varnish* ‖ to cause (something) to make a harsh sound while pulling or rubbing it along a surface, *to scrape furniture across the floor* ‖ (esp. with 'out') to play (music, a tune) on a bowed stringed instrument, producing harsh, grating sounds ‖ to dig (e.g. a hole) with great difficulty, esp. with the nails (esp. with 'up' or 'together') to gather in small amounts or with difficulty, *to scrape up a team* ‖ *v.i.* to move against something with an abrasive or sharp tool ‖ to make a harsh grating noise, *his chalk scraped on the blackboard* ‖ to draw back the foot in making a bow ‖ to make or save money in small amounts, with a struggle (with 'along', 'by' or 'through') to succeed barely or proceed with difficulty, *he scraped through his examination* **to bow and scrape** to make a display of deference, be obsequious **2.** *n.* the act or noise of scraping ‖ an awkward or unpleasant situation, *he's always in scrapes at school* ‖ a scraped place, spot, hole etc., *a scrape on the elbow* **scrap·er** *n.* a tool used to scrape ‖ a device for scraping mud off one's shoes before going indoors (*archaeol.*) a flint implement used by prehistoric man for scraping the flesh and hair from skins [M.E. perh. fr. O.E. *scrapian*]

scrap·ple (skræp'l) *n.* a dish made by boiling together meat scraps, chopped vegetables and corn meal. They are then cooled in a mold, and fried before serving. [SCRAP (small bit or

scrap·py (skræpɪ) *comp.* **scrap·pi·er** *superl.* **scrap·pi·est** *adj.* assembled from bits and pieces, disconnected and insubstantial, *a scrappy speech* [SCRAP (small bit or piece)]

scrappy *adj.* fond of a scrap (fight or quarrel) [SCRAP n., fight, struggle]

scratch (skrætʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to cut into (a surface) by forcing something hard and sharp along it ‖ to mark (something) on a surface by doing this, *he scratched his name on the post* ‖ to draw claws or nails over (the skin etc.) lightly, *to scratch one's head* ‖ to scrape with a grating noise ‖ to remove (writing etc.) by crossing out etc., *scratch his name from the list* ‖ to cancel (a match, race etc.) or to withdraw (a horse or competitor) from a race or competition ‖ (with 'together' or 'up') to gather with difficulty ‖ to divide (one's vote) or mark (a ballot) so as to divide one's vote between parties ‖ to reject (a candidate) by crossing out his name on a ballot ‖ *v.i.* to dig with the nails or claws ‖ to draw the nails etc. lightly over the skin, e.g. to relieve itching ‖ to give out a scraping noise ‖ to withdraw from a race or contest (*billiards*) to make a scratch (with 'along', 'by' or 'through') to manage with difficulty to get along or succeed **2.** *n.* a mark or long, irregular, shallow cut made by scratching ‖ the noise made when a surface is scratched ‖ a slight wound, *it is only a scratch* the act of scratching, *dogs enjoy a good scratch* a line from which non handicapped competitors start in a race etc. ‖ (*pl.*) a disease of horses resulting in scabs between the heel and pastern joint (*billiards*) a shot resulting in a penalty ‖ a meaningless mark made by a pen, pencil etc. **to** [illegible] no advantage, *he started his business from* [illegible] standard, *her performance was not up to scratch* **3.** *adj.* assembled in a haphazard way, *a scratch team* of a competitor who has no handicap.

[illegible] scratch (obs. *cratch*, to scratch)

[illegible] messages, notes etc.

scratch test a test for allergy made by applying the suspected substance to a scratch in the [illegible]

scrawl (skrɔl) **1.** *v.t.* to write (something) with badly formed letters, esp. hurriedly (esp. with [illegible] shaped writing **2.** *n.* a piece of scrawled writing, *his signature is just a scrawl* scrawled writing

est *adj.* [perh. fr. obs. *scrawl*, to spread the limbs in a sprawling manner]

(o) o, ox; au, cow; ou, goat; u, poor; ɔ, royal; (u) x, duck; u, bull; u, goose; ə, bacillus; ju, cube; x, loch; θ, think; ð, bother; z, Zen; ʒ, corsage; dʒ, savage; ŋ, orangutang; j, yak; ʃ, fish; tʃ, witch; ˈl, rabble; ˈn, redden. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

nourished-looking [var. of dial. *scranny*, rel. to [illegible]

scream (skri:m) **1.** *v.i.* to utter a sudden high-pitched, loud cry because of fear, pain or shock | to make a similar sound in laughter etc. || to speak in a shrill, loud manner, esp. in anger or hysteria | to produce a strident effect, *posters screamed outside the theater* || *v.t.* to utter in a loud, high-pitched tone, esp. in anger or hysteria, *to scream insults* || (often *refl.*) to bring to a specified state by uttering loud, high-pitched cries, *the baby screamed itself to sleep* **2.** *n.* the sound made in screaming | (*pop.*) someone who or something which is very funny **scréam·ing** *adj.* uttering screams || strident or sensational in effect || extremely funny, *a screaming farce* [M.E. *scrimen, screamen* perh. fr O.E.]

scree (skri:) *n.* loose fallen fragments of rock piled up against a hillside || a pile of this [O.N. *skritha*, landslide]

screech (skri:tʃ) **1.** *v.i.* to give a short, shrill scream || to make a noise like a scream, *the brakes screeched* || *v.t.* to utter with such a scream **2.** *n.* the act or sound of screeching || an instance of this [var. of older *scritch*, of imit. origin]

screech owl the barn owl || any of several owls which screech and do not hoot

screed (skri:d) *n.* a tiresomely long discourse || a long, chatty letter or other informal piece of writing || a long list || a strip of plaster put on a surface as a guide to the thickness of the whole plaster layer to be applied || an implement of wood or metal used as a guide in surfacing a concrete pavement [var. of SHRED]

screen (skri:n) **1.** *n.* a movable partition, often folding, made of wood, metal, cloth on a frame etc., used to shut off drafts etc. or to subdivide an area || a fixed structure of wood, metal etc partly separating one room or section of a building from another, e.g. a rood screen || a window screen | anything giving protection, esp. from observation, *a smoke screen* || (*mil.*) a body of men covering the movement of troops etc. || (*navy*) a formation of smaller vessels serving as a protection to a formation of larger vessels (*phys.*) a device for shielding from electric, magnetic or other interference || a mesh for separating coarse and fine parts || a transparency with very fine ruled lines used in halftone printing (*Br.*) a bulletin board || a white surface on which filmstrips, movies etc. are projected || the movie industry, *stars of stage and screen* || the surface on which a television image or radar pattern is produced in a television or radar receiver || (*cricket*) a large, white movable structure placed on or behind the boundary to enable the batsman to get a clear view of the ball as it leaves the bowler's hand **2.** *v.t.* to shelter or conceal with or as if with a screen || (*mil.* and *navy*) to protect with a screen || to sift with a coarse mesh || to make (a story etc.) into a movie || to project (a movie) || to subject (candidates) to exhaustive tests in order to be satisfied as to reliability, capability etc. || (esp. with 'out') to separate (candidates) in this way || to subject (letters, books etc.) to a similar test, e.g. for censorship purposes || *v.i.* to be capable of being made into a film, *this book will screen well* **screenings** *pl. n.* material separated during screening of coal, coke etc [M.E. *skrene, skreene* perh. fr F. *écran* and O.F. *escran*]

screen·play (skri:nplei) the script for a movie, including stage directions, dialogue etc.

screen·wash·er (skri:nwɔʃər) *n.* (*Br.*) a wind[illegible]

screw (skru:) **1.** *n.* a device for fastening things, consisting of a cylindrical or conical pin, with its surface cut in a spiral groove, which fits into a nut or bites securely into wood etc. by being turned | one turn of this device || a female screw | a screw propeller | (*games*) a turn or swerve of a ball struck so that it rotates in addition to its forward motion (*Br.*, *pop.*) a miser || (*Br.*, *pop.*) salary, wages (*pop.*) an old broken-down horse **to have a screw loose** to be a little crazy **to put the screws** (*Br.* **screw**) **on** to increase coercive pressure on (someone) **2.** *v.t.* to fasten, compress or tighten, using a screw or screws | to twist (often with 'up') to contort, *to screw up* [illegible] difficulty, *to screw a dollar out of someone* | *v.i.* to be put together or taken apart with a screw or screws, *the rack screws on to the wall* | to be joined to or separated from something in the manner of a screw, *the top screws on to the jar* | to rotate like a screw **to screw up one's courage** to brace oneself in order to face an ordeal, danger etc. [prob. O.F. *escroue*, female screw, nut]

screw·ball (skru:bɔl) **1.** *n.* (*baseball*) a pitched ball which breaks in the opposite way to a curve || (*pop.*) a person who is a little crazy in his behavior **2.** *adj.* (*pop.*) somewhat crazy

screw coupling a collar with a female screw used to join pipes furnished with male screws (right-handed and left-handed) at their ends

screw·driv·er (skru:draivər) *n.* a tool for tightening or loosening screws, having a thin, wedge-shaped end which fits into the groove in a screw's head

screw pine a member of *Pandanus*, fam. *Pandanaceae*, a widespread genus of trees native to tropical Asia. They have prominent prop roots, stems like those of palms, and branches with a terminal crown of long leaves

screw propeller the propeller of a ship, aircraft etc., consisting of a number of blades, each forming part of a helical surface, mounted symmetrically on a central hub at the end of a rotating shaft, so that their pressure on the water or air has a driving reaction on the vessel

screw thread the spiral ridge between the grooves of a screw || the length of one turn of this ridge

screw·y (skrú:i:) *comp.* **screw·i·er** *superl.* **screw·i·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) crazy || (*pop.*) fantastically absurd

Scria·bin (skri:úbin, skrjúbin), Alexander Nicholaevich (1872-1915), Russian composer. His work is emotionally highly charged, and he developed advanced theories of harmony to express his theosophical beliefs. His piano music includes 10 sonatas and many other works. His orchestral work includes 'Prometheus, the Poem of Fire' (1909-10)

scrib·ble (skrib'l) **1.** *v.t.* and *i. pres. part.* **scrib·bling** *past* and *past part.* **scrib·bled** to write hastily and carelessly or in a hurried, badly constructed style **2.** *n.* a piece of hasty writing | bad handwriting or literary composition [prob fr. M.L. *scribillare*]

scribble *pres. part.* **scrib·bling** *past* and *past part.* **scrib·bled** *v.t.* to card (wool) coarsely [prob. fr. L.G.]

scrib·bler (skriblər) *n.* a person who writes rapidly and in great quantities || (*old-fash.*) a worthless writer

scribbler *n.* a machine that scribbles wool

Scribe (skri:b), Augustin Eugène (1791-1861), French playwright, master of light drama. He wrote 350 plays, as well as opera librettos for Auber, Meyerbeer etc.

scribe (skraib) **1.** *n.* a person skilled in handwriting, esp. one who copied out manuscripts before the invention of printing || a professional copyist or clerk || an ancient Jewish interpreter of the Law || a scriber **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **scrib·ing** *past* and *past part.* **scribed** to mark with a scriber || to make (a line) with a scriber || *v.i.* to act as a scribe **scrib·er** *n.* a pointed tool for marking wood, metal etc. with lines showing where it is to be cut [fr. L. *scriba* fr. *scribere*, to write]

scrim (skrim) *n.* a loosely woven, thin cotton fabric used in upholstering, clothing, curtains etc. | (*theater*) a transparent drop curtain [etym. doubtful]

scrim·mage (skrimidʒ) **1.** *n.* a confused struggle | (*football*) the struggle for possession of the ball after it has been put into play by the center || (*football*) practice between teams **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **scrim·mag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **scrim·maged** to engage in a scrimmage [altered fr SKIRMISH]

scrimp (skrimp) *v.t.* to make too small, short etc. || to treat stingily (*v.i.* to be frugal **scrimp·y** *comp.* **scrimp·i·er** *superl.* **scrimp·i·est** *adj.* excessively meager [etym. doubtful]

scrim·shaw (skrimʃɔ) **1.** *v.t.* to carve (whalebone, ivory, shells etc.) or decorate (these) with carved designs | *v.i.* to engage in this work **2.** *n.* a piece of such work |, the art or practice of scrimshawing [etym. doubtful]

scrip (skrip) *n.* (*hist.*) a small bag or satchel carried by a pilgrim or traveler [prob. O.F. [illegible]

scrip *n.* a provisional certificate of ownership of stock, property etc. |, such certificates collectively [SUBSCRIPTION]

scrip *n.* (*hist.*) paper money having a face value of less than a dollar, formerly in circulation [prob. alt. of SCRAP (small bit or piece)]

scrip dividend a dividend paid in the form of scrip (provisional certificates), not money

scrip·oph·i·ly (skripófəli:) *n.* (*securities*) the collection and care of bonds and stock certificates

Scripps (skrips), Edward Wyllis (1854-1926), U.S. newspaper publisher whose Cleveland Penny Press introduced (1878) into the U.S.A. the low-priced 'chain' newspaper. With his partners George Scripps and Milton McRae, he organized (1897) what eventually became the United Press. He established the Newspaper Enterprise Association, the first newspaper syndicate to serve a chain of newspapers

script (skript) *n.* handwriting as distinguished from print || printer's type which imitates handwriting || a style of handwriting, *Carolingian script* || the printed or written text of a play, broadcast etc. || (*Br.*) the written work of an examination candidate [fr. L. *scriptun*, something written]

scrip·to·ri·um (skriptɔ́ri:əm, skriptóuri:əm) *pl.* **scrip·to·ri·ums, scrip·to·ri·a** (skriptɔ́ri:ə, skriptóuri:ə) *n.* a room set apart for the scribes in a monastery [M.L.]

scrip·tur·al (skriptʃərəl) *adj.* pertaining to or contained in the Bible, *scriptural authority* [fr. Mod. L. *scripturalis*]

Scrip·ture (skriptʃər) *n.* (often in *pl.*) the Bible (usually omitting the Apocrypha) || a passage in the Bible || the study of the Bible || the sacred writing or books of any religion [fr. L. *scriptura*, a writing]

script·writ·er (skriptraitər) *n.* a writer of radio or television programs or of dialogue for films

scrive·ner (skrivnər) *n.* (*hist.*) a notary || (*hist.*) a professional scribe [fr. obs. *scrivein*, professional scribe fr. O.F. *escrivein*]

scro·bic·u·late (skroubíkjulit, skroubíkjuleit) *adj.* (*biol.*) having many small furrows or depressions [fr. Mod. L. *scrobicula* or L.L. *scrobiculus*, small pit or depression]

scrod (skrɔd) *n.* a young cod, esp. one cut into strips for cooking [perh. fr. obs. Du. *schrood* and M. Du. *schrode*, a piece cut off]

scrof·u·la (skrɔ́fjulə) *n.* (*hist.*) tuberculosis of the lymph glands, esp. of the neck **scróf·u·lous** *adj.* afflicted with scrofula || morally corrupt [after L.L. *scrofulue*, swelling of the glands, and after M. L. *scrofula*]

Scroggs (skrɔgz, skrɔngz) Sir William (c. 1623-83), English jurist. As lord chief justice (1678-81), he was notorious for his brutal judgments on the victims of the Popish Plot

scroll (skroul) **1.** *n.* a length of parchment or paper rolled into a cylinder, esp. an ancient manuscript preserved in this form || anything, esp. an ornament, having the form of a partly opened scroll of paper, e.g. the head of a violin, the legend of a decorative map etc. || the volute of an Ionic or Corinthian capital **2.** *v.t.* to form into a scroll || to decorate with scrolls || *v.i.* to roll up like scroll [earlier *scrowle, scrow* fr. O.F. *escroe*]

scroll saw a saw consisting of a taut ribbon of steel with a toothed edge, used for sawing curves

scroll·work (skroulwə:rk) *n.* ornamental work having scrolls as its chief feature || thin wood cut into designs with a scroll saw

Scrooge (skru:dʒ) *n.* (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. strategic solid-fuel nuclear missile (SS-15) with a 3,700-mi range

scro·tal (skróut'l) *adj.* of the scrotum [fr. Mod. L. *scrotalis*]

scro·tum (skróutəm) *pl.* **scro·ta** (skróutə), **scro·tums** *n.* the muscular sac containing the testicles [L.]

scrounge (skraundʒ) *pres. part.* **scroung·ing** *past* and *past part.* **scrounged** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to get by cadging | (*pop.*) to get by hunting around for || (*pop.*) to pilfer || *v.i.* (*pop.*, esp. with 'around') to search around [etym. doubtful]

scrub (skrʌb) *n.* thick undergrowth and stunted trees etc. growing together, generally in poor soil or sand || land covered with such growth || a tract of such land || a stunted tree or shrub || (*sports*) a player not one regular team, or a team made up of such players || an undersized, insignificant person or animal [var. of SHRUB]

scrub **1.** *v. pres. part.* **scrub·bing** *past* and *past part.* **scrubbed** *v.t.* to clean by rubbing hard, esp. with a brush, soap and water || to cleanse (a gas) so as to remove impurities || *v.i.* to engage in scrubbing **2.** *n.* an act or instance of scrubbing **scrub·ber** *n.* a person or thing that scrubs, esp. a device for cleansing gases, e.g. by passing them through a liquid [etym. doubtful]

scrub·ber (skrʌbər) *n.* an air-pollution-control

device that uses a spray of water to trap pollut ant... and to cool emi... ion

scrub oak ...any of several North Americ... of shrubby habit that grow on dry, rocky soil

scrub·by (skrʌbi) *comp.* **scrub·bier** *superl.* **scrub·bi·est** *adj.* stunted ‖ covered with scrub ‖ inferior, shabby

scruff (skrʌf) *n.* the nape of the neck [corrup. of older *scuff* (etym. doubtful)]

scruff·y (skrʌfi:) *comp.* **scruff·i·er** *superl.* **scruff·i·est** *adj.* unkempt, grubby and neglected-looking ‖ (of terrain) dry, with a loose, flaky, dusty topsoil and without vegetation [var. of SCURF]

scrum (skrʌm) *n.* (*rugby*) a formation of the forwards of each team, crouching so that the two front rows meet shoulder to shoulder, and pushing in order to gain possession of the ball [abbr. of SCRUMMAGE]

scrum half (*rugby*) the halfback who puts the ball into the scrum

scrum·mage (skrʌmidʒ) **1.** *n.* (*rugby*) a scrum **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **scrum·mag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **scrum·maged** (often with 'down') to form a scrum [var. of SCRIMMAGE]

scrump·tious (skrʌmpʃəs) *adj.* (*pop.*) delicious ‖ (*pop.*) delightful [etym. doubtful]

scrunch (skrʌntʃ, skrʌntʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to crunch ‖ *v.i.* to make a crunching sound ‖ to crouch, esp. in a confined space **2.** *n.* the sound of scrunching, *the scrunch of footsteps on gravel* [var. of CRUNCH]

scru·ple (skrú:p'l) **1.** *n.* a feeling of uneasiness, doubt, objection or reluctance based on principle or propriety **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **scru·pling** *past* and *past part.* **scru·pled** (usually with *infin.*) to hesitate because of scruples, *he would not scruple to lie* [fr. F. *scrupule* fr. L. *scrupulus*]

scruple *n.* a unit of apothecaries' weight (...20 grains or one-third dram) [fr. L. *scrupulus*]

scru·pu·los·i·ty (skrú:pjulɔsiti:) *pl.* **scru·pu·los·i·ties** *n.* the quality of being scrupulous, esp to excess ‖ an instance of this [F *scrupulosite* or fr. L. *scrupulositas*]

scru·pu·lous (skrú:pjuləs) *adj.* strictly honest and adhering to moral principles ‖ painstakingly thorough [fr. F. *scrupuleux* or L. *scrupulosus*]

scru·ti·neer (skrú:t'niər) (*Br.*) a canvasser (person who checks the validity of ballot papers)

scru·ti·nize (skrú:t'naiz) *pres. part.* **scru·ti·niz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **scru·ti·nized** *v.t.* to examine with care and in detail [SCRUTINY]

scru·ti·ny (skrú:t'ni:) *pl.* **scru·ti·nies** *n.* close, searching examination ‖ an instance of this ‖ a steady, penetrating gaze ‖ (*Br.*) a fresh count and examination of ballot papers in an election [fr. L.L. *scrutinium* fr. L. *scrutari*, to search carefully, examine]

scu·ba (skú:bə) *n.* a breathing apparatus for free-swimming divers, consisting of a tank of compressed air strapped to the back and connected by a hose to the diver's mouth [SELF-CONTAINED UNDERWATER BREA... APPARATUS]

scud (skʌd) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **scud·ding** *past* and *past part.* **scud·ded** (esp. of a ship running before a gale) to go swiftly **2.** *n.* a scudding ‖ thin clouds driven by a strong wind ‖ a gust of wind ‖ a brief shower of rain ‖ ocean spray etc. driven by the wind [etym. doubtful]

Scud (skʌd) *n.* (*mil.*) NATO name for SS-1, a U.S.S.R. mobile land missile with nuclear capability

Scu·dé·ry (skydeiri:), Madeleine de (1607–1701), French novelist. She collaborated with her brother Georges (1601–68) in sentimental novels with historical backgrounds, e.g. 'Clelie' (1654–61). The characters give an insight into 17th-c. society

scuff (skʌf) **1.** *v.i.* to walk by scraping or dragging the feet along the ground instead of lifting them ‖ to become worn, chipped etc ‖ repeated friction, *this surface scuffs easily* ‖ *v.t.* to scrape or drag (the feet) in walking ‖ to cause wear to by repeated friction, *to scuff one's shoes* **2.** *n.* a scuffling or a scuffling sound ‖ a worn spot ‖ a soft, flat house slipper without a heel [perh. imit. or rel. to SCURF]

scuf·fle (skʌfl) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **scuf·fling** *past* and *past part.* **scuf·fled** to struggle or scrap in a confused way at close quarters ‖ to move about hurriedly with confused sounds **2.** *n.* a confused struggle or scrap at close quarters ‖ the act or sound of scuffling [perh. fr. Scand.]

scuffle hoe a hoe sharpened on both front and ...

scull (skʌl) **1.** *n.* one of a pair of short oars used by one person in rowing a boat ‖ a single oar used at the stern in propelling a boat ‖ a sculler (boat) **2.** *v.t.* to propel (a boat) using sculls or a scull ‖ to convey (a person etc.) in a boat which ... ‖ to use sculls or a scull in propelling a boat ‖ (of a boat) to be able to be propelled with a scull or sculls **scull·er** *n.* a person who sculls ‖ a boat designed for sculling [etym. doubtful]

scul·ler·y (skʌləri:) *pl* **scul·ler·ies** *n.* a room adjacent to a kitchen, equipped and used for washing and cleaning cooking utensils, cleaning and preparing vegetables etc. [O.F. *escuelerie*]

scul·lion (skʌljən) *n.* (*hist.*) a servant of low status who did the work in a scullery [perh. alt. of F. *souillon*, dirty person]

scul·pin (skʌlpin) *pl.* **scul·pin, scul·pins** *n.* any of several Atlantic sea fishes of fam. *Cottidae*, order *Scleroparei*, having large, spiny heads [etym. doubtful]

sculpt (skʌlpt) *v.t.* to make a sculpture or practice sculpture ‖ *v.t.* to sculpture (a figure etc.) [fr. F. *sculpter*]

sculp·tor (skʌlptər) *n.* a person who makes sculptures **sculp·tress** *n.* a female sculptor

sculp·tur·al (skʌlptʃərəl) *adj.* of or pertaining to sculpture ‖ having the qualities of sculpture

sculp·ture (skʌlptʃər) **1.** *n.* the making of three-dimensional works of art in stone, clay, metal, wood etc. ‖ one of these works ‖ such works collectively ‖ (*biol.*) markings in relief **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* ... *past part.* **sculptured** to represent by, or ornament with, sculpture ‖ to make sculpture out of (stone, clay, metal etc.) [fr. L. *sculptura* fr. *sculpere*, to ...]

scum (skʌm) **1.** *n.* impurities which rise to the surface of a liquid and collect on it, esp. during fermentation or boiling ‖ the light, floating skinlike mass so formed ‖ the residue of oxides etc. which floats on a molten metal ‖ people of a class that one regards with profound contempt **2.** *v. pres. part.* **scum·ming** *past* and *past part.* **scummed** *v.t.* to become covered with scum ... *v.t.* to cover with scum [M.L.G. *schûm* and M. Du. *schume*]

scum·ble (skʌmb'l) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **scum·bling** *past* and *past part.* **scum·bled** to lay a thin coat of opaque or nearly opaque color on (color or a painting) in order to break up the surface and render it less brilliant ‖ to apply (color) for this purpose ‖ to soften the lines or colors of (a drawing) by lightly rubbing them **2.** *n.* the effect produced by scumbling ‖ the material used for scumbling [perh. fr. SCUM]

scum·my (skʌmi:) *comp.* **scum·mi·er** *superl.* **scum·mi·est** *adj.* of, like or covered with ...

scun·cheon (skʌntʃən) *n.* (*archit.*) an arch etc. put across the corners of a square tower to give the additional supports for an octagonal spire ‖ (*archit.*) a splay etc. in an embrasure [O.F. *escoinson*]

scup (skʌp) *n.* either of two edible sea fish, *Stenotomus chrysops* and *S. aculeatus*, fam. *Sparidae*, found on the Atlantic coast of the U.S.A. [fr. Narraganset *mishcup*]

scup·per (skʌpər) **1.** *n.* an aperture which enables water to escape overboard from the deck of a ship **2.** *v.t.* (*Br., pop.*) to sink (a ship) ‖ (*Br., pop.*) to wreck or spoil (a plan etc.) [etym. doubtful]

scup·per-nong (skʌpərnɔŋ, skʌpərnɒŋ) *n.* any of several large, yellowish-green muscadine grapes of the southeastern U.S.A., esp. the fruit of *Vitis rotundifolia* ‖ a wine made from these grapes [after the *Scuppernong* River, North Carolina]

scurf (skɔ:rf) *n.* small flakes of dry skin, easily becoming detached, esp. on the scalp ‖ any scaly surface matter **scurf·y** *comp.* **scurf·i·er** *superl.* ... [O.E.]

... quality of being scurrilous ‖ scurrilous language or a scurrilous remark [F. *scurrilité* or fr. L. *scurrilitas*]

... ing language which is offensively or indecently abusive [fr. obs. *scurrile* fr. F. or fr. L. *scurrilis*, like a buffoon]

scur·vi·ly (skɔ:rvili:) *adv.* in a scurvy manner

scur·vi·ness (skɔ:rvinis) *n.* the quality of being scurvy

scur·vy (skɔ:rvi:) **1.** *comp.* **scur·vi·er** *superl.* **scur·vi·est** *adj.* (*rhet.*) meriting contempt, vile, *a scurvy trick* **2.** *n.* a disease characterized by skin spots, swollen gums, bleeding in the mucous membranes and general debility, caused by a deficiency of vitamin C in the diet for a long period of time [SCURF]

scurvy grass *Cochlearia officinalis*, an Arctic cress with pleasantly sharp-tasting leaves, said to prevent scurvy

scut (skʌt) *n.* the short tail of a rabbit, hare, deer etc. [etym. doubtful]

scu·tage (skju:tidʒ) *n.* (*hist.*) a feudal tax paid by the tenant of a knight's fee in lieu of military service [fr. M.L. *scutagium*]

scu·tal (skju:t'l) *adj.* (*zool.*) of or having the na... [fr. Mod. L. *scutalis*]

Scu·ta·ri (skju:tə:ri:) (*Turk.* Uskudar) 'ISTANBUL

Scutari, Lake 'SHKODER

scu·tate (skju:teit) *adj.* (*zool.*) protected by large scales or horny plates ‖ (*bot.*) shaped like a shield [fr. L. *scutatus* fr. *scutum*, shield]

scutch (skʌtʃ) *v.t.* to remove the woody fibers from (flax, hemp etc.) by beating [O.F. *escousser*, to shake]

scutch *n.* a scutcher ‖ a tool used by bricklayers in cutting and shaping [O.F. *escouche*]

scutch·eon (skʌtʃən) *n.* an escutcheon ‖ a scute ‖ the frame or cover of a keyhole [ESCUTCHEON]

scutch·er (skʌtʃər) *n.* a tool or machine for scutching [SCUTCH v.]

scute (skju:t) *n.* (*zool.*) an external hard scale, esp. of a reptile, fish or scaly insect (cf. SCUTUM) [L. *scutum*, shield]

scu·tel·late (skju:telit, skju:teleit, skju:t'leit) *adj.* (*biol.*) flat, with a round or oval shape like a shield (*zool.*) having small plates or scales **scu·tel·lat·ed** (skju:t'leitid) *adj.* (*zool.*) scutellate **scu·tel·la·tion** (skju:t'leiʃən) *n.* (*zool.*) the manner in which scales or plates are arranged [fr. Mod. L. *scutellatus* fr. L. *scutella*, platter]

scu·tel·lum (skju:teləm) *pl.* **scu·tel·la** (skju:telə) *n.* (*zool.*) a small scale or plate, e.g. one of the tarsal scales of a bird ‖ (*bot.*) the shield-shaped cotyledon which separates the embryo from the endosperm in the seeds of grasses [Mod. L. fr. L. ... platter]

scu·ti·form (skju:tifɔrm) *adj.* (*biol.*) shaped like a shield [fr. Mod. L. *scutiformis* fr. L. *scutum*, ...]

scut·ter (skʌtər) **1.** *v.i.* (*Br.*) to scurry **2.** *n.* (*Br.*) a scurrying [perh. fr. SCUTTLE]

scut·tle (skʌt'l) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **scut·tling** *past* and *past part.* **scut·tled** to scurry **2.** *n.* a scut... ...

scuttle *n.* ... etc. for replenishing a fire [O.E. *scutel*, a dish, fr. M.L. *scutila* and L. *scutella*]

scuttle **1.** *n.* (*naut.*) a hole in the side or deck of a ship, furnished with a movable cover ‖ the cover itself ‖ a similar opening in the roof or floor of a building, or the cover for this **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **scut·tling** *past* and *past part.* **scut·tled** to make ... order to sink it [etym. doubtful]

scu·tum (skju:təm) *pl.* **scu·ta** (skju:tə) *n.* (*zool.*) a horny, bony or chitinous plate, esp. the second of four parts which make up the upper surface of a thoracic segment in an insect (cf. SCUTE) [L., shield]

scut work (skʌt) (*slang*) hospital staff term for ... work, or work that could be done by someone else

Scyl·la and Charybdis (silə) (*Gk myth.*) the personification of a rock (Scylla) and a whirlpool (Charybdis), navigation hazards flanking Italy's narrow straits of Messina **between Scylla and Charybdis** in great difficulties no ...

scy·pho·zo·an (saifəzouən) **1.** *n.* a member of *Scyphozoa*, a class of coelenterates including many jellyfish of large size **2.** *adj.* of or relating to this class [fr. Mod. L. *Scyphozoa* fr. Gk *skyphos*, ...]

[illegible] with two handles (*bot.*) a cup-shaped part, e.g. the corona of certain flowers [L. fr. Gk *skuphos*]

scythe (saið) **1.** *n.* a long, curved blade with a sharp edge on the inner side of the curve, fitted to a long wooden handle, used by a person standing up to cut long grass etc. with steady, sweeping pulls **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **scyth·ing** *past* and *past part.* **scythed** to cut with a scythe [O.E. *sithe*]

Scyth·i·a (siθi:ə) an ancient region of S.E. Europe and Asia, inhabited by the Scythians, centered north of the Black Sea on the lower Don and Dnieper

Scyth·i·an (siθi:ən) **1.** *n.* a member of a nomadic Indo-European people who settled in Scythia before the 7th c. B.C. and were displaced (3rd c. B.C.) by the Sarmatians. They were specially noted in warfare for their mounted archers and in art for their rich gold ornaments | their Iranian language **2.** *adj.* of Scythia, its people or its language

S. D. South Dakota

S. Dak. South Dakota

SDI (*computer abbr.*) for selective dissemination of information, program to distribute material based on recipient's declaration of interests

SDR (*economics abbr.*) of special drawing rights by nations from the International Monetary [illegible]

SDS (*abbr.*) for Students for a Democratic Society, a radical organization originally formed in 1962 at the University of Michigan and later on college campuses throughout the U.S.; active during the late 1960s and early 1970s *Cf* NEW LEFT, WEATHERMAN

SE, S.E. Southeast, Southeastern

sea (si:) *n.* the continuous body of salt water covering most of the earth's surface ‖ a named portion of this body of water, smaller than an ocean, sometimes partly or wholly enclosed by land | (only in names) a vast inland lake of salt or fresh water, e.g. the Sea of Galilee ‖ the surface condition of the ocean with respect to the degree or type of movement of the waves, *a rough sea* ‖ movement of the ocean's surface, *there is a strong sea running between the islands* ‖ a heavy swell or wave ‖ a vast expanse, quantity or mass, *a sea of memoranda* **at sea** on the sea | not knowing how to act or proceed, bewildered **to go to sea** to become a sailor [O.E. *sæ*]

sea anchor a drag anchor

sea anemone a member of *Actiniaria*, an order of polyps of varied, often brilliant colors, living fixed to shore rocks. They have tentacles around the mouth which are armed with stinging cells for preying on small animals

sea bass any of many sea fishes of fam. *Serranidae*, esp. *Centropristes striatus*, of the Atlantic coast of the U.S.A., which is valued as a food fish

Seabee [illegible] *n.* a member of any of the construction battalions of the Civil Engineer Corps of the U.S. Navy, responsible for building bases, [illegible] [fr. the pronunciation of the initials of 'construction battalion']

sea-bird (si:bə:d) *n* any of various birds, e.g. gulls and petrels, that fly over the open sea and frequent the seashore

sea-board (si:bɔ:d, si:bəud) **1.** *n.* the strip of land nearest to a seacoast **2.** *adj.* bordering on the [illegible]

Sea·borg (si:bɔ:g), Glenn Theodore (1912-), U.S. physical chemist and cowinner (with Edwin M. McMillan) of the 1951 Nobel prize in chemistry for the discovery of eight new elements with atomic numbers 94-101, notably [illegible]

sea-borne (si:bɔ:n, si:bɔ:n) *adj.* carried on or conveyed by the sea

sea bream any of several edible seafishes of the suborder *Percoidea*, order *Percomorphi*

sea breeze a cool breeze from over the sea, replacing hotter air rising over the land

sea calf *Phoca vitulina*, a common seal of the N. Atlantic coasts, about 4 ft long

sea coal (*hist.*) coal (so called because it was transported by sea, esp. to London, from the [illegible]

sea-coast (si:kəust) *n.* the edge or strip of land adjacent to the sea

Sea Cobra (*mil.*) a single-rotor light attack helicopter (AH-1) armed with a variety of machine guns, rockets, grenade launchers, and antitank missiles

sea cow any large herbivorous aquatic mammal of the order *Sirenia*, e.g. the manatee and the dugong ‖ a walrus ‖ a hippopotamus

sea cucumber a holothurian

sea dog an old, experienced sailor ‖ (*hist.*) a pirate ‖ a dogfish ‖ the sea calf

Sea Dyak DYAK

sea eagle any of several eagles which feed on fish, e.g. *Haliaetus albicilla* ‖ the osprey

sea-ear (si:iə) *n.* a haliotis

sea elephant an elephant seal

sea fan a member of *Gorgonia*, fam. *Gorgoniidae*, a genus of corals with fanlike branches

sea-far·er (si:fɛərə) *n.* a mariner, or anyone traveling by sea

sea-far·ing (si:fɛəriŋ) **1.** *n.* the occupation of a sailor ‖ travel by sea **2.** *adj.* working as a sailor ‖ traveling on the sea ‖ relating to seafaring

sea farming *v. pres. part.* cultivation of plants and animals in the ocean *also* mariculture

sea-flow·er (si:flauə) *n.* a sea anemone

sea-foam (si:foum) *n.* the foam formed by turbulent seawater ‖ meerschaum

sea-food (si:fu:d) *n.* food extracted from the sea, esp. shellfish

sea-front (si:frʌnt) *n.* that part of a town etc. directly facing the sea

Se·aga (si:ŋgə), Edward Phillip George (1930-), Jamaican politician, prime minister (1980-). As a member of the House of Representatives he was minister of development and welfare (1962-7) and of finance and planning (1967-72). He worked to stabilize the economy and fostered ties with the U.S.A.

sea-girt (si:gə:rt) *adj.* (esp. *rhet.*) surrounded by sea

sea-go·ing (si:gouiŋ) *adj.* (of a vessel) designed for sailing on the sea, not built only for river or harbor use

sea grass any of certain plants growing by or in the sea, esp. eelgrass

sea green a bluish-green or yellow-green color

sea-green *adj.* having such a color

sea gull a gull

sea hare a number of *Tethys*, fam. *Tethyidae*, a genus of large gastropod mollusks of slughke appearance, with a prominent front pair of tentacles

sea holly *Eryngium maritimum*, fam. *Umbelliferae*, a prickly evergreen plant common among sand dunes

sea horse a member of *Hippocampus*, fam. *Syngnathidae*, a genus of small tropical or subtropical bony, lophobranch fishes having a body shaped like the head and arched neck of a horse, ending with a prehensile tail ‖ a walrus | (*mythol.*) a creature half horse and half fish

Sea Island cotton a long-fibered cotton originally grown in the Sea Islands of the Atlantic, off the southern U.S.A., now also grown in the West Indies and on the southern U.S. coast

sea kale *Crambe maritima*, a European cruciferous perennial plant, native to northern temperate coasts. It is cultivated for its large leaves which are eaten as a vegetable

sea king a Norse pirate chief in the Middle Ages

Sea-King *n.* (*mil.*) a single-rotor medium-lift helicopter (SH-3) utilized for air/sea rescue and personnel/cargo transport

seal (si:l) **1.** *pl.* **seals, seal** *n.* any of several fish-eating mammals of fam. *Phocidae* (lacking external ears) and fam. *Otariidae* (having external ears), suborder *Pinnipedia*. They have a thick, smooth coat and limbs like flippers adapted for swimming. They are hunted for their hide, for their pelt, and for their oil-yielding blubber ‖ the valuable pelt of one of these animals, used for coats etc. ‖ leather made from their hide **2.** *v.t.* to hunt seals [O.E. *seolh*]

seal *n.* a device, e.g. a metal die or semiprecious stone, having a design which can be impressed into a plastic material (wax, lead etc.) ‖ the design on this device used as a personal or official emblem ‖ the piece of plastic material thus impressed, attached to a document as a sign of its authenticity, or covering a join in an envelope or wrapping so that it cannot be opened [illegible] ‖ anything which serves to keep something secured or closed, e.g. a water seal in a pipe ‖ an absolute obligation, *to put someone under the seal of secrecy* ‖ a decorative adhesive stamp other than a postage stamp, put on an envelope etc. ‖ a sign or guarantee of authority, approval etc., *he gave it the seal of his consent* [O.F. *seel*]

seal *v.t.* to attach or mark with a seal, *to sign and seal a document* | to close up thoroughly, *to seal a crack with putty* | to confirm the validity, authenticity etc. of, *they sealed the bargain with a handshake* | (*fig.*) to make certain, irrevocable etc., *that fact sealed his doom* ‖ to stamp (e.g. merchandise) as official evidence of standard quality, weight, capacity etc. [O.F. *seeler, seieler*]

Sealab *n.* underwater habitat for U.S. navy researchers

seal·ant (si:lənt) *n.* (*dentistry*) liquid plastic filler

sea lavender a member of *Limonium*, fam. *Plumbaginaceae*, a genus of maritime plants having spikes or panicles of white, pink or yellow flowers

sea lawyer (*pop.*) someone subject to discipline, esp. a sailor, who is given to quoting glibly from the regulations to avoid work or protect his own rights or privileges

sealed orders orders, e.g. to a ship's captain, which must not be opened or read until a fixed place or time has been reached

sea legs the ability to maintain balance and feel well on board ship at sea

seal·er (si:lə) *n.* a person or vessel engaged in seal hunting

sealer *n.* someone who or something which seals ‖ an official who sets a seal on an article he has judged acceptable as to quality, weight etc. ‖ a coat of material applied to a surface to prevent the top layer of paint or varnish from sinking in

sea level the horizontal line midway between high and low water, used as a line of reference from which to measure the altitude of positions on land

sea lily any crinoid, esp. one having a stalk

sealing wax a mixture of shellac, turpentine and pigment which is hard and brittle at room temperature but softens and becomes plastic when heated. It is used to seal documents, letters etc.

sea lion any of several large seals of the Pacific Ocean, having ears

seal point a Siamese cat of a strain having a fawn or creamy body and brown points (cf. BLUE POINT)

seal ring a signet ring

seal·skin (si:lskin) *n.* the skin of a seal, esp. with the soft fur ‖ a coat or jacket made from this

Seal·y·ham (si:lihæm, si:liəm) *n.* a terrier of a Welsh breed with short legs, long head and long body, noted for its high spirits [after *Sealyham*, Wales]

seam (si:m) **1.** *n.* a line of stitches where two pieces of cloth have been sewn together ‖ any visible line, fold or ridge showing where two parts of a surface are joined ‖ such a line etc. showing where two surfaces have been divided, e.g. a thin layer of coal etc. between two strata of rock ‖ a scar or wrinkle of the skin ‖ (*knitting*) a line of purled stitches making or resembling a seam **2.** *v.t.* to join by a seam ‖ to make an ornamental seam in, e.g. with purl stitch in knitting ‖ to mark with a scar or wrinkle, *a face seamed with care* [O.E. *sēam*]

sea·man (si:mən) *pl.* **sea·men** (si:mən) *n.* a sailor below the rank of officer **sea·man·like** *adj.* characteristic of or like a good seaman **sea·man·ship** *n.* the art and skill of handling a vessel, esp. of navigating

sea·mark (si:mɑ:k) *n.* an object on land, visible from the sea, serving to guide navigators of vessels ‖ a line on the shore marking the upper limit of the tide

sea mew a gull, esp. *Larus canus*, a common gull of Europe

sea mile a nautical mile

sea mouse a member of *Aphrodite*, fam. *Aphroditidae*, a genus of marine polychaete worms, inhabiting deep water. They have iridescent setae fringing the sides of their bodies

seam·stress (si:mstris, *Br.* esp. sémstris) *n.* a woman who makes her living by sewing [O.E. *sēamestre*]

seam·y (si:mi:) *comp.* **seam·i·er** *superl.* **seam·i·est** *adj.* having seams **the seamy side** the sordid aspect of something

Sean·ad Éir·eann (sænədɛərən) the Senate of the Irish Republic, the upper house of the legislature

sé·ance (séiuns) *n.* a meeting of persons for some purpose, esp. a spiritualist meeting [F. = a sitting]

sea onion a squill

sea otter *Enhydra lutris*, fam. *Mustelidae*, a rare marine mammal, sometimes reaching 6 ft in length, living on some coasts of the N.

Pacific. It has short legs, webbed hind feet and feeds on shellfish. ‖ its extremely valuable dark brown fur.

sea pen a member of *Pennatula*, fam. *Pennatu-* [illegible] or related genera of [illegible] colonies of which have a feathery form.

sea-plane (si:plein) *n.* an airplane having floats which enable it to rest on, take off from, and come down on water.

sea-port (si:pɑ:t, si:pɔ:t) *n.* a town on a sea coast, or connected by river with the coast, having a harbor, docks etc., used by seagoing vessels.

sea power naval strength. a nation which has great naval strength.

sea purse the horny egg case of certain rays, sharks or skates. It has filaments by which it becomes attached, esp. to seaweed.

sear (siər) *v.t.* to wither by applying heat and thus drying. ‖ to burn or scorch. ‖ to brown quickly the outside of (a piece of meat) so as to seal in the juices. ‖ to cauterize. [O.E. *scarian*.]

sear *n.* the catch which holds the hammer of a firearm at half cock or full cock. [var. of double-ful.]

sear *adj.* *SERE.

search (sə:rtʃ) *n.* an investigation or scrutiny, in order to find something, gain information etc. ‖ (*maritime law*) the exercise of the right of search. **in search of** looking for, searching for. [A.F. *serche* and O.F. *cerche*.]

search *v.t.* to go or look into, over or through in order to find something, gain information etc., *he searched the records for their address*. ‖ to examine the clothing and body of (a person) to see if he is concealing something. ‖ *v.i.* to make a search. **search-ing** *adj.* thorough, *a searching examination*. ‖ (*fig.*) penetrating, *searching glances*. [O.F. *cerchier*.]

search-and-de·stroy [illegible] the antiguerrilla warfare tactic of clearing an area of the enemy forces.

search-light (sə:rtʃlait) *n.* a device whereby light from a source of great illuminating power is reflected from a paraboloidal mirror as an almost parallel beam, losing little intensity by spreading and thus brightly illuminating an object in the area which it sweeps. It is used to discover hostile aircraft, ships etc. at night.

search warrant a written authorization, given to the police by a court, to enter specified private premises in order to make a search for stolen goods, fugitives from justice etc.

Seasat *n.* 5,000-lb research satellite devoted to ocean observation, with 14 daily orbits of earth.

sea·scape (si:skeip) *n.* a painting or drawing in which the sea is a prominent feature.

sea scout (*Br.*) a boy scout in a unit which gives training in seamanship.

sea serpent a sea snake. ‖ a mythological sea monster.

sea·shell (si:ʃel) *n.* the shell of any marine animal.

sea·shore (si:ʃɔr, si:ʃour) *n.* the land immediately adjacent to the sea. ‖ (*law*) the ground between low-water and high-water marks.

sea·sick (si:sik) *adj.* suffering from seasickness. **sea·sick·ness** *n.* nausea and vomiting caused by reaction to the motion of a vessel at sea.

sea·side (si:said) **1.** *n.* the seacoast, esp. as a place for holidays. **2.** *adj.* at or pertaining to the seaside.

sea skimmer *n.* (*mil.*) a missile designed to transit at less than 50 ft above the surface of the sea.

sea slug a holothurian. ‖ a nudibranch.

sea snail any marine gastropod mollusk with a spiral shell, e.g. a whelk. any of several small slimy fishes of fam. *Liparididae* having a sucker.

sea snake any of several poisonous aquatic fish-eating snakes of fam. *Hydrophidae*, inhabiting esp. tropical seas.

sea·son (si:z'n) *n.* a period in the year regarded as having its own characteristic weather, length of days etc., esp. any of the four divisions of the year (spring, [illegible] winter) running from equinox to solstice and from solstice to equinox. ‖ a period during which something flourishes or is particularly active, available or suitable for something, *the strawberry season*, *the social season*. ‖ a period during which a specified activity is or may be engaged in, in which a specified event, festival etc. takes place or a specified thing is active, *hunting season*, *the season for mackerel*, *the orchestra's season lasts 10 weeks*. ‖ a period of great activity in a specified place, *the London season*. ‖ (*Br.*) a season ticket. **in good season** early enough. **in season** (of fruit, vegetables, shellfish) fresh at relatively cheap prices. ‖ (of game) [illegible] [M.E. *seson* fr. O.F. *seson*, *season*.]

season *v.t.* to dry out and harden (timber) for use, by exposure or heat. ‖ to make more suitable for use, by exposure or heat. ‖ to make more suitable by long, slow usage, *a seasoned pipe*. ‖ to give long experience to, *a seasoned veteran*. ‖ to add condiments or spices to (food) in order to enhance the flavor. ‖ to make more tolerable or pleasant, *to season adverse comments with compliments*. ‖ (*pottery*) [illegible] seasoned by exposure, heat etc. [O.F. *saisonner*.]

sea·son·a·ble (si:zənəbl) *adj.* [illegible] season, *seasonable weather*. ‖ opportune, *seasonable remarks*.

sea·son·al (si:zən'l) *adj.* characteristic of a season or the seasons, *seasonal storms*. ‖ occurring at, determined by or active during a certain season or seasons, *seasonal work*.

sea·son·ing (si:zəniŋ) *n.* something (e.g. salt, spices etc.) added to food to enhance the flavor. ‖ something which seasons.

season ticket a ticket entitling one to admission, service etc., for use over an extended specified period.

Sea Sparrow [illegible] radar-directed 500-lb missile, with a 25-mi [illegible]

Sea Sprite *n.* (*mil.*) a single-rotor light-lift helicopter (SH-2), utilized for air-sea rescue, personnel/cargo transport and antisubmarine operations from ships.

sea squirt a simple ascidian (so called because it contracts and squirts water when touched).

Sea Stallion *n.* (*mil.*) a single-rotor heavy-lift helicopter (CH-53 and RH-53) utilized for personnel/cargo transport.

seat *n.* [illegible] may sit. that part of a chair etc. which supports the weight of the person sitting. ‖ the place where one habitually sits, *that is the old man's seat*. ‖ that part of a structure which acts as a [illegible] pants or skirt which covers the buttocks. ‖ posture on horseback, *he has a good seat*. ‖ a country mansion. a center of some activity etc., *a seat of learning*. ‖ the place at which some condition originates, *the seat of the trouble*. ‖ the right of membership in an administrative or legislative [illegible] **to take a seat** [illegible] **to take one's seat** [illegible] allotted to one (at table, in a theater etc.). ‖ to assume membership formally in Parliament. **2.** [illegible] *theater seats 1,000 people*. ‖ to allot a seat or seats to in a certain place, *they had been seated behind a pillar*. ‖ to furnish (a chair etc.) with a seat, or a new seat. (*mech.*) to give a seating to. **be seated** [illegible] lished in a specified way or place. **seat·er** *n.* (in compounds) something having a specified number of seats, *his new car is a two seater*. **seat·ing** *n.* the provision made for people to sit. material for covering chair seats etc. ‖ the arrangement of seats. ‖ (*mech.*) a surface on which something [illegible]

seat belt a strap by which a passenger in a vehicle [illegible] precaution.

SEATO [illegible]

sea trout any of several trouts that live in the sea as adults but ascend rivers to spawn.

Seat·tle (si:æt'l) the chief city and port (pop. 490,077) of the northwestern U.S.A., on Puget Sound in W. central Washington, dominated by Mt. Rainier. Industries: aeronautical and me- [illegible]

sea·urchin (si:ə:rtʃin) *n.* [illegible] *maiden*, possessing a calcareous boxlike exo- [illegible]

sea·wall (si:wɔl) *n.* a wall built to prevent encroachment by the sea.

sea walnut [illegible] *Mnemiopsis leidyi*, *topsis*, shaped like a walnut.

sea·ward (si:wərd) **1.** *n.* the direction from a coast towards the open sea. **2.** *adj.* directed or situated toward the sea. **3.** *adv.* in the direction of the sea. **sea·wards** *adv.*

sea·wa·ter [illegible] the sea, containing in solution, on the average, 2.8% sodium chloride and other salts.

sea·way [illegible] sail. (*naut.*) a vessel's progress, a rough sea.

sea·weed (si:wi:d) *n.* any marine plant, esp. a marine alga. Seaweeds are widely distributed in the oceans and are found floating or attached at considerable depth by specialized anchoring attachments. They are an important source of food, fertilizer and minerals (esp. iodine). seaweeds collectively.

sea·wor·thi·ness [illegible] state of being seaworthy.

sea·wor·thy (si:wə:rði) *adj.* (of a vessel) in a fit condition to go to sea and to survive storms.

sea wrack a mass of coarse seaweed. ‖ a plant tending to form such a mass. eelgrass.

se·ba·ceous (sibei[illegible]əs) *adj.* (of glands, ducts etc.) containing or secreting fatty oily matter. consisting of such matter, *sebaceous secretions*. [fr. [illegible]

Se·bas·tian (sibæstʃən), St (*d.* c. 288), Christian martyr in Rome, usually depicted as a nude youth pierced by arrows. Feast: Jan. 20.

Sebastian (*Port.* Sebastião, 1554-78), king of [illegible] He was killed, and his army massacred, in a disastrous battle against the Moors in N. Africa.

Se·bas·tia·no del Piom·bo (sebəstjɑ:nodelpjɔmbo) (1485-1547), Italian painter. He was a Venetian, but worked in Rome after 1511, much influenced by Michelangelo.

Sebastopol [illegible]

se·bum (si:bəm) *n.* the fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands to keep the skin and hair supple. [L. =tallow, grease.]

SECAM [illegible] color television system developed in France and used in U.S.S.R., East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Lebanon in which each color is broadcast separately on 650 sequential lines.

se·cant (si:kənt, si:kɑnt) **1.** *adj.* (*math.*) intersecting. **2.** *n.* a straight line which intercepts a curve. (*math.*, *abbr.* sec) the reciprocal of the cosine. [fr. L. *secans* (*secantis*) fr. *secare*, to cut.]

sec·a·teurs [illegible] used for pruning, cutting roses and grapes etc. [F. *secateur*.]

Secchi Disk [illegible] of seawater, usu. on underwater sites.

se·cede [illegible] *past part.* **se·ced·ed** *v.i.* to withdraw formally from membership of some body, esp. from a state, federation etc. [fr. L. *secedere*, to go [illegible]

se·ces·sion [illegible] **se·ces·sion·ism** [illegible] secession from some body. **se·ces·sion·ist** *n.* [fr. L. *secessio* (*secessionis*).]

se·clude [illegible] **se·clud·ing** [illegible] **se·clud·ed** [illegible] apart from others, isolate. **se·clud·ed** *adj.* shut [illegible] *secluded life*. [fr. L. *secludere*, to shut up apart.]

se·clu·sion (siklu:ʒən) *n.* a secluding or being secluded. [fr. M.L. *seclusio* (*seclusionis*).]

se·clu·sive [illegible] seeking seclusion. [fr. L. *secludere* (*seclusus*), to [illegible]

SECO [illegible]

sec·ond [illegible] teletype message transmissions of stored data. [illegible] of a minute or 1/86,400 of a mean solar day. a unit of angular measure (symbol ″) equal to 1/60 of a minute or 1/3,600 of a degree. an undefined [illegible]

same kind as the first, *a second Shakespeare* ‖ (*mus.*, of an instrument or voice) having a part generally lower in pitch than that of the first instrument or voice of the same kind, *second violin* ‖ of the gear immediately above first in a vehicle **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the first ‖ someone who attends a principal in a boxing match, duel etc. ‖ (*Br.*) a grading in the second class of an examination ‖ a second prize in a race or other contest ‖ the gear immediately above first in a vehicle ‖ the second day of a month ‖ (*mus.*) the interval between two successive diatonic notes ‖ (*mus.*) one of these notes in relation to the other ‖ (*mus.*) a combination of these notes ‖ (*pl.*) substandard or inferior goods ‖ (*pl., pop.*) a second helping of food **3.** *v.t.* to give formal support to (a motion) before it is open to general discussion ‖ to express one's agreement with (a remark) ‖ to aid or encourage (someone's efforts) ‖ (sikɔ̃nd, *Br., mil.*) to transfer (an officer) temporarily to another post, unit or rank **4.** *adv.* in the second place ‖ (followed by a superlative) except one, *the second biggest* [F. fr. L. *secundus*, following, next, second]

Second Advent the return of Christ to the world as judge on the last day **Second Adventist** a member of a Protestant sect which stresses this day of judgment

Second Amendment (1791) amendment to the U.S. Constitution, part of the Bill of Rights, that protects the right of citizens to maintain a state militia and to 'keep and bear arms.' State militias are represented by National Guard units, regulated by the state governments. The right to keep and bear arms does not necessarily apply to individuals for individual purposes and does not preclude state regulation of arms

sec·ond·ar·y (sékənderi:) **1.** *adj.* being second in succession, rank importance etc. ‖ immediately derived from what is primary, *secondary colors* ‖ (*gram.*, of a tense in Greek etc.) referring to time in the past ‖ (*chem.*) formed by replacing two atoms or radicals, *a secondary compound* (*geol.*) Mesozoic ‖ (*bot.*) originating from elsewhere than the chief growing point ‖ (*zool.*) of or designating a quill on the second section of a bird's wing, or this section itself **2.** *pl.* **sec·ond·ar·ies** *n.* a secondary person or thing ‖ (*zool.*) a secondary quill of a bird ‖ (*zool.*) an insect's hind wing [fr. L. *secundarius*, of the second class]

secondary accent a stress (shown in this book under the line) weaker than the primary stress

secondary cell (*elec.*) a storage cell

secondary color, *Br.* secondary colour a color made by a mixture of two primary colors

secondary education formal education below university level, following elementary education

secondary emission (*phys.*) the emission of electrons by a metal surface (e.g. the anode of a thermionic valve) when it is bombarded by rapidly moving electrons

secondary planet a celestial satellite that revolves around a planet

secondary school a school offering secondary education

second base (*baseball*) the base that must be touched second by the runner ‖ the player stationed at this base

second best something next below the best in quality, desirability etc. ‖ something inferior accepted or offered as a substitute for what is preferred **to come off second best** to be the loser in a dispute **séc·ond·bést** *adj*

second chamber the upper house in a two-chamber parliament

second childhood dotage

sec·ond-class (sekəndklæs, sékəndklas) **1.** *adj* of or in a class next below the first ‖ of mediocre quality **2.** *adv* by second-class accommodation etc., *to travel second-class*

Second Coming the Second Advent

second cousin the grandchild of a brother or sister of one of one's grandparents

second cousin once removed the child of one's second cousin

sec·ond-de·gree burn (sekənddigri:) a burn involving blistering and superficial destruction of the dermis

Second Empire (of style in furniture, dress French empire of 1852–71, or imitating that ornate style

second fiddle (in phrase) **to be** (or **play**) **second fiddle** to have a secondary position or role

second hand (in the phrase) **at second hand** (of getting information) through an intermediary, *to hear an account at second hand* **séc·ond-hánd 1.** *adj.* used by a previous owner or owners, *secondhand clothes* ‖ not original, *derivative, secondhand ideas* **2.** *adv.* after use by someone else, *we bought it secondhand* ‖ (*pop.*) indirectly, *he acquired his education secondhand*

second hand the hand marking the seconds on a clock or watch

second intention (*med.*) the healing of a wound slowly and with much scar formation

second lieutenant an officer of the U.S. army, air force or marine corps ranking below a first lieutenant ‖ (*Br.*) an army officer ranking below a lieutenant

sec·ond·ly (sékəndli:) *adv.* (used in enumeration) in the second place

second mortgage a mortgage secured on what will remain of the property when the first mortgage is redeemed

second nature acquired habits or characteristics that have become automatic

second papers an alien's final application papers for U.S. citizenship

second person (*gram.*) the person spoken to as shown in the form of a verb or pronoun

sec·ond-rate (sékəndréit) *adj.* inferior, of poor quality

second sight ability to look into the future

sec·ond-strike (sekəndstráik) *adj.* (*mil.*) of a capacity to withstand an initial nuclear attack and retaliate

sec·ond-string (sékəndstriŋ) **1.** *adj.* serving as a replacement, e.g. for another player in a game ‖ inferior or minor **2.** *n.* (*Br.*) an alternative recourse, esp. one kept in reserve

second thought (*pl.*) a change of mind as a result of thinking again about a matter, *to have second thoughts* on (or **upon**) **second thought** on reconsideration, *on second thought, he decided to wait*

second wind the recovery of breath after initial exhaustion during exercise ‖ (*fig.*) the strength for a renewed effort

SECOR *n.* (*acronym*) for sequential collation of range, navigation and surveying system for locating points on earth, utilizing an orbiting satellite and four ground stations

se·cre·cy (si:krisi:) *pl.* **se·cre·cies** *n.* the state of being secret, *done in secrecy* ‖ the ability to keep a secret, *you can rely on his secrecy* ‖ the habit of being secretive [alt. of obs. *secretee, secretie* prob. fr. obs. *secre*, secret or SECRET *adj.*]

se·cret (si:krit) **1.** *adj.* kept from the knowledge of others, *a secret agreement* ‖ hidden, *a secret drawer* ‖ known only to the initiated, *secret signs* **2.** *n.* something kept from the knowledge of others, *the process is a secret* ‖ something which has not been explained ‖ a hidden or not obvious explanation, *what is the secret of his success?* ‖ (*eccles.*) a prayer said very quietly by the celebrant just before the preface at Mass **in secret** secretly **to keep a secret** to refrain from communicating a secret to others [F.]

secret agent a person engaged in espionage or similar undercover work, esp. for a government

se·cre·taire (sekritɛər) *n.* a secretary (desk) [F.]

sec·re·tar·i·al (sekritɛəri:əl) *adj* of or relating to a secretary ‖ characteristic of a secretary's work [fr. M.L. *secretarius*]

sec·re·tar·i·at, sec·re·tar·i·ate (sekritɛəri:ət) *n.* that department of a large concern, administrative body etc. which handles the paper work ‖ the persons, collectively, who work in this department ‖ the position of secretary [F. *secretariat*]

sec·re·tar·y (sékriteri:, *Br.* sékrətri:) *pl.* **sec·re·tar·ies** *n.* a person responsible for dealing with the correspondence and records of an organization or individual employer ‖ (in titles) a minister in charge of a government department, *secretary of state* ‖ a desk fitted with drawers, having a shelf which hinges forward to work on [fr. M.L. *secretarius*, confidant, secretary]

secretary bird *Sagittarius serpentarius*, fam *Sagittariidae*, a long-legged S. African bird which eats reptiles. It has a strong beak and long tail, and has a crest of long feathers which look like pens stuck in behind the ears

secretary-general *pl.* **secretaries-general** *n.* the principal administrative officer of a secretariat

Secretary of State, U.S. the chief adviser to the president on foreign affairs, in charge of the State Department, and responsible for the execution of foreign policy

se·crete (sikri:t) *pres. part.* **se·cret·ing** *past* and *past part.* **se·cret·ed** *v.t.* (*physiol.*) to produce and emit (a secretion) ‖ *v.i.* (*physiol.*) to produce and emit a secretion [fr. L. *secernere* (*secretus*), to separate]

secrete *pres. part.* **se·cret·ing** *past* and *past part.* **se·cret·ed** *v.t.* to conceal [alteration of obs. *secret* v.]

se·cre·tin (sikri:tin) *n.* a hormone secreted in the intestine, which stimulates the pancreas and the liver [prob. fr. SECRETION]

se·cre·tion (sikri:ʃən) *n.* a substance (e.g. saliva) elaborated by a gland or other organ or by a plant, for use by the organism or for excretion ‖ the act of elaborating such a substance [F. *sécrétion*]

secretion *n.* a hiding or concealing

se·cre·tive (si:kritiv, sikri:tiv) *adj.* fond of or given to having secrets ‖ unduly reticent [back-formation fr. *secretiveness*, the quality of being secretive, after F. *secrétivité*]

se·cre·tor (sikri:tər) *n.* a gland etc. which secretes

se·cre·to·ry (sikri:təri:) *adj.* producing or having to do with a secretion or secretions ‖ produced by secretion [fr. L. *secernere* (*secretus*), to separate]

secret service government investigation or espionage

Secret Service, U.S. a bureau of the treasury department created in 1865. Its duties include the protection of the U.S. president and his family, the president-elect, and the vice-president, as well as the solution of crimes relating to coins, paper money, checks and securities of U.S. or foreign governments, and of violations of laws relating to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, federal land banks, joint-stock land banks and national farm loan associations

secret society a group of people associated together for some common interest (e.g. religious, magical, social or political) under conditions of secrecy

sect (sekt) *n.* a body of people, sharing religious, philosophic or political opinions, who have broken away from a larger body (often used as a term of disapproval) ‖ a particular school of thought in politics etc. [F. *secte* or fr. L. *secta*]

sec·tar·i·an (sektɛəri:ən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to a sect or sects ‖ narrow-minded and ready to quarrel over petty differences of opinion **2.** *n.* a member of a sect ‖ a narrow-minded or bigoted adherent of a sect **sec·tár·i·an·ism** *n.* adherence to the interests of a sect rather than to those requiring wider sympathies [SECTARY]

sec·ta·ry (sékteri:) *pl.* **sec·ta·ries** *n.* a sectarian **Sec·ta·ry** (*Eng. hist.*) a Nonconformist of the 17th and 18th cc. [fr. F. *sectaire* or M.L. *sectarius*]

sec·tion (sékʃən) **1.** *n.* a part cut off or separated by cutting, splitting etc., *a section of an orange* ‖ a division or part, *the woodwind section of an orchestra* ‖ (esp. *med.*) separation by cutting ‖ a division of written or printed matter, *a section of an act* ‖ the symbol (§) denoting this division ‖ a part joined or designed to be joined to others to make a complete structure, *the hut consists of five sections to be bolted together* ‖ a distinct part of a community, country etc., *the industrial section of the nation* ‖ a thin slice prepared for study through a microscope ‖ (*mil.*) a subdivision of a platoon etc. ‖ (*geom.*) the plane figure produced by the cutting of a solid by a plane ‖ a drawing or description of any object as it would look if cut through by a plane ‖ one square mile of land forming 1/36 of a township ‖ (*rail.*) a division of a sleeping car, consisting of an upper and a lower berth ‖ (*bookbinding*) a signature (sheet of pages) **2.** *v.t.* to cut into or arrange in sections [F. or fr. L. *sectio* (*sectionis*), a cutting]

sec·tion·al (sékʃən'l) *adj.* relating to or characteristic of a particular section of something ‖ divided into sections **séc·tion·al·ism** *n.* exaggerated loyalty to a particular section of a country, inordinate local fervor

sec·tor (sektər) **1.** *n.* the plane figure bounded by two radii of a circle and the intercepted arc ‖ a mathematical instrument consisting of two rulers marked off in several scales and hinged

together ‖ a division or section, e.g. a subdivision of a military zone or a distinct part of an economy ‖ an astronomical instrument for measuring angles, consisting of a graduated arc with a telescope at its center **2.** *v.t.* to divide into sectors ‖ *v.t.* (of bacteria and fungi) to form colonies of different sectors [L.]

sec·to·ri·al (sektɔriəl, -ektou-) *adj.* (esp. of one of the premolar teeth) designed to cut **2.** *n.* a sectorial tooth [fr. Mod. L. *sectorius*]

sectorial *adj.* of, relating to or consisting of a sector (*biol.*) of a chimera made up of different tissues, a section of one kind of tissue being inserted in the main body [< SECTOR]

sec·u·lar (sekjulər) **1.** *adj.* of or concerned with temporal, worldly matters rather than with religion (profane (as distinct from sacred)) *secular music* ‖ (*eccles.*) not belonging to a religious order (cf. REGULAR) ‖ not under the control of a religious body, *secular schools* ‖ of a change or event which occurs once during a century or other long period of time ‖ lasting or continuing over such a long period **2.** *n.* (*eccles.*) a member of the secular clergy **sec·u·lar·ism** *n.* the belief that religious influence should be restricted, and in particular that education, morality, the state etc. should be independent of religion **sec·u·lar·ist** *n.* **sec·u·lar·is·tic** *adj.* [O.F. *seculer* and fr. L. *saeculares*]

secular humanism belief in rational inquiry as a source of his own salvation and a rejection of the supernatural; used esp. by the so-called New Right during the early 1980s

sec·u·lar·i·ty (sekjulɑriti) *pl.* **sec·u·lar·ities** *n.* the quality or state of being secular ‖ a matter or affair that is secular [F. *secularite* or fr. M.L. *saecularitas*]

sec·u·lar·i·za·tion (sekjulərizeiʃən) *n.* a secularizing or being secularized [fr. F. *secularisation*]

sec·u·lar·ize (sékjuləraiz) *pres. part.* **sec·u·lar·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sec·u·lar·ized** *v.t.* to make secular, e.g. to transfer from the control or use of the Church to that of the State [A.F. *sécularizer*]

se·cund (si:kʌnd, sékʌnd) *adj.* (*biol.*, e.g. of a plant's flowers) arranged on one side only ‖ (*biol.*) having some part (e.g. the flowers) on one side only [fr. L. *secundus*, following]

se·cure (sikjúər) **1.** *adj.* completely safe ‖ sure, certain ‖ fixed firmly **2.** *v. pres. part.* **se·cur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **se·cured** *v.t.* to make secure against injury, loss etc., *he secured the prisoner with ropes* ‖ to make firm, *to secure a fastening* ‖ to guarantee, *to secure a loan* ‖ to get possession of, *to secure a good seat* ‖ *v.i.* (of a ship) to tie up, berth [fr. L. *securus*]

Securities and Exchange Commission (*abbr.* SEC) (1934) U.S. federal agency that oversees the securities and financial markets. Mandated by the Securities Act of 1933, the SEC requires registration statements with 'full and fair disclosure' for all offerings. It regulates securities exchanges and sets the rules for activities such as selling short, stock options, floor trading and specialists' and odd-lot dealers' transactions. The SEC was empowered to regulate electric and gas utility holding companies by the Public Utility Holding Company Act (1935), mutual funds by the Investment Company Act (1940) and investment counselors' practices by the Investment Advisers Act (1940). It is governed by five commissioners (one of whom is appointed chairman), appointed by the President with Senate approval

se·cu·ri·ty (sikjúəriti:) *pl.* **se·cu·ri·ties** *n.* freedom from danger or anxiety ‖ something given or pledged as a guarantee, esp. for the payment of a debt ‖ a person who stands as guarantor ‖ something which guarantees or safeguards ‖ protective measures against espionage ‖ (esp. *pl.*) a bond, stock certificate etc. given as evidence of a debt or of property [fr. L. *securitas*]

Security Council the executive organ of the U.N., with primary responsibility for international peace and security. It has 11 members, of which China, France, Britain, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. are permanent and the other six are elected for terms of two years. On all matters other than procedural ones, its decisions must not have a negative vote of any of the five permanent members

Se·daine (sədɛn), Michel-Jean (1719-97), French dramatist. His best-known play is 'le Philosophe sans le savoir' (1765)

Se·dan (sədɑ̃) a town (pop. 22,000) of N.E. France, in Ardennes department. It was the [illegible] War. The German army broke through here (1940), turning the Maginot line

se·dan (sidæn) *n.* (*Am.*, *Br.* saloon) an automobile with a [illegible] internal partitions ‖ (*hist.*) a sedan chair [etym. doubtful]

sedan chair [illegible] the passenger and one behind, in use in the 17th and 18th centuries

sedate (sideit) *adj.* calm dignity, without any appearance of haste, excitement or confusion [fr. L. *sedare* (*sedatus*), to calm]

se·da·tion (sideiʃən) *n.* (*med.*) a calming or being calmed esp. by the use of sedatives [fr. L. *sedatio*]

sed·a·tive (sedətiv) **1.** *adj.* soothing, reducing excitement or nervousness **2.** *n.* something that soothes in this way, esp. a drug [F. *sedatif* or fr. M.L. *sedativus*]

sed·en·tar·i·ly (sed'ntɛərili:, sed'nterili:) *adv.* in a sedentary way

sed·en·tar·i·ness (sed'nteri:nis) *n.* the quality or state of being sedentary

sed·en·tar·y (sed'nteri:) *adj.* involving a great deal of sitting, *a sedentary occupation* ‖ accustomed, or compelled to sit for much or all of the time (*a sedentary man, scholar*) ‖ (*zool.*) e.g. of a mollusk) remaining attached by a base to a solid surface ‖ (*zool.*) remaining in the same region, not migratory [fr. F. *sédentaire*]

Se·der (seidər) *n.* a Jewish ceremonial dinner held esp. at home, on the first night of Passover, to commemorate the Exodus. It is repeated on the second night by most Orthodox Jews [Heb. *sédher*, order, division]

sedge (sedʒ) *n.* any of several members of *Cyperaceae*, a family of coarse, solid-stemmed grasses growing in swampy places, esp. a member of genus *Carex* ‖ these plants collectively [O.E. *secg*]

Sedge·moor, Battle of (sedʒmuər) a battle (1685) in which James II of England defeated a rebellion led by the duke of Monmouth

sedge warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*, a small, brown and white warbler of Europe and Asia, nesting in dense, swampy thickets. Its song is loud and sweet

se·dil·i·a (sedili:ə) *sing.* **se·di·le** (sedə·ili:) *pl. n.* a set of (usually three) seats on the south side of the chancel of a church, for the use of officiating clergy during intervals of the service [L. fr. *sedere*, to sit]

sed·i·ment (sédəmənt) *n.* matter that, because of its greater density, sinks to the bottom of an undisturbed liquid with which it was previously mixed ‖ (*geol.*) matter or a mass of matter deposited by wind, glaciers etc **sed·i·men·ta·ry** (sedəmèntəri:) *adj.* of matter thus deposited [F. *sediment*]

sedimentary rock rock formed from fragments of other rocks, by precipitation from solutions, or by organic secretion (cf. IGNEOUS ROCK, cf. METAMORPHIC ROCK)

sedimentation [illegible] process of settling as a sediment ‖ the movement of finely divided solid particles through a fluid, under the influence of a gravitational or other force (*CENTRIFUGE)

se·di·tion (sidiʃən) *n.* the inciting of hostility against the government, likely to cause rebellion or insurrection, but not amounting to [illegible]

se·di·tious (sidiʃəs) *adj.* of, tending toward or [illegible]

se·duce (sidjúːs) *v. pres. part.* **se·duc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **se·duced** *v.t.* to cause by persuasion or enticement (someone, esp. a girl who is a virgin) to have sexual intercourse with one ‖ to persuade (a person) to act contrary to the [illegible] [fr. L. *seducere*, to lead aside or away]

se·duc·tion (sidʌkʃən) *n.* a seducing or being seduced ‖ something seductive, *the seductions of* [illegible] [fr. L. *seductus*, to lead aside or away]

[illegible]

cultivated for their foliage and their yellow, pink or white flowers [L. houseleek]

[illegible] seeing *pres. part.* [illegible] **seen** (si:n) *v.t.* to perceive with the eye ‖ to form a mental picture of ‖ to understand, *I see your point* ‖ to imagine as having the character or [illegible] position etc., *I can't see her as an actress* ‖ to find out, *go and see what he wants* ‖ to attend as a spectator, *to see a baseball game* ‖ to watch on television, *did you see the fight last night?* ‖ to examine, *let me see your papers* ‖ to receive (a person), *the doctor will see you now* ‖ to call on, [illegible] *see your dentist* ‖ to meet, *I'll see you at the races* ‖ (with 'that') to make sure by taking care, *see that you pay attention* ‖ to escort, *to see someone home* ‖ to have or obtain knowledge or experience of, *she has seen a lot of life* ‖ (*cards*) to accept (a bet) by betting an equal sum ‖ (*cards*) to meet the bet of (another player) in this way ‖ *v.i.* to have the power of perceiving things with the eye ‖ to perceive objects, colors etc., e.g. at a given distance ‖ to understand, *now do you see?* ‖ to try to find out something to reflect about something, *let me see* **to see about** to attend to ‖ to make inquiries about **to see after** to attend to, *see after the dinner* **to see into** to investigate ‖ to perceive true nature of **to see (someone) off** to escort (someone) to the point of departure **to see out** to wait till the end of ‖ to finish, complete **to see through** to be undeceived and understand the true meaning or nature of (something) without being misled, *to see through someone's fine phrases* ‖ to help (someone) to overcome a difficulty, *he promised to see his client through the lawsuit* ‖ to finish, *you must see the task through, once you start* [O.E. *seon*]

See·beck effect (si:bek, zeibek) (*phys.*) the generation of an electric current in a circuit consisting of two different metals in successive contact when the junctions are at different temperatures. It is the principle of the thermoelectric thermometer, thermopile etc. [after Thomas Johann *Seebeck*, G. physicist and inventor of the thermocouple]

seed (si:d) **1.** *pl.* **seed, seeds** *n.* the fertilized ovule of a plant and its covering. The seed contains a miniature plant capable of independent development into a plant similar to the one which produced it. A pea or dry, podlike fruit ‖ seeds collectively ‖ (*rhet.*) semen ‖ a beginning or source, *seeds of discontent* ‖ (*Bible*) descendants, *the seed of David* ‖ seed oysters ‖ (*chem.*) a small crystal added to a solution to induce crystallization **to go** (or **run**) **to seed** (of a plant) to develop seeds at the expense of foliage or further flowers ‖ (of a person) to become lazy, feckless, slovenly etc. by gradual loss of self-respect **2.** *v.t.* to take the seeds out of (fruit) ‖ to sow with seed ‖ to sprinkle with seed ‖ to sprin[illegible] ‖ (*sports*, esp. *tennis*) to select (players) so that those likely to be matched in the later stages do not play against one another in the [illegible] arrive at the stage when seed matures ‖ to shed seed **3.** *adj.* (of a crop) grown for production of seed or set aside for use as seed [O.E. *sæd*]

seed-bed [illegible] lings are raised

seed-cake (si:dkeik) *n.* cake flavored with caraway or other seeds

seed-case (si:dkeis) *n.* a pod

seed coat the covering of a seed

seed drill a drill (agricultural machine)

seed-er (si:dər) *n.* a device that sows seed ‖ a device used to remove seed from fruit

seed-i-ly (si:dili) *adv.* in a seedy manner [illegible]

seed leaf a cotyledon

seed-ling (si:dliŋ) *n.* a young plant grown from seed (rather than from a cutting etc.) ‖ a young [illegible]

seed money funds to initiate a business or nonprofit undertaking under the assumption that [illegible]

seed oyster a young oyster ready for transplanting

seed pearl a pearl weighing less than [illegible]

seed plant a spermatophyte

seed·s·man (sí:dzmən) *n.* a dealer in seeds and other horticultural supplies

seed vessel a pericarp

seed·y (sí:di:) *comp.* **seed·i·er** *superl.* **seed·i·est** *adj.* having abundant seeds ‖ having run to seed ‖ shabby and in an uncared-for state ‖ in rather poor health

see·ing (sí:iŋ) **1.** *n.* the power or faculty of vision ‖ the act of someone who sees **2.** *adj.* able to see **3.** *conj.* (usually with 'that') since, considering, *seeing that it is so late you had better go*

seek (si:k) *pres. part.* **seek·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sought** (sɔt) *v.t.* to try to find, *to seek shelter* ‖ to ask for, *to seek advice* ‖ to try to obtain, *he seeks recognition of his work* ‖ (with *infin.*) to try, *to seek to establish a fact* ‖ *v.i.* (with 'for') to try to find, *I am seeking for information* [O.E. *sēcan*]

Seek Bus (*mil.*) a coordinated communications system for all U.S. armed forces linking intelligence and weapons systems for tactical purposes

seeker *n.* (*mil.*) a homing device that locates its target by heat or other radiation

seem (si:m) *v.i.* to give the impression of being something of a specified kind or of having a specified attribute, *she seems a complete fool, he seems happy* ‖ (with *infin.*) to give an impression of something specified, *he seems to have a cold* ‖ (with *infin.*) to have an impression that one is doing or being something specified, *I seem to smell something burning, I seem to be tired today* ‖ to have the appearance of being true, *it seems he died rich* ‖ (in constructions beginning with 'there') to have the appearance of existing, *there seems no reason for believing him* **séem·ing 1.** *adj.* having the false appearance of being, *a seeming friend though a secret enemy* **2.** *n.* appearance, esp. false appearance **seem·ing·ly** *adv.* truly as far as can be judged [M.E. *seme* fr. O.N. *sœma*]

seem·li·ness (sí:mli:nis) *n.* the quality or state of being seemly

seem·ly (sí:mli:) *comp.* **seem·li·er** *superl.* **seem·li·est** *adj.* conforming to accepted standards of behavior or appearance [M.E. fr. O.N. *sœmligr*]

seen *past part.* of SEE

seep (si:p) **1.** *v.i.* (of a fluid) to pass slowly through a porous body **2.** *n.* a place where water or petroleum seeps up out of the ground to form a pool **séep·age** *n.* the act or an instance of seeping ‖ fluid that has seeped through something [perh. fr. O.E. *sipian*, to soak]

seer (si:ər, sír) *n.* (*rhet.*) a wise man gifted with powers of divination [SEE v.]

seer·suck·er (sírsʌkər) *n.* a thin linen, cotton or rayon fabric with a crinkly surface, often having thin stripes with a flat surface [E. Indian corrup. of Pers. *shīr o shakkar*, milk and sugar, a striped linen garment]

see·saw (si:sɔ) **1.** *n.* a plank balanced in the center with its ends free to rise and fall alternately so that a person sitting at one end rises up in the air as one sitting at the other end sinks towards the ground ‖ this alternate rising and falling as a children's amusement ‖ a back-and-forth or up-and-down movement ‖ any situation in which two factors alternately rise and fall or take leading and inferior positions, *the seesaw of supply and demand* **2.** *v.i.* to rise and fall alternately on or as if on a seesaw ‖ *v.t.* to cause to do this **3.** *adj.* moving up and down as if on a seesaw [reduplication of SAW v.]

see-saw principle (*mil.*) tendency of defensive weapons development to overtake offensive weapons development, and vice versa

seethe (si:ð) *pres. part.* **seeth·ing** *past* and *past part.* **seethed** *v.t.* to bubble violently as if boiling, *seething waters* ‖ to be in a state of rage or [illegible] commotion, *seething crowds* [O.E. *sēothan*]

seg academies (seg) *n.* private secular schools established to evade desegregation laws affecting public schools

Se·gal (sí:gəl), George (1924–), U.S. sculptor known for his life-sized, lifelike, white plaster figures of people, usually set in everyday situations. Part of the 'New Realist' school of artists of the 1960s, he exhibited in significant shows of that time. His works include 'Cinema' (1963), a man changing a movie marquee, and 'The [illegible]'

seg·gar (segər) *n.* (*Br.*) a saggar

seg·ment (segmənt) **1.** *n.* a part, esp. a part separable at a natural junction (e.g. at a joint) (*geom.*) the part of a circle cut off by a chord, or of a sphere cut off by a plane ‖ (*geom.*) the finite part of a line between two points in the line **2.** *v.t.* to separate (something) into segments ‖ *v.i.* to separate into segments ‖ (*biol.*) to undergo cleavage **seg·men·tal** (segmentl), **seg·men·tar·y** (ségməntəri:) *adjs* **seg·men·ta·tion** (segməntéiʃən) *n.* separation into segments, e.g. in the cleavage of a cell or ovum [fr. L. *segmentum*]

Se·go·vi·a (segɔ́vjə) a province (area 2,635 sq. miles, pop. 149,286) of N. Central Spain (*OLD CASTILE) ‖ its capital (pop. 41,880): Roman aqueduct. Romanesque churches, 16th-c. cathedral

Se·grè (səgrei), Emilio Gino (1905–), U.S. physicist and co-winner (with Owen Chamberlain) of the 1959 Nobel prize in physics for his discovery of the antiproton

seg·re·gate (ségrəgeit) *pres. part.* **seg·re·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **seg·re·gat·ed** *v.t.* to separate from others of a group, esp. to oblige (racial groups) to carry on their activities, schooling etc. separately ‖ *v.i.* to be or become segregated ‖ (*biol.*, of chromosome genes) to separate in meiosis **ségre·gat·ed** *adj.* conforming to a policy of racial segregation [fr. L. *segregare* (*segregatus*), to set apart from the flock]

seg·re·ga·tion (segrigéiʃən) *n.* a segregating or being segregated ‖ a segregated part, group etc. ‖ (*biol.*) the separation of genes of chromosomes at meiosis **seg·re·gá·tion·ist** *n.* a person who believes in racial segregation [fr. L.L. *segregatio* (*segregationis*), a setting apart]

seg·re·ga·tive (ségrigeitiv) *adj.* relating to, causing or characterized by segregation [fr. M.L. *segregativus*]

se·gui·dil·la (seigədí:ljə, seigədí:jə) *n.* a Spanish poem of a form employing four to seven short lines ‖ a Spanish dance accompanied by castanets ‖ the music for it, in triple time [Span. fr. *seguida*, sequence]

sei·cen·to (seitʃéntou, setʃéntɔ) *n.* the 17th century in Italian art or literary history [Ital. = six hundred, used for sixteen hundred]

seiche (seiʃ) *n.* an oscillation of the surface in a lake, caused by barometric pressure changes [F. perh. fr. G.]

Seid·litz powder (sédlits) a preparation consisting of two powders, one of tartaric acid, the other of a mixture of sodium bicarbonate and Rochelle salt, which effervesce when mixed together in water, the effervescing liquid being drunk as a mild aperient **Seid·litz powders** Seidlitz powder [after *Seidlitz*, town in Czechoslovakia]

sei·gneur (senjɔ́:r, senjə:r) *n.* (*hist.*) a feudal lord in France or Canada ‖ a lord of the manor in the Channel Is **sei·gneur·i·al** (seinjɔ́:ri:əl) *adj.* [F.]

sei·gneur·y (séinjəri:) *pl.* **sei·gneur·ies** *n.* (*hist.*) the territory or estate of a feudal lord, esp. an estate held in Canada by feudal tenure (up to 1854), or the manor house itself ‖ the domain of a seigneur in the Channel Is [fr. F. *seigneurie*]

sei·gnior (séinjər) *n.* (*hist.*) the feudal lord of a manor [A.F. *segnour*, O.F. *seignor*]

sei·gnior·age, sei·gnor·age (séinjəridʒ) *n.* (*hist.*) seigniorial prerogative, e.g. the royal right to a percentage levy on bullion used for coinage ‖ the profit made in coining, resulting from the difference between a coin's intrinsic and its face value, as a source of revenue to a government [O.F. *seignorage*]

sei·gnio·ri·al, sei·gno·ri·al (seinjɔ́ri:əl, seinjóuri:əl) *adj.* of or pertaining to a seignior or sovereign

sei·gnior·y, sei·gnor·y (séinjəri:) *pl.* **sei·gnior·ies, sei·gnor·ies** *n.* (*hist.*) the dominion or rights of a seignior [O.F. *seignorie*]

seignorage [illegible] SEIGNIORAGE

seignorial SEIGNIORIAL

Seine (sen, *Eng.* sein) a river (485 miles long) rising near Dijon, E. France, and flowing northwest to the English Channel. Canals link it with the Scheldt, Meuse, Rhine, Saône, Rhône and Loire. Ports: Le Havre, Rouen, Paris

seine (sein) **1.** *n.* a large fishing net, with floats on one edge and weights on the other to make it hang upright in the water. The fish are enclosed in the net when the ends are brought together **2.** *v.t.* and *i. pres. part* **sein·ing** *past* and *past part* **seined** to fish with a seine [O.E. *segne*]

Seine-et-Marne [illegible] (area 2,275 sq. miles, pop. 755,800) in N. France [illegible]

Seine-Ma·ri·time (senmɑri:tí:m) a department (area 2,448 sq. miles, pop. 1,082,300) in N France (*NORMANDY). Chief town: Rouen

seise (*law*) SEIZE

seisin SEIZIN

seis·mal (sáizməl, sáismə) *adj.* seismic

seis·mic (sáizmik, sáismik) *adj.* relating to, characteristic of or produced by an earthquake or earthquakes **séis·mi·cal** *adj.* **séis·mism** *n.* phenomena characteristic of earthquakes [fr. Gk *seismos*, earthquake]

seis·mo·gram (sáizməgræm, sáisməgræm) *n.* a record made by a seismograph [fr. Gk *seismos*, earthquake + *gramma*, a letter]

seis·mo·graph (sáizməgræf, sáizməgrɑf, sáismægræf, sáismægrɑf) *n.* an instrument for recording the period, magnitude and direction of earth tremors **seis·mo·graph·ic** (sáizməgræfik, sáismægræfik) *adj.* **seis·mog·ra·phy** (saizmɔ́grəfi, saismɔ́grəfi:) *n.* [fr. Gk *seismos*, earthquake + *graphos*, written]

seis·mo·log·ic (saizmələ́dʒik, saismələ́dʒik) *adj.* of or relating to seismology **seis·mo·lóg·i·cal** *adj.*

seis·mol·o·gy (saizmɔ́lədʒi:, saismɔ́lədʒi:) *n.* the scientific study of earthquakes or of artificially induced earth tremors [fr. Gk *seismos*, earthquake + *logos*, discourse]

seis·mom·e·ter (saizmɔ́mitər, saismɔ́mitər) *n.* an instrument, usually part of a seismograph, which supplies data for measurement of actual ground movements of an earthquake [fr. Gk *seismos*, earthquake + *metron*, measure]

seiz·a·ble (sí:zəb'l) *adj.* able to be seized (used esp. of goods that may lawfully be seized)

seize (si:z) *pres. part.* **seiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **seized** *v.t.* to take suddenly and hold firmly ‖ to take by force, *he seized his sister's toy* ‖ (*law*) to take legal possession of, *to seize contraband* ‖ (*law*) to put in possession of ‖ to overwhelm mentally, take sudden mental possession of, *panic seized him* ‖ (often with 'on' or 'upon') to make instant use to one's advantage of (some chance, occasion, opportunity etc.), *to seize upon an excuse* ‖ to arrive at an immediate or sudden understanding of (a meaning etc.), *to seize a point* ‖ (*naut.*) to fasten with ropes **to seize up** (of moving mechanical parts) to become locked together because of undue heat, pressure or friction [O.F. *saisir, seisir*]

sei·zin, sei·sin (sí:zin) *n.* (*law*) possession or taking possession of land by freehold ‖ (*law*) the land so possessed [F. *saisine*]

seiz·ing (sí:ziŋ) *n.* (*naut.*) a fastening together with cords ‖ (*naut.*) cords used for this

sei·zor (sí:zər, si:zɔr) *n.* (*law*) a person who takes possession of a freehold estate

sei·zure (sí:ʒər) *n.* a seizing or being seized ‖ a sudden attack of an illness, e.g. of epilepsy

se·jant (sí:dʒənt) *adj.* (*heraldry*, of an animal) sitting with the forelegs upright [older *seiant* fr. O.F.]

Sek·on·di-Ta·ko·ra·di (sekəndí:tɑkərɑ́di:) a seaport and commercial center (pop. 160,900) of W. Ghana with an artificial deep-water harbor

se·lah (sí:lə, sélə) *n.* (*Bible*) a word, possibly denoting a musical rest, found at the end of a stanza in Psalms and in Habakkuk [Heb.]

Se·lan·gor (səlúŋgər, səlúŋgour) a state (area 3,167 sq. miles, pop. 1,467,441) of Malaysia in W. Malaya. Capital: Kuala Lumpur. Selangor came under British protection (1874) and joined the Federation of Malaya (1948)

sel·dom (séldəm) *adv.* not often, rarely, *seldom at a loss* [O.E. *seldan*]

se·lect (silékt) **1.** *v.t.* to take (something or someone preferred, most suitable etc.) from among a number, *to select a book from the shelf* **2.** *adj.* having been selected as the most preferred ‖ socially exclusive, *a select resort* ‖ selecting carefully, discriminating, *select in his choice of books* [fr. L. *seligere* (*selectus*), to collect]

select committee a group of members of a legislative body chosen to study and report on a particular matter

Selected Reserve (*mil.*) the portion of the Ready Reserve consisting of units and individual Reservists required to participate in paid inactive-duty training periods and annual training

se·lec·tion (silékʃən) *n.* a selecting or being selected ‖ something selected ‖ (*biol.*) the natural or artificial process by which some members of a species reproduce while others do not, the result being a perpetuation of the characteristics of those who do reproduce (*NATURAL SELECTION) [fr. L. *selectio* (*selectionis*)]

selection fee a finder's fee

selection pressure the magnitude of evolutionary pressure, separately measured as the rate at which one allele replaces another [coined by J. B. S. Haldane and R. A. Fisher]

se·lec·tive (silektiv) *adj.* discriminating, tending to select, *he is selective in the towns he visits* ‖ (*radio*) of or designating the ability of a circuit to eliminate all unwanted frequencies

selective service compulsory military service according to age, physical fitness, occupation etc.

Selective Training and Service Act (1940), a U.S. Congressional act which adopted peacetime conscription for the first time in the U.S.A.

se·lec·tiv·i·ty (silektiviti:) *n.* the quality of being select ‖ the extent to which a radio is selective

se·lect·man (silektmən, *pl.* **se·lect·men** (silektmən) *n.* an elected member of an administration board in towns of New England

Se·le·ne (sili:ni:) (*Gk mythol.*) the goddess of the moon, identified with the Roman Luna, and later with Artemis

se·le·nic (sili:nik, silenik) *adj.* of or containing selenium, esp. of compounds where this has a higher valence than in selenious compounds

selenic acid an acid, H_2SeO_4, resembling concentrated sulfuric acid in appearance, but so powerful an oxidizer when concentrated that it attacks gold and platinum

se·le·ni·ous (sili:ni:əs) *adj.* of or containing selenium, esp. of compounds where this has a valence lower than in selenic compounds

selenious acid a colorless crystalline acid, H_2SeO_3, an oxidizing agent yielding selenium

sel·e·nite (seləmait, sili:nait) *n.* a transparent crystalline variety of gypsum [fr. L. *selenites* fr. Gk *sēlenitēs* (*lithos*), moon (stone)]

selenite *n.* a salt or ester of selenious acid [SELENIUM]

se·le·ni·um (sili:ni:əm) *n.* a nonmetallic element (symbol Se, at. no. 34, at. mass 78.96) obtained as a by-product of the refining of copper by electrolysis, and used in its crystalline form in the photoelectric cell, since its electrical resistance varies with the intensity of its illumination [Mod. L. fr. Gk *selēnē*, moon]

sel·en·o·de·sy (selənədəsi:) *n.* (*math.*) the branch of applied mathematics that determines, by observation and measurement, the positions of points and areas of portions of the moon's surface and the shape and size of the moon —**selenodetic** *adj.* —**solenodesist** *n*

sel·e·nog·ra·pher (selənɔgrəfər) *n.* a specialist in selenography

se·le·no·graph·ic (sili:nəgræfik) *adj.* relating to selenography

se·le·nog·ra·phy (selənɔgrəfi:) *n.* the descriptive study of the moon's physical features [fr. Mod. L. *selenographia* fr. Gk *selēnē*, moon + *-graphos*, written]

sel·e·nol·o·gy (selənɔlədʒi:) *n.* the branch of astronomy dealing with the moon [fr. Gk *selene*, moon + *logos*, discourse]

Se·leu·cia (silu:ʃə) the ancient capital of the Seleucids, and then of the Parthians, near Baghdad. It was founded (c. 312 B.C.) by Seleucus I

Se·leu·cid (silu:sid) a member of a Macedonian dynasty (312–65 B.C.) in Syria and Asia Minor founded by Seleucus I. Under the Seleucids, Greek language and culture were introduced into Syria. Their rule ended when Antiochus XIII was defeated by Pompey (65 B.C.) and Syria became a Roman province

Se·leu·cus I (silu:kəs) (*d.* 280 B.C.), king of Syria (312–280 B.C.). One of Alexander the Great's generals, he received Babylonia when the Macedonian Empire broke up (312 B.C.), extended his power over much of Asia Minor and Syria, and founded the Seleucid dynasty

self- (self) *prefix* of, by, to, with or for oneself or itself ‖ automatic | independent [O.E. *self-*, *sylf*]

self 1. *adj.* (*bot.*) being of the same color throughout ‖ of the same kind, material, color etc. as the rest **2.** *n.* *pl.* **selves** (selvz) the individuality or nature of a person or thing, a person's nature or an aspect of it, as revealed by his behavior etc., *he showed his true self* | a person with respect to his full mental or physical health, *her health did not permit self-sacrifice* | advantage, *to put service to others before self* | (*biol.*) an individual resulting from self-fertilization (*biol.*) a self-colored individual **3.** *pron.* myself, himself or herself, *a struggle to keep self and family going* [O.E. *self*, *selfa*]

self-a·ban·don·ment (selfəbændənmənt) *n.* the act or state of losing oneself in an emotional state in which the self is heedless of [coined by Matthew Arnold]

self-ab·sorp·tion (selfəbsɔrpʃən) *n.* absorption of oneself

self-ab·ne·ga·tion (selfæbnəgeiʃən) *n.* the quality of acting counter to one's desires for oneself in order to serve someone else, others, a cause etc.

self-a·buse (selfəbju:s) *n.* masturbation

self-act·ing (selfæktiŋ) *adj.* automatic, acting by itself

self-actual·i·za·tion (selfæktʃuəlizeiʃən) *n.* the process in understanding oneself and developing one's capacities and talents; coined by Abraham Maslow

self-ad·dressed (selfədrest) *adj.* (of an envelope) addressed by the sender to himself, and enclosed with a letter so as to facilitate or solicit a reply

self-ad·he·sive (selfədhi:siv) *adj.* (of an envelope) able to be sealed without any moistening of the surfaces treated with an adhesive

self-ap·point·ed (selfəpɔintid) *adj.* acting without outside authority, usually for the pleasure of bestowing blame or criticism

self-as·ser·tion (selfəsɔ:rʃən) *n.* behavior asserting one's claims or rights, expressing confidence in one's proper merit or aggressively asserting the superior quality of one's own mind or body **self-as·ser·tive** *adj*

self-assurance (selfəʃuərəns) *n.* self-confidence **self-as·sured** *adj*

self-cen·tered *Br.* **self-cen·tred** (selfsentərd) *adj.* thinking primarily or solely of what concerns oneself, seeing oneself as at the center of a situation

self-col·ored *Br.* **self-col·oured** (sélfkʌlərd) *adj.* (of animals, flowers, fabrics etc.) of one color throughout

self-command (selfkəmænd) *n.* self-control

self-com·pla·cen·cy (selfkəmpléis'nsi:) *n.* self-satisfaction **self-com·pla·cent** *adj*

self-com·posed (selfkəmpouzd) *adj.* having one's emotions under control

self-con·ceit (sélfkənsi:t) *n.* the quality of having too high an opinion of oneself

self-con·fi·dence (sélfkɔnfidəns) *n.* reliance on one's capacities **sélf-con·fi·dent** *adj*

self-con·scious (selfkɔnʃəs) *adj.* thinking of one's own appearance or behavior as these may be assessed by others ‖ embarrassed at the thought that one is making a poor impression in one's social relations ‖ (of artistic style) knowingly artificial

self-con·tained (selfkənteind) *adj.* complete in itself | (*Br.*, of an apartment etc.) having its own entrance and all necessary living facilities ‖ (of a person) not offering or dependent on contact with others

self-con·tra·dic·tion (selfkɔntrədikʃən) *n.* a proposition which contains within itself two statements which contradict one another | contradiction of oneself **self-con·tra·dic·to·ry** *adj*

self-con·trol (sélfkəntroul) *n.* the ability to exercise the will so as to prevent oneself from expressing strong emotion or acting impulsively

self-deceit (selfdisi:t) *n.* self-deception

self-de·cep·tion (sélfdisepʃən) *n.* the act or state of deceiving oneself

self-defeating (selfdifi:tiŋ) *adj.* initiated by oneself but having the effect of making one's purposes hard or impossible to attain

self-de·fense, *Br.* **self-de·fence** (self-difens) *n.* a defending of one's life, property or reputation (*law*) the right to defend oneself with the necessary force against violence or a threat of violence **self-defen·sive** *adj*

self-delusion (selfdilu:ʒən) *n.* self-deception

self-denial (selfdinaiəl) *n.* the act of refusal to satisfy one's desires, as a method of disciplining oneself or making it possible to help others, e.g. financially

self-de·ny·ing (selfdinaiiŋ) *adj.* showing self-denial

self-de·struct *v.* to destroy itself **self-de·struct** *adj*

self-de·struc·tion (selfdistrʌkʃən) *n.* destruction of oneself

self-determination (selfditə:mineiʃən) *n.* (*internat. law*) the right of a people to decide its

self-discipline (selfdisəplin) *n.* the process of training one's emotions and impulses so that they conform to a certain standard of behavior in all circumstances

self-dis·trust (sélfdistrʌst) *n.* lack of confidence in one's own abilities, judgment etc

self-driv·en (selfdrivən) *adj.* driven by its own power

self-ed·u·cat·ed (selfedʒukeitid) *adj.* having been educated by one's own efforts, without formal teaching

self-ef·face·ment (selfifeismənt) *n.* the quality of remaining unnoticed, modesty, or discretion in the background

self-em·ployed (selfemplɔid) *adj.* earning a living by working directly for oneself without being tied to a regular employer by wage or salary

self-es·teem (selfisti:m) *n.* one's good opinion of one's dignity or worth

self-ev·i·dent (selfevidənt) *adj.* needing no proof of its truth

self-examination (selfigzæmineiʃən) *n.* thinking about one's own behavior and motives, esp. to judge them according to an ideal standard

self-ex·e·cut·ing (selféksikju:tiŋ) *adj.* (of laws) coming into operation independently of any other legislation

self-ex·ist·ence (selfigzistəns) *n.* the quality of being self-existent

self-ex·ist·ent (selfigzistənt) *adj.* (of God) existing independently of any other cause or circumstance

self-ex·plain·ing (selfikspleiniŋ) *adj.* self-explanatory

self-ex·plan·a·to·ry (selfiksplænətɔri:, sélfiksplænətouri:) *adj.* (of a statement) containing within itself all that is necessary for the understanding

self-ex·pres·sion (selfikspreʃən) *n.* expression of one's personality, e.g. in artistic form or through educational technique etc., esp. as a way of realizing one's individuality more fully

self-fer·ti·li·za·tion (sélfə:rt'ilizéiʃən) *n.* fertilization of a hermaphrodite plant or animal by its own male elements

self-for·get·ful (selffərgetfəl) *adj.* unselfish | characterized by self-abandonment

self-ful·fill·ment, *Br.* **self-ful·fil·ment** (sélffulfilmənt) *n.* the complete realization of the potentialities of one's personality | (*loosely*) the satisfaction of one's creative impulses

self-gov·ern·ing (selfgʌvərniŋ) *adj.* (of a state) administering its own government without interference from any other state **sélf-gov·ern·ment** *n.*

self-grat·i·fi·ca·tion (selfgrætifikeiʃən) *n.* the act of satisfying one's desires

self-hard·en·ing (selfhɑrdniŋ) *adj.* (*metall.*, of steel) that hardens when raised to a high temperature and then cooled in air

self-help (selfhelp) *n.* the practice of satisfying one's needs by one's own efforts, without drawing from the resources of the community or state

self-hood (sélfhud) *n.* separate identity, individuality

self-im·por·tance (selfimpɔrt'ns) *n.* an exaggerated estimate of one's worth ‖ behavior manifesting this **self-im·por·tant** *adj*

self-im·prove·ment (selfimpru vmənt) *n.* cultivation of one's own abilities, appearance

self-induced (selfindju:st) *adj.* resulting from one's own or its own activity ‖ (*elec.*) produced by self-induction

self-in·duc·tion (selfindʌkʃən) *n.* (*elec.*) the production of an induced electromotive force in a circuit by the magnetic field resulting from changes in the current flowing in the circuit itself, proportional to the rate of change of the current

self-in·dul·gence (selfindʌldʒəns) *n.* a weakening of one's moral strength by satisfying one's desires and appetites too readily **self-in·dul·gent** *adj*

self-interest (selfintərist) *n.* primary concern for what is to one's own advantage, as a motive of behavior **self-in·ter·est·ed** *adj*

sel·fish (selfi) *adj.* concerned only to satisfy one's own desires and prepared to sacrifice the

self-less (selflɪs) *adj.* concerned for others and [illegible] etc.

self-liq·ui·dat·ing (selflɪkwɪdeɪtɪŋ) *adj.* of a business transaction in which stock is swiftly turned into money or in which the original investment is quickly paid off

self-load·ing (selfloudɪŋ) *adj.* (of firearms) [illegible]

self-love (selflʌv) *n.* love of oneself ‖ (*philos.*) proper concern for one's own well-being

self-made man (selfmeɪd) a man who has materially succeeded in life by his own efforts and capacity without advantages of influential connections etc

self-mas·ter·y (selfmæstərɪ, sélfmustərɪ) *n* self-control

self-mov·ing (selfmu:vɪŋ) *adj.* able to move under its own power

self-o·pin·ion·at·ed (selfəpɪnjəneɪtɪd) *adj.* maintaining one's opinions in conceited obstinacy

self-or·dained (selfɔrdeɪnd) *adj.* designated by oneself, not by anyone else

self-pity [illegible] esp the belief that one is suffering as the innocent victim of circumstances

self-pol·li·nat·ed (selfpɒlɪneɪtɪd) *adj.* pollinated by the transfer of pollen from anther to stigma of the same flower

self-pos·sessed (selfpəzest) *adj.* having or showing self-possession

self-pos·ses·sion (selfpəzeʃən) *n.* serene self-control ‖ presence of mind

self-pres·er·va·tion (selfprezərveɪʃən) *n.* the instinct to avoid being injured or killed

self-pro·nounc·ing (selfprənaunsɪŋ) *adj.* having diacritical marks of pronunciation applied to the original spelling instead of being rewritt[illegible] phonetic transcription

self-pro·pelled (selfprəpeld) *adj.* (of a gun) mounted on a tank or other armored vehicle and fired from it ‖ (of a missile) propelled by its own fuel ‖ (of a vehicle) driven by its own motor

self-pro·tec·tion (selfprətekʃən) *n.* protection of oneself or one's interests

self-rais·ing (selfréɪzɪŋ) *adj.* (*Br.*) self-rising

self-re·al·i·za·tion (selfrɪ.əlɪzeɪʃən) *n.* self-fulfillment

self-re·cord·ing (selfrɪkɔrdɪŋ) *adj.* (of an instrument) making an automatic record of its own [illegible]

self-re·gard (sélfrɪgurd) *n.* concern for oneself

self-reliance [illegible] *n.* confidence in one's own abilities, power of judgment etc

self-re·li·ant *adj.*

self-renunciation [illegible] sacrificing of one's own wishes or interests

self-re·proach (selfrɪprout∫) *n.* a reproaching or blaming of oneself, or an expression of this

self-re·spect (selfrɪspekt) *n.* the proper esteem in which one holds oneself **self-re·spect·ing** *adj.*

self-re·straint (selfrɪstreɪnt) *n.* the ability to keep one's temper or desires in check

self-right·eous (selfraɪt∫əs) *adj.* regarding oneself as more virtuous than others, or revealing [illegible]

self-ris·ing (selfraɪzɪŋ) *adj.* (*Am. Br* self-raising, of flour) needing no further addition of baking powder etc

self-sac·ri·fice (selfsækrəfaɪs) *n.* action intended to benefit others or to further an ideal, done in the knowledge that it is to one's own disadvantage **self-sac·ri·fic·ing** *adj.*

self-same (selfseɪm) exactly the same, *both accu*[illegible]

self-sat·is·fac·tion (selfsætɪsfækʃən) *n.* the belief that one's own actions, achievements or qualities are excellent

self-sat·is·fied (selfsætɪsfaɪd) *adj.* having or [illegible]

self-seal·ing (selfsi:lɪŋ) *adj* made of a substance that automatically seals itself if holed, punc[illegible] treated surfaces which adhere on contact

self-seek·er (selfsi:kər) *n.* a person who puts his own advantage above other considerations

self-seek·ing (selfsi:kɪŋ) **1.** *adj* characteristic of a self seeker **2.** *n* the behavior of a self-seeker

self-ser·vice (selfsə:rvɪs) **1.** *adj* of a restaurant or shop where the customer selects and himself takes what he wants from the counter or shelf, paying when he leaves the counter or at the exit of this method of supplying goods to customers **2.** *n* such a restaurant or shop

self-sown (selfsóun) *adj.* sown by some natural process of dispersal, not by man

self-start·er (selfstɑrtər) *n.* a device for starting an engine without having to crank it ‖ (*pop.*) someone who can be relied on to act on his own initiative

self-styled (sélfstaɪld) *adj.* (of a title etc.) assumed by oneself without authorization

self-suf·fi·cien·cy (selfsəfɪ∫ənsɪ) *n.* the quality of being self-sufficient

self-suf·fi·cient (sélfsəfɪ∫ənt) *adj.* accepting or needing no outside help

self-suf·fic·ing (sélfsəfáɪsɪŋ) *adj.* self-sufficient

self-sup·port (sélfsəpɔ:rt, sélfsəpourt) *n.* financial support of oneself without outside help

self-sup·port·ing *adj.* earning one's own living ‖ (of an enterprise) economically viable

self-sur·ren·der (sélfsərendər) *n.* spiritual or passionate abandonment of oneself

self-sus·tain·ing (sélfsəsteɪnɪŋ) *adj.* maintaining life or livelihood by oneself or itself

self-taught (sélftɔt) *adj.* taught by oneself with no formal instruction

self-will (selfwɪl) *n.* determination to follow one's own wishes, esp. when opposed to those of others **sélf-willed** *adj.*

self-wind·ing (sélfwaɪndɪŋ) *adj.* (of a watch) winding itself automatically as the result of the kinetic energy imparted to it by moving it

Se·lim I (si:lɪm, seli:m) (1467-1520), Ottoman sultan (1512-20) He massacred 40,000 of his own Shi'ite subjects for political reasons and conquered Persia (1514), Syria and Egypt (1516-17). He assumed the caliphate, was an able ruler, and was a patron of writers

Sel·juk (seldʒu:k, seldʒu:k) a member of any of several Turkish dynasties who ruled in Persia (11th-12th cc.), Syria (11th-12th cc.) and Asia Minor (11th-13th cc.)

Sel·kirk (sélkə:rk) a former county (area 267 sq miles) of S.E. Scotland. Major towns: Selkirk, Galashiels

sell (sel) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **sell·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sold** (sould) *v.t.* to dispose of the ownership of (goods, property or rights) to another or others in exchange for money, *he sold his house to them* ‖ to effect such a transfer as an agent, *he sold their house for them* ‖ to offer for sale, *he sells antiques* ‖ to lead to the sale of, *advertising sold a million copies* ‖ to betray for a reward, *he sold them to the police* ‖ (*pop.*) to persuade others to accept, *to sell an idea* ‖ (*pop.*) to cheat, deceive, *he was sold over the deal* ‖ *v.i.* to offer something for sale, *is he thinking of selling?* ‖ to find a buyer, *these goods sell quickly* **to sell off** to sell (what remains) at a reduced price **to sell out** to sell all the goods one has ‖ to be completely sold, *the edition sold out overnight* ‖ to sell one's stocks or shares, *to sell out before the market falls* ‖ (*pop.*) to betray (a cause, partners in crime etc.) **to sell up** (*Br.*) to sell one's property, esp. in order to pay off debts **2.** *n.* (*Br., pop.*) a deception or disappointment, *the scheme proved a sell* ‖ (*pop.*) salesmanship or sales appeal **sell·er** *n.* a person who sells ‖ a product with respect to its rate of sale, *a poor seller* [O.E. [illegible]

sellers' market a market in which, because of the scarcity of goods and intense demand, prices are generally high

selling plate a selling race

selling race a horse race in which the winning horse is sold by auction

sell-out (selaut) *n.* (*pop.*) a betrayal ‖ (*pop.*) a show etc for which all the tickets are sold ‖ (*pop.*) the sale of the entire stock of something as a result of popular demand

sel·vage, sel·vedge (selvɪdʒ) *n.* the edge of cloth so woven as to prevent unraveling ‖ the edge plate of a lock which permits the bolt to obtrude and engage [SELF + EDGE]

selves [illegible]

se·man·tic (sɪmæntɪk) *adj.* of meaning in lan[illegible] semantics **se·man·tics** *n* the branch of linguistic science which deals with the meanings of words and esp with development and change in these meanings [fr. Gk *semantikos*, signifi[illegible]

sem·a·phore (seməfɔr, seməfour) **1.** *n.* a signaling device using movable arms ‖ a system of signaling by flags or lights **2.** *v. pres. part* **sem·a·phor·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sem·a·phored** *v.t.* to send (a message) by semaphore ‖ *v.i.* to signal using semaphore **sem·a·phor·ic** (seməfɔrɪk, seməfɒrɪk) *adj.* [fr. Gk *sema*, sign + *pherein*, to bear]

Se·ma·rang (səmurʊŋ) the chief port and commercial center (pop. 646,590) of central Java, Indonesia, on the Java Sea: shipbuilding, textiles, mechanical and electrical engineering. University

se·ma·si·o·log·i·cal (sɪmeɪsɪ:əlɒdʒɪkəl, sɪmeɪzɪ:əlɒdʒɪkəl) *adj.* semantic

se·ma·si·ol·o·gy (sɪmeɪsɪ:ɒlədʒɪ:, sɪmeɪzɪ:ɒlədʒɪ:) *n.* (*linguistics*) semantics [fr. Gk *sēmasia*, meaning of a word + *logos*, discourse]

se·mat·ic (sɪmætɪk) *adj.* (*biol.*) of color, marking, odor etc. serving as a signal to attract or warn off [fr. Gk *sēma* (*sēmatos*), a sign]

sem·blance (sémbləns) *n.* just enough outward show to be plausible, *a semblance of gratitude* ‖ a wilfully deceptive appearance, *under a semblance of friendship* [F.]

se·mé (səmeɪ) *adj.* (*heraldry*) covered or sprinkled with many small bearings, e.g. flowers or [illegible]

se·mei·ol·o·gy (si:maɪɒlədʒɪ:) *n.* (*philos.*) the science of signs or sign language ‖ (*med.*) symptomatology [fr. Gk *sēmeion*, sign + *logos*, discourse]

se·mei·et·ic (si:maɪɒtɪk, si:mɪ:ɒtɪk, semaɪɒtɪk, semɪ:ɒtɪk) *adj.* (*med.*) of or relating to symptoms [fr. Gk *sēmeiōtikos* fr. *sēmeion*, a sign]

se·men (si:men) *n.* the fluid secreted by the male's testes and accessory glands, containing spermatozoa [L. = a seed]

se·mes·ter (sɪmestər) *n.* one of the two divisions of the academic year in some universities, esp. in Germany and the U.S.A. [G. fr. L. (*cursus*) *semestris*, (period) of six months]

semi- (sémɪ:, sémaɪ) *prefix* half ‖ in part, to some extent ‖ partial, not complete, full or perfect ‖ partially, not completely, fully or perfectly ‖ occurring twice within a specified period [L.]

sem·i·an·nu·al (semɪ:ænjʊəl) *adj.* occurring every half year

sem·i·ar·id (semɪ:ærɪd) *adj.* receiving little annual rainfall, usually 10 to 20 ins

sem·i·au·to·mat·ic (semɪ:ɔtəmætɪk) *adj.* partly automatic ‖ (of a firearm) that ejects spent cartridges and reloads automatically but that requires the trigger to be released and pressed for each shot

sem·i·breve (semɪ:brɪ:v) *n.* (*Br., mus.*) a whole note

sem·i·cir·cle (sémɪ:sə:rk'l) *n.* half a circle as divided by a diameter, or half a circle's circumference ‖ an arrangement of objects roughly in this way, *a semicircle of chairs* [fr. L. *semicircu·lus*]

sem·i·cir·cu·lar (semɪ:sə:rkjʊlər) *adj.* having the shape of a semicircle [fr. M.L. *semicircularis*]

semicircular canal any of the curved tubes of the inner ear that serve to maintain bodily equilibrium

sem·i·co·lon (sémɪ:koulən) *n.* a punctuation mark (;) separating two related sentences, esp. of some length or complexity, without suggesting the nature of the relationship

sem·i·con·duc·tor (semɪ:kəndʌktər) *n.* any of a group of materials (e.g. germanium, selenium, copper oxide, cadmium sulfide) having an electrical conductivity between that of metals and insulators. They are used in transistors, rectifiers, photoelectric cells and as thermometers

sem·i·con·scious (semɪ:kɒnʃəs) *adj.* not fully [illegible]

sem·i·con·serv·a·tive (semɪ:kənsə:rvətɪv) *adj.* (*genetics*) of replication in which some molecular strands separate and combine with other molecules

sem·i·de·tached (semɪ:dɪtæt∫t) *adj.* (of a house) having a common dividing wall with one other house

sem·i·di·ur·nal (semɪ:daɪə:rn'l) *adj* occurring [illegible] during half a day

sem·i·farm·ing (semɪ:fɑrmɪŋ) *n.* part-time farming [illegible]

sem·i·fi·nal (semɪ:faɪn'l) **1.** *adj.* of a game or match played immediately before the final one of an eliminating series **2.** *n.* such a game or match **sem·i·fi·na·list** *n.* a contestant in a semifinal

sem·i·flu·id (semɪ:flu:ɪd) **1.** *adj.* viscous **2.** *n.* a viscous fluid

sem·i·lu·nar (semɪ:lu:nər) *adj.* crescent-shaped

sem·i·month·ly (semɪ:mʌnθlɪ:) **1.** *adj.* occurring, appearing, etc. twice a month **2.** *pl.* **sem·i·month·lies** *n.* a paper, magazine etc. issued twice a month **3.** *adv.* twice a month

sem·i·nal [illegible] constituting a source of later developments, *Coleridge was one of the seminal minds of the 19th century* [illegible]

seminal fluid semen excepting the spermatozoa ‖ semen

sem·i·nar (seminär) *n.* a group of advanced students working in association under the guidance of a teacher ‖ a course for or meeting of such a group [G. fr. L. *seminarium*, seedbed]

sem·i·nar·i·an (seminɛ́əriən) *n.* a seminarist

sem·i·nar·ist (sémineríst) *n.* a student at a seminary

sem·i·nar·y (sémineri) *pl.* **sem·i·nar·ies** *n.* a place where intending priests, ministers or rabbis are trained ‖ (*old fash.*) an educational institution [fr. L. *seminarium*, seedbed]

sem·i·nif·er·ous (seminífərəs) *adj.* bearing seed ‖ producing or carrying semen [fr. L. *semen* (*seminis*), seed + *-fer*, bearing]

Sem·i·nole (séminoul) *pl.* **Sem·i·nole, Sem·i·noles** *n.* a member of a Muskogean tribe of American Indians, which separated (18th c.) from the Creeks and settled in Florida. They were at war with the U.S.A. (1817–18 and 1835–42)

sem·i·of·fi·cial (semiəfíʃəl) *adj.* derived from official sources but not having official authority

se·mi·ol·o·gy (si:miɔ́lədʒi, si:miɔ́lədʒi, semiɔ́lədʒi, semiɔ́lədʒi) *n.* semiology

se·mi·ot·ic (si:miɔ́tik, si:maiɔ́tik, semiɔ́tik, semaiɔ́tik) **1.** *adj.* (*mathematical logic*) relating to the theory of symbols ‖ semeiotic **2.** *n.* the theory of symbols **se·mi·ot·ics** *n.* semiotic

semiotics study of patterned human communication behavior, including auditory-vocal and facial expression, body talk (kinesics), touch (proxemics), signs, symbols (semiology) (*Cf* ZOOSEMIOTICS)

sem·i·o·vip·a·rous (semiouvípərəs) *adj.* bearing young which are incompletely developed when born

sem·i·pal·mate (semipælmeit, semipælmit) *adj.* (*zool.*, of some shore birds) having the anterior toes only partly webbed

sem·i·per·me·a·ble (semipə́:rmiəb'l) *adj.* (*phys.*) of a membrane through which some substances (e.g. solvents) can pass, but not others (e.g. solutes) (*OSMOSIS)

sem·i·po·lar bond (semipóulər) a coordinate bond

sem·i·por·ce·lain (semipɔ́rsəlin, semipóursəlin) *n.* a coarse type of porcelain

sem·i·pre·cious (semipréʃəs) *adj.* (of a gem) valued for use in ornaments, but not having the commercial value of precious stones

sem·i·qua·ver (sémikweivər) *n.* (*Br., mus.*) a sixteenth note

Se·mir·a·mis (simirəmis) legendary Assyrian queen, traditionally the founder of Babylon and Nineveh, worshiped as a dove and later identified with Ishtar

sem·i·sol·id (semisólid) **1.** *adj.* having a thick viscous consistency **2.** *n.* such a substance

Sem·ite (sémait, esp. *Br.* si:mait) *n.* a member of any of the peoples speaking Semitic languages [fr. Mod. L. *semita* fr. L.L. fr. Gk *Sēm*, Shem (Noah's eldest son, eponymous ancestor of the Semites)]

Se·mit·ic (səmítik) *adj.* of, like, or concerning the Semites ‖ belonging to or concerned with the group of languages including E. Semitic (Akkadian), N.W. Semitic (Phoenician, Punic, Aramaic, Hebrew, Modern Hebrew etc.) and S.W. Semitic (Arabic, Amharic) **Se·mit·ics** *n.* the study of the Semitic languages, cultures etc.

Sem·i·tism (sémitizəm) *n.* a Semitic characteristic ‖ a Semitic expression or idiom ‖ ideas, cultural ideals etc., thought of as essentially Jewish [fr. Mod. L. *semiticus*]

sem·i·tone (sémitoun) *n.* (*mus.*) the smallest interval in a diatonic scale, represented on a keyboard instrument by the interval between any two adjacent keys, e.g. between C and D♭

sem·i·trop·i·cal (semitrɔ́pik'l) *adj.* subtropical

sem·i·vow·el (sémivauəl) *n.* a vowel sound which functions as a consonant, e.g. w and y in English

sem·i·week·ly (semiwí:kli) **1.** *adj.* occurring twice a week **2.** *pl.* **sem·i·week·lies** *n.* a paper, magazine etc. issued twice a week **3.** *adv.* twice a week

sem·o·li·na [illegible] (*Triticum durum* or other [illegible]) after sieving and used to make macaroni, puddings etc. [It. fr. [illegible]]

sem·pi·ter·nal (sempitə́:rn'l) *adj.* (*rhet.*) eternal [L. *sempiternus*]

semp·stress (sémpstris, sémstris) *n.* a seamstress

sen [illegible] *pl.* **sen** *n.* one hundredth of a riel [native [illegible] coin representing the [illegible]]

sen *pl.* **sen** *n.* one hundredth of a rupiah, or a coin representing this [native name in Indonesia]

Se·nan·cour (sənakú:r), Etienne Pivert de (1770–1846), French writer. His introspective epistolary novel 'Obermann' influenced other Romantic writers

senate [illegible] the governing body of ancient Athens, ancient Rome, and of certain medieval free cities etc. ‖ the upper legislative assembly in France, the U.S.A. etc. ‖ the governing body of certain U.S. universities and of the Universities of Cambridge (England) and London (England) [OF *senat*, *senatur*]

sen·a·tor (sénətər) *n.* a member of a senate [O.F. *senatur*]

sen·a·to·ri·al (senətɔ́:riəl, senətóuriəl) *adj.* of, relating to, or befitting a senate or senator [fr. [illegible]]

sen·a·tor·ship (sénətərʃip) *n.* the office or dignity of a senator

send (*send*) *v. pres. part.* **send·ing** *past* and *past part* **sent** (sent) *v.t.* to cause (a person) to go to a specified place, in a specified direction or for a specified purpose, *she sent him to the store for some milk* ‖ to cause (a thing) to go or to be taken to another place, *to send a letter* ‖ (of God, fate etc.) to cause to happen, *trials sent from above* ‖ to cause to be on a divine mission, *a prophet sent to lead his people* ‖ to cause to behave or move in a specified way, *the blow sent him spinning* ‖ (*Br.*) to drive, cause to be in a specified state, *the noise sent him crazy* ‖ (*radio*) to transmit, *send it in code* ‖ *v.i.* (often with 'away', 'off') to send a letter asking for something, (often with out) to send someone to fetch something, *he sent out for some beer* ‖ to send someone as a messenger, *she sent to inquire after you* ‖ (*radio*) to transmit a message **to send down** (*Br.*) to suspend or expel from a university **to send for** to ask for (someone or something) to come or be brought **to send in** to cause (a letter, bill etc.) to be delivered esp. to some large or central organization etc. **to send off** to dispatch ‖ to cause to go away ‖ to give a send-off to **to send on** to cause to be forwarded to someone after his departure to another place **to send out** to emit ‖ to put forth ‖ to distribute, dispatch **to send packing** to dismiss without ceremony [O.E. *sendan*]

Sen·dai (séndai) a city (pop. 618,700) of N. Honshu, Japan, a handicraft center (silk, pottery, lacquerware, woodwork). Castle (17th c.). University (1907)

sen·dal (send'l) *n.* (*hist.*) a fine silk fabric of medieval times [O.F. *cendal*]

send·er (séndər) *n.* a person who sends something ‖ (*radio*) a transmitter

send-off (séndɔf, sendɔf) *n.* a friendly demonstration of good wishes to a person or people going away

Sen·e·ca (sénikə), Lucius Annaeus 'the Elder' (c. 55 B.C.–c. 39 A.D.), Roman writer on rhetoric

Seneca, Lucius Annaeus (c. 4 B.C.–65 A.D.), Roman orator, statesman and philosopher, son of Seneca the Elder. He was tutor to Nero from 49 and an influential adviser during the early part of Nero's reign. Implicated in a conspiracy against Nero, he was forced to commit suicide. He wrote works on Stoic philosophy, the 'Apocolocyntosis' (a satire on the deification of Claudius) and nine tragedies on classical subjects

Sen·e·ca (sénikə) *n.* a member of a tribe of Iroquois Indians who lived in W. New York State

Sé·ne·gal (senigɔ́l) a republic (area 76,124 sq. miles, pop. 6,541,000) and member of the French Community, in W. Africa. Capital: Dakar. [illegible] Toucouleur, Mandingo, Sarakolle and other African groups, 2% European. Languages: French, tribal languages (mainly Sudanic). Religions: [illegible] Christian. Coastal dunes give way to a rolling plain rising above 700 ft only in the southeast. [illegible] in the north, savanna and desert in the center and rain forest south of the Gambia. Average [illegible] Agricultural products: peanuts, millet, [illegible] eral resources: phosphates, titanium, bauxite, iron ore. Industries: fishing (esp. tuna), peanut oil refining, chemicals, textiles, building materials, engineering. Exports: peanuts (85% of exports), peanut oil, oil cake, phosphates, hides and skins. Imports: wheat, rice, sugar, petroleum products, cement, textiles, machinery, chemicals. University: Dakar (1957). Monetary unit: CFA franc. HISTORY. A native kingdom developed (c. 9th c.) and was converted to Islam [illegible] (11th c.). The area formed part of the empire of Mali (13th–15th cc.). The coast was explored by the Portuguese (late 15th c.) and the French established trading posts (17th c.). French control was strengthened (19th c.) and Senegal became part of French West Africa (1895). It became an autonomous republic within the French Community (1958) and was briefly part of the Mali Federation (1959–60). It became fully independent (Aug. 20, 1960) and joined the U.N. (1960). Senegal and Gambia formed the federation of Senegambia (1981) to coordinate their defense and economic and foreign policies

Senegal a river (1,000 miles long, navigable for 600 miles in the rainy season) flowing from S.W. Mali to the Atlantic at St. Louis, Senegal, forming the Senegal-Mauritania frontier. Railroads link it to the Niger system

Sen·e·ga·lese (senigəli:z, senigəli:s, senəgəli:z, senəgəli:s) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Senegal or its people **2.** *pl.* **Sen·e·ga·lese** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Senegal

se·nes·cence (sənésəns) *n.* the process or state of growing old [SENESCENT]

se·nes·cent (sənésənt) *adj.* growing old [fr. L. *senescens* (*senescentis*) fr. *senescere*, to grow old]

sen·e·schal (senəʃəl) *n.* (*hist.*) the majordomo of a great medieval household or steward of an estate [OF fr. Gmc.]

Sen·ghor (sãgɔr), Léopold Sedar (1906–), Senegalese statesman, poet and essayist. He was president of Senegal (1960–80). In 1984 the Académie Français admitted him as the first black

se·nile (si:nail, senail) *adj.* of old age ‖ arising from old age, *senile decay* ‖ having the infirmities of old age ‖ (*geog.*) (of a river valley etc.) nearing the end of an erosion cycle **se·nil·i·ty** (sinílit:) *n.* [fr. L. *senilis*]

sen·ior (si:njər) **1.** *adj.* indicating the older of two, *John Brown senior* (as distinguished from a younger John Brown, esp. a son), of higher rank, longer service etc., *the senior staff of a school* ‖ of or relating to a student in the graduating class of a school **2.** *n.* someone who is senior by age, rank, length of service etc. ‖ a student in the graduating class of a school [L. comp. of *senex*, old]

senior citizen **1.** a retired person **2.** one over age 65, in some situations over age 55

senior high school [illegible] the 10th, 11th and 12th grades, which follows junior high school

se·nior·i·ty [illegible] the quality or state of being senior

senior wrangler (*Br.*, Cambridge University) the person winning the highest first-class honors in the mathematical tripos

sen·na (senə) *n.* a member of *Cassia*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a genus of tropical shrubs and trees, whose leaves are dried for use as a laxative ‖ the dried leaves of these plants [Mod. L. fr. Arab.]

Sen·nach·e·rib (senækərib) king of Assyria (705–681 B.C.), son of Sargon II. He ravaged Judah (701 B.C.), destroyed Babylon (689 B.C.) and rebuilt Nineveh

señor [illegible] **se·ñor·es** (senjɔ́res) *n.* a courtesy title for a Spanish man (the equivalent of 'Mr.') and (with [illegible] a married Spanish woman (the equivalent of 'Mrs.') [illegible] address [Span.]

señorita [illegible] **se·ñor·i·tas** (senjərí:təz, *Span.* senjərítus) *n.* a courtesy title for an unmarried Spanish girl or [illegible] the surname) a term of address [Span.]

sensation [illegible] senses (*philos.*) the immediate result of this [illegible]

sa·tion·al·ism *n.* the use of methods, e.g. in journalism, by which mordinate, foolish or harmful emotional responses are produced ‖ (*philos.*) the doctrine that all knowledge is acquired through the senses **sen·sa·tion·al·ist** *n* [fr. M.L. *sensatio* (*sensationis*)]

sense (sens) **1.** *n.* any of the bodily faculties (hearing, sight, smell, taste or touch) by which an organism becomes aware of certain elements in its surroundings, when impulses are conveyed through the nervous system to the brain | a conscious perception or sensation derived through these senses or through the intellect, *a sense of danger* | the ability to judge external conditions, *a sense of direction* ‖ an ability to appreciate some quality, *a sense of honor* ‖ the meaning, nature or significance of a thing or idea, *the sense of someone's remarks* ‖ practical wisdom, the ability to perceive and act or judge soundly | an apparent majority opinion, *the sense of the meeting* | a meaning of a word, expression etc., as distinguished from its other meanings, *he was using the word in a different sense* ‖ (*pl.*) normal control of mental processes, *to bring someone to his senses* **in a sense** from one point of view **to make sense** to have a clear meaning or be rational **to make sense of** to understand the meaning of **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sens·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sensed** to perceive, esp. by intuition, *she sensed that he was hiding something* | to read (computer data etc.) mechanically, electronically etc. to **sense·less** *adj* unconscious, *he knocked her senseless* | foolish, irrational, *a senseless thing to do* [F. *sens*]

sen·sei (sensei) *n.* a teacher of judo and karate

sense organ an organ, e.g. the eye, ear etc., adapted to receive stimuli

sense perception perception resulting from a stimulus received by a sense organ

sen·si·bil·i·ty (sensəbíliti:) *pl.* **sen·si·bil·i·ties** *n.* the ability to respond to a sense stimulus ‖ emotional responsiveness, esp. to the pathetic ‖ extreme refinement of taste ‖ (*pl.*) feelings easily hurt [

sen·si·ble (sensəb'l) *adj* showing good sense, being reasonable, practical, *a sensible precaution* | appreciable, large enough to be perceived, *a sensible improvement.* ‖ capable of being perceived, *sensible phenomena* ‖ (*old-fash.*) sensitively aware, *he was sensible of the honor being done him* [

sen·si·bly (sensəbli:) *adv* in a sensible way

sen·si·tive (sensitiv) *adj* able to respond to a stimulus, *sensitive to light* | able to respond to a very slight stimulus, *a sensitive instrument* | keenly aware of the moods and feelings of others | easily hurt emotionally, too readily affected by the feelings or imagined feelings of others with regard to oneself, *sensitive to criticism* (of a part of the body) liable to be painful | quick to react to external influences, *a sensitive market* [F. *sensitif* (*sensitive*)]

sensitive plant *Mimosa pudica*, a common tropical American weed whose leaves droop and leaflets temporarily close when they are touched, due to changes in the pulvinus

sen·si·tiv·i·ty (sensitiviti:) *pl.* **sen·si·tiv·i·ties** *n* the state or quality of being sensitive

sensitivity group [illegible] to promote understanding of personal emotions

sensitivity training (*psych.*) program designed to sharpen individual self-awareness

sen·si·ti·za·tion (sensitizeiʃən) *n.* a sensitizing or being sensitized

sen·si·tize (sensitaiz) *pres. part.* **sen·si·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sen·si·tized** *v.t.* (*photog.*) to render (film, paper etc.) sensitive to light ‖ (*med.*) to render sensitive to a serum by using a [illegible]

sen·si·tom·e·ter (sensitɔmitər) *n.* an instrument for measuring sensitivity, e.g. of the eye, of a film etc

sen·so·ri·um (sensɔ:riəm) *n.* (*biol.*) the sensory system

sen·so·ry (sensəri:) *adj* of or relating to sensation (*physiol.*) carrying nerve impulses from the sense organs to the central nervous system

sen·su·al (senʃu·əl) *adj* pertaining to the body and the senses as distinct from the intellect | pertaining to the satisfaction of bodily desires, *sensual pleasures* (of people) having great lik[illegible] showing sensuality, *a sensual mouth* (*philos.*) relating to the doctrine of sensationalism **sen·su·al·ism** (*aesthetics*) the view that the beauty of an object depends mainly on its sensuous qualities ‖ (*ethics*) the belief that the gratification of the senses is the highest good **sen·su·al·ist** *n.* **sen·su·al·is·tic** *adj.* [fr. L.L. *sensualis*]

sen·su·al·i·ty (senʃu:æliti:) *n.* great liking for sensual pleasures [F. *sensualité*]

sen·su·ous (sénʃu:əs) *adj.* relating to, derived from, or affected by, the senses [fr. L. *sensus*, sense]

sent *past* and *past part.* of SEND

sen·tence (séntəns) **1.** *n.* (*gram.*) a word or group of words which states, asks, commands or exclaims something. It usually includes a subject and a predicate, is conventionally written with a capital letter at the beginning, and ends with a punctuation mark (period, question mark etc.) ‖ (*law*) the statement of a judicial decision to punish, *to pronounce sentence* ‖ the penalty which forms a part of such a statement, *he has served half his sentence* ‖ (*mus.*) a period [F.]

sentence *pres. part.* **sen·tenc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sen·tenced** *v.t.* to state the penalty to be paid by (a person) [fr. F. *sentencier*]

sentence bargaining arrangement to have a defendant plead guilty in return for a lighter sentence

sentence stress the vocal stress put upon words in a sentence in order to make the meaning more clear. In English it is usually placed on the noun elements of the subject and on the object or complement

sen·ten·tious (senténʃəs) *adj.* making excessive or pompous use of statements of moral principles or of high-sounding phrases ‖ terse, pithy [fr. L. *sententiosus*]

sen·ti (sénti:) *n.* unit of currency in Tonga, equal to 1/100th pa'anga

sen·tience (sénʃəns) *n.* the state or quality of being sentient

sen·tien·cy (senʃənsi:) *n.* sentience

sen·tient (senʃənt) *adj.* capable of feeling, having the power of sense perception [fr. L. *sentiens* (*sentientis*) fr. *sentire*, to feel]

sen·ti·ment (séntəmənt) *n.* a group of emotions and opinions associated with and aroused by an idea ‖ susceptibility to emotional appeal ‖ expression of emotional ideas in art, music or literature ‖ (*loosely*) sentimentality ‖ a short, usually banal, expression of feeling, e.g. on a greeting card **sen·ti·men·tal** (sentəmént'l) *adj.* characterized by excessive emotional show ‖ influenced by feeling rather than reason ‖ feeling, or characterized by, tenderness **sen·ti·mén·tal·ism, sen·ti·mén·tal·ist, sen·ti·men·tal·ity** (sentəmentǽliti:) *ns* **sen·ti·mén·tal·ize** *pres. part.* **sen·ti·men·tal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sen·ti·men·tal·ized** *v.t.* and *t.* [O.F. *sentement*]

sen·ti·nel (séntən'l) *n.* a soldier posted on guard someone who keeps watch **to stand sentinel** to guard [F. *sentinelle* fr. Ital.]

Sentinel *n.* (*mil.*) proposed system for defense of 50 states against ICBMs utilizing radar-directed antiballistic missiles for interception

sen·try (sentri:) *pl.* **sen·tries** *n.* a soldier on guard duty [perh. fr. *centrinel*, older var. of SENTINEL]

sentry box a tall wooden box to shelter a sentry

sentry go duty as a sentry

Se·nu·fo (sinu:fou) *pl.* **Se·nu·fo, Se·nu·fos** *n.* a member of a W. African people of Mali and the Ivory Coast

Se·nus·si (senu:si:) *pl.* **Se·nus·sis** SANUSI

sen·za·la (senzálə) *n.* a set of slave quarters near the master's house in N.E. Brazil [Port.]

Seoul (soul, sou:l) the capital (pop. 9,454,825) and commercial and industrial center of South Korea, near the northwest coast. Industries: mechanical and railroad engineering, automobiles, textiles, tobacco, food processing, brewing. Port: Inchon. Palaces (14th c.). Univer[illegible]

se·pal (si:p'l) *n.* (*bot.*) a protective leaflike division of the calyx of a flower [fr. F. *sépale*]

sep·a·ra·bil·i·ty (sepərəbiliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being separable

sep·a·ra·ble (sepərəb'l) *adj.* capable of being separated [F. *separable*]

sep·a·rate **1.** (sepəreit) *v. pres. part* **sep·a·rat·ing** *past* and *past part* **sep·a·rat·ed** *v.t.* to cause (things or people which were joined together or mixed) to be no longer joined or mixed, *to separate wheat from chaff* to form a boundary between, *the fence separates the two gardens*, to distinguish between, *you can't separate the rights and wrongs of the case* to cause (man and wife) to cease to live together *v.i.* to cease to be connected or associated, go in different directions, *they separated when they reached the crossroads* ‖ (of man and wife) to cease to live together ‖ (with 'from') to withdraw ‖ to become disconnected ‖ to become separate **2.** (sépərit) *adj.* not joined to or mixed with something else ‖ existing independently of other things ‖ regarded as being individual ‖ isolated ‖ not shared **3.** (sépərit) *n.* an offprint ‖ (*pl.*) women's clothes (blouses, skirts etc.) meant for wearing either in combination with one another or with other alternatives [fr. L. *separare* (*separatus*)]

sep·a·ra·tion (sepəreiʃən) *n.* a separating or being separated ‖ a place where a division occurs ‖ something that separates ‖ a legal agreement by which man and wife do not live together [O.F.]

separation of powers the division of constitutional government in a democracy between three separate, independent branches: legislative, executive and judicial

sep·a·ra·tist (sépərətist, sépəreitist) *n.* someone in favor of separation (e.g. of a minority group from a large body) ‖ a member of a political or religious minority favoring secession **Sep·a·ra·tist** (*hist.*) a Brownist

sep·a·ra·tive (sépəreitiv, sépərətiv) *adj.* tending to separate or to cause separation [F. *séparatif* (*separative*)]

sep·a·ra·tor (sépəreitər) *n.* a device which separates a mixture into constituent parts, e.g. a machine which separates cream from milk centrifugally [L.L.]

Se·phar·dic (səfúrdik) *adj.* of or relating to the Sephardim

Se·phar·dim (səfurdim, səfurdi:m) *pl. n.* (*hist.*) the Jews who settled in Spain and Portugal before the Inquisition and who spread to England, Greece, the Americas etc. (cf. ASHKENAZIM) ‖ their descendants [Heb.]

se·pi·a (si:pi:ə) *n.* the black inky secretion of cuttlefish ‖ a dark brown pigment prepared from this and used in inks and watercolors ‖ a rich dark brown color ‖ a photograph reproduced in this color ‖ or drawing made in sepia ink [L. fr. Gk]

se·poy (si:pɔi) *n.* (*hist.*) an Indian soldier in the British-Indian army [fr. Urdu]

Sepoy Rebellion the Indian Mutiny

sep·pu·ku (sepú:ku:) *n.* hara-kiri [Jap. fr. Chin.]

sep·sis (sépsis) *n.* pus formation in an infected part of the body resulting in blood poisoning [Mod. L. fr. Gk *sepsis*, putrefaction]

sept (sept) *n.* a clan, esp. one of ancient Ireland [prob. var. of SECT]

Sept. September

septa *pl.* of SEPTUM

sep·tal (séptəl) *adj.* of a septum or septa

sep·tar·i·um (septɛəri:əm) *pl.* **sep·tar·i·a** (septɛəri:ə) *n.* (*geol.*) a nodule, esp. of limestone, crisscrossed by cracks which are filled with other deposits [Mod. L. fr. *septum*, partition]

sep·tate (sépteit) *adj.* (*biol.*) partitioned by or provided with a septum or septa [fr. Mod. L. *septatus*]

sep·ta·va·lent (septəvéilənt) *adj.* having seven valences [fr. *septa-* fr. L. *septem*, seven + *valens* (*valentis*) fr. *valere*, to be strong]

Sep·tem·ber (septembər) *n.* (*abbr.* Sept., Sep.) the ninth month of the year, having 30 days [L. fr. *septem*, seven (being the seventh month in the Roman year)]

September massacres (*F. hist.*) the slaughter of political prisoners in French prisons Sept. 2-6, 1792, provoked partly by the news of the Prussian invasion

Sep·tem·brist (səptémbrist) *n.* (*F. hist.*) a person who took part in the September massacres

sep·te·nar·y (septənəri:) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to seven ‖ numbered in sevens **2.** *pl.* **sep·te·nar·ies** *n.* a seven-foot verse [fr. L. *septenarius*]

sep·ten·de·cil·lion (septendisíljən) *n.* NUMBER TABLE [fr. L. *septendecim*, seventeen + MILLION]

sep·ten·ni·al (septéni:əl) *adj.* lasting seven years | occurring once every seven years [fr. L. *septennium*, period of seven years]

sep·tet, sep·tette (septét) *n.* a set of seven objects or people, esp. musicians ‖ a musical composition for seven instruments or voices [Gk fr. L. *septem*, seven]

sep·tic (séptik) *adj.* causing to putrefy, *septic activity of bacteria* due to putrefaction, *septic poisoning* [fr. L.L. *septicus* fr. Gk]

sep·ti·ce·mi·a, sep·ti·cae·mi·a (septəsi:mi:ə) *n.* blood poisoning **sep·ti·cémic, sep·ti·cæ·mic**

cat [Mod. L. fr. Gk. *septikos* putrefactive < *sēpein* to rot]

septic tank a tank in which sewage is broken down by anaerobic bacterial activity

sep·til·lion (septíljən) *n.* [NUMBER TABLE] [fr. F fr. L. *septem*, seven + MILLION]

sep·time (séptim) *n.* [fencing] the seventh of eight parrying positions [fr. L. *septimus*]

Septimius Severus [SEVERUS]

sep·tu·a·ge·nar·i·an (septu·ədʒənéəriən) *adj.* between 70 and 80 years of age **2.** *n.* someone of this age [L. *septuagenarius*]

Sep·tu·a·ges·i·ma (septu·ədʒésimə) *n.* the third Sunday before Lent [L. (fem.) seventieth (this Sunday is about 70 days before Easter)]

Sep·tu·a·gint (séptu·ədʒint) *n.* a symbol LXX for the Greek version of the Old Testament, including the Apocrypha, traditionally said to have been made by about 70 translators. Produced for the library of Alexandria in the 3d and 2d c. BC, this translation was popular with the Jews of the Diaspora, whose language was Greek, and it was often preferred to the Hebrew version by the early Fathers of the Christian Church. It was the first vernacular version of the Bible and is still used in the Orthodox Eastern Church [fr. L. *septuaginta*, seventy]

sep·tum (séptəm) *pl.* **sep·ta** (septə), **sep·tums** *n.* (*biol.*) a partition separating two cavities (e.g. the nostrils) or masses of tissue (e.g. in fruits) [L. –a partition]

sep·tu·ple (séptup'l, séptjup'l, septu:p'l, septju:p'l, septʌp'l) **1.** *adj.* sevenfold **2.** *v. pres. part* **sep·tu·pling** *past* and *past part.* **sep·tu·pled** *v.t.* to make seven times as great ‖ *v.i.* to become seven times as great [fr. L. L. *septuplus*]

sep·ul·cher, esp. *Br.* **sep·ul·chre** (sépəlkər) *n.* a tomb, esp. one cut in rock, a burial vault [O.F. *sepulcre*]

se·pul·chral (sipálkrəl) *adj.* relating to the burial of the dead, *sepulchral rites* ‖ suggestive of the tomb, a *sepulchral voice* [fr. L. *sepulcralis*]

sepulchre [SEPULCHER]

sep·ul·ture (sépəltʃər) *n.* (*rhet.*) burial, entombment [O.F.]

se·quel (sí:kwəl) *n.* something which follows a continuation (esp. of a story) ‖ a result or aftereffect [O.F. *sequelle*]

se·que·la (sikwí:lə) *pl.* **se·que·lae** (sikwí:li:) *n.* that which follows as a consequence, esp. (*med.*) the aftermath of a disease [L.]

se·quence (sí:kwəns) *n.* a succession of things which are connected in some way, *the sequence of events which led to his downfall* | a series of poems connected by form and theme, *a sonnet sequence* ‖ (*cards*) three or more consecutive cards in a suit ‖ (*movies*) one complete scene in a film ‖ (*eccles.*) a hymnlike non-biblical text preceding the reading of the Gospel at High Mass or a Requiem Mass ‖ (*mus.*) a succession of phrases repeated at different pitches [fr. L.L. *sequentia*]

se·quent (sí:kwənt) **1.** *adj.* succeeding, following in time or order ‖ following as a natural result **2.** *n.* a result, consequence [O.F. fr. L. *sequens* (*sequentis*) fr. *sequi*, to follow]

se·quen·tial (sikwénʃəl) *adj.* characterized by or constituting a sequence | occurring as a result [fr. L.L. *sequentia*, sequence]

sequential marketing (*business*) marketing strategy involving introduction of a product or service in one market segment at a time

sequentials *n.* (*pharm.*) estrogen-based pills prescribed in series to minimize side effects *also* sequential contraceptive pills

se·ques·ter (sikwéstər) *v.t.* (*law*) to seize (property etc.) until the owner pays a debt or satisfies some other demand ‖ to seize, confiscate by public authority ‖ (*rhet.*) to place apart from society **se·qués·tered** *adj.* withdrawn from social intercourse, *a sequestered cottage* [fr. L.L. *sequestrare*, to commit for safekeeping]

se·ques·trate [sikwéstreit] *v.t.* [*pres. part.* **se·ques·trat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **se·ques·trat·ed** *v.t.* to sequester | (*Br., law*) to divert income from (property) from the owner or owners to another or others for a period of time [fr. L.L. *sequestrare* (*sequestratus*), to commit for safekeeping]

se·ques·tra·tion [sikwestréiʃən] *n.* a sequestering or being sequestered [fr. L.L. *sequestratio* (*sequestrationis*)]

se·ques·tra·tor [sí:kwestreitər, sikwéstreitər] *n.* someone who sequestrates | (*law*) a person appointed to administer [L.L.]

se·ques·trum (sikwestrəm) *pl.* **se·ques·tra** (sikwestrə), **se·ques·trums** *n.* (*med.*) a piece of dead tissue, esp. bone, which remains in its place although separated from the living tissue [Mod. L. something separated, neut. of *sequestrus* (adj.) separated]

sequin [sí:kwin] *n.* a small circular piece of shimmering material for ornamentation [*hist.*] a Venetian gold coin [F. fr. Ital. fr. Arab.]

sequoia [sikwóiə] *n.* a member of *Sequoia*, fam *Taxodiaceae*, a genus of very large North American coniferous trees including the redwood. The tallest reach more than 300 ft and the thickest have a trunk diameter of up to 35 ft [Mod. L. after *Sequoya*, Cherokee Indian leader who reduced the Cherokee language to writing]

Sequoia National Park a reservation (386,863 acres) in the Sierra Nevada Mtns of California, established (1890) by a U.S. Congressional act to protect giant sequoia groves

Se·quoya (səkwóiə), (c. 1760-1843), American Cherokee Indian warrior credited with inventing the Cherokee written language (talking leaves), born George Guess. Having learned Spanish, French and English, and resenting the takeover of tribal lands by the whites, he developed a Cherokee alphabet to record and preserve the Cherokee culture. By 1821 he had developed 86 symbols for sounds. The syllabary was used in the newspaper 'Cherokee Phoenix' from 1828

se·rac (siræk) *n.* (*geol.*) a pinnacle of ice formed by the crossing of crevasses where a glacier breaks at a fall [Swiss F *serac*, orig. the name of a cheese]

se·ra·glio (siræljou, siróljou) *pl.* **se·ra·glios** *n.* a harem | a Turkish palace enclosed by walls [Ital. *serraglio*, enclosure]

se·ra·i (səráı, serai) *pl.* **se·ra·is** *n.* a caravanserai [Turk.]

Se·ram·pur (serəmpur) (or Serampore) a resort (pop. 75,000) in West Bengal, India, on the Hooghly River near Calcutta. It was a Danish settlement (Frederiksnagar), 1755-1845

se·ra·pe (sərapi:) *n.* a woolen blanket, often brightly colored, worn as a cloak by Spanish-Americans [Span.]

ser·aph (serəf) *pl.* **ser·aphs, ser·a·phim** (serəfim) *n.* a member of the highest order of angels (ANGEL) [M.L. fr. Heb.]

se·raph·ic [sirǽfik] *adj.* of or like a seraph; angelic, *a seraphic smile* **se·raph·i·cal** *adj.* [fr. eccles. L. *seraphicus*]

Se·ra·pis (sirέipis) Egyptian deity whose cult flourished in the Ptolemaic and Roman periods. He was a god of healing, frequently identified with Osiris, Asclepius, Zeus and Dionysus

serotonin [sèrətóunin] *n.* (*biochem.*) sleep-related hormone, derived from L-tryptophan, present in blood and nerve tissue, used to stimulate smooth muscles and nerves. Serotonin is believed to affect neurotransmission

Serb (sə:rb) **1.** *adj.* Serbian **2.** *n.* a member of a Slavic people of Serbia and adjacent regions ‖ their language

Ser·bi·a (sə:rbiə), the largest and most populous constituent republic (area including Vojvodina and Kosovo-Metohija 36,937 sq. miles, pop. 8,860,000) of Yugoslavia. Capital: Belgrade. Serbia proper (pop. 4,900,000) is mainly mountainous, broken up by the broad valleys of the Morava and its tributaries. Crops: corn, cereals. Livestock: cattle. Mineral resources: lignite, copper, antimony. Hydroelectricity. HISTORY Serbia emerged as a principality in the 9th c., but remained subject to the Byzantine [illegible] Nemanja. His son was crowned the first king of [illegible] Stevan Dušan, Serbia became the dominant power in the Balkans, but it was overthrown [illegible] a vassal state. It was fully incorporated in the [illegible] key as independent (1828). Its independence [illegible] (1878). Serbia acquired much of Macedonia after the Balkan Wars (1912-13), and became [illegible]

Ser·bi·an (sə:rbiən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Serbia, the Serbs, or their language **2.** *n.* Serbo-Croatian as spoken in Serbia

Ser·bo-Cro·a·tian (sə:rboukrouéiʃən) **1.** *n.* a S Slavic language spoken by about 8,500,000 people in Yugoslavia and by minorities in Italy, Rumania and Hungary. Serbo-Croatian is divided into three main dialects. The literary language shows a strong Italian influence. The Croats use the Latin alphabet and the Serbs use the Cyrillic **2.** *adj.* of this language | of the people who speak it

sere, sear (siər) *adj.* (*rhet.*) withered, dried up [O.E. *sear*]

ser·e·nade (serəneid) **1.** *n.* a piece of music played or sung at night (cf. AUBADE) in the open air, esp. by a lover beneath his mistress' window | a musical composition for several instruments in a number of movements **2.** *v. pres. part.* **ser·e·nad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ser·e·nad·ed** *v.t.* to entertain with a serenade ‖ *v.i.* to perform a serenade [F. fr. Ital.]

serenata [serənɑ:tə] *pl.* **ser·e·na·tas, ser·e·na·te** (serənɑ:tei) *n.* (*hist.*) a semioperatic cantata [anglicized fr. serenade (Ital.)]

serendipity [serəndípiti:] *n.* the gift of being able to make delightful discoveries by pure accident [coined by Horace Walpole after 'The Three Princes of Serendip', a fairy tale]

serene [siri:n] *adj.* of the weather) fine, clear and calm | (of a person) tranquil, at peace with himself | (of facial expression) expressing tranquility, inner calm | used in the titles of certain members of some royal families, *His Serene Highness* [fr. L. *serenus*]

se·ren·i·ty (sərenıti:) *n.* the state or quality of being serene | calmness | clearness **Se·ren·i·ty** *pl.* **Se·ren·i·ties** a title of respect used for certain members of some royal families [F. *sérénité*]

serf (sə:rf) *n.* (*hist.*) a feudal laborer bound to an estate **serf·age, serf·dom, serf·hood** *ns.* [O.F.]

serge (sə:rdʒ) *n.* a hard-wearing twilled worsted fabric used for clothing [O.F. *serge, sarge*, a silk cloth]

ser·geant (sɑ́rdʒənt) *n.* (*mil.*) a noncommissioned officer ranking immediately above a corporal | a police officer ranking immediately below (*Am.*) captain or lieutenant or (*Br.*) inspector | a sergeant-at-arms [O.F. *sergent, serjant*, a servant]

Sergeant *n.* (*mil.*) a mobile, inertially guided, solid-propellant, surface-to-surface missile (MGM-29A), with nuclear warhead capability and a range of 75 nautical miles

ser·geant-at-arms, *Br.* **ser·jeant-at-arms** (sɑ́rdʒəntətɑrmz) *n.* an officer in a legislature whose main responsibility is the preservation of order

sergeant first class a noncommissioned army officer ranking below a master sergeant and above a staff sergeant

sergeant major the highest-ranking noncommissioned army or Marine Corps officer

se·ri·al (siəriəl) **1.** *adj.* being, being arranged as, or forming a series | (of a story, radio or television program etc.) appearing regularly in a series of parts ‖ of a serial or serials, *serial rights* | (*mus.*) pertaining to twelve-tone composition **2.** *n.* a serial story, radio or television program etc. **se·ri·al·ize** *v.t. pres. part.* **se·ri·al·izing** [illegible] **se·ri·al·ized** [fr. Mod. L. *serialis* fr. *series*, a row, order]

serial access [illegible] information based on physical location of the data

serial number [illegible] to a unit of a series for identification

serial printer [illegible] by type bars, type balls, daisy wheel, etc. *also* character printer. *Cf.* LASER PRINTER, LINE PRINTER

se·ri·ate (siəri·it, siəri·eit) *adj.* arranged in a series [fr. Mod. L. *seriatus* fr. *series*, row, order]

se·ri·a·tim (siəri·eitim, seri·eitim) *adv.* point by [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Chunga burmeisteri, a related bird of Argen-

se·ries (sɪərɪːz) *pl.* **series** *n* a number of similar

time, in an orderly way, esp. in such a way that each has a similar relation to the one preceding it, *a pagoda with a series of six progressively narrower roofs* | a number of successive events of the same kind, *a series of accidents* | (*bibliography*) a number of volumes, articles etc. published successively and falling under one general title | (of stamps and coins) a complete set | (*chem.*) a group of substances (usually compounds) related by structure and properties, *a homologous series* | (*geol.*) a division of rocks, formed during an epoch ‖ (*math.*) the sum obtained by adding the terms of a mathematical sequence | (*chem.*) a period or a portion of a period of the periodic table, e.g. the lanthanide series **in series** (*elec.*) of cells or circuits so arranged that the current flows through each in succession (cf. PARALLEL) [L. = row, order]

ser·if (serɪf) *n.* a small terminal line across the top or bottom of a main stroke of a printed or written letter [etym. doubtful]

ser·in (sɛrɪn) *n.* *Serinus canarius*, fam. *Fringillidae*, a small finch of central Europe related to the canary [F.]

se·rin·ga (sərɪŋgə) *n.* a member of *Hevea*, fam. *Euphorbiaceae*, a genus of Brazilian rubber

se·ri·o·com·ic (sɪərɪoukomɪk) *adj.* neither wholly serious nor wholly comic but partly both

se·ri·ous (sɪərɪːəs) *adj* of great importance, *a serious decision* ‖ (of people) grave and thoughtful in manner | scholarly and thought-provok-

devoted, *a serious bridge player* | alarming, critical, *a serious situation* [fr. F. *serieux*]

ser·jeant (sɑrdʒənt) *n.* a sergeant-at-arms ‖ a sergeant at law [O.F. *sergent, serjant*, a servant]

serjeant-at-arms

serjeant at law (*hist.*) a member of the highest rank of barristers, prior to 1880, from which Common Law judges were appointed

ser·mon (sɑːrmən) *n.* an address delivered by a priest or minister to instruct or exhort a congregation | (*pop.*) a serious reproof or exhortation expressed at tedious length **sér·mon·ize** *pres. part.* **ser·mon·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ser·mon·ized** *v.t.* and *i.* [A.F. *sermun*]

Sermon on the Mount Christ's discourse on the Mosaic Law. It includes the Beatitudes and the Lord's Prayer (Matthew v, vi, vii)

se·rol·o·gy (sɪrɔlədʒɪː) *n.* the scientific study of serums and their reactions, esp. the behavior of antibodies and antigens [fr. SERUM + Gk *logos*, word]

se·ros·i·ty (sɪrɔsɪtɪ) *n* the quality or state of being serous

se·rot·i·nous (sɪrɔt'nəs) *adj.* (*biol.*) appearing or blooming late in the season [fr. L. *serotinus* fr. *sero*, late]

se·ro·type (sɪərətaɪp) *v* to classify microorganisms according to their antigens

se·rous (sɪərəs) *adj* of or like serum | thin, watery [fr. F. *sereux*]

serous membrane a thin tissue that lines or encloses some organs and that produces serum, e.g. the pericardium

Se·row·e (sɛɪroueɪ) a trade center (pop. 30,000) of E. Botswana

ser·pent (sɑːrpənt) *n* a snake (*Bible*) the devil, Satan (*Amos, hist.*) an early bass wind instrument with a long, coiled tube [O.F.]

ser·pen·tine (sɑːrpənɪːn, sɑːrpəntaɪn) **1.** *adj* of or like a serpent | twisting, winding **2.** *n.* a hydrated magnesium silicate, usually dark green, with mottled coloring, used for ornaments [O.F. *serpentin* fr. L. *serpentinus*]

Ser·ra (sɛrrə), Miguel Jose (in religion, Junipero, 1713-84) Spanish Franciscan priest, apostle to California

Ser·ra A·ca·ra·hy (sɛrrəəkərəɪ) (Serra Acarai) a mountain range rising to 2,500 ft and forming the boundary between Guyana and Brazil

Ser·ra da Es·trel·la (sɛrrədəɪstrɛlə) a mountain range in N. central Portugal, highest point 6,532 ft

ser·rate (sɛrɪt, sɛreɪt) *adj* (of the edge of a leaf

the cutting edge of a saw **ser·rat·ed** (sɛreɪtɪd) *adj* **ser·ra·tion** *n* [fr. L. *serratus* fr. *serra*, a saw]

ser·ried (sɛrɪːd) *adj* close set, arranged closely side by side, *serried ranks of spectators* ‖ ridged [*past part.* of older *serry* v. fr. F. *serrer*, to

ser·ro·dyn·ing (sɛrədaɪnɪŋ) *n.* (*mil.*) technique to prevent enemy radar from discerning the velocity of approaching craft, achieved by varying the voltage of communications in a sawtooth pattern and varying frequency, so that counter equipment loses contact

ser·ru·late (sɛrjulɪt, sɛrjuleɪt, sɛralɪt, sɛrəleɪt) *adj.* (*biol.*) finely notched, finely serrate **sér·ru·lat·ed** *adj.* **ser·ru·la·tion** *n.* [fr. Mod. L. *serrulatus* fr. *serrula*, a little saw]

ser·tão (sɛrtãu) *n.* the semi-arid, thinly populated interior of N.E. Brazil [Port.]

Ser·to·ri·us (sərtɔrɪːəs, sərtouriːəs), Quintus (c. 123-72 BC), Roman general, a supporter of Marius in the civil war against Sulla. He gained control of most of Spain (83-76 BC), and organized a senate and a school for the sons of native chiefs. Checked by Pompey, he was murdered at Huesca

Ser·tur·ner (zertyrnər), Friedrich Wilhelm (1783-1841), German chemist. He discovered morphine (1805), isolating it from opium

se·rum (sɪərəm) *pl.* **se·rums, se·ra** (sɪərə) *n.* the colorless liquid remaining after blood has clotted | the watery part of any animal fluid after coagulation (cf. PLASMA) ‖ blood serum. In serum therapy an animal serum with specific antibodies is injected into the bloodstream of a human being to immunize him against a particular disease [L. = watery fluid]

ser·val (sɑːrvəl) *n. Felis capensis* or *F. serval*, fam. *Felidae*, a long-legged, blackspotted African wildcat [Mod. L. fr. Port. *lobo cerval*, lynx]

serv·ant (sɑːrvənt) *n.* a person paid to wait on another or others, esp. to do work in or around a house ‖ an official, *a public servant* ‖ someone devoted to a cause etc., *a faithful servant of the Church* [F.]

serve (sɑːrv) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **serv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **served** *v.t.* to be a servant to ‖ to satisfy the needs or requirements of (a person, organization etc.), *his old car has served him well* ‖ to render service to (one's country) under arms ‖ (of store employees) to supply (customers) with goods ‖ (of store employees) to supply (goods) to customers ‖ (*law*) to deliver (a writ, summons etc.) ‖ (*law*) to present (someone) with a writ, summons etc. ‖ to bring (food etc.) to the table for distribution, *lunch is served* ‖ to distribute (food etc.) at a meal, *to serve the vegetables* ‖ to distribute food etc. to, *to serve one's guests* ‖ to undergo (a term of imprisonment) ‖ to work through (a term of apprenticeship, training etc.) ‖ to act as server at (Mass) ‖ to assist (a priest) as server ‖ to fulfill (a requirement), *any heavy object will serve the purpose* ‖ to supply a service to, *two libraries serve the town* | to treat, *fate served her badly* ‖ (*animal husbandry*) to mate with (a female animal) ‖ to keep in operation (a large gun) ‖ (*naut.*) to protect (a rope) with a binding (*tennis* etc.) to hit (the ball) to an opponent to start play ‖ *v.i.* to be a servant ‖ to do military service ‖ to carry out orders or duties, *to serve us to learn how to command* ‖ to act as server at the Eucharist | to function, *this box can serve as a table* | to be sufficient for a particular need, *this cushion will serve* ‖ to distribute food etc. at the table | to wait on the table ‖ (of store employees) to supply goods to customers ‖ (*tennis* etc.) to start play by hitting the ball to an opponent **to serve someone right** to be the punishment someone deserves **2.** *n* (*tennis* etc.) a service **serv·er** *n.* someone who serves, esp. an assistant to the celebrant at the Eucharist ‖ (*tennis* etc.) the player whose turn it is to serve | a salver, spoon etc. used in serving [O.F. *servir*]

Ser·ve·tus (sərvɪːtəs), Michael (Miguel Serveto, 1511-53), Spanish doctor and theologian, burned alive on the orders of Calvin at Geneva for denying Christ's divinity and the Christian

Service

Canadian writer, born in England. Known for his ballads, he wrote 'The Spell of the Yukon' (1907) in which were the ballads 'The Shooting of Dan McGrew' and 'The Cremation of Sam McGee', 'Ballad of a Cheechako' (1909); Rhymes of Rolling Stone' (1912) and 'Rhymes of a Red Cross Man' (1916). His autobiography is a two-volume work, 'Ploughman of the Moon' (1945) and 'Harper of Heaven' (1948)

ser·vice (sɔ rvɪs) **1.** *n* the occupation of being a servant ‖ government employment ‖ a branch of government employment, *the diplomatic service* ‖ a branch (army, navy etc.) of the armed forces, or the armed forces as a career or occupation ‖ the performance of military duties, esp. in war, *he saw service on several fronts* ‖ (*pl.*) the products of an employee's or professional man's paid activities, *to dispense with someone's services* ‖ assistance or advantage given to another ‖ the benefit derived from this ‖ use, *still in service* ‖ a set form of public worship or the music written for this ‖ (*law*) notification of legal action by delivery of a summons, writ etc. ‖ (*tennis* etc.) the act or manner of serving the ball ‖ (*tennis* etc.) a turn to serve ‖ (*tennis* etc.) a ball served ‖ (*Br., pl.*) utilities, e.g. gas, water and electricity, as supplied to a building ‖ the act or manner of serving food, esp. in a restaurant ‖ maintenance, repairs etc. provided by a dealer for items bought from him ‖ the cups, plates, dishes etc. used in serving a particular meal, drink etc., *a tea service* ‖ (*econ.*, esp. *pl.*) a product of human activity (e.g. transport, research) meant to satisfy a human need but not constituting an item of goods ‖ scheduled public transportation, *an hourly bus service* ‖ the time and route of a bus, airplane etc. operating to a public transportation schedule, *summer services resume next week* ‖ attendance on a client, esp. with respect to quality ‖ (*animal husbandry*) the serving of a female animal by a male **2.** *adj.* of or for servants or service, *service entrance* ‖ of or for the armed forces ‖ (*mil.*, of a uniform) for use in ordinary service ‖ providing services **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **serv·ic·ing** *past* and *past part.* **serv·iced** to provide maintenance facilities for (cars, machinery etc.) ‖ to provide a service for [O.F. *servise, service*]

service *n.* the service tree ‖ its fruit [O.E. *syrfe* fr. L. *sorbus*]

serv·ice·a·bil·i·ty (sɔ:rvɪsəbɪlɪtɪː) *n.* the quality of being serviceable

serv·ice·a·ble (sɑːrvɪsəb'l) *adj.* able to be of use though old, damaged etc. ‖ durable, suited for hard use [O.F. *serviçable, servisable*]

serv·ice·ber·ry (sɑːrvɪsbɛrɪː) *pl.* **serv·ice·ber·ries** *n.* a Juneberry plant ‖ its fruit

serv·ice·man (sɑːrvɪsmæn, sɑːrvɪsmən) *pl.* **serv·ice·men** (sɑːrvɪsmɛn, sɑːrvɪsmən) *n.* a member of the military forces ‖ a man who services machinery, equipment etc.

service medal a medal awarded for long military service or service in a particular war or campaign

service module in a spacecraft, the area containing propulsion, fuel, and other consumables *abbr.* **SM** *Cf* COMMAND MODULE, LUNAR MODULE

service pipe a pipe which links a main pipe, e.g. a gas or water main, to a building

service road a road branching off a main road and usually running parallel to it, providing access to stores, houses etc. and used exclusively by such local traffic

service station a filling station with a staff for servicing, but without garage or workshop facilities

service stripe (*mil.*) a stripe worn on the sleeve to indicate length of service

service tree *Sorbus domestica*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a European tree bearing small, edible, pear-shaped fruit ‖ *S. torminalis*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a similar tree bearing bitter fruit

ser·vi·ette (sɔ:rvɪːɛt) *n.* (esp. *Br.*) a table napkin [F.]

ser·vile (sɑːrvɪl, sɔːrvaɪl) *adj.* like a slave or like the state of slavery ‖ showing oneself to be in complete submission to another ‖ having or showing no originality whatever, *servile imitation* **ser·vil·i·ty** (sɑːrvɪlɪtɪː) *n.* [fr. L. *servilis*]

serv·ing (sɑːrvɪŋ) **1.** *n.* the act of one who or that which serves | a portion of food or drink **2.** *adj.* used in holding or passing out food or drink, *a serving table*

Ser·vite (sɔːrvaɪt) *n.* a member of a mendicant order of friars founded (1233) in Florence and devoted to the service of the Virgin Mary

ser·vi·tor (sɑːrvɪtər) *n.* (*hist.*) a male attendant or servant [O.F.]

ser·vi·tude (sɔːrvɪtuːd, sɑːrvɪtjuːd) *n.* slavery, bondage | (*law*) a right in respect of land or other property in virtue of which the property is subject to use or enjoyment in a specified way by another person [F.]

ser·vo control (sɑːrvou) an automatic device which aids a pilot's effort in controlling the airfoils of an aircraft

ser·vo·mech·an·ism (sûr′vō mĕk′ə nĭz′əm) *n.* a device by which some mechanism controls the movement of another, independently powered one. Its operation depends on feedback, a signal proportional to the difference in action between master and slave mechanisms is amplified and applied as a correction to reduce the difference ‖ *(eng.)* a control device that operates automatically to adjust to the desired end when input varies, e.g., a thermostat ‖ *(eng.)* a double-sided vacuum-based device to provide pressure in hydrostatic brakes ‖ *(computer)* the mechanical motion device in a computer system used to control the position of the output

ses·a·me (sĕs′ə mē) *n. Sesamum indicum*, fam. *Pedaliaceae*, a herbaceous tropical annual oleaginous plant with small flat seeds, used as food and yielding a bland, pale yellow oil used in salads, margarine and soap and as a laxative [fr. L. *sesamum*]

ses·a·moid (sĕs′ə moid′) **I.** *adj.* (of a bone or cartilage) of or being a nodular mass in a tendon passing over a joint (e.g. the patella) or bony structure **2.** *n.* such a bone or cartilage [fr. L. *sesamoides*, shaped like a sesame seed, fr. Gk]

ses·qui·cen·ten·ni·al (sĕs′kwĭ sĕn ten′ē əl) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to a century and a half **2.** *n.* a 150th anniversary [fr. L. *sesqui-*, a half in addition + CENTENNIAL]

ses·qui·ox·ide (sĕs kwĭ ŏk′sīd, sĕs kwĭ ŏk′sĭd) *n.* an oxide containing three atoms of oxygen in combination with two of the other atoms constituting the molecule

ses·sile (sĕs′ĭl, sĕs′īl) *adj.* (*bot.*, of leaves etc.) attached directly at the base, with no intervening support such as a pedicel, peduncle or stalk ‖ (*anat., zool.*) stationary, permanently fixed ‖ (*anat., zool.*) attached directly by its base [L. *sessilis*, sitting down]

ses·sion (sĕsh′ən) *n.* the sitting of a court, parliament or other assembly for official business ‖ a single meeting of such a body ‖ the period between the opening and prorogation of parliament ‖ an academic year or term ‖ a period of time spent in some activity ‖ (in Presbyterian churches) the governing body of an individual congregation composed of elders and the minister **ses·sion·al** *adj.* [F.]

Ses·sions (sĕsh′ənz), Roger (1896-1985), American composer. He wrote three symphonies, chamber music, songs, the opera 'The Trial of Lucullus' and the cantata 'Turn O Libertad'

ses·terce (sĕs′tərs) *n.* an ancient Roman coin worth a quarter of a denarius [L.]

ses·ter·ti·um (sĕs tûr′shē əm, sĕs′tər shəm) *pl.* **ses·ter·ti·a** (sĕs tûr′shē ə, sĕs′tər shə) *n.* an ancient Roman monetary unit equal to 1,000 sesterces [L.]

ses·tet (sĕs tĕt′, sĕs′tĕt) *n.* the last six lines of a sonnet [fr. Ital. *sestetto*]

ses·ti·na (sĕs tē′nə) *pl.* **ses·ti·nas, ses·ti·ne** (sĕs tē′nē) *n.* a poem with six six-line stanzas, each having the same six line-end words though not in the same order, and a three-line envoy containing these six words [Ital.]

Set (sĕt) (*Egypt. mythol.*) the god of evil, represented with an animal's head and long snout

set **1.** *v. pres. part.* **set·ting** *past* and *past part.* **set** *v.t.* to cause to occupy a certain position, *set the bowl in the center* ‖ to put (a hen etc.) on eggs to hatch them ‖ to put (eggs) to hatch ‖ (often with 'out') to plant (seedlings, bulbs etc.) ‖ to put (one's jaw or shoulders) into a position showing determination, *he set his shoulders squarely* ‖ to decorate, encrust e.g. with gems ‖ to bring (a lighted match) into contact with something else, *set a match to the leaves* ‖ to cause to be in a specified condition or state, *to set leaves on fire*, *to set someone thinking* [illegible] in readiness or in working order, *to set a trap* ‖ to adjust, regulate, *to set a clock* ‖ to fix in a desired position, *set the pointer at 20* ‖ to bring together the parts of (a broken bone) in a position for healing, mending etc. ‖ to curl or wave (hair) by arranging it damp with hairpins or curlers and letting it dry ‖ to put (a seal) on paper ‖ to put (words) to music (*printing*, often with 'up') to compose (type) ‖ (*printing*, often with 'up') to put (manuscript) into type ‖ to lay (a table) ‖ to fix (a sail) so as to catch the wind ‖ to cause (a blade) to have a sharp edge ‖ to adjust the teeth of (a saw) ‖ to fix (e.g. one's mind, purpose or heart) firmly on something ‖ to cause (e.g. a jelly) to become firm in consistency ‖ to make (a color) fast ‖ to cause to go in a specified direction, *they* [illegible] *home* ‖ to fix (a time, date etc.) for something, *they set midnight for the escape* ‖ to fix (limits [illegible] standard in performance or a record in competition) ‖ to furnish (a precedent or an example) ‖ to station (someone) for a specific duty, *to set* [illegible] ‖ to prescribe (a [illegible] task etc.), *(Br.)* to stipulate the written or practical work for (an examination, homework etc.) ‖ to fix (an amount of work etc.) ‖ to begin to apply (oneself) to a task etc., *he set himself to his chores* ‖ to fix (an amount, price etc.), *the club set $100 as the membership fee* ‖ to fix at an amount, price etc., *they set the goal at $1,000* ‖ to [illegible] *great store by him* ‖ to value (someone or something) in a certain way, *to set honor before glory* [illegible] locality ‖ to arrange (scenery) in a certain way on the stage ‖ to arrange scenery on (the stage) ‖ (*baking*) to put aside (dough) to rise ‖ *v.i.* to become firm in consistency ‖ (of colors) to become fast ‖ (of a hen) to sit on eggs ‖ (of the sun etc.) to appear to descend below the horizon ‖ to point in a specified direction, *the current sets to the north* ‖ (of a broken bone) to become whole again, mend ‖ (of clothes) to fit in a specified way ‖ (*flower arrangement*) to [illegible] attached to the [illegible] ‖ (*dog breeding*) to stand, to indicate the presence of game by assuming a rigid attitude ‖ (*square dancing*) to dance facing one's partner **to set about** to begin to cope with **to set against** to make unsympathetic or hostile toward ‖ to place (something) in juxtaposition to something else for contrast or balance **to set apart** to put to one side, reserve ‖ to cause to [illegible] **to set aside** to put aside, esp. temporarily ‖ to reject, dismiss, esp. from the mind ‖ to annul **to set back** to check the progress of ‖ to put (a timepiece) to an earlier time **to set down** to put in writing or in print ‖ (with 'as') to record one's opinion of someone or something, *he set him down as unfit* **to set forth** to give an account of ‖ to begin a journey **to set in** to insert ‖ (*naut.*) to sail (a boat) toward land ‖ (of weather or a natural catastrophe) to begin to be prevalent ‖ (*naut.*) to go toward land **to set off** to start (on a journey) ‖ to bring into prominence by contrast, *the red scarf set off the dark tweed* ‖ to cause to explode ‖ to cause (someone) to begin an activity (e.g. laughing or talking) **to set on** to attack ‖ to cause to attack, pursue etc. **to set out** to begin a journey ‖ to have a specified intention in beginning some undertaking, *he sets out to prove that Shakespeare was a woman* ‖ to arrange as a display, *to set out merchandise on a counter* **to set to** to begin a fight ‖ to begin a piece of work with determination **to set up** to start in business etc., *to set up as a grocer* ‖ to institute, establish (e.g. an organization) ‖ to put (a drink) in front of [illegible] ‖ to treat somebody to something, *he set them all up with ice cream* ‖ to place in an upright position ‖ to arrange (a machine etc.) in a state in which it can be used, *to set up a sewing machine* ‖ to elate, make happy, *the* [illegible] ‖ to set upon to attack with murderous violence **2.** *adj.* located, *a house set in a hollow* ‖ fixed, *a set date* ‖ determined, *a set purpose*, *set on becoming an actress* ‖ routine, invariable, *a set practice* ‖ rigid, immovable ‖ (of opinions) tenaciously held ‖ firm in consistency ‖ (of a book) prescribed for examination ‖ (of a topic) specified ‖ (of someone's ways) inflexible, unchanging ‖ (of a speech, an[illegible] *set formula* ‖ ready, *set for trouble* ‖ ready and keen, *all set to go* ‖ (of a fight or battle) pitched **3.** *n.* a number of things related to one another by similarity (e.g. of nature, appearance or use), considered as a whole and without regard to the order in which they are arranged in space or [illegible] *teeth* ‖ a number of people having similar interests, occupations etc. or the same friends ‖ a television or radio receiver ‖ (*tennis*) a group of games counting as a unit toward a match. It is constituted by the winning of six games before the opponent has won more than four. If the [illegible] until one side is two games up ‖ the direction of [illegible] ing fits or hangs ‖ the posture or position of the body or a part of the body, *the set of his jaw* ‖ a [illegible] because of some sort of strain or pressure ‖ the [illegible] a saw, or the amount of this ‖ the setting of hair by arranging it damp with hairpins or curlers and letting it dry ‖ a young plant or rooted cutting ready for transplanting ‖ a little bulb, corm or tuber for planting out (*printing*) the spacing between words with regard to closeness ‖ (*printing*) the width of the shank of a piece of type ‖ a badger's burrow ‖ a clutch of eggs ‖ the act of a gundog that sets ‖ the flats, drops, furniture, props etc. used in the theater or in film making to set a scene ‖ (*square dancing*) the number of persons required to execute the figures in a dance ‖ (*square dancing*) the figure formed at the start of a dance [O.E. *settan*]

se·ta (sē′tə) *pl.* **se·tae** (sē′tē) *n.* (*biol.*) any of various bristlelike structures ‖ (*bot.*) the stalk of the sporogonium of mosses and liverworts ‖ (*zool.*) a bristle or stiff hair, e.g. in earthworms [L. a bristle]

se·ta·ceous (sĭ tā′shəs) *adj.* (*biol.*) having or resembling bristles [fr. Mod. L. *setaceus*]

set-a-sides (sĕt′ə sīdz′) *n.* minimum quotas for [illegible] affirmative action programs

set·back (sĕt′băk′) *n.* an unwelcome reversal of fortune ‖ an impeding of progress ‖ (*archit.*) a setting back of a building or part of a building [illegible] to adjust building to streets

Se·ti I (sē′tē, sĕt′ē) (*d.* c. 1290 B.C.), king of Egypt (c. 1303–c. 1290 B.C.), of the 19th dynasty. He conquered Palestine and Libya, and built a temple to Osiris at Abydos

Se·tif (sĕt′ĭf) a commercial center (pop. 94,000) in Algeria in the northeastern plateau at 3,600 ft

set·line (sĕt′līn′) *n.* a strong fishline having hooks on short lines attached to it at frequent intervals. It is put out at low tide, or strung out in a river

set-off (sĕt′ôf′, sĕt′ŏf′) *n.* something counterbalancing something else ‖ (*law*) the balancing of a debt by money owed by the creditor to the debtor ‖ (*archit.*) an offset ‖ (*printing*) an image smudged on the back of a printed sheet from the freshly printed sheet beneath it, through failure of the ink to dry

Se·ton (sē′tən), Elizabeth Ann (nee Bayley, 1774-1821), U.S. founder (1812) of the American Sisters of Charity, an organization of Catholic nuns, which laid the foundations of the parochial school system in the U.S.A. She was canonized (1975), becoming the first native-born American to be named a saint

se·ton (sē′tən) *n.* (*vet.*) threads or horsehairs passed beneath a section of skin and left with the ends protruding to form an issue from, or to promote drainage of, a wound [fr. M.L. *seto* (*se-*, silk

Se·to Nai·kai (sē′tō nī′kī′) INLAND SEA

set-screw (sĕt′skrōō′) *n.* a screw passed through one part of a machine into another part, or tightly against it, to prevent relative motion

set square a flat, triangular piece of wood, metal etc. with angles of 90°, 60° and 30° or 90°, 45° and 45°, for drawing lines at angles

set·tee (sĕ tē′) *n.* a long, usually padded seat or couch with a back and often with arms, for two people or for three

set·ter (sĕt′ər) *n.* a large long-haired gundog of any of various breeds trained to stand rigid on [illegible]

set theory the division of mathematics or symbolic logic that treats the nature and relationships of groups

set·ting (sĕt′ĭŋ) *n.* the act of someone who, or something which, sets ‖ the frame in which a gem is set ‖ the background against which a person or thing is seen, *she looks at home in that* [illegible] story ‖ the music to which words are to be sung ‖ the contrived or natural background against which actors play ‖ the position at which the indicator is set on a scale ‖ a clutch of eggs

set·tle [illegible] ‖ setting [illegible] *part* **set·tled** *v.i.* to cease to move around and come quietly or gently to rest, *a bird settled on the bough* ‖ take up permanent residence, *on* [illegible] [illegible] very slowly ‖ to come to a decision after hesita[illegible] [illegible] the landscape ‖ (of silence etc.) to descend on a

group or person (of a disease etc) to become

become firm, esp after severe rain or frost (*vt*) to cause to cease to move around; to cause to take up permanent residence; to provide (a region) with settlers; to take up residence in as

pended matter to sink to the bottom; to pay (a debt); to end (an argument, conflict, doubt etc) by reaching a decision; to fix definitely (a price, hour etc) by mutual agreement; to put in order, arrange; to make stable (*old-fash*) to establish in marriage, business etc; to make

(a legal dispute) out of court **to settle down** to adopt a quiet, regular way of life; to become quiet and peaceful; to apply oneself to **settle**

settle (something) upon (or **on**) **someone** to make over (property etc) to someone by legal

settle *n* a long wooden seat with arms and a high, straight back [O.E. *setl*, a seat]

settled a choice or decision made to end a con-

that small part of it in which they have their homes; a small, isolated hamlet or village; the conveyance of property etc settled on a person, e.g. at marriage; the property etc so conveyed; an institution established and maintained esp in the poorer sections of a large city to provide e.g. educational and recreational facilities for those in the area

Settlement, Act of (*Eng. hist*) a law passed (1701) by parliament, fixing the succession to

ham III and Anne die without heirs: George I

set·tler (setlər) *n* a colonist, esp an early colonist in any area

settling day the fortnightly payday on the Lon-

rel; a seat; etc, a fight

Se·tu·bal (situ·bal) a fishing port and agricultural market (pop. 64,531) in Portugal, 20 miles southeast of Lisbon. Gothic church, castle (16th c.)

set-up (setʌp) *n.* (*pop*) all the arrangements, carried on; (*pop*) the way in which the component parts make it possible for a mechanical

in theories of color was based on analysis of the mechanism of the eye's perception of the effects of light and led to his use of pointillism. He also developed equally brilliant methods of composition, based on the golden section ('Le Chenal de Gravelines un soir'). His 'Bagnade' (1884) and 'Un dimanche d'été a la Grande-Jatte' (1886) are generally considered his greatest works

Se·vas·to·pol (sə·vɛst·opuul, sevəst·opʌl) a port, resort and naval base (pop. 328,000) in the Crimea, S. Ukraine, U.S.S.R., on the Black Sea. It withstood an Allied siege for 11 months (1854-5) during the Crimean War, and a German

world war

seven (sevən) **1.** *adj.* being one more than six

nal number representing this (7, VII); seven o'clock; a playing card marked with seven spots [O.E. *seofon*]

Seven Days Battles a Confederate counteroffensive (1862) during the Civil War, led by General Robert E. Lee. For two years it saved Richmond, Va., from Union attack

seven deadly sins pride, covetousness, lust,

Sev·en·er (sevənər) *n.* an Ismā'īlī

Seven Sages, the the seven political philosophers

as Bias, Chilon, Cleobulus, Periander, Pittacus,

seven seas, the (*hist*) the navigable waters of

Seven Sisters a group of long-established, dis-

Radcliffe, Sarah Lawrence, Bernard and Smith, all

Gulf, British Petroleum

sev·en·teen (sevˈntin) **1.** *adj.* being one more than 16 (NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *n.* ten plus seven; the cardinal number representing this (17, XVII) [O.E. *seofontiene, seofontēne, seofontȳne*]

sev·en·teenth (sevˈntinθ) **1.** *adj.* being number 17 in a series (NUMBER TABLE); being one of the 17 equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the 16th; one of 17 equal parts of anything (1/17); the 17th day of a month [O.E. *seofontēotha*]

Seventeenth Amendment (1913) an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that provides for the election of senators by popular vote. Vacancies can be filled by appointment, but only temporarily, until an election can take place

sev·enth (sevˈnθ) **1.** *adj.* being number seven in a series (NUMBER TABLE); being one of the seven equal parts of anything; **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the sixth; one of seven equal parts of anything (1/7); the seventh day of a month; (*mus.*) the note seven steps above or below a given note in a diatonic scale, inclusive of both notes; (*mus.*) the interval between these notes; (*mus.*) a combination of these notes **3.** *adv.* in the seventh place; (followed by a superlative) except six, *the seventh biggest* [O.E. *seofunda, siofunda*]

Seventh Amendment (1791) an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that guarantees the right to trial by jury, part of the Bill of Rights. It has been defined by the Supreme Court as requiring twelve members of the jury (later (1973) six-member juries were made possible) before a judge. The verdict must be unanimous for ac-

Seventh-Day Adventist a member of an Adventist sect, founded (1844) in the U.S.A., which keeps Saturday as the sabbath

seventh heaven a state of supreme bliss

sev·en·ti·eth (sevəntiːəθ) **1.** *adj.* being number 70 in a series (NUMBER TABLE); being one of the 70 equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the 69th; one of 70 equal parts of anything (1/70) [SEVENTY]

sev·en·ty (sevəntiː) **1.** *adj.* being ten more than 60 (NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *pl.* **sev·en·ties** *n.* seven times ten; the cardinal number representing this (70); [*pl.*] the **seventies** (of temperature, a person's age, a century etc) the span 70-9 [O.E. *seofontig, hundseofontig*]

sev·en·ty-five (sevəntiːfaiv) *n.* (*mil.*) a 75-mm gun, esp the famous French field gun of this caliber used in the 1st world war

Seven Weeks' War the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, provoked by Bismarck over the Schleswig-Holstein controversy. Prussia was supported by Italy, while Austria was allied with Saxony, Hanover and several S. German states. The Prussian army under von Moltke won rapid victories, ending with the decisive Battle of Sadowa (July 3, 1866) and the Treaty of Prague (Aug. 23, 1866)

Seven Wonders of the World seven monuments considered by the ancient world as remarkable for their size and splendor. They were usually listed as: the hanging gardens of Babylon, the pyramid of Khufu at Giza, the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, Phidias's statue

the tomb of Mausolus at Halicarnassus and the Pharos at Alexandria

Seven Years' War a war (1756-63) fought in Europe, North America and India between Prussia, with British financial support, and a coalition of Austria, Russia and France. It was provoked by Austrian attempts to regain Silesia after the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-8), and by colonial rivalry between France and Britain. The war was settled by the Treaty of Hubertusburg. In North America (FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR), Britain gained Canada and other territories from France, and Florida from Spain (PARIS, TREATY OF, 1763). French power in India was destroyed and

power

sev·er (sevər) *v.t.* to cut completely through; to divide from the main part; to cut (esp. a part of the body) into two pieces, *to sever a nerve*; to break off, bring to an end, *to sever a friendship*; *v.i.* to become divided or ended in this way **sev·er·a·ble** *adj.* capable of being severed; (of a contract etc) capable of being divided into distinct rights or obligations [A.F. *severer*, O.F. *sevrer*, to wean]

sev·er·al (sevərəl, sévrəl) **1.** *adj.* being more than two but not many, *we met several times*; separate, individual, *they went their several ways* **2.** *n.* (followed by 'of') a small number of persons or things, *several of the children were in the garden* **3.** *pron.* a small number of persons or things, *several were in the garden* **sév·er·al·ly** *adv.* each by itself, apart from others, sepa-

[A.F.]

sev·er·al·ty (sévərəltiː, sévrəltiː) *pl.* **sev·er·al·ties** *n.* (*law*, usually with 'in') possession by a single individual only, *an estate held in severalty*; (*law*) land or property so possessed [A.F. *severalte, severaute*]

sev·er·ance (sevərəns, sevrəns) *n.* a severing or being severed [A.F.]

se·vere (siviər) *adj.* having no sympathy for, and making no concessions to, what are regarded as human weaknesses, *a severe critic*; harsh, *severe punishment*; austere, *severe architecture*; difficult to endure, *a severe pain*; difficult and trying, *a severe test* [F. *sévère* or fr. L. *severus*]

se·ver·i·ty (sivériːtiː) *pl.* **se·ver·i·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being severe; an instance of being

[F.]

Sev·ern (sévərn) a river (210 miles long, navigable for 178 miles) rising in central Wales and following in a semicircle through W. central England to a wide estuary forming the head of the Bristol Channel

Se·ver·na·ya Zem·lya (sjévərnujəzjəmljú) (North Land) an uninhabited archipelago (area 14,300 sq. miles) consisting of three large islands off the Taimyr Peninsula, U.S.S.R., discovered in 1913

Severus, Alexander (ALEXANDER SEVERUS)

Se·ve·rus (siviərəs), Lucius Septimius (146-211), Roman emperor (193-211). He was proclaimed emperor by his troops, and defeated two other usurpers (193 and 194). He took Byzantium (196), defeated another rival (197) and drove the Parthians from Mesopotamia (198)

Se·vier (siviər), John (1745-1815), American frontiersman, Revolutionary War soldier, and first governor (1796-1801, 1803-9) of the state of Tennessee

Sé·vi·gné (seiviːnjeɪ), Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, marquise de (1626-96), French letter writer. Her letters to her daughter Madame de Grignan and to her friends were the literary work of an intelligent, devoted and witty woman, very human and generous. They tell of events and manners of the day, of court, city and country life and of the things of the heart

Se·ville (səvil, sevil) (*Span.* Sevilla) a province (area 5,428 sq. miles, pop. 1,477,428) of S.W. Spain (ANDALUSIA); its capital (pop. 616,900), historic capital of Andalusia, a sea and river port on the Guadalquivir 50 miles from its mouth. Industries: textiles, chemicals, earthenware. Alcazar (Almohad palace, begun 1181), Gothic cathedral (15th c.), other Moorish, Renaissance and baroque monuments. University (1502). It has a famous Holy Week festival. Iberian in origin, Seville was a Roman city, and was a center of Arab culture before the Castilian reconquest in 1248. From 1503 to 1717 it had the monopoly of trade with Spanish America

Se·ville orange (sevil) a bitter orange, used for making marmalade; *Citrus aurantium*, the tree bearing this orange [after SEVILLE Spain]

Se·vres (sevr) *n.* porcelain made at Sèvres, France, on the outskirts of Paris. The classic type of tableware is ornamented with painted designs and gilding (POMPADOUR, MARQUISE

Sevres, Deux- (DEUX SÈVRES)

sew (sou) *pres. part.* **sew·ing** *past* **sewed** *past part* **sewn** (soun), **sewed** *v.t.* to join or fasten by stitches made with a needle and thread; to make or repair (garments etc.) in this way; to bind (the sheets of a book) in this way (cf. STITCH) (*v.i.* to use a needle and thread; to earn one's living as a seamstress or tailor **to sew up** to close a gap in (a fabric) by sewing the edges together; to enclose by sewing; (*pop.*) to attend to all the detail of (something, e.g. a contract) and finish it [O.E. *siwan, siowan*]

sew·age (suːidʒ) *n.* the waste matter that is carried away through sewers

sewage farm a farm where sewage is treated and used to fertilize and irrigate

Sew·all (suːəl), Samuel (1652-1730), American colonial judge and diarist. He was one of the special commissioners presiding (1692) over the Salem witchcraft trials, which sentenced 19

pet·ra·to death. He later [illegible] his mistake. His diary illustrates the mind and way of life of the Yankee in Puritan

Sew·ard (su′ərd), William Henry (1801-72), U.S. secretary of state (1860-9) under Presidents Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. His purchase (1867) of Alaska from Russia for $7.2 million was dubbed at the time 'Seward's Folly.'

Seward Peninsula a peninsula (c. 180 miles long, 150 miles wide) in W. Alaska, each [illegible] Prince of Wales, the most westerly point of the North American mainland, at its west tip. It contains rich gold deposits

sew·er (su′ər) **1.** *n.* an underground tunnel that carries off the drainage and waste matter from a house or town **2.** *v.t.* to provide with sewers

sew·er·age *n.* the system of sewers or drainage of a town ‖ sewage [A.F. fr. O.F. *seuwere*, a canal for draining off excess water in a fishpond]

sew·ing (sou′iŋ) *n.* the act of one that [illegible] who sews ‖ something sewn, being sewn, or waiting to be sewn

sewing machine (sou′iŋ) a machine for seaming and for making a variety of stitches. Its needle may be worked by an electric motor or be operated by hand or by treadle

sewing press an appliance used by bookbinders for stretching the cords of a book being sewn by hand

sewn alt. *past part.* of SEW

sex (seks) **1.** *n.* the sum of characteristic structures and functions by which an animal or plant is classed as male or female ‖ male or female as a classification, *which sex is the chicken?* ‖ the area of human behavior concerning sexual activity ‖ sexual desires and instincts and their expression **2.** *v.t.* to identify the sex of (e.g. day-old chicks) [fr. L. *sexus*]

sex·a·ge·nar·i·an (seksədʒənɛər′iən) **1.** *adj.* in the age span 60-9 **2.** *n.* a sexagenarian person [fr. L. *sexagenarius*, of sixty]

sex·ag·e·nar·y (seksædʒənɛri:) *adj.* of or relating to the number 60 ‖ advancing by units of 60 [fr. L. *sexagenarius*]

Sex·a·ges·i·ma (seksədʒes′imə) [illegible] *n.* the second Sunday before Lent [eccles. L. fem. of *sexagesimus*, sixtieth]

sex·a·ges·i·mal (seksədʒes′iməl) *adj.* of or relating to the number 60, calculating or proceeding in units of 60, e.g. in spherical and time calculations ‖ (*math.*) of a fraction) having a denominator of 60 or a multiple of 60 [fr. M.L. *sexagesimalis*]

sex appeal physical attractiveness to the opposite sex

sex·cen·te·nar·y (seksɛntənɛri:, seksɛnten′əri:) **1.** *adj.* related to 600, esp. 600 years **2.** *pl.* **sex·cen·te·nar·ies** *n.* a celebration of 600 years of existence or a 600th anniversary [fr. L. *sex*, six + CENTENARY]

sex chromosome a chromosome whose presence, absence or particular form may determine the sex of an organism. A fertilized egg containing two X chromosomes (one from each parent) develops into a female. One containing an X and a Y chromosome (male germ cells carry either one or the other) develops into a male

sex·de·ci·lion (seksdisil′ən) *n.* [illegible] NUMBER TABLE [fr. L. *sesdecim*, *sexdecim*, sixteen + MILLION]

sexed (sekst) *adj.* having sexuality in a specified degree, *highly sexed*

sex·en·ni·al [illegible] years ‖ happening every six years [fr. L. *sexennis* or *sexennium*]

sex·i·ly (sék′sili:) *adv.* in a sexy manner

sex·i·ness [illegible] being sexy

sex·ism [illegible] tions, often unconscious, that judge human worth on the grounds of gender or sex roles **2.** prejudice or discrimination, usu. against women, based on their gender. — sexist *n.* *Cf.* MALE CHAUVINISM

sex·i·va·lent (seksəvei′lənt) *adj.* (*chem.*) having [illegible] valences (*valentis*) fr. *valere*, to be strong]

sex·less (séksləs) *adj.* without sex (*pop.*) lacking normal [illegible]

sex linkage a genetic determinant, esp. X chromosome, that is carried by members of only one sex, e.g., hemophilia through females

sex-linked [illegible] tors which are due to the sex chromosome

sex·ol·o·gy [illegible] behavior in [illegible] [fr. [illegible] + -LOGY]

sex·ones (seksounz′) *n.* sex odors believed to [illegible]

sex·tan·tion [illegible] scaphism

sext (sekst) *n.* the fourth of the seven canonical hours, falling at noon or just before noon ‖ the service held at this time each day [fr. L. *sexta (hora)*, sixth hour]

sex·tant (sékstənt) *n.* an instrument with a graduated arc of 60 degrees, used for measuring the angle subtended by two distant objects. It is [illegible] the sun, moon or a star above the horizon, so that, in conjunction with a chronometer and the nautical almanac, latitude and longitude can be determined [fr. L. *sestans (sextantis)*, a sixth part]

sex·tet, sex·tette (sekstet′) *n.* a musical composition for six instruments or voices ‖ a group of six players or singers performing together [altered fr. SESTET after L. *sex*, six]

sex therapy treatment of sexual dysfunction by psychological therapy and other means

sex·til·lion (sekstil′jən) *n.* [illegible] NUMBER TABLE [fr. F. fr. L. *sex*, six + MILLION]

sex·to·dec·i·mo (sekstoudes′imou) *n.* (*abbr.* 16mo) a book made of sheets each folded into 16 leaves ‖ this method of folding ‖ a sheet folded thus [L., abl. of *sextus decimus*, sixteenth]

sex·ton (sékstən) *n.* a person who acts as a care[illegible] acts as bell ringer, gravedigger etc. [A.F. *segerstein*]

sex·tu·ple (sekstu:′p'l, sekstju:′p'l, sékstup'l, sékstjup'l, sekstap'l) **1.** *adj.* six times as much or as many (*mus.*) having six beats in a bar **2.** *n.* the product of a number multiplied by six **3.** *v. pres. part.* **sex·tu·pling** *past* and *past part.* **sex·tu·pled** *v.t.* to multiply by six ‖ *v.i.* to increase by six times as much or as many [prob. fr. L.L. *sextuplus* fr. L. *sex*, six]

Sex·tus Em·pir·i·cus (sekstəsempirikəs) (2nd c. A.D.) Greek physician and philosopher. His works are valued chiefly because they contain the only full account of skeptical philosophy in antiquity

sex·u·al (sek′ju:əl) *adj.* pertaining to sex, to difference of sex or to the satisfaction of the sex instinct ‖ (*biol.*) having sex ‖ (*biol.*) of reproduction by the union of male and female germ cells [illegible] ing sexual ‖ (*biol.*) the state of being either male or female ‖ sexual desires and their gratification [fr. L.L. *sexualis*]

sexual revolution loosening of social mores regarding sexual behavior

sex·y [illegible] **sex·i·est** *adj.* exciting sexual desire

Sey·chelles (seiʃél, seiʃelz) republic consisting of an archipelago, comprising 85 islands and islets, in the W. Indian Ocean (area 87 sq. miles, pop. 64,000). Chief islands: Mahé, Praslin. Capital and chief port: Victoria (pop. 23,334), on Mahé. People: mulatto, with Chinese, Indian and European minorities. Languages: Creole (official). Highest point: 2,970 ft. on Mahé. Exports: copra, cinnamon and cinnamon oil, vanilla, salted fish. Monetary unit: [illegible]. The [illegible] occupied by the French (mid-18th c.), were contested by the British during the Napoleonic Wars, and were ceded to Britain (1814). They were administered jointly with Mauritius until 1903, when the Seychelles became a separate [illegible] part of the British Indian Ocean Territory. Seychelles [illegible] but the government was overthrown and a one-party state was declared (1979)

Sey·fert (sai′fərt) *n.* (*astron.*) a group of galaxies [illegible] energy emissions discovered in 1940s, named [illegible]

[illegible] of Tunisia, on the east coast

[illegible] tron of Leonardo da Vinci and Bramante

sfor·zan·do (sfɔrtsandou) **1.** *adj.* (*mus.*, *abbr.* sf., sfz., *symbol* >, ^) with sudden energy or emphasis **2.** *adj.* to be played in this way

Sha·ba (ʃaba) [illegible] KATANGA

shab·bi·ly (ʃæbili:) *adv.* in a shabby manner

shab·bi·ness (ʃæbi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being shabby

shab·by (ʃæbi:) *comp.* **shab·bi·er** *superl.* **shab·bi·est** (of clothing) looking badly worn ‖ wearing badly worn clothing ‖ shameful or mean in a petty way, *a shabby trick* ‖ poor in quality, *a shabby lot of recruits* [fr. older *shab*, a scab]

Sha·bu·oth (ʃabu:ɔt, ʃavu:ɔs) *n.* the Jewish harvest festival, celebrated on the 50th day after the second day of Passover [Heb. *shabhu'oth* pl. of *shābhūa'*, week]

shack (ʃæk) *n.* a crudely made hut, esp. one to [illegible]

shackle (ʃæk′l) **1.** *n.* a chain or ring used to prevent the free movement of arms or legs ‖ any of certain fastening devices, e.g. the link that couples with the staple of a padlock or a U-shaped metal piece closed by a heavy pin ‖ (*pl.*) something considered to impede or prevent free movement, *matrimonial shackles* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **shack·ling** *past* and *past part.* **shack·led** to fasten with a shackle or shackles ‖ to impede the freedom of action or expression of [O.E. *sceacul*]

Shack·le·ton (ʃæk′ltən), Sir Ernest Henry (1874-1922), British explorer in Antarctica. He was a member of Scott's expedition of 1901-4 and commanded his own expeditions (1907-9, 1914-17 and 1921-2). He located the south mag[illegible]

shad (ʃæd) *pl.* **shad, shads** *n.* a member of *Alosa*, fam. *Clupeidae*, a genus of widely distributed marine food fishes that are closely related to herring and spawn in rivers, esp. *A. sapidissima*, the North American species [O.E. *sceadd*]

shad·ber·ry (ʃædberi:) *pl.* **shad·ber·ries** *n.* the fruit of the shadbush ‖ the shadbush [after SHAD, because the bush flowers when the shad appear in U.S. rivers]

shad·bush (ʃædbuʃ) *n.* the Juneberry (plant)

shad·dock (ʃædək) *n.* a large pear-shaped citrus fruit, resembling coarse or spongy grapefruit, found in the East Indies and introduced to the West Indies (*Citrus grandis*, fam. *Rutaceae*, the tree which bears this fruit [after Captain *Shaddock*, English naval officer who introduced it into Barbados (1696)]

shade (ʃeid) **1.** *n.* a color containing some black (COLOR, cf. TINT) ‖ a place partly sheltered from the full light or heat of the sun ‖ this quality of sheltering, *the place lacks shade* ‖ an eyeshade ‖ a lampshade ‖ a window blind ‖ comparative darkness, *the light and shade of a picture* ‖ a variation of individual depth or brightness of a color, *a shade of pink* ‖ a slight variation, *a shade of meaning* ‖ a slight degree, *a shade to the left* (*rhet.*) a disembodied spirit ‖ (*pl., rhet.*) the dimming darkness of twilight, *shades of evening* ‖ (*pl., rhet.*) the place where the spirits [illegible] to put someone [illegible] something) **in the shade** to be so much better than someone (or something) that attention is withdrawn from him (or it) **2.** *v. pres. part.* **shad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **shad·ed** *v.t.* to shelter from the full light or heat of the sun etc. ‖ to darken (parts of a drawing etc.) in order to suggest [illegible] change gradually, esp. in color [O.E. *sceadu*, *scead*]

shadily [illegible]

shad·i·ness (ʃeidi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being shady

shad·ing (ʃeidiŋ) *n.* a provision of shade ‖ the [illegible] drawing or painting or the strokes etc. used (*mus.*) a subtle dynamic modification for inter[illegible]

sha·doof, sha·duf (ʃədu:f′) *n.* a device consisting of a bucket and a pivoted pole with a balancing weight, used to raise water, esp. in Egypt [Arab. *shaduf*]

sha·dow (ʃædou) *n.* a region of relative darkness [illegible] the sun etc. by an opaque or semiopaque body ‖ the image of an opaque body projected on a sur[illegible] stantial, *worn to a shadow* ‖ trace, hint, *not a shadow of doubt* ‖ an inseparable companion [illegible] *his wings* ‖ the relatively dark or shaded por[illegible]

shadow [illegible]

canyon was shadowed by steep cliffs, to follow and watch in secret ‖ (often with 'forth' and 'out') to suggest obscurely (what is to follow) [O.E. *sceadwian* fr. *sceadu*, shade]

sha·dow·box (ʃædoubɔks) *v.t.* to go through the movements of sparring with an imaginary boxing opponent as a method of training ‖ to deal warily with a person so as to cover up ignorance, avoid a decision, play for an advantage in argument etc.

shadow cabinet (esp. *Br.*) a group of parliamentary opposition leaders who constitute a prospective cabinet against the time when their party may be returned to power

shad·ow·graph (ʃædougræf, ʃædougrɑf) *n.* an image or a picture formed by shadows, e.g. as thrown on a wall by a hand lit from behind

shad·ow·i·ness (ʃædouinis) *n.* the state or quality of being shadowy

shadow play a play presented in images or pictures formed by shadows on a screen, e.g. of puppets lit from behind

shadow prices (*economics*) the maximum price level attainable if an extra unit of a resource were made available

shad·ow·y (ʃædoui) *adj.* full of shadows ‖ like a shadow, indistinct or fleeting ‖ shaded

shad·y (ʃeidi) *comp.* **shad·i·er** *superl.* **shad·i·est** *adj.* offering shade ‖ in shade ‖ (*pop.*) very probably dishonest, *a shady deal*

shaft (ʃæft, ʃɑft) *n.* a long, smooth-surfaced piece of wood or metal of roughly the same thickness throughout its length and usually of roughly circular cross section, e.g. the handle of an axe or golf club or the body of an arrow ‖ a long rod supporting a part of a machine or transmitting motion to a part of a machine ‖ (*archit.*) the part of a column separating the capital and the base ‖ a long, more or less vertical, hollow space, e.g. a mine shaft or ventilation shaft ‖ (*rhet.*) an arrow ‖ (*biol.*) the straight, cylindrical part of a long bone ‖ the distal part of a feather's stem ‖ a beam of light ‖ a bolt (of lightning) ‖ a remark or piece of verbal wit that scores off the person or thing to which it refers ‖ (*pl* **shaves** ʃeivz) one of the bars between which a horse is harnessed when drawing a vehicle, a rotating axle etc. [O.E. *sceaft*, spear shaft]

Shaf·ter (ʃæftər, ʃɑftər), William Rufus (1835–1906) ‖ General during the Spanish American War. After the destruction of the Spanish fleet, he captured (1898) Santiago de Cuba

Shaftes·bur·y (ʃæftsbəri, ʃɑftsbəri), Anthony Ashley Cooper, 3rd earl of (1671-1713), English philosopher. In his 'Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions and Times' (1711), he developed his view of moral sense as a harmony between the desires of society and those of the individual

Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th earl of (1801-85), British Tory philanthropist and social reformer. He was responsible for much reforming legislation, including the prohibiting of the employment of women and children in mines (1842) and the limitation of the working day in factories to 10 hours (1847)

shag (ʃæg) *n.* coarse, rough-cut, shredded pipe tobacco ‖ thick, matted hair or wool ‖ the long nap on certain types of cloth or wool [O.E. ...]

shag *n. Phalacrocorax aristotelis*, a long-billed, shaggy-crested British cormorant (about 30 ins). Flocks fly in V formation like geese [perh. fr. *shag*, (*obs.*) mat of hair]

shag-bark (ʃægbɑrk) *n. Carya ovata*, fam. *Juglandaceae*, a white hickory tree found in the eastern and central U.S.A., yielding a sweet edible nut. Its light gray bark often peels back in rough strips ‖ the wood of this tree, used esp. for tool handles

shag·gi·ness (ʃæginis) *n.* the state or quality of being shaggy

shag·gy (ʃægi) *comp.* **shag·gi·er** *superl.* **shag·gi·est** *adj.* rough-haired (of hair) thick, dense and often unkempt ‖ having a rough surface ‖ (of countryside) covered with a rough growth of shrubs and trees

shaggy-dog story a funny story with a calculatedly feeble ending. It is told at length with exasperating detail

shag·reen (ʃægrin) *n.* ... from the untanned hide of a horse, camel or ass, grained with rough raised spots and usually dyed green ‖ leather prepared from the rough skin of sharks and dogfish etc. and usually dyed

shah (ʃɑ) *n.* formerly the sovereign of Iran (Persia) or his title [Pers. *shāh*, king]

Sha·hap·ti·an (ʃəhæptiən) *n.* a member of an Indian people of the northwestern U.S.A. and British Columbia

Shah Ja·han, Shah Je·han (ʃɑdʒəhun) (c. 1592-1666), Mogul emperor (1627-58), son of Jahangir. His reign was especially noted for its magnificent architecture, incl. the Taj Mahal and Agra and Delhi mosques

shake (ʃeik) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **shak·ing** *past* **shook** (ʃuk) *past part.* **shak·en** (ʃeik'n) *v.t.* to cause to move rapidly up and down or from side to side of the normal position of rest ‖ to cause to vibrate or quiver ‖ to weaken (belief or confidence), *his lying shook my faith in him* ‖ to shock or jar the equilibrium of, *the fall shook me* ‖ to brandish (a weapon) etc., *to shake one's fist at someone* ‖ (*mus.*) to trill (a phrase) ‖ to agitate (dice) before casting them ‖ (*pop.*) to get rid of (someone or something), *to shake bad habits* ‖ *v.i.* to move rapidly to and fro about a normal position of rest ‖ to vibrate or quiver ‖ (*mus.*) to make a trill **to shake down** to cause to fall or descend by shaking ‖ (*pop.*) to extract money from ‖ to cause to settle by shaking ‖ to improvise a temporary bed or lodging ‖ to adjust to new conditions **to shake hands** to give someone a handshake ‖ to clasp hands in greeting, farewell etc. **to shake off** to get rid of (someone or something unwelcome) **to shake out** to shake in order to clean, open, restore to its proper shape or position etc. ‖ to cause to come out by shaking **to shake up** to mix by shaking ‖ to shock, agitate ‖ to destroy the complacency of **2.** *n.* a shaking or being shaken ‖ a tremble or quiver ‖ a crack in a tree parallel to the growth rings ‖ a shingle split by hand from a log ‖ (*pop.*) a milkshake ‖ (*mus.*) a trill **no great shakes** not of great quality or significance [O.E. *sca-*...]

shake-down (ʃeikdaun) *n.* an improvised bed ‖ (*pop.*) an extorting of money ‖ a period of adjustment

shaken *past part.* of SHAKE

shak·er (ʃeikər) *n.* someone or something that shakes ‖ a container in which something is shaken, e.g. a cocktail shaker **Shak·er** a member of a sect (1747) the English founders of which emigrated to America after secession from the Quakers. They received their name because of their trembling when filled with religious ecstasy. The sect lives in celibate communities and by mid-20th c. had a few dozen remaining adherents

Shake·speare (ʃeikspiər), William (1564-1616), the greatest English poet and playwright. He was born and died at Stratford-upon-Avon. He was in London as actor, poet and playwright (with occasional visits to his home town) from about 1592 to about 1616, but there is a gap of 8 to 10 years before 1592 concerning which scarcely anything is known

His greatest period was between 1600 and 1607, during which he produced the comedies 'As you Like It' and 'Twelfth Night' (1600-1), the tragedies 'Hamlet' (1602-3), 'Othello' (1604), 'King Lear' (1605-6), and 'Macbeth' (1606) as well as 'Antony and Cleopatra' (1607-8) and at least four other plays. The 'Sonnets' date from 1609

Various ages have found various things in Shakespeare. The 18th c. saw in him 'just observation of general nature' (Johnson) or truth-to-life. The Romantics admired his freedom from literary convention, the sweep and grandeur of historical conflict, his parabolic insight into the extremes of the human predicament. The later 19th c. (e.g. Bradley) admired the delicate and complicated psychological insight of his characterization. All ages have admired his command of language, and our own age has presented a picture of Shakespeare as a conscious symphonic artist, producing in his greatest plays an elaborate structure in which theme answers theme and in which the whole, like music, is its own meaning, which any paraphrase denatures. He is presented by modern critics as deeply concerned with the moral basis of life. 'Nature', 'right', 'order', 'truth', the key concepts, are as it were both created and tested in the conflicts which form the plays

Shake·spear·e·an, Shakespear·i·an (ʃeikspiəriən) ... Shakespeare ‖ **2.** *n.* a specialist in the works of Shakespeare

shake-up (ʃeikʌp) *n.* a shaking up, esp. a jolting of someone's complacency or an administrative reorganization for greater efficiency

Shakh·ty (ʃuxti) a city (pop. 214,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., in the Donets Basin: anthracite mining, pig iron

shak·i·ly (ʃeikili) *adv.* in a shaky manner

shak·i·ness (ʃeikinis) *n.* the state or quality of being shaky

shaking table a machine with a wide vibrating rubber belt used for dressing ores

shak·o (ʃækou, ʃeikou) *pl.* **shak·os, shak·oes** *n.* a stiff, high, cylindrical, peaked military headgear, with a plume [Hung. *csako*]

sha·ku·ha·chi (ʃɑkuhutʃi) *n.* (*music*) Japanese bamboo recorder

shak·y (ʃeiki) *comp.* **shak·i·er** *superl.* **shak·i·est** *adj.* unsteady, apt to shake, *a shaky old table* ‖ trembling, infirm, *a shaky old man* ‖ shaking, not even or smooth, *a shaky voice* ‖ wavering, *shaky faith* ‖ weak, not firmly based, *a shaky argument* ‖ (of a tree) marked by shakes

shale (ʃeil) *n.* a fine-grained sedimentary rock readily splitting into thin plates or layers [perh. a use of older *shale*, a shell, fr. O.E. *scealu*]

shale oil an oil distilled from bituminous shale

shall (ʃæl) *past* **should** (ʃud) *auxiliary v.* used to express futurity, *we shall see*, or promise, intention or command, *you shall go to the theater tomorrow, I shall see to it, you shall do what I say* (cf. WILL, cf. SHOULD, cf. WOULD) [O.E. *sceal, sculon*]

shal·lop (ʃæləp) *n.* a small open boat using oars or sail, for shallow waters [F. *chaloupe* prob. fr. Du.]

shal·lot (ʃəlɔt) *n. Allium ascalonicum*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a perennial producing clusters of small bulbs, resembling the common onion, used in cooking [fr. older *eschalot* fr. F.]

shal·low (ʃælou) **1.** *adj.* having relatively little distance between the top and bottom or front and back surfaces, *shallow streams, a shallow colonnade* ‖ superficial, *a shallow mind* **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) a shallow part of a body of water **3.** *v.t.* to make shallow ‖ *v.i.* to become shallow or shallower [M.E. *schalowe* prob. rel. to O.E. *sceald*]

Shal·ma·ne·ser III (ʃælməni:zər) (*d.* c. 824 B.C.), king of Assyria (858–c. 824 B.C.). He made war on neighboring peoples, and fought an indecisive battle (c. 853 B.C.) against Ahab of Israel

Sha·lom A·lei·chem (ʃɑloumuléixəm) (Salomon Rabinowitz, 1859-1916), Ukrainian author of short stories, plays and novels written in Yiddish

shal·y (ʃéili:) *comp.* **shal·i·er** *superl.* **shal·i·est** *adj.* pertaining to or like shale

sham (ʃæm) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **sham·ming** *past* and *past part.* **shammed** *v.t.* to make pretense ‖ *v.t.* to simulate, *to sham death* **2.** *n.* someone who pretends to be what he is not ‖ something pretended to be other than it is ‖ a shamming **3.** *adj.* having the appearance of being what it is not, *a sham fight* [etym. doubtful]

sha·man (ʃúmən, ʃéimən, ʃæmən) *n.* a priest or witch doctor among some Ural-Altaic peoples. He uses magic to propitiate gods and spirits, foretell the future, heal etc. **Sha·man·ism** *n.* the religion practiced by a shaman ‖ a similar religion, e.g. among North American Indians [G. *schamane*, Russ. *shaman* fr. Tungus]

sham·ble (ʃæmb'l) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **sham·bling** *past* and *past part.* **sham·bled** to walk awkwardly, with unorganized movements of the limbs and dragging the feet **2.** *n.* a shambling walk [etym. doubtful]

sham·bles (ʃæmb'lz) *pl. n.* (*hist.*) a slaughterhouse ‖ a scene of great destruction ‖ (*pop.*) extreme disorder or a scene of this [O.E. *scamul, sceamul*, a bench]

shame (ʃeim) *n.* a painful emotion aroused by the recognition that one has failed to act, behave or think in accordance with the standards which one accepts as good ‖ the same feeling aroused by similar failure in others with whom one identifies oneself ‖ utter disgrace, *a life of shame* ‖ someone or something that causes disgrace (*pop.*) something unfair, *it's a shame that he got off scot-free* ‖ (*pop.*) something regrettable, *it was a shame that the rain spoiled your holiday* **for shame!** you ought to be ashamed! **to put (someone) to shame** to cause (someone) to feel shame by exposing his failures or misdeeds ‖ to cause (someone) to feel inadequate by surpassing him [O.E. *sceamu, scamu*]

shame *v.t. pres. part.* **sham·ing** *past* and *past part* **shamed** to cause (someone) to feel shame ‖ to bring shame or disgrace on ‖ to impel (some-

one's to do something by making him feel shame, to shame someone out of doing something ‖ to put (someone) to shame by displaying superior ability, behavior etc [O E *scamian, scamu*]

shame-faced (ʃeimfeist) *adj.* exhibiting shame painfully, abashed **shame-faced-ly** *adv.* [= ʃeimfeistli] *adv.* **shame-fac-ed-ness** *n*

shame-ful (ʃeimfəl) *adj.* causing shame ‖ offending one's sense of what is right or just

shame-less (ʃeimlis) *adj.* lacking modesty | showing lack of modesty ‖ imprudent

Sha-mir (ʃaːmɪər), Yitzhak (*c.* 1915–), Israeli statesman, prime minister (1983-4), born in Poland. He emigrated (1935) to Palestine and led a guerrilla group against the British. He was foreign minister (1980-3) before leading his Likud coalition into power in the elections of 1984. Under a power-sharing arrangement with the rival Labor party, it was agreed that he would resume the prime ministership in 1986

sham-mash (ʃaməs, *Heb.* ʃamaʃ) *pl* **sham-ma-shim** (ʃaməsim, *Heb.* ʃamaʃiːm) *n.* the candle used for lighting the other candles of the menorah ‖ the sexton of a synagogue [Yiddish *Shames* and *Heb. shammash* fr. Aram *shemmash*, to serve]

sham-my (ʃæmiː) *pl.* **sham-mies** *n.* (*pop.*) chamois (leather) [altered fr. CHAMOIS]

sham-poo (ʃæmpúː) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sham-poo-ing** *past* and *past part.* **sham-pooed** to wash (the hair) **2.** *n.* a washing of the hair or an instance of this ‖ a usually liquid or powder preparation for washing the hair [prob. Hind *hāček* imper. of *cāmpnā*, to press]

sham-rock (ʃæmrɔk) *n.* any of several clovers commonly regarded as the national emblem of Ireland, esp. *Trifolium dubium*, which has small yellow flowers

Shamrock *n.* code name of one of two operations that permitted screening of overseas telegrams by the National Security Agency, a practice later discontinued

Shan (ʃun, ʃæn) a state (area 57,816 sq. miles, pop. 1,950,000) of E. Burma on a mountainous plateau, comprised of former Shan principalities and Wa states. Capital: Taunggyi. The Shans, a Thai people, ruled most of Burma (1287-1531), retained the best land in the east, and economically are advanced over other minorities

shan-dy (ʃændiː) *n.* beer mixed with lemonade or ginger beer [short for SHANDYGAFF]

shan-dy-gaff (ʃændiːgæf) *n.* shandy [origin unknown]

Shang-hai (ʃæŋhái, ʃúŋhái) the largest city (pop. 11,859,748) and chief industrial and commercial center of China, a port in the Yangtze-kiang delta, Kiangsu. Industries: textiles, metallurgy, mechanical and electrical engineering, rolling stock, chemicals, rubber processing. Shanghai was the center of European trade in China (1842-1949). It consists of an old walled city with the former French concession and international settlement, surrounded by modern quarters. University (1905)

shanghai *v.t.* (*hist.*) to drug or otherwise stupefy and take aboard a ship to serve as a sailor (*pop.*) to force (someone) by guile to do something [after SHANGHAI]

shank (ʃæŋk) **1.** *n.* the part of the leg in man between knee and ankle | the corresponding part in various animals, the leg in man, the straight connection between the handle and working part of a tool etc. the long, roughly straight, portion of an object (e.g. a pin, nail, anchor) between its extremities | the back loop on a button | the narrow part of a shoe sole under the instep ‖ (*printing*) the body of a type the later part (of the afternoon or evening) **2.** *v.t.* (of a flower) to drop by reason of decay in the stalk | *v.t.* (*golf*) to strike with the heel of the club [O.E. *scanca, sweanca*]

Shan-non (ʃænən) the [illegible] long) of Ireland, flowing from the central Irish Republic to a long estuary below Limerick, linked by canal to Dublin. hydroelectricity

shan-ny (ʃæni) *pl.* [illegible] *pholis*, fam. *Blennidae*, a smooth, spineless, olive-green European [illegible]

Shan-si (ʃánsíː) a province (area 60,300 sq. miles, pop. 28,904,423) of E. Central China with vast coal deposits. Capital: Taiyuan

shan't (ʃænt, ʃunt) *contr.* of SHALL NOT

Shan-tung (ʃæntʌŋ, ʃúndúŋ) a province (area 56,944 sq. miles, pop. 74,419,054) of E. China, partly formed by a large peninsula of the same name. Capital: Tsinan

[illegible] silk yarn and having a somewhat rough surface [perh. fr. Chin. *shan*, fine silk]

shan-ty (ʃænti) *pl.* **shan-ties** *n.* a chantey [perh. F *chantez* imper. of *chanter*, to sing]

shanty *pl.* **shan-ties** *n.* a small shack of crude construction [Canad. F *chantier*, workshop]

shan-ty-town (ʃæntiːtaun) *n.* a town, or part of a town, consisting of shanties

shape (ʃeip) *n.* the way in which an object is seen or felt to be extended as to its length, breadth and depth ‖ this as conforming to an ideal or pattern or original, *it has lost its shape*, the outward appearance of a person's body as distinct from his facial appearance. a dimly perceived form, *weird shapes in the fog* | satisfactory arrangement, *to put a speech into shape* | state, condition, *his business was in bad shape* | a mold, e.g. for headcheese or jellies | a jelly, headcheese etc. made in such a mold | form, embodiment, *reward in the shape of an extra holiday* | false appearance, semblance, *a troublemaker in the shape of a friend* | nature, *the* [illegible] *in the shape of* | to take shape to develop, esp. in an orderly or regular way [O.E. *gesceap*, creation, creature]

shape [illegible] **shaping** [illegible] **shaped** [illegible] *to shape dough into loaves* | to produce by manipulating, *to shape figures out of clay* | to order, *to shape one's future* | to make suitable or fit, *to shape a boy for his career* | to cut (a garment) so as to fit the figure closely ‖ *v.i.* to acquire a particular shape | to develop, *clouds shaping on the horizon* [O.E. *sceppan*]

shaped charge (*mil.*) a charge shaped so as to concentrate its explosive force in a particular direction

shape-less (ʃeiplis) *adj.* having no regular shape

shape-li-ness (ʃeiplinis) *n.* the state or quality [illegible]

shapely (ʃeipli) [illegible] **shapelier** [illegible]

shape-li-est *adj.* well proportioned

shap-er (ʃeipər) *n.* someone or something that shapes, esp. a machine for producing a particular shape

shape up [illegible] *to shape up to be a good worker* | to [illegible]

Sha-pi-ro (ʃəpíːrou), Karl (1913–), U.S. poet and critic. His works, which present the poet as cultural spokesman, include 'Poems of a Jew' (1958) and 'In Defense of Ignorance' (1960)

Shap-ley (ʃæpliː), Harlow (1885-1972), U.S. astronomer. As director (1921-52) of the Harvard College Observatory, he led pioneer research into the structure of the Milky Way and the [illegible]

shard (ʃurd) *n.* a broken piece of brittle material, esp. a potsherd. (*zool.*) the wing case of a beetle [O.E. *sceard*, a gap]

share (ʃɛər) **1.** *n.* a part shared, *he kept a share for the dog* | the part to which one is entitled, *he gave you your share*, or which is required of one, *he did her share of the work* | the part one receives or contributes ‖ (*commerce*) one of the equal parts into which the capital of a corporation is divided **to go shares** to share equally **to have a share in** to be partly responsible for **2.** *v. pres. part.* **shar-ing** *past* and *past part.* **shared** *v.t.* (often with 'out') to distribute parts of (something) among others. (often with 'with') to retain one part of (something) and give the rest or part of the rest to another or others, *he will share the winnings with you* ‖ to take or use a part of (something) with someone or something, *may she share your umbrella?* | to do or experience (something) with others. *v.i.* to join with others in doing or experiencing something, *he shared in the planning of it* [O.E. *scearu*, cutting, division]

share *n.* a plowshare [O.E. *scear, scear*]

share [illegible] work (land) as a sharecropper. *v.t.* to work as a sharecropper

[illegible] Tax credits and a share in crops and charged for [illegible]

shared appreciation mortgage (*banking*) loan secured by property made at a reduced [illegible]

owns shares in a company or other shared property or business

Sha-ri (ʃuri) (*Fr.* Chari) a river (length excluding headstreams 700 miles) flowing north from the S. Central African Republic through S.W. Chad to Lake Chad

sha-rif, she-rif (ʃəriːf) *n.* a descendant of Fatima and Ali, a title used by certain princes of Islam | the chief magistrate in Mecca [Arab *sharif*, noble]

shark (ʃurk) *n.* any of several large, voracious, elasmobranch fishes, armed with several rows of serrated teeth and having tough, scaly skins. They are particularly abundant in the warmer oceans | a man who makes his living by swindles and trickery or by overcharging or otherwise [illegible] in a commercial way (*slang*) a [illegible]

shark-skin [illegible] leather made from a shark's skin | smooth worsted material in twill or basket weave, with two-color or two-tone designs woven in | a rayon or cotton fabric with a smooth, sleek look, used esp. for sportswear

Sha-ron (ʃærən) the biblical name for the [illegible] land from Joppa to Mount of Haifa

Sharp (ʃurp), Granville (1735-1813), British philanthropist and pioneer in the struggle for the abolition of slavery. In 1772 he obtained the famous judgment making slavery illegal in Britain

sharp (ʃurp) **1.** *comp.* **sharp-er** *superl.* **sharp-est** *adj.* well adapted to cut or pierce | having a thin edge, *a sharp ridge*, or a pointed shape, *a sharp peak* | making an acute or sudden angle, *a sharp bend in the road* ‖ as if cut with a knife, *a sharp outline, sharp features* ‖ piercing, suddenly, *a sharp pain* ‖ (of a taste) acid | (of air) cold | (of a sound or voice) strong and shrill. alert, attentive, *a sharp lookout* | swiftly rebuking, *a sharp retort* | (*Br.*) quick, *we must be sharp if we are to catch the train* ‖ brisk, energetic, *a sharp run* ‖ hotly contested, *a sharp fight* | (of the senses, intelligence etc.) acute, keen, *sharp vision* | quick-witted | (*pop.*) clever, expert, *a sharp engineer* ‖ quick to look after one's own interests, *a sharp man of business* | dishonest, *sharp practices* | (*mus.*, of a note or tone) raised a semitone in pitch | (*mus.*) above true pitch ‖ (*mus.*, of a key) having a sharp or sharps in the signature **2.** *adv.* to a sharp point or edge ‖ punctually, *at 3 o'clock sharp* | at a sudden angle, *turn sharp left* | (*mus.*) above true pitch **3.** *n.* (*mus.*) a note that is a semitone above a specified note, the sign for this (♯). a sharp pointed [illegible] for cutting or for engraving gems **4.** *v.t.* (*mus., Am.* = *Br.* sharpen) to raise a semitone | *v.i.* (*mus., Am.* = *Br.* sharpen) to sing or play above true pitch **sharp-en** *v.t.* (*Br., mus.*) to sharp ‖ to make sharp or sharper | *v.i.* (*Br., mus.*) to sharp ‖ to become sharp or sharper **sharp-er** *n.* (*pop.*) a swindler, esp. at cards [O.E. *scearp*]

sharp-eyed (ʃurpaid) *adj.* having acute sight | quick to notice little details

sharp-ie (ʃurpi) *n.* (*hist.*) a long, pointed, flat-bottomed boat with one or two masts each having a triangular sail. a sharper

sharp sand sand with angular, not rounded grains

Sharps-burg (ʃurpsbəːrg) [illegible] ANTIETAM

sharp-set (ʃurpset) *adj.* placed at a sharp angle presenting sharp edges, *a sharp set saw*

sharp-shoot-er (ʃurpʃuːtər) *n.* (*U.S. army*) a proficiency rating of marksmanship, above a marksman and below an expert. a soldier with this rating. a person who is a good shot

sharp-sight-ed (ʃurpsaitid) *adj.* sharp-eyed

sharp-wit-ted (ʃurpwitid) *adj.* having a quick, [illegible]

Shas-tri (ʃastriː), Lal Bahadur (1904-66), In [illegible]

Shat-t-al-Arab [illegible] Iraq

shat-ter [illegible] tally, *to shatter one's hopes* | *v.t.* to break into

shatter cones (*geol.*) distinctive striated rock [illegible]

shave (ʃeiv) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **shav-ing** *past* [illegible]

to remove using a sharp cutting edge. *to shave the bristles from a pig's back* ‖ to remove hair from (the skin) with a razor ‖ to remove thin slices from (leather, wood etc) with a sharp tool ‖ to pass very closely without touching ‖ to graze, rub against lightly — *v.t.* to remove hair with a razor **2.** *n.* a shaving or being shaved — a thin slice ‖ a tool used for shaving leather, wood etc **shav·er** *n.* an electric device for shaving someone who shaves ‖ (*pop.*) a young or small boy **shav·ing** the act of one who shaves ‖ a thin slice shaved off wood, metal etc [O.E. *sceafan*]

Sha·vi·an (ʃeivɪən) **1.** *adj.* characteristic or imitative of the works of George Bernard Shaw **2.** *n.* a devotee of Shaw, his writings and opinions [fr. *Shavius*, Latinized form of SHAW]

Shaw (ʃɔ), George Bernard (1856-1950), Irish playwright and critic. His plays cover a wide range of modes: history ('Caesar and Cleopatra', 1901, 'Saint Joan', 1924), philosophy ('Man and Superman', 1903, 'Back to Methuselah', 1921), political fantasy ('The Apple Cart', 1929) etc. All his plays are linked by a uniform style of paradoxical volubility. They are entertaining and often acute. What Shaw stood for is hard to define, though he was a progressive in his own anarchic way ('FABIAN SOCIETY'). Within his own style of verbal exchange he was a great theatrical craftsman. His best-made comedies include 'Arms and the Man' (1898), 'Major Barbara' (1905) and 'Pygmalion' (1913)

Shaw, Henry Wheeler 'BILLINGS, JOSH

Shaw, Lemuel (1781-1861), chief justice (1830-60) of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts. His decisions include 'Farwell v. Railroad' (in which he made the fellow-servant rule, that an employer is not liable for injuries caused by the negligence of a fellow servant, a principle of American law), 'Commonwealth v. Hunt' (in which he freed unions from the abusive application of the law of conspiracy), and 'Roberts v. Boston' (in which he ruled that [illegible] in public schools did not create unconstitutional inequalities)

shawl (ʃɔl) *n.* a square, oblong or triangular covering for the shoulders or head worn by women and girls ‖ a woolen wrap for babies [Persian]

shawm (ʃɔm) *n* an obsolete musical instrument akin to the oboe [M.E. *shallemelle* fr. O.F.]

Shaw·nee (ʃɔni:) *pl* **Shaw·nee, Shaw·nees** *n* a member of a North American Algonquian Indian tribe originally of the eastern U.S.A. and now living in Oklahoma

Shays (ʃeiz), Daniel (c. 1747-1825), American soldier. He led an unsuccessful rebellion (1786-7) against high land taxes, legal costs and officials' salaries

Shcher·ba·kov (ʃtʃerbukɔf) 'RYBINSK

she (ʃi:) **1.** *pron., 3rd person sing., nominative case* a female person, animal or personified thing already mentioned **2.** *adj.* (*prefixed*) female, *a she-devil* **3.** *n.* a female, *is it a she or a he?* [prob. altered fr. O.E. *sio, sēo, sie*]

shea (ʃi:) *n. Butyrospermum parkii*, fam. *Sapotaceae*, a tropical African tree, whose large nuts yield shea butter [Mandingo *si, se, sye*]

shea butter the vegetable fat yielded by the crushed nuts of the shea tree

shead·ing (ʃi:dɪŋ) *n* any of the six administrative units of the Isle of Man [var. of *shedding*, pres. part. of SHED (obs.) to divide]

sheaf (ʃi:f) **1.** *pl* **sheaves** (ʃi:vz) *n.* cut stalks of grain bundled together in an orderly way ‖ a quiverful of arrows, usually 24 ‖ a collection of things put together, a *sheaf of papers* **2.** *v.t.* to make into a sheaf or sheaves [O.E. *sceaf*]

shear (ʃiər) **1.** *v. pres. part* **shear·ing** *past* **sheared** *past part* **sheared, shorn** (ʃɔrn) *v.t.* [illegible] from (a sheep) — (esp. *past part.*, with 'of') to deprive of, *shorn of his power* — (*mech.*) to deform by causing to undergo a shear ‖ *v.i.* to use shears — (*mech.*) to suffer deformation through a shear **2.** *n* a shearing or being sheared — (esp. *Br.*) this used in designating the age of a sheep, *a sheep of four shears* ‖ something shorn off, esp. the wool cut off in one shearing — (*mech.*) a deformation within a body [illegible] parallel direction relative to one another while remaining parallel — (esp. *pl.*) a hoist of two or more poles joined at the top and steadied by guys, used e.g. for placing a ship's masts or engines in position — (*geol.*) a change in the direction of a stratum due to lateral pressure

shear legs a shear (hoist)

shear·ling (ʃiərlɪŋ) *n.* (esp. *Br.*) a sheep shorn once only

shears (ʃiərz) *pl. n.* a pair of sharp cutting blades, larger than, but similar to, those of scissors, and often joined by a spring [O.E. *scēre* and O.E. *scēar*]

shear·wa·ter (ʃiərwɔtər, ʃiərwɒtər) *n.* any of several species of oceanic birds, esp. of genus *Puffinus*, fam. *Procellariidae*, that visit land only when breeding. They are blackish, with slender bills. They bank and glide and skim over the waves on long, narrow, stiff wings

sheat·fish (ʃi:tfɪʃ) *pl.* **sheat·fish·es, sheat·fish** *n. Silurus glanis* fam. *Siluridae*, a large catfish (up to 10 ft) common in the Danube and some other European rivers [etym. doubtful]

sheath (ʃi:θ) *pl.* **sheaths** (ʃi:ðz) *n.* a cover fitting closely over the blade of a weapon or tool ‖ (*biol.*) a protective covering, e.g. a membrane covering a muscle ‖ (*bot.*) a leaf base surrounding the stem ‖ a close-fitting straight dress [O.E. *scēath, scēath*]

sheath·bill (ʃi:θbɪl) *n.* a member of *Chionididae*, a family of sea birds found in the southern hemisphere. They have a horny sheath over the [illegible] of the upper mandible

sheathe (ʃi:ð) *pres. part.* **sheath·ing** *past* and *past part* **sheathed** *v.t.* to put into a sheath, scabbard etc. ‖ to protect in a case ‖ to retract (claws) ‖ to provide (e.g. a roof, a ship's bottom) with sheathing **sheath·ing** *n.* a placing in a sheath ‖ a protective covering, e.g. on the hull of a wooden ship or the waterproof layer on a wooden roof [SHEATH]

sheave (ʃi:v) *pres. part.* **sheav·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sheaved** *v.t.* to gather into sheaves

sheave (ʃiv, ʃi:v) *n.* a grooved wheel or pulley, or one of several, for running a rope through a pulley block or set of pulley blocks [M.E. *sheve, shive*, a sheave, slice]

sheaves *pl.* of SHEAF *n*

She·ba (ʃi:bə) 'SABA

she·bang (ʃəbæŋ) *n.* (*pop.*, esp. with 'the whole') a thing, matter, affair, place etc., *he wrecked the whole shebang* [origin unknown]

She·chem (ʃi:kem, ʃekem) 'NABLUS

She·chinah 'SHEKINAH

shed (ʃed) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **shed·ding** *past* and *past part.* **shed** *v.t.* to throw off, *to shed one's wet clothes* ‖ to throw off by repelling, *this cloth sheds water* ‖ to become separated from, *some trees shed their leaves* ‖ to pour forth, *to shed tears* ‖ to cause (blood) to flow by injury ‖ to cause (blood) to flow by violence ‖ to spread around (e.g. favors, misery) [O.E. *scādan, scēadan*]

shed *n.* a small hut, lean-to or light shelter for boats, bicycles etc. ‖ a large storage warehouse, e.g. in docks [var. of SHADE n.]

she'd (ʃi:d) *contr.* of SHE HAD, SHE WOULD

sheen (ʃi:n) *n.* brightness, shininess **sheen·y** *comp* **sheen·i·er** *superl.* **sheen·i·est** *adj* [O.E. *scīene*, beautiful]

sheep (ʃi:p) *pl* **sheep** *n.* a member of *Ovis*, fam. *Bovidae*, a genus of gregarious, ruminant animals, many breeds of which have been domesticated for the sake of their wool, flesh ('LAMB, 'MUTTON) and skin ('SHEEPSKIN) ‖ a timid, easily led person **a wolf in sheep's clothing** someone who disguises his evil nature by appearing to be harmless and virtuous **to make sheep's eyes at** to keep making shy, amorous glances at [O.E. *scēap, scēp*]

The three main classes of wool-bearing sheep are fine, coarse and medium. The very fine-wooled merino flourish in dry, warm climates (e.g. Australia, S. Africa and parts of South America). Very coarse-wooled sheep are found mainly in Asia and in mountainous regions, parts of the fleece being used for carpets. Medium-wooled breeds are subdivided into long wools and short wools, and their fleeces are used for cloth. Medium-wooled breeds also form the chief supply of mutton and lamb, either pure or crossed with other types. Mutton rams are mated with ewes of breeds kept on richer grassland, where the cost of production of fat lamb is cheaper. In the Mediterranean area, where grazing for cattle is in short supply, milking sheep are kept, mostly for making [illegible]

sheep·cot (ʃi:pkɒt) *n* (esp. *Br.*) a sheepfold

sheep·cote (ʃi:pkout) *n* (esp. *Br.*) a sheepfold

sheep·dip (ʃi:pdɪp) *n.* a liquid containing disinfectants, into a solution of which sheep are immersed for a few moments in order to cleanse and disinfect their wool and skin ‖ the enclosure where sheep are dipped in this solution

sheep dog a dog, esp. a collie, trained to herd sheep and to guard them from other animals

sheep·fold (ʃi:pfould) *n.* an enclosure, bounded by hurdles or rough stone walls, for the protection of sheep in severe weather, in the lambing season etc

sheep·herd·er (ʃi:phə:rdər) *n.* a shepherd

sheep·ish (ʃi:pɪʃ) *adj.* shy and embarrassed, esp. through consciousness of being in the wrong and feeling a little foolish about it

sheep ked *Melophagus ovinus*, fam. *Hippoboscidae*, a wingless, dipteran fly that feeds on sheep and carries sheep trypanosomiasis

sheep·man (ʃi:pmən) *pl.* **sheep·men** (ʃi:pmən) *n.* a person whose business is raising sheep on a large scale

sheep·shank (ʃi:pʃæŋk) *n.* a knot or hitch tied to shorten a rope

sheep·shear·er (ʃi:pʃiərər) *n.* a person who shears sheep ‖ a tool or machine used in shearing sheep

sheep·shear·ing (ʃi:pʃiərɪŋ) *n.* the act of shearing sheep ‖ the time for shearing sheep ‖ a festival at this time

sheep·skin (ʃi:pskɪn) *n.* the skin of a sheep, esp. used, with the wool attached, as a rug or in a coat, slippers, gloves etc. ‖ leather prepared from the skin itself, used for bookbinding etc. ‖ parchment made from the skin of a sheep ‖ (*pop.*) a diploma written on such parchment

sheep·walk (ʃi:pwɔk) *n.* (esp. *Br.*) a pasture for sheep

sheer (ʃiər) **1.** *adj.* complete, utter, *sheer nonsense* ‖ perpendicular, without intervening ledges or slopes, *a sheer drop* ‖ almost transparent, *sheer stockings* **2.** *adv.* perpendicularly, *it rises sheer out of the sea* [M.E. *schere*]

sheer *v.t.* to deviate from a course ‖ *v.t.* to cause to turn aside from a course **to sheer off** (*Br.*) to go away abruptly so as to avoid work or avoid a person [perh. var. of SHEAR v.]

sheer *n.* (*naut.*) the fore-and-aft line of a ship curving upward to bow and stern [perh. var. of SHEAR n.]

sheer *n.* (*naut.*) a deviation from course ‖ (*naut.*) the oblique position of a ship riding at a single anchor [SHEER v.]

sheer *n.* a shears (a hoist, 'SHEAR)

sheer·legs (ʃiərlegz) *pl. n.* shears (a hoist, 'SHEAR)

sheet (ʃi:t) **1.** *n.* a large rectangle of woven cotton, linen or silk etc. used esp. in pairs as bed linen between the mattress and the blankets ‖ a rectangular or square piece of paper ‖ a large, thin, flat piece of metal, glass etc. ‖ a wide expanse of water, ice etc. ‖ (*philately*) a complete page of stamps from one printing **in sheets** (of printed matter) not folded or bound **three sheets in the wind** drunk **2.** *v.t.* to cover with, or form into, a sheet ‖ *v.i.* (*pop.*) to flow as if in a sheet, *the rain sheeted down* [O.E. *scēte, scēte*]

sheet **1.** *n.* (*naut.*) a rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail and used to control the sail ‖ (*naut., pl.*) the spaces in an open boat fore or aft of the thwarts **2.** *v.t.* **to sheet home** (*naut.*) to haul upon (the topsail) so that it is fully extended against the wind [O.E. *scēata*]

sheet anchor a large anchor slung amidships and used in an emergency ‖ something that in time of danger is a sure resource when other things have failed

sheet bend (*naut.*) a knot or hitch fastening one rope to the loop of another

sheet flow (*envir.*) water flowing in a thin layer over a land surface, usu. a storm runoff

sheet·ing (ʃi:tɪŋ) *n.* the fabric in bulk from which sheets are made ‖ a material, e.g. a plastic or metal, formed in sheets and used e.g. as a protective covering or lining

sheet lightning lightning which is a discharge from cloud to cloud, giving wide flashes of reflected light

sheet metal metal in the form of a thin sheet

sheet music music printed on unbound sheets of paper

Shef·field (ʃefi:ld) a town and county borough (pop. 547,400) in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. cast iron, high-grade steel and steel manufactures, esp. cutlery, celebrated silver plate. University (1905)

sheikh, sheik (ʃi:k, ʃeik) *n.* a title of respect used by Arabs ‖ an Arab chief, head of a family, or headman of a village **sheikh·dom, sheik·dom** *n* [Arab. *shaikh*, old man]

shekel (shek'l) *n.* any of various ancient weights used by the ancient Hebrews, Babylonians and Phoenicians ‖ an ancient coin of such a weight, esp. one used by the Hebrews | (*pl.*, *pop.*) money or riches ‖ unit of currency in Israel equal to 100 pounds [Heb. *shegel*]

Shek-i-nah, She-chi-nah (shə kī'nə) *n.* (*Heb theol.*) the immanence of Jehovah as seen or felt or manifested [Heb.]

Shel-burne (shel'bərn), William Petty Fitzmaurice, 2nd earl of (1737-1805), British statesman. He led a progressive but unpopular ministry (1782-3)

shel-drake (shel'drāk) *pl.* **shel-drakes, shel-drake** *n.* a member of *Tadorna*, fam. *Anatidae*, a genus of large wild duck found on coasts of Europe, Asia and N. Africa, esp. *T. tadorna*, the European species. It is about 24 ins. long and is mainly black and white with a green head and neck and a red bill having a prominent knob on it [prob. fr. older *sheld* adj., variegated + DRAKE]

shel-duck (shel'dʌk) *pl.* **shel-ducks, shel-duck** *n.* the female sheldrake [prob. fr. older *sheld* adj., variegated + DUCK]

shelf (shelf) *pl.* **shelves** (shelvz) *n.* a horizontal board, stone slab etc. mounted against a perpendicular surface to put things on ‖ any similar support in a cabinet, bookcase etc. ‖ a projecting, roughly horizontal, layer of rock ‖ a roughly horizontal, narrow part of an otherwise steep cliff ‖ a ridge of rock or sand near the surface of a sea or other expanse of water [perh. fr. M.L.G. *schelf*, shelf or set of shelves]

shelf ice an extensive sheet of ice forming part of a land glacier or a frozen bay, stretching out to sea where it floats

shell (shel) **1.** *n.* the hard outer covering of an animal or fruit, or the calcareous, siliceous, bony, horny or chitinous covering of an organism, esp. the outer covering of a bird's egg ‖ a gutted building or one of which only the walls have been built ‖ (*mil.*) a cylindrical projectile containing an explosive within a metal container and exploded by impact or by a time fuse, or the container itself ‖ a cartridge or a cartridge case (*phys.* and *chem.*) a quantized energy level in an atom (QUANTUM THEORY). In atoms the shells are denoted by the letters K, L, M, ..., K representing the innermost and lowest energy level with quantum number (called the principal quantum number) 1, L with principal quantum number 2, M with 3 etc. In each shell except the K shell there are further subdivisions (orbitals). Each shell is associated with a region centered on the nucleus within which an electron of that shell spends most of its time, the effective diameter of the region getting larger with increasing principal quantum number. The number of atomic electrons that may exist in a given shell is equal to $2n^2$, where n is the principal quantum number ‖ (*rowing*) a light racing boat ‖ a baked unfilled pastry case, esp. the bottom crust of a pie **2.** *v.t.* to take out of the shell, *to shell peas* ‖ to separate the kernels of (wheat, corn etc.) from the ear | (*mil.*) to fire shells at ‖ *v.i.* to become detached in scales | to become free of the containing shell [O.E. *sciell*, *scell*]

she'll (ʃi:l) *contr.* of SHE SHALL, SHE WILL

shel-lac, shel-lack (shəlæk') **1.** *n.* purified lac resin used in varnishes, stiffening agents, phonograph records, insulators etc. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **shel-lack-ing** *past* and *past part.* **shel-lacked** *v.t.* to coat with shellac ‖ (*pop.*) to defeat by a very large margin [trans. of F. *laque en coquilles*, lac in fine plates]

Shel-ley (shéli:), Percy Bysshe (1792-1822), English poet. He was the most idealistic and uncompromising of Romantics. His works include longer poems, e.g. 'Queen Mab' (1813), 'The Revolt of Islam' (1818) and 'Prometheus Unbound' (1820), lyrics ('The Skylark', 'Ode to the West Wind', 'Ozymandias') and 'Adonais' (1821), a lament for Keats

shell-fire (shélfaiər) *n.* the firing of shells, e.g. at enemy positions or the resulting bombardment

shell-fish (shélfi:) *pl.* **shell-fish, shell-fish-es** *n.* an aquatic invertebrate with a shell, e.g. a crab, lobster or oyster [O.E. *scilfisc*]

shell game a version of thimblerig, using walnut shells etc.

shell gland an organ in [illegible] for forming a shell is secreted

Shell Oil Company [illegible] company, one of the largest U.S. companies. It is connected with the Royal Dutch Shell international group

shell-proof (shelpru:f) *adj.* not penetrable by shellfire or bombs

shell shock combat fatigue. **shell-shocked** *adj.*

shell-work (shelwə:rk) *n.* [illegible] **shell-y** *adj.* covered with shells ‖ like or consisting of a [illegible]

shel-ter (shéltər) **1.** *n.* something providing protection from danger or injury, esp. from rain and wind ‖ protection, *to afford shelter* **to take shelter** to go to a place affording protection ‖ to go under cover so as not to be rained on **2.** *v.t.* to protect from danger, injury, rain or wind ‖ to protect as if by shelter, shield, *he sheltered her from gossip* | *v.i.* to take refuge, esp. from bad weather [etym. doubtful]

sheltered workshop [illegible] persons not fully adjusted to private life, e.g., retarded, recently released mental patients (*Cf.* HALFWAY HOUSE)

shelve (shelv) *pres. part.* **shelv-ing** *past* and *past part.* **shelved** *v.t.* to put on a shelf ‖ to supply or fit with shelves ‖ to defer for the moment, *to shelve a decision* ‖ to relegate as if to a shelf [fr. SHELF]

shelve *pres. part.* **shelv-ing** *past* and *past part.* **shelved** *v.i.* (of a road surface etc.) to slope [illegible]

shelves *pl.* of SHELF

shelving [illegible]

Shen-an-do-ah (shenəndóuə) a river (170 miles long) rising in N. Virginia, flowing across the tip of West Virginia into the Potomac River. It was an important avenue for several Civil War campaigns

Shenandoah National Park a U.S. reservation (193,646 acres) in the Blue Ridge Mtns of Virginia. It was established in 1935

Shenandoah Valley Campaigns military operations in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia during the Civil War. The valley served as the avenue for Confederate attempts to invade the North and as a chief supply source for General Robert E. Lee's army. The maneuvers included Stonewall Jackson's campaign (1862), the Gettysburg campaign (1863), and Jubal A. Early's raid (1864). Laying the region waste, General Philip Sheridan's troops drove out (1865) the Confederates

shenanigans (shənæ'gənz) *pl. n.* [illegible] spirited carryings-on, high jinks [origin unknown]

Shen-si (shensi:) a province (area 75,580 sq. miles, pop. 26,000,000) of N. central China. Capital: Sian

Shenyang [illegible] capital (pop. 4,400,000) of Liaoning, S. Manchuria, China, a communications and industrial center (mechanical engineering, textiles, paper, chemicals). Manchu palaces (17th c.). It was the Manchu capital (1625-44)

She-ol (shi:oul) *n.* (*Jewish theol.*) the subterranean place of the dead [Heb.]

Shep-ard (shepərd), Sam (1943-), U.S. playwright and actor whose plays fused the past with the future and myth with reality. His plays include 'Operation Sidewinder' (1970), 'The Tooth of Crime' (1972), 'Buried Child' (1978, Pulitzer Prize), and 'A Lie of the Mind' (1985). He appeared in several movies

shep-herd (shepərd) **1.** *n.* a man whose occupation is [illegible] safety **2.** *v.t.* to act as shepherd to ‖ to conduct, [illegible] lagging or straying [O.E. *sceaphirde*, *sceaphyrde*]

shepherd's pie a pie of already cooked chopped meat, covered with mashed potatoes and baked in an oven

shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*) a cosmopolitan weed of the fam. *Cruciferae*, an annual. It has a basal rosette of leaves, a raceme of small [illegible] purse-shaped seedpods

Sher-a-ton (sherətən), Thomas (c. 1751-1806), English furniture designer. He is esp. famous [illegible] and for his ingenious construction of combination pieces. He wrote 'The Cabinet Maker's and Upholsterer's Drawing Book' (1791-4)

sher-bet (shə:rbit) *n.* [illegible] drink ‖ a frozen dessert made of sugar, water, milk, egg white and fruit flavoring ‖ an effervescent drink made from a powder of sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, sugar and flavoring

Sherbrooke [illegible] (pop. [illegible]), in S.E. Quebec, Canada, market for a mining and logging region. University (1954)

sherd (shə:rd) *n.* a shard

Sher-i-dan (ʃeridən), Philip Henry (1831-88), Union cavalry general during the Civil War [illegible] the Shenandoah Valley and destroyed supply and communication sources, rendering the valley useless to the South

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley Butler (1751-1816), Irish dramatist and politician. He had written his best work for the stage, 'The Rivals' (1775) and 'The School for Scandal' (1777), by the age of 26. Thereafter he concerned himself mainly with the management of his Drury Lane Theater and with parliament, where he shone as an orator. His plays have both wit and [illegible] to become classics

sherif [illegible]

sher-iff (ʃerif) *n.* a usually elected officer responsible for law and order in his county | (*Br.*) the chief administrative officer in charge of courts, elections etc. in a county [O.E. *scirgerēfa*, shire reeve]

Sher-man (ʃə:rmən), John (1823-1900), U.S. Senator (1861-77, 1881-97) from Ohio, secretary of the treasury (1877-81) under President Hayes, and secretary of state (1897-8) under President McKinley. Although both the Anti-Trust Act of 1890 and Silver Purchase Act (1890) bear his name, he gave them only qualified approval

Sherman, William Tecumseh (1820-91), Union general in the American Civil War. During his famous 'march to the sea' through Georgia (Nov.-Dec. 1864), he encouraged his troops to pillage and devastate

Sherman Anti-Trust Act a U.S. Congressional act (1890), named after Senator John Sherman. It declared illegal every contract, combination, or conspiracy in restraint of interstate and foreign trade. It was supplemented (1914) by the [illegible]

Sherman Silver Purchase Act a U.S. Congressional act (1890), named after Senator John Sherman, which required the U.S. government almost to double the amount of its [illegible]. When it threatened to undermine the U.S. treasury's gold reserves, it was repealed (1893) by the Grover Cleveland administration

Sher-pa (ʃerpə, ʃə rpə) *pl.* **Sher-pa, Sher-pas** *n.* a member of a Buddhist people of Mongolian origin living in N.E. Nepal, in the foothills of the Himalayas. They are noted as guides and porters on mountaineering expeditions (TENZING NORKAY)

Sher-ring-ton (ʃerintən), Sir Charles Scott (1861-1952), British physiologist whose work on reflexes, 'Integrative Action of the Nervous System' (1906), paved the way for modern understanding of the activity of the central ner[illegible]

sher-ry (ʃeri) *pl.* **sher-ries** *n.* a fortified Spanish wine varying in color from light yellow to dark brown ‖ a wine of this type produced elsewhere [older *sherris* fr. *Xeres* (now Jerez), [illegible]]

Sher-wood (ʃə:rwud), Robert Emmet (1896-1955), U.S. playwright. His plays include 'The Road to Rome' (1927), 'Abe Lincoln in Illinois' (1939) and 'There Shall Be No Night' (1941)

Sherwood Forest a former royal forest, of which little remains, in W. Nottinghamshire, England. It covered 150 sq. miles. It was the [illegible]

Shet-land Islands (shetlənd) an archipelago (some 100 islands and islets, 21 inhabited) 50 [illegible] Scottish county, Zetland (land area 550 sq. miles, pop. 20,400). Main islands: Mainland, Yell, Unst. County town: Lerwick, on Mainland. Industries: knitting, weaving, fishing, farming (oats, barley, root vegetables). Livestock: cattle, sheep, Shetland ponies

Shetland pony a member of a breed of small (32-46 ins.), stocky ponies originating in the Shetland Is.

shew-bread, show-bread (ʃoubred) *n.* twelve [illegible] hallowed gratitude to Yahweh as the giver of all things [after G. *schaubrot*]

Shi'a (ʃiːə) *n.* a member of the Shi'ite Moslem sect ‖ this sect [Arab. – sect]

Shi·at·su (ʃiːætsuː) *n.* Japanese massage technique using finger pressure at critical acupuncture points

shib·bo·leth (ʃibəliθ, ʃibəleiθ) *n.* (*Bible*) a test word which betrayed the members of the tribe of Ephraim because it was hard for them to pronounce (Judges xii, 6) ‖ any such test word ‖ any word, formula etc. used by adherents to a cause and considered by them a distinguishing mark [H. *shibbōleth*]

Shi·de·ha·ra (ʃiːdehaɾa), Kijūrō (1872-1951), Japanese statesman, prime minister (1945-6)

shied *past* and *past part.* of SHY

shield [illegible] a broad piece of leather and metal, or sometimes wood, strapped with the hand by a strap or handle on the back and held to protect the body from arrows, spear thrusts, blows etc. ‖ a plate, screen etc. which serves to protect, e.g. a gunner from blast or a worker from the moving parts of a machine ‖ (*zool.*) a protective body covering, e.g. one of the plates forming the shell of a turtle ‖ (*heraldry*) a flat, three-sided area or surface, most commonly horizontal at the top with curved sides tapering to a point, on which a coat of arms is displayed, someone or something thought of as serving to defend **2.** *v.t.* to protect with or as if with a shield [O.E. *sceld*]

shield law 1. legislation or rules designed to protect a domestic market from imports, e.g., quality controls on imports, antidumping laws **2.** legislation protecting a journalist from disclosing information sources

shier alt. *comp.* of SHY

shiest alt. *superl.* of SHY

shift (ʃift) *n.* a change of position, place, direction or condition ‖ a substituting of one thing for another, *a shift of scenery* ‖ an ingenious expedient adopted in a time of need or emergency ‖ a tricky ruse, artifice or maneuver ‖ a group of workers who work in turn with another group or other groups ‖ the period during which such a group works, *the night shift* ‖ a woman's straight dress (*mining*) a fault, e.g. in a vein ‖ *pl.* (*music*) a change in the position of the hand not holding the bow ‖ (*linguistics*) a phonetic change or system of changes **to make shift with to do** (to get along as well as one can with what is available) [M.E. *schift*]

shift *v.t.* to exchange for or replace by another similar thing or things, *to shift scenery* ‖ to alter the position, place, direction or condition of ‖ to alter (a place, position etc.), *to shift the location of a factory* ‖ to accomplish, get through (a job or task) ‖ to change (gears) from one speed to another ‖ (*linguistics*) to change phonetically ‖ *v.i.* to move from one position, place, direction or condition to another ‖ to change gears ‖ (*linguistics*) to undergo phonetic change **to shift for oneself** to get along as well as one can unaided [O.E. *sciftan*]

shift·ily (ʃiftili) *adv.* in a shifty manner

shift·iness (ʃiftiːnis) *n.* the state or quality of being shifty

shift·less (ʃiftlis) *adj.* lazy and inefficient ‖ incapable of using determination and ingenuity in order to surmount some difficulty or achieve some purpose ‖ showing such lack of determination and ingenuity [fr. SHIFT *n.*, (obs.) resource]

shift register (*computer*) a peripheral device for [illegible] in which it may be temporarily stored

shifty (ʃifti) *comp.* **shift·ier** *superl.* **shift·iest** tending to use shifts and stratagems, deceitful [fr. SHIFT *n.*, (obs.) resourcefulness]

shift·y-eyed (ʃiftiaid) having furtive, cast of dishonesty and low cunning

Shi·gat·se (ʃiːgaːtsə) [illegible] on the Tsangpo (Brahmaputra), at 11,000 ft. Lamasery (1446)

Shi·hchi·a·chwang (ʃiːhtʃiaːtʃwaːŋ) textile industry center (pop. 598,000) of S.W. Hopei, China

Shi'ism [illegible] the Shi'a sect

Shi'ite [illegible] a member of [illegible] 679. Shi'ites hold that the historical succession of the caliphate passes through Ali, Mohammed's son-in-law, and Ali's sons, Hasan and Husein, whom they revere as martyrs and imams. They differ from the Sunna. Splinter groups of Shi'ites later founded the Isma'ili, Twelvers, Fatimite and Assassin sects. The Shi'ites constitute about 1/6th of Moslems. They are found mainly in Iran, where Shi'ism is the state religion, and in Iraq, where half the Moslems are Shi'ites. Minorities exist in India, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Yemen and Oman [Arab. fr. *Shi'a*, a sect]

Shi·ko·ku (ʃiːkoːkuː) the smallest island (area 7,246 sq. miles, pop. 4,097,000) of Japan's four main islands. Chief town: Matsuyama. Main industries: agriculture (rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea, mulberry trees), mining (*JAPAN)

Shillelagh (ʃilèiliː) *n.* (*mil.*) a missile system (MBM-51) with infrared target guidance, mounted on the main battle tank and assault reconnaissance vehicle

shil·le·lagh, shil·la·lah (ʃəleiliː) *n.* a cudgel of oak or blackthorn, cut from a sapling and left rough [after *Shillelagh*, a town in Wicklow, Ireland]

shil·ling (ʃilin) *n.* a British nickel alloy coin worth £.05, the basic monetary unit of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda, divided into 100 cents [O.E. *scilling*]

Shil·long (ʃilɔŋ) the capital (pop. 87,659) of Assam, India, an agricultural market and health resort at 4,980 ft

Shil·luk (ʃilʌk) *pl.* **Shil·luk, Shil·luks** *n.* a Nilotic people of Sudan living primarily on the west bank of the White Nile ‖ a member of this people ‖ their Nilotic language

shil·ly-shal·ly (ʃiliːʃæliː) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **shil·ly-shal·ly·ing** *past* and *past part.* **shil·ly-shal·lied** to waver continually between two opinions **2.** *pl.* **shil·ly-shal·lies** *n.* indecision, or an instance of it [originally *shill I, shall I*, alteration of 'shall I, shall I']

Shi·loh, Battle of (ʃailou) a victory (Apr. 6-7, 1862) of the Union army under Grant, during the American Civil War

shim (ʃim) **1.** *n.* a sliver of wood, metal etc., often tapered, used in adjusting levels or to take up wear in machinery **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **shim·ming** *past* and *past part.* **shimmed** to fit or pack with this [origin unknown]

shim·mer (ʃimər) **1.** *v.i.* to shine with glistening, tremulous light **2.** *n.* such a light **shim·mer·y** *adj.* [O.E. *scymrian*]

shim·my (ʃimiː) **1.** *pl.* **shim·mies** *n.* a dance of the 1920s accompanied by a shaking of the body ‖ a wobble, e.g. in the front wheel of a car **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **shim·my·ing** *past* and *past part.* **shim·mied** to dance a shimmy ‖ to oscillate abnormally [perh. fr. older *shimmy*, woman's undergarment]

Shi·mo·no·se·ki (ʃimənəseikiː) a port (pop. 269,000) at the southwest tip of Honshu, Japan: shipbuilding, building materials, fishing

Shin (ʃin, ʃiːn) a Japanese Buddhist sect, numbering about 13,000,000 adherents

shin (ʃin) **1.** *n.* the lower part of the front of the leg, above the ankle (in beef cattle) the lower part of the foreleg **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **shin·ning** *past* and *past part.* **shinned** to climb by using the hands and legs [O.E. *scinu*]

Shi·na·no (ʃiːnaːnoː) the longest river (230 miles) of Japan, flowing from central Honshu to the Sea of Japan at Niigata

shin·bone (ʃinboun) *n.* the tibia [O.E. *scinbān*]

shin·dig (ʃindig) *n.* (*pop.*) a social gathering, esp. a very large one, on which no expense is spared [prob. alt. of SHINDY]

shin·dy (ʃindiː) *pl* **shin·dies** *n.* (*pop.*) an uproar, commotion [perh. alt. fr. *shinty*, an obsolete game like hockey]

shine (ʃain) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **shin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **shone** (ʃoun) **shined** *v.i.* to emit or reflect light ‖ to glow (e.g. with pleasure, happiness or rapture) ‖ to show great aptitude, *he doesn't shine in mathematics* ‖ *v.t.* to cause to shine, esp. by cleaning and polishing **to shine up to** (*pop.*) to lavish attentions on **2.** *n.* the quality of shining ‖ a finish given by polishing ‖ (*pop.*) a shoeshine **to take a shine to** (*pop.*) to take a liking to **shin·er** *n.* (*pop.*) a black eye ‖ any of various small, silvery, North American, freshwater fish ‖ something that shines or someone who shines [O.E. *scīnan*]

shin·gle (ʃiŋgl) **1.** *n.* a wedge-shaped tile, esp. of wood, used esp. in roofing ‖ (*pop.*) a small signboard bearing the name esp. of a doctor or lawyer and hung outside his door ‖ a mannish style of women's hairdo, cut short esp. at the [illegible] **to hang out one's shingle** (*pop.*, esp. of a doctor or lawyer) to start a professional practice **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **shingling** [illegible] **shin·gled** to cover (e.g. a roof) with shingles ‖ to cut (a woman's hair) in a shingle [M.E. *scincle, shyngle*]

shingle *n.* an accumulation of rounded pebbles found on some seashores [etym. doubtful]

shin·gles (ʃiŋgl̩z) *n. Herpes zoster*, a painful but transient virus infection of a nerve, resulting in blisters over a restricted part of the body [alt. fr. M.L. *cingulus*, var. of *cingulum*, a girdle]

shin·gly (ʃiŋgliː) *adj.* consisting of shingles (rounded pebbles)

Shin·gon (ʃingun) a Japanese Buddhist sect, numbering about 8,000,000 adherents

shin·i·ly (ʃainiliː) *adv.* in a shiny manner

shin·i·ness (ʃainiːnis) *n.* the state or quality of being shiny

shin·ing (ʃainiŋ) *adj.* gleaming, *shining silver* ‖ splendid, *a shining example*

shin·ny (ʃiniː) *pres. part.* **shin·ny·ing** *past* and *past part.* **shin·nied** to shin

Shin·to (ʃintou) *n.* an ancient religion of Japan, without a historical founder or organized body of teachings. Its chief features are the worship of national heroes and family ancestors and belief in the divinity of the Emperor. Mingled with and superseded by Buddhism (6th c.), it was revived in the 17th c. and was the state religion (1867–1945) **Shin·to·ism, Shin·to·ist** *ns* [Jap. fr. Chin. *shin*, god+*tao*, way or law]

shin·y (ʃainiː) *comp.* **shin·i·er** *superl.* **shin·i·est** *adj.* emitting or reflecting light ‖ polished, *shiny shoes* ‖ so worn as to be smooth and glossy, *shiny trousers* [SHINE]

ship (ʃip) **1.** *n.* (*hist.*) a large seagoing sailing vessel with a bowsprit and three square-rigged masts, divided each into lower mast, topmast and topgallant mast, sometimes with higher masts ‖ any large seagoing vessel ‖ the crew of such a vessel ‖ (*pop.*) an aircraft **when one's ship comes home** (or **in**) when one comes to have plenty of money **2.** *v. pres. part.* **ship·ping** *past* and *past part.* **shipped** *v.t.* to put in a ship ‖ (*naut.*) to put in place ready to use ‖ to take on (crew) ‖ to send (goods) by sea or (*pop.*) by any means of transport ‖ to lift (oars) out of the water and lay them in the boat or let them rest in the oarlocks with the blades in the boat ‖ to have (water) enter over the side of the vessel ‖ *v.i.* to go by ship ‖ to join a ship's crew [O.E. *scip*]

-ship *suffix* indicating state or quality, as in 'friendship' ‖ indicating office, as in 'chancellorship' ‖ indicating ability, as in 'horsemanship' [O.E. *-scipe, -scipe, -scype*]

ship biscuit hardtack

ship·board (ʃipbɔrd, ʃipbourd) *n.* (in the phrase) **on shipboard** on or in a ship

ship-break·er (ʃipbreikər) *n.* a person who breaks up obsolete ships to sell the scrap metal, fittings etc.

ship broker an agent who transacts a ship's business when the ship is in port ‖ someone who buys, sells, charters or insures ships

ship·build·er (ʃipbildər) *n.* someone whose business is to construct ships

ship·build·ing (ʃipbildiŋ) *n.* the construction of ships

ship canal a canal deep and broad enough for seagoing vessels

ship chandler a dealer in ships' canvas, cordage and other small equipment

ship·load (ʃiploud) *n.* the total quantity of goods, passengers etc. loaded or able to be loaded into a ship

ship·mas·ter (ʃipmæstər, ʃipmɑstər) *n.* the captain of a merchant ship

ship·mate (ʃipmeit) *n.* someone in relation to oneself or to a third person serving or traveling in the same ship

ship·ment (ʃipmənt) *n.* the loading of goods, esp. on a ship ‖ the goods so shipped

ship money (*Eng. hist.*) an ancient tax levied in coastal areas to provide ships, revived and extended by Charles I, and abolished in 1640

ship of the line (esp. *hist.*) a warship carrying heavy guns and forming part of the line of battle at sea

ship·own·er (ʃipounər) *n.* an owner or part owner of a ship or ships

ship·per (ʃipər) *n.* someone who ships goods, esp. as a profession

ship·ping (ʃipiŋ) *n.* the act of putting on board ship, going on board ship, or sending by ship or other means of transport ‖ (*collect.*) all the ships of a country or port ‖ ships in general

shipping articles the terms of contract signed by sailors on joining a ship's crew

shipping clerk (*Br.*) a clerk employed by a shipping line ‖ a person employed in packing and sending goods

shipping commissioner (*Am. Br.*) shipping master; an official responsible for signing on and paying off a crew

shipping master (*Br.*) a shipping commissioner

shipping room a room, e.g. in a factory, from which goods are dispatched

ship's articles *SHIPPING ARTICLES

ship's biscuit hardtack

ship's chandler a ship chandler

ship's company the crew of a ship exclusive of the officers

ship-shape (ʃipʃeip) *adj.* tidy, orderly

ship's papers the documents relating to the nationality, ownership and cargo of a ship

ship-way (ʃipwei) *n.* a timber-built slope used for building and launching ships etc. ‖ a ship canal

ship-worm (ʃipwə:rm) *n.* any of various long, thin marine clams, esp. of fam. *Teredinidae*, which bore into submerged wood and do heavy damage to piles, harbor installations, wooden ships etc.

ship-wreck (ʃiprek) **1.** *n.* destruction of a ship at sea by being sunk in stormy seas or being stranded, esp. by being driven on rocks ‖ destruction as though by foundering at sea **2.** *v.t.* to cause to undergo shipwreck

ship-wright (ʃiprait) *n.* a carpenter who specializes in building and repairing ships ‖ (*hist.*) a naval architect

ship-yard (ʃipjɑrd) *n.* the premises where ships are built and repaired

Shi-raz (ʃi:rɑ́z) a communications center and agricultural market in S.W. Iran in the Zagros Mtns, producing wines, carpets, silks and mosaics. Mosques (notably 9th and 18th cc.), mausoleums (15th-16th cc.)

Shi-re (ʃi:rei) a river flowing 370 miles from Lake Malawi through Malawi and Mozambique to the Zambezi, navigable except at Murchison Falls

shire (ʃáiər) *n.* (*Eng. hist.*) an Anglo-Saxon administrative district coinciding with the modern county ‖ (*Br.*) any of the British counties whose name ends in 'shire' **the Shires** Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and Rutland, noted for foxhunting [O.E. *scir*, office, charge]

Shire Highlands an area of high ground in the south of Malawi, east of the Shire River, containing the capital, Zomba

shire horse a member of a breed of powerful draft horses, originally raised in the Midland counties of England

shirk (ʃə:rk) *v.t.* to avoid (e.g. work, responsibility or obligation), esp. out of indolence or selfishness ‖ *v.i.* to avoid work, responsibility etc., esp. out of indolence or selfishness [perh. fr. G. *schurke*, rascal]

Shir-ley (ʃə́:rli:), William (1694-1771), colonial governor (1741-60) of Massachusetts. During King George's War he led the capture (1745) of Louisburg, but, as commander (1755-60) of the British forces in America, he failed in an expedition against Fort Niagara

shirr (ʃə:r) **1.** *n.* a gathering in a piece of cloth to create fullness and elasticity **2.** *v.t.* to make shirrs in ‖ to bake (eggs) in a dish with cream

shirr-ing (ʃə́:riŋ) *n.* [origin unknown]

shirt (ʃə:rt) *n.* a man's loose-fitting cloth garment covering the torso and usually having a collar and either long or short sleeves. It is often worn with a tie under a jacket ‖ a woman's tailored blouse **to lose one's shirt** to lose virtually all one's money [O.E. *scyrte*]

shirt-front (ʃə́:rtfrʌnt) *n.* the starched part of a dress shirt covering the chest

shirt-ing (ʃə́:rtiŋ) *n.* fabric used for making shirts

shirt-sleeve (ʃə́:rtsli:v) *adj.* of down-to-earth (white-collar) work or worker

shirt-waist (ʃə́:rtweist) *n.* a woman's tailored blouse ‖ a dress with this kind of top attached

Shiva *SIVA

shiv-er (ʃivər) **1.** *v.i.* to shake esp. with cold or fear **2.** *n.* the act or sensation of shivering [M.E. *chivere*, etym. doubtful]

shiver 1. *n.* a small fragment resulting from the breakage of a brittle substance **2.** *v.t.* to break (something) into shivers ‖ *v.i.* to be smashed into shivers [M.E. *scifre*]

shiv-er-y (ʃivəri:) *adj.* feeling shivers ‖ causing shivers

Shi-zu-o-ka (ʃi:zu:ó:kɑ) a city (pop. [illegible]) on the Tokaido, a tea market of central Honshu [illegible]

Shko-der (ʃkɔdər) (*Ital.* Scutari) a city (pop. 65,000) of Albania on Lake Shkoder. Manufactures: textiles, cement, cigarettes. Venetian citadel (15th c.) ‖ (*Yugoslav* Skadarsko, *Ital.* Scutari) a lake (area varying between 150 and 200 sq. miles) in N.W. Albania and W. central Montenegro, Yugoslavia: fisheries

shoal (ʃoul) **1.** *n.* a part of a river, sea, lake etc. where the water is very shallow ‖ a sandbank etc. causing such shallow water **2.** *adj.* (of water) shallow **3.** *v.i.* (of water) to become shallow ‖ *v.t.* (of a ship etc.) to move into a shallower depth of (water) [earlier *shoal* adj., shallow fr. [illegible]]

shoal 1. *n.* a school of fish ‖ (*pop.*) a large number or group, *a shoal of tourists* **2.** *v.i.* to gather together to form a shoal [perh. fr. M.Du. [illegible]]

shoal-y (ʃoul.) *comp.* **shoal-i-er** *superl.* **shoal-i-est** *adj.* full of shoals (shallow areas of water)

shoat *n.* [illegible] geep

shoat, shote (ʃout) *n.* a young pig, esp. one which has been weaned [M.E.]

shock (ʃɔk) *n.* a force of great magnitude applied suddenly, *the shock of a collision* ‖ a sudden conduction of electric current through a person's body ‖ a temporary but dangerous condition caused by pain, emotional upset, loss of blood and manifested by pallor, cold sweats and drowsiness which may pass into coma ‖ a sudden arousing of emotion or disturbance of mental [illegible] by something unexpected, offensive or unwelcome ‖ something which causes this [F. *choc*]

shock *v.t.* to cause an emotional or mental shock to ‖ to give painful offense to ‖ to cause an electrical shock to ‖ to affect with physical [illegible]

shock *n.* a thick, untidy mass of hair [etym. doubtful]

shock 1. *n.* a number of sheaves stood leaning against one another to dry **2.** *v.t.* to pile together in this way [M.E.]

shock absorber a device for protecting from shock by interposing something which converts the energy of the applied force into stresses within itself, e.g. into the stresses of a compressed spring or those of air or water compressed in a tube

shock-er (ʃɔkər) *n.* (*pop.*) a sensational novel or story, esp. one badly written ‖ (*pop.*) someone or something that shocks

shock front (*mil.*) the boundary between the pressure disturbance created by an explosion (in air, water, or earth) and the ambient atmosphere, water, or earth

shock-head (ʃɔkhed) *n.* a head of thick untidy hair **shock-head-ed** *adj.*

shock-ing [illegible] to the emotions associated with what is thought to be morally right, *shocking behavior* ‖ (*pop.*) very bad, *a shocking mistake*

Shock-ley (ʃɔkli:), William Bradford (1910-), U.S. physicist and co-winner (with John Bardeen and Walter H. Brattain) of the 1956 Nobel prize in physics for the invention and develop- [illegible] 1960s, Shockley became a controversial figure by supporting the view of Arthur Jensen and [illegible] trait of races

shock rock rock'n'roll music accompanied by outrageous lyrics, costumes, lights, or other effects

shock therapy the treatment of mental disorder, esp. schizophrenia, by administering a shock (e.g. electrical shock or heavy insulin dosage)

shock treatment shock therapy

shock troops highly trained and disciplined troops used for offensive combat operations, [illegible]

shock wave a narrow region of high density, temperature, pressure and velocity formed in a medium around the leading surface of an object traveling through it at a speed greater than that of sound in that medium. The very high temperatures generated by shock waves have [illegible]

shod *past* and *past part.* of SHOE

[illegible]

shabby, *a shoddy trick* **2.** *pl.* **shod-dies** *n.* fabric [illegible] fabric which has already been worn or used [origin unknown]

Shodop (*mil. acronym*) for short range doppler, system for measuring the trajectory of short-range missiles utilizing Doppler frequency shift as computed by ground stations

shoe (ʃu:) *n.* a foot covering of leather or other material which does not extend as far as the ankle, with a base or sole strong enough to be durable when worn out of doors, and giving some protection to the instep ‖ a horseshoe ‖ a wooden block placed under a wheel to prevent or retard its motion ‖ something fitted to and placed at the bottom, foot or end of another object, or under it, e.g. a metal tip on the end of a cane, staff etc. or a metal band fastened to the bottom of the runner of a sled ‖ the part of a bridge on which the superstructure rests ‖ the part of a brake which presses on an upper part of a wheel to slow it down ‖ the sliding contact which picks up current from a live rail ‖ a metal plate between a moving and a stationary part of a machine ‖ the outer cover of an automobile tire **if the shoe fits** (*Am.*, *Br.* if the cap fits) an expression used to indicate that a general remark is true for some particular person (wear [illegible] in the position or circumstances, or with the imaginative outlook, of someone else) **where the shoe pinches** the cause of the trouble [O.E. *scōh*]

shoe *pres. part.* **shoe-ing** *past* and *past part.* **shod** (ʃɔd), **shoed** (ʃu:d) *v.t.* to supply or fit with shoes ‖ to attach a protective cover to the bottom or end [O.E. *scōgan*]

shoe-black (ʃu:blæk) *n.* a bootblack

shoe-horn (ʃu:hɔrn) *n.* a narrow, curved instrument of e.g. horn or polished metal, inserted at the back of the shoe, to enable the foot to slide in easily

shoe-lace (ʃu:leis) *n.* a lace or cord used to fasten the uppers of a shoe together over the [illegible]

shoe-mak-er (ʃu:meikər) *n.* someone whose business is to make or repair shoes **shoe-mak-ing** *n.* the trade of a shoemaker

shoe-shine (ʃu:ʃain) *n.* a shine or polish applied to the shoes

shoe-string (ʃu:strɪŋ) *n.* a shoelace **on a shoestring** on a very small budget, *living on a shoestring*, *making films on a shoestring*

shoe tree a metal or wooden device placed inside a shoe to help to keep it supple and preserve its shape

sho-far, sho-phar (ʃoufər, ʃoufɑr) *pl.* **sho-fars, sho-phars, sho-froth, sho-phroth** (ʃoufrɔ́t) *n.* a ram's horn formerly used by the ancient Hebrews as a battle signal and now blown in synagogues before and during Rosh Hashanah and at the end of Yom Kippur

sho-gun (ʃougʌn, ʃougu:n) *n.* (*hist.*) any of the hereditary military commanders who ruled Japan (1192–1867) **sho-gun-ate** (ʃougʌnit, ʃougu:nit) *n.* the rank or position of a shogun ‖ government by a shogun or shoguns [Jap. fr. Chin. *chiang chün*, to lead an army]

Sho-la-pur (ʃoulɑpur) a commercial center (pop. 398,361) of S.E. Maharashtra, India: silk and [illegible]

shone *past* and *p.p.* *past part.* of SHINE

shoo (ʃu:) **1.** *interj.* a cry meaning 'move along', used in driving esp. an animal away **2.** *v. pres. part.* **shoo-ing** *past* and *past part.* **shooed** *v.t.* to drive (an animal, child etc.) away, esp. by crying 'shoo!' ‖ *v.i.* to make this cry in order to drive away animals etc.

shook (ʃuk) *n.* a set of staves and headings arranged ready for a cask to be built ‖ a set of pieces of wood prepared for making into a box ‖ a shock of sheaves [prob. var. of SHOCK]

shoot (ʃu:t) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **shoot-ing** *past* and [illegible] projectile) to be projected, *to shoot an arrow* ‖ (of a gun etc.) to cause (a projectile) to be projected ‖ to fire (a gun etc.) ‖ to kill by doing this, *to shoot the leg* ‖ to put to death with a bullet as a pun- [illegible] away', 'down', 'out' or 'off') to destroy or remove with a projectile from a gun etc., *to shoot down an airplane* ‖ to go quickly through, under, over etc., *to shoot rapids* ‖ to project (someone or something) forward, out, towards etc., *he shot them onto the back seat and drove off* ‖ to direct [illegible]

'with') to streak with another color or colors | to send (a letter, refuse etc.) down a chute or something resembling a chute ‖ (*games*) to drive (a ball etc.) in the direction of a goal | (*basketball*) to score (a goal) | to put (a marble) into action by a flick of the thumb | to detonate (a blast) | (esp *movies*) to photograph | (*naut.*) to take the altitude of (the sun etc.) | to play (dice) ‖ *v.i.* to go, arrive or move with great speed like a moving projectile, *he shot past me on his bicycle* ‖ (with 'up') to grow quickly, *the boy has shot up during the last year* | (of a plant) to begin to grow or put out young sprouts ‖ to hunt with a gun ‖ (of a person) to send forth a projectile, esp from a gun or bow ‖ (of a gun etc.) to send forth a projectile | to hunt with a gun ‖ (esp. *movies*) to photograph ‖ to jut out ‖ (*games*) to propel a ball, marble etc. toward the objective ‖ (*cricket*, of a ball) to increase in speed after hitting the ground ‖ (of a star, meteor etc.) to flash across the sky ‖ to dart painfully in or through a part or parts of the body **2.** *n.* a slope down which something can glide quickly, a chute ‖ a young outgrowth of a tree etc. ‖ land used for shooting over ‖ a number of persons engaged in shooting game ‖ the game shot ‖ the right to shoot ‖ a place where rubbish is thrown [O.E. *scēotan*]

shooting box (*Br.*) a shooting lodge

shooting brake (*Br.*) a station wagon

shooting gallery a place for target practice with firearms ‖ a booth at a fairground where persons pay to shoot at targets for prizes

shooting lodge a country lodge or cabin used as quarters by hunters during the shooting season

shooting star a meteor

shop (ʃɔp) **1.** *n.* (esp. *Br.*) a store (building where retail trade is carried on) ‖ a workshop or establishment where machines or goods are made or repaired **to set up shop** to open a shop, business etc., esp. for the first time in a particular place **to shut up shop** to cease to be in business ‖ **to talk shop** to discuss the techniques etc. of one's profession or trade **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **shop·ping** *past* and *past part.* **shopped** to go to a shop or shops in order to buy goods [O.E. *sceoppa*, a place where goods are made and sold]

shop assistant (*Br.*) someone who serves in a retail store

Shope virus or **Shope papilloma** (*med.*) a virus causing warts (*papillomatosis*); named for Dr R. E. Shope

shophar *SHOFAR

shop·keep·er (ʃɔpkiːpər) *n.* a person who owns and manages a store

shop·lift·er (ʃɔpliftər) *n.* someone who, pretending to be a customer, steals goods displayed for sale in a store **shop·lift·ing** *n.*

shop·per (ʃɔpər) *n.* a person who buys in a store ‖ a person hired by a store to do this for others ‖ a person hired by a store to check prices, quality of goods etc. in a rival store or stores

shop·ping (ʃɔpiŋ) *n.* the action of someone who shops ‖ the goods bought

shopping center a complex consisting of food markets, stores of various kinds, parking facilities etc., designed to serve the needs of a local community

shop·soiled (ʃɔpsɔild) *adj.* (*Br.*) shopworn

shop steward a person chosen by his fellow trade unionists in an industrial establishment to speak for them to the management and to watch over their interests

shop·talk (ʃɔptɔk) *n.* chat or conversation narrowly limited to one's trade or profession

shop·walk·er (ʃɔpwɔkər) (*Br.*) a floorwalker

shop·worn (ʃɔpwɔrn) *adj.* (of goods) slightly damaged or dirty from long exposure for sale | too familiar or overused to be stimulating or interesting, *shopworn ideas*

shor·an (ʃɔræn) *n.* (*mil., acronym*) for short-range electronic navigation system used in pre-

shore (ʃɔr, ʃour) *n.* the land forming the edge of a large expanse of water ‖ (*law*) the land between high and low water marks | land as opposed to water [M.E. *schore* prob. fr. M.L.G. or M.Du.]

shore **1.** *n.* a length of lumber or metal, resting firmly on the ground or other unyielding surface and adjusted usually at an angle with the vertical so as to support a structure above it **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **shor·ing** *past* and *past part.* **shored** to support with a shore [M.E. *schore* (n.) prob. fr. M.L.G. or M.Du.]

short (ʃɔrt) **1.** *adj.* having a relatively smaller length, range, scope etc. than others of its kind, type etc. of or being the shorter or shortest in dimension, *the short side of the room* ‖ not lasting a long time ‖ not tall ‖ (of a mode of address, manner or treatment) less friendly or generous than true courtesy would require ‖ easily aroused, *a short temper* ‖ (of pastry) crumbly due to the high proportion of shortening used ‖ (*phon.*, of syllables, vowels etc.) comparatively brief in duration ‖ (*prosody*, of a syllable) not stressed ‖ (esp. *classical prosody*, of a syllable) of relatively little duration ‖ (*finance*) not in possession of the securities or commodities at the time of sale ‖ (*finance*) being or pertaining to a sale of securities or commodities not in possession of the seller ‖ (of memory) not retentive ‖ less than a correct or sufficient degree or amount, *short weight* | (usually with 'of' or 'in') lacking the correct or sufficient amount of what is required, *short of funds* ‖ not extending to or reaching a particular point or objective ‖ (of an alcoholic beverage) served in a small glass ‖ (*pop.* with 'on') equipped with an inadequate amount of, *short on acceleration* **short for** being an abbreviation or contraction of **to make short work of** to dispose of very quickly **2.** *adv.* unexpectedly and suddenly, *to stop short* ‖ in a brusque, discourteous manner ‖ on the near side of a given point or objective ‖ without actually owning the securities etc. sold, *to sell short* **3.** *n.* (*movies*) a movie of one reel ‖ (*elec.*) a short circuit ‖ (*finance*) someone who sells short ‖ (*pl.*) short pants covering the body from the waist to above the knees ‖ (*pl.*) underpants ‖ (*pl.*) a by-product of wheat milling consisting of wheat germ, bran and flour ‖ (*pl.*) the waste materials of various manufacturing processes ‖ (*prosody*) a short syllable ‖ (*baseball*) shortstop or a short-stop **for short** by way of abbreviation or contraction **in short** by way of summary **4.** *v.t.* and *i.* to short-circuit [O.E. *scort, sceort*]

short account the account of a person who sells short ‖ the total, at any time, of such accounts in a commodity or in the market

short·age (ʃɔrtidʒ) *n.* the fact that there is less of something than is required, or the amount by which what is available falls short

short·bread (ʃɔrtbred) *n.* a crisp, short, sweet cooky made with butter, flour, sugar etc

short·cake (ʃɔrtkeik) *n.* a dessert consisting of a crisp, short biscuit which is split, filled with fresh fruit and topped with more fruit and often cream ‖ this biscuit ‖ (*Br.*) shortbread

short·change (ʃɔrtʧeindʒ) *pres. part.* **short·chang·ing** *past* and *past part.* **short-changed** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to give (a customer) less than the correct change

short circuit a connection, usually accidental, between two points at different potentials in an electric circuit of relatively low resistance **short-cir·cuit** *v.t.* to make a short circuit in ‖ *v.i.* to make a short circuit

short-com·ing (ʃɔrtkʌmiŋ) *n.* a failure to reach an expected or desired standard of conduct

short-cut (ʃɔrtkʌt) *n.* a shorter, quicker way to a place or objective than the customary road or course of action

short-en (ʃɔrt'n) *v.t.* to make shorter ‖ (*naut.*) to reduce the spread of (sail) by reefing or furling | *v.i.* to become shorter ‖ (of odds) to decrease **short-en·ing** *n.* the act of making or becoming shorter | butter, fat etc. used to make pastry or cake crisper or flakier

short-hand (ʃɔrthænd) **1.** *n.* a rapid way of writing by using symbols to represent syllables or complete words or phrases **2.** *adj.* of, relating to or consisting of shorthand

short-hand-ed (ʃɔrthændid) *adj.* having fewer persons available for work than is necessary or desirable

short head (*Br., racing*) a distance less than the length of a horse's head, separating two horses in a race

short-head (ʃɔrthed) *n.* a brachycephalic person

short-head·ed *adj.*

Short·horn (ʃɔrthɔrn) *n.* one of a breed of beef or dairy cattle with short curving horns that originated in N. England and that are red, white or roan

short hundredweight the U.S. hundredweight of 100 lbs

short leg (*cricket*) a fielder occupying a position near to the batsman on the leg side ‖ this position

short list (*Br.*) the remaining list of candidates after a preliminary weeding out **short-list** *v.t.* (*Br.*) to place on a short list

short-lived (ʃɔrtlâivd, ʃɔrtlivd) *adj.* not living or continuing long

short·ly (ʃɔrtliː) *adv.* in a few words ‖ soon ‖ discourteously, brusquely

short of *prep.* not quite up to, *short of the goal* ‖ without going as far as, *he would do anything short of murder that you asked*

short order an order for food that is quickly prepared after it has been ordered in a restaurant **in short order** with no delay **short-or·der** *adj.* preparing food in this way, *a short-order restaurant*

short-range (ʃɔrtreindʒ) *adj.* limited in range ‖ concerned only with the near future, not the long term

short ribs a cut of beef taken from the ends of the ribs

short shrift summary treatment through lack of sympathy etc., *to make short shrift of something, to give someone short shrift*

short-sight·ed (ʃɔrtsâitid) *adj.* myopic ‖ not taking into account the probable future results of one's behavior or actions

short slip (*cricket*) a position, or the fielder occupying it, in the slips but close to the batsman

short-spo·ken (ʃɔrtspoukən) *adj.* curt

short-stop (ʃɔrtstɔp) *n.* (*baseball*) the infielder between second and third base ‖ his position

short story a story in prose varying widely in length, but shorter than either a novel or a novelette, and concentrating on a single effect which the writer wants to achieve

short-tem·pered (ʃɔrttempərd) *adj.* quick-tempered

short-term (ʃɔrttəːrm) *adj.* happening over or entailing only a brief period ‖ (*finance*) of or relating to a gain, loss, transaction etc. based on a relatively short period of time (usually less than a year)

short ton (*U.S.A., Canada* and *South Africa*) a unit of weight equal to 2,000 lbs, used for coal

short·wave (ʃɔrtwéiv) **1.** *n.* an electromagnetic wave having a 60-meter wavelength or less **2.** *adj.* of, pertaining to, or using shortwaves **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **short·wav·ing** *past* and *past part.* **short·waved** to transmit by shortwaves

short-wind·ed (ʃɔrtwindid) *adj.* out of breath or easily out of breath

Sho·sho·ne·an (ʃouʃouniːən, ʃouʃəniːən) *pl.* **Sho·sho·ne·an, Sho·sho·ne·ans** *n.* a linguistic family of the Uto-Aztecan group ‖ a member of an Indian people speaking a Shoshonean language ‖ any such people

Sho·sho·ni, Sho·sho·ne (ʃouʃouniː) *pl.* **Sho·sho·ni, Sho·sho·nis, Sho·sho·ne, Sho·sho·nes** *n.* a group of Shoshonean peoples of the western U.S.A. ‖ their language ‖ a member of this group

Sho·sta·ko·vich (ʃɔstəkóuviʧ), Dmitri (1906-75), Russian composer. His style is eclectic and he has incurred the disapproval of Soviet critics at various times. His work includes symphonies, operas, ballets, songs, chamber music and music for the movies. The authenticity of his autobiography, 'Testimony: The Memoirs of Dmitri Shostakovich' (1979) was disputed by family members

shot (ʃɔt) **1.** *n.* an act of shooting ‖ a discharge of a firearm, cannon or gun ‖ the range or distance able to be passed over by a discharged missile, *within shot* ‖ (*collect.*) small spherical pieces of hardened lead packed into a cartridge ‖ a single piece of this ‖ (*hist.*) a solid, nonexplosive ball designed to be shot from a cannon ‖ an attempt to hit by shooting | an attempt, *to have a shot at something* ‖ a guess ‖ an opportunity or chance to achieve or get something ‖ an obliquely critical remark, *that was a shot at you* ‖ a marksman ‖ (*movies*) a scene or portion of a scene photographed by one camera without stopping or cutting ‖ (*games*) a stroke, throw, drive etc., *a shot at a goal* | a photograph ‖ an injection of a drug ‖ (*pop.*) a small quantity of whiskey or other liquor ‖ (*athletics*) a heavy metal ball, weighing up to 16 lbs, thrown by contestants in the shot put field event **like a shot** with great

alacrity very willingly **to pay one's shot** *(fig.)* to pay one's share of the cost **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **shot·ting** *past* and *past part.* **shot·ted** to load or weight with shot [O.E. *scot, scot, gescot, gescot*]

shot *past* and *past part.* of SHOOT *adj.* (of silk or other fabric) closely woven with a warp of one color and weft of another color so that it exhibits different colors and shades when viewed at different angles ‖ *(pop.)* worn out, broken, *this saucepan is shot* ‖ *(pop.)* ruined, in a useless state, *his nerves are shot*

shote *SHOAT

shot-gun (ʃótgʌn) *n.* a short-range, smooth-bore firearm, often with two barrels, from which shot is projected by the explosion of a cartridge, the shot spreading in a cone shape as it travels from the muzzle

shot put an athletic contest in which competitors put the shot ‖ a put of the shot in this contest

should (ʃud) *past* of SHALL *auxiliary v.* used to express moral obligation, necessity etc., *you should work harder,* or probability, *it should rain tonight if the wind drops,* futurity in indirect quotations to replace 'will' and 'shall' in direct quotations, *we said we should be happy to come,* futurity in polite requests or statements with implications of doubt, *I should think she will come,* or future condition, *if that should happen would you be able to go?* or past condition, *I should have been late if I hadn't taken a taxi* (cf. SHALL, cf. WOULD) [O.E. *sceolde, scolde*]

shoul·der (ʃóuldər) **1.** *n.* the joint connecting the arm or forelimb with the upper part of the body ‖ that part of the body to which is connected the arm of a person, the foreleg of a quadruped, or the wing of a bird ‖ *(pl.)* the upper part of a person's back and the two shoulders ‖ a cut of meat including the upper part of the foreleg and the part to which it is attached ‖ the part of a garment which covers the shoulder ‖ the part of a hide corresponding to an animal's shoulders ‖ a part of something thought of as like a shoulder, esp. in the way it projects, *the shoulder of a mountain* ‖ *(printing)* the flat top of the body of a type on which the bevel rises to the face ‖ either side of a road, off the roadway **shoulder to shoulder** standing side by side, close together ‖ acting closely together, helping one another to the utmost **straight from the shoulder** direct and frank, without qualification or reserve, esp. in expressing criticism **to put one's shoulder to the wheel** to make a great effort to further a project or piece of work **2.** *v.t.* to push with the shoulder ‖ to take or carry on the shoulder ‖ to accept (a burden of responsibility), *to shoulder the blame* ‖ *v.i.* to push with the shoulder **to shoulder arms** *(mil.)* to hold (a rifle) so that the barrel rests on the shoulder and the butt is supported in the palm of the hand [O.E. *sculdor*]

shoulder belt or **shoulder harness** across-the-chest restraint used in motor vehicles to hold back passengers in case of accidental impact

shoulder blade one of the two large flat bones of the upper back

shoulder loop a strap of cloth running from a button at the collar to the shoulder seam on Army, Air Force and Marine Corps uniforms. Commissioned and warrant officers' insignia of rank are attached to it

shoulder strap a band of ribbon etc. supporting a woman's dress or slip etc. across the shoulders ‖ a strap of cloth running from a button at the collar to the shoulder seam on a uniform

should·n't (ʃúd'nt) *contr.* of SHOULD NOT

shout (ʃaut) **1.** *n.* a loud, often wordless cry uttered in order to attract attention or to express some very strong emotion **2.** *v.t.* to utter this cry, *he shouted to warn me* ‖ to speak very loudly, *she had to shout because he was deaf* ‖ *v.t.* to express by a shout, *he shouted a warning* **to shout (someone) down** to silence (a speaker) by shouting [M.E. *shouten,* etym. doubtful]

shove (ʃʌv) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **shov·ing** *past* and *past part.* **shoved** *v.t.* to push (someone or something) hard ‖ *v.i.* to push **to shove off** to push (a boat) away from shore ‖ *(pop.)* to leave **2.** *n.* a hard push [O.E. *scufan*]

shove-half-pen·ny ‖ (ʃʌvhapəni) *n.* a game in which coins are shoved to slide across scoring lines on a marked board by resting them at the edge and striking with the ball of the thumb ‖ *(Br.)* shuffleboard (disk and cue game)

shov·el (ʃʌv'l) **1.** *n.* a tool consisting of a large shallow concave head attached to the end of a long handle, used for lifting loose material and moving it elsewhere ‖ the quantity it holds **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **shov·el·ing,** esp. *Br* **shov·el·ling** *past* and *past part* **shov·eled,** esp. *Br.* **shov·elled** to lift and move with a shovel ‖ to dig out or clear (e.g. a path) with a shovel [O.E. *scoft*]

shov·el·board (ʃʌv'lbɔrd, ʃʌv'lbourd) *n.* shuffleboard (disk and cue game) ‖ *(Br.)* shove-halfpenny (coin game)

shoveler *SHOVELER

shov·el·er (ʃʌv'lər) *n. Anas clypeata,* fam. *Anatidae,* a freshwater duck with a huge spatulate beak

shovel hat a shallow black hat with a broad brim turned up at the sides, formerly worn by pastors and clergymen

shov·el·head (ʃʌv'lhed) *n. Sphyrna tiburo,* fam. *Sphyrnidae,* a shark related to the hammerhead shark, but smaller

shoveller *SHOVELER

show (ʃou) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **show·ing** *past* **showed** *past part.* **shown** (ʃoun), **showed** *v.t.* to cause to be seen, *he showed his books to me* ‖ to guide, conduct, *she showed me to my seat* ‖ to offer for public view, *the firm showed its new designs* ‖ to put on view for entertainment, *they are showing a new movie* ‖ to indicate, give to understand, *his letter shows why he did not come* ‖ to point out, *he showed her why she ought to do it* ‖ to establish, prove, *the evidence showed that he was sane at the time, it showed him that he was right* ‖ *(law)* to plead, present in a court, *to show just cause* ‖ to give evidence of (feelings, character, disposition), *he showed no pity* ‖ to bestow (favor etc.) ‖ to register, *the farm showed a profit* ‖ to present (a message) to the eye or mind, *the signal showed all clear* ‖ to depict, *the account shows him as a scoundrel* ‖ *v.i.* to be visible ‖ to be seen, *to show to advantage* ‖ to have a specified appearance ‖ *(pop.)* to prove a point, *it just goes to show* ‖ (of a movie) to be on view ‖ *(pop.)* to finish third, esp. in a horse race **to show off** to make a show of one's virtues or skills ‖ to demonstrate so as to reveal the qualities of **to show up** to reveal the true character (usually unworthy) of ‖ to put in an appearance ‖ to appear in a specified way ‖ to be conspicuous **2.** *n.* a display, *a show of grief* ‖ a demonstration, *a show of strength* ‖ a public exhibition, *a flower show,* esp. one of paintings or sculpture, a *one-man show* ‖ a public presentation of entertainment, e.g. a play, a radio program ‖ a visible trace, *no show of fatigue* ‖ pretense, *he made a show of not hearing me* ‖ a chance to reveal quality, *it got no sort of show* ‖ performance, *to put up a good show* ‖ *(pop.)* an undertaking, business etc., *he wrecked the whole show* ‖ *(pop.)* third place, esp. in a horse race ‖ **for show** in order merely to attract attention [O.E. *scéawian,* to look at]

show bill an advertising poster

show·boat (ʃóubout) *n.* a river steamer with actors or entertainers on board giving a show ‖ *(colloq.)* a show-off

showbread *SHEWBREAD

show·case (ʃóukeis) *n.* a glass-fronted cupboard, fitted with shelves, in which goods are set out on view for sale or objects for exhibition

show-down (ʃóudaun) *n.* the last stage in a dispute immediately preceding a settlement ‖ *(poker)* a laying down of the cards face up

show·er (ʃáuər) **1.** *n.* a brief fall of rain, hail or sleet ‖ a thick but brief fall of objects, *a shower of confetti* ‖ a shower bath ‖ a festive gathering at which presents are given to a prospective bride or mother **showers of** a great many, *showers of compliments* **2.** *v.t.* to cover as if in a shower *v.t.* to fall in or as if in a shower ‖ to take a shower bath [O.E. *scur*]

shower bath a bath taken standing up under a spray of water from an overhead nozzle ‖ the apparatus installed for such baths ‖ the room etc. where such baths are taken

showery (ʃáuəri) *adj.* raining briefly and frequently ‖ like a shower, *showery pink blossoms*

show·i·ly (ʃóuili) *adv.* in a showy manner

show·i·ness (ʃóuinis) *n.* the state or quality of being showy

show·ing (ʃóuiŋ) *n.* the act of offering for public view ‖ an exhibition for display, *a private showing of a film* ‖ performance in a competition, *to make a good showing* ‖ evidence, *on present showing we should finish next year*

showman (ʃóumən) *n.* someone who runs a show, esp. a traveling one ‖ someone who has a flair for other lesser form of public entertainment ‖ someone who has a flair for putting something before the public effectively, esp. by using theatrical techniques, *the parson is something of a showman* **show·man·ship** *n*

shown *past* and alt. *past part.* of show

show-off (ʃóuɔf, ʃóuf) *n.* the act of showing off ‖ *(pop.)* a person who shows off for admiration

show of hands a raising of one hand by each member of a group as a method of voting, showing approval etc

show-piece (ʃóupi:s) *n.* something being exhibited or that would exhibit well

show-room (ʃóuru:m, ʃóurum) *n.* a room set apart for showing samples of goods for sale

show window a store display window

show·y (ʃóui:) *comp* **show·i·er** *superl.* **show·i·est** *adj.* ostentatious ‖ making attractive display, *showy flowers*

shrank *past* of SHRINK

shrap·nel (ʃræpn'l) *n.* bullets and jagged pieces of metal sprayed by a bursting shell ‖ a projectile fired for this effect [after Henry *Shrapnel* (1761-1842), British general]

shred (ʃred) *n.* a small piece torn or cut from something, usually in the form of a thin strip ‖ a small amount, *shreds of evidence* [O.E. *scréade*]

shred *pres. part* **shred·ding** *past* and *past part.* **shred·ded, shred** *v.t.* to tear or cut into shreds [O.E. *scréadian*]

Shreve·port (ʃri:vpɔrt, ʃri:vpourt) a port and industrial town (pop. 205,815) of N.W. Louisiana: oil refining, chemicals, sawmilling

shrew (ʃru:) *n.* a member of *Soricidae,* a family of small, mouse-like, insectivorous, nocturnal animals with a long tail and a soft hairy coat ‖ a bad-tempered woman [O.E. *scréawa, scréwa*]

shrewd (ʃru:d) *adj.* intelligent and worldly-wise, *a shrewd businessman* ‖ clever and true or very near the truth, *a shrewd guess* [M.E. *shrewede* fr. SHREW, (obs.) an evil person]

shrew·ish (ʃrú:iʃ) *adj.* (of a woman) bad-tempered, bullying

shriek (ʃri:k) **1.** *v.i.* to utter a shrill, sharp cry, esp. from pain, fear etc. ‖ to laugh in a shrill, high-pitched way ‖ *v.t.* to utter in a sharp, shrill way **2.** *n.* such a cry or laugh [etym. doubtful]

shriev·al·ty (ʃri:vəlti:) *pl.* **shriev·al·ties** *n. (Br.)* the office, tenure of office or jurisdiction of a sheriff

shrift (ʃrift) *n. (archaic)* confession to a priest in the sacrament of penance ‖ *(archaic)* the remission of sins pronounced by a priest to a penitent ‖ *SHORT SHRIFT [O.E. *scrift*]

shrike (ʃraik) *n.* any of various hook-billed songbirds of fam. *Laniidae,* esp. of genus *Lanius,* that feed mainly on insects which they impale on thorny bushes [O.E. *scric, scréc,* a bird with a shrill cry]

Shrike *n. (mil.)* an air-launched antiradiation missile (AGM-45) designed to home on and destroy radar emitters

shrill (ʃril) **1.** *adj.* (of a voice or sound) high-pitched and piercing ‖ made in or accompanied by such sounds, *shrill demands* **2.** *v.t.* to utter in a shrill voice ‖ *v.i.* to make shrill cries [M.E. *shrille*]

shrimp (ʃrimp) **1.** *pl.* **shrimps, shrimp** *n.* any of various members of *Natantia,* a suborder of small, edible, chiefly marine crustaceans having 10 legs and a long slender body ‖ *(pop.)* a tiny or undersized person, esp. one who is unimposing **2.** *v.i.* to fish for shrimps [M.E. *schrimpe*]

shrimp boat a plastic chip placed on radarscope in air traffic control to track aircraft

shrine (ʃrain) *n.* a box of stone, metal or wood used to hold sacred relics ‖ a tomb, chapel or other place held sacred because of the presence of such relics ‖ a place which is hallowed because it has special associations [O.E. *scrin* fr. L.]

shrink (ʃriŋk) **1.** *pres. part.* **shrink·ing** *past* **shrank** (ʃræŋk), **shrunk** (ʃrʌŋk) *past part.* **shrunk, shrunken** *v.t.* to become smaller, e.g. from heat, cold etc. ‖ (of cloth or clothing) to become smaller after being washed or thoroughly drenched ‖ to draw back in fear or unwillingness, *she shrank from the idea of meeting him* ‖ (e.g. of value) to lessen ‖ *v.t.* to cause to shrink **2.** *n.* the act of shrinking **shrink·age** *n.* the act, process or extent of shrinking

shrink wrap ‖ (ʃriŋkræp) *n.* packaging that shrinks under heat to conform to shape ‖ *v.t.* to shrink-wrap

shrive (ʃraɪv) *pres. part.* **shriv·ing** *past* **shrove** (ʃrouv), **shrived** *past part.* **shriv·en** (ʃrɪv'n), **shrived** *v.t.* (*archaic*) to confess to a priest and receive absolution ‖ *v.t.* (*archaic*) to hear the confession of and absolve [O.E. *scrīfan*]

shriv·el (ʃrɪv'l) *pres. part.* **shriv·el·ing**, esp. *Br* **shriv·el·ling** *past* and *past part.* **shriv·eled**, esp. *Br* **shrivelled** *v.t.* (often with 'up') to become smaller, with the surface becoming wrinkled ‖ *v.t.* to cause to become smaller and

shriven alt. *past part.* of SHRIVE

Shrop·shire (ʃrɒpʃɪər, ʃrɒpʃər) (*abbr.* Salop) a county (area 1,347 sq. miles, pop. 380,400) of England on the Welsh border. County town:

shroud (ʃraud) **1.** *n.* a long sheet wound around a corpse ‖ something which conceals or clouds, *a shroud of mist* ‖ (*naut.*) one of the ropes attached to the sides of a ship and the lower mastheads, to keep the mast in position **2.** *v.t.* to wind in a shroud ‖ to conceal or cloud, *her background was shrouded in mystery* [O.E. *scrud*, gar-

shroud-laid (ʃraudleɪd) *adj.* (of a rope) having four strands and a core

shrove alt. *past* and *past part.* of SHRIVE

Shrove-tide (ʃrouvtaɪd) *n.* the three days before Ash Wednesday (Quinquagesima and the following Monday and Tuesday), when pre-Lent confessions are made and pre-Lent festivities are held [rel. to SHRIVE; origin unknown]

shrub (ʃrʌb) *n.* a plant with several branching woody stems and no main trunk, smaller than most trees **shrub·ber·y** *pl.* **shrub·ber·ies** *n.* a number of shrubs growing close together ‖ (*collect.*) shrubs **shrub·by** *comp.* **shrub·bi·er** *superl.* **shrub·bi·est** *adj.* composed of shrubs ‖ like a shrub [O.E. *scrybb*, shrubbery]

shrug (ʃrʌg) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **shrug·ging** *past* and *past part.* **shrugged** *v.t.* to lift (the shoulders) as a gesture expressing doubt, rejection of an idea, ignorance of the answer to a question etc ‖ *v.t.* to lift the shoulders in this way **2.** *n.* this gesture [origin unknown]

shrunk alt. *past* and *past part.* of SHRINK

shrunken alt. *past part.* of SHRINK

shtetl *n.* a small Jewish town or village in Eastern Europe during the 19th and 20th century until World War II

SH-3 *SEA KING

SH-2 *SEA SPRITE

shuck (ʃʌk) **1.** *n.* a shell or husk **2.** *v.t.* to extract (e.g. peas, fruit, nuts) from pods or shells ‖ to remove (oysters) from their shells **shucks** *interj.* an expression of disappointment, annoyance etc [origin unknown]

shuck (*slang*) **1.** *n.* a sham **2.** *v.* to con or deceive

shud·der (ʃʌdər) **1.** *v.i.* to experience a sudden and forceful muscular contraction throughout the body, arising from horror or disgust **2.** *n.* one of these muscular contractions ‖ the act of shuddering [M.E. *shodre, shoddre*]

shuf·fle (ʃʌf'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **shuf·fling** *past* and *past part.* **shuf·fled** *v.t.* to move (things) about, changing their positions relative to one another, *to shuffle cards* ‖ to slide (the feet)

together into a disordered state ‖ to change, shift, push, esp. in a clumsy way ‖ *v.t.* to move while dragging or sliding the feet instead of lifting them ‖ to dance in this way [(with 'in', 'into' or 'out of') to get into or out of a position, state etc by shifty or evasive means, *to shuffle out of a situation*] (to shift around from one position to another) (to shuffle cards **2.** *n.* the act of shuffling ‖ a shuffling of the feet ‖ a shuffling gait ‖ the rearranging of a pack of cards ‖ one's turn to do this [prob. L.G. *schuffeln*, to walk clum-

shuf·fle·board (ʃʌf'lbɔrd, ʃʌf'lbourd) *n.* a game in which players use a cue to push large disks into sections marked out on a flat, smooth surface (*Br*) shove-halfpenny (coin game)

shuf·fler (ʃʌflər) *n.* (esp. in *cards*) a person who shuffles ‖ a scaup duck

shun (ʃʌn) *pres. part.* **shun·ning** *past* and *past part.* **shunned** *v.t.* to keep clear of, avoid, *to shun publicity* [O.E. *scunian*]

shun·pike (ʃʌnpaɪk) *v.* to travel on secondary roads avoiding expressways — **shunpiker** *n.*

shunt (ʃʌnt) **1.** *v.t.* to move (a train etc) to a different track (*elec.*) to divert (a current) to a different direction (*elec.*) to provide with a

thoughts, interests, attention etc in another direction ‖ *v.i.* (of trains) to move to a different track ‖ (*elec.*, of a current) to be diverted by a shunt **2.** *n.* a shunting ‖ (*elec.*) a conductor attached to a circuit at two points, reducing the amount of current flowing through the circuit (*rail.*) a switch ‖ (*auto racing*) an accident, esp. involving two or more cars [M.E. *shunten*]

shunt-wound (ʃʌntwaund) *adj.* (*elec.*) designating a coil of an armature wound so that some of the current travels around the field magnet

shush (ʃʌʃ) **1.** *interj.* hush! be silent! **2.** *v.t.* to cause (someone) to be silent

shut (ʃʌt) *pres. part.* **shut·ting** *past* and *past part.* **shut** *v.t.* (sometimes with 'up' or 'down') to cause (something) to come together with another surface so that there is no space between them, *to shut a door* ‖ to fasten (a door etc.) with a catch, bolt etc. ‖ to prevent passage through by imposing a barrier, *to shut a road to all traffic* ‖ (sometimes with 'up') to bring together the parts of (the eye, mouth etc.) so that there is no space between them ‖ (often with 'up') to prevent exit from or entrance to *to shut a house for the winter* ‖ (sometimes with 'up') to confine, *shut the dog in the kitchen* ‖ (often with 'up') to stop or stop temporarily the business or operation of *he will have to shut the shop* ‖ (with 'up') to put away in a container, esp. in a safe place ‖ (with 'up') to cause (someone) to stop talking ‖ *v.i.* to be or become shut ‖ (often with 'up') to stop or stop temporarily the business or operation of a store, factory etc. ‖ (with 'up') to stop talking **to shut down** to cause (a factory etc.) to cease to work **to shut in** to prevent from coming out ‖ to surround, *the house is shut in by trees* **to shut off** to prevent (water, gas, steam etc.) from flowing ‖ to stop (machinery) from working by shutting off the power ‖ to keep from human contact, *he is shutting himself off from society* ‖ (of machinery) to stop working because the power has been cut off **to shut out** to prevent from entering ‖ to prevent the possibility of, *this shuts out any danger of fire* ‖ (*sports*) to keep (an opponent or opposing team) from scoring [O.E. *scyttan*]

shut-in (ʃʌtɪn) *n.* an invalid unable to leave his bed, room or house

shut-out (ʃʌtaut) *n.* a lockout ‖ (*sports*) prevention from scoring in a game ‖ (*sports*) a game with no score on one side

shut·ter (ʃʌtər) **1.** *n.* a cover, often consisting of wooden boards or slats, used to secure a window against unlawful entry or to allow air but not sunlight to enter ‖ a mechanical device that acts to admit light into a camera or other optical instrument during a specified time interval. In cameras the shutter may be built into the lens system or may act in the focal plane. In motion-picture cameras it usually consists of a rotating device synchronized with the rate of passage of the film before the lenses ‖ a device for opening and closing the swell box of an organ **2.** *v.t.* to provide with a shutter or shutters ‖ to close the shutter or shutters of [SHUT]

shuttered fuse a fuse in which inadvertent initiation of the detonator will not initiate either the booster or the burst charge

shut·tle (ʃʌt'l) **1.** *n.* a device enclosing the bobbin which a weaver passes between the threads of the warp in order to make the weft ‖ the holder of the lower thread of a sewing machine ‖ a small device for holding the thread in tatting etc. ‖ a passenger train, plane or bus which travels back and forth over a short route between two places at scheduled intervals ‖ such a traveling back and forth **2.** *v. pres. part.* **shut·tling** *past* and *past part.* **shut·tled** *v.t.* to cause to move back and forth ‖ *v.i.* to move back and forth [O.E. *scytel*, a dart]

shuttle bombing (*mil.*) bombing of targets located between two friendly bases

shut·tle·cock (ʃʌt'lkɒk) *n.* a cork, winged with feathers, struck with a battledore in the game of battledore and shuttlecock, or with a racket in badminton ‖ the game of battledore and shuttlecock

shuttle diplomacy continuous travel between two disputing countries for the purpose of mediation

shuttle service a transport service consisting of vehicles which move back and forth between two places, esp. in short, scheduled trips ‖ regular air transport service, usu. hourly, between two centers, with guaranteed seating for all comers

shy (ʃaɪ) **1.** *comp.* **shy·er, shi·er** *superl.* **shy·est, shi·est** *adj.* (of persons) finding it hard to overcome selfconsciousness and establish personal relations with others, and therefore seeking to avoid notice ‖ (of animals) easily frightened ‖ showing timidity or reserve, *a shy smile* ‖ (with 'about') wary of or reserved about doing something ‖ (*poker*) not having paid one's ante ‖ (with 'of') ‖ short, not having a sufficiency, *shy of money* ‖ short of money **to fight shy of** to try to avoid **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **shy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **shied** (of a horse etc.) to move suddenly to one side when startled **3.** *pl.* **shies** *n.* an act of shying [O.E. *scēoh*]

shy (ʃaɪ) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **shy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **shied** to throw (a stone, ball etc.) **2.** *pl.* **shies** *n.* a throw (*pop.*) a try, attempt [etym. doubtful]

shy·ster (ʃáɪstər) *n.* (*pop.*) a person, esp. a lawyer, who is unscrupulous in the practice of his profession [etym. doubtful]

si (si:) *n.* (*mus.*) the note B in the fixed-do system of solmization ‖ ti, the seventh note of the scale in movable-do solmization [*SOLMIZATION]

SI *SI UNITS

si·al·a·gog·ic (saɪələgɒdʒɪk) **1.** *adj.* (*med.*) stimulating the flow of saliva **2.** *n.* (*med.*) a sialagogic agent [SIALAGOGUE]

si·al·a·gogue (saɪælәgɒg, saɪælәgɒg) *n.* (*med.*) an agent promoting the flow of saliva [F. fr. Gk *sialon*, saliva + *agōgos*, leading]

Si·al·kot (si:ʌlkout) a commercial center (pop. 185,000) in Pakistan in the N. Punjab. Manufactures: sporting goods, musical and surgical instruments. Ancient fortress, mausoleum of Nanak

Si·am (saɪæm, sáɪæm) *THAILAND

si·a·mang (si:əmæŋ) *n. Symphalangus syndactylus*, a large black gibbon of Sumatra [Malay *siāmang, siyāmang*]

Si·a·mese (saɪəmi:z, saɪəmi:s) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Thailand, its people or language **2.** *pl.* **Si·a·mese** *n.* a native of Thailand ‖ the Sino-Tibetan language of Thailand

Siamese cat a cat of a short-haired, blue-eyed breed (*BLUE POINT, *SEAL POINT) noted for its sinewy elegance

Siamese twins twins born joined together at some point [from the twins In and Jun (1811–74), born in Siam, who were the first widely publicized instance of this condition]

Si·an (si:ɑ̃n, ʃi:ɑ̃n) (medieval Changan or Singan and called Siking 1936-49) the capital (pop. 2,500,000) of Shensi, N. China. Industries: textiles, chemicals. Nestorian monument (c. 780), Ming dynasty walls. University

Siang·tan (sjɑ̃ŋtɑ̃n, ʃjɑ̃ŋtɑ̃n) an industrial center and river port (pop. 184,000) in E. Hunan, China: metallurgy, mechanical engineering, textiles

sib (sib) *n.* a blood relative, esp. a sibling ‖ kindred, relatives ‖ (*anthrop.*) a unilateral, usually exogamous kin group based on common descent whether matrilineal or patrilineal (cf. CLAN, cf. SEPT) [O.E. *sib, sibb*, kinship]

Si·be·li·us (sibéiliːəs, sibéiljəs), Jean (1865–1957), Finnish composer. His work is fundamentally nationalistic. His symphonies seem to spring from a consciousness of the sternness of man's relation with nature in the far north. They have a considerable formal interest and a characteristic melodic style

Si·be·ri·a (saɪbɪərɪːə) the Asiatic part (area c. 4,887,000 sq. miles) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R. extending from the Urals to the Pacific. Geography: *R.S.F.S.R., *U.S.S.R. HISTORY Siberia was the starting point for the Hun and Mongol invasions. It was annexed by Russia under Ivan IV in the 16th c. and became a place of political exile (17th c.). The building (1892-1905) of the Trans-Siberian Railroad led to colonization on a large scale, and the region is being industrialized rapidly

Si·be·ri·an (saɪbɪərɪːən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Siberia **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Siberia

sib·i·lance (sɪbəlәns) *n.* a sibilant quality ‖ a sibilant sound

sib·i·lan·cy (sɪbəlәnsɪː) *n.* sibilance

sib·i·lant (sɪbəlәnt) **1.** *adj.* having or making a hissing sound ‖ uttered with a hissing sound **2.** *n.* a sibilant speech sound or the symbol for it (e.g. s, z, ʃ, ʒ) [fr. L. *sibilans* (*sibilantis*) fr. *sibilare*, to hiss]

sib·i·late (sɪbəleɪt) *pres. part.* **sib·i·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sib·i·lat·ed** *v.t.* to pronounce with a hissing sound ‖ *v.i.* to make an initial hissing sound when pronouncing **sib·i·lá·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *sibilare* (*sibilatus*), to hiss]

Si·biu (sɪːbjuː) (*G.* Hermannstadt) a commercial center (pop. 156,854) of central Transylvania, Rumania

sib·ling (sibliŋ) *n.* a person in relation to [illegible] one having the same parents or having one parent in common

Sib·yl (sib'l) *n.* one of various women in antiquity (e.g. in Greece, Rome and Egypt) believed to possess prophetic power through divine inspiration **sib·yl** a prophetess. [O E *Sibylle* < L < M L *Sibilla* < Gk]

Sib·yl·line (sibəlin, sibəlain, sibəlin) *adj.* of, relating to or uttered by a Sibyl **sib·yl·line** oracular, obscurely prophetic, *a sibylline utterance* [fr. L. *Sibyllinus*]

Sibylline books a collection of oracles bearing on the worship of the gods and the policy of Rome, fabled to have been bought from a Sibyl by Tarquinius Superbus, and used in ancient Rome for guidance in matters of law

sic (sik) *adv.* thus (added in brackets after a word or expression in a quotation which looks wrong or absurd, to show that it has been quoted correctly) [L.]

sic, sick (sik) *pres. part.* **sick·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sicked** *v.t.* (esp. of a dog, used esp. in imper.) to set upon, chase to incite (a dog) to attack [var. of SEEK]

sic·ca·tive (sikətiv) **1.** *adj.* promoting drying **2.** *n.* a substance promoting drying, esp. one mixed with oil paint, printing ink etc. [fr. L. *siccativus*]

Si·cil·ian (sisiljən) **1.** *adj.* relating to Sicily or its inhabitants ‖ relating to the Italian dialect of Sicily **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Sicily ‖ the Italian dialect spoken in Sicily

Sicilian Vespers (*hist.*) a revolt (1282) against French rule in Sicily. It broke out at Palermo. The ringing of the vesper bell on Easter Monday was the signal for the people to kill or drive out the French. Sicily was joined to Aragon

Sic·i·lies, Kingdom of the Two (sisəliz) (*Ital hist.*) a former state consisting of Sicily and the southern portion of Italy. After the fall of Rome (476) this area was occupied by the Ostrogoths, and then by the Byzantines (535). The Saracens took Sicily (827-78), and Germans, Greeks and Arabs fought for the region until it was conquered (mid-11th c.) by Robert Guiscard and the Normans. The throne passed (1266) to the house of Anjou until the Sicilian Vespers (1282), when the house of Aragon took Sicily. The kingdom was reunited (1504) under the Spanish crown. After war with Austria, the Spanish Bourbons captured the kingdom (1734), and were restored (1815) after the Napoleonic Wars. Their despotic rule ended (1860) when Garibaldi invaded and joined (1861) the Two Sicilies to the kingdom of Italy

Sic·i·ly (sisəli:) (*Ital.* Sicilia) a mountainous, deforested island (area 9,815 sq. miles, pop. 4,884,000) off S.W. Italy, forming, with Pantelleria, the Lipari Is and other nearby islets, an autonomous region (area 9,928 sq. miles, pop. 4,936,200) of Italy. Capital: Palermo. Highest peak: 10,850 ft (*ETNA). The coasts are fertile, esp. in the north, and populous, the interior largely barren and sparsely inhabited. Main industries: agriculture (citrus fruit, bananas, olives, almonds, vines, cork, cotton), fishing, mining (sulfur), petroleum extraction (90% of Italian production) and refining, tourism. Universities: Catania (1434), Messina (1549), Palermo (1805). Part of the Mycenaean civilization of Crete, Sicily became a prosperous Greek colony (9th-5th cc. B.C.), was invaded by the Carthaginians, and fell (241 B.C.) to the Romans. After the fall of Rome (476) it became part of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies

sick (sik) **1.** *adj.* not physically healthy ‖ not healthy mentally, morally or spiritually ‖ so consumed with passion as to have a feeling of illness, *sick with envy* ‖ likely to vomit, *to feel sick* ‖ suffering an attack of vomiting, *sick three times* ‖ betraying that a person is not in good health, *a sick look* ‖ of or for people not in good health, *sick leave*, ‖ (*pop.*) feeling disgusted, *his manners make me sick* | feeling weak and depressed, *sick at heart* | (with 'of') disgusted by having or being subjected to too much of something, *sick and tired of complaints* | (*pop.*) weak, of relatively poor quality, *his painting looks pretty sick by comparison with yours* ‖ (of humor, jokes) sadistic or suggesting heartlessness ‖ (*rhet.*, with 'for') longing, *sick for home* forced, sickly, *a sick smile* to go sick report oneself as being ill **2.** *n.* **the sick** people not in good health. [O E]

sick *v.t.* *SIC

sick bay quarters in a naval vessel, military establishment, or some institutions, where the sick are treated

sick·bed [illegible] the bed [illegible] one lies ill

sick·en (sikən) *v.t.* to become ill ‖ *v.t.* to cause to feel sick **sick·en·ing** *adj.* nauseating, revolting ‖ distressing

Sick·ert (sikərt), Walter Richard (1860-1942), English painter. He was greatly influenced by Degas in composition and subject matter, esp. theater interiors

sick headache a migraine (a condition of headache accompanied by intermittent feelings of nausea

Sick·ing·en (zikiŋən), Franz von (1481-1523), German knight and Protestant military leader

sick·le (sik'l) *n.* a tool with a curved blade and a short handle, used for cutting long grass or trimming rough hedges etc. **the Sickle** a sickle-shaped group of six stars in the constellation Leo [O E. *sicol* perh. fr. L.]

sick leave leave of absence from duty granted [illegible]

sick·li·ness (siklinis) *n.* the state or quality of being sickly

sick·ly (siklì:) *comp.* **sick·li·er** *superl.* **sick·liest** *adj.* prone to illness, weak in health, *a sickly child* ‖ caused by, or suggestive of illness, *a sickly complexion* ‖ weak because forced, *a sickly smile* ‖ causing sickness, mildly nauseating, *the sickly smell of ether*

sick·ness (siknis) *n.* illness, being sick ‖ a disease ‖ (esp. *Br.*) vomiting or the desire to vomit

sick-out (sikaut) *n.* job action in which employees call in sick, esp. where a strike is not feasible

sick·room (sikru:m, sikrum) *n.* the room in which someone who is sick is being looked after

sid·dur (si:du:r, sidər) *pl.* **sid·du·rim** (si:du:rim), **sid·durs** *n.* the Jewish daily prayer book, containing both Hebrew and Aramaic prayers [Heb. *siddur*, order, arrangement]

side (said) **1.** *n.* any one of the flat or relatively flat surfaces of an object, *a cube has six sides* | one of the vertical or relatively vertical surfaces of an object as distinguished from the top or bottom, *the side of a hill, the side of a box* | such a surface, but also excluding front and back, *the side of a house* ‖ one of the two surfaces of something flat and thin, *write on both sides of the paper* ‖ (*math.*) one of the lines bounding a figure | the right or left part of a person's body, esp. between armpit and hip ‖ the right or left part of an animal's body, esp. between foreleg and hindleg as cut for meat, *a side of bacon* ‖ one of the two halves of an object, place or space or one of the two directions to the right and left of a real line or a line in the mind of the observer, *the right side of the road, the debit side of an account book* ‖ a part of an object, place or space away from the central part, *the sides of the room* ‖ a space or direction in a certain relation to a [illegible] *sides*, an aspect or view that is not complete, or that differs from other aspects, *he has many sides to his character* ‖ one of the contrasting aspects of something as it affects a person, *keep your side of the bargain* | one of two teams or sets of opponents in sport, war politics etc ‖ a position nearer than, or beyond, some dividing line, *stay on this side of the hedge* ‖ a line of [illegible] *his father's side* | (*billiards*) the spin imparted to a ball by striking it on the side [illegible] (*Br.*, *pop.*) [illegible] the side [illegible] ondary occupation | in addition to the main course of a meal **side by side** close together, [illegible] to take sides to support one of the sides in a dispute **2.** *adj.* of, on, by, from or towards a side, *side wind* ‖ subordinate, *side road, side issue* ‖ indirect, oblique, *a side glance* **3.** *v. pres. part.* **sid·ing** *past* and *past part.* [illegible] 'with' or 'against') to give sympathy to or support one party in a dispute [O E. *side*, the long part or view of something]

[illegible] net) worn at the side

side·board [illegible] furniture, with cupboards and drawers, placed against the wall of a dining room or living room, and used to store dishes etc. or to put [illegible]

side·burns (saidbə:rnz) *pl. n.* the short hair growing on a man's face in front of the ears when the beard is shaved off [after Gen. A. E. *Burnside* (*d.* 1881), U.S. general]

side·car (saidkar) *n.* a small one-wheeled car for a passenger, attached to the side of a motorcycle | an iced cocktail consisting of a mixture of orange-flavored liqueur, brandy and lemon juice

side dish an extra dish at a meal, subsidiary to the main dish

side-dress (saiddres) *v.t.* to apply fertilizer to plants by working it into the soil along one side of each row | *v.t.* to apply fertilizer to (plants etc.) in this way (cf. TOP-DRESS) **side-dress·ing** *n.* the fertilizer so used

side drum a snare drum

side·head (saidhed) *n.* a subheading placed to the side of the text, usually to the left of the first line of a paragraph

side·kick (saidkik) *n.* (*pop.*) someone who associates with another as a partner, assistant or companion, esp. as a subordinate

side·light (saidlait) *n.* a small lamp on the side of a ship or vehicle ‖ an anecdote or piece of information which indirectly reveals the nature of someone or something ‖ light from a side [illegible] a window or opening at the side of a wall, door etc.

side·line (saidlain) *n.* a kind of goods sold in addition to one's regular and more important stock | a job done in addition to one's regular occupation | (*sports*) a line marking the boundary at the side of a football field, tennis court etc. ‖ (*pl.*, *sports*) the space along the outside of the lines at the side of an athletic field ‖ (*pl.*) the point of view of those not actually participating, *from the sidelines it looked like a complete accident*

side·long (saidlɔŋ, saidlɒŋ) **1.** *adv.* obliquely, to glance sidelong **2.** *adj.* oblique, directed sideways, *a sidelong glance*

side-look·ing airborne radar (saidlukiŋ) (*mil.*) airborne radar with reception from right and left, used to map a territory from its perimeter at altitudes up to 70,000 ft. (*acronym* SLAR)

side·piece (saidpi:s) *n.* a piece forming the side of something

si·de·re·al (saidiəri:əl) *adj.* of or relating to the fixed stars or constellations, esp. as they are used in measures of time [fr. L. *sidereus*]

sidereal day the interval between successive transits of the March equinox over the upper meridian of a place: it is equal to 23 hours 56 minutes 4.09 seconds of mean solar time

sidereal time time based on the sidereal day consisting of 24 sidereal hours

sidereal year the period during which the earth makes a complete revolution in its orbit around the sun, with respect to the fixed stars [illegible] equal to 365 days 6 hours [illegible] minutes 9.54 seconds of mean solar time

sid·er·ite (sidərait) *n.* native ferrous carbonate, $FeCO_3$, a valuable ore of iron | a meteorite largely consisting of iron **sid·er·it·ic** (sidəritik) *adj.* [F *sidérite* or fr. *sidérites* fr. Gk]

sid·er·o·lite (sidərəlait) *n.* a meteorite containing large proportions of metal and stone [fr. Gk *sideros*, iron + *lithos*, stone]

sid·er·o·sis (sidərousis) *n.* [illegible] pneumoconiosis [illegible] resulting from [illegible] iron pigment deposits in a tissue [Gk *sideros*, iron]

side·sad·dle (saidsæd'l) **1.** *n.* a saddle for a woman on which she sits with both legs on one side of the horse **2.** *adv.* mounted thus, *to ride* [illegible]

side·show (saidʃou) *n.* a small show or entertainment as part of a larger one | an event or activity of less importance than the principal [illegible]

side·slip (saidslip) **1.** *n.* a slip sideways, e.g. in a car or on skis | (*aeron.*) a slip sideways, and broadside on, in a downward direction, usually caused by low air speed in a turn **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **side·slip·ping** *past* and *past part.* **side·slipped** to make a sideslip

side·sman [illegible] **side·smen** [illegible] the [illegible]

side-splitting [illegible] funny

side·step (saidstep) *pres. part.* **side·step·ping** [illegible] **side·stepped** [illegible]

stepping sideways ‖ to be evasive about (an issue)

side-stroke (saidstrouk) *n.* a stroke made when swimming on one's side, both arms moving in alternate forward and backward strokes and the legs moving in a scissors kick. The side-stroke is esp. useful for long distances

side-swipe (saidswaip) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **side-swip·ing** *past* and *past part.* **side-swiped** to strike with a glancing blow along the side **2.** *n.* a sideswiping or an instance of this ‖ (*pop.*) an oblique scathing remark

side-track (saidtræk) **1.** *n.* a siding **2.** *v.t.* to shunt into siding ‖ to lead (someone) away from the proper subject ‖ to prevent action on (a matter) by diversionary tactics

side-walk (saidwɔk) *n.* a hard-surfaced pedestrian way along the side of a street

sidewalk artist (*Am.*—*Br.* pavement artist) a person who chalks pictures on the sidewalk in the hope that passers-by will give him money

side-ward (saidwərd) *adv.* and *adj.* toward one side **side-wards** *adv.* sideward

side-way (saidwei) **1.** *adv.* and *adj.* sideways **2.** *n.* a byway

side-ways (saidweiz) **1.** *adv.* to the side, *look sideways* ‖ from the side, *viewed sideways* ‖ on the side, with the side first, *carry it in sideways* **2.** *adj.* to one side, *a sideways look*

side-whisk·ers (saidhwiskərz, saidwiskərz) *pl. n.* long whiskers on the side of the face

Side-wind·er (saidwaindər) *n.* (*mil.*) solid-propellant, air-to-air missile (AIM-9) with nonnuclear warhead, and infrared, heat-seeking homing with speed of Mach 2

side-wise (saidwaiz) *adv.* and *adj.* sideways

Si-di-bel-Ab·bès (si:di:belabɛs) an agricultural market (pop. 151,148) of N.W. Algeria: cereals, vines, fruit, vegetables

sid·ing (saidiŋ) *n.* a short railroad track beside and connected with the main line, used for shunting, loading and unloading goods, laying up rolling stock etc. ‖ (*collect.*) boards forming the exposed surface of the outside walls of a frame building

si·dle (said'l) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **si·dling** *past* and *past part.* **si·dled** to go forward with a sideways motion, *the fox sidled over the field* ‖ (with 'up to', 'over to' etc.) to make a rather furtive approach **2.** *n.* the act or movement of sidling [back-formation fr. obs. *sideling adv.*, sideloc.]

Sid·mouth (sidməθ), Henry Addington, 1st Viscount (1757-1844), British Tory statesman, prime minister (1801-4). As home secretary (1812-21), he was responsible for much repressive legislation [1st Lord]

Sid·ney (sidni:), Sir Philip (1554-86), English poet, critic, courtier and soldier. His works, published posthumously, include the pastoral prose romance 'Arcadia' (1590 and 1593), the sonnet sequence 'Astrophel and Stella' (1591) and a defense of poetry against utilitarian philistinism, 'The Defence of Poesie' (1595). He is often considered as the ideal Renaissance man

Sid·ney, Syd·ney, Algernon (1622-83), English statesman. A republican, he was one of the leaders of the Whig opposition, and was executed for alleged complicity in the Rye House Plot

Si·don (said'n) an ancient seaport (modern Saida, Lebanon, pop. 50,000) in Phoenicia, which flourished in the 2nd millennium B.C. as a center for Phoenician trade and colonization

SIDS *n.* (*med. abbr.*) for sudden infant death syndrome

siege (si:dʒ) *n.* the isolating of a fortified place by an attacking force in order to make it surrender ‖ a long, persistent attempt to force or persuade someone to do something ‖ a long, exhausting experience or period, esp. of ill health **to lay siege to** to begin the siege of **to raise a siege** to abandon a siege [O.F.]

Sieg·fried (si:gfri:d, zi:kfri:t) a hero of Germanic legend, esp. of the 'Nibelungenlied'

sie·mens (si:mənz) *n.* unit of conductance equal to 1 ampere per volt, named for Ernst Werner von Siemens, German electrical engineer

Sie·mens (si:manz, zi:manz), Ernst Werner von (1816-92), German electrical engineer and inventor. In 1841 he and the self-excited electric dynamo [illegible] 83); he was responsible for a process of steel-making (1866), which, with some adaptation, became the open-hearth process

Si·e·na (si:enə, sjenɑ) a walled city (pop. 61,888) of central Tuscany, Italy. Its shell-shaped piazza is dominated by the tower of the Gothic town hall (1297-1310). Romanesque-Gothic marble cathedral (mainly 12th-14th cc.), art museums. University (1300). Siena was a rich independent republic from the 12th c. until it was captured (1555) by Emperor Charles V

Si·en·ese (si:ənɪz, si:ənɪ:s) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Siena or the people who live there **2.** *pl.* **Si·en·ese** *n.* an inhabitant of Siena

si·en·na (si:énə) *n.* earth, consisting of clay colored by iron and manganese, used as pigment (*BURNT SIENNA, *RAW SIENNA) [Ital. (*terra di*) *Siena*, (earth of) Siena]

si·er·ra (si:érə) *n.* a mountain chain with sharp peaks, esp. in Spain and the Americas [Span.]

Sier·ra de Gua·dar·ra·ma (sjérrəðegwaðarrámə) a mountain range in central Spain between Old and New Castile. Summit: Peñalara (7,900 ft)

Si·er·ra Le·o·ne (si:érəli:óuni:, si:érəli:óun) a republic (area 27,925 sq. miles, pop. 3,474,000), and member of the British Commonwealth, in W. Africa. Capital: Freetown. People: 26% Mende, 22% Temne, with Creole (descended from freed slaves) and Syrian-Lebanese minorities. Language: English (official), Krio, Mandingo, Mende, other local African languages. Religion: mainly local African, 20% Moslem, 4% Christian. The coastal plain is mainly deforested and cultivated, with mangrove swamps along the coast. The Sierra Leone peninsula, on the northern coast, rises to 2,912 ft and the northeastern plateau (mainly 1,000–3,000 ft) to 6,390 ft (Loma Mtns). Several navigable rivers flow southwest from the plateau to deep estuaries on the Gulf of Guinea. Average temperatures (F.): 75°–85° on the coast, 69°–95° inland. Rainfall: Freetown 150 ins, northeast 80 ins. Livestock: cattle, goats, sheep, poultry. Agricultural products: palm kernels and oil, piassava, rice and other cereals, cocoa, coffee, peanuts, ginger, kola nuts, cassava, coconuts, manioc, sweet potatoes. Mineral resources: diamonds, iron ore, bauxite, rutile. Manufactures and industries: fishing (esp. tuna), palm oil, rice milling, lumber, furniture, weaving. Exports: diamonds, iron ore, palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, piassava. Imports: cotton fabrics, oil, clothing and footwear, foodstuffs, vehicles, machinery, synthetic fibers, chemicals. University: University Colleges of Sierra Leone (1959) and of Njala (1964). Monetary unit: leone (100 cents). HISTORY The area was inhabited by the Temne and other African peoples when the Portuguese explored the coast (c. 1462). The English raided it for slaves (16th c.), but a British abolitionist society founded Freetown (1787) as a settlement for freed American slaves. This became a British colony (1808) and the surrounding region became a British protectorate (1896). It gained independence within the Commonwealth (Apr. 27, 1961) and joined the U.N. (1961). Successful army coups d'état were mounted (1967 and 1968); the country's prime minister Siaka Stevens, although named premier in 1967, did not assume office until after the coups. Stevens became the country's first president (1971-85)

Sier·ra Ma·dre (sjérrəmuðre) the principal mountain system of Mexico, running the length of the country. It comprises the Eastern Range (Orizaba, 18,700 ft) and the Western Range (over 10,000 ft in the south) enclosing the central plateau, and the Southern Range running along the southwestern coast (*ROCKY MTNS)

Sier·ra Ma·es·tra (sjerramaéstra) a mountain range in E. Cuba, containing the highest point in Cuba: Pico Turquino (6,500 ft)

Sier·ra Men·dez (sjérramendes), Justo (1848-1912), Mexican romantic poet, author of 'Playeras', 'A Dios', and 'El funeral bucolico'. He is also known for his work in education

Sier·ra Mo·re·na [illegible] range (summit 4,305 ft) in S.W. Spain between the Guadalquivir and Guadiana Rivers, separating Andalusia from central Spain. Chief pass: Despeñaperros

Sier·ra Ne·va·da (sjerranevaðə) a snow-capped massif (60 miles long) of S.E. Andalusia, Spain, near Granada (Mulhacen, 11,420 ft)

Sier·ra Ne·vad·a (si:ərənevædə, si:ərənavuðə) a mountain range of E. California. Summit: Mt. Whitney (14,495 ft). Chief pass: Donner (7,017 ft), linking San Francisco with Reno, Nevada

Sier·ra Ne·va·da de San·ta Mar·ta (sjerranevaðaðesantamarta) a mountain range rising to 19,030 ft on the Caribbean coast in N. Colombia

si·es·ta (si:éstə) *n.* a short rest taken in the hottest part of the day, esp. by Latin peoples [Span.]

sieve (siv) **1.** *n.* a utensil with a fine wire-mesh bottom used for straining substances, for reducing substances to a finer consistency or for separating finer from coarser particles **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **siev·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sieved** to put through a sieve ‖ to screen (candidates) [O.E. *sife*]

sieve cell (*bot.*) an elongate, tapering, thin-walled cell with a protoplast but without a nucleus when mature, and with areas of its walls closely perforated with minute openings. It is characteristic of the phloem and is variously modified to serve in sieve tubes and for storage and support

sieve tube a phloem vessel consisting of sugar-conducting sieve cells in vascular plants, sometimes associated with companion cells achieving protoplasmic continuity by sievelike perforated end walls

Sie·yès (sjejes), Emmanuel Joseph (1748-1836), French statesman. He emerged as a leader of the third estate with his pamphlet 'Qu'est-ce que le tiers état?' (1789). He was a member of the Directory and of the Consulate

sift (sift) *v.t.* (often with 'out') to separate or strain the finer from the coarser particles of (a material) by passing through a sieve, sifter or riddle ‖ to sprinkle through a sifter or other perforated utensil, *to sift sugar onto a cake* ‖ to examine and evaluate, *to sift evidence* ‖ *v.i.* to fall, or pass, as if through a sieve, *the sunlight sifted through the curtains* ‖ to use a sieve, sifter etc. **sift·er** *n.* a small cylindrical container with a fine wire mesh bottom through which flour, sugar etc. is passed to separate the finer particles from the coarser or to reduce the substance to a finer texture [O.E. *siftan, syftan*]

sig·a·to·ka (sigətoukə) *n.* a disease of bananas, caused by *Cercospora musae*, a sooty mold

Si·ge·bert I (sigəbərt) (c. 535-75), king of Austrasia (561-75), son of Clotaire I. He overran Neustria, but was murdered by Fredegund

sigh (sai) **1.** *v.i.* to expel a deep audible breath, expressing relief, contentment, or sadness, weariness, resignation etc. (*rhet.*, with 'for') to think with regret of the loss or passing of something, *to sigh for the days of one's youth* ‖ to make a sound like sighing, *the wind sighed in the trees* ‖ *v.t.* to utter with a sigh or sighs **2.** *n.* a sighing ‖ the sound made in sighing [M.E. *sihen, sighen*]

sight (sait) **1.** *n.* the power of seeing ‖ the act of seeing ‖ a way of considering something in one's mind, *he can do no wrong in her sight* ‖ range of vision, *within sight* ‖ something seen or visible, *a beautiful sight* ‖ (*pl.*) something worth seeing, e.g. famous buildings, monuments etc., *the sights of London* ‖ a display, *poppies make a fine sight* ‖ something odd, absurd or ugly to look at, *what a sight you look in those slacks!* ‖ (*pop.*) a great deal, *you're a sight better off as you are* ‖ a device for guiding the eye when aiming a gun or directing a quadrant etc. ‖ aim, *take careful sight* ‖ observation with an instrument, *to take a sight* **at first sight** when first seen, before being examined closely **at** (or **on**) **sight** as soon as seen, *to shoot on sight* **at** (or **from**) **sight** (*mus.*) without previous study of the music **to catch sight of** to get (someone or something) suddenly within one's vision **to get sight of** to manage to see **to know by sight** to know (someone) by appearance only, not to talk to **to lose sight of** to cease to see **2.** *v.t.* to see, get a sight of, esp. by approaching, *to sight land* ‖ to observe with the aid of sights, *to sight a star* ‖ to provide with sights ‖ to adjust the sights of ‖ to aim by means of sights ‖ *v.i.* to take aim or an observation through a sight [O.E. *sihth* fr. *sih-*, stem of *sēon*, to see]

sight draft a draft ordering payment on presentation

sight·less (sáitlis) *adj.* not having vision

sight·li·ness (sáitlinis) *n.* the state or condition of being sightly

sight·ly (sáitli:) *comp.* **sight·li·er** *superl.* **sight·li·est** *adj.* of pleasing appearance

sight-read (sáitri:d) *pres. part.* **sight-read·ing** *past* and *past part* **sight-read** (sáitred) *v.t.* to read (music, a passage for translation, etc.) without preparation ‖ *v.i.* to read music etc. in this way

sight-see·ing (sʌitsiːɪŋ) *n.* the act of going around looking at places of interest, famous buildings etc. **sight-see·er** (sʌitsiːər) *n*

sight translation (*Am.*—*Br.* unseen) a passage, not previously seen, set for translation

sight unseen without previous inspection, *to buy something sight unseen*

sig·il·late (sɪdʒɪlɪt, sɪdʒɪleɪt) *adj.* (of pottery) with impressed patterns ‖ (*bot.*, of certain rhizomes and roots) having marks like those made with a seal or signet [fr. L.L. *sigillatus* fr *sigillum*, seal, signet]

Sig·is·mund (sɪgɪsmʌnd) (1368-1437), Holy Roman Emperor and German king (1411-37), king of Hungary (1387-1437) and of Bohemia (1420-37), son of Charles IV. Having summoned the Council of Constance in an effort to end the Great Schism, he was responsible for the burning (1415) of Hus

Sigismund I (1467-1548), king of Poland (1506-48). His reign saw the development of the Renaissance in Poland

Sigismund II (1520-72), king of Poland (1548-72), son of Sigismund I. He transformed (1569) the personal union of Poland and Lithuania into a political union and was the last of the Jagiello dynasty to rule in Poland. His reign saw the spread of the Reformation in Poland

Sigismund III (1566-1632), king of Poland (1587-1632) and of Sweden (1592-9). Deposed from his Swedish throne on account of his refusal to tolerate Protestantism, he began a series of wars between Poland and Sweden (1621-9). He took advantage of Russia's weakness after the death of Boris Godunov, and invaded Moscow (1610-12)

sig·ma (sɪgmə) *n.* the eighteenth letter (Σ, σ, s – s) of the Greek alphabet **sig·mate** (sɪgmɪt, sɪgmeɪt) *adj.* curved like an S [L., Gk]

sigma factor (*genetics*) regulator of RNA polymerase *also* sigma protein *Cf* REPLICASE

sigma particle (*nuclear phys.*) a short-lived (10^{-10} sec) hyperon triplet with a rest mass of 1,189.5 MEV, an isotopic spin of 1, and a lifetime of 8.1×10^{-11} sec —**sigmic** *adj*

sig·ma·tron (sɪgmətrɒn) *n.* (*phys.*) a cyclotron and a betatron operating in tandem, producing billion-volt rays

sig·moid (sɪgmɔɪd) *adj.* curved like a C ‖ sigmate ‖ of or relating to the sigmoid flexure of the large intestine [fr. Gk *sigmoeidēs*]

sigmoid flexure the part of the large intestine between the colon and the rectum ‖ (*zool.*) an S-shaped double curve such as characterizes e.g. the neck of some birds

sign (sain) *v.t.* to mark with a sign, esp. with one's name ‖ to accept as legally binding by doing this, *to sign an agreement* ‖ to write (one's name) ‖ to mark with the sign of the cross, e.g. in blessing or consecrating ‖ (often with 'up' or 'on') to engage (esp. an athlete) by written agreement ‖ to intimate (something) by gestures ‖ *v.i.* to write one's name **to sign away** (or **over**) to sign a written agreement to convey ownership of (something) to another **to sign off** (of a radio or television station) to stop broadcasting after making station identification **to sign on** to accept employment, esp. as a regular soldier ‖ to engage as an employee **to sign up** to enlist in some organization, esp. in military service ‖ to agree to some obligation by signing, e.g. a contract ‖ to cause (someone) to accept a commitment by getting his signature, e.g. to a contract [fr. F. *signer* or L. *signare*]

sign 1. *n.* a mark or gesture which conveys an idea or meaning, *plus and minus signs, deaf mutes converse by signs, he nodded as a sign of agreement* ‖ something having symbolic character, *an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace* ‖ a mark or gesture adopted as a method of recognition ‖ (*med.*) an indication of a disease that is noted and interpreted by a doctor (cf. SYMPTOM) ‖ indication or evidence, *she saw no sign that he would change his mind* ‖ trace, vestige, *no sign of life anywhere* (*rhet.*) portent, *signs from heaven* ‖ a notice or device advertising, admonishing, identifying etc. ‖ a board, placard etc. bearing such a notice or device ‖ one of the divisions of the zodiac (*pl* **sign**) the tracks of a wild animal or animals, *deer sign* [F. *signe*]

sig·nal (sɪgnəl) 1. *n.* a usually prearranged or generally recognizable sign giving information, *distress signal*, or an order, *the signal to attack* [illegible] 2. *pres. part* **sig·nal·ing**, *pt. pp* **sig·nal·ling** *past and past part* **sig·naled**, **sig·nalled** *v.t.* to order by signal, *he signaled the advance* ‖ to order (someone) by signal to do something, *he signaled them to advance* ‖ to give information [illegible] *render* ‖ *v.i.* to make a signal or signals ‖ (esp. *mil.*) to send a signal [F.]

signal *adj.* remarkable, noteworthy [fr. L. *signalis* [illegible]]

signal box (*Br.*) a signal tower

sig·nal·er, sig·nal·ler (sɪgnələr) *n.* someone who signals ‖ (*mil.*) someone responsible for communications in the field

sig·nal·ize [illegible] *past and past part* **sig·nal·ized** *v.t.* to treat as noteworthy or memorable, mark specially ‖ to point out

sig·nal·ler [illegible]

sig·nal·ly (sɪgnəlɪ) *adv.* notably, to a remarkable degree or in a remarkable way

sig·nal·man (sɪgnəlmən) *pl* **sig·nal·men** (sɪgnəlmən) *n.* a man who operates railroad signals ‖ a military signaler

signal tower (*Am.*—*Br.* signal box) a building for men operating railroad signals

sig·na·tar·y [illegible] *adj.* signing or having signed a document, *the signatory powers* 2. *pl* **sig·na·to·ries** *n.* a party signing a document, esp. a state which has signed a treaty [fr. L. *signatorius*, to do with sealing]

sig·na·ture (sɪgnətʃər) *n.* a person's name written by himself in signing a letter or document ‖ the act of signing one's name ‖ (*mus.*) the sign used to denote key or rhythm, placed to the right of the clef ‖ (*bookbinding*) a letter or number at the foot of the first page on an unfolded sheet of printed pages, used as a guide in folding, assembling and binding such a sheet ‖ the portion of a medical prescription instructing the patient how to take the prescribed medicine ‖ a signature tune [F. or fr. M.L. *signatura*]

signature tune a special, easily recognizable tune used by a performer or group of performers, or to identify a radio program etc

sign·board (sʌinbɔrd, sʌinbourd) *n.* a board on which is printed an advertisement, directions, the name of an inn, an announcement etc.

sig·net (sɪgnɪt) *n.* a personal seal used to show the authenticity of documents, often in addition to the signature ‖ (*Br.*) a royal seal formerly used to authenticate letters patent, grants etc. ‖ the mark or impression made by a signet [O.F. or fr. M.L. *signetum*]

signet ring a finger ring set or engraved with the monogram, sign or initials of the owner, formerly used as a seal

sig·nif·i·cance (sɪgnɪfɪkəns) *n.* real or inner meaning, *the significance of your remark escaped me for the moment* ‖ importance, *a matter of no significance* [O.F. or fr. L. *significantia*]

sig·nif·i·cant (sɪgnɪfɪkənt) *adj.* having or conveying a meaning, *a word is a significant grouping of sounds* ‖ important and influential, *a significant contribution to knowledge* ‖ marked, *he placed significant emphasis on the word* ‖ expressive, heavy with implication, *a significant look* ‖ suggesting some specific cause, not due merely to chance, *a significant increase in population* [fr. L. *significans* (*significantis*) fr. *significare*, to signify]

significant figures the figures of a number, which are considered to give correct or sufficient information on its accuracy, that are read from the first non-zero digit on the left to the last non-zero digit on the right, unless a final zero expresses greater known accuracy

sig·ni·fi·ca·tion (sɪgnɪfɪkeɪʃən) *n.* meaning or [illegible] *nification* (*significationis*)]

sig·nif·i·ca·tive (sɪgnɪfɪkeɪtɪv) *adj.* offering evidence, indicative, *significative of approval* having sense or meaning [O.F. fr. L.L. *significativus*]

sig·ni·fy (sɪgnɪfaɪ) *pres. part* **sig·ni·fy·ing** *past and past part* **sig·ni·fied** *v.t.* to make known, communicate by some sign, *to signify assent* ‖ to [illegible]

sign language a system of communication by gestures, e.g. that used by deaf and dumb people

sign manual (*pl* **signs manual**) a personal signature, esp. the royal signature on grants, letters patent etc

sign of the cross a sacramental movement of the hand outlining a cross to recall that of Christ, used in blessing, prayer or worship

sign on *v.* (*broadcasting*) to announce the beginning of the day's programming ‖ **sign-on** *n.* the announcement of

sig·nor [illegible] *pl* **signors**, *Ital* **si·gno·ri** (sɪnjɔriː) *n.* a courtesy title for an Italian man (the equivalent of 'Mr') and term of address (without the surname) [Ital., reduced form of *signore*, sir]

si·gno·ra (sɪnjɔ́rə, *Ital.* sɪnjɔ́ra) *pl.* **si·gno·ras**, *Ital* **si·gno·re** (sɪnjɔ́re) *n.* a courtesy title for an Italian married woman (the equivalent of 'Mrs') and term of address (without the surname) [*Ital.*, fem. of *signore*, sir]

Si·gno·rel·li (sɪnjɔrelliː), Luca (c. 1450-1523), early Italian Renaissance painter, esp. noted for his fresco painting on a vast scale (Orvieto cathedral)

si·gno·ri·na (sɪnjɔriːnə, *Ital.* sɪnjɔriːna) *pl.* **si·gno·ri·nas**, *Ital* **si·gno·ri·ne** (sɪnjɔriːne) *n.* a courtesy title for an unmarried Italian girl or woman (the equivalent of 'Miss') and term of address (without the surname) [*Ital.*, dim. of *signora*]

sign·post (sʌinpoust) *n.* a post at a crossroad or junction, with arms showing directions and sometimes distances to places

sign·writ·er (sʌinraɪtər) *n.* a person who letters display signs for storekeepers, advertisers etc

Sigs·bee (sɪgzbiː), Charles Dwight (1845-1923), U.S. admiral who commanded (1897-8) the 'Maine' at the time of her destruction in Havana harbor prior to the Spanish-American War

Si·ha·nouh (siːənuk), Prince Norodom (1922-), Cambodian statesman. He was king (1941-55), then prime minister (1955-60), and became (1960) chief of state. He was overthrown (Mar 1970) by a right-wing coup d'état and set up, in Peking, a Government of National Union. He served again as nominal head of state (1975-6) then resigned and disappeared from public view until 1978, where he reappeared in China. He supported the Pol Pot regime against the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia (1978) and appealed unsuccessfully to the U.N. Security Council for a halt to the invasion (1979)

Si·ha·nouk·ville (siːənukvɪl) 'KOMPONG SOM

Si·kang (ʃiːkɑŋ) a former province (1914-55) of S.W. China, partitioned (1955) between Szechwan and Tibet

Sikh (siːk) 1. *n.* a member of the religion founded in the 16th c. by Nanak, a Punjabi Hindu strongly influenced by Islam. There are about eight million Sikhs in India and Pakistan. In the 17th c. the Sikhs were persecuted, and from this time springs the martial discipline which is still characteristic of them. Their sacred book, the Granth Sahib, was compiled by Gobind Singh (1675–1708). Sikhs owe their monotheism to Islam, but hold such basic Hindu doctrines as karma and reincarnation 2. *adj.* relating to the Sikhs or their religion **Sikh·ism** *n*

Sikh War either of two wars in India between the Sikhs and the British. After the first (1845-6) the Sikhs were forced to cede Kashmir and pay an indemnity. After the second (1848-9), Britain annexed the Punjab

Si·kiang [illegible] miles) and major waterway of S. China. It rises in Yunnan as two streams which join in Kwangsi-chuang, and flows across Kwangtung to the Yellow Sea. Its delta, around Kwang[illegible] and the Tung) and is one of China's most densely populated regions

Sik·kim (sɪkɪm) a former principality and Indian protectorate, now a state of India (area 2,818 sq. miles, pop. 314,999) in the Himalayas. Capital: Gangtok (pop. 36,768). People: Nepa[illegible] Lepcha. Religion: 30% Lamaist, 60% Hindu, small Jain, Sikh and Christian minorities. Elevation: 700 ft (southern border) to 28,146 ft (Kanchenjunga). The northern mountains are cut by deep river valleys. Intense cultivation up to 6,500 ft gives way to forest (9,000–12,000 ft) and permanent snow (15,000 ft). Strategic trade routes to Tibet cross at 13,000–15,000 ft. Rainfall: Gangtok 137 ins. Livestock: cattle, yak, sheep, goats. Agricultural products: rice [illegible] lumber, pineapples, vegetables. Minerals: copper, graphite, gypsum, iron ore, gold, silver [illegible]

wooden goods. Exports: cardamom, oranges, apples, potatoes. Imports (from India): cotton goods, foodstuffs. Monetary unit: Indian rupee. HISTORY: Sikkim was established (1641) as a principality by a Tibetan family. British interest in the area dates from the early 19th c. A British protectorate over it was recognized (1890) by China and lasted until 1947, when Sikkim became independent. It signed a treaty (1950) giving India control of the country's defense, foreign relations and communications; India's role was extended after India's border war with China (1962) and strengthened (1974) after elections in Sikkim diminished the power of the Chogyal (ruler). Sikkim merged with India (1975) and became a state

Siking (to avoid confusion)

Si·kor·ski (sikɔ́rski:), Wladyslaw (1881-1943), Polish general and statesman. He was prime minister (1922-3) and war minister (1924-5), and was head of the exiled Polish government (1939-43) organizing Polish forces in the 2nd world war

si·lage (sáilidʒ) *n* green fodder packed in a silo without drying and fermented by anaerobic lactic-acid bacteria often assisted by the addition of molasses, to preserve it for winter use

si·lence (sáiləns) **1.** *n.* a not speaking or making any noise ‖ an abstaining from replying to a speech or letter, *his silence indicates disapproval* ‖ taciturnity ‖ a not betraying of some confidence, *can I rely on your silence?* ‖ deliberate or accidental failure to mention something ‖ stillness, quiet, *he can't work unless he has silence* ‖ (*rhet.*) oblivion **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **si·lenc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **si·lenced** to cause to be quiet ‖ to quiet (fears, doubts, anxieties etc.) ‖ to compel to stop expressing an opinion ‖ to knock out (enemy guns) **si·lenc·er** *n.* (*Br.*) a muffler in the exhaust pipe of an engine ‖ a device for muffling the noise of a gun [O.F.]

si·lent (sáilənt) *adv.* making no sound, *a silent spectator* ‖ free from sound, *a silent house* ‖ not accompanied by audible speech or sound, *a silent prayer* ‖ taciturn, speaking little ‖ so smooth in action as to make scarcely any sound, *a silent car* ‖ (of a letter or group of letters) written but not pronounced, e.g. 'b' in doubt ‖ uninformative, *history is silent about what followed* ‖ withholding information, *he was silent about what he had seen* ‖ (of a motion picture) without any sound track ‖ (of a volcano) inactive but not extinct [fr. L. *silens* (*silentis*) fr. *silere*, to be silent]

silent butler a small metal receptacle, with a hinged lid for clearing away crumbs from the table and the contents of ash trays

silent majority the portion of the public not strongly committed to either side of a (right-left) controversy; citizens whose political opinions are seldom heard

silent partner a financial partner with no voice in the management of a business

silent spring hypothetical time when plant, bird, and insect life are destroyed by industrial pollutants; from *The Silent Spring*, by Rachel Carson, 1962

Si·le·nus (sailí:nəs) (*Gk mythol.*) an old, bearded, woodland satyr attendant upon Dionysus

Si·le·sia (sili ʒə, silí:ʃə, sailí:ʒə, sailí:ʃə) a region around the upper and middle Oder in S.W. Poland. Colonized by Germans in the Middle Ages, it came under the Bohemian crown in the 14th c. and under the Hapsburgs in 1526. In 1742, Frederick the Great of Prussia took the whole of it except for a small part which in 1918 became Czech (*MORAVIA SILESIA). In 1921, after a plebiscite, a large part of the economically important coal-mining and industrial area of Upper Silesia in the southeast was ceded to Poland. The latter annexed the whole of German Silesia after the 2nd world war

sil·hou·ette (silu et) **1.** *n.* a portrait in profile, showing the outline only, and filled in with black, or cut out of black paper ‖ a similar representation of the outlines of any object ‖ a person or object seen against the light, with this effect **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sil·hou·et·ting** *past* and *past part.* **sil·hou·et·ted** to cause to show up thus against a background, *the cathedral was silhouetted against the sunset* [after Etienne de Silhouette (1709–67), minister of finance under Louis XV (in whose reign the silhouette became popular as a cheap kind of portrait), in satirical allusion to his extreme economy]

si·li·ca (silikə) *n.* silicon dioxide, SiO_2, one of the commonest minerals, occurring as quartz, agate, jasper, flint etc., and abundant in sandstone and other rocks. In the form of quartz sand, it is a main constituent of glass **si·li·cate** (silikit, silikeit) *n.* a metal salt of a very large class, usually insoluble, containing silicon and oxygen in the anion. They constitute with silica the largest portion of the earth's crust, and are the principal constituent of cement, glass, bricks and other building materials ‖ a salt or ester of a silicic acid [Mod. L. fr. *silex* (*silicis*), flint]

silica gel (*chem.*) highly absorbent silica dehumidifier and dehydrating agent, used as a powder insecticide

si·li·ceous (silíʃəs) *adj.* of, pertaining to, like or containing silica growing in or needing soil containing silica [fr. L. *siliceus*]

si·lic·ic acid (silísik) any of several weak acids formed as solution or as gel-like masses by dissolving alkaline silicates in acids or obtained as salts or esters

si·lic·i·fy (silísifai) *pres. part.* **si·lic·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **si·lic·i·fied** *v.t.* to impregnate with silica ‖ to turn into silica ‖ *v.i.* to become impregnated with or turned into silica

si·li·cle (silik'l) *n.* (*bot.*) a short, flat silique [fr. L. *silicula*, dim. of *siliqua*]

si·li·con (silikən, silikɔn) *n.* a gray, brittle, tetravalent, nonmetallic element (symbol Si, at. no. 14, at. mass 28.086) occurring abundantly in nature, always in compounds. Next to oxygen it is the chief elementary constituent of the earth's crust. Silicon compounds are much used in industry (e.g. sand and glass making) and the element itself is used in the production of very hard alloys

silicon dioxide silica

si·li·cone (silikoun) *n.* any of a large class of polymers of R_2SiO where R is a hydrocarbon. Silicones are used as lubricants, as heatresisting resins and varnishes, as waterresisting films etc.

si·li·co·sis (silikóusis) *n.* a disease of the lungs caused by inhaling silica dust over a long period of time [Mod. L.]

si·lic·u·la (silikjulə) *n.* (*bot.*) a silicle [L., dim. of *siliqua*, pod]

si·lic·u·lose (silikjulous) *adj.* (*bot.*) having silicles ‖ resembling a silicle [fr. Mod L. *siliculosus*]

si·lique (sili:k, silik) *n.* a long cylindrical dry, dehiscent fruit (two carpels) divided into two by a false septum, and containing the seeds. It is characteristic of the fam. *Cruciferae*, e.g. mustard [F.]

silk (silk) **1.** *n.* a very fine, soft, lustrous fiber spun by the silkworm (*Bombyx mori*) as its cocoon ‖ a thread or fabric made of this fiber ‖ a garment made of this fiber ‖ a fiber spun by some arachnids ‖ (*Br., pop.*) a silk barrister's gown worn by a King's (or Queen's) Counsel ‖ corn silk ‖ (*pl., horse racing*) the distinctively colored cap and jacket worn by a jockey **to take silk** (*Br.*) to become a King's (or Queen's) Counsel **2.** *adj.* of, made of, or like silk **3.** *v.i.* (of corn) to blossom or be on the verge of blossoming [O.E. *sioloc*]

silk cotton a silky fiber, esp. kapok, obtained from the seeds of a silk-cotton tree

silk-cotton tree a member of *Bombaceae*, a family of tropical trees which produce silk cotton. They have palmate leaves and large fruit containing seeds which yield oil when crushed

silk·en (silkən) *adj.* soft and lustrous, *silken skin* ‖ soft and delicate, *a silken touch* ‖ smooth, suave, *a silken voice* (*rhet.*) made of silk, *silken fabrics*

silk·i·ness (silkinis) *n.* the state or quality of being silky

silk·ing (silkiŋ) *n.* (*cosmetology*) technique of temporary hair straightening using pressing combs

silk-screen (silkskri:n) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the silk-screen process **2.** *v.t.* to reproduce or print by the silk-screen process **silk screen** the screen, esp. of silk or organdy, used in the silk-screen process

silk-screen process a stencil process in which coloring matter is forced through the meshes of a silk screen on which all the areas not to be printed have been blocked out by an impermeable [illegible]

silk·worm (silkwə:rm) *n* the larva of any of various moths that spin cocoons of silk, esp. the larva of *Bombyx mori*, fam. *Bombycidae*. The female lays 300–500 eggs on the leaves of a mulberry, esp. *Morus alba*. The caterpillar feeds voraciously, molting several times. Then it spins its pupa case of silk thread, from which after three weeks it emerges as an adult moth. Silk thread from one cocoon may be from 400 to over 3,000 yards long

silk·y (silki:) *comp.* **silk·i·er** *superl.* **silk·i·est** *adj* soft and glossy like silk

silky terrier a toy terrier with blue and tan silky coat, a cross bred from Yorkshire terrier and an Australian terrier

sill (sil) *n.* a ledge at the bottom of a window, outside or inside ‖ a stone or wooden threshold of a door ‖ (*geol.*) a layer of intrusive igneous rock [O.E. *syll, sylle*]

sillabub *SYLLABUB

sil·li·man·ite (siləmənait) *n.* an aluminum silicate, Al_2SiO_5, in orthorhombic crystals [after Benjamin *Silliman* (1779–1864), U.S. chemist]

sil·li·ness (sili:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being silly ‖ a silly act or series of such acts

Sil·li·toe (silitou), Alan (1928-), British writer, one of the 'Angry Young Men' of the 1950s. His works, which exemplify the working class and show contempt for the middle class, include 'Saturday Night and Sunday Morning' (1958), 'The Loneliness of the Long-Distance Runner' (1959), 'This Foreign Field' (1970), 'The Widower's Son' (1977) and 'Her Victory' (1982)

Sills (silz), Beverly (1929-), U.S. soprano, born Belle Silverman. She made her opera debut in 1948 at the Philadelphia Civic Opera and joined the New York City Opera (1953), where she was made director upon her retirement from the stage (1980). She sang the heroine role in over 50 operas; one of her first and most well-known was Cleopatra in 'Julius Caesar'

sil·ly (sili:) *comp.* **sil·li·er** *superl.* **sil·li·est** **1.** *adj.* lacking or seeming to lack common sense (*pop.*, used post-positively) stunned, *to be knocked silly* **2.** *pl.* **sil·lies** *n.* (*pop.*) a foolish person [fr. older *seely*, lucky, happy, blessed]

silly point (*cricket*) a fielding position close to the batsman on the off side

si·lo (sáilou) **1.** *pl.* **si·los** *n.* a pit or tall cylindrical structure that can be made air-tight, used for making silage ‖ a tall cylindrical structure used for storing grain ‖ a subterranean shelter for guided missiles **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **si·lo·ing** *past* and *past part.* **si·loed** to put or store in a silo [Span.]

Si·lo·ne (silóuni:, si:lɔ́ne), Ignazio (1900-78), Italian Socialist writer. He had a great influence on the realist writers of the 1930s. His best-known novels are 'Fontamara' (1933), 'Bread and Wine' (1936) and 'The Story of a Humble Christian' (1968)

silt (silt) **1.** *n.* mud, soil etc. deposited esp. by a river ‖ particles of minerals, soil etc. suspended in water, esp. in a river **2.** *v.t.* (with 'up') to block or choke with silt ‖ *v.i.* (with 'up') to become blocked or choked with silt [perh. of Scand. origin]

Sil·u·res (siljuri:z) *pl. n.* the ancient inhabitants of S.E. Wales conquered by the Romans, c. 80 A.D. **Si·lu·ri·an** (siluəri:ən, sailuəri:ən) *adj.* of the Silures or their territory ‖ (*geol.*) of the period or system of the Paleozoic era characterized by abundant marine invertebrates and coral reefs (*GEOLOGICAL TIME) **the Silurian** the Silurian period or system of rocks [L.]

Sil·va (si:lvu), José Asunción (1865-96), Colombian poet and precursor of modernism and symbolism, known esp. for his 'Nocturnos'. He influenced Rubén Darío and others

silvan *SYLVAN

Silva Xavier, Joaquim José de *TIRADENTES

sil·ver (silvər) **1.** *n.* a white, stable, malleable, ductile, usually monovalent (rarely bivalent) metallic element (symbol Ag, at. no. 47, at. mass 107.870) that occurs naturally in an uncombined or combined state. It is the best-known conductor of heat and electricity and is resistant to oxidation. It is used for electrical contacts, for lining certain chemical equipment and for backing mirrors, in electroplating, coinage, photography and in jewelry and silverware ‖ coins minted from this metal or from an alloy resembling this ‖ silverware ‖ a somewhat shiny whitish-gray color **2.** *adj.* made of silver ‖ like silver, esp. in color ‖ of soft, clear tones ‖ (of a jubilee, wedding or other anniversary) twenty-

fifth **3.** *v.t.* to coat with silver, usually by electrolysis ‖ to give (a surface) the appearance of silver, e.g. by using an amalgam of tinfoil and mercury ‖ *v.i.* to take on the color of silver [O.E. *seolfor*]

silver age a period, esp. of literary history, thought of as inferior only to a preceding golden age

silver anniversary a 25th anniversary

silver birch *Betula alba*, a birch of cold and temperate Old World regions, with silvery or parchment-colored bark

sil·ver-fish (sílvərfiʃ) *pl.* **sil·ver-fish, sil·ver-fish·es** *n.* any of several members of *Thysanura*, an order of insects, esp. the small, silvery, primitive, wingless *Lepisma saccharina* and *Lepismatidae*. They are omnivorous feeders and domestic pests ‖ any of various silver fish, e.g. the tarpon

silver fox a fox valued for its black white-tipped fur. It is the American red fox in one color phase, but it can be bred stable

silver gilt silver covered with a thin coating of gold ‖ a yellow-lacquered imitation of this

silver glance argentite

silver gray, silver grey *n.* a light, lustrous gray color **sil·ver-gray, sil·ver-grey** *adj.*

silver iodide a naturally occurring compound, AgI, which can also be synthetically produced, used in photography and medicine etc

silver lining the ultimately hopeful aspect of a situation that causes gloom

silver maple *Acer saccharinum*, a maple of North America. Its leaves are light green above, silvery below ‖ the hard wood of this tree

silver nitrate a colorless, crystalline salt, $AgNO_3$, obtained by dissolving silver in nitric acid and evaporating. It is used in photography as a chemical reagent, in medicine as an antiseptic, and in marking inks

silver paper tinfoil ‖ a fine white tissue paper for wrapping silver

silver plate a thin coating of silver (*collect.*) articles having such a coating **sil·ver-plate** *pres. part.* **sil·ver-plat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sil·ver-plat·ed** *v.t.* to apply a thin coating of silver to, usually by electrolysis **sil·ver-plat·ed** *adj.*

sil·ver-point (sílvərpɔint) *n.* a process of drawing on prepared paper with a silver-tipped pencil ‖ a drawing made by this process

silver side (*Br.*) the upper and best part of a round of beef

sil·ver·smith (sílvərsmiθ) *n.* a craftsman who works silver

silver-tongued (sílvərtʌŋd) *adj.* (*rhet.*, of an orator) wonderfully eloquent

sil·ver·ware (sílvərwɛər) *n.* tableware, esp. knives, forks and spoons, made of silver or silver plate

silver wedding the 25th anniversary of a wedding

sil·ver·y (sílvəri:) *adj.* of or like silver ‖ soft and clear in tone ‖ coated with or containing silver

Silvester *SYLVESTER I

sil·vex [$C_6H_2O_3Cl_3$] (sílveks) *n.* (*chem.*) herbicide used esp. against weeds in turf, aquatic plantings, and food crops

sil·vi·chem·i·cal (sílvəkémikəl) *n.* [illegible] derived from trees

sil·vi·cul·ture, syl·vi·cul·ture (sílvikʌltʃər) *n.* a branch of the science of forestry dealing with the development, cultivation and reproduction of forest trees [fr. L. *silva, sylva*, a wood + F. *culture*, cultivation]

si·ma·zine ($C_7H_{12}N_5Cl$) [illegible] moderately toxic herbicide used esp. to control weeds in farming, esp. for corn, alfalfa, and fruit

Sim·birsk [illegible]

Sim·e·on (símiən) Hebrew patriarch, son of Jacob ‖ the Israelite tribe of which he was the ancestor

Sim·fe·ro·pol (simfjirɔpəl) a city (pop. 314,000) of the Ukraine, U.S.S.R., in the Crimea. Industries: food processing, mechanical engineering. Tatar mosque (16th c.)

sim·i·an (símiːən) **1.** *adj.* like, or having the characteristics of, an ape or monkey **2.** *n.* an ape or monkey, esp. an anthropoid ape [fr. L. *simia* ape]

sim·i·lar (símələr) *adj.* like, much the same, *the two rooms are of similar size* ‖ (*geom.*, of figures) having [illegible] (símələríti:) *pl.* **sim·i·lar·i·ties** *n.* the state of [illegible]

simile [illegible] *n.* [illegible] such a comparison is made by the use of 'like', 'as' etc., e.g. 'his explanation was as clear as crystal' (cf. METAPHOR) [L., neut. of [illegible]]

si·mil·i·tude (simílitu:d, simílitju:d) *n.* resemblance, *similitude of character* ‖ semblance, *in the similitude of a cloud* [O.F.]

Sim·la (símlə) the capital (pop. 55,326) of Himachal Pradesh, India, a health resort in the Himalayas at 7,000 ft

sim·mer (símər) **1.** *v.i.* to be just below boiling point [of liquids] ‖ to make a steady, low, bubbling sound while heated just to or just below boiling point ‖ to be near an emotional explosion, *to simmer with rage* ‖ *v.t.* to bring to, and [illegible] **to simmer down** to become calm, esp. after anger **2.** *n.* a state of simmering [fr. earlier *simper*, [illegible]]

Sim·nel (símnəl), Lambert (c. 1472–c. 1534), English pretender. Claiming to be Edward, earl of Warwick, the Yorkist heir, he led an unsuccessful rebellion (1687) against Henry VII. He was pardoned and given employment in the royal household

sim·nel cake (símnəl) (*Br.*) a rich fruit cake, associated with Easter and mid-Lent [O.F. *simenel, seminel*]

Si·mon (sáimən), St (1st c.), one of the 12 Apostles. Feast: Oct. 28

Si·mon (si:mɔ̃) Claude (1913–), French writer, [illegible] the Nobel prize for literature 1985). A proponent of the 'new novel', he usually disregarded chronology. His works include 'The Taut Rope' (1947), 'The Flanders Road' (1960) and 'The World About Us' (1975)

si·mo·ni·ac (símounːæk) *n.* someone who practices simony **si·mo·ni·a·cal** (saimənaiək'l, simənaiək'l) *adj.* of or relating to simony [fr. M.L. *simoniacus*]

Si·mon·i·des (saimɔnidi:z) (c. 556–468 B.C.), Greek lyric poet, celebrated for his epigrams, elegies and dirges

Si·mon Ma·gus (sáimənméigəs) a magician prominent in early Christian history and legend. The Apostle Philip (Acts viii, 9-24) converted him, but when Peter and John came to Samaria he offered them money (*SIMONY) in return for being taught what he believed was the magic of the gift of the Spirit through the laying on of hands. Rebuked by Peter, he begged him to intercede with God on his behalf, and appears no more in Acts. Later literature shows him reappearing in Rome in the time of Claudius in a new movement of his own, curiously combining Christian and pagan elements, and in which he figures as a god

Simon Peter *PETER, ST

Si·mons·town (sáimənztaun) a port and naval base (pop. 8,000) in Cape Province, South Africa, on the Cape of Good Hope

si·mo·ny (saiməni:, simənːi:) *n.* the offense of buying or selling positions in the Church (*SIMON MAGUS) [O.F. *simonie*]

si·moom (simúːm) *n.* a hot, dry, dust-laden wind, esp. in the Arabian desert [Arab. *samūm*]

si·moon (simúːn) *n.* a simoom

sim·per (simpər) **1.** *v.i.* to smile foolishly and self-consciously ‖ *v.t.* to express with a simper **2.** *n.* an affected smile [origin unknown]

sim·ple (simp'l) **1.** *comp.* **sim·pler** *superl.* **sim·plest** *adj.* consisting of only one kind, part etc ‖ consisting of few parts, *a simple device* ‖ easy to deal with, understand etc, *a simple problem* ‖ (*chem.*) elementary ‖ (*chem.*) composed of basically similar components ‖ (*law*) unconditional, without any or much ornamentation, sophistication or complexity, bare, mere, *the simple truth* ‖ of low rank or position, *a simple workman* ‖ unpretentious, *he is a simple man and a great scholar* ‖ possessed of little understanding, *he is simple about money matters* ‖ guileless ‖ half witted **2.** *n.* (*archaic*) a medicine derived [illegible]

simple eye (*zool.*) an eye having only one lens

simple fraction a fraction containing an integer [illegible]

simple harmonic motion a vibratory motion [illegible] tional to and in a direction opposite to the [illegible]

amplitude. Thus, the projection of a point moving in uniform circular motion on the diameter of the trajectory moves with simple harmonic motion

sim·ple-heart·ed (simp'lhartid) *adj.* gladly accepting persons and things at their face value with sincerity, free of sophistication

simple interest (*finance*) interest calculated on principal only

simple leaf a lobed or unlobed leaf whose blade is not divided at the midrib

simple machine one of the elementary mechanisms, e.g. lever, pulley, wheel, inclined plane, screw, wedge, axle

sim·ple-mind·ed (simp'lmáindid) *adj.* simple-hearted ‖ of subnormal intelligence

simple sentence a sentence having only one main clause and no subordinate clauses

sim·ple·ton (simp'ltən) *n.* a person who lacks common sense or is easily deceived

sim·plic·i·ty (simplísiti:) *pl.* **sim·plic·i·ties** *n.* the quality or state of being simple ‖ a simple idea or fact [O.F. *simplicité* or fr. L. *simplicitas*]

sim·pli·fi·ca·tion (simplifikéiʃən) *n.* a simplifying or being simplified ‖ a result of this [F.]

sim·pli·fy (simplifai) *pres. part.* **sim·pli·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sim·pli·fied** *v.t.* to make less complex, *to simplify a structure* ‖ to make easier to do or solve, *to simplify a problem* ‖ to make easier to understand, *to simplify an explanation* [fr. F. *simplifier*]

Sim·plon (sɛ̃plɔ̃) a pass (summit 6,578 ft) in the Lepontine Alps connecting the upper Rhône valley, Switzerland, with Lake Maggiore, Italy. Its railroad tunnel (12.5 miles long) was opened in 1906

sim·ply (simpli) *adv.* in a simple way ‖ merely (*pop.*) completely, utterly, *the play was simply awful* ‖ (*pop.*) in point of fact, *there simply isn't anyone she can spare*

Simp·son (simps'n), Sir James Young (1811-70), Scottish physician. He was the first to use chloroform as an anesthetic

Sims (simz), William Sowden (1858-1936), U.S. admiral whose improvements in ship design, fleet tactics, and naval gunnery were a major contribution to modernizing the U.S. Navy

sim·u·la·crum (simjuleikrəm) *pl* **sim·u·la·cra** (simjuleikrə), **sim·u·la·crums** *n.* something made to resemble some other thing ‖ an inferior or deceptive likeness [L.]

Sim·u·la·In (simjulain) *n.* (*computer*) process-oriented, discrete simulation language based on Algol

sim·u·late (simjuleit) *pres. part.* **sim·u·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sim·u·lat·ed** *v.t.* to assume the appearance of falsely, *to simulate death* (cf. DISSIMULATE) ‖ to pretend to have, *to simulate a headache* ‖ (*computer*) to reproduce a social or physical activity in computer terms to arrive at [illegible] [L. *simulatus*, *simulare*]

sim·u·la·tion (simjuleiʃən) a simulating ‖ a superficial resemblance ‖ a representation of a product, condition, or process in a different medium, e.g., computer, statistical chart, mock-up, esp. for the purpose of analysis [O.F.]

si·mul·cast [illegible] (sáiməlkæst, simálkəst) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **si·mul·cast·ing** *past* and *past part.* **si·mul·cast** to broadcast by radio and television at the same time **2.** *n.* a simultaneous broadcast by radio and television [SIMULTANEOUS + BROADCAST]

si·mul·ta·ne·i·ty [illegible] *n.* the state or quality of being simultaneous

si·mul·ta·ne·ous [illegible] *adj.* being or occurring at the same time [fr. L. *simul*, at the same time]

simultaneous equations (*math.*) a set of equations satisfied by the same values of the variables

sin (sin) *n.* an action contrary to the law of God ‖ a state to be condemned in the light of God's law, *a life of sin* ‖ (*loosely*) an offense against any widely accepted standard, *sins against propriety* ‖ (*pop.*) an offense against good sense, *it's a sin to have a garden and then neglect it* [O.E. [illegible]]

sin *pres. part.* **sin·ning** *past* and *past part.* **sinned** [illegible] standard of taste or reason [O.E. *syngian*]

Sinai [illegible] sq. miles) at the head of the Red Sea between the gulfs of Suez and 'Aqaba, forming part of [illegible] the south, incl. Mt. Sinai (modern Gebel Musa,

Katherina (*KATHERINA GEBEL). It is sparsely inhabited by nomadic Arab tribes

Si·na·lo·a (sē′nəlō′ə) a coastal state (area 22,582 of California and Pacific Ocean, with 400 miles of western coastline, and mountains on its eastern border. Capital and commercial center: Culiacán (pop. 302,229). Wheat, chickpeas, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane and fruits and vegetables are grown in the isolated valleys, mainly under irrigation. Industries: fishing (chiefly sharks), mining (salt, graphite, gold, silver), tourism

since (sins) **1.** *adv.* at some time between a point in the past and now, *he moved away three years ago but she has seen him since* ‖ (often preceded by 'ever') throughout the time between a point in the past and now, *he came in 1950 and has stayed ever since* ‖ ago, *he has married long since* **2.** *prep.* during the time between a point in the past and a more recent point or now, *they had not met since childhood* ‖ during the time between a point in the past and now, *they have been working since 10 o'clock* **3.** *conj.* during a period following a time when, *much has happened since they last met* ‖ continuously from some time in the past when, *he has not seen her since she was a child* | because, *since you are so sure of it he will believe you* [fr. older *sithence* fr. *sithen* fr. O.E. *siththan*, subsequently to that, or fr. older *sith* adv., since]

sin·cere (sinsiər) *comp.* **sin·cer·er** *superl* **sin·cer·est** *adj.* utterly honest and genuine, *a sincere friend* [fr. L. *sincerus*, clean, pure]

sin·cer·i·ty (sinsēriti:) *pl.* **sin·cer·i·ties** *n.* the quality or state of being sincere [fr. L. *sinceritas*]

Sin·clair (sinklɛər), Upton (1878-1968), U.S. social novelist. His 'The Jungle' (1906) fictionalizes his personal investigation into the Chicago stockyards. Later works include 'Dragon's Teeth' (1942)

Sind (sind) a region and former state of Pakistan, a flat, mainly arid region around the lower Indus Valley. Chief town: Hyderabad. Irrigated crops: cereals, hemp, cotton, indigo

Sin·dhi, Sin·di (sindi:) *pl.* **Sin·dhi, Sin·dhis, Sin·di, Sin·dis** *n.* a chiefly Islamic people inhabiting Sind ‖ a member of this people ‖ their Indic language

sine (sain) *n.* (*math., abbr.* sin) a measure of the magnitude of an angle expressed as the constant ratio of the side opposite the angle in a right-angled triangle to the hypotenuse [fr. L *sinus*, curve, trans. Arab. *jaib*]

si·ne·cure (sainəkjuər, sinəkjuər) *n.* a position offering profit or honor but carrying few or no duties | (*hist.*) a benefice without cure of souls [fr. L. *sine cura*, without cure, care]

sinew *n.* a ligament (*rhet.*) physical strength | (*pl., rhet.*) sources of strength, *sinews of war* **sin·ew·y** *adj.* of or like sinew ‖ having many or large sinews, muscular ‖ (of prose style) spare, strong and vigorous [O.E. *sinu, sionu*]

sinfonietta *n.* (*mus.*) a symphony [Ital.]

sin·ful (sinfəl) *adj.* marked by or full of sin (*pop.*) reprehensible, *a sinful waste*

sing *v.i. pres. part.* **sing·ing** *past* **sang** (sæŋ) *past part.* **sung** (sʌŋ) *v.t.* to utter musical sounds with the voice | to utter words in a musical succession usually set to music | to make a small shrill sound, *bullets sang past our ears* ‖ (*rhet.*) to celebrate something in verse ‖ (of birds, insects, brooks etc.) to produce sounds thought of as tuneful | (of the ears) to be full of a whining noise ‖ *v.t.* to utter (a song, musical note etc.) (*rhet.*) to celebrate in verse, *poets sang her beauty* **to sing out** to answer, call out **to sing to sleep** to lull to sleep by singing **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a singing in company ‖ a small shrill sound, esp. of a bullet in flight [O.E. *singan*]

Sin·ga·pore (singəpɔr, singəpour) a republic (area 225 sq. miles, pop. 2,503,000), and member of the British Commonwealth, off the southern tip of the Malay peninsula. Singapore Is. (224 sq. miles) and nearby islets (15 sq. miles). People 76% Chinese, 15% Malay and Indonesian, 8% Indian and Pakistani, small European and Eurasian minorities. Main languages: English, Chinese, Malay, Tamil. Religions: Buddhism, Taoism, Muslim, Christian, Hindu, Sikh. Average temperature (F.) 75-87. Rainfall 95 ins. Crops: vegetables, fruit, rubber, tobacco. Tin, rubber, fruit, petroleum, tobacco, soybeans and palm oil are imported, processed and reexported. Other industries: fishing, engineering, textiles, building materials, light manufacturing. The island is a major air and naval base ‖ its capital (pop. 1,327,500), a great port, entrepôt and commercial center. University: National University of Singapore (1980). Monetary unit: Singapore dollar. HISTORY Singapore was a prosperous commercial center (13th-14th cc.), and was destroyed (1377) by the Javanese. The British established a trading station (1819). Singapore was ceded (1824) to the British East India Company, and was administered (1826-1946) as part of Straits Settlements. After Japanese occupation (1942-5), it became a separate British colony (1946) and gained internal self-government (1959). It was part of Malaysia (1963-5) and became fully independent (Aug. 9, 1965). It became a republic within the Commonwealth (Dec. 22, 1965). Since independence Singapore has become an industrial and financial power with one of the highest standards of living in Asia

singe (sindʒ) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **singe·ing** *past* and *past part.* **singed** to burn slightly on the surface ‖ to burn off bristles or small feathers from (an animal carcass) ‖ to burn the ends of (hair) | to burn off the excess fibers from (cloth) **2.** *n.* a slight burn ‖ the act of singeing [O.E. *sengan*]

Sing·er (siŋər), Isaac Bashevis (1904-), U.S.-Yiddish writer, born in Poland, winner of the Nobel prize for literature (1978). His stories concern the Jewish communities in eastern Europe before the 2nd world war. Novels include the trilogy 'The Family Moskat' (1950), 'The Manor' (1967) and 'The Estate' (1970). He is best known for his short stories, among them 'Gimpel the Fool' (1957) and 'The Spinoza of Market Street' (1961); they are collected in 'Passions and Other Stories' (1975), 'Collected Stories of Isaac Bashevis Singer' (1982) and 'The Image and Other Stories' (1985), among others. Autobiographical works are 'In My Father's Court' (1966) and 'Love and Exile' (1984)

Singer, Isaac Merrit (1811-75), U.S. inventor (1851) of the first practical domestic sewing machine. The Singer sewing machine company became (1860) the largest in the world

sing·er (siŋər) *n.* someone who sings, esp. as a professional ‖ a bird that sings

Sin·gha·lese (siŋgəli:z, siŋgəli:s) *SINHALESE

sing·in (siŋin) *n.* audience participation in a musical event

sin·gle (siŋ'l) **1.** *adj.* one and one only, *a single spectator remained* | sole, only, *the single letter was found in the mailbox* | individual, taken in isolation, *every single person present, the most important single influence* | being or behaving as though one only, *we are single in our aim* | (of a bed or room) for one person of the unmarried state | unmarried | being a complete whole, *three small towns became a single city* | not double or compound, *a single plow* ‖ (*bot.*, of a flower) having only one row or set of floral leaves (cf. DOUBLE) ‖ (*bot.*, of a plant) bearing such flowers (cf. DOUBLE) ‖ (*Br.*, of a ticket) valid for a one-way journey, not a single (person or thing) not even one person or thing), *not a single mistake* **2.** *n.* one individual person or thing | (*cricket*) one run scored ‖ (*baseball*) a hit by which the batter gets no farther than first base ‖ (*Br.*) a one-way ticket |. (*pl., golf*) a match between two players | (*pl., tennis*) a game with only one player on each side | (*slang*) an unmarried person **3.** *v. pres. part.* **sin·gling** *past* and *past part.* **sin·gled** *v.t.* (sometimes with 'out') to thin out (seedlings) ‖ (with 'out') to choose (one) from many, esp. for special treatment or as having special quality | *v.t.* (*baseball*) to make a hit by which the batter gets no farther than first base [O.F.]

sin·gle-act·ing (siŋ'lækting) *adj.* acting in one direction only (of a piston)

single-ac·tion (siŋ'lækʃən) *adj.* of a firearm whose hammer must be cocked by hand before the weapon can be fired. single-acting

sin·gle-bar-reled, esp. *Br* **sin·gle-bar-relled** (siŋ'lbærəld) *adj.* (of a gun) having one barrel

single blind in an experimental situation, the condition in which only the one conducting the experiment understands the objectives —**sin·gle-blind** *adj.* *Cf* DOUBLE BLIND

sin·gle-breast·ed (siŋg'lbréstid) *adj.* (of a coat, waistcoat etc.) buttoned down the middle with a single row of buttons

single combat combat between two persons

single entry a method of bookkeeping by which debts owed to and by a firm are recorded once only in the ledger

single file a line of persons or animals arranged or moving one behind the other

sin·gle-foot (siŋg'lfut) **1.** *n.* the rack (horse's gait) **2.** *v.i.* (of a horse) to go at a rack

sin·gle-hand·ed (siŋg'lhændid) *adj.* done without assistance | used with one hand only, *a single-handed sword* ‖ having only one hand

sin·gle-heart·ed (siŋg'lhɑrtid) *adj.* devoted without reservation to one person, cause etc. ‖ marked by or resulting from such devotion

sin·gle-mind·ed (siŋg'lmaindid) *adj.* giving undivided effort to a single purpose ‖ without guile, utterly honest

single parents unmarried, divorced, or widowed mothers or fathers of nonadult children

sin·gle-phase (siŋg'lfeiz) *adj.* (*elec.*) of a circuit having an alternating current in which the two conductors differ in phase by 180°

singles bar (*colloq.*) a dating bar

sin·gle-screw (siŋg'lskru:) *adj.* (of a ship) having one screw propeller (cf. TWIN-SCREW)

sin·gle·stick (siŋg'lstik) *n.* a stick of sword length used in a form of fencing ‖ the sport of fencing with singlesticks

sin·glet (singlit) *n.* (*Br.*) a man's sleeveless vest ‖ (*Br.*) an athletic jersey

sin·gle·ton (siŋg'ltən) *n.* (*cards*) the only card of its suit held in a hand [SINGLE]

sin·gle-tree (siŋg'ltri:) *n.* a whiffletree

sin·gly (siŋgli:) *adv.* separately, one at a time, *singly or in pairs*

sing·song (siŋsɔŋ, siŋsɔŋ) **1.** *n.* a monotonous chanting tone of voice ‖ (*Br.*) a sing (in company) **2.** *adj.* in or marked by a monotonous rising and falling tone **3.** *v.i.* to speak or sing in a singsong way ‖ *v.t.* to utter in a singsong

sin·gu·lar (siŋgulər) **1.** *adj.* (*gram.*) of or denoting one person or thing (cf. PLURAL. cf. DUAL NUMBER) | very remarkable, *singular beauty* ‖ eccentric, *singular behavior* ‖ extraordinary, *a singular experience* **2.** (*gram.*) the form of a word expressing one only ‖ (*gram.*) the singular number [O.F. *singuler* and *singulaire* or fr. L. *singularis*]

sin·gu·lar·i·ty (singulæriti:) *pl.* **sin·gu·lar·i·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being very distinctive or unusual |, a peculiar characteristic [fr. F. *singularité* or L.L. *singularitas*]

Sin·hai (sinhai) *SINHAILIEN

Sin·hai·lien (sinhailjen) (or Sinhai, formerly Tunghai) a city (pop. 208,000) in N.W. Kiangsu, China, near the Yellow Sea: salt works

Sin·ha·lese, Sing·ha·lese (siŋhəli:z, siŋhəli:s) **1.** *n.* a member of the principal race of Ceylon ‖ its Indic language **2.** *adj.* of or belonging to this race, its language, culture etc.

sin·is·ter (sinistər) *adj.* evil or suggestive of evil, *a sinister face* ‖ (*rhet.*) disastrous or suggestive of misfortune, *sinister events* (*heraldry*) on the left of a shield (the viewer's right) [O.F. *sinistre* or L. *sinister*, left-hand]

sin·is·tral (sinistrəl) *adj.* (of spiral shells) having the whorls going from right to left ‖ (of flatfish) left side uppermost [O.F. or fr. M.L. *sinistralis*]

sin·is·tror·sal (sinistrɔrsəl) *adj.* sinistrorse

sin·is·trorse (sinistrɔrs, sinistrərs, sinistrɔrs) *adj.* (*bot.*) twining spirally upward from right to left | (of spiral shells) sinistral [fr. L. *sinistrorsus*]

sink (siŋk) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **sink·ing** *past* **sank** (sæŋk) *past part.* **sunk** (sʌŋk), (only in adj. uses) **sunk·en** (sʌŋkən) *v.i.* to move or settle slowly down, *to sink into a chair* ‖ (of a heavenly body) to disappear below the horizon |, to slope gradually downwards, *the hills sank to the sea's edge* ‖ to move down through or under water, snow etc. | (of a ship etc.) to go to the bottom of the sea, a river etc. ‖ to become lower in level, *the city is steadily sinking* (usually with 'in' or 'into') to penetrate, esp. gradually, *the knife sank into his flesh, the facts don't seem to sink into his head* ‖ (with 'into') to drift into a specified condition, e.g. sleep, silence or despair ‖ to become lower according to some scale, *her opinion of him sank* (of the wind) to die down | (of sound) to drop to a lower tone or pitch | to lose courage or hope, *his heart sank* (with 'in' and 'into') to go down in social position, condition etc. ‖ to go down in value, amount etc. | (of a sick person) to approach death | (of the cheeks or eye sockets)

to become as if shrunken or hollow ‖ *v.t.* to cause (e.g. a ship) to go to the bottom ‖ to cause to go down to a lower level ‖ to countersink (a screw) ‖ to wreck, ruin (someone or a plan etc.) ‖ to fix in below ground level, *to sink a gatepost* ‖ to make (a well, mineshaft etc.) by digging, drilling etc. ‖ to reduce the intensity, volume etc. of, *she sank her voice to a whisper* ‖ to invest (capital) ‖ to pay off (a debt) ‖ (*billiards*) to pocket ‖ (*golf*) to putt (the ball) into the hole **2.** *n.* a fixed basin of stone, stoneware or metal with a water supply and a drainpipe, esp. one in a kitchen in which tableware is washed ‖ a place of vice or corruption ‖ a preliminary excavation for a shaft, pit etc. ‖ (*geog.*) an area of depressed land, esp. where water has collected to form a saline lake without an outlet ‖ a body or substance by which heat or liquid is dissipated in a thermodynamic or hydrodynamic process **sink·er** *n.* someone or something that causes a sinking ‖ a weight used to sink a fishing line or net etc. [O.E. *sincan*]

sink·hole (sɪŋkhoul) *n.* a place where drainage collects, esp. with an opening to an underground channel ‖ a place of filth, misery, vice etc.

Sin·kiang-Ui·ghur (ʃɪnkjɑŋwi:gur) an autonomous region (area 705,950 sq. miles, pop. 13,081,681) of China in central Asia, consisting mainly of the Dzungaria and Tarim basins, separated by the Tien Shan. Capital: Urumchi. People: mainly Turkic (Uighur, Kazak, Kirghiz), with Mongol, Tibetan and other minorities. Religion: mainly Sunni Moslem, with Shi'ite and Buddhist minorities. It is largely desert (TURFAN, TAKLA MAKAN) with large oases around Urumchi, Kashgar, Khotan and Yarkand. The inhabitants are nomadic herdsmen and oasis farmers. Livestock: camels, horses, sheep, goats. Crops: cereals, cotton, fruit. Formerly part of Turkestan, it became (1881) a Chinese province

Sin·king (ʃɪndʒɪŋ) *CHANGCHUN

sinking fund a sum of money formed by periodically setting aside revenue to accumulate at interest, used to reduce a debt

sin·ner (sɪnər) *n.* someone who sins

Sinn Fein (ʃɪnféɪn) an Irish nationalist movement organized (1905) as a political party by Arthur Griffith. It triumphed (1921) when the Irish Free State was set up [Ir. Gael. = we ourselves]

Si·no-Jap·a·nese (sáɪnoudʒæpəni:z, sɪnoudʒæpəní:z, sáɪnoudʒæpəni:s, sɪnoudʒæpəni:s) *adj.* relating to both China and Japan

Sino-Japanese War either of two wars between China and Japan. The first (1894-5) was fought for control of Korea, spread into Manchuria and resulted in the defeat of China (1895), which recognized the independence of Korea, paid an indemnity, and ceded Formosa, the Pescadores Is. and the Liaotung peninsula to Japan. In the second (1931-45), Japan occupied Manchuria (1931), Peking and Tientsin (1937), and captured the eastern coastal region of China (1940). The Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor (1941) merged the conflict in the 2nd world war

si·no·log·i·cal (sainəlɔdʒɪkəl) *adj.* of sinology [SINOLOGUE]

si·nol·o·gist (saɪnɔlədʒɪst, sɪnɔlədʒɪst) *n.* a sinologue [prob. fr. F. *sinologie*, sinology]

si·no·logue (sáɪnəlɔg, sínəlɔg) *n.* a specialist in sinology [F. fr. Gk *Sinai*, the Chinese + *logos*, discourse]

si·nol·o·gy (saɪnɔlədʒi:, sɪnɔlədʒi:) *n.* the study of the language, history and culture of China [prob. fr. F. *sinologie* fr. Gk *Sinai*, the Chinese + *logos*, discourse]

Si·no-Ti·bet·an (sáɪnoutɪbet'n, sɪnoutɪbet'n) *n.* a group of languages including Chinese, Tibetan and usually Thai

SINS *n.* (*acronym*) for ships inertial navigation system, sonar and guidance system for a submarine to determine a ship's position and speed in relation to the ocean floor

sin·ta·ki (sɪntáki:) *n.* circular Greek folk dance with variations by individuals

sin·ter (sɪntər) **1.** *n.* (*geol.*) a deposit of calcareous or siliceous material precipitated from the water of a lake etc., which was previously held in solution ‖ the process of fusing powder to cause to form a fused mass by heating ‖ *v.t.* to become a fused mass from heating [G.]

sintering *n.* (*metallurgy*) process by which fine particles are held together when heated **sinter** *v.* —**sintered conductor** *n.*

sin·u·ate (sɪnju:ɪt, sɪnju:eɪt) *adj.* (esp. *bot.*, e.g. of the edges of some leaves) bending or winding in and out [fr. L. *sinuare* (*sinuatus*), to bend]

sin·u·a·tion (sɪnju:eɪʃən) *n.* (*bot.*) bending or winding in and out [fr. L.L. *sinuatio* (*sinuationis*)]

sin·u·os·i·ty (sɪnju:ɔsɪti:) *pl.* **sin·u·os·i·ties** *n.* the quality of winding or curving ‖ a curve, bend [F.]

sin·u·ous (sɪnju:əs) *adj.* winding, *a sinuous road* ‖ having many curves ‖ (*bot.*) sinuate [fr. L. *sinuosus*]

si·nus (sáɪnəs) *pl.* **si·nus·es** *n.* one of the air-filled cavities within the bones of the face and skull, in communication with the nose and mouth ‖ (*med.*) a channel for drainage from a pus-filled cavity ‖ (*bot.*) an indentation between the lobes of a leaf [L. = fold, curve]

si·nus·i·tis (saɪnəsáɪtɪs) *n.* (*med.*) inflammation of [illegible]

si·nus·oi·dal projection (saɪnəsɔ́ɪd'l) an equal-area representation of the surface of the earth having a straight equator and a straight central meridian that is one half the equator's length. The other lines of longitude are curved. The lines of latitude are straight, and parallel to the equator [F. *sinusoïde*]

sinus ve·no·sus (vənóusəs) *n.* the main cavity of each auricle in the heart ‖ the posterior chamber of the tubular heart of an embryo ‖ (in lower vertebrates, e.g. the frog) a corresponding structure receiving venous blood and opening into the auricle

Siou·an (su:ən) *n.* a group of North American Indian languages formerly spoken in West central U.S.A., central Canada and parts of Virginia and the Carolinas ‖ the Sioux ‖ a member of the Sioux

Sioux (su:) *pl.* **Sioux** (su:, su:z) *n.* the North American Indian peoples speaking Siouan, esp. the Dakotas ‖ a member of these peoples [F. contr. of *Nadowessioux* fr. Am. Ind. *Nadowessi*, little snake]

Sioux Falls a city (pop. 81,343) in southeastern S. Dakota, a commercial and industrial center and port. Livestock market, meat processing

sip (sip) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **sip·ping** *past* and *past part.* **sipped** *v.t.* to drink by taking in a very slight quantity with the lips, esp. repeatedly ‖ *v.i.* to drink in this way **2.** *n.* a small amount of liquid taken in by the lips ‖ the act of sipping [perh. alteration of SUP (to drink)]

si·phon, sy·phon (saɪfən) **1.** *n.* a tube bent so that it has two roughly vertical and parallel legs of unequal length, used to transfer a liquid from a vessel placed at a higher level to a vessel at a lower level. The tube is filled with the liquid (e.g. by suction) and the shorter leg immersed in the liquid to be transferred. The longer leg is placed in or just above the lower vessel. The difference in the pressure in the shorter leg and at the lower end of the longer leg results in a continuous flow ‖ *SYPHON (bottle) ‖ (*zool.*) a tubular part in certain animals, e.g. clams, for drawing in or ejecting liquids **2.** *v.t.* to cause to flow out through a siphon ‖ *v.i.* to flow through a siphon **si·phon·age** *n.* [fr. L. *sipho* (*siphonis*), tube, pipe fr. Gk]

siphon bottle a syphon

si·pho·net (saɪfənet) *n.* (*zool.*) one of the abdominal tubes used by an aphid to exude honeydew [SIPHON]

si·pho·no·phore (saɪfənəfɔr, sáɪfənəfour, saɪfɔnəfɔr, saɪfɔnəfour) *n.* a member of *Siphonophora*, an order of usually transparent, bright-colored, colonial, marine hydrozoans that float [fr. Gk]

si·pho·no·stele (saɪfənəstɪ:l, sáɪfənoustɪ:l) *n.* (*bot.*) a hollow stele, e.g. in the stem of a fern (cf. PROTOSTELE)

si·phun·cle (saɪfʌnk'l) *n.* (*zool.*) a tube of skin, partly calcareous, connecting the compartments of a cephalopod shell [fr. L. *siphunculus* dim. of *sipho*, siphon]

sippet (sɪpɪt) *n.* a piece of bread, esp. toast for soaking in soup etc., or used for garnishing ‖ a morsel, *sippets of information* [prob. dim. of SIP]

SIPROS *n.* (*computer acronym*) for simultaneous processing operating system, used in management of computer equipment and programs, selection, designed by Control Data [illegible] and frescoes are violent social protests

sir (sə:r) **1.** *n.* a form of polite address to men ‖ a form of address used in writing to strangers or in business letters ‖ a title preceding the first name of a knight or baronet **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sir·ring** *past* and *past part.* **sirred** to address (someone) as sir [shortened from SIRE]

sire (saɪər) **1.** *n.* the male parent of a quadruped, esp. a stallion ‖ (*archaic*) a form of address to a king **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sir·ing** *past* and *past part* **sired** (esp. of quadrupeds) to beget [O.F.]

si·ren (sáɪrən) **1.** *n.* an instrument for producing a loud, penetrating sound as a warning, e.g. a signal for opening and closing a day's work at a factory etc., operated by revolving a perforated disk over a jet of compressed air or steam ‖ (*Gk and Roman mythol.*) a woman, or part-woman part-bird, who lured ships onto rocks by enchanting the sailors with her singing ‖ *pop.* an extremely seductive woman ‖ a member of *Sirenidae*, a family of eel-shaped amphibians with small forelimbs but without hind limbs or pelvis, having a compressed tail, and gills as well as lungs **2.** *adj.* of or relating to a siren [L.L. fr. L. fr. Gk *Seirēn*]

si·re·ni·an (saɪrí:ni:ən) **1.** *n.* a sea cow of order *Sirenia* **2.** *adj.* of or relating to such a sea cow [fr. Mod. L. *Sirenia* fr. L. *siren*, a siren]

Sir·i·o·no (sɪəri:ənou) *pl.* **Sir·i·o·no, Sir·i·o·nos** *n.* a Bolivian people inhabiting the tropical forests of E. Bolivia ‖ a member of this people ‖ their language

Sir·i·us (sírɪ:əs) the brightest star in the sky. It is in *Canis Major*, a southern constellation

sir·loin (sə́:lɔɪn) *n.* the upper part of a loin of beef including the meat above and under the bone [fr. O.F. fr. *sur*, over + *longe*, loin]

si·roc·co (sɪrɔkou) *pl.* **si·roc·cos** *n.* a hot, dust-laden wind from N. African deserts reaching S. Europe, esp. Italy, Malta and Sicily [Ital. *sirocco*, *scirocco* fr. Arab. *sharq*, east]

sirup *SYRUP

si·sal (sáɪsəl, sísəl) *n.* a strong fiber used for making twine, cordage etc., obtained from the leaves of *Agave sisalana*, fam. *Amaryllidaceae* ‖ this plant, widely cultivated e.g. in Java, E. Africa and Mexico ‖ a similar fiber obtained from various agaves, e.g. henequen

sis·kin (sískɪn) *n. Spinus spinus*, a small yellowish-green finch of temperate Europe and Asia related to the goldfinch. The male has a black crown and chin [fr. G. dial. *sisschen*]

Sis·ley (si:slei), Alfred (1839-99), French impressionist landscape painter, esp. of river scenes

sis·sy, sis·sy, *Br.* also **cis·sie, cis·sy** (sísi:) *pl.* **sis·sies, cis·sies,** *Br.* also **cis·sies** *n.* (*pop.*) an effeminate boy or man, esp. one who shows fear [shortened fr. SISTER]

sissy bar a support bar behind the rider or passenger of a two-wheeled vehicle

sis·ter (sɪstər) *n.* a daughter in her relationship to another child of the same parents ‖ (*Br.*) a senior hospital nurse, usually one in charge of a ward ‖ a member of a religious community of women [O.E. *sweoster*, *swuster*]

sis·ter-ger·man (sɪstərdʒə́:rmən) *pl.* **sis·ters-ger·man** *n.* one's sister born of the same two parents [SISTER + *german*, akin fr. O.F. *germain*]

sis·ter·hood (sɪstərhud) *n.* the state of being a sister ‖ the relationship between sisters ‖ a religious community of women

sis·ter-in-law (sɪstərɪnlɔ) *pl.* **sis·ters-in-law** *n.* the sister of one's husband or wife, or the wife of one's brother

sis·ter·ly [illegible]

sister ship one of two or more ships having the same constructional characteristics and usually belonging to the same steamship line

Sis·tine Chapel (sɪstɪ:n, sɪstɪn, sɪstaɪn) the pope's private chapel in the Vatican, Rome, built by Sixtus IV and famous for Michelangelo's frescoes

sistrum [illegible] *n.* an ancient Egyptian percussion instrument of metal rings which rattled against a metal frame when jangled [L. fr. Gk *seistron*]

Sis·y·phus (sísəfəs) (*mythol.*) king of Corinth feared for his cruelty and acts of brigandage. He was condemned in Hades eternally to push a rock to the top of a hill. It always rolled down again short of the top

sit (sɪt) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **sit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **sat** (sæt) *v.t.* to rest the body on the but[illegible] ‖ (*of birds*) to perch ‖ (*of animals*) to rest on the haunches ‖ (*of a bird*) to brood on eggs ‖ (*of a hen*) to brood on eggs or chicks ‖ (*of a dog*) to obey the command to sit ‖ (*of a committee, court etc.*) to be in session ‖ (*of a parliament*) to be in session ‖ (*of a parliamentary candidate*) to be a member of parliament ‖ (*of a model*) to pose for a painter ‖ (*of clothes*) to fit the body ‖ (*of a jury*) to be empaneled ‖ (*of a jury*) to be in session ‖ (*of a judge*) to be in session ‖ (*of a tenant*) to be situated, *the cottage sits in a hollow* ‖ to take up

or be in, a position to be painted, *to sit for a portrait* ‖ (of clothes) to fit (well or badly), esp. across the shoulders ‖ (*fig.*) to rest in a specified way, *his new authority sits heavily on him* ‖ (of courts, parliament, committees etc.) to be in session or to hold sessions ‖ to have a position as a member, *he sits on the board* ‖ (esp. *Br.*) to undergo an examination as candidate, *to sit for one's finals* ‖ to remain in the same condition, esp. idle or unused, *the scooter is sitting by the roadside* ‖ to look after a child, invalid etc. on behalf of a parent etc. ‖ (of the wind) to blow from a specified quarter ‖ *v.t.* to cause (someone) to take a seat, esp. to position (someone) at table, *sit him on her left* ‖ to place (oneself) in a sitting posture ‖ to ride (a horse), esp. with respect to carriage or capacity to stay in the saddle ‖ (*Br.*) to undergo (a written examination) ‖ to accommodate on chairs, *the table sits eight* ‖ **to sit down** to take a seat **to sit down under** (*Br.*) to accept without protest **to sit on** to consider (a case) with a view to deciding it ‖ (*pop.*) to cause to be less bumptious **to sit out** to choose not to dance (a dance) ‖ to stay until the end of ‖ to refrain from dancing **to sit up** to move from a lying to a sitting position ‖ to sit with one's back straight and shoulders held back ‖ to stay up late and not go to bed ‖ (of some animals, esp. a dog) to rest on its haunches with the body upright and front paws raised, esp. in order to beg for food [O.E. *sittan*]

si·tar (sitɑr) *n.* a lute-like instrument of India with a long fretted neck, two resonating gourds, and a set of sympathetic strings below the playing strings [Hindi *sitār*]

sit-com (sitkɔm) *n.* (*acronym*) for situation comedy, a television or radio series of usu. unconnected episodes with a continuing background and the same characters *Cf* SOAP OPERA

sit-down strike (sitdaun) a strike in which workers refuse to go away from their place of work

site (sait) **1.** *n.* the geographical situation in the past, present, or future of a town or building, *the site of ancient Carthage, a site for the new factory* ‖ the scene of a specified event, *the exact site of the battle* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sit·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sit·ed** to fix in a location [A.F. or fr. L. *situs*]

sit-in (sitin) *n.* a group protest in which participants sit down in a public place, e.g. a racially segregated restaurant and stay there until their demands are considered or until they are removed by force

Sit·ka (sitkə) a town (pop. 7,803) on an island in the Alexander Archipelago off S.E. Alaska. In the 19th c. it was the headquarters of Russian America and the chief commercial center on the Pacific coast of North America. It was the capital of Alaska (1867-1900) after the U.S.A. purchase [fr. Tlingit]

sit·ter (sitər) *n.* someone who poses for a portrait ‖ a baby-sitter ‖ a broody hen ‖ (esp. *Br.*, *pop.*) an easy target

sit·ting (sitiŋ) **1.** *n.* the act of someone who sits ‖ a continuous period of time during which one sits over some occupation, *she read the novel at one sitting* ‖ the act of posing for a portrait, *the portrait required three sittings* ‖ a meeting, esp. of parliament or a court of law ‖ any of two or more consecutive eating sessions served in a canteen, dining room etc. too small to seat all the diners at one time ‖ a brooding of a hen on eggs ‖ the clutch of eggs on which a broody hen is sitting **2.** *adj.* being in office ‖ (of a target) very easy to hit ‖ (of a hen) on a clutch of eggs to hatch them ‖ (*Br.*, of a tenant) in occupancy

Sitting Bull (c. 1831-90), North American Indian warrior and principal chief of the Sioux nation. His refusal to be confined to a reservation led to many battles with the U.S. Army, notably Little Bighorn (1876). Starved into submission, he agreed to live (from 1883) on a reservation in S. Dakota. He was killed while being arrested for inciting the Sioux against the white man, in protest against expropriation of tribal lands

sitting room a living room in a house, furnished for sitting at leisure or sharing informal family activities

sit·u·ate (sitʃu·eit) *pres. part.* **sit·u·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sit·u·at·ed** *v.t.* to locate or site, to fix in a particular set of circumstances or category, *she situates her characters in upper middle class society* **sit·u·at·ed** *adj.* located or sited, *a house situated on a hill* ‖ placed in particular circumstances, *how are they situated financially?* [fr. M.L. *situare* (*situatus*), to place]

sit·u·a·tion (sitʃu:éiʃən) *n.* the manner in which something is situated, esp. with regard to aspect, view, accessibility etc., *the house has a fine situation* ‖ the circumstances in which someone is placed ‖ state of affairs, *the political situation*, esp. a crucial state of affairs, *what a situation to be in!* ‖ a paid occupation, esp. one in a household as maid, governess etc. (wider usage being restricted to journal advertisements) [F. or fr. M.L. *situatio* (*situationis*)]

situation ethics thesis that what is right in a moral problem is more dependent on the immediate situation than on a general code

situation room (*mil.*) a center where reports are received on a current operation

sit-up (situp) *n.* an exercise in which a person lying on his back raises his torso until he is in a sitting position, without bending his knees

sitz bath (sits, zits) a bath tub in which one sits up and cannot recline, used esp. in medical therapy ‖ a bath so taken [part trans. fr. G. *Sitzbad* fr. *sitzen*, to sit]

sitz·fleisch (sitsflaiʃ) *n.* (*German*; usu. italics) ability to sit and wait

SI units (*phys. abbr.*) for Système International d' Unités, i.e., International System of Units, for length, time, mass, electric current, temperature, luminous intensity, and molecular weight; recommended by General Conference on Weights and Measures

Si·va, Shi·va (ʃi:və) the Hindu god of destruction and rebirth, the third god of the Hindu trinity (*VISHNU, *BRAHMA) [Skr.=the auspicious one]

Si·va·ji (sivɑdʒi:) (1627-80), Maratha leader. He established (1674) the Maratha empire

Si·vas (si:vɑs) a city (pop. 172,864) in N. central Turkey on the Kizil Irmak: textiles, copper mining. Mosque (12th c.)

Si·wa·lik Hills (si:wɑlik) a range (averaging 3,000 ft) of foothills of the Himalayas, running through N.W. India and S.W. Nepal, remarkable for their fossil beds

six (siks) **1.** *adj.* being one more than five (*NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *n.* twice three ‖ the cardinal number representing this (6, VI) ‖ six o'clock ‖ a playing card (domino etc.) marked with six symbols ‖ (*cricket*) a hit from which six runs are scored or made ‖ a team of six members, esp. in rowing or ice hockey **at sixes and sevens** in a state of confusion [O.E. *sex*, *six*]

Six-Day War (siksdei) the 1967 war between Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Israel

Six, les (leisi:s) a group of young musicians including Darius Milhaud, Arthur Honegger, Francis Poulenc, Georges Auric, Louis Durey and Germaine Tailleferre, who in 1918 in France banded together in reaction against the influence of Debussy and sought greater simplicity in music. They were influenced by Erik Satie

six·pence (sikspəns) *n.* (*Br.*) the sum represented by six pennies ‖ (*Br.*) a coin worth 2½ new pence

six-shoot·er (siksʃu:tər) *n.* a revolver that can be fired six times without reloading

sixte (sikst) *n.* (*fencing*) the sixth of eight parrying positions [F.]

six·teen (siksti:n) **1.** *adj.* being one more than 15 (*NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *n.* ten plus six ‖ the cardinal number representing this (16, XVI) [O.E. *syxtine*, *sixtyne*, *sextyne*]

six·teen·mo (siksti:nmou) *pl.* **six·teen·mos** *n.* a sextodecimo (*abbr.* 16mo)

six·teenth (siksti:nθ) **1.** *adj.* being number 16 in a series (*NUMBER TABLE) ‖ being one of the 16 equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the 15th ‖ one of 16 equal parts of anything (1/16) ‖ the 16th day of a month

Sixteenth Amendment (1913) an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that established the federal income tax. The levying of taxes as provided in the Constitution (Article 1, Sections 2 and 9) was controversial and caused many disputes between the federal government and the states. The 16th Amendment accorded Congress the right to tax incomes without regard to state apportionment or census

sixteenth note (*mus., Am.=Br.* semiquaver) a note (symbol 𝅘𝅥𝅯) equal in duration to half an eighth note

sixth (siksθ) **1.** *adj.* being number six in a series (*NUMBER TABLE) ‖ being one of the six equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the fifth ‖ one of six equal parts of anything (1/6) ‖ the sixth day of a month ‖ (*mus.*) the note six steps above or below a given note in a diatonic scale, inclusive of both notes ‖ (*mus.*) the interval between these notes ‖ (*mus.*) a combination of these notes **3.** *adv.* in the sixth place ‖ (followed by a superlative) except five, *the sixth biggest* [O.E. *sixta*]

Sixth Amendment (1791) an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, part of the Bill of Rights, that guarantees a speedy trial, an impartial jury and other rights to those accused in a criminal proceeding

six·ti·eth (siksti:iθ) **1.** *adj.* being number 60 in a series (*NUMBER TABLE) ‖ being one of the 60 equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the 59th ‖ one of 60 equal parts of anything (1/60) [O.E. *sixteogotha*]

Six·tus IV (sikstəs) (Francesco della Rovere, 1414-84), pope (1471-84). A patron of letters and the arts, he sponsored the building of the Sistine Chapel. He consented to the establishment of the Inquisition in Spain

Sixtus V (Felice Peretti, 1521-90), pope (1585-90). He repressed civil disorder in the Papal States and was responsible for much new building in Rome

six·ty (siksti:) **1.** *adj.* being ten more than 50 (*NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *pl.* **six·ties** *n.* six times ten ‖ the cardinal number representing this (60, LX) **the sixties** (of temperature, a person's age, a century etc.) the span 60-9 [O.E. *siextig*, *syxtig*, *sextig*]

six-ty-fourth note (siksti:fɔrθ, siksti:fóurθ) (*mus., Am.=Br.* hemidemisemiquaver) a note equal in duration to half a thirty-second note

siz·a·ble, size·a·ble (sáizəb'l) *adj.* rather large, *a sizable majority*

siz·ar (sáizər) *n.* (*Br.*) the title of certain scholars in certain colleges at Cambridge University (England) and Trinity College (Dublin) [fr. SIZE n. (obs.) a portion of bread or ale]

size (saiz) **1.** *n.* the length, area, volume or dimensions of something or someone as compared with a specific or arbitrary standard, *this book is twice the size of that, a crowd of considerable size* ‖ one of a number of standards used for such comparison, *size 9 shoes* ‖ the total quantity, *the size of an order* ‖ magnitude, *bears of some size* ‖ (of things) scope, *defense projects of astounding size* ‖ intellectual capacity and force of character, *it is not a job for a man of his size* ‖ (*pop.*) true account, *that's about the size of it* **of a size** of equal size **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **size·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sized** to sort or arrange according to size, *to size potatoes* ‖ to make in a certain size or in a series of certain sizes **to size up** to estimate the size of ‖ to estimate the character or qualities of (someone) ‖ to estimate the importance or nature of (something) ‖ to compare in respect to size [O.F. *sise*, *cise* fr. *assise*, assize]

size **1.** *n.* a thin gelatinous liquid used in glazing or for stiffening paper, textiles etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **siz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sized** to apply this liquid to **siz·ing** *n.* liquid size ‖ the process of applying it [perh. fr. SIZE n.]

sizeable *SIZABLE

siz·zle (siz'l) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **siz·zling** *past* and *past part.* **siz·zled** to make a hissing sound, esp. in being fried **2.** *n.* a noise so made **siz·zling** *adj.* very hot [imit.]

Sjael·land (ʃelun) *ZEALAND

Ska·dar·sko (skɑdɑrskɔ) *SHKODËR

Skag·er·rak (skægəræk, skúgərɔk) an arm (150 miles long, 80 miles wide) of the North Sea between Denmark, Norway and W. Sweden

skald, scald (skɔld, skuld) *n.* a composer of elaborate courtly poetry in Old Norse, late 8th c. The poetry, notable for its metrical virtuosity, reached its highest point in Iceland (10th-11th cc.) **skáld·ic, scáld·ic** *adj.* [O.N., Icel. *skáld*, origin unknown]

skat (skut, skæt) *n.* a card game played by three people using 32 cards, bearing some resemblance to piquet [G.]

skate (skeit) *pl.* **skates, skate** *n.* a member of *Rajidae*, a family of cartilaginous fish related to rays, esp. genus *Raja*. Skates are peculiarly flattened, and rather rhomboidal in outline, having the mouth at one corner of a long snout and the anus at the opposite corner of the body [O.N. *skāta*]

skate **1.** *n.* an ice skate ‖ a roller skate **2.** *v. pres. part* **skat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **skat·ed** *v.i.* to move or glide along on skates ‖ *v.t.* to go (one's way or a distance) on skates [fr. Du. *schaats* fr. O.N.F. *escache*, stilt]

skate·board (skeitbɔrd, skeitbourd) *n.* a piece of wood mounted on skate wheels and used by children for riding on

skating rink an area of ice artificially produced and preserved for ice skating ‖ an area of other hard, smooth surface used for roller skating

ske·dad·dle (skidæd'l) **1.** *v.t. pres. part* **ske·dad·dling** *past* and *past part* **ske·dad·dled** (*pop.*) to go away very quickly; run off **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a hurried flight [etym. doubtful]

skeet (ski:t) *n.* trapshooting at targets which simulate the speed and angle of flight of birds

skein (skein) *n.* a length of yarn, thread, wool or silk, looped many times and then twisted ‖ a flock of wild geese in flight ‖ something thought of as full of coils and windings, *the skein of events* [fr. O.F *escagne*, origin unknown]

skel·e·tal (skelit'l) *adj.* of, relating to or being part of a skeleton ‖ like a skeleton

skeletal muscle a muscle attached to the skeleton (cf. SMOOTH MUSCLE, CARDIAC MUSCLE, cf. STRIATED MUSCLE)

skel·e·ton (skélitən) *n.* a hard framework, internal or external, supporting or protecting the soft tissues and organs of a man, animal or plant. Vertebrates have an endoskeleton consisting mainly of cartilage at first, replaced by bone during growth. Invertebrates have an exoskeleton which is often calcareous or chitinous ‖ the dried bones of a dead man or animal, esp. assembled as in life ‖ a framework, e.g. of a building ‖ the essential nucleus of an organization, esp. what remains after the period of full activity is over ‖ an outline, *the skeleton of a novel* ‖ a very thin person or animal **a skeleton in the closet** (*Br.* **cupboard**) a secret of which a family is ashamed [Mod. L. *sceleton, skeleton* fr. Gk *skeleton* (*sōma*), dried up (body)]

skeleton key a key made so as to fit many locks

skeleton shrimp a member of *Caprella* or a related genus of amphipod crustaceans. They have a cylindrical body and swim by wriggling movements

Skel·ton (skéltən), John (c. 1460-1529), English poet and satirist, esp. of the clergy. He used an alliterative, shortlined, much-rhyming, tumbling verse (Skeltonics)

skep (skep) *n.* any of various kinds of farm basket ‖ any of these as a measure of quantity ‖ a straw or wicker beehive [O.N. *skeppa*]

skep·sis, esp. *Br.* **scep·sis** (sképsis) *n.* philosophical skepticism [Gk *skepsis*, inquiry, doubt]

skep·tic, esp. *Br.* **scep·tic** (sképtik) *n.* a person who doubts the truth of anything, esp. of that which others accept as true **Skep·tic,** esp. *Br.* **Scep·tic** (*hist.*) a member of the Greek philosophical school founded by Pyrrho **skep·ti·cal,** esp. *Br.* **scép·ti·cal** *adj.* [fr. F. *sceptique* or L.L. *scepticus* fr. Gk]

skep·ti·cism, esp. *Br.* **scep·ti·cism** (sképtisizəm) *n.* an attitude of doubt ‖ the philosophical view that nothing can be known with certainty [fr. Mod. L. *scepticismus* fr. L.L. *scepticus*, skeptic]

sketch (sketʃ) **1.** *n.* a quickly made drawing ‖ a drawing preliminary to more careful work ‖ a brief, slight story, account or description ‖ a preliminary outline of a literary work ‖ a slight, short (usually one-scene) comedy, often musical ‖ a descriptive musical composition of one movement ‖ (*pop., old-fash.*) someone who looks ridiculous or one whose jokes and antics cause general hilarity **2.** *v.t.* to make a sketch of ‖ *v.i.* to make a sketch or sketches [fr. Du *schets* or G *skizze* fr. Ital. fr. L. prob. fr. Gk]

sketch·book (skétʃbuk) *n.* leaves of drawing paper arranged in a book so as to be detachable ‖ a notebook of finished sketches ‖ a collection of short literary sketches

sketch·i·ly (skétʃili:) *adv.* in a sketchy manner

sketch·i·ness (skétʃi:nis) *n.* the quality of being sketchy

sketch·y (skétʃi:) *comp.* **sketch·i·er** *superl.* **sketch·i·est** *adj.* lacking detail, slight, *a sketchy account*

skeu·o·mor·phic (skju:əmɔrfik) *adj.* of an object copied in a form materially different from its original, e.g., a candy ax, a hammer reproduced in clay ‖ **skeumorph** *n.* ‖ **skeumorphism** *n.* the copying

skew (skju:) **1.** *v.t.* to cut or set slantingly ‖ to give a bias to, *the* ‖ *the police* ‖ (*statistics*) to cause (a frequency distribution or its curve) to lack symmetry ‖ (*pop.*) to twist, *to skew one's head around* ‖ *v.i.* to twist around **2.** *adj.* running at an angle, oblique (*statistics*, of a frequency distribution or its curve) lacking symmetry **3.** *n.* a slant, oblique direction ‖ (in cloth) a deviation from the proper straight line of a weave [fr. O.N.F. *eskuuer, eskuer, escuer*]

skew·back (skju.bæk) *n.* a sloping face of masonry taking the thrust of an arch

skew·bald (skju.bɔld) **1.** *adj.* (of horses) having patches of white and another color, esp. other than black **2.** *n.* a skewbald horse (cf. PIE...)

skew·er (skju.ər) **1.** *n.* a metal or wooden pin for holding meat together while cooking **2.** *v.t.* to pierce with, or as if with, a skewer [var. of SKIVER]

skew-eyed (skju.aid) *adj.* (*Br.*) squinting

ski (ski:) **1.** *pl* **skis, ski** *n.* one of a pair of long, narrow, wooden, metal or plastic strips which curve up and taper to a point at the front end. They are used for gliding downhill over snow at speeds up to 50 m.p.h. or more ‖ a similar device used in water-skiing **2.** *v.i. pres. part* **ski·ing** *past* and *past part.* **skied** to move on skis [Norw.] ‖ ...

ski-bob (ski:bɔb) *n.* (*sports*) a bicyclelike sled mounted on two short skis, one behind the other, the forward ski maneuverable by handbars, an upholstered seat over the rear ski, with rider balanced by miniature skis —**skibob** *v.* —**skibobber** *n.*

skid (skid) **1.** *n.* a sideways slip or slide of a wheel through failure to grip the ground ‖ a block of wood or metal to prevent a wheel from turning, esp. on a slope ‖ one of a pair or set of bars etc. down which things can be slid or rolled ‖ (*aeron.*) a runner used as part of an airplane's landing gear ‖ (*naut.*, esp. *pl.*) a wooden bar hung over a ship's side to protect her when cargo is loaded or unloaded ‖ one of a number of timbers etc. used to shore up a boat, construction etc. **2.** *v. pres. part* **skid·ding** *past* and *past part.* **skid·ded** *v.i.* (of a wheel) to slide without gripping, e.g. on slippery ground ‖ to slide sideways ‖ *v.t.* to use skids on for protecting, moving or checking movement ‖ to cause to slip sideways [from the...] ‖ **skidlid** *n.*

skid·board·ing (skidbɔrdiŋ) *n.* surfing on a coated plywood disk, introduced in England in 1960

ski-doo (skidú:) *n.* (*Br.*) ski-scooter, motorized snow-ice vehicle with endless tracks in rear and movable skis in front

skid pad a slick area of oiled asphalt used to test motor vehicles for skidding potential

ski·er (ski:ər) *n.* someone who skis

skiff (skif) *n.* a small rowing boat [fr. F. *esquif*, Span. or Port. *esquife* or Ital. *schifo*]

skif·fle (skif'l) *n.* (*Br.*) mixture of rock 'n' roll and country music, with a blues rhythm, played on nonstandard, usu. homemade, instruments, e.g., washboards, combs, furniture; popular in English coffee shops during late 1950s

ski-jor·ing (ski:jɔriŋ) *n.* competitive skiing in which competitors are pulled by horses or motor vehicles

ski jump a jump made on skis ‖ a course prepared for jumping on skis and furnished with an elevated take-off platform or mound

skilful ... (*Br.*)

ski lift a device consisting of a motordriven, overhead, endless cable with suspended seats for carrying skiers or sightseers up a mountain slope (cf. SKI TOW)

skill (skil) *n.* ability to do something well, esp. as the result of long practical experience ‖ a particular technique, *the work calls for various skills* ‖ tact, *to manage a person with skill* ‖ **skilled** *adj.* having skill ‖ requiring skilled workmen, *skilled trades* [O.N. *skil*, discern]

skil·let (skilit) *n.* a frying pan ‖ (*Br.*) a small long-handled saucepan usually with short legs

skill·ful, esp. *Br.* **skil·ful** (skilfəl) *adj.* having, showing or done with skill

skim (skim) **1.** *v. pres. part* **skim·ming** *past* and *past part.* **skimmed** *v.t.* to remove floating matter from the surface of (a liquid) ‖ to throw (a stone) so that it skips across a surface of water to pass lightly over, *to skim the ground* ‖ to read superficially or hastily, *to skim the headlines* ‖ to form a thin covering over ‖ *v.i.* to go fast and smoothly on or just above some surface, *skimming along at treetop height* ‖ to make a hasty superficial reading, *to skim through an index* ‖ to become coated with a thin covering **2.** *n.* the act of skimming ‖ skim milk ‖ a thin covering ‖ the practice in health programs paid on a pre-payment or capitation basis of seeking to enroll only the healthiest people as a way of controlling costs ‖ the practice in such of denying or delaying the provision of services to enrolled members as a way of controlling costs ‖ the practice of removing a portion of cash receipts from an accounting for tax evasion or cheating ‖ the use of a machine to remove oil or scum from the surface of bodies of water [fr. O.F. *es-*...]

skim·board (skimbɔrd) *n.* (*surfing*) a board, usu. circular (for skimming over shallow wa-...

skim·mer (skimər) *n.* an implement, esp. a perforated, flat ladle, used for skimming liquids ‖ a member of *Rhynchops*, a genus of North American birds that skim over the water and scoop up small fish

skim milk milk from which the cream has been removed

skimp (skimp) **1.** *v.t.* to allow an inadequate or hardly adequate quantity of (something), *she skimped the material for the curtains* ‖ to keep (someone) in short supply, *they are skimped for pocket money* ‖ to do (a piece of work) without proper care and effort ‖ *v.t.* to economize, esp. by making do on short supplies **skimp·i·ly** *adv.* **skimp·i·ness** *n.* **skimp·y** *comp.* **skimp·i·er** *su...* [Scand.] ... insufficiency in some respect, e.g. short on material, *skimpy curtains* [origin unknown]

skim sweeping (*mil.*) in naval mine warfare, the technique of wire sweeping to a fixed depth above deep-laid mines to cut any mines shallow enough to endanger shipping

skin (skin) **1.** *n.* the membrane, of complex structure, which forms the outer covering of a human or animal body, or one of the layers of which it is composed (*EPIDERMIS, *DERMIS) ‖ such a membrane of an animal, esp. a small animal (cf. HIDE) when removed from the body, with or without the hair ‖ a container made of animal skin, e.g. a wine skin ‖ the outer covering of something, e.g. of a fruit, ship etc. ‖ an elastic film resembling skin, e.g. that forming on the surface of boiled milk **by the skin of one's teeth** with no margin to spare, *he escaped* ... **to get under (someone's) skin** (*pop.*) to have an irritating effect on someone) **to save one's skin** to avoid capture, death, punishment or injury **2.** *v. pres. part* **skin·ning** *past* and *past part.* **skinned** *v.t.* to provide with a covering of skin ‖ to remove the skin from, *to skin a rabbit* ‖ (with 'off') to strip off (close-fitting clothes) ‖ (*pop.*) to take all the money or other property from ‖ *v.i.* (e.g. of a wound when healing, or milk when boiled) to acquire a skin [O.N. *skinn*]

—The human skin is self-repairing, heat-resistant and water-resistant, and elastic. It serves as a protection for the flesh and bones. It has pores used for breathing and others used for perspiring, thus stabilizing bodily temperature. The inner skin, fed from small blood vessels, is the seat of nerve ends, through which the sense of touch operates. The hairs on the skin increase its heat-insulating and touch-sensitive properties

skin-deep (skindi:p) *adj.* (of wounds) slight, af... etc.) not affecting a person at all deeply

skin diver someone who engages in skin diving

skin diving the sport of underwater swimming with a light, self-contained oxygen unit, goggles and rubber flippers

skin effect (*elec.*) the tendency of high-frequency alternating current to have greater density at the outer surface of a conductor than ...tance

skin flick (*slang*) a motion picture containing much nudity, pornographic movie

skin-flint (skinflint) *n.* a mean, miserly person

skin game (*pop.*) a fraudulent trick or game of ...

...skinhead) ... class street tough with cropped hair ‖ **skin-headism** *n.* *also* agro-boy

skink (skiŋk) *n.* a member of *Scincidae*, a family ... They are found in sandy desert areas [obs. F ...]

Skin·ner (skinər), Burrhus Frederick (1904-), U.S. psychologist, developer of the Skinner ...

[illegible] ior' (1953), 'Verbal Behavior' (1957), 'Technology of Teaching' (1968) and 'Beyond Freedom and Dignity' (1971)

skinner *n.* someone who strips skins or prepares them for market ‖ *(pop.)* a swindler

Skinner box *(psych.)* a device used in training animals to press levers in order to gain a reward or avoid a punishment, developed by B F Skinner *Cf* SKINNERIAN

Skin·ner·i·an (skɪnerɪən) *adj. (psych.)* of the behavior-modification theories (effected by means of rewards and reinforcements) developed by American psychologist B F Skinner *Cf* BEHAV[illegible]VATION RESEARCH, SKINNER BOX

skin·ni·ness (skɪnɪnɪs) *n* the state or quality of being skinny

skin·ny (skɪnɪ) *comp.* **skin·ni·er** *superl.* **skin·ni·est** *adj* thin, with no superfluous fat

skin-ny-dip (skɪnɪdɪp) *v.* to swim in the nude — **skinny-dipping** *n.*

skin paint *(mil.)* a radar indication caused by the radar signal reflected by an object

skin-pop·ping or **skin-pop** (skɪnpɒpɪŋ) *v. (slang)* a subcutaneous injection of a drug — **skin-pop** *v.* —**skin-popper** *n. Cf* MAINLINING

skin·tight (skɪntaɪt) *adj.* (of clothes) fitting closely to the body

skin tracking *(mil.)* the tracking of an object by [illegible] of light paint

skip (skɪp) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **skip·ping** *past* and *past part.* **skipped** *v.t.* (of a person) to move along with a series of short, quick hops, first on one foot then on the other ‖ (of a lamb) to cavort with tense, springy movements ‖ *(Br.)* to jump rope ‖ to go over the top of with a single hop, *to skip over a fence* ‖ to turn one's attention quickly, *to skip to another question* ‖ to read through a text hastily, omitting whole sections to omit whole sections, *the story skips to 20 years later* ‖ (of a missile) to skim along, grazing and jumping off a surface ‖ *(pop.)* to disappear quickly and secretly, *the bookie had skipped* ‖ *v.t.* to go up faster than is normal in a ladder of promotion by jumping (the grade next above one's own) and going straight to the one above that, *to skip a class in school* ‖ to omit deliberately to do (something normally done regularly), *they skipped the weekly visit this Sunday* ‖ to omit to attend, *to skip a lecture* ‖ to omit to read, notice or mention (something) ‖ to cause (a stone) to bounce on the surface of water by skimming it ‖ *(pop.)* to leave (town) quickly and secretly, esp. when wanted by the police or a creditor **2.** *n.* the act of skipping ‖ an omission (esp. in reading) [M.E. *skippen* prob. of Scand. origin]

skip *n.* the captain of a side in some games, e.g. lawn bowling or curling [shortened fr. SKIPPER]

skip *n.* a cage in which men or materials are raised or lowered in mines [VAR. of SKEP, (obs.) a skip]

skip bombing *(mil.)* a method of aerial bombing in which a bomb is released from such a low altitude that it slides or glances along the surface of the water or ground and strikes the target —**skip bomb** *v.*

skip distance *(radio)* the minimum distance at which waves from a transmitter, reflected from the Kennelly-Heaviside layer, can be received

skip·jack (skɪpdʒæk) *pl* **skip·jacks, skip·jack** *n.* any of several kinds of tropical or subtropical fish which play near the surface of the water and often leap out of it ‖ an elater (beetle)

skip·per (skɪpər) **1.** *n.* the captain or master of any small vessel ‖ the chief pilot of an aircraft *(pop.)* someone who leads or directs, esp. in games **2.** *v.t.* to act as skipper of [fr. M.Du. or M.L.G. *schipper*]

skipping rope *(Br.)* a jump rope

skirl (skɜːrl) **1.** *n.* the shrill, musical sound characteristic of bagpipes **2.** *v.t.* to make this sound [prob. of Scand. origin]

skir·mish (skɜːrmɪʃ) *n.* a brief fight between small forces of soldiers ‖ a slight quarrel or [illegible]

skirmish *v.t.* to take part in a skirmish [fr. O.F. *escaramucher* fr. Ital. and O.F. *eskirmir* (*eskirmisse* fr. O.H.G.)]

skirr (skɜːr) **1.** *v.t.* to move, esp. to fly hastily, with a rushing sound **2.** *n.* the sound so made [etym. doubtful]

skir·ret (skɪrɪt) *n. Sium sisarum*, fam. *Umbelliferae*, an Asiatic plant, a perennial species of which is grown in Europe as an annual producing bunched, grayish, edible tuberous roots [M.E. *skirwhit* alt. of O.F. *escherus*]

skirt (skɜːrt) **1.** *n.* a woman's outer garment hanging from the waist ‖ the part of a coat, petticoat or dress that hangs from the waist ‖ anything hanging like a skirt, e.g. one of the flaps at the side of a saddle **2.** *v.t.* to be on or move around the edge, *the road skirts around the park* ‖ *v.t.* to surround or be situated along, *woods skirt the town on all sides* ‖ to move around or at a distance from, esp. to avoid danger or detection, *the soldiers skirted the town* [O.N. *skyrta*, shirt]

skirting board *(Br.)* a baseboard

skish (skɪʃ) *n. (angling)* competition using a standard plug cast twice at each of 10 targets

skit (skɪt) *n.* a short burlesque or satirical story or theatrical sketch [fr. older *skit*, to taunt, prob. fr. O.N.]

ski touring *n.* cross-country touring on skis

ski tow a power-driven endless cable which skiers grasp to be hauled up a short mountain slope (cf. SKI LIFT)

skit·ter (skɪtər) *v.i.* (of small animals or children) to scurry ‖ (e.g. of ducks landing in water) to skim along the surface ‖ to draw bait along the surface of the water with twitches of the line [fr. older *skit*, to jump or dart around, of Scand. origin]

skit·tish (skɪtɪʃ) *adj.* (of a person) playful, esp. in a coy way ‖ (of a horse) nervous, restive and easily frightened

skit·tle (skɪtl) **1.** *n.* a bottle-shaped piece of wood bowled at in English ninepins or tenpins ‖ *(pl.,* construed as sing.) English ninepins **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **skit·tling** *past* and *past part.* **skittled** to knock down (a skittle) ‖ *(cricket,* with 'out') to dismiss (batsmen) in quick succession [origin unknown]

skive (skaɪv) *pres. part.* **skiv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **skived** *v.t.* to cut off (leather, rubber etc.) in thin layers **skiv·er** *n.* a knife or machine for skiving ‖ thin, soft, dressed leather from the grain side of a sheepskin, tanned in sumac and dyed [O.N. *skifa*]

ski·wear (skiːwɛər) *n.* clothing designed to be worn while skiing

Skop·je (skɔpje) (or Skoplje, *Turk.* Uskub) the capital (pop. 312,092) of Macedonia, Yugoslavia, a communications and commercial center The old (medieval and Turkish) city was destroyed by earthquake (1963). University

sku·a (skjuːə) *n.* a member of *Stercorariidae*, a family of large (18-24 ins), dark, hawklike seabirds of northern climates, with a white streak on the wing and central elongated tail feathers They steal the prey of other birds [fr. Faroese *skugvur*]

skul·dug·ger·y (skʌldʌgərɪ) *n.* trickery, dishonest dealings [Scot. *sculdudrie*]

skulk (skʌlk) *v.i.* to hang around, under cover of doorways etc., in a sinister way or to avoid detection [M.E. *skulken* prob. of Scand. origin]

skull (skʌl) *n.* the bony covering of the head of a vertebrate that encloses the brain and the principal sense organs and consists of the cranium, jaws, and sockets for eyes, ears and nose ‖ *(pop.)* the mind of someone regarded as very obtuse [etym. doubtful]

skull and crossbones an emblem of death, having a skull surmounting crossed thighbones, formerly associated with pirate flags and now used in danger signs

skull·cap (skʌlkæp) *n.* a small, brimless, close fitting cap

skunk (skʌŋk) **1.** *pl.* **skunks, skunk** *n.* any of various North American omnivorous mammals constituting a subfamily of *Mustelidae*. They are bushy-tailed, are striped black and white, and are about the size of a cat. They spray a stink from a secretion of the anal glands when they are attacked or fear attack. They are hunted for their fur ‖ the fur of any of these animals ‖ *(pop.)* a contemptible person **2.** *v.t. (pop.)* to defeat utterly (esp. an opponent at cards, so that he makes no score) [fr. Am. Indian *seganku* or *segongw*]

skunk cabbage *Symplocarpus foetidus*, fam. *Araceae*, a perennial plant growing in eastern North America and parts of Asia Its early-flowering, purplish spathe emits a foul smell

skurfing SKATEBOARDING

sky (skaɪ) **1.** *pl* **skies** *n.* (often *pl.*) the atmosphere above the earth, with or without clouds the apparent enclosing dome which this atmosphere forms *(rhet.)* heaven **to praise to the skies** to praise very highly **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sky·ing** *past* and *past part.* **skied, skyed** *(pop.)* to hit (a ball) up high ‖ to hang (a picture) high on the wall, esp. in an exhibition [O.N. *sky*, cloud]

sky blue the light to medium blue of the sky on a clear day **sky-blue** *adj.*

sky-div·ing (skaɪdaɪvɪŋ) *n. (sports)* jumping from a plane at a moderate altitude and delaying the opening of the parachute, while the jumper performs acrobatics —**sky diver** *n.* — **sky-dive** *v.*

Skye (skaɪ) the largest island (area 670 sq. miles, pop. 7,372) of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland. Chief town: Portree

Skye terrier a terrier of a Scottish breed having a long body, short legs and a long, hard gray or fawn coat and bred originally for digging out foxes and badgers

Skyhawk *n. (mil.)* single-engine, turbojet reconnaissance/attack aircraft (A-4) designed to operate from aircraft carriers or short, unprepared fields, capable of being air refueled and of delivering nuclear and/or nonnuclear weapons; manufactured by McDonnell Douglas

sky-high (skaɪhaɪ) **1.** *adv.* very, very high ‖ *(pop.)* to bits, *to blow someone's arguments sky-high* ‖ enthusiastically, *to praise someone sky-high* **2.** *adj.* very high or excessive, *sky-high prices*

sky·jack (skaɪjæk) *v.* to assume control of an aircraft by force or threat of force, usu. in order to divert it from its original destination —**skyjacker** *n.* —**skyjacking** *n. Cf* HIJACK

Sky·lab (skaɪlæb) *n.* U.S. unmanned research space station orbiting earth, launched in 1973, lost upon falling to earth, July 12, 1979

sky·lark (skaɪlɑrk) **1.** *n. Alauda arvensis*, a European lark having brown, beige and white plumage and characterized by its high-pitched song uttered while soaring **2.** *v.i.* to be full of mischief and have fun

sky·light (skaɪlaɪt) *n.* a window in a roof and level with it or one set into a flat roof as a dome etc.

sky·line (skaɪlaɪn) *n.* the visible horizon ‖ objects seen against it, *a skyline of mountains*

Sky·loft (skaɪlɔft) *n.* a textured yarn created by passing the yarn through an air jet, causing its filaments to become wavy and intertwined; trade-name product of Arkzona Corporation

sky·lounge (skaɪlaʊnʒ) *n.* a vehicle that collects airline passengers and is then carried by helicopter to the airport

sky marshal an armed federal plainclothes security guard assigned to prevent skyjackings

sky·rock·et (skaɪrɒkɪt) **1.** *n.* a fire work that consists of a rocket which explodes high in the air in a dazzling cascade of colored sparks **2.** *v.i.* to rise very rapidly, rocket

Sky·ros (skaɪrɒs, skaɪrous, skiːrɔs) the largest island (area 81 sq. miles, pop. 2,352) of the N. Sporades, Greece: marble

sky·sail (skaɪseɪl, skaɪs'l) *n. (naut.)* the sail above the royal of a square-rigged ship

sky·scrap·er (skaɪskreɪpər) *n.* a very tall, narrow building with many stories

sky·ward (skaɪwərd) **1.** *adv.* towards the sky **2.** *adj.* directed towards the sky **skȳ-wards** *adv.*

sky wave a radio wave transmitted by means of the ionosphere (cf. GROUND WAVE)

sky·writ·ing (skaɪraɪtɪŋ) *n.* the forming of words etc. in the air by smoke from an aircraft

SLA *(abbr.)* for Symbionese Liberation Army (which see)

slab (slæb) **1.** *n.* a thick, flat, oblong piece of something, *a slab of pie* ‖ the outside piece cut away when a log is squared **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **slab·bing** *past* and *past part.* **slabbed** to put on thickly, *to slab paint on canvas* ‖ to remove a slab from (a log) [origin unknown]

slab·ber (slæbər) **1.** *n.* slobber ‖ a machine for removing the outside slabs from lumber **2.** *v.t.* and *i.* to slobber [prob. fr. Du. or L.G. origin]

slack (slæk) *n.* minute particles of coal, coal dust [origin unknown]

slack **1.** *adj.* not under any tension, *a slack rope* ‖ lacking in diligence, *a slack official* ‖ involving little work, *a slack job* ‖ inactive, *slack trade* ‖ (of tides, winds) slow-moving **2.** *v.i.* to be or become lazy ‖ to slacken ‖ *v.t.* to slacken ‖ to slake (lime) **to slack off** to slacken **to slack up** to become less diligent **3.** *n.* the loose part of a rope, *haul in the slack* ‖ *(commerce)* a period of little trade ‖ any interval of inactivity ‖ *(pl.)* men's or women's long pants for casual wear ‖ a period of slow movement in the tide when it is turning **slack·en** *v.t.* to make slower, *to slacken speed* ‖ to make looser, *to slacken a rope* ‖ to

slake (lime) ‖ *v.i.* to become less energetic or less diligent **slack·er** *n.* (*pop.*) someone who is lazy, or shirks a duty [O.E. *sleac, slæc*]

slag (slæg) **1.** *n.* nonmetallic waste matter obtained when ore is smelted ‖ scoriaceous lava from a volcano **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **slag·ging** *past* and *past part.* **slagged** to form as slag **slag·gy** *adj.* [M.L.G. *slagge*]

slain *past part.* of SLAY

slake (sleik) *pres. part.* **slak·ing** *past* and *past part.* **slaked** *v.t.* to quench (a thirst, fire) ‖ to satisfy (a passion) ‖ (*chem.*) to hydrate (lime) [O.E. *slacian*]

slaked lime calcium hydroxide, $Ca(OH)_2$

sla·lom (slɑləm, sluloum) **1.** *n.* in skiing, a downhill race in which skiers [illegible] spaced markers **2.** *v.i.* to ski in such a race [Norw.]

slalom canoe (*sports*) canoe, usu. with a deck, designed for slalom racing

slam (slæm) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **slam·ming** *past* and *past part.* **slammed** *v.t.* to shut noisily and violently, *to slam a door* ‖ to cause (something) to strike against something violently and often frequently, *the wind slammed the shutters* ‖ to hit very hard, *to slam a ball* ‖ to bring into action violently, *to slam the brakes on* ‖ (*pop.*) to condemn in criticism ‖ *v.i.* to shut with a loud noise, *the door slammed* ‖ to move in a violent fashion, *he slammed down the hall* **to slam the door on** to dismiss (a proposal) outright **to slam through** to promote vigorously and secure agreement for (a proposal), *the committee slammed the new legislation through* **2.** *n.* a loud bang, esp. of something being shut, *the slam of a door* ‖ (*pop.*) a harshly critical notice ‖ (*cards*) the bidding and winning of all tricks in a hand of bridge (grand slam) or all but one (little slam) [etym. doubtful]

slam-bang (slæmbæŋ) **1.** *adv.* with noise and commotion **2.** *adj.* (*pop.*) done really well, giving carefree pleasure

slam dunk *DUNK SHOT

slam·mer (slæmər) *n.* (*slang*) a jail, prison, or penitentiary

slan·der (slændər) *n.* (*pop.*) any false and insulting statement ‖ (*law*) an oral statement which without due cause has the result, or is intended to have the result, of bringing its subject into disrepute (cf. LIBEL) [fr. A.F. *esclaundre*, O.F *esclandre*]

slander *v.t.* to write or say a slander against [fr. O.F. *esclondrer*]

slan·der·ous (slændərəs) *adj.* having the quality of slander ‖ given to speaking slander [late M.E.]

slang (slæŋ) **1.** *n.* currently widely used and understood language, consisting of new meanings attributed to existing words or of wholly new words, generally accepted as lying outside standard polite usage. Originating from the attempt to introduce fresh expression into a language, slang will either usually pass out of usage in time or be accepted into standard usage ‖ a conventional language that is peculiar to a group, profession or social class, *thieves' slang, schoolboy slang* **2.** *adj.* having the character of slang **3.** *v.t.* (esp. *Br., pop.*) to assail with coarse, slangy language ‖ *v.i.* to use slang or coarse language [origin unknown]

slang-i-ly (slæŋili:) *adv.* in a slangy manner

slang-i-ness (slæŋi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being slangy

slang·y (slæŋi:) *comp.* **slang·i·er** *superl* **slang·i·est** *adj.* relating to, or being, slang ‖ fond of using slang

slant (slænt, slant) **1.** *v.t.* to be at an angle with a given line or surface, esp. horizontal or vertical, *the floor slants* ‖ *v.t.* to cause to slant **2.** *n.* the angle made with the given line ‖ the act or state of making such an angle, *the table is on a slant* ‖ an aspect, *the affair took on a new slant* ‖ *adj.* slanting, *slant eyes* **slant-ways, slant-wise** *advs* [fr. older *slent* v., to slope]

slant range (*mil.*) the line of sight distance between two points on different elevations

slap (slæp) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **slap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **slapped** *v.t.* to strike with the open hand, *she slapped his face* ‖ to put, place etc with energetic force, *he slapped his hand on his thigh* ‖ *v.i.* to sound with the noise of such a striking, *the waves slapped against the boat* **2.** *n.* a blow thus given ‖ the sound of such a blow ‖ an insult, affront ‖ a piece of sharp criticism **a slap in the face** a remark or action that comes as a shock and that hurts one's pride **a slap on the back** congratulations, *the critics gave the author a slap on the back* **to have a slap at** (*pop.*) to make an attempt at (something one believes difficult) ‖ (*pop.*) to attack (someone or something) in criticism **3.** *adv.* suddenly and violently, like such a blow, *she ran slap into him* [L.G. *slapp*, imit.]

slap-bang (slæpbæŋ) **1.** *adv.* with great force and suddenness, *to run slap-bang into someone* **2.** *adj.* characterized by rough, good-natured, blustering force in style, manner or method, *a* [illegible]

slap-dash (slæpdæʃ) **1.** *adj.* carelessly hasty, *slapdash work* **2.** *adv.* carelessly **3.** *n.* slapdash carelessness

slapjack [illegible] dle, a flapjack ‖ a card game

slap shot (*ice hockey*) a swinging shot at a puck that usually causes it to fly over the ice

slap·stick (slæpstik) **1.** *n.* fast, farcical comedy dominated by physical boisterousness **2.** *adj.* of or relating to slapstick, *slapstick humor* [fr Harlequin's cudgel in the commedia dell'arte, a slatted stick that made a loud noise when banged against someone's bottom]

SLAR *n.* (*mil. acronym*) for side-looking airborne radar

slash (slæʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to make a long cut in, esp. by striking violently and with wide sweeps ‖ to strike with a whip, or with the edge of a sword etc. ‖ to cut a slit in (a garment) so that the garment or lining beneath is partly revealed ‖ to criticize severely ‖ to reduce (prices etc.) greatly ‖ *v.t.* to use a whip, sword, scissors etc. in order to slash something **2.** *n.* the act of slashing ‖ a long cut made by slashing ‖ a slit in an article of clothing to show what lies beneath ‖ a great reduction in costs, prices, numbers etc. ‖ a clearing made in a forest by felling trees, before the branches etc. are removed from the site ‖ such debris [M.E. *slaschen* prob. fr. O.F.]

slash *n.* an area of soggy, esp. brush-covered swampland [origin unknown]

slat (slæt) *pres. part.* **slat·ting** *past* and *past part.* **slat·ted** *v.t.* (of sails etc.) to flap noisily against ‖ *v.i.* to move noisily with a flapping sound [M.E., origin unknown]

slat **1.** *n.* a thin, narrow piece of wood, a lath **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **slat·ting** *past* and *past part.* **slat·ted** to furnish with slats ‖ to construct with slats [fr. O.F. *esclat*, splinter]

slate (sleit) **1.** *n.* a laminated rock which is readily split along parallel planes of cleavage into large, thin, impervious pieces which, after trimming, are used to cover a timbered roof. Thicker masses, having a smooth, easily cleaned surface, are used as windowsills, doorsteps etc. ‖ a piece of split slate, used as a roofing tile or as a writing surface ‖ the blue-black or blue-gray color of slate ‖ a list of candidates drawn up by a political party **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **slat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **slat·ed** to cover (a roof) with slates ‖ to list or designate for an appointment, appearance, activity etc., *the next man slated to appear* [fr. O.F. *esclate*, splinter]

slate *pres. part.* **slat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **slat·ed** *v.t.* (esp. *Br.*) to criticize severely [origin [illegible]]

slat·ing (sleitiŋ) *n.* (*Br.*) a severe reprimand ‖ (*Br.*) a harshly critical notice [fr. SLATE v., to criticize]

slating *n.* the work of a man who lays slates ‖ slates collectively or material for slates [fr SLATE v., to cover with slates]

slat·tern (slætərn) *n.* a woman of unkempt appearance and sluttish habits [prob. fr. dial. *slatter*, to be wasteful]

slat·tern·li·ness (slætərnli:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being slatternly

slat·tern·ly (slætərnli:) **1.** *adj.* like a slattern, dirty, untidy **2.** *adv.* in a slatternly way

slat·y (slei·ti:) [illegible] **slat·i·er** *comp.* **slat·i·est** *adj.* having the quality of slate, slate-colored

slaugh·ter (slɔtər) **1.** *n.* the killing of animals for food ‖ a massacre **2.** *v.t.* to kill mercilessly ‖ to kill in large numbers ‖ to kill (animals) for food [M.E. *slahter* fr. O.N.]

slaugh·ter·house (slɔtərhaus) *pl.* **slaugh·ter·hous·es** (slɔtərhauziz) *n.* a place where animals are killed for market

slaugh·ter·ous (slɔtərəs) *adj.* of or characterized by slaughter

Slav (slɑv, slæv) **1.** *n.* a member of a group of Eastern European peoples, usually subdivided [illegible] ans and Byelorussians), Western Slavs (e.g. Poles, Moravians, Czechs, Slovaks) and Southern Slavs (e.g. Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Bulgars) **2.** *adj.* Slavic [older *sclave* fr. M.L. *sclavus*]

slave (sleiv) **1.** *n.* a person who is the property of, and completely subject to, another ‖ a person victimized by another ‖ a person dominated by some habit etc, *a slave to alcohol* **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **slav·ing** *past* and *past part.* **slaved** to work like a slave [fr. O.F. *esclave*]

slave driver [illegible] person who directs the work of slaves

slave flash a photographic flash triggered by light from a master flash

slave·hold·er (sleivhouldər) *n.* a person who owns slaves

slave·hold·ing (sleivhouldiŋ) **1.** *n.* possession of slaves **2.** *adj.* having or owning slaves

slav·er (sleivər) *n.* a person trading in slaves ‖ a slave ship

slav·er (slævər, sleivər, slʌvər) **1.** *v.i.* to let spittle drip from the mouth ‖ *v.t.* to cover with spittle **2.** *n.* spittle dripping from the mouth ‖ senseless talk, drivel [M.E. *slaveren* prob. of Scand. origin]

Slave River (sleiv) *MACKENZIE RIVER

slav·er·y (sleivəri:) *n.* the condition of a slave ‖ total subjection to a master ‖ slaveholding ‖ hard, grinding work ‖ addiction

slave ship (*hist.*) a ship engaged in the slave trade

slave state a totalitarian state ‖ (*hist.*) any of the 15 U.S. states south of the Mason-Dixon line, in which slavery was legal before the Civil War. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia

slave trade the buying and selling of slaves, esp. the former transportation of Africans for sale in America

Slav·ic (slɑvik, slævik) **1.** *adj.* of the Slavs, their languages etc. **2.** *n.* a major branch of the Indo-European family of languages. It includes East Slavic (Great Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian), West Slavic (Polish, Serbian, Czech, Slovak), and South Slavic (Old Church Slavonic, Bulgarian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovene)

slav·ish (sleivi:ʃ) *adj.* of, like or befitting a slave ‖ showing no independence or originality, *slavish imitation* ‖ grindingly meticulous, *slavish attention to detail*

Slav·ism (slɑvizəm, slævizəm) *n.* Slavic character, culture etc. ‖ a word characteristically Slavic occurring in some other language

Sla·vo·ni·a (slɑvouni:ə) a northeastern region of the Yugoslavian republic of Croatia, between the Drava and Sava valleys, largely forest and mountains: wine, lumber, cereals, cattle

Sla·vo·ni·an (slɑvouni:ən) **1.** *n.* an inhabitant of Slavonia, the group of Slavic languages **2.** *adj.* belonging to Slavonia ‖ Slav

Sla·von·ic (slɑvɔnik) **1.** *adj.* of the Slavs or their languages **2.** *n.* the group of Slavic languages [fr. M.L. *sclavonicus, slavonicus* fr. *Sclavonia, Slavonia*, land of the Slavs]

slaw (slɔ) *n.* coleslaw [fr. Du. *sla*, shortened form of *salade*, salad]

slay (slei) *pres. part.* **slay·ing** *past* **slew** (slu:) *past part.* **slain** (slein) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to kill violently, [illegible] by laughter, admiration etc [O.E. *slean*]

SLBM (*mil. abbr.*) for submarine-launched ballistic missile

SLCM (*mil. abbr.*) for sea-launched cruise missile

sleazi·ly (sli:zili:, sleizili:) *adv.* in a sleazy way

sleaz·i·ness [illegible] quality of being sleazy

sleazy [illegible] **sleaz·i·er** [illegible] **sleaz·i·est** *adj.* (of materials) lacking substance, of poor texture, tawdry, vulgar, of poor quality ‖ squalid, shabby [origin unknown]

sled (sled) **1.** *n.* a vehicle mounted on runners for use on snow or ice, esp. a small, light one used by children to slide down hills **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **sled·ding** *past* and *past part.* **sled·ded** to ride on a sled [M.E. Flem. or M.L.G. *sledde*]

sledge (sledʒ) **1.** *n.* a low sled used to transport usually heavy loads ‖ (esp. *Br.*) a child's sled **2.** [illegible] **sledged** *v.t.* to ride on a sledge ‖ *v.t.* to make (one's way) or convey by sledge [M. Du.]

sledge **1.** *n.* a sledgehammer **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sledg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sledged** to use a sledgehammer [O.E. *sleeg*]

sledge·ham·mer (sledʒhæmər) **1.** *n.* a large, heavy hammer usually swung with both hands

2. *v.t.* to strike with or as if with a sledgehammer ‖ *v.i.* to wield a sledgehammer **3.** *adj.* very powerful, *a sledgehammer blow*

sleek (slik) **1.** *adj.* smooth, soft and shiny, *sleek hair*, esp. this as evidence of good condition in animals | very neat and polished, *a sleek appearance* ‖ stylish, elegant, *a sleek car* ‖ (*pop.*, of a person or his manners) smoothly polite in a way that displeases **2.** *v.t.* to groom (hair) so that it is sleek [altered fr. M.E. *slike*, slick]

sleep (slip) *pres. part.* **sleep·ing** *past* and *past part.* **slept** (slept) *v.i.* to be in the natural and regular state of inactivity in which (in man and most other animals) consciousness ceases and the bodily functions slow down or cease, or (in plants) the normal processes of development cease or almost cease | to be in a state resembling sleep (e.g. torpor, unconsciousness) ‖ *v.t.* to slumber in (a specified kind of sleep), *to sleep a deep sleep* ‖ to spend (time) sleeping, *she slept the night in the attic* ‖ to provide sleeping accommodation for, *this hotel sleeps 50 guests* **to sleep away** to get rid of by sleeping, *to sleep away one's cares* **to sleep in** (of a domestic servant) to sleep at the place of work **to sleep off** to recover from by resting in sleep, *to sleep off one's fatigue* [O.E. *slēpan, slǣpan*]

sleep *n.* the state of sleeping ‖ a period of sleeping ‖ (*bot.*) nyctitropism [O.E. *slēp, slǣp*]

sleep around *v.* (*colloq.*) to be sexually promiscuous

sleep·er (slí:pər) *n.* someone who sleeps ‖ a large horizontal beam used as a support, esp. (*Br.*) a railroad tie ‖ a railroad sleeping car ‖ a child's sleeping garment ‖ a book, racehorse etc. which achieves unexpected success | an intelligence agent who remains inactive and undercover for many years before becoming involved in any activity or risk | (*bowling*) a pin left hidden behind another

sleep·i·ly (slí:pili:) *adv.* in a sleepy manner

sleep-in (slí:pin) *n.* overnight occupation of a public place, esp. as a protest

sleep·i·ness (slí:pi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being sleepy

sleeping bag a sack-shaped, padded bag, used for sleeping outdoors or where there is no bed available

sleeping car a railway coach with berths for sleeping

sleeping partner (*Br.*) a silent partner

sleeping pill a pill, esp. a barbiturate, for inducing sleep

sleeping sickness a chronic disease occurring in tropical Africa, caused by the parasites *Trypanosoma gambiense* and *T. rhodesiense* and carried by the tsetse fly. It causes fever, bodily and mental lethargy and, very often, death. It also occurs in Central America ‖ (*Am.–Br.* sleepy sickness) encephalitis lethargica (*ENCEPHALITIS)

sleep-learning (slí:plɔ:rniŋ) *n.* process of receiving instruction through recordings while asleep *also* hypnopedia *Cf* SLEEP-TEACHING

sleep·less (slí:plis) *adj.* without sleep, *a sleepless night* | without cessation, *sleepless activity*

sleep teaching (slí:pti:tʃiŋ) *n.* technique for instruction through recordings while learner is asleep *Cf* SLEEP-LEARNING

sleep-walk·er (slí:pwɔkər) *n.* someone who walks while asleep

sleep-walk·ing (slí:pwɔkiŋ) *n.* walking while asleep

sleepy *adj.* **sleep·i·er** *superl.* **sleep·i·est** *adj.* feeling ready to go to sleep | without much activity, *a sleepy countryside* | lethargic, lacking alertness | tending to cause sleep ‖ (of fruit, esp. a pear) overripe and beginning to rot

sleep·y·head (slí:pihed) *n.* a term of endearment for someone very sleepy, esp. a very sleepy child

sleepy sickness (*Br.*) encephalitis lethargica

sleet (sli:t) **1.** *n.* frozen or partly frozen rain ‖ hail or snow mixed with rain (*Am.–Br.* glaze) ice formed by rain falling on objects below freezing temperature **2.** *v.i.* to shower in the form of sleet **sleet·y** *adj.* [M.E. *slete* prob. fr. O.E.]

sleeve (sli:v) **1.** *n.* the part of a garment covering the arm | a slipcase for a phonograph record | a tube or part that fits over another part **to have something up one's sleeve** to keep something (e.g. an argument) secretly in reserve, *he has another argument up his sleeve* **to laugh in one's sleeve** to laugh secretly at a moment **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sleev·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sleeved** to furnish or cover with a sleeve **sléeved** *adj.* (esp. in compounds) provided with sleeves, *short-sleeved* **sléeve·less** *adj.* [O.E. *sliefe, slyf*]

sleeve nut a long nut used for drawing together pipes or shafts, having screw threads in opposite directions at its ends

sleeve valve a valve in the form of a sleeve or sleeves fitting inside the cylinder and controlling the opening of the inlet and exhaust ports as it slides with the piston

sleigh (slei) **1.** *n.* a sled, esp. a large one drawn by a horse or horses and carrying passengers **2.** *v.i.* to ride on or in a sleigh [fr. Du. *slee*]

sleight of hand (slait) deft manual skill, esp. in performing conjuring tricks [fr. O.N. *sloegth*, dexterity]

slen·der (slendər) *adj.* small in cross section as compared with length, *a slender stalk* ‖ gracefully slim, *a slender waist* ‖ slight, small, *a slender income* **slén·der·ize** *pres. part.* **slen·der·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **slen·der·ized** *v.t.* to make slender ‖ to cause to seem more slender [M.E. *slendre* prob. fr. A.F.]

slept *past* and *past part.* of SLEEP

Sles·vig (slésvix) *SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

sleuth (slu:θ) **1.** *n.* a detective **2.** *v.i.* to act as a sleuth ‖ *v.t.* to investigate the doings of or track (someone) [O.N. *slóth*, track]

sleuth·hound (slú:θhaund) *n.* a bloodhound ‖ (*old-fash.*) a detective

slew (slu:) *n.* a slough (swamp) [variant spelling]

slew, slue *n.* (*pop.*) a large number or amount [Ir. Gael. *sluagh*, a host]

slew *past* of SLAY

slew *SLUE

slice (slais) *pres. part.* **slic·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sliced** *v.t.* to cut into slices, *to slice a loaf* | to cut with a slicing movement, *to slice the air* ‖ (*golf*) to strike (the ball) across its center line so that it goes off to the right of a righthanded player or to the left of a lefthanded player (cf. HOOK) ‖ *v.i.* to make cutting movements as though cutting slices [fr. O.F. *esclicer*, to splinter]

slice *n.* a thin, flat piece, e.g. of bread or meat, cut from a larger piece ‖ a share of land, money etc. ‖ an instrument for lifting fish etc. from a frying pan ‖ (*golf*) a sliced stroke [fr. O.F. *esclice*, splinter]

slice of life (*advertising*) copy based on incidents from a life-style —**slice-of-life** *adj.*

slick (slik) **1.** *adj.* admirably deft, *slick fielding* | clever and suave, *a slick young lawyer* ‖ slippery, *a slick surface* **2.** *adv.* smoothly ‖ smartly **3.** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to sleek, *to slick one's hair* ‖ to smarten (oneself, one's appearance) ‖ to make smooth **4.** *n.* a smooth or slippery surface ‖ an oil slick ‖ a tool for smoothing **slick·er** *n.* (*pop.*) a swindler ‖ an oilskin or raincoat ‖ a device for smoothing esp. leather ‖ (*pop.*) a natty city dweller [etym. doubtful]

slide (slaid) *pres. part.* **slid·ing** *past* and *past part.* **slid** (slid) *v.i.* to move with continuous contact and little friction over a smooth surface ‖ to slip so as to fall or nearly fall ‖ to move quietly and with great ease, *she slid across the stage* ‖ to move without attracting attention, *he slid into the room* ‖ to run up to a smooth flat surface and then let one's momentum carry one over it, keeping upright, or to slither down an inclined smooth surface on one's bottom ‖ to change slowly for the worse, *sliding into bad habits* ‖ *v.t.* to cause to slide, *he slid the book across the table* | to add (a remark, clause, condition etc.) in a manner designed not to attract attention, *he slid a saving clause into the contract* **to let things slide** to make no effort to dominate a situation or keep up standards **to slide over** to gloss over, hardly mention (a topic) **2.** *n.* the act of sliding ‖ a smooth surface, esp. ice, on which to slide ‖ a smooth slope down which things can be slid, or down which children can slide on their bottoms ‖ (*mus.*) a portamento ‖ (*photog.*) a transparency ‖ a glass plate, on which the specimen is mounted, to be slid onto a platform in front of the objective of a microscope | the fall of a mass (e.g. of rock, snow) down a mountainside ‖ such a mass | (*Br.*) a decorative clip for the hair | (of instruments, esp. the trombone) that section of the tube which, when pushed in or out, alters the pitch of the notes [O.E. *slidan*]

slide fastener a zipper

Slide Mountain (slaid) the highest peak (4,204 ft) in the Catskill Mountains, S.E. New York State

slide rule an instrument used in mathematical calculation comprising a ruler with a sliding bar along the middle, both graduated with similar logarithmic scales labeled with corresponding antilogarithms. Multiplication and division thus become addition and subtraction and can be performed rapidly by reading the scales

slide valve a machine part which slides to and fro, opening and closing apertures in a steam cylinder etc.

sliding scale a scale varying in accordance with variation in a scale or scales to which it is geared, *the tuition fees are on a sliding scale according to income*

sliding scale deductible an insurance policy deductible amount that varies according to income, e.g., 25% of income deductible before medical insurance takes effect

slight (slait) **1.** *adj.* very little (in amount or importance), *a slight difference, a slight indisposition* ‖ (of a person) lightly built and not very tall **2.** *v.t.* to treat as of very little importance, *he slighted my efforts* ‖ to treat with indifference or calculated rudeness ‖ to do in a careless or negligent way, *to slight one's work* **3.** *n.* an instance of slighting something or someone **slight·ly** *adv.* [M.E. *slight, sleght* fr. O. Scand.]

Sli·go (sláigou) a county (area 693 sq. miles, pop. 55,474) of the N.W. Irish Republic (*CONNACHT) ‖ its county seat (pop. 17,232)

slily *SLYLY

Slim (slim), William Joseph, 1st Viscount Slim (1891-1970), British field marshal and statesman. He commanded British operations in Burma (1943-5), and was governor general of Australia (1953-60)

slim (slim) **1.** *comp.* **slim·mer** *superl.* **slim·mest** *adj.* not thick, *a slim rod* ‖ not fat, *a slim figure* ‖ meager, *a slim chance* **2.** *v. pres. part.* **slim·ming** *past* and *past part.* **slimmed** *v.t.* to make oneself thinner, by dieting, exercises, drugs etc. ‖ *v.t.* to make slim or to give an appearance of slimness, *lines that slim the waist* [Du. or L.G. *slim, bad*]

slime (slaim) **1.** *n.* fine, moist mud or similar substance ‖ mucus exuded by slugs, snails etc. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **slim·ing** *past* and *past part.* **slimed** *v.t.* to cover with slime ‖ *v.t.* to become slimy [O.E. *slīm*]

slime mold, *Br.* **slime mould** a saprophytic plant of the phylum *Myxomycophyta* having a complex variable life cycle, the vegetative phase of which is a motile plasmodium. After a period of feeding this produces characteristic fruiting bodies, which give rise to spores. Upon germination these produce one or two small cells that swim by means of flagella. Fusion of these cells results in the plasmodium, completing the cycle

slim·i·ly (sláimili:) *adv.* in a slimy manner

slim·i·ness (sláimi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being slimy

slim·nas·tics (slimnǽstiks) *n.* a weight-reducing exercise regimen

slim·y (sláimi:) *comp.* **slim·i·er** *superl.* **slim·i·est** *adj.* of or like slime ‖ covered with slime ‖ (*Br.*) marked by despicable lack of candor, *a slimy trick* ‖ (*Br.*) of a person who seeks to insinuate himself into one's favor by obsequiousness and flattery ‖ filthy, disgusting

sling (sliŋ) *n.* a drink made of liquor, water, sugar, and sometimes lemon, served hot or iced [etym. doubtful]

sling **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sling·ing** *past* and *past part.* **slung** (slʌŋ) to suspend by, or transport in, a sling ‖ to throw from, or as if from, a sling, *he slung a stone at it* **2.** *n.* a loop of leather, rope, chain etc., used to suspend an object, *a rifle sling* ‖ (*naut., pl.*) the rope or chain supporting the middle part of a yard ‖ an instrument for casting missiles, consisting of a loop of leather with strings attached to each end, which when swung rapidly projects the missile by centrifugal force ‖ a large, triangular bandage hung around the neck to support an injured arm or hand [etym. doubtful]

sling·shot (sliŋʃɔt) *n.* (*Am.–Br.* catapult) a forked stick with elastics and a leather sling attached, used with small stones as ammunition

slingshot *n.* (*auto racing*) **1.** a drag car in which its driver sits behind the rear wheels **2.** a maneuver by a trailing car to take the lead by use of its reserve power

slink (sliŋk) *pres. part.* **slink·ing** *past* and *past part.* **slunk** (slʌŋk) *v.t.* to move stealthily in fear or shame **slink·y** *comp.* **slink·i·er** *superl.*

slink·i·est *adj.* stealthy, *slinky as a fox* ‖ (of women's clothes) fitting the body closely, and attractively ‖ (of a woman's figure) slim and sinuous [O.E. *slinkan*, to creep]

slip (slip) *pres. part.* **slip·ping** *past* and *past part* **slipped** *v.t.* to move in a sliding motion, *has hand slipped over the windowsill* ‖ to lose one's balance by sliding on a slippery surface ‖ to slide from its or one's support or from one's grasp and fall, *the jug slipped to the floor* ‖ to move easily and rapidly, esp. without attracting attention, *he slipped from the room, the time slipped by* ‖ to sink a little from a previous standard of ability, health etc., *he used to be efficient but has been slipping lately*, (often with 'up') to make a mistake, *he slipped up when he made that decision* ‖ to put a garment on quickly, *to slip into a jacket* ‖ to escape from one's consciousness or memory, *the name slipped from my mind* ‖ *v.t.* to cause (something) to slip or move quickly or easily, *she slipped the ring on her finger* ‖ to give in a manner which does not draw attention, *he slipped me a note* ‖ to escape from, *she slipped her pursuers, it had slipped his mind* ‖ to let loose, *to slip a hound* ‖ to release, *to slip a catch* ‖ to change (a stitch) from one needle to another without knitting it ‖ (of an animal) to give birth prematurely to ‖ to allow (the anchor) to run out too fast and so lose it ‖ to get rid of (an anchor) instead of hauling it in ‖ to dislocate, *to slip a disk* ‖ to molt, *the snake slipped its skin* **to slip it** (or **one**) **over on somebody** to cheat or deceive someone by catching him off his guard **2.** *n.* a slipping ‖ a small unintentional mistake ‖ a covering which is easily slipped on and off, *a pillow slip* ‖ a dress-length undergarment, usually having adjustable shoulder straps ‖ a galley proof ‖ a sloping surface down which a vessel is slipped into the water, or on which it is built, repaired or laid up ‖ (*cricket*) a fielder on the offside of and close behind the batsman ‖ (*pl.*, *cricket*) the part of the field in which these fielders stand ‖ a dog's leash that can be slipped very quickly **to give someone the slip** to get away from someone without his noticing at the moment [perh. fr. M.L.G. *slippen*]

slip 1. *n.* (*hort.*) a plant cutting ‖ a long, narrow piece of wood, paper etc. ‖ a small person, esp. when not quite grown up, *a slip of a girl* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **slip·ping** *past* and *past part.* **slipped** to take cuttings from (a plant) [perh. M. Du. or M.L.G. *slippe*, cut, strip]

slip *n.* liquid clay used for coating partly dried ceramic ware in order to have more than one color, or for joining leather-hard clay components together, or for casting ‖ (*envir.*) downhill movement of a soil mass [O.E. *slipa*, *slype*]

slip·case (slipkeis) *n.* a stiff container into which a book can be inserted for protection with only its spine visible ‖ a record jacket

slip·cov·er (slipkʌvər) *n.* (*Am.–Br.* loose cover) a removable, usually fitted, decorative cover for an upholstered chair etc. ‖ a book slipcase

Slipher (slaifər), Vesto Melvin (1875-1969), U.S. astronomer whose research culminated in the first observational evidence for the expanding universe theory. He determined by spectroscopic methods the rotation periods of the planets, discovered molecular bands in the planetary spectrum and the existence in space of interstellar sodium and calcium, and demonstrated that many diffuse nebulae shine by the reflected light of adjacent stars

slip·knot (slipnɔt) *n.* a knot that can move along the string or rope around which it was made

slip law in Congress, the final version of an act and its first official publication, used in the legislative history of the act

slip·per (slipər) *n.* a light, comfortable item of indoor footwear ‖ a drag for a vehicle to break it [perh. fr. SLIP]

slip·per·i·ness (slipərinis) *n.* the state or quality of being slippery

slip·per·y (slipəri, slipri:) *comp.* **slip·per·i·er** *superl.* **slip·per·i·est** *adj.* (of a surface) having little friction that slipping easily occurs on it ‖ difficult to hold in one's grasp, *a slippery eel* ‖ difficult to hold to a course of action, *a slippery subject for discussion, a slippery customer* ‖ requiring very tactful and attentive handling, *a slippery problem* ‖ untrustworthy, deceitful [O.E. *slipor*]

slippery elm *Ulmus rubra*, fam. *Ulmaceae*, a species of North American elm ‖ the wood of this tree ‖ its fragrant, sticky bark, used medicinally

slip·py (slipi:) *adj.* (*Br.*, *pop.*) quick, alert, *look slippy about it* ‖ (*pop.*) slippery

slip ring a conducting ring in a generator or motor used by the brushes to take or deliver electric current

slip·shod (slipʃɔd) *adj.* negligent, careless, *slipshod work* ‖ wearing heels trodden down on one side

slip·stream (slipstri:m) **1.** *n.* air or water recovering its normal volume after being compressed and displaced by some solid body (aircraft, ship, projectile etc.) which has passed through it ‖ (*auto racing*) the low-pressure area behind a speeding car **2.** *v.* to drive in another's slipstream

slip-up *slip·ups*, *pl.* a slip, mistake

slip·ware (slipwɛər) *n.* earthenware using colored slips and usually lead glazes

slip·way *slip·ways*, *pl.* a sloping platform, such as that on which a boat is built or repaired

slit (slit) **1.** *v.t. pres. part* **slit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **slit** to cut or tear lengthwise ‖ to cut or tear into slips ‖ to make a long, thin opening in **2.** *n.* a long cut or tear ‖ a long, thin opening [rel. to OE. *slitan*]

slith·er (sliðər) **1.** *v.i.* to slide, esp. with imperfect control of balance ‖ to move with a smooth and slightly sinuous motion ‖ *v.t.* to cause to slide or move in such a way **2.** *n.* a smooth, slightly sinuous motion ‖ the sound of something moving on a loose, surface **slith·er·y** *adj.* slippery [var. of older *slidder* fr. O.E. *slidertan*]

slit skirt woman's midlength skirt with side slit

slit trench a narrow trench, often quite shallow, which a soldier digs for protection from flying fragments

sliv·er (slivər) **1.** *n.* a splinter of wood ‖ a very thin piece cut or torn off something, *a sliver of bacon* ‖ a piece sliced off a fish for use as bait ‖ a strand of cotton fiber from a carding or combing machine ready for twisting ‖ wool from a carding machine **2.** *v.t.* to cut or tear into very thin pieces ‖ *v.i.* to slice or shred [fr. older *slive* v. fr. O.E. *slīfan*, to split]

sliv·o·vitz (slivəvits) *n.* a colorless plum brandy made in the Balkan countries [Serbo-Croation *slivovica* fr. *sliva*, *sliva*, plum]

slob (slɔb) *n.* (*pop.*) a boorish, vulgar or slovenly person [Irish *slab*, mud]

slob·ber (slɔbər) **1.** *v.i.* to let saliva run from the mouth ‖ to gush sentimentally ‖ *v.t.* to wet or smear with dribbling saliva **2.** *n.* dribbling saliva ‖ feebly sentimental talk, writing or emotion **slŏb·ber·y** *adj.* [prob. fr. Du. *slobberen*]

sloe (slou) *n. Prunus spinosa*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a widely distributed, spiny shrub bearing white flowers and small dark blue, very astringent plums ‖ this fruit, used for making sloe gin

sloe-eyed (slouaid) *adj.* having dark blue, or purplish-black, eyes ‖ having slant eyes

sloe gin liqueur made of gin flavored with sloes in place of juniper berries, and sweetened

slog (slɔg) **1.** *v. pres. part* **slog·ging** *past* and *past part.* **slogged** *v.t.* to hit hard, slug, esp. (*Br.*) in boxing or cricket without care for style ‖ to make (one's way) through difficult country or a long, difficult or tedious job, by sheer determination ‖ *v.i.* to push one's way forward persistently, esp. on foot, through hard country ‖ to grind away at a long, hard or tedious job **2.** *n.* a hard blow lacking style, esp. in boxing, baseball or cricket ‖ something involving long hard effort, esp. at what is tedious [origin unknown]

slo·gan (slóugən) *n.* a catchword used by an advertiser in sales promotion ‖ a pithy phrase used by a political party or by any other group to indicate a party line on a topic [fr. Gael *sluaghgharm* fr. *sluagh*, host + *gairm*, cry]

sloop (slu:p) *n.* a small fore-and-aft-rigged vessel with one mast ‖ a small armed vessel [fr. Du. *sloep*, an OE.]

sloop of war a war vessel armed with guns only on the upper deck and larger than a gunboat

slop (slɔp) **1.** *n.* (*pl.*) dirty water, esp. that a person has used for washing ‖ (*pl.*) swill fed to hogs **2.** *v. pres. part* **slop·ping** *past* and *past part* **slopped** *v.i.* (of a liquid) to flow over the edge of a vessel ‖ to plod through mud, flood water etc. (of water) to make a slapping sound ‖ *v.t.* to pour or splash (liquid), *to slop some paint on a canvas* ‖ to splash (something) with liquid

slop basin (*Br.*) the little bowl in a tea service into which dregs are emptied before a cup is refilled

slope (sloup) **1.** *n.* a natural or artificial incline, the degree or nature of such an incline, *a slope of 30°, a gentle slope* (*mil.*) the position of a rifle carried on the shoulder, *at the slope* **2.** *v. pres. part* **slop·ing** *past* and *past part* **sloped** *v.t.* to be inclined at an angle with the horizontal, *the roof slopes steeply* ‖ (*pop.*) to walk, esp. in a casual manner ‖ *v.t.* to cause to make an angle with the horizontal, to slope arms (*mil.*) to bring the rifle to the slope position, so that it is held in the left hand with the barrel on one's left shoulder and the muzzle sloping to the back of the shoulder **to slope off** (*pop.*) to go away so as to avoid having to work, pay etc., or just without announcing one's departure [fr. *aslope* fr. O.E. *aslopen* past part. of *aslupan*, to slip away]

slop·pily *adv.* in a sloppy manner

slop·pi·ness (slɔpinis) *n.* the state or quality of being sloppy

slop·py (slɔpi:) *comp.* **slop·pi·er** *superl.* **slop·pi·est** *adj.* wet with slopped-over liquid ‖ excessively liquid, *sloppy porridge* ‖ weakly sentimental, *sloppy talk* ‖ slovenly, *a sloppy soldier* ‖ careless, *sloppy work*

sloppy joe a hot, open sandwich, usu. on a whole bread or bun, with seasoned chopped or smoked meat in a spicy sauce

slops (slɔps) *pl. n.* clothes etc. supplied to sailors from ship's stores [etym. doubtful]

slosh (slɔʃ) **1.** *v.i.* to move through water, mud etc. with splashing, sucking and gurgling noises ‖ to flow with splashing noises and movement ‖ *v.t.* to apply (paint) thickly and without care ‖ to splash (something) around energetically in liquid ‖ to splash (liquid) freely ‖ (*Br.*, *pop.*) to strike (someone, a ball etc.) hard

slot (slɔt) **1.** *n.* a groove or channel into which something fits or slides ‖ a narrow opening ‖ a slit in a machine for the insertion of a coin ‖ allocation in a program or budget, e.g., for a salaried position ‖ (*football*) a gap in the defense line, usu. between end and tackle **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **slot·ting** *past* and *past part.* **slot·ted** to provide with openings ‖ to cut a groove in [fr. O.F. *esclot*, hollow of the breast]

slot *n.* the track of an animal [fr. O.F. *esclot*, hoofprint, prob. fr. O.N.]

slot·back (slɔtbæk) *n.* (*football*) the offensive halfback placed between end and tackle, but behind the line of scrimmage

slot car (*games*) a remote-controlled electric toy racing car operating on metal strips —**slot racer** *n.* —**slot racing** *n.*

sloth (slɔθ, *Br.* esp. slouθ) *n.* laziness, esp. habitual laziness ‖ spiritual apathy, failure to pursue virtue ‖ any of several tropical South and Central American edentate mammals, slowmoving and exclusively arboreal, which have gray or brown hairy bodies, long forelimbs with either two toes (in *Choloepus*) or three (in *Bradypus*), and curved claws for hanging (face upwards) from branches [M.E. *slawthe*, *slówthe* fr. *slaw*, *slów*, slow]

sloth bear *Melursus labiatus*, fam. *Ursidae*, a black, shaggy bear of India and Ceylon, feeding

sloth·ful (slɔθfəl, slouθfəl) *adj.* lazy ‖ spiritually apathetic

slot machine (*Am.–Br.* fruit machine) a coin-operated gambling machine ‖ (*Br.*) a machine (esp. one selling candy, cigarettes etc.) or one used for playing a mechanical game) set in operation by the insertion of a coin in a slot

slouch (slautʃ) **1.** *n.* a bad posture or manner of walking, with drooping back and shoulders and loose, lax muscles and limbs ‖ a lazy or incompetent person ‖ the downward bend of the brim of a hat **2.** *v.i.* to hold oneself or move with a drooping posture ‖ (of a hat brim) to droop downward ‖ *v.t.* to cause (one's shoulders) to droop ‖ to pull down (one's hat) so that it partly

slouch hat a soft felt hat with a wide drooping

slouchingly

slouchiness

slouchy

slough (slʌf) *n.* a swamp, bog ‖ (*fig.*) a state of degradation, *a slough of despair* [O.E. *slōh*]

slough (slʌf) *n.* the dead tissue separated from living tissue ‖ (*zool.*) the cast skin of a snake or molt, esp. a snake's cast-off skin ‖ dead outer skin that comes away when a wound heals **2.**

v.t. to throw off, shed ‖ *v.i.* to shed a skin etc. ‖ to be shed [M.E. *slouh*]

slough (slau, slu:) *n.* a marshy, muddy place or swamp ‖ a state of hopeless dejection [O.E. *slōh*]

Slo·vak (slóuvæk, slóuvɔk) **1.** *n.* a member of a Slavic people of Slovakia ‖ their W. Slavic language, related to Czech **2.** *adj.* of Slovakia, the Slovaks or their language

Slo·va·ki·a (slouvúki:ə, slouvækiə) the eastern region of Czechoslovakia, containing the western Carpathians (Gerlachovka, 8,737 ft). Chief town: Bratislava. Slovakia is chiefly agricultural (wheat, corn, wine and cattle raising in the mountains), but industry is being developed (textiles, lumber products, paper, hydroelectricity, metal working). Slovakia was settled (c. 6th c.) by Slavs and conquered by the Magyars (10th c.). It remained part of Hungary until 1918, when it became part of Czechoslovakia. It became a Nazi puppet state (1939), and was returned to Czechoslovakia (1945)

Slo·va·ki·an (slouvúki:ən, slouvækiən) *n.* and *adj.* Slovak

slov·en (slʌ́vən) *n.* a person who is habitually untidy in appearance, slipshod or lazy in his work and mental outlook, and dirty in his habits [etym. doubtful]

Slo·vene (slóuvi:n, slouvi:n) **1.** *n.* a member of a Slavic people in Slovenia ‖ their Slavic language **2.** *adj.* of Slovenia, the Slovenes, their language [G.]

Slo·ve·ni·a (slouvíni:ə) the northernmost constituent republic (area 7,837 sq. miles, pop. 1,792,000) of Yugoslavia. Capital: Ljubljana. It is largely mountainous, rising to 9,393 ft in the northwest (Julian Alps). Crops: cereals, potatoes, wine, fruit, hops and flax. Livestock: cattle. Minerals: coal, mercury, petroleum. Industries: iron and steel, textiles, wood industries, tourism. Slovenia was under Hapsburg domination from the 13th c. until the collapse of Austria-Hungary (1918), when it became part of the kingdom later called Yugoslavia

Slo·ve·ni·an (slouvi:ni:ən) *n.* and *adj.* Slovene

slov·en·li·ness (slʌ́vənli:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being slovenly

slov·en·ly (slʌvənli:) *comp.* **slov·en·li·er** *superl.* **slov·en·li·est** *adj.* of or like a sloven ‖ loose, undisciplined, *slovenly thinking*

slow (slou) **1.** *adj.* taking more time than is regarded as normal, *a slow response to a stimulus, slow combustion* ‖ acting, changing, moving etc. in such a way that more time is occupied than is usual, *a slow train, a slow worker* ‖ long drawn out, *a slow recovery* ‖ not easily roused, *a slow audience* ‖ not hasty, *slow to take offense* ‖ dilatory, in a way that shows lack of prudence, *slow to grasp an opportunity* ‖ (of business) not active, slack ‖ (of a timepiece) indicating a time behind the actual time ‖ needing more time than is usual to grasp, memorize or deal with ideas, *a rather slow boy* ‖ failing to amuse, interest or stimulate, *the party was a slow affair* ‖ (of a fire or oven) burning or heating very moderately ‖ (of a pitch, wicket, court, track etc.) soft and causing a slowing down **2.** *v.t.* (with 'down' or 'up') to reduce the speed or rate of production of, *to slow up a machine* ‖ *v.i.* (with 'down' or 'up') to move or act at a reduced speed, *he slowed down at the crossroads* **3.** *adv.* slowly **to go slow** (*Br.*) to work at less than full production as a way of enforcing a demand [O.E. *slāw*]

slow coach a person who thinks or acts

slow·down (sloudaun) *n.* (*Am.–Br.* go-slow) a [illegible] by working

slow·ly (slóuli:) *adv.* in a slow way

slow match a match or fuse used for firing blasting charges, made to burn slowly and [illegible]

slow-mo·tion (sloumouʃən) **1.** *adj.* of a film taken at an accelerated rate of exposures per second, which produces very slow action when projected at normal speed ‖ of a film projected at a greatly reduced speed **2.** *n.* this action or [illegible]

slow-mov·ing (sloumu:vin) *adj.* moving slowly [illegible]

slow·ness (slounis) *n.* the state or quality of being slow

slow·poke (sloupouk) *n.* (*pop.*) a person who [illegible]

slow virus [illegible] for many years, believed to be causative agent in rheumatoid arthritis and in multiple sclerosis, kuru, and other nervous disorders

slow·worm (slóuwə:rm) *n.* a blindworm [O.E. *slāwyrm*]

slub (slʌb) **1.** *n.* a lump in yarn, either accidental or contrived ‖ (*slang*) a badly developed suburban area comprising cheap housing and commercial or industrial properties **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **slub·bing** *past* and *past part.* **slubbed** to draw out (wool) and twist it slightly, in preparation for spinning [origin unknown]

sludge (slʌdʒ) *n.* a thick suspension of solid matter in a liquid, e.g. the mud on a riverbed, or carbonaceous mixture with oil as the waste product of an internal-combustion engine ‖ the treated solid matter of sewage after drying, used as a fertilizer ‖ floating (partly melted) ice or snow **slúdg·y** *adj.* [origin unknown]

slue *n.* *SLEW

slue (slu:) *n.* a slough, swamp

slue, slew **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **slu·ing, slew·ing** *past* and *past part.* **slued, slewed** to swing or turn in an arc, esp. about a point or axis ‖ *v.t.* to cause to swing around **2.** *n.* a movement of this kind [origin unknown]

slug (slʌg) *n.* any roughly shaped piece of metal, esp. the head of a bullet ‖ (*printing*) a line of linotype type ‖ (*printing*) a strip of metal for spacing between lines ‖ (*printing*) a short title of one line used by compositors, editors etc. to identify a piece in process of going to press ‖ a token for an automatic machine ‖ a piece of metal put fraudulently into an automatic machine instead of the proper coin [etym. doubtful]

slug *n.* a usually terrestrial gastropod mollusk, having a much reduced shell or the shell represented by calcareous granules only. The lower surface is a creeping organ. Slugs are herbivorous and are often destructive to cultivated plants. They are widely distributed in tropical and temperate regions [etym. doubtful]

slug **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **slug·ging** *past* and *past part.* **slugged** (*pop.*) to hit hard, esp. with the fist **2.** *n.* a heavy blow [etym. doubtful]

slug·gard (slʌ́gərd) *n.* a lazy, slow, inactive person

slug·ger (slʌ́gər) *n.* a hard-hitting boxer or baseball batter

slug·gish (slʌ́giʃ) *adj.* slow to act or move, *a sluggish engine, sluggish liver* ‖ (*commerce*) with few transactions taking place, *a sluggish market*

sluice (slu:s) **1.** *n.* an artificial waterway with a gate or other device to control the flow and level of the water ‖ the device itself ‖ the stream on either side of the device ‖ any channel which drains off surplus water ‖ an inclined trough for floating down logs or washing ores, esp. such a trough with a grooved bottom to hold quicksilver for catching gold **2.** *v. pres. part.* **sluic·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sluiced** *v.t.* to flood or cleanse with water from a sluice ‖ to wash thoroughly ‖ to transport (logs etc.) by the stream of a sluice ‖ to wash (ores) in a sluice ‖ *v.i.* to pour through, or as if through, a sluice [fr. O.F. *escluse*]

sluice·way (slú:swei) *n.* an artificial channel controlled by a sluice gate, a sluice

Sluis, Battle of (slɔis) a naval battle (1340) off the coast of the Low Countries, in which the fleet of Edward III of England defeated that of Philippe VI of France. It was the first important battle of the Hundred Years' War

slum (slʌm) **1.** *n.* a heavily populated urban area of dilapidated buildings characterized by poverty and filth **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **slum·ming** *past* and *past part.* **slummed** to visit a poor neighborhood in search of amusement [cant origin]

slum·ber (slʌ́mbər) **1.** *n.* (*rhet.*) sleep ‖ a light sleep **2.** *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to sleep ‖ to sleep lightly ‖ *v.t.* (with 'away') to spend or waste (time) in sleep or as if in sleep **slum·ber·ous** (slʌ́mbərəs), **slum·brous** (slʌ́mbrəs) *adjs* [M.E. *slumeren*]

slum·lord (slʌ́mlɔrd) *n.* (pejorative) a landlord who neglects or abandons urban properties

slump (slʌmp) **1.** *v.i.* to fall suddenly, e.g. into a bog or water or through ice ‖ to fall bodily, *he slumped to the floor* ‖ (*commerce*) to fall suddenly in value or activity **2.** *n.* a sudden or continued drop in prices or stagnation in economic activity (cf. RECESSION) **in a slump** in a period of low spirits or flagging inspiration [prob. imit.]

slump·in·fla·tion (slʌmpinfléiʃən) *n.* (*economics*) a period of combined recession and inflation *Cf* STAGFLATION

slung *past* and *past part.* of SLING

slunk *past* and *past part.* of SLINK

slur (slə:r) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **slur·ring** *past* and *past part.* **slurred** *v.t.* to speak indistinctly by running sounds together ‖ (with 'over') to make deliberately unemphatic reference, *he slurred over the facts and figures in his argument* ‖ *v.t.* to utter (speech sounds) indistinctly by running them together ‖ to speak of someone in such a way as to throw doubt on (his reputation) ‖ (*mus.*) to sing or play legato, or mark (notes) for performance in this way **2.** *n.* the act of slurring ‖ a remark which throws doubt on a reputation ‖ (*mus.*) a sign showing that the notes should be sung or played legato ‖ (*printing*) an indistinct, blurred impression [fr. dial. *slur*, thin watery mud]

slurb (slə:rb) *n.* (*slang*) a poorly designed, constructed, and/or maintained suburb *Cf* SLUB

slur·ry (slʌ́ri:) *pl.* **slur·ries** *n.* a thin mixture of water and insoluble matter, e.g. clay, lime or cement [M.E. *slory*]

slur·vi·ar (slə́:rvi:ə:r) *n.* slurred speech

slush (slʌʃ) *n.* watery mud ‖ melting snow ‖ a greasy mixture used to prevent rust or to lubricate machinery ‖ (*pop.*) sickly sentiment, gush [origin unknown]

slush fund a fund for use in bribery or other corrupt practices in favor of a private interest

slush·y (slʌ́ʃi:) *comp.* **slush·i·er** *superl.* **slush·i·est** *adj.* of or having the character of slush ‖ covered with or full of slush

slut (slʌt) *n.* a dirty, slovenly woman ‖ a loose woman, esp. a prostitute [origin unknown]

Slu·ter (slú:tər) Claus (c. 1350-1406), sculptor of the Burgundian school. He brought the Renaissance ideal of lifelikeness and natural expressiveness in pose into the sculpture of Gothic Europe. The 'Well of Moses' (Dijon) is his masterpiece

slut·tish (slʌ́tiʃ) *adj.* characteristic of a slut ‖ (of a woman) very dirtily and untidily dressed

sly (slai) *comp.* **sly·er, sli·er** *superl.* **sly·est, sli·est** *adj.* clever at concealing one's intention, artful, *a sly rogue* ‖ showing clever underhandedness, *a sly trick* ‖ crafty, mischievous, *sly wit* **on the sly** slyly, *he did it on the sly* **slý·ly, slí·ly** *adv.* [fr. O.N. *slœgr*]

slype (slaip) *n.* a covered passage between a transept in an English cathedral and the chapter house or deanery [perh. fr. W. Flem. *slipe, slijpe*, secret path]

smack (smæk) **1.** *n.* a slight characteristic taste or flavor, *a smack of cinnamon in the sauce* ‖ a very small quantity, *give each of them just a smack out of your glass* **2.** *v.i.* (with 'of') to have a taste or flavor, *this vegetable smacks of aniseed* ‖ to have a hint or suggestion, *his stories smacked of the sea* [O.E. *smæc*]

smack **1.** *n.* a slap, a quick blow with the open hand or other flat surface ‖ the sound of such a blow ‖ the sharp noise made by compressing and suddenly opening the lips, expressing enjoyment or anticipation, esp. of food or drink ‖ a loud kiss **2.** *v.t.* to slap loudly ‖ to part (the lips) with a sharp sound, in anticipation or enjoyment, esp. of food or drink ‖ to put, throw or bring into contact with a smack, *he smacked his hand against the pillar* ‖ *v.i.* to strike against something with the noise of a smack **3.** *adv.* with sudden direct violence, *he drove smack into a tree* ‖ completely, directly, *each shot was smack on the bull's-eye* [prob. imit.]

smack *n.* a fishing boat rigged fore and aft and having a well for keeping the catch alive [prob. fr. Du. *smak*]

smack·er (smækər) *n.* (*pop.*) a loud kiss ‖ a heavy blow

small (smɔl) **1.** *adj.* restricted in size by comparison with most others of the same kind or class etc., *a small garden* ‖ more restricted in quality, amount, value, duration etc. than some standard of comparision, *a small spoonful* ‖ of little importance, *a small matter* ‖ of inferior rank or influence ‖ not prominent, modest, *in a small way* ‖ acting or doing business on a limited scale, *a small investor* ‖ small-minded, petty, (of sound or the voice) weak **to feel small** to feel humiliated **2.** *adv.* in small pieces **3.** *n.* the small, narrow part of something, *the small of the back* ‖ (*Br., pl.*) small articles of clothing or [illegible] underclothes [O.E. *smæl*]

small arms firearms which can be carried on one's person

small beer a beer weak or poor in quality ‖ someone or something of little importance

small bond a baby bond

small-bore (smɔlbɔr, smɔlbour) *adj.* of or involving firearms having a relatively small bore, esp. a caliber of .22 in

small bower "BOWER, either of two anchors

small business an enterprise eligible for special consideration in dealing with government agencies because of limitation in volume of business and number of employees, such limitation varying by industry

small change coins, esp. of low denomination

small fruit (*Am. Br.* soft fruit) strawberries, raspberries and red, black or white currants, or similar fruit for the table growing on plants or low bushes

small fry children ‖ people of minor importance

small-hold·er (smɔ́lhouldər) *n.* (*Br.*) a person who works a small holding

small holding (*Br.*) a piece of land small enough to be farmed by one man and usually rented

small hours (with 'the') the hours from midnight to approximately 4 a.m.

small intestine the narrow upper part of the intestines lined with a glandular mucous membrane which secretes enzymes responsible for the digestion of food and through which digested nutrients pass into the blood and lymph It is divided into three parts, the duodenum, jejunum and ileum

small-mind·ed (smɔ́lmáindid) *adj.* narrow in outlook and sympathies ‖ petty

small nettle *Urtica urens*, an annual stinging weed found in Europe and North America

small of the back the hollow part of the back just above the hips

small pica an old size of type (approx. 11 point)

small potatoes (*pop.*) a person or thing of trivial importance

small-pox (smɔ́lpɔks) *n.* a severe and contagious virus disease causing fever, prostration, skin pustules and in many cases death

small stuff (*naut.*) small rope, usually designated by the number of threads it contains

small-sword (smɔ́lsɔrd, smɔ́lsourd) *n.* a light tapering sword for thrusting only and used, esp in the 18th c., for duels and fencing

small talk light conversation about insignificant matters

small-time (smɔ́ltáim) *adj.* (*pop.*) insignificant, petty ‖ (*pop.*) of amateur standing

small-town (smɔ́ltáun) *adj.* of or characteristic of a small town

smalt (smɔlt) *n.* blue glass made by the fusion of potash, cobalt oxide and silica ‖ the deep-blue pigment ground from this [F. fr. Ital.]

sma·rag·dite (smərǽgdait) *n.* a green variety of hornblende [F. fr. Gk]

smarm·y (smɑ́rmi:) *adj.* fulsomely flattering [etym. doubtful]

Smart (smart), Christopher (1722-71), English poet. He is best known for his 'A Song to David' (1763)

smart (smart) **1.** *adj.* sharp, severe, *a smart rebuke* ‖ brisk, lively, *a smart pace* ‖ clever in an impudent way, *don't get smart with me* ‖ intelligent, *a smart student* ‖ showing lively intelligence, *a smart piece of investigation* ‖ shrewd in a selfish or dishonest way, *a smart politician* ‖ well styled, *a smart car* ‖ fashionable, *a smart nightclub* ‖ well cut, *a smart suit* ‖ well groomed and carefully dressed **2.** *adv.* (*pop.*) smartly [O.E. *smeart*]

smart **1.** *v.i.* to cause a sharp, stinging pain ‖ to feel such a pain ‖ (with 'under') to suffer mental pain, *smarting under a sense of injustice* **2.** *n.* a sharp, stinging pain ‖ mental pain, esp. because of hurt pride [O.E. *smeortan*]

smart al·eck, smart-al·ec (smɑ́rtælik) *n.* someone who shows off in an obnoxiously conceited way

smart bomb (*mil.*) an airborne missile capable of being directed to its target by laser beams, television, or other homing device

smart·en (smɑ́rt'n) *v.t.* to make smart ‖ *v.i.* (with 'up') to become smart, esp. in appearance

smart instrument *mil.* [illegible] with infrared, radar, or similar guidance that makes possible automatic selection of objectives

smart·ly (smɑ́rtli:) *adv.* in a smart way

smart·ness (smɑ́rtnis) *n.* the quality of being smart

smash (smæʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to break violently to pieces, to shatter ‖ to hurt or damage very badly, *he smashed his hand in the door* ‖ to destroy or wreck ‖ to defeat, *to smash an attack* ‖ to ruin, esp. to cause to become bankrupt ‖ to hit or throw violently, *I smashed it on the head with a hammer, he smashed a brick through the window* ‖ (*tennis*) to hit (the ball) sharply downwards with a hard overhand stroke ‖ *v.i.* to come into violent collision, *my car smashed into the bridge* ‖ to break into many pieces ‖ to progress with violent effort so as to overcome obstacles, *he smashed through the crowd* ‖ to be ruined or go bankrupt **2.** *n.* the act or noise of breaking into pieces ‖ a heavy blow with the fist ‖ (*tennis*) a hard overhand hit ‖ (*Br.*) a collision with another car etc. ‖ ruin, complete financial failure **3.** *adv.* (*pop.*) smack, *to crash smash into a tree* **smásh·ing** *adj.* crushing, *a smashing blow on the chin* ‖ (esp. *Br.*) very impressive, *a smashing victory* [imit.]

smash hit a play or film which has an enormous success

smash-up (smæʃʌp) *n.* a violent collision between motor vehicles ‖ a sudden, disastrous collapse in health, business, national economy, human relationships etc

smat·ter·ing (smǽtəriŋ) *n.* (with 'of') a slight, superficial knowledge, *a smattering of French* [origin unknown]

smear (smiər) *v.t.* to spread, daub (a greasy, oily or sticky substance) over an area, *to smear butter on bread* ‖ to spread (something) with a greasy, oily or sticky substance, *to smear bread with butter* ‖ to spread (e.g. wet ink or paint) beyond its proper outline by rubbing, *he smeared the paint with his hand* ‖ to soil or stain (something) in this manner ‖ to spoil the good reputation of (someone), esp. falsely ‖ to prepare as a smear for microscopic examination ‖ (*pop.*) to defeat overwhelmingly [O.E. *smerian*]

smear *n.* a mark on a surface made by smearing ‖ a preparation of a substance for microscopic examination ‖ something which casts a slur on someone's good reputation, esp. falsely [O.E. *smeoru, smeoru*]

smell (smel) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **smel·ling** *past* and *past part.* **smelled, smelt** (smelt) *v.t.* to perceive or recognize by means of the nose and olfactory nerves ‖ to sniff the odor of (something) either to enjoy it or to identify it ‖ to detect or discover as if by smell ‖ *v.i.* to emit a smell, *the pastry smells good* ‖ (with 'of') to emit a characteristic smell, *the old man smelled of whiskey* ‖ to have a sense of smell **to smell out** to look for or discover as if by smell **to smell up** to fill up with a (usually bad) odor **2.** *n.* the sensation which results when the olfactory organs respond to the stimuli of some gases, vapors or very fine solid suspensions in the air ‖ the sense by which odor is perceived ‖ the act of smelling ‖ the characteristic odor of a substance ‖ an air or hint of something bad, *a smell of corruption lingers about the name* [M.E. *smellen* prob. fr. O.E.]

smelling salts ammonium carbonate mixed with ammonia water and various aromatic substances, whose fumes can be inhaled as a stimulant or restorative

smell·y (sméli:) *comp.* **smell·i·er** *superl.* **smell·i·est** *adj.* having an unpleasant smell

smelt (smelt) *pl.* **smelts, smelt** *n.* a member of *Osmerus*, fam. *Osmeridae*, a genus of small food fishes that resemble the salmon in structure. They are found in the northern hemisphere. They are a translucent greenish color above, are silvery on the sides, and average 8 to 10 ins in length [O.E.]

smelt alt. *past* and *past part.* of SMELL

smelt *v.t.* (*metall.*) to fuse (an ore), usually with chemical reducing agents (e.g. coke), in order to separate out the metal in a molten form **sméltˑer** *n.* someone who smelts ‖ the owner or operator of a smelting works ‖ the works itself **sméltˑerˑy** *pl.* **sméltˑerˑies** *n.* a smelting works [prob. fr. M.Du. or M.L.G. *smelten*]

Sme·ta·na (smét'nə, smétənə), Bedřich (1824-84), Czech composer His best-known work is 'Ma Vlast' ('My Fatherland'), a set of six orchestral tone poems (1874). His successful operas include 'The Bartered Bride' (1866)

sme·tan·e sauce (smétənə) sauce with sour cream, white wine, and onions, and seasoned with salt and pepper, that is served with chicken, veal, or game

smew (smju:) *n. Mergus albellus*, fam *Anatidae*, a N European and Asian duck which is the smallest of the merganser group. The male is black and white with a white crest. The female is smaller and grayer. They frequent lakes, reservoirs, rivers and sometimes sea estuaries and are very expert at diving [etym. doubtful]

smid·gen (smidʒən) *n.* (*pop.*) a very small amount [origin unknown]

smi·lax (smáilæks) *n.* a member of *Smilax*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a genus of widely distributed climbing plants with tough, tuberous roots and evergreen leaves. Many species yield sarsaparilla and are cultivated in Mexico, Honduras, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru and Jamaica ‖ *Asparagus asparagoides*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a climbing South African plant, with ovate, bright green cladophylls, much cultivated in greenhouses and used by florists for bouquets [L. fr. Gk = bindweed]

smile (smail) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **smil·ing** *past* and *past part.* **smiled** *v.i.* to make a facial expression which may show amusement, satisfaction, affection, irony or derision etc. and which is characterized by a lateral and upward movement of the lips and cheeks and a bright sparkle in the eyes ‖ (with 'at', 'on' or 'upon') to look with this expression ‖ (*rhet.*) to look with favor, *fortune smiled on them* ‖ (*rhet.*) to look welcoming and delightful, *a smiling landscape* ‖ *v.t.* to express with a smile, *to smile a welcome* ‖ to affect or change by smiling, *to smile someone back into good spirits* **2.** *n.* the act of smiling the facial expression made in smiling ‖ (*rhet.*) favorable aspect, *smiles of fortune* [M.E. *smilen* perh. fr. M.L.G.]

smirch (smə:rtʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to smear (esp. a reputation) **2.** *n.* something which smears, esp. a reputation [prob. fr. O.F. *esmorcher*, to torment]

smirk (smə:rk) **1.** *v.t.* to smile in a conceited or affected way **2.** *n.* such a smile [O.E. *smearcian, smercian*]

smite (smait) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **smit·ing** *past* **smote** (smout) *past part.* **smit·ten** (smít'n) (*rhet.*) to deliver a powerful, sudden blow to ‖ (*rhet.*) to inflict a crushing defeat on ‖ (esp. *past part.*) to arouse an intense emotion in, *smitten with remorse* ‖ (esp. *past part.*) to afflict with, *smitten with arthritis* **2.** *n.* (*rhet.*) a tremendous blow [O.E. *smītan*]

Smith (smiθ), Adam (1723-90), Scottish economist. His 'Wealth of Nations' (1776), surveying the new world of industry and commerce, founded modern classical economics, substituting economic liberalism for mercantilist protection. He condemned unwarranted state control and monopoly and upheld private enterprise, competition, free trade and the laissez-faire state as the right and efficient way of producing maximum wealth and happiness. His ideas dominated the whole of industrial Europe and America until the revival of the opposing theories of state control and protection

Smith, Alfred Emanuel (1873-1944), U.S. politician and governor (1918-20, 1922-8) of New York. He was the first Roman Catholic to run (1928) for the U.S. presidency. He lost to Herbert Hoover, but polled the largest (c. 15 million) popular vote given to a Democrat up to that time

Smith, David (1906-65), U.S. painter and sculptor. He changed (c. 1933) from painting to sculpture, and was a pioneer in working with metal

Smith, Sir Francis Pettit (1808-74), English inventor. He devised and patented the screw-propelled boat (1836) adopted by the British Navy in 1844

Smith, Ian Douglas (1919-), Rhodesian politician, leader of a white supremacist party, prime minister of Southern Rhodesia (1964-5) and Rhodesia (1965-79). After leading his country in a unilateral declaration of independence from the United Kingdom (1965), he was forced to accept the formation of a multiracial coalition government (1978). Black majority rule was established (1980), and Rhodesia became Zimbabwe

Smith, John (1580-1631), English colonist. He was one of the original settlers of Jamestown (1607), and was the colony's leader (1608-9). He mapped the New England coast (1614)

Smith, Joseph (1805-44), American religious leader, founder (1830) of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints ("MORMON)

Smith, Walter Bedell (1895-1961), U.S. general and diplomat. As chief of staff (1942-5) to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, he negotiated for the [illegible] that of Germany

Smith [illegible] silversmith, who works metal [O.E.]

Smith Act a U.S. Congressional act (1940) passed during the 2nd world war. It made it a crime to advocate, or belong to a group that

advocated, the violent overthrow of the U.S. government

Smith College the private women's college founded (1871) in Northampton, Mass., under the will of Sophia Smith (1796-1870) of Hatfield

smith·er·eens (smɪðərɪ:nz) *pl. n.* (*pop.*) small fragments [SMITHERS + Ir. dim. ending]

smith·ers (smɪðərz) *pl. n* (*pop.*) smithereens [or-

smith·er·y (smɪθərɪ:) *pl.* **smith·er·ies** *n.* the work of a smith ‖ a smithy

Smith·so·ni·an Institution (smɪθsouni:ən) an educational institution in Washington, D.C., founded (1846) by an act of Congress which accepted a trust bequeathed by James Smithson (1765-1829), a British scientist, providing for its establishment. Its governing board of regents includes the U.S. vice-president. The institution conducts activities in all branches of science

smith·son·ite (smɪθsənaɪt) *n.* natural zinc carbonate, $ZnCO_3$ ‖ (*Br.*) a former name for hemimorphite [after James *Smithson* (1765–1829), British chemist and mineralogist]

smith·y (smɪθɪ:, smɪðɪ:) *pl.* **smith·ies** *n.* a blacksmith's workshop, forge [fr. O.N. *smithja*]

smitten *pp.* of SMITE

smock (smɒk) **1.** *n.* a loose outer garment, resembling a long shirt, worn esp. by children and artists to protect their clothes **2.** *v.t.* to ornament with smocking **smock·ing** *n.* decorative needlework used to gather cloth and make it hang in folds [O.E. *smoc*]

smock·mill (smɒkmɪl) *n.* a windmill with revolving cap and stationary body

smog (smɒg, smɔg) *n.* heavy fog injurious to health because it contains smoke and gases produced by the partial combustion of fuels [SMOKE + FOG]

smog-out (smɒgaut) *n.* (*meteor*) a condition of nonvisibility because of smog

smoke (smouk) *n.* fine solid particles, usually carbon, resulting from incomplete combustion suspended in the air and carried by air currents ‖ (*phys. chem.*) a suspension of solid particles in a gas ‖ any vapor resembling smoke ‖ the act of smoking tobacco ‖ something to smoke, esp. a cigarette **to go up in smoke** to be pure waste ‖ to have no useful outcome [O.E. *smoca*]

smoke *pres. part.* **smok·ing** *past* and *past part.* **smoked** *v.t.* to draw smoke into the mouth or lungs and exhale it ‖ to emit smoke by virtue of being in action ‖ to emit smoke by reason of faulty burning or improper draft, *the fire is smoking badly* ‖ to emit any vapor resembling smoke ‖ *v.t.* to cover with carbon particles by exposing to smoke, *to smoke glass* ‖ to cure (meat etc.) by exposure to smoke ‖ to draw smoke from (tobacco, a pipe etc.) into the mouth or lungs and then exhale it ‖ to bring to a given condition by smoking, *to smoke oneself to death* ‖ to fumigate **to smoke out** to expose to smoke so as to be rid of (a nuisance), *to smoke out a wasps' nest* ‖ to force (someone) from concealment with, or as if with, smoke, *to smoke out the enemy* [O.E. *smocian*]

smoke bomb a missile which, when it explodes, frees canisters of chemical smoke to act as a screen or marker

smoke·house (smoukhaus) *pl.* **smoke·hous·es** (smoukhauzɪz) *n.* a room or building where meat or fish is cured by means of smoke ‖ a room in a tannery used for softening hides by smoke from spent tanbark

smoke-in *n.* a gathering in which participants publicly smoke marijuana to protest the drug's legal status

smoke·less (smoukləs) *adj.* making little or no smoke, *smokeless fuel* ‖ free from smoke

smok·er (smoukər) *n.* someone who or something which smokes ‖ a person who smokes tobacco habitually ‖ a railroad car in which passengers are permitted to smoke ‖ a social gathering for men only

smoke screen a dense cloud of smoke produced by chemicals, used to hide military or naval movements or positions from the enemy

smoke-shade *n* **1.** standard for measuring air pollution **2.** air pollutants *Cf* COEFFICIENT OF HAZE-SOILING INDEX

smoke·stack (smoukstæk) *n* a chimney or funnel which conveys the smoke from a fire to a high level before it escapes into the air

smok·i·ly (smoukɪlɪ) *adv.* in a smoky manner

smok·i·ness (smoukɪnɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being smoky

smok·y (smóuki:) *comp.* **smok·i·er** *superl.* **smok·i·est** *adj.* of or like smoke ‖ giving off smoke, esp. more than is desired or expected ‖ filled with smoke ‖ soiled by smoke ‖ of the color or smell of smoke

Smoky Mountains *GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS

smoky quartz cairngorm

smol·der, smoul·der (smóuldər) **1.** *v.i.* to burn slowly at a low heat without flames ‖ to betray feelings one is trying hard to suppress, *his eyes smoldered with indignation* ‖ to exist in a suppressed state, *smoldering resentment* **2.** *n.* the state of smoldering [origin unknown]

Smo·lensk (smoulénsk, smʌljénsk) a communications and industrial center (pop. 305,800) in the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., on the upper Dnieper. Industries: textiles, engineering, woodworking, food processing. Its famous kremlin (16th c.) and cathedral (17th c.) were largely destroyed in the 2nd world war

Smol·lett (smólet), Tobias George (1721-71), Scottish novelist. His racy, picaresque novels include 'Roderick Random' (1748), 'Peregrine Pickle' (1751) and 'Humphry Clinker' (1771)

smolt (smoult) *n.* a two-year-old salmon, about 7 ins long, with newly acquired silvery scales, heading seaward from the river for the first time (cf. PARR, cf. GRILSE) [origin unknown]

SM-1 (*mil.*) U.S. surface-to-air solid-fuel missile

smooth (smu:ð) **1.** *adj.* having an even surface which is free from bumps, projections etc., not rough, *a smooth tabletop* ‖ having a surface which offers little frictional resistance when a body slides or rolls over it ‖ homogeneous, not granular, in structure, *a smooth paste* ‖ even in flow ‖ free from obstacles or difficulties ‖ free from hair, beard etc. ‖ suave, ingratiating, *smooth talk* ‖ marked by calm even progress ‖ not jolting, *a smooth crossing* ‖ having a surface leveled down by wear, *a smooth tire* ‖ (of sound) not grating, rasping or loud ‖ (*phon.*) not aspirated **2.** *v.t.* to make smooth ‖ to free from difficulty, *he smoothed the way for us* **to smooth over** to handle (e.g. a situation) in such a way as to reduce or avoid anger, ill will etc. **3.** *n.* an act of smoothing ‖ *ROUGH [O.E. *smōth*]

Smoot-Haw·ley Tariff Act (smú:thɔ̀li:) a U.S. Congressional act (1930) of President Hoover's administration. Initiated by U.S. Senator Reed Smoot (1862-1941) from Utah, it provided for a U.S. tariff at the highest protective level in the nation's history. It provoked retaliatory tariff acts from foreign countries, causing a sharp decline in U.S. foreign trade

smooth-bore (smu:ðbɔr, smú:ðbour) **1.** *n.* a gun whose barrel is not rifled **2.** *adj.* (of a gun) having no rifling

smooth breathing *BREATHING

smooth-en (smú:ðən) *v.t.* to make smooth ‖ *v.i.* to become smooth

smooth-faced (smú:ðféist) *adj.* cleanshaven ‖ (*Br.*) smooth but insincere in manner ‖ having a smooth surface

smoothing plane a small, finely set carpenter's plane used in finishing

smooth muscle contractile tissue, lacking cross striations, associated with the walls of hollow viscera, e.g. the stomach and bladder, in the vertebrate body (cf. STRIATED MUSCLE, cf. CARDIAC MUSCLE, cf. SKELETAL MUSCLE)

smooth-spo·ken (smu:ðspóukən) *adj.* speaking in a pleasing, polished manner, sometimes with a hint of deception

smooth-tongued (smú:ðtʌŋd) *adj.* smooth-spoken, esp. saying only what is accepted with pleasure and without question

smor·gas·bord (smɔrgəsbɔrd, smɔrgəsbourd) *n.* a buffet meal at which a great variety of dishes is offered [Swed. *smorgasbord*]

smote *past* of SMITE

smoth·er (smʌðər) **1.** *v.t.* to cover so completely, esp. with a mass of little density, that air or light is excluded, *to smother a fire with ash* ‖ to kill by depriving of air ‖ to suppress and hide (e.g. laughter, oaths, a yawn, rage etc.) by an effort of the will, *to smother a yawn* ‖ to give to in profusion, *to smother with kisses* ‖ to cover thickly, *to smother a steak in mushrooms* (*pop.*) to overcome (opponents) or win (a game) overwhelmingly ‖ *v.i.* to die for lack of air ‖ to be unable to breathe freely **2.** *n.* something which smothers, esp. a thick cloud of dust, gas, vapor etc. [M.E. *smorther* fr. O.E.]

smoulder *SMOLDER

smudge (smʌdʒ) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **smudg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **smudged** *v.t.* to blur (ink, paint, a piece of writing or painting) ‖ to soil by touching with something dirty ‖ to smoke (an orchard) against frost or insects ‖ *v.i.* to become smudged ‖ to be susceptible to becoming smudged, *pastel smudges easily* **2.** *n.* a mark made by smudging ‖ heavy smoke used to protect an orchard against frost or repel insects etc. **smudg·i·ly** *adv.* **smudg·i·ness** *n.* **smudg·y** *comp.* **smudg·i·er** *superl.* **smudg·i·est** *adj.* [origin unknown]

smudge pot a burner put in an orchard, for producing smudge

smug (smʌg) *comp.* **smug·ger** *superl.* **smug·gest** *adj.* very self-satisfied and showing this by manner or appearance [origin unknown]

smug·gle (smʌg'l) *pres. part.* **smug·gling** *past* and *past part.* **smug·gled** *v.t.* to import or export (goods liable to customs duty) without paying duty ‖ to convey secretly in defiance of the law or of prohibitions, *he smuggled the letter out of the country* ‖ *v.i.* to engage in smuggling **smug·gler** *n.* someone who smuggles, esp. for gain [prob. of L.G. or Du. origin]

smut (smʌt) **1.** *n.* a small piece of solid, usually unburned carbon, carried off from burning fuel by the uprush of hot air and gases ‖ the black mark made by a smut ‖ a disease of cereal or other plants, affecting the seed-bearing stem and the seed itself and turning them black, caused by basidiomycete fungi ‖ such a fungus ‖ indecent talk, pictures etc. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **smut·ting** *past* and *past part.* **smut·ted** *v.t.* to mark with smuts ‖ to infect with smut ‖ to blacken ‖ *v.i.* to become infected by smut [akin to M.H.G. *smutzen*]

Smuts (smʌts), Jan Christiaan (1870-1950), South African statesman and field marshal. A Boer guerrilla leader in the Boer War (1899-1902), he supported Botha's postwar policy of Anglo-Boer cooperation and played a leading part in the establishment of the Union of South Africa (1910). He served as a general in the 1st world war and as a member of the British war cabinet (1917-18). He helped to found the League of Nations. He was prime minister of South Africa (1919-24 and 1939-48). Smuts commanded the South African army in the 2nd world war and became a British field marshal (1941). He drafted the preamble to the U.N. charter and had much influence on the development of the British Commonwealth. He is the author of 'Holism and Evolution' (1926), a philosophical study of evolution

smut·ti·ly (smʌtili:) *adv.* in a smutty way

smut·ti·ness (smʌti:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being smutty

smut·ty (smʌti:) *comp.* **smut·ti·er** *superl.* **smut·ti·est** *adj.* soiled with smut ‖ (of plants) affected with smut ‖ indecent

Smyr·na (smə:rnə) *IZMIR

snack (snæk) *n.* a very slight, hurried meal, esp. between regular meals [prob. fr. M.Du.]

snaf·fle (snæfəl) **1.** *n.* a bridle bit jointed in the middle and having no curb **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **snaf·fling** *past* and *past part.* **snaf·fled** to fit with or control with a snaffle ‖ (*Br., pop.*) to filch [perh. akin to Du. or L.G. *snavel*, horse's muzzle]

snag (snæg) **1.** *n.* the roughly pointed piece left when a tree trunk, branch, tooth etc. is unevenly broken off ‖ a submerged tree or branch in a river etc. which may impede navigation or damage the hull of a boat ‖ a difficulty which at first is not seen to exist but which emerges ‖ any sharp projection ‖ a small tear, broken thread etc. made by such a projection **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **snag·ging** *past* and *past part.* **snagged** to catch (a boat etc.) on a snag [prob. of Scand. origin]

snag·gle-tooth (snæg'ltu:θ) *pl.* **snag·gle-teeth** (snæg'lti:θ) *n.* the sharp, broken stump of a tooth ‖ a tooth that sticks out past the others **snag·gle-toothed** (snæg'ltu:θt, snæg'ltu:ðd) *adj.* [fr. dial. *snaggle*, irregularly shaped tooth + TOOTH]

snail (sneɪl) *n.* one of many species of gastropod mollusks with a spiral protective shell into which it can withdraw its body. The lower surface of the body is a creeping organ. Snails have a mantle cavity that acts as a type of lung. There are marine, freshwater and terrestrial forms. Some species are edible ‖ an irritatingly slow person [O.E. *snægel*]

snail darter (*biol.*) endangered species of small fish native to, and believed unique to, the Little Tennessee River

Snake (sneɪk) a river (1,038 miles long, navigable for 180 miles) rising in N.W. Wyoming, crossing Idaho, and flowing through Hell's Can-

von 40 miles long, greater depth 1,000 ft) in Oregon and Washington before entering the Columbia

snake (sneik) **1.** *n.* any member of the suborder *Ophidia* (or *Serpentes*), order *Squamata*, limbless reptiles with epidermal scales which move by alternately contracting and stretching the body segments ‖ a treacherous, malevolent person **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **snak·ing** *past* and *past part.* **snaked** to move or twist and turn like a snake ‖ *v.t.* to haul (a log) by a chain or rope ‖ to skid (logs) [O.E. *snaca*]

—More than 2,000 varieties of snake are known. They abound esp. in tropical and subtropical regions. A few, e.g. the poisonous adder and the harmless grass snake, are common in temperate regions. The snake's eyelids are fused near the eye, forming a transparent membrane. Its wide jaws enable it to swallow prey much larger than its own diameter, its body being very extensile and the skin elastic. Some varieties have poisonous fangs, others kill their prey by constriction. Most snakes are oviparous and most are terrestrial, but there are aquatic and arboreal varieties. Snakes slough their skin whole. They are useful to man as destroyers of vermin

snake-bird (snéikbə:rd) *n.* a member of *Anhinga*, a genus of several fish-eating birds with small heads and sharp bills. They are esp. characterized by long slender necks, and are allied to the cormorant

snake-bite (snéikbait) *n.* the bite of a snake ‖ the poisoned condition resulting from the injection of venom by a snake

snake charmer a person who can control (usually poisonous) snakes chiefly by rhythmic movements while playing quiet music on a wind instrument

snake in the grass a secret, treacherous enemy, esp. a secretly faithless friend

snake mode (*mil.*) a control mode in which the pursuing aircraft flies a programmed weaving flight path to allow time to accomplish identification functions

snake muishond *Poecilogale albinucha*, a small, burrowing African muishond

snak·y (snéiki:) *comp.* **snak·i·er** *superl.* **snak·i·est** *adj.* resembling a snake ‖ infested with snakes, *snaky undergrowth* ‖ having the qualities of a snake in the grass

snap (snæp) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **snap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **snapped** *v.t.* to close or open with a sudden rapid movement or action, *to snap a lid on* ‖ to seize with the jaws or as if with the jaws ‖ to cause to make a snapping sound, *to snap one's fingers* ‖ to break with a sharp sound, *to snap a twig in two* ‖ (with 'out', 'back') to utter very fast, esp. in anger, *she snapped back a retort* ‖ to take a snapshot of ‖ (*football*) to put (the ball) in play by sending it back with a quick movement ‖ *v.i.* to break suddenly ‖ to speak sharply, *don't snap at the boy* ‖ to take sharp quick bites, *the fish snapped at the bait* ‖ (with 'at') to snatch eagerly, *he snapped at the chance to go* ‖ to make a sudden sharp sound to close sharply with such a sound ‖ to move suddenly and fast, *he snapped into action* **to snap one's fingers at** to take no heed of, defy (authority etc.) **to snap out of it** to make an effort of the will and dominate one's lethargy, self-pity etc. **to snap someone's head off** to speak crossly and impatiently to someone **to snap up** to seize (e.g. seats in a theater, bargains, offers etc.) by quick, decisive action **2.** *n.* the act or sound of snapping ‖ the act, or sound, of breaking suddenly ‖ a snap fastener ‖ a snapshot ‖ a short period of unpleasant weather, *a cold snap* ‖ a children's card game in which players simultaneously turn up cards in succession and when two alike are exposed the first to shout 'snap' takes all the exposed cards ‖ (*pop.*) vigor, *put plenty of snap into it* ‖ a kind of crisp, hard cooky, *a ginger snap* (*Am. Br.* snip) ‖ an easy task giving sure promise of success **3.** *adj.* done quickly without deliberation, *a snap decision* done quickly, without preparation or warning, *a snap vote* ‖ of something which closes with a snap, *a snap fastener* ‖ (*pop.*) simple, easy **4.** *adv.* with a snap [prob. fr. M.Du. or M.L.G. *snappen*]

snap bean any bean of genus *Phaseolus* of which the entire young green pod is eaten

snap-drag·on (snǽpdrægən) *n.* a member of *Antirrhinum*, fam. *Scrophulariaceae*, a genus of flowering garden plants of Mediterranean origin. The lipped petals [illegible] strong enough to force [illegible]

snap fastener (*Am. Br.* press stud) a fastening device for openings in garments etc. It is in two pieces, the one being a small knob and the other a socket into which this fits when the opening is to be closed

snap·per (snǽpər) *pl.* **snap·per, snap·pers** *n.* any of various carnivorous food or game fishes of fam. *Lutjanidae*, growing up to 2 or 3 ft in length and living in warm seas ‖ a snapping turtle ‖ a click beetle ‖ a snappish irritable person

snap·pi·ly (snǽpili:) *adv.* in a snappy manner

snap·pi·ness (snǽpi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being snappy

snapping turtle any of several large, ferocious turtles, fam. *Chelydridae*, which inhabit freshwater streams of North America. They seize their prey with a snap of their powerful jaws. They are considered a food delicacy

snap·pish (snǽpiʃ) *adj.* frequently cross, testy ‖ (of dogs) liable to bite

snap·py (snǽpi:) *comp.* **snap·pi·er** *superl.* **snap·pi·est** *adj.* short-tempered ‖ lively, *snappy conversation* ‖ (*pop.*) fast and stylish, *a snappy sports car*

snap·shot (snǽpʃɔt) *n.* a photograph taken with a very short exposure, usually of unposed subjects

snap shot a quick shot with a rifle or other firearm without sighting

snare (snɛər) **1.** *n.* a device, usually a slip noose, used for catching birds and animals ‖ an artifice for deceiving somebody ‖ (*pl.*) twisted strings of gut, leather or wire, stretched inside a drumhead in order to make a rattling sound ‖ one of these ‖ a wire loop or noose used to remove tonsils, small tumors etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **snar·ing** *past* and *past part.* **snared** to catch in a snare ‖ to deceive (a person) into acting to his own disadvantage [O.N. *snara*]

snare drum a small drum hung with its head horizontal at the drummer's side in a military band, or used in an orchestra for martial music

snarl (snɑrl) **1.** *v.i.* (of a dog or some other animals) to growl fiercely, usually with bared teeth ‖ to show anger or resentment in a growling manner **2.** *n.* the act or sound of snarling [fr. older *snar*, prob. imit.]

snarl 1. *n.* a tangle of threads, hair etc. ‖ an entanglement **2.** *v.t.* to entangle ‖ to emboss the upper surface of (metal) by hammering with a snarling iron ‖ *v.i.* to become entangled [prob. fr. SNARE]

snarling iron a long-beaked tool used in embossing metal. Vibrations caused by hammering on it are transmitted to the working end of the tool, which is in contact with the inner surface of the ware being shaped

snarl-up (snɑ́rlʌp) *n.* delay caused by confusion —**snarl up** *v.*

snatch (snætʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to seize suddenly, esp. without permission ‖ to use an opportunity suddenly offered in order to enjoy, *to snatch an hour's sleep* ‖ to remove suddenly from or out of something, *they snatched the drowning man from the river* ‖ to put (a rope) in a snatch block **to snatch at** to try to grab ‖ to take quick advantage of **2.** *n.* a snatching, sudden grab ‖ a portion of talk, song etc. of short duration, *snatches of conversation* **in snatches** in short, sharp bursts, *to work in snatches* [origin unknown]

snatch block (*naut.*) a block of which one side can be opened to receive, and closed to grip, the bight of a rope

snatch squad (*Br.*) military unit assigned to defuse a disturbance by arresting its leaders

snatch·y (snǽtʃi:) *adj.* done in snatches

SNCC (*abbr.*) for Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a predominantly black splinter group from Students for a Democratic [illegible]

sneak (sni:k) **1.** *v.t.* to move stealthily or furtively ‖ *v.t.* to transfer, carry, do etc. in a stealthy manner, *he sneaked the papers into his desk, to sneak a look* (*pop.*) to steal **2.** *n.* someone who sneaks ‖ an act of sneaking **3.** *adj.* happening without warning, *a sneak attack* [origin unknown]

sneak·ers (sni:kərz) *pl.* (*Am.*) soft, rubber-soled canvas shoes worn for sports, esp. tennis

sneak·ing (sni:kiŋ) *adj.* of or characteristic of a sneak ‖ obstinately lurking in the mind, *a sneaking suspicion* ‖ sometimes entertained in thought but never openly declared, *a sneaking* [illegible] path

sneak preview an unannounced film shown to the public before general release in order to get the reaction of the audience

sneak thief someone who steals what they can get without using violence or breaking into a place

sneak·y (sni:ki:) *comp.* **sneak·i·er** *superl.* **sneak·i·est** *adj.* of or like a sneak

sneer (sniər) **1.** *v.i.* to make a scornful or contemptuous grimace ‖ to express contempt or derision in writing etc. ‖ *v.t.* to utter in a scornfully derisive way **2.** *n.* the act of sneering ‖ an expression of scornful derision [prob. imit.]

sneeze (sni:z) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **sneez·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sneezed** to expel air from the nose and mouth suddenly (often with a loud noise) as a result of irritation of the inner nasal membrane **not to be sneezed at** worthy of serious consideration **2.** *n.* the act or sound of sneezing [prob. alteration of older *fnese* v.]

sneeze·wort (sni:zwə:rt) *n. Achillea ptarmica*, fam. *Compositae*, a perennial plant with creeping woody stock, white ray florets and greenish-white disk florets. Its leaves are used in snuff

snell (snel) *n.* a short line of gut, horsehair etc. used to attach hooks to a fishline [origin unknown]

Snell's law (snelz) (*phys.*) a law of refraction, which states that the ratio of the sines of the angles of incidence and of refraction is equal to the ratio of the velocities of the disturbance (at constant frequency) in the first and second media. It follows that the refractive index may be measured by a simple measurement of these angles [after Willebrord *Snell* (1591–1626), Du. mathematician]

SNG (*abbr.*) for **1.** synthetic natural gas; **2.** substitute natural gas

snick (snik) **1.** *v.t.* to make a small cut in ‖ (*cricket*) to strike (a ball) with a light, glancing blow **2.** *n.* a snicking ‖ a small cut made by snicking ‖ (*cricket*) a snicked ball [etym. doubtful]

snick·er (snikər) **1.** *v.i.* to laugh in a sly, half-suppressed manner, esp. at an indecent joke **2.** *n.* this kind of laugh [imit.]

snide (snaid) *adj.* mean, cheap ‖ obliquely malicious, *snide remarks* [formerly = counterfeit, fr. thieves' cant]

sniff (snif) **1.** *v.t.* to inhale suddenly and so forcefully through the nose that the action is audible ‖ *v.t.* to draw forcibly into the nostrils ‖ to test the smell of by sniffing ‖ to become aware of (as if by sniffing), *to sniff danger in the air* **not to be sniffed at** not to be treated with contempt **2.** *n.* the sound or act of sniffing ‖ something sniffed, *a sniff of new-mown hay* [imit.]

snif·fle (snifəl) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **snif·fling** *past* and *past part.* **snif·fled** to sniff repeatedly because one's nose is blocked with catarrh or as a result of weeping **2.** *n.* the act or sound of sniffling **the sniffles** a slight head cold [imit.]

snif·fy [illegible] **snif·fi·er** [illegible] **snif·fi·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) disdainful

snif·ter (snɪftər) *n.* a wide brandy glass on a short stem, tapered at the opening to facilitate inhaling the bouquet ‖ (*pop.*) a small drink of liquor [imit.]

snift·ing valve (snɪftiŋ) a valve in the cylinder of a steam engine, permitting air and condensed moisture to escape

snig·ger (snigər) **1.** *v.t.* to snicker **2.** *n.* a snicker [origin unknown]

snip (snip) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **snip·ping** *past* and *past part.* **snipped** *v.t.* to cut with scissors or shears using quick short strokes in a snappy action **2.** *n.* one cut made with scissors or shears ‖ the act or sound of snipping ‖ a piece snipped off ‖ (*pop.*) an impertinent person ‖ (*Br., pop.*) a steal (real bargain) ‖ (*Br., pop.*) a snap (easy task) [prob. of Du. or L.G. origin]

snipe (snaip) **1.** *pl.* **snipe, snipes** *n.* a member of *Capella*, a genus of long-billed brown marsh birds, related to the woodcock. They have a characteristic swift zigzag flight and a hoarse rasping cry **2.** *v. pres. part.* **snip·ing** *past* and [illegible] **sniped** [illegible] gle shots from cover at an enemy ‖ *v.t.* to shoot at (the enemy) in this way **snip·er** *n.* [akin to [illegible]

[illegible] attached to a rifle *Cf.* SNOOPERSCOPE

snip·pet (snipit) *n.* a fragment cut off ‖ (*pl.*) [illegible]

snip·pet·y *adj.* made esp. of snippets ‖ snob [illegible]

[illegible] **pi·est** *adj.* snappish ‖ sniffy, supercilious

snitch (snɪtʃ) **1.** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to steal (something of small value) ‖ *v.i.* (*pop.*, esp. with 'on') to give evidence against someone, inform **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) an informer [origin unknown]

sniv·el (snɪvəl) *pres. part.* **sniv·el·ing**, esp. *Br* **sniv·el·ling** *past* and *past part* **sniv·eled**, esp. *Br* **sniv·elled** **1.** *v.i.* to have mucus running from the nose ‖ to breathe audibly through nostrils made wet with mucus or with tears ‖ to whine and make a pretense of weeping, esp. as a sign of contrition **2.** *n.* the act of sniveling [fr. O.E. *snofl*, mucus]

snob (snɒb) *n.* a socially exclusive person ‖ someone deriving simple pleasure from being in the company of his social betters or who likes to think of himself as belonging to the social class next above his own ‖ a knowing person, e.g. about art or a branch of scholarship, who despises those less well informed, *an intellectual snob* **snob·ber·y** *n.* **snob·bish** *adj.* [origin unknown]

SNOBOL (*computer acronym*) for string oriented symbolic language, a programming language adapted for processing strings of symbols

snoek (snu:k) *n.* a member of *Thyrsites* (BARRACOUTA) and other genera of large, edible S. African fish [Du.=pike]

sno-fari (snoufuri:) *n.* a hunting or other expedition into a snow-covered area

snood (snu:d) *n.* a ribbon or net bag worn to keep the hair at the back of a woman's head in place ‖ a part of a hat resembling this ‖ a snell [O.E. *snōd*]

snook (snuk, snu:k) *n.* (in the phrase) **to cock a snook at** (*Br.*) to thumb one's nose in derision at [origin unknown]

snook (snu:k, snuk) *pl.* **snook, snooks** *n. Centropomus undecimalis*, fam. *Centropomidae*, a large game and food fish, resembling the pike and inhabiting warm seas ‖ any of various other fishes of this family [fr. Du. *snoek*, pike]

snook·er (snúkər) **1.** *n.* a form of pool played with a number of colored billiard balls, of differing score value **2.** *v.t.* to leave (an opponent) with a ball between the cue ball and ball he is to aim at **snook·ered** *adj.* unable to play a direct shot because of an intervening ball ‖ (*pop.*) in a difficult situation where one is thwarted [origin unknown]

snoop (snu:p) **1.** *v.i.* to pry in a sneaking or interfering way **2.** *n.* someone who snoops **snoop·er** *n.* a snoop [fr. Du. *snoepen*]

snoop·er·scope (snu:pə:rskoup) *n.* an infrared image converter that permits viewing in the dark *Cf* ELECTRON TELESCOPE, SNIPERSCOPE

snoot (snu:t) *n.* (*pop.*) the nose ‖ (*pop.*) a snob [var. of SNOUT]

snoot·i·ly (snú:tɪli:) *adv.* (*pop.*) in a snooty manner

snoot·i·ness (snu:ti:nɪs) *n.* (*pop.*) the state or quality of being snooty

snoot·y (snú:ti:) *comp.* **snoot·i·er** *superl.* **snoot·i·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) snobbish ‖ (*pop.*) supercilious

snooze (snu:z) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **snooz·ing** *past* and *past part* **snoozed** to sleep lightly for a short time, esp. in the daytime **2.** *n.* a short, light sleep, esp. in the daytime [cant word]

snopes (snoups) *n.* unscrupulous politicians or businessmen in the southern U.S., from characters created by American novelist William Faulkner

snore (snɔr, snour) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **snor·ing** *past* and *past part* **snored** to breathe through the open mouth and the nose when asleep, producing a harsh noise by the vibration of the soft palate ‖ *v.t.* (esp. with 'away') to pass or waste (time) in this manner, *he snored away the afternoon* **2.** *n.* the sound made by snoring [prob. sound or act of snorting ‖ (*Br.*) a submarine's snorkel ‖ (*Am., pop.*) a small drink of liquor, esp. swallowed in one gulp **snórt·er** *n.* a violent gale ‖ (*pop.*) something very powerful, impressive or remarkable [prob. imit.]

snor·kel (snɔrkəl) *n.* a pair of intake and outlet [illegible] submarine in order to obtain fresh air and discharge exhaust fumes etc. ‖ an air tube enabling a swimmer to breathe under the surface of the water [G *schnorkel*, spiral]

[illegible] Edda' are valuable sources for Norse mythology

snort (snɔrt) **1.** *v.t.* to expel air suddenly and loudly through the nostrils, expressing (in people) anger or contempt, (in a horse etc.) fear or excitement ‖ to make a similar noise (e.g. of a steam engine) ‖ *v.t.* to express by or with a snort ‖ (*slang*) to inhale drugs, esp. cocaine **2.** *n.* the

snot (snɒt) *n.* mucus in the nose [M.E. *snotte*, *snot*]

snot·ty (snɒti:) **1.** *adj. comp.* **snot·ti·er** *superl.* **snot·ti·est** dirty with snot ‖ (*pop.*) contemptible ‖ (*pop.*) snooty **2.** *pl.* **snot·ties** *n.* (*Br., pop.*) a midshipman

snout (snaut) *n.* the nose of a hog or of various other animals ‖ (*pop.*) the human nose, esp. when large and ugly ‖ a projection resembling the snout of an animal [M.E. *snūt*, *snūte*]

snow (snou) **1.** *n.* frozen water vapor which falls to the earth in soft, white crystalline flakes ‖ a fall of snow ‖ a deposit of fallen snow, *tracks in the snow* ‖ (*slang*) cocaine ‖ (*slang*) heroine **2.** *v.i.* (*impers.*) to be forming a fall of snow, *it is snowing* ‖ *v.t.* (*impers.*) to be forming a mass of (something compared with snow), *to be snowing invitations* **snowed in** or **up** prevented from going outdoors or traveling etc. because of snow **snowed under** overwhelmed (by correspondence, things to do etc.) [O.E. *snāw*]

—A sufficiently large and sudden cooling of the air at some height above the ground can cause the water vapor to pass directly into the solid state in the form of small hexagonal ice crystals, without first liquefying. Since the vapor pressure of ice is low, these suspended crystals grow by accretion, in aggregates of small crystals which have regular geometrical patterns of structure (snowflakes), until their mass causes them to fall through the air and they are deposited on the ground. The air trapped between the small crystals of these aggregates causes internal reflection of light at the crystal surfaces, giving snow a sparkle and a pure white color. The air trapped in this way, and between the flakes themselves as they settle, makes the deposit of snow a very bad conductor of heat. The ground, and its animal and plant life, are thus protected from further loss of heat by radiation. The conversion of vapor into solid also releases latent heat, causing an appreciable rise of air temperature

snow·ball (snóubɔl) **1.** *n.* a handful of snow, pressed or rolled and shaped into a ball ‖ the guelder rose **2.** *v.i.* to grow rapidly larger, at an ever increasing rate, *the rumors snowballed into a major scandal* ‖ to throw snowballs ‖ *v.t.* to throw snowballs at

snow·bank (snóubæŋk) *n.* a great heap of snow

snow·ber·ry (snóubəri:, snóubəri:) *pl.* **snow·ber·ries** *n.* a member of *Symphoricarpos*, fam. *Caprifoliaceae*, a species of cultivated ornamental shrub, esp. the North American species, *S. albas*, bearing pink flowers in terminal racemes. The fruits are globose white berries

snow·bird (snóubə:rd) *n.* any of various North American finches of genus *Junco*

snowbirds **1.** Northern residents who vacation in southern regions, esp. Florida **2.** (*slang*) cocaine users **3.** (*slang*) heroin users *Cf* SNOWFLAKES

snow-blind (snoublaind) *adj.* afflicted with snow blindness **snow blindness** temporary blindness caused by overstimulation of the retina through prolonged exposure to the white light reflected from expanses of snow or ice

snow·blink (snóublɪŋk) *n.* glaring reflection from fields of ice in polar regions (*ICEBLINK)

snow-bound (snoubaund) *adj.* forced to stay where one is because of snow

snow bunting *Plectrophenax nivalis*, a small finch which breeds in the Arctic and migrates farther south in winter. It is largely of white plumage and common in Europe and North America

snow-capped (snóukæpt) *adj.* (of a mountain) having snow on its summit

Snow·don (snoud'n) a mountain in N. Wales with five peaks, rising to 3,560 ft

Snow·do·ni·a (snoudouni:ə) the massif in Caernarvonshire and Merioneth, N. Wales, of which Snowdon is the highest mountain

snow·drift (snoudrɪft) *n.* a heaped mass of snow, driven by the wind from more exposed places

snow·drop (snoudrɒp) *n. Galanthus nivalis*, fam. *Amaryllidaceae*, a small, early blossoming, bulbous plant which bears one white, nodding flower early in the year

snow·fall (snoufɔl) *n.* a fall of snow ‖ the amount of snow falling during a stated period of time

snow·field (snóufi:ld) *n.* a smooth and fairly level expanse of snow, esp. such a mass at the head of a glacier

snow·flake (snóufleik) *n.* a single crystal of snow ‖ a member of *Leucojum*, fam. *Amaryllidaceae*, a genus of cultivated plants of Mediterranean origin growing from a large bulb and having one or several nodding flowers ‖ the snow bunting

snowflakes Northerners who commute to southern regions on weekends, esp. to Florida

snow goose *pl.* **snow geese** a small white goose of genus *Chen* with black-tipped wings, indigenous to the Arctic and migrating south

snow leopard the ounce

snow line the altitude on a mountain slope above which the snow never completely melts during the year

snow·mak·er (snóumeikə:r) *n.* device for making artificial snow

snow·man (snóumæn) *pl.* **snow·men** (snóumen) *n.* a rough likeness of a man made by rolling and heaping snow

snow·mo·bile (snóumoubi:l) *n.* motor vehicle for travel on snow —**snowmobile** *v.* —**snowmobiler** *n.* —**snowmobilist** *n.*

snow·plow, plough *Br.* (snóuplau) *n.* any plowlike device used for cleaning snow from a road or railroad ‖ (*skiing*) a maneuver in which the tips of the skis are pointed inward, causing one to brake

snow·shoe (snóuʃu:) *n.* a light lattice, in a frame, worn under the shoes or boots, enabling a person to walk on soft snow without sinking

snow·slide (snóuslaid) *n.* an avalanche of snow

snow·storm (snóustɔrm) *n.* a heavy fall of snow, esp. when accompanied by a strong wind ‖ something resembling this, e.g. an electrical disturbance of a television screen image

snow-white (snóuhwáit, snóuwáit) *adj.* as white as snow, pure white

snow·y (snóui:) *comp.* **snow·i·er** *superl.* **snow·i·est** *adj.* covered by, or abounding in, snow, *a snowy landscape* ‖ as white as snow, *snowy hair*

Snowy Mountains the highest part of the Australian Alps, in New South Wales and Victoria: Mt. Kosciusko (7,316 ft)

snub (snʌb) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **snub·bing** *past* and *past part.* **snubbed** to refuse to notice the presence of (someone) ‖ to stave (someone) off deliberately by refusing to respond to a friendly approach ‖ to check the movement of (e.g. a horse or boat) by a rope attached to a stationary object ‖ (*naut.*) to check suddenly (e.g. a rope or chain) that is running out **2.** *n.* the act or an instance of snubbing [O.N. *snubba*, to rebuke]

snub nose a short, slightly turned-up nose

snuff (snʌf) **1.** *v.t.* to inhale through the nose usually in order to smell, to sniff ‖ *v.i.* to inhale through the nostrils in a noisy fashion **2.** *n.* the act of snuffing ‖ powdered tobacco inhaled into the nose [prob. fr. M.Du. *snoffen*, *snuffen*, to snuffle]

snuff **1.** *v.t.* to cut off the snuff of (a candle) ‖ (with 'out') to put out (a candle) ‖ (with 'out') to put an end to (a conspiracy etc.) **2.** *n.* the charred end of a candle wick [origin unknown]

snuff·box (snʌfbɒks) *n.* a small, usually ornamented box for holding snuff

snuf·fer (snʌfər) *n.* a device used for snuffing out candles, consisting of a hollow cone attached to a handle ‖ (*pl.*) a pair of scissors used for clipping the snuff off a candle

snuff film violent, illegal sex film in which the female participant is actually murdered

snuf·fle (snʌfəl) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **snuf·fling** *past* and *past part.* **snuf·fled** *v.i.* to breathe noisily through the nose when this is partly obstructed by mucus or moisture ‖ *v.t.* to say with such snuffling **2.** *n.* the sound or act of snuffling **the snuffles** a congestion of mucus in the nose causing difficulty in breathing or talking ‖ a respiratory disease in rats, pigs etc. [prob. fr. Du. and Flem. *snuffelen*]

snug (snʌg) **1.** *comp.* **snug·ger** *superl.* **snug·gest** *adj.* safe and comfortable (esp. warm) ‖ small but comfortably arranged ‖ close-fitting, *a snug jacket* ‖ (*naut.*) trim and seaworthy ‖ (of income) certain and sufficient to ensure comfort **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **snug·ging** *past* and *past part.* **snugged** (*naut.*, with 'down') to prepare (a ship) for a storm by reducing sail, fastening down movables etc. **snug·ger·y** *pl.* **snug·ger·ies** *n.* (*Br.*) a place where one can be undisturbed and at ease, esp. a small, warm room of one's own [origin unknown]

snug·gle (snʌg'l) *pres. part.* **snug·gling** *past* and *past part.* **snug·gled** *v.i.* to lie closely for warmth, protection, affection etc. ‖ *v.t.* to move (oneself, one's head etc.) close to someone or something for warmth, protection etc. [fr. ? V., (obs.) to nestle closely]

so (sou) **1.** *adv.* in a certain way, *it must be done so* ‖ to a certain degree, *you may only go so far* ‖ to a large degree, *he was so angry* ‖ as a result, *she wrapped up well and so was warm* ‖ also, *she wants to leave and so do I* ‖ then, *so that's what you think* ‖ in a manner previously mentioned, *the wall is painted green and has been so for some time* ‖ (in comparative constructions) as, *it won't be so bad as you think* **and so on** et cetera ‖ and continuing in the same way **so as** in order to, *he left early so as not to be tired* **so . . . as** so great in quantity or number that a specified result follows, *cars so numerous as to block traffic for hours* **2.** *conj.* in order that, *I'll show you so you can see how it's done* ‖ (*pop.*) with the result that, *I covered him so he kept warm* ‖ therefore, *you aren't listening so I'll shut up* **3.** *pron.* approximately that much, *can you lend me a dollar or so?* ‖ as has been described or as will be understood, *he was ill but did not say so* **4.** *adj.* true, *is that so?* **5.** *interj* used to express surprise, understanding or indifference [O.E. *swa, swa*]

soak (souk) *v.t.* to be or become thoroughly wet by lying immersed in fluid ‖ (*pop.*) to penetrate the mind, *the idea hasn't soaked into his head* ‖ (of a liquid) to enter through pores or interstices ‖ *v.t.* to make very wet, *the rain soaked my clothes* ‖ (esp. with 'up') to take in (liquid) by absorbing ‖ to place (something) in a liquid in order to saturate it ‖ (with 'out') to cleanse or drain (something) by soaking, *to soak out stains* ‖ (*pop.*) to absorb mentally **soak·age** *n.* the process of soaking ‖ the liquid soaked up by a porous body or lost by leaking **soak·ers** *pl. n.* a pair of light woolen pants put on over a baby's diaper [O.E. *socian*]

so-and-so (sóuənsou) *pl.* **so-and-sos** *n.* an unnamed or undetermined person or thing ‖ (a euphemism for) a bastard (harsh or unjust person)

Soane (soun), Sir John (1753-1837), English architect. He was a leader of the classical revival with a highly imaginative personal style. His most important building is the Bank of England. The Soane Museum in London houses some of his designs as well as his collection of pictures, furniture and sculpture

soap (soup) **1.** *n.* a cleaning or emulsifying agent usually made from fats by saponification. It consists of a mixture of alkali metal salts of fatty acids, soluble in water, and various additions such as perfume or coloring agents, disinfectants etc. ‖ a metallic salt of a fatty acid **2.** *v.t.* to treat with soap [O.E. *sápe*]

soap-bark (sóupbɑrk) *n. Quillaja saponaria*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a Chilean tree whose bark contains saponin and gives a soapy lather when rubbed in water. It is used in cleaning and emulsifying fluids ‖ any of several tropical shrubs of the genus *Pithecolobium*, fam *Leguminosae*, which have saponaceous bark

soap-ber·ry (sóupberi:, sóupbəri:) *pl.* **soap-ber·ries** *n.* a tree of genus *Sapindus*, fam *Sapindaceae*, whose fruit is used as a cleansing agent, and which yields gum as well as saponin ‖ the fruit of this tree

soap-box (sóupbɒks) **1.** *n.* an improvised platform used by a free-lance open-air orator with a pet subject to expound to anyone he can persuade to listen **2.** *adj.* of or relating to such oratory or orators

soap bubble an iridescent bubble of soapy water

soap opera radio or television serial drama or dramas of ongoing romantic and domestic crises; from its original sponsorship by soap manufacturers *Cf* SITCOM

soap plant *Chlorogalum pomeridianum*, fam *Liliaceae*, a California plant yielding saponin

soap-root (sóupru:t, sóuprut) *n.* any of various S. European plants of genus *Gypsophilia*, fam *Caryophyllaceae*, whose roots are used as soap

soap·stone (soup'stoun) *n.* [illegible]

soap·suds (soupsʌdz) *pl.* [illegible] bubbles in a solution of soap and water

soap-wort (sóupwɜ:rt) *n. Saponaria officinalis*, fam. *Carophyllaceae*, a plant whose leaves lather when rubbed with water

soap·y (soupi) (*comp.* soapi·er, *superl.* soapi·est) *adj.* resembling [illegible] ‖ (of a person) ingratiating, smooth

soar (sɔ:r) *v.i.* [illegible] (of birds) to float high in the air while moving forward ‖ (*aeron.*, of a glider) to fly gaining height using rising air currents ‖ (of prices, profits etc.) to rise to a very high level ‖ (of hopes, thoughts etc.) to become more spiritual **2.** *n.* the act of soaring ‖ the height or distance attained in soaring [fr. F. *essorer*]

Soa·ve (swɑvei) *n.* a dry, white wine from the Soave area in Italy

sob (sɒb) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **sob·bing** *past* and *past part.* **sobbed** [illegible] to express deep distress with convulsive catches of the breath ‖ to make a sound like sobbing ‖ *v.t.* to utter thus ‖ to bring (oneself) thus to a certain condition, *she sobbed herself to sleep* **2.** *n.* the sound of sobbing ‖ the convulsive catch of the breath in sobbing [prob. imit.]

so·ber (sóubər) **1.** *adj.* not drunk ‖ not given to drinking alcohol excessively ‖ temperate in the use of all sources of pleasure ‖ staid, sedate, *sober habits* ‖ thought out with proper care, *a sober judgment* ‖ showing discretion and moderation ‖ serious, grave, *sober aldermen* ‖ giving cause for gravity, *a sober thought* ‖ not ornamented, not fanciful, a *sober style* ‖ subdued, *sober colors* **2.** *v.t.* to make sober ‖ *v.i.* to become sober [O.F. *sobre*]

so·ber·sides (soubərsaidz) *n.* (*pop.*) a too earnest, serious-minded person

So·bies·ki (soubjéski:), John [JOHN III SOBIESKI]

so·bri·e·ty (səbráiiti:, soubránti:) *n.* the quality or state of being sober [fr. F. *sobriete* or L. *sobrietas*]

so·bri·quet (sóubrəkei, sóubrəket, soubrəkéi, soubrəkét) *n.* an epithet ‖ a nickname [F.]

sob sister (*pop.*) a journalist who writes sentimental human-interest stories

sob story (*pop.*) a sentimental story intended to arouse sympathy

soc·age, soc·cage (sɒkidʒ) *n.* (*hist.*) the holding and use of land under the feudal system in return for payment of rent or some service other than military service [A.F.]

so-called (sóukɔ:ld) *adj.* popularly named, esp improperly or undeservedly so, *a so-called liberal*

soccage [SOCAGE]

soc·cer (sɒkər) *n.* a game developed in Britain since 1863. It is played by two teams each of 11 men, with a round football, on a rectangular field (120 yds x 80 yds) having a goal 8 yds wide and 8 ft high at either end. Players kick, dribble and pass the ball with their feet, though the head and trunk may be brought into play as well. Only the goalkeeper may handle the ball. A goal is scored when the ball is sent between the opponent's goalposts

Soche [illegible]

so·cia·bil·i·ty (souʃəbiliti:) *pl.* **so·cia·bil·i·ties** *n.* the quality or state of being sociable ‖ an instance of being sociable

so·cia·ble (sóuʃəb'l) *adj.* fond of the company of others and apt to seek or welcome it ‖ friendly, *a sociable gathering* [F. or fr. L. *sociabilis*]

so·cial (sóuʃəl) **1.** *adj.* relating to human society, *social legislation* ‖ living in communities, *social insects* ‖ enjoyed or taken in company ‖ [illegible] or designed for social activities, *a social club* ‖ relating to rank in the community, *social equals* ‖ (*bot.*) growing in clumps **2.** *n.* an informal community gathering [F. or fr. L. *socialis*]

social anthropology the science which studies the culture and social structure of primitive peoples through their language, law, technical ability, religion etc. (*PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY, *ANTHROPOLOGY)

social climber a person who tries to be accepted into a higher social milieu than the one to [illegible]

social compact a proposal by 1974 British Labour Government to trade unions, promising price subsidies, and price and dividend controls in exchange for restrained wage demands

social credit the [illegible] that the purchasing power of industry should be distributed to all consumers [illegible]

social democracy the political principles of [illegible] achieved as an economic and political form of [illegible] of democracy

social democrat an advocate of social democracy ‖ **Social Democrat** a member of a Social Democratic party

Social Democratic party any of several European political parties advocating gradual transition to a socialist society through the normal workings of democratic government ‖ (*Am. hist.*) [illegible] political party (founded 1876) which merged with dissident members of the Socialist Labor party to become (1901) the Socialist party

Social Democratic Party British political party that splintered from the Labor Party in 1980, generally regarded as expounding middle-of-the-road policies

social disease venereal disease ‖ a disease, e.g. tuberculosis, whose incidence is related directly to social conditions

so·cial·ism (sóuʃəlizəm) *n.* a political and economic theory advocating collective ownership of the means of production and control of distribution. It is based on the belief that all, while contributing to the good of the community, are equally entitled to the care and protection which the community can provide. The theory assumes different forms according to the relative stress laid on its social, economic and political corollaries. Thus Marxian socialism is concerned very largely with the economic issues, and postulates the communal ownership and control of the means of production, distribution and exchange. Christian socialism stresses the social aspect, making of the theory a way of life. Democratic socialism stresses the political aspect, accepting a compromise in the economic field between state and private enterprise. All forms of the theory agree in being opposed to uncontrolled capitalism and in seeking equality of opportunity for all members of the community [F. *socialisme* or fr. SOCIAL]

so·cial·ist (sóuʃəlist) **1.** *n.* a person who advocates socialism **So·cial·ist** a member of a socialist party **2.** *adj.* of, relating to, based on or favoring socialism **so·cial·ist·ic** *adj.*

socialist pluralism political socialism in its various manifestations, e.g., as practiced in the U.S.S.R., China, Yugoslavia

socialist realism **1.** didactic use of the arts for the development of social consciousness and the enhancement of the socialist state **2.** official art of the Communist Party, esp. in U.S.S.R. *Cf* SOCIAL REALISM

socialist republic a title adopted by certain people's republics (e.g. Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania) denoting a more advanced stage in the transition from capitalism to communism

so·cial·ite (souʃəlait) *n.* (*pop.*) someone prominent in fashionable, affluent society

social·ization [illegible] or being socialized

social·ize [illegible] *pres. part.* **social·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **so·cial·ized** *v.t.* to bring under public ownership and control, *to socialize an industry* ‖ *v.i.* (*Am., pop.*) to be active in social affairs

socialized medicine medical and hospital care made available for all members of a community, district or nation through funds obtained by taxation, philanthropy assessments or other means

social learning [illegible] vicarious, and self-regulatory factors in human [illegible] of others, as contrasted with expected rewards and punishments, coined by A. Bandura *Cf* [illegible]

so·cial·ly (souʃəli:) *adv.* in a social way ‖ with [illegible]

social mobility (*sociology*) movement of individuals [illegible] group, e.g., from the working class to the middle [illegible]

social promotion (*education*) automatic advancement in school without regard to grades or ability

social psychology that part of psychology [illegible] influences between individuals and between the individual and society

social realism realistic art works that depict [illegible]

social register [illegible]

social science [illegible] individual members to it ‖ any of several stud

ies, e.g. history, political science, economics, which treat an aspect of human society

social security a system, or the theory and legislation behind it, whereby individual members of the community can count on some degree of care and protection provided by the community as a whole (e.g. health insurance or unemployment and retirement benefits)

social service welfare work

Social War a war fought (90-88 B.C.) between Rome and its allies of S. and central Italy. The war was caused by the allies' demands for the privileges of Roman citizenship and was ended by the promise that the privileges would be granted to all who had not borne arms against [illegible]

social work any of various professional services, kinds of material assistance and organized activities etc. concerned with the treatment of social problems, esp. in the underprivileged classes

social worker a person who does social work

so·ci·e·ty (səsaiəti:) *pl.* **so·ci·e·ties** *n.* the state of living in organized groups | any number of people associated together geographically, racially or otherwise with collective interests || any stage in the development of a community, *a primitive society, feudal society* || an association of people with some interest in common and some central discipline, *a debating society* || a civil or business association organized under law and endowed by it with a moral personality | that part of a community considered to be the elite by birth, wealth or culture etc. || personal association, companionship, *he enjoys the society of younger people* || (*biol.*) a group of organisms forming a community | (*bot.*) a community of plants other than dominants within an asso[illegible]

Society Islands (*F.* Îles de la Société) the principal archipelago (land area 650 sq. miles, pop. 75,000) of French Polynesia, comprising the Windward Is. (*F.* Îles du Vent), including Tahiti, Moorea and islets, and the Leeward Is. (*F.* Îles Sousle-Vent), made up of Huahine, Raiatea, Bora Bora and islets. They are mountainous (of volcanic origin), wooded, and circled by reefs. Chief town and port: Papeete. People: Polynesian, French, Chinese. Religion: Protestant, Roman Catholic. Exports: copra, vanilla (*TAHITI). Tahiti was discovered (1767) by the British, and the group was named after the Royal Society. The French established a protectorate over Tahiti (1843) and annexed it (1880). The other islands were annexed in 1887

Society of Friends *FRIENDS, THE SOCIETY OF

Society of Jesus *JESUS, SOCIETY OF

So·cin·i·an (sousiniən) **1.** *n.* an adherent of Socinianism **2.** *adj.* of or to do with the doctrine of Socinus **So·cin·i·an·ism** *n.* the doctrine of Laelius and Faustus Socinus

So·ci·nus (sousainəs), Laelius (Lelio Sozzini, 1525-62), Italian theologian. His anti-Trinitarian rationalistic teachings resemble those of modern Unitarians, and were spread into Poland, Hungary and the Netherlands by his nephew, Faustus Socinus (Fausto Sozzini, [illegible]

so·ci·o·bi·ol·o·gy (sousi:oubaiɔlədʒi:) *n.* **1.** study of social behavior in nonhuman animal life **2.** study of behavioral traits supposedly affected by hereditary factors

so·ci·o·ec·o·nom·ic (sousi:ouekənɔmik, souʃi:ouekənɔmik) *adj.* of or relating to combined social and economic conditions

[illegible]

study of language as determined or affected by sociocultural factors, e.g., education —**sociolinguist** *n.* —**sociolinguistic** *adj.*

[illegible]

adj. of sociology | of human society and its development and organization [fr. F. *sociolo[illegible]*

sociological jurisprudence theory that laws alone cannot regulate the conflict between social interests and values, but that the courts must decide some issues

so·ci·ol·o·gist (sousi:ɔlədʒist, souʃi:ɔlədʒist) *n.* a specialist in sociology

[illegible]

study of the origin, the history and the structure of human society and its institutions [fr. F.

[illegible]

ing both religious and social influences

[illegible]

ing for the foot, ankle and lower part of the leg. a light, removable inner sole worn in a shoe. a wind sock || (*Gk* and *Rom. hist.*) a shoe worn by comic actors **to pull up one's socks** (*Br.*) to try harder [O.E. *socc*]

sock **1.** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to hit hard with the fist or a heavy object **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) such a blow [origin [illegible]]

sock·et (sɔkit) *n.* a hollow part or piece adapted or contrived to receive and hold something, *a bone socket, an electrical socket* || *BALL AND SOCKET JOINT [A.F. *soket* dim. of *soc*, plow[illegible]]

socket wrench (*Am.* = *Br.* box spanner) a hollow tubular wrench designed to fit over a nut and be turned by a tommy bar set into it at right angles (for getting at nuts inaccessible to an ordinary wrench)

sock-eye (sɔkai) *n.* *Oncorhynchus nerka*, fam. *Salmonidae*, a small N. Pacific salmon of economic importance. It reaches a weight of about 5 lbs

so·cle (sɔk'l, souk'l) *n.* (*archit.*) a simple, low, rectangular block of stone serving as a support for a pedestal, statue, wall etc. (*PLINTH) [F. fr. Ital. *zoccolo*]

So·co·tra, So·ko·tra (sɔukoutrə, sɔkətrə) (*Arab.* Suqutra) a mountainous island (area 1,400 sq. miles, pop. 15,000) in the Indian Ocean near the entrance to the Gulf of Aden. It is a dependency of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Highest point: 4,686 ft. Chief town (residence of the sultan): Tamrīdah. Exports: dates, gum, incense, ghee

Soc·ra·tes (sɔkrəti:z) (c. 470-399 B.C.), Greek philosopher of Athens. Most of his mature life was devoted to philosophy although he developed no formal doctrine, founded no school and wrote nothing. His life, thought and method are known to us chiefly through Plato and Xenophon. He was familiar with the natural philosophers but they dissatisfied him by their lack of interest in human conduct. He studied the methods of the Sophists but attacked them for their indifference to virtue. He himself held that virtue is understanding and that no man knowingly does wrong. A strong patriot, he believed that a citizen is bound by conscience to obey the laws of the state. Thus, when (at the age of 70) he was imprisoned and condemned to death for irreligion and for corrupting the young men of Athens, he made no attempt to escape, despite the entreaties of his friends. More than any other philosopher, Socrates lived his philosophy. Several divergent schools of thought looked to him as their founder, and he has been widely regarded as the type and embodiment of the philosopher

So·crat·ic (səkrætik, soukrætik) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to Socrates or his philosophy **2.** *n.* a follower of Socrates **So·crát·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

Socratic irony the simulating of ignorance in argument in order to lead an opponent on to affirm something that reveals the absurdity of his position. This method was employed by Socrates in his teaching and plays an important part in Plato's earlier dialogues

sod (sɔd) **1.** *n.* surface soil with grass growing on it | a piece of this, dug out or otherwise removed **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sod·ding** *past* and *past part.* **sod·ded** to lay sods on (an area) in order to make it a lawn [prob. fr. M.Du. *sode*]

sod *n.* (*pop.*) used esp. as a general term of abuse or with a qualifying adjective) someone one considers peculiarly harsh, mean, silly etc. [abbr. [illegible]]

so·da (sóudə) *n.* crystalline sodium carbonate || sodium bicarbonate || sodium hydroxide | soda water || an ice-cream soda [M.L., origin unknown]

soda ash anhydrous sodium carbonate, Na_2CO_3, a product of the alkali industry

soda biscuit a biscuit made by baking a mixture of flour and buttermilk or sour milk, leavened with baking soda || a soda cracker

soda cracker a crisp wafer leavened with bicarbonate of soda and cream of tartar

soda fountain a counter where sundaes, sodas, sandwiches, soft drinks etc. are served || a device for delivering soda water into a drinking vessel

soda jerk (*pop.*) someone who serves at a soda fountain

soda lime a granular mixture prepared by slaking calcium oxide with sodium hydroxide and/or potassium hydroxide. It is used as an absorbent of moisture and acid gases

so·da·lite (sóud'lait) *n.* a compound of aluminum silicate, sodium silicate and sodium chloride, occurring in some igneous rocks as a transparent or translucent mineral

so·dal·i·ty (soudæliti:, sədæliti:) *pl.* **so·dal·i·ties** *n.* a fellowship, community or organized society || (*Roman Catholicism*) a lay society formed for devotional or mutual aid purposes [F. *sodalité* or fr. L. *sodalitas*]

soda niter, *Br.* soda nitre sodium nitrate

soda water water charged under pressure with carbonic acid gas. It is used as a beverage, release of the excess pressure causing bubbles of gas to form, rise and burst || a similar beverage consisting of sodium bicarbonate in a weak solution to which a little acid has been added to cause effervescence

sod·den (sɔd'n) *adj.* saturated with moisture || (of bread etc.) too moist and doughy because not baked enough || dulled and stupid from frequent drunkenness [old irregular past part. of SEETHE]

Sod·dy (sɔdi:), Sir Frederick (1877-1956), English scientist who predicted (1902) the formation of helium as the end product of atomic degradation, verified this in 1904, and discovered the isotopes of lead (1913). He was awarded a Nobel prize (1921) for his discovery of the laws of radioactivity

so·di·um (soudi:əm) *n.* a metallic element (symbol Na, at. no. 11, at. mass 22.9898), of small density (0.971), oxidizing rapidly when exposed to the air and reacting violently with water to liberate hydrogen and give a solution of sodium hydroxide. It is widely distributed in compounds, esp. common salt. It is essential to bodily health, the body needing a balance between potassium and sodium. Its salts are of great industrial importance [fr. SODA + Mod. L. *-ium*]

sodium bicarbonate a weakly basic salt, $NaHCO_3$, which liberates carbon dioxide on heating and when combined with acids. It is used in baking powder, effervescent salts, as an antacid and in fire extinguishers

sodium carbonate a white crystalline salt, $Na_2CO_3{\cdot}10H_2O$, used to give an alkaline solution with water, to soften water (by precipitating calcium carbonate) and in soapmaking etc. || soda ash

sodium chloride salt (NaCl)

sodium fluoride the poisonous crystalline salt NaF produced by the reaction of hydrofluoric acid with soda ash and used in the fluoridation of water and in rat and insect poisons etc.

sodium hydroxide a brittle, white deliquescent solid, NaOH, with a soapy feel. It dissolves in water to form a strongly alkaline solution. It is widely used in the manufacture of soap, detergents, rayon and cellulose etc.

sodium lamp an electric discharge tube filled with sodium vapor under low pressure, emitting a powerful yellowish light and often used for street lighting

sodium nitrate the deliquescent salt, $NaNO_3$, occurring naturally as caliche, or made by the reaction of nitric acid and soda ash. It is used as a fertilizer, in explosives etc.

sodium palmitate [$NaC_{16}H_{31}O_2$] *SODIUM STEARATE

sodium potassium tartrate Rochelle salt

sodium pump or **sodium potassium pump** (*biochem.*) an intramembranous transport system that expels selected sodium through a membrane while concentrating potassium with a cell, utilizing energy from hydrolysis of adenosine triphosphate

sodium silicate any of various water-soluble substances obtained esp. by melting silica with a sodium compound. They are used e.g. in detergents

sodium stearate [$C_{17}H_{35}COONa$] (*chem.*) with sodium palmitate the basis of soap and detergent used for laundry, cosmetics, and toothpaste

sodium thiosulfate a salt, usually in the form of the hydrate $Na_2S_2{\cdot}5H_2O$, used in photography as a fixing agent

sodium-vapor lamp a sodium lamp

Sod·om (sɔdəm) a city of ancient Palestine in the lower Jordan valley, destroyed by God, with Gomorrah, because of the vices of its inhabitants (Genesis xviii-xix)

So·do·ma, Il (i:lsɔdəmə) (Giovanni Antonio Bazzi, 1477-1549), Sienese painter. His work includes a series of frescoes at Monte Oliveto near Siena, and frescoes for the Villa Farnesina, Rome

sod·om·ite (sɔdəmait) *n.* a person who practices sodomy [O.F.]

sod·om·y (sɒdəmɪ) *n.* sexual intercourse between males or *rarely* between members of the same sex or with animals, or unnatural sexual intercourse between a man and a woman [O.F *sodomie* after SODOM]

Soerabaya *SURABAYA

Soerakarta *SURAKARTA

so·fa (soufə) *n.* a long upholstered seat often with a raised back and raised arms or a raised end [F. fr. Arab.]

sofa bed a sofa that can be opened into a bed, e.g. by folding the back down

Sofala (soufálə) (formerly Beira) a chief town (pop. 113,770) of Mozambique. A seaport on the Pungwe River estuary, it is connected by rail with Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe, for which it is the nearest port

so·far (sóufur) *n.* (*acronym*) for sound fixing and ranging, a system of determining a subsurface explosion at sea by triangulation

sof·fit (sɒfit) *n.* (*archit.*) the under surface of an arch, balcony, cornice etc. [F. *soffite* fr. Ital.]

So·fi·a (sóufi:ə, souffi:ə) the capital (pop. 1,047,920) and industrial center of Bulgaria, in the W. Balkan Mtns. Industries: mechanical and electrical engineering, automobile assembly, rolling stock, textiles, food processing. Roman baths (now a chapel), medieval churches, mosques, synagogue. Cathedral (late 19th c.). University (1880). Sofia was founded by the Romans (2nd c.) and was taken by the Bulgars (9th c.). It was under Turkish rule 1382-1878, and became the capital of Bulgaria in 1879.

soft (sɔft, sɒft) *adj.* offering little resistance to pressure, *a soft bed* (opp. HARD) ‖ not hard of its kind, *soft butter* ‖ **mild**, *a soft climate* ‖ (*pop.*, of jobs) not requiring much effort ‖ not providing a strong sense stimulus, *a soft light, soft colors* ‖ not loud ‖ **not sharp in outline**, *soft contours* ‖ (*pop.*) of weak intellect, feeble-minded, *soft in the head* ‖ (*pop.*) foolishly sentimental ‖ (*pop.*) easily put upon ‖ (of words) smooth, insinuating ‖ **weak** ‖ (*phon.*) sibilant, *c is soft in 'cement', g is soft in 'gelatin'* ‖ (*phon.*) lenis or lenis and voiced ‖ (of certain Slavic consonants) palatalized ‖ (of drinks) **nonalcoholic** ‖ (of diet) **bland** ‖ (of metal) **malleable** ‖ (*phys.*) of electromagnetic waves which have little penetrating power ‖ (of water) containing no dissolved bicarbonates or sulfates of calcium, magnesium or iron and therefore giving an immediate lather with soap without the formation of an insoluble curd ‖ (of securities etc.) weakening in price because of selling activity ‖ (of currency) that cannot be converted into gold and is not backed by gold reserves ‖ (of currency) freely available for borrowing at a low rate of interest ‖ (of currency) not easily convertible into foreign currency ‖ (*bookbinding*) using paper, not board ‖ (*photog.*) having very subtle tone gradations (cf. CONTRASTY) [O.E. *sōfte*]

soft answer an answer designed not to arouse anger

soft art **1.** art form considered psychologically or technically unfinished **2.** tentative art using pliable material *Cf* SOFT SCULPTURE

soft-ball (sɔftbɔl, sɒftbɔl) *n.* a variety of baseball, played with a softer, larger ball and on a smaller diamond ‖ the ball used in this game

soft-boiled (sɔftbɔild, sɒftbɔild) *adj.* (of an egg) boiled in its shell for not more than 3 minutes so that the yolk does not set

soft-bound (sɔftbaund) *adj.* bound in paper, e.g., a paperback book *also* soft-cover *Cf* HARD BOUND

soft coal bituminous coal

soft copy (*computer*) output that leaves no permanent record, e.g., the display in a cathode-ray tube

soft-core (sɔftcɔr) *adj.* of pornography, not as explicit or prurient as hard-core *Cf* HARDCORE, R-RATED, X-RATED

soft dollars the portion of an investment that can be taken as a income-tax deduction *Cf* TAX SHELTER

soft drink a nonalcoholic drink, esp. a carbonated one

soft drug a nonaddictive drug, e.g., marijuana *Cf* HARD DRUG

sof·ten (sɔfən, sɒfən) *v.t.* to make soft or softer, *to soften a blow* ‖ (with 'up') to wear down the opposition of [illegible] *v.i.* to become soft or softer

soft fruit (*Br.*) [illegible]

soft furnishings (*Br., commerce*) materials for curtains, chair covers etc

soft goods (*commerce*) [illegible]

soft-heart·ed (sɔfthɑrtɪd, sɒfthɑrtɪd) *adj.* very ready to sympathize with others and act accordingly

soft ice cream ice cream that has been aerated [illegible] double its original volume, then refrigerated

soft iron iron almost free from carbon, unable to retain magnetism in the absence of a magnetizing agent and therefore used as the core of an [illegible]

soft landing the landing of a space vehicle on a celestial body without damage to the vehicle

soft lens porous-plastic contact lens said to be less irritating than a glass lens

soft line a flexible domestic or international political policy —**soft-line** *adj.* —**soft-line** *v.* —**soft-liner** *n. Cf* HARD LINE

soft loan a no-interest loan granted to a developing country, esp. by the International Development Association

soft news news without immediacy, e.g., feature stories *Cf* HARD NEWS

soft palate the soft, fleshy part of the palate located behind the hard palate

soft-paste porcelain a porcelain made of glass or grit and china clay, and used for making esp household china. It is fired at a lower temperature than true porcelain

soft pedal a pedal on a piano, operated by the right foot, which lessens the volume by causing fewer strings to be hit (per note) or by bringing the hammers nearer the strings so they cannot hit so forcefully **sóft-ped·al** *pres. part* **soft-ped·al·ing**, esp. *Br.* **soft-ped·al·ling** *past and past part* **soft-ped·aled**, esp. *Br.* **soft-ped·alled** *v.t.* to reduce emphasis on ‖ to soften the tone of by using a soft pedal

soft rock sophisticated, low-keyed rock 'n' roll with a less defined rhythm than hard rock *Cf* [illegible]

soft roe milt

soft science a science dealing with human behavior, e.g., psychology, economics, sociology *Cf* HARD SCIENCE, NATURAL SCIENCE

soft sculpture sculpture utilizing pliable materials, e.g., plastic, foam rubber, cloth, or papier-mâché *Cf* SOFT ART

soft sell a sales technique using persuasion and suggestion (cf. HARD SELL)

soft soap a soap in semiliquid form made by the action of potassium hydroxide on fats ‖ (*pop.*) flattery **sóft-sóap** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to flatter

soft solder an alloy of lead and tin, melting at a low temperature

soft-spo·ken (sɔftspoukən, sɒftspoukən) *adj.* suave in speech

soft spot (*pop.*) a sentimentally affectionate feeling towards another person

soft state an inefficient sovereign government unresponsive to its people's needs *Cf* HARD STATE

soft-ware (sɔftwɛər, sɒftwɛər) *n.* (*electronics*) the system of general programs which simplifies and links the work of computer and user ‖ (*computer*) nonhardware properties, e.g., programs, languages, routines, instructions etc, utilized in operations ‖ in other technologies, nondurable supplies and equipment, e.g., fuel, plans, housekeeping materials (cf. HARDWARE)

soft-wood (sɔftwud, sɒftwud) *n.* any soft, light-textured wood, esp. the wood of a coniferous tree (cf. HARDWOOD)

soft·y (sɔftɪ, sɒftɪ) *pl* **soft·ies** *n.* (*pop.*) a sentimental, unintelligent or weak person

sog·gy (sɒgɪ) *comp* **sog·gi·er** *superl* **sog·gi·est** *adj* soft and heavy because impregnated with water, *soggy ground* [fr. dial *sog*, a swamp]

Sog·ne (sɔnnə) the longest fiord (115 miles) of Norway, on the west coast, north of Bergen

soh (sou) *n.* (*Br., mus.*) sol

So·ho (souhou, souhou) a cosmopolitan quarter of London, noted for its restaurants and bohemians

So·ho (souhou) *n.* area in Manhattan between Houston and Canal Streets, where many factory buildings have been converted to artists' residences and studios; galleries, restaurants, and boutiques

soi·gné (swɑ̃ɲe) *adj.* (of a woman) elegantly and carefully dressed [illegible] showing evidence of [illegible]

soil (sɔil) *n.* the uppermost stratum of the earth's crust, esp. the top few inches from which plants and ultimately man derive food (*rhet.*) land, country, *on native soil* [A.F.]

Soils vary enormously in composition. Basic silicates of aluminum, iron, calcium, magne-

sium, silica etc, derived from the original rock [illegible] types (sands, silts, clays, loam), together with an organic portion produced by decomposed plants and animals as a result of the activity of innumerable microorganisms, particularly bacteria. Air and water are additional elements, the whole forming a biological entity whose proper balance is dependent on external environmental factors. Most soils belong to one of two great groups: the lime-rich pedocals or lime-poor pedalfers. Soils may also be classified as zonal, where climate and vegetation are the dominant influence on development, or azonal, where the influence of climate and vegetation is not dominant, or intrazonal, where the influence of local factors (relief, parent material, age) is more determinant than climate and vegetation

soil **1.** *v.t.* to make dirty, to stain ‖ to tarnish or harm (a reputation etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to become stained or dirty **2.** *n.* a dirty mark ‖ refuse, esp. excrement [illegible]

soil *v.t.* to feed (cattle etc.) on freshly cut green fodder in order to fatten them [perh. fr. SOIL (dirty mark), (obs.) pool used by wild boar]

soil bank U.S. Government-sponsored program providing compensation to farmers for leaving portions of land fallow, designed to control overproduction and conserve soil fertility *also* land retirement

soil-borne (sɔilbɔrn) *adj.* carried in or through soil, e.g., diseases, fungi

soiling index (*envir.*) measure of soiling properties of particles suspended in air, measured through a Whatman number 4 filter for a specified period, expressed as coefficient of haze [COH] – 1,000 linear ft *Cf* COEFFICIENT OF HAZE, SMOKE SHADE

soil pipe the pipe connecting a house etc. with a main sewer

soi·ree, soi·rée (swɑ̃ré) *n.* a formal evening party or gathering [F.]

so·ja bean (sɒjə) a soybean

so·journ **1.** (soudʒə:rn, soudʒə:rn) *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to stay or dwell for a time in a place or among certain people **2.** (sóudʒə:rn) *n.* (*rhet.*) a temporary stay [O.F. *sojorner*]

soke (souk) *n.* (*Br. hist.*) the right to hold a local court of justice and receive certain fees and fines ‖ the district over which this right extended [fr. M.L. *soca* fr. O.E. *sōcn*]

So·ko·to (sóukoutou, soukoutóu, sɔkətu:) the capital (pop. 108,565) of North Western State, Nigeria, a trading center ‖ an ancient kingdom of W. central Africa, esp. powerful 16th-19th cc

Sokotra *SOCOTRA

Sol (sɒl) the Roman Sun god, or (in rhetorical use) the Sun

sol (sɒl, soul) *n.* a fluid colloidal system (cf. GEL)

sol (soul, sɒl) *n.* (*mus.*) the note G in the fixed-do system of solmization ‖ the fifth note of any diatonic scale in movable-do solmization

sol (soul, sɒl, *Span.* sɔl) *pl.* **sols**, *Span.* **so·les** (sɔles) *n.* the basic monetary unit of Peru, divided into 100 centavos ‖ a coin or note worth one sol

sol·ace (sɒlɪs) **1.** *n.* that which lessens disappointment or grief or loneliness **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **sol·ac·ing** *past and past part.* **sol·aced** to lessen the disappointment, grief or loneliness of [O.F. *solas*]

so·lan goose (soulən) *n. Sula bassana* or *Morus bassana*, a large white gannet with black-tipped wings [older *soland* fr. O.N. *súla*, gannet + *-and*, *-and*, duck]

so·la·num (souleinəm) *n.* a member of *Solanum*, [illegible] and shrubs. They include the eggplant and the [illegible]

so·lar (soulər) *adj* of or relating to the sun, *a solar eclipse* [fr. L. *solaris*]

solar battery a thermopile or photovoltaic pile that uses radiation from the sun or its heating effect to produce an electrical current

solar cell (*electr.*) a photoelectric cell capable of converting photons from the sun's energy into electrical energy, used as a power or heat source *Cf* SOLAR PANEL

solar coalition a group of members of U.S. Congress advocating development of solar energy, [illegible] source

solar flare [illegible] originating from special bright areas in the solar chromosphere. Solar flares often occur in

association with explosive activity of solar prominences and sunspots

so·la·ri·ums, so·lar·i·a (soulɛ́əriːəm, səlɛ́əriːə) *n.* a room or building so constructed as to be exposed to the radiant energy of the sun and to trap much of this energy, esp. one used for therapeutic purposes [L.]

solar month one twelfth of a solar year

solar panel a group of solar cells used as a power source, e.g., in a spacecraft *Cf* SOLAR

solar plexus a group of gangha situated behind the stomach ‖ (*pop.*) the upper front part of the abdomen just below the rib cage

solar pond [illegible] layer producing energy through tendency of denser bottom water to retain heat without rising to top. The water's heat is funneled into coiled tubes of a heat exchanger

solar prominence any of several types of incandescent gaseous mass containing hydrogen and metallic ions that circulate between the sun's chromosphere and corona along gently curved trajectories. Prominences occasionally erupt violently outward and are found esp. in regions containing sunspots

solar sail a flat sheet capable of receiving thrust from solar radiation, used as a power source e.g., in a spacecraft *Cf* SOLAR PANEL

solar system the sun, its nine planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto, in order of distance from the sun) and other celestial bodies (e.g. asteroids, comets and meteors) held to orbits around it by gravitation

solar wind (*meteor.*) a continuous stream of charged plasma protons emitted from the sun at 250 to 800 kms, causing distortion of earth's magnetic field and acceleration in comets *Cf* STELLAR WIND

solar year the average time taken by the earth to complete one orbit around the sun (= approx [illegible]

sold *past* and *past part.* of SELL **to be sold on** to be thoroughly convinced about the excellence of [illegible]

sol·der (sɔ́dər, *Br.* esp. sɔ́ldə) **1.** *n.* a metallic alloy which, melted between clean metal surfaces, itself alloys with these and so bonds them together **2.** *v.t.* to join (metal surfaces) thus [M.E. *soudour* fr. O.F.]

soldering iron an iron tool, heated and used to melt solder

sol·dier (souldʒər) **1.** *n.* a man serving in an army (such a man who is not an officer ‖ †ANT **2.** *v.i.* to serve as a soldier **sol·dier·ly** *adj.* of or befitting a good soldier, *a soldierly bearing* [M.E. *soldiour, soudiour* fr. O.F.]

soldier of fortune an adventurous person prepared to earn his livelihood as a soldier wherever he will be well paid ‖ a person who seeks an adventurous life in whatever circumstances chance offers

sol·dier·y (souldʒəriː) *n.* a specified body of soldiers (*collect.*) soldiers ‖ soldiering as a tech[illegible]

sole (soul) *adj.* only, *the sole survivor* ‖ unshared, exclusive, *sole right* [O.F. *sol*]

sole *n.* any of several varieties of edible flatfish, fam. *Soleidae*, esp. the European *Solea solea* [O.F.]

sole **1.** *n.* the undersurface of the foot (the part of a shoe etc. which meets the ground, esp. forward from the heel) the lower part or surface of something, e.g. of a golf club, plowshare etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sol·ing** *past* and *past part.* **soled** to provide (a shoe, sock etc.) with a sole (*golf*) to place (the club) on its sole in preparation for a stroke [O.F.]

sol·e·cism (sɔ́lisizəm) *n.* a grammatical or syntactical deviation from what is conventionally regarded as correct speech ‖ a deviation from what are regarded as good social manners [fr. L. [illegible]

sol·emn (sɔ́ləm) *adj.* arousing or expressing serious or profound thoughts and feelings of reverence, *solemn music* ‖ accompanied by or performed according to religious rites, *a solemn ceremony* ‖ (of an oath) made in a form and under circumstances such as to render it legally binding (*eccles.*) celebrated with full liturgy, *a solemn high mass* ‖ of grave significance, *solemn pronouncements* ‖ earnest and gloomy, *don't look so solemn* ‖ pompous, *he's a solemn* [illegible]

sol·em·ni·ty (səlémniti:) *pl.* **sol·em·ni·ties** *n.* solemn expression, behavior or character ‖ a solemn rite ‖ (*law*) a formality required to validate an act [M.E. *solempnite* fr. O.F.]

sol·em·ni·za·tion (sɔləmnizéiʃən) *n.* a solemnizing or being solemnized

sol·em·nize (sɔ́ləmnaiz *pres. part.* **sol·em·niz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sol·em·nized** *v.t.* to perform (a religious marriage ceremony) ‖ to perform, invest or honor with ceremony [fr. O.F. *solempniser*]

so·le·noid (sóulənɔid) *n.* a cylindrical coil of wire which creates a magnetic field within itself when an electric current is passed through it and so can draw a core of iron or steel into itself **so·le·noi·dal** *adj.* [F. *solenoide* fr. Gk]

solenoid sweep (*mil.*) a magnetic mine sweep consisting of a horizontal axis coil wound on a floating iron tube

So·lent (sóulənt) the channel (15 miles long, ¾ mile–4 miles wide) between Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, England: yacht racing

sol·fa †TONIC SOL-FA, †SOLMIZATION

sol·fa·ta·ra (soulfətúrə, sɔlfətúrə) *n.* a vent from which issue volcanic gases rich in sulfur dioxide, indicating that the volcano is nearly extinct [name of a volcano near Naples fr. *solfo,* sulfur]

sol·fège (sɔlfɑ́ʒ) *n.* solfeggio [F.]

sol·feg·gio (sɔlféd͡ʒou, sɔlféd͡ʒiːou) *pl.* **sol·feg·gi** (sɔlféd͡ʒiː), **sol·feg·gios** *n.* a vocal exercise in sol-fa syllables ‖ application of sol-fa syllables to notes [Ital.]

Sol·fe·ri·no, Battle of (sɔlfəríːnɔ) a French and Sardinian victory (1859) over Austrian forces in northern Italy, after which Lombardy joined Sardinia

so·lic·it (səlísit) *v.t.* to beg for, canvass, appeal for (favor, help, a vote etc.) ‖ to importune, approach with appeals ‖ (of a prostitute) to propose sexual intercourse to in return for money ‖ *v.i.* (of a prostitute) to propose sexual intercourse to someone in return for money [fr. O.F. *solliciter, solliciter*]

so·lic·i·ta·tion (səlisitéiʃən) *n.* the practice, or an act, of soliciting [O.F. or fr. L. *sollicitatio (sollicitationis)*]

so·lic·i·tor (səlísitər) *n.* a lawyer who acts as official law officer for a city, department etc. ‖ (*Br., law*) a lawyer qualified to advise clients in all legal matters, to prepare wills and deeds etc., to instruct counsel in cases for the higher courts and to appear on behalf of clients in some lower courts ‖ a professional canvasser for money for a fund, trade, support etc. [fr. O.F. *solliciteur, solicitеur*]

solicitor general *pl.* **solicitors general** the federally appointed assistant to the attorney general or the chief law officer in certain states ‖ a chief legal adviser to any of certain governments

so·lic·i·tous (səlísitəs) *adj.* attentive, full of anxious concern ‖ (with *infin.*) eager [fr. L. *sollicitus, solicitus*]

so·lic·i·tude (səlísitu:d, səlísitjuːd) *n.* anxious concern [O.F. or fr. L. *sollicitudo, solicitudo*]

sol·id (sɔ́lid) **1.** *adj.* having the properties of a solid, nonfluid ‖ having three dimensions ‖ unyielding, *solid conviction* ‖ continuous, *a solid line of houses* ‖ without openings, *solid jungle* ‖ (of time) unbroken, *he waited two solid hours* ‖ real, sound, *solid grounds for belief* ‖ homogeneous, *a solid mass of red* ‖ (of gold etc.) containing no more alloy than is specified by law to ensure hardness ‖ dense, thick, *a solid cloud of smoke* ‖ not hollow, not loosely packed, filled with matter, *a solid foot of snow* ‖ firm and compact, *solid ground* ‖ cubic, *a solid foot* ‖ (of structures, furniture etc.) firmly built, stout and strong ‖ (of compound words) written or printed without a hyphen ‖ sound, serious, but not inspired, *solid work* ‖ full, complete, *a solid day's work* ‖ unanimous, *a solid vote of approval* ‖ staunch, dependable, a *solid friend* ‖ (*printing*) having no leads separating the lines of type **2.** *n.* a substance which when acted upon by moderate forces tends to retain its shape and volume, i.e. a substance that has little or no tendency to flow (cf. FLUID) ‖ a figure having three spatial dimensions (*pl.*) food which is not liquid [O.F. *solide*]

solid angle the angular spread of the vertex of a cone, expressed as the area of its intercept on the surface of the sphere of unit radius described about the vertex, the total solid angle subtended by such a sphere being 4π. Unit solid angle subtends an area of r^2 on a sphere of radius r

sol·i·dar·i·ty (sɔlidæriti:) *pl.* **sol·i·dar·i·ties** *n.* common interest and active loyalty within a group [fr. F. *solidarité*]

Solidarity *n.* a worker-run trade union, established in Poland in 1980

solid geometry the branch of geometry dealing with three-dimensional figures

so·lid·i·fi·ca·tion (səlidifikéiʃən) *n.* a solidifying or being solidified

so·lid·i·fy (səlídəfai) *pres. part.* **so·lid·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **so·lid·i·fied** *v.t.* to make hard and nonfluid ‖ (*fig.*) to make clear and compact, *to solidify conclusions* ‖ *v.i.* to become solid [fr. F. *solidifier*]

so·lid·i·ty (səlíditi:) *n.* the quality or state of being solid ‖ moral or financial soundness [fr. F *solidite*]

solid laser a laser in which a solid (ruby, neodymium-doped yttrium-aluminum garnet) is excited by optical pumping to provide an intense, narrow beam

sol·id-state (sɔlidstéit) *adj.* (*electr.*) of semiconducting material connected to electrodes used to control flow of electricity, e.g., transistor, thrysistor *Cf* SEMICONDUCTOR, SOLID-STATE PHYSICS

solid-state memory (*computer*) a memory utilizing a metal-oxide semiconductor for storage

solid-state physics branch of physics dealing with the properties of crystal lattice in arrangement of atoms, dislocations and defects in this arrangement, esp. in connection with the conductance of heat and electricity, semiconductors, and the energy bands that insulate and conduct electricity —**solid-state** *adj.*

sol·i·dus (sɔlidəs) *pl.* **sol·i·di** (sɔlidai) *n.* a gold coin introduced by the Roman Emperor Constantine. The *s.* used to denote a shilling or shillings is an abbreviation of this word ‖ the diagonal stroke used sometimes to divide pounds, shillings and pence, as in £1/7/6, or the stroke e.g. in and/or ‖ a solidus curve [L.]

solidus curve a curve, usually expressing the temperature-composition relationship of a mixture, that corresponds with the liquidus, and which indicates the temperatures below which only the solid phase exists

sol·il·o·quist (səlíləkwist) *n.* a person who soliloquizes

sol·il·o·quize (səlíləkwaiz) *pres. part.* **sol·il·o·quiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sol·il·o·quized** *v.i.* to deliver a soliloquy ‖ *v.t.* to address in a soliloquy

so·lil·o·quy (səlíləkwi:) *pl.* **so·lil·o·quies** *n.* the act of speaking one's thoughts aloud in solitude ‖ a speech in a play through which a character reveals his thoughts to the audience, but not to any of the other characters, by voicing them aloud, usually in solitude [fr. L. *soliloquium*]

So·lim·oes [illegible] VALDÉS

So·ling·en (zóulinən) a town (pop. 169,600) of North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany, celebrated for its cutlery, metalwork and surgical instruments

sol·ip·sism (sɔ́ləpsizəm) *n.* (*philos.*) the view that only the self can be known to exist **sol·ip·sist** *n.* [fr. L. *solus,* alone + *ipse,* self]

So·lís (sɔlíːs), Juan Díaz de (*d.* 1516), Spanish explorer. With Vicente Yúñez Pinzón he explored (1508) the Yucatán and the Amazon and discovered (1516) the Río de la Plata

sol·i·taire (sɔlitɛər) *n.* a single gem, usually a diamond, set alone, e.g. in a ring ‖ a game played on a board by one person with marbles or pegs, which are moved by jumping. The object is to clear the board of all but one of the pieces (*Am.–Br.* patience) any of certain card games, generally for a single player, in which the cards are taken as they happen to fall and are arranged into set patterns for as long as this proves possible [F.]

sol·i·tar·i·ly (sɔlitərili:) *adv.* in a solitary way

sol·i·tar·i·ness (sɔlitəri:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being solitary

sol·i·tar·y (sɔlitəri:) **1.** *adj.* one alone, without others, *a solitary straggler* ‖ preferring seclusion, not gregarious ‖ lonely, without company, *a solitary life* ‖ unfrequented, characterized by lack of human life (of insects) not social **2.** *pl.* **sol·i·tar·ies** *n.* a recluse, someone who prefers to live remote from human contacts (*pop.*) solitary confinement [fr. L. *solitarius*]

solitary confinement the confinement of a prisoner in a place where he is kept from contact with other prisoners

sol·i·tude (sɒlɪtjuːd) *n.* the state of being solitary ‖ loneliness ‖ isolation ‖ a lonely place. *Arctic solitude* [OF]

sol·ler·et (sɒlərɛt, sɒlərɛt) *n.* *(hist.)* a pliable steel shoe forming part of a 14th- or 15th-century suit of armor [OF]

sol·mi·za·tion (sɒlmɪzeɪʃən) *n.* *(mus.)* the application of syllabic names (*do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si* or *ti*) to the notes of the C-major scale, to facilitate sight singing (fixed-do system developed from Guido d'Arezzo's 11th-c. system ‖ the application of these syllables to the tones of any scale, *do* always representing the tonic, *re* the second note etc. (movable-do system) (cf. TONIC SOL-FA) [fr. F.]

so·lo (sóulou) **1.** *n. pl.* **so·los, so·li** (souli) a passage of music to be performed by one instrument or voice, with or without subordinate accompaniment ‖ any performance by one person ‖ a game of cards for four persons in which one player attempts to score a declared point on which he has wagered over the other three ‖ an airplane flight alone without passengers or instructor **2.** *adj.* alone, without accompaniment performed, made or done alone **3.** *v.i.* to fly an airplane alone, esp. for the first time without an instructor [Ital.]

So·logne (sɒlɔnj) a wooded, sandy region south of the Loire comprising parts of Loiret, Cher and Loir-et-Cher: hunting, forestry

so·lo·ist (sóulouɪst) *n.* a person who performs a solo

Sol·o·mon (sɒləmən) (c. 986–c. 932 B.C.) king of the Hebrews (c. 972–c. 932 B.C.), son of David and Bathsheba. Famous for his wisdom and his wealth, he established foreign alliances and made trading agreements, and built the first Temple in Jerusalem. The Books of Proverbs and Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon, are attributed to him, though modern scholarship disputes this attribution

Solomon Islands an archipelago (land area 16,120 sq. miles, pop. 273,000) in the W. Pacific, comprising eight mountainous, volcanic, forested islands, with 40-odd islets and atolls. People: Melanesian, with Polynesian and Micronesian minorities. The westernmost islands (Bougainville, Buka and islets) belong to Papua New Guinea. The remainder (main islands Guadalcanal, Malaita) form an independent state within the British Commonwealth (area 11,500 sq. miles, capital Honiara, on Guadalcanal). People: predominantly Melanesians. Religions: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Protestant. University of the Pacific (1977). Crops: cocoa, coconuts, yams, bananas, pineapples. Main exports: fish, lumber, copra, pine, shell. The archipelago was visited by a Spanish expedition (1568). The various islands were formed into a British protectorate (1893-1900). Self-government was achieved (1976) and full independence was granted (1978)

Solomon's seal *Polygonatum multiflorum*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a genus of perennial plants with terminal inflorescences of white, tubular, pendulous flowers. There are seal-like scars on the rhizome ‖ a magic figure composed of two triangles interlaced to form a star [trans. M.L. *sigillum Salomonis*]

So·lon (sóulən) (c. 640–c. 558 B.C.), Athenian statesman and lawgiver, one of the Seven Sages of Greece. As archon (594-3 B.C.) he issued a new humane code of laws and reformed the constitution, defining the rights of the people's assembly, and establishing a senate and popular courts

so long (*pop.*) goodbye

So·lo·thurn (zóulɔturn) a German-speaking, mainly Catholic canton (area 305 sq. miles, pop. 218,102) of N.W. Switzerland, in the Jura ‖ its capital (pop. 17,708)

sol·stice (sɒlstɪs, sóulstɪs) *n.* either of the two points in the sun's apparent annual orbit in relation to the fixed stars (the ecliptic) at which it is furthest from the equator (i.e. June 21–2, the summer solstice, Dec. 21–2, the winter solstice, which are correspondingly the longest and shortest days in the year, for the northern hemisphere) [OF]

sol·sti·tial point [illegible] in its ecliptic reached by the sun at the time of solstice

sol·u·bil·i·ty [illegible] soluble ‖ the amount of a substance (the solute) that will dissolve in [illegible] substance (the solvent) to form a saturated solution, usually expressed as the mass of solute per 100 parts by mass or volume of the solvent, at specified temperature and pressure

solubility product (*abbr.* SP) the product of the concentrations of the ions of a dissolved electrolyte when the latter is in physical equilibrium with [illegible]

sol·u·ble [illegible] solved ‖ capable of being solved or explained [OF]

sol·ute (sɒljuːt, soulu·t) *n.* a substance which is dissolved, esp. the component in the lower concentration in a solution (cf. SOLVENT) [fr. L. *solvere* (*solutus*), to loosen]

so·lu·tion (səluːʃən) *n.* a homogeneous mixture of two (or more) substances in which a solid, liquid or gas forms a single phase with another liquid (or sometimes a gas or solid), and which has the same physical and chemical properties throughout at any given concentration up to its saturation point ‖ the act by which a substance is put into solution ‖ the state of being thus put into solution ‖ the answer to a problem ‖ the act, [illegible] obtained [O.F. or fr. L. *solutio* (*solutionis*)]

solv·a·bil·i·ty (sɒlvəbɪlɪtiː) *n.* capability of being solved

solv·a·ble (sɒlvəbʾl) *adj.* capable of being [illegible]

Solvay process (sólvei) the manufacturing process by which carbon dioxide (from heated limestone) and ammonia precipitate sodium bicarbonate from a solution of common salt (sodium chloride), the bicarbonate is converted into carbonate (washing soda) by heat and the ammonia is recovered by the action of quicklime on the residual solution. The process is the basis of the alkali industry [after Ernest *Solvay* (1838–1922), Belgian chemist]

solve (sɒlv) *pres. part.* **solv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **solved** *v.t.* to find the answer to, work out (e.g. a problem) [fr. L. *solvere*, to loosen]

sol·ven·cy (sɒlvənsiː) *n.* the state or quality of being solvent (having enough money)

sol·vent (sɒlvənt) **1.** *adj.* having enough money to pay all debts ‖ able to dissolve **2.** *n.* a substance, usually a liquid, capable of dissolving other substances, esp. the component in the higher concentration in a solution (cf. SOLUTE) ‖ something that solves, *no solvent has been [illegible]* [fr. L. *solvens* (*solventis*) fr. *solvere*, to loosen]

Sol·zhe·ni·tsyn (salʒəniːtsin), Aleksandr (1918–), Soviet writer. In his novels, including 'One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich' (1962), 'Cancer Ward' (1968) and 'The First Circle' (1968) he describes the injustice and degradation suffered by millions of Russians in the Stalinist concentration camps. He won the Nobel Prize (1970). Publication of the first volume of 'August 1914' (1971) and the first volume of 'The Gulag Archipelago' (1973) as well as his outspoken criticism of the Soviet treatment of writers, led to his exile to the West (1974), first to Switzerland and later to the U.S.A., where he completed 'The Gulag Archipelago' (1974-8) and wrote 'The Oak and the Calf' (1975) and other works

so·ma (soumə) *n.* an animal or plant body as a whole, with the exception of the germ cells [Gk *soma*, body]

So·ma·li (soumɑliː, sɔmɑliː) *pl* **So·ma·lis, So·ma·li** *n.* a member of the principal people of Somaliland ‖ the Cushitic language spoken by [illegible]

So·ma·li·a (soumɑliːə, soumɑljə) (or Somali Republic) a republic (area 246,135 sq. miles, pop. 3,640,000) in N.E. Africa. Capital: Mogadiscio. People: Somali (6 tribal confederacies), with minorities of related groups, small Bantu and other Negroid peoples, Arabs, Indians and Europeans. The population is 80% nomadic. Languages: Somali, Arabic (both official), minority [illegible] 28% potentially arable (with irrigation), 31% pasture and grazing and 17% desert. The north (except for a narrow coastal plain) and west belong to the central African plateau, with mountains in the north rising to 7,900 ft. The low-lying semidesert of the east and south includes the flood plains of the Webbe Shabeli and Juba Rivers. Average temperatures (F.): 70–100° along the coast. Rainfall: Mogadiscio 15 ins, highlands 20 ins, elsewhere 0-15 ins. Live[illegible] products: sugarcane, bananas, durra, corn, sorghum, sesame, oil seeds, cotton, tobacco, beans, [illegible] ore, gypsum, beryl, columbite. Industries: fish[illegible]ing, meat and fish canning, tanning, footwear, weaving, woodwork, textiles, sugar. Exports: fresh fruit and vegetables, livestock, hides and skins, wood and charcoal. Imports: manufactures, machinery, foodstuffs, vehicles, oil, chemicals. Ports: Berbera, Mogadiscio. University: institute. Mogadiscio. Monetary unit: Somali shilling or Somalo (100 cents). HISTORY. The area was settled (13th and 14th cc.) by Somali tribes. A Moslem kingdom waged war on Ethiopia (15th and 16th cc.). Egypt occupied several places on the coast (1874-84). Britain established (1884) the protectorate of British Somaliland in the north. Italy established (1889) the protectorate of Italian Somaliland along the east coast, to which was added (1924) a region west of the Juba, ceded by Kenya. Italian Somaliland was incorporated (1936) in Italian East Africa. Italy invaded British Somaliland (1940), but the British conquered both protectorates (1941). Italian Somaliland was restored to Italian control (1950-60). British [illegible] (July 1, 1960) and united with Italian Somaliland to form the independent republic of Somalia (July 1, 1960). By 1978, Somalia had regained most of the Ogaden region from Ethiopia, which had been given it by Britain although most of its inhabitants are Somalis, however Ethiopia retook it in 1978. Conflict continued, and famine and a serious refugee problem ensued

So·ma·li·land (soumɑli lænd, sɔmɑli lænd) a region of East Africa incl. Somalia, the Djibouti coast, E. Ethiopia and N.E. Kenya (to the Tana)

So·man [illegible] that causes nausea, shortness of breath, blindness, paralysis, and death depending on the amount inhaled

so·mat·ic (soumætɪk, sɔmætɪk) *adj.* of or relating to the body or body cells as contrasted with the reproductive or germ cells ‖ relating to the body as distinguished from the soul or mind [fr. Gk *somatikos*]

somatic cell one of the cells composing the tissues, organs etc. of a body (cf. GAMETE)

so·ma·to·gen·ic (soumətədʒenɪk, sɔmætədʒénɪk) *adj.* developing from, affecting, or acting through the somatic cells (cf. PSYCHOGENIC) [fr. Gk *soma* (*somatos*), body + *-genes*, born]

so·ma·to·log·i·cal *adj.* of somatology

so·ma·tol·o·gy [illegible] anthropology [fr. Gk *soma* (*somatos*), body + *logos*, word]

so·ma·tome (soumətoum) *n.* a somite

so·ma·to·sen·so·ry (soumətousensəriː) *adj.* of sensations received by the body proper, excluding the eyes, ears, tongue, and nose

so·ma·to·stat·in (soumətoustætʾn) *n.* (*med.*) a brain hormone made synthetically by gene splicing that is used for the treatment of diabetes, gastric bleeding, and other body ailments

so·ma·to·ther·a·py [illegible] physical means — **somatotherapist** *n*

so·ma·to·tro·phic hormone (soumətoutroufik) pituitary hormone that regulates growth and influences metabolism, esp. of carbohydrates, fats, proteins (*abbr.* **STH**) (*also* growth hormone)

som·ber, esp. *Br.* som·bre (sɒmbər) *adj.* depressingly dark and shadowy ‖ conveying or [illegible]

sombrero [illegible] large felt or straw hat with a wide and often upturned brim, originally worn in Mexico, Spain and South America [Span.]

some (sʌm) **1.** *adj.* of a person or persons not known or specified, *some people can't make up their minds* ‖ being an unspecified amount or proportion of a whole or quantity, *leave us some oranges* ‖ of a person or persons only vaguely or implicitly determined, *some fool left the light on* [illegible] *some other way* ‖ a considerable amount, *they had been waiting some time* ‖ (with 'only') a relatively small number or amount, *they finished only some of the food.* (*pop.*) remarkable, notable, striking, *that was some game!* **2.** *pron.* an indefinite quantity or indefinite number of people or things, *the flowers are out, but some have died already* **3.** *adv.* (with a number) approxi[illegible]

-some *suffix* used added to numbers to indicate a group, as in 'foursome'

-some *suffix* being or tending to be, as in 'loathsome'

some-bod-y (sʌmbɒdɪ., sʌmbədi:, sʌmbədi:) **1.** *pron.* an unspecified or unknown person, *will somebody please light the lamp?* **2.** *pl.* **some-bod-ies** *n.* a person of importance, *he must be somebody to receive a welcome like that*

some-day (sʌmdeɪ) *adv.* at some indefinite, usually distant, future time

some-how (sʌmhaʊ) *adv.* (often with 'or other') by some means unknown or undefined, *we shall manage somehow* | for some unknown cause or reason, *somehow it seems strange*

some-one [illegible] **somebody**

some-place (sʌmpleɪs) *adv.* (*pop.*) somewhere

som-er-sault, sum-mer-sault (sʌmərsɔlt) **1.** *n.* a forward roll executed by putting the head on the ground in a tucked-in position and rolling forward so that the back of the neck, shoulders and back all touch the ground successively and the feet pass above them ‖ a leap in which this forward roll is performed in the air **2.** *v.i.* to perform a somersault [fr. O.F. *sombresaut*]

Som-er-set (sʌmərset, sʌmərsɪt), Edward Seymour, duke of (c. 1506-52), protector of England (1547-51) during the minority of Edward VI. The virtual ruler of England, he successfully invaded Scotland (1547), but was overthrown (1551) and executed (1552) by John Dudley, earl of Warwick

Somerset, Fitzroy James Henry *RAGLAN

Somerset a county (area 1,620 sq. miles, pop. 424,988) of S.W. England. County town: Taunton

some-thing (sʌmθɪŋ) **1.** *pron.* (often with 'or other') a thing, act or quality undefined or unspecified, *there must be something we can do* ‖ (with 'like' and a number) some number near to the one stated, *something like six weeks* ‖ (often with 'quite' or 'really') a thing which can be regarded as a minor achievement, *it is quite something to have persuaded him to speak* ‖ somewhat **2.** *adv.* in a limited degree, *something more than pretense* **something like** something which nearly approximates an understood or specified ideal

some-time (sʌmtaɪm) **1.** *adv.* at some indefinite time in the future or past **2.** *adj.* former, *the sometime mayor*

some-times (sʌmtaɪmz) *adv.* occasionally, now and then

some-way (sʌmweɪ) *adv.* somehow, in some way

some-ways (sʌmweɪz) *adv.* someway

some-what (sʌmhwɒt, sʌmhwʌt, sʌmwɒt, sʌmwʌt) **1.** *adv.* to a certain degree, rather, *the speech was somewhat pompous* **2.** *pron.* some previously mentioned person or thing having to some degree the nature of something specified, *it was somewhat of an ordeal*

some-where (sʌmhwɛər, sʌmwɛər) **1.** *adv.* in or to some place unknown or unspecified, *you will find her somewhere around* ‖ (with 'between' and numbers) approximately, *somewhere between two and three months*

so-mi-tal (soumɪtl) *adj.* of or having a somite or somites

so-mite (soumaɪt) *n.* a longitudinal segment of an animal body, esp. a primitive segment in the early developmental stage of higher segmented animals **so-mit-ic** (soumɪtɪk) *adj.* [fr. Gk *soma*, body]

Somme (sɔm) a river (147 miles long) of N. France, navigable past Amiens. It was the scene of heavy fighting in both world wars, esp in July-Oct. 1916, when a French and British offensive pushed back the German lines at very heavy cost to both sides, but relieved the Verdun front. In June 1940 an attempt was made to halt the German drive south

Somme a department (area 2,443 sq. miles, pop. 538,500) of N. France (*PICARDY). Chief town: Amiens (pop. 110,000), the only town with a

som-nam-bu-late (sɒmnæmbjuleɪt) *pres. part* **som-nam-bu-lat-ing** *past* and *past part.* **som-nam-bu-lat-ed** *v.i.* to walk when asleep **som-nambulism** [illegible] **somnambulist** [illegible] *ambulare* (*ambulatus*), to walk]

som-no-lence (sɒmnələns) *n.* the inclination or [illegible] **somnolency** [illegible] *nolence* or fr. L. *somnolentia*]

som-no-lent (sɒmnələnt) *adj.* inclined to sleep, drowsy | inducing sleep [O.F. *somnolent* or fr

So-mo-za (sɔmɔsə) Anastasio (1896-1956), Nic[illegible] [illegible] passed to his sons Anastasio Somoza Debayle and Luis Somoza Debayle or to a candidate approved by the Somoza family until 1979

So-mo-za De-bay-le (sɔmɔsəðebáile), Anastasio (1925-80), Nicaraguan soldier and politician, son of Anastasio Somoza, and president (1967-74) and again from 1979 until his overthrow by the left-wing Sandinistas (1979)

Somoza Debayle, Luis Anastasio (1922-67), Nicaraguan politician, son of Anastasio Somoza, and president (1956-63) after the assassination of his father

son (sʌn) *n.* a male human being in relation to his parents ‖ (*pl.*, *rhet.*) male descendants ‖ a form of address from an older man or woman to a young man or boy ‖ (*rhet.*) a male person considered as the product of his native land, his school etc. **the Son** (*theol.*) the second person of the Trinity ‖ Jesus Christ [O.E. *sunu*]

so-nance (sóunəns) *n.* the state or quality of being sonant [fr. L. *sonare*, to sound]

so-nant (sóunənt) **1.** *adj.* having sound ‖ (*phon.*, of speech sounds) voiced **2.** *n.* (*phon.*) a voiced speech sound (opp. SURD) ‖ a speech sound used as a syllabic ‖ (in Indo-European) a voiced syllabic consonant [fr. L. *sonans* (*sonantis*) fr. *sonare*, to sound]

so-nar (sóunər) *n.* an apparatus which locates a submerged object by emitting high-frequency sound waves and registering the vibrations reflected back from the object. It is used for detecting submarines, shoals of fish etc., and for finding ocean depths [fr. initial letters of *sound navigation ranging*]

so-na-ta (sənɑ́tə) *n.* a musical composition for piano, or solo instrument usually accompanied by piano, consisting of three or four movements of varying mood and speed but related in key. Pre-18th-c. sonatas were sometimes in one movement only. A double sonata is one written for two solo instruments [Ital.]

sonata form a pattern of musical composition derived from that of the first movement of a sonata. A work in sonata form opens with an exposition (a statement of the first and second subjects or themes) followed by a development (of the subjects) and ends with a recapitulation (of the subjects) and coda. Sonatas, quartets, concertos, symphonies etc. may all use sonata form

son-a-ti-na (sɒnətí:nə) *pl.* **son-a-ti-nas, son-a-ti-ne** (sɒnəti:neɪ) *n.* a shorter form of sonata, sometimes simpler to play [Ital.]

sonde (sɒnd) *n.* a device for testing atmospheric conditions at high altitudes [F.]

Son-der-bund (zɔ́ndərbʊnt) a league (1845-7) of seven Catholic cantons of Switzerland. It was formed to protect the interests of the cantons against the growing strength of the radicals. After the Sonderbund had been defeated in a short civil war (1847), Switzerland adopted a federal constitution

son et lu-mi-ère (sɔ̃n ei lu:myɛ́ər) *n.* (*Fr.*, often italics) sound-and-light spectacle including music and narration presented at some historic sites

song (sɔŋ, sɒŋ) *n.* the act or art of singing, *to burst into song* ‖ a short composition in which words and music together form a unity ‖ the utterance of some birds and certain other creatures ‖ (*rhet.*) a pleasing characteristic sound, *the song of the waves* | (*rhet.*) poetry, verse **a song and dance** (*pop.*) an involved explanation, not necessarily true, designed to confuse or put someone off, *he gave me a song and dance about his absences* **for a song** (*pop.*) for a disproportionately small amount of money, *she sold the necklace for a song* **to make a song and dance** (*Br.*) to make a fuss [O.E. *sang*, *song*]

song-bird (sɒŋbə:rd, sɒŋbə:rd) *n.* a singing bird

song cycle a group or sequence of songs generally unified by theme or subject

Song-hai (sɔ́ŋhaɪ) *n.* a people of the W. African middle Niger region | a member of this people ‖ their language

—The kingdom of Songhai was a W. African state based on the middle Niger, founded c. 700. Islam became its official religion (c. 1000). It reached its greatest territorial extent in the late 15th and early 16th cc., but was destroyed (1591) by the Almohades

Song-kor [illegible]

Song of Solomon a Hebrew love poem (probably 3rd c. B.C.) included among the sacred books of the Old Testament. Its imagery has been interpreted as an allegory of God's love for Israel or of Christ's love for his Church. It is also known as the Song of Songs and as Canticles

song-sce-na (sɔ́nʃéinə, sɒnʃéinə) *n.* (*mus.*) a scena (composition for solo voice)

song sparrow *Melospiza melodia*, a common brown and white North American sparrow

song-ster (sɔ́ŋstər, sɒŋstər) *n.* a songbird **song-stress** (sɔ́ŋstrɪs, sɒŋstrɪs) *n.* a woman singer of light popular music [O.E. *sangestre*]

song thrush *Turdus ericetorum*, a brown and white Old World thrush

song-writ-er (sɔ́ŋraɪtər, sɒŋraɪter) *n.* someone who composes either the words or the music of a song, or both

son-ic (sɒnɪk) *adj.* of sound waves which can be heard by the human ear ‖ of or relating to the speed of sound in air (about 1,087 feet per second, or about 738 m.p.h. at sea level) [fr. L. *sonus*, sound]

sonic alarm device that responds to disturbances of sonic field by emitting a loud noise or making an electrical contact with other devices used for security

son-i-ca-tion (sɒnɪkéiʃən) *n.* use of high-frequency sound waves for physical therapy, cleaning, separating solid materials, etc. —**sonicate** *v.* —**sonicator** *n.*

sonic bang (*Br.*) a sonic boom

sonic barrier the sound barrier

sonic boom a loud booming sound produced when the shock wave formed at the nose of a supersonic aircraft reaches the ground

so-nif-er-ous (sənífərəs, sounífərəs) *adj.* making or carrying sound [fr. L. *sonus*, sound+*ferre*, to carry]

son-in-law (sʌ́ninlɔ) *pl.* **sons-in-law** *n.* a daughter's husband

son-net (sɒnɪt) *n.* a poem of 14 lines (the number varied in its early development) written to a regular rhyme scheme, of which there are many patterns. It was invented in Italy in the early 13th c. Dante was the first great poet to use it, Petrarch the first to write a great sonnet cycle. The form lends itself to the concise expression of contemplative thought and emotion. The Petrarchan (or Italian) sonnet, used also by Milton, has an octave rhyming *abba abba* and a sestet freely using 3 rhymes. The Shakespearean (or English or Elizabethan) sonnet consists of three quatrains, *abab cdcd efef* or *abba cddc effe*, and a couplet *gg*. English sonnets are normally in 10-syllable lines, Italian in 11 and French in 12 [F. or fr. Ital. *sonetto*]

son-net-eer (sɒnɪtíər) *n.* (*old-fash.*) someone who writes sonnets ‖ (*old-fash.*) someone dismissed contemptuously as a mere versifier, not a poet of quality [fr. Ital. *Sonettiere* or fr. SONNET+*-eer*, suffix denoting someone concerned with]

son-ny (sʌ́ni:) *n.* a friendly or patronizing form of address by an older person to a boy

son-o-chem-is-try (sɒnoukémɪstri:) *n.* the study of the effects of ultrasonic waves on chemicals —**sonochemical** *adj.*

So-no-ra (sɔnɔ́rə) a northwest state (area 70,484 sq. miles, pop. 1,614,000) of Mexico, bounded on the north by the U.S.A. and on the west by Lower California and the Gulf of California. Capital: Hermosillo (pop. 264,073), situated within a flourishing cotton district. Winter vegetables, cereals, cotton, tobacco and corn are grown under irrigation. It was a famous colonial mining center, and still yields quantities of copper, gold, and silver. The Seri Indians live primitively on the offshore island of Tiburón

so-nor-i-ty (sənɔ́riti:, sɒnɒ́riti:) *pl.* **so-nor-i-ties** *n.* the state or quality of being sonorous [F. *sonorité* or fr. L. *sonoritas*]

so-no-rous (sənɔ́rəs, sənóurəs, sɒnərəs) *adj.* giving out sound, esp. ringing or resonant and full sound ‖ impressive, lofty (or intended to be so), *sonorous rhetoric* [fr. L. *sonorus*]

Sons of Liberty a secret organization formed (1765) in the American colonies to protest the Stamp Act. The organization evoked a colonial spirit of liberty, supported the nonimportation agreement, and helped to convoke the Continental Congress of 1774

Soo-chow (su:tʃáu, su:dʒóu) *WUHSIEN

soon (su:n) *adv.* in a short time from now, *it will soon begin* | close after a stated time or event, *soon after 12, soon after the accident* ‖ quickly, *he will soon set things straight* ‖ willingly, *I would as soon do it by myself* ‖ early, *you needn't leave so soon* **as soon as** at the moment when, *as soon as she saw him she remembered him* | as quickly or early as, *come as soon as you*

can **no sooner . . . than** as soon as, *no sooner had he arrived than he began to complain* **no sooner said than done** it was put into effect as soon as it was decided or suggested **sooner or later** inevitably but with no certainty when, *sooner or later you will be glad of it* [O.E. *sōna*]

Soong (sun), Tse-ven (1894-1971), Chinese statesman. He was foreign minister of China (1941-5) and prime minister (1945-9)

soot (sut, su:t) **1.** *n.* black particles of carbon formed by the incomplete combustion of carbonaceous fuel (coal, oil etc.) which contains enough hydrocarbon gases to carry these particles upward by convection. Soot contains an admixture of other volatile elements, some of which are valuable trace elements in soil **2.** *v.t.* to cover or treat with soot [O.E. *sōt*]

soothe (su:ð) *pres. part.* **sooth·ing** *past* and *past part.* **soothed** *v.t.* to calm, reassure, *to soothe an anxious child* || to smooth, *to soothe ruffled feelings* || to alleviate (e.g. pain) **sooth·ing** *adj.* [O.E. *sōthian*, to confirm]

sooth·say·er (su:θseiər) *n.* (*hist.*) a person whose profession was telling the future [M.E. *sothseyer*, one who speaks the truth]

soot·y (sùti:, su:ti:) *comp.* **soot·i·er** *superl.* **soot·i·est** *adj.* having the color of soot || covered with, or full of soot || of or like soot

sop (sɔp) *n.* a piece of bread, cake etc. soaked in liquid before it is eaten || something given to soothe or propitiate or as a concession, *a sop to one's pride* [O.E. *sopp*]

sop *pres. part.* **sop·ping** *past* and *past part.* **sopped** *v.t.* to soak (food) in soup, milk etc. || (with 'up') to absorb [O.E. *soppian*]

soph·ism (sɔ́fizəm) *n.* a piece of plausible but false reasoning intended either to deceive or to display intellectual virtuosity [O.F. *sophisme* fr. L. fr. Gk]

Soph·ist (sɔ́fist) *n.* a paid itinerant professional teacher of logic, philosophy and rhetoric in ancient Greece. The most famous were Gorgias and Protagoras. The Sophists were the first to systematize the laws of thought, and were forerunners of the Socratic dialectic and of Aristotelian logic. Later Sophists emphasized material success and the ability to argue any case irrespective of its truth **soph·ist** someone who uses sophistry, e.g. to make the worse cause appear the better [fr. L. *sophista*, *sophistes* fr. Gk]

so·phis·tic (səfístik) *adj.* of or characteristic of sophists using sophistry **so·phis·ti·cal** *adj.* **so·phis·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *sophisticus* fr. Gk]

so·phis·ti·cate (səfístikeit) *pres. part.* **so·phis·ti·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **so·phis·ti·cat·ed** *v.t.* to deprive of simplicity or sincerity by making artificial or affected || to make complex || to alter (a text) without authority **so·phis·ti·cat·ed** *adj.* having the worldly wisdom characteristic of fashionable life || adapted to this way of life, *a sophisticated style* || elaborated, made complex || too affected or artificial, lacking in naiveté or naturalness || (of peoples, societies) no longer primitive **so·phis·ti·cá·tion** *n.* [fr M.L. *sophisticare* (*sophisticatus*) fr. *sophisticus*, sophistic]

soph·ist·ry (sɔ́fistri:) *pl.* **soph·ist·ries** *n.* a piece of plausible but false reasoning, sophism || the use of sophisms **Soph·ist·ry** the methods of the ancient Greek Sophists

Soph·o·cles [illegible] 496 B.C.-406 B.C.) Greek poetic dramatist, author of about 123 plays of which seven complete tragedies survive: 'Antigone', 'Electra', 'Trachiniae', 'Oedipus Rex', 'Ajax', 'Philoctetes' and 'Oedipus at Colonus'. Sophocles modified contemporary dramatic form and extended the range of emotion that could be portrayed in plays, by introducing a part for a third actor and by cutting down the commenting role of the chorus, though he increased the size of the chorus. He made the destinies of his characters dependent on their faults rather than on the actions of the gods

soph·o·more [illegible] mour) *n.* a second-year student at a college or secondary school **soph·o·mor·ic** (sɔfəmɔ́rik, sɔfəmɔ́rik) *adj.* of or relating to a sophomore || immature, brash [prob. fr. Gk *sophom*, sophism]

sop·o·rif·ic (sɔpərífik, soupərífik) **1.** *adj.* inducing sleep || showing or characterized by sleepiness **2.** *n.* something which induces sleep, esp. a drug [fr. L. *sopor*, sleep]

sop·ping (sɔ́piŋ) *adj.* soaked through, thoroughly wet

sop·py (sɔ́pi:) *comp.* **sop·pi·er** *superl.* **sop·pi·est** *adj.* soaked || (*Br., pop.*) foolishly sentimental, *a soppy smile*

so·pran·o (səprǽnou, səprɑ́nou) **1.** *n.* the highest singing voice in women, boys or castrati, ranging approx. from middle C to two octaves above it || a singer with such a voice || the musical part written for such a voice **2.** *adj.* of or relating to a soprano || (of an instrument in a family of instruments) having roughly the [illegible] [Ital.]

So·pron (ʃɔ́prɔn) (*G.* Ödenburg) a town (pop. 43,000) in W. Hungary. Gothic churches

so·ra (sɔ́rə, sóurə) *n.* *Porzana carolina*, a small edible North American marsh bird of the rail [illegible] [Ital.]

sora rail a sora

Sorb (sɔrb) *n.* a Wend || Wendish [fr. G. *Sorbe*]

sorb (sɔrb) *n.* the service tree || the rowan || the fruit of either [F. *sorbe*]

sorb apple the fruit of the service tree or the rowan || either of these trees

sor·bet (sɔ́rbət) *n.* a sherbet [F. fr. Ital. fr. [illegible]]

Sor·bi·an (sɔ́rbi:ən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the Sorbs or their language **2.** *n.* a Sorb || the language of the Sorbs || Wendish

Sor·bonne (sɔrbɔ́n, sɔrbɔ́n, *F.* sɔrbɔn) the part of the University of Paris housing the faculties of science and letters. It was founded (1257) by Robert de Sorbon (1201-74), the chaplain and confessor of Louis IX, as a theological college, and became in effect the theological faculty of the university. In the 16th c. it was hostile to the Jesuits, in the 17th c. it condemned the Jansenists, in 1792 it was suppressed, and in 1808 given formally to the university. The present buildings (17th c.) were restored in the late 19th c.

sor·cer·er (sɔ́rsərər) *n.* a person who practices sorcery [earlier *sorcer* fr. O.F. *sorcier*]

[illegible] [illegible] F. [illegible]

sor·cer·y (sɔ́rsəri:) *pl.* **sor·cer·ies** *n.* the use of magic powers derived from evil spirits || an instance of this [O.F. *sorcerie*]

sor·did (sɔ́rdid) *adj.* dirty, squalid, *sordid dwellings* || dealing with squalor or moral degradation, *a sordid story* || mean, contemptible, *sordid squabbles* [F. *sordide*]

sor·di·no (sɔrdí:nou) *pl.* **sor·di·ni** (sɔrdí:ni:) *n.* (*mus., abbr.* sord.) a mute [Ital.]

sore (sɔr, sour) **1.** *comp.* **sor·er** *superl.* **sor·est** *adj.* painful, *a sore finger* || causing painful emo[illegible] [illegible] one's pride, *he is sore about not being promoted*, hard to bear, a *sore disappointment* || (*rhet.*) grievous, *in sore need* **2.** *n.* a sore place on the body, esp. one where the skin has been broken **3.** *adv.* (*archaic*) sorely, *sore afraid* [O.E. *sār*]

sore·head (sɔ́rhed, sourhed) *n.* (*pop.*) someone who is aggrieved or disgruntled, angry etc., or easily made so

So·rel (sɔrel), Georges (1847-1922), French syndicalist philosopher, author of 'Réflections sur la violence' (1908)

sore·ly (sɔ́rli:, sóurli:) *adv.* painfully || in a great degree, *sorely wanted* [O.E. *sārlice*]

sore·ness (sɔ́rnis, sóurnis) *n.* the quality or state of being sore || something painful

Sor·en·sen (sɔ́rənsən), Sören Peter Lauritz (1868-1939), Danish biochemist. He devised the pH scale of hydrogen ion concentration (1909)

sor·ghum (sɔ́rgəm) *n.* a member of *Sorghum*, fam. *Gramineae*, a genus of tropical grasses including several types used as cash crops, e.g. durra. Other species yield fiber, and some yield [illegible] grown for sugar. Sorghum is most widely grown [illegible] and the U.S.A. [Mod. L. fr. Ital. *sorgo*]

So·ria (sɔ́rjə) a province (area 3,983 sq. miles, [illegible] its capital (pop. 19,000)

[illegible] *dogues*) a series of syllogistical propositions in which the predicate of the first becomes the subject of the next, and so on, until it is concluded that the predicate of the last proposition can also be the predicate of the first [L. fr. Gk *sorites* fr. *soros*, heap]

[illegible] ing of one's sister) someone who kills his sister [illegible]

[illegible] (esp. in U.S. colleges) a private, often residen[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] *sororitas* fr. *soror*, sister]

[illegible] (*bot.*) a compound fruit formed by the fusion of fleshy axis and flowers, e.g. the mulberry, pineapple [Mod. L. fr. Gk *soros*, heap]

sorp·tion (sɔ́rpʃən) *n.* the process of taking up and holding a substance by absorption or adsorption

sor·rel (sɔ́rəl, sɔ́rəl) **1.** *adj.* of a reddish brown or [illegible] color || a sorrel-colored horse [O.F. *sorel*]

[illegible] *n.* [illegible] of *Rumex*, esp. *R. acetosa*, fam. *Polygonaceae*, a genus of plants with sour juice, of which 150 species are known in temperate regions. Some have rhizomes. They have whorled inflorescences with small inconspicuous flowers [O.F. *surele*, *sorele*]

sor·ri·ly (sɔ́rili:, sɔ́rili:) *adv.* in a sorry manner

sor·ri·ness (sɔ́ri:nis, sɔ́ri:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being sorry

sor·row (sɔ́rou, sɔ́rou) *v.i.* to grieve, to feel sorrow || (*rhet.*) to express grief [O.E. *sorgian*]

sorrow *n.* grief, sadness || a cause of grief, *he is a sorrow to his parents* **sor·row·ful** *adj.* [O.E. *sorh*, *sorg*]

sor·ry (sɔ́ri:, sɔ́ri:) *comp.* **sor·ri·er** *superl.* **sor·ri·est** *adj.* feeling pity, *he was sorry for the poor man* || feeling sympathy, *I am sorry that it hurts you* || feeling regret, *I am sorry that I troubled you* || (*rhet.*) arousing pity or contempt, *a sorry sight* [O.E. *sārig*, in pain fr. *sār*, sore]

sort (sɔrt) **1.** *n.* a group having its own special qualities, *different sorts of flowers* someone having the qualities characteristic of a group, *he is not the sort to complain* || (*printing*) a letter, figure etc. of a particular font **of a sort, of sorts** of a not very good kind, *it unfolds into a bed of sorts* **out of sorts** a little unwell || cross, in a bad humor **2.** *v.t.* to separate into groups having special qualities, *to sort apples according to size* || (with 'out') to select (one, or some) of a particular kind || to arrange (postal matter) in a suitable order for delivery || (*computer*) to segregate into groups according to an instructed pattern [O.F. *sorte*]

sor·tie (sɔ́rti:) *n.* a sally of troops from a besieged position || a mission or raiding flight by a single plane or ship [F.]

[illegible] lots || sorcery [O.F. or fr. M.L. *sortilegium*]

so·rus (sɔ́rəs, sóurəs) *pl.* **so·ri** (sɔ́rai, sóurai) *n.* a cluster of stalked sporangia on the undersurface of a fern frond || a cluster of spores on lower plants [fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk *sōros*, heap]

SOS (ésoués) *n.* an internationally recognized signal (three dots, three dashes, three dots in Morse code) used in radiotelegraphy to call for help in distress (*pop.*) any call for help in need

so·so (sóusou) **1.** *adj.* neither good nor bad, middling, *his health is only so-so* **2.** *adv.* passably || not very well

sos·te·nu·to (sɔstənú:tou, soustənu:tou) *adv.* (*mus.*) in a sustained, smooth manner [Ital.]

SOSUS (*mil. acronym*) for sound surveillance system, in which sonar devices are mounted on the ocean floor to sound an alert of submarine approach

sot (sɔt) *n.* a habitual drunkard [O.E. [illegible] fool]

so·te·ri·o·log·i·cal (sɔtiəri:əlɔ́dʒikˈl) *adj.* of or [illegible] [illegible] tion through Christ [fr. Gk *sōtēria*, salvation]

So·thic (sóuθik, sɔ́θik) *adj.* (ancient Egypt) of a year of 365¼ days as compared with the ordinary Egyptian year of 365 days || of a period of 1,460 Sothic years (= 1,461 solar years) [fr. Gk *sothis*, an Egyptian name for the dog star]

sot·tish (sɔ́tiʃ) *adj.* of or like a sot

sot·to vo·ce (sɔtouvóutʃi:) **1.** *adv.* in a low or soft [illegible] very softly indeed, just audibly **2.** *adj.* very qui[illegible]

[illegible] times) || a former French coin worth 10 centimes (*pop.*) the least little bit of money, *they haven't*

sou·a·ri (su:ɑ́ri:) *n.* a member of *Caryocar*, fam. *Caryocaraceae*, a genus of South American tropical trees, producing large, rich, thick [illegible] *souari* fr. native name in Guiana]

sou·brette (su:brét) *n.* a maid or servant girl,

opera), an actress or singer taking such a part ||

sou·bri·quet (su:brikei, su:briket) *n.* a sobriquet

Sou·dan (su:dɑ:n, *F.* su:dɑ̃) *†MALI*

souf·flé (su:flei, su:flei) **1.** *n.* a light, baked dish made by adding whipped egg whites to a sweet or savory mixture **2.** *adj.* (*cooking*) of a dish, or of pastry, in which beaten egg whites are incorporated || (of pottery) decorated with small spots of color that have been blown on [F.]

sough (sau, sʌf) **1.** *n.* a murmuring sighing sound, as of wind through trees **2.** *v.i.* to make such a sound [O.E. *swōgan*, to sound]

sought *past* and *past part.* of SEEK

sought-af·ter (sɔ:ftər, sɔ:ftɑ:tər) *adj.* much in demand or desired

souk, suq (su:k) *n.* (in Arab countries) a market [Arab. *sūq*]

soul (soul) **1.** *n.* the immortal part of man, as distinguished from his body || the moral and emotional nature of man, as distinguished from his mind || the vital principle which moves and animates all life || a human being, *not a soul in sight* || personification or embodiment, *he was the soul of honor* || (*pop.*) emotional expressiveness that appeals for emotional response in others, *his performance lacks soul* **like a lost soul** utterly forlorn **to be the life and soul of** (*Br.*) to make (a party) gay by one's own animation **2.** *adj.* (*pop.*) characteristic of or associated with blacks, *soul music* **soul·ful** *adj.* expressing or appealing to the emotions, often with sentimentality **soul·less** *adj.* having no soul || lacking nobility of mind ||, deadening, rousing no enthusiasm, *a soulless job* [O.E. *sāwol, sāwl*]

soul brother a fellow black person (male) *Cf* SOUL SISTER

soul food traditional food of American blacks in the South (now nationwide), e.g., chitterlings, ham hocks, pigs feet, collard greens

soul music traditional rhythm and blues-related music of American blacks based on gospel songs that is direct, immediate, and of immense vitality

Sou·louque (su:lu:k), Faustin (1782-1867), Haitian black, emperor of Haiti (1849-59) under the name of Faustin I. His despotism led to his being overthrown

soul sister a fellow black person (female) *Cf* SOUL BROTHER

Soult (su:lt), Nicolas Jean de Dieu (1769-1851), French marshal. He distinguished himself in the Napoleonic Wars, notably at Austerlitz (1805). He was minister of war (1830-4) and nominal head (1840-4) of the conservative government effectively led by Guizot

sound [illegible] to emit sound, *to sound a trumpet* || to signal or indicate with usually drum, trumpet, horn or bugle, *to sound the retreat* || to pronounce, give sound to, articulate, *sound your consonants clearly* || to test (something, e.g. the ground) by causing it to emit sounds || to test (e.g. the heart) by auscultation || *v.i.* to emit sound || to convey a specified impression, *it sounds silly* **to sound off** (*pop.*) to speak out openly in a somewhat pugnacious manner || (*mil.*) to count cadence while marching [fr. O.F. *suner, soner*]

sound *n.* the sensation experienced when the brain interprets vibrations within the structure of the ear caused by rapid variations of air pressure || such a sensation understood as due to a particular source, *the sound of wheels* || the distance over which something can be heard, *within sound of the sea* || mere noise, or noise as distinguished from sense || an impression gained from what one is told or learns about something, *I don't like the sound of it* [A.F. *soun*]

[illegible] two seas or a sea and a lake etc. || a long, rather broad ocean inlet || the air bladder of a fish

(*med.*) a probe for investigating esp. cavities in [illegible]

sound 1. *adj.* not diseased or injured || firm and solid || wise, reliable, *sound advice, a sound character* || financially satisfactory, *a sound investment* || thorough, *a sound thrashing* || deep, *a sound sleep* || valid, convincing, *a sound argument* || legally valid || (of religious or political tenets etc.) orthodox **2.** *adv.* (with 'sleep' or 'asleep' and used in combination) soundly [O.E.

sound *v.t.* to measure the depth of (usually water) by using a rod or weighted line || to examine (the ocean floor etc.) with a lead that brings up samples || (sometimes with 'out') to ask (a person) discreet questions in order to discover how he feels or thinks || to investigate (feelings or ideas) in this way || (*med.*) to examine (a person's body) with a sound || *v.i.* to use a line etc. for measuring the depth of water || to examine the ocean floor etc. with a lead that brings up samples || (of a whale) to dive deeply and suddenly [fr. O.F. *sonder*]

sound and light *†SON ET LUMIÈRE*

sound barrier a sudden large increase in aerodynamic resistance to objects moving at speeds approaching that of sound

sound·board (saundbɔ:rd, saundbourd) *n.* the sounding board of a musical instrument

sound bow (bou) the thick part of a bell that the clapper strikes

sound box a mechanism in a nonelectric phonograph which converts into sounds the vibrating movements of the needle or stylus in the record grooves || the hollow boxlike part in a musical instrument (e.g. a violin) which augments its resonance

sound·ing (sáundiŋ) *adj.* resonant || making a sound || (*rhet.*) high-sounding

sounding *n.* the act of someone who sounds || a measurement or investigation made by sounding || a part of the bottom of the sea or of a river etc. which can be reached by sounding || (*pl.*) the depth of water in the sea or a river measured by sounding || (*pl.*) entries of these depths in a logbook

sounding balloon a balloon used in recording the temperature, pressure etc. of the atmosphere

sounding board a thin board or plate in a musical instrument which resonates to amplify the notes || a board placed above a pulpit etc. to reflect a speaker's voice to his audience || an agency which gives greater force, scope etc. to various opinions, *the government used the press as its sounding board*

sounding line (*naut.*) a rope, wire etc., with a lead sinker, used for sounding depths

sound·ly (sáundli:) *adv.* wisely, prudently, *she advised them soundly* || thoroughly, *he thrashed them soundly* || deeply, *she slept soundly all through the journey*

sound·ness (sáundnis) *n.* the state or quality of being sound

sound pollution *†NOISE POLLUTION*

sound post a small wooden peg in a violin etc. supporting the belly and transmitting vibrations to the back of the instrument

sound·proof (sáundpru:f) **1.** *adj.* impenetrable to sound waves **2.** *v.t.* to make soundproof **sound·proof·ing** *n.* the material used in making something soundproof || the act or process of making something soundproof

sound ranging (*mil.*) the location of an enemy gun by taking bearings on a detonation and measuring how long it takes the sound to reach surveyed positions

sound·scape (sáundskeip) *n.* the overall feeling in music; a sound panorama

sound track the side strip of a motion-picture film on which sound is electrically recorded by tracks of variable density or variable width

sound wave (*phys.*) a periodic progression of alternations between high and low pressure through an elastic medium

soup (su:p) **1.** *n.* a liquid food, usually savory, made by stewing ingredients such as meat, vegetables, fish or game, often in a stock and with seasoning **from soup to nuts** (*pop.*) from beginning to end, everything included **in the soup** (*pop.*) in a difficult position || a chemical mixture, often a residual or waste product || the white water remaining after a wave **2.** *v.t.* **to soup up** (*pop.*) to increase the horsepower of (a car) [fr. F. *soupe*]

soup·çon (su:psɔ̃, su:psɔ̃) *n.* a trace, suspicion, suggestion || a very small quantity of something [F. = suspicion]

soup kitchen a place where food (not only soup) [illegible] provided without charge to people in need through poverty, a natural disaster etc.

sour (sáuər) **1.** *adj.* tasting or smelling acid, sharp or biting, *sour fruit* changed, e.g. by fermentation, to an acid, esp. spoiled in this way, *sour milk* morosely angry or embittered, or expressing such a condition, *a sour look* || (of soil) acid in reaction **2.** *v.t.* to make sour, *v.i.* to become sour **3.** *n.* a cocktail of a specified liquor made acid with lemon or lime juice and a slice of orange, *a whiskey sour* [O.E. *sūr*]

source (sɔrs) *n.* the spring, or starting point, of a stream or river || the place or thing from which, or person because of whom, something begins or arises, *the source of the trouble* || a person, book, document etc. consulted for information or providing initial inspiration [O.F. *sors*, source]

source language (*computer*) the language in which a program is written before translation into a language that the processor can utilize *Cf* TARGET LANGUAGE

sour cream cream soured by lactic acid bacteria

sour·dine (suərdi:n) *n.* (*mus.*) a mute, sordino [F.]

sour·dough (sáuərdou) *n.* an old inhabitant of Alaska or N.W. Canada || fermented dough from one baking set aside to start the next [from the prospectors' practice of carrying fermented dough for breadmaking]

sour grapes the disparagement of something out of chagrin at not being able to get it [from a fable by Aesop]

sour·sop (sáuərsɔp) *n. Annona muricata*, fam. *Annonaceae*, a tree native to the West Indies which bears large, ovoid, pulpy, edible fruit, resembling the sweetsop but more acid in taste || the fruit of the soursop tree

Sou·sa (su:zə), John Philip (1854-1932), American composer. Besides his famous marches, e.g. 'Stars and Stripes Forever', 'Washington Post', he composed comic operas, songs and suites

Sou·sa (sóuzə), Martim Affonso de (c. 1500-1564), Portuguese explorer. He led (1530) the first expedition to Brazil, organized (1531) the Portuguese settlement against the incursions of Spaniards, French and Dutch, and founded (1532) São Vicente

sou·sa·phone (su:zəfoun, su:səfoun) *n.* a large tubalike instrument used in American brass bands [after J. P. *Sousa*, the originator]

souse (saus) **1.** *n.* pickled food || a preparation used for pickling || a soaking || (*pop.*) a drunkard **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sous·ing** *past* and *past part.* **soused** to pickle || to soak or drench **soused** *adj.* pickled || (*pop.*) very drunk [O.F. *sous, souce*, pickle fr. O.H.G.]

Sousse (su:s) (*Arab.* Susa) a walled port (pop. 255,000) in N.E. Tunisia: fortified Moslem convent (9th c.), Christian catacombs (2nd-3rd cc.). It was a Phoenician city, was destroyed by the Vandals (434) and rebuilt by Justinian

sou·tache (su:tæʃ) *n.* a narrow braid used for trimming or ornamenting fabric [F. fr. Hung. *szuszak*, a curl of hair]

sou·tane (su:tɑ́n) *n.* a Roman Catholic priest's cassock [F. fr. Ital.]

south (sauθ) **1.** *adv.* toward the south **2.** *n.* (usually with 'the') one of the four cardinal points of the compass (*abbr.* S., *†COMPASS POINT) || the direction to the right of a person facing east **the South** the southern part of a country, esp. the states of the U.S.A. south of the Mason-Dixon line which fought against the Union in the Civil War (*†CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA*) **3.** *adj.* of, belonging to or situated toward the south || facing south, *a south window* || (of winds) blowing from the south [O.E. *sūth*]

South Africa a republic (area 471,445 sq. miles, pop. 32,465,000) occupying the southern tip of Africa. Administrative capital: Pretoria. Seat of legislature: Cape Town. Largest city: Johannesburg. People: 68% African, 19% European, 9% Coloured, 3% Asian (mainly Indian). Racial segregation (*†APARTHEID*) is enforced. Native reservations occupy 12% of the land. Language: Bantu languages (mainly Xhosa, Zulu, Sotho, Tswana, Ciskei), Afrikaans (spoken by 57% of Europeans and most Coloured), English (39% of Europeans and most Asians), Indian languages. Religion: 50% local African religions, 42% Protestant (incl. Dutch Reformed, Methodist, Anglican and Native Separatist Churches), with Roman Catholic, Hindu, Moslem and Jewish minorities. The land is 8% cultivated and 1% forest. Broad, flat plateaus, broken by *koppies* (dry ridges and gulleys), cover most of the country, sloping from the High Veld (mainly 5,000-7,000 ft) in the S. Transvaal, E. Orange Free State and N.E. Cape Province, to under 2,000 ft in the west. Mountains in the east (*†DRAKENSBERG*) and south (with the Great and Little Karoos) separate the plateaus from the Indian Ocean coastal plain. The plateaus are savanna (veld) in the east, semidesert in the west and north (*†KALAHARI*). The coastal plain is desert in the west, Mediterranean in the south and tropical in the east. Average temperatures (F.) in Jan. and July: Durban 75° and 65°, Mozambique border 92° and 79°, Johannesburg 80° and 38°, Kimberley 91° and 66°, Cape

Town 70 ins, and Durban 55 ins. Rainfall: N. Natal 45 ins, Drakensberg 68 ins, High Veld 20-30 ins, Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth 33 ins, Kimberley 16 ins, Cape Town 25 ins, northwest [illegible] ins. Livestock: cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry, horses, mules, donkeys. Agricultural products: corn, Kaffir corn, wheat, other cereals, sugarcane, peanuts, sunflower seed, fruit (esp oranges, apples, grapes and pears), dairy products, tobacco, potatoes, cotton, wool. Fisheries esp. pilchards, lobsters, whales. Mineral resources: gold, uranium, coal, diamonds, asbestos, copper, manganese ore, iron ore. Industries: mining, ranching, subsistence farming (native reserves), iron and steel, foodstuffs, metals, machinery, chemicals, clothing and footwear, textiles, wines and spirits, furniture, vehicles, transport equipment, bark extract, soap, cement, bricks, tires, tourism. Exports: minerals, wool, cereals, hides and skins, machinery, oils and paints, citrus fruits, textiles, sugar, wines and spirits, bark extract. Imports: vehicles, drugs and fertilizers, cotton goods, rough diamonds, wood products, fuels and oil, jewelry and fancy goods, tea, rubber. Ports: Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London. There are nine universities for Europeans, and five university colleges for non-Europeans. Monetary unit: rand (100 cents). HISTORY South Africa was inhabited by Bushmen and Hottentots when Dias discovered the Cape of Good Hope (1487). After Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape (1497), South Africa became important as a supply station on the route to the East Indies. The Dutch East India Company established a settlement at Cape Town (1652). Settlement extended inland to form Cape Colony (18th c.), giving rise to many wars with Bantu tribes (18th-19th cc.). The colony prospered with slave labor, largely imported from the Dutch East Indies. Britain annexed the colony (1806) to protect its route to India, an act officially recognized by the Netherlands in 1814. Increasing numbers of British settlers arrived (1820s), and to escape British domination the Boers moved northward in the Great Trek (1835-6) to Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, defeating the Zulus (1838). Britain annexed Natal (1843) but recognized the independence of the Transvaal (1852) and the Orange Free State (1854). Relations between the British colony and the Boer republics deteriorated, esp when Britain annexed (1871) Griqualand, an area of the Orange Free State where diamonds had been discovered (1867). An attempt to annex the Transvaal (1877) resulted in war between Britain and the Boers (1880-1) in which Britain was defeated, and the Transvaal's independence was recognized. But the discovery (1886) of gold at Witwatersrand brought many new immigrants, known as Uitlanders, to the Transvaal. Kruger's refusal to give them the franchise and the Jameson Raid (1895) provoked the Boer War (1899-1902). After the British victory, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State became British colonies (1902) and were united with Cape Province and Natal to form the Union of South Africa (1910). Led by Botha and Smuts, South Africa fought Germany in the 1st world war and received German South West Africa as a mandate (1920). In opposition to Smuts's policy of promoting cooperation between the British and Boer elements, the Nationalist party was formed, advocating Boer supremacy and secession from the Commonwealth. Despite Nationalist opposition, South Africa took an active part in the 2nd world war. The Nationalists came to power (1948) under Malan, put apartheid into practice, and virtually annexed South West Africa (1949). European supremacy was enforced by government control of electoral districts and the judicature and by strict segregation of residential areas and educational establishments. Amid mounting pressure from other African states, the U.N. and the Commonwealth to abandon apartheid, South Africa withdrew from the Commonwealth, as a republic (May 31, 1961). The U.N. terminated [illegible] date over South West Africa (Namibia), but South Africa described this as illegal and continued its administration. Between 1964 and 1985 some 3.5 million blacks were resettled into ten African 'homelands,' four of which, Transkei (1976), Bophuthatswana (1977), Venda (1979) and [illegible] independence by South Africa, although no other country recognized [illegible]. Opposition to apartheid in South Africa grew, intensifying in 1976 when rioting broke out in several cities, including Soweto, a black township of Johannesburg. The death while in police custody of Stephen Biko, a young black detained in a government crackdown following the riots, caused international protests. Under pressure the government began to amend some apartheid laws from 1978, and in 1984 Coloureds and Asians were offered a limited role in the central government, although blacks were [illegible]. Bishop Desmond Tutu, head of the South African Council of Churches, received the Nobel peace prize (1984) for [illegible] to end racial discrimination and to apartheid. Violence continued, however, leading the government to declare a state of emergency (1985-6) and to grant blacks a few concessions. Some of South Africa's trading partners imposed limited sanctions on South Africa to increase pressure on the government. South Africa continued to exert control over Namibia, despite continuous international pressure.

South African 1. *adj* of or relating to South Africa 2. *n* a native or inhabitant of South Africa esp one of European origin

South African Dutch 'AFRIKAANS

South African Republic the name (1856-81) of the Transvaal

South African War 'BOER WAR

South America the fourth largest continent (area 7,035,340 sq. miles) comprising Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay and Venezuela and including Curaçao, the Falkland and Galapagos Is, Trinidad and Tobago, and adjacent smaller islands ('AMERICA). (For history see articles on separate countries)

South American Indians 'LATIN AMERICAN IN

South·amp·ton (sauθhæmptən, sauθhæmptən) a passenger port and county borough (pop 207,500) in Hampshire, England. Industries: shipbuilding, oil refining, chemicals, engineering. University (1952)

South Arabia, Federation of 'YEMEN, PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

South Australia a state (area 380,070 sq miles, pop. 1,302,400) in S. central Australia. Capital: Adelaide. It is low-lying and arid except in the south. Agriculture: wheat, barley, fruit (mainly in irrigated areas along the Murray), sheep, some cattle. Resources: iron ore, pyrites, gypsum, salt, coral. Industries: metallurgy, textiles, chemicals, food processing, engineering. University (1874), at Adelaide

south by east S. 11° 15′ E., one point east of due south (*abbr.* S. b. E., *Br.* esp. S. by E., 'COMPASS POINT)

south by west S. 11° 15′ W., one point west of due south (*abbr.* S. b. W., *Br.* esp. S. by W., 'COMPASS POINT)

South Canadian River 'CANADIAN RIVER

South Car·o·li·na (kærəlāinə) (*abbr.* S.C.) a state (area 31,055 sq. miles, pop. 3,203,000) on the S.E. Atlantic coast of the U.S.A. Capital: Columbia. It lies largely in the coastal plain and Appalachian piedmont plateau, rising to [illegible] in the northwest (Blue Ridge Mts.). It is primarily industrial. Agriculture: tobacco, cotton, soybeans, peaches, corn, hogs, cattle. Resources: building materials, timber. Industries: textiles, chemicals, forest products. State university (1801) at Columbia. South Carolina was colonized by the Spanish (16th c.) and the English (late 17th c.), was one of the Thirteen Colonies, and became (1788) the 8th state of the [illegible]

South Down 'DOWN

South Dakota (*abbr.* S.D.) a state (area 77,047 sq. miles, pop. 691,000) of the N. central U.S.A. in the Great Plains, with the rugged Black Hills (summit 7,242 ft) and badlands in the [illegible]. Capital: Pierre. Agriculture: [illegible] cattle, hogs, corn, fodder crops. Resources: gold (leading state producer), beryl, silver, sand, [illegible]. South Dakota was settled in the 19th c. and became (1889) the 40th state of the U.S.A.

South-down (sauθdaun) *n* a sheep of a hornless breed, with fine soft wool, valued chiefly for its meat: after the *South Downs* of Sussex and [illegible]

south·east (sauθi:st) 1. *adv* toward the southeast 2. *n* (usually with 'the') the compass point or direction midway between south and east (*abbr.* S.E., 'COMPASS POINT) **the Southeast** the southeastern part of a country 3. *adj* of, belonging to or situated toward the southeast ‖ (of winds) blowing from the southeast [O.E. [illegible]]

South East Asia Treaty Organization (*abbr.* SEATO) an organization set up (1954) by the U.S.A., Great Britain, Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand, as a bulwark against Chinese Communism after the Korean War. It was dissolved in 1977.

southeast by east S. 56° 15′ E., one point east of due southeast (*abbr.* S.E. b. E., *Br.* esp. S.E. by E., 'COMPASS POINT)

southeast by south S. 33° 45′ E., one point south of due southeast (*abbr.* S.E. b. S., *Br.* esp. S.E. by S., 'COMPASS POINT)

south-east-er (sauθi:stər) *n.* a strong wind or storm from the southeast

south-east-er·ly (sauθi:stərli:) 1. *adj.* and *adv.* in or toward the southeast ‖ (of winds) from that direction 2. *pl.* **south-east-er·lies** *n.* a wind blowing from the southeast

south-east-ern (sauθi:stə'rn) *adj.* situated, facing or moving toward the southeast ‖ of or relating to the southeast or the Southeast

south-east-ward (sauθi:stwərd) *adv.* and *adj* toward the southeast **south-east-wards** *adv*

Southend [illegible] or Southend-on-Sea) a resort and county borough (pop. 156,683) in Essex, England, on the Thames estuary, providing the nearest beach to London (43 miles away). Industries: electrical equipment, chemicals

south-er·ly (sʌðərli:) 1. *adj.* and *adv.* in or toward the south ‖ (of winds) from that direction 2. *pl.* **south-er·lies** *n.* a wind blowing from the south

south-ern (sʌðərn) *adj.* situated, facing, or moving toward the south **Southern** of or relating to the South [O.E. *sūthern*]

Southern Alps a mountain range along the west central coast of South Island, New Zealand (Mt Cook, 12,350 ft), with gorges and glaciers

Southern Bug (bu:g, *Russ.* bu:k) a river (520 miles long, mostly unnavigable) of the U.S.S.R., which flows through the S.W. Ukraine to the Black Sea (Dnieper estuary)

Southern Cross a cross-shaped constellation in the southern hemisphere with a bright star at each extremity

South-ern-er (sʌðərnər) *n.* a native or inhabitant of the South, esp. of the Southern part of the U.S.A.

southern hemisphere the half of the earth south of the equator

south-ern-most (sʌðərnmoust) *adj.* farthest south

southern pea black-eyed pea

Sou·they (sauði:, sʌði:), Robert (1774-1843), English poet and man of letters. From 1803 he lived in the Lake District, met Wordsworth, [illegible] He was poet laureate from 1813. With Coleridge he attempted to found a utopian community, but [illegible] only the shorter ones are now read, though his early works are long narrative poems. Of his many prose works, his 'Life of Nelson' (1813) is [illegible]

South Georgia an island (area 1,600 sq. miles, pop. [illegible]) in the [illegible] Atlantic, part of the Falkland Islands Dependencies. [illegible] took possession of it in 1775

South Holland 'HOLLAND

south·ing (sauθiŋ) *n* (*naut.*) a sailing towards [illegible] the last point of reckoning ‖ (*astron.*) the distance [illegible]

South Island [illegible]

South Korea [illegible]

South Orkney Islands an uninhabited archipelago (land area 240 sq. miles) in the S.W. Atlantic and Antarctic Oceans, part of the [illegible] claimed by the British in 1821

southpaw [illegible] baseball or a boxer

South Platte [illegible]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) æ, *cat*, ɑ, *car*, ɔ *fawn*, ei, *snake* (e) e, *hen*, i:, *sheep*, [illegible] *deer*, ɛə, *bear* (i) ɪ, *fish*, ai, *tiger*, ɜ:, *bird* (o) o, *ox*; au, *cow*; ou, *goat*, u, *poor*, ɔi, *royal* (u) ʌ *duck*, u, *bull*, u: *goose*, ə, *bacillus*, ju: *cube* x, *loch*, θ, *think*, ð, *bother*, z, *Zen*, ʒ, *corsage*, dʒ, *savage* [illegible]

boundary to join the North Platte River in central Nebraska and form the Platte River

South Pole the southern end of the earth's axis, in Antarctica. The first man to reach this point was Amundsen (1911) **south pole** the zenith of the heavens as viewed from the south terrestrial pole ‖ the pole of a magnet that points to the south when the magnet is allowed to rotate freely in the earth's magnetic field (cf. NORTH [illegible]

South·port (sáuθpɔrt, sauθpourt) a town (pop. 89,745) and resort in Lancashire, England, on the Irish Sea

South Sandwich Islands an uninhabited volcanic archipelago (land area 130 sq. miles) in the S. Atlantic, part of the Falkland Islands Dependencies

South Sea Islands Oceania

South Seas a name given to the oceans of the southern hemisphere (excluding the Antarctic Ocean), esp. the S. Pacific

South Shetland Islands a group of uninhabited islands (land area 1,800 sq. miles) off the Antarctic Peninsula, part of the Falkland Islands Dependencies. They were discovered (1819) by William Smith, an English mariner

South Shields a county borough and resort (pop. 87,203) in Durham, England, at the mouth of the Tyne: glass and chemical industries

south-south-east (sáuθsauθí:st) **1.** *adv.* toward south-southeast **2.** *n.* S. 22° 30′ E., a compass point midway between south and southeast (*abbr.* S.S.E., *COMPASS POINT) **3.** *adj.* of or situated toward south-southeast ‖ (of winds) blowing from south-southeast

south-south-west (sáuθsauθwést) **1.** *adv.* toward south-southwest **2.** *n.* S. 22° 30′ W., a compass point midway between south and southwest (*abbr.* S.S.W., *COMPASS POINT) **3.** *adj.* of or situated toward south-southwest ‖ (of winds) blowing from south-southwest

South Tirol *TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE

south·ward (sáuθwərd, sáðərd) **1.** *adv.* and *adj.* toward the south **2.** *n.* the southward direction or part **sóuth·wards** *adv.*

South·well (sáuθwəl), Robert (c. 1561-95), English Jesuit, religious tract writer and poet. He was imprisoned, tortured, tried and hanged for his faith. In 1929 he was beatified. His best-known poem is 'The Burning Babe'

south·west (sauθwést) **1.** *adv.* toward the southwest **2.** *n.* (usually with 'the') the compass point or direction midway between south and west (*abbr.* S.W., *COMPASS POINT) **the Southwest** the southwestern part of a country **3.** *adj.* of, belonging to or situated toward the southwest ‖ (of winds) blowing from the southwest [O.E. *suthwest*]

South West Africa *NAMIBIA

southwest by south S. 33° 45′ W., one point south of due southwest (*abbr.* S.W. b. S., *Br.* esp. S.W. by S., *COMPASS POINT)

southwest by west S. 56° 15′ W., one point west of due southwest (*abbr.* S.W. b. W., *Br.* esp. S.W. by W., *COMPASS POINT)

sou'wester (sauθwéstər) *n.* (long) wind or storm from the southwest ‖ a sou'wester

south·west·er·ly (sauθwéstərli:) **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* in or toward the southwest ‖ (of winds) from [illegible] **2.** *n.* [illegible] **southwest·er·lies** *n.* wind blowing from the southwest

south·west·ern (sauθwéstərn) *adj.* situated, facing or moving toward the southwest ‖ of or relating to the southwest or the Southwest

southwestern corn borer (*entomology*) a moth (*Diatraea grandiosella*) whose larva bore into corn stalks, thereby causing crop damage

south·west·ward (sauθwestwərd) *adv.* and *adj.* toward the southwest **south·west·wards** *adv.*

South Yemen, People's Republic of *YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

Sou·tine (su tí:n), Chaim (1894-1943), French [illegible] ‖ [illegible] sionist works include turbulent landscapes, studies of carcasses, and moody portraits

sou·ve·nir (su:vənía:r, su:vənía:r) *n.* something [illegible]

sou'west·er (sauwestər) *n.* a waterproof hat with a broad flap at the back to protect the neck, worn esp. by sailors, fishermen etc

Sou·za (su:sə), Tome de (16th c.), Portuguese [illegible] ‖ [illegible]

sov·er·eign (sɔ́vrin, sɔ́vərin, sávrin, sávərin) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to a sovereign ‖ having undisputed right to make decisions and act accordingly, *a sovereign state* ‖ unlimited, absolute, *sovereign power* ‖ (of a remedy) very effective **2.** *n.* a person or body of persons supreme in a state ‖ a British gold coin worth 20 shillings, first struck in 1489 and last issued in 1931 ‖ a coin of Saudi Arabia worth 40 rials [O.F. *soverain, souverein*]

sov·er·eign·ty (sɔ́vrinti:, sávrinti:) *pl.* **sov·er·eign·ties** *n.* undisputed political power ‖ the state or quality of being sovereign ‖ the status or authority of a sovereign ‖ a sovereign state [A.F. *sovereyneté*]

So·vetsk, So·vietsk (sávjétsk) (formerly Tilsit) a port (pop. 38,000) of the R.S.F.S.R. (Kaliningrad enclave), U.S.S.R., on the lower Niemen, on the Lithuanian border

so·vi·et (sóuvi:et, sóuvi:it, souvi:ét) *n.* an elected governing council in the U.S.S.R. ‖ any of the associated republics of the U.S.S.R. **So·vi·et** *adj.* of or relating to the U.S.S.R. **só·vi·et·ism** *n.* the soviet system of government **so·vi·et·i·zá·tion** *n.* **só·vi·et·ize** *pres. part.* **so·vi·et·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **so·vi·et·ized** *v.t.* to bring under the soviet system [Russ. = council]

—Soviets were originally revolutionary committees elected by factory workers after the revolution of 1905. At the time of the revolution of 1917, soviets were elected throughout Russia by workers, peasants and soldiers. The term was then applied to the primary units of government in the U.S.S.R., at local, provincial and national levels. The national soviet is called the Supreme Soviet, comprising delegates from all the Soviet Republics

So·vi·et·ol·o·gy (souvi:ətɔ́lədʒi:) *n.* the study of mores and politics of leadership in the U.S.S.R. —**Sovietologist** *n. also* Kremlinology

Soviet Russia the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Sovietsk *SOVETSK

Soviet Union the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

sow (sau) *n.* an adult female hog ‖ the female of certain other animals, e.g. the badger ‖ a main trough into which molten iron is poured and from which it flows into subsidiary molds to form pigs ‖ the large block of iron that hardens in this main trough [O.E. *sugu*]

sow (sou) *pres. part.* **sow·ing** *past* **sowed** *past part.* **sown** (soun), **sowed** *v.t.* to scatter or bury (seed) on or in the soil, so that it may germinate and grow ‖ to scatter seed in (land), *to sow a field with barley* ‖ to implant or spread (unrest, discontent etc.) ‖ to introduce (anchovies, oysters etc.) into an environment for cultivation ‖ (*mil.*) to lay (mines) in a stretch of water or land ‖ *v.i.* to scatter seed [O.E. *sāwan*]

sow bug (sau) a wood louse

sown alt. *past part.* of sow

sow thistle (sau) a member of *Sonchus*, fam. *Compositae*, a genus of tall grasses with copious latex. They are like thistles but have no prickles

sox (sɔks) *pl. n.* socks (articles of clothing)

soy (sɔi) n. an Oriental piquant sauce made from soybeans fermented and then treated in brine ‖ the soybean [Jap. fr. *shōyū* fr. Chin.]

soy·a bean (sɔ́iə) *SOYBEAN

soy·bean (sɔ́ibi:n) *n.* (*Am. = Br.* soya bean) *Glycine max*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a plant native to Asia, now cultivated in many parts of the world. The edible, highly nourishing seeds are used as a source of oil, flour and meal. The plant is used for fodder and for soil improvement

soybean cyst nematode (*entomology*) a long, thin worm (*Heterodera glycines*) that stunts and yellows soybeans

Soyinka (sɔiiŋkə), Wole (1934-), Nigerian playwright and poet, whose works, written in English, combine Western culture with African traditions. Plays include 'The Swamp Dwellers' (1958), 'Death and the King's Horseman' (1975), 'Opera Wonyosi' (1979) and 'A Play of Giants' (1984). 'A Shuttle in the Crypt' (1972) is a collection of poems written during a prison term (1967-9) for opposition to the war in Biafra. His autobiography 'Ake: The Years of Childhood' was published in 1982

soy·milk (sɔ́imilk) *n.* milklike substance derived from soybeans

soy sauce *SOY

So·yuz (soujú:s) *n.* (*aerospace*) U.S.S.R. spacecraft with 2–3 man crew for earth orbit, first launched in 1967 and modified in 1979

Soz·zi·ni (sɔtsi ni:) *SOCINUS

spa (spɑ) *n.* a resort where there is a spring of mineral water ‖ a spring of mineral water ‖ a hotel that features weight-reducing diets, exercise, massage, and water therapy [after *Spa*, in Belgium]

Spaak (spuk), Paul Henri (1899-1972), Belgian socialist statesman. He was Belgian foreign minister (1936-8, 1939-45, 1946-50, 1954-7 and 1961-6) and prime minister (1938-9, 1946 and 1947-50). He was the first president of the U.N. General Assembly (1946) and secretary-general of NATO (1957-61), and helped to plan the European Economic Community

space (speis) **1.** *n.* (without the article) that which contains and surrounds all material bodies ‖ the distance between two points, objects etc. ‖ a time interval, *within the space of half an hour* ‖ (without the article) the region outside the earth's atmosphere ‖ a limited extent or area for a specific purpose, *write your name in the blank space* ‖ (*printing*) a piece of metal used to separate words or letters, or lines of type ‖ (*mus.*) one of the degrees on the staff between lines **to gaze into space** to stare, normally for a long time and with the eyes unfocused on anything, as though into the infinite distance **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **spac·ing** *past* and *past part.* **spaced** to arrange at regular or suitable distances or time intervals ‖ (*printing, typing* etc.) to separate (words, lines etc.) by spaces [fr. O.F. *espace*]

—Space is the idea which each person forms and develops, as the result of his sense perceptions, that there exist 'things' other than himself, and that his own body consists of 'parts', and that these bear an orderly relationship to one another which he describes in terms of position in space and distance from one another. Experience associates with this idea the quality of being the same always, and thus the idea of time is also involved. The interrelationship of space and time as a condition of being is treated mathematically in the study of the space-time continuum. The idea 'space', like the idea 'time', is a relative concept, since it is based solely upon sensory experience

space·borne (spéisbɔrn) *adj.* carried beyond the earth's atmosphere

space charge (*phys.*) the negative charge created by the stream of electrons from the filament of a thermionic valve, opposing the motion of the electrons

space·craft (spéiskræft, spéiskrɑft) *pl.* **space·craft** *n.* a vehicle designed to travel beyond the earth's atmosphere

spaced-out (speisdáut) *adj.* (*slang*) under the influence of a narcotic or nonnarcotic drug, as shown, e.g., in disorientation, inappropriate affect

space exploration the exploration of space by instrumented and manned spacecraft from 1957. When the Soviet Union's 'Sputnik I' with cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin aboard was successfully launched and orbited the earth (1957), the Space Age had begun and the U.S.A. formed the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) (1958). The Mercury program saw John Glenn rocket into space (1962) in 'Friendship 7'; the Gemini program produced the first walk in space (1965) by Edward H. White; and the Apollo program sent Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins to the Moon (1969). As a cooperative venture a Soviet Soyuz spacecraft and an American Apollo spacecraft docked in space in 1975. By 1981 the space shuttle was in operation, but flights were suspended temporarily when 'Challenger' exploded (1986) (*SPACE SHUTTLE). Unmanned space exploration saw Earth satellites, lunar probes and interplanetary probes studying the Earth's radiation belts, atmosphere and ionosphere, as well as other planets (1962-) including Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus

spacelab laboratory and workshop built by 10 European countries, all but one members of the European Space Agency, for the U.S. space shuttle. Begun in 1973, it consists of two adaptable modules—one a laboratory, the other a flat platform on which equipment can be exposed directly to space. Spacelab is carried in the cargo bay of the shuttle and is used to conduct various experiments. Its first flight aboard a space shuttle was in 1983

space lattice the geometrical arrangement of atoms in a crystal, esp. as revealed by X-ray spectroscopy

space·man (spéismæn, spéismən) *pl.* **space·men** (spéismen, spéismən) *n.* (esp. *science fic-*

tron) a man who travels in space ‖ a visitor from outer space ‖ an astronaut

space plane prototype plane designed to serve as shuttle between space satellites and earth *Cf* SPACE SHUTTLE

space·ship (spēis'ſip) *n.* a spacecraft

space shuttle reusable space launcher and carrier vehicle, consisting of the orbiter, external tank and solid rocket launch, that lands on a runway. U.S. astronauts John Young and Robert Crippen made the first orbit (1981) in 'Columbia.' 'Challenger' made 9 flights (1983-5) before exploding within 2 minutes of takeoff on its 10th mission (Jan. 28, 1986). All shuttle flights were cancelled pending investigation and reorganization of safety procedures. Four operational shuttles—'Challenger,' 'Columbia,' 'Discovery' and 'Atlantis'—made 24 flights before the 'Challenger' accident

space sickness physical maladjustment during space flight

space station a long-term earth-orbiting satellite, manned or unmanned, for observation or communication *also* space platform

space suit a pressurized suit worn by astronauts to protect them in outer space

Space Telescope U.S. satellite with optical instruments

space-time continuum (*phys.*) the concept of a space of four dimensions, arising from the theory of relativity. The presence of a body in space not being independent of time, a time axis must be added to the three axes of space dimensions in order to locate it

Spacetrack *n.* (*mil.*) a global system of radar, optical, and radiometric sensors linked to a computation and analysis center in the North American Air Defense Command complex *Cf* SPADATS

space walk *v.* to move beyond a craft in space as from one spaceship to another —**spacewalk** *n.* **spacewalker** *n.* **spacewalking** *n.*

spacial *SPATIAL

spac·ing (spēisiŋ) *n.* the arrangement of spaces ‖ the space between printed words in a line of type ‖ the act of someone who spaces

spa·cious (spēiſəs) *adj.* roomy, giving or having ample space ‖ marked by ease, comfort, leisure, opportunity etc. [fr. L. *spatiosus*]

spa·cis·tor (speisistər) *n.* (*electr.*) a solid-state transistorlike device with several terminals, designed to generate an electron flow through layers in a germanium wafer

Spadats (*acronym*) a space detection and tracking system, for detecting and tracking space vehicles and reporting their orbital characteristics to a central control facility, designed as an early warning system of enemy ICBMs *Cf* SPACETRACK

spade (speid) **1.** *n.* a long-handled tool with a broad, flat blade, used for digging ‖ a tool of similar shape with a sharp edge to the blade, used for cutting turf, whale blubber etc. ‖ a spadelike part on the trail of a gun carriage. It is planted in the ground to check the recoil of the carriage **to call a spade a spade** to name bluntly what one might choose to refer to by a euphemism **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **spad·ing** *past* and *past part* **spad·ed** to dig or cut with a spade [O.E. *spadu*]

spade *n.* the mark of one of the four suits of playing cards (♠) ‖ (*pl.*) the suit of cards so marked ‖ a card of this suit [fr. Ital. *spade* pl. of *spada*, a sword]

spade·work (spēidwə:rk) *n.* laborious preparatory work

spa·di·ceous (speidiſəs) *adj.* having a spadix ‖ being a spadix ‖ bright clear brown in color [fr. Mod. L. *spadiceus*]

spa·dix (spēidiks) *pl.* **spa·di·ces** (speidaisi:z) *n.* (*bot.*) a racemose inflorescence with sessile flowers, elongated axis and enveloping spathe, e.g. the arum lily [Mod. L. fr. L. – a leaf torn off a palm tree, fr. Gk]

spa·ghet·ti (spəgéti:) *n.* pasta in the form of very thin, long, solid rods, a little thicker than vermicelli, which are boiled and normally served with a sauce [Ital.]

spaghetti Western [illegible] American West made in Italy

spa·hi (spáhi:) *pl.* **spa·his** *n.* (*hist.*) a member of a largely irregular Turkish cavalry corps, organized on a more or less feudal basis and disbanded after 1826 ‖ (*hist.*) a member of an Algerian native cavalry [illegible] the French [illegible] disbanded after 1962 [fr. Turk. *sipahi*]

Spain (spein) a state (area incl. the Balearic [illegible] 37,746,260) of S.W. Europe, occupying most of the Iberian Peninsula. Capital: Madrid. Overseas possessions: Ceuta, Melilla and small offshore islands. Language: Spanish, with Catalan, Basque and Galician minorities. Religion: Roman Catholic, with 26,000 Protestants, 1,000 Jews. The land is 32% arable, 50% pasture and grazing, and 8% forest. The core of Spain is the dry, deforested central Iberian plateau, or Meseta (mainly 1,500-3,000 ft), divided into [illegible] Old Castile and Leon and [illegible] (New Castile and Estremadura) by the Sierra de Gredos (to 8,504 ft) and Sierra de Guadarrama, west and north of Madrid. The Meseta is bordered on the north, northeast and south by the Cantabrian Mtns, Iberian Mtns and Sierra Morena. Outside the Meseta lie the wooded hills of Galicia, the Pyrenees and Catalonian Mtns (separated from the Iberian Mtns by the Ebro basin) and the Andalusian ranges (Mulhacen, 11,420 ft), separated from the Sierra Morena by the Guadalquivir. Intensive agriculture is largely confined to the well-watered coastal strips (where industry is also concentrated) and the valleys of the Ebro, Douro, Tagus, Guadiana and Guadalquivir. The center (where large estates predominate) is mainly devoted to stock raising and cereals. Irrigation projects are under construction. Average temperatures (F.): (Jan.) south coast and Andalusia over 50°, other coasts 42°-50°, central Spain 36°-42°, mountains under 36°, (July) Alicante and Andalusia over 80°, S. Spain and Ebro basin 72°-80°, N. Spain and southern mountains 64°-72°, northern mountains, incl. Galicia, under 64°. Rainfall: N. Meseta, Ebro basin and Murcia under 16 ins, Galicia, Asturias and Basque coast over 30 ins. Livestock: sheep, goats, cattle, hogs, mules, donkeys, horses. Agricultural products: cereals, olives, oranges, potatoes, rice, vines, onions, lemons, almonds and raisins, esparto, flax, hemp, pulses, silk, tobacco, sugarcane, sugar beets, cotton. Forest products: cork, pine lumber, resin, eucalyptus. Mineral resources: coal, iron ore, iron pyrites, copper, lead, mercury, manganese, potash, salt, tin, zinc, wolfram, ilmenite, silver, gold, quartz, sulfur, titanium, cobalt, nickel, bismuth, antimony. Industries: mining, iron and steel, textiles, fishing, machinery and chemicals, fertilizers, explosives, paper, aluminum, shipbuilding, foodstuffs, wine, sugar, cork, oil refining, cement, vehicles, hydroelectricity, tobacco, footwear, pottery, glass, leather, tourism. Exports: vegetable products, foodstuffs, wine, tobacco, minerals, fats and oils, metals, textiles. Imports: minerals and metals, machinery, vehicles, cotton, foodstuffs, chemicals. Ports: Cádiz, Barcelona, Bilbao. There are 13 universities, the oldest being Salamanca (c. 1230). Monetary unit: peseta (100 céntimos). HISTORY There is much evidence, notably the cave paintings at Altamira, of Stone Age habitation in Spain. Celts invaded (1st millennium B.C.) and mingled with the native Iberians. Colonies were established in Andalusia by the Phoenicians (11th c. B.C.) and on the east coast by the Greeks (6th c. B.C.). The Carthaginians under Hamilcar Barca conquered Spain (3rd c. B.C.) but were expelled by the Romans after the 2nd Punic War (218-201 B.C.). Roman control was established over the whole peninsula by the 1st c. A.D., the economy prospered, and Christianity was introduced. Spain was a center of Roman culture, and produced Seneca, Lucian, Trajan, Hadrian, Martial and Quintilian. It was overrun (5th c.) by the Vandals and the Visigoths, under whom a legal code was evolved and ecclesiastical learning flourished, notably with Orosius and Isidore of Seville. The Moors overran [illegible] and Catalonia became a splendid center of the Umayyad caliphate (756-1031). Irrigation works were constructed, new crops were introduced and crafts and trade flourished. Portugal became an independent kingdom (1143). Spain was gradually reconquered by the Christians, working first from Asturias, and then from the new kingdoms of León, Navarre, Castile and Aragon. These kingdoms merged by conquest and marriage, culminating in the union (1479) of Castile and Aragon. Ferdinand V and Isabella I [illegible] the Moors from Granada, their last stronghold [illegible] America for Spain, and Spaniards explored Indies and South America (16th c.), building up a vast empire which yielded great quantities of gold. The Inquisition was introduced (1478), the Jews were expelled (1492), with severe consequences for Spanish commerce, and the Moors were forcibly converted to Christianity (16th c.) and expelled (1609). Spain was victorious in the Italian Wars (1494-1559) and reached the height of its power under its first Hapsburg ruler, Emperor Charles V. His son, Philip II, inherited the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the Netherlands, Sardinia, Milan and Franche-Comte as well as Spain and its colonies. Portugal was under Spanish rule (1580-1640). The northern provinces of the Netherlands rebelled successfully (1581), and Spain was involved in protracted warfare in the southern provinces until 1648 (*THIRTY YEARS WAR). Spain defeated the Turkish fleet at Lepanto (1571) but failed in its attempt to invade England with the Armada (1588). The treaties of Westphalia (1648) and the Pyrenees (1659) were unfavorable to Spain, and the Spanish decline was hastened by the War of Devolution and the War of the Grand Alliance. The death (1700) of Charles II without direct heir, and the rivalry of Austria and France, provoked the War of the Spanish Succession. The resultant Peace of Utrecht (1713) deprived Spain of its European possessions and transferred Gibraltar to British rule. The attempts of Philip V and Alberoni to regain these losses were defeated by the Quadruple Alliance (1720). Under Bourbon rule (1700-1931), Spain entered the Family Compacts with France and regained (1734) the Two Sicilies in the War of the Polish Succession. By the Treaty of Paris (1763), Spain gained Louisiana and lost Florida. It regained the latter by the Treaty of Paris (1783), and sold it to the U.S.A. (1819). During the reign (1759-88) of Charles III, Floridablanca carried out much-needed economic reforms, but the expulsion (1767) of the Jesuits had an adverse effect on education. Spain was involved in the French Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic Wars, was forced to accept Joseph Bonaparte as king (1808), and was devastated during the Peninsular War. Ferdinand VII was restored (1814) under a constitutional regime, but his reactionary rule led to the loss of the Latin American colonies and an unsuccessful revolution (1820). His daughter, Isabella II, was deposed after a reactionary reign (1833-68), and disorder broke out, with fighting between Carlists and republicans. Under Alfonso XIII (1886-1931), the Spanish-American War resulted in the loss of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines (1898). Primo de Rivera brought off a coup d'état (1923) and established a military dictatorship (1923-30). The growth of republicanism resulted in the overthrow of the monarchy (1931). The ensuing republic was strongly anticlerical and hostile to the landowners, and was overthrown by the Falangists under Franco in the Spanish Civil War (1936-9). Franco established a Fascist dictatorship (1939) and kept Spain neutral in the 2nd world war though friendly to the Axis powers. The Falange was declared the only legal party, Church property and privileges were restored, and Spain was declared a monarchy (1947) with Franco as regent for life. The U.S.A. supplied much economic and technical aid (1950s). Spain joined the U.N. (1955) and the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (1959). The Spanish government renewed its claim to Gibraltar (1964) by imposing frontier restrictions. The Cortes approved (1969) General Franco's proposal that on his [illegible] Juan Carlos become [illegible] did (1975). Under a 1978 constitution Spain became a hereditary, constitutional monarchy. An attempted military coup (1981) was [illegible] haments gave the regions more autonomy. Basque separatist groups demanded greater self rule

spake [illegible]

Spa·la·to (spálətou) *SPLIT

spall (spɔl) **1.** *n.* a fragment split off stone, coal [illegible] sorting or crushing ‖ *v.t.* to split off in particles or chips [etym. doubtful]

spal·lan·za·ni [illegible] (1729-99), Italian biologist who first advocated artificial insemination

span (spæn) **1.** *n.* (*naut.*) a rope with both ends fastened forming a loop ‖ a pair of animals used together, esp. a matched pair of horses **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **span·ning** *past* and *past part* **spanned** (*naut.*, sometimes with 'in') to make fast with ropes [Du. and L.G.]

span **1.** *v. pres. part* **span·ning** *past* and *past part* **spanned** *v.t.* to extend from side to side of (a wide object) or over (a distance or period of time), esp. so as to be a link, *his life spanned three reigns* ‖ to form an arch across, *to span a river with a bridge* ‖ to measure, using the extended hand as a unit ‖ to encircle with the hand or hands in, or as if in, measuring ‖ *v.i.* to move by making successive stretching movements like a caterpillar ‖ (of whales) to swim under water, rising for breath at regular intervals **2.** *n.* the distance between two extremities, e.g. the piers of an arch, the ends of a bridge, the tips of wings etc. ‖ the interval between two points in time, *the normal span of human life* ‖ the distance between tips of the little finger and thumb (–approx. 9 ins) when the hand is ex-

span dogs a pair of clawed iron bars for hoisting logs in lumbering

span·drel (spændrəl) *n.* (*archit.*) the space between the outer curve of an arch and the rectangular molding that frames it ‖ the space between the exterior curves of adjoining arches and the horizontal molding etc. above [prob. rel. to A.F. *spaundre*, to expand]

span·gle (spæŋg'l) **1.** *n.* a tiny disk of glittering material, esp. one sewn onto a garment **2.** *v. pres. part* **span·gling** *past* and *past part.* **span·gled** *v.t.* to adorn with spangles ‖ *v.i.* to glitter with or as if with spangles [M.E. *spangel* dim. of O.E. *spang*, buckle]

Span·glish (spæŋgliʃ) *n.* mixture of Spanish and English, common in Latin America and Southwest U.S. *Cf* FRINGLISH, HINGLISH, JA-

Span·iard (spænjərd) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Spain

Spaniel (spænjəl) *n.* any of a group of dogs of any of several breeds with large drooping ears and a silky coat, used as sporting dogs for flushing or retrieving game, or kept as pets [fr. O.F. *espaigneul*, Spanish dog]

Span·ish (spæniʃ) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Spain, its people or language **2.** *n.* the Romance language of Spain and Spanish America, including Aragonese, Asturian, Andalusian and Castilian dialects. In all, Spanish is spoken by over 100,000,000 people **the Spanish** the people of

Spanish America the countries in Central and South America and the Caribbean, chiefly where Spanish is the chief language

Spanish-American *adj.* of Spain and America ‖ of Spanish America or its people **Spanish American** a native or inhabitant of Spanish America

Spanish-American War a war fought (1898) in Cuba, the Philippines and Puerto Rico by the U.S.A. and Cuban revolutionaries against Spain to free Cuba from Spanish control. Spanish fleets were rapidly defeated, and by the Treaty of Paris (1898), the Philippines, Guam and Puerto Rico were ceded by Spain to the U.S.A. Cuba was placed provisionally under U.S. military occupation

Spanish Armada ↑ARMADA

Spanish bayonet a yucca with spiky swordlike leaves, found in the southern U.S.A. and tropical America

Spanish fly *Lytta vesicatoria*, fam. *Melondae*, a bright golden-green blister beetle ≈ cantharides

Spanish Guinea ↑EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Spanish Inquisition ↑INQUISITION

Spanish Main the name given in the 16th and 17th cc. to the Spanish possessions along the coast of South America from the Isthmus of Panama to the Orinoco. The name was also applied to the Caribbean Sea

Spanish moss *Tillandsia usneoides*, fam. *Usneaceae*, a mossy plant which grows in long green gray festoons on many trees in the southern U.S.A. and West Indies. *Ramalina reticulata*, fam. *Usneaceae*, a lichen that grows in large laced nets on various trees in coastal areas of the western U.S.A.

Spanish onion a large, juicy, mild-flavored onion of any of a great many varieties

Spanish Sahara ↑WESTERN SAHARA

Spanish Succession, War of the the war (1701-14) fought between England, the Netherlands and most of the German states against France, Spain, Bavaria, Portugal and Savoy. It was precipitated by Louis XIV's proclamation (1700) of his grandson as Philip V of Spain, and by his invasion (1701) of the Spanish Netherlands. The victories of Marlborough and Eugene at Blenheim (1704), Ramillies, Turin (1706), Oudenarde, Lille (1708) and Malplaquet (1709) crushed French military supremacy. The war was ended by the Peace of Utrecht (1713) and subsidiary settlements at Rastatt and Baden (1714)

Spanish West Africa a former overseas territory of Spain divided (1958) into the overseas provinces of Ifni and Spanish Sahara (now Western Sahara)

spank (spæŋk) *v.t.* to move briskly when riding or driving [prob. back-formation fr. SPANKING]

spank **1.** *v.t.* to smack or slap (someone) on the bottom **2.** *n.* a smack or slap on someone's bot-

spank·er (spæŋkər) *n.* a fast horse, esp. one that trots briskly and stylishly ‖ (*naut.*) a fore-and-aft sail set on the after side of the mizzen-

spank·ing (spæŋkiŋ) *adj.* of unusually fine quality or impressive for its size, freshness or vigor ‖ (of a breeze) strong ‖ (of pace) quick, brisk, lively [origin unknown]

spanking *n.* a series of slaps on the bottom with the open hand, to punish a child etc.

span·ner (spænər) *n.* (*Br.*) a wrench for tightening or loosening nuts etc **to throw a spanner in the works** (*Br., pop.*) to spoil or thwart esp. the plans of others deliberately [G. fr. *spannen*, to fix, fasten, draw tight]

span roof a common form of roof, with two sides sloping downward from a central ridge

spansule (*pharm.*) ↑TIMED CAPSULE

span·worm (spænwɜ:rm) *n.* a looper

spar (spur) **1.** *n.* a pole used e.g. as a mast, yard or boom of a ship ‖ one of the longitudinal members of an aircraft wing into which the struts are set **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **spar·ring** *past* and *past part.* **sparred** to supply with spars [M.E. *sperre*, *sparre*]

spar *n.* any of various lustrous, crystalline minerals, cleaving easily into flakes or chips [rel. to O.E. *spæren*, gypsum]

spar **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **spar·ring** *past* and *past part.* **sparred** (*boxing*) to make the motions of attack and defense without landing a blow, so as to draw the opponent or to seek protection or time ‖ (*boxing*) to fight practice rounds ‖ (of fighting cocks) to strike with the feet or spurs ‖ to try to score verbally in argument **2.** *n.* the act or a session of sparring [origin obscure]

spar·a·ble (spærəb'l) *n.* a small headless nail used in shoemaking [altered fr. *sparrow bill*, with reference to its shape]

spar deck the upper deck above the main deck of a ship

spare (spɛər) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **spar·ing** *past* and *past part.* **spared** to conserve (one's strength or energy) ‖ to leave unhurt or undamaged, let go free, let live, *the prisoner was spared* ‖ to refrain from injuring or distressing or punishing, *she spared his feelings* ‖ to omit, exclude, *spare the details, nothing was spared for his comfort* ‖ to part temporarily with, or give away, without inconvenience, *can you spare 5 dollars?* ‖ to relieve (a person) of the necessity of doing something, *he was spared answering* ‖ to make available, *can you spare the time to help me?* ‖ to refrain from making use of, to use frugally or economically, *don't spare the wine* ‖ to show consideration for by relieving of work, *he spares neither himself nor his employees* ‖ to have left over as a margin or surplus, *it fitted tightly with no room to spare, we arrived with no time to spare* **2.** *adj.* held in reserve for future use, *spare cash* ‖ left over, more than needed, *some of the food was spare* ‖ thin, esp. without excess flesh, *of spare build* ≈ meager, frugal, thin, *spare diet* **3.** *n.* a surplus, superfluous object ‖ a duplicate kept in reserve ‖ (*bowling*) the act of knocking down all the pins with two consecutive rolls of the ball. the score so made ‖ a spare part, esp. of a machine [O.E. *sparian*]

spare part a duplicate part of a machine for use as a replacement

spare-part surgery (*med.*) popular term for the branch of surgery dealing with transplants of organs or with prosthetic devices

spare·ribs (spɛərrɪbz) *pl. n.* a cut of pork consisting of the ribs with little meat left on them because the fleshy part has been cut off for bacon

sparge (spɑrdʒ) *pres. part.* **sparg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sparged** *v.t.* (*brewing*) to sprinkle (the mash) with water heated to about 180° F. after the sweetwort has been drained off ‖ to plaster, roughcast ‖ to sprinkle, splash (water etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to sprinkle water [prob. fr. O.F. *espargier*]

spar·ing (spɛəriŋ) *adj.* using or taking little, because of shortage, for economy, out of abstemiousness or out of meanness

Spark (spurk), Muriel (1918–), British writer. She wrote 'The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie' (1961), also a play (1964) and movie (1969). Other novels include 'Memento Mori' (1959), 'The Mandelbaum Gate' (1965), 'The Public Image' (1968), 'The Driver's Seat' (1970), 'The Takeover' (1976) and 'Territorial Rights' (1979). Her short stories are collected in 'The Stories of Muriel Spark' (1985)

spark (spurk) **1.** *n.* a particle e.g. thrown off from a burning log, which is so hot that it emits light as well as heat, or such a particle produced by the striking of flint or steel etc. on another hard substance ‖ (*elec.*) a discharge of static electricity which raises the air, gas or vapor to incandescence ‖ (*elec.*) the light produced by this discharge ‖ (*elec.*) such a discharge in the spark plug of an internal-combustion engine ‖ a small or momentary indication of something thought of as like this, esp. with respect to its latent possibilities, *a spark of humor* ‖ (*old-fash.*, usually with 'bright' or 'bright young') a quick-witted young fellow **2.** *v.i.* to emit sparks ‖ (of an internal-combustion engine) to produce sparks correctly ‖ *v.t.* (with 'off') to initiate (a process) as if by using a spark, *the trouble was sparked off by an apparently harmless phrase* [O.E. *spærca*, *spearca*]

spark arrester a safety device to prevent sparks from escaping from a smokestack (e.g. of a steam locomotive) ‖ a device to prevent sparking where the continuity of a circuit is broken

spark chamber an instrument for defining the tracks of high-energy particles. It contains a gas and a series of metal plates that can be electrically charged to such a potential that a spark is almost caused to pass from one plate to an adjacent one. If a track of ions is formed by an ionizing particle the spark follows the track and can be photographed

spark coil (*elec.*) an induction coil used to induce an electromotive force large enough to spark across a gap between conductors

spark gap (*elec.*) the gap between the electrodes (e.g. of an induction coil) across which a spark passes

sparking plug (*Br.*) a spark plug

spar·kle (spɑrk'l) **1.** *v.i. pres. part* **spar·kling** *past* and *past part.* **spar·kled** to give off flashes of reflected light ‖ to give off flashes of wit or gaiety ‖ (of eyes) to show animation, intelligence, wit, pleasure, mischief etc. by their brightness ‖ (of wine) to effervesce with bubbles of carbon dioxide ‖ (of a performer or a performance) to be brilliant **2.** *n.* a flash of reflected light ‖ brilliance of performance, conversation etc. ‖ animation **spär·kler** *n.* an indoor firework, consisting of a piece of wire (which can be held in the hand) having part of its length coated with a substance which produces a shower of tiny sparks when lit **spär·kling** *adj.* glittering ‖ lively, vivacious ‖ (of wine) effervescent

sparkling water soda water

spark plug (*Am.=Br.* sparking plug) a device fitted into the cylinder of an internalcombustion engine, consisting of two electrodes between which the battery passes a spark which ignites the mixture of gasoline vapor and air

sparring partner someone employed to fight with a boxer during training ‖ a partner with whom one can argue amicably to sharpen one's wits

spar·row (spærou) *n.* a member of *Passer*, fam. *Fringillidae* (↑FINCH), esp. the house sparrow [O.E. *spearwa*]

Sparrow *n.* (*mil.*) an air-to-air, solid-propellant missile (AIM-7) with nonnuclear warhead, electronic-controlled homing, and a range of 25 km *Cf* SEA SPARROW

sparrow hawk *Accipiter nisus*, fam. *Accipitri-*

[illegible] related to the buzzard, but with short rounded wings and long tail It preys on small birds In flight it alternates several rapid wingbeats with short glides ‖ *Falco sparverius*, fam *Falconidae*, a small North American falcon closely related to the kestrel It feeds on insects, small birds and game

sparse (spärs) *adj.* occurring at widely separated places or times, without any regularity, *sparse vegetation* ‖ not thick[illegible] *beard* **spar·si·ty** (spärsiti:) *n.* [fr. L *spargere* (*sparsus*) to scatter]

Spar·ta (spärtə) (Lacedaemon) ancient city of the S. central Peloponnesus, Greece, adjacent to the modern town (pop. 8,000) of the same name (*Gk* Sparti) remains of temples, theaters, and 2nd cc. B.C.). After 600 B.C. Sparta was governed by a stern military constitution attributed to Lycurgus, and it became the predominant power in the Peloponnesus. Sparta played a leading part (480-479 B.C.) in repulsing the Persian invasions during the Persian Wars, and defeated the growing empire of Athens in the Peloponnesian War (431-404 B.C.). Sparta was defeated by Thebes (4th c. B.C.) and its power declined

Spar·ta·cus (spärtəkəs) (*d.* 71 B.C.), Roman gladiator. He led an unsuccessful revolt of slaves against Rome (73-71 B.C.)

Spar·tan (spärt'n) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Sparta ‖ hardy, austere, *a Spartan character* ‖ rigorous, offering no comfort, *Spartan living conditions* **2.** *n.* a native of Sparta ‖ someone of Spartan endurance **Spär·tan·ism** *n.* [fr. L. *Spartanus*]

Spartan *n.* (*mil.*) a nuclear surface-to-air guided missile formerly deployed as part of the Safeguard ballistic missile defense weapon system, designed to intercept strategic ballistic reentry vehicles in the exoatmosphere

spasm (spæzəm) *n.* a sudden, strong, involuntary muscular contraction, esp. one that is painful or convulsive ‖ a short, violent effort, *he works in spasms* [O.F. *spasme* or fr. L. *spasmus* fr. Gk]

spas·mod·ic (spæzmɒdik) *adj.* of, affected or marked by, or relating to, spasms ‖ intermittent, not sustained, *he takes a spasmodic interest in the child* **spas·mód·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. M.L. or Mod. L. *spasmodicus* fr. Gk]

spas·tic (spæstik) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to or characterized by a spasm or spasms ‖ tightly contracted as though by a prolonged spasm ‖ of a long-standing paralysis of some or many muscles, esp. caused by injury at birth ‖ suffering from such paralysis **2.** *n.* someone who suffers from such paralysis **spas·ti·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *spasticus* fr. Gk]

spat (spæt) *n.* a short gaiter covering the upper part of the foot and the ankle, and fastened under the shoe [short for SPATTERDASH]

spat alt. *past* and *past part.* of SPIT

spat **1.** *pl.* **spat, spats** *n.* the spawn or young of bivalve mollusks, esp. of oysters **2.** *v.t.* *pres. part.* **spat·ting** *past* and *past part.* **spat·ted** to spawn [perh. rel. to SPIT]

spat **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) a brief, trifling quarrel ‖ a little splash, *a spat of rain* **2.** *v. pres. part* **spat·ting** *past* and *past part.* **spat·ted** *v.t.* to strike with a sound like that made by a splash of rain ‖ *v.i.* (*pop.*) to engage in a trifling quarrel [prob. imit.]

spatch·cock (spætʃkɒk) **1.** *n.* a fowl killed and dressed hastily and cooked at once split open on a grill **2.** *v.t.* to cook (a fowl) in this way ‖ to fit (extra matter) into a text, esp. too hurriedly or inappropriately [etym. doubtful]

spate (speit) *n.* a river flood ‖ a rapid flow, a gush, *a spate of words* ‖ a large amount or number, *a spate of articles* **in spate** in flood [etym. doubtful]

spa·tha·ceous (spəθéiʃəs) *adj.* having a spathe like a spathe [Mod. L. *spathaceus*]

spathe (speið, speiθ) *n.* (*bot.*) a large enveloping leaf, green or petaloid, enveloping a spadix [fr. L. *spatha* or Gk *spathē*, broad blade]

spath·ic [illegible] [G. *spath*, *spat*, spar]

spath·ose (spæθous) *adj.* spathic

spa·tial, spa·cial (spéiʃəl) *adj.* of or relating to space **spa·tial·ly, spa·cial·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *spatium* space]

spatial summation the total effect of [illegible] from different sources converging simultaneously at a sensory receptor

spat·ter (spætər) **1.** *v.t.* to project (a fluid, e.g. water, mud etc.) in drops, *the wheels spattered the mud on all sides* ‖ to project drops of a fluid onto, *the car spattered him with mud as it passed* ‖ *v.i.* to fall in drops, *the rain spattered down* **2.** *n.* a short fall of rain etc., the act or sound of spattering ‖ a spot caused by this [prob. fr. Du. or L.G. *spatten*, to burst]

spat·ter·dash (spætərdæʃ) *n.* (*hist.*) a long legging or gaiter worn as a protection from mud ‖ roughcast

spatter glass a glass of mixed colors resembling an amalgam of the day's scraps in a factory, used decoratively *also* end-of-day glass

spat·u·la (spætʃulə) *n.* an instrument with a broad, flexible, usually dull-edged blade, used for mixing, scooping or spreading soft substances such as paint etc ‖ (*med.*) an instrument used in the examination of certain parts of the body [L. dim. of *spatha*, broad blade fr. Gk]

spat·u·late (spætʃulit) *adj.* with a broad rounded end, *a spatulate table leg* ‖ markedly broad at the tip, *spatulate fingers* (*bot.*) spoon-[illegible] [fr. Mod. L. *spatulatus*]

spav·in (spævin) *n.* a disease of the hock in horses, marked by a bony enlargement caused by strain ‖ this enlargement **spav·ined** *adj.* [fr. O.F. *espavain*]

spawn (spɔn) **1.** *n.* the mass of eggs deposited by fish, bivalve mollusks, batrachians and some other aquatic animals ‖ the mycelium of some fungi, esp. of cultivated mushrooms **2.** *v.t.* to produce (spawn) ‖ (*pop.*) to produce (something, e.g. books) in great numbers ‖ *v.i.* to deposit spawn ‖ (*pop.*) to produce young in great numbers [fr. A.F. *espaundre*]

spay (spei) *v.t.* to remove the ovaries of (an animal) [fr. A.F. *espeier*]

speak (spi:k) *pres. part* **speak·ing** *past* **spoke** (spouk), *archaic* **spake** (speik) *past part.* **spo·ken** (spóukən), *archaic* **spoke** *v.i.* to utter words with the ordinary voice, *he speaks clearly* ‖ to talk, *she was too upset to speak* ‖ to make a speech, *I am going to speak at the meeting* ‖ (with 'about') to discuss, *we spoke about the need for economy* ‖ (with 'about') to rebuke or reprimand, *will you speak to her about her laziness?* (*rhet.*) to sound, *the organ spoke* ‖ (*rhet.*) to be expressive of opinions, ideas, emotions etc., *his face spoke of suffering*, *v.t.* to express (an idea) by speaking, *she spoke the truth* ‖ to use (a language) in speaking, *he can speak German* ‖ to utter orally ‖ to express (opinions, ideas, emotions etc.) without using words, *her eyes and smile spoke a warm welcome* (*naut.*) to communicate with (a ship), *he spoke to S.S. Orontes* **so to speak** if the expression is admissible **to speak for** to recommend, *I hope you will speak for him* to reserve, *this table is spoken for* **to speak of** to mention, *he was speaking of you yesterday* ‖ (usually in negative constructions) of any significance, *he has no problems to speak of* [illegible] **to speak out** (or **up**) to speak openly and with conviction, *she always speaks out against injustice* **to speak up** to speak rather loudly, to raise the voice, *you must speak up if you are to be heard* **to speak well of** (or **for**) to be favorable evidence of, *it speaks well of his good nature that he took no offense* [O.E. *sprecan*, later *spe-*[illegible]

speakeasy [illegible] (*pop. hist.*) a place where alcoholic drink was sold illegally (esp. associated with Prohibi-[illegible]

speak·er (spi:kər) *n.* someone who speaks ‖ someone who makes a speech, gives a talk etc ‖ [illegible] the U.S. House of Representatives, the British House of Commons, and of certain other legislative bodies

[illegible] ing microphone and speaker often attached to a telephone, permitting all within range to listen and speak over the system to which it is attached

speak·ing (spi:kiŋ) **1.** *adj.* (of a likeness) close, [illegible] quent, vivid, *a speaking glance* ‖ involving speaking or talking, esp. as opposed to singing, *his speaking voice is low pitched, she took the only speaking part in the opera* **2.** *n.* the act of [illegible] of the words [illegible] bing weapon consisting of a long shaft with a pointed blade ‖ a similar weapon for stabbing fish **2.** *v.t.* to pierce with a spear, or as if with [illegible]

spear *n.* (*bot.*) a pointed shoot of grass or wheat etc ‖ a sapling [var. of SPIRE]

spear·head (spiərhed) **1.** *n.* the pointed head or blade of a spear ‖ the foremost person, or body of troops, in an attack ‖ the most forceful element, *the spearhead of the opposition* **2.** *v.t.* to be the vital thrusting force of, *he spearheaded the opposition* ‖ (*mil.*) to precede in (an attack or advance)

spear·ing (spiəriŋ) *n.* (*hockey*) an illegal jab

spear·man [illegible] **spear·men** [illegible] mən) *n.* a warrior armed with a spear

spear·mint (spiərmint) *n. Mentha spicata*, fam. *Labiatae*, common garden mint It yields the essential oil, carvone

spec (spek) *n.* (*Br.*, *pop.*) a commercial speculation on spec [illegible] will turn out as one wishes but without certainty that they will [short for SPECULATION]

spe·cial (speʃəl) **1.** *adj.* particular in kind, *each spice imparts a special flavor* ‖ superior, *a special brand* ‖ serving a particular purpose, *a special tool* ‖ specialized, *it requires special knowledge* ‖ (of friends) intimate, close **2.** *n.* a train run in addition to the scheduled trains, for a special occasion ‖ a special edition of a newspaper ‖ a special offer for some regularly stocked item, e.g. of food (*television*) a featured program that is not part of a series ‖ something specially singled out and featured [fr. O.F. *especial*]

special constable (*Br.*) a man employed as a policeman on special occasions

special court-martial a military court for offenses less serious than those warranting a general court-martial. It is composed of three or more officers, the judge advocate and defense counsel, and can impose only certain limited fines or punishment

special delivery (*Am.=Br.* express post) the system of delivering mail for a special fee without waiting for the next regular delivery ‖ (*Am.=Br.* express letter) a letter sent by this system

Special Drawing Rights international reserve units created by the International Monetary Fund in 1969 to supplement the limited supplies of gold and dollars, which had been the prime stable international monetary assets *abbr.* **SDRs** *also* paper gold

spe·cial·ism (speʃəlizəm) *n.* a specializing in a particular branch of study or in a particular field of a profession ‖ such a branch or field

spe·cial·ist (speʃəlist) *n.* someone who devotes himself to a particular branch of study, or (esp. a doctor) to a particular branch of his profession

spe·ci·al·ty [illegible] **spe·cial·ties** [illegible] (*Br.*) a specialty ‖ some particular distinguishing feature [fr. O.F. *specialité*]

spe·cial·i·za·tion (speʃəlizeiʃən) *n.* a specializing or being specialized

spe·cial·ize (spéʃəlaiz) *pres. part.* **spe·cial·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **spe·cial·ized** *v.i.* to become a specialist, to restrict one's studies, interests, activities etc. to a particular branch or field, *he specializes in modern languages* ‖ to become specialized ‖ (*biol.*) to adapt an organ for a particular purpose ‖ *v.t.* to restrict, to limit, *to specialize one's interests* [fr. F. *specialiser*]

special licence (*Br.*) a license giving permission to marry without the usual preliminaries of public notice and residence, and in a place or at a time other than those legally appointed

spe·cial·ly (speʃəli:) *adv.* in a special manner for a special purpose, with a special intention

Special Mission Fleet U.S. Air Force unit assigned to transport government officials and visiting dignitaries

special pleading [illegible] allegations made by the other side, esp. to avoid damaging admissions ‖ an argument used for [illegible]

special relativity [illegible]

special reserve sharing [illegible]

specialty [illegible] [illegible] interest ‖ something for which a district, restau[illegible]

special verdict (*law*) a verdict which sets out the facts on the material issues of a case as found by the jury, but which leaves the court to

spe·cie (spē′shē) *n.* money in coin **in specie** in

spe·cies (spē′shēz) *pl.* **spe·cies** *n.* (*biol.*) a group of individuals closely related in structure, capable of breeding within the group but not normally outside it ‖ (*biol.*) a systematic unit including geographical races and varieties and included within a structure of more comprehensive classification (e.g. a genus) ‖ (*logic*) a group having certain attributes in common and given a common name ‖ (*Roman Catholicism*) the outward form of the consecrated bread and wine ‖ (*pop.*) a sort, kind [L. appearance, form, kind]

spe·ci·fi·a·ble (spesifaiəb'l) *adj.* that can be

specific stated or understood, *he had no specific reason for coming* ‖ of a species, *specific name* ‖ characteristic of something, *specific properties* ‖ (*phys.*) being an arbitrary constant ‖ (of a disease) caused by a particular infection ‖ (of a remedy) having particular influence on a particular disease or particular part of the body **2.** *n.* (*med.*) a adv. [fr. M.L. *specificus*]

specific address (*computer*) permanent location of data in a computer storage *also* absolute address

spec·i·fi·ca·tion (spesifikeiʃən) *n.* the act of specifying ‖ a detailed item, something specified ‖ (often *pl.*) a list of materials supplied and work done by a builder, engineer etc. or required for a project to be carried out ‖ a detailed description of a person's invention submitted by an inventor when applying for a patent [fr. M.L. *specificatio* (*specificationis*)]

specific gravity (*phys.*) the numerical ratio between the weight, at any chosen place, of a given volume of a substance and the weight, at the same place, of an equal volume of water at 4° C., i.e. the ratio of the density of a substance to the density of water at 4° C. (or other standard)

specific heat (*phys.*) the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 gram of a substance through 1° C.

specific inductive capacity (*abbr.* SIC)

spec·i·fic·i·ty (spesifisiti:) *n.* the quality or state

specify *pres. part.* **spec·i·fy·ing** *pa.t.* and *past part.* **spec·i·fied** *v.t.* to name or mention explicitly ‖ to include in a specification [O.F. *specifier*]

spec·i·men (spesəmən) *n.* a part or individual taken to typify the whole or the class, esp. for the purpose of scientific investigation, a sample ‖ (*pop.*, used pejoratively) an individual of a specified sort, *he's a nasty specimen* [L. fr. *specere*, to look, look at]

specimen page a sample of a manuscript or other copy set up in type to establish the format, typeface, conventions etc. to be used when the complete work is printed

spe·cious·i·ty (spi:ʃɔsiti:) *n.* the state or quality of being specious [fr. L.L. *speciositas*]

spe·cious (spi:ʃəs) *adj.* apparently sound and reasonable, but fallacious [fr. L. *speciosus*, beautiful]

Speck (spek), Frank Gouldsmith (1881-1950), U.S. anthropologist and authority on Indian tribes of eastern North America, especially the Algonquian and Iroquois. His works include 'Ethnology of the Yuchi Indians' (1909) and 'Penobscot Man: the Life History of a Forest Tribe in Maine' (1940)

speck (spek) **1.** *n.* a small bit, a particle, *a speck of dust* ‖ a small spot or stain ‖ a spot indicating decay, e.g. in blemished fruit ‖ something made to appear very small by distance, *he was a speck on the horizon* **2.** *v.t.* to mark with specks [O.E.

speck·le (spek'l) **1.** *n.* a small spot or mark, esp. a natural one on skin etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **speck·ling** *past* and *past part.* **speck·led** to mark with speckles

specs (speks) *pl. n.* (*pop.*) a pair of spectacles

spec·ta·cle (spektək'l) *n.* a display, usually on a who, by his appearance or behavior, is seen to be ludicrous ‖ (*pl.*) a pair of lenses, mounted in a light frame which rests on the bridge of the nose and hooks or rests behind the ears, de- protect the eyes **spec·ta·cled** *adj.* wearing spectacles ‖ (of animals) having a marking suggesting spectacles [O.F.]

spec·tac·u·lar (spektækjulər) **1.** *adj.* impressive to see, *a spectacular dive* ‖ of a kind to attract attention of or relating to a spectacle **2.** *n.* a long, lavish television show or movie [fr. L. *spectaculum*, a spectacle]

spec·ta·tor (spekteitər, spekteitər) *n.* an onlooker, someone who watches (a show, display etc.) [L.]

spec·ter, esp. *Br.* **spec·tre** (spektər) *n.* the spirit of someone dead made visible, esp. with a terrifying appearance ‖ a threatening vision of something to come, *the specter of famine* [F. or fr. L. *spectrum*]

spectrobolometer (*astron.*) a SPECTROBOLOMETER

spec·tro·graph (spektrəgræf) *n.* a device for recording voiceprints *Cf* VOICEPRINT

spec·tral (spektrəl) *adj.* of or resembling a spectre ‖ of or relating to a spectrum or spectra

spectral type (*astron.*) the classification to which a star belongs on the basis of its spectrum. This system of classification comprises 10 categories which depend on the color, the observed relative prominence of spectral lines and bands, and the inferences obtained from these concerning surface temperature

spectre (*Br.*) SPECTER

spec·tro·graph (spektrəgra:f, spektrəgræf) *n.* a spectroscope equipped with a device for photographing or otherwise recording the spectrum produced (*SPECTROMETER) [SPECTRUM + GRAPH]

spec·trom·e·ter (spektrɔmitər) *n.* a spectroscope equipped with some form of detector that measures the intensity of light falling on it and that is used to produce a record of the emission or absorption of radiation as a function of wavelength (cf. MASS SPECTROMETER) ‖ an instrument used to measure refractive indices [SPECTRUM + METER]

spec·tro·pho·tom·e·ter (spektroufoutɔmitər) *n.* a spectroscope equipped with a photometer for measuring the intensities of radiation in different parts of the spectrum, usually compared with a standard beam of the same frequency [SPECTRUM + PHOTOMETER]

spec·tro·scope (spektrəskoup) *n.* any of various instruments used to disperse a beam of electromagnetic radiation into narrow wave bands (*RESOLVING POWER). A spectroscope consists of a source of radiation (in emission spectroscopy it is the material being studied), a collimator, a prism or diffraction grating for separating the narrow wave bands, and an optical system for bringing these to a focus. The optics and mechanics of spectroscopes vary widely, depending upon the kind of radiation employed (*SPECTROMETER, *SPECTROGRAPH, *SPECTROPHOTOMETER) **spec·tro·scop·ic** (spektrəskɔpik), **spec·tro·scop·i·cal** *adjs* **spec·tro·scop·i·cal·ly** *adv.* **spec·tros·co·pist** (spektrɔskəpist) *n.* **spec·tros·co·py** *n.* (*phys., chem.*) the study of the interaction of electromagnetic radiation with matter by means of the production and analysis of spectra. Modern models of matter picture the particles of which it is composed as being in a state of continuous vibrational, rotational and translational motion. Underlying most spectroscopic techniques is the fact that these atomic and subatomic particles are capable (since they bear charges) of absorbing and emitting energy in the form of electromagnetic radiation. Furthermore, depending upon the energy (and hence the frequency, *PLANCK RADIATION LAW) of this radiation, different portions of the atomic or molecular structure are involved (*INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY, *ULTRAVIOLET SPECTROSCOPY, *VISIBLE SPECTRUM, *MICROWAVE SPECTRUM) Quantum theory requires that e.g. a spinning molecule or circulating electron can possess energy only in certain definite, permitted amounts. It follows that in absorbing or emitting energy only those transitions that bring the system from one allowed state to another can occur, and therefore only certain wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation will be emitted or absorbed

Generally there are two methods of studying these interactions: the production of emission spectra and of absorption spectra. Emission and absorption spectra are further subdivided according to the character of the radiation employed, different optical and mechanical systems being required for handling each band

Spectroscopy finds increasingly wide use as an analytic tool in theoretical studies and is a potent means of identifying the components of complex mixtures and of unknown substances. Thus the infrared absorption spectrum of a pure substance is accepted as a proof that the substance is present, and it provides an extremely useful clue to the structure of the substance (cf. NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE, *MASS SPECTROSCOPY) [G. *spektroskop*]

spec·trum (spektrəm) *pl.* **spec·tra** (spektrə), **spec·trums** *n.* an arrangement of the components of a beam, wave band or sound separated and displayed in order according to some varying factor, e.g. energy, charge-to-mass ratio, wavelength ‖ the band of colors (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet) into which a beam of light is decomposed by a prism ‖ the image retained on the retina when the eyes are turned away after staring at a bright colored object (*MASS SPECTRUM, *MOLECULAR SPECTRUM, *SPECTROSCOPY) [F. or fr. L. *spectrum* fr. *specere*, to look]

spectrum of war (*mil.*) **1.** the full range of a conflict **2.** cold, limited, and general war

spec·u·lar (spekjulər) *adj.* of, pertaining to or having the qualities of a mirror ‖ (of a surface) producing an image, i.e. reflecting coherently [fr. L. *specularis*]

spec·u·late (spekjuleit) *pres. part.* **spec·u·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **spec·u·lat·ed** *v.i.* to consider possibilities and probabilities, *it is idle to speculate about what might have happened* ‖ to undertake commercial transactions involving serious risk for the sake of possible large winnings, esp. to buy and sell in the hope of profiting from fluctuating prices, sometimes in an antisocial way [fr. L. *speculari* (*speculatus*), to watch]

spec·u·la·tion (spekjuléiʃən) *n.* theorizing, conjecture, *her departure gave rise to speculation* ‖ commercial activity involving serious risk in the hope of large profits ‖ an enterprise involving such activity [fr. L.L. *speculatio* (*speculationis*)]

spec·u·la·tive (spékjuleitiv, spékjulətiv) *adj.* of or concerning speculation ‖ given to speculating [O.F. *speculatif*]

spec·u·la·tor (spékjuleitər) *n.* someone who speculates [L. fr. *speculari*, to watch]

spec·u·lum (spékjuləm) *pl.* **spec·u·la** (spékjulə) **spec·u·lums** *n.* an instrument for examining body cavities ‖ a mirror of polished metal, used in telescopes etc. ‖ a colored patch on the wing of some birds [L. = mirror]

speculum metal an alloy, principally of copper and tin, which takes a very high polish and is used for making reflecting surfaces

sped alt. *past* and *past part.* of SPEED

speech (spi:tʃ) *n.* the ability to speak, *he lost his speech* ‖ the act of speaking, *she broke into speech* ‖ that which is spoken, esp. an address to an audience ‖ a group of lines given to a character in a play ‖ manner of speaking, *country speech* ‖ the theory of oral communication, e.g. as studied in some colleges ‖ (*mus.*) the sounding of an instrument, esp. of an organ pipe [O.E. sprǽc, later spǽc]

speech community all the people who speak a mutually intelligible language or dialect

speech day (*Br.*) the day when parents attend a school to witness the presentation of prizes to the pupils, and to hear speeches

speech·i·fy (spi:tʃifai) *pres. part.* **speech·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **speech·i·fied** *v.i.* to make unnecessary speeches, holding forth in a tedious or pompous manner

speech·less (spi:tʃlis) *adj.* without the ability to speak ‖ temporarily unable to speak because of some emotional shock or injury ‖ silent

speech pathology *SPEECH THERAPY

speech processing technique for changing characteristics of voice to improve intelligibility for transmission

speech synthesis artificial simulation of speech, e.g., electronically, by computer — **speech synthesizer**

speech therapy the study, examination, and treatment of defects and diseases of the voice, and of spoken and written language *also* speech pathology — **speech pathologist** *n.* — **speech therapist** *n.*

Speed (spi:d), John (c. 1552-1629), English antiquarian and cartographer. His 'Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine' (1611) is a valuable collection of detailed maps of the English counties

speed (spi:d) *n.* rate of motion ‖ (*phys.*) the magnitude of a velocity vector irrespective of its direction ‖ a transmission gear ‖ the rate at

which something proceed or relate [*fig.*] the rapidity with which [illegible] acted on by light, usually expressed by a number ‖ (*photog.*) the time during which the shutter of a camera is open [O.E. *spēd*]

speed *pres. part.* **speed·ing** *past and past part.* **sped** (sped), **speed·ed** *v.t.* to move, act, change, pass etc. at a high speed ‖ to drive a vehicle more rapidly than is safe or legal ‖ *v.t.* to cause to move at a high speed | to set (an engine) to run at a certain speed **to speed up** to increase the speed of ‖ to go faster [O.E. *spēdan*]

speed (*slang*) a stimulant drug, esp. methamphetamine

speed·ball [illegible] of 11 players on each team, combining elements of basketball and football, invented in 1921 by Elmer D. Mitchell

speed·boat (spēdbōt) *n.* a motorboat capable of traveling at high speed

speed freak (*slang*) a habitual speed user

speed·i·ly (spē′dilē) *adv.* with speed, quickly

speed·i·ness (spē′dē·nis) *n.* the state or quality of being speedy

speed·om·e·ter (spidŏm′itər) *n.* [illegible] shows the speed at which a vehicle is moving

speed-read·ing (spē′drē′diŋ) *n.* technique and practice of rapid reading accomplished by extending sight and comprehension span to include several words or passages at one glance **speed-read** *v.* **speed-reader** *n.*

speed shop (*automobile*) a hot-rodders' supply store

speed-up (spē′dʌp) *n.* the act of speeding up | (esp. in factories) an increase in speed and output not accompanied by an increase in salary

speed·way (spē′dwā) *n.* a racetrack, esp. for motorcycles ‖ a road on which fast driving is permitted

speed·well (spē′dwel) *n.* a member of *Veronica*, fam. *Scrophulariaceae*, a genus of plants native to the temperate regions of both hemispheres, many species of which are cultivated as garden flowers

speed·y (spē′dē) *comp.* **speed·i·er** *superl.* **speed·i·est** *adj.* swift, having a good capacity for speed ‖ prompt, *it gives speedy relief*

speiss (spais) *n.* a compound of arsenic, nickel, copper etc. produced in smelting certain lead ores [fr. G. *speise*, amalgam]

Speke (spēk), John Hanning (1827-64), British explorer. He accompanied Sir Richard Burton to Somaliland (1854) and to E. Africa (1857-9). After they had discovered Lake Tanganyika (1858), Speke went on to discover Lake Victoria (1858), claiming it as the source of the Nile. In 1860-3 he traced the White Nile from its source, through the Sudan, to its mouth

spe·le·ol·o·gist (spē′lē·ŏlə·jist) *n.* someone who specializes in speleology

spe·le·ol·o·gy, *Br.* also **spe·lae·ol·o·gy** (spē′lē·ŏlə·jē) *n.* the scientific study of caves | spelunking [fr. L. *spelaeum*, cave + Gk *logos*, discourse]

spell (spel) **1.** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to relieve (a person) by taking a turn at work ‖ *v.i.* to rest from work for a period **2.** *n.* a turn at work, a shift | a short period, *a spell in the country* ‖ (*Austral.*) a period of relaxation, rest from work ‖ a bout or period (of illness, depression etc.), *he's going through a bad spell* [etym. doubtful]

spell *pres. part.* **spell·ing** *past and past part.* **spelled,** esp. *Br.* **spelt** (spelt) *v.t.* to name or write the letters of (a word) in order | (of specified letters) to make up (a word), *c-a-t spells cat* ‖ to signify, *the drought spells disaster for thousands* ‖ *v.i.* to form words by letters, *her typing is good, but she spells badly* **to spell out** to make out the meaning of (words, a written passage etc.) with difficulty ‖ to read out letter by letter ‖ to explain in full detail [fr. O.F. *espeller, espeler*]

spell *n.* an incantation, words which properly chanted or uttered are supposed to have magical effect ‖ the power to charm or fascinate, *the spell of Ireland* ‖ a state of enchantment, *putting on the light broke the spell* [O.E. *spel, spell*, a story]

spell·bind [illegible] *past and past part* **spell·bound** (spel′baund) *v.t.* to put a spell upon | to enchant, fascinate **spell-bind·er** *n.* a speaker or entertainer who has strong power over an audience **spell-bound** *adj.* entranced ‖ bound as if by a spell, esp. rendered motionless [illegible]

spell·ing (spel′iŋ) [illegible] orthography

spelling bee [illegible]

spelt [illegible] *n.* [illegible] a variety of wheat grown in Germany and Switzerland [O.E. *spelta*]

spelt alt. *past and past part.* of SPELL

spel·ter (spel′tər) *n.* commercial zinc, about 97% [illegible]

spellbinder (spel′bindər) *n.* [illegible] enthusiast

spe·lunk·ing (spilʌŋkiŋ) *n.* (*Am. Br.* potholing) the sport of exploring underground caves [fr. L. *spelunca*, cave]

Spen·cer (spensər), Herbert (1820-1903), English philosopher. His chief work was 'Synthetic Philosophy' (1860-1900) in several volumes, each treating a different branch of knowledge. He was the founder of an evolutionary philosophy [illegible] and development of language [illegible] social philosophy

Spencer [illegible] (1891-1961), English painter. His works include landscapes, portraits and nudes, but he is best known for his [illegible] on a very large scale and show much distortion and some private symbolism. His pictures often show Christ in a 20th-c. English setting

spen·cer (spensər) *n.* a fore-and-aft sail that serves as a trysail [etym. doubtful]

spencer *n.* [illegible] (waist-length) or bodice | (*hist.*) a man's double-breasted tailless coat or jacket of the late 18th c. and early 19th c. [after the 2nd Earl *Spencer* (1758-1834)]

spend (spend) *pres. part.* **spend·ing** *past and past part* **spent** (spent) *v.t.* to pay out (money) for purchases ‖ to exhaust, wear out (oneself or itself) | to pass (time) | *v.i.* to pay out money [O.E. *spendan* fr. L. *expendere*]

spend·thrift (spendθrift) **1.** *n.* someone who spends too much and spends wastefully **2.** *adj.* spending too much, wasteful

Speng·ler (pengələr), Oswald (1880-1936), German philosopher. In his chief work, 'The Decline of the West' (2 vols, 1916, 1922), he predicts the end of Western civilization by examining aspects of it (politics, mathematics, art etc.) and finding analogies with declining civilizations of the past

Spen·ser (spensər), Edmund (c. 1552-99), English poet. His most celebrated poem is 'The Faerie Queene' (1589, 1596), an allegorical, chivalric, epic romance originally conceived in 12 books, of which only the first six and fragments of a seventh were written. Spenser's other works include 'The Shepheardes Calender' (1579), 'Epithalamion' (1595) and 'Prothalamion' (1596) and many sonnets. He enriched poetic diction by introducing into his own poetry foreign loanwords, archaisms, pseudo-archaisms and dialect words. He adapted contemporary sonnet form, writing three linked quatrains and a couplet, and in 'The Faerie Queene' perfected a new stanza form which became known as the Spenserian stanza. Many of his poems contain thinly disguised references to contemporary political figures, thus the faerie queene served by the knights in the poem is, at one level of the allegory, Queen Elizabeth. Spenser's poetry influenced Milton, Wordsworth and Keats, and cast a spell on those for whom poetry was the creation of another world, a dream world of romance and enchantment, largely insulated from the realities of human [illegible]

Spen·se·ri·an (spensiəriən) *adj.* of or characteristic of Edmund Spenser or his poetry

Spenserian stanza a nine-lined stanza perfected by Edmund Spenser, who used it in 'The Faerie Queene'. It was later employed by Byron, Shelley and Keats. It is suitable only for long narrative poems. Eight iambic pentameters are followed by an alexandrine and are [illegible]

spent [illegible] devoid of further energy | (of shells, cartridges etc.) exploded, having lost its elasticity, plasticity or other active principle

O.F. *esperme* or L. *sperma* fr. Gk]

sper·ma·ce·ti (spə:rməsē′tē) *n.* a glistening white fatty, waxy substance, chiefly cetyl palmitate, $C_{15}H_{31}COOC_{16}H_{33}$, found in sperm oil [illegible] cosmetics, candles etc. [M.L. fr. L.L. *sperma*, [illegible]

sper·mar·y (spə:rmərē) *pl.* **sper·mar·ies** *n.* an organ in which spermatozoa are produced, e.g. a [illegible]

sper·mat·ic [illegible] (*anat.*) relating to spermatozoa | relating to a testis [fr. M.L. *spermaticus*]

spermatic cord a cord on which a testis hangs and which contains vessels and nerves

spermatic fluid [illegible]

sper·ma·tid (spə:rmətid) *n.* a nonmotile and otherwise immature male germ cell produced by the second meiotic division and leading to the mature spermatozoon by cytoplasmic differ[illegible] [fr. Gk *sperma* (*spermatos*), seed]

sper·ma·ti·um [illegible] **sper·ma·tia** (spə:rmē′i·ə) *n.* a nonmotile male gamete in red algae | a cell functioning as a male gamete in various lichens and fungi [Mod. L. fr. Gk [illegible] seed]

sper·mat·o·cyte (spə:rmǽtəsait) *n.* an immature male germ cell (the primary spermatocyte) just prior to the first maturation division, or each cell (secondary spermatocyte) formed during that process and transformed into a spermatid by the second maturation division (*MEIOSIS, *SPERMATOGENESIS) [fr. Gk *sperma* (*spermatos*), seed + *kutos*, receptacle]

sper·ma·to·gen·e·sis (spə:rmətədʒenisis) *n.* the entire process of formation and maturation of the male gamete from spermatogonium through primary and secondary spermatocytes and spermatid to spermatozoon **sper·ma·to·ge·net·ic** *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *sperma* (*spermatos*), seed, [illegible] origin]

sper·ma·to·go·ni·um [illegible] **sper·ma·to·go·ni·a** (spə:rmətəgóuni:ə) *n.* a primordial male germ cell (*SPERMATOGENESIS) [Mod. L. fr. Gk *sperma* (*spermatos*), seed + *gonē*, [illegible]

sperm·a·toph·o·ral (spə:rmətɔfərəl) *adj.* of or having to do with a spermatophore

sper·mat·o·phore (spə:rmǽtəfɔr, spə:rmǽtəfour) *n.* a capsule or mass containing spermatozoa ejaculated by male mollusks, annelids and other animals [fr. Gk *sperma* (*spermatos*), seed + *-phoros*, bearing]

sper·mat·o·phyte (spə:rmǽtəfait) *n.* a member of *Spermatophyta*, plants producing seeds **sper·ma·to·phyt·ic** (spə:rmətəfitik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *sperma* (*spermatos*), seed + *phuton*, plant]

spermatozoa *pl.* of SPERMATOZOON

sper·ma·to·zo·al (spə:rmətəzouəl) *adj.* of or having to do with spermatozoa

sper·ma·to·zo·an (spə:rmətəzouən) *adj.* spermatozoal

sper·ma·to·zo·ic (spə:rmətəzouik) *adj.* spermatozoal

sper·ma·to·zo·id (spə:rmətəzouid) *n.* the motile male gamete or sexual cell of a plant freed in the water from the antheridium in which it has developed

sper·ma·to·zo·on (spə:rmətəzouɔn) *pl.* **sper·ma·to·zo·a** (spə:rmətəzouə) *n.* a motile male reproductive haploid cell (*SPERMATOGENESIS, *FERTILIZATION) [Mod. L. fr. Gk *sperma* (*spermatos*), seed + *zoon*, animal]

sper·mo·go·ni·um (spə:rməgouni:əm) *pl.* **sper·mo·go·ni·a** (spə:rməgouni:ə) *n.* the receptacle or capsule of spermatia in certain lichens and fungi [Mod. L. fr. Gk *sperma*, seed + *gonē*, offspring]

sperm oil a liquid wax, not a true oil, light yellow in color and contained in the large head cavities of the sperm whale. When the spermaceti in it has been extracted, sperm oil is used as a lubricant and, in conjunction with other marine oils, as a leather dressing (cf. WHALE OIL)

sperm whale *Physeter catodon* or *P. macrocephalus* [illegible] whales, measuring up to 60 ft in length, having a closed head cavity containing spermaceti and oil. A large sperm whale may yield up to 100 barrels of sperm oil and 24 barrels of spermaceti [short for *spermaceti whale*]

Sper·ry (sperē), Elmer Ambrose (1860-1930), American inventor of the gyroscopic compass

sper·ry·lite (spérəlait) *n.* platinum arsenide, $PtAs_2$, the only natural compound of platinum. It occurs in white crystals and granular form [after Francis L. *Sperry*, 19th-c. Canadian [illegible]

spew (spju:) **1.** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to vomit (*rhet.*, usually with 'out') to pour out (curses etc.) with [illegible] **2.** *n.* [illegible]

Spey (spei) a river of N.E. Scotland, flowing northeast 110 miles from Loch Spey, in the [illegible]

Inverness highlands, to the North Sea: salmon

(1529) at which toleration was refused to Lutherans in Catholic states and to Zwinglians

sphag·nums *n.* a member of *Sphagnum*, a genus of soft mosses, the only representative of the order *Sphagnaceae*. The plants are colored by chlorophyll and brown, yellow or red pigments, but are pale on account of air-containing tissues. Their remains, with other plant debris, form peat [Mod. L. fr. Gk *sphagnos*, a kind of

sphaleros, deceptive]

sphene (sfin) *n.* titanite [F. *sphene* fr. Gk]

sphe·no·don (sfi:nədɒn) *n.* the tuatara [fr. Gk *sphēn*, a wedge + *odous* (*odontos*), tooth]

pound bone at the base of the cranium ‖ sphenoidal **2.** *n.* a wedge-shaped crystal with four equal isosceles triangles as faces | the sphenoid bone **sphe·noi·dal** *adj.* wedge-shaped [fr. Mod. L. *sphenoides* fr. Gk fr. *sphēn*, a wedge + *eidēs*, form]

sphe·nop·sid (sfi:nɒpsid) *n.* a member of *Sphenopsida*, a subphylum of chlorophyll-bearing, vascular plants (the horsetails) and many much larger fossil forms that flourished in the Carboniferous [fr. Mod. L. *Sphenopsida* fr. Gk *sphēn*, a wedge + *opsis*, vision, appearance]

sphere (sfiər) *n.* (*geom.*) the solid figure generated when a circle rotates about a diameter, every point on its surface being thus equidistant from the center of this circle (called the center of the sphere). The surface area of a sphere = 4π (radius)^2, the volume of a sphere = $\frac{4}{3}\pi$ (radius)^3 ‖ (*loosely*) anything of approximately this shape | a limited domain within which something is effective, *sphere of influence* ‖ a range of knowledge, *it lies outside my sphere* | a group of people in the social hierarchy (with respect to belonging or not belonging to it), *he moves in more exalted spheres than they do* | (*hist.*) any of the hollow concentric transparent globes once conceived as moving around the earth and carrying in them the sun, planets and fixed stars and producing music by their vibrations | (*hist.*) the path, within one of these concentric globes, followed by the sun, planets or fixed stars [O.F. *espere* fr. L.L. fr. Gk]

spher·ic (sferik) *adj.* spherical **spher·i·cal** *adj.* shaped like a sphere | relating to a sphere [fr. L.L. *sphericus*, *sphaericus* fr. Gk]

spherical aberration the distortion of an image produced by a spherical lens or mirror because of the different focal points for rays incident upon the central region and those incident upon the outer margins

spherical angle the angle between two intersecting arcs of great circles on a sphere measured between the tangents at the point of

spherical polygon a figure formed by arcs of great circles on a sphere

spherical triangle the three-sided enclosed figure formed on the surface of a sphere which is bounded by the arcs of three great circles

spher·ic·i·ty (sfiris·iti:) *n.* the quality or state of

spher·ics (sferiks) *n.* spherical geometry and

sphe·roid (sfiərɔid) *n.* a figure resembling a sphere | spheroidal (sfiərɔid'l) *adj.* **sphe·roi·dic·i·ty** (sfiərɔidisiti:)

sphe·rom·e·ter (sfirɒmitər) *n.* an instrument used to measure the curvature of a spherical or cylindrical surface [fr. F. *spherometre*]

spher·o·plasts (sfiərəplæst) *n.* (*cytol.*) mitochondria or other cytoplasmic bodies, thread-like bodies in the protoplasm of cells, involved in the enzyme processes *also* chondriosomes

spher·u·lar (sferjulər) *adj.* having the form of a

spher·ule (sferju:l) *n.* a small sphere [fr. L.

spher·u·lite (sferjulait) *n.* a spherical crystalline concretion, esp. of quartz and feldspar,

muscle which, by its contraction, is able to close

sphing·o·lip·i·do·sis (sfingoulipədousis) *n.* (*med.*) a metabolic disorder in which certain glycolipids and phospholipids accumulate in tissue, e.g. Tay-Sachs disease, Gaucher's disease, Niemann-Pick disease

sphinx (sfiŋks) *pl.* **sphinx·es, sphin·ges** (sfindʒi:z) *n.* a compound creature having (in its most common form) a lion's body and a human head, either male or female. It originated in Egypt and the concept of the sphinx spread throughout the ancient world. Representations of the sphinx are found in Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Mayan and Roman art and sculpture. They are usually recumbent, may or may not be winged, and sometimes have a ram's or hawk's head. The heads of Egyptian sphinxes are usually royal portraits, and the lion bodies represent the pharaoh's strength. In Greek mythology, the Sphinx of Thebes had the head of a woman, the feet and tail of a lion and the wings of a bird. It devoured everyone who could not answer the riddle it asked, but when this was finally solved by Oedipus, the Sphinx killed itself | an inscrutable person ‖ a member of *Sphinx*, a genus of hawkmoths **the Sphinx** the great sphinx of Giza, 187 ft long, the head and body of which are carved of living rock [L. fr. Gk prob. fr. *sphingein*, to bind together]

sphra·gis·tic (sfrədʒistik) *adj.* of or relating to engraved seals **sphra·gis·tics** *n.* the study of engraved seals or signet rings [fr. Gk *sphragistikos*]

sphyg·mo·graph (sfigməgræf, sfigməgrɑf) *n.* an instrument for recording the arterial pulse rate on a graph [fr. Gk *sphugmos*, the pulse + GRAPH]

sphyg·mo·ma·nom·e·ter (sfigmoumənɒmitər) *n.* an instrument for measuring blood pressure, esp. of the arteries [fr. Gk *sphugmos*, the pulse + MANOMETER]

sphyg·mom·e·ter (sfigmɒmitər) *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of the pulse [fr. Gk *sphugmos*, the pulse + METER]

spi·cate (spaikeit) *adj.* (*bot.*) having spikes | (*biol.*, e.g. of an inflorescence) arranged in the form of a spike or spikes [fr. L. *spicatus*, furnished with spikes]

spic·ca·to (spikɑtou) *adj.* (*mus.*) with springy bowing (the bow rebounding off the strings in the achieving of a series of rapid detached notes) [Ital.]

spice (spais) **1.** *n.* any of many vegetable substances, mostly plant parts from which the essential oils have not been extracted, used to impart their strong and aromatic flavors to food, and formerly to preserve foodstuffs from decay (e.g. cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg etc.) ‖ these substances collectively ‖ something which stimulates agreeably, *variety is the spice of life* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **spic·ing** *past* and *past part.* **spiced** to flavor by adding spice ‖ to make more

spice·bush (spaisbuʃ) *n. Lindera bezoin*, fam. *Lauraceae*, an aromatic shrub having yellow flowers and scarlet or yellow berries

Spice Islands *MOLUCCAS

spic·i·ly (spaisili:) *adv.* in a spicy manner

spic·i·ness (spaisinis) *n.* the quality of being

spick-and-span (spikənspæn) *adj.* (*hist.*) turned out to look extremely smart ‖ all fresh and new [fr. older *spick and span new* extension of *spannew* fr. O.N. *spánn*, chip + *nýr*, new]

spic·u·late (spikjulit) *adj.* (*biol.*) covered with, having or consisting of spicules ‖ needlelike [fr. L. *spiculatus*]

spic·ule (spikju:l) *n.* (*zool.*) a minute needlelike body, siliceous or calcareous, found in some invertebrates, e.g. in sponges and radiolarians | (*bot.*) a small spike | any small needlelike formation, esp. of a hard material, e.g. ice [F.]

spic·y (spaisi:) *comp.* **spic·i·er** *superl.* **spic·i·est** *adj.* having the flavor of spices, stimulating the imagination, *spicy adventures* ‖ stimulating erotically, *spicy stories*

spi·der (spaidər) *n.* an animal of the order *Araneida*, subclass *Arachnida*, having eight legs, a large unsegmented abdomen, jaws often equipped with poison glands for paralyzing in-

and spinnerets from which a very fine thread is drawn and woven into a web. The web is used as a nest or, rendered sticky by a secretion, as a trap for flying insects, though some species catch their prey by running and capturing. There are at least 20,000 species. Any of several contrivances with long, thin structural parts: a frying pan, originally one supported on three legs ‖ a light phaeton with big, thin wheels [O.E. *spithra*]

spider hole (*mil.*) a disguised foxhole, esp. one used by a sniper

spider monkey one of many South American monkeys, esp. of genus *Ateles*, with long, slender, flexible limbs, prehensile tail and slender bodies (*MONKEY)

spider web a web made by a spider

spi·der·wort (spaidərwə:rt, spaidərwɔrt) *n.* a member of *Tradescantia*, fam. *Commelinaceae*, cultivated plants with usually blue or violet flowers. The six slender stamens are covered with hairs

spi·der·y (spaidəri:) *adj.* resembling or suggesting the appearance of a spider, esp. its long thin legs, *spidery handwriting* ‖ like a cobweb in formation, *spidery lace* ‖ infested with spiders

spie·gel·ei·sen (ʃpi:gəlaizən) *n.* pig iron containing manganese used in making steel by the Bessemer process [G. fr. *spiegel*, mirror + *eisen*, iron]

spiel (spi:l) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) a speech or story, usually delivered volubly and with intent to persuade **2.** *v.t.* (*pop.*, with 'off') to recite or utter volubly, usually with intent to persuade ‖ (*pop.*, with 'off') to recite at length (something memorized) ‖ *v.i.* to talk volubly and often extravagantly [G. *spielen*, to play]

Spiel·berg (spi:lbə:rg), Steven (1947–), U.S. film director, known for his adventure and fantasy films. He directed 'Jaws' (1975), 'Close Encounters of the Third Kind' (1977), 'Raiders of the Lost Ark' (1981), 'E.T.: The Extraterrestrial' (1982), 'Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom' (1984) and 'The Color Purple' (1985)

spig·ot (spigət) *n.* a device which controls the flow of a fluid from or through a pipe or from a container ‖ a peg or plug for the vent of a barrel or cask ‖ the end of one pipe fitting into the socket of another [prob. fr. Prov. *espigot*]

spike (spaik) **1.** *n.* a thin, sharp-pointed piece of metal, rock or other hard material ‖ a sharply pointed rod or shaft set with the point upward, e.g. on a wall, as an obstacle ‖ a pointed nail set (in small quantity) into the soles of climbing boots or running shoes to prevent slipping ‖ a large nail used to fasten a rail to a railroad tie ‖ a single antler of a young deer ‖ an ear of grain, e.g. wheat | (*Br.*) a spindle (filing device) ‖ (*bot.*) an inflorescence with sessile flowers along the stem, the youngest towards the tip **2.** *v. pres. part.* **spik·ing** *past* and *past part.* **spiked** *v.t.* to furnish, fasten or pierce with a spike or with spikes | to render (a gun) useless to an enemy who captures it ‖ to thwart, *to spike someone's plans* ‖ to put an end to (e.g. a rumor) ‖ (*baseball* etc.) to injure (a player) with the spikes of one's shoes ‖ (*pop.*) to add liquor to (a nonalcoholic drink) ‖ *v.i.* to form a spike, or project like one [fr. L. *spica*, ear of grain]

spike·let (spaiklit) *n.* (*bot.*) a small spike, bearing few flowers, esp. in certain sedges and grasses

spike·nard (spaiknurd) *n. Nardostachys jatamansi*, fam. *Valerianaceae*, an East Indian plant with fragrant rhizomes ‖ (*hist.*) a costly ointment prepared from these rhizomes ‖ *Aralia racemosa*, an American plant like sarsaparilla [fr. M.L. or L.L. *spica*, ear of grain + *nardi*, gen. of *nardus*, aromatic root]

spik·y (spaiki:) *comp.* **spik·i·er** *superl.* **spik·i·est** *adj.* having a spike or spikes ‖ having the shape of a spike | (*Br.*) being touchy and aggressive

spile (spail) **1.** *n.* a small peg or plug to stop the vent in a barrel or cask ‖ a timber pile driven into the earth as a support ‖ a spout inserted in a sugar maple tree to drain off sap **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **spil·ing** *past* and *past part.* **spiled** to make a vent in (a cask) | to empty through a spile ‖ to furnish (a barrel etc.) with a spile or spiles ‖ to plug (a hole) with a spile [M.Du. –a splinter]

spill (spil) *n.* a thin wooden strip, or folded strip of paper, for lighting a pipe etc. ‖ a small peg or plug for stopping up holes, a spile ‖ a splinter

spill **1.** *v. pres. part.* **spill·ing** *past* and *past part.* **spilled, spilt** (spilt) *v.t.* to lose or waste (a fluid etc.) by causing or permitting it to fall out of or escape from its container | (*naut.*) to empty (a sail) of wind (*rhet.*) to shed (blood) in violence ‖ (*pop.*) to divulge (information), *he spilled the whole story* (*pop.*) to cause (someone) to fall from a horse, vehicle etc. ‖ *v.i.* (of a liquid etc.) to fall out of or escape from a container and so be

lost or wasted ‖ (of waves, with 'onto') to break gently ‖ to descend as though overflowing | with out overflow **to spill the beans** *coll.* to divulge information **2.** *n.* a fall from a saddle, vehicle, wall etc [O.E. *spillan*, to destroy]

spill-back (spilbak) *n.* traffic conditions in which motorists become trapped in an intersection when the light turns red, preventing drivers on cross streets from passing through

spil-li-kin (spilikin) *n.* a jackstraw **spil-li-kins** *n.* the game of jackstraws [dim. of SPILL *n.*, a splinter]

spill-way (spilwei) *n.* a passage for the overflow of water from a reservoir etc., the part of a dam over which water flows

spi-lo-site (spailəsait) *n.* greenish schistose rock spotted with chlorite [G. *spilos*, spot]

spilt alt. *past* and *past part.* of SPILL

spin (spin) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **spin-ning** *past* and *past part.* **spun** (spʌn) *v.t.* to turn rapidly about an internal axis ‖ (*aeron.*) to dive in a spiral | to engage in the process of drawing out and twisting cotton, silk etc into a long, continuous thread ‖ (of spiders and silkworms) to secrete a thread or threads ‖ to move very fast | (of ideas, thoughts etc.) to become wildly confused | (*fishing*) to fish using a spinner | *v.t.* to cause to spin, *to spin a top* ‖ to draw out and twist (cotton, silk etc.) into a long, continuous thread | to secrete threads to make (a cocoon, web etc.) ‖ to give a round shape to, by using a lathe etc ‖ to tell (a story) at great length ‖ (*fishing*) to fish for, using a spinner **to spin a yarn** to tell a rather long involved story esp in order to deceive **to spin out** to cause to last or seem to last for a long time, *to spin out a vacation* **2.** *n.* the act of spinning ‖ a rapid rotating movement, *to put spin on a ball*, or such a motion downwards, *the aircraft went into a spin* ‖ (*old-fash.*) a short, rapid journey for pleasure, *to go for a spin on a motorcycle* ‖ a state of wild mental confusion | (*phys.*) the rotation of an electron or other fundamental particle about its own axis, producing a magnetic moment and associated with an angular momentum. Electron spin is mainly responsible for the magnetic properties of matter. In quantum theory an electron has an angular momentum whose space orientation is quantized taking on two values, designated by the spin quantum number (*abbr.* s, where s = $\frac{1}{2}$±, the sign indicating the sense of the motion) (*BOHR MAGNETON) [O.E. *spinnan*]

spi-na bi-fi-da (spáinə báifədə) *n.* (*med.*) an inherited defect in the closure of the vertebral canal allowing the meninges to protrude

spin-ach (spinitʃ) *n. Spinacia oleracea*, fam. *Chenopodiaceae*, a herbaceous annual native to S.W. Asia, introduced to Europe after Roman times. Its dark green, crisp leaves are cooked as a vegetable [fr. O.F. *espinage*, *espinache*, *spinache*]

spinach beet *Beta vulgaris cicla*, a variety of beet, the leaves of which are eaten as a substitute for spinach

spi-nal (spáin'l) *adj.* in the region of, pertaining to, or like the spinal column, spinal cord or spinal canal [fr. L.L. *spinalis*]

spinal canal the canal, formed by the neural arches of the vertebrae, which encloses and protects the spinal cord

spinal column the series of vertebrae extending from the base of the skull through the median dorsal part of the body to the tail. It serves to protect the spinal cord and acts as a principal supporting structure in virtually all vertebrates. Flexible cartilaginous intervertebral disks allow the vertebrae to move with some degree of freedom over another. The vertebrae are joined by ligaments allowing for considerable flexibility. (*NOTOCHORD)

spinal cord the dorsal cord of neural tissue continuous with the medulla oblongata that lies within the spinal canal in vertebrates. In man there are 31 pairs of nerves along the spinal cord, which acts as a pathway for sensory and motor impulses to and from the brain and as a system of reflex centers often independent of the brain

spin-ar (spinur) *n.* (*astron.*) a heavenly body spinning very rapidly

spin-dle (spind'l) **1.** *n.* a thin cylindrical rod which serves as an axis of rotation or itself rotates ‖ the thin rod in a spinning wheel serving to twist and wind the thread | the rod bearing a bobbin ‖ [measure of length] ton, 14,400 yds of linen) | (*naut.*) a long vertical iron rod set up on a rock as a navigational aid | *Am.* the chromosomal apparatus of the nucleus formed during the prophase of meiosis and mitosis along which the chromosomes are distributed to daughter nuclei | a shaft in a lathe, capstan etc ‖ the fixed spike on a phonograph turntable over which the record fits | (*Am.* *Br.* spike) a filing device consisting of a sharpened rod or bar on which receipts, bills etc are impaled **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **spin-dling** *past* and *past part.* **spin-dled** (esp. of a plant which develops a stem rather than a flower or fruit) to grow long and thin | *v.t.* to impale on a spindle | to give the form of a spindle to [O.E. *spinel*]

spin-dle-leg-ged (spind'llegid, spind'llegd) *adj.* having thin or scrawny legs

spin-dle-legs (spind'llegz) *n.* someone who has long scrawny legs | (*pl.*) long thin legs

spin-dle-shanks (spind'lʃæŋks) *n.* (of a person or his legs) spindlelegs

spindle tree *Euonymus europaeus*, fam. *Celastraceae*, a tree or shrub whose hard wood is used for skewers etc. The inconspicuous green flowers produce red four-valved capsules, enclosing seeds with orange arils

spin-dling (spindlin) *adj.* spindly

spin-dly (spindli) *comp.* **spin-dli-er** *superl.* **spin-dli-est** *adj.* very long and thin, esp. (in a person) suggesting weakness or scrawniness from overgrowth

spin-drift (spindrift) *n.* fine spray blown from the surface of water [alt. fr. *spoondrift*, etym. doubtful]

spine (spain) *n.* the spinal column | (*bot.*) a sharp-pointed outgrowth, e.g. from the stem or leaf of a thistle | (*zool.*) a similar protective outgrowth, e.g. one of the quills of a porcupine (*anat.*) any of the thin, pointed processes of various bones | a ridge of land, rock etc. resembling a backbone | (*printing*) the back of a bound book, on which title and author are usually printed [O.F. *espine* or L. *spina*, thorn]

spi-nel (spinel) *n.* any one of a group of minerals of composition $MO{\cdot}M^{1}_{2}O_{3}$ where M is a divalent metal, M^{1} a trivalent metal [F. *spinelle*]

spine-less (spainlis) *adj.* invertebrate ‖ having no spines or thorns | without determination and strength of character

spi-nes-cent (spainesənt) *adj.* (*bot.*) tending to be spinous [fr. L. *spinescens* (*spinescentis*) fr. *spinescere*, to grow thorny]

spin-et (spinit) *n.* a small stringed musical instrument resembling a harpsichord | a small electronic organ | an upright piano of reduced dimensions, esp. for use in limited space [Ital. *spinetta* prob. after Giovanni *Spinetti*, the 16th-c. inventor]

spin-na-ker (spinəkər) *n.* (*naut.*) a large triangular sail, carried by a yacht on a long, light pole, on the side opposite the mainsail. It is used when running before the wind [etym. doubtful]

spin-ner (spinər) *n.* a person or machine which spins ‖ a manufacturer engaged in spinning | (*fishing*) a bright metal vane which spins as the line is drawn through it, used e.g. for trout ‖ (*fishing*) a kind of fly used in trout fishing ‖ (*games*) a ball made to spin so that it rebounds obliquely when it hits the ground (*football*) a kick which is almost parallel to the goal line when about to play the ball | a nightjar | (*surfing*) a stunt of making a complete turn while

spin-ner-et (spinəret) *n.* a process or organ found on the abdomen of the larvae of certain silk-producing insects and on the abdomen of a spider. From this organ are exuded the secretions of the silk glands, which usually fuse to form a single thread used e.g. for making a web

spin-ney (spini) *n.* (*Br.*) a small group of trees

spin-ning (spinin) *n.* the process of making thread or yarn from natural or man-made fibers (in spiders and certain silk-producing insects

spinning jenny a power-driven machine, fitted

spinning wheel a machine for domestic spin

wheel worked by the hand or foot

spin-off (spinɔf, spinɒf) *n.* things derived as useful by-products from some larger and more or less unrelated whole, activity etc., *spin-off from space research includes many medical inventions* | an example of such derivations | divestment of a subsidiary company by a parent corporation

Spi-no-la (spinólə), Ambrosio, marquis of (1569-1630), Italian general. He distinguished himself in the service of Spain in capturing Ostend (1604) and in the Thirty Years' War

spi-nose (spainous) *adj.* spinous (covered with spines)

spi-nous (spainəs) *adj.* covered with or full of spines or thorns | having the form of a spine or thorn [fr. L. *spinosus*]

spin-out (spinaut) *n.* **1.** uncontrolled movement of an automobile esp. a skid causing it to run off the highway **2.** a spin in a complete circle

Spi-no-za (spinouzə), Baruch (1632-77), Dutch philosopher. In his 'Tractatus theologico-politicus' (1670) he develops a religious rationalism. In his 'Ethics' (1677), written in a strictly mathematical form, he expounds a theory of human salvation as knowledge of God, and also analyzes the human soul. His system is a pantheistic doctrine, according to which God is a substance constituted by an infinity of attributes, of which we know only two: thought and extension. The world is the sum of modes of these two attributes. Man is a collection of modes of thought and extension. The distinction between God and the created world can be reduced to a point of view ('Deus sive Natura'). He was a firm believer in political democracy as a reflection of reason

spin resonance *MAGNETIC RESONANCE

spin-scan (spinskæn) *n.* an infrared radiometer that provides a picture of cloud cover, day or night

spin-ster (spinstər) *n.* an unmarried woman | an old maid **spin-ster-hood** *n.* [fr. SPIN v.]

spin-to (spintou) *n.* (usu. ital.) the capacity to both sing and act—said of an opera singer — **spinto** *adj.*

spi-nule (spáinju:l) *n.* a very small spine [fr. L. *spinula*]

spi-nu-lose (spainjulous) *adj.* having or covered with spinules | shaped like a spinule [fr. Mod. L. *spinulosus*]

spin wave (*nuclear phys.*) a wave caused by a change in direction of the spin of electrons (*MAGNON)

spin-y (spaini) *comp.* **spin-i-er** *superl.* **spin-i-est** *adj.* covered with spines ‖ shaped like a spine or thorn ‖ difficult to overcome, troublesome, perplexing, *a spiny problem*

spiny anteater *ECHIDNA

spi-ra-cle (spairək'l) *n.* (*zool.*) a breathing orifice, e.g. the lateral branchial opening in tadpoles or blowhole in cetaceans ‖ a vent for lava etc. **spi-rac-u-lar** (spairækjulər) *adj.* having one or more spiracles [fr. L. *spiraculum*, breath]

spiraea *SPIREA

spi-ral (spairəl) **1.** *adj.* of a curve which continuously changes its plane, and sometimes its curvature, in relation to a fixed axis | curving in this way, *a spiral staircase* | of a curve in a plane which steadily increases or diminishes its distance from a fixed central point **2.** *n.* a curve of either of these forms | something having either of these forms | a tendency to decrease or esp. increase steadily, *the wage spiral* ‖ a single coil or turn in something spiral | a descent or an ascent in a spiral path (*football*) a kick or pass which makes the ball rotate on its long axis **3.** *v. pres. part.* **spi-ral-ing**, esp. *Br.* **spi-ral-ling** *past* and *past part.* **spi-raled**, esp. *Br.* **spi-ralled** *v.i.* to move, esp. to ascend or descend, in a spiral

tion spiraled prices [fr. M.L. *spiralis*]

spiral galaxy a galaxy that can be seen, when nucleus with curved, radiating arms. The nu

from which the arms extend

spiral nebula a spiral galaxy

spi-rant (spairənt) *n.* (*phon.*) a consonantal sound which is articulated with the oral cavity partly closed and is not a stop, i.e. it can be prolonged (e.g. f, v, s, z) [L. *spirans* (*spirantis*) fr.

spre

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY (a) o ox, au cow, ə about, ɑ: father, æ cat, ɑ: car, e bed, ei bay, ə: bird, i fit, i: bee, ai my, ɔ: law, ɔi boy, ou go, u book, u: boot, ʌ cut, ju: cute, ʃ she, ʒ measure, θ thin, ð then, ŋ sing, tʃ chain, dʒ jam, j yes, w will, x loch, ' primary stress, , secondary stress

surmounting a tower, esp. of a church, and being of conical or pyramidal form and of very small diameter in relation to its length ‖ anything compared with this, esp. with regard to its tip only: *spires of young wheat* [O.E. *spir*]

spire *n.* a spiral ‖ a single turn in a coil ‖ (*zool.*) the upper part of a spiral shell [F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

spi·re·a, spi·rae·a (spairi:ə) *n.* a member of *Spiraea*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a genus of shrubs found in [illegible] flowers, e.g. the meadowsweet [L. fr. Gk *speiraia*, meadowsweet]

spi·ril·lum (spairiləm) *pl* **spi·ril·la** (spairilə) *n.* a member of *Spirillum*, a genus of bacteria having the form of a spiral thread, sometimes with flagella ‖ any of various other microorganisms with a similar form [Mod. L. dim. of *spira*, a [illegible]]

spir·it (spirit) *n.* the intelligent or immaterial part of man as distinguished from the body ‖ the animating or vital principle in living things ‖ the moral nature of a man ‖ a disembodied soul ‖ a supernatural being, usually regarded as invisible but as having the power to become visible at will ‖ a specified mental or emotional attitude characterizing words, actions, opinions etc., *she said it in a forgiving spirit* ‖ a person animated by a specified quality, *he was one of the braver spirits* ‖ the emotional attitude or frame of mind characteristic of a group of people, *team spirit*, or of people at a particular time, *the spirit of the age* ‖ the essential character of something, *he considered the spirit of the law as more important than the letter of the law* ‖ cheerful or assertive liveliness, *full of spirit* ‖ (often *pl.*) mood or temperamental state, *in high spirits, in poor spirits* ‖ (esp. *pl.*) liquor of high alcoholic content ‖ (esp. *pl.*) a volatile distillate (*pharm.*) ‖ the alcoholic solution of a volatile ingredient **the Spirit,** the Holy Ghost **2.** *adj.* of spirits or spiritualism, *the spirit world* ‖ (of lamps, engines etc.) using alcohol as a fuel **3.** *v.t.* (with 'off', 'away') to cause (something) to be removed unseen, with mysterious rapidity **spir·it·ed** *adj.* lively, *a spirited argument* showing creative energy, *spirited brushwork* ‖ (of a horse) keen, eager, full of energy and courage ‖ having a strong, assertive personality ‖ (in hyphenated compounds) having a specified character, quality etc., *public-spirited* [A.F. or [illegible]]

spir·it·ism (spiritizəm) *n.* spiritualism ‖ the belief that natural objects have indwelling spirits

spir·it·less (spiritlis) *adj.* having little or no animation ‖ lacking boldness and resolution

spirit level a short glass tube of alcohol containing a bubble, usually enclosed in a wooden or metal casing, used in testing whether a surface is horizontal. The bubble rests midway in the [illegible]

spi·ri·to·so (spiritousou) *adj.* (*mus.*) played, [illegible]

spirit rapping the act or [illegible] spirits of the dead by the interpretation of rapping noises allegedly made by them in answer to questions

spirits of salt (commercial name of) hydrochlo[illegible]

spirits of wine alcohol obtained by distilling

spir·it·u·al (spiritʃu·əl) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to, or concerned with the soul or spirit (opp. TEMPORAL) ‖ relating to religious or sacred matters, *spiritual counsel* ‖ full of spirituality ‖ having a relationship based on sympathy of thought or feeling, *she considered him as her spiritual father* ‖ (*Br.*) of the archbishops and bishops with seats in the House of Lords, *the Lords spiritual* **2.** *n.* a religious song, asserting a strong simple faith, sung originally by blacks of the Southern U.S.A. Spirituals are characterized by strong rhythm and vivid narrative [O.F. *spirituel* or fr. L. *spiritualis*]

spiritual home the place where a person feels [illegible] that the spirit, surviving after the death of the [illegible] ing, esp. through the agency of a medium ‖ spiritualistic practices (*philos.*) the doctrine that spirit exists independently of matter (opp. [illegible]) ‖ *n.* a person who believes in or practices spiritualism ‖ a person who believes in philosophical

spir·it·u·al·ty (spiritʃu·əlti) *n.* [illegible] of, or belonging to, all that concerns the life of the soul ‖ the quality of being spiritual ‖ (*eccles. law*) something which belongs to the Church or to a priest of the Church [O.F. *spiritualité*]

spir·it·u·al·i·za·tion (spiritʃu·əlizeiʃən) *n.* a spiritualizing or being spiritualized

spir·it·u·al·ize [illegible] **spir·it·u·al·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **spir·it·u·al·ized** *v.t.* to make spiritual ‖ to give a spiritual meaning to

spir·it·u·ous (spiritʃu:əs) *adj.* containing alcohol derived from distillation [fr. L. *spiritus*, [illegible]]

spir·i·tus as·per (spiritəsæspər) (*Gk gram.*) rough breathing [L.]

spir·i·tus le·nis (spiritəsli:nəs, spiritəsleinəs) (*Gk gram.*) smooth breathing

spi·ro·chete, spi·ro·chaete (spairəki:t) *n.* a bacterium of the order *Spirochaetales*. Many are important pathogenic species (causing e.g. syphilis and relapsing fever). Spirochetes are slender spiral organisms, many of which are normally aquatic [fr. L. *spira*, coil + Gk *chaitē*, long, flowing hair]

spi·ro·gy·ra (spairədʒairə) *n.* any plant of *Spirogyra*, fam. *Zygnemataceae*, a genus of filamentous green freshwater algae, with spiral chloroplasts containing large starch-storage bodies [Mod. L. fr. Gk *speira*, coil + *guros*, [illegible]]

spi·ro·no·lac·tone ($C_{21}H_{32}O_4S$) (spairounoulæktoun) *n.* (*pharm.*) steroid diuretic drug that counteracts sodium, retaining action of aldosterone; marketed as Aldactazide and Aldactone

spirt *SPURT

spit (spit) **1.** *v. pres. part* **spit·ting** *past* and *past part* **spit, spat** (spæt) *v.t.* to get rid of (saliva etc.) from the mouth by a forceful muscular action of the tongue and lips ‖ to emit or eject as through spitting, *the guns spat fire* ‖ to express anger, scorn, hatred or malice by uttering (words) vehemently and explosively and sometimes with a sound imitative of the action of spitting ‖ *v.i.* to eject saliva from the mouth ‖ to do this as a means of expressing anger, scorn, hatred or malice ‖ to make sounds imitative of this or to imitate this action, *the fire was spitting* ‖ (of angry or threatened cats etc.) to make a hissing sound ‖ (esp. *Br.*) to rain in scattered, infrequent drops ‖ (of a pen point) to catch in the paper and throw off spatters of ink **to spit it out** to divulge some piece of information that one has been slow to give **2.** *n.* saliva ‖ the act or an instance of spitting ‖ the frothy secretion of some insects ‖ (*pop.*, esp. in **spit and image**) exact physical resemblance of somebody else, *he's the spit and image of his grandfather at that age* [O.E. *spittan*]

spit **1.** *n.* a metal skewer on which meat to be roasted is impaled and slowly turned over an open fire, or an electric device based on this principle ‖ a thin projection of land into the sea, lake or river ‖ a shoal or reef extending from the shore **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **spit·ting** *past* and *past part* **spit·ted** to fix (meat) on a spit [O.E. *spitu*]

spit *n.* (*Br.*) the depth of the blade of a spade ‖ (*Br.*) the quantity of earth lifted by a spade [M.Du., M.L.G.]

spit and polish extreme cleanliness and order ‖ (*mil.*) irksome preparation for ceremonial parades

spit·ball (spitbɔl) *n.* a missile consisting of a piece of moist paper crushed into a ball ‖ (*baseball, hist.*) a pitch in which the ball is made to curve after being moistened on one side

spitch·cock (spitʃkɔk) **1.** *v.t.* to split and broil, fry or grill (an eel) **2.** *n.* an eel split and cooked in one of these ways [etym. doubtful]

spite (spait) **1.** *n.* animosity towards a person which results in a desire to do him petty injury ‖ a specific feeling of resentment, a grudge, *a spite against intellectuals* **in spite of,** regardless of, notwithstanding, *he did it in spite of our efforts to stop him* **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **spit·ing** *past* and *past part* **spit·ed** to injure out of spite, *he did it to spite me* **to cut off one's nose to spite one's face** to injure one's own interests knowingly in seeking to injure another's **spite·ful** [illegible]

spit·fire (spitfaiər) *n.* someone, esp. a woman or girl, very quick to become angry

Spit·head (spithed) the eastern entrance (4-5 miles wide) of the Solent, England, an anchorage used for naval displays

Spits·ber·gen (spitsbə:gən) *VALDAY

spit·ting (spitiŋ) *n.* (*mil.*) in air intercept, a code meaning *I am about to lay, or am laying, sonobuoys. I may be out of radio contact for a few minutes.* If transmitted from a submarine, it indicates that the submarine has launched a sonobuoy

spitting image someone who exactly resembles someone else addressed or referred to (*SPIT *n.*)

spit·tle (spit'l) *n.* saliva, esp. when spit out ‖ the frothy secretion of some insects [O.E. *spittan*]

spit·toon (spitu:n) *n.* a round, flat vessel of earthenware, brass etc. on the floor to receive spit

spitz (spits) *n.* a dog of a medium-sized breed with a pointed muzzle and pointed ears and very thick double coat, usually white, and having the tail curved back over the body ‖ a pomeranian ‖ a chow chow ‖ a samoyed [G. *spitz*, pointed]

spitz dog a spitz

spiv (spiv) *n.* (*Br.*) a man who lives by trading in ways of doubtful honesty, does no hard work, and dresses flashily [etym. doubtful]

splash (splæʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to cause to receive the impact of drops of liquid and so be made wet or stained, *a car splashed her with mud as it passed* ‖ to cause (liquid) to move through the air in separate drops, *the car splashed mud on his clothes* ‖ to cause (something) to agitate and scatter a liquid, *to splash one's toes in the water* ‖ to make (one's way) by splashing thus ‖ to apply (paint etc.) in a careless or lavish way ‖ to decorate (e.g. a canvas) thus ‖ to drive (logs) by releasing water from a dam ‖ to make a display of (money, news) ‖ *v.i.* to agitate a liquid and scatter it or cause it to fly around in drops ‖ (of a liquid) to be suddenly and violently thrown up or off in drops ‖ to move through or into a liquid so that it is thrown around in this way, *we splashed through the waves* **2.** *n.* the act or sound of splashing ‖ the liquid which is splashed ‖ a spot made by splashing ‖ a bright patch of color ‖ (*Br.*) a small quantity of soda water squirted from a siphon ‖ the act of driving logs by releasing water from a dam ‖ **to make a splash** to make an ostentatious display [etym. doubtful]

splash·board (splæʃbɔrd, splæʃbourd) *n.* a fender ‖ a board or panel behind a sink to receive the splashes made in the sink ‖ a device for closing a dam

splash·down (splæʃdaun) *n.* the landing of a spacecraft or missile on a body of water ‖ the moment of this landing

splashed *n.* (*mil.*) in air intercept, a code meaning *Enemy aircraft shot down* (followed by number and type)

splash·y (splæʃi:) *comp.* **splash·i·er** *superl.* **splash·i·est** *adj.* causing splashes ‖ very showy, *a splashy front page* ‖ marked by splashes of color

splat (splæt) *n.* a single, broad, flat piece of wood forming the central upright of a chair back, e.g. in a Queen Anne dining chair ‖ a piece of wood performing the same function placed horizontally [etym. doubtful]

splat·ter (splætər) **1.** *v.t.* to spatter ‖ *v.i.* to become spattered **2.** *n.* a spatter [perh. fr. [illegible] *SPLASH]

splay (splei) **1.** *n.* (*archit.*) a sloping surface or bevel, e.g. at the side of a lancet window ‖ a spreading **2.** *adj.* turned outwards, broad and flat, *splay feet* **3.** *v.t.* to spread, *to splay one's elbows* ‖ to bevel, set oblique ‖ *v.i.* to be or become splayed [fr. DISPLAY]

splay·foot (spleifut) *pl.* **splay·feet** (spleifi:t) *n.* a flattened foot turned outwards **splay·foot·ed** *adj.*

spleen (spli:n) *n.* a soft fleshy organ in the upper left abdomen, chiefly concerned with the formation and purification of blood. It becomes enlarged and hard in certain blood diseases such as malaria, kala-azar and leukemia ‖ (*old-fash.*) ill temper, *a fit of spleen* **spleen·ful** *adj.* [fr. O.F. *esplen* or L. *splen* fr. Gk]

spleen·wort (spli:nwə:rt, spli:nwɔrt) *n.* a fern of the genus *Asplenium* ‖ a fern of the genus *Athyrium*

splen·dent (splendənt) *adj.* (*mineral.*) having a bright metallic luster [fr. L. *splendens* (*splendentis*) fr. *splendere*, to shine]

splen·did (splendid) *adj.* magnificent, gorgeous, sumptuous, *splendid palaces* ‖ exciting admiration by its fine or noble quality, *a splendid performance* [fr. L. *splendidus* fr. *splendere*, [illegible] to [illegible]]

splen·dor, *Br.* **splen·dour** (splendər) *n.* the quality of being splendid ‖ great brilliance ‖ display of wealth or magnificence **the sun in splendor** (*heraldry*) a sun represented as having a human face and emitting golden rays [fr. A.F. *esplendour*, *splendour* < fr. L. *splendor*]

sple·net·ic (splinetik) **1.** *adj.* (*med.*) of or relating to the spleen ‖ apt to be peevishly or morosely ill-tempered **2.** *n.* a person apt to be peevishly or morosely ill-tempered **sple·nét·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L.L. *spleneticus*]

splen·ic (splenik, splinik) *adj.* (*med.*) splenetic [fr. L. *splenicus* fr. Gk]

splice (splais) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **splic·ing** *past* and *past part.* **spliced** to join together (two rope ends) by first unraveling both a little way and then twisting the strands of each around those of the other to form one continuous length ‖ to unite two parts of the same rope (forming a loop) by interweaving the partially unraveled strands of one end into those of another part ‖ to join together the ends of (two pieces of wood) by thinning them, making them overlap and fastening the overlaps together ‖ to join (film, tape etc.) at the ends ‖ to make (the handle of a tennis racket etc.) a better shock absorber by laminating it with layers treated in this way **to get spliced** (*pop.*) to get married **to splice the main brace** (*naut.*) to serve out an extra ration of rum **2.** *n.* a join made by splicing ‖ the part of a cricket-bat handle which fits into the blade [fr. M.Du. *splissen*]

spline (splain) **1.** *n.* a thin, narrow strip of wood, plastic or metal ‖ a flexible lath, or strip of rubber, used by draftsmen to trace arcs of large radius ‖ (*mech.*) a rectangular key fitting permanently into slots in two parts of a mechanism, e.g. a shaft and wheel, ensuring that these revolve together and giving maximum strength ‖ either of these slots **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **splin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **splined** to fit with a spline ‖ to provide with a groove for a spline [perh. rel. to SPLINTER]

splint (splint) **1.** *n.* a strip of wood etc. which, bound to a limb, keeps broken bones from moving apart ‖ a strip of wood used in the same way in grafting fruit trees etc. ‖ a thin flexible strip of wood or cane woven with others to make a chair seat, basket etc. ‖ (esp. of a horse) a morbid bony growth on the splint bone ‖ (*armor*) one of the flexibly overlapping metallic plates for protecting esp. the elbows **2.** *v.t.* to secure with a splint [M.Du. *splinte*]

splint bone one of two small metacarpal bones in the foreleg of a horse (and related animals), lying behind and in close contact with the cannon bone or shank

splin·ter (splintər) **1.** *n.* a thin, sharp piece of wood etc. broken or split off, esp. as the result of violent impact **2.** *v.i.* to break off in thin, sharp pieces, esp. as the result of violent impact ‖ *v.t.* to break or split into thin, sharp pieces, esp. by violent impact **3.** *adj.* (of a political or religious group) broken off from and independent of a larger or primary organization, esp. because of violent disagreement [M.Du.]

splin·ter·y (splintəri:) *adj.* of or like a splinter

Split (spli:t) a port (pop. 193,600) on the Dalmatian coast, Croatia, Yugoslavia. It dates from the 7th c. and is built within the ruined 4th-c. palace of Diocletian, incorporating its walls, gates, mausoleum and temples. Industries: shipbuilding, plastics, building materials, tourism, fishing

split (split) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **split·ting** *past* and *past part.* **split** *v.t.* to divide, separate, cleave, burst or force apart the layers of (a solid), esp. along its grain or length and esp. with force or violence, *the lightning split the tree* ‖ to divide into parts, *they split the profit between them* ‖ to cause division in (a group of people) so that those holding one view are opposed to those holding another, *the abdication split the country* ‖ (*gram.*) to separate the two parts of (an infinitive) by an adverb, as in 'to carelessly write' ‖ (*chem.*) to decompose (a compound) ‖ (*phys.*) to break (a molecule) into atoms ‖ (*phys.*) to produce nuclear fission in (an atom) **to split one's vote** (or **ticket**) to vote for candidates of more than one party at the same election ‖ *v.i.* to become divided, separated, cleft or forced apart, esp. along a grain or seam, or lengthwise ‖ to separate into groups holding opposing views ‖ to part, break asunder ‖ (*Br., pop.*) to divulge information (sometimes unintentionally) **2.** *n.* the act or result of splitting ‖ a separation into groups holding different views ‖ something that has been split, e.g. a split osier used in basket making or a single thickness of split leather ‖ (*Br.*) a bun opened up to be filled with jam and cream ‖ a dessert made of sliced fruit, ice cream and syrup with nuts added, *a banana split* ‖ (also *pl.*) the acrobatic feat of sitting down with the legs straight and in the same line either [illegible] first bowl, esp. one that makes a spare almost impossible ‖ a small bottle of some drink, usually about half the normal size for such a drink **3.** *adj.* that has undergone the process of splitting ‖ divided into layers ‖ separated ‖ torn by bursting ‖ (of a stock exchange quotation) given [illegible] M.Du. *splitten*]

split-brain (splitbrein) *n.* (*neuropsychology*) concept of separation of right and left hemispheres of the brain, each functioning independently, in which the left is dominant in language and verbal recognition, the right in spatial recognition and motor activity

split end [illegible] distance from an interior lineman *also* spread end

split-lev·el (splitlévəl) **1.** *adj.* of a building so constructed that the floor level of one part is roughly midway between those of adjoining parts **2.** *n.* a house constructed in this way

split personality a schizophrenic condition in which a person appears to be inhabited by two internally consistent but irreconcilable characters

split pin a securing pin split at one end for some distance along its length so that it may be spread open to keep it in position after insertion

split ring a metal ring consisting of two complete turns of a spiral pressed flat together. A metal loop (esp. of a key) can be forced between them and worked around till the ring and loop are freely but securely linked

split screen (*cinematography*) the presentation of two scenes on the screen at the same time, each having a different portion of the screen

split second an almost imperceptible moment of time

split·ting (splitiŋ) *adj.* that splits ‖ (of pain) very severe, causing one to feel as though being split, a *splitting headache* ‖ very funny, producing violent laughter

split vertical photography the process of taking photographs simultaneously by two cameras mounted at an angle from the vertical, one tilted to the left and one to the right, to obtain a small side overlap —**split cameras** *n. pl.* an assembly of two cameras disposed at a fixed overlapping angle relative to each other *Cf* FAN CAMERA

splodge (splɔdʒ) (*Br.*) **1.** *n.* a splotch of some thick heavy material, e.g. mud, which is not usually absorbed **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **splodg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **splodged** to mark with a splodge or splodges **splodg·y** *comp.* **splodg·i·er** *superl.* **splodg·i·est** *adj.* [imit.]

splotch (splɔtʃ) **1.** *n.* an irregular, usually unintentional, displeasing patch of paint, stain etc. **2.** *v.t.* to mark with a splotch or splotches **splotch·y** *comp.* **splotch·i·er** *superl.* **splotch·i·est** *adj.* marked with such patches [imit.]

splurge (splɔ:rdʒ) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) a showy effect, esp. as the result of lavish spending **2.** *v.i. pres. part* **splurg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **splurged** to make a splurge [imit.]

splut·ter (splʌtər) **1.** *v.t.* to speak rapidly with bad articulation, sometimes spitting particles of saliva while doing so [e.g. of a car engine] to make a sound resembling this manner of speaking ‖ to splash, spatter, *the rain spluttered against the window* ‖ *v.t.* to express in this way, *he spluttered a hasty apology* ‖ to cause to spatter **2.** *n.* the sound of spluttering [imit.]

Spock (spɔk), Benjamin (1903–), U.S. pediatrician and a leader of the anti-war movement during the Vietnam War

spod·u·mene (spɔdʒumi:n, spɔdjumi:n) *n.* (*min.*) lithium silicate occurring in various colors, often in very large crystals, e.g. kunzite [F. ult. fr. [illegible]

spoil (spɔil) *pres. part.* **spoil·ing** *past* and *past part.* **spoiled**, **spoilt** [illegible] the pleasure from, *quarreling spoiled the picnic* ‖ to fail to make as good as possible, *she spoiled* [illegible] age or ruin, *spilled ink spoiled the cloth* ‖ to impair, detract from, *her ridiculous gestures spoiled her singing* ‖ to injure (esp. a child or domestic animal) with respect to character during the formative period by overindulgence or too much leniency ‖ to pamper and make much of ‖ *v.t.* to become less good, valuable, enjoyable or useful ‖ to become unfit for use ‖ (*pop.*) to be eager for aggressive action, *spoiling for a fight* [fr. O.F. *espoillier*]

spoil *n.* (esp. *pl.*) goods taken from a defeated enemy, *spoils of war* ‖ goods acquired by theft ‖ (*pl.*) special privileges and rewards resulting from [illegible] material resulting from mining etc. [fr. O.F. *espoille*]

spoil·age (spɔilidʒ) *n.* unavoidable waste, e.g. of raw material in the initial stage of using a machine ‖ waste through decay, e.g. of fruit and vegetables ‖ goods spoiled ‖ the process of decay in foods through bacteria or fungi

spoil·er (spɔilə:r) *n.* **1.** (*politics*) a candidate who enters a race principally for the purpose of splitting the votes of the opposition **2.** (*automobile*) a device on a motor vehicle to deflect air upward in order to provide additional stability at high speeds

spoils·man (spɔ́ilzmən) *pl.* **spoils·men** (spɔ́ilzmən) *n.* a politician actuated by desire to share in the spoils

spoil·sport (spɔ́ilspɔrt spɔ́ilspourt) *n.* someone who willfully prevents others from having fun

spoils system the system whereby offices, incomes and privileges once belonging to a defeated party are considered to be rightly distributed among members of the political party come to power

spoilt alt. *past* and *past part.* of SPOIL

Spo·kane (spoukǽn) an agricultural market town (pop. 171,300) in E. Washington: wood industries, flour mills, metallurgy, meat packing

spoke (spouk) **1.** *n.* a radial rod transmitting stress from the rim to the hub of a wheel ‖ something resembling this ‖ a rung of a ladder ‖ (*naut.*) a radial handle of a steering wheel **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **spok·ing** *past* and *past part.* **spoked** to furnish with spokes **to put a spoke in someone's wheel** to prevent the success of his plan [O.E. *spāca*]

spoke *past* of SPEAK

spo·ken (spóukən) *past part.* of SPEAK ‖ *adj.* oral as opposed to written ‖ (in compounds) having a specified kind of voice or manner of speaking, *softspoken, plainspoken*

spoke·shave (spóukʃeiv) *n.* a plane with a handle on each side of a small blade, drawn or pushed along wood to give a curved surface

spokes·per·son (spoukspə:rsən) *n.* one who speaks for another person, a group, or a cause, esp. for public consumption

spokes·wom·an [illegible] ; **spokes·wom·en** (spoukswimən) *n.* a female spokesman

spok·ing (spóukiŋ) *n.* (*radar*) periodic flashes on a radial display for abnormal periods due to radar malfunction, sometimes caused by mutual interference

Spo·le·to (spəléitə) a walled town (pop. 37,396) in Umbria, Italy: Roman basilica, arch, theaters, Romanesque cathedral (12th c., restored 15th and 17th cc.)

spo·li·a·tion (spouli:eiʃən) *n.* the seizing of goods belonging to others, esp. the goods of neutrals in wartime (*law*) the alteration or mutilation of a document to prevent its use in evidence ‖ (*eccles.*) the taking of the emolu[illegible] without [illegible] to do so [fr. L. *spoliatio* (*spoliationis*)]

spon·da·ic (spɔndeiik) *adj.* of or characterized by a spondee ‖ constituting a spondee [fr. F. [illegible]

spondee [illegible] of two long or stressed syllables [F. *spondee* or [illegible] fr. Gk]

spon·dy·li·tis (spɔndəláitis) *n.* inflammation of a [illegible] tebra]

sponge (spʌndʒ) **1.** *n.* a parazoan and member of the phylum *Porifera*. Sponges vary greatly in shape, size and color and live permanently attached (e.g. to a rock) either alone or in colonies. They consist of two layers of cells surrounding a central cavity and have skele[illegible] spongin. These skeletons are traversed by a sys[illegible]

the canal walls. Sponges reproduce either sexually or asexually ‖ the macerated, highly porous, elastic, spongin skeleton of a sponge of genera *Spongia* or *Hippospongia*, used commercially, esp for its ability to absorb fluids and yield them again on pressure ‖ (without article) the material of which this is composed ‖ a synthetic substitute for this material ‖ (*Br.*) a sponge cake or sponge pudding ‖ a sterile cotton gauze used for sponging and wiping in surgical operations raised bread dough (*pop.*) a heavy drinker someone who tries to live parasitically ‖ a wash or rubdown with a sponge **to throw up** (or **in**) **the sponge** to admit defeat or failure **2.** *v. pres part* **spong·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sponged** *v.t.* to moisten, clean or wipe with a wet sponge ‖ (with 'out') to efface with, or as if with, a sponge ‖ (with 'up') to absorb with, or as if with, a sponge ‖ (*pop.*) to get without cost by imposing oneself on someone, *to sponge a meal* ‖ *v.i.* (with 'on') to prey on other people's good [illegible] *her for meals* ‖ to harvest sponges [O.E. *sponge*, *spunge* fr. L. fr. G.]

sponge bag (*Br.*) a waterproof bag used to carry toilet accessories, esp when one is traveling

sponge cake a light, sweet cake, made without fat, and spongy in texture, in which eggs are the leavening agent

sponge iron (*metallurgy*) high-grade ore, usu. from scrap necessary for use with electric arc furnace

sponge pudding a pudding made of sponge-cake mixture

spong·er (spʌndʒər) *n.* a person who harvests sponges or a boat used for this ‖ someone who lives or tries to live parasitically

sponge rubber rubber given a very porous structure and used as a soft but elastic cushioning material

sponges *n* temporary employees of a nuclear energy plant hired especially to perform a small task where exposure to radiation is involved *also* steam generator jumpers, jumpers

sponge·ware (spʌndʒwɛər) *n.* ceramics produced by applying glaze with a sponge to create a mottled surface, common in early American ware

spon·gin (spʌndʒɪn) *n* the scleroprotein which chiefly forms the skeleton of commercial sponges

spong·ess [illegible] the state or quality of being spongy

spong·i·er [illegible] sponge·er *comp.*

spong·i·est *adj* having the porous, absorbent, elastic properties of a sponge ‖ (of a metal) in a finely porous, absorbent condition, *spongy lead* (in a storage battery), *spongy platinum* (used as an adsorber of gases)

spongy parenchyma a tissue of the mesophyll, usually on the lower side of the leaf blade. It consists of a meshwork of cellular strands with large intercellular spaces. The spongy parenchyma also contains very many chloroplasts [illegible]

spon·sion (spɒnʃən) *n.* the act of going surety ‖ (*internat. law*) an undertaking given on behalf of a state by an agent who is not directly authorized to do so [fr. L. *sponsio* (*sponsionis*) fr. *spondere*, to promise solemnly]

spon·son (spɒnsən) *n* a projection of the side of a warship or tank to give a gun a greater arc of fire (*aeron.*) a projection from the wing of a hydroplane enabling it to rest steadily on water an air chamber along the gunwale of a canoe giving it greater stability [etym. doubtful]

spon·sor (spɒnsər) **1.** *n.* someone who accepts personal responsibility for another ‖ a godparent (*radio, television*) a person or firm paying for a broadcast during which time will be allowed to advertise his or its wares **2.** *vt* to act as sponsor for **spon·so·ri·al** (spɒnsɔ:rɪəl, spɒnsou:rɪəl) *adj* **spon·sor·ship** *n* [L. surety]

[illegible] *spontaneus* adj.]

spon·ta·ne·ous (spɒnteɪnɪəs) *adj* arising from impulse, not suggested by another and not premeditated, *a spontaneous offer to help*, happening without external cause or control, *the movements of the heart are spontaneous* growing without human intervention, in the wild [illegible]

spontaneous combustion combustion arising with no direct application of spark or flame. It is due to an internal rise of temperature to the ignition point, usually caused by a slow oxidation process

spontaneous generation abiogenesis

spoof (spu:f) **1.** *v.i.* (*old-fash., pop.*) to fool, pretend ‖ *v.t.* (*old-fash., pop.*) to deceive (someone) **2.** *n.* (*old-fash., pop.*) a hoax ‖ a humorous, light, but telling parody [name of a game, invented (c. 1889) by Arthur Roberts, Eng. comedian]

spoof·er (spu:fə:r) *n.* (*mil.*) in air intercept, a contact employing electronic or tactical deception measures

spook (spu:k) *n.* (a seriocomic word, meeting the supernatural with joking awe) a specter ‖ (*slang*) an intelligence agent **spook·y** *comp* **spook·i·er** *superl.* **spook·i·est** *adj.* [Du.]

spool (spu:l) **1.** *n.* a short cylinder, with a rim or head at each end and usually a hole up the middle for a spindle, on which thread or yarn is wound ‖ a reel on which e.g. a photographic film or an angler's line is wound **2.** *v.t.* to wind on a spool [fr. M. Du. *spoele*]

spoon (spu:n) **1.** *n.* a domestic utensil consisting of a shallow, oval or round bowl at the end of a handle, used for eating liquid or semiliquid food, and for mixing, stirring etc. ‖ something shaped like this utensil, esp. a spinner (fishing lure) ‖ (*golf*) a wood with a lofted face, used for long, high shots **2.** *v.t.* to gather up with a spoon (domestic utensil) ‖ (*cricket, golf* etc.) to loft (a ball) with the bat, club etc. ‖ *v.i.* to fish with a spinner ‖ (*old-fash., pop.*) (of lovers) to hug and [illegible] *spoon*]

spoon-bill (spu:nbɪl) *n. Platalea leucorodia*, fam. *Plataleidae*, a wading bird of S. Europe, N. Africa and Asia, resembling a small stork or heron. It is crested, has snow-white plumage and a long spatulate bill, and breeds colonially in reed beds

spoo·ner·ism (spu:nərɪzəm) *n.* the transposition with bizarre effect of (usually) the initial sounds of words adjacent in a phrase, e.g. 'a half-warmed fish' for 'a half-formed wish' [after the Rev. W.A. *Spooner* (1844–1930), Warden of New College, Oxford]

spoon-fed (spu:nfed) *adj.* indulged by being given all that is needed without having to make any effort to get it ‖ fed with a spoon

spoon·ful (spu:nful) *pl.* **spoon·fuls** *n.* the amount a spoon will hold

spoor (spuər) **1.** *n.* the footprints and other signs of the passage of an animal, esp. a game animal **2.** *v.i.* to follow a spoor ‖ *v.t.* to track (an animal) by its spoor [Du.]

Spor·a·des (spɔrədi:z, spɒrədi:z) two groups of Greek islands in the Aegean: the N. Sporades, off Thessaly, and the S. Sporades (consisting largely of the Dodecanese), off S.W. Asia Minor

spo·rad·ic (spərædɪk) *adj.* occurring at infrequent and irregular intervals in time or space, *sporadic outbursts of plague* ‖ occurring in isolated or single instances **spo·rad·i·cal·ly** *adv* [fr. M.L. *sporadicus* fr. Gk]

sporan †SPORRAN

spo·ran·gial [illegible] *adj* of or like a sporangium ‖ characterized by sporangia

spo·ran·gi·um (spərændʒi:əm, spourændʒi:əm) *pl.* **spo·ran·gi·a** (spərændʒi:ə, spourændʒi:ə) *n.* a capsule in which spores are produced or carried in algae, fungi, bacteria, ferns and mosses [Mod. L. fr. Gk *spora*, seed + *angeion*, vessel]

spore (spɔr, spour) **1.** *n.* a minute one-celled reproductive or resistant resting body produced usually by lower forms of plant and animal life and often adapted to withstand unfavorable environmental conditions. When these conditions improve the spore can produce a new vegetative individual **2.** *v.i. pres part.* **spor·ing** *past* and *past part.* **spored** to bear or develop spores [fr. Mod. L. *spora* fr. Gk]

spore case a sporangium

spo·ro·carp (spɔrəkɑrp, spourəkɑrp) *n.* a structure in which or on which spores are reproduced [fr. Gk *spora*, seed + *karpos*, fruit]

spo·ro·cyst (spɔrəsɪst, spourəsɪst) *n.* a stage in spore formation prior to sporogony ‖ the encysted sporozoan [fr. Gk *spora*, seed + *kustis*, [illegible]

spo·ro·gen·e·sis [illegible] *n.* reproduction by spores spore formation [Mod. L. fr. [illegible]]

spo·rog·e·nous (spɔrɒdʒənəs, spourɒdʒənəs) *adj* producing or able to produce spores ‖ repro[illegible]

spo·rog·e·ny (spɔrɒdʒəni:, spourɒdʒəni:) *n.* sporogenesis

spo·ro·go·ni·um (spɔrəgouni:əm, spourəgouni:əm) *pl.* **spo·ro·go·ni·a** (spɔrəgouni:ə, spourəgouni:ə) *n.* the sporophyte of a moss or liverwort consisting typically of a stalk bearing a sporangium [Mod. L. fr. Gk *spora*, seed + *gonos*, offspring]

spo·rog·o·ny (spɔrɒgəni:, spourɒdʒəni:) *n.* sporogenesis ‖ spore formation in a sporozoan by encystment and subsequent division of a zygote [fr. Gk *spora*, seed + *-gonia*, product]

spo·ro·phore (spɔrəfɔr, spourəfour) *n.* a spore-bearing structure, esp. in fungi [fr. Gk *spora*, seed + *-phoros*, bearing]

spo·ro·phyll, spo·ro·phyl (spɔrəfɪl, spourəfɪl) *n.* a sporangium-bearing leaf [fr. Gk *spora*, seed + *phullos*, leaf]

spo·ro·phyte (spɔrəfait, spourəfait) *n.* (in plants which exhibit alternation of generations) the individual or generation that bears asexual spores [fr. Gk *spora*, seed + *phuton*, plant]

spo·ro·pol·len·in (spɔropɒlenɪn) *n.* the outer covering of pollen or spores

spo·ro·zo·an (spɔrəzouən, spourəzouən) **1.** *n.* a parasitic protozoan, of the class *Sporozoa*. They are usually without locomotory structures, and pass through a complicated life cycle often (as with the malaria parasites) involving two dissimilar hosts **2.** *adj.* of or belonging to this class [fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk *spora*, seed + *zoon*, animal]

spo·ro·zo·ite (spɔrəzouait, spourəzouait) *n.* a small, elongate, usually motile, infective stage of some sporozoans

spor·ran, spor·an (spɒrən) *n.* a large pouch made of skin, usually with the hair left on, used as a purse and worn by Scottish Highlanders with the kilt. It is slung around the waist to hang down in front [Scot. Gael. *sporan*, Ir. Gael. *sparán*, purse]

sport (spɔrt, spourt) **1.** *n.* the playing of games or participation in competitive pastimes involving physical exertion and skill, esp. those played outdoors ‖ any such game or pastime ‖ (esp. *Br.*) such games collectively ‖ the pleasure and satisfaction derived from such games or pastimes or from hunting etc., *it was good sport* ‖ an activity pursued for pleasure involving the hunting, taking or killing of wild animals, game or fish, *blood sports* ‖ (*pl.*) athletics (track events, jumping etc.) ‖ (*Br., pl.*) an organized meeting for these ‖ a person who has the qualities of sportsmanship ‖ (*biol.*) an animal or plant differing greatly from the normal ‖ (*bot.*) a bud variation **in sport** as a joke or for fun, not in earnest **to make sport of** to cause to look silly **2.** *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to play ‖ (*rhet.*) to joke ‖ (*rhet.*) to gambol, frolic ‖ (*biol.*) to differ greatly from the normal ‖ (*bot.*) to show bud variation ‖ *v.t.* to wear esp. in order to show off, *to sport a new tie* ‖ (*biol.*) to produce as a sport **to sport one's oak** (*Oxford* and *Cambridge Universities*) to shut one's door as an indication that one is out or does not wish to be disturbed **3.** *adj.* sports [shortened fr. M.E. *desport*, *disport*]

sport·ing (spɔrtɪŋ, spourtɪŋ) *adj.* pertaining to sport ‖ involving risk but offering some possibility of success, *a sporting chance* ‖ sportsmanlike in conduct

spor·tive (spɔrtɪv, spourtɪv) *adj.* (*old-fash.*) playful

sports (spɔrts, spourts) *adj.* concerned with, suitable for or devoted to sports, *sports page*, *sports instructor* ‖ (of clothes) comfortable and casual, for informal wear

sports car an automobile for traveling fast on public roads. Sports cars are usually open or convertible and seat two

sports·man (spɔrtsmən, spourtsmən) *pl.* **sports·men** (spɔrtsmən, spourtsmən) *n.* a person who practices a sport ‖ a person who behaves generously in defeat or victory **spórts·man·ly** *adj*

sports·man·like (spɔrtsmənlaɪk, spourtsmənlaɪk) *adj.* showing the moral qualities of a good sportsman

sports·man·ship (spɔrtsmənʃɪp, spourtsmənʃɪp) *n.* generous behavior befitting a good sportsman

sports·wear (spɔrtswɛər, spourtswɛər) *n.* (*commerce*) clothes for outdoor sports ‖ (*commerce*) casual, comfortable clothes for informal wear

sports·wom·an (spɔrtswʊmən, spourtswʊmən) *pl.* **sports·wom·en** (spɔrtswɪmɪn, spourtswɪmɪn) *n.* a woman who takes part in sports

sports·writ·er (spɔrtsraɪtər, spourtsraɪtər) *n.* a journalist who writes about sports

sport·y (spɔrtɪ:, spourtɪ:) *comp.* **sport·i·er** *superl.* **sport·i·est** *adj.* (*old-fash.*) sportsmanlike ‖

suitable for, or affording good sport, *a sporty little model* ‖ (of a girl or woman) too fond of sports to be very feminine, but with strong sportsman-like qualities

spor·u·late (spôr'yə·lāt, spour'yə·lāt) *pres. part.* **spor·u·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **spor·u·lat·ed** *v.i.* to undergo sporulation

spor·u·la·tion (spôr'yə·lā'shən, spour'yə·lā'shən) *n.* (*biol.*) the formation of spores

spor·ule (spôr'yōōl, spour'yōōl) *n.* a very small or secondary spore [Mod. L. *sporula*, dim. of *spora*, seed]

spot (spot) **1.** *n.* a small disfiguring mark of dirt etc. ‖ a small, usually round, decorative mark of different color or texture from its background, *the leopard's spots* ‖ (on human skin) a pimple ‖ a dark area on the face of the sun, moon or a planet ‖ (*rhet.*) a blemish on a good reputation, character, name etc. ‖ a place, *the spot where the crash occurred, good in spots* ‖ (esp *Br.*) a drop of a liquid, esp. water, *spots of rain* ‖ (*Br., pop.*) a small amount, *a spot of supper* ‖ (*billiards*) the mark on the upper end of the table where the red ball is placed or one of two other marked places on the table ‖ *Lewostomus xanthurus*, a fish found off the northeast coast of the U.S.A., with a black spot behind the shoulders ‖ (*bot.*) a mark on a leaf etc. produced by a fungus ‖ a small, usually round mark used as a distinguishing device ‖ (*pop.*) a spotlight ‖ (*radio, television*) a short interval set aside in a broadcast for announcements or advertisements, or the announcement or advertisement itself ‖, a situation **in a spot** in a difficult situation **on the spot** at once ‖ on the site where something happened, is happening or is expected to happen ‖ alert, quick to grasp a situation **to put on the spot** (*pop.*, esp. of gangsters) to threaten with real intent to murder (a person or persons) ‖ to force to justify oneself, give information or an answer etc. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **spot·ting** *past* and *past part.* **spot·ted** *v.t.* to look out for with the purpose of recording information, *the boys were spotting trains* ‖ to mark or discolor with spots ‖ to blemish ‖ to pick out beforehand, *spot the winner* ‖ to catch sight of, *she spotted him across the room* ‖ to notice, *did you spot the errors?* ‖ (*mil.*) to discover the exact position of ‖ to place (things or people) in scattered strategic positions ‖ (*pop.*) to allow as a handicap, *I'll spot you three points* ‖ *v.i.* to become stained or soiled ‖ to cause a spot or spots **3.** *adj.* involving immediate payment, *spot cash* ‖ made at random, *a spot check* ‖ (of a broadcast or broadcasting) done from a local station ‖ (*radio*) of an announcement made between programs ‖ (*commerce*) ready for delivery, *spot wheat* [prob. M.Du. *spotte*]

spot ball (*billiards*) the cue ball, having a black spot on it

spot·less (spot'lis) *adj.* (*rhet.*, of character) irreproachable ‖ (of a thing) perfectly clean

spot·light (spot'lait) *n.* a bright, narrow beam of light used e.g. to illuminate a small part of a theater stage ‖ a lamp used to project such a beam ‖ public attention **2.** *v.t.* to throw the beam of a spotlight upon ‖ to draw attention to, *to spotlight a social problem*

Spots·wood (spots'wud), Alexander (1676-1740), American colonial governor (1710-22) of Virginia. He established and promoted the state's iron industry at Germanna, a German settlement in Spotsylvania County, which is named after him

spot·ted (spot'id) *adj.* marked with spots

spotted alfalfa aphid a destructive aphid (*Therioaphis maculata*), established in southern and southwestern U.S., that stunts and yellows plants, esp. alfalfa

spotted fever any of various febrile diseases, resulting in spots on the skin, esp. Rocky Mountain spotted fever or typhus

spotted sandpiper *Actitis macularia*, a common North American sandpiper whose underparts, in the adult, have black spots in the summer

spot·ter (spot'ər) *n.* someone who [illegible] for esp. airplanes or trains, in order to record information about [illegible] movements etc. ‖ a pilot, or the airplane he uses, sent up to locate enemy positions (*mil.*) someone who finds the position of a military objective ‖ a device attached to a train to enable defects in the track to be discovered

spot·ti·ness [illegible] being spotty

spot·ty (spot'i) *comp.* **spot·ti·er** *superl.* **spot·ti·est** *adj* marked with spots ‖ occurring in spots ‖ irregular, uneven in quality, *a spotty performance*

spouse (spous) *n.* (*old-fash. except in legal contexts*) a husband or wife [O.F. *spous*]

spout (spout) **1.** *v.t.* to force (a fluid) out of an aperture under pressure, *the volcano spouted lava* ‖ (*pop.*) to utter (esp. something declamatory, [illegible] and [illegible] without subtleties of expression ‖ *v.i.* to gush (as if under pressure) ‖ to talk or recite, esp. at length in a voluble and declamatory manner **2.** *n.* a tubular projection for conducting e.g. rain off a roof, or pouring e.g. tea from a teapot ‖ a column of fluid ejected by pressure ‖ a column of water raised by a whirlwind ‖ the spiracle of a whale ‖ that which the whale ejects from its spiracle ‖ a trough for carrying and discharging grain, flour etc **up the spout** (*pop.*) in an irremediable situation, beyond help [etym. doubtful]

sprag (spræg) **1.** *n.* a length of wood or metal used to support the roof of a mine gallery, or to lock the wheel of a vehicle ‖ a projection that prevents the movement of platforms or pallets [illegible] **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sprag·ging** *past* and *past part.* **sprag·ged** to support with sprags ‖ to check the motion of with a sprag [etym. doubtful]

sprain (sprein) **1.** *v.t.* to injure (a muscle or joint) by a sudden violent twist **2.** *n.* the injury thus caused [etym. doubtful]

sprang alt. *past* of SPRING

sprat (spræt) *n. Clupea sprattus*, fam. *Clupeidae*, a small sea fish allied to the herring but much smaller, found in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean ‖ a young herring [O.E. *sprot*]

sprawl (sprɔl) **1.** *v.i.* to slump with the limbs stretched out in an ungainly way ‖ to spread out in a disorderly way, *London sprawls over miles of suburbs* ‖ *v.t.* to stretch out (the limbs) in an ungainly and relaxed way ‖ to cause to spread out in an irregular straggling way **2.** *n.* the posture of sprawling ‖ unplanned development of open land, e.g., urban sprawl [O.E. *spreawlian*]

spray (sprei) **1.** *n.* liquid moving in the air in the form of fine drops that have been thrown, blown or projected under pressure ‖ the stream of fine drops ejected by an atomizer ‖ a device for ejecting such a stream ‖ the liquid used in this device **2.** *v.t.* to shoot out or apply in the form of spray, *to spray lacquer on hair* ‖ to treat or cover with a spray, *to spray hair with lacquer* ‖ *v.i.* to shoot out a spray ‖ to shoot out in a spray [M. Du. *sprayen* prob. fr. L.G.]

spray *n.* a small branch with attached leaves, flowers etc., used as a decoration ‖ a bouquet in a linear, trailing arrangement ‖ an ornament resembling either of these, *a spray of diamonds* [etym. doubtful]

spray dome the mount of water spray thrown into the air when the shock wave from an underwater nuclear detonation reaches the surface

sprayed printed circuit an electrical circuit applied by spraying metal particles on a base

spray gun a device using air pressure for spraying paint, insecticides etc.

spray steel steel treated with oxygen sprays to remove impurities, while the molten metal is being poured

spread (spred) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **spread·ing** *past* and *past part.* **spread** *v.t.* to open out more or less fully, *she spread the clothes to dry* ‖ to display for sale, *the potter spread his wares* ‖ (esp with 'out') to cause to occupy more space by unfurling or smoothing out, *he spread out the newspaper* ‖ to distribute in a layer, *he spread varnish on the wood* ‖ to overlay (something) esp. extensively, *she spread the floor with rugs*, to distribute so as to cover, *to spread papers on a desk* ‖ to prepare (a table) for a meal ‖, to put (food) on a table ‖ to extend, stretch (esp. limbs), *the eagle spread its wings* ‖ to allow (e.g. energies, interests etc.) to range widely ‖ to disseminate or cause to extend, esp. over a wide area or among many people, *to spread happiness* ‖ to make known (news etc.) to many people ‖ to [illegible] than normal ‖ to share (something burdensome) ‖ to push apart, esp. by bearing down with weight or force, to distend (*printing*) to display (matter) widely across two columns or two pages ‖ to fan out a hand of (cards) ‖ to display (cards) face upwards (*naut.*) to expand, unfurl or set (sails) *v.i.* to become widely distributed or scattered, *the dust spread over the books* (esp with 'out') to extend in length and breadth, *the woods spread out as far as the eye could see* ‖ (with a preposition) to flow outwards and cover, swamp, saturate etc., *the syrup spread over the table, the damp spread into the next room* ‖ (of [illegible] or more widely shared, known, suffered etc.) ‖ to increase esp. in growth or number, *weeds spread all over the garden* ‖ to admit of being distributed in a layer, *it will spread better if it is warmed* ‖ to move apart under the effect of force, *the chair legs spread under his weight* ‖ (*pop.*) to grow stout **to spread oneself** to make a great display ‖ to busy oneself with a variety of activities **2.** *n.* the act of spreading or being spread, *the spread of disease* ‖ the quality of being spread out, *the spread of the city* ‖ the distance, area or time over which something is [illegible] ‖ soft food for spreading on bread etc. ‖ a bedspread ‖ (*pop.*) increase in girth, *middle-age spread* ‖ (*pop.*) a lavish, sumptuous meal or feast ‖ (*aeron.*) wingspan ‖ (*printing*) two facing pages used for display ‖ printed matter running across more than one column or across two pages ‖ (*stock exchange*) an option in which put and call price differ ‖ the difference between these prices [O.E. *sprædan*]

spread city a large urban-suburban area with uncontrolled, random zoning

spread eagle the representation of an eagle with legs and wings outspread, e.g. the emblem of the U.S.A.

spread-ea·gle (spred'i'gl) **1.** *adj.* like a spread eagle ‖ of exaggerated, aggressive patriotic sentiment for the U.S.A. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **spread-ea·gling** *past* and *past part.* **spread-ea·gled** to straddle or extend over or across (something) so as to have the arms and legs stretched out or sprawling

spread·er [illegible]

Sprech·stim·me (ʃprɛ́kʃtɪmə) *n.* (*German*) the portion of a musical presentation that is recited instead of sung

spree (spri:) *n.* an outing in pursuit of pleasure or fun and usually involving lavish spending or drinking, *a shopping spree* [etym. doubtful]

sprig (sprig) **1.** *n.* a short or pretty little spray from a shrub or tree, *a sprig of rosemary* ‖ an ornament resembling this ‖ a small headless nail **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sprig·ging** *past* and *past part.* **sprigged** to adorn with sprigs ‖ to drive brads into [etym. doubtful]

spright·li·ness (sprait'linis) *n.* the state or quality of being sprightly

spright·ly (sprait'li) *comp.* **spright·li·er** *superl.* **spright·li·est** *adj.* brisk and lively in movement or manner, often unexpectedly so [var. of SPRITE]

spring (spring) **1.** *n.* the action of springing ‖ the ability to spring ‖ an instance of springing ‖ in latitudes where the climate is seasonal, the season of the year following winter and preceding summer ‖ a place where water or natural oil is forced out of the ground by its own pressure ‖ resilience ‖ a device of bent or coiled metal etc. e.g. in watches, cars or mattresses, which, because of its elasticity, can store and release energy when bent or twisted ‖ an origin or cause of action ‖ (*rhet.*) a beginning period characterized by growth and abundant life, *the spring of life* ‖ a crack, split, warp etc., e.g. in a ship's mast or spar ‖ (*archit.*) the point at which an arch or vault rises from its support **2.** *adj.* of, [illegible] ‖ supported on springs ‖ coming from a spring **3.** *v.* [illegible] **spring** *pres. part* **spring·ing** *past* **sprang** (spræŋ), **sprung** (sprʌŋ) *past part* **sprung** *v.i.* to make a bound upwards or in a curve ‖ to rise suddenly and rapidly from a sitting or lying position ‖ to come, appear or arise suddenly and quickly ‖ to move as a result of elasticity, *to spring back into position* (*rhet.*) to be descended, *his family sprang from northern stock* to originate, *the quarrel sprang from a casual remark* ‖ to begin to grow or put out leaves etc., *the winter wheat is springing* ‖ (of winds, storms etc., with 'up') to begin to blow, be felt or have effect ‖ (of wood) to warp or split ‖ (of a mine) to explode ‖ to appear to have a strong upward movement, *the arch springs from that slender pillar* *v.t.* to jump over or across, *the dog sprang the gate* ‖ to release the spring of, *to spring a trap* ‖ to produce unexpectedly, *to spring a surprise* ‖ to cause (a mine) to explode ‖ to develop (a leak) suddenly ‖ to cause (wood) to warp or split ‖ to cause (game) to leave cover

spring balance [illegible]

weight in terms of the compression or extension

spring-board (sprɪŋbɔrd, sprɪŋbourd) *n.* a resilient board which, by releasing the energy which has bent it, assists a jumper, diver etc. to gain height. The board is fixed at one end and acts about a fulcrum ‖ something used as a starting point for further progress, *the job was a springboard to one with more scope*

spring-bok (sprɪŋbɔk) *n.* *Antidorcas euchore*, fam. *Bovidae*, a S African antelope closely allied to the gazelle, and noted for its high perpendicular leaps in play or when alarmed The horns are lyre-shaped [Afr. fr. *springen*, to spring + *bok*, antelope]

spring bolt a bolt released by pressure and closed by a spring when the pressure is removed

spring-clean (sprɪŋkli:n) **1.** *n.* (*Br.*) a spring-cleaning **2.** *v.t.* to do a spring-cleaning of ‖ *v.i.* to do a spring-cleaning

spring-clean-ing (sprɪŋkli:nɪŋ) *n.* a particularly thorough cleaning given to a house or room to remove the accumulation of winter dirt

springe (sprɪndʒ) **1.** *n.* a noose or other snare used to catch small animals **2.** *v. pres. part.* **spring-ing** (sprɪndʒɪŋ) *past* and *past part.* **springed** *v.t.* to catch in this way ‖ *v.i.* to set springes [M.E., etym. doubtful]

spring-er (sprɪŋər) *n.* a springer spaniel ‖ (*archit.*) the first stone (voussoir) of an arch at the point where it springs

springer spaniel a medium-sized gundog of a breed used for flushing game. They are usually black and white

Spring-field (sprɪŋfi:ld) the capital (pop. 99,637) of Illinois. An important agricultural, wholesale and industrial center. Home and burial place of Abraham Lincoln

Springfield a city (pop. 152,319) in S.W. Massachusetts: electric equipment, arms, tools, gasoline pumps, pack machinery, magnetos, plastics. Springfield College (1885), American International College (1855)

spring-head (sprɪŋhed) *n.* a source, fountain

spring-i-ly (sprɪŋili:) *adv.* in a springy manner

spring-i-ness (sprɪŋi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being springy

spring-like (sprɪŋlaik) *adj.* having the qualities of or associated with spring ‖ resembling a spring or its action

spring lock a lock which fastens automatically with a spring bolt

Springs (sprɪŋz) a market town (pop. 153,974) of S central Transvaal, South Africa, in Witwatersrand, gold and coal mines

spring-tail (sprɪŋteil) *n.* a member of *Collembola*, an order of primitive, wingless arthropods, which leap by suddenly straightening the penultimate segment of their bodies

spring tide a tide, with a range greater than that of ordinary tides, occurring a day or two after the new and full moon in each month (cf neap tide)

spring-tide (sprɪŋtaid) *n.* (*rhet.*) springtime

spring-time (sprɪŋtaim) *n.* the season of spring (*rhet.*) the early stage of something, having the qualities associated with this season, e.g. new life, strong growth etc.

spring washer (*engin.*) a washer constructed of spiral coils, used to absorb vibrations which might otherwise loosen a nut

spring-y (sprɪŋi:) *comp.* **spring-i-er** *superl.* **spring-i-est** *adj.* resilient esp. under pressure, e.g. of feet etc. ‖ having many springs

sprin-kle (sprɪŋkl) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **sprin-kling** *past* and *past part.* **sprin-kled** *v.t.* to scatter in separate drops or particles, *to sprinkle water on clothes for ironing* ‖ to cover with drops or particles, *to sprinkle a floor with sand* ‖ to place (esp. small quantities of something) at wide intervals ‖ (with 'with') to vary or intersperse (e.g. talk or a text), *his book is sprinkled with anecdotes* ‖ *v.i.* to scatter or fly about in small drops or particles ‖ to rain lightly **2.** *n.* the act or a sprinkling [M.E.]

sprin-kler (sprɪŋklər) *n.* a device for sprinkling water e.g. on a lawn, or on flying dust ‖ a fire protection device consisting of a system of pipes carrying water or some other extinguishing fluid. The pipes are designed to discharge

sprin-kling (sprɪŋkliŋ) *n.* a small quantity or number distributed here and there ‖ a small quantity falling, or made to fall, in little drops or scatterings

sprint (sprɪnt) **1.** *v.i.* to run for a short distance at the greatest speed of which one is capable ‖ *v.t.* to traverse in this way **2.** *n.* a run of this kind, e.g. at the end of a distance race ‖ a short-distance race ‖ a horse race under one mile ‖ a short period of intensive activity [early Scand.]

Sprint *n.* (*mil.*) a high-acceleration, U.S. nuclear surface-to-air guided missile formerly deployed as part of the Safeguard ballistic missile system

sprint car (*sports*) a medium-size car with a large-car engine run in dirt track races

sprit (sprit) *n.* (*naut.*) a short pole set from the mast to the further and upper corner of a sail for extending and raising it ‖ a bowsprit [O.E. *spréot*, a spear or pole]

sprite (sprait) *n.* a fairy, an elf [fr. O.F. *esprit* or *esperit*, spirit]

sprit-sail (sprits'l) *n.* a sail extended by a sprit

sprock-et (sprɔkɪt) *n.* a tooth on a wheel's rim, engaging with the links of a chain ‖ a sprocket wheel ‖ a triangular piece of wood fastened to the upper surface of a rafter to change the angle of the eaves [etym. doubtful]

sprocket wheel a wheel with sprockets on it, such as that which engages with the chain of a bicycle

sprout (spraut) **1.** *v.i.* (of a plant, shrub etc.) to put out young growth, *after the rain the trees sprouted* ‖ (of a person) to begin to be noticeably tall ‖ to germinate ‖ *v.t.* to grow (something new), *the tree sprouted leaves* ‖ to let (e.g. a moustache) grow ‖ to support (something that could be likened to a sprout), *every roof now sprouts an antenna* **2.** *n.* a shoot on a plant ‖ (*pl.*) Brussels sprouts ‖ a new growth from a bud, seed etc. [O.E. *sprútan*]

sprouting broccoli *Brassica oleracea italica*, fam. *Cruciferae*, a cauliflower bearing florets at the ends of branches which are cut for food while still tight and purplish or green

Spru-ance (spru:əns), Raymond Ames (1886-1969), the youngest full admiral (at age 57) in U.S. naval history and probably the greatest U.S. naval tactician in the 2nd world war. As commander of a U.S. Navy task force, he secured the U.S. victory at Midway (1942)

spruce (spru:s) **1.** *adj.* very neat, clean, tidy ‖ (of dress and appearance) trim **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **spruc-ing** *past* and *past part.* **spruced** (with 'up') to make very neat, tidy or trim ‖ *v.i.* (with 'up') to make oneself neat and trim [altered fr. *Pruce*, Prussia in the phrase *spruce leather*]

spruce *n.* a member of *Picea*, fam. *Pinaceae*, a genus of quick-growing conifers, with the branches close together and forming a conical head ‖ their light but strong wood [altered fr *Pruce*, Prussia]

spruce beer a beverage made by fermenting with yeast a mixture of water, spruce leaves, spruce twigs and sugar

sprue (spru:) *n.* a channel or hole through which molten metal etc. is poured into a mold ‖ the waste metal filling this hole [etym. doubtful]

sprue *n.* a chronic disease of the digestive system occurring chiefly in visitors to certain tropical or subtropical areas. It is manifested by diarrhea, loss of weight, appetite and energy, and changes in the tongue and skin [fr. Du. *spruw*]

sprung alt. *past* and the *past part.* of SPRING

sprung rhythm a poetic rhythm (*HOPKINS) with origins traceable to Old English verse and nursery rhymes. Each metrical foot consists of a single stress, which can stand either alone or be placed before a number of unstressed syllables. Usually the feet contain from one to four syllables. They are assumed to be equal in strength and length, their seeming inequality being compensated by pause or emphasis. Scansion runs without break from beginning to end of the stanza [invented by G M HOPKINS]

spry (sprai) *comp.* **spry-er, spri-er** *superl.* **spry-est, spri-est** *adj.* (esp. of old people) quick in movement and in thought [etym. doubtful]

spud (spʌd) **1.** *n.* a spade with a small blade, or sometimes with prongs, used for digging up big-rooted weeds ‖ (*pop.*) a potato **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **spud-ding** *past* and *past part.* **spud-ded** to dig up with a spud [prob. fr. O.N.]

spume (spju:m) **1.** *n.* a mass of bubbles formed from a liquid **2.** *v. pres. part.* **spum-ing** *past* and *past part.* **spumed** *v.t.* to foam or discharge bubbles ‖ *v.t.* (esp. with 'out') to discharge (something) like foam [fr. O.F. *espume* or L. *spuma*, foam]

spu-mes-cence (spju:més'ns) *n.* the state or quality of being spumous

spu-mes-cent (spju:més'nt) *adj.* spumous

spu-mous (spjú:məs) *adj.* of, like or covered with spume

spum-y (spjú:mi:) *comp.* **spum-i-er** *superl.* **spum-i-est** *adj.* spumous

spun *past* and *past part.* of SPIN

spun glass fiber glass

spunk (spʌŋk) *n.* (*pop.*) spirited courage ‖ punk [etym. doubtful]

spunk-i-ly (spʌ́ŋkili:) *adv.* (*pop.*) in a spunky manner

spunk-i-ness (spʌ́ŋki:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being spunky

spunk-y (spʌŋki:) *comp.* **spunk-i-er** *superl.* **spunk-i-est** *adj.* (*pop.*) courageous, having spirit

spun silk yarn or cloth made from waste silk sometimes mixed with cotton

spun yarn (*naut.*) a line or rope made of two or more twisted rope yarns

spur (spə:r) **1.** *n.* a device sometimes worn on the heel of a riding boot, with a point or spiked wheel (rowel) for pressing into a horse's flanks to force its pace ‖ a projection bearing some resemblance to this, e.g. a process on the legs of a cock ‖ a ridge projecting from a mountain ‖ the largest root of a tree ‖ a wall connecting a rampart with an interior work ‖ a climbing iron ‖ (*bot.*) a tubelike structure formed by the extension of a petal or sepal, e.g. in larkspur ‖ a metal device fastened to the leg of a gamecock for fighting ‖ a mental stimulus which results in a greater effort being made, *the spur of ambition* ‖ a spur track **on the spur of the moment** impulsively, without previous thought or plans **to win one's spurs** (*rhet.*) to secure recognition of one's work **2.** *v. pres. part.* **spur-ring** *past* and *past part.* **spurred** *v.t.* to use a spur on (a horse) to furnish with spurs ‖ to cause to make a great effort, *ambition spurred him on* ‖ *v.i.* to spur a horse [O.E. *spora*, *spura*]

spurge (spə:rdʒ) *n.* a member of *Euphorbia*, fam. *Euphorbiaceae*, a genus of some 1,600 species of plants or bushes of tropical or temperate regions, yielding a bitter, milky juice. The flowers are very small, with one male and several females within a cup-shaped involucre [fr. O.F. *espurge*]

spur gear a wheel with teeth parallel to the axle

spurge laurel a member of *Daphne*, fam. *Thymelaeaceae*, a genus of Eurasian shrubs bearing yellow flowers before leafing

spu-ri-ous (spjuəri:əs) *adj.* having the appearance of being genuine, but without being so ‖ (*biol.*) like in appearance but morphologically or pathologically false ‖ (*law*) illegitimate, bastard [fr. L. *spurius*]

spurn (spə:rn) *v.t.* to reject with contempt [O.E. *spurnan*]

spur-ri-er (spə́:ri:ər, spʌ́ri:ər) *n.* a person who makes spurs

Spurs, Battle of the a battle (1302) in which a Flemish army defeated the French army of Philippe IV ‖ a battle (1513) in which an army under Henry VIII of England and the Emperor Maximilian I defeated the army of Louis XII of France

spurt, spirt (spə:rt) **1.** *v.i.* (of a fluid) to shoot out suddenly in a jet, but not in great volume ‖ (of a person) to make a sudden, violent effort, esp. in a race ‖ *v.t.* to cause to rush out suddenly in a jet **2.** *n.* a sudden shooting out of liquid in a jet ‖ a sudden short burst of activity or energy [etym. doubtful]

spur track a railroad track, or branch line, over which there is only irregular traffic

spur wheel a spur gear

sput-nik (spútnik) *n.* the first of the artificial satellites put in orbit by the U.S.S.R. [Russ.]

sput-ter (spʌ́tər) **1.** *v.i.* to splutter ‖ *v.t.* to splutter ‖ (*phys.*) to deposit a very thin film of metal on (a surface) **2.** *n.* a sputtering ‖ the sound of sputtering ‖ rapid, confused speech [imit.]

spu-tum (spjú:təm) *pl.* **spu-ta** (spjú:tə), **spu-tums** *n.* material expelled from the respiratory passages by clearing the throat, or by coughing [L. = spit]

spy (spai) *pl.* **spies** *n.* a person instructed to act secretly in gathering information, by observation or otherwise, about the actions, circumstances and intentions of an enemy, a potential enemy or rival, or a criminal, *a police spy* ‖ someone who keeps secret, close watch on others [fr. O.F. *espie*]

spy *pres. part.* **spy-ing** *past* and *past part.* **spied**

v.t. to see, catch sight of (with out) to make secret investigation of, *to spy out the terrain* ‖ (with on) to watch the activities of in the manner of a spy, *to spy on one's neighbors* ‖ *v.i.* to act as a spy [fr. O.F. *espier*]

spy·glass (spaiglæs, spáiglɑs) *n.* a portable terrestrial telescope

sq. square

squab (skwɒb) **1.** *adj.* fat and dumpy ‖ unfledged **2.** *n.* a short, fat person ‖ an unfledged pigeon ‖ a thick cushion [etym. doubtful]

squab·ble (skwɒb'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **squab·bling** *past* and *past part.* **squab·bled** *v.i.* to engage in a noisy but not very serious argument or quarrel ‖ *v.t.* (*printing*) to disarrange (type that has been set) **2.** *n.* a noisy but not serious quarrel or argument [imit.]

squab·by (skwɒbi:) *comp.* **squab·bi·er** *superl* **squab·bi·est** *adj.* short and fat, squab

squad (skwɒd) *n.* a small number of men organized to act together in work or in a military maneuver ‖ a number of men organized to act together, e.g. an athletic team [fr. F. *escouade*]

squad car a police patrol car equipped with radio communication

squad·ron (skwɒdrən) *n.* an air force unit between group and flight ‖ a unit of cavalry or of mechanized troops, tanks etc. ‖ a unit of battleships, varying in size and composition [fr. Ital. *squadrone*]

squadron leader an officer in the British Royal Air Force ranking below a wing commander and above a flight lieutenant

squal·id (skwɒlid) *adj.* repellently filthy, esp. because of neglect, *a squalid slum* ‖ wretched and often morally degrading, *squalid poverty* [fr. L. *squalidus*]

squall (skwɔl) **1.** *v.i.* (esp. of babies or young children) to cry loudly and discordantly ‖ to blow in a squall ‖ *v.t.* to utter in this way **2.** *n.* a sudden high wind, esp. when accompanied by rain, snow, hail etc. ‖ a noisy bout of temper, tearful screaming etc. **squál·ly** *adj.* characterized by squalls ‖ stormy [prob. imit.]

squal·or (skwɒlər) *n.* the state or quality of being squalid [L. fr. *squalere*, to be dry, rough, dirty]

squa·ma (skwéimə) *pl.* **squa·mae** (skwéimi:) *n.* (*biol.*) a scale, or feather or bony structure resembling a scale [L. = scale]

squa·mate (skwéimeit) *adj.* scaly, covered with scales [fr. L. *squamatus*]

squa·ma·tion (skwəméiʃən) *n.* the condition of being squamate ‖ arrangement of scales [fr. SQUAMA]

squa·mo·sal (skwəmóus'l) **1.** *n.* a membrane bone forming part of the posterior sidewall of the skull of many vertebrates **2.** *adj.* of this membrane bone ‖ squamous

squa·mose (skwéimous) *adj.* squamous

squa·mous (skwéiməs) *adj.* covered with scales ‖ like scales ‖ (*anat.*) of the thin upper anterior portion of the temporal bone [fr. L. *squamosus*]

squan·der (skwɒndər) *v.t.* to use up unwisely and to no useful purpose, *to squander wealth* [etym. doubtful]

square (skweər) *pres. part.* **squar·ing** *past* and *past part.* **squared** *v.t.* to make square ‖ to cause to be at right angles ‖ to check for evenness or straightness ‖ to bring near the form of a right angle, *square your shoulders* ‖ to cause to conform, make consistent ‖ (esp. with 'off') to mark out in squares ‖ to bring into a state of even balance, *to square accounts* ‖ to pay (a bill) ‖ (*pop.*) to bribe ‖ (*math.*) to multiply (a number or quantity) by itself ‖ (*golf* etc.) to make the score in (a match) equal ‖ *v.i.* (with 'with') to agree or conform exactly, *his version does not square with theirs* ‖ (*golf* etc.) to even scores **to square the circle** to find a square equal in area to a given circle (an impossible geometrical calculation) ‖ to try to do the impossible **to square up** to move up (to someone) in a fighting posture ‖ to pay debts or bills [fr. O.F. *esquarrer*]

square **1.** *adj.* having the shape of a square ‖ being at right angles or at a right angle ‖ broad in relation to height, *a square build* ‖ straight rather than curved, *a square jaw* ‖ unequivocal, *a square statement* ‖ leaving no balance ‖ in perfect adjustment, arranged in good order ‖ converted from linear to area measurement, *a square inch* ‖ being of a specified length in each of two directions at right angles, *10 meters square* ‖ (*naut.*) at right angles to the keel and mast **all square** [illegible] ber of points in a game or completed a bargain of equal value to both parties **2.** *adv.* frankly, honestly, *he came square out with the facts* ‖ directly, *square in the middle of the town* ‖ so as to be in a square form, *fold the tea towels square* [fr. O.F. *esquarre*]

square *n.* a plane figure having four equal rectilinear sides, each adjacent pair forming a right angle ‖ anything approximating to this shape ‖ an instrument for determining and testing right angles ‖ a number which is the product of another number multiplied by itself, *9 is the square of 3* ‖ an open space surrounded by houses, esp. at the intersection of several streets, roughly square in shape and often laid out ornamentally ‖ (*hist.*) a body of troops drawn up in the form of a rectangle ‖ the unopened flower of the cotton plant and the bracts which enclose it ‖ (*pop.*) a person who is ignorant of the latest in slang, styles, fads etc. [fr. O.F. *esquire, esquare*]

square bracket (esp. *Br.*) one of a pair of punctuation marks [ ] very often used in texts to enclose either direct quotation or matter supplementary or extraneous to the text, as in [cited] Nation.]

square dance a dance typically for four couples in which the dancers arrange themselves in a given form, e.g. a square, as in a quadrille

square deal (*pop.*) a transaction or treatment that is fair and honest

square knot a knot comprising opposite loops, each enclosing the parallel sides of the other

square leg (*cricket*) a position along a direction at right angles to the pitch and to the left of a right-handed batsman or right of one who is left-handed ‖ the fielder who has this position

square meal a satisfying meal

square measure a system of units of area (MEASURES AND WEIGHTS)

square one the starting point

square out (*football*) a forward-pass play in which the receiver makes a short right angle after his initial run down the field

square piano an early oblong form of piano, like a box in shape, strung horizontally

square-rigged (skweərrig'd) *adj.* of a sailing vessel the chief sails of which extend by horizontal yards suspended from the middle (cf. FORE-AND-AFT)

square root (*math.*) a quantity which, multiplied by itself, is equal to a given number, *3 is the square root of 9*

square sail (*naut.*) a rectangular sail set on a yard slung across the vessel

square shooter (*pop.*) a person who can be relied upon to be fair and honest

squar·rose (skwærous, skwórous) *adj.* (*biol.*) rough-surfaced with scales or processes ‖ (of leaves) stiff and crowded together [fr. L. *squarrosus*, scurfy, scabby]

squash (skwɒʃ, skwɔʃ) *n.* a member of *Cucurbita*, fam. *Cucurbitaceae*, a genus of gourd plants grown for their fruit. This is eaten baked, boiled or mashed as a vegetable, or fed to livestock ‖ one of these fruits [abbr. of Narragansett *asquutasquash*]

squash **1.** *v.t.* to press into a shapeless state ‖ (with 'in') to force by pressure into too small a space, *we might squash five people into the back seat* ‖ (*pop.*) to suppress, *to squash a rebellion* ‖ (*pop.*) to reduce (a person) to silence by making a remark which belittles him or to which there is no possible answer ‖ *v.i.* to become pressed into a shapeless state ‖ (with 'into') to push and make oneself small enough to enter, *she squashed into the crowded train* **2.** *n.* (*Br.*) a beverage partly composed of fruit juice ‖ a closely packed crowd ‖ a game for two or four players played in a four-walled court with a special racket and soft ball. The ball is made to rebound off the front wall against any of the [illegible] hit the floor ‖ a squashing or the fact of being [illegible] collapses into a shapeless mass when it hits a [illegible] so as to squash [fr. O.F. *esquasser, esquacer*]

squash·i·ly (skwɒʃili, skwɔʃili:) *adv.* in a squashy way

[illegible] squashiness

[illegible] squash racquets, squash rackets

[illegible] squashy

[illegible] squeamish squashed ‖ mushy

squat (skwɒt) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **squat·ting** *past* and *past part.* **squat·ted** *v.i.* to lower the body into a sitting posture, or sustain this posture, supporting it by the thigh muscles only ‖ (of animals) to keep as close to the ground as possible so as to escape observation ‖ to settle on land or in premises without any legal right to do so ‖ to settle on public land under government regulation in order to get a title to it ‖ *v.t. refl.* to cause (oneself) to assume a squatting position **2.** *adj.* short and thick ‖ being in a squatting position **3.** *n.* the posture of squatting [fr. O.F. *esquatir, esquater*, to beat or press down]

squat·ter (skwɒtər) *n.* a settler occupying government land in order to acquire legal title to it ‖ a person who occupies (esp. premises) without legal title ‖ (*Austral.*) a large-scale sheep farmer ‖ (*Austral.*) someone occupying an area of grazing land as a crown tenant

squat·ty (skwɒti:) *comp.* **squat·ti·er** *superl.* **squat·ti·est** *adj.* dumpy

squaw (skwɔ:) *n.* a North American Indian woman or wife [Narragansett *squaws*, Massachusetts *squa*, woman]

squawk (skwɔk) **1.** *v.i.* (esp. of birds) to utter a short, harsh, loud cry or cries, usually expressing angry complaint **2.** *n.* the sound of squawking ‖ *Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*, a North American heron [imit.]

squawk standby (*mil.*) a code meaning *Switch identification friend or foe master control to 'standby' position. Cf* STOP SQUAWK

squeak (skwi:k) **1.** *v.i.* (of mice etc.) to utter a squeak or squeaks ‖ to make a sound like this, *the door squeaked on its hinges* ‖ (with 'past', 'by', 'through', 'into' etc.) to get by with a narrow margin, *he squeaked past with an inch to spare* ‖ (*pop.*) to tell the secrets one knows under fear of punishment ‖ *v.t.* to utter with a squeak **2.** *n.* a high-pitched, short cry of little volume *NARROW SQUEAK **squeak·i·ly** *adv.* **squeak·i·ness** *n.* **squeak·y** *comp.* **squeak·i·er** *superl* **squeak·i·est** *adj.* squeaking [imit.]

squeal (skwi:l) **1.** *n.* a prolonged, very shrill cry, uttered under intense emotional stress or excitement, fear etc. **2.** *v.i.* to utter this cry ‖ (*pop.*) to become an informer [imit.]

squeam·ish (skwi:miʃ) *adj.* affected with nausea ‖ a little too easily disgusted or shocked ‖ excessively scrupulous [var. of older *squaymes, squemes, squeamous*, squeamish]

squee·gee (skwi:dʒi:) **1.** *n.* a strip of rubber mounted transversely at the end of a long handle, like a blade, used to sweep a surface clear of water ‖ (*photog.*) a rubber roller used to press a print flat on a mount **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **squee·gee·ing** *past* and *past part.* **squee·geed** to sweep, smooth out etc. with a squeegee [etym. doubtful]

squeeze (skwi:z) **1.** *v. pres. part* **squeez·ing** *past* and *past part.* **squeezed** *v.t.* to exert pressure on, esp. with opposite pressures, *to squeeze someone's hand* ‖ to force into a place by pressing, *she squeezed an extra shirt into his suitcase* ‖ to cause (people) to occupy less space than is comfortable, *we squeezed 20 people into our tiny room* ‖ to provide time or space for (something or someone) that cannot easily be fitted in, *the doctor squeezed him in before a patient who arrived late* ‖ to press (a fruit) so as to expel the juice ‖ to force (the juice) out of a fruit by pressing ‖ to exert financial or other pressure on (a person) in order to make him act in a certain way ‖ to get by force or unfair means ‖ to take an impression of (something) by pressing between waxed or wetted sheets of paper ‖ (*bridge*) to make (a player) unguard a suit as a result of discarding ‖ to hug ‖ *v.i.* to exert pressure (esp. two opposite pressures) ‖ to force one's way by compressing oneself, *he squeezed through the narrow gap* **2.** *n.* a squeezing or being squeezed, a hug ‖ (*pop.*) enforced payment, or the force used to [illegible] *somebody* ‖ (*politics*) a financial policy designed to reduce the volume of personal or corporate expenditure ‖ a small quantity of something (e.g. juice) obtained by pressing ‖ (*bridge*) a technique of play which forces an opponent to [illegible] mold [perh. an intensive of obs. *quease*, to press]

squelch (skweltʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to make a sucking sound with one's boots or shoes as one walks [illegible] wet boots or shoes ‖ *v.t.* to tread heavily on (mud, wet snow etc.) and make this sound ‖ to crush with a very firm refusal or rebuke etc. **2.** [illegible]

soft wet ground or in wet boots etc. ‖ a silencing remark [imit.]

squib (skwɪb) *n.* a small firework that burns with a hissing noise before exploding ‖ a witty attack in writing or speech **a damp squib** (*Br.*) such an attack which falls flat [prob. imit.]

squid (skwɪd) *pl.* **squid, squids** *n.* a member of various genera of marine cephalopod mollusks having a long, tapered body, two caudal fins, ten arms and an internal shell. Squids range greatly in size, are widely distributed and are used for food and as fish bait [etym. doubtful]

SQUID (*electr. acronym*) for superconducting quantum interference device, a superconductor ring connecting two or several junctions used in measuring small electric currents and magnetic fields

squig·gle (skwɪg'l) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **squig·gling** *past* and *past part* **squig·gled** to writhe and squirm ‖ to progress in a confined area by making writhing, squirming movements **2.** *n.* a mark resembling the shape of a squiggling worm [imit. or fr. SQUIRM + WRIGGLE]

squill (skwɪl) *n. Urginea maritima*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a bulbous plant found in the Mediterranean area. The bulb of the white variety is used as a diuretic and heart stimulant, and that of the red variety as a raticide [fr. L. *squilla* fr Gk]

squinch (skwɪntʃ) *n.* an arch across the internal angle of a square tower, serving to support an octagonal spire etc. [fr. earlier *scunch* fr. O.F.]

squint (skwɪnt) **1.** *v.i.* to be crosseyed ‖ to look out of the corner of the eye ‖ to look through almost closed eyelids ‖ *v.t.* to narrow (one's eyes), e.g. in a look of suspicion **2.** *n.* strabismus, the condition causing squinting ‖ a look out of the corner of the eye ‖ (*pop.*) a rapid glance, *to have a squint at something* ‖ a hole in the wall or pillar of a church giving an oblique view of the altar **3.** *adj.* (of the eyes) affected with strabismus ‖ (of a look) out of the corner of the eye, oblique [shortened fr. ASQUINT]

squire (skwáɪər) **1.** *n.* (in England) a title of respect for a country gentleman, esp. the principal, local, resident landowner ‖ (*hist.*) the wellborn personal attendant of a knight **2.** *v. pres. part.* **squir·ing** *past* and *past part* **squired** to accompany (a girl), esp. to a dance (*hist.*) to be squire to [fr. O.F. *esquier*]

squire·ar·chy (skwáɪərɑrki:) *pl.* **squire·ar·chies** *n.* (esp. *Br. hist.*) rule by the landed gentry or the landed gentry themselves, esp. with respect to their political influence

squirm (skwɜ:rm) **1.** *v.i.* to contort the body in little writhing movements ‖ (with 'along') to proceed in this manner ‖ to have feelings of shame and discomfort **2.** *n.* the act of squirming ‖ (*naut.*) a twist in a rope **squirm·y** *comp.* **squirm·i·er** *superl.* **squirm·i·est** *adj.* [prob. imit.]

squir·rel (skwɜ́rəl, skwʌ́rəl, esp. *Br.* skwɪrəl) *n.* a widely distributed rodent mammal of fam. *Sciuridae*, esp. *Sciurus vulgaris*, the red squirrel, and *S. carolinensis*, the gray squirrel. They live in trees, have lithe bodies, strong hind limbs and bushy tails. They feed mainly on nuts and seeds, and make stores of food. Their average size is around 10-12 ins, excluding the tail (*GROUND SQUIRREL, *FLYING SQUIRREL) [fr. A.F *esquirel*, O.F. *escureul* fr. L. fr. Gk]

squirt (skwɜ:rt) **1.** *v.t.* to shoot a thin stream of (fluid) from a small orifice, the *pipe squirted water* ‖ to wet with a liquid or cover or hit with a fluid shot in this way, *the pipe squirted him as he passed* ‖ *v.i.* to be forced out in this way, *the beer squirted from the barrel* ‖ to eject liquid in a thin stream from a small orifice, *the barrel squirted in his face* **2.** *n.* the act or an instance of squirting ‖ a thin stream of fluid forced out under pressure ‖ a device for squirting out a liquid (*pop.*) a pretentious boy or man whom one considers conceited, foolish etc.

squirting cucumber *Ecballium elaterium*, fam. *Cucurbitaceae*, a Mediterranean plant. When ripe, the long fruit ejects its seeds mixed in watery fluid from one end

SRAM (*mil. acronym*) for short-range, solid-propellant, air-to-surface attack missile

Sri Lanka, formerly Ceylon, an independent state (area 25,332 sq miles, pop. 12,240,000) in S. Asia, an island in the Indian Ocean. Capital: Colombo. Race: 74% Sinhalese, and minorities of Tamils and Tamil-speaking Muslims or Moors. Languages: Sinhalese (official) and Tamil. Religion: 78% Hinayana Buddhist, 18% Hindu, smaller Christian and Moslem minorities. The land is 20% forest. The north is flat, with a swampy coast. The south is mountainous (highest point Mt Pidurutalagala, 8,297 ft). The climate is tropical with southwest monsoons in summer and northeast monsoons in winter. Rainfall: 25-50 ins in the north and east, 75-200 ins in the center and southwest. Average temperatures (F.): 80° in the lowlands (with little seasonal variation), 54° (Jan.) and 62° (May) in the highlands. Livestock: cattle, water buffaloes, goats. Agricultural products: rice, tea, coconuts, rubber. Mineral resources: graphite, iron. Exports: tea, rubber, coconuts. Imports: rice, textiles, petroleum products, machinery, vehicles, sugar. University of Ceylon (1942) and two other universities. Monetary unit: rupee (100 cents). HISTORY. The Sinhalese migrated from S. India to Ceylon about the 5th c. B.C. Ceylon became the center of Buddhist civilization (3rd c. B.C.). Arabs introduced Mohammedanism (8th c. A.D.) and controlled trade until the arrival of the Portuguese (1505). The Dutch superseded the Portuguese (1638) but were overthrown by the British (1796). Ceylon was annexed to the East India Co. (1796-1802), became a British Crown Colony (1802) and an independent member of the Commonwealth (1948). In 1972 it was renamed Sri Lanka (beautiful island). Conflict between the majority Sinhalese, who controlled the government after independence and the Tamils, who had held most civil service and professional positions under the British, turned increasingly violent after 1983. Militant Tamils demanded a separate Tamil state in the north and east, where Tamils predominate. The continuing conflict disrupted the country's economy, and efforts to end the violence by granting the Tamils greater autonomy made little progress

Srin·a·gar (srɪnəgúr) the summer capital (pop. 531,094) of Jammu and Kashmir (*KASHMIR), on both sides of the Jhelum in the Vale of Kashmir. Handicraft products: carpets, silver, copperware. Industry: textiles

sRNA transfer (*physiol.*) a ribonucleic acid that combines with some amino acids and messenger RNA in protein synthesis *also* (soluble) RNA *Cf* MESSENGER RNA

SR-71 (*mil.*) U.S. strategic reconnaissance plane (succeeding U-2) for long-range (3,000-mi) high-altitude (80,000 feet) flight, with speed of Mach 3; operative in 1981

SS-8 *GECKO

SS-18 U.S.S.R. ICBM, capable of delivering ten warheads

SS-15 *SCROOGE

SS-5 *GAMMON, KELT

SS-4 *GANEF, KITCHEN

SS-14 *SCAPEGOAT

SSN-18 U.S.S.R. submarine-launched, liquid-propellant, ballistic missile with a 7,500-km range; operational since 1975

SSN-4 (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missile

SS-9 (*mil.*) *GASKIN

SS-19 (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. intercontinental MIRV missile

SSN-X-17 (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. submarine-launched, solid-propellant ballistic missile with postboost vehicle, MIRV capability; operational in mid-1970s

SSPE (*med. abbr.*) for subacute sclerosis panencephalitis, a fatal brain disorder caused by dormant measles virus

SS-7 (*mil.*) *GRAIL, KERRY

SS-17 (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. missile with a 5-mi range

SS-6 (*mil.*) *GAINFUL, KINGFISH

SS-16 (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. ICBM that the U.S.S.R. agreed not to deploy during the life of the SALT I treaty

SST (*abbr.*) for supersonic transport

SS-10 (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. low-level air-defense weapon

SS-20 (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. 2 stage, solid-fuel ballistic missile launched from a tracked transport, in any of three versions: 1, a 1.5 megaton bomb with range of 3,500 mi., 2, a 50-kiloton warhead with range of 4,500, 3, with three individually targeted warheads

SS-22 (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. strategic solid-fuel, nuclear missile under development with 5,000-mi range

St *common nouns, proper names and place-names beginning thus are listed at* 'Saint'. (*The saints themselves are listed at 'John', 'Peter' etc.*)

stab (stæb) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **stab·bing** *past* and *past part.* **stabbed** *v.t.* to wound by piercing with a knife or other pointed weapon held in the hand ‖ to thrust (a knife etc.) in a specified way, direction etc. ‖ to inflict sharp emotional pain on ‖ *v.i.* to make a thrust or wound with or as if with a dagger, knife etc. **2.** *n.* a thrust made with or as if with a pointed weapon ‖ a wound inflicted in this way ‖ (*pop.*, usually with 'at') an attempt to do something, *a stab at finding the answer* ‖ a sudden sensation of pain, anguish, envy etc. **a stab in the back** a treacherous attack **a stab in the dark** a random guess [of Scot. origin]

stab·al·loy (stæbælɔi) *n.* (*mil.*) a metal alloy made from high-density depleted uranium with titanium and molybdenum for use in kinetic energy penetrators for armor-piercing munitions

Sta·bat Ma·ter (stɑ́bʊtmɑ́tər) a 13th-c. Latin hymn describing the sorrows of the mother of Christ at the Crucifixion ‖ a musical setting of this hymn [L. *stabat mater dolorosa*, the mother stood sorrowing (the opening words)]

Stabex export stabilization scheme created by the 1975 Rome Convention and signed by the Common Market and the 46 developing countries, to compensate a developing country when its export earnings in 18 specific commodities for one year fall below its average earnings of the previous five years, with funds contributed by Common Market members

sta·bile **1.** (stéibil, *Br.* esp. stéibail) *adj.* stationary ‖ not fluctuating ‖ (*chem.*) resisting decomposition **2.** (stéibi:l, *Br.* esp. stéibail) *n.* an abstract sculpture e.g. of metal (*CALDER, cf. MOBILE), none of the parts being articulated [fr. L. *stabilis*]

sta·bil·i·ty (stəbíliti:) *pl.* **sta·bil·i·ties** *n.* the quality or state of being stable ‖ a vow, made by certain monks, to remain in the same monastery for life [M.E. *stablete* fr. O.F. *stableté, estableté*]

stability analysis (*economics*) study of economic equilibrium between supply and demand

sta·bi·li·za·tion (steɪbəlɪzéɪʃən) *n.* a stabilizing or being stabilized

sta·bi·lize (stéibəlaiz) *pres. part.* **sta·bi·liz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sta·bi·lized** *v.t.* to render stable ‖ to prevent from changing, *to stabilize the cost of living* ‖ to equip (a vessel, aircraft etc.) with a stabilizer **sta·bi·liz·er** *n.* something that stabilizes, esp. a gyroscopic device to maintain steadiness in a vessel at sea [fr. F. *stabilisser* fr. L. *stabilis*]

sta·ble (stéib'l) **1.** *n.* (often *pl.*) a building in which horses are housed, or a similar building for cattle ‖ a group of horses kept in such a building ‖ a group of racehorses belonging to a particular owner ‖ an establishment for the training of racehorses, or the owners and personnel of such an establishment **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sta·bling** *past* and *past part.* **sta·bled** to put or keep (a horse etc.) in a stable [O.F. *estable*]

stable *adj.* remaining or able to remain unchanged in form, structure, character etc. under conditions tending to cause such change ‖ able to return to its original condition or recover its equilibrium after being slightly displaced ‖ permanent, enduring ‖ firm of purpose ‖ not easily thrown off balance ‖ (*chem.*) not readily decomposing or changing [O.F. *stable, estable*]

sta·ble·boy (stéib'lbɔi) *n.* a boy who works in a stable

sta·ble·man (stéib'lmən) *pl.* **sta·ble·men** (stéib'lmən) *n.* a man who works in a stable

sta·bling (stéiblɪŋ) *n.* accommodation for keeping and tending horses ‖ buildings used for this

Sta·broek (stɑ́brʊ:k) the original Dutch name for Georgetown, Guyana

stac·ca·to (stəkɑ́tou) **1.** *adj.* (*mus.*, of a note) cut short and sharply detached from the other notes ‖ (*mus.*, of a passage) consisting of such notes (cf. LEGATO) **2.** *adv.* in a staccato manner **3.** *pl.* **stac·ca·tos, stac·ca·ti** (stəkɑ́ti:) *n.* a staccato manner of playing ‖ a series of abrupt disconnected sounds, *she spoke in a rapid staccato*

stack (stæk) **1.** *n.* a man-made pile, usually conical or rectangular, of hay, straw etc., frequently capped with a thatch ‖ a more or less orderly pile of things, *a stack of dishes* ‖ a pile of poker chips, sold to or won by a player ‖ (*pl.*) a structure filled with bookshelves separated by narrow aisles ‖ (*pl.*) the part of a library consist-

ing of such bookshelves ‖ (*Br.*) a measure of volume for fuel (wood or coal) equaling 108 cu. ft.; a tall vertical pipe or chimney, e.g. on a ship ‖ a chimney stack ‖ (*pop.*, often *pl.*) a large quantity, *stacks of money* ‖ (*mil.*) three rifles standing upright and leaning against each other with their butt ends resting on the ground **2.** *v.t.* to make a stack of ‖ to load with stacks of something ‖ *v.i.* (often with 'up') to form a stack **to stack the cards** to cheat by arranging the cards so that they will be dealt in a certain way ‖ to prearrange a situation unfairly or dishonestly so that it will work to one's advantage [O.N. *stakkr*]

stacked heel a shoe heel built by laminating slices of leather

stack·yard (stækjɑrd) *n.* the area near farm buildings where the hay, straw, etc. is stacked

stad·dle (stæd'l) *n.* a young forest tree, esp. one left to grow when others around it are felled ‖ the base or supporting framework of a stack [O.E. *stathol*, foundation, tree trunk]

stadholder *STADTHOLDER

sta·di·a (stéidi:ə) *n.* a stadia rod ‖ a method of surveying involving the use of a stadia rod [etym. doubtful]

stadia alt. *pl.* of STADIUM

stadia rod (*surveying*) a graduated rod used, with a theodolite or other instrument having a telescope and cross hairs, to measure distances

sta·di·um (stéidi:əm) *pl.* **sta·di·ums** *n.* an athletic field surrounded wholly or in part by a tiered structure seating spectators, usually having no roof ‖ (*Gk hist., pl.* **sta·di·a**, stéidi:ə) a unit of length, usually about 200 yds long, or a running track of this length, usually semicircular with tiered seats for spectators ‖ (*pl.* **sta·di·a**, stéidi:ə) a stage in development, esp. the period between molts of an insect [L. fr. Gk *stadion*]

stadt·hold·er, stad·hold·er (stæthouldər) *n.* (*hist.*) a governor or viceroy of a province or town in the Netherlands ‖ (*hist.*) the chief magistrate in the United Provinces [Du. *stadhouder* fr. *stad*, a place + *houder*, holder]

Staël (stɑl), Madame de (Anne Louise Germaine Necker, baronne de Stael-Holstein, 1766-1817), French woman of letters, who held one of the most brilliant political and intellectual salons of her time. Her most famous work was 'De l'Allemagne' (1810). She lived mainly in exile because of her opposition to Napoleon I

Staël, Nicolas de (1914-55), French painter born in Russia. His freely geometric abstractions, in rich colors and textures, derive remotely from nature

staff (stæf, stɑf) **1.** *pl.* **staffs, staves** (steivz) *n.* a stick, pole etc. used as support in walking or climbing, or as a weapon ‖ a rod carried as a symbol of authority or of pastoral care ‖ (*mil.*, *pl.* **staffs**) a body of officers subordinate to the commanding officer and responsible to him for the administration and planning of his command ‖ (*pl.* **staffs**) a body of people working for a chief authority ‖ (*pl.* **staffs**) the personnel of an organization, *the school staff* ‖ a tall pole supporting a flag ‖ (*surveying*) a stick used in measuring altitudes ‖ (*mus.*) a set of five horizontal lines on or between which symbols of notes are written or printed, pitch being indicated by the position of the symbol (the top line representing the highest pitch) **2.** *adj.* of or relating to a staff of people **3.** *v.t.* to furnish with a staff of people [O.E. *stæf*]

staff *n.* a building material consisting of a mixture of cement, plaster, [illegible] exterior work on temporary structures [etym. doubtful]

Staf·fa (stæfə) an uninhabited islet of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, comprised of basaltic pillars and caves (*FINGAL'S CAVE)

Staf·ford (stæfərd), Henry, 2nd duke of Buckingham (c. 1454-83), English nobleman. He helped to place Richard III on the throne, later revolted unsuccessfully and was beheaded

Staf·ford·shire (stæfərdʃiər) (*abbr.* Staffs.) county (area 1,153 sq. miles, pop. 994,000) of W. central England. County town: Stafford (pop. 54,000). University of [illegible]

staff sergeant a noncommissioned officer ranking next above a [illegible] Army, the Marine Corps

stag (stæg) **1.** *n.* the [illegible] esp. of the red deer and other members of genus *Cervus* (cf. HIND) ‖ a male animal castrated when nearly mature ‖ a young gamecock before its first molt ‖ (*Br., stock exchange*) someone who applies for shares before their issue, in the expectation [illegible] when the issue is made ‖ (*pop.*) a man who attends a social gathering unaccompanied [illegible] **2.** *adj.* (*pop.*) for men only, *a stag party* **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **stag·ging** *past* and *past part.* **stagged** (*Br.*) to act as a stag on the stock exchange **4.** *adv.* (*pop.*) as a stag (man), *to go* [illegible] [fr. O.E. *stagga*]

stag beetle any of several large beetles of fam. *Lucanidae*, esp. *Lucanus capreolus*, the males of which have long branched mandibles resembling antlers

stage (steidʒ) **1.** *n.* a large, raised platform on which plays etc. are performed before an audience ‖ the entire part of a theater that lies behind the proscenium ‖ (*rhet.*) the scene of an event ‖ a platform for landing passengers and goods from a vessel ‖ a building scaffold ‖ a platform for holding the objects to be observed through a microscope ‖ a tier of shelves for potted plants, esp. in a greenhouse ‖ a stopping place in a journey ‖ a point, period or level in a progressive change or development ‖ a section of a regularly traveled route ‖ the distance between two stopping places as a division of a journey, *to travel by easy stages* (*geol.*) a division of stratified rocks corresponding to an age and ranking below series ‖ a section of a rocket containing a rocket engine or engines. It is usually detached and jettisoned when its propellant is used up ‖ a stagecoach **the stage** drama or the theater as a profession **to go on the stage** to become an actor or actress **2.** *v. pres. part.* **stag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **staged** *v.t.* to put (a play) on the stage or organize (a similar entertainment) ‖ to conceive and carry out (something) in a surprising, dramatic way, *to stage a comeback* ‖ *v.i.* (of a play) to lend itself to theatrical performance, *the play stages well* [fr. O.F. *estage*]

stage-coach (steidʒkoutʃ) *n.* (*hist.*) a horse-drawn coach carrying passengers and goods and running regularly over a set route divided into stages

stage-craft (stéidʒkræft, stéidʒkrɑft) *n.* the art of writing, acting or producing a play

stage direction a notation in the text of a play directing the action, movement etc. of the players

stage door the door by which players, stage personnel etc. enter and leave a theater

stage fright nervous tension or fear sometimes experienced by a person about to perform or speak in public

stage-hand (steidʒhænd) *n.* a person employed to move scenery and stage properties

stage-man·age (stéidʒmænidʒ) *pres. part.* **stage-man·ag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stage-man·aged** *v.t.* to act as stage manager of (a production) ‖ to rig (something apparently taking its proper course, e.g. a trial, committee meeting etc.) so as to produce a certain outcome or effect

stage manager the person responsible for the technical efficiency (curtains, stage, scenery, properties etc.) of a stage production (cf. HOUSE MANAGER)

stage-struck (steidʒstrʌk) *adj.* fascinated with the stage, esp. passionately set on becoming an actor or actress

stage whisper [illegible] ally by intention) audible to others than the person addressed

stagey *STAGY

stag·fla·tion (stægfleiʃən) *n.* (*economics*) period of economic stagnation with substantial increases in prices **stagflationary** *adj.* (*Cf.*

stag·ger (stægər) **1.** *v.t.* to walk with uncertain, uneven steps, continually veering in direction and keeping a precarious balance ‖ *v.t.* to cause to reel under a blow ‖ to shock or astonish as if with a blow ‖ to arrange (things) in oblique or zigzag fashion, e.g. so as not to interrupt a view (*aeron.*) to set (a wing) so that its forward edge projects beyond the forward edge of another [illegible] attendance etc.) so that different groups of people are away, active, present etc. at different [illegible] *n.* a staggering movement ‖ a zigzag or oblique [illegible]

projects beyond another ‖ (*pl.*) a disease of domestic animals, esp. horses, affecting the central nervous system and causing a staggering gait [altered fr. dial. *stacker*, to reel fr. ON *stakra*]

staggered hours system of [illegible] assignment beginning and ending at various hours to avoid overcrowding of facilities (*Cf.* FLEXTIME)

stag·ing (steidʒiŋ) *n.* the act or manner of putting on a play on the stage ‖ scaffolding ‖ (*hist.*) travel by stagecoach or the running of a stagecoach as a business ‖ in-flight separation of the first stage of a missile with more than one propulsion stage

staging post (*mil.*) troop assembly area for a military operation *also* staging area

stag·nan·cy (stægnənsi:) *n.* the quality or state of being stagnant

stag·nant (stægnənt) *adj.* (of a fluid or a body of water) not in motion or flowing ‖ foul from lack of motion ‖ dull through lack of variety of activity [fr. L. *stagnans* (*stagnantis*)]

stag·nate (stægneit) *pres. part.* **stag·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stag·nat·ed** *v.i.* (of a liquid or gas) to be motionless or cease to flow ‖ to become foul because of lack of motion ‖ to become dull, e.g. by staying too long in the same place **stag·na·tion** *n.* a stagnating or being stagnant [fr. L. *stagnare* (*stagnatus*)]

stag party a social gathering for men only

stag·y, stage·y (stéidʒi:) *comp.* **stag·i·er** *superl.* **stag·i·est** *adj.* showily exaggerated, e.g. in dress, manner or speech

staid (steid) *adj.* set in steady habits, well balanced and rather dull [var. of *stayed*, past part. of STAY]

stain (stein) **1.** *v.t.* to make an unwanted spot on the surface of, *ink stained the cloth* ‖ to color by using a pigment which soaks in, *to stain a section for microscope examination* ‖ to spoil, taint (a reputation etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to become stained in any of these ways, *this material stains easily* **2.** *n.* the colored area resulting from staining ‖ the material with which one stains, esp. in staining wood or sections to be examined through the microscope ‖ a moral taint etc. [fr. O.F. *desteindre*, to cause to lose color]

stained glass glass given a color by the presence of a metal or metallic oxide in its composition, or by having a pigment burned into its surface. It is used for decorative windows, esp. in churches. The earliest extant stained glass dates from the 11th c. (Augsburg)

Stainer (steinər), Sir John (1840-1901), English composer and organist. He wrote much church music and is best known for his oratorio 'The Crucifixion' (1887)

stain·less (steinlis) *adj.* not blemished ‖ not susceptible to discoloration

stainless steel steel that is highly resistant to stain or rust because its principal alloying constituent is chromium (12% to 20%)

stair (stɛər) *n.* a constructed step or one of a set of such steps by which one can ascend or descend from one level or floor to another, esp. indoors ‖ (*pl.*) such a set of steps [O.E. *stæger*]

stair·case (stɛərkeis) *n.* a flight of stairs together with its supporting and protecting structures ‖ the part of a building occupied by this

stair rod a rod of wood, metal etc. [illegible] to hold a stair carpet in place where it turns upward from one tread to the next

stair·way (stɛərwei) *n.* a flight or several flights of stairs

stair·well (stɛərwel) *n.* the vertical shaft enclosing the stairs in a building

stake (steik) **1.** *n.* a length of (esp. wood, pointed at one end so that it can be driven into the ground and used as a marker, support etc. ‖ (*hist.*) the post to which a person was bound for burning to death ‖ a share or interest in something jointly owned, or in something affecting many, *a stake in the country's welfare* ‖ money deposited as a wager ‖ (*pl.*) money competed for, e.g. in a horse race ‖ a horse race etc. in which a prize is offered (*hist.*) a grubstake **at stake** being risked, *he has a lot at stake in this venture* **the stakes** [illegible] **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **stak·ing** *past* and *past part.* **staked** to support, protect, mark out, secure etc. with a stake or stakes ‖ to wager (money etc.) on the success or failure of an event ‖ (*pop.*) to back [illegible] future profit ‖ to assert (a claim) (*hist.*) to grubstake [O.E. *staca*]

Staked Plain *LLANO ESTACADO

stake·holder [illegible]

whom money stakes are deposited until it is known who has won the wager

Sta·kha·nov·ism (stəkɑnəvizəm) *n.* (*Russ hist.*) a collective effort at increasing production by a simplification and reorganization of methods of work, the initiative coming from the workers themselves, and special privileges and bonuses being accorded for superior performance. The term is associated particularly with a movement of the mid-1930s [after Aleksei G. *Stakhanov* (b. 1906), Russ. miner of the Donbas]

sta·lac·tite (stəlæktait, stæləktait) *n.* a deposit of calcium carbonate resembling an icicle, formed cumulatively when water containing calcium bicarbonate has dripped very slowly from the roof of a limestone cave **stal·ac·tit·ic** (stæləktitik) *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *stalactites* fr. Gk *stalaktos*, dropping, dripping]

sta·lag·mite (stəlægmait, stæləgmait) *n.* a deposit of calcium carbonate somewhat like an inverted stalactite, standing on the floor of a limestone cave. It is formed cumulatively when water containing calcium bicarbonate has dripped from the roof **stal·ag·mit·ic** (stælagmitik) *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *stalagmites* fr. Gk *stalagma*, drop, drip]

stale (steil) **1.** *adj.* (of food or drink) impaired in texture, taste etc. through age ‖ (of a smell) suggesting the presence of something impaired in this way ‖ (of an atmosphere) no longer fresh ‖ (of bread) being a day or more old ‖ (of information, a joke etc.) having lost novelty and interest through being already well known ‖ (of an athlete etc.) in a deteriorated condition through too much or too little activity ‖ (*law*, esp. of a claim) impaired in force through having been allowed to be dormant too long **2.** *v. pres. part.* **stal·ing** *past* and *past part.* **staled** *v.i.* to become stale ‖ *v.t.* to make stale [M.E., etym. doubtful]

stale 1. *n.* the urine of horses, cattle etc. **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **stal·ing** *past* and *past part.* **staled** (of horses, cattle etc.) to urinate [etym. doubtful]

stale·mate (steilmeit) **1.** *n.* (*chess*) a position in which one player not in check cannot move without putting his king in check. It results in a draw ‖ a set of circumstances in which no progress can be made, *a stalemate in negotia-* **2.** *v. pres. part.* **stale·mat·ing** *past part.* **stale·mat·ed** to bring into the position of stalemate [fr. obs. *stale* fr. A.F. + MATE (checkmate)]

Sta·lin (stɑlin) (Joseph Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili, 1879-1953), Russian Communist statesman. The son of a Georgian shoemaker, he studied for the priesthood, but became a Marxist and was expelled (1899) from his seminary. He became a leading member of the Bolshevik party and, after several periods of imprisonment, joined the Soviet cabinet as people's commissar for nationalities (1917). He was elected general secretary of the central committee of the party (1922) and, after Lenin's death (1924), established himself as the virtual ruler of the U.S.S.R., ousting opponents and potential rivals in a series of purges in the 1930s. He departed from Lenin's economic policy (1928) and forced through a program of agricultural collectivization, liquidating the kulaks and attempting rapid industrialization through five-year plans. Army reforms were carried out, and a police state was set up, dominated by the OGPU. He formed a nonaggression pact with Nazi Germany (1939). When Germany attacked the U.S.S.R. (1941) he assumed full military and political leadership. He took part in the conferences at Tehran (1943), Yalta [illegible] and Potsdam (1945). He retained his offices until his death. His rule was denounced officially in the U.S.S.R. from 1956

Sta·lin·a·bad (stɑlinəbɑd) *DYUSHAMBE

Sta·lin·grad (stɑlingræd) *VOLGOGRAD

[illegible]

Sta·lin·o·grod (stɑlinougroud) *KATOWICE

Stalin Peak *COMMUNISM, MT

[illegible]

stalk (stɔk) *n.* the main stem of a herbaceous plant ‖ a slender supporting or connecting part, e.g. (*biol.*) a pedicel, peduncle or petiole [M.E. *stalke*, etym. doubtful]

stalk 1. *v.t.* to walk stiffly, as wading birds do ‖ to walk with exaggerated haughtiness, usually in anger ‖ to pursue (e.g. deer) in such a way as not to be seen, heard or scented by them (*rhet.*) to progress in an ominous, silent manner, *plague stalked through the streets* ‖ *v.t.* to pursue (deer etc.) by stalking (*rhet.*) to move through in an ominous, silent manner, *famine stalked the land* **2.** *n.* a stiff gait ‖ the act of stalking deer etc. [M.E. *stalke* fr. O.E.]

stalk·ing-horse (stɔkiŋhɔrs) *n.* a real or dummy horse used as cover by a hunter ‖ something used as a mask to conceal one's real intentions [illegible] (*politics*) a candidate put forward to cause division in the opposition or to conceal someone else's candidacy

stalk·y (stɔki:) *comp.* **stalk·i·er** *superl.* **stalk·i·est** *adj.* long and slender, like a stalk ‖ having stalks

stall (stɔl) **1.** *n.* a compartment in a barn or stable, housing one animal ‖ a booth or table used elsewhere than in a store for displaying goods on sale (e.g. in a market, at a charity bazaar etc.) ‖ a fixed seat in the choir of a church used by a member of the clergy, or one used by a member of the choir ‖ (*Br.*) any of the theater seats in the rows nearest to the stage (*Br., pl.*) the occupants of these seats ‖ a cover to protect a sore finger, toe etc. ‖ (*aeron.*) the condition resulting from stalling, marked by loss of altitude and failure of the controls to respond normally **2.** *v.t.* to put or keep (an animal) in a stall ‖ to cause (an engine) to stop because of overloading or insufficient fuel ‖ to cause (a motor vehicle) to stop, by stopping its engine in this way ‖ to cause (an aircraft) to lose the forward speed necessary to maintain its altitude and respond to the controls ‖ to cause to stick fast, e.g. in mud or snow ‖ *v.i.* of (an engine or vehicle) to stop by being stalled ‖ to stick fast, e.g. in mud or snow ‖ (of an aircraft) to become stalled [O.E. *steall*]

stall 1. *v.i.* (*pop.*) to talk or act evasively in the hope of delaying something or putting someone off ‖ *v.t.* (*pop.*, esp. with 'off') to get rid of or delay by evasion, *stall off the insurance man* **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a trick used to get out of making a decision, giving a straight answer etc. [A.F. *estal, estale*, decoy bird]

stall-feed (stɔlfi:d) *pres. part.* **stall-feed·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stall-fed** (stɔlfed) *v.t.* to fatten (an animal) by keeping it in its stall and feeding it well

stal·lion (stæljən) *n.* an uncastrated male horse, esp. one kept for breeding purposes [O.F. *estalon*]

stal·wart (stɔlwərt) **1.** *adj.* (*rhet.*) unshaken in determination or loyalty by risks or difficulties (*rhet.*, esp. of a man) of strong, sturdy build **2.** *n.* (*rhet.*) a stalwart person ‖ (*rhet.*) a zealous supporter of a cause, esp. a political one [fr. obs. *stalworth* fr. O.E. *stælwierthe*]

sta·men (stéimən) *n.* the male organ of a flower, consisting of a filament bearing an anther containing pollen [L. = thread]

Stam·ford Bridge, Battle of (stæmfərd) a battle fought (Sept. 25, 1066) in Yorkshire, England, in which Harold II of England defeated an invasion by his brother Tostig and Harald III of Norway

stam·i·na (stæminə) *n.* capacity for resisting fatigue or disease [L. pl. of *stamen*, thread]

stam·i·nal (stæmin'l) *adj.* (*bot.*) of or having a stamen or stamens ‖ of, relating to or having stamina [fr. L. *stamen* (*staminis*), thread and + -AL]

stam·i·nate (stæminit) *adj.* having or producing stamens ‖ having stamens but no pistils [fr. L. *staminatus*, consisting of threads]

stam·i·node (stæminoud) *n.* a staminodium

stam·i·no·di·um (stæminoudiəm) *pl.* **stam·i·no·di·a** (stæminoudiə) *n.* a rudimentary, imperfect or sterile stamen [Mod. L. fr. L. *stamen* (*staminis*), a thread]

stam·mer (stæmər) **1.** *v.i.* to speak with difficulty, repeating sounds and syllables and making frequent pauses in which no sound can be made ‖ *v.t.* (often with 'out') to utter in this way, *to stammer out an excuse* **2.** *n.* the affliction or habit of stammering [O.E. *stamerian*]

stamp (stæmp) **1.** *v.t.* to make (a mark) by pressure, *to stamp a design in clay* ‖ to print or affix a mark by pressure on, *to stamp a dish with a design* ‖ to affix postage or revenue stamps to (an envelope, document etc.) ‖ to bring (one's foot or feet) down heavily, *to stamp one's foot with impatience* ‖ to bring one's foot down heavily on, *to stamp the floor* ‖ to mark out, identify, *his tastes stamp him as a reactionary* ‖ to affect so deeply as to change permanently, *stamped by his experiences as a prisoner* (with 'out') to crush, put an end to, extinguish etc. by or as if by a heavy downward pressure of the foot, *to stamp out a cigarette, to stamp out a rebellion, to stamp out malaria* ‖ to crush (ore etc.) into powder ‖ *v.i.* to bring the feet or a foot down heavily **2.** *n.* the act of stamping, esp. with the foot ‖ a device used to impress a mark ‖ the mark made by such a device, *the document bears the regimental stamp* ‖ an official mark, seal etc. set on goods or documents as proof that duty or taxes have been paid, or that other legal obligations have been fulfilled ‖ a postage stamp ‖ a machine or machine part used to crush ore etc. ‖ a distinguishing quality or sign, *he has the stamp of a soldier about him* [M.E. *stampen* fr. Gmc]

Stamp Act (*hist.*) a British act of parliament (1765) extending the stamp duty on various documents to the colonies. It aroused much hostility in America, and was repealed (1766)

stam·pede (stæmpi:d) **1.** *n.* a sudden flight or rush of a number of frightened animals ‖ an impulsive concerted rush, *a stampede for the doors* ‖ any spontaneous mass action, *a stampede for reform of tax laws* **2.** *v. pres. part.* **stam·ped·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stam·ped·ed** *v.i.* to move or take part in a stampede ‖ *v.t.* to cause to stampede [fr. Span. *estampida*, a crash]

stamping ground (*pop.*) a favorite place of resort

stamp mill a mill in which ore is crushed to powder

stance (stæns) *n.* a way of standing, esp. the way one places one's feet in certain sports, e.g. fencing and golf [F. fr. Ital. *stanza*, station, stopping place]

stanch (stɑntʃ, stɔntʃ) *adj.* staunch

stanch (stɑntʃ, stɔntʃ) *v.t.* to prevent or stop the flow of (blood) from a wound ‖ to treat (a wound) so that the blood ceases to flow from it [fr. O.F. *estanchier*]

stan·chion (stænʃən, stɑnʃən) **1.** *n.* an upright bar, post etc. used as a support, esp. for a roof, deck etc. ‖ a yoke consisting of two linked uprights for confining cattle in a stall **2.** *v.t.* to provide or secure with a stanchion [O.F. *estanchon, estançon*]

stand (stænd) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **stand·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stood** (stud) *v.i.* to be or remain in a position in which the body is motionless and more or less vertical, supported by one or both feet ‖ to rise to such a position, *will volunteers please stand* ‖ to be or remain erect and supported on its base, *the house still stood after the earthquake* ‖ to be of a specified height, *he stands six feet* ‖ to remain in the same position or place, *let the dough stand for an hour before baking it* ‖ to be or remain in a specified position, condition etc., *stand at attention, stand aloof* ‖ to maintain a position, resolve etc., *stand firm, how does he stand on this question?* ‖ to cease walking, halt, *stand where you are* ‖ to be in a certain place, *his house stands at the corner* ‖ to have a certain position or be at a certain point on a scale, *the temperature stands at 25°C* ‖ to remain unchanged, *the dividend stands at 5%* ‖ (with *infin.* 'to gain', 'to lose' etc.) to be in a position to gain, lose etc., *he stands to win a fortune on this race* ‖ (*Br.*, with 'for') to be a political candidate, *he is standing for the council* ‖ to remain valid or effective, *old as they are, these rules still stand* ‖ (*naut.*) to move in a specified direction or in a specified course, *they stood into harbor* ‖ *v.t.* to place in an erect position, *he stood it on end* ‖ to place in a certain position, *stand the table in the corner* ‖ to support without deformation, *it will stand firing up to 1,300°* ‖ to undergo, *to stand trial* ‖ to endure, *she cannot stand noise* ‖ (*pop.*) to meet the expense of (e.g. a drink) when treating **to stand a chance** to have a possibility of succeeding, winning etc., *he doesn't stand a chance against the others* **to stand by** to be a passive spectator ‖ to be present and ready to take action, *stand by in case of trouble* ‖ (*naut.*) to be prepared to operate, *stand by the lifeboat* ‖ to back up with support ‖ to adhere to (a promise etc.) **to stand down** to withdraw (from a competition or an official position) ‖ to leave the witness stand **to stand for** to represent, *the symbol % stands for percent* ‖ (*pop.*) to tolerate, *he won't stand for such nonsense* ‖ to advocate, *to stand for free trade* **to stand off** to remain at a distance ‖ to keep (someone or something) at a distance ‖ (*Br.*) to suspend for a time from employment ‖ (*naut.*) to stand out **to stand on** (or **upon**) to insist on the observing or respecting of, *to stand on ceremony* (*naut.*, only with 'on') to keep on the same course **to stand one's ground** to maintain one's position against opposition **to stand out** to be prominent, attract special at-

tention ‖ to be persistent, *he stands out for his rights* ‖ (*naut.*) to hold a course away from shore **to stand over** to be postponed, *matter that can stand over until next month* ‖ to supervise (someone) very closely in some activity, esp disagreeably closely **to stand pat** to refuse to contemplate changes **to stand to** (*mil.*) to take up action positions at, or positions for inspection at **to stand up** to rise into, or be in, a standing posture ‖ to prove valid or durable **to stand up for** to defend against opposition or from censure **to stand up to** to resist successfully, *to stand up to an ordeal* ‖ to face with courage, *you must stand up to him* **2.** *n.* a stopping of motion or progress ‖ (*mil.*) an action fought on the defensive ‖ (*fig.*) a position, maintained with regard to some issue, *to take a stand in favor of something* ‖ a place where one stands or is placed ‖ a piece of furniture for holding something specified, *umbrella stand, music stand* ‖ a raised structure used to accommodate spectators, members of a band etc ‖ a temporary stall for exhibiting wares to be sold or looked at (e.g. at a fair or beside a road) ‖ a standing growth esp. of trees, *a stand of white pines* ‖ a place where a touring theatrical or other company gives a performance ‖ the stop made by such a company, *a one-night stand* ‖ a place where public vehicles, taxis etc. are parked while waiting for passengers ‖ a witness stand **to make a stand** to express one's support for a position or opinion and make no concessions ‖ to fight a defensive battle, *they fled instead of making a stand* [O.E. *standan*]

stand·a·lone (stændəloun) *adj.* of equipment that stands alone, i.e., not on a desk or other furniture

stand·ard (stændərd) **1.** *n.* a model to be followed or imitated, established by custom and consent ‖ a degree of quality, level of achievement etc. regarded as desirable and necessary for some purpose, *his performance was not up to our standards* ‖ an established unit of weight or other measurement, *standard of length* ‖ the legally established proportion of pure gold or silver in a coin ‖ the basis of value in a monetary system, *gold standard* (*heraldry*) the long, tapering flag of a king, lord, city etc. ‖ (*mil.*) the flag of a cavalry regiment ‖ a vertical supporting pillar, post etc. ‖ (*bot.*) a vexillum | (*bot.*) a shrub or tree grafted on one upright stem, not dwarfed or espaliered ‖ (*Br.*) one of the classes in a primary school **2.** *adj.* accepted as a model to be followed or imitated ‖ meeting the required standard ‖ regarded as having authoritative quality, *the standard work on the subject* ‖ of the ordinary type, without extra or unusual features, *the standard model of a washing machine* ‖ (*bot.*) of a shrub or tree grafted on one upright stem [O.F. *estendard*]

Standard (MR) *n.* (*mil.*) solid-fuel surface-to-air missile weighing 1,200 lbs, with 12-mi range, and radar detection

Standard Arm (*mil.*) an air-launched antiradiation missile (AGM-78) designed to home on and destroy radar emitters

stand·ard-bear·er (stændərdbɛərər) *n.* a soldier etc. carrying a standard (flag) | (*rhet.*) a leader or representative of a movement, political party etc.

Stan·dard-bred (stændərdbred) *n.* a trotting horse of an American breed used in harness racing

standard industrial classification U.S. Government method of classifying business and public establishments according to their primary activity *also* SIC codes

stand·ard·i·za·tion (stændərdizéiʃən) *n.* a standardizing or being standardized

stand·ard·ize (stændərdaiz) *pres. part* **stand·ard·iz·ing** *past* and *past part* **stand·ard·ized** *v.t.* to make conform to a standard, *to standardize educational methods* ‖ to test against a standard

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area geographic region designated by U.S. Government for allocation of grants, etc

Standard Missile (*mil.*) a shipboard, surface-to-surface or surface-to-air missile [RIM 66, RIM 67 (extended range)] with a solid-propellant rocket engine, equipped with nonnuclear warhead and semiactive or passive homing

standard of living the level of material well-being, esp. of a community, nation etc

Standard Oil Companies U.S. oil industry incorporated (1870) in Ohio by John D. Rockefeller ... ident. As a result of U.S. antitrust legislation, the organization was broken up (1911) into more than 30 companies, including Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), Socony Mobil Oil Company, the Standard Oil Company of California, and the Standard Oil Company (Indiana)

Standards, National Bureau of the chief U.S. government agency established (1901) to conduct basic research in physics, chemistry, metallurgy, and engineering sciences. It is responsible for maintaining and developing standards of measurement for the U.S.A.

standard time the time in a country or locality, usually established by legislation or local custom (*Spec.*) in relation to a selected meridian

stand-by (stændbai) **1.** *n.* someone who or something that can be relied on in an emergency **2.** *adj.* ready to utilize time or space that may become available due to cancellations by others

stand-ee (stændi:) *n.* (*pop.*) a person standing in standing room, *this bus takes 25 standees*

stand-in (stændin) *n.* someone who takes up the position of a film actor until the cameras are ready ‖ any person who is a substitute

stand-ing (stændiŋ) **1.** *n.* reputation or status, esp when high, *a man of standing* duration, *a feud of long standing* ‖ (*law*) qualification to initiate a law suit, esp. a class action suit **2.** *adj* upright ‖ established, *a standing joke* ‖ permanent, not occasional, changing or temporary, *a standing arrangement* ‖ (of crops) not yet cut | (of water) stagnant | done from an erect position, *a standing jump* [STAND]

standing army a permanent army of regular soldiers

standing committee a permanent committee, esp. of a legislative body

standing-on-nines carry *HIGH-SPEED CARRY

standing order a standard procedural instruction constantly in force, *regimental standing orders* ‖ (*pl.*) standard rules of parliamentary procedure ‖ (*Br.*) a banker's order for the regular payment of a fixed amount on behalf of a customer

standing room space to stand | accommodation available for standing when all seats in a theater, bus etc. are taken

standing wave a single-frequency mode of vibration of a body or physical system (e.g. an organ pipe or vibrating string) in which the amplitude varies from point to point, being constantly zero at certain points

Stan·dish (stændiʃ), Miles (or Myles, c. 1584-1656), American colonist born in England, the military leader of Plymouth Colony

stand-off bomb (*mil.*) a pilotless homing miniaircraft with a 100-mi range, launched from a bomber, capable of carrying a nuclear warhead

stand-off half (stændɔf, stændɔ:f) (*rugby*) the halfback having a position between the scrum half and the three-quarter backs, during a scrum

stand-off-ish (stændɔfiʃ, stændɔ:fiʃ) *adj.* reserved, aloof

stand-out (stændaut) *n.* a person or thing of conspicuous excellence

stand-pat (stændpæt) *adj.* (*pop.*) opposing change, esp. otherwise **stand-pat·ter** *n.* (*pop.*) a conservative person

stand-pipe (stændpaip) *n.* a vertical pipe or tank in which water is stored at a certain level, esp. in order to secure uniform pressure in a water-supply system

stand-point (stændpɔint) *n.* a point of view from which something is considered or judged

stand-still (stændstil) *n.* a ceasing of movement or activity

stand-up (stændʌp) *adj.* done or taken while standing, *a stand-up lunch* ‖ (of a fight) characterized by hard hitting, a refusal to ... disengage | (of a collar) stiffened so as to stay upright | (of a comedian) performing a monologue alone on stage without the help of a straight man or props or decor

Stan·ford Research Institute (stænfərd) (*abbr.* SRI) an organization founded (1946) under the auspices of Stanford University, Calif., as a nonprofit establishment providing special ... ness, industry, foundations, and the U.S. ...

Stanford University (Leland Stanford Junior ... learning founded (1885) near Palo Alto, Calif., by Senator Leland Stanford (1824-93) and his wife Jane Lathrop (1825-1905) as a memorial to their son. The campus covers about 3,000 acres. ... The Hoover Institution of War, Revolution and Peace, founded during the 1st world war by Herbert Hoover, contains more than one million documents dealing with the 1st and 2nd world wars, 20th-c. revolutionary movements, and international relations

Stan·hope (stænəp, stænhoup, stænhɔp) **Philip Dormer** ... FIELD, 4th earl of

Stanhope, Lady Hester Lucy (1776-1839), British traveler. She settled (1814) among the Druses in Syria, adopted a religion which combined elements of Islam and Christianity, and was venerated as a prophetess by the Bedouin tribes

Stanhope, James, 1st Earl Stanhope (1673-1721), English statesman. A Whig, he was in charge of foreign affairs (1714-17, 1718-21) and was first lord of the treasury (1717-18)

Stan·is·laus I Leszczynski (stænislɔs) (1677-1766), king of Poland (1704-9, 1733-5) and duke of Lorraine (1736-66). He gained the throne as a result of Charles XII of Sweden's victories in the Northern War, but went into exile when Charles was defeated (1709). His election as king (1733) precipitated the War of the Polish Succession. He was defeated and, although he retained the title of king, was forced to give up his royal power. In exile in France, he became a patron of science and the arts

Stanislaus II Augustus (1732-98), last king of Poland (1764-95). He gained the throne through the influence of his mistress, Catherine II of Russia. The country remained under Russian influence throughout his reign, and was gradually reduced in size by the partitions of Poland, disappearing altogether in 1795

Stan·i·slav·sky (stænislɔvski:), Konstantin (Konstantin Sergeyevich Alekseyev, 1863-1938), Russian theatrical producer. A founder of the Moscow Art Theater (1898), he developed a new approach to acting and production based on realism, ensemble acting and the actor's complete identification with his character

stank alt. *past* of STINK

Stan·ley (stænli:), Edward George Geoffrey Smith *DERBY, 14th earl of

Stanley, Sir Henry Morton (1841-1904), British explorer. He found Livingstone near Lake Tanganyika (1871) and explored equatorial Africa (1874-7). He founded the Congo Free State (1879) in the service of King Leopold II of the Belgians

Stanley, Wendell Meredith (1904-71), U.S. biochemist and co-winner (with John H. Northrop and James B. Sumner) of the 1946 Nobel prize in chemistry, for preparation of enzymes and virus proteins in a pure form

Stanley Falls a series of waterfalls (dropping about 200 ft. in 60 miles) in the upper Congo River above Kisangani, offering enormous hydroelectric potential

Stanley Pool an expanded section of the middle Congo River. Ports: Kinshasa, Brazzaville

Stanley v. Georgia a landmark decision (1969) of the U.S. Supreme Court, which ruled that to make private possession of obscene material a crime was unconstitutional

Stan·leyville (stænli:vil) *KISANGANI

Stan·nary (stænəri:) *n.* ... tin mine or tin works **the Stannaries** (*Br. hist.*) a tin-mining district of Devon and Cornwall under the jurisdiction of special courts [fr. M.L. ...]

stan·nate (stæneit) *n.* a salt of a stannic acid

stan·nic (stænik) *adj.* of, relating to or containing tin, esp. of a compound in which tin has a valence of 4 [fr. L.L. *stannum,* tin]

stan·nite (stænait) *n.* a natural sulfide of tin, copper and iron having a gray to black metallic ...

stan·nous (stænəs) *adj.* of, relating to or containing tin, esp. of a compound in which tin has a valence of 2 [fr. L.L. *stannum,* tin]

stannous fluoride [SnF2] (*chem.*) a fluoride compound used in toothpaste

Stanton (stæntən), Edwin McMasters (1814-69), U.S. lawyer and secretary of war (1862-8) under Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson ... him from office for his harsh reconstruction measures. Stanton claimed protection under the Tenure of Office Act. He finally resigned ...

Stanton, Elizabeth Cady (1815-1902), U.S. leader of women's rights. With Lucretia Mott she organized (1848) in New York the first U.S. women's rights convention, drafted a women's bill of rights, and drew up the first formal demand in the U.S.A. for women's suffrage

stan·za (stænzə) *n.* a group of lines of verse forming a structural division of a poem, usually in a recurring metrical pattern **stan·za·ic** (stænzeiik) *adj.* [Ital. = room, stanza]

sta·pe·dec·to·my (steipdektəmi:) (*med.*) surgical removal (and replacement) of the stapes, innermost of three middle-ear bones —**stapedectomized** *adj*

stapedes alt. *pl.* of STAPES

sta·pe·di·al (stəpi:di:əl) *adj.* of the stapes | near the stapes [fr. Mod. L. *stapedius* fr. *stapes* (*stapedis*), stapes]

sta·pes (steipi:z) *pl.* **sta·pes, sta·pe·des** (stəpi:di:z) *n.* the innermost of the three bones of the middle ear [Mod. L. fr. M. L. =stirrup]

staph·y·lo·coc·cic (stæfələkɔksik) *adj.* relating to or caused by a staphylococcus

staph·y·lo·coc·cus (stæfələkɔkəs) *pl.* **staph·y·lo·coc·ci** (stæfələkɔksai) *n.* a member of *Staphylococcus*, fam. *Micrococcaceae*, a genus of nonmotile bacteria living on the skin and mucous membranes, that are gram-positive and cause inflammation [Mod. L. *Staphylococcus* fr. Gk *staphulē*, bunch of grapes + *kokkos*, berry]

sta·ple (steip'l) **1.** *n.* the principal commodity produced, grown or sold in a particular place, *coffee is the staple of the country* || a chief ingredient or constituent, *potatoes are the staple of their diet* || a commodity for which the demand is constant and which is regularly kept in stock, e.g. flour, sugar and salt || a raw material || fiber of wool, cotton etc. with reference to its length or quality **the Staple** (*Eng. hist.*) a place royally appointed as a market for certain English goods intended for export in the 14th and 15th cc. || (*hist.*) the merchant group having exclusive purchase rights at these markets **2.** *adj.* of, relating to or having the nature of a staple (commodity) **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sta·pling** *past* and *past part.* **sta·pled** to grade (wool, cotton etc.) according to the quality of its fiber [O.F. *estaple*, emporium]

staple **1.** *n.* a U-shaped metal bar with pointed ends, designed to be driven into a post or wall to form a holder for a hook etc. || a small piece of wire in the form of a square bracket, used to fasten sheets of paper etc. together by pushing both ends through the sheets and bending them back so that they cannot slip out **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sta·pling** *past* and *past part.* **sta·pled** to fasten with a staple or staples [O.E. *stapol*, a post]

Staple Act a British act of parliament (1663) under which all trade, whether English or foreign, to English colonies had to be shipped from an English port

sta·pler (steiplər) *n.* a person whose job is grading wool

stapler *n.* a hand-operated device for stapling together sheets of paper etc.

star (stɑr) **1.** *n.* any of a vast number of hot, usually luminous celestial bodies, consisting of matter comprising most of the known elements in varying percentages in a highly ionized state, and found distributed in galaxies throughout the known universe || a conventional symbol for such a body, often having five projecting points or several lines radiating from a central point || this as a sign of excellence, rank etc. || a mark thought of as resembling this, e.g. a white mark on a horse's forehead || a person preeminent in some activity, esp. in the entertainment world or in sports, *stars of screen and stage* || a leading performer in a play, film etc. || an asterisk (*pl.*) heavenly bodies supposed to exert an influence on a person's life **to see stars** (*pop.*) to see bright points of light as a result of a blow on the head **2.** *v. pres. part.* **star·ring** *past* and *past part.* **starred** *v.t.* to be the most prominent person in a collective activity | to be the star in a film, play etc. || *v.t.* to furnish or mark with the symbol of a star or with an asterisk | to introduce or publicize (an actor or actress) as a star [O.E. *steorra*]

In the Milky Way galaxy alone it is estimated that there are 100 billion stars. Stars are classified and catalogued according to size (DWARF STAR, GIANT STAR), temperature and spectrum, positions and motions, luminosities (e.g. periodic or sudden variations in brightness or spectrum, VARIABLE STAR, DOUBLE STAR). While magnitudes, densities and diameters vary widely, the masses of stars are limited: almost all star masses measured vary between one-tenth and 10 times the mass of our sun. The principal energy-producing reaction is thought to be the same for most stars: the thermonuclear conversion of hydrogen to helium (CARBON CYCLE).

star anise *Illicium verum*, fam. *Magnoliaceae*, a small tree native to E. Asia, cultivated in China || the dried fruit of this tree, used as a spice

star aniseed the dried fruit of the star anise, used as a spice

star apple a tree of genus *Chrysophyllum*, fam. *Sapotaceae*, esp. *C. cainito*, a tropical American evergreen bearing an apple-shaped purplish edible fruit, whose carpels in section present a starlike figure || this fruit

star·board (stɑrbərd) **1.** *n.* the side of a ship or aircraft that is on the right of someone aboard facing forward (opp. PORT) **2.** *v.t.* to turn or put (the helm) over to starboard [O.E. *stēorbord*]

starch (stɑrtʃ) **1.** *n.* a white granular polysaccharide ($(C_6H_{10}O_5)n$, synthesized by green plants and stored by them as a food reserve, and which upon hydrolysis yields an indeterminate number of dextrose molecules. Starch is obtained industrially from corn and potatoes, is an important foodstuff, and is used also as an adhesive in the paper and textile industries, in laundering and in pharmacy and medicine || starchy foods || stiffness of manner **2.** *v.t.* to stiffen (cloth etc.) with starch [M.E. *sterche* fr. O.E. fr. *stearc*, stiff]

Star Chamber (*Eng. hist.*) a court which developed (14th and 15th cc.) out of the king's council, and was used by the Tudors as a tribunal to deal with powerful nobles. The court was used by James I and Charles I as a tool of arbitrary government, and became notorious for summary procedure, torture and extortion. It was abolished (1641) by the Long Parliament

starch·i·ness (stɑrtʃinis) *n.* the quality or state of being starchy

starch·y (stɑrtʃi:) *comp.* **starch·i·er** *superl.* **starch·i·est** *adj.* of or like starch || containing starch || stiff and unbending in manner or attitude || stiffened with starch

star·dom (stɑrdəm) *n.* the status of being a star in the entertainment or sports world

star·dust (stɑrdʌst) *n.* a great number of small stars in the night sky, appearing to the observer like a scattering of dust || a mood of dreamy or romantic enchantment

stare (stɛər) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **star·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stared** *v.i.* to look fixedly with wide eyes, *to stare in amazement* || to be vividly conspicuous, *the staring white houses of Greece* || to have a blank, unseeing look, *staring factory windows* || *v.t.* to affect (a person) in a specified way by a stare, *she stared him into silence* **to stare** (**someone**) **down** to meet the stare of (someone) by staring back at him till he looks away **to stare** (**someone**) **in the face** to be seen by (someone) to be obvious or inevitable, *ruin stared him in the face* **to stare** (**someone**) **up and down** to stare at (someone), as if inspecting him, in a rude manner **2.** *n.* a fixed gaze [O.E. *starian*]

Star-fight·er *n.* (*mil.*) a U.S. supersonic, single-engine, turbojet (F-104) with a nuclear and nonnuclear weapon capable of carrying 450 lbs. It is used by non-U.S. nations as a prime air interceptor; manufactured by Lockheed

star·fish (stɑrfiʃ) *pl.* **star·fish·es, star·fish** *n.* a member of *Asteroidea*, a class of echinoderms possessing five radially symmetric arms, and a mouth on the under surface of a central disk. The under surface of the arms bears rows of tube feet by which the animal crawls and grasps its prey

star·gaze (stɑrgeiz) *pres. part.* **star·gaz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **star·gazed** *v.i.* to contemplate the stars || to be lost in abstract contemplation [back-formation fr. older *stargazer*, astrologer or astronomer]

stark (stɑrk) **1.** *adj.* bare, bleak, *a stark landscape* | sheer, utter, *stark lunacy* **2.** *adv.* absolutely, *stark mad* [O.E. *stearc*, hard, unyielding]

stark-nak·ed (stɑrkneikid) *adj.* completely naked [older *start-naked* fr. obs. *start*, tail of an animal + NAKED]

star·let (stɑrlit) *n.* (*pop.*) a young film actress who is being prepared for a career as a star

Star·lift·er (stɑrliftəːr) *n.* (*mil.*) a large cargo transport (C-141) powered by four turbofan engines, capable of intercontinental range with heavy payloads and airdrops

star·light (stɑrlait) *n.* the light emitted by the stars

star·like (stɑrlaik) *adj.* resembling a star in brilliance or in having the shape of a conventional star symbol

star·ling (stɑrlin) *n.* a bird of genus *Sturnus*, fam. *Sturnidae*, esp. *S. vulgaris*, a very active, gregarious bird, about 8 ins long, with a short tail, sharp-pointed bill, and dark brown or black iridescent plumage. Starlings live near human habitations in Europe, the U.S.A., Australia and New Zealand || any bird of fam. *Sturnidae* [O.E. *stærlinc*]

starling *n.* a protective structure of piles around the piers of a bridge [perh. corrup. of obs. *staddling* fr. O.E. *stathol*, foundation]

star·lit (stɑrlit) *adj.* illuminated by the light from stars

star-of-Beth·le·hem (stɑrəvbéθlihem) *pl.* **stars-of-Beth·le·hem, star-of-Beth·le·hem** *n.* a plant of genus *Ornithogalum*, fam. *Liliaceae*, esp. *O. umbellatum*, an Old World plant now also found in the eastern U.S.A., having small, greenish, star-shaped blossoms

Star of David a six-pointed star consisting of two equilateral triangles, a symbol of Judaism and of the Republic of Israel [trans. Heb. *mogēn dovid*, shield of David]

star·quake (stɑrkweik) *n.* (*astron.*) a major eruption or change in the shape, size, energy output, etc., in a celestial body

starred (stɑrd) *adj.* marked with stars || influenced by the stars

starred form (*linguistics*) a form marked to indicate a historical reconstruction or deviation from the normal use of a term

star route a surface route in the U.S. postal service not accessible by railroad or steamship. Before rural free delivery was established, private contracts were made with bonded bidders to carry the mail over these routes. A Second Assistant Postmaster General was indicted during President Garfield's administration for fraudulently increasing the compensation of star-route contractors, but was cleared of such charges by President Arthur's administration. The scandal led to civil service reform

star·ry (stɑri:) *comp.* **star·ri·er** *superl.* **star·ri·est** *adj.* full of stars || shining like stars || coming from the stars

star·ry-eyed (stɑri:aid) *adj.* bemused with enchantment or wonder || filled with or characterized by foolish, blindly enthusiastic idealism

STARS (*acronym*) proposed solar thermal aerostat research station, a rigid, spherical envelope up to one mile in diameter, designed to collect solar energy sufficient to supply some to earth and to modify weather, esp. fog dispersal

Stars and Bars (*Am. hist.*) the original flag of the Confederate States of America, consisting of three bars of red, white, red, and in the upper left-hand corner a blue field containing seven stars representing the seven states that had seceded at the time that the flag was adopted

Stars and Stripes the flag of the U.S.A., consisting of 13 horizontal stripes alternately red (7) and white (6), and 50 white stars (one for each state) on a blue field in the upper left-hand corner

star sapphire a sapphire that, when cut with a convex surface and polished, exhibits asterism

star shell (*mil.*) an explosive shell which upon bursting releases a shower of brilliant lights and is used esp. for signaling

star-span·gled (stɑrspæng'ld) *adj.* scattered or dusted with stars

Star-Spangled Banner the flag of the U.S.A. || the name of the national anthem of the U.S.A., from a poem by Francis Scott Key

start (stɑrt) **1.** *v.t.* to cause (something) to come into existence, operation or activity, *who started that rumor?, start the car, they started the meeting with cocktails* || to experience the first stage of (something) for the first time or after a period of not experiencing it, *he started life in poverty, she started feeling sick just after dessert* | to perform or do the first stages of (an action, course etc.) for the first time or after a period of not performing or doing it, *to start reading a book* | to cause (someone) to become engaged in a specified course of action or to experience something for the first time, *start him learning Latin next year, to start a baby on solid food* | to establish, *to start a millinery shop*

‖ to drive (an animal) from its lair, nest, hiding place etc. ‖ to cause (nails, mechanical parts etc.) to loosen and become displaced. ‖ to give a signal for the beginning of (a race) ‖ to give (runners in a race) the signal to run ‖ *v.i.* to come into existence, operation or activity (*the party starts at 9:00, the train started with a jolt*) ‖ (of a person, vehicle, ship etc.) to set forth on a journey ‖ to spring up or out suddenly from or as if from shock ‖ (of mechanical parts etc.) to become displaced or loosened (*the hull have started*) ‖ (of the eyes) to bulge out or seem to bulge out, as an effect of shock etc. **to start in** to begin the preliminary work of an undertaking **to start off** to begin (a program, undertaking etc.) ‖ (of a program, undertaking etc.) to start, *the evening started off badly* **to start out** to start a journey or a course of action etc., *she started out to make a cake but it ended up as fudge* **to start up** to begin to function (*a Japanese course starts up next week*) ‖ to give a little jump in fear ‖ to cause to begin functioning (*to start up a generator* **2.** *n.* the starting of an action, journey, race or course of events ‖ an opportunity, advantage etc. assisting the starting of something, *a rich uncle gave him a start in life* ‖ a position in advance of others in a race etc. ‖ the point where a race etc. starts ‖ a nervous jerk or jump due to surprise or shock

start·er *n.* someone who gives the signal for the start of a race ‖ a person or animal that starts in a race ‖ the self-starter of a motor [O.E. *styrtan*, to leap]

starting gate (*horse racing*) a barrier behind which the horses line up for a race. The barrier lifts automatically when the starting bell is rung

starting post a post at the starting point of a race

starting price the final odds offered on a horse before a race

star·tle (stɑ́rt'l) *v. pres. part.* **star·tling** *past* and *past part.* **star·tled** *v.t.* to cause to jump in alarm or surprise ‖ *v.i.* to become alarmed **star·tling** [O.E. *steartlian*, to kick, struggle]

star·va·tion (stɑrvéiʃən) *n.* a starving or being starved

starve (stɑrv) *pres. part.* **starv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **starved** *v.i.* to die for lack of food ‖ to suffer acutely from lack of food ‖ (*pop.*) to feel very hungry ‖ (with 'for') to suffer from mental or spiritual deprivation, *starving for affection* ‖ *v.t.* to cause to die of hunger ‖ to deprive of food ‖ to compel by depriving of food, *starve the city into submission* ‖ (with 'for' or 'of') to cause to suffer from mental or spiritual privation, *starved for affection* **star·ve·ling** *n.* (*rhet.*) a badly undernourished person or animal [O.E. *steorfan*, to die]

stash (stæʃ) *v.t.* (*pop.*) to hide or put (something) away for future use [prob. a blend of STORE+CACHE]

sta·sis (stéisis, stæsis) *pl.* **sta·ses** (stéisi:z, stæsi:z) *n.* a stoppage or slowing of the normal flow of fluids or semifluids in a bodily organ or vessel, esp. a slowing of e.g. circulating blood or of movement of the intestines [Mod. L. fr. Gk *stasis*, a standing still]

stat·cou·lomb (stætkú:lɔm) *n.* (*phys.*) a unit of charge in the cgs system of electrostatic units, equal to 33×10^{-10} coulomb [fr. ELECTROSTATIC+COULOMB]

state (steit) **1.** *n.* a form or mode of being, a condition, *what is the state of your health?*, such a condition with respect to the mind or emotions, or to growth or development, *a state of great happiness, the larval state*, a condition of emotional agitation, *to work oneself up into a state* ‖ a self-governing political community occupying its own territory ‖ a partly autonomous member of a political federation, *the 50th state of the U.S.A.* ‖ luxury and splendor, *to live in state* ‖ (*chem., phys.*) the condition of aggregation or arrangement of matter, *the gaseous state* (cf. PHASE) ‖ the condition of a physical system separate from all other conditions of that system and specified by definite quantities of energy, entropy, momentum etc. **State** the political organization of a country (*United States*) **the States** the United States ‖ **to lie in state** (of a dead person) to be laid in a draped coffin in a public place so that mourners can pay their respects ‖ **pertaining to a state** involving or calling for some display of ceremony ‖ *v. pres. part.* **stat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stat·ed** *v.t.* to utter or put (a fact, opinion etc.) into words, esp. in a way that is formal [fr. ESTATE and fr. L. *status*]

State Department the department of the executive branch of the U.S. government in charge of foreign relations

state·house (stéithaus) *pl.* **state·hous·es** (stéithauziz) *n.* a state capitol

state lamb (*mil.*) in air intercept, a code meaning *I do not have enough fuel for an intercept plus reserve required for carrier recovery*

state·less (stéitlis) *adj.* being without a recognized nationality or citizenship

state·li·ness (stéitli:nis) *n.* the quality of being stately

state·ly (stéitli:) *comp.* **state·li·er** *superl.* **state·li·est** *adj.* of dignified and impressive appearance or manner

state·ment (stéitmənt) *n.* the act of stating in speech, writing etc. ‖ that which is stated ‖ (*mus.*) the stating of a theme or the theme itself ‖ a financial accounting sheet setting out liabilities and assets

Stat·en Island (stæt'n) an island (area 57 sq. miles) in New York harbor, part of New York City (*RICHMOND, New York*)

Staten Island (*Span.* Isla de los Estados) an island (c. 45 miles long) of Argentina, off the eastern tip of Tierra del Fuego

state of grace (*theol.*) the condition of being in receipt of divine favor

state of nature (*theol.*) the normal moral condition of man

state of the art the highest level of technology in a field at any given time —**state-of-the-art** *adj.*

state-registered nurse (*Br., abbr.* S.R.N.) a nurse who is fully qualified, having passed the national examination

state-room (stéitru:m, stéitrum) *n.* a private cabin on a ship ‖ a private room on a train

State's attorney a State attorney

States General the bicameral legislative body in the Netherlands ‖ (*hist.*) the assembly of the three estates (clergy, nobles and commons) in the Netherlands (15th c.–1796) or in France (14th c.–1789) [trans. of F. *Etats Generaux*]

states·man (stéitsmən) *pl.* **states·men** (stéitsmən) *n.* a person having a large degree of responsibility in the government of a state ‖ such a person when characterized by wisdom, etc. ‖ **states·man·like** *adj.* characteristic of a wise statesman **states·man·ly** *adj.* **states·man·ship** *n.*

state socialism a theory that equalization of income and opportunity should be achieved through legislation by the existing state power, rather than through revolution

states' rights rights allowed (i.e. not denied) by the U.S. Constitution to individual states, as opposed to those vested in the federal government. A strong states' rights doctrine was expounded (1861–5) by the Confederate states. Any conflict between state and federal authority is settled by the supreme court of the U.S.A.

state tiger (*mil.*) in air intercept, a code meaning *I have sufficient fuel to complete my mission as assigned*

stat·ic (stætik) **1.** *adj.* having no motion relative to the observer ‖ (*chem., phys.*) in equilibrium ‖ (*astronomy*) **2.** *n.* atmospherics **stat·i·cal** *adj.* of statics [fr. Mod. L. *staticus* and Gk *statikos*, causing to stand]

static electricity the charge possessed by stationary bodies

stat·ics (stætiks) *n.* a branch of science dealing with the relations of forces that balance each other

sta·tion (stéiʃən) **1.** *n.* a place where someone or something stands, either habitually or for a specified time, *the policeman took up his station near the door* ‖ a building, post etc. where a body of people work together, *a police station* ‖ a place along a route where trains or buses stop to take on or discharge passengers, merchandise etc. ‖ the building or buildings connected with this place ‖ an installation for the transmission and/or receipt of radio or television communication ‖ (*Austral.*) a sheep or cattle run with its buildings ‖ a place or region to which a ship, fleet etc. is assigned ‖ a position on a ship assigned to each member of the crew in case of emergency or battle ‖ rank, status in society ‖ (*biol.*) the characteristic habitat of a plant or animal **2.** *v.t.* to assign a position or post to [F.]

sta·tion·ar·y (stéiʃənəri:) *adj.* not moving ‖ not changing, *the temperature is stationary* ‖ not migratory or itinerant [fr. L. *stationarius*, having a fixed station]

stationary state (*phys.*) a stable or metastable quantum state associated with a wave (*QUANTUM THEORY), an integral number of whose wavelengths may be accommodated by the dimensions of the system

stationary wave (*phys.*) a standing wave

sta·tion·er (stéiʃənər) *n.* a seller of writing materials, esp. writing paper and envelopes [fr. L. *stationarius*, a tradesman with a fixed shop (not itinerant)]

sta·tion·mas·ter (stéiʃənmæstər, stéiʃənmɑstər) *n.* the official in charge of a railroad station

Stations of the Cross a series of 14 symbols, pictures or bas-reliefs, recalling episodes of the Passion of Jesus Christ, before which special devotions are performed, usually in a church

station wagon a car having a door at the rear end, and one row or two rows of rear seats which can be folded or removed to make room for extra luggage, equipment etc.

stat·ism (stéitizəm) *n.* economic control and planning by a highly centralized state government

stat·ist (stætist) *n.* a statistician [fr. L. *status*, state]

stat·ist (stéitist) **1.** *n.* an advocate of statism **2.** *adj.* of or advocating statism

sta·tis·tic (stətistik) *n.* a statistical item [back-formation fr. STATISTICS]

sta·tis·ti·cal (stətistik'l) *adj.* of, concerning, based on or consisting of statistics [fr. older *statistic* fr. G. *statistisch* fr. Mod. L. *statisticus*]

statistical mechanics the study and description of physicochemical phenomena from the point of view of the statistical behavior of large ensembles of parts comprising a system, or of their mechanical motion (*BOLTZMANN DISTRIBUTION, MAXWELL-BOLTZMAN DISTRIBUTION*)

stat·is·ti·cian (stætistiʃən) *n.* an expert in collecting, compiling and interpreting statistics

sta·tis·tics (stətistiks) *n.* the collection and study of numerical data, esp. as a branch of mathematics in which deductions are made on the assumption that the relationships between a sufficient sample of numerical data are characteristic of those between all such data ‖ (*pl.*) these data [pl. of obs. *statistic*, statistics fr. G. *statistik* fr. Mod. L. *statisticus* adj., of the state]

Statius (stéiʃəs, stæʃəs) (Publius Papinius ~) 40–96, author of the 'Thebaid' and the 'Achilleid'

stat·o·cyst (stætəsist) *n.* a vesicle containing a statolith, found in certain invertebrates. It functions as an organ of equilibrium [fr. Gk *statos*, standing+*kystis*, bladder]

stato·lith (stætəliθ) *n.* any small mineral body in a statocyst. It is composed mainly of calcium carbonate ‖ a similar body in a fish or amphibian (*otolith*) ‖ a solid body in the cytoplasm, e.g. a starch grain, thought to be responsible for variations in orientation of an organ or part [fr. Gk *statos*, standing+*lithos*, stone]

sta·tor (stéitər) *n.* the fixed part of an electrical machine within which the rotor revolves [L. fr. *stare*, to stand]

stat·o·scope (stætəskoup) *n.* an aneroid barometer for recording small variations in atmospheric pressure ‖ an instrument which registers small changes in the rise and fall of an aircraft [fr. Gk *statos*, stationary+*skopein*, to observe]

statuary (stætʃuéri:) *n.* (*rare*) statues ‖ (*rare*) the art of making statues ‖ (*rare*) the making of statues ‖ (*rare*) of a mate-

rial) suitable for making statues [fr. L *statuar-*

stat·ue (stæt∫u:) *n.* a three-dimensional representation of a person or animal, carved in stone, wood etc., or cast in bronze or plaster, or modeled in some plastic material [F. fr. L. *statua* fr

Statue of Liberty a bronze figure (almost 150 ft high) of a woman holding up a torch, on Liberty Island in New York harbor, designed by Bartholdi. It was completely refurbished for the celebration of its centennial in 1986

stat·u·esque (stæt∫u:esk) *adj* (esp. of a woman) strikingly tall and well proportioned ‖ having the stateliness and grace associated with stat-

stat·u·ette (stæt∫u.ét) *n.* a very small statue

stature (stæt∫ər) *n.* the height of a person ‖ moral or intellectual worth, esp. when impres-

sta·tus (steitəs, stætəs) *n.* position, rank or social standing, prestige, *to confer status on someone* ‖ the legal position of a person, *marital status, the status of an alien* [L.]

status quo (kwou) *n.* the existing state of affairs, *to maintain the status quo* ‖

stat·u·a·ble (stæt∫utəb'l) *adj.* statutory

stat·ute (stæt∫u:t) *n.* a law passed by a legislative body and formally placed on record in a written or printed form ‖ the written or printed record of this law ‖ an ordinance of some chartered body, corporation etc. [F. *statut*]

statute book the written or printed record of the statutes of a state or nation

statute law the written law to be used in given circumstances as established by legislative acts (cf. COMMON LAW, cf. EQUITY)

statute mile a mile (1,760 yds) as a fixed unit of distance in the U.S.A. and Great Britain

statute of limitations (*law*) a statute stipulating a period of time after the elapsing of which civil or criminal proceedings cannot be undertaken in cases of specified kinds

Statute of Westminster 'WESTMINSTER, STATUTE OF

stat·u·to·ry (stæt∫utəri:, stæt∫utouri:) *adj.* of or relating to or having the nature of a statute or statutes ‖ conforming to a statute ‖ established by statute ‖ (of an offense) declared by statute to be an offense and therefore legally punishable

statutory rape sexual intercourse with a girl below the age of consent (even when she is willing)

staunch (stɔ:nt∫, stunt∫) *v.t.* to stanch

staunch *adj* firmly loyal, *a staunch friend* ‖ (esp. of a ship) watertight ‖ strongly made [fr. O.F. *estanche* 'watertight']

Stavanger (stəvæŋ'ər) a port (pop. 52,000) in S.W. Norway. Industries: fishing, shipbuilding, metallurgy, mechanical engineering. Romanesque (cathedral, 12th–13th c.)

stave (steiv) **1.** *n.* one of the strips of wood set edge to edge to form the sides of a barrel, tub etc. (*mus.*) a staff ‖ the rung of a ladder ‖ a stanza of a poem or song **2.** *v. pres. part.* **stav·ing** *past* and *past part.* **staved,** (esp. *naut.*) **stove** (stouv) *v.t.* (esp. with 'in') to break a hole in (a boat, cask etc.) ‖ to supply with staves ‖ *v.t.* (e.g. of a boat) to become stove in **to stave off** to keep at a distance, ward off, *to stave off a disas-*

staves alt *pl.* of STAFF

Stav·ro·pol (stavrapal) (called Voroshilovsk 1935–43) a city (pop. 271,000) in the R.S.F.S.R., [illegible] mechanical engineering, natural gas extrac-

stay (stei) **1.** *v.i.* to be in the same place or condition over a period, rather than change place or condition, *to stay indoors, stay calm* ‖ to reside for a while, *to stay at a hotel* ‖ to stop, halt, *stay where you are* ‖ to wait, *won't you stay till he comes?* ‖ to go on without flagging, *the favorite is staying well* ‖ *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to prevent or slow the progress of ‖ to postpone ‖ to appease (hunger, thirst etc.) temporarily ‖ to be in the [illegible] condition until the end of, *he decided to stay the* [illegible] or residing, *a stay of one week* ‖ (*law*) a postponement, *a stay of execution* [A.F. *estaier*]

stay 1. *n.* (*pl.*) a support, prop up **2.** *n.* a prop, buttress etc. ‖ someone who or something that provides support and aid ‖ a strip of stiffening material used in corsets, shirt collars etc. ‖ (*pl., old-fash.*) a corset [O.F. *estayer*]

stay 1. *n.* (*naut.*) a strong rope or cable supporting a mast or spar **in stays** (of a ship) tacking **to miss stays** (of a ship) to fail to make a tack **2.** *v.t.* (*naut.*) to support or secure by means of stays ‖ (*naut.*) to put (a ship) on the other tack ‖ *v.i.* (*naut.*) to tack [O.E. *stæg*]

stay-at-home (stéiəthoum) **1.** *n.* a person who prefers remaining in or near his own home to traveling around **2.** *adj.* of, designating or characteristic of such a person

stay-be-hind (stéibi:haind) *n.* (*mil.*) agent, or group of agents established in a given country to be activated in the event of overrun by hostile forces or other circumstances under which normal access would be denied —**staybehind force** *n.*

staying power stamina

stay-in strike a strike in which employees stay at their place of work but refuse to perform their duties

stay·sail (stéis'l, stéiseil) *n.* (*naut.*) a sail spread on a stay

stead (sted) *n.* (in phrases) **in someone's** (or **something's**) **stead** in someone's (or something's) place as a substitute **to stand** (**someone**) **in good stead** to be of service to (someone), esp. in a difficulty [O.E *stede*]

stead·fast (stédfæst, stédfust, stédfast) *adj.* adhering firmly and faithfully to a principle, cause etc. ‖ firm, unchanging, fixed, *a steadfast gaze* [O.E. *stedefæst*]

stead·i·ly (stédili:) *adv.* in a steady manner

stead·i·ness (stédi:nis) *n.* the quality or state of being steady

stead·y (stédi:) **1.** *comp.* **stead·i·er** *superl.* **stead·i·est** *adj.* not changing, constant, regular, *a steady speed* ‖ maintaining an unchanging position, posture or quality ‖ well balanced and serious, not frivolous ‖ (of a ship) keeping almost upright or keeping to the same course ‖ not easily excited or upset ‖ not given to sudden changes of behavior etc. **to go steady** (*pop.*) to go out regularly with the same person of the opposite sex, and only with that person ‖ (*pop.*, of two persons of the opposite sex) to go out together in this way **2.** *v. pres. part.* **stead·y·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stead·ied** *v.t.* to make steady ‖ *v.i.* to become steady [prob. fr. STEAD]

steady state theory (*meteor.*) hypothesis that the universe had no beginning but was formed and continues to grow through the spontaneous creation of hydrogen, replenishing matter from all that is destroyed *Cf* BIG BANG THEORY

steak (steik) *n.* a beefsteak ‖ any thick slice of meat or fish [O.N. *steik*]

steak Diane a sirloin steak pounded thin, cooked in sherry and cognac

steal (sti:l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **steal·ing** *past* **stole** (stoul) *past part.* **sto·len** (stóulən) *v.t.* to take (something not rightfully belonging to one) without its owner's consent, esp. secretly ‖ to obtain without asking permission, *to steal a kiss* ‖ to secure, accomplish etc. without being seen, *she stole a glance at him* ‖ (*games*) to secure (a point, run etc.) by surprising the opponents' defense ‖ (*baseball*) to gain (another base) without the help of a hit or error ‖ *v.i.* to engage in stealing to go, come etc. without being noticed, *he stole silently away* ‖ (*baseball*) to get to a base without the help of a hit or error **to steal a march on** to get an advantage over by craftiness **2.** *n.* (*Am.–Br.* snip) something bought or for sale at an unexpectedly low price, a real bargain ‖ (*baseball*) the act of stealing a base ‖ an instance of this [O.E. *stelan*]

stealth (stelθ) *n.* a way of taking action designed to escape notice, *they came upon him by stealth* [M.E. *stalthe, stelthe* fr. *stelan*, to steal]

Stealth (*mil.*) an aircraft coated with radar-absorbent material making it virtually invisible to radar. It was announced August 1980 *also* stealthy aircraft

stealth·i·ly (stelθili:) *adv.* in a stealthy way

stealth·i·ness (stélθi:nis) *n.* the quality or state of being stealthy

stealth·y (stelθi:) *comp.* **stealth·i·er** *superl.* **stealth·i·est** *adj* characterized by stealth

steam (sti:m) *n.* the invisible vapor into which water is converted when it boils ‖ the cloud of water droplets formed by the partial condensation of this vapor as it is cooled ‖ (*pop.*) energy, drive **to let** (or **blow**) **off steam** to get rid of surplus energy by activity or of emotional tension by expressing oneself strongly [O.E

steam *v.t.* to emit steam or vapor ‖ to be converted into steam ‖ to escape into the air as steam, esp. as a cloud of steam ‖ to move as the result of propulsion by steam, *the train steamed out of the station* ‖ (of a surface) to become covered with condensed vapor ‖ *v.t.* to subject to the action of steam, in cooking, cleaning etc. ‖ to emit (steam or vapor) [O.E. *stēman, stýman*]

steam·boat (stí:mbout) *n.* a steamship

steam boiler a boiler in which water is converted into steam

steam box the steam chest of a steam engine

steam chest a chamber where steam is stored before it enters the cylinder of a steam engine

steam coal hard coal used esp. for steam boilers

steam engine an engine, esp. a locomotive, driven by steam pressure

—The invention of the coal-burning steam engine revolutionized industrial production in the 18th c. and opened the way to the development of mechanized transport by rail and sea. The modern steam engine, using high-pressure superheated steam, remains a major source of electrical power and means of marine propulsion, though oil has replaced coal as the fuel in many installations and the reciprocating engine has given way to the steam turbine

steam·er (stí:mər) *n.* something driven by steam, e.g. a steamship or a steam engine ‖ a container, esp. a cooking utensil, in which things are steamed

steamer chair a deck chair

steam fitter a person who installs and repairs steam pipes and similar equipment

steam generator jumpers *SPONGES

steam hammer a forging hammer worked by steam power

steam·i·ly (stí:mili:) *adv.* in a steamy manner

steam·i·ness (stí:mi:nis) *n.* the quality or state of being steamy

steam navvy (*Br.*) a steam shovel

steam·roll·er (stí:mroulər) **1.** *n.* a steam-driven vehicle with a very heavy roller used for flattening freshly laid road surfaces ‖ (*pop.*) a person who or force that ruthlessly overrides any opposition **2.** *v.t.* to flatten with a steamroller ‖ to impose (a policy, idea etc.) by overriding all opposition ‖ to force (a group etc.) to accept or approve a policy etc. ‖ *v.i.* to move ahead in the manner of a steamroller

steam·ship (stí:m∫ip) *n.* a ship driven by steam

steam shovel (*Am.=Br.* steam navvy) a large, steam-operated digging machine

steam·y (stí:mi:) *comp.* **steam·i·er** *superl.* **steam·i·est** *adj.* full of steam ‖ giving off steam ‖ of or like steam ‖ covered with steam

steamy (*golf*) a short shot or putt that goes beyond the hole

ste·ar·ic (sti:ærik:, stiərik) *adj.* of, relating to, like or obtained from stearin ‖ of or relating to stearic acid [fr. F. *stéarique* fr. Gk *stear*, fat, tallow]

stearic acid a white, crystalline fatty acid, $CH_3(CH_2)_{16}COOH$, obtained esp. by saponification from animal and hard vegetable fats, and used in making candles, soap etc.

ste·a·rin (sti:ərin) *n.* an ester of glycerol and stearic acid, found in many vegetable and animal fats **ste·a·rine** (sti:ər:n) *n.* the solid part of a fat (cf. OLEIN) [F. *stéarine* fr. Gk *stear*, fat, tallow]

ste·a·tite (sti:ətait) *n.* a gray-green or brown talc ‖ a porcelain made mainly from this, and used for insulators **ste·a·tit·ic** (sti:ətitik) *adj.* [fr. L. *steatitis* fr. Gk fr. *stear*, tallow]

steed (sti:d) *n.* (*rhet.*) a horse, esp. one full of mettle and ridden in battle [O.E. *stēda*, stallion]

steel (sti:l) **1.** *n.* any of numerous alloys of iron and 0.1–1.5% carbon in the form of iron carbide (esp. cementite), often with other metals (e.g. chromium, manganese, nickel etc.) alloyed to impart special physical properties. Steel can be cast, rolled, drawn etc. In the solid state it is hard and possesses great tensile strength. It is used in construction work, in cutting tools, in wire cables etc. It is formed by reducing the carbon content of cast iron, or by the diffusion of carbon into wrought iron ‖ a rod of steel with a rough surface, for sharpening knives ‖ (*rhet.*) a sword ‖ firm resolution, *a man of steel* ‖ a narrow, thin piece of steel used for stiffening, e.g. in a corset **2.** *v.t.* to make (esp. oneself) resolute, *he steeled himself to undergo the pain* **3.** *adj.*

made of, pertaining to, or like steel | having the color of steel [O.E. *stȳle*]

Steele (sti:l), Sir Richard (1672-1729), English man of letters, born in Dublin. He [illegible] for his essays in 'The Tatler' and 'The Spectator', the periodicals he edited, and largely wrote, in collaboration with Addison. He also wrote several comedies

steel engraving the process of engraving a design in steel ‖ an impression taken from the steel plate

steel-i-ness (sti:l-i-nis) *n.* the quality or state of being steely

steel wool a material made of intricately meshed fine steel shavings used for cleaning metal surfaces and smoothing wood surfaces

steel-work (sti:lwə:rk) *n.* the steel part of a construction ‖ articles in steel

steel-work-er (sti:lwə:rkər) *n.* someone employed in manufacturing steel

steel-works (sti:lwərks) *pl.* **steelworks** *n., sing. or pl.* a plant where steel is manufactured

steel-y (sti:li:) *comp.* **steel-i-er** *superl.* **steel-i-est** *adj.* made of steel ‖ having great strength and hardness ‖ severe, cold and penetrating, *a steely stare* ‖ of the gray-blue color of tempered steel

Steel-yard (stiljərd, sti:ljurd) (*Eng. hist.*) the headquarters (13th c.-1597) in London of the Hanseatic League

steel-yard (sti:ljurd, stiljərd) *n.* a horizontal bar with its pivot near one end, having a short arm from which an object to be weighed is suspended, and a long graduated arm along which a counterweight is moved to produce equilibrium and give a reading from the graduations. Known masses suspended from the free end of the long arm enable greater loads to be weighed [fr. STEEL + YARD, (*obs.*) a rod]

Steen (stein), Jan (1626-79), Dutch painter. He specialized in domestic and tavern scenes

steen-bok (sti:nbɔk, stéinbɔk) *n.* a member of *Raphicerus*, a genus of small antelopes of E. and S. Africa, esp. *R. campestris* [Du. fr. *steen*, stone + *bok*, buck (male goat)]

steep (sti:p) **1.** *adj.* making a large angle, approaching 90° with the horizontal, *a steep hillside* ‖ (*pop.*, of a demand, price etc.) excessive | (of an account, tale etc.) exaggerated or incredible **2.** *n.* a steep slope, esp. of a hill [O.E. *stēap*, high]

steep 1. *v.t.* to soak (something) thoroughly in a liquid ‖ to cause (tea etc.) to infuse ‖ (often *fig.*) to immerse, saturate ‖ *v.i.* to soak in a liquid to infuse **2.** *n.* a steeping or being steeped ‖ the liquid in which something is steeped [M.E. *stepe, stipa*]

steep-en (stí:pən) *v.t.* to make (a slope etc.) steeper ‖ *v.i.* to become steeper

stee-ple (sti:p'l) *n.* a church tower together with a spire ‖ a spire [O.E. *stȳpel, stēpel*]

stee-ple-chase (sti:p'ltʃeis) *n.* a horse race with jumps, either across country or on a special course ‖ a cross-country foot race with obstacles

stée-ple-chas-er *n.* a horse or rider, or a runner, in a steeplechase [orig. = a cross-country race towards a church steeple]

stee-ple-jack (sti:p'ldʒæk) *n.* a man who professionally repairs or paints lofty structures, e.g. spires or tall chimneys

Steer (stiər), Philip Wilson (1860-1942), English landscape painter. He was greatly influenced by the French Impressionists

steer (stiər) *n.* a young castrated bull [O.E. *stēor*]

steer 1. *v.t.* to direct the course of, *to steer a ship, to steer the conversation around to a certain topic* ‖ to direct (a course) ‖ *v.i.* to direct the course of a ship, car etc. ‖ to respond to such directing, *this car steers easily* **to steer clear of** to avoid **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a friendly hint or suggestion [O.E. *stieran*]

steer-age (stíərid3) *n.* the part of some passenger ships allotted to passengers paying the smallest fare, and providing the barest accommodation | the effectiveness of the helm in steering a ship

steer-age-way [illegible] speed sufficient to enable a ship to answer the helm

steering committee [illegible] tive or other body concerned with controlling the order of business

steering wheel [illegible] direction of a vehicle or vessel

steers-man [illegible] man) *n.* (*naut.*) a helmsman

steeve (sti:v) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **steev-ing** *past* [illegible] hold of a ship **2.** *n.* a long spar used for stowing cargo [F. *estiver*]

steeve 1. *v. pres. part.* **steev-ing** *past* and *past part.* **steeved** *v.t.* (of a bowsprit) to have an upward angle from the horizontal ‖ *v.t.* to cause (a bowsprit) to have such an angle **2.** *n.* this angle [etym. doubtful]

Stef-an's law (stefənz) (*phys.*) the statement that the total amount of thermal radiation emitted per second per square centimeter of a black body is proportional to the fourth power of the body's absolute temperature [after Josef [illegible]]

Ste-fens [illegible] (1866?1936), U.S. journalist, political philosopher [illegible]. His articles, collected in 'The Shame of the Cities' (1904), reveal with wit and irony the shortcomings of the Horatio Alger success story. His visit (1919) to Petrograd occasioned his remark, 'I have been over the future and it works'

steg-o-saur (stegəsɔr) *n.* a member of *Stegosaurus*, suborder *Stegosauria*, a genus of large [illegible] of the Upper [illegible] of North America, esp. *S. ungulatus*, which had a small head and rows of bony plates projecting up from the backbone [fr. Mod. L. *Stegosaurus* fr. Gk *stegos*, roof + *sauros*, lizard]

Steich-en [illegible] (1879-1973), U.S. photographer. During the 1st world war he helped to introduce aerial photography

Stein (stain), Gertrude (1874-1946), American [illegible] in Paris from 1903. Her best-known book is 'The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas' (1933). Her prose style was marked by syntactical experiment, and she had some influence on American writers of the 1920s

Stein (ftain), Baron Heinrich Friedrich Karl von and zum (1757-1813), Prussian statesman. As Prussian prime minister (1807-9) he abolished serfdom, made military service obligatory for all classes, and rearranged financial and administrative affairs. He was instrumental in forming the final coalition against Napoleon

stein (stain) *n.* an earthenware beer mug, usually with an attached lid | the quantity of beer held in this [G., prob. fr. *steingut*, stoneware]

Stein-beck (stainbek), John Ernst (1902-68), American novelist whose works include 'Of Mice and Men' (1937), 'The Grapes of Wrath' (1939), 'Cannery Row' (1945), 'East of Eden' (1952; film, 1955), 'The Winter of Our Discontent' (1961), and 'Travels with Charley' (1962). He won the Nobel prize for literature (1962)

stein-bock (stainbɔk) *n.* an ibex [G. wild goat]

steinbock *n.* a steenbok

Stei-ner (stainər, ftainər), Rudolf (1861-1925), German teacher and philosopher, born in Austria. He founded anthroposophy, a system of thought which attempted to deduce the nature of the world from the nature of humanity. His system of education is followed in a number of schools named after him

Stein-metz (stainmets), Charles Proteus (1865-1923), American engineer and inventor, born in Germany. His work in electricity did much to advance the progress of applied industrial chemistry. The magnetic arc lamp was one of his many inventions

Stein-way (stainwei), Henry (Heinrich Engelhard Steinweg, 1797-1871), German-U.S. piano manufacturer, who completed the first Steinway piano in New York City in the 1820s

ste-le (sti:li, sti:l) *n.* an upright inscribed slab or pillar serving as a monument, grave marker etc. (*bot.*) the central cylinder of vascular tissue in the roots and stems of plants, surrounding the pith and consisting of the xylem, phloem and pericycle, and enclosed in turn by [illegible]

stel-lar (stélər) *adj.* of or relating to a star | like or having the nature of a star | made of stars | principal, *a stellar role* [fr. L. *stellaris* fr. L. *stella*, star]

[illegible] guided missile may follow a predetermined course with reference primarily to the relative position of certain preselected celestial bodies

[illegible] from a center in rays or points **stel-lat-ed** *adj.*

Stel-len-bosch (stélənbuʃ) an agricultural market (pop. 18,000) in S.W. Cape Province, South Africa, founded in 1681. Afrikaans University (1916)

stel-li-form [illegible] a star [fr. Mod. L. *stelliformis* fr. L. *stella*, star]

stel-lite (stelait) *n.* (*metall.*) any of several alloys composed mainly of cobalt with a smaller [illegible] metals. Stellite is used in making surgical instruments, cutting tools etc. [*Stellite*, a trade-[illegible]]

stel-lu-lar (steljulər) *adj.* shaped like a small conventional star | radiating like a star [fr. L.L. *stellula* dim. of *stella*, star]

stem (stem) **1.** *n.* the roughly cylindrical main aerial axis of a tree or plant which serves as its support and as the channel for conveying plant foods from the roots to the leaves, fruits etc. ‖ the slender connection between a flower, fruit or leaf and the branch, main stem or twig | the shaft projecting from a watch, having a knob at the end for winding the spring ‖ the slender rod or tube supporting a wineglass or other vessel on its base | the tube of a tobacco pipe ‖ the thick stroke of a printed or written letter ‖ (*mus.*) the vertical line extending up or down from the rounded part of a note ‖ (*gram.*) the part of a word which remains unchanged by inflectional additions | the chief line of descent of a family ‖ (*naut.*) the vertical piece of iron or timber at the bow of a ship, to which the sides are fastened ‖ (*naut.*) the bow **from stem to stern** from one end to the other **2.** *v. pres. part.* **stem-ming** *past* and *past part.* **stemmed** *v.t.* to remove the stem of | (of a ship or navigator) to make headway against (a current, tide etc.) ‖ (*rhet.*) to make progress against (a difficulty etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to be derived, *his recklessness stems from vanity* [O.E. *stefn, stemn*]

stem 1. *v. pres. part.* **stem-ming** *past* and *past part.* **stemmed** *v.t.* to dam up (a stream etc.) | to hold back, *to stem an attack* ‖ *v.i.* (*skiing*) to slow down or stop by forcing outward the heel of one ski (single stemming) or both skis (double stemming) **2.** *n.* (*skiing*) an act of stemming [O.N. [illegible]]

stem-wind-ing (stemwaindiŋ) *adj.* very good, stirring, firstrate —**stem-winder** *n.*

sten (sten) *n.* a Sten gun

stench (stentʃ) *n.* a powerful, offensive smell [O.E. *stenc*]

sten-cil (stensəl) **1.** *n.* a thin sheet of metal, waxed paper etc., perforated with lettering or a design which is reproduced on a paper or fabric, [illegible] forced through the apertures ‖ the pattern or lettering so produced **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sten-cil-ing**, esp. *Br.* **sten-cil-ling** *past* and *past part.* **sten-ciled** esp. *Br.* **sten-cilled** to make (an impression) from a stencil ‖ to make an impression on (a paper or fabric) using a stencil [older *stanesile* prob. fr. M.E. *stansel* v., to ornament with varied colors]

Sten-dhal (stɑ̃dɑl) (Marie Henri Beyle, 1783-1842), French writer. His deep psychological insight and the irony underlying his romanticism put him far in advance of his time, and his two greatest novels, 'le Rouge et le Noir' (1830) and 'la Chartreuse de Parme' (1839), became famous only long after his death. Each of these novels revolves around the unsuccessful struggle of a sensitive, intelligent young man to make a career or find happiness in the bigoted, reactionary society of the period following Na-[illegible] graphical studies

Sten gun a British small, light submachine gun [illegible]

ste-nog-ra-pher (stənɔgrəfər) *n.* a person employed, e.g. in an office, to take down and [illegible]

sten-o-graph-ic (stenəgræfik) *adj.* of or relating [illegible] **graph-i-cal** *adj.*

ste-nog-ra-phy [illegible] skill of making and transcribing shorthand notes [fr. Gk *stenos*, narrow + *graphia*, writ-[illegible]]

sten-o-type [illegible] stenotypy | a machine that reproduces such [illegible] **ste-no-ty-py** [illegible]

words and phrases [fr. Gk *stenos*, narrow + *tupê*, impression]

sten·tor (stentər) *n.* a member of *Stentor*, a genus of trumpet-shaped protozoans, often brightly colored [Mod. L., after *Stentor*, Gk herald in the Iliad who had a powerful voice]

sten·to·ri·an (stentɔriːən, stentouriːən) *adj.* (of the voice, spoken sounds etc.) very loud [after *Stentor*, Gk herald in the Iliad who had a powerful voice]

step- (step) *prefix* a combining element used with kinship terms to specify degree of affinity as a result of parental remarriage [O.E. *steop-*]

step (step) *n.* a single movement made by lifting up one foot and setting it down in a different position (the distance covered by such a movement) ‖ a manner of moving on foot, *a heavy step* ‖ a mark or sound made by the foot in walking etc ‖ one of a series of movements in dancing ‖ a set sequence of movements in dancing ‖ (*pl.*) a course followed in walking, *to retrace one's steps* ‖ pace, esp. in marching ‖ something on which the foot is placed in ascending or descending one unit in a flight of stairs or (*pl.*) a flight of esp. outdoor stairs or a series of these ‖ the rung of a ladder ‖ (*Br., pl.*) a stepladder ‖ a very short distance, *a step away* ‖ a degree in a scale, *to go up a step in someone's estimation* ‖ one of a series of stages in a process, activity etc. ‖ (*mus.*) a degree of the staff or scale ‖ (*mus.*) the interval between two such consecutive degrees ‖ (*naut.*) the socket holding a mast ‖ (of a quarry or mine) a shelf or ledge cut in the vertical surface ‖ (*mech.*) the lower bearing on which a vertical shaft rotates **in step** synchronizing the movements of one's feet with those of others with whom one is walking, marching or dancing **out of step** not in step **step by step** gradually **to keep step** to stay in step **to take steps** to begin to do what is necessary in order to achieve a certain purpose [O.E. *stæpe*, *stepe*]

step *pres. part.* **step·ping** *past* and *past part* **stepped** *v.i.* to move by performing a step or steps, *please step forward* ‖ to execute a step with the foot ‖ to put or press the foot on something specified, *to step on someone's foot* ‖ (*pop.*) to walk a little way, *step down to the drug store* to enter into a position, condition etc. as if with a step, *to step into a fortune* ‖ *v.t.* to take (a stride etc.), *step three paces* ‖ to execute the steps of (a dance) ‖ (*naut.*) to fit (a mast) into its socket ‖ to provide with steps **to step down** to give up a position of authority, retire ‖ to decrease the voltage of (an electric current) using a transformer **to step in** to intervene **to step off** to pace (a distance) **to step on it** (*pop.*) to hurry **to step out** to begin to walk faster ‖ to go out to have a good time ‖ to leave a room, house etc. for a short time ‖ (*Br.*) to pace (a distance) **to step up** to increase, *to step up production* ‖ to increase the voltage of (an electric current) using a transformer [O.E. *stepan*, *stæpan*]

step·broth·er (stepbrʌðər) *n.* one's stepparent's son by a former marriage

step-by-step (stepbaistép) *adj.* gradual

step-by-step diplomacy the techniques of the Nixon-Ford administrations' efforts from 1973 to 1975 to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict

step·child (steptʃaild) *pl.* **step·chil·dren** (steptʃildrin) *n.* the child of one's husband or wife by a former marriage [O.E. *stēopcild*]

step-daugh·ter (stepdɔtər) *n.* a female stepchild [O.E. *stēopdohtor*]

step-down (stepdaun) *adj.* decrease in amount, size, power, importance etc

step-fath·er (stepfuðər) *n.* a male stepparent [O.E. *steopfæder*]

Ste·phen (stiːvən) (c. 1097-1154), king of England (1135-54). Ignoring the oath he had sworn to his uncle Henry I that he would support the claim of Henry's daughter Matilda to the English throne, he invaded England on Henry's death (1135) and had himself proclaimed king. Matilda waged a civil war (1139-53) against him, in the course of which Stephen was imprisoned for six months (1141). The war ended when Stephen recognized Matilda's son Henry (later Henry II) as his heir

Stephen I, St (c. 969-1038), duke (997-1001) and king (1001-38) of Hungary. He introduced Christianity into his kingdom, and is the patron saint of Hungary. Feast: Sept. 2

Stephen, St (*d.* c. 35 A.D.), the first Christian martyr, whose death by stoning prepared the eyewitness Saul (later St Paul) for his conversion. Feast: Dec. 26

Stephen Harding, St (*d.* 1134), English monastic reformer. As abbot of Cîteaux (c. 1109–c. 1134) he did much to strengthen the newly formed Cistercian order. Feast: Apr. 17

Ste·phens (stiːvənz), Alexander Hamilton (1812-83), vice-president of the Confederate States during the Civil War. As a champion of states' rights and civil liberty, he opposed the grant of extraconstitutional war powers to President Jefferson Davis. He urged (1864) the unconditional discharge of Federal prisoners in the South

Ste·phen·son (stiːvənsən), George (1781-1848), British engineer. He constructed the first successful steam locomotive (1814) and built the Stockton and Darlington line (1825), the first British passenger railroad. His 'Rocket' won an open competition for locomotives (1829), covering 12 miles in 53 minutes. He and his son Robert (1803-59) engineered many of the earliest railroads, in Britain and abroad

step·lad·der (stéplædər) *n.* a folding ladder having broad flat steps and a frame hinged to the back

step·moth·er (stépmʌðər) *n.* a female stepparent [O.E. *stēopmōdor*]

step·par·ent (stéppɛərənt, stéppærənt) *n.* the husband or wife of one's mother or father by a remarriage

steppe (step) *n.* a vast, treeless, usually level plain in S.E. Europe or Asia [fr. Russ. *stepi*]

step·ping-stone (stépinstoun) *n.* a stone, usually one of a series, projecting above the water of a stream, firmly placed in a marsh etc., enabling a crossing to be made by stepping from one stone to the next ‖ a means of advancement

step·sis·ter (stépsistər) *n.* one's stepparent's daughter by a former marriage

step·son (stepsʌn) *n.* a male stepchild [O.E. *stēopsunu*]

step-up (stepʌp) *n.* an increase in amount, size, power, importance etc

ste·ra·di·an (stərèidiːən) *n.* unit solid angle, being the solid angle subtended at the center of a sphere by an area of its surface equal to the square of the radius [fr. Gk *stereos*, solid + RADIAN]

ster·co·ra·ceous (stəːrkəréiʃəs) *adj.* of, relating to or containing dung [fr. L. *stercus* (*stercoris*), dung]

ster·e·o (steriːou, stiəriːou) **1.** *n.* (*printing*) a stereotype ‖ a stereoscopic method, effect or system, e.g. a stereoscopic photograph or a stereophonic sound system **2.** *adj.* of or relating to space ‖ stereoscopic ‖ stereophonic [by shortening]

ster·e·o·bate (steriːəbeit, stiəriːəbeit) *n.* (*archit.*) a solid foundation of a building, pillar etc. as visible above ground [F. or L.]

ster·e·o·chem·is·try (steriːoukémistriː, stiəriːoukémistriː) *n.* the study of the space arrangement of the atoms in a molecule and their effect on chemical properties [fr. Gk *stereos*, solid + CHEMISTRY]

ster·e·o·gram (stériːəgræm, stiəriːəgræm) *n.* a stereographic diagram or stereograph [fr. Gk *stereos*, solid + *gramma*, a letter]

ster·e·o·graph (steriːəgræf, stiəriːəgræf, stériːəgruf, stiəriːəgruf) *n.* a design or picture viewed stereoscopically, or made to represent solid figures in three dimensions **ster·e·og·ra·phy** (steriːɔgrəfiː, stiəriːɔgrəfiː) *n.* the technique of drawing solid bodies on a plane surface ‖ stereoscopic photography [fr. Gk *stereos*, solid + *-graphos*, written]

ster·e·o·i·so·mer·ic (steriːouaisəmérik, stiəriːouaisəmérik) *adj.* of, pertaining to or exhibiting stereoisomerism

ster·e·o·i·som·er·ism (steriːouaisɔmərizəm, stiəriːouaisɔmərizəm) *n.* isomerism which results from different space arrangements of atoms in molecules of the same composition and structural formula (cf. STRUCTURAL ISOMERISM, cf. OPTICAL ISOMERISM, cf. GEOMETRICAL ISOMERISM) [fr. Gk *stereos*, solid + ISOMERISM]

ster·e·ol·o·gy (steriɔlədʒiː) *n.* the study of three-dimensional objects seen in two dimensions, e.g., in brain studies —**stereological** *adj.* —**stereologically** *adv*

ster·e·o·met·ric (steriːəmétrik, stiəriːəmétrik) *adj.* of or produced by stereometry **ster·e·o·met·ri·cal** *adj.* **ster·e·o·mét·ri·cal·ly** *adv*

ster·e·om·e·try (steriːɔmitriː, stiəriːɔmitriː) *n.* the science of determining the volumes of solid figures [fr. Gk *stereos*, solid + *-metria*, measurement]

ster·e·o·phon·ic (steriːəfɔnik, stiəriːəfɔnik) *adj.* of sounds which appear to have their sources distributed in space, even when they are emitted by e.g. two loudspeakers [fr. Gk *stereos*, solid + *phōnē*, voice]

ster·e·op·ti·con (steriɔptikɔn, stiəriɔptikɔn) *n.* a pair of projectors used in conjunction so that one view seems to dissolve while the next forms [Mod. L. fr. Gk *stereos*, solid + *optikos*, optic]

ster·e·o·scope (stériːəskoup, stiəriːəskoup) *n.* a device by which each of two photographs, taken from slightly different angles, is viewed by one eye only, giving the impression of a three-dimensional view **ster·e·o·scop·ic** (steriːəskɔpik, stiəriːəskɔpik), **ster·e·o·scóp·i·cal** *adjs* **ster·e·o·scóp·i·cal·ly** *adv.* **ster·eos·co·py** (steriɔskəpiː, stiəriɔskəpiː) *n.* [fr. Gk *stereos*, solid + *skopein*, to observe]

ster·e·o·tape (stériːəteip) *n.* magnetic tape that records sound stereophonically —**stereotape** *adj*

ster·e·o·tax·is (steriːətæksis) *n.* (*med.*) three-dimensional location of a point in the nervous system from coordinates guiding an electrode or needle —**stereotaxic** *adj.* —**stereotaxically** *adv.*

ster·e·o·type (stériːətaip, stiəriːətaip) **1.** *n.* a plate providing a solid printing surface cast from a mold taken from a body of movable type ‖ a rigidly conventional expression, idea, character etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ster·e·o·typ·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ster·e·o·typed** to make (a plate) from movable type ‖ to print (an impression) from a stereotype **stér·e·o·typed** *adj.* lacking originality [F. *stéréotype*]

ster·e·o·typ·y (stériːətaipiː, stiəriːətaipiː) *n.* (*printing*) the process of making, and printing from, stereotype plates ‖ (*med.*) frequent, almost mechanical, repetition of the same action or formulas of speech, as in some cases of schizophrenia [F. *stéréotypie*]

ster·ic (stérik) *adj.* pertaining to the spatial arrangement of atoms [fr. Gk *stereos*, solid]

ste·rig·ma (stərigmə) *pl.* **ste·rig·ma·ta** (stərigmətə), **ste·rig·mas** *n.* a filament (esp. growing from the basidium of some fungi) from the top of which conidia are produced [Mod. L.]

ster·ile (stéril, *Br.* esp. stérail) *adj.* lacking the ability to produce offspring ‖ lacking the ability to bear fruit, spores etc. ‖ (of land) unproductive ‖ (*bacteriol.*) free from living microorganisms ‖ lacking in inspiration, ideas etc., *a sterile writer* ‖ leading to no conclusion, *a sterile argument* [fr. L. *sterilis*]

ste·ril·i·ty (stəriliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being sterile [fr. L. *sterilitas*]

ster·i·li·za·tion (stɛrəlizéiʃən) *n.* a sterilizing or being sterilized

ster·i·lize (stérəlaiz) *pres. part.* **ster·i·liz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ster·i·lized** *v.t.* to render incapable of producing offspring ‖ to cause (soil) to become unfruitful by the deliberate use of a herbicide, or as the result of natural exhaustion of fertility ‖ to rid (instruments, surgical dressings etc.) of living microorganisms [fr. STERILE]

ster·let (stə:rlit) *n. Acipenser ruthenus*, fam. *Acipenseridae*, a small variety of sturgeon prized for its flavor and its caviar [fr. Russ. *sterlyadi*]

ster·ling (stə:rliŋ) **1.** *n.* the legal currency of England ‖ the legal currency (1707) of Great Britain ‖ (*hist.*) the English silver penny ‖ sterling silver ‖ articles made from sterling silver **2.** *adj.* of or relating to British sterling ‖ calculated in terms of British sterling ‖ (of silver) having an accepted standard of purity, usually 925 parts of silver alloyed with 75 parts of copper ‖ made of sterling silver ‖ of excellent quality, *sterling character* [prob. O.E. perh. fr. supposed *steorling*, coin with a star (some Norman coins bore a star)]

stern (stə:rn) *adj.* severe, *stern discipline* ‖ uncompromising, *a stern judge* ‖ cold and forbidding in appearance, *a stern landscape, a stern face* ‖ (*rhet.*) determined, *stern resolve* [O.E. *styrne*]

stern *n.* the rear end of a ship [prob. fr. O.N. *stjórn*, steering]

sterna alt. *pl.* of STERNUM

ster·nal (stə:rn'l) *adj.* of, relating to or situated near the sternum

stern chase (*naut.*) a chase in which the pursuing vessel follows in the wake of the vessel being pursued

stern drive (*motorboating*) motor with an inboard engine on an outboard drive *also* inboard-outboard

Sterne (stə:rn), Laurence (1713-68), British writer, born in Ireland. His works include 'The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman' (1759-67) and 'A Sentimental Journey through France and Italy' (1768). These are an extraordinary mixture of prurience, robustness and sentimentality. Their sentimental element is a part of the 18th-c. cult of sensibility. The enormous rambling structure is all Sterne's own

stern-fore-most (stə:rnfɔ:rməust) *adv.* (of a ship) with the stern foremost

stern-most (stə:rnməust) *adj.* farthest astern

stern-post (stə:rnpoust) *n.* (*naut.*) a post, usually now of metal, joining the keel to the stern deck and usually having the rudder attached

stern sheets (*naut.*) the space between the thwart of an open boat and the thwart nearest to it

stern-son (stə:rnsən) *n.* (*naut.*) the end of a keelson to which the sternpost is fastened

ster-num (stə:rnəm) *pl.* **ster-nums, ster-na** (stə:rnə) *n.* the broad vertical bone to which the ribs are attached in front. [Mod. L. fr. Gk *sternon*, chest]

stern-way (stə:rnwei) *n.* (*naut.*) motion astern

ster-oid (stérɔid) *n.* (*chem.*) any of a class of compounds having a complex structure like the sterols, and that usually includes the sterols and numerous naturally occurring compounds, e.g. vitamin D, certain hormones and glucosides. [fr. STEROL + Gk *eidos*, form]

ster-ol (stéroul, stérɔl) *n.* (*chem.*) any of a large class of complex alcohols, some of which (e.g. cholesterol, ergosterol) are highly active physiologically. They are characterized by a complex four-ring molecular system [fr. CHOLESTEROL, ERGOSTEROL]

ster-tor (stə:rtər) *n.* (*med.*) the act of making a heavy sound like snoring while breathing, or an instance of this **ster-tor-ous** (stə:rtərəs) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. *stertere*, to snore]

Ste-sich-o-rus (stesikərəs) (6th c. B.C.), Greek poet, author of choral lyrics on epic subjects. Only fragments survive

stet (stet) **1.** *n.* the word used as an indication to a printer that an instruction to delete is to be ignored. (Dots are also put under the matter concerned.) **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **stet-ting** *past* and *past part.* **stet-ted** to write 'stet' against [L. let it stand]

steth-o-scope (stéθəskoup) *n.* (*med.*) an instrument which, placed on the thorax, conveys amplified sounds of the heartbeat or lung action, through earphones, to a doctor examining a patient **steth-o-scop-ic** (steθəskɔpik), **steth-o-scóp-i-cal** *adj* **steth-o-scóp-i-cal-ly** *adv* **ste-thos-co-py** (steθɔ́skəpi:) *n.* [F. *stethoscope* fr Gk *stethos*, chest + *skopein*, to observe]

Stet-son (stétsən) *n.* a wide-brimmed felt hat with a high crown, worn esp. by cowboys [Trademark, after John Batterson *Stetson* (1830–1906), U.S. hat manufacturer]

Stet-tin (ʃtetí:n) *SZCZECIN

Stet-tin-i-us (stətini:əs), Edward Reilly, Jr (1900-49), U.S. industrialist and statesman. He strongly influenced the formation of the United Nations, and served (1945-9) as the first U.S. delegate to that body

Steuart *STUART

Steu-ben (stú:bən, stjú:bən, ʃtɔ́ibən), Frederick William Augustus, Baron von (1730-94), Prussian officer who trained American soldiers during the Revolutionary War. His Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States (1779) served until 1812 as the official U.S. military manual

Ste-van Du-šan (stévundú:ʃun) (c. 1308-55), king (1331-46) and czar (1346-55) of Serbia. He subjugated Albania, Thessaly, Epirus and all of Macedonia except Salonica, and dominated much of the Byzantine Empire. He died while marching on Constantinople

Stevan Ne-man-ja (nimunjə) (1114-1200), ruler of Serbia (1165-96). He founded the first effective Serbian state, which was ruled by his descendants until 1371

ste-ve-dore (stí:vədɔ:r) *n.* a person employed to store goods in a ship's hold, or to unload such goods [fr. Span. *estivador* fr *estivar*, to stow cargo]

Ste-vens (stí:vənz), Alfred (1817-75), British sculptor, painter and draftsman best known for his equestrian statue of Wellington in St Paul's Cathedral

Stevens, John [illegible] marine and rail conveyances. His petition to [illegible] basis for the present U.S. patent system. He was the first to use steam power for screw propulsion in navigation. His 'Phoenix' made (1807) the first voyage of a steamboat in ocean waters. He introduced (1811) the world's first steam-ferry service. He obtained (1815) the first U.S. charter for a railway ever granted, and designed (1825) the first U.S. steam locomotive

Stevens, Thaddeus (1792-1868), U.S. politician. A Whig (1849-53) and then a Republican (1859-[illegible] House Ways and Means committee in 1861 and was instrumental in developing Reconstruction policy. At odds with Pres. Andrew Johnson over the Reconstruction issue, he was unable to get his own rigid schedule passed, but he did establish one of political and legal equality for blacks. He served as a House prosecutor during the impeachment trial of Pres. Johnson [illegible]

Stevens, Wallace (1879-1955), American poet. His themes are the related ones of the relativity (and sensuousness) of sense perception, the nature of art and the order it creates, the relations of subject and object, the problem of belief, the possibility of the meeting of minds in art. All this is expressed in colorful, whimsical, light-toned verse, full of neologisms, words borrowed from other languages, and curious turns of [illegible] best work 'Harmonium' (1923). Other works include 'Ideas of Order' (1936), 'The Man with the Blue Guitar' (1937), 'Transport to Summer' (1947)

Stevenson, Adlai Ewing [illegible] (1900-65), U.S. political leader, twice defeated (1952, 1956) as Democratic contender for the U.S. presidency by Dwight D. Eisenhower. He became (1961) U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations

Stevenson, Robert (1772-1850), Scottish engineer, famous as a builder of lighthouses

Stevenson, Robert Louis (1850-94), British novelist, essayist and poet. Among his novels are 'Kidnapped' (1886), 'The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde' (1886) and 'The Master of Ballantrae' (1889). Some of his essays were collected in 'Virginibus Puerisque' (1881) and he also wrote travel accounts, e.g. 'Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes' (1879). He was a meticulous craftsman and a rare storyteller. His adventure story 'Treasure Island' (1883) is one of the immortal children's books, and 'A Child's Garden of Verses' (1885) remains a classic

stew (stu:, stju:) **1.** *v.t.* to cook slowly and for a long time in a relatively small amount of liquid in a closed vessel, just below boiling point ‖ *v.i.* to be cooked in this way ‖ (of a person) to feel as if being slowly cooked because of heat or lack of oxygen ‖ (*pop.*) to fret, be anxious, *to stew about the weather* **to stew in one's own juice** to suffer the consequences of one's actions **2.** *n.* stewed meat and vegetables or a dish of this ‖ (*pop.*) a condition of anxious turmoil, *to be in a stew* [O.F. *estuver*]

stew-ard (stú:ərd, stjú:ərd) **1.** *n.* a ship's officer in charge of stores and arrangements about meals ‖ a male attendant who looks after the personal needs of passengers aboard ship ‖ an employee on an airplane, train etc. in charge of preparing and serving meals etc. (*Br.*) someone who shows people to their seats and maintains order at a public meeting, dance, public performance etc. ‖ someone who is responsible for the conduct of a race, athletic meet etc. ‖ a manager, acting for the owner, of a large landed [illegible] responsible for provisioning a club, college etc. **2.** [illegible] woman steward, e.g. on an airplane (Am.) (*Br.*) [illegible] gers on a ship **stew-ard-ship** *n.* [O.E. *stiweard*]

U.S. Supreme Court associate justice (1956-81). A judge of the 6th circuit U.S. Court of Appeals, Dwight Eisenhower. He was a moderate and [illegible] wiretaps, and 'Jones v. Alfred H. Mayer Co. [illegible]

(1968) and 'Hills v. Gautreaux' (1976), both civil rights cases

Stewart, Robert, Viscount Castlereagh *CASTLEREAGH

Stewart, Dugald (1753-1828), British moral philosopher. He expounded the philosophy of Reid, i.e. a belief in the existence of the external world and in the application of common sense to [illegible] 'Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind' (3 vols, 1792-1827)

Stewart Island an island (area 670 sq. miles, pop. 500) south of South Island, New Zealand. fish, granite

stew-pan (stu:pæn, stju:pæn) *n.* a pan with a lid, [illegible]

S-3 (*mil.*) *VIKING

stib-ine (stibi:n, stibain) *n.* a poisonous, gaseous compound, SbH_3, of antimony and hydrogen [STIBIUM] [illegible]

stib-nite (stibnait) *n.* a mineral, Sb_2S_3, occurring in prismatic crystals and providing one of the main sources of antimony [STIBINE]

stick (stik) **1.** *n.* a piece of wood cut or broken from a tree ‖ such a piece of wood shaped and smoothed for a particular use, e.g. a walking stick, a drumstick ‖ something resembling a thin, shaped piece of wood, *a stick of sealing wax* ‖ a number of bombs released from an aircraft to explode at regularly spaced points along a straight line (*naut.*) a mast ‖ (*sports*) any of the various implements used to propel a ball etc., e.g. a hockey stick ‖ (*aeron.*) a vertical lever by which certain controls are operated ‖ (*printing*) a composing stick ‖ (*printing*) type which, when set, occupies 2 ins of one column, esp. in a newspaper ‖ a piece or part of something, *not a stick of furniture remained* ‖ (*pop.*, with 'the') a beating ‖ (*p. p.*) a stiff, formal person, *a dull old stick* **the sticks** (*pop.*) the remote countryside, backwoods **2.** *v.t.* to furnish (a plant) with sticks as climbing supports [O.E. *sticca*]

stick *pres. part.* **stick-ing** *past* and *past part.* **stuck** (stak) *v.t.* to cause to adhere, *to stick a stamp on an envelope* ‖ to paste or otherwise fasten (a notice, poster etc.) to a board, wall etc. for public attention ‖ (with 'in', 'into' or 'through') to thrust (a pointed object) so as to penetrate or pierce something or someone, *she stuck a pin into the cloth* ‖ to penetrate or pierce with a pointed thing or things, *to stick a pincushion with pins* ‖ to place (various objects) here and there, *to stick knickknacks all over a room* ‖ to put casually, *he stuck the letter in his pocket* ‖ (*pop.*) to force to do an unpleasant chore or to pay a bill, by some kind of ruse, *they stuck him for the entire dinner* ‖ *v.i.* to become embedded in something by means of a sharp point ‖ to adhere ‖ to become fixed, *the car stuck in the mud* ‖ to become or remain motionless, *the car stuck on the hill* ‖ to continue one's efforts in spite of a desire to let them slack off, *he never sticks to anything for very long* ‖ to scruple, draw the line, *he sticks at nothing* ‖ to remain, *he stuck close to my heels* ‖ (with 'out', 'up', 'down' [illegible] **to stick out** to be insistent and not give in ‖ to endure **to stick up** to commit armed robbery [illegible] take the part of **stick-er** *n.* someone who pastes [illegible] an adhesive label ‖ a rod connecting two reciprocating levers of an organ ‖ a person, racehorse etc. showing powers of endurance (*pop.*) a puzzling problem [O.E. *stician*] [illegible] the time they enter an aircraft until the time of [illegible] wound

stick-le (stikl) *n.* (*ichth.*) any of various small fishes, having a long, thin, sticklike body

stick·le·back (stik'lbæk) *n.* any of various small scaleless fishes of fam. *Gasterosteidae* found in both fresh and salt water and having sharp spines in front of the dorsal fin. The male builds the nest and guards it during the breeding season [fr. O.E. *sticel*, a prick]

stick·ler (stiklər) *n.* a person who exaggerates the importance and insists on the observance of regulations etc. ‖ (*pop.*) a puzzling problem, question etc.

stick·pin (stikpin) *n.* an ornamental pin worn in a necktie

stick shift (*automobile*) a manually operated gearshift mechanism on the floor or steering column of a motor vehicle

stick-up (stikʌp) *n.* an armed robbery

stick·y (stikɪ) *comp.* **stick·i·er** *superl.* **stick·i·est** *adj* tending to stick ‖ covered with something adhesive or gummy, *sticky fingers* ‖ (*cricket*, of a wicket) having a yielding surface after rain ‖ (*pop.*) difficult, *a sticky problem* ‖ apt to be hard to please or persuade ‖ (of climate) very humid

Stieg·litz (sti:glits), Alfred (1864-1946), U.S. photographer whose photographic prints, notably the portrait of Georgia O'Keeffe and the 'Equivalents', were the first to be displayed in U.S. museums

stiff (stif) **1.** *adj.* resistant to bending or change of shape, *stiff bristles* ‖ (of muscles, joints etc.) sore and lacking in suppleness ‖ (of a semifluid substance) resisting the relative motion of its parts, *a stiff paste* ‖ (of machinery) hard to move ‖ resolute and unyielding ‖ lacking ease or grace ‖ formidable, *stiff competition* ‖ difficult, *a stiff examination* ‖ (of winds, currents) blowing or moving with strong, steady force ‖ (*pop.*) of high alcoholic content, *a stiff drink* ‖ (*pop.*, of prices) very high ‖ (*pop.*) severe, harsh, *a stiff fine* **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a person, *he's a lucky stiff* ‖ (*pop.*) a corpse **3.** *adv.* exceedingly, *scared stiff* **stiff·en** *v.t.* to make stiff ‖ *v.i.* to become stiff [O.E. *stif*]

stiff-necked (stifnekt) *adj.* (*rhet.*) obstinate in an arrogant way

sti·fle (staifəl) *pres. part.* **sti·fling** *past* and *past part.* **sti·fled** *v.t.* to keep (someone) from breathing by preventing the access of enough air ‖ to repress, *to stifle a yawn* ‖ to suppress, *to stifle a revolt* ‖ to silence, *the noise of the machine stifled his cries* ‖ *v.i.* to be or become stifled [M.E. *stufle, stuffle* cf. O.F. *estouffer*, to smother]

stifle *n.* the joint between the femur and tibia in the hind leg of a horse, dog and some other quadrupeds, corresponding to the knee in man [origin unknown]

sti·fling (staifliŋ) *adj.* almost unbearably hot and stuffy

Stif·ter (ʃtiftər), Adalbert (1805-68), Austrian novelist. 'Der Nachsommer' (1857) and 'Witiko' (1865-7) were his best-known works, characterized by poetic realism. His 'Studien' (6 vols, 1844-50) is a collection of tales of the Bohemian forest

stig·ma (stigmə) *pl.* **stig·ma·ta** (stigmətə), **stig·mas** *n.* (*bot.*) that part of the pistil or gynoecium which receives the pollen ‖ (*zool.*) a body in some algae and protozoans that is sensitive to red light ‖ (*zool.*) an arthropod spiracle ‖ (*zool.*) the aperture of the trachea of insects ‖ (*zool.*) a colored wing spot of certain butterflies and other insects ‖ a mark of social disgrace, *the stigma attached to going bankrupt* **stig·ma·ta** *pl. n.* marks appearing on the body, sometimes accompanied by bleeding, which resemble the wounds of the crucified Christ [L. fr. Gk *stigma*, a prick]

stig·mat·ic (stigmætik) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to a social stigma ‖ of or relating to stigmata (*phys.*) anastigmatic **2.** *n.* someone who has stigmata [fr. M.L. *stigmaticus*]

stig·ma·tism (stigmətizəm) *n.* (*optics*) the condition of coming to a true focal point [prob. fr. Gk *stigmatismos*]

stig·ma·ti·za·tion (stigmətizeiʃən) *n.* a stigmatizing or being stigmatized

stig·ma·tize (stigmətaiz) *pres. part.* **stig·ma·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part* **stig·ma·tized** *v.t.* to attach a label of disgrace to, *he stigmatized it as an act of cowardice* ‖ to mark with stigmata

Stijl, De (dəstail) a Dutch movement advocating the synthesis of art and architecture, originated in 1917 by Theo van Doesburg and based on the neoplasticism of Mondrian. It stressed the exclusive use of horizontal and vertical lines and of primary colors. It influenced the Bauhaus

stil·bite (stilbait) *n.* a crystalline hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium and sodium [F. fr Gk *stilbein*, to shine]

stile (stail) *n.* an arrangement of steps on either side of a fence, for people to climb over. It eliminates the need for people to open a gate and so reduces the risk of cattle etc. escaping

stile *n.* one of the vertical boards in the frame of a paneled door etc. [perh. fr. Du. *stijl*, doorpost]

sti·let·to (stilétou) *pl.* **sti·let·tos, sti·let·toes** *n.* a small, thin dagger ‖ a pointed tool used to pierce holes in leather or cloth [Ital. dim. of *stilo*, dagger]

stiletto heel a very thin high heel on a woman's shoe

Sti·li·cho (stilikou), Flavius (c. 360-408), Roman general. As guardian of Honorius and regent of the Western Roman Empire (395-408), he fought several battles against the Visigoths under Alaric. He was arrested on the orders of Honorius, and executed for high treason after he had been accused of collusion with Alaric

Still (stil), Andrew Taylor (1828-1917), U.S. physician who founded (1892) at Kirksville, Mo., the first American School of Osteopathy

still (stil) *n.* an apparatus used for distilling alcoholic liquors or preparing distilled water

still **1.** *adj.* having no motion, *still water* ‖ (of a beverage) not effervescing, *still cider* ‖ making or having no sound, *a still night* **2.** *n.* complete silence, *the still of the night* ‖ a static photograph, esp. one taken from a motion picture and used in publicity **3.** *adv.* at a given time just as before it, *he was still expecting to be asked, I am still wondering what to do, they will still be here tomorrow* ‖ even now (even then), *I still don't (didn't) understand* ‖ (with *comp.*) even, *this is still hotter* ‖ without sound or movement, *sit still* ‖ (used intensively) yet, *still another example* **4.** *conj.* nevertheless [O.E. *stille*]

still *v.t.* to quiet, *to still one's fears* ‖ to make silent, *he stilled the crowd* ‖ to satisfy or appease (a desire etc.) ‖ *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to become motionless or silent, the *music stilled and they began to chatter* [O.E. *stillan*]

still·age (stilidʒ) *n.* a stand on which e.g. a cask is placed to keep it off the ground

still bank nonmechanical bank with slot for inserting coins

still-birth (stilbə:rθ) *n.* the birth of a dead fetus

still-born (stilbɔrn) *adj.* dead when born

still life *pl.* **still lifes, still lives** a painting or photograph of inanimate objects ‖ painting or photography of such objects, as a genre

still·room (stilru:m, stilrum) *n.* (*Br.*) a room in a large house in which preserves, liqueurs etc. are kept

still·son wrench (stilsən) a wrench with an adjustable, milled jaw loosely bolted to a fixed milled jaw in such a way that pressure on the handle tightens the grip of the jaws. It is used for gripping and turning round objects (pipes etc.)

stilt (stilt) *n.* one of a pair of long poles, each of which has a footrest at some distance from its lower end, used to elevate the wearer and permit him to walk with long strides ‖ one of a number of posts on which a house is supported to raise it above ground or water level ‖ (*pottery*) a support which holds a pot above a shelf or sagger base in a kiln, so that the glaze will not unite with shelf or sagger ‖ a member of *Himantopus* or of *Cladorhynchus*, genera of long-legged, three-toed, limicoline birds inhabiting marshy places **stilt·ed** *adj.* raised on or supported by stilts ‖ (of speech, manner, style etc.) stiff and artificial ‖ (*archit.*) supported by vertical masonry set on the imposts of an arch M.E.

Stil·ton cheese (stiltən) a rich cow's milk cheese made in Leicestershire, England [fr *Stilton*, England, where it was first sold]

Stil·well (stilwel, stilwəl), Joseph Warren ('Vinegar Joe') (1883-1946), U.S. general, commander of U.S. Army forces in the China-Burma-India (CBI) theater during the 2nd world war. He fought vigorously but unsuccessfully to preserve the Burma Road supply line and to persuade China to break the Japanese blockade. A U.S. proposal that he be given command of all Chinese forces was rejected by the Chiang Kai-shek regime, which forced his recall

Stim·son (stimsən), Henry Lewis (1867-1950), U.S. lawyer and political leader. Appointed special commissioner to Nicaragua (then occupied by U.S. Marines) by President Calvin Coolidge, he arranged (1927) an armistice between President Adolfo Díaz and rebel leader José María Moncada, under which the U.S.A. would supervise the 1928 elections. As governor general of the Philippine Is, he strove to convert them into 'self-governing possessions or colonies whose citizens did not participate in our citizenship'. As Secretary of State (1929-33) under President Herbert Hoover, he set forth, in the wake of Japanese aggression in Manchuria, the Stimson Doctrine, whereby the U.S. government would not formally recognize any situation, treaty, or agreement violating U.S. treaty rights or the Pact of Paris. As secretary of war under President Franklin Roosevelt, he helped to expand the U.S. Army during the 2nd world war, and as chief atomic policy adviser to President Harry Truman, he recommended the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and later justified this on humanitarian grounds

stim·u·lant (stimjulənt) *n.* something which stimulates ‖ a drug or other agent which temporarily increases the activity of an organ or some vital process [fr. L. *stimulans* (*stimulantis*) fr. *stimulare*, to goad]

stim·u·late (stimjuleit) *pres. part.* **stim·u·lating** *past* and *past part.* **stim·u·lat·ed** *v.t.* to rouse (a person), e.g. to greater effort ‖ to act as a spur to (intelligence, application etc.) ‖ to arouse (appetite) ‖ (*med.*) to activate the functioning of (an organ) ‖ *v.i.* to act as a stimulant [fr. L. *stimulare* (*stimulatus*)]

stim·u·la·tion (stimjuléiʃən) *n.* a stimulating or being stimulated [fr. L. *stimulatio* (*stimulationis*)]

stim·u·la·tive (stimjuleitiv) **1.** *adj.* tending to stimulate **2.** *n.* something which stimulates

stim·u·lose (stimjulous) *adj.* (*bot.*) having stinging hairs or cells [fr. Mod. L. *stimulosus*]

sti·mu·lus (stimjuləs) *pl.* **stim·u·li** (stimjulai) *n.* something (e.g. an environmental change) that stimulates physiological activity ‖ something that acts as a spur to mental processes [L. = goad]

sting (stiŋ) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **sting·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stung** (stʌŋ) *v.t.* to wound with a sting, esp. so as to produce a swelling or inflammation on the skin ‖ to affect with pain like that caused by a sting, *stung by sleet and wind* ‖ (*fig.*) to goad, *he was stung into action* ‖ to cause emotional pain to, *to be stung by a remark* ‖ (*pop.*) to overcharge or extract money from, *he stung me for ten dollars* ‖ *v.i.* to cause or feel the pain of a sting, *stinging icy water, his face stung in the wind* **2.** *n.* the wound or pain caused by a stinger ‖ a sudden, sharp pain like that caused by a stinger ‖ a stinger ‖ something which causes an emotional pain ‖ the act of stinging ‖ stinging quality or capacity, *the sting of his words* ‖ (*slang*) a successful confidence game; a rigged chance to fleece someone; a simulated criminal operation set up to entrap criminals [O.E. *stingan*]

sting·er (stiŋər) *n.* a small sharp organ in some animals and plants, able to pierce the skin of a victim and often to inject poison or an irritant from a connected gland, thus causing pain or paralysis ‖ (*pop.*) a painful blow or remark ‖ a cocktail made of brandy and liqueur

Stinger *n.* (*mil.*) an 11-lb, shoulder-fired, artillery missile weapon with infrared homing; manufactured by General Dynamics Co.

stin·gi·ly (stindʒili:) *adv.* in a stingy manner

stin·gi·ness (stindʒi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being stingy

stinging cell a nematocyst

stinging nettle a plant of fam. *Urticaceae*, esp. *Urtica dioica*, a perennial stinging weed of Eurasia and North America

sting·ray (stiŋrei) *n.* a member of fam. *Dasyatidae*, rays having sharp spines near the end of their whiplike tail which are capable of inflicting great pain

stin·gy (stindʒi:) *comp.* **stin·gi·er** *superl.* **stin·gi·est** *adj.* refusing, or being extremely unwilling to give any more than a very small amount ‖ meager, inadequate, *a stingy helping of meat*

stink (stiŋk) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **stink·ing** *past* **stank** (stæŋk), **stunk** (stʌŋk) *past part.* **stunk** *v.i.* to emit a strong and very unpleasant smell ‖ to offend one's moral sense extremely, *the deal stinks of corruption* ‖ (*pop.*) to be very low in quality, *his performance stank* ‖ *v.t.* (esp. with 'up') to cause to stink **to stink out** to drive out

with an offensive smell **2.** *n.* a strong, foul smell **to make** (or **raise** or **cause**) **a stink** [coll.] trouble, esp. in public over something offensive or supposedly offensive [O.E. *stenc*]

stink bomb a small bomb which emits an evil smell when made to explode

stink·bug (stiŋkbʌg) *n.* any of several insects, esp. of fam. *Pentatomidae*, which emit a foul smell

stink·horn (stiŋkhɔrn) *n.* any of several foul-smelling fungi of the order *Phallales*

stink·ing (stiŋkiŋ) **1.** *adj.* foul-smelling; [coll.] very objectionable **2.** *adv.* (*pop.*) to an extreme degree, *stinking rich*

stink·pot (stiŋkpɔt) *n.* (*hist.*) a pot of burning sulfur hurled on the deck of an enemy vessel

stint (stint) **1.** *v.t.* to be parsimonious with (something), *don't stint the paint* ‖ to limit (someone) parsimoniously or with frugality, *they stint themselves to buy books* ‖ *v.i.* to be sparing in giving **2.** *n.* limitation, *he gives with out stint* ‖ an allotment or period of work, *he has done his stint for today, he did his stint in the army* [O.E. *styntan* to blunt]

stipe (staip) *n.* (*biol.*) a short stalk, stem or stemlike support, e.g. the stem-bearing pileus in agaric fungi, the stalk of seaweeds etc [F.]

sti·pel (stáip'l) *n.* (*bot.*) the stipule of a leaflet [Mod. L. *stipella* dim. of *stipula*, a stalk]

sti·pend (stáipend) *n.* a fixed, usually moderate sum of money paid, e.g. to a clergyman, at regular intervals for services rendered [O.F. *stipende, stipendie* fr. L.]

sti·pen·di·a·ry magistrate (staipéndəri:) (*Br.*) a paid magistrate who is a qualified lawyer and who exercises duties similar to those of a justice of the peace

sti·pen·di·ar·y (staipéndi:əri:) **1.** *adj.* working for, or receiving, a stipend ‖ (of services) paid for by a stipend **2.** *pl.* **sti·pen·di·ar·ies** *n.* (*Br.*) a stipendiary magistrate [fr. L. *stipendiarius*]

sti·pes (stáipi:z) *pl.* **stip·i·tes** (stipiti:z) *n.* (*zool.*) a stemlike part, esp. the second segment of a maxilla in insects and crustaceans [L.]

stip·ple (stip'l) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **stip·pling** *past* and *past part.* **stip·pled** to cover with dots (in drawing, engraving, painting etc.) in order to shade or make gradations of tone **2.** *n.* this method of work ‖ the effect produced in this work ‖ a thin layer of paint applied over another color, allowing the ground color to show through in many places [Du. *stippelen* fr. *stippen*, to speckle]

stip·u·late (stipjuleit) *pres. part.* **stip·u·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stip·u·lat·ed** *v.t.* to state as a condition for reaching an agreement ‖ to specify, *to stipulate a date* ‖ *v.i.* (with 'for') to state a demand or requirement, *we stipulated for the use of marble* [fr. L. *stipulari* (*stipulatus*)]

stip·u·late (stípjulit) *adj.* having stipules [fr Mod. L. *stipulatus*]

stip·u·la·tion (stipjuléiʃən) *n.* a stipulating ‖ something stipulated [L. *stipulatio* (*stipulationis*)]

stip·u·la·tor (stípjuleitər) *n.* someone who stipulates [L.]

stip·ule (stipju:l) *n.* one of two leaflike or membranous processes developed at the base of a leaf, sometimes modified into a tendril or spine [F.]

stir (stə:r) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **stir·ring** *past* and *past part.* **stirred** *v.t.* to give relative motion to the parts of (a fluid or semifluid), usually by moving an implement through it with a continued rotary motion in order to make the composition homogeneous ‖ to cause (something added) to form a uniform mixture with that to which it is added, *to stir pigment into paint* ‖ (esp with 'up') to cause to rise by stirring or as if by stirring, *his dive stirred up some mud, to stir up trouble* ‖ to cause to move, esp. to change the position of very slightly, *the breeze stirred the leaves* ‖ to cause to act, feel or think, *the news stirred him to action, to stir the imagination* ‖ to arouse strong emotions of an idealistic kind in ‖ *v.i.* to begin to move, *nobody stirred before daybreak* ‖ to move a little, *he stirred slightly in his sleep* ‖ to move, *he did not stir while you were gone* ‖ to be able to be stirred [The stirring ... ‖ to begin to develop, *discontent is stirring among the farmers* **2.** *n.* the act of stirring ‖ a slight movement among things, persons etc., *a stir in the audience* ‖ a state of excitement, *he created a stir by his behavior* [O.E. *styrian*]

Stir·ling (stə:liŋ) [illegible] pop. 195,000) in central Scotland ‖ its county town pop. 38,6[illegible] with [illegible]

idence of many Scottish monarchs (12th c.–1603)

stir·ring (stə:riŋ) *adj.* arousing strong emotions of an idealistic kind

stir·rup (stirəp, stə:rəp) *n.* a footrest for a horseman, usually a loop of iron, suspended by a strap from the saddle ‖ a clamp or support having a similar U-shape [O.E. *stigrap*]

stirrup bone the stapes

stirrup cup a drink handed as a farewell gesture to a mounted horseman before he rides away

stirrup iron the iron part of a riding stirrup

stirrup leather the adjustable leather strap of a stirrup

stirrup pump a small hand pump with a stirrup support and a short hose attached. The pump is placed e.g. in a bucket of water and is used to put out small fires

stish·o·vite (SiO_2) (stiʃəvait) a dense polymorph of quartz created under pressure believed of extraterrestrial origin; named for S. M. Stishov, Russian mineralogist. It was discovered by Edward Ching Te-Cha and others in 1962

stitch (stitʃ) **1.** *n.* one in-and-out passage of a thread through a fabric in sewing or embroidering ‖ the piece or loop of thread left in the material by this action ‖ one turn of the wool etc. around the needle or hook in knitting, crocheting etc. ‖ the resulting loop in the knitted or crocheted fabric ‖ a particular style of making such loop, in sewing, embroidering, knitting or crocheting ‖ (*pop.*, always neg., or quasi-neg.) a bit, the least bit, *he hasn't done a stitch of work, hardly a stitch of clothing on* ‖ one in-and-out passage of a needle threaded with catgut, wire etc. used by a surgeon in closing a wound ‖ one of the loops of catgut, wire etc. so made ‖ a sudden sharp pain in the side **in stitches** in helpless laughter **2.** *v.t.* (often with 'up') to fasten, repair, make or ornament with stitches ‖ to staple (folded printed sheets) for binding ‖ *v.i.* to sew [O.E. *stice*]

sto·a (stóuə) *pl.* **sto·ae** (stóui:), **sto·as** *n.* (*archit.*) an ancient Greek portico [Gk]

stoat (stout) *pl.* **stoats, stoat** *n.* the European ermine, esp. in its brown, summer coat [etym. doubtful]

sto·chas·tic (stəkæstik) *adj.* pertaining to chance or conjecture ‖ (*math.*) random [fr. Gk *stochastikos* fr. *stochazesthai*, to aim at a target, guess]

stochastic process (*math.*) in probability theory a system involving time parameters used to define a process utilizing random variables, e.g., of the economy, ecosystem, etc. *also* random process

stock (stɔk) **1.** *n.* an accumulation of things which is maintained as a constant source of supply, esp. as the basis of a storekeeper's or manufacturer's business ‖ an accumulation of goods for future use, *a stock of provisions* ‖ ancestors, family ‖ a group of animals or plants having the same line of descent ‖ a major racial division of mankind ‖ a group of related languages ‖ shares of corporate capital or their certificates of ownership ‖ the material necessary [illegible] tools, hen houses etc. of a farm ‖ livestock ‖ the raw material from which a manufactured article, e.g. paper, is made ‖ the fixed base or holding part of a tool, weapon, anchor etc. ‖ the wooden part of a rifle by which the barrel is held ‖ the butt of a whip ‖ the estimation in which a thing or person is held, *his stock has gone up* ‖ (*pl.*, *naut.*) a wooden framework supporting the hull of a ship being built or repaired on land ‖ (*pl.*, *hist.*) a wooden frame with holes for confining the ankles (and sometimes the wrists) of a wrongdoer sentenced to be exposed in this way to public view and ridicule ‖ liquid in which bones, meat, fish or vegetables have been simmered, used as a basis for soups, [illegible] plays presented by a stock company ‖ a piece of cotton or silk material worn over the chest with a stiff white collar by some priests and clergymen ‖ (*hist.*) a wide cravat wrapped twice [illegible] outfit ‖ a member of *Matthiola*, fam. *Cruciferae*, a genus of plants bearing fragrant four-petaled [illegible] connected to form a compound organism ‖ [illegible] graft is inserted ‖ a plant from which cuttings [illegible] to [illegible]

purchase **off the stocks** (of a ship) launched completed **on the stocks** (of a ship) being built ‖ in progress, *he has two novels on the stocks* **out of stock** not available for purchase because current stocks are exhausted **to take stock** to check the number, condition etc. of what is in supply ‖ to make an inspection so as to assess resources etc. **2.** *v.t.* to furnish with a supply, *he stocked his shop with canned foods* ‖ to have and be able to supply, *he does not stock that kind of food* ‖ to furnish (a tool, weapon etc.) with a stock ‖ to furnish (a farm) with stock ‖ to accumulate a supply of ‖ *v.i.* (esp with 'up') to take in stocks esp. of manufactured goods **3.** *adj.* always maintained in stock ‖ pertaining to the recording or handling of a stock, *stock clerk* ‖ (of an argument, answer etc.) usually used, not original ‖ relating to a theatrical stock company ‖ (of an animal) used to breed a strain ‖ (of a farm) devoted to breeding [O.E. *stoc, stocc*]

stock-ade (stɔkeid) **1.** *n.* a fortification consisting of a fence of posts set firmly and close together ‖ any strong enclosure fenced in by posts in this way **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **stock·ad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stock·ad·ed** to furnish with a stockade [F. *estacade* fr. Span.]

stock-broker [illegible] deals in stocks and shares **stock·brok·er·age** (stɔkbroukəridʒ) *n.* stockbroking **stock·brok·ing** [illegible]

stock-car (stɔkkɑr) *n.* (*rail.*) a car for transporting livestock

stock car a standard make of car with a supercharged engine used for racing in competition with similar cars

stock company a company the capital of which is subscribed by, or owned by, stockholders or shareholders ‖ a permanent company of repertory actors usually having its own theater

stock exchange a place where stocks are bought and sold ‖ a regulated association of stockbrokers for the business of buying and selling stocks

stock·fish [illegible] stockfish, stock-fishes *n.* a fish cured in the open air without salt [prob. [illegible]]

Stock·hau·sen (stɔkhauz'n), Karlheinz (1928–), German composer, a leading exponent of serial music

stock-holder [illegible] owns stock (shares of corporate capital)

Stock·holm (stɔkhoum) the capital (pop. 1,512,200 with agglom. 1,145,000) and commercial and industrial center of Sweden, on a [illegible] Malar joins the Baltic. Industries: iron and steel, mechanical and electrical engineering, chemicals, oil refining, metalwork, textiles, printing and publishing. The old city (13th-c. [illegible] islands, surrounded by modern quarters cut by [illegible] and [illegible]

stocking [illegible]

stocky [illegible] being stocky

stock-i·net, stock i·nette (stɔkinet) *n.* a ma[illegible]ity, used esp. for underwear

stock·ing (stɔkiŋ) *n.* a close-fitting covering for [illegible]

stocking cap a long knitted cap tapering at the end and finished off with a pom-pom

stocking [illegible] face to conceal identity, e.g., for use in a robbery

stock in trade [illegible] equipment etc. of a shop or business ‖ [illegible] supply of specified goods for sale

[illegible]

[illegible] sheep or cattle

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 2. *n. pres. part.* **stock·pil·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stock-piled** *v.t.* to accumulate a stockpile of ‖ *v.i.* to accumulate a stockpile

Stock·port (stɔkpɑrt, stɔkpourt) a port and [illegible] Lancashire, England, on the Mersey. cotton textiles, metalware, machinery

stock·pot [illegible] for soup) is prepared and kept

stock raising the breeding and raising of live-stock

stock saddle a cowboy's saddle with a high pommel and horn for the lariat

stock-still (stɔkstɪl') *adj.* completely motionless

stock·tak·ing (stɔkteikiŋ) *n.* the periodic checking and valuing of a business's stock

stock·whip (stɔkhwip, stɔkwip) *n.* (*Br.*) a short-handled whip with a long lash, used by stock-[illegible] herding cattle

stock·y [illegible] **stock·i·er** *comp.* **stock·i·est** *superl.* **stock-i·est** *adj.* short, sturdy and thickly built ‖ (of plants) having sturdy, thick stems

stock·yard (stɔkjɑrd) *n.* a place where livestock, esp. cattle and hogs, are penned, usually prior to slaughter or shipment

Stod·dert (stɔdərt), Benjamin (1751-1813), the first U.S. secretary of the navy (1798-1801). He expanded the navy from a complement of three frigates to a total of more than 50 vessels

stodge (stɔdʒ) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **stodg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stodged** to cram with food, facts etc. ‖ *v.i.* to eat to excess **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) dull, heavy, filling food **stodg·i·ly** *adv.* in a stodgy way **stodg·i·ness** *n.* the state or quality of being stodgy **stodg·y** *comp.* **stodg·i·er** *superl.* **stodg-i·est** *adj.* (of food) heavy and filling ‖ dull, tedious, *a stodgy person* [etym. doubtful]

sto·gie, sto·gy (stougi) *pl.* **sto·gies** *n.* a thin, cylindrical cigar with a strong flavor

sto·ic (stouik) **1.** *n.* a person who endures hardship and adversity with fortitude **Sto·ic** an adherent of Stoicism **2.** *adj.* able to bear hardship and adversity with fortitude, or manifesting this ability, *stoic calm* **Sto·ic** of or relating to the Stoics and their doctrines **sto·i·cal** *adj.* **sto·i·cism** (stóuisizəm) *n.* stoical behavior **Sto·i·cism** the philosophical doctrine of the Stoics As first conceived by Zeno, Stoicism was a metaphysical system which stressed the correspondence between man and nature as a whole. Wisdom was held to consist in the knowledge of the whole, but to pursue it man had to hold his passions in check. In later Stoicism, represented by Seneca, Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius, the emphasis shifted to the ethical aspect a Stoic was taught to endure hardship and adversity with fortitude [fr. L. *stoicus* fr. Gk fr. *stoa*, porch (from which Zeno taught)]

stoi·chi·o·me·try [illegible] the study of the laws of chemical combination by weight and volume [fr. Gk *stoicheion*, element + *metron*, measure]

stoke (stouk) *pres. part.* **stok·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stoked** (*v.t.* to [illegible] etc.) by adding fresh fuel and spreading it around, regulating the air supply etc. ‖ to add fuel to (a fire, furnace etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to be a stoker [backformation fr. STOKER]

stoke·hold (stoukhould) *n.* (*naut.*) the hold containing the furnaces, where the ship's stokers work

stoke·hole (stoukhoul) *n.* the mouth of a fur-[illegible] (*loosely*) the place in front of a furnace where the stoker or stokers stand [fr. and partly trans. of Du. *stookgat*]

Stoke-on-Trent (stouk ɔntrent, stouk ɔntrent) a county borough (pop. 257,800) in N. Staffordshire, England, center of the English pottery industry. Other industries: coal mining, brick-making

stok·er (stoukər) *n.* a man who feeds and tends a fire, furnace etc. ‖ a device which automatically feeds a furnace etc. [Du.]

Stokes' law (stouks) (*phys.*) a law stating that a small sphere falling through a viscous medium acquires a uniform velocity given by

[illegible]

where r is its radius, g the acceleration due to [illegible] the densities of the sphere and the medium respectively. (*phys.*) a law stating that the fre-[illegible] cannot be in excess of the luminescence of the radiation which excites it [after Sir George *Stokes* (1819–1903), Br. physicist]

STOL (*aerospace acronym*) short takeoff and landing —**stolport** *n.* the airfield *Cf* (TOL [illegible] TOL)

stole (stoul) *n.* a long, wide length of material, fur etc. worn by women, draped over the shoulders ‖ (*eccles.*) a long, narrow length of silk worn by bishops and priests around the neck and hanging in front from the shoulders ‖ (*hist.*) the outer robe of a Roman matron [fr. L. *stola* fr. Gk]

stole *past* of STEAL

stolen *past part.* of STEAL

stol·id (stɔlid) *adj.* difficult to arouse, either emotionally or mentally [fr. L. *stolidus*]

sto·lid·i·ty (stɔlíditi:) *n.* the state or quality of being stolid [fr. L. *stoliditas*]

sto·lon (stoulən) *n.* (*bot.*) a trailing stem, either above or below ground, which roots at intervals along its length to develop new plants ‖ (*zool.*) a creeping growth which gives rise to new individuals or colonies, e.g. coral [fr. L. *stolo* (*stolonis*), sucker of a plant]

Sto·ly·pin (stɔli:pin), PiotrArkadevich (1863-1911), Russian statesman. As minister of the interior and prime minister (1906-11), he sought to suppress the revolutionary movement by mass exiles and executions. His agrarian reforms (1906) created a landowning kulak class, and freed labor for industry

sto·ma (stóumə) *pl.* **sto·ma·ta** (stóumətə), **sto·mas** *n.* (*bot.*) a minute epidermal pore on a leaf through which gaseous exchange takes place, together with the two bean-shaped guard cells which surround it ‖ (*zool.*) a mouth or mouthlike orifice, esp. an ingestive opening in lower animals [Mod. L. fr. Gk *stoma* (*stomatos*), mouth]

stom·ach (stʌ́mək) **1.** *n.* an enlarged portion of the alimentary canal of a vertebrate between the esophagus and the small intestine. It has a strong muscular wall which contracts rhythmically, thoroughly grinding and mixing food, and a lining that contains glands which secrete digestive enzymes ‖ any of the separate parts of such an organ, e.g. in ruminants ‖ a digestive cavity, e.g. in invertebrates ‖ the soft part of the body which contains the stomach ‖ (*rhet.*) appetite, liking, *to have no stomach for* (*something*) **2.** *v.t.* to find palatable or digestible, *to be unable to stomach rich food* ‖ to accept without revulsion or protest, *nobody could stomach such insolence* [O.F. *estomac, stomaque* fr. L. fr. Gk]

stom·ach·ache (stʌ́məkeik) *n.* a pain in the stomach or in the area of the body surrounding the stomach

stom·ach·er (stʌməkər) *n.* (*hist.*) a woman's ornamental garment worn in the 15th–17th cc. under or over a laced bodice and covering the breast and abdomen, ending downwards in a point

sto·mach·ic (stəmækik) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the stomach ‖ aiding the digestive processes **2.** *n.* a medicine for aiding digestion [fr. L. *stomachicus* fr. Gk]

stomach pump a type of suction pump used to withdraw the contents of the stomach, esp. when these include a poison

stomach tooth (*pop.*) either of the first canine teeth in the lower jaw, the appearance of which is often accompanied by stomach disorders

stomata alt. *pl.* of STOMA

stom·a·tal (stɒmət'l, stóumət'l) *adj.* of, relating to, or being a stoma [fr. Gk *stoma* (*stomatos*), mouth]

sto·mat·ic (stoumætik) *adj.* relating to or being a stoma [fr. Mod. L. *stomaticus* fr. Gk]

stom·a·ti·tis (stɒmətaitis, stoumətáitis) *n.* in-[illegible] of the inside of the mouth [Mod. L. fr. Gk *stoma* (*stomatos*), mouth + *-itis*, inflammation]

sto·ma·tol·o·gy (stoumətɔlədʒi:) *n.* the branch of medicine dealing with the mouth and its diseases [fr. Gk *stoma* (*stomatos*), mouth + *logos*, [illegible]]

sto·mo·dae·um, sto·mo·de·um (stoumədi:əm) *pl.* **sto·mo·dae·a, sto·mo·de·a** (stoumədi:ə), **sto·mo·dae·ums, sto·mo·de·ums** *n.* the anterior ectoderm-lined portion of the alimentary [illegible] (Mod. L. fr. Gk *stoma*, mouth + *hodaios*, on the way)

stomp (stɒmp) **1.** *v.t.* to bring (one's feet) down heavily ‖ to bring one's feet heavily down on, *stomping the platform impatiently* ‖ *v.i.* to put one's feet down heavily, *to stomp up and down in a rage* ‖ to dance a stomp **2.** *n.* a jazz dance involving heavy stamping, or the music for this

Stone (stoun), Harlan Fiske (1872-1946), U.S. Supreme Court associate justice (1925-41) and chief justice (1941-6). He was dean of Columbia Law School (1910-23) and U.S. attorney general (1924-5) before being appointed to the Court by Pres. Calvin Coolidge. He was esp. concerned with individual liberty and social justice. As an associate justice he wrote the majority opinion in such cases as 'United States v. Classic' (1941) and 'United States v. Darby Lumber Co.' (1941). As chief justice he spoke for the Court in 'Ex parte Quirin' (1942), 'Hirabayashi v. United States' (1943), 'In re Yamachita' (1946) and 'Girouard v. United States' (1946)

Stone, Lucy Blackwell (1818-93), U.S. social reformer and lecturer. She campaigned (1848) throughout Canada and the U.S.A. against slavery. She helped to organize (1869) the American Woman's Suffrage Association, and served (1869-72) as its first president

stone (stoun) **1.** *n.* rock (an aggregate of particles) ‖ a piece of rock, esp. larger than a grain or particle but smaller than a boulder ‖ a piece of rock shaped and used for a particular purpose, e.g. a grindstone, a tombstone ‖ a small piece of an ornamental and rare mineral, cut and polished to show its color or refraction and reflection of light to the best advantage (*med.*) a calculus ‖ something hard, and usually rounded, e.g. the hard case of the kernel in a drupaceous fruit or the seed in some other fruits ‖ a piece of prepared limestone upon which a lithographic design is drawn ‖ (*pl.* **stone**) a British unit of weight equal to 14 lbs avoirdupois ‖ (*printing*) the smooth, flat surface upon which type is imposed ‖ (*backgammon*) a playing piece **a stone's throw** a short distance **to leave no stone unturned** to use every possible means to achieve a purpose **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ston·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stoned** to throw stones at ‖ to take the stones out of (fruit) ‖ to pave or face with stone **3.** *adj.* made of stone or of a hard substance resembling stone [O.E. *stān*]

Stone Age the earliest prehistoric period, when stone implements and weapons were used (preceding the Bronze Age). It is divided into the Eolithic, Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods

stone-broke (stóunbróuk) *adj.* completely without funds

stone cell a sclereid

stone-chat (stóuntʃæt) *n. Saxicola torquata,* a European songbird. The male has a predominantly black head, wings and tail, with a white collar and white upper tail coverts

stone-cold (stóunkóuld) *adj.* very cold

stone-crop (stóunkrɒp) *n.* a member of *Sedum,* fam. *Crassulaceae,* esp. *S. acre,* a European creeping evergreen plant having pungent leaves and yellow flowers [O.E. *stāncrop* fr. *stān,* stone + crop, a sprout]

stone-cut·ter (stóunkʌtər) *n.* someone who cuts and shapes stone ‖ a machine which does this

stone-deaf (stóundéf) *adj.* completely deaf

stone fly a member of *Plecoptera,* an order of insects whose aquatic, carnivorous larvae are used as bait in trout fishing

stone fruit a drupe

Stone·henge (stóunhendʒ) the remains of a large group of standing stones on Salisbury Plain, England, probably erected between 1800 BC and 1400 BC When complete, Stonehenge consisted of two concentric circles of tooled stones, surrounding two concentric horseshoe-shaped groups, the whole surrounded by a circular ditch 300 ft in diameter. The uprights of the outer circle were connected by lintels, the fitting of which required great technical skill. There are many theories about the purpose of Stonehenge, emphasis being placed on the marking of sunrise and sunset at particular points of the calendar by the alignment of the stones. It seems to have been a sanctuary for the worship of the sun, perhaps also an observatory. The monument is surrounded by Bronze Age barrows, and may well have been connected with burial ceremonies

stone marten *Martes foina,* a S. European and Asian marten with a white mark on its breast and throat ‖ its fur

stone·ma·son (stóunmeis'n) *n.* a mason who builds with or works stone

Stones River, Battle of (stóunz) a major Civil War engagement (Dec. 31, 1862 – Jan. 2, 1863)

in central Tennessee, part of a Union campaign to split the Confederate forces into three parts. U.S. troops led by Gen. William Rosecrans routed Confederate forces under Gen. Braxton Bragg and captured Murfreesboro, a city (pop. 13,000) nine miles to the south. Both sides suffered heavy losses.

stone-wall (stounwɔl) *v.i.* (*cricket*) of a batsman, to play defensive strokes only and not attempt to score.

stonewalling *v. pres. part.* (*slang or colloq.*) **1.** obstructing or permanently stopping something, e.g., an investigation, a vote. **2.** refusing to move from a position. — **stonewall** *v.*

stone-ware (stounwɛər) *n.* a nonporous, well vitrified pottery made of high-fired siliceous clay or a mixture of clay and crushed flint.

stone-work (stóunwɔ:rk) *n.* stone construction; the part of a construction that is made of stone.

ston-i-ly (stounili:) *adv.* in a stony way.

ston-i-ness (stouni:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being stony.

ston-y (stóuni:) *comp.* **ston-i-er** *superl.* **ston-i-est** *adj.* containing many stones, *stony ground*. as hard as stone || lacking pity, *stony hearts* || without human warmth, *a stony silence, stony glance*.

ston-y-broke (stóuni:brouk) *adj.* (*Br.*) stone-broke.

stood *past* and *past part.* of STAND.

stooge (stu:dʒ) **1.** *n.* someone who acts as a butt for a comedian || (*pop.*) a stool pigeon (informer) || any underling with no say of his own. **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **stoog-ing** *past* and *past part* **stooged** to act as a stooge [origin unknown].

stook (stuk, stu:k) **1.** *n.* (*Br.*) a shock of sheaves. **2.** *v.t.* (*Br.*) to pile (sheaves of grain) in this way [M.E. *stouk* prob. fr. M.L.G. *stūke*].

stool (stu:l) **1.** *n.* a backless and armless seat || a footstool || a decoy bird || the stump of a tree, or a group of stumps capable of putting out new shoots || one of these shoots || the evacuation of waste matter from the bowels || the waste matter so evacuated || (*pop.*) a stool pigeon. **2.** *v.i.* to send up shoots from a root or stump [O.E. *stol*, seat].

stool pigeon a pigeon used as a decoy || (*pop.*) a person who informs to the police.

stoop (stu:p) *n.* a small porch at the entrance of a house.

stoop **1.** *v.i.* to bend the body forward and downward, *he stooped to write in the dust* || to walk or stand habitually with the head, neck and shoulders bent forward and downward || (of a bird of prey) to fly or drop swiftly downwards || to lower one's dignity or moral standards, *to stoop to spying* || *v.t.* to bend (part of the body) forward and downward. **2.** *n.* a stooping || a posture in which the head, neck and shoulders are permanently bent forward and downward || the swoop of a bird towards its prey [O.E. *stūpian*].

stoop 'STOUP

stop (stɔp) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **stop-ping** *past* and *past part.* **stopped** *v.t.* to discontinue, cease (doing something), *to stop running* || to cause to cease to move or to act, *he stopped his car at the crossroads, she stopped him in the middle of his speech* || to prevent from moving or acting, *he won't stop me from going* || to cut off, withhold, *to stop supplies* || (often with 'up') to fill (a hole, crack etc.) in order to prevent passage through or into it, or to prevent it from becoming larger || (often with 'up') to close, obstruct (a passage way, opening etc.), *leaves stopped up the drain* || to close, plug (a body orifice), *to stop one's ears* (*securities*) to buy or sell at a specified price should the market reach such a price || (*Br.*) to fill (a tooth) in order to arrest decay || to instruct one's bank to withhold payment of (a check etc.) || (*pop.*) to receive (a blow), *he stopped a fast one* || (*bridge*) to constitute a stop for (a suit) || (*mus.*) to alter the vibrating length of (the string of a violin etc.) by the pressure of a finger || to close one or more finger holes of (a wind instrument) in order to produce a particular note (*mus.*) to produce (a note) thus || *v.i.* to cease to do something || to cease operating || to come to an end || to leave off, discontinue an activity, journey etc. permanently or temporarily || (often with 'up') to become obstructed || (*Br.*) to stay, *to stop at home* **to stop down** *phrase* to reduce the opening of (a lens) by [illegible] **to stop off** to make a brief stay at a place while on a journey **to stop out** to cover part or parts of (a surface to be printed) with a substance which prevents printing. **2.** *n.* a stopping or being stopped, *to put a stop to something* || a place where a bus, streetcar etc. picks up or deposits passengers || (*Br.*) a punctuation mark in printing or writing indicating a pause, esp. a full stop || a stopper (plug) || (*Br., bridge*) a stopper || (*mus.*) the act of choking a finger hole of a wind instrument to alter the pitch of its tone, or the finger hole itself, or a key closing it || (*mus.*) the act of pressing a string of a stringed instrument in order to alter the pitch, or the place on the [illegible] where the pressure is applied || (*mus.*) a set of organ pipes of like tone and quality || (*mus.*) a device for admitting, or preventing the access of, air to such a set of pipes || (*phon.*) a consonant formed by completely stopping the outgoing breath, e.g. with the lips, tongue or velum || (*photog.*) the aperture of a lens camera || the depression between and in front of the eyes that is present in most dogs, where the nose ends and the forehead begins [O.E. *stoppian*].

stop-cock (stɔpkɔk) *n.* a device for permitting or preventing the flow of a fluid through a pipe.

stope (stoup) *n.* (*mining*) the underground excavation formed as layers of ore are mined [perh. rel. to 'STEP'].

stop-gap (stɔpgæp) *n.* a person or thing serving as a substitute or temporary expedient.

stop-light (stɔplait) *n.* a traffic signal || a red light on the back of a motor vehicle which goes on when the brake pedal is pressed.

stop-out (stɔpaut) *n.* one who interrupts an education for a short period.

stop-o-ver (stɔpouvər) *n.* a short stop at a place breaking a journey.

stop-page (stɔpidʒ) *n.* a stopping or being stopped.

stop-per (stɔpər) **1.** *n.* a plug or other device which closes an opening, e.g. of a decanter (*naut.*) a rope or other means of checking the run of a cable etc. || (*bridge, Am. Br.* stop) a card or group of cards in a suit which prevents an opponent from scoring. **2.** *v.t.* to close or fit with a stopper.

stop press (*Br.*) a late news bulletin added to a newspaper after it has been put on the machines ready for printing. **stop-press** *adj.* done or inserted while a printing press is stopped during its run.

stop squawk (*mil.*) in air intercept, a code meaning *Turn identification friend or foe master control to 'off.'* *Cf.* SQUAWK STANDBY.

stop-watch (stɔpwɔtʃ) *n.* a watch with a dial reading up to fractions of a second. It can be started and stopped by a control and is used in timing [illegible].

stor-age (stɔridʒ, stóuridʒ) *n.* a storing or being stored || space for storing || the charge for storing.

storage battery a storage cell.

storage cell a device for storing electricity as chemical energy. It is charged by passing an electric current between two plates (electrodes) in an ionizing liquid (the electrolyte). The current causes chemical changes in the electrolyte and plates. When electrical energy is required the plates are joined via an electrical circuit and the stored chemical energy is released as electrical energy until the charges have been completely neutralized. The [illegible] discharged.

stor-age-ring (stɔridʒriŋ) *n.* (*nuclear phys.*) a circular tract on which a beam of accelerated particles moves to collide with a beam moving in a counter direction, for the creation of new particles.

sto-rax (stɔræks, stouræks) *n.* a resin obtained from the [illegible] *Hamamelidaceae*, an Asiatic tree, used as an [illegible] ery || a sweet-smelling resin obtained from various trees of genus *Styrax*, esp. *S. officinalis* [L. fr. Gk *sturax*].

store (stɔr, stour) *n.* a number of things, or an amount of something, put aside for future use, *a store of food* || a place where a store of something is kept, *ammunition store* || a room, set of rooms or building where retail sale is carried on, [illegible] *ship's stores* **in store** kept for future use || in [illegible] be [illegible] **set store by** [illegible] more [illegible] **stored** *v.t.* to accumulate and keep for future [illegible].

store-house (stɔrhaus, stourhaus) *pl.* **store-hous-es** (stɔrhauziz, stourhauziz) *n.* a place where things are stored || a rich source, *a store-house of information*.

store-keep-er (stɔrki:pər, stourki:pər) *n.* a person who is in charge of stores || someone who owns and manages a store.

store-room (stɔrru:m, stourru:m, stɔrrum, stourrum) *n.* a room in which goods are stored.

store-ship (stɔrʃip, stourʃip) *n.* (*naut.*) a ship which carries supplies.

sto-ry, sto-rey, *pl.* **sto-ries, sto-reys** *n.* one of the floor-to-ceiling portions of a building above ground level. (*collect.*) all the rooms on the same level of a building [prob. same word as STORY (oral or written account)].

storey 'STORY (portion of a building).

sto-ried (stɔri:d, stouri:d) *adj.* (*rhet.*) celebrated in legend or history || (*rhet.*) decorated with legendary or historical scenes.

storied, storeyed *adj.* (in compounds, of a building) having a specified number of stories, *two-storied*.

stork (stɔrk) *pl.* **storks, stork** *n.* a member of *Ciconiidae*, a family of large Old World wading birds with a long bill and long legs, related to the herons [O.E. *storc*].

Storm (ʃtɔrm), Theodor (1817–88), German lyric poet and novelist, known esp. for his story 'Immensee' (1852).

storm (stɔrm) **1.** *n.* a very strong wind (64–72 m.p.h. on the Beaufort scale) || a heavy fall of rain, snow, hail or sleet || any violent atmospheric disturbance in the air, e.g. a thunderstorm || a cloud of dust or sand driven by the wind || a thick fall of missiles || a violent access of passion, esp. of jealousy or rage || any domestic commotion or public agitation, *a storm in parliament* || a loud and vigorous expression, *a storm of protests* || (*mil.*) an attack in force on a fortified place, *to take by storm*. **2.** *v.i.* to rain, snow, hail etc. || with violence to be in a passion of rage || to rush angrily and violently, *to storm out of the house* || *v.t.* to capture or attempt to capture by attack, *to storm a citadel* [O.E.].

storm-bound (stɔrmbaund) *adj.* unable to proceed because of a storm.

storm cellar [illegible]

storm center, *Br.* storm centre the center of an atmospheric storm || the center or focus of a disturbance.

storm cone (*Br.*) a cone-shaped device hoisted as a signal that a storm is imminent.

storm door an additional door placed outside an entrance door for protection against winter weather.

storm-i-ly (stɔrmili) *adv.* in a stormy way.

storminess [illegible] of being stormy.

storm petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus*, fam. *Hydrobatidae*, a small (6 ins) black petrel, having white wing and tail markings and frequenting the coasts of the N. Atlantic and Mediterra[illegible] storms.

storm surge (*meteor.*) a large rise of the water level during a gale.

storm window [illegible] outside a regular one for protection against winter weather.

storm [illegible]

stormy [illegible] storm characterized by storms || characterized by violence or passion, *a stormy meeting*.

stormy petrel a storm petrel || a person regarded as a herald of trouble, strife or violence.

Sto-ry (stɔri, stouri), Joseph (1779–1845), U.S. [illegible] Supreme Court. The decisions he wrote include [illegible] courts in all civil cases involving the U.S. con[illegible] [illegible] circulating. *pop.* (a he[illegible] A.F. *estorie*].

sto-ry-book (stɔribuk, stouribuk) *n.* a book

book romance

sto·ry-tell·er (stɔrɪ telər, stouri telər) *n.* someone who writes or tells stories ‖ (*pop.*) a liar

Stoss (ʃtɔs), Veit (c. 1440-1533), German sculptor and wood-carver, known esp. for his altarpiece at Krakow

sto·tin·ka (stoutiŋkə) *n.* unit of currency in Bulgaria, equal to 1/100th lev

stoup, stoop (stu:p) *n.* (*Roman Catholicism*) a basin for holy water ‖ (*hist.*) a large drinking mug or bowl or its contents [O.N. *staup*]

stout (staut) *adj.* having a heavy and rotund body ‖ strong, *stout timbers* ‖ brave, *a stout fellow* ‖ (*rhet.*) resolute, firm, *stout resistance* [O.F. *estout*, brave fr. Gmc]

stout *n.* a dark brown beer, brewed from black malt in the grist and strongly flavored with hops [prob. *stout beer, stout ale* fr. (obs.) *stout* adj., having body]

stout·heart·ed (stauthɑrtɪd) *adj.* (*rhet.*) courageous

stove [illegible] in which fuel is burned to provide heat for comfort or cooking ‖ any heated chamber, used e.g. for drying manufactured articles [prob. M.L.G. or M.Du. =a heated room]

stove alt. *past* and *past part.* of STAVE

stove·pipe (stouvpaip) *n.* an iron or steel tube conveying the gaseous products of combustion from a stove to a flue or to the open air ‖ a stovepipe hat

stovepipe hat a man's tall silk hat

stow (stou) *v.t.* to pack away in an enclosed space, *to stow books in a cupboard* ‖ to fill (a hold etc.) with cargo ‖ to hold, have enough space for, *the attic will stow all the apples you grow* ‖ (*naut.*) to furl **to stow away** to store (something) where it will not be in the way ‖ to hide on board a ship, train etc. in order to travel without paying the fare [fr. older *stow*, a place, fr. O.E. *stōw*]

stow·age (stóuidʒ) *n.* a stowing or being stowed ‖ the manner of being stowed ‖ the goods stowed ‖ storage capacity

stow·a·way (stouəwei) *n.* a person who hides on board a ship, train etc. in order to avoid paying the fare

Stowe (stou), Harriet Elizabeth Beecher (1811-96), American writer, who wrote 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' (1852), an antislavery novel which had great political influence

S.T.P. (*phys.*) standard temperature and pressure, i.e. normal temperature and pressure (*N.T.P.*) ‖ (*abbr.*) for a psychedelic drug named for the serenity, tranquility, and peace it purports to bring about

stra·bis·mal (strəbizməl) *adj.* of or relating to strabismus

stra·bis·mic (strəbizmik) *adj.* strabismal **stra·bis·mi·cal** *adj.*

stra·bis·mus (strəbizməs) *n.* (*med.*) a disorder of vision in which both eyes cannot be focused on the same spot at the same time [Mod. L. fr. [illegible]]

Stra·chey (stréitʃi:), Giles Lytton (1880-1932), English author, known for his ironic biographies 'Eminent Victorians' (1918) and 'Queen Victoria' (1921). His 'Landmarks in French Literature' (1912) is a minor classic of literary [illegible]

strad·dle (strædl) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **strad·dling** *past* and *past part.* **strad·dled** *v.t.* to walk, or stand, with the legs wide apart ‖ to sprawl ‖ to sit on a fence, wall etc. with one leg on either side of it ‖ (*pop.*) to favor or seem to favor both sides of an issue ‖ *v.t.* to stand over or sit on (something) with one leg on either side of it ‖ to spread (the legs) wide apart ‖ (*pop.*) to be or seem to be in favor of both sides of (an issue) ‖ (*gunnery*) to put down shots beyond and short of (a target) **2.** *n.* the act or position of straddling ‖ (*stock exchange*) an option enabling the holder to deliver or call for a certain number of shares at a certain price within a certain time [rel. to STRIDE]

Stra·del·la (strədelə), Allessandro (1645-82), Italian composer. His work included operas, cantatas, oratorios and motets

Stra·di·va·ri (strədivɑri:, strædivɑri:) a famous family of Italian violin makers of Cremona. The most famous is Antonio (1644-1737). He produced at least 1,116 instruments, many of which are still in existence

strad·i·var·i·us (strædivɛəriəs) *n.* a violin made by the Stradivari family, esp. by Antonio Stra-[illegible]

strafe (streif, *Br.* esp. straf) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **straf·ing** *past* and *past part.* **strafed** to sweep (e.g. a ground area) with machine-gun fire, esp. from low-flying aircraft **2.** *n.* such an attack [fr. G. *Gott strafe England*, God punish England (a 1st World War phrase)]

Straf·ford (strǽfərd), Thomas Wentworth, 1st earl of (1593-1641), English statesman entrusted by Charles I with the task of bringing the north of England (1629-33) and Ireland (1633-40) into subjugation. The ruthless methods he employed led to his impeachment. The Long Parliament brought in a bill of attainder. Strafford was executed with the king's consent, the royal authority being thus greatly diminished

strag·gle (strǽg'l) *pres. part.* **strag·gling** *past* and *past part.* **strag·gled** *v.i.* to lag behind, or stray away from, the main body, esp. from a line of march ‖ to grow or be untidily separated from the rest **strág·gly** *comp.* **strag·gli·er** *superl.* **strag·gli·est** *adj.* [etym. doubtful]

straight (streit) **1.** *adj.* having an unchanging direction, like a thread pulled tight between two points on a plane surface ‖ of something approximately thus, *a straight back* ‖ showing no deviation from the vertical or horizontal ‖ (of character) honest, trustworthy ‖ frank, esp. acknowledging unpleasant truths, *a straight answer* ‖ tidy and in proper order, *put the room straight* ‖ correctly stated or understood, *let's get the facts straight* ‖ unmixed, *it was straight farce* ‖ (of alcoholic liquor) undiluted ‖ (of hair) not curly ‖ (of racing tips) coming direct from a supposedly reliable source ‖ (of actors and parts in plays) portraying individuals and not types (cf. CHARACTER) ‖ (of an engine) having its cylinders arranged in line ‖ (of a cricket bat) held (for play) at right angles to the ground ‖ (*slang*) of one who is conventional, e.g., esp. not homosexual, a drug user, or a hippie **2.** *adv.* in a straight line ‖ vertically and/or horizontally, not at an angle ‖ in a morally upright way ‖ directly, unequivocally **3.** *n.* a straight part of something, esp. the final stretch of a racetrack between the last bend and the winning post ‖ (*poker*) a sequence of five cards not all of one suit [M.E. *streght, straght*, originally an adjectival use of the past part. of *strecchen*, to stretch]

straight and narrow (with 'to keep to the' or 'to follow the') a morally and legally irreproachable way of living or behaving [adaptation of Matthew vii, 14]

straight angle an angle of 180°

straight-arm (stréitɑrm) *v.t.* (esp. *football*) to ward off (a would-be tackler) by keeping an arm extended straight from the shoulder and by placing the palm of the hand anywhere on the tackler's body

straight-a-way (stréitəwei) **1.** *adj.* extending in a straight course ahead **2.** *n.* the straight part of a racecourse **3.** *adv.* immediately, at once

straight-bred (stréitbred) *adj.* (of animals) having the blood of only one single breed or strain (*CROSSBRED)

straight-cut (streitkʌt) *adj.* (of tobacco prepared for smoking) cut lengthwise from the leaf

straight-edge (stréitedʒ) *n.* a length of metal or wood etc. having a straight edge, used in carpentry, metalwork etc. to rule a straight line or to check the straightness of something

straight-en (streit'n) *v.t.* to make straight ‖ *v.i.* to become straight

straight-faced (stréitfeist) *adj.* betraying no facial sign of amusement

straight fight (*Br., politics*) an election contest between the candidates of two parties only

straight flush (*poker*) a hand consisting of five cards in sequence and of the same suit

straight-for·ward [illegible] **1.** *adj.* honest and direct without hiding anything, frank ‖ presenting no hidden difficulties ‖ clear-cut, unequivocal **2.** *adv.* straight ahead ‖ in a straightforward way **straight-for·wards** *adv.*

straightjacket *STRAITJACKET

straightlaced *STRAITLACED

straight man (*Am.-Br.* feed) an actor who supplies a comedian with cue lines for jokes

straight-out (stréitaut) *adj.* (*pop.*) straightforward, frank **straight out** *adv.* frankly, directly

straight razor (*Am.-Br.* cutthroat) a razor with a rigid blade, the case of which forms a handle when the razor is in use

straight ticket a ballot cast for all the candidates of a single party (cf. SPLIT TICKET)

straight·way (stréitwei) *adv.* (*rhet.*) straight-[illegible]

strain (strein) *n.* a group of organisms possessing a particular physiological quality (e.g. high mortality in microorganisms, good wool yield in sheep or strong scent in roses) though lacking clear structural distinctions from related forms ‖ (*rhet.*) a line of descendants, *the royal strain* ‖ an inherited but not dominant quality ‖ a persistent trait of character, *a strain of selfishness* [O.E. *strēon, strion*]

strain 1. *v.t.* to exert such a force on (a body) that it ceases to be elastic and is damaged or suffers injury, *to strain a muscle* ‖ to injure by overuse or misuse, *to strain one's eyes* ‖ to force (oneself) to the utmost, *she strained herself to finish in time* ‖ to injure (oneself) either mentally or physically by too much effort, *she strained herself getting the work finished in time* ‖ to cause mental tension in ‖ to make excessive demands on, *to strain a person's generosity* ‖ to subject (a relationship) to a considerable degree of tension ‖ (esp. past participle) to introduce such tension into (an atmosphere) ‖ to force from words (a meaning not intended by the author or speaker) ‖ to change the dimensions of (an elastic body) by the application of external force ‖ to force (a body) to its elastic limit ‖ to pass (a liquid) through a filter or sieve ‖ to remove (solid particles) from a liquid by filtering ‖ *v.i.* to make or exert great physical or mental effort ‖ to be subjected to great physical or mental stress ‖ to filter or sieve **to strain at** to try to move (e.g. a stone) or **pull** etc. **on** (e.g. a rope) with a great effort **to strain one's ears** to listen very carefully, esp. for something barely audible **2.** *n.* a straining or being strained ‖ a deformation of an elastic body under an applied force (*HOOKE'S LAW, cf. STRESS) ‖ the resistance offered by an elastic body to the straining force ‖ a straining force which exceeds the elastic limit of a body ‖ mental tension causing distress ‖ injury or damage caused by straining ‖ a great demand imposing hardship, *a strain on one's resources* ‖ the tenor or tone of something written or uttered, *to speak in lofty strains* ‖ a tune or part of one ‖ (esp. *pl.*) sounds, esp. heard from a distance [M.E. *streyne* fr. O.F.]

strain·er (stréinər) *n.* a sieve or filter

straining piece a short, thick timber which takes the strain of joists or rafters

strait (streit) *n.* (often *pl.*) a narrow stretch of water between two land masses ‖ (often *pl.*) severely restricting difficulties, *financial straits* [M.E. *streit*, O.F. *estreit*]

straitened circumstances lack of money, poverty (usually in connection with someone not used to this condition)

strait·jack·et, straight·jack·et (stréitdʒækit) *n.* a garment of very strong material used to bind the arms against the body and so restrain the movements of a violent, usually insane, person who could harm himself or others

strait·laced, straight·laced (stréitleist) *adj.* exceedingly strict about matters of propriety, often in conjunction with an apparently joyless observance of religion

Straits Question (streits) (*hist.*) an international dispute over the right of passage through the Dardanelles and the Bosporus. By the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi (1833), the Turks undertook to close the Straits to foreign warships, except those of Russia. A new international agreement (1841) closed the Straits to all foreign warships in peacetime. This remained in force until 1923, when the Straits were demilitarized by the Treaty of Lausanne. They were again militarized by Turkey after an international convention (1936), but were reopened to Allied shipping in 1945 (*EASTERN QUESTION)

Straits Settlements a former British colony in the Malay Peninsula, comprising Malacca, Penang, Singapore and dependencies, established (1826) by the British East India Company. It became a Crown colony (1867) and was dissolved (1946)

strait waistcoat (*Br.*) a straitjacket

strake (streik) *n.* (*naut.*) an unbroken line of planks or plates running along the side of a vessel from stem to stern [O.E. *streccan*, stretch]

stra·mo·ni·um (strəmóuni:əm) *n.* the thorn apple ‖ the dried leaf of a thorn apple, used esp. in the treatment of asthma

strand (strænd) **1.** *n.* (*rhet.* and *Ir.*) the shore of a body of water (esp. of a sea or lake) **2.** *v.t.* to drive onto the shore ‖ to run (a boat) aground ‖ to cause (someone) to find himself accidentally

and unwillingly held up on a journey or left suddenly somewhere without resources, *the fog stranded passengers at the airport* (esp. *pass.*) to leave ashore when the tide goes out or water level sinks, *the whale was stranded* [O.E.]

strand 1. *n.* any of the threads, strings, wires etc. which, when twisted together, form a rope, cord, cable etc. ‖ a tress or single long hair ‖ a single string of beads or pearls etc. **2.** *v.t.* to form (e.g. a rope) from strands ‖ to insert strands into (e.g. cloth) ‖ to break one or more of the strands of (a rope) ‖ *v.i.* (of a rope) to break one or more of its strands [etym. doubtful]

Strang (stræŋ) James Jesse (1813–56), Mormon leader. He established (1847) at Beaver Is. in Lake Michigan a colony for Mormons unwilling to accept the leadership of Brigham Young. His despotic rule led to his assassination

strange (streindʒ) *adj.* not within one's previous experience, *the town was strange to him* ‖ not expected, *a strange result* ‖ unusual, outlandish, *strange clothes* ‖ (*rhet.*) not accustomed, *to be strange to desert life* ‖ odd, unaccountable, *strange behavior* ‖ arousing wonder or astonishment, *strange shapes* [O.F. *estrange*]

strangeness number (*particle phys.*) a quantum number (0, a negative or positive integral) representing an unexplained delay in interactions between elementary particles. **strange particle** *n.* —**symbol S**

stran·ger (stréindʒər) *n.* a person who has not been in a place before, a newcomer, *a stranger to the town* ‖ a person who is not known to one ‖ (*rhet.*) a person who has had no experience of some specified thing, *a stranger to fear* ‖ (*law*) a person who is not a party to an agreement, title etc. ‖ (*Br., parliament*) a person not a member of the British House of Commons [fr. O.F. *estrangier*]

stran·gle (stræŋ'l) *pres. part.* **stran·gling** *past* and *past part.* **stran·gled** *v.t.* to kill by compressing the windpipe and so preventing breathing ‖ to make breathing very difficult for ‖ to crowd out (a plant) so that it cannot develop ‖ to suppress (e.g. criticism) ‖ *v.i.* to be strangled [O.F. *estrangler*]

stran·gle·hold (stræŋg'lhould) *n.* an illegal hold in wrestling which prevents free breathing ‖ any force or influence which prevents freedom of action

stran·gles (stræŋg'lz) *n.* an infectious catarrh of horses and other equines, caused by a bacterium

stran·gu·late (stræŋgjuleit) *pres. part.* **stran·gu·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stran·gu·lat·ed** *v.t.* to stop the circulation of fluid or blood supply in (a tissue), e.g. in hernia ‖ *v.i.* to become constricted in this way **stran·gu·lā·tion** *n.* the action or process of strangling ‖ the state of being strangled ‖ the state of being strangulated [fr. L. *strangulare* (*strangulatus*), to choke]

stran·gu·ry (stræŋgjuri) *pl.* **stran·gu·ries** *n.* a disease causing the urine to be passed painfully and in drops ‖ slow and painful urination [fr. L. *stranguria*]

strap (stræp) **1.** *n.* a long strip of leather etc. of uniform width, and usually pierced with holes for the insertion of the pin of a buckle, used to fasten or bind ‖ a strip of metal used similarly a razor strop ‖ a shoulder strap ‖ a leather loop fastened to the top of a boot to help in pulling it on ‖ a similar loop suspended from the ceiling of public vehicles for a standing passenger to hold as a support **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **strap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **strapped** to fasten or bind with a strap ‖ to beat with a leather strap ‖ to strop (a razor) [dial. var. of STROP]

strap·hang·er (stræphæŋər) *n.* (*pop.*) a passenger who clings for support to one of the straps suspended for this purpose in a public vehicle

strap·pa·do (strəpéidou, strəpúdou) **1.** *n.* (*hist.*) a torture consisting of hoisting the victim on a rope by his wrists (usually tied behind his back) and then allowing him to drop part of the way to the ground ‖ the apparatus for inflicting this torture **2.** *v.t.* to torture in this way [fr. F. *strapade, estrapade* fr. Ital.]

strap·per (stræpər) *n.* (*pop.*) someone very big and strong in build

strap·ping (stræpiŋ) *adj.* (*pop.*) very big and strong in build

strap·work (stræpwərk) *n.* an ornamental design (inlaid or cut into stone etc.) of endless, intertwined straps, in regular geometrical pattern

Stras·bourg (stræzbuər, stræsbə:rg) a port and industrial center (pop. 248,712) in Bas-Rhin, E France, on the Ill River, near the Rhine. Industries: metallurgy, food and drink processing, woodworking, chemicals, oil refining. Cathedral (12th-16th cc.), palaces (18th c.), churches, half-timbered houses. University (1621)

Strasbourg, Oath of an oath of alliance sworn (842) by Louis the German and Charles the Bald, in revolt against Lothair I. The Romance text of the oath is the earliest known specimen of French in its oldest form

strass (stræs) *n.* a glass of high lead content used in making artificial gems [fr. after Joseph *Strasser*, a German jeweler]

strata alt. *pl.* of STRATUM

strat·a·gem (strætədʒəm) *n.* a subtle piece of planning designed to trick or gain an end ‖ a ruse, esp. (*hist.*) one to deceive the enemy in warfare [F. *stratageme* fr. L.]

stra·tal (streit'l, strætˈl, strɑtˈl) *adj.* of or relating to a stratum or strata

stra·te·gic (strəti:dʒik) *adj.* of or relating to strategy ‖ of material needed for war but not available in sufficient quantity in the country needing it. **stra·te·gi·cal** *adj.* **stra·té·gi·cal·ly** *adv.* **stra·té·gics** *n.* the science of strategy [fr. Gk *stratēgikos*]

strategic capability (*mil.*) the capacity to destroy an enemy under specified circumstances

strat·e·gist (strætidʒist) *n.* a person skilled in strategy [F. *strategiste*]

strat·e·gy (strætidʒi:) *pl.* **strat·e·gies** *n.* the science and art of conducting a military campaign in its large-scale and long-term aspects (cf. TACTICS) ‖ an instance of the application of this ‖ skill in using stratagems ‖ the use of such skill in achieving a purpose [F. *stratégie* fr. Gk]

Strat·ford de Red·cliffe (strætfərddəredklif), 1st Viscount *CANNING, Stratford

Strat·ford-u·pon-A·von (strætfərdəpənéivən, strætfərdəpɔnéivən) a town (pop. 20,100) in Warwickshire, England, Shakespeare's birthplace: annual Shakespeare festival

Strath·clyde (stræθklaid) (*hist.*) a British kingdom in S.W. Scotland and N.W. England (c. 7th-10th cc.)

Strath·co·na and Mount Royal (stræθkóunə), Donald Alexander Smith, 1st Baron (1820-1914), Canadian statesman. He was largely responsible for the success of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He donated several million dollars to educational, religious, and financial institutions

Strath·more (stræθmɔr, stræθmóur) a fertile, populous valley (100 miles long, 5-10 miles wide) in E. Scotland on the southeast side of the Grampians, where the Highlands end

strath·spey (stræθspéi) *n.* a Scottish dance of slower tempo than the reel ‖ the music for this dance [after *Strathspey*, in Scotland]

strati *pl.* of STRATO-

stra·ti·cu·late (strətikjulit, -leit) *adj.* (*geol.*) having thin parallel strata [fr. Mod. L. *straticulum* fr. L. *stratum*, layer]

strat·i·fi·ca·tion (strætifikeiʃən) *n.* (*geol.*) the formation of strata ‖ (*geol.*) the condition of being stratified ‖ (*geol.*) the manner in which something is stratified ‖ arrangement in strata [fr. M.L. *stratificatio* (*stratificationis*) fr. *stratificare* to stratify]

stratificational grammar (*linguistics*) a form of grammar conceiving of language as a series of levels linked by certain rules, developed by S. M. Lamb

stratified charge engine a dual-fed internal combustion engine in which richer fuel mixture sparks the engine and a less concentrated fuel sustains the action

strat·i·form (strætifɔ:m) *adj.* having a stratified formation ‖ having the form of a stratus

strat·i·fy (strætifai) *pres. part.* **strat·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **strat·i·fied** *v.t.* to arrange or form in strata ‖ *v.i.* to become arranged in strata

stra·tig·ra·phy (strətigrəfi) *n.* the branch of geology concerned with the study of rock strata in order to trace the historical changes in the geography of the earth [fr. L. *stratum*, something spread or laid down + Gk *graphia*, writing]

strato- (streitou, strætou, strɑtou) *pref.* [fr. L. *stratum*, something spread or laid down]

strato·cu·mu·lus (streitoukjuməlus) *n.* a cloud formation having the appearance of dark mounds piled on top of one another

strato·fort·ress all weather, intercontinental, strategic heavy bomber (B-52), powered by eight turbojet engines, with range extended by in-flight refueling

Strat·o·freight·er (strætoufreitə:r) *n.* (*mil.*) a strategic aerial tanker-freighter (KC-97), powered by four reciprocating engines, equipped for in-flight refueling of bombers and fighters

strat·o·pause (strætoupɔz) *n.* the level separating the stratosphere and mesosphere, occurring between 18 miles and 30 miles. It is the level at which the temperature begins to increase rapidly with altitude

strat·o·scope (strætouskoup) *n.* an astronomical telescope to take celestial photographs sent to earth, carried by a balloon

strat·o·sphere (strætəsfiər) *n.* a division of the earth's atmosphere extending about 30 miles (depending upon season, latitude and weather conditions in the troposphere) from the tropopause. In the stratosphere the temperature changes only little with increasing altitude. Because of its low moisture content and the absence of large convection currents the stratosphere is an excellent region for air travel [STRATOSPHERIC *adj.* fr. STRATUM, ATMOSPHERE]

Strat·o·tank·er (strætoutænkər) *n.* (*mil.*) a multipurpose aerial tanker-transport (KC-135) powered by four turbojet engines, equipped for high-speed, high-altitude refueling of bombers and fighters

strat·o·vol·can·o (strætouvɔlkeinou) *n.* (*geol.*) a volcano made up of alternating layers of lava flows, volcanic ash, and cinders, *also* composite volcano

stra·tum (streitəm, strætəm, strɑtəm) *pl.* **stra·ta** (streitə, strætə, strɑtə), **stra·tums** *n.* a roughly horizontal layer of homogeneous material with its surfaces parallel to those of layers of material of different kinds on either side (*biol.*) a thin layer of tissue ‖ (*geol.*) a layer of rock composed of one material, e.g. shale or limestone, lying between rock beds of other materials ‖ a level or division, *social stratum* [L. = something spread or laid down]

stra·tus (streitəs, strætəs, strɑtəs) *pl.* **stra·ti** (streitai, strætai) *n.* an unbroken sheet of low-altitude clouds [fr. L. *sternere* (*stratus*), to spread out]

Strauss (straus, *G.* traus), Johann (1825-99), Austrian composer. He is best known for his waltzes, esp. 'The Blue Danube' (1866). He also wrote popular operettas, 'Die Fledermaus' (1873) being the most successful. Johann was one of three sons of Johann the Elder (1804-49), himself a master of the waltz

Strauss, Richard (1864-1949), German composer. He is known chiefly for his symphonic poems and operas but his output includes works for string orchestra, horn concerti, songs and ballet music. His early compositions are symphonic poems, of which the best known are 'Don Juan' (1889), 'Death and Transfiguration' (1890), 'Till Eulenspiegel' (1895) and 'A Hero's Life' (1889). His operas begin with 'Salome' (1905), a setting of Oscar Wilde's play. Most of his other operas, which include 'Elektra' (1908), 'Der Rosenkavalier' (1911), 'Ariadne auf Naxos' (1912) and 'Arabella' (1933), have librettos by Hugo von Hofmannsthal.

Stra·vin·sky (strəvinski), Igor (1882-1971), Russian composer, naturalized French (1934), then American (1945). His first success was [illegible] (1910). His collaboration with Diaghilev led to [illegible] (1913). The early works, scored for enormous [illegible] and show the influence of Rimsky-Korsakov, his teacher, yet they were so novel and disturbing that there was a riot at the first performance of 'The Rite of Spring'. Stravinsky then went through a neoclassical period, modified in the 1930s, when he employed small forces and compact forms. He was a rhythmic and harmonic innovator and almost without exception [illegible] used a serialist technique allied to twelve-tone [illegible]

straw (strɔ) **1.** *n.* the dry stalks of cereals after cutting and threshing. Straw is [illegible]

ing, stuffing and insulating etc. ‖ one of these stems ‖ a tube of plastic or paper used for drawing liquids into the mouth ‖ used to indicate something of little or no worth, *she doesn't care a straw what happens* **a straw in the wind** a small sign indicative of some coming event, an omen **the last straw** the very last in a series of humiliations, misfortunes, blows of fate etc., after which nothing seems possible or bearable **to catch** (or **clutch** or **grasp**) **at a straw** to make use of anything, however small, that might possibly be of help in a desperate situation **2.** *adj* made of straw, *straw matting* ‖ resembling straw, straw-colored [O.E. *strēaw*]

straw·ber·ry (strɔ́bəri:, strɔ́bəri:) *pl.* **straw·ber·ries** *n.* a member of *Fragaria*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a genus of plants widely cultivated for their edible, juicy, sweet, red fruit ‖ the fruit of any of these plants ‖ the vivid pinkish red of this fruit [O.E. *strēawberige, strēowberige*]

strawberry blonde a woman who has reddish blonde hair and a fair complexion

strawberry jar a ceramic plantholder resembling a strawberry, with openings on the sides through which additional plants may be grown

strawberry tree *ARBUTUS

straw·board (strɔ́bɔrd, strɔ́bourd) *n.* coarse cardboard made of straw pulp and used in making boxes, in bookbinding etc

straw man a man of straw

straw vote an unofficial poll taken by letters of inquiry, group questioning etc. in order e.g. to determine the chances of a candidate

stray (strei) **1.** *v.i.* (with 'from') to leave a proper place or course, *they strayed from the path and were soon lost* ‖ (*rhet.*) to deviate morally ‖ to move lingeringly and absently, *her hand strayed over its fur* ‖ (*rhet.*) to roam **2.** *n.* something (esp. a domestic animal) which has strayed ‖ (*pl., radio*) static electrical effects which disturb reception **3.** *adj.* having strayed, *a stray dog* ‖ out of place, *stray hairs* ‖ random, *stray shots were heard* [var. of older *astray* v., *estray* v., fr. O.F. *estraier*]

streak (stri:k) **1.** *n.* a linear, usually irregular, mark differing in color and/or texture from the background it appears on ‖ a trace, *a streak of cruelty* ‖ a sudden temporary manifestation, *a streak of good luck, a streak of genius* ‖ the color shown when a mineral is scratched (for identification) ‖ (of lightning) a flash **2.** *v.t.* to mark with a streak or streaks ‖ *v.i.* to become streaky ‖ (*pop.*) to move very fast [O.E. *strica*]

streak·er (stri:kə:r) *n.* one who runs nude in public, usu. in a sprint or slightly longer run for the purpose of attracting attention in order to make some sort of statement, or for diversion — **streak** *v.* —**streaking** *n.*

streak·i·ly (stri:kili:) *adv.* in a streaky manner

streak·i·ness (stri:ki:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being streaky

streak·ing (stri:kiŋ) *n.* hair-coloring style in which some strands are bleached —**streaked** *adj.*

streak·y (stri:ki:) *comp.* **streak·i·er** *superl* **streak·i·est** *adj.* marked with streaks ‖ occurring in streaks

stream (stri:m) **1.** *n.* a small body of fresh water flowing either permanently or seasonally in a channel on or under the earth ‖ a quantity of something fluid in motion, *a stream of sand trickled out* ‖ a continuous procession of people or animals moving in one direction ‖ a linked succession of events, *the stream of history* ‖ a continuous emission, *a stream of words* ‖ the flow or current of a fluid ‖ the direction of this flow ‖ a swift oceanic current, e.g. the Gulf Stream ‖ (*Br. education*) a group (of pupils) who have been classed according to academic performance, *C-stream students* **2.** *v.t.* to flow in, or as if in, a stream, *the rain streamed down* ‖ to emit fluid in a stream, *her eyes were streaming* ‖ to be moved and esp. extended by, or as if by, a stream or current, *the flag streamed in the wind* ‖ (of many people or things) to move in one direction, *workmen streamed from the factory* ‖ (of something static, e.g. a road) to appear to have a fast current because of one's own speed of moving along or beside it ‖ *v.t.* to emit (fluid) in a stream, *her eyes streamed tears* ‖ to cause (e.g. a flag) to move and extend as if carried by a stream or current ‖ (*naut.*) to throw (the anchor buoy) overboard before casting anchor ‖ (*mining*) to wash (a surface) with a stream of water in order to see if it contains ore ‖ (*Br. education*) to class (pupils) into streams according to their academic performance **stream·er** *n.* a long, narrow piece of fabric attached at one end and put to stream out in the wind ‖ a festive decoration for a room made of a long thin ribbon of colored paper ‖ (*pl.*) the aurora borealis ‖ a banner headline [O.E. *strēam*]

stream·let (stri:mlit) *n.* a small stream (body of fresh water)

stream·line (stri:mlain) **1.** *n.* a direction of smooth flow within a liquid or gas past a solid body or a line drawn to indicate this ‖ the contour given to a solid body so that it can move through a fluid with the minimum resistance **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **stream·lin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stream·lined** to shape (a solid body) in this way ‖ to render more efficient by modernizing, *the new director soon streamlined the business* **strēam·lined** *adj.* shaped so as to be able to move through a fluid with minimum resistance ‖ planned in such a way that progress is made as easy and rapid as possible ‖ modernized and speeded up

streamline flow a manner of flow such that continuous streamlines can be drawn through the whole length of the course

stream of consciousness (*psychol.*) individual conscious experience regarded as continuously moving forward in time in an uneven flow. In creative writing the interior monologue makes use of this to reveal character and comment on life [originated by William JAMES]

street (stri:t) *n.* a road in a town or village, usually hard-surfaced and provided with drainage and artificial lighting and having buildings on one or both sides ‖ this road together with the houses etc. abutting it ‖ (*collect.*) the people who live or work in the houses etc. of this road *the whole street knew about it* [O. E. *strǣt*]

street book (*trading*) a daily record kept by futures commission merchants and clearing members showing details of each futures transaction

street·car (stri:tkɑr) *n.* (*Am.=Br.* tram) a passenger car for public transport running on rails laid in the street or roadway and driven by electric current from a conduit or from overhead wires

street-cor·ner conservative (stri:tkɔrnər) one who calls him- or herself a conservative, without understanding the term

street-lev·el propulsion (strí:tlevəl) the force of opinions held by uninformed and unorganized masses of people

street·light (stri:tlait) *n.* one of a series of lamps, each mounted on a lamppost, placed at intervals along a street or road

street people those who are habitually active in or present on the street or parks, e.g., hippies, hustlers, and, esp. in ethnic or ghetto neighborhoods, usu. older people who spend their day and early evening hours seated in chairs on the sidewalk or before their doors or watching from their windows

street·scape (stri:tskeip) *n.* an urban landscape or view of a street or streets

street theater short plays or pantomime, usu. antiestablishment, presented on the street or in a park, usu. by a volunteer company *also* GUERILLA THEATER

street·walk·er (stri:twɔkər) *n.* a prostitute who solicits in the street

street·wise (stri:twaiz) *adj.* aware of the mores of street people and skilled in dealing with them *syn* streetsmart

street·work·er (stri:twɔ:rkər) *n.* social worker active with neighborhood youth

strength (streŋθ) *n.* capacity to exert force ‖ ability to resist attack ‖ capacity to resist strain, stress etc. ‖ physical, emotional or mental resources ‖ the potency of a drug or beverage ‖ the effectiveness of something in stimulating the senses or influencing the mind ‖ (*mil.*) fighting capacity, reckoned in numbers and equipment (of arguments, legal cases etc.) soundness ‖ (*commerce*) the tendency of prices on the stock exchange or in the commodity market etc. to remain high **on the strength of** relying on **strēngth·en** *v.t.* to make stronger ‖ *v.i.* to become stronger [O.E. *strengthu*]

stren·u·ous (strénju:əs) *adj.* involving a great effort, *strenuous attempts* ‖ requiring a great effort, *a strenuous occupation* [fr. L. *strenuus*, vigorous]

strep·to·coc·cal (streptəkɔ́k'l) *adj.* of or caused by streptococci

strep·to·coc·cic (streptəkɔ́ksik) *adj.* streptococcal

strep·to·coc·cus (streptəkɔ́kəs) *pl.* **strep·to·coc·ci** (streptəkɔ́ksai) *n* a member of *Streptococcus*, a genus of nonmotile, gram-positive bacteria, usually occurring in chains of coccoid cells. Many produce infections (e.g. erysipelas, impetigo) in man [Mod. L. fr. Gk *streptos*, twisted+*kokkos*, berry]

strep·to·my·cin (streptoumáisin) *n.* an antibiotic produced by the South American soil fungus *Streptomyces griseus* and used in the treatment of various bacterial infections (e.g. tuberculosis) [fr. Gk *streptos*, twisted+*mukēs*, fungus]

strep·to·ni·grin (streptounáigrin) [$C_{25}H_{22}N_4O_8$] *n.* (*pharm.*) toxic antibiotic used in cancer treatment

Stre·se·mann (ʃtréizəmɑn), Gustav (1878-1929), German liberal statesman. As foreign minister (1923-9), he signed the Locarno Pact (1925) and the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928). Nobel peace prize (1926)

stress (stres) **1.** *n.* (*phys.*) the state of an elastic body under conditions of strain expressed quantitatively as force applied per unit area (*HOOKE'S LAW) ‖ a state in which a strong demand is made on the nervous system ‖ special emphasis given to something ‖ the relative intensity with which a syllable is uttered ‖ a strong syllable (*mus., prosody*) accent **2.** *v.t.* to give emphasis to ‖ to accent, *stress the first syllable* ‖ to impart mechanical stress to, *prestressed concrete* [prob. a form of DISTRESS n.]

stretch (stretʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to pull or otherwise exert force on (an elastic body), causing it to assume its full potential dimensions or dimensions greater than those it has when not thus pulled etc. ‖ to pull or spread out fully ‖ to cause (something) to occupy a given amount of space or given distance, *stretch the wires across the valley* ‖ to strain (a tendon) ‖ to make (something) permanently larger by exerting forces beyond the elastic limit, *to stretch a shoe* ‖ (often with 'out') to cause (a limb etc.) to reach out to full length, *to stretch one's arms* ‖ (*refl.*, often with 'out on') to cause (oneself) to lie full length ‖ (*refl.*) to ease (oneself) from a cramped or curled position by straightening the body ‖ to make (food etc.) appear to go further ‖ to try to make (the law, the truth etc.) go beyond their proper limits ‖ to lay (someone) flat ‖ (*pop.*) to knock (someone) flat ‖ to cause (e.g. the intelligence or imagination) to exceed previous limits ‖ *v.i.* (of an elastic body) to become enlarged in length and/or breadth ‖ to become permanently enlarged ‖ to be able to endure strain, *will your generosity stretch that far?* ‖ to ease oneself from a cramped or curled position by straightening the body ‖ to occupy a given amount of time or space, *the war stretched over four years* ‖ (often with 'out') to lie full length ‖ to become stretched or capable of being stretched ‖ to reach out, esp. one's hand, *can you stretch for it?* **to stretch a point** to make a special concession ‖ to go beyond what is justified, e.g. in reaching a conclusion, interpreting a text etc. **to stretch one's legs** to take a short walk **2.** *n.* a stretching or being stretched ‖ capacity for being stretched ‖ the extent to which something can be stretched without damage ‖ a length or area, *a stretch of rope, a stretch of grass* ‖ a continuous period, *a stretch in the army* ‖ (*pop.*) a period of imprisonment ‖ a short walk for relaxation or mild exercise ‖ a usually straight section of racetrack **strétch·er** *n.* a length of canvas etc. stretched between parallel poles and used for carrying, esp. the sick or dead in a prone position ‖ a brick or stone laid lengthwise, parallel to the face of the wall of which it forms part ‖ any of various frames upon which cloth, canvas etc. is stretched or shaped ‖ (*rowing*) a crosspiece against which a rower can brace his feet [O.E. *streccan*]

stretch·er-bear·er (strétʃərbɛərər) *n.* a person carrying one end of a stretcher

stretch-out (stretʃaut) *n.* (*pop.*) a reorganization within an industry which results in more work being done by the same number of employees for little or no additional pay

stretch receptor a muscle end sensitive to stretch, e.g., in the lung *also* muscle spindle

stretch·y (strétʃi:) *comp.* **stretch·i·er** *superl.* **stretch·i·est** *adj.* elastic ‖ apt to stretch too far

stret·to (strétou) *pl.* **stret·ti** (stréti:), **stret·tos** *n.* (*mus.*) a direction that the pace of a piece of music should quicken ‖ (*mus.*) a term used of the overlapping of entries in fugal compositions. The second voice enters with the subject before the first voice has finished uttering it [Ital.]

strew (stru:) *pres. part.* **strew·ing** *past* **strewed** *past part.* **strewed, strewn** (stru:n) *v.t.* to scatter in separate particles or drops over a surface, *to strew sand* ‖ to drop or throw about in a disorderly way ‖ to cover a surface in this way, *the ground was strewn with leaves* [O.E. *streowian, streawian, strewian*]

strewn field a location where tektites or small meteorites have fallen

stri·a (straiə) *pl.* **stri·ae** (strai:) *n.* a narrow groove ‖ one of the thin, parallel bands of color marking some rocks, shells etc ‖ (*archit.*) a fillet, esp. one separating the flutes of a column ‖ a stripe or line distinguished from its surroundings by color, relief or texture etc [L.]

stri·ate 1. (straieit) *v.t. pres. part.* **stri·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stri·at·ed** to mark with or as if with striae **2.** (straiət) *adj.* marked with parallel striae **stri·at·ed** *adj.* [fr. L. *striare* (*striatus*), to groove]

striated muscle contractile tissue with marked transverse striations, forming the skeletal muscle of the vertebrate body (cf. SMOOTH MUSCLE, cf. CARDIAC MUSCLE, cf. SKELETAL MUSCLE)

stri·a·tion (straiei∫ən) *n.* the condition of being striated ‖ the way striae are arranged ‖ a stria

strick·en (strikən) alt. *past part.* of STRIKE ‖ *adj.* afflicted by some overwhelming disaster, grief, disease etc. ‖ (*rhet.*, of a hunted animal) wounded ‖ (in compounds) suddenly possessed by a specified emotion etc., *panic-stricken, terror-stricken* ‖ (of a measure) having its contents leveled with a strickle [alt. *past part.* of STRIKE]

strick·le (strik'l) **1.** *n.* an instrument for removing surplus grain from a measure above the level of the rim ‖ a straightedge of stone or roughened steel used to sharpen the curved blade of a scythe etc. ‖ a template with a beveled edge used to shape a mold in a foundry **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **strick·ling** *past* and *past part* **strick·led** to shape with a strickle [O.E. *stricel*]

strict (strikt) *adj.* rigorous and often severe in imposing discipline, *a strict schoolmaster* ‖ adhering rigorously to rules or standards, *a strict teetotaler* ‖ requiring unswerving obedience, *strict rules* ‖ precise, exact, rigorously adhered to, *strict tempo* ‖ (*bot.*, of stems etc.) not drooping **strict·ly** *adv.* **strictly speaking** according to the rules when interpreted without latitude, *strictly speaking I should not be here* ‖ literally, in every respect corresponding with the facts, *it's not, strictly speaking, true* [fr. L. *stringere* (*strictus*), to draw or bind tight]

stric·ture (strikt∫ər) *n.* an adverse criticism ‖ (*med.*) an abnormal contraction of a duct or channel of the body, esp. of the male urethra [fr. L. *strictura*, contraction]

stride (straid) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **strid·ing** *past* **strode** (stroud) *past part.* **strid·den** (strid'n) *v.i.* to walk with long steps ‖ *v.t.* to pass over (e.g. a ditch) in one step ‖ to go over, through, along, up and down etc. with long steps, *to stride the deck* **2.** *n.* a long walking step ‖ the distance covered by such a step ‖ a striding gait ‖ (*pl.*) rapid advances, *strides to recovery* **to hit one's stride** (*Am.=Br.* **to get into one's stride**) to become adjusted so that one works or plays with full efficiency **to take in one's stride** to do (something), or adjust oneself to (something) easily or without fuss [O.E. *stridan*]

stri·dence (straid'ns) *n.* stridency

stri·den·cy (straid'nsi:) *n.* the state or quality of being strident

stri·dent (straid'nt) *adj.* (of a sound) loud, grating and harsh [fr. L. *strudens* (*strudentis*) fr *stridere*, to creak]

stride piano jazz form of piano playing in which the right hand plays the melody while the left hand plays a chord or a note at a higher octave

strid·u·lant (stridʒulənt) *adj.* stridulating ‖ *n.* a stridulator

strid·u·late (stridʒuleit) *pres. part.* **strid·u·lating** *past* and *past part.* **strid·u·lat·ed** *v.i.* (of cicadas, grasshoppers etc.) to make a shrill, strident sound by rubbing together certain hard parts of the body **strid·u·la·tion** *n.* [fr. Mod. L. *stridulare* (*stridulatus*)]

strid·u·lous (stridʒuləs) *adj.* making a shrill chirping sound [fr. L. *stridulus*]

stri·é (stri:ei) *n.* a cloth that has irregular stripes or streaks of similar color in the background, producing a mottled effect

strife (straif) *n.* a condition of discord, conflict ing out of rivalry ‖ (*rhet.*) a prolonged struggle for power or superiority [discord, *domestic strife* [O.F. *estrif*]

strig·a (strigə) *pl.* **strig·ae** (strai:) **strig·as** (*bot.*, esp. *pl.*) a stiff bristle [L.]

strig·il (strid3il) *n.* (*Gk and Rom. hist.*) a scraper for removing sweat from the skin ‖ one of a group of curved or undulating flutings adorning esp. Roman architecture

strig·il (stridʒil) *n.* (*zool.*) a combike mechanism, situated on the junction of the tibia and the tarsus on the first legs of bees and other insects, and used for cleaning the antennae [fr. L. *strigilis*]

stri·gose (straigous) *adj.* (*bot.*) having strigae ‖ (*bot.*) marked by small furrows [fr. Mod. L. *strigosus* fr. *striga*, a furrow]

strike (straik) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **strik·ing** *past* **struck** (stʌk) *past part.* **struck, strick·en** (strikən) *v.t.* to deal (someone) a blow ‖ to deliver (a blow) ‖ to hit (e.g. a ball) ‖ to collide forcibly with ‖ (with 'together') to cause to collide or come into contact forcibly, *she struck their heads together* ‖ to touch (e.g. keys), esp. so as to produce a musical note or sound ‖ to touch e.g. keys so as to produce (a musical note or sound), *to strike a chord* ‖ (of a clock) to chime (the hour) ‖ to cause (a match) to ignite by friction ‖ to remove with a sharp blow (*rhet.*, of disaster, illness, death) to come suddenly and esp. violently upon, *the plague struck the town yesterday* ‖ (esp. used passively with 'down') to afflict suddenly and violently ‖ (of lightning) to damage or destroy ‖ (*rhet.*) to wound or affect the feelings of, *the news struck him to the quick* ‖ to make (a medal) by stamping ‖ (of sound) to become audible to ‖ (of light) to fall on and illuminate brightly, *the sun struck the weathercock* ‖ to make an impression or impact on, *they were struck by its speed* ‖ (of an idea or thought) to occur suddenly to ‖ to seem to (someone), *it strikes me as impossible* ‖ to make a discovery of (e.g. oil) ‖ to produce (sparks) ‖ to assume (an attitude or pose) to arrive at (a bargain, balance, average etc.) ‖ to level off (a measure of grain) with a strickle ‖ to cause (a plant) to take root ‖ to lower, take down (sails, tents, flags etc.) ‖ to vacate the site of (a camp) ‖ to hook (a fish) by a sudden sharp pull ‖ to dismantle (theater scenery) ‖ (with 'on') to arrive at (a solution) ‖ to come across unexpectedly, *he struck the main road* ‖ to come up against, *they struck various difficulties* ‖ to cause (someone) to become blind, dumb etc. ‖ (*naut.*, with 'down') to lower (cargo) into the hold ‖ to harpoon (a whale) ‖ (of a snake) to sink the fangs into ‖ to cease (work) in order to put pressure on an employer ‖ (*mil.*) to attack (an enemy or target) ‖ (with 'out') to cancel or erase ‖ *v.i.* to deal a blow or blows ‖ to attack ‖ to proceed in a specified direction, *he struck south* ‖ to chime, *one o'clock struck* ‖ (of a match) to become ignited ‖ (of a fish) to grab at the bait ‖ (of a snake) to sink or try to sink its fangs into its prey ‖ (of a ship) to run aground ‖ (*naut.*) to lower the flag, esp. as a sign of surrender ‖ (*geol.*) to extend in a certain direction ‖ (of a plant) to take root ‖ (of a seed) to germinate (with 'for') to go in the direction of ‖ to stop working in order to put pressure on an employer **to strike home** (of a punch, blow etc.) to be very effective ‖ (of a remark) to produce a very pronounced effect to **strike off** to sever ‖ to remove (the name of) someone from a register and thus debar him of specified privileges **to strike out** (*baseball*) to be put out as a result of three strikes ‖ (*baseball*) to put (a batter) out by pitching three strikes **to strike out for** to begin to swim or row vigorously in the direction of **to strike out on one's own** to start a new enterprise alone **to strike up** to begin to make music, *the band struck up* ‖ to begin to play (something), *the band struck up a waltz* ‖ to begin (a friendship, a conversation) with someone met casually **2.** *n.* a blow ‖ a ceasing to work in order to put pressure on an employer ‖ the number of coins minted or medals struck at one time ‖ a fish's bite at the bait ‖ the discovery of a deposit of oil etc ‖ a strickle (*geol.*) the horizontal direction of a stratum (*baseball*) a pitched ball which is struck at but missed, or which is fairly delivered but not struck at, or catcher, or which is, on a third strike, batted way [O.E. *strican*]

strike·breaking n. the breaking up of a workers' strike

strike cruiser (*mil.*) warship designed to operate with carrier strike forces or surface action groups

strike-out (straikaut) *n.* (*baseball*) the out made by a batter when he has been charged with three strikes

strike pay an allowance paid out by a trade union to those on official strike

strik·er (straikər) *n.* a person who strikes ‖ a worker on strike ‖ something that strikes, e.g. the hammer in a chiming clock ‖ an enlisted man in the army employed as orderly to an officer

strik·ing (straikiŋ) *adj.* remarkable, impressive, attracting attention ‖ on strike ‖ of or relating to a device that strikes

Strind·berg (strindbə:rg, strinbə:rg, strinbærjə), August (1849-1912), Swedish writer best known for his plays. He also wrote poems, short stories, two volumes of autobiography, and novels, of which the best-known is 'The Red Room' (1879). He inaugurated a new movement in European drama with the dramatic naturalism of his two best-known plays, 'The Father' (1887) and 'Miss Julie' (1888). There are mystical, symbolic and supernatural elements in the later plays, of which the best-known are 'The Dance of Death' (1901) and 'The Ghost Sonata' (1907). Themes of social satire and criticism and of sexual and class conflict occur throughout his writings, which are also colored by his own conceptions of psychology

string (striŋ) **1.** *n.* a thin length of twisted fiber, thinner than cord, used for tying etc ‖ a length of e.g. silk or twine on which e.g. beads or fish can be threaded ‖ a length of tape etc used for tying or fastening ‖ (*pl.*) the cords pulled to actuate a puppet ‖ a natural fiber, e.g. that along one edge of a bean pod ‖ a row of beads or other objects threaded on or as if on a string, *a string of onions* ‖ a number of things of any kind arranged or ranging one behind the other, *a string of cars, a string of events* ‖ a number of things linked or tied together, *a string of sausages, a string of mules* ‖ several homogeneous business concerns owned by one person or company, *a string of hotels* ‖ a length of wire, gut etc. which produces sound when under tension and when made to vibrate by striking, plucking or bowing ‖ (*pl.*) the stringed instruments of an orchestra collectively ‖ (*pl.*) the players of these instruments ‖ a bowstring ‖ the horses from one racing stable ‖ a group of players rated according to ability ‖ (*archit.*) a stringcourse that part of the side of a stair supporting the treads and risers ‖ (*billiards*) a balkline ‖ (*billiards*) the score or device used to record this (*pop.*) a condition attached to something ‖ a source that can be used to promote the interests of someone **to have two strings to one's bow** to have two alternative courses of action at one's disposal **to pull strings** to exert one's personal influence, or ask someone else to do this for one **2.** *v. pres. part.* **string·ing** *past* and *past part.* **strung** (strʌŋ) *v.t.* to furnish with a string or strings (*archery*) to fit a bowstring to (a bow) ‖ to thread on a string ‖ to fasten with a string ‖ to remove the stringy fibers from, *to string beans* ‖ to connect or put in an unbroken series, *to string ideas together* ‖ (with 'out') to arrange in a long line ‖ to cause (something) to extend along a foot cushion and stop as close to the head cushion (or sometimes to the head string) as possible ‖ to form stringy fibers ‖ to stretch out in a long line ‖ to string (someone) along (someone) **to string along with** to stay with, long sufferingly **to string out** to prolong to string out which the unripe pod is eaten as food, the fiber removed a projecting horizontal band stretching around

stringed (strɪŋd) *adj.* (of musical instruments) having strings
strin·gen·cy (strɪndʒənsi:) *pl.* **strin·gen·cies** *n.* the state or quality, or an instance, of being stringent
strin·gen·do (strɪndʒéndou) *n.* (*mus.*) a direction to play at an accelerating speed [Ital.]
strin·gent (strɪndʒənt) *adj.* strict, rigid, *stringent rules* ‖ tight, limiting, *stringent financial conditions* ‖ (of reasoning) convincing, closely argued [fr. L. *stringens* (*stringentis*) fr. *stringere*, to draw tight]
strin·ger (strɪŋər) *n.* a long horizontal member of a structural framework, e.g. for supporting the floorboards of a building or the sections of a bridge ‖ (*aeron.*) a longitudinal member used for strengthening a fuselage or wing in certain types of aircraft ‖ a railroad tie
string·i·ness (strɪŋi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being stringy
string·piece (strɪŋpi:s) *n.* a long heavy piece of timber laid horizontally and used to support and strengthen various sorts of framework
string tie a necktie made of a very narrow width of material and usually tied in a bow
string·y (strɪŋi:) *comp.* **string·i·er** *superl.* **string·i·est** *adj.* consisting of fibers or strings ‖ like a string, long and thin ‖ (of meat) fibrous, tough ‖ (of liquid) viscid ‖ (of people) thin and wiry or scrawny
strip (strɪp) *pres. part.* **strip·ping** *past* and *past part.* **stripped** *v.t.* to remove (clothing) ‖ to remove the clothing of (someone) ‖ to remove (a covering), *to strip the bark from a tree* ‖ to deprive (something) of its covering, *to strip a tree of its bark* ‖ to deprive (someone) of a possession etc. ‖ to take (a possession etc.) from someone ‖ to divest (a person) of medals, decorations, honors etc. ‖ to remove (medals, decorations, honors etc.) from someone ‖ to remove or pull back the bedclothes from (a bed) ‖ to remove or pull back (the bedclothes) from a bed ‖ to squeeze the last drop of milk from (a cow) ‖ to dismantle (a gun) ‖ to pluck the old hair from (a rough-coated dog) ‖ to break the thread of (a screw) or the teeth of (a cog) ‖ to empty (e.g. a room) of furniture etc. ‖ to remove (furniture etc.) from a room ‖ to make (something) bare by taking away removable parts ‖ to take away (removable parts) from something ‖ (*pop.*) to make (an automobile) lighter, for extra speed, by removing nonessential parts ‖ to remove the central rib from (tobacco leaves) ‖ to pick the cured leaves from the stalks of (tobacco) ‖ to tear off ‖ *v.i.* to undress ‖ to come off in strips **to strip down** to prepare (a surface) for painting etc. by cleaning off old paint etc. ‖ to take to pieces (an engine) in order to clean and service it [M.E. *stripe, strepe, strupe*, O.E. *strīpan, strȳpan*, to plunder]
strip *n.* a long narrow piece of more or less uniform width, *a strip of land* ‖ a comic strip ‖ an airstrip ‖ (*Br.*) a trough in which ores are washed and separated **to tear a strip off** (*Br., pop.*) to rebuke (someone) very severely [prob. M.L. (*Low*) *Germ.* *strippe*]
strip cartoon (*Br.*) a comic strip
strip chart graph presented on a long, continuous strip, e.g., a patient's fever chart
strip city an urban area connecting two separate cities, e.g., between New York and Newark
strip cropping the planting of separate crops in contiguous strips along the contours of hillsides to prevent erosion
stripe (straip) *n.* a stroke or lash with a whip (*rhet.*) the mark left on the body by such a stroke or lash [prob. fr. L.G. or Du.]
stripe 1. *n.* a long narrow band usually of uniform width, distinguished by color or texture from its surroundings ‖ a short band or one of a number sewn on a uniform to denote rank, service, good conduct etc. ‖ a particular kind of character, opinion etc., *scholars of a different stripe* 2. *v.t. pres. part.* **strip·ing** *past* and *past part.* **striped** to mark with a stripe or stripes **striped** (straipt, straipid) *adj.* [prob. fr. M.L.G. or Du. *stripe*]
striped bass *Roccus saxatilis*, fam. *Serranidae*, a game and food fish having longitudinal black stripes and ranging from 20 lbs to (rarely) 100 lbs in weight
striped muishond *Ictonyx striata*, a ferretlike muishond
strip farming the allotment of land to individual farmers in separated strips so that good and bad land may be fairly distributed ‖ strip cropping
strip lighting the lighting of a room with one or more tubular, fluorescent lamps
strip·ling (striplɪŋ) *n.* (*rhet.*) a youth
strip mining process of stripping the land of its surface rock and soil to make available underlying mineral deposits
strip·tease (striptì:z) *n.* a theatrical or cabaret act in which a person removes his/her clothes in front of the audience item by item usually to music
strip·y (stráipi:) *comp.* **strip·i·er** *superl.* **strip·i·est** *adj.* marked with stripes
strive (straiv) *pres. part.* **striv·ing** *past* **strove** (strouv) *past part.* **striv·en** (strivən) *v.i.* to make great efforts, *to strive to convince someone* ‖ (with 'towards') to struggle or endeavor to attain some end ‖ (with 'with') to vie or contend [M.E. *striven*]
strobil *STROBILE
strob·i·la·ceous (strɒbəléiʃəs) *adj.* relating to a strobilus ‖ resembling a strobilus ‖ having strobili
strob·ile, strob·il (stróbəl) *n.* a strobilus [F.]
strob·i·lus (strɒbələs) *pl.* **strob·i·li** (strɒbəlai) *n.* (*bot.*) a conelike aggregation of sporophylls, e.g. in club mosses ‖ a flower of imbricated scales, e.g. in hops ‖ the cone of a gymnosperm [L.]
stro·bo·scope (stróubəskoup, strɒbəskoup) *n.* (*phys.*) a device by which small differences of frequency between two simple periodic or simple oscillatory motions can be measured, depending on the principle that if they are viewed together, they will appear to coincide at regular intervals of time which can be measured. Thus if there are *n* coincidences per second, the difference in frequency is *n* **stro·bo·scop·ic** (stroubəskɒpik, strɒbəskɒpik), **stro·bo·scop·i·cal** *adjs.* [fr. Gk *strobos*, a twisting or whirling around+*skopein*, to observe]
strode *past* of STRIDE
Stroess·ner (strésnər), Alfredo (1912–), Paraguayan general and dictator (1954–). He had himself reelected president for the sixth time in 1983
stroke (strouk) **1.** *n.* a blow ‖ (in various ball games) the act of striking the ball ‖ an attempt to strike the ball ‖ a sudden manifestation (of e.g. genius, luck etc.) ‖ the sound of a bell or a striking clock ‖ a heartbeat ‖ an attack of apoplexy ‖ a single, combined movement of the limbs propelling a swimmer through the water ‖ a stylized set of such movements, e.g. breaststroke or crawl ‖ a single movement of a piston or similar thing ‖ the distance covered in this movement ‖ a single movement of the hand in painting, drawing, writing etc. ‖ a single mark made by a brush, pencil, pen etc. ‖ (in negative constructions) a minimum of work, *not a stroke was done* ‖ a movement made in keeping time ‖ an oblique or vertical line used in printing, esp to divide alternatives, as in 'and/or' ‖ (*rowing*) the oarsman who sits nearest the stern of the boat and sets the pace ‖ the position he occupies ‖ (*rowing*) a single pull on the oar ‖ style of rowing in respect to length, speed and frequency of these pulls **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **strok·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stroked** to be stroke for (a crew or boat) ‖ to draw the horizontal line across the upright in (the letter t) [M.E. *strōk* prob. fr. O.E.]
stroke 1. *v.t. pres. part.* **strok·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stroked** to pass esp. the hand gently over once or repeatedly, esp. in the same single direction ‖ to strip the last drop of milk from (a cow) **2.** *n.* a stroking movement [O.E. *strācian*]
stroll (stroul) **1.** *v.i.* to walk leisurely ‖ *v.t.* to walk leisurely along or through, *strolling the boulevard* **2.** *n.* a short leisurely walk **stróll·er** *n.* (*Am.–Br.* pushchair) a light wheeled chair for pushing a young child out in ‖ someone out for a stroll [etym. doubtful]
strolling player (*old-fash.*) one of a band of actors, acting on improvised stages etc. and going from place to place off the established theater circuits
stro·ma (stróumə) *pl.* **stro·ma·ta** (stróumətə) *n.* (*anat.*) the connective tissue binding and supporting an organ ‖ the transparent, filmy framework of some cells ‖ the soft, vascular framework in the meshes of which the ovarian follicles are embedded ‖ the protoplasmic body of a plastid [L.=bed covering fr. Gk]
stro·mat·o·lite (stroumætəlait) *n.* (*geol.*) fossil of blue-green, self-forming algae found in sedimentary layers of rock *also* callenia —**stromatolitic** *adj.*
Strom·bo·li (strɒmbəli:) the northern-most island (area 5 sq. miles, pop. 100) of the Lipari Is, Italy. It is an active volcano (3,040 ft), but is inhabited: Malmsey, capers
strong (strɔŋ) **1.** *adj.* having great physical strength ‖ performed with great physical strength ‖ able to resist considerable force ‖ morally powerful ‖ intellectually powerful ‖ (of appearance) indicative of strength of character ‖ (of personality, character) making an impact, tending to dominate or control ‖ especially proficient or well informed, *strong in history* ‖ powerful because of esp. physical resources (e.g. numbers, wealth, supplies), *a strong contingent of men, a strong economy* ‖ having the force of a specified number, *a contingent 100 strong* ‖ (of a course of action) efficacious but extreme, *strong measures* ‖ firmly grounded, *strong faith, a strong suspicion* ‖ exerting great effect on one of the senses, *strong light* ‖ (of things affecting the sense of smell) unpleasantly powerful ‖ loyal and enthusiastic, *strong supporters* ‖ (of language, words etc.) forceful sometimes to the point of abuse ‖ intense in degree or quality, *strong devotion, strong colors* ‖ concentrated or having a high content of some specified or understood ingredient, *strong tobacco, strong coffee* ‖ having a high alcohol content ‖ unaffected by alcohol, *a strong head* ‖ not squeamish, *a strong stomach* ‖ marked, *a strong resemblance* ‖ (of wind) blowing forcefully ‖ (of lenses) having a high magnifying power ‖ (*chem.*, of an acid or base) ionizing to a high degree in solution ‖ (*gram.*, in Germanic languages) designating a verb that changes its tense by an internal vowel variation (e.g. 'sing, sang, sung') ‖ (*commerce*) characterized by stable or rising prices **2.** *adv.* in a strong way, *at 80 he's still going strong* [O.E. *strang, strong*]
strong-arm (strɔŋgɑrm) **1.** *adj.* (*pop.*) using physical force, often without warrant **2.** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to use physical force upon
Strong·bow (strɔŋbou), Richard *PEMBROKE, 2nd earl of
strong·box (strɔŋbɒks) *n.* a small safe or chest for money and valuables
strong force (*nuclear phys.*) short (10^{-23}) elemental force in mesons and baryons that holds protons and neutrons together in the atomic nucleus, and that when released provides nuclear power *also* strong interaction
strong·hold (strɔŋhould) *n.* a fortress ‖ a center of support for a cause or faction, *a stronghold of Catholicism*
strong man a man e.g. in a circus who performs feats of muscular strength ‖ (*pop.*) a dictator
strong-mind·ed (strɔŋmáindid) *adj.* having firm and independent convictions ‖ able to resist temptation, resolute
strong·room (strɔŋru:m, strɔŋrum) *n.* a special fireproof and burglarproof room for storing money or valuables
stron·gyl (strɒndʒil) *n.* a strongyle
stron·gyle (strɒndʒil, strɒndʒail) *n.* any of various roundworms of fam. *Strongylus* parasitic in the digestive tract and tissues of horses and causing extreme debility [fr. Mod. L. *strongylus* fr. Gk *strongulos*, round]
stron·gy·lo·sis (strɒndʒəlóusis) *n.* infestation by strongyles [Mod. L.]
stron·ti·a (strɒnʃi:ə, strɒnti:ə) *n.* strontium oxide [Mod. L.]
stron·ti·an (strɒnʃi:ən, strɒnti:ən) *n.* strontium [after *Strontian*, Argyllshire, Scotland, where it was first discovered]
stron·ti·an·ite (strɒnʃi:ənait, strɒnti:ənait) *n.* strontium carbonate, $SrCO_3$, found in various natural forms
stron·ti·um (strɒnʃi:əm, strɒnti:əm) *n.* a metallic element (symbol Sr, at. no. 38, at. mass 87.63), chemically similar to calcium. Its compounds, which give a crimson flame coloration, are used in fireworks, and its oxide is used in sugar refining. Its radioactive isotope, strontium 90, released by the explosion of a hydrogen bomb, is dangerous to health [fr. STRONTIA]
strontium 90 (*nuclear phys.*) radioisotope with a half-life of 28 yrs, created by reactor-fusion, used in radiation therapy, atomic batteries, and measuring devices *also* radiostrontium
strontium oxide SrO, an oxide, esp. the crystalline monoxide, of strontium, resembling lime
strop (strɒp) **1.** *n.* a leather strip on which a razor can be sharpened **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **strop·ping** *past* and *past part.* **stropped** to sharpen with a strop [O.E.]
stro·phan·thin-K (strəfǽnθinkéi) *n.* a bitter,

poisonous glycoside obtained from the seeds and bark of *Strophanthus kombe*, an E African vine. It is used as a heart stimulant and as an arrow poison [fr. Mod. L fr Gk *strophos*, a twisted cord + *anthos*, flower]

stro·phe (strōuf) the lines sung by the chorus as it moved from right to left in an ancient Greek choral drama ‖ the stanza answered by the antistrophe in a Pindaric ode ‖ a stanza, esp one of the divisions of an ode **stroph·ic** (strɔfik) *adj.* [Gk *strophē*, a turning]

stro·phoid (strōufɔid) *n.* (*math*) a curve in a plane that is made by a point moving on variable line *A* and passing through point *B*, where *A* to *B* is equal to the *B* intercept value

strove *past* of STRIVE

struck *past* and alt. *past part.* of STRIKE

struck jury (*law*) a jury of 12 members specially selected from an original panel of 48 special jurymen by various processes of elimination

struc·tur·al (strʌktʃərəl) *adj.* of or relating to structure

structural engineering the branch of civil engineering dealing with the design and building of dams, bridges and other large structures

structural formula a chemical formula consisting of an arrangement of chemical symbols (e.g. lines for bonds, dots for nonbonding valence electrons and the usual abbreviations for the chemical elements) showing two-dimensionally the arrangement of atoms in a molecule (cf. EMPIRICAL FORMULA, cf. MOLECULAR FORMULA)

struc·tur·al-func·tion·al theory (strʌktʃərəlfʌnkʃənəl) the basis for analysis of a system deduced from analysis of intended and unintended effects in a smaller similar system *also* structural functionalism

struc·tur·al·ism (strʌktʃərəlizm) *n.* a school of thought common to several of the human sciences (psychology, ethnology etc.) tending to define phenomena as elements of organized totalities that can be formulated in mathematical terms

structural isomerism isomerism in which the atoms are linked in different ways in each form (cf. STEREOISOMERISM, cf. OPTICAL ISOMERISM)

struc·tur·al·ly (strʌktʃərəli:) *adv.* with regard to structure

structural reform (*agriculture*) process of improving elements of an agricultural industry by changing farm size, skills, and access

structural steel steel prepared in various shapes for use in the construction of bridges, buildings etc.

struc·ture (strʌktʃər) **1.** *n.* something (e.g. a building or an organism) made of parts fitted or joined together ‖ the essential supporting portion of this (e.g. the framework of steel girders supporting a building) ‖ the way in which constituent parts are fitted or joined together, or arranged to give something its peculiar nature or character, *plant structure, the structure of society* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **struc·tur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **struc·tured** to give a structure to [fr. L. *structura* fr. *struere* (*structus*), to build]

struc·tur·ism (strʌktə:rizəm) *n.* art form that has three dimensions of sculpture, uses color of painting, emphasizes basic geometric forms — **structurist** *n.*

struc·tur·iz·a·tion (strʌktʃ:rəzei:ʃən) *n.* process of organizing any complex intellectual material into a cohesive form —**structurize** *v.*

strug·gle (strʌg'l) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **strug·gling** *past* and *past part.* **strug·gled** to make strenuous efforts, *to struggle to survive* ‖ to move the limbs or body violently to free oneself, *he struggled out of the car* ‖ (with 'with' or 'against') to contend physically with someone, or mentally with a problem etc. ‖ to make one's way with difficulty, *to struggle to the end of a book* **2.** *n.* the act of struggling ‖ a great effort ‖ a strenuous contending with someone or something [etym. doubtful]

strum (strʌm) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **strum·ming** *past* and *past part.* **strummed** *v.t.* to play a stringed musical instrument casually or without ability ‖ *v.t.* to play (a tune, or an instrument) in this way **2.** *n.* the act or sound of strumming [imit.]

stru·ma (strú:mə) *pl.* **stru·mae** (strú:mi:) (*bot.*) a cushionlike swelling on a plant organ, e.g. a moss capsule ‖ (*med.*) a goiter [L. = a scrofulous tumor]

stru·mose (strú:mous) *adj.* (*bot.*) having a struma [fr. L. *strumosus*]

strum·pet (strʌmpit) *n.* (*old-fash., rhet.*) a prostitute

strung *past* and *past part.* of STRING

strung out *adj.* (*slang or colloq.*) **1.** addicted to a drug **2.** debilitated from drug use

strut (strʌt) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **strut·ting** *past* and *past part.* strutted to walk (esp. proudly, vainly, and with head erect, with an air of self-importance **2.** *n.* the characteristic walk of cocks, peacocks etc. or of a self-important person [O.E. *strutian* (meaning obscure)]

strut **1.** *n.* a piece or member of wood, metal etc. designed to resist stress **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **strut·ting** *past* and *past part.* strutted to support with struts ‖ to fit struts to [etym. doubtful]

stru·thi·ous (strú:θi:əs) *adj.* of or relating to flightless birds, e.g. ostriches [fr. L. *struthio*, ostrich, fr. Gk]

Stru·ve (stru:və), Friedrich Georg Wilhelm von (1793-1864), German-Russian astronomer born in Germany, noted for his discovery and study of double stars. His son Otto Wilhelm (1819-1905) discovered about 500 double stars and a satellite of Uranus. A grandson of Otto Wilhelm, Otto Struve (1897-1963), born in Russia, naturalized American (1927), was an outstanding U.S. astronomer, who discovered the existence of interstellar gas

strych·nine (strikni:n, strikni:n, striknain) *n.* a highly poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$, obtained from nux vomica. It is used in minute doses as a stimulant [F. fr. L. fr Gk]

Stu·art, Stew·art, Steu·art (stú:ərt, stjú:ərt) a member of the Scottish dynasty which ruled Scotland (1371-1714) and England (1603-49, 1660-1714). Their claim to the English throne derived from the marriage of James IV of Scotland and Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII of England. Their great-grandson ruled Scotland as James VI and England as James I. After the deposition (1688) of James II and the death without surviving issue of his daughters Mary II and Anne, the British throne passed to the house of Hanover. Thereafter the Jacobites upheld without success the claims of James Francis Edward Stuart, Charles Edward Stuart and Henry Stuart

Stuart, Charles Edward (1720-88), known as the 'Young Chevalier', 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' and the 'Young Pretender', son of James Francis Edward Stuart, 'the Old Pretender'. The center of Jacobite hopes for the restoration of the Stuart monarchy in Britain, he led (1745) the rebellion known as 'the 45' in favor of his father's claim to the throne, but was defeated at the Battle of Culloden (1746) by the army of George I

Stuart, Gilbert (1755-1828), American portrait painter, most famous for his portraits of George Washington

Stuart, Henry *DARNLEY

Stuart, Henry Benedict Maria Clement (1725-1807), Cardinal York, younger brother of Charles Edward Stuart, the last Jacobite pretender to the British throne

Stuart, James, 1st earl of Murray *MURRAY

Stuart, James Ewell Brown ('Jeb') (1833-64), Confederate cavalry commander in the American Civil War noted for his daring raids

Stuart, James Francis Edward (1688-1766), known as the 'Old Pretender', son of James II. The Jacobite claimant to the English throne after his father's death (1701), he made several [illegible] Scotland (1708, 1715, 1719, 1745)

Stuart, John *BUTE, 3rd earl of

Stuart, Mary *MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

stub (stʌb) **1.** *n.* a stump of a tree ‖ the short piece left when a pencil, crayon, candle etc. is almost all used ‖ the butt of a cigarette ‖ the counterfoil of a check, a ticket or receipt etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **stub·bing** *past* and *past part.* stubbed [illegible] clear (land) of stumps, roots etc. ‖ to strike and hurt (a toe) against a hard obstacle (with 'up') to dig or pull up (weeds) (often with 'out') to [illegible] [O.E.]

[illegible] being attached by a swivel pin to the frame [illegible] steered [illegible] being stubby

stub·ble (stʌb'l) *n.* the short stalk of wheat, bar[illegible] a rough, short growth, e.g. of beard **stub·bly** *adj.* [O.F. *estuble, stuble*]

stub·born (stʌbərn) *adj.* (of people) inflexibly declining to change a chosen position, line of behavior, opinion etc., esp. when this attitude is unreasonable ‖ hard to get rid of, not responding to treatment, *a stubborn stain, a stubborn illness* ‖ (of animals) refusing obedience, difficult to handle ‖ (of wood or stone) hard to work ‖ (of problems etc.) hard to work out [etym. doubtful]

Stubbs (stʌbz), George (1724-1806), English painter. He is best known for his paintings of horses

Stubbs, William (1825-1901), British historian and bishop. He is best known for his 'Constitutional History of England' (1874-8) and his learned editions of medieval chronicles

stub·by (stʌbi:) *comp.* **stub·bi·er** *superl.* **stub·bi·est** *adj.* short and thick, *stubby fingers*

stuc·co (stʌkou) **1.** *n.* fine plaster used for covering interior walls and ceilings and for molding decorative work on them ‖ a mixture of cement, sand and lime applied to outside walls to form a hard covering ‖ work done in stucco **2.** *v.t.* to cover with stucco [Ital.]

stuck *past* and *past part.* of STICK **to be stuck with** to be unable to free oneself of (a bore, an unpleasant job etc.)

stuck-up (stʌkʌp) *adj.* (*pop.*) assuming an unwarranted attitude of superiority

stud (stʌd) **1.** *n.* a collection of horses kept for breeding, racing etc. ‖ the place where these horses are kept ‖ any male animal kept for breeding ‖ a studhorse **at (or in) stud** for breeding **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to a stud ‖ kept for breeding [O.E. *stōd*]

stud **1.** *n.* a short, thick nail or rivet with a large head often made in ornamental shapes and used mainly for decoration ‖ a shirt fastening consisting of a detached button, sometimes ornamental, joined by a short shank to a broader base ‖ a short, thick stump of leather or metal nailed to the bottom of a boot to give a better grip ‖ a crosspiece in a link of chain cable ‖ a post to which the laths of a partition are nailed ‖ a dowel, pin or spindle in a mechanism, e.g. a lathe or watch ‖ the stub of a tree ‖ a stud bolt **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **stud·ding** *past* and *past part.* **stud·ded** to furnish with studs ‖ to set objects thickly on or as if on, *the piano was studded with ornaments* [O.E. *studu, stuthu*]

stud bolt a threaded bolt furnished with a nut

stud·book (stʌdbuk) *n.* an official register of pedigrees of horses and other purebred animals

stud·ding sail (stʌdiŋseil, *naut.* stʌns'l) (*naut.*) a light sail set at the side of a square sail in fair winds [etym. doubtful]

Stu·de·baker [illegible] **Clement** (1831-1901), U.S. wagon manufacturer. He founded (1868) with his brother John (1833-1917) the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company, one of the world's largest producers of wagons and carriages. In the early 20th c. they began the manufacture of electric and gasoline automobiles

stu·dent (stu:d'nt, stju:d'nt) *n.* a person who attends a university, college or school for study [illegible] [Late M.E. *studiant, student* fr. O.F. *estu*[illegible]

[illegible] Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

[illegible] for a Democratic Society [illegible] SDS), a loosely organized U.S. political move[illegible] and led campus demonstrations against U.S. [illegible] most militant members, the Weathermen, carried out violent attacks against the U.S. capitalist and police systems

studio couch an upholstered couch, usually a bed, typically by means of a sliding bed frame stored away under the seat

stu·di·ous (stúːdɪəs, stjúːdɪəs) *adj.* devoted or given to study ‖ carefully meditated, painstaking *studiosus*]

stud poker (*cards*) a variety of poker in which each player is dealt certain of his cards face up

stud·y (stʌdɪ) *pl.* **stud·ies** *n.* the acquiring of knowledge, esp. from books, *a life devoted to study* ‖ a close and prolonged process of observation, inquiry and thought, *Darwin made a study of certain finches* ‖ the subject thus inquired or thought about ‖ (*pl.*) institutional education, *to stop one's studies* ‖ a preliminary painting or drawing for a work of art or a comparable painting or drawing made as an exercise ‖ (*mus.*) a composition designed to give practice in a technique ‖ a literary work in which some theme or subject is explored, *'Macbeth' is a study of evil* ‖ an actor with respect to his capacity for learning a part, *a slow study* ‖ the learning of a part in a play ‖ something that can be scrutinized as though it were a book or a picture, *his face was a study* ‖ a room set apart for studying in [O.F. *estudie*]

study *pres. part.* **stud·y·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stud·ied** *v.t.* to seek knowledge of by study ‖ to observe very closely ‖ to pay careful attention to, *to study one's answer* ‖ to memorize (a part in a play) ‖ *v.i.* to be a student ‖ to apply the mind in order to get knowledge [O.F. *estudier*]

study hall a period for students to do homework in ‖ a room used for school students to study in

stuff (stʌf) *n.* the material of which something is made ‖ material or things used for some purpose, *the plumber went to collect his stuff* ‖ cloth, esp. woolen cloth ‖ the essence or basic quality of some esp. abstract thing, *the stuff of freedom* ‖ personal belongings, *leave your stuff in the hall* ‖ some thing or things not specified but usually identifiable from the context, *we eat a lot of stuff from our own garden, the publishers have produced a lot of new stuff this year* ‖ worthless ideas, opinions, writings etc. **to do one's stuff** (*pop.*) to do what one can be relied upon to do, [illegible] **one's stuff** (*pop.*) to have thorough knowledge of a particular field [M.E. *stoffe, stof,* O.F. *estoffe*]

stuff *v.t.* to force (something or things) into a limited space by pressure, *to stuff onions into a jar* ‖ (with 'with') to fill (a limited space) with something or with things, *to stuff a jar with onions* ‖ to fill (a cushion, mattress etc.) with padding (of a padding) to distend (something) ‖ (*taxidermy*) to fill the skin of (a dead animal, bird, fish etc.) in order to restore its natural shape (*toymaking*) to give (e.g. a rag doll) a natural lifelike shape by distending it fully ‖ to put [illegible] ing, to put (a bill, circular etc.) into an envelope [illegible] be eaten) with esp. a savory mixture ‖ to gorge (food) ‖ to fill with food, to give too much to eat to (*refl.*) to eat too much, to gorge ‖ to plug or stop up (e.g. a crack), (with 'up') to block, stop up (nasal passages) etc. ‖ to cram (something) esp. hastily and surreptitiously, *they stuffed the body under the bed* ‖ (with 'with') to fill or clutter (the mind) ‖ to force or cram (e.g. facts or [illegible] into (a ballot box) ‖ to treat (leather) with oil, tallow etc. to soften and preserve it ‖ *v.i.* to eat too much, gorge oneself [O.F. *estoffer* or etym. doubtful]

stuff and nonsense worthless opinions, ideas, words etc.

stuffed shirt (*pop.*) a person, often pompous and self-satisfied, who is set in his ways and ideas

stuff·i·ly (stʌfɪlɪ) *adv.* in a stuffy manner

stuff·i·ness (stʌfɪnɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being stuffy

stuff·ing (stʌfɪŋ) *n.* the material with which something is stuffed ‖ a preparation, esp. savory, used for filling food ‖ the act or process of someone who stuffs ‖ the result of this process **to knock the stuffing out of (someone)** to knock (someone) around until he has no fight left in him, or to shock (someone) into such a condition

stuffing box a container which holds packing firmly against a moving mechanical part, e.g. a piston rod, to prevent leakage of steam etc. along the part

stuffing drum a closed container in which leather is impregnated with softeners (oil, tallow) under heat and pressure

stuff shot (*basketball*) basket throw made from above the basket *also* dunk shot

stuff·y (stʌfɪ) *comp.* **stuff·i·er** *superl.* **stuff·i·est** *adj.* close and ill-ventilated and usually hot ‖ (of the nasal passages) congested ‖ (*pop.*) prim ‖ (*pop.*) pompous and dull

stul·ti·fi·ca·tion (stʌltɪfɪkéɪʃən) *n.* a stultifying or being stultified

stul·ti·fy (stʌltɪfaɪ) *pres. part.* **stul·ti·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stul·ti·fied** *v.t.* to render futile or useless ‖ to cause to be ridiculous ‖ (*law*) to declare (someone) to be of unsound mind and therefore not legally responsible [fr. L.L. *stultificare,* to make foolish]

stum (stʌm) *n.* unfermented grape juice [Du. *stom,* must]

stum·ble (stʌmb'l) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **stum·bling** *past* and *past part.* **stum·bled** to have a partial fall or to lurch forward as a result of missing one's footing or hitting one's foot against an obstacle, *to stumble downstairs* ‖ (esp. of people) to progress unsteadily or lurchingly, *to stumble along the road* ‖ to hesitate and make a mistake or mistakes in speaking, reading aloud or playing a musical instrument etc. ‖ (*rhet.*) to err (with 'on', 'upon') to find, come upon by accident or chance **2.** *n.* the act of stumbling ‖ a slip (mistake) [M.E. *stomble, stumble*]

stumbling block (*fig.*) an obstacle esp. to the understanding

stump (stʌmp) **1.** *n.* a short piece of the trunk of a felled or fallen tree projecting from the ground ‖ the stalk of esp. a cabbage or related plant when the leaves have been removed ‖ the remaining part of an amputated limb or organ ‖ a rudimentary limb or vestigial organ ‖ a wooden leg ‖ the stub of a pencil or cigarette or check ‖ the part of a broken, ground down or badly decayed tooth remaining in the gum ‖ a heavy, clumsy step ‖ the sound of such a step ‖ (*cricket*) one of the three wooden sticks forming the uprights of a wicket ‖ a place where a political speech is made **to draw stumps** (*cricket*) to pull up the stumps to show play is discontinued or a game over **to go on the stump** to go around the country canvassing for political election **2.** *v.i.* to walk stiffly and heavily ‖ to make speeches in a political cause ‖ *v.t.* to remove stumps from (land) ‖ (*cricket*) to cause (a batsman not in his crease) to be out, by knocking a bail or the bails off, holding the ball in the hand which does this ‖ to tour (a district) in canvassing for political election ‖ (*pop.*) to baffle **to stump up** (*Br.*) to pay up money ‖ (*Br.*) to pay (a sum of money) [late M.E. *stompe*]

stump 1. *n.* (*Br.*) paper, soft leather or india rubber rolled or shaped into a cylinder and used to blur or soften lines drawn in pencil or crayon **2.** *v.t.* to blur, shade, soften or treat (a line, drawing etc.) with a stump [perh. fr. F. *estompe*]

stump·i·ness (stʌmpɪnɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being stumpy

stump·y (stʌmpɪ) *comp.* **stump·i·er** *superl.* **stump·i·est** *adj.* (of people) stocky, thickset ‖ (of things) short and thick, *a stumpy tail*

stun (stʌn) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **stun·ning** *past* and *past part.* **stunned** (of a person) to render unconscious or semiconscious, esp. by a blow on the head, *to stun an ox* ‖ (of a blow) to render unconscious or semiconscious, *the blow stunned the ox* ‖ to cause (someone) to be mentally or emotionally numbed, esp. suddenly **2.** *n.* the act or effect of stunning ‖ the condition of being stunned [fr. O.F. *estoner,* to astonish]

stung *past* and *past part.* of STING

stun gas an antiriot gas that incapacitates by causing disorientation

stun gun antiriot gun that fires sand, bird shot, and similar nondeadly missiles *Cf* BATON GUN

stunk alt. *past* and *past part.* of STINK

stun·ning (stʌnɪŋ) *adj.* (*pop.*) very attractive ‖ that stuns, *a stunning blow* or profoundly shocks, *stunning news* ‖ causing admiring astonishment, *stunning workmanship*

stun·sail, stun·s'l (stʌns'l) *n.* a studding sail

stunt (stʌnt) *v.t.* to check the growth or development of ‖ to check (growth or development) [O.E. *stunt* foolish]

stunt 1. *n.* something done to show off skill or daring or ingenuity, for publicity, to attract custom etc. **2.** *v.i.* to do stunts [etym. doubtful]

stunt man a man who doubles professionally for an actor when it is necessary for the part for dangerous feats to be performed

stu·pa (stúːpə) *n.* a domed monumental shrine to the Buddha [Skr. *stūpa*]

stu·pe·fa·cient (stjuːpɪféɪʃənt, stjuːpɪféɪʃənt) **1.** *adj.* causing profound drowsiness or stupor **2.** *n.* a medicine or narcotic causing either of these conditions [fr. L. *stupefaciens* (*stupefacientis*) fr. *stupefacere,* to make stupid]

stu·pe·fac·tion (stjuːpɪfǽkʃən, stjuːpɪfǽkʃən) *n.* utter astonishment ‖ a state of profound drowsiness or stupor [F. *stupéfaction*]

stu·pe·fy (stúːpɪfaɪ, stjúːpɪfaɪ) *pres. part.* **stu·pe·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stu·pe·fied** *v.t.* to put into a state of profound lethargy ‖ to make dull-witted or stupid ‖ to cause utter consternation in [F. *stupéfier*]

stu·pen·dous (stuːpéndəs, stjuːpéndəs) *adj.* amazing, esp. because of size or intensity, *a stupendous effort* [fr. L. *stupendus* gerundive of *stupere,* to be struck senseless, or be amazed at]

stu·pid (stúːpɪd, stjúːpɪd) **1.** *adj.* (of persons) lacking intelligence ‖ (of actions) resulting from lack of intelligence ‖ (of persons or animals) foolish in speech or behavior ‖ in a state of stupor **2.** *n.* a stupid person [fr. L. *stupidus*]

stu·pid·i·ty (stuːpɪdɪtɪː, stjuːpɪdɪtɪː) *pl.* **stu·pid·i·ties** *n.* the quality or condition of being stupid ‖ a stupid act, remark etc. [fr. L. *stupiditas*]

stu·por (stúːpər, stjúːpər) *n.* a state of drowsiness or profound lethargy caused by drink, drugs etc. ‖ mental apathy often resulting from severe shock **stu·por·ous** *adj.* [L.]

stur·di·ly (stə́ːrdɪlɪː) *adv.* in a sturdy way

stur·di·ness (stə́ːrdɪːnɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being sturdy

stur·dy (stə́ːrdɪː) **1.** *comp.* **stur·di·er** *superl.* **stur·di·est** *adj.* strongly built ‖ healthy and hardy, *a sturdy plant* ‖ resolute, *a sturdy fighter* **2.** *n.* gid [O.F. *estourdi,* stunned, dazed, reckless, violent]

Stur·geon (stə́ːrdʒən), William (1783-1850), British scientist. He constructed the first useful electromagnet (1823), and devised the moving-coil galvanometer (1836)

stur·geon (stə́ːrdʒən) *n.* a member of *Acipenser,* fam. *Acipenseridae,* a genus of ganoid fishes widely distributed in fresh and salt waters of the northern temperate regions, and highly valued for their roe, which is made into caviar, and for their flesh, esp. when smoked (*ISINGLASS) [A. F. *sturgeon, esturgeoun*]

Sturluson, Snorri *SNORRI STURLUSON

Sturm und Drang (ʃtúrmuntdrúŋ) a late 18th-c. German literary movement in reaction to the Enlightenment, foreshadowing Romanticism. The main representatives were Goethe and Schiller as young men and Herder [G.=storm and stress]

stut·ter (stʌ́tər) **1.** *v.i.* to keep repeating sounds or syllables in an effort to speak, usually as the result of nervous tension ‖ *v.t.* to speak in this way **2.** *n.* an act or instance of stuttering ‖ the affliction of having to stutter [M.E. *stutten*]

Stutt·gart (stútgɑrt, ʃtútgɑrt) the capital (pop. 584,600) of Baden-Württemberg, West Germany: mechanical engineering, precision and optical instruments, automobiles, textiles chemicals, furniture, printing and publishing. University

Stuy·ve·sant (stáɪvəsənt), Peter (1592-1672), Dutch colonial administrator. As governor general of New Netherland (1647-64), he ruled autocratically but efficiently. He was forced to cede the colony to the English (1664)

sty (staɪ) **1.** *pl.* **sties** *n.* a pigsty **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sty·ing** *past* and *past part.* **stied** to keep in a sty [O.E. *stī*]

sty, stye *pl.* **sties, styes** *n.* a small, inflamed swelling at the base of an eyelash [etym. doubtful]

Styg·i·an (stɪdʒɪːən) *adj.* of or pertaining to the River Styx ‖ (*rhet.*) utterly black, *Stygian gloom* [fr. L. *Stygius* fr. Gk]

style (staɪl) **1.** *n.* the distinguishing way in which something is done, said, written, made, executed etc. ‖ the distinctive character of a particular school or type of music, painting, architecture or writing etc., or of the work of a particular person ‖ the way in which literary or musical content is expressed ‖ manner or tone assumed in speech or oratory ‖ sort, *a new style of lampshade* ‖ (*pop.*) preferred type, *not my style of film* ‖ the fashion, pattern and cut of

clothing ‖ a person's full title ‖ correct mode of address, *what is the correct style for addressing a dean?* ‖ (without article) a mode of living or way of acting judged elegant or distinctive ‖ (*hist.*) a writing instrument for use on wax tablets ‖ the conventions followed by a printer or publisher in using capital letters, hyphens, certain spellings etc. ‖ (*bot.*) the slender stalklike portion of the pistil connecting the stigma to the ovary ‖ (*zool.*) an abdominal bristlelike process on male insects **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **styl·ing** *past* and *past part.* **styled** to give (someone) his proper designation ‖ to fashion (e.g. clothes or furniture) according to the current mode ‖ to cause to accord with a customary style [O.F. *style, stile* fr. L.]

sty·let (stáilit) *n.* a surgeon's probe ‖ a stiletto ‖ (*zool.*) a style ‖ a graver [F. fr. Ital.]

styl·ish (stáilif) *adj.* in current fashion ‖ when this is fine or elegant ‖ showing marked elegance in dress, bearing, execution of a movement etc.

styl·ist (stáilist) *n.* a writer who cultivates a fine literary style ‖ an athlete or game player with good style ‖ a person who creates or advises on style in any commercial enterprise **sty·lis·tic, sty·lis·ti·cal** *adjs.* of or relating to style, esp. literary style **sty·lis·ti·cal·ly** *adv*

stylistics *n.* (*linguistics*) study and art of the selection of language characteristics created by a situation, esp. a literary situation *Cf* FIRTHIAN

sty·lite (stáilait) *n.* one of a class of solitary ascetics who lived on platforms on top of pillars or columns in the 5th c., esp. in Syria

styl·ize (stáilaiz) *v.t. pres. part.* **styl·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **styl·ized** to use convention for calculated aesthetic effect in the rendering of (a subject) [fr. STYLE]

sty·lo·bate (stáiləbeit) *n.* (*archit.*) a length of raised, flat-topped stonework supporting a row of columns [fr. L. *stylobata* fr. Gk]

sty·loid (stáilɔid) *adj.* (*anat.*) of any of several long slender processes, esp. of the long, thin projection from the temporal bone of man [fr. Mod. L. *styloides* fr. Gk]

sty·lom·e·try (stailɔ́mətri:) *n.* (*stylistics*) study of the development of a work by analysis (usu. with computers) of the number of parts of speech, imagery, thoughts, and similar factors

sty·lus (stáiləs) *pl.* **sty·li** (stáilai), **sty·lus·es** *n.* a pointed instrument for writing on waxed surfaces or for making carbon copies ‖ a needle point, often of sapphire or diamond, for cutting recordings or playing records ‖ (*zool.*) a style ‖ (*bot.*) a style ‖ the gnomon on a sundial ‖ an ancient instrument used for writing on parchment or papyrus ‖ a device for punching dots in preparing Braille [L.]

sty·mie (stáimi:) **1.** *n.* (esp. *golf*) a lie of a player's ball on a green which prevents his opponent from making the shot he wants to make **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sty·mie·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sty·mied** to impede (one's opponent) thus ‖ to impede or hinder [etym. doubtful]

Stym·pha·lis (stimféilis) a lake of Arcadia where Hercules killed the iron-beaked birds (*HERACLES)

styp·tic (stíptik) **1.** *adj.* having an astringent effect ‖ tending to check bleeding **2.** *n.* a styptic substance [fr. L.L. *styptticus*]

sty·rax (stáiræks) *n.* a member of *Styrax*, fam. *Styracaceae*, a genus of shrubs and trees found in Java and Thailand, some of which yield benzoin ‖ a balm yielded by some species, storax

sty·rene (stáiri:n) *n.* liquid hydrocarbon $C_6H_5CH{=}CH_2$ obtained esp. from ethylbenzene and serving as the raw material for many plastics [fr. L. *styrax*, styrax]

Styr·i·a (stíri:ə) (*G.* Steiermark) a province (area 6,326 sq. miles, pop. 1,191,400) of S.E. Austria. Capital: Graz

Sty·ron (stáirən), William (1924-), U.S. writer, whose novel 'The Confessions of Nat Turner' (1967) won the Pulitzer Prize (1968). Other novels include 'Lie Down in Darkness' (1951), 'The Long March' (1956), 'Set This House on Fire' (1960) and 'Sophie's Choice' (1979). Some of his essays are collected in 'This Quiet Dust' (1982)

Styx (stiks) (*Gk mythol.*) one of the principal rivers of Hades across which Charon ferried the souls of the dead

su·a·bil·i·ty *n.* being suable

su·a·ble (sú:əb'l) *adj.* capable of being or liable to be sued in court

Suárez (swárez), Francisco de (1548–

Spanish Jesuit theologian. His most notable work was in political philosophy and international law, the 'De legibus ac Deo legislatore' (1612). He rejected the doctrine of the divine right of kings in 'Defensio fidei catholicae' (1613), and vested political authority in the sovereign people, this authority being ultimately temporal authority

sua·sion (swéiʒən) *n.* (*rhet.*) persuasion, *moral* [fr.

suave (swɑv) *adj.* bland, smooth and unctuous (when applied to people, suggesting also superficiality or lack of sincerity) **suáv·i·ty** *pl.* **suav·** delights, pleasures and amenities, *the suavities of civilized living* [F.]

words beginning 'sub-', e.g. submarine, substitute **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sub·bing** *past* and *past part.* **subbed** (*pop.*) to be a substitute for another

sub- (sʌb) *prefix* under (e.g. subterranean) ‖ lower than or inferior to (e.g. sublieutenant) ‖ to a lesser degree than, not completely (e.g. subarctic) a smaller division or less important part (e.g. subarea) ‖ (*chem.*) with less than the normal amount of a specified substance (e.g. subalkaline) ‖ (*chem.*) basic [L. *sub*, under, close to, up to, towards]

sub·ac·id (sʌbǽsid) *adj.* slightly acid to the taste ‖ (of remarks) rather sarcastic ‖ (*chem.*) having less than the normal amount of acid [fr. L. *subacidus*]

sub·a·cute (sʌbəkjú:t) *adj.* (*med.*) between acute and chronic

sub·a·gent (sʌbéidʒənt) *n.* an agent's agent

sub·al·pine (sʌbælpain) *adj.* of or relating to the lower slopes of the Alps ‖ of or relating to the higher upland slopes of mountains just below the tree line [fr. L. *subalpinus*]

sub·al·tern (sílvbɔ́ltə:rn, *Br.* sʌbɔ́ltən) **1.** *n.* (*Br., mil.*) a commissioned officer below the rank of captain ‖ a person holding a subordinate position ‖ (*logic*) a subaltern proposition **2.** *adj* subordinate ‖ (*logic*) particular, with reference to a related universal [fr. L.L. *subalternus*]

sub·ant·arc·tic (sʌbæntɑ́rktik, sʌbæntɑ́rtik) *adj.* of, relating to or designating a region near or just north of the Antarctic Circle

sub·a·quat·ic (sʌbəkwǽtik, sʌbəkwɔtik) *adj* (*bot.*) partly aquatic ‖ (*bot.*) of or relating to plants growing under water

the surface of water, esp. of the sea ‖ (*geol.*) formed under the water ‖ (of equipment etc.) made to be used under the water

sub·arc·tic (sʌbɑ́rktik, sʌbɑrtik) *adj.* of, relating to or designating a region near or just south of the Arctic Circle

sub·a·tom·ic (sʌbətɔ́mik) *adj* (*phys.*) of, relating to, or being any of the particles smaller than an atom

sub·ax·il·la·ry (sʌbæksələri:) *adj.* (*bot.*) situated beneath an axil

sub·base·ment (sʌ́bbeismənt) *n.* a basement or story, or a series of these, located beneath the true basement of a building

sub-Carpathian Russia *TRANSCARPATHIA

sub·class (sʌ́bklæs, sʌ́bklus) *n.* (*taxonomy*) the primary division of a class, esp. that between a class and an order

sub·cla·vi·an (sʌbkléivi:ən) **1.** *adj* under the clavicle **2.** *n.* the subclavian artery, vein or

sub·clin·i·cal (sʌbklínik'l) *adj* (*med.*) of an illness before it has manifested itself

sub·com·mit·tee (sʌ́bkəmíti:) *n.* a small committee formed from a larger one, appointed usually to consider or deal with some particular aspect of the latter's work

sub·com·pact (sʌ́bcompækt) *n.* an automobile smaller than a compact car *Cf* INTERMEDIATE

sub·con·scious (sʌbkɔ́nʃəs) **1.** *adj* (of memories, emotions etc.) not normally admitted to consciousness, or apparently forgotten **2.** *n.* the sum of such mental activity. The content of the subconscious may emerge into consciousness through dreams, psychotherapy etc

sub·con·ti·nent (sʌbkɔ́ntinənt) *n.* a very large continents, e.g. Greenland ‖ a very large land mass forming part of a continent and having a certain geographical or political independence, e.g. India

do a specified part of the work for which some

one else has made a prime contract **2.** (sʌbkɔ́ntrækt) *v.t.* to put out (part of the work for which one has contracted) as a subcontract

sub·con·trac·tor *n.*

sub·cor·ti·cal (sʌbkɔ́rtik'l) *adj.* situated beneath a cortex, esp. the cerebral cortex ‖ (of insects) living and feeding under the bark of a

sub·cos·tal (sʌbkɔ́stəl, sʌbkɔ́stəl) **1.** *adj* (*anat.*) situated below a rib **2.** *n* (*anat.*) a subcostal part [fr. Mod. L. *subcostalis*]

sub·cul·ture (sʌ́bkʌltʃə:r) *n.* a religious, economic or regional etc. group identified by shared patterns of behavior which differ from those of the surrounding culture

sub·cu·ta·ne·ous (sʌbkju téinɪəs) *adj.* used, introduced, situated or occurring beneath the skin ‖ (of parasites) living beneath the skin of

sub·dea·con (sʌbdi kən) *n.* (*Roman Catholic and Orthodox Church*) a priest in holy orders, below a deacon ‖ (*Anglican Church*) the epistoler, who may be either a priest or a layman [A.F., O.F. *soudiakene, subdiacne*]

ence of one's responsibility and authority as a delegate to another person —**subdelegate** *n* —**subdelegate** *v*

sub·di·ac·o·nate (sʌbdaiǽkənit) *n.* the office or rank of a subdeacon

sub·di·vide (sʌbdivaid, sʌbdivaid) *pres. part.* **sub·di·vid·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sub·di·vid·ed** *v.t.* to divide again (a part resulting from a previous division) ‖ to divide up (a piece of land) into lots for selling ‖ *v.i.* to become subdivided [fr. L.L. *subdividere*]

sub·di·vi·sion (sʌbdivíʒən) *n.* one of the parts resulting when something is subdivided ‖ a subdividing or being subdivided ‖ a piece of land resulting from this [fr. L.L. *subdivisio (subdivisionis)*]

sub·dom·i·nant (sʌbdɔ́minənt) *n.* (*mus.*) the fourth degree in a major or minor scale, imme-

under a base, e.g., a tectonic plate from the earth's crust —**subduct** *v*

sub·due (sʌbdu:, sʌbdju:) *pres. part* **sub·du·ing** *past* and *past part* **sub·dued** *v.t.* to control, discipline or bring into subjection ‖ to make (sound, color etc.) less intense ‖ to reduce the vivacity of (someone's, one's own, spirits) [late M.E. *sodewe, subdewe*]

sub·ed·it (sʌbédit) *v.t.* to act as subeditor of

sub·ed·i·tor (sʌbéditə:r) *n.* an assistant editor (*Br.*) someone who prepares copy for the editor's or publisher's approval

time or full-time employment at subsistence level *Cf* UNDEREMPLOYMENT

su·ber·ic acid (su bérik) a crystalline acid $HOOC(CH_2)_6COOH$ obtained from alkaline castor oil etc. with nitric acid

su·ber·in (sú:bərin) *n.* a complex mixture of fatty substances which constitutes the basic part of the cell walls of cork and yields suberic

tissue, impervious to water, through infiltration with suberin

past and *past part.* **su·ber·ized** *v.t.* (*bot.*) to

sus fr. *suber*, cork]

sub·gla·cial (sʌbgléiʃəl) *adj.* of, relating to, or

man, esp. failing to reach standards expected by or of humans ‖ unfit or unsuitable for humans, *subhuman conditions* ‖ (of taxonomic classifications) excluding man

sub-in-dex (sʌbíndeks) *pl.* **sub-in-dex-es, sub-in-di-ces** (sʌbíndisi:z) *n.* (*math.*) an inferior index, written on the right of the symbol

sub-ja-cent (sʌbdʒéisənt) *adj.* underlying, *subjacent causes* ‖ situated lower down, *subjacent levels* [fr. L. *subjacens* (*subjacentis*) fr. *subja-*

sub-ject (səbdʒékt) *v.t.* (with 'to') to cause to submit ‖ (with 'to') to cause to undergo, *to subject a person to cross-examination* ‖ (with 'to') to expose or lay open, *to subject someone to ridicule* [O.F. *subjecter, subgetter* or L. *subjectare*]

sub-ject (sʌbdʒikt) *adj.* (esp. with 'to') owing allegiance, *subject to the crown* ‖ under external government or rule, *a subject nation* ‖ (with 'to') apt to suffer frequently, prone, *subject to fits* ‖ (with 'to') exposed, *subject to typhoons* ‖ falling under the control or authority of someone ‖ (with 'to') depending, conditional, *subject to approval* [O.F. *suget, soget, subject*]

subject (sʌbdʒikt) *n.* a member of a state in relation to his government, or owing allegiance to a sovereign or other ruler, or any member of a state except the sovereign himself ‖ something constituting or chosen as a matter for thought, discussion, action or study etc. ‖ that which is pictured or represented by an artist, sculptor, photographer etc. ‖ the theme, argument or matter of a literary composition ‖ one of the branches of learning taught in a school, college etc. ‖ someone or something experimented on ‖ a body used for anatomical demonstration or dissection ‖ a person suffering from a specified physical or mental complaint, *an asthma subject* ‖ (*gram.*) the noun, or its equivalent, governing a verb (cf. OBJECT) ‖ (*logic*) the term of a proposition about which something is stated ‖ (*philos.*) the thinking mind as opposed to the object thought about ‖ (*philos.*) a substance as distinct from its attributes ‖ (*mus.*) a group of notes forming the basis of esp. a formal composition, e.g. a fugue or sonata, usually prominently stated and repeated or developed [O.F. *suget, soget, subject* fr. L.]

sub-jec-tion (səbdʒékʃən) *n.* a subjecting or being subjected [O.F.]

sub-jec-tive (səbdʒéktiv) *adj.* seen from the point of view of the thinking subject and conditioned by his personal characteristics (opp. OBJECTIVE), *subjective opinion, a subjective poem* ‖ (*gram.*) nominative ‖ (*philos.*) determined by the thinking subject as opposed to universally accepted reality (*OBJECTIVE) **sub-jec-tiv-ism** *n.* (*philos.*) an idealist system which admits no other reality than that of the thinking subject **sub-jec-tiv-i-ty** *n.* [fr. L. L. *subjectivus*]

subject matter the matter, theme or argument of something written, often as opposed to the way in which it is treated or expressed ‖ (*law*) a matter in dispute

sub-join (sʌbdʒɔin) *v.t.* to add (something) to the end of something stated or written [fr. obs. F. *subjoindre* fr. L.]

sub-ju-di-ce (sʌbdʒu:disi:, subjú:dikì:) (*law*) before the judge or court, i.e. not decided [L.]

sub-ju-gate (sʌbdʒugeit) *pres. part.* **sub-ju-gat-ing** *past* and *past part.* **sub-ju-gat-ed** *v.t.* to conquer and hold in subjection [fr. L. *subjugare* (*subjugatus*)]

sub-ju-ga-tion (sʌbdʒugéiʃən) *n.* a subjugating or being subjugated [fr. L.L. *subjugatio* (*subju-*

sub-junc-tive (səbdʒʌŋktiv) **1.** *adj.* (*gram.*) of or relating to a verbal mood denoting possibility, probability, desire etc. rather than actual fact (cf. INDICATIVE, cf. IMPERATIVE) **2.** *n.* a verb in this mood ‖ the subjunctive mood [fr. L.L. *subjunctivus*]

sub-kil-o-ton weapon (sʌbkilətʌn) (*mil.*) less than 1 kiloton, having the effect of less than 1,000 tons of TNT, e.g., of a nuclear weapon *Cf*

sub-lan-guage (sʌblæŋgwidʒ) *n.* (*linguistics*) the language of a subculture (e.g., dialect) or special group (e.g., jargon) within a culture

sub-lease 1. (sʌbli:s) *n.* the lease granted by a tenant to a subtenant of part or all of a property **2.** (sʌbli:s) *v.t. pres. part.* **sub-leas-ing** *past* and *past part.* **sub-leased** to grant a sublease on ‖ to receive or hold a sublease on

sub-let **1.** (sʌblet) *v.t. pres. part.* **sub-let-ting** *past* and *past part.* **sub-let** to rent out part or all of (a property rented or leased from the owner) **2.** (sʌblét, sʌblét) *n.* a property obtained by or available for subletting

sub-lieu-ten-ant (sʌblu:ténənt, *Br.* sʌbleftenənt) *n.* (*Br.*) a Royal Navy officer ranking immediately below a lieutenant

sub-li-mate (sʌbləmeit) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sub-li-mat-ing** *past* and *past part.* **sub-li-mat-ed** to purify (a solid) by heating it under such a pressure that it sublimes and then cooling the vapor until it passes directly into the solid state ‖ (*psychol.*) to redirect (a primitive impulse) towards a higher aim more compatible with civilized man's tastes and aspirations ‖ *v.i.* to become sublimated **2.** *n.* a substance obtained by sublimating [fr. L. *sublimare* (*sublimatus*)]

sub-li-ma-tion (sʌbləméiʃən) *n.* a sublimating or being sublimated ‖ the process of sublimating ‖ a product of sublimating [F. or fr. L.L. *sublimatio* (*sublimationis*)]

Sublimaze *FENTANYL

sub-lime (səblaim) **1.** *adj.* arousing the sensation of awe, esp. by reason of perfection, nobility etc. ‖ lofty, exalted ‖ outstanding with respect to spiritual, moral or intellectual qualities ‖ (*anat.*, of muscles) lying near the surface **2.** *n.* **the sublime** that which is sublime, sublime quality [fr. L. *sublimis*]

sublime *pres. part.* **sub-lim-ing** *past* and *past part.* **sub-limed** *v.t.* to pass directly from the solid to the vapor state, usually by the action of heat ‖ *v.t.* to cause to undergo this process, sometimes in both directions, e.g. in the purification of certain chemicals such as iodine, naphthalene etc. [O.F. *sublimer*, to make sublime]

sub-lim-i-nal (sʌblímin'l) *adj.* not rising above the threshold of consciousness (cf. SUPRALIMINAL) ‖ (esp. of advertising) designed to act on the mind at a subconscious level [SUB- + L. *limen* (*liminis*), threshold]

sub-lim-i-ty (səblímiti:) *n.* the state or quality of being sublime [fr. L. *sublimitas*]

sub-lu-nar (sʌblú:nər) *adj.* sublunary

sub-lu-na-ry (sʌblú:nəri:) *adj.* (*astron.*) situated or existing beneath the moon [fr. Mod. L. *sublunaris*]

sub-lux-a-tion (sʌbləkséiʃən) *n.* an incomplete or partial dislocation (as of two vertebrae squarely situated atop one another) —**sublux** *v.* —**subluxed** *adj.*

sub-ma-chine gun (sʌbməʃi:n) a light machine gun designed to be fired from the shoulder or waist

sub-mar-gin-al (sʌbmárdʒin'l) *adj.* below the minimum necessary for e.g. economic exploitation or for living a normal life, *a submarginal salary* ‖ (*biol.*) placed nearly at the margin

sub-ma-rine (sʌbməri:n, sʌbməri:n) **1.** *adj.* existing, operating etc. under water, esp. the sea **2.** *n.* a vessel, esp. a warship, designed to operate submerged ‖ (*surfing*) board too small for proper use

submarine launched ballistic missile (*mil.*) missile capable of being launched underwater, e.g., Polaris, Poseidon, Trident *abbr.* **SLBM**

submarine rocket (*mil.*) submarine-launched, surface-to-surface rocket (UUM-44A), primarily antisubmarine, with nuclear depth charge or homing torpedo payload, and a 50-mi range *acronym* subroc

sub-max-il-la (sʌbmæksílə) *pl.* **sub-max-il-lae** (sʌbmæksili:) **sub-max-il-las** *n.* the lower jaw or jawbone, esp. the mandible of man **sub-max-il-lar-y** (sʌbmæksələri:, *Br.* esp. sʌbmæksiləri) *adj.* [Mod. L.]

submaxillary gland either of the two salivary glands located on each side of the lower jaw

sub-me-di-ant (sʌbmi:diənt) *n.* (*mus.*) the sixth degree of the major or minor scale halfway between the subdominant and upper tonic

sub-merge (sʌbmə:dʒ) *pres. part.* **sub-merg-ing** *past* and *past part.* **sub-merged** *v.t.* to place beneath or as if beneath the surface of a liquid, *the river submerged large tracts of land, submerged in debt* ‖ *v.i.* to plunge beneath the surface of the water etc. ‖ to become as though covered by water **sub-mer-gence** *n.* [fr. L. *sub-*

sub-merse (sʌbmə:s) *pres. part.* **sub-mers-ing** *past* and *past part.* **sub-mersed** *v.t.* to submerge **sub-mersed** *adj.* (*bot.*) growing entirely under water **sub-mers-i-ble** (sʌbmə:rsəb'l) *adj.* capable of being submerged and of operating under water [fr. L. *submergere* (*submersus*)]

sub-mer-sion (sʌbmə:rʒən, sʌbmə:rʃən) *n.* a submerging or being submerged [fr. L. *submersio* (*submersionis*)]

sub-mi-cro-scop-ic (sʌbmaikrəskɔ́pik) *adj.* of things too small to be seen through an ordinary, light microscope

sub-mil-li-me-ter (sʌbmíləmi:tər) *adj.* of less than one mm in size

sub-min-i-a-ture (sʌbmíni:ətʃə:r) *adj.* smaller than miniature, e.g., microcircuits on small silicon chips *also* microminiature

sub-mis-sion (səbmíʃən) *n.* the act of submitting ‖ the state of being willing to submit ‖ something offered for consideration ‖ (*law*) an agreement in which parties undertake to abide by a decision or obey an authority ‖ (*law*) the act of referring a matter to arbitration [fr. O.F. or fr. L. *submissio* (*submissionis*)]

sub-mis-sive (səbmísiv) *adj.* willing to submit, humbly obedient [fr. L. *submittere* (*submissus*), to submit]

sub-mit (səbmit) *pres. part.* **sub-mit-ting** *past* and *past part.* **sub-mit-ted** *v.t.* to cause to undergo ‖ to offer (oneself) of one's free will, *to submit oneself to an ordeal* ‖ to offer for consideration, examination, a decision etc., *to submit a case for judgment* ‖ to offer as an opinion, *I submit that there is another point of view* ‖ *v.i.* to cease to offer resistance ‖ to defer to another's wishes, opinions etc. [fr. L. *submittere*]

sub-mul-ti-ple (sʌbmʌltəp'l) *n.* a number or quantity exactly dividing another number or quantity [fr. L.L. *submultiplus*]

sub-nor-mal (sʌbnɔ́rməl) **1.** *adj.* below, lower than, less than or smaller than normal ‖ having less than normal intelligence **2.** *n.* a person of subnormal intelligence **sub-nor-mál-i-ty** *n.*

sub-nu-clear (sʌbnú:kli:ə:r) *adj.* of particles of the nucleus of the atom

sub-nu-cle-on (sʌbnú:kli:ɔn) *n.* hypothetical portion of a nuclear particle

sub-or-der (sʌbɔ́rdər) *n.* (*taxonomy*) the category between an order and a family

sub-or-di-nate **1.** (səbɔ́rd'nit) *adj.* inferior in order, rank, importance etc., *a subordinate officer* ‖ (with 'to') subject, subsidiary or subservient, *subordinate to one's superiors* **2.** (səbɔ́rd'nit) *n.* a person working under someone else or inferior in the official hierarchy **3.** (səbɔ́rd'neit) *v.t. pres. part.* **sub-or-di-nat-ing** *past* and *past part.* **sub-or-di-nat-ed** to treat or consider as of secondary importance, *you must subordinate your private interests* ‖ (with 'to') to make subject or subservient, to *subordinate personal profit to the good of the community* [fr. M.L. *subordinare* (*subordinatus*)]

subordinate clause (*gram.*) a clause dependent upon another clause and not itself a formal sentence (cf. MAIN CLAUSE)

subordinate conjunction (*gram.*) a conjunction used to introduce a subordinate clause

sub-or-di-na-tion (səbɔ́rd'néiʃən) *n.* a subordinating or being subordinated [fr. L.L. *subordinatio* (*subordinationis*)]

sub-or-di-na-tive (səbɔ́rd'neitiv) *adj.* (*gram.*) containing or introducing a subordinate clause ‖ involving subordination

sub-orn (səbɔ́rn) *v.t.* to incite (a person), usually by bribery, to commit perjury or other unlawful acts ‖ to obtain (e.g. evidence) by bribery or other corrupt means [fr. L. *subornare*]

sub-or-na-tion (sʌbɔrnéiʃən) *n.* the act of suborning, esp. the crime of inciting someone to commit perjury ‖ the testimony thus procured [fr. L. *subordinatio* (*subordinationis*)]

Su-bo-ti-ca (su:bɔtitsə) a market town (pop. 75,000) in Vojvodina, Yugoslavia, near the Hungarian frontier: metallurgy, food processing

sub-phy-lum (sʌbfáiləm) *pl.* **sub-phy-la** (sʌbfáilə) *n.* (*taxonomy*) the main division of a phylum

sub-plot (sʌbplɔt) *n.* a secondary plot in a play, novel, film etc

sub-poe-na (səpi:nə) **1.** *n.* (*law*) a written order commanding a person to appear in a court of justice under penalty **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sub-poe-na-ing** *past* and *past part.* **sub-poe-naed** (*law*) to serve with such an order [L. = under a penalty]

sub-pro-fes-sion-al (sʌbprouféʃənəl) *n.* paraprofessional

sub-re-gion (sʌbri:dʒən) *n.* one of the principal divisions of a region, e.g. for administration or with regard to distribution of animals or plants **sub-re-gion-al** *adj*

sub-rep-tion (sʌbrépʃən) *n.* (*eccles. law*) the obtaining of a dispensation by concealing the

truth **sub·rep·ti·tious** (sʌbrepˈtɪʃəs) *adj.* [fr. L. *subreptio* (*subreptionis*)]

subroc (*mil. acronym*) for submarine rocket

sub·ro·ga·tion (sʌbrɔgéɪʃən) *n.* (*law*) the substitution of one party for another as creditor so that the new creditor succeeds to the first creditor's rights in law and equity [fr. L. *subrogatio* (*subrogationis*)]

sub·sat·el·lite (sʌbsǽtəlaɪt) *n.* a satellite launched by an orbiting satellite

sub·scribe (səbskráɪb) *pres. part.* **sub·scrib·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sub·scribed** *v.t.* to contribute or agree to contribute, *to subscribe large sums to charity* ‖ to write (one's name) at the foot of a document ‖ to add one's signature to (a document, letter to the press etc.), esp. to do this so as to show agreement or solidarity ‖ (of a bookseller or publisher) to take prepublication orders for (new books etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to make a subscription ‖ to promise a subscription **to subscribe to** to take in regularly (a periodical, newspaper etc.) ‖ to express agreement with ‖ to sign one's name, esp. to an official document [fr L. *subscribere*, to write underneath]

sub·script (sʌbskrɪpt) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to, or being a character printed or written directly below another character, e.g. the cedilla under the letter 'c' in 'Besançon', or below and to the side of it, e.g. the '2' in H_2O (cf. SUPERSCRIPT) **2.** *n.* a subscript sign, letter etc., e.g. a mathematical subindex [fr. L. *subscribere* (*subscriptus*), to write underneath]

sub·scrip·tion (səbskrɪpʃən) *n.* the act of subscribing ‖ a sum subscribed ‖ the amount raised through subscribed sums ‖ matter subscribed at the end of a document ‖ a signifying of assent or the assent itself, *subscription to the doctrine of infallibility* ‖ a method of selling a new publication by giving a price concession to those who order before publication ‖ (*Br.*) membership fees paid at regular intervals to a club, society etc. ‖ the prepayment made to secure future issues of e.g. a periodical [fr. L. *subscriptio* (*subscriptionis*)]

sub·sec·tion (sʌbsekʃən) *n.* a subdivision of a section ‖ a subordinate part

sub·se·quence (sʌbsikwəns) *n.* the act or state of being subsequent ‖ that which is subsequent

sub·se·quent (sʌbsikwənt) *adj.* following (in time or order), later **subsequent to** following [F. *subséquent* or fr. L. *subsequens* (*subsequentis*)]

sub·serve (səbsə́:rv) *pres. part.* **sub·serv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sub·served** *v.t.* to serve as a means of promoting, *to subserve one's ends* [fr. L. *subservire*]

sub·ser·vi·ence (səbsə́:rviəns) *n.* the state or quality of being subservient ‖ subservient behavior

sub·ser·vi·en·cy (səbsə́:rviənsi:) *pl.* **sub·ser·vi·en·cies** *n.* subservience

sub·ser·vi·ent (səbsə́:rviənt) *adj.* servile, obsequious ‖ useful as a means or instrument [fr. L. *subserviens* (*subservientis*) fr. *subservire*, to serve below]

sub·shell (sʌbʃel) *n.* (*nuclear phys.*) a segment of an electron's orbit

sub·side (səbsáɪd) *pres. part.* **sub·sid·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sub·sid·ed** *v.i.* (of ground, a building etc.) to sink in level or settle down into a lower position ‖ (of water) to return to a normal level, *the flood soon subsided* ‖ (of the sea) to fall into a calmer state ‖ (of a storm, excitement, fever etc.) to abate ‖ to sink down exhaustedly, *to subside into a chair* [fr. L. *subsidere*]

sub·sid·ence (səbsáɪdˈns, sʌbsɪdəns) *n.* the act or process of subsiding [fr. L. *subsidentia*]

sub·sid·i·ar·y (səbsídi:eri:) **1.** *adj.* auxiliary, supplementary, *to serve in a subsidiary capacity* ‖ (of a company) controlled by another company which owns a majority of its shares | pertaining to or of the nature of a subsidy, *a subsidiary payment* **2.** *pl.* **sub·sid·i·ar·ies** *n.* an assistant | a subsidiary company [fr. L. *subsidiarius*]

sub·si·dize (sʌbsidaɪz) *pres. part.* **sub·si·diz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sub·si·dized** *v.t.* to pay a subsidy to ‖ to aid with public money

sub·si·dy (sʌbsədi:) *pl.* **sub·si·dies** *n.* [illegible] turnable grant of money to an individual, group or subsection of the economy, e.g. [illegible] a public or private body, to secure some beneficial result, e.g. to help out of financial difficulty, to lower prices, to encourage development etc. ‖ (*Br. hist.*) money granted to the [illegible] overturn by parliament to meet [illegible]

sub·sist (sʌbsɪst) *v.i.* to keep oneself alive esp. on [illegible] ‖ to continue to exist, *specimens still subsist in the forests of Peru* ‖ (*philos.*) to be logically true and sound [fr. L. *subsistere*, to stand still, stand firm, cease]

sub·sist·ence (səbsɪstəns) *n.* a means of providing oneself with the necessities of life, esp. the bare necessities ‖ (*philos.*) real existence | (*philos.*) the quality of being logically true and sound [fr. L.L. *subsistentia*]

subsistence agriculture farming that produces all or almost all the necessities for a farm family, e.g., in low-income countries *also* subsistence farming

subsistence economy an economy not based on money and in which there is little or nothing and selling, though there may be bartering

subsistence farming a primitive system of farming, in which each farm provides only for the needs of the individual farm family and makes no surplus to sell

sub·soil (sʌbsɔil) *n.* the layer of material immediately beneath the soil, in process of being broken up through the agency of water, plant roots, worms etc., but as yet not enriched by humus or by the products of soil bacteria (cf TOPSOIL)

sub·son·ic (sʌbsɔnik) *adj.* pertaining to speeds less than that of sound (opp. SUPERSONIC)

sub·spe·cies (sʌbspi:ʃi:z) *pl.* **sub·spe·cies** *n.* (*taxonomy*) the category below a species [Mod. L.]

sub·stance (sʌbstəns) *n.* the matter, stuff, material of which a thing is made ‖ the main content, *the substance of an argument* ‖ (*philos.*) the essential, underlying reality of something, in which accidents, qualities, attributes and phenomena inhere ‖ solidity, correspondence with reality, *there is no substance in his beliefs* | (*rhet.*) wealth, *a man of substance* | the quality in cloth etc. that makes for durability **in substance** essentially, details apart [O.F. fr. L.]

sub·stand·ard (sʌbstændərd) *adj.* falling short of a legally required or generally accepted standard

sub·stan·tial (səbstænʃəl) *adj.* having real existence, not imaginary ‖ firmly based, *a substantial argument* ‖ relatively great in size, value or importance, *a substantial income, substantial agreement* ‖ (of meals) large and filling ‖ (of food or drink) very nutritive ‖ strong, made to last, *substantial toys* ‖ well-off, financially sound (*philos.*) of the nature of substance [fr. L.L. *substantialis*]

sub·stan·tial·ism (səbstænʃəlɪzəm) *n.* (*philos.*) the doctrine that there are substantial realities underlying phenomena

sub·stan·ti·al·i·ty (səbstænʃi:ælɪti:) *n.* the quality or state of being substantial ‖ solidity ‖ genuineness [fr. L.L. *substantialitas*]

sub·stan·tial·ly (səbstænʃi:əli:) *adv.* in a substantial manner ‖ essentially, to a large degree

sub·stan·ti·ate (səbstænʃi:eit) *pres. part* **sub·stan·ti·at·ing** *past* and *past part* **sub·stan·ti·at·ed** *v.t.* to establish, prove or make good (a statement, claim, charge etc.) **sub·stan·ti·a·tion** *n.* [fr. Mod. L. *substantiare* (*substantiatus*) fr. *substantia*, substance]

sub·stan·ti·val (sʌbstəntáɪvəl) *adj.* (*gram.*) of, relating to or having the nature of a substantive **substantivally** *adv.*

sub·stan·tive (sʌbstəntɪv) **1.** *adj.* (*gram.*) expressing existence, *the substantive verb* (i.e. 'to be') ‖ (*gram.*) of or used as a substantive | having a separate and independent existence, not inferred, derived etc., (of dyes) not requiring a mordant ‖ (*mil.*, of a person) appointed definitely to a specified rank | (*mil.*, of a rank) definite (as distinct from 'acting', 'temporary' etc.) ‖ [illegible] administered by a court, as distinguished from the forms of procedure **2.** *n.* (*gram.*) a noun or group of words used as the grammatical equivalent of a noun [O.F. *substantif* fr. L.L.]

sub·state (sʌbsteit) *n.* a region within a state but less than a state, established for administration, e.g., West Berlin

sub·sta·tion (sʌbsteiʃən) *n.* a subsidiary or [illegible] son or thing taking the place of another person or thing

of another person or thing, *to substitute nylon for cotton* | *v.i.* to take the place of another person or thing, *he is substituting for his brother*

sub·sti·tu·tion *n.* **sub·sti·tu·tion·al, sub·sti·tu·tive,** *adjs.* [fr. L. *substituere* (*substitutus*), to put up]

sub·strate (sʌbstreit) *n.* a substratum | (*biochem.*) a substance acted upon, e.g. by an enzyme [fr. Mod. L. *substratum*]

sub·strat·o·sphere (sʌbstrǽtəsfiər) *n.* the part of the atmosphere just below the stratosphere

sub·stra·tum (sʌbstréitəm, sʌbstrǽtəm, sʌbstrútəm) *pl.* **sub·stra·ta** (sʌbstréitə, sʌbstrǽtə, sʌbstrútə), **sub·stra·tums** *n.* a layer underneath, esp. constituting a supporting layer for that which is above it, e.g. the subsoil under surface soil, or an element of truth in a rumor which deforms the truth [Mod. L. fr. *substernere*, to spread underneath]

sub·struc·ture (sʌbstrʌktʃər) *n.* the part of a building which serves as the foundation | the earth track prepared to support the ties and rails of a railroad

sub·sume (səbsú:m) *pres. part.* **sub·sum·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sub·sumed** *v.t.* (*logic*) to include under a category or principle | to include in a larger schema, class etc [fr. Mod. L. *subsumere*]

sub·sump·tion (səbsʌmpʃən) *n.* a subsuming or being subsumed ‖ something subsumed [fr Mod. L. *subsumptio* (*subsumptionis*) fr. *subsumere*, to subsume]

sub·tem·per·ate (sʌbtémpərɪt) *adj.* of or pertaining to the colder regions of the temperate zones

sub·ten·an·cy (sʌbtenənsi:) *n.* the holding of a property as subtenant

sub·ten·ant (sʌbtenənt) *n.* a person who rents a house, flat etc. from a tenant

sub·tend (sʌbtend) *v.t.* (*geom.*) to be opposite to, *the arc of a circle subtends an angle at the center* | (*bot.*) to surround so as to enclose [fr. L. *subtendere* fr. *sub*, under + *tendere*, to stretch]

sub·ter·fuge (sʌbtərfju:dʒ) *n.* the use of stratagems as a means of avoiding or evading | a deceptive stratagem enabling one to get out of a situation etc. [fr. L. *subterfugium* fr. *subterfugere*, to flee secretly]

sub·ter·ra·ne·an (sʌbtəreɪni:ən) *adj.* situated, existing, operating or functioning underground [fr. L. *subterraneus*]

sub·ther·a·peu·tic (sʌbθerəpju:tik) *adj.* of a preventive drug dosage esp. in the feed of chickens and other animals

sub·til·i·sin (sʌbtɪlɪsən) (*biochem.*) an enzyme involved in breaking down proteins produced by a soil bacillus

sub·til·i·za·tion (sʌtɪlɪzeɪʃən) *n.* a subtilizing or being subtilized [fr. M.L. *subtilizatio* (*subtilizationis*)]

sub·til·ize (sʌtɪlaɪz) *pres. part* **sub·til·iz·ing** *past* and *past part* **sub·til·ized** *v.t.* to make subtle *v.t.* to use subtlety [fr. M.L. *subtilizare* fr. *subtilis*, subtle]

sub·ti·tle (sʌbtaɪtˈl) **1.** *n.* a subsidiary title to a book | (*esp. pl.*) words projected on the screen to [illegible] the dialogue of a foreign movie **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sub·ti·tling** *past* and *past part.* **sub·ti·tled** to give a subtitle or subtitles to

sub·tle (sʌtˈl) *adj.* hard to grasp, difficult to de- [illegible] ingenious, cunning, clever, *a subtle argument* working insidiously, secretly or imperceptibly, *a subtle technique of extracting money* [O.F. *soutil, sotil, subtil*]

[illegible] distinctions | a subtle distinction [O.F. *subtile, soutile*]

sub·tly (sʌtˈli:) *adv.* in a subtle manner

sub·to·nic (sʌbtɔnik) *n.* (*music*) the seventh degree of a major or minor scale

[illegible] take away (a number or quantity) from another

[illegible] spoke [illegible] (e) e, hen, i, sheep, (o) o, ox; au, cow; ou, goat; u, poor; ɔi, royal (u) ʌ, duck, u, bull, ə, goose, ə, bacillus, ju, cube dʒ, savage ŋ, orangutang [illegible]

traction ‖ that is to be subtracted ‖ tending to subtract [fr. M.L. *subtractivus*]

sub·tra·hend (sʌbtrəhend) *n.* (*math.*) the number to be subtracted (from the minuend) [fr. L. *subtrahendus*]

sub·trop·ic (sʌbtrɒpik) *adj.* subtropical

sub·trop·i·cal (sʌbtrɒpik'l) *adj.* almost tropical ‖ of or pertaining to regions near the Tropics ‖ (of a plant) needing a subtropical climate

subtropical climate a warm climate which, unlike the tropical climate, has distinct seasons. Two types are distinguished: dry subtropical (or Mediterranean climate), characterized by long dry summers and usually found on the west side of continents, and wet subtropical, with higher rainfall and wet summers, found on the east of continents

sub·trop·ics (sʌbtrɒpiks) *pl. n.* subtropical regions

su·bu·late (sú:bjulit) *adj.* (*biol.*, esp. of leaves) narrow and tapering from the base to a fine point [fr. Mod. L. *subulatus* fr. *subula*, awl]

sub·urb (sʌbə:rb) *n.* one of the residential or industrial districts on the edge of a big town or city **sub·ur·ban** *adj.* pertaining to the suburbs ‖ having the qualities considered characteristic of the suburbs ‖ having the qualities considered characteristic of the people who live in the suburbs, e.g. dreariness, narrowness of outlook, conformity etc. [O.F. *suburbe*]

sub·ur·ban·i·za·tion (sʌbə:rbənəzéiʃən) *n.* creation of suburbs —**suburbanize** *v.*

sub·ur·bi·a (səbə:rbi:ə) *n.* the suburbs of a city and their inhabitants

sub·ven·tion (səbvénʃən) *n.* a grant of money from a government, charitable foundation etc. to further some undertaking [O.F. *subvencion, subvention*]

sub·ver·sion (səbvə:rʒən, səbvə:rʃən) *n.* a subverting or being subverted [O.F. fr. L.L. *subversio* (*subversionis*)]

sub·ver·sive (səbvə:rsiv) **1.** *adj* tending to subvert **2.** *n.* a subversive person [fr. L. *subvertere* (*subversus*), to subvert]

sub·vert (səbvə:rt) *v.t.* to cause the downfall or ruin of (e.g. the government of a country) ‖ to corrupt (a person) by undermining his faith or morals etc. [O.F. *subvertir*]

sub·vi·ral (sʌbvái'l) *adj.* of a part of a virus

sub·way (sʌbwei) *n.* an underground passage or tunnel for pedestrians, esp. under a street or railroad ‖ an underground conduit for gas mains, water supply, telephone wires etc. ‖ (*Am.=Br.* underground) a city railroad system running entirely or mainly in tunnels under the ground

suc·ceed (səksi:d) *v.i.* to be successful, to have success, to attain a desired end ‖ to be the successor, *to succeed to a throne* ‖ to ensue, to follow (in order or time), *a long peace succeeded* ‖ *v.t.* to take the place previously occupied by, be the successor to, *he succeeded his father as head of the firm* | to come after, to follow in order or time, *night succeeds day* **to succeed to** to inherit [O.F. *succeder* or fr. L. *succedere*]

suc·cess (səksés) *n.* the accomplishment of what is desired or aimed at, achievement, *military success, academic success* ‖ attainment of wealth, fame, prosperity etc. ‖ a person who or thing which succeeds **suc·céss·ful** *adj.* [fr. L. *successus* (*successionis*)]

suc·ces·sion (səkséʃən) *n.* a following in order, *shots in rapid succession* ‖ a series of things in order, *a succession of disasters* ‖ the act or right of following one's predecessor in a post, position or title | the order in which persons succeed each other (to thrones, titles etc.) ‖ a geological, ecological or seasonal sequence of species ‖ the process of development of plant communities **in succession** one after another **in succession to** as successor of **suc·ces·sion·al** *adj.* [fr. L. *successio* (*successionis*)]

suc·ces·sive (səksesiv) *adj* following one immediately after another, *successive victories* [fr. M.L. *successivus*]

suc·ces·sor (səksesər) *n.* a person or thing that succeeds another [O.F. *successour* fr. L.]

succinct (səsiŋkt) *adj.* brief, expressed in few words [fr. L. *succingere* (*succinctus*), to gird

suc·cin·ic acid (səksinik) white, crystalline [illegible] in the preparation of dyes, lacquers etc. [fr. F. *succinique*]

suc·cor, *Br.* **suc·cour** (sʌkər) **1.** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to relieve the difficulty or distress of, *to succor the homeless* **2.** *n.* (*rhet.*) help given in time of need [O.F. *socorre, sucurre, succurre, secourre*]

suc·cor·ance (sʌkərəns) *n.* the need for sustaining care —**succorant** *adj.*

suc·co·tash (sʌkətæf) *n.* a side dish consisting of lima beans and corn kernels cooked together [Narragansett *msiquatash*, fragments]

suc·cu·bus (sʌkjubəs) *pl.* **suc·cu·bi** (sʌkjubai) *n.* a demon in female form supposed to have sexual intercourse with men in their sleep (cf. INCUBUS) [M.L.]

suc·cu·lence (sʌkjuləns) *n.* the state or quality of being succulent

suc·cu·len·cy (sʌkjulənsi:) *n.* succulence

suc·cu·lent (sʌkjulənt) **1.** *adj.* juicy ‖ (*bot.*) having tissues full of juice or sap **2.** *n.* a plant with fleshy leaves or fleshy stems or both [fr. L. *succulentus*]

suc·cumb (səkʌm) *v.i.* (with 'to') to yield to superior strength, *to succumb to a temptation* ‖ to cease to offer resistance ‖ (*rhet.*) to die [O.F. *succomber*]

suc·cur·sal (səkə:rs'l) **1.** *adj.* (esp. *eccles.*) subsidiary, auxiliary, *succursal chapels* **2.** *n.* a succursal institution [fr. F. *succursale*]

suc·cus·sion (səkʌʃən) *n.* the action or condition of shaking violently ‖ (*med.*) a method of diagnosing if fluid is present in a body cavity, esp. the thorax, by shaking the body [fr. L. *succussio* (*succussionis*)]

such (sʌtʃ) **1.** *adj.* of a kind previously or about to be mentioned or implied, *such people are dangerous, such action as may be necessary* ‖ so great, I *cannot afford such a price* ‖ of the same quality as something just mentioned (used to avoid the repetition of one word twice in a sentence), *never accept a thing as factual unless you can prove it such* ‖ of a degree or quantity stated or implicit, *such luxury is unfamiliar to me* ‖ similar, comparable, *is there such a book in English?* ‖ poor, inconspicuous, slight of its kind, *the crowd, such as it was, soon dispersed* **2.** *pron.* (with 'as') those people who, *such as heard the news came* ‖ the same as something just mentioned (used to avoid repetition of one word twice in a sentence), *never call a man a thief till you can prove him such* ‖ that part of something just stated or about to be stated, *the turkey, such of it as remained, fed the unexpected visitors* ‖ this thing, these circumstances etc., *if such is the case we will go* ‖ this or that kind of person or thing, *such is my considered opinion* **3.** *adv.* this or that degree of, *such bad spelling is intolerable* [O.E. *swelc, swilc, swylc*]

such and such (with 'a' or 'an') not specifically designated, *they went to such and such a place*

such·like (sʌtʃlaik) **1.** *adj.* of a similar kind, *he plays tennis and squash and such-like games* **2.** *pron.* persons or things of a similar kind

Su·chow (sú:dʒóu) (or Tungshan) a communications center (pop. 700,000) in N.W. Kiangsu, China, on the Grand Canal: textiles (esp. silk)

Suchow *KIUCHAN

suck (sʌk) **1.** *v.t.* to draw (liquid) into the mouth by producing a partial vacuum as a result of contracting the muscles of the lips, tongue and cheeks ‖ to draw (air) into the lungs by inflating them ‖ to draw up (moisture etc.) by or as if by suction, *roots suck water from the earth* ‖ to draw liquid from (e.g. an orange) by the action of the tongue, lips and cheeks | to hold (e.g. the thumb) in the mouth ‖ to allow (e.g. candy) to dissolve slowly in the mouth ‖ *v.i.* to draw something by or as if by producing a vacuum ‖ to draw milk from a breast or udder or bottle with the mouth ‖ to make the sound of sucking ‖ (of waves, with 'at') to cause erosion by their action ‖ (of a defective water pump) to draw up air instead of water **to suck in** (or **down**) (of quicksand or a whirlpool) to swallow up, engulf **to suck up** to absorb by capillarity | to cause (a liquid) to rise by making the pressure above it less than atmospheric pressure **to suck up to** (esp. *Br., pop.*) to toady to (someone) in order to gain favor **2.** *n.* the act of sucking ‖ the sound of sucking **suck·er** *n.* someone who, or something which, sucks ‖ (*zool.*) an organ used to suck blood or to assist in attachment (e.g. on a fly's foot etc.) ‖ (*bot.*) a shoot from a root or the underground part of a stem ‖ (*pop.*) someone who is easily taken in and gotten the better of ‖ (*pop.*) a lollipop [O.E. *sūcan*]

suck·le (sʌk'l) *pres. part.* **suck·ling** *past* and *past part.* **suck·led** *v.t.* (of mammals) to give (the newly born) milk from the teat

Suck·ling (sʌklin), Sir John (1609-42), English Cavalier lyric poet

suck·ling (sʌklin) *n.* an infant or a young animal still getting milk from the teat

Su·cre (sú:kre), Antonio José de (1795-1830), South American revolutionist. He helped Bolivar in the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies and was the first president of Bolivia (1826-8)

Sucre the constitutional capital (pop. 63,259) of Bolivia (*LA PAZ) on the central plateau at 9,331 ft. Spanish cathedral (17th c.). University (1624). Founded by the Spanish in 1538, Sucre was the first city in South America to revolt against Spain (1809)

su·cre (sú:kre) *n.* the monetary unit of Ecuador, or a coin of this amount

su·crose (sú:krous) *n.* a sweet, crystalline, dextrorotatory sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, which occurs widely in the fluids of plants and upon hydrolysis yields a molecule of dextrose and one of fructose

suc·tion (sʌkʃən) **1.** *n.* the process of raising a fluid by reducing the pressure above it and so causing it to be forced upwards by the atmospheric pressure beneath it ‖ the act of causing one body to adhere to another by making the pressure between them less than the external atmospheric pressure **2.** *adj.* causing suction ‖ operating by suction [O.F.]

suction pump a pump which operates by causing a partial vacuum in a tube immersed in a fluid, by raising a close-fitting piston in the tube (cf. FORCE PUMP)

suction stop (*phon.*) a click

suc·to·ri·al (sʌktɔ́ri:əl, sʌktóuri:əl) *adj.* (*zool.*, of organs) adapted for sucking, either for feeding or for adhering ‖ (*zool.*) having such organs ‖ (*zool.*) of or relating to *Suctoria*, subphylum *Ciliophora*, a class of protozoans which suck up food through specialized tentacles [fr. Mod. L. *suctorius* fr. *sugere* (*suctus*), to suck]

Su·dan (su:dæn) a republic (area 967,000 sq. miles, pop. 19,900,000) in N.E. Africa. Capital: Khartoum. People: mainly Arab-Nubian in the north, Nilotic (Dinka, Nuer, Shilluk, Bari) and Azande in the south. Languages: Arabic (official), African languages, English. Religion: 54% Moslem (north), 20% local African (south), 2% Christian. Universities: Khartoum (1956), Khartoum branch of Cairo University (1955), Islamic University (1965). The land is 3% arable, 10% pasture and grazing and 18% forest. It is mainly a plateau (1,000–3,000 ft), with mountains in the west (the Marra, rising to 10,130 ft), the south (to 10,456 ft), and near the Red Sea coast (to 9,000 ft). The south is mainly rain forest (White Nile valley) and savanna, the center semidesert except close to the Nile, and the north desert. South of Khartoum, between the White and the Blue Nile, is the fertile Gezira plain, the economic heart of the country. Average temperatures (F.) at Khartoum: Jan. 70°, July 80°. Extremes: 40°-115°. Rainfall: Khartoum 6 ins, S. White Nile valley 37 ins, southwest 43 ins. Livestock: cattle, sheep, goats, camels, donkeys, horses. Agricultural products: cotton, peanuts, sesame, dates, hides and skins, melon seeds, oil cake, durra, pulses, seed oil, castor seed, beans, wheat, corn, citrus and tropical fruits. Forestry products: gum arabic (95% of world supply), railroad ties. Mineral resources (largely unexploited): gold, iron, copper, manganese, white mica, vermiculites, salt, chromite, quartz and marble. Manufactures and industries: cement, food processing, rolling stock. Exports: cotton, gum arabic, peanuts, sesame, cottonseed, durra, oil cake, camels, hides and skins, cattle, sheep. Imports: cotton goods, machinery, metals, petroleum products, sugar, vehicles, tea, textiles, fertilizers, jute sacks, wheat flour, coffee, tires, cigarettes and tobacco. Port: Port Sudan. Monetary unit: Sudanese pound (100 piasters). HISTORY. The north of the Sudan formed the ancient country of Nubia, which was colonized by Egypt (2nd millennium B.C.). It was converted to Coptic Christianity (6th c. A.D.), but became part of Islam when conquered by the Arabs (15th c.). It was overrun (1820-2) by Mohammed Ali of Egypt. In Egyptian service, Baker and Gordon completed the conquest of the south and began to suppress the slave trade. The Mahdi led a revolt (1883-5), but his power was broken (1898) by an Anglo-Egyptian force under Kitchener. The Sudan was under an Anglo-Egyptian condominium (1899-1953), after which it was self-governing until Jan. 1, 1956, when it became an independent republic. It joined the Arab League and the U.N. (1956). A coup d'état

(1958) was followed by the establishment of military rule (1958-64). Parliamentary government was reestablished (1965). A revolt of the South against northern domination erupted (1962). A new army coup d'état (1969) introduced a degree of Arab socialism, and renamed the country the Sudan Democratic Republic. A certain autonomy was granted (1972) to the south. Civil war erupted again (1983) when the southern region was divided into three provinces and strict Islamic law was imposed throughout the country. Gen. Gaafar al Nimiery, in power since 1969 except for a brief period in 1971, was overthrown (1985) after nationwide riots protesting his imposition of economic austerity measures demanded by the U.S.A. and the International Monetary Fund. A transition government tried to improve the economy and to end foreign support for the southern rebels by attempting to improve relations with Libya and Ethiopia

Sudan an imprecisely delineated geographical region of Africa generally considered to include northern and central Chad, northern and central Sudan, and Eritrea ‖ the name given by the Arab invaders of N. Africa to the belt of sahel country south of the Sahara from the Atlantic to the Red Sea

Su·da·nese (su:d'ni:z, su:d'ni:s) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the Sudan or its people **2.** *pl.* **Su·da·nese** *n.* a native or inhabitant of the Sudan

Su·dan·ic (su:dǽnik) **1.** *adj.* Sudanese **2.** *n.* a large group of languages spoken in an area of west and central Africa from S. Sudan to Senegal (*AFRICAN LANGUAGES)

Sudanic civilization a civilization, based on divine kingship and an elaborate bureaucracy, which flourished in west and central Africa from the 4th c. onward. The most famous Sudanic states were Ghana, Kanem, Songhai and Hausa. They were converted to Islam in the Middle Ages and fell into decay at various dates between the 16th and 19th cc.

su·dar·i·um (su:déəri:əm) *pl.* **su·dar·i·a** (su:déəri:ə) *n.* a veronica (cloth) [L.]

su·da·to·ri·um (su:dətɔ́ri:əm, su:dətóuri:əm) *pl* **su·da·to·ri·a** (su:dətɔ́ri:ə, su:dətóuri:ə) *n.* (esp. *Rom. hist.*) the heated room in which sweat baths are taken [L.]

Sud·bur·y (sʌ́dbəri:, sʌ́dbə·ri:) a town (pop 91,829) in central Ontario, Canada, center of a mining area producing nickel. University (1957)

sudd (sʌd) *n.* vegetable matter consisting mainly of papyrus stems and a type of aquatic grass (*Vossia procera*), floating on and congesting parts of the upper White Nile [Arab.=an obstructing]

sud·den (sʌ́d'n) **1.** *adj.* of a change or event which occurs without noticeable preparation, *a sudden fall of temperature* ‖ unexpected, *a sudden bend in the road* **2.** *n.* (only in the phrase) **all of a sudden** suddenly, unexpectedly [A.F. *sodein, sudein*]

sudden infant death syndrome (*med.*) unexpected infant (1 to 4 months) mortality that occurs during sleep, the cause of which is presently unknown *abbr.* SIDS *also* crib death, sleep apnea syndrome

Su·der·mann (zú:dərmən), Hermann (1857-1928), German dramatist and author of novels and short stories. These last include 'The Excursion to Tilsit' (1917). His play 'Heimat' (1893) was translated into English as 'Magda' (1896)

Su·de·ten·land (su:déit'nlənd, zu:déit'nlənd) the northern border region of Czechoslovakia, along the Erzgebirge and the Sudeten Mtns. It had a largely German-speaking population and was annexed (1938) by Hitler. It was returned (1945) to Czechoslovakia and most of the German population was expelled

Su·de·ten Mountains (su:déit'n, zu:déit'n) a mountain system separating Silesia, Poland from Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Highest peak Schneekoppe (5,259 ft)

su·dor·if·er·ous (su:dərífərəs) *adj* (of glands) producing or carrying sweat [fr. Mod. L. *sudoriferus*]

su·dor·if·ic (su:dərífik) **1.** *adj.* inducing sweat **2.** *n.* a sweat-producing drug [fr. Mod. L. *sudorificus*]

Su·dra (sú:drə) *n.* a Hindu of the fourth and lowest of the chief castes, comprising manual workers (*BRAHMIN, *KSHATRIYA, *VAISYA) [Skr. *śūdra*]

suds (sʌdz) *pl. n.* frothy, soapy water or the froth of soft soap ‖ *colloq.* **suds·er** *super!* **suds·i·est** *adj.* frothy [etym. doubtful]

Sue (su:), Eugène (1804-57), French novelist, author of 'les Mystères de Paris' (1842-3) and 'le Juif errant' (1844-5)

sue (su:) *pres. part.* **su·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sued** *v.t.* to bring a legal action against, *to sue someone for damages* ‖ (*law*) to carry (an action) through to decision ‖ (*law*) to appeal to (a court) ‖ *v.i.* (*law*) to bring an action with a view to securing redress ‖ *obs.* to make a petition or entreaty, *to sue for mercy* [A.F. *suer, siwer*]

suede, *Br.* esp. suéde (sweid) *n.* leather having the flesh side napped by buffing. It is used for shoes, gloves etc. [F. *Suède*, Sweden in *gants de suède* Swedish gloves]

sued·et·ta (sweidétə) *n.* synthetic suede

Su·ei (*MAIDEN

su·et (sú:it) *n.* the hard fat surrounding the kidneys and loins of cattle and sheep, used in cooking or in making tallow [dim. of A.F. *sue, seu* fr. L. *sebum*, tallow]

Sue·to·ni·us (switóuni:əs) (Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus, c. 69–c. 140), Roman historian, author of the 'De vita Caesarum', historical biographies of the Roman emperors from Julius Caesar to Domitian

Su·ez (su:éz, *Br.* sú:iz) a port (pop. 368,000) in Egypt at the head of the Gulf of Suez (the northwestern arm of the Red Sea) and entrance to the Suez Canal: oil refining, fertilizers

Suez Canal a ship canal (100 miles long) in E. Egypt linking, by way of several lakes and without any locks, the Red Sea (Gulf of Suez) with the Mediterranean at Port Said. It enables vessels to sail between Europe and the East without rounding Africa (almost halving the distance between London and Bombay, for example). The canal was planned and built (1854-69) by de Lesseps with French and Egyptian capital. On Disraeli's initiative, Britain bought a major interest in the company controlling the canal (1875). It was nationalized (1956) by Egypt, and the resultant military intervention by Britain, France and Israel was stopped by the U.N. The canal, which had been blocked by Egypt, was reopened (1957) but was again blocked (June 1967) after the third Arab-Israeli war. It remained closed for eight years. Plans were announced to widen and deepen the canal (1975)

suf·fer (sʌ́fər) *v.t.* to be made to bear, *to suffer punishment, suffer discomfort* ‖ to be the victim of, *to suffer loss* ‖ to put up with, *to suffer fools gladly* ‖ to undergo, be subjected to, *to suffer damage in transport* ‖ (*old-fash.*) to allow ‖ *v.i.* to experience pain or injury ‖ to experience loss, damage, deterioration etc., *carpets suffer from damp* [A.F. *suffrir*]

suf·fer·ance (sʌ́fərəns) *n.* tacit consent **on sufferance** under conditions of being permitted but not welcomed [O.F. *suffrance, soffrance*]

suf·fer·ing (sʌ́fəriŋ) *n.* mental or physical pain ‖ the bearing of pain, distress, loss, damage etc

suf·fice (səfáis) *pres. part.* **suf·fic·ing** *past* and *part.* **suf·ficed** *v.i.* to be enough ‖ *v.t.* to be enough for [fr. O.F. *suffire* (*suffis*)]

suf·fi·cien·cy (səfíʃənsi:) *pl.* **suf·fi·cien·cies** *n* an adequate amount ‖ the state or quality of being sufficient [fr. L. *sufficientia*]

suf·fi·cient (səfíʃənt) *adj.* enough, as much as is needed [O.F.]

suf·fix (sʌ́fiks) *n.* a sound, syllable or syllables added to the end of a word or to a word base to change its meaning or give it grammatical function or to form a new word (e.g. '-ly', '-ness', '-ed' etc.) ‖ (*math.*) a subindex **2.** (sʌfíks, sʌ́fiks) *v.t.* to add as a suffix [fr. Mod. L. *suffixum* fr. *suffigere*, to fasten on beneath]

suf·fo·cate (sʌ́fəkeit) *pres. part* **suf·fo·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **suf·fo·cat·ed** *v.t.* to kill by stopping respiration ‖ to hinder the respiration of ‖ to oppress, smother ‖ *v.i.* to die by being suffocated ‖ to have too little air to breathe [fr. L. *suffocare* (*suffocatus*), to choke]

suf·fo·ca·tion (sʌfəkéiʃən) *n.* a suffocating or being suffocated [fr. L. *suffocatio* (*suffocationis*)]

Suf·folk (sʌ́fək), Thomas Howard, 1st earl of (1561-1626), lord high treasurer (1614-18). He was removed from office when found guilty of embezzlement

Suffolk [illegible] miles, pop. 343,000, county town: Ipswich) and West Suffolk (area 611 sq. miles, pop. 130,000 county town: Bury St Edmunds)

Suffolk Resolves resolutions adopted (1774) by the colonial assembly of Massachusetts which declared the Intolerable Acts void and recommended the establishment of a colonial militia

suf·fra·gan (sʌ́frəgən) **1.** *n.* a bishop who has no cathedral of his own, but serves as assistant to the bishop of a diocese **2.** *adj.* of such an assistant bishop [O.E.]

suf·frage (sʌ́frɪdʒ) *n.* the right to vote in political elections ‖ (esp. *pl.*) a vote of assent **suf·fra·gette** (sʌfrədʒét) *n.* a female agitator for women's suffrage **süf·fra·gist** *n.* an advocate of extension of political suffrage, esp. to women [O.F.]

suf·fuse (səfjú:z) *pres. part.* **suf·fus·ing** *past* and *past part.* **suf·fused** *v.t.* to spread or cover completely, to permeate with light, a liquid, a color etc. [fr. L. *suffundere* (*suffusus*)]

suf·fu·sion (səfjú:ʒən) *n.* a suffusing or being suffused ‖ something that suffuses, esp. a flush or a blush [fr. L. *suffusio* (*suffusionis*)]

Su·fi (sú:fi:) **1.** *n.* an adherent of Sufism **2.** *adj* relating to Sufism or to Sufis **Sü·fism** *n.* a system of mainly heterodox, mystical groups within Islam. Developing in Persia and Iraq (9th–13th cc.) Sufism advocated asceticism and meditation as a means of achieving rapturous union with the Divine: among the dervish orders certain forms of dancing were used to induce ecstasy. It also encouraged the worship of saints, and it formed communities and orders, both practices being quite against orthodox teaching. The work of al-Ghazzali (1058–1111, *GHAZZALI) caused Sufism to be accepted in orthodox circles, however, and it then reinvigorated an Islam too much governed by arid scholasticism **Su·fis·tic** *adj.* [Arab. *ṣūf*, wool]

Su-15 *FLAGON

sug·ar (ʃugər) **1.** *n.* sucrose, esp. in the white crystallized form obtained chiefly by processing the juice expressed from sugarcane or from sliced sugar beets, and refining and evaporating it. Sugar is an important flavoring and preservative for other foods ‖ one of a class of simple carbohydrates soluble in water (e.g. fructose, maltose, sucrose, glucose) including oligosaccharides and monosaccharides, that vary widely in sweetness ‖ a spoonful or lump of sugar **2.** *v.t.* to sweeten with sugar ‖ to sprinkle with sugar ‖ (esp. *Br.*) to make (something unpleasant) more agreeable by flattery, cajolery etc. ‖ *v.i.* to form sugar ‖ to become granular like sugar **to sugar off** to finish the boiling down of maple syrup until it is thick enough to crystallize **to sugar the pill** to make something unpleasant acceptable [O.F. *çucre* fr. M.L. fr. Arab.]

Sugar Act of 1764 a British act of Parliament passed to raise revenue and offset colonial administrative costs. It gave customs officials more power, freed them from damage suits in colonial courts, and elaborated the bonds, bills of lading, and other papers used in colonial commerce in order to prevent fraud. It lowered the duty on foreign molasses, but this duty was [illegible] having being tolerated until then). It thus depended on molasses

sugar almond (*Br.*) a Jordan almond

sugar beet a beet having white roots grown for its sugar. After the root is crushed and the sugar extracted, the residue is used as fodder

[illegible]

rum, a species of tall, coarse perennial grass (S.

[illegible] unpleasant) seem easier or more attractive than it really is; to conceal (something unpalatable) under a pleasing surface **sug·ar-coated** *adj.* **sug·ar-cont·ing** *n.*

[illegible] mistress

sug·ar·house (ʃúgərhaus) *pl.* **sug·ar·hous·es** (ʃúgərhauziz) *n.* a building where sugar is processed, esp. where maple sugar and maple syrup are made

sug·ar·i·ness (ʃúgəri:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being sugary

sug·ar·loaf (ʃúgərlouf) *pl.* **sug·ar·loaves** (ʃúgərlouvz) *n.* a conical mass of refined sugar ‖ a hill or mountain shaped like a sugarloaf **sug·ar·loaf** *adj.* shaped like a cone of sugar

sugar maple any of various North American maples, esp. *Acer saccharum*, from whose sap maple syrup and maple sugar are made. Sugar maples are also highly valued for their hardwood

sug·ar·y (ʃúgəri:) *adj.* of or containing sugar ‖ very sweet ‖ granular, like refined sugar ‖ sentimental and cloying ‖ (of a person's manner, voice etc.) excessively and usually insincerely sweet

Su·ger (syʒer) (c. 1081-1151), French cleric and statesman, abbot of Saint-Denis. He was the chief minister of Louis VI and Louis VII, and was regent of France (1147-9) during Louis VII's absence on crusade. He wrote a life of Louis VI

sug·gest (səgdʒést, sədʒést) *v.t.* to put forward for consideration, *to suggest an alternative route* ‖ to make one think of, bring to mind, esp. by free association, *the symphony suggests a sunrise* ‖ to propose (someone or something) as a possibility ‖ to intimate ‖ to serve as an inspiration for, prompt the doing of, *a drama suggested by Harlem race riots* [fr. L. *suggerere* (*suggestus*), to bring under]

sug·gest·i·bil·i·ty (səgdʒestəbíliti:, sədʒestəbíliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being suggestible

sug·gest·i·ble (səgdʒéstəb'l, sədʒéstəb'l) *adj.* (of a person) readily able to be influenced by suggestion, esp. hypnotic suggestion ‖ being mentally susceptible to the influence and opinions of persons other than oneself ‖ able to be suggested

sug·ges·tion (səgdʒéstʃən, sədʒéstʃən) *n.* a suggesting or being suggested ‖ that which is suggested ‖ a partly formed idea which, if developed, would be the basis of a judgment ‖ a very slight amount, *a suggestion of mockery in his tone* ‖ the process whereby one thought leads to another, a part evokes a whole etc. ‖ (*psychol.*) a mental process which results in the acceptance of beliefs arising from a source considered expert or authoritative. The technique of advertising often rests on it ‖ hypnosis [O.F. *suggestioun* fr. L.]

sug·ges·tive (səgdʒéstiv, sədʒéstiv) *adj.* stimulating ideas, emotions etc. ‖ tending to suggest something indecent

Su·har·to (su:hartou) (1921-), Indonesian general and statesman. When President Sukarno was deprived (1967) of his presidential powers Suharto had them temporarily ascribed (Mar. 1967) to himself, and set about rebuilding the economy. He adopted a peaceful policy toward Malaysia, and sought to counter the influence of Communist China. He was reelected in 1973, 1978, and 1983

Suhl (zu:l) a district (area 1,492 sq. miles, pop. 575,000) of East Germany (*THURINGIA)

Sui (swi:) a dynasty which ruled China (590-618). Under it the Chinese empire was greatly extended

su·i·cid·al (su:isaid'l) *adj.* having an inclination towards suicide ‖ involving or leading to suicide ‖ involving esp. willful destruction of one's own interests, career etc

su·i·cide (su:isaid) *n.* the act of killing oneself intentionally ‖ an action for which one is responsible and which damages one's career or reputation irreparably, *political suicide* [fr. Mod. L. *suicidum* fr. *sui*, of oneself + *caedere*, to kill]

suicide *n.* a person who intentionally takes his own life, or attempts to do so [Mod. L. *suicida* fr. [illegible]]

suicide connection technique for reversing rotation of a large electric motor (from full speed ahead to reverse) by so wiring the field and armature circuits to make it a generator, feeding energy to field coils to negate stored magnetism quickly

suicide seat seat next to the driver of a motor vehicle

suicide squad (*football*) team group that defends the player kicking off

su·i·cid·ol·o·gy (su:isaidɔ́lədʒi:) *n.* the study of suicide(s) [illegible]

suit (su:t) I. *n.* a jacket and pants of the same material, sometimes with a vest as well ‖ a jacket and skirt of the same material ‖ the act of suing in a court of law ‖ an action taken to a court of law ‖ an act of petitioning or requesting ‖ (*old-fash.*) courtship, *to press one's suit* ‖ one of the four sets of cards (clubs, diamonds, spades, hearts) in a deck ‖ (*naut.*) a set of sails ‖ (*hist.*) a set of armor ‖ an outfit adapted to a particular activity or circumstance, *a space suit* ‖ a bathing suit **to follow suit** (*cards*) to play a card of the suit led ‖ to follow an example, *watch what he does and follow suit* **2.** *v.t.* to meet the needs or wishes of, be convenient for, *would it suit you to come tomorrow?* ‖ to fit in with, *that suits my plans* ‖ (esp. used passively) to fit for, *he isn't suited for salesmanship* ‖ to look well on, *green suits you* ‖ to be good for the health of, *the climate does not suit her* **to suit oneself** to satisfy one's own needs, convenience or wishes [A.F. *siute*]

suit·a·bil·i·ty (su:təbíliti:) *n.* the quality of being suitable

suit·a·ble (sú:təb'l) *adj.* meeting the requirements of a situation, purpose etc. ‖ unobjectionable as regards propriety **suit·a·bly** *adv.*

suit·case (sú:tkeis) *n.* a flat, rectangular container, with a hinged lid and a handle, used for carrying clothes etc. on a journey

suite (swi:t) *n.* a set of matching furniture ‖ a set of rooms, e.g. in a hotel ‖ a retinue, personal staff ‖ (*mus.*) an instrumental composition consisting of a set of movements, esp. (*hist.*) consisting of an allemande, courante, saraband, gigue, sometimes with additions, in related keys [F.]

suit·ing (sú:tiŋ) *n.* cloth of which men's and women's suits are made

suit·or (sú:tər) *n.* (*law*) a petitioner or plaintiff in a lawsuit ‖ a petitioner ‖ (*old-fash.*) a man who courts a woman with a view to marriage [A.F. *seutor, suttour*]

Sui-yüan (swi:jyún) a former province of N. China, part of Inner Mongolia since 1954

Su·kar·na-pu·ra (su:kɑrnəpúərə) *DJAJAPURA

Su·kar·no (su:kárnou), Achmed (1901-70), Indonesian statesman, first president of Indonesia (1945-67). He assumed dictatorial powers (1960) and became head of state for life (1963), but was forced to give up power in 1967

Su·khu·mi (su:xumi:) the capital (pop. 114,000) of the Abkhazian A.S.S.R., U.S.S.R., a port and resort on the E. Black Sea

su·ki-ya·ki (su:ki:jú:ki:, ski:jú:ki:) *n.* a Japanese dish of thin slices of meat fried with bean sprouts, mushrooms, onions and other vegetables, served with soy sauce [Jap.]

Suk·koth (súkout, súkəs) *n.* a Jewish harvest festival commemorating the temporary shelter granted the Jews in the wilderness. It lasts 7–9 days, beginning the 15th of Tishri (cf. JEWISH CALENDAR) [Heb. *Sukkōth*, pl. of *sukkāh*, a thicket, arbor]

Suk·kur (súkkur) a town (pop. 158,876) in N. Sind, Pakistan, on the Indus, at the center of a great irrigation system (the Sukku and Lloyd barrage, 1928-32)

Su·lai·man Range (sulaimún) a mountain range 250 miles long in Pakistan, west of the middle Indus (Takht-i-Sulaiman, 11,100 ft.)

Su·la·we·si (su:lawési:) (Celebes) a mountainous fertile island (area 72,976 sq. miles, pop. 9,263,700) in the Greater Sundas, since 1950 one of the ten provinces of Indonesia. Chief town: Makassar. Products: rice, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, copra, nickel. The Dutch occupied the Makassar area in the south in the 17th c. but did not pacify all the tribes of the island, mainly Malay, until the early 20th c. (*INDONESIA)

sul·cate (sʌlkeit) *adj.* (*biol.*) grooved, furrowed

sul·cat·ed *adj.* [fr. L. *sulcare* (*sulcatus*), to furrow]

sul·cus (sʌlkəs) *pl.* **sul·ci** (sʌlsai) *n.* a groove, furrow, esp. (*anat.*) a shallow furrow or fissure on the surface of the brain separating one convolution from another [L.]

Su·lei·man I (su:leimun) 'the Magnificent' (1494-1566), Ottoman sultan (1520-66). He expanded the Ottoman Empire to its greatest extent, capturing Belgrade (1521) and Rhodes (1522) and unsuccessfully besieging Vienna (1529). He defeated the Hungarians at Mohacs (1526) and annexed Hungary (1540). His fleet dominated the Mediterranean and he conquered the Red Sea coast of Arabia. He was a great legislator and patron of the arts, and built many famous mosques

sul·fa·di·a·zine, sul·pha·di·a·zine (sʌlfədáiəzi:n) *n.* $C_{10}H_{10}N_4O_2S$, a sulfa drug

sul·fa drug (sʌlfə) any of a class of therapeutic agents that are sulfonamides, chemically related to sulfanilamide. These bacteriostatic drugs are particularly effective against diseases caused by streptococci, pneumococci and meningococci. The most prominent of these drugs are, in addition to sulfanilamide: sulfapyridine, sulfathiazole and sulfadiazine

sul·fa·nil·a·mide, sul·pha·nil·a·mide (sʌlfənílə-maid) *n.* $H_2NC_6H_4SO_2NH_2$, the parent compound of most of the sulfa drugs

sul·fa·pyr·i·dine, sul·pha·pyr·i·dine (sʌlfəpíər-ədi:n) *n.* $C_{11}H_{11}N_3O_2S$, a sulfa drug

sul·fate, sul·phate (sʌlfeit) **1.** *n.* a salt or ester of sulfuric acid **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sul·fat·ing, sul·phat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sul·fat·ed, sul·phat·ed** to treat with a sulfate, or sulfuric acid ‖ (*elec.*) to form a whitish deposit of lead sulfate on (the plates of a battery) ‖ *v.i.* to become sulfated

sul·fa·thi·a·zole, sul·pha·thi·a·zole (sʌlfəθáiə-zoul) *n.* $C_9H_9N_3O_2S_2$, a sulfa drug

sul·fide, sul·phide (sʌlfaid) *n.* a binary compound of sulfur with another element ‖ a compound of sulfur with an organic radical

sul·fin·py·ra·zone [$C_{23}H_{20}N_2O_3S$] (sʌlfinpáirə-zoun) *n.* (*pharm.*) drug that stimulates excretion of uric acid, used in treatment of gout and heart infarction; marketed as Anturane

sul·fite, sul·phite (sʌlfait) *n.* a salt or ester of sulfurous acid **sul·fit·ic, sul·phit·ic** (sʌlfítik) *adj.*

sul·fon·a·mide, sul·phon·a·mide (sʌlfónəmaid) *n.* any of the compounds of the group SO_2NH_2 or of its derivatives, many of which are used in destroying harmful bacteria. The first sulfonamide, known as 'M and B' (1933) was used in treating pneumonia. More recent members of the group are used to treat infections of the intestinal, urinary and respiratory tracts

sul·fo·nate, sul·pho·nate (sʌlfəneit) **1.** *n.* a salt or ester of a sulfonic acid **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sul·fo·nat·ing, sul·pho·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sul·fo·nat·ed, sul·pho·nat·ed** to convert into a sulfonic acid, salt or halide

sul·fo·na·tion, sul·pho·na·tion (sʌlfənéiʃən) *n.* the process of sulfonating

sul·fone, sul·phone (sʌlfoun) *n.* any of a group of organic compounds containing the radical SO_2 in which the sulfur atom is linked doubly with carbon in various combinations ‖ a product of sulfur compound oxidation used in treatment of leprosy

sul·fon·ic acid, sul·phon·ic acid (sʌlfónik) any of several acids that contain the SO_3H group and are derived from sulfuric acid by the replacement of an OH group

sul·fo·nyl, sul·pho·nyl (sʌlfənil) *n.* the bivalent radical SO_2 occurring in sulfones, sulfonic acids etc.

sul·fo·nyl·u·re·a (sʌlfənilju:riə) *n.* (*pharm.*) any of a number of drugs that lessen blood sugar by increasing secretion of endogenous insulin, used in treating diabetes

sul·fur, sul·phur (sʌlfər) **1.** *n.* a multivalent nonmetallic element (symbol S, at. no. 16, at. mass 32,064) found in crystalline or amorphous form. It occurs abundantly and widely in nature, in the free state and combined as sulfides and sulfates. It is used in the making of sulfuric acid, vulcanizing rubber, gunpowder, matches, dyes, fungicides, insecticides and in medicines [L. *sulphur, sulfur*]

sul·fu·rate, sul·phu·rate (sʌlfjureit) *pres. part.* **sul·fu·rat·ing, sul·phu·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sul·fu·rat·ed, sul·phu·rat·ed** *v.t.* to sulfurize **sul·fu·rá·tion, sul·phu·rá·tion** *n.*

sul·fur-bot·tom, sul·phur-bot·tom (sʌlfər-bɔtəm) *n.* the blue whale

sulfur dioxide, sulphur dioxide the stable oxide of sulfur, SO_2. It is gaseous at ordinary atmospheric pressure, with a choking and penetrating smell, but is easily liquefied by pressure. It is used in making sulfuric acid, as a reducing and bleaching agent in refining, as a preservative, as an insecticide, as a disinfectant, in refrigerating circuits etc.

sul·fu·re·ous, sul·phu·re·ous (sʌlfjúəri:əs) *adj.* of, consisting of, or like sulfur ‖ sulfur yellow in color ‖ having the qualities of sulfur when burning

sul·fu·ret·ed hydrogen, sul·phu·ret·ted hydrogen, sul·fu·ret·ted hydrogen (sʌlfjuretid) hydrogen sulfide

sul·fu·ric, sul·phu·ric (sʌlfjuərik) *adj.* of, relating to, or containing sulfur

sulfuric acid, sulphuric acid the dibasic acid H_2SO_4, a dense, oily colorless liquid (oil of vitriol) which very readily dissolves and ionizes in water, with the evolution of much heat. It is used extensively in the chemical industry, in oil refining, and in manufacturing fertilizers, detergents, explosives, dyes, rayon etc

sul·fu·rize, sul·phu·rize (sʌlfjʊraɪz) *pres. part.* **sul·fu·riz·ing, sul·phu·riz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sul·fu·rized, sul·phu·rized** *v.t.* to combine or impregnate with sulfur ‖ to fumigate or bleach with sulfur dioxide fumes

sul·fur·ous, sul·phur·ous (sʌlfjʊərəs, sʌlfərəs) *adj.* of, pertaining to or containing sulfur

sulfurous acid, sulphurous acid an unstable, weak acid, H_2SO_3, known in its aqueous solution, that is a good reducing and bleaching agent

sulfur trioxide, sulphur trioxide the oxide SO_3, which readily combines with water to form sulfuric acid

sul·fur·y, sul·phur·y (sʌlfərɪ:) *adj.* of, relating to or resembling sulfur

sul·in·dac ($C_{20}H_{17}FO_3S$) (sʌlɪndʌk) *n.* (*pharm.*) analgesic anti-inflammatory drug used in treating arthritis; marketed as Clinoril

sulk (sʌlk) **1.** *v.i.* to make one's resentment or vexation felt by others by not talking to them, not cooperating etc. **2.** *n.* the state of sulking, *in a sulk* ‖ (*pl.*) a fit of sulking **sulk·i·ly** *adv.* **sulk·i·ness** *n.* the state of being sulky **sulk·y 1.** *comp.* **sulk·i·er** *superl.* **sulk·i·est** *adj.* sulking or inclined to sulk ‖ suggesting sulkiness **2.** *pl.* **sulk·ies** *n.* a light two-wheeled cart having one seat only and no body, esp. used for trotting races [origin unknown]

Sul·la (sʌlə), Lucius Cornelius (138 BC-78 BC), Roman soldier and statesman. Consul in 88 BC, he defeated (85 BC) Mithridates VI of Pontus, overthrew his political opponents at Rome, and was made dictator with extraordinary powers. He proscribed his enemies and reinstated the power of the senate, establishing a moderately aristocratic constitution. This pattern of autocratic rule, followed by other military commanders, eventually overthrew the Roman republic

sul·lage (sʌlɪdʒ) *n.* a deposit of mud ‖ refuse or sewage ‖ molten metal scoria [origin unknown]

sul·len (sʌlən) *adj.* gloomy, ill-humored and unsociable, *a sullen mood* ‖ dull, heavy, *a sullen sky, sullen tones* ‖ sluggish, *a sullen pace* [M.E. *soleine* fr. O.F. *solain*, alone fr. L.]

Sul·li·van (sʌlɪvən), Sir Arthur Seymour (1842-1900), English composer. The combination of W. S. Gilbert's witty and topical words and Sullivan's music gave the theater 'H.M.S. Pinafore' (1878), 'The Pirates of Penzance' (1880), 'The Mikado' (1885), 'The Gondoliers' (1889) and other highly skillful light operas. Sullivan was also the composer of sacred cantatas, anthems and hymn tunes which are still sung

Sullivan, Harry Stack (1892-1949), U.S. psychiatrist. Rejecting Sigmund Freud's libidinal theory of personality development, he believed that the development of human peculiarities was governed by interpersonal phenomena

Sullivan, Louis Henri (1856-1924), American architect. His functional approach to design made for organic unity in his steel-frame commercial buildings. His work was of great importance in the evolution of American architecture

Sul·ly (sylɪ:), Maximilien de Béthune, baron de Rosny, duc de (1560-1641), French statesman. A Protestant, he served under the future Henri IV in the Wars of Religion, becoming that king's minister (1598-1610). He proved a brilliant administrator, restoring the country's finances, encouraging agriculture and industry, and building roads and canals

Sul·ly (sʌlɪ:), Thomas (1783-1872), U.S. portrait painter. His works include 'Washington Crossing the Delaware' (1818) and portraits of the Marquis de Lafayette (1824-5) and of Queen Victoria (1837)

sul·ly *pres. part.* **sul·ly·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sul·lied** *v.t.* to soil [O.F. *souiller*, to soil]

sul·phur (SULFUR and for other words beginning 'sulph-' *SULF-)

sul·tan (sʌltən) *n.* a Moslem ruler, esp. the emperor of Turkey [F. fr. Arab.]

sul·tan·a (sʌltǽnə, sʌltɑ́nə) *n.* the wife of a sultan or any female member of his family ‖ a small, seedless yellow grape grown esp. in the Mediterranean area, e.g. at Izmir, used to make a white wine or dried (*RAISIN) for use in cakes, puddings etc

sul·tan·ate (sʌltənɪt, sʌltənɪt) *n.* the rank, office or reign of a sultan ‖ the territory governed by a sultan

sul·tan·ship (sʌltənʃɪp) *n.* the rank, office or reign of a sultan

sul·tri·ly (sʌltrɪlɪ:) *adv.* in a sultry manner

sul·tri·ness (sʌltrɪ:nɪs) *n.* the quality of being sultry

sul·try (sʌltrɪ:) *comp.* **sul·tri·er** *superl.* **sul·tri·est** *adj.* (of weather) hot and oppressive ‖ (of people) passionately sensual [fr. obs. *sulter* v., perh. fr. obs. *swulter*, var. of SWELTER]

Sulu Archipelago a group of islands (area 1,087 sq. miles, pop. 317,876) in the Philippines, southwest of Mindanao. Largest island: Jolo. Chief town and port: Jolo (pop. 18,000). Religion: 95% Moslem. Products: rice, coconuts, fruit, fish, pearls, lumber. A sultanate established in the 16th c., it resisted Spanish domination. It came under U.S. control (1899). It became (1940) part of the Commonwealth of the Philippines

Sulu Sea the part of the Pacific between the Philippine Is and Sabah

sum (sʌm) **1.** *n.* an amount of money either specified or indefinite, *he paid a big sum for it* ‖ the whole amount of something ‖ gist, summary ‖ the result obtained by adding ‖ numbers to be added together ‖ (*pop.*) a problem in arithmetic **in sum** in short **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sum·ming** *past* and *past part.* **summed** (often with 'up') to add together **to sum up** to gather together the important parts of (a speech, lecture etc.) in a brief statement ‖ to arrive at a considered opinion concerning the character, qualities etc. of (a person) [O.F. *summe, somme* fr. L. *summus*, highest]

sumac, sumach (ʃúːmæk, sʌmæk, sʌmæk, ʃúːmæk) *n.* various members of *Rhus*, fam. *Anacardiaceae*, a genus of shrubs native to warm and temperate regions, having simple or pinnate leaves ‖ a shrub of this genus ‖ a substance used in tanning and dyeing made from the dried and powdered leaves of certain of these shrubs ‖ the wood of one of these shrubs (*POISON SUMAC) [O.F. or M.L. fr. Arab. *summāq*]

Su·ma·tra (sumɑ́trə) an island (area 166,789 sq. miles, pop. 28,016,160) of the Greater Sundas, Indonesia. Chief town: Palembang. A volcanic range (Kerintji, 12,467 ft) runs along the west coast. The east is an alluvial plain, largely rain forest. At present undeveloped, Sumatra has great economic potential. Products: rice, spices, tobacco, coffee, palm kernels, lumber, petroleum, coal, tin, gold. HISTORY Sumatra was the center of a Hindu empire (8th c.). Arab traders visited the island (13th c.) and, after a period of Javanese rule, Sumatra adopted Islam as its religion (late 16th c.). The Portuguese began to trade with Sumatra (early 16th c.) but were driven out by the Dutch, whose position was challenged in turn by the English. The Dutch gained control of the whole island, subjugating the last native state in 1905. It became part of Indonesia (1945)

Sum·ba (sumbə) an island (area 4,305 sq. miles, pop. 182,000) in the Lesser Sundas, Indonesia. Chief town: Waingapu (pop. 3,000). Products: sandalwood (now largely depleted), horses, cattle, cereals, tobacco, copra, [illegible] sq. miles, pop. 320,000) of the Lesser Sundas, Indonesia. Chief town and port: Raba (pop. 7,000). Products: cattle and horses, cereals, tobacco, cotton, copra, coffee

Su·mer (sumər) an ancient region in S. Mesopotamia. Its non-Semitic people developed a flourishing civilization by c. 3500 BC. They were masters of metalworking and pottery, and developed a cuneiform system of writing. Sumer became merged (c. 2200 BC) with Babylonia

Su·me·ri·an (sumɪ́rɪən) **1.** *adj.* relating to or characteristic of Sumer or of, relating to or characteristic of the Sumerian language ‖ **2.** *n.* an inhabitant of Sumer ‖ the ancient language of Sumer, surviving in cuneiform [illegible] language, either living or dead

sum·ma (sʌmə) *n.* a summary

sum·ma·ri·za·tion (sʌmərɪzeɪʃən) *n.* a summarizing or being summarized

sum·ma·rize (sʌməraɪz) *pres. part.* **sum·ma·riz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sum·ma·rized** *v.t.* to sum up, make a summary of, *to summarize an argument* ‖ to be a summary of

sum·ma·ry (sʌmərɪ:) *adj.* giving the essentials briefly, summarizing, *a summary report* ‖ done quickly without formality, *summary punishment* ‖ of or using procedure which omits much of the formality required by common law, *summary courts* (opp. PLENARY) ‖ marked by less than proper consideration, *summary treatment* [fr. L. *summarius*]

sum·ma·ry *pl* **sum·ma·ries** *n.* a short statement of the essential points of a matter [fr. L. *summarium*]

summary court-martial a military court for offenses less serious than those warranting a special court-martial, with one commissioned officer presiding who can impose only certain limited fines or punishments

sum·ma·tion (sʌméɪʃən) *n.* the act of adding an aggregate ‖ a cumulation, esp. (*biol.*) of small stimuli which together are able to induce a nerve impulse ‖ a final summing up **sum·ma·tion·al** *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *summatio* (*summationis*) fr. *summare*, to sum]

sum·mer (sʌmər) **1.** *n.* the warmest season of the year, when a region faces the sun most directly (from the June solstice to the September equinox in the northern hemisphere or from the December solstice to the March equinox in the southern hemisphere) **2.** *adj.* of summer, done in the summer **3.** *v.i.* to pass the summer, *v.t.* to provide (sheep, cattle etc.) with pasture during the summer [O.E. *sumor*]

summer *n.* a large, horizontal beam carrying a dead load in building, esp. a main beam supporting girders or the joists of a floor ‖ a stone or wooden lintel of a door or window [A.F. *sumer, somer*]

Summerall, Charles Pelot (1867-1955), U.S. general. As commander of U.S. forces in France during the 1st world war, he proved the value of coordinating artillery action with infantry operations

sum·mer·house (sʌmərhaus) *pl.* **sum·mer·hous·es** (sʌmərhauzɪz) *n.* a lightly constructed, covered building in a garden or park, for shade in summer

summer lightning heat lightning

summer solstice the time when the sun reaches the June solstice for the northern hemisphere or the December solstice for the southern hemisphere

summer squash any of a number of small [illegible] son summer

summer stock plays put on during the summer season by a repertory company in a resort or small town

sum·ming-up (sʌmɪŋʌp) *pl* **sum·mings-up** *n.* a summary

summit hills and mountains ‖ the top, the highest point [illegible] ta jury) to criticize accused person or witness)

[illegible] quest or order to appear, attend, perform some [illegible] movement

and W. M. Stanley) of the 1946 Nobel prize in chemistry, for research in enzymes

Sumner, William Graham (1840-1910), U.S. sociologist and economist. Advocating an extreme laissez-faire policy, he opposed any government measures which interfered with the natural intercourse of trade

sump (sʌmp) *n.* an oil container at the base of the crankcase of an internal-combustion engine ‖ a drainage pit ‖ a cesspool [M.L.G. *sump* or M.Du. *somp, sump* or fr. G. *sumpf*, swamp]

sump·tion (sʌmpʃən) *n.* (*logic*) a major premiss

sump·tu·ar·y (sʌmptʃu:əri:) *adj.* pertaining to or controlling expenditure [fr. L. *sumptuarius*]

sumptuary law a law limiting private expenditure, esp. (*hist.*) on religious or moral grounds

sump·tu·ous (sʌmptʃu:əs) *adj.* of very great splendor ‖ lavish, luxurious [O.F. *somptueux, sumptueux*]

Sumter *FORT SUMTER

sun (sʌn) **1.** *n.* the central controlling body of the solar system, lying at the principal focus of all the planetary orbits. In the galactic frame of reference, the sun is a typical dwarf yellow star located in a spiral arm near the outer edge of the Milky Way ‖ the light or heat received from the sun ‖ any heavenly body that is the center of a solar system ‖ (*rhet.*) a source of splendor **a place in the sun** an opportunity to expand and thrive **under the sun** in the world **2.** *v. pres. part.* **sun·ning** *past* and *past part.* **sunned** *v.t.* to expose to direct radiation from the sun ‖ *v.i.* to sit or lie in direct sunlight [O.E. *sunne*]

—The sun is a spherical body (diameter 865,400 miles) of mass 4.39×10^{27} tons (being 3.33×10^5 times more massive than the earth and 740 times more massive than the sum of the masses of the nine planets it controls) and density 1.44 times that of water. Its composition, spectroscopically determined (*FRAUNHOFER LINES), is approx. 90% hydrogen and approx. 10% helium, with small amounts of all the other known elements. Its structure includes a core whose center is at a temperature of 15 million degrees C. and at a pressure of billions of atmospheres: under such conditions matter is limited to an extremely dense gaseous state. The solar interior is surrounded by the photosphere. The extremely extended atmosphere of the sun consists of two regions: the chromosphere and the corona.

The energy of the sun is derived from the thermonuclear conversion of hydrogen into helium, which is thought to occur continuously in the extreme conditions found in the solar interior. This energy (in the form of heat and electromagnetic radiation) forces its way to the solar surface, the solar integrity being maintained by an oppositely directed intense gravitation (28 times greater at the surface of the sun than at the earth's surface). Only a small fraction of the total solar energy output (2.40×10^{11} horsepower distributed over its surface) reaches the earth, but it is responsible directly or indirectly for innumerable energy-requiring processes (e.g. growth of all plant and animal life, the winds, the production of power from natural fuels etc.) (*SUNSPOT CYCLE)

sun arc *sun lamp

sun·bath (sʌnbæθ, sʌnbɑθ) *n.* a period of exposure of the body to the sun or to a sun lamp

sun·bathe (sʌnbeið) *pres. part.* **sun·bath·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sun·bathed** *v.i.* to take a sunbath

sun·beam (sʌnbi:m) *n.* a ray of sunlight

sun bear *Helarctos malayanus* (or *Ursus malayanus*), fam. *Ursidae*, a small, mainly black bear with a short, fine coat, inhabiting the forests of the Malay Peninsula and islands east of Borneo

Sun·belt (sʌnbelt) *n.* the area of the southern U.S. from Virginia to California

sun·bird (sʌnbə:rd) *n.* any of a number of small songbirds of fam. *Nectariniidae*, with brilliant glossy plumage, resembling hummingbirds. They are found in Africa, S. Asia, Australia and the East Indies

sun·bon·net (sʌnbɔnit) *n.* a bonnet for women and girls with a front brim to shade the face and a back flap to shield the neck from the sun

sun·burn (sʌnbə:rn) **1.** *n.* reddening and blistering with consequent peeling of the skin through too sudden and too long exposure to the sun (tanning of the skin through exposure to the sun) **2.** *v. pres. part.* **sun·burn·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sunburned, sunburnt** cause to be bronzed or blistered by the sun ‖ *v.i.* to become bronzed or blistered by exposure to the sun

sun·dae (sʌndei) *n.* a portion of ice cream served with sauce, fruit, nuts, whipped cream etc. [etym. doubtful]

Sun·da Islands (sʌndə) a group of mountainous, volcanic islands in the Malay Archipelago, divided into the Greater and the Lesser Sundas. The Greater Sundas consist of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Sulawesi and adjacent islands. The Lesser Sundas (Nusa Tenggara) comprise the chain running from Bali to Timor

sun dance a ceremonial dance of North and South American Indians in honor of the sun at the summer solstice

Sun·dar·bans (sʌndərbənz) a region (about 6,000 sq. miles) of swampy islets formed by the Ganges delta in Bengal, India and Bangladesh

Sun·day (sʌndi:, sʌndei) *n.* the first day of the week, the Christian sabbath **a month of Sundays** a very long time [O.E. *sunnandæg*, day of the sun]

Sunday best one's best clothes, kept esp. for wearing on Sundays

Sunday school a voluntary school held usually in a parish on Sunday for the religious instruction of children ‖ the teachers and pupils of such a school

sun·der (sʌndər) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to break or tear apart ‖ (*rhet.*) to keep apart ‖ *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to break apart, to separate **in sunder** (*rhet.*) asunder [Late O.E. *syndrian, sundrian*]

Sun·der·land (sʌndərlənd), Robert Spencer, 2nd earl of (1640-1702), English statesman. An opportunist, he was in the pay of Louis XIV while also intriguing to put William of Orange on the English throne

Sunderland a port and county borough (pop. 196,152) in Durham, England: coal mining, shipbuilding, mechanical engineering

sun·dew (sʌndu:, sʌndju:) *n.* a member of *Drosera*, fam. *Droseraceae*, a genus of low-growing perennial insectivorous plants, with a rosette of broad, hairy leaves, found in swamps and other damp places

sun·di·al (sʌndaiəl) *n.* a device which during hours of sunlight indicates the time by a shadow cast by a stationary arm (gnomon) on a dial marked in hours. The shadow is cast at different points of the dial because of changes in the position of the earth in relation to the sun

sun disk (*archaeol.*) a winged disk, symbol of Ra and other ancient Middle Eastern sun gods

sun dog a parhelion ‖ a small halo on the parhelic circle

sun·down (sʌndaun) *n.* the part of day when the sun is setting

sun·dries (sʌndri:z) *pl. n.* miscellaneous items, esp. items individually of small importance

sun·dry (sʌndri:) *adj.* various ‖ miscellaneous, *sundry items* [O.E. *syndrig*, separate]

sun·fast (sʌnfæst, sʌnfɑst) *adj.* not fading when exposed to sunlight

sun·fish (sʌnfiʃ) *pl.* **sun·fish, sun·fish·es** *n.* any of several related forms of saltwater fishes of genus *Ranzania* ‖ any of several American freshwater fishes of fam. *Centrarchidae*, usually brilliantly colored

sun·flow·er (sʌnflauər) *n.* a member of *Helianthus*, fam. *Compositae*, a genus of tall-growing plants, esp. *H. annuus*, with large, often very large, yellow-rayed flowers which turn to face the sun. They are cultivated esp. for the oil extracted from the seeds

Sung (sun) a Chinese dynasty (960-1279) under whose rule Chinese culture was in one of its most creative periods

sung *past part.* of SING

Sun·ga·ri (sungəri) the chief river (800 miles long) of Manchuria, China, rising near the North Korean border and flowing north, by way of a large lake (Sungari Reservoir) below Yungki, the head of navigation, to the Amur. It is frozen Nov.-Apr.

sun·glasses (sʌnglæsiz, sʌnglɑsiz) *pl. n.* spectacles with lenses which are tinted to protect the eyes from glare

sun·god (sʌngɔd) *n.* a god, e.g. Mithras, identified with the sun

Su-9 *FISHPOT

Su-19 *FENCER

sunk *past* and alt *past part.* of SINK

sunk·en (sʌnkən) alt *past part.* of SINK ‖ *adj* below the surrounding level, *a sunken garden* lying at the bottom of an ocean, river etc., *a sunken ship* ‖ appearing as if hollow, *sunken cheeks*

sun·lamp (sʌnlæmp) *n.* an electric lamp which produces ultraviolet radiation used as a substitute for sunlight for therapeutic purposes, or for acquiring a suntan at home

sun lamp a large lamp reflecting light by a parabolic mirror, used on film sets

sun·light (sʌnlait) *n.* the light emanating from the sun

sun·lit (sʌnlit) *adj.* shining in the light of the sun

sunn (sʌn) *n.* sunn hemp [Urdu, Hindi, *san*]

Sun·na, Sun·nah (sunə) *n.* the official tradition of the sayings and deeds of Mohammed held in reverence by most Moslems as supplementary to the Koran [Arab.= way, manner of life]

sunn hemp *Crotalaria iuncea*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a plant with yellow flowers, grown in the East Indies ‖ the hemplike fiber of this plant, lighter and stronger than jute, and used for ropes, bags etc.

Sun·ni (sʌni:) *n.* a Sunnite [Arab. *sunnī*, lawful]

sun·ni·ly (sʌnili:) *adv.* in a sunny manner

sun·ni·ness (sʌni:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being sunny

Sun·nite (sʌnait) *n.* one of the great majority of Moslems who accept the full Sunna

sun·ny (sʌni:) *comp.* **sun·ni·er** *superl.* **sun·ni·est** *adj.* made bright or warm by the sun ‖ cheerful, *a sunny disposition*

sun parlor, *Br.* sun parlour a room or large porch having glass walls to keep the wind out and let the sunshine in

sun porch a sun parlor

sun-pumped laser (sʌnpʌmpt) crystal laser utilizing solar energy concentrated by a parabolic mirror for pumping into a laser

sun·rise (sʌnraiz) *n.* the appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning ‖ the time when this happens

sun-room (sʌnru:m, sʌnrum) *n.* a sun parlor

sun·set (sʌnset) *n.* the disappearance of the sun below the horizon at the end of the day ‖ the time when this happens ‖ the visually impressive effects of light, clouds etc. which accompany the disappearance of the sun

sunset laws legislation providing for lifetime limitation on new government agencies, established to curb growth of a bureaucratic establishment

sun·shade (sʌnʃeid) *n.* a parasol ‖ an awning

sun·shine (sʌnʃain) *n.* the light received directly from the sun ‖ the shining of the sun ‖ cheerfulness ‖ a cause of cheerfulness **sún·shin·y** *adj.*

—The three main components of sunshine are: visible radiation or light, ultraviolet radiation, which is a germicidal agent and producer of vitamin D, and infrared radiation, which is a heat-producing element forming half of all solar radiation reaching the earth's surface

sun·spot (sʌnspɔt) *n.* a dark area on the sun consisting of a gray region surrounding a darker central one. Sunspots occur singly and in groups (often pairs), are transient, appear to move steadily, vary widely in size, and are associated with strong magnetic fields (*SUNSPOT CYCLE)

sunspot cycle the roughly periodic variation in the number of sunspots, reaching a maximum, on an average, every 11 years, and accompanied by a reversal of magnetic polarity for the spots in the northern and southern hemispheres, which has not yet been satisfactorily explained. Sunspots are only one form of solar activity (*SOLAR FLARE, *SOLAR PROMINENCE)

sun·stone (sʌnstoun) *n.* aventurine feldspar

sun·stroke (sʌnstrouk) *n.* heatstroke brought about by excessive exposure to the heat of the sun

sun·tan (sʌntæn) **1.** *n.* a tan color of the skin acquired by exposure to the sun or to a sunlamp **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sun·tan·ning** *past* and *past part.* **sun·tanned** to acquire such a tan

sun·up (sʌnʌp) *n.* sunrise

Sun Yat-sen (sunjɑtsen) (1866-1925), Chinese revolutionary. He united all the Chinese revolutionary parties under the Kuomintang (1911) and was appointed provisional president of the republic (1911-12) after the fall of the Manchus

sup (sʌp) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sup·ping** *past* and *past part.* **supped** (*old-fash.*) to drink in small mouthfuls **2.** *n.* (*old-fash.*) a small mouthful of liquid [O.E. *supan*]

sup *pres. part.* **sup·ping** *past* and *past part.* **sup-**

ped *v.t.* to have supper [O.F. *soper, super, souper*]

su·per (su:pər) **1.** *n.* (*theater*) a supernumerary actor ‖ (*pop.* and *commerce*) a product of extra quality, size etc. ‖ (*bookbinding*) mull ‖ (*pop.*) a superintendent ‖ a removable upper story of a beehive, where the bees store honey **2.** *v.t.* (*bookbinding*) to reinforce (books) with mull ‖ *adj.* (*pop.*) of high quality [L. *super*, above]

super- (su:pər) *prefix* over, above (as in 'superstructure') ‖ higher in rank or position (as in 'supervisor') ‖ greater in quality, amount or degree (as in 'superabundance') ‖ surpassing all or most others of its kind (as in 'superbomber') ‖ extra, additional (as in 'supertax') ‖ (*biol.*) constituting a category more inclusive than is usual (as in 'superfamily') ‖ (*chem.*) having an unusually large amount of a specified ingredient (as in 'superphosphate') [fr. L. *super* adv. and prep., above, on top of, beyond etc.]

su·per·a·ble (su:pərəb'l) *adj.* surmountable, conquerable [fr. L. *superabilis*]

su·per·a·bound (su:pərəbáund) *v.i.* to be very or too abundant [fr. L.L. *superabundare*]

su·per·a·bun·dance (su:pərəbʌndəns) *n.* the quality or state of being superabundant ‖ an excess [fr. L.L. *superabundantia*]

su·per·a·bun·dant (su:pərəbʌndənt) *adj.* abounding in great or too great quantity [fr. L.L. *superabundans* (*superabundantis*), to superabound]

su·per·ac·ti·nide series (su:pərǽktənaid) *n.* hypothetical heavy elements 122 to 153

su·per·add (su:pərǽd) *v.t.* to add (something) to something that has already been added to [fr. L. *superaddere*]

su·per·al·loy (sú:pərælɔi) *n.* a metal alloy with the capacity to resist high stresses, temperatures, etc.

su·per·an·nu·ate (su:pərǽnju:eit) *v. pres. part.* **su·per·an·nu·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **su·per·an·nu·at·ed** *v.t.* to cause to retire on pension, esp. because of old age ‖ *v.i.* to become retired, esp. because of old age [back-formation fr. SUPERANNUATED]

su·per·an·nu·at·ed (su:pərǽnju:eitid) *adj.* out-of-date ‖ disqualified from work, usually on a pension, esp. because of old age [fr. Mod. L. *superannuatus*]

su·per·an·nu·a·tion (su:pərænju:éiʃən) *n.* a superannuating or being superannuated ‖ a pension received by a superannuated person [fr. SUPERANNUATE or SUPERANNUATED]

su·perb (supə:rb) *adj.* of the highest quality ‖ magnificent to behold ‖ majestic in size, proportions etc. [fr. L. *superbus*, proud]

Super Bowl annual championship game of winners of American and National Football Leagues; played in January since 1967

su·per·cal·en·der (su:pərkǽləndər) **1.** *n.* a calender consisting of highly polished rollers which impart a smooth, glazed finish to paper etc. **2.** *v.t.* to process with a supercalender

su·per·car·go (sú:pərkɑrgou) *pl.* **su·per·car·gos, su·per·car·goes** *n.* an officer in a merchant ship in charge of cargo and all commercial affairs [alt. of earlier *supracargo* fr Span. *sobrecargo*]

su·per·charge (sú:pərtʃɑrdʒ) *pres. part.* **su·per·charg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **su·per·charged** *v.t.* to force air and/or fuel under pressure into (an internal-combustion engine) to increase its power **sú·per·charg·er** *n.* a mechanism (e.g. a pump or compressor) used to supply an internal-combustion engine with a greater volume of air than is possible at ambient pressures. It is used on most aircraft engines, for high-performance automotive engines etc.

su·per·cil·i·ar·y (su:pərsílɪ:eri:) *adj.* of, relating to, or in the region of the eyebrow [fr. Mod. L. *supercilium*, eyebrow]

su·per·cil·i·ous (su:pərsílɪ:əs) *adj.* showing patronizing disdain [fr. L. *supercilium*, eyebrow]

su·per·class (su:pərklɑs) (*zoology*) a classification ranking between a phylum and a class

su·per·clus·ter (su:pərklʌstər) a large group of galaxies

su·per·con·duc·tiv·i·ty (su:pərkɔndʌktívɪti:) (*phys.*) the property in certain metals (lead, tin, vanadium etc.) and alloys of losing virtually all electrical resistance when cooled below a transition temperature near absolute zero. Practical use of this phenomenon is made esp. in magnetic-computer memory stores

su·per·con·ti·nent (su:pərkɔntənənt) (*geology*)

su·per·cool (su:pərku:l) *v.t.* (*chem.*) to bring to a temperature below the normal transition point for a change of state without this change occurring

supercountry 'SUPERPOWER

su·per·cur·rent (su:pərkʌrənt) *n.* (*electr.*) electrical current running without resistance, as through a metal at or near absolute zero

su·per·dense (su:pərdens) *adj.* (*astron.*) extremely compacted, e.g., a quasar, a black hole

su·per·e·go (su:pəri:gou, su:pəregou) *n.* (*psychoanal.*) the idealized image that a person builds up of himself in response to authority and social pressures. Fundamentally unconscious, it rises to consciousness on critical occasions and serves as a kind of policeman of the personality

su·per·er·o·ga·tion (su:pərerəgeiʃən) *n.* the act or process of doing more than is required by duty or obligation ‖ an instance of this **works of supererogation** (*Roman Catholicism*) the good deeds done, e.g. by saints, over and above those required by God [fr. L.L. *supererogatio* (*supererogationis*)]

su·per·e·rog·a·to·ry (su:pərərɡətɔri:, su:pərərɡətouri:) *adj.* of, relating to, or characterized by supererogation ‖ performed to a degree beyond what is required or promised ‖ (*loosely*) superfluous [fr. M.L. *supererogatorius*]

su·per·fam·i·ly (su:pərfæməli:, su:pərfæmli:) *n.* (*taxonomy*) a classification ranking above a family and regarded as being equivalent to a suborder

su·per·fec·ta (sú:pərfektə) *n.* (*wagering*) a wager in which the first four finishers in a race must be selected in proper order *Cf* PERFECTA, TRIFECTA

su·per·fec·un·da·tion (su:pərfekəndéiʃən, su:pərfi:kəndeiʃən) *n.* the successive fertilization of two or more ova during the same ovulation period

su·per·fe·ta·tion, *Br.* also **su·per·foe·ta·tion** (su:pərfitéiʃən) *n.* (*biol.*) the successive fertilization of two or more ova of different ovulations in the same uterus, occurring normally in some viviparous fishes ‖ (*bot.*) the fertilization of an ovule by more than one type of pollen [Mod. L. *superfetatio*]

su·per·fi·cial (su:pərfíʃəl) *adj.* of or relating to a surface ‖ not penetrating further than the surface, *superficial cuts* ‖ apparent rather than real, *a superficial resemblance* ‖ without depth of mind, feeling or imagination ‖ (of a unit of measure) square **su·per·fi·ci·al·i·ty** (su:pərfiʃi:ǽlɪti:) *n.* **su·per·fi·cial·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *superficialis*]

su·per·fi·cies (su:pərfíʃi:i:z / su:pərfíʃi:eiz) *pl.* **su·per·fi·cies** *n.* a surface [L. fr. *super*, above + *facies*, the face]

su·per·fine (su:pərfain) *adj.* extremely fine

su·per·fluid·i·ty (su:pərflu:íditi:) *n.* the quality or state of being superfluous ‖ a copious oversupply (esp. *pl.*) something superfluous [O.F. *superfluite*]

su·per·flu·ous (supə:rflu:əs) *adj.* being more than is needed, *superfluous words* ‖ not needed, unnecessary, *a superfluous remark* [fr. L. *superfluus*]

superfocetation 'SUPERFETATION

su·per·grade (su:pərgreid) *n.* U.S. Government employment status higher than the highest basic status

su·per·heat **1.** (su:pərhi:t) *v.t.* (*chem.*) to bring to a temperature above the normal transition point for a change of state without this change occurring, esp. to bring (water) to a temperature above its boiling point without boiling taking place ‖ to heat (esp. a vapor) not in contact with its liquid to keep it free from suspended liquid droplets, *superheated steam* **2.** (su:pərhi:t) *n.* the amount by which a vapor is superheated

su·per·heat·er *n.* an apparatus for superheating steam

superheavy *adj.* (*chem.*) (of elements) with a mass greater than known elements, e.g. hafnium

su·per·het·ero·dyne (su:pərhetərədain) *n.* (*radio*) a widely employed system of radio reception in which the incoming signal is converted to a fixed intermediate carrier signal for a radio frequency amplifier. The intermediate carrier signal permits more efficient amplification and precise tuning of the amplifier circuit to the locally produced beat frequency, the system resulting in a sensitive and selective radio receiver **2.** *n.* (*radio*) such a receiver [fr. SUPER-(SONIC) + HETERODYNE]

su·per·high·way (su:pərháiwei) *n.* an expressway, freeway, turnpike or other main road for high-speed driving

su·per·hu·man (su:pərhju:mən) *adj.* beyond normal human capacity or power, *superhuman strength* ‖ supernatural, *superhuman intervention* ‖ [M.L. *superhumanus*]

su·per·im·pose (su:pərimpouz) *pres. part.* **su·per·im·pos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **su·per·im·posed** *v.t.* (of, on, upon) to put (one thing) upon another, *to superimpose speech on recorded music* **su·per·im·po·si·tion** (su:pərimpəziʃən) *n.* a superimposing or being superimposed

su·per·in·cum·bent (su:pərinkʌmbənt) *adj.* lying on something else ‖ (of pressure) exerted from above [fr. L. *superincumbens* (*superincumbentis*) fr *superincumbere*, to lie on]

su·per·in·tend (su:pərintend) *v.t.* to direct the execution of (e.g. a job of work) ‖ to have charge of (a group of people) [fr. eccles. L. *superintendere*]

su·per·in·tend·ence (su:pərintendəns) *n.* the act or function of superintending **su·per·in·tend·en·cy** *n.* the office, rank or jurisdiction of a superintendent ‖ superintendence [fr. M.L. *superintendentia*]

su·per·in·tend·ent (su:pərintendənt) *n.* a person who superintends ‖ the head of a police department ‖ the custodian of a building ‖ (*Br.*) a police officer ranking just above an inspector [eccles. L. *superintendens* (*superintendentis*) fr *superintendere*]

su·pe·ri·or (supiəri:ər) **1.** *adj.* high or higher in position, rank, status etc. ‖ better in quality, worth, ability etc. ‖ greater in value, amount, power etc. ‖ showing that one thinks oneself better than others, *a superior smile* ‖ (*astron.*) farther from the sun than the earth, *a superior planet* ‖ (*bot.*) growing or arising from another part or organ ‖ (*anat.*) situated above a like part or organ, or above the normal position ‖ (*printing*, of a character) placed above the line of type, e.g. '3' in 'a^3' **2.** *n.* a person who is superior in rank or authority ‖ a person who controls a religious community ‖ (*printing*) a superior character **su·pe·ri·or·i·ty** (supiɔri:ɔriti:, supiəri:ɔriti:) *n.* [O.F.]

superiority complex a neurotic condition resulting from overcompensation for feelings of inferiority to others

Superior, Lake the most northwesterly of the Great Lakes of North America, and one of the world's largest sheets of fresh water (area 31,820 sq. miles, maximum depth 1,180 ft). It is bounded in the W. by Minnesota and Wisconsin, in the S. by Michigan, and in the E. by Ontario, and is joined to Lakes Michigan and Huron by the St. Mary River. Part of the St. Lawrence Seaway system, it carries a large volume of grain and iron ore between Lake Michigan and Thunder Bay, Ontario, and Duluth, Minnesota

su·per·jet (su:pərdʒet) *n.* a supersonic jet aircraft

superlative the quality indicated by the adjective or adverb in the highest degree (usually by the addition of 'est' or by the use of 'most' with the positive form) **2.** *n.* the highest degree of something, someone or something superlative (*gram.*) the superlative degree of comparison (*gram.*) a word in the superlative degree **3.** *adj.* (*gram.*) in the superlative degree **4.** *adj.* exaggerated language [O.F. *superlatif*]

supermarket

supermen

supermolecule (su:pərmɔlikju:l) *n.* (*chem.*) a complex molecule formed by the association of two or more molecules, e.g., an enzyme, a polymer, a protein

supermolecular *adj.*

supermultiplet (su:pərmʌltiplət) *n.* (*nuclear phys.*) a group consisting of smaller groups of nuclear particles

su·per·nal (supə:rn'l) *adj.* (*rhet.*) pertaining to a celestial realm [O.F.]

su·per·na·tant (su:pərneit'nt) *adj.* floating on the surface (e.g. of a clear liquid above a precipitate) [fr. L. *supernatans* (*supernatantis*) fr. *supernatare*, to float]

su·per·nat·u·ral (su:pərnætʃərəl) **1.** *adj.* not able to be explained in terms of the known laws which govern the material universe, *a supernatural phenomenon* **2.** *n.* (with 'the') that realm of experience which is inexplicable in terms of the known laws of nature ‖ a supernatural ‖ being, force etc. **su·per·nat·u·ral·ism** *n.* the quality or state of being supernatural belief in the supernatural **su·per·nat·u·ral·ist** *n.* **su·per·nat·u·ral·is·tic** *adj.* **su·per·nat·u·ral·ize** *v.t. pres. part.* **su·per·nat·u·ral·iz·ing** *past* and *past part* **su·per·nat·u·ral·ized** to make supernatural ‖ to treat as supernatural [fr. M.L. *supernaturalis*]

su·per·no·va (su:pərnouvə) *n.* (*astron.*) a nova with the brightness of many millions of suns, occurring very rarely ‖ a star that has exhausted its nuclear fuel, collapsed into a superdense state, and exploded with a final burst of enormous energy, releasing in one second an energy equivalent to that released by the sun in 60 years [Mod. L. fr. *super-*, above + NOVA]

su·per·nuke (su:pərnu:k) *n.* (*slang*) a technical adviser in a nuclear energy plant

su·per·nu·mer·ar·y (su:pərnu:mərəri:, su:pərnju:mərəri:) **1.** *adj.* above the prescribed number, extra ‖ superfluous **2.** *pl.* **su·per·nu·mer·ar·ies** *n.* a supernumerary person or thing ‖ a person employed for use as need directs rather than for regular service ‖ (*theater*) an actor having a small part, e.g. in a crowd scene [fr. L.L. *supernumerarius*]

su·per·or·der (su:pərɔ:rdər) *n.* (*taxonomy*) a classification ranking between an order and a class or subclass

su·per·o·vu·late (su:pərɔvjuleit) *v.* to produce more eggs at one time than is normal —**super·ovulation** *n.*

su·per·phos·phate (su:pərfɔsfeit) *n.* any of various commercial phosphate fertilizers obtained by acidulating ground, insoluble phosphate rock

su·per·plas·tic (su:pərplæstik) *adj.* of the ability to change form easily under heat or other treatment —**superplasticity** *n.*

su·per·pose (su:pərpouz) *pres. part.* **su·per·pos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **su·per·posed** *v.t.* to place over, or upon, something else ‖ (*geom.*) to place (a figure) over another so that like parts of each coincide [F. *superposer*]

su·per·po·si·tion (su:pərpəziʃən) *n.* a superposing or being superposed (PRINCIPLE OF SUPERPOSITION) [F.]

su·per·po·tent (su:pərpoutənt) *adj.* having exceptional power

su·per·pow·er (su:pərpauər) *n.* a nation which by reason of its economic, political and military strength, influences the polices of less powerful nations

Super Sabre (*mil.*) a supersonic, single-engine, turbojet, tactical fighter-bomber (F-100), capable of employing nuclear and nonnuclear weapons

su·per·sat·u·rate (su:pərsætʃəreit) *pres. part.* **su·per·sat·u·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **su·per·sat·u·rat·ed** *v.t.* (*chem.*) to produce a solution of (something) or to produce (a solution) having a higher concentration of solute than at saturation, e.g. by the heating and slow undisturbed cooling or very rapid cooling of a saturated solution **super·sat·u·ra·tion** *n.*

su·per·scribe (su:pərskraib, su:pərskraib) *pres. part.* **su·per·scrib·ing** *past* and *past part.* **su·per·scribed** *v.t.* to write (something) upon, put (an inscription) on or over something ‖ to write an inscription on the top or surface or outside of (something) [fr. L.L. *superscribere*]

su·per·script (su:pərskript) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to, or being a character printed or written directly above, or above and to the side of the final 'a' of 'Parana' or the '3' in 'p³' (cf. SUBSCRIPT) **2.** *n.* a superscript character [fr. L.

su·per·scrip·tion (su:pərskripʃən) *n.* the act of (*pharm.*) the Latin word 'recipe' or its symbol ℞ on a prescription [fr. L.L. *superscriptio* (*superscriptionis*)]

su·per·sede (su:pərsi:d) *pres. part.* **su·per·sed·ing** *past* and *past part.* **su·per·sed·ed** *v.t.* to outmode and take the place of, *buses superseded streetcars* ‖ to take the position, office etc. of, *to supersede someone as treasurer* ‖ to replace, to *supersede a written test by an oral* **su·per·se·dure** (su:pərsi:dʒər) *n.* supersession, esp. the superseding of an old or inferior queen bee by a better one [O.F. *superseder*]

su·per·sen·si·ble (su:pərsénsəb'l) *adj.* beyond the grasp of the senses **su·per·sén·si·bly** *adv.*

su·per·sen·so·ry (su:pərsénsəri:) *adj.* supersensible

su·per·sen·su·al (su:pərsénʃu:əl) *adj.* supersensible

su·per·ses·sion (su:pərséʃən) *n.* a superseding or being superseded [fr. M.L. *supersessio* (*supersessionis*)]

super set (*weight lifting*) exercises for a set of muscles, followed by exercises for an opposing set of muscles

super ship a large cargo ship capable of sailing around South America

su·per·son·ic (su:pərsɔnik) *adj.* of waves of greater frequency than those to which the human ear responds (above about 20,000 cycles per second, esp. in electronics) ‖ of motion faster than the speed of sound waves in air (above about 738 m.p.h.) ‖ moving at this speed **su·per·són·ics** *n.* the science dealing with supersonic phenomena (*SONIC, *SUBSONIC)

su·per·star (su:pərstɑr) *n.* **1.** (*astron.*) a celestial body, emitting great energy, e.g., quasar **2.** a widely known personality of superior talent in the entertainment field or, by extension, in another field —**superstardom** *n*

su·per·sta·tion (su:pərsteiʃən) *n.* a television station with national satellite connections

su·per·sti·tion (su:pərstiʃən) *n.* a belief or beliefs justified neither by reason nor evidence nor by any religious canon [O.F.]

su·per·sti·tious (su:pərstiʃəs) *adj.* of or relating to superstition ‖ manifesting superstition [O.F. *superstitieux*]

su·per·stra·tum (su:pərstreitəm, su:pərstrætəm, su:pərstrɑtəm) *pl.* **su·per·stra·ta** (su:pərstreitə, su:pərstrætə, su:pərstrɑtə), **su·per·stra·tums** *n.* a stratum overlying another

su·per·struc·ture (su:pərstrʌktʃər) *n.* a structure built upon another structure ‖ (*archit.*) the entire building above the main supporting level ‖ (*naut.*) the structure of a ship above the main deck

su·per·tax (su:pərtæks) *n.* (*Br. hist.*) tax at above the normal rate, on income over a certain level, replaced by surtax

su·per·ton·ic (su:pərtɔnik) *n.* (*mus.*) the second degree of the major or minor scale, next above the tonic

su·per·vene (su:pərvi:n) *pres. part.* **su·per·ven·ing** *past* and *past part.* **su·per·vened** *v.t.* to happen unexpectedly and in a way which has the effect of preventing or radically changing some planned course of action ‖ to follow closely after some event or set of circumstances [fr. L. *supervenire*]

su·per·ven·ient (su:pərvi:njənt) *adj.* supervening as something added, *supervenient grace* [fr. L. *superveniens* (*supervenientis*) fr. *supervenire*, to supervene]

su·per·ven·tion (su:pərvenʃən) *n.* the act or process of supervening ‖ a supervening event [fr. L.L. *superventio* (*superventionis*)]

Su·per·vielle (sypərvjel), Jules (1884–1960), French poet. He was born in Montevideo and lived in Uruguay for many years. His most famous poems are 'Gravitations' (1925), 'Naissances' (1951) and 'le Corps tragique' (1959). He also wrote short stories and plays

su·per·vise (su:pərvaiz) *pres. part.* **su·per·vis·ing** *past* and *past part.* **su·per·vised** *v.t.* to superintend work or the person doing it [fr. M.L. *supervidere* (*supervisus*)]

su·per·vi·sion (su:pərviʒən) *n.* supervising or being supervised [fr. M.L. *supervisio* (*supervisionis*)]

su·per·vi·sor (su:pərvaizər) *n.* a person who supervises ‖ (*education*) a person in some school systems who supervises teachers in planning, method etc. or in the teaching of special courses **su·per·vi·so·ry** *adj.* of or relating to supervision, *supervisory duties* [M.L.]

su·pi·nate (su:pineit) *pres. part.* **su·pi·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **su·pi·nat·ed** *v.t.* to turn (a hand or hand and arm) so that the palm is upward (cf. PRONATE) [fr. L. *supinare* (*supinatus*), to lay backward]

su·pi·na·tion (su:pinéiʃən) *n.* a supinating or being supinated ‖ the position resulting from this [fr. L. *supinatio* (*supinationis*)]

su·pi·na·tor (sú:pineitər) *n.* a muscle in the forearm which causes supination [Mod. L. fr. *supinare*, supinate]

su·pine (su:páin) **1.** *adj.* lying flat on the back (opp. PRONE) ‖ (of a hand) with the palm upward or away from the body ‖ listless through laziness or indifference or both **2.** *n.* (*Latin gram.*) a verbal noun formed from the past participle and having only two forms, accusative and ablative [fr. L. *supinus*]

sup·per (sʌ́pər) *n.* a light meal taken in the evening ‖ the evening meal eaten by those who have dinner at midday [O.F. *soper, super, souper*]

sup·plant (səplǽnt, səplɑ́nt) *v.t.* to supersede (another) esp. by force, cunning etc. ‖ to take the place of, *why should tea supplant coffee as a national drink?* [O. F. *supplanter*]

sup·ple (sʌ́p'l) **1.** *adj.* easily bent, *a supple bow of yew* ‖ (of the body, limbs etc.) able to bend without effort, *supple fingers* ‖ (of a person or his mind) readily changing to meet new situations **2.** *pres. part.* **sup·pling** *past* and *past part.* **sup·pled** *v.t.* to make supple [O.F. fr. L. *supplex*, bending under]

sup·ple·ly (sʌ́p'li:) *adv.* in a supple manner

sup·ple·ment 1. (sʌ́pləmənt) *n.* something added ‖ a section added to a book etc., or a separate volume, giving additional information etc. ‖ a separate section issued with a newspaper containing feature articles etc. ‖ (*math.*) the amount to be added to a given angle or arc to make 180° or a semicircle **2.** *v.t.* to add to, *to supplement one's pay* ‖ to supply a deficiency in **sup·ple·men·tal** (sʌpləmént'l), **sup·ple·mén·ta·ry** *adjs.* [fr. L. *supplementum*]

supplementary angles two angles whose sum is 180°

sup·ple·men·ta·tion (sʌpləmentéiʃən) *n.* the act or process of supplementing ‖ an instance of supplementing

sup·pli·ant (sʌ́pli:ənt) **1.** *adj.* (*rhet.*) asking humbly ‖ (*rhet.*) expressing supplication, *a suppliant prayer* **2.** *n.* (*rhet.*) a person who supplicates [F.]

sup·pli·cant (sʌ́plikənt) **1.** *n.* a suppliant **2.** *adj.* supplicating [fr. L. *supplicans* fr. *supplicare*, to supplicate]

sup·pli·cate (sʌ́plikeit) *pres. part.* **sup·pli·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sup·pli·cat·ed** *v.t.* to ask for in humble petition ‖ to entreat (God, a person) for something ‖ *v.i.* to make humble entreaty [fr. L. *supplicare* (*supplicatus*)]

sup·pli·ca·tion (sʌplikéiʃən) *n.* the act or process of supplicating ‖ a humble request, prayer etc. [O.F.]

sup·pli·ca·to·ry (sʌ́plikətɔri:, sʌ́plikətouri:) *adj.* supplicating [fr. M.L. *supplicatorius*]

sup·pli·er (səpláiər) *n.* someone who, or something which, supplies

sup·ply (səplái) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **sup·ply·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sup·plied** *v.t.* to give (something needed or wanted), *to supply necessary tools* ‖ to fill the needs of, *to supply a town with electricity* ‖ to satisfy (a need), *to supply proof* ‖ to furnish (something that was missing), to *supply a deficiency* ‖ to serve as a substitute for (a clergyman), or occupy (his church or pulpit) for him ‖ *v.t.* to act as substitute for a clergyman **2.** *pl.* **sup·plies** *n.* the act of supplying ‖ (often *pl.*) stock or stores available for use ‖ (*pl.*) stores for the armed forces ‖ (*pl.*) money granted for the expenses of a government ‖ (*econ.*) the amount or quantity of goods available on the market for purchase ‖ a clergyman who temporarily fills another clergyman's place [fr. O.F. *sopleer, soupleer*]

sup·ply (sʌ́pli:) *adv.* supplely

sup·ply-side (sʌplaisaid) *n.* (*economics*) approach to solution of economic problems with emphasis on increasing (or decreasing) the total supply of products, e.g., to reduce (or increase) prices

sup·ply teacher (səpláı) (*Br.*) a teacher unassigned to a particular school but available to fill a temporary vacancy

sup·port (səpɔ́rt) **1.** *v.t.* to carry the weight of ‖ to prevent from falling, sinking etc., *to support a roof by struts* ‖ to be actively in favor of, *to support a cause* ‖ to assist or strengthen morally, *she supported him in his struggle* ‖ to be or provide an argument in favor of or additional

evidence for, *this supports his theory* ‖ to bear, endure, *to support extremes of climate* ‖ to bear the cost of providing for, *to support a family* ‖ to give assistance to (troops already engaged) ‖ to act with (a principal actor or actors) in a secondary role ‖ to second (a resolution in committee) (*heraldry*, only in passive) to flank as supporter **2.** *n.* a supporting or being supported ‖ someone who or something which supports ‖ a means of sustenance **sup·port·a·ble** *adj.* **sup·port·er** *n.* a person who supports a cause, team etc ‖ a partisan ‖ (*heraldry*) one of a pair of figures standing beside or supporting the shield **sup·port·ive** (səpɔ́rtiv, səpɔ́urtiv) *adj.* providing support [fr. O.F. or F. *supporter*]

support hose stockings with elastic threads

support level (*securities*) a price level at which customers customarily enter the market to buy

sup·pos·a·ble (səpóuzəb'l) *adj.* able to be supposed

sup·pose (səpóuz) *pres. part.* **sup·pos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sup·posed** *v.t.* to think likely, *I suppose he may come today* ‖ to presume, believe without firm cause, *I supposed him to be away from home* ‖ to admit as a possibility or probability, *I suppose you know what to do* ‖ (used in the imperative) to imagine (something) so as to consider an effect, *suppose you miss your train*, or as the basis, or illustration, of an argument, *suppose this grain of sand to be the universe* ‖ (of a theory etc.) to postulate, presuppose ‖ (used in passive) to expect, require, as being desired, *I'm supposed to tell you about it* **sup·posed** (səpóuzd, səpóuzid) *adj.* thought, but not known, to be true, *his supposed death by drowning* ‖ imagined, *supposed profits* **sup·pos·ed·ly** (səpóuzidli:) *adv.* **sup·pos·ing** *conj* on the supposition that, in the event that [O.F. *supposer*]

sup·po·si·tion (sʌpəzíʃən) *n.* the act of supposing ‖ that which is supposed ‖ **sup·po·si·tion·al** *adj.* [O.F.]

sup·pos·i·to·ry (səpɔ́zitəri:, səpɔ́zitouri:) *pl.* **sup·pos·i·to·ries** *n.* a cylinder, cone or oval made of cacao butter etc. which is inserted into the rectum or vagina, where it dissolves and releases the medicament it contains [fr. L.L. *suppositorium*]

sup·press (səprés) *v.t.* to subdue, put down by force, *to suppress a revolt* ‖ to withhold (facts etc.) ‖ to hold back, to *suppress laughter* ‖ to prevent the publication or revelation of ‖ to check the flow of, stop ‖ to dismiss from the conscious mind [fr. L. *supprimere* (*suppress-*)]

sup·pres·sion (səpréʃən) *n.* a suppressing or being suppressed ‖ the conscious dismissing of an unacceptable idea, desire, painful memory etc from the mind (cf. REPRESSION) [fr. L. *suppressio* (*suppressionis*)]

sup·pu·rate (sʌ́pjureit) *pres. part.* **sup·pu·rat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sup·pu·rat·ed** *v.t.* to discharge pus [fr. L. *suppurare* (*suppuratus*)]

sup·pu·ra·tion (sʌpjuréiʃən) *n.* the formation or discharging of pus

sup·pu·ra·tive (sʌ́pjureitiv) *adj.* characterized by suppuration [fr. Mod. L. *suppurativus*]

su·pra·cel·lu·lar (su:prəsélju:lə:r) *adj.* having more than a single cell

su·pra·lap·sar·i·an (su:prəlæpsέə́ri:ən) **1.** *n.* a believer in the Calvinist doctrine that predestination preceded man's creation and fall (cf. INFRALAPSARIAN) **2.** *adj.* of or relating to this doctrine or to someone holding it **su·pra·lap·sár·i·an·ism** *n.* [fr. Mod. L. *supralapsarius*]

su·pra·lim·i·nal (su:prəlíminəl) *adj.* rising above the threshold of consciousness (cf. SUBLIMINAL) [fr. L. *supra*, above, over + *limen* (*liminis*), threshold]

su·pra·re·nal (su:prəri:n'l) **1.** *adj.* adrenal **2.** *n.* an adrenal gland [fr. Mod. L. *suprarenalis*]

suprarenal gland an adrenal gland

su·pra·ther·mal ion detector (*space*) device for recording information about ions on lunar surfaces

su·prem·a·cy (supréməsi:) *n.* the quality or state of being supreme ‖ the position of being superior to all others in something, *naval supremacy*

Supremacy, Act of (*hist.*) an act (1559) proclaiming the sovereign supreme head of the Church of England

su·preme (suprí:m) *adj.* being the highest authority ‖ highest in quality ‖ highest in degree [fr. L. *supremus*, superl. of *superus*, above]

Supreme Being God

Supreme Court the highest judicial body in the U.S.A. or in the Province of Quebec, appointed by the President with the Senate's approval ‖ its equivalent in some other countries ‖ the highest judicial body in some states of the U.S.A.

Supreme Court of Judicature the high court system of England and Wales established by acts of parliament (1873, 1875), which incorporates several former courts. It includes the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice, which has divisions of Chancery, King's Bench, probate, divorce and admiralty

supremo (supríːmou) *n.* (*Br.*) **1.** person in charge **2.** the head of an organization

Suppression of Communism Act in Republic of South Africa, law restricting the speech, writing, or gathering of nonwhites

sur *prep.*

Sur (su:r) [illegible]

su·ra (su:rə) *n.* any of the sections or chapters in the Koran [Arab. *sūrah*, step]

Su·ra·ba·ya, Soe·ra·ba·ya (su:rəbújə) a port (pop. 2,289,000) in N. Java, Indonesia, at the west end of Madura Strait. Industries: mechanical and electrical engineering, chemicals, oil refining, textiles. University

su·rah (su:rə) *n.* soft twilled silk or rayon used in clothing [perh. after SURAT in India]

Su·ra·kar·ta, Soe·ra·kar·ta (su:rəkúrtə) a commercial center (pop. 368,000) in central S. Java, Indonesia. Industries: textiles, food processing, machinery

su·ral (su:rəl) *adj.* (*anat.*) of or relating to the calf of the leg [fr. Mod. L. *suralis* fr. *sura*, calf of the leg]

Su·rat (su:rʌ́t) a port (pop. 471,000) in Gujarat, India, on the Tapti near its mouth: silk and cotton textiles, brocades, carpets, inlaid work

sur·charge (sə:rtʃurdʒ) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sur·charg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sur·charged** to overcharge (a person or an amount) ‖ to overprint (a stamp) with a surcharge ‖ to overload to overfill ‖ (*law*) to make as an additional charge, to *surcharge legal fees involved in collecting an account* **2.** *n.* a charge or tax over and above what is standard ‖ an overprint on a stamp (esp. to change its value), or the stamp bearing this ‖ (*Br.*) a charge made for delivering an unstamped or understamped letter etc., an additional burden (*law*) a surcharging ‖ (*law*) a statement showing this [O.F. *surcharger*]

sur·cingle (sə:rsingl) *n.* (*hist.*) a girth for a horse's belly to keep its blanket or pack in place [O.F. *surcengle*]

sur·coat (sə:rkout) *n.* (*hist.*) a loose tunic worn over armor ‖ (*hist.*) a long or short fitted robe worn in the late Middle Ages by men and women [O.F. *surcot, sorcot, sircot*]

surd (sə:rd) **1.** *adj.* (*math.*) of a quantity) irrational (*phon.*) voiceless **2.** *n.* an irrational number ‖ a voiceless speech sound (opp. SONANT) [fr. L. *surdus*, deaf, trans. Gk *alogos*, without reason]

sure (ʃuər) **1.** *adj.* accepted as the truth, *a sure sign of rain* ‖ accepting something as true, *I am sure, friend, a sure winner, a sure profit* ‖ safe, *to make a rope sure* **2.** *adv.* (*pop.*) certainly **for sure** certainly, *we leave tomorrow for sure* **sure enough** just as expected or promised, *we started* **to be sure** certainly ‖ admittedly to [illegible] a doubt **sure·ty** [illegible] dition of being sure ‖ a person who make-

surf (sə:rf) **1.** *n.* the foam of waves breaking on the shore ‖ the swell of the sea breaking on the shore **2.** *v.i.* to ride a wave to shore on a surfboard [etym. doubtful]

sur·face (sə:rfis) **1.** *n.* the two-dimensional boundary of a material body having zero or constant or variable curvature, *the surface of the earth* ‖ (*geom.*) that which has length and breadth but no depth ‖ the outward aspect of something, *a mere surface of sophistication* ‖ (*aeron.*) an airfoil **on the surface** so far as the eye can judge **2.** *v. pres. part* **sur·fac·ing** *past* and *past part* **sur·faced** *v.t.* to smooth the surface of, to polish ‖ to bring (e.g. a submarine) to the surface of the water ‖ *v.i.* to come to the surface of the water ‖ (*mining*) to work at or near the surface **3.** *adj.* of or at the surface (*mining*) working at or near the surface ‖ superficial [F.]

sur·face-ac·tive (sə:rfisæktiv) *adj.* of or pertaining to a substance that modifies the behavior of a liquid at its surfaces and interfaces (but not in the interior of the liquid), usually by changing the surface tension or interfacial tension of the liquid

sur·face-ef·fect ship (sə́rfisifekt) an air-cushion vehicle that operates over water, e.g., a Hovercraft *Cf* GROUND-EFFECT MACHINE

surface plate (*mech.*) a steel plate used as a standard of flatness in precision work

surface structure (*linguistics*) in transformational grammar, the sentence structure expressed phonetically [illegible]

surface tension a condition of (usually) liquid surfaces that causes liquids to tend to assume shapes of minimum surface and is the result of unbalanced intermolecular forces acting near the surfaces. It may be treated quantitatively as if the surface of a liquid were a thin elastic membrane under tension (CAPILLARITY)

sur·face-to-air-missile (sə́rfistu:ɛ́rmis'l) *n.* (*mil.*) an earth-launched guided missile with an airborne target *acronym* SAM

surface-to-air missile envelope [illegible] space within the kill capabilities of a surface-to-air missile system

sur·fac·tant (sə:rfæktənt) *n.* (*chem.*) **1.** a substance that facilitates the spreading of another substance, e.g., a detergent *also* surface-active agent **2.** an oil-water compound for application on skin or hair

surf and turf seafood and beef, e.g., in a restaurant, lobster and steak

surf·board [illegible] row board used in riding in to shore on the surf

surf·boat [illegible] to travel through the surf

sur·feit (sə́rfit) **1.** *n.* an oversupply, excess, *a surfeit of apples* ‖ overindulgence in eating and drinking ‖ the feeling resulting from this **2.** *v.t.* [illegible] to satiate [A.F., O.F. *sorfait*]

surfer's knot (*surfing*) a friction bump at knee [illegible]

surf·pool [illegible]

surge (sə:rdʒ) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **surg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **surged** *v.t.* (of the sea) to heave and swell in great force and agitation ‖ to move through, or as if through, heavy seas, *a surging ship, surging crowds, surging emotions* (*naut.*) of a rope or chain) to slip around the windlass etc. with a jerk (*elec.*) of current) to make a sudden short rise followed by a drop *v.t.* (*naut.*) [illegible] **2.** *n.* the heaving of waves ‖ a great billow ‖ a sudden access of interest, enthusiasm, pity etc. (*naut.*) the tapered part of a windlass etc. on [illegible] sudden abnormal rise of current followed by a [illegible]

sur·geon [illegible] who performs surgery ‖ a surgeonfish [A.F. *surgien*, O.F. *cirurgien*]

surgeonfish [illegible]

surgeon's knot [illegible]

surgery [illegible]

of medicine dealing with this ‖ the operating theater of a surgeon or hospital ‖ (*Br.*) a doctor's, dentist's or veterinary surgeon's consulting room or dispensary [fr. O.F. *surgerie*]

sur·gi·cal (sə́:rdʒik'l) *adj.* of or relating to surgeons or surgery ‖ used in surgery ‖ resulting from surgery

su·ri·cate (sùərikeit) *n. Suricata tetradactyla*, fam. *Viverridae*, a four-toed gray and black S. African mammal related to the mongoose [F. *surikate* fr. Afrik. prob. fr. native name]

Su·ri·name (sùərənæm) (formerly Dutch or Netherlands Guiana) a republic (area 55,143 sq. miles, pop. 377,000) in N.E. South America. Capital: Paramaribo. People: 30% mulatto, 37% Asian Indian, 15% Indonesian, 10% Bush Negro, 1% Indian, 1% European, 1% Chinese. Religion: 20% Moslem, 20% Hindu, 20% Protestant, 16% Roman Catholic, 1% Confucian. Languages: Dutch (official), English, local patois. The land is mainly forest (gum and dyewoods, tropical hardwoods). Under 3% is cultivated. Hills in the center and south rise to 4,200 ft. Average temperature (F.): 75°-85°. Rainfall: over 100 ins along the coast, lower inland. Agricultural products (coastal belt only): rice, sugarcane, cocoa, coffee, corn, rum, tropical fruits. Forestry products: balata rubber, railroad ties, fuel, lumber. Mineral resources: bauxite. Exports: bauxite, lumber and plywood, rice, fruit. Imports: machinery, fuels and oil, textiles, food, vehicles. Monetary unit: Suriname guilder. HISTORY. Suriname was colonized by the English (17th c.) and was captured by the Dutch (1667). The colony was developed by slave labor (18th c.). It was again held by Britain (1799-1802 and 1804-14). Indian and Javanese laborers immigrated (19th c.). Suriname was integrated into the Netherlands (1922), gained self-government (1955) and full independence as a parliamentary republic (1975). The government was overthrown (1980) and a national military council assumed power

Su·ri·na·me (suərinúmə) a river (c. 300 miles long) in N. Suriname, flowing into the Atlantic at Paramaribo

sur·li·ly (sə́:rlili:) *adv.* in a surly manner

sur·li·ness (sə́:rli:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being surly

sur·ly (sə́:rli:) *comp.* **sur·li·er** *superl.* **sur·li·est** *adj.* uncivil, bad-tempered [earlier *sirly*, masterful fr. SIR]

sur·mise **1.** (sərmáiz, sə́:rmaiz) *n.* a supposition based on very slight evidence **2.** (sərmáiz) *v. pres. part.* **sur·mis·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sur·mised** *v.t.* to guess ‖ *v.i.* to make a guess, suppose [O. F. *surmise*, accusation]

sur·mount (sə:rmáunt) *v.t.* to overcome, *to surmount a difficulty* ‖ to place on the top of ‖ to climb over ‖ to surpass in height ‖ to lie at the top of [A.F., O.F. *surmunter*]

sur·name (sə́:rneim) **1.** *n.* a family name ‖ (*hist.*) a name attached to a person, e.g. by reason of his occupation or place of birth or residence, later developing into such a family name **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sur·nam·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sur·named** (*hist.*) to give a surname to [after A.F., O.F. *surnam, surnom*]

sur·pass (sərpǽs, sərpás) *v.t.* to excel ‖ to exceed, *to surpass all expectations* **sur·pass·ing** *adj.* [F *surpasser*]

sur·plice (sə́:rplis) *n.* (*eccles.*) a white, loose, linen vestment having wide sleeves, worn by officiating clergy and choristers [A.F. *surpliz*, O.F. *sourpeliz*]

sur·plus (sə́:rplas, sə́:rpləs) **1.** *n.* excess in receipts over expenditure, *budget surplus* ‖ something left over and not required, *a surplus of stock* **2.** *adj.* in excess of requirements, *surplus stock* [A.F., O.F.]

sur·plus·age (sə́:rpləsidʒ) *n* surplus ‖ unnecessary words, esp. (*law*) superfluous matter in a plea or indictment [fr. M.L. *surplusagium*]

surplus value (in Marxist theory) the difference between the value of a worker's labor and [illegible] him by his employer

sur·prise (sərpráiz) **1.** *n.* the emotion excited by something, e.g. an act or event, totally unexpected ‖ the cause of this emotion **to take by surprise** to come upon suddenly or unexpectedly ‖ to catch unprepared ‖ to astonish ‖ to capture by a sudden, unexpected attack **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **sur·pris·ing** *past* and *past part* **sur·prised** to cause to experience unexpected emotion, *his generosity surprised me* ‖ to catch, come upon or attack suddenly and unexpectedly, *to surprise a thief, to surprise an enemy* ‖ to cause to feel sudden, unexpected disapproval, *his behavior surprised me* ‖ to bring (something) to light by some sudden, unexpected action, *to surprise a secret out of someone* **sur·pris·ing** *adj* [fr. A.F., O.F. *surprise*, past part. of *surprendre*]

sur·re·al·ism (sərí:əlizəm) *n.* a movement in art and literature originated in Paris (1924) by Breton. Formulated at a time when psychoanalysis was gaining ground, surrealism aimed to liberate into the creative act the image-forming powers of the unconscious and so transcend reality as it is conceived by the day-to-day intelligence. Surrealism emerged out of dada, and it claimed writers, including de Quincey, Rimbaud and Lautréamont, as its precursors. It found direction and method in Breton's manifestos and his development of automatism, and it was furthered in the writings esp. of Eluard, Aragon and Prévert. Painters inspired by de Chirico portrayed unconscious or dream images. Masson, Ernst, Arp and Miró developed abstract forms symbolizing unconscious thought. Duchamp produced objects with symbolic significance, and Picabia, Chagall, Picasso and Giacometti all participated in surrealist exhibitions. Dali and Buñuel produced a surrealist film, 'Le Chien Andalou' (1928). Surrealism, which also became philosophical and political, ceased to be a formal group or school, but has been influential as a liberating force. Surrealist elements can be recognized in much contemporary art **sur·ré·al·ist** **1.** *n.* a painter, writer etc. who practices surrealism **2.** *adj.* of, relating to, practicing or characterized by surrealism **sur·re·al·is·tic** *adj.* [fr. F. *surréalisme*]

sur·re·but·tal (sə:ribát'l, sʌribát'l) *n.* (*law*) a surrebutter [fr. O.F. *sur*, over+ REBUTTAL]

sur·re·but·ter (sə:ribátər, sʌribátər) *n.* (*law*) a plaintiff's reply to a defendant's rebutter

sur·re·join·der (sə:ridʒɔ́indər, sʌridʒɔ́indər) *n.* (*law*) a plaintiff's reply to a defendant's rejoinder

sur·ren·der (səréndər) **1.** *v.t.* to give up (something) to someone or something, esp. under compulsion, *to surrender one's watch to a robber, to surrender one's army to the enemy* ‖ to give (oneself) up to e.g. emotion ‖ to sign away one's rights under (an insurance policy) in return for an agreed sum ‖ *v.i.* to acknowledge defeat and by so doing put oneself into the power of an adversary, *the Germans surrendered to the Allies* **to surrender to bail** (*Br.*) to appear in court in discharge of bail **2.** *n.* the act of surrendering ‖ the giving up of an insurance policy by the owner in return for a cash payment **in surrender** as an indication that defeat is accepted [A.F.]

sur·rep·ti·tious (sə:rəptíʃəs, sʌrəptíʃəs) *adj.* secretive, stealthy ‖ acting in a secretive, stealthy way ‖ obtained in a secretive, stealthy way [fr. L. *surreptitius*]

Sur·rey (sə́:ri:, sʌ́ri:), Henry Howard, earl of (c. 1517-47), English poet. With Wyatt, he introduced into English verse French and Italian forms. He employed the first English blank verse in his translation 'Certain Bokes of Virgiles Aenaeis' (1557)

Surrey a county (area 722 sq. miles, pop. 995,800) in S.E. England. County town: Kingston-upon-Thames

sur·rey (sə́:ri:, sʌ́ri:) a late 19th-c. fourwheeled, two-seated carriage [after SURREY in England]

sur·ro·gate **1.** (sə́:rəgeit, sʌ́rəgeit) *v.t. pres. part* **sur·ro·gat·ing** and *past part.* **sur·ro·gat·ed** to appoint as a substitute for oneself or another **2.** (sə́:rəgit, sʌ́rəgit) *n.* a substitute, esp. (*Church of England*) a deputy for a bishop or chancellor ‖ (in certain states of the U.S.A.) a judicial officer who presides over the probate of wills and testaments, settlement of estates etc. [fr. L. *surrogare* (*surrogatus*), to elect in place of another]

surrogate mother a woman who bears a child for the convenience of another woman, conceiving such child by artificial insemination

sur·round (səraund) **1.** *v.t.* to encircle, *the ocean surrounds the land* ‖ to cause to become encircled, *to surround a house with trees* ‖ to cut off (a military unit etc.) by enclosing with troops ‖ to form the entourage or setting of, *surrounded by sycophants, surrounded by luxury* **2.** *n.* (*Br.*) a floor covering between carpet and wall or any border or edging of a particular material **sur·round·ing** **1.** *adj.* which surrounds **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) environment ‖ environs [O.F. *suronder, souronder*, to overflow]

sur·tax (sə́:rtæks) **1.** *n.* an extra tax, esp. a graduated tax on income above a certain sum in addition to the basic tax **2.** *v.t.* to levy such an extra tax on [F. fr. *surtaxe*]

Sur·tees (sə:rti:z), Robert Smith (1803-64), English novelist. He created Jorrocks, a sporting grocer who appears in 'Jorrocks' Jaunts and Jollities' (1838) and 'Handley Cross' (1843). Hunting life provides much of the rollicking humor and satire

sur·veil·lance (sərvéiləns) *n.* a close watch, esp. one kept over a prisoner ‖ supervisor, e.g. of a prison [F. fr. *surveiller*, to supervise]

sur·veil·lant (sərvéilənt) *n.* a person who keeps a close watch over another ‖ a supervisor, e.g. of a prison [fr. F. *surveiller*, to supervise]

sur·veille (sə:rvéil) *v.* to keep under observation

sur·vey **1.** (sərvéi) *v.t.* to measure the extent, contours etc. of (a land area) with a view to making an accurate and detailed map ‖ to examine (a building) in detail in order to discover any defects in its structure etc. ‖ to examine the whole extent of (something), noting details, *they sadly surveyed the scene before them* ‖ to consider (a problem, state of affairs etc.) in general and in detail, *the last chapters survey the closing years of her reign* **2.** (sə́:rvei) *n.* a general inspection ‖ a careful examination, as a whole and in detail ‖ the process of surveying an area of land ‖ an area that has been surveyed ‖ a department or group of people engaged in such work ‖ the result of surveying in the form of a map, report etc. [A.F. *surveier*, to look over]

sur·vey·or (sərvéiər) *n.* a person whose profession is surveying land etc. ‖ a customs official who ascertains the amount, value etc. of imported goods ‖ a person who inspects, e.g. a building, in detail for the purpose of ascertaining its value, condition etc. ‖ (*Br.*) an official inspector of weights and measures etc. [A.F., O.F. *surveour, surveiour*]

surveyor's chain a Gunter's chain

sur·vey·or·ship (sərvéiərʃip) *n.* the office of surveyor

surveyor's level an instrument consisting of a revolving telescope fitted with a spirit level, used for testing horizontality

sur·viv·al (sərváivəl) *n.* the act, state or fact of surviving ‖ something that survives, e.g. a custom, belief etc.

survival of the fittest *NATURAL SELECTION

sur·vive (sərváiv) *pres. part.* **sur·viv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sur·vived** *v.t.* to live or exist longer than, *to survive one's husband* ‖ to continue to live or exist in spite of (an experience, condition etc.), *to survive an earthquake* ‖ *v.i.* to continue to live or exist **sur·vi·vor** *n.* a person who or thing which survives **sur·vi·vor·ship** *n.* (*law*) the right of any survivor of a small group sharing a joint inheritance or other property interest to take the share of any member of the group who dies [A.F. *survivre*]

survivor *n.* one who will not accept defeat

Su·sa (sú:sə) an ancient city of Persia in the lower Karun basin. It was the capital of Elam (c. 4000 BC) and was the residence of the Achaemenid kings of Persia: remains of the palace

Susa *SOUSSE

Su·šak (sú:ʃuk) *RIJEKA

sus·cep·ti·bil·i·ty (səseptəbiliti:) *pl.* **sus·cep·ti·bil·i·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being susceptible ‖ (*pl.*) sensibilities ‖ the quality of being liable or exposed or prone, *susceptibility to attack* ‖ (*elec.*) the ratio of the intensity of magnetization of a substance to the strength of the magnetizing force [SUSCEPTIBLE]

sus·cep·ti·ble (səséptəb'l) *adj.* affected or influenced particularly easily ‖ (*Br.*) easily offended ‖ responding easily to the attractions of women **susceptible of** admitting, allowing, *susceptible of proof* **susceptible to** liable to, *susceptible to disease* ‖ able to be influenced by, *susceptible to flattery* **sus·cép·ti·bly** *adv.* [fr. M.L. *susceptibilis*]

sus·cep·tive (səséptiv) *adj.* emotionally susceptible [fr. M.L. *susceptivus*]

Su-7B *SUKHOI

Su-17 *FITTER

su·shi (sú:ʃi:) *n.* Japanese dish of raw fish served in thin slices

Su·si·an (sù:zi:ən) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Susa ‖ the Iranian language spoken in Elam [fr. L. *Susiani*, inhabitants of Susa or of Susiana province of the ancient Persian empire, roughly coextensive with Elam]

sus·pect **1.** (səspekt) *v.t.* to believe (someone) guilty of something to his discredit without conclusive proof ‖ to form a notion of (someone) not necessarily based on fact, *we suspect he is a genius* ‖ to presume (something) to be not what it seems, *to suspect a picture of being a fake* ‖ to mistrust, *to suspect a generalization on principle* ‖ *v.i.* to be suspicious **2.** (səspekt) *adj.* suspected **3.** (səspekt) *n.* someone suspected, esp. of a crime [fr. L. *suspicere* (*suspectus*), to look up to, admire, mistrust]

sus·pend (səspend) *v.t.* to attach to some elevated point without support from below, *to suspend a lamp from the ceiling* ‖ to hold floating on or in a fluid, or as if on or in a fluid, *a pall of smoke was suspended over the city* ‖ to debar, usually for a time, from the exercise of an office or function or the enjoyment of a privilege ‖ to hold or keep undetermined *to suspend judgment* ‖ (*Am. Br.* rusticate) to send (a student) away for a time from a university or college as punishment [O.F. *suspendre, sospendre*]

suspended animation temporary cessation of normal physical functions

sus·pend·er (səspendər) *n.* (*pl.*, *Am. Br.* braces) shoulder supports for keeping trousers up ‖ (*Br.*) a garter (elastic device for keeping a sock or stocking up)

suspender belt (*Br.*) a garter belt

sus·pense (səspens) *n.* the state of anxious expectancy or uncertainty that usually develops while waiting for a decision, outcome etc. ‖ (in drama, fiction and the movies) an effect of intense and prolonged expectancy ‖ (*law*) temporary suspension of a right etc. **to keep** (or **hold**) **in suspense** to keep in a state of uncertainty or indecision [O.F. *suspens, suspense*, delay]

suspense account (*bookkeeping*) an account for temporary entries before they are assigned to their proper places

sus·pen·sion (səspenʃən) *n.* a suspending or being suspended ‖ the method by which something is suspended ‖ the device by which something is suspended ‖ an imposed temporary withdrawal of a right or privilege ‖ the stoppage of payment of debts because of financial failure (*mus.*) the holding over and merging of a note or notes of a chord with the chord that follows, or a note or notes thus held and merged ‖ (*phys., chem.*) a two-phase system in which a finely divided solid is dispersed in a solid, liquid or gas [fr. L.L. *suspensio* (*suspensionis*)]

suspension bridge a bridge suspended from cables which pass over supporting towers and are firmly anchored at each end

sus·pen·sor (səspénsər) *n.* a suspensory (*bot.*) a mass of cells serving to force the developing plant embryo into contact with the food supply of the megaspore [M.L.]

sus·pen·so·ry (səspénsəri:) **1.** *adj.* serving to suspend, *a suspensory muscle* ‖ leaving undetermined or incomplete for the time being **2.** *pl* **sus·pen·so·ries** *n.* a suspensory muscle, bandage etc. [fr. L. *suspendere* (*suspensus*), to suspend]

sus·pi·cion (səspíʃən) *n.* the act or an instance of suspecting ‖ the state of mind of one who suspects ‖ the merest inkling, *he hadn't a suspicion of the truth* ‖ a barely noticeable amount, *a suspicion of garlic* **above suspicion** not to be suspected because held in such high reputation **on suspicion** because of being suspected **under suspicion** suspected [A.F. *suspecioun*]

sus·pi·cious (səspíʃəs) *adj.* suspecting or having a tendency to suspect ‖ arousing suspicion ‖ showing suspicion [O.F. *suspecious, suspicious*]

sus·pi·ra·tion (səspəréiʃən) *n.* (*rhet.*) a profound sigh [fr. L. *suspiratio* (*suspirationis*)]

sus·pire (səspáiər) *pres. part.* **sus·pir·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sus·pired** *v.i.* (*rhet.*, esp. with 'for') to sigh profoundly, esp. with longing [fr. L. *suspirare*, to breathe out]

Sus·que·han·na (sʌskwəhænə) a river (444 miles long) flowing from the Catskill Mtns, New York State, through E. Pennsylvania and N.E. Maryland to the Chesapeake Bay. Second headstream, the West Branch (200 miles long) flows from the Alleghenies through central Pennsylvania before joining the main stream

Sus·sex (sʌsiks) a county (area 1,457 sq. miles, pop. 1,278,000) in S. England. University (1959, at Brighton). Sussex is divided administratively into East Sussex (area 829 sq. miles, pop. 652,900, county town: Lewes) and West Sussex (area 628 sq. miles, pop. 625,100, county town: Chichester) ‖ (*hist.*) the kingdom of the South Saxons, founded in the late 5th c. It became part of Wessex (825)

'Sussex' a French unarmed cross-Channel ship which was sunk (1916) by the Germans during the 1st world war. The casualties included several Americans, and the action led to a deterioration in U.S.-German relations

sus·tain (səstein) *v.t.* to prevent from falling, collapsing or giving way, esp. for a time, *to sustain tension* ‖ to keep going, *to sustain a conversation* ‖ to provide with nourishment etc. ‖ to support, bear (a weight etc.) ‖ to endure (criticism etc.) ‖ to support the validity or truth of ‖ to experience (a loss or injury) ‖ to act (a role) [A.F., O.F. *sustenir, soustenir*]

sustained yield *adj.* of a requirement that trees cut down in a forest area be replaced by new plantings to ensure future lumber supplies — **sustained yield** *n.*

sus·tain·ment (səsteinmənt) *n.* a sustaining or being sustained

sus·te·nance (sʌstənəns) *n.* nourishment ‖ a means of livelihood ‖ a sustaining or being sustained [fr. A.F. *sustenaunce*, O.F. *sostenance*]

sus·ten·ta·tion (sʌstenteiʃən) *n.* a sustaining or being sustained, maintenance ‖ sustenance [A.F., O.F. *sustentacion*]

Su·su (su:su:) *pl* **Su·su, Su·sus** *n.* a member of a W. African people living in the Sudan, Guinea and N. Sierra Leone ‖ this people ‖ the Mande language of this people

Su·ther·land (sʌðərlənd), Graham (1903-80), British artist. He is best-known for his war paintings of desolate landscapes, his portraits (including Maugham and Churchill), his 'Crucifixion' in St Matthew's Church, Northampton, England, and his tapestry of 'Christ in Majesty' at Coventry Cathedral, England

Sutherland a county (area 2,028 sq. miles, pop. 13,000) of northernmost Scotland. County town: Dornoch (pop. 900)

Sut·lej (sʌtlidʒ) a tributary (900 miles long) of the Indus flowing from S.W. Tibet through the Punjab, forming part of the India-Pakistan border. It joins the Chenab, forming the Panjnad, 50 miles above the junction with the Indus

sut·ler (sʌtlər) *n.* (*hist.*) a person who followed an army for the purpose of selling provisions [M. Du. *soeteler* fr. *soetelen*, to do menial work]

su·tra (su:trə) *n.* (*Brahminism*) an aphorism or a collection of short rules ‖ (*Buddhism*) one of the narrative scriptures, esp. the dialogues of the Buddha ‖ (*Jainism*) any of various scriptures, esp. one recounting the life of the founder of Jainism [Skr. *sūtra*, a thread]

sut·tee (sʌti:, sʌti:) *n.* the act or custom by which a Hindu widow willingly immolates herself on her husband's funeral pyre. Suttee has been a statutory offense since 1829 ‖ a Hindu widow committing this act **sut·tee·ism** *n.* [Skr. *sati*, a virtuous wife]

Sut·ter (sʌtər), John Augustus (1803-80), U.S. frontiersman. He founded (1839) New Helvetia in the Sacramento Valley of California. It became a large, rich colony and the nucleus of the 1849 gold rush after gold was first discovered at his farm, 'Sutter's Mill', by his partner

Sut·ton Hoo (sʌt'nhu:) the site in Suffolk, England, of a burial mound (c. 650) of an Anglo-Saxon warrior, probably a king. It was remarkable for the fine cloisonné jewelry and the ornamental gold and silver goods from many parts of W. Europe, esp. from Scandinavia, and

su·tu·ral (su:tʃərəl) *adj.* of, relating to or near a suture [F. or fr. Mod. L. *suturalis*]

between bones, esp. in the skull (*surg.*) the stitching up of a wound ‖ the thread or wire used in this operation ‖ a line or seam along which two things or parts have been united

ture between two structures, e.g. the cusps of bivalve molluscs **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **su·tur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **su·tured** to stitch (a wound)

1768-74 and 1787-92, crushed Kosciuszko's re-

and flowing to the Gulf of Mexico. Its name was used by Stephen Foster in his popular ballad, 'Old Folks at Home' or 'Swanee River'

su·ze·rain (su:zərein) *n.* (*hist.*) a feudal overlord ‖ a state with political control over another [F.]

su·ze·rain·ty (sü:zərəinti:) *n.* the position or power of a suzerain [F. *suzeraineté*]

Sval·bard (svulbur) (Spitsbergen) a mountainous, partly ice-covered archipelago (land area 24,295 sq. miles, pop. 3,600, mainly Russian) in the Arctic Ocean, belonging to Norway. Main islands: Vestspitsbergen (area 15,000 sq. miles), Nordaustlandet, Barentsoya, Edgeoya (*Eng.* West Spitsbergen, Northeast Land, Barents Is. and Edge I.). Highest point: 5,445 ft, on Vestspitsbergen. Products: coal, furs. There is oil on Vestspitsbergen

S-val·ue (esvælju:) *n.* (*nuclear phys.*) increase in value of nuclear fuel after 1% burn up (*cf.* R-VALUE)

Sve·a·land (sveiələnd) SWEDEN

svelte (svelt, sfelt) *adj.* slender, graceful [F.]

Sverd·lovsk (svɛərdlɔfsk) (formerly Ekaterinburg) a communications center (pop. 1,211,000) in the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., in the E. Urals. Industries: iron and steel, heavy machinery, chemicals, food processing. University, two cathedrals (18th c.), opera house. Czar Nicholas II and his family were shot here in 1918 by the Bolsheviks

Sve·vo (zvévo), Italo (Ettore Schmitz, 1861-1928), Italian novelist. He is best known for 'La coscienza di Zeno' (1923, trans. 'The Confessions of Zeno', 1930). James Joyce did much to make him widely known

SW, S.W. Southwest, southwestern

swab (swɔb) **1.** *n.* a floor mop, esp. one used for cleaning the decks of a ship ‖ a twist of cotton etc. attached to a thin stick and used for treating a wound, cleaning out the mouth, nose etc. ‖ a specimen collected on such a twist for examination ‖ (*pop.*) an unpleasant or contemptible man or boy **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **swab·bing** *past* and *past part.* **swabbed** to clean (e.g. a deck) with a swab ‖ to medicate or clean with a swab [fr. Du. *zwabber* fr. *zwabben*, to splash, sway]

Swa·bi·a (sweibi:ə) German medieval duchy, seat of the Hohenstaufens in the 12th and 13th cc. Today it is a part of S.W. Bavaria

Swa·bi·an (sweibi:ən) **1.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Swabia ‖ the High German dialect of the Swabians **2.** *adj.* of or relating to Swabia, its people, language etc.

swad·dle (swɔd'l) *pres. part.* **swad·dling** *past* and *past part.* **swad·dled** *v.t.* to wrap (a baby) in swaddling clothes [M.E. *swathel* fr. *swathel bond*, swaddling clothes]

swaddling clothes cloth wrapped around newborn and young infants to prevent free movement of the limbs

swag (swæg) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) booty stolen by thieves ‖ (*pop.*) any ill-gotten gains (*Austral.*) a bundle carried by a miner, itinerant laborer etc. ‖ a festoon used as an ornamental motive ‖ a hanging fold of material ‖ a large hanging cluster of flowers **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **swag·ging** *past* and *past part.* **swagged** (*Austral.*) to travel with a

swage (sweidʒ) **1.** *n.* a smith's die for working metal cold by hammering **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **swag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **swaged** to shape with a swage [O.F. *souage, souaige*]

hammering

tryside with a swag

franca in parts of E. Africa

steamer boy, attendant]

dae, a family of small (7 ins) migratory birds, flying with great speed and occurring in almost all parts of the world [O.E. *swealwe*]

swallow 1. *v.t.* to cause (food, drink etc.) to pass down the throat and into the stomach ‖ (often with 'up') to engulf, envelop, *swallowed up by the shadows* ‖ to accept (e.g. a statement) without testing it for truth, *he swallowed the tale without hesitation* ‖ to accept (an insult etc.) in a submissive way ‖ to hold back (pride, tears, laughter etc.) ‖ to retract (e.g. words said) ‖ *v.i.* to take food etc. through the throat into the stomach ‖ to make the throat movement characteristic of this, esp. under stress of emotion **2.** *n.* the act of swallowing ‖ the amount swallowed in one gulp ‖ (*naut.*) an aperture in a block through which the rope reeves [O.E. *swelgan*]

swallow dive (*Br.*) a swan dive

swal·low-tail (swɒlouteil) *n.* a deeply forked tail ‖ a butterfly with such a tail ‖ any of several hummingbirds ‖ a swallow-tailed kite ‖ (*naut.*) a double-pointed pennant ‖ a tailcoat

swal·low-tailed kite (swɒlouteild) *Elanoides forficatus*, fam. *Accipitridae*, a kite of central and southern U.S.A., white with black wings, black back and black forked tail

swam *past* of SWIM

swa·mi (swɑ:mi:) *pl.* **swa·mies** *n.* a title of respect for a Hindu religious teacher [Hindī *swāmī*, master, prince, fr. Skr. *svāmin*]

Swam·mer·dam (svɑməɾdɑm), Jan (1637–80), Dutch naturalist who founded the science of entomology. He was a pioneer in the use of the microscope, and is said to be the first to have observed red blood corpuscles

swamp (swɒmp) 1. *n.* spongy ground largely covered by standing water of little depth **2.** *v.t.* to fill (a boat) with water ‖ (*loosely*) to make very wet ‖ to submerge under too many or too great demands, *swamped with orders* ‖ to overwhelm, *swamped by a crowd of admirers* ‖ *v.i.* to become submerged and sink **swámp·y** *comp.* **swamp·i·er** *superl.* **swamp·i·est** *adj.* [prob. fr Du. *zwamp*, sponge]

Swan (swɒn), Sir Joseph Wilson (1828–1914), British physicist, electrician and inventor. He invented the photographic dry plate and bromide paper. He also devised a form of incandescent electric lamp and an electric safety lamp for miners

swan (swɒn) *n.* any of various large, stately, usually white, long-necked aquatic birds of fam. *Anatidae*, esp. *Cygnus olor*. They occur wild in many parts of the world, and are kept semidomesticated in ponds, lakes etc. in Europe and America. In the wild state they migrate south each winter in V-shaped flocks [O.E. *swan*, *won*]

swan dive (*Am.* = *Br.* swallow dive) a forward dive in which the arms are spread sideways until the swimmer is about to enter the water

swank (swæŋk) 1. *n.* (*pop.*) ostentatious display, e.g. in manner, dress or speech **2.** *v.i.* (*pop.*) to show off arrogantly **3.** *adj.* (*pop.*) swanky **swank·y** *comp.* **swank·i·er** *superl.* **swank·i·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) ostentatious, showy ‖ elegant, stylish [etym. doubtful]

swan·ner·y (swɒnəɾi:) *pl.* **swan·ner·ies** *n.* a place where swans are bred or kept

swans·down (swɒnzdaun) *n.* the down of the swan, used for powder puffs, dress trimmings etc ‖ a soft cotton flannel having a nap on the right side, used for making infants' apparel

Swan·sea (swɒnzi:, swɒnsi:) a port (pop. 186,199) in Glamorganshire, S.E. Wales. Industries: metallurgy, shipbuilding, mechanical engineering. University College (1920), part of the University of Wales

swan song (in legend) the beautiful song of a dying swan ‖ a final pronouncement, or act, esp. the last work of a writer or musician

swan-up·ping (swɒnʌpiŋ) *n.* the process or practice of nicking young swans on the beak as a mark of ownership ‖ an annual English ceremony on the Thames in which swans belonging to the Crown or some corporation are so marked

sweep maternity [illegible] provision in a sweep [illegible] immediate maternity benefits to a newly covered woman but terminating coverage on a pregnancy in progress upon termination of a woman's cover- [illegible] [illegible]

SWAPO (*acronym*) for South-West Africa Peoples Organization, native political and military movement in Namibia

swap, swop (swɒp) *pres. part.* **swap·ping, swop·ping** *past* and *past part.* **swapped, swopped** 1. *v.t.* (*pop.*) to exchange by barter **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) the act of bartering ‖ (*pop.*) something bartered [M.E. *swappen*, to strike, prob. imit.]

sward (swɔɾd) *n.* (*rhet.*) an expanse of grass-covered soil [O.E. *sweard*, a skin]

swarm (swɔɾm) 1. *n.* a large number of honeybees emigrating from a hive with their queen to establish a new colony ‖ a colony of honeybees settled in a hive ‖ any great moving throng, *a swarm of pilgrims, a swarm of mosquitoes* ‖ (*biol.*) a collection of single-celled independent organisms, esp. zoospores **2.** *v.i.* (of bees) to emigrate in a body from a hive to form a new colony ‖ to move around in large numbers, *sightseers swarmed over the park* ‖ (of a place) to be crowded ‖ (*biol.*, e.g. of zoospores from a sporangium) to escape in a swarm with a characteristic oscillating movement [O.E. *swearm*]

swarm *v.i.* (esp. with 'up') to climb by gripping alternately with the hands and legs ‖ *v.t.* to climb up (a pole etc.) in this manner [etym. doubtful]

swarm cell a swarm spore

swarm spore (*biol.*) any of various motile sexual or asexual spores, e.g. a zoospore

swart (swɔɾt) *adj.* (*rhet.*) swarthy [O.E. *sweart*]

swarth·i·ness (swɔ́ɾðɪ·nis) *n.* the state or quality of being swarthy

swarth·y (swɔ́ɾði:, swɔ́ɾθi:) *comp.* **swarth·i·er** *superl.* **swarth·i·est** *adj.* dark-colored, *a swarthy complexion* [var. of SWART]

swash (swɔʃ, swɒʃ) *adj.* (*printing*, of capital letters) having ornamental strokes at top and bottom [prob. derived fr. obs. *aswash*, *aslant*]

swash 1. *v.i.* (of liquid) to move with a splash ‖ to act in a blustering, arrogant way ‖ *v.t.* to cause (water etc.) to splash about **2.** *n.* a body of water splashing forcefully against something ‖ the sound or motion of swashing water [imit.]

swash·buck·ler (swɔ́ʃbʌklər, swɒ́ʃbʌklər) *n.* (*hist.*) a swaggering, blustering, fighting man out for romantic adventure **swash·buck·ling** *adj.* characterized by swagger and bluster

swas·ti·ka (swɒ́stikə) *n.* an ancient symbol or ornament in the form of a Greek cross having the ends of the arms bent to form right angles arranged clockwise or counterclockwise. The clockwise swastika was adopted (1933) as the emblem of the National Socialist German Workers' Party

swat, swot (swɒt) 1. *v.t. pres. part.* **swat·ting, swot·ting** *past* and *past part.* **swat·ted, swot·ted** to hit with a quick sharp blow, *to swat a fly* **2.** *n.* a quick sharp blow [variant of SQUAT]

SWAT 1. (*acronym*) Special Weapons and Tactics Team **2.** (*mil. acronym*) for Sidewinder (which see) angle tracking

swatch (swɒtʃ) *n.* a sample piece of fabric, leather etc. [etym. doubtful]

swath (swɔθ, swɒθ) *n.* a line of grass or grain after it has been scythed or reaped ‖ the width of the path so cut [O.E. *swæth*, *swathu*, track]

swathe (sweið, swɒð) 1. *v.t. pres. part.* **swath·ing** *past* and *past part.* **swathed** to wrap, bind etc. with a swathe or swathes, *swathed in bandages* ‖ to enwrap deeply, so as partially to obscure, *swathed in furs, hills swathed in mist* **2.** *n.* a wrapping or bandage [O.E. *swarthian*]

Swa·tow (swɑtau) a port and industrial center (pop. 280,400) in Kwangtung, China, at the mouth of the Han on the South China Sea

sway (swei) 1. *v.t.* to swing rhythmically from side to side from or as if from a fixed base ‖ to go forward while moving in this way, *to sway down the road* ‖ to incline to one side as a result of some force, e.g. wind, *the bus swayed to the right* ‖ to fluctuate in one's attitude or opinions ‖ *v.t.* to cause to swing from side to side ‖ to cause to incline to one side as a result of some force ‖ to change the opinions of by eloquence, demagogy etc., *to sway a crowd in one's favor* ‖ to exert an influence upon ‖ (*naut.*, esp. with 'up') to hoist (a mast etc.) **2.** *n.* a swaying or being swayed ‖ control, *to hold sway* [prob. fr. L.G. *swājen*, to be moved hither and thither by the wind]

sway·back (sweibæk) *n.* (esp. of horses) a hollow sagging of the back **sway-backed** *adj.*

swayed [illegible] -swaybacked

Swa·zi (swɑzi:) *pl.* **Swa·zi, Swa·zis** *n.* a member of a Bantu people inhabiting Swaziland ‖ this people's language spoken by this people

Swa·zi·land (swɑzi:lænd) (Ngwane) a state (area 6,704 sq. miles, pop. 601,200) in S.E. Africa, a member of the Commonwealth and of the U.N. Capital: Mbabane (pop. 29,875). People: 96% Swazi (Bantu), small European and mulatto minorities. Languages: Swazi, English. Religion: mainly local African, 30% Christian. The land is 6% cultivated. It lies on the east side of the S. African plateau, descending from the rugged, forested High Veld (over 5,000 ft), through a mixed farming and ranching region (averaging 3,000 ft), to a low, fertile plateau (1,000 ft), with hills (2,000 ft) along the Mozambique border. Average temperatures (F.): (Jan.) 60° in the west, 70° in the east, (July) 50° in the west, 60° in the east. Rainfall: 55 ins (west), 26 ins (east). Livestock: cattle, goats. Agricultural products: cotton, tobacco, corn, sugar, bananas, lumber, pineapples, rice, tomatoes, peanuts, beans, sweet potatoes. Mineral resources: asbestos, iron ore, tin, barytes, gold, silver, coal, beryl, diaspore, pyrophyllite, kaolin and alunite. Manufacturing industries (food processing, forestry products) are being developed. Exports: asbestos, sugar, cattle, seed cotton, rice, gum, lumber, hides and skins, citrus fruit, canned pineapples, tobacco. Monetary unit: lilangeni (100 cents). HISTORY The Swazis migrated south to Swaziland (mid-18th c.) and came into conflict with the Zulus. Britain intervened to stop tribal warfare (1840s) and made Swaziland a protectorate of the Transvaal (1894). Its administration was transferred to the governor of the Transvaal (1903) and to a high commissioner (1907). It acquired internal self-government (1967) King Sobhuza II, who ruled 1921–82, was succeeded by his son Makhosetive, whose mother became queen regent (1983)

swear (sweɔr) 1. *v. pres. part.* **swear·ing** *past* **swore** (swɔr, swour) *past part.* **sworn** (swɔrn, swourn) *v.i.* to make a solemn oath ‖ to use sacred words irreverently ‖ (*loosely*) to use obscene language ‖ *v.t.* to affirm by solemn oath ‖ to take (an oath) to declare forcefully to be true, *he swore he didn't know the man* ‖ to promise solemnly, *she swore not to be late* ‖ (*law*) to administer an oath to ‖ to bind by solemn oath **to swear by** to have or express complete confidence in, *he swears by that firm* **to swear in** to induct into office by administering an oath to **to swear off** to pledge oneself to renounce, *to swear off smoking* **to swear to** (in negative or interrogative constructions) to be positively sure of, *I couldn't swear to the color of his hair* **2.** *n.* a swearword ‖ a spell of swearing [O.E. *swerian*]

swear·word (swɛ́ərwə:rd) *n.* a blasphemous or obscene word

sweat (swet) *n.* the usually colorless saline fluid secreted by the sweat glands ‖ a sweating or being sweated, esp. sweating induced by a sudorific ‖ moisture exuded from, and forming beadlike drops on, a surface ‖ exercise, esp. a hard gallop, given a horse to make it sweat ‖ hard work ‖ the fermentation that occurs during the aging of tobacco ‖ a state of anxiety, impatience etc., *in a sweat to learn the results* [M.E. *swet*, *swete*]

sweat *v.i.* to excrete moisture through the openings of the sweat glands ‖ (of green plants, cheese etc.) to exude moisture in the form of beadlike drops ‖ (of rocks, glass etc.) to collect surface moisture from the air by condensation ‖ (of tobacco leaves) to ferment ‖ (of hides) to become putrid ‖ to toil laboriously, to *sweat to get a job done* ‖ *v.t.* to cause to excrete sweat from the skin, *to sweat a horse* (with 'away', 'off', 'out' etc.) to get rid of by excreting sweat, *to sweat out a fever* ‖ to make wet with sweat, to *sweat one's socks* ‖ to exact an unjustly large amount of labor from (employees etc.) at low wages and under bad conditions ‖ to ferment (e.g. tobacco leaves) ‖ to putrefy (e.g. hides) ‖ to heat (a metal) in order to extract a fusible component ‖ to join (a metal) to another metal by partial melting ‖ to cause (melted solder) to run between two contiguous surfaces in order to join them **to sweat blood** to slave away at some task ‖ to be in a fearful state of apprehension, anxiety etc. [O.E. *swǽtan*]

sweat·band (swétbænd) *n.* a leather band inside a hat serving to prevent sweat from the brow from seeping through and damaging the exterior of the hat

sweat·er (swétər) *n.* a knitted garment, with or without sleeves, for the upper part of the body. It can be in pullover or jacket style

sweat gland a tubular gland that excretes sweat through a duct connecting with a minute pore on the surface of the skin. In man these

glands are distributed in nearly all parts of the skin

sweat-i-ly (swetili:) *adv.* in a sweaty manner

sweat-i-ness (swetinis) *n.* the state or quality of being sweaty

sweat pants loose cotton jersey pants with a thick nap on the inner side, close-fitting cuffs, and a drawstring at the waist. They are worn esp. by athletes before and after exercising

sweat shirt a long-sleeved pullover of cotton jersey having a thick nap on the inner side, worn esp. by athletes before and after exercising

sweat-shop (swetʃɔp) *n.* a small factory where workers work long hours for low wages under unwholesome conditions

sweat suit an athlete's sweat pants and sweat shirt

sweat-y (sweti:) *comp.* **sweat-i-er** *superl.* **sweat-i-est** *adj.* running with sweat ‖ smelling of sweat ‖ causing sweat

Swede (swi:d) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Sweden [fr. M.L.G. or M. Du.]

swede (swi:d) *n.* (*Br.*) a rutabaga

Swe-den (swi:d'n) a kingdom (area 173,620 sq miles, pop. 8,327,500) of N.W. Europe (Scandinavia). People and language: Swedish, small Lapp and Finnish minorities. Religion: 95% Evangelical Lutheran (established Church), small Nonconformist, Roman Catholic and Jewish minorities. The land is 9% cultivated, 2% pasture, 50% forest and 9% lakes. Sweden is divided into three geographical regions: Norrland (the northern 60%, incl. Lapland, mountainous except for a narrow coastal plain), Svealand (the central lake plain), and Gotaland (the fertile southern plateau and plain, incl Scania, the chief agricultural district, in the far south). The chief mountain range is the Kjolen, along the Norwegian border, highest in the north (Kebnekaise, 6,963 ft), and cut by many lakes, from which rivers flow to the Gulf of Bothnia. Average temperatures (F.) in Feb. and July: Stockholm 26° and 62°, Gothenburg 30° and 62°, Lapland 5° and 54°. Snow lasts an average of 47 days in Scania, 190 days in Lapland. Rainfall: N. Norrland under 20 ins, Stockholm 23 ins, W. Svealand 35 ins. Livestock: cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, reindeer, poultry. Agricultural products: cereals, vegetables, sugar beets, potatoes, hay, dairy products, furs. Forestry products: lumber, pulpwood, fuel, pitch, tar. Mineral resources: iron ore, silver, lead, copper, zinc, manganese, arsenic, sulfur, coal, uranium. Industries: mining, pig iron, steel and steel products, fishing, pulp and paper, chemicals, electrical and electronic machinery, aluminum, textiles, agricultural machinery, shipbuilding, porcelain, glass, vehicles, aircraft, hydroelectricity, tobacco, furniture, matches, armaments, cutlery, rayon, plastics, tourism, cement, bricks. Exports: machinery, raw materials, manufactures, pulp and paper, transport equipment, metals, wood, cork, iron and steel, hydroelectricity (to Denmark by submarine cable). Imports: machinery, raw materials, manufactures, oil and fuels, foodstuffs and livestock, transport equipment, chemicals. Ports: Stockholm, Gothenburg (ice-free). Stockholm and Gothenburg are connected by the Gota canal (360 miles). Sweden has rail access to Narvik and Murmansk. Universities: Uppsala (1477), Lund (1668), Gothenburg (1889), Stockholm (1877). Monetary unit: krona (100 ore). HISTORY. The inhabitants of Sweden, probably of Germanic origin, established trading links with the rest of Europe in the Iron Age. The chief tribes were the Svear in central Sweden and the Goths in the south. They took part in Viking raids (8th-10th cc.), esp. those toward Russia. Christianity was introduced (9th c.) by St Ansgar, but did not spread widely until the reign (1150-60) of Eric IX. England was conquered and Christianized (mid-12th c.). Many Swedish towns gained wealth and power under the influence of the Hanseatic League (13th c.). Stockholm emerged as the capital (mid-13th c.). Margaret elected queen of Sweden in [illegible] united the kingdom with Denmark and Norway by the Union of Kalmar (1397). Denmark proved unable to impose its rule on Sweden, and after many rebellions, Sweden broke away (1523) under Gustavus I. He established his rule over the whole country, except [illegible], which remained under Danish rule, encouraged industry and trade, organized an army and navy, and made Lutheranism the state religion. His successor, Eric XIV, continued the struggle with Denmark and conquered Estonia (1561). Sweden was briefly united with Poland under Sigismund III before he was deposed (1599). Gustavus II and his minister Oxenstierna made Sweden a dominant European power and leader of the Protestant cause in the Thirty Years' War, at the end of which Sweden gained Pomerania and Bremen (1648). Denmark was forced to cede the south of Sweden (1660). Under Charles XII, Sweden was involved in the Northern War (1700-21), in which, despite early victories, it lost all its German and Baltic territories except Finland. Sweden abandoned its ambition of dominating the Baltic, the nobility increased its power at the expense of the monarchy, and the cultural revival (which included the work of Celsius, Swedenborg and Linnaeus) ensued (18th c.). Gustavus III restored royal authority (1771-92). Under Charles XIII Sweden was involved in the Napoleonic Wars in which it lost Finland (1809), but this was compensated by a union with Norway (1814). Bernadotte succeeded to the throne (1818) as Charles XIV. The 19th c. saw the growth of parliamentary government and of industrialization. Hostility toward Norway grew, and the two countries were separated (1905). During the long reign (1907-50) of Gustavus V, Sweden remained neutral in both world wars. Socialist governments carried out much social legislation. Sweden joined the U.N. (1946) and maintained its strictly neutral foreign policy. A new constitution was adopted (1975). Charles XVI Gustav became king (1973) on the death of Gustav VI Adolf. Prime Minister Olof Palme was assassinated (1986).

Swe-den-borg (swi:d'nbɔrg), Emmanuel (1688-1772), Swedish scientist and mystical thinker. He wrote on algebra, mining, metallurgy, physiology and psychology. He interpreted his mystical revelations of the spiritual world in 'Arcana coelestia' (1749-56)

Swedenborgian (swi:d'nbɔ:dʒiən) **1.** *adj.* of a member of a Protestant sect, the Church of the New Jerusalem, founded (1788) by Robert Hindmarsh, a London printer, and based on Swedenborg's doctrines **2.** *n.* a member of this sect

Swed-ish (swi:diʃ) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the country, language or inhabitants of Sweden **2.** *n.* the N. Germanic language spoken in Sweden and a section of Finland **the Swedish** the Swedish people

—The Swedish language is spoken by about 6,500,000 persons in Sweden and by the coastal population of a section of Finland. It is also spoken on most of the islands of the Baltic, including some off the coast of Estonia. It is spoken as a second language by many Finns. Swedish forms with Danish an E. Norse group. Runic inscriptions in Sweden date from the 5th c. The oldest manuscripts date from c. 1250

Swedish syndrome a psychological bonding between captors and usu. political captives, resulting from the absolute dependence of the latter

sweep (swi:p) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **sweep-ing** *past* and *past part.* **swept** (swept) *v.t.* (of news, disease, emotion etc.) to spread rapidly ‖ to move with proud or dignified grace, *she swept off the stage* ‖ (of a long dress or train) to trail with a rustling sound ‖ to move so that a long dress or train trails with a rustling sound ‖ to extend in a wide or long curve, *the hills sweep down to the* [illegible] something resembling a broom in cleaning, clearing etc. ‖ *v.t.* to pass swiftly across, along, over or through, *plague swept the country* ‖ to have a large arc of fire command over, or to fire over, *the guns swept the landing beach* ‖ to move or remove with a continuous pushing force, *he swept the litter off his desk with his hand* ‖ to clean of dust, debris etc. by using a broom or brush or something resembling this ‖ to make (a path, way etc.) with or as if with a broom ‖ to direct the gaze over in a wide arc, *he swept the* [illegible] tom of a river) ‖ to cause to move lightly over, *she swept her fingers over the strings* ‖ to touch lightly in passing over (e.g. the keys or strings of a musical instrument) **2.** *n.* the action or an [illegible] ing, esp. a chimney sweep ‖ a long sweeping line [illegible] movement, *the sweep of an oar, the sweep of a* [illegible] ment, *within the sweep of the telescope* ‖ a wide expanse, *a sweep of meadow* ‖ (*mil.*) a reconnaissance, attack etc. ranging over a specific area ‖ a device consisting of a pole pivoted to an upright, used to draw up a bucket of well water ‖ the sail of a windmill ‖ (*naut.*) a long pole used to propel a barge ‖ a length of cable used in dragging for obstructions, e.g. mines, in the sea ‖ (*pop.*) a sweepstake **sweep-er** *n.* [etym. doubtful]

sweep-ing (swi:piŋ) **1.** *n.* the action of a sweeper ‖ (*pl.*) things swept up, refuse **2.** *adj.* on a very large scale, *a sweeping victory* ‖ too comprehensive to allow of distinctions, *a sweeping statement* ‖ moving in a wide curve or having the shape of a wide curve, *a sweeping gesture*

sweep net a large seine let down from a boat in a wide curve and then hauled ashore

sweep-stake (swi:psteik) *n.* a horse race in which the total stakes put up by competitors go to the winner ‖ a method of gambling on a race in which the money put on by those taking part is shared among those who draw the horses running first, second and third **sweep-stakes** *n.* a sweepstake

sweet (swi:t) **1.** *adj* having the characteristic taste of sugar ‖ containing sugar ‖ pleasing to the senses, *a sweet sound* ‖ not salted or salty, *sweet butter* ‖ (of milk) not sour ‖ (of wine) retaining some of its natural sugar ‖ (of soil) good for growing crops, not acid ‖ smooth-running, *a sweet engine* ‖ showing kindness or the desire to please, *that is very sweet of you* ‖ characterized by gentleness, kindliness etc., *a sweet nature* ‖ (*jazz*) characterized by suavity of rhythm, harmonies and tempo, not improvised **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) sweet edible things ‖ (*Br.*) the dessert course of a meal ‖ (*Br.*) a piece of candy ‖ (*pl., rhet.*) pleasures, delights, *the sweets of victory* ‖ (*rhet.*, in addressing someone) a beloved person **sweet on** (*old-fash.*) in love with, or beginning to be in love with, someone [O.E. *swēte*]

sweet basil *BASIL

sweet-bread (swi:tbred) *n* the pancreas or thymus gland of a calf or other young animal prepared as a cooked dish

sweet-bri-er, sweet-bri-ar (swi:tbraiər) *n.* eglantine

sweet cicely *Myrrhis odorata*, fam. *Umbelliferae*, a white-flowered European aromatic herb ‖ any of several North American plants of genus *Osmorhiza*

sweet cider *CIDER (nonalcoholic)

sweet corn any of several varieties of corn grown for the table

sweet-en (swi:t'n) **1.** *v.t.* to make sweet to the taste, e.g. by adding sugar ‖ to make more agreeable to hear or to smell ‖ to put into a kinder mood ‖ (*rhet.*) to make more attractive or more enjoyable ‖ to make (soil) less acid by applying lime ‖ to neutralize (an acid) by means of an alkali ‖ to divest (e.g. seawater) of salt ‖ *v.i.* to become sweet **sweet-en-ing** (swi:t'niŋ, swi:tniŋ) *n.* that which sweetens ‖ the act or process of making sweet

sweet flag [illegible]

sweet gale *Myrica* [illegible] ter-tasting, fragrant leaves

sweet-heart (swi:thɑrt) *n.* a girl or woman in relation to the boy or man in love with her, or a [illegible]

sweet marjoram [illegible]

sweet pea *Lathyrus odoratus*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, an ornamental climbing plant having pinnate leaves and large, sweetly scented, blue, purple, red, pink, salmon or white flowers

sweet pepper [illegible]

sweet potato *Ipomoea batatas*, fam. *Convolvu* [illegible]

sweet-sop [illegible]

sweet-tempered [illegible] sing a loving, equable, patient disposition

sweet tooth fondness for sweet foods

Denmark (986-1014). He led a series of raids on England (1002-14) and exacted large sums as Danegeld from Ethelred II. His son Cnut succeeded (1016) to the English throne

swell (swel) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **swell·ing** *past* [illegible] **swelled** *v.t.* to increase in volume, esp. as a result of internal pressure, *the boil began to swell* | to increase in number, degree, quantity etc., *the population has swollen to over a million* || (of sound and of some musical instruments) to become louder || (esp. of a body of water) to rise above the normal level, *the river is swelling* || to [illegible] **2.** *n.* [illegible] to be filled up with conceit pride etc.) || (*rhet.*, of the heart) to become charged with emotion, *her heart swelled with grief* || *v.t.* to cause (a body of water) to rise above the normal level || to cause to increase in volume, size etc. || to affect with pride etc. **2.** *n.* the act of swelling || the state or quality of being swollen, *the swell of a belly, the swell of a pot* || (*mus.*) an increase followed by a decrease in loudness | (*mus.*) the symbol (< >) indicating this | a device in some harpsichords for regulating volume || a swell box || (of the sea, or other large body of water) a succession of long, unbroken waves || a rounded elevation, esp. on the floor of the sea || (*pop.*) a person of high social standing **3.** *adj.* (*pop.*) excellent, marvelous etc., *a swell party* [O.E. *swellan*]

swell box a compartment in an organ containing the reeds or a set of pipes and fitted with shutters that open or close in order to regulate the volume

swell·ing (swelin) *n.* an increase or being increased in size, volume etc. || a swollen part of something, esp. an abnormal bodily protuberance or distension

swel·ter (swéltər) **1.** *v.i.* to be oppressively hot **2.** *n.* a sweltering condition || oppressive heat **swel·ter·ing** *adj.* sweltry **swél·try** *comp.* **swel·tri·er** *superl.* **swel·tri·est** *adj.* oppressively hot [O.E. *sweltan*, to die]

swept (swept) *past and past part.* of SWEEP

swept-back (sweptbæk) *adj.* (of aircraft wings) set so that the leading edge is at an obtuse angle with the fuselage || (of an aircraft) having such wings

swerve (swə:rv) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **swerv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **swerved** *v.t.* to change direction suddenly, *he swerved in order to avoid a collision* || (of a ball) to curve in flight || to deviate from an acceptable or right course of conduct, action etc | *v.t.* to cause to change direction, curve in flight, or deviate from an acceptable or right course of conduct etc. **2.** *n.* the act of swerving || a sudden change of direction || a curve in flight of a ball [O.E. *sweorfan*, to scour]

Swift (swift), Gustavus Franklin (1839-1903), U.S. merchant who founded (1885) Swift and Company, the first corporation to develop international markets for American beef. He was the first to ship dressed beef from Chicago to the east coast, to sponsor the creation of a refrigerator car, and to develop beef by-products (incl. margarine, soap, glue and fertilizer)

Swift, Jonathan (1667-1745), Irish satirist. He was dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. 'Gulliver's Travels' (1726) is a universal satire, with the particular themes of courtly life, politics, academicism and mankind in general, but the public took it as fiction, and it has become a children's classic. His other works include 'A Tale of a Tub' (1704), a brilliant satire on the history of the Christian religion, 'The Battle of the Books' (1704), and the pathetic 'Journal to Stella'. In his own time Swift was an active though embittered politician, and his 'Drapier's Letters' (1724) had an immediate and decisive political effect. Swift's genius is flawed by a basic horror of human life: a horror that tends to impart a sense of terror and disequilibrium to his greatest works, as in 'The Modest Proposal' (1729) or the conclusion of 'Gulliver's Travels'

swift (swift) **1.** *adj.* moving or capable of moving [illegible] speed, *a swift horse, a swift gallop* rapid, made or done without hesitation, *a swift reply* **2.** *n.* any of numerous small birds of fam. *Apodidae*, resembling swallows but having narrower wings and shorter tails, esp. *Apus apus* || a member of *Sceloporus*, a genus of fast-running lizards || an adjustable reel for winding yarn, silk etc. || one of the cylinders in a carding machine [O.E.]

Swift and Company *SWIFT, Gustavus Franklin

swig (swig) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **swig·ging** *past* and *past part.* **swigged** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to drink in large gulps || *v.i.* (*pop.*) to drink large gulps or quantities **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a drink taken in a long steady gulp or series of gulps [origin unknown]

swill (swil) **1.** *v.t.* (esp. with 'down' or 'out') to pour quantities of water in, on or over, so as to flush out || to wash roughly, *to swill one's body under the pump* || to cause (some liquid) to lap around inside a vessel by rotating it || to drink greedily, to *swill beer* || *v.i.* to drink something greedily **2.** *n.* hogs' liquid food || garbage || (*pop.*) a swig [O.E. *swillan, swlian*, to wash]

swim (swim) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **swim·ming** *past* **swam** (swæm) *past part.* **swum** (swʌm) *v.i.* to move through or under the surface of water by movements of the limbs, strokes of fins, flippers, tail etc. || to move as if through water || to be immersed in or surrounded by a liquid, or as if so immersed or surrounded, *swimming in chocolate sauce* || to appear to whirl around one, *the room swam as I stood there* || (of the head) to experience dizziness || *v.t.* to cross by propelling oneself through water, *to swim a stream* || to use (a specified stroke) for such propelling || to force to swim, *to swim a mule across a pond* || to compete in (a race for swimmers) **to swim against the stream** to go counter to the majority in one's ideas, policies etc. **2.** *n.* an act or a period of swimming || a state of dizziness || that part of a river etc. in which fish abound **in the swim** following currently fashionable modes [O.E. *swimman*]

swim bladder an air-filled bladder in fish, developed as a diverticulum of the alimentary canal, which makes swimming at varying depths possible

swim·mer·et (swimərét) *n.* (*zool.*) one of the small paired abdominal appendages of some crustaceans either for use in swimming or for carrying eggs

swimming (swimiŋ) **1.** *n.* the act or sport of swimming **2.** *adj.* used in, involving, or adapted to swimming || overflowing with or as if with *water, swimming eyes* || afflicted with dizziness, *a swimming head*

swim·ming·ly (swimiŋli:) *adv.* going along rapidly and easily with no hitches, *everything went swimmingly*

Swin·burne (swinbərn), Algernon Charles (1837-1909), English poet and critic. Swinburne's early verse, esp. 'Poems and Ballads' (1866), burst upon a Victorian public, used to Tennyson's melodies and didacticism, with the force of beating rhythm, contrived alliteration, an unconcealed pagan hedonism, an element of perversion, and an excess of imagery. His best poems have survived moral disapproval, and as a critic he led the way to a revaluation of the Jacobean dramatists

swin·dle (swind'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **swin·dling** *past* and *past part.* **swin·dled** *v.t.* to trick (a victim) || to get (e.g. money) by fraud or trickery || *v.i.* to get money etc. by fraud or trickery **2.** *n* the act or process or an instance of swindling [back formation fr. SWINDLER]

swin·dler (swindlər) *n.* a person who practices swindling [fr. G. *schwindler*, a fantastic schemer]

swine (swain) *pl.* **swine** *n.* a hog

swine fever (*Br.*) hog cholera

swine flu (swainflu:) a strain of influenza—an infectious disease of the respiratory tract—caused by the influenza virus similar to that that caused the worldwide epidemic in 1918-9, first researched by virologist Richard Slope in 1928. In 1976, fearful of another epidemic, U.S. health officials sponsored mass inoculation of the American public. Serious side effects in some recipients, however, suspended the vaccination program after a few months

swine-herd (swainhə:rd) *n.* (*rhet.*) a person who tends swine

swing (swiŋ) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **swing·ing** *past* and *past part.* **swung** (swʌŋ) *v.t.* (of an object suspended from an overhead support) to sway freely to and fro, *a pendulum swings* || to turn on or as if on a hinge, pivot etc., *she swung around on her heel* || to move in a curved path, *he swung around the bend in the road* || to go back and forth in a swing or hammock || to turn as if in a certain direction, *opinion swung in his favor* || to move along in a rhythmic, swaying motion, *to swing down a road* || (*pop.*) to be executed by hanging || to dance to swing music || to use a sweeping arm movement in hitting or aiming at someone or something, *he swung at the man, but missed* || (*naut.*, of a ship) to turn with the wind or tide while riding a single anchor || to get oneself to a point or from point to point by grasping a fixed support and pulling, or by leaping from one fixed support to another, *to swing aboard a bus, to swing through the trees* || *v.t.* to cause (something grasped) to move through the air with a sweeping motion, *to swing a bat* || to cause (something suspended) to move back and forth, to *swing a censer* || to cause (a person) to go back and forth in a swing or hammock || to cause to turn on or as if on an axis, to *swing someone around to one's point of view* || to cause to hang, *to swing a hammock* || to convey (a suspended object) from one point to another, e.g. with a crane || to exert an influence on in a way showing bias, *to swing a jury* || (*pop.*) to manage (something) satisfactorily, *will he be able to swing the job?* || to play (music) in the style of swing **2.** *n.* the arc or length of arc of a swinging object, *the swing of a pendulum* || the act or an instance of swinging, *give it a swing* || the manner of swinging, *with a steady swing* || the rhythmic beat of poetry or music || a seat suspended by ropes from a fixed support, in which one can swing to and fro || the act of moving thus, *my turn for a swing* || a free, easy motion, esp. in marching or walking || the force behind a swinging or throwing motion (*commerce*) a shift markedly upwards or downwards in the price of stocks or in the trend of some business activity || the course or development of some activity || freedom of action, *let him have full swing in the management* || the characteristic style of jazz music, esp. after 1935, depending on a distribution of accent that produces a lively but relaxed effect, the basic material being continuously taken up in free solo variations **in full swing** operating with full vigor [O.E. *swingan*]

swing bridge a type of drawbridge that can turn about a vertical axis to permit vessels to pass

swing-by (swiŋbai) *n.* (*aerospace*) **1.** the passing of celestial body by a spacecraft, usu. taking advantage of its gravitational force **2.** orbital deviation caused by gravitational pull, making possible a change in course of a passing body **3.** used attributively, the use of such force

swinge-ing (swindʒiŋ) *adj.* (*Br., pop.*, e.g. of a fine or judicial sentence) enormous [O.E. *swengan*, to make swing]

swing-er (swiŋə:r) *n.* (*slang*) **1.** one who has many sexual partners **2.** one who is up-to-date in modern fashions and activities **3.** one who is active on the contemporary social scene — **swing** *v.* —**swinging** *n.*

swin·gle (swiŋg'l) *n.* a wooden instrument for beating and cleaning flax || the swipple of a flail [M. Du. *swinghel*]

swingle *pres. part.* **swin·gling** *past* and *past part.* **swin·gled** *v.t.* to clean (flax) by beating with a swingle [M. Du. *swinghelen*]

swin·gle·tree (swiŋg'ltri:) *n.* a whiffletree

swing shift a shift normally from 4 p.m to midnight in a factory which operates 24 hours a day || the workers working this shift

swing-wing (swiŋwiŋ) *n.* (*aerospace*) an aircraft in which retractable wings can be adjusted for various speeds, retreating toward the fuselage to minimize wind resistance —**swing wing** *n.* the wing itself —**swing-wing** *adj.*

swin·ish (swáiniʃ) *adj.* of, like or fit for swine

swipe (swaip) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **swip·ing** *past* and *past part.* **swiped** *v.t.* to make a powerful swinging blow, *to swipe at a ball* || *v.t.* (*pop.*) to steal || to hit with a swinging blow **2.** *n.* a powerful blow [var. of SWEEP]

swip·ple (swip'l) *n.* that part of a flail that strikes the grain in threshing

swirl (swə:rl) **1.** *v.i.* (esp. of water) to move in eddies and whirls || (of birds etc.) to move fast in a circular course || (of the head) to have a whirling, dizzy sensation || *v.t.* to cause to whirl **2.** *n.* a whirling movement || an act or instance of swirling || a swirling mass of water etc. || a twist, curl, *a swirl of lace* [etym. doubtful]

swish (swiʃ) **1.** *v.i.* to cut through the air, e.g. with a whip, causing a sharp hissing or whistling sound || (esp. of silk garments) to rustle || *v.t.* to cause (e.g. a whip) to swish **2.** *n.* the sharp, hissing sound of a whip etc. cutting through the air, or the rustling sound of esp. silk garments brushing against the ground || a movement accompanying the sound of swish-

ing, *the swish of a lion's tail* **swish·y** *adj.* [imit.]

Swiss (swis) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to Switzerland or to a native or inhabitant of Switzerland **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Switzerland

Swiss chard (tʃɑrd) *n. Beta vulgaris cicla*, a variety of beet having large, yellow-green leaves and thick, juicy stalks, both of which are eaten cooked or in salads [older *card* fr. F *carde*, edible leafstalk of the artichoke]

Swiss cheese a hard, pale yellow cheese originating in Switzerland. Large holes form in it as it ripens

Swiss Guard (*hist.*) a member of any of various companies of Swiss mercenary soldiers || a member of the papal guard of the Vatican

switch (switʃ) **1.** *n.* a device for diverting a train from one line to another || a device for diverting an electric current from one wire to another, or for making or breaking an electric circuit || the act of switching || a thin, flexible stick, twig etc || a quick, lashing blow with a stick, twig etc. || a tress of hair which a woman can add to her own to enhance her hairdo || a wiry tuft of hairs at the end of the tail of some animals, e.g. a cow || a complete change, *a switch in one's political opinions* **2.** *v.t.* to divert (something) to, or as if to, another track || to beat with, or as if with, a switch || to move with a jerk, *the horse switched its tail* || *v.i.* to move from, or as if from, one set of railroad tracks to another **to switch on (off)** to turn on (off) by using an electric switch || to start up (turn off) a radio or television set [prob. LG]

switch and flat maternity (*insurance*) provision in a group health-insurance plan providing maternity benefits to female employees only as dependents, i.e., when their husbands are covered, thereby denying maternity benefits to single women *Cf* FLAT MATERNITY, SWAP MATERNITY

switch-back (swítʃbæk) *n.* a zigzag railroad or road on a steep hill or mountain face || (*Br.*) a roller coaster

switch-blade (switʃbleid) *n.* a switchblade knife

switchblade knife a pocket knife with a spring-operated blade that is released by pressure on a button on the handle

switch-board (switʃbɔrd, switʃbourd) *n.* (*elec.*) a board or panel fitted with switches which control a number of electrical circuits, *a telephone switchboard*

switched-on (switʃdón) *adj.* (*slang*) in contact with events; alert to what is happening

switch foot (*surfing*) surfer who is comfortable on either foot

switch-hit·ter (swítʃhitər) *n.* (*baseball*) a player who can bat either right-handed or left-handed

switch horn (*mil.*) in naval mine warfare, a switch in a mine operated by a projecting spike *Cf* HORN

switch·man (switʃmən) *pl.* **switch·men** (swítʃmən) *n.* a person who operates railroad switches

switch sale the unethical sale of a more expensive item by a store that advertised a bargain in order to attract customers *also* bait-and-switch, bait-and-switch sale —**switch selling** *n.* the practice

Swith·in, Swith·un (swíðin), St (*d.* 862), bishop of Winchester (852–62). Tradition has it that when his body was removed from its original burial place to Winchester Cathedral (July 15, 971), the saint expressed his disapproval by causing a 40-day rainfall. The superstition thus arose in Britain that rain on July 15 means rain for the next 40 days

Switz·er·land (swítsərlənd) a federal republic (area 15,941 sq. miles, pop. 6,384,300) of W central Europe. Capital: Bern. Largest town: Zurich. Languages: German (72%), French (20%), Italian (6%), Romansh (1%, mainly in Graubunden). Religion: 53% Protestant, 46% Roman Catholic, small Old Catholic and Jewish minorities. The land is 6% arable, 46% meadow and pasture, 24% forest. The Bernese, Pennine, Lepontine and Rhaetian Alps, cut by deep valleys, cover the southern part of the country. Highest peak: Matterhorn, 14,780 ft. The Jura, on the French border, rise to over 5,000 ft. The rest of the country is a hilly plateau (1,000–3,000 ft.) with several large lakes. Average temperatures (°F in Jan. and July): Basel 32° and 66°, Davos 19° and 54°, St Gotthard 18° and 46°. Rainfall: Valais valley under 25 ins, upper Rhine valley 50 ins, northeastern mountains 96 ins. Livestock: cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry. Agricultural products: cereals, dairy products, fruit, vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets, wine, tobacco. Mineral resources: salt, coal, manganese, graphite, iron ore, lignite, marble, gneiss, granite. Industries: food processing, brewing, textiles, iron and steel, machinery, metals, scientific instruments, watches and clocks, aluminum, tourism, musical instruments, hydroelectricity, rolling stock, forestry, woodwork, pottery, jewelry, chemicals, tobacco, footwear, building materials. Exports: machinery, instruments, watches and clocks, chemicals, silk goods, cotton goods, cheese, iron and steel goods, embroidery, chocolate. Imports: machinery, iron and steel, vehicles, chemicals, coal and coke, cotton, wool, wheat. River port: Basle. There are seven universities, the oldest being Basle (1460), Lausanne (1537) and Geneva (1559). Monetary unit: Swiss franc (100 rappen or centimes). HISTORY The region was inhabited by the Helvetii, a Celtic tribe, when it was conquered (58 B.C.) by the Romans. It was overrun by the Alemanni, the Burgundians and the Franks (5th–6th cc.). It was divided (9th c.) between Swabia and Burgundy, but was reunited (1032) as part of the Holy Roman Empire. By the 13th c. it had become split into a number of feudal principalities, many of them dominated by the houses of Hapsburg and Savoy. To meet the threat of Hapsburg domination the cantons of Schwyz, Unterwalden and Uri formed a defensive league (1291), defeated an Austrian army (1315), and were joined by Lucerne (1332), Zurich (1351), Glarus and Zug (1352) and Bern (1353). This Swiss Confederation defeated Charles the Bold of Burgundy and Emperor Maximilian I, and was recognized as independent (1499). More cantons joined the confederation, raising the number to 13 by 1513. After being defeated by the French (1515) in the Italian Wars, the cantons adopted a policy of permanent neutrality (1516), though many Swiss mercenaries continued to serve other countries. The Reformation, preached by Zwingli and Calvin, was widely adopted by the urban areas (16th c.), which were intermittently at war with the rural cantons until 1712. Swiss independence was formally recognized by the Treaties of Westphalia (1648). Switzerland lost political importance (18th c.) but prospered as a financial and intellectual center. The French established the Helvetic Republic (1798–1803), but Napoleon reestablished the confederation of cantons. The Congress of Vienna (1814–15) guaranteed Swiss independence and neutrality. After a short civil war (1847) between radicals and the Sonderbund, a new constitution made Switzerland a federal state (1848). Industry and communications were developed (late 19th c.). Switzerland gained importance as the headquarters of various international organizations (11% of the population are non-Swiss) and as an international financial center. It remained neutral in both world wars and after World War II it concentrated on maintaining its neutrality, improving education and welfare programs and developing its economy into one of the world's richest

swiv·el (swivəl) **1.** *n.* a mechanical device consisting of a pivot mounted in a ring so that the two parts of the device can revolve independently **2.** *v.t. pres part* **swiv·el·ing**, esp *Br* **swiv·el·ling**, *past* and *past part* **swiv·eled**, esp *Br.* **swiv·elled** to turn on or as if on a swivel [rel. to O.E. *swifan*, to move in a sweeping

swivel chair a chair having one pillar support which screws into a base so that the height of around on it to face in any direction

out prongs, for stirring drinks

swollen alt. *past part.* of SWELL

swoon (swu:n) **1.** *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to faint **2.** *n.* (*rhet.*) O.E. *gesungen*, unconscious]

arc] (esp. with 'down') to make a sudden attack

sword (sɔrd, sourd) *n.* a weapon having a long, thin cutting blade fitted into a hilt which incorporates a guard **to cross swords** to disagree, argue violently [O.E. *sweord*]

swords || a dance, esp. a solo dance, performed around swords laid on the ground

sword·fish (sɔrdfiʃ, sourdfiʃ) *pl.* **sword·fish, sword·fish·es** *dae*, an enormous (200–600 lbs) game and food fish found in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, having a long, rigid, swordlike upper jaw

sword grass any of several grasses or sedges of which the leaves have sharp or toothed edges

sword·play (sɔ́rdplei, sourdplei) *n.* the art of fencing with the saber etc

swords·man (sɔrdzmən, sourdzmən) *pl.* **swords·men** skilled in fencing with the saber etc

sword stick a hollow walking stick in which a sword blade is concealed

swore *past* of SWEAR

sworn (swɔrn, swourn) *past part.* of SWEAR] *adj.* bound by oath or as if by oath, *sworn enemies*

swum *past part.* of SWIM

swung *past* and *past part.* of SWING

syb·a·rite (sibərait) *n.* a person inordinately attached to comfort, pleasure and luxury **syb·a·rit·ic** (sibəritik), **syb·a·rit·i·cal** *adjs.* **syb·a·rit·ism** (sibəraitizəm) *n.* [fr. L. *Sybarita* fr. Gk fr. *Sybaris*, an ancient Greek town in S. Italy famous as a center of luxury]

syc·a·more (sikəmɔr, sikəmour) *n. Platanus occidentalis*, a large, spreading plane tree of eastern and northern U.S.A. | *Acer pseudoplatanus*, a genus of Eurasian maple trees, having striking yellow flowers. Sycamores are widely planted as shade trees | the wood of either of these trees [O.F. *sicamor*, *sichamor* fr. L. fr. Gk]

sycamore fig *Ficus sycomorus*, fam. *Moraceae*, a genus of sycamore trees of Egypt and Asia Minor, having sweet, edible fruit resembling a

sy·co·ni·um (sikouniəm) *pl.* **sy·co·ni·a** (sikouniə) *n.* a multiple fruit developed from many flowers enclosed in a fleshy receptacle, e.g. the

syc·o·phan·cy (sikəfənsi) *n.* servile flattery [fr. L. *sycophantia* fr. Gk]

syc·o·phant (sikəfənt) *n.* a person who habitually uses flattery to gain personal advantage **syc·o·phan·tic** (sikəfæntik) *adj.* [fr. L. *sycophanta* fr. Gk]

sy·co·sis (sikousis) *pl.* **sy·co·ses** (sikousi:z) *n.* an infection of the scalp or shaved area of the face [Mod. L. fr. Gk *sukosis* fr. *sukon*, fig]

Sydney, Algernon (SIDNEY, ALGERNON

Sydney 3,231,700) of Australia, capital of New South Wales on Port Jackson, an inlet (1½–1½ miles wide, 8 miles long) of the Pacific. Industries: Jackson is crossed by a single-span arch bridge

sy·e·nite (saiənait) *n.* an igneous rock, chiefly of orthoclase, with hornblende and other minerals **sy·e·nit·ic** (saiənitik) *adj.* [F. *syenite* fr. L. fr. Gk]

to 100 curies

[fr. Mod. L. *syllabarium* fr. *syllaba*, syllable]

syl·lab·ic (silæbik) **1.** *adj.* relating to a syllable or syllables | of a consonant which by itself '1' in 'battle'] pronounced distinctly with stress

cording to rhythm or accent **2.** *n.* (*phon.*) a vocal

syl·lab·ify (sɪlæbɪfaɪ) *pres. part.* **syl·lab·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **syl·lab·i·fied** *v.t.* to form or divide into syllables [fr. L. *syllaba*, syllable]

syl·la·bize (sɪləbaɪz) *pres. part.* **syl·la·biz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **syl·la·bized** *v.t.* to syllabify [fr. M.L. *syllabizare* fr. Gk]

syl·la·ble (sɪlə'l) *n.* a word or part of a word pronounced with a single sounding of the voice. It is usually composed of one vowel sound of great sonority and one or more consonants of less sonority ‖ the letter or letters (or symbols) written to represent a spoken syllable ‖ the least bit, *not a syllable of truth in it* [A.F. *sillable* fr. L. fr. Gk]

syllabub *SILLABUB

syl·la·bus (sɪləbəs) *pl.* **syl·la·bus·es, syl·la·bi** (sɪləbaɪ) *n.* a brief outline of the ground to be covered in a course of lessons, lectures etc. [Mod. L. fr. Gk]

syl·lep·sis (sɪlépsɪs) *pl.* **syl·lep·ses** (sɪlépsi:z) *n.* (*gram.*) the application of one word to govern or modify two others in different senses though it agrees grammatically with only one of them **syl·lep·tic** (sɪléptɪk) *adj.* [L. fr. Gk *sullēpsis*, a putting together]

syl·lo·gism (sɪlədʒɪzəm) *n.* a logically consistent argument consisting of two propositions (major and minor premises), and a conclusion deduced from them ‖ a branch of logic concerned with syllogisms **syl·lo·gis·tic, syl·lo·gis·ti·cal** *adjs.* [O.F. *silogisme* or fr. L. fr. Gk]

syl·lo·gize (sɪlədʒaɪz) *pres. part.* **syl·lo·giz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **syl·lo·gized** *v.i.* to reason by syllogism ‖ *v.t.* to put (an argument) into syllogistic form [O.F. *silogiser, sillogiser* or fr. M.L.]

sylph (sɪlf) *n.* (in the Paracelsian system) a spirit inhabiting the air, mortal and soulless, and generally female ‖ a slender, graceful woman or girl [fr. M.L. *sylphes pl. n.*, G *sylphen*]

sylph·id (sɪlfɪd) *n.* a young or small sylph [F *sylphide*]

Sylt (zɪlt) *SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

syl·van, sil·van (sɪlvən) *adj.* of, relating to, characteristic of or situated in a wood ‖ wooded [fr. F. *sylvain* or fr. L. *silvanus, sylvanus*]

syl·van·ite (sɪlvənaɪt) *n.* an ore of gold or silver combined with tellurium [after TRANSYLVANIA, place of earliest discovery]

Syl·ves·ter I, Sil·ves·ter I (sɪlvéstər), St (*d.* 335), pope (314-35). Feast: Dec. 31

Sylvester II (c. 940-1003), pope (999-1003). He was a distinguished teacher and was the first French pope

sylviculture *SILVICULTURE

syl·vine (sɪlvɪn) *n.* sylvite

syl·vite (sɪlvaɪt) *n.* a mineral, KCl, consisting of natural potassium chloride, found in colorless cubes or masses. It is an important source of potassium [fr. Mod. L. *sal digestivus sylvii* (old name)]

Symbionese Liberation Army terrorist anti-establishment organization, founded in California (1971), noted for kidnapping Patricia Hearst (1974) *abbr.* **SLA**

sym·bi·ont (sɪmbaɪɒnt, sɪmbi:ɒnt) *n.* (*biol.*) an organism living in symbiosis [prob. fr. G. fr. Gk *sumbiountos* fr. *sumbioun*, to live together]

sym·bi·o·sis (sɪmbaɪóʊsɪs, sɪmbi:óʊsɪs) *n.* (*biol.*) the intimate association of two dissimilar organisms from which each organism benefits [Mod. L. fr. Gk *sumbiōsis*, a living together]

sym·bi·o·tic (sɪmbaɪɒtɪk, sɪmbi:ɒtɪk) *adj.* of or characterized by symbiosis **sym·bi·ót·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *sumbiōtikos*]

sym·bol (sɪmb'l) *n.* a sign or object accepted as recalling, typifying or representing a thing, quality or idea ‖ a character, mark or sign standing for some process, idea, quality etc., e.g. as used in science, mathematics and music (*psychoanal.*) an act or object that represents a repressed unconscious drive, memory etc **sym·bol·ic** *adj.* **sym·bol·i·cal** *adj.* **sym·bol·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L.L. *symbolum* fr. Gk]

symbolic logic a method of reasoning which operates with symbols rather than words

symbolic racism covert racism made legal by tokenism

sym·bol·ism representation by symbols ‖ a system of symbols symbolic meaning **Sym·bol·ism** the theories and practices of [illegible] of Europe in the late 19th and early 20th cc. in reaction to naturalism and realism. Complex and deliberately planned, a Symbolist work was to express perfectly an intention on the part of the artist and create in the mind of the reader the exact equivalent. Mallarmé defined it as the recovering for poetry of the power of music, which communicated more subtly and precisely than any language could. Hence Symbolist poetry made use of the nonliteral, figurative powers of language: tone, association and metaphor. It became an art of elaborate structure, developing an image or network of images which caused the dislocation of normal syntax. Though this 'pure' symbolism is peculiar to Mallarmé and Valéry, it was prefigured by Laforgue and others and there are elements of it in such diverse writers as Hopkins, Eliot, Proust and Joyce. In music Symbolism is typified by Debussy, in drama by Maeterlinck, and its impact is felt in many Impressionist paintings

sym·bol·ist (sɪmb'lɪst) *n.* a person who uses symbols ‖ a writer or artist who uses symbolism **Sym·bol·ist** (*theol.*) a person who denies transubstantiation and regards the Eucharist as symbolic ‖ an exponent of Symbolism in literature, art or music

sym·bol·ize (sɪmb'laɪz) *pres. part.* **sym·bol·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sym·bol·ized** *v.t.* to be a symbol of ‖ to represent by a symbol or symbols ‖ *v.i.* to use symbols [fr. F. *symboliser*]

sym·met·ric (sɪmétrɪk) *adj.* symmetrical

sym·met·ri·cal (sɪmétrɪk'l) *adj.* exhibiting symmetry

sym·me·trize (sɪmɪtraɪz) *pres. part.* **sym·me·triz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sym·me·trized** *v.t.* to make symmetrical [fr. F. *symétriser*]

sym·me·try (sɪmɪtrɪ:) *pl.* **sym·me·tries** *n.* the quality of possessing exactly corresponding parts on either side of an axis (thus a circle has symmetry about any chosen diameter) ‖ a formal correspondence between two sets of mathematical symbols ‖ (*loosely*) the quality of being well balanced or well proportioned ‖ (*biol.*) regularity in form or similarity of structure [F. or fr. L.L. *symmetria* fr. Gk]

sym·mog·ra·phy (sɪmɒgrəfi:) *n.* art form of linear thread design, e.g., string craft, nail craft

sym·pa·thet·ic (sɪmpəθétɪk) *adj.* of, relating to or possessing sympathy ‖ exactly fitting in with one's mood or attitude ‖ favorably disposed, *sympathetic towards contemporary design* ‖ (*physiol.*) of or relating to the sympathetic nervous system ‖ (*phys.*, of vibrations, sound etc.) caused by vibrations from a neighboring body ‖ (*literary criticism*) likable, attractive to the reader **sym·pa·thét·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Mod. L *sympatheticus* fr. Gk]

sympathetic nervous system the part of the autonomic nervous system which has motor nerve fibers originating in the cervical, thoracic and lumbar regions of the spinal cord and that generally depresses glandular secretion, decreases muscle tone and induces blood-vessel contraction (cf. PARASYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM)

sympathetic strike a strike in which workers not themselves involved in an industrial dispute go on strike to demonstrate their solidarity with those directly concerned

sym·pa·thize (sɪmpəθaɪz) *pres. part.* **sym·pa·thiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sym·pa·thized** *v.i.* to feel or communicate sympathy ‖ (esp. with 'with') to feel or express compassion for the sufferings, sorrows etc. of others ‖ to be in intellectual agreement ‖ (with 'with') to be favorably disposed [F. *sympathiser*]

sym·pa·tho·lyt·ic (sɪmpəθoulɪtɪk) *adj.* [illegible] antagonistic to the sympathetic nervous system **sympatholytic** *n.*

sym·pa·thy (sɪmpəθɪ:) *pl.* **sym·pa·thies** *n.* a sharing in the emotions of others, esp. the sharing of grief, pain etc. ‖ a feeling for the ills, difficulties etc. of others ‖ a mutual liking resulting from an affinity of feeling ‖ (*physiol.*) the relation between bodily parts or organs whereby a disorder, pain etc. in one part or organ induces a similar effect in another **to be in sympathy with** to be favorably disposed towards (a cause, opinion etc.) ‖ to identify oneself with the opinion of (someone) [fr. L.L. *sympathia* fr. Gk]

sympathy strike a sympathetic strike

sym·pat·ric (sɪmpætrɪk) *adj.* (*envir.*) occupying an area in common with another species

sym·pet·al·ous (sɪmpét'ləs) *adj.* (*bot.*) having a tubular corolla formed by the union of a number of petals (opp. POLYPETALOUS) [fr. Gk *sun-* with + PETAL]

sym·phon·ic (sɪmfɒnɪk) *adj.* of, relating to, or having the form or nature of a symphony ‖ of or relating to harmony of sound

symphonic poem a term introduced by Liszt to describe an orchestral work of symphonic dimensions which interprets something nonmusical, e.g. a legend

sym·pho·ny (sɪmfəni:) *pl.* **sym·pho·nies** *n.* (*mus.*) an extended musical composition in sonata form for full orchestra ‖ a symphony orchestra [O.F. *simphonie* fr. L. fr. Gk]

symphony orchestra a large orchestra which performs symphonies and other large-scale orchestral works

sym·phy·sis (sɪmfɪsɪs) *pl.* **sym·phy·ses** (sɪmfɪsi:z) *n.* (*anat., zool.*) the union of certain bones, e.g. the halves of the lower jaw meeting at the chin ‖ the union of bones by fibrocartilage without a synovial membrane [Mod. L. fr. Gk *sumphusis*, a growing together]

sym·po·di·al (sɪmpóudi:əl) *adj.* of, designating or characterized by a sympodium

sym·po·di·um (sɪmpóudi:əm) *pl.* **sym·po·di·a** (sɪmpóudi:ə) *n.* (*bot.*) a system of branches in which the main axis stops growing and the process of elongation is carried on by lateral branches (cf. MONOPODIUM) [Mod. L. fr. Gk *sun*, with + *podion*, a little foot]

sym·po·si·um (sɪmpóuzi:əm) *pl.* **sym·po·si·a** (sɪmpóuzi:ə), **sym·po·si·ums** *n.* a group discussion or a collection of published articles on a single theme ‖ a set of spoken or written contributions to a discussion of a single subject ‖ (*ancient Greece*) a banquet followed by drinking, music and intellectual discussion [L. fr. Gk *sun*, with + *potēs*, a drinker]

symp·tom (sɪmptəm) *n.* a condition in the body or in its behavior, noted by the patient, suggesting the presence of injury or disease (cf. SIGN)

symp·to·mat·ic (sɪmptəmætɪk) *adj.* of or relating to symptoms ‖ constituting a symptom ‖ in accordance with symptoms **symp·to·mát·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [F. *symptomatique*]

symp·tom·a·tol·o·gy (sɪmptəmətɒlədʒi:) *n.* the branch of medicine dealing with the symptoms of disease [fr. Mod. L. *symptomatologia*]

syn- (sɪn) *prefix* with, together with, at the same time, by means of [Gk *sun*, with]

synaeresis *SYNERESIS

synaesthesia *SYNESTHESIA

syn·a·gog·i·cal (sɪnəgɒdʒɪk'l) *adj.* of a synagogue

syn·a·gogue (sɪnəgɒg, sɪnəgɒg) *n.* a Jewish community meeting for religious observances or instruction ‖ the building or assembly place used by Jewish communities for this [O.F. *sinagoge* or fr. L.L. fr. Gk]

syn·a·loe·pha, syn·a·le·pha (sɪnəlí:fə) *n.* (*gram.*) the blending of two syllables into one, esp. by suppressing the final vowel of the first, e.g. 'th' unknown' for 'the unknown' [L.L. fr. Gk fr. *sunaleiphein*, to coalesce, melt together]

syn·an·thro·py (sɪnænθroupɪ:) *n.* of the ecology in which human beings exist —**synanthropic** *adj.*

syn·apse (sɪnæps, sɪnæps) *n.* (*physiol.*) the region at which a nervous impulse passes from one nerve cell to another, formed by the contact of processes of the two cells and responsible for the selection and propagation of nerve impulses characteristic of developed central nervous systems (*ACETYLCHOLINE) [fr. Gk *sunapsis*, junction]

syn·ap·sis (sɪnæpsɪs) *pl.* **syn·ap·ses** (sɪnæpsi:z) *n.* (*biol.*) the process characteristic of the prophase of the first meiotic division in which the chromosomes, without prior splitting, join in pairs, corresponding chromosomes from each parent being associated ‖ synapse [Mod. L. fr. Gk *sunapsis*, junction]

syn·ap·to·ne·mal (sɪnæptəni:məl) *n.* (*genetics*) ribbon-shaped structures in pairing of chromosomes, believed to take part in the genetic process *also* synaptinemal complex

syn·ar·thro·sis (sɪnɑrθróusɪs) *pl.* **syn·ar·thro·ses** (sɪnɑrθrousi:z) *n.* (*anat.*) a joining of bones by a fibrous tissue which does not permit movement between them [Mod. L. fr. Gk *sunarthrōsis*, a linking together]

syn·carp (sɪnkɑrp) *n.* (*bot.*) a multiple fleshy fruit **syn·car·pous** *adj.* (*bot.*) possessing carpels joined in a compound ovary (e.g. in the tulip) ‖ referring to a syncarp [fr. SYN- + Gk *karpos*, fruit]

synch·ing (sɪnkɪŋ) *n.* synchronization of an onstage entertainer's lip movements to a tape played off-stage *also* lip-synching —**lip-synch** *v.* —**synch** *v.*

syn-chro-cy-clo-tron (sɪŋkrousaɪklətrɒn) *n.* (*phys.*) a device similar to a cyclotron but having an alternating electric field whose frequency may be adjusted to compensate relativistic mass changes. The synchrocyclotron produces particles having energies in the range 10^8–10^7 eV [fr. *synchro-*, synchronous, synchronized + CYCLOTRON]

syn-chro-mesh (sɪŋkrəmeʃ) *n.* an arrangement of gears which synchronizes the driving and driven parts before they engage, eliminating shock and noise when the engagement is made [fr. *synchro-*, synchronous, synchronized + MESH]

syn-chron-ic (sɪŋkrɒnɪk, sɪnkrɒnɪk) *adj.* synchronous ‖ (*linguistics*) of or describing the structure of a language at one particular time (opp. DIACHRONIC) [fr. L.L. *synchronus*]

syn-chro-nism (sɪŋkrənaɪzəm) *n.* the fact or quality of being synchronous ‖ the chronological arrangement of contemporary events, trends, leading figures etc. in different parts of the world or in different aspects of history ‖ a table setting this out [fr. Mod. L. *synchronismus* fr. Gk]

syn-chro-nis-tic (sɪŋkrənɪstɪk) *adj.* synchronous

syn-chro-ni-za-tion (sɪŋkrənɪzeɪʃən) *n.* a synchronizing or being synchronized

syn-chro-nize (sɪŋkrənaɪz) *pres. part.* **syn-chro-niz-ing** *past* and *past part.* **syn-chro-nized** *v.i.* to occur at the same time ‖ to proceed at the same rate ‖ *v.t.* to cause to occur at the same time or to proceed at the same rate ‖ to regulate so as to agree in time, *to synchronize watches* ‖ to put (events) at the same date or time ‖ (*movies*) to adjust (sounds) with the action ‖ to adjust (the shutter of a camera) so that the flashbulb goes off when the shutter opens [fr. Mod. L. *synchronismus* fr. Gk *sunchronizein* fr. *sunchronos*, contemporary]

synchronized swimming sport in which competitors perform gymnastic maneuvers, ballet, circular swimming, underwater somersaults *also* water ballet

syn-chro-nous (sɪŋkrənəs) *adj.* existing or occurring at the same time ‖ exactly coinciding in time, rate etc. ‖ (*phys.*) having the same phase and period [fr. L.L. *synchronus* fr. Gk]

synchronous orbit (*aerospace*) path of a communications relay station satellite that is traveling at the same speed as the earth, the satellite thus appearing to remain over one point on earth —**synchronous satellite** *n.*

syn-chro-tron (sɪŋkrətrɒn) *n.* (*phys.*) any of several particle accelerators utilizing some combination of frequency modulated alternating electric fields (as in the synchrocyclotron) for accelerating the particles and using specially designed focusing magnetic fields (as in the betatron) for maintaining stable orbits. Synchrotrons can be used to accelerate positively charged or negatively charged particles and produce particles with energies in the range 10^{10}–10^{12} eV [fr. *synchro-*, synchronous, synchronized + Gk *-tron*, instrument]

synchrotron radiation (*phys.*) radiation emitted by celestial bodies conceived as orbiting in and accelerated by a magnetic field similar to a vast synchrotron

syn-clas-tic (sɪnklǽstɪk) *adj.* (of a surface, e.g. the surface of a sphere) having the same curvature in all directions around any given point (opp. ANTICLASTIC) [fr. SYN- + Gk *klastos*, broken]

syn-cli-nal (sɪnkláɪn'l) *adj.* (*geol.*) of strata which dip towards a common point or line (opp. ANTICLINAL) **sýn-cline** *n.* (*geol.*) such an arrangement of strata (opp. ANTICLINE) [fr. Gk *sun*, syn- + *klinein*, to incline together]

Syncom *n.* any of several U.S. communications relay satellite placed in synchronous equatorial orbit

syn-co-pate (sɪŋkəpeɪt, sɪnkəpeɪt *pres. part.* **syn-co-pat-ing** *past* and *past part.* **syn-co-pat-ed** *v.t.* to shorten (a word) by syncope ‖ (*mus.*) to shift the regular accent in (a composition) to a normally unaccented beat **syn-co-pá-tion** (sɪŋkəpéɪʃən) *n.* a syncopating or being syncopated ‖ (*gram.*) syncope ‖ syncopated rhythm [fr. L.L. *syncopare* (*syncopatus*), to affect with syncope]

syn-co-pe (sɪŋkəpi:, sɪnkəpi:) *n.* (*gram.*) the shortening of a word by dropping sounds or syllables from the middle of it ‖ loss of consciousness due to a sudden transient failure of blood supply to the brain [fr. L.L. fr. Gk fr. *sun* together + *koptein* to cut off, cut short]

syn-cret-ic (sɪŋkrétɪk, sɪnkrétɪk) *adj.* syncretistic

syn-cre-tism (sɪŋkrətɪzəm, sɪnkrətɪzəm) *n.* attempted reconciliation of conflicting or opposite beliefs, e.g. in philosophy or religion, esp. uncritically ‖ the development of a religion by the subsuming of older forms ‖ perception in which incompatible elements are fused, e.g., in dreams ‖ (*gram.*) the fusion into one of two or more differently inflected grammatical forms of a word **syn-cre-tist** *n.* **syn-cre-tís-tic** *adj.* of or relating to syncretism or to a syncretist [fr. Mod. L. *syncretismus* fr. Gk]

syn-cre-tize (sɪŋkrɪtaɪz, sɪnkrɪtaɪz) *pres. part.* **syn-cre-tiz-ing** *past* and *past part.* **syn-cre-tized** *v.t.* to unite or attempt to unite (conflicting tenets), esp. without critical understanding ‖ *v.i.* to become fused or united ‖ to practice syncretism [fr. Mod. L. *syncretizare* fr. Gk]

syn-dac-tyl, syn-dac-tyle (sɪndæktɪl) **1.** *adj.* (of some birds and some mammals) having two or more digits wholly or partly united **2.** *n.* a bird or mammal having syndactyl digits **syn-dác-tyl-ism** *n.* [fr. SYN- + Gk *daktulos*, finger]

syn-des-mo-sis (sɪndesmóusɪs) *pl.* **syn-des-mo-ses** (sɪndesmóusi:z) *n.* (*anat.*) an articulation of joints in which the bones are united by a ligament **syn-des-mot-ic** (sɪndesmɒtɪk) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *sundesmos*, ligament]

syn-det-ic (sɪndétɪk) *adj.* (*gram.*) serving to connect [fr. Gk *sundetikos* fr. *sundein*, to bind together]

syn-dic (sɪndɪk) *n.* an official, esp. one who manages the business matters of a university or other corporation **sýn-di-cal** *adj.* [fr. F. fr. L.L. fr. Gk]

syn-di-cal-ism (sɪndɪk'lɪzəm) *n.* a political and economic theory advocating the use of general strikes and force by the workers to enable them to overthrow parliamentary government and establish a dictatorship of the proletariat, in which the means of production would be controlled by the trade unions. The theory, allied to anarchism, originated in France in the 19th c. **syn-di-cal-ist** *adj.* and *n.* [fr. F. *syndicalisme*]

syn-di-cate 1. (sɪndɪkɪt) *n.* a body of syndics ‖ a group of persons or firms authorized jointly to promote some common interest ‖ a chain of newspapers ‖ an organization selling feature stories, cartoons etc. to several newspapers or magazines for simultaneous publication **2.** (sɪndɪkeɪt) *v. pres. part.* **syn-di-cat-ing** *past* and *past part.* **syn-di-cat-ed** *v.t.* to join together to form a syndicate ‖ *v.t.* to control as or form into a syndicate ‖ to sell (feature stories etc.) to several newspapers or magazines for simultaneous publication **syn-di-cá-tion** *n.* [fr. F. *syndicat* fr. M.L.]

syn-drome (sɪndroum) *n.* a group of disease symptoms commonly found in association with one another ‖ a number of disparate things regarded as an associated group [Mod. L. fr. Gk *sundromē*, a running together]

syn-ec-do-che (sɪnekdəki:) *n.* the rhetorical device by which the part is taken for the whole ('so much a head' instead of 'so much per person'), the whole for the part, the genus for the species, the species for the genus, the matter for the thing made of it etc. [L.L. fr. Gk *sunekdochē*, a receiving together]

syn-ec-tics (sɪnéktɪks) *n.* method of stating and solving problems through analogy by brain storming, utilizing persons of diverse back- [illegible] **syn-ec-tic** *adj.* **syn-ec-ti-cally** *adv.*

syn-er-e-sis, syn-aer-e-sis [illegible] *n.* (*prosody*) the contraction of two like vowels into a single syllable, esp. so as to form a diphthong (opp. DIAERESIS) ‖ synizesis [Mod. L. fr. Gk *sunairesis*, a talking together]

syn-er-gism [illegible] **syn-er-gis-tic** [illegible] **syn-er-gis-ti-cally** [illegible] **syn-er-gis-tic-ness** [illegible] **syn-er-gis-tics** [illegible] **syn-er-gy** [illegible] **syn-er-gy-nid** [illegible] **syn-er-gis

synoptic chart a meteorological map presenting data and analyses which describe weather conditions over a large area at a given moment in time

Syn·op·tist (sinɔptist) *n.* an author of one of the Synoptic Gospels

syn·o·vi·a (sinóuvi:ə) *n.* the fluid produced by the transparent internal lining membrane of joints, acting as a lubricant **syn·ó·vi·al** *adj.* of or secreting synovia **syn·o·vi·tis** (sinəváitis) *n.* inflammation in a synovial membrane [Mod L]

syn·tac·tic (sintæktik) *adj.* syntactical **syn·tác·ti·cal** *adj.* of or relating to syntax or in accordance with the rules of syntax [fr. Mod. L. *syntacticus* fr. Gk]

syn·tax (sintæks) *n.* the arrangement of words in a sentence showing their constructional relationship ‖ the branch of grammar concerned with this [fr. F. *syntaxe* fr. L.L. fr. Gk]

syn·thase (sinθeis) *n.* (*biochem.*) any synthetic enzyme used in catalysis

syn·the·sis (sínθisis) *pl.* **syn·the·ses** (sinθisi:z) *n.* (*logic*) a method of demonstration which consists in reasoning from self-evident propositions, laws or principles to arrive by a series of deductions at what one seeks to establish ‖ an exposition assembling the various parts into a whole, *a historical synthesis* ‖ (*chem.*) the formation of a compound from elements or simpler compounds **syn·the·sist** *n.* **syn·the·size** (sinθisaiz) *v.t. pres. part.* **syn·the·siz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **syn·the·sized** to form into a whole by synthesis ‖ (*chem.*) to produce (e.g. an organic compound) by synthesis [L. fr. Gk *sunthesis*, a putting together, composition]

syn·the·tase (sinθəteis) *n.* (*biochem.*) a catalytic enzyme that causes the formation of nucleoside monophosphate or diphosphate from nucleoside triphosphate *also* ligase

syn·the·siz·er (sinθəsaizər) *n.* (*electr.*) a device that creates complex entities of simple sound or frequency elements, e.g., a voice synthesizer in a computer

syn·thet·ic (sinθétik) **1.** *adj.* relating to or involving synthesis produced by synthesis ‖ artificial, man-made, *synthetic fibers* ‖ using inflections or affixes to express syntactical relationships **2.** *n.* a synthetic product, e.g. nylon **syn·thét·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. F. *synthétique* or Mod L. *syntheticus* fr. Gk]

synthetic foam a strong, pressure-resistant plastic containing air cells to reduce weight in packing

synthetic fur fun fur (which see)

syn·the·tize (sínθitaiz) *pres. part.* **syn·the·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **syn·the·tized** *v.t.* to synthesize

syph·i·lis (sífəlis) *n.* a chronic, often congenital venereal disease, caused by the spirochete *Treponema pallidum*. If untreated the disease may result in the degeneration of many organs and tissues of the body **syph·i·lit·ic** (sifəlitik) *n.* and *adj.* [Mod. L. after 'Syphilis sive Morbus Gallicus', a poem by Girolamo Fracastoro (1483–1553)]

sy·phon, si·phon (saifən) *n.* a bottle holding a tube fitted at the top with a valve which when opened allows the carbonated water in the bottle to be ejected [fr. L. *sipho* (*siphonis*), tube, pipe fr. Gk]

Syr·a·cuse (sírəkju:s) a city (pop. 170,105) in central New York State: chemicals, car parts, electrical appliances, mechanical engineering University (1870)

Syr·a·cuse (*Ital.* Siracusa) a port (pop. 89,000) in S.E. Sicily: Greek theater (5th c. B.C.) and temples, Roman amphitheater. Castle (13th c.), baroque cathedral (17th-18th cc.), palaces. Syracuse was founded as a Greek colony (8th c. B.C.), defeated an attack by Athens (415-413 B.C.) and was sacked (212 B.C.) by the Romans

Syr-Dar·ya (si:rdarjə) (ancient Jaxartes) a river (1,370 miles long, navigable along its middle course) formed in the Ferghana Valley by streams from the Tien Shan and Altai Mtns, and flowing north through Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R., to the Aral Sea

Syr·i·a (sírijə) a republic (area 71,210 sq. miles, pop. 8,979,000) in W. Asia. Capital: Damascus. People: 90% Arab, small Turkish, Turkoman, Kurdish, Circassian, Armenian and other minorities. Language: Arabic, minority languages. Religion: 72% Sunnites, 11% Shi'ites, 2% Druze, 3% Greek Orthodox, 2% Armenian Orthodox, 2% Roman Catholic, smaller Christian sects, some Jews. The population is 10% nomadic (Beduins). The land is 30% arable, 34% pasture and grazing, and 2% forest. It is largely a plateau (1,000-3,000 ft), with the Ansariyeh Mtns (rising to 5,194 ft) near the northwest coast, the Anti-Lebanon Mtns (*HERMON) on the Lebanon border, Gebel Druse (5,900 ft) in the south, and isolated massifs in the center. The Euphrates basin (1,000-3,000 ft) crosses the northeast. East of the Anti-Lebanon Mtns, the Syrian Desert covers the south. The north is semiarid grassland (livestock, dry cereal culture). Average temperatures (F.) for Jan. and July: Latakia 56° and 81°, Palmyra 46 and 110°, E. Euphrates valley 43° and 90°. Rainfall: Aleppo 15 ins, Damascus 9 ins, coast 20-40 ins, desert under 5 ins. Livestock: sheep, goats, cattle, donkeys, mules, camels. Agricultural products: wheat, rice, other cereals, sugar beets, pulses, fruit, olives, tomatoes, figs, cotton, tobacco, almonds, dairy products. Mineral resources: asphalt, natural gas, bitumen, basalt, building stone, salt. Industries: food processing, soap, cement, tobacco, tanning, textiles, glass, footwear, metalware, wine. Exports: cotton, cereals, silk fabrics, wool, cottonseed, lentils, sheep. Imports: iron and steel, machinery, fuel and oils, silk, wool, wood, vehicles, chemicals. Chief port: Latakia. Universities: Damascus (1924) and Aleppo (1961). Monetary unit: Syrian pound (100 piasters). HISTORY Situated on trade routes between the Mediterranean and Mesopotamia, Syria was settled (3rd millennium B.C.) by Semitic Amorites. Canaanites settled on the coast (2nd millennium B.C.) and the Aramaeans established their capital at Damascus (11th c. B.C.). Parts of Syria were overrun by the Egyptians and the Hittites (18th-10th cc. B.C.), the Assyrians (8th c. B.C.), the Babylonians or Chaldeans (7th c. B.C.) and the Persians (6th c. B.C.). Control passed (333 B.C.) to Alexander the Great, and after his death (323 B.C.) to the Seleucids, under whom Hellenistic culture was introduced. Syria was conquered (63 B.C.) by the Romans under Pompey. It flourished under Roman rule and the south of the country saw the rise of Christianity. Syria passed to the Byzantine Empire (395 A.D.) and was fully converted to Christianity, but was overrun (633-6) by the Arabs and was gradually converted to Islam. Damascus prospered as the capital of the Umayyad caliphate (651-750), but Syria declined when the Abbasids moved the caliphate to Baghdad. The Seljuk Turks and the Mamelukes repelled the Crusades (11th-13th cc.), and the Ottoman Turks established their rule (1516). Syria was invaded by the French (1799), and by the Egyptians (1832) under Ibrahim Pasha, who ruled as governor (1833-9). Arab nationalism began in Lebanon and Syria about the turn of the century, and separatist movements against the Turks were encouraged by Britain and France during the 1st world war. With Lebanon, Syria became a French mandate (1920). The French put down a rebellion (1925-7) with severity. Syria was occupied (1941) by the British and the Free French, and was declared independent (Jan. 1, 1944), but sporadic fighting continued between French and Syrian forces until 1945. Syria joined the Arab League and the U.N. (1945). After a series of coups d'etat, Syria joined the United Arab Republic (1958), but seceded (1961). After further revolts, it sought closer links with the United Arab Republic (1963). A further military coup took place in 1966. Syria joined (1971) the Union of Arab Republics (with Egypt and Lebanon). Syria lost territory on the Golan Heights to Israel during wars (1967, 1973). Syrian troops occupied most of Lebanon (1976) in an effort to end civil war in that country. A military coup (1970) brought Gen. Hafiz al-Assad to power. He was elected president by public referendum (1971) and reelected (1978, 1985)

Syr·i·ac (sirijæk) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to or written in Syriac **2.** *n.* Aramaic ‖ a form of Aramaic spoken by Eastern Christian communities ‖ the liturgical language used by some Eastern Christian Churches (cf. PESHITTA, cf. NESTORIAN CHURCH)

Syr·i·an (sirijən) **1.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Syria ‖ a member of a Syrian Church **2.** *adj.* of or relating to Syria, its peoples, language, culture etc. ‖ of, relating to or being one of the Eastern Churches using Syriac liturgies, e.g. the Nestorian Church

Syrian Desert (*Arab.* Hamad) a desert region covering most of S. Syria and S.W. Iraq, and adjoining regions of Jordan and Saudi Arabia

sy·rin·ga (sirijgə) *n.* a member of *Philadelphus*, fam. *Saxifragaceae*, a genus of shrubs of temperate regions having strong-scented white flowers [Mod. L. fr. Gk *surinx* (*suringos*), shepherd's pipe]

sy·ringe (sirindʒ, sirindʒ) **1.** *n.* a piston-fitted hand cylinder, or a rubber bulb with a nozzle, into which a liquid is sucked and then ejected in a stream for cleansing, spraying or injecting **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **sy·ring·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sy·ringed** to inject, cleanse etc. with a syringe [fr. M.L. *siringa*, *siryngа*]

sy·rin·ge·al (sirindʒi:əl) *adj.* of or relating to the syrinx

syr·inx (síriŋks) *pl.* **sy·rin·ges** (sirindʒi:z), **syr·inx·es** *n.* a panpipe ‖ the vocal organ of birds [L. fr. Gk *surinx*, a pipe]

Syro- (sírou) *combining form* Syrian and ‖ Syriac and

Sy·ros (sáiros) (or Syra) an island (area 31 sq. miles, pop. 18,642) of the N. Cyclades, containing their chief port, Hermoupolis (pop. 14,000)

syr·up, sir·up (sirəp, sə́rəp) *n.* a thick liquid consisting of a concentrated solution of sugar and water ‖ such a thick liquid with flavoring or some medicinal substance added, *cough syrup* ‖ evaporated juice of sugarcane before crystallization of the sugar, in the process of manufacturing cane sugar ‖ cloying sentimentality **sýr·up·y, sír·up·y** *adj.* [O. F. *sirop, cyrop*]

sys·tal·tic (sistæltik, sistɔ́ltik) *adj.* (*physiol.*, of the heart) characterized by regular contraction and dilatation [fr. L.L. *systalticus* fr. Gk]

sys·tem (sistəm) *n.* an orderly, interconnected, complex arrangement of parts, *the nervous system* ‖ a set of principles linked to form a coherent doctrine, *a philosophical system* ‖ a method of organization, administration or procedure ‖ (*geol.*) a major division of rocks, formed during a period or era, *the Devonian system* ‖ (*astron.*) a group of orbiting heavenly bodies moving about a central body ‖ (*biol.*) a group of bodily organs having the same or similar structure and which act as a unit in performing a vital bodily function, *the circulatory system* ‖ (*biol.*) a method of classification ‖ a set of units permitting the basic measurements to be clearly and simply stated, *the metric system* ‖ calculated orderliness, *to work with system* [fr. L.L. *systema* fr. Gk]

system approach a mathematical approach to the study of the components of a system to define how the system will behave under various circumstances *Cf* SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

sys·tem·at·ic (sistəmætik) *adj.* constituting a system, *a systematic philosophy* ‖ working in accordance with a system, methodical ‖ relating to classification in biology **sys·tem·át·i·cal·ly** *adv.* **sys·tem·at·ics** *n.* the science of classification [fr. L.L. *systematicus* fr. late Gk]

sys·tem·a·tist (sistəmətist) *n.* a taxonomist

sys·tem·a·ti·za·tion (sistəmətizéiʃən) *n.* a systematizing or being systematized

sys·tem·a·tize (sistəmətaiz) *pres. part.* **sys·tem·a·tiz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sys·tem·a·tized** *v.t.* to make into a system

sys·tem·ic (sistémik) *adj.* of or relating to a system, esp. (*physiol.*) of or relating to the entire bodily system

sys·tem·i·za·tion (sistəmizéiʃən) *n.* systematization

sys·tem·ize (sistəmaiz) *pres. part.* **sys·tem·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **sys·tem·ized** *v.t.* to systematize

system levels a set of criteria used to analyze political systems, their efficiency, benefits, problems, etc.

systems analysis the study of an activity to determine objectives and how to accomplish them most efficiently, e.g., procedures for collecting, manipulating, and evaluating computer data to improve control over an operation

systems analyst *n.*

systems engineering a technique of management theory involving rationalistic models of business organizations, based on the interrelation of components and on the input and output of the total system under consideration

sys·to·le (sístəli:) *n.* (*physiol.*) the regular contraction of an organ (e.g. the heart or an artery) by which the blood is driven forward (opp. DIAS-

tole) **sys·tol·ic** (sistɔlik) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gr. *systolē* contraction]

syz·y·gy (sízidʒi:) *pl.* **syz·y·gies** *n.* (*astron.*) a point of conjunction or opposition of a planet, esp. the moon, with the sun [fr. L.L. *syzygia* fr. Gk]

Szczecin (ʃtʃetsí:n) (*G.* Stettin) a port and naval base (pop. 381,000) in Poland on the Oder near its mouth, with shipbuilding, machinery, paper, chemical and metallurgical industries. It includes a free port. Churches (12th and 14th c.)

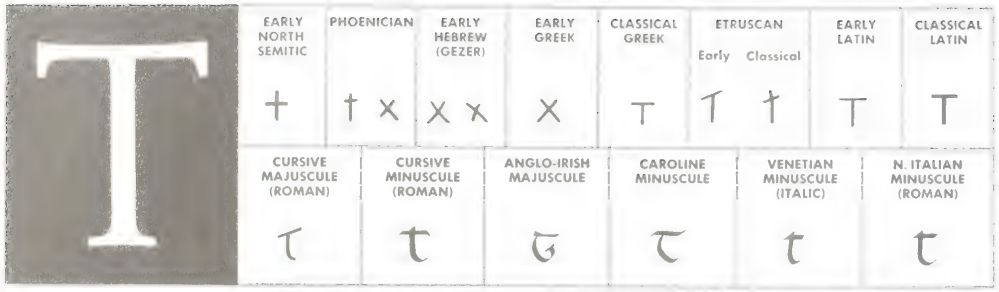
Szechwan [illegible] province, pop. 90,000,000) of western and central China, around the middle Yang-tze-kiang. Capital: Chengtu. It is the largest and most populous province, at the heart of which lies the Red Basin, a rich agricultural region with extensive mineral resources

Sze·ged (séged) a town (pop. 175,700) in S. Hungary on the Tisza. Industries: textiles, food processing. University

Szek·ler (séklər) *n.* the Transylvanian branch of the Magyar people || their dialect of Hungarian, written in its own runic alphabet

Sze·ming [illegible]

Szent-Gyor·gyi (sentdjáardji:), Albert von Nagyrapolt (1893–), Hungarian biochemist. He isolated vitamin C and prepared it in bulk from Hungarian paprika (Nobel prize, 1937)



Development of the letter T, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter T and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter t are shown.

T,t (tiː) the twentieth letter of the English alphabet **to a T** exactly

T (*electr. symbol*) for **1.** tera (10^{12}) **2.** (*symbol*) for testa, high-frequency current with moderate voltage

TA (*abbr.*) for **1.** teaching assistant **2.** (*abbr.*) for transactional analysis

Taal (tul) (with 'the') Afrikaans [Du. = language, speech]

tab (tæb) *n.* a small loop or flap attached to or forming an extension of something, having a special use or ornamental value, e.g. the lettered projection of a filing card or a point of lace or other trimming ‖ an unpaid bill, *pick up the tab*, or the price that has to be paid for something, *what will the tab be?* ‖ (*Br., mil.*) a collar mark denoting the rank of a staff officer **to keep tab** (or **tabs**) **on** (*Br.* **to keep tab of**) to keep a check on [etym. doubtful]

tab·a·nid (tæbənid) *n.* a member of *Tabanidae*, a family of flies comprising the horseflies etc., whose females suck blood [fr. L. *tabanus*, gadfly]

tab·ard (tæbərd) *n.* (*hist.*) a tunic worn by a knight over his armor and emblazoned with his arms ‖ a herald's cloak emblazoned with his sovereign's arms [O.F. *tabart*, *tabar*]

Ta·bas·co (təbæskou, tubúskɔ) a gulf state (area 9,783 sq. miles, pop. 1,101,300) of S.E. Mexico, covered by lagoons, swamps, and dense forests (Tabasco means 'damp earth'). Capital: Villahermosa (pop. 34,000) Main agricultural products: bananas, cocoa, coffee, rice, sugarcane, corn and tropical fruits. Forest products: valuable fine woods and dyewoods. Potential oil wealth

ta·bas·co (təbæskou) *n.* a pungent sauce made from the fruit of the capsicum [after *Tabasco*, a river and state in Mexico]

tab·by (tæbi) *pl.* **tab·bies** *n* a cat with brownish-gray fur marked with dark, wavy stripes ‖ a female cat (opp. TOM) ‖ (*old-fash.*) a sour scandalmongering woman, esp. if she is unmarried [etym. doubtful]

tab·er·nac·le (tæbərnæk'l) *n.* (*eccles.*) an ornamental repository for the pyx or consecrated elements ‖ (*archit.*) a niche or recess having a canopy ‖ a Nonconformist place of worship ‖ (*naut.*) a socket or hinged post enabling the mast of a vessel to be lowered in order to pass [illegible] the Tabernacle the portable sanctuary containing the Ark of the Covenant serving as a place of worship for the Jews [illegible] [O.F.]

tabernacle work (*archit.*) pierced tracery or other carved ornamental work, e.g. over niches, [illegible]

ta·bes (téibiːz) *pl.* **ta·bes** *n.* (*med.*) the process of wasting that sometimes accompanies a chronic disease, e.g. tuberculosis ‖ (*med.*) tabes dorsalis [L. = a wasting away]

tabes dor·sa·lis (dɔrséilis) (*med.*) a form of syphilis marked by wasting, lack of coordination of movement and disturbances of digestive and sensory organs

ta·bet·ic (təbétik) **1.** *adj.* of, resembling, or having tabes dorsalis **2.** *n.* a person having tabes dorsalis [fr. L. *tabes*, a wasting away]

ta·bla (tæblə) *n.* Indian tuned drum, usu. in a pair, of two sizes

ta·ble (téib'l) **1.** *n.* a piece of furniture having a flat, horizontal, usually smooth surface of wood or other material. It is supported by legs or a pedestal or pedestals, and is used to sit at for meals, for working, for playing games etc. ‖ a group of people sitting around this, esp. for eating ‖ a flat, often movable part of a machine tool on which material to be worked is fastened ‖ a stringcourse ‖ a tableland ‖ the upper flat facet of a gem (cf. CULET) ‖ (*anat.*) the internal or external layer of the bony tissue of the skull ‖ (*backgammon*) one of the two leaves of the board or either half of a leaf ‖ an orderly arrangement of facts set out for easy reference, *a table of contents* ‖ an arrangement of numerical values etc. in vertical columns, *logarithmic tables* **to keep** (or **set**) **a good** (**poor** etc.) **table** to serve good (poor etc.) food at one's table **to turn the tables on** (someone) to put (someone) who had the advantage over one at a disadvantage **under the table** into a state of unconsciousness or near unconsciousness, *to drink someone under the table* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ta·bling** *past* and *past part.* **ta·bled** (*Br.*) to put forward (a proposal etc.) for consideration by an assembly ‖ to postpone a decision on (e.g. a proposal) indefinitely ‖ to tabulate ‖ (*naut.*) to reinforce the edge of (a sail) by making a wide hem [O.E. *tabule*, *tabele*]

tab·leau (tæblou, tæblóu) *pl.* **tab·leaus**, **tab·leaux** (tæblouz, tæblouz) *n.* a group of people so posed (e.g. in a pageant) as to seem to the beholder to have a significant unity [F.]

ta·bleau vi·vant (tæblouviːvû) *pl.* **ta·bleaux vi·vants** (tæblouviːvû) *n.* a static, wordless representation of a scene, esp. a historical scene, famous picture etc. by one or more persons [F.]

ta·ble·cloth (téib'lklɔ(ː)θ, téib'lklɒθ) *pl.* **ta·ble·cloths** (téib'lklɔ(ː)ðz, téib'lklɒðz) *n.* a cloth used to cover a dining table

ta·ble-cut (téib'lkʌt) *adj.* (of a gem) cut with a flat upper surface larger than the culet, with facets linking the table to the girdle

ta·ble d'hôte (tubldout) *n.* a fixed list of dishes for a fixed price, in a restaurant etc. (cf. A LA CARTE) [F. = the host's table]

ta·ble·land (téib'llænd) *n.* (*geol.*) a plateau

table linen tablecloths, napkins etc.

Table Mountain a flat-topped mountain (3,550 ft) rising steeply above Cape Town, South Africa

table rapping spirit rapping

ta·ble·spoon (téib'lspuːn) *n.* a large spoon used for serving food from a dish to a plate. It holds about four teaspoonfuls ‖ a tablespoonful **ta·ble·spoon·ful** (téib'lspuːnful) *pl.* **ta·ble·spoon·fuls** *n.* as much as a tablespoon will hold

tab·let (tæblit) *n.* a flat piece of stone or metal inscribed as a memorial ‖ a medical pastille ‖ a pad of writing paper ‖ a small flat block of soap, chocolate etc. ‖ (*hist.*) a small thin, flat piece of clay, wax etc. used to write on a table-cut gem [O.F. *tablete*]

table talk informal conversation, e.g. at a dinner table, esp. such discursive matter in published form

table tennis a game distantly related to tennis, played usually indoors on a table with round wooden bats and a small plastic ball

table turning spirit rapping

ta·ble·ware (téib'lwɛ̰ər) *n.* dishes, plates, glasses, cutlery etc. used in setting a table and for serving food and drink

tab·loid (tæblɔid) *n.* a small-format, heavily illustrated newspaper featuring news items of a sensational nature ‖ any publication adopting a similar format or size of page [*Tabloid*, a trademark applied to certain chemicals used in concentrated form in pharmacy and medicine]

ta·boo, ta·bu (təbúː) **1.** *n.* the prohibition of certain contacts, words, actions etc. on religious grounds among many primitive peoples ‖ the state or quality of being thus prohibited ‖ anything which is prohibited by tradition or social usage **2.** *adj.* placed under taboo ‖ forbidden on grounds of tradition or social usage **3.** *v.t.* to place under taboo ‖ to condemn as not proper because of convention etc. [Tongan *tabu*]

ta·bor (téibər) *n.* (*hist.*) a small drum played with the hand by a musician to accompany his own playing of a threeholed pipe [O.F. *tabur*, *tabour* fr. Pers.]

Ta·bo·ra (təbɔrə, təbourə) a commercial center and rail junction (pop. 67,392) in W. Tanganyika, Tanzania

tab·o·ret, tab·ou·ret (tæbərit) *n.* a low stool [fr. F. *tabouret*, small drum]

Ta·bor, Mount (téibər) a domelike hill (929 ft) near Nazareth, traditionally regarded as the mountain of the Transfiguration

tabouret *TABORET

Ta·briz (tɑbri:z) the chief city (pop. 598,576) of Azerbaijan, Iran, a trade center: dried fruit, rugs, silks. University

tabu *TABOO

tab·u·la (tæbjulə) *pl.* **tab·u·lae** (tæbjuli:) *n.* one of the transverse septa of various corals and hydroids [L. = table]

tab·u·lar (tæbjulər) *adj.* set out in the form of a table, *a tabular statement* ‖ used in setting out such a table ‖ computed from a table ‖ having a flat, tablelike surface, laminated ‖ composed of broad, flat crystals, *a tabular mineral* ‖ (of a crystal) having a flat parallel base and top [fr. L. *tabularis*]

tab·u·la ra·sa (tæbjulərəsə) *pl.* **tab·u·lae ra·sae** (tæbjuli:rəsi:) the human mind thought of as being a perfect blank at birth, before it begins to receive impressions ‖ a clean sweep, complete obliteration (e.g. of awkward or painful memories) [L. = cleaned tablet]

tab·u·late (tæbjuleit) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **tab·u·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tab·u·lated** to arrange in tabular form **2.** *adj.* having tabulae ‖ (of rocks, crystals etc.) having a flat, tablelike surface **tab·u·la·tion** *n.* **tab·u·la·tor** *n.* an arrangement of stops for the carriage of a typewriter so that columns of figures etc. can be set out in vertical lines ‖ an office worker who makes tabulations ‖ a business machine for tabulating data [fr. L.L. *tabulari* (*tabulatus*)]

tac·a·ma·hac (tækəməhæk) *n.* a pungent oleoresin obtained from any of several tropical trees of the genera *Protium* (esp. *P. heptaphyllum* and *P. altissimum*) and *Bursera*, used as incense and in ointments ‖ the resin exuded by the North American balsam poplar [fr. obs. Span. *tacamahaca*, fr. Aztec]

tacan (*mil. acronym*) for tactical air navigation, an ultrahigh frequency electronic air navigation system that provides a single continuous indication of bearing and distance (slant range) to the tacan station

Ta·ca·ri·gua, Lake (tɑkuri:gwɑ) *VALENCIA, LAKE

tach (tæk) *n.* short for tachometer, a rotation speed-measuring device

tach·e·om·e·ter (tækiɔmitər) *n.* a tachymeter [F. *tachéomètre*]

tach·i·na fly (tækinə) any of numerous dark gray or black dipterous flies of fam. *Tachinidae*, whose larvae are parasitic in caterpillars and other harmful insects

tachism (French, *tâche*, 'spot, blot') abstract painting utilizing improvised techniques, e.g., splattering, dribbling, pouring, as works of Jackson Pollock *also* tachist *adj., n. Cf* ACTION PAINTING

tach·isme (tæʃizəm) *n.* *ABSTRACT EXPRESSIONISM [F.]

ta·chom·e·ter (tækɔmitər) *n.* an instrument for measuring the speed of rotation of a revolving shaft etc. **ta·chóm·e·try** *n.* [fr. Gk *tachos*, speed + METER]

tach·y·car·di·a (tækikɑrdi:ə) *n.* (*med.*) an abnormally fast heartbeat [fr. Gk *tachus*, swift + *kardia*, heart]

tach·y·lyte (tækəlait) *n.* a black, glassy form of basalt **tach·y·lyt·ic** (tækəlitik) *adj.* [G. *tachylit* fr. Gk *tachus*, swift + *lutos*, soluble]

ta·chym·e·ter (tækimitər) *n.* (*survey.*) an instrument used to locate distant points quickly ‖ an instrument for measuring speed [fr. Gk *tachus*, swift + METER]

tach·y·on (tæki:ɔn) *n.* (*particle phys.*) hypothetical elementary particle characterized by speed greater than light, with energy decreasing in proportion to speed, named by American physicist Gerald Feinberg (1933–) based on Einstein's theories

tac·it (tæsit) *adj.* existing or implied but not stated, *tacit agreement* ‖ (*law*) arising by operation of law [fr. L. *tacere* (*tacitus*), to be silent]

tac·i·turn (tæsitə:rn) *adj.* not given to saying much [fr. L. *taciturnus*]

tac·i·tur·ni·ty (tæsitə:rniti) *n.* the characteristic of being taciturn [M.F. *taciturnité* or fr. L.]

Tac·i·tus (tæsitəs), Marcus Claudius (c. 200-76), Roman emperor (275-6). An austere and honest ruler, he was assassinated after a reign of 10 months

Tacitus, Publius Cornelius (c. 55–c. 120), Roman historian. His works include 'Dialogue on Orators' (c. 79-81), 'Agricola' (c. 98), 'Germania' (c. 98) and two fragments of longer histories: the 'Histories' (104-10, covering the years 68-70) and the 'Annals' (115-17, covering most of the years 14-68). His style is exceedingly terse and polished

tack (tæk) **1.** *n.* a short, sharp nail having a broad, usually flat, head ‖ a long stitch, esp. a basting stitch ‖ a stitch used to hold down a pleat etc. temporarily ‖ (*naut.*) a rope used to [illegible] the corner of any of certain sails ‖ the corner so fastened ‖ the direction in which a vessel sails as the result of the position of her sails and helm ‖ the act of changing this direction by shifting the sails and helm ‖ the distance sailed after such a change and before the course is altered ‖ an act of tacking ‖ a course of action, *to try a new tack* **2.** *v.t.* to fasten with a tack or tacks ‖ to baste (stitch temporarily) ‖ to hold down (a pleat etc.) temporarily by a stitch ‖ to append as an addition, *to tack a postscript on a letter* ‖ (*naut.*) to change the course of (a ship or boat) when sailing against the wind by putting the helm over and [illegible] ‖ to navigate (a sailing ship or boat) by a series of tacks ‖ *v.i.* (*naut.*) to change the direction of a sailing ship or boat ‖ (*naut.*, of a sailing ship or boat) to change direction by making a tack ‖ to change [illegible] large nail]

tack·i·ness (tækinis) *n.* the state or quality of being tacky

tack·le (tæk'l) **1.** *n.* (*naut.*) a ship's rigging ‖ a mechanism for lifting weights by ropes and pulleys ‖ equipment, *fishing tackle* ‖ (*football* and *rugby*) the act of tackling an opponent ‖ an instance of this ‖ (*football*) either of two players between the guard and the end on either side of the line of scrimmage ‖ the harness for a horse **2.** *v. pres. part.* **tack·ling** *past* and *past part.* **tack·led** *v.t.* to come to grips with, esp. in order to subdue, *to tackle an opponent* ‖ (*pop.*) to apply oneself to (a problem or a hard piece of work) ‖ (often with 'up') to harness (a horse) ‖ (*football* and *rugby*) to seize and stop or pull down (an opposing player with the ball) ‖ (*soccer*) to intercept or obstruct (an opponent with the ball) ‖ *v.i.* (*football* and *rugby*) to seize and stop or pull down an opponent with the ball ‖ (*soccer*) to intercept or obstruct an opponent with the ball [M.L.G., L.G. *takel*]

tack·y (tæki:) *comp.* **tack·i·er** *superl.* **tack·i·est** *adj.* (of glue, paint etc.) not quite set and still sticky to the touch [fr. older *tack* n., adhesiveness]

tacky *comp.* **tack·i·er** *superl.* **tack·i·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) shabby, dowdy [etym. doubtful]

tac·log group (tæklɔg) (*mil.*) representatives designated by army troop commanders to assist Navy control officers aboard control ships in the ship-to-shore movements of troops, equipment, and supplies

Ta·co·ma (təkóumə) a port (pop. 158,501) in the state of Washington, on Puget Sound: wood and metallurgical industries, food processing

Taconic (tækɔnik) *adj.* [illegible] a North American mountain-making episode during the late Ordovician period [fr. *Taconic* Mtns in northeastern U.S.A.]

tact (tækt) *n.* an understanding of how to avoid giving offense and of how to keep or win goodwill **tact·ful** (tæktfəl) *adj.* [fr. L. *tactus*, touch]

tac·tic (tæktik) *n.* tactics ‖ a detail of tactics [fr. Mod. L. *tactica* fr. Gk]

tactic *adj.* of, relating to, or showing biological taxis [fr. Mod. L. *tacticus* fr. Gk]

tac·ti·cal (tæktik'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to tactics ‖ (of a plan of action etc.) astutely thought out so as to advance a purpose or gain an advantage ‖ (*mil.*) of relatively short-range U.S. and [illegible] weapons [fr. Gk *taktikos*]

tactical warning (*mil.*) **1.** a notification that the enemy has initiated hostilities **2.** in satellite and missile surveillance, a notification to operational command centers that a specific threat is occurring

tactical weapon (*mil.*) weapon used in the battle

tac·ti·cian (tæktiʃən) *n.* a person with a sound knowledge of tactics ‖ a person who maneuvers cleverly in any situation

tactics [illegible] advantage having regard to the immediate situation ‖ *pl.* carefully worked out steps taken to achieve a purpose [TACTIC]

tac·tile [illegible]

tact·less (tæktlis) *adj.* lacking tact

tac·tu·al (tæktʃu:əl) *adj.* of or relating to the sense or the organs of touch [fr. L. *tactus*, touch]

Tadjikistan [illegible]

tad·pole (tædpoul) *n.* the tailed, legless, aquatic larva of the frog, toad or certain other amphibians after emerging from the egg and while still possessing external or internal gills [M.E. *tadde*, *tadde*, toad + *poll*, head]

Ta·dzhik (tɑdʒik) *n.* a member of a people of old Iranian stock scattered among the populations of Afghanistan and Turkestan

Ta·dzhik·i·stan (tɑdʒikistɑn) (or Tadjikistan) a constituent republic (area 55,240 sq. miles, pop. 3,801,000) of the U.S.S.R., in central Asia. Capital: Dyushambe. Religion: mainly Moslem. The country is mountainous, rising to the Pamirs in the east. Resources (largely unexploited): brown coal, lead, zinc, oil, uranium, arsenic. Industries: agriculture (cattle and sheep raising, fruit, cotton, cereals), engineering, food processing, hydroelectricity, cotton and silk textiles. It became a constituent republic in [illegible]

Tae·gu (taigu:) a city (pop. 1,311,078) in central South Korea, the market for a cereal and tobacco-growing region: textiles, foodstuffs

Tae·jon (taidʒɔn) a rail center (pop. 506,703) in S.E. South Korea: railroad stock, silk, leather

tae·ni·a, te·ni·a (ti:ni:ə) *n.* (*archit.*, Doric order) a band separating the frieze from the architrave ‖ (*anat.*) a ribbonlike band of muscle or nerve tissue ‖ (*zool.*) the tapeworm [L. fr. Gk *tainia*, ribbon]

taf·fe·ta (tæfitə) *n.* a thin, rather stiff glossy fabric of natural or artificial silk [O.F. *taffetas*, *taphetas* fr. Pers.]

taff·rail (tæfreil) *n.* (*naut.*) the rail around the stern of a ship [fr. Du. *tafereel*, a panel]

taf·fy (tæfi) *n.* candy made by boiling down brown sugar or molasses, then pulling it until it is supple and light in color [etym. doubtful]

ta·fi·a (tæfiə) *n.* a variety of inferior rum distilled from sugarcane juice [Creole F. or Malay]

Taft (tæft), Robert Alphonso (1889-1953), U.S. political leader. As U.S. senator (1938-53) from Ohio, he led opposition to President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal and vigorously fought U.S. participation in the United Nations Organization, the European Recovery Program, and the Atlantic Pact. He drafted (1947) the Taft-Hartley Labor Act. He lost (1952) the Republican presidential nomination to Dwight D. Eisenhower

Taft, William Howard [illegible] dent (1909-13) of the U.S.A., a Republican. As the first civil governor (1900-4) of the Philippines, he improved U.S.-Filipino relations. He worked closely with President Theodore Roosevelt as his secretary of war (1904-8), and succeeded him. As president he continued Roosevelt's policy of dollar diplomacy in Latin America; introduced (1910) the postal savings [illegible] was nevertheless criticized by progressives for [illegible]

Taft-Hartley (labor Act) [illegible] Relations Act) a U.S. Congressional act (1947) [illegible] over President Harry Truman's veto. It declared that the union or the employer must [illegible] ment, notify the other party and a government [illegible] ment to obtain an 80-day injunction against [illegible] safety. Other provisions prohibited jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts, denied [illegible] that their union officers were not Communists [illegible]

[illegible] situation etc., the hard tip on each end of a [illegible] the tip of the tail of an animal, esp. of a fox; a cliché or hackneyed quotation; a lock of dirty [illegible]

attach as an addition, esp. rather clumsily and awkwardly, *to tag a few notes on to a new edition* ‖ to rid (a sheep) of tags ‖ (*pop.*) to follow closely and with persistence ‖ *v.i.* (with 'along') to join up temporarily with someone else, esp. without previous arrangement or invitation ‖ to drag oneself (itself) along a little to the rear [etym. doubtful]

tag **1.** *n.* a children's game in which a player (called 'it') chases other players until he manages to touch one, who in turn becomes 'it' **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **tag·ging** *past* and *past part.* **tagged** to touch (a player) in this game ‖ (*baseball*) to hit (the ball) with the bat **to tag out** (*baseball*) to put out (a runner) by touching him with the ball [etym. doubtful]

Ta·ga·log (tɑgúlɔg) *pl.* **Ta·ga·log**, **Ta·ga·logs** *n.* a people of central Luzon in the Philippines ‖ a member of this people ‖ an Austronesian language of this people that is the official national language of the Republic of the Philippines

Ta·gan·rog (túgənrɔg) a port (pop. 277,000) in the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., on the Sea of Azov: iron and steel, machinery, leather, food processing

tag day (*Am.–Br.* flag day) a day on which small emblems are permitted to be sold on the streets by volunteers in aid of charity

tag end the very last part of something, *the tag end of the day* ‖ (*pl.*) bits or fragments

tag·ma (tægmə) *pl.* **tag·ma·ta** (tægmətə) *n.* a body segment of an arthropod, e.g. the thorax of an insect or a compound body section formed by the embryonic fusion of two or more somites, e.g. the cephalothorax of a spider [Mod. L. fr. Gk *tagma*, arrangement]

tag·meme (tægmi:m) *n.* (*linguistics*) in tagmemic grammar, a unit of arrangement at a substitution point or a correlation slot (including the class of words found or to be substituted at that point), any part of a sentence where other words could be substituted within the same structure

tagmemic grammar (*linguistics*) theory of grammar involving concept of a tagmeme to convey formal and functional information developed by American grammarian K. L. Pike (1930–) *Cf* EMICETIC

tag·mene (tægmi:n) *n.* (*linguistics*) the smallest meaningful unit of grammatical form —**tagmentist** *n*

Ta·gore (təgɔ́r), Rabindranath (1861-1941), Indian author. He wrote in Bengali, but translated much of his work into English. 'Gitanjali' is his best-known work. His 'Collected Poems and Plays' appeared in 1936

tag sale sale of personal property from one's home or immediately outside one's home *also* garage sale, yard sale

Ta·gus (téigəs) (*Span.* Tajo, *Port.* Tejo) the longest river (566 miles) of Iberia, flowing from E New Castile, Spain, across Estremadura and central Portugal to a wide estuary at Lisbon, navigable only in W. Portugal

Ta·hi·ti (təhí:ti:) the main island (area 402 sq miles, pop. 95,604) of French Polynesia, in the Society Is. Chief town: Papeete. People: mainly mixed Polynesian-European, 10% Chinese. Highest point: 7,339 ft. Industries: agriculture (taro, breadfruit, yams, coconuts, vanilla), fish-

Ta·hi·tian (təhí:ʃən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to Tahiti, its inhabitants, language etc. **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Tahiti, esp. one of the native Polynesian people ‖ the Polynesian language of

tai chi or **tai chi chuan** (tai dʒi: tʃu:ɑn) *n.* Chinese system of calisthenics, self-defense, and mediation that produces bodily flexibility and peace of mind

Tai·chung (taidʒun) a commercial center (pop.

Hejaz, Saudi Arabia, 50 miles east of Mecca, a resort (on the edge of an oasis) at 5,200 ft

tai·ga (taigə) *n* the coniferous forests of Siberia separating the tundra from the steppe [Russ.]

tail (teil) **1.** *n* the part of the body posterior to the anus in many vertebrates, *peacock's tail*, or

the vertebral column, *monkey's tail* something resembling this in form or position, e.g. the long bright trail behind a comet or meteor the last part of something, *the tail of a procession* (also *pl.*) the reverse side of a coin ‖ (*cricket*) the weaker members of the team [the unit at the rear of an aircraft combining horizontal and vertical stabilizing surfaces with movable surfaces for controlling flight direction ‖ the bottom of a printed page ‖ the part of a man's coat which hangs at the back ‖ (*pl.*) a tailcoat ‖ (*pl.*) full evening dress ‖ (*mus.*) the stem of a written note ‖ the string of paper weights or rags which stabilize a kite ‖ a long braid or switch of hair ‖ the rear end of a vehicle or implement, e.g. a cart or plow **to turn tail** to cease facing someone or something because of fear **with the tail between the legs** in a defeated or dejected way **2.** *v.t.* to remove the ends or stalks from, *to tail gooseberries* ‖ to furnish with a tail, *to tail a kite* ‖ (*pop.*) to follow (someone) so as to observe his actions ‖ to form the tail of (e.g. a procession) ‖ to add on at the end, esp. with excessive length, *to tail on strings of dependent clauses* ‖ (esp. with 'in' or 'into') to fasten the end of (a beam, brick etc.) into a wall etc. ‖ *v.i.* (with 'along' or 'behind') to tag along behind someone or something ‖ (with 'off' or 'away') to subside, *her voice tailed off* ‖ (with 'off') to become gradually poorer in quality towards the end ‖ (with 'out' or 'away') to spread out so as to form a straggling line ‖ (of a timber, brick etc., with 'in' or 'into') to be fastened by an end into a wall etc. **to tail aground** (*naut.*) to ground stern first [O.E. *tægel*]

tail **1.** *n.* (*law*) the state or condition of entailment **2.** *adj.* (*law*) limited as to tenure [A.F *taylé, tailé* fr. O.F. *taillier*, to cut, shape]

tail·board (téilbɔrd, téilbourd) a tail gate

tail·coat (téilkout) *n.* a man's coat, worn on formal occasions, having a long, divided skirt at the back

tail end the concluding part of anything

tail gate the hinged or sliding board or platform at the rear of a van, station wagon etc., which can be raised or lowered to facilitate loading and unloading ‖ the lower gate of a canal lock

tail·gate (téilgeit) *v. pres. part.* **tail·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tail·gat·ed** *v.t.* to drive dangerously close behind another vehicle ‖ *v.t.* to drive dangerously close behind (another vehicle)

tail·ing (téilin) *n.* (*pl.*) the refuse material separated out in processing, e.g. in milling, mining etc. ‖ (*archit.*, of a projecting stone or brick) the part embedded in the wall

tail lamp a taillight

taille (taij) *n.* (*F. hist.*) a feudal tax levied on commoners under the ancient regime [F.]

tail·light (téillait) *n.* a red warning light at the back of a vehicle

tai·lor (téilər) **1.** *n.* a person whose occupation is making men's and women's coats, suits etc. **2.** *v.t.* to work as a tailor ‖ *v.t.* to make (garments) to measure ‖ to fashion to suit a particular need, *the play was tailored for a special audience* ‖ to style (women's garments) with the trim, simple lines characteristic of men's clothes [O.F. *taillëor, taillëur*]

tai·lor-bird (téilərbə:rd) *n.* any of several varieties of Asiatic and African birds of fam. *Sylviidae*, esp. *Orthotomus sutorius*, that sew leaves together to support and hide their nests

tai·lor-made (téilərméid) *adj.* made and fitted by a tailor, *a tailor-made suit* ‖ fashioned specially for the occasion or conditions

tail·piece (téilpi:s) *n.* a part forming the end of something ‖ an ornamental design at the end of a chapter or page of a book ‖ the triangular block to which the strings of a violin etc. are fastened ‖ a short beam or rafter tailed in a wall and supported by a header

tail plane the horizontal surfaces of an aircraft tail, including the elevator and stabilizer

tail·race (teilreis) *n.* the part of a millrace just beyond the millwheel ‖ a channel in which the tailings from treated ore are floated away

tail skid a device on an aircraft to take the weight at the rear end of the fuselage when the aircraft is at rest or taxiing

tail·spin (teilspin) *n.* a spiral dive, nose-foremost, by an aircraft

tail·stock (teilstɔk) *n.* the movable head of a lathe

tail·wa·ter (teilwutər) *n* (*engin.*) water immediately downstream from a structure, e.g., a dam, hydroelectric plant

tail wind a wind blowing in the same general direction as the course of an aircraft or a boat in motion

Taimyr Peninsula, Tay·myr Peninsula (taimí:r) the northernmost part of Siberia, U.S.S.R., on the central Arctic coast, inhabited by nomads. Products: uranium, cobalt, nickel, lead

Tai·nan (táinán) a port (pop. 474,835) of S.W Taiwan, formerly the capital: ironworks, food processing

Taine (ten), Hippolyte Adolphe (1828-93), French critic and historian. He applied theories of determinism to literary criticism, aesthetics and psychology. His best-known work is 'Origines de la France contemporaine' (1875-93). He wrote a lively and unorthodox 'Histoire de la littérature anglaise' (1864-72)

Tai·no (táinou) *n.* an Amerind of the Arawak group living at the time of discovery in Puerto Rico, Haiti and E. Cuba. They were decimated by the Spanish conquistadores

taint (teint) **1.** *v.t.* to cause to rot, putrefy, *tainted meat* ‖ to corrupt morally ‖ to cause to be slightly spoiled by some undesirable quality, *tainted with suspicion* **2.** *n.* a trace of infection or corruption [fr. ATTAINT]

Tai·pei (taipéi) the capital (pop. 2,238,840 and economic center of Taiwan, near the northern coast. Industries: metalworking, food processing, glass, chemicals. University

Tai·ping Rebellion (táipiŋ) a rebellion in China (1850-65), led by Hung Hsiu-ch'uan, which attempted to overthrow the Manchu government. The rising was suppressed with the aid of American and British troops under Gordon, leaving China bankrupt and chaotic

Tai·ta·o Peninsula (taitú) a peninsula on the southwest coast of Chile, north of the Gulf of Peñas

Tai·wan (táiwún) (Formosa) a republic (area 13,890 sq. miles, pop. 19,157,407) in E. Asia. It is a Pacific island, 90 miles off S.E. China. It includes the Pescadores (Penghu) Islands, and 13 scattered offshore islands, incl. Quemoy and Matsu. Capital: Taipei. People: 98% Chinese, with Japanese and aboriginal minorities. Language: Chinese (Amoy dialect). Japanese is widely spoken. The land is 50% forest and 24% arable. The mud flats and sandbanks of the west coast give way to lowlands, while on the east coast steep cliffs rise to the densely wooded peaks of the Taitung and Chungyang Mtns (highest point 14,000 ft). The monsoons bring up to 290 ins of rain to the northern and southern tips but only 40–60 ins in the west. There are frequent typhoons. Average temperatures (F.): 50°-60° in winter, 80°-90° in summer. Pigs are raised. Taiwan is the world's chief source of camphor. Timber: hardwoods, pine. Minerals: silver, copper, coal, oil. Industries: flour milling, sugar refining, tobacco. Exports: camphor, sugar, bananas and pineapples, coal, tea, rice, gold. Other products: sweet potatoes, tobacco. Imports: vegetables, iron, opium, textiles. Ports: Kaohsiung, Keelung. National Taiwan university. Monetary unit: new Taiwan yuan. HISTORY Chinese immigrants settled the island extensively (15th-17th cc.) and Spanish, Dutch and Portuguese traders visited it (16th and 17th cc.). China annexed the island (1683). It was ceded to Japan (1895) and restored to China (1945). Chiang Kai-shek retreated to the island after his expulsion from the mainland by the Communists (1949) and controls it as president of the National Republic of China. The People's Republic of China considers Taiwan as one of its 22 provinces and the Communists are determined to 'liberate' the island. The Kuomintang government and the U.S.A. signed a pact (1954) under which the U.S.A agreed to protect the republic. After its expulsion from the mainland, the Taiwan government continued to represent China, a founding member, at the U.N., until it was unseated in 1971. In 1975 Chiang Kai-Shek died and vice-president Yen Chia-kan took office as president, although leadership of the Kuomintang passed to Chiang's son Chiang Ching-Kuo. In 1978 the U.S.A. unilaterally terminated its security pact with Taiwan, and U.S.-Taiwan relations have continued to be ambiguous

Tai·yuan (táijyún) (formerly Yangku) the capital (pop. 1,020,000) of Shansi, N. China. Industries: iron and steel, heavy engineering, textiles. Institute of Technology

Ta·ja·mul·co, Ta·ju·mul·co (tɑhɑmú:lkɔ, tɑhu:mu:lkɔ) a volcanic mountain (13,816 ft) in W. Guatemala. It is the highest point in Central America

Taj Ma·hal (tɑ́ʒməhɑ́l, tɑdʒməhɑ́l) the magnificent white marble mausoleum built (c. 1632–c. 1643) in Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India, by the Mogul emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his favorite wife Mumtaz Mahal. It is in a garden with pools and fountains. The sun filters rest-

fully into the building through fretted marble screens

Tajumulco *TAJAMULCO

ta-ka (tŭkə) *n.* currency unit of Bangladesh since 1977 *abbr.*, Tk

Ta-ka-ma-tsu (tɑkumɑtsu:) a port (pop 228,000) of N. Shikoku, Japan, on the Inland Sea. Industries: textiles, lacquerware. Ruins of Takamatsu castle (built 1588), gardens

Ta-kao (tŭkɑou) *KAOHSIUNG

take (teik) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **tak·ing** *past* **took** (tuk) *past part.* **tak·en** (teikən) *v.t.* to get possession of by using force or superior strength, *the army took the town* ‖ to capture, *the thief was taken by the police* ‖ (*cards*) to win (a trick) or capture (an opponent's card) ‖ (*chess*) to put out of play, *bishop takes pawn* ‖ (*cricket*) to cause (a wicket) to fall ‖ to put the hand on or in so as to give or receive guidance, *take my hand while we cross the road* ‖ to guide (somebody) in this way, *to take a child by the hand* ‖ to grip, grasp or seize etc. with the fingers, hands, arms, teeth or an instrument ‖ to surprise, attack, catch or overcome, esp. suddenly, *we took them unawares* ‖ (with 'with', in passive constructions) to have as a sudden illness or indisposition, *to be taken with a violent pain* ‖ (with 'with', in passive constructions) to captivate, charm, *she was taken with the house on sight* ‖ to eat, drink or receive into the body in some other way, *to take snuff, take sedatives* ‖ to expose oneself to the benefits of (the air and the sun) ‖ to enter into a relationship with (someone), *to take a lover, to take pupils* ‖ to steal or remove without right, *who has taken the dictionary from the library?* ‖ to assume (office, control etc.) ‖ to hire or rent, *to take a house by the sea* ‖ to pay for (something) to be regularly delivered, *the family takes one newspaper and two pints of milk daily* ‖ to bind oneself by (e.g. an oath, vow) ‖ to win in competition, *to take third place in a race* ‖ to proceed along, *we took a different road home* ‖ to select, *take any example you wish* ‖ to make use of, *he took every opportunity to insult us* ‖ to make use of as a means of transport, *to take a bus across Paris* ‖ to convey or cause to go, *the blue bus takes you past the door, that road takes you a longer way around* ‖ to write down (notes, dictation) ‖ to write down esp. as a record, *to take someone's measurements* ‖ to read as a measurement *to take someone's temperature, take soundings* ‖ to require, *it took two men to lift the bed* ‖ to need with respect to size, *to take size 11 shoes* ‖ to derive (nourishment, comfort, satisfaction etc.) ‖ to provide room for, *the car takes six people comfortably* ‖ to photograph ‖ to allow oneself to be given, *don't take lifts from strangers* ‖ to supervise (e.g. a rehearsal) ‖ to give a lesson to (a class) ‖ (esp. *Br.*) to give as a lesson, *to take French with seven-year-olds* ‖ to study or have as a course of study, *to take French at the university* ‖ to allow oneself to adopt (a specified attitude), *to take a serious view of a situation* ‖ to decide to have or be in the process of having (something) for one's pleasure or benefit, *to take exercise, take a holiday* ‖ to conduct (someone or something) somewhere in one's company, *to take a dog for a walk* ‖ to carry (something) to someone, *take the eggs to your grandmother* ‖ (with 'with') to carry (something) and keep it, *take it with you* ‖ to keep (something) for a specified time or purpose, *take the book to read in bed* ‖ to remove, *to take a bone from a hungry dog* ‖ to subtract, *take 13 from 20* ‖ to capture the attention of, *it takes the eye* ‖ to react to, *to take news badly* ‖ to react well to (punishment, criticism, a joke etc.) ‖ to occupy (a chair, a place in line etc.) ‖ (*gram.*) to be constructed with, *a transitive verb takes a direct object* ‖ *v.i.* to get or gain possession ‖ (of an inoculation) to be effective ‖ (of a graft, cutting etc.) ‖ to begin to thrive ‖ to be liked by an audience, *the play did not take well in the provinces* ‖ to be a subject of a specified quality or sort for photography, *she never takes well* ‖ (with 'from') to detract, *it takes from her enjoyment* **to take aback** to cause to feel a small unpleasant shock of surprise **to take away** to carry off in one's possession ‖ to subtract **to take down** to lower ‖ to pull down piece by piece (e.g. a building) ‖ to write down ten record of **to take for** to identify (someone wrongly as someone or something, *what do you take me for?* ‖ (*pop.*) to cheat (a person), *he took me for $5* **to take in** to receive into one's home for money, *to take in lodgers* or out of kindness, *to take in stray cats* ‖ to undertake to do at home *to take in washing* ‖ to carry inside ‖ to make narrower or smaller, esp. by sewing, *to take in a skirt* ‖ to furl (a sail) ‖ to deceive, *he was taken in by their apparent kindness* ‖ to seize the meaning of, *we could hardly take in what was being said* ‖ to include in a visit, *we took in the Louvre* [illegible] to take it (or submit to criticism, ridicule etc. with composure **to take it easy** to rest, work less hard **to take it hard** to [illegible] to take it lying **down** to be submissive **to take it on the chin** to endure punishment, suffering etc. bravely **to take it out of** to [illegible] exhausted **to take it out on (someone)** to vent one's bad temper etc. on (someone) **to take off** to remove (clothes etc.) ‖ to begin to move, esp. of an aircraft as it becomes airborne ‖ to deduct ‖ (*pop.*) to mimic ‖ to conduct away (also used reflexively) **to take on** to agree to do, *to take on a job* ‖ to accept a fight or contest with ‖ to engage (an employee) ‖ (*pop.*) to express sorrow or vexation with a painful display of emotion ‖ to assume (e.g. a quality) **to take out** to remove ‖ to acquire (insurance, a patent, a license) by making the necessary payment ‖ to pay the first installment of (a subscription) ‖ (*pop.*) to escort to places of entertainment etc. ‖ (*bridge*) to counter a call by (one's partner) in a suit by bidding higher in a different suit **to take over** to assume responsibility for (e.g. a debt, lease) ‖ to assume control of ‖ to relieve someone of a responsibility by assuming it **to take to** to develop a fondness or aptitude for ‖ to betake oneself to, begin to walk etc. in, on etc. ‖ to develop the habit of using, *to take to a cane* **to take up** to pick up ‖ to make shorter, esp. by sewing ‖ to absorb ‖ to adopt as a pastime or pursuit ‖ to resume, to pursue further, *to take up a story* ‖ to challenge on a matter of argument, *I'll take you up on that point* ‖ to occupy (time) ‖ to make a protegé of (someone) ‖ to subscribe to (a loan etc.) **to take upon oneself** to begin (to do something) without invitation, instruction or prompting **to take up with** (*pop.*) to become friendly with **2.** *n.* the act of taking ‖ an amount taken or received in payment ‖ the act of capturing an animal or the number of animals caught at one time ‖ the portion of one scene in the making of a film that is photographed at one time ‖ an instance of photographing this [O.E. *tacan*]

take-a-way (teikəwei) *n.* **1.** *GIVEBACK **2.** (*Br.*) takeout

take-home pay pay after all deductions (income tax, social security etc.) have been made

taken *past part.* of TAKE

take-off (teikɔf, teikɒf) *n.* the act of leaving the ground, e.g. in jumping or in beginning a flight in an aircraft ‖ the point at which this takes place ‖ the act of mimicking someone or something, esp. in order to ridicule

take-out (teikaut) *adj.* of food prepared to be eaten off-premises

take-o·ver (teikouvər) *n.* the assuming of control, ownership or management of e.g. a corporation, or an instance of this

tak·ing (teikiŋ) **1.** *adj.* attractive, *very taking ways* **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) money received for the sale of goods, tickets etc

Ta·kla Ma·kan (tɑklumukun) a sandy desert [illegible] Sinkiang, China, between the Kunlun and Tien Shan. Chief oases: Yarkand, Khotan

Takoradi *SEKONDI-TAKORADI

tal·a·poin (tæləpɔin) *n. Cercopithecus talapoin*, fam. *Cercopithecidae*, a small, white and olive-colored W. African monkey [Port. *talapao*, Buddhist monk]

Tal·bot (tælbət), William Henry Fox (1800-77), [illegible] of photography (1839), independently of Da-[illegible]

talc (tælk) *n.* a basic silicate of magnesium, $Mg_3Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$, occurring in nature and having a soapy feel (varieties are soapstone and [illegible] powder etc.) (*pop.*) talcum powder ‖ mica, or a thin sheet of it [F. fr. M.L. fr. Arab. fr. Pers.]

talcum powder [illegible] furned, used as a powder for the body

[illegible] privately out of malice or officiousness, esp. to [illegible] son likely to meet with disapproval or punish-[illegible]

tale-bear·ing (teilbɛəriŋ) *n.* the activity of a talebearer

tal·ent (tælənt) *n.* innate mental or artistic aptitude (as opposed to acquired ability) less than genius, *his work shows talent* (*hist.*) any of several units of weight or money of account used in Greece, Syria, Palestine and Babylon **tal·ent·ed** *adj.* having talent [O.E. fr. L. fr. Gk *talanton*, pair of scales, unit of weight or money]

ta·ler, tha·ler (tɑlər) *pl* **ta·ler, tha·ler** *n.* (*hist.*) any of various large silver coins used in certain German states from the 15th to the late 19th cc. [G.]

ta·les (teili:z) *pl* **ta·les** *n.* (*law, pl.*) persons summoned from among bystanders for jury service in order to make up the full number [(*law*) the writ summoning such jurors to attend **to pray a tales** to plead that a jury be completed in number [L., pl. of *talis*, such]

ta·les·man (teili:zmən, teilzmən) *pl* **ta·les·men** (teili:zmən, teilzmən) *n.* a person summoned to serve on a jury in order to complete its number

tale-tell·er (teiltelər) *n.* a talebearer ‖ someone who tells stories

Ta·lien (dɑljen) (*Jap.* Dairen) the northernmost year-round port of China, in S.W. Liaoning (Manchuria), with Lushun forming the agglomeration of Luta (pop. 1,508,000). Industries: heavy and precision engineering, shipbuilding, food processing (esp. soybeans), textiles, chemicals, building materials. A former treaty port, it was modernized (1899) as the terminus of the Trans-Siberian railroad. It was the capital of Kwantung (1905-45), when the territory was leased to the Japanese

[illegible] the author of about a dozen heroic odes or lays in 'The Book of Taliesin'

tal·i·pes (tælipi:z) *n.* (*med.*) clubfoot [Mod. L. fr. *talus*, ankle + *pes*, foot]

tal·i·pot [illegible] Ceylon, the Malabar Coast and the Philippines. The fanlike leaves are used for umbrellas, fans and, cut into strips, as a substitute for writing paper ‖ a starch obtained from this tree [fr. Sinhalese *talapata*]

tal·is·man [illegible] esp. a figure carved or cut at a time regarded as astrologically favorable, supposed to have magical protective qualities **tal·is·man·ic** [illegible] [fr. Span. fr. Ital. fr. Gk]

talk (tɔk) **1.** *v.i.* to express ideas, thoughts etc. in speech ‖ to chatter idly to gossip ‖ to hold consultation ‖ to convey ideas by manual signs ‖ to make sounds resembling those of speech ‖ *v.t.* to [illegible] ified condition by talking, *to talk oneself hoarse, talk someone into agreement* ‖ to discuss, *to talk* [illegible] performance, *he talks a good game of tennis* **to talk (someone) around** to persuade by talking [illegible] answer rudely or impertinently **to talk big** to boast **to talk down** to reduce (a person) to silence by speaking loudly **to talk down to** to talk patronizingly to **to talk of** to take as a [illegible] vent a vote from being taken in parliament on [illegible] **to talk (someone) over** to persuade (a person [illegible] [illegible] *talker*]

[illegible]

[illegible]

tall (tɔl) *adj.* above average height *he is tall for*

things) rising high in the air, *a tall oak* ‖ (*pop.*) difficult to believe, exaggerated, *a tall story* ‖ (of a drink) served in a long, narrow glass ‖ (*pop.*, of talk) high-flown ‖ (*pop.*) great or large in amount, *a tall price* ‖ (*pop.*) formidable, *a tall*

tal·lage (tǽlidʒ) *n.* (*hist.*) a feudal fee paid by a tenant to his lord ‖ (*hist.*) a feudal due levied by a lord, esp. one levied arbitrarily by Norman kings on their demesne lands and royal boroughs [O. F. *taillage*]

Tal·la·has·see (tæləhǽsi:) the capital (pop. 81,548) of Florida

tall-boy (tɔ́lbɔi) *n.* a high chest of drawers composed of two sections, one on top of the other

Tall·chief (tɔ́ltʃi:f), Maria (1925–), U.S. ballet dancer, notable as prima ballerina in the New York City ballet for her dancing in e.g. 'The Firebird', 'Orpheus', and 'Nutcracker'

Tal·ley·rand-Pé·ri·gord (tælrǽpeiri:gɔr), Charles Maurice de, prince of Benevento (1754–1838), French diplomat. As bishop of Autun, Talleyrand supported the cause of the French Revolution, and resigned his see (1791). He was minister of foreign affairs (1797–1807), surviving the political changes of Directory, Consulate and Empire. He began (1808) to intrigue against Napoleon, and supported (1814) the Bourbon restoration. He represented France with great skill at the Congress of Vienna (1815), and helped Louis-Philippe to overthrow the Bourbon monarchy (1830), after which he was ambassador in London (1830-5). He claimed in his 'Mémoires' (published 1891-2) that his frequent changes of policy were dictated by the interests of France, but he has often been considered a mere opportunist

Tal·linn (tǽlin) (formerly Revel, Reval) the capital (pop. 430,000) and chief port of Estonia, U.S.S.R., on the Gulf of Finland. Industries: shipbuilding, woodworking, metalworking, textiles, food processing. Castle (14th c.), Gothic churches (13th-15th cc.) and town hall (14th c.), baroque palace (18th c.)

Tal·lis (tǽlis), Thomas (c. 1515-85), English composer. His skill is shown as much in his simple motets (still sung as anthems) as in his stupendous 'Spem in alium' for 40 voices, i.e. 8 five-part choirs. He was the father of English choral church music

tal·lith (tɑ́lis) *n.* a scarf worn during prayer by orthodox Jewish males over the age of 13 [Rabbinical Heb. *tallith* fr. *tálal*, to cover]

tal·low (tǽlou) *n.* a mixture of hard animal fats obtained by rendering esp. beef or mutton fat. It is composed of glycerides, and is used in making candles, soap etc. ‖ any of various fats resembling this obtained from plants **tál·low·y** *adj.* [M.E. *talz, talgh* prob. fr. M.L.G.]

tal·ly (tǽli) **1.** *pl.* **tal·lies** *n.* (*hist.*) a piece of wood in which notches were cut as a method of recording number. When it was used as a record of payment, the stick was split across the notches, each party to the transaction keeping one of the matching sections ‖ a recorded score or recorded count of objects ‖ something complementary to or completing something else ‖ an identifying tag or label ‖ a card for recording a bridge player's score **2.** *v. pres. part.* **tal·ly·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tal·lied** *v.t.* (often with 'up') to count, *to tally up the election returns* ‖ to furnish (e.g. a bale of goods) with a tag or label ‖ to record (e.g. a number) on or as if on a tally ‖ *v.i.* to match or be consistent, *their stories did not*

tal·ly-ho (tæli·hou) **1.** *n.* and *interj.* the cry of a huntsman upon sighting a fox **2.** *v.i.* to make this cry [prob. alt. of F. *taiaut, tayaut*, used in

Tal·mud (tɑ́lmud, tǽlmud) *n.* the body of oral Jewish law, comprising the Mishnah and the Gemara, additional to the Torah, compiled (6th c.) in Babylonia **Tal·mud·ic, Tal·mud·i·cal** *adjs* **Tal·mud·ist** *n.* [Heb *talmudh*, instruc-

tal·on (tǽlən) *n.* a pointed, curved claw, esp. the claw of a bird of prey ‖ the back heel of a molar tooth ‖ the projection of the bolt of a lock which the key bears on in turning ‖ the stock of cards left after dealing in certain games, e.g. solitaire (*archit.*) an ogee molding [O.F.]

Talos (*mil.*) a 7,000-lb shipborne, surface-to-air ramjet engine, with a speed of Mach 3.25, a 50-mi range, nuclear or nonnuclear warhead capability, and command, beam-rider homing guidance

ta·lus (téiləs) *pl.* **ta·lus·es, ta·li** (téilai) *n.* (*anat.*) the astragalus, which, with the tibia and fibula, forms the ankle joint ‖ (*anat.*) the entire ankle ‖ (*zool.*, esp. of birds and insects) a part corresponding to the ankle [L.]

talus *n.* (*fortification*) the slope of a wall which tapers or is built against an inclined bank ‖ (*geol.*) a slope of fragments of rock formed by the weathering of a cliff face ‖ (*geol.*) a mass of rock debris at the foot of a cliff [F.]

tam (tæm) *n.* a tam-o'-shanter

tam·a·ble, tame·a·ble (téimə'l) *adj.* able to be tamed

Ta·ma·le (tæmúli:) the main commercial center (pop. 120,000) and airport of N. Ghana. Cotton ginning

ta·ma·le (təmúli:) *n.* a Mexican dish consisting of ground meat seasoned with chile pepper and rolled in cornmeal pastry, wrapped in corn husks and steamed [Span. *tamal*, pl. *tamales*]

ta·man·du·a (təmǽndu:ə) *n. Tamandua tetradactyla*, fam. *Myrmecophagidae*, a Central and South American tree-dwelling anteater having a long, prehensile tail [Port. fr. Tupi]

tam·a·rack (tǽmərǽk) *n.* any of several North American larches, esp. *Larix laricina*, fam. *Pinaceae* ‖ the wood of this tree [etym. doubtful]

tam·a·rin (tǽmərin) *n.* a member of *Leontocebus*, fam. *Callithricidae*, a genus of small South American marmosets, having silky fur and long, canine teeth [F. fr. Carib.]

tam·a·rind (tǽmərind) *n. Tamarindus indica*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a widely cultivated tropical tree having hard yellowish wood used in work done on the lathe ‖ its fruit, the acid pulp of which is used in cooking and as a laxative drink [fr. Arab. *tamr-hindi*, date of India]

tam·a·risk (tǽmərisk) *n.* a member of *Tamarix*, fam. *Tamaricaceae*, a genus of evergreen shrubs (16–20 ft), having feathery clusters of pink or white flowers and small leaves [fr. L. *tamariscus* fr. Arab. *tamir*, a date]

Ta·ma·tave (tɑmutɑ́v) the chief port (pop. 59,100) of Madagascar, linked to Antananarivo by rail: meat packing

Ta·mau·li·pas (tɑmaulí:pɑs) a northern state (area 30,822 sq. miles, pop. 1,968,800) of Mexico. The land ranges from the sparsely inhabited sandy coast to the wooded mountains and fertile plains of the interior. Capital: Ciudad Victoria (pop. 62,551). Agriculture: sugar, cereals, tobacco, cotton, fruit and coffee. Other important industries: stock raising and mining (primarily copper). Important cities: Tampico, Nuevo Laredo, Matamoros

Ta·ma·yo (tɑmɑ́jɔ), Franz (1880-1956), Bolivian poet and defender of the Indians. He was elected president in 1935, but the Army refused to allow him to take office

Tamayo, Rufino (1899–), Mexican painter. Influenced by cubism and esp. by Picasso, he paints richly colored expressionist compositions of figures, animals and birds, incorporating elements of Mexican folklore

tam·ba·la *pl.*, **-la** or **-las** (tɑmbɑ́lə) *n.* currency unit of Malawai, equal to 1/100 kwacha

tam·bour (tǽmbuər) **1.** *n.* (*mus.*) a drum ‖ a person playing a drum ‖ a frame consisting of two closely fitting hoops between which a fabric is stretched when it is being embroidered ‖ the embroidery made on such a frame ‖ (*archit.*) one of the cylindrical courses of a column ‖ (*archit.*) the circular wall supporting a dome etc. ‖ the sloping buttress or projection in a court tennis or fives court for deflecting the ball **2.** *v.t.* to embroider, using a tambour ‖ *v.i.* to work this type of embroidery [F. fr. Ital. fr. Arab. fr Pers.]

tam·bou·rine (tæmbərí:n) *n.* a small drum consisting of a wooden hoop with skin or parchment stretched across it at one end and loose metal disks set around the circumference. It is rattled and struck with the hand or knuckles [fr. F. *tambourin* dim. of *tambour*, drum]

tame (teim) **1.** *adj.* (of animals) domesticated ‖ (of undomesticated animals) unafraid of man ‖ lacking liveliness, mild and dull ‖ (of plants or land) cultivated **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **tam·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tamed** to make tame ‖ to bring under control, make submissive [O.E. *tam*]

tameable *TAMABLE

Tam·er·lane (tǽmərlein) *TAMBURLAINE

Tam·il (tǽməl) *pl.* **Tam·il, Tam·ils** *n.* a member of a Dravidian people living in S. India and N. Ceylon ‖ the Dravidian language of the Tamils ‖ the script used in writing this language

Ta·mil Na·du (tǽməlnɑdu:) (formerly Madras) a state (area 50,331 sq. miles, pop. 48,297,456) on the Coromandel Coast of India, sloping down from the Eastern Ghats. Crops (mainly under irrigation): cereals, peanuts, coffee, tea, cotton. Minerals (largely unexploited): iron ore, bauxite, gypsum ‖ its capital (pop. 1,729,000), a port (artificial harbor) and commercial center. Industries: textiles, tanning, pottery, dyemaking. University (1857)

Tam·ma·ny (tǽməni:) a political organization founded in Manhattan, New York, after the Revolutionary War. It exercised great influence over the Democratic party in New York. It became notorious for corruption in the 19th c., notably (1865-71) when, under Tweed, it gained control of New York and defrauded it of many millions of dollars. The organization declined in the 1930s. The name comes from a 17th-c. Delaware Indian chief, Tamanend

Tammany Hall Tammany ‖ the Tammany headquarters

tam-o'-shan·ter (tæməʃæntər) *n.* a woolen cap having a close-fitting headband and flat, round, very full crown, usually decorated with a pompon [after the hero of Burns's poem 'Tam o' Shanter']

tam·ox·i·fen ($C_{26}H_{29}NO$) (tæmɔ́ksifen) *n.* (*pharm.*) nonsteroidal drug used to counter estrogenic properties, tested on animals; marketed as Nolvade

tamp (tæmp) *v.t.* (*mining*) to pack (a drill hole) with clay, sand etc. above the charge, to obtain a full directed blast ‖ to ram down (the charge) in a drill hole ‖ to pack down tightly (e.g. tobacco in a pipe) [perh. back-formation fr. *tampin* var. of TAMPION]

Tam·pa (tǽmpə) a port and resort (pop. 271,523) in central W. Florida: tobacco and chemical industries, food processing, shipbuilding. University (1931)

tam·per (tǽmpər) *v.i.* (only in) **to tamper with** to bribe or intimidate, *to tamper with a witness* to meddle with, so as to alter for the worse, *do not tamper with old traditions* [var. of TEMPER]

Tam·pe·re (tɑ́mperə) an industrial and commercial center (pop. 165,807) in S.W. Finland: textile, chemical, wood and metal industries

Tam·pi·co (tæmpi:kou, tɑmpi:kɔ) a sea and river port (pop. 123,000) in central E. Mexico near the chief oil fields: oil refining, chemicals

Tampico Incident a U.S.-Mexican incident (1914) in Tampico, Mexico. When some of Admiral Henry Mayo's sailors were arrested without warrant, he demanded an immediate apology from the Mexican government. The latter's failure to acquiesce led to the U.S. naval occupation of the port of Veracruz

tam·pi·on (tǽmpi:ən) *n.* a plug or canvas cover for the muzzle of a gun to keep out dirt and damp ‖ a plug for the end of an organ pipe [fr. F. *tampon*]

tam·pon (tǽmpɔn) **1.** *n.* a plug of cotton etc. put into an orifice or wound in order to stop bleeding or to absorb secretions **2.** *v.t.* to plug with a tampon [F.]

tam·tam (tǽmtæm) *n.* a tom-tom ‖ a large disk-shaped gong [Hindi]

tan (tæn) **1.** *n.* the bark of oak or other trees containing tannic acid, used in tanning hides ‖ any tanning substance ‖ a color of the skin acquired by exposure to the sun and wind ‖ a light brown color **2.** *comp.* **tan·ner** *superl.* **tan·nest** *adj.* of or for tan or tanning ‖ light brown [F., prob. of Celtic origin]

tan *pres. part.* **tan·ning** *past* and *past part.* **tanned** *v.t.* to convert (hide) into leather. Heavy and medium-weight hides are usually treated with vegetable tanning agents and lighter hides and skins with liquors containing chromium salts ‖ to treat (nets, sails etc.) with a hardening mixture of oak bark etc. ‖ to make brown by exposure to the sun or wind ‖ (*pop.*) to thrash (someone) severely ‖ *v.i.* to become brown by exposure to the sun etc. **to tan (someone's) hide** to thrash (someone) severely [O.E. *tannian* fr. M.L.]

tan *abbr.* of TANGENT

Ta·na (tɑ́nɑ) a river (500 miles long) rising in the Aberdare Mtns, Kenya, and curving northeast and south to the Indian Ocean

Tana a marshy lake (area 1,100 sq. miles) in N. Ethiopia, south of Gondar, considered as the main source of the Blue Nile

tan·a·ger (tǽnədʒər) *n.* any of various North and South American passerine birds of fam. *Thraupidae*. They are 6–8 ins long and the males are brilliantly colored (*SCARLET TANAGER) [fr. Mod. L. *Tanagra* fr. Tupi]

Tan·a·gra (tænəgrə) an ancient town of Boeotia famous for the delicate terra-cotta figurines discovered in ancient tombs

Ta·na·na·rive *ANTANANARIVO

tan·bark (tænbɑrk) *n.* a bark used in tanning or (when spent) as a covering for a circus ring, racetrack etc.

Tan·cred (tæŋkrid) (*d.* 1112), Norman, Sicilian prince, one of the leaders of the 1st Crusade. He took part in the capture of Jerusalem (1099) and was prince of Galilee (1099-1112) and prince of Antioch (1111-12)

tan·dem (tændəm) **1.** *n.* a bicycle with two seats, one behind the other ‖ a carriage drawn by two horses harnessed one behind the other ‖ the team of horses so harnessed **2.** *adv.* one behind another [L. = at length (of time)]

Ta·ney (tɔ́ni:), Roger Brooke (1777-1864), U.S. lawyer and jurist. As attorney general (1831-3) under President Andrew Jackson, he opposed renewing the charter of the Bank of the United States and was chiefly responsible for Jackson's veto of the renewal. As secretary of the treasury (1833-5) under Jackson, he removed all federal funds from the bank. He was appointed (1836) chief justice of the Supreme Court where he wrote, notably, the Dred Scott decision

T'ang (tæŋ) a Chinese dynasty (618-906) during which internal organization and diplomacy were extensively developed. Peace and prosperity were accompanied by great achievements in the arts

tang (tæŋ) **1.** *n.* a sharp taste or smell ‖ a characteristic quality ‖ (with 'of') a trace, *a tang of autumn in the air* ‖ a projecting piece, e.g. the shank of a chisel or knife, which joins the blade of the tool to the haft ‖ a surgeonfish ‖ a projecting finger rest on the handle of a scissors **2.** *v.t.* to furnish (a knife etc.) with a tang [O.N. *tange*, point]

tang *n.* any of several coarse seaweeds, esp. of the genus *Fucus*, fam. *Fucaceae* [of Scand. origin]

Tan·ga (tæŋgə) a port and rail terminus (pop. 21,000) in N.E. Tanganyika, Tanzania

Tan·gan·yi·ka *TANZANIA

Tanganyika a long narrow lake (area 12,700 sq. miles), part of the Great Rift Valley, separating Burundi and Tanzania from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zambia

Tan·ge (tæŋge), Kenzo (1913-), Japanese architect. His works integrate Japanese architectural traditions with modern needs, materials and functional concepts. His buildings include Kagawa Prefectural Office (1955-8)

tan·gen·cy (tændʒənsi:) *n.* the quality or state of being tangent

tan·gent (tændʒənt) **1.** *n.* a line or plane which meets a curve or curved surface at a single point without intersecting it, even if further extended ‖ (*math.*, *abbr.* tan) a measure of the magnitude of an angle expressed as the constant ratio of the opposite to the adjacent side (not the hypotenuse) of the angle in a right-angled triangle **to go** (or **fly**) **off on** (or **at**) a **tangent** to change abruptly from the subject under consideration **2.** *adj.* touching without intersecting **tan·gen·tial** (tændʒénʃəl) *adj.* of, relating to or of the nature of a tangent [fr. L. *tangens* (*tangentis*) fr. *tangere*, to touch]

tangential motion (*astron.*) the motion through space of a star, corrected for distance, i.e. its velocity component perpendicular to the observer (cf. PROPER MOTION)

tan·ge·rine (tændʒəri:n) *n.* a variety of mandarin orange grown in the U.S.A. and southern Africa [fr. F. *Tanger*, Tangier]

tan·gi·bil·i·ty (tændʒəbíliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being tangible

tan·gi·ble (tændʒəb'l) *adj.* able to be perceived by the sense of touch ‖ objective, definite, *tangible proof of crime* ‖ (*law*) being a corporeal item able to be valued, *tangible assets* **tán·gi·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *tangibilis* fr. *tangere*, to touch]

Tan·gier (tændʒíər) (*F.* Tanger, *Arab.* Tanja) a port of entry (pop. 187,894) and former free port in Morocco on the Strait of Gibraltar. Ceded to Britain by Portugal (1662), abandoned to the Moors (1684), it became an international zone (1924), was under Spain (1939-45) and again had its international status restored (1945), finally becoming part of Morocco (1956) as a free zone. It was fully integrated (1962) into the country

tan·gle (tæŋg'l) **1.** *n.* an interweaving of fibers or of stems, branches etc. so caught up and confused as to be almost inextricable ‖ *undergrowth* ‖ a state of confusion, *his business affairs are in a tangle* ‖ a device, consisting of a bar to which are attached pieces of rope etc., used for sweeping over the sea bottom in order to entangle and catch delicate sea animals **2.** *v. pres. part.* **tan·gling** *past* and *past part* **tan·gled** *v.t.* to form into a tangle ‖ to catch in or as if in a net ‖ *v.i.* to become tangled **to tangle with** (*pop.*) to become involved in an argument or a fight with (someone) **tán·gly** *comp* **tan·gli·er** *superl.* **tan·gli·est** *adj.* [prob. var. of older *tagle*, of Scand. origin]

tan·go (tæŋgou) **1.** *n.* a ballroom dance of Argentinian provenance ‖ the music for this dance **2.** *v.i.* to dance the tango [Span.]

tan·gram (tæŋgrəm) *n.* a square Chinese puzzle in seven pieces, from which many figures can be made [etym. doubtful]

Tang·shan (tɑ́ŋʃɑ́n) a coal-mining center (pop. 800,000) in N.E. Hopei, China: steel, glass, cement

Tan·guy (tɑ̃gi:), Yves (1900-55), American painter born in France. An adherent of surrealism, he created works in which vast, realistic settings are filled with dreamlike images

tang·y (tæŋi:) *comp.* **tang·i·er** *superl.* **tang·i·est** *adj.* having a tang

Tan·jore (tændʒɔ́r, tændʒóur) (or Thanjavur) a former princely capital (pop. 140,547) in E. Madras, India, on the River Cauvery. Handicrafts: silks, carpets, inlaid metalwork. Hindu temple (11th c.)

tank (tæŋk) **1.** *n.* a large container for liquids or gases ‖ (*mil.*) a tracked vehicle, armor-plated and carrying a gun and automatic weapons, capable of rapid movement over difficult country **2.** *v.t.* to put, process or store in a tank [fr. Port. *tanque*, pond. The military vehicle was so named during production (1915) as a security measure]

tan·ka (tæŋkə) *n.* a Japanese verse form consisting of five lines, the first and third of which have five syllables and the others seven [Jap.]

tank·age (tæŋkidʒ) *n.* the act of putting into tanks ‖ the capacity or contents of a tank ‖ the charge for storage in tanks ‖ the dried animal residues of slaughterhouses used as a fertilizer or coarse feed

tank·ard (tæŋkərd) *n.* a large beer mug or other drinking vessel with a handle, sometimes having a lid [M.E.]

tank car a truck or railroad car used for transporting liquids or gases in a tank or tanks

tank·er (tæŋkər) *n.* a ship built to carry liquids, esp. mineral oil in bulk ‖ a heavy road or rail vehicle which is essentially a large tank on wheels, for transporting gasoline, milk, wine etc.

tank suit a one-piece swim suit with shoulder straps

tank top informal outer shirt with wide shoulder straps

tan·nage (tænidʒ) *n.* the act, process or result of tanning hides to make leather

Tan·nen·berg, Battle of (tænənbə:rg) a battle (1410) in E. Prussia in which Ladislaus II of Poland defeated the Teutonic Knights, stopping their advance eastward ‖ a battle (Aug. 26-30, 1914) in which a German army under Hindenburg and Ludendorff heavily defeated a Russian army and took over 100,000 prisoners. With the ensuing German victory at the Masurian Lakes (Sept. 6-15, 1914), Russia's invasion of Germany was totally crushed

tan·ner (tænər) *n.* a craftsman who tans hides to make leather [TAN *v.*]

tanner *n.* (*Br.*, *pop.*) the former sixpenny bit, a coin of the value of [illegible] minted when the British money was decimalized [1967]

tan·ner·y (tænəri:) *pl* **tan·ner·ies** *n.* a place where hides are tanned ‖ tannage

tan·nic (tænik) *adj.* of, relating to, derived from or resembling tan or tannin

tannic acid [illegible]

tannin [illegible] complex phenolic substances, obtained from barks, woods, leaves, roots and fruits of plants and variously used in tanning, medicine, dyeing, ink manufacture etc. [F. *tanin* fr. *tan*, tan]

tan·rec (tænrek) *n.* a tenrec

tansy [illegible] *cetum*, fam. *Compositae*, a genus of herbaceous, strong-smelling plants, esp. *T. vulgare*, having yellow flowers and bitter leaves [O.F. *tanesie* fr. [illegible]]

Tan·ta (tɑ́ntə) a town (pop. 285,000) in the Nile delta, Egypt, site of annual fairs and Moslem festivals

tan·ta·li·za·tion (tæntˈlizéiʃən) *n.* a tantalizing or being tantalized

tan·ta·lize (tæntˈlaiz) *pres. part.* **tan·ta·liz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tan·ta·lized** *v.t.* to tease by arousing expectations that are repeatedly dis[illegible]

tan·ta·lum (tæntˈləm) *n.* a metallic element (symbol Ta, at. no. 73, at. mass 180.948) that is very unreactive and has a high melting point. It is used in heat resistant and corrosion-resistant alloys and in surgical instruments. The carbide is used as an abrasive and in tools [Mod. L. after TANTALUS (because of the difficulties resulting from its unreactiveness)]

Tan·ta·lus (tæntˈləs) (*mythol.*) a king of Lydia, who served the flesh of his son Pelops to the gods at a banquet. He was punished in Hades with eternal thirst and hunger: he had to stand up to his neck in water which disappeared when he tried to drink, and under branches of fruit which constantly eluded his grasp

tan·ta·mount (tæntəmaunt) *adj* (with 'to') equivalent in effect or value, *the tax was tantamount to robbery* [fr. A.F. *tant amunter*, to amount to as much]

Tan·tra (tɑ́ntrə) *n.* any of several Hindu religious writings (8th–13th cc.) of a kind which opposed the religious and social sanctions of Brahmanism **Tan·trism** *n.* a form of Mahayana Buddhism which arose in N. India and incorporated the teachings of the Hindu Tantras and traditional mystical beliefs. It encourages theurgic practices in the attainment of enlightenment [Skr. = loom, warp, system]

tan·trum (tæntrəm) *n.* a fit of bad temper indulged in before another person or persons [origin unknown]

Tan·za·ni·a (tænzəníːə, tænzəníːə) a republic (area 364,900 sq. miles, pop. 19,112,000) and member of the Commonwealth in E. Africa, formed (Apr. 27, 1964) by the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, with Julius Nyerere as its first president (1961-85). A 1977 constitution calls for a president, vice-president, and national assembly. Zanzibar has controlled its own internal affairs since 1965. The breakup of the East African Community, a growing trade deficit, and a costly invasion of Uganda in 1979 to help overthrow Idi Amin all contributed to a 30% decline in per capita income between 1978 and 1984. A secessionist movement on Zanzibar led to the resignation of Zanzibar President Aboud Jumbe, and his successor, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, became president of Tanzania in 1985 (*TANGANYIKA, *ZANZIBAR)

Tao·ism (tauizəm, dauizəm) *n.* a Chinese religion founded (6th c. B.C.) by Lao-tzu. Classic Taoism is based on the concept of Tao, the universal force harmonizing nature. To achieve harmony, man should identify himself with the basic spirit of nature by contemplation. This philosophic Taoism, influenced by Buddhism and Confucianism, evolved (c. 5th c.) into a pantheistic religion of hero worship and magical and mystical rites, with monastic orders. Tao[illegible]

Taormina [illegible] E. Sicily at the foot of Etna. Greek theater (restored)

T'ao Yuan-ming (tauɥənmiŋ) (c. 365-427), Chinese poet, who wrote in praise of the simple life

tap (tæp) *n.* a device which controls the flow of a fluid from or through a pipe or from a container ‖ a tool for cutting the thread of an internal screw (*tech.*) ‖ a point where a connection can be made in a circuit **on tap** available when re[illegible]

tap **1.** *v. pres. part* **tap·ping** *past* and *past part* **tapped** *v.t.* to cause (something) to rap on [illegible] *table with a stick* ‖ (with 'out') to type or keyboard (literary copy) ‖ (esp. with 'out') to [illegible] *on a wall* ‖ to reinforce the heel or toe of (a shoe) with a thickness of leather or metal ‖ *v.i.* to make a light impact or series of little raps on [illegible] the heels **2.** *n.* a light rap or blow, the sound of [illegible] sole or heel of a shoe [O.F. *taper*]

tap [illegible] **tapped** [illegible]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: [illegible], snake ‖ (e) e, hen, ɪ, sheep, ɪə, deer, ɛə, bear ‖ (i) ɪ, fish, ai, tiger, ɔ, bird ‖ (o) o, ox; au, cow; ou, goat; u, poor; ɔi, royal ‖ (u) ʌ, duck, u, bull, ə, goose, ə, bacillus, ju, cube ‖ dʒ, savage; ŋ, orangutang; j, yak; ʃ, fish; tʃ, fetch; ˈl, rabble; ˈn, [illegible] key appears inside front cover

to permit (liquid) to flow from a cask, tree etc. by opening a hole or vent ‖ to open a hole in (a cask, tree etc.) so that liquid can flow out ‖ to draw off a fluid from (an abscess etc.) ‖ to make a connection with (a service pipe or cable) ‖ to connect a listening device to (an electric wire, cable etc.) in order to intercept telephonic etc. communications ‖ to steal (electricity) by connecting up with another circuit ‖ to make a female screw thread on (a nut) ‖ to draw on (resources) [O. E. *tæppian*]

ta·pa (tɑ́pə) *n.* the bark of the paper mulberry ‖ a rough cloth made in Polynesia from the pounded bark of the paper mulberry and other plants. It is decorated and used for ceremonial clothing, house decoration etc. [Polynesian]

Ta·pa·jós (tɑpəʒɔ́s) (or Tapajóz) a navigable tributary (500 miles long) of the Amazon in central Brazil

tap dance an exhibition dance in which the rhythm of the music is tapped out by the feet of the dancer, who wears specially made shoes

tap-dance (tǽpdæns) *pres. part.* **tap-danc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tap-danced** *v.i.* to perform a tap dance

tape (teip) **1.** *n.* a narrow strip of cotton, silk, rayon etc. used in dressmaking, for tying bundles etc. ‖ a narrow roll of thin adhesive paper or plastic ‖ a long, narrow flexible strip of metal used by surveyors for measuring ‖ a narrow roll of paper on which a teleprinter prints a message ‖ a narrow band of plastic covered with magnetic oxide on which tape recordings are made ‖ (*pop.*) a tape recording ‖ (*bookbinding*) one of the bands to which the signatures are sewn and which help to attach the sewn pages to the cover ‖ a length of narrow material stretched breast-high across the finishing line of a race track ‖ a tape measure **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **tap·ing** *past* and *past part.* **taped** to furnish with tape ‖ to fasten with tape ‖ to record on magnetic tape ‖ to join the sections of (a book) with tape [perh. fr. O.E. *tæppan*]

tape deck device for recording and playing magnetic tapes (or tape cassettes) of words, music, or other sounds *also* tape player

tape eraser *BULK ERASER

tape measure a tape or strip of strong fabric or flexible metal, marked in inches, feet, meters etc , used for measuring

tape music electronic music recorded on magnetic tape for commercial distribution

ta·per (téipər) **1.** *n.* (*hist.*) a small, slender wax candle ‖ a long, wax-covered wick used for lighting candles etc. ‖ a gradual narrowing **2.** *v.i.* to narrow gradually ‖ *v.t.* to make gradually narrower **to taper off** to become gradually less in number, amount etc. **3.** *adj.* regularly narrowing down to a point, *a chair with taper legs* [O.E. *tapur, tapor, taper*]

tape-re·cord (téiprikɔrd) *v.t.* to record on a magnetic tape [back-formation fr. TAPE RECORDING]

tape recorder a magnetic recorder using magnetic tape

tape recording the act of recording on magnetic tape (*MAGNETIC RECORDER) ‖ the recording produced

tap·es·tried (tǽpistri:d) *adj.* covered with or as if with tapestry ‖ worked in tapestry

tap·es·try (tǽpistri:) *pl.* **tap·es·tries** *n.* a heavy, hand-worked fabric with pictures or designs formed by threads inserted over and under the warp according to the requirements of color (not worked from selvage to selvage as in weaving) and used for hangings, chair seats etc. ‖ a machine-made fabric imitating this [O.F. *tapisserie*]

ta·pe·tum (təpi:təm) *pl.* **ta·pe·ta** (təpi:tə) *n.* (*biol.*) any of various membranous layers of the retina or choroid of the eye, esp. a reflecting layer in the choroid of nocturnal animals ‖ (*bot.*) the special nutritive layer investing the sporogenous tissue of a sporangium [L.L.–carpet]

tape·worm (téipwɔ:rm) *n.* a member of *Cestoda*, a subclass of long, ribbonshaped parasitic worms which as adults infest the intestines of man and other vertebrates and, in the larval stage, infest great numbers of vertebrates and

ta·pi·o·ca (tæpióukə) *n.* cassava starch processed into grains, flakes etc. and used in milk puddings, for thickening soups etc. and commercially as a size or adhesive [fr. Tupi-Guarani *tapioca*]

ta·pir (téipər, tæpíər) any of several nocturnal vegetable-eating mammals of fam. *Tapiridae*, native to South and Central America, Malaya and Sumatra. They are about 3 ft tall, are clumsily and heavily built, and have four front and three hind toes, a short but flexible proboscis, and a brownish, almost hairless body [fr. Tupi *tapira* or *tapyra*]

tap·pet (tǽpit) *n.* (*mach.*) an arm or lever moved by a cam etc. to cause intermittent motion, as in the valve gear of an internal-combustion engine etc.

tap·room (tǽpru:m, tǽprum) *n.* a bar where esp. beer is kept on tap

tap·root (tǽpru:t, tǽprut) *n.* a primary root growing vertically downward and giving off small subsidiary roots in succession

taps (tæps) *pl. n.* (*mil.*) lights-out sounded by a bugle ‖ the bugle call sounded at a military funeral [prob. alt. of obs. *taptoo*, tattoo]

Tap·ti (tʌ́pti:) a river (436 miles long) of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, India, flowing from the central Satpura Range to the Arabian Sea

tar (tar) **1.** *n.* a thick, black or dark brown viscous liquid obtained by the destructive distillation of wood, coal etc. It is used in road making, to preserve wood and iron, and as the source of many dyes, antiseptics etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **tar·ring** *past* and *past part.* **tarred** to cover with tar ‖ to attach a moral stigma to **tarred with the same brush** (or **stick**) having the same faults or having committed the same misdemeanors **to tar and feather** to cover (a person) with tar and feathers as a punishment or humiliation [O.E. *teru, teoru*]

tar *n.* (*pop.*) a sailor [shortened fr. TARPAULIN]

Tar·a (tárə) a low hill in County Meath, Ireland, the seat of Irish kings from prehistoric times to the 6th c. St Patrick preached here

Tar·a·na·ki (tærənúki) a region (area 3,750 sq miles, pop. 103,000) of W. North Island, New Zealand: dairy products, lumber. Chief town: New Plymouth (pop. 31,000)

tar·an·tel·la (tærəntélə) *n.* a whirling S. Italian folk dance in 6/8 time for couples with tambourines ‖ the music for this dance [Ital., dim. of *Taranto*, Italy]

Ta·ran·to (turúntɔ) (ancient Tarentum) a port and naval base (pop. 243,800) in Apulia, Italy, on the Gulf of Taranto, which separates the heel and the toe of Italy: shipbuilding, engineering, textiles, chemicals, fishing

ta·ran·tu·la (tərǽntʃulə) *n.* any of various hairy, big spiders of fam. *Theraphosidae*, found in hot countries. The bite of the tarantula is painful but not dangerous to man ‖ *Lycosa tarantula*, fam. *Lycosidae*, a very large brown European spider [M.L. after *Taranto*, Italy]

Ta·ra·wa Island (tərúwə, tərəwə) an atoll (area 7.7 sq. miles) of the Gilbert Is in the western central Pacific. Occupied (1941) by the Japanese during the 2nd world war, it was recaptured (1943) by the U.S. Marines

ta·rax·a·cum (tərǽksəkəm) *n.* the dried rhizome and roots of the dandelion used medicinally [M.L. fr. Arab.]

Tar Baby policy action undertaken by President Richard M. Nixon of nonsupport for colonial powers in Africa, verbal encouragement to emerging African nations, and continuation of good relations with Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and Republic of South Africa

Tar·be·la (turbélə) the site of a great dam project, on the Indus in Pakistan, northwest of Rawalpindi (*INDUS)

Tar·bell (túrbel, túrbəl), Ida Minerva (1857-1944), U.S. journalist, known for 'muckraking' exposes of political and corporate corruption, and biographer, notably of Abraham Lincoln

tar·boosh (turbú:ʃ) *n.* a brimless red felt cap resembling a fez, worn alone or as part of a turban by Moslem men in E. Mediterranean countries [Arab. *tarbush*]

tar·di·grade (túrdigreid) *n.* a member of *Tardigrada*, a division of *Arthropoda*, comprising minute, aquatic, spiderlike animals having four pairs of legs and no mouth appendages [F. or fr. L. *tardigradus*, walking slowly]

tar·di·ly (túrdili:) *adv.* in a tardy manner

tar·di·ness (túrdi:nis) *n.* the quality or state of being tardy

tar·dy (túrdi:) *comp.* **tar·di·er** *superl.* **tar·di·est** *adj.* coming late, *a tardy apology* ‖ happening later than is desirable or expected, *a tardy departure* [F. *tardif*]

tare (tɛər) **1.** *n.* the weight of the container or vehicle in which goods are packed and weighed, deducted from the gross weight in order to arrive at the net weight ‖ this deduction **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **tar·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tared** to ascertain the weight of (a container, vehicle etc.) or to allow for this [F. fr. Arab. *tarhah*, that which is thrown away]

tare *n.* any of several vetches, esp. *Vicia sativa*, fam. *Papilionaceae* ‖ the seed of any of these ‖ (*pl., Bible*) choking weeds [etym. doubtful]

tar·get (túrgit) *n.* a circular straw mat having a canvas cover painted with five concentric circles, shot at in archery ‖ a sheet of cardboard or thin wood, similarly marked, aimed at in rifle shooting etc. ‖ the score made in target shooting ‖ any object at which a missile is aimed ‖ an object of attack, criticism etc. ‖ an end which it is hoped to reach by an effort, or any planning objective, *his target was the saving of $1000* ‖ (of an X-ray tube) the metallic surface upon which the stream of cathode rays is focused ‖ a small railroad switch signal ‖ (*surveying*) a sliding sight on a leveling staff ‖ (*hist.*) a small, round shield [dim. of *targe*, a shield]

target language (*computer*) the language into which the language of a program is to be translated for the ongoing operation *also Cf* SOURCE LANGUAGE

tar·get·a·ble (túrgətəb'l) *adj.* capable of being hit or accomplished —**on target** in the right direction; correct

target marketing (*business*) strategy or strategies designed for a single market segment

Tar·gum (túrgəm) *pl.* **Tar·gums, Tar·gu·mim** (tɑrgumí:m) *n.* an Aramaic translation or paraphrase of part of the Old Testament [fr. Chaldean *targum*]

tar·iff (tǽrif) *n.* a scale of duties imposed by a government on goods imported or exported ‖ the duty imposed ‖ any scale of rates or charges, e.g. for accommodation in a hotel [fr. Ital. *tariffa* fr. Arab.]

Ta·ri·ja (turí:hə) a city and the commercial center (pop. 24,000, altitude 6,400 ft) of S. Bolivia

Ta·rim (turí:m) a river (1,250 miles long) rising (as the Khotan) in the Kunlun and curving in a marshy course through S. Sinkiang-Uighor, China, to end in a sink ‖ its basin (350,000 sq. miles), enclosed by the Kunlun, Pamirs and Tien Shan

Tar·king·ton (túrkiŋtən), (Newton) Booth (1869-1946), U.S. novelist and playwright. His novels, notably 'Seventeen' (1916) and 'The Magnificent Ambersons' (1918) explore the adolescent and adult life of the middle class in midwest towns

tar·la·tan (túrlətən) *n.* a thin muslin, stiffened with size and used esp. as a dress material [F. *tarlatane* prob. of Indian origin]

tar·mac (túrmæk) *n.* the hard, level surface of a road, airfield runway etc. [short for *tarmacadam* fr. TAR + MACADAM]

Tarn (tærn) a department (area 2,231 sq. miles, pop. 338,000) of S. France (*LANGUEDOC). Chief town: Albi (pop. 49,456)

tarn (túrn) *n.* a small lake surrounded by mountains [M.E. *terne* fr. O.N.]

Tarn-et-Ga·ronne (tærneigærɔn) a department (area 1,440 sq. miles, pop. 183,300) of S. France (*GUYENNE, *LANGUEDOC). Chief town: Montauban (pop. 50,420)

tar·nish (túrniʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to dull the brightness of (a metallic surface) by covering it with a film of sulfide, oxide etc. ‖ to sully ‖ *v.i.* to become tarnished **2.** *n.* the condition of being tarnished ‖ the film causing this ‖ (of honor or reputation) the condition of being sullied [fr. F. *ternir* (*terniss-*)]

ta·ro (túrou) *n. Colocasia esculenta*, fam. *Araceae*, a plant grown throughout the tropics for its starchy, edible rhizome ‖ this rhizome [native Polynesian name]

ta·rot (tǽrou) *n.* one of a set of playing cards first used in Italy in the 14th c. The figured cards are used in fortune-telling and as trumps in the game played with the entire set ‖ the game played [F. fr. Ital., origin unknown]

tar·pan (túrpæn) *n.* a small grayish-brown wild horse of central Asia [Tatar]

tar·pau·lin (turpɔ́lin, túrpəlin) *n.* waterproof canvas or a sheet of this [etym. doubtful]

tar·pon (túrpən) *pl.* **tar·pon, tar·pons** *n. Tarpon atlanticus* or *Megalops atlanticus*, a large (up to 200 lbs) marine game fish common in the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of Florida [etym. doubtful]

Tar·quin·i·us Pris·cus (turkwíni:əsprískəs), Lucius, fifth king of Rome (616-579 B.C.)

Tarquinius Su·per·bus (supə́:rbəs), Lucius, seventh and last king of Rome (534-510 B.C.), expelled by Brutus (*LUCRETIA)

tar·ra·gon (tɛ́rəgɔn, tɛ́rəgɒn) *n.* *Artemisia dracunculus*, fam. *Compositae*, a European perennial wormwood, grown for its aromatic leaves [fr. Span *tarragona* fr. Arab. fr. Gk.]

Tar·ra·go·na (tɛ̀rəgóunə) a province (area 2,505 sq. miles, pop. 516,078 of E. Spain (AUTONOMA) | its capital (pop. 135,700) a walled port. Roman walls, aqueduct, theater etc., Romanesque-Gothic cathedral (12th–13th c.)

tar·ry (tɑ́ːri) *comp.* **tar·ri·er** *superl.* **tar·ri·est** *adj.* covered with tar of or resembling tar

tar·ry (tɛ́ri) *pres. part.* **tar·ry·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tar·ried** *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to linger behind, delay [origin unknown]

tar·sal (tɑ́rs'l) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the tarsus ‖ being or relating to the tarsi of the eyelids **2.** *n.* a tarsal bone or plate [fr. Mod. L. *tarsalis* fr. *tarsus*, tarsus]

tar sands oil-rich sands, principally in Canada

tar·si·a (tɑ́rsiːə) *n.* intarsia [Ital.]

tar·si·er (tɑ́rsiːər) *n.* any of several members of *Tarsius*, fam. *Tarsiidae*, a genus of nocturnal, arboreal mammals of the East Indies, related to the lemurs, and having elongated tarsal bones in the hands and feet. Of a grayish-brown color, they are about the size of a squirrel, and have large ears, large eyes and a long tufted tail [F. fr. *tarse*, tarsus]

Tar·sus (tɑ́rsəs) a trade center (pop. 102,186) in S.W. central Turkey. In ancient times it was the capital of Cilicia. It prospered under Roman rule and was the birthplace of St. Paul

tar·sus (tɑ́rsəs) *pl.* **tar·si** (tɑ́rsai) *n.* (*anat.*) the ankle ‖ (*anat.*) the small bones supporting the ankle ‖ the shank of a bird's leg ‖ the end segment of an insect's or crustacean's leg ‖ a plate of fibrous connective tissue serving to support the eyelid [Mod. L. fr. Gk *tarsos*, the flat part of the foot or rim of the eyelid]

tart (tɑrt) *n.* a piece of baked pastry containing jam, fruit etc. ‖ (*Br.*) fruit covered with pastry and baked [O.F. *tarte*]

tart *adj.* having an acid taste ‖ (*fig.*) sharp, cutting, *a tart reply* [O.E. *teart*]

tart *n.* a girl or woman of loose morals, esp. a prostitute [shortened fr. SWEETHEART]

tar·tan (tɑ́rt'n) *n.* a closely woven woolen fabric, cross-barred with stripes in various widths and colors which form distinctive patterns. The fabric is used mainly by the Highlanders of Scotland, almost every clan having its own individual pattern ‖ any such pattern [etym. doubtful]

tartan *n.* a single-masted Mediterranean vessel, carrying a large lateen sail and a jib [F. *tartane* fr. Ital. perh. fr. Arab.]

tar·tar (tɑ́rtər) *n.* a brownish-red deposit, chiefly of acid potassium tartrate, found in the juice of grapes and deposited in wine barrels (*CREAM OF TARTAR) ‖ a deposit on the teeth consisting mainly of calcium phosphate [O.F. *tartre*, perh. of Arab. origin]

Tar·tar (tɑ́rtər) Tatar

Tartar (*mil.*) a 1,500-lb shipborne, surface-to-air missile (RIM-24) with solid-propellant rocket engine, 10-mi range, semiactive radar direction, and a nonnuclear warhead capability

Tartar A.S.S.R. Tatar A.S.S.R.

Tar·tar-e-an (tɑrtɑ́əriːən) *adj.* of or relating to Tartarus

tartar emetic a poisonous crystalline salt, $2K(SbO)C_4H_4O_6{\cdot}H_2O$, used in medicine and as a mordant in dyeing

tar·tar·ic (tɑrtɑ́rik) *adj.* of, relating to, containing or derived from tartar or tartaric acid

tartaric acid $HOOC(CHOH)_2{\cdot}COOH$, an acid, having four stereoisomeric forms, occurring widely in plants and used in dyeing, calico printing, in making effervescent laxatives etc.

Tar·ta·rus (tɑ́rtərəs) (*Gk mythol.*) a region of the underworld where the wicked were punished, and the place where Zeus confined the Titans

Tar·ta·ry (tɑ́rtəriː) Tatary

tart·let (tɑ́rtlit) *n.* a small pastry tart

tar·trate (tɑ́rtreit) *n.* a salt or ester of tartaric acid [F.]

Tar·tu (tɑ́rtuː) (*G.* Dorpat, *Russ.* formerly Yurev) a city (pop. 104,000) of E. Estonia, U.S.S.R. Industries: mechanical engineering, wood and food processing. University (1632 and 1802)

tart up or **tart** *v.* (*Br.*) to dress up or over-adorn

Tar·zan (tɑ́rzən, tɑrzɑ́n) a fictional character created by Edgar Rice Burroughs and popularized in many movies. Tarzan was the child of [illegible] brought up by an ape, became immensely strong and agile and the friend of all the jungle creatures, and had fabulous adventures

[illegible]

Tash·kent (tɑ[ʃ]kɛ́nt) the capital (pop. 1,779,000) of Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R., an ancient oasis trading city, now economic and cultural center of Soviet central Asia. Industries: heavy machinery, cotton textiles, food processing, paper, chemicals. Arab mausoleum (9th c.). University

TASI (*acronym*) for time assignment speech interpolation, a technique for using intervals of silence on transatlantic telephone cables to transmit information, involving complex switching, enabling a doubling of capacity

task (tæsk, task) **1.** *n.* a definite amount of work set or undertaken ‖ any piece of work that has to be done **to take to task** to blame or censure for neglecting to do a task or for committing a fault **2.** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to burden with a task [O.N.F. *tasque*]

task force (*mil.*) a temporary grouping of men [illegible] for carrying out a special mission ‖ a group of people formed temporarily to solve a particular problem

task·mas·ter [illegible] (in phrase) **a hard taskmaster** a person who demands hard work from others, and who is difficult to satisfy

Tas·man (tǽzmən), Abel Janszoon (c. 1603–59), Dutch navigator. Under the patronage of Van Diemen, he led an expedition (1642–3) which discovered Tasmania and New Zealand, and visited some of the islands of Tonga and Fiji. On a later expedition he explored the north coast of Australia (1644)

Tas·ma·ni·a (tæzméiniːə) an island (area 24,450 sq. miles) and state (area, including the Macquarie Is, 26,215 sq. miles, pop. 414,000) of Australia, 268 miles off the southeast coast, between the Indian Ocean and the Tasman Sea. Capital: Hobart. Chief port: Launceston. It is mountainous (Ben Lomond, 5,160 ft) and largely forested. Exports: metals, newsprint, lumber, fruit, wool, cereals, dairy produce. State university (1890). Tasmania was discovered (1642) by Tasman, and called Van Diemen's Land until 1855

Tas·ma·ni·an (tæzméiniːən) **1.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Tasmania, esp. one of the extinct aborigines ‖ any of various languages of the Tasmanian aborigines **2.** *adj.* pertaining to Tasmania or its inhabitants

Tasmanian devil *Sarcophilus harrisii*, a fierce, carnivorous, burrowing marsupial of Tasmania. It is about the size of a large cat and has a black coat and white chest markings

Tasmanian wolf *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, fam. *Dasyuridae*, a carnivorous doglike marsupial of Tasmania. It is about 40 ins long and has a smooth grayish-brown coat striped with black towards the back

Tasman Sea the part of the Pacific between Australia and New Zealand

tas·sel (tɑ́s'l) **1.** *n.* a tuft of threads or cords fastened at one end to form a pendant ornament ‖ a tuft of loose threads, occurring as the inflorescence of some plants (e.g. corn) **2.** *v. pres. part.* tasseling, *Br.* tasselling *past* and *past part.* tasseled, *Br.* tasselled ‖ to adorn with or as if with tassels [O.F. *tasel*, *tassel*, a clasp]

tas·sette [illegible] waist to form a short skirt for protecting the thighs [fr. F. *tassette*, a small pocket or pouch]

tas·sie [illegible] small piece of [illegible]

Tas·so (tɑ́soː), Torquato (1544–95), Italian epic poet. His 'Aminta' (1573) is a lyrical and pastoral drama. His masterpiece, 'Jerusalem Delivered' (1581), is a romantic epic of the First Crusade. He inspired many poets, esp. Spenser and Byron

taste [illegible] substance in the saliva ‖ the flavor detected through this sense ‖ the sensation resulting [illegible] discernment where beauty is concerned ‖ a brief experiencing of something, *a taste of night life* ‖ a liking, predilection, *a taste for adventure* **in good** (**poor, bad** etc.) **taste** pleasing (not pleasing) aesthetically, morally etc. **to leave a nasty taste in the mouth** to make one feel slightly disgusted in the aftermath by what seemed momentarily enjoyable [O.F. *tast*]

taste *pres. part* **tast·ing** *past* and *past part* **tast·ed** *v.t.* to examine (a substance) for its taste by putting some in one's mouth ‖ to distinguish the taste of, *you could taste the rum in the cake* ‖ to experience, *to taste the rigors of an Arctic winter* ‖ to eat or drink a small amount of ‖ (esp. *hist.*) to sample (food or drink prepared for another) to discover if it is poisoned ‖ *v.i.* to have the sense of taste ‖ to have a specified flavor, *the ice cream tasted of rum* [O.F. *taster*]

taste bud a cluster of cells at the base of the papillae of the tongue constituting the sense organ of taste

taste·ful (téistfəl) *adj.* being in or showing good taste

taste·less (téistlis) *adj.* failing to excite the sensation of taste ‖ lacking artistic taste ‖ being in bad taste

tast·er (téistər) *n.* a person who tests quality by tasting ‖ any of several devices used by tasters ‖ (esp. *hist.*) a person who tastes food or drink prepared for another to discover if poison is present ‖ an instrument for taking a sample of butter or cheese [A.F. *tastour*]

tast·i·ly (téistili) *adv.* in a tasty way

tast·i·ness (téistiːnis) *n.* the state or quality of being tasty

tast·y (téistiː) *comp.* **tast·i·er** *superl.* **tast·i·est** *adj.* having a very pleasant taste

tat (tæt) *n.* *TIT FOR TAT

tat *pres. part.* **tat·ting** *past* and *past part.* **tat·ted** *v.t.* to do tatting ‖ *v.t.* to make by tatting [etym. doubtful]

TAT (*psych.*) thematic apperception test (which see)

Ta·tar (tɑ́tər) **1.** *n.* (*hist.*) a member of the Mongolian horde which overran Asia and part of Europe in the Middle Ages (*MONGOL) ‖ a member of a people of Turkish origin, chiefly Moslem, living in the U.S.S.R. They number 5 million and are divided into three groups: Kazan or Volga Tatars, living mainly in the Volga region and the Urals, Siberian Tatars, living in scattered groups in W. Siberia, and Crimean Tatars. These last lived in the Crimea until 1945, formerly a Tatar autonomous republic, when they were all deported to Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan for alleged collaboration with the Germans. They have not since been rehabilitated **2.** *adj.* of Tatary or the Tatars ‖ of the language of the Tatars [Pers. *Tātar*]

Tatar A.S.S.R. an autonomous republic (area 26,200 sq. miles, pop. 3,453,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., on the middle Volga. Capital: Kazan. People: Tatar

Ta·ta·ry (tɑ́təriː) (*hist.*) the area ruled by the Tatars

Ta·tra Mountains (tɑ́trə) a pair of rugged massifs: the High Tatra (summit 8,737 ft), on the Polish-Czechoslovakian frontier, and the Low Tatra, entirely in Czechoslovakia, containing the highest peaks of the Carpathians

tat·ter [illegible] ing, *dressed in tatters* [of Scand. origin]

tatter *v.t.* to tear into shreds, make ragged ‖ *v.i.* [illegible]

tat·tered (tǽtərd) *adj.* in tatters ‖ wearing torn, [illegible]

tat·ter·de·mal·ion (tæ̀tərdəmeiljən) *n.* a person clothed in rags [TATTER + *demalion*, origin unknown]

tat·ting [illegible] each loop of thread, using a small shuttle ‖ the act or process of making this lace [origin unknown]

tat·tle (tǽt'l) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **tat·tling** *past* and [illegible] other people's secrets **2.** *n.* idle talk, gossip **tat·tler** [illegible]

tat·tle·tale [illegible]

tat·too [illegible] entertainment given at night, consisting of mil[illegible] *taptoe* [fr. Du. *tap toe*, shut the tap (a signal for [illegible]

tattoo 1. *v.t.* to mark (the skin) with a permanent pattern by puncturing it and inserting a pigment ‖ to make (patterns) in this way **2.** *n.* the marks thus made [fr. Polynesian *tatau*]

tat·ty (tæti:) *comp* **tat·ti·er** *superl.* **tat·ti·est** *adj.* of an inferior sort or quality or in an inferior condition, shabby [perh. rel. to O.E. *tætteca*, rag, tatter]

tau (tau) *n* the 19th letter (T, τ = t) of the Greek alphabet

taught *past* and *past part.* of TEACH

tau meson *K MESON

taunt (tɔnt) *adj.* (*naut.*, of a mast) very tall [etym. doubtful]

taunt 1. *v.t* to jeer at ‖ to accuse (someone) in a jeering way of some contemptible crime or failing (e.g. cowardice) ‖ to provoke by a taunt **2.** *n.* a jibe, a jeering accusation [etym. doubtful]

Tau·nus Mountains (taunus) a wooded range (rising to 2,886 ft) on the E. Rhine plateau in Hesse, West Germany: tourism

taupe (toup) *n.* a soft, brownish-gray color

Tau·po (taupou) the largest lake (area 238 sq. miles) in New Zealand, in central North Island

tau·rine (tɔri:n) *n.* a crystalline compound, $H_2NCH_2CH_2HSO_3$, occurring esp. in the muscle juices of invertebrates etc. [fr. L. *taurus*, bull (because it was first found in the bile of an ox)]

taurine *adj.* of or relating to a bull [fr. L. *taurus*]

tau·rom·a·chy (tɔrɒməki:) *n.* the art or practice of bullfighting [Span. *tauromaquia*]

Tau·rus (tɔrəs) a northern constellation ‖ the second sign of the zodiac, represented as a bull [L. = bull]

Taurus Mountains (*Turk.* Toros) a mountain chain of central S.W. Turkey running parallel to the Mediterranean coast, with several peaks over 11,000 ft. Chief pass: the Cilician Gates, above Tarsus

Taus·sig (tousig), Frank William (1859-1940), U.S. economist. His 'Wages and Capital' (1896) and 'International Trade' (1927) modernized the classical school of economics as formulated by John Stuart Mill. He helped to draft the tariff and commercial policy clauses of the Treaty of Versailles (1919)

taut (tɔt) *adj.* (of a rope, wire, muscle etc.) under longitudinal tension ‖ *taut string* tense *taut nerves* ‖ (esp. *naut.*) trim and tidy **táut·en** *v.t.* to make taut ‖ *v.i.* to become taut [M.E. *toght*]

tau·tog (tɔtɔg, tɔtɒg) *n. Tautoga onitis*, fam. *Labridae*, an edible marine fish of the Atlantic coast of the U.S.A. [fr. Algonquian *tautauog* pl. of *tautau*, a blackfish]

tau·to·log·i·cal (tɔt'lɒdʒik'l) *adj.* of, relating to or using tautology

tau·tol·o·gism (tɔtɒlədʒizəm) *n.* the use or an instance of tautology

tau·tol·o·gist (tɔtɒlədʒist) *n.* a person who uses tautology

tau·tol·o·gize (tɔtɒlədʒaiz) *pres. part.* **tau·tol·o·giz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tau·tol·o·gized** *v.i.* to use tautology

tau·tol·o·gy (tɔtɒlədʒi:) *pl.* **tau·tol·o·gies** *n.* the useless repetition of an identical meaning in different terms ‖ an example of this [fr. L.L. *tautologia* fr. Gk]

tau·to·mer (tɔtəmər) *n* one form of a tautomeric compound

tau·to·mer·ic (tɔtəmerik) *adj.* of, relating to or characterized by tautomerism

tau·tom·er·ism (tɔtɒmərizəm) *n.* (*chem.*) the existence of two isomers in a mixture in stable equilibrium, this equilibrium being preserved by their interconvertibility [fr. Gk *to auto*, the same + *meros*, a part]

tav·ern (tævərn) *n.* (*old-fash.*) an inn or bar [O.F. *taverne*]

Tav·er·ner (tævərnər), John (c. 1495-1545), English composer of church music (masses, motets etc.). He also wrote songs and madrigals

taw (tɔ) *n* the large, usually glass, marble which a marble player shoots with ‖ the mark from which a marble is played ‖ one of the games played with marbles [etym. doubtful]

taw *v.t.* to convert (a skin) into leather by treating it with alum, salt etc. [O.E. *tawian*, to

taw·dri·ly (tɔdrili) *adv.* in a tawdry manner

taw·dri·ness (tɔdri:nis) *n* the state or quality of being tawdry

taw·dry (tɔdri:) *comp* **taw·dri·er** *superl* **taw·dri·est** *adj.* showy but of very poor quality [after the old *St Audrey's* fair at Ely, En-

taw·ni·ness (tɔni:nis) *n.* the quality of being tawny

taw·ny (tɔni:) *comp.* **taw·ni·er** *superl.* **taw·ni·est** *adj.* of a light reddish-yellow brown color [A.F. *taune*, O.F. *tané* fr. *tan*, tan]

tax (tæks) **1.** *n.* a charge on a person's income or property, *direct tax* or on the price of goods sold, *indirect tax* made by a government to collect revenue ‖ a heavy demand made upon one's strength, patience etc. **2.** *v.t.* to impose a tax on (a person) or upon (goods) ‖ to make a heavy demand on, *his persistence taxed my patience* ‖ to accuse in a challenging way, *to tax someone with being idle* ‖ (*law*) to fix the amount of (costs etc.) **tax·a·bil·i·ty** *n.* **tax·a·ble** *adj.* [O.F. *taxer*]

tax-a·tion (tækséiʃən) *n.* the imposition of a tax ‖ the system by which taxes are imposed ‖ the revenue obtained by imposing taxes

tax-based income policy *TIP

tax-de·ferred income (tæksdifə:rd) cash received by an investor on which tax is not presently payable, but which may have to be paid at a later date, e.g., deduction for depreciation

tax-ex·empt (tæksigzempt) *adj.* of dividends distributed to shareholders after taxes have been paid by the corporation ‖ exempt from tax

tax exile one who leaves a country to avoid paying taxes

tax farmer (*hist.*, esp. in France) someone who bought from the government the right to collect taxes

tax-free (tæksfri:) *adj.* tax-exempt

tax haven a country that has a low rate of or no business, income, or inheritance taxes

tax·i (tæksi:) **1.** *n.* an automobile carrying passengers for a charge **2.** *v. pres. part.* **tax·i·ing, tax·y·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tax·ied** *v.i.* to ride in a taxi ‖ (of an aircraft) to move over the surface of the ground or water e.g. in parking or in taking off ‖ *v.t.* to transport by or as if by taxi ‖ to cause (an aircraft) to taxi [short for TAXIMETER]

tax·i·cab (tæksi:kæb) *n.* a taxi

taxi dancer a girl employed in a dance hall to dance with patrons for a fee

tax·i·der·mal (tæksidə:rməl) *adj.* of or pertaining to taxidermy

tax·i·der·mic (tæksidə:rmik) *adj.* taxidermal

tax·i·der·mist (tæksidə:rmist) *n.* a person skilled in taxidermy

tax·i·der·my (tæksidə:rmi:) *n.* the art of preparing and mounting the skins of animals to give a lifelike effect [fr. Gk *taxis*, arrangement + *derma*, skin]

Tax·il·a (tæksilə) an ancient city near Peshawar, Pakistan, where excavations have revealed extensive remains of civilizations which flourished from the 7th c. B.C. to the 7th c. A.D. and numerous Gandharan sculptures showing strong Hellenistic influences

tax·i·me·ter (tæksi:mi:tər) *n.* a device fitted to a taxi which registers the distance traveled and the fare due [F. *taximètre* fr. *taxe*, a tariff + *mètre*, a meter]

tax·is (tæksis) *pl.* **tax·es** (tæksi:z) *n.* (*biol.*) the movement (sometimes orientation) of a small mobile organism towards the source of a stimulus (positive taxis), or away from it (negative taxis) (cf. KINESIS, cf. TROPISM) ‖ (*med.*) manual pressure used to adjust displaced organs ‖ (*Gk hist.*) an army subunit of varying size [Gk = arrangement]

taxi squad 1. (*sports*) a group of professional football players who practice with a team but are not eligible to play **2.** (*politics*) a group of political partisans who drive voters to the polls

tax loss 1. of a business loss used to offset federal income tax **2.** (*Br.*) lossmaker

tax·o·di·um (tæksoudi:əm) *n.* a member of *Taxodium*, fam. *Taxodiaceae*, a genus of deciduous conifers common in North American swamps. The hard red wood of some species is used for roof shingles [Mod. L. fr. *taxus*, yew]

tax·o·nom·ic (tæksənɒmik) *adj.* of or pertaining to taxonomy **tax·o·nom·i·cal** *adj.* **tax·o·nom·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

tax·on·o·my (tæksɒnəmi:) *n.* the science of classification, the principles and method of classification of living organisms into phyla, species etc. [fr. F. *taxonomie* fr. Gk]

tax·pay·er (tækspeiər) *n.* a person who pays or is liable to pay a tax

tax selling (*securities*) sales made near the end of the year to establish gains or losses in order to minimize income taxes

tax shelter an investment that enables the taxpayer to have substantial deductions from income tax, e.g., for depletion, depreciation — **tax-sheltered** *adj.*

Tay (tei) the longest river (120 miles) of Scotland, rising in W. Perth and flowing southeast through its estuary, the Firth of Tay, to the North Sea. Ports: Dundee, Perth. The lake Loch Tay (15 miles long, up to 1 mile wide) lies on its upper course

Tay·ge·tus Mountains (teiidʒitəs) (*Gk* Taigeytos) a range (summit 7,904 ft) of the S. central Peloponnesus, Greece

Tay·lor (téilər), Edward (c. 1645-1729), American Puritan minister and poet. His 'Poetical Works' (published 1939), characterized by elaborate images of heaven and hell, are in the metaphysical tradition

Taylor, Jeremy (1613-67), English bishop and writer. He is known for his sermons and for his 'Holy Living' (1650) and 'Holy Dying' (1651)

Taylor, Maxwell Davenport (1901-), U.S. general. During the 2nd world war he helped to organize (1942) the U.S. Army's first airborne units and commanded them in the invasions of North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. He served (1955-9) as chief of staff of the U.S. Army and (1962-4) as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He was Ambassador (1964-5) to the Republic of Vietnam

Taylor, Zachary (1784-1850), 12th president (1849-50) of the U.S.A., a Whig. His election was due to his successful command of a U.S. force in the Mexican War (1846-8). He died before he could implement his policies: the exclusion of slavery from newly acquired lands and opposition to what became the Compromise of 1850

Taymyr Peninsula *TAIMYR PENINSULA

Tay-Sachs disease (téisæks) *n.* (*med.*) an inherited (esp. among Jews) neurological disease of infants leading to brain degeneration, blindness, paralysis, and death by age 2; named for British physician Warren Tay and American neurologist Bernard P. Sachs

Tbi·li·si (tpilisi) (formerly Tiflis) the capital (pop. 1,066,000) of Georgia, U.S.S.R., on the Kura, an ancient trading center. Industries: mechanical engineering, textiles (esp. silk), food processing, wood, tourism. Byzantine cathedral (6th c.), churches, hot springs, university

T-Bond (ti:bond) *n.* U.S. treasury bond; T-Bond futures market is the purchase and sale of government bonds for future delivery

TCE (*abbr.*) for trichlorethylene chloroformate diphogene, a toxic waste substance with a safe level of 2–4 parts per billion. It was used as poison gas in World War I

T cell *n.* (*cytol.*) a lymph antibody freely circulating in blood that attaches to and destroys viruses, fungi, and certain bacterial infections, and rejects foreign tissue and tumors *also* T lymphocyte *Cf* B CELL

Tchai·kov·sky (tʃaikɔfski:), Piotr Ilyich (1840-93), Russian composer. His symphonies, e.g. No. 4 (1877) and No. 6, the 'Pathetic' (1893), and his piano and violin concertos express the lonely, romantic and striving aspects of Tchaikovsky. His 'light' music, esp. the ballet music, shows an immense melodic and rhythmical fertility. He also wrote songs and operas

TDR (*abbr.*) for transferable development rights, a device that enables the owner of a property to transfer the privilege of construction to another property owner suitably situated

te (ti:) *n.* (*Br., mus.*) ti

tea (ti:) *n. Thea sinensis* or *Camellia sinensis*, fam. *Theaceae*, a shrub cultivated from antiquity in China, and now grown in Japan, India, Ceylon etc. ‖ its dried and prepared leaves, used to make a beverage ‖ this beverage ‖ any of a number of plants used like tea ‖ a beverage made like tea by infusion ‖ a light meal towards late afternoon ‖ a social gathering at which tea is served ‖ (*Br.*) high tea [prob. fr. Du. *thee* fr. Malay fr. Chin.]

—Tea is a hardy evergreen bush, having whitish, mildly fragrant flowers. The fruit is a capsule containing three hard-shelled nuts. Most commercial propagation is from seed. Cultivation is in plantations, often terraces. The plants thrive best in protected, well-drained, near-tropical localities. The leaves can be picked two or three years after the seeds have been planted, and the shrub may yield for 25 to 50 years. There are three main types of tea:

green, oolong and black. Green tea is unfermented, its leaves being put immediately into firing machines. Oolong tea is partially fermented and black tea is fermented for 1½ to 3½ hrs. The leading tea-producing country is India, though it began to be cultivated there as late as 1836

Tea Act a British act of parliament (1773) which repealed all the Townshend acts except that which placed a tax on tea imported into the American colonies. It led to the Boston Tea Party

tea bag a cloth or filter paper bag holding enough tea for one serving, for infusion in boiling water

tea ball a small perforated metal ball-shaped container used esp. for making an individual cup of tea

tea break (*Br.*) a short rest period during the working day, equivalent to U.S. coffee break

tea cart a tea wagon

tea ceremony a semireligious social custom of Zen origin introduced into Japan from China in the 15th c. It is marked by extreme refinement of gesture

teach (ti:tʃ) *pres. part.* **teach·ing** *past* and *past part.* **taught** (tɔt) *v.t.* to give instruction to, to train, *to teach a class of nurses* ‖ to give to another (knowledge or skill which one has oneself), *to teach someone how to drive* ‖ to give instruction in or for a living, *he teaches the violin* ‖ to cause to understand, *that will teach him not to interfere* ‖ *v.i.* to be a teacher **to teach school** to be a schoolteacher **téach·a·ble** *adj.* capable of being taught **téach·er** *n.* a person who teaches, esp. for a living **téach·ing** *n.* the act of someone who teaches ‖ the profession of a teacher ‖ (often *pl.*) something that is taught, *the teachings of religion* [O.E. *tǣcean*]

teach-in (ti:tʃin) *n.* long, often unauthorized, meeting, debate, or lecture on a controversial issue

teaching hospital a large hospital to which a medical school is attached

teaching machine (*education*) device to provide instruction, esp. one programmed to ask questions and respond to answers on a one-to-one basis

tea·cup (ti:kʌp) *n.* a cup for drinking esp. tea **a storm in a teacup** much fuss and excitement about something of small importance

tea·cup·ful (ti:kʌpful) *pl.* **tea·cup·fuls** *n.* as much as a teacup can hold

tea·house (ti:haus) *pl.* **tea·hous·es** (ti:hauziz) *n.* a place where tea is served in the Orient

teak (ti:k) *n. Tectona grandis*, fam. *Verbenaceae*, a large East Indian tree now also grown in W. Africa and tropical America for its wood ‖ this hard, close-grained wood, used esp. for shipbuilding and furniture [Port. *teca* fr. Malayalam]

tea·ket·tle (ti:ket'l) *n.* a utensil having a lid, spout and handle, used to boil water in

teal (ti:l) *pl.* **teal, teals** *n.* a member of *Anas*, fam. *Anatidae*, a genus of small freshwater ducks of Europe and North America, esp. the green-winged *A. carolinensis* [M.E. *tele*]

tea leaf *pl.* **tea leaves** a leaf of tea, esp. after it has infused

team (ti:m) **1.** *n.* two or more draft animals harnessed together ‖ two or more draft animals and the vehicle they draw ‖ a single draft animal and the vehicle it draws ‖ a number of people working together on a common task ‖ a group forming one side in a game **2.** *v.t.* (often with 'up') to join in a common task, *the farmers teamed up to get the crops in* ‖ *v.t.* to cause to work in a team ‖ to haul with a team [O.E. *team*]

team foul (*sports*) one of the maximum permissible fouls allowed at the beginning of a basketball game before free throws are given to the opposing team

team handball (*sports*) a soccerlike game of two seven-player teams involving a large ball that is thrown, dribbled, and caught

team·ster (ti:mstər) *n.* the driver of a team of animals ‖ a person who drives a truck for a living

team teaching (*education*) instruction by a group of teachers for a small group of students, directed by a leading teacher, usu. under an open plan which see. that a special project

team·work (ti:mwə:rk) *n.* the quality whereby individuals unselfishly subordinate their own part to the general effort of the group with whom they are working or playing

tea·pot (ti:pɔt) *n.* a pot in which tea is brewed and which has a spout for pouring out the brew ‖ a tempest in a teapot a storm in a teacup (TEACUP)

'Teapot Dome' Scandal (OIL RESERVES SCANDAL)

tear (tiər) **1.** *n.* a drop of the saline fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland and serving normally to moisten, lubricate and cleanse the eye ‖ (*pl.*) drops of the secretion flowing over the eyelids and stream down the face when certain strong emotions, e.g. sadness, pity, joy or great amusement, are aroused, or when the eye is irritated by dust, soap etc. ‖ (*pl.*) the visible expression of grief ‖ something resembling a tear, e.g. a defect in glass caused by a bit of vitrified clay **in tears** weeping **2.** *v.i.* (of the eyes) to fill with tears [O.E. *tēar*]

tear (teər) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **tear·ing** *past* **tore** (tɔr) *past part.* **torn** (tɔrn) *v.t.* to break the fiber of (a fabric, paper etc.) by exerting a strong pull, *to tear a piece of cloth* ‖ to make (e.g. a hole) in this way ‖ to remove by making an opening in this way, *to tear a letter from its envelope* ‖ to injure by lacerating, *the teeth of the saw tore his leg* ‖ to subject to intense or conflicting emotions, *she was torn as to what she ought to do* ‖ to divide into opposing groups, *the nation was torn by dissension* ‖ *v.i.* to give way under a strong pull, *the paper tore when the parcel fell* ‖ (*pop.*) to move rapidly, *he tore down the road* ‖ **to tear at** to pull wildly at, *he tore at the rope which bound him* ‖ **to tear down** to pull down violently ‖ to demolish ‖ to denigrate **to tear into** to attack critically or physically with wild violence **to tear oneself away** to overcome a strong desire to stay by an effort of will **to tear to pieces** to criticize devastatingly **to tear up** to destroy by tearing into pieces ‖ to cause to cease to be operative, *to tear up a treaty* **2.** *n.* the act of tearing ‖ the line of break resulting from tearing [O.E. *teran*]

tear bomb (tiər) a bomb containing tear gas

tear-drop (tiərdrɒp) *n.* a tear ‖ a pendant gem on an earring or necklace shaped like a tear

tear·ful (tiərfəl) *adj.* shedding tears ‖ accompanied by tears ‖ causing tears

tear gas (tiər) any one of several substances, used in the form of vapor or smoke, that irritate the eyes and often cause chemical burns on the skin. Tear gas is used mainly for dispersing crowds

tear·ing (teəriŋ) *adj.* violent, *a tearing rage*

tear-jerk·er (tiərdʒə rkər) *n.* a sentimental story, play etc. with a sad ending

tea·room (ti:ru:m, ti:rum) *n.* a restaurant serving light meals

tea rose any of various half-hardy hybrid shrub roses derived mainly from *Rosa odorata*, a Chinese rose, the flowers of which have a scent resembling tea

tear sheet (teər) a part of a publication torn out and sent to the advertiser etc. whom it concerns, as evidence that his copy was duly printed

Teas·dale (ti:zdeil), Sara (1884-1933), U.S. poet. Her works include 'Sonnets to Duse and Other Poems' (1907) and 'Love Songs' (1917)

tease (ti:z) **1.** *v. pres. part* **teas·ing** *past* and *past part.* **teased** *v.t.* to annoy (a person or animal) by making him or it the victim of irritating remarks or actions repeated time and time again ‖ to attempt to do this ‖ (esp. of children) to importune persistently, *they teased their father for more candies* ‖ to separate or pull apart the fibers of (wool, flax etc.) by using a comb or teasel ‖ to raise a nap on (cloth) with a teasel ‖ *v.i.* to indulge in teasing **2.** *n.* a teasing or being teased ‖ a person who teases [O.E. *tæsan*, to tear or pull to pieces]

tea·sel, tea·zel (ti:z'l) *n.* a member of *Dipsacus*, fam. *Dipsacaceae*, a genus of thistlelike plants, esp. *D. fullonum*, having a prickly stem and hooked bracts surrounding the flower heads ‖ this flower head when dried, used to separate the surface fibers of a fabric and raise a nap ‖ a

tea·spoon (ti:spu:n) a tea etc. and for eating certain foods ‖ a teaspoonful **tea·spoon·ful** (ti:spu:nful) *pl.* **tea·spoon·fuls**

teat (ti:t) *n.* the protrusion of a mammal's breast

tea tree *Lycium afrum*, fam. *Solanaceae*, an Af- ‖ (*Australia*) any of various members of *Leptospermum* or *Melaleuca*, genera of Australian shrubs or trees

tea wagon a small table on casters or wheels used to transport food etc. within a room or building

Teb·el·ized (tebelaizd) *adj.* application of a finish to fabrics that resists creasing and crushing and recovers from wrinkling, trademark of Tootal, Broadhurst & Lee Company, Ltd

tech·ne·ti·um (tekni:ʃi:əm) *n.* a very rare radioactive metallic element (symbol Tc, at. no. 43, mass of isotope of longest known half-life 97)

tech·nic (teknik) **1.** *adj.* (*rare*) technical **2.** *n.* (*pl., rare*) technique ‖ (*pl.*) technology **tech·ni·cal** *adj.* pertaining to the mechanical, industrial or applied sciences of, used in or pertaining to a particular science, art, skill etc., *technical terms* ‖ showing technique, *technical skill* ‖ pertaining to the law as this is stated, *a technical right* ‖ arising from mechanical causes, *a technical difficulty* **tech·ni·cal·i·ty** *pl.* **tech·ni·cal·i·ties** the use of technical terms ‖ a detail of no particular importance arising merely from the way in which a regulation etc. is worded ‖ the state or quality of being technical ‖ a point of detail etc. in a given science or skill which only a specialist would be aware of [fr. Gk *technikos* fr. *techne*, an art]

technical knockout (*boxing*) a knockout occurring when the referee rules that a boxer is unable to continue fighting because of injury

technical sergeant a non-commissioned officer in the air force ranking above a staff sergeant and below a master sergeant

tech·ni·cian (tekniʃən) *n.* a person skilled in the technical details and techniques of a subject ‖ a painter, musician etc. whose mastery of the technique of his art may or may not serve the quality of his expression [TECHNIC]

Tech·ni·color (teknikʌlər) *n.* a color process used in making some movies [Trademark]

tech·nique (teknik) *n.* the entire body of procedures and methods of a science, art or craft ‖ skill in these procedures and methods ‖ (*loosely*) a way of achieving a purpose, *a technique for getting money* ‖

tech·noc·ra·cy (teknɒkrəsi) *pl.* **tech·noc·ra·cies** *n.* government by technical experts **tech·no·crat** (téknəkrat) *n.* **tech·no·crat·ic** *adj.* [fr. Gk *technē*, art + *-cracy*]

tech·no·log·ic (teknəlɒdʒik)

tech·no·log·i·cal (teknəlɒdʒik'l) *adj.* of, relating to or characterized by technology ‖ due to developments in technology

tech·nol·o·gist (teknɒlədʒist) *n.* a person who is skilled in technology ‖ a person who is interested in technology [TECHNOLOGY]

tech·nol·o·gize (teknɒlədʒaiz)

tech·nol·o·gy (teknɒlədʒi) *pl.* **tech·nol·o·gies** *n.* the science of technical processes in a wide, industrial technology embraces the chemical, mechanical and physical sciences as these are applied in industrial processes ‖ technical terminology [fr. Gk *technologia*, systematic treatment]

technology transfer transfer of technical ‖ place to another in order to achieve some practical end

techn·o·sphere ‖ nity in which technology plays a dominant role

technopolitan *adj.*

technostructure ‖ society, the personnel, equipment, and facilities ‖ technology management

techy (TETCHY)

tectonic

tectonics

tectorial

tectrix

tectum

ted

ted·der

ted·dy

te·di·ous

te·di·um

tee

teem

teen

teen·age

teen·ag·er

teens

teeny

teeny-bop·per

tee·pee

tee·ter

teeth

teethe

teething

teetotal

dry in the air **téd·der** *n.* [M.E., akin to O.N *tethja*, to manure]

Ted·der (tédər), Arthur William, 1st Baron Tedder (1890-1967), marshal of the Royal Air Force. As commander of the Allied air forces in the Middle East (1941-3), he helped to drive the German army from N. Africa. He was deputy supreme commander of the Allied invasion of Europe (1944-5)

teddy bear a child's stuffed toy bear [after Theodore *Teddy*] Roosevelt]

Te De·um (ti:di:əm, teidi:əm) *n.* an ancient Latin hymn beginning 'Te Deum laudamus' ('We praise Thee, O God') sung at Matins ‖ a special thanksgiving service in which this hymn is sung ‖ the musical setting for this hymn [L.]

te·di·ous (ti:di:əs) *adj.* boring, causing psychological fatigue, usually because of needless repetition and lengthiness [fr. L.L. *taediosus*]

te·di·um (ti:di:əm) *n.* the state or quality of being tedious [fr. L. *taedium*]

Ted·lar (tédlər) *n.* trademark for insulation using alternating layers of aluminum, nylon, and nylon net used to retain heat in a space vehicle

tee (ti:) *n.* the letter T, t in the alphabet ‖ anything shaped like a T **to a tee, to a T** exactly

tee 1. *n.* (*golf*) the area from which a person drives at the beginning of a hole ‖ (*golf*) a wooden or plastic peg, or conical elevation of earth etc., on which the ball is placed for driving **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **tee·ing** *past* and *past part.* **teed** (*golf*, often with 'up') to place (the ball) on a tee ‖ to tee off ‖ (*golf*) to drive [etym. doubtful]

teed-off (ti:dɔf) *adj.* (*colloq.*) angry; irritated

teem (ti:m) *v.i.* (of rain etc.) to come down in torrents ‖ *v.t.* to pour (molten metal) into a mold [M.E. *têmen* fr. O.N. *tœma*, to empty]

teem *v.i.* to be full, *the river teems with fish* ‖ to pullulate, *ideas teemed in his mind* [O.E. *tieman*, to produce]

-teen *suffix* used to form cardinal numbers from thirteen through nineteen

teen-age (ti:neidʒ) *adj.* of or relating to teenagers or to adolescence

teen-ag·er (ti:neidʒər) *n.* a person in his teens

teens (ti:nz) *pl. n.* the years 13–19 in a person's life

tee·ny (ti:ni:) *comp.* **tee·ni·er** *superl.* **tee·ni·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) very small [var. of TINY]

teen·y·bop·per (ti:ni:bɔpə:r) *n.* (*slang or colloq.*) (pejorative) a teenager devoted to adolescent fads in dress, rock 'n' roll music, star worship *Cf* JEEPERS CREEPERS

teepee *TEPEE

Tees (ti:z) a river (70 miles long) rising in Cumberland, N. England. It forms the Yorkshire-Durham border as far as the North Sea

tee·ter (ti:tər) **1.** *v.i.* to move along in a wobbly manner ‖ to show doubt, indecision etc. ‖ (of children) to seesaw **2.** *n.* the act of teetering

tee·ter-tot·ter (ti:tərtɔtər) **1.** *n.* a seesaw **2.** *v.i.* to play on a seesaw

teeth *pl.* of TOOTH

teethe (ti:ð) *pres. part.* **teeth·ing** *past* and *past part.* **teethed** *v.i.* to develop teeth [M.E. prob representing supposed O.E. *téthan* fr. *tóth*, tooth]

teething ring a bone, rubber or plastic ring on which a teething infant can bite

tee-to-tal (ti:tout'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to complete abstinence from alcoholic drinks ‖ completely abstaining from alcoholic drinks ‖ (*pop.*) complete, *a teetotal failure* **tee-tó·tal·ism** *n.* **tee-to-tal·er,** esp. *Br* **tee-to-tal·ler** *n.* a person who never drinks alcohol

teff (tef) *n. Eragrostis abyssinica*, fam. *Gramineae*, an African cereal grass, the grain of which yields a fine, white flour

Tef·lon (teflɔn) *n.* (*chem.*) trade name of the Du Pont Corp. for its tetrafluoroethylene polymer fiber, Teflon is chemical-resistant, does not absorb moisture, and is the most nonwettable fiber known

teg (teg) *n.* (*Br*) a sheep in its second year [perh of Scand. origin]

Te·ge·a (ti:dʒi:ə) an ancient Greek city in S.E. Arcadia. Ruins of the temple of Athene

teg·men (tegmən) *pl.* **teg·mi·na** (tegminə) *n.* (*biol.*) the covering of an organ or part of a living organism, esp. the integument, e.g. endopleura **teg·men·tal** (tegmént'l) *adj.* [L. fr [illegible]]

Tegner [illegible] [1782–1846] Swedish poet. His most famous work is 'Frithjof's Saga' (1825), based on an Old Icelandic saga

Te·gu·ci·gal·pa (tegu:si:gálpə) the capital (pop. 316,800) and commercial center of Honduras, on the S. central plateau. Industries: textiles, food processing. Spanish cathedral (18th c.). National university and theater

teg·u·lar (tégjulər) *adj.* (*archit.*) made of, resembling or pertaining to tiles [fr. L. *tegula*, a tile]

teg·u·ment (tégjumənt) *n.* (*biol.*) an integument

teg·u·men·tal (tegjumént'l), **teg·u·mén·ta·ry** *adjs* [fr. L. *tegumentum* fr. *tegere*, to cover]

Teh·ran, Te·he·ran (teərǽn, teərún) the capital (pop. 3,774,000) of Iran, near the S. Elburz foothills. Industries: metallurgy, mechanical engineering, textiles, glass, tobacco, chemicals. Palace (18th c.). National university (1935), museums. Founded in the 12th c., Tehran became the capital in 1788

Tehran Conference the meeting (Nov. 28–Dec. 1, 1943) of Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill, at which plans for an Allied invasion of France were coordinated with a Russian offensive against Germany

Te·huan·te·pec, Gulf of (təwántəpek) a wide-mouthed gulf bounded by the states of Chiapas and Oaxaca in S.E. Mexico

Tehuantepec, Isthmus of an isthmus (130 miles wide) between the Bay of Campeche and the Gulf of Tehuantepec in S. Mexico

T-80 tank (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. tank with an automatic loading, 125-mm gun, laser rangefinder, and night-vision equipment

Teil·hard de Char·din (teijærdəʃærdɛ̃), Pierre (1881-1955), French Jesuit priest, paleontologist, theologian and philosopher. In his principal work 'The Phenomenon of Man' (1938-40) he attempts to unfold the mystery of the evolution of man and to correlate religious experience with the findings of natural science

Teil·hard·i·an (ti:lhárdi:ən) *adj.* of the social evolutionary theories formulated by French theologian Pierre Teilhard de Chardin (1881–1955)

tek·tite (téktait) *n.* a rounded glassy body, probably of meteoritic origin, found in several parts of the world [fr. Gk *téktos*, molten]

telaesthesia *TELESTHESIA

tel·a·mon (téləmɔn) *pl.* **tel·a·mo·nes** (teləmóuni:z) *n.* (*archit.*) a male figure used as a supporting pillar or column (cf. CARYATID) [L. fr. Gk *telamôn*, bearer]

tel·au·to·gram (telɔ́təgræm) *n.* the image transmitted by telautograph [TELAUTOGRAPH+Gk *gramma*, a letter]

tel·au·to·graph (telɔ́təgræf, telɔ́təgruf) *n.* a telegraph which transmits facsimile half-tone images by a reception process of electrolysis or of scanning with a modulated light beam [fr. Gk *têle*, far off+AUTOGRAPH]

Tel A·viv (téləvi:v) the main industrial center (pop. with Jaffa 334,900) of Israel, on the Mediterranean. Industries: metallurgy, textiles, chemicals, leatherwork, diamond cutting, food processing, printing and publishing. University. Ashdod replaced Tel Aviv-Jaffa as a port (1965)

tele- (téli) *prefix* far off, covering a distance ‖ television [fr. Gk *têle-* fr. *têle*, far off]

tel·e·cast (télikæst, télikust) **1.** *pres. part.* **tel·e·cast·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tel·e·cast, tel·e·cast·ed** *v.t.* and *i.* to televise **2.** *n.* a television broadcast [TELE-+BROADCAST]

tel·e·com·mu·ni·ca·tion (telikəmju:nikéiʃən) *n.* any process of communication over a considerable distance (by telegraph, telephone, radio etc.) ‖ (*pl.*) the science that deals with these processes

tel·e·con·fer·ence (telәkɔnf'rəns) *n.* a conference held telecommunicationally

tel·e·di·ag·no·sis (teləda:iəgnousəs) *n.* (*med.*) diagnosis of an illness through closed-circuit electronic equipment, principally television, e.g., to shipboard or a region without medical facilities

tel·e·du (telidu:) *n. Mydaus meliceps*, fam. *Viverridae*, a small carnivorous mammal of Java and Sumatra which ejects a stinking fluid when alarmed [Malay]

tel·e·fac·sim·i·le (teləfæksíməli:) *n.* technique for transmitting letters, photographs, and other graphic material over telephone lines *also* facsimile transmission

tel·e·gram (teligræm) *n.* a message transmitted, or received, by telegraphy [fr. TELE-+Gk *gramma*, a letter]

tel·e·graph (téligræf, téligruf) **1.** *n.* a method of transmitting messages over long distances by sending electrical impulses along a conducting wire or, in wireless telegraphy, in the form of electromagnetic waves. The timing of the impulses transmitted is controlled according to an agreed system, e.g. the Morse code, and the impulses received are deciphered by the same code ‖ a telegram **2.** *v.t.* to send (a message) by telegraphy ‖ to send a message to by telegraphy ‖ *v.i.* to send a telegram **tel·e·graph·ic** (teligrǽfik) *adj.* **tel·e·gráph·i·cal·ly** *adv.* **te·leg·ra·phy** (təlégrəfi:) *n.* the act or process of sending by telegraph [F. *télégraphe* fr. Gk *têle*, far off+*graphos*, written]

Telegu *TELUGU

tel·e·ki·ne·sis (telikini:sis, telikaini:sis) *n.* the movement of a body without any apparent physical agency (as reported in psychic research) **tel·e·ki·net·ic** (telikinétik) *adj.* [fr. TELE-+Gk *kinêsis*, motion]

tel·e·mail (téləmeil) *n.* subscription network with video display terminals that provides instant communication with subscribers and nonsubscribers via Western Union Telex and Mailgram

Tel·e·mann (téləmən), Georg Philipp (1681-1767), German composer. He wrote 600 overtures, 40 operas, over 160 church services and many sonatas and suites

tel·e·mark (téləmark) *n.* (*skiing*) a swinging turn, the ski on the outer curve being advanced and then turned gradually inward [after *Telemark*, a region in S. Norway]

tel·e·me·chan·ics (téləməkæniks) *pl. n.* the science of controlling the moving parts of a machine by remote control

te·lem·e·ter (təlémitər, téləmi:tər) **1.** *n.* an apparatus for recording physical changes which occur at a distance **2.** *v.t.* to transmit (data) from a distant source, e.g. a spacecraft, to a receiving station for recording **tel·e·met·ric** (teləmétrik) *adj.* **te·lém·e·try** *n.*

tel·en·ce·phal·ic (telənsəfǽlik) *adj.* of the telencephalon

tel·en·ceph·a·lon (telenséfələn) *n.* (*anat.*) the cerebral hemispheres of a vertebrate's forebrain [Mod. L. fr. Gk *telos*, end+ENCEPHALON]

tel·e·o·log·ic (teli:əlɔdʒik, ti:li:əlɔdʒik) *adj.* of or relating to teleology **te·le·o·lóg·i·cal** *adj.*

tel·e·ol·o·gist (teli:ɔlədʒist, ti:li:ɔlədʒist) *n.* someone who subscribes to teleology

tel·e·ol·o·gy (teli:ɔlədʒi:, ti:li:ɔlədʒi:) *n.* the doctrine of final causes, esp. that natural and historic processes are determined not only by causality but also by their ultimate purposes, e.g. attainment of the kingdom of heaven, human welfare etc. [fr. Mod. L. *teleologia* fr. Gk *telos*, end+*logos*, word]

tel·e·on·o·my (teli:ɔnəmi:) *n.* government policy dominated by a single purpose or project

tel·e·op·er·a·tor (teli:ɔpə:reitə:r) *n.* mechanical device that is operated from a distance *Cf* AUGMENTOR

tel·e·o·saur (téli:əsɔr, ti:li:əsɔr) *n.* a member of *Teleosaurus*, fam. *Teleosauridae*, a genus of extinct crocodiles, whose fossils occur in the Jurassic strata [fr. Mod. L. *Teleosaurus* fr. Gk *teleos*, end+*sauros*, lizard]

tel·e·ost (téli:ɔst, ti:li:ɔst) **1.** *n.* a member of *Teleostei*, a class or subclass of true bony fishes, incl. the majority of all present-day fishes **2.** *adj.* of or belonging to the teleosts **tel·e·os·te·an** (teli:ɔstiən, ti:li:ɔstiən) *n.* and *adj.* [fr. Gk *teleos*, complete+*osteon*, bone]

tel·e·path·ic (teləpæθik) *adj.* of or communicated through telepathy **tel·e·path·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

te·lep·a·thist (təlépəθist) *n.* a believer in telepathy ‖ a supposed possessor of telepathic power

te·lep·a·thy (təlépəθi:) *n.* communication, apparently without the use of sight, sound etc., between the minds of different persons [fr. TELE-+Gk *pathos*, suffering]

tel·e·phone (téləfoun) **1.** *n.* a device for converting sounds into electrical impulses, transmitting these through a conducting wire and reconverting them into sounds at the receiving end of the wire. The transmitter is usually a carbon microphone. The receiver is an iron diaphragm which vibrates as the impulses affect an electromagnet, between the poles of which the impulses pass around a solenoid **2.** *v. pres. part.* **tel·e·phon·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tel·e·phoned** *v.t.* to transmit (a message) by means of a telephone ‖ to speak to on the telephone. esp to initiate a call to ‖ *v.i.* to use the telephone

tel·e·phon·ic (teləfɒnɪk) *adj.* of or relating to the telephone ‖ transmitted by telephone **tel·e·phon·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *tēle*, far off + *phone*, sound]

telephone book a book containing the names, addresses and telephone numbers of telephone subscribers

telephone diplomacy the practice of conducting international negotiations by telephone (cf HOT LINE)

telephone directory a telephone book

te·leph·o·ny (təlefəni) *n.* the system of transmitting and receiving sounds by telephone [fr Gk *tēle*, far off + *-phonia*, sounding]

tel·e·pho·to (teləfóutou) *adj.* of a narrow-angle lens system of long focal length which gives a magnified image of a distant object, used esp. in cameras [abbr. of TELEPHOTOGRAPHIC]

tel·e·pho·to·graph (teləfóutəgræf, teləfóutəgrɑf) *n.* a photograph taken with a telephoto lens [fr. Gk *tēle*, far off + PHOTOGRAPH or back formation fr. TELEPHOTOGRAPHIC]

tel·e·pho·to·graph·ic (teləfoutəgræfik) *adj.* of or relating to telephotography [fr. Gk *tēle*, far off + PHOTOGRAPHIC]

tel·e·pho·tog·ra·phy (teləfətɒgrəfi) *n.* phototelegraphy (transmission of photographs by telegraphy) ‖ the photographing of distant objects using a telephoto lens [TELEPHOTOGRAPH]

tel·e·print·er (təlɛprɪntər) *n.* a teletypewriter

tel·e·pro·cess·ing (teləprɒsesɪŋ) *n.* (*computer*) processing systems that use data from remote points

tel·e·prompt·er (təlɛprɒmptər) *n.* a prompting device for a speaker or actor on television

tel·e·ran (tələrən) *n.* (*air traffic control acronym*) for television-radar navigation, a navigational system that employs television and radar to locate and guide in-flight aircraft

tel·e·scope (téliskoup) **1.** *n.* an optical device that focuses light (*OBJECTIVE) from distant objects so that the image formed may be observed (*EYEPIECE). Telescopes are usually tubular in form and vary in size from easily portable to very large instruments mounted so that they can be focused and turned on several axes by means of electric motors and fine gears. They are classified according to function (*TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPE, *ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE) or according to the nature of the objective (*REFLECTING TELESCOPE, *REFRACTING TELESCOPE) **2.** *v. pres. part.* **tel·e·scop·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tel·e·scoped** *v.t.* to cause to close up in such a way that the parts are thrust one into another like sections of a hand telescope, *the collision telescoped four coaches of the train* ‖ to shorten (a plan, speech, form of organization etc.) by condensing the important parts and omitting the less important ‖ *v.i.* to close up like a hand telescope **tel·e·scop·ic** (teliskɒpik) *adj.* **tel·e·scop·i·cal·ly** *adv.* **te·les·co·py** (təléskəpi) *n.* the science of the construction and use of telescopes [fr. Ital. *telescopio* or Mod. L. *telescopium* fr. Gk *teleskopos*, far-seeing fr. *tēle*, far off + *skopein*, to observe]

tel·es·the·sia, tel·aes·the·sia (telesθi:ʒə) *n.* perception of a distant object or event which cannot be due to any of the normal senses receiving a stimulus **tel·es·thet·ic, tel·aes·thet·ic** (telesθétik) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *tēle*, far off + *aisthēsis*, perception]

tel·e·thon (téləθɒn) *n.* an hours-long television program designed to promote a cause or raise funds for a charity

Tel·e·type (télitaip) *n.* a teletypewriter ‖ a message sent by this [Trademark]

tel·e·type·writ·er (təlitáipraitər, télitaipraitər) *n.* a device, similar to a typewriter, by which electrical impulses are transmitted telegraphically by a keyboard, and typed by an attachment to the receiving apparatus

tel·e·vise (téləvaiz) *pres. part.* **tel·e·vis·ing** *past* and *past. part.* **tel·e·vised** *v.t.* and *i.* to broadcast by television

tel·e·vision (təlivɪʒən) *n.* the transmission of visual images by means of electromagnetic waves. The television camera scans the field of view and activates a photoelectric cell, the impulses from which, propagated as electromagnetic waves, cause the electron beam of a cathode-ray tube in the receiver to scan the viewing screen in steps identical with those of the scanning camera, thus reproducing the field of view on the screen ‖ a television receiving set

television diplomacy the use of television to affect public opinion in international relations

Tel·ex (teleks) *n.* (*acronym*) for teleprinter and exchange, a system for communication by teletypewriters wire-connected through automatic exchanges ‖ **telex** *n.* the message; *v.* to send messages by Telex

tell·er (télər) *n.* [illegible]

Tell·ford (telfərd), Thomas (1757-1834), Scottish engineer, famous for the roads, bridges, canals, docks, harbors and buildings which he constructed. They include the London to Holyhead road, the Menai Strait suspension bridge and the Caledonian Canal

Tell (tel), Wilhelm (early 14th c.), legendary Swiss hero who, refusing to do homage to a symbol of the German emperor, was sentenced to shoot an apple from his son's head, using bow and arrow. He did it successfully. He is looked on as a hero of the Swiss struggle for independence, and is the subject of a drama by Schiller and an opera by Rossini

tell (*pres. part.* **telling** *past* and *past part.* **told** (tould) *v.t.* to make (something) known esp. by saying or writing it, *to tell the facts* ‖ to give an account of (something) esp. by saying or writing it, esp. in a detailed and orderly manner, *to tell a story* ‖ to inform (someone) of something ‖ to supply information about ‖ to command, order (someone) to do something ‖ to reveal by gestures, glances, change of color etc. ‖ to divulge ‖ to decide, choose, *she can't tell which is best* ‖ to discern, differentiate, *she could not tell him by his voice, it is difficult to tell them apart* ‖ *v.i.* (with 'of') to give a description, account, report etc. ‖ (with 'of') to give or be an indication ‖ to be a determining factor, *the boxer's experience told in his favor* ‖ (*pop.*) to make known something which ought to be kept secret **to tell off** to count off a number of (persons) from a larger total, e.g. so as to assign a task to them ‖ (*pop.*) to rebuke **to tell on** to make a demand on, produce strain or fatigue in, *the pace began to tell on them* ‖ (*pop.*) to report the misdeeds of [O.E. *tellan*]

Tell-el-A·mar·na (teləlɑmúrnə) an ancient city of upper Egypt in the Nile valley with impressive remains of the palace of Amenhotep IV. Many cuneiform tablets have been recovered from its archives

Tel·ler (télər), Edward (1908-), Hungarian-U.S. physicist. His research into the development, application, and control of nuclear energy made possible (1952) the first successful U.S. hydrogen bomb explosion

tell·er (télər) *n.* a person who tells a story etc. ‖ a bank employee who receives or pays out money ‖ a person who counts the votes cast e.g. in a legislative assembly

Teller Amendment a U.S. amendment (1898) to the declaration of war against Spain. It was sponsored by Senator Henry Moore Teller (1830-1914). It pledged the U.S.A. to the creation of an independent Cuba

tell·ing (téliŋ) *adj.* effective, impressive, *a telling argument* ‖ making a big demand, *a telling blade*

tell-tale (téltel) **1.** *n.* a person who informs, esp. about the small misdeeds of others ‖ any of many mechanical devices serving to record or warn, esp. (*naut.*) a device attached to a ship's steering wheel showing the position of the tiller or rudder **2.** *adj.* revealing, *a telltale blush*

tel·lu·ri·an (teluəri:ən) **1.** *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the earth **2.** *n.* (*rhet.*) an inhabitant of the earth [fr. L. *tellus* (*telluris*), the earth]

tel·lu·ric (teluərik) *adj.* of or pertaining to the earth [fr. L. *tellus* (*telluris*), the earth]

telluric *adj.* of or containing tellurium, esp. tellurium of high valence [TELLURIUM]

tel·lu·ride (téljuraid) *n.* a compound of tellurium with one other element or radical, esp. one more highly electropositive

tel·lu·rite (teljurait) a mineral, TeO_2, found as small yellow or white crystals in the earth's crust ‖ a salt of tellurous acid

tel·lu·rium (teljuəriəm) *n.* a rare, brittle, silver-white chemical element (symbol Te, at. no. 52, at. wt. 127.60) of the sulfur group. It is used chiefly as a secondary vulcanizing agent for rubber and in metallurgy to improve the machinability of steel. It is also used in the manufacture of semiconductor devices ‖ a tellurium-containing mineral ‖ a tellurium of low valence [Mod. L. fr. *tellus* (*telluris*), the earth]

Tel·lus (teləs) (*Rom. mythol.*) the goddess of the earth

tel·o·dy·nam·ic (teloudainæmik) *adj.* of or pertaining to the transmission of machine power to a distant place, esp. by means of ropes, pulleys etc. [fr. Gk *tēle*, far off + DYNAMIC]

tel·o·phase (teləfeiz) *n.* (*biol.*) the fourth and final stage of mitosis and meiosis, during which the chromosome material disperses, forming two new nuclei. Cytoplasmic division follows (*PROPHASE, *METAPHASE, *ANAPHASE) [fr. Gk *telos*, end + PHASE]

Te·los (ti:lɒs) (*Gk* Tilos) an island (area 25 sq. miles, pop. 1,100) of the Dodecanese, Greece

Tel·pak (télpæk) *n.* a Bell System service that leases wide-band communication channels

tel·pher, tel·fer (télfər) *n.* a container or passenger car slung from an overhead cable and propelled by electric power **tel·pher·age, tel·fer·age** *n.* a system of conveyance using telphers [fr. Gk *tēle*, far off + *pherein*, to bear]

tel·son (télsən) *n.* (*zool.*) the unpaired terminal abdominal segment of many arthropods, e.g. the middle lobe of a lobster's tail [Gk = limit]

Tel·star (télstur) *n.* (*communications*) a transatlantic communication satellite, launched in 1962

Tel·u·gu, Tel·e·gu (téləgu.) *pl* **Tel·u·gu, Tel·u·gus, Tel·e·gu, Tel·e·gus 1.** *n.* a Dravidian people living in Andhra Pradesh, India ‖ a member of this people ‖ their Dravidian language **2.** *adj.* of Telugu or the Telugus

Te·ma (téimə) a deepwater port in S.E. Ghana, opened in 1962

Tem·bu (tembu:) [illegible]

tem·blor (temblər) *n.* an earthquake [Span.]

Tem·bu·land (tembu:lænd) *TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES

tem·er·ar·i·ous (temərɛərɪəs) *adj.* (*rhet.*) taking no account of probable consequences, reckless [fr. L. *temerarius*]

te·mer·i·ty (təmeriti) [illegible] recklessness [fr. L. *temeritas*]

Tem·ne (témni:) *n.* a people of central and E. Sierra Leone ‖ a member of this people ‖ the language of this people

tem·peh (tempei) *n.* a high-protein Asian food or condiment prepared by fermenting soybeans with a mold fungus

tem·per (témpər) **1.** *v.t.* to bring (glass, steel etc.) to a desired state of consistency, hardness etc. by heating and then cooling rapidly ‖, to bring (clay) to a desired consistency by adding water and kneading ‖ to prepare (pigment) for use by adding oil ‖ to make less harsh, *to temper justice with mercy* ‖ (*mus.*) to modify the pitch of (an instrument, note or chord) to a temperament ‖ *v.i.* to be or become tempered **2.** *n.* the state of a metal, alloy, clay etc. as regards its hardness, consistency etc. ‖ anger, *a fit of temper* or the tendency to become angry, *she has a temper* ‖ the emotional state of a person or community, *in a good temper* **to get** (or **fly**) **into a temper** to become suddenly angry **to keep (lose) one's temper** to control (fail to control) the impulse to be angry [O.E. *temprian* fr. L. *temperare* and O.F. *temprer*]

tem·per·a (témpərə) *n.* a method of painting pictures using pigments suspended in an albumin [illegible]

tem·per·a·ment [illegible] individual, which tends to condition his re- [illegible] mon in artists, actors, musicians etc. and fre- [illegible] method or act of adjusting the relationship between the fragments of successive semitones on the piano, organ and other fixed-pitch instru- [illegible] **temperamental** [illegible]

temperance [illegible] in drinking alcoholic drinks ‖ total abstinence

temperate [illegible] both of two extremes ‖ of climate: never very

Circle ‖ (*mus.*) tempered (esp. to equal temperament) [fr. L. *temperare* (*temperatus*), to mix in due proportions]

tem·per·a·ture (témprətʃər) *n.* (*phys.*) a quantitative measure of the tendency of heat to flow in a given direction using one of a number of arbitrary scales based on an observable phenomenon, such as the volume change of mercury | the internal heat of the body, *his temperature was above normal* ‖ the excess of this above normal [OF. or OS. F. *temperature* (*temperatura*)]

temperature-humidity index *COMFORT INDEX

tem·pered (témpərd) *adj.* (used in combination) having a specified disposition, *bad-tempered, even-tempered* ‖ modified by the admixture of another quality or substance, *justice tempered with mercy* ‖ (*mus.*) tuned to temperament | (of a metal) brought to the proper degree of hardness or elasticity

tem·pest (tempist) *n.* a very violent wind, esp. when accompanied by hail, heavy rain or snow ‖ a very violent upsurge or expression of emotion [O.F. *tempeste*]

tem·pes·tu·ous (tempéstʃu:əs) *adj.* of or marked by raging storms or gales ‖ violent, turbulent [fr. L. *tempestuosus*]

Tem·pe, Vale of (tempi:) (*Gk* Tembi) a narrow wooded valley (5 miles long) in N.E. Thessaly, Greece, between Mt Ossa and Mt Olympus, opening on to the Gulf of Salonica

Tem·plar (templər) *n.* (*hist.*) a Knight Templar (*Br.*) a barrister having chambers in the Temple, London [O.F. *templier* after the Temple in Jerusalem, near which the Templars had their headquarters]

tem·plate, tem·plet (témplit) *n.* a pattern, usually of thin sheet metal or wood, used when cutting, shaping etc. ‖ a block of wood or metal inserted in a wall to distribute vertical pressures ‖ (*genetics*) a macro-molecule (DNA or RNA) on which an enzyme creates a complementary strand [etym. doubtful]

Temple (témp'l), Sir William (1628-99), English diplomat and author. He negotiated an alliance with the Netherlands and Sweden (1668) and the marriage of the future William III and Mary II (*OSBORNE)

Temple, William (1881-1944), archbishop of Canterbury (1942-4). His works include 'Readings in St John's Gospel' (1939-40), 'Nature, Man and God' (1934) and 'Christianity and the Social Order' (1942). He exercised powerful leadership in reform movements within the Anglican Church, and in the formation of the World Council of Churches

tem·ple (témp'l) *n.* a device in a loom for keeping the cloth stretched transversely [F.]

temple *n.* (esp. in ancient Greece, Rome or Egypt) a building used for the worship of a god **Temple** (*hist.*) one of three successive religious buildings of the Jews in ancient Jerusalem **The Temple** the Inner Temple and Middle Temple of the Inns of Court [O.E. *tempel, templ* fr. L. *templum* and O.F. *temple*]

temple *n.* either of the flat portions of the head between the ear and the forehead [O.F.]

Temple of Jerusalem Solomon's temple to God, built by Phoenician craftsmen. It had a magnificence unknown in Judaism since it was its only center of sacrificial worship. The fortunes of Judaism were involved in its destruction in 586 B.C. and reconstruction in 516 B.C. A third Temple built by Herod c. 20 B.C., still standing in the time of Christ, was destroyed in 70 A.D. The site is now occupied by the Moslem shrines of the Dome of the Rock and the Mosque of Omar

templet *TEMPLATE

tem·po (tempou) *pl.* **tem·pi** (tempi:) **tem·pos** *n.* (*mus.*) the speed at which a piece of music is played or is meant to be played | rate of movement or of some activity (e.g. at which a play is [It.]

tem·po·ral (tempərəl) *adj.* of or situated near a temple or the temples of the head [fr. L. *temporalis* fr. *tempora*, the temples of the head]

temporal *adj.* concerned with life on earth, in contrast to life after death (opp. SPIRITUAL) | of or relating to secular, worldly matters (cf. ECCLESIASTICAL) | of or relating to life in time (cf. ETERNAL) | of time (cf. SPATIAL) | (*gram.*) expressing time or tense | (*Br.*) of peers of the realm as distinguished from archbishops or [illegible] **tem·po·ral·ism** *n.* (*philos.*) a doctrine stressing [illegible] **tem·po·ral·ist** *n.* **tem·po·ral·is·tic** *adj.* [fr. L. *temporalis*]

tem·po·ral·i·ty (tempərælitì:) *pl.* **tem·po·ral·i·ties** *n.* secular property, esp. (*pl.*) the revenues of a church or an ecclesiastic [fr. L. *temporalitas*]

tem·po·rar·i·ly (tempərérəli:) *adv.* for a time only [TEMPORARY]

tem·po·rar·i·ness (témpəreri:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being temporary

tem·po·rar·y (témpəreri:) *adj.* lasting, or intended to last, only for a short time [fr. L. *temporarius*]

tem·po·ri·za·tion (tempərizéiʃən) *n.* the practice or act of temporizing

tem·po·rize (témpəraiz) *pres. part.* **tem·po·riz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tem·po·rized** *v.i.* to act so as to gain time in a difficult situation, esp. by making a policy of avoiding decisions or of agreeing only to what does not commit one very far ‖ (with 'with') to come to terms [F. *temporiser*]

tempt (tempt) *v.t.* to try to persuade (someone) to do something, esp. something which will involve him in a sinful or wrongful act ‖ to be attractive, enticing etc. to, *the publicity tempts me* ‖ (*rhet.*) to run the risk of provoking, *to tempt fate* [O.F. and A.F. *tempter*]

temp·ta·tion (temptéiʃən) *n.* a tempting or being tempted ‖ something which tempts [O.F. *temptacion, tentation*]

tempt·er (témptər) *n.* someone who tempts

tempt·ress (témptris) *n.* a woman who tempts [M.E. *temptour*]

Te·mu·co (temú:kɔ) a city and trade center (pop. 150,560) in S. central Chile: grains, fruit, lumber

ten (ten) **1.** *adj.* being one more than nine (*NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *n.* twice five ‖ the cardinal number representing this (10, X) ‖ 10 o'clock ‖ a playing card marked with 10 spots ‖ (*pl.*) in mathematical calculations, the column of figures two places to the left of the decimal point [O.E. *tien, tēn*]

ten·a·bil·i·ty (tenəbiliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being tenable

ten·a·ble (ténəb'l) *adj.* able to be held, *the office is tenable for one year* ‖ able to be held against attack ‖ able to be maintained, *an opinion no longer tenable* [F]

ten·ace (téneis) *n.* (*cards*) a combination in one hand of the best and third-best cards of a suit, the second-best card being held by an opponent [fr. Span. *tenaza*, pincers]

te·na·cious (tənéiʃəs) *adj.* holding fast, *a tenacious grasp* ‖ firmly held, *tenacious beliefs* ‖ adhesive ‖ retentive, *a tenacious memory* ‖ persistent, *a tenacious bore* [fr. L. *tenax* (*tenacis*)]

te·nac·i·ty (tənæsiti:) *n.* the state or quality of being tenacious ‖ (*phys.*) tensile strength [fr. L. *tenacitas*]

te·nac·u·lum (tinækjuləm) *pl.* **te·nac·u·la** (tinækjulə), **te·nac·u·lums** *n.* a surgical instrument with a sharp hook for picking up arteries etc. in the course of an operation [L. = holder]

te·nail, te·naille (tinéil) *n.* (*fortification*) a low outwork between two bastions in the main defense ditch [F. *tenaille*, pincers]

ten·an·cy (ténənsi:) *pl.* **ten·an·cies** *n.* tenure as tenant ‖ property held by a tenant

ten·ant (ténənt) **1.** *n.* someone paying rent to the owner for the use of land or a building ‖ (*law*) someone holding real estate by any kind of right **2.** *v.t.* (esp. *past part.*) to occupy as a tenant **ténant-a·ble** *adj.* fit to be occupied by a tenant [O.F.]

tenant farmer a farmer cultivating land owned by another and paying a rent in money or produce

ten·ant·ry (ténəntri:) *pl.* **ten·ant·ries** *n.* tenants collectively ‖ the state or condition of being a tenant

Te·nasserim (tənəsərim) the southernmost coastal region of Burma: rubber plantations, rice

tench (tenʃ) *pl.* **tench, tench·es** *n.* *Tinca tinca*, fam. *Cyprinidae*, a teleostean fish (10–12 ins) inhabiting European and Asiatic lakes and rivers. The flesh is coarse and insipid [O.F. *tenche*]

Ten Commandments *DECALOGUE

tend (tend) *v.t.* to take care of, look after (people, animals, machines etc.) ‖ (*naut.*) to stand by (a cable) in order to prevent fouling ‖ *v.i.* (*pop.*, with 'to') to give attention, *you tend to the baby* [shortened fr. ATTEND]

tend *v.i.* to have a prevailing direction, *the wind is tending to the south* | to be prone to act or think in a certain way, *he tends to drive too fast* | to lead or be directed towards a condition or result, *a political situation tending towards anarchy* [F. *tendre*]

ten·den·cy (téndənsi:) *pl.* **ten·den·cies** *n.* the quality of tending towards something or of tending to do something [fr. M. L. *tendentia*]

ten·den·tious, ten·den·cious (tendénʃəs) *adj.* (of thought, writing etc.) having deliberate bias [as if fr. M.L. *tendentia*, tendency, after G. *tendenziös*]

ten·der (téndər) *n.* someone who tends ‖ a small vessel used to transport passengers, goods, fuel etc. from or to a larger ship ‖ a small vessel for passing communications between shore and a larger ship ‖ a vehicle attached to a locomotive, carrying its fuel and water supply

tender 1. *v.t.* to offer (services etc.), offer for acceptance, *to tender one's resignation* ‖ (*law*) to offer (money or services) to meet an obligation and avoid prosecution ‖ *v.i.* (often with 'for') to put in a competitive estimate for work to be done **2.** *n.* an offer of a formal nature, esp. a competitive offer for a contract for work to be done ‖ (*law*) an offer of money or services made to meet an obligation and avoid prosecution ‖ *LEGAL TENDER [A. F. *tender*, F. *tendre*]

tender *adj.* easily damaged, *a tender plant* ‖ (of food) easily chewed ‖ sore to the touch, *tender gums* ‖ sensitive to emotional pain ‖ young and readily impressionable, *of a tender age* ‖ quick to feel compassion or affection etc. ‖ expressing or resulting from such emotions, *a tender smile* ‖ (of a subject of talk) apt or able to cause emotional pain [O.F. *tendre*]

ten·der-foot (téndərfut) *pl.* **ten·der-foots** *n.* a newcomer to a place or situation ‖ a Scout or Girl Scout in the beginners' group

ten·der-heart·ed (téndərhártid) *adj.* easily aroused to pity, sorrow etc.

ten·der·ize (téndəraiz) *v.t. pres. part.* **ten·der·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ten·der·ized** to subject (meat) to a process or machine which makes it tender

ten·der·loin (téndərlɔin) *n.* the most tender undercut of the loin of pork or beef

ten·der·om·e·ter (tendərɔmətə:r) *n.* a device for testing the maturity and tenderness of vegetables and fruit

ten·di·nous (téndinəs) *adj.* of or like a tendon or tendons ‖ consisting of tendons [fr. F. *tendineux* fr. Mod. L.]

ten·don (téndən) *n.* a strong band of connective tissue joining a muscle to some other part [fr. M.L. *tendo* (*tendonis, tendinis*)]

ten·dril (téndrəl) *n.* a leafless organ in climbing plants, resembling a thin coil of wire and serving as a means of attachment to a support [perh. fr. L. *tendere*, F. *tendre*]

Ten·e·brae (ténəbri:) *pl. n.* (*Roman Catholicism*) Matins and Lauds during the last three days of Holy Week, at which the candles are progressively extinguished [L. = shadows]

ten·e·bres·cence (tenəbrésəns) *n.* process of darkening by exposure to X-rays, cathode rays, heat, or some forms of light

ten·e·brous (ténəbrəs) *adj.* (*rhet.*) mysterious, full of obscurities ‖ (*rhet.*) dark, gloomy [O.F. *tenebrus* fr. L.]

Tène, La (læten) a locality of Neuchâtel, Switzerland which has given its name to the civilization of the second Iron Age, the Gallic period preceding the Roman occupation. Archaeological finds at La Tène include remains of vehicles and harness, weapons and many tools

ten·e·ment (ténəmənt) *n.* (*law*) any kind of permanent property, e.g. land or titles or rents, held by one person ‖ a tenement house ‖ an apartment in a tenement house [A.F. fr. M.L. *tenementum*, a holding]

tenement house a building divided into rented apartments, esp. in the poor, crowded, squalid section of a city

Ten·e·rife (tenəri:f) the largest island (area 795 sq. miles, pop. 473,971) of the Canary Is, Spain. Capital: Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Highest point: 12,192 ft (an active volcano). Exports: wine, oranges and bananas, market produce

te·nes·mus (tinezməs) *n.* (*med.*) a continual desire to evacuate the bowels and bladder, characterized by painful straining without effect [M.L. fr. Gk]

ten·et (ténit, *Br.* also ti:net) *n.* a principle, belief or doctrine held by a person or a group [L. = he holds]

Teng H'saio-ping (Deng Xiaoping) (duŋʃi:aupiŋ) (1904–), Chinese Communist revolutionary and political leader. An early Communist leader, he became China's vice-premier (1952) and then Communist party general secretary

(1956). He was purged during the Cultural Revolution and again in 1976 but was reinstated (1977) and as the party's senior vice-chairman became China's most powerful leader. In 1982, Teng was named chairman of the newly created Central Advisory Commission after resigning as party vice-chairman. He remained the most influential member of the Politburo and chairman of the party's Military Commission. He sought more foreign participation in Chinese enterprise and attempted to reform China's economy

tenia *TAENIA

Ten·iers (ténjərz), David (1610-90), Flemish painter, son of David Teniers the Elder (1582-1649). The son, the more famous of the two, is noted esp. for his genre scenes of peasant life

Tenn. Tennessee

Ten·nent (tenənt), Gilbert (1703-64), Presbyterian leader of the Great Awakening religious revival. While a minister in New Brunswick, N.J. (from 1726) he was influenced by Theodore Frelinghuysen, who taught that religion should be a matter of the heart as well as the mind. Tennent traveled on evangelistic missions (1740-1) and a sermon he preached (1740) contributed to the breach between New Side (prorevival) and Old Side (traditionalist) Presbyterians. Later he modified his views and was influential in reuniting the Presbyterians (1758)

Ten·nes·see (tenəsí:) (*abbr.* Tenn.) a state (area 42,244 sq. miles, pop. 4,651,000) of the southeast central U.S.A. Capital: Nashville. Chief city: Memphis. Its rolling uplands lie between the Appalachians in the east and the Mississippi valley in the west. Agriculture: cotton, tobacco, corn, fodder crops, dairy and beef cattle. Resources: coal, zinc (leading state producer), phosphates, copper, building stone. Industries: chemicals (esp. synthetic fibers), metal refining and products, food processing, textiles. State university (1794) at Knoxville. Tennessee was ceded (1783) by Britain to the U.S.A. It became (1796) the 16th state

Tennessee the chief tributary (652 miles long) of the Ohio River, rising near Knoxville, Tennessee, and flowing first south, then north, through Alabama, Tennessee and S.W. Kentucky (*TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY)

Tennessee Valley Authority (*abbr.* T.V.A.) a federal agency of the U.S.A. founded in 1933 for developing the resources of the natural economic unit formed by the Tennessee valley states: Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia. Its chief duties are flood control, maintenance of navigation, provision of electric power, afforestation and development and production of fertilizers and munitions

ten·nis (ténis) *n.* lawn tennis ‖ court tennis [M.E. *tenetz* prob. fr. A.F. *tenetz* = F. *tenez*, take, catch]

Tennis-Court Oath (*F. hist.*, Serment du Jeu de Paume) the oath taken (June 20, 1789) by the third estate that they would not separate until they had given France a constitution. The king having closed the assembly's usual meeting place, the deputies had assembled in a nearby tennis court

tennis elbow pain and inflammation of the elbow, caused by violent or suddenly frequent use of certain muscles in a twisting movement of the hand

ten·nist (ténist) *n.* tennis player

Ten·ny·son (ténis'n), Alfred, Lord (1809-92), English poet. His collections 'Poems Chiefly Lyrical' (1832) and 'Poems' (2 vols, 1842) established his reputation. In 1850 he published 'In Memoriam', a series of lyric elegies in which his art reaches full expression. His later work never consistently reached these heights, although there were occasional lyric triumphs, e.g. 'Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington' (1852), 'Maud' (1855), and 'The Idylls of the King' (1859). He had a very fine ear for the melody and movement of verse

Te·noch·ti·tlán (tenoʊʧi:tlán) the capital of the Aztecs, today Mexico City. Founded c. 1325, it was an impressive city of canals and floating gardens, with more than 300 temples and 146 shrines. The principal temple (teocali) stood on the site of the present cathedral. The city was destroyed by the Spaniards in 1521

ten·on (ténən) **1.** *n.* the end of a piece of wood shaped to fit into a corresponding mortise in a second piece **2.** *v.t.* to shape to fit into a mortise to join (two pieces of wood) with a mortise to join two pieces of wood) with a [illegible] and [illegible]

ten·or (ténər) **1.** *n.* course or overall direction, *the even tenor of events* ‖ the general drift of spoken or written remarks etc. ‖ (*law*) intent or purpose ‖ (*law*) an exact copy ‖ a male voice between baritone and alto, ranging approx. from one octave below middle C to one octave above it ‖ someone who sings with this voice ‖ a musical part written for such a singer ‖ the lowest bell of a peal used for change ringing **2.** *adj.* (*mus.*) of or relating to a tenor ‖ (of an instrument in a family of instruments) having approx. the range of a tenor voice, *a tenor saxophone* [O.F.]

Tenos (ti:nɒs) Turkish Tinos, island and town (9 sq. miles, pop. 10,000) of the N. Cyclades, Greece

ten·pence (tenpəns) *n.* (*Br., hist.*) the sum of ten pennies

ten·pin (tenpin) *n.* a pin used in tenpins ‖ (*pl.*, construed as sing.) a game of American origin, in which a large heavy ball is bowled along a long wooden alley at 10 pins set up in a triangular pattern

ten·rec (tenrek) *n.* any of several small insectivorous mammals of fam. *Tenrecidae* native to Madagascar, esp. *Tenrec ecaudatus*, a common tailless species [fr. Malagasy *tándraka*]

tense (tens) **1.** *adj.* showing or undergoing emotional strain ‖ characterized by or causing emotional stress ‖ stretched tight ‖ (*phon.*) spoken with tensed muscles esp. of the tongue **2.** *v. pres. part.* **tens·ing** *past and past part.* **tensed** *v.t.* to make tense ‖ *v.i.* (often with 'up') to be or become tense [fr. L. *tendere* (*tensus*), to stretch]

tense *n.* (*gram.*) any of the forms of a verb expressing the time of the action or the state of being, *present tense, future perfect tense* ‖ (*gram.*) a set of forms for the various persons for a given time, *recite the present tense of 'amare'* [O.F. *tens*, time]

ten·si·bil·i·ty (tensəbíliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being tensible

ten·si·ble (ténsəb'l) *adj.* able to be extended or stretched [fr. L. *tendere* (*tensus*), to stretch]

ten·sile (ténsəl, esp. *Br.* ténsail) *adj.* able to be extended in length ‖ pertaining to tension [fr. Mod. L. *tensilis* fr. *tendere* (*tensus*), to stretch]

tensile strength (*phys.*) the maximum force of tension to which a material can respond without breaking

ten·sil·i·ty (tensíliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being tensile

ten·si·om·e·try (tensiɒmətri:) *n.* (*phys.*) the study of tensile stength —**tensiometric** *adj*

ten·sion (ténʃən) *n.* a tensing or being tensed ‖ a force tending to cause extension of a body, or the force tending to restore the shape of an extended elastic object ‖ the force tending to minimize the surface of a fluid (*SURFACE TENSION) ‖ the state of a conductor carrying an electric current ‖ a state of emotional stress ‖ a state of repressed hostility ‖ the dynamic relationship between parts of a work of art set off one against another (coined by Tension(al) *adj.* prob. F. ‖ L.L. *tensio* (*tensionis*)]

tension lag platform floating structure moored by steel pipe tether at deepwater sea bottom that resists natural weather forces, developed by Conoco *abbr.* TLP

ten·sor (ténsər) *n.* (*anat.*) a muscle which stretches or tightens ‖ (*math.*) a magnitude by which components of a system may be transformed linearly and of which the notion of vector is a special case [Mod. L. fr. *tendere* (*tensus*), to stretch]

tent (tent) **1.** *n.* a shelter made of canvas, skins etc., supported by a pole or poles and secured by ropes **2.** *v.t.* to live in a tent ‖ *v.t.* to equip with a tent or tents ‖ to lodge in a tent or tents [O.F. *tente*]

tent **1.** *n.* (*med.*) a roll of absorbent material used to keep a wound open **2.** *v.t.* (*med.*) to keep open with a tent [F. *tente*, a probe (surgical instrument)]

ten·ta·cle (tentək'l) *n.* a slender flexible organ on the head of many invertebrate animals, used for feeding, exploration, prehension or attachment ‖ a hairlike outgrowth on the leaves of some insectivorous plants (e.g. sundew) ‖ something that seems to reach out and have a grasp hard to evade, *the tentacles of the law* **ten·tac·u·lar** (tentækjulər) *adj.* **ten·tac·u·late** (tentækjulit, -leit) *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *tentaculum* fr. *tentare*, to

ten·ta·tive (tént·ətiv) *adj.* provisional, subject to [illegible]

rangement ‖ hesitating, *a tentative smile* [fr. M.L. *tentativus*]

ten·ter (téntər) *n.* a frame for stretching cloth to [illegible]

ten·ter·hook (téntərhuk) *n.* a hook used to hold cloth on a tenter **on tenterhooks** in a state of acutely anxious expectancy

tenth (tenθ) **1.** *adj.* being number ten in a series ‖ being one of the ten equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the ninth ‖ one of ten equal parts of anything (1/10) ‖ the tenth day of a month **3.** *adv.* in the tenth place ‖ (followed by a superlative) except nine, *the tenth biggest* [O.E. *téotha*]

Tenth Amendment (1791) final amendment in the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution. It provides that powers not delegated to the federal government by the Constitution nor prohibited to the states are reserved to the states or to the people. The amendment was intended to prevent the new national government from usurping the authority of the states. Although the reserved powers are not enumerated in the amendment, they have been understood to include internal matters such as local government, education and regulation of intrastate commerce, labor and business, as well as family concerns such as marriage, divorce and inheritance. Although today the 10th Amendment is not seen as limiting the authority of the federal government, it was cited to curtail powers of Congress in such landmark Supreme Court cases as *Hammer* v. *Dagenhart* (1918) and *Schecter Poultry Corporation* v. *United States* (1935).

tent stitch a diagonal stitch used in embroidery

tent-trail·er (tenttreilər) *n.* a flat trailer drawn by a motor vehicle carrying a deployable canvas ceiling and sides that can provide tent shelter

ten·u·is (tenjuːis) *pl.* **tenues** (tenjuːi:z) *n.* (*phon.*) a voiceless stop (e.g. k, p, t) [L. = thin, narrow]

ten·u·i·ty (tenjuːiti:) *n.* tenderness (of air or a fluid) thinness, lack of density (*fig.*) poverty, meagerness [fr. L. *tenuitas*]

ten·u·ous (tenjuːəs) *adj.* flimsy, thin, *a tenuous web* ‖ (of air, fluid) not dense, so subtle as to be only vaguely apprehensible, *a tenuous distinction* [fr. L. *tenuis*, thin]

ten·ure (tenjər) *n.* the act, manner or right of holding office or property, esp. real estate ‖ the period of holding this [A.F., O.F.]

Tenure of Office Act a U.S. Congressional act (1867) sponsored by Congressmen who opposed the policies of President Andrew Johnson. It denied the president authority to dismiss any official whose appointment had been confirmed by the Senate, unless the Senate approved the dismissal. Johnson's subsequent removal of Secretary of War Edwin Stanton led to the president's trial for impeachment. In 1926 the Supreme Court ruled the act unconstitutional

te·nu·to (tənu tou, tənju tou) **1.** *adj.* (*mus.*) sustained to its full time value **2.** *adv.* to be sustained in this way (opp. STACCATO) [It.]

Ten Years' War the war fought (1866-78) in Cuba in the east between the Spanish authorities and the guerrillas (*mambises*) led by Carlos Manuel de Céspedes. Spanish domination con-

[illegible]

Mount Everest for the first time (May 29, 1953)

[illegible]

cally) by the patriarch Hueman, who led the [illegible]

American mushrooms (e.g., *Psilocybe*) that is

[illegible]

ter of a pre-Toltec and Toltec civilization (300 [illegible] zenith, and with an area larger than that of [illegible] Columbian America, and was America's first [illegible]

pyramid serving as an observatory. The temple of Quetzalcoatl is adorned with alternating figures of Quetzalcoatl and Tlaloc

te·pa [$C_5H_{12}N_4OP$] (ti:pə) *n.* (*chem.*) a compound related to ethylenimine, used as an insecticide, in flame-proofing textiles, and in the treatment of some forms of cancer

te·pee, tee-pee (ti:pi:) *n.* a conical tent made esp. of skins stretched over a framework of poles, used by North American Indians [fr. Siouan or Dakota *tipi*]

tep·id (tepid) *adj.* slightly warm ‖ unenthusiastic, without warmth, *a tepid reception* **te·pid·i·ty** (tepiditi:) *n.* the state or quality of being tepid [fr. L. *tepidus*]

te·qui·la (tiki:lə) *n.* a fiery Mexican drink distilled from several species of agave, esp. *Agave tequilana* ‖ this plant [Span.]

ter- (tər) *prefix* three ‖ (*chem.*) having three atoms, radicals etc. [L.]

tera- combining form meaning a trillion

ter·a·bit (tɛ́rəbit) *n.* (*computer*) one million million bits (binary digits) of information *Cf* GIGABIT, KILOBIT, MEGABIT

ter·a·to·gen (tərǽtədʒən) *n.* (*med.*) an agent that causes fetal malformation during the first three months of pregnancy, e.g., rubella —**teratogenesis** *n.* production of such malformations —**teratogenic** *adj.* —**teratogenicity** the tendency to cause such malformation

ter·a·toid (terətɔid) *adj.* (*biol.*) abnormally formed [fr. Gk *teras* (*terat-*), monster]

ter·a·tol·o·gy (terətɔlədʒi:) *n.* (*biol.*) the study of malformations and monstrosities [fr. Gk *teras* (*teratos*), monster + *logos*, discourse]

ter·bi·um (tə:rbi:əm) *n.* (*chem.*) a usually trivalent and rarely tetravalent rare-earth element (symbol Tb, at. no. 65, at. mass 158.924) [Mod L. after *Ytterby*, Sweden]

Ter Borch, Ter·borch (tərbɔ́rʃ), Gerard (1617–81), Dutch painter. He excelled in portraits and in genre painting. His interiors faithfully reflect the life of the rich burgher class of his day

ter·bu·ta·line [$C_{12}H_{19}NO_3$] (terbju:təli:n) *n.* (*pharm.*) bronchodilator used to relieve acute bronchospasm in pulmonary disease; marketed as Brethine and Bricanyl

terce (tə:rs) *n.* (*eccles.*) the third of the canonical hours (9 a.m.) ‖ the office for this [O.F.]

ter·cel (tə:rs'l) *n.* a tiercel

terce·let (tə:rslit) *n.* a tiercel

ter·cen·te·nar·y (tə:rsentɛ́nəri: tə:rsenti:nɛ́ri:) **1.** *pl.* **ter·cen·te·nar·ies** *n.* a 300th anniversary ‖ a period of 300 years **2.** *adj.* of a 300-year period [fr. L. *ter*, three times + CENTENARY]

ter·cen·ten·ni·al (tə:rsentɛ́ni:əl) **1.** *n.* a tercentenary **2.** *adj.* tercentenary

ter·cet (tə:rsit) *n.* (*prosody*) three successive lines, e.g. a stanza esp. in terza rima or a triplet [F. fr. Ital.]

-tere combining form meaning a chromosome filament in the process of cell division in the formation of germ cells

ter·e·binth (terəbinθ) *n.* *Pistacia terebinthus*, fam. *Anacardiaceae*, a small European tree yielding a kind of turpentine [fr. L. *terebinthus* fr. Gk]

ter·e·bin·thine (terəbinθin, terəbinθain) *adj.* of turpentine [fr. L. *terebinthinus*]

te·re·bra (tərí:brə) *pl.* **te·re·bras, te·re·brae** (tərí:bri:) *n.* an ovipositor modified for boring in certain hymenopterans [L., borer]

te·re·do (tərí:dou) *n.* **te·re·dos, te·re·di·nes** (tərí:di:ni:z) *n.* a shipworm [L. fr. Gk *teredon*, a boring worm]

Ter·ence (terəns) Latin dramatist (c. 190–159 B.C.), author of six surviving plays based on Greek comedies: the 'Andria', 'Hecyra', 'Heautontimorumenos', 'Eunuchus', 'Phormio' and 'Adelphi'. They are polished and humanitarian, and have more psychological interest than the comedies of Plautus

Te·re·sa (tərí:sə, tərei:sə), **Mother** (1910–), Albanian nun, known for her humanitarian work in the slums of Calcutta, India. She began as a teacher in the Calcutta school run by her order but in 1946 received permission to leave the convent and establish a home for the dying poor. She also founded an orphanage and in 1950 established a new Roman Catholic order of sisters, the Missionaries of Charity. The order now comprises 700 women who work with the very poor on five continents. She received the Nobel peace prize (1979)

Teresa of Avila, St (1515–82), Spanish reformer of the Carmelite order, and Doctor of the Church. She founded 17 houses for nuns and, with St John of the Cross, nearly as many houses for monks. Her writings, which are among the greatest in Christian mysticism, include 'The Way of Perfection' (c. 1565). Feast: Oct. 15

Teresa (Theresa) of Lisieux (li:zjə:), St (1873–97), French Carmelite nun, also known as St Teresa of the Child Jesus and the Little Flower of Jesus. She wrote 'The Story of a Soul' (1897), her spiritual autobiography. Feast: Oct. 3

te·rete (təri:t) *adj.* (*biol.*) cylindrical, usually tapering at the ends [fr. L. *teres* (*teretis*), round]

ter·gal (tə:rg'l) *adj.* (*zool.*) of the tergum, dorsal [fr. L. *tergum*, the back]

ter·gi·ver·sate (tə:rdʒivərseit) *pres. part.* **ter·gi·ver·sat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ter·gi·ver·sat·ed** *v.i.* to practice tergiversation [fr. L. *tergiversari* (*tergiversatus*), to turn one's back]

ter·gi·ver·sa·tion (tə:rdʒivərséiʃən) *n.* change of principles or allegiance, esp. involving a desertion ‖ avoidance of decisions or firm action by roundabout ways [fr. L. *tergiversatio* (*tergiversationis*)]

ter·gum (tə:rgəm) *pl.* **ter·ga** (tə:rgə) *n.* (*zool.*) the back [L.]

teri·ya·ki (teri:jú:ki:) *n.* Japanese dish of steak, fish, chicken, or shellfish with garlic, and/or ginger and then broiled or grilled over charcoal

term (tə:rm) **1.** *n.* a period of time, measured between its beginning and end, *a term of 10 years, term of office* ‖ a subdivision of the academic year ‖ (*law*) one of the periods of the year during which the courts are in session ‖ the end of a period, *to come to its term* ‖ (*law*) an estate the enjoyment of which is fixed to end on a certain date ‖ (*law*) the period for which an estate is granted ‖ one of a set of words having exact limited meanings in cetrain uses, *a technical term* ‖ one of the words peculiar in certain meanings to a particular subject, *a medical term* ‖ (*math.*) each of the quantities composing a ratio, a sum, or an algebraic expression ‖ (*math.*) the numerator or denominator of a fraction ‖ (*logic*) a word or phrase which is the subject or predicate of a proposition ‖ the normal time for the end of pregnancy, *born before term* ‖ (*pl.*) requirements as to conditions, price etc., *terms of surrender, terms of an agreement* ‖ (*pl.*) language of a specified sort, *vague terms* ‖ (*archit.*) an armless statue the lower part of which ends in a pedestal **in terms of** as expressed by, *it is not to be considered in terms of money* **on good (bad) terms with** having good (bad) personal relations with **to bring (someone) to terms** to persuade (someone) to enter into an agreement **to come to terms** to arrive at an agreement **2.** *v.t.* to name or define by a term [F. *terme*]

ter·ma·gant (tə:rməgənt) *n.* a woman who is a terrible scold [early M.E. *tervagant*, a character in the mystery plays]

Ter·man (tə:rmən), Lewis Madison (1877–1956), U.S. psychologist, best known for his application of intelligence tests to schoolchildren. His chief contribution was the Stanford Revision of the Binet-Simon Intelligence Tests (1916, 1937)

ter·mi·na·bil·i·ty (tə:rminəbíliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being terminable

ter·mi·na·ble (tə:rminəb'l) *adj.* (of an agreement) able to be terminated [fr. (obs.) *terminen*, to terminate]

ter·mi·nal (tə:rmin'l) **1.** *adj.* of or forming the end ‖ occurring each term, *terminal examinations* ‖ (of a disease) considered likely to be fatal ‖ (*bot.*) growing at the end of a branch or stem ‖ ending a series, *terminal joints* ‖ of or relating to a terminus **2.** *n.* an end, extremity ‖ a terminus (end of route, station, town or building) ‖ a device at the end of an electric wire etc. for facilitating connections ‖ (*archit.*) a carving, ornament etc. at the end of a pillar, column etc. ‖ (*computer*) the instrument, usu. a keyboard, enabling data to enter or leave a system [fr. L. *terminalis*]

ter·mi·nate (tə:rmineit) *pres. part.* **ter·mi·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ter·mi·nat·ed** *v.t.* to bring to an end, *to terminate an agreement* ‖ *v.i.* to come to an end [fr. L. *terminare* (*terminatus*)]

ter·mi·na·tion (tə:rmineiʃən) *n.* a terminating or being terminated ‖ the end of something in space or time, *at the termination of the examination* (*gram.*) the final sound, letters or syllable of a word [fr. L. *terminatio* (*terminationis*)]

ter·mi·na·tive (tə:rminətiv) *adj.* tending to terminate

ter·mi·na·tor (tə:rmineitər) *n.* someone or something that terminates ‖ (*astron.*) the line dividing the light from the dark part of the moon or a planet [L.L.]

terminer *OYER AND TERMINER

ter·mi·no·log·i·cal (tə:rmin'lɔ́dʒik'l) *adj.* having to do with terminology

ter·mi·nol·o·gy (tə:rminɔ́lədʒi:) *pl.* **ter·mi·nol·o·gies** *n.* the terms proper to an art, science, profession etc. [fr. L. *terminus*, term + *logos*, discourse]

ter·mi·nus (tə:rminəs) *pl.* **ter·mi·ni** (tə:rminai), **ter·mi·nus·es** *n.* either end of a rail, air or bus route ‖ the station, buildings, town etc. at such an end ‖ (*archit.*) a term [L. = end, limit, boundary]

ter·mi·tar·i·um (tə:rmitɛ́əri:əm) *pl.* **ter·mi·tar·i·a** (tə:rmitɛ́əri:ə) *n.* an elaborate, chambered earth mound, often 10–12 ft high, built as a nest by a termite colony [L.]

ter·mite (tə:rmait) *n.* a member of *Isoptera*, an order of very small, white, soft-bodied, social insects living esp. in the tropics. Each colony has a large, winged king and queen, with multitudes of wingless, sterile workers and soldiers. The many species do very great damage to wood [fr. L. *termes* (*termitis*), woodeating worm]

term·or (tə:rmər) *n.* (*law*) someone who holds land etc. for a term of years, or for life [A.F. *termer*]

terms of reference (*Br.*) instructions given to define the limits within which an inquiry, report etc. must be kept and up to which it must go

terms of trade the ratio between prices of two trading countries, a factor in the balance of payments of each one

tern (tə:rn) *n.* a member of various genera of *Laridae*, esp. *Sterna*, a genus of slender, gull-like sea birds, 9–21 ins in length. They have sharply pointed bills which they point downwards while diving. The tail is deeply forked. Most terns are pearly-white with black caps. They are found in many parts of the world, esp. along the North Atlantic coasts [of Norse origin]

tern *n.* something consisting of a set of three, e.g. three numbers drawn to win a big lottery prize [F. *terne*]

ter·na·ry (tə:rnəri:) *adj.* consisting of three ‖ arranged in groups of three ‖ third in a series ‖ (*chem.*) containing three different parts, e.g. elements, atoms or components ‖ (*metall.*) of an alloy of three elements ‖ (*math.*) having three variables ‖ of a scale of numbers using three as the base [fr. L.L. *ternarius*]

ternary alloy an alloy of iron, silicon, and aluminum with high magnetic properties

ternary form (*mus.*) a form in which a movement consists of three sections, the third being a repetition or near-repetition of the first

ter·nate (tə:rneit) *adj.* being or arranged in a group of three ‖ (*bot.*) having three leaflets

ter·pene (tə:rpi:n) *n.* (*chem.*) one of a series of isomeric hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained by distillation from certain plants, esp. conifers. They include pinene (in oil of turpentine) and limonene (in citrus oils) ‖ any of a large class of hydrocarbons (C_5H_8), that are generally regarded as constituted from a linking up of branched fragments containing five carbon atoms and that are found in plants, esp. as constituents of resins or essential oils (*ISOPRENE) [fr. obs. *terpentin* fr. TURPENTINE]

Terp·sich·o·re (tə:rpsikəri:) (*Gk mythol.*) the Muse of dancing

terp·si·cho·re·an (tə:rpsikəri:ən) *adj.* (*rhet.*) of or pertaining to dancing [TERPSICHORE]

Ter·ra (térrə), Gabriel (1873–1942), Uruguayan jurist, politician, and president of the Republic (1931–8). In 1933 he suspended congress, dissolved the council of administration which served as a check on the power of the executive, and abolished the constitution. In 1934 he promulgated a new constitution, but ruled largely by decree

ter·ra *pl.* **-rae** (terə) *n.* (*astron.*) surface area of the moon as distinguished from its *maria*, or seas

ter·race (térəs) *n.* a raised level cut into the side of a hill ‖ a level space, often paved, adjoining a house etc. and used e.g. for sitting in the sun or enjoying a view (*geol.*) a raised bench ‖ a row of houses joined together ‖ a row of houses built on a raised level or on the side of a hill [F. *terrasse*]

terrace *v.t.* *pres. part.* **ter·rac·ing** *past* and *past*

part. **ter·raced** to form into a terrace or terraces ‖ to add a terrace to [TERRACE *n.* or F *terrasser*]

terrace house (*Br.*) a town house (which see)

ter·ra-cot·ta (terəkɒtə) **1.** *n.* hard, brownish-red pottery (of which statues etc. are made) fired unglazed ‖ a statue made of this ‖ the brownish-red color of terra-cotta **2.** *adj.* brownish-red ‖ made of terra-cotta [Ital. = baked earth]

ter·ra fir·ma (terəfə́rmə) *n.* the solid land we walk securely on (as opposed to water or space) [L. = firm land]

ter·rain (təréin) *n.* a stretch of land with respect to its features or condition considered from a particular (e.g. tactical) point of view ‖ (*geol.*) a terrane [F]

ter·rane (təréin) *n.* (*geol.*) a rock formation or series of formations [TERRAIN]

ter·ra·pin (térəpin) *n.* a freshwater, edible turtle of fam. *Testudinidae* found mainly in North America [of Algonquian origin]

ter·raz·zo (tərǽzou, tərá́zou, tərætsou, təráts ou) *n.* a flooring consisting of broken bits of marble or stone set in cement and rubbed to a high polish [Ital. = terrace, balcony]

ter·re-plein (térəplein) *n.* (*fortification*) the platform of a rampart behind the parapet, where the guns are mounted [F.]

ter·res·tri·al (təréstriəl) **1.** *adj.* earthly (opp. CELESTIAL) ‖ of the earth, *terrestrial motion* ‖ consisting of land, not water ‖ (*zool.*) living on land ‖ (*bot.*) growing on land **2.** *n.* an inhabitant of the earth [fr. L. *terrestris*]

terrestrial magnetism the weak, natural magnetic field of the earth as a whole. Its origin is unknown. It would result at points external to the earth's surface if there were a short bar magnet at the center of the earth, with its south pole pointing to the north magnetic pole of the earth. The intensity and direction of this field varies irregularly over the surface of the earth, both diurnally and over long periods of time, the variations being attributed to the source within the earth and the electric currents in the atmosphere, in space, and flowing between the earth and space (*MAGNETIC MERIDIAN, *DIP, *SUNSPOT CYCLE, *MAGNETIC STORM, *DECLINATION)

terrestrial telescope a refracting telescope with an erecting lens system, used for viewing terrestrial objects

ter·ret (térit) *n.* a ring on a harness pad through which the driving reins pass [O.F. *toret, touret* dim. of *tor, tour,* tour]

ter·ri·ble (térəb'l) *adj.* arousing terror ‖ (*pop.*) excessive, hard to bear, *terrible heat* ‖ (*pop.*) very bad, *a terrible reception* **ter·ri·bly** *adv* very ‖ in a terrible manner [F.]

ter·ric·o·lous (terikələs) *adj.* (*biol.*) living in or on the earth [fr. L. *terricola,* earth dweller]

ter·ri·er (téri:ər) *n.* any of various small, exceedingly active dogs which dig into the burrow of the creature they are hunting. There are many breeds, mainly short-haired or rough-haired [F (*chien*) *terrier*]

Terrier *n.* (*mil.*) a 3,000-lb surface-to-air missile (RIM-2) with solid-fuel rocket engine, equipped with beam-rider homing guidance and a nuclear or nonnuclear warhead capability

ter·rif·ic (tərifik) *adj.* (*pop.*) extreme, very great, very large, or in any way extraordinary, *terrific haste, a terrific success* ‖ (*pop.*) very good indeed, *a terrific welcome* **ter·rif·i·cal·ly** *adv* [fr. L. *terrificus* fr. *terrere,* to frighten]

ter·ri·fy (térifai) *pres. part.* **ter·ri·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ter·ri·fied** *v.t.* to fill with terror [fr. L. *terrificare*]

ter·rig·e·nous (tərídʒənəs) *adj.* (esp. of an ocean floor) produced by erosion from the earth [fr. L. *terrigenus,* born of earth]

ter·ri·to·ri·al (teritɔ́ri:əl, terətóuri:əl) **1.** *adj.* of territory or a territory, *territorial possessions* ‖ of or limited to a specific territory, *territorial waters* **2.** *n.* (*Br.*) a member of the Territorial Army [fr. L.L. *territorialis*]

Territorial Army (*Br.*) a standing, reserve army organized in 1908 on a county basis. It was disbanded (Jan. 1968) on grounds of economy.

territorial imperative (*zool.*) possible innate characteristic of animals to define and regard areas as their own; title of book by American writer Robert Ardrey (1908–)

ter·ri·to·ry (teritɔri, teritouri) *pl.* **ter·ri·to·ries** *n.* the area ruled by a sovereign or other authority ‖ (*games*) either half of the playing area (e.g. in hockey, with respect to the defending [illegible] ‖ (*zool.*) an area defended by a male bird or mammal as breeding and feeding ground ‖ a region depending on a foreign government but having some degree of autonomy, *overseas territories* ‖ (*U.S., Canadian* and *Austral. hist.*) an area not admitted to full rights as a state or province ‖ an administrative division ‖ an area allotted to a traveling salesman etc. to cover ‖ a very large tract of country ‖ a sphere or field of [illegible]

ter·ror (térər) *n.* great fear ‖ a person or thing that causes great fear ‖ (*pop.*) a person who is a dreadful nuisance **the Terror** the period of the French Revolution from the fall of the Girondists (June 2, 1793) to the fall of Robespierre (July 27, 1794), dominated by the Committee of Public Safety. Its mass executions were intended to galvanize national resistance in the face of foreign invasion [O. F. *terreur*]

ter·ror·ism (térərizəm) *n.* the policy of using acts inspiring terror as a method of ruling or of conducting political opposition [F *terrorisme*]

ter·ror·ist (térərist) *n.* a person who favors or practices terrorism [F. *terroriste*]

ter·ror·ize (térəraiz) *pres. part.* **ter·ror·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ter·ror·ized** *v.t.* to fill with terror ‖ to dominate by inducing terror

ter·ry (téri:) *pl.* **ter·ries** *n.* one of the uncut loops forming the pile of a pile fabric ‖ terry cloth [origin unknown]

terry cloth a cotton pile fabric made of uncut loops, used e.g. for toweling

terse (tə:rs) *adj.* concise, succinct [fr. L. *tergere (tersus),* to wipe]

ter·tial (tə́:rʃəl) **1.** *adj.* (*zool.*) of the flight feathers of a bird's wing **2.** *n.* a tertial feather [fr. L *tertius,* third]

ter·tian (tə́:rʃən) **1.** *adj.* (*med.*) of a fever) occurring every 48 hours **2.** *n.* (*med.*) a tertian fever [M.E. *fever terciane* or *tercian*]

ter·ti·ar·y (tə́:rʃi:eri:, tə́:rʃəri:) **1.** *adj.* third in order or rank ‖ (*chem.*) characterized by replacement in the third degree or by a carbon atom united by three bonds to chain members ‖ (*eccles.*) of a monastic third (lay) order **Ter·ti·ar·y** of the period of geological time before the Quaternary, marked by the dominance of mammals and by the formation of high mountains such as the Alps and Himalayas (*GEOLOGICAL TIME) **2.** *pl* **ter·ti·ar·ies** *n.* a tertial feather ‖ (*eccles.*) a member of a monastic third order **the Tertiary** the Tertiary period or system of rocks [fr. L. *tertiarius*]

tertiary care (*med.*) services provided by highly specialized providers, e.g., neurologists, neurosurgeons, thoracic surgeons, intensive care units

tertiary education (*Br.*) education beyond the secondary level, universities, and technical training

tertiary treatment (*envir.*) cleaning of waste water that goes beyond the second or biological state, to remove nutrients, e.g., phosphorous, nitrogen, and most suspended solids

Ter·tul·lian [illegible] (Quintus Septimius Florens Tertullianus, c. 160-c. 220), theologian and apologist, born in Carthage. One of the first Christian theologians to write in Latin, he gave the Western Church its terminology. In his 'De praescriptione haereticorum' (197-8) he championed orthodox Trinitarianism and Christology. He was later (c. 210) an influential adherent of Montanism

Ter·uel (terwél) a province (area 5,720 sq. miles, pop. 150,900) of E. Spain (*ARAGON); its capital (pop. 19,000)

ter·va·lent (tə́rveilənt) *adj.* (*chem.*) having three valences (cf. TRIVALENT) [fr. L. *ter,* thrice + *valens (valentis)* fr. *valere,* to be [illegible]

ter·za ri·ma (tértsəri:mə) *n.* a verse form consisting of hendecasyllable tercets, rhyming aba, bcb, cdc and so on. It was used by Dante in the 'Divine Comedy' [Ital. = third rhyme]

TESL [illegible] a second language. *Cf* TEL

Tes·la (teslə), Nikola (1856-1943), Croatian-American electrician and inventor who made practical the use of alternating current. He [illegible] rotate by supplying two coils at right angles [illegible] made it the basis for the Westinghouse power [illegible]

high-voltage electricity, transformers, telephone and telegraph systems, and plants for wireless power transmission

tes·la (téslə) *n* a unit of magnetic flue density in the mks system equal to one weber per sq meter, named for Austrian-born electrician Nikola Tesla (1856 -1943) *abbr.* T

tes·se·late, tes·sel·late (tesəleit) *pres. part.* **tes·se·lat·ing, tes·sel·lat·ing** *past* and *past part* **tes·se·lat·ed, tes·sel·lat·ed** *v.t.* to form into mosaic ‖ to decorate with mosaic **tés·se·lat·ed, tés·sel·lat·ed** *adj.* made into a mosaic (*biol.*) reticulate **tes·se·là·tion, tes·sel·la·tion** *n.* [fr M.L. *tessellare (tessellatus)* fr. L. *tessella,* tes[illegible]

tes·ser·a (tésərə) *pl* **tes·ser·ae** (tésəri:) *n.* a small usually square piece of marble, glass etc used in mosaic **tés·ser·al** *adj.* [L. fr. Gk]

test (test) **1.** *n.* an examination of the nature or value of anything ‖ the method used in making such an examination ‖ a standard by which a thing's qualities are tried ‖ a set of problems, questions etc. by which a person's knowledge, abilities, aptitudes or character are assessed ‖ a set of circumstances, occurring naturally or deliberately contrived, in which the nature or qualities of a person or thing are revealed, *the race was an endurance test for both driver and car* ‖ (*chem.*) a method or reaction for identifying a substance ‖ the reagent used for this (*Br., hist.*) a cupel (cup) (*Br.*) such a cup and its support, which form the hearth of a reverberatory furnace **2.** *v.t.* to submit to a test (*chem.*) to examine by means of a reagent or reagents [O.F. *test,* pot]

test *n.* (*zool.*) the external shell or hard covering of many invertebrates [fr. L. *testa,* tile, pot]

tes·ta (téstə) *pl* **tes·tae** (tésti:), **tes·ta** *n* (*bot.*) the outer coat of a seed [L.]

tes·ta·ceous (testéiʃəs) *adj* of or of the nature of a shell or shells ‖ having a shell (*biol.*) of the reddish-brown color of unglazed earthenware [fr. L. *testaceus,* consisting of shell, brick or tile]

Test Act (*Br. hist.*) any of several acts of parliament, in force 1672-1828, requiring a person holding office under the Crown to take oaths of allegiance and supremacy, renounce belief in transubstantiation etc

tes·ta·cy (téstəsi:) *n* (*law*) the state of being testate

tes·ta·ment (testəmənt) *n.* (*law*) a will (*Bible*) a solemn covenant, esp. the covenant between God and man, *Old Testament* **Tes·ta·ment** a copy of the New Testament books of the Bible [fr. L. *testamentum,* will]

tes·ta·men·ta·ry (testəmentəri:) *adj* (*law*) of a will or its administration (*law*) bequeathed by will ‖ (*law*) in accordance with a will [fr. L. *testamentarius*]

tes·tate (testit) **1.** *adj* (*law*) having left a legally valid will **2.** *n* (*law*) a deceased person who left such a will [fr. L. *testari (testatus),* to testify]

tes·ta·tor [illegible] [A F *testatour*]

tes·ta·trix [illegible] tes·ta·tri·ces [illegible] tə́tri:siz) *n* (*law*) a female testator [L.]

test ban an international agreement not to hold atmospheric tests of nuclear weapons

test case (*law*) a matter submitted for a legal decision in order that a general principle may be established which will govern similar mat[illegible]

test drive [illegible] esp. in order to determine whether to purchase [illegible] test drive

tes·ter (testər) *n* the frame on which the canopy of a four-poster bed rests, or the canopy and frame together ‖ a baldacain over an altar or [illegible]

[illegible] the site of production both of male gametes (spermatozoa) and of the male sex hormone (*TESTOSTERONE). In most mammals the testicles are formed inside the developing embryo [illegible] [fr. L. *testiculus*]

tes·tic·u·late [illegible] cles [fr. L.L. *testiculatus*]

tes·ti·fy [illegible] [illegible] evidence of, *his look testified his guilt* ‖ to affirm, esp. under oath [fr. L.L. or M.L. *testifi*[illegible]

tes·ti·mo·ni·al (testəmouniːəl) **1.** *n.* a written statement concerning the character of a person or value of a thing ‖ a gift made to show corporate appreciation of services rendered by an individual **2.** *adj.* pertaining to or constituting a testimonial or testimony [O.F.]

tes·ti·mo·ny (téstəmouniː) *pl.* **tes·ti·mo·nies** *n.* evidence ‖ something which is evidence ‖ (*law*) an oral or written statement made under oath, esp. by a witness in a legal proceeding [fr. L. *testimonium*]

tes·ti·ness (téstiːnis) *n.* the state or quality of being testy

tes·tis (téstis) *pl.* **tes·tes** (téstiːz) *n.* a testicle [L.]

test match (*cricket*) one of a short series of international cricket matches

tes·tos·ter·one (testɔstəroun) *n.* a male sex hormone produced by the testicles that promotes the development of the genital glands and male secondary sexual characteristics, as well as having an influence on the overall growth and vigor of the organism [TESTIS + STEROL]

test pilot a pilot employed to fly and test new aircraft, esp. prototypes

Tes·tra Ben·a·zine ($C_{19}H_{27}NO_3$) (téstrəbénəziːn) *n.* (*pharm.*) trademark for tranquilizer drug used in treating depression and psychoses

test tube (*chem.*) a glass tube, closed at one end, used in making chemical tests

test-tube baby (test tjuːb) **1.** embryo resulting from an egg that is removed from the mother's ovary, fertilized in a test tube with the father's sperm, then inserted into the mother's uterus for term of pregnancy **2.** a baby conceived by this process *Cf* EMBRYO TRANSFER

tes·tu·di·nal (testúːdˈnˈl, testjuːdˈnˈl) *adj.* (*zool.*) of or like a tortoise or tortoiseshell **tes·tu·di·nar·i·ous** (testuːdˈnéəriːəs, testjuːdˈnéəriːəs) *adj.* [fr. L. *testudo* (*testudinis*), tortoise]

tes·tu·di·nate (testúːdˈnit, testjúːdˈnit) **1.** *n.* a member of *Testudinata* (or *Chelonia*), an order of reptiles comprising turtles and tortoises. Their vertebrae, ribs and dermal bones are fused with a bony box having horny scales **2.** *adj.* of or relating to such a reptile [fr. L.L. *testudinatus*]

tes·tu·do (testúːdou, testjúːdou) *pl.* **tes·tu·dos, tes·tu·di·nes** (testuːdˈniːz, testjuːdˈniːz) *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) a formation of soldiers with their shields held over their heads in close order, used to screen other troops, or to attack the walls of a building or town under siege [L. = tortoise, tortoiseshell]

tes·ty (téstiː) *comp.* **tes·ti·er** *superl.* **tes·ti·est** *adj.* irritable, given to petty fits of ill temper [A.F. *testif*]

te·tan·ic (tətænik) *adj.* of, producing or tending to produce tetanus ‖ of, producing or tending to produce tetany [fr. L. *tetanicus* fr. Gk]

tet·a·nus (tétˈnəs) *n.* a disease, marked by painful, tonic spasms of the voluntary muscles esp. of the jaw, caused by the bacterial infection of wounds, esp. by bacteria in mud or dust. The disease does not readily answer to treatment, but may be prevented by inoculation ‖ (*physiol.*) a muscular contraction of long duration due to rapid, successive stimuli [L. fr. Gk *tetanos*, spasm]

tet·a·ny (tétˈniː) *n.* (*med.*) a disorder characterized by periodic tonic spasms of the involuntary muscles, caused by deficiency of calcium in the blood due to malfunction of the parathyroid glands [fr. F. *tétanie*, periodic tetanus]

tetchy, techy (tétʃiː, téʧiː) *comp.* **tetch·i·er, tech·i·er** *superl.* **tetch·i·est, tech·i·est** *adj.* irritable, peevish [ME *tecchy*, doubtful]

tête-a-tête (tèitətèit, teitət) **1.** *adv.* between two people, privately **2.** *adj.* confidential, private **3.** *pl.* **tête-a-têtes** *n.* a private conversation between two people [F.]

tête-bêche (tetbeʃ) *adj.* (*philately*, of a pair of stamps) printed so that one stamp is inverted in relation to the other [F. = part of inverted

tether (teðər) **1.** *n.* a rope, chain etc. preventing an animal from moving away from a restricted locality **at the end of one's tether** having borne as much as one can bear ‖ at the end of one's financial resources **2.** *v.t.* to attach a tether to [prob. fr. O.N. *tjothr*]

Tetouan *TETUAN

tetra- (tétrə) *prefix* four, consisting of four (*chem.*) having four atoms, radicals etc [Gk fr. *tettares*, *tettara*, four]

tet·ra·ba·sic (tetrəbéisik) *adj.* (*chem.*) of an acid containing four hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms or radicals

tet·ra·chord (tétrəkɔrd) *n.* (*mus.*) a diatonic series of four notes with an interval of a perfect fourth between the first and last notes, the basic unit of ancient Greek music **tet·ra·chor·dal** *adj.* [fr. Gk *tetrachordon*, a musical instrument fr. *tetra-*, four + *chorde*, string]

tet·rad (tétræd) *n.* a set of four ‖ (*chem.*) a tetravalent element, atom or radical ‖ (*biol.*) a group of four cells produced by the successive divisions of a mother cell ‖ (*biol.*) a temporary grouping of chromosomes by fours formed by the first meiotic division [fr. Gk *tetras* (*tetrad-*), group of four]

tet·ra·dac·tyl (tetrədæktəl) **1.** *adj.* (of an animal) having four digits **2.** *n.* a tetradactyl animal

tet·ra·dy·na·mous (tetrədáinəməs) *adj.* (*bot.*) having four long stamens and two shorter ones, e.g. in *Cruciferae* [fr. Mod. L. *tetradynamia* fr. Gk *tetra-*, four + *dunamis*, power]

tet·ra·eth·yl lead (tetraéθəl) a heavy, colorless, poisonous liquid, $Pb(C_2H_5)_4$, added to gasoline to prevent knocking in an internal-combustion engine

tet·ra·gon (tétrəgɔn) *n.* (*geom.*) a four-angled plane figure **te·trag·o·nal** (tetrægən'l) *adj.* (*geom.*) having four angles ‖ of a crystal system in which there are three axes at right angles, the two lateral axes being equal [fr. Gk *tetragonon*]

Tet·ra·gram·ma·ton (tetrəgræmətɔn) *n.* the word composed of four letters which is the Hebrew name for Jehovah (written JHVH, IHVH, JHWH, YHVH, YHWH, considered too sacred to pronounce) [Gk fr. *tetragrammatos* adj., having four letters]

tet·ra·he·dral (tetrəhíːdrəl) *adj.* of, pertaining to or like a tetrahedron [fr. late Gk *tetraedros*]

tet·ra·he·drite (tetrəhíːdrait) *n.* a gray mineral, $(CuFe)_{12}B_4S_{13}$, usually consisting of tetrahedral crystals, worked esp. for the silver and copper which it often contains [G. *tetraedrit*]

tet·ra·he·dron (tetrəhíːdrən) *pl.* **tet·ra·he·drons, tet·ra·he·dra** (tetrəhíːdrə) *n.* (*geom.*) a solid figure with four faces, esp. four triangular faces [fr. late Gk *tetraedron*]

tet·ra·hy·dro·can·nab·i·nol ($C_{21}H_{30}O_2$) (tetrəhaidroukənæbinɔl) *n.* (*chem.*) **1.** a phenol derived from hemp resin that provides the chief intoxicant in marijuana **2.** a synthetic preparation with the same qualities *abbr.* THC

tet·ra·hy·droz·o·line ($C_{13}H_{16}N_2$) (tetrəhaidrɔzouliːn) *n.* (*pharm.*) a nasal decongestant; marketed as Tyzine and Visine

tet·ra·hy·men·a (tetrəhaimenə) *n.* (*biol.*) a ciliate protozoan commonly used in biochemical (esp. genetic) research

te·tral·o·gy (tetrælədʒiː) *pl.* **te·tral·o·gies** *n.* a series of four connected dramatic works, esp. three ancient Greek tragedies followed by a satyric play given at the festival of Dionysus [fr. Gk *tetralogia*]

te·tram·er·al (tetræmərəl) *adj.* tetramerous

te·tram·er·ous (tetræmərəs) *adj.* (*bot.*) arranged in sets of four ‖ (*zool.*) having four joints in each tarsus [fr. Mod. L. *tetramerus* fr. Gk]

te·tram·e·ter (tetræmitər) *n.* (*prosody*) a line of four feet [fr. L. *tetrametrus* fr. Gk]

tet·ra·ploid (tétrəplɔid) **1.** *adj.* having or being four times the haploid number of chromosomes **2.** *n.* a tetraploid organism [TETRA- + *-ploid* fr DIPLOID and HAPLOID]

tet·ra·pod (tétrəpɔd) **1.** *adj.* having four feet or four limbs **2.** *n.* a four-footed animal, esp. one of the higher vertebrates [fr. Mod. L. *tetrapodus* fr Gk]

te·trap·ter·ous (tetræptərəs) *adj.* (*biol.*) having four wings [Mod. L. *tetrapterus*]

tet·ra·py·rrole or **tetrapyrrol** (tetrəpairoul) *n.* (*chem.*) a group of compounds with four pyrole rings connected in a ring, e.g., in chlorophyll, or in a chain, e.g., phycobilins

te·trarch (tiːtrurk, tétrurk) *n.* (*hist.*) a governor of the fourth part of a province of the Roman Empire **te·trarch·ate** *n.* the office of a tetrarch [fr. L.L. *tetrarcha*, L. *tetrarches* fr. Gk]

te·trar·chy (tétrurkiː, tiːtrurkiː) *pl.* **te·trar·chies** *n.* the area governed by a tetrarch ‖ the jurisdiction of a tetrarch [fr. L.L. *tetrarchia*]

tet·ra·spore (tétrəspɔr, tétrəspour) *n.* (*bot.*) a group of four asexual nonmotile spores produced by the sporangium of certain algae

tet·ra·stich (tétrəstik) *n.* a poem or stanza of four lines [fr. L. *tetrastichos* fr. Gk]

te·tras·ti·chous (tetræstikəs) *adj.* (*bot.*, e.g. of the flowers on some spikes) arranged in four rows [L.L. *tetrastichus*, of four rows]

tet·ra·syl·lab·ic (tetrəsilæbik) *adj.* having four syllables [TETRASYLLABLE]

tet·ra·syl·la·ble (tétrəsiləbˈl) *n.* a four-syllable word

tet·ra·va·lent (tetrəvéilənt) *adj.* (*chem.*) having a valence of four (cf. QUADRIVALENT) [fr. Gk *tetra-*, four + L. *valens* (*valentis*) fr. *valere*, to be strong]

tet·rode (tétroud) *n.* (*elec.*) a four-electrode electron tube containing an anode, a cathode, a control grid and a screen grid [TETRA- + Gk *hodos*, way]

te·trox·ide (tetrɔksaid) *n.* an oxide containing four oxygen atoms

Te·tuan (tetwún) (*F.* Tetouan) a city (pop. 137,080) in N. Morocco: food processing, tobacco

Tet·zel (tétsəl), Johann (c. 1465-1519), German Dominican monk. His preaching on indulgences provoked Luther to publish his Wittenberg theses (1517)

Teu·co *TEFMEJO

Teu·to·bur·ger Wald, Battle of (tɔitoubuərgərvɔlt) a battle (9 A.D.) in Westphalia, Germany, in which a group of German tribes annihilated a Roman army, ending Rome's attempts to conquer Germany

Teu·ton (tuːtˈn, tjuːtˈn) *n.* a member of the Teutonic people, esp. a German ‖ (*hist.*) a member of an ancient German tribe which invaded Gaul and was wiped out by Marius at Aix-en-Provence (102 B.C.) [fr. L. *Teutones*, *Teutoni* pl. ns.]

Teu·ton·ic (tuːtɔnik, tjuːtɔnik) *adj.* pertaining to the peoples of N. Europe who speak a Germanic language, esp. the Germans ‖ (*hist.*) pertaining to the ancient Teutons [fr. L. *Teutonicus*]

Teutonic Knight a member of a military and religious order founded at Acre (1190-1) by German merchant crusaders during the third Crusade, to care for the sick. It became (1198) an order of knights, confined to Germans of noble birth, and increasingly military. The Teutonic Knights embarked (1229) on a crusade against Prussia, which they ruled during the 13th and 14th cc. The order was secularized in 1525, suppressed by Napoleon in 1809, and revived in Austria in 1840. It became a mendicant order in 1929. A Protestant branch, the bailiwick of Utrecht, exists as a corporation of noblemen

Tew·fik Pasha (tuːfik, tjuːfik) (Mohammed Tewfik, 1852-92), khedive of Egypt (1879-92), son of Ismail Pasha. He was ruler in little more than name, the real power being exercised by Britain and France during his reign

Tewkes·bur·y, Battle of (tuːksbəriː, tjuːksbəriː, tuːksberiː, tjuːksberiː) a battle (1471) in which Edward IV of England defeated Henry VI and Margaret of Anjou during the Wars of the Roses

Tex. Texas

Tex·as (téksəs) (*abbr.* Tex.) a state (area 267,399 sq. miles, pop. 15,280,000) of the southwest U.S.A., on the Gulf of Mexico. Capital: Austin. Chief cities: Houston, Dallas. It is largely a plain, with a wide flat coastal belt and semiarid mountains and plateaus in the extreme west. Agriculture: cotton, sorghums, beef cattle, pecans (first state producer of all these), cereals (incl. rice), vegetables, citrus fruits, dairy and poultry products. Resources: oil and natural gas (first state producer), salt, sulfur, limestone. Industries: chemicals, oil refining, food processing, transport equipment, machinery. State university (1883) at Austin. Texas was explored (16th and 17th cc.) by the Spanish, and was part of Mexico (1821-36). It became an independent republic (1836) and the 28th state of the U.S.A. (1845)

Texas citrus mite a red spider (*Eutetrarychus banksi*) that attacks leaves of citrus trees

'Texas v. White' a ruling (1869) of the U.S. Supreme Court after the Civil War. Invoking the Constitution, the Court declared that secession from the Union was inadmissible, as the United States was 'an indissoluble Union of indissoluble states'

Tex·co·co de Mo·ra (teskɔkɔðemɔru) a town in central Mexico, in the state of Mexico. Originally it was the city-state of the kingdom of the Chichimecas, whose most famous monarch was Netzahualcoyotl

text (tekst) *n.* the sustained narrative, train of thought or argument etc. in a written or printed

work, as distinguished from footnotes, commentaries etc. ‖ the subject matter of a speech etc, esp. as written down ‖ a short extract from the Scriptures, often used as the theme of a sermon ‖ an author's original writing, as compared with e.g. a translation of it ‖ a particular version of a writing, *the First Folio text* ‖ the wording used in something written, engraved etc. ‖ (*mus.*) a printed score ‖ (*mus.*) the words of a song, libretto etc. or the words of a poem etc set to music ‖ a textbook [F. *texte*]

text-book (tékstbuk) *n.* a book written and published for use by students as a basis for their studies

text hand a large style of handwriting (from the custom of writing the text in a larger hand than the notes etc.)

tex-tile (tékstil, tékstail, tekstəl) **1.** *adj* woven; suitable for weaving ‖ pertaining to weaving **2.** *n.* a woven fabric ‖ a fiber suitable for weaving [fr. L. *textilis*, woven and *textile opus*, woven fabric]

textile finishing the final treatment of a fabric, after it has been woven, dyed or printed, designed to give it special qualities (impermeability etc.), esp. surface qualities of glossiness (CALENDERING), fireproofing etc

textile printing a process of imprinting colored patterns on a fabric by means of a roller or press, in contrast to interweaving or dyeing

tex-tu-al (tékstʃu:əl) *adj.* pertaining to a literary text, *textual criticism* ‖ contained in the text, *textual errors* [O.F. *textuel*]

textual criticism the close study and analysis of a literary text, esp. to determine the best reading ‖ a method of literary criticism based on close study of the text itself rather than on sources, biography etc.

tex-tu-al-ly (tékstʃu:əli:) *adv.* as regards the text ‖ verbatim

text-ure (tékstʃər) *n.* the distinctive character of a textile fabric which results from the quality of its threads and the way these are woven ‖ the parts of a whole thought of as woven like a textile fabric ‖ the structure of a rock, tissue etc. ‖ (*arts*) the quality produced by the arrangement, treatment or handling of a medium, material etc., *the rich texture of the orchestration* [fr. L. *textura*, a weaving]

T-50 *n.* (*mil.*) Chinese main battle tank, with 85-mm guns

T-55 *n.* (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. main battle tank, with 100-mm gun, eight machine guns; considered obsolescent

TFL (*education abbr.*) for teaching English as a foreign language *Cf* TESL

TG (*linguistics abbr.*) for **1.** transformational generative **2.** transformational grammar

T-group (ti:gru:p) *n.* (*psych.*) short for training group, a form of psychotherapy depending on the process of feedback from interactions within the group in a psychologically unthreatening environment *Cf* ENCOUNTER GROUP, SENSITIVITY TRAINING

-th *suffix* used to denote a state or condition, as in 'warmth' [part O. Gmc., part O.E. or O.N]

-th *suffix* used to indicate ordinal numbers after three, as in 'fourth' [fr. O.E. *-pa*, *-þe* or *-opa*, *-ope*]

Th (*chem.*) thorium

Thack-er-ay (θækəri:), William Makepeace (1811-83), English novelist. He wrote the 'History of Henry Esmond' (1852), 'Vanity Fair' (1847-8), 'Pendennis' (1848-50), 'The Newcomes' (1853-5), 'The Virginians' (1857-9) and books of lectures and essays. Like his near contemporary Dickens, Thackeray was a popular writer, working for the enlarged reading public of his day and esp. for serial publication. Both authors were humorists, sentimentalists and social satirists. But instead of writing about the lower classes and social abuses, Thackeray satirized romantic sentimentality and the snobbishness and futility of upper-class life

Thad-dae-us (θædi:əs), St *JUDE, St

Thai-land (táilænd) (formerly Siam) a kingdom (area 198,250 sq. miles, pop. 52,700,000) in S.E. Asia. Capital: Bangkok. People: 94% Thai, with Chinese, Malay, and smaller Cambodian, Annamese, Shan and Burmese minorities. Language: Thai, some Chinese and English. Religion: 90% Hinayana Buddhism, 4% Moslem, with small Confucian and Christian minorities. 60% of the land is forest. 16% is cultivated in the central basin and 7% elsewhere. The central alluvial plain (under 150 ft) of the Chao Phraya is surrounded by highest in the northwest (Doi Inthanon 8,514 ft). N. Thailand, between the Salween and the Mekong, is a region of deep valleys (1,000 ft) and mountain ranges (5,000-8,000 ft) covered with hardwood forest, running north-south. The east is a shallow, sparsely populated sand-[illegible]. Mean annual [illegible] 3,000 ft. Average temperatures (F.): Bangkok [illegible] center 50 ins, Chao Phraya delta 40-50 ins, Bangkok 77 ins, eastern basin 15 ins, Isthmus of Kra 130 ins. Livestock: water buffaloes, cattle, hogs, horses, elephants. Agricultural products: rice, corn, sugarcane, copra, peanuts, cotton, kenaf, tobacco, sesame, coconuts, beans, rubber, fruit. Forestry products: teak and other hardwoods, gurjun, charcoal. Mineral resources (mainly in the peninsula): tin, lead, coal, copper, lignite, wolfram, antimony, manganese, iron ore, fluorite, gypsum, silver, gold, tungsten, semiprecious stones, salt. Industries: textiles, paper, cement, sugar refining, fishing, furniture, tourism. Exports: rice, rubber, corn, tin, tapioca, jute, teak. Imports: manufactures, machinery, fuels and oil, chemicals, foodstuffs. Chief port: Bangkok. Photographs: [illegible] the oldest being Chulalongkorn, Bangkok (1917). Monetary unit: baht (100 satang). HISTORY: [illegible] A.D.) Thais from the mountains of Yunnan moved down into the valley and set up several independent kingdoms. The country came under the influence of the Khmer kingdom (c 1001) [illegible] under a new line of kings with their capital at Ayudhya. Wars followed with the Burmese and the Cambodians until the 19th c. The Portuguese began trading with Thailand (1511) and were replaced by the British, the Dutch and the French (17th c.). A coup d'état (1688) largely cut Siam off from foreign influence. Ayudhya was destroyed (1767) by the Burmese, and the capital was moved to Bangkok (late 18th c.) by the founder of the present ruling dynasty. Thailand was again opened to Western influence (mid-19th c.) and many Western reforms were introduced. France forced Thailand to surrender its claims to Cambodia (1867) and Laos (1893). Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perlis were ceded to Britain (1909). Thailand joined the Allies (1917) in the 1st world war. A coup d'état (1932) resulted in a constitutional monarchy. After attempting to seize back the regions it had lost to French Indochina, Thailand was invaded by the Japanese (1941-4). It joined the U.N. (1946) and SEATO (1954). A coup d'état (1951) restored the 1932 constitution. Britain, Australia and the U.S.A. contributed to Thailand's defense against Communist [illegible] (1965)

Thai, Tai (tai) *pl* **Thais, Thai, Tais, Tai** *n.* a native or inhabitant or a descendant of a native or inhabitant of Thailand ‖ the language of Thailand ‖ a race of people living in parts of Thailand, Laos, North Vietnam, S. China and Burma ‖ a group of languages usually considered as belonging to the Sino-Tibetan language group

thal-a-men-ce-phal-on [illegible] diencephalon [fr. Gk *thalamos*, thalamus + EN[illegible]]

thal-a-mus (θæləməs) *n.* (*anat.*) the receptacle of a flower ‖ the larger portion of the diencephalon (*BRAIN) that is a major sensory coordinating area, sending sensory impul[illegible]

thal-as-se-mi-a (θæləsi:mi:ə) *n.* (*med.*) a congenital form of anemia, esp. among Mediterranean peoples, due to impaired synthesis of a polypeptide chain. **thalassemic** *adj*

tha-las-sic (θəlæsik) *adj.* of or relating to the sea [of or relating to bays, gulfs and small bodies of [illegible]

tha-las-so chemistry (θəlæsou) chemistry of sea water

thal-as-sog-ra-phy [illegible] **thalassographic** [illegible]

thal-as-so-ther-a-py [illegible] apeutic

thal-er [illegible]

Thales [illegible] was also renowned as a mathematician, statesman and astronomer. He predicted the total

thalid-o-mide (θəlidəmaid) (*pharm.*) a sedative and hypnotic drug that was found to be responsible for malformed offspring [illegible] **embryopathy** *n.* the malformation

thal-lic (θælik) *adj.* of, relating to or containing thallium, esp. of compounds in which it is trivalent

thal-li-um (θæli:əm) *n.* a bluish-white, usually monovalent but sometimes trivalent, metallic element (symbol Tl, at. no. 81, at. mass 204.37), resembling soft lead. Thallium compounds are very poisonous and are used esp. in pesticides [fr. Gk *thallos*, green shoot (because of the [illegible] of the [illegible])]

thal-loid (θælɔid) *adj.* (*bot.*) of, resembling or consisting of a thallus

thal-lo-phyte (θæləfait) *n.* a member of *Thallophyta*, a primary division or subkingdom of the plant kingdom including algae, fungi and bacteria (cf. EMBRYOPHYTE) [fr. Mod. L. *Thallophyta* pl. n. fr. Gk [illegible] plant]

thal-lous (θæləs) *adj.* of or relating to thallium, esp. of compounds in which the element is monovalent

thal-lus (θæləs) *n.* (*bot.*) [illegible] **thalluses** [illegible] the plant body of a thallophyte that does not possess any organs or tissues homologous with those of higher plants but is composed of parts performing the same functions as the root, stem, leaves and vascular system of higher plants. There is wide variation in size and form of thalli, from microscopic one-celled plants to complex treelike marine algae [L. fr. Gk *thallos* [illegible] shoot]

thal-weg (tálveg, tálveik) *n.* the principle of law widely adopted in the Americas to establish the exact territorial limit where a border runs along a river. The limit is taken as the deepest point of the river, as against the principle adopted in Europe of taking the midpoint [G., fr. *Thal*, valley + *weg*, way]

Thames (temz) a river (209 miles long) rising in the Cotswolds, S. England, and flowing east to the North Sea, navigable by large ships to London

Thames, Battle of the an engagement (1813) on the Thames River near Chatham, Ont., during the War of 1812. A U.S. force commanded by Gen. William H. Harrison defeated the British and their Indian supporters. The victory restored [illegible]

than (ðæn, *unstressed* ðən) **1.** *conj.* used after a [illegible] first to the second part of a comparison, *he runs faster than you, we finished sooner than we* [illegible] manner etc., *nothing other than a two-year contract would satisfy him* ... when, *hardly were the words uttered than he began to regret them* **2.** *prep.* (only in phrases) **than whom, than which** compared to whom, compared to which, *than which there is nothing better* [O.E. *thanne*, *thonne*, *thennе*]

than-age [illegible] the tenure of this land ... the office of a thane

thane, thegn (θein) *n.* (*Eng. hist.*) a freeman (in Anglo-Saxon England) holding land in return [illegible] *thegn*, *then*]

thank [illegible] hold responsible for, *we can thank him for our loss* **to have oneself to thank** to be oneself to blame for one's loss, failure etc., *if you get into trouble you'll have only yourself to thank* [O.E. *thancian*, *thoncian*]

thank-ful [illegible] [illegible] thanks]

thank-less (θæŋklis) *adj.* (of a person) ungrate[illegible] sion of gratitude, esp. to God

thanks [illegible] of gratitude ... a formula usually without a fol[illegible]

thanks·giv·ing (θæŋksgɪvɪŋ) *n.* the act of expressing thanks, esp. to God **Thanksgiving** *n* Thanksgiving Day
Thanksgiving Day a day, the fourth Thursday in November, set apart in the U.S.A. for recalling the goodness of God in blessing the Pilgrims with their first good harvest (1621) and, by association, for thanking God for all his bounty [(in Canada) the second Monday in October, similarly kept as a national holiday
Thant (tunt, θunt), U (1909-74), Burmese diplomat, secretary-general of the U.N. (1962-72)
Thar (tur) (or Indian Desert) a sandy desert (about 100,000 sq. miles) in Rajasthan, India, and West Pakistan
Tha·sos (θeɪsɒs) a wooded, mountainous Greek island (area 152 sq. miles, pop. 15,000) off the Macedonian coast: olives, wine, marble
that (ðæt) **1.** *pl.* **those** (ðouz) *adj.* designating the person to whom or thing to which attention is drawn, *he will like that one, take that road* | designating one of two things which are compared or contrasted, *this hat is cheaper than that one* ‖ designating the person or thing further away than another, *she can reach this shelf but not that one* ‖ designating some well-known person or thing not described, *oh, that laugh of his!* **2.** *pl.* those *pron.* (demonstrative) the person or thing indicated or understood, *that will be enough, those who agree are in the majority* ‖ the thing farther away, *she can reach this but not that* ‖ one of two things which are compared or contrasted, *this is cheaper than that* ‖ (relative, used in restrictive clauses, or often omitted) who, whom or which, *the play that we saw together* or when, *the day that he was born* **3.** *adv.* (*pop.*) to such a degree, *he isn't that blind and is sure to notice* | to an extent previously designated or about to be designated, *you shouldn't spend that much* **4.** *conj.* introducing a noun clause, *she saw that he was ill* ‖ introducing a causal clause, *he regrets that he was too ill to come* ‖ (*rhet.*) introducing a clause expressing purpose, *she did it that he might go free* ‖ introducing a clause expressing a result, *he drove so fast that he had an accident* ‖ (*rhet.*) introducing an elliptical sentence expressing surprise, indignation, a wish etc., *would that the end might never come!* **at that** even so, what is more ‖ at that point **in that** because, insofar as, *he was right in that the name had not changed* [but]
that is, that is to say used to introduce a further explanation of something previously stated, explained, discussed etc. **that's that** that's settled, finished [O.E. *thæt*]
thatch (θætʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to cover with thatch **2.** *n.* a covering, esp. for a roof, made of straw, reeds, leaves, rushes etc | this material [O.E. *theccan, thæccean*]
Thatch·er (θætʃər), Margaret Hilda (1925–), Britain's first woman prime minister (1979–) A member of the House of Commons from 1959, she became secretary of state for education and science when the Conservatives returned to power (1970). She replaced Edward Heath as Conservative party leader (1975) and when her party won a decisive victory in a general election (1979) she became the first woman prime minister in European history. Her popularity eroded (1981) when cuts in government spending and strict control of the money supply contributed to Britain's worst recession since the 1930s. The Falkland Islands War (1982), [illegible] lands through military force to expel Argentina, was extremely popular. Her government was reelected (1983), winning a substantial majority in Parliament. Her decision to allow British-based U.S. jets to attack Libya and her [illegible] South Africa caused controversy in 1986
Thaumas [illegible] [father of the [illegible]]
thau·ma·turge [illegible] one who works or supposedly works miracles **thau·ma·turgic, thau·ma·turgi·cal** [illegible] [fr. M.L. *thaumaturgus* fr. Gk]
thau·ma·turgy [illegible] the working of miracles or supposed miracles [fr. Gk *thauma*
thaw [illegible] to become liquid or soft due to the temperature rising above freezing point (of weather) to become warm enough to melt ice or snow (to become less hard, less numb, less icy etc. as a result of being warmed (to become more friendly, less stiff in manner *v.t.* to cause to thaw (to cause to become more friendly **2.** *n.* a thawing ‖ (of weather) warmth which will cause a thaw ‖ a becoming less stiff in manner [O.E. *thawian*]
THC TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL
the (ðə *before consonants*, ði: *before vowels and when used emphatically*) **1.** *adj.* the definite article used to denote a person or thing or persons or things being spoken of or already mentioned, *the paint is dry* ‖ used to denote that which is present, near at hand etc., *the soup is good* ‖ used before the names of things which are unique or designated or identified by a title, *the Irrawaddy, the Prince of Wales* ‖ used emphatically to denote best, best-known, most valued etc., *he is the best composer for me* (equivalent to a possessive pronoun) used of something belonging to a person already mentioned, *take her by the elbow* or of someone in an understood family relationship, *how are the children?* ‖ (*commerce*) for every, per, each, *potatoes at 2 dollars the sack* ‖ used to denote the particular person or thing or particular kind out of many, identified by a modifier, *the next house, the man who lives there, the car of the year, the duty to vote, the spoken word* ‖ used to denote a person, animal etc. considered generically, *the rose is my favorite flower* ‖ preceding an adjective used substantivally, *the young, the occult* **2.** *adv.* (used before a comparative adjective or adverb) to that extent, in that degree, *it is the more precious because of its association*
the... the to what extent... to that extent, *the sooner the better* [O.E. *se* masc. nom. (with 'th-' from other genders and cases)]
the·an·throp·ic (θi:ənθrɒpɪk) *adj.* being both God and man **the·an·thro·pism** (θi:ænθrəpɪzəm) *n.* the theological doctrine of the union of divine and human nature in the incarnate Christ ‖ the attributing of human characteristics to the divine ‖ belief in a theanthropic being [fr. eccles. Gk *theanthrōpos* fr. *theos*, god + *anthrōpos*, man]
the·ar·chy (θi:ɑrki:) *pl.* **the·ar·chies** *n.* a political system under which men are governed by God or gods | a class or body of ruling gods [fr. eccles. *Gk thearchia* fr. *theos*, god + *-archia*, a ruling]
theater of cruelty dramatic art form designed to convey sense of suffering and evil by creating a nonverbal atmosphere and utilizing various shock techniques, originated in the 1930s by French surrealist actor and writer Antonin Artaud (1896–1948), who saw such drama as a ceremonial act of purgation
theater of fact dramatic presentations based on current events, often utilizing involved personalities and actual public statements and words from the news
theater of involvement dramatic presentations designed to shock and upset middle-class standards and so to create social change
theater of panic (*Fr., théâtre panique*) theater characterized by a contrasting blend of rustic vitality (Pan), tragedy and fun, refinement and bad taste; coined by Fernando Arrabal (1932–)
theater of protest dramatic presentations, e.g., street theater, designed to influence public opinion in favor of social change
theater of the absurd dramatic presentations that depict the absurdity of the human condition in an incomprehensible universe by abandoning realistic form and utilizing fantastic or other eccentric means
theater of the mind dramatic presentations designed to simulate a psychedelic milieu, e.g., with flashing lights, hallucinogenic background
theater of the streets [illegible]
the·a·ter, the·a·tre (θi:ətər) [illegible] building or open space where dramatic performances are given, furnished with a stage for the actors and seats for the audience ‖ dramatic art, *it makes good* [illegible] the written dramatic literature of a country, period or person, *the theater of Elizabethan England* | a place where dramatic events occur, *a theater of war* ‖ a room furnished with a demonstration bench and tiers of seats, used for teaching and demonstrating | (*Br.*) an operating theater [fr. L. *theatrum* fr. Gk]
the·a·ter-go·er, the·a·tre-go·er (θi:ətərgouər) *n.* a person who attends the theater frequently
the·at·ri·cal (θi:ætrɪk'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to the theater, *a theatrical entertainment* suggesting the theater, *theatrical gestures* **the·at·ri·cal·ism, the·at·ri·cal·i·ty** *ns* **the·at·ri·cals** *pl. n.* dramatic performances (esp. amateur and private) [fr. L.L. *theatricus* fr. Gk]
the·at·rics (θi:ætrɪks) *n.* theatrical performances ‖ theatrical behavior or effects [fr. L.L. *theatricus*, of the theater, fr. Gk]
Thebes (θi:bz) an ancient city of Upper Egypt on the Nile, the site of two modern villages, Luxor and Karnak. It was the capital of the Middle Kingdom. Restored by the Ptolemies and the Romans, it was destroyed by an earthquake (27 B.C.). Principal ruins: tombs of the Kings (in the Valley of the Kings, across the Nile from Luxor and Karnak) and several temples of Ammon, esp. the Great Temple (begun in the 12th dynasty) at Karnak
Thebes (modern Thiva, pop. 15,899) an ancient city of Boeotia which became for a short period (mid-4th c. B.C.) the leading power in Greece, under Epaminondas
the·ca (θi:kə) *pl.* **the·cae** (θi:si:) *n.* (*bot.*) a spore case, sac or capsule ‖ (*anat., zool.*) a structure serving as a protective covering for an organ or for a whole organism, e.g. the spinal cord, follicle or pupa [L. fr. Gk *thēkē*, a case]
thee (ði:) pron. objective case of THOU [O.E. *thec, theh*, accusative of *thu, thū*, thou and *the*, dative of *thu, thū*]
theft (θeft) *n.* the act of stealing something ‖ an instance of this
thegn THANE
the·ine (θi:i:n, θi:aɪn) *n.* (*chem.*) caffeine [fr. Mod. L. *thea*, tea]
their (ðɛər) *possessive adj.* of, belonging to or done by them [fr. O.N. *theira, theirra* genitive pl. of demonstrative *sá, sú*, that, the]
theirs (ðɛərz) *possessive pron.* that or those belonging to them, *the fault is theirs* [THEIR]
the·ism (θi:ɪzəm) *n.* the belief in a god or gods, esp. belief in the one God who created and rules the universe (cf. ATHEISM. cf. DEISM) [fr. Gk *theos*, god]
the·ist (θi:ɪst) *n.* someone who believes in theism **the·is·tic** *adj.* [fr. Gk *theos*, god]
them (ðem) *pron.* objective case of THEY, *we caught them* [M.E. *theim, theym* fr. O.N. *theim*]
the·mat·ic (θi:mætɪk) *adj.* of or constituting a theme **the·mat·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. Gk *thematikos*]
thematic apperception test (*psych.*) projective psychological test in which the subject describes or otherwise responds to a series of black-and-white pictures, developed by American psychometrist Henry Murray (1892–) *abbr.* TAT
theme (θi:m) *n.* the matter with which a speech, essay etc. is chiefly concerned ‖ (*gram.*) a stem ‖ (*mus.*) a structurally important element of a composition developed, repeated, inverted etc. ‖ an entire musical passage on which variations are based ‖ a short composition set by a schoolteacher ‖ a signature tune [M.E. *teme* fr. O.F.]
theme song a recurrent song in a musical, movie etc. ‖ a signature tune
The·mis (θi:mɪs) (*Gk mythol.*) the goddess of justice or law
The·mis·to·cles (θɪmɪstəkli:z) (c. 525-c. 460 B.C.), Athenian statesman and general. As leader of the democratic party during the Persian Wars he determined the strategy which led to the decisive Greek naval victory at Salamis (480 B.C.) and the retreat of Xerxes I. Accused of treason and corruption, he was ostracized (c. 471 B.C.) and fled to Persia, where he was well received by Artaxerxes I
them·selves (ðəmselvz) *pl. pron.* refl. form of THEY, *they hurt themselves* ‖ emphatic form of THEY, *they themselves escaped unhurt*
then (ðen) **1.** *adv.* at that time, *he was not there then* ‖ at the time immediately following, *he shut the door and then locked it* ‖ at another time, *if you are going to be in this neighborhood I will see you then* | next in sequence, order etc., *first come the girls and then the boys* ‖ in addition, *and then there's the problem of finding capable nurses* | consequently, as a logical result, *if you didn't bring it then you must be very forgetful* **2.** *adj.* being at an understood past time, *the then headmaster ordered these books* ‖ **3.** *n.* that time, *since then I have not seen him* [O.E. *thanne, thænne, thonne*]
then and there at once, immediately
the·nar (θi:nər) **1.** *n.* the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot ‖ the muscular ball at the base of the thumb **2.** *adj.* of a thenar [Mod. L. fr. Gk]
thence (ðens) *adv.* (*rhet.*) from that place or that time for that reason | (*rhet.*) from that source [M.E. *thennes, thannes* fr. earlier *thenne*]
thence·forth (ðensfɔrθ, ðensfourθ) *adv.* from that time onward

thence-for-ward (ðensfɔrwərd) *adv.* thence forth
thence-for-wards (ðensfɔrwərdz) *adv.* thence forth
the·o·bro·mine (θi:əbroumi:n) *n.* (*chem.*) a bitter crystalline alkaloid, resembling caffeine, contained in cacao beans and to a lesser extent in kola nuts and tea, used as a heart stimulant and diuretic [fr. Mod. L. *Theobroma*, a genus of trees including cacao fr. Gk *theos*, god + *broma*, food]
the·o·cen·tric (θi:əsentrik) *adj.* centered in God [fr. Gk *theos*, god + *kentrikos*, in or at the center]
the·oc·ra·cy (θi:ɔkrəsi) *pl.* **the·oc·ra·cies** *n.* government by priests or men claiming to know the will of God ‖ a state thus governed [fr. Gk *theokratia*]
the·oc·ra·sy (θi:ɔkrəsi) *n.* a mixing of several gods in one in the minds of worshipers ‖ the identification of one god with another in worship ‖ an act of union of the soul with the supreme spirit, resulting from contemplation [fr. Gk *theokrasia*]
the·o·crat (θi:əkræt) *n.* a ruler in a theocracy ‖ someone who advocates theocracy [THEOCRATIC]
the·o·crat·ic (θi:əkrætik) *adj.* of or pertaining to a theocracy [fr. Gk *theokratia*, theocracy]
The·oc·ri·tus (θi:ɔkritəs) (3rd-2nd cc. B.C.), Greek poet born at Syracuse, author of the Idylls. He was the first to write bucolic poems
the·od·i·cy (θi:ədisi:) *pl.* **the·od·i·cies** *n.* vindication of the justice and goodness of God in spite of the existence of evil in the world ‖ natural theology [fr. F. *Théodicée*, a work by Leibniz fr Gk *theos*, god + *dikē*, justice]
the·od·o·lite (θi:ɔdəlait) *n.* an instrument used by surveyors to measure vertical and horizontal angles, consisting of a small telescope moving along a graduated scale [origin unknown]
The·o·do·ra (θi:ədɔrə, θi:ədourə) (c. 508-48), Byzantine empress (527-48), consort of Justinian I, over whom she exercised great influence
The·od·o·ric (θi:ɔdərik) 'the Great' (c. 454-526), king of the Ostrogoths (c. 474-526). Encouraged by the Byzantine emperor Zeno, he invaded Italy (488) and defeated (489-93) Odoacer, the Gothic king. He had Odoacer murdered (493). He took the title 'king of Italy', and he ruled well, preserving Roman laws and institutions, repairing roads and public buildings, and showing toleration toward the Roman Catholic Church
The·o·do·si·us I (θi:ədoujiəs, θi:ədoujəs) 'the Great' (c. 346-95), Roman emperor (379-95). He was appointed by Gratian to rule the eastern part of the empire after the death of Valens. He also administered the western part in the name of Valentinian II after the death (388) of Maximus. A Christian, he established Catholicism as the official religion (380), condemned both Arianism and paganism, and convened the Council of Constantinople (381). On his death, the division of the Roman Empire became final, Arcadius inheriting the east and Honorius the west
Theodosius II (401-50), Byzantine emperor (408-50), son of Arcadius. He was forced to pay increasing amounts of tribute to the Huns under Attila. The Council of Ephesus (431) was held during his reign, and the Codex Theodosianus, a summary of imperial legislation since Constantine I, was compiled (438)
the·o·gon·ic (θi:əgɔnik) *adj.* of or relating to theogony
the·og·o·ny (θi:ɔgəni:) *pl.* **the·og·o·nies** *n.* the origin, generation or descent of the gods, as told in myths [fr. Gk *theogonia*]
the·o·lo·gian (θi:əlóudʒən) *n.* a person who is learned in theology [F. *théologien*]
the·o·log·i·cal (θi:əlɔdʒikəl) *adj.* of or relating to theology
theological virtues the three virtues faith, hope and charity
the·ol·o·gize (θi:ɔlədʒaiz) *pres. part.* **the·ol·o·giz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **the·ol·o·gized** *v.i.* to write or speculate about theology ‖ *v.t.* to treat from the point of view of theology, to fit into a theological scheme [fr. M.L. *theologizare* and prob. THEOLOGY]
the·ol·o·gy (θi:ɔlədʒi:) *pl.* **the·ol·o·gies** *n.* the science which studies God and all that relates to him, including religion, and which in Christian theology has many branches, e.g. ascetical (dealing with training in religious life), dogmatic (formulation of doctrine), moral (the behavior of [illegible] (contemplation of union with God), natural (in which God is known by the light of human reason alone), pastoral (dealing with the care of souls) and positive (dealing with revealed truth), a particular system of religious teaching and practice [F. *théologie* fr. L. fr. Gk]
the·om·a·chy (θi:ɔməki:) *pl.* **the·om·a·chies** *n.* war or a battle among the gods [fr. Gk *theomachia*]
the·o·mor·phic (θi:əmɔrfik) *adj.* made in the image of a deity [fr. Gk *theomorphos*]
[illegible] the appearance of God or a deity in a form vis- [illegible] [fr. L. fr. Gk]
The·oph·i·lus (θi:ɔfələs), St (2nd c.), bishop of Antioch, a Father of the Christian Church, author of the 'Apologia'. Feast: Dec. 20
The·o·phras·tus (θi:əfræstəs) (c. 372–c. 287 B.C.), Greek philosopher. He succeeded Aristotle as head of the Lyceum. He wrote scientific and philosophical treatises, but is best known for 'Characters', a collection of vivid sketches depicting various ethical types. The book was widely imitated by later writers
the·or·bo (θi:ɔrbou) *n.* (*hist.*) a musical instrument, a lute with a double neck to accommodate extra bass strings, played esp. in the 17th c. [fr. F. *theorbe*, *teorbe* fr. Ital.]
the·o·rem (θi:ərəm, θi:ərem) *n.* (*math.*) a statement susceptible of logical proof when certain facts are accepted as true ‖ (*math.*) an expression of a rule or relationship in terms of a formula or symbols, *binomial theorem* [F. *théoreme* or fr. L.L. *theorema* fr. Gk]
the·o·ret·ic (θi:əretik) *adj.* theoretical [fr. L.L. *theoreticus* fr. Gk]
[illegible] not on factual knowledge ‖ of, pertaining to or being theory ‖ tending to theorize **the·o·re·ti·cian** (θi:əretiʃən) *n.* a theorist [fr. L.L. *theoreticus* fr. Gk]
the·o·ret·ics (θi:əretiks) *pl. n.* the speculative parts of a science or art [THEORETIC]
the·o·rist (θi:ərist) *n.* someone who theorizes [THEORY]
[illegible] and *past part* **the·o·rized** *v.i.* to engage in constructing a theory or theories ‖ *v.t.* to construct a theory or theories about
[illegible] organized body of ideas as to the truth of something, usually derived from the study of a number of facts relating to it, but sometimes entirely a result of exercising the speculative imagination ‖ knowledge of a science or art derived from such study and speculation (cf. PRACTICE) ‖ a general body of assumptions and principles, *the theory of democracy* ‖ a group of mathematical theorems presenting a comprehensive and systematic view of a subject, *the theory of probability* ‖ a conjecture, *have you any theory as to who could have done it?* [fr. L.L. *theoria* fr. Gk]
theory of games the application of mathematical logic to the strategy, tactical moves and fluctuating odds of situations involving conflict and where several lines of action are possible for the opponents, e.g. in competitive business and in war
[illegible]
[illegible]
Theory Z (*business*) management technique in which employees are enlisted to assume responsibility for greater productivity and in meeting problems, usu. in order to meet or surpass com-
[illegible] theosophy **the·o·soph·i·cal** *adj.*
the·os·o·phist (θi:ɔsəfist) *n.* a believer in theos- [illegible] [fr. M.L. *theosophus* fr. late Gk]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] religious mysticism by Madame Blavatsky in 1875 in the U.S.A., and propagated by the [illegible] claims to be a synthesis of those elements in all religions which result from divine revelation; communion with God [fr. M.L. *theosophia* fr.
[illegible]

a·peu·ti·cal *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. *therapeuticus* fr. [illegible]]
therapeutic community (*psych.*) a social organization within a structured therapeutic setting, integrating responsibility between patients and staff, overcoming patient dependency, that is esp. effective in rehabilitating drug addicts and alcoholics
therapeutic index (*pharm.*) a measure of drug effectiveness based on the ratio of the largest dose producing no side effects to the lowest dose [illegible]
ther·a·peu·tics (θerəpju:tiks) *n.* the branch of [illegible] treating diseases, injuries etc. [fr. Mod. L. *therapeutica* adj. fr. Gk *therapeutike* (*technē*), (the art of) healing]
ther·a·pist (θerəpist) *n.* someone skilled in a particular therapy, *an occupational therapist*
ther·a·py (θerəpi:) *n.* the treating of the physically or mentally ill by therapeutic means [fr. Mod. L. *therapia* fr. Gk]
[illegible]
there (ðɛər) **1.** *adv.* in or at that place, *she saw him there* ‖ to or towards that place, *he went there yesterday* ‖ then, at that point, *there he interrupted* ‖ in those circumstances, *there was his chance of escape* ‖ right now, *there goes the bell* **2.** *pron.* used as an introductory word in impersonal constructions, esp. when the verb has no complement, *there were only two left* **3.** *n.* that place, *from there they went south* **4.** *inter.* used to express confirmation, *there, I told you so!* or comfort, *there, you will soon be better* or triumph, *there, it's finished!* [O.E. *thær, ther*]
[illegible] that ‖ (*archaic*) at that place or time
there-a·bout (ðɛərəbaut) *adv.* thereabouts
there-a·bouts (ðɛərəbauts) *adv.* near that place ‖ near to that number, amount etc., *ten pounds or thereabouts* [O.E. *thær, abūtan*]
there·af·ter (ðɛəræftər, ðɛərɑftər) *adv.* after that time or place [O.E. *thæræfter*]
there·by (ðɛərbai) *adv.* thus, by this or that [illegible] **thereby hangs a tale** [illegible]
[illegible]
there·fore (ðɛərfɔr, ðɛərfour) *adv.* for that reason [M.E. *therfore, therefore*]
there·from [illegible] from that, from it [M.E.]
there·in (ðɛərin) *adv.* (*legal contexts*) in that thing, place etc. ‖ (*rhet.*) in that respect, *we don't know all the facts and therein lies our difficulty* [O.E. [illegible]]
there·in·af·ter (ðɛərinæftər, ðɛərinɑftər) *adv.* (*legal contexts*) later in the same document
there·in·be·fore (ðɛərinbifɔr, ðɛərinbifour) *adv.* (*legal contexts*) earlier in the same document
there·of (ðɛərɔv, ðɛərɒv) *adv.* (*legal contexts*) of [illegible]
there·on (ðɛərɔn, ðɛərɒn) *adv.* (*rhet.*) on that thing just mentioned ‖ (*rhet.*) thereupon [O.E. [illegible]]
Theresa (TERESA)
there·to (ðɛərtu:) *adv.* (*legal contexts*) to it, to that, *the condition applying thereto* [O.E. *thær to, thærto*]
there·un·der (ðɛərʌndər) *adv.* (*legal contexts*) under that heading or under the conditions just set out ‖ (*rhet.*) under that thing, place etc. just [illegible]
there·u·pon (ðɛərəpɔn, ðɛərəpɒn) *adv.* immediately after that (*legal contexts*) as a result of that [M.E. *ther upon, ther up on*]
[illegible] mediately after that (*archaic*) with this, that
[illegible] sphinx or a mermaid) half human and half ani-
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] of heat energy, e.g. one equal to 100,000 British
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

thermal conductivity (*phys.*) ability to conduct heat ‖ (of a substance) the amount of heat transmitted across a cube of unit volume in unit time when the temperature difference between the faces of the cube is 1° C. (cf. ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY)
thermal diffusion (*phys.*) the separation of the heavy from the light components of a fluid mixture under the influence of a temperature gradient
thermal energy analyzer device used to pinpoint nitrosome concentrations in chemicals; developed by Thermo Electron Corp. *abbr.* TEA
thermal neutron (*phys.*) a neutron of low energy, emitted in the disintegration of some radioactive nuclei, e.g. U^{235}
thermal pollution (*envir.*) industrial disposal of heated liquid into rivers or other natural waters, causing undesirable ecosystemic changes *also* heat pollution
thermal volt *KELVIN
ther·mic (θə:rmik) *adj.* thermal [fr. Gk *thermē*, heat]
Ther·mi·dor (θə:rmidɔr, termidɔr) *n.* (*F. hist.*) the 11th month of the French Revolutionary calendar ‖ the coup d'etat of 9 Thermidor (July 27, 1794) in which Robespierre and his supporters were overthrown and the Terror was ended [F. fr. Gk *thermē*, heat + *dōron*, gift]
therm·i·on (θə:rmaiən) *n.* (*phys.*) an ion produced by heating a substance (usually to incandescence) **therm·i·on·ic** (θə:rmaiɔnik) *adj.* of or operating by means of thermions [fr. Gk *thermos*, hot, *thermē*, heat + ION]
thermionic tube (*electr.*) device that emits electrons from a hot metal cathode, e.g., electron gun in a cathode-ray tube, precursor of the transistor
ther·mis·tor (θə:rmistər) *n.* an electrical resistor whose resistance is a known, rapidly varying function of temperature. Thermistors are made usually of rare-earth and certain other metallic oxides, and are used esp. as thermometers and in katharometers [fr. THERMAL + RESISTOR]
ther·mit (θə:rmit) *n.* thermite
ther·mite (θə:rmait) *n.* a mixture of aluminum powder and a metallic oxide (usually iron oxide), which yields molten iron, alumina and large quantities of heat when ignited by a magnesium fuse. It is used in welding and in incendiary bombs [fr. *Thermit*, a trademark]
thermo- (θə:rmou) *prefix* heat ‖ thermoelectric [Gk fr. *thermos*, hot, *thermē*, heat]
ther·mo·chem·is·try (θə:rmoukémistri:) *n.* the study of the heat relations in chemical changes
ther·mo·cou·ple (θə:rmoukʌp'l) *n.* (*phys.*) a device, consisting of two dissimilar metallic conductors in contact, that produces an electrical current whose magnitude depends on the temperature of the junction. It is used to measure temperature and in thermopiles (*SEEBECK EFFECT)
ther·mo·dy·nam·ic (θə:rmoudainæmik) *adj.* pertaining to thermodynamics **ther·mo·dy·nám·ics** *n* the branch of physics dealing with the relation between heat and other forms of energy (*LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS)
ther·mo·e·lec·tric (θə:rmouiléktrik) *adj.* of or relating to thermoelectricity **ther·mo·e·lec·tri·cal** *adj*
thermoelectric effects *JOULE EFFECT, *PELTIER EFFECT, *SEEBECK EFFECT, *THOMSON EFFECT
ther·mo·e·lec·tric·i·ty (θə:rmouilektrísiti:, θə:rmouelektrísiti:) *n.* electrical energy produced by the action of heat, e.g. in the Seebeck and other thermoelectric effects
ther·mo·form (θə:rməfɔrm) *n.* process of molding plastics (for packaging) by using heat — **thermoform** *v.* —**thermoformable** *adj*
ther·mo·gen·e·sis (θə:rmoudʒénisis) *n.* (*biol.*) the production of heat by the oxidation of foodstuffs in the body, or by other physical or chemical changes within the body
ther·mo·ge·net·ic (θə:rmoudʒənetik) *adj.* of thermogenesis [fr. Gk *thermē*, heat + GENETIC]
ther·mo·gen·ic (θə:rmoudʒénik) *adj* of or relating to thermogenesis [fr. THERMO + Gk *-genes*, born of]
ther·mo·graph (θə:rməgræf, θə:rməgraf) *n.* a recording thermometer, used chiefly by meteorologists
ther·mog·ra·phy (θə:rmɔgrəfi:) *n.* **1.** raised-printing process in which resin dusts are used to raise lettering, imitating copperplate engraving **2.** (*med.*) technique of body-heat measurement used for early detection of cancer cells, which tend to have an elevated temperature **3.** technique for measuring temperatures of distant surfaces —**thermogram** *n.* the product —**thermograph** *n.* the apparatus —**thermograph** *v.*
ther·mo·gra·vim·e·try (θə:rməgrəvíimətri:) *n.* the measurement of changes in weight due to temperature change —**thermogravimetric** *adj*
ther·mo·la·bile (θə:rmouléibil) *adj.* (*biochem.*) unstable, i.e. losing its characteristic properties, when heated (opp. THERMOSTABLE)
ther·mom·e·ter (θərmɔmitər) *n.* any of several types of instrument used to measure temperature on any of several temperature scales **ther·mo·met·ric** (θə:r·məmétrik), **ther·mo·mét·ri·cal** *adjs.* **ther·mom·e·try** (θərmɔmitri:) *n* (*THERMISTOR, *RESISTANCE THERMOMETER, *THERMOCOUPLE, *PYROMETER, *GAS THERMOMETER) [fr. Gk *thermē*, heat, *thermos*, hot + mētron, measure]
ther·mo·nu·cle·ar (θə:rmounú:kli:ər, θə:rmounjú:kli:ər) *adj.* relating to nuclear fusion
ther·mo·phil (θə:rməfil) **1.** *n.* a thermophile **2.** *adj.* thermophile **ther·mo·phile** (θə:rməfail) **1.** *n.* (*biol.*, e.g. of certain bacteria) an organism which thrives at relatively high temperatures (e.g. 50–55° C.) **2.** *adj.* (*Br.*) of or relating to a thermophile [THERMO- + Gk *philos*, dear, loving]
ther·mo·phys·i·cal *adj.* of the physical properties of materials at various temperatures
ther·mo·pile (θə:rməpail) *n.* an instrument, consisting of a number of thermocouples arranged in series, used for measuring incident radiant energy by the heating effect it produces, or as a portable generator of electric current (*SOLAR BATTERY)
ther·mo·plas·tic (θə:rmouplæstik) **1.** *adj.* becoming soft or plastic when heated and rigid again when cool **2.** *n.* a thermoplastic substance, e.g. polystyrene
Ther·mop·y·lae (θərmɔpəli:) a passage (wider now than in ancient times) between the Oeta Mtns and the marshy shore of Thessaly, Greece, 9 miles southeast of Lamia. Leonidas and 300 Spartans fought a rearguard action here to the death (480 B.C.) to delay the Persian army of Xerxes I during the Persian War
Ther·mos (θə:rməs) *n.* a doublewalled vessel used to keep substances at a temperature other than that of the surroundings. The space between the walls is evacuated to prevent heat transfer by conduction and convection, and the walls are silvered to reduce radiation [Trademark]
Thermos bottle a Thermos
ther·mo·set·ting (θə:rmousétiŋ) *adj.* of plastics and resins, which when once heated and compressed, resist further heat treatment
Thermos flask (esp. *Br.*) a Thermos
ther·mo·sol (θə:rməsɔl) *n.* process for dyeing synthetic fibers by utilizing heat for dispersal and penetration of dyestuffs
ther·mo·sphere (θə:rməsfiər) *n.* (*meteor.*) the region of the earth's atmosphere above the mesosphere about 50 mi. from the surface, including exosphere and part of ionosphere, at which temperature increases with height —**thermospheric** *adj. Cf* MESOSPHERE
ther·mo·sta·ble (θə:rmoustéib'l) *adj.* (*biochem.*) not losing its characteristic properties when heated (opp. THERMOLABILE)
ther·mo·stat (θə:rməstæt) *n.* a device used to maintain a constant temperature by cutting off the heat supply when this temperature is reached and restoring it when the temperature begins to fall as a result of cooling **ther·mo·stát·ic** *adj.* **ther·mo·stát·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. THERMO- + Gk *statos*, standing]
ther·mo·tax·is (θə:rmoutæksis) *n.* (*biol.*) a reaction, esp. a locomotor reaction, of an organism to heat stimuli ‖ the regulation of body temperature [Mod. L. fr. Gk *thermē*, heat + *taxis*, arrangement]
ther·mo·trop·ic (θə:rmoutrɔpik) *adj.* of or showing thermotropism [fr. THERMO- + Gk *tropos*, a turning]
ther·mot·ro·pism (θə:rmɔtrəpizəm) *n.* (*bot.*) a tropism in plants in response to heat stimuli
the·sau·rus (θisɔ:rəs) *pl.* **the·sau·ri** (θisɔ:rai), **the·sau·rus·es** *n.* a useful literary collection or selection, esp. a book of synonyms and antonyms [L. fr. Gk *thēsauros*, treasure]
these *pl* of THIS
The·se·us (θi:si:əs, θi:sju:s) (*Gk mythol.*) hero and king of Athens. He is associated with Heracles and his campaign against the Amazons. Helped by Ariadne, daughter of King Minos, he killed the Minotaur in the labyrinth of Crete. He married Ariadne, but deserted her in Naxos
the·sis (θi:sis) *pl.* **the·ses** (θi:si:z) *n.* a proposition ‖ a reasoned argument, esp. in a written dissertation on a theme connected with the specialty by a candidate for any of certain academic degrees ‖ (*logic*) an affirmation (cf. ANTITHESIS, cf. HYPOTHESIS) ‖ (*prosody*) the unaccented part of a metrical foot (opp. ARSIS) [Gk = a placing]
Thes·pi·an (θéspi:ən) **1.** *adj.* of dramatic art ‖ of Thespis **2.** *n.* (*rhet.*) an actor ‖ (*hist.*) a native or inhabitant of Thespiae, a town of ancient Greece [after THESPIS]
Thes·pis (θéspis) (6th c. B.C.) Greek poet who won a prize for tragedy at Athens (534 B.C.). He is considered the founder of Greek tragedy
Thes·sa·lo·ni·ans, Epistles to the (θesəlóuni:ənz) the 13th and 14th books of the New Testament, almost certainly written (c. 51) by St Paul to the Church at Thessaloniki. They condemn false ideas that the second coming of Christ is at hand
Thes·sa·lon·i·ki (θesəlɔnikai) *SALONICA
Thes·sa·ly (θésəli:) a region of N. Greece consisting of plains surrounded by mountains: Ossa and Pelion on the Aegean coast (east), Olympus (north), Pindus (west), Oeta (south). It includes the Vale of Tempe. It was famous in antiquity for its cavalry. It was conquered by Macedon (4th c. B.C.) and became part of the Roman Empire (146 B.C.), of Turkey (1393) and of Greece (1881)
the·ta (θéitə, θi:tə) *n.* the eighth letter (θ, ϑ = th) of the Greek alphabet [Gk *thēta*]
theta pinch quick-pulsed compression of a magnetic field around ionized gas (plasma), used to control fusion
theta wave (*physiol.*) a brain wave pattern of 4 to 8 Hz with voltage greater than in alpha waves, which occurs in many brain regions, esp the hippocampus *Cf* ALPHA WAVE, DELTA WAVE
the·ur·gic (θi:ə:rdʒik) *adj.* of or relating to theurgy **the·ur·gi·cal** *adj.*
the·ur·gist (θi:ə:rdʒist) *n.* a person who practices theurgy
the·ur·gy (θi:ərdʒi:) *n.* divine intervention in nature or in human affairs, e.g. in a miracle ‖ the power possessed by a human being to secure or prevent such divine action, esp. the magical power which certain Neoplatonists believed might be acquired by long training, self-purification and esoteric learning and practices [fr. L. *theurgia* fr. Gk]
thew (θju:) *n.* (*rhet.*, esp. *pl.*) muscle, strength [fr. O.E. *thēaw*, custom]
they (ðei) *pron., 3rd person pl., nominative case* two or more persons, animals or things already mentioned ‖ (*pop.*) people or a group of people generally, *they say it will be a hard winter* [M.E. *thei* fr. O.N. *their*]
they'd (ðeid) *contr.* of THEY HAD, THEY WOULD
they'll (ðeil) *contr.* of THEY WILL, THEY SHALL
they're (ðɛər, ðéiər) *contr.* of THEY ARE
they've (ðeiv) *contr.* of THEY HAVE
thi·a·min (θáiəmin) *n.* thiamine
thi·a·mine (θáiəmi:n, θáiəmin) *n.* vitamin B_1 (*DIET), the antineuritic member of the vitamin B complex [fr. Gk *theion*, sulfur + AMINE]
thi·a·zine (θáiəzi:n) *n.* any of a class of compounds having a ring comprised of an atom of sulfur, an atom of nitrogen and four atoms of carbon ‖ a derivative of one of these compounds [fr. Gk *theion*, sulfur + AZINE]
thi·a·zole (θáiəzoul) *n.* a colorless liquid, C_3H_3NS, resembling pyridine ‖ any of its derivatives, used in dyes [fr. Gk *theion*, sulfur + AZOLE]
thick (θik) **1.** *adj.* of relatively great depth from one surface to its opposite surface ‖ large in diameter, *a thick log* ‖ broad, *a thick line* ‖ dense, closely massed together, *thick underbrush* ‖ (of the atmosphere in a room) stuffy ‖ viscous, *a thick syrup* ‖ measured between opposite surfaces, *three inches thick* ‖ (of speech) hoarse and indistinct because the words are run together ‖ (of regional or foreign accent) strongly marked ‖ (*pop.*) slow to understand ‖ (*pop.*) intimately friendly **a bit thick** (*Br., pop.*) unreasonable, *he thought it a bit thick that he was not allowed to speak* **2.** *adv.* thickly ‖ in close succession, *the questions came thick on one another* **to lay it on thick** to exaggerate ‖ to flatter grossly **3.** *n.* the most intense, crowded part, *the thick of the fray* and king of Athens. He is associated with Heracles and his campaign against the Amazons. Helped by Ariadne, daughter of King Minos, he killed the Minotaur in the labyrinth of Crete. He married Ariadne, but deserted her in Naxos

through thick and thin through all circumstances, favorable and unfavorable **thick·en** *v.t.* to make thick, *to thicken a sauce* ‖ *v.i.* to become thick or thicker, *the plot thickens* to become more involved, *the plot thickens* **thick·en·ing** *n.* the act of making or becoming thick ‖ an ingredient, e.g. flour, used to thicken ‖ the part where something becomes thicker [O.E. *thicce*]

thick·et (θíkit) *n.* a thick growth of small trees and undergrowth [O.E. *thicce*t]

thick film (*electr.*) a multimolecular film of ink used to cover and insulate circuit wiring

thick·head (θíkhed) *n.* (*pop.*) a stupid person **thick-héad·ed** *adj*

thick·ness (θíknis) *n.* the state or quality of being thick ‖ the smallest of the three linear dimensions (cf. LENGTH, cf. WIDTH) [O.E. *thicnes*]

thick-set (θikšét) *adj.* (of a person) short, but strong and compact in build ‖ planted or set close together

thick-skinned (θikskínd) *adj.* having a thick skin ‖ insensitive to insults, criticisms, reproaches etc.

thick-wit·ted (θikwítid) *adj.* [illegible] derstand

thief (θi:f) *pl.* **thieves** (θi:vz) *n.* a person who steals [O.E. *thēof*]

Thiers (tjer), Adolphe (1797-1877) French statesman and historian. A moderate liberal, he helped to bring about the revolution of 1830. He was prime minister in 1836 and 1840, but later became an opponent of the July Monarchy. His opposition to Napoleon III's coup d'état (1851) sent him into temporary exile. Thiers warned of the disastrous consequences of war with Prussia (1870). After the Franco-Prussian War he negotiated peace, suppressed the Commune and became president of France (1871-3). He is the author of 'History of the French Revolution' and 'History of the Consulate and the Empire'

Thiès (tjes) a commercial center (pop. 69,000) in W. Senegal, on the lower Niger: aluminum phosphates

thieve (θi:v) *pres. part.* **thiev·ing** *past* and *past part.* **thieved** *v.t.* to take by theft ‖ *v.i.* to practice theft **thiev·er·y** *n.* theft [O. E. *thēofian*]

thiev·ish (θí:vif) *adj.* characteristic of, or like, a thief

thigh (θai) *n.* the part of the human leg between the hip and the knee ‖ the corresponding part in the leg of a bird or quadruped ‖ the third section of the leg of an insect [O.E. *thēoh*]

thigh-bone (θáiboun) *n.* the bone of the leg extending from the hip to the knee. In man it is the longest and largest bone

thill (θil) *n.* the shaft of a cart or wagon, esp. one of a pair between which a draft animal is hitched [origin unknown]

thim·ble (θímb'l) *n.* a cap of metal etc. worn on the fingertip in sewing so that the needle can be pushed through a fabric without hurting the finger ‖ a short metal tube or sleeve ‖ (*naut.*) an iron ring with a grooved rim around which a rope is spliced to prevent it from chafing [O.E. *thymel*, thumbstall]

thim·ble·ber·ry (θímb'lberi) *pl.* **thim·ble·ber·ries** *n.* any of several American blackberries or raspberries bearing soft fruits shaped like sewing thimbles

thim·ble·ful (θímb'lful) *pl.* **thim·ble·fuls** *n.* a very small quantity of a liquid, generally alcoholic liquor

thim·ble·rig (θímb'lrig) **1.** *n.* a swindling game in which the operator has three thimble-shaped cups and a pea. He passes the cups over the pea and the victim bets that the pea will be found under a particular cup **2.** *v.t. pres part* **thim·ble·rig·ging** *past* and *past part* **thim·ble·rigged** (to cheat [illegible] **thim·ble·rig·ger** *n.* someone who operates the game

thin (θin) **1.** *adj. comp.* **thin·ner** *superl* **thin·nest** having little extent between opposite surfaces, *a thin sheet of paper* ‖ small in diameter, *a thin rope* ‖ (of a person or animal) of slender build, or noticeably lacking fat ‖ not closely [illegible] **density**, *a thin oil, a thin mist* ‖ of little strength or substance, *a thin voice, thin tea, a thin plot* lacking plausibility or persuasion, *a thin excuse* (*photog.* not [illegible] **thin time** a time of hardship or great discomfort, tedium, trouble etc. **2.** *adv.* thinly, *spread the butter thin* [O.E. *thynne*]

thin *pres. part.* **thin·ning** *past* and *past part* **thinned** *v.t.* to make thin ‖ (esp. with 'out') to reduce in number or mass ‖ *v.i.* to become thin [illegible]

thine (ðain) **1.** *possessive pron* that or those belonging to thee **2.** *possessive adj* (used in place of 'thy' before a noun beginning with a vowel or [illegible] [O.E. [illegible]]

thin-film solar cells (θinfilm) (*electr.*) inexpensive solar cells consisting of a thin, flexible metal or plastic material in which a thin film of a semiconductor material has been evaporated, used as a power source in spacecraft

thing [illegible] body, or object, esp. that which is no more than matter, i.e. not a living person or animal ‖ used in reference to a person, esp. in often condescending expressions of affection, pity etc., *she's a sweet thing, he's a wicked old thing* ‖ an action, *what would be the best thing to do next?* ‖ something not specifically named, *what's that thing he's carrying?* ‖ (*colloq.*) a uniquely personal activity, *he's doing his thing* ‖ something uttered or thought, *the president said some good things in his speech* ‖ (*pl.*) affairs or concerns, *the things of the mind* ‖ (*pl.*) belongings, clothes, utensils etc., *he left his things at the station* ‖ (*pl.*) circumstances in general, *things will get better* **a thing** (in negative expressions) anything, *he wouldn't do a thing to help us* **a thing or two** (with 'know' or 'tell') facts derived from thorough familiarity with a subject, *he knows a thing or two about economics* **first thing** at the earliest possible moment, *do it first thing in the* [illegible] to make a good thing of (to profit financially by **to see things** to have hallucinations **the thing** that which is appropriate or correct, *the thing to do in that case is rush to the hospital* ‖ that which is polite, *it is hardly the thing to leave an invitation unanswered* ‖ that which is fashionable, *stripes are the thing this season* [O.E.]

thing-a·ma·bob [illegible]

thing-um-a-jig (θíŋəmədʒig) *n.* (*pop.*) a substitute used when one doesn't know, or has momentarily forgotten, the proper name of something or (*Br.*) someone

think (θiŋk) *pres. part.* **think·ing** *past* and *past part* **thought** (θɔ:t) *v.t.* to engage in the process of arranging ideas in a pattern of relationships or of adding new ideas soon to be related to such a pattern ‖ to turn something over in the mind, e.g. to consider advantages and disadvantages, (with 'of') to have a specified opinion, *he doesn't think much of that play* ‖ (with 'of') to have consideration or concern, *think of your family first* ‖ (with 'of') to make provision, *you must think of the future* ‖ (with 'of' or 'about') to have in mind as a provisional plan, *we're thinking of going to the beach* ‖ to consider as a possible candidate, *we are thinking of John for that position* ‖ to remember, *can you think of his name?* ‖ *v.t.* to conceive in the mind, *to think strange thoughts* ‖ to have as a firm conviction, *I think she is lying* ‖ to have as a tentative opinion, *I think she might refuse* ‖ to work out by reasoning, *I can't think how the story will end* ‖ to determine by reflection, *I can't think what is best to do* ‖ to bring to a specified condition by mental activity, *to think oneself into a state of depression* ‖ (with 'to' + infinitive) to remember, or have the idea of doing [illegible] expected to have it, *he didn't think to lock the door* ‖ to be obsessed with the idea of, *he thinks and dreams flying* **to think aloud** to speak one's ideas as they occur **to think better of** to [illegible] reflection, *he was going to tell us the story but thought better of it* **to think nothing of** to take for granted (what would seem odd, hard etc.) to [illegible] *day* **to think out** (or **through**) to examine carefully (a problem) so as to reach a conclusion **to think over** [illegible] length **to think twice** to reflect with special [illegible] up (a plan, answer etc.) in the mind [O.E. *thencan, thencean*]

think [illegible]

think·er [illegible] one who thinks ‖ an opinion or judgment, *to my* [illegible] body of thought, *modern thinking* **2.** that thinks or can think

think·ing [illegible] researching and solving difficult, interdisci- plinary problems, the solutions to which often affect public policy *also* think factory

thin-lay·er chromatography (θinleiər) (*chem.*) an accurate, rapid process of color photography in which the absorbent medium is a thin layer of silica gel, aluminum, or cellulose on a glass plate *abbr.* TLC **—thin-layer chromatographic** *adj* Cf GAS-LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY

thin·ner (θínər) **1.** *adj* more thin **2.** *n.* a liquid used to make something (e.g. paint or printing [illegible]

thin-skinned (θinskind) *adj* having a thin skin ‖ unusually sensitive to criticism

thi·o acid (θáiou) an acid in which sulfur wholly or partly replaces oxygen [fr. Gk *theion*, sulfur]

thi·o·al·de·hyde (θaiouældəhaid) *n.* an aldehyde in which oxygen is replaced by sulfur

thi·o·bis·ma·zol [illegible] (*pharm.*) a drug used to treat fungus or roundworm infection

thi·o·cy·a·nate (θaiousaiəneit) *n.* a salt or ester of thiocyanic acid

thi·o·cy·an·ic acid (θaiousaiænik) a strong-smelling, unstable liquid acid, HSCN or HNCS, obtained by distilling a thiocyanate salt with dilute sulfuric acid

Thi·o·kol (θaiəkɔl) *n.* (*chem.*) any of a number of rubberlike polymers (RSXN), where R is a divalent organic radical and X varies usually between 2 and 4. They are very resistant to the [illegible] [Trademark]

thi·on·ic (θaiɔnik) *adj* relating to or containing sulfur [fr. Gk *theion*, sulfur]

Thi·o·nine (θáiəni:n, θaiənin) *n.* a violet dye, [illegible] [Trademark]

thi·o·rid·a·zine ($C_{21}H_{26}N_2S_2HCl$) (θaiouridəzi:n) *n.* (*pharm.*) a phenothiazine tranquilizer and antidepressant used in treating schizophrenia; marketed as Mellaril

thi·o·sul·fate, thi·o·sul·phate (θaiousʌlfeit) *n.* a salt or ester of thiosulfuric acid, used in photography, dyeing etc

thi·o·sul·fu·ric acid (θaiousʌlfjúərik) an unstable acid, $H_2S_2O_3$, de- [illegible] in the form of salts and esters

thi·o·u·re·a (θaiouju:riə) *n.* a crystalline sub- [illegible] [Mod. L fr. Gk *theion*, sulfur + *ouron*, urine]

third (θə:rd) **1.** *adj* being number three in a series (NUMBER TABLE) ‖ next after the second in importance, quality, rank etc. ‖ being one of the three equal parts of anything ‖ of or pertaining to the gear immediately above second in a vehicle **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the second ‖ one of three equal parts of anything (1/3) ‖ (*Br.*) a grading in the third class of an examination ‖ a third prize in a race or other contest ‖ the gear immediately above second in a vehicle ‖ the third day of a month (*music*) the note three steps above or below a given note in a [illegible] bination of these notes **3.** *adv.* in the third place ‖ (followed by a superlative) except two, *the third biggest* [O.E. *thridda, thridde*]

Third Amendment (1791) part of the Bill of [illegible] permission of the owner for the peacetime quar- [illegible] the matter must be resolved "in a manner to be prescribed by law." Arising from the American [illegible] British soldiers, the amendment is not relevant [illegible] underlying principle remains significant, how- [illegible] authority has precedence over that of the mili- [illegible]

third base [illegible] third by a base runner ‖ (the player placed [illegible]

third class [illegible] relating to a class, grade etc. below second **2.** *adv.* at third class rate, in third class accommo- [illegible]

third degree a severe, sometimes brutal, questioning of a criminal suspect to try to force a [illegible] [illegible] accompanied by shock [illegible]

from the nobles and clergy, in a States General or parliament

Third International the Comintern

third man (*cricket*) a fielder, or his position, further from the wicket than point and in the same straight line

third market (*securities*) the over-the-counter market *Cf* FOURTH MARKET

third order a body of Christian lay men and women either living in the world and affiliated to a religious order as seculars or living in community as regulars

third party (*law*) a person other than the two principals involved in a case

third person (*gram.*) the person or thing spoken of, as distinguished from the person speaking and the person spoken to

third-rate (θɜ:rdréit) *adj.* of poor quality, *a third-rate hotel*

Third Reich the Nazi regime in Germany (1933-45) The First Reich was the Holy Roman Empire (962-1806) and the Second was the German Empire (1871-1918)

third-stream (θɜ:rdstri:m) *adj.* of music combining jazz and classical music

Third World the countries in which economic development still has far to go, and which belong neither to the group of industrial states having a liberal economy nor to the socialist-type group of states

thirst (θɜ:rst) *n.* a desire for drink ‖ any keen desire, *a thirst for knowledge* [O.E. *thurst*]

thirst *v.i.* to feel thirsty ‖ (*rhet.*) to have a keen desire, *thirsting for revenge* [O.E. *thyrstan*]

thirst-i-ly (θɜ:rstili:) *adv.* in a thirsty manner

thirst-i-ness (θɜ:rsti:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being thirsty

thirst-y (θɜ:rsti:) *comp.* **thirst-i-er** *superl.* **thirst-i-est** *adj.* feeling thirst ‖ dry, *thirsty soil* ‖ (*rhet.*) having a strong desire, *thirsty for adventure* [O.E. *thurstig, thyrstig*]

thir-teen (θɜ:rti:n) **1.** *adj.* being one more than 12 (*NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *n.* ten plus three ‖ the cardinal number representing this (13, XIII) [O.E *threotiene, threotene*]

Thirteen Colonies, the (*Am. hist.*) the colonies of British North America which adopted (1776) the Declaration of Independence, and became the original United States. They were Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia

thir-teenth (θɜ:rti:nθ) **1.** *adj.* being number 13 in a series (*NUMBER TABLE) ‖ being one of the 13 equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the 12th ‖ one of 13 equal parts of anything (1/13) ‖ the 13th day of a month [O.E. *thrietheotha, threotheotha*]

Thirteenth Amendment (1865) an amendment to the U.S. Constitution providing that 'neither slavery nor involuntary servitude' will exist in the United States and giving Congress the power to enforce this article by legislation. The amendment was the first unconditional constitutional action against the institution of slavery and the first of four amendments (others are the 14th, 15th and 24th) protecting the equal status of black Americans. Recent Supreme Court decisions have interpreted the amendment to include prohibition of racial discrimination in the disposal of property, in the making and enforcement of contracts, and in private employment

thir-ti-eth (θɜ:rtiiθ) **1.** *adj.* being number 30 in a series (*NUMBER TABLE) ‖ being one of the 30 [illegible] **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the 29th ‖ one of 30 equal parts of anything (1/30) the 30th day of a month [O.E *thritigotha*]

thir-ty (θɜ:rti:) **1.** *adj.* being 10 more than 20 (*NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *pl* **thir-ties** *n.* three times [illegible] XXX ‖ **the thirties** (of temperature, a person's age, a century etc.) the span 30-9 [O.E *thritig*]

Thirty-nine Articles the statements of belief to [illegible] at their ordination. They broadly define the doctrinal position of the Church of England in terms of the Reformation controversies. They

to pull [illegible] back spins and fakes a pass to the fullback but throws the ball to a linesman

[illegible] *Am. Br* demisemiquaver) a note equal to half

Thirty Years' War a series of political and religious wars (1618-48) caused mainly by the political rivalry between Catholic and Protestant princes in Germany and the interest of foreign powers in German affairs. The chief phases of the war were: (a) The BOHEMIAN WAR (1618-23), in which a Protestant revolt in Bohemia was crushed by the Catholic League at the White Mountain (1620) and Spain conquered the Palatinate (1621-3). (b) The DANISH WAR (1624-9), in which Christian IV of Denmark was defeated by the Hapsburgs (1626) and signed the Treaty of Lubeck (1629). (c) The SWEDISH WAR (1630-5), in which Gustavus II of Sweden invaded Germany (1630) and defeated the Hapsburg army at Breitenfeld (1631). The Hapsburg victory of Nordlingen (1634) was followed by the Treaty of Prague (1635). (d) The FRENCH WAR (1635-48), in which France under Richelieu entered the war against the Hapsburgs, winning the victories of Rocroi (1643) and Lens (1648). The Thirty Years' War, which devastated Germany and increased French power at the expense of Spain, was ended by the Treaties of Westphalia (1648)

this (ðis) **1.** *pl* **these** (ði:z) *adj.* of that which is here (compared with that which is there), or near (in space or time), or just mentioned **2.** *pl* **these** *pron.* the person or thing here, or near (in space or time), or just mentioned **3.** *adv.* to this extent or degree, *this long* [O.E. *thes* masc., *theos* fem., *this* neut.]

this-tle (θisəl) *n.* any of several genera of tall, prickly plants of fam. *Compositae*, esp of genera *Carduus, Circium* and *Onopordon* Many are troublesome weeds [O. E. *thistil*]

this-tle-down (θisəldaun) *n.* the pappus attached to the seeds of a thistle, by which they are carried by the wind

this-tly (θisli:) *adj.* full of thistles

thith-er (θiðər,ðiðər) **1.** *adv.* (*rhet.*) to or towards that place **2.** *adj.* (*rhet.*) on the more distant side, *the thuther shore of the lake* [O.E. *thider*]

Thi-va (θi:və) *THEBES

thix-ot-ro-py (θiksɔtrəpi:) *n.* the property exhibited by certain gels of becoming liquefied on being shaken, stirred etc. and of settling into a gel again when left standing [fr. Gk *thixis*, action of touching + *tropos*, turning]

tho, tho' (ðou) *conj., adv.* (*pop.*) though

thole (θoul) *n.* one of two pegs in the gunwale of a boat used as an oarlock [O.E. *thol, tholl*]

tho-lei-ite (θoulɜait) *n.* (*geol.*) a basalt generated in the upper mantle of the earth's crust under the oceans —**tholeiitic** *adj.* containing tholeiite

thole-pin (θoulpin) *n.* a thole

Thom-as (tɔməs), St, one of the 12 Apostles. He doubted the Resurrection until he saw and touched the wounds of Christ. According to tradition he went to India as a missionary (*CHRISTIANS OF ST THOMAS). Feast: Dec. 21

Thomas Becket, St *BECKET

Thomas, Christians of St *CHRISTIANS OF ST THOMAS

Thomas, Dylan (1914-53), British poet, born in Wales. His books include '18 Poems' (1934) and 'Twenty-five Poems' (1936), in which the symbolism owes much to Freud and to the Bible, but where much is also highly personal and obscure, and 'Deaths and Entrances' (1946) on which his greatness ultimately rests: a handful of passionate lyrics, with love and death, childhood and the beauty of the world for their themes, and a diction, imagery and metrical skill which make many of them memorable. He also published various prose works among which are the 10 autobiographical stories, 'Portrait of the Artist as a Young Dog' (1940), and the radio script 'Under Milk Wood' (a poetic play, 1954). He also made a reputation as a reader of poetry, his own and others

Thomas, George Henry (1816-70), U.S. Union general during the Civil War. His stand at the Battle of Chattanooga (1863) saved the Union army from complete rout. He defeated (1864) Gen. J. B. Hood at Nashville

Thomas a Kem-pis (kempis) (c. 1379-1471), [illegible] author of devotional works. He is generally supposed to have written 'The Imitation of Christ'. He lived most of his adult life in the Augustinian convent of Mount St Agnes near Zwolle (Netherlands)

Thomas A-qui-nas (əkwainəs), St (c. 1225-74), Italian theologian and scholastic philosopher. He is the author of 'Summa contra Gentiles' (1259-64), a defense of Christianity in the light of the attacks made by Averroes and his followers in their interpretations of Aristotle, and 'Summa Theologica' (1267-73), his greatest work, which he intended to be a sum of all learning. He also wrote several commentaries on Aristotle, who greatly influenced his thinking. The teachings of St Thomas have had an enormous influence on the Roman Catholic Church and have been officially declared the basis of theological studies

Thomas More, St *MORE

Tho-mism (tóumizəm) *n.* the philosophy and theology of Thomas Aquinas. Thomism distinguishes sharply between faith and reason: while reason cannot establish doctrines, which are a matter of faith, it can show that they are not contrary to reason **Thó-mist** *adj.* and *n.* **Tho-mis-tic** *adj.*

Thomp-son (tɔmpsən), Sir Benjamin (Count von Rumford, 1753-1814), British-U.S. scientist. His 'Enquiry Concerning the Source of Heat Which is Excited by Friction', a study which he presented (1798) to the British Royal Society, defined heat as a mode of motion rather than a material substance

Thompson, Francis (1859-1907), British poet. He is best known for his long mystical poem 'The Hound of Heaven' (included in 'Poems', 1893)

Thompson, Sir John Sparrow David (1844-94), Canadian statesman. His term as minister of justice in the Sir John Macdonald administration was marked by his masterly exposition of the government position on the execution (1885) of Louis Riel and the Jesuit Estates Act (1885). He became (1892) prime minister of Canada

Thompson submachine gun (*abbr.* tommy gun) a light automatic weapon with a pistol grip, which may be fired from the shoulder or hip [after John Taliaferro *Thompson* (1860–1940), American general, one of its two inventors]

Thom-son (tɔmsən), Elihu (1853-1937), U.S. electrical engineer and inventor. He demonstrated (1875) the transmission of signals without wires

Thomson, Sir George Paget (1892-1975), British physicist, son of Sir J. J. Thomson. He is known for his work on the diffraction of electrons by crystals. Nobel prize (1937)

Thomson, James (1700-48), British poet, born in Scotland. He is best known for 'The Seasons' (1726-30), four long meditative and descriptive poems which foreshadowed the Romantics' interest in nature

Thomson, Sir Joseph John (1856-1940), British physicist. He discovered the electron (1897) and added to the development of the electrical theory of atomic structure. Nobel prize (1906)

Thomson, Virgil (1896-), U.S. composer and critic. He created two operas, 'Four Saints in Three Acts' (1928) and 'The Mother of Us All' (1947), and wrote songs, piano sonatas, a cello concerto, stage and film music etc.

Thomson, William *KELVIN

Thomson effect (*phys.*) the redistribution of the temperature differential along an otherwise homogenous conductor due to the passage of a current [after William *Thomson*, Lord Kelvin]

thong (θɔŋ, θɔŋ) *n.* a leather strip used for fastening e.g. heavy boots ‖ the leather lash of a whip [O.E. *thwang, thwong*]

Thor (θɔr) (*Norse mythol.*) the god of thunder, the son of Odin. He was represented as being armed with a remarkable hammer, which returned to his hand after he had thrown it. Thursday is named after Thor

tho-rac-ic (θɔræsik, θouræsik) *adj.* of, in or near the thorax or of, in or near the vertebra between the lumbar and cervical vertebrae [fr. Mod. L. *thoracicus* fr. Gk]

thoracic duct the trunk of the system of lymphatic vessels emptying into the subclavian vein and receiving lymph and intestinal fluids from the abdomen, lower limbs and the entire left side of the body

thoracic gland (*entomology*) the gland in some insects that controls moulting *also* prothoracic gland

tho-rax (θɔræks, θouræks) *pl* **tho-rax-es, tho-ra-ces** (θɔrəsi:z, θourəsi:z) *n.* that part of the body in higher vertebrates which contains the heart and lungs and a number of structures passing between the neck and the abdomen. It is supported by the ribs and sternum. Movement of these and the diaphragm causes a partial vacuum within the thorax, as a result of

which air is drawn into the lungs ‖ the thorax ‖ the body region behind the head in insects and some other animals ‖ to ~ *thorax*, the chest]

Thoreau (θɔrou), Henry David (1817-62), American naturalist and writer ‖ known for 'Walden' (1854), an account of his experiment in living alone at Walden Pond, near Concord, Massachusetts, to observe the life of the woods. Thoreau was a friend of Emerson and the transcendentalists ‖ A powerful social critic, he was disturbed by the trend of Western civilization toward a fully industrial urban society dominated by the profit motive. His essay 'On the Duty of Civil Disobedience' (1849) has inspired such men as Gandhi

thor·ia (θɔriə, θouriə) *n.* thorium oxide, ThO₂, a white powder

thor·ite (θɔrait, θourait) *n.* the naturally occurring silicate of thorium, $ThSiO_4$, usually ~

thor·i·um (θɔriəm, θouriəm) *n.* a heavy, radioactive metallic chemical element (symbol Th, at. no. 90, at. mass 232.038). Its compounds occur in the minerals monazite and thorite, and its oxide is used for coating incandescent mantles [Mod L; after THOR]

Thorn (θɔrn) THORUN

thorn (θɔrn) *n.* the woody part of a leaf or stem modified to a stiff, sharp point ‖ a hawthorn or other plant or tree bearing thorns ‖ the wood of any of these ‖ any of various sharply pointed protuberances on an animal, e.g. on a sea urchin ‖ a source of sharp irritation ‖ (in Old English and Old Norse) the name of the runic symbol for the 'th' sounds e.g. in 'thin' and 'this' **a thorn in one's side** a continual or frequent cause of annoyance or trouble [O.E.]

thorn apple a member of *Datura*, fam. *Solanaceae*, a genus of plants, shrubs etc. bearing prickly fruit and large trumpet-shaped flowers, esp. the jimson weed ‖ the fruit of the hawthorn

Thorn·dike (θɔrndaik), Edward Lee (1874-1949), U.S. educator and psychologist. He developed a method of testing and measuring intelligence and learning ability

Thorn·hill (θɔrnhil), Sir James (c. 1676-1734), English baroque painter. He is best known for decorative works, e.g. the dome at St Paul's Cathedral, London and the Painted Hall of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich

thorn·i·ness (θɔrinis) *n.* the quality or state of being thorny

Thorn·ton (θɔrntən), William (1759-1828), U.S. architect. He designed most of the central portion of the Capitol exterior at Washington, D.C., and many Washington residences

thorn·y (θɔrni) (*comp* **thorn·i·er**, *superl* **thorn·i·est** *adj.* full of thorns or spines ‖ beset with difficulties or controversy, *a thorny question*

thor·ough (θʌrou, θʌrou) *adj* proceeding or done with great care or attention to detail, completeness etc., *a thorough worker, thorough knowledge* ‖ complete in all respects, *a thorough gentleman* [Later O.E. *thuruh*]

thorough bass (*mus.*) continuo

thor·ough·bred (θʌrəbred, θʌrəbred) [ ] or pertaining to any horse, dog etc of pure breed **Thor·ough·bred** of or pertaining to a Thoroughbred **2.** *n.* any horse, dog etc of pure breed **Thoroughbred** any horse, raced or used for hunting or riding, bred from English mares crossed with Arab stallions

thor·ough·fare (θʌrəfɛər, θʌrəfɛər) *n.* a road or passage available to traffic and open at either end, esp. a main highway

thor·ough·go·ing (θʌrəgouiŋ, θʌrəgouiŋ) very thorough

Thorpe (θɔrp), James Francis (1888-1953), U.S. athlete, selected by sportswriters as the greatest athlete of the first half of the 20th century. Of American Indian, Irish and French descent, he competed in track and field, lacrosse, baseball and football (All-American 1911, 1912), at Carlisle (Pa.) Indian School. In the 1912 Olympic Games he won the decathlon and pentathlon, setting records in both events, but he was stripped of his gold medals (1913) when it was learned that he had earned money playing baseball. He played professional football (from 1915) and professional baseball (1913-9). He became a charter member (1963) of the Pro Football Hall of Fame, and in 1982 the Olympic Committee restored his medals

those *pl.* of THAT

Thoth (θouθ, touθ) (*Egyptian myth.*) the god of wisdom and magic, identified with the Greek Hermes. He is the inventor of speech and writing, the arts and sciences. He is usually represented as having the body of a man and the head of an ibis

thou (ðau) (objective THEE, possessive THY or THINE) 2nd *pers. sing. personal pron.* now almost only used in prayer to God [O.E. *thu, thu*]

thou (θau) *n.* (*pop.*) a thousand

though (ðou) **1.** *conj* used to introduce a statement of fact or a possibility which might prevent a second statement from being true but does not in fact do so (drawing attention to the opposition involved in the two statements), *he is still active though very old* **as though** as if, *he spoke as though he meant it* **2.** *adv.* nevertheless, *the ground was muddy, it was a good game*

thought [ ] ideas ‖ the patterns of ideas characteristic of a period, a person, social group or field of activity, *modern thought, political thought* ‖ consideration, *don't give it a moment's thought* ‖ intention, *he once had the thought of selling the house* ‖ meditation, *engrossed in thought* [O.E. *thoht*]

thought *past* and *past part.* of THINK

thought·ful (θɔtful) *adj* absorbed in the process of thinking, *you look very thoughtful* ‖ characterized by or resulting from a long or careful process of thought, a *thoughtful speech* ‖ showing consideration for others, *a thoughtful act*

thought·less (θɔtlis) *adj* said or done without having given thought to a probable result ‖ showing lack of consideration for others

thou·sand (θauzənd) **1.** *n.* 10 times 100 (NUMBER TABLE) ‖ the cardinal number representing this (1,000, M) ‖ (*pl.*) in mathematical calculations, the column of figures four places to the left of the decimal point **thousands of** a great many **2.** *adj* being 10 times 100 **thou·sandth** (θauzənθ) **1.** *adj* being number 1,000 in a series (NUMBER TABLE) ‖ being one of the 1,000 equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the 999th ‖ one of 1,000 equal parts of anything (1/1,000) [O.E. *thusend*]

Thousand Days' War a civil war fought (1899-1902) in Colombia between conservative and liberal forces. It resulted in 100,000 deaths, and this left Colombia unable to resist (1903) the U.S.-backed, secession of Panama

Thrace (θreis) (*Gk* Thrakí) the southeastern part of the Balkan peninsula shared by Greece, Turkey and Bulgaria since 1878. Historically the region has varied greatly in extent. Its coast was settled by the Greeks (8th-1st cc. B.C.). The rest of the region remained independent until conquered by Persia (512-479 B.C.), Macedon [ ] The Ottoman Turks took Adrianople (1361) and Constantinople (1453) and the region became part of the Ottoman Empire

Thracian [ ] Thrace, its people, culture etc ‖ 2. a native or inhabitant of Thrace ‖ (*hist.*) an Indo-European language spoken by the early inhabitants of Thrace

thraldom [ ]

thrall (θrɔl) *n.* (*hist.*) a slave or person held in [ ] enthrall [O.E. *thræl*]

thralldom, thraldom (θrɔldəm) the condition of a thrall ‖ (*rhet.*) servitude

thrash (θræʃ) **1.** *vt.* to strike repeatedly with a cane or whip ‖ to thresh (wheat etc.) ‖ to defeat soundly ‖ *vi.* to move the limbs or body violently ‖ to [ ] detail in order to discover the truth or a solution **2.** *n.* the act of thrashing ‖ a leg movement used by swimmers in the crawl and backstroke [O.E. *therscan*]

thrasher [ ] songbirds of fam. *Mimidae* [perh. fr. Br. dial.

thread (θred) **1.** *n* a fine cord made by twisting two or more strands of cotton, silk etc. together ‖ the fibers used in weaving a material ‖ a natural [ ] which gives continuity to, or is continuous in [ ] thread through the eye of (a needle) ‖ to put [ ] through each ‖ to furnish (e.g. a screw or tube) with a thread ‖ (to feed film into (a movie camera or projector) ‖ to interweave with or as if with threads, *hair threaded with silver* ‖ to make (a way) between a number of obstacles, or in a maze of streets, by changes of direction ‖ *vi.* (esp. with 'through') to make a way [O.E. [ ]]

thread-bare (θredbɛər) *adj* of a fabric from which the nap has been worn away ‖ wearing shabby clothes ‖ (of an argument, expressed [ ] interest ‖ (of an excuse, plot etc.) obviously inadequate

thread-worm (θredwɔrm) *n.* a threadlike nematode, esp. one infesting the human rectum

threadwork [ ]

thread·y (θredi) (*comp* **thread·i·er**, *superl* **thread·i·est** *adj.* of or resembling a thread ‖ (of the pulse) thin and feeble (of the voice) weak

threat (θret) *n.* a statement or other indication of intention to hurt, punish, destroy etc. ‖ an indication that an undesirable event or catastrophe may occur, *a threat of rain, a threat to party unity* [O.E. *threat*]

threat·en (θretn) *vt.* to utter or otherwise indicate a threat to (someone) ‖ to promise (something harmful, evil etc.) as a threat ‖ to indicate the approach of (something unpleasant, harmful etc.), *the clouds threaten rain* [O.E. *threatnian*]

threatened species (*biol.*) a species that might become endangered within a short period of time (*cf.* ENDANGERED SPECIES)

three (θri:) **1.** *adj* being one more than two (NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *n* two plus one ‖ the cardinal number representing this (3, III) ‖ three o'clock ‖ a playing card (domino etc.) marked with three symbols (spots etc.) [O.E. *thri, thrio, [ ]*]

three-base hit (*baseball*) a triple

three-color process (*printing*) a color-printing process in which three inks of different primary colors are superimposed in separate printings, sometimes with a fourth printing, in black

three-cor·nered (θri: kɔrnərd) *adj* having three corners or angles ‖ (of a contest) having three contestants, each competing with the other two, *a three-cornered election fight*

three-dimensional [ ] (*abbr.* 3-D) having, or appearing to have, length, breadth and depth in space ‖ (*math.*) able to be represented by reference to three axes at right angles to one another

three-fold [ ] three times as much or as many [by three times [O.E. *thrifeald, thryfeald*]

Three Mile Island 1. site near Harrisburg, PA, of 1979 nuclear accident **2.** by extension, proto-[ ]

three-mile limit (*internat. law*) the strip of coastal waters three miles wide over which a state has national sovereignty

three·pence [ ] a value, expressed in terms of money, equal to that of three pence (*Br., hist.*) a threepenny [ ]

three-pen·ny (θrepəni, θrʌpəni, θripəni) *adj* [ ]

threepenny bit (*Br., hist.*) a coin worth three [ ] British currency was decimalized (1971)

three-phase [ ] or operating by a combination of three circuits

three-piece [ ] of three pieces, e.g. a costume of separate coat skirt and jacket **2.** *n* such a costume

three-ply (θri: plai) *adj* having three strands, [ ]

three-quar·ter (θri: kwɔrtə) *n.* (*rugby*) a back whose position lies between that of halfback [ ]

three-quarter *adj* of or relating to three quar[ ]

three-quarter combin[ ] material and the sides in another, the material [ ]

three-quarter-length [ ]

Three Rivers [ ]

three·some [ ]

threesome

‖ (*golf*) a game in which three players compete

Three-Tier Agreement (θriːtiər) an arms limitation proposal advanced by the U.S. at the Geneva SALT talks in May 1977, including a treaty limiting strategic weapons for eight years, a protocol limiting certain other weapons for three years, and a statement of principles for future arms reduction

thre·node (θriːnoud, θrenoud) *n.* a threnody

thre·nod·al (θrinɔ́dəl) *adj.* [illegible]

thre·nod·ic (θrinɔ́dik) *adj.* of or like a threnody

thren·o·dist (θrénədist) *n.* a singer or composer of threnodies

thren·o·dy (θrénədi) *pl.* **thren·o·dies** *n.* (*rhet.*) a song of lamentation, esp. a funeral song, dirge [fr. Gk *threnōdia*]

thresh (θreʃ, *Br.* also θræʃ) *v.t.* to separate the grain from the ear of (wheat etc.) *v.i.* to thresh grain ‖ to toss about, thrash **to thresh out** to go over (a problem) repeatedly until it is clarified and solved **thresh·er** *n.* a threshing machine [O.E. *threscan, therscan*]

thresher shark *Alopias vulpinus*, fam. *Lamnidae*, a large, long-tailed shark measuring up to 20 ft in length, found in all oceans. It is an excellent game fish, but not highly regarded as food

threshing machine a power-driven machine for threshing out grain

thresh·old (θréʃhould, θréʃould) *n.* the plank or stone at the bottom of a doorway ‖ a beginning, *the threshold of a career* ‖ the point at which a stimulus of increasing strength is first perceived or produces its specific response, *auditory threshold* [O.E. *therscold, therscwold*]

threw *past* of THROW

thrice (θrais) *adv.* (*rhet.*) three times [M.E. *thries*, three times]

thrift (θrift) *n.* the practice of avoiding wasteful or avoidable expenditure ‖ a member of *Armeria*, fam. *Plumbaginaceae*, a genus of low-growing plants, esp. *A. maritima*, bearing pink or white flowers and found in coastal and mountainous regions of the north temperate zone [O.N.]

thrift·i·ly (θriftili) *adv.* in a thrifty manner

thrift·i·ness (θriftinis) *n.* the quality or state of being thrifty

thrift shop 1. a shop that sells secondhand merchandise contributed to a charity 2. by extension a shop dealing in secondhand merchandise

thrift·y (θrifti) *comp.* **thrift·i·er** *superl.* **thrift·i·est** *adj.* practicing thrift ‖ (esp. of plants and animals) thriving, growing well

thrill (θril) 1. *v.t.* to cause tense emotional excitement (of joy, horror etc.) in ‖ *v.i.* to feel tense emotional excitement 2. *n.* a moment of excitement or intense emotion ‖ (*med.*) an unnatural vibration in the respiratory or circulatory system

thrill·er *n.* a fictional work designed to thrill the audience or reader [M.E.]

thrips (θrips) *n.* a member of *Thrips*, fam. *Thripidae*, a genus of minute hemipterons having thin, fringed wings and sucking mouthparts. They feed mainly on plant juices and are regarded as pests [L. fr. Gk *thrips*, woodworm]

thrive (θraiv) *pres. part.* **thriv·ing** *past* **throve** (θrouv), **thrived** *past part.* **thrived, thriv·en** (θrivən) *v.i.* to grow and function well ‖ to have good health ‖ to do well financially [M.E. fr. O.N.]

throat (θrout) *n.* the front part of the neck ‖ the upper part of the passage leading from the mouth to the stomach and lungs and including the larynx, pharynx, trachea and esophagus ‖ a narrow passage, esp. one serving as an entrance **to cut one's own throat** to act to one's own disadvantage **to ram something down somebody's throat** to compel someone to listen to something he does not want to hear **to stick in one's throat** to fail to be uttered through pressure of emotion [O.E. *throte, throtul*]

throat·i·ly (θroutili) *adv.* in a throaty manner

throat·i·ness (θroutinis) *n.* the state or quality of being throaty

throat·y (θrouti) *comp.* **throat·i·er** *superl.* [illegible] as though coming from low down in the throat (of an animal) having a large, loose-skinned throat

throb (θrɔb) 1. *v.i. pres. part.* **throb·bing** *past* and *past part.* **throbbed** to vibrate ‖ (of the pulse etc.) to beat strongly ‖ to show emotional excitement 2. *n.* a pulsation of low frequency but large amplitude, esp. of the heart or arteries ‖ the sound produced by throbbing, *the throb of the drums* [M.E. perh. imit.]

throe (θrou) *n.* (*rhet.*) a spasm of pain or anguish ‖ (*pl.*) a painful struggle, esp. of childbirth or of death [M.E. *throw, throwe* prob. fr. O.E. *thrāwu*, pain]

throm·bin (θrɔmbin) *n.* (*biochem.*) an enzyme which enables fibrinogen to form fibrin, causing blood clots (*PROTHROMBIN) [fr. Gk *thrómbos*, a clot of blood]

throm·bo·gen (θrɔmbədʒin) *n.* prothrombin [fr. Gk *thrómbos*, a clot of blood, lump + *-genēs*, born of]

throm·bo·sis (θrɔmbóusis) *n.* the formation of a clot inside a blood vessel, esp. in the coronary or cerebral arteries [Mod. L. fr. Gk *thrómbosis*, curdling]

throm·bus (θrɔmbəs) *pl.* **throm·bi** (θrɔ́mbai) *n.* a fibrinous clot formed in a blood vessel, which remains where it formed (cf. EMBOLUS) [Mod. L. fr. Gk *thrómbos*, a clot of blood]

throne (θroun) 1. *n.* a chair (usually decorated with carving, inlaid woods or jewels etc.) reserved for the use of a sovereign, bishop etc. when he is exercising his authority, and placed on a dais in order to symbolize this authority ‖ sovereignty ‖ the sovereign ruler ‖ a raised seat for a painter's model ‖ (*pl.*) an order of angels (*ANGEL) 2. *v.t. pres. part.* **thron·ing** *past* and *past part.* **throned** to place on a throne ‖ to vest with the powers of sovereignty [O.F. *trone* fr. L. fr. Gk]

throng (θrɔŋ, θrɔŋ) 1. *n.* a great many people assembled together, esp. crowded together ‖ a great number of things crowded together, *a throng of ants* 2. *v.i.* to move in a throng or assemble so as to form a throng ‖ *v.t.* to occupy (a space) by crowding into it [M.E. *thrang, throng* prob. shortened fr. O.E. *gethrang*, a crowd]

thros·tle (θrɔ́s'l) *n.* a song thrush ‖ (*Br.*) a worsted spinning frame [O.E. *throstle*]

throt·tle (θrɔt'l) 1. *v.t. pres. part.* **throt·tling** *past* and *past part.* **throt·tled** to choke ‖ to reduce the supply of steam, air, gasoline etc. in (an engine) and so reduce its rate of working 2. *n.* a valve which regulates the supply of gasoline vapor and air to an engine ‖ the hand lever or foot pedal controlling this valve [perh. dim. of THROAT]

throttle valve a throttle

through (θruː) 1. *prep.* from one end to the other end of, *to walk through a room* ‖ in one side and out the other side of, *to climb through a window* ‖ from the beginning to the end of, during, *to sleep through the night* ‖ in the state of being or having finished, esp. successfully, *to be through one's finals* ‖ among, *the news spread through the crowd* ‖ by way of, *we came through Rome* ‖ by means of, *he got the job through her influence* ‖ by reason of, *they stopped through fear of reprisal* ‖ (with a preceding specified time) up to and including, *Monday through Friday* 2. *adv.* in one side and out the other ‖ from end to end ‖ from the beginning to the end ‖ all the way, *this train goes through to Chicago* ‖ to a conclusion, *to see a thing through* ‖ completely, *wet through* 3. *adj.* not involving a change of e.g. train, *a through ticket* ‖ not involving a passenger in a change, *a through train* ‖ at the end of one's abilities or resources, *he's through as a tennis player* ‖ finished, *are you through with that book?* ‖ allowing free passage, *no through way* ‖ having no further dealings, *he's through with her forever* [O.E. *thurh*]

through and through utterly, *he is a scholar through and through*

through-out (θruːaut) 1. *adv.* continuously, from beginning to end of a distance or period of time 2. *prep.* in or during every part of

through-put (θruːput) [illegible] the total product of all kinds of a unit's operations

throughway *THRUWAY

throve alt. *past* of THRIVE

throw (θrou) 1. *v. pres. part.* **throw·ing** *past* **threw** (θruː) *past part.* **thrown** (θroun) *v.t.* to cause suddenly to move through the air by a muscular effort and fling of the arm ‖ to propel through the air, *the hose throws a 20-foot jet* ‖ to cause to fall to the floor or ground [illegible] to move rapidly, *he threw his reserves into the battle* ‖ to project, *that lamp throws a poor light* (with 'on') to put hurriedly, *he threw a log on the fire, throw some clothes on the boy* ‖ to construct (something) quickly, *to throw a bridge across a river* ‖ to cause a sudden change in the circumstances of, *he was thrown out of work* ‖ to shed, *the horse threw a shoe, a snake throws its skin* ‖ (of animals) to give birth to ‖ (*card games*) to play or discard ‖ to cast (dice) ‖ to make (a specified cast) at dice ‖ (*pop.*) to lose (a contest) by choice ‖ (*pop.*) to give (a party) ‖ to twist strands of (silk) into thread ‖ to shape on a potter's wheel ‖ to activate (the lever) of a machine, engine etc. or (the switch) of an electric circuit etc. ‖ to cause (the blame) to fall on someone or something ‖ to place (an obstacle) in the way of someone ‖ to put (an automobile etc.) into a specified gear ‖ *v.i.* to cast or hurl something **to throw away** to discard as of no value ‖ to be wasteful of ‖ to fail to use (a chance) **to throw back** to reflect (light, heat etc.) ‖ to cause to fall back ‖ to revert to ancestral type **to throw in** to add as an extra, esp. without charge ‖ to interject (e.g. a remark) ‖ to engage (the clutch of a motorcar etc.) **to throw in one's lot with** to choose (one party or group) and accept its fate **to throw off** to elude (a pursuer) ‖ to cast off ‖ to emit ‖ to write or say in a casual manner ‖ to cause (hounds) to lose the scent ‖ to mislead, *his air of innocence threw them off* **to throw oneself at** to try to win the friendship or love of in too blatant a fashion **to throw oneself into** to become wholeheartedly engaged in **to throw oneself on** (or **upon**) to abandon oneself to (e.g. the mercy of someone) **to throw open** to open suddenly and completely ‖ to permit unrestricted access ‖ **to throw out** to remove forcibly from a place ‖ to dismiss ‖ to reject ‖ to throw away ‖ to utter (e.g. a suggestion) ‖ to disengage (a clutch) ‖ (*baseball*) to put out (a runner) by throwing the ball to a baseman ‖ to upset the calculations of, disconcert ‖ to cause to stand out **to throw over** to have no more to do with ‖ to abandon **to throw together** to construct or make hastily and carelessly **to throw up** to vomit ‖ to construct very quickly ‖ to abandon (a job etc.) ‖ to remind someone uncharitably of (something) as a reproach or criticism 2. *n.* the action of one who throws ‖ an instance of throwing ‖ the distance something is or can be thrown, *a throw of 100 yards* ‖ a cast of dice or the number cast ‖ (*geol.*) the vertical displacement of strata due to faulting ‖ (*pottery*) a period of using the wheel ‖ (*pottery*) one complete movement of the hands up the wall of a pot in throwing ‖ a light spread for a bed etc. ‖ (*mach.*) the motion of a moving part, e.g. a cam, or the extent of its motion ‖ (*wrestling*) the act of throwing an opponent or a particular method of doing this [O.E. *thrāwan*]

throw-a·way (θróuəwei) *n.* a handbill

throwaway *adj.* 1. designed to be discarded after use 2. (*theater*) of dialogue delivered so to be hardly heard

throwaway children children (usu. ages 1–13 yrs) whose parents do not want them at home

throw-back (θróubæk) *n.* a reversion to ancestral type ‖ an instance of this ‖ someone or something exhibiting this

throw-off (θrouɔf, θrɔuf) *n.* (printing) a device that stops impression but allows the press to keep running

throw·ster (θroustər) *n.* a person who throws silk

throw-weight (θróuweit) *n.* (*mil.*) a measure of the warhead-carrying capacity of an ICBM

thru (θruː) *prep., adv.* and *adj.* (*pop.*) through

thrum (θrʌm) 1. *n.* the loose fringe on a loom when the web has been cut ‖ one of the warp threads of which this consists ‖ a thread of a tassel ‖ (*pl.*) waste yarn ‖ (*naut.*, esp. *pl.*) short pieces of rope or spun yarn used e.g. to wrap around rigging to prevent chafing 2. *v.t. pres. part* **thrum·ming** *past* and *past part.* **thrummed** to cover with thrum ‖ (*naut.*) to sew thrums on (a sail) [O.E. ligament]

thrum 1. *v. pres. part* **thrum·ming** *past* and *past part.* **thrummed** *v.t.* to make a drumming sound with the fingers ‖ to play idly on a stringed instrument ‖ *v.t.* to drum on (something) with the fingers ‖ to play idly on (a stringed instrument) 2. *n.* the act or sound of thrumming [imit.]

thrum-eyed (θrʌmaid) *adj.* (of a flower, esp. of fam. *Primulaceae*) having a short style and long stamens extending to the mouth of the tubular corolla (cf. PIN EYED)

thrush (θrʌʃ) *n.* any of various small or medium-sized songbird of fam. *Turdidae* incl. the song thrush and the American robin [O.E. *thryscе*]

thrush *n.* a disease of the mouth and throat caused by infection with a fungus. It appears in

the form of slightly raised white patches on the membranes of the mouth, tongue and throat, and occurs esp. in emaciated children ‖ a suppurative and inflammatory disease of the frog of a horse's hoof [origin unknown]

thrust (θrʌst) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **thrust·ing** *past* and *past part.* **thrust** *v.t.* to push suddenly and with force, *he thrust his weight against the crowd* ‖ to cause (a weapon or sharp body) to pierce, *he thrust the dagger into his side* ‖ to force (a person) into a situation against his own or someone else's wishes ‖ to impose, *the obligation was thrust upon him* ‖ to interpose (a question etc.), esp. aggressively ‖ to force (a way) by pushing ‖ to extend (a limb, branch etc.) in some direction or into some place ‖ *v.i.* to make a sudden push ‖ to force one's way, *he thrust through the crowd* ‖ to make a stab ‖ (*rhet.*) to surge powerfully upwards or press outwards, *a great oak thrusting upwards towards the sky* **2.** *n.* a sudden violent push, e.g. with a pointed weapon ‖ the strong pressure of one part of a structure against another, e.g. of an arch on its abutments ‖ the driving force exerted through a propeller shaft, e.g. in an airplane ‖ the forward reaction to the jet exhaust of an engine ‖ (*geol.*) an almost horizontal fault [M.E. *thrusten, thrysten*]

thrust chamber (*aerospace*) the area in a propulsion rocket in which force accumulates before ejection, e.g., the reaction chamber

thrust·er or **thrust·or** (θrʌstə:r) *n.* (*eng.*) **1.** an engine including motor hydraulic pump and piston that produces a thrust by expelling a jet of gas, fluid, or particles **2.** (initial capitals) trade name for a device used to apply force to a brake

thrust stage (*theater*) stage sometimes including an extending runway in which audience surrounds the performing area on three sides

thru·way, through·way (θrú:wei) *n.* an expressway

Thu·cyd·i·des (θu:sídidi:z) (c. 460–c. 395 B.C.), Athenian historian. The failure of an expedition led by him during the Peloponnesian War led to his exile (424-404 B.C.). His 'History of the Peloponnesian War' (to 411 B.C.) is an impartial, concise and scientific work which sets him among the greatest ancient historians

thud (θʌd) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **thud·ding** *past* and *past part.* **thud·ded** to fall with or make a dull heavy sound **2.** *n.* a dull sound of short duration caused by an impact without vibration [probably imit.]

thug (θʌg) *n.* any person who uses violence or brutality, esp. a criminal **Thug** (*hist.*) a member of an Indian religious organization of murderers and robbers (c. 13th–19th cc.) put down (1828–35) by the British under Bentinck [Hindi *thai*, swindler]

thug·gee (θʌgi:) *n.* (*hist.*) the practice of murder and robbery by the Thugs of India [Hindi *thagi*]

Thu·le (θú:li:) the name given by the Greeks and Romans to an island (Iceland, Norway, or most probably one of the Shetlands) which was the most northerly part of the then known world

Thule a former trading center in N.W. Greenland, now a U.S. strategic base

thu·li·um (θú:li:əm) *n.* a chemical element (symbol Tm, at. no. 69, at. mass 168.934) belonging to the rare-earth group [Mod. L.]

thumb (θʌm) **1.** *n.* the short thick digit of the hand which is opposable to the fingers and is also distinguished from them by having only two phalanges ‖ the part of a glove or mitten which covers this digit ‖ the corresponding digit in an animal **all thumbs** clumsy in handling something **under someone's thumb** completely dominated by someone **2.** *v.t.* to handle or manipulate with the thumb, *to thumb the pages of a book* ‖ to try to stop (a driver or his car, in order to get a ride) by this method **to thumb a ride, thumb a lift** to hitchhike **to thumb through** to turn over the pages of (a book etc.) in a quick reading or search [O.E. *thūma*]

thumb index an index in which the initial letters or titles are made visible by grooves or tabs

thumb-in-dex *v.t.* to supply with a thumb index

thumb-nail (θʌmneil) **1.** *n.* the nail of the thumb **2.** *adj.* very small or concise, *a thumbnail sketch*

thumb piano [illegible]

thumb-print (θʌmprint) *n.* an impression made by the inside top joint of the thumb

thumb·screw (θʌmskru:) *n.* a screw with a flattened head that may be turned with the thumb and finger ‖ (*hist.*) an instrument of torture in [illegible]

thumbs-down (θʌmzdaun) *n.* a signal of rejection or disapproval

thumb·stall (θʌmstɔl) *n.* a leather sheath worn to protect the thumb ‖ a rubber device worn on the thumb, e.g. to help one in sorting mail

thumbs-up (θʌmzʌp) *n.* a signal of acceptance or approval **thumbs up!** good luck!

thumb·tack (θʌmtæk) *n.* (*Am. Br.* drawing pin) a tack or pin with a round, flat head, used esp. for fastening paper to a drawing board or [illegible] board

thump (θʌmp) **1.** *v.t.* to strike with a thump, to defeat heavily ‖ (with 'out') to play (a tune) in a loud, unmusical way, esp. on the piano ‖ *v.i.* to deliver thumps ‖ to fall with a thump ‖ to make the noise of a thump or thumps, *his heart thumped in his chest* **2.** *n.* a dull, heavy blow, or the sound of it **thump·ing** *adj.* (*pop.*) very big, *a thumping price* [imit.]

thun·der (θʌndə:r) **1.** *n.* the sound accompanying an atmospheric electrical discharge (i.e. lightning) due to the explosive expansion of suddenly heated air ‖ loud sounds compared with this, *the thunder of horses' hoofs* ‖ vehement rhetoric **to steal someone's thunder** to use the ideas, arguments etc. of someone before he can use and get credit for them himself **2.** *v.i.* (*impers.*) to produce the sound of thunder ‖ to produce a very loud sound ‖ to utter violent denunciations ‖ *v.t.* to utter in a thundering voice [O.E. *thunor*]

Thunder Bay, a city (pop. 112,486) and port in Ontario, Canada, on Lake Superior. Formerly Fort William, it handles enormous outgoing shipments of grain, newsprint and furs and incoming freights of coal

thun·der·bolt (θʌndəboult) *n.* a flash of lightning discharge of electricity, accompanied by the sound of thunder ‖ an imaginary missile hurled to earth when a great clap of thunder bursts ‖ a conventional representation of this ‖ something or someone destructive or violent

Thunderbolt II *n.* (*mil.*) a twin-engine, subsonic, turbofan, STOL tactical fighter/bomber (A-110), equipped with a 30-mm cannon, capable of employing a variety of air-to-surface launched weapons in the close air support role, and is supplemented by air refueling; manufactured by Fairchild and Republic

Thunderchief *n.* (*mil.*) a supersonic, single-engine, turbojet-powered tactical, all-weather [illegible] nonnuclear weapons and rockets, equipped with the Sidewinder weapon and an in-flight refueling capacity

thun·der·clap (θʌndəklap) *n.* a [illegible] thunder ‖ anything that is profoundly shocking because of its suddenness, violence etc

thun·der·cloud (θʌndəklaud) *n.* a dense cloud of water drops which, by coalescing, have acquired electric charges equal to, and likely to [illegible]

thun·der·head (θʌndəhed) *n.* a round mass of cumulus cloud with shining white edges that often appears before a thunderstorm

thun·der·ing (θʌndəriŋ) *adj.* that thunders ‖ (*pop.*) extremely big or impressive, *a thundering lie*

thun·der·ous (θʌndərəs) *adj.* like thunder, esp. [illegible] shower accompanied by thunder and lightning [illegible] rain and wind accompanied by lightning and [illegible]

thun·der·strick·en (θʌndərstrikən) *adj.* thunderstruck

thun·der·struck (θʌndərstrʌk) *adj.* temporarily deprived of the power to speak or think by a sudden access of emotion, esp. astonishment

thun·der·y (θʌndəri:) *adj.* thundering or threatening

Thur. Thursday

Thurber, James (1894–1961), U.S. humorist and cartoonist, author of 'The Owl in the [illegible]'

Thur·gau (θu:rgau) a German-speaking canton (pop. 183,795) of N. Switzerland, on Lake Constance. Capital: Frauenfeld (pop. 11,000)

Thu·ring·er Wald (tyrinərvult) a wooded mountain range (rising to 3,225 ft) on the southwest border of East Germany, with scattered industries (glassmaking, light engineering [illegible]

Thu·rin·gi·a (θurindʒi:ə) (*G.* Thuringen) a former state of East Germany in the central German highland, now included in the districts [illegible] mar, Eisenach). The wooded Harz Mtns in the north, and Thuringer Wald in the south, descend to the fertile Thuringian basin on the upper Saale. Agriculture: cereals, root vegetables, market produce, fruit, flowers, wine. Industries: engineering, light manufacturing. An old tribal land conquered by the Franks (6th–8th cc.), it passed (14th c.) to the ruling house of Saxony and split into several duchies, which joined the German Empire (1871) and were united in 1920

Thur·mond (θə rmənd), (James) Strom (1902–), U.S. political leader, Senator (South Carolina). He ran (1948) as the presidential candidate for the States' Rights Democratic party ('Dixiecrats'), comprising Southerners who bolted the Democratic party in opposition to President Harry Truman's civil rights program. Elected to the Senate as a Democrat in 1954, he became a Republican in 1964, chairman of the Judiciary Committee from 1981

Thurs. Thursday

thu·ri·ble (θuərəb'l) *n.* a censer [fr. L. *thuribulum*]

thu·rifer [illegible] and swings a censer [Mod. L. fr. *thus* (*thuris*), incense + *-fer*, bearing]

Thu·rin·gi·an (θurindʒi:ən) *adj.* of or relating to [illegible]

Thurs·day (θə:rzdi:, θə:rzdei) *n.* the fifth day of the week [O.E. *Thunres-dæg, thursdæg, thuresdæg*, Thor's day]

thus (ðʌs) *adv.* in this way, *do it thus* ‖ for this reason, *he was not there and thus you could not have seen him* ‖ to this extent or degree, *thus far* ‖ as an example of what immediately precedes [O.E.]

Thut·mo·se I (θʌtmousə) (*d.* c. 1508 B.C.), Egyptian pharaoh (c. 1525–c. 1508 B.C.) of the 18th dynasty. He conquered Nubia as far as the third cataract of the Nile and Syria as far as the [illegible]

Thutmose III (*d.* c. 1436 B.C.), Egyptian pharaoh (c. 1490–c. 1436 B.C.) of the 18th dynasty, son of Thutmose I. He ruled jointly until c. 1469 B.C. with his wife and half sister Hatshepsut. He firmly established Egyptian rule in Syria and built up an empire stretching to the Euphrates

thwack (θwæk) **1.** *v.t.* to whack **2.** *n.* a flat heavy [illegible]

thwart (θwɔrt) **1.** *v.t.* to prevent (a plan) from being carried out ‖ to prevent (someone) from carrying out a plan **2.** *adj.* transverse **3.** *adv.* transversely **4.** *n.* (*naut.*) an oarsman's seat at right angles to the length of the boat [Early M.E. [illegible]]

thy (ðai) *possessive adj.* (THINE before an initial vowel and in the absolute) of or pertaining to or done by thee [Early M.E. *thi*] [illegible]

thyme (taim) *n.* *Thymus vulgaris* and *T. herba-barona* (*T. hirsutus*) and *T. serpyllum* (*T. chamaedrys*), *T. citriodorus*, *T. pulegioides*, *T. herba-barona*, *T. hirsutus*, *T. chamaedrys*, *T. serpyllum*, *T. vulgaris

trode, e.g., a silicon-controlled rectifier, gate turn-off switch

thyrocalcitonin †CALCITONIN

thy·roid (θáirɔid) **1.** *n.* an endocrine gland of many vertebrates in the pharyngeal area secreting thyroxine, which principally increases the rate of oxidative reactions in metabolism, thus greatly influencing growth and development ‖ thyroid extract **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the thyroid [fr. Gk *thureoeidḗs*, shield-shaped]

thyroid cartilage a large cartilage in the larynx

thy·rox·in (θairɔ́ksin) *n.* thyroxine

thy·rox·ine (θairɔ́ksi:n, θairɔ́ksin) *n.* (*biochem.*) a hormone secreted by the thyroid that stimulates the rate of metabolism of the entire organism

thyr·sus (θə́:rsəs) *pl.* **thyr·si** (θə́:rsai) *n.* a long shaft or spear, tipped with a pine cone and wrapped with vine leaves or ivy carried by Dionysus, the satyrs etc. ‖ (*bot.*) an inflorescence in which the main axis is racemose and the secondary axes are cymose (e.g. in the lilac) [L. fr. Gk]

thy·sa·nu·ran (θaisənúərən, θaisənjúərən) **1.** *adj.* of *Thysanura*, an order of wingless insects having bristle-like caudal appendages **2.** *n.* a member of this order **thy·sa·nú·rous** *adj.* [fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk *thusanos*, tassel+*oura*, a tail]

thy·self (ðaisélf) *pron.* reflexive or emphatic form of THOU

ti, *Br.* also **te** (ti:) *n.* (*mus.*) the seventh note of any diatonic scale in movable-do solmization

ti (ti:) *n.* any of many varieties of Asiatic and Pacific woody plants of genus *Cordyline*, fam. *Liliaceae* [Tahitian, Marquesan, Samoan and Maori]

Ti·a·hua·na·co (ti:awanákou, tjawanákou) the center in W. Bolivia of a pre-Inca civilization which dominated Peru and Bolivia. The stone structures at Tiahuanaco are particularly fine. Construction began prior to 600 A D, and additional building took place c. 1100

ti·ar·a (ti:árə, ti:árə) *n.* a coronet of usually precious metal and precious stones worn by women ‖ the triple crown worn by the pope ‖ (*hist.*) a headdress worn by ancient Persians [L. fr. Gk]

Tib·bu (tíbu:) *pl.* **Tib·bus, Tib·bu** *n.* a Negroid people living in the Tibesti Mtns area of Central Africa ‖ a member of this people

Ti·ber (táibər) (*Ital.* Tevere) a river 244 miles long, rising in the Apennines in Tuscany and flowing through Umbria and Latium to the Tyrrhenian Sea, navigable by small boats 30 miles past Rome

Ti·be·ri·as (taibiəri:əs) a town (pop. 26,000) of N Israel on the Sea of Galilee (or Sea of Tiberias)

Ti·be·ri·us (taibiəri:əs) (Tiberius Julius Caesar Augustus, 42 B C–37 A D), second Roman emperor (14-37), adopted son of Augustus. He won military distinction in many parts of Europe, and was an efficient if austere and unpopular emperor. After 26 A D he lived in seclusion on Capri

Ti·bes·ti Mtns (tibésti:) a range in N. Chad, the highest part (Emi Koussi, 11,204 ft) of the central Saharan mountain system

Ti·bet (tibét) an autonomous region (area 470,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,750,000) of China. Capital: Lhasa. Language: Tibetan. Religion: Lamaism. Tibet consists largely of a plateau (averaging 13,000 ft) between the Himalayas and the Kunlun Mtns. In the south are the forested valleys of the Sutlej and Tsangpo (Brahmaputra). Livestock: yaks, goats, sheep, camels. Agriculture (barley, fruit, vegetables) is confined to the Tsangpo valley. Minerals: salt, gold, uranium, iron, coal. Manufactures: cloth, carpets, leather. A modern road (1957) links Tibet with the rest of China. HISTORY Tibet emerged as an independent kingdom in the 7th c. It came under the influence of the Chinese T'ang dynasty and Buddhism was introduced from India (8th c.). It was conquered by the Mongols under Kublai Khan (13th c.), and by the Chinese Manchu dynasty (1720). With [illegible] Tibet became [illegible] dependence from China (1913). It was invaded by China (1950) and a Communist administration was set up. A revolt broke out (1959) against Communist rule, and the Dalai Lama took refuge in India. The Panchen Lama took over as head of government (1959-64). In 1965, Tibet became an autonomous region of China and [illegible] Tibetan Communist party. In 1980, Tibetan pilgrims were once again allowed to visit holy sites and Tibetan language and culture were no longer suppressed. In 1985 tourists were allowed to pass between Tibet and Nepal

Ti·bet·an (tibét'n) **1.** *n.* a member of the native race of Tibet. Tibetans are mixed in the west and south with Indian peoples and in the east with Chinese ‖ a native or inhabitant of Tibet ‖ the Tibeto-Burman language of the Tibetans **2.** *adj.* of or relating to Tibet, its people, language, culture etc.

Ti·bet·o-Bur·man (tibétoubə́:rmən) **1.** *n.* a family of languages including Tibetan and Burmese ‖ a member of a people speaking a Tibeto-Burman language **2.** *adj.* of or relating to any of these languages or peoples

Ti·bet·o-Bur·mese (tibétoubə́:rmi:z, tibétoubə:rmí:s) *n.* and *adj.* Tibeto-Burman

tib·i·a (tíbi:ə) *pl.* **tib·i·ae** (tíbi:i:), **tib·i·as** *n.* the inner and usually larger of the two bones between the knee and ankle of the vertebrate leg ‖ the fourth joint (from the base) of the leg of an insect [L.]

tib·i·al (tíbi:əl) *adj.* of the tibia [fr. L. *tibialis*]

Ti·bul·lus (tibáləs) (c. 50–19 B C), Roman lyric poet. He wrote elegies on love and nature

tic (tik) *n.* a sudden or recurrent twitch usually of the facial muscles [etym. doubtful]

ti·cal (təkúl, tíkəl) *n.* (*pop. abbr.* tic) the baht, the basic monetary unit of Thailand [Thai fr. Malay *tikal*, a monetary unit]

tic dou·lou·reux (ti:kdu:lu:rə:) *n.* trigeminal neuralgia [F.=painful tic]

ti·car·cil·lin [$C_{15}H_{16}N_2O_6S_2$] (taikarsílin) *n.* (*pharm.*) semisynthetic penicillin used in septicemia and in respiratory, genito-urinary, skin, and soft tissue infections; marketed as Ticar

Ti·ci·no (titʃí:nou) an Italian-speaking Catholic canton (area 1,088 sq. miles, pop. 265,899) in S. Switzerland. Capital: Bellinzona (pop. 12,000)

tick (tik) **1.** *n.* one of the light sounds made by the escapement of a clock etc. ‖ any similar noise ‖ (*Br., pop.*) a short interval of time ‖ a small distinguishing mark usually signifying agreement and used e.g. by someone checking for correctness **2.** *v.i.* to make the sound of a tick or of a series of ticks ‖ *v.t.* to mark with a tick ‖ (with 'off' or 'out') to register or announce with a ticking sound ‖ (*Br., pop.*, with 'off') to rebuke **to tick along** to move forward, go by or progress at an even, reasonably satisfactory rate **to tick over** (*Br.*, of an engine) to idle ‖ (*Br.*) to keep on working smoothly on minimum effort [prob. imit.]

tick *n.* any of various arachnids of the superfamily *Ixodoidae*, related to mites but larger than these. An adult tick has an oval nonsegmented body with a movable head through which it draws blood from man and other animals after burrowing under the skin. Ticks transmit various infectious diseases, e.g. Rocky Mountain spotted fever ‖ any of various parasitic dipterous insects, e.g. the sheep ked [M.E. *teke, tyke* prob. fr. O.E.]

tick *n.* a case or covering containing feathers, hair etc., used to form a mattress, pillow etc. ‖ ticking [fr. L. *teca, theca* fr. Gk]

tick *n.* (*Br., pop.*) credit, *to buy on tick* ‖ (*securities*) a change in price up or down [shortened fr TICKET]

tick·er (tíkər) *n.* a telegraphic instrument that prints news, stock quotations etc. on a paper ribbon

ticker tape the paper ribbon used in a ticker

tick·et (tíkit) **1.** *n.* a tag (label) showing the price, material etc. of an article ‖ a piece of paper or cardboard authorizing the bearer to use a specified service, *a train ticket* or to be admitted to a concert, meeting, theater etc. ‖ a document serving as a license, *captain's ticket* ‖ the candidates of a particular political party ‖ the principles and program of a political party ‖ (*pop.*) a means of getting something desirable, *a car is the ticket to happiness* ‖ a notice issued to someone who has violated a traffic regulation **2.** *v.t.* to attach a ticket to ‖ to provide a ticket for [F. *etiquette*]

ticket inspector (*Br.*) the conductor on a train

ticket-of-leave man (*Br. hist.*) a convict released from prison but required to report regularly to the police and behave well

tick·ing (tíkiŋ) *n* a strong heavy cotton material of which mattress or pillow covers are made

tick·le (tík'l) **1.** *v.t pres. part* **tick·ling** *past* and *past part* **tick·led** *v.t* to touch (someone, or a part of the body) where the nerve ends are numerous and sensitive, and by so doing to cause laughter, spasmodic movement etc. ‖ to capture (trout etc.) with bare hands ‖ to excite agreeably ‖ to amuse ‖ *v.i.* to have a tingling sensation **to tickle (someone) pink** (or **to death**) to make (someone) very pleased indeed or amuse (someone) intensely **2.** *n.* a tickling or being tickled ‖ a tickling sensation **tick·lish** (tíkliʃ) *adj.* sensitive to tickling ‖ needing very careful handling, difficult, *a ticklish situation* ‖ sensitive, touchy, *he is ticklish on points of protocol* [etym. doubtful]

Tick·nor (tíknər, tíknɔr), William Davis (1810-64), U.S. publisher, the first to pay foreign authors for rights in their works. He became (1832) a founder of Ticknor and Fields, a firm which published the works of famous contemporaries

tick off *v.* (*colloq.*) to make irate

tick-tack (tíktæk) *n.* (*Br.*) a code of signaling with hands and arms used by men employed at a race track by bookmakers to keep them informed about the trends in the betting

tick·tack·toe (tíktæktóu) *n.* (*Am.=Br.* naughts-and-crosses) a game of skill in which two players take turns marking Xs and Os, respectively, on a nine-spaced figure formed by two pairs of parallel lines intersecting at right angles. The first to complete a diagonal or row with his marks is the winner

tick·y-tack·y (tíki:tæki:) *adj.* (*slang or colloq.*) undistinguished, shoddy —**ticky-tack** *n.*

Ti·con·der·o·ga, Fort (taikɔndəróugə) a British fort in N.E. New York, captured (1775) during the Revolutionary War by American troops under Benedict Arnold and Ethan Allen

tid·al (táid'l) *adj.* pertaining to, due to or affected by the tides

tidal barrage a barrier in a watercourse which utilizes the natural movements of the tide, usually to generate electricity (*TIDAL POWER STATION)

tidal dock a dock within which the depth of water varies with the tides, i.e. is at the same level as the water outside it

tidal power station a construction by means of which the inrush and outrush of seawater, during the flow and ebb of the tides, into and out of an enclosed reservoir, operate turbines which generate electricity

tidal wave an unusually large wave or very high water, esp. one caused by an earthquake ‖ a sudden spread of intense emotion throughout a community or some other reaction on a big scale, e.g. as manifest in a very large majority vote

tid·bit (tídbit) *n.* a dainty or delicate morsel of food ‖ an interesting bit of information, gossip etc.

tid·dly·wink (tídli:wiŋk) *n.* a piece used in tiddlywinks **tíd·dly·winks** *pl. n.* a game in which small disks are flicked by the downward and backward slipping pressure of a larger disk into a small container [origin unknown]

tide (taid) **1.** *n.* the alternate rising and falling of the seas, usually twice a day, in response to the gravitational attractions of the moon and sun ‖ (in compounds only) a period of time, esp. the season of one of the great Christian festivals, *Christmas-tide* ‖ something thought of as ebbing and flowing like the tide, *the tide of public opinion* **2.** *v. pres. part.* **tid·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tid·ed** *v.i.* (*naut.*) to use the tide in entering or leaving an estuary, harbor etc. ‖ to flow like the tide ‖ *v.t.* to carry with the tide **to tide over** to see (someone) safely through a temporary difficulty [O.E. *tid*, time]

tide·land (táidlænd) *n.* land that is exposed at low tide and covered at high tide

tide rip rough water caused by opposing tides or currents

tide·wa·ter (táidwɔtər, táidwɑtər) *n.* the water that overflows a land surface at flood tide ‖ low coastal land affected by the tide

tide·way (táidwei) *n.* the channel, part of a river etc. in which tidal currents flow

ti·di·ly (táidili:) *adv.* in a tidy manner

ti·di·ness (táidi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being tidy

ti·dings (táidiŋz) *pl. n.* (rhet.) news [O.E. *tidung*, an event]

ti·dy (táidi:) **1.** *comp.* **ti·di·er** *superl.* **ti·di·est** *adj.* in place, in order, *tidy hair* ‖ in the habit of arranging things in their proper places, *a tidy housekeeper* ‖ (*pop.*) substantial, large, *a tidy sum* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ti·dy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ti·died** (esp. with 'up') to make tidy, *to tidy up a room* **3.** *n. pl.* **ti·dies** a lace or other cover

for the arms or headrest of a chair etc. to protect it from dirt or wear [M.E. *tie*, *tige*, fide]

tie (tai) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **ty·ing** *past* and *past part* **tied** *v.t.* to secure (a cord etc.) by a knot or bow ‖ to make (a knot or bow) in a cord etc. ‖ to prevent from moving by means of a knotted cord etc. ‖ to fasten together or connect firmly ‖ to prevent the freedom of action of, *tied to one's bed by illness* ‖ to be equal with in a competition ‖ (*mus.*) to join (notes) by a line ‖ to put under some conditional relationship, *the house is tied to the job* *v.i.* to be closed or fastened by means of a tie ‖ to be equal in a competition, *they tied for third place* **to tie down** to fasten down (e.g. a hatch) ‖ to commit (e.g. capital) so as to leave one without freedom of action **to tie in** to link (an additional part) with a whole ‖ to arrange so as to be coordinated and not to conflict with something else, *tie in your holiday plans with theirs* ‖ to be in agreement, *the statements do not tie in* **to tie up** to fasten (someone or something) by tying ‖ to restrict the freedom of, esp. to cause to be so busy that invitations or engagements cannot be accepted ‖ to cause to be not readily available, *capital tied up in property* ‖ to fasten (a boat) by a hawser **2.** *n.* a cord, string etc. used for tying something ‖ something which restricts freedom of movement, e.g. a beam holding together a structure ‖ something which restricts personal freedom ‖ a linking force between two or more things, *religious ties* ‖ a competition or election that ends in a draw ‖ (*mus.*) a curved line indicating notes of the same pitch which are to have their time values run together and not be sounded separately ‖ (*Am.–Br.* sleeper) a beam of wood resting in loose stones (to allow for small lateral movement), to the surface of which are fastened the steel rails of a railroad track ‖ a necktie [O.E. *tigan*]

tie·back (táibæk) *n.* a strip of material used for tying back a curtain ‖ (*pl.*) curtains with tiebacks

tie beam a horizontal beam holding rafters in position ‖ any beam serving as a tie

Tieck (ti:k), Ludwig (1773-1853), German Romantic poet, dramatist and novelist. One of his most successful books was 'Volksmarchen von Peter Lebrecht' (1795-6, 3 vols), a collection of fairy tales, poetry and satiric dramas. He was also a literary scholar, critic and translator

tied cottage (*Br.*) a cottage which a farm worker can live in only so long as he is employed by its owner

tied house (*Br.*) a public house whose manager is free to sell the beer etc. only of the brewer to whom the place belongs (cf. FREE HOUSE)

tie-dye (táidai) *v.* to create designs in fabrics by knotting them before immersion in a dye so that some areas are not colored —**tie-dyed** *adj* *Cf* BANDHIA

Tien Shan (tjénʃán) a mountain range running along the Kirghizia-China border through central Sinkiang-Uighur, with several peaks over 15,000 ft (summit: 23,260 ft, in the center), and caravan passes over 12,000 ft. Three glaciers around the central peaks are 48, 44 and 31 miles long

Tien·tsin (tjéntsín) a port (pop. 4,250,000) in Hopei, N. China, on the Grand Canal, commercial center of the N. China plain. Industries: metallurgy, chemicals, textiles, food processing. University (1919). A treaty signed here (1858) opened China to European trade. The city was governed by an international commission (1900-7) after the Boxer Rebellion

Tie·po·lo (tjépələ), Giovanni Battista (1696-1770), Italian painter. The influence of Veronese is seen in his frescoes, with their splendid figures in elaborate colorful costume seen from a characteristically low viewpoint against a cloudless bright sky. He decorated numerous palaces in Wurzburg and in Madrid. He is also known as a draftsman and etcher

tier (tiər) **1.** *n.* one of two or more parallel rows of seats at different levels, e.g. in a Greek theater ‖ one of any comparable series of rows, e.g. of shelves in a greenhouse or layers of a wedding cake **2.** *v.t.* to pile or arrange in tiers [fr. older *tire* fr. F. *tire* fr. *tirer*, to elongate]

tierce (tiərs) *n.* (*fencing*) the third position for guard, parry or thrust ‖ (*heraldry*) a field of three differently colored parts ‖ (*hist.*) a liquid measure, a third of a pipe or 42 gallons ‖ (*hist.*) a cask holding this amount ‖ (*cards*, *games*, ta:rs) a sequence of three cards of the same suit [O.F.

tier·cel (tiərsl) *n.* the male of certain hawks, e.g. the peregrine [O.F. *tercel*]

Tier·ra del Fue·go (tjerradelfwegə) a mountainous archipelago, mountainous and archipelagic, area 27,595 sq. miles) at the southern tip of South America. The eastern half plus Staten Is. (area 8,095 sq. miles) belongs to Argentina, the western half (area 19,500 sq. miles) to Chile. Industries: sheep farming, fishing, trapping, petroleum extraction ‖ the main island (area 18,530 sq. miles) of this archipelago

Tier·ra y Li·ber·tad (tjerrali bertuð) the Mexican crusade against oppression led by Emiliano Zapata [Span. *tierra y libertad*]

tie-up (taiʌp) *n.* a close connection, *is there any tie-up between the firms?* ‖ a cessation of movement or action, e.g. a traffic jam

tiff (tif) **1.** *n.* an emotional mood of mild anger or indignation ‖ a slight quarrel **2.** *v.i.* to be in a tiff ‖ (with 'with') to quarrel slightly [origin unknown]

Tiffany (tifəni), Charles Lewis (1812-1902), U.S. merchant. He founded the jewelry firm of Tiffany and Company, New York City. He introduced (1851) the English standard of sterling silver into the U.S.A.

Tiffany, Lewis Comfort (1848-1923), U.S. artist. He established the interior decorating firm known as Tiffany Studios in New York, which specialized in iridescent and Art Nouveau glass work

Tif·lis (tiflis) TBILISI

ti·ger (táigər) *pl.* **ti·gers, ti·ger** *n. Felis tigris*, fam. *Felidae*, a large (8-10 ft long), ferocious, carnivorous mammal native to Asia. It has an orange-fawn coat irregularly crossed with black stripes, a white belly and no mane ‖ any of several related animals, e.g. the American jaguar and the S. African leopard ‖ a fiercely aggressive person in a position of authority ‖ (*Br., hist.*) a groom standing at the back of a light vehicle driven by his master [O.F. *tigre*]

tiger beetle any of several voracious carnivorous beetles (fam. *Cicindelidae*) with striped or spotted wing cases

ti·ger-flow·er (táigərflauər) *n.* a member of *Tigridia*, fam. *Iridaceae*, a genus of tropical American bulbous plants with brilliant yellow, purple, white or orange flowers

Tiger II *n.* (*mil.*) aircraft (F-5E) carrying two 30-mm guns, missiles, etc.; made by Northrop for export

tiger lily *Lilium tigrinum*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a lily native to China, widely cultivated for its black spotted, pendent, orange flowers

tiger moth any of various richly colored, long winged moths of fam. *Arctiidae*

tight (tait) **1.** *adj.* closely packed, *a tight arrangement* ‖ allowing too little freedom of movement, *a tight coat* ‖ rigidly set, *a tight smile* ‖ (*esp. Br.*, of money) hard to borrow, at high interest rates ‖ (of a commodity) in short supply ‖ (of a market) characterized by scarcity ‖ strict, *tight control* ‖ (*pop.*) drunk ‖ (*pop.*) stingy ‖ (of a contest) in which the opponents are evenly matched, *a tight game* ‖ (of a situation) difficult or dangerous to deal with ‖ (*printing*, of a page) too full of matter ‖ (*printing*, of setting) characterized by having very little space between words **2.** *adv.* in a tight way **to sit tight** to avoid action and hide one's time **tight·en** *v.t.* to make tight ‖ *v.i.* to become tight [O.E. *thiht*]

tight end (*football*) an offensive end who places himself within two yds of the tackle

tight-fist·ed (taitfistid) *adj.* loath to part with money

tight-lipped (taitlipt) *adj.* making a strong effort of the will so as to surmount a difficulty and [illegible] secrets away

tightrope (taitroup) *n.* a rope or wire, some height above the ground, on which an acrobat performs

tights (taits) *pl. n.* a skintight garment covering the body usually from the waist down

tight·wad (taitwɔd) *n.* a tightfisted person

Tig·lath-pi·le·ser I (tiglæθpəli:zər) king of Assyria (c. 1116–1078 B.C.). A great soldier, he conquered Armenia, Cappadocia and [illegible]

Tig·lath-pi·le·ser III (tiglæθpəli:zər) (746-728 B.C.), having usurped the throne. He [illegible] pered woman

Ti·gris (taigris) one of the two great rivers of Mesopotamia. It flows 1,150 miles from the mountains of E. Turkey through Iraq (navigable to Baghdad), joining the Euphrates to form the Shatt-al-Arab. Its middle course is liable to flood disastrously

Ti·hwa·na (ti:hwɑ:nɑ:) TIJUANA

Ti·jua·na (ti:hwɑ:nɑ:, ti:əwɑ:nə) a town (pop. 461,257) in N.W. Mexico near the U.S. border. Industries: tourism, gambling

Ti·kal (ti:kɑl) the largest of the ancient Mayan cities, in N. Guatemala, noted for the number of its monuments, pyramids and temples and the quality of its wood carvings

tik·chung (tiktʃu:ŋ) *n.* silver currency of Bhutan *Cf* NGULTRUM

tike (taik) TYKE

Til·burg (tilbə:rg) a town (pop. 153,117) in North Brabant, Netherlands: textiles, railroad cars etc.

til·bur·y (tilbəri, tilbəri) *pl* **til·bur·ies** *n.* (*hist.*) a light, springy, two-wheeled open carriage for two persons [after a 19th-c. British coach builder]

til·de (tildə) *n.* a sign (~) placed e.g. over the letter 'n' in Spanish to denote that it is pronounced as a palatal nasal sound (ny), e.g. in 'señor' ‖ this sign used in Portuguese to denote nasalization of a vowel [Span.]

Til·den (tildən), Samuel Jones (1814-86), U.S. statesman. A leading New York Democrat, he played an important role in the destruction of the Tweed Ring. He ran as the Democratic presidential nominee in the disputed 1876 election, in which a new Electoral Commission voted in favor of the Republican candidate (*COMPROMISE OF 1877)

tile (tail) **1.** *pl.* **tiles, tile** *n.* a thin, usually rectangular piece of fired, unglazed clay, sometimes of other shaped when used on roofs or walls ‖ a square or shaped piece of fired clay or other material (e.g. vinyl) used for flooring ‖ a similar piece of porcelain or other glazed ware, used ornamentally ‖ an earthenware or concrete drainpipe ‖ a small flat piece of baked earthenware used in covering vessels in which metals are fused ‖ tiling **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **til·ing** *past* and *past part* **tiled** to cover with tiles **til·ing** *n.* the process of covering with tiles ‖ tiles collectively ‖ a surface covered with tiles [O.E. *tigule*, *tigele*]

till (til) *n.* [illegible] (sometimes [illegible] known)

till *n.* a money drawer or tray, e.g. in a bank (a cash register), the money contained in any of these [illegible]

till **1.** *prep.* up to the time of, *he waited till 10 p.m.* **2.** *conj.* up to the time when, until, *wait till he comes* [Old Northumbrian *til* fr. O.N.]

till *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to work (the soil) for cultivation **till·age** *n.* the tilling of the soil ‖ land that has been tilled ‖ the crops on such land [O.E. *tilian*, to strive]

till·er (tilər) [illegible] the helm [illegible]

till·er **1.** *n.* one of the side shoots of a plant, esp. of grasses and cereals, sprouting from the base of the axils of the lower leaves ‖ a sapling or [illegible] tree [illegible] the stump of a felled tree **2.** *v.i.* to put forth tillers [prob. fr. O.E. *telgor*]

Til·ley (tili), Sir Samuel Leonard (1818-96), Canadian statesman. As minister of finance (1878-85) in the 2nd Sir John Alexander Macdonald administration, he introduced (1878) [illegible] sis of Canadian financial policy

Til·lich (tilix), Paul Johannes (1886-1965), U.S. [illegible] is 'ultimate concern', that God is the 'ground of [illegible]

Til·ly (tili), Johann Tserklaes, count of (1559-1632), general of the Catholic League during [illegible] (1632) by Gustavus II of Sweden, and mortally wounded

Tilos (ti:lɔs) [illegible]

Tilsit, Treaty of a treaty signed July 1807, by [illegible] became the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, part went to Russia and part to Saxony. The Prussian [illegible]

tilt (tilt) **1.** *v.t.* to slant from the horizontal or the vertical ‖ (*hist.*) to joust ‖ *v.t.* to cause to slant from the horizontal or the vertical ‖ (*hist.*) to poise (a lance) for a thrust ‖ (*hist.*) to charge (one's opponent) in a tilt ‖ to hammer or forge (metal) with a tilt hammer **2.** *n.* a tilting or being tilted ‖ (*hist.*) a joust ‖ a tilt hammer **at full tilt** at full speed [M.E. *tilten* fr. O.E. *tealt*, *tealtian*]

tilt *n.* a covering, esp. of canvas, stretched over a frame and mounted over a wagon, a market stall, or a boat etc. [M.E. *tild* perh. influenced by *tilt*]

tilth (til0) *n.* (*rhet.*) cultivation of the soil ‖ (*rhet.*) cultivated land [O.E. *tilth*, *tilthe* fr. *tilian*, to till]

tilt hammer a [illegible] used in forging which is tilted up and then allowed to drop

tilt wheel (*automobile*) steering wheel of a motor vehicle capable of angle adjustment by the driver

tilt-yard (tiltjɑrd) *n.* (*hist.*) a place used for tilts and [illegible] etc.

tim·bal, tym·bal (timbl) *n.* (*hist.*) a kettledrum [F. *timbale*]

tim·bale (timbl, tĕbul) *n.* a dish of creamed chicken, lobster or fish etc., seasoned and cooked in a pastry mold [F.]

tim·ber (timbər) **1.** *n.* trees yielding wood suitable for construction ‖ timberland ‖ (*Br.*) lumber (wood for construction) ‖ a thick piece of wood forming, or ready to form, part of a structure, *roof timbers* ‖ (*naut.*) one of the curved beams of wood forming the ribs of a ship **2.** *interj.* a shouted warning that a tree is falling

timber *v.t.* to cover, supply, support etc. with timber [O.E. *timbran* and *timbrian*]

tim·bered (timbərd) *adj.* made of or furnished with timbers ‖ covered with growing timber [O.E.]

tim·ber·head (timbərhed) *n.* (*naut.*) the upper end of a ship's timber, esp. such a timber used as a bollard

timber hitch a looped knot in a rope used in tying a rope to a spar or log

tim·ber·ing (timbəriŋ) *n.* a construction, esp. the support network of a mineshaft, made of timbers

tim·ber·land (timbərlænd) *n.* an expanse of [illegible] esp. of trees used for lumber

tim·ber·line (timbərlain) *n.* the tree line

timber wolf *Canis lupus lycaon*, a large brownish-gray wolf of northern North America, now largely extinct

tim·bre (tæmbər, tĕbr) *n.* the quality of a musical sound, depending on what overtones are present and their respective amplitudes [F.]

tim·brel (timbrəl) *n.* an ancient tambourine [M.E. *timbre* kettledrum fr. O.F.]

Tim·buk·tu, Tim·buc·too (timbʌktú:) (*F.* Tombouctou) an ancient caravan trading center (pop. 20,483) in central Mali near the Niger on the [illegible] of the Sahara. It flourished in the 14th-16th cc. as a center of Moslem culture and commerce

Tim·by (timbi.), Theodore Ruggles (1819-1909), U.S. inventor of the revolving turret (1843), which was the main feature of the Civil War armored vessel the 'Merrimack'

time (taim) **1.** *n.* the physical quantity measured by clocks. In classical physics time was regarded as extending infinitely into the past and future and was considered independent of the events which defined it. This implied that the simultaneity of events was absolute, i.e. independent of the situation of the observer. The special theory and general theory of relativity radically changed this concept of time, linking it to the position and relative motion of the clock and its observer. ‖ finite duration as distinguished from infinity ‖ earthly duration as distinguished from eternity ‖ a duration, *it lasted a long time* ‖ a point in progress, *at that time he was away from home* ‖ (often *pl.*) a period of history with reference to a region, person etc., *the time of Persia's supremacy* ‖ (esp. *pl.*) a period of history having certain characteristics, customs etc., *in biblical times* ‖ a specific period of a year, *harvest time*, or of a day, *dinner time* ‖ a period of duration available for certain action to be taken, *I will do it if I have the time* ‖ a period during which certain action is taken, *he served his time in the navy* ‖ the point or period appropriate to the beginning, performance or ending of a course of action, *it is time we went, it's time to make a change* ‖ a favorable period, *now is the time to buy* (*mus.*) the duration of a note or pause (*mus.*) the rhythm of a composition in terms of the grouping of beats into bars of equal duration, indicated by the time signature ‖ (*mus.*) the tempo at which a composition is to be performed or is performed ‖ (esp. *pl.*) general conditions, *exciting times* ‖ a period characterized by a general condition or event, *a time of struggle* ‖ a period or occasion with reference to a personal reaction to it, *to have a good time* ‖ rate of speed in driving, marching, working etc. ‖ the period worked or to be worked by an employee ‖ rate of pay, esp. reckoned by the hour, *time and a half for overtime* ‖ lifetime ‖ the end of life, *his time had come* ‖ (*Br.*) closing time in a public house as fixed by law, *'Time, gentlemen, please'* ‖ end of play in a game or match formally declared by the umpire, referee etc. ‖ a period of imprisonment ‖ a term of apprenticeship ‖ the usual, allotted or shortest period during which something is done, *what is the cooking time for a boiled egg?* ‖ a repeated occasion, recurrence of the same thing, *that's the third time you've told me* ‖ (*pl.*) following a number and used with a comparative adjective or adverb to indicate magnitude, *five times higher* **against time** before a certain time and with barely enough time for what must be done **ahead of time** before the required, proper or expected moment **all the time** during all the specified period ‖ continuously ‖ very often, *he says it all the time* **at a time** in one operation. *it does six pairs at a time* **at the same time** occurring at the same point in the progress of time ‖ nevertheless, though it is so, *I like it but at the same time it frightens me* **at times** sometimes **behind time** late in arrears **behind the times** old-fashioned, not up-to-date **for the time being** for the present, provisionally **from time to time** occasionally **in time** before a specified point in the progress of time has passed, *were you in time for the train?* ‖ after the passage of sufficient time, *we will find out in time* ‖ in the right tempo **in good time** with an ample margin of time, *he got there in good time for his train* ‖ as a happy end to a period of waiting, *and in good time they were married* **in no time** very quickly, *he did it in no time* **many a time** on many occasions **on time** at the appointed hour, on schedule ‖ (*pop.*) on the installment plan **out of time** (*mus.*) failing to sound notes at the same time as others in a choir, orchestra etc. or to keep step in marching **to gain time** to play for time, delay action until a more favorable time ‖ (of a timepiece) to go too fast **to pass the time of day** to stop for a little chat **to take one's time** to take all the time one needs to do something ‖ to be slow doing something **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **tim·ing** *past* and *past part.* **timed** to cause to occur at a particular point in the progress of time, *he timed his arrival for nightfall* ‖ to measure the duration of ‖ to adjust the performance of (something) so that it occupies a particular portion of time, *he timed his speech to last 20 minutes* ‖ to set the rhythm or tempo of **3.** *adj.* having to do with time ‖ regulated to open, explode etc. at a given time ‖ payable at a future date ‖ having to do with payment of goods over a period of time [O.E. *tima*]

time after time repeatedly

time and again repeatedly

time and motion study a study of the time taken, and the energy used, in doing work, with a view to securing greater efficiency and establishing standards

time and time again repeatedly, esp. tiresomely often

time bomb a bomb fitted with a clockwork device which detonates it at a predetermined time

time card a card recording the time of arrival at and departure from one's place of work

time clock a clock which records on a card the time of arrival and departure of an employee

timed capsule (*pharm.*) encapsulated drug that is effective at a time later than ingestion *also* spansule

time dilation (*phys.*) the slowing of time in a speeding object as its velocity increases relative to another moving body, as hypothesized in the theory of relativity

time-ef·fec·tive (taimifektiv) *adj.* sufficiently rewarding to warrant the time spent

time exposure exposure of a film for a fixed time, usually more than half a second ‖ a photograph taken in this way

time frame a period of time

time fuse a fuse so contrived that it will burn for a known time before detonating an explosive

time-hon·ored, *Br.* **time-hon·oured** (táimɔnərd) *adj.* having the authority that goes with long custom

time·keep·er (táimki:pər) *n.* (*Br.*) a clock or watch, esp. with regard to its efficiency, *a good timekeeper* ‖ someone whose job is to observe and record the time or duration of a game, race etc., e.g. of a round in a boxing match ‖ someone who records the hours worked by employees

time lag a period of time which passes before a cause produces its effect ‖ a delay

time·less (táimlis) *adj.* not limited by time ‖ unaffected by the passing of time

time·li·ness (táimli:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being timely

time·ly (táimli:) *comp.* **time·li·er** *superl.* **time·li·est** *adj.* at a very suitable time, opportune

time out a pause in work or other activity ‖ (*football, basketball* etc.) any time requested, e.g. to make substitutions, discuss strategy etc., during play and not counted in the playing time

time·piece (táimpi:s) *n.* any instrument used for measuring time

time reversal (*phys.*) the principle that a sequence of operations will occur in reverse order if the time sequence is reversed

times (taimz) *prep.* multiplied by

time·sav·ing (táimseiviŋ) *adj.* enabling work etc. to be done in less time

time·serv·er (táimsə:rvər) *n.* a person who adapts his actions to please someone in authority instead of acting according to his convictions **time-serv·ing** *adj.*

time sharing 1. (*computer*) arrangement for use of equipment on an hourly basis **2.** (*real estate*) purchase of a property for use at a specified time only, e.g., for vacations

time signal a broadcast to announce the exact time of day so that clocks and watches can be synchronized

time signature a sign denoting the tempo of a piece of music, placed after the key signature. It is usually a fraction, the denominator of which indicates the kind of note taken as the unit, the numerator indicating the number of these to a bar

time·ta·ble (táimteib'l) *n.* a tabulated list of the times at which certain events or activities are required to occur, or the order of occurrence ‖ a schedule of arrival and departure times of regular services of buses, trains, aircraft etc.

time-test·ed (táimtéstəd) *adj.* not disproved over a long period

time trial (*sports*) a competition in which the recorded time is used as the basis of judging the winner

time·work (táimwə:rk) *n.* work paid for by the day or by the hour (cf. PIECEWORK)

time·worn (táimwɔrn) *adj.* hackneyed ‖ showing signs of wear because of age

time zone any of the 24 zones, each approx. 15° of longitude in width, into which the globe is divided successively from the Greenwich meridian, for maintaining a regular sequence of time changes, each 1 hour earlier than in the zone immediately east of it

tim·id (timid) *adj.* very sensitive to real or imagined causes of fear ‖ lacking self-confidence [fr. L. *timidus*]

ti·mid·i·ty (timiditi:) *n.* the state or quality of being timid [fr. L. *timiditas*]

tim·ing (táimiŋ) *n.* the regulation of the speed of e.g. an engine or a theatrical production so as to give the most effective result

Ti·mi·şoa·ra (ti:mi:ʃwárə) a communications center (pop. 288,237) in Banat, W. Rumania. Industries: textiles, food processing. Castle (16th c.). University (1945)

Ti·mor (ti:mɔr) a mountainous island (area 13,071 sq. miles) of the Lesser Sundas, part of Indonesia. The Indonesian province East Nusa Tenggara occupies the western half with its capital at Kupang (pop. 7,000). People: Malay-Papuan, with small Negrito (interior) and Chinese minorities. Religion: Christian and Moslem. The north is savanna, while the center and south are largely covered with rain forest. Highest point: 9,678 ft, in the east. Exports: sandalwood, copra, trepang, some coffee, meat and fish. HISTORY. The island was visited by the Portuguese (16th c.), but their control over it was challenged after 1613 by the Dutch. Timor was partitioned between them (1859). After Japanese occupation of the island (1942-5), Dutch

Timor became part of Indonesia. Divided between Portuguese Timor (E half) and Amboina (W half) until the Portuguese left in 1975, Timor now consists of two provinces, West and East, with Kupang and Dili as respective provincial capitals. An independence movement, Fretelin, was suppressed by Indonesia following the Portuguese departure and East Timor was formally incorporated as Indonesia's 27th province in 1976

tim·o·rous (tĭmər-əs) *adj.* timid, easily frightened ‖ indicating or marked by timidity, *a timorous voice* [O.F. *temeros, temerous*]

Timor Sea the part of the Indian Ocean between N. Australia and Timor

Tim·o·thy (tĭm-əθĭ), St (*d.* c. 97), first bishop of Ephesus, companion and helper of St Paul. Feast: Jan. 24

tim·o·thy (tĭm-əθĭ:) *n. Phleum pratense*, a long, spiked European grass introduced into North America and grown chiefly for hay [prob. after *Timothy* Hanson, who introduced it into the U.S.A.]

Timothy and Titus, Epistles to the 15th, 16th and 17th books of the New Testament, three encyclical letters of doubtful authorship, written in the late 1st c. or early 2nd c., warning against heresies. They are known as the Pastoral Epistles

timothy grass timothy

tim·pa·ni, tym·pa·ni (tĭmpən-ĭ:) *pl. n.* a set of two or more kettledrums played by one man in an orchestra or band **timpanist** ['TYMPANIST] [Ital., pl. of *timpano*, kettledrum]

Tim·rod (tĭmrŏd), Henry (1828-67), U.S. poet, known as the 'laureate of the Confederacy'. His works include 'The Cotton Boll' and 'Ethnogenesis'

Ti·mur (tĭmuər) (Tamerlane, c. 1336-1405), Mongol conqueror. Having gained the throne of Samarkand, he tried to reunite the empire of Genghis Khan, conquering the Tatars (1392) and the Turks (1402). He died during an invasion of China

tin (tĭn) **1.** *n.* a lustrous, silvery metallic element (symbol Sn, at. no. 50, at. mass 118.70) which is soft, malleable, ductile and resistant to the chemical action of air and water at ordinary temperatures ‖ (*Br.*) a can (container for preserving foodstuffs) ‖ tinplate **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **tin·ning** *past* and *past part.* **tinned** to coat with tin ‖ (*Br.*) to can (preserve by packing in an airtight can) **3.** *adj.* made of tin [O.E.]

—Tin occurs mainly as the oxide, cassiterite, the principal sources being Malaya, Indonesia, Bolivia and the Congo. It is extracted by reducing the concentrated ore with carbon at 1,200–1,300° C. Refined tin is used in the manufacture of tinplate and as an alloy in solder, bronze, Babbitt metal etc. Lesser uses include the manufacture of tinfoil and of collapsible tubes for packaging

tin·a·mou (tĭnəmu:) *n.* any of various members of *Tinamidae*, a family of South American birds which resemble partridges. They are heavily built and measure from 9–15 ins long. Their eggs have a curious metallic luster [F. fr. Galibi (Carib) *tinamu*]

Tin·ber·gen (tĭnbərgən), Jan (1903-69), Dutch economist, who shared the first Nobel prize for economics (1969) with Ragnar Frisch. He won the award for constructing econometric systems—developing and using mathematical models to analyze and structure economic behavior. His books include 'Shaping the World Economy' (1962) and 'Development Planning' (1967).

Tinbergen, Nikolaas (1907–), Dutch zoologist and ethologist, who shared the Nobel prize for physiology or medicine (1973) with Konrad Lorenz and Karl von Frisch. A pioneer in the study of animal behavior under natural conditions, Tinbergen analyzed specific stimuli that elicit specific responses in animals. His works include 'The Study of Instinct' (1951), 'Social Behavior in Animals' (1953), 'The Herring Gull's World' (1960) and 'Animal Behavior' (1965)

tin·cal (tĭŋk'l) *n.* a crude, commercial, hydrated borax [Malay *tingkal*]

Tin·che·brai, Battle of (tĭ ʃbrei) a battle in Normandy (1106) in which Henry I of England defeated his brother Robert II of Normandy

tinc·to·ri·al (tĭŋktɔ:rĭ-əl, tĭŋktóuri-əl) *adj.* pertaining to color, esp. that of a dye [fr. L. *tinctorius*]

tinc·ture (tĭŋkt-ʃər) **1.** *n.* a solution, usually in alcohol, of a medicinal substance ‖ a tinge, *a tincture of liberalism* ‖ (*heraldry*) any of the colors, metals or furs used in emblazoning **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **tinc·tur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tinc·tured** to add a trace of color to ‖ to imbue slightly with a specified quality [fr. L. *tinctura* a dyeing]

tin·dal, tin·tale ['TYNDALL, 'TYNTALE]

tin·der (tĭndər) *n.* a dry substance with a low ignition temperature, readily ignited by a spark [O.E. *tynder, tyndre*]

tin·der·box (tĭndərbŏks) *n.* (*hist.*) a small metal box containing charred linen as tinder and equipped with a flint and steel for making a light

tine (tain) *n.* one of the thin, pointed parts of an antler, fork, harrow etc. [O.E. *tind*]

tin·ea (tĭn-ĭ-ə) *n.* any of a genus (*Tinea*) of moths whose caterpillars feed on animal matter, esp. woolen textiles

tin·foil (tĭnfɔil) *n.* an alloy of lead and tin or aluminum beaten into thin sheets and used for wrapping

ting (tĭŋ) **1.** *n.* a light ringing sound produced by a single tap e.g. on a small bell **2.** *v.t.* to make this sound ‖ *v.t.* to cause to make this sound [imit.]

tinge (tĭndʒ) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **tinge·ing, ting·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tinged** to impart a little color or flavor to ‖ to impart a certain slight quality to, *thanks tinged with envy* **2.** *n.* the color, flavor, quality etc. imparted [fr. L. *tingere*, to stain]

tin·gle (tĭŋg'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **tin·gling** *past* and *past part.* **tin·gled** *v.i.* to have a sensation as if the skin were being gently pricked or stung at innumerable points ‖ *v.t.* to cause to have this sensation **2.** *n.* this sensation [var. of TINKLE]

tin·ni·ly (tănĭl-ĭ) *adv.* in a tiny way

tinniness [TINNINESS] the state or quality of being tiny

tink·er (tĭŋkər) **1.** *n.* an itinerant tinsmith who mends metal kitchen utensils ‖ (in Ireland and Scotland) a gipsy or wandering beggar **2.** *v.t.* to mend (metal utensils) ‖ *v.i.* to make an amateurish attempt to repair or adjust something [M.E. *tinkere*]

tin·kle (tĭŋk'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **tin·kling** *past* and *past part.* **tin·kled** *v.t.* to make a succession of light metallic tings ‖ *v.t.* to cause to make these sounds **2.** *n.* a tinkling sound [prob. frequentative of older *tink*, to emit a metallic sound]

tin·man (tĭnmən) *pl* **tin·men** (tĭnmən) *n.* a tinsmith

tin·ni·ly (tĭnĭl-ĭ) *adv.* in a tinny manner

tin·ni·ness (tĭnĭ-nĭs) *n.* the quality or state of being tinny

tin·ni·tus (tĭnaĭtəs) *n.* a ringing sound in the ears not caused by any external stimulation [L. fr. *tinnire*, to tinkle]

tin·ny (tĭn-ĭ:) *comp.* **tin·ni·er** *superl.* **tin·ni·est** *adj.* of or containing tin ‖ like tin, esp. in sound, taste or material

Tinos ['TENOS]

Tin Pan Alley the commercial world of popular music publishers and composers

tin·plate (tĭnpleit) *n.* thin sheet steel or iron coated with tin **tin plate** *v.t.* **tin·plat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tin·plat·ed** *v.t.* to coat with tin

tin pot [TINPOT]

tin pyrites stannite

tin·sel (tĭnsəl) **1.** *n.* tin, brass or an alloy with a bright luster, beaten into very thin sheets and used in thin strips, threads etc. to give glittering decorative effects ‖ that which is brilliant but worthless **2.** *adj.* made of, or adorned with, tinsel ‖ superficially brilliant but worthless **3.** *v.t.* **tin·sel·ing** or **tin·sel·ling** *past* and *past part* **tin·seled,** esp. *Br* **tin·selled** to adorn with or as if with tinsel **tin·sel·ly** *adj.* [fr. O.F.]

tin·smith (tĭnsmĭθ) *n.* someone who works in tin

tin·tinn [TINTINNABULATION]

tint (tĭnt) **1.** *n.* a color containing some white ‖ one of the same color [a small quantity of one color] ‖ shadow or texture produced by a series of close parallel lines (*printing*) a background of light

tin·tin·nab·u·la·tion (tĭntĭnæbjuleĭʃən) *n.* the ringing, jingling or tinkling sound of bells [fr. L. *tintinnabulum*, bell]

Tin·to·ret·to (tĭntərĕtou) (Jacopo Robusti, 1518-94), Venetian painter. He painted a vast number of magnificently conceived works, full of a sense of drama and very rich in color. They are executed with an impressionistic brushwork, unconventional and even violent contrasts of perspective and foreshortening, light and shade. The Scuola di S. Rocco in Venice was entirely decorated by him, with scenes from the life of the Virgin, the life of Christ, and Christ's Passion

tin·type (tĭntaip) *n.* a positive photograph made directly on an iron plate that has been coated with a sensitized emulsion

tin·ware (tĭnwɛər) *n.* articles made of tinplate

ti·ny (taĭn-ĭ:) *comp.* **ti·ni·er** *superl.* **ti·ni·est** *adj.* extremely small [origin in doubt]

tip (tĭp) **1.** *v.t. pres part* **tip·ping** *past* and *past part.* **tipped** (*baseball, cricket*) to strike (the ball) lightly with a glancing blow **2.** *n.* a light, glancing stroke [origin unknown]

tip 1. *n.* the pointed or tapering end of a long slim object ‖ a small object attached to the end of something thin, e.g. the ferrule of an umbrella, the filter of a cigarette etc. ‖ a thin brush of camel's hair etc. used for laying gold leaf in bookbinding **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **tip·ping** *past* and *past part.* **tipped** to furnish with a tip ‖ to form the tip of [origin unknown]

tip 1. *v. pres. part* **tip·ping** *past* and *past part* **tipped** *v.t.* to cause to incline ‖ (often with 'over') to cause to overturn ‖ (*Br.*) to empty by tilting ‖ to raise slightly or touch (one's hat) in deference ‖ *v.i.* to become inclined ‖ (often with 'over') to become overturned **2.** *n.* a tipping or being tipped ‖ (*Br.*) a tipple (place where trucks are emptied) ‖ (*Br.*) a place where something is tipped, *a rubbish tip* [origin unknown]

tip 1. *v.t. pres part* **tip·ping** *past* and *past part* **tipped** (*pop.*, often with 'off') to impart information to, or give useful advance warning of, in a confidential manner ‖ to forecast (something) as a winner or likely to bring in money ‖ to give a small gift of money to, esp. in recognition of services rendered **2.** *n.* a suggestion, or piece of information, privately given, esp. the probable winner of a race etc., or the best way to do something ‖ a small gift of money, esp. in recognition of services rendered [origin unknown]

TIP (*acronym*) for tax-based income policy, a system of rewarding price and wage stability and penalizing wage increases

tip·cart (tĭpkart) *n.* a vehicle with a body so pivoted that its contents may be tipped out

tip lorry *pl* **tip lorries** (*Br.*) a dump truck

tip-off (tĭpɔf, tĭpŏf) *n.* a useful warning or hint conveyed privately

Tip·pe·ca·noe, Battle of (tĭpikənu:) an engagement (1811) in which Governor William Henry Harrison led U.S. troops to victory against an Indian force headed by Tecumseh

Tipperary (tĭpərɛər-i:) a county of the Irish Republic (MUNSTER) County seat: Clonmel (pop. 1,643 sq. miles, pop. 123,565) of the Irish Republic (MUNSTER) County seat: Clonmel (pop. [illegible])

tip·pet (tĭpĭt) *n.* (*hist.*) a long hanging piece of material attached to a sleeve, hood or cape ‖ (*hist.*) a short cape, esp. of fur, having loose, dangling ends ‖ an ecclesiastical vestment [origin unknown]

Tippett (tĭpĭt, Michael (1905–), English composer. His music, which is influenced by Bach, Handel, Purcell and Tudor composers, is often on a political theme. He has also written operas, orchestral and chamber music, and songs

tip·ple (tĭp'l) **1.** *v. pres. part* **tip·pling** *past* and *past part.* **tip·pled** *v.t.* to drink (liquor) in small quantities at a time but persistently **2.** *n.* (*rhet.*) an alcoholic drink [rel. to Norw. dial. *tipla*, to drip slowly]

tipple [illegible]

tipsified [illegible]

tipsify [illegible]

tipsily [illegible]

tipsiness [illegible]

tipsy *adj.* somewhat intoxicated ‖ not steady, shaky

tip-toe (tiptou) 1. *adv.* on the tips of one's toes **2.** *v.t.* to proceed on the tips of one's toes **3.** *n.* (in the phrase) **on tiptoe** on the tips of one's toes ‖ in a state of alert expectancy

tip-top (tiptɔp) 1. *adj.* (*pop.*) of the highest quality **2.** *n.* the highest point or part ‖ the best of all

Ti·pu Sa·hib, Tip·poo Sa·hib (ti:pu:sáhib) (c. 1751-99), sultan of Mysore (1782-99), son of Hyder Ali. He continued (1782-4, 1790-9) his father's wars against the British

ti·rade (tairéid) *n.* a long, rhetorical harangue or written passage full of vehement criticism or invective [F. fr. Ital.]

Ti·ra·den·tes (ti:rudentʃi:s) (né Joaquim José da Silva Xavier, 1748-92), leader of a Brazilian independence movement centered in a conspiracy (1789) in the state of Minas Gerais. He was executed and his rebellion aborted by the Portuguese authorities. He was considered a national hero after Brazil became independent (1822)

Ti·ra·na (ti:rάnu) the capital (pop. 175,000) of Albania, 18 miles east of Durres at the foot of the central mountains. Industries: textiles, lignite mining. University (1957)

tire (tair) *pres. part.* **tir·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tired** *v.t.* to use up the strength of ‖ to use up the patience or interest of ‖ *v.i.* to lose strength by exertion etc. ‖ to lose patience or interest **to tire of** to lose patience with or interest in **to tire out** to make very tired [O.E. *tiorian, têorian*]

tire 1. *n.* a band of elastic steel etc. around the rim of e.g. a wagon wheel, holding its sections together or reducing rolling friction ‖ (*Am.=Br.* tyre) a solid rubber band, or a rubber casing making an airtight fit with a wheel rim (the whole being treated as a tube and filled with air, no inner tube being used), or a heavy rubber casing to contain an inner tube filled with air, placed around the wheel of a vehicle to absorb shock **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **tir·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tired** to fit with a tire [perh. short for M.E. *attir*, attire]

tired (táiərd) *adj.* weary ‖ hackneyed, *a tired joke* **tired of** having endured as much as one is willing to stand of (something)

tire·less (táiərlis) *adj.* seemingly incapable of becoming tired

Ti·re·si·as (tairi:si:əs) (*Gk mythol.*) a blind prophet of Thebes mentioned frequently in Greek literature, esp. in connection with the family of Oedipus

tire·some (táiərsəm) *adj.* tending to exhaust one's patience

Ti·ro·le·an (tiróuli:ən) *adj.* Tirolese

Tir·o·lese (tirəli:z, tirəli:s) 1. *adj.* pertaining to the Tirol or its people 2. *n.* a native of the Tirol

Tir·ol, Tyr·ol (tirəl, tiróul) an alpine province (area 4,884 sq. miles, pop. 586,297) of W. Austria. Capital: Innsbruck ‖ (*hist.*) a former province of Austria, divided (1919) between Austria (modern Tirol) and Italy (Trentino-Alto Adige)

TIROS (*meteor. acronym*) for television infrared observation satellite, a satellite with infrared cameras used to obtain and transmit weather information, esp. about clouds, ice floes

Tir·pitz (tirpits), Alfred von (1849-1930), German admiral. After being state secretary of the navy (1896) and minister of state for Prussia [illegible] (1911). He organized and planned the submarine blockade of the British Isles (1915-16)

[illegible] de Molina (pseud. Gabriel Tellez, c. 1571-1648), Spanish dramatist 'El burlador de Sevilla' established the popular Don Juan theme in drama

Ti·ru·chi·ra·pal·li (tirutʃirapáli, tirutʃirupəli:) (formerly Trichinopoly) a town (pop. 307,400) in Madras, India, at the head of the Cauvery delta. Industries: railroad engineering, silk textiles, cigars, goldwork

Tir·yns (tirinz) an ancient Achaean city in Argolis, Greece, near modern Nauplia. remains of palaces (c. 1600-900 BC)

Tisa (River) *TISZA

[illegible] like cells and intercellular material, of which animal and plant organs are composed. a thin, semitransparent woven fabric. an intricately interwoven group of ideas etc., *a tissue of lies*. a [illegible] (O.F.)

tissue committee (*med.*) a committee that evaluates surgery performed in a hospital on the [illegible] operative, postoperative, and pathological diagnoses, and on the acceptability of the procedures undertaken for the diagnosis —**tissue review** *n.* the review and evaluation

tissue culture the process or technique of growing tissues in an artificial medium ‖ a culture of tissue

tissue paper very thin, soft, translucent paper used in gift wrapping etc

tissue typing (*med.*) technique for analyzing and selecting human tissues for compatibility on a transplant

tis·su·lar (tiʃələ:r) *adj.* of organic tissue

Ti·sza (tisɔ), István (1861-1918), Hungarian statesman, son of Kálmán Tisza. As prime minister (1903-5, 1913-17), he sought to make Magyar influence dominant in Austria-Hungary, esp. over the Serbs

Tisza, Kálmán (1830-1902), Hungarian statesman, prime minister (1875-90). He rehabilitated Hungary financially and politically, and introduced compulsory education

Tisza (*Serb.* and *Russ.* Tisa) the chief tributary (610 miles long) of the Danube, flowing from the Carpathians in the S.W. Ukraine, U.S.S.R., across E. Hungary and N.E. Yugoslavia

tit (tit) *n.* a titmouse [prob. onomatopoeic]

tit *n.* (*pop.*, not in polite usage) a woman's breast or the nipple of this [O.E. *titt*]

Ti·tan (táit'n) (*mythol.*) any of the 12 children of Heaven and Earth, ancient gods of Greece, probably of the pre-Hellenic population. They were Oceanus, Coeus, Crius, Hyperion, Iapetus, Cronus, Theia, Rhea, Themis, Mnemosyne, Phoebe, Tethys. They were crushed by their descendants, the Olympian gods, led by Zeus

Ti·tan·ic (taitǽnik) *adj.* of or like the Titans **ti·tan·ic** having great size or strength ‖ calling for very great effort [fr. Gk *Titanikos*]

ti·tan·ite (táit'nait) *n.* a silicate of calcium and titanium, $CaTiSiO_5$ [G. *titanit*]

ti·ta·ni·um (taitéini:əm) *n.* a silvery-gray metallic element (symbol Ti, at. no. 22, at. mass 47.90) resembling iron. It is widely distributed as compounds but difficult to extract. It is often added to various steel alloys and used as a structural material in jet engines, missiles etc. because of its heat-resistant qualities [fr. Gk *Titanes*, the Titans]

titanium dioxide the compound TiO_2, occurring naturally in various crystalline forms (e.g. rutile, anatase). It is used commercially in the form of a white amorphous powder as a pigment or to improve the covering or light-reflecting properties of paints, plastics, rubber etc. Certain of the crystalline forms are valued as gems

Titan II *n.* (*mil.*) a liquid-propellant, two-stage, rocket-powered ICBM (LGM-25C) that is guided to its target by an all-inertial guidance and control system. It is equipped with a nuclear warhead and deployed in underground silos

tit·bit (titbit) *n.* a tidbit

Titch·e·ner (titʃənər), Edward Bradford (1867-1927), English-U.S. experimental and systematic psychologist and head of the structural school. His chief contribution is the encyclopedic handbook 'Experimental Psychology' (1901-5)

ti·ter, esp. *Br.* **ti·tre** (táitər) *n.* the concentration of a substance in a solution as determined by [illegible] (F. *titre*)

tit for tat a blow delivered in return for a blow ‖ a reply in kind

tithe (taið) *n.* a tenth part of agricultural produce etc. paid as tax or as an offering, esp. (*hist.*) such a tax levied to support a church [early M.E. *tigthe, tigethe*]

tithe *pres. part.* **tith·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tithed** *v.t.* (*hist.*) to subject to a tithe [O.E. *teo-*[illegible]]

tith·ing (táiðiŋ) *n.* the act of levying or collecting a tithe ‖ (*Eng. hist.*) an administrative division of 10 householders (*FRANKPLEDGE) [O.E. [illegible]]

Ti·tian (tiʃən) (Tiziano Vecelli) (c. 1490-1576), Venetian painter. His most famous works include 'The Assumption of the Virgin' (1518, in Venice), 'Sacred and Profane Love' (1510-12, in Rome), 'Holy Family with Adoring Shepherd' and 'Noli me tangere' (both c. 1516 and both in the National Gallery, London), and many noble portraits. Besides the great religious masterpieces he also painted classical figures and historical scenes. He communicated directly through paint, and his color sense and mastery of light as a unifying factor allowed him to infringe the classical rules of composition with safety. His dynamic compositions, asymmetrical, rising and receding, helped to establish the canons of baroque art. His portraits were the first in European art which by painterly means fixed a personality, as distinct from merely recording a set of features by draftsmanship

ti·tian (tiʃən) *adj.* of a reddish-brown color [after Titian, who often painted hair this color]

Ti·ti·ca·ca (ti:ti:kάka) a navigable lake (area 3,500 sq. miles) in Bolivia and Peru, in the Andes at 12,500 ft

tit·il·late (tit'leit) *pres. part.* **tit·il·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tit·il·lat·ed** *v.t.* to stimulate pleasantly by or as if by tickling [fr. L. *titillare (titillatus)*, to tickle]

tit·i·vate, tit·ti·vate (títiveit) *pres. part.* **tit·i·vat·ing, tit·ti·vat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tit·i·vat·ed, tit·ti·vat·ed** *v.t.* to make (esp. oneself) smart or neat in appearance **tit·i·vá·tion, tit·ti·vá·tion** *n.* [earlier *tiddivate* fr. TIDY]

tit·lark (titlɑrk) *n.* the pipit

ti·tle (táit'l) 1. *n.* a word, phrase or sentence used to designate a book, chapter, poem etc., thus distinguishing it from others and often indicating the nature of its contents ‖ a similar indication for a painting, statue etc. ‖ a title page ‖ a division of a law book, statute etc. ‖ the form of words at the beginning of a legal document or statute, indicating its nature ‖ a word or phrase attached, usually as a prefix, to the name of a person in order to denote his office, social dignity or status, esp. a status of nobility ‖ an epithet ‖ a ground for a claim, *he has lost all title to our esteem* ‖ (*law*) the legal right to the ownership of property, or the evidence of this right ‖ (*Anglican Communion*) a source of income and fixed sphere of work required of a candidate for ordination ‖ (*Roman Catholicism*) a parish or church, esp. in or near Rome, in the charge of a cardinal ‖ (*sports*) that which affords recognition as the best athlete, team etc. in a particular sport, *world heavyweight title* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ti·tling** *past* and *past part.* **ti·tled** to furnish with a title **ti·tled** *adj.* having a title of nobility [O.F.]

title deed a deed containing the evidence of someone's legal ownership

title page a page at the beginning of a book, treatise etc. giving the name of the book, its author and its publisher etc.

title role the character in a play etc. after whom the play is titled

ti·tling (táitliŋ) *n.* the act of impressing a title on a book or the title thus impressed ‖ (*printing*) type used for display

tit·mouse (titmaus) *pl.* **tit·mice** (titmais) *n.* any of various small (4–6 ins), short-billed birds of fam. *Paridae*. They generally roam in mixed bands, and nest in holes in summer [M.E. *titmose*]

Ti·to (ti:tou) (Josip Broz, 1892-1980), Yugoslav statesman and marshal. He led the Communist guerrilla resistance against the German Occupation of Yugoslavia (1941-5), and became (1945) the head of state of the federal people's republic. At first dominated by the U.S.S.R., he broke with the Cominform (1948) and established his own version of communism in Yugoslavia. He was elected president in 1953 and president for life in 1974. He adopted a foreign policy independent of the Soviet bloc, maintaining sound relations with East European socialist states as well as with Western and nonaligned nations

ti·trate (táitreit) *pres. part.* **ti·trat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ti·trat·ed** *v.t.* to subject to titration ‖ *v.i.* to perform titration **ti·trá·tion** *n.* an analytical procedure for the determination of reactive capacity, usually of a solution. It consists of adding a reagent in small portions of known volume (e.g. from a burette) to a known volume or mass of a solution or substance until a desired end point (e.g. a color change in an indicator or in the reactants) indicating a known degree of reaction is obtained. It is widely used in quantitative analysis [fr. F. *titrer* fr. *titre*, title]

titre *TITER

tit·ter (titər) 1. *v.i.* to laugh in a halfhearted or half-suppressed way, often suggesting affectation or nervousness **2.** *n.* such a laugh [imit.]

tittivate *TITIVATE

tit·tle (tit'l) *n.* (only in) **not one jot or tittle** absolutely none at all [M.E. *titel, titil*, a small mark over a letter or word]

tit-tle-tat-tle (tɪt'ltæt'l) **1.** *n.* idle gossip **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **tit-tle-tat-tling** *past* and *past part.* **tit-tle-tat-tled** to engage in idle gossip

tit-tup (tɪtəp) *pres. part.* **tit-tup-ping** *esp. Br.* (**tit-tup-ping** *past* and *past part.* **tit-tuped**, esp *Br* **tit-tupped** *v.i.* to prance and caper along in a way designed to attract attention ‖ (of a horse) to gallop or canter easily **tit-tup-py** *adj.* inclined to tittup; wobbly [prob. imit.]

tit-u-ba-tion (tɪtjʊbeɪʃən) *n.* an unsteady staggering gait, esp. caused by certain nervous disorders

tit-u-lar (tɪtjʊlər) **1.** *adj.* being as specified in title only, *titular head of state* ‖ of or relating to a title, *titular privileges* ‖ (of a bishop or abbot) holding his title from a defunct administration **2.** *n.* a person having the title of an office, esp without its duties or obligations [*Roman Catholicism*] the person or thing after which a church is named [fr. L. *titulus*, title]

Ti-tus (taɪtəs) (*New Testament*) the convert and assistant to whom St Paul addressed one of the Pastoral Epistles

Titus (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus, c. 40-81), Roman emperor (79-81), son of Vespasian. He succeeded his father as Roman commander in the war against the Jews and sacked Jerusalem (70). He was a popular emperor and helped the victims of the eruption of Vesuvius (79), which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum, and those of the great fire at Rome (80)

tiz-zy (tɪzi:) *pl.* **tiz-zies** *n.* (*pop.*) a state of foolish excitement or temporary emotional disturbance [origin unknown]

Tlá-loc (tlɑlóuk), the Otomi god of rain (and hence among the highest in the pantheon)

Tlax-ca-la (tlɑskɑlɑ) the smallest state (area 1,555 sq. miles, pop: 556,597) in Mexico, with the highest density (183 persons per sq. mile) among the states. It lies at a mean altitude of 7,000 ft on the central plateau. Capital: Tlaxcala (pop. 35,384). Agriculture (cereals) and handicrafts (weaving) are the main occupations. After being conquered (1519) it was Hernán Cortés' principal ally in the conquest of Mexico (1519-21), its loyalty to Spain bringing it many privileges and relative prosperity. It contains the oldest church (1521) in the Americas

Tlem-cen (tlemsén) an ancient commercial center (pop. 115,054) in N.W. Algeria. Mosques (11th and 14th cc.)

Tlin-git (tlɪngɪt) *pl* **Tlin-git, Tlin-gits** *n.* a group of Indian peoples of the southeastern coast of Alaska. They have declined from about 10,000 (18th c.) to about 4,000 ‖ a member of one of this group of peoples ‖ their language

TLP (*astron. abbr.*) for transient lunar phenomena

T lymphocyte (*cytol.*) T cell (which see)

TM (*abbr.*) for Transcendental Meditation

tme-sis (tmi:sis) *pl.* **tme-ses** (tmi:si:z) *n.* the interposition of one or more words between the parts of a compound word, e.g. 'what man soever' for 'whatsoever man' [L. fr. Gk *tmesis*, a cutting]

TM-65 (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. main tank with turbojet aircraft engine mounted on a turnable truck used to expel chemicals with engine exhaust

TNT *TRINITROTOLUENE

TNT equivalent (*mil.*) a measure of the energy release, esp. from the detonation of a nuclear weapon, in terms of the amount of TNT that would release the same amount of energy when exploded

to (tu:, *unstressed* tə) **1.** *prep.* in the direction of, *to the left* ‖ used to indicate someone or something reached, *he ran to his father's arm.* ‖ used to indicate position or contact, *perpendicular to the base, his hands to the wall* ‖ into a condition of, *ground to powder* ‖ used to indicate a result, *they fought to a standstill, to our surprise they arrived on time* ‖ for the purpose of, *they came to our aid* ‖ used to indicate the object of a right or claim, *pretension to learning* ‖ *agreement with, marching to the band* ‖ with respect to, *subject to criticism* ‖ used to indicate degree or extent, *stirred to the depths* ‖ in conformity with, *made to his specifications* ‖ in comparison with, *the score was 6 to 4* ‖ used to indicate possession or attribution, *the key to the door* ‖ used to indicate attachment, *he held to his opinion* ‖ (in time expressions) used to indicate a point before the hour, *5 to 7* ‖ until, *from 2 to 6* ‖ constituting, *4 quarts to a gallon* ‖ (before the subject of a toast, *here's to your health* ‖ used after a verb to indicate the direction of the action, *give the book to her* ‖ used to define the scope of an adjective, *it looks easy to me* or a noun, *a threat to society* ‖ used as a sign of the verbal noun, *no objection to his coming* ‖ as a [illegible] especially for the infinitive, *don't work harder than you have to* **2.** *adv.* fixed or fastened, *the window was fast to* ‖ to consciousness, *he came to after 5 minutes* ‖ (*naut.*) close to the wind [O.E. *to*]

toad (toud) *n.* a member of *Bufonidae*, a family of small, tailless, leaping amphibians with a [illegible] including poison glands. They are terrestrial except when breeding, and feed primarily on insects ‖ a contemptible, repulsive person [O.E. *tadige*, origin unknown]

toad-flax (toudflæks) *n.* a European and North American perennial plant, *Linaria vulgaris*, with [illegible] toad spit, toadwort, pa'

toad-stool (toudstu:l) *n.* a fungus with an umbrella-shaped pileus ‖ (*pop.*) a poisonous mushroom

toad-y (toudi:) **1.** *pl.* **toad-ies** *n.* someone who grossly and servilely flatters people from whom he hopes to get advantages **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **toad-y-ing** *past* and *past part.* **toad-ied** (with 'to') to behave in this way (toward someone) [illegible] assistant, toady]

to and fro in one direction and then in the opposite one repeatedly

toast (toust) **1.** *v.t.* to brown the surface of by exposure to heat ‖ to make hot or very hot ‖ to propose or drink a toast to ‖ *v.i.* to become toasted or as if toasted ‖ to drink a toast **2.** *n.* bread browned by exposure to heat and served hot or cold with butter etc. ‖ a drink in honor of a person or thing ‖ a proposal to drink to someone or something ‖ the person or thing drunk to ‖ someone who is the subject of public admiration [O.F. *toster*, to roast or grill]

toasting fork a long-handled fork for toasting bread etc. over a fire

toast-master [illegible] person appointed to propose toasts, introduce speakers etc., e.g. at a banquet

to-bac-co (təbækou) *n.* a member of *Nicotiana*, fam. *Solanaceae*, a genus of plants with large ovate leaves and white or pink flowers, native to tropical America but now cultivated in many parts of the world ‖ the dried and cured leaves of *N. tabacum* smoked, chewed or used as snuff ‖ manufactured products made from these leaves (*NICOTINE) [Span. *tabaco* fr. Carib]

to-bac-co-nist (təbækənɪst) *n.* a retailer in tobacco

To-bey (toubi:), Mark (1890-1976), American painter. His works, which have a close relation to abstract expressionism, reveal the influence of Oriental calligraphy

To-bi-as (təbaɪəs) (*Bible*) the son of Tobit in the book Tobit

To-bit (toubit) a book included in the Roman Catholic canon but placed in the Apocrypha in the [illegible] Version telling the story of Tobit, a devout Jew. It is a story of family life [illegible]

to-bog-gan [illegible] a long, narrow, light flat boards which curve upward at the front, used for coasting downhill or for travel or transport on ice or snow **2.** *v.i.* to ride on a toboggan to fall rapidly in value [Canadian F. *tabagan* fr Algonquian]

to-bra-my-cin [illegible] (*pharm.*) [illegible] aeruginosa, *E. coli*, klebsiella, staphylococcus, etc., marketed as Nebcin

To-bruk [illegible] Libya, the [illegible] (Jan. 1941-Nov. 1942) in the 2nd world war. It was evacuated by the Germans after the Battle of Alamein

To-by (toubi:) *pl* **To-bies** *n.* a jug or mug for beer or ale in the shape of a heavy old man with [illegible]

To-can-ti-ns [illegible] lands to the Amazon delta above Belem

toc-ca-ta (təkɑtə) *n.* (*mus.*) a fast single movement for a keyboard instrument originally designed to exhibit a performer's technique. The term is also used for other compositions

To-char-i-an [illegible] doEuropean language **2.** *adj.* of this people or their language

to-coph-er-ol [illegible] (*biochem.*) [illegible] **toc-sin** (tɒksɪn) *n.* a warning bell ‖ the ringing of a warning bell ‖ something thought of as a signal of [illegible]

to-day (tədeɪ) **1.** *adv.* in or during this present day ‖ in the present time, nowadays **2.** *n.* the present time or period [O.E. *to dæg*]

tod-dle (tɒd'l) **1.** *v.i. pres. part* **tod-dling** *past* and *past part* **tod-dled** (esp. of a small child) to walk with short, uncertain steps **2.** *n.* a toddling **tod-dler** *n.* a child beginning to learn to walk [origin obscure]

tod-dy (tɒdi:) *pl* **tod-dies** *n.* sap obtained from several E. Indian palms ‖ a drink consisting of whiskey, brandy etc., mixed with hot water, sugar and spices [Hind. *tāri* fr *tār*, palm tree]

Tod-le-ben, Tot-le-ben (toutleibən), Franz Eduard Ivanovich (1818-84), Russian general. He distinguished himself in the Crimean War by his brilliant defense of Sevastopol (1854-5)

to-do (tədu:) *n.* a fuss, commotion

to-dy [illegible] fam. *Todidae*, a genus of small West Indian insectivorous birds, allied to the kingfisher [fr. F. *todier*]

toe (tou) **1.** *n.* any of the five digits of the human foot ‖ any of the digits of an animal's foot ‖ the forepart of the foot (opp. HEEL) ‖ that part of a shoe, sock or other foot covering which covers the forepart of the foot ‖ anything suggesting a toe in location, shape etc., e.g. the forepart of the [illegible] alert **to step on someone's toes** to offend someone, esp. by stealing his prerogatives **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **toe-ing** *past* and *past part* **toed** to equip (a stocking etc.) with a toe ‖ to drive (a nail) in slantwise [illegible] the ball with the [illegible] (O.E.)

toe cap an extra piece of leather which covers the toe of a shoe or boot

toed (toud) *adj.* (in compounds) furnished with a specified number or kind of toes ‖ (of a nail) driven in slantwise ‖ (of wood) held firmly by nails driven in slantwise

toe-hold (touhould) *n.* a niche, crevice etc. just large enough to support the toes in climbing ‖ a [illegible] *hold in society* ‖ a hold in which a wrestler wrenches his opponent's foot

toe-in (touin) *n.* an adjustment of the front wheels of a car so that they make a slight angle with one another, being closer together at the front than at the back. This reduces the wear and makes steering more accurate

toe-nail [illegible] and [illegible]

toe pick (*ice skating*) a short serration of front of the skate blade *also* toe rake

toff (tɒf) *n.* (*Br., pop.*) a man who by dress and manner shows himself to be of superior social status [perh. fr. TUFT tassel]

tof-fee, tof-fy [illegible] **toffees, toffies** a hard or chewy candy made by boiling sugar [illegible]

tog (tɒg) **1.** *n.* (*pl., pop.*) clothes, *football togs* **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **tog-ging** *past* and *past part* **tog-ged** (*Br., pop.*, with 'up' or 'out') to dress for some special occasion, activity etc. [prob. fr. cant *togeman, togman* fr. L. *toga*, cloak]

to-ga [illegible] ment hanging from a shoulder, worn in public by a Roman citizen ‖ a similar garment worn e.g. by Africans **to-gaed** (tougəd) *adj.* wearing a [illegible]

to-gether [illegible] union, *the pages are stuck together* ‖ in or into the same place, group etc., *put them all together* [illegible] time, *the two things happened together* ‖ with [illegible] *together* ‖ in a body, *all the workers together* ‖ into agreement, *try to bring the two firms together* ‖ by combined action, *together they pushed the stalled car* **together with** including, [illegible] to get together ‖ to meet in order to [illegible] *they have been going together for 2 years* ‖ to [illegible]

harmonize, *these colors don't go together* **to hang together** to be consistent, be logical, *his story doesn't hang together* **to·geth·er·ness** *n.* (*pop.*) warm fellowship [O.E. *togædere, tógadore*]

together *adj.* (*colloq.*) **1.** in control **2.** well organized or integrated *get yourself together*

tog·gle (tóg'l) **1.** *n.* a wooden or metal pin or bolt passed through a loop, staple, eye of a rope etc., esp. as a fastening ‖ a toggle joint or a device having one **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **tog·gling** *past* and *past part.* **tog·gled** to fasten with, or fit with, a toggle [etym. doubtful]

toggle joint two rods or plates joined together at their ends and at an angle by a hinge, enabling the direction of the resistance to an applied force to be varied

toggle switch the common electric light switch, in which pressure on the lever operates a toggle joint

To·go (tóugou) a republic (area 19,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,872,000) in W. Africa. Capital and port: Lomé. People: Ewe and other groups in the south, smaller Negro and Hamitic groups in the north. Language: French, African languages. Religion: 75% local African, 20% Christian, 5% Moslem. The land is 41% cultivated and 9% forest. Behind the coastal lagoons and swampy plain it rises to an undulating plateau (largely savanna in the north and south, deciduous forest in the center), crossed diagonally by the Togo Mtns (rising to 3,346 ft). Average temperatures (F.): north of the Togo Mtns 72°-92°, south of them 70°-85°. Rainfall: north 45 ins, Togo Mtns 60 ins, south 30 ins. Livestock: goats, cattle, sheep, hogs. Agricultural products: corn, yams, cassava, plantains, peanuts, coffee, cocoa, palm oil and kernels, copra, cotton, manioc, millet, sorghum, rice, meat, hides and skins. Fish is plentiful. Minerals: phosphates, bauxite, iron. Exports: cocoa, coffee, palm kernels, copra, cotton. Imports: cotton cloth, machinery, vehicles, oil, wines and spirits, sugar, cement. Monetary unit: franc CFA. Togo was created an independent republic (Apr. 27, 1960) from the former French Togoland. Sylvanus Olympio served as the first president until his assassination in 1963. A second coup in 1967 forced his successor, Nicolas Grunitzy, to flee the country and established Gnassingbe Eyadema as military chief. Eyadema founded the Togolese People's Assembly, Togo's only political party, in 1969, and appointed a civilian cabinet. A new constitution established in 1979 a directly elected legislature and Eyadema was elected to a second 7-year term as president

To·go·land (tóugoulænd) a former German protectorate in W. Africa, on the Gulf of Guinea. The area was settled by the Ewe people from the Niger (12th c. onwards). The Portuguese began trading in slaves (15th c.) and the French established trading posts (17th c.). The Germans united the area (1880s) as a protectorate, recognized by France (1897) and Britain (1899). Britain occupied the western third and France the rest (1914), and this partition was confirmed (1922) in the League of Nations mandates of British Togoland and French Togoland. These became U.N. trusteeships (1946). After an election (1956), British Togoland joined Ghana (1957). French Togoland became an autonomous republic (1956) and became fully independent (Apr. 27, 1960) as Togo

toil (tɔil) *n.* long, hard effort ‖ (*rhet.*) a task performed with such effort [A.F. *dispute*]

toil *v.i.* to work very hard and for a long time ‖ to move slowly and with great effort, *to toil up a hill* [A.F. *toiler*, to strive]

toi·let (tɔilit) *n.* the process of dressing, washing, shaving, making up the face, doing one's hair etc. ‖ (*rhet.*) all the clothes and accessories which a woman dressed with style is wearing, *an elaborate toilet* ‖ a lavatory, a plumbing fixture for receiving human urine and feces, consisting of a hopper into which water is released usually by a system of weights and plungers, and a device for flushing away the contents of the hopper the room containing this fixture [F *toilette*, dim. of *toile*, cloth]

toi·let·ries (tɔilitriz) *pl. n.* articles used in making one's toilet, e.g. soap

toilet water a scented liquid containing alcohol, used after washing or bathing

toils (tɔilz) *pl. n.* circumstances from which it is difficult to escape, entanglements, *in the toils of the moneylender* [O.F. *teile, toile*, a cloth, a

toil·some (tɔilsəm) *adj.* laborious

toil·worn (tɔilwɔrn) *adj.* worn out by toil ‖ showing signs of being so worn, *toilworn features*

To·jo (toudʒou, Hideki (1884-1948), Japanese general. As Japanese premier (1941-4), he attacked Pearl Harbor and led operations against the Allies, and was executed as a war criminal

toka unit of currency in Bangladesh

to·ka·mak (tóukəmæk) (*nuclear phys.*) a doughnut-shaped endless-tube device in which ionized gas (plasma) is contained by magnetic fields, used in attempts to produce thermonuclear fusion *Cf* STELLARATOR

To·kay (toukéi) *n.* a sweet, golden Hungarian dessert wine [after *Tokaj* in Hungary]

To·ke·lau Islands (tóukəlàu) a group of three atolls (area 4 sq. miles, pop. 1,554) in the central Pacific (Polynesia), formerly part of the Gilbert and Ellice Is colony but administered by New Zealand since 1926

to·ken (tóukən) **1.** *n.* an act or object serving as a symbol or evidence of something, *accept this book as a token of our friendship* ‖ a keepsake ‖ a disk (usually metal) exchangeable under some systems for goods, transportation etc. ‖ (*Br.*) a paper voucher, *a book token* **by the same token** on the same grounds, following from this **in token of** as evidence of **2.** *adj.* serving as a token ‖ merely symbolic, *they put up a token resistance* [O.E. *tācn, tācen*]

to·ken·ism (tóukənizəm) *n.* policy or practice of fulfilling legal and/or moral obligations by a nominal conformity, e.g., in hiring practices as by hiring a single black person —**tokenistic** *adj.*

token payment a small sum paid as evidence that the total debt is acknowledged

token strike (*Br.*) a labor strike which lasts only a few hours

Tokharian *TOCHARIAN

To·ku·ga·wa (tɔku:guwɑ) a family of shoguns founded by Ieyasu, which controlled Japan (1603-1867)

To·ku·shi·ma (tɔku:ʃi:mɑ) a port (pop. 171,000) in N.E. Shikoku, Japan: cotton textiles, mechanical engineering

To·ky·o (tóuki:ou, tóukjou) the capital (pop. 11,634,927) and the financial and commercial center of Japan, a port on Tokyo Bay (area approx. 600 sq. miles), on central E. Honshu. Industries: mechanical engineering, chemicals, textiles, food processing, light manufacturing printing and publishing. Built on a river plain and cut by canals, it centers on the imperial palace (19th c.) and park, surrounded by moats. The city was rebuilt in Occidental style after an earthquake (1923) and heavy bombing (1945). Principal cultural institutions: university (1877), imperial museums, National Diet library, Kabuki theater. Tokyo was founded in 1456. It became a provincial capital in 1590 and the imperial capital in 1868

Tokyo Round the seventh of the major multilateral trade negotiations held under the auspices of GATT in Geneva in October 1973, placing special emphasis on the export needs of developing countries, and discussions on nontariff barriers to trade, trade in agricultural goods, and trade protectionism

To·lbert (tóulbərt), William Richard (1913-80), president of Liberia (1971-80). He was killed during a military coup

told *past* and *past part.* of TELL **all told** in total

To·le·do (təli:dou) a port and rail center (pop. 354,635) in Ohio, on Lake Erie: glass, mechanical engineering, automobiles, coal shipment. University (1872)

To·le·do (təli:dou, təléðo) a province (area 5,919 sq. miles, pop. 471,806) of central Spain (*NEW CASTILE) ‖ its capital (pop. 51,400), also the historic capital of New Castile. Visigothic-Moorish-Spanish city walls, medieval bridges, alcazar (16th-c. fortress, restored after near destruction in 1936), Gothic cathedral (13th-15th cc.) and churches. Conquered by the Romans in 192 B.C., Toledo became a Church center very early, and later (534-712) became the capital of Visigothic Spain. It remained important under the Moslems and, after reconquest (1085) by Castile, was the Castilian capital until 1560. Its sword blades have been famous since Roman times

tol·er·a·ble (tɔlərəb'l) *adj.* able to be tolerated ‖ adequate or fairly good, *a tolerable knowledge of French* **tól·er·a·bly** *adv.* [F *tolérable*]

tol·er·ance (tɔlərəns) *n.* readiness to allow others to believe or act as they judge best ‖ (*biol.*) the ability of an organism to survive in difficult conditions (of heat, cold, drought etc.) ‖ (*mech.*) the permissible error in size etc. of a machine part or manufactured article, *a tolerance of a thousandth of an inch* ‖ (*med.*) the natural or developed ability to take in drugs etc. without suffering harmful effects ‖ (*coinage*) remedy [F. *tolérance*]

tol·er·ant (tɔlərənt) *adj.* willing to tolerate the beliefs, way of living etc. of others ‖ (*med.*) of or having a tolerance F. *tolérant*]

tol·er·ate (tɔləreit) *pres. part.* **tol·er·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tol·er·at·ed** *v.t.* to support (pain) with fortitude or (a nuisance) with forbearance ‖ to permit, *you should not tolerate such rudeness* ‖ to respect (the conduct, opinions, beliefs etc. of others) without sitting in judgment on them ‖ (*med.*) to be able to take (a drug etc.) without suffering harmful effects [fr. F. *tolérer*]

tol·er·a·tion (tɔləréiʃən) *n.* the act of tolerating something ‖ freedom to practice a particular religious cult without incurring civil disabilities [F. *tolération*]

Toleration, Act of (*Eng. hist.*) an act of parliament (1689) granting limited religious freedom to Protestant dissenters

Toleration Act of 1649 (Maryland's Act Concerning Religion), a pioneer act passed by the assembly of Maryland which granted freedom of conscience to all Christian denominations

Tol·kien (tóulki:n, tólki:n), John Ronald Reuel (1892-1973), British writer and medievalist. His best-known works include 'The Hobbit' (1937), the trilogy 'The Lord of the Rings' (1954-5), and 'The Silmarillion' (1977)

toll (toul) *n.* a tax or charge levied on those who use a particular service (e.g. a bridge, road etc.) ‖ (*rhet.*) a cost in life or limb or in suffering, damage etc., *the war took a terrible toll of the youth of the nation* [O.E.]

toll 1. *v.t.* to ring (a bell) with strokes separated by long, equal intervals, usually as a solemn signal of death, disaster etc. ‖ *v.i.* (of a bell) to sound thus **2.** *n.* a tolling ‖ the sound made thus [perh. fr. M.E. *tollen*, to pull, prob. fr. O.E.]

toll bar an obstruction on a road, bridge etc. where a toll must be paid

toll·booth (tóulbu:θ) *n.* a booth where tolls are paid

toll bridge a bridge at which a toll is charged for passage

toll-free number (tóulfrí:) a Bell System telephone number preceded by 800 permitting calls to be made from certain areas and charged at wholesale rate to the receiver of the calls

toll·gate (tóulgeit) *n.* a gate on a road, bridge etc. where a toll is to be paid

toll·house (tóulhàus) *pl.* **toll·hous·es** (tóulhàuziz) *n.* a booth etc. where a toll is taken ‖ a tollkeeper's house

toll·keep·er (tóulki:pər) *n.* (*Br.*) a person who collects tolls

Tol·man (tóulmən), Richard Chace (1881-1948), U.S. physical chemist and physicist. His major contributions were in chemical kinetics, statistical mechanics, relativity and relativistic cosmology

tol·met·in [$C_{15}H_{15}NO_3$] (tóulmetin) *n.* (*pharm.*) nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug used in treating rheumatoid arthritis; marketed as Tolectin

Tol·pud·dle Martyrs (tólpʌd'l) a group of six farm workers sentenced (1834) to transportation for seven years for having formed a trade-union branch at the village of Tolpuddle, Dorset, England. The affair showed the hostility of the Whig government to the growing trade-union movement, and led to the dissolution of the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union

Tol·stoy (tóulstɔi, tólstɔi), Alexy Nikolayevich (1882-1945), Russian novelist. His best-known work was 'Peter the Great' (1929-34, Eng. trans. 1936), a fictionalized biography

Tolstoy, Count Leo (Lev) Nikolayevich (1828-1910), Russian novelist and moral philosopher. He came of a rich and noble family. Toward the end of his life he rejected the institutions of society, including personal property and the state itself, together with corrupted art, in a kind of saintly anarchism. Before this crisis he had written his two masterpieces: 'War and Peace' (1864-9) and 'Anna Karenina' (1875-7). Few novelists can approach Tolstoy either in scope (the whole movement of European soci-

ety, the nature and conduct of a continental war) or in the depth of his analysis of man as a social being

Tol·tec (tōltek) *n.* (*hist.*) a member of a Nahuatlan people who flourished in Mexico (c. 7th–12th cc.). The Toltecs smelted metal, built massive pyramids and practiced sun worship and human sacrifice. Their culture was assimilated by the Aztecs **Tól·tec·an** *adj.* [Span. *tolteca*]

to·lu (təlü:) *n.* balsam of Tolu [Span. *tolú* after Santiago de Tolu, in Colombia]

tol·u·ene (tɔljü:i:n) *n.* a colorless liquid hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5CH_3$, distilled esp. from coal tar and used in the manufacture of dyes, drugs and trinitrotoluene [fr. *tolu*, balsam of Tolu + Gk *enē*, fem. patronymic suffix]

to·lu·i·dene (təlü:idi:n) *n.* an isomeric amine, $CH_3C_6H_3NH_2$, derived from toluene and used in the manufacture of dyes

tol·u·ol (tɔljü:ɔul) *n.* toluene, esp. when referring to commercial grades [fr. *tolu*, balsam of Tolu + ALCOHOL]

tom (tɔm) *n.* the male of some animals, esp. the cat [dim. of *Thomas*]

Tom (*slang*) (pejorative) a black person who humbles himself to white people or advocates a white position in a black-white controversy; from the character in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, by Harriet Beecher Stowe *also* Uncle Tom —**Tom** *v.* —**Tomism, Uncle Tomism** *n.* the response or practice

tom-a-hawk (tɔ́məhɔk) *n.* a light ax used by North American Indians [of Algonquian origin]

Tomahawk *n.* (*mil.*) a pilotless, turbojet, solid-fuel missile (BGM-109), 18 ft. long, weighing 3,200 lbs, fired from a submarine, with nuclear capability and a 1,200-mi range

tom-al·ley (tɔ́mæli:) *n.* a fatty substance (often called liver) in the North American lobster, considered a delicacy [prob. fr. Carib]

to·ma·to (tərnéitou, təmɑ́tou) *pl.* **to·ma·toes** *n. Lycopersicon esculentum*, fam. *Solanaceae*, a trailing herbaceous annual originating in South America and widely cultivated for its fruit ‖ this fruit, red or yellow when ripe, fleshy, juicy and rich in vitamins, eaten fresh, cooked, or canned, and also processed into juice [Span. *tomate* fr. Nahuatl *tomatl*]

tomb (tu:m) *n.* a burial chamber ‖ a stone construction within or under which a person lies buried [Early M.E. *toumbe*, *tumbe* fr. A.F *tumbe*, O.F. *tombe*]

tom·bac, tom·bak (tɔ́mbæk) *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc used for cheap jewelry etc. [F. fr Malay *tambâga*, copper]

tom·bo·la (tɔmbóulə) *n.* ‖ (*Br.*) bingo ‖ (*Br.*) a lottery, esp. one organized for charity [F. or Ital fr. *tombolare*, tumble]

Tom·bouc·tou (tɔmbu:ktü:) *TIMBUKTU

tom·boy (tɔ́mbɔi) *n.* a girl who likes boyish sports and activities

tomb·stone (tu:mstoun) *n.* a gravestone

tom-cat (tɔmkæt) *n.* a male cat

Tomcat *n.* (*mil.*) a twin-turbofan, dual-crew, supersonic, long-range interceptor (F-14) designed to operate from aircraft carriers, with air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles and conventional ordnance

Tom, Dick and Harry (tɔm, dik, hæri:) (often preceded by 'any' or 'every') anybody or everybody, people of no particular importance

tome (toum) *n.* a book, esp. one that is large, heavy and scholarly [F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

to·men·tose (tɔméntous) *adj.* covered with short woolly hairs [fr. Mod. L. *tomentosus* fr. L. *tomentum*, stuffing for cushions]

to·men·tum (tɔmentəm) *pl.* **to·men·ta** (tɔmentə) *n.* (*bot.*) a close covering or felting of downy, cottony or woolly hairs on leaves or stems ‖ (*anat.*) the mass of wool-like blood vessels comprising the inner surface of the pia mater [Mod. L. fr. L. = cushion stuffing]

tom-fool (tɔmfú:l) **1.** *n.* a silly fool, esp. someone who acts with stupid thoughtlessness **2.** *adj* silly, senseless **3.** *v.i.* to play the tomfool **tom-fool·er·y** (tɔmfú:ləri:) *pl.* **tom-fool·er·ies** *n* silly behavior

tom·my (tɔmi:) *pl.* **tom·mies** *n* (*Br.*) a rod used e.g. to give purchase on a socket wrench [fr *Tommy*, nickname for Thomas]

tommy *pl.* **tommies** *n.* (*Br.*) a private in the army ‖ any British soldier [fr *Thomas* Atkins, made-up name on model army forms showing soldiers how to fill them in]

tommy gun a Thompson submachine gun ‖ a similar automatic weapon

tom·my-rot (tɔmi:rɔt) *n.* utter nonsense

to·mog·ra·phy (toumgrəfi:) *n.* (*med.*) system of X-rays that photographs a body layer by layer through movement of the apparatus *also* body-section radiography, laminography, planigraphy, sectional radiography

to·mor·row (təmɔrou) **1.** *n.* the day following today **2.** *adv.* on or during the day following today [M.E. fr. *to morgen, to morwen*]

tom·pion (tɔmpi:ən) *n* a stopper

Tomp·kins (tɔmpkənz), Daniel D. (1774–1825), [illegible] vice president under James Monroe (1817–25). His vice-presidency was marked by a long controversy over charges that he had mishandled funds while serving as governor of New York (1807–17)

Tomsk (tɔmsk) a city (pop. 439,000) in the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., in W. Siberia: engineering, chemical and wood industries and nuclear research. University (1888)

tom·tit (tɔmtit) *n.* (*Br.*) *Parus caeruleus*, the blue tit ‖ one of various small birds, e.t. a nut hatch

tom-tom (tɔmtɔm) *n.* an Oriental or African drum with a small head, played with the hands or sticks [Hind. *tam-tam*, imit.]

ton (tʌn) *n.* a register ton ‖ a unit of volume for a ship's cargo, usually equal to 40 cu. ft ‖ a unit of volume for measuring the displacement of a ship equal to 35 cu. ft ‖ a European measure of capacity for lumber, usually equal to 40 cu. ft ‖ any of various units of weight, e.g. for wheat, lime, plaster, gravel, stone etc. ‖ (*pop.*, esp *pl.*) a great deal, *tons of money* (*LONG TON, *SHORT TON, *METRIC TON) [O.E. *tunne*]

ton *n.* (*Br.*) **1.** a century **2.** a score of 100% **3.** a speed of 100 mph **4.** (*cricket*) 100 runs

ton·al (tóun'l) *adj.* pertaining to tone or to tonality ‖ (*mus.*) having the internal intervals of a musical phrase modified when it is repeated at an interval on grounds of key (instead of being exactly reproduced), *a tonal fugue* **to·nál·i·ty** *pl.* **to·nal·i·ties** *n.* (*mus.*) the quality of having key (cf. ATONALITY) ‖ (*painting*) the color relationships in a painting [fr. M.L. *tonalis*]

Tone (toun), Theobald Wolfe (1763–98), Irish revolutionary. He negotiated with the French for an invasion of Ireland to assist the Irish rebels, but was captured by the English and convicted of treason. He committed suicide

tone (toun) **1.** *n.* the quality of a sound, *the mellow tone of a cello* ‖ (*mus.*) a pure sound which is vibrating as a whole with its minimum frequency (the fundamental note) ‖ (*mus.*) an interval of two semitones ‖ (*mus.*) any of the eight Gregorian modes used in singing the Psalms ‖ (*mus.*) a note ‖ an inflection or modulation of the voice denoting an emotion etc., *a cross tone of voice* ‖ a way of speaking or writing which denotes the person's sentiments, purpose etc., *the tone of a letter* ‖ (*painting*) the general effect of a painting in relation to its color, light and shade ‖ (of color) degree of luminosity ‖ (*linguistics*) the musical pitch of a sound, word etc ‖ (*linguistics*) a rising, falling or other pitch by which words are distinguished, e.g. in ancient Greek or in Pekingese Chinese ‖ (*photog.*) the color or shade of a print ‖ (*physiol.*) the proper condition of organs or tissues for healthy functioning ‖ the general moral or social condition of a city, community etc. **2.** *v. pres. part* **ton·ing** *past* and *past part.* **toned** *v.t.* to give a certain tone of color or sound to ‖ (*photog.*) to change the silver color of (a print) into a colored image ‖ *v.i.* to be harmonious ‖ (*photog.*, of a print) to change in color through a chemical reaction **to tone down** to reduce the vividness of (a contrast, luminosity etc) of ‖ to reduce (demands) or soften (remarks etc) ‖ to become reduced or modified thus **to tone up** to impart tone to (muscles, the system etc) [O.F. *ton*]

tone color *n.* tone colour

toned (tound) *adj.* (of paper) slightly off-white

-toned characterizing a tone language

tone-deaf (tóundef) *adj* unable to distinguish differences of pitch in music

tone language a language, e.g. Pekingese Chinese, in which variations in tones are utilized to [illegible] ordinarily would sound alike

tone-less (tóunlis) *adj* without any expressive quality, *a toneless voice*

tone poem [illegible] and tending to evoke images

to·net·ic (tounétik) *adj.* (*linguistics*) of or relating to tones ‖ of or relating to tone languages

tong (tɔŋ, tɔŋ) *n.* a Chinese secret society in the U.S.A., Singapore etc, esp. one involved in vice or racketeering [Chin. *t'ang*, meeting place]

Ton·ga (tɔ́ŋgə) (or Friendly Islands) an independent sovereign state (land area 270 sq. miles, pop. 104,000) in the S. Pacific (Polynesia), consisting of some 150 volcanic and coral islands. The three main groups (north-south) are Vava'u, Ha'apai and Tongatapu. Capital and chief port: Nukualofa (pop. 20,357), on Tongatapu, the main island. People: Polynesian. Language: Tongan. Religion: mainly Methodist. Highest point: 3,380 ft. Average temperatures (F.): 70°–80°. Rainfall: Vava'u 110 ins, Tongatapu 70 ins. Exports: copra, bananas, watermelons, pineapples. Other products: cereals, vegetables, fish. Imports: textiles, processed foods, hardware, fuels, tobacco. Monetary unit: Tongan pound. HISTORY The islands were peopled by Polynesians from Samoa when discovered (1616) by the Dutch. They were explored (1773, 1777) by Cook, and named the Friendly Islands. A successful Wesleyan mission was established (1826). Tonga became a constitutional monarchy (1862) and a British protectorate (1900). It became independent (June 4, 1970), and a member of the Commonwealth. King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV succeeded his mother, Queen Salote, in 1965

ton·ga (tɔ́ŋgə) *n.* a light, horse-drawn, two-wheeled carriage used in India [Hind. *tāngā*]

Tong·hak (tɔ́ŋgək) a syncretist religion founded (1859) in Korea, based on Shamanism, Confucianism and Buddhism, with a ritual based on Roman Catholic usage. It has about 2,000,000 adherents

tongs (tɔŋz, tɔŋz) *pl. n.* (sometimes construed as sing.) an implement constructed of two rods, often with clawed working ends, pivoted together at or near the handle end, used to grasp and lift (coal lumps in a hearth etc.) [O.E. *tang, tange*]

tongue (tʌŋ) **1.** *n.* a mobile, extensible structure of muscles of most vertebrates which is attached to the floor of the mouth and to the hyoid bone. It is an important organ of taste, ingestion of food and, in man, of articulation in speech ‖ a similar organ, e.g. a lingula or radula, found in various invertebrates ‖ an animal's tongue prepared for the table ‖ manner of speech with regard to the way something is said or what is said, *a smooth tongue, a lying tongue* ‖ a language or dialect, *a foreign tongue* ‖ the leather flap under the laces of a shoe ‖ a projecting part of a piece of wood, as in matchboard, for fitting into a groove ‖ the clapper of a bell ‖ the pin of a buckle ‖ a tapering rail forming part of a railroad switch ‖ a long, thin promontory of land or inlet of water ‖ a vibrating part in the reed of some wind instruments **on the tip of one's tongue** one's immediate intention (to say something specified), *it was on the tip of my tongue to ask the same question* almost, but not quite, remembered, *his name is on the tip of my tongue* **to find** one's tongue to be able to speak again after [illegible] **to give tongue** (of hounds) to bay, esp. when in sight of game **to hold one's tongue** to remain silent **2.** *v. pres. part* **tongu·ing** *past* and *past part* **tongued** *v.t.* (*mus.*) to use tonguing ‖ to project like a tongue ‖ *v.t.* (*mus.*) to play by tonguing ‖ to cut a tongue on (a piece of wood etc) ‖ to fit together by means of a tongue-and-groove joint [O.E.]

tongue-and-groove joint (tʌŋgru:v) a joint in which a tongue on the edge of one board fits into a groove on the edge of another

tongue in cheek *adv.* with irony or insincerity

tongue-lashing [illegible] reproof

tongue-tie (tʌŋtai) *n.* the inability to move the tongue [illegible] tongue tied) ‖ this disability ‖ speechless through shyness

tongue twister a word or phrase which is difficult [illegible]

tonguing [illegible] on a wind instrument to obtain a rapid staccato effect or to modulate the intonation

tonic [illegible] characterized by prolonged muscular contraction, *tonic spasm* ‖ mentally or morally invigo-

n. an invigorating medicine, meant to tone up the system ‖ anything which has a similar effect on the nerves or mind ‖ (*mus.*) the keynote of the scale ‖ (*phon.*) an accented syllable [fr. Gk *tonikos*]

tonic accent stress placed on a syllable, esp. by raising the pitch

to·nic·i·ty (tounisiti:) *n.* (*physiol.*) a normal healthy elasticity in the tissues or muscles

tonic sol-fa (*mus.*) an English system of notation for a diatonic scale based on fixed pitch but on tonality or relation to the keynote. The notes are named *do* (keynote), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *ti*. The system is used to train singers in sight-reading (*SOLMIZATION)

to·night (...) [...] on or during the present night, *you are tired tonight* ‖ on the coming night of the present day, *I'll see you tonight* **2.** *n.* the night that has begun but not ended ‖ the coming night, *tonight is the play's first night* [O.E. ...]

to·nite (tounait) *n.* a high explosive prepared from guncotton [fr. L. *tonare*, to thunder]

ton·ka bean (tɔnkə) any of various members of *Dipteryx*, fam. *Leguminosae*, a South American plant, esp. *D. odorata* ‖ the pleasant-smelling seed of *D. odorata*, containing coumarin, and used in perfumes and as flavoring for tobacco

Ton·kin (tɔnkin) (*hist.*) the former name of the northern provinces of Vietnam, established (1883) as a protectorate by the French. It was administered (1887-1945) as part of French Indochina, became (1945) a province of the independent republic of Vietnam, and then formed (1954) the northern and central region of North Vietnam

Tonkin Gulf resolution an authorization requested (1964) by U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson of Congress, following the alleged attack by North Vietnamese warships on U.S. Navy vessels in international waters in the Gulf of Tonkin. The resolution gave Congressional support for 'all necessary action to protect our armed forces and to assist nations covered by the SEATO treaty'. In effect this was a blank check for the president, as Congress had not declared war. The resolution was repealed (Jan. 12, 1971)

Ton·le-Sap (tɔnleisɑp) a lake (area 1,000-2,500 sq. miles, depending on season, esp. on the effect of the S.W. monsoon) in W. Cambodia: fisheries

ton·nage, tun·nage (tʌnidʒ) *n.* the carrying capacity of a vessel measured in tons ‖ the total carrying capacity of a fleet, esp. of a merchant fleet ‖ a duty based on the cargo capacity of a vessel ‖ a charge per ton on cargo carried on canals or in ports

to·nom·e·ter (tounɔmitər) *n.* (*mus.*) an instrument, esp. a tuning fork, for determining pitch ‖ (*med.*) an instrument for measuring pressure (e.g. blood pressure) or tension (e.g. of the eyeball) ‖ an instrument for measuring vapor pressure **to·no·met·ric** (tounəmetrik) *adj.* **to·nom·e·try** *n.* [fr. Gk *tonos*, ... METER]

tonsil (tɔnsəl) *n.* one of a pair of lymphatic organs situated on either side of the throat at the entrance to the pharynx [fr. L. *tonsillae* pl ...]

ton·sil·lar (tɔnsələr) *adj.* of, pertaining to or affected by the tonsils [fr. M.L. or Mod. L. *tonsillaris*]

ton·sil·lec·to·my (tɔnsəlektəmi:) *pl* **ton·sil·lec·to·mies** *n* removal of the tonsils by surgery [fr. L. *tonsillae*, tonsils + Gk *-ektomē*, a cutting ...]

ton·sil·li·tis (tɔnsəlaitis) *n.* inflammation of the tonsils [Mod. L. fr. L. *tonsillae*, tonsils]

ton·sil·lot·o·my (tɔnsəlɔtəmi:) *pl* **ton·sil·lot·o·mies** *n* the incision of a tonsil [fr. L. *tonsillae*, tonsils + Gk *-tomē-*, a cutting]

ton·so·ri·al (tɔnsɔ:riəl, tɔnsouriəl) *adj.* (esp. *jocular*) of or relating to barbers or their trade ...

ton·sure (tɔnʃər) **1.** *n.* the shaving of the head or of a portion of the head on admission to the priesthood or to some monastic orders ‖ the part of the head left bare by such shaving **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **ton·sur·ing** *past* and *past part* **ton·sured** to shave the head or crown of [F. or fr. L. *ton-* ...]

ton·tine (tɔnti:n) *n.* an annuity system in which the share of a subscriber who dies is divided among the surviving subscribers until ultimately the whole income is enjoyed by the last survivor ... the share of each subscriber [after Lorenzo *Tonti* (c. 1630–c. 1695), Italian banker who originated the system]

Ton·ton Ma·coute (tɔ̃tɔ̃mækuːt) *DUVALIER

to·nus (tounəs) *n.* (*physiol.*) tonicity [L. fr. Gk *tonos*]

too (tu:) *adv.* excessively, more than is sufficient, necessary or desirable, *the cup is too big* ‖ (intensively) very, *you are too kind* ‖ also, *they are coming tomorrow and I hope you will come too* ‖ to a regrettable degree, *it's too bad* [stressed form of TO]

took *past* of TAKE

tool (tu:l) **1.** *n.* anything which, held in the hand or hands, assists a person to do manual work ‖ the working part of a machine ‖ a machine tool ‖ anything used in the performance of nonmanual work, *a dictionary is a useful tool for a translator* ‖ a person who is made use of by another, e.g. for committing a crime ‖ (*bookbinding*) a hand stamp used to impress a letter or design on the cover of a book **2.** *v.t.* to shape with a tool ‖ to impress letters or designs on (a book cover) with a tool ‖ (often with 'up') to equip (a factory etc.) with tools, machines etc. ‖ *v.i.* to use a tool or tools [O.E. *tōl*]

tool·bar (tu:lbur) *n.* a bar at the rear of a tractor to which different implements (harrow, roller etc.) can be attached

tool·box (tú:lbɔks) *n.* a box for tools ‖ a box in which the cutting tool of a planing or other machine is clamped

tool·ing (tú:liŋ) *n.* decorative work or designs done with a tool ‖ the set of tools used in a factory

tool·mak·er (tú:lmeikər) *n.* a machinist who makes and repairs the tools, instruments etc. used in a machine shop

toon (tu:n) *n. Cedrela toona*, fam. *Meliaceae*, a large East Indian and Australian tree yielding a reddish wood used esp. for cabinetmaking, and whose flowers yield a dye ‖ the wood of this tree [Hind. *tun*, *tūn*, Skr. *tunna*]

toot (tu:t) **1.** *v.t.* to cause (a horn etc.) to produce a short sharp note ‖ to blow a short note on (a horn or trumpet) ‖ *v.i.* to sound a short note on a whistle, horn or trumpet **2.** *n.* such a sound [prob. imit.]

tooth (tu:θ) **1.** *pl.* **teeth** (ti:θ) *n.* one of the hard, bonelike processes set in the jaws of most vertebrates and some invertebrates, used in man for masticating food and in forming speech sounds, and in animals for tearing, grinding and holding food, and for defense (cf. CANINE TOOTH, cf. INCISOR, cf. MOLAR). An adult human normally has 32 teeth, each one rooted in a socket in the jaw, developing around a central bundle of nerves and coated with a hard white enamel ‖ a toothlike projection e.g. on the edge of a leaf or the rim of a cogwheel **armed to the teeth** very heavily armed **in the teeth of** facing, fully exposed to, *in the teeth of the wind* ‖ in direct opposition to, in spite of, *in the teeth of the hostile critics* **to get one's teeth into** (something) to begin to cope effectively with (a difficulty) or to begin to grasp or master (something) **to put teeth into** to provide (esp. a law) with effective means of enforcement **to set one's teeth** to bring the upper and lower teeth tightly together ‖ to adopt a determined attitude, show oneself ready to suffer or endure or master **to show one's teeth** to put on a threatening attitude **2.** *v.t.* to furnish with teeth ‖ *v.i.* to interlock as cogged wheels [O.E. *tōth*]

tooth·ache (tu:θeik) *n.* a pain in or near the nerve of a tooth

tooth and nail with all one's energy and every resource (in a fight, argument etc.)

tooth·brush (tu:θbrʌʃ) *n.* a small brush for cleaning the teeth

tooth·comb (tu:θkoum) *n.* (*Br.*) a comb with very close-set teeth **to go through something with a fine-tooth comb** (*Br.* **with a tooth-comb**) to search or examine something with minute care

toothed (tu:θt) *adj.* having teeth ‖ (in compounds) having a specified number or kind of teeth, *saber-toothed tiger*

toothed whale one of the two main divisions of whales, constituting the suborder *Odontoceti*, e.g. the sperm whale

tooth·ing (tu:θiŋ) *n.* (generally *pl.*) alternate gaps and projections left at the end of a brick or stone wall to allow bonding in a later extension

tooth·less (tu:θlis) *adj.* having no teeth

tooth·paste (tu:θpeist) *n.* a paste dentifrice

tooth·pick (tú:θpik) *n.* a small pointed stick of wood, metal or plastic for removing fragments of food lodged in or between the teeth

tooth powder a powdered dentifrice

tooth·some (tú:θsəm) *adj.* (*old-fash.*) with an appetizing taste, tasty

tooth·wort (tú:θwə:rt, tú:θwɔrt) *n. Lathraea squamaria*, fam. *Orobanchaceae*, a herbaceous parasite on the hazel and beech with creeping rhizomes covered with broad fleshy scales ‖ a member of *Dentaria*, fam. *Cruciferae*, a genus of perennial creeping plants cultivated for their big white, rose or purple flowers

tooth·y (tú:θi:) *comp.* **tooth·i·er** *superl.* **tooth·i·est** *adj.* having large teeth or showing lots of teeth, *a toothy grin*

too·tle (tú:tl) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **too·tling** *past* and *past part.* **too·tled** *v.i.* to make fluty noises, esp. on a musical instrument **2.** *n.* the act or sound of tootling [frequentative of TOOT]

top (tɔp) **1.** *n.* the highest peak of something, *the top of the hill* ‖ the highest or best attainable position, rank, status, degree, pitch etc., *there is room at the top in his profession, at the top of one's voice* ‖ a cover, esp. a lid ‖ the upper part of a garment ‖ (*chem.*) the most volatile part of a mixture ‖ (*naut.*) a small platform near the top of a lower mast to which are fastened the shrouds of the topmast ‖ the part of a plant (esp one with an edible root) that grows above the ground ‖ (*Br.*) high (the highest-ratio gear of a vehicle) ‖ the folding roof of a car or baby carriage **on top** successful **on top of** in addition to **on top of the world** in a state of great elation **over the top** over the front of a trench in order to attack ‖ above a specified goal or limit **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **top·ping** *past* and *past part.* **topped** to be higher or more than, *he tops his companions by six inches* ‖ to go over the top of ‖ to constitute the top of ‖ to do better than, *he topped his previous performance* ‖ to be at the top of ‖ to furnish with a top ‖ (*Br.*, with 'up') to add fresh liquid to so as to bring the contents to a higher level, *let me top up your glass* ‖ to remove the top or tops of, *top the bean plants* ‖ (*naut.*) to tilt (a yard) so that one end is higher than the other ‖ (*chem.*) to remove the most volatile parts from ‖ (*games*) to hit (a ball) above the center **to top off** to finish by adding a final touch **3.** *adj.* on or at the top, *the top sheet* ‖ highest, *top prices* ‖ in the greatest degree, *top priority* ‖ (*pop.*) first in some understood scale, *top performance* [O.E.]

top *n.* a toy shaped to spin on its tapered point [O.E.]

to·paz (tóupæz) *n.* a mineral, $Al_2SiO_4(F,OH)_2$, consisting of a compound of aluminum and silica. It may be transparent, white, pale blue, pale green or yellow. Topazes are used mainly as gem stones, the yellow topaz being the most precious ‖ either of two large, brilliant South American hummingbirds, *Topaza pella* and *T pyra* [M.E. fr. O.F. *topaze*, *topace* fr. L. fr. Gk]

to·paz·o·lite (toupæzəlait) *n.* a yellow or greenish variety of garnet, esp. andradite

top boot a high boot reaching to just below the knee, worn by jockeys, hunters etc.

top·coat (tɔpkout) *n.* an overcoat ‖ a final coat of paint etc

top dog (*pop.*) a person who is recognized as boss, esp. after having to fight for power

top dollar (*colloq.*) the highest possible price *ant.* bottom dollar

top drawer (esp. in the phrase) **out of the top drawer** (*Br., pop.*) born to the high social position actually occupied

top·dress (tɔpdres) *v.t.* to apply a topdressing to (cf. SIDE-DRESS) **top·dress·ing** *n.* a dressing of fertilizer spread on the surface of a field or garden

tope (toup) *n.* a dome-shaped Buddhist shrine [Hindi *tōp* prob. fr. Skr. *stūpa*]

tope (toup) *pres. part.* **top·ing** *past* and *past part.* **toped** *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to drink alcohol frequently and heavily [origin unknown]

to·pee, to·pi (toupi:) *n.* a pith helmet, worn for protection against the sun [Hind. *topī*]

To·pe·ka (təpi:kə) the capital (pop. 115,266) of Kansas: meat packing, mechanical engineering, flour milling. University (1944)

Topeka (Free State) Constitution a constitution drafted (1854) by antislavery elements in the territory of Kansas. Opposing the proslavery territorial government, it outlawed slavery in Kansas, but nevertheless prohibited all blacks from entering the state. It was finally passed (1856) by Congress after bitter debate.

Kansas joined the Union as a free state, 1861, however

top·flight (tŏpflīt) *adj.* (*pop.*) of the highest rank, ability etc

top·gal·lant (tŏgălənt, tŏpgălənt) **1.** *adj.* (*naut.*) of a mast or sail) above the topmast and below the royal mast ‖ (of weather) allowing top gallant sails to be set **2.** *n.* a topgallant mast or sail

top·ham·per (tŏphæmpər) *n.* (*naut.*) all the weight carried on or above a ship's deck, including masts, rigging, bridge etc. ‖ needlessly encumbering matter, e.g. superfluous possessions

top hat a man's tall cylindrical hat that is black or gray in color and usually made of silk. It is worn on certain formal occasions or as part of certain civilian uniforms

top·heav·i·ness (tŏphēvēinis) *n.* the quality or state of being top-heavy

top·heav·y (tŏphēvē) *adj.* unstable because the center of mass is high above the base ‖ (of an organization) having an unstable structure due to too great a concentration of highly paid personnel ‖ overcapitalized

to·phus (tōufəs) *pl.* **to·phi** (tōufai) *n.* tufa ‖ (*med.*) a hard crystalline deposit in the tissues of sufferers from gout, causing great pain [L.=sandy stone]

topi *TOPEE

to·pi·ar·y (tōupiːəriː) **1.** *adj.* relating to the art of clipping or training shrubs, trees, hedges etc., into ornamental shapes **2.** *n.* bushes clipped thus ‖ the art of clipping bushes thus [fr. L. *topiarius*, of or relating to ornamental gardening]

top·ic (tŏpik) *n.* a subject of discussion, argument or writing **top·i·cal** *adj.* dealing with or referring to what is happening currently ‖ arranged by topics ‖ (*med.*) local, affecting or applied to a particular part of the body, *topical application* [fr. L. *topica* fr. Gk]

top·knot (tŏpnŏt) *n.* an arrangement of hair gathered into a knot high on the head, esp. arranged with flowers or ribbons ‖ a little crest of feathers ‖ a little tuft of hair on the top of the head ‖ *Zeugopterus punctatus*, an edible European flatfish with a tapering filament on its head

top·less (tŏpləs) *adj.* without covering the breasts *topless dancing*

top·mast (tŏpmæst, tŏpməst) *n.* the section of mast immediately above the lower mast and below the topgallant

top·most (tŏpmoust) *adj.* highest

top·notch (tŏpnŏtʃ) *adj.* (*pop.*) first-rate, of the highest skill or quality

top·o·cen·tric (tŏpəséntrik) *adj.* of perception from a specific point on earth

to·pog·ra·pher (təpŏgrəfər) *n.* a specialist in topography

top·o·graph·ic (tŏpəgræfik) *adj.* topographical (of or relating to topography)

top·o·graph·i·cal (tŏpəgræfikˈl) *adj.* of or relating to topography ‖ relating to the representation or mention of a locality in a poem, painting etc.

to·pog·ra·phy (təpŏgrəfiː) *pl.* **to·pog·ra·phies** *n.* a description of all the surface features, natural and artificial, of a particular region ‖ all such surface features of a region ‖ the science of drawing maps and/or diagrams which represent these features ‖ topographic surveying [fr. L.L. *topographia* fr. Gk]

top·o·log·i·cal (tŏpəlŏdʒikˈl) *adj.* of properties that do not change in structure or form

topological equivalent an object similar to another in that it could be a copy of the other made on a stretched elastic plate

to·pol·o·gy (təpŏlədʒiː) *n.* (*math.*) the study of the properties of a geometrical figure that are unaffected when it is subjected to any continuous transformation or deformation [fr. Gk *topos*, place + *logos*, word]

to·pon·y·my (təpŏnəmiː) *n.* the study, esp. etymological, of place names [fr. Gk *topos*, place + *onoma*, a name]

top·per (tŏpər) *n.* (*pop.*) a top hat

top·ple (tŏpˈl) *pres. part.* **top·pling** *past* and *past part.* **top·pled** *v.i.* to cease to be stable on a base and fall ‖ to be, or seem to be, on the point of falling over because of top-heaviness ‖ *v.t.* to cause to topple ‖ to cause to fall from a position of power or privilege

tops (tŏps) **1.** *adj.* (*pop.*) first-rate in quality, performance etc. **2.** *n.* **the tops** a person or thing one heartily approves of

TOPS *acronym for* [illegible] tric outer planet spacecraft, used in exploration of planets **2.** (teletype optical projection system, a system for plotting radar data received by teletype on the projection of a target with a grease pencil *Cf* DOPS, POPS

top·sail (tŏpsˈl, tŏpseil) *n.* (in a square-rigged ship) the square sail immediately above the mainsail or course (sometimes divided into the upper and lower topsails) ‖ (in a fore-and-aft-rigged ship) the sail above or on the gaff

topsail schooner a two-masted schooner with a square topsail or topsails on the foremast

top·sawyer the man who stands in the upper position when using a saw in a sawpit ‖ (*Br.*, *pop.*) the dominating person in an activity or situation

top secret (of military or governmental documentary information) of the highest category of secrecy **top-se·cret** *adj.*

top sergeant (*pop.*) a first sergeant

top·side (tŏpsaid) **1.** *n.* (*naut.*, esp. in *pl.*) the side of a ship above the waterline ‖ (*Br.*) a cut of beef, the outer part of a round of beef, cut from the middle of a hind leg **2.** *adv.* (*naut.*) on deck [originally topsail sheet]

topsoil (tŏpsoil) *n.* the upper few inches of the soil in which worms, beneficial bacteria and naturally accumulating humus are to be found

top·sy-tur·vi·ly (tŏpsiːtəːrvilˌiː) *adv.* in a topsy-turvy manner

top·sy-tur·vi·ness (tŏpsiːtəːrviːnis) *n.* the state or quality of being topsy-turvy

top·sy-tur·vy (tŏpsiːtəːrviː) **1.** *adv.* upside down ‖ in or into a disorderly or muddled state **2.** *adj.* in this condition [prob. fr. TOP + earlier *terve*, to turn, turn over or overturn]

toque (touk) *n.* a woman's close-fitting hat usually with no brim ‖ (*hist.*) a man's hat of the 16th c., with a small narrow brim and pleated fullness on top, decorated with a plume ‖ *Macaca sinica*, a small brown or reddish-brown macaque [F.]

tor (tɔr) *n.* a steep rocky hill or an outcrop of rock, standing up steeply from its surroundings [O.E.]

To·rah, To·ra (tɔ́rə, tóurə) *n.* the Hebrew name for the Mosaic Law (Pentateuch) ‖ the scroll of the Pentateuch used liturgically in [illegible] [Heb.]

torc *TORQUE (necklace)

torch (tɔrtʃ) *n.* a portable light made of resinous wood or tow impregnated with e.g. tallow to make it inflammable ‖ (*Br.*) a flashlight ‖ (*Roman Catholicism*) a candle in a tall candlestick with no foot or base, carried esp. by some of the servers at Benediction ‖ a very hot flame device, e.g. an oxyacetylene lamp for welding ‖ (*rhet.*) a source of enlightenment, *the torch of learning* ‖ ARRY a, or the torch for, to be in love with (esp. someone who doesn't reciprocate) [O.F. *torche*]

torch·bear·er (tɔ́rtʃbɛ̀ərər) *n.* a person who carries a flaming torch ‖ (*rhet.*) a person who hands on knowledge, enlightenment etc.

torch·light (tɔ́rtʃlait) **1.** *n.* the light of a torch or torches **2.** *adj.* of, pertaining to or done by torchlight

tor·chon lace (tɔ́rʃɔn) a coarse single-thread bobbin or machine-made lace [F. *torchon*, duster, dishcloth]

torch singer a person who sings torch songs

torch song a popular song of sentimental character, usually about unrequited love [fr. the phrase *to carry a torch for someone* (*TORCH)]

torch·wood (tɔ́rtʃwud) *n.* a member of *Amyris*, fam. *Rutaceae*, a genus of tropical American shrubs and trees the wood of which is resinous and burns very readily

Tor·de·si·llas, Treaty of (tɔrdeisiljəs) an agreement (1494) between Spain and Portugal, dividing the non-Christian world into two zones of influence, the division passing 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands. This gave the New World to Spain, except for part of Brazil, which fell within Portugal's share. Portugal was also to have Africa and India (*LONDON, TREATY OF (1604))

tore (tɔr) *n.* (*archit.* and *geom.*) a torus

to·re·a·dor (tɔ́riəˌdɔr) *n.* a bullfighter (*TORERO) [Span.]

to·re·ro (tɔréroː) *n.* a bullfighter [Span.]

tor·ic (tɔ́rik, tóurik) *adj.* of or shaped like a torus

toric lens a lens of which one surface has differ[illegible]

to·ri·i (tɔ́riːiː, tóuriːi) *pl.* **to·ri·i** *n.* a gateway to a Shinto shrine, consisting of two uprights supporting an upward-curving lintel with a [illegible]

tor·ment (tɔ́rment) *n.* great and usually protracted pain of mind or body ‖ a source or cause of this [O.F. *tourment*]

tor·ment (tɔrment) *v.t.* to cause torment to ‖ to vex, worry or annoy excessively [O.F. *tourmenter*, *tormenter*]

tor·men·til (tɔ́rməntəl) *n. Potentilla tormentilla*, fam. *Rosaceae*, a yellow-flowered, low-growing Eurasian plant, the astringent root of which is [illegible] *tille*]

tor·men·tor (tɔrmentər) *n.* someone who torments ‖ (*theater*) either of the flats or curtains projecting into the wings on each side of the stage ‖ (*movies*) a covered screen on a set for [illegible]

torn *past part.* of TEAR

tor·nade· [illegible] **tor·na·does, tor·na·dos** *n.* a violent, whirling wind accompanied by a funnel-shaped cloud, small in diameter and appearing to grow down from dark cumulonimbus clouds. Tornadoes of this kind, which are terribly destructive, occur most frequently in the central Mississippi valley. Their average width is 300-400 yds. Their paths may extend up to 50 miles and their speeds vary between 10 and 50 m.p.h. The wind speed in the vortex has been estimated as between 100 and 500 m.p.h., but in the very center, because of centrifugal effects, there is an area of near calm ‖ a violent storm consisting of a squall accompanying a thunderstorm, sudden in origin and short in duration, occurring in W. Africa. With this kind of tornado, which is caused by the meeting of warm, damp, monsoon air with dry air from the Sahara, there is usually torrential rain. The front of such a tornado can extend up to 200 miles [perh. fr. Span. *tronada*, thunderstorm]

Tornado *n.* U.S.S.R. mechanized infantry combat vehicle armed with 25-millimeter automatic gun and 7.2-millimeter machine guns

to·roid (tɔ́rɔid, tóurɔid) **1.** *n.* the surface generated by the rotation of a plane closed curve about an axis lying in its plane which does not intersect it **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to a toroid **to·roi·dal** *adj.*

To·ron·to (tərɔntou) the second largest city (pop. 599,217, with agglom. 2,137,395) in Canada and capital of Ontario, a port on Lake Ontario. Industries: mechanical and electrical engineering, automobiles, shipbuilding, textiles, food processing, publishing, banking. University (1827)

Toronto, University of a Canadian educational [illegible] blends the English college system with the U.S. faculty system

to·rose (tɔ́rous, tourous) *adj.* (*zool.*) knobbed (*bot.*, of a stem etc.) swollen or bulging here and there [fr. L. *torosus*, brawny]

Toros Mountains [illegible]

tor·pe·do [illegible] **tor·pe·does** *n.* a self-propelled, cigar-shaped missile, charged with an explosive warhead and fired underwa[illegible] detonator, fastened to the top of a rail, which [illegible] cartridge lowered into an oil well to clear it (*zool.*) the electric ray. a small firework which when thrown against a hard surface explodes loudly. a large sandwich on a long roll, usu. of cheese, cold cuts, and condiments **2.** *v.t.* to destroy or attack with a torpedo (to clear an oil well or its shaft) with a torpedo [L. stiffness,

torpedo net a heavy steel net suspended in the water, e.g. across a harbor entrance, to protect [illegible]

torpedo tube a tube from which a warship fires torpedoes

tor·pid (tɔ́rpid) *adj.* having ceased to move or feel for a period, e.g. in hibernation. lethargic [illegible]

tor·por (tɔ́rpər) *n.* suspended animation. a state of mental inactivity. mental or spiritual [illegible]

torque [illegible] a ring of distinctive color around the neck [fr. L. [illegible]

[illegible] produces or tends to produce torsion. a vector [illegible]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY (a) æ, *cat*, ɑ, *car*, ɔ *fawn*, ei, *snake*, (e) e, *hen*, [illegible] (o) o, *ox*; au, *cow*; [illegible] dʒ, *savage*; ŋ, *orangutang*; j, *yak*, x, *loch*, θ *think*, ð *bother*, z, *Zen*, ʒ, *corsage*,

the line of action of the force of the axis of rotation. [L. *torquere*, *torc-* to twist]

torque (tɔrk) *n.* a necklace of twisted metal, esp gold, worn e.g. by the ancient Celts [fr. L. *torques*, a twisted necklace]

torque arm a rod running from the axle housing to the torque tube in an automobile etc. for taking up the torque reactions of driving and braking

torque converter a hydraulic device for providing the torque required at the driven shaft by transmitting and multiplying the torque from the driving shaft

Tor·que·ma·da (tɔrkɪmúdə, tɔrkemúðə) Tomás de (1420-98), Spanish inquisitor-general notorious for his cruelty (*INQUISITION). He was largely responsible for the expulsion of the Jews from Spain (1492)

torque·me·ter (tɔrkmi:tər) *n.* an instrument that measures torque

torque tube a hollow tube surrounding the propeller shaft of an automotive vehicle designed to take up the torque reactions of braking and driving

torr (tɔr) *n.* a unit of pressure equal to the pressure of 1 mm. of mercury at standard temperature and gravity [after TORRICELLI]

tor·re·fac·tion (tɔrɪfǽkʃən, tɔrɪfǽkʃən) *n.* a torrefying or being torrefied

tor·re·fy, tor·ri·fy (tɔ́rɪfaɪ, tɔ́rɪfaɪ) *pres. part.* **tor·re·fy·ing, tor·ri·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tor·re·fied, tor·ri·fied** *v.t.* to dry up or parch with heat (esp. drugs and ores, so that they may be powdered) [F. *torréfier*]

Tor·rens (tɔrenz, tɔrenz) a salt lake (area approx. 2,500 sq. miles) in E. South Australia, 25 ft below sea level. In the dry season it becomes a salt marsh

tor·rent (tɔ́rənt, tɔ́rənt) *n.* a violently rushing stream ‖ a great downpour of rain or great flow of a fluid ‖ a flood of violent language, tears etc.

tor·ren·tial (tərenʃəl) *adj.* [F. fr. L. fr. *torrere*, to burn, boil, rush]

Tor·re·ón (tɔreɔn) a commercial center (pop. 262,744) in N.E. Mexico: cotton textiles, metallurgy

Tor·res Strait (tɔ́rɪs) the shallow strait (average width: 90 miles) separating Queensland, Australia and New Guinea, containing many shoals and reefs

Tor·res Ve·dras (tɔrɪsveɪdrəs) (*hist.*) three lines of fortification built by Wellington to defend Lisbon against the French (1810-11)

Tor·ri·cel·li (tɔrɪtʃéli:), Evangelista (1608-47), Italian mathematician and physicist. He discovered the principle of the mercury barometer (1643) and showed that Aristotle was in error in stating that a vacuum is an impossibility. He also improved the microscope and the telescope

Tor·ri·cel·li·an vacuum (tɔrɪtʃéli:ən) the near-vacuum above the mercury in a barometer. This space contains mercury vapor of vapor pressure not greater than 0.004 mm.

tor·rid (tɔ́rɪd, tɔ́rɪd) *adj* (of land areas) very hot and dry or exposed to great heat ‖ of the zone between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, where the sun is vertically overhead at some point of the year [fr. L. *torridus*]

torridly (TORRIDITY)

Tor·ri·gia·no (tɔrri:dʒɑ́nɔ), Pietro (1472-1522), Florentine sculptor. He was invited to England, where his main work is Henry VII's tomb in Westminster Abbey

Tor·ri·jos (tɔrri:hɔs), Omar (1929-81), Panamanian general, and president (1968-81) following a coup d'etat which ousted President Arnulfo Arias. He survived (1969) a conspiracy by National Guard officers and Jose Pinilla to remove him and remained a powerful political figure until his death in a plane crash in 1981. He and U.S. President Jimmy Carter negotiated the Panama Canal treaties of 1978

tor·sade [illegible] piece of coils or curls used in creating a hairdo

tor·sel (tɔrs'l) *n.* a piece of iron or wood or stone in a wall, on which the end of a floor joist rests [fr. O.F. *tassel*, a bit of stone or wood to stop a

tor·si·bil·i·ty (tɔrsəbɪlɪti) *n.* the ability to resist

tor·sion [illegible] to restore an elastic object so twisted. (*math.*) the rate of change of the curvature with arc length **tor·sion·al** *adj.* [F. fr. L.L.]

torsion balance (*phys.*) an instrument that can measure small forces by allowing them to twist a calibrated fiber measuring the deflection by means of a mirror fixed to the fiber and a lamp and scale

torsion bar a rod in an automobile etc. that restricts sideways movement of the rear axle relative to the frame

tor·so (tɔ́rsou) *pl.* **tor·sos** *n.* the trunk of the human body ‖ a carved, modeled, painted or drawn representation of this, whether as a complete work of art, or as a fragment, or as part of a complete figure [Ital. = stump]

Tor·stens·son (tɔ́rstensən), Lennart, count of Ortala (1603-51), Swedish general. He led the Swedish invasion of Germany (1641-6) during the Thirty Years' War, distinguishing himself at Breitenfeld (1642)

tort (tɔrt) *n.* (*law*) a breach of duty, other than a breach of contract, for which the offender will be subject to legal responsibility [O.F.]

tor·ti·col·lis (tɔrtikɔ́lis) *n.* (*med.*) a persistent muscular spasm which causes the head and neck to be held at an unnatural angle [Mod. L. fr. *tortus*, twisted + *collum*, neck]

tor·til·la (tɔrti:ə) *n.* a pancake, made of corn flour, cooked on a hot iron plate or stone, and eaten in Mexico as the equivalent of bread ‖ an omelet originating in Spain and containing potatoes and onions [Span dim. of *torta*, a cake]

tor·tious (tɔ́rʃəs) *adj.* (*law*) of or involving a tort

tor·toise (tɔ́rtəs) *n.* any terrestrial species of turtle, esp. of genera *Testudo* and *Gopherus* [fr. L.L. *tortuca*]

tortoise beetle a member of *Chrysomelidae*, a family of tortoise-shaped beetles whose larvae feed on leaves

tor·toise·shell (tɔ́rtəsʃel) **1.** *n.* the material forming the shell of the turtle, esp. the semi-transparent material forming the carapace of the hawksbill turtle. It is of a rich mottled reddish or golden brown color and can be molded when heat is applied to it. It is used for inlaying and for making combs and small decorative boxes etc. **2.** *adj.* made of tortoiseshell ‖ colored like tortoiseshell

tortoiseshell butterfly a member of *Nymphalis*, fam. *Nymphalidae*, a genus of widely distributed butterflies with wings patterned like tortoiseshell

Tor·to·la (tɔrtóulə) the largest island (area 24 sq. miles, pop. 6,800) of the Virgin Is and chief island of the British group, in the Leeward Is, West Indies. Capital: Road Town (pop. 2,000), a port of entry

Tor·tu·ga, La (lɑtɔrtú:gə) an island (area 85 sq. miles) in the Caribbean Sea off the north central coast of Venezuela. It became (early 17th c.) the chief pirate stronghold in the West Indies

tor·tu·os·i·ty (tɔrtʃu:ɔ́sɪti:) *pl.* **tor·tu·os·i·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being tortuous ‖ an instance or example of this [fr. L. *tortuositas*]

tor·tu·ous (tɔ́rtʃu:əs) *adj.* having many twists and turns ‖ not open, frank or straightforward ‖ hard to follow because involved [A.F.]

tor·ture (tɔ́rtʃər) **1.** *n.* intense pain or suffering of body or mind ‖ the infliction of such pain or suffering. Physical torture was once employed on a worldwide scale as part of the ordinary process of judicial procedure ‖ a method of inflicting intense pain or suffering ‖ a cause of such pain or suffering **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **tor·tur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tor·tured** to subject to torture ‖ to misuse (words) so as to distort their meaning ‖ to wrench out of shape [F. fr. L.]

tor·tur·ous (tɔ́rtʃərəs) *adj.* causing torture ‖ accompanied by torture [A.F. < O. F. *torturens*, *torturer* fr. L. *torquere*, to torture]

To·run (tɔru:nj) (*G.* Thorn) a port (pop. 170,000) in N. central Poland on the Vistula. Industries: chemicals, food processing. University (1945)

to·rus (tɔ́rəs, tourəs) *pl.* **to·ri** (tɔ́rai, tóurai) *n.* (*archit.*) a semicircular molding, esp. at the base of a column ‖ (*bot.*) a receptacle of a flower ‖ (*bot.*) a swollen stalk bearing flowers ‖ (*bot.*) a thickened membrane between plant cells ‖ (*anat.*) any smooth, rounded, esp. bony projection on a part of the body ‖ (*geom.*) a surface or solid generated by the revolution of a circle about an axis in its plane which does not intersect it

Tory (TORYISM) (1480-[illegible]) French typographer, engraver and writer. He was influential in introducing Roman type into France as well as in standardizing spelling, punctuation and the use of accent marks. In 1530 he became the king's printer

To·ry (tɔ́ri:, tóuri) **1.** *pl.* **To·ries** *n.* (*Am. hist.*) a person who opposed the breach with Britain in the Revolutionary War (1775–83) ‖ (*Br.*) a member or supporter of the Conservative party ‖ (*Ir. hist.*) any of the dispossessed Irish outlaws (17th c.) who plundered and killed English settlers ‖ (*Eng. hist.*) a member of the political group who opposed (1679) Whig attempts to exclude the future James II from the succession to the throne. After 1688, most Tories supported the Anglican Church and the hereditary right to the throne. Briefly in power (1710–14) under Harley and Bolingbroke, they were discredited for their Jacobite leanings, and were out of office until the accession (1760) of George III, when many of them joined the 'king's friends'. The French Revolution brought many Whigs to support the Tories in the defense of the landed classes, and made the party more reactionary. The Tory party was ousted (1830) by the Whigs, and was remodeled in the 1830s by Peel to form the Conservative party **2.** *adj.* of, being or holding the beliefs of a Tory **Tó·ry·ism** *n.* [Anglicized spelling of Ir. Gael. assumed *tóraidhe*, *tóraighe*, pursuer]

Tos·ca·ni·ni (tɔskəni:ni:), Arturo (1867-1957), Italian conductor, considered one of the greatest of his time. He began his conducting career when he stepped in at short notice and conducted Verdi's 'Aida' without a score (1886). By 1898 he had become chief conductor at La Scala, Milan. He served with the Metropolitan Opera, New York (1908-15) and was principal conductor of the New York Philharmonic (1928-36) before the NBC Symphony was created for him (1937). He led this group until his retirement (1954). Known for his fidelity to composers' scores, he was also noted for his ability to elicit virtuoso performances from his musicians

tosh (tɒʃ) *n.* stupid nonsense [origin unknown]

toss (tɔs, tɒs) **1.** *v.t.* to throw casually or without force, esp. over a short distance ‖ (of horned animals) to throw up into the air with the horns ‖ (of a horse etc.) to unseat (its rider) ‖ (*Br.*) to flip (a pancake) ‖ to cause to move up and down or to and fro jerkily or restlessly, *waves tossed the boat* ‖ to allow to move in this way, *the flowers tossed their heads in the wind* ‖ to flick (a coin) into the air and let it fall heads or tails, as a method of letting fate decide whether the course of action previously agreed on if the coin falls heads is to be put into operation or that agreed on if it falls tails ‖ to agree with (someone) to let a matter be settled in this way, *I'll toss you for who goes first* ‖ to jerk (the head) quickly upwards and backwards, esp. in people as a willful gesture of defiance and in horses as a sign of restiveness ‖ to mix (food) gently so as to coat e.g. with a dressing, *to toss a salad, to toss carrots in butter* ‖ to put (clothes) on carelessly and hurriedly ‖ (with 'down') to swallow quickly, esp. in a single draft ‖ to turn (hay) over with a pitchfork in order to dry it ‖ *v.i.* to move violently, jerkily and restlessly or as if restlessly up and down or to and fro, *the clothes on the line tossed in the wind* ‖ (of people unable to sleep properly) to roll around restlessly in bed ‖ to flip a coin **to toss aside** to reject casually or summarily **to toss for it** to decide between alternatives by flipping a coin **to toss off** to swallow (a drink) in a single draft ‖ to compose without apparent effort, *to toss off a sonnet* ‖ to enumerate casually, *to toss off a few names* **to toss out of** to leave with a flounce **to toss up** to flip a coin in order to decide between two alternatives **2.** *n.* a tossing or being tossed or an instance of being tossed ‖ a toss-up **to argue the toss** (*Br.*) to continue to object or argue etc. after a decision has been given in a dispute etc. **to take a toss** to be thrown by a horse [origin unknown]

toss-up (tɔsʌp, tɒsʌp) *n.* an even chance or a matter in which an even chance is involved, *it's a toss-up whether or not he'll come* ‖ the tossing of a coin

Tos·tig (tɒstig) (*d.* 1066), earl of Northumbria, son of Earl Godwin. With Harald III of Norway, he invaded England (1066) and was defeated and killed at Stamford Bridge by the army of his brother Harold II

tot (tɒt) *n.* a toddler ‖ (esp. *Br.*) a small measure of drink, esp. of spirits, *a tot of rum* [etym. doubtful]

tot *pres. part.* **tot·ting** *past* and *past part.* **tot·ted** *v.t.* (with 'up') to add up ‖ *v.i.* (with 'up') to total

up, *the mileage soon tots up if you drive in town* [shortened fr. TOTAL]

to·tal (tōut'l) **1.** *adj.* entire, constituting the whole, *the total sum* | utter, complete, *a total failure* **2.** *n.* the sum of a number of items || a total wreck **3.** *v. pres. part.* **to·tal·ing** esp. *Br* **to·tal·ling** *past* and *past part* **to·taled**, esp. *Br* **to·talled** *v.t.* to calculate the total of || to amount to as a total, *the damages totaled $50* || (*slang or colloq.*) to wreck a motor vehicle beyond repair || *v.i.* (with 'up') to begin to be considerable in amount, number etc., *incidental expenses soon total up* || (with 'up to') to add up to, amount to, *the bill totals up to $100* | F

total eclipse an eclipse in which a celestial body is wholly obscured

to·tal·i·tar·i·an (toutælitɛ́əriən) *adj.* of a form of government or state in which the lives and actions of every individual, and every enterprise, are controlled by a dictator or dictatorial caucus **to·tal·i·tár·i·an·ism** *n*

to·tal·i·ty (toutǽliti:) *pl.* **to·tal·i·ties** *n.* the condition of being total || a whole || (*astron.*) the phase during which an eclipse is total [fr. M L *totalitas*]

to·tal·i·za·tor (tóut'lizeitər) *n.* a parimutuel machine

to·tal·ize (tóut'laiz) *pres. part.* **to·tal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **to·tal·ized** *v.t.* to combine into a total **tó·tal·iz·er** *n.* a totalizator

to·tal·i·zer, totalisator, tote (tóut'laizər) *n.* device that lists sums bet on each horse race and the odds on each competitor

to·tal·ly (tout'li:) *adv.* completely

total war war in which the whole population of a country is involved, and to which all its resources are devoted, waged against the whole population and resources of the enemy, civilian as well as military

tote (tout) **1.** *pres. part.* **tot·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tot·ed** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to carry, esp. in the arms or on the back, *to tote a gun* **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a carrying || (*pop.*) something carried [etym. doubtful]

tote *n.* a pari-mutuel machine

to·tem (tóutəm) *n.* something, esp. an animal, which members of a totem group have as their sign. In many cases the members believe it shares some sort of kinship with them, e.g. descent from a common ancestor. Animals make the most common totems, but parts of animals, plants, objects, abstract qualities and colors can also serve || a fabricated, esp. a carved, image of this [fr. Ojibwa or some kindred Algonquian language]

totem group a group of people united by their relationship to a common totem

to·tem·ic (toutémik) *adj.* of, like or relating to a totem || having the nature of a totem || characterized by totemism

to·tem·ism (tóutəmizəm) *n.* religious beliefs and practices based on totems || social organization by totem groups

to·tem·ist (tóutəmist) *n.* a person who practices totemism || a specialist in the study of totemism **to·tem·is·tic** *adj.*

totem pole (only of Indians of N.W. America) a column of cedarwood carved with totemic symbols

To·ti·la (totílə) (*d.* 552), last king of the Ostrogoths (541-52). After conquering central and S Italy, Sicily, Corsica and Sardinia he was defeated and killed by Narses

to·ti·pal·mate (toutəpǽlmit) *adj.* (of certain swimming birds) having the four toes completely joined by a web **to·ti·pal·ma·tion** (toutəpælméiʃən) *n.*

Totleben *TODLEBEN

tot lot a small recreation area for children

tot·ter (tótər) **1.** *v.i.* to walk, or stand shakily, as if about to overbalance || to be so weak as to be about to lose authority, power etc. **2.** *n.* an unsteady gait **tót·ter·y** *adj.* [perh. fr. Norse]

tou·can (tú:kən) *n.* any of various members of *Ramphastidae*, a family of tropical American birds having a lightly constructed, brilliantly colored bill about 8 ins long, roughly as long as the body itself. They feed on fruit, seeds, insects etc. The plumage is yellow, black and red [F. fr. Port. fr. Tupi]

touch (tʌtʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to perceive, experience or explore the nature of (something) by e.g. putting a finger into or onto it, i.e. by letting the nerve ends in and under the skin register its presence and nature, *do not touch the poison cactus* | to be or become so close to (something) that there is no intervening space, *the wheels of the car touched the curb* || to seem to do this, *the sun touched the horizon* || to exert very slight force on, *touch the ball with your cue* | to go as high or as low or as far as, *the temperature touched 40* | to operate (an electric switch etc.) || (in negative constructions) to compare in quality with, *she can't touch him as a pianist* || (in negative or interrogative constructions) to interfere with or disarrange, *don't touch the papers on my desk* | (in negative or interrogative constructions) to injure slightly, *he was hardly touched by the fall* || to get possession of, *you can't touch trust money* || to do physical harm to, esp. by violence, *don't you dare touch that child* | to relate to, *anything touching that subject interests me* || to begin to deal with, *we didn't touch the last item on the agenda* || (in negative or interrogative constructions) to eat a bite of or consume a drop of [illegible] **2.** *n.* the act of touching || a tender or sympathetic response in, *the story touched us all* || (in negative or interrogative constructions) to cause pain or anger in, *her husband's rages no longer touch her* || (*pop.*) to obtain a loan, subscription or gift of money from, *he touched us for 50 dollars* | (in negative [illegible] in removing, curing or dealing with, *water won't touch that stain* || (*hist.*) to test (gold etc.) by a touchstone || to mark (metal) with an official stamp after it has been tested | to press (the keys) of or pluck or bow (the strings) of a musical instrument in order to make it sound || to cause (a musical instrument) to sound by pressing its keys or plucking or bowing its strings || to cause (a chord) to sound || (in negative or interrogative constructions) to leave a mark or impression on, *his years in prison appear not to have touched him* | (*geom.*) to be tangential to || to misappropriate or use without right, *he would never have touched your bicycle* | (of a ship) to touch at || (*hist.*, of English or French sovereigns) to lay the hand on (a scrofulous person) in order to cure him || (in negative constructions) to concern oneself with, handle, *don't touch the project* | to put the fingers briefly to (the hat or forelock) as a polite salutation | (in negative or interrogative constructions) to make use of, *she never touches the typewriter now* || to apply (something) lightly and briefly to something else, *touch a match to the fire* || to apply something lightly and briefly to, *he just touched the horse with the whip* | *v.i.* (of two or more things) to be or become so close to one another that there is no intervening space | (*math.*) to be tangential **to touch at** (of a ship) to call at (a port) **to touch down** (of an aircraft) to land || (*rugby*) to score a try by touching the ground with the ball behind the opponents' goal line **to touch in** to draw or paint in (a detail) very lightly **to touch off** to start off, get going, *to touch off a revolution* | to ignite or cause to explode || to describe briefly with pleasing subtlety **to touch on (or upon)** to relate to, pertain to | to make brief reference to | to verge on **to touch up** to work on (e.g. a painting) by adding some corrective strokes to treat (a photograph) so that it will reproduce well | to rouse with or as if with a flick of the whip **2.** *n.* a touching or being touched || the manner of playing the keys or strings of a musical instrument or of tapping the keys of a keyboard machine, usually in relation to lightness or heaviness || the manner in which the keys of an instrument or machine respond to being touched | a distinctive manner, trait, quality etc., *the touch of a master* | the well-contrived introduction of a detail for special effect, *his referring to the social aspect of the problem was a clever touch* | a gentle stroke, tap etc. | a small quantity, *a touch of red* | a slight degree, *he fired a touch too high* | (of a disease or illness) a mild attack, *a touch of lumbago* | a light mark made with a brush, pen or pencil | (*physiol.*) the sense by which nerve ends in and under the skin give the perception that something is in contact with the skin | the sensation conveyed by this sense, *she revels in the touch of fur* | (*change ringing*) a set of changes amounting to less than a full peal | (*pop.*) the act of [illegible] money gift out of someone | (*pop.*) the person the money is obtained from, *an easy touch* [illegible] testing the quality of gold and silver by rubbing [illegible] tested | the stamp or punch used | (*fencing*) a hit that scores a point | (*rugby and soccer*) the area outside the touchlines, *to kick the ball into touch* [illegible] correspondence, radio etc. or informed (not informed) about events etc. **to lose touch** to fail to maintain communication or keep oneself informed [O F *tochier, tuchier*]

Touch-A-Mat·ic (tʌtʃəmǽtik) *n.* Bell System telephone automatic dialer that remembers and dials up to 31 numbers at the touch of a [illegible]

touch and go a highly precarious situation which could prove disastrous, *it was touch and go whether he would survive*

touch-back (tʌtʃbæk) *n.* (*football*) a grounding of the ball behind one's own goal line, when the ball has been passed over the goal line by an opponent (cf. SAFETY)

touch-down (tʌtʃdaun) *n.* (*football*) a play in which a player grounds the ball on or past the opponent's goal line, or the score so made (6 points) | (*rugby*) the scoring of a try (3 points) the moment when the landing gear of an aircraft touches the ground as it comes in to land

tou·ché (tu·ʃei) **1.** *interj.* (*fencing*) used to to acknowledge a touch | used to acknowledge that one has been scored off by a clever remark etc **2.** *n.* (*fencing*) a touch [F.]

touched (tʌtʃt) *adj.* moved by feelings of pity or gratitude | showing slight traces of esp. some color, *the sky in the west was touched with pink* | (*pop.*) slightly crazy

[illegible] ling is replaced by touching

touch·i·ly (tʌtʃili:) *adv.* in a touchy manner

touch·i·ness (tʌtʃi:nis) *n.* the quality or state of being touchy

touch·ing (tʌtʃiŋ) **1.** *adj.* arousing tender or grateful feeling **2.** *prep* (*rhet.*) concerning

touch-line (tʌtʃlain) *n* either of two lines marking the side limits of the playing field in various games (hockey, rugby and soccer etc.)

touch paper paper impregnated with potassium nitrate, used as a slow-burning fuse in fireworks etc

touch-stone (tʌtʃstoun) *n.* a black flinthike stone, e.g. jasper or schist, formerly used in assaying gold or silver || a criterion or test of quality, ability etc

Touch-Tone telephone (tʌtʃtoun) touch-button telephone that produce tones to control automatic dialing; trademark of the Bell System

[illegible] typing *past* and *past part.* **touch-typed** *v.t.* to type on a typewriter without needing to look at the keys

[illegible]

touch-y (tʌtʃi:) *comp* **touch·i·er** *superl* **touch·i·est** *adj.* apt to be easily offended | apt to cause offense, *a touchy subject*

Tou·cou·leur (tu ku lɔ́:r) *n.* a Moslem people of W. Africa, esp. the Senegal River valley

Toug·gourt (tu gu rt) an oasis trading center (pop. 84,000) in E. Algeria in the N. Sahara

tough (tʌf) **1.** *adj.* hard to break but not necessarily hard to bend | (of food) difficult to cut, [illegible] cult to tear or wear through, *a tough fabric* able to resist disease, endure hardship etc., *a tough constitution* difficult to get the better of, [illegible] cult to do or perform, *a tough job* requiring *tough sanctions* (of people) apt to be aggressive [illegible] people and therefore hard to supervise and potentially dangerous | hard to impress or win around, *a tough audience* | hard to learn, understand, solve etc., *a tough problem* **to get tough with** to change one's attitude and begin to be aggressive towards **2.** *n* someone, esp. a man or boy, apt to be aggressive and lawless **3.** *adv.* **to act tough** (*pop.*) to behave in a menacing, [illegible] to make tough or tougher | *v.i.* to become tough

Tou·lon (tu lɔ̃) a port (pop. 180,508) and naval base in Var, France, 42 miles east of Marseilles [illegible] cals [illegible] metalworking, textiles, paper, chemicals and [illegible] town hall (18th c.) University (1230)

Tou·louse Lau·trec (tu lu zlautrek), Henri de (1864-1901), French painter and lithographer

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: a, bat | (illegible) | (ɔ) o, ox | au, cow | ai, good | e, yes | (illegible) | (illegible) | (illegible)

Much of his work, which included many brilliant poster designs, was a sardonic comment on the life of the Parisian demimonde

tou·pee (tu:péi) *n.* (*hist.*) a topknot of hair usually forming the crowning feature of an 18th–c wig ‖ (*hist.*) an 18th–c. wig with such a topknot ‖ a small wig or a patch of false hair used to hide baldness [prob. fr. F. *toupet*, a tuft of hair]

tour (tuər) **1.** *n.* a journey made for sightseeing, business or education, ending at the place from which one started out ‖ a walk around a garden, house etc. for purposes of inspection ‖ a series of performances by a theatrical or similar company in a succession of theaters ‖ a tour of duty **2.** *v.i.* to make a tour, be on tour ‖ *v.t.* to make a tour through or of ‖ to present (a play etc.) in a circuit of theaters [F.]

tou·ra·co (túərəkou) *n.* a member of *Turacus*, fam. *Musophagidae*, a genus of African birds (1–2 ft long) having brilliant red wing feathers which yield turacin [F. fr. a W. African name]

Tou·raine (tu:ren) a former province of France in the S. Paris basin, comprising most of Indre-et-Loire and small parts of Loir-et-Cher and Indre. It consists largely of wooded plateaus and fertile valleys, with famous châteaus, esp. along the Loire. Industries: agriculture (wine, fruit, market produce), tourism. Historic capital: Tours. Formed in Merovingian times as the countship of Tours, it passed to Anjou (11th c.) and England before the French crown annexed it (1259). It was a duchy-apanage until 1584

Tou·rane (tu:rén) *DA NANG

Tour·coing (tur:kwẽ) a textile-manufacturing town (pop. 102,543) in Nord, France, near the Belgian frontier

tour de force (túərdəfɔrs, túərdəfóurs) *pl.* **tours de force** (túərdəfɔrs, túərdəfóurs) *n.* a feat of strength or skill [F.]

tour·ism (túərizəm) *n.* the practice of touring for pleasure ‖ the industry of attracting tourists and catering to them

tour·ist (túərist) *n.* a person visiting or staying at a place on holiday ‖ tourist class

tourist class a type of accommodation on ocean liners etc. cheaper and less comfortable than first or second class but more comfortable than steerage

tourist trap (pejorative) a site designed to attract tourists, esp. for the purpose of exploiting them

tour·ma·line, tur·ma·line (túərməlin) *n.* any of several complex silicates, containing boron, the crystals of which polarize light and exhibit pyroelectric and piezoelectric properties. Some varieties are cut as gems [F. fr. Sinhalese]

Tour·nai (tu:rnei) a town (pop. 67,291) in Hainault, Belgium, on the Scheldt. Romanesque-Gothic cathedral (12th–13th cc.)

tour·na·ment (túərnəmənt, tə́:rnəmənt) *n.* (*hist.*) a contest in which mounted knights in armor fought with blunted weapons ‖ (*hist.*) a meeting for knights to practice their sports and exercises ‖ a meeting at which a number of individual competitors or teams of competitors compete for championship in some particular game by a series of elimination contests, *a chess tournament* [O.F. *torneiement, tornoiement*]

Tour·neur (tə:rnər), Cyril (c. 1575–1626), English playwright. His reputation rests on two tragedies, 'The Revenger's Tragedy' (1607) and 'The Atheist's Tragedy' (1611)

tour·ney (tuərni:, tə:rni:) **1.** *pl.* **tour·neys** *n.* a tournament **2.** *v.i.* to contend in a tournament [M. E. fr O.F. *tornei, torneier*]

tour·ni·quet (tə:rnikit, tuərnikit) *n.* a bandage or cloth for temporarily stopping bleeding or for arresting the circulation of the blood by compression. It is twisted tightly around a limb, finger or toe above the wound, sting etc. by threading a stick or other similar thing through the cloth and winding it around [F. fr. *tourner*, to turn]

tour of duty a period spent doing military or administrative duty, esp in a foreign country

Tours (tu:r) the chief town (pop. 132,209) of Indre-et-Loire, France, historic capital of Touraine, on the Loire. Gothic cathedral (13th–16th cc.), medieval and Renaissance quarters

tou·sle (táuz'l) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **tou·sling** *past* and *past part.* **tou·sled** to make (hair, bedclothes, garments etc.) wildly untidy and out of place, esp. by rough handling **2.** *n.* the state of being tousled ‖ a tousled mass (of hair etc.) [frequentative of M.E. *tusen*, to handle roughly]

Tous·saint Lou·ver·ture (tu:sælu:vertyr) (1743–1803), Haitian general and statesman. An African slave, he joined the slave revolt against the French (1791) and made himself the ruler of Haiti (1801), but was taken prisoner and died in France

tout (taut) **1.** *v.i.* (*pop.*, often with 'for') to solicit custom with often annoying persistence, or appeal to individuals for votes, donations etc. ‖ (esp. *Br.*) to watch racehorses in training so as to get information for betting ‖ *v.t.* to hawk (something) with annoying persistence ‖ to get information on (racehorses) for betting purposes **2.** *n.* a person who touts [M.E. *tuten*]

tow (tou) **1.** *n.* coarse and broken fibers removed from flax, hemp or jute during scutching or hackling and used for twine etc. [perh. rel. to O.N. *tó*, uncleaned flax or wool]

TOW (*mil. acronym*) for tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided antitank-missile weapon system (BGM-71A), with a 23-mi range; manufactured by Hughes Aircraft Co.

tow 1. *v.t.* to pull along with a rope or hawser **2.** *n.* a towing or being towed ‖ a towline ‖ something towed **in tow** attached by a rope and pulled along ‖ in or under one's care, guidance etc. [O.E. *togian*]

to·wage (tóuidʒ) *n.* a towing or being towed ‖ the fee for being towed

to·ward (tɔrd, tourd, təwɔ́rd) *prep.* in the direction of, *walk toward the sea* ‖ with regard to, in relation to, *to feel angry toward someone* ‖ for the purpose of helping, augmenting or making possible etc., *the money will go toward a holiday* ‖ (of time) approaching, near, *toward midnight* ‖ facing, *the handle toward my hand* [O.E. *tōweard*]

to·wards (tɔrdz, tourdz, təwɔ́rdz) *prep.* toward [O.E. *tōwardes*]

tow-a·way zone (tóuəwei zoun) *n.* zone from which illegally parked vehicles may be towed away by the police

tow·boat (tóubout) *n.* a tugboat with squared bows

tow car (*Am.=Br.* breakdown lorry) a tow truck

tow·el (táuəl) **1.** *n.* a piece of absorbent material used to dry something **to throw in the towel** to admit defeat or failure **2.** *v. pres. part.* **tow·el·ing**, esp. *Br.* **tow·el·ling** *past* and *past part.* **tow·eled**, esp. *Br.* **tow·elled** *v.t.* to dry or rub down with a towel ‖ *v.i.* to use a towel **tów·el·ing**, esp. *Br.*, **tów·el·ling** *n.* the absorbent material of which towels are made [O.F. *toaille*]

towel horse a rack for drying or airing towels on

tow·er (táuər) **1.** *n.* a tall structure, high in proportion to its lateral dimensions, either standing independently or forming part of another edifice. Towers may be used e.g. as reservoirs, for hanging bells, or may contain rooms, usually one above the other. When used e.g. for transmission or observation, they are very often mere skeleton steel frameworks ‖ a tower and its surrounding edifices used as a fortress or prison ‖ a vertical structure, not necessarily particularly tall, through which gases or liquids are passed to be cooled or purified etc. **2.** *v.i.* to rise high in the air ‖ (of birds of prey) to soar high in the air in order to be able to swoop on prey ‖ (of wounded game birds) to rise vertically in the air before falling ‖ (with 'above' or 'over') to be extremely tall, esp. to rise to dominating height **tów·er·ing** *adj.* very high, esp from the point of view of someone looking up from below ‖ (of emotions) very intense, *a towering rage* [O.E. *torr* fr. L. *turris*]

Tower Hill rising ground on the north bank of the Thames by the Tower of London, once a place of execution

Tower of Babel a tower intended to reach heaven but which stopped short when God caused the builders to speak a multitude of different languages (Genesis xi, 1-9)

Tower of London a group of buildings east of the City of London on the north bank of the Thames. The central keep was begun in 1078. For centuries the Tower was the main state prison. Today it is a historical museum containing the Crown jewels, a collection of armor, and other historical objects

tower of strength a person who provides in valuable encouragement and practical support

tow·head (tóuhed) *n.* a person who has a head of very light blond hair ‖ such a head of hair **tow-head·ed** *adj.*

tow·hee (təhwi:, təwi:) *n.* the North American chewink [imit.]

tow·line (tóulain) *n.* a rope etc. used for towing

town (taun) *n.* a place consisting of an agglomeration of houses, shops and other buildings, bigger than a village but usually smaller than a city. Most towns have paved roads, street lighting and public systems of drainage, water supply, power supply and transport and an organized local government. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in trade, industry or administration ‖ the people who live in this place, *the whole town was discussing the news* ‖ the way of life of such people, *to prefer the town to the country* ‖ a municipal corporation, simpler than a city, having powers of rural administration ‖ (*pop.*) a city ‖ (without article) a particular town clearly understood from the context, *to be out of town* ‖ (without article) the business or shopping center of a town, *to go into town* ‖ (*Br.*, without article and always with 'in' or 'up to') the capital, *to go up to town* (i.e. to go to London) ‖ a piece of ground having a great many prairie dog burrows ‖ a piece of ground having many penguin nests **on the town** seeking the pleasures of town, esp. its night life **to go to town** (*pop.*) to do something (made clear by the context) very intensely, often to the point of excess, *the organist went to town in the last movement* **to go to town on** (*pop.*) to work on (something) fast and efficiently, esp. in short bursts [O.E. *tūn*]

town clerk (*Am.*) an official who keeps a town's records and writes up its official proceedings ‖ (*Br.*) an official, usually a lawyer, appointed to administer a town's affairs and act as secretary to the town council

town council (*Br.*) the elected administrative body of a town **town councillor** a member of such a body

town crier (esp. *hist.*) a town official who makes public announcements by word of mouth

town hall the main public building of a town, used for transacting official business etc.

town house a single-family house that is attached to a similar house on one side *Cf* TERRACE HOUSE

town meeting a general meeting of the tax-paying inhabitants of a town

town·scape (táunskeip) *n.* overall view of an urban area involving plan, lighting, street surfaces, etc.; coined by Camillo Sette (1920–)

towns·folk (táunzfouk) *n.* townspeople

Town·shend (táunzend), Charles, 2nd viscount ('Turnip Townshend', 1674-1738), English statesman and agriculturist. After an active life in politics, he resigned (1730) over disagreements with his brother-in-law, Sir Robert Walpole. He made experiments in four-course crop rotation and the cultivation of turnips which are important in the history of agriculture

Townshend, Charles (1725-67), British statesman, grandson of the 2nd Viscount Townshend. As chancellor of the exchequer (1766-7) he promoted the Townshend Acts (1767), a series of measures taxing the American colonies, notably by imposing duties on glass, lead, paints, paper and tea. The duties aroused bitter opposition, and all except the one on tea were repealed (1770). They helped to precipitate the Revolutionary War

town·ship (táunʃip) *n.* (*U.S.A., Canada*) a division of a county with some administrative powers ‖ (*public land surveying*) a district containing 36 sq. miles [O.E. *tūnscipe*]

towns·man (táunzmən) *pl.* **towns·men** (táunzmən) *n.* (esp. *Br.*) a person who lives in a town, esp. a man born and bred in a town

towns·peo·ple (táunzpi:p'l) *n.* the inhabitants of a town

Towns·ville (táunzvil) a port (pop. 59,000) in Queensland, Australia

tow·path (tóupæθ, tóupɑθ) *pl.* **tow·paths** (tóupæðz, tóupɑðz, tóupæθs, tóupɑθs) *n.* a path, esp. along a canal, used by men or animals for towing boats

tow·rope (tóuroup) *n.* a rope used for towing

tow truck (*Am. - Br.* breakdown lorry) a truck for towing disabled cars or cars immobilized by snow etc.

tox·ae·mi·a *TOXEMIA

toxaemia of pregnancy *TOXEMIA OF PREGNANCY

tox·e·mi·a, tox·ae·mi·a (tɒksi:mi:ə) *n.* the presence in the blood of poisonous substances usually of bacterial origin [Mod. L.]

toxemia of pregnancy a condition of unknown origin, peculiar to pregnant women, characterized by hypertension, visual disturbances, and the presence of albumin in the urine etc.

tox·ic (tɒksɪk) *adj.* of or pertaining to or caused by poison; *a toxic symptom* poisonous [early mod. Fr. M.L. *toxicus*, poisoned]

tox·i·cant (tɒksɪkənt) **1.** *adj.* poisonous **2.** *n.* a pest control which kills by poisoning (as distinct from one which repels) [fr. M.L. *toxicans* (*toxicantis*) fr. *toxicare*, to poison]

tox·ic·i·ty (tɒksɪsɪtɪ:) *n.* the state, quality or degree of being poisonous

tox·i·co·log·i·cal (tɒksɪkəlɒdʒɪkəl) *adj.* of or pertaining to toxicology

tox·i·col·o·gy (tɒksɪkɒlədʒɪ:) *n.* the study of poisons [F. *toxicologie*]

tox·i·co·sis (tɒksɪkousɪs) *pl.* **tox·i·co·ses** (tɒksɪkóusi:z) *n.* a diseased condition caused by a poison [Mod. L.]

toxic shock syndrome (*med.*) vaginal infection (*bacterium staphylococcus aureus*) sometimes fatal, characterized by drop in blood pressure, kidney malfunction, vomiting, and diarrhea. It is associated with use of tampons *abbr.* TSS

tox·in (tɒksɪn) *n.* any of several intensely poisonous substances produced by certain bacteria

tox·oid (tɒksɔɪd) *n.* a toxin rendered nonpoisonous, capable of inducing the formation of powerful antibodies. Toxoids are used in immunization e.g. against diphtheria

tox·oph·i·lite (tɒksɒfəlaɪt) **1.** *n.* a person skilled in archery **2.** *adj.* relating to archers or archery

tox·oph·i·ly *n.* the sport of archery ‖ love of archery [fr. *Toxophilus*, a book by Ascham fr Gk *toxon*, bow + *-philos*, loving]

toy (tɔɪ) **1.** *n.* a child's plaything **2.** *adj.* made as a toy, *toy soldiers* ‖ of or like a toy ‖ (of some breeds of animal, esp. dogs) bred so as to be very small, *a toy bull terrier* **3.** *v.i.* (with 'with') to give something not very serious consideration, *to toy with an idea* ‖ (with 'with') to make half-hearted attempts at eating something because one has no appetite, *to toy with one's food* [origin unknown]

To·ya·ma (tɔjəmə) a commercial center (pop. 305,000) in central W. Honshu, Japan: pharmaceuticals, aluminum, textiles

Toyn·bee (tɔɪnbi:), Arnold (1852-83), British economist and social reformer. His most important work is 'Lectures on the Industrial Revolution of the 18th Century in England' (1884)

Toynbee, Arnold Joseph (1889-1975), British historian, nephew of Arnold Toynbee. His 'A Study of History' (1934-54) is an attempt to analyze history in terms of the growth and decline of civilizations. His thesis is that a civilization's survival depends on its ability to respond successfully to challenges, both spiritual and material

To·yo·ha·shi (tɔjɔhuʃi:) an industrial town (pop. 215,000) in central E. Honshu, Japan: textiles, metallurgy, food processing

TQC (*acronym*) for total quality control, system for building "perfection" into all aspects of manufacturing and business administration, with zero allowable defects, developed in Japan 1970's

tra·be·at·ed (tréibi:eitid) *adj.* (*archit.*) constructed with horizontal beams, not arched

tra·be·a·tion *n.* (*archit.*) an entablature [fr. L. *trabs* (*trabis*), a beam]

tra·bec·u·la (trəbékjulə) *pl.* **tra·bec·u·lae** (trəbékjuli:), **tra·bec·u·las** *n.* (*anat.*) a row of cells bridging a cavity, e.g. a cartilage ‖ (*bot.*) a row of sterile cells extending across the sporangium of a pteridophyte **tra·bé·c·u·lar** *adj.* [L. dim. of *trabs*, a beam]

Tra·bzon (trabzɔn) TREBIZOND

trace (treis) *n.* (esp. *pl.*) a sign (e.g. a footprint, or slime) left by something moving over a surface ‖ an indication left behind, *there was no trace of his having been there* ‖ a survival from the past, vestige, *that great empire left few traces* ‖ a very small amount, the merest indication, *no trace of embarrassment* ‖ (*phys.*) the bright spot on the screen of a cathode ray tube, or the path it follows ‖ (*psychol.*) a neural or mental change resulting from the learning process ‖ the marking made by certain instruments, e.g. a seismograph ‖ something traced or drawn [F

trace *pres. part.* **trac·ing** *past* and *past part.* **traced** *v.t.* to follow (a path, track etc.) ‖ to follow the traces of ‖ to follow back the course or line of, *to trace a river to its source* ‖ to follow back the history or development of, *to trace one's ancestry* ‖ to discern (esp. by touch) by following the outlines of ‖ to discover by inquiry, investigation etc. (esp. something lost etc.), *to trace a missing person* ‖ to mark out (a sketch, plan etc.) ‖ to copy (esp. an outline drawing) by marking the lines on a transparent paper etc. laid over the original ‖ (of a machine) to record (e.g. heartbeats) in linear form ‖ to write, form (characters or outlines) laboriously ‖ *v.i.* (of e.g. a family) to have a traceable history, go back in time [O.F. *tracer*]

trace *n.* one of the two side straps, chains etc. by which a horse etc. pulls a vehicle. It is attached at one end to the animal's collar and at the other to the whiffletree **to kick over the traces** to cease to accept authority, restraints etc. and act as one pleases [M.E. *trace, trais* fr O.F.

trace element a chemical element involved in the physiological processes of plants and animals, essential to them although present only in very small quantities (e.g. copper, iodine etc.)

trace element micronutrients chemicals required in minute quantities for healthy animal or plant life

trac·er (tréisər) *n.* a bullet or shell which reveals its trajectory by illuminating it, usually with a phosphorescent light ‖ a device for tracing designs ‖ a substance (e.g. an element, atom or compound) that is introduced into a biological, chemical or physical process and can be followed along its path by its radioactivity, unusual isotopic mass, color etc. ‖ a person who traces missing articles, esp. in transportation services ‖ the official form sent out to expedite the tracing of a missing article

Tracer *n.* (*mil.*) a twin-reciprocating engine, airborne radar platform (E-1) designed to operate from aircraft carriers for the detection and interception control of airborne targets

tracers *n.* (*med.*) conditions or diseases chosen for inclusion in programs that seek to assess the quality of medical care as representative of the quality of care given generally

trac·er·y (tréisəri:) *pl.* **trac·er·ies** *n.* graceful and decorative interlacing of lines, esp. open stonework in the head of Gothic windows or vaulting, or natural phenomena (e.g. frost flowers on windowpanes) recalling these

tra·che·a (tréikɪ:ə) *pl.* **tra·che·ae** (tréikɪ:i:), **tra·che·as** *n.* (in vertebrates) a tube through which air passes to and from the lungs, extending from the larynx to the lungs. In man it is about 4 ins long and about 1 in. in diameter ‖ (in insects and other arthropods) an air tube of the respiratory system ‖ (*bot.*) a xylem element or series of elements resembling an animal trachea [Mod. L. fr. Gk *trachia*, rough] **tra·che·al** *adj.* [M.L.

tra·che·id (tréikɪ:ɪd) *pl.* **tra·che·ids, tra·che·i·des** (trəkí:ɪdi:z) *n.* an elongate, tapering firm-walled cell characteristic of the xylem. When mature it lacks protoplasm. Variously modified, it serves in water conduction, storage and support (*VESSEL) [fr. M.L. *trachea*, trachea]

tra·che·o·phyte (tréikɪəfait) *n.* a member of *Tracheophyta*, a phylum of *Embryophyta*, including green plants with a vascular support and water-transport system. The phylum includes lycopsids, pteropsids, psilopsids and sphenopsids [fr. Mod. L. *Tracheophyta* fr. M.L. *trachea*, trachea + Gk *phuton*, plant]

tra·che·ot·o·my (trèikɪɒtəmɪ:) *n.* **tra·che·ot·o·mies** *n.* a surgical incision of the trachea [fr. TRACHEA + Gk *-tomē*, a cutting]

tra·cho·ma (trəkóumə) *n.* a chronic contagious disease of the eye, with roughening of the inner surface of the lids, often causing blindness if not treated. It is common in many tropical countries **tra·chom·a·tous** (trəkɒmətəs) *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *trachōma*, roughness]

trac·ing (tréisɪŋ) *n.* the act of someone who traces ‖ the copy of a design, map, drawing etc. traced on transparent paper or cloth ‖ a record made by a cardiograph, seismograph etc.

track (træk) **1.** *n.* a path worn by the passage of men or animals ‖ a narrow, unpaved road ‖ something, e.g. the ruts left by wheels, the scent of an animal or the wake of a ship, which shows that a person or thing has passed (*Br., education*) system of grouping students according to intelligence, ability, or aptitude (*pl.*) footprints ‖ the course followed by something, *the track of a meteor* ‖ any of various prepared courses (e.g. of grass or cinders) on which athletic contests or races are held ‖ the width [illegible] ‖ the road with rails and ties on which a tank [illegible] where one is, *to stop in one's tracks* **on the right (wrong) track** pursuing the line of investigation likely (unlikely) to lead to the solution **on the track of** actively and successfully occupied in finding or pursuing (a person, solution or thing) **to cover** (or **cover up**) **one's tracks** deliberately to conceal what one has been doing or leave no evidence of where one has been **to follow in someone's tracks** to mirror in one's own career the earlier career of someone else **to keep (lose) track of** to keep (fail to keep) an up-to-date record of (e.g. expenses) ‖ to have (no longer to have) up-to-date information, news etc. about (e.g. friends or current events) **to make tracks** to take one's leave **to make tracks for** to go, esp. make a departure, hurriedly and purposefully toward **2.** *v.t.* to hunt or pursue by following the tracks of ‖ to follow the course of (someone or something) by the traces left behind ‖ to keep up with (something) on its course, *to track an airplane with a searchlight* ‖ (with 'down') to follow the traces of and find (Am.–*Br.* tread) to bring (e.g. mud) on the feet into a room etc. and leave marks where one walks ‖ to equip with caterpillar treads ‖ *v.i.* to have a specified width between a pair of wheels or runners, *this car tracks 4 ft* ‖ (of wheels) to be in alignment ‖ to leave tracks all over a surface ‖ (*movies*, of the camera) to move toward or away from a static subject or along beside a moving subject while photographing it **track·age** (trækɪdʒ) *n.* rails of railroad track ‖ (of a railroad company) the right to use the tracks of another company ‖ the charge for this right [O.F. *trac, traq*]

tracker action the mechanical action joining the pipes and keyboards in older types of organ

track event an athletic contest, carried out on a track prepared for racing (cf. FIELD EVENT)

track·lay·er (træklèiər) *n.* (*Br.* permanent way layer) someone who places or maintains railroad tracks

track·man (trækmən) *pl.* **track·men** (trækmən) *n.* (*Am.–Br.* linesman) someone who checks railroad tracks for safety

track record (*colloq.*) any record of successes or [illegible]

track suit warm-up suit used by athletes

track telling (*mil.*) communication between command and operations during and after surveillance *Cf* BACK TELL

tract (trækt) *n.* a short pamphlet or treatise, usually on a religious or political subject, intended for distribution or propaganda purposes [M.E. *tracte* fr. L.]

tract *n.* a wide expanse of land etc. without precise boundaries ‖ (*anat.*) a structure through or along which something passes, *respiratory tract* ‖ (*anat.*) a bundle of nerve fibers having the same origin, termination and function ‖ (*eccles.*) verses of Scripture sung or recited at Mass before the reading of the Gospel, at special times, e.g. Lent, requiems etc. [fr. L. *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw]

trac·ta·bil·i·ty (træktəbɪlɪtɪ:) *n.* the, quality or state of being tractable

trac·ta·ble (træktəbəl) *adj.* (of persons or animals) [illegible] (of materials) malleable, easily worked **trac·ta·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *tractabilis*]

Trac·tar·i·an (træktɛəriən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to the Oxford movement **2.** *n.* a founder or supporter of the Oxford movement **Trac·tar·i·an·ism** *n.* the Oxford movement [after the 'Tracts for the Times' published 1833-41 by the Oxford movement]

trac·tate (trækteit) *n.* a treatise [fr. L. *tractatus*, [illegible]]

trac·tion [illegible] ers in a development area

trac·tile (træktəl, *Br.* træktail) *adj.* that can be [illegible] (*tractus*), to draw]

trac·tion [illegible] the force of adhesive friction exerted by a body on the surface on which it moves ‖ a pulling [illegible] ated by this force, *three months in traction* **trac·tion·al** *adj.* [fr. M.L. *tractio* (*tractionis*)]

traction engine [illegible] for hauling heavy vehicles on roads or over dif[illegible]

tractive [illegible]

trac·tor (trǽktər) *n.* a vehicle, either wheeled or fitted with tank tracks, used for hauling or propelling, esp. on farms, or as a source of power, e.g. for threshing machines ‖ a truck with a driver's cab and no body, used for hauling a large trailer or trailers etc. ‖ a traction engine ‖ an airplane with a propeller or propellers forward of the main supporting surfaces ‖ (*med.*) an instrument used to exert traction [Mod. L. fr. *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw]

trac·tor·cade (trǽktərkeid) *n.* an organized demonstration by farmers driving their tractors to the site of protest (U.S., 1977–1978)

trade (treid) **1.** *n.* the business of distribution, selling and exchange ‖ any branch of such business, *the grocery trade* ‖ persons engaged in a field of commerce ‖ a deal, a purchase and sale ‖ an exchange ‖ a craft (cf. PROFESSION, cf. OCCUPATION) ‖ (*pl.*) trade winds **2.** *v. pres. part.* **trad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **trad·ed** *v.i.* to engage in trade, buy and sell as a business ‖ to have business dealings (with someone) ‖ to make an exchange (with someone) ‖ to be a customer (at a specified store) ‖ *v.t.* to exchange or barter, *they traded rum for gold dust* **to trade in** to hand over (a discarded article) as part payment for its replacement, *to trade in an old car for a new one* **to trade on** to take unfair advantage of [M.L.G. *trade*, a track]

Trade Agreements Act a U.S. Congressional act (1934) of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. It created reciprocal trade treaties with several foreign countries, to encourage foreign trade

trade cycle (*Br.*) business cycle

trade discount a deduction from the retail price of goods made by the manufacturer in favor of the retailer

Trade Expansion Act a U.S. Congressional act (1962) under the John Kennedy administration. It empowered the President to cut tariffs, to give him leverage if needed in getting tariff concessions from Europe and so meet the competition of the European Common Market

trade gap the amount by which a country's imports have exceeded its exports over a period

trade-in (tréidin) *n.* an article taken by a dealer from a purchaser as part payment for some other article, usually of the same kind

trade-mark (tréidmark) **1.** *n.* the name or distinctive symbol or device attached to goods for sale, and usually legally registered, as a warrant of their production by a particular firm or individual **2.** *v.t.* to affix a trademark to ‖ to register (a symbol etc.) as a trademark

trade name the name by which an article is known to the trade that deals in it ‖ the name under which a firm does business ‖ a name used as a trademark, esp. one that is registered and legally protected

trade-off (tréidɔf) *n.* **1.** in decision-making, selecting the choice from analysis of advantages and disadvantages of two or more alternatives **2.** an offset in a bargain —**trade off** *v*

trade price the price at which goods are sold between members of the same trade, or by wholesale dealers or manufacturers to retailers

trad·er (treidər) *n.* a person engaged in some form of commerce ‖ a ship chartered for carrying goods for trade

trade school a secondary school specializing in courses in skilled trades

trades·folk (tréidzfouk) *n.* (*old-fash.*) trades people

trades·man (tréidzmən) *pl.* **trades·men** (tréidzmən) *n.* a storekeeper ‖ (*Br., mil.*) a soldier with special technical qualifications, e.g. a radio operator, who receives pay over and above that due to his military rank

trades·peo·ple (tréidzpi:p'l) *n.* people engaged in trade

trades union a trade union

Trades Union Congress *see* T.U.C. ‖ the central body representing all British trade unions affiliated to it, founded 1868

trades unionism trade unionism

trades unionist trade unionist

trade union a labor union ‖ (*hist.*) a voluntary association of wage earners in any craft or trade organized to protect their interests, i.e. wages, conditions and hours of work etc., against the employers **trade unionism** the system or principles of collective bargaining through trade unions **trade unionist** a member of a trade union

trade wind a wind blowing from the tropical high-pressure belts toward the equatorial region of low pressure, from the northeast in the northern hemisphere and southeast in the southern hemisphere. In many areas trade winds blow with regularity throughout the year, though there are variations with season and location [fr. naut. phrase *to blow trade*, to blow a regular course]

trading post the station of a trader or trading company established in a remote undeveloped region for purposes of trade with the local population

trading stamp a paper stamp handed by a tradesman to a customer making a purchase. Devised to encourage business, trading stamps represent a small percentage of the value of each purchase and can be redeemed for merchandise or cash

tra·di·tion (trədiʃən) *n.* a cultural continuity transmitted in the form of social attitudes, beliefs, principles and conventions of behavior etc. deriving from past experience and helping to shape the present ‖ a convention established by constant practice ‖ a belief, legend etc. based on oral report, usually accepted as historically true though not verifiable ‖ the transmitting of cultural continuity, beliefs, legends etc. ‖ a religious law or teaching, or a body of these, held to have been received originally by oral transmission. In the Jewish religion these are the laws given to Moses on Sinai and later embodied in the Mishnah. In the Christian religion they are a body of extra-biblical teachings handed down orally within the Christian community. In the Moslem religion they are an account of the sayings and doings of Mohammed later embodied in the Sunna **tra·dí·tion·al** *adj.* **tra·di·tion·al·ism** *n.* exaggerated respect for tradition ‖ fundamentalism **tra·di·tion·al·ist** *n.* **tra·di·tion·al·ís·tic** *adj.* **tra·dí·tion·al·ly** *adv.* [O.F. *tradicion*, a handing over]

trad·i·tor (trǽditər) *pl.* **trad·i·to·res** (trædità:ri:z, trædità:ri:z) *n.* (*hist.*) a traitor or informer among early Christians at the time of the Roman persecutions [L.]

tra·duce (trədú:s, trədjú:s) *pres. part.* **tra·duc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tra·duced** *v.t.* to speak evil of or misrepresent [fr. L. *traducere*, to lead across, lead along as a spectacle, bring into disgrace]

tra·du·cian·ism (trədú:ʃənizəm, trədjú:ʃənizəm) *n.* (*theol.*) the doctrine that the soul of a child, with its attribute of original sin, derives from its parents at the moment of conception [fr. L.L. *traducianus* fr. *tradux* (*traducis*), a propagated shoot]

Tra·fal·gar, Battle of (trəfǽlgər) a decisive sea battle (Oct. 21, 1805) off S.W. Spain. The British fleet under Nelson broke the line of the French and Spanish fleets, capturing 20 vessels. The battle established British naval supremacy in the Napoleonic Wars and forced Napoleon to abandon his plan of invading Britain. Nelson was killed in the battle

traf·fic (trǽfik) *n.* the passage to and fro of people and esp. of vehicles on a road or street, or of ships, aircraft etc. on their routes ‖ the volume of passengers or freight carried, e.g. by a particular transport company, within a given period ‖ the passage of calls, signals etc. through a communications system or the volume of calls, signals etc. passed ‖ illicit or shady business dealings ‖ (*rhet.*) exchange by barter or by buying and selling ‖ (*rhet.*) any dealings, e.g. intellectual ones, involving exchange [F *trafique*]

traffic *pres. part.* **traf·fick·ing** *past* and *past part.* **traf·ficked** *v.t.* to conduct traffic, esp. illicit traffic (in a commodity) [fr. O.F. *trafiquer*]

traffic circle (*Am. Br.* roundabout) a round plot of ground at the intersection of crossroads, around which all traffic must go in the direction indicated

traffic light a system of colored lights, usually automatically controlled, at road crossings or points of traffic concentration, to regulate traffic

trag·a·canth (trægəkænθ) *n.* a member of *Astragalus*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a genus of low perennial shrubs native to S.E. Europe and W Asia (Iran), the gum which exudes from this shrub, used esp. in preparing pills, emulsions and creams and as an adhesive [F *tragacante* fr. L. fr. Gk]

trag·e·di·an (trədʒi:di:ən) *n.* an actor specializing in tragic roles (an author of tragedies [prob fr. O.F. *tragedianc*]

tra·ge·di·enne (trədʒi:di:én) *n.* an actress specializing in tragic roles [F. *tragédienne*]

trag·e·dy (trædʒidi:) *pl.* **trag·e·dies** *n.* a drama portraying the conflict between the individual human will and fate or necessity, traditionally depicting a hero or heroine transcending, or succumbing to, a series of catastrophic events ‖ the theoretical principles of this kind of drama ‖ a calamity, an event causing distress, sadness, anguish, shock etc. in varying degrees ‖ tragic quality [O.F. *tragedie* fr. L. fr. Gk]

—Aristotle, basing his theory on the practice of the great Athenian tragedians, said that tragedy should move the reader or spectator to pity and terror, performing a catharsis, or purification by purging, of the emotions. The tragic hero evoked sympathy for his greatness of character but alienated it also—and caused his own downfall—by some personal flaw, esp. arrogant pride (*HUBRIS) Later writers on tragedy also tend to concentrate on these two features: the spectator's involvement—part identification, part repudiation—in the nature of the central figure, and the conflict and final balance of emotion which the greatest tragedy calls forth. It is curiously allied to the greatest comedy: there is the same complexity in the hero (e.g. Molière's Alceste in 'le Misanthrope'), though in comedy the spectator feels a smaller degree of involvement in his fate. But in both comedy and tragedy the spectator is finally reconciled to the hero's fate. The degree to which the dramatist can invoke sympathy and understanding, the bitterness of the fate which overtakes the hero, and yet the ultimate rightness of the result: these three produce the most serious, the most painful, the most inward, and yet the most liberating moments in literature

trag·ic (trædʒik) *adj.* causing grief, disappointment or horror and shock, *a tragic accident* ‖ appropriate to, or pertaining to, tragic drama ‖ expressing tragedy, *a tragic expression* **trág·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *tragicus*]

trag·i·com·e·dy (trædʒikɔmidi:) *pl.* **trag·i·com·e·dies** *n.* a drama in which the currents of tragedy and comedy are (usually ironically) blended ‖ an event or situation in which the elements of tragedy and comedy are intermixed [F. *tragicomedie* fr. L. fr. Gk]

trag·i·com·ic (trædʒikɔmik) *adj.* having the nature of tragicomedy [fr. *tragi-* (combining form of 'tragic') + COMIC]

trag·o·pan (trǽgəpæn) *n.* a member of *Tragopan*, a genus of brilliantly colored Asiatic pheasants, having the back and breast covered with white or buff ocelli. The male has two brightly colored wattles and a pair of fleshy erectile horns on its head [L. = a fabulous Ethiopian bird fr. Gk *tragos*, goat + PAN (the God)]

Tra·herne (trəhə:rn), Thomas (1637-74), English mystical writer. His poems were not published till 1903 and his prose work, 'Centuries of Meditations', till 1908. The latter were written to provide instruction in 'the way of felicity'

trail (treil) **1.** *v.t.* to pull (something) along behind one, esp. over the ground or another surface ‖ to pursue (a person) by following up information about his movements ‖ to hunt (an animal) by following its tracks ‖ to trace the whereabouts of by esp. long investigation, *they trailed the stolen jewels to an alley in Rome* ‖ to shadow, keep secret watch on (someone) ‖ to allow to hang loosely or float behind one, *to trail one's fingers in the water* ‖ (*mil.*) to carry (e.g. a rifle) at the trail arms ‖ to lag behind (another or others) e.g. in a race ‖ to leave traces of (something), *to trail sand all over the floor* ‖ *v.i.* to hang down or float loosely ‖ to walk or progress slowly because of weariness or unwillingness ‖ (with 'behind') to fail to keep up with others ‖ (of a plant) to grow to a considerable length along the ground or over a surface ‖ to leave haphazard tracks or traces, *she could see where the water had trailed all over the clean floor* **to trail off** (of a sound) to dwindle gradually into silence, *her voice trailed off* **to trail one's coat** to try to provoke a calculated reaction in someone **2.** *n.* the track or traces left by the passage of an animal or person ‖ a blazed or trodden path through a wild region ‖ something left behind by or following in the wake of a moving object, *the car raised a trail of dust* ‖ a long, thin wisp, *trails of smoke were coming from the factories* ‖ (*Br., mil.*) a horizontal position for carrying a rifle in the right hand, with the right arm fully extended downward, *at the trail* ‖ the part of the stock of a towed field gun which rests

on the ground when the gun is unlimbered and put into action [prob. fr. O.N.F. *trailler*]

trail arms (*mil.*) a position in drilling in which the rifle is held in the right hand with the butt end raised just above the ground and the muzzle inclined forward

trail bike a lightweight motorcycle designed for rough terrain

trail-blaz·er (tréilbleizər) *n.* the first person to mark out a path for others to follow ‖ a pioneer in some enterprise

trail·er (tréilər) *n.* someone who or something which trails ‖ a short extract from a new film exhibited as advance publicity ‖ a wheeled vehicle designed to be towed by a car or truck, esp. (*Am.= Br.* caravan) one containing sleeping quarters and arrangements for cooking and eating

trailer park area licensed to permit the parking of recreational vehicles, i.e., campers and trailers, and usu. providing water and electricity *also* trailer camp, trailer court

trailing arbutus *Epigaea repens*, fam *Ericaceae*, a creeping, evergreen plant, having fragrant pink and white flowers and oblong, hairy leaves. It blossoms in early spring mainly in the northeastern U.S.A.

trailing edge (*aeron.*) the rear edge of an airfoil (cf. LEADING EDGE)

train (trein) *n.* a line of railroad cars coupled together with or without the engine that draws them ‖ (*old-fash.*) a retinue, body of habitual followers ‖ a series of persons or things following or linked to one another, *a mule train*, *train of events* ‖ (*mil., hist.*) a group of men, vehicles and animals carrying supplies, ammunition etc. at the rear of an army ‖ an elongation of a robe or the skirt of a woman's dress made to trail along the ground or to be carried ‖ a bird's long tail, esp. a peacock's ‖ a line of inflammable material, usually gunpowder, laid over a distance to an explosive charge, for safe firing of the charge ‖ a series of connected wheels or parts in machinery, for transmitting or modifying motion, esp. in a watch or clock ‖ a series of physical oscillations, *a train of sound waves* ‖ an orderly linked sequence, *a train of thought*, *train of reactions* **in the train of** following (something) as a result, *the tornado brought havoc in its train* **to set in train** to cause (events) to happen which will lead to other desired effects [F. *traine* fem. and *train* masc.]

train *v.t.* to cause (a person or animal) to respond to discipline and instruction ‖ to make (a person or animal) efficient in some activity by instruction and repeated practice ‖ to make (a plant) grow in a desired direction by pruning and tying it ‖ (with 'on') to direct (a gun, camera etc.) ‖ *v.i.* to make one's own body more efficient by exercise and diet, or one's intelligence and memory by application ‖ to go by rail [M.E. fr. O.F. *trainer, trahiner*]

train·band (tréinbænd) *n.* a 16th-c., 17th-c. or 18th-c. militia [shortened fr. trained band]

train·bear·er (tréinbɛ̀ərər) *n.* a person appointed to carry the train of another's robe or gown on ceremonial occasions

train·ee (treiní:) *n.* a person undergoing training ‖ someone undergoing military training

train·ee·ship (treiní:ʃip) *n.* the period of status of being a trainee

train·er (tréinər) *n.* a person who trains, esp. someone who trains athletes, horses etc. for racing or sport, or someone who trains circus animals ‖ a machine used in training

train·ing (tréiniŋ) *n.* preparatory discipline for participants in athletics etc. ‖ the instructing and directing of such participants ‖ instruction and practice in a particular skill, *first-aid training* **in training** undergoing a course of instruction or direction ‖ at full pitch of physical condition and expertise for sport or athletics **out of training** not at the pitch of physical fitness and expertise needed for sport or athletics

training ship a ship for training boys in seamanship ‖ a ship equipped to train men for the merchant marine or the navy

train·man (tréinmən) *pl.* **train·men** (tréinmən) *n.* a subordinate member of a train crew

train oil whale oil

traipse, *Br.* also **trapes** (treips) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **traips·ing,** *Br.* also **trapes·ing** *past* and *past part.* **traipsed,** *Br.* also **trapesed** to trudge for a long distance without a fixed route, *we traipsed all over town looking for a room* **2.** *n.* a long, tiring walk [earlier *trapase* fr. O.F. *trapasser*, to pass beyond]

trait (treit, esp. *Br.* trei) *n.* a distinguishing characteristic, quality or feature [F.]

trai·tor (tréitər) *n.* a person who betrays a trust or acts against a sworn loyalty, esp. someone guilty of [illegible] [O.F. *traitre*, fr. L.]

trai·tor·ous (tréitərəs) *adj* characteristic of or having the character of a traitor ‖ having the nature of treason

trai·tress (tréitris) *n.* a female traitor [O.F. *traitresse*]

Tra·jan (tréidʒən) (Marcus Ulpius Trajanus, 53–117), Roman emperor (98–117). His conquest of Dacia (c. 106) is commemorated in the sculptures of Trajan's Column in Rome. His military and civil administration was firm and efficient.

tra·jec·to·ry (trədʒéktəri:) *pl.* **tra·jec·to·ries** *n.* the path of a body in space, esp. of a projectile ‖ (*geom.*) a curve or surface cutting at a constant angle a system of curves or surfaces [fr. M.L. *trajectorius*]

tram (træm) *n.* (*Br.*) a streetcar ‖ a four-wheeled wagon running on rails for transporting coal from the face to the loading base in a mine [prob. L.G. *traam*, a beam]

tram *n.* yarn made of lightly twisted silk strands, used esp. for the weft of the best velvets and silks [F. *trame*]

tram·car (trǽmkɑr) *n.* (*Br.*) a streetcar

tramline [illegible] *n.* (*Br.*) a route served by streetcars ‖ (*Br., pl.*) the rails on which a streetcar runs ‖ (*pl., Br., pop.*) a pair of parallel lines bounding the sides of a lawn-tennis court, of which the inner marks the boundary of the singles court

tram·mel (trǽməl) **1.** *n.* a net used for fowling or fishing, esp. a triple dragnet made with three layers of different sized mesh ‖ a shackle used to teach a horse to amble ‖ an adjustable pothook set in the chimney of an open fireplace ‖ (*pl.*) impediments to free movement or action, *the trammels of legal procedure* ‖ (*mech.*) an instrument for drawing ellipses ‖ a gauge for aligning or adjusting machine parts ‖ (*pl.*, often with 'pair of') a beam compass **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **tram·mel·ing,** esp. *Br.* **tram·mel·ling** *past* and *past part.* **tram·meled,** esp. *Br.* **tram·melled** to catch in a trammel ‖ to hamper, prevent the free play of [O.F. *tramail*]

tra·mon·tane (trəmɔ́ntein) *n.* the cold, dry, northerly wind in Italy and the Mediterranean blowing from the Alps [fr. Ital. *tramontana*, north wind]

tramp (træmp) **1.** *v.i.* to march or walk with a heavy tread ‖ to travel on foot or go for long walks, *to spend a week tramping across the hills* ‖ *v.t.* to trample ‖ to make (one's way or a specified distance) by tramping ‖ to walk purposefully across, down, over etc., esp. wearily or reluctantly, *to tramp the streets looking for work* **2.** *n.* the sound of heavy footsteps ‖ a cargo boat not traveling on a regular line but picking up cargo wherever it offers ‖ a long walk usually for pleasure ‖ a person without work and with no fixed home who tramps the country living by begging and sometimes by casual labor ‖ a woman of loose morals [M.E. *trampen*]

tram·ple (trǽmpəl) **1.** *v. pres. part* **tram·pling** *past* and *past part* **tram·pled** *v.t.* to crush or pack down by treading on, *to trample grapes* ‖ (with 'out') to extinguish (a fire) by stamping it out with one's feet ‖ to bring (e.g. mud) on the feet somewhere where it is not wanted, *to trample mud into a carpet* ‖ *v.i.* to tread heavily ‖ (with 'on', 'upon' or 'over') to tread heavily and crush, bruise, injure or spoil something, *to trample over flowerbeds* **2.** *n.* the sound of tramping [M.E. *trampen*, to tramp]

tram·po·lin (trǽmpəlin) *n.* a trampoline

tram·po·line (trǽmpəli:n) *n.* a large canvas sheet stretched in a frame by springs, providing a platform of extreme elasticity for acrobats, tumblers, clowns etc. or for exercising on [Span. *trampolin* fr. Ital. *trampoli*, stilts]

tram·way (trǽmwei) *n.* (*Br.*) the rails along which streetcars run

trance (træns, trans) *n.* a state of insensibility [illegible] either self-induced or brought on by hypnosis ‖ concentration of mind, as in religious contemplation, which may be accompanied by ecstasy [O.F.]

tran·quil (trǽŋkwil) *adj* free from agitation or perturbation, peaceful [fr. L. *tranquillus*]

tran·quil·ite (trǽŋkwilait) *n.* compound of titanium, iron, and magnesium found in rock recovered from the moon's Sea of Tranquility

tranquilization, tranquilisation (trǽŋkwilizéiʃən) *n.* a tranquilizing or being tranquilized

tran·quil·ize, tran·quil·lize (trǽŋkwilaiz) *pres. part.* tranquilizing, tranquillizing *past* and *past part.* tranquilized, tranquillized *v.t.* to make tranquil ‖ (*med.*) to reduce tension in by drugs **tran·quil·iz·er, tran·quil·liz·er** (trǽŋkwilaizər) *n.* something that tranquilizes, esp. a sedative drug

tranquillity [illegible] (trǽŋkwíləti) *n.* the state or quality of being tranquil [O.F. *tranquillite*]

trans- (trænz, træns) *prefix* on or to the other side of, beyond, over, across ‖ from one state to another, as in 'transliterate'

trans·act (trænsǽkt, trænzǽkt) *v.t.* to perform, carry through (e.g. a business affair) ‖ *v.i.* to conduct business [fr. L. *transigere* (*transactus*), to carry through, accomplish]

trans·ac·ti·nide series (trænsǽktənaid) hypothetical elements following element 103 (lawrencium) in the periodic table (*Cf* SUPERACTIN [illegible])

trans·ac·tion (trænsǽkʃən, trænzǽkʃən) *n.* the performance or management of business etc. ‖ something transacted, a business deal ‖ (*pl.*) records, esp. published, of the proceedings of a learned society [fr. L. *transactio* (*transactionis*)]

transactional analysis (*psych.*) a form of group therapy based on three positions or roles (child, adult, parent), and six types of transactions (work, intimacy, etc.) carried on, as 'games' in which subjects alternately assumes roles in order to provide verbal outlets for undesired responses; developed by American psychologist Eric Berne (1910–1970) *abbr* TA

trans·ac·tor (trænsǽktər, trænzǽktər) *n.* a person who transacts

Trans A·lai (trænsəlái, trænzəlái) a mountain range extending west from the Chinese border between Kirghizia and Tadzhikistan, U.S.S.R. (Lenin, 23,386 ft.)

Trans-Alaska Pipeline (trænzələ́skə) an oil pipeline that runs from Prudhoe Bay, an arm of the Arctic Ocean, to Valdez, an ice-free port on the Gulf of Alaska, a distance of 800 miles. The 48-inch-diameter pipeline can carry over 2 million barrels of crude oil per day from Alaska's North Slope fields. The pipeline, built by a consortium of 8 oil companies, was completed in 1977 at a cost of nearly $8 billion, making it the costliest private construction project in history

trans·al·pine (trænsǽlpain, trænzǽlpain) *adj* on the north side of the Alps (cf. CISALPINE) [fr. L. *transalpinus*, across the Alps (i.e. from Italy)]

transaminase [illegible]

transamination [illegible] (*chem.*) change of amino acids from one molecule to another, promoted by an enzyme **trans·**[illegible]

transatlantic [illegible] extending across the Atlantic Ocean ‖ pertaining to, characteristic of or coming from the [illegible], *transatlantic cultural influences*

[illegible] comprising the Armenian, Azerbaijan and Georgian Soviet Socialist Republics. Products [illegible] Transcaucasian republic existed until 1936, when it was split up into its present divisions

tran·scend (trænsénd) *v.t.* to be or go beyond the limits or powers of, *to transcend belief* ‖ to surpass, excel, *it transcended all our hopes* [*philos., theol.*, of God or a god] to be above, separate from or independent of (experience, the material universe) [fr. L. *transcendere*]

transcendence [illegible] state or act of being transcendent **tran·scend·**[illegible]

tran·scend·ent (trænsénd·ənt) *adj* beyond nor[illegible]

sible human experience ‖ (in Kant) going beyond the limits of possible knowledge (cf. TRANSCENDENTAL) ‖ being above and independent of the limitations of the material universe (cf. IMMANENT) [fr. L. *transcendens* (*transcendentis*) fr. *transcendere*, to transcend]

tran·scen·den·tal (trænsendent'l) *adj.* belonging to pure reason, prior to all experience and a necessary condition of that experience, *according to Kant space and time are transcendental concepts* (cf. TRANSCENDENT) **tran·scen·dén·tal·ism** *n.* any philosophical system which attributes *a priori* reality to what exists outside the bounds of human experience ‖ an American philosophical school represented by Emerson and characterized by a certain pantheistic mysticism **tran·scen·dén·tal·ist** *n.* [fr. M.L. *transcendentalis*]

transcendental meditation a meditation technique in which mind is released from tension through use of a mantra, creating a feeling of calm and spiritual well-being *abbr.* TM

trans·con·ti·nen·tal (trænskɔntinént'l, trænzkɔntinent'l) *adj.* extending or going across a continent

tran·scribe (trænskráib) *pres. part.* **tran·scribing** *past* and *past part.* **tran·scribed** *v.t.* to copy out in manuscript or type (notes, shorthand etc.) ‖ to arrange or adapt (a piece of music) for an instrument, voice etc. other than that for which it was originally written ‖ (*radio*) to record (material) for broadcast at a later time ‖ (*genetics*) to carry a message from DNA to RNA through the synthesis of an enzyme ‖ *v.i.* to make a transcription [fr. L. *transcribere*]

tran·script (trænskript) *n.* a copy written or typed [O.F. *transcrit*]

transcriptase *REVERSE TRANSCRIPTASE

tran·scrip·tion (trænskrípʃən) *n.* something transcribed ‖ a transcribing or being transcribed [F.]

trans·duce (trænsdú:s) *v.* (*biol.*) to cause the transfer of molecules between microorganisms by means of a viral agent

trans·duc·er (trænsdú:sər, trænzdú:sər, trænsdjú:sər, trænzdjú:sər) *n.* (*phys.*) a device for transferring power, generated in one system, to another system, in the same or another form ‖ (*biol.*) a virus that causes a change in the genetic character of a microorganism through action of nucleic acid [fr. L. *transducere*, to lead across]

trans·earth (trænsə́:rθ) *adj.* (*astronautics*) of the path of a spacecraft between the earth and a celestial body

tran·sect **1.** (trænsekt) *n.* (*bot.*) a line or strip of vegetation chosen for study **2.** (trænsékt) *v.t.* to cut across **tran·séc·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *trans*, across + *secare* (*sectus*), to cut]

tran·sept (trænsept) *n.* either of the two transverse wings of a cruciform church built at right angles to the nave ‖ the entire transverse section crossing between nave and choir in a cruciform church **tran·sép·tal** *adj.* [fr. M.L. or Mod. L. *transseptum* fr. *trans*, across + *septum*, hedge]

trans·fer **1.** (trænsfə́:r, trænzfə́:r, trænsfər, trænzfər) *v. pres. part.* **trans·fer·ring** *past* and *past part.* **trans·ferred** *v.t.* to move from one place or position to another, *the manager was transferred to a different branch* ‖ to redirect from one person or object to another, *to transfer one's affection to someone else* ‖ to pass legal ownership or control of to another person, *he transferred the shares to a nephew* ‖ (*sports*) to trade (a professional player) to another club etc. ‖ (*arts*) to convey (a design etc.) from one surface to another, esp. by transfer paper to a lithograph stone ‖ *v.i.* to get out of one bus, train etc and into another so as to continue a journey ‖ to change one's work or position, esp. within an organization, *he transferred from sales to advertising* **2.** (trænsfər, trænzfər) *n.* a transferring or being transferred ‖ something or someone transferred ‖ a design on paper etc. which can be transferred to another surface ‖ (*law*) an act of conveyance of property from one person to another or the deed drawn up for it ‖ a ticket entitling the bearer to change from one bus or streetcar to another within a specified period **trans·fer·ence** (trænsfərəns, trænzfərəns, trænsfə́:rəns, trænzfə́rəns) *n.* a transferring or being transferred ‖ (*psychoanal.*) the transfer of desires or sentiments, esp. those retained in the unconscious from childhood, to another object, e.g. the redirection of a girl's feelings for her father to a male figure usually much older than herself [fr. L. *transferre*, to carry across]

transfer cell (*botany*) the cell in a plant that exchanges dissolved substances with the outside environment

trans·fer·en·tial (trænsfərénʃəl, trænzfərénʃəl) *adj.* of or relating to transference or to a transfer

transfer factor (*med.*) the immunity protein stored in white blood cells that recognizes a disease and prevents its recurrence; discovered by American biochemist H. Sherwood Lawrence (1916–)

transfer paper a specially prepared coated paper that allows a design on it to be transferred to another surface. Some papers need moisture for this, some need heat, some need pressure

transfer payments public funds distributed to persons for a special purpose in accordance to a legal formula, e.g., social security, unemployment compensation, veterans' benefits

transfer RNA (*genetics*) a form of RNA that combines with amino acids and messenger RNA to cause remaining amino acids to combine in a certain sequence in protein synthesis *abbr.* tRNA *Cf* MESSENGER RNA, RIBOSOMAL RNA

trans·fig·u·ra·tion (trænsfigjuréiʃən, trænzfigjuréiʃən, trænsfigjuréiʃən, trænzfigjuréiʃən) *n.* a transfiguring or being transfigured **the Transfiguration** the change in Christ's appearance described in Matthew xvii and celebrated by the Christian Church on Aug. 6 [fr. L. *transfiguratio* (*transfigurationis*)]

trans·fig·ure (trænsfígjər, trænzfígjər) *pres. part.* **trans·fig·ur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **trans·fig·ured** *v.t.* to change the appearance of in a very great degree, usually in a pleasing way, *the architect had transfigured the old barns, joy transfigured her face* [fr. L. *transfigurare*, to change the shape of]

trans·fix (trænsfíks, trænzfíks) *v.t.* to impale upon or pierce with a pointed instrument ‖ to pierce through or to make as if paralyzed by a strong emotion etc., *transfixed with horror* **trans·fix·ion** *n.* [fr. L. *transfigere* (*transfixus*), to fix through]

trans·form (trænsfɔ́rm, trænzfɔ́rm) *v.t.* to change the form or appearance of, esp. (with 'into') to metamorphose ‖ to change the character or nature of radically ‖ (*phys.*) to change (energy) from one kind to another ‖ (*elec.*) to change (an electric current) into one of different voltage [fr. L. *transformare*]

trans·for·ma·tion (trænsfərméiʃən, trænzfərméiʃən) *n.* a transforming or being transformed ‖ (*old-fash.*) false hair worn to supplement a woman's natural hair, or as a wig ‖ (*genetics*) the taking up of free DNA to acquire genetic properties ‖ (*computer*) the change in composition or structure of data without any change in values or meanings [fr. L.L. *transformatio* (*transformationis*)]

trans·for·ma·tion·al grammar (trænsfərméiʃən'l) a generative grammar with a transformational component, i.e. a section of rules for the transformation and transposition of elements of a sentence to make a different sentence

transformation scene (*pantomime*) an elaborate scene in which the actors and scenery gradually change their appearance in full view of the audience for the lavish finale

trans·form·er (trænsfɔ́rmər, trænzfɔ́rmər) *n.* (*elec.*) a device for converting a varying current from one voltage to another. In a step-up transformer the low-voltage current is passed through a primary coil of a few thick turns, wound on an iron core. An alternating magnetic field is thus created, and this produces, by mutual induction, a high-voltage current in a secondary coil consisting of a large number of turns of thin wire, the ratio of the voltages being roughly equal to that of the number of turns in the two coils. A step-down transformer operates in the reverse sense

transform fault (*geol.*) a crack in the earth's crust in a steplike pattern that is believed to indicate direction of plate movements

trans·fuse (trænsfjú:z, trænzfjú:z) *pres. part.* **trans·fus·ing** *past* and *past part.* **trans·fused** *v.t.* to communicate (a quality) to, *to transfuse one's enthusiasm into a class* ‖ to permeate, *his enthusiasm transfused the class* ‖ to transfer (blood) from one person into the vein of another or from one animal into another ‖ to inject (a saline solution) into a vein ‖ to subject (a patient) to a transfusion [fr. L. *transfundere* (*transfusus*), to pour across]

trans·fu·sion (trænsfjú:ʒən, trænzfjú:ʒən) *n.* a transfusing, esp. of fluids (blood, plasma, solutions containing various foods, minerals or drugs) into the veins of a patient [fr. L. *transfusio* (*transfusionis*)]

trans·gress (trænsgrés, trænzgrés) *v.t.* to break (a rule, law etc.) ‖ to go beyond (a limit etc.) ‖ *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to sin [F. *transgresser*]

trans·gres·sion (trænsgréʃən, trænzgréʃən) *n.* a sin ‖ a transgressing [F.]

trans·gres·sor (trænsgrésər, trænzgrésər) *n.* a person who transgresses

tran·ship (trænʃip) *pres. part.* **tran·ship·ping** *past* and *past part.* **tran·shipped** *v.t.* and *i.* to transship **tran·ship·ment** *n.*

trans·hu·mance (trænshjú:məns, trænzhjú:məns) *n.* the seasonal transfer of livestock to mountain or lowland pastures [F.]

tran·sience (trænʃəns, trænʒəns) *n.* the state or quality of being transient **trán·sien·cy** *n.*

tran·sient (trænʃənt, trænʒənt) **1.** *adj.* brief, short-lived, impermanent ‖ staying for only a short time, esp. of hotel guests **2.** *n.* a person who stays in a hotel etc. for only a short time ‖ a person who has no fixed abode or employment and who wanders about looking for temporary work [fr. L. *transiens* (*transientis*) fr. *transire*, to go across]

trans·il·lu·mi·nate (trænsilú:mineit, trænzilú:mineit) *pres. part.* **trans·il·lu·mi·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **trans·il·lu·mi·nat·ed** *v.t.* (*med.*) to pass a strong light through (tissue or an organ) for examination

tran·sis·tor (trænzistər) *n.* any of several types of device incorporating an arrangement of semiconductor material (esp. germanium with controlled low concentrations of arsenic, indium, antimony etc.) and suitable contacts capable of performing many of the functions of thermionic and photoemissive tubes (such as power, voltage or current amplification) with low power requirements and large saving of space ‖ a radio set using transistors instead of tubes [TRANSFER + RESISTOR]

trans·it (trænsit, trænzit) **1.** *n.* a moving or being moved across, over, or from one place to another ‖ the movement of one heavenly body across the disk of a larger one, or its apparent movement across a meridian ‖ a transit instrument ‖ the transport or conveyance of goods or persons from one place to another **in transit** in the process of being moved ‖ (*aerospace*) navigation satellite that utilizes the Doppler effect for fixing position of ships and aircraft **2.** *v.t.* (*astron.*) to move across the disk of (a larger heavenly body) ‖ (*astron.*) to cross (a meridian) ‖ to turn (a telescope etc.) about its horizontal transverse axis ‖ *v.i.* to make a transit [fr. L. *transire* (*transitus*), to go across]

transit compass a variety of theodolite used to measure horizontal angles

transit instrument an instrument furnished with a rotating telescope and a circular scale, used to observe the transit of a heavenly body across a meridian ‖ a transit compass

tran·si·tion (trænziʃən, trænsiʃən, *Br.* trænsípən) *n.* a change or passage from one place, action, mood, topic etc. to another ‖ a development that forms part of an ordered progression, *a transition from limited autonomy to full independence* ‖ (*mus.*) a passage which joins two others more important than itself ‖ (*mus.*) a sudden change of key not effected by modulation ‖ (*genetics*) a mutation in RNA or DNA in which a purine or a pyrimidine base is substituted for another **tran·si·tion·al** *adj.* [fr. L. *transitio* (*transitionis*)]

transition point (*phys.*) the temperature at which two physical states of the same substance are in equilibrium ‖ (*loosely*) the temperature at which a substance changes its physical state

transition temperature (*phys.*) a transition point

tran·si·tive (trænsitiv, trænzitiv) **1.** *adj.* (*gram.*, of certain verbs) expressing an action directed toward or performed on some person or thing (*DIRECT OBJECT) **2.** *n.* a verb or construction which is transitive [fr. L.L. *transitivus*]

tran·si·to·ri·ly (trænsitɔrili:, trænzitɔrili:, trænsitourili:, trænzitourili:) *adv.* in a transitory manner

tran·si·to·ri·ness (trænsitɔri:nis, trænzitɔri:nis, trænsitouri:nis, trænzitouri:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being transitory

tran·si·to·ry (trænsitɔri:, trænzitɔri:, trænsitouri:, trænzitouri:) *adj.* passing, temporary, not lasting [O.F. *transitoire*]

Trans·jor·dan (trænsdʒɔ́rd'n, trænzdʒɔ́rd'n) the former name of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan (*JORDAN)

Trans·kei (trænskaɪ) *n.* enclave nation in the Republic of South Africa whose 'independence' since October 15, 1976 has been largely unrecognized by other nations. It is the home of the Xhosa people

Trans·kei·an Territories (trænskéiən, trænzkéiən) an African reserve (area 16,554 sq. miles, pop. 2,238,000), mainly pasture and grazing land, in N.E. Cape Province, South Africa. It comprises Transkei and Tembuland (inhabited by Kaffirs), Griqualand East (inhabited by people of mixed Bushman and Hottentot origin) and Pondoland (inhabited by a Bantu people related to the Zulus). Capital: Umtata (pop. 7,000)

trans·late (trænzléit, trænsléit) *pres. part.* **trans·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **trans·lat·ed** *v.t.* to put (a word, text or language) into another language retaining the sense ‖ to put in different words of the same language, esp. in order to make clearer, *to translate scientific language for the layman* ‖ to convert into another form, *to translate words into deeds* ‖ (*eccles.*) to transfer (a bishop) to another see ‖ to retransmit (a telegraphic message) ‖ (*phys.*) to subject (a body) to simple displacement, without any other mode of motion ‖ to convey (someone) straight to heaven or paradise without death's intervention ‖ (*genetics*) to form an amino acid molecule from codon material provided by messenger RNA ‖ *v.i.* to make a translation or translations ‖ to be able to be translated [prob. fr. L. *transferre* (*translatus*)]

trans·la·tion (trænzléiʃən, trænsléiʃən) *n.* a translating or being translated ‖ something translated, either the original or the new version ‖ (*phys.*) motion by displacement only **trans·lá·tion·al** *adj.* [O.F. or fr. L. *translatio* (*translationis*)]

trans·la·tor (trænzléitər, trænsléitər, trænzleitər, trænsleitər) *n.* a person who makes linguistic translations [O.F. or L.]

trans·lit·er·ate (trænzlítəreit, trænslítəreit) *pres. part.* **trans·lit·er·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **trans·lit·er·at·ed** *v.t.* to replace (letters of one alphabet) by letters of another with the same phonetic sounds ‖ to write (a word or words) in the letters of another alphabet **trans·lit·er·á·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *trans,* across+*littera,* letter]

trans·lo·cate (trænzlóukeit, trænslóukeit) *pres. part.* **trans·lo·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **trans·lo·cat·ed** *v.t.* to cause to change location, esp. to transfer (dissolved food materials) from one position in a plant body to another **trans·lo·cá·tion** *n.* the passage of food material in solution inside the body of a plant ‖ the transfer of part of a chromosome to another part of the same chromosome or to a different chromosome

trans·lu·cence (trænzlú:s'ns, trænslú:s'ns) *n.* the state or quality of being translucent **trans·lú·cen·cy** *n.*

trans·lu·cent (trænzlú:s'nt, trænslú:s'nt) *adj.* of a medium through which light passes, but in such a way that a clear image cannot be formed of the object viewed through it (cf. TRANSPARENT, cf. OPAQUE) [fr. *translucens* (*translucentis*) fr. *translucere,* to shine through]

trans·lu·cid (trænzlú:sid, trænslú:sid) *adj.* translucent [fr. L. *translucidus*]

trans·lu·nar (trænslú:nə:r) *adj.* (*astronautics*) of the travel of a spacecraft from earth toward the moon

trans·mem·brane (trænsmémbrein) *adj.* of the transfer from one side of a membrane to another

trans·mi·grant (trænzmáigrənt, trænsmáigrənt) *n.* a person passing through a country on his way to a new country in which he is to settle

trans·mi·grate (trænzmáigreit, trænsmáigreit) *pres. part.* **trans·mi·grat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **trans·mi·grat·ed** *v.i.* to migrate from one place or country to another ‖ (of the soul) to pass at death from one body to another [fr. L. *transmigrare* (*transmigratus*)]

trans·mi·gra·tion (trænzmaigréiʃən, trænsmaigréiʃən) *n.* the act or an instance of transmigrating ‖ the transmigration of souls [fr. L.L. *transmigratio* (*transmigrationis*)]

transmigration of souls the passing of individual souls at death into new bodies or different forms of life

trans·mi·gra·to·ry (trænzmáigrətəri, trænzmáigrətouri:) *adj.* of transmigration ‖ tending to or in the habit of transmigrating

trans·mis·si·bil·i·ty (trænzmisəbíliti:, trænsmisəbíliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being transmissible

trans·mis·si·ble (trænzmísəbl, trænsmísəbl) *adj.* able to be transmitted [fr. L. *transmittere* (*transmissus*)]

trans·mis·sion (trænzmíʃən, trænsmíʃən) *n.* a transmitting or being transmitted ‖ something transmitted, esp. a radio or television program ‖ the passage of radio waves in the space between the transmitting and receiving stations ‖ the mechanism (e.g. clutch, gearbox, transmission shaft) by which power is transmitted from the engine to the axle of a car etc. [fr. L. *transmissio* (*transmissionis*)]

transmission electron microscope microscope that illuminates an image by transmitted electrons passing through the specimen

trans·mit (trænzmít, trænsmít) *pres. part.* **trans·mit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **trans·mit·ted** *v.t.* to send, or cause or permit to pass, from one place or person to another ‖ to be a medium for, or serve to communicate (light, heat, sound etc.) ‖ to communicate ‖ to pass on to others by inheritance or heredity ‖ to pass on (an infection or disease) to a person, animal or organism ‖ to convey (drive) from one mechanical part to another ‖ to send (a signal) by radio waves or over a wire ‖ *v.i.* to send out a signal by radio waves or over a wire **trans·mít·ter** *n.* a person who or thing which transmits [fr. L. *transmittere,* to send across]

trans·mog·ri·fy (trænzmógrifai, trænsmógrifai) *v.t. pres. part.* **trans·mog·ri·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **trans·mog·ri·fied** to change or alter utterly in form or appearance, esp. with grotesque or humorous effect [origin unknown]

trans·mut·a·bil·i·ty (trænzmju:təbíliti:, trænsmju:təbíliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being transmutable

trans·mut·a·ble (trænzmjú:təb'l trænsmjú:təb'l) *adj.* capable of being transmuted **trans·mút·a·bly** *adv.* [fr. M.L. *transmutabilis*]

trans·mu·ta·tion (trænzmju:téiʃən, trænsmju:téiʃən) *n.* a transmuting or being transmuted ‖ (*chem.*) the change of one element into another ‖ (*biol.*) the change of one species into another [fr. L.L. *transmutatio* (*transmutationis*)]

trans·mute (trænzmjú:t, trænsmjú:t) *pres. part.* **trans·mut·ing** *past* and *past part.* **trans·mut·ed** *v.t.* to cause to change in form, nature or substance ‖ *v.i.* to be transmuted [fr. L. *transmutare,* to change]

tran·som (trænsəm) *n.* a lintel ‖ a horizontal bar in a window (cf. MULLION) or between the top of a door and a window directly over it ‖ a window above the lintel of esp. a door ‖ the horizontal bar of a cross or a gallows ‖ any of various horizonal beams, esp. one supporting the afterdeck of a vessel [M.E. *traunsum* prob. fr. L. *transtrum,* crossbeam]

tran·son·ic (trænsɔnik) *adj.* (*aeron.*) of, relating to or moving at a speed close to the speed of sound

trans·pa·cif·ic (trænspəsífik, trænzpəsífik) *adj* on the other side of the Pacific Ocean ‖ crossing the Pacific Ocean

trans·par·en·cy (trænspéərənsi:, trænzpéərənsi:, trænspærənsi:, trænzpærənsi:) *pl.* **trans·par·en·cies** *n.* the state or quality of being transparent ‖ something transparent, esp. a color photograph, picture or design imprinted on a thin transparent piece of film, glass etc. and viewed by transmitted light [fr. M.L. *transparentia*]

trans·par·ent (trænspéərənt, trænzpéərənt, trænspærənt, trænzpærənt) *adj.* of a medium through which light can travel with minimal scattering, so that objects can be viewed clearly through it (cf. TRANSLUCENT, cf. OPAQUE) ‖ easy to detect or perceive, *a transparent lie* ‖ of a medium through which radiation of any sort can travel without deformation [fr. M.L. *transparens* (*transparentis*) fr. *transparere,* to appear through]

trans·pierce (trænspíərs, trænzpíərs) *v.t. pres. part* **trans·pierc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **trans·pierced** to pierce through [F. *transpercer*]

tran·spi·ra·tion (trænspiréiʃən, trænzpiréiʃən) *n.* the giving off of water vapor through the pores or stomata ‖ the passage of gas through a capillary tube or porous substance because of pressure or temperature differences [fr. M.L. or Mod. L. *transpiratio* (*transpirationis*)]

tran·spire (trænspáiər, trænzpáiər) *pres. part.* **tran·spir·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tran·spired** *v.t.* to give off (water vapor) through the pores or stomata ‖ *v.i.* to be given off in this way ‖ (*colloq.*) to happen, *it transpired that he was a spy* ‖ (*colloq.*) to occur, *what transpired at the meeting?* [F. *transpirer* fr. M.L. *transpirare,* to breathe through]

trans·plant 1. (trænsplænt, trænzplænt, trænsplúnt, trænzplúnt) *v.t.* to remove and plant in another place ‖ to settle (people or animals) in another area ‖ (*surgery*) to graft (living tissue or an organ) from one part of the body to another or from one person to another ‖ *v.i.* to bear being transplanted **2.** (trænsplænt, trænzplænt, trænsplunt, trænzplunt) *n.* a transplanting ‖ something transplanted, e.g. body tissue **trans·plan·tá·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *transplantare*]

trans·plan·tate (trænsplántət) *n.* (*med.*) tissue that has been used in a transplant

tran·spon·der (trænspɔndə:r) *n.* device capable of receiving a signal and responding immediately, e.g., in a satellite

trans·port 1. (trænspɔrt, trænzpɔrt, trænspourt, trænzpourt) *v.t.* to carry (goods, people or animals) from one place to another ‖ (*hist.*) to ship (a convict) to a penal colony overseas ‖ to cause (a person) to be carried away with strong emotion **2.** (trænspɔrt, trænzpɔrt, trænspourt, trænzpourt) *n.* the act or process of transporting ‖ a vessel or vehicle, esp. a ship or large aircraft, used to transport ‖ (*hist.*) a convict sentenced to be transported ‖ the state of being very strongly moved by an emotion, *in a transport of rage* ‖ (*computer*) the mechanism that carries disk, tape, or paper past the sensing and recording heads **trans·por·tá·tion** *n.* a transporting or being transported ‖ a means of transporting ‖ the cost of transporting ‖ (*hist.*) the punishment of shipping a convict to a penal colony [fr. F *transporter*]

Transportation, U.S. Department of (*abbr.* DOT) a cabinet-level department of the U.S. government. Established in 1966, it is headed by the secretary of transportation. Major divisions are U.S. Coast Guard, Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Railroad Administration, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Maritime Administration, St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp. and National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

transporter bridge a bridge with a high span from which a movable platform is suspended on which loads can be conveyed across a navigable waterway without disturbing shipping

trans·pose (trænspóuz, trænzpóuz) *pres. part.* **trans·pos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **trans·posed** *v.t.* to cause (two things) to change places, each being made to occupy the position previously occupied by the other (esp. words in a sentence, sentences in a paragraph etc.) ‖ (*algebra*) to move (a term) from one side to the other of an equation sign (involving a change of sign) ‖ to write or play (a musical composition) in a key other than the original ‖ *v.i.* to write or play music in a key other than the original ‖ to admit of transposing [F. *transposer*]

transposing instrument a musical instrument, e.g. the clarinet, that sounds at a fixed interval above or below the note written

trans·po·si·tion (trænspəzíʃən, trænzpəzíʃən) *n.* a transposing or being transposed ‖ something transposed [prob. F. or fr. M.L. *transpositio* (*transpositionis*) fr. *transponere,* to place across]

trans·sex·u·al (trænsékʃu:əl) *n.* a person of one sex who undergoes surgery to modify his or her sex organs to become physically like the opposite sex, commonly because of psychological [illegible] transsexualism

trans·ship (trænsʃip, trænzʃip) *pres. part.* **trans·ship·ping** *past* and *past part.* **trans·shipped** *v.t.* to transfer (men or cargo) from one ship or vehicle to another ‖ *v.i.* to leave one ship [illegible] transshipment

Trans-Si·be·ri·an Railroad (trænssaibíəriən, [illegible] Built 1891-1915, it greatly speeded up the colonization of Siberia and the development of [illegible]

trans·ub·stan·ti·ate (trænsəbstǽnʃieit) *pres. part.* [illegible] **trans·ub·stan·ti·at·ed** *v.t.* to change (one substance) into another ‖ (*Roman Catholicism*) to

effect transubstantiation in (the sacramental elements) **tran·sub·stan·ti·a·tion** *n.* (*Roman Catholicism*) the doctrine that the sacramental elements of bread and wine, when consecrated in the Mass, are changed into the body and blood of the risen Christ (cf. CONSUBSTANTIATION, cf. IMPANATION) [fr. M.L. *transubstantiare* (*transubstantiatus*)]

tran·su·date (trænsudeit) *n.* a fluid which has passed through a membrane or other permeable substance [fr. Mod. L. *transudare* (*transudatus*), to transude]

tran·su·da·tion (trænsudéiʃən) *n.* a transuding or being transuded ‖ a transudate [F. *transudation*]

tran·sude (trænsúːd) *pres. part.* **tran·sud·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tran·sud·ed** *v.i.* to pass through a membrane or other permeable substance ‖ *v.t.* to cause to pass through a membrane etc., to exude [F. *transuder*]

trans·u·ran·ic (trænsjurǽnik, trænzjurǽnik) *adj.* pertaining to the artificial, radioactive elements having atomic numbers greater than that of uranium (92) (*PERIODIC TABLE)

Trans·vaal, the (trænzvɑl, trænsvɑl) the northern province (area 109,621 sq. miles, pop. 8,351,000) of South Africa. Capital: Pretoria. Chief city: Johannesburg. It is largely veld (3,000–6,000 ft), sloping down from the Drakensberg Mtns to the Vaal and Limpopo Rivers. Agriculture: stock raising, corn and other cereals, potatoes, citrus fruits. Resources: gold (leading world producer), coal, diamonds, copper, tin, asbestos, chrome. Industries: metallurgy, iron and steel, electrical products, chemicals, textiles, food processing, engineering. There are three universities: Witwatersrand, Pretoria and Potchefstroom. HISTORY The indigenous Matabele were defeated (1836-8) by Boers of the Great Trek, and an independent Boer republic was established (1856). It was annexed by Britain (1877) but rebelled successfully (1881). The discovery (1886) of gold at Witwatersrand brought many new immigrants, known as Uitlanders, to the Transvaal. After the Boer War (1899-1902), the Transvaal became a British colony (1902). It joined the Union of South Africa (1910)

trans·ver·sal (trænzvə́ːrs'l, trænsvə́ːrs'l) **1.** *adj.* transverse **2.** *n.* (*geom.*) a straight line intersecting other lines [fr. M.L. *transversalis*]

trans·verse 1. (trænzvə́ːrs, trænsvə́ːrs, trænzvəːrs, trænsvəːrs) *adj.* crossing from side to side or lying across or crosswise **2.** (trænzvə́ːrs, trænsvə́ːrs) *pres. part.* **trans·vers·ing** *past* and *past part.* **trans·versed** to lie across or pass across **3.** (trænzvə́ːrs, trænsvə́ːrs, trænzvəːrs, trænsvəːrs) *n.* something transverse, esp. a muscle which is transverse to other parts of the body [fr. L. *transvertere* (*transversus*), to turn]

transverse wave a wave (e.g. a water wave or an electromagnetic wave) in which the vibrating element (e.g. the particles of the medium or field vector) oscillates in a direction perpendicular to the direction of propagation of the wave

trans·ves·tism (trænzvéstizəm, trænsvéstizəm) *n.* (*psychol.*) the practice of dressing in the clothes of the opposite sex as a form of sexual inversion [fr. G. *transvestismus*]

trans·ves·tite (trænzvestait, trænsvestait) *n.* (*psychol.*) someone who practices transvestism [G. *transvestit*]

Tran·syl·va·ni·a (trænsilveiniə) the northwestern region of Rumania, a fertile, wooded plateau surrounded north, east and south by the Carpathians. cereals, fruit, cattle raising. Natural gas and lignite are exploited. Chief town: Cluj

Transylvanian Alps the southern range of the Carpathians in S.W. Rumania between Transylvania and Walachia. Highest point: Negoi (8,346 ft)

tran·ylcypromine (trænilsípreumiːn) *n.* (*pharm.*) a monoamine oxidase inhibitor used as an antidepressant, marketed as Parnate

trap (træp) **1.** *n.* a man-made device into which an animal may enter unawares, or be driven or lured, and in which it is captured and sometimes killed ‖ something devised to put an [illegible] at a disadvantage and from which it is hard or impossible for him to escape ‖ any hidden hazard, *a linguistic trap* ‖ a device, e.g. a water-filled bend, in a pipe, to prevent noxious gases from passing (e.g. in the outflow pipe of a sink, toilet etc.) ‖ a light, horse-drawn, two or four-wheeled passenger vehicle, the body of which is supported on springs ‖ (*sports*) a compartment or other device from which e.g. a racing greyhound or clay pigeons can be suddenly released ‖ (*golf*) a bunker ‖ a trapdoor ‖ (*mus., pl.*) the percussion instruments of a dance band **2.** *v. pres. part.* **trap·ping** *past* and *past part* **trapped** *v.t.* to catch in a trap or as if in a trap ‖ to furnish with a trap, *to trap a pipe* ‖ to prevent (a gas, liquid etc.) from passing or proceeding further ‖ *v.i.* to set traps for game [O.E. *treppe*, *træppe*]

trap *n.* (*geol.*) any of various dark igneous rocks, e.g. basalt, which have a structure resembling a flight of steps [Swed. *trapp*]

trap·door (træpdɔ́r, træpdóur) *n.* a small, sliding, lifting or hinged door in a floor, roof or ceiling

trapdoor spider a member of *Ctenizidae*, a family of large spiders living in warm, dry climates, which construct subterranean dwellings lined with silk and closed by a hinged door. The spider sits behind this and waits for prey

tra·peze (trəpíːz) *n.* a short horizontal bar suspended by two parallel ropes or wires, used by gymnasts and acrobats [F. *trapèze*]

tra·pe·zi·um (trəpíːziːəm) *pl.* **tra·pe·zi·ums, tra·pe·zi·a** (trəpíːziːə) *n.* (*Am.=Br.* trapezoid) a quadrilateral having no two sides parallel ‖ (*Br.=Am.* trapezoid) a quadrilateral with two sides parallel ‖ (*anat.*) a small bone of the wrist near the base of the thumb [Mod. L. fr. Gk]

tra·pe·zi·us (trəpíːziːəs) *n.* one of a pair of large, flat triangular muscles of the back serving to rotate the scapula [Mod. L. *trapezius*]

tra·pe·zo·he·dron (trəpiːzouhíːdrən, træpizouhíːdrən) *pl.* **tra·pe·zo·he·drons, tra·pe·zo·he·dra** (trəpiːzouhíːdrə, træpizouhíːdrə) *n.* a solid figure, the faces of which are trapezoids [Mod. L. fr. *trapezium* + Gk *hedra*, a seat]

trap·e·zoid (træpizɔid) **1.** *n.* (*Am.=Br.* trapezium) an irregular four-sided figure with two sides parallel ‖ (*Br.=Am.* trapezium) a quadrilateral having no two sides parallel ‖ (*anat.*) a small bone of the wrist near the base of the index finger **2.** *adj.* of, or in the form of, a trapezoid **trap·e·zói·dal** *adj.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk]

trap·per (træpər) *n.* a person who traps wild animals, esp. for their furs

trap·pings (træpiŋz) *pl. n.* ornamental equipment or embellishments, esp. those associated with an official position ‖ a horse's ornamented cloth covering, caparison

Trap·pist (træpist) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the austere reform of the Cistercian order carried out (c. 1664) by de Rancé, on the principles of strict seclusion from the world, silence and liturgical worship for seven hours daily **2.** *n.* a Cistercian monk under the Trappist rule [fr. F *trappiste* after *La Trappe*, an abbey in Normandy where the reform began]

traps (træps) *pl. n.* (Br., pop.) personal effects [probably fr. TRAPPINGS]

trap·shoot·ing (træpʃuːtiŋ) *n.* the sport of shooting at clay pigeons catapulted into the air from traps

trash (træʃ) **1.** *n.* shoddily made articles ‖ rubbish ‖ meaningless talk or writing, nonsense ‖ worthless books etc. ‖ (without article) people considered as of no account ‖ loppings off trees, hedges etc. ‖ bagasse **2.** *v.t.* to lop (trees) ‖ to strip the outer leaves from (immature sugarcane) [origin unknown] ‖ (*slang*) to turn something into trash by vandalism, spoilation, or (figuratively) disparagement

trash·i·ly (trǽʃili) *adv.* in a trashy manner

trash·i·ness (trǽʃinis) *n.* the state or quality of being trashy

trash·y (trǽʃi) *comp.* **trash·i·er** *superl.* **trash·i·est** *adj.* of or like trash (shoddily made articles, nonsense)

Tras·i·mene (trǽzəmiːn) (*Ital.* Trasimeno) a lake (area 50 sq. miles) near Perugia in the Central Apennines, Italy, the scene of Hannibal's ambush of the Roman consul Flaminius (217 B.C.)

Trasop (*acronym*) for investment tax credit employee stock ownership plan, from the Technical Corrections Act of 1979

trass (træs) *n.* (*geol.*) a volcanic rock rich in fragments of pumice, used in making hydraulic [illegible]

trau·ma (traumə, trɔmə) *pl.* **trau·ma·ta** (traumətə, trɔmətə), **trau·mas** *n.* a physical wound or injury ‖ a violent emotional blow, esp one which has a lasting psychic effect ‖ a neurotic condition resulting from physical or emotional injury [Gk]

trau·mat·ic (trəmætik) *adj.* concerning, producing or resulting from trauma [fr. L.L. *traumaticus* fr. Gk]

trau·ma·tism (tráumətizəm, trɔmətizəm) *n.* the neurotic condition caused by a trauma ‖ a trauma [fr. Gk *trauma* (*traumatos*), a wound]

tra·vail (trəvéil, trǽveil) **1.** *n.* (*rhet.*) the pains of childbirth ‖ (*rhet.*) any intense mental or physical pain or laborious work **2.** *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to suffer the pains of childbirth (*rhet.*) to work hard or painfully [O.F.]

Trav·an·core (trǽvənkɔr) a former princely state in S. India, included since 1956 in Kerala. Chief town: Trivandrum

trav·el (trǽvəl) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **trav·el·ing,** esp. *Br.* **trav·el·ling** *past* and *past part.* **trav·eled,** esp. *Br.*, **trav·elled** *v.i.* to make a journey, esp. one of considerable length ‖ to make journeys abroad ‖ to proceed in a given direction or pass from one point to another, *the pain traveled down his arm* ‖ to be transmitted, *sound waves will not travel through a vacuum* ‖ to seem to move or journey, *thoughts travel fast, her glance traveled over the crowd* ‖ (sometimes with 'in') to work as a traveling salesman, *to travel in encyclopedias* ‖ to bear transporting, *some wines will not travel* ‖ (of a piece of machinery) to move in a set path ‖ *v.t.* to journey over or through (a region etc.) ‖ to cover (a distance) ‖ (of a traveling salesman) to have (a region) as the territory to be covered **to travel light** to travel with the minimum of baggage **2.** *n.* the act or process of traveling ‖ the movement of a piece of machinery in a set path or the extent of this, *the piston has a travel of nine inches* ‖ (also *pl.*) journeys, esp. those made abroad ‖ a branch of literature describing such journeys ‖ the number of people or vehicles traveling on a route, traffic [var. of TRAVAIL]

trav·el·a·tor or **trav·el·la·tor** (trǽvəleit'r) *n.* a moving walkway, e.g., in some airports

trav·eled, esp. *Br.* **trav·elled** (trǽv'ld) *adj.* having experience of traveling, *a much traveled man* ‖ used by travelers, *a much traveled route* ‖ (*geol.*) erratic

trav·el·er, esp. *Br.* **trav·el·ler** (trǽvələr) *n.* a person who travels ‖ (*Br.*) a commercial traveler ‖ a piece of machinery, e.g. a type of crane, constructed to slide laterally along a support ‖ (*naut.*) an iron ring that slides up and down a rope or spar

traveler's check, *Br.* **traveller's cheque** a check, purchased from a banking concern, which can be cashed when presented at any of the bank's correspondents anywhere, or can be used for purchases

trav·el·er's-joy, esp. Br. **trav·el·ler's-joy** (trǽvələrzdʒɔi) *n. Clematis vitalba*, the wild clematis

trav·el·er's-tree, esp. *Br.* **trav·el·ler's-tree** (trǽvələrztríː) *n. Ravenala madagascariensis*, fam. *Musaceae*, a subtropical or tropical tree having leaf petioles which contain a clear, watery, drinkable sap

traveling salesman (*Am.=Br.* commercial traveller) a manufacturer's representative who goes from retailer to retailer to secure orders

trav·e·lo·gue, trav·e·log (trǽvəlɔg, trǽvəlɔg) *n.* a documentary film describing a foreign country ‖ a lecture on a journey, illustrated by slides etc.

trav·erse (trǽvəːrs) **1.** *n.* the action or instance of traversing ‖ something which lies or goes across, e.g. a section of a road, cut in diagonals up a steep hillside ‖ a bar, line etc. placed across something ‖ a sideways course, e.g. of a climber negotiating an obstacle to upward movement ‖ a place where it is necessary to follow such a course ‖ a zigzag course followed, e.g. by a ship at sea or by a skier ‖ a survey made in a series of legs, the end of one being the start of the next ‖ one of the legs of such a survey ‖ a curtain divided vertically and running on a rail, wire etc. as part of stage scenery ‖ (*geom.*) a transversal line ‖ (*mach.*) the sideways movement of a part ‖ (*mach.*) a device for imparting this movement ‖ the horizontal sweep of a gun ‖ (*law*) the formal denial of an allegation etc. ‖ (*manege*) the movement of a horse forward and sideways, with the head turned to one side and the tail to the other ‖ (*fencing*) the act of traversing **2.** *adj.* transverse [O.F. *travers* and *traverser*]

tra·verse (trəvəːrs, trǽvəːrs) *pres. part.* **tra·vers·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tra·versed** *v.t.* to move across or through ‖ to move back and forth

along ‖ to extend across ‖ to turn (a gun) and direct it on its target ‖ to make a survey of by means of a traverse (*law*) to deny the truth of (an allegation etc.) ‖ (*law*) to deny or take issue upon (an indictment) ‖ *v.i.* to go across, along, up and down etc. ‖ to pivot laterally ‖ (*climbing, skiing, survey.* etc.) to make a traverse ‖ (*manège*) to execute a traverse ‖ (*fencing*) to slide one's blade toward the opponent's hilt while applying pressure to his blade [O.F. *traverser*]

trav·er·tin (trǽvərtin) *n.* travertine

trav·er·tine (trǽvərti:n) *n.* a buff-colored porous mineral, formed in streams and esp. hot springs by the deposition of calcium carbonate. It hardens on exposure to the air and is used as a building stone in warm climates, esp. Italy [Ital. *travertino*]

trav·es·ty (trǽvisti:) **1.** *pl.* **trav·es·ties** *n.* a grotesque or crude imitation intended to make a thing imitated appear ridiculous ‖ a ridiculously inferior imitation **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **trav·es·ty·ing** *past* and *past part.* **trav·es·tied** to make a travesty of [F. *travesti*, disguised]

Trav·is (trǽvəs), William B. (1809-36), U.S. lawyer and soldier, a hero of the Texas Revolution. He participated in the capture of San Antonio (1835) and led the defense against Mexican siege (Feb. 23–March 6, 1836) of the Alamo, where he died

trawl (trɔl) **1.** *n.* a large, wide-mouthed bag net which is dragged along the bottom of the sea for fish by a boat ‖ a trot (for fishing) **2.** *v.i.* to fish with a trawl ‖ *v.t.* to catch (fish) with a trawl

tráwl·er *n.* a boat used to catch fish by using trawl nets [etym. doubtful]

tray (trei) *n.* a flat piece of wood, metal, plastic etc., usually rimmed, for carrying or holding small, light objects ‖ the contents of a tray ‖ a shallow lidless compartment in a traveling trunk etc. [O.E. *trig*]

treach·er·ous (trétʃərəs) *adj.* of the character or actions of a traitor ‖ unreliable, full of hazards, *treacherous ice* [O.F. *trecheros*]

treach·er·y (trétʃəri:) *pl.* **treach·er·ies** *n.* disloyalty, perfidy ‖ treason ‖ an act of disloyalty or treason [O.F. *tricherie, trecherie* fr. *tricher*, to cheat]

trea·cle (trí:k'l) *n.* (*Br.*) molasses **tréa·cly** *adj* thick and sticky [M.E. *tryacle, triacle*]

tread (tred) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **tread·ing** *past* **trod** (trɒd) *past part.* **trod·den** (trɒd'n), **trod** *v.t.* to move on foot, to walk, *to tread lightly across the room* ‖ to set the foot down, *to tread on a cigarette stub, tread in a puddle* ‖ to put down the foot so as to exert pressure, *to tread on the accelerator* ‖ (of a male bird) to copulate ‖ to proceed, *tread cautiously in your dealings with him* ‖ *v.t.* to beat down or wear away by walking on, *to tread a path, to tread a hole in a carpet* ‖ to pack down by pressing with a foot or feet, *to tread soil around newly planted seedlings* ‖ to crush with the foot or feet, *to tread grapes* ‖ (*rhet.*) to walk on, *to tread dry land* ‖ (of a male bird) to copulate with (a female bird) ‖ (*Br.*) to track (mud etc.) **to tread down** to oppress ‖ to wear down **to tread on** (*Br.*) to dismiss (a suggestion, idea) summarily **to tread on someone's toes** to offend someone esp. by usurping his prerogatives **to tread water** to keep oneself upright and one's head above water level in water where one is out of one's depth, by moving one's feet up and down with treading movements **2.** *n.* the action, sound or way of treading, *we heard his tread on the stairs, a heavy tread* ‖ the horizontal part of a step in a staircase (cf. RISER) ‖ the width of this from front to back ‖ a piece of e.g. rubber put on a step to protect the step from becoming worn ‖ the undersurface of a shoe or the thickened, scored face of a tire which makes contact with the ground ‖ a chalaza of a bird's egg [O.E. *tredan*]

trea·dle (tréd'l) **1.** *n.* a foot-operated lever on a machine etc. **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **trea·dling** *past* and *past part.* **trea·dled** to operate a treadle [O.E. fr. *tredan*]

tread·mill (tredmil) *n.* (*hist.*) a mill worked by people constantly treading on steps set in the circumference of the great mill wheel. This was formerly a punishment for prisoners ‖ a mill driven by an animal treading on an endless belt ‖ any wearyingly monotonous activity

trea·son (trí:z'n) *n.* an attempt to overthrow by illegal means the government to which a person owes allegiance ‖ the act or attempted act of working for the enemies of the state (*Br.*) an attempt to kill or injure the sovereign) betrayal of trust, disloyalty (to a cause, friend etc.) **tréa·son·a·ble, trea·son·ous** *adjs* [F. *tresun*]

treas·ure (tréʒər) **1.** *n.* anything very valuable ‖ (*hist.*) a store of money, jewels etc. ‖ a person whom one thinks of as being of rare excellence **2.** *v.t. pres. part* **treas·ur·ing** *past* and *past part.* **treas·ured** to value highly ‖ to keep in the memory with special pleasure, *to treasure someone's words* [O.F. *tresor*]

treas·ur·er (tréʒərər) *n.* an official in charge of the finances of a government, society etc. ‖ a governmental officer in charge of the receipt, care and paying out of public money [A.F. *tresorer*]

treasure trove money, jewels etc., of unknown owner who found it hidden [A.F. *tresor trové*]

treas·ur·y (tréʒəri:) *pl* **treas·ur·ies** *n.* a building used to store money, valuables etc. ‖ (esp. in book titles) a collection of things prized, *a treasury of poetry* ‖ the funds of a society, corporation, state etc. **Treas·ur·y** a government department responsible for the public revenue and expenditure or the buildings in which the business of this department is transacted [O.F. *tresorie*]

treasury bill a government obligation bearing no interest but issued at a discount and payable at par when it matures (usually in 90 days)

treasury bond a government promissory note, valid for not more than six years and bearing a fixed rate of interest

treasury note a currency note issued by the U.S. Treasury Department ‖ (*Br., hist.*) a £1 or 10-shilling currency note issued by the Treasury 1914–28

Treasury, U.S. Department of the a cabinet-level department of the U.S. government that oversees the nation's finances. Established in 1789, its first secretary was Alexander Hamilton. The secretary of the treasury ranks second in the president's cabinet, is the president's chief adviser on fiscal affairs, and is required by law to report to Congress each year on the government's fiscal operations and its financial condition. The secretary must also manage the public debt and conduct financial dealings with other nations. Operating bureaus of the Treasury Department include Comptroller of the Currency, U.S. Customs Service, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Mint, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the Secret Service

Treasury Bench (*Br.*) the front bench occupied by British government ministers in the House of Commons

treat (tri:t) **1.** *v.t.* to behave toward (someone or something), *I don't like the way he treats his dog* ‖ to regard in a specified way, *to treat something as a joke* ‖ to pay for the food, drink or entertainment etc. of (another person) ‖ to give medical attention to (a patient) ‖ to try to cure or alleviate (a disease) ‖ to subject to chemical action ‖ to cover or coat with some preparation ‖ (sometimes with 'of') to expound or be an exposition of (something) in words or writing, *the book treats two main topics* ‖ *v.i.* (sometimes with 'with') to negotiate ‖ to pay for another's food, drink or entertainment etc. ‖ (with 'of') to offer an exposition or discussion **2.** *n.* something that gives special delight, pleasure or satisfaction ‖ one's turn to pay for the food, drinks or entertainment of another or others [O.F. *tretter, traiter*]

treat-and-re·lease (trí tændrilí:s) *n.* hospital policy of providing only emergency out-patient treatment and refusing to admit patients when a hospital has few available beds

trea·tise (trí:tis) *n.* a written study of a particular subject, dealt with systematically and thoroughly [A.F. *tretis*]

treat·ment (trí:tmənt) *n.* the act or manner of treating someone or something ‖ medical or surgical care ‖ an instance of this ‖ a detailed outline of the plot of a proposed screen play [TREAT + -MENT]

treaty (trí:ti:) *n.* a formal and ratified agreement between states [A.F. *traite*]

treaty port (*hist.*) a port opened by treaty to foreign commerce

Trebizond (trébizɒnd) a city (pop. 107,412) of Turkey on the Black Sea

tre·ble (treb'l) **1.** *adj.* three times as much, as many or as great ‖ consisting of or existing in three parts ‖ (*mus.*, of a voice or instrument) singing or playing the upper part in musical harmony ‖ (*mus.*) of or for a soprano, esp. (*Br.*) a boy soprano, or of the upper part in instrumental music ‖ high-pitched **2.** *n.* the highest singing voice ‖ (*Br.*) a boy soprano or boy soprano voice ‖ the upper part of a musical composition ‖ an instrument playing this part ‖ (*old-fash.*) a high-pitched voice or sound ‖ (*change ringing*) the highest bell of a ring [O.F.]

treble *pres. part.* **tre·bling** *past* and *past part.* **tre·bled** *v.t.* to make three times as much, as many or as great ‖ *v.i.* to become three times as much, as many or as great

treble clef (*mus.*) the symbol (𝄞) placing G above middle C on the second line of the staff from the bottom. Parts for high-pitched instruments and voices and right-hand piano parts are written in the treble clef

treble staff *pl.* **treble staves** (*mus.*) the staff carrying the treble clef

tre·cen·to (tretʃentou) *n.* the 14th c. in Italy with respect to its art, architecture etc. [Ital. short for *mil trecento* 1,300]

tredecadion [illegible] (*rare*) [L. *tres* three + *-decadion*]

tree (tri:) **1.** *n.* any tall, perennial, woody plant usually with a single elongated stem (trunk) and having a head of branches and foliage, or foliage only ‖ anything resembling this, or thought of as resembling this, esp. as having branches spreading from a single stem, *family tree* ‖ (in compounds) part of a structure or implement, *axletree* ‖ a shoe tree ‖ (*chem.*) a tree-shaped mass of crystals **the Tree** the cross on which Christ died **up a tree** in a tight or difficult situation ‖ (*computer*) a directed graph in which each node has one or more predecessors (parents), used in logic **2.** *v.t.* to chase up a tree ‖ to stretch (a shoe) on a shoe tree ‖ to place in a difficult situation [O.E. *treow*]

tree bark a rippled or wavy effect caused by bias tensions that sometimes appears on a bonded fabric when it is stretched horizontally

tree creeper [illegible] *dae*, a small brown and buff European bird with a silvery underside. It climbs trees spirally searching for food in the bark ‖ *Certhia familiaris americana*, also called 'brown creeper'

tree diagram (*linguistics*) in transformational grammar, a diagram of components as branches of the sentence structure

tree fern [illegible] *ceae*, families of tropical treelike ferns

tree frog any of various arboreal frogs of fam. *Polypedatidae*. They have adhesive suckers on the toes

tree line the limit above which trees do not grow, as north of the Arctic Circle

tree-nail, tre·nail (tri: neil) *n.* a wooden peg used to fasten timbers together, esp. in shipbuilding

tree of heaven [illegible] *Simaroubaceae*, a genus of ornamental trees grown esp. for shade

tree toad a tree frog

tree-top (tri: top) *n.* the top branches of a tree

tre·foil (tri: fɔil) *n.* a clover (*archit.*) an ornament with [illegible] tracery etc. [A.F. *trifoil*]

Treitsch·ke (trait∫kə), Heinrich von (1834-96), German historian. His strongly nationalist views had a considerable influence on Germany [illegible]

trek (trek) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **trek·king** *past* and *past part.* **trekked** to make a long, hard or tedious journey **2.** *n.* [illegible] (*Afr.*) [Du. *trekken*]

trel·lis (trélis) **1.** *n.* a framework of wooden or metal latticelike strips crossing [illegible] [O.F. *treliz, trelice*]

trel·lis·work (trélis·wə:rk) *n.* latticework of wooden or metal strips

tremadrift [illegible]

move by muscular action and have organs of attachment consisting of suckers and hooks. The life history of some trematodes (e.g. liver fluke) is completed in two hosts [fr. Mod. L. *Trematoda* fr. Gk fr. *trēma* (*trēmatos*), hole]

trem·blant (trembl∂nt) *adj.* constructed with springs to create a vibrating motion, e.g., in jewelry

trem·ble (trémb'l) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **trem·bling** *past* and *past part.* **trem·bled** to shake involuntarily from fear, excitement etc. ‖ to vibrate with light, rapid movements **2.** *n.* a trembling or fit of trembling **trém·bler** *n.* (*elec.*) the automatic vibrator which makes and breaks an electric circuit, e.g. in a type of electric bell ‖ any of various birds of genera *Cinclocerthia* and *Rhamphocinclus*, fam. *Mimidae*, found in the West Indies **trém·bles** *pl. n.* the poisoning of livestock, esp. cattle, by an alcohol present in *Eupatorium rugosum* and some other plants. It can be fatal **trém·bly** *comp.* **trem·bli·er** *superl.* **trem·bli·est** *adj.* trembling, shaky [O.F. *trembler*]

tre·men·dous (triméndəs) *adj.* enormous ‖ arousing awe or wonder because of extreme size, power, majesty etc. [fr. L. *tremendus*]

trem·o·lan·do (tremələndou) *adv.* (*mus.*) with a tremolo effect [Ital.]

trem·o·lant (trémələnt) **1.** *adj.* (esp. of certain organ pipes) having a vibrating note **2.** *n.* an organ pipe whose notes have a vibrating quality ‖ a device in a musical instrument which causes a note to have vibrating quality

trem·o·lite (tréməlait) *n.* a calcium magnesium silicate [after *Tremola*, in Switzerland, where it was discovered]

trem·o·lo (trémələu) *pl.* **trem·o·los** *n.* the quick repetition of a single note on a stringed instrument produced by rapid bowing up and down ‖ the quick alternation between two notes on an instrument ‖ an organ stop which produces a vibrating effect ‖ a rapid variation of pitch in the singing voice, esp. as a fault [Ital.]

trem·or (trémər) *n.* a trembling, e.g. in poplar leaves ‖ a vibration such as accompanies an earthquake ‖ a quavering sound in speaking ‖ an involuntary quivering of the limbs etc. from weakness, disease or age ‖ a shudder such as marks the onset of fever ‖ a state of tremulous excitement [O.F. *tremor, tremour*]

trem·u·lant (trémjulənt) **1.** *adj.* tremulous **2.** *n.* (*mus.*) a tremolo (organ stop) [fr. L. *tremulans* (*tremulantis*) fr. *tremulare*, to tremble]

trem·u·lous (trémjuləs) *adj.* trembling ‖ apprehensive ‖ betraying apprehension ‖ quivering, e.g. with excitement [fr. L. *tremulus*]

trenail *TRENAIL

trench (trentʃ) *n.* a long, narrow and usually deep hollow cut in the ground ‖ (*mil.*) such a hollow with parapets formed of the earth dug out of it, often strengthened with sandbags, for protecting soldiers from enemy fire [O.F *trenche*]

trench *v.t.* to dig (ground) in order to make a trench ‖ to dig (ground) in successive trenches so that the soil well below the surface is brought to the top ‖ *v.i.* to dig a trench or trenches ‖ (with 'on' or 'upon') to encroach [O.F. *trenchier*]

trench·an·cy (tréntʃ∂nsi:) *n.* the state or quality of being trenchant

trench·ant (tréntʃ∂nt) *adj.* keen and effective, vigorous, *trenchant measures* ‖ penetrating, incisive, *trenchant criticisms* ‖ (*biol.*) adapted for cutting [O.F.]

trench coat a thick, usually lined, double-breasted, belted, waterproof coat having deep pockets and sleeves with buckled straps on them

trench·er (trentʃ∂r) *n.* (*hist.*) a wooden board on which meat used to be carved [A.F. *trenchour*]

trencherman (trentʃərmən) *n.* **trencher·men** (trentʃərmən) *n.* (*rhet.*, used with the epithets 'good', 'stout' etc.) a hearty eater

trench fever an intermittent fever, thought to be transmitted by body lice. It affected soldiers living for long periods in the trenches in the 1st world war

trench foot a condition of the feet characterized by chilblains, swelling and sharp pain, sometimes leading to gangrene, caused by prolonged standing under cold, wet conditions

trench mortar a light mortar which lobs a small bomb or grenade from a trench

trench mouth Vincent's infection

trend (trend) **1.** *n.* a tendency, general direction, *the trend of public opinion* ‖ a dominant movement revealed by a statistical process, *decennial price trends* **2.** *v.i.* to have a tendency or general direction [O.E. *trendan*]

tren·dy (tréndi:) *adj.* (*slang or colloq.*) fashion-following —**trendily** *adv.* —**trendiness** *n.* —**trendsetter** *n.* —**trendsetting** *adj.*

Treng·ga·nu (trengánu:) a state (area 5,027 sq. miles, pop. 542,280) of Malaysia in E. Malaya. Capital: Kuala Trengganu (pop. 29,000). Transferred (1909) from Siam to Britain, it joined the Federation of Malaya (1948)

Trent (trent) a river (170 miles long, navigable for 95) flowing from N. Staffordshire, England, to the Humber

Trent *TRENTO

Trent Affair an Anglo-U.S. incident (1861) during the Civil War. The U.S. warship 'San Jacinto' detained the British vessel 'Trent' and seized two Confederate commissioners on board. Great Britain, outraged by this violation of its neutrality, deliberated a declaration of war against the Union. War was averted (1862) when the U.S.A. disavowed the act and released the Confederate prisoners

Trent, Council of the 19th ecumenical council, held at Trento (1545-7, 1551-2, 1562-3). Certain Catholic doctrines were freshly formulated in the spirit of the Counter-Reformation, in an attempt to strengthen the Roman Catholic Church doctrinally and administratively against Protestantism

trente-et-qua·rante (trɑnteikærunt) *n.* rouge et noir [F.]

Tren·ti·no-Al·to A·di·ge (trentí:nɔ́ɪltɔúdi:dʒe) an autonomous region (area 5,256 sq. miles, pop. 876,249) of Italy in the Alps, comprised of the semiautonomous provinces of Alto Adige or South Tirol (language: 65% German, 32% Italian, 3% Ladin) and Trentino (Italian-speaking). Alternating capitals: Bolzano (*G.* Bozen), Trento. Industries: cattle-raising, fruit, tourism. HISTORY The whole area was given to Austria (1815), but Trentino passed to Italy (1866). Austria attempted to Germanize Alto Adige, provoking the Irredentist movement, but this and Trentino were given to Italy (1919), and Austrian agitation increased. Despite a large degree of automony granted in 1947, the problem continued to cause tension between Italy and Austria

Tren·to (tréntɔ) a communications center (pop. 91,767) and capital (alternating with Bolzano) of Trentino-Alto Adige, Italy, in Trentino on the River Adige. Byzantine cathedral (13th-14th cc.) (*TRENT, COUNCIL OF)

Tren·ton (tréntən) the capital city (pop. 92,124) of New Jersey, on the Delaware: textiles, mechanical engineering, light manufacturing. Washington crossed the Delaware near Trenton and decisively defeated the British here (1776)

Trenton and Princeton, Battles of the first engagements (1776-7) of the American Revolution won by Gen. George Washington in the open field. American forces under Washington crossed the Delaware River and surprised and captured (1776) 918 Hessians around Trenton, N.J. The patriots, avoiding a British relief force led by Cornwallis, then struck at Princeton. The battles greatly raised American morale

tre·pan (tripæn) **1.** *n.* a tool used in boring shafts etc. ‖ a trephine **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **tre·pan·ning** *past* and *past part.* **tre·panned** to cut out or bore with such a tool ‖ to trephine [fr M.L. *trepanum* fr. Gk]

tre·pang (tripæŋ) *n.* any of several holothurians, dried and smoked for use in soup in China [Malay *tripang*]

tre·phine (trifi:n) **1.** *n.* a small cylindrical saw used in surgery for removing circular disks of bone from the skull **2.** *v. pres. part.* **tre·phin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tre·phined** *v.t.* to operate on with a trephine ‖ *v.i.* to perform this operation [older *trafine* fr. L. *tres fines*, three ends]

trep·i·da·tion (trepidei∫ən) *n.* a state of fear, excitement or apprehension [fr. L. *trepidatio* (*trepidationis*) fr. *trepidare*, to tremble]

tres·pass (trés∂pəs) **1.** *n.* a trespassing ‖ (*Bible*) a sin ‖ (*law*) an actionable wrong against another's person, property or rights, or an action for damages arising from this **2.** *v.i.* to enter someone's property unlawfully ‖ to encroach or make an undue claim, *to trespass on someone's hospitality* (*Bible*) to sin ‖ (*law*) to commit a trespass [O.F. fr. *trespasser*]

Tres Pun·tas, Cape (trespu:ntus) a cape in S. Argentina, at the south entrance to the Gulf of San Jorge

tress (tres) *n.* (*rhet.*) a lock of hair ‖ (*pl., rhet.*) a woman's hair, esp. when long and loose [O.F *tresce*]

tres·sure (tréʃər) *n.* (*heraldry*) a narrow orle

tres·tle (trés'l) *n.* a pair of hinged or jointed splayed legs used as one of two or more supports on which planks, a tabletop etc. are laid ‖ a braced framework of wood or metal for carrying a road or railroad over a gully or other depression [O.F. *trestel*]

tres·tle·tree (trés'ltri:) *n.* (*naut.*) one of a pair of horizontal fore-and-aft timbers on a mast supporting the crosstrees, topmast etc.

tret·i·noin (trétinɔin) *n.* vitamin A medication used to cause light peeling of the skin in treating acne

Trèves (trev) *TRIER

Tre·vi·so (trevi:zɔ) a walled town (pop. 75,000) in Veneto, Italy: Romanesque-Renaissance cathedral, 13th-c. palaces, churches

Trev·i·thick (trévəθik, trəviθik), Richard (1771-1833), British engineer. He invented the high-pressure steam engine (1800)

trews (tru:z) *pl. n.* the close-fitting tartan pants worn by certain Scottish regiments [Ir. Gael. *triubhas*]

trey (trei) *n.* a playing card, die or domino having three spots [A.F., O.F. *trei, treis*]

tri- (trai) *prefix* three, consisting of three ‖ three times or into three ‖ occurring every three ‖ (*chem.*) having three atoms, radicals etc. [Gk]

tri·a·ble (tráiəb'l) *adj.* (*law*) that can be tried

tri·ac·id (traiæsid) **1.** *n.* (*chem.*) an acid having three acid hydrogen atoms **2.** *adj.* (*chem.*) capable of combining with three molecules of a monoacid or one of a triacid ‖ (*chem.*, of acid salts) containing three replaceable hydrogen atoms

tri·ad (tráiæd) *n.* a group of three ‖ (*chem.*) an element, atom or radical with a valence of three ‖ (*mus.*) a chord of three notes, esp. a common chord ‖ a Welsh literary form consisting of short prose aphorisms grouped in threes [F. *triade* fr. L. fr. Gk]

triad *n.* (*computer*) research tool that permits work on microcomputer full development system (FDS) and target system used in minicomputer research

triad concept (*mil.*) U.S. defense strategy based on fixed intercontinental missiles, submarine-launched missiles, and bombers

Triad 1 U.S. three-part strategic defense system based on submarine-launched missiles, MX land-based missiles, and bombers

tri·age (tri:ɑ3) *n.* (*med.*) **1.** the sorting or screening of patients seeking hospital care, to determine which service (e.g., medical, surgical, or nonphysician) is initially required and with what priority **2.** originally, the sorting of battle or disaster casualties for those requiring immediate help, those who can wait, and those beyond help

tri·al (tráiəl) **1.** *n.* a test or testing by examination or experiment ‖ (*loosely*) a trying out ‖ a test of character, powers of endurance etc. ‖ a hardship ‖ a person who or thing which is a source of annoyance or trouble ‖ the state or fact of being proved by suffering or endurance, *hour of trial* ‖ a judicial examination of inquiry and determination of a cause in a court of law **on trial** in the state of being tested for a period ‖ in the midst of judicial examination by a court ‖ provisionally accepted, that is to be rejected or sent back if not satisfactory **2.** *adj.* relating to, serving as or used as a trial, *a trial period* [A.F. *trial, tried*]

trial and error the process of finding the solution to a problem by making random tests instead of by applying first principles

trial balance a comparison of the totals on the credit and debit side of a record of accounts at a given date

trial balloon a project, statement etc. tentatively advanced in order to test public reaction

trial jury a petty jury

trial run an initial testing of something (e.g. a mechanism or a play) under normal working conditions

tri·am·cin·o·lone ($C_{24}H_{31}FO_6$) (traiæmsinəloun) *n.* (*pharm.*) a corti-drug used in treating psoriasis and other allergies marketed as Aristocort, Kenacort, and Kenalog

tri·an·gle (tráiæng'l) *n.* (*geom.*) a plane figure bounded by three straight lines ‖ part of a spherical surface bounded by three arcs of great circles ‖ anything of this shape, or any three things which, if joined by straight lines, would result in this shape being formed ‖ a set square ‖

(*mus.*) a percussion instrument consisting of a triangular steel rod with one angle open. It emits a clear note when struck with another steel rod ‖ a person who plays this instrument in a band or orchestra ‖ a group of three people involved in some situation, esp. an eternal triangle ‖ this situation [F. or fr. L. *triangulum*]

triangle of forces the polygon law of vectors applied to three vectors. It was discovered by Stevinus

tri-an-gu-lar (traiæŋgjulər) *adj.* of or shaped like a triangle ‖ involving three things, parts, persons etc. ‖ (e.g. of a prism) having a triangle for its base **tri-an-gu-lăr-i-ty** *n.* [fr. L.L. *triangularis*]

tri-an-gu-late (traiæŋgjuleit) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **tri-an-gu-lat-ing** *past* and *past part.* **tri-an-gu-lat-ed** to make triangular ‖ to divide into triangles ‖ (*survey.*) to measure or map (a region) by dividing it into triangles, working from a fixed base **2.** *adj.* consisting of or marked with triangles **tri-an-gu-lă-tion** *n.*

Tri-a-non (triːænɔ̃) either of two small palaces in the park of Versailles, France. The Grand Trianon was built (1687) by J. H. Mansart for Louis XIV. The Petit Trianon was built (1762-8) by J. A. Gabriel for Louis XV

Tri-as (tráiæs) *adj.* (*geol.*) Triassic **the Trias** the Triassic [L.L. fr. Gk *trias*, three]

Tri-as-sic (traiæsik) *adj.* of or relating to the earliest period or system of the Mesozoic era, marked by the dominance of reptiles and the appearance of gymnosperm plants (*GEOLOGICAL TIME) **the Triassic** the Triassic period or system of rocks [fr. TRIAS]

tri-ath-lon (traiæθlɔn) *n.* competitive sporting event for women including 100-meter sprint, shotput, and high jump, sometimes including trap-shooting and fly-casting

tri-at-ic stay (traiætik) (*naut.*) a rope attached at one end to the foremast and at the other to the mainmast and used for hoisting boats etc. [etym. doubtful]

tri-a-tom-ic (traiətɔ́mik) *adj.* of a molecule having three atoms ‖ of a molecule having three replaceable atoms or radicals

trib-al (tráib'l) *adj.* of, relating to, or like a tribe or tribes ‖ organized by tribes, *a tribal society* **tríb-al-ism** *n.* organization by tribes ‖ strong feeling for the tribe

tri-ba-sic (traibéisik) *adj.* (*chem.*) of an acid containing three hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms or radicals, e.g. phosphoric acid [fr. Gk *tri-*, three + BASIC]

tribe (traib) *n.* a human community developed by an association of, and interbreeding between, a number of families, opposed in principle to crossbreeding with other communities, and preserving its own customs, beliefs and organization ‖ (*Gk. hist.*) a phyle ‖ (*Rom. hist.*) one of the three original divisions of the Roman people or one of the 35 divisions into which these were later subdivided ‖ a subdivision in some taxonomic classifications between genus and order or genus and family ‖ (*pop.*) a number of people associated by family relationship or by common interests etc, a *dislike for journalists as a tribe* [M.E. *tribu* fr. O.F.]

Tri-bec-a (traibékə) *n.* area in Manhattan between Canal and Barclay Sts., west of Church St., where lofts have been converted into artists' studios

tribes-man (tráibzmən) *pl.* **tribes-men** (tráibzmən) *n.* a member of a tribe

tri-bol-o-gy (traibɔ́lədʒi:) *n.* the science of lubrication [fr. Gk. *tribein*, to rub + *logos*, discourse]

tri-brach (tráibræk) *n.* a metrical foot of three short syllables [fr. L. *tribrachys* fr. Gk]

trib-u-la-tion (tribjuléiʃən) *n.* suffering caused by adversity ‖ an instance of this ‖ a cause of such suffering or distress [O.F.]

tri-bu-nal (traibjuːn'l) *n.* a group of persons empowered to decide a specific issue according to the law, arbitrate in a dispute etc. ‖ a bench or seat for judges, magistrates etc. [L.]

trib-u-nate (tribjunit) *n.* (*hist.*) the office or function of a tribune ‖ (*hist.*) the term of office of a tribune [fr. L. *tribunatus*]

trib-une (tribjuːn) *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) an official originally elected to protect plebeians' rights against the patricians ‖ (*Rom. hist.*) an officer who had two months a year in command of a legion **tríb-une-ship** *n.* tribunate [fr. L. *tribunus*, head of a tribe]

tribune *n.* a dais for speakers confronting an assembly ‖ (in a basilica) the bishop's throne ‖ the apselike structure containing this [F. fr. L.L.]

trib-u-tar-y (tribjutəri:) **1.** *pl.* **trib-u-tar-ies** *n.* a stream flowing into a larger stream or a lake **2.** *adj.* contributory ‖ in the nature of tribute ‖ paying tribute, as an acknowledgment of subjection [fr. L. *tributarius*]

trib-ute (tribjuːt) *n.* a payment in money or kind exacted from a city or state by a more powerful state, by right of conquest or in return for protection ‖ the obligation or liability to make such a payment ‖ (*loosely*) any forced payment ‖ a grateful, affectionate or admiring acknowledgment made to a person ‖ a gift or offering expressing admiration, gratitude or affection [fr. L. *tributum*]

trice (trais) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **tric-ing** *past* and *past part.* **triced** (*naut.*, with 'up') to haul up and secure (a sail) **2.** *n.* (only in) **in a trice** in an instant [M.Du. *trisen*, Du. *tryssen*]

tri-ceps (tráiseps) *pl.* **tri-cep-ses** (traisepsiz), **tri-ceps** *n.* a muscle with three points of origin, esp. the muscle situated at the back of the upper arm [Mod. L. fr. *triceps*, triple-headed]

tri-cha-tro-phi-a (traikətəróufi:ə) *n.* hair brittleness due to atrophy of hair bulbs

tri-chi-a-sis (trikáiəsis) *n.* (*med.*) the turning inward of the eyelashes so that they rub against the eye [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. *thrix* (*trichos*), hair]

tri-chi-na (trikáinə) *pl.* **tri-chi-nae** (trikáini:), **tri-chi-nas** *n. Trichinella spiralis*, fam. *Trichinellidae*, a hairlike, parasitic nematode infesting the intestine and (in larval form) the muscle or muscle fibers esp. of hogs. Eating insufficiently cooked pork from a hog infested with trichinae can communicate trichinosis to man **trich-i-nized** (trikinaizd) *adj.* infested with trichinae [Mod. L. fr. Gk *trichinos* adj., of hair]

trich-i-ni-a-sis (trikináiəsis) *n.* trichinosis

Trich-i-nop-o-ly (trikinɔ́pəli:) *TIRUCHIRAPALLI

trich-i-no-sis (trikinóusis) *n.* a disease, characterized by fever, diarrhea and muscular pains, caused by infestation with trichinae [Mod. L.]

trich-i-nous (trikinəs) *adj.* infested with trichinae ‖ relating to trichinae or trichinosis

tri-chlor-fon ($C_4H_8Cl_3O_4P$) (traiklɔ́rfɔn) *n.* (*organic chem.*) a compound used as an agricultural insecticide and vermicide

tri-chlo-ride (traiklɔ́raid, traiklóuraid) *n.* a compound having three atoms of chlorine in combination with an element or radical

tri-chlor-o-phe-nol ($C_6H_3Cl_3O$) (traiklɔ́rəfənɔl) *n.* (*chem.*) a toxic bactericide and fungicide used as a defoliant *syn.* 2,4,6-T

trich-o-cyst (trikəsist) *n.* a hairlike process in the ectoderm of certain ciliate protozoans, thought to serve as an organ of attachment [fr. Gk *thrix* (*trichos*), hair + *kustis*, sac]

trich-oid (trikɔid) *adj.* like hair, capillary [fr. Gk *trichoeidēs* fr. *thrix* (*trichos*), hair]

tri-cho-lo-gi-a (traikəlóudʒi:ə) *n.* the plucking out of one's hair

tri-chol-o-gy (trikɔlədʒi:) *n.* the study of hair and its diseases **tri-chól-o-gist** *n.* [fr. Gk *thrix* (*trichos*), hair + *logos*, discourse]

tri-chome (traikoum, trikoum) *n.* (*bot.*) an outgrowth from the epidermis of a plant, e.g. a hair, scale etc. ‖ a filamentous thallus ‖ a hair tuft on a myrmecophilous insect [fr. Gk *trichōma*, growth of hair]

tri-chot-o-mous (traikɔtəməs) *adj.* divided into three parts ‖ dividing into three parts

tri-chot-o-my (traikɔtəmi:) *n.* a division into three parts [fr. Gk *tricha*, in three + *-tome*, a cutting]

tri-chro-ic (traikróuik) *adj.* exhibiting trichroism

tri-chro-ism (traikrouizəm) *n.* the property of some crystals of showing different colors when viewed from three different points

tri-chro-mat-ic (traikrəmætik) *adj.* of, pertaining to, having or using three colors

tri-chro-ma-tism (traikróumətizəm) *n.* trichromatic quality

trick (trik) **1.** *n.* an act or action designed to deceive ‖ a dextrous feat intended to puzzle or cause wondering admiration, *a conjuring trick* ‖ a practical joke ‖ an act of mischief or meanness ‖ an inexplicable process, *by some trick of memory* ‖ a knack, *to learn the trick of flipping a pancake* ‖ a mannerism or habitual peculiarity, *the trick of the trade* ‖ the cards played and taken in one round (*cards*) a scoring unit ‖ (*naut.*) a turn at the wheel ‖ the tricks of the trade ‖ tute the expertise of an experienced craftsman **to do the trick** to produce the desired effect **up to tricks** resorting to mischievous or deceptive behavior **2.** *adj.* of or relating to or intended as a trick **3.** *v.t.* to deceive by a trick ‖ (esp. with 'out of') to defraud, cheat, *tricked out of his winnings* **to trick out** (or **up**) to dress in finery ‖ to put pretty things on, deck **trick-er-y** *n.* [O.N.F. *trique*]

trick-i-ly (trikili:) *adv.* in a tricky manner

trick-i-ness (trikinis) *n.* the state or quality of being tricky

trick-le (trík'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **trick-ling** *past* and *past part.* **trickled** *v.i.* (of a liquid) barely to flow, to come in a succession of drops ‖ (of an object) to emit or have dripping over it a thin stream of liquid, *the cave roof trickled with moisture* ‖ to come or go as if in a thin, intermittent stream, *news came trickling in, the guests trickled away* ‖ to move very slowly and as if hesitantly ‖ *v.t.* to give forth or cause to flow in a thin stream or in drops **2.** *n.* a series of drops, a thin stream, or something compared to this, *a trickle of information* [M.E. *triklen*]

trickle *v.t.* (*golf*) to cause (a ball) to move forward very slowly as if creeping forward ‖ *v.i.* (of a golf ball) to move in this way [prob. fr. E. Anglian var. of TRUCKLE]

trick-ster (trikstər) *n.* a person who plays dishonest tricks

trick-y (trík:) *comp.* **trick-i-er** *superl.* **trick-i-est** *adj.* difficult to understand or deal with, calling for careful handling, *a tricky situation* ‖ deft, adroit, *some tricky driving*

tri-clin-ic (traiklinik) *adj.* (of a crystal) having or characterized by three unequal axes which are obliquely inclined

tri-col-or, Br. tri-col-our (traikʌlər) [fr. trikolor] **1.** *adj* having three colors **2.** *n.* a three-colored flag, esp. the French flag of three vertical colors (blue, white, red) [fr. L.L. *tricolor* and F. *tricolore*]

tri-con (tráikɔn) *n.* a navigation system in which three ground stations send radio signals arranged so that pulses arrive at the same time from different distances

tri-corn (tráikɔrn) *n.* a cocked hat

tri-cot (tri:kou) *n.* a warp-knitted run-resistant fabric used in underwear etc. ‖ a soft ribbed fabric of wool or wool blend used in dresses etc. [F fr. *tricoter*, to knit]

tri-cus-pid (traikʌspid) **1.** *adj.* (e.g. of a tooth) having three cusps ‖ of or relating to the tricuspid valve **2.** *n.* the tricuspid valve ‖ a tricuspid tooth **tri-cus-pi-date** (traikʌspideit) *adj.* [fr. L. *tricuspis* (*tricuspidis*)]

tricuspid valve a valve in the heart of higher vertebrates that consists of three triangular overlapping flaps permitting the flow of blood in a single direction, from the right auricle to the right ventricle

tri-cy-cle (traisik'l) **1.** *n.* a light vehicle like a bicycle, but having a pair of wheels arranged side by side behind a single front wheel **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **tri-cy-cling** *past* and *past part.* **tri-cy-cled** to ride a tricycle [F.]

tri-dent (traid'nt) **1.** *n.* a fish spear with three prongs, esp. as associated with Neptune and Britannia, who are portrayed carrying one as a scepter ‖ a three-pronged spear used in gladiatorial fights **2.** *adj.* having three prongs **tri-dent-al** *adj.* [fr. L. *tridens* (*tridentis*)]

Trident *n.* (*mil.*) the sea-based strategic weapons system [illegible] Trident submarine and Trident ballistic missiles, manufactured by Lockheed as part of the CONUS support complex designed to replace Polaris and Poseidon in 1982 (*cf* TRIAD)

Trident I *n.* (*mil.*) a three stage, solid propellant ballistic missile (UGM-96) capable of being launched from a Trident submarine, sized to [illegible] and MIRV

Trident II [illegible] cal mi range, capable of being launched from a Trident submarine, larger than and replacing the Trident I, Poseidon, and Polaris

Trident [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

tried [illegible] proved, tested, reliable

tri·en·ni·al (traiéniːəl) **1.** *adj* happening every three years ‖ lasting three years **2.** *n.* an event that occurs every three years ‖ a third anniversary [fr. L. *triennium*, a period of three years]

tri·en·ni·um (traiéniːəm) *pl.* **tri·en·ni·ums, tri·en·ni·a** (traiéniːə) *n.* a period of three years [L.]

Trier (triər) (*F.* Treves) a communications center (pop. 100,338) and wine market in Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany, on the Moselle. Roman ruins, Romanesque cathedral (4th-12th cc.)

tri·er (tráiər) *n.* a person or animal who tries hard (makes great efforts) ‖ a person who tests something ‖ an implement used in testing something, *a seed trier*

Tri·este (triːést) a port (pop. 265,500) in Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Italy, at the head of the Adriatic. Industries: shipbuilding, mechanical engineering, oil refining. It includes a free port. Cathedral (12th-14th cc.). Under the Hapsburgs from 1382, it prospered in the 18th and 19th cc. and became a great trading, shipping and financial center. It became Italian in 1920. From 1945 the Trieste region was divided into two zones, under British-American and Yugoslav military administrations. In 1954, the northern zone, with a mainly Italian population and including the city, went to Italy, and the southern zone (N.W. Istria) became Yugoslav. University (1924)

tri·fec·ta (traifékta) *n.* (*horse racing*) method of betting in which the winner must select the first three finishers of a race in proper order to win *also* triple *Cf* PERFECTA, QUINIELA

tri·fid (tráifid) *adj.* (*biol.*) divided, or partially cleft, into three lobes [fr. L. *trifidus*]

tri·fle (tráifəl) *n.* a valueless, insignificant fact or thing ‖ a small amount of money, *it cost a mere trifle* ‖ a dessert made of sponge cake, cream, fruit etc. ‖ a common type of pewter used in small utensils ‖ (*pl.*) utensils made from this **a trifle** (used adverbially) a little, *a trifle too old for the part* [M.E. *trufle*]

trifle *pres. part.* **tri·fling** *past* and *past part.* **tri·fled** *v.i.* (with 'with') to talk or act lightly or insincerely, *to trifle with someone's affections* ‖ *v.t.* (with 'away') to pass (time) idly or wastefully ‖ to spend (money) frivolously **not to be trifled with** to be treated with proper respect **tri·fling** *adj.* slight, insignificant [O.F. *truffler, truffler*]

tri·flu·o·per·a·zine [$C_{21}H_{24}F_3N_3S$] (traifluːoupérəzin) *n.* (*pharm.*) a tranquilizer used in treating severe anxiety and some forms of mental illness; marketed as Stelazine

tri·flu·ra·lin [$C_{13}H_{16}F_3N_3O_4$] (traifluːrəlin) *n.* (*organic chem.*) a weed killer used to protect cotton, beans, and vegetables

tri·fo·li·ate (traifóuliːit) *adj.* (*bot.*) having three leaves growing from the same point ‖ trifoliolate **tri·fo·li·at·ed** (traifóuliːeitid) *adj.* [fr. Gk *tri-*, three + L. *foliatus* fr *folium*, leaf]

tri·fo·li·o·late (traifouliːəleit) *adj.* (*bot.*) having three leaflets growing from the same point [fr. [illegible] Mod. L. *foliolatus*, dim. of *foliatus*, leaf]

tri·fo·ri·um (traifɔːriːəm, traifouriːəm) *pl* **tri·fo·ri·a** (traifɔːriːə, traifouriːə) *n.* (*archit.*) a gallery or arcade in the wall above the arches of the nave and sometimes those of the choir of a church [M.L.]

tri·form (traifɔrm) *adj.* existing in three forms formed in three parts [fr. L. *triformis*]

tri·func·tion·al (traifʌ́nkʃənˈl) *adj.* (*chem.*) of a compound containing a molecule with three [illegible] capable of reacting with other molecules, e.g., in polymerization

trig (trig) *adj.* (*old-fash.*) trim and neat in appearance [Scand.]

trig **1.** *n* trigonometry **2.** *adj* trigonometrical [illegible]

Tri·ga·ran·te (triːgəruntə) the name (Three Guarantees) given to the Mexican army formed [illegible] and the Plan of Iguala which it proclaimed. It guaranteed for Mexico independence from Spain, the Catholic religion as the sole religion, and racial equality in that anyone could hold office

tri·gem·i·nal (traidʒéminˈl) **1.** *adj* (*anat.*) relating to a trigeminal nerve **2.** *n* (*anat.*) a trigeminal nerve [fr. L. *trigeminus*, born three [illegible]]

trigeminal nerve either nerve of the fifth pair of cranial nerves

trigeminal neuralgia neuralgia affecting the trigeminal nerves, characterized by painful muscular spasms

trig·ger (trígər) **1.** *n.* the steel catch which is pulled to fire a firearm, or similar catch used to actuate some other mechanism **quick on the trigger** apt to shoot (or take other action) imprudently quickly **2.** *v.t.* (sometimes with 'off') to start, get going, esp. to be the immediate, relatively unimportant cause of (some event or series of events) ‖ to release the trigger of (a gun etc.) [earlier *tricker* fr. Du. *trekker* fr. *trekken*, to pull]

trig·ger·fish (trígərfiʃ) *pl.* **trig·ger·fish, trig·ger·fish·es** *n.* a member of *Balistidae*, a family of fish inhabiting warm seas, having up to three sturdy erectile spines on the anterior dorsal fin. There are both edible and poisonous varieties

trig·ger-hap·py (trigərhæpiː) *adj.* too ready to take action by shooting

trigger price a minimum fair price for imported goods. Products sold below this price 'trigger' an immediate investigation of presumed 'dumping'

trig list (*mil.*) a list published by some Army units that includes essential survey-point information for triangulation in determining position

tri·glyph (tráiglif) *n.* (*archit.*) a tablet with three vertical grooves projecting from a Doric frieze and alternating with the metopes **tri·glyph·ic** *adj.* [fr. L. *triglyphus* fr. Gk]

tri·gon (tráigɔn) *n.* a triangle ‖ an ancient triangular Oriental harp with four strings ‖ (*astrology*) one of the groups of three signs of the zodiac 120° distant from each other into which the zodiac is divided ‖ the cutting edge of an upper molar [fr. L. *trigonum* fr. Gk]

trig·o·nal (trígənˈl) *adj.* triangular, esp. in section ‖ (*math.*) of a system of trilinear coordinates ‖ (of a crystal) characterized by a vertical axis of threefold symmetry [fr. L. *trigonalis*]

trig·o·no·met·ric (trigənəmétrik) *adj.* of, relating to or done by trigonometry **trig·o·no·mét·ri·cal** *adj.*

trig·o·nom·e·try (trigənɔ́mitriː) *n.* the branch of mathematics concerned with the sides and angles of triangles, their measurement and the relations between them [fr. Mod. L. *trigonometria* fr. Gk *trigōnon*, triangle + *-metria*, measurement]

tri·graph (tráigræf, tráigrəf) *n.* (*phon.*) a combination of three letters which represent one sound [fr. Gk *tri-*, three + *graphē*, writing]

tri·he·dral (traihíːdrəl) *adj.* of or relating to a trihedron

tri·he·dron (traihíːdrən) *pl.* **tri·he·drons, tri·he·dra** (traihíːdrə) *n.* a figure formed by three plane surfaces meeting at a point [Mod. L. fr. Gk *tri-* three + *hedra*, a seat]

tri·jet (tráidʒet) *n.* a vehicle powered by three jet engines —**trijet** *adj.*

tri·ju·gate (traidʒúːgit, tráidʒugeit) *adj.* (*bot.*, of a leaf) having three pairs of leaflets [fr. L. *trijugus*, threefold]

tri·lat·er·al (trailǽtərəl) **1.** *adj.* having three sides ‖ involving three parties **2.** *n.* a figure having three sides, triangle [fr. L. *trilaterus*]

tri·lat·er·al·ism (trailǽtərəlizəm) *n.* the relationship based on economic and military cooperation among the U.S., Western Europe, and Japan in the 1970s (in contrast to the unilateralism of the Nixon-Kissinger era)

tril·by (trílbiː) *pl.* **tril·bies** *n.* (*Br.*) a fedora [worn in the stage version (1895) of G. du Maurier's novel *Trilby*]

tri·lin·e·ar (trailiniːər) *adj.* consisting of, involving or enclosed by three lines [fr. TRI- + L. *linearis* [illegible]]

tri·lin·gual (trailíŋgwəl) *adj.* knowing and able to use three languages ‖ consisting of or expressed in three languages [fr. L. *trilinguis*]

tri·lit·er·al (trailítərəl) **1.** *adj.* consisting of three letters, esp. three consonants **2.** *n.* a triliteral root or word [fr. TRI- + L. *littera*, a letter]

trill (tril) **1.** *n* a musical ornament consisting of the alternation of a note and the note a whole step or half step above it ‖ a similar sound, e.g. the warble of a bird ‖ (*phon.*) a quick vibration of the tongue or uvula, e.g. in pronouncing the 'r' of some languages ‖ (*phon.*) the sound made ‖ (*phon.*) the letter or word pronounced in this way **2.** *v.t.* to sing, say or produce (a sound) with a trill *v.i.* to make trills with the voice [fr. Ital. *trillare*]

Tril·ling (trilin), Lionel (1905-75), U.S. critic and author. His socio-psychological essays include 'The Liberal Imagination' (1950), 'The Opposing Self' (1955), and 'A Gathering of Fugitives' (1956). His novel 'The Middle of the Journey' (1947) explores the moral and political structure of the U.S.A. during the 1930s and 1940s.

tril·lion (trilyən) *n.* (NUMBER TABLE) **tril·lionth** *n.* and *adj.* [F.]

tri·lo·bate (trailóubeit) *adj.* (*bot.*) having three lobes

tri·lo·bite (tráiləbait) *n.* a member of the class or subclass *Trilobita*, extinct aquatic arthropods found widely in Paleozoic deposits. The body is divided into three lobes. The central lobe bears biramous appendages [fr. Mod. L. *Trilobites* fr. Gk *tri-*, three + *lobos*, lobe]

tril·o·gy (trilədʒiː) *pl.* **tril·o·gies** *n.* (*Gk drama*) a group of three tragedies each complete in itself but each connected in subject with the other two. The three plays of such a group were performed in succession in Athens at the festival of Dionysus ‖ any set of three novels, musical compositions etc. so related [fr. Gk *trilogia*]

trim (trim) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **trim·ming** *past* and *past part.* **trimmed** *v.t.* to cut away unnecessary or unwanted parts from, *to trim a moustache, to trim meat of fat* ‖ to shorten by cutting, *to trim one's nails* ‖ (often with 'up') to make tidy ‖ to decorate (e.g. a garment) with ornamental additions ‖ (*bookbinding*) to guillotine folded sheets ‖ to clean and cut (the wick of a lamp) ‖ (*carpentry*) to shape and smooth ‖ (*naut.*) to adjust the cargo, ballast etc. of (a ship) to make her float on an even keel ‖ (*aeron.*) to adjust for up-and-down or horizontal movement ‖ (*naut.*) to adjust (the sails or a sail) according to the direction of the wind ‖ to decorate (a shop window) with goods ‖ (*pop.*) to thrash soundly ‖ *v.i.* to adjust one's opinion to fall in with the party in power or the majority ‖ (*naut.*, of a vessel) to assume a position in the water on an even keel **2.** *n.* a state of proper fitness for work or action, *in fighting trim* ‖ (*naut.*) the position of a ship or boat etc. in the water with respect to balance fore-and-aft ‖ (*aeron.*) the angle of flight of an aircraft with respect to balance fore-and-aft ‖ a light haircut ‖ (*bookbinding*) the amount to be cut away from folded sheets at the edges ‖ material cut away in order to trim something ‖ a decorative addition to e.g. a garment ‖ the interior furnishings of a car ‖ the lighter woodwork used in the finishing of a building, esp. the frames around windows and doors ‖ (*Am.=Br.* window dressing) the displaying of goods attractively in a shop window **3.** *comp.* **trim·mer** *superl.* **trim·mest** *adj.* neat, compact ‖ in good order, well arranged and well cared for, *trim lawns* [O.E. *trymian, trymman*, to put in order]

tri·mar·an (tráimərən) *n.* a pleasure sailboat with three parallel hulls *Cf* CATAMARAN

trim·er·ous (trímərəs) *adj.* (*bot.*, of flowers) composed of three similar parts ‖ (*zool.*) possessing or seeming to possess three joints in each tarsus [Mod. L. *trimerus*]

trim·e·ter (trímitər) **1.** *n.* a line of verse consisting of three metrical feet **2.** *adj.* having three metrical feet **tri·met·ri·cal** (traimétrikˈl) *adj.* [fr. L. *trimetrus* fr. Gk]

tri·meth·o·prim [$C_{14}H_{18}N_4O_3$] (traiméθəprim) *n.* (*pharm.*) synthetic antibacterial drug; marketed as Proloprim

trimetrogen (*photography*) *FAN CAMERAS

tri·mip·ra·mine (traimíprəmiːn) *n.* (*pharm.*) antidepressant, sedative drug; marketed as Surmontil

trim·mer (trímər) *n.* a person who or thing which trims, e.g. in various manufacturing processes ‖ a person who changes his political beliefs or fluctuates between one political party and another out of self-interest ‖ a person who stores coal or cargo in a ship so as to keep her correct balance ‖ (*pl.*) shears for clipping etc. ‖ a transverse beam holding the ends of joists truncated so as to leave a well for a staircase or passage for a chimney etc. ‖ a person responsible for window displays in a shop

trim·ming (trimiŋ) *n.* the act of trimming ‖ ornamental material sewn on to clothes ‖ (*pl.*, *pop.*) the usual garnishes (esp. supplementary dishes) that accompany roast meat ‖ (*pl.*) things trimmed away ‖ (*pop.*) a sound thrashing

tri·morph (tráimɔrf) *n.* any of the three crystalline forms of a trimorphic substance [back-formation fr. TRIMORPHISM]

tri·mor·phic (traimɔ́rfik) *adj.* exhibiting trimorphism

tri·mor·phism (traimɔ́rfizəm) *n.* (*zool.*) the existence of one species in three different forms ‖ (*bot.*) the existence of three different forms (of leaves, flowers etc.) upon specimens of the same species ‖ (*crystall.*) the property in certain sub-

stances of crystallizing in three different forms [fr. Gk *trimorphos* fr. *tri-*, three + *morphe*, form]

tri·mor·phous (traimɔrfəs) *adj.* trimorphic

tri·nal (trái'l) *adj.* triple [fr. L.L. *trinalis*]

tri·na·ry (tráinəri:) *adj.* triple [fr. L.L. *trinarius*]

Trin·co·ma·lee (triŋkoumə'li:) a port (pop 44,000) in N.E. Sri Lanka

trine (train) **1.** *adj.* triple ‖ (*astrology*) favorable **2.** *n.* (*astrology*) the aspect of two signs of the zodiac 120° apart, considered as favorable ‖ a set of three: **the Trine** the Trinity [O.F.]

trine immersion a form of baptism in which the person being baptized is immersed three times, in the names of the Trinity

Trin·i·dad and To·ba·go (trinidæd, təbéigou) a state in the lesser Antilles of the Commonwealth, composed of Trinidad (area 1,980 sq. miles, pop. 1,168,000) and Tobago (area 116 sq. miles) islands. Capital: Port-of-Spain. People: mainly African and East Indian, with mulatto, European, and Chinese minorities. The islands are mountainous and wooded. Main industries: oil extraction and refining, asphalt (both on Trinidad), agriculture (copra, cacao, sugar, fruit and vegetables, livestock raising), tourism. HISTORY Inhabited by Arawak and Carib Indians, Trinidad was visited and Tobago sighted by Columbus (1498). Trinidad was settled by the Spanish from 1532, but remained subject to raids by the Dutch and French until ceded to Britain (1802). Possession of Tobago was disputed between the Dutch and French (17th-18th cc.), and the island was ceded to Britain (1814). Trinidad and Tobago were amalgamated (1888). Jointly they became a member of the Federation of the West Indies (1958-62) and an independent state within the Commonwealth (Aug. 31, 1962), and a member of the Organization of American States (1967). Despite a prosperous tourist industry, unemployment remains high. The economic advantage held by the white minorities has increased black militancy, which erupted (1970) into widespread violence

Trinidad asphalt a natural asphalt found in a pitch lake in Trinidad

Trin·i·tar·i·an (trinitɛəri:ən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the Roman Catholic order of the Holy Trinity formally founded in Rome (1198), having as its principal purpose the ransoming of Christians held captive by the Moslems. Today the order is devoted mainly to teaching and nursing ‖ of or relating to the Trinity ‖ of or relating to the doctrine of the Trinity or to the adherents of this doctrine **2.** *n.* a member of the Order of the Holy Trinity ‖ someone who adheres to the doctrine of the Trinity **Trin·i·tar·i·an·ism** *n.* the doctrine of the Trinity ‖ adherence to this doctrine [16th-c. L. *trinitarius*]

tri·ni·tro·tol·u·ene (trainaitroutɔlju:i:n) *n.* (*abbr.* TNT) a flammable toxic derivative of toluene ($C_7H_5N_3O_6$) obtained by the nitration of toluene. Though moderately stable to heat and friction, it is a powerful explosive used for shells, bombs etc., either alone or in conjunction with other explosive or stabilizing substances (e.g. cordite) [fr. TRI- + Gk *nitron*, niter + TOLUENE]

tri·ni·tro·tol·u·ol (trainaitroutɔlju:ɔl, trainaitroutɔlju:ɔl) *n.* trinitrotoluene

trin·i·ty (triniti:) *pl.* **trin·i·ties** *n.* a group of three: **the Trinity** (*Christian theology*) the union in one Godhead of three persons: Father, Son and Holy Ghost [O.F. *trinite*]

Trinity Brethren members of Trinity House

Trinity House a corporation, providing navigational aids (pilots, lighthouses, buoys etc.) in British coastal waters, founded by Henry VIII in 1514

trin·ket (triŋkit) *n.* a small ornament worn on the dress or person ‖ a small ornamental object [origin unknown]

tri·no·mi·al (trainóumi:əl) **1.** *adj.* (*math.*) consisting of three terms ‖ (*taxonomy*) of a name comprising three terms (genus, species and subspecies) **2.** *n.* (*math.*) a trinomial expression ‖ (*biol.*) a trinomial name [fr. TRI- + BINOMIAL]

tri·o·scope (tríəskoup) *n.* a color-television projection system utilizing three color-filtered picture tubes

tri·o (tri:ou) *pl.* **tri·os** *n.* a group of three, *a trio of friends* ‖ a musical composition written for three performers ‖ the performers of such a piece ‖ the middle section of a minuet (or march or scherzo written in minuet form)

tri·ode (tráioud) *n.* a thermionic vacuum tube, possessing three electrodes: anode, cathode and [illegible]

[illegible] (trisɔ:ʃəs) *adj.* (*bot.*) having staminate, pistillate and hermaphrodite flowers on different plants of the same species [fr. Mod. L. *Triœcia* fr. Gk *tri-*, three + *oikos*, house]

[illegible] ing a b a a a b a b, the first line being repeated at the 4th and 7th and the second line at the 8th [ME]

tri·ox·ide (traiɔksaid) *n.* an oxide containing three oxygen atoms

trip (trip) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **trip·ping** *past* and *past part.* **tripped** *v.t.* (often with 'up') to lose one's balance by e.g. catching one's toe on something ‖ (often with 'up') to make a mistake, blunder ‖ to make a mistake in speaking, *to trip over a word* ‖ [illegible] (of a meter) as if with such steps ‖ (*horology*, of the [illegible] pallet without locking ‖ to become actuated by the operating of a switch ‖ *v.t.* (often with 'up') to cause (someone) to lose his balance by e.g. impeding the movement of his feet ‖ (often with 'up') to cause to make a mistake ‖ to expose (someone) as having told a lie by e.g. asking him a catch question ‖ (*naut.*) to raise (an anchor) so that it hangs clear of the bottom ‖ (*naut.*) to tilt (a yard or topmast) preparatory to lowering it ‖ to operate (a switch or other mechanism) by releasing a catch **2.** *n.* a tripping up ‖ a short journey over a set route, *regular trips between the islands* ‖ a journey ‖ (*Br.*) a group outing, excursion ‖ (*mech.*) the action of tripping ‖ (*naut.*) a tack to windward ‖ (*slang or colloq.*) a hallucinatory experience induced by a psychedelic drug, esp. LSD; by extension, an intensely interesting experience or hobby [O.F. *treper, triper, tripper*]

tri·par·tite (traipɑ:tait) *adj.* divided into or having three parts ‖ (*biol.*) divided into three parts extending nearly to the base, *a tripartite leaf* ‖ of an action or agreement made by three persons or groups [fr. L. *tripartitus*]

tripe (traip) *n.* part of the first or second stomach of a ruminant used for food ‖ (*pop.*) worthless matter, e.g. poor entertainment or foolish talk [O.F. *tripe, trippe*]

trip·ham·mer (triphæmər) *n.* a heavy power hammer operated by the tripping action of a cam or lever

tri·phen·yl·meth·ane (traifen'lméθein) *n.* a crystalline hydrocarbon, $CH(C_6H_5)_3$, used as a base in synthetic dyes

triph·thong (trifθɔŋ, trifθɒŋ) *n.* a combination of three vowel sounds together in a single utterance of the voice [fr. TRI- + DIPHTHONG]

tri·pin·nate (traipineit) *adj.* (*bot.*) trebly pinnate [illegible]

tri·ple (trip'l) **1.** *adj.* having three parts ‖ repeated three times ‖ three times as much, as many or as great ‖ (of musical time) having three beats to the bar **2.** *n.* (*baseball*) a hit which enables the batter to reach third base ‖ a group of three ‖ an amount three times as much, as many or as great ‖ (*pl., change ringing*) a peal rung on seven bells ‖ combining form meaning [illegible] with [illegible] [ME, fr. L. *triplus*]

triple *pres. part.* **tri·pling** *past* and *past part.* **tri·pled** *v.t.* to make three times as much, as many or as great ‖ *v.i.* to become three times as much, as many or as great [fr. M.L. *triplare*]

Triple Alliance an alliance (1668) of England, the Netherlands and Sweden against France ‖ an alliance (1717) of Britain, the Netherlands and France against Spain ‖ an alliance (1865) of [illegible] guay ‖ an alliance (1882) of Germany, Austria and Italy against France and Russia, which survived until 1915

Triple Alliance, War of the the conflict (1865 [illegible] forces of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. Paraguay suffered enormous losses (305,000 out of a [illegible]

triple [illegible] ing drugs in which subjects, those carrying out

Triple Entente [illegible] 17) between Great Britain, France and Russia,

tri·ple-ex·pan·sion (tri'likspænʃən) *adj.* of an engine in which the steam expands successively in three cylinders at different, decreasing pressures while working the same crankshaft

triple jump (*sports*) a track-and-field event combining a hop, a step, and a jump in succession

triple play (*baseball*) a play by which three players are put out

triple [illegible] sure at which three phases of a substance (i.e. solid, liquid, vapor) can exist in equilibrium

triple sheer a tightly woven, opaque, flat-surfaced cloth that appears to be almost sheer

trip·let (triplit) *n.* a set of three ‖ one of a set of three offspring born at one birth ‖ three rhyming lines of verse as a stanza or subunit of a sonnet etc. ‖ (*mus.*) three notes equal in value performed in the place of the two or four etc. which the key signature would suggest as normal ‖ (*pl., naut.*) three links of chain between cable and anchor ring ‖ (*chem.*) a state in which two unpaired electrons are present ‖ (*navigation*) a system for determining position utilizing signals from three stations ‖ (*optics*) a trifocal lens

triple time (*mus.*) a time with three beats to the bar

tri·plex (traipleks) *adj.* triple, esp. having three constituent parts [L.]

trip·li·cate **1.** (triplikit) *adj.* made in three identical copies ‖ of one of these copies **2.** (triplikit) [illegible] in triplicate (three identical copies **3.** (triplikeit) *v.t. pres. part.* **trip·li·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **trip·li·cat·ed** to reproduce so as to have three identical copies **trip·li·cá·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *triplicare* (*triplicatus*), to treble]

tri·plic·i·ty (triplisiti:) *pl.* **tri·plic·i·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being triple ‖ a group of three ‖ (*astrology*) a trigon [fr. L.L. *triplicitas* (*triplicitatis*)]

[illegible] three primary germ layers

trip·loid (triploid) **1.** *adj.* having or being three times the haploid number of chromosomes **2.** *n.* a triploid organism (Cf. TETRAPLOID) [TRI- + *-ploid* fr. DIPLOID and HAPLOID]

tri·ply (tripli:) *adv.* in a triple degree or amount

tri·pod (traipɔd) *n.* a seat, table, stool etc. having three legs ‖ a stand with three legs for setting up a camera, theodolite etc. ‖ a cauldron etc. resting on three legs ‖ (*Gk hist.*) the altar at Delphi from which the priestess delivered her oracles **trip·o·dal** (tripəd'l), **tri·pod·ic** (traipɔdik) *adjs* [fr. L. *tripus* (*tripodis*) fr. Gk]

Trip·o·li (tripəli:) a port (pop. 551,477) and former capital of Libya, in W. Tripolitania, an ancient trading center. Industries: light manu[illegible]

Tripoli a port (pop. 175,000) and agricultural market in N. Lebanon. Industries: oil refining, tanning, soap making, spinning

Tripolitania [illegible] ern province (area 110,000 sq. miles, pop [illegible] was taken by the Turks (1551). Italy conquered [illegible] world war. Products: olives, cereals, fruit, cattle, [illegible]

Tri·pol·i·tan War (tripolitən) a U.S. war (1803) initiated by President Thomas Jefferson against the Barbary pirates of North Africa. He sent a naval force to Tripoli and so put an end to [illegible]

[illegible] final examination for the honors degree ‖ an [illegible]

[illegible] a group excursion ‖ a mechanical device that trips something

[illegible] with a light and nimble step, *a tripping rhythm* (*heraldry*) passant

trip·tych, trip·tich (triptik) *n.* a painting or [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] desh, forming a territory of India. Capital [illegible]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) æ, cat; ɑ, father; ɑ:, [illegible]; ɛ, bed; e, snake; (e) e, hen; i, sheep; (i) i, hit; ai, [illegible]; au, cow; ɔ, [illegible]; ɔ:, bear; (i) i, fish; ou, [illegible]; ɔ, bird; (u) ʌ, duck; u, bull; (u) u, boot; ə, about; ɔ, [illegible]; ɔ:, [illegible]; ɔ:, [illegible]; ɔ:

Agartala (pop. 59,625). Products: rice, tea, tobacco, jute

tri·que·tra (traikwi:trə) *n.* a triangular ornament constructed of three intersecting loops or lobes [L.]

tri·que·trous (traikwi:trəs) *adj.* triangular ‖ (*bot.*) of a stem which has three sharp angles on its surface [fr. L. *triquetrus*]

tri·reme (trairi:m) *n.* an ancient Roman or Greek galley with three banks of oars [fr. L. *triremis*]

tri·sect (traisékt) *v.t.* to divide into three equal parts **tri·séc·tion, tri·séc·tor** *ns.* [fr. TRI- + L. *secare* (*sectus*), to cut]

tris·kele (triskɪ:l) *n.* a triskelion

tris·kel·i·on (triskeli:ɒn) *n.* a figure or device whose central part bears three bent legs or branches radiating outwards [fr. Gk *tri-*, three + *skelos*, a leg]

tris·mus (trizməs) *n.* lockjaw [Mod. L. fr. Gk *trismos*, a scream, a grinding or rasping]

tri·so·mic (traisóumik) *adj.* (*genetics*, of a nucleus or organism) triploid, having one chromosome present in triplicate and the others in duplicate [fr. *Gk tri-*, three + *sōma*, body]

Trist (trɪst), Nicholas Philip (1800-74), U.S. diplomat who negotiated (1848) the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ending the Mexican War

Tris·tan (trɪstæn, trɪstɒn, trɪstən) the hero of a medieval legend, the oldest known version of which comes from Scotland, though the most familiar version is of 12th-c. French origin remodeled on Celtic material. Tristan (or Tristram), accompanying Iseult (or Isolde) to Cornwall from Brittany for her marriage with King Mark, accidentally drinks with her a magic love potion. It binds them inextricably together in a love which ultimately brings about both their deaths. The story has been retold in English by Malory, Matthew Arnold and Swinburne and in German by Gottfried von Strassburg, whose version was used by Wagner in his opera (1865)

Tris·tan da Cu·nha (trɪstəndəkú:njə) a group of four small islands in the S. Atlantic, forming a dependency (pop. 300) of St Helena. Only Tristan (a volcano 6,750 ft high, with a habitable plateau of 12 sq. miles) is inhabited. Products: potatoes, fruit, livestock, fish. The islands were discovered by the Portuguese (1506), were settled from 1810, and were annexed by Britain (1816). The inhabitants were evacuated to Britain after volcanic eruptions (1961) but most of them returned to the island (1963). Some of these emigrated to Britain (1966)

tris·tich·ous (trɪstɪkəs) *adj.* arranged in three rows, esp. (*bot.*) three vertical rows [Latinized Gk *tristichos*]

Tristram (trɪstrəm) THE TAN.

tri·sul·fide, tri·sul·phide (traisálfaid) *n.* (*chem.*) a compound consisting of three atoms of sulfur combined with either an element or a radical

tri·syl·lab·ic (traisilæbik) *adj.* having three syllables **tri·syl·lab·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

tri·syl·la·ble (trɪsɪləb'l) *n.* a word of three syllables

trite (trait) *adj.* stale through too frequent repetition, and boringly obvious [fr. L. *terere* (*tritus*), to rub]

tri·ter·pene ($C_{30}H_{48}$ or C_5H_{80}) (traitə:rpi:n) *n.* (*chem.*) a group of hydrocarbons related to terpene that occurs in plants and volatile oils

trit·i·um (tritɪəm, trijəm) *n.* a radioactive isotope of hydrogen (at. mass 3, symbol H^3, ^3H or T) having a half-life of 12.5 years [Mod. L. fr. Gk *tritos*, third]

Tri·ton (tráit'n) (*Gk mythol.*) the sea god, son of Poseidon and Amphitrite ‖ (*Gk mythol.*) any of a race of inferior sea gods having a fish's tail but the head and torso of a man

tri·ton (tráit'n) *n.* (*zool.*) any of various gastropod mollusks, esp. of fam. *Cymatiidae*, measuring up to 1 ft in length. They have a rough, wrinkly conical shell and are found in tropical seas [after TRITON (sea god)]

tri·to·nal (traitóun'l) *adj.* (*mus.*) [Gk neuter of *tritos*, third]

trit·u·ra·ble (trɪtʃərəb'l) *adj.* that can be triturated

trit·u·rate (trɪtʃəreit) **1.** *v.t. pres. part* **trit·u·rat·ing** *past* and *past part* **trit·u·rat·ed** to grind to fine powder, esp. under a liquid **2.** *n.* (*pharm.*) a triturated preparation **trit·u·ra·tion, trit·u·ra·tor** *ns* [fr. L. *triturare* (*trituratus*)]

tri·umph (tráiəmf) *n.* a complete and thoroughly decisive victory. the feeling of pride and joy associated with the winning of such a victory

ous general, on his return to Rome, paraded through the city and displayed his prisoners and spoils of war [O.F. *triumphe*, *triomphe*]

triumph *v.i.* to exult in victory ‖ (with 'over') to boast at the expense of the vanquished ‖ (with 'over') to get the better of after a hard struggle, *to triumph over one's difficulties* ‖ (*Rom. hist.*) to celebrate a military triumph [O.F. *triumpher*]

tri·um·phal (traiʌmfəl) *adj.* pertaining to or commemorating a triumph [fr. L. *triumphalis*]

tri·um·phal·ism (traiʌmfəlizəm) *n.* belief that a particular set of dogma is universal and eternal —**triumphalist** *n.*

tri·um·phant (traiʌmfənt) *adj.* victorious ‖ exultant [fr. L. *triumphans* (*triumphantis*) fr. *triumphare*, to triumph]

tri·um·vir (traiʌmvər) *pl.* **tri·um·virs, tri·um·vi·ri** (traiʌmvərai) *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) a magistrate jointly charged with two colleagues to administer a branch of government **tri·úm·vi·ral** *adj.* [L.]

tri·um·vi·rate (traiʌmvərit) *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) government by triumvirs, or the term of office of a triumvir ‖ any group of three men in authority [fr. L. *triumviratus*]

—The word is esp. applied to the political association of Pompey, Julius Caesar and Crassus (60 B.C.) to seize power (the 1st Triumvirate) and to that of Mark Antony, Octavius and Lepidus (43 B.C.) after the murder of Caesar (the 2nd Triumvirate)

tri·une (tráiju:n) *adj.* three in one, the *triune God* **tri·ú·ni·ty** *n.* [fr. TRI- + L. *unus*, one]

tri·va·lent (traivéilənt) *adj.* (*chem.*) having a valence of three (cf. TERVALENT) [fr. TRI + L. *valens* (*valentis*) fr. *valere*, to be strong]

Tri·van·drum (trivændrəm) the capital (pop. 409,672) of Kerala, India. Industries: rubber, fisheries, textiles, pharmaceuticals. Crafts: wood and ivory carving. University of Kerala (1937)

triv·et (trívit) *n.* a three-legged iron stand or a bracket hooking on to a grate to put a kettle etc. on by the fire ‖ a metal plate mounted on three short legs to hold a hot dish in order to protect the top of a table [M.E. *trefet* prob. fr. L. *tripes* (*tripedis*), three-footed]

triv·i·a (trívi:ə) *pl. n.* insignificant, unimportant matters or things [L.]

triv·i·al (trívi:əl) *adj.* of very little importance or value, trifling [fr. L. *trivialis*, of a place where three ways meet]

triv·i·al·i·ty (trivi:ælíti:) *pl.* **triv·i·al·i·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being trivial ‖ a trifle (a valueless, insignificant fact or thing) [fr. L. *trivialitas*]

trivial name (*biol.*) the Latin species name, following the genus name and agreeing with it grammatically ‖ the vernacular name for an organism or chemical substance (as compared with its scientific name)

triv·i·um (trívi:əm) *pl.* **triv·i·a** (trívi:ə) *n.* (in medieval education) grammar, rhetoric and logic, the elementary division of the seven liberal arts (*QUADRIVIUM), being the required studies for the bachelor's degree [L. = a place where three roads meet]

tRNA (*genetics abbr.*) for transfer RNA (which see)

Tro·ad (tróuæd) the region in northwestern Asia Minor which surrounded ancient Troy

troat (trout) *v.i.* to make the cry of a buck in rut [prob. fr. O.F. *trout*, a cry to urge on hounds etc.]

tro·car (tróukar) *n.* a triangular surgical instrument used to pierce body cavities in order to withdraw fluid [fr. F. *troquart*, *trois-quarts* fr *trois*, three + *carre*, side]

tro·cha·ic (troukéik) **1.** *adj.* of or made up of trochees **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) a trochaic foot or verse [F *trochaique* or fr. L. *trochaicus* fr. Gk]

tro·chan·ter (troukæntər) *n.* a bony prominence serving for the attachment of muscles located on the upper part of the femur in many vertebrates including man ‖ the second segment from the base of the leg of an insect [F. fr. Gk *trechein*, to run]

tro·chee (trouki:) *n.* a prosodic foot consisting of a long or stressed syllable followed by a short or unstressed one [fr. L. *trochaeus* fr. Gk *trochaios* (*pous*), running (foot)]

troch·i·lus (trɒkɪləs) *n.* (*Trochilus polytmus*, a Jamaican long-tailed hummingbird. the North American hummingbird. the crocodile bird. any of several European warblers [L. fr. Gk *trochilos*, a runner]

troch·le·a (trɒkli:ə) *n.* (*anat.*) a bone structure resembling a pulley, e.g. the surface of the inner condyle of the humerus, with which the ulna articulates **troch·lé·ar** *adj.* of or connected with a trochlea [L. = pulley]

trochlear muscle the superior oblique muscle of the eye, which controls its downward and lateral motion

trochlear nerve either one of the fourth pair of cranial nerves, which are motor nerves for trochlear muscles

tro·choid (trɒukɔid) **1.** *adj.* (*anat.*, of a joint) rotating on a longitudinal axis ‖ (*geom.*) of a curve generated by a point in the plane of one curve rolling on another **2.** *n.* (*anat.*) a trochoid joint ‖ (*geom.*) a trochoidal curve **tro·chói·dal** *adj.* [fr. Gk *trochoeides*, wheel-like]

troch·o·phore (trɒkəfɔr, trɒkəfour) *n.* (*zool.*) the free-swimming ciliated larval stage of many annelid worms, mollusks, rotifers and other aquatic invertebrates [fr. Gk *trochos*, wheel + *-phoros*, bearing]

trod *past* and alt. *past part.* of TREAD

trodden alt. *past part.* of TREAD

trog·lo·dyte (trɒgləḍait) *n.* a prehistoric cave dweller ‖ a person who lives in a house built in the living rock ‖ an anthropoid ape **trog·lo·dyt·ic** (trɒgləḍitik), **trog·lo·dýt·i·cal** *adjs* [fr. L. *troglodyta* fr. Gk]

troi·ka (trɔ́ikə) *n.* a Russian carriage drawn by three horses abreast ‖ such a team of horses ‖ a group of three, esp. of rulers [Russ.]

Trois-Ri·vières (trwæri:vjer) (*Eng.* Three Rivers) a port (pop. 50,466) in Quebec, Canada, on the St Lawrence, founded in 1634

Tro·jan (tróuḍʒən) **1.** *adj.* of ancient Troy, its people or culture **2.** *n.* a native of ancient Troy **to work like a Trojan** to work intensely hard [fr. L. *Troianus*]

Trojan War (*Gk mythol.*) the 10-year siege of Troy by the Greeks, provoked by Paris' abduction of Helen, wife of Menelaus of Sparta. Agamemnon attacked Troy with an army which included Achilles, Patroclus, Odysseus, Nestor and two warriors called Ajax. The Trojans under Hector kept up their resistance until they were tricked (despite the warnings of Cassandra and Laocoon) into hauling inside the walls a huge wooden horse which the Greeks had apparently abandoned, but which in fact was full of Greek soldiers who, once inside, were able to sack the city. The story of the war, which is thought to reflect a real siege of Troy c. 1200 B.C., is the subject of Homer's 'Iliad'. It has been the greatest single pagan influence on later art, being a repository of allusion, metaphor and situation

troll (troul) **1.** *v.t.* to sing (a song) in a loud, jolly, carefree way ‖ to fish in (a lake etc.), or to fish for, by drawing a line with a spoon attached behind a boat ‖ *v.i.* to fish in this way ‖ to sing away loudly and merrily **2.** *n.* the act of trolling ‖ the spoon or spoon and line used in trolling ‖ (*Br.*) the reel of a fishing rod [etym. doubtful]

troll *n.* (*Scand. mythol.*) one of the supernatural beings, formerly thought of as giants, but later as dwarfs, inhabiting caves, hills etc. [O.N.]

trol·ley, trol·ly (trɒli:) *pl.* **trol·leys, trol·lies** *n.* (*Br.*) a small, low, four-wheeled vehicle used for transporting goods ‖ (*Br., rail.*) a handcar ‖ a grooved wheel, at the end of a pole, running along an overhead wire from which electric power is conducted to the motor of a vehicle ‖ a wheeled basket or carriage etc. that runs suspended from an overhead track ‖ a trolleybus ‖ a streetcar ‖ (*Br.*) a tea wagon [etym. doubtful]

trol·ley·bus (trɒli:bʌs) *n.* an electric bus powered from overhead wires but running on tires (not on a laid track)

trolley car a streetcar

trol·lop (trɒləp) *n.* a slattern [etym. doubtful]

Trol·lope (trɒləp), Anthony (1815-82), English novelist. His most successful novels center in the imaginary cathedral town of Barchester and portray clerical life and provincial society with realism, a touch of satire, and neat character drawing. They include 'The Warden' (1855), 'Barchester Towers' (1857), 'Doctor Thorne' (1858) and 'The Last Chronicle of Barset' (1867)

trolly *TROLLEY

trom·bone (trɒmboun) *n.* (*mus.*) a brass wind instrument consisting of a metal U-shaped tube bent twice upon itself and ending in a trumpet-shaped mouth, with a slide for controlling the length of vibrating column of air, or (rarely) valves, like a trumpet ‖ (*mus.*) an organ stop having a comparable tone **trom·bón·ist** *n.* [fr. Ital. fr. *tromba*, trumpet]

trom·mel (trɒməl) *n. (mining)* a revolving sieve used for [illegible]

tro·mom·e·ter (troumɒmɪtər) *n.* an instrument for detecting and recording [illegible] [fr. Gk *tromos*, trembling + METER]

Tromp (trɒmp), Maarten Harpertszoon (1597-1653), Dutch admiral. His victory over a Spanish fleet (1639) marked the end of [illegible] naval power. He won control [illegible] English Channel from England in the 1st Dutch War, but was twice defeated in 1653 and killed in the final battle

trompe (trɒmp) *n.* an apparatus for producing a blast in a forge or furnace by means of a column of water descending in a tube to suck air down [F.]

trompe l'œil (trɒmplɔɪ, trɔplœj) *n. (painting)* an illusory effect of reality produced e.g. by shading and perspective [F. = trick the eye]

Trom·sø (trɒmsou) a fishing port (pop. 46,454) in N. Norway; polar research stations

Trond·heim (trɒnheim) a port (pop. 135,100) and former capital (pre-11th c.) of Norway, on the central west coast. Industries: fishing, shipbuilding, mechanical engineering, hydroelectricity. Gothic cathedral (12th-13th cc.)

troop (tru:p) **1.** *n.* (*pl.*) soldiers, armed forces [a body of soldiers, esp. a unit of cavalry under a captain, a unit of artillery within a battery or a unit of armored vehicles] ‖ a scout unit ‖ a lot of people, *troops of summer visitors* ‖ a herd or flock **2.** *v.i.* (often with 'off') to go in groups or crowds, *they went trooping off to the museum* ‖ to go in a more or less orderly file, *they trooped into the canteen* [O.F. *trope*, fr. *troupe*]

troop carrier an armored vehicle for cross-country transport of infantry ‖ an aircraft for carrying troops with their equipment to an operational zone

troop·er (tru:pər) *n.* a cavalry soldier with the rank of private ‖ a private in a state police, esp. one using a motorcycle ‖ a mounted policeman [(*Br.*) a troopship]

Trooping the Color a ceremonial mounting of the guard on the British sovereign's official birthday, in the presence of the sovereign, the regimental colors being carried along the ranks of the Brigade of Guards

troop·ship (tru:pʃip) *n.* a ship for transporting troops

tro·pae·o·lin, tro·pe·o·lin (troupi:əlɪn) various orange and orange-yellow azo dyes, some of which are used for staining in biological work [TROPAEOLUM]

tro·pae·o·lum (troupi:ələm) *n.* a member of *Tropaeolum*, fam. *Tropaeolaceae*, a genus of mainly climbing, flowering plants native to South America, esp. *T. majus*, the nasturtium [Mod. L. dim. of Gk *tropaion*, trophy]

trope (troup) *n. (rhet.)* a word or expression used figuratively ‖ a medieval liturgical interpolation, melodic or textual [fr. L. *tropus* fr. Gk]

tropeolin *TROPAEOLIN

troph·ic (trɒfɪk) *adj.* relating to nutrition, *trophic ulcers* [fr. Gk *trophikos* fr. *trophe*, nourishment]

troph·o·blast (trɒfəblæst) *n. (embry.)* a specialized ectodermic layer on the outside of the blastula in many mammal embryos. It is believed to attach the egg to the wall of the uterus and to supply food to the embryo **troph·o·blas·tic** *adj.* [fr. Gk *trophe*, nourishment + *blastos*, germ]

troph·o·plasm (trɒfəplæzəm) vegetative part of a cell (cf. IDIOPLASM; cf. KINOPLASM) [fr. Gk *trophē*, nourishment + PLASM]

tro·phy (troufi:) *pl.* **tro·phies** *n.* a silver cup or other object won in a sporting contest ‖ a mounted hunting memorial, e.g. a fox's mask ‖ any object cherished as a memento of a success won ‖ (in ancient Greece and Rome) a memorial consisting of armor, weapons etc. taken from an enemy and set up in honor of a god ‖ an architectural or decorative motif [illegible] spear, plumed helmet, standard etc. [F. *trophée* fr. L. fr. Gk]

trop·ic (trɒpɪk) **1.** *n.* either of two parallels of latitude on the globe passing through the most northerly and southerly points on the earth's surface (approx. 23½° N. and S.) at which the sun can be vertically [illegible] of [illegible] the two circles [illegible] which the sun just reaches at the point of its greatest declination ‖ **the Tropics** [illegible] tween the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn **2.** *adj.* pertaining to the [illegible]

tropical a climatic regime characterized by high temperatures (minimum average 64° F.) and heavy rainfall (yearly minimum about 60 ins.) throughout the year, except on the tropical margins, where there is a distinct dry season

[illegible] aquariums

tropical year a solar year

tropic bird any of [illegible] *Phaethontidae*, a genus of tropical seabirds. They have white plumage with black markings, and the central pair of tail feathers is [illegible]

Tropic of Cancer the parallel of latitude [illegible]

Tropic of Capricorn the parallel of latitude [illegible]

tro·pism (troupɪzəm) *n.* the involuntary movement or orientation toward (positive tropism) or away from (negative tropism) a source of stimulus, e.g. a response of plants to light (*TAXIS) [fr. Gk *tropos*, a turning]

tropocollagen (trɒpəkɒlədʒɪn) *n.* [illegible] a fundamental precursor of connective tissue [illegible] lar elongated molecules

trop·o·log·i·cal (trɒpəlɒdʒɪk'l) *adj.* of or involving tropology

tropology (trɒpɒlədʒi:) *n.* [illegible] **tropologies** [illegible] the use of metaphors in speaking or writing ‖ figurative exegesis of the Bible, stressing moral meaning ‖ a collection of tropes or a treatise on figurative language [fr. L.L. *tropologia* fr. Gk]

trop·o·pause (trɒpəpɔz) *n.* the level separating the troposphere and the stratosphere, occurring at an altitude of 5-10 miles [fr. *tropos*, a turn- [illegible]

trop·o·phyte (trɒpəfaɪt) *n.* a plant which is mesophytic in summer and xerophytic in winter [fr. Gk *tropos*, a turning + *phuton*, a [illegible]

trop·o·sphere (trɒpəsfiər) *n.* a division of the earth's atmosphere extending from ground level to altitudes ranging 5-10 miles (depending on season and where it is measured on the earth). It is the region in which the temperature declines rapidly with altitude and which contains most of the moisture in the atmosphere, and is therefore the region where convection currents (winds) and clouds are found (*TROPOPAUSE) [fr. Gk *tropos*, a turn- [illegible]

tropospheric scatter **1.** the scatter propagation of radio waves by a result of irregularities in the physical properties of the troposphere **2.** an over-the-horizon ground-to-ground multichannel radio system that utilizes the reflective properties of the troposphere

Tros·sachs, the (trɒsəks) a romantic wooded mountain valley in Perth, Scotland

trot (trɒt) *n.* a setline = one of the short attached lines

trot *pres. part.* **trot·ting** *past* and *past part.* **trot·ted** *v.i.* (of a horse etc.) to move at a steady [illegible] pairs and the rhythm duple (not quadruple) (of bipeds) to move at a pace between walking and running ‖ *v.t.* to make (a horse) trot ‖ to go (a specified distance) at this gait **to trot out** (*pop.*) to produce or introduce (an often repeated joke, superior knowledge etc.) for admiration or consideration or approval [O.F. *troter*]

trot *n.* the action of trotting = the sound of a horse trotting ‖ (*pop.*) a crib (translation used by students) [F.]

Trotsky [illegible] to the socialist doctrine of Leon Trotsky (1879- [illegible]

troth (trɔθ, trouθ) *n. (rhet.)* one's plighted word **to plight one's troth** (*rhet.*) to pledge one's loyalty in betrothal [O.E. *treowth*, truth]

trot·line (trɒtlaɪn) *n.* a setline

Trot·sky (trɒtski:), Leon (Lev Davidovich Bronstein, 1879-1940), Russian revolutionist. Returning to Russia (1917) after long periods of imprisonment and exile, he played a leading [illegible] was minister of war (1918-25), but, after Le- [illegible]

trotsk [illegible]

armed revolution in every country **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Trotsky or his ideas or followers

Trot·sky·ite (trɒtskɪ·aɪt) **1.** *n.* a Trotskyist **2.** *adj.* Trotskyist

trot·ter (trɒtər) *n.* a horse bred and trained for trotting races ‖ the foot of a pig or other animal, esp. as food

trotting race a form of horse racing. Specially bred horses race at a trot, pulling a sulky on which the driver sits

trou·ba·dour (tru:bədɔr, tru:bədu:ər) *n.* one of a class of poets and poet-musicians, often of noble birth or knightly rank, and sometimes itinerant, living in S. France, N. Spain and Italy in the 11th, 12th and 13th cc. (cf. TROUVÈRE). They wrote mainly in the langue d'oc, on courtly love and deeds of chivalry, and are responsible for many set forms of verse (*BERTRAN DE BORN) ‖ a strolling minstrel [F. fr. Prov.]

trou·ble (trʌb'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **trou·bling** *past* and *past part.* **trou·bled** *v.t.* to cause to worry or grieve ‖ to disturb mentally ‖ to afflict, *troubled by rheumatism* ‖ to put to inconvenience ‖ to make turbid ‖ *v.i.* to put oneself to some inconvenience, *don't trouble to fetch it* **2.** *n.* worry ‖ misfortune ‖ a difficult situation = a person or thing that causes difficulty = effort, pains, *he takes trouble with his work* ‖ (*pop.*) that which is wrong, *the trouble with you is that you don't try* ‖ (*pl.*) social disturbances ‖ a physical weakness or ailment not specifically named, *stomach trouble* **to take trouble** to exert oneself and be painstaking [O.F. *troubler*]

troubled waters [illegible] ties for somebody which someone not concerned may be tempted to turn to his own profit

trou·ble·mak·er (trʌb'lmeikər) *n.* a person who sets up discord between others

trou·ble·shoot·er (trʌb'lʃu:tər) *n.* a person employed to locate faults in power circuits etc. = a mediator in social disputes ‖ an expert at detecting and dissolving an obstruction to business, political or military affairs

trou·ble·some (trʌb'lsəm) *adj.* giving trouble

trou·blous (trʌbləs) *adj. (rhet.)* disturbed or disturbing [O.F. *troubleus*]

trough (trɔf, trɒf) *n.* a long open receptacle for animal food etc. ‖ a similar receptacle for washing ore, kneading dough etc. ‖ a depression, esp. between ocean waves ‖ (*meteorol.*) a long, narrow area of low atmospheric pressure between areas of higher pressure ‖ a water conduit, esp. a rainwater gutter under the eaves of a roof ‖ the low point in a business cycle (*statistics*) the low point in a curve between higher points (*geol.*) a valley that is longer than it is wide [O.E. *trog*]

trounce (trauns) *pres. part.* **trounc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **trounced** *v.t.* to defeat over- [illegible]

troupe (tru:p) *n.* a company of entertainers, acrobats etc. **troup·er** *n.* a member of a troupe, esp. one on tour **a real trouper** a person who can be relied on to show team spirit in all cir- [illegible]

trousers [illegible] ten called a 'pair of trousers') extending from the waist to the ankles and divided so that the wearer's legs are separately covered (*Br.*) a [illegible]

trouser suit (*Br.*) a pant-suit

trous·seau (tru:sou, *pl.* **trous·seaux** (tru:sou, [illegible]

trout (traut) *pl.* **trout, trouts** *n.* any of several genera *Salmo* and *Salvelinus*, closely related [illegible] freshwater species [O.E. *truht*]

[illegible] 14th c., writing in the langue d'oil, and famous

trove (trouv) *TREASURE-TROVE

[illegible] wrongfully detained [O.F. *trover*, to find]

[illegible] , bird

trow·el·ling *past* and *past part.* **trow·elled**, esp. *Br* **trow·elled** to spread, smooth, shape etc with a trowel [M.E. *truel* fr. O.F. *truele*]

Troy (trɔi) an ancient city (*TROJAN WAR) near the western entrance to the Dardanelles, in modern Turkey. Excavations, begun (1871) by Schliemann, revealed nine successive cities on the site, dating from Neolithic to Roman [illegible]

Troyes (trwæ) the chief town (pop. 72,167) in Aube, France, and historic capital of Champagne, on the upper Seine, center of the hosiery industry. Gothic cathedral (13th-14th cc.), churches (12th-16th cc.)

Troyes, Treaty of an agreement (1420) between Henry V of England and Charles VI of France during the Hundred Years' War. Henry was to marry Charles's daughter and was to succeed to the French throne after Charles's death. The treaty was repudiated (1429) by Charles VII

troy weight a system of weight units used esp for precious metals (*MEASURES AND WEIGHTS) [after TROYES, France, where it was first used]

tru·an·cy (tru:ənsi:) *pl.* **tru·an·cies** *n.* an act or instance of playing truant || the state of being truant

tru·ant (tru:ənt) **1.** *n.* a pupil who stays away from school without permission || anyone who absents himself from work or duty without good reason **to play truant** to absent oneself in this manner **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to a truant || (*rhet.*) idle, wandering, *truant thoughts* [O.F. = beggar, prob. fr. Celt.]

truce (tru:s) *n.* a temporary peace arranged between enemies or opponents [M.E. *trewes, triewes* pl. of *trewe, triewe*, truth to a promise]

tru·cial (tru:ʃəl) *adj.* denoting or relating to any of the Trucial States, or their rulers, or to the coast of the Persian Gulf where the Trucial States are situated [fr. TRUCE]

Trucial States or **Trucial Oman** *UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

truck (trʌk) **1.** *n.* commodities suitable for exchange, barter or sale in small quantities || barter as a practice || vegetables raised to sell || (*pop.*) dealings, *she won't have any truck with him* || odds and ends of little value || (*Br. hist.*) goods supplied in lieu of money wages, a method of payment suppressed by the Truck Acts of the 19th c. **2.** *v.t.* to exchange, barter or trade || (*Br. hist.*) to pay on the truck system || *v.i.* to exchange or barter goods [O.F. *troquer*, to exchange]

truck **1.** *n.* a strong, usually four-wheeled vehicle used for road transport of heavy loads || a wheeled vehicle, often with a flat top, for moving loads e.g. in a warehouse || (*Br., rail.*) an open freight car || (*rail.*) a revolving undercarriage on wheels || (*naut.*) a wooden disk at a masthead, with holes for fastening halyards || a handcart for moving loads on a railroad platform etc. || shelved framework mounted on wheels **2.** *v.t.* to transport in or on a truck [prob fr. L. *trochus*, a hoop]

truck·age (trʌkidʒ) *n.* transportation by truck || the charge for this

trucker (trʌkər) *n.* a truck farmer

trucker *n.* a person in the business of transporting goods by truck || a truck driver

truck farm a market garden **truck farmer** a market gardener

truck·le (trʌk'l) *pres. part* **truck·ling** *past* and *past part.* **truck·led** *v.i.* (with 'to') to cringe, be servile [A.F. *trucle*, a pulley]

truckle bed a low bed mounted on small wheels that can be stowed away easily under a higher bed

truc·u·lent (trʌkjulənt) *adj.* (of a person or behavior) sharply self-assertive || (of criticisms etc.) harsh and scathing [fr. L. *truculentus*, savage]

Tru·deau (tru:dou), Pierre Elliot (1921–), Canadian statesman. He was appointed minister of justice and attorney-general of Canada (Apr. [illegible]) by Lester Pearson, [illegible] Liberal party and was elected prime minister (Apr. 1968). He invoked (1970) emergency powers [illegible] Quebec. His party lost its majority in parliament in 1972 and Trudeau formed a coalition with the New Democratic Party. Although the Liberals regained a parliamentary majority in 1974, they were defeated in May 1979, and Trudeau resigned as prime minister. He was returned to office in Feb. 1980 and oversaw the rewriting of the federal constitution, which became law in 1982. Trudeau resigned as prime minister in June 1984

trudge (trʌdʒ) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **trudg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **trudged** *v.i.* to walk doggedly under fatiguing conditions || *v.t.* to cover (a distance) in this way **2.** *n.* a long walk in such conditions [etym. doubtful]

trudg·en, trudg·eon (trʌdʒən) *n.* the trudgen stroke

trudgen stroke a stroke in swimming combining a scissors kick and alternate overarm movement [after John *Trudgen*, 19th-c. English swimmer]

true (tru:) **1.** *adj.* in agreement with fact || faithful to another or others, or to a cause or allegiance, *a true friend, true to his principles* || rightful, *the true heir* || genuine, sincere, *a true Christian* || accurate, correct, *true to a thousandth of an inch* || correctly and accurately shaped, fitted, placed etc., *these boards are not true* || properly so called, *true statesmanship, the whale is a true mammal* **to come true** to turn out in reality as desired, expected or prophesied **2.** *adv.* accurately, *to aim true* || (*biol.*) in conformity with the characteristics of the stock, *to breed true* **3.** *v.t. pres. part.* **true·ing, tru·ing** *past* and *past part.* **trued** (often with 'up') to make accurate, straight, level etc. or adjust so as to conform to a standard **4.** *n.* **in (out of) true** correctly (not correctly) aligned or adjusted [O.E. *trēowe*]

true bill a legal indictment found by a grand jury to be justified by the evidence

true-blue (tru:blu:) *adj.* utterly loyal || (*Br.*) staunchly Conservative in politics

true-bred (tru:bred) *adj.* of unmixed breed, purebred

true north the direction determined by the geographic north pole of the earth (cf. MAGNETIC NORTH)

truf·fle (trʌfəl) *n.* the very dark brown, edible fruiting body of *Tuber*, a genus of fungi (class *Ascomycetes*) growing underground in parts of Europe. Truffles are esteemed as a delicacy [prob. fr. O.F. *trufe, truffe*]

trug (trʌg) *n.* (*Br.*) a rounded oblong shallow basket of wood strips or plastic, with a handle, for garden produce [perh. var. of TROUGH]

tru·ism (tru:izəm) *n.* a statement the truth of which is self-evident

Tru·ji·llo (tru:hi:jou) a coastal city and commercial center (pop. 240,322) in N.W. Peru. The ruins of the pre-Incan city of Chan-Chan lie four miles to the east

Tru·ji·llo Mo·li·na (tru:hi:jɔmɔli:nə), Rafael Leonidas (1891-1961), president of the Dominican Republic (1930-8, 1942-52). His absolute dictatorship achieved some economic progress but aroused widespread opposition. He was assassinated

tru·ly (tru:li:) *adv.* truthfully, in accordance with the truth || (*intensive*) utterly, really, *a truly lamentable performance* || accurately, *foundations laid truly* **yours truly** a formal ending for an impersonal letter, followed by the signature [O.E. *trēowlice*]

Tru·man (tru:mən), Harry S (1884-1972), 33rd president (1945-53) of the U.S.A., a Democrat, who succeeded on the death of President Franklin Roosevelt. After Germany's surrender (1945) he attended the Potsdam Conference, and ordered the dropping of the atomic bomb on Japan. He unified (1947) the army, navy, and air force under the U.S. Department of Defense. In the cold war which followed the 2nd world war he formulated the Truman Doctrine. Military and economic aid was given to Greece and Turkey to counter Soviet influence in that area. The policy of resisting Soviet expansion was strengthened by the Marshall Plan and the Point Four Program. Plagued by the Republican-controlled 80th Congress (1946-8), Truman had difficulty in implementing his Fair Deal. He promoted the formation (1949) of NATO. He ordered (1950) U.S. troops to the defense of South Korea, placing them under the aegis of the United Nations but assuming the leadership of the Allied cause in the Korean War. His administration was marked by the 'Red Scare' of the early 1950s

Truman Doctrine a U.S. foreign policy doctrine (1947) formulated by President Harry S Truman, which declared that 'whenever aggression, direct or indirect, threatened the peace and security of the United States, action would be taken to stop that aggression'. The doctrine was applied esp. in Greece and Turkey

Trum·bull (trʌmb'l), Jonathan (1710-85), American political leader and governor (1769-84) of the colony of Connecticut. During the Revolutionary War he was a chief counselor of George Washington

trump (trʌmp) **1.** *n.* (*card games*) any card of a suit designated as having temporarily a higher rank than the other suits || (*pl.*) this suit of cards || (*pop.*) a person who gives one great help in a crisis **to turn up trumps** (*Br.*, of a person) to show an excellent side to one's character, esp. by giving help in some crisis **2.** *v.t.* to take (a card) with a trump card, play a trump card on || *v.i.* to play a card from the trump suit **to trump up** to concoct fraudulently (an excuse, charge etc.) [alt. fr. TRIUMPH]

trump card a trump || an ultimate course of action which one believes cannot fail

trump·er·y (trʌmpəri:) **1.** *pl.* **trump·er·ies** *n.* worthless articles || nonsense **2.** *adj.* worthless, paltry (though often showy) [F. *tromperie*, deceit]

trum·pet (trʌmpit) **1.** *n.* (*mus.*) a wind instrument fashioned from a long metal tube, with a small cup-shaped mouthpiece and a wide, curved, funnel-shaped free end. The type used in the orchestra and in dance bands has three valves || something resembling this in shape, *an car trumpet* || an organ stop with a tone like a trumpet's || the sound made by a trumpet || a similar sound, esp. that of an elephant **to blow one's own trumpet** to praise oneself to others **2.** *v.t.* to announce by, or as if by, sounding a trumpet || *v.i.* to play the trumpet || to make a sound like that of a trumpet [F. *trompette*]

trumpet creeper *Campsis radicans*, fam. *Bignoniaceae*, a North American creeper having large, red, trumpet-shaped flowers

trum·pet·er (trʌmpitər) *n.* a person who plays a trumpet || a soldier, herald etc. who signals on a trumpet || a trumpeter swan || a member of *Psophia*, fam. *Psophiidae*, esp. *P. crepitans*, a long-legged, long-necked South American bird with a loud cry || a member of *Latris*, fam. *Latrididae*, esp. *L. lineata*, a food fish of New Zealand and Australia || any of various other fishes that make a trumpetlike sound when taken from the water || a pigeon of an Asiatic breed with a crested crown and feathered feet

trumpeter swan *Olor buccinator*, a North American wild swan

Trum·pler (trʌmplər), Robert Julius (1886-1956), Swiss-U.S. astronomer, noted for his research into galactic star clusters, observational tests of relativity theory, and the study of Mars

trun·cate (trʌŋkeit) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **trun·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **trun·cat·ed** to shorten by cutting off the top or end || (*crystall.*) to replace (an angle, edge, corner) by a plane, esp. a plane inclined equally to adjacent faces **2.** *adj.* (*biol.*) ending as though cut off at the tip **trun·cat·ed** *adj.* [fr. L. *truncare* (*truncatus*)]

trun·ca·tion (trʌŋkéiʃən) *n.* a truncating or being truncated || (*banking*) a system of storing customers' cancelled checks in lieu of returning them with monthly statements [fr. L.L. *truncatio* (*truncationis*)]

trun·cheon (trʌnʃən) *n.* a policeman's nightstick [O.F. *tronchon*]

trun·dle (trʌnd'l) **1.** *n.* a small wheel or roller || the act of trundling || a lantern pinion or one of its bars || a mechanism for transmitting motion in an organ-stop action **2.** *v. pres. part.* **trun·dling** *past* and *past part.* **trun·dled** *v.t.* to cause (esp. a heavy, awkward object) to roll along || *v.i.* to roll awkwardly on or as if on wheels [O.E. *trendel*, a circle, ring]

trundle bed a truckle bed

trunk (trʌnk) **1.** *n.* the main stem of a tree, excluding branches and roots || the human or animal body excluding the head and limbs || a proboscis, esp. of an elephant || the thorax of an insect || the main stem of a blood vessel or nerve || a trunk line || (*archit.*) the central shaft of a column || a large piece of heavy luggage with a hinged lid, used for transporting a quantity of clothes etc. on a journey || the covered luggage container of an automobile || a perforated box for keeping fish alive in after they have been caught || a large piece of heavy luggage with a hinged lid, used for transporting a quantity of clothes etc. on a journey || the covered luggage container of an automobile || a perforated box for keeping fish alive in after they have been caught || the pipe piston of a trunk engine || (*naut.*) the part of a cabin rising above deck level, or the superstructure above the hatches || (*naut.*) a watertight housing for a centerboard or rudder (*pl.*) a man's bathing suit || (*pl.*) light

shorts worn for sports **2.** *adj.* of a main line in a rail, road, telephone etc. system [O.F. *tronc*]

trunk call a long-distance telephone call

trunk engine a steam engine having a pipe piston (trunk), wide enough for one end of the connecting rod to be attached to the crank and the other to pass through the trunk and be pivoted to the piston ‖ an engine with a trunk piston to the open end of which the connecting rod is pivoted. Most internal-combustion engines are of this type

trunk hose (*hist.*) short, puffed-out breeches reaching halfway down the thigh, worn esp. in the late 16th c.

trunk line the main telephone connection between exchanges at a considerable distance from one another ‖ a main line in a rail or other transport system

trun·nion (trʌ́njən) *n.* (*mech.*) a cylindrical pivot around which a piece may turn ‖ each of the two fixed projecting gudgeons on the side of a cannon which rest on the carriage and allow movement in the vertical plane [fr. F. *trognon*, stump]

truss (trʌs) *n.* a padded belt or other device used to support a hernia ‖ a supporting framework e.g. for a bridge, roof etc. ‖ (*Br.*) a bundle of hay or straw of standard weight ‖ (*archit.*) a projection of stone, wood etc. like a large corbel, to support a structure ‖ (*naut.*) a heavy iron fitting for securing the lower yards to the mast, esp. a ring around the lower mast with a pivot attachment to a lower yard at the center | a compact terminal flower or fruit cluster [F. *trousse*]

truss *v.t.* to tie up by binding fast | to secure the limbs of (a chicken etc.) with skewers in preparation for cooking ‖ to support with a truss or trusses [fr. F. *trousser*]

trust (trʌst) *n.* confidence in a person or thing because of the qualities one perceives or seems to perceive in him or it ‖ the person in whom or thing in which one has confidence | acceptance of something as true or reliable without being able to verify it, *on trust* ‖ a responsibility, charge or duty involving the confidence of others, *a position of trust* ‖ a person or thing committed to one as a charge, duty etc. | faith in the future ‖ the responsibility resulting from having others' confidence placed in one, *he considered his office a sacred trust* ‖ (*law*) an equitable right or interest in a property held by one person on behalf of another | the property so administered ‖ a body of trustees ‖ an association of companies organized for defeating competition, obliging the shareholders in each to transfer their stock to a central committee and to surrender voting rights while retaining rights to profit shares [O.N. *traust*]

trust *v.t.* to have faith or trust in, *she trusts him implicitly* ‖ to rely on (someone) to do something or permit (someone) to use something in the proper way ‖ to believe, *if one can trust the report in the papers* ‖ to confide (someone or something) to a person's responsible care | to commit someone or something to the responsible care of (a person) ‖ *v.i.* to have faith, *to trust in God* ‖ (with 'to') to resign hopefully one's chances of success, *to trust to luck* [O.N. *treysta*]

trust company any corporation formed in order to function as a trustee | a bank formed under state laws for handling trusts as well as performing ordinary bank duties except the issuing of bank notes

trus·tee (trʌstí:) *n.* a person legally invested with property rights in the interests of another ‖ each of a body of people, often elected, managing the affairs of an institution | a country responsible for a trust territory ‖ a garnishee

trustee process the process of attachment by garnishment

trus·tee·ship (trʌstí:ʃip) *n.* a position as a trustee ‖ the work of a trustee | the administrative control exerted by a country over a trust territory placed under its authority

trust·ful (trʌ́stfəl) *adj.* ready to trust, not suspicious

trust fund a fund established (esp. by investment) for the benefit of a person or institution under provisions over which the beneficiary has no control and which a trustee has the duty of applying

trust·i·ly (trʌ́stili:) *adv.* in a trusty manner

trust·i·ness (trʌ́sti.nis) *n.* the quality of being trusty

trust·ing (trʌ́stiŋ) *adj.* disposed to trust

trust territory a non-self-governing territory placed under the authority of the United Nations or a deputed authority by the U.N. Trusteeship Council. Such a territory may be a former mandate under the League of Nations, a territory taken from an ex-enemy state after the 2nd world war, or one placed under such authority by the state responsible for its gov-

trust·wor·thi·ly (trʌstwə́rðili.) *adv.* in a trustworthy manner

trust·wor·thi·ness (trʌstwə́rði.nis) *n.* the quality of being trustworthy

trust·wor·thy (trʌstwə́rði:) *adj.* deserving trust

trust·y (trʌsti.) **1.** *adj. comp* **trust·i·er** *superl* **trust·i·est** (*rhet.*) trustworthy **2.** *pl.* **trust·ies** *n.* a convict who is considered trustworthy and who is given special privileges

Truth (tru:θ), Sojourner (1797–1883), U.S. preacher, abolitionist and feminist. Born a slave and named Isabella Baumfree, she ran away (1827) and settled in New York City, where she joined a religious cult. Disillusioned, she broke with it (1843) and adopted the name Sojourner Truth as a symbol of her spiritual mission. She campaigned for black emancipation and women's suffrage, becoming the leading black woman orator. After the U.S. Civil War she helped in the resettlement of emancipated slaves and continued her work on behalf

truth (tru:θ) *pl.* **truths** (tru:ðz, tru:θs) *n.* the state or quality of being true ‖ something which is true | accuracy | sincerity, integrity, *he argued thus in all truth* | agreement with fact, *how can you test the truth of what he says?* **truth·ful** *adj.* telling the truth | habitually telling the truth | (of a story, account, evidence etc.) true [O.E. *triewth, trywth, trēowth*]

truth-in-lend·ing (trú:θinlendiŋ) *n.* (*banking*) 1968 requirement that full disclosure of credit terms be made to consumers

Truth Squad a team of propagandists devoted to denying (false) statements made by the opposition, esp. regarding controversial political issues

truth table (*computer*) a compilation of switching function to follow a logical path in which the all configurations of input and output are presented, showing the truth or falsity of each configuration; used as the basis for a logical integrated circuit

try (trai) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **try·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tried** *v.t.* to attempt to do, *he tried skiing but never liked it* | to test the operation of, *try the brakes* ‖ to test experimentally, *try twice the quantity* ‖ to submit (someone) to judicial inquiry | to submit (a case) to judicial examination | to bore, irritate, to fatigue | to strain (the eyes, someone's patience etc.) ‖ to attempt to open (a door, window etc.) in order to see if it is fastened ‖ to submit (something) to a testing experience. *v.i.* (often with 'to' or 'and' and a coordinate verb) to make an effort to do something, *try and be patient* | to make an experiment **to try it on** (*Br.*) to see how far one can go in some attempt to deceive or wheedle, well knowing there is little chance of succeeding **to try on** to put (a garment) on to test it for fit or see if one likes it **to try one's hand** to see if one has an aptitude for something by attempting it **to try out** to use in order to test the efficiency or quality of | to test the ability of (someone) to perform a given job etc. | to render down (blubber or fat) **to try out for** to submit oneself to a test or audition in order to gain a place e.g. on a team or in the cast of a play **2.** *pl.* **tries** *n.* an effort. (*rugby*) a score of 3 points made by touching down the ball in the opponents' in-goal, entitling the scoring side to attempt to convert the try into a goal [O.F. *trier*]

noyance | causing worry or affliction

try·ma (tráimə) *n.* (*bot.*) a nutlike drupe, e.g. the fruit of the walnut, in which the epicarp and mesocarp separate from the hard two-valved

Try·on (tráiən), William (1729–88), British colo Carolina, he suppressed colonial agitation against British taxation and refused the colo (1771–80) of New York, he vigorously supported

try-on (tráiɔn, tráiɒn) *n.* (*Br., pop.*) an attempt

try-out (tráiaut) *n.* a practical test of efficiency | an opportunity to demonstrate qualifications, e.g. for a role in a play etc. | a performance or series of performances of a play before its official opening, to test the reaction of the audi-

tryp·a·no·some (tripənəsoum) *n.* a member of *Trypanosoma*, fam. *Trypanosomatidae*, a genus of parasitic infusorian flagellate protozoans which live in the blood of man and other vertebrates and are the cause of sleeping sickness and other serious diseases [Mod. L. fr. Gk *trupanon*, borer + *soma*, body]

any disease caused by a trypanosome, esp. sleeping sickness

tryp·sin (tripsin) *n.* a pancreatic enzyme, splitting proteins into amino acids **tryp·tic** (triptik) *adj.* of or relating to trypsin [perh. fr. Gk *truein*, to rub down, digest]

tryp·sin·i·za·tion (tripsinəzeiʃən) *n.* (*physiol.*) the process of digestion

tryp·to·phan (triptəfæn) *n.* a crystalline amino acid, $(C_8H_6N)CH_2CH(NH_2)COOH$, resulting e.g. from tryptic digestion, and necessary in the nutrition of humans and animals [fr. TRYPTIC + Gk *phainein*, to appear]

tryp·to·phane (triptəfein) *n.* tryptophan

try·sail (trai'l) *n.* (*naut.*) a small triangular sail bent to a gaff and hoisted on a small mast behind a lower mast, esp. as a storm sail

try square an instrument having a flat metal blade at right angles to the handle, used for measuring right angles

tryst (trist, traist) *n.* (*rhet.*) an agreement between lovers to meet at a certain time and place. (*rhet.*) that meeting [fr. M.E. *triste*, trust]

Tsam·kong (tsumkɔŋ) a port (pop. 269,000) in S. Kwangtung, China, on Kwangchow Bay, under extensive development since 1955

Tsang-po (tsunpɔ) *BRAHMAPUTRA

tsar *CZAR

tsarina *CZARINA

tset·se, tzet·ze (tsetsi:, tsi:tsi:) *n.* the tsetse fly [Tswana (Bantu language of Botswana)]

tsetse fly, tzetze fly a member of *Glossina*, fam. *Glossinidae*, a genus of central and S. African bloodsucking flies which transmit sleeping sickness and other diseases to man and cause a highly fatal disease in domestic animals, esp. cattle and horses

T-72 *n.* (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. tank with 120-mm smooth-bore gun, panoramic day-night sight, and infrared searchlight or laser range finder

T-shirt (ti.ʃə:rt) *n.* a collarless, short-sleeved, pullover shirt, usually in cotton

Tshom·be (tʃombei), Moise (1919–69), Congolese statesman. He led his province of Katanga in secession from the Congo (1960–3), and was prime minister of the provisional government of the Congo (1964–5). He was condemned to

military tribunal. An airplane in which he was flying (July 1967) to the Balearic Is. was forced down in Algeria, where he died in captivity.

Tsi·nan (dʒi:nun) the ancient capital (pop. 867,379) of Shantung, China, a canal port near the Hwang-ho. Industries: textiles, food processing, mechanical engineering, light manufactures

Tsing·hai (tʃinhai) a province (area 278,300 sq. miles, pop. 3,897,706) of N.W. China. Capital

Tsing Hai (tʃinhai) (*Mongol* Koko Nor) a shal N.E. Tsinghai, China, at 10,500 ft.

Tsing·tao (tsintau, tʃindau) a port and industrial center (pop. 1,500,000) in E. Shantung, China. Industries: textiles, food processing, pa-

T-64 *n.* (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. tank, similar to T-62, with missile firing capacity

T-62 *n.* (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. tank with 115 mm main

T square a drawing instrument shaped like a T for drawing parallel lines or used to support a

emption

Tsu·shi·ma Islands (tsúːʃiːmə) two islands (area 269 sq. miles, pop 59,000) of Japan, between Kyushu and Korea: fishing. They are separate only at high tide

TTBT (*abbr.*) for Threshold Test Ban Treaty, signed by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. on July 3, 1974, prohibiting underground nuclear tests in excess of 150 kiloton limit

T-time (tíːtaɪm) *n.* (*aerospace*) the take-off or firing time

Tua·mo·tu Archipelago (tuːəmóutuː) *F* Tuamotu) a coral archipelago (area 330 sq. miles, pop. 8,537) comprising some 60 atolls and islets, in French Polynesia. Main islands: Rangiroa, Fakarava. Religion: mainly Roman Catholic Exports: copra, phosphates, mother-of-pearl

Tua·reg (twáreg) *n.* a member of a nomadic Berber people of the central and Western Sahara, Hamitic in speech and Moslem in religion. The men wear indigo-dyed veils over the lower part of the face, while the women go unveiled

tu·a·ta·ra (tuːətúrə) *n. Sphenodon punctatum*, a reptile (about two and a half feet in length) found only in little islands off the New Zealand coast

tub (tʌb) **1.** *n.* an open circular wooden vessel with a flat bottom, made of staves held together by hoops ‖ a similar vessel of metal, plastic etc. ‖ (*mining*) a bucket used for carrying ore etc. ‖ a boat used for practice rowing ‖ a tub and its contents or the contents of a tub, esp. this as a measure, *a tub of butter* ‖ (*pop.*) a slow or clumsy ship ‖ (*pop.*) a bathtub ‖ (*old-fash.*) the act of taking a bath **2.** *v. pres. part.* **tub·bing** *past* and *past part.* **tubbed** *v.t.* to wash in a tub ‖ to put or plant in a tub ‖ to train (a rower) in a tub ‖ *v.i.* (*old-fash.*) to take a bath ‖ to practice rowing in a tub [late M.E. *tubbe*]

tu·ba (túːbə, tjúːbə) *n.* one of several low-pitched musical instruments, having valves and a cupped mouthpiece. The largest often encircle the body of the musician. The bass tuba is normally the lowest bass brass instrument in an orchestra ‖ a powerful organ stop of 8-ft pitch ‖ *pl.* **tu·bae** (túːbiː, tjúːbiː) (*Rom. hist.*) a straight bronze war trumpet [L. – a trumpet]

tu·bal (túːbˈl, tjúːbˈl) *adj.* like or of a tube, esp. a Fallopian tube

tu·bate (túːbeit, tjúːbeit) *adj.* having or forming a tube

tub·by (tʌ́biː) *comp.* **tub·bi·er** *superl.* **tub·bi·est** *adj.* (esp. of a person) very fat and usually short [tub+shaped]

tube (tuːb, tjuːb) **1.** *n.* a long, narrow, hollow cylinder for holding or passing liquids, gases etc a small, flexible cylinder with a screw cap for holding toothpaste, mustard etc. ‖ a thin, hollow channel in a plant or animal, *bronchial tubes* (*Br.*) the subway ‖ a tunnel for motor or rail traffic ‖ an electron tube ‖ (with "the") (*slang*) television **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **tub·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tubed** to provide with tubes ‖ to enclose in tubes [F.]

tu·ber (tuːbər, tjúːbər) *n.* a modified underground stem (e.g. the potato), shortened, thickened and fleshy, with buds which may become new plants (cf. TUBEROUS ROOT) ‖ (*anat.*) a swelling ‖ a member of *Tuber*, a genus of underground fungi (TRUFFLE) [L. – swelling]

tu·ber·cle (tuːbərkˈl, tjúːbərkˈl) *n.* (*anat., zool.*) a small, round elevation, esp. of a bone ‖ (*med.*) a nodular lesion, esp. of a tuberculous infection (*bot.*) a small swelling or nodule, esp. one on the roots of leguminous plants ‖ a rib knob articulating with the transverse process of a vertebra ‖ a prominence marking the nuclei of various nerves of the central nervous system [fr. L. *tuberculum* dim. of *tuber*, a swelling]

tubercle bacillus *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, the microorganism causing tuberculosis

tu·ber·cu·lar (tubə́ːrkjulər, tjubə́ːrkjulər) *adj.* of, having or like tubercles ‖ tuberculous [fr. L. *tuberculum*, tubercle]

tu·ber·cu·late (tubə́rkjuleit, tjubə́rkjuleit) *adj.* (*bot.*) having tubercles **tu·ber·cu·lat·ed** *adj.* **tu·ber·cu·la·tion** *n.* [fr. Mod. L. *tuberculatus* fr

tuberculin (tubə́ːrkjulin, tjubə́ːrkjulin) *n.* extract of tuberculosis bacilli used in diagnosing tuberculosis [fr. L. *tuberculum*, tubercle]

tuberculin test [illegible] indicated by the appearance of inflammation at [illegible] in

tu·ber·cu·lo·sis (tubəːrkjulóusis, tjubəːrkjulóusis) *n.* a highly variable infectious disease of man and some other vertebrates caused by the tubercle bacillus. The disease may be acute or chronic and generally attacks the respiratory tract, although any tissue may be affected. The symptoms (fever, loss of weight etc.) are caused by the toxins produced by the infecting organism, which also cause the formation of characteristic nodes consisting of a packed mass of cells and disintegration products surrounding a knot of dead tissue [Mod. L. fr. *tuberculum*, tubercle]

tu·ber·cu·lous (tubə́ːrkjuləs, tjubə́ːrkjuləs) *adj.* having or pertaining to tuberculosis ‖ tubercular

tu·be·rose (túːbərouz, tjúːbərouz) *n. Polianthes tuberosa*, fam. *Amaryllidaceae*, a bulbous, low-growing plant, bearing fragrant white, lilylike flowers [fr. Mod. L. *tuberosa* fr. *tuberosus*, knobby]

tu·ber·ose (túːbərous, tjúːbərous) *adj.* tuberous

tu·ber·os·i·ty (tuːbərɔ́siti:, tjuːbərɔ́siti:) *pl.* **tu·ber·os·i·ties** *n.* a rounded eminence, e.g. on a bone for the attachment of a muscle or tendon [F. *tubérosité*]

tu·ber·ous (túːbərəs, tjúːbərəs) *adj.* (*bot.*) of, like, having or being a tuber or tubers ‖ reproducing by tubers [F. *tubéreux*]

tuberous root a thick root, e.g. the dahlia, like a tuber but bearing no buds to scale leaves

tu·bic·o·lous (tubíkələs, tjubíkələs) *adj.* (e.g. of certain annelids) living in a self-made tube ‖ (of certain spiders) weaving a tubelike web [fr. L *tubus*, a rube+*colere*, to dwell]

tub·ing (túːbiŋ, tjúːbiŋ) *n.* tubes collectively ‖ a set of tubes ‖ a piece of tube ‖ material for tubes

Tü·bin·gen (týbiŋən) a town (pop. 67,800) in Baden-Württemberg, West Germany, on the Neckar. University (1477)

Tub·man, William Vacanarat Shadrach (1895-1971), Liberian statesman, president of Liberia (1944-71)

tub-thump·er (tʌ́bθʌmpər) *n.* someone who is often guilty of tub-thumping

tub-thump·ing (tʌ́bθʌmpiŋ) *n.* the use of ranting, extravagant language in speeches, sermons etc

tu·bu·lar (túːbjulər, tjúːbjulər) *adj.* of, shaped like, made of or provided with a tube or tubes ‖ sounding like air passing through tubes [fr. L. *tubulus*]

tu·bule (túːbjuːl, tjúːbjuːl) *n.* a small tube or (esp. *anat.*) tubular structure [fr. L. *tubulus*]

Tu·ca·pel (tuːkupél) a Spanish fort in Arauco, Chile, site of a battle (1554) between the Spaniards under Valdivia and the Indians under Lautaro, in which Valdivia was killed

tuck (tʌk) **1.** *v.t.* to push (something) into a little space, pocket etc., or under something, where it will be neatly held or conveniently hidden ‖ to thrust the edges of (a sheet, napkin, shirt etc.) in or under something which will keep it secured ‖ to make tucks in (a garment or fabric) to draw up in, or as if in, a folded manner, *to tuck one's legs under a chair* ‖ (with 'up') to push up or back into folds so as to hold in position, *tuck your sleeves up* ‖ (with 'in') to cover (a person) with bedclothes, *tuck the baby in* ‖ *v.i.* to make tucks ‖ to be disposed of by tucking, *the ends tuck in under the mattress* **to tuck in** (*Br., pop.*) to eat with a hearty appetite **2.** *n.* the act or an instance of tucking ‖ a fold sewn into a garment so as to shorten it or take it in, or for decoration ‖ (*naut.*) the after part of the hull where the bottom planks meet ‖ (*Br., pop.*) candy, cookies etc. for children **tuck-er 1.** *v.t.* (*pop.*, often with 'out') to exhaust **2.** *n* **best bib and tucker** one's smartest set of clothes [O.E. *tucian*]

tuck-in (tʌkín) *n* (*Br., pop.*) a big meal eaten with appetite

tuck-point (tʌkpɔint) *v.t.* to finish (brickwork or stonework) with projecting lines of putty or [illegible]

tuck-shop (tʌkʃɔp) *n* (*Br.*) a shop at a school, selling eatables, esp. candy

Tuc·son (tuːsɔn) an agricultural market town (pop. 330,537) in S. Arizona. Industries: food processing, electronic engineering, tourism [illegible] (1891)

Tu·cu·man (tu ku.mun) a city (pop. 366,392) in N. Argentina at the foot of the Andes, founded in 1565. Industries: food processing (esp. sugar), railroad stock. University (1914)

Tucumán, Declaration of the declaration of Argentina's independence from Spain, signed (July 9, 1816) in the name of the United Provinces of La Plata at the Constituent General Congress held in Tucumán

Tu·dor (túːdər, tjúːdər) **1.** *n.* a member of the dynasty ruling England 1485-1603 (Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, Elizabeth I) **2.** *adj.* of or relating to a Tudor or his times ‖ (*archit.*) of the late perpendicular Gothic style, marked by a characteristic flattened arch, shallow moldings, and much wall paneling

Tues. Tuesday

Tues·day (túːzdiː, tjúːzdiː, túːzdei, tjúːzdei) *n* the third day of the week [O.E. *Tiwes dæg*, Tiw's day after Tiw, god of war]

tu·fa (túːfə, tjúːfə) *n.* a soft porous rock (calcium carbonate) formed as a deposit around springs ‖ tuff **tu·fa·ceous** (tuːféiʃəs, tjuːféiʃəs) *adj.* [Ital. *tufo*, *tufa*, a kind of porous stone]

tuff (tʌf) *n.* a rock formed of compacted volcanic fragments of varied composition **tuff·a·ceous** (tʌféiʃəs) *adj.* [fr. F. *tufe*, *tuffe*, *tuf* fr. Ital.]

tuft (tʌft) **1.** *n.* a bunch or cluster of feathers, hairs etc. growing together at the base ‖ a small clump of plants or trees ‖ a beard on the tip of a man's chin ‖ (*hist.*) a gold tassel worn by titled undergraduates at Oxford and Cambridge ‖ a buttonlike cluster of loops serving to finish off the threads drawn tightly through a mattress or quilt to secure the padding, or a covered button serving this purpose **2.** *v.t.* to arrange in tufts ‖ to provide with a tuft, esp. to pass tufts of thread through depressions in (mattresses etc.) to hold the stuffing in place ‖ *v.i.* to grow in or take the form of tufts **túft·ed** *adj.* (of birds) having a crest ‖ (of plants) growing in tufts ‖ (of plants) bearing flowers in dense clusters **túft·y** *comp.* **tuft·i·er** *superl.* **tuft·i·est** *adj.* [perh. fr. O.F. *touffe*]

tug (tʌg) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **tug·ging** *past* and *past part.* **tugged** *v.t.* to pull with force, *to tug a heavy cart* ‖ to make a sudden vigorous pull at ‖ (*shipping*) to pull by means of a tugboat, *to tug a liner out of port* ‖ *v.i.* to use force or violence in pulling **2.** *n.* a strong, violent pull ‖ a pulling force ‖ a struggle, esp. a struggle between conflicting emotions, desires etc. ‖ the trace of a harness ‖ a tugboat [M.E. *toggen* fr. O.E. *tēon*, to draw, pull, tug]

tug·boat (tʌ́gbout) *n.* a small powerful steamer for towing e.g. larger ships, logs etc.

tu·ghrik (túːgriːk) *n.* the basic monetary unit of the Mongolian People's Republic ‖ a note or coin of the value of one tughrik [Mongol *dughurik*, a round thing, a wheel]

tug-of-war (tʌ́gəvwɔ́r) *pl.* **tugs-of-war** *n.* a contest in which a team of men at one end of a rope tries to pull a team at the other end of the rope across a line between them ‖ a close, hard struggle between two parties etc.

Tug·well (tʌ́gwəl), Rexford Guy (1891-1979), the last U.S. governor of Puerto Rico (1941-6), sent by Pres. Franklin Roosevelt to prepare the island for conversion to commonwealth status. Part of Roosevelt's 'brain trust' group of advisers, he served as assistant and under-secretary of agriculture, where he headed the Rural Resettlement Administration, which sought to relocate farmers to more productive land. He also served as director of the University of Chicago's Institute of Planning (1946-52)

tui (túːiː) *n. Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae*, a New Zealand glossy black honey eater with white markings [Maori]

Tui·le·ries (twíːləriː) a former royal palace in Paris, begun in 1564 and destroyed (1871) by the Commune. Its vast formal gardens are now a public park

tu·i·tion (tuːíʃən, tjuːíʃən) *n.* the price charged for instruction ‖ teaching **tu·i·tion·al, tu·i·tion·ar·y** *adjs* [A.F. fr. L. *tuitio*, guard, guardianship]

Tu·la (túːlə) a city (pop. 521,000) in the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., in the Moscow basin. Industries: iron and steel, mechanical engineering, metalworking. Medieval kremlin

Tu·la (tuːlə) a town (pop. 2,000) in central Mexico, 45 miles north of Mexico City. It is the site of the impressive ruins of what is believed to have been the capital of the Toltec kingdom, founded in 677 and destroyed by the Chichimeca [illegible]

tu·la·re·mi·a (tuːlərimiːə) *n.* an infectious disease of rodents, some domestic animals and man. It is caused by a bacterium and is trans-

mitted by the bite of blood-sucking insects or (in man) by the handling of infected animals. It occurs chiefly in North America, Scandinavia and parts of Asia Minor. It causes an ulcer at the site bitten, with inflamed lymph glands and fever. [Mod. L, after *Tulare* County, California + Gk *haima*, blood]

tu·lip (tu:lip, tyu:lip) *n.* a member of *Tulipa*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a genus of bulbous herbaceous plants bearing a large, showy, bell-shaped flower on a single tall stem. About 50 species are known, and innumerable varieties of *T. gesneriana*, the garden tulip, have been developed. It was introduced into W. Europe from Turkey in the 16th c. ‖ the flower or the bulb of this plant. [F *tulipe* fr. Turk. fr. Pers.]

tulip tree *Liriodendron tulipifera*, fam. *Magnoliaceae*, a tall North American timber tree with flowers resembling the tulip. It yields a light, fine-grained white wood used for making furniture

tu·lip·wood (tú:lipwud, tyú:lipwud) *n.* the wood of the tulip tree ‖ any of various colored or striped woods yielded by certain Brazilian and Australian trees

Tull (tʌl), Jethro (1674-1741), English agriculturist. The seed drill which he invented (c. 1701), and his advocacy of thorough tilling with plow and hoe, were important in the history of English agriculture

tulle (tu:l, tyu:l, tyl) *n.* a sheer, sometimes stiffened, machine-made net, of silk or nylon, used for veils, dresses etc. [after *Tulle*, a city in France]

Tul·sa (tʌ́lsə) a city (pop. 360,919) in N.E. Oklahoma, on the Arkansas River, center of a great oil field. Industries: oil refining, metallurgy, mechanical engineering, cotton textiles. University (1921)

Tul·si Das (tú:lsi:dʌs) (c. 1532-1623), Indian poet. His poetry, devoted almost exclusively to the praise of Rama, includes the epic 'Ramacarit-manas' (1575)

tum·ble (tʌ́mb'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **tum·bling** *past* and *past part.* **tum·bled** *v.i.* to fall to the ground through tripping up or losing one's balance or no longer having support ‖ to move hurriedly and without restraint, control or grace, *they came tumbling into the study* ‖ (with 'down') to fall into ruin ‖ to drop in price at a rapidly increasing pace ‖ to fall suddenly from power ‖ to toss or roll about ‖ (of words) to issue in a spate without proper control ‖ to perform feats of acrobatic agility such as handsprings and somersaults ‖ (*pop.*, with 'to') to understand something suddenly, or become aware of a situation ‖ *v.t.* to cause to fall ‖ to rumple, put in disorder by rough handling ‖ to spin (metal objects etc.) in a tumbling barrel **2.** *n.* a fall ‖ the state of being rumpled or disorderly, *in a tumble* ‖ a confused pile or litter, *a tumble of books and papers covered the desk* ‖ a handspring, somersault etc. [M.E. *tumbel* frequentative or dim. of O.E. *tumbian* to dance, to fall]

tum·ble·bug (tʌ́mb'lbʌg) *n.* a dung beetle

tum·ble·down (tʌ́mb'ldaun) *adj.* dilapidated, beginning to fall into ruin

tumble home **1.** *n.* a curving of the sides of a ship inwards above the point of greatest breadth **2.** *v.i.* (of the sides of a ship) to curve in this way

tum·bler (tʌ́mblər) *n.* an acrobat ‖ someone who tumbles ‖ an ordinary drinking glass without a foot or stem ‖ the quantity it holds ‖ a tumbling barrel ‖ a person who operates a tumbling barrel ‖ a domestic pigeon of a breed which somersaults in flight ‖ (*mach.*) a projecting piece on a revolving shaft or rockshaft, setting in motion another piece ‖ the movable part of a reversing or speed-changing gear ‖ a moving part of the mechanism of a lock that must be moved to a certain position (e.g. by a key) for the bolt to be thrown ‖ the part of the hammer in a gunlock on which the mainspring acts ‖ a roly-poly (weighted toy)

tum·ble·weed (tʌ́mb'lwi:d) *n.* any of various plants that break away from their roots at maturity and are blown by the wind over the prairies, scattering seed

tumbling barrel a revolving box containing emery powder in which castings etc. are cleaned by friction ‖ a similar device in which plastics, leather, clothes etc. are whirled as part of a finishing process

tumbling bay a weir

tumbling box a tumbling barrel for small articles

tum·brel, tum·bril (tʌ́mbrəl) *n.* a heavy two-wheeled farm tipcart for carting manure etc. ‖ an open cart used in the French Revolution to carry victims to the guillotine [fr. M.L. *tumbrellum, tumberellum*, a ducking stool fr. O.F.]

tume·faction (tu:məfʌ́kʃən, tyu:məfʌ́kʃən) *n.* tumefying or being tumefied ‖ a swollen part

tu·me·fy (tu:məfai, tyu:məfai) *pres. part.* **tu·me·fy·ing** *past* and *past part* **tu·me·fied** *v.t.* to cause to swell, inflate ‖ *v.i.* to become swollen ‖ (*obscure*) [F. *tumefier*]

tu·mes·cence (tu:més'ns, tyu:més'ns) *n.* a swelling up or the state of swelling up ‖ a swollen part [TUMESCENT]

tu·mes·cent (tu:més'nt, tyu:mes'nt) *adj.* becoming swollen ‖ somewhat tumid [fr. L. *tumescens (tumescentis)* fr. *tumescere*, to swell up]

tu·mid (tu:mid, tyu:mid) *adj.* swollen ‖ (of language) bombastic, inflated **tu·mid·i·ty** *n.* [fr. L. *tumidus*]

tum·my (tʌ́mi:) *pl.* **tum·mies** *n.* (a child's word, or euphemism) the stomach or belly

tu·mor, *Br.* **tu·mour** (tu:mər, tyú:mər) *n.* a body swelling, esp. an abnormal growth of tissue, either benign or malignant [L. *tumor* – a swelling]

tu·mor·gen·ic or **tum·or·i·gen·ic** (tu:mərdʒénik) *adj.* (*med.*) causing or tending to cause tumors —**tumorigenesis** *n.* the creation of tumors

tu·mor·ous (tú:mərəs, tyú:mərəs) *adj.* of, like or relating to a tumor ‖ having tumors or a tumor [L. *tumorosus*]

tumour *TUMOR

Tu·muc-Hu·mac Mtns (tu:mú:ku:mʌk) a range (2,000-3,000 ft) in N. Brazil, extending west to east along the boundary between Suriname and French Guiana on the north and Brazil on the south

tu·mult (tu:məlt, tyú:məlt) *n.* an uproar made by a crowd of people, esp. when rioting ‖ any noisy and violent, usually confused, disturbance ‖ a confused and excited state of mind or of the emotions ‖ a jumble of objects, words etc. **tu·mul·tu·ous** (tu:mʌ́ltʃu:əs, tyu:mʌ́ltʃu:əs) *adj.* [fr. L. *tumultus*]

tu·mu·lus (tú:mjuləs, tyú:mjuləs) *pl.* **tu·mu·li** (tú:mjulai, tyú:mjulai) *n.* an ancient burial mound [L. = a mound]

tun (tʌn) *n.* a large cask for beer, wine etc. ‖ a measure of liquid capacity (esp. one equivalent to 252 wine gallons) ‖ a brewer's fermenting vat [O.E. *tunne*]

tuna (tú:nə, tyú:nə) *n.* a member of *Thunnus*, fam. *Scombridea*, a genus of large marine fishes, esp. *T. thynnus*, a highly prized game and food fish, living in shoals in temperate seas and sometimes growing up to 10 ft in length ‖ the flesh of this fish [Am. Span., perh. rel. to L. *tunnus, thunnus*, tunny]

tuna *n.* a member of *Opuntia*, a genus of prickly pears, esp. *O. tuna* of Central America and the West Indies ‖ the edible fruit of these plants [Span., of West Indian origin]

tun·a·ble laser (tú:nəb'l) a laser that can be adjusted to cover the light spectrum used in holography, plasma physics, and spectroscopy

Tuna War prohibition of tuna fishing by Peru for an area 200 mi off its coast (1972–1977), resulting in ship seizures and other incidents (*cf* COD WAR)

tun·dra (tʌ́ndrə) *n.* an often flat, treeless plain largely covered with mosses and lichens, having a marshy soil with a permanently frozen subsoil, found in Arctic and subarctic regions [Lapp.]

tune (tu:n, tyu:n) **1.** *n.* a succession of notes so related that they constitute a musical structure, with a sequence and rhythm which are relatively simple, esp. the melody in the upper part of a simple composition ‖ correct musical pitch, *to sing out of tune* ‖ harmonious relation [illegible] ‖ the [illegible] **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **tun·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tuned** *v.t.* to adjust (an instrument) to correct musical pitch (*radio*) to adjust (a circuit) with respect to resonant frequency (*radio*) to adjust (a receiving apparatus) to the wavelength of a particular transmitter (*radio*) to adjust (a motor) so that it runs perfectly ‖ *v.i.* (*radio*, with 'in') to adjust a radio receiver to [illegible]

onant circuit, or more than one, in a receiving set [perh. var. of TONE]

tune out *v.* **1.** to cease watching a television broadcast or listening to radio broadcast by turning to another channel or turning off the receiver **2.** (*colloq.*) by extension, to refuse to notice

tung (tʌŋ) *n.* [illegible]

tung oil (tʌŋ) an oil extracted from the seeds of any of several Chinese trees of genus *Aleurites*, fam. *Euphorbiaceae*, esp. *A. fordii*, and used mainly in the manufacture of hard-drying paints, varnishes etc. [fr. Chin. *yu t'ung* fr. *yu*, oil + *t'ung*, name of the tree]

Tung·shan [illegible]

tung·sten (tʌ́ŋstən) *n.* a metallic element akin to chromium (symbol W, at. no. 74, at. mass 183.85) having the highest melting point of all metals. It is used esp. in electric light filaments and for alloying steel **tung·stic** *adj.* [Swed. fr. *tung*, heavy + *sten*, stone]

Tung-ting Hu (tuntiŋhu:) a lake (area 4,000 sq. miles in the rainy season) in N.E. Hunan, China, fed by many rivers, and connected by canal to the Yangtze, for which it serves as overflow during the summer rains

Tun·gus (tungu:z) *pl.* **Tun·gus, Tun·gus·es** *n.* a member of a people of esp. Siberia speaking Tungusic languages. They number about 45,000. They are mainly reindeer herdsmen and fishermen, and practice Shamanism ‖ their Tungusic language **Tun·gu·sic** **1.** *n.* a subfamily of Altaic languages of central and E. Siberia and Manchuria, including Manchu **2.** *adj.* of the Tungus people ‖ of Tungusic

Tun·gu·ska (tʌŋgu:skə) the name of three tributaries of the Yenisei in central Siberia, U.S.S.R.: the Lower Tunguska (2,550 miles long), rising north of L. Baikal, the Stony Tunguska (950 miles), further south, and the Upper Tunguska (another name for the Lower Angara)

tu·nic (tú:nik, tyú:nik) *n.* (*hist.*) a loose, knee-length or longer, usually sleeveless, slip-on garment belted at the waist and worn by men and women in ancient Greece and Rome ‖ (*Br.*) a jumper (sleeveless slip-on garment) (esp. *Br.*) a short, close-fitting jacket worn e.g. by policemen (a short garment worn by girls and women for dancing classes, sports etc.) (*eccles.*) a tunicle ‖ a tunica [fr. L. *tunica*]

tu·ni·ca (tú:nikə, tyú:nikə) *pl.* **tu·ni·cae** (tú:niki:, tyú:niki:) *n.* (*anat., zool.*) a membrane or tissue encasing or covering an organ [Mod. L. = coat]

tu·ni·cate (tu:nikit, tyú:nikit) **1.** *adj.* (*biol.*) covered with a tunica ‖ of or relating to a tunicate ‖ (*bot.*) having many concentric layers, e.g. a bulb ‖ (esp. of insects) having each joint buried in the preceding one **2.** *n.* any member of the subphylum *Urochorda*, degenerate sessile marine animals, the larvae of which show typical chordate features, but which lack most chordate charac[illegible]

tu·ni·cat·ed (tu:nikeitid, tyú:nikeitid) *adj.* [fr. L. *tunicare (tunicatus)*, to clothe with a tunic]

tu·ni·cle (tu:nik'l, tyú:nik'l) *n.* (*eccles.*) a short vestment worn by a subdeacon over the alb at Mass ‖ a close-fitting vestment worn under the dalmatic by a bishop at pontifical Mass (*anat.*) a tunica [fr. L. *tunicula*, a little tunic]

tuning fork a two-pronged steel instrument which gives a tone of constant pitch when struck, thus serving as a standard for tuning instruments or for indicating pitch to voices

Tunis [illegible] 550,404), commercial center and (with its outport La Goulette) chief port of Tunisia, on the [illegible] ing materials, food processing, fishing, handi[illegible]

Tunisia 63,362 sq. miles, pop. 6,629,600) in N. Africa. Capital: Tunis. People: Arab (94%), with small European and Berber minorities. Language: Arabic, French, small Berber and Italian minorities. Religion: Sunni Moslem (state religion), 4% Roman Catholic, small Orthodox, Jewish and Protestant minorities. The land is 13% arable, 23% pasture and grazing, and 6% [illegible]

agricultural region. The center is dry steppe (livestock), merging with the Sahara in the south. Average temperatures (F.), Tunis 53° (Jan.), 79° (July). Rainfall: northern mountains over 24 ins, northeast and center 16-24 ins, Tunis 16 ins, Sfax 8 ins, Gafsa 4 ins. Livestock: sheep, goats, cattle, donkeys, camels, horses. Agricultural products: cereals, olives, citrus fruit, dates (Saharan oases), vines, esparto, tobacco, vegetables. Forestry products: lumber, cork. Minerals: phosphates, iron ore, lead and zinc, natural gas, silver. Manufactures and industries: textiles, carpets, leather goods, footwear, pottery, copperware, olive oil refining, wines and liquors, fishing, food processing, cement. Exports: olive oil, phosphates, wines, iron ore, fruit, wheat, lead, dates. Imports: foodstuffs, machinery, fuels and oil, iron and steel, textiles, clothing, vehicles, paper, chemicals. Main ports: Tunis, Bizerta. University (in Tunis) Monetary unit: Tunisian dinar (1,000 millièmes). HISTORY Tunisia was colonized by the Phoenicians, who founded (c. 814 B.C.) the city of Carthage. This was destroyed (146 B.C.) by the Romans. The area was conquered by the Vandals (5th c. A.D.), became part of the Byzantine Empire (6th c.) and was conquered by the Arabs (7th c.). The native Berbers were converted to Islam. Tunisia became part of the Ottoman Empire (16th c.) and a center of Barbary pirates. The beys of Tunisia gained virtual independence, but were heavily in debt by the 19th c. and submitted to Italian and French intervention. Tunisia became a French protectorate (1881), though this was contested by Italy until the 2nd world war, when Tunisia was a center of the N. African campaign. A nationalist movement developed under Bourguiba, and Tunisia became independent (Sept. 1, 1955) and a republic (July 25, 1957) with Bourguiba as president. The country joined the United Nations (1956) and the Arab League (1958). Palestinian Liberation Organization headquarters moved to Tunis in 1982. In 1983, Tunisia, Algeria and Mauritania signed a cooperation treaty

tunnage *TONNAGE

tun·nel (tʌn'l) **1.** *n.* a passageway of wide section cut through a hill or cliff side or under the ground, sea or a river, and made permanent with masonry, for a road or railroad to go through ‖ (*mining*) an underground gallery ‖ a passage dug underground by an animal ‖ a wind tunnel **2.** *v. pres. part.* **tun·nel·ing**, esp. *Br* **tun·nel·ling** *past* and *past part.* **tun·neled**, esp. *Br.* **tun·nelled** *v.t.* to pass through or under (something) with or as if with a tunnel ‖ *v.i.* to make or use a tunnel [O.F. *tonel*]

tunnel curl tube (*surfing*) the arch of an ocean wave just before it breaks

tunnel diode (*electr.*) a junction diode containing a thin depletion layer, permitting electrons to bypass a negative-resistant barrier, used for amplification at low levels, switching, and computer data storage *also* Esaki diode

tunnel vision **1.** straight-ahead vision without periphery **2.** (*colloq.*) by extension, narrow-minded[illegible]

tun·ny (tʌn'i:) *pl* **tun·nies** *n.* tuna [prob. fr. F. *thon* fr. Prov. or Ital. fr. L. fr. Gk]

TU-154A *n* (*mil.*) NATO code name 'Careless,' U.S.S.R. transport aircraft with 87,630-lb capacity, 3,727-mi range, capable of carrying 120 passengers

TU-144 *n* (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. transport with a speed of Mach 2.35, capable of carrying 140 passengers, competitive with Concorde

TU-134 *n* (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. short-to-medium-[illegible] with [illegible] 18,000 lb capacity, range of 500 mi

tup (tʌp) **1.** *n* (*Br.*) a ram (male sheep) ‖ the striking face of a steam hammer ‖ any of various devices acting as hammers, e.g. a pile driver **2.** *v. pres. part* **tup·ping** *past* and *past part* **tupped** *v.t.* (*Br.*, of a ram) to cover (a ewe) ‖ *v.i.* (*Br.*, of a ewe) to accept the ram [etym. [illegible]]

Tu·pac A·ma·ru (tu pukumuru:) (*d.* 1579), Peruvian Inca who rebelled against Spanish rule and was executed by order of Francisco de Toledo (viceroy 1569-81, *d.* c. 1582)

Tupac Amaru (ne Jose Gabriel Condorcanqui, [illegible] the Incas. He rebelled (1780) against Spanish [illegible] viceroy Agustin de Jauregui y Aldecoa, and he and his family were tortured and executed

Tu·pa·ma·ros (tu:pəmɑ́rous) an extreme left-wing organization in Uruguay which is also known as the National Liberation Movement. It is named after Tupac Amaru and specializes in urban guerrilla warfare

tu·pe·lo gum (tu:pəlou, tju:pəlou) *Nyssa aquatica*, fam. *Cornaceae*, a swamp tree of the southern U.S.A. ‖ its wood, used for cheap construction work and inexpensive furniture [Creek]

Tu·pi (tu:pi:) *pl.* **Tu·pi, Tu·pis** *n.* a member of a group of Tupi-Guaranian peoples inhabiting parts of Brazil, esp. the valleys of the Amazon ‖ their language, serving as a lingua franca in the Amazon valley **Tu·pi-an** *adj.* of or relating to the Tupi or other Tupi Guaranian peoples or the Tupi language

Tu·pi-Gua·ra·ni (tu:pi:gwəruni:) *n.* a South American people living in an area extending from eastern Brazil to the Peruvian Andes, and from Guiana to Uruguay ‖ a member of this people ‖ Tupi-Guaranian **Tu·pi-Gua·rá·ni·an** **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the Tupi-Guarani **2.** *n.* a group of languages widely distributed in tropical South America and including Tupi and Guarani

tuppence *TWOPENCE

tuppenny *TWOPENNY

Tu·pun·ga·to (tu:pu:ngúto) a peak (22,300 ft) in the Andes Mtns on the Chile-Argentina border, about 40 miles northeast of Santiago, Chile

Tu·ra (tú:ra), Cosimo (c. 1430–c. 1498), Italian painter of Ferrara, much influenced by Mantegna

tu·ra·cin (tu:rəsin, tju:rəsin) *n.* a red pigment containing copper, obtained from the touraco

Tu·ra·ni·an (turéini:ən, tjuréini:ən) **1.** *n.* the Ural-Altaic family of languages ‖ a member of any of the peoples who speak them **2.** *adj.* of these languages or the people who speak them [fr. Pers. *Turân*, region north of the oxus]

tur·ban (tə:rbən) *n.* a headdress, formed of a long piece of cloth wound around the head or sometimes around a cap, worn by men, esp. in eastern Mediterranean and southern Asian countries ‖ a hat for women resembling this **tur·baned** *adj.* [fr. Pers. *dulband, dôlband*]

tur·ba·ry (tə:rbəri:) *pl.* **tur·ba·ries** *n.* a place where turf or peat is dug ‖ (*Br. law*) the right to dig turf on another person's land [A.F. *turberie* fr. O.F.]

tur·bel·lar·i·an (tə:rbəlɛ́əri:ən) *n.* a member of *Turbellaria*, a class of free-living, soft-bodied flatworms of the phylum *Platyhelminthes*, living in fresh or salt water or occasionally on land. Some are parasitic [fr. Mod. L. *Turbellaria* fr. L. *turbella*, a little crowd]

tur·bid (tə:rbid) *adj.* having the sediment stirred up ‖ thick, dense, e.g. with smoke ‖ not clear, muddled in thought or feeling **tur·bid·i·ty** *n.* [fr. L. *turbidus*, disturbed]

tur·bid·im·e·ter (tə:rbədimətə:r) *n.* a device that measures the amount of suspended solids in a liquid

turbidity **1.** haziness in the atmosphere due to pollution **2.** murkiness in water due to suspended materials

tur·bi·nal (tə:rbin'l) **1.** *adj.* turbinate **2.** *n.* a turbinate bone or cartilage

tur·bi·nate (tə:rbinit) **1.** *adj.* (*anat.*) of the thin, scroll-like, bony or cartilaginous plates on the walls of the nasal chambers ‖ (*zool.*, of a shell) rolled in sharply decreasing spiral whorls ‖ (*bot.*) shaped like a cone resting on its apex **2.** *n.* a turbinate bone ‖ a turbinate shell **tur·bi·nat·ed** (tə:rbineitid) *adj.* **tur·bi·na·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *turbinatus* fr. *turbo*, a whirlwind]

tur·bine (tə:rbain, tə:rbin) *n.* an engine, usually consisting of curved vanes on a central rotating spindle, actuated by the reaction, impulse, or both, of a current (water, steam or gas) subjected to pressure. Turbines are more economical, mechanically simpler, and at higher speed provide more regular rotation than reciprocating engines [Fr. fr. L. *turbo* (*turbinis*), a whirlwind]

tur·bo·car (tə:rboukɑ:r) *n.* (*automobile*) fuel-efficient motor vehicle powered by a turbine engine

tur·bo·charg·er (tə:rboutʃɑrdʒə:r) *n.* (*automobile*) a device for motor vehicles using exhaust gases to force the air-fuel mixture into cylinders, causing a bigger detonation than in normally aspirated motors

tur·bo·cop·ter (tə:rboukɔptə:r) *n.* a helicopter deriving its power from gas turbine engines

tur·bo·e·lec·tric (tə:rbouilektrik) *adj.* of a turbine generator used as a power source

tur·bo·fan (tə:rboufæn) *n.* (*aerospace*) gas turbine engine that shares its power with a multibladed propeller, used esp. for ventilation *also* ducted fan

turbojet a jet engine with air supplied by a turbine-driven compressor, the turbine being activated by exhaust gases

tur·bo·jet engine (tə:rboudʒet) (*aeron.*) a jet engine having a compressor, driven by the power developed from a turbine, which supplies compressed air to the combustion chamber, and having a discharge nozzle directing heated air and gases rearward

tur·bo·prop (tə:rbouprɔp) *n.* a jet engine having a turbine-driven propeller, usually with additional thrust from the expulsion of hot exhaust gases ‖ an aircraft powered by such an engine [short for *turbo-propeller engine*]

tur·bo·pump (tə:rboupʌmp) *n.* a pump that is powered by a ram-air turbine and full or hydraulic pump, used for guided missiles and as emergency equipment for aircraft, e.g., in a nuclear rocket

tur·bo·shaft (tə:rbouʃæft) *n.* a turbine engine used through a transmission system to power helicopter rotors, pumps, etc.

tur·bot (tə:rbət) *pl.* **tur·bot, tur·bots** *n. Psetta maxima*, a European flatfish weighing up to 30 or 40 lbs, highly valued as food [O.F. *tourbout*]

tur·bo·train (tə:rboutrein) *n.* turbine engine-powered train

tur·bu·lence (tə:rbjuləns) *n.* the state or quality of being turbulent **tur·bu·len·cy** *n.*

tur·bu·lent (tə:rbjulənt) *adj.* in a state of commotion or stormy agitation ‖ violent by nature and hard to control ‖ (*phys.*, of flow) erratic in velocity [fr. L. *turbulentus* fr. *turbare*, to disturb (*turba*, a crowd)]

tu·reen (turi:n, tjuri:n) *n.* a deep, covered dish for holding soup etc. [F. *terrine*]

Tu·renne (tyren), Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, vicomte de (1611-75), French marshal. He displayed his genius for strategy in the Thirty Years' War, the wars of the Fronde, the War of Devolution and the 3rd Dutch War

turf (tə:rf) **1.** *pl* **turves** (tə:rvz), **turfs** *n.* grass and the earth in which its matted roots are mingled ‖ a piece of this peat used as fuel ‖ (*pop.*) the grass-grown surface of a piece of land ‖ (with 'the') horseracing **2.** *v.t.* to cover with turf **to turf out** (*Br.*) to throw out or away **turf·y** *adj.* [O.E.]

Tur·fan (turfún) a depression (about 5,000 sq. miles) in the Tarim basin, E. Sinkiang, China, south of the Tien Shan, containing the lowest point (425 ft below sea level) in Asia. An Indo-Persian civilization flourished here (c. 300 A.D.) ‖ an oasis trading town (pop. 20,000) at its northern edge: Buddhist temples, sculptures, Nestorian and Manichaean manuscripts

Tur·ge·nev (tə:rgéinjev), Ivan Sergeyevich (1818-83), Russian writer. His work was unpopular in official circles, partly because of his liberal Western tendencies. 'A Sportsman's Sketches' (1852), a collection of stories of peasant life, was an impassioned plea for the abolition of serfdom. His other works include the play 'A Month in the Country' (1850) and the novel 'Fathers and Sons' (1862). He influenced Chekhov and, through him, European literature as a whole

tur·ges·cence (tə:rdʒés'ns) *n.* the condition of being swollen ‖ a swelling ‖ (*rhet.*) bombast

tur·ges·cent (tə:rdʒes'nt) *adj.* becoming turgid or swollen [fr. L. *turgescens* (*turgescentis*) fr. *turgescere*, to swell up]

tur·gid (tə:rdʒid) *adj.* unhealthily or abnormally swollen ‖ bombastic, inflated, *a turgid literary style* **tur·gid·i·ty** *n.* [fr. L. *turgidus* fr. *turgere*, to swell]

tur·gor (tə:rgər) *n.* (esp. *bot.*) normal turgidity in living cells or tissues, esp. due to the taking up of fluid [L.L. fr. L. *turgere*, to swell]

Tur·got (tyrgou), Anne Robert Jacques, Baron de l'Aulne (1727-81), French economist, controller general of finances (1774-6). Influenced by the teachings of the physiocrats, he attempted a radical reform of the French economy, freeing trade, encouraging industry and attacking monopolies. The privileged classes rallied against him, and brought about his fall

Tu·rin (tuərin, tjuərin, turín, tjurín) (*Ital.* Torino) an industrial center (pop. 1,143,263) in Piedmont, Italy, on the Po. Industries: automobiles, mechanical engineering, chemical industries, textiles, food processing, vermouth

Cathedral (14th c.), palace (14th–18th cc.), museums (celebrated Egyptian and Renaissance art collections), libraries, university (1404). Of pre-Roman origin, Turin was ruled by the house of Savoy (13th–20th cc.) and became the capital of the kingdom of Sardinia in 1720. It was the capital of Italy 1861–65.

Turing machine (tu:riŋ) *(computer)* a mathematical model of a computer with a potentially infinite storage capacity, named for A. M. Turing, English mathematician (1912–1954).

tu·ri·on (tuəriən, tjuəriən) *n. (bot)* a young, scaly shoot, e.g. an asparagus shoot, rising from a bud on an underground stem [F. fr. L. *turio* (*turionis*), shoot]

Turk (tə:k) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Turkey, esp. one of the Moslem people of Turkey; a member of any of numerous Asiatic peoples speaking a Turkic language

Tur·ke·stan (tə:kistæn, tə:kistɑn) a historical region of central Asia, now comprising W. Sinkiang-Uighur (China) and Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan (U.S.S.R.). It was [illegible] under Persian and Chinese influence until conquered by the Arabs (8th c.). It was invaded by Genghis Khan (13th c.) and Timur (14th c.). Bukhara and Samarkand became centers of culture and trade. The east remained under Chinese control, and the west was annexed by Russia (1853–76)

Tur·key (tə:ki:) a republic (area 301,302 sq. miles, pop. 49,155,000) in W. Asia and S.E. Europe. Capital: Ankara. Chief city: Istanbul. People: 84% Turks, 12% Kurds, 1% Arabs, small Circassian, Greek, Georgian, Armenian and Bulgarian minorities. Language: 90% Turkish, 6% Kurdish, minority languages. Religion: 98% Moslem, 1% Christian (mainly Greek Orthodox and Gregorian), small Jewish minority. The land is 32% arable, 37% pasture and 13% forest. Trakya or Thrace (European Turkey) is a rolling, cultivated plain with mountains on the north and south. Asian Turkey (Anatolia, Armenia and Kurdistan), except for coastal plains, is an elevated plateau (mainly 6,000–10,000 ft), crossed by many high ranges, esp. east of the Mediterranean, and cut by river valleys. Highest peaks: Buyak Agri or Ararat (16,946 ft), Suphan (13,697 ft). The plateau, partly cultivated (esp. in the west), is largely semidesert, with alpine pasture and evergreen forest on higher slopes and in the east. The Black Sea slopes are fertile. Average temperatures (F.) in Jan. and July: Istanbul 42° and 74°, central Black Sea coast 45° and 74°, Ankara 30° and 75°, Erzurum 15° and 66°, E. Syrian border 65° and 85°. Rainfall: Lake Tuz basin 1-8 ins, Istanbul 24 ins, central Black Sea coast 28 ins, E. Black Sea coast 92 ins, Ankara 13 ins, Erzurum 20 ins. Livestock: sheep, goats, cattle, donkeys, mules, horses, water buffalo, camels. Agricultural products: cotton, tobacco, cereals (esp. wheat), olives and olive oil, silk, dried fruits, dairy products, rice, hemp, flax, sugar beets, grapes, figs, citrus fruit, nuts, licorice root, almonds, mohair, skins and hides, furs, wool, gums, canary seed, linseed, sesame, vegetables, sultana raisins, opium. Forestry products: pine, fir, beech, cedar, oak. Mineral resources: coal, petroleum, iron ore, uranium, chrome, sulfur, copper, antimony, manganese, salt, tungsten, lignite. Manufactures and industries: mining, textiles, iron and steel, fishing, cement, paper and pulp, carpets, glass, pottery, hydroelectricity, tourism, silk, sugar, leather, chemicals, fertilizers, canned goods, wines and liquor, vegetable oils, soap, oil refining. Exports: tobacco, fruit and nuts, cotton, mohair, livestock, minerals, sugar, hides and skins. Imports: machinery, cereals, vehicles, oil and petroleum products, iron and steel, chemicals, fabrics and yarns, rubber, paper. Chief ports: Istanbul, Izmir. Universities: Istanbul (2), Ankara (2), Izmir and Erzurum. Monetary unit: Turkish pound or lira (100 piasters or kurus). HISTORY (For early history *ASIA MINOR, *THRACE, *OTTOMAN EMPIRE.) The overthrow (1922) of the Ottoman Empire by Ataturk was followed by the Treaty of Lausanne (1923) and the proclamation of a republic (Oct. 29, 1923). Under Ataturk's dictatorial presidency (1923–38), many Western reforms were introduced and economic problems [illegible] joined the Balkan Entente (1934) but remained neutral in the 2nd world war until 1945, when it declared war on Germany and Japan. It joined the U.N. (1945), the [illegible] san Pact (1954) and the Central Treaty Organization (1955). The government was overthrown (1960) by a coup d'etat, and a new constitution was introduced (1961). Greek and Turkish sections of the population on Cyprus erupted in fighting in 1964. In 1974, Cypriot President Makarios had been overthrown and [illegible] prompting Turkish troops to invade and occupy almost half of the island. U.S.-Turkey relations suffered from the continuing Turkish presence in Cyprus; in 1975 the U.S.A. cut off military aid to Turkey and Turkey promptly closed U.S. military bases in Turkey. Some bases were reopened following negotiations the following year. Aegean Sea oil exploration further exacerbated tensions between Greece and Turkey, and political and economic conditions in Turkey worsened as oil prices rose and terrorism became more of a problem. In 1980 the military took control of the government

tur·key (tə:ki:) *pl.* **tur·keys** *n. Meleagris gallopavo*, fam. *Meleagrididae*, a large (up to 4 ft. long and up to 35 lbs. in weight) gallinaceous American bird domesticated in many parts of the world, raised mainly for its excellent flesh. **to talk turkey** to be realistic in commercial bargaining, esp. by making proposals likely to [illegible] the 16th c. to the guinea fowl]

turkey (*slang*) **1.** a failure; a flop **2.** an inpatient [illegible] admission, not usu. a malingerer

turkey buzzard *Cathartes aura*, fam. *Cathartidae*, a vulture of South and Central America and the southern U.S.A.

tur·key-cock (tə:ki:kɔk) *n.* a male turkey

Tur·ki (tə:ki:) **1.** *adj.* of any of the central Asian Turkic languages; of the peoples who speak these languages **2.** *n.* these languages; any of the peoples who speak them

Tur·kic (tə:kik) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to a subfamily of the Altaic language group; of or relating to any of the people who speak these languages; (*loosely*) Turkish **2.** *n.* the Turkic subfamily of languages

Turk·ish (tə:kiʃ) **1.** *adj.* of Turkey or the Turks; of the Turkic languages, esp. of Osmanli **2.** *n.* the Turkic language of Turkey, esp. Osmanli

Turkish bath a bath in which a person is surrounded by hot steam and made to perspire heavily and is then given a massage and a cold shower; the place where such a bath is given

Turkish delight a jellylike candy, cut in cubes and dusted with sugar

Turkish Empire the Ottoman Empire

Turkish tobacco a highly aromatic tobacco used chiefly in cigarettes, and grown esp. in Turkey and Greece

Turkish towel a towel made of terry cloth

Turk·man (tə:kmən) *pl.* **Turk·men** (tə:kmən) *n.* a native of Turkmenistan; a Turkoman

Turk·men (tə:kmən) *n.* the Turkic language of the Turkomans, Turkoman

Turk·me·ni·an (tə:kmi:niən) *adj.* of or relating to Turkmenistan or its people

Turk·me·ni·stan (tə:kmenistæn, tə:kmenistɑn) a constituent republic (area 188,400 sq. miles, pop. 2,759,000) of the U.S.S.R. in central Asia. Capital: Ashkhabad. The Kara Kum desert occupies most of the region. Agriculture (dependent on irrigation): cotton, cereals, fruit, vines, vegetables. Livestock: camels, goats, sheep (esp. for astrakhan fur). Resources: oil, coal, sulfur, salt, magnesium. Industries: chem[illegible] refining. Part of Turkestan, it was conquered by Russia (1869-95) and became a constituent republic in 1924

Turk·o·man (tə:kəmən) *pl.* **Turk·o·mans** *n.* a member of any of a group of chiefly Moslem Turkic tribes inhabiting Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R.; the language of the Turkomans

Turk·o·men (tə:kəmen) Turkmenistan

Turks and Cai·cos Islands (tə:rks, kaikos) two groups of islands (land area 166 sq. miles, pop. [illegible] the Bahamas, geographically part of the latter [illegible] Main islands: Grand Caicos, Cockburn Town. Capital: Grand Turk (pop. 2,300). People: Afro-[illegible] conch shell, sisal. The islands were discovered

turmaline TOURMALINE

[illegible] *Zingiberaceae*, a perennial low-growing East Indian plant; its yellow rhizome, dried and powdered and used esp. in curry powder, for coloring foods, as a stimulant and as a chemical indicator of alkalis, which turn the color reddish-brown; an orange or reddish-brown dye [illegible]

tur·moil (tə:rmɔil) *n.* violent agitation or great confusion, *mental turmoil* [etym. doubtful]

turn (tə:rn) **1.** *v.t.* to cause to move through an arc of a circle or about an axis or central point, *to turn a wheel*; to cause to move in this way as part of a process of opening or shutting, *to turn a door handle*; to perform (a cartwheel, somersault or handspring); to shape (something) on a lathe; to trim superfluous clay from (a pot) on a potter's wheel; to cause (a lathe) to work; (*knitting*) to form (a heel) by increasing and decreasing; (sometimes with 'over') to put the other side of (a page) uppermost in order to read or write on it; to dig or plow (soil) so as to bring to the surface the parts formerly lying underneath; (with 'out') to expel, drive out; (with 'out') to cause (something) to come out of its mold, *to turn out a jelly*; to unpick (a garment or part of a garment) and sew it together again wholly or partially inside out so that the worn side is hidden, *to turn a collar*; (with 'up') to make (a folded collar) stand up; to alter the [illegible] *tion to more cheerful topics*; to proceed around (a corner); to cause to go away, or to send away, *to turn someone from one's door*; (with 'on') to direct, aim, *turn the hose on the fire*; to cause to change opinion or attitude, *the speech turned the crowd in our favor*; to get beyond (a certain age), *he has turned 40*; (with 'into') to drive, cause to enter, *to turn sheep into a pen*; to affect (a person) in a specified way, *prison turned him bitter*; to twist (an ankle); to make sour, rancid, bad, curdled, *the heat turned the milk*, or to seem to cause curdling in, *it turns one's stomach*; to form or construct neatly or gracefully, *to turn a phrase*; (with 'to') to cause (the mind, attention, thoughts) to concentrate on; to cause to change color, *frost turned the leaves early*; to cause to take on a specified color, *cold turned their ears pink*; to cause (something) to change the direction in which it is facing, *turn your chair to the table*; (with 'down') to fold back the sheets of (a bed) to make it ready to occupy; (*mil.*) to go around, *to turn the enemy's flank*; (*cricket*) to cause (a ball) to break; (with 'into') to paraphrase, translate or express in different words, *can you turn the text into good English?*; (with 'into' or 'to') to cause to be regarded in a specified way, *he turned the play into a farce*; **2.** *v.i.* to move through an arc of a circle or about an axis or central point, *the wheel turned slowly*; to use a lathe; to become altered in form, outlook, attitude etc., *the wine turned to vinegar*, *the man turned nasty*, *the leaf turned yellow*; to change direction, *turn right here*, *they turned* [illegible] sour or rancid; to be dependent for its develop[illegible] *lost bracelet*; (esp. with 'toss and') to move about restlessly in bed; (of the wind) to change [illegible] etc.) to look (with 'from') to glance aside (with 'from') to face about so as not to see something, *she turned from the sight*; to seem to go in a [illegible] head) to seem to reel; (with 'to') to take up something as a new interest, hobby etc., *to turn*

admittance, work etc.) unsatisfied **to turn back** to abandon progress and return by the way one has come ‖ to cause (someone or something) to do this **to turn down** to reject (an offer, application, person proposing marriage or a proposal of marriage) ‖ to lessen the output of heat, light or sound of (something) by manipulating controls ‖ to manipulate controls to lessen (sound, heat, brightness) ‖ (of the mouth or of eyes at the corners) to point downwards **to turn in** (of feet, toes, eyes) to point inwards, *his toes turn in* ‖ to submit, hand in, *to turn in a report* ‖ to relinquish, give up to an authority, *he turned in his revolver to the police* ‖ (*Br.*) to trade (e.g. a car) in ‖ (*pop.*) to go to bed to sleep **to turn into** to change form and become, *tadpoles turn into frogs* ‖ to change in character and become, *it turned into a nice day* ‖ to transform, *to turn ideas into deeds* **to turn loose** to put (esp. domestic animals) to roam free e.g. in a field ‖ to leave complete liberty to, *you can turn him loose in the library* **to turn low** to decrease the flow of (sound, light, heat) by operating a control ‖ to decrease the flow of sound, light, heat in (something) by operating a control **to turn off** to stop the flow of (water, gas, oil, electric current, or sound, light or heat) by operating a control ‖ to stop the flow of water, gas, oil, electric current etc. by operating (a tap or switch) **to turn on** to make a sudden unexpected attack on, *the dog turned on its master* ‖ to start (water, gas, oil, electric current, or sound, light or heat) flowing by operating a control ‖ to start the flow of water, gas, oil, electric current etc. by operating (a tap or switch) **to turn out** (of feet) to point outwards ‖ to cause to have a specified quality with respect to dress or appearance, *a well turned-out regiment* ‖ to cause to assemble or parade, *turn out the guard* ‖ to empty, esp. for search or inspection, *to turn out one's pockets* ‖ to turn off (a light etc.) ‖ to produce, *the factory turns out 5,000 cars a week* ‖ (*Br.*) to clean (e.g. a room) thoroughly ‖ to prove to be, *it turned out a disaster* ‖ to leave one's home to assemble, *the whole town turned out to welcome them* or (*Br.*) leave the house and face bad weather, *do we have to turn out on such a night?* ‖ (*pop.*) to get out of bed **to turn over** to transfer ownership of or responsibility for, *he turned over the business to his son* ‖ to think about, consider the different aspects of (something), *to turn over a problem* ‖ to buy and then sell (a stock of goods) in the course of business ‖ to trade to the value of, *they turn over a small fortune each month* ‖ to read cursorily or glance at (the pages of a book) **to turn to** to apply to, call on, for help ‖ to consult for reference ‖ (*pop.*) to begin to work in earnest **to turn up** (of eyes, noses, mouths, toes or shoes) to point slightly upward ‖ to shorten (a dress etc.) at the hem ‖ to fold (a hem) and stitch it, esp. so as to shorten a garment ‖ to expose (a playing card) ‖ to bring to the surface by digging etc. ‖ to increase the output of heat, light or sound of (something) by manipulating controls ‖ to manipulate controls in order to increase (sound, heat, brightness) ‖ to arrive, esp. unexpectedly ‖ to be found after being missing ‖ to happen in an unplanned way, *something will turn up to get you out of the difficulty* **2.** *n.* a turning through an arc of a circle or about an axis or central point ‖ the act of taking or changing a direction, *to make a turn to the right* ‖ a bend or curve where a change of direction occurs ‖ a single coil ‖ a winding of rope or wire etc. around something ‖ a twisted condition ‖ one of alternating or successive opportunities or obligations, *my turn to start, your turn to pay* ‖ (*Br.*) an act in a variety show, circus etc. ‖ a small unpleasant shock, *it gave him a turn to hear her voice* ‖ a sudden attack of feeling unwell or ill ‖ (*mus.*) an ornament around a written note, consisting of the notes above and below the written note and played in the order E D C D where the written note is D ‖ (*mus.*) the symbol (∾) indicating this ‖ a deed of a specified character done to someone, *a good turn* ‖ a development in the progress of something, *a new turn of affairs* ‖ (*Br., stock exchange*) the mean between a stock-jobber's buying and selling price ‖ a short walk or drive, *a turn around the town* ‖ a period of duty or activity, *a turn at the helm* ‖ a specific period in which a person or group of people is at work ‖ (*mil.*) a drill maneuver in which marching troops change direction by turning through 90° (cf. WHEEL) so as to advance in ranks not files ‖ a bent (mental inclination), *to be of a scientific turn* ‖ a form thought of as molded, *the turn of her neck, an ugly turn of phrase* ‖ (of a year or century) the period when the date changes **at every turn** constantly and in all directions, *held up at every turn* **by turns** in succession **in turn** in proper sequence **on the turn** (of the tide) about to begin ebbing or flowing ‖ (of milk, butter etc.) beginning to go sour, rancid or bad **out of turn** not in proper sequence ‖ tactlessly, without prudence, *I'm afraid I spoke out of turn* **to a turn** to just the right degree **to serve someone's turn** to suffice for someone's particular need **to take turns** to do something one after another in regular order **turn and turn about** in turn [O.E. *tyrnan* and *turnian* fr. L. *tornare*, to turn in a lathe, round off]

turn·a·round (tə́:rnəraund) *adj.* of the time required to complete an operation and begin the next one

turn·buck·le (tə́:rnbʌk'l) *n.* a tubular link commonly having a right-hand thread on one end and a left-hand thread on the other, used for tightening a rod or wire

turn·coat (tə́:rnkout) *n.* a renegade

turn·down (tə́:rndaun) *adj.* made to be worn folded downwards, or able to be worn in this way

Turner (tə́:rnər), Joseph Mallord William (1775-1851), English landscape painter. At first he worked exclusively in watercolor, but later he worked in oil as well. He began as an emulator of Claude's calm, static, visionary landscapes bathed in clear liquid light, but evolved steadily toward another vision, of the broken light and prismatic colors of an atmosphere which partly revealed, partly concealed the accidents of an actual scene. After Turner's first trip to Italy (1819) his works became remarkable for their color and luminosity and the swirling movement of his brushwork. Rushing wind, tossing water, broken and reflected light, a world of reflections and movement, a rainbow of pure colors: such things characterize his later art. He incorporated the iron ships, the trains and bridges of the industrial age, but they seem as visionary and phantasmal as all else in his universe. As a firm adherent of the direct vision in the open air, and as a keen analyst of the effects of light, Turner led to the French Impressionists

Turner, Nat (1800-31), black leader of the Southampton slave insurrection (1831) in Virginia. He believed himself to be prompted by divine inspiration, and he and his band of 60 murdered 55 whites before being captured and convicted. The incident led to stricter slave codes

turn·er (tə́:rnər) *n.* a person who works a lathe

turn·er·y *pl.* **turn·er·ies** *n.* the craft of lathe work ‖ the products of a turner ‖ a turner's workshop

Turner's syndrome *n.* (*med.*) an inherited sex aberration in which only one sex chromosome (*X*) is included in the chromosomes, named for American physician Henry Herbert Turner (1892–) *also* gonadial dysgenesis

turn·ing (tə́:rniŋ) *n.* a point where a road turns or where it diverges from another ‖ the act of a person or thing making a turn ‖ the process of shaping things on a lathe, turnery ‖ (*pl.*) scraps that become detached from material turned

turning point a point in any process or situation at which a decisive change occurs

tur·nip (tə́:rnip) *n. Brassica rapa*, fam. *Cruciferae*, a rough hairy-leaved biennial plant with a large fleshy taproot ‖ the rutabaga ‖ the root of either plant, used for stock and human food [earlier *turnepe, turnep* rel. to O.E. *næp*, a turnip fr. L.]

turn·key (tə́:rnki:) *pl.* **turn·keys** *n.* (*hist.*) a prison warder having charge of the keys

turnkey *adj.* complete and ready for use

turn-off (tə́:rnɔf, tə́:rnɒf) *n.* a side road ‖ a ramp leading from an express highway

turn off *v.* (*slang*) **1.** to cause a lack of interest in **2.** to become disinterested *ant.* turn on —**turn-off** *n.* —**turn-off, turned-off** *adj.*

turn on *v.* (*slang*) **1.** to awaken a strong interest in, *she turns me on.* **2.** to become interested in *ant.* turn off —**turn-on, turned-on** *adj.* —**turn-on** *n*

turn-out (tə́:rnaut) *n.* a turning out ‖ a gathering of people for a demonstration, parade, meeting etc. ‖ personal appearance as regards dress and equipment ‖ a coach or carriage with its horse or horses, harness and attendants ‖ a clearing out of drawers and cupboards etc., usually with a view to cleaning ‖ the output of a product over a specified period

turn-o·ver (tə́:rnouvər) *n.* the total money received by a business from sales over a specified period or for a particular transaction ‖ the cycle of purchase, sale and replacement of stock in a business ‖ the rate at which this process is completed ‖ the rate of production of a machine ‖ the movement of people or things into and out of an establishment, *the depot's turnover of recruits doubled* ‖ the number of workers leaving employment and being replaced within a given period ‖ the ratio of this number to the average labor force maintained ‖ a pie or pastry made by folding one half of the crust upon the other half to contain meat, fruit or jam ‖ something that is turned over, e.g. the flap on an envelope ‖ (*Br.*) a newspaper article in essay style given a prominent position ‖ (*sports*) an error or violation that causes loss of the ball

turn·pike (tə́:rnpaik) *n.* (*hist.*) a tollgate ‖ a fast highway on which a toll is levied ‖ (*loosely*) any main road [TURN + older *pike*, pickaxe. A turnpike was originally a spiked road barrier]

turn·plate (tə́:rnpleit) *n.* (*rail.*) a turntable

turn·stile (tə́:rnstail) *n.* a gate, with four arms set at right angles, revolving on a central post, allowing the passage of only one person at a time, and used at entrances to ball parks etc.

turn·ta·ble (tə́:rnteib'l) *n.* (*rail.*) a circular revolving platform for reversing engines ‖ the revolving disk which carries the record in a record player ‖ any revolving disk or platform like these, e.g. one used for theatrical scenery

turn-up (tə́:rnʌp) **1.** *n.* (*Br.*) a trouser cuff **2.** *adj.* made to be turned or folded upwards

tur·pen·tine (tə́:rpəntain) *n.* an essential oil, chiefly pinene, derived by distilling the oleoresin secreted by several coniferous trees, esp. the terebinth [older *terebentyne, terbentyne* fr. O.F. fr. L.]

Tur·pin (tə́:rpin), Dick (1706-39), English highwayman who, according to legend, rode his horse Black Bess without a stop from London to York, in an effort to escape capture. He was hanged

tur·pi·tude (tə́:rpitu:d, tə́:rpitju:d) *n.* inherent wickedness ‖ a particular example of such wickedness [F.]

Tur·qui·no, Pico (tu:rkí:nɔ) *SIERRA MAESTRA

tur·quoise (tə́:rkwɔiz, tə́:rkɔiz) **1.** *n.* an opaque sky-blue or blue-green precious stone, consisting of basic aluminum phosphate colored by traces of copper. It occurs in rock deposits, esp. in Iran, Arizona and New Mexico ‖ this blue-green color **2.** *adj.* of this blue-green color [M.E. *turkeis* fr. O.F. *turqueise*, Turkish (because it was first introduced into Europe from Turkey)]

tur·ret (tə́:rit, tʌ́rit) *n.* a small tower projecting from the wall or a corner of a larger structure ‖ a revolving armored covering for a gun on a fort, ship or tank or mounted on a heavily armored aircraft ‖ a holder for cutting tools etc. in a machine tool ‖ (*hist.*) a very tall square structure on wheels used for assaulting a fortified place **tur·ret·ed** *adj.* having a turret or turrets ‖ (of a shell) having whorls that form a high turretlike spiral [O.F. *torete, tourete*]

turret lathe (*Am.=Br.* capstan lathe) a lathe with cutting tools held in a special head

tur·ric·u·late (tərikjulit) *adj.* having a small turret or shaped like one

tur·tle (tə́:rt'l) **1.** *pl.* **tur·tles, tur·tle** *n.* a reptile of the order *Testudinata* (or *Chelonia*), including both marine and terrestrial species (*TORTOISE), but (esp. *Br.*) popularly limited to the marine genera. 'Turtle' properly designates all reptiles with a shell. Turtles are characterized by having soft scaly-skinned bodies, strong, horny-edged, toothless jaws and retractile heads, limbs and tails. The turtle's characteristic shell is a case of bone, covered by horny shields. In some marine species the shell is more leathery than horny. Turtles may be herbivorous and/or carnivorous. They lay eggs which they bury in sand and leave to hatch by the heat of the sun. Their size can vary from a few inches to several feet. Turtles are longer-lived than other animals ‖ (*loosely*) a tortoise esp. a small one **to turn turtle** to turn upside down or capsize **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **tur·tling** *past* and *past part.* **tur·tled** to hunt for turtles [O.E. *turtla, turtle* fr. L. *turtur*, a turtledove]

tur·tle·dove (tə́:rt'ldʌv) *n. Streptopelia turtur*, a small variety (11 ins) of lightbrown dove found throughout temperate areas of Europe and Asia. It is known for its plaintive cooing and the affection it shows for its mate [fr. obs. *turtle* fr. O.E. *turtla, turtle* fr. L. *turtur* + DOVE]

tur·tle·neck (tɑ́rt'lnɛ̀k) *n.* (*Am. Br.* poloneck) a turnover collar fitting the neck closely mainly used for sweaters, or a sweater having such a collar ‖ (*Br.*) a high, close-fitting collar on a knitted garment, worn not turned down, or a sweater with such a collar

turves alt. *pl.* of TURF

Tus·can (tʌ́skən) **1.** *adj.* of or referring to Tuscany or its inhabitants ‖ of or relating to or resembling one of the classical orders of Roman architecture characterized by the angular plainness of its capitals **2.** *n.* an inhabitant or native of Tuscany ‖ any of the dialects spoken in Tuscany, esp. the one accepted as standard literary Italian [F. fr. L.L. *Tuscanus*]

Tus·ca·ny (tʌ́skəni:) (*Ital.* Toscana) a region (area 8,876 sq. miles, pop. 3,600,233) of N.W. central Italy. Chief towns: Florence, Leghorn. The mountains of the north and east, and the hills of the center, are cut by broad river valleys opening on to a wide marshy coastal plain. Industries: agriculture (vines, wheat and other cereals, sugarcane, olives), mining (lignite, iron, sulfur, marble), textiles, wine, tourism. Its small medieval states (Pisa, Siena etc.) were united in the 15th and 16th cc. under Florence, which became (1569) the capital of the grand duchy of Tuscany and was incorporated (1860) into Sardinia

Tus·ca·ro·ra (tʌskərɔ́rə, tʌskərɑ́urə) *pl.* **Tus·ca·ro·ra, Tus·ca·ro·ras** *n.* an Iroquois Indian people originally of North Carolina. War (1711–13) with the white settlers forced them to join the Iroquois League as a sixth nation ‖ a member of this people. In the 1960s they numbered about 700, in Canada and New York ‖ their language

tush (tʌʃ) *n.* a long pointed tooth, esp. the canine tooth of a horse ‖ a small or dwarfed tusk in some Indian elephants [var. of TUSK]

tusk (tʌsk) **1.** *n.* a long, sharp tooth, often curved, which projects beyond the closed mouth of certain animals (e.g. the elephant, wild boar and walrus) and is used for digging up food or for defense ‖ (*carpentry*) an additional, strengthening tenon below a principal tenon **2.** *v.t.* to gore, tear up etc. with tusks ‖ to provide with tusks **tusk·er** *n.* an elephant or wild boar with strongly developed tusks [O.E. *tusc, tux*]

tus·sah (tʌ́sə) *n.* a strong, coarse, light-brown silk obtained from the undomesticated silkworm which is the larva of the moth *Antheraea paphia* (or *A. mylitta*) ‖ a fabric (e.g. shantung) made of this silk ‖ the silkworm producing this silk [Hindi and Urdu *tasar*]

Tus·saud (tysou), Marie (1760-1850), Swiss founder of the famous 'Madame Tussaud's' (təsɔ́dz) permanent exhibition in London of some 500 life-size wax models of historical and contemporary figures

tus·sive (tʌ́siv) *adj.* (*med.*) pertaining to or caused by a cough [fr. L. *tussis*, a cough]

tus·sle (tʌ́s'l) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **tus·sling** *past* and *past part.* **tus·sled** to struggle in fight, sport or controversy **2.** *n.* a struggle, scuffle or controversy [prob. rel. to TOUSLE]

tus·sock (tʌ́sək) *n.* a thick bunch of grass or sedge forming a little hillock [prob. alt. fr. obs *tusk*, a tuft]

tus·sore (tʌ́sɔr) *n.* (esp. *Br.*) tussah

tut (tʌt) *interj.* an exclamation of remonstrance, impatience etc.

Tut·ankh·a·men (tu:tunkɑ́mən) Egyptian king (1352-1343 B.C.) of the 18th dynasty. His tomb, discovered (1922) almost intact near Thebes, yielded furniture and other funerary objects of great splendor, throwing new light on the art and life of ancient Egypt

tu·te·lage (tú:t'lidʒ, tjú:t'lidʒ) *n.* guardianship, protection ‖ instruction ‖ the state of being under a guardian or tutor [fr. L. *tutela*, guardianship]

tu·te·lar (tú:t'lər, tjú:t'lər) *adj.* tutelary

tu·te·lar·y (tú:t'leri:, tjú:t'leri:) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to a guardian or to guardianship ‖ serving as a guardian **2.** *pl.* **tu·te·lar·ies** *n.* a tutelary deity or saint [fr. L. *tutelarius* fr. *tutela*, protection]

Tu·ti·co·rin (tu:tikɔrín) a port (pop. 124,000) in S. Madras, India: cotton spinning, salt, pearl fishing

tu·tor (tú:tər, tjú:tər) **1.** *n.* a private teacher ‖ (in some American universities) a teacher below the rank of instructor ‖ (*Br.*) an official responsible in some universities and colleges for the studies and in others for the welfare of a number of students ‖ (*Br.*) a book of instructions, *a guitar tutor* **2.** *v.t.* to teach privately or on an individual basis ‖ *v.i.* to earn a living by private or individual teaching or tutorage [O.F.]

tu·to·ri·al (tu:tɔ́:ri:əl, tju:tɔ́:ri:əl, tu:tóuri:əl, tju:tóuri:əl) **1.** *n.* a session of personal instruction with a college tutor **2.** *adj.* of a tutor or tutors

tu·tor·ship (tú:tərʃip, tjú:tərʃip) *n.* the position or duties of a tutor

tut·ti (tu:ti:) **1.** *adj.* (*mus.*) for all voices or instruments **2.** *n.* (*mus.*) a passage for chorus or orchestra without soloists [Ital. pl. of *tutto*, all]

tut·ti frut·ti (tú:ti frú:ti:) *n.* a confection or an ice cream dish containing mixed (usually candied) fruit [Ital., all fruit]

tut·ty (tʌ́ti:) *n.* an impure zinc oxide obtained from zinc-smelting furnace flues and used as a polishing powder [F. *tutie* fr. Arab.]

Tu·tu (tu:tu:), Desmond Mpilo (1931–), African Anglican clergyman, who received the Nobel peace prize (1984) for his efforts to end apartheid in South Africa. Ordained in 1960, he became Anglican dean of Johannesburg (1975–6), bishop of Lesotho (1976-8) and the first black general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (1979) before being elected the first black bishop of Johannesburg (1984-86). From 1986 he was archbishop of Cape Town. An advocate of nonviolence, he has called for outside economic pressure to force South Africa's white-dominated government to end apartheid

tu·tu (tú:tu:) *n.* a ballet dancer's very short skirt of gauze frills [F.]

Tu·tu·o·la (tu:tu:óulə), Amos (1920–), Nigerian writer, who writes in English. His novels include 'The Palm-Wine Drinkard' (1952), 'Simbi and the Satyr of the Dark Jungle' (1955), 'Feather Woman of the Jungle' (1962), 'Ajaiyi and His Inherited Poverty' (1967) and 'The Witch Herbalist of the Remote Town' (1980)

TU-20 *n.* (*mil.*) NATO code name 'Bear,' U.S.S.R. maritime reconnaissance plane with range of 7,800 mi, ceiling of 41,000 ft, speed of 500 mph (805 km) equipped with radar scanner, streamlined blisters for refueling (Formerly TU-95)

TU-28 *n.* (*mil.*) NATO code name 'Fiddler,' U.S.S.R. twin-jet interceptor with range of 3,100 mi speed of 1,150 mph, ceiling of 65,620 ft

Tu·va A.S.S.R. (tú:və) an autonomous republic (area 65,810 sq. miles, pop. 274,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., in S. Siberia bordering the Mongolian People's Republic. People: Turkic. Capital: Kyzyl (pop. 42,000)

Tu·va·lu (tu:vəlú:) (formerly Ellice Islands) an independent state (area 10 sq. mi, pop. 8,000) of the Commonwealth of Nations, comprising nine islands in the Pacific Ocean just south of Kiribati (formerly Gilbert Islands) and near the intersection of the equator and the international date line. Capital: Funafuti atoll. Industry: fishing. Remittances from Tuvaluans living abroad, foreign aid and the sale of postage stamps are important sources of income. A British protectorate (from 1892), part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (from 1916) and a separate self-governing colony (from 1975), Tuvalu gained independence in 1978

tux·e·do (tʌksi:dou) *pl* **tux·e·dos** *n.* a tailless, usually dark-colored, dress coat [after a country club at *Tuxedo* Park, N.Y.]

tu·yere (twi:jɛ́ər) *n.* a nozzle or pipe used to blow air with force into a blast furnace, forge etc [F. *tuyère*]

Tuz (tu:z) a salt lake (area 770 sq. miles) in central Anatolia, Turkey. In summer it becomes a salt marsh

TV television

TV dinner a packaged, precooked, usu. quick-frozen [illegible] ing

twad·dell (twɑ́d'l) *n.* a hydrometer for measuring [illegible] water [after W. *Twaddell*, its 19th-c. Scottish inventor]

twad·dle (twɑ́d'l) **1.** *n.* [illegible] writing **2.** *v.i. pres. part* **twad·dling** *past* and *past part* **twad·dled** [illegible]

Twain (twein), Mark (Samuel Langhorne [illegible] American writer, [illegible] Sawyer' (1876) and 'The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn' (1883). 'The two great children's [illegible]

son' (1894), are really an effective comment on Southern life, full of deft irony. His many other books, which vary in quality, include 'Life on the Mississippi' (1883), based on his adventures as a riverboat pilot, and 'Roughing It' (1872), drawn from his experiences as a young man in the Far West. He was a great storyteller. His powerful presence in his writing, and the relationship he establishes with his readers, have helped to make him perhaps the most widely read of all American authors

twain (twein) *adj.* and *n.* (*archaic*) two [O.E. *twegen*]

twang (twæŋ) **1.** *n.* the harsh, vibrating sound made by a string under tension when it is plucked ‖ a sharp, nasal quality in the speaking voice **2.** *v.t.* to pluck (a stretched string) so that it makes this sound ‖ to play (an instrument or a tune) in this way ‖ to pronounce with a twang ‖ *v.i.* to make the sound of a taut, plucked string ‖ to speak with a twang [imit.]

tweak (twi:k) **1.** *v.t.* to pinch and pull with a quick twisting jerk, *to tweak someone's nose* **2.** *n.* a sharp pinch or pull [origin unknown]

Tweed (twi:d), 'Boss' William Marcy (18[illegible]–[illegible]) American politician. As head of Tammany, he gained effective control of New York (1865-71) and, with his corrupt subordinates, defrauded the city of many millions of dollars

Tweed a river (97 miles long) in S.E. Scotland, flowing from S. Peebles to the North Sea, forming part of the English border: salmon fishing

tweed (twi:d) *n.* a strong twilled woolen or wool and cotton cloth, originating in S. Scotland, usually woven with different colored yarns, and used esp. for suits and coats ‖ (*pl.*) clothes made from this material **twéed·y** *adj.* [a trade name originally based on a misreading of Scottish *tweel*, twill and associations with R. *Tweed*]

Tweed Ring a corrupt political machine which controlled city government in New York in the latter 19th c., headed by William Marcy 'Boss' Tweed

tweet (twi:t) **1.** *n.* the chirping note of a bird **2.** *v.i.* to make this sound [imit.]

tweez·ers (twí:zərz) *pl. n.* a small two-pronged instrument used to pick up or grip small objects, pull out hairs etc. [fr. earlier *tweeze*, a case for small instruments fr. F. *étuys, étuis*, cases]

twelfth (twelfθ) **1.** *adj.* being number 12 in a series (*NUMBER TABLE) ‖ being one of the 12 equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the 11th ‖ one of 12 equal parts of anything (1/12) ‖ the 12th day of a month [O.E. *twelfta*]

Twelfth Amendment (1804) an amendment to the U.S. Constitution reforming the method by which the Electoral College elects the president and vice-president. Under Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution, each elector was to cast a single ballot for both offices, not specifying a preference as to which of the two candidates was for which of the two offices. The candidate receiving the most votes would become president and the runner-up vice-president. The unforeseen formation of political parties, however, resulted in the electors' choosing (1796) a president and vice-president from different parties. In the 1800 election party-pledged electors were chosen. The casting of two ballots for the same ticket resulted in a tie between presidential candidate Thomas Jefferson, who was chosen by the House of Representatives, and his running-mate, Aaron Burr. The situation led to a call for reform and to the 12th Amendment. The amendment specifies: 1) separate ballots for each office, 2) whoever has the most votes (if a majority) for each office will be elected to that office, 3) if a majority is lacking, the House of Representatives will vote for the president [illegible] Senate will elect the vice-president from between the two highest candidates; 4) no person legally ineligible to be president can be vice-[illegible]

Twelfth Day [illegible]

Twelfth Night [illegible]

twelve (twelv) **1.** *adj.* being one more than 11 [illegible] the twelve [illegible]

twelve·mo (twélvmou) *adj.* and *n.* duodecimo

twelve month [illegible]

twelve note [illegible]

twelve·score [illegible]

reappearance of the last as the Mahdi on the Last Day. The beliefs of this sect have been the official religion of Persia since 1502.

twelve-tone (twelvtoun) *adj.* (*mus.*) based on a system of composition developed esp. by Schonberg in which the 12 notes of the octave are treated as equal, i.e. as having relation only to one another (cf. KEY), all parts of a composition being constructed from these 12 separate tones in conformity with the series or row in which the composer has chosen to place them.

twen·ti·eth (twenti·ith) **1.** *adj.* being number 20 in a series (*NUMBER TABLE) ‖ being one of the 20 equal parts of anything **2.** *n.* the person or thing next after the 19th ‖ one of 20 equal parts of anything (1/20) ‖ the 20th day of a month [O.E. *twentigotha*]

Twentieth Amendment (1933) an amendment to the U.S. Constitution providing for the orderly installation of the president, vice-president and members of Congress, shortening their 'lame duck' status, and clarifying the status of the president-elect and vice-president-elect with respect to presidential succession. The major provisions are: 1) the terms of the president and vice-president will end and new terms will begin on January 20 following an election, and members of Congress will end and begin their terms on January 3; 2) Congress will convene at least once a year, beginning on January 3 unless Congress selects another day; 3) if the president-elect dies, the vice-president-elect becomes president; or, if the president has not been chosen (under the Twelfth Amendment) or if the president-elect does not qualify, the vice-president-elect serves as president until the president-elect does qualify; or, if neither qualifies, Congress will declare how to appoint an acting president until a president or vice-president is qualified; 4) if Congress must choose a president or vice-president, Congress will also provide by law for the orderly succession to these offices in the event the designated person dies or is disqualified.

twen·ty (twenti) **1.** *adj.* being one more than 19 (*NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *pl.* **twen·ties** *n.* twice 10 ‖ the cardinal number representing this (20, XX) **the twenties** (of temperature, a person's age, a century etc.) the span 20 to 29 [O.E. *twentig*]

Twenty-fifth Amendment (1967) an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that provides procedures for fulfilling the duties of the presidency in the event of a president's death, resignation or removal as well as the prompt filling of a vice-presidential vacancy. The amendment's four provisions are: 1) in the event of removal, death or resignation of a president, the vice-president becomes president; 2) in the event of a vacancy in the vice-presidency, the president nominates a vice-president, who must be confirmed by a majority vote in both houses of Congress; 3) when a president declares an inability to serve in office, the president's duties will be assumed by the vice-president as acting president until the president declares his or her ability to resume them; 4) when the vice-president and either a majority of the heads of the executive departments or a specific congressionally determined body consider a president unable to fulfill his or her duties, the vice-president becomes acting president.

Twenty-first Amendment (1933) an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that repeals the 18th Amendment, which prohibited the manufacture of and trafficking in intoxicating liquors. The 21st Amendment thus became the first amendment adopted to repeal another amendment.

twen·ty-five (twenti faiv) *n.* (*rugby, hockey*) the line 25 yards in front of the goal line or the space between this line and the goal line.

Twenty-fourth Amendment (1964) an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that forbids the requirement of poll taxes in federal elections and gives Congress the power to enforce the amendment. It states that in any presidential or congressional election, no citizen can be denied, by the state or federal government, the right to vote because of failure to pay a poll tax or any other tax. Although only 5 states (Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia) required payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to vote, an amendment was needed to eliminate the practice [illegible] and [illegible] amendment [illegible].

amendment to the U.S. Constitution that limits the presidential tenure to two terms of office. It further states that if a vice-president succeeds to the presidency with 2 years or less of the former president's remaining term, the new president may be elected to 2 more terms; otherwise the new president may be elected to only 1 more term. The amendment was proposed by a Republican Congress in reaction to the 4-term presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who broke the 2-term tradition begun by George Washington.

Twenty-sixth Amendment (1971) an amendment to the U.S. Constitution providing that citizens who are 18 years old or older may vote. This amendment is the 4th of the amendments to clarify voting rights (others are the 15th, 19th and 23rd). Its passage was occasioned by the massive protests in the 1960s by students and other young people against the Vietnam war and by their argument that 'if we're old enough to fight, we're old enough to vote.' The amendment reduced the voting age from 21 to 18.

Twenty-third Amendment (1961) an amendment to the U.S. Constitution granting the right of citizens in the District of Columbia to vote in presidential elections, a right denied since 1802, when the district was established. The amendment states that the number of electors, appointed by the district government, for president and vice-president cannot exceed those of the least-populous state—or 3 votes in the electoral college.

twice (twais) *adv.* two times ‖ on two occasions **double to think twice** to reflect carefully, hesitate out of prudence [O.E. *twiges*]

twice-laid (twaisleid) *adj.* made from strands of old rope or ends of rope

twid·dle (twid'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **twid·dling** *past* and *past part.* **twid·dled** *v.t.* to twirl idly ‖ *v.i.* to toy fussily, *to twiddle with the radio* **to twiddle one's thumbs** to have nothing better to do than turn one's thumbs around each other **2.** *n.* a slight twisting motion [prob. onomatopoeic]

twig (twig) *n.* a small shoot from a branch of a tree, often one without leaves ‖ a very small branch of a nerve or artery ‖ a divining rod

twig·gy *comp.* **twig·gi·er** *superl.* **twig·gi·est** *adj.* long and thin like a twig ‖ full of twigs [Northern O.E. *twigge*]

twi·light (twailait) **1.** *n.* the dim light between total darkness and sunrise, or esp. between sunset and darkness ‖ the period when this light appears ‖ any dim light ‖ a period or range of existence just beyond the illumination of human knowledge ‖ the period that follows full development, glory etc. **2.** *adj.* of, pertaining to, like or appearing at twilight [Late M.E. fr. *twi-*, two + *lēoht*, light]

twill (twil) **1.** *n.* a textile fabric patterned with diagonal lines, produced by passing the weft threads over one and under two (or more) warp threads ‖ this pattern **2.** *v.t.* to weave so as to produce this pattern [O.E. *twilt*]

twin (twin) **1.** *adj.* related as one of a pair of twins, *a twin sister* or (e.g. of ideas) as if one of a pair of twins ‖ having identical characteristics with another thing and functioning as the complement to it, *twin propellers* ‖ (*biol.*) occurring in pairs ‖ (*crystall.*) formed by twinning **2.** *n.* either one of a pair of offspring produced in a single birth. Twins are conceived from the fertilization and subsequent splitting of a single ovum, *identical twins* or from separate ova, *fraternal twins* ‖ a person or thing very closely resembling another ‖ a compound crystal composed of crystals which have grown together in a relation of symmetry **the Twins** Gemini **3.** *v. pres. part.* **twin·ning** *past* and *past part.* **twinned** *v.t.* to give birth to twins ‖ to be paired (with another) ‖ (*crystall.*) to grow together in a relation of symmetry ‖ *v.t.* to associate as a pair, *the projects are twinned in the chairman's plan* [O.E. *twinn*]

twin double (*wagering*) a contract in which the bettor must pick the winners of four consecutive events to win

twine (twain) **1.** *n.* strong cord composed of two or more strands of e.g. Manila hemp twisted together ‖ a vine or plant stem which curves and twists ‖ a coil, twist **2.** *v. pres. part* **twin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **twined** *v.t.* to form (something) by twisting strands together ‖ to twist (strands) so as to form something ‖ to interweave flowers into (a garland) ‖ to cause to wind around and clasp someone or something ‖ to interlace, *she twined her fingers in his* ‖ *v.t.* to coil ‖ to grow in coils, wind so as to clasp a branch etc. ‖ to be winding in form, *the road twines through narrow valleys* [O.E. *twin*]

twinge (twinj) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **twing·ing** *past* and *past part.* **twinged** *v.t.* to affect with a sudden sharp pain ‖ *v.i.* to be affected in this way **2.** *n.* a sudden sharp physical pain ‖ a stab of mental pain [O.E. *twengan*, etym. doubtful]

twink (twink) **1.** *v.t.* to wink or blink ‖ to twinkle **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) an instant, *in a twink* [Late M.E. *twinken*]

twin·kle (twiŋk'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **twin·kling** *past* and *past part.* **twin·kled** *v.i.* (e.g. of the stars viewed through the earth's atmosphere) to emit intermittent gleams of light in rapid succession ‖ (of the eyes) to sparkle with fun, malice etc. ‖ *v.t.* to emit (light) in intermittent gleams in rapid succession **2.** *n.* a twinkling **twin·kling** *n.* a quick sparkling or flashing, esp. of a star or of eyes ‖ an instant, *in a twinkling* [O.E. *twinclian*]

twin-screw (twinskru:) *adj.* (of a ship) having two screw propellers, twisted in opposite directions

twirl (twə:l) **1.** *v.t.* to cause to rotate rapidly, esp. with the fingers ‖ to whirl with a flourish, *to twirl drumsticks* ‖ to twiddle ‖ to twist so as to curl (esp. moustache ends) ‖ *v.i.* to rotate rapidly ‖ (with 'around') to turn around with a very quick movement **2.** *n.* a rapid rotation ‖ a curl, esp. a curling flourish made with the pen [etym. doubtful]

twist (twist) **1.** *v.t.* to alter the shape of (an object) by applying equal, parallel but oppositely directed forces ‖ to cause to rotate ‖ to cause to spiral ‖ to distort or warp ‖ to cause (two or more threads, strands etc.) to wind around one another, e.g. in making a rope ‖ to make (e.g. a rope) by this action ‖ to wrench so as to cause to be out of shape or place, *to twist an ankle* ‖ (*games*) to cause (a ball) to move with a rotary or spinning motion ‖ to distort the meaning of, *to twist someone's words* ‖ to contort (the facial muscles) ‖ (*Br., pop.*) to cheat (someone) ‖ *v.i.* to turn, or be distorted, about an axis ‖ to change direction sharply and repeatedly ‖ to writhe, squirm, *he twisted free of the rope which tied him* **2.** *n.* a twisting or being twisted ‖ a personal tendency, esp. an eccentric one, thought of as deforming the personality ‖ an unexpected development in a situation or story ‖ a deliberate distortion or perversion of meaning ‖ a bad wrench, *he gave his ankle a twist* ‖ a loaf of bread made in a twisted form ‖ tobacco leaves twisted into a roll ‖ strong cotton or silk yarn made by twisting, *a twist of silk* ‖ (*phys.*) a torque ‖ (of rifling) the degree of slope of the grooves ‖ (*games*) spin imparted to a ball ‖ (*Br.*) a spiral of paper serving as a packet or carrier, e.g. for groceries ‖ a type of front or back dive **twist·er** *n.* (*pop.*) a tornado or cyclone ‖ (*games*) a ball that twists ‖ a baffling problem etc. **twist·y** *comp.* **twist·i·er** *superl.* **twist·i·est** *adj.* having many twists and turns, *a twisty path* ‖ not straightforward, dishonest, *a twisty politician* [M.E.]

twist·or (twistər) *n.* (*computer*) a storage device utilizing a helical magnetic wire enwrapped by a nonmagnetic wire to send the signals

twit (twit) *pres. part.* **twit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **twit·ted** *v.t.* to tease, mock, esp. in order to comment on some fault or weakness [O.E. *ætwitan*]

twitch (twitʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to move involuntarily with slight spasmodic jerks ‖ (with 'at') to make a light, jerking pull or pulls ‖ *v.t.* to pull with a light jerk or jerks ‖ to move (a body part) nervously and jerkily **2.** *n.* a sudden involuntary jerk or contraction, e.g. of a muscle ‖ a quick light pull or tug ‖ a device for restraining a horse, e.g. during an operation. It consists of a loop of cord or leather fastened around its lip or muzzle and tightened with an attached stick [O.E. *twiccian*]

twitch grass couch grass

twit·ter (twitər) **1.** *v.i.* (of small birds) to utter a succession of thin chirps ‖ (of people) to be in a flurry and make agitated little noises or say silly things ‖ to tremble and be very agitated, *twittering with fear* ‖ *v.t.* to express in an agitated manner **2.** *n.* the succession of chirping sounds made by birds ‖ a state of nervous agitation in people **twit·ter·y** *adj.* [M.E. *twiteren*, [illegible]]

two (tu:) **1.** *adj.* being one more than one (*NUMBER TABLE) **2.** *n.* one plus one ‖ the cardinal number representing this (2, II) ‖ two o'clock ‖ a

playing card domino etc marked with symbols spots etc **in two** into two parts or **two** (with 'a' + singular noun) used as an imprecise plural, *they walked a mile or two* **to put two and two together** to conclude correctly from separate incomplete pieces of information [O.E. *twa, tu*]

two-base hit (*baseball*) a double

two-bit (tu:bit) *adj.* (*pop.*) cheap, worthless, petty, of little importance ‖ worth two bits (*US*) ‖

two-by-four (tu:bəfɔ:r, tu:bətour) *1. adj.* (*pop.*) small, petty, of little importance ‖ (*pop.*) cramped, narrow **2.** *n.* a piece of lumber of cross-section two inches by four inches

two-edged (tu:édʒd) *adj.* having two cutting edges ‖ ambiguous, esp. able to be understood as a compliment or the reverse

two-faced (tu:feist) *adj.* having two surfaces ‖ hypocritically deceitful **two-fac·ed·ly** (tu:feisidli:) *adv.*

two-fist·ed (tu:fistid) *adj.* virile, vigorous

two-fold (tu:fould) **1.** *adj* dual **2.** *adv.* two times as much or as many ‖ by two times [M.E. fr. older *twifold*]

two-hand·ed (tu:hændid) *adj.* needing two hands for use, used with both hands, *a two-handed sword* ‖ ambidextrous ‖ (of a card game) for two people ‖ needing two people to operate (e.g. a saw)

two-man rule (tu:mæn) **1.** (*mil.*) system prohibiting individual access to nuclear weapons and their components by requiring the presence of at least two authorized persons, each capable of detecting incorrect or unauthorized procedures with respect to the task to be performed **2.** (*Br education*) system of schooling with a common program from ages 11 to 13 or 14 and an upper school with selective training thereafter *also* two-man concept, two-man policy

two-mast·er (tu:mæstər, tu:mɑstər) *n.* a sailing ship having two masts

two-pence, tup-pence (tʌpəns) *n.* (*hist.*) the sum of two British pennies before decimalization (1971)

two-pen·ny, tup-pen·ny (tʌpni:) *adj.* worth or costing twopence

two-pen·ny-half-pen·ny (tʌpni:heipni:) *adj.* (*Br.*) unimportant, worthless

two-piece (tu:pi:s) *adj.* (of a garment) consisting of two separate matching pieces

two-ply (tu:plai) *adj.* (of wood) having two layers ‖ (of wool, wire etc.) having two strands ‖ woven double, *a two-ply carpet*

Two Sicilies, Kingdom of the SICILIES, KINGDOM OF THE TWO

two·some (tú:səm) *n.* (*golf*) a game or match between two players ‖ (*pop.*) a couple, two people together

two-step (tú:step) *n.* a ballroom dance in 2/4 time ‖ a piece of music for this

two-time (tú:taim) *pres. part.* **two-tim·ing** *past* and *past part.* **two-timed** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to deceive (a mistress, lover, wife or husband) with someone else ‖ (*pop.*) to double-cross (someone)

two-way (tú:wei) *adj.* moving or permitting movement, transmission etc. in each of two directions ‖ (*math.*) varying in two ways ‖ (*mech.*, of a cock or valve) arranged to permit the flow to be in either of two channels ‖ mutual ‖ involving two persons or groups

-ty *suffix* indicating a state or quality, as in 'enmity' [M.E. *-tie, -tee, -te* fr. O.F. *-te*, earlier *-tet* (*-ted*) fr. L. *-tas*]

-ty *suffix* indicating a multiple of ten, as in 'forty' [O.E. *-tig*]

ty·coon (taikú:n) *n.* a business magnate, powerful financier [fr. Jap. *taikun*, great prince fr Chin.]

Ty·dings-Mc·Duf·fie Independence Act (táidiŋzməkdʌ́fi:) a U.S. Congressional act (1934) under President Franklin Roosevelt's administration. It granted independence to the Philippines after a ten-year probationary period, which was interrupted by the 2nd world war. In 1946 the Philippines achieved an independent commonwealth status

Tye (tai), Christopher (c. 1500-73), English composer. His style influenced the church music of the Elizabethan composers

tying *pres. part.* of tie

tyke, tike (taik) *n.* a mongrel dog ‖ a mischievous child ‖ (*Br.*) a rascal [O.N. *tik*, bitch]

Ty·ler (táilər), John (1790-1862), 10th president (1841-5) of the U.S.A., following the death of President William Harrison. He was a Whig, and was the first vice-president to assume the presidency. His opposition to many Whig policies and his staunch states' rights policy aroused the vigorous opposition of his cabinet [illegible] secretary of state Daniel Webster, who remained to complete negotiations on the Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1843). President Tyler advocated [illegible] Texas

ty·lo·sin [$C_{46}H_{77}NO_{17}$] (tailəsin) *n.* (*pharm.*) an antibiotic derived from an actinomycete, used as a food additive and in veterinary medicine, marketed as Tylan

tymbal TIMBAL

tym·pan (timpən) *n.* a frame across which paper, cloth or parchment is stretched for equalizing the type pressure of a hand printing press ‖ a membranous part of an apparatus which functions like the eardrum ‖ (*archit.*) a tympanum [fr. L. *tympanum*, drum or O.F. *tympan, timpan*, drum]

tympani TIMPANI

tympanic [illegible] of the drum of the tympanum or eardrum [fr. TYMPANUM]

tympanic bone the bone that supports the eardrum and partly encloses the tympanum in a mammal's skull

tympanic membrane the eardrum

tym·pa·nist, tim·pa·nist (timpənist) *n.* a musician who plays the timpani [fr. L. *tympanista* fr Gk]

tym·pa·ni·tes (timpənaiti:z) *n.* (*med.*) a swelling of the abdomen caused by accumulation of gas [illegible] the gastric tympanites

tym·pan·itic (timpənitik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *tympanitēs*, of a drum]

tym·pa·num (timpənəm) *pl.* **tym·pa·na** (timpənə), **tym·pa·nums** *n.* the eardrum ‖ the middle ear ‖ a drum ‖ the diaphragm of a telephone (*archit.*) the triangular recessed face of a pediment, or triangular space in a door between the lintel and the arch [L. = drum fr. Gk]

Tyn·dale, Tin·dal, Tin·dale (tind'l), William (c. 1494-1536), English Protestant reformer. Forced into exile in 1524, he made a translation of the Bible into English of exceptional literary quality. He was burned as a heretic

Tyn·dall (tind'l), John (1820-93), British physicist, noted for his work on the conductivity of heat by gases, on the audibility of sound, and on the qualities of atmospheric light

Tyne (tain) a river (30 miles long) flowing across E. Northumberland, England, to the North Sea, navigable to Newcastle

Tyn·wald, Tyne·wald (tinwɔld, tinwəld) the [illegible] of the Isle of Man

typ·al (táip'l) *adj.* of or serving as a type

type (taip) **1.** *n.* a kind or sort, *music of a type we enjoy* ‖ (*biol.*) the individual regarded as most fully exemplifying the characteristics of a genus etc. and which gives its name to that genus etc. ‖ (*biol.*) the sum of the characteristics of a large number of individuals, used in arriving at a classification and providing the norm against which variants are assessed and classified ‖ the combination of characteristics in a breed of animal that make it suitable for a specific use, *dairy type* ‖ a person, thing or event regarded as symbolic, esp. (*Bible*) one prefiguring the antitype that was to follow ‖ a piece of esp. metal which when inked and brought under pressure against paper leaves an impression of the character [illegible] *type set?* ‖ the design and size of the impressions printed from such pieces, *what type is the book* [illegible] ‖ a medal or coin etc. **2.** *v. pres. part.* **typ·ing** *past* and *past part.* **typed** *v.t.* to write (matter) using a typewriter ‖ to classify according to type ‖ to prefigure as a type ‖ to cast (an actor) over and [illegible] *tupos*, impression]

type·face (taipfeis) *n.* (*printing*) a face (surface [illegible]

[illegible] makes printers' type for setting by hand

type·found·er [illegible] type made by a typefounder

type genus (*biol.*) the genus regarded as most typical of a family and which gives the family [illegible]

type·high [illegible]

type metal the alloy used esp. to cast printers' type and plates. It consists mainly of lead, with antimony, tin and sometimes copper

type·script (taipskript) *n.* a piece of typewritten matter

type·set [illegible] typesetting *past* and *past part.* **type·set** (*printing*) to set in type, compose **type·set·ter** *n.* a compositor ‖ a machine for setting type

type species (*biol.*) the species regarded as most typical of a genus and which gives the genus its name

type specimen (*biol.*) an individual plant or animal serving as the type of a species or a smaller group ‖ (*printing*) a printed sample of a font or series of types displayed to show content, form and capacities

type·write (taiprait) *pres. part.* **type·writ·ing** *past* **type·wrote** (taiprout) *past part.* **type·writ·ten** (taiprit'n) *v.t.* to write (something) with a typewriter ‖ *v.i.* to use a typewriter [illegible]

type·writ·er (táipraitər) *n.* a machine operated by a keyboard which causes metal characters to strike paper through an inked ribbon and so leave an impression on the paper

type·writ·ing (taipraitiŋ) *n.* the act or process of using a typewriter ‖ typewritten work

type·writ·ten (taiprit'n) *adj.* typed on a typewriter [fr. older *typewrite*, to type]

typhoid [illegible] relating to typhus ‖ of or relating to typhoid fever [fr. TYPHUS]

typhoid fever [illegible] caused by a bacterium in impure food or water, producing a prolonged, debilitating fever and diarrhea

Typhon *n.* (*mil.*) Navy surface-to-air missile with a short range and nuclear capability

ty·phoon (taifu:n) *n.* a violent cyclone in the China Sea and around the Philippines occurring most frequently in late summer and early [illegible] (*US*) [illegible]

Typhoon *n.* (*mil.*) NATO term for U.S.S.R. 30,000-ton, nuclear-powered submarine with an estimated speed of 45 knots. Diving capability of 4,000 ft. and carrying 20 ballistic missiles, it was first launched in 1980

ty·phous (taifəs) *adj.* of or of the nature of typhus

ty·phus (taifəs) *n.* any of several human infectious diseases conveyed by the bite of lice, fleas and other biting arthropods whose cells are inhabited by rickettsiae. The louse-borne variety occurs in explosive epidemics, often as a result of wars, earthquakes and other disasters which cause large numbers of people to be herded [illegible] rieties are endemic in parts of Asia, Africa and America. Symptoms include a rash, high fever lasting about a fortnight, with vomiting, prostration, delirium and sometimes pneumonia [Med. L. fr. Gk *typhos*, stupor]

typ·ic (tipik) *adj.* (*biol.*) of or conforming to a type [F. *typique* fr. L. fr. Gk]

typ·i·cal (tipik'l) *adj.* characteristic of an individual [illegible] characteristic of a class, *a typical sample of what we produce* (*biol.*) displaying the essential characteristics of a group ‖ relating to a symbolic type or types, *typical interpretations are characteristic of medieval criticism* [fr. M.L. *typicalis*]

typ·i·fi·ca·tion (tipifikeiʃən) *n.* a typifying or being typified ‖ something which typifies

typ·i·fy (tipifai) *pres. part.* **typ·i·fy·ing** *past* and [illegible] symbol of, *the dove typifies peace* ‖ to embody [illegible] type of (a genus, species etc.)

typ·ist (taipist) *n.* a person who operates a typewriter, esp. for a living

typo·graph·er [illegible] lays out copy and sees to all the elements of

typo·graph·ic·al [illegible]

typo·graph·y [illegible]

typology [illegible]

[illegible] of archaeological remains etc [fr. Gk *tupos*, type + *logos*, dis-

ty·ran·nic (tiræ̇nik) *adj.* tyrannical **ty·ran·ni·cal** *adj.* acting like or characteristic of a tyrant, esp. unjustly severe in the use of power or authority **ty·ran·ni·cal·ly** *adv.* [fr. L. *tyrannicus* fr. Gk]

ty·ran·ni·cide (tiræ̇nisaid) *n.* someone who kills a tyrant ‖ the act of killing a tyrant [F. fr. L. *tyrannicida* (1st definition) and *tyrannicidium* (2nd definition) fr. *tyrannus*, tyrant + *caedere*, to kill]

tyr·an·nize (tirənaiz) *pres. part.* **tyr·an·niz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tyr·an·nized** *v.t.* to behave like a tyrant ‖ *v.t.* to treat tyrannically [F. *tyranniser*]

ty·ran·no·saur (tiræ̇nəsɔr) *n. Tyrannosaurus rex*, an enormous two-footed carnivorous dinosaur of the Upper Cretaceous in North America [Mod. L. *tyrannosaurus*]

tyr·an·nous (tirənəs) *adj.* characterized by tyranny [fr. L. *tyrannus*, tyrant]

tyr·an·ny (tirəni:) *pl.* **tyr·an·nies** *n.* despotic rule ‖ the unjust and cruel exercise of power of any sort ‖ a tyrannical act [O.F. *tyrannie* fr. L. fr. Gk]

ty·rant (tairənt) *n.* an oppressive or cruel ruler or master, a despot ‖ someone behaving like a despot ‖ (*Gk hist.*) an arbitrary and absolute ruler who took power by force [O.F. fr. L. fr. Gk]

Tyre (taiər) an ancient seaport (modern Sur, Lebanon, pop. 14,000) of Phoenicia, which flourished (12th-8th cc. B.C.) as a trading center, esp. for the export of Tyrian purple dye and silk

tyre (taiər) **1.** *n.* (*Br.*) a tire (solid rubber tube or casing) **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **tyr·ing** *past* and *past part.* **tyred** (*Br.*) to fit with a tire

Tyr·i·an purple (tiri:ən) a crimson or purple dye prepared by the ancient Greeks and Romans from the glands of various gastropod mollusks and used in the robes of emperors, nobles etc. (*TYRE) ‖ a strong purplish red

ty·ro (tairou) *pl.* **ty·ros** *n.* a beginner, someone learning a craft etc. [L. *tiro*, a newly enlisted soldier]

Tyrol *TIROL

Ty·rone (tiroun) an inland county (area 1,261 sq. miles, pop. 139,073) of Northern Ireland. County town: Omagh (pop. 8,000)

Tyr·rhe·ni·an Sea (tiri:ni:ən) the part of the Mediterranean between the Italian mainland and Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily

Tyr·tae·us (tə:rti:əs) (7th c. B.C.), Greek poet, leader of the Spartans in one of their wars against Messenia. A few fragments survive of his patriotic and war songs, said to have been sung by Spartans on the march

Tyu·men (tju:mén) a communications center (pop. 378,000) in the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., on a tributary of the Irtysh, the oldest (1586) Russian town in Siberia: shipbuilding, wood industries

tzar *CZAR

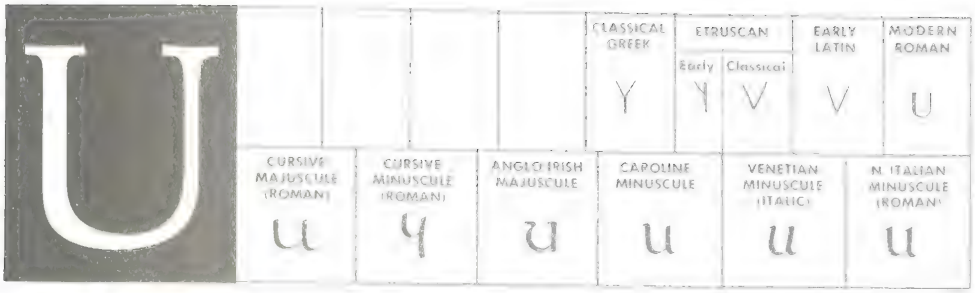
Tza·ra (tsurə), Tristan (1896-1963), Rumanian poet. As editor of the magazine 'Dada' (1916-20) he was a pioneer of surrealism (*DADA)

tzarina *CZARINA

Tze·po (dzepɔ) (formerly Poshan) a coal-mining center (pop. 184,000) in central Shantung Province, China

tzetze *TSETSE

tzi·gane (tsigún) *n.* a gypsy, esp. a Hungarian gypsy [F. fr. Hung.]



Development of the letter U, beginning with the classical Greek letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter U and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter u are shown.

U, u (ju:) the 21st letter of the English alphabet

U (ju:) *adj.* upper-class *ant.* non-U

U·ban·gi (ju:bǽngi:) (*F.* Oubangui) a tributary (660 miles long, navigable by steamer for 350) of the Congo, rising in N.E. Zaire and forming part of the country's frontiers with the Central African Republic and the Republic of the Congo

U·ban·gi-Sha·ri (ju:bæŋgi ʃari:) CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

U·be (ú:bi:) a port (pop. 160,000) in S.W. Honshu, Japan: coal mines, textile and chemical industries

U·bi·co (u:bí:kou), Jorge (1878-1946), Guatemalan general and president (1931-44), who made liberal concessions to U.S. enterprises and twice changed the constitution in order to prolong his term of office. He was overthrown by a popular movement

u·biq·ui·none (ju:bəkwinoun) *n.* (*chem.*) a yellow compound that carries electrons through filaments in the cell's energy supply system *also* coenzyme

u·biq·ui·tous (ju:bikwitəs) *adj.* present everywhere, esp. present everywhere at the same time [fr. Mod. L. *ubiquitarius* fr. L. *ubique*, everywhere]

u·biq·ui·ty (ju:bíkwiti:) *n.* the state of being everywhere at the same time [fr. Mod. L. *ubiquitas* fr. L. *ubique*, everywhere]

U-boat (ju:bout) *n.* a German submarine [fr. G *U-boot*, short for *Unterseeboot*, undersea boat]

U·ca·ya·li (u:kəjáli:) the chief tributary (1,200 miles long, navigable for 600) of the Amazon, in E. and N. Peru

Uc·cel·lo (u:tʃélou, *Ital.* u:ttʃellɔ), Paolo (1397-1475) Florentine painter important in the history of painting for his interest in perspective and foreshortening. He is esp. famous for his three paintings of 'The Battle of San Romano, 1432' (1456-60) in the Uffizi, Florence, the National Gallery, London and the Louvre, Paris

u·dal (ú:d'l) *n.* an ancient system of land tenure which survives in Orkney and the Shetland Islands [ON *óthal*]

U·dall (ú:d'l), Nicholas (1505-56), English playwright. He is best known for his posthumous 'Ralph Roister Doister' (c. 1577), a 'comic interlude' based on classical models, e.g. Plautus and Terence, and generally considered to be the first complete English comedy

ud·der (ʌdər) *n.* in cattle etc. the pendulous baggy organ containing two or more mammary glands, each having one teat or nipple [O.E. *uder*]

U·di·ne (ú:di:ne) a city (pop. 103,600) in Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Italy, at the foot of the Alps. Castle (11th c.), Romanesque cathedral, 15th-c. town hall

Ud·murt A.S.S.R. (údmʌərt) an autonomous republic (area 16,250 sq. miles, pop. 1,516,000) of the E. European R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R. People: Finnic. Capital: Izhevsk

u·dometer (u:dɔmitər) *n.* a rain gauge **u·do·met·ric** (ju:dəmétrik) *adj.* [fr. F. *udometre*]

Ue·le (welei) a headstream (700 miles long) of the Ubangi, crossing northeastern Zaire

U·fa (u:fu) the capital (pop. 1,009,000) of the Bashkirian A.S.S.R., U.S.S.R., in the W. Urals. engineering, oil refining, lumber, food processing, metallurgy

Uf·fi·zi (u:fi:tsi:) FLORENCE

UFO, U.F.O. unidentified flying object

u·fology (ju:ɔlədʒi) *n.* the study of unidentified flying objects (UFOs) **—ufological** *adj.* **ufologist** *n.*

U·gan·da (ju:gændə) a republic (area 93,981 sq. miles, pop. 13,651,000), comprised of 18 administrative districts, and a member of the British Commonwealth, in E. central Africa. Capital: Kampala. People: about half belong to Bantu groups, while non-African minorities include Indians (1%), Europeans and Arabs. Language: English (official), Luganda, Swahili, local and minority languages. Religion: mainly traditional African, with Christian (20%) and Moslem minorities. The country is mainly flat and predominantly agricultural. It is a plateau (3,000-5,000 ft), mainly savanna, between the Great Rift Valley and Lake Victoria, with high massifs (RUWENZORI, ELGON) on the south-[illegible] lakes and rivers. Average temperatures (F.) in Kampala: 69° (July), 74° (Jan.). Rainfall: Kam[illegible] cattle, goats, sheep. Agricultural products: cotton, coffee, tea, tobacco, peanuts, corn, castor oil plant seeds, sisal, sugar, millet, plantains, beans, sweet potatoes. Mineral resources: copper, cobalt, limestone, phosphates, tungsten, [illegible] woods). hydroelectricity, fertilizers, cement, [illegible] per, tea, animal foodstuffs, hides and skins, peanuts, electricity. Imports: machinery, tex[illegible] [illegible] was Speke (1862). Baker discovered Lake Albert (1864) and Stanley explored Buganda (1875). Britain proclaimed a protectorate over Buganda (1894), extended (1896) to most of the rest of Uganda. Executive and legislative councils were established (1921), and Uganda became an independent member of the Commonwealth (Oct. 9, 1962). The constitution proclaiming the republic, and the creation of a unitary state in place of the federal state, was approved (Sept. 8, 1968). President Obote was overthrown (Jan. 25, 1971) by an army coup d'etat. Gen. Amin formed a new government, which rapidly took the shape of a dictatorship. Amin's erratic and ruthless behavior alienated many other countries and led to his overthrow in April 1979 by exiled Tanzanian-supported Ugandan troops. [illegible] unstable and in May 1980 new President Binaisa was deposed by a military commission. Obote returned from exile and [illegible] ident but he was overthrown in July 1985. New President [illegible] Gen. Tito Okello [illegible] early, returned to [illegible]

Uga·rit (u:gərit) an ancient city excavated at Ras-Shamra, near Latakia, N. Syria. It flourished as a cultural and trading center (4th millennium-2nd millennium B.C.). Excavations yielded cuneiform tablets of the 14th c. B.C.

ugh (ʌg, ʌx, ux *interj.*) used to express disgust or [illegible]

ug·li·fi·ca·tion [illegible] being ugly

ug·li·fy (ʌglifai) *pres. part.* **ug·li·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ug·li·fied** *v.t.* to make ugly

ug·li·ness [illegible]

ug·ly [illegible] unpleasant to look at, unsightly; morally offensive (*pop.*) surly, quarrelsome, *an ugly mood* fraught with danger, *an ugly situation* [ON *uggligr* [illegible]]

ugly American [illegible] appreciative of the native culture, from the 1955 book, *The Ugly American*, by Eugene Burdick (1918-1965) and William Lederer (1912-[illegible]

ugly duckling [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Ugric

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: [illegible] a, *cat*, ɔ *fawn*, [illegible] (ʃ) ch, *fish*, ai, *tiger*, ə, *bird*
(o) o, *ox*; au, *cow*; ou, *goat*; u, *poor*, ɔi, *royal*; [illegible] d3, *savage*; ŋ, *orangutang*, j, *yak*, ʃ, *fish*, tʃ, *beach*, ʼl, *rabble*, [illegible]

U·gric (u:grɪk, ju:grɪk) *adj.* of, relating to or [illegible] the Ugrians

UH-1 (*mil.*) *see* IROQUOIS

Uh·land [illegible] German Romantic poet, playwright and essayist, famous mainly for his ballads and patriotic songs

Ui·ghur (wi:guər) *n.* a member of a Turkic people found primarily in the Tarim Basin ‖ their Turkic language

Uit·land·er (œitlændər) *n.* (*hist.*) a foreign immigrant, esp. a British one, in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State as referred to by the Boers before the Boer War (1899–1902) [Afrik. fr. *uit*, out + *land*, land]

Uj·jain (u dʒain) a Hindu holy city (pop. 203,278) in N.W. Madhya Pradesh, India. Industries: textiles. Temples

u·kase (ju:kéiz, ju:keis) *n.* an edict, esp. an edict of czarist Russia having the force of law [Russ [illegible]]

Ukraine (ju:kréin) an E. European constituent republic (area 231,990 sq. miles, pop. 49,757,000) of the U.S.S.R., occupying most of the southwest and consisting mainly of fertile steppe. Capital: Kiev. Other centers: Kharkov, Donetsk, Odessa. People: 77% Ukrainian, 17% Russian, Polish and other minorities. Agriculture: wheat, corn (25% of Soviet grain production), sugar beets (50% of Soviet production), sunflower seed, cotton, flax, vegetables, fruit, tobacco, cattle, hogs, sheep. Resources: coal (36% of Soviet production), iron ore, oil, salt, fish. Industries: mining (esp. coal, iron, manganese), iron and steel, chemical and mechanical engineering, food processing, textiles. HISTORY The Ukraine was divided between Russia and Austria (18th c.), was briefly independent (1917-20), and became a constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. (1923). It joined the United Nations (1945)

U·krain·i·an (ju:kréiniən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the Ukraine, its people or language **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of the Ukraine ‖ the Slavic language of the Ukrainians

u·ku·le·le, u·ke·le·le (ju:kəléili:) *n.* a small four-stringed musical instrument resembling the [illegible] Hawaiian

U·lad·is·laus I (ju:lədislɔs) (*Hung.* Uászló) king of Hungary (LADISLAUS III king of Poland)

Uladislaus II king of Hungary (LADISLAUS II [illegible] of Bohemia)

U·lagh Muz·tagh (u:lu:mu:stú) (KUNLUN [illegible])

u·lama, u·le·ma (u:ləmá:) *n.* (*pl.* **u·la·ma, u·la·mas, u·le·ma, u·le·mas**) the body of professional theologians and legalists of Islam. The ulama provides the teachers and leaders of worship in the mosques, as there is no ordained priesthood within Islam ‖ a member of an ulama [fr. Arab *'ulamā* pl. of *'alim*, learned]

U·lan Ba·tor (u:lənbətɔr) (formerly Urga) the capital (pop. 457,000) of the Mongolian People's Republic, at the northern edge of the Gobi Desert, formerly a lamasery and caravan station, now a rail and industrial center (meat packing, tanning, felt and fur industries). University

U·lan U·de (u:lənu:déi) the capital (pop. 310,000) of the Buriat A.S.S.R., R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R. railroad stock, building materials, textiles, food processing, glass [illegible] Hungary [illegible] LAUS III, king of Poland, LADISLAUS II, king of [illegible]

Ul·bricht (u:lbrixt), Walter (1893–1973), East German political leader. He joined the communist party (1918) when it was established and was a member of the German Reichstag (1928-33) but left Germany when Hitler came to power. He worked with the Republicans during the Spanish Civil War and the Russians during the 2nd world war. Ulbricht became East Germany's deputy prime minister (1949) and secretary of the Socialist Unity (Communist) party (1950). His harsh regime led to open rebellion (1953) and to a stream of refugees to West Germany until the Berlin Wall was built (1961). During the last decade of Ulbricht's re- [illegible] Germany's attaining the Communist world's highest standard of living. He resigned as party [illegible] Council of State until his death

ul·cer (ʌlsər) *n.* an inflamed discontinuity in the skin or mucous membranes of the body. It may be due to injury, infection or the action of corrosive fluids (PEPTIC ULCER) ‖ (*rhet.*) a source or condition of corruption [fr. L. *ulcus* (*ulceris*), a sore]

ul·cer·ate [illegible] *pres. part.* **ul·cer·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ul·cer·at·ed** *v.t.* to make ulcerous ‖ *v.i.* to become ulcerous [fr. L. *ulcerare* (*ulceratus*)]

ul·cer·a·tion (ʌlsəréiʃən) *n.* a becoming ulcerated or state of being ulcerated ‖ an ulcer or several ulcers in a group [fr. L. *ulceratio* (*ulcerationis*)]

ul·cer·a·tive (ʌlsərətiv, ʌlsəreitiv) *adj.* of, relating to, characterized by or causing an ulcer or ulcers [fr. M.L. *ulcerativus*]

ul·cer·ous (ʌlsərəs) *adj.* having an ulcer or ulcers ‖ having the nature of an ulcer [fr. L. *ulcerosus*]

Ul·e·a·borg [illegible] (OULU)

ulema (ʼULAMA)

Ul·li·las (ʌlilkəs) (WULFILA)

ul·lage (ʌlidʒ) *n.* the amount by which a barrel or similar vessel falls short of being full ‖ loss of contents by evaporation, oozing etc. [A.F. *ullage*]

Ulls·wa·ter (ʌlzwɔtər, ʌlzwɒtər) a lake (8 miles long) in Cumberland and Westmorland, England (LAKE DISTRICT)

Ulm (ulm) a town (pop. 93,800) in Baden-Wurttemberg, West Germany, on the Danube. Gothic cathedral (14th c.-19th c.)

Ulm, Battle of, a battle (Oct. 20, 1805) in which the Austrian army surrendered to Napoleon early in the Napoleonic Wars

ul·na (ʌlnə) *pl.* **ul·nae** (ʌlni:), **ul·nas** *n.* the inner of the two bones of the forearm of man or corresponding part of the forelimb of vertebrates higher than fishes **úl·nar** *adj.* [L. = elbow]

u·lot·ri·chous (ju:lɔtrikəs) *adj.* (*anthrop.*) belonging to a race having crisp, crinkled hair [fr. Mod. L. *ulotrichi* fr. Gk *oulos*, crisp + *thrix* (*trichos*), hair]

Ul·ster (ʌlstər) the northernmost province (area 3,094 sq. miles, pop. 226,037) of Ireland, comprising Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan counties ‖ (*hist.*) an ancient kingdom of N. Ireland, now comprising modern Ulster and Northern Ireland ‖ (*pop.*) Northern Ireland

ul·ster (ʌlstər) *n.* a long loose overcoat, often belted [after ULSTER, Ireland, where such coats were originally made]

ul·te·ri·or (ʌltiəri:ər) *adj.* further, more distant ‖ beyond what is evident or professed, *ulterior motives* [L. comp. adj. = further]

ul·ti·mate (ʌltəmit) **1.** *adj.* farthest away in space or time ‖ eventual, *their ultimate victory is not in question* ‖ final, *the ultimate test* ‖ that cannot be analyzed, separated out etc. in any greater detail, *in the ultimate analysis* **2.** *n.* that which is ultimate [fr. L.L. *ultimare* (*ultimatus*), to come to an end]

ultimate frisbee team field game with 7 competitors on each side, with objective of placing frisbee across opponent's goal line

ul·tim·a·tist (ʌltəmeitist) *n.* an uncompromising [illegible] **ultimatism** *n.* **ultimatistic** *adj.*

ul·ti·ma·tum (ʌltəmeitəm, ʌltəmɑ:təm) *pl.* **ul·ti·ma·tums, ul·ti·ma·ta** (ʌltəmeitə, ʌltəmɑ:tə) *n.* the final terms offered or demanded by one of the parties in diplomatic negotiations, the rejection of which usually leads to complete rupture, or war [fr. L.L. neut. of *ultimatus*, ultimate]

ul·ti·mo (ʌltəmou) *adv.* (*commerce, abbr.* ult., ulto.) in the month preceding the present one [L. *ultimo* (*mense*), in the last (month)]

ul·tra (ʌltrə) **1.** *adj.* extreme, sometimes to the point of being fanatical **2.** *n.* an extremist [L. = [illegible]]

ultra- *prefix* beyond, as in 'ultraviolet' ‖ to an extreme degree, as in 'ultramodernism' ‖ beyond the range of, as in 'ultramicroscopic' [fr. L. *ultra*, beyond]

ul·tra·cen·tri·fuge (ʌltrəsentrifju:dʒ) *n.* a high-speed centrifuge for effecting the sedimentation of submicroscopic particles

ul·tra·fax [illegible] RCA Corporation incorporating television, radio, facsimile, and film recording

ultrafiche (ʌltrəfi:ʃ) [illegible] documents reduced for filing to 1/90 or less normal [illegible] ultrafiche

ul·tra·is·mo (ultrəi:smɔ) *n.* a literary movement created (1919) by Spanish and Spanish-American poets, notably Jorge Luis Borges and Eugenio Montes. The movement called for a total renewal of the spirit and technique of poetry. Its poems are characterized by vivid images and striking metaphors [Span.]

ul·tra·ma·rine (ʌltrəməri:n) **1.** *n.* a vivid blue pigment originally obtained by reducing lapis lazuli to powder ‖ a blue pigment prepared by heating a mixture of soda ash, sulfur, charcoal etc. It is used in paints, printing inks etc. ‖ the blue color of this pigment **2.** *adj.* ultramarine-colored [fr. M.L. *ultramarinus* fr. L. *ultra*, beyond + *mare*, sea (because lapis lazuli came from beyond the sea)]

ul·tra·mi·cro·scope (ʌltrəmáikrəskoup) *n.* a microscope employing a beam of intense light projected through the sample perpendicularly to the axis of the objective, permitting the observation of submicroscopic, colloidal particles by the light they scatter against a dark field **ul·tra·mi·cro·scop·ic** (ʌltrəmaikrəskɔpik) *adj.*

ul·tra·mi·cro·tome (ʌltrəmáikrətoum) *n.* (*electr.*) a device designed to cut very thin tissue sections for use in an electron microscope — **ultramicrotomy** *n.*

ul·tra·mon·tane (ʌltrəmɔntein) **1.** *adj.* of the principles or practices of ultramontanism **2.** *n.* an advocate of ultramontanism [fr. M.L. *ultramontanus* fr. *ultra*, beyond + *mons* (*montis*), mountain]

ul·tra·mon·ta·nism (ʌltrəmɔntənizəm) *n.* (*hist.*) the advocacy, within the Roman Catholic Church, of the increase of papal authority, as opposed to such theories as Gallicanism. It was firmly established by the declaration of papal infallibility (1870) **ul·tra·mon·ta·nist** *n.* [F. *ultramontanisme*]

ul·tra·mun·dane (ʌltrəmʌndein, ʌltrəmʌndéin) *adj.* being beyond the limits of the known universe [fr. L.L. *ultramundanus* fr. *ultra*, beyond + *mundus*, the world]

ul·tra·son·ic (ʌltrəsɔnik) *adj.* supersonic **ul·tra·són·ics** *n.* supersonics [fr. L. *ultra*, beyond + *sonus*, sound]

ultrasonic bonding technique of bonding metals by utilizing ultrasonic vibration, mechanical pressure, and a wiping motion *Cf* ULTRASONIC SOLDERING, ULTRASONIC WELDING

ultrasonic cleaning technique creating ultrasonic waves in a liquid in which objects are washed

ultrasonic coagulation technique using ultrasonic waves to bond small particles into larger ones

ultrasonic holography technique for reproducing an interior or exterior three-dimensional image of a solid through the interference pattern of ultrasonic waves *Cf* HOLOGRAPHY

ultrasonics *n.* (*acoustics*) study of source waves beyond the range of human hearing (20 kHz) used for nondestructive testing of metals, medical examination of a fetus, and, in very high intensity, for scaling boilers and in dentist's drilling —**ultrasonic** *adj.* —**ultrasonically** *adv.*

ultrasonic scanner (*med.*) device that utilizes echoes from ultrasonic waves for body tissue diagnosis *Cf* ULTRASONOGRAPH

ultrasonic sealing technique for sealing plastic packages by heat, utilizing the pressure of ultrasonic vibrations

ultrasonic soldering technique utilizing heat and high-frequency vibrations for creating bubbles in soldering, avoiding the use of a flue to remove oxide films on metal *Cf* ULTRASONIC BONDING, ULTRASONIC WELDING

ultrasonic stroboscope device utilizing an ultrasonic beam to interrupt a light beam

ultrasonic therapy (*med.*) therapeutic use of ultrasonic (0.7 to 1.0 MHz) pulse converted to heat *also* ultrasound diathermy

ultrasonic welding technique that utilizes ultrasonic waves to bond metal without heat *Cf* [illegible] ULTRASONIC SOLDERING

ul·tra·son·o·graph (ʌltrəsɔnəgræf) *n.* (*acoustics*) diagnostic device utilizing ultrasonic (15–20 MHz) waves to penetrate tissue *Cf* ULTRASONIC SCANNER —**ultrasonogram** *n.* the resulting record —**ultrasonography** *n.* the use —**ultrasonologist** [illegible] user —**ultrasound diagnosis** *n.*

ul·tra·sound (ʌltrəsaund) *n.* produce of ultrasonic waves, widely used in diathermy, medical diagnosis, cleaning, etc.

Ul·tra·suede (ʌltrəswéid) *n.* trademark for washable, suedelike fabric that is 60% polyester and 40% nonpolyurethane

ul·tra·vi·o·let (ʌltrəváiəlit) **1.** *adj.* (*abbr.* UV) relating to, producing or using ultraviolet radiation **2.** *n.* ultraviolet radiation

ultraviolet imagery (*electromagnetics*) imagery produced from the sensing of ultraviolet radiations reflected from a surface

ultraviolet microscope a microscope that employs ultraviolet light to stimulate fluorescence in the sample

ultraviolet radiation electromagnetic radiation of wavelength between the violet end of the visible band and X rays (3,800 Å–100 Å). It is present in sunlight and has an important role as a photochemical agent in certain life processes (*FLUORESCENCE, †VITAMIN D, †SPECTROSCOPY)

ul·u·late (júːljuleit, ʌljuleit) *pres. part* **ul·u·lating** *past* and *past part.* **ul·u·lat·ed** *v.i.* (*rhet.*) to howl ‖ (*rhet.*) to wail and lament **ul·u·la·tion** *n* [fr. L. *ululare* (*ululatus*), imit.]

Ul·ya·novsk (uljənɔ́fsk) (formerly Simbirsk) a city (pop. 485,000) in the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., on the middle Volga: engineering, wood industries, food processing

U·lys·ses (juːlísiːz) Latin name for Odysseus

U·may·yad (uːmáijæd) a member of a Moslem caliphate which ruled Islam (661–750). The Umayyads also ruled in Spain (756–1031)

um·bel (ʌ́mbˈl) *n.* an inflorescence in which all the pedicels arise from the top of the main stem and form a flat or rounded cluster ‖ an arrangement of parts resembling this [fr. L. *umbella*, parasol]

um·bel·late (ʌ́mbəleit, ʌ́mbəlit) *adj.* having, consisting of, resembling or forming an umbel or umbels **um·bel·lat·ed** *adj* [fr. Mod. L. *umbellatus*]

um·bel·lif·er·ous (ʌmbəlífərəs) *adj.* having an umbel or umbels [fr. UMBEL + L. *ferre*, to bear]

um·ber (ʌ́mbər) **1.** *n.* a dark brown earth rich in manganese and ferric oxides and used as a permanent pigment (cf. BURNT UMBER, RAW UMBER) **2.** *adj.* of the color of umber [fr. F. (*terre d'*) *ombre* or Ital. (*terra di*) *ombra*, (earth of) shade]

Um·ber·to I (umbértou) (1844–1900), king of Italy (1878–1900)

Umberto II (1904–83), last king of Italy (1946). On the abdication of his father, Victor Emmanuel III, he was made king, but a month later a referendum established a republic, and he went into exile

um·bil·i·cal (ʌmbílikˈl) *adj.* of or relating to the navel [fr. M.L. *umbilicalis*]

umbilical cord a cordlike structure joining the fetus to the placenta of the mother ‖ the cable connecting an outside astronaut or aquanaut to his or her ship ‖ a power supply line to a rocket or spacecraft preceding takeoff

um·bil·i·cate (ʌmbílikeit, ʌmbílikit) *adj.* shaped like a navel, having a central depression ‖ (of some spiral shells) having an open umbilicus [fr. L. *umbilicatus*]

um·bil·i·cus (ʌmbílikəs, ʌmbiláikəs) *pl* **um·bil·i·ci** (ʌmbílisai, ʌmbəláisai) *n.* the navel ‖ the hilum of a seed ‖ the basal depression of certain spiral shells [L.]

um·bo (ʌ́mbou) *pl.* **um·bo·nes** (ʌmbouniːz), **um·bos** *n.* the boss of a shield ‖ (*anat.*) the rounded elevation in the tympanic membrane of the ear ‖ the swollen point of a cone scale of a pine tree ‖ the rounded elevation above the hinge of a bivalve shell **um·bo·nal** (ʌ́mbənˈl), **um·bo·nate** (ʌ́mbəneit) *adjs* [L. = boss of a shield]

um·bra (ʌ́mbrə) *pl.* **um·brae** (ʌ́mbriː) *n.* the shadow from which all light from a given source is excluded by an object, e.g. a planet, esp. by the earth or moon in an eclipse (cf. PENUMBRA) ‖ the darker central part of a sunspot [L. shade]

um·brage (ʌ́mbridʒ) *n.* resentment **to take (give) umbrage** to feel (cause to feel) pique [O.F. fr. L. *umbra*, shadow]

um·bra·geous (ʌmbréidʒəs) *adj.* (*rhet.*) shady ‖ (*rhet.*) quick to feel suspicious and resentful [F. *ombrageux*]

um·brel·la (ʌmbrélə) *n.* a portable device which, when opened, is used to keep rain off a person or to protect him from the sun, or in some Asian and African countries serves as a symbol of dignity. It consists of a circular canopy of cotton, silk etc. stretched across collapsible steel etc ribs radiating from a center pole, the end of the pole forming a handle ‖ a larger version of this used to provide shade ‖ a protective force of fighter aircraft ‖ the contractile dome-shaped disk of a jellyfish, serving as a swimming organ [fr. Ital. *ombrella*, umbrella]

umbrella 1. *adj.* of a general covering of many things, groups, or subjects *an umbrella organization* **2.** (*business*) a contract or protective arrangement covering many or all risks

umbrella bird a member of *Cephalopterus*, fam. *Cotingidae*, a genus of South and Central American birds allied to the crow, remarkable for the [illegible]

umbrella pine *Sciadopitys verticillata*, fam. *Pinaceae*, a Japanese evergreen tree having needle-shaped leaves in whorls like umbrellas, and a flat-domed crown

umbrella tree *Magnolia tripetala*, a North American magnolia having thin, oval leaves clustered at the ends of the branches ‖ any of various trees having leaves shaped or arranged in an umbrellalike fashion

Um·bri·a (ʌmbriːə) a mountainous region (area 3,377 sq. miles, pop. 802,400) of central Italy, cut by the upper Tiber. Chief town: Perugia. Industries: agriculture (olives, vines), livestock raising (cattle, hogs), metalworking

Um·bri·an (ʌmbriːən) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to or characteristic of the province of Umbria or the people inhabiting Umbria ‖ of, relating to or characteristic of the Italian language of ancient Umbria **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Umbria ‖ the Italic language of ancient Umbria

Umbrian school the school of painting (15th–16th cc.) which included Perugino

u·mi·ak (uːmiːæk) *n.* an open Eskimo boat made by stretching skins over a wooden frame, paddled esp. by women and children [Eskimo]

um·laut (umlaut) *n.* a vowel modification caused by assimilation to a vowel or semivowel (now generally lost) in the following syllable ‖ a vowel resulting from such assimilation ‖ a mark (¨) placed over the affected vowel, esp. in modern German [G. fr. *um*, about + *laut*, sound]

um·pir·age (ʌmpaiəridʒ) *n.* the authority or position of an umpire ‖ an instance of umpiring

um·pire (ʌmpaiər) **1.** *n.* someone chosen to enforce the rules of play and decide disputes in certain games, e.g. cricket or baseball (cf. REFEREE) ‖ an arbitrator ‖ (*law*) a third person appointed to make a decision in a disagreement between arbitrators **2.** *v. pres part.* **um·pir·ing** *past* and *past part.* **um·pired** *v.t.* to act as umpire ‖ *v.t.* to act as umpire in or of [older *a numpire* taken as *an umpire* fr. O.F. *nonper*, uneven (i.e. a third party)]

ump·teen (ʌmptiːn) *adj.* (*pop.*) very many [facetious extension of words in *-teen*]

ump·ti·eth (ʌmptiːəθ) *adj.* numberless

Umtali (umtáli) [illegible] and gold-mining center (pop. 30,000) in Zimbabwe near the Mozambique border, linked by rail with the coast

U.N., UN *UNITED NATIONS

un- (ʌn) *prefix* not, lack of, opposite, as in 'unemployment' [O.E. *un-*]

un- *prefix* added to verbs to indicate a reversal of the action of the verb, as in 'untie' added to nouns to indicate a release from the state expressed by the noun, as in 'undress' [O.E. *un-*, *on-*]

un·a·ble (ʌneibˈl) *adj.* not able

un·a·bridged (ʌnəbridʒd) *adj.* not abridged

un·ac·com·pa·nied (ʌnəkʌmpənid) *adj.* not accompanied ‖ (*mus.*) with no accompaniment

un·ac·com·plished (ʌnəkʌmpliʃt) *adj.* not finished or achieved ‖ having no accomplishments

un·ac·count·a·ble (ʌnəkauntəbˈl) *adj.* not accountable ‖ not accountable, not responsible **un·ac·count·a·bly** *adv*

un·ac·counted for (ʌnəkauntid) unexplained, missing

un·ac·cus·tomed (ʌnəkʌstəmd) *adj.* unusual (with 'to') not accustomed, *unaccustomed to this sort of thing*

un·a·dopt·ed (ʌnədɔptid) *adj.* (*Br.*, of roads) not made up or maintained by the local authority

un·ad·vised (ʌnədvaizd) *adj.* rash ‖ without advice **un·ad·vis·ed·ly** (ʌnədvaizidli) *adv*

un·af·fect·ed [illegible]

un·af·ford·a·ble [illegible]

un·ai·ded [illegible]

un·al·ter·a·ble [illegible]

un·al·ter·a·ble·ness [illegible]

un·al·ter·a·bly [illegible]

un·al·tered [illegible]

un·am·big·u·ous [illegible]

un·am·big·u·ous·ly [illegible]

un·am·big·u·ous·ness [illegible]

un·A·mer·i·can [illegible]

un·A·mer·i·can·ism [illegible]

un·A·mer·i·can·ness [illegible]

un·a·mi·a·ble [illegible]

un·a·mi·a·bly [illegible]

un·an·i·mous [illegible]

un·an·i·mous·ly [illegible]

un·an·i·mous·ness [illegible]

un·an·nounced [illegible]

un·an·swer·a·ble (ʌnɑ́nsərəbˈl) *adj.* that cannot be refuted or answered

un·ap·proach·a·ble (ʌnəprouʧəbˈl) *adj.* not able to be approached ‖ unrivaled

un·armed (ʌnɑ́rmd) *adj.* having no weapons ‖ (of plants or animals) having no scales, claws, spines etc

u·na·ry (juːnəriː) *adj.* made up of only one component *also* monadic

un·as·sum·ing (ʌnəsúːmiŋ) *adj.* modest, not pretentious

un·at·tached (ʌnətæʧt) *adj.* not attached ‖ not belonging to a particular group, organization etc. ‖ (*old-fash.*) not married or engaged

un·at·tend·ed [illegible] alone, not accompanied ‖ not looked after, not attended to

un·a·vail·ing (ʌnəveiliŋ) *adj.* having no useful effect

un·a·void·a·ble (ʌnəvɔidəbˈl) *adj.* inevitable, not avoidable **un·a·void·a·bly** *adv*

un·a·ware (ʌnəwɛər) **1.** *adj.* not aware **2.** *adv.* unawares

un·a·wares (ʌnəwɛərz) *adv.* by surprise, *we caught him unawares* ‖ unintentionally, without noticing

un·bal·anced (ʌnbælənst) *adj.* lacking balance ‖ mentally unstable ‖ (*accounting*) not balanced

un·beat·en [illegible] untrodden, *unbeaten paths* ‖ not whipped

un·be·com·ing (ʌnbikʌmiŋ) *adj.* not becoming, *unbecoming clothes* ‖ unseemly, not decent

un·be·known (ʌnbinoun) **1.** *adj.* unknown **2.** *adv.* **unbeknown to** without the knowledge of, unknown to

un·be·lief (ʌnbilíf) *n.* disbelief, incredulity ‖ lack of belief, esp. of religious belief

un·be·liev·a·ble (ʌnbilíːvəbˈl) *adj.* true but astonishing, incredible, hard to believe

un·be·liev·er (ʌnbilíːvər) *n.* someone who questions the truth of something ‖ a person who has no belief in matters of religion

un·be·liev·ing (ʌnbilíːviŋ) *adj.* incredulous ‖ not believing

un·bend [illegible] **un·bend·ing** *pres part* and *past part* **un·bent** (ʌnbent) *v.t.* to make straight ‖ (*naut.*) to unfasten (sails, ropes etc.) *v.i.* to become straight ‖ to become less distant

un·bend·ing (ʌnbendiŋ) *adj.* inflexible in decision ‖ stiff and distant in manner

unbent *past* and *past part* of UNBEND

un·bid·den (ʌnbidˈn) *adj.* not invited ‖ not commanded

un·bind (ʌnbaind) *pres. part* **un·bind·ing** *past* and *past part* **un·bound** (ʌnbaund) *v.t.* to untie, unfasten ‖ to remove restraints or restrictions from, to undo the binding of (a book) [O.E. *unbindan*]

un·blessed [illegible] considered a blessing, *a house unblessed with modern comforts* ‖ unholy, wicked

un·blush·ing [illegible]

un·born (ʌnbɔrn) *adj.* not yet born ‖ not brought into being

un·bo·som [illegible] one's feelings, thoughts etc) ‖ *v.t.* to reveal (one's feelings, thoughts etc) ‖ to unburden (oneself) to relieve (oneself) of the strain of hidden feelings, thoughts etc by revealing them

un·bound (ʌnbaund) *past* and *past part.* of UNBIND ‖ *adj.* not bound (of a book) not having a cover

un·bound·ed (ʌnbaundid) *adj.* without restraint, *unbounded joy* ‖ without limits in extent, quantity etc

un·bow·ed [illegible] bowed

un·bri·dled (ʌnbraidˈld) *adj.* unrestrained

un·bro·ken [illegible] disordered, *despite the casualties their ranks remained unbroken* ‖ uninterrupted ‖ (of a horse) not broken in

un·bur·den [illegible] ments of combined cost price, etc., from a [illegible] one's mind) of worry or anxiety ‖ to rid oneself of the burden of (guilt, remorse etc) e.g. by confid[illegible]

un·called-for [illegible]

un·can·ni·ly (ʌnkǽnili:) *adv.* in an uncanny

un·can·ni·ness (ʌnkǽni:nis) *n.* the quality of being uncanny

un·can·ny (ʌnkǽni:) *comp.* **un·can·ni·er** *superl.* **un·can·ni·est** *adj.* inspiring feelings of apprehension, [illegible] *of observation*

un·cap (ʌnkǽp) *v.* to uncover; to reveal

brusque, curt, abrupt | without ceremony or formality

un·cer·tain (ʌnsə:rt'n) *adj.* not certainly known || not having certain knowledge || not certain to occur ; not reliable variable

un·cer·tain·ty (ʌnsə:rt'nti:) *pl.* **un·cer·tain·ties** *n.* the quality or state of being uncertain || something uncertain

uncertainty principle a principle, derived by Heisenberg as a logical consequence of quantum mechanics, according to which it is impossible to specify simultaneously the values of position and momentum or energy and time for a particle in a quantized system. The more precisely one of these quantities is known the less precise becomes our knowledge of the other

un·chris·tian (ʌnkristʃən) *adj.* not of the Christian religion || not befitting a Christian || not according to principles of Christian behavior

un·ci·al (ʌnʃi:əl, ʌnʃəl) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to, or written in, the rounded unlinked letters used esp. in Greek and Latin manuscripts 300–900 A.D. **2.** *n.* an uncial letter | a manuscript written in uncials [fr. L. *uncialis*, of an inch fr. *uncia*, twelfth part (of a pound or foot)]

un·ci·form (ʌnsifɔrm) **1.** *adj.* of a bone in the distal row of the wrist, on the same side as the ulna | of a hook-shaped process on the uniform bone or a similar process on the ethmoid bone **2.** *n.* an uniform bone [fr. L. *uncus*, a hook]

un·ci·nate (ʌnsinit, ʌnsineit) *adj.* (*biol.*) hooked [fr. L. *uncinatus* fr. *uncinus*, a hook-shaped part]

un·cir·cum·cised (ʌnsə:rkəmsaizd) *adj.* not circumcised | (*Bible*) heathen || (*Bible*) gentile, not Jewish

unclad alt. *past* and *past part.* of UNCLOTHE

un·clasp (ʌnklæsp, ʌnklɑ́sp) *v.t.* to loosen or release the clasp of || to release from a clasp || *v.i.* to loosen a grasp or grip

un·cle (ʌnk'l) *n.* the brother of one's mother or father ; the husband of one's aunt ,, (*pop.*) a cry meaning 'Stop, I've had enough!' [A.F.]

un·clean (ʌnkli:n) *adj.* morally impure || ceremonially impure | not clean, dirty

Uncle Sam (*pop.*) the government of the U.S.A. personified || (*pop.*) the U.S.A. as a nation [prob. a jocular expansion of U.S.]

Uncle Tom *n.* a servile black person, esp. in relation to white people, from *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, by Harriet Beecher Stowe —**Uncle Tom** *adj.* —**Uncle Tomish** *adj.* —**Uncle Tomism** *n.*

un·cloak (ʌnklouk) *v.t.* to remove a cloak from to expose (a plot etc. or a criminal) || *v.i.* to take off a cloak

un·clothe (ʌnklouð) *pres. part.* **un·cloth·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·clothed, un·clad** (ʌnklæd) *v.t.* to undress (someone)

un·com·fort·a·ble (ʌnkʌmfərtəb'l) *adj.* causing discomfort || feeling discomfort || uneasy **un·com·fort·a·bly** *adv.*

un·com·mit·ted (ʌnkəmitid) *adj.* not committed not bound to do something

un·com·mon [illegible] *adj.* unusual

un·com·mu·ni·ca·tive (ʌnkəmju:nikeitiv) *adj.* reticent, disinclined to talk or to give information

un·com·pro·mising [illegible] making no concessions in negotiation, bargaining etc. free of compromise, *uncompromising integrity*

un·con·cern (ʌnkənsə:rn) *n.* lack of concern, in-

un·con·cerned (ʌnkənsə:rnd) *adj.* not troubled, worried etc. not concerned, *unconcerned with the merits or demerits of the case* **un·con·cern·ed·ly** [illegible] **un·con·cern·ed·ness** [illegible]

un·con·di·tioned (ʌnkəndiʃənd) *adj.* (*psychol.*) not conditioned (*philos.*) absolute, not subject

un·con·form·i·ties *n.* (*geol.*) a rock formation in which

mediate strata were completely eroded before the later strata were formed

un·con·scion·a·ble (ʌnkɒnʃənəb'l) *adj.* unscrupulous, unaffected by conscience | immoderate, inordinate **un·con·scion·a·bly** *adv.*

un·con·scious (ʌnkɒnʃəs) **1.** *adj.* not endowed with consciousness || temporarily without consciousness || (with 'of') not conscious || not intended, *an unconscious insult* | of or relating to the unconscious **2.** *n.* the area of mental activity which escapes mental awareness. It contains images, ideas etc. which have been repressed, but which emerge in dreams, pathological states etc., and may motivate behavior

un·con·scious·ness (ʌnkɒnʃəsnis) *n.* lack of consciousness

un·con·sti·tu·tion·al (ʌnkɒnstitu:ʃən'l, ʌnkɒnstitju:ʃən'l) *adj.* not in accordance with the constitution **un·con·sti·tu·tion·al·i·ty** *n.*

un·cor·rect·a·ble (ʌnkərektəb'l) *adj.* not capable of being corrected —**uncorrectably** *adv.*

un·count·ed (ʌnkauntid) *adj.* not counted || innumerable

un·cou·ple (ʌnkʌp'l) *pres. part.* **un·cou·pling** *past* and *past part.* **un·cou·pled** *v.t.* to disconnect || to set (hounds) free from a leash

un·couth (ʌnku:θ) *adj.* (of a person or his manners, bearing etc.) awkward, rough || (of style, language etc.) not polished [O.E. *uncūth*, unknown]

un·cov·er (ʌnkʌvər) *v.t.* to remove the cover or covering from || to reveal, disclose || *v.i.* (*old-fash.*) to take one's hat off one's head

un·cov·ered (ʌnkʌvərd) *adj.* without a cover or covering || not covered by insurance etc || wearing no protection against the rain, wind or cold, esp. bareheaded

un·crowned (ʌnkráund) *adj.* reigning but not having gone through the coronation rite, *Edward VIII was uncrowned king of England*

unc·tion (ʌŋkʃən) *n.* an anointing with oil as an act of religious significance || the oil used || an anointing with an ointment etc. for healing purposes || religious fervor || effusiveness in speech or manner [fr. L. *unctio* (*unctionis*)]

unc·tu·ous (ʌŋktʃu:əs) *adj.* (esp. of speech or manner) effusive || made of or containing oil or fat || (of soil) soft and rich || (of clay) plastic [fr. M.L. *unctuosus*, greasy]

un·cut (ʌnkʌt) *adj.* not cut || (of a gem) not cut to shape || (of a book) not having the pages trimmed || (of a play etc.) not abridged

un·daunt·ed (ʌndɔntid) *adj.* fearless, not daunted

un·de·ceive (ʌndisi:v) *pres. part.* **un·de·ceiv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·de·ceived** *v.t.* to free from false beliefs, ideas or impressions

un·de·cid·ed (ʌndisáidid) *adj.* that is not decided || not having reached a decision

un·dec·i·lion (ʌndisiljən) *n.* [illegible] L. *undecim*, eleven + MILLION]

un·dee, un·dé, un·dée (ʌndei) *adj.* (*heraldry*) wavy [O.F. *unde* fr. L. *unda*, wave]

un·de·mon·stra·tive (ʌndəmɒnstrətiv) *adj.* not showing one's feelings

un·de·ni·a·ble (ʌndináiəb'l) *adj.* indisputable, certain, that cannot be denied **un·de·ni·a·bly** *adv.*

un·der (ʌndər) **1.** *prep.* in, at, or to a position lower than, *to put felt under a carpet* || in a position lower than the surface of, *under the ground* || covered by, *under heavy blankets* || lower in amount, quality, rank etc. than, *under average in weight* | according to, *under the terms of the new contract* || taking into account, *under the circumstances* || indicated or represented by, *under a new name* || suffering the action or effect of, *under ether* || concealed by, sheltered by, *under a false name, under cover of darkness* || within the designation of, *classify the entry under 'music'* || bound by, *under an oath of secrecy* || subject to (a specified penalty, threat etc.), *under pain of dismissal* || subject to the guidance, authority, instruction etc. of, *Raphael studied under Perugino* || during the reign of, *the monasteries were destroyed under Henry VIII* | (of a piece of ground) planted or sown with, *under clover* **2.** *adv.* in or to a lower position, beneath || in or to a position of subordination, subjection etc. so as to be covered, concealed etc. || less than the required amount etc. | less than a certain age, weight, length etc., *forbidden to children of 10 and under* **3.** *adj.* located or moving at a lower position than something or on the lower surface of something | lower in amount, degree etc. | lower in authority, rank etc. [O.E.]

under- *prefix* in, at, to or from a lower position || in a subordinate position, as in 'understudy' || to a degree, amount etc. considered below standard [M.E.]

un·der·a·chiev·er (ʌndərətʃi:vər) *n.* one who performs below his or her capacity —**underachieve** *v.* —**underachievement** *n.*

un·der·act (ʌndərækt) *v.t.* to act (a part) with less than full dramatic feeling || *v.i.* to perform with less than full dramatic feeling

un·der·age (ʌndəréidʒ) *adj.* below the legal or required age

un·der·arm (ʌndərɑrm) **1.** *adj.* performed with the arm swinging below the level of the shoulder **2.** *adv.* with an underarm movement **3.** *n.* the armpit

un·der·bid (ʌndərbid) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **un·der·bid·ding** *past* and *past part.* **un·der·bid** to bid less than (a competing bidder) || (*cards*) to bid less on (a hand) than its strength warrants **2.** *n.* an instance of underbidding

un·der·brush (ʌndərbrʌʃ) *n.* undergrowth

un·der·car·riage (ʌndərkæridʒ) *n.* the landing gear of an aircraft || a supporting framework

un·der·char·ac·ter·i·za·tion (ʌndərkærəktə:rəzeiʃən) *n.* insufficient development of the characters in a play, novel, or story

un·der·charge **1.** (ʌndərtʃɑ́rdʒ) *v.t. pres. part.* **un·der·charg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·der·charged** to charge (someone) too little || to charge (goods) at a lower price than is usual or permissible || to load (a gun) with an insufficient charge **2.** (ʌndərtʃɑrdʒ) *n.* an instance of undercharging for goods or the amount of this

un·der·class (ʌndərklæs) *n.* those on a lower economic, social, or educational level than those of the middle class

un·der·class·man (ʌndərklæsmən, ʌndərklɑ́smən) *pl.* **un·der·class·men** (ʌndərklæsmən, ʌndərklɑ́smən) *n.* a freshman or sophomore

un·der·clothes (ʌndərklouðz, ʌndərklouz) *pl. n.* clothes worn next to the body, under the outer garments

un·der·cloth·ing (ʌndərklouðiŋ) *n.* underclothes

un·der·coat (ʌndərkout) *n.* (of longhaired animals) a growth of hair under and partly concealed by the main growth of hair || a layer of paint etc. applied as base for a top coat

undercoating *n.* (*motor vehicle*) a rustproofing placed on the under surface of a chassis —**undercoat** *v.*

un·der·cov·er (ʌndərkʌvər, ʌndərkʌ́vər) *adj.* acting or carried out secretly

un·der·croft (ʌndərkrɔft, ʌndərkrɒft) *n.* a crypt [fr. UNDER + obs. *croft*, crypt fr. L.]

un·der·cur·rent (ʌndərkə:rənt, ʌndərkʌrənt) *n.* a current below the upper surface of water or air || an underlying tendency running counter to openly expressed opinion or feeling

un·der·cut **1.** (ʌndərkʌt) *v.t. pres. part.* **un·der·cut·ting** *past* and *past part.* **un·der·cut** to cut away from the undersurface of || to make an undercut in (a tree) |, to undersell || to work for lower wages than || (*golf, tennis etc.*) to hit (the ball) so as to give it backspin **2.** (ʌndərkʌt) *n.* an underhand stroke, e.g. in tennis, to impart backspin || a notch cut in a tree below the level of the major cut, on the side where the tree is to fall (*Br.*) a joint of meat cut from the lower side of a sirloin | a cut made below or beneath another cut **3.** (ʌndərkʌt) *adj.* cut away so as to stand out in relief

un·der·de·vel·oped (ʌndərdivéləpt) *adj.* less developed than is normal || (*photog.*) not developed enough to give a good image || (of a country or region) not industrially or economically reaching the level that could be reached if the necessary capital, technicians etc. were available

un·der·do (ʌndərdu:) *pres. part.* **un·der·do·ing** *past* **un·der·did** *past part.* **un·der·done** (ʌndərdʌn) *v.t.* to cook (meat) very lightly | to cook (food) for insufficient time

un·der·dog (ʌndərdɔg, ʌndərdɒg) *n.* someone who gets the worst of a struggle || a victim of social injustice

un·der·done (ʌndərdʌn) *past part.* of UNDERDO || *adj.* (of meat) very lightly cooked, rare || (of food) insufficiently cooked

un·der·em·ploy·ment (ʌndərimplɔimənt) *n.* **1.** employment that does not utilize one's best skills **2.** part-time employment *Cf* SUBEMPLOYMENT

un·der·es·ti·mate **1.** (ʌndərestəmeit) *v.t. pres. part* **un·der·es·ti·mat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·der·es·ti·mat·ed** to rate (something or someone) below true worth | to quote too low a

figure in giving an estimate for **2.** (ʌndərɪgzɛmpt) *n.* too low a rating or estimate
un·der·es·ti·ma·tion *n.*
un·der·ex·pose (ʌndərɪkspouz) *pres. part.* **un·der·ex·pos·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·der·ex·posed** *v.t.* (*photog.*) to expose (*film*) for too short a time **un·der·ex·po·sure** (ʌndərɪkspouʒər) *n.*
un·der·feed (ʌndərfi·d) *pres. part.* **un·der·feed·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·der·fed** (ʌndərfɛd) *v.t.* to give insufficient food to ‖ to stoke (a fire) from below
un·der·foot (ʌndərfut) *adv.* under the foot or feet ‖ (*pop.*) in the way
un·der·gar·ment (ʌndərgɑrmənt) *n.* a garment, e.g. a petticoat, meant to be worn under another garment
un·der·glaze (ʌndərgleɪz) **1.** *adj.* (*ceramics*) applied before glazing **2.** *n.* a pigment for application before glazing
un·der·go (ʌndərgóu) *pres. part.* **un·der·go·ing** *past* **un·der·went** (ʌndərwɛ́nt) *past part.* **un·der·gone** (ʌndərgɔn, ʌndərgɑn) *v.t.* to endure, experience
un·der·grad·u·ate (ʌndərgrǽdʒuɪt) **1.** *n.* a university student who has not yet obtained his first (or bachelor's) degree **2.** *adj.* of, for or consisting of undergraduates ‖ having the status of an undergraduate
un·der·ground 1. (ʌ́ndərgraund) *adj.* being below the surface of the ground ‖ not public, secret **2.** *n.* (ʌ́ndərgraund) (*Br.* = *Am* subway) an underground railroad **the underground** a secret resistance movement, esp. in an occupied or totalitarian country **3.** (ʌndərgraund) *adv.* beneath the earth's surface ‖ in or into hiding
underground railroad a city railroad running in tunnels under the ground **Underground Railroad** (*Am. hist.*) a chain of sympathizers who provided a system of escape before the Civil War for slaves who ran away from the South to the free states and Canada
underground railway an underground railroad
un·der·grown (ʌndərgróun, ʌ́ndərgroun) *adj.* not grown to full or normal size or development
un·der·growth (ʌ́ndərgrouθ) *n.* shrubs, saplings etc. growing on the forest floor
un·der·hand (ʌ́ndərhænd) **1.** *adj.* deceitful, sly ‖ performed with the hand below the level of the shoulder **2.** *adv.* in an underhand manner ‖ with an underhand arm action
un·der·hand·ed (ʌndərhændɪd) *adj.* secret, sly
shorthanded
un·der·hung (ʌndərhʌŋ) *adj.* of the lower jaw projecting beyond the upper jaw ‖ having such a jaw ‖ resting and moving on a track or rail underneath, not suspended
un·der·kill (ʌndərkɪl) *n.* **1.** use of force inadequate to accomplish the task **2.** by extension, use of restraint in the exercise of power
un·der·laid (ʌndərléɪd) *past* and *past part.* of UNDERLAY ‖ *adj.* laid underneath ‖ supported or strengthened by having something laid underneath
underlain *past part.* of UNDERLIE
un·der·lay 1. (ʌndərléɪ) *v. pres. part* **un·der·lay·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·der·laid** (ʌndərléɪd) *v.t.* to lay under, to support or line with something placed underneath ‖ to adjust with an underlay ‖ *v.i.* (*Br., mining*, of a vein) to incline from the vertical **2.** (ʌ́ndərleɪ) *n.* something laid under, esp. a varying thickness of paper placed under type to raise it to the right level for printing ‖ (*Br., mining*) an inclination of a vein from the vertical
underlay *past* of UNDERLIE
un·der·lie (ʌndərlái) *pres. part* **un·der·ly·ing** *past* **un·der·lay** (ʌndərléɪ) *past part* **un·der·lain** (ʌndərléɪn) *v.t.* to be or be made the basis or foundation of ‖ to lie hidden under (external appearances) ‖ (*finance*, of a right, security etc.) to be prior to (another right etc.) (*Br., mining*) to underlay
un·der·line 1. (ʌndərláin, ʌ́ndərlain) *v.t. pres. part.* **un·der·lin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·der·lined** to draw a line under (e.g. a word) esp. for emphasis ‖ to emphasize **2.** (ʌ́ndərlain) *n.* a line drawn underneath a printed or written word
un·der·ling (ʌ́ndərlɪŋ) *n.* (used contemptuously) a subordinate
un·der·lip (ʌ́ndərlɪp) *n.* the lower lip
un·der·ly·ing (ʌ́ndərlaɪɪŋ) *adj.* lying or placed underneath ‖ being at the basis immediately obvious
underlying structure
un·der·mine (ʌndərmáin) *pres. part* **un·der·min·ing** *past* and *past part* undermined

to dig under so as to cause a fall ‖ (of water) to weaken or ruin gradually, *drugs undermined*
un·der·most (ʌ́ndərmoust) **1.** *adj.* lowest in position, rank etc **2.** *adv.* lowest
un·der·neath (ʌndərnɪ́θ) **1.** *adv.* beneath, below **2.** *prep* beneath, below **3.** *adj.* lower, under **4.** *n.*
un·der·nour·ished (ʌndərnə́rɪʃt, ʌndərnʌ́rɪʃt) *adj.* not provided with enough food
un·der·nour·ish·ment (ʌndərnə́rɪʃmənt, ʌndərnʌ́rɪʃmənt) *n.*
un·der·oc·cu·pied (ʌndərɔ́kjupaɪd) *adj.* of not utilizing space, skill, or a facility to its capacity
underpaid *past* and *past part.* of UNDERPAY
un·der·pants (ʌ́ndərpænts) *pl. n.* an undergarment covering the lower torso and sometimes the upper thigh, with a separate division for each leg
un·der·pass (ʌ́ndərpæs, ʌndərpɑs) *n.* a tunnel or passageway for traffic or pedestrians or both, passing under a railroad or highway
un·der·pay (ʌndərpéɪ) *pres. part.* **un·der·pay·ing** *past* and *past part* **un·der·paid** (ʌndərpeɪd) *v.t.* and *i.* to pay less than is just or adequate
un·der·pin (ʌndərpɪn) *pres. part* **un·der·pin·ning** *past* and *past part.* **under·pinned** *v.t.* to support by placing stones, woodwork etc. underneath **ún·der·pin·ning** *n.* materials or a structure that gives support e.g. for a wall
un·der·play (ʌndərplέɪ) *v.t.* to play (a role) in an intentionally restrained manner ‖ to fail to give (a role) its full dramatic emphasis ‖ to minimize the importance of ‖ (*cards*) to play (one's hand) for less than its full value
un·der·plot (ʌ́ndərplɒt) *n.* a subordinate plot in a story, play etc
un·der·pop·u·la·tion (ʌndərpɒpjuléɪʃən) *n.* a state of having less population than would be acceptable, esp. with consideration of available resources
un·der·privileged (ʌndərprɪvɪlɪdʒd, ʌndərprɪvɪlɪʒd) *adj.* living under social and economic conditions below an acceptable level
un·der·pro·duc·tion (ʌndərprədʌkʃən) *n.* the production of an amount that is too small to satisfy demand, less than the norm, or less than full capacity
un·der·proof (ʌ́ndərpruf) *adj.* lower in alcohol content than proof spirit
un·der·rate (ʌndərréɪt) *pres. part.* **un·der·rat·ing** *past* and *past part* **un·der·rat·ed** *v.t.* to attribute less than full worth or importance to
un·der·score (ʌndərskɔr, ʌndərskour) *pres. part* **un·der·scor·ing** *past* and *past part* **un·der·scored** *v.t.* to underline
un·der·sea 1. (ʌ́ndərsi) *adj.* being, happening, or meant for use below the surface of the sea **2.** (ʌndərsi) *adv.* undersea
un·der·seas (ʌ́ndərsi·z) *adv.* undersea
un·der·sec·re·tar·y (ʌndərsɛkrɪtɛri) *pl* **un·der·sec·re·tar·ies** *n.* an assistant secretary, esp. in a department of state
undersell *pres. part* undersel·ling *past* and *past part* **un·der·sold** (ʌndərsóuld) *v.t.* to sell at a price lower than the value of
undersexed (ʌndərsɛkst) *adj.* (*pop.*) having little sexual desire
undertow (ʌ́ndərtou) *n.* a current below the surface ‖ an undercurrent
un·der·shap·er (ʌndərʃeɪpər) *n.* women's elastic corset
un·der·shirt (ʌ́ndərʃɜrt) *n.* (*Am.* = *Br.* vest) an undergarment worn under a shirt
un·der·shoot (ʌndərʃu·t, ʌndərʃʊ·t) *pres. part* **un·der·shoot·ing** *past* and *past part* **un·der·shot** (ʌndərʃɒt) *v.t.* to shoot (a missile) into land ‖ *v.i.* to shoot or fire short of the target
low whose name is signed below **2.** *adj.* lower
un·der·sized (ʌndərsaɪzd) *adj.* smaller than average

un·der·skirt (ʌndərskɜrt) *n.* a skirt worn under another skirt, esp. a waistlength petticoat
underslung *adj.* (*Br.*) (of a vehicle) having the frame slung below the axles
undersold *past part* of UNDERSELL
un·der·stand (ʌndərstænd) *pres. part* **un·der·stand·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·der·stood** (ʌndərstud) *v.t.* to seize the meaning of ‖ to be thoroughly acquainted with, expert in the use or practice of, *to understand machinery* ‖ (*philos.*) to form a reasoned judgment concerning (something) ‖ to possess a passive knowledge of (a language) ‖ to appreciate and sympathize with ‖ to gather, infer, *what do you understand will happen?* ‖ to interpret, attribute a specified meaning to, *I understand the message to mean they aren't coming* ‖ to accept as a fact, believe, *I understand that I shall be repaid* ‖ (used in the passive) to supply mentally (a word, idea etc.) *v.i.* to have the power of seizing meanings, forming reasoned judgments etc., to feel and show sympathy, tolerance etc ‖ O.E. *understandan*, to stand under]
un·der·stand·ing (ʌndərstændɪŋ) **1.** *n.* the ability to understand ‖ the act of one who understands ‖ (*philos.*) the power to form reasoned judgments ‖ an informal agreement that is only morally binding ‖ a resolution of differences **2.** *adj.* feeling and showing sympathy, tolerance etc
un·der·state (ʌndərsteɪt) *pres. part* **un·der·stat·ing** *past* and *past part* **under·stat·ed** *v.t.* to represent as being less or less important etc than is in fact the case, often as a trick of style for effect **un·der·state·ment** *n.*
un·der·steer (ʌndərstɪər) *v.* (*motor vehicle*) to turn a vehicle less than intended
un·der·stood (ʌndərstud) *past* and *past part* of UNDERSTAND ‖ *adj.* agreed upon (esp. *gram.*) implied, not specified
understrata *pl* of UNDERSTRATUM
understudies *n.* an actor who learns another actor's part in order to be able to replace him if necessary **2.** *pres. part* **understudy·ing** *past* and *past part* **un·der·stud·ied** *v.t.* to be the understudy of ‖ to study (someone else's part) ‖ *v.i.* to be an understudy
un·der·sur·face (ʌndərsə·rfis) *n.* the surface lying underneath
un·der·take (ʌndərteɪk) *pres. part* **un·der·tak·ing** *past* **un·der·took** (ʌndərtuk) *past part* **un·der·tak·en** (ʌndərteɪkən) *v.t.* to embark on, *to undertake a journey* ‖ to assume responsibility for (something) ‖ to promise (to do something)
un·der·tak·er *n.* a person whose trade is preparing the dead for burial and managing funerals
undertaking *n.* e.g. a heavy task ‖ a promise, esp. one required by law (ʌndərteɪkɪŋ) the business of an undertaker
un·der·tone (ʌ́ndərtoun) *n.* a low sound ‖ a barely audible tone of voice ‖ a subdued color, esp. which
undertook *past* of UNDERTAKE
understow *v.t.* to stow (cargo) in the lower part of a ship
un·der·strap (ʌ́ndərstræp) *n.* a strap fastened underneath
un·der·strat·um (ʌndərstréɪtəm, ʌndərstrɑ́təm) *pl* **un·der·strat·a** (ʌndərstréɪtə, ʌndərstrɑ́tə) *n.* a stratum lying under another
un·der·stud·y (ʌ́ndərstʌdi) **1.** *n.* an actor who learns another actor's part in order to be able to replace him if necessary **2.** *pres. part* **understud·y

reduced tariff schedules and transferred many articles to the free list. It provided for free trade between the Philippine Is and the U.S.A. Its enforcement was interrupted (1914) by the outbreak of the 1st world war

un·der·world (ʌndərwə.rld) *n.* (*rhet.*) the home of departed spirits ‖ the criminal section of society

un·der·write (ʌndərrait, ʌndərráit) *pres. part.* **un·der·writ·ing** *past* **un·der·wrote** (ʌndərrout, ʌndərróut) *past part.* **un·der·writ·ten** (ʌndərrit'n, ʌndərrit'n) *v.t.* to execute (an insurance policy, esp. a marine policy) ‖ to undertake to meet the financial losses of ‖ to purchase (an issue of bonds etc.) on a fixed date and at a fixed price ‖ to guarantee the purchase of (stocks, bonds etc.) issued for public subscription ‖ to affix one's signature to (an insurance policy) thereby assuming liability in case of specified loss or damage ‖ to assume liability to the sum of ‖ *v.i.* to be an underwriter in the insurance business **un·der·writ·er** *n.*

un·de·sign·ing (ʌndizáiniŋ) *adj.* having no hidden, self-seeking purpose

un·de·sir·a·ble (ʌndizáiərəb'l) **1.** *adj.* objectionable ‖ not wanted, not to be encouraged **2.** *n.* an objectionable person

un·did *past* of UNDO

un·dies (ʌndi:z) *pl. n.* (*pop.*) women's or children's underclothes

un·dine (ʌndi:n, ʌndi:n) *n.* a female water sprite who, according to some legends, could acquire a soul if she married a mortal and had a child [fr. Gk fr. Mod. L. *Undina* fr. L. *unda*, wave]

un·di·rect·ed (ʌndiréktid, ʌndairéktid) *adj.* not directed ‖ (e.g. of a letter) not addressed

un·do (ʌndú:) *pres. part.* **un·do·ing** *past* **un·did** (ʌndíd) *past part.* **un·done** (ʌndán) *v.t.* to open by untying etc. ‖ to unfasten (a button, garment etc.) ‖ to destroy (what has been done or accomplished) ‖ (*rhet.*) to bring to ruin or destruction **un·dó·ing** *n.* the act of unfastening ‖ (*rhet.*) a bringing to ruin or destruction ‖ (*rhet.*) a cause of this ‖ the destruction of something done or accomplished **un·done** *adj.* unfastened ‖ (*rhet.*) brought to ruin [O.E. *undōn*]

un·dock (ʌndɔk) *v.* (*aerospace*) to disconnect or uncouple from another spacecraft

undone *adj.* not done

un·doubt·ed (ʌndáutid) *adj.* not doubted or disputed, regarded as certain **un·dóubt·ed·ly** *adv.* certainly

UNDP (*abbr.*) for United Nations Development Program, agency to assist in technical training and technology transfer to developing nations

un·draw (ʌndrɔ́) *pres. part.* **un·draw·ing** *past* **un·drew** (ʌndrú:) *past part.* **un·drawn** (ʌndrɔ́n) *v.t.* to draw or pull back or aside (e.g. a curtain)

un·dreamed (ʌndri:md) *adj.* (usually with 'of') beyond what one would have thought to be possible, *splendors undreamed of*

un·dreamt (ʌndremt) *adj.* undreamed

un·dress **1.** (ʌndres) *v.t.* to take off the clothes of ‖ *v.i.* to take off one's clothes **2.** (ʌndrés) *n.* comfortable, informal dress ‖ ordinary clothes as opposed to uniform ‖ a state of being only partly dressed **3.** (ʌndres) *adj.* of or relating to informal clothes, esp. uniform

un·dressed (ʌndrést) *adj.* not dressed ‖ without a dressing

undrew *past* of UNDRAW

UNDRO (*acronym*) for United Nations Disaster Relief Organization

Und·set (unset), Sigrid (1882-1949), Norwegian novelist. Her best-known work is the trilogy 'Kristin Lavransdatter' (1920-2), the story of a woman's life in medieval Norway

un·due (ʌndu ,ʌndjú:) *adj.* excessive, beyond what is expected or required ‖ improper, inappropriate

undue influence (*law*) influence over another person which prevents him from exercising his own will

un·du·lant (ʌndʒulənt, ʌndjulənt) *adj.* wavelike in form or movement

undulant fever a disease caused by bacteria of the genus *Brucella*, fam. *Brucellaceae*, contracted by human beings, esp. from infected milk or dairy products. It is characterized by remittent fever and general exhaustion, and can last for months

un·du·late (ʌndʒuleit, ʌndjuleit) **un·du·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·du·lat·ed** *v.t.* to have a wavelike motion or form. *v.t.* to cause to move in a wavy, sinuous manner ‖ to give a wavelike form to **un·du·lat·ed** *adj.* having a wavelike surface, edge or marking **un·du·la·tion** *n.* a wavelike motion ‖ a wavy form ‖ a pulsation ‖ (*phys.*) wave motion or a wave or vibration **un·du·la·to·ry** (ʌndʒulətɔ:ri:, ʌndjulətəri:, ʌndʒulətouri:, ʌndjulətouri:) *adj.* [fr. L. *undulatus* fr. *unda*, a wave]

undulatory theory *WAVE THEORY

un·du·ly (ʌndu:li:, ʌndjú:li:) *adv.* excessively

un·dy·ing (ʌndáiiŋ) *adj.* (of fame, devotion etc.) perpetual

un·earned (ʌnə́:rnd) *adj.* undeserved ‖ derived from investments etc., *unearned income*

unearned increment an increase of value of land etc. due to increased demand, rather than to any labor or expenditure by the owner

un·earth (ʌnə́:rθ) *v.t.* to dig up ‖ to bring to light, *to unearth new facts*

un·earth·li·ness (ʌnə́:rθli:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being unearthly

un·earth·ly (ʌnə́:rθli:) *adj.* not belonging to the earth ‖ celestial, supernatural ‖ (*pop.*) preposterous, *an unearthly time to get up*

un·eas·i·ly (ʌni:zili:) *adv.* in an uneasy manner

un·eas·i·ness (ʌni:zi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being uneasy

un·eas·y (ʌni:zi:) *comp.* **un·eas·i·er** *superl.* **un·eas·i·est** *adj.* uncomfortable, restless ‖ disturbed, troubled, *he fell into an uneasy sleep* ‖ anxious, rather frightened ‖ ill at ease

un·em·ploy·a·ble (ʌnimplɔ́iəb'l) **1.** *adj.* not employable, esp. not fit for paid employment, because of age, physical incapacity etc. **2.** *n.* a person not fit for paid employment

un·em·ployed (ʌnimplɔ́id) **1.** *adj.* not in paid employment ‖ not being used ‖ not invested **2.** *n.* (only in) **the unemployed** that part of the working population not in paid employment

un·em·ploy·ment (ʌnimplɔ́imənt) *n.* the state of being unable to secure paid employment ‖ lack of employment

unemployment benefit a weekly sum paid from public funds to an unemployed worker under a state security scheme ‖ a payment by a trade union or by an employer to an employee unable to work

unemployment compensation unemployment benefit paid under state laws

un·en·closed (ʌninklóuzd) *adj.* not fenced in ‖ (of nuns) not restricted to the convent

un·e·qual (ʌni:kwəl) *adj.* not of the same dimensions, *unequal lengths* ‖ not uniform in quality, degree etc., *unequal abilities, unequal vibrations* ‖ (esp. with 'to') not fit or adequate, *unequal to hard work*

un·e·qualed, esp. *Br.* **un·e·qualled** (ʌni:kwəld) *adj.* without equal, *unequaled beauty*

un·e·quiv·o·cal (ʌnikwívək'l) *adj.* admitting of no doubt or question as to meaning or intention, not ambiguous

un·err·ing (ʌnə́:riŋ, ʌnériŋ) *adj.* certain, sure ‖ free from error

UNESCO (ju:néskou) *UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

un·es·sen·tial (ʌnisénʃəl) **1.** *adj.* not of basic importance **2.** *n.* something not of basic importance

un·e·ven (ʌni:vən) *adj.* not smooth, *an uneven road surface* ‖ not of the same size, length or quantity, *uneven rates of pay* ‖ not of the same quality or capacity, *uneven competitors* ‖ not consistently good or bad, *uneven progress* ‖ (of numbers) odd

un·ex·am·pled (ʌnigzæmp'ld, ʌnigzump'ld) *adj.* without precedent

un·ex·cep·tion·a·ble (ʌniksépʃənəb'l) *adj.* beyond the reach of criticism, above reproach **un·ex·cép·tion·a·bly** *adv.*

un·ex·cep·tion·al (ʌniksépʃən'l) *adj.* not exceptional, ordinary ‖ unexceptionable ‖ not admitting of any exception

un·fail·ing (ʌnféiliŋ) *adj.* not failing ‖ inexhaustible ‖ certain, reliable

un·fair (ʌnfɛ́ər) *adj.* not just ‖ not according to business ethics, *unfair practices*

un·faith·ful (ʌnfeiθfəl) *adj.* failing one's trust, disloyal ‖ adulterous ‖ not accurate

un·fa·mil·iar (ʌnfəmíljər) *adj.* not well known, strange (with 'with') having little or no experience, *unfamiliar with firearms* **un·fa·mil·i·ar·i·ty** (ʌnfəmili:ǽriti:) *n.*

un·fa·vor·a·ble, *Br* **un·fa·vour·a·ble** (ʌnfeivərəb'l) *adj.* not favorable, adverse, *unfavorable criticisms* (*rhet.*) of the wind) contrary

Unfederated Malay States *MALAYA

un·feel·ing (ʌnfi:liŋ) *adj.* unsympathetic, hard-hearted ‖ without feeling

un·fin·ished (ʌnfíniʃt) *adj.* not finished, incomplete ‖ rough, unpolished ‖ (of woolen cloth) not bleached or dyed etc. after weaving

un·fit (ʌnfit) **1.** *adj.* not fit, not suitable ‖ not fitted, not suitably adapted for a given purpose ‖ not well, in poor physical condition **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **un·fit·ting** *past* and *past part.* **un·fit·ted** to render unsuitable

un·fix (ʌnfíks) *v.t.* to undo the fixing of, disengage ‖ to unsettle ‖ (*chem.*) to make (a compound) soluble

un·flap·pa·ble (ʌnflæpəb'l) *adj.* (*colloq.*) not easily ruffled —**unflappability** *n.* —**unflappably** *adj.* *ant.* flappable

un·fledged (ʌnfledʒd) *adj.* not fledged ‖ immature, undeveloped ‖ (of an arrow) not having vanes

un·flinch·ing (ʌnflintʃiŋ) *adj.* resolute, not wavering

un·fold (ʌnfóuld) *v.t.* to open from its folds ‖ to cause to reveal itself gradually to the vision or mind ‖ *v.i.* to open out ‖ to reveal itself gradually to the vision or mind [O.E. *unfealdan*]

un·formed (ʌnfɔ́rmd) *adj.* not having a definite shape or structure ‖ immature

un·for·tu·nate (ʌnfɔ́rtʃənit) **1.** *adj.* not favored by chance, fortune etc., unlucky ‖ much to be regretted, *an unfortunate incident* **2.** *n.* an unfortunate person

un·found·ed (ʌnfáundid) *adj.* having no foundation of reason or fact

un·friend·li·ness (ʌnfréndli:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being unfriendly

un·friend·ly (ʌnfréndli:) **1.** *adj.* (of relations between people) not friendly ‖ (of people, nations, animals etc.) hostile ‖ (*rhet.*) unfavorable, *a regime unfriendly towards artists* **2.** *adv.* in an unfriendly manner

un·frock (ʌnfrɔk) *v.t.* to deprive (a priest) of his priest's orders

un·fruit·ful (ʌnfrú:tfəl) *adj.* not producing offspring ‖ not bearing fruit ‖ (of soil) bad for producing crops ‖ unprofitable

un·furl (ʌnfə́:rl) *v.t.* to unfold, to loose from a state of being furled ‖ *v.i.* to become unfurled

un·gain·li·ness (ʌngéinli:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being ungainly

un·gain·ly (ʌngéinli:) *adj.* clumsy, awkward [M.E. *ungeinliche* fr. *ungein*, perilous fr. *un-*, not + O.N. *gegn*, ready]

Un·ga·ret·ti (u:ŋgurétti:), Giuseppe (1888-1970), Italian poet, author of 'Allegria' (1931), 'Sentimento del Tempore' (1933), 'Il Dolore' (1947), 'La Terra Promessa' (1950), 'Un grido e paesaggi' (1952)

Un·ga·va Bay (ʌŋgéivə) a large inlet (200 miles long, 160 miles wide at the mouth) between the northern tip of Labrador and the Ungava Peninsula, Canada

Ungava Peninsula a hilly, lake-studded peninsula (400 miles long, 350 miles wide) between the Hudson Bay and Ungava Bay, Quebec, Canada

un·god·li·ness (ʌngɔdli:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being ungodly

un·god·ly (ʌngɔdli:) *adj.* wicked ‖ (*pop.*) unreasonable, *what an ungodly hour to call*

un·gov·ern·a·ble (ʌngʌvərnəb'l) *adj.* that will not submit to control

un·gra·cious (ʌngréiʃəs) *adj.* lacking courtesy or good manners ‖ not attractive

un·gram·mat·i·cal (ʌngrəmǽtik'l) *adj.* not according to the rules of grammar

un·grate·ful (ʌngréitfəl) *adj.* without gratitude ‖ of an unpleasant nature, *ungrateful chores*

un·gual (ʌŋgwəl) **1.** *adj.* of, relating to or resemble a claw, nail or hoof **2.** *n.* a claw, nail or hoof [fr. L. *unguis*, claw, nail]

un·guard (ʌngurd) *v.t.* to expose to attack ‖ (*bridge*) to expose (a high card) to the risk of loss by discarding a lower card **un·guard·ed** *adj.* without a guard ‖ marked by lack of caution, *an unguarded moment*

un·guent (ʌŋgwənt) *n.* an ointment [fr. L. *unguens* (*unguentis*) fr. *unguere*, to anoint]

un·guic·u·late (ʌŋgwikjulit) **1.** *adj.* (*zool.*, of mammals) having claws or nails as distinct from hoofs ‖ (*bot.*) having an unguis **2.** *n.* a mammal having claws or nails **un·guic·u·lat·ed** *adj.* [fr. L. *unguiculus* dim. of *unguis*, nail, claw]

un·guis (ʌŋgwis) *pl.* **un·gues** (ʌŋgwi:z) *n.* (*zool.*, of vertebrates) a claw, nail or hoof ‖ (*zool.*) the chitinous hook on the foot of an insect ‖ (*bot.*) a clawshaped petal base [L.]

un·gu·la (ʌŋgulə) *pl.* **un·gu·lae** (ʌŋguli:) *n.* an ungual **un·gu·lar** *adj.* [L. = a hoof]

un·gu·late (ʌŋgjulit) **1.** *adj* hoofed ‖ of or relating to hoofed mammals **2.** *n.* a hoofed mammal [fr. L. *ungulatus* fr. *ungula*, hoof]

un·hal·lowed (ʌnhǽloud) *adj* not consecrated, *unhallowed ground* ‖ wicked, impious

un·hap·pi·ness (ʌnhǽpinis) *n* the state or quality of being unhappy

un·hap·py (ʌnhǽpi) *comp.* **un·hap·pi·er** *superl.* **un·hap·pi·est** *adj.* sad, in low spirits ‖ unlucky, *it was an unhappy day for me when they met* ‖ not appropriate, *an unhappy combination of colors*

un·har·ness (ʌnhɑ́:nis) *v.t.* to remove the harness from ‖ to liberate (e.g. a source of energy)

un·health·i·ness (ʌnhélθinis) *n.* the state or quality of being unhealthy

un·health·y (ʌnhélθi:) *comp.* **un·health·i·er** *superl.* **un·health·i·est** *adj.* not in good health ‖ not evincing good health, *an unhealthy complexion* ‖ not conducive to good health, *an unhealthy diet* ‖ not sound morally ‖ (*pop.*) risky

un·heard (ʌnhɑ́:rd) *adj.* not heard ‖ not given a hearing

un·heard-of (ʌnhɑ́:rdɔv, ʌnhɑ́:rdʌv) *adj.* never met with until now, unprecedented

un·hinge (ʌnhíndʒ) *pres. part.* **un·hing·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·hinged** *v.t.* to remove from its hinges ‖ to upset the balance of (the mind)

un·ho·ly (ʌnhóuli:) *comp.* **un·ho·li·er** *superl* **un·ho·li·est** *adj.* not holy, impious ‖ used intensively) very bad, *an unholy mess*

un·hook (ʌnhúk) *v.t.* to unfasten the hook or hooks of ‖ to remove from a hook

un·hoped-for (ʌnhóuptfɔr) *adj.* not expected

un·horse (ʌnhɔ́rs) *pres. part.* **un·hors·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·horsed** *v.t.* to throw from a horse ‖ to take a horse away from (a vehicle)

uni- (jú:ni:) *combining form* having or consisting of one only, as in 'uniparous' [L. *unus*, one]

U·ni·ate, U·ni·at (jú:ni:æt) *n.* a member of an Eastern Christian church which acknowledges the pope's supremacy but preserves its own rites, liturgy and canon law, and has its own patriarch [Russ. *uniyatu* fr. *uniya*, a union fr. L. *unus*, one]

u·ni·ax·i·al (ju:ni:ǽksi:əl) *adj.* (esp. of a crystal) having only one optic axis ‖ (*biol.*) monaxial

u·ni·cam·er·al (ju:nikǽmərəl) *adj.* (of a parliament etc.) having only one chamber [fr. UNI- + L. *camera*, chamber]

UNICEF the agency established (1946) by the United Nations General Assembly for dealing with malnutrition, diseases etc. of children all over the world [*United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund*]

u·ni·cel·lu·lar (ju:niséljulər) *adj.* (*biol.*) consisting of only one cell

u·ni·corn (jú:nikɔrn) *n.* a legendary animal generally depicted as having the head and body of a horse, the hind legs of a stag, the tail of a lion, and having a long tapering horn growing from the middle of its forehead. In the Middle Ages the unicorn was a symbol of strength and virginity. Its powdered horn would safeguard one from poison, and sweeten the foulest or most bitter waters ‖ a representation of this animal, e.g. in heraldry or as a supporter of the royal arms in Britain or Scotland [A.F., O.F. *unicorne* or fr. L. *unicornis* fr. *unus, one* + *cornu*, horn]

u·ni·cy·cle (jú:nisaik'l) *n.* a singlewheeled, pedal-propelled vehicle used esp. by clowns or other entertainers

unidentified flying object (*abbr.* UFO, U.F.O.) a flying saucer or other mysterious, apparently man-made thing seen flying through the air

u·ni·fi·a·ble (jú:nifaiəb'l) *adj* that can be unified

u·ni·fi·ca·tion (ju:nifikéiʃən) *n.* a unifying or being unified

u·ni·fied tax (jú:nifaid) *n.* (*Br.*) progressive individual tax (replacing income tax and surtax), established in 1973

u·ni·fo·li·ate (ju:nifóuli:it) *adj.* (*bot.*) having only one leaf ‖ unifoliolate

u·ni·fo·li·o·late [illegible] pound in structure but [illegible] let

u·ni·form (jú:nifɔrm) **1.** *adj* being the same in form, character, degree etc without variation, *a rod of uniform thickness* ‖ conforming to a rule, pattern or norm ‖ consistent throughout a state, country etc **uniform with** having the same form, appearance etc. as **2.** *n* a military costume ‖ a costume worn by all of a certain category (prisoners, airline stewardesses etc.)

u·ni·formed *adj* wearing a uniform [F *uniforme* or fr. L. *uniformis*]

u·ni·form·i·ty (ju:nifɔrmiti:) *n* the state or quality of being uniform [F *uniformite* or fr. L. *uniformitas*]

Uniformity, Act of (*Eng. hist.*) any of four acts of parliament (1549, 1552, 1559, 1662) prescribing [illegible] the services of the Church of England

u·ni·fy (jú:nifai) *pres. part* **u·ni·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **u·ni·fied** *v.t.* to make one *v.i* to become one [fr. M.L. *unificare*]

u·ni·lat·er·al (ju:nəlǽtərəl) *adj.* done or undertaken etc. by one side or party only, *unilateral disarmament* ‖ (*biol.*) arranged or produced on one side only ‖ (*med.*) affecting only one side of the body, *unilateral paralysis* ‖ (*law*) binding or affecting one party only ‖ (*sociology*) indicating or tracing descent through either the maternal or paternal line only (cf. BILATERAL) ‖ (*phon.*) pronounced with the breath passing along one side of the tongue only [fr. Mod. L. *unilateralis*]

[illegible] to question, beyond reproach

un·im·proved (ʌnimprú:vd) *adj* (of land) not improved, e.g. not cultivated, built upon etc ‖ not bred selectively ‖ (of a road) not paved

un·ion (jú:njən) *n* a uniting or being united ‖ something united ‖ a combination (esp. of qualities), *the union of strength and beauty* ‖ unity, harmony ‖ a marriage ‖ a grouping of states, political groups etc. for some specific purpose ‖ an emblem symbolizing the unification of states, sovereignties etc., used esp. on the upper inner corner of a national flag ‖ this part of the flag ‖ (*Eng. hist.*) a 19th-c. governmental unit comprising two or more parishes united for administration of poor relief ‖ a device for joining parts together, esp. a kind of joint for coupling pipes ‖ a trade union **the Union** the United States of America ‖ (*Am. hist.*) the 23 Northern states which opposed the Confederate states in the Civil War (1861-5). They were: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oregon [illegible] F

Union, Act of the Act (1707) unifying Scotland and England in the United Kingdom of Great Britain under a single government, each retaining its own legal system and national Church. Scotland thus recognized the Hanoverian succession, and acquired a share of English trade

Union Islands the Tokelau Islands

un·ion·ism (jú:njənizəm) *n.* the tradeunion movement **Un·ion·ism** (*Am. hist.*) loyalty to the Union during the Civil War

un·ion·ist (jú:njənist) *n.* a member of a trade union ‖ a supporter of trade unionism **Un·ion·ist** (*Am. hist.*) a supporter of the Union during the Civil War

un·ion·i·za·tion (ju:njənizéiʃən) *n* a unionizing or being unionized

un·ion·ize (jú:njənaiz) *pres. part* **un·ion·iz·ing** *past* and *past part* **un·ion·ized** *v.t* to organize into a trade union or unions ‖ to cause to conform with the rules etc. of a trade union

Union Jack the national flag of the United [illegible] St Andrew and St Patrick ‖ any flag consisting only of a national union

Union League of America, the a U.S. organi[illegible] Ohio Republicans to inspire 'uncompromising and unconditional loyalty to the Union' and to revitalize the enervated Republican party. At its peak of influence after the Civil War, it worked in the cause of Negro enfranchisement, seeking the resultant vote for the Republican party. Membership came to consist mainly of blacks, directed by white politicians who introduced elaborate secret ceremonies with a political-mystical tenor. As a result of discord after 1869, while giving rise to reactionary movements, notably the Ku Klux Klan

Union of South Africa [illegible]

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) a federal republic (area 8,650,000 sq. miles, pop. 277,930,000) in E. Europe and Northern and Central Asia. Capital: Moscow. It is the largest country in the world. It is bounded in the N.W. by Finland, Norway, the Baltic Sea, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Rumania, in the S.W. by the Black Sea, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, China, Mongolia and North Korea, in the E. by the Pacific Ocean, and in the N. by the Arctic Ocean. It consists of the Soviet Federal Socialist Republic (R.S.F.S.R.), Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Byelorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Lithuania, Kirghizia, Tadzhikstan, Latvia, Armenia, Turkmenistan and Estonia. (For physical geography see separate entries.) These constituent republics include a number of national autonomous republics and autonomous regions. People: 77% Slavic (incl. 55% Russian, 18% Ukrainian, 4% Byelorussian), with Baltic, Armenian, Jewish and various Caucasian, Turkic, Iranian and Mongol minorities. Religion (the majority profess none): 24% Russian Orthodox, 11% Moslem (esp. Central Asia and Caucasia), 2% Protestant (esp. Latvia and Estonia), 2% Roman Catholic (esp. Lithuania and W. Ukraine), 1% Armenian, 1% Jewish, small Buddhist minority (esp. Buriat and Kalmyk A.S.S.R.s). The land is 32% forest, 20% pasture, 18% arable or cultivated. Average temperatures (F.): Kaliningrad 25 (Jan.) and 64° (July), Lvov 25 -66°, Riga 25 -64°, Leningrad 18 -64°, Archangel 9 -59°, Moscow 12 -64°, Kiev 21 -67°, Batumi 43 -73°, Tbilisi 20 -75°, Samarkand 32 -77°, Sverdlovsk 3 -63°, Irkutsk 6° -63°, Dikson (Yenisei estuary) - 13 -41°, Vladivostok 5 -65°, Delen (Bering Strait) -10 -41°, Verkhoyansk (E. Siberia) -58 -60°. Rainfall: Kaliningrad 28 ins, Riga 24 ins, Leningrad 21 ins, Archangel 19 ins, Moscow 25 ins, Batumi 95 ins, Baku 10 ins, Samarkand 13 ins, Sverdlovsk 18 ins, Irkutsk 15 ins, Vladivostok 15 ins, Verkhoyansk 4 ins. Livestock: cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, horses. Agricultural products: cereals (esp. Ukraine, Central European R.S.F.S.R., W. Siberia, N. Kazakhstan, Urals, Volga region, N. Caucasus), cotton, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, meat, wool, dairy produce, fruit, tea, flax, hemp, sunflower seed, beans, furs, lumber, fish. Mineral resources: coal, petroleum, iron ore, copper, titanium, manganese, chromites, lead, zinc, bauxite, gold, uranium, asbestos, mica, phosphates, wolframite and molybdenite, potash and deposits of most other minerals. Manufactures and industries: mining, iron and steel, oil refining, aluminum, chemicals and fertilizers, textiles, machinery, vehicles, locomotives, tractors, hydroelectricity, lumber, paper, woodwork and furniture, atomic energy, footwear, clocks and watches, armaments, aircraft, foodstuffs, radio and television sets, refrigerators, sewing machines, bicycles, rubber, sugar, soap, cement, bricks. The world's longest pipeline links the Ural-Volga oil fields with Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Exports: fuels and raw materials including grain (47%), machinery and equipment (10%), consumer goods (9%). Imports: fuels and raw materials (29%), machinery and equipment (35%), consumer goods (24%). Main ports: Leningrad, Archangel, Murmansk, Odessa, Baku, Vladivostok, Riga, Tallinn. There is an extensive network of canals. There are about 750 institutes for higher education, the oldest universities being: Vilnius (1578), Tartu (1632) and Moscow (1755). Monetary unit: ruble (100 kopeks). HISTORY (For previous [illegible] power (Nov. 7, 1917) under Lenin, the country was faced with a civil war (1918-21), in which anti-Communist forces unsuccessfully opposed the new regime, and a war with Poland (1920), in which Pilsudski unsuccessfully invaded the Ukraine. Lenin regained control (1921), but in the face of a severe economic crisis was forced to [illegible] U.S.S.R. was officially established (1922), and the 1924 constitution, based upon public ownership, put legislative power in the hands of the soviets, under the leadership of the Supreme Soviet [illegible] Stalin, resulting in the victory of Stalin. Le[illegible] the first five-year plan (1928), under which heavy industry was greatly expanded and a collectivization of agriculture was carried out. [illegible] culture and education was increased, and a se[illegible]

occupied (1940). The U.S.S.R. invaded Finland (1939) and annexed the Karelian Isthmus (1940). Germany invaded the U.S.S.R. (1941) and besieged Leningrad, but was repulsed from Moscow. The German attack on Stalingrad (1942-3) was one of the decisive battles of the 2nd world war. The Russian counteroffensive (1943-5) drove the Germans back through E. Europe, reaching Berlin (1945). The U.S.S.R. declared war on Japan (1945) and rapidly conquered much of Manchuria and Korea. It took part in the conferences at Tehran (1943), Yalta (1945) and Potsdam (1945), joined the U.N. (1945) and emerged as a major world power. The Russian policy of Communist expansion, abandoned officially (1943) with the dissolution of the Comintern, was resumed (1947) with the establishment of the Cominform. Nonaggression and mutual assistance pacts were made with the neighboring countries of E. Europe, which now became people's republics. Relations between the U.S.S.R. and the West deteriorated in the cold war, and worsened further with the outbreak of the Korean War (1950-3). After Stalin's death (1953), the regime showed more liberal tendencies. The post of prime minister was held by Malenkov (1953-5), Bulganin (1955-8), Khrushchev (1958-64) and Kosygin (1964-80). Soviet economic planning placed more emphasis on consumer goods, in a seven-year plan (1959-65) which was incorporated (1960) in a 20-year plan. Khrushchev's government found increasing difficulty in increasing agricultural output at the desired rate. The U.S.S.R. launched the first artificial satellite into space (1957), sent the first rocket to the moon (1959), sent the first man into space (1961), landed the first probe on the moon (1966) and landed the first probe on Venus (1967). Tension with the West was maintained over the question of German reunification, the building of the Berlin wall (1961), the Cuba crisis (1962) and the war in Vietnam (1964-75). Ideological disagreements with China appeared (1959), and the rift widened progressively, involving other Communist countries. Relations with European socialist countries were marked by difficulties with Rumania and, esp., by the intervention (1968) of Warsaw Pact troops in Czechoslovakia to end the liberalization of the regime. Khrushchev was ousted from power in 1964 by a group led by Leonid Brezhnev, who pursued a policy of détente with the West. In 1982 leadership passed to Yuri Andropov, who died two years later, and then to Konstantin Chernenko, who died in 1985. Mikhail Gorbachev assumed power in 1985.

Union Pacific Railroad the first transcontinental railroad in the U.S.A., chartered (1862) by Congress. The Union Pacific joined (1869) the Central Pacific near Ogden, Utah, and a golden spike marks the juncture. The railroad was involved in the Credit Mobilier of America scandal. Greatly expanded under the direction of Edward H. Harriman, it lost (1904-13) its monopolistic control through the action of the U.S. Supreme Court.

union shop an establishment where workers are employed even if they do not belong to a trade union, provided they become members within a specified time (*CLOSED SHOP).

union suit [obs.] underwear with the shirt and drawers cut as a single garment.

uniparous [ju:nípərəs] *adj.* producing one egg or offspring at a birth ‖ (*bot.*) having a cymose inflorescence with only one axis at each branching. [fr. Mod. L. *uniparus* fr. *unus*, one + *parere*, to bear]

u·ni·po·lar [ju:nəpóulər] *adj.* (*biol.*, of a nerve cell) having one process only ‖ (*elec.*) having or acting by one magnetic or electrical pole.

u·ni·pol·i·tics [ju:nipɔlətiks] *n.* concept of a global authority to protect humankind, offered at the World Habitat Conference, Canada, 1972.

u·nique [ju:ní:k] *adj.* being the only one of its kind, not like anything else of its kind, incomparable. (*loosely*) rare, unusual. [F.]

unique species (*zool.*) species of special scientific, local, or national interest.

u·ni·sex [ju:niseks] *adj.* 1. suitable for both men and women, e.g., clothes, hairstyles. 2. indistinguishable as to sex. **unisex** *n.* the trend. (*cf.* INTERSEX, UNISEXUAL).

u·ni·sex·u·al [ju:niseksju:əl] *adj.* of one sex only.

u·ni·son [jú:nɪz'n, jú:nɪs'n] *n.* coincidence in pitch of two or more notes, voices etc. **in unison** with identity of note and pitch ‖ in complete agreement. [O. F. or fr. L.L. *unisonus*]

u·nit [jú:nit] *n.* a fixed quantity adopted as a standard of measurement for other quantities of the same kind, *the centimeter is a unit of length* ‖ a single thing, person or group that is a distinguishable element of a larger whole, *the family is the basic unit of society* ‖ (*math.*) the element which divides every other of a set of elements ‖ (*pl.*) in mathematical calculations, the column of figures immediately to the left of the decimal point ‖ any subdivision (regiment, battalion etc.) of an army whose strength is laid down by regulations ‖ an element of furniture manufactured in such a way that it can be fitted with others like it, or with complementary elements, to form an ensemble (bookcase, kitchen cabinet etc.). [fr. L. *unus*, one]

U·ni·tar·i·an [ju:nitɛ́əri:ən] **1.** *n.* a member of a Protestant denomination believing in the unity of God as opposed to the doctrine of the Trinity. The Unitarian denomination developed in Poland and Transylvania (late 16th c.) and in England and North America (17th-18th cc.) and has come to be undogmatic, advocating tolerance and stressing reason as a guide to belief. **2.** *adj.* of or relating to the Unitarians. **U·ni·tár·i·an·ism** *n.*

Unitarian Universalist Association *UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

u·ni·ta·rio [u:ni:tári:ɔ] *n.* (*Argentinian hist.*) a supporter of strong central government in a close federation of the provinces. The conflict between unitarios and federalistas was the cause of civil war in Argentina in the 19th c. [Span.]

u·ni·tar·y [jú:nitəri:] *adj.* of or relating to a unit or units ‖ having the character of a unit ‖ based on or characterized by unity.

unit car a freight train that operates with little or no uncoupling, usu. in a shuttle run.

unit character (*biol.*) a trait dependent on a single gene, inherited according to Mendel's laws.

u·nite [ju:náit] *pres. part.* **u·nit·ing** *past* and *past part.* **u·nit·ed** *v.t.* to bring together so as to make one ‖ to have or show (qualities etc.) in common ‖ to bring together in common cause ‖ to cause to become attached ‖ to bring together by a legal or moral bond ‖ *v.i.* to become one or as if one ‖ to cooperate ‖ to become combined. **u·nit·ed** *adj.* made one, brought together ‖ resulting from being brought together or made one, *a united effort* ‖ getting on together well, harmonious, *a united staff*.

United Arab Emirates (formerly Trucial States) seven Arab sheikhdoms (total area approx. 32,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,121,800) on the Persian Gulf coast of Arabia between Qatar and the Musandam peninsula (formerly known as the Pirate Coast): Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah and Kalba, Ajman, Umm al Qaiwain, Ras al Khaimah, Fujairah. Capital, chief town and port: Abu Dhabi (pop. 243,000), in Abu Dhabi. The land is flat desert, except for mountains on the east (Gulf of Oman) coast, rising to 4,000 ft. Main export: petroleum (esp. from Abu Dhabi). Other products: fish, vegetables, dates, pearls. Monetary unit: the Bahrain dinar in Abu Dhabi, elsewhere the Saudi rial (100 paise). HISTORY. The sheikhdoms, Moslem since the 7th c., entered into a series of treaties with Britain (1820, 1853 and 1892), suppressing piracy and slavery and establishing British protection. Independence was declared in Dec. 1971. A flood of foreign workers came into the country because of the oil boom; almost half the population is South Asian. The native Arabs are nearly all Moslems. Authority remains with the seven hereditary sheiks, who choose a president from among themselves. Since 1971 Zaid bin Sultan al-Nahayan of Abu Dhabi has been president.

United Arab Republic a union (1958-61) of Egypt and Syria. Yemen entered Feb. 1958 (as a federal unit), with the United Arab Republic. Syria seceded (1961) and the union was dissolved, but Egypt maintained the name as its official title until 1971. Attempts were made to revive the union with the addition of Iraq (1963), and to form a common market with Iraq, Kuawit and Jordan (1964).

United Church of Canada a Protestant denomination formed (1925) by the union of the Methodist, Congregationalist, and Presbyterian Churches in Canada.

United Church of Christ a U.S. Protestant denomination formed (1957) by the union of the Congregational Christian Churches and the Evangelical and Reformed Church.

United Fruit Company a U.S. corporation formed (1899) in New Jersey that soon monopolized the cultivation, transportation, and marketing of bananas in the West Indies and Central America. It came to dominate the communications and transportation facilities in Central America and became deeply involved in Caribbean politics.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland *GREAT BRITAIN.

United Nations (*abbr.* U.N., UN) an international organization to maintain world peace and security and to promote economic, social and cultural cooperation among nations, set up (1945) as a successor to the League of Nations. Its charter was signed by 50 nations and there are now more than 150 members meeting annually in the General Assembly. Problems of world peace are dealt with by the Security Council, and the U.N.'s main judicial organ is the International Court of Justice. The U.N.'s specialized agencies include the Food and Agriculture Organization, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Finance Corporation, the International Labor Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the World Bank, the World Health Organization and the World Meteorological Organization. Headquarters: New York.

United Nations Children's Fund *UNICEF.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (*abbr.* UNESCO) an agency of the U.N. set up in 1946 to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration in education, science and culture.

United Provinces the name given to the independent republic of the Netherlands (1648-1795).

United States Air Force Academy a military institution in Colorado Springs, Colo., authorized (1958) by Congress to train cadets to be U.S. Air Force officers.

United States Coast Guard Academy an institution established (1876) in New London, Conn., to train officers for the U.S. Coast Guard.

United States Information Agency (*abbr.* USIA) an agency of the U.S. government, established (1953) to promote, through communications media, a better understanding abroad of the U.S.A. and its foreign policies. Its best-known activity is the Voice of America radio program, which transmits information overseas in more than 36 languages.

United States Marine Corps an armed service (originally within the U.S. Naval Department) established (1798) by Act of Congress. It is trained for integrated land-sea-air action. In 1834 the president was authorized to order marines to duty with the army. Since its creation it has made over 300 landings on foreign shores.

United States Merchant Marine Academy an institution established (1936) at Kings Point, N.Y., to train officers for the U.S. Merchant Marine.

United States Military Academy an institution established (1802) at West Point, N.Y., to train cadets to be U.S. Army officers.

United States Naval Academy an institution for training U.S. Navy officers founded (1845) at Annapolis, Md.

United States of America (*abbr.* U.S.A., USA) a federal republic (area 13,618,770 sq. miles, pop. 231,534,000) in North America, incl. Hawaii and Alaska. Capital: Washington. Largest city: New York. Overseas territories: Puerto Rico, Virgin Is., American Samoa, Guam, Wake and Midway. The U.S.A. also controls the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (the Caroline Is., Marshall Is. and Marianas Is.). People: white, Afro-American and mulatto, small American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Southeast Asian and Filipino minorities. Language: English, minority and immigrant languages. Religion: 51% Protestant (30 principal denominations), 22% Roman Catholic, 3% Jewish, 2% Orthodox. The land (excluding

Hawaii and Alaska (2% forest, 3% pasture and 24% arable). Main industrial zone: the Great Lakes-North Atlantic coast region. The Atlantic coast is greatly indented. The cultivated (increasingly industrialized) coastal plain, narrow between Maine and Cape Cod, widens toward the Gulf of Mexico to merge with the lower Mississippi basin and E. Texas plains. Behind it the wooded Appalachian system stretches from New England to central Alabama, incl. wide fertile valleys between [illegible] York State and Tennessee, and poor, eroded hills in Kentucky and West Virginia. The Mississippi-Missouri basin (cereals, cotton, petroleum) stretches from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes, broken only by the Ozarks and by the lower Canadian Shield around Lake Superior. West of it to the Rockies (Mt Elbert, 14,431 ft) lie the Great Plains (cereals, grazing land), rising to 5,000 ft in the west. Between the Rockies (*ROCKY MTNS) and the Cascade (Mt Rainier, 14,410 ft) and Sierra Nevada (Mt. Whitney, 14,495 ft) ranges lies an arid plateau region (mining, cattle raising, cereals) divided into the Columbia and Colorado plateaus and the Great Basin, with a large desert in S. Nevada, S.E. California and W. Arizona. Fertile valleys in Washington, most of Oregon, and central California and desert valleys elsewhere separate the Cascades and Sierra Nevada from the wooded coast ranges (1,000-5,000 ft). The Pacific coast has few harbors. Average temperatures (F.) in Jan. and July: New York City 32°-75°, Chicago 26°-74°, Nashville 39°-79°, New Orleans 54°-80°, Denver 30°-71°, S.W. Arizona 55°-91°, Los Angeles 52°-71°, Seattle 39°-63°. Rainfall: New York City 42 ins, Chicago 33 ins, Nashville 47 ins, New Orleans 60 ins, Denver 14 ins, Arizona desert 3 ins, Los Angeles 15 ins, Seattle 32 ins. Livestock: cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, mules, poultry. Agricultural products: corn, cotton, hay, wheat, soybeans, tobacco, rice, oats and other cereals, potatoes, sugar beets, beans, cottonseed, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, apples, peaches, pears, citrus fruit, linseed, peanuts, meat, dairy products and market produce. Forestry products: Douglas fir, yellow pine, hardwood, resin, turpentine. It is the world's fourth producer of fish. Mineral resources: copper (leading world producer), iron ore (2nd world producer), coal and anthracite (2nd world producer), petroleum (leading world producer), uranium, silver, lead, zinc, bauxite, gold, natural gas, gypsum, chromite, molybdenum, phosphates, sulfur, salt. Manufactures and industries: iron and steel, mining, heavy engineering, hydroelectricity, food processing, textiles, vehicles, flour milling, meat packing, chemicals, locomotives and rolling stock, aircraft, electrical machinery, metallurgy, leather, tires, atomic energy, precision and optical instruments, tobacco, clothing, furniture, paper and pulp, printing, light manufactures, ships, aluminum, plastics, armaments, electronics. Exports: machinery, chemicals, wheat, vehicles, metals, textiles, foodstuffs, aircraft, tobacco, oil, coal, wood, pulp and paper, rubber, oilseeds and oils, raw cotton, radio and television sets, fruit, meat, military equipment, vegetables, iron and steel. Imports: oil, machinery and vehicles, metals, coffee, textiles, wood and paper, cane sugar, iron and steel, iron ore, meat, fish, rubber, chemicals, fruit, whiskey and other liquor, raw wool, diamonds, animals, cocoa. There are over 300 universities, the oldest being Harvard (1636). Chief ports: New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, San [illegible]. Main fishing ports: Boston, Portland (Maine), Monterey, Los Angeles. Monetary unit: U.S. dollar (100 cents). HISTORY. The North American continent is thought to have been discovered (c. 1000 A.D.) by Vikings under Leif Ericson, but the existence of the New World was not known for certain in Europe until the voyage (1492) of Columbus. There were probably about 1,500,000 American Indians at this time in what is now the U.S.A. Spain began to colonize Florida (1565) and extended its control over much of Texas and the West. France explored from the Great Lakes, down the Mississippi, to Louisiana. After Sir Walter Raleigh had failed in his attempt to found a colony in Virginia (1584-9), the first permanent English settlement in North America was established there (1607) by a chartered company. Effective colonization in New England began when the Pilgrim Fathers settled at Plymouth (1620). Massachusetts Bay was founded (1628) by a chartered company. The Puritans of Massachusetts founded Connecticut (1635) and Rhode Island (1636). The Dutch founded a colony along the Hudson and the Delaware (1620s), which was conquered by the English (1664), together with a former Swedish colony [illegible] and taken by the Dutch (1655). Maryland was founded by English Roman Catholics (1634). The Carolinas were settled (1670) by a company chartered by Charles II. New Jersey was detached (1664) from the former Dutch colony now renamed New York, and was colonized by Quakers (1670s). Quakers also founded Pennsylvania (1682), granted by Charles II to Penn, who also received Delaware (1682). Georgia was founded (1733) as an English military post against French and Spanish rivalry and as a refuge for imprisoned debtors. Most of these Thirteen Colonies eventually passed to royal control. The colonies attracted increasing numbers of settlers from Europe, many of them fleeing from religious or political persecution, until by 1775 the population was over two and a half million. The economy was based on agriculture, notably in the Southern states, where tobacco and cotton plantations were worked by imported African slaves. The Indians were driven back westward. Colonial and maritime rivalry with France led to King William's War (1689-97), Queen Anne's War (1701-13), King George's War (1745-8) and the French and Indian War (1754-63). The colonies increased their powers of self-government during these wars, and the British triumph in the Treaty of Paris (1763), by removing the French and Indian threat, lessened the colonies' dependence on Britain. British attempts to prevent westward migration (1763), to tax the colonies in accordance with mercantilist theory and to enforce the Navigation Acts caused widespread resentment. The Stamp Act was withdrawn (1766) but an attempt to allow the British East India Company a tax exemption to dispose of a tea surplus on the American market provoked the Boston Tea Party (1773). Britain retaliated with the Intolerable Acts (1774). The Revolutionary War broke out (1775-83), and the Thirteen Colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776). The colonies united as the U.S.A. under the Articles of Confederation (1781), superseded by the U.S. Constitution (1789), which gave the federal government greatly increased powers. Washington, the leader of the American colonies during the war, became the first president of the U.S.A. (1789-97) under the Constitution. Out of the disagreement between Hamilton and Jefferson as to states' rights arose a two-party system. In foreign policy, the Federalists tended to be pro-English and the Antifederalists pro-French. During Jefferson's administration (1801-9), the Louisiana Purchase (1803) greatly increased U.S. territory. As the frontier was pushed back westwards, the U.S.A. came into conflict with the British in the north, and the Spanish in the south. The invention (1793) of the cotton gin rapidly made cotton the dominant crop in the South, and encouraged the spread of plantations and slave labor. Maritime rivalry with Britain led to the War of 1812, after which the U.S.A. recognized Canada as a British possession, and obtained full access to the northwest. During Monroe's administration (1817-25), Florida was bought from Spain (1819), and the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed (1823). As more settlers moved west and southwest, and new states were set up, a sharp division arose between states in which slavery was legal and those in which it was not. The issue was post[illegible]

The frontier made its mark on U.S. democracy [illegible] der whom the Democratic party took shape, the spoils system was developed and the nullification issue was raised. As a result of Jackson's financial measures, Van Buren had to face an economic crisis during his administration (1837-41). As the Industrial Revolution [illegible] its influence felt, communications and industry [illegible] had risen to 17,000,000. Settlement in Texas led the U.S.A. to annex it (1845), provoking the [illegible]

California gold rush (1849) raised the question of whether California should be a slave or free-soil state. The attempt to settle this by the Compromise of 1850 created more bitterness, which was increased by the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) and the Dred Scott Decision (1857). After Lincoln's election as president (1860) the Civil War broke out (1861-5). The Emancipation Proclamation abolished slavery (1863) and the war ended in victory for the North. In the Reconstruction period which followed, war damage in the South was slowly repaired and industrialization begun. Mineral wealth was exploited, industrial progress continued rapidly in the North and, at a time when speculation and business combinations were unchecked by legislation, vast fortunes were made by Rockefeller, Carnegie and Morgan among others. Labor began to organize. The West was fully opened up for mining, cattle ranching and grain production. The Indians were virtually confined to reservations. Settlement rapidly followed the building of railroads across the continent. Alaska was bought from Russia (1867). Hawaii was annexed (1898) and, after the Spanish-American War (1898), American influence was extended to Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. With the opening (1914) of the Panama Canal, the U.S.A. had become a major world power, with a population of 92,000,000. After McKinley's assassination, Theodore Roosevelt held the presidency (1901-9), attacking trusts and encouraging the conservation of national resources. Under his successor, Taft, the Republican party was weakened by the secession of the Progressive party, and Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat, became [illegible] lished the Federal Reserve System (1913) and carried out social reform. Wilson attempted to keep the U.S.A. neutral in the 1st world war, but the German use of unrestricted submarine warfare brought the U.S.A. into the war on the side of the Allies (1917). Wilson took a leading part in peace negotiations (1918) and in setting up the League of Nations, but the Senate refused to ratify the treaty. Apart from promoting the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928), the U.S.A. adopted an isolationist foreign policy. Prohibition was in force (1919-33). National prosperity rapidly increased in a speculative boom during the administrations of Harding (1921-3) and Coolidge (1923-9). Hoover's administration (1929-33) faced the ensuing economic depression without great success. F.D. Roosevelt's New Deal was more successful. U.S. isolationism came to an end with Roosevelt's good neighbor policy toward Latin America. When the 2nd world war broke out, the U.S.A. remained neutral, but supplied lend-lease help to Britain (1941). After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor (1941), the U.S.A. declared war on the Axis (1941). Industry was organized for war production and a huge war effort was made. The U.S.A. developed the atomic bomb, and used it on Japan, bringing the war to a [illegible] aid to Europe under the Marshall Plan (1948-52) and, as the cold war developed, proposed the formation of NATO (1949). Truman's administration (1945-53) brought in a program of social reform. The U.S.A. gave massive support to South Korea in the Korean War (1950-3). Mc[illegible] communist sympathizers in government office [illegible] der Eisenhower (1953-61). His administration saw the end of the Korean War, and the formation (1954) of SEATO. Under the guidance of [illegible] capable of meeting any aggression by immediate retaliation. Technological rivalry with the U.S.S.R. gave rise to competition in the exploration of space, and the U.S.A. launched its first artificial satellite (1958). Alaska and Hawaii became states of the U.S.A. (1959). The ques[illegible] landing at the Bay of Pigs (Apr. 1961). The [illegible]

Lyndon B. Johnson, who gradually increased U.S. military support for South Vietnam, without achieving the military victory he sought. He intervened (Apr. 1965) in the Dominican Republic, reviving Latin American distrust of U.S. motives. Despite his unprecedented success in legislation, esp. in the field of civil rights and in his 'unconditional war on poverty', he decided (Apr. 1968) not to seek reelection. The eight-year Democratic run was ended by the election of Republican Richard Nixon, whose platform was based on an end to the war, the return to law and order, and the control of inflation. The first manned circumnavigation of the moon (Dec. 1968) and the first landing of a man (Neil Armstrong) on the moon (July 1969) enhanced U.S. prestige, somewhat offset by unprecedented disaffection in the U.S. academic community and esp. among youth over the continuing war and domestic racism. U.S. and South Vietnamese forces were sent (Apr. 1970) into Cambodia in search of North Vietnam's sanctuaries, and the operation aroused massive protest at home. U.S. land forces were withdrawn (by July 1, 1970) from Cambodia. President Nixon paid official visits (1972) to China and to the U.S.S.R. The Watergate crisis (1973-4) resulted in the resignations of several high government officials and culminated in the threat of impeachment and subsequent resignation of Pres. Nixon in Aug. 1974. Gerald Ford, who had replaced Spiro Agnew as vice president, served as president until 1977, when Democrat Jimmy Carter assumed office. Pres. Carter was instrumental in negotiating an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the Panama Canal treaty; he also dealt with oil shortages, high inflation rates, and international crises caused by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the taking of U.S. embassy personnel as hostages by Iranian students. The 1980 elections provided a landslide victory for Republican challenger Ronald Reagan, who survived an assassination attempt in 1981 and a serious recession early in his administration. A very large federal budget deficit continued to be a problem but unemployment and inflation rates dropped and Reagan was reelected in 1984 over opponent Walter Mondale. Civil strife in Central America, the growing budget deficit, tax reform, and long-term defense planning, esp. of the 'star wars' program, were among the chief issues of Reagan's second term.

United States Steel Corporation steel producer incorporated (1901) by J.P. Morgan and Company, it became the first billion-dollar corporation in the U.S.A. It represented an early example of the domination of industry by investment bankers.

United States Trust Territory of the Pacific former Japanese-mandated islands (area 700 sq. miles, pop. 91,000) of the Caroline, Marshall, and Mariana groups, administered by the U.S.A. as a Trusteeship for the United Nations. The area contains 2,141 atolls and islands (only 96 are inhabited). Administrative center: Saipan (pop. 6,700), Mariana Is.

United States v. Roth (rɔθ, rɒθ) a landmark decision (1957) of the U.S. Supreme Court which confirmed that 'obscenity is not within the area of constitutionally protected speech or press'.

'United States v. Seeger' (si:gər) a landmark decision (1965) of the U.S. Supreme Court, which held that it was not necessary to believe in a 'Supreme Being' in order to register as a [illegible] objector.

'United States v. Welsh' a landmark decision (1970) of the U.S. Supreme Court which extended the rights guaranteed by the 'U.S. v. Seeger' decision (1965). It held that exemption from military service could be solely on moral and ethical grounds, provided only that the dissentients' conscience 'would give them no rest or peace if they allowed themselves to become a part of an instrument of war'.

unit factor (*biol.*) a gene on which a unit character depends.

[illegible] a stockholder.

[illegible] unit magnetic pole [illegible] strength equal to the strength of a magnetic pole that would exert a force of 1 dyne on an identical pole 1 centimeter away.

[illegible] sender and delivery to consumer.

unit trust (*securities*) a share in an inflexible portfolio of securities, (especially bonds not to be sold) deposited with a trustee until underlying securities mature or the trust is dissolved; designed to lower trust-management fees.

u·ni·ty (ju:niti:) *pl.* **u·ni·ties** *n.* the state of being one, singleness ‖ the state of being made one, unification ‖ a whole made up of separate elements ‖ full agreement, harmony ‖ (*math.*) the numeral or unit 1 ‖ (*math.*) any quantity considered as a unit or 1 ‖ continuity of purpose, action etc. ‖ an arrangement of parts capable of producing a concentrated total effect in an artistic work, or the effect so produced ‖ any of the three principles laid down by Aristotle (and observed esp. in French classical drama) affirming that the action must occur within 24 hours, in one place and with no comic relief or subplot, so as to produce the desired heightening and concentration [F. *unité*].

u·ni·va·lent (ju:nivéilənt) *adj.* (*biol.*) of a single, unpaired chromosome separating in the first meiotic division ‖ (*chem.*) having one valence (cf. MONOVALENT) [fr. UNI- + L. *valens* (*valentis*) fr. *valere*, to be strong].

u·ni·valve (ju:nivælv) **1.** *adj.* (of a shell) having only one valve ‖ (of a mollusk) having such a shell **2.** *n.* a mollusk having a univalve shell ‖ this shell.

u·ni·ver·sal (ju:nivə:rs'l) **1.** *adj.* general, for everything or everybody, *a universal remedy* ‖ involving all of a kind, e.g. everybody concerned or present, *by universal request* ‖ of widest scope, *a universal genius* ‖ present everywhere ‖ (of a machine tool) able to perform all the operations on a piece without being taken down and set up again ‖ (*logic*) of every member of a class (opp. PARTICULAR) **2.** *n.* (*philos.*) a general proposition, concept or idea [O.F. *universel* or fr. L. *universalis*].

universal coupling a universal joint.

U·ni·ver·sal·ism (ju:nivə:rsl'izəm) *n.* the theological doctrine that ultimately all men will be saved by God's grace. **U·ni·ver·sal·ist** *n.*

Universalist Church a liberal Protestant denomination of the U.S.A. and Canada, founded (late 18th c.) in the U.S.A. Under the leadership of Hosea Ballou, it established colleges, seminaries, and newspapers. Its basic tenet posits that the love and goodness of God assure triumph over all evil. In 1960 its members numbered over 70,000, in about 400 churches. In 1961 it merged with the American Unitarian Association to form the Unitarian Universalist Association.

u·ni·ver·sal·i·ty (ju:nivərsæliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being universal [F *universalite* or fr. L.L. *universalitas*].

u·ni·ver·sal·ize (ju:nivə:rsəlaiz) *pres. part.* **u·ni·ver·sal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **u·ni·ver·sal·ized** *v.t.* to make universal.

universal joint a joint or coupling allowing freedom of movement in all directions.

u·ni·ver·sal·ly (ju:nivə:rsəli:) *adv.* in a universal manner, in every instance or in every part or place.

Universal Postal Union (*abbr.* U.P.U.) an international organization regulating postage agreements between countries. Founded in 1874, it became (1947) a specialized agency of the U.N.

universal product code a 10-digit code based on ratio of printed bars to adjacent space, affixed to a package and readable electronically or by laser beam. It is used by retail stores for inventory control and checkout. *abbr.* UPC.

universal suffrage suffrage for all adult citizens except the insane, aliens and criminals.

u·ni·verse (ju:nivə:rs) *n.* the cosmos ‖ the earth and its inhabitants ‖ one's environment or field of interest regarded as a distinct world [F *univers*].

U·ni·ver·si·dad de Bue·nos Ai·res (u:ni:versi:ðɑ̃ðeðwenɔsairɛs) the leading university of Argentina, founded in 1821.

U·ni·ver·si·dad de Chi·le (u:ni:versi:ðɑ̃ðeðʧi:le) the leading university of Chile, founded (1737) in Santiago and reorganized by Andres Bello.

U·ni·ver·si·dad de Cor·do·ba [illegible] the oldest university [illegible] in Argentina.

U·ni·ver·si·dad Na·cio·nal Au·ton·o·ma de Me·xi·co (u:ni:versi:ðɑ̃ðenaθjonalautonomademehiko) (*abbr.* UNAM) the second oldest university in the Americas, founded (1551) in Mexico City, by royal decree. It is built to President Miguel Aleman. Its buildings, esp. the Central Library, are famous for their murals.

U·ni·ver·si·dad de San Cris·tó·bal de Hua·man·ga (u:ni:versi:ðuðesunkristɔbulðewamunga) a Peruvian university in Ayacucho. In opening (1960) its doors to Quechua Indians, it became the first Latin American university to offer higher education in an Indian language.

U·ni·ver·si·dad de San Mar·cos (u:ni:versi:ðuðesunmarkɔs) the oldest surviving university in the Americas, founded (1551) in Lima, Peru.

U·ni·ver·si·da·de do Bra·sil (u:ni:versi:ðadeðɔbrazi:l) the first university in Brazil, founded (1920) in Rio de Janeiro by the federal government as a prototype for twenty others.

u·ni·ver·si·ty (ju:nivə:rsiti:) *pl.* **u·ni·ver·si·ties** *n.* a group of faculties providing higher education and empowered to grant academic degrees ‖ the teachers and the persons taught in such an institution ‖ the buildings and grounds of such an institution [A.F. *universite*].

—All universities can trace their spiritual origin (and many their actual origin) to the 'studia generalia' of the Middle Ages, centers of study licensed and privileged by secular or ecclesiastical authority, open to students of all classes and nationalities. The earliest universities (apart from the 10th-c. medical school of Salerno) were in Paris, Bologna, Oxford and Cambridge.

university extension the making available by a university of its lecturers, and the running of courses of instruction, for the benefit of people who are not members of that university.

University of Puerto Rico the leading university of Puerto Rico, at Rio Piedras outside San Juan, with other campuses at San Juan, Mayaguez and Humacao.

un·kempt (ʌnkémpt) *adj.* (of hair) uncombed ‖ very untidy because of neglect, *an unkempt garden* [fr. UN- + older *kempt* fr. *kemb*, to comb].

Un·ki·ar Ske·les·si, Treaty of (uŋkjárskelesi:) a treaty (1833) between Russia and Turkey, closing the Dardanelles to foreign warships except those of Russia.

un·kind (ʌnkáind) *adj.* not kind ‖ (of climate or weather) harsh. **un·kind·ly** *adv.*

un·kind·ly (ʌnkáindli:) *adj.* unkind [M.E.].

un·known (ʌnnóun) **1.** *adj.* not known **2.** *n.* an unknown quantity.

unknown quantity (*math.*) an undetermined quantity figuring in a mathematical formulation and usually designated by a symbol, e.g. 'x' or 'y'.

un·lead·ed (ʌnlédid) *adj.* (*printing*) without leads between the lines, set solid ‖ of a gasoline containing no lead.

un·learn (ʌnlə:rn) *pres. part.* **un·learn·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·learned**, **un·learnt** (ʌnlə:rnt) *v.t.* to rid one's mind of (something already learned).

un·learn·ed (ʌnlə:rnid, ʌnlə:rnd) *adj.* possessing no learning ‖ characterized by a lack of learning *unlearned speech* ‖ not acquired by study ‖ known without being learned.

un·leash (ʌnli:ʃ) *v.t.* to release from, or as if from, a leash.

un·leav·ened (ʌnlévənd) *adj.* made without leaven.

un·less (ʌnles) **1.** *conj.* if... not, *we have met before, unless I am mistaken* ‖ except when, except that, *unless he is hungry he will not touch it* **2.** *prep.* except, *nothing, unless rain, could prevent us from coming* [fr. on + less, 'on' assimilated to ,un-,].

un·let·tered (ʌnletərd) *adj.* lacking education ‖ illiterate.

un·like (ʌnlaik) **1.** *adj.* not alike, dissimilar **2.** *prep.* not like, *such behavior is unlike him* [M.E. *unliche, unlike*].

un·like·li·hood (ʌnlaikli:hud) *n.* improbability ‖ something improbable.

un·like·li·ness (ʌnlaikli nis) *n.* improbability.

un·like·ly (ʌnlaikli:) **1.** *adj.* improbable, not likely ‖ unpromising, not likely to succeed **2.** *adv.* improbably.

un·lim·ber (ʌnlimbər) *v.t.* to make (a gun) ready for action by detaching the limber.

un·lim·it·ed (ʌnlimitid) *adj.* without limits ‖ boundless, vast.

un·linked (ʌnlinkt) *adj.* (*genetics*) of a different linkage group.

un·list·ed (ʌnlistid) *adj.* not listed ‖ (of securities) not listed among the ones admitted for trading on the stock market.

unlisted number a telephone number not recorded in the published directory and not available from Information; (*Br.*) exdirectory number

un·load (ʌnlóud) *v.t.* to remove the [illegible] (a vehicle, vessel etc.) ‖ to remove (a cargo, load etc.) ‖ to remove the burden from ‖ to discharge from (a gun) ‖ to sell (goods, holdings etc.) in quantity and at a low price ‖ *v.i.* to discharge something, esp. a cargo

un·lock (ʌnlɔ́k) *v.t.* to open the lock of (a door) to free (a lock) with a key ‖ to tell the [illegible] *to unlock one's heart* ‖ (*rhet.*) to solve, *to unlock a mystery* ‖ *v.i.* to become unlocked

un·looked-for (ʌnlúkt-fɔr) *adj.* not anticipated, not expected

un·loose (ʌnlúːs) *pres. part.* **un·loos·ing** and *past part.* **un·loosed** *v.t.* to loosen ‖ to set free

un·loos·en (ʌnlúːs'n) *v.t.* to unloose

un·love·ly (ʌnlʌ́vliː) *adj.* unsightly

un·luck·i·ly (ʌnlʌ́kili) *adv.* [illegible] by a misfortune

un·luck·i·ness (ʌnlʌ́kiːnis) *n.* the state or quality of being unlucky

un·luck·y (ʌnlʌ́kiː) *comp.* **un·luck·i·er** *sup.* **un·luck·i·est** *adj.* not lucky ‖ [illegible] omened

un·make (ʌnméik) *pres. part.* **un·mak·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·made** (ʌnmeid) *v.t.* to ruin, destroy ‖ to depose from a position of authority, rank etc.

un·man (ʌnmǽn) *pres. part.* **un·man·ning** *past* and *past part.* **un·manned** *v.t.* to deprive of manly qualities **un·männed** *adj.* lacking a crew of men, *guns left unmanned*

un·man·ner·li·ness (ʌnmǽnərliːnis) *n.* the state or quality of being unmannerly

un·man·ner·ly (ʌnmǽnərliː) *adj.* impolite

un·mask (ʌnmǽsk, ʌnmɑ́sk) *v.t.* to remove the mask from ‖ to expose the true nature or identity of, *to unmask a criminal* ‖ *v.i.* to take off one's mask

un·mean·ing (ʌnmíːniŋ) *adj.* without meaning

un·men·tion·a·ble (ʌnménʃənəb'l) *adj.* not to be mentioned, esp. because indecent

un·mis·tak·a·ble (ʌnmistéikəb'l) *adj.* that can not be mistaken, clear, obvious **un·mis·tak·a·bly** *adv.*

un·mit·i·gat·ed (ʌnmítigeitid) *adj.* not lessened in intensity etc., *unmitigated grief* ‖ absolute, unqualified, *an unmitigated ass*

un·mor·al (ʌnmɔ́rəl, ʌnmɔ́rəl) *adj.* amoral

un·nat·u·ral (ʌnnǽtʃərəl) *adj.* not natural ‖ lacking or counter to behavior, feelings etc. that are considered natural or normal

un·nec·es·sar·y (ʌnnésiseriː) *adj.* not necessary, needless

un·nerve (ʌnnɔ́rv) *pres. part.* **un·nerv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·nerved** *v.t.* to destroy the self-control of, cause to be nervous

un·num·bered (ʌnnʌ́mbərd) *adj.* (*rhet.*) innumerable ‖ bearing no number

un·oc·cu·pied (ʌnɔ́kupaid) *adj.* empty, not occupied ‖ without occupation, idle ‖ not occupied by troops

un·or·gan·ized (ʌnɔ́rgənaizd) *adj.* not organized ‖ not having organic structure ‖ not belonging to a trade union

un·pack (ʌnpǽk) *v.t.* to remove from its packaging ‖ to empty (a trunk, case etc.) of its contents ‖ *v.i.* to unpack a trunk, case etc.

un·par·al·leled (ʌnpǽrəleld) *adj.* having no equal

un·par·lia·men·ta·ry [illegible] in accordance with parliamentary practice

un·per·son (ʌnpɔ́ːrsən) *n.* an individual the memory of whom has been erased from all records and who is otherwise not recognized (based on practice in U.S.S.R., 1936–1938), coined by English author George Orwell

un·pick (ʌnpík) *adj.* to remove stitches from (sewing, knitting etc.), *to unpick a seam*

un·pleas·ant (ʌnplézʼnt) *adj.* disagreeable, not pleasant **un·pleas·ant·ness** *n.* state of being unpleasant ‖ an unpleasant situation etc., esp. a quarrel

un·plumbed (ʌnplʌ́md) *adj.* not fully investigated

un·polled (ʌnpóuld) *adj.* (of a vote) not cast ‖ not included in a poll

un·pop·u·lar (ʌnpɔ́pjulər) *adj.* not popular, viewed with disfavor by the majority

un·prac·ticed, *Br.* un·prac·tised (ʌnprǽktist) *adj.* not skilled

un·prec·e·dented [illegible] precedent

un·pre·pared (ʌnpripɛ́ərd) *adj.* not worked out ahead ‖ not ready ‖ not emotionally adjusted in advance, esp. for a shock

[illegible]

[illegible] printing (because blasphemous, obscene, slanderous)

un·pro·fes·sion·al (ʌnprəfeʃən'l) *adj.* not professional ‖ not in accordance with professional etiquette

un·qual·i·fied (ʌnkwɔ́lifaid) *adj.* lacking the necessary qualifications ‖ without reservation, *unqualified praise*

[illegible]

un·ques·tion·a·ble (ʌnkwestʃənəb'l) *adj.* not [illegible] ‖ unquestionably *adv.*

un·quote (ʌnkwout) *pres. part.* **un·quot·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·quot·ed** (used in the imperative, esp. in dictating) to close a quotation

un·rav·el (ʌnrǽvəl) *pres. part.* **un·rav·el·ing**, esp. *Br.* **un·rav·el·ling** *past* and *past part.* **un·rav·eled**, esp. *Br.* **un·rav·elled** *v.t.* to untangle to undo (a knitted garment) ‖ to solve (a complex problem) ‖ *v.i.* to become unraveled

un·read (ʌnred) *adj.* not read ‖ not well-read

un·read·a·ble (ʌnriːdəb'l) *adj.* too turgid, dull, precious etc. to be read with pleasure ‖ illegible

un·read·y (ʌnrédiː) *adj.* not ready ‖ slow to learn, *an unready pupil*

un·re·al (ʌnriːəl) *adj.* not real ‖ existing only in the mind

[illegible] ‖ to state or quality of being unreal ‖ something unreal

un·rea·son (ʌnríːz'n) *n.* absence of reason

un·rea·son·a·ble (ʌnríːzənəb'l) *adj.* not reasonable ‖ beyond the bounds of reason, immoderate

[illegible]

un·rea·son·ing (ʌnríːzniŋ) *adj.* not reasoning ‖ not controlled by reason

un·reeve (ʌnríːv) *pres. part.* **un·reev·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·rove** (ʌnróuv), **un·reeved** *v.t.* (*naut.*) to withdraw (a rope) from a block or other opening

[illegible] spiritually regenerate ‖ persisting obstinately in an opinion or outlook, *an unregenerate philistine* **un·re·gen·er·at·ed** (ʌnridʒénəreitid) *adj.* unregenerate

[illegible] in determination ‖ not becoming compassionate ‖ not slackening in intensity, speed etc.

un·re·mit·ting (ʌnrimítiŋ) *adj.* persevering ‖ kept up without interruption

un·re·served (ʌnrizə́ːrvd) *adj.* unqualified, without modification, *unreserved praise* ‖ frank in speech or behavior **un·re·serv·ed·ly** (ʌnrizə́ːrvidliː) *adv.*

un·rest (ʌnrest) *n.* restlessness, uneasiness ‖ collective discontent

un·re·strained (ʌnristréind) *adj.* not reticent or reserved ‖ not kept in check

un·rip (ʌnríp) *pres. part.* **un·rip·ping** *past* and *past part.* **un·ripped** *v.t.* and *i.* to rip open

un·ripe (ʌnráip) *adj.* (of fruit etc.) not ripe

[illegible] *adj.* without a rival or equal

un·roll (ʌnróul) *v.t.* to open from a rolled position ‖ to unfold to the view ‖ *v.i.* to become unrolled

un·round (ʌnráund) *v.t.* to pronounce (a normally rounded vowel) without rounding the lips ‖ to make (the lips) not rounded, e.g. in pronouncing a normally rounded vowel

unrove alt. *past* and *past part.* of UNREEVE

[illegible] ally serene

[illegible] of being unruly

[illegible] ciplined and causing trouble

[illegible] *past* and *past part.* **un·sad·dled** *v.t.* to remove the saddle from ‖ to throw from the saddle

[illegible] thought but not uttered, kept suppressed in the mind ‖ UNSAY

[illegible] rated (*chem.*, of a compound, esp. of carbon) capable of forming other compounds by addition (*chem.*, of a solution) capable of absorbing

[illegible] or dissolving further solute at a given temperature and pressure

un·sa·vor·y, *Br.* un·sa·vour·y (ʌnséivəriː) *adj.* unpleasant in taste or smell ‖ tasteless, insipid ‖ morally offensive, disgusting

un·say (ʌnséi) *pres. part.* **un·say·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·said** (ʌnsed) *v.t.* to withdraw (what one has said)

un·scathed (ʌnskeiðd) *adj.* without being physically or morally hurt

un·sci·en·tif·ic (ʌnsaiəntífik) *adj.* not in accordance with scientific method ‖ not acting from knowledge of scientific method

un·scram·ble (ʌnskrǽmb'l) *pres. part.* **un·scram·bling** *past* and *past part.* **un·scram·bled** *v.t.* to put (a scrambled message) into clear

un·screw (ʌnskrúː) *v.t.* to remove or loosen (a screw, lid etc.) by turning ‖ to remove a screw on (lid from) ‖ to remove the screws from ‖ *v.i.* to admit of unscrewing ‖ to become unscrewed

[illegible] pled ‖ dishonest

un·seal (ʌnsíːl) *v.t.* to break the seal on or undo the sealing of ‖ to end the imposed constraint on, open, *drunk unsealed his lips*

un·sea·son·a·ble (ʌnsíːzənəb'l) *adj.* not usual for the time of year, *unseasonable weather*

[illegible] *able remark*

un·seat (ʌnsíːt) *v.t.* to throw or remove from a seat, esp. from the saddle ‖ to remove from office, e.g. from a seat in Parliament

un·seem·ly (ʌnsíːmliː) **1.** *adj.* not seemly, indecorous, unbecoming **2.** *adv.* in an unseemly way

un·seen (ʌnsíːn) **1.** *adj.* not seen ‖ not able to be seen (*Br.*, esp. of a passage set for translation) sight **2.** *n.* (*Br.*) a sight translation

un·set·tle (ʌnsétʼl) *pres. part* **un·set·tling** *past* and *past part.* **un·set·tled** *v.t.* to cause to be no longer stable ‖ to cause to be no longer sure or determined ‖ to cause to lose one's mental or emotional composure ‖ to cause (the stomach) to [illegible] **un·set·tled** [illegible] count) not paid ‖ not stable ‖ not orderly ‖ not decided ‖ not populated or cultivated ‖ not settled in one place ‖ not legally disposed of, *unsettled property* ‖ (of weather) changeable ‖ mentally or emotionally discomposed

un·ship (ʌnʃip) *pres. part* **un·ship·ping** *past* and *past part* **un·shipped** *v.t.* (*naut.*) to unload (cargo etc.) from a ship (*naut.*) to remove (e.g. oars or the mast) from position

un·sightly [illegible]

un·skilled (ʌnskild) *adj.* not skilled ‖ not requiring skill

un·skill·ful [illegible] ‖ **un·skil·ful** not skillful ‖ betraying lack of skill

un·sling [illegible] and *past part* **un·slung** (ʌnslʌŋ) *v.t.* to take from a slung position (*naut.*) to remove from

un·so·cia·bil·i·ty (ʌnsouʃəbíliti) *n.* the state or [illegible]

un·so·cia·ble (ʌnsouʃəb'l) *adj.* not sociable, by nature solitary, shunning society ‖ not conducing with others ‖ antisocial

un·sound (ʌnsaund) *adj.* not physically, mentally or morally sound ‖ (esp. of market produce) not in good condition ‖ open to logical attack (of a thing) liable to collapse, *an unsound chair* ‖ (of sleep) uneasy, fitful

[illegible] giving, striving etc. ‖ without mercy

[illegible] *adj.*

[illegible] bility (*chem.*) readily decomposing

[illegible] under control ‖ emotionally changeable ‖ lack

[illegible] per from ‖ to free from obstruction

[illegible]

un·strung (ʌnstrʌŋ) *adj.* having the strings removed or loosened | emotionally distressed
un·stud·ied (ʌnstʌdi:d) *adj.* unaffected, not ar-
un·sub·stan·tial (ʌnsəbstænʃəl) *adj.* not having material substance | not very solid | having no real basis of fact
un·sung (ʌnsʌŋ) *adj.* not sung | not praised in verse or song, not given recognition, *unsung heroes*
un·sus·pect·ed (ʌnsəspektid) *adj.* not suspected not known or thought to exist
un·taught (ʌntɔ:t) *adj.* without formal education || not learned from teachers
un·teach (ʌnti:tʃ) *pres. part.* **un·teach·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·taught** (ʌntɔ:t) *v.t.* to cause (someone) to forget something learned | to teach the opposite of (something previously taught)
Un·ter·mensch (ʊntɛrmenʃ) *pl.* **-en** (*German*) an alleged lower species or type of human being *ant* Übermensch
Un·ter·wal·den (ʊntərvʊldən) a German-speaking and mainly Catholic canton in central Switzerland It is divided into Nidwalden (area 106 sq miles, pop. 28,617) and Obwalden (area 189 sq. miles, pop. 25,865). It formed (1291) part of the original league with Schwyz and Uri which was the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation
un·thank·ful (ʌnθæŋkfəl) *adj.* not thankful || not pleasant and not appreciated, *an unthankful task*
un·think·a·ble (ʌnθiŋkəb'l) *adj.* so extraordinary as not to be conceivable to the mind | out of the question, not to be considered as a possibility
un·think·ing (ʌnθiŋkiŋ) *adj.* thoughtless or showing lack of thought || lacking the power of thought
un·ti·dy (ʌntaidi:) *adj.* not neat or orderly in dress, appearance, habit etc. || not kept in proper order, *untidy account books*
un·tie (ʌntai) *pres. part* **un·ty·ing** **un·tie·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·tied** *v.t.* to undo (something tied, fastened or knotted) | *v.i.* (of something tied, fastened or knotted) to become undone
un·til (ʌntil) **1.** *prep.* till, to the time of, *we waited until nightfall* (in negative constructions) before (some specified time), *don't come until after dark* **2.** *conj.* to the time when || to the degree, place or point that, *he pleaded until he got it* | (in negative constructions) before, *he didn't come until the show began* [M.E. *untill* fr O.N.]
un·time·li·ness (ʌntaimli:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being untimely
un·time·ly (ʌntaimli:) **1.** *adj. comp.* **un·time·li·er** *superl.* **un·time·li·est** done or occurring before the proper time, premature || inopportune **2.** *adv.* too soon || inopportunely
un·to (ʌntu:) *prep.* (*rhet.* or *archaic*) to, *render unto Caesar...* [(*rhet.* or *archaic*) till, until, *unto this day*
un·told (ʌntould) *adj.* not told | too much or too many to count or measure
un·touch·a·ble (ʌntʌtʃəb'l) **1.** *adj.* not to be touched | immune from criticism or attack **2.** *n.* a member of a large group in India belonging to the lowest caste or regarded as having no caste, and formerly excluded from the social and religious privileges of Hinduism The persecution of untouchables was made illegal by the Indian constituent assembly (1949) and the Pakistan constituent assembly (1950)
un·to·ward (ʌntɔ:rd, ʌntəwɔ:rd) *adj.* fractious, difficult to manage | not favorable or lucky, *untoward circumstances* unseemly
un·trav·eled, esp. Br un·trav·elled (ʌntrævəld) *adj.* (of a road etc) not used by travelers | (of a person) not having traveled much
un·tried (ʌntraid) *adj.* not tested, inexperienced not tried in court
un·true (ʌntru:) *adj.* not true, false (*rhet.*) unfaithful or disloyal | not perfectly flat, level etc
un·truth (ʌntru:θ) *pl.* **un·truths** (ʌntru:ðz) *n.* lack of truthfulness a falsehood
un·truth·ful (ʌntru:θfəl) *adj.* untrue, false
un·tu·tored (ʌntu:tərd, ʌntju:tərd) *adj.* untaught, owing nothing to formal instruction
un·used (ʌnju:zd) *adj.* not currently in use
un·u·su·al (ʌnju:ʒu:əl) *adj.* rare, different from others being of or showing a greater or stronger degree than usual, *to work with unusual speed*
un·ut·ter·a·ble (ʌnʌtərəb'l) *adj.* inexpressibly delightful | unspeakably horrid
un·var·nished (ʌnvɑrniʃt) *adj.* not varnished | plain, unembellished, *the unvarnished truth*
Un·ver·dor·ben (unferdɔrbən), Otto (1806-73), German chemist who was the first to prepare aniline (1826)
un·voice (ʌnvɔis) *pres. part.* **un·voic·ing** *past* and *past part* **un·voiced** *v.t.* (*phon.*) to pronounce without voicing
un·voiced (ʌnvɔist) *adj.* not expressed, not spoken || (*phon.*) not voiced
un·wea·ried (ʌnwiəri:d) *adj.* doggedly persistent in effort || showing dogged persistence
un·wept (ʌnwept) *adj.* (*rhet.*, of tears) not shed || (*rhet.*) not wept for
un·whole·some (ʌnhoulsəm) *adj.* not wholesome, not conducive to physical or mental health || morally harmful
un·wield·i·ly (ʌnwi:ldili:) *adv.* in an unwieldy way
un·wield·i·ness (ʌnwi:ldi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being unwieldy
un·wield·y (ʌnwi:ldi:) *comp.* **un·wield·i·er** *superl* **un·wield·i·est** *adj.* difficult to handle or manage because of bulk or size | clumsy, ungainly
un·wil·ling (ʌnwiliŋ) *adj.* not willing, reluctant | done, said etc. reluctantly
un·wind (ʌnwaind) *pres. part.* **un·wind·ing** *past* and *past part.* **un·wound** (ʌnwaund) *v.t.* to undo, unroll (what is wound) || (*rhet.*) to sort out or straighten (something muddled or involved) || *v.i.* to become unwound
un·wise (ʌnwaiz) *adj.* ill-considered | foolish
un·wit·ting (ʌnwitiŋ) *adj.* unaware, not knowing || not intentional [O.E. *unwitende*]
un·wont·ed (ʌnwɔntid, ʌnwountid, ʌnwʌntid) *adj.* unaccustomed || uncommon, rarely met with
un·world·li·ness (ʌnwə:rldli:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being unworldly
un·world·ly (ʌnwə:rldli:) *comp.* **un·world·li·er** *superl.* **un·world·li·est** *adj.* not concerned with worldly matters || not of this world, spiritual
un·wor·thi·ly (ʌnwə:rðili:) *adv.* in an unworthy manner
un·wor·thi·ness (ʌnwə:rði:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being unworthy
un·wor·thy (ʌnwə:rði:) *comp.* **un·wor·thi·er** *superl.* **un·wor·thi·est** *adj.* falling short of what is required, lamentably below standard | (esp with 'of') not deserving | mean, contemptible
unwound *past* and *past part.* of UNWIND
un·writ·ten (ʌnrit'n) *adj.* not written || (of laws) not included in the statutes but based on long custom or strong general feeling | not written on
up (ʌp) **1.** *adv.* from a lower towards a higher location | towards a greater degree of intensity, *warming up* | towards a higher rank or social condition || to a higher amount, value, degree etc, *the property has gone up since he bought it* || from an earlier to a later period, *from youth up* || from below the horizon || (*Br.*) to the capital || in the direction thought of as higher, *going up north* | in or to a standing position | out of bed | in reserve, *to lay up stores* || into view, consideration, action etc || into a state of excitement, *don't get worked up* || (*baseball*) to a turn at bat, *who is coming up next?* | so as to be even with in space, time, condition etc., *keeping up with the neighbors* || (*naut.*) towards the point from which the wind blows | (*sports, games*) ahead of an opponent with respect to points, strokes etc (*sports, games*) for each side, *the score is 2 up* | (in combination with verbs) used as an intensive, *burn up, eat up, dry up* | (used in combination with verbs without effecting a change in meaning), *to light up one's pipe* **2.** *prep.* to, toward or at a higher point on or in, *climb up the stairs* to or towards a higher condition in or on, *up the social scale* at a point farther along, *she lives up the road* || toward the source of (a river) **up to** as far as (a designated part or point), *up to her knees in mud* as much as, *the elevator will hold up to three people* until, *up to this time* **3.** *adj.* directed toward a position that is higher or that is thought of as higher in a ground, *the corn is up* above the horizon, *the* in a standing position | out of bed (e.g. of the wind) in an active or agitated state in an inner or elevated part of a country or territory || (*Br.*) resident at a university etc. || at an end, *our time is up* || happening, being planned etc. || (*baseball*) at bat || (*sports, games*) ahead of one's opponent **it's all up with** there is no hope for **up against** faced with, confronted with, *up against a difficult problem* **up against it** in difficulty **up and doing** actively busy **up for** before court for (trial) || being considered for (an office etc.) **up on** (or **in**) informed about, *she is always well up on the latest fashions* **up to** doing, *what are they up to?* || equal to (a task etc.) | incumbent upon || dependent on the decision or action of || well aware of, *she's up to his tricks* **4.** *n.* (in the phrase) **on the up and up** getting better and better or more and more successful || straightforward, honest **ups and downs** periods of good and bad fortune **5.** *v. pres. part.* **up·ping** *past* and *past part.* **upped** *v.i.* (with 'and' and a verb) to take decisive action with regard to some specified matter, *she upped and slapped him on the cheek* || *v.t.* (*Br.*) to collect together (swans) for their annual marking (cf. SWAN-UPPING) || to increase, *to up taxes* || to bet more than || to move to a higher position, *to up sails* **to up with** to raise (the arm, a weapon etc.), esp. in a threatening way, *he upped with an ax* [O.E. *up, uppe*]
up- (ʌp) the combining form of UP [O.E.]
up·an·chor (ʌpæŋkər) *v.i.* (*naut.*) to draw up the anchor before getting under way
up-and-com·ing (ʌpənkʌmiŋ) *adj.* able and energetic and on the way to being successful
up-and-down (ʌpəndaun) *adj.* rising and falling alternately
U·pan·i·shads (u:pæniʃædz, u:pániʃʊdz) the main body of the sacred writings of Hinduism. There are over 100 separate books, most of them consisting of a mixture of stories, dialogues, aphorisms and allegorizings of ideas from the Vedas. The books were written c. 600–c. 300 B C Their most characteristic doctrine is that of monism [Skr. =secret teachings]
u·pas (ju:pəs) *n. Antiaris toxicaria*, fam. *Moraceae*, a tall evergreen tree of S.E. Asia yielding a latex used in concocting an arrow poison || this poison [fr. Malay *ūpas*, poison (*pōhun ūpas*, poison tree)]
up·beat (ʌpbi:t) *n.* (*mus.*) the beat before the main accented note, or the conductor's gesture indicating this
up·bow (ʌpbou) *n.* (in playing a bowed instrument) a stroke from the tip to the heel of the bow (cf. DOWN-BOW)
up·braid (ʌpbréid) *v.t.* to scold, reproach [O.E. *upbregdan*]
up·bring·ing (ʌpbriŋiŋ) *n.* the process of training and education in childhood and youth
up·cast (ʌpkæst, ʌpkʊst) **1.** *adj.* directed or inclined upwards, *upcast eyes* **2.** *n.* (*mining*) a shaft provided for the upward passage of air || (*mining*) the material cast up in digging
up·con·vert·er (ʌpkənvə:rtə:r) *n.* (*electr.*) **1.** device that converts radiant energy to another form, e.g., using a laser beam to produce a three-dimensional image **2.** an amplifier that converts input frequency to a greater output frequency —**upconvert** *v.t.*
up·coun·try **1.** (ʌpkʌntri:) *adj.* of, relating to or situated in the interior of a country or region **2.** (ʌpkʌntri) *n.* the interior of a country or region **3.** (ʌpkʌntri:) *adv.* in or toward the interior of a country or region
up-date (ʌpdeit) *pres. part.* **up-dat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **up-dat·ed** *v.t.* to bring (e.g. matter in a book) up to date by adding or correcting
Up·dike (ʌpdaik), John (1932–), U.S. writer of short stories, notably 'Same Door' (1959), and of novels, notably 'Rabbit, Run' (1961), 'The Centaur' (1962), 'Couples' (1968), 'Bech: A Book' (1970), 'A Month of Sundays' (1975), 'Rabbit is Rich' (1981, Pulitzer Prize), 'Bech is Back' (1982) and 'The Witches of Eastwick' (1984)
up·draft (ʌpdræft, ʌpdrʊft) **1.** *adj.* (of a kiln) in which the heated air passes upward, to an outlet at the top **2.** *n.* an upward movement of air or
up·end (ʌpend) *v.t.* to set on end or as if on end || *v.i.* to rise on end
up·field (ʌpfi:ld) *n.* (*football*) area toward the goal post —**upfield** *adj.* —**upfield** *adv*
up·front (ʌpfrʌnt) *adj.* **1.** paid in advance **2.** straightforward and honest
up·grade **1.** (ʌpgreid) *n.* a rising slope **on the upgrade** improving || increasing **2.** (ʌpgréid) *adv.* uphill **3.** (ʌpgreid) *v.t. pres. part.* **up·grad-**

ing *past* and *past part.* **up-grad-ed** *to* promote, advance to a higher grade ‖ (*commerce*) to raise the quality of (a product)

up-heav-al (ʌphi:vəl) *n.* an upheaving or a being upheaved, esp by volcanic action ‖ a violent social commotion

up-heave (ʌphi:v) *pres. part* **up-heav-ing** *past* and *past part* **up-heaved** *v.t.* (esp *geol.*) to lift up with violent effort or force ‖ *v.i.* to rise upward with great force

upheld *past* and *past part* of UPHOLD

up-hill 1. (ʌphil) *adv.* in an ascending direction **2.** (ʌphil) *adj.* ascending ‖ (of a task, struggle etc.) slow and difficult

up-hold (ʌphould) *pres. part* **up-hold-ing** *past* and *past part.* **up-held** (ʌpheld) *v.t.* to maintain or support morally or spiritually ‖ to give physical support to ‖ to confirm, decide in favor of, *the court upheld his claim* ‖ to lift up to a higher position, *with arms upheld*

up-hol-ster (ʌphoulstər, əpoulstər) *v.t.* to provide (furniture) with padding, springs, textile covering etc. [backformation fr. UPHOLSTERER or UPHOLSTERY]

up-hol-ster-er (ʌphoulstərər, əpoulstərər) *n.* a person whose trade is upholstery [fr. earlier *upholdster* fr. M.E. *upholder*, auctioneer, tradesman]

up-hol-ster-y (ʌphoulstəri, əpoulstəri) *n.* the craft and trade of upholstering ‖ the materials used in upholstering [fr. earlier *upholdster*]

up-keep (ʌpki:p) *n.* the maintenance of buildings, roads, equipment etc. ‖ the cost of such maintenance ‖ the state of a building etc with regard to such maintenance, *in good upkeep*

up-land (ʌplənd, ʌplænd) **1.** *n.* the area of land high above sea level **2.** *adj.* situated on high land ‖ living or growing on high ground

up-lift 1. (ʌplift) *v.t.* to sing out, utter loudly, *voices uplifted in praise* ‖ to give spiritual or moral encouragement to ‖ (*geol.*) to push up (part of the earth's surface) above the surrounding land **2.** (ʌplift) *n.* (*Br., pop.*) morally elevating talk of a vaguely benevolent nature ‖ spiritual encouragement ‖ (*geol.*) the raising of a part of the earth's surface above the surrounding land ‖ (*geol.*) the mass raised

up-man-ship (ʌpmənʃip) *n.* the practice of scoring an advantage in status *syn.* one-upmanship

up-most (ʌpmoust) *adj.* uppermost

up-on (əpɔn, əpɔ:n) *prep.* on ‖ up and on

up-per (ʌpər) **1.** *adj.* higher in position or place, *an upper story* ‖ (of notes, voices etc.) higher in pitch ‖ higher in status, *the upper classes* ‖ farther north or higher up or farther from the sea, *the upper Amazon* ‖ pertaining to or being the northern part of an area, *upper Manhattan* (*geol.*, of strata) nearer the surface of the earth **Upper** (*geol.*, of a division of a period etc) later, more recent, *Upper Cambrian* **2.** *n.* the part of a shoe or boot above the sole ‖ (*pop.*) an upper berth **on one's uppers** in dire need, penniless or almost so ‖ (*slang or colloq.*) a stimulant drug, esp. amphetamine

Upper Austria (*G.* Oberosterreich) a province (area 4,625 sq. miles, pop. 1,132,000) of N Austria. Capital: Linz

Upper Canada (*hist.*) a province of Canada (1791-1840) which was predominantly English in population. It was equivalent to the southern part of modern Ontario

up-per-case (ʌpərkéis) **1.** *n.* (*printing, abbr.* u.c.) capital letters **2.** *adj.* (of a letter) capital (cf. LOWERCASE)

upper class the class of people generally considered to rank above the middle class. The usual criteria are wealth, cultivation and ancestry **up-per-class** *adj.*

upper crust (*pop.*) the best or most prominent of a social class, esp. the upper class

up-per-cut 1. (ʌpərkʌt) *n.* a blow delivered at close quarters from below to the point of the chin, with the arm bent at the elbow **2.** (ʌpərkʌt) *v. pres. part.* **up-per-cut-ting** *past* and *past part.* **up-per-cut** *v.t.* to hit with such a blow ‖ *v.i.* to deliver such a blow

upper house the higher chamber of a legislative body having two chambers (cf. LOWER HOUSE)

up-per-most (ʌpərmoust) **1.** *adj.* highest in place, rank, power, position etc., *the uppermost layers* ‖ being in the most prominent position, *the uppermost thoughts in his mind* **2.** *adv.* in or into the highest position ‖ in or into the most prominent position

Upper Volta BURKINA FASO

up-ping [illegible]

up-pish [illegible]

up-pi-ty (ʌpiti) *adj.* (*pop.*) aggressively conceited, arrogant

Upp-sa-la (ʌpsalə) a city (pop. 146,192) in E central Sweden (cathedral, etc.). University (1477) and library with fine collection of manuscripts

up-raise [illegible] and *past part* **up-raised** *v.t.* to lift up, *with upraised eyebrows*

up-rak-en (u prakən) *n.* (*karate*) an inverted fist with the roof of the middle finger forming the striking point

up-rate (ʌpreit) *v.* to improve on a rating scale

up-right (ʌprait) **1.** *adj.* being in a vertical or erect position ‖ morally honorable ‖ greater in height than in width **2.** *adv.* in a vertical position **3.** *n.* a vertical support for a structure, e.g. a stake ‖ (*pl.*) a goalpost on e.g. a football field ‖ an upright piano [O.E. *upriht, uppriht*]

upright piano [illegible]

up-ris-ing (ʌpraizin) *n.* an insurrection

up-roar (ʌprɔ:r, ʌprour) *n.* a noisy tumult **up-roar-i-ous** (ʌprɔ:riəs, ʌprouri-əs) *adj.* very noisy, usually as a result of, or provoking, convulsive laughter [fr. Du *oproer*, confusion]

up-root (ʌpru:t, ʌprut) *v.t.* to tear up by the roots ‖ to remove from a settled residence or occupation ‖ to eradicate

up-rush (ʌprʌʃ) *n.* a powerful upward movement ‖ sudden [illegible]

up-set 1. (ʌpset) *n.* an upsetting or being upset ‖ a slight physical ailment ‖ an emotional disturbance ‖ a totally unexpected defeat, e.g. in an athletic contest ‖ (*mech.*) that part of a bar etc that is upset ‖ (*mech.*) a tool used in upsetting **2.** *v.* (ʌpset) *pres. part* **up-set-ting** *past* and *past part* **up-set** *v.t.* to tip over or capsize ‖ to cause physical or mental distress to ‖ to disarrange, cause confusion in, *to upset plans* ‖ (*mech.*) to shorten or thicken (a bar of heated metal) by hammering the end ‖ to defeat unexpectedly, e.g. in an athletic contest ‖ *v.i.* to be tipped over, capsize **3.** (ʌpsét) *adj.* emotionally or physically distressed

upset price the fixed minimum price for property put up for auction

up-shot (ʌpʃɔt) *n.* outcome, final result

up-side down (ʌpsaid) in an inverted position or condition, with the top part underneath ‖ in great disorder, *thieves left the place upside down* **to turn upside down** to reduce (e.g. a room) to a state of great disorder, e.g. in searching for a lost article **up-side-down** *adj.* in an inverted position, with the top part underneath [M.E. *up so doune* upon the down]

up-si-lon (ju:psəlɔn, ʌpsəlɔn, *Br* esp ju:psailən) *n.* the 20th letter (Y, y) of the Greek alphabet

up-stage (ʌpsteidʒ) **1.** *adv.* toward the back of the stage, away from the footlights **2.** *adj.* of or relating to the rear part of the stage ‖ (*pop.*) affecting superiority, distant and condescending **3.** *v.t. pres. part* **up-stag-ing** *past* and *past part* **up-staged** to treat with condescension and superiority ‖ to put (a fellow actor) at a disadvantage by maneuvering to keep him in an upstage position

up-stairs (ʌpstɛərz) **1.** *adv.* on or towards an upper floor of a house etc **2.** *adj.* of or relating to an upper floor ‖ situated above the ground floor **3.** *n.* that part of a house etc that is above the ground floor

up-stand-ing (ʌpstændiŋ) *adj.* (of a youth or man) independent in spirit and morally upright ‖ standing up straight

up-start (ʌpstɑ:t) *n.* a person who has risen swiftly from a humble position to wealth or power, and presumes on it by arrogant behavior

up-state [illegible] state outside some large city, esp to the north **2.** *n.* an upstate region, esp northern New York State **up-stat-er** *n.*

up-stream [illegible] wards the source of a stream **2.** *adj.* located or [illegible]

up-stroke [illegible]

up-surge [illegible] ing movement ‖ an upward trend, improvement

up-sweep [illegible]

etc to a chimney **quick (slow) on the uptake** quick (slow) in understanding

up-thrust (ʌpθrʌst) *n.* (*geol.*) an upheaval of part of the earth's crust, commonly occurring [illegible]

up-tick (ʌptik) *n.* (*securities*) a small price rise

up-tight (ʌptait) *adj.* (*pop.*) not relaxed, showing nervous tension ‖ (*pop.*) rigidly conservative, *uptight about the race problem*

up-time [illegible]

up-to-date (ʌptədeit) *adj.* including all information available up to the present moment ‖ (of a person) informed about current events ‖ currently fashionable ‖ dealt with up to the present, *all my correspondence is up-to-date* ‖ (of a person) having left nothing undone, *he is up-to-date as regards his cataloguing*

up-to-the-min-ute (ʌptu ðəminit) *adj.* (*pop.*) including or taking into account the latest information, *an up-to-the-minute weather report* ‖ in the very latest style

up-town (ʌptaun) **1.** *adv.* in or toward the upper residential area of a city, esp that removed from the main business section **2.** *adj.* belonging to, or situated in, this area **3.** *n.* this area

up-turn 1. (ʌptə:rn) *v.t.* to turn over, *to upturn a boat* ‖ to direct upward, *upturned eyes* **2.** (ʌptə:rn) *n.* an upward trend

up-val-ue [illegible] revalue upward

upvaluation *n.* Cf DEVALUE

up-ward (ʌpwərd) **1.** *adv.* to or toward a higher position ‖ toward the head, *from the waist upward* ‖ toward a higher rank, degree, price etc ‖ toward a higher or better condition ‖ turned toward the sky, *palms upward* ‖ indefinitely more, *50 francs and upward* ‖ toward or into later life, *from boyhood upward* ‖ toward the top of the paper, *a stroke made with the pen traveling upward* **upward** (or **upwards**) **of** more than, rather less than **2.** *adj.* directed or moving toward or situated in a higher position ‖ showing improvement, *an upward trend* [O.E. *upweard*]

upward mobility **1.** the condition in which persons of lower economic and social status may rise to higher levels **2.** that movement upward

upwardly mobile *adj. ant* downward mobility

up-wards (ʌpwərdz) *adv.* upward

up-well-ing (ʌpwelin) *n.* (*biol.*) movement of nutrient life from the bottom of the sea toward the surface

Ur (ə:r, uər) an ancient city of Chaldaea in Babylonia, the original home of Abraham. It had developed a flourishing civilization by c. 3500 B.C., and had extends its power over Sumer, Akkad, Elam and N. Mesopotamia by the 2nd millennium B.C. It was destroyed (c. 2009 B.C.) by the Elamites and Amorites, although its ziggurat remained

Ur- [illegible] e.g., Ur-text, Ur-instrument, Ur-racialism

Ur-a-ba, Gulf of (u rabə) a bay on the northwest coast of Colombia, the inner section of the [illegible]

[illegible] sentation of the sacred asp on the headdress of

Ural [illegible] R.S.F.S.R. and Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R., flowing

[illegible] longing to a large group of languages of N [illegible] languages **2.** *n.* this group of languages

Urals (ju:rəlz) a chain of mountains (highest

Magnitogorsk

u·ra·nal·y·sis (yʊərənælɪsɪs) *n.* urinalysis

U·ra·ni·a (yʊəreɪnɪə) the Muse of astronomy ‖ an epithet of Aphrodite

u·ran·ic (yʊərænɪk) *adj.* of, relating to or containing uranium, esp. in its higher valence

u·ran·i·nite (yʊərænənaɪt) *n.* a mineral, UO_2, consisting largely of an oxide of uranium, and containing thorium, certain rare-earth metals and lead. When heated it often yields a gas consisting chiefly of helium (PITCHBLENDE)

u·ra·ni·um (yʊəreɪnɪəm) *n.* a radioactive white metallic element of the chromium group (symbol U; at. no. 92; at. mass 238.03), the heaviest of the elements found in nature, occurring in combination in pitchblende and certain other minerals. Natural uranium consists of the isotopes U238 (which can be converted into plutonium) 99.28%, U235 0.71%, and U234 in a minute amount. U235 and plutonium are used as a source of atomic energy [Mod. L. fr. *Ura-*

uranium dioxide (*chem.*) toxic, flammable, radioactive crystals derived from uranium trioxide by heating in ceramic glazing and packing nuclear fuel rods *symbol* UO_2

uranium trioxide [UO_3] (*chem.*) an orange-colored radioactive compound used in ceramics, pigments, and in the uranium refining process, used for coloring ceramics *syn.* orange oxide, uranium oxide

u·ra·nous (yʊərənəs) *adj.* of, relating to, or containing uranium, esp. in its lower valence

U·ra·nus (yʊərənəs, yʊəreɪnəs) (*Rom. mythol.*) the god of the heavens, father of Saturn ‖ the seventh planet from the sun (mean orbital diameter—1 783 billion miles) and the third largest in the solar system (mass approx. 14.63 times that of Earth), having a linear diameter of 32,320 miles. Uranus revolves around the sun with a sidereal period of 84 earth years and rotates on its own axis with a period of 10.1 hrs. Its physical condition and atmosphere resemble that of Jupiter, Saturn and Neptune. It has five known satellites. Voyager 2 spacecraft visited Uranus in Jan. 1986

u·ra·ra·te (yʊrʊrʊteɪ) *n.* (*judo*) a rear throw

urb (ɔ:rb) *n.* an urban area

Ur·bain (yrbɛ̃), Georges (1872-1938), French chemist known for his studies of rare earths

ur·ban (ɔ:rbən) *adj.* of, relating to, belonging to or characteristic of a city or town or of people living in a city or town (opp. RURAL) [fr. L. *urbanus*, of the city]

ur·bane (ɔ:rbeɪn) *adj.* having the sophisticated manners or polish associated with life in urban

urban enterprise zones program of tax incentives for small businesses to locate in rundown areas and so provide local employment, proposed in 1980 by Congressman Jack Kemp and Robert Garcia

urban guerrilla a revolutionary who conducts guerrilla tactics in a metropolitan area

Urban II (1042?-99) pope (1088-99). He proclaimed the 1st Crusade

ur·ban·i·ty (ɔ:rbænɪtɪ) *pl.* **ur·ban·i·ties** *n.* quality of being urbane ‖ polished manners (*pl.*) sophisticated remarks [F. *urbanité*]

ur·ban·i·za·tion (ɔ:rbənɪzeɪʃən) *n.* an urbanizing or being urbanized

ur·ban·ize (ɔ:rbənaɪz) *pres. part.* **ur·ban·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ur·ban·ized** *v.t.* to render (a rural area) more urban by adding features

ur·ban·oid (ɔ:rbənɔɪd) *adj.* similar to a city

urbanologist *n*

urban renewal 1. a program to replace city slums with habitable for usable buildings 2. rehabilitation (and rebuilding) of a decaying urban area with or without government aid

urban sprawl the erratic growth of a city

Urban VI (Bartolomeo Prignano, 1318-89), [illegible] 16,296) in the N. Marches, Italy: ducal palace

shaped (fr. Mod. L. *urceolatus* fr. *urceolus* dim.

ur·chin (ɔ:rtʃɪn) *n.* a mischievous young boy ‖ a *hericho*n (a hedgehog)

Ur·du (ʊərdu:, ɜ:rdu:) *n.* an Indic language of India and the official literary language of Pakistan. It is closely related to Hindi but is usually written in Persian script and shows a strong Persian influence [Hind. *urdū* camp, fr. Turki]

-ure *sufix* indicating act, process or result, as in 'exposure', or function or office, as in 'prefecture' [fr. F. *-ure* and L. *-ura*]

u·re·a (jʊri:ə, jʊəri:ə) *n.* a soluble crystalline compound, $CO(NH_2)_2$, formed in the body of man and other mammals by the decomposition of protein. It is passed into the urine by the kidneys. Urea is also present in small quantities in blood, perspiration and other body fluids. Synthesized urea is used in fertilizers etc. [Mod. L. fr. F. *urée* fr. Gk]

urea-formaldehyde resin a thermosetting resin produced by condensing urea with formaldehyde and used in plastics, adhesives and finishes

u·re·di·o·spore (jʊri:dɪ:əspɔr, jʊri:dɪ:əspour) *n.* (*bot.*) one of the reddish summer spores borne on the sporophore of rust fungi [alt. fr. UREDO- + SPORE]

u·re·do·spore (jʊri:dəspɔr, jʊri:dəspour) *n.* a urediospore [fr. L. *uredo*, blight + SPORE]

u·re·mi·a, u·rae·mi·a (jʊərɪ:mɪ:ə) *n.* a serious toxic condition caused by an accumulation in the blood of waste products normally eliminated in the urine. It is characterized by violent headache, vomiting and, in its acute form, by convulsions and coma [Mod. L.]

u·re·o·tel·ic (jʊ:rɪ:ətélɪk) or **u·re·o·cʊ·tel·ic** *adj.* of the excretion of urea containing nitrogen, e.g., in mammals —**ureotelism** *n.*

u·re·ter (jʊri:tər) *n.* one of the paired ducts which convey urine from the kidneys to the bladder in man or other mammals or from the cloaca in lower vertebrates [Med. L. fr. Gk]

u·re·thra (jʊri:θrə) *pl.* **u·re·thras, u·re·thrae** (jʊəri:θri:) *n.* the canal which in most mammals discharges urine from the bladder, and in the male serves also as the genital duct **u·ré·thral** *adj.* [L.L. fr. Gk]

U·rey (jʊəri:), Harold Clayton (1893-1981), American chemist. He is known for his work on the various methods of separating uranium isotopes. Nobel prize (1934)

Ur·fa (ʊərfʊ) (*anc.* Edessa) a commercial center (pop. 147,488) in S. Turkey. The rise of its theological school (4th-5th cc.), refuting the heresies of Manes and Arius, made it a religious center in the Byzantine Empire. Under Arab rule from 639, it was occupied by the Crusaders from 1098 to 1144 when it fell to the Turks

Ur·fé (yrfe:), Honoré d', marquis de Valbromey, comte de Châteauneuf (1567-1625), French author of the pastoral romance 'l'Astrée' (1607-19), which influenced French taste until the mid-[illegible]th c.

Urga [illegible] (ULAANBAATAR)

urge (ɜ:rdʒ) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **urg·ing** *past* and *past part* **urged** *v.t.* to compel to go in a specified direction ‖ to attempt earnestly to persuade or encourage ‖ to bring (a need) to notice or to advocate (an action) in a persistent way, *to urge reform* ‖ to force to greater speed ‖ *v.i.* to make earnest recommendations, entreaties etc **2.** *n.* the act or process of urging ‖ a strong, instinctive desire, *an urge to travel* [fr. L. *urgere*, to press, drive]

ur·gen·cies [illegible] **ur·gen·cies** ‖ the state or quality of being urgent

ur·gent (ɜ:rdʒənt) *adj.* requiring immediate attention, of pressing importance importunate, [illegible]

U·ri (ʊərɪ) a German-speaking, mainly Catholic canton (area 415 sq. miles; pop. 33,883) in central Switzerland. With Schwyz and Unterwalden it formed the 13th-c. league which was the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation

Urib[illegible] [illegible] 1914), Argentinian politician and president of the Republic (1895-8), and interim president [illegible]

Uriburu, [illegible] general and provisional president of the Republic (1930-2), after leading a military coup d'etat against President Hipolito Yrigoyen. His administration (dominated mainly by the rich and conservative classes) ruled by decree

u·ric (jʊərɪk) *adj.* of or relating to urine, occur-

uric acid a white, odorless, tasteless, nearly insoluble, dibasic acid, $C_5H_4N_4O_3$. It is found in small quantities in the urine of man and other mammals and is the chief constituent in the excrement of birds, reptiles and invertebrates

u·ri·nal (jʊərɪnl) *n.* a fixture into which men or boys urinate ‖ a building, room or enclosure containing one or more of these ‖ a receptacle into which a bedridden male can pass urine (O.F.)

u·ri·nal·y·sis (jʊərɪnælɪsɪs) *pl.* **u·ri·nal·y·ses** (jʊərɪnælɪsɪ:z) *n.* a chemical analysis of the urine [Mod. L.]

u·ri·nar·y (jʊərɪnerɪ:) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to urine ‖ of or relating to, or occurring in, the organs concerned with the formation and discharge of urine **2.** *pl.* **u·ri·nar·ies** *n.* a urinal (fixture or building) [fr. L. *urina*, urine]

urinary system a system in man and most mammals consisting essentially of the kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra

u·ri·nate (jʊərɪneɪt) *pres. part.* **u·ri·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **u·ri·nat·ed** *v.i.* to discharge urine [fr. M.L. *urinare* (*urinatus*)]

u·ri·na·tion (jʊərɪnéɪʃən) *n.* the act or process of urinating

u·rine (jʊərɪn) *n.* in mammals, a fluid formed in the kidneys and excreted through the urinary organs [O.F.]

u·ri·nif·er·ous (jʊərɪnɪfərəs) *adj.* (*anat.*) conveying urine

u·ri·nous (jʊərɪnəs) *adj.* of, pertaining to, resembling or containing urine

Uris (jʊərəs), Leon (1924-), U.S. novelist and screenwriter. He achieved fame with his massive adventure novels that placed fictional protagonists in semifactual historical contexts such as the founding of the state of Israel ('Exodus,' 1959; film, 1961), the Berlin airlift ('Armaggedon,' 1964), the Cuban missile crisis ('Topaz,' 1967; film, 1969) and the Easter Rising in Ireland ('Trinity,' 1976). Earlier novels included 'Battle Cry' (1953) and 'Mila 18' (1960). He has also written screenplays, such as 'Gunfight at the OK Corral' (1957)

Ur·mi·a (ʊərmɪ:ə) REZAYEH

urn (ɜ:rn) *n.* a closed metal vessel fitted with a tap and sometimes equipped with a heating device, used for making and dispensing a large supply of tea, coffee etc. ‖ a vase or jar with a pedestal, esp. as used in ancient times for preserving the ashes of the dead after cremation [fr. L. *urna*]

uro- (jʊərou) *combining form* urine, urination [fr. Gk *ouron*, urine]

uro- *combining form* tail [fr. Gk *oura*, tail]

u·ro·chord (jʊərəkɔrd) *n.* (*zool.*) the notochord of larval ascidians and some adult tunicates

u·ro·gen·i·tal (jʊəroudʒénɪtl) *adj.* relating to the urinary and genital organs

u·ro·ki·nase (jʊ:roukáɪneɪs) *n.* (*biochem.*) kidney-produced enzyme that increases fibrinolytic activity and is used to disintegrate blood clots

u·ro·log·ic (jʊərəlɔdʒɪk) *adj.* urological

u·ro·log·i·cal (jʊərəlɔdʒɪkl) *adj.* of or relating to urology

u·rol·o·gist (jʊərɔlədʒɪst) *n.* a specialist in urology

u·rol·o·gy (jʊərɔlədʒɪ:) *n.* a branch of medicine dealing with the urogenital tract in the male and the urinary tract of the female

u·ro·pod (jʊərəpɔd) *n.* any of the abdominal appendages of a crustacean, esp. either of the flat appendages of the last abdominal segment of the lobster [fr. URO- + Gk *pous* (*podos*), a foot]

u·ro·pyg·i·al (jʊərəpɪdʒɪ:əl) *adj.* of or relating to the uropygium

u·ro·pyg·i·um (jʊərəpɪdʒɪ:əm) *n.* that part of the termination of a bird's body that supports the tail feathers [M.L. fr. Gk]

Ur·quhart (ɔ:rkərt), Sir Thomas (1611-60), Scottish translator of three books of Rabelais [illegible]

Ur·qui·za (u:rkí:sə), Justo José de (1801-70), Argentinian general and caudillo, and victor over Rosas at Monte Caseros (1852). He served (1852-4) as director of the confederation and (1854-60) as president. During the civil war which followed his forces were defeated (1861) by Mitre at Pavon. While governor of Entre Rios he was assassinated

Ur·sa Ma·jor (ɔ:rsəmeɪdʒər) the most conspicuous constellation of the northern hemisphere. It contains the seven bright stars called the Big Dipper

Ur·sa Mi·nor (ɔ:rsəmaɪnər) the northern constellation which contains the polestar

ur·sine (ɔ:rsaɪn) *adj.* of, relating to or characteristic of a bear ‖ resembling a bear [fr. L.

Ur·su·la [illegible] (*fl.* 4th c.) [illegible] princess martyred by the Huns in Cologne together with other virgins, numbering [illegible] according to medieval legend; 11,000. Feast: Oct. 21.

Ur·su·line (ûr'sələn, -ə'rsyələn, -ə'rsələn, -ə'rsyəlĭn) *n.* a member of a teaching and nursing order of nuns, founded 1535 at Brescia [after St. URSULA].

ur·ti·car·i·a (ûr'tĭkâr'ēə) *n.* [illegible] hives. [Med. L: *urtica*, a nettle]

ur·ti·car·i·a·gen·ic (ûr'tĭkâr'ēəjĕn'ĭk) *adj.* (*med.*) causing a temporary nettle rash, welts, or hives on the skin. —**urtica** *n.* a wheal on the skin. —**urticant** *n.* a substance causing a skin wheal. —**urticaria** *n.* the allergic disorder **urticate**.

U·ru·guay (yo͞orəgwā', o͞or'əgwā') a republic (area 72,172 sq. miles, pop. 2,967,000) on the southeast coast of South America. Capital: Montevideo. People: mostly of European stock, some mestizos. Language: Spanish. Religion: mainly Roman Catholic. The land is 66% pasture and grazing, 12% cultivated, and 3% forest. It is mainly a rolling, grassland plain, crossed by two chains of hills, and rising to tablelands (2,000 ft) on the Brazilian border. Average temperatures (F.) in Montevideo: Jan. 72°, July 50°. Rainfall: 38 ins. along the Rio de la Plata, 50 ins. in the north. Livestock: sheep, cattle, horses, hogs. Agricultural products: wheat, rice, other cereals, linseed, sunflower seed, peanuts, cotton, sugar beets, sugarcane, fruit, wine. Mineral resources: gold, copper. Manufactures and industries: meat packing, oil refining, cement, steel, aluminum, textiles, chemicals, engineering, wool processing, hydroelectricity. Exports: wool, meat, leather and hides, combed wool, wheat flour, linseed and linseed oil. Imports: machinery, vehicles, fuels and oil, lumber, raw cotton. University at Montevideo (1949). Monetary unit: peso (100 centesimos). HISTORY: Uruguay was inhabited by Indian tribes when the Rio de la Plata was explored (1516) by a Spanish expedition. Settlements were established by the Spanish (1624) and the Portuguese (1680). The Spanish drove the Portuguese out (18th c.). After a military revolt (1810-20) led by Artigas against Spanish rule, the Portuguese annexed Uruguay to Brazil (1820) but it again revolted (1825) and joined Argentina in war against Brazil. After British intervention, Uruguay was recognized as an independent republic (1828). It was weakened by civil war (1836-52), sporadic rebellions and war against Paraguay (1865-70). Great economic progress was made in the early 20th c. President Batlle y Ordóñez introduced (1903-7, 1911-15) a New Deal of radical social reform and dominated Uruguayan politics until his death in 1929. The vacuum he left, and the Depression of the early 1930s, allowed Gabriel Terra to establish (1933-8) a dictatorship. Despite fissions, Batlle's Colorado party retained power until it was ousted in the elections of 1958 by the opposition Blanco (Nationalist) party. During that time Uruguay developed its welfare state, joined (Feb. 15, 1945) the Allies in the 2nd world war, and became (1945) a member of the U.N. The presidency was replaced (1951) by a succession of Swiss-style National Council [illegible] drawn from the majority party and three from the minority, and operating by majority vote. Four members of the majority party took turns as the nation's nominal president. After the inauguration (1965) of Washington Beltran, the Blanco party leader, inflation was such (38% in 1965) that a referendum was held in the 1966 election. The [illegible] scrapped and Uruguay, in a new constitution reverted to government by a single chief executive. Gen. Oscar Gestido was elected president. On his death (1967), he was succeeded by Vice President Jorge Pacheco Areco. [illegible] tions (35% in 1967) and general discontent [illegible] the Tupamaros, who engage in daring, well planned robbery and kidnapping which earn popular sympathy by their exposure of corruption. Despite this, Uruguay's democratic stability and noninvolvement in Latin American politics have made it the [illegible] locale for several Western Hemisphere diplomatic conferences. At Punta del Este the Alliance for Progress was launched (1961), and Montevideo became [illegible] the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA). Strikes and urban terrorism dis- [illegible] tween 1973-6 elected government officials were ousted by the military. Civil rights violations became widespread and thousands of political dissenters were jailed. Following elections in 1984, Julio Sanguinetti took office as presi- [illegible]

Uruguay a river (980 miles long, navigable most of its length) flowing from S.E. Brazil to the Rio de la Plata, forming the borders of S. Brazil and Uruguay with Argentina.

U·rum·chi (u'ru mt͡ʃi') (*Chin.* Tihwa) the walled capital (pop. 275,000) of Sinkiang-Uighur, W. China, an oasis trading center: iron and steel, textiles, chemical industries.

u·rus (yo͝orəs) *n. Bos primigenus*, fam. *Bovidae*, an extinct wild ox thought to be the ancestor of [illegible].

U.S., US "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: [illegible] *gave us a lecture* [O.E. *us*].

U.S.A., USA "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: [illegible]

us·a·bil·i·ty (yo͞o'zəbĭl'ĭtē) *n.* the quality or state of [illegible].

us·a·ble, use·a·ble (yo͞o'zəbəl) *adj.* fit to be used.

U.S.A.F. United States Air Force.

usage (yo͞o'sĭj, -zĭj) *n.* [illegible] way in which someone or something is used or treated, or an instance of this. 2. long established use or custom. 3. the way of using language in speech or writing, or an instance of this, *a usage borrowed from the french* [O.F.].

us·ance (yo͞o'zəns) *n.* (*commerce*) the time allowed (not counting a period of grace) for payment of bills of exchange [O.F.].

use [illegible] **used** *v.t.* to make (something) perform its function for a specified or understood end, *they used bulldozers to clear the forest, use your intelligence*. 2. to deal with, *he considers himself unfairly used*. (often with 'up') to consume completely, *they use half a ton of coal every week*. 3. (*old-fash.*) to smoke or chew (tobacco) or to take (narcotics) habitually. 4. to exploit for some end, esp. a selfish one. 5. (in the passive (yo͞ost) with 'to') to accustom, *he was used to her way of working*. *v.i.* (in the past (yo͞ost) with an infinitive) to be accustomed, *I used to see a lot of him* [O.F. *user*].

use (yo͞os) *n.* the act, state or custom of using or being used. 2. the power to use, *to lose the use of an eye*. 3. a way of using, *to put to an unaccustomed use*. 4. usefulness, *what use is there in attempting to do it?* 5. the right, permission or privilege to use, *the firm gave us the use of its name*. 6. the opportunity to use. 7. function, the purpose for which something is used. 8. custom, habit, practice. (*law*) the enjoyment of the benefits deriving from property either by the occupier or by someone to whom it is delegated under a trust. (*eccles.*) a body of ritual, *the* [illegible] **use** [illegible] **to have no use for** to have no need of. 2. to dislike strongly. 3. to be impatient with. **to make use of** to use. 2. to turn [illegible] **to put to use** [illegible] **to turn** or **put to good use** [illegible] [O.F.].

useable "USABLE.

used [illegible] **used up** fully consumed.

useful [illegible] cal value, *useful advice*.

use·less (yo͞os'lĭs) *adj.* of no practical value. 2. (of a person) rendering no service whatsoever.

user [illegible] use, esp. a presumptive right arising from long [illegible].

ush·er (ŭsh'ər) *n.* L. someone who escorts people to seats, e.g. in a church, theater etc., esp. (*Br.*) an official whose function is to walk ahead of a person or persons of rank. (*Br. hist.*) an assistant teacher in a private school. 2. *v.t.* to conduct to a seat or into someone's presence. *v.i.* to act as an usher. **to usher in** to mark the beginning of, *a series of reforms ushered in the new regime*. [illegible] show people to seats in a cinema, theater etc. [illegible]

U·si·a·cu·ri [illegible] 10,998) at the southern tip of Tierra del Fuego, [illegible] world.

Us·pa·lla·ta Pass (o͞o'spəlyä'tə) (or **La Cumbre**) a [illegible] pass in the Andes Mtns. between Mendoza, Argentina, and Santiago, Chile.

Ussher, Ush·er (ŭsh'ər), James (1581-1656), Irish bishop and scholar. His 'Annales Veteris et Novi Testamenti' (1650-4), ascribing the creation of the world to 4004 B.C., was for long the basis of biblical chronology.

Us·turt Plateau (u.sturt') a rocky desert (area 92,000 sq. miles) in the southern R.S.F.S.R. and [illegible] Aral Seas.

u·su·al (yo͞o'zho͞oəl, yo͞o'zhwəl) *adj.* normal in practice. **as usual** in his or its habitual way, *as usual he overate*. **u·su·al·ly** *adv.* on most occasions, customarily. [O.F. *us*] [illegible]

u·su·fruct (yo͞o'sŭfrŭkt, yo͞o'zŭfrŭkt) *n.* (*law*) the right to use and enjoy the profits of another person's property, without diminishing, impairing or wasting the substance of it [fr. L.L. *usufructus* fr. *usus*, use + *fructus*, fruit].

u·su·fruc·tu·ar·y (yo͞o'zŭfrŭk'tŭ ĕr'ē). 1. *adj.* of or relating to the right of usufruct. 2. *pl.* **u·su·fruc·tu·ar·ies** *n.* someone who enjoys the right of usufruct [fr. L.L. *usufructuarius*]. [illegible]

u·su·mce·a [illegible]

u·su·rer (yo͞o'zhərər) *n.* someone who lends money at interest, esp. at exorbitant interest [A.F.].

u·su·ri·ous (yo͞o zho͞orĭ.əs) *adj.* practicing usury. involving usury, *usurious transactions*.

u·surp (yo͞o.sə'rp, yo͞o'zə.rp') *v.t.* to seize and hold (a position, function, prerogative) rightly belonging to another. *v.i.* (with 'on' or 'upon') to encroach upon a right, privilege, office etc. **u·sur·pa·tion** *n.* [O.F. *usurper*].

u·sury [illegible] money at interest, esp. at an exorbitant or illegal rate of interest [A.F. *usurie* fr. M.L. *usuria*].

Utah (yo͞o'tä, yo͞o'tô) (*abbr.* Ut.) a state (area 84,916 sq. miles, pop. 1,554,000) of the western U.S.A. in the Great Basin and the Rocky Mtns. [illegible] Salt Lake City. [illegible] tle, dairy and poultry products, sheep, wheat and fodder crops (dependent upon irrigation). [illegible] nium, lead, silver, zinc and salt. Industries: metal and oil refining, food processing. State university (1850) at Salt Lake City. Utah was settled by Mormons (1847) and was ceded (1848) by Mexico to the U.S.A. After the Mormon [illegible] under their president Brigham Young (1807-98), agreed (1890) to abandon polygamy. Utah was admitted (1896) into the Union as the 45th state.

Utamaro [illegible] master of the colored woodcut. The freshness of [illegible] positional devices and his unconventionality of theme had some influence on French Impressionist painting.

Ute [illegible] shonean peoples of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. a member of any of these peoples. their language.

u·ten·sil (yo͞o tĕn'səl) *n.* any of various vessels or devices used in a kitchen, e.g. a cooking pot or eggbeater. any of various tools used by artisans, farmers etc., a vessel, ornament etc. used [illegible].

u·ter·ine (yo͞o'tərən, yo͞o'tərĭn) *adj.* of, relating to or situated in the uterus. having the same mother but a different father, *uterine brothers* [illegible].

uterus [illegible] (fetus) develops and is nourished before birth. an enlarged portion of the oviduct of various [illegible] monotremes, modified into a place where the young or eggs can develop [L.].

U Thant "THANT, U.

Utica (yo͞o'tĭkə) a manufacturing city and port of [illegible] an agricultural and dairying region. Manufactures: textiles, firearms, machinery, beds [illegible].

u·ti·ca [illegible] beauty. of or relating to utilitarianism. advo- [illegible]

[illegible] the moral and political rightness of an action is determined by its utility, defined as its contribution to the greatest good of the greatest number

utilitarian [illegible] the quality or [illegible] the ability to [illegible] is/v human wants ‖ a public utility ‖ a service provided by one of these ‖ (*pl.*) stock shares in public utility companies [O.F. *utilite*]

utility player (*sports*) a team member capable of playing several different positions

u·ti·liz·a·ble (ju:'laizəb'l) *adj.* able to be utilized

u·ti·li·za·tion (ju:tilizeiʃən) *n.* a utilizing or being utilized

u·ti·lize (ju:'laiz) *pres. part.* **u·ti·liz·ing** *past* and *past part* **u·ti·lized** *v.t.* to make use of [fr. F. *utiliser*]

u·ti pos·si·de·tis (ju:taipɔsidi:tis) a principle of international law, widely applied in treaties in the Americas, whereby at the end of a war belligerents' territorial rights are determined according to the territory they occupy or control

ut·most (ʌtmoust) **1.** *adj.* of the greatest degree, *one's utmost efforts* ‖ situated at the most remote point **2.** *n.* the best of one's ability or power, *to do one's utmost* ‖ the highest attainable point or degree [O.E. *ūtemest*, double superl. of *ūt*, out]

U·to-Az·tec·an (ju:touæztekən) *n.* an American Indian linguistic group of the western U.S.A., including the Shoshonean, Piman and Nahuatlan families ‖ a member of a people speaking a Uto-Aztecan language

u·to·pi·a (ju:toupi:ə) *n.* any imaginary political and social system in which relationships between individuals and the State are perfectly adjusted **u·to·pi·an** **1.** *adj.* ideal but impractical **2.** *n.* someone who believes in the immediate perfectibility of human society by the application of some idealistic scheme **u·to·pi·an·ism** *n.* [Mod. L. fr. Gk *ou*, not + *topos*, place (after 'Utopia' by Sir Thomas More (1516), describing an island in which such conditions existed)]

U·trecht (ju:trekt, ju:trext) a province (area 535 sq. miles, pop. 922,800) of the central Netherlands ‖ its capital (pop. 264,000). Industries: metalwork, mechanical and chemical engineering, textiles, ceramics. Gothic cathedral (14th c.) and churches, moat, canals. University (1636)

Utrecht, Peace of a series of treaties (1713) concluding the War of the Spanish Succession. Philip V kept Spain and abandoned his claims to the French throne and Emperor Charles VI obtained Milan, Naples, Sardinia and the Spanish Netherlands. Britain gained Gibraltar, Minorca, Newfoundland and Acadia, as well as the monopoly of the slave trade with Spanish America. French expansion was halted, and Louis XIV recognized the Protestant succession in Britain

u·tri·cle (ju:trik'l) *n.* the pouchlike part of the labyrinth of the ear into which the semicircular canals open ‖ (*anat.*) any of several other pouchlike parts ‖ an air cell or bladder in some aquatic plants [fr. F. *utricule* or L. *utriculus*]

u·tric·u·lar (ju:trikjulər) *adj.* of or relating to a utricle ‖ containing or resembling a utricle [fr. L. *utriculus*, small bag]

U·tril·lo (ytri:jou), Maurice (1883-1955), French painter. He is best known for his Paris street scenes

Ut·tar Pra·desh (utərprudeʃ) a state (area 113,410 sq. miles, pop. 94,775,000) of India bordering Tibet and Nepal, consisting largely of the Ganges-Jumna basin. Capital: Lucknow. Largest town: Kanpur. Industries: intensive agriculture (rice, other cereals, cotton, sugarcane, pulses), textiles, chemicals, paper, food processing

ut·ter (ʌtər) *v.t.* to express vocally, esp. in speech ‖ to emit (sounds) as if speaking ‖ to fabricate and put into circulation (false coins etc.) [fr. M.Du. *uteren*, to speak, make known, drive away and fr. OUT]

utter *adj.* with no qualification whatsoever, *utter ruin* [O.E. *ūtera*, *ūttera* comp. *Ofūt*, out]

ut·ter·ance (ʌtərəns) *n.* the act, power or manner of expressing vocally ‖ something uttered ‖ (*rhet.*) power of speech, *to be robbed of utterance* **to give utterance to** to express verbally [fr. UTTER v.]

ut·ter·ly (ʌtərli:) *adv.* fully [fr. UTTER adj.]

ut·ter·most (ʌtərmoust) *adj.* and *n.* (used as an intensive) utmost

U-2 Incident an international incident (1960) precipitated when the Soviet Union shot down a U.S. U-2 high-altitude intelligence plane. The U.N. Security Council refused to censure the U.S.A. The pilot was sentenced in the Soviet Union to ten years' imprisonment for espionage, but was exchanged (1962) for two Soviet Union spies who had been imprisoned in the U.S.A.

UUM-44A (*mil.*) SUBMARINE ROCKET

u·ve·a (ju:vi:ə) *n.* (*anat.*, of the eye) the posterior pigmented layer of the iris ‖ (*anat.*, of the eye) the iris, choroid and ciliary body, taken collectively [M.L. fr. L. *uva*, a grape]

U·vi·con (ju:vəkɔn) *n.* a special television camera that includes an ultraviolet-sensitive cathode-ray tube, an electron accelerator, and other features

u·vu·la (ju:vjulə) *pl.* **u·vu·las, u·vu·lae** (ju:vjuli:) *n.* a fleshy conical body suspended from the soft palate over the back of the tongue [M.L. dim. of *uva*, a grape]

u·vu·lar (ju:vjulər) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the uvula ‖ (*phon.*) pronounced with the aid of the uvula **2.** *n.* (*phon.*) a uvular sound [fr. Mod. L. *uvularis*]

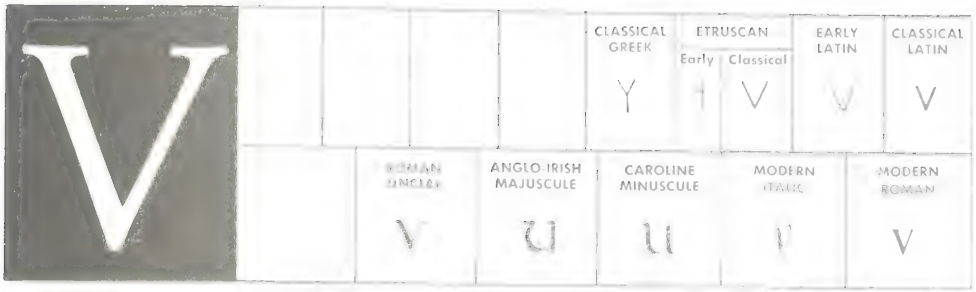
Ux·mal (u:zmul) a town in Mexico, in N. Yucatán. Built in stone, c. 1000 AD, it was an important center of Mayan civilization

ux·o·ri·ous (ʌksɔri:əs, ʌksóuri:əs, ʌgzɔ́ri:əs, ʌgzóuri:əs) *adj.* excessively fond of one's wife ‖ showing such excessive fondness [fr. L. *uxorius*]

U·yu·ni, Sa·lar de (sulurðeu:jú:ni:) a salt marsh (90 miles long, 75 miles wide) in S.W. Bolivia, near the Chilean border

Uz·bek, Uz·beg (úzbek) *n.* a Turkic people of Turkestan ‖ a member of this people ‖ their Turkic language

Uz·bek·i·stan (úzbekistæn, úzbekistun) a constituent republic (area 173,546 sq. miles, pop. 15,391,000) of the U.S.S.R. in central Asia. Capital: Tashkent. It is a plateau, mainly desert in the west, rising to high mountains in the east. Agriculture: cereals on the highest plains, sheep breeding in the desert regions, with cotton (third largest world producer), fruit and silk dependent on intensive irrigation. Resources: coal, oil, copper, building materials. Industries: mining, oil refining, iron and steel, mineral fertilizers, cotton. Part of Turkestan, Uzbekistan was conquered by Russia (1865-76), and became a constituent republic in 1925



Development of the letter V, beginning with the classical Greek letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter V and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter v are shown.

V, v (viː) the 22nd letter of the English alphabet ‖ the roman numeral for 5

Va. Virginia

Vaal (vɑːl) a river 700 miles long rising in the High Veld, Transvaal, South Africa, and forming the Transvaal-Orange Free State border. It joins the Orange River near Kimberley. Its dams furnish vast irrigation systems

va·can·cy (véikənsi) *pl.* **va·can·cies** *n.* the state of being vacant ‖ an empty place or space ‖ a room in a hotel etc. available for occupation ‖ a post in employment which is not occupied ‖ vacuity of mind [fr. M.L. *vacantia*]

va·cant (véikənt) *adj.* empty, not filled ‖ (of a post or seat etc.) unoccupied ‖ untenanted ‖ not mentally active ‖ showing emptiness, *a vacant grin* ‖ (*law*, of land) unused or unoccupied ‖ (*law*) having no claimant [O.F.]

vacant possession (*Br., law*) availability for immediate occupation

va·cate (veikéit, véikeit) *pres. part* **va·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **va·cat·ed** *v.t.* to go away and leave unoccupied, *to vacate a house* ‖ to make vacant (a position or occupation) ‖ (*law*) to annul, to make void [fr. *vacare* (*vacatus*), to be empty]

va·ca·tion (veikéiʃən, vəkéiʃən) **1.** *n.* a holiday ‖ a fixed and regular period of holiday (esp. in courts of law and universities) ‖ the act of going away and leaving a place or position empty **on vacation** away from work, school etc. for a period of leisure **2.** *v.i.* to take a vacation **va·cá·tion·er, va·cá·tion·ist** *ns* a holidaymaker [O.F.]

vac·ci·nal (væksín'l) *adj.* of vaccine or vaccination

vac·ci·nate (vǽksineit) *pres. part.* **vac·ci·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **vac·ci·nat·ed** *v.t.* to inoculate with a vaccine **vac·ci·na·tion** *n.* a vaccinating or the practice of vaccinating

vac·cine (vǽksiːn, vǽksin) **1.** *n.* a preparation consisting of the living viruses of cowpox, used in vaccination ‖ a preparation of microorganisms, either dead, or virulent and living, or attenuated and living, that are administered so as to produce (or increase) immunity to a particular disease **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to vaccine or vaccination [fr. L. *vaccinus*, of a cow]

vac·ci·ni·a (vækíniːə) *n.* (*med.*) smallpox when produced by inoculation [Mod. L.]

vac·il·late (vǽsileit) *pres. part.* **vac·il·lat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **vac·il·lat·ed** *v.i.* to change repeatedly from one opinion or intention to another ‖ to sway to and fro **vac·il·la·tion** *n.* **vac·il·la·tory** (vǽsilətəri) *adj.* [fr. L. *vacillare*, *vacillatus*, to waver]

va·cu·i·ty (vækjuːíti) *pl.* **va·cu·i·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being vacuous ‖ something pointless [fr. L. *vacuitas*]

vac·u·o·late (vǽkjuːoulèit) *adj.* vacuolated **vac·u·o·lated** *adj.* containing vacuoles

vac·u·ole (vǽkjuːoul) *n.* (*biol.*) a minute cavity in cell protoplasm containing air, sap or partly digested food ‖ a small cavity in organic tissue [F]

vac·u·ous (vǽkjuːəs) *adj.* having or showing a lack of ideas, purpose ‖ empty of content (e.g. of air or gas) [fr. L. *vacuus*, empty]

vac·u·um (vǽkjuːəm, vǽkjuːm) **1.** *pl.* **vac·u·ums, vac·u·a** (vǽkjuːə) *n.* a part of space in which no matter exists ‖ a space largely exhausted of air ‖ space containing air or gas at a pressure below that of the atmosphere ‖ (*pl.* **vacuums**) a void, *her departure left a vacuum* (*pl.* **vacuums**) a vacuum cleaner **2.** *v.t.* to clean with a vacuum cleaner [L. neut. of *vacuus*, empty]

—Aristotle insisted that a vacuum was an impossibility, using this argument to explain the cohesion of a solid, and this dogma persisted for 2,000 years. Galileo, Torricelli, Otto von Guericke, Pascal and Boyle showed that it was possible to create a close approximation to a vacuum, the only limitation being the vapor emitted by the container. The possibility of a perfect-vacuum in nature is now not excluded

vacuum bottle a Thermos

vacuum brake a continuous series of brakes applied to the wheels of a train etc. when a brake rod, held in position by a bellows exhausted of air, is released by admitting air to the bellows. The brakes are released when an air pump again exhausts the bellows

vacuum cleaner a machine which removes dirt and dust from carpets etc. by the suction produced by a motor-driven air pump

vacuum flask (*Br.*) a Thermos

vacuum-packed (vǽkjuːəmpækt) *adj.* packed in a can, jar etc. from which most of the air has been removed before it was

vacuum pump a pump for removing air from a container ‖ a pulsometer

vacuum tube a valve

vade-mecum (veidimíːkəm, vɑːdeimékəm) *n.* a handbook or manual [L., go with me]

va·der·y (véidəri) *n.* (*Br.*) a vagrant, wandering way of life **2.** *n.* a person who wanders

vag·a·bond (vǽgəbɔnd) *n.* [O.F. or fr. L. *vagabundus*]

va·gar·y (vəgéəri, vəgɑːri) *pl.* **va·gar·ies** *n.* an irrational idea, passing fancy ‖ an odd or irrational action [prob. fr. L. *vagari*, to wander]

V-agent (viːeidʒənt) *n.* a toxic chemical nerve gas, e.g., VX, GB

va·gi·na *n.* a sheath or sheathlike tube, esp. the canal leading from the uterus to the vulva in female mammals ‖ (*bot.*) the expanded sheathlike portion of a leaf base **vag·i·nal** (vədʒáin'l, vædʒín'l) *adj.* [L. sheath]

vaginal ring (*med.*) intrauterine contraceptive device that releases hormones over a three-year period, approved for use in Western Europe

vag·i·nate (vædʒinèit) *adj.* having or in the form of a sheath or vagina [fr. Mod. L. *vaginatus*]

va·grancy (véigrənsi) *pl.* **va·gran·cies** *n.* the state of being a vagrant

va·grant (véigrənt) **1.** *adj.* wandering, esp. having no settled home ‖ living the life of a tramp ‖ random, stray, *vagrant thoughts* ‖ of or characteristic of a vagrant ‖ (of plants) growing in a straggly way **2.** *n.* someone who has no settled home, a vagabond (*law*) a tramp, beggar, prostitute etc. whose way of life makes him or her liable to arrest [M.E. *vagraunt*, *vagaraunt* perh. fr. A.F.]

vague (veig) *adj.* not clear to the mind, *vague ideas* ‖ not precise in expression, *vague plans* ‖ hazy, not clearly perceived, *a vague figure in the background* ‖ (of a person) not clearly [O.F.]

va·gus *n.* either of the tenth pair of cranial nerves [L.]

vain (vein) *adj.* thinking too highly of one's appearance, attainments etc. ‖ failing to produce the desired result ‖ empty, *vain boasts* **in vain** without success ‖ to no purpose, *I tried in vain to persuade him* [O.F.]

vain·glorious (veinglóːriəs) *adj.* full of vainglory

vain·glory (veinglóːri) *n.* boastful pride ‖ show of vanity ‖ extreme conceit [fr. M.L. *vana gloria*]

Vair (veər) (*heraldry*) a fur represented by rows of 14th cc. *heraldry*) a fur represented by rows of

Vaish·na·va, Vais·na·va (vaɪʃnəvə) *n.* a worshipper of Vishnu **Vaish·na·vism, Vais·na·vism**

Vais·ya (vaɪsjə, vaɪʃə) *n.* a Hindu of the third of the four chief castes, comprising farmers and [Skr. peasant]

Va·la·don (vælædɔ̃), Marie-Clementine, called Suzanne (1867-1938), French painter, mother of Utrillo

Va·lais (vælɛ) a mainly French-speaking and Catholic canton (area 2,026 sq. miles, pop. 218,707) of S.W. Switzerland. Capital: Sion

val·ance (vælənz, veɪlənz) *n.* a length of curtain hung decoratively across the top of a window; a length of cloth draped along the sides and bottom of a bed, or under a shelf etc. [prob. fr. O.F.]

Val·dai Hills (vuldaɪ) a range of hills (rising to 1,050 ft) between Moscow and Leningrad, U.S.S.R., forming the Volga-Dnieper watershed

Val-de-Marne (vældəmurn) a department (area 94 sq. miles, pop. 1,215,700) of N. central France, southeast of Paris (ILE-DE-FRANCE). Chief town: Créteil (pop. 31,000)

Val·di·via (vuldiːvjə), Pedro de (c. 1500-54), Spanish conquistador. At the head of 150 Spaniards he conquered Chile and founded Santiago (1541), Valdivia (1552) etc. He died at Tucapel in a battle with the Araucanian Indians under Lautaro

Valdivia the chief town (pop. 103,600) of S. Chile, founded in 1552

Val-d'Oise (vældwæz) a department (area 482 sq. miles, pop. 840,900) of N. central France, north of Paris (ILE-DE-FRANCE). Chief town: [illegible] (pop. [illegible])

vale (veɪl) *n.* (*rhet.*, and in place names) valley [O.F. *val*]

val·e·dic·tion (vælɪdɪkʃən) *n.* a farewell [fr. L. *valedicere* (*valedictus*), to say farewell]

val·e·dic·to·ri·an (vælɪdɪktɔ́riːən, vælɪdɪktóuriːən) *n.* a student, usually the one with the highest marks, who delivers a valedictory

val·e·dic·to·ry (vælɪdɪktəriː) **1.** *adj.* spoken or done as a valediction **2.** *pl.* **val·e·dic·to·ries** *n.* a parting speech, a farewell oration, esp. at graduation in high schools, universities etc. [fr. L. *valedicere* (*valedictus*), to say farewell]

va·lence (véɪlənz) *n.* the combining power of an element or radical, which may be defined as the number of atoms of hydrogen (or its equivalent) that one atom of the element or one radical will combine with or displace. The Latin prefixes (uni-, bi-, ter-, quadri- etc.) are preferred when indicating the number of valences exhibited and the Greek ones (mono-, di-, tri-, tetra- etc.) are preferred for the specific valence of an atom or radical (OXIDATION STATE) [fr. L. *valentia*, vigor, capacity]

Va·len·cia (vəlensjə), Guillermo (1873-1943), Colombian poet, politician, orator and diplomat. He wrote 'Ritos' (1898) and 'Catay'

Valencia, Guillermo León (1909-71), Colombian politician and president (1962-6), son of the poet Guillermo Valencia

Va·len·ci·a (vəlenʃiːə, vəlensiːə, vəlenθiːə) a region of S. Spain on the Mediterranean, forming Castellon, Valencia, and Alicante provinces. The coastal plain, much of it intensely irrigated, rises to mountains in the east. Agricultural products: citrus fruits, olives, vines, vegetables, rice, silk. Industries: textiles, food processing, chemicals, tourism. Historic capital: Valencia. Colonized by Greeks and Carthaginians before the Romans, it was conquered from the Moors (1238) by Aragon

Valencia a province (area 4,150 sq. miles, pop. 3,487,200) of E. Spain; its capital (pop. [illegible]) of Valencia, a port. Industries: ceramics, food processing, automobile assembly, mechanical engineering, plastics, steel. Gothic cathedral [illegible]

Valencia a city (pop. 455,000) in N. Venezuela, founded in 1555. textiles, food processing, tan-

[illegible] a lake (area 125 sq. miles) in N.

same threads [after *valenciennes*, a city in N. [illegible]

va·len·cy (véɪlənsiː) *pl.* **va·len·cies** *n.*, (esp. *Br.*) valence [fr. L. *valentia*, vigor, capacity]

Va·lens (véɪlənz) (c. 328-78), Roman emperor (364-78). The younger brother of Valentinian I, he was appointed to rule the eastern part of the empire

Val·en·tine (vælɛntaɪn), St., bishop of Terni in Umbria, martyred c. 273. Feast: Feb. 14

val·en·tine (vælɛntaɪn) *n.* a sweetheart chosen on St Valentine's Day (Feb. 14), the day when birds were believed to begin mating ‖ a sentimental or satiric letter or greeting card sent to someone of the opposite sex on this day [O.F.]

Val·en·tin·i·an I (vælɛntɪniːən) (321-75), Roman emperor (364-75). He ruled the western part of the empire and appointed his brother Valens to rule the east

Valentinian II (c. 371-92), Roman emperor (375-92). He ruled jointly with his half brother Gratian

Valentinian III (419-55), Roman emperor (425-55). He was driven by the Vandals from Africa

Val·en·ti·no (vælɛntiːnou), Rudolph (Rodolpho d'Antonguolla, 1895-1926), U.S. movie star, the screen's first 'Latin lover'. His roles in 'The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse', 'The Sheik', 'Blood and Sand', and 'Monsieur Beaucaire' made him the idol of millions of women

Valera [illegible] VALERA

Va·le·ri·an (vəlɪəriːən) (Publius Licinius Valerianus, c. 190–c. 260), Roman emperor (253-60). He left the government in the hands of his son Gallienus, while he led the army against the Goths and the Persians. He was captured (260) by the Persians, and died in captivity

va·le·ri·an (vəlɪəriːən) *n.* any species of *valeriana*, fam. *valerianaceae*, a genus of herbaceous plants with clusters of small, strong-smelling, pink or white flowers. The rhizomes and roots of *v. officinalis* yield a carminative and antispasmodic preparation [fr. O.F. *valeriane* or M.L. *valeriana*]

Va·le·ri·us Flac·cus (vəlɪəriːəsflækəs), Gaius (*d.* c. 90 A.D.), Latin epic poet, author of the 'Argonautica'

Va·le·ri·us Max·i·mus (vəlɪəriːəs mæksəməs) (early 1st c. A.D.), Roman historian, author of an unreliable historical work in nine volumes dedicated to Tiberius

Va·lé·ry (vælɛriː), Paul Ambroise (1871-1945), French poet and critic. He was strongly influenced by Mallarmé, and his poetry is in many ways a continuation of Mallarmé's work. It is extremely deliberate, though striving toward the status of magic or music, syntactically original, oblique, and calculatingly metaphorical. With Valéry art became so much a matter of deliberation that not surprisingly it became hard for him to write at all, and much of his art is 'about' the process of creating art. His poem 'le Cimetiere marin' (1922) rises to a moment of anguished directness, and awareness of the quality of being alive, and of being dead. His criticism sums up a whole French tradition of writing about the nature of art, and the relationships between the art-object, the artist and the world of experience

val·et (vælɪt, vælɛɪ, væleɪ) **1.** *n.* a personal manservant; a hotel attendant who looks after the clothes of patrons **2.** *v.t.* to act as valet to [F.]

Valetta VALLETTA

val·e·tu·di·nar·i·an (vælɪtuːdɪnɛərɪən, vælɪtjuːdɪnɛərɪən) **1.** *n.* an invalid, esp. one who is morbidly interested in or anxious about his state of health **2.** *adj.* relating to or characterize of [illegible] **val·e·tu·di·nar·i·an·ism** [illegible] **va·le·tu·di·nar·y** (vælɪtuːdɪnɛriː, vælɪtjuːdɪnɛriː) *adj.* [fr. L. *valetudinarius* fr. *valetudo* (*valetudinis*), state of health]

val·gus (vælgəs) *n.* (*med.*) a position of abnormal outward turn of a joint or joints (cf. VARUS) [illegible]

Val·hal·la (vælhælə) (*Norse mythol.*) the hall of [illegible]

val·iance (væljəns) *n.* (*rhet.*) bravery **val·ian·cy** *n.* (*rhet.*) valiance [A.F. or fr. O.F. *vaillance*]

val·iant (væljənt) *adj.* (*rhet.*) stouthearted, [illegible]

val·id (vælɪd) *adj.* seen to be in agreement with the facts or to be logically sound, *valid arguments* (*law*) in conformity with the law, and therefore binding; based on sound principle, *a valid method* [fr. F. *valide* or L. *validus*, [illegible]

val·i·date (vælɪdeɪt) *pres. part.* **val·i·dat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **val·i·dat·ed** *v.t.* to make valid or binding; to confirm the validity of [fr. M.L. *validare*, *validatus*]

val·i·da·tion (vælɪdéɪʃən) *n.* a making or being made valid

va·lid·i·ty (vəlɪdɪtiː) *pl.* **va·lid·i·ties** *n.* the state, fact or quality of being valid legally or in argument [fr. L.L. *validitas*]

val·in·o·my·cin (vælɪnəmaɪsɪn) *n.* an antibiotic that makes cell walls permeable to ions of some chemicals (e.g., potassium), useful in ion transport experiments

va·lise (vəlíːs, vəlíːz) *n.* a small traveling case ‖ (*Br.*) an officer's bedding roll [F. fr. Ital.]

Val·kyr·ie (vælkɪəriː, vælkɪəriː) *n.* (*Norse mythol.*) one of the virgin goddesses, riding in the air over the field of battle, who escort to valhalla the heroes who fall

Va·lla·do·lid (vuljuðɔlíːð) a province (area 2,922 sq. miles, pop. 489,636) of N. central Spain (*OLD CASTILE, *LEON) ‖ its capital (pop. 297,255). Industries: mechanical engineering, automobile assembly, aluminum, chemicals. Cathedral (16th c.), Gothic and baroque churches. University

Valladolid (Mexico) *MORELIA

Val·lan·di·gham (vælændɪgəm), Clement Laird (1820-71), U.S. politician, advocate of states' rights. He was banished (1863) behind Confederate lines for voicing pro-Southern sympathies. Upon his return (1864) into national politics he was leader of the Knights of the Golden Circle, a copperhead secret society

Va·lle (vúje), José Cecilio del (1780-1834), Honduran writer and leader in the struggle for Central American independence. He drafted the declaration (1821) proclaiming it

val·lec·u·la (vəlékjulə) *pl.* **va·lec·u·lae** (vəlékjuliː) *n.* (*anat., bot.*) a groove or furrow **val·lec·u·lar, val·lec·u·late** (vəlékjulɛɪt) *adjs* [L.L. var. of L. *vallicula* dim. of *valles* (*vallis*), valley]

Val·le d'A·o·sta (vúlleduɔ̃stə) an autonomous region (area 1,260 sq. miles, pop. 114,591) of N.W. Italy in the Alps, bordering France and Switzerland. Capital: Aosta. Language: French dialect. Agriculture: cereals, wine, fruit, livestock. Resources: coal, iron ore, copper, hydroelectricity. It became a duchy (1238) and was allied to Savoy until 1814, when it was made part of the kingdom of Sardinia

Va·lle-In·clán (vúljeɪŋklún), Ramón María Del (1869-1936), Spanish poet, novelist and dramatist. His best-known work is perhaps 'Sonatas' (1902-5), four novels with a Don Juan-type hero

Val·le·jo (vujéhɔ), César (1895-1938), Peruvian poet and novelist, spokesman for the underprivileged, esp. the Andean Indian, and champion of social reform. His works include the poems 'Heraldos negros' (1918) and the novels 'Trilce' (1922) and 'El tungsteno' (1931)

Val·let·ta, Va·let·ta (vəlétə) the capital (pop. 14,042) and chief port of Malta, founded (1566) by the Knights Hospitalers. University (1769). Dockyards

val·ley (vælíː) *pl.* **val·leys** *n.* a long depression in the earth's surface resulting either from its folding or from erosion by a river or glacier ‖ (*archit.*) the internal angle at the junction of two roof slopes ‖ any dip or hollow ‖ the land drained or watered by a great river system [O.F. *valee, vallee*]

Valley Forge the winter quarters (1777-8) near Philadelphia of Washington and his army of 11,000 during a critical period of the Revolutionary War. About 3,000 died of cold, malnutrition and sickness

valloma [illegible]

Val·my, Battle of (vælmiː) the first battle (Sept. 20, 1792) of the French Revolutionary Wars. The Prussian army was repulsed by the French, and forced to withdraw beyond the Rhine

Va·lois (vælwæ) the royal house of France (1328-1589), a younger branch of the Capetian line. It was succeeded by the Bourbons

Va·lo·na (vulounu) *VLONA

va·lo·ni·a, val·o·ni·a (vəlóuniːə) *n.* large dried acorn cups of *Quercus aegilops*, the valonia oak of S.W. Europe and Asia Minor, used in tanning, dyeing and making ink [Ital. *vallonia*, [illegible] Med. Gk]

val·or, *Br* **val·our** (vælər) *n.* (*rhet.*) personal [illegible] [O.F.]

val·or·i·za·tion (vælərɪzéɪʃən) *n.* an attempt, usually by a government, to fix or stabilize artificially the price of an article **val·or·ize** (vælərɑɪz) *pres. part.* **val·or·iz·ing** *past* and *past*

part. **val·or·ized** *v.t.* to determine and stabilize the price of (an article) by ... [Rus. *valovik*, from *valovat'* value]

val·or·ous (vælərəs) *adj.* (*rhet.*, of people) courageous ‖ (*rhet.*, of actions) showing valor [fr. O.F. *valeureux*]

valour VALOR

Val·pa·rai·so (vælpəraizou) the chief port (pop. 249,000) of Chile and of W. South America. Industries: oil refining, food processing, light manufactures, chemical products. University (1949). Catholic University (1929)

val·pro·ic acid [$C_8H_{16}O_2$] (vælpróuik) (*pharm.*) a carboxylic derivative used as an anticonvulsive, marketed as Depakene

val·u·a·ble (vælju:əb'l, væljub'l) **1.** *adj.* of great value, *a valuable property* ‖ very useful, *his help was most valuable* **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) precious possessions, small personal objects of value such as jewelry etc. **val·u·a·bly** *adv.*

val·u·a·tion (vælju:éi(ən) *n.* an estimation of a thing's worth, esp. by a professional appraiser ‖ the value, cost or price estimated ‖ a personal view of one's own or somebody else's character or merits [O.F. *valuacion*]

val·u·a·tor (vælju:eitər) *n.* an appraiser

val·ue (vælju:) **1.** *n.* the measure of how strongly something is desired for its physical or moral beauty, usefulness, rarity etc., esp. expressed in terms of the effort, money etc. one is willing to expend in acquiring, retaining possession of, or preserving it ‖ a principle, quality etc. that arouses such desire, *moral values* ‖ fair return, *to get good value for one's money* ‖ purchasing power, *the value of the pound* ‖ the monetary equivalent of something, *property to the value of $5,000* ‖ (*math.*) the amount represented by an expression or symbol ‖ (*mus.*) the duration of a tone as indicated by its note ‖ (*phon.*) the quality of a sound ‖ (*painting*) the relationship between the parts of a painting in terms of light and shade ‖ the importance or rank accorded to a playing card, chessman etc. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **val·u·ing** *past* and *past part.* **val·ued** to estimate the value of, *he valued the property at $10,000* ‖ to regard as having a high value, *to value someone's friendship* **val·u·er** *n.* (*Br.*) an appraiser [O.F. fem. of *valu* past part. of *valoir*, to be worth]

value added by manufacture (*business*) value measure derived by subtracting the cost of materials from the value of shipments. *abbr.* VAM. *Cf.* VALUE-ADDED TAX

value-added tax (*business*) a tax based on the value added at each stage of production from raw-material processing to consumer. It is designed to fall ultimately on the consumer. *abbr.* VAT. *Cf.* VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE

va·lu·ta (vəlú:tə) *n.* the exchange value of a currency in terms of another currency [Ital. < *valere* < L. *valere*, to be worth]

val·vate (vælveit) *adj.* like a valve ‖ (*bot.*) of, or having, petals or sepals which meet at their edges but do not overlap ‖ (*bot.*) opening as if by valves, e.g. of anthers which release pollen, or of fruits which release seeds by means of valve-like structures [fr. L. *valvatus*, having folding doors]

valve (vælv) *n.* any of innumerable natural or man-made devices which control the direction or volume of flow of a fluid or (*Br.* *Am.* tube) of electricity ‖ (*bot.*) the lidlike structure of certain anthers ‖ (*bot.*) one of the segments into which a capsule dehisces ‖ (*zool.*) one of the separate parts of the shell of a diatom or of any of certain mollusks ‖ (*mus.*, of the trumpet etc.) a device for varying the tube length to alter the pitch of a tone [fr. L. *valva*, leaf of a door]

valve chest the steam chest of a steam engine

val·vu·lar (vælvjulər) *adj.* of or relating to a valve or valves, esp. the cardiac valves. *valvular disease*

val·vule (vælvju:l) *n.* a small valve [F.]

vamp (væmp) **1.** *n.* the upper part of a boot or shoe in front of the ankle seam ‖ (*mus.*) an improvised accompaniment or musical ... fill-in between verses **2.** *v.t.* to repair the vamp of (a boot or shoe) ‖ to patch ‖ (*mus.*) to improvise (an accompaniment, introduction etc.) ‖ *v.i.* (*mus.*) to improvise an accompaniment etc. [O.F. *avampie* < *avant*, before + *pie*, foot]

vamp **1.** *n.* a woman who uses her physical allure to attract and exploit men ‖ an actress who plays the part of such a woman **2.** *v.t.* to attract and exploit (a man) by playing the vamp ‖ *v.i.* to act the vamp [shortened fr. VAMPIRE]

vam·pire (væmpaiər) *n.* (in popular superstition) a ghost or evil spirit which leaves a grave at night to suck the blood of people asleep ‖ a person who exploits others ruthlessly ‖ a vampire bat ‖ a stage trapdoor used in theaters to effect sudden disappearances [F. fr. Magyar *vampir* fr. Slavic]

vampire bat ... [illegible] of *Desmodus* ... of *Diphylla*, fam. *Desmodontidae*, genera of South and Central American bats which live on the fresh blood of animals and are often carriers of disease ‖ any of several large South and Central American bats once reputed to suck blood, but which actually feed on insects

vam·pir·ism (væmpaiərizəm) *n.* belief in vampires ‖ the habits or actions of vampires

Van (van) a salt lake (area 1,450 sq. miles) in E. Turkey (Armenia)

van (væn) *n.* the leading section of an army, fleet, or procession ‖ the people who take the lead in some movement [shortened fr. VANGUARD]

van *n.* a large covered vehicle for carrying furniture and other goods by road ‖ (*Br.*) a small covered truck, e.g. for delivery of groceries, parcels etc. ‖ (*Br.*, *rail*) a baggage car [shortened fr. CARAVAN]

van *n.* a shovel for dressing ores ‖ (*rhet.*) a bird's wing [var. of FAN]

va·na·di·um (vəneidiəm) *n.* (*chem.*) a malleable, white metallic element (symbol V, at. no. 23, at. mass 50.942) occurring in a few rare minerals. It is used in alloying, esp. to make a very hard steel, and in the form of vanadic acid, HVO_3, as a catalyst in oxidizing aniline (using sodium chlorate as the oxidizer) [Mod. L. fr. O.N. *Vanadis*, a Scandinavian goddess]

Van Al·len radiation belt (vænələn) either of two layers of intense ionizing radiation that surround the earth in its outer atmosphere, ranging from approx. 1,500 to approx. 12,000 miles above its surface. They have particles charged with high energies [after James A. *van Allen* (*b.* 1914), U.S. physicist]

Van·brugh (vænbrə), Sir John (1664-1726), English playwright and architect. His plays, notably 'The Relapse' (1697) and 'The Provok'd Wife' (1697), are comedies of manners. His country mansions, e.g. Castle Howard and Blenheim Palace, are in an impressive baroque style

Van Bur·en (vænbjuərən), Martin (1782-1862), eighth president (1837-41) of the U.S.A., a Democrat. He organized the Albany Regency. He served as secretary of state (1829-31) and as vice-president (1832-6) under President Andrew Jackson. As president he responded to the economic crisis of 1837 by endorsing a federal Treasury independent of the nation's banking and financial system, ultimately established in 1840 by an act of Congress. Later he became (1840) the Democratic presidential candidate and (1848) candidate of the Freesoil party, and was both times defeated

van·co·my·cin (vænkəmaisin) *n.* (*pharm.*) antibiotic used to combat gram-positive staphylococcic infections; marketed as Vancocin

Van·cou·ver (vænkú:vər), George (1758-98), English navigator and explorer. After mapping the coasts of Australia and New Zealand (1791) he made a thorough survey of the northwest coast of America (1792-4)

Vancouver the chief Pacific port (pop. 414,281, with agglom. 1,169,831) of Canada, in British Columbia, on the Inside Passage and the Fraser River. Industries: oil refining, sawmilling, pulp and paper, food processing, shipbuilding. University of British Columbia (1915)

Vancouver Island a mountainous, wooded island ... S.W. Canada, part of British Columbia. Chief town: Victoria. Products: lumber, coal

Van·dal (vænd'l) *n.* a member of an E. Germanic tribe originally from the southern shores of the Baltic. They overran Gaul and Spain (406-29) and N.W. Africa (429-42), sacked Rome (455) and commanded the Mediterranean until their kingdom was overthrown (534) by ... ignorantly destroys or disfigures natural or human works of beauty. **van·dal·ism** *n.* wanton destruction or spoiling of what should be pre...

Van de Graaff generator (vændəgræf) (*phys.*) ... 15 million volts). It is used to accelerate the ...

high energies [after R. *van de Graaff* (1901-67), U.S. ...]

Van·der·bilt (vændərbilt), Cornelius (1794-1877), U.S. railroad magnate. He gained control (1867) of the New York Central Railroad and connected (1873) Chicago with New York by rail. He donated $1 million to found Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn.

van der Goes (vændərgouz), Hugo (c. 1440-82), Flemish painter. Only one authenticated painting of his has survived, a triptych of the Adoration in the Uffizi gallery at Florence, other attributions being based on this

van der Helst (vændərhelst), Bartholomaeus (c. 1611-70), Dutch painter. He was a masterly draftsman and is esp. known for his collective portraits

van der Waals equation (vændərwɔ:ls) (*phys.*) an equation of state for gases and vapors that is related to the ideal gas law but which takes into account the actual volume of the gas molecules and the effect of intermolecular attractions between them. It is written

$$\left(P + \frac{a}{V^2}\right)(V - b) = nRT$$

(where P = pressure, V = volume, T = temperature on the Kelvin scale, R = the gas constant, n = the number of moles and a and b are constants which depend on the gas). It describes the behavior of gases over a considerably wider range of pressure than the ideal gas law [after Johannes D. *van der Waals* (d. 1923), Du. phys...]

van der Weyden (vændərwaidən), ... (c. 1400-64), Flemish painter. His religious works, e.g. 'The Descent from the Cross' (c. 1435) in the Prado, Madrid, show a deep spirituality combined with great dramatic power, and a profound understanding of human suffering. He also painted fine portraits

Van De·van·ter (vændəvæntər), Willis (1859-1941), associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1911-37). He practiced law before becoming (1890) chief justice of the Wyoming Supreme Court. He served (1903-10) on the U.S. Circuit Court until appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court by Pres. William Howard Taft. A conservative, he was one of the Court majori... [illegible] Roosevelt's New Deal legislation

van de Vel·de (vændəveldə), Adriaen (1636-72), Dutch painter. He specialized in landscapes and animal paintings

van de Velde, Henry (1863-1957), Belgian architect and decorator. From an early art nouveau style, he developed theories of pure form and functional aesthetics which influenced the development of modern design, esp. in Germany

van de Velde, Willem (1633-1707), Dutch painter, brother of Adriaen. He painted at the courts of Charles II and James II of England and excelled in seascapes and naval battles

Van Die·men (vændi mən), Anton (1593-1645), Dutch colonial administrator. An expedition sent by him to Australia discovered (1642) Van Diemen's Land, now Tasmania

van Don·gen (vændɔngən), Kees (1877-1968), French painter of Dutch origin. He was one of ... known for his later society portraits

Vandyke beard a neatly trimmed, pointed beard

Van·dyke, van Dyck (vændaik), Sir Anthony (1599-1641), Flemish painter. After six years in Italy (1621-7) he became, jointly with Rubens, court painter at Antwerp. His technique owes ... London. He is famous for his portraits, esp. those of the patricians and courtiers of Caroline England. He was one of the first society painters: his subjects are made to represent an ideal of arrogant refinement

vane (vein) *n.* a broad, thin, often curved surface fastened to a pivoted or rotating body ... to make a pivoted body (e.g. a weather vane, sail of a windmill etc.) rotate, or to drive a body forward or to give a bomb etc. a steady direction ... the barbs of a feather (*archery*) a feather on an arrow shaft (*surveying*) a movable disk on a ...

pass etc. [var. of older *fane* fr. O.E. *fana*, a

Va·nern (vɛnərn) a lake (area 2,141 sq. miles)

van Eyck (vænaik), Jan (*d.* 1441), the founder historians have doubted that Hubert existed) of the Flemish school of painting. Their work survives in an altarpiece, 'The Adoration of the Lamb' in the church of St Bavon, at Ghent (inaugurated 1432), in other religious paintings, and in portraits. The van Eycks mark the moment in N. Europe when medieval art is left behind and 'modern' modeling, perspective and lighting based on close observation take its place

vang (væŋ) *n.* (*naut.*) either of the two guy ropes extending from the top of the gaff to the deck [var. of O.E. *fang*]

van Gogh (vænɔx, *Eng.* vængou), Vincent (1853-90), Dutch Postimpressionist painter, one of the first expressionists. His early work, inspired by Millet's paintings and by religious missionary zeal, portrayed Dutch peasant life in dark, somber colors. In 1886 he went to live in France. In Paris, where he came in contact with the Impressionists, and esp. when he moved to Provence, he began to use pure, bright color, and his brush strokes themselves, in their very shapes and rhythms, convey the pressure of a joyous perception of life, of growth, goodness and love, as well as agonized premonitions of madness and death. His paintings convey the reality of landscapes, still life and people, transfigured by his intensity of feeling about them. His painting career was concentrated in some ten years of feverish work. His last years were spent in asylums, and finally he shot himself

van Goy·en (vængɔiən), Jan Josephszoon (1596-1656), Dutch painter. He is noted for his landscapes and seascapes

van·guard (vængurd) *n.* the soldiers who march at the front of an army, or this section of an army | the forefront of a movement [fr. O.F.

va·nil·la (vənilə) *n.* a member of *vanilla*, fam *Orchidaceae*, a genus of climbing, epiphytic orchids, native to tropical America and the West Indies, a food and tobacco flavoring extracted from the pods of *V. planifolia* (now synthesized on a large scale) [fr. early Span. *vainilla*, little

van·ish (vænɪʃ) *v.i.* to become no longer able to be seen or felt, *he vanished in the mist, the pain suddenly vanished* | to pass out of existence, *all hope of recovery finally vanished* || (*math.*, of a number or quantity) to become zero [aphetic fr. O.F. *evanir* (*evaniss-*)]

vanishing cream a cosmetic cream, used as a foundation, which is absorbed by the skin

vanishing point the point at which receding parallels, drawn in perspective, would meet

van·i·ty (vænɪti) *pl* **van·i·ties** *n.* the fact or quality of being vain || something of no real worth | a source of self-satisfaction || a vanity case || a dressing table [O.F. *vanite*]

vanity case a small case fitted with lipstick, compact, mirror etc

vanity plate a motor vehicle license plate carrying a word, name, and or numbers selected by the owner

vanity surgery (*med.*) cosmetic surgery

van·ner (vænər) *n.* a machine with a wide shaking rubber belt used for dressing ores || a man who separates ore with a van

van Ostade, Isaac (1621-49), brother and pupil of Adriaen van Ostade, known for his brilliant wintry landscapes

van·quish (væŋkwɪʃ, vænkwɪʃ) *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to overcome in battle or conflict, to conquer *ers* past part. and *venquis* past tense of *reintre*.

van·tage (væntɪʤ, vantɪʤ) *n.* a condition or advantage [fr. A.F., var. of O.F. *avantage*]

favorable for viewing or understanding some-

an island republic, part of a volcanic archipelago (total area 5,700 sq. miles, pop. 112,596,

(Melanesia). Main islands: Espiritu Santo, Malekula, Epi, Efate. Capital: Vila (pop. 14,000, on Efate). Main exports: copra, cocoa. The islands were visited by the Portuguese (1606), the French (1768) and the British (1774). They were placed under an Anglo-French naval commission (1887), and were administered (1906-80) as an Anglo-French condominium until independence on July 30, 1980

vap·id (væpɪd) *adj.* lacking zest or interest **va·pid·i·ty,** *n.* [fr. L. *vapidus*, savorless]

va·por, *Br.* **va·pour** (veɪpər) **1.** *n.* (*chem.* and *phys.*) a substance in a gaseous state but below its critical temperature, and so liquefiable by pressure alone || a liquid, esp. water, dispersed and suspended in the air in the form of very small drops | a combination of vaporized matter and air, e.g. the explosive mixture in an internal-combustion engine || (*pl., old-fash.*) nervous depression **2.** *v.t.* to emit as vapor || to reduce to vapor || *v.i.* to rise as vapor [A.F.]

vapor density, *Br.* **vapour density** the density of a vapor or gas by comparison with that of some standard (e.g. hydrogen)

va·por·if·ic (veɪpərɪfɪk) *adj.* vaporous [fr. Mod. L. *vaporificus*]

va·por·i·za·tion (veɪpərɪzeɪʃən) *n.* a vaporizing or being vaporized

va·por·ize (veɪpəraiz) *pres. part.* **va·por·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **va·por·ized** *v.t.* to change into vapor || *v.i.* to be changed into vapor

va·por·iz·er (veɪpəraizər) *n.* a device for converting a liquid into a vapor or fine droplets, usually by the application of heat or by spraying [< VAPORIZE]

va·por·ous (veɪpərəs) *adj.* forming vapor || giving off vapor | like vapor

vapor plumes emissions of visible droplets in fine gas

vapor pressure, *Br.* **vapour pressure** the pressure exerted by the vapor of a substance

vapour VAPOR

va·que·ro (vɑkɛərou) *n.* a Spanish-American or southwest U.S. cowboy [Span.]

Var (vær) a department (area 2,333 sq. miles, pop. 626,100) of S. France (PROVENCE). Chief towns: Draguignan, Toulon

var·ac·tor or **varactor diode** (væræktər) *n.* (*electr.*) a semiconductor diode on which the capacitance varies with the voltage applied, used as a tuning element in amplifier and oscillator circuits

Va·ra·na·si (vurunʊzi:) (or Banaras, *Eng.* Benares) a trade center (pop. 583,856) in S.E. Uttar Pradesh, India, on the Ganges. It is a holy city to Hindus, Buddhists and Jains, receiving a million pilgrims annually. Handicrafts and manufactures: silks, shawls, brocades, brass, jewelry, textiles, chemicals. There are some 1,500 temples. Mosque of Aurangzeb (1669), observatory (1693), Hindu university (1916)

Va·ran·gi·an (vərændʒi:ən) *n.* (*hist.*) one of the viking warriors who raided the Baltic coast, founded states in Russia (9th c.), and attacked Constantinople (10th c.). The Russ, a Varangian tribe, gave their name to Russia

Var·dha·ma·na (vurdhəmeinə) JAINISM

var·ec, var·ech (værek) *n.* kelp [F. *varech*]

Va·re·la (burelu), Juan Cruz (1794-1839), Argentinian neoclassical poet

Va·rèse (vurez), Edgar (1883-1965), U.S. composer (born French). His experiments in sonority (incl. the use of electronic instruments) were 30 years ahead of his time. He was a pupil of Roussel, d'Indy and Widor

Var·gas (vurgəs), Getulio Dornelles (1883-1954), Brazilian politician and dictator (1930-45, 1951-4), following a coup d'etat. He established (1937) a corporative state, the Estado Novo, modeled after Salazar's Portugal. He was ousted (1945) by the military but was nevertheless reelected (1950) by the masses. Pressure by the military again forced his resignation (1954). He committed suicide in the same year

var·i·a·bil·i·ty

quality of being variable | a tendency to vary

var·i·a·ble (vɛəri·əb'l) **1.** *adj.* apt to change, *variable winds* | able to be changed || (*biol.*) of a

(*math.*) characteristic of a quantity which may have different values **2.** *n.* something variable

(*math.*) a term representing a quantity which may have any value, or any of the values within certain limits | (*math.*) a symbol for such a quantity (cf. CONSTANT) [O.F.]

variable annuity a contract in which annual payments fluctuate with the return on stocks or other income sources that change with economic conditions

variable condenser (*elec.*) a condenser of which the capacity can readily be varied

variable geometry aircraft (*aeronautics*) a retractable wing that can be adjusted inflight for speed changes. *also* variable sweep wing, swing wing

variable levy a formula applied to agricultural imports providing a rise in tariff levies as international prices drop

variable rate mortgage (*banking*) a mortgage in which the interest is adjusted periodically in accordance with prevailing interest rates

variable star a star displaying varying magnitude either cyclically or without any discernible period (CEPHEID, NOVA, DOUBLE STAR)

variable time fuze, esp. *Br.* **variable time fuse** a proximity fuze

var·i·a·bly (vɛəri:əbli:) *adv.* in a variable manner

var·i·ance (vɛəri:əns) *n.* a sharp disagreement or difference of opinion || a variation, difference, change, *a marked variance in temperature* || (*law*) a difference or disagreement between two documents, statements etc. which should agree **at variance** in disagreement, *at variance with the known facts* || antagonistic, at loggerheads, *husband and wife were often at variance* [O.F.]

var·i·ant (vɛəri:ənt) **1.** *adj.* differing and alternative, *variant spellings of 'Shakespeare'* **2.** *n.* one of two or more alternatives of a form, reading, spelling etc. [O.F.]

var·i·a·tion (vɛəri:eɪʃən) *n.* change as a process, condition or fact || departure from a standard or norm, or an instance of this || the measure of this departure, the extent to which a thing varies || (*mus.*) one of a number of repetitions of a theme in a variety of elaborate, developed or disguised forms || (*biol.*) the structural or functional difference between closely related individuals within a species || (*astron.*) a change in the normal movement of a heavenly body, esp. in the orbit of a planet || (*phys.*) *DECLINATION

var·i·a·tion·al *adj.* [O.F.]

var·i·cel·la (værisɛlə) *n.* (*med.*) chicken pox

var·i·cél·loid *adj.* resembling chicken pox [Mod. L. dim. of *variola*]

varices *pl.* of VARIX

var·i·co·cele (værɪkousi:l) *n.* (*med.*) a swelling formed by varicose veins of the spermatic cord in the scrotum [Mod. L. fr. L. *varix*, an enlarged vein + Gk *kēlē*, tumor]

var·i·col·ored, *Br.* **var·i·col·oured** (vɛəɾikʌlərd) *adj.* having various colors [fr. L. *varius*, varied + COLORED]

var·i·cose (værɪkous) *adj.* swollen, distended, esp. of veins (VARIX) || of or having varicose veins **var·i·co·sis, var·i·cos·i·ty** (værɪkɔsiti:) *ns* the condition of being varicose [fr. L. *varicosus* fr. *varix*, an enlarged vein]

var·ied (vɛəri:d) *adj.* of different kinds, not all the same || variegated | varying

var·ie·gate (vɛərigeɪt, vɛəri:əgeit) *pres. part.* **var·ie·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **var·ie·gat·ed** *v.t.* to supply with various colors || to diversify, to give variety to **var·ie·gat·ed** *adj.* (*bot.*) dappled or streaked with various colors || varied, full of variety **var·ie·ga·tion** *n.* [fr. L. *variegare* (*variegatus*), to make varied]

vari·e·tal (vəraɪt'l) *adj.* of or pertaining to a variety | constituting a variety (as opposed to an individual or species)

va·ri·e·ty (vəraɪəti:) *pl.* **va·ri·e·ties** *n.* the state or quality of not being always or everywhere the same | a number or collection of things differing in character, *a variety of reasons* || (*biol.*) a group having certain qualities in common which distinguish it from a larger class to which it belongs, and which may or may not be inherited, *a variety of strawberry noted for its late fruiting* || one of a number of different forms or kinds of the same thing, *a thousand varieties of selfishness* | entertainment as given in variety shows [F. *variete* or fr. L. *varietas*, diver-

variety show a presentation of different forms of light entertainment (e.g. acrobatics, conjuring, dancing, singing etc.)

var·i·form (vɛəri fɔrm) *adj.* having various forms

va·ri·o·la (vəraiələ) *n.* smallpox **va·ri·o·lar** *adj.* [M.L. fr. L. *varius*, varied]

var·i·ole (vɛəri oul) *n.* (*biol.*) a small shallow

pitlike depression resembling a pockmark ‖ a spherule of a variolite [M.L. *variola*, pustule]

var·i·o·lite (vɛ́ərɪəlaɪt) *n.* (*geol.*) a spherulitic basalt the surface of which resembles pock marked skin **var·i·o·lit·ic** (vɛ́ərɪəlɪ́tɪk) *adj.* like variolite ‖ pockmarked [fr. M.L. *variola*]

va·ri·o·lous (vəráɪələs) *adj.* of, resembling or having variola

var·i·om·e·ter (vɛ́ərɪɒ́mɪtər) *n.* (*radio*) a variable inductance of two coil connected in series one inside the other, the inner coil rotating [fr. L. *varius*, various + METER]

var·i·o·rum edition (vɛ́ərɪ́əm ɪdɪ́ʃən) an edition containing textual variants with notes by various commentators [L. of various (persons)]

var·i·ous (vɛ́ərɪəs) *adj.* of different kinds, *various crops* ‖ characterized by variety, *his reasons are many and various* ‖ (*loosely*) several [fr. L. *varius*, diverse]

var·ix (vɛ́ərɪks) (*pl.* **var·i·ces** (vɛ́ərɪsiz)) *n.* a permanent abnormal swelling of a vein, artery or lymph vessel ‖ a vein, artery or lymph vessel swollen thus ‖ a ridge on the whorl of some univalves [L.]

var·let (vɑ́rlɪt) *n.* a medieval page ‖ (*hist.*) a knight's attendant training to become a squire ‖ (*archaic*) a knave [O.F.]

var·mint (vɑ́rmɪnt) *n.* (*pop.*) an animal classed as vermin ‖ (*pop.*) a lowdown, troublesome pest of a person

Var·na (vɑ́rnə) (called Stalin 1949-56) the chief port (pop. 124,000) of Bulgaria. Industries: mechanical engineering, shipbuilding. University (1920)

var·nish (vɑ́rnɪʃ) **1.** *n.* a liquid solution of resin, prepared in spirits or oil, applied to wood and metal surfaces to give a hard glossy transparent coating ‖ the gloss or shine of any polished surface, natural or man-made ‖ a superficial polish of manners and outward behavior **2.** *v.t.* to put a coat of varnish on ‖ to improve superficially, *to varnish a reputation* [fr. O.F. *vernis*]

Var·ro (vɛ́rou), Marcus Terentius (116-27 B.C.), Roman scholar. Of his many works, only his treatise on agriculture and parts of 'De lingua latina' survive

var·si·ty (vɑ́rsɪtɪ) *pl.* **var·si·ties** *n.* (*Br., pop.*) university ‖ (*sports*) a team that represents a university, college, school or club, in a game [shortened fr. 18th-c. pronunciation of UNIVERSITY]

var·us (vɛ́ərəs, vɑ́rəs) *n.* (*med.*) a position of abnormal inward turn of a joint or joints (cf VALGUS) [L. = knockkneed]

varve dating (vɑrv) (*archaeology*) use of sequence of sedimentary layers formed by melting ice as a means of establishing the time of an archeological deposit

var·y (vɛ́ərɪ) *pres. part.* **var·y·ing** *past* and *past part.* **var·ied** *v.t.* to introduce variety into ‖ *v.i.* to undergo change, *the temperature varies greatly* ‖ to differ, *opinions on the matter vary* ‖ (with 'from') to deviate from e.g. a standard, *this varies from the normal practice* ‖ (*biol.*) to display variation **to vary as** to change in value, amount or quality in direct or indirect proportion to [fr. O.F. *varier*]

VAS (*meteor. acronym*) for visible-infrared spin, a scan radiometer sonde sensor that provides three-dimensional analysis of weather conditions; produced for NASA by Hughes Aircraft Co.

Va·sa (vɑ́zə) a royal dynasty which ruled in Sweden (1523-1654) and in Poland (1587-1668)

Va·sa·ri (vɑzɑ́ri), Giorgio (1511-74), Italian artist and architect, chiefly famous for his book 'Lives of the Most Eminent Painters, Sculptors and Architects' (1550, 2nd enlarged edition 1568), known as Vasari's 'Lives'

Vasco da Gama *GAMA, VASCO DA

Vas·con·ce·los (vɑskɒnsélɒs), José (1882-1959), Mexican educator, philosopher, writer and politician. As director (1920-4) of the National University of Mexico and minister of education in Obregón's administration, he constructed schools and raised the literacy level. As teacher and philosopher he led the movement which asserted the uniqueness of Latin American culture as a product of a particular racial mixture in a particular physical setting. He lost the presidential election (1929) to Calles and went into exile. His autobiographical work 'Ulises Criollo' (trans. 'Mexican Ulysses') is in four volumes (1935-9). Other works include 'La raza cósmica' (1925) and 'Indología' (1927)

vas·cu·lar (vɑ́skjulər) *adj.* of, consisting of or containing vessels or ducts adapted for the transmission or circulation of blood, sap etc. [fr. Mod. L. *vascularis* fr. *vasculum*, small vessel]

vascular bundle a group of special plant cells consisting of vessels and sieve tubes, often in association with parenchyma and sclerenchyma, which may be separated by a band of cambial cells forming a strand of the vascular system

vascular cylinder (*bot.*) the stele

vas·cu·lar·i·ty (væskjulǽrɪtɪ) *n.* the quality or [illegible]

vascular ray (*bot.*) a ribbonlike band of parenchyma cells stretching radially through tissues of the vascular cylinder from the xylem to the phloem, serving to store synthesized food material

vascular system the system of a body made up of vascular tissue and, in humans, comprising the heart, arteries, veins etc

vascular tissue (*bot.*) tissue involved mainly in fluid transport, esp. the tissue of plants including xylem and phloem, through which the sap flows

vas·cu·li·tus (vɑ̀skjulɑ́ɪtəs) *n.* (*med.*) inflammation of a vessel, esp. blood, lymph

vas de·fe·rens (vɑ́sdéfərənz) *pl.* **va·sa de·fe·ren·ti·a** (véɪsədefərénʃɪə) *n.* (*anat.*) the duct that carries sperm from the testicle to the ejaculatory duct of the penis [Mod. L. = the vessel which carries down]

vase (veɪs, veɪz, vɑz) *n.* a glass, pottery or metal vessel used as a container for cut flowers or as an ornament [fr.

vas·e·line (vǽsɪlɪ:n, vǽsəlɪ:n) *n.* petrolatum [fr. vaseline, a trademark, fr. G. *wasser*, water + Gk *elaion*, oil]

va·si·form (véɪsɪfɔrm, véɪzɪfɔrm) *adj.* shaped like a hollow tube or vase ‖ consisting of a duct [fr. Mod. L. *vasiformis*]

va·so·ac·tive (veɪzoʊǽktɪv) *adj.* (*med.*) affecting the expansion or contraction of blood vessels

vas·o·con·stric·tor (væsoukənstrɪ́ktər) **1.** *adj.* (*physiol.*) causing constriction of a blood vessel **2.** *n.* a nerve or drug causing such constriction [fr. L. *vas*, vessel + CONSTRICTOR]

vas·o·di·la·tor (væsoudaɪléɪtər, væsoudɪléɪtər) **1.** *adj.* (*physiol.*) causing dilatation of a blood vessel **2.** *n.* a nerve or drug causing such dilatation [fr. L. *vas*, vessel + DILATOR]

vas·o·mo·tor (væsoumoʊ́tər) *adj.* (*physiol.*) pertaining to the nerves or nerve centers which control the size of the blood vessels, e.g. sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves [fr. L. *vas*, vessel + MOTOR]

vas·sal (vǽs'l) **1.** *n.* (*hist.*) a feudal tenant who vowed obedience to his lord and in return held land under him ‖ (*hist.*) a servant, bondman, slave **2.** *adj.* (*hist.*) of or relating to a vassal ‖ (*rhet.*) subject, *vassal states* [O.F. fr. M.L. fr. Celt.]

vas·sal·age (vǽsəlɪdʒ) *n.* (*hist.*) the state of being a vassal ‖ (*rhet.*) servitude, esp. political servitude [O.F.]

Vas·sar College (vǽsər) a U.S. private educational institution formerly for women only, now coeducational. It was founded (1861) by Matthew Vassar (1792-1868) near Poughkeepsie, N.Y., as Vassar Female College, and renamed (1867)

vast (væst, vɑst) *adj.* immensely large in area ‖ very great, *a vast improvement* [fr. L. *vastus*, immense]

Vas·ter·ås (vɛstərɔ́us) a city (pop. 118,100) in Sweden on Lake Malar. Gothic cathedral (13th c.)

vat (væt) **1.** *n.* a large open tub, tank etc., used usually to hold liquids in bulk or in which to dye or steep **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **vat·ting** *past* and *past part.* **vat·ted** to place or treat in a vat [var. of FAT fr. O.E. *fæt*]

VAT (*abbr.*) for value-added tax

vat dye a dye of a large class rendered soluble in alkalis by reducing them to leuco compounds, and becoming insoluble again by oxidation after [illegible] a vat (e.g. indigo)

Vatican [illegible] Vatican hill in Rome. Its many buildings, of different dates and styles, begun in 1277 but [illegible] Nicholas V chapel decorated by Fra Angelico (1477), great rooms decorated by Raphael (1508-[illegible]), gallery, archaeology, and the library of about 67,000 manuscripts and half a million books

Vatican City the only surviving Papal State (area 108 acres, pop. 1,000) surrounding the Vatican in Rome, recognized as an independent state by the Lateran Treaty (1929). It has full sovereign rights and powers (army, police force, currency, diplomatic service etc.), under the sovereignty of the pope. It contains the Basilica of St Peter (1506-1629)

Vatican Council the 20th ecumenical council, held in Rome (1869-70), which affirmed papal infallibility (1870) ‖ the 21st ecumenical council, held in Rome (1962-5). It discussed liturgical reform and Christian unity

Vat·tern (vetərn) a lake (area 733 sq. miles) in S. Sweden, linked to Lake Vanern and hence to the Baltic by the Gota Canal

Vau·ban (voubɑ̃), Sébastien Le Prestre, seigneur de (1633-1707), French military engineer. He fortified France's frontiers, strengthening over 300 old fortresses and building 33 new ones. He developed a devastating siege method based on a system of parallel trenches, and conducted 53 sieges

Vau·cluse (voukly:z) a department in S.E. France (area 1,381 sq. miles, pop. 390,400) (*PROVENCE, *COMTAT-VENAISSIN). Chief town: Avignon

Vaud (vou) a French-speaking, largely Protestant canton (area 1,256 sq. miles, pop. 528,747) of W. Switzerland. Capital: Lausanne

vaud·e·ville (vɑ́dəvɪl, voudəvɪl, vɑ́dvɪl, vóudvɪl) *n.* music-hall variety entertainment [fr. L. *vadere*, to go + *virer* to turn]

Vau·dreuil de Ca·va·gnal (voudrə jdəkævænjæl), Pierre François de Rigaud, marquis de (1698-1778), the last governor (1755-60) of New France. In 1760 he surrendered all French Canada to the British

Vaughan (vɔn), Henry (1622-95), Welsh metaphysical poet. His output was small and has more of Herbert's quiet simplicity than of Donne's energy and complexity in it. His collections include 'Silex scintillans' (1650) and 'Thalia rediviva' (1678)

Vaughan-Williams [illegible] (1958), British composer. His work springs from his interest in the traditional folk music of Britain, and esp. its characteristic modes, which give his music its tonality. He wrote 9 symphonies, operas, much choral music, orchestral works, hymns, songs and chamber music. He was also a scholar and an arranger of genius, and was active in the publication of much English folk music and the republishing of much English church music

vault (vɔlt) **1.** *v.t.* to project oneself through the air, often over an object or barrier, esp. using one's hands or a pole as a lever to provide the necessary impetus ‖ *v.t.* to project oneself over [illegible] **2.** [illegible] made with the help of the hands or a pole [*POLE VAULT [fr. O.F. *vouter* fr. *voute*, vault]

vault 1. *n.* (*archit.*) an arched construction in masonry forming a roof or decorating or supporting the true roof ‖ a usually arched room, usually underground, esp. a cellar or burial chamber ‖ the fireproof, burglarproof room of a bank (*rhet.*) a vaultlike space or covering, the *vault of heaven* (*anat.*) the arched roof of a cavity **2.** *v.t.* to cover with a vault or arched roof structure ‖ to construct as a vault, *a vaulted roof* [illegible] (*archit.*) vaulted work ‖ the art of building [illegible] *vaute*]

vaulting horse a wooden horse or frame used for agility exercises in gymnastics

vaunt (vɔnt, vunt) **1.** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to boast of, to [illegible] (*rhet.*) a boast [O.F. *vanter*]

[illegible] 1829), French chemist who discovered chromium (1798) and many compounds of beryllium

Vau·ve·nargues (vouvənɑ́rg), Luc de Clapiers, [illegible] naissance de l'esprit humaine' (1746), characheart and its passions

vav·a·sor, vav·a·sour (vǽvəsɔr, vǽvəsour) *n.* [illegible] M.L. *vavassor*]

vav·a·so·ry (vǽvəsərɪ, vǽvəsourɪ) *pl.* **vav·a·**[illegible]

vavasour ˈVAVASOR
Váz·quez (vɑskes), Horacio (1860-1936), Dominican general and president of the Republic (1902-3, 1924-30), his second term dating from the departure of the U.S. Marines
Vázquez de Cuéllar (velθeðkwéjar), Juan (c. 1523-65), Spanish colonial administrator, son of the conquistador Francisco Vázquez de Coronado (1510-50). He was Spain's first governor (adelantado) in that country
V-beam radar (vi:bi:m) (*electr. mil.*) a system for measuring height, distance, and bearing of a target, using two beams of radar, one vertical, the other inclined
VC (*abbr.*) for Vietcong, term for the Communist and insurgent forces in South Vietnam during Vietnam War, 1965–1975
veal (vi:l) *n.* calf's flesh as food [A.F. *vel*, O.F. *veel*, *veal*]
Veb·len (vɛblən), Thorstein (1857-1929), U.S. economist and social scientist. He was one of the first to analyze the psychological bases of social institutions. His two most important works are 'The Theory of the Leisure Class' (1899) and 'The Theory of Business Enterprise' (1904)
vec·tor (vɛktər) *n.* (*math.*) a quantity that is specified by magnitude, direction and sense, that may be represented in some reference systems by an orientated arrowed line segment whose length is a simple function of the magnitude. The displacement, acceleration or velocity of a particle, or the force on a body, are examples of vectors (cf. SCALAR) ‖ (*biol.*) an agent that transmits a pathogen from one organism to another either mechanically as a carrier (e.g. the housefly for typhoid) or biologically, with a role in a life cycle (e.g. the mosquito for the malaria parasite) **vec·to·ri·al** (vektɔri:əl, vektóuri:əl) *adj.* [L. –carrier]
vector *v.* (*aeronautics*) to direct
vector meson (*particle phys.*) a class of unstable elementary particles (including omega, phi, and rho mesons) with a mass of more than 1,200 million electron volts
vector quantity a vector
vectors, law of ˈPOLYGON LAW OF VECTORS
Ve·da (vɛidə) any of the four books of the ancient Hindu scripture [fr. Skr. *vēda*, knowledge, sacred book]
Ve·dan·ta (vədúntə, vədæntə) *n.* the orthodox Hindu school of philosophy concerned chiefly with the latter part of the Vedas [Skr *vedānta*]
Vedanta Society the Ramakrishna Mission
Ve·dan·tic (vədúntik, vədæntik) *adj.* of or relating to Vedanta
Ve·dan·tism (vədúntizəm, vədæntizəm) *n.* the philosophy of Vedanta
Ve·dan·tist (vədúntist, vədæntist) **1.** *n.* someone who professes vedantism **2.** *adj.* Vedantic
V. E. Day May 8, 1945, the date of the Allied victory in Europe in the 2nd world war
Ved·da, Ved·dah (vɛdə) *n.* a member of an aboriginal people living in the forests of Ceylon. They are hunters and cave dwellers and practi[illegible]
ve·dette (vidɛt) *n.* (*naut.*) a small armed vessel used for scouting or escorting ‖ (*mil., hist.*) a mounted sentry in the advance of an army for observing enemy activities [F. fr. Ital.]
Vedic (vɛdik, ví:dik) *adj.* of the Indic language of the Vedas. Vedic Sanskrit **2.** *adj.* of or relating to the Vedas, the language in which they are written
vedutista (vedu:tí:stə) *n.* (*Italian*) (*vedata* 'view') cityscape artist, e.g., Piranesi, Panini
veer (vi:ər) **1.** *v.i.* (of the wind) to change direction clockwise (opp. BACK) ‖ (of a ship) to turn with the head away from the direction of the [illegible] or change direction *then the road veers to the right*, esp. of a mental [illegible] ‖ *v.t.* (*naut.*) to change the course of (a vessel) away from the direction of the wind **2.** *n.* a change of direction [fr. F. *virer*, to turn]
veer *v.t.* (*naut.*, usually with 'out') to let out (a [illegible]
veer·y (vi:əri) *pl* **veer·ies** *n Hylocichla fuscescens*, a very small tawny thrush of E. North [illegible]
Vega [illegible] tion Lyra
Vega, Lope de [illegible]
veg·an (vedʒən) *n.* a vegetarian who eats no dairy products —**veganism** *n*
veg·e·ta·ble (vedʒitəb'l, vedʒtəb'l) **1.** *n.* a plant (as distinguished from an animal or mineral), esp. an edible plant or an edible part of a plant (e.g. cabbage, lettuce, bean, potato etc.) ‖ a human being who is nonfunctional, either figuratively or literally **2.** *adj.* pertaining to, having the nature of, or made from, a plant [O.F.]
vegetable butter any vegetable oil which is solid at ordinary temperatures, e.g. cacao butter
vegetable ivory the endosperm of the ivory nut. It has the appearance of ivory, takes a high polish, and is used esp. for buttons
vegetable marrow the large, tender fruit of *Cucurbita pepo*, fam. *Cucurbitaceae*, cultivated and eaten as a vegetable. It is one of several varieties of summer squash
veg·e·tal (vedʒit'l) *adj.* of or relating to vegetation ‖ consisting of or extracted from vegetables ‖ of or relating to growth (e.g. in plants) [fr. L *vegetare*]
veg·e·tar·i·an (vedʒitɛəri:ən) **1.** *n.* a person who abstains from eating meat, either keeping strictly to a vegetable and fruit diet, or also eating eggs, milk and butter **2.** *adj.* relating to vegetarians or vegetarianism ‖ consisting of vegetables **veg·e·tar·i·an·ism** *n*
veg·e·tate (vedʒiteit) *pres. part.* **veg·e·tat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **veg·e·tat·ed** *v.i.* to grow in the manner of a plant ‖ to live an inactive life without much intellectual stimulus or physical exertion [fr. L. *vegetare* (*vegetatus*), to enliven]
veg·e·ta·tion (vedʒitéiʃən) *n.* plant life in general, with respect to geographical variation or scenery ‖ the act or process of vegetating ‖ (*med.*) a morbid bodily plantlike or spongelike growth [fr. L.L. and M.L. *vegetatio* (*vegetationis*)]
veg·e·ta·tive (vedʒiteitiv) *adj.* of or concerned with vegetation ‖ of growth in plants, as opposed to the reproductive period ‖ having the power to stimulate growth in plants ‖ (*biol.*) of reproduction by bud formation, or by other asexual methods in plants or animals ‖ of a life lived without intellectual stimulus or physical exertion [fr. M.L. *vegetativus*]
veg out (vedʒ) *v.* (*slang*) to become a vegetable
ve·he·mence (vi:əməns) *n.* the state or quality of being vehement **vé·he·men·cy** *n.* vehemence [fr. late O.F. or fr. L. *vehementia*]
ve·he·ment (vi:əmənt) *adj.* violent ‖ showing or arousing intense feeling [fr. O.F. or fr. L. *vehemens* (*vehementis*), violent]
ve·hi·cle (vi:ik'l) *n.* any kind of contrivance, on wheels or runners, used to carry people or goods from one place to another over land (e.g. a carriage, bicycle, sleigh etc.) ‖ a means of transmission, *matter is the vehicle of energy* ‖ a fluid used as a medium for a suspension of a pigment ‖ a substance with which the active agent of a medicine is compounded ‖ any person or thing used as a medium to convey ideas, emotions etc., *a newspaper is a powerful propaganda vehicle* [fr. F. *véhicule* or L. *vehiculum*]
ve·hic·u·lar (vi:hikjulər) *adj.* of or for vehicles ‖ serving as a vehicle [fr. L.L. *vehicularis*]
veil (veil) **1.** *n.* a piece of light material draped over the face, worn esp. by many oriental women for modesty and protection from sun and dust ‖ a piece of transparent material used as a hat trimming, sometimes covering the eyes or face ‖ the headdress of a nun, usually covering the head and shoulders ‖ a cover or curtain to hide or protect something (e.g. a veil on a statue or plaque) ‖ a covering (*fig.*) a cloak, disguise, mask etc., *interference under the veil of friendship* ‖ the calyptra of a moss ‖ a velum **to take the veil** to become a nun **2.** *v.t.* to cover or hide with a veil, *mist veiled the valley* ‖ to conceal, disguise etc., *to veil one's intentions* **vei·ling** *n* material used for veils ‖ an act or instance of covering with a veil or as if with a veil ‖ a veil [A.F. and O.N.F. *veile* and *veil*]
veiling luminance the phenomenon of diffusion of light by water
vein (vein) *n.* one of the tubular vessels with moderately thin walls that carry blood in a steady stream from the capillaries to the heart in vertebrates. The pressure of the blood in the veins is low and because of this they are equipped on the inner walls with cuplike valves to keep the blood from flowing back (*geol.*) a fissure in rock filled with ore (in most cases deposited there by water) (*geol.*) a mineral deposit, a specified attitude or mood expressed [illegible] or stripe in wood, marble etc. of a different shade or color or texture from the rest ‖ (*biol.*) a rib in a leaf or insect's wing **veined** *adj.* having veins ‖ marked with veins **vein·ing** *n.* a pattern of veins, e.g. in marble [O.F. *veine*]
ve·la·men (vəléimən) *pl.* **ve·lam·i·na** (vəlæminə) *n.* (*anat.*) a membrane, esp. one covering parts of the brain ‖ (*bot.*) a specialized moisture-absorbing tissue at the apex of the aerial roots of epiphytic orchids [L. –a covering]
ve·lar (vi:lər) *adj.* of a velum, esp. of the soft palate of the mouth ‖ (*phon.*, of a sound) formed with the back of the tongue against the soft palate [fr. L. *velaris* fr. *velum*, a sail]
Ve·las·co I·bar·ra (velúskɔ:ibúrra), José María (1893-1979), five times (1934-5, 1944-7, 1952-6, 1960-1, 1968-72) the elected president of Ecuador. A demagogue without party or program, he was three times deposed as a result of political and economic chaos and his unpopular austerity measures. He resigned (1970) for the fourth time, but the military persuaded him to accept dictatorial powers. He shut down the universities, dissolved Congress, and ranged himself against the Supreme Court. He was overthrown (1972) by an army coup d'état and replaced by Brig. Gen. Guillermo Rodriguez Lara
ve·late (vi:lit, ví:leit) *adj.* (*biol.*) having a veil or velum [fr. L. *velum* or fr. L. *velare* (*velatus*), to cover]
Ve·laz·quez (vəlæskiz, velúθkeθ), Diego Rodriguez de Silva y (1599-1660), Spanish painter. Philip IV was his patron and many of his finest portraits were of the royal family and the court, including dwarfs and jesters. Velazquez was early influenced by Caravaggio's 'realism' and chiaroscuro. A whole range of paintings is devoted to Spanish domestic life, in subtle color schemes of warm brown, gray and cream. They are pictures of acceptance, dignity and harmony. In contrast with them are the court portraits, where cardinal red and royal purple take the place of brown sackcloth, and the character of the noble sitter is rendered with sometimes terrifying perception. The speed and economy of Velazquez's brushwork, and his ability to capture surface and light with techniques which seem to disappear on close inspection, made him a powerful influence on French Impressionism
Ve·laz·quez de Cué·llar (velúθkeθðekwéjar), Diego de (1465-1524), Spanish conquistador. With Pánfilo de Narváez he led (1511) an expedition to Cuba and by 1514 the island was conquered. As Cuba's first governor (1514-21, 1523-4), he founded (1514) Santiago and (1519) Havana. He organized four expeditions to Mexico
Vel·cro (vélkrou) *n.* trade name for fabric created with hooked surface to adhere to other fabrics, sometimes in lieu of fasteners
veld, veldt (velt) *n.* open grassland in S. Africa, esp. the flat, treeless country of the Transvaal plateau [Du. *veld*, a field]
vel·le·i·ty (veli:iti:) *pl.* **vel·le·i·ties** *n.* a weak desire or resolution, esp. one so weak that it does not lead to action [fr. F. *velléité* or M.L. *velleitas*]
Vel·lore (velɔr, velóur) an agricultural center (pop. 114,000) in N. Madras, India: temple (14th c.), fortress (17th c.)
vel·lum (veləm) *n.* a fine parchment made from specially treated calfskin etc. and used for writing on or for binding books ‖ a manuscript written on this [O. F. *velin*]
vellum paper imitation vellum, esp. for letter writing
ve·loc·im·e·ter (vi:lousimətə:r) *n.* a device that uses the Doppler effect and its echo to measure sound velocity in water, e.g., sound, machinery
ve·loc·i·pede (vəlɔsəpi:d) *n.* (*hist.*) an early form of bicycle or tricycle propelled by thrusts of the feet against pedals [fr. F. *vélocipède*]
ve·loc·i·ty (vəlɔsiti:) *pl.* **ve·loc·i·ties** *n.* rate of motion ‖ (*phys.*) the time rate of change of a displacement vector, being a vector parallel to the displacement vector ‖ (*chem.*) the rate of disappearance of the reactants or of the appearance of products in a chemical reaction [fr. F. *vélocité* or fr. L. *velocitas*]
velocity of escape ˈESCAPE VELOCITY
velocity ratio the ratio of the displacement of any part of a machine to that of the driving part in the same time
vel·o·drome (veləʤroum) *n.* a building or sta-

dium with a specially designed track for cycle racing [F. *vélodrome*]

ve·lour, ve·lours (vəlúər) *pl.* **ve·lours** (vəlúərz) *n.* a velvetlike woven fabric ‖ a fur felt used for hats [F. < velvet]

ve·lum (ví:ləm) *pl.* **ve·la** (ví:lə) *n.* (*biol.*) a membrane, esp. the soft palate of the mouth [L. = sail, covering]

ve·lu·ti·nous (vəlú:[ɪ]nəs) *adj.* [illegible] covered with very fine, short, upright hair [fr. Mod. L. *velutinus* fr. M.L. *velutum*, velvet]

vel·vet (vélvit) **1.** *n.* a closely woven fabric, esp one wholly or partly of silk, with a short, soft nap or pile on one side ‖ something resembling this, e.g. in softness ‖ the furry skin covering the growing antlers of deer **2.** *adj.* made of or covered with velvet ‖ like velvet [fr. M.L. *vel vetum*]

vel·vet·een (velvití:n) *n.* cotton material woven with a short pile

vel·vet·y (vélvitì:) *adj.* soft and smooth to the touch, the palate or the ear etc.

ve·nal (ví:n'l) *adj.* mercenary, esp. open to bribery and corruption ‖ involving mercenary motives or corruption [fr. L. *venalis*]

ve·nal·i·ty (vi:nælìti:) *n.* the state or quality of being venal [fr. F. *vénalité* or L. L. *venalitas*]

ve·na·tion (vi:néiʃən, vənéiʃən) *n.* the system or arrangement of veins on leaves and insects' wings [fr. L. *vena*, vein]

vend (vend) *v.t.* (esp. *law*) to sell, offer for sale

vend·ee (vendí:) *n.* (*law*) the person to whom an object is sold [fr. F. *vendre* or L. *vendere*, to sell]

Ven·dée (vãdei) a department (area 2,690 sq miles, pop. 450,600) in W. France (*POITOU) Chief town: La Roche-sur-Yon (pop. 48,053) The Vendée was the center of a royalist uprising (1793-6) against the 1st French republic

Ven·dô·miaire (vãdeimjɛər) *n.* (*F. hist.*) the 1st month of the French Revolutionary calendar ‖ the Paris royalist insurrection of 13 Vendémiaire (Oct. 5, 1795), crushed by Barras and Napoleon with a 'whiff of grapeshot'

ven·det·ta (vendétə) *n.* a blood feud, laying an obligation of honor on the members of a family to take revenge upon the killer or injurer of one of them, or upon a member of his family, thus instigating a chain of vengeance from generation to generation [Ital.]

vending machine an automatic coin-operated machine from which goods (candies, cigarettes etc.) can be obtained

ven·dor (véndər, vendɔ́r) *n.* a person who sells, esp. one who hawks his goods in a public place

ve·neer (vəníər) **1.** *v.t.* to cover (a surface of wood) with a thin coating of a finer wood ‖ to bond together (layers of wood) to form plywood **2.** *n.* a thin layer of fine wood laid over the surface of a cheaper wood and used in cabinetmaking ‖ any of the thin layers bonded together to form plywood ‖ any refined outer covering concealing a coarse structure ‖ a superficial show, *a veneer of charm* **ve·neer·ing** (vəníəriŋ) *n.* a thin layer of material for plywood etc. ‖ the process of applying a veneer to wood [fr. G. *furnieren* fr F.]

venepuncture *VENIPUNCTURE

ven·er·a·bil·i·ty (venərəbíliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being venerable

ven·er·a·ble (vénərəb'l) *adj.* deserving or evoking profound respect and veneration on account of age, probity, intellectual power, or (of objects and places) historical or religious associations ‖ (*Anglican Communion*) used as a courtesy title of an archdeacon ‖ (*Roman Catholicism*) used as a title given to those judged to have attained the first of three degrees of sanctity (cf BLESSED and SAINT) **ven·er·a·bly** *adv.* [fr. L. *venerabilis*]

ven·er·ate (vénəreit) *pres. part.* venerating, *past* and *past part.* **ven·er·at·ed** *v.t.* to regard with the deepest respect or reverence ‖ to worship as holy **ven·er·a·tion**, **ven·er·a·tor** *n.* [fr. L. *venerari* (*veneratus*), to worship]

ve·ne·re·al (vənì:ri:əl) *adj.* (of disease) contracted by sexual intercourse (*GONORRHEA *SYPHILIS) ‖ having or relating to venereal disease ‖ (*rhet.*) of or relating to sexual activity [fr. L. *venereus* fr. *Venus* (*veneris*), goddess of love]

ven·er·y (vénəri:) *n.* (*hist.*) the sport of hunting with hounds [O.F. *venerie*]

venery *n.* (*rhet.*) the practice or pursuit of sexual pleasure [fr. L. *Venus* (*veneris*), the goddess of love]

Ve·ne·tian (vəní:ʃən) **1.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Venice **2.** *adj.* of or relating to Venice

Venetian blind a window covering constructed of thin horizontal slats of wood, plastic etc held together by vertical tapes in such a way that they can be turned, lowered or raised to admit or exclude light

Venetian glass decorative glassware made at Murano in the Venice lagoon (since the 13th c.)

Venetian School a school of painters in Venice in the 15th and 16th cc. including notably the Bellini brothers, Carpaccio, Giorgione, Titian Tintoretto and Veronese

Ve·ne·to (vénetɔ) a region (area 9,858 sq. miles, pop. 4,355,049) of N.E. Italy in the Dolomites and the N. Italian plain Chief towns: Venice, Verona. Agriculture: (30% irrigated) cereals, sugar beets, fruit, vines, silk. Industries: sugar refining, oil refining, metallurgy, textiles. It formed part of Lombardy-Venetia (1815-66)

Ven·e·zue·la (venəzwéilə) a republic (area 352,143 sq. miles, pop. 17,993,000) in N. South America. Capital: Caracas. People: 70% mestizo, 20% European stock, small Indian, African and mulatto minorities. Language: Spanish Religion: Roman Catholic. The land is 3% arable, 16% pasture and 20% forest. In the West, separated by the Maracaibo basin (the country's great oil field) are the northernmost chains of the Andes, the Sierra de Perija on the Colombian border and the Sierra de Merida (to 16,000 ft) extended in the coast ranges. The lengthwise valley, which divides the latter (and in which Caracas lies), is the chief agricultural region. The lower Andean slopes and, progressively, the savanna lowlands (traditionally grazing land) of the Orinoco basin are also cultivated. The southeast is occupied by the largely unexplored Guiana highlands (rain forest), rising to 8,260 ft. Venezuela includes 72 islands in the Caribbean. Average temperatures (F.): Caracas 69°, coast and interior 80°. Rainfall: coast and coast ranges 20-40 ins, interior 40-80 ins (rainy season: Apr.-Dec.). Livestock: cattle, hogs. Agricultural products: coffee, corn, rice, cotton, cocoa, sugarcane, wheat, tobacco, beans, sisal, rubber, divi-divi, copaiba, vanilla, dairy products, potatoes, bananas Mineral resources: petroleum (second world producer), iron ore, coal, gold, natural gas, diamonds, manganese, phosphate, sulfur, nickel, salt, asbestos, copper. Manufactures and industries: petroleum products, steel, foodstuffs, textiles, cement, tires, clothing, footwear, lumber, leather, hydroelectricity, fishing. Exports: petroleum and petroleum products, iron ore, coffee, cocoa. Imports: chemicals, machinery, manufactured goods, vehicles, foodstuffs, metals. Chief ports: La Guaira (for Caracas), Maracaibo. Universities: Caracas (3), Merida, Maracaibo, Carabobo, Oriente. Monetary unit bolivar (100 centimos) HISTORY Columbus discovered the mouth of the Orinoco (1498), and Ojeda and Vespucci explored the coast (1499) Despite attacks by the native Carib Indians, Spanish settlements were made (1520s) Emperor Charles V leased the colony to a German merchant family until 1546 The coast formed part of the Spanish Main and was a center of piracy and smuggling (16th and 17th cc.). Venezuela was joined to the Spanish viceroyalty of New Granada (*COLOMBIA), revolted (1810) under Miranda and declared itself independent (July 5, 1811) Fighting continued until Bolivar incorporated Venezuela in Greater Colombia (1819). It became a separate state (1830) A boundary dispute with British Guiana (1895-6) provoked considerable tension between Britain and the U.S.A. Venezuela's political history has been punctuated by civil wars, revolts and military coups. The state was almost bankrupt in the late 19th c. but the exploitation of oil helped to restore solvency (early 20th c.) and the bolivar had become (late 1960s) South American [illegible] may be said to date from 1936, following the death (1935) of the patriarchal dictator Juan Vicente Gómez The military junta under Rómulo Betancourt (1945-7) was followed by [illegible] Rómulo Gallegos (1948) A military coup d'etat overthrew his government and installed the [illegible] (1952-8). In the elections of 1958, Betancourt, founder of the Democratic Action (AD) party, was [illegible] Venezuelan relations and American investments and he implemented moderate agrarian reform and industrial development. The elections of 1963 were won by his AD lieutenant Raul Leoni, who continued his programs. As a result of three fissions in the AD, the party lost the elections of 1968 to the Social Christian party (COPEI) under Rafael Caldera. Succeeding elections put Carlos Andres Perez (AD), Louis Herrera Campins (COPEI), and Jaime Lusinchi (AD) into the presidency

Venezuela, Gulf of a gulf in N.W. Venezuela, between the Guajira peninsula in Colombia and the Paraguana peninsula in Venezuela

Ven·e·zue·lan (venəzwéilən) **1.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Venezuela **2.** *adj.* of or relating to Venezuela

venge·ance (véndʒəns) *n.* damage or harm done to another in retaliation for damage or harm to oneself or an associate **with a vengeance** intensively, to a degree much greater than might be expected, *he has cleaned up the organization with a vengeance* [O.F.]

venge·ful (véndʒfəl) *adj.* disposed to acts of vengeance ‖ vindictive [fr. older *venge*, to avenge]

ve·nial (ví:njəl, ví:ni:əl) *adj.* pardonable, *a venial offense* ‖ (*Roman Catholicism*, of a sin) minor in gravity or committed heedlessly (cf MORTAL) **ve·nial·i·ty** (vi:njælìti:, vi:ni:ælìti:) *n.* [O.F. or fr. L. *venialis*]

Ven·ice (vénis) (*Ital.* Venezia) a port (pop. 360,300) in Veneto, Italy, built on islands (cut by over 100 canals and linked by some 400 bridges) in a lagoon of the Adriatic Industries (confined to the suburbs): oil refining, metallurgical and chemical industries, shipbuilding, glass and jewelry manufacture. The Grand Canal, lined with palaces (mainly 15th c.) and crossed by the Rialto bridge (1590), divides the city. The eastern, older part centers on San Marco Basilica (Byzantine, 11th c.) and the Doges' Palace (Gothic, 14th-15th cc.). There are Gothic, Renaissance and baroque churches, a university (1868), and museums (works of the Venetian School etc.). The town grew during the barbarian and Lombard invasions of Italy, and was united (697) under one leader, the doge. It became an independent republic, gained control of the Adriatic, and prospered under a merchant aristocracy. Venice used the Crusades to extend its trade through the Levant and into the Black Sea, defeating (1380) Genoa, its main commercial rival By the mid-15th c. it had conquered the Dalmatian coast, Euboea, Crete and Cyprus, as well as a wide area of N.E. Italy, but its prosperity suffered from Turkish competition (late 15th c.) in the eastern Mediterranean, and the discovery (end of the 16th c.) of the Cape route to India. Venice [illegible] (15th and 16th cc.) and music (17th and 18th cc.) After the Napoleonic Wars, Venice was placed (1815) under Austrian rule, which a revolution [illegible] Italy (1866) after the Seven Weeks' War

ven·i·punc·ture, ven·e·punc·ture (vi:nəpʌnk- [illegible] hollow needle into a vein, either to take a blood [illegible] PUNCTURE]

ven·i·son (vénis,n, véniz,n, *Br* vénzən) *n* the flesh of deer as food [A.F. and O.F.]

Venizelos [illegible] 1936), Greek politician, prime minister (1910-15, 1917-20, 1924, 1928-32) Born on the island of Crete, he worked for the union of Crete with [illegible] and became the Liberal party leader, then [illegible] (1912-13) he helped defeat the Turks and al- [illegible] Britain and France in the 1st world war and [illegible]

ven·om (vénəm) *n* the poisonous fluid secreted [illegible]

ven·om·ous (venəməs) *adj.* poisonous, containing venom ‖ malicious, spiteful ‹ having a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

bol of authority ‖ (*archit.*) the shaft of a column ‖ (*archit.*) an edge of tiling projecting over a gable ‖ (*horology*) the spindle of a watch balance ‖ (*Brit hist.*) the 12-mile area around the king's court delimited as subject to the Lord High Steward's jurisdiction **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **verg·ing** *past* and *past part.* **verged** (with 'on') to come near to being something specified, *this remark verges on libel* [O.F.]

Ver·gennes (və:ʒen), Charles Gravier, comte de (1717-87), French statesman. As foreign minister (1774-86) he supported the American colonies in their revolt against British rule

ver·ger (və:dʒə) *n.* a church official who directs the congregation to their seats in a church, and has the general care of the church's interior ‖ (*Br.*) a beadle employed to carry a verge before certain dignitaries [prob. fr A.F.]

Vergilian *VIRGILIAN

Ver·gil, Vir·gil (və:dʒil), Polydore (c. 1475-1555), English historian and humanist, born in Italy. Under the patronage of Henry VII he wrote 'Historiae Anglicae libri XXVI' (1534), a history of England based on a critical study of documents and much used by later writers

Vergil (Publius Vergilius Maro) *VIRGIL

Ver·gniaud (vernjou), Pierre Victurnien (1753-93), French revolutionist. He was a leader of the Girondists, and one of the greatest orators of the French Revolution

Ver·hae·ren (vereiren), Emile (1855-1916), Belgian lyric poet writing in French. He belonged to the Symbolist school

ver·i·fi·a·ble (vérifaiəb'l) *adj.* able to be verified

ver·i·fi·ca·tion (verifikéiʃən) *n.* a verifying or being verified [O.F. *verificacion*]

ver·i·fy (verifai) *pres. part.* **ver·i·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ver·i·fied** *v.t.* to confirm, or test, the truth or accuracy of ‖ to cause the truth of (something) to be perceived (usually in passive constructions) ‖ (*law*) to affirm, at the end of a pleading, the truth of (matters alleged in the pleading) ‖ (*law*) to substantiate by proofs [fr O.F. *verifier*]

ver·i·ly (vérili:) *adv.* (*archaic*) in truth

ver·i·si·mil·i·tude (verisimiliti:d, verisimiltju:d) *n.* the quality, in a work of the imagination, of seeming to be true, either by reference to the external world of reality or by reference solely to the artist's canons of truth for his imagined world ‖ an apparent truth [fr. L. *verisimilitudo*]

ve·ris·mo (veri:zmou) *n.* use of ordinary material in the arts in preference to classic or historic material, esp. in opera —**verist** *adj.* —**verist** *n.* —**veristic** *adj.*

Ver·ís·si·mo (veri:si:mɔ), Erico Lopes (1905-75), Brazilian novelist, author of 'Gato prêto em campo de neve' (1941) and 'O senhor embaixador' (1965)

ver·i·ta·ble (véritəb'l) *adj.* real, genuine, authentic (often loosely and merely as an intensive), *a veritable mountain of a man* **ver·i·ta·bly** *adv.* [fr. O.F. and A.F.]

ver·i·ty (vériti:) *pl.* **ver·i·ties** *n.* truth ‖ a basic truth of religion or ethics etc. [A.F. and O.F. *verite, veritet*]

ver·juice (və:dʒu:s) *n.* the sour juice extracted from unripe fruit (esp. grapes and crab apples), formerly used in cooking [O.F. *verjus*]

Ver·kho·yansk (və:rkoujánsk, *Russ.* verxʌjónsk) a mining town (pop. 10,000) in the Yakut A.S.S.R., U.S.S.R., in E. Siberia, reputed to have the lowest recorded temperature (-94°F.) in the northern hemisphere

ver·kramp·te (fɛərkrúmptə) *n.* (narrow-minded ones) member of right-wing faction of the Republic of South Africa's National Party

Ver·laine (verlen), Paul (1844-96), French poet. He is generally considered a Symbolist, but he was rather a lyric poet with an intensely refined musical and rhythmic sense. His poems are highly sophisticated, yet cultivate a simplicity akin to folk poetry. His verse attracted French composers, especially Fauré, and the combination of Verlaine's and Fauré's gifts is exquisite

ver·li·gtes (fɛərlixtəs) *n.* (derogatory) the liberal faction of the Republic of South Africa's National Party

Ver·meer (vərmíər) (Jan Vermeer van Delft, 1632-75), Dutch painter. Only 36 paintings are known. His favorite subjects are interiors and domestic scenes, where, often, the calm, silent figure of a woman is surrounded by a softly diffused light that echoes from surface to surface. Vermeer's subtle composition, his exceptional handling of light and his cool, delicate colors place him among the greatest of the

ver·meil (və:rmeil, və:rmal) *n.* silver gilt ‖ a transparent varnish used to give a luster to gilt [A.F. and O.F.]

thin threads or tubes of rolled and dried pasta used esp. to give substance to soups [Ital. = little worms]

ver·mi·cide (və:rmisaid) *n.* (*med.*) a chemical compound used for destroying intestinal worms [fr. L. *vermis*, worm + *caedere*, to kill]

ver·mic·u·lar (və:rmikjulər) *adj.* wormlike in appearance or movement ‖ marked with wavy lines like worm tracks ‖ caused by worms [fr. M.L. *vermicularis*]

ver·mic·u·late (və:rmikjulit) *adj.* decorated with coiling, wormlike patterns **ver·mic·u·lat·ed** *adj.* vermiculate [fr. L. *vermiculari* (*vermiculationis*)]

like that of a worm ‖ the state of being wormeaten ‖ decoration, e.g. in stonework, resembling a tight coiling pattern of worm tracks [fr. L. *vermiculatio* (*vermiculationis*)]

ver·mic·u·lite (və:rmikjulait) *n.* a silicate mineral of the mica family which expands greatly on heating and yields a lightweight product used as a heat and sound insulator and as a mulch in seedbeds [fr. L. *vermiculari*, to be wormy]

ver·mi·form (və:rmifɔrm) *adj.* in the shape of a worm [fr. M.L. *vermiformis*]

vermiform appendix *APPENDIX

ver·mi·fuge (və:rmifju:dʒ) **1.** *adj.* intended to eliminate intestinal worms **2.** *n.* a vermifuge medicine [F. or fr. Mod. L. *vermifugus*]

ver·mil·ion, ver·mil·lion (vərmiljən) **1.** *n.* mercuric sulfide, HgS, used as a pigment ‖ the brilliant red color produced by this pigment **2.** *adj* of this color [A.F. and O.F. *vermeillon*]

ver·min (və:rmin) *n.* (*collect.*) animals (e.g. rats), insects (e.g. lice) or certain birds (e.g. jays) harmful to crops, plants, human health or hygiene ‖ people thought of as resembling such creatures [A.F. and O.F. *vermin, vermine*]

ver·min·ous (və:rminəs) *adj.* infested with lice, rats, or other vermin ‖ of or consisting of vermin ‖ caused or carried by vermin [fr. L. *verminosus*]

Ver·mont (vərmɔnt) (*abbr* Vt.) a state (area 9,609 sq. miles, pop. 516,000) in the northeast U.S.A., in New England, crossed by the Green Mtns. Capital: Montpelier. Agriculture: maple sugar, dairy and poultry farming, hay and fodder crops. Resources: timber, asbestos, granite, marble. Industries: forest products, food processing, machinery and machine tools, tourism. State university (1791) at Burlington. Vermont was explored by the French (17th c.) and settled (18th c.) by the English. It declared itself an independent republic (1777) and became (1791) the 14th state of the U.S.A

ver·mouth (vərmú:θ) *n.* a liquor used chiefly as an appetizer. It is produced from a blend of white wine with aromatic herbs (French vermouth) and sometimes sweetening (Italian vermouth)

relating to the speech of a region or ethnic group (not one introduced from outside, not a dead language of learning) **2.** *n* the indigenous language or dialect of a region [fr. L. *vernaculus*]

ver·nal (və:rn'l) *adj.* belonging to, occurring in

NOX [fr. L. *vernalis*]

past and *past part.* **ver·nal·ized** *v.t.* to induce the premature flowering and fruiting of (a plant) by artificial treatment of the seed or bulb, e.g. by exposure to moisture at low temperature in darkness, so that the plant embryo completes part of its development independently of its rate of growth [VERNAL]

ment of leaves within a bud [fr. Mod. L. *vernatio*

Verne (və:rn, *F.* vern), Jules (1828-1905), 'Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea' (1870), and 'Around the World in 80 Days'

(1873), and anticipate many later inventions. He also wrote romances equally popular with children, e.g. 'Michael Strogoff' (1876)

Ver·net (verne), Claude Joseph (1714-89), French painter of seascapes and landscapes. His son Carle (1758-1835) painted horses and battles. Carle's son Horace (1789-1863) also painted battles, notably for Louis-Philippe

ver·ni·er (və:rniər) *n.* a small auxiliary scale made to slide along the main, fixed scale of an instrument to enable smaller intervals of the main scale to be measured ‖ a small auxiliary device used with a main device to obtain finer adjustment, e.g. a small-capacity variable condenser connected in parallel with a main condenser [after Pierre *Vernier* (1580–1637), F. mathematician]

vernier rocket (*aerospace*) an auxiliary rocket used for fine adjustments in speed or direc-

Ver·non (və:rnən), Edward (1684-1757), British admiral. Commanding an expedition against the Spanish West Indies colonists, he sacked (1739) Portobelo (Porto Bello). He was called 'Old Grog', from his wearing of grogram clothing. He diluted his seamen's rum ration to reduce drunkenness, and the drink came to be known as 'grog', from his nickname. Mt Vernon, George Washington's half brother's estate, is named after him

Ve·ro·na (vərounə) an agricultural market (pop. 118,600) in Veneto, Italy, on the Adige. Industries: food processing, fertilizers, paper. Roman amphitheater, Romanesque churches, Romanesque-Gothic cathedral (12th-16th cc.), Renaissance piazzas and palaces

Ver·o·nal (vérən'l) *n.* barbital [trademark fr G.]

Ve·ro·ne·se (verəneze) (Paolo Caghari, 1528-88), Italian painter of the Venetian school. Apart from frescoes, his masterpieces are huge and magnificent pageant paintings often treating religious subjects, e.g. 'The Marriage of Cana' (1563) and 'The Feast of Levi' (1573). Many of his paintings are crowded with graceful courtly figures, sumptuously dressed and dignified in gesture, and very often seen from a viewpoint low down which emphasizes their grandeur

Ve·ron·i·ca (vərɔnikə), St, a woman who, according to tradition, met Jesus on his way to Calvary and wiped the sweat and blood from his face with a piece of white linen. The imprint of his face was miraculously preserved on it. The act is commemorated in the devotions of the Stations of the Cross. Feast, July 12

veronica *n* a bullfighter's pass with the cape to swing the charging bull to the side of his body as he stands without moving his feet [Span.]

ve·ron·ique (veirounik) *adj.* of a dish garnished with grapes

Giovanni da (c. 1480–c. 1527), Italian explorer

sailed along the North American coast from North Carolina to Maine, penetrated the Hudson estuary, and reached Newfoundland

Ver·roc·chio (verɔkjo), Andrea del (1435-88), Florentine sculptor, painter and goldsmith. His most famous surviving work is the equestrian statue in bronze of Bartolommeo Colleoni at Venice

ver·ru·cose (veru kous) *adj.* covered with ver-

to a wart [fr. L. *verrucal*

Paris. The palace of Versailles, long the model of royal and princely magnificence throughout

residence, court, and seat of government, chiefly by Le Vau and Jules Mansart, in French classical style. In the park, laid out by Le Notre, are the Great Trianon (1687), and the Little

Nations and its penal treatment of Germany. Germany was forced to pay heavy reparations

mark and Japan. Danzig was to be a free city, the Saar was to be occupied by the French for 15 years and the Rhineland by the Allies for the same period. Germany renounced its overseas colonies, which were placed under League of Nations mandate. The U.S. Senate refused to ratify the treaty and many of its armament clauses remained a dead letter.

ver·sant (vər'sənt) *n.* (*geog.*) the slope of the side of a range of hills or mountains | the general [illegible]

ver·sa·tile (vər'sət'l, *Br.* vər'sətail) *adj.* possessing various skills || easily adapted to different activities | (*zool.*) capable of turning forward or backward or up and down || (*bot.*, of an anther) swinging freely [F. or fr. L. *versatilis*]

ver·sa·til·i·ty (vər'sətiliti:) *n.* the state or quality [illegible] [fr. *versatile*]

verse (vərs) *n.* poetry, esp. metrical poetry || a stanza of a poem || (in classical prosody) one metrical line || the solo part of a song having a chorus | a numbered section of a chapter in the Bible [O.E. *fers* fr. L.]

versed (vərst) *adj.* (with 'in') skilled or knowledgeable from study, experience etc., *a man versed in the arts of navigation* [fr. L. *versari* (*versatus*), to be experienced]

versed sine the remainder after subtracting the cosine of an angle from unity

ver·si·cle (və'rsik'l) *n.* a short verse, esp. as said or sung by the priest liturgically and followed by a response from the congregation [fr. L. *versiculus*]

ver·si·fi·ca·tion (vərsifikeiʃən) *n.* a versifying | metrical structure || a metrical version of something [fr. L. *versificatio* (*versificationis*)]

ver·si·fy (vərsifai) *pres. part.* **ver·si·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ver·si·fied** *v.t.* to turn into verse | *v.i.* to compose verses [O.F. *versifier*]

ver·sion (və:rʒən, və:rʃən) *n.* a passage or work translated from one language into another || an account or description of something from a particular point of view || one stage in the evolution of a developing form, *she preferred the first version of the portrait to the final one* | (*med.*) the manual turning of a fetus in the uterus [F. or fr. L. *versio* (*versionis*)]

ver·so (və:rsou) *pl.* **ver·sos** *n.* the lefthand page of a book or folded sheet | (*printing*) the back of a leaf (opp. RECTO) || the reverse side of a coin, medal etc. [fr. L. *verso* (*folio*), on the left (leaf)]

verst (vərst) *n.* a Russian measure of length equal to 3,500 feet (1,067 meters) [fr. Russ. *verst*]

ver·sus (və:rsəs) *prep.* (*law, sports, abbr.* v. or vs.) against, opposed to | as contrasted with, *town v. country* [L.]

ver·te·bra (və:rtəbrə) *pl.* **ver·te·brae** (və:rtəbri:), **ver·te·bras** *n.* one of the bony or cartilaginous segments composing the spinal column of a vertebrate, consisting of a cylindrical mass of bone with a dorsal arch arising from it enclosing the spinal cord. Vertebrae are jointed to each other, and in higher vertebrates bear various appendages by which the spinal column is strengthened and attached to muscles and other bones, e.g. ribs [L. = joint]

ver·te·bral (və:rtəbrəl) *adj.* of or referring to a vertebra, the vertebrae or the spinal column | having, or composed of, vertebrae [fr. M.L. or Mod. L. *vertebralis*]

ver·te·brate (və:rtəbrit, və:rtəbreit) **1.** *adj.* having a spinal column, furnished with a jointed backbone **2.** *n.* (*zool.*) a member of *Vertebrata*, a subphylum of animals including all those with a segmented spinal column, together with a few primitive forms in which the backbone is represented by a persistent notochord [fr. L. *vertebratus*, jointed]

[illegible] of or division into vertebrae or similar segments [VERTEBRA]

[illegible] vertexes, vertices [illegible] (*pl.* -tisi:z) *n.* the top, highest point | (*geom.*) the point opposite a base | (*geom.*) the meeting point of an axis and a curve | (*astron.*) the zenith | (*anat.*) the apex of the skull [L. = whirl, whirlpool]

ver·ti·cal (və:rtik'l) **1.** *adj.* having a direction in line with the earth's center, perpendicular to or at the highest point or zenith (*anat.*) of or at [illegible] tion combining every stage of the production and distribution of manufactured goods **2.** *n.* a perpendicular line, plane or circle [F. or fr. L.L. [illegible]

tically upwards or downwards from the horizon || a vertically opposite angle

vertical circle an azimuth circle

vertical grouping placement of children of ages 5–7 into a family-like group in which older children help teach the younger, e.g., in kibbutzim

ver·ti·cal·i·ty (və:rtikæliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being vertical

ver·ti·cal·ly (və:rtikli:) *adv.* in a vertical manner | straight up and down or straight overhead

vertically opposite angle (*math.*) either of the two opposed angles resulting from the intersection of two lines or planes

vertical thinking problem-solving technique involving overcoming obstacles in the path chosen, said to be characteristic of 'convergers.' *Cf* LATERAL THINKING

vertices alt. *pl.* of VERTEX

ver·ti·cil (və:rtis'l) *n.* (*bot.*) a set of similar parts, e.g. leaves or flowers, radiating from the same point on an axis, a whorl **ver·ti·cil·late** (və:rtisəlit, -leit, -leit) **ver·ti·cil·lat·ed** *adj.* **ver·ti·cil·lā·tion** *n* [fr. L. *verticillus*, a whorl]

ver·tig·i·nous (və:rtidʒinəs) *adj.* of or having vertigo | causing vertigo [fr. L. *vertiginosus*, someone suffering from giddiness]

ver·ti·go (və:rtigou) *n.* (*med.*) a sensation of whirling caused e.g. by heights, in which one tends to lose one's equilibrium. The sensation is also associated with certain diseases [L.]

ver·ti·port (və:rtəpɔrt) *n.* pad for takeoff and landing of VTOLs. *also* VTOL port. *Cf* STOL PORT

vertu 'VIRTU

ver·vain (və:rvein) *n.* a verbena, esp. the European *Verbena officinalis* [A.F. and O.F. *verveine*]

verve (və:rv) *n.* vivacity, liveliness, energy, esp. in conversation, works of imagination etc. [F.]

ver·vet (və:rvit) *n.* *Cercopithecus pygerythrus*, the S. and E. African guenon, a small monkey with black chin, hands and feet [F.]

Ver·woerd (fərvuərd), Hendrik Frensch (1901–66), South African statesman, Nationalist prime minister of South Africa (1958–66). He pursued a policy of apartheid. He was assassinated

Ve·ry (viəri:), Frank Washington (1852–1927), U.S. astronomer and physicist. He estimated the temperature of the moon's surface, studied the radiation of the firefly, showed that the white nebulae are galaxies, and verified the presence of oxygen and hydrogen in the atmosphere of Mars

ver·y (veri:) **1.** *comp* **ver·i·er** *superl* **ver·i·est** *adj.* same, precise, *the very man we want to see* || actual, *caught in the very act* | complete, absolute, *that's the very opposite of what I said* || (used as an intensive) even, *they tax the very air you breathe* **2.** *adv.* (used as an intensifier) absolutely, *that is the very same one* | in a high degree, extremely, *a very steep cliff* [A.F. *verrey, verai*, O.F. *verai, vrai*]

Ve·ry light (viəri:, veri:) a flare fired from a pistol as a signal [after Edward W. *Very* (1852–1[illegible]) U.S. naval officer]

Ve·sa·il·us (viseili·əs), Andreas (1514–64), Flemish anatomist who questioned the medical doctrines of Aristotle and Galen, which had held sway for centuries, and whose 'De humani corporis fabrica' (1543) formed the basis from which modern research was developed

Ve·sey (vi:zi:), Denmark (1767–1822), leader of a U.S. slave revolt (1822). Born in Africa, he purchased his freedom from a slave-ship captain (1800) with $600 won in a lottery. He plotted a slave uprising in Charleston, S.C. (1822), but was executed along with 34 other blacks when the plot was discovered

ves·i·cal (vesikəl) (*anat.*) a bladder **ves·i·cal** (vesəkəl) *adj.* [L.]

ves·i·cant (vesikənt) **1.** *adj.* producing or tending to produce blisters **2.** *n.* a drug etc. that produces blisters [fr. Mod. L. *vesicans* (*vesicantis*)]

ves·i·ca pis·cis (vesikəpisis, vesikəpiskis) *n.* an upright, pointed oval, often used in Christian art to surround a sacred figure

ves·i·cate [illegible] **ves·i·cat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ves·i·cat·ed** *v.t.* to raise a blister or blisters on | *v.i.* to become blistered [fr. Mod. L. *vesicare*]

ves·i·ca·to·ries *n.* a vesicant **2.** *adj.* vesicant [fr. M.L. or early Mod. L. *vesicatorius*]

ves·i·cle (vesik'l) *n.* (*bot.*) a globular swelling containing air || (*zool.*) a small globular or bladderlike air space in tissue || (*zool.*) a small cavity or sac, usually containing fluid || (*geol.*) a small cavity in a mineral or rock [fr. F. *vésicule* or L. *vesicula*]

ve·sic·u·lar (vəsikjulər) *adj.* covered with vesicles | resembling a vesicle in form or structure [fr. early Mod. L. *vesicularis*]

ve·sic·u·late (vəsikjuleit) *adj.* vesicular **ve·sic·u·lat·ed** *adj.* vesiculate [fr. Mod. L. *vesiculatus*]

Ves·pa·si·an (vespeiʒən, vespéiʒiːən) (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus, 9–79), Roman emperor (69–79). Commander in the war against the Jews, he was proclaimed emperor by his troops and overthrew Vitellius. He reestablished the economic and political stability of the empire after the civil wars of 68–9

Ves·per (vespər) the evening star (Venus)

ves·per·al (vespərəl) *n.* (*eccles.*) a book of prayers and music used at vespers || a covering for the white linen altar cloths when no service is being held [fr. L.L. *vesperalis*]

ves·pers (vespərz) *pl. n.* (*eccles.*) the sixth of the seven canonical hours, marked in a monastic community by an act of worship || a public act of worship at this hour, evensong || *SICILIAN VESPERS [O.F. *vespres*]

ves·per·tine (vespərtain) *adj.* of, occurring, or active in the evening, e.g. of the opening of a flower or the flying of an insect [fr. L. *vespertinus*]

ves·pi·ar·y (vespiːəriː) *pl.* **ves·pi·ar·ies** *n.* a nest of social wasps [irreg. fr. L. *vespa*, wasp, after 'apiary']

ves·pid (vespid) **1.** *n.* (*zool.*) a member of the insect family *Vespidae*, which includes wasps, hornets etc. **2.** *adj.* of these insects [fr. Mod. L. *Vespidae* fr. *vespa*, wasp]

ves·pine (vespain) *adj.* of or pertaining to a wasp or wasps [fr. L. *vespa*, wasp]

Ves·puc·ci (vespuːtʃiː), Amerigo (1454–1512), Italian navigator. He made two journeys to the New World, for Spain (1499–1500) and for Portugal (1501–2), exploring the northeast coast of South America. His account of these discoveries spread over Europe, and a German cartographer named the American continent after him

ves·sel (vés'l) *n.* a container for liquids || a boat or ship (excluding boats propelled by oars or poles and excluding small sailboats) || (*biol.*) a tube or canal through which a fluid can pass || (*bot.*) a continuous tube formed by the superposition of numerous specially adapted tracheids, that serves in water conduction [O.F.]

vest (vest) *v.t.* (usually of a priest) to clothe with a ceremonial garment || to grant authority, property, rights or privileges to (someone) || (with 'in') to put (a right or privilege) in the control of someone | *v.i.* to put on robes or vestments || (of a right etc.) to be vested [fr. O.F. *vestir*]

vest *n.* a man's short, close-fitting, sleeveless garment covering the chest and belly, worn over the trouser top and under the jacket || (*Br.*) an undershirt [fr. F. *veste*]

Ves·ta (vestə) (*Rom. mythol.*) goddess of the hearth, identified with the Greek Hestia. Her temple in Rome was served by six priestesses, the Vestal virgins, vowed to chastity

vested interest a personal interest or right to derive or share a benefit, protected by law, custom etc. | (*pl.*) persons who derive or stand to derive financial benefit or power from a situation, esp. who derive benefits which they are unwilling to forgo even if these benefits conflict with public welfare or social morality

ves·tib·u·lar (vestibjulər) *adj.* of or like a vestibule

ves·ti·bule (vestibjuːl) *n.* an enclosed space between the outer and inner door or doors of a building, through which one must pass in order to enter the building proper | (*Gk* and *Rom. hist.*) an enclosed or partially enclosed courtyard before the entrance of a house etc. || the partly enclosed porch of a church etc. | (*anat., zool.*) a cavity which forms an entrance to another cavity || the enclosed entrance to a railroad car on a passenger train or the covered passage between two cars [fr. L. *vestibulum*, [illegible]]

ves·tige (vestidʒ) *n.* faintly visible or otherwise discernible evidence of the former presence or existence of something which is no longer

present ‖ (usually in negative constructions) a very small amount, *not a vestige of truth in his statement* ‖ (*biol.*) a small degenerate or imperfectly developed structure, e.g. the vermiform appendix, which may have been complete and functional in some ancestor **ves·tig·i·al** (vestídʒi:əl) *adj.* [F. fr. L. *vestigium*, footprint, trace]

ves·ti·ture (véstitʃər) *n.* (*zool.*) a natural body covering, e.g. of feathers, hairs, scales etc [fr. M.L. *vestitura*]

vest·ment (véstmənt) *n.* (*eccles.*) a liturgical garment worn by a priest, deacon, acolyte etc during an act of worship ‖ a ceremonial robe [A.F. and O.F. *vestement*]

ves·try (véstri:) *pl.* **ves·tries** *n.* a sacristy, a room in a church used to contain the vestments and sacred vessels, the official records etc. The clergy and the choir robe and disrobe in it, and it serves as the official office of the parish ‖ (*Anglican* and *Episcopal Churches*) a body of church members which administers the secular affairs of the parish [prob. fr. A.F. *vestrie*, *vestrie*]

ves·try·man (véstri:mən) *pl.* **ves·try·men** (véstri:mən) *n.* a member of a vestry

ves·ture (véstʃər) *n.* (*archaic*) garments collectively ‖ (*law*) everything that grows on a piece of land except trees [A.F. and O.F.]

ve·su·vi·an·ite (vəsú:vi:ənait) *n.* a brown or green double silicate of aluminum and calcium, colored by traces of iron, first found in the ejections of Vesuvius

Ve·su·vi·us (vəsú:vi:əs) an active volcano (4,000 ft) 5 miles southeast of Naples, Italy. Its first known eruption (79 A.D.) destroyed the towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum at its foot

vet (vet) **1.** *n.* (*pop.*) a veterinarian **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **vet·ting** *past* and *past part.* **vet·ted** (*pop.*) to make a veterinary examination of or give treatment to (an animal) ‖ (*Br., pop.*) to examine and check, esp. for accuracy

vet. a veteran

vetch (vetʃ) *n.* a member of *Vicia*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a genus of scrambling annual or perennial plants, found in many parts of the world. Some species are cultivated as fodder plants [O.N.F. *veche*, *vecche*]

vetch·ling (vétʃliŋ) *n.* a member of *Lathyrus*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a genus of small plants closely allied to vetch

vet·er·an (vétərən, vétrən) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to long service or experience in some form of activity, esp. in soldiering **2.** *n.* (*abbr.* vet.) someone who has had long service or experience in some form of activity, esp. in soldiering. an ex-serviceman qualified to receive benefits according to status [fr. early Mod. F. or fr. L. *veteranus* fr. *vetus* (*veteris*), old]

Veterans Day an annual U.S. holiday held every Nov. 11th, originally (1919) celebrated as Armistice Day to commemorate the end of the 1st World war. President Dwight Eisenhower changed (1954) its name and dedicated it to the sacrifices made by all U.S. servicemen

Veterans of Foreign Wars (*abbr.* V.F.W.) a U.S. organization created (1899) at Columbus, Ohio, by veterans of the Spanish-American War, and chartered (1936) by Congress to promote the welfare of all veterans

vet·er·i·nar·i·an (vetərinéəri:ən, vetrinéəri:ən) *n.* (*Am.=Br.* veterinary surgeon) a person who practices veterinary medicine or surgery [fr. L. *veterinarius*]

vet·er·i·nar·y (vétəreri:, vétreri:) **1.** *adj.* of the science of treating and preventing diseases of animals, esp. of domestic animals **2.** *pl.* **vet·er·i·nar·ies** *n.* a veterinarian [fr. L. *veterinarius* fr. *veterinus*, of or pertaining to (draft) cattle]

veterinary surgeon (*Br.*) a veterinarian

vet·i·ver (vétivər) *n. Andropogon zizanioides*, cuscus [fr. F. *vétyver* fr. Tamil *vettiveru*]

ve·to (ví:tou) **1.** *n. pl.* **ve·toes** a right, vested by law in a person or constitutional body, to declare inoperative a decision made by others. the exercise of this right ‖ a veto message **2.** *v.t.* to refuse consent to by using the right of veto (*pop.*) to forbid flatly [L. = I forbid]

veto message a document in which the executive power sets out its reasons for not approving a proposed law

vex (veks) *v.t.* to annoy (someone) [O.F. *vexer*]

vex·a·tion (vekséiʃən) *n.* a vexing or being vexed ‖ something which annoys. one **vex·a·tious** *adj.* causing vexation ‖ (*law*) of actions) instituted without real grounds and meant to cause trouble or annoyance [O.F. or fr. L. *vexatio* (*vexationis*)]

vexed question a matter about which people have argued, or do argue, hotly

vex·il·lar·y (véksəleri:) **1.** *adj.* of a standard or ensign **2.** *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) one of a class of veteran soldiers ‖ a standard-bearer [fr. L. *vexillarius*, standard-bearer]

vex·il·late (véksəleit) *adj.* having a vexillum or vexilla

vex·il·lol·o·gy (veksilələdʒi:) *n.* the study of flags, their design and manufacture. **—vexillologic** *adj.* **—vexillological** *adj.* **—vexillologist** *n.*

vex·il·lum (veksíləm) *pl.* **vex·il·la** (veksílə) *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) a square flag carried by a Roman standard-bearer ‖ (*Rom. hist.*) a body of troops under one banner ‖ (*bot.*) the large upper petal of a papilionaceous flower ‖ the vane of a feather ‖ (*eccles.*) a linen or silk pennant or flag partly wound around a bishop's staff [L.]

Vé·ze·lay (veizəlei) a town (pop. 500) in Yonne, France, where St Bernard preached (1146) the 2nd Crusade. Romanesque-Gothic abbey (11th-12th cc.)

VFW-Fokker F-28 *n.* 85-seat passenger jet with range of 1,000 nautical mi

vi·a (váiə, ví:ə) *prep.* by way or means of, *he went to Rome via Paris* [L.]

vi·a·bil·i·ty (vaiəbíliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being viable [F. *viabilité*]

vi·a·ble (váiəb'l) *adj.* (of a fetus) able to maintain an independent life ‖ (of seeds etc.) capable of growth and development ‖ (of a state) economically, politically or socially able to be independent ‖ (of ideas, propositions, theories) sound, workable if translated into action [F. –able to live]

vi·a·duct (váiədʌkt) *n.* a bridge supported by many pillared arches, over which road or rail transport can pass [fr. L. *via*, a way (after 'aqueduct')]

vi·al (váiəl) *n.* a small cylindrical container of glass etc., used to contain liquids [M.E. *viole*, *vyole*]

vi·and (váiənd) *n.* (usually *pl.*, *rhet.*) food [A.F., O.F. *viande*]

vi·at·i·cum (vaiætikəm) *pl.* **vi·at·i·cums, vi·at·i·ca** (vaiætikə) *n.* (*eccles.*) the Eucharist administered to a dying person ‖ (*Rom. hist.*) provisions or money granted to an envoy about to make a journey [L. = traveling money]

Viau (vjou), Theophile de (1590-1626), French poet, author of the tragedy 'Pyrame et Thisbe' (1617) and of the scurrilous satire 'le Parnasse satyrique' (1622)

vibes or **vibrations** (vaibz) *n.* **1.** an aura or spirit emanating from a person or situation **2.** an instinctive sense of the nature of a person or a situation

vi·brac·u·lar (vaibrækjulər) *adj.* of or like a vibracula ‖ having vibracula

vi·brac·u·loid (vaibrækjuloid) *adj.* of or like a vibraculum or vibracula

vi·brac·u·lum (vaibrækjuləm) *pl.* **vi·brac·u·la** (vaibrækjulə) *n.* (*zool.*) one of the threads by which bryozoans lash the water so as to bring food within reach, or in order to defend themselves [Mod. L. fr. L. *vibrare*, to shake]

vi·bra·harp or **vi·bra·phone** (vaibrəhɑrp, vaibrəfoun) *n.* a percussion instrument containing electrically operated valves. **vibraharpist** *n.*

vi·bran·cy (váibrənsi:) *n.* the state or quality of being vibrant

vi·brant (váibrənt) *adj.* vibrating ‖ full of life and energy. (of sound) resonant [fr. L. *vibrans* (*vibrantis*) fr. *vibrare*, to vibrate]

vi·bra·phone (vaibrəfoun) *n.* a percussion instrument like a xylophone but having electrically operated resonators under the bars which give a vibrating effect

vi·brate (váibreit) *v.* with simple periodic motion. (of sounds) to seem to quiver. to respond sympathetically *v.t.* to cause to vibrate [fr. L. *vibrare* (*vibratus*), to brandish]

vi·brat·ed (váibreitid) *adj.* (*bot.*) (of a leaf) vibrate or be vibrated. of, like, or characterized by vibration **vi·bra·til·i·ty** (vaibrətíliti:) *n.* the

vi·bra·tion (vaibréiʃən) *n.* a vibrating or being

a violin ‖ a single instance of this [fr. L. *vibratio* (*vibrationis*)]

vi·bra·tive (váibrətiv) *adj.* vibratory

vi·bra·to (vibrátou) *n.* (*mus.*) an effect produced by rapid changes in the loudness of a single

vi·bra·tor (vaibreitər) *n.* a device which vibrates or causes vibration

vi·bra·to·ry (vaibrətɔri:, vaibrətouri:) *adj.* of, like, or consisting of vibration causing vibration ‖ vibrating or capable of vibrating. vibrant

vi·bris·sa (vaibrisə) *pl.* **vi·bris·sae** (vaibrisi:) *n.* (*zool.*) one of the stiff facial hairs in some mammals often serving as a tactile organ, esp. near the mouth, e.g. a cat's whisker ‖ one of the stiff feathers near the beak or around the eye of a bird ‖ one of a pair of bristles near the upper angles of the mouth cavity in some dipterans. a hair in the nostril [L. *vibrissae* pl. fr. *vibrare*, to vibrate]

vi·bro·graph (vaibrəgræf, váibrəgrɑf) *n.* an instrument used to measure and record vibrations

vi·bron·ic (vaibrɔnik) *adj.* of electronic vibrations

Vi·bro·sis (vaibrousis) *n.* trade name by Conoco for vibrators used to create seismic signals for geological exploration

vi·bur·num (vaibə rnəm) *n.* a member of *Viburnum*, fam. *Caprifoliaceae*, a genus of shrubs and small trees native to northern temperate and subtropical regions, including *V. lantana*, the wayfaring tree, and *V. opulus*, the guelder rose. Many species are cultivated for their ornamental white or pink flowers [L. = the wayfaring tree]

vic·ar (vikər) *n.* (*Br.*) the priest in charge of a parish in which formerly all or the greater part of the tithes were paid to another recipient and the vicar received a stipend (cf. RECTOR) (*Roman Catholicism*) a priest acting as the representative of another ‖ (*Episcopal Church*) a priest in charge of a church dependent on a larger church ‖ a representative, *the pope is called 'the Vicar of Christ'* [A.F. *vicare*, *vicaire* fr. L.]

vic·ar·age (vikəridʒ) *n.* the residence of a vicar

vicar apostolic vicars apostolic (*Roman Catholicism*) a titular bishop acting as the papal delegate in administering a missionary area

vic·ar-gen·er·al (vikərdʒenərəl) *pl.* **vic·ars-gen·er·al** (*Church of England*) a lay legal official assisting a bishop or archbishop. a representative of a bishop in matters of jurisdiction in a diocese

vi·car·i·al (vaikɛəri:əl, vikɛəri:əl) *adj.* of or pertaining to a vicar or to his office. delegated [fr. L. *vicarius*]

vi·car·i·ous (vaikɛəri:əs, vikɛəri:əs) *adj.* acting, or done, on behalf of someone else or in his place. *vicarious suffering.* of someone else's experiences which one shares imaginatively. *vicarious pleasure.* (*physiol.*) of the performing by one organ of the function normally per-

vice (vais) *n.* a habitual disposition to choose evil ‖ an evil practice. (in animals) a fault, e.g. (in a horse) tossing back the head [A.F., O.F.]

vice- (vais) *prefix* someone acting in the place of

vice admiral a naval officer ranking above a rear admiral and below an admiral. **vice admiralty**

vice-chan·cel·lor *n.* the assistant to a chancellor, esp. the administrative head of a university, acting for the chancellor. **vice-chan·cel·lor·ship** *n.*

vice-con·sul (vaiskɔnsəl) *n.* a consular repre-

consul. an assistant to a consul general

rent

triennium period of 20 years

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) a, cat; ai, fine; au, cow; ei, snake; (e) e, hen; i, sheep; (o) o, ox; au, cow; ou, goat; u, poor, ɔ, royal; (u) ʌ, duck; u, full; u, goose; ə, bacillus; ju, cube; dʒ, savage; ŋ, orangutang; j, yak; ʃ, fish; tʃ, fetch; l, rabble.

Vi·cen·te (vi:sentɪ), Gil (c. 1465-1536), Portuguese dramatist. His 44 plays, some of which are written in Portuguese and some in Spanish, include religious dramas ('Trilogia de las Barcas') and comedies ('Don Duardos'). He was also [illegible]

Vi·cen·za (vi:tʃéntsə) a city (pop. 117,571) in Veneto, Italy. Gothic cathedral (13th c.), many buildings designed by Palladio, notably the Teatro Olimpico (1580-5)

vice-pres·i·den·cy (vaisprézidənsi:) *n.* the office or term of office of a vicepresident

vice-pres·i·dent (vaisprézidənt) *n.* someone empowered to act for, or in the absence of, a president ‖ someone serving as a president's assistant, e.g. in a corporation **vice-pres·i·den·tial** *adj.*

vice-re·gal (vaisri:g'l) *adj.* pertaining to a viceroy

vice-re·gent (vaisri:dʒənt) *n.* the assistant or deputy of a regent

vice-roy (vaisrɔi) *n.* a man appointed by a sovereign to rule in his stead over one of his dominions ‖ *Limenitis archippus*, a red and black American butterfly [F. *viceroi*]

vi·ce ver·sa (vaisivə:rsə, váisvə:rsə) *adv.* similarly when the terms are reversed, *green enhances yellow and vice versa* [L.]

Vi·chy (vi:ʃi:) a spa (pop. 32,117) in Allier, central France. It was the seat of Pétain's government of France (1940-4)

vic·i·nage (vísinidʒ) *n.* (*rhet.*) a neighboring area, vicinity [fr. O.F. *visenage, voisinage*]

vic·i·nal (vísin'l) *adj.* (*rhet.*) of a locality, local, *a vicinal road* ‖ (*crystall.*) of a subordinate facet [fr. L. *vicinalis*]

vi·cin·i·ty (visíniti:) *pl.* **vi·cin·i·ties** *n* the immediate neighborhood **in the vicinity of** close to, *accidents in the vicinity of 10,000 a year* [fr. L. *vicinitas* fr. *vicinus*, neighbor]

vi·cious (víʃəs) *adj.* characterized by vice ‖ [illegible] seeking to injure, *a vicious kick* ‖ (esp. of a horse) having a vice or vices ‖ spiteful, vindictive ‖ faulty, not valid, *a vicious argument* [A.F. or fr. L. *vitiosus* fr. *vitium*, vice]

vicious circle a course of action in which the result achieved defeats the purpose of the act, e.g. making a wage demand because of the cost of living when to secure the demand raises the cost of living, a combination of problems or disorders which aggravate one another, *a vicious circle of poverty-ignorance-poverty* ‖ (*logic*) a faulty reasoning which consists of drawing a conclusion from a proposition which itself assumes the conclusion ‖ (*economics*) in currency markets, events leading to the decline in the value of a currency

vi·cis·si·tude (visísitu:d, visisitju:d) *n.* (esp. *pl.*) a change in fortune or in a situation, esp for the worse **vi·cis·si·tu·di·nous** *adj.* [O.F. and F. or fr. L. *vicissitudo*]

Vick·er·y (vikəri:), Howard Leroy (1892-1946), U.S. admiral. During the 2nd world war he directed a shipbuilding program which produced over 5,500 oceangoing ships, greatly contributing to the Allied victory

Vicks·burg Campaign (viksbə:rg) a Civil War campaign (1862-3) launched by U.S. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant to gain control of the section of the Mississippi River, between Port Hudson, La., and Vicksburg, Miss., still held by the Confederates. After an initial failure, Grant captured many Confederate-held towns, including Vicksburg after a six months' siege. The Union subsequently held full control of the Mississippi River

V[illegible] [illegible] philosopher and historian. He was the first to write history in terms of the rise and fall of human societies and to make use of myths, legends, poetry and the study of linguistics as historical evidence. His philosophical work [illegible]

[illegible] suffer by a cause which is stated or implied, *a victim of circumstances* (*hist.*) a living creature offered up as a sacrifice ‖ someone who is cheated or made a dupe **vic·tim·i·za·tion** *n* **vic·tim·ize** *pres. part.* **vic·tim·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **vic·tim·ized** *v.t.* to cause to be a victim

vic·tim·less crime (viktimləs) an illegal act that hurts no one but the person who commits it, e.g. drug taking

vic·tim·ol·ogy (viktəmɔlədʒi:) *n.* the study of victims of crimes and their behavior, esp. that leading to their becoming victims —**victimologist** *n.*

vic·tor (viktər) *n.* the winner of a contest [A.F. or L. fr. *vincere* (*victus*), to overcome]

Vic·tor Em·man·u·el I (víktərimænju:əl) (*Ital.* Vittorio Emanuele) (1759-1824), king of Sardinia (1802-21). A reactionary, he abdicated (1821) rather than accede to demands for a constitution

Victor Emmanuel II (1820-78), last king of Sardinia (1849-61) and first king of Italy (1861-78), son of Charles Albert. With the aid of Cavour, he carried out many liberal reforms, and obtained French support in driving the Austrians from northern Italy (1859)

Victor Emmanuel III (1869-1947), king of Italy (1900-46). After the defeat and death of Mussolini, with whose policies he had concurred, he was forced to abdicate (1946). Italy became a republic one month later

Vic·to·ri·a (viktɔ́ri:ə, viktóuri:ə) (1819-1901), queen of Great Britain (1837-1901) and empress of India (1876-1901), niece of William IV. Her accession marked the end of the connection between the British and Hanoverian thrones. Victoria took an active interest in the policy of her ministers, and was soundly advised and supported by her husband, Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. Her relations with Melbourne, Peel and Disraeli were excellent but she was not on good terms with Palmerston and Gladstone. Her conscientious approach to her duties did much to raise the reputation of the monarchy. Her long retirement after Albert's death was unpopular, but the diamond jubilee of her reign was celebrated (1897) with universal enthusiasm. Victoria's reign saw the rapid industrialization of Britain, and a vast growth of national wealth, reflected in the imperialism of the late 19th c.

Vic·to·ria (vi:ktɔ́rju), Manuel Félix Fernández (called Guadelupe, 1786-1843), Mexican soldier, politician, and the first federalist president of Mexico (1824-9), following the overthrow of Iturbide. He introduced (1824) the first liberal constitution

Vic·to·ri·a (viktɔ́ri:ə, viktóuri:ə) a state (area 87,884 sq. miles, pop. 3,907,900) at the southeast tip of Australia. Capital: Melbourne. The Great Dividing Range occupies the east and center. The northwest is semiarid. Agriculture: wheat, oats, barley, hay, potatoes, fruit and vines, sheep and cattle farming, dairying. Resources: timber, lignite, antimony, silver, tin, hydroelectric power. Industries: food processing, agricultural machinery, textiles, chemicals, iron and steel. University of Melbourne (1853), Monash University (1958), Latrobe University (1967)

Victoria the capital (pop. 64,379) of British Columbia, Canada, a port on S.E. Vancouver I.: fishing, tourism. University (1961)

Victoria HONG KONG

Victoria a lake (area 26,828 sq. miles, altitude 3,720 ft) in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Its outlet is the White Nile. It was discovered (1858) by Speke, and explored (1875) by Stanley

Vic·to·ri·a (viktɔri:ə, viktouri:ə, vi:ktɔri:u), Tomas Luis de (Tommasso Ludovico da Vittoria, c. 1540-1611), Spanish composer. He was a contemporary of Palestrina, and worked in Rome for much of his life. He was a master of polyphonic church music (masses, motets, psalms, hymns)

vic·to·ri·a (viktɔri:ə, viktouri:ə) *n.* (*hist.*) a four-wheeled horse-drawn carriage, with a low seat for two persons, a raised seat for the driver, and a folding top ‖ *Victoria regia*, the royal or giant water lily of the Amazon [after Queen VICTORIA]

Victoria Cross (*abbr* V.C.) the highest British award for valor, instituted (1856) by Queen Victoria during the Crimean War

Victoria Falls a waterfall (5,580 ft wide, 350-400 ft high), broken by islands into four parts, in the Zambezi on the Zimbabwe-Zambia border. hydroelectricity. The falls were discovered by Livingstone (1855)

Victoria Island an island (area 82,000 sq. miles, pop. about 612, Eskimos) in the Arctic Ocean, forming part of the Northwest Territories of Canada

Vic·to·ri·an (viktɔri:ən, viktouri:ən) **1.** *n.* someone living during, or born in, the reign of Queen Victoria (1837–1901) **2.** *adj.* characteristic of, or pertaining to, the British way of life during the reign of Queen Victoria ‖ having stiff or prim habits of thought and manner **vic·tó·ri·an·ism** *n.*

Vic·tor·i·an·a (viktɔri:ánə) *n.* **1.** artifacts of the Victorian era **2.** a collection of such artifacts

Victoria Ny·an·za (naiǽnzə) the former name of Lake Victoria

Vic·to·ri·o (viktóuri:ou) (1825-80), American Apache Indian chief and military leader. After leading sporadic raids during the 1870s, he broke out of the San Carlos reservation (1879) and led the Warm Springs Apache to the Black Mountains, where he held off U.S. and Mexican troops for 15 months by using strategically placed encampments to limit the enemy attackers to a number comparable to his own 35 to 50 warriors. Surprised by the Mexicans at Tres Castillos, on the Plains of Chihuahua, he fought until his ammunition gave out, then killed himself

vic·to·ri·ous (viktɔ́ri:əs, viktóuri:əs) *adj.* having won a victory ‖ of or pertaining to victory [A.F. or fr. L. *victoriosus*]

vic·to·ry (viktəri:) *pl.* **vic·to·ries** *n.* the winning of a contest, esp. final success in battle or war ‖ a military engagement fought and won ‖ a contest won [A.F. and O.F. *victorie*]

vict·ual (vít'l) *n.* (*pl.*, *old-fash.*) food and, more rarely, other provisions [A.F. and O.F. *vitaile, vitaille*]

victual *pres. part.* **vict·ual·ing,** esp. *Br.* **vict·ual·ling** *past* and *past part.* **vict·ualed,** esp. *Br.*, **vict·ualled** *v.t.* to provision (e.g. a ship) ‖ *v.i.* to take on provisions [fr. A.F. and O.F. *vitailler*]

vict·ual·er, vict·ual·er (vít'lər) *n.* (*Br.*) a publican holding a license to sell food and alcoholic drinks on his premises ‖ a provisioning ship ‖ (*hist.*) a person who provisioned an army or navy [A.F. and O.F. *vitailler, vitaillier*]

vi·cu·ña, vi·cu·gna (viku:nə, vikjú:nə, viku:njə) *n. Lama vicugna*, a mammal of the Andes related to the llama and alpaca, but smaller. Its coat produces very soft, highly valued wool ‖ this wool ‖ a cloth woven from this wool [Span. fr. Quechuan]

Vi·dal (vidál), Gore (1925-), U.S. author, known for his cynical humor and literary eclecticism. His first 3 novels, 'Williwaw' (1946), 'The City and the Pillar' (1948) and 'The Judgment of Paris' (1952), were critical successes, but he gained wider fame with his Hollywood spoof 'Myra Breckinridge' (1968) and with such later works as 'Burr' (1973), '1876' (1976), 'Creation' (1981) and 'Lincoln' (1984). He also wrote 2 successful plays, 'Visit to a Small Planet' (1957) and 'The Best Man' (1960; film, 1964), and published collections of literary and political essays including 'The Second American Revolution' (1982)

vi·dar·a·bine ($C_5H_5N_5$) (vaidárəbi:n) *n.* (*pharm.*) an antiviral ointment used to treat inflammation of the cornea and the conjunctiva; marketed as Vira-A. *also* adenine, arabinoside

vi·de (váidi:) *v. imper.* (*abbr.* v.) see (directing a reader to some other page or passage in a book etc.) [L. imper. sing. of *videre*, to see]

vi·de·li·cet (videlíset) *adv.* (*abbr.* viz.) that is to say, namely [L. fr. *videre licet*, it is permitted to see]

vid·e·o (vídi:ou) **1.** *n.* the visual element of television (cf. AUDIO) ‖ television **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to television

video cassette or **video cartridge** a videotape encased in a cartridge that can be played on a video cassette recorder

video cassette recorder device for recording a television program from a television set for later playback. *abbr.* VCR

vid·e·o·disc (vídi:oudisk) *n.* a plastic disc containing a television recording

vid·e·o·ize (vídi:ouaiz) *v.* to adapt for television

vid·e·o·phone or **vid·e·o·tel·e·phone** (vídi:oufoun) *n.* a telephone that transmits a view of the speaker. *also* viewphone. *Cf* PICTUREPHONE

vid·e·o·play·er (vídi:oupleiər) *n.* a device attached to a television set, that can record and replay a television program

video tape a magnetic tape used to record a television program or part of a program to be broadcast at a later time

vid·e·o·tex [illegible] system of information retrieval through home television sets

vid·i·con (vídikɔn) *n.* (*electr.*) camera tube ca-

pable of receiving photoconduction that is scanned by electron-beam read-out

vie (vai) *pres. part.* **vy·ing** *past* and *past part* **vied** *v.i.* to compete; *they vied for first place* [apheticized from O.F. *envier*, to invite]

Vied·ma, Lake (vjedmə) a lake (53 miles long) north of Lake Argentino in central Argentina

Vi·en·na (viːenə) (*G.* Wien) the capital (pop. 1,515,666) and economic center of Austria, on a branch of the Danube, constituting a province (area 250 sq. miles). Industries: machinery, metalworking, food processing, textiles, light manufactures. The ancient and medieval [illegible] now circled by the 'Ring' boulevard, remains the center of the city. The principal monuments, apart from the Gothic cathedral (14th c.), are of the 18th and 19th cc. Examples of Viennese baroque architecture include the Belvedere and Schonbrunn palaces, the winter palace and Karlskirche. Main cultural institutions: opera (Staatsoper, 1861), theater (Burgtheater), university (1365), national library, museums (celebrated Renaissance and baroque collections). A Celtic settlement and Roman garrison town, it became [illegible] the Hapsburgs. It withstood sieges by the Turks in 1529 and 1683. At the end of the Napoleonic Wars it was the political center of Europe and was a flourishing cultural center (18th-19th cc.)

Vienna, Congress of the conference (1814-15) of European powers at the end of the Napoleonic Wars. Statesmen present included Metternich, Castlereagh and Talleyrand. By the Treaty of Vienna (June 8, 1815), Austria lost Belgium to Holland, but gained interests in Italy. Prussia gained territory notably along the Rhine. Russia gained Finland from Sweden, and much of Poland. Denmark lost Norway to Sweden. Great Britain gained many colonies, notably Cape Colony, Heligoland and Malta. The German Confederation was set up. France, by the Second Treaty of Paris (Nov. 20, 1815), was deprived of her imperial conquests, and made to pay a war indemnity

Vienne (vjen) a department (area 2,711 sq. miles, pop. 357,400) in W. central France (cf. POITOU, *TOURAINE). Chief town: Poitiers

Vienne, Council of an ecumenical council (1311-12) at which the Knights Templars were suppressed at the instigation of Philippe IV of France

Vienne (Haute-) *HAUTE-VIENNE

Vi·en·nese (viːənizː, viːəniːzː) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Vienna **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Vienna

Vien·tiane (vjəntján) the administrative capital (pop. 176,637) and commercial center of Laos, a port on the Mekong River (cf. LUANG PRABANG)

Vie·ques (vjékes) (or Crab Island) a fertile island and municipality (area 51 sq. miles, pop. 7,000), ten miles east of Puerto Rico. The U.S. Navy leases the east half of the island from Puerto Rico

Vier·wald·stat·ter See [illegible] (cf. LUCERNE)

Vi·et·cong (viːetkɔ́ŋ, vjetkɔ́ŋ, viːetkɒŋ) **1.** *n.* the name given by their adversaries to the National Liberation Front, the Communist-led political and military organization operating against the U.S.-supported South Vietnamese government || a member of this organization **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to this organization [short for Vietnamese *Viet Nam Cong San*] ese Communist]

Vi·et·minh (vjetmín, viːetmin, viːetmin) *HO CHIMINH

Vi·et·nam·ese (vjetnəmiːz, viːetnəmiːz, vjetnamíːs, viːetnəmíːs) *pl.* **Vi·et·nam·ese** **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Vietnam or pertaining to the language of Vietnam **2.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Vietnam || the language of Vietnam

Vietnam, Socialist Republic of S.E. Asia, bordered by the South China Sea (S), Gulf of Tonkin (E), People's Republic of China (N), Laos (W), and Cambodia (SW). Area 127,242 sq. miles, pop. 55,503,000. Capital: Hanoi. People: Vietnamese, highland tribes, some Chinese. Language: [illegible] ity languages. Religion: mainly Buddhist and Taoist, with animist minorities. Mountains mainly wooded and cut by deep river valleys, cover most of the country. Highest peak: Fan Si Pan (11,191 ft). The coast is largely muddy. Average temperatures (F.) in Hanoi: (Jan.) 63°, (June) 80°. Rainfall: 70-100 ins. Agricultural products: rice, sugarcane, rubber, peanuts, copra, corn, cotton, tea, vegetables, coffee, tobacco, castor oil, shellac, silk, fruit. Minerals: coal, apatite, gold, phosphates, salt, tin, chromite, iron, zinc, tungsten, antimony, manganese. Industries: steel, building materials, textiles, hydroelectricity, fishing, food processing and brewing, paper. Exports: minerals, rice, rubber, salt, tea, cinnamon, bamboo, hardwoods, manufactures, foodstuffs. Ports: Haiphong, Da Nang, Ho Chi Minh City. Univer[illegible]

[illegible] 1,000 years, Vietnam achieved independence 939 A.D. The conflict between the Vietnamese monarchy and Catholic missionaries from Eu[illegible] region (1858-83). It was administered first as Annam, Chochin-China, and Tonkin, and later (after 1887) as part of French Indochina. After the Japanese occupation (1940-5), Vietnamese nationalists declared the country an independent republic (1945). Despite war (1946-54) the French were unable to regain control and ended with French defeat at Dien Bien Phu (1954). A Geneva conference (1954) divided the country at the 17th parallel into North and South Vietnam. Under the presidency of Ho Chi Minh, guerrilla troops from North Vietnam began in 1958 to invade South Vietnam and fierce fight[illegible] The U.S.A. steadily increased its military commitment in South Vietnam to a high (July 1969) of 550,000. Yet North Vietnam's Tet offensive (Feb. 1968), though costly to the North, disabused the American people of the hope of a military solution to the conflict. Discouraged by the growing anti-war movement at home, Johnson decided (Apr. 1968) not to seek reelection. Richard Nixon's electoral promise to end the war was based on three premises: success in the peace negotiations in Paris initiated by Johnson; success in the 'Vietnamization' program of steadily turning the military operations over to the South Vietnamese themselves, and a de-escalation of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong operations in South Vietnam. On Apr. 30, 1970, President Nixon announced an attack on the North's sanctuaries and arms stockpiles in Cambodia, by U.S. and South Vietnamese forces. The invasion was limited to 21.7 miles and U.S. forces were withdrawn by July 1, 1970. South Vietnamese forces remained in Cambodia and retained the support of U.S. air power. A new North Vietnamese offensive was launched (1972) in South Vietnam. U.S. troops were finally withdrawn in 1973 and two years later the South Vietnam government, under Nguyen Van Thieu, collapsed. The country was officially reunited on July 2, 1976, and has since developed closer ties with the Soviet Union, joining COMECON in 1978. Also in 1978, Vietnam invaded neighboring Cambodia (Kampuchea), managing the 1979 overthrow of the ruling regime and establishing a pro-Vietnamese government in its place. A guerrilla war continued between the two forces, however. China, allied with Cambodia, briefly invaded

[illegible] war inhibiting similar overt foreign involvement by U.S.

[illegible] one is, *a truck blocked the view*; a wide spread of country as seen from a commanding position, *fine views to north and west*; a painting or photograph of a scene; visual inspection, *they asked for a view of the house and grounds*, esp. an inspection by a jury of the scene of a crime; range of vision, *she disappeared from view*; a mental survey, *a critical view of postwar literature*

[illegible] view displayed for public inspection **to have in view** to have as a possible option, opportunity, [illegible] *to view the house*, to regard attentively; to consider, take up a mental attitude towards, *he*

view·find·er (vjuːfaindər) *n.* (*photog.*) a camera attachment which shows in miniature the field of view

view·phone (vjúːfoun) *n.* videophone

view·point (vjúːpɔint) *n.* a point of view

vig·il (vidʒəl) *n.* the act of remaining awake at night, esp. in order to keep watch, or to pray; the period of such wakefulness; (*eccles.*) the eve of a festival, esp. when observed as a fast; (*pl.*) evening prayers [A.F. and O.F. *vigile*]

[illegible] on the alert, esp. in order to guard against pos[illegible]

vigilance committee a group of citizens who agree voluntarily to watch for any infringe[illegible] esp. with a view to taking the law into their own hands where the law appears to be ineffective. Such groups were formed in U.S. frontier communities, esp. mining towns, to maintain law and order until a regularly constituted gov[illegible]

vig·i·lant (vidʒələnt) *adj.* of someone who is tirelessly on the alert [F. or fr. L. *vigilans* (*vigilan-*[illegible]

vig·i·lan·te (vidʒəlæntiː) *n.* a member of a vigilance committee [Span.]

vig·in·til·lion (vaidʒintiljən) *n.* *NUMBER TABLE [fr. L. *viginti*, twenty + MILLION]

vi·gnette (vinjet) **1.** *n.* a portrait (engraving, photograph etc.) of head and shoulders which shades off into the background; an ornament, esp. of vine leaves and tendrils to decorate a chapter head or chapter end of a book or the title page or half title; a flourish around a capital letter in a manuscript or on a title page; a brief but clear verbal description, esp. of a person **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **vi·gnet·ting** *past* and *past part.* **vi·gnet·ted** to make a vignette portrait of

Vi·gno·la (viːnjóla), Giacomo Barozzi da (1507-[illegible] churches and palaces, esp. in Rome, and is [illegible]

Vi·gny (viːnjiː), Alfred de (1797-1863), French poet. His romanticism was of a stoical and elevated sort which sets larger-than-life figures face-to-face with an impressive destiny. Besides lyric poetry ('Poemes antiques et modernes', 1826 and 'les Destinees', 1864) he wrote novels, including 'Cinq-Mars' (1826) and dramas, in[illegible]

Vi·go (viːgou) a port (pop. 230,611) in Galicia, Spain; sardine fishing, canning

vig·or *Br.* **vig·our** (vigərː) physical or intellectual power; vitality, strength **in vigor** (*law*) in [illegible]

vig·or·ous (vigərəs) *adj.* of, having, calling for [illegible]

vigour *VIGOR

Vi·ja·ya·wa·da (vidʒəjəwədə) (formerly Bezwada) a rail center (pop. 317,258) in Andhra Pradesh, India, on the Kistna; headquarters of the Kistna canal system. Industries: steel, chemicals. Hindu and Buddhist shrines

vi·king (vaikiŋ) *n.* (*hist.*) one of the Scandinavian coasts of Europe, the British Isles, Iceland and Greenland. One group, the Varangians, pil[illegible] Paris (845 and 856) and giving their name of [illegible] gland (9th and 10th cc.), where they were [illegible] up a vast empire under Cnut. Other vikings, under such leaders as Eric the Red and Leif [illegible] (O.N. *vikingr*; perh. fr. O.N. *vik*, creek, inlet)

[illegible] aircraft carriers

Viking 1 *n.* U.S. rocket to Mars, touched down July 20, 1976

matically to prevent currency devaluation, e.g., increase in interest rates, price stabilization, import restriction. *Cf.* VICIOUS CYCLE

vir·tu, ver·tu (vərtu:) *n.* a liking for, or knowledge of, curios, antiques etc. curios, antiques

vir·tu·al (və:rtʃu:əl) *adj.* being something specified in essence or effect though not in name [fr. M.L. *virtualis*]

virtual image an image formed of virtual foci

vir·tu·al·ly (və:rtʃu.əli:) *adv.* almost entirely

vir·tue (və:rtʃu:) *n.* a quality held to be of great moral value (*CARDINAL VIRTUES, *THEOLOGICAL VIRTUES*) || moral excellence, goodness, female chastity || (of a remedy) power to do good

virtue of on the strength or authority of, *he was able to do it by virtue of his office* [A.F., O.F.

vir·tu·os·i·ty (və:rtʃu.ɒsiti:) *n.* great technical ability in a fine art, esp. in the playing of a musical instrument

vir·tu·o·so (və:rtʃu.ôusou) *pl.* **vir·tu·o·sos, vir·tu·o·si** (və:rtʃu:ousi:) *n.* someone very highly skilled in the technique of a fine art, esp. in the playing of a musical instrument [Ital. =skilled,

vir·tu·ous (və:rtʃu:əs) *adj.* showing or having moral virtue, chaste [A.F. and O.F. *vertuous*]

vir·u·lence (virulans, virjulans) *n.* the quality of being virulent **vir·u·len·cy** *n.* virulence [fr. L.

vir·u·lent (virulənt, virjulənt) *adj.* (of a disease) characterized by severity, rapidity of course and malignancy || (of a microorganism) extremely toxic or poisonous || malignant, bitterly hostile, *virulent enmity* [fr. L. *virulentus*, poi-

vi·rus (vairəs) *pl.* **vi·rus·es** *n.* a submicroscopic entity consisting principally of nucleoprotein and able to pass through bacteria-retaining filters. Viruses have many characteristics of living organisms (e.g. they are capable of growth and multiplication in living cells) and are recognized by their toxic or pathogenic effects in plants and animal cells (e.g. they are the agents which cause mumps, rabies or mosaic) [L.=a slimy liquid]

vi·sa (vi:zə) **1.** *n.* an official endorsement of a passport denoting that the owner has permission either to enter or cross a particular country **2.** *v.t.* to endorse (a passport) in this way [F.]

vis·age (vizidʒ) *n.* (*rhet.*) the face [A.F. and O.F.]

vis·a·giste (vi:zu:ʒi:st) *n.* a makeup artist

Vi·sa·kha·pat·nam (visukəpatnəm) (formerly Vizagapatam) a port (pop. 352,504) in N. Andhra Pradesh, India: shipbuilding

vis·a·vis (vi:zəvi:) **1.** *adv.* face to face, *they talked vis a-vis* **2.** *n.* the person facing one **3.** *prep.* as compared with || with respect to || facing [F.]

in the Philippines: Panay, Samar, Leyte, Negros, Bohol, Masbate, and about 480 adjacent smaller islands

viscacha *VIZCACHA

tines etc. which occupy the trunk [L. inner organs]

vis·cer·al (visərəl) *adj.* of, like, or felt in the viscera [fr. M.L. *visceralis*]

vis·cid (visid) *adj.* viscous (of leaves) covered with a sticky substance **vis·cid·i·ty** *n.* [fr. L.L.

obtained from various plants, esp. from mistletoe berries [F.]

vis·cose (viskous) *n.* a thick, brownish liquid sodium hydroxide and carbon disulfide. The liquid, which is largely a solution of cellulose

composes the xanthate and gives threads of

vis·cos·i·ty (viskɒsiti:) *pl.* **vis·cos·i·ties** *n.* the quality or property of a fluid that causes it to resist flow (*VISCOSITY, COEFFICIENT OF) [O.F. *viscosite* or fr. M.L. *viscositas*]

viscosity, coefficient of the ratio in a fluid flow of the shearing stress to the rate of shear strain. With increasing temperature the coefficient falls for a liquid (e.g. molasses) and rises for a gas (e.g. steam)

vis·count (vaikaunt) *n.* a British peer of lower rank than an earl but of higher rank than a baron || the courtesy title of the eldest son of an earl before he succeeds to the title **vis·count·cy** *n.* the rank of a viscount [A.F. *vescounte, viscounte*, O.F. *visconte, viconte*]

vis·count·ess (vaikauntis) *n.* the wife of a viscount, or sometimes the title held in the holder's own right

vis·count·y (vaikaunti:) *pl.* **vis·count·ies** *n.* a viscountcy || (*hist.*) the land or jurisdiction of a viscount

vis·cous (viskəs) *adj.* having viscosity || (of leaves) viscid || sticky, slow-flowing [A.F. *viscous* or fr. L. *viscosus*]

vise, *Br.* **vice** (vais) *n.* a tool by which an object being worked is gripped between two jaws, which are brought together by a screw [O.F. *vis*]

Vi·shin·sky, Vy·shin·sky (viʃinski:), Andrei Yanuarievich (1883-1954), Russian diplomat. As foreign minister (1949-53) and as the chief U.S.S.R. delegate to the U.N. he attacked Western rearmament policy

Vish·nu (viʃnu:) one of the chief gods of Hinduism. Originally a member of the pantheon worshipped in the Vedic hymns, he came to be identified with the divine principle of grace. Brahma (the creator), Vishnu (the preserver) and Siva (the dissolver) form the threefold manifestation of divine activity. Vishnu is believed to have been incarnated on nine occasions in order to save the world. The last of these incarnations (avatars) was as Krishna, and there is to be a tenth, as Kalkin, whose coming will herald the end of the world as we know it

vis·i·bil·i·ty (vizəbiliti:) *n.* the fact or state of being visible || range of vision, esp. with respect to weather conditions (mist, fog etc.) [fr. L.L. *visibilitas*]

vis·i·ble (vizəb'l) *adj.* able to be seen || apparent to the mind, *without visible means of support* **vis·i·bly** *adv.* [O.F. or fr. L. *visibilis*]

vis·i·ble-in·fra·red spin-scan radiometer (vizəb'linfrəred) device that takes pictures during day or night by sensing reflected sunlight or surface heat radiation

visible spectrum the part of the electromagnetic spectrum that may be perceived by the human eye. It extends from a wavelength of almost 3800Å (violet light) to almost 7600Å (red light)

Vis·i·goth (vizigɒθ) *n.* a member of the western division of the Goths, who, under their leader Alaric, invaded Italy and sacked Rome (410). They established a kingdom covering most of S. Gaul and Spain (5th c.), but they lost Gaul to Clovis (507), while the Spanish kingdom survived until the Moorish conquest (711)

vi·sion (viʒən) **1.** *n.* the act of seeing or the ability to see, *range of vision* || a picture formed in the mind, *visions of future greatness* || imaginative foresight, *a man of vision* || a supernatural apparition || something seen, esp. something very beautiful **2.** *v.t.* to see as if in a vision **vi·sion·al** *adj.* **vi·sion·ar·y 1.** *pl.* **vi·sion·ar·ies** *n.* someone who imagines how things should be and pays little regard to how they actually are or are likely in fact to be **2.** *adj.* conjured up in the imagination without being related to facts || inclined to be a visionary || of the nature of a vision [A.F. *visiun, visioun*, O.F. *vision* or fr. L. *visio (visionis)*]

—Vision occurs when light, entering the eye and focused on the retina, causes chemical changes in the cells of the retina. Impulses travel from these cells by way of the optic nerve to the brain, where they are interpreted in the conscious mind. The brain is therefore an active partner with the eye, and its misinterpretation can result in an optical illusion. Thus judgments of color and of the speed of a moving object may easily be subject to error

vi·sion-mix (viʒənmiks) *v.* (*cinematography*) to integrate current shots or stills with motion

socially, often for a short vacation, *to visit relatives* || to inspect (as a sightseer, *to visit a monument*) || to inspect with authority, *an archdeacon visits the parishes of a diocese* || to call on in charity, *to visit the sick* || to pay a professional call on, *to visit a patient* || to call on for professional advice, *to visit one's doctor* || to go to (a holy place) as an act of devotion || (*Bible*) to bless, comfort (someone) || (*Bible*, with 'on' or 'upon') to take vengeance for (sin) || (*Bible*) to avenge sin on (a person) || (*rhet.*, with 'with') to afflict with injury or trouble || to migrate for part of the year to || *v.i.* to make a visit **2.** *n.* a visiting or being visited || a period of time spent in visiting || (*naut.*) the boarding of a neutral state by an officer of a state at war, for reasons of search [O.F. *visiter* or fr. L. *visitare*, to go to see]

vis·i·tant (vizitənt) *n.* a migratory bird coming to a district for a certain time || a fantastic visitor, *visitants from Mars* || a phantom **Vis·i·tant** a member of the order of Sisters of the visitation [F. or fr. L. *visitans (visitantis)* fr. *visitare*, to visit

vis·it·a·tion (vizitéiʃən) *n.* an official visit for inspection, e.g. by an archdeacon || an instance of affliction or of blessing regarded as divine punishment or reward || (*zool.*) an abnormal invasion of a district by animals, *a visitation of rats* || (*naut.*) a visit **the Vis·it·a·tion,** the visit of the virgin Mary to S. Elizabeth (Luke i, 39) || the feast commemorating this (July 2) [A.F. *visitacioun* or fr. L. *visitatio (visitationis)*]

Visitation, Sisters of the a contemplative order of nuns (Visitants) founded (1610) by St Francis of Sales for the care of the sick

vis·it·a·to·ri·al (vizitətɔri:əl, vizitətouri:əl) *adj.* of or pertaining to visitation || having the power of inspection

visiting card (*Br.*) a calling card

vis·i·tor (vizitər) *n.* someone who makes a visit [A.F. *visitour*, O.F. *visiteor, visiteur*]

vis·i·to·ri·al (vizitɔri:əl, vizitouri:əl) *adj.* visitatorial

vi·sor, vi·zor (vaizər) *n.* (*armor*) a movable, perforated part of a helmet, covering the face but permitting sight and speech through the perforations || the peak of a cap, shielding the eyes from direct sunlight || any of various similar devices used to shade the eyes, e.g. one on a car windshield [A.F. *viser* fr. F. *vis*, face]

VISTA (VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE TO AMERICA)

vis·ta (vistə) *n.* a view extending into the distance but bounded, e.g. by headlands or rows of trees || a mental view into the distant past or future [Ital.]

Vis·tu·la (vistʃu:lə) (*Pol.* Wisla) the chief river (680 miles long) of Poland, flowing from the Carpathians to the Baltic, navigable to Torun

vis·u·al (viʒu:əl) *adj.* of, pertaining to, or used in, seeing || obtained by or arising from seeing, *visual proof* || relying on sight, *visual control* || visible || of or producing a mental image || (*optics*) optical [O.F. or fr. L.L. *visualis*]

visual aids devices to assist understanding or memory by displaying what is to be understood or memorized in a visible form (picture, chart etc.)

visual instrument a keyboard device that projects colored visual patterns on a screen, often to accompany music

vis·u·al·i·za·tion (viʒu:əlizeiʃən) *n.* a visualizing or being visualized || a mental picture

vis·u·al·ize (viʒu:əlaiz) *pres. part.* **vis·u·al·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **vis·u·al·ized** *v.t.* to form a mental picture of

visual pollution the unsightly products of industry: advertisements, waste disposal, graffiti, etc.

visual purple rhodopsin

vi·tal (vait'l) **1.** *adj.* of, concerned with or necessary to life || full of life || essential, *of vital importance* **2.** *n. pl.* those parts of the body without which life cannot continue (e.g. the heart or brain, in contrast to a limb) [O.F. or fr.

vi·tal·ism (vait'lizəm) *n.* the doctrine that life has its origin elsewhere than in physical or chemical causation (opp. MECHANISM) **vi·tal·ist** *n.* **vi·tal·is·tic** *adj.* [F. *vitalisme*]

vi·tal·i·ty (vaitæliti:) *pl.* **vi·tal·i·ties** *n.* the quality of being alive, esp. the strength of this quality, *his vitality was lowered by his long illness* || animation, energy, liveliness [fr. L. *vital-*

vi·tal·ize (vait'laiz) *pres. part.* **vi·tal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **vi·tal·ized** *v.t.* to give energy or vigor to, to animate

vital signs (*med.*) basic diagnostic elements, e.g., pulse rate, respiratory rate, body temperature, blood pressure
vital statistics a record of births, marriages, deaths ‖ (*pop.*, of a woman) measurements around the bosom, the waist and the hips
vi·ta·min (vaɪtəmɪn) *n.* any of a number of organic chemical substances, present in various foods and essential in very small quantities (less than 25 mg. per day) to health [DIET] [fr. L. *vita*, life + AMINE]
vi·ta·mi·za·tion [illegible] taking or giving vitamins — **vitamize** *v.*
vi·tel·lar·i·um (vaɪtɛlɛ́rɪəm) *pl.* **vi·tel·lar·i·a** (vaɪtɛlɛ́rɪə) *n.* a yolk gland [Mod. L. fr. *vitellus*]
vi·tel·lin (vaɪtɛlɪn, vaɪtɛlɪn) *n.* a protein in the yolk of an egg [fr. L. *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg]
vi·tel·line (vaɪtɛlɪn, vaɪtɛlɪn) *adj.* of the yolk of an egg ‖ of the color of an egg yolk [fr. M.L. *vitellinus*]
vitelline duct (*med.*) in an embryo, the part of the yolk sac that opens into the midgut or the lower portion of the future ileum. *also* umbilical duct, yolk stalk
vitelline membrane the transparent membrane surrounding an egg yolk
Vi·tel·li·us (vɪtɛ́lɪəs), Aulus (15-69), Roman emperor (69). Commander of the legions on the Rhine, he was proclaimed emperor by his troops but was defeated by Vespasian later in the year
vi·tel·lus (vɪtɛ́ləs, vaɪtɛ́ləs) *pl.* **vi·tel·lus·es** *n.* (*embry.*) the yolk of an egg [L.]
Vi·ter·bo (vɪtɛ́rbou) an agricultural market (pop. 58,618) in Latium, Italy. Romanesque-Gothic cathedral (12th-16th cc.), Romanesque and Gothic churches, papal palace (13th c.), Farnese palace (15th c.)
vi·ti·ate (vɪ́ʃɪeɪt) *pres. part.* **vi·ti·at·ing** *past* and *past part.* **vi·ti·at·ed** *v.t.* to spoil, make defective, lessen the quality of ‖ to corrupt (morals or taste). (*law*) to invalidate or make wholly or partly ineffective **vi·ti·a·tion, vi·ti·a·tor** *ns* [fr. L. *vitiare* (*vitiatus*)]
vit·i·cul·ture (vɪ́tɪkʌltʃər, vaɪ́tɪkʌltʃər) *n.* the science of growing grapes ‖ the cultivation of grapevines [fr. L. *vitis*, VINE + CULTURE]
Vi·ti Le·vu (vɪ́ti lɛ́vu:) [FIJI]
Vit·im (vɪ́təm) a tributary (1,190 miles long) of the Lena in southern Siberia, U.S.S.R., rising east of Lake Baikal
Vi·to·ri·a (vɪtɔ́rɪə, vɪtóurɪə) the capital (pop. 175,000) of Álava, Spain. Gothic cathedral (14th c.). Wellington defeated the French here (1813)
vit·re·ous (vɪ́trɪəs) *adj.* of, pertaining to or made of glass ‖ like glass, glassy [fr. L. *vitreus* fr. *vitrum*, glass]
vitreous body vitreous humor
vitreous electricity positive electricity generated by rubbing glass with silk
vitreous humor, *Br.* **vitreous humour** (*anat.*) the transparent jellylike content of the back chamber of the eyeball
vi·tres·cence (vɪtrɛ́s'ns) *n.* the state of becoming or being vitreous
vi·tres·cent (vɪtrɛ́s'nt) *adj.* tending to become glass [fr. L. *vitrum*, glass]
vit·ri·fac·tion [illegible] *n.* [illegible]
vit·ri·fi·a·ble (vɪ́trɪfaɪəb'l) *adj.* capable of being vitrified
vit·ri·fi·ca·tion (vɪtrɪfɪkéɪʃən) *n.* a vitrifying or being vitrified ‖ something vitrified [fr. M.L. or Mod. L. *vitrificatio* (*vitrificationis*)]
vit·ri·form (vɪ́trɪfɔrm) *adj.* having the form or appearance of glass
vit·ri·fy (vɪ́trɪfaɪ) *pres. part.* **vit·ri·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **vit·ri·fied** *v.t.* to become glass or glasslike ‖ *v.t.* to change into glass or a glasslike substance by heat and fusion [fr. F. *vitrifier* or M.L. *vitrificare*]
vit·ri·ol (vɪ́trɪɔl) *n.* any of several metallic sulfates, esp. sulfate of iron ‖ oil of vitriol ‖ savage criticism or invective [O.F. or fr. M.L. *vitriolum*]
vit·ri·ol·ic (vɪtrɪɔ́lɪk) *adj.* of, like or made from vitriol ‖ (of criticism or invective) savage [F. *vitriolique*]
Vi·tru·vi·us (vɪtrú:vɪəs) (Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, 1st c. B.C.) Roman architect, author of the celebrated treatise *De architectura*, based on earlier Greek works and his own experience. It had great influence on the Renaissance
vit·ta (vɪ́tə) *pl.* **vit·tae** (vɪ́ti:), **vit·tas** *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) a headband. (*bot.*) one of the oil receptacles in the pericarp of plants of fam. *Umbelliferae* ‖ (*zool.*) a band or stripe of color ‖ (*zool.*) a longitudinal ridge in diatoms **vit·tate** (vɪ́teɪt) *adj.* [L.]
[illegible]
abuse at [fr. L. *vituperare* (*vituperatus*)]
[illegible]
vɪtjʊ pəreɪʃən, vaɪtjʊ pəreɪʃən) *n.* the act of vituperating ‖ wordy and vehement abuse [O.F. or fr. L. *vituperatio* (*vituperationis*), blaming]
vi·tu·per·a·tive (vɪtjú:pərətɪv, vaɪtjú:pərətɪv, vaɪtjʊ pərətɪv, vaɪtjʊ pərətɪv) *adj.* characterized [illegible] ‖ [illegible] *vituperativus* or fr. VITUPERATE]
Vi·tus (vaɪtəs), St, Sicilian martyr (c. 303) of the [illegible] invoked for the cure of convulsive disorders [illegible]
vi·va·ce (vɪvɑ́tʃeɪ) *adv.* (*mus.*) in a lively, brisk [illegible]
vi·va·cious (vɪvéɪʃəs, vaɪvéɪʃəs) *adj.* full of life, high-spirited, animated [fr. L. *vivax* (*vivacis*), [illegible]
vi·vac·i·ty (vɪvǽsɪti, vaɪvǽsɪti) *n.* the state or quality of being vivacious ‖ mental liveliness [illegible]
Vi·val·di (vɪvɔ́ldi), Antonio (c. 1675-1741), Italian [illegible] strings, e.g. 'The Four Seasons'. He also wrote church music and over 40 operas, and was a violin virtuoso
[illegible] for keeping animals or plants as nearly as possible in their natural state, esp. for observation [illegible]
vi·va vo·ce (vaɪvəvóusi:) **1.** *adv.* by word of mouth, orally **2.** *adj.* oral, *a viva voce examination* [M.L. with the living voice]
vi·ver·rine (vɪvərɪn, vaɪvərəɪn) *adj.* of or relating to *Viverridae*, a family of small, catlike, carnivorous mammals that includes the civet [fr. Mod. L. *viverrinus*]
[illegible] humanist philosopher and educationalist. His 'De anima et vita' (1538) was one of the first works on psychology
vi·vid (vɪvɪd) *adj.* providing a very strong stimulus to the eye. *vivid colors* or to the imagination or memory. *a vivid recollection* [fr. L. *vividus*]
vi·vi·fi·ca·tion (vɪvɪfɪkéɪʃən) *n.* a vivifying or being vivified [fr. L. *vivificatio* (*vivificationis*)]
vi·vi·fy (vɪvɪfaɪ) *pres. part.* **vi·vi·fy·ing** *past* and *past part.* **vi·vi·fied** *v.t.* to enliven, animate [fr. F. *vivifier*]
vi·vi·par·i·ty (vɪvɪpǽrɪti) *n.* the state or quality of [illegible]
vi·vip·ar·ous (vɪvɪ́pərəs, vaɪvɪ́pərəs) *adj.* (*zool.*) bringing forth young alive (cf. OVIPAROUS) ‖ (*bot.*) producing bulbs or seeds that germinate while still attached to the parent plant **vi·vip·a·ry** *n.* reproduction by means of shoots and bulbils [fr. L. *viviparus*]
vi·vi·sect (vɪvɪsɛ́kt, vɪvɪsɛ́kt) *v.t.* to perform vivisection on ‖ *v.i.* to practice vivisection [back-formation fr. VIVISECTION]
[illegible] tion on living animals for the furtherance of medical or other research **vi·vi·sec·tion·al** *adj.* [illegible] practices vivisection **vi·vi·sec·tor** *n.* someone who vivisects [fr. L. *vivus*, alive + *sectio* (*sectionis*), a cutting]
vix·en (vɪ́ksən) *n.* a she-fox ‖ a badtempered, [illegible] [late M.E. *fixen* fr. O.E.]
[illegible] cotton, 50% wool, designed to look like all wool [illegible]
viz. 'VIDELICET
Vi·za·ga·pat·am (vɪzʌgəpʌtəm) 'VISAKHAPATNAM
viz·ca·cha, vis·ca·cha (vɪzkɑ́tʃə) *n.* a member of *Lagostomus*, a genus of South American burrowing rodents, resembling the chinchilla, but [illegible]
Viz·ca·ya (vɪskɑ́jə) a province (area 836 sq. miles, pop. 1,181,401) in N. Spain. Capital: Bilbao
[illegible] government official in Moslem countries [fr. [illegible]

V.J. Day Sept. 2, 1945, the date of the victory over Japan and the end of the 2nd world war
Vlach (vlɑx) *n.* a member of a people living in parts of S.E. Europe who speak a Rumanian dialect [Bulg. and Serbian]
Vlad·i·mir (vlɑ́dəmɪr), St (c. 955-1015), prince of Kiev, grandson of St. Olga. He accepted Christianity (c. 989) and established the Greek Orthodox faith in Kiev. Feast: July 15
Vladimir a town (pop. 296,000) in the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., in the Moscow industrial [illegible] textiles and food processing. 12th-c. cathedrals, churches. Vladimir was the capital of Russia (c. [illegible]
Vladimir II Mo·nom·a·chus (mounɒmək·əs) (1053-1125), grand duke of Kiev (1113-25). He was the author of a humane code of laws
[illegible] port (pop. 550,000) of the U.S.S.R., in S.E. Siberia, terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and a naval base. Industries: shipbuilding, engineering and food processing. University
Vla·minck (vlɑmɪk), Maurice de (1876-1958), French painter of the Fauve school, best known for his landscapes
[illegible]
Vlo·na, Vlo·ne (vlounə) (or Vlore, *Ital.* Valona) a port and naval base (pop. 55,500) in S.W. [illegible]
[illegible]
vo·ca·ble (voukəb'l) *n.* a word, esp. one regarded phonologically (i.e. with regard to its sound [illegible] [fr. or p. l. [illegible]
[illegible] **·ies** *n.* a list of words, usually arranged alphabetically and defined, explained or translated ‖ the range of language, the stock of words at a person's command, or used in a particular work, branch of a subject, language etc. [fr. M.L. *vocabularius*]
vo·cal (vouk'l) **1.** *adj.* of or pertaining to the voice. *vocal organs* ‖ made or uttered by the voice, spoken or sung. *composed for the voice* ‖ having a voice ‖ inclined to express oneself or one's opinions freely. (*phon.*) voiced. *vocalic* **2.** *n.* (*phon.*) a voiced sound. *what the singer sings* in a popular song [fr. L. *vocalis*]
vocal cords elastic folds of membrane inside the larynx which vibrate to produce voice sounds
vo·cal·ic (voukǽlɪk) *adj.* of or containing vowel sounds. being a vowel, or functioning as one [illegible] speech or song ‖ the art of singing a vowel sys-
vo·cal·ist (voukəlɪst) *n.* a singer
[illegible] voice. the quality of being vocal
vo·cal·ize (voukəlaɪz) *pres. part.* **vo·cal·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **vo·cal·ized** *v.t.* to form or utter with the voice, esp. to sing ‖ to insert the vowel marks in (Hebrew or Arabic texts) ‖ (*phon.*) to voice ‖ (*phon.*) to change into or use as a vowel ‖ *v.i.* to utter sounds, esp. to sing or [illegible] (*phon.*) to be changed into a vowel
[illegible] singing. in regard to vowels
[illegible] that one is fitted for it and has a duty to do it. the work about which one has this conviction ‖ [illegible]
voc·a·tive (vɒkətɪv) **1.** *adj.* (*gram.*) in certain inflected languages) of the case used in addressing a person or thing directly **2.** *n.* the vocative case. a word in the vocative case [O.F. *vocatif*, *vocative* or fr. L. *vocativus*]
[illegible]
vo·cif·er·ant (vousɪfərənt) *adj.* vociferous [fr. L.]
vo·cif·er·ate (vousɪfəreɪt) *pres. part.* **vo·cif·er·at·ing** [illegible] utter in a loud voice. *v.i.* to shout or cry out in a loud voice [fr. L. *vociferari* (*vociferatus*)]
clamor [O.F. *vociferacion* or fr. L. *vociferatio* (*vociferationis*)]
ous, making an outcry [fr. L. *vociferari*, to cry

vodas 1. *(acronym)* for voice-operated switching device to cut out singing, used to improve communications in oceanic radio telephone by suppressing echoes 2. an echo-suppressing device that automatically switches a subscriber's line on to a transmitting station

vod·ka (vɒdkə) *n.* liquor with a high percentage of alcohol, distilled from rye, wheat or potatoes etc. [Russ.]

Vo·gel (fōug'l), Hermann Karl (1841-1907), German astronomer who discovered spectroscopic binaries

Vo·gels·berg (fōugəlsberx, vōugəlzbə:rg) *'HESSEN*

vogue (vōug) *n.* a prevalent or current fashion popularity or a period of popularity **in vogue** in fashion [F. – rowing fr. Ital.]

Vo·gul (vōug'l) *n.* a member of an Asiatic people now chiefly located in the N. Urals ‖ their Finno-Ugric language

voice (vɔis) **1.** *n.* the sound uttered from the mouth, esp. from the human mouth in speaking or singing etc. ‖ the faculty or power of human utterance ‖ the vocal organs, *he strained his voice* ‖ expression, utterance, *to give voice to one's misgivings* ‖ a vote or opinion ‖ the medium by which something is expressed or represented, *the voice of party policy* ‖ *(phon.)* a sound uttered when the breath vibrates the vocal cords, producing a resonance absent in breath alone *(gram.)* one of the verb forms which express the relation of subject to action in a sentence, *active voice, passive voice* ‖ *(mus.,* in harmony or counterpoint) one of the threads running through a composition, esp. a fugue **in voice** in good condition for talking or singing **to have a voice in** to have the right to express an opinion about (a matter) **to raise one's voice** to give expression to one's disapproval or disagreement **with one voice** unanimously **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **voic·ing** *past* and *past part.* **voiced** to express, give utterance to, *he voiced the general feeling of the meeting* ‖ *(mus.)* to regulate the tones of (an organ pipe or wind instrument under construction) ‖ *(phon.)* to give voice to [A.F. *voiz, voice,* O.F. *voiz, vois*]

voice box the larynx

voiced (vɔist) *adj.* having a specified kind of voice, *a loud-voiced man* ‖ *(phon.)* uttered with the vocal cords vibrating, 'b' and 'v' are voiced consonants

voice·less (vɔislis) *adj.* having no voice ‖ *(phon.,* e.g. of 'k', 'p' and 't') not voiced ‖ *(rhet.)* having no voice

voice multiplexing technique for compressing two to four voices into a single channel for simultaneous transmission

Voice of America *(UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY)*

voice-o-ver (vɔisouvər) *n.* the voice of an unseen narrator in a television or motion picture

voice-print (vɔisprint) *n.* a distinctive spectrographic pattern of a person's voice, developed by Dr. Lawrence G. Kersla —**voiceprinter** *n.* **voiceprinting** *n.*

voice recognition unit *(computer)* a peripheral computer device that responds to spoken words

voice response *(computer)* a device that stores sounds and plays them back on signal, e.g., bank records that are voiced when authorized signal is presented

voice synthesizer *(computer)* a computer programmed to simulate speech in response to queries or signals *also* speech synthesizer

voice warning system device that issues prerecorded vocal warnings under conditions that warrant them, e.g., failure of an aircraft operational system

void (vɔid) **1.** *adj.* containing nothing ‖ (of an office or position) vacant, unfilled ‖ *(law)* invalid, null ‖ (with 'of') lacking, without, *void of good taste* **2.** *n.* an empty space, vacuum ‖ a feeling of emptiness or great loss *(archit.)* an opening left in a wall etc., e.g. for a window [A.F., O.F. *voide*]

void *v.t. (law)* to annul, to invalidate ‖ to discharge (bodily waste) ‖ **void·a·ble** *adj.* [partly fr. A.F. and O.F. *voider, vuider,*

void·ance (vɔidns) *n. (eccles.,* of a benefice) the state of being vacant ‖ the act of voiding [A.F. *voidance,* O.F. *vuidance*]

void·ed (vɔidid) *adj.* made void ‖ having an opening *(heraldry,* of a charge or bearing) having the central part cut away so as to show the field

voile (vɔil) *n.* a thin, semi-transparent dress material in cotton, wool or silk [F. = veil]

Voi·ture (vwætyr), Vincent (1579-1648), French poet. He was an original member of the Académie, and one of the most distinguished wits of the Rambouillet salon

voix ce·leste (vwɑseilést) *n.* an organ stop of 8-foot pitch with a soft, tremulous effect, produced by the combination of two pipes to each note, tuned with a slight interval [F. = heavenly voice]

Voj·vo·di·na, Voi·vo·di·na (vɔivədi:nə) an autonomous province (area 8,407 sq. miles, pop. 1,935,115) of Serbia, Yugoslavia. Capital: Novi Sad. Hungarian from the 11th c., it was devastated under Turkish rule (16th c.), passed to the Hapsburgs (1699) and to Yugoslavia (1918)

vol. volume

vo·lant (vóulənt) *adj.* flying, able to fly ‖ *(heraldry)* represented in flying posture [F.]

Vol·a·pük (vɒləpyk, vóuləpyk) *n.* an artificial international language derived mostly from German, English and Latin, invented (1879) by Johann M. Schleyer (1831–1912), a German priest [fr. *vol,* world (alteration of Eng. 'world') + *a,* connecting vowel + *pük,* speech (alteration of Eng. 'speak')]

vo·lar (vóulər) *adj.* *(anat.)* of the palm of the hand or of the sole of the foot [fr. L. *vola*]

volar *(abbr.)* for volunteer army (which see)

vol·a·tile (vɒlət'l, *Br.* vɒlətail) *adj.* evaporating quickly and easily at ordinary temperature ‖ changeable, fickle, *volatile behavior* **vol·a·til·i·ty** (vɒlətɪliti:) *n.* [O.F. and F. *volatil, volatile* or fr. L. *volatilis*]

volatile oil an essential oil

volatile storage *(computer)* storage where data are lost when power is turned off

vol·a·til·i·za·tion (vɒlətɪlizéiʃən) *n.* a volatilizing or being volatilized

vol·a·til·ize (vɒlət'laiz) *pres. part.* **vol·a·til·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **vol·a·til·ized** *v.t.* to cause to evaporate ‖ *v.i.* to evaporate

vol-au-vent (voulouvɑ̃) *n.* a baked casing of puff pastry with a filling of meat, chicken or fish etc. [F.]

vol·can·ic (vɒlkænik) *adj.* of, like, or produced by, a volcano **vol·cán·i·cal·ly** *adv.* [F. *volcanique* fr. Ital.]

volcanic glass glass formed naturally by molten lava which has cooled too rapidly to crystallize

vol·can·ic·i·ty (vɒlkənisiti:) *n.* the state or quality of being volcanic [F. *volcanicité*]

vol·can·ism (vɒlkənizəm) *n.* volcanic power or activity [F. *volcanisme*]

vol·can·ist (vɒlkənist) *n.* a person who specializes in volcanos [fr. VOLCANO or F. *volcaniste*]

vol·can·ize (vɒlkənaiz) *pres. part.* **vol·can·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **vol·can·ized** *v.t.* to treat with, or subject to, volcanic heat [fr. F. *volcaniser*]

vol·ca·no (vɒlkeinou) *pl.* **vol·ca·noes, vol·ca·nos** *n.* a rift or vent in the earth's crust through which molten material from the depths of the earth is erupted at the surface as flows of lava or clouds of gas and ashes. Characteristically a conical hill is formed, but the appearance of a volcano may vary with such factors as the fluidity of the lava, position of the orifices etc. Active volcanoes include Cotopaxi, Mauna Loa, Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli. Among those dormant are Pelée and Popocatepetl. Believed extinct are Aconcagua, Kilimanjaro, Orizaba and Fujiyama [Ital. *volcano, vulcano*]

vol·ca·no·gen·ic (vɒlkænoudʒénik) *adj.* created by a volcano

vol·ca·nol·o·gist or **vulcanologist** (vɒlkənɒlədʒist) *n.* an expert on volcanic phenomenona

vol·ca·nol·o·gy (vɒlkənɒlədʒi:) *n.* the science of volcanic phenomena [VOLCANO + Gk *logos,* discourse]

vole (voul) *n.* a member of *Microtus,* fam. *Cricetidae,* a genus of rodents widely distributed in the northern hemisphere. They are closely related to the lemmings and muskrats and resemble rats and mice physically [orig. *vole mouse* fr Norw. *vollmus* fr *voll,* field + *mus,* mouse]

vol·et (vɒlei) *n.* a wing or panel of a triptych [F. *volet*]

Vol·ga (vɒlgə) a river (2,300 miles long) in the western R.S.F.S.R., the longest in Europe, flowing from the Valdai Hills east to Kazan, then south to a great delta on the Caspian, navigable past Rybinsk. Though frozen five months a year in the north, it is the country's chief waterway (linked by canal to the Baltic, the White Sea, the Don and Moscow). It drains 530,000 sq. miles. Hydroelectricity

Vol·go·grad (vɒlgəgræd) (Stalingrad 1925-61, previously Tsaritsyn), a communications and industrial center (pop. 929,000) in the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., on the lower Volga and the Volga-Don canal: metallurgical industries, metalworking, heavy machinery, hydroelectricity, oil refining, sawmilling, food processing. It was the scene of a heavy German defeat (Sept. 1942–Feb. 1943) which was one of the turning points of the 2nd world war. The town was completely destroyed

vol·i·tant (vɒlitənt) *adj.* *(rhet.)* flying or capable of flying [fr. L. *volitans (volitantis)* fr. *volitare,* to fly about]

vol·i·ta·tion (vɒlitéiʃən) *n.* *(rhet.)* flight [fr. M.L. *volitatio (volitationis)*]

vo·li·tion (voulíʃən) *n.* the exercise of one's will ‖ the ability to use one's will **vo·li·tion·al** *adj.* [F.]

vol·ley (vɒli:) **1.** *pl.* **vol·leys** *n.* (of a firearm etc.) a discharge of many missiles at the same time ‖ the missiles thus discharged ‖ a loud, rapid outburst of noise, oaths, cheers etc. ‖ *(cricket)* a full toss ‖ *(tennis)* the flight of a ball in play before it bounces ‖ *(tennis)* a return of the ball before it bounces, or a series of returns of this kind **2.** *v. pres. part.* **vol·ley·ing** *past* and *past part.* **vol·leyed, vol·lied** *v.t.* to discharge, return, bowl, throw etc. in a volley ‖ *v.i.* to make a volley [fr. F. *volée*]

vol·ley·ball (vɒli:bɔl) *n.* a game played by volleying a large inflated ball between players' hands over a net 8 ft high. Teams are six to a side. The court measures 60 ft × 30 ft maximum

Vo·los, Bo·los (vóulɔs) a port (pop. 49,000) in E. Thessaly, Greece, at the head of the gulf of the same name (the ancient Gulf of Pagasae)

Vol·sci (vɒlski:, vɒlsi:) *n.* an ancient people of pre-Roman Italy living in Latium **Vol·sci·an** (vɒlski:ən, vɒljən) **1.** *n.* one of the Volsci **2.** *adj.* of the Volsci [L.]

Vol·stead Act (vɒlsted) a law passed by the U.S. Congress (1919) defining alcoholic liquor and providing for the enforcement of Prohibition [after Andrew Joseph *Volstead* (1860-1947), U.S. legislator, who promoted the law]

Vol·sun·ga Saga (vɒlsunə) an Icelandic saga of a family of heroic warriors, descended from Volsung (or Walsung), grandson of Odin, chief of the gods. Volsung's son Siegfried (or Sigurd, or Sigemund) is the hero of the 'Nibelungenlied' and of Wagner's romanticized operatic cycle 'The Ring'

volt (voult) *n.* the practical unit of electromotive force, being the force necessary to transmit 1 ampere of current against 1 ohm resistance [after Alessandro VOLTA]

volt, volte (vɒlt, voult) *n.* *(manège)* the gait of a horse moving sideways in a circle ‖ *(fencing)* a sudden movement or leap back to avoid a thrust [F. *volte* fr. Ital.]

Vol·ta (vóltə), Count Alessandro (1745-1872), Italian physicist. He developed a theory of current electricity, devised the voltaic pile, the electrophorus and electroscope, and hydrolyzed water. The volt is named after him.

Vol·ta (vóultə) a river system of W. Africa whose main streams, the Black Volta (540 miles long), flowing from western Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta) and forming the northwest frontier of Ghana, and the White Volta (450 miles long), flowing from central Burkina Faso, join in central Ghana to form the Volta proper (250 miles long), which continues across Ghana to a delta east of Accra. The smaller Red Volta, rising between the Black and White, joins the latter in N.E. Ghana. The system is navigable only between rapids but supports a vast hydroelectric scheme in Ghana

volt·age (vóultɪdʒ) *n.* potential difference, expressed in volts

vol·ta·ic (vɒlteiik) *adj.* pertaining to electricity produced by chemical action or by surface contact and friction [after Alessandro VOLTA]

voltaic cell a primary cell

Vol·taire (voultɛər, vɒltər) (François Marie Arouet, 1694-1778), French man of letters, historian and philosopher. His plays include 'Zaire' (1732) and 'Mérope' (1743). His prose tales, notably 'Zadig' (1747) and 'Candide' (1759), were vehicles for social and political satire. His philosophical work, e.g. 'Lettres philosophiques' (1734) and 'Essai sur les mœurs et

l'esprit des nations' (1756), influenced European thought for generations. His best-known work, Le siecle de Louis XIV (1751), is readable and reasonably accurate. Voltaire has been accepted as one of the world's great men partly because of the force of his personality. Endowed with enormous wit, he was the foremost propagandist for the leading ideas of the 18th c.: free inquiry, the dignity of man, equality (despite his own aristocratic attitudes) and freedom of conscience. It has been said that he fostered not a revolutionary proletariat but an ungovernable middle class.

vol·tam·e·ter (vɒltæmɪtə) *n.* an instrument for measuring the amount of an electric current by the gas generated or by the amount of metal (usually copper or silver) deposited by electrolysis.

volt-am·me·ter (voultæmmi:tər) *n.* an instrument for indicating the range or ranges of volts and amperes.

volt-am·pere (voultæmpiər) *n.* an electrical unit equal to the product of 1 volt and 1 ampere, which for direct current is equivalent to 1 watt.

Vol·ta Re·don·da (vɒltəreɪɒndə) a city (pop. 147,261) in E. Brazil, near Rio de Janeiro. It is the largest iron and steel center in Latin America.

volte ˈVOLT

volte-face (vɒltfɑ́s) *n.* a sudden, total change of opinion, line of conduct etc. [F.]

volt·me·ter (voultmi:tər) *n.* (*elec.*) an instrument used to measure potential difference (in volts or millivolts). It is similar in structure to an ammeter, but has a high resistance in series, little current passing through the instrument.

vol·u·bil·i·ty (vɒljubɪlɪti:) *n.* the quality or state of being voluble [fr. F. *volubilité* or fr. L. *volubilitas*]

vol·u·ble (vɒljubl) *adj.* characterized by or producing an unhesitating flow of words | (*bot.*) twisting, twining **vól·u·bly** *adv.* [F. or fr. L. *volubilis*]

vol·ume (vɒlju:m, vɒljum) *n.* the amount of space occupied by, or contained in, something measured by the number of cubes each with an edge 1 unit long that it can contain, or measured in any other standard manner appropriate to the shape (sphere, cone etc.) concerned | an amount, quantity etc., *the volume of turnover* | (*mus.*) loudness or fullness of sound | a bound assemblage of printed sheets, forming a book or one of several separately bound parts of a book (*archit., sculpture*) a defined mass | (*hist.*) a roll or scroll (of papyrus etc.) **to speak volumes for** to be abundant evidence of, *it speaks volumes for his kindness of heart* [O.F. *volum, volume*]

vo·lu·me·ter (vɒlu:mitər, vɒlju:mitər) *n.* an instrument for measuring the volumes of gases, liquids and solids [VOLUME + METER]

vol·u·met·ric (vɒljumétrik) *adj.* of or pertaining to the measurement of volume, esp. pertaining to a system of quantitative chemical analysis based on measurements of concentrations by volume (cf. GRAVIMETRIC) **vol·u·mét·ri·cal** *adj.* **vol·u·met·ri·cal·ly** *adv.* [VOLUME + METRIC]

vo·lu·mi·nos·i·ty (vɒlu:mɪnɒsɪti:) *n.* the state or quality of being voluminous

vo·lu·mi·nous (vɒlu:mɪnəs) *adj.* (of a work) consisting of many volumes | (of a writer) producing many books | writing or speaking at length, *a voluminous critic* | written or spoken at great length, *voluminous correspondence* | of great size, bulky | loose, ample, *voluminous folds of drapery* [fr. L.L. *voluminosus*, full of folds]

vol·un·tar·i·ly (vɒləntərɪli:, vɒləntɛ́ərɪli:) *adv.* in a voluntary manner

vol·un·tar·i·ness (vɒləntərɪnɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being voluntary

vol·un·tar·y (vɒləntəri:) **1.** *adj.* acting, made or done freely, not under constraint or compulsion, *a voluntary contribution* | brought about, established or supported by voluntary action | (of body parts or movements) controlled by or subject to the will, *a voluntary muscle* | able to act of one's own free will, having free will, *man is a voluntary agent* | (*law*) done or made by consent without consideration in the form of money or services **2.** *pl.* **vol·un·tar·ies** *n.* an organ solo, esp. one played in church before, during or after a service | the music written for this [fr. O.F. *voluntaire*, *volontaire* or fr. L. *voluntarius*]

vol·un·teer (vɒləntɪ́ər) **1.** *n.* a person who undertakes some task or service of his own free will, esp. one who chooses to serve in the armed forces | (*law*) a person to whom a voluntary transfer of property is made **2.** *adj.* voluntary | made up of volunteers, *a volunteer army* | (of crops) self-sown **3.** *v.i.* to offer oneself willingly, esp. for service in the armed forces | *v.t.* to offer willingly (one's services, a remark, an explanation etc.) [fr. F. *volontaire*]

volunteer army an army made up of volunteers

Volunteers in Service to America (*abbr.* VISTA), a U.S. government agency introduced (1964) by President Lyndon Johnson under the Economic Opportunity Act. Akin to a domestic Peace Corps, it provided for men and women to serve as teachers and social workers among American Indians, migratory workers, the mentally ill, and other disadvantaged groups.

Volunteers of America a religious and philanthropic organization, akin to the Salvation Army, founded in 1896.

voluptuary [illegible] **1.** *n.* a voluptuous person | (*archaic*) someone who loves sensual pleasure and luxury | (*archaic*) someone devoted to sensual pleasure [fr. L. *voluptuarius*, postclassical form of *voluptarius* fr. *voluptas*, pleasure]

voluptuous [illegible] full of sensual delight | enjoying sensual pleasures to the full | suggesting sensual pleasure [fr. O.F. *voluptueux* or L. *voluptuosus*]

vo·lute (vəlu:t) **1.** *n.* (*archit.*) a spiral scroll used esp. to decorate Ionic, Corinthian and Composite capitals | a spiral-shaped form | (*zool.*) a member of *Voluta*, a genus of chiefly tropical gastropods with a spiral shell | a volution of a spiral shell **2.** *adj.* having a spiral shape **vo·lut·ed** *adj.* twisted spirally | (*archit.*) ornamented with volutes [fr. L. *voluta* or fr. F.]

vo·lu·tion (vəlu:ʃən) *n.* a revolving or rolling movement | a spiral | a whorl of a spiral shell [fr. L. *volere* (*volutus*), to roll]

vol·va (vɒlvə) *n.* (*bot.*) the cup-shaped membranous structure around the base of the stem of some mushrooms (e.g. agarics and stinkhorns), or enveloping the sporophore [L. fr. *volvere*, to roll]

vo·mer (vóumər) *n.* (*anat.*) the small thin bone which in man and most vertebrates forms part of the separation of the nostrils [L., plowshare]

vom·it (vɒmit) *v.t.* to throw up from the stomach through the mouth | (*rhet.*) to pour out violently or in quantity, *to vomit obscenities* | *v.i.* to throw up the contents of the stomach through the mouth [fr. L. *vomere* (*vomitus*) or fr. *vomitare* (frequentative of *vomere*)]

vomit *n.* that which is vomited | the act of vomiting [A.F. *vomit, vomite*, O.F. *vomite* or fr. L. *vomitus*]

vom·i·tive (vɒmɪtɪv) *adj.* vomitory [F. *vomitif, -ive*]

vom·i·to·ry (vɒmɪtəri:, vɒmɪtouri:) *adj.* of or pertaining to vomiting | inducing vomiting [fr. L. *vomitorius*]

vomitory *pl* **vom·i·to·ries** *n.* (*Rom. hist.*) one of the passages for entrance and exit in a theater or amphitheater [fr. L. *vomitorium*]

Von·ne·gut (vɒnəgət), Kurt, Jr. (1922–), U.S. writer. One of the country's most popular authors from the 1960s, he combines science fiction, social satire and black comedy in his novels, which include 'Player Piano' (1951), 'Cat's Cradle' (1963), 'Slaughterhouse-Five' (1969; film, 1972), 'Breakfast of Champions' (1973), 'Slapstick' (1976), 'Jailbird' (1979) and 'Galapagos' (1985). His play, 'Happy Birthday, Wanda June,' was successfully produced in 1971.

voo·doo (vu:du:) **1.** *pl.* **voo·doos** *n.* an Animist religion accompanied by black magic. It was originally African, and is still practiced by some Creoles and Afro-West Indians in the West Indies (esp. Haiti) and southern U.S.A. | a sorcerer skilled in this, the spell cast by such a sorcerer | a person or thing bringing bad luck **2.** *v.t.* to bewitch with voodoo **voo·doo·ism, voo·doo·ism** *n.* [Dahomey]

Voodoo *n.* (*mil.*) a supersonic, twin-engine turbojet (F-101B) carrying both nuclear and non-nuclear air-to-air missiles.

vor (*acronym*) for very-high-frequency omnirange, an air navigational radio aid that uses phase comparison of a ground-transmitted signal to determine bearing.

vo·ra·cious (vərei∫əs, vɔrei∫əs, vourei∫əs) *adj.* [illegible] | [illegible] *cious reader* [fr. L. *vorax* (*voracis*)]

vo·rac·i·ty (vərǽsɪti:, vɔrǽsɪti:, vourǽsɪti:) *n.* [illegible] *cite* or fr. L. *voracitas*]

Vor·arl·berg (fɔ́rarlberx) the western-most province (area 1,005 sq. miles, pop. 226,000) of Austria. Capital: Bregenz (21,000).

vor·lage (fɔ́rlagə) *n.* (*skiing*) a forward leaning position with skis flat on the ground.

Voronezh [illegible] pop. 820,000) in the S.W. European R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., the market for the black earth region. Industries: synthetic rubber, food processing, agricultural and nuclear engineering. University (1918).

Vo·ro·shi·lov (vɔ́rɑ∫ɪlɑf), Kliment Yefremovich (1881-1969), Russian general and statesman. He was defense minister (1925-40), helped to organize the defense of Leningrad (1941-3) and was president in the U.S.S.R. (1953-60).

Voroshilovgrad [illegible] Lugansk) a city (pop. 474,000) of the Ukraine, U.S.S.R., in the Donbas: railroad engineering, metallurgy, coal mining.

Voroshilovsk [illegible] STAVROPOL

Vor·ster (fɔ́rstər), Balthazar Johannes (1915-83), South African Nationalist statesman, minister of justice (1961-6), prime minister (1966-78), and president (1978-79).

vortac (*acronym*) for very-high-frequency omnirange tacan, an air navigation system in heavily trafficked air routes, utilizing civilian-operated facilities for guidance and military tacan for distance.

vor·tex (vɔ́rteks) *pl.* **vor·ti·ces** (vɔ́rtɪsi:z), **vor·tex·es** *n.* a mass of whirling fluid, esp. a whirlpool | a whirlwind | (*phys.*) a volume of matter the particles of which rotate rapidly around an axis | a social situation thought of as tending to engulf **vor·ti·cal** (vɔ́rtɪk'l) *adj.* [L. *vortex* (*vortic-*)]

vorticella [illegible] **vor·ti·cel·lae** [illegible] **vor·ti·cel·las** *n.* (*biol.*) a member of *Vorticella*, a genus of unicellular protozoans having a bell-shaped, ciliated body, the protoplasm being extended as a stalk which can be spirally contracted. They usually inhabit fresh water, attached to plants [Mod. L. dim. fr. *vortex* (*vorticis*)]

vor·ti·cism (vɔ́rtɪsɪzəm) *n.* an English art movement related to cubism and futurism, dating from 1912, founded by Wyndham Lewis. **vór·ti·cist** *n.* [fr. L. *vortex*]

Vos (vous), Cornelis de (1585-1651), Flemish painter, esp. of portraits.

Vosges (vouʒ) a wooded mountain range (Ballon de Guebwiller, 4,672 ft) in N.E. France, rising from the Rhine plain parallel with the Black Forest: dairy farming, forestry, hydroelectricity, textiles, wine, paper.

Vosges a department (area 2,303 sq. miles, pop. 398,000) of N.E. France in the Vosges Mts. (LORRAINE). Chief town: Epinal (pop. 42,810).

vo·ta·ress (vóutərɪs) *n.* a woman votary.

vo·ta·ry (vóutərɪ) *pl.* **vo·ta·ries** *n.* (*hist.*) someone who devoted himself to the service and worship of a pagan god | (*rhet.*) a devotee [fr. L. *votivus*, votive]

vote (vout) *n.* a formal expression of opinion, or of a decision to elect someone or to pass a law or resolution, usually signified in response to a proposal by voice, gesture or ballot | an opinion expressed by a majority, *a vote of censure* | the act of voting | votes collectively, *the vote was 18,000* | the collective votes of a group or party, *the Irish vote* | the right to vote | (*Br.*) money granted for a specific purpose, *the army vote* [fr. L. *votum*, a vow]

vote *pres. part.* **vot·ing** *past* and *past part.* **vot·ed** *v.t.* to use one's vote | *v.t.* to decide, accept or establish etc. by a vote | to grant (e.g. a sum of money) by vote | to declare by general consent, [illegible] *I vote we stop for lunch* **to vote down** to defeat by a vote **to vote in** to elect or establish by a vote **to vote out** to defeat (and esp. so remove from office) by a vote [fr. L. *vovere* (*votus*), to vow]

vote of confidence (*Br.*) a vote demanded for a proposed bill or measure which the government considers essential to its policy and is prepared to [illegible]

voting booth (*Am.*, *Br.* polling booth) a partitioned-off compartment set up temporarily at the polls to allow privacy in voting.

votive [illegible] fulfillment of a vow or promise [fr. L. *votivus*]

votive Mass (*Roman Catholicism*) a mass cele-

brated in place of that appointed for the day, e.g. one for a private intention

vouch (vauʧ) *v.i.* (with 'for') to be guaranteed ‖ *v.t.* to testify, *she vouched that he was with her at the time* ‖ *(law)* to summon (a person) into court to give warranty of title [A.F. and O.F. *vocher, voucher*]

vouch·er (vauʧər) *n. (law)* a document, receipt etc. certifying that a sum of money has been paid or that accounts are correct ‖ *(law)* the calling to court of a person to give warranty of title ‖ *(Br., commerce)* a coupon that entitles a buyer or customer to goods at reduced prices, or to articles given away by a manufacturer to stimulate sales ‖ *(Br.)* a coupon given in lieu of cash payment, *a luncheon voucher* [A.F. *voucher*]

vouch·safe (vauʧseif) *pres. part.* **vouch·saf·ing** *past* and *past part.* **vouch·safed** *v.t.* to condescend to grant, to give as a favor

Vou·et (vu:ei), Simon (1590-1649), French painter. He worked as court painter for Louis XIII on the decoration of the Louvre and the Luxembourg palaces, in the baroque style

vous·soir (vu:swər) *n.* one of the wedge-shaped stones forming an arch or vault [O.F. *vausoir, vaussoir*]

vow (*vau*) *n.* a solemn promise or pledge, esp. one made to a deity **to take vows** to join a religious community [A.F. *vu, vou, vo*]

vow *v.t.* to promise solemnly, esp. to God, *to vow obedience* ‖ to resolve emphatically ‖ *v.i.* to make a vow [O.F. *vuer, vouer*]

vow·el (vauəl) *n.* a voiced speech sound where the breath is not stopped (cf. CONSONANT) ‖ a letter in the alphabet representing a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u) **vów·el·ize** *pres. part.* **vow·el·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **vow·el·ized** *v.t.* to insert the vowel points or signs in (e.g. a Hebrew text) [O.F. *vouel*]

vowel point a mark above, below or attached to a consonant to indicate the vowels, e.g. in Hebrew

vox an·gel·i·ca (vɔksændʒélikə) *n.* an organ stop of 8-foot pitch producing a delicate tone [L. *angelic voice*]

vox hu·ma·na (vɔkshju mənə) *n.* an organ stop of 8-foot pitch producing a sound akin to the human voice [L. *human voice*]

voy·age (vɔiidʒ) *n.* a long journey, esp. by sea [M.E. *veage, vayage, voiage* fr. O.F., A.F.]

voyage *pres. part.* **voy·ag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **voy·aged** *v.i.* to make or go on a voyage ‖ *v.t.* to travel over (a distance) on a voyage [fr. F. *voyager*]

Voyager I *n.* spacecraft launched in 1977 to explore Jupiter

Voyager II *n* spacecraft launched in 1977 to explore Saturn

voy·a·geur (vɔiudʒər) *n.* a man employed by Canadian fur companies to carry goods and passengers mainly by boat between remote trading posts in the Hudson Bay territory [F.]

voy·eur (vwɑjə:r, vɔijə:r) *n.* someone who finds sexual pleasure in looking at sex acts, genital organs etc. **voy·éur·ism** *n.* [F.]

Voy·sey (vɔisi:), Charles Francis Annesley (1857-1941), British architect whose work strongly influenced art nouveau. He designed town and country houses with attention to the logical and tasteful fulfillment of living requirements

VP (*abbr.*) for verb phrase.

VP, V.P. Vice-President

vs. versus

VSO (*abbr.*) for liquor, *very superior old*, 12–17 yrs old

VSOP (*abbr.*) for liquor, *very superior old pale*, 18–25 yrs old

V/STOL (*abbr.*) for vertical short take-off and landing, an aircraft that only requires a short runway. *Cf* CTOL, Q/STOL, STOL, VTOL

Vt. Vermont

VTOL (*abbr.*) for vertical take-off and landing aircraft capable of vertical ascent

VTOLport *See* VERTIPORT

Vuil·lard (vwi:jær), Édouard (1868-1940), French painter, known esp. for his quiet domestic scenes

Vul·can (vʌlkən) (*Rom. mythol.*) *HEPHAESTUS

vul·ca·nist (vʌlkənist) *n.* one who believes that volcanoes exist on the moon. *Cf* HOT MOONER

vul·can·ite (vʌlkənait) *n.* ebonite

vul·can·i·za·tion (vʌlkənizéiʃən) *n.* the act or process of vulcanizing

vul·can·ize (vʌlkənaiz) *pres. part.* **vul·can·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **vul·can·ized** *v.t.* to treat (rubber) with sulfur at a high temperature so as to increase its strength and elasticity ‖ *v.i.* to undergo this process [fr. VULCAN]

vul·can·ol·o·gy (vʌlkənɔlədʒi:) *n.* volcanology [fr. VULCAN + Gk *logos*, discourse]

Vulcan Phalanx (*mil.*) an Army sixbarrelled, 20-mm rotary-fired artillery gun that provides low-altitude air defense

vul·gar (vʌlgər) *adj.* indecent, *a vulgar joke* ‖ offensive to one's finer feelings, *a vulgar display of riches* ‖ of or characteristic of the common people, *a vulgar superstition* ‖ normally accepted, most common, *take the word in its vulgar connotation* ‖ (of speech) vernacular [fr. L. *vulgaris* fr. *vulgus*, the common people]

vulgar fraction (*math.*) a common fraction

vul·gar·i·an (vʌlgeəri:ən) *n.* a vulgar person, esp. a rich person of low tastes and manners

vul·gar·ism (vʌlgərizəm) *n.* a word, phrase or expression considered vulgar ‖ vulgarity

vul·gar·i·ty (vʌlgæriti:) *pl.* **vul·gar·i·ties** *n.* the state or quality of being vulgar ‖ a vulgar act, habit etc. [fr. L. *vulgaritas*]

vul·gar·i·za·tion (vʌlgərizéiʃən) *n.* a vulgarizing or being vulgarized

vul·gar·ize (vʌlgəraiz) *pres. part.* **vul·gar·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **vul·gar·ized** *v.t.* to popularize ‖ to make coarse

vulgar Latin a form of Latin spoken by the people of ancient Rome (as distinguished from classical Latin). It is the chief source of the Romance languages

Vul·gate (vʌlgit, vʌlgeit) the Latin version of the Scriptures made largely by St Jerome directly from Hebrew, and in use in the Roman Catholic Church. The Council of Trent chose it (recension of 1592) as the authentic text to which reference must be made in matters of theology

vul·ner·a·bil·i·ty (vʌlnərəbiliti:) *n.* the state or quality of being vulnerable

vul·ner·a·ble (vʌlnərəb'l) *adj.* open to attack, hurt or injury, *a vulnerable position* ‖ capable of being hurt or wounded (either because insufficiently protected or because sensitive and tender) ‖ *(bridge,* of the side that has won one game) liable to greater penalties than the opponents **vúl·ner·a·bly** *adv.* [fr. L.L. *vulnerabilis*]

vul·ner·ar·y (vʌlnəreri.) **1.** *adj.* used in healing, *a vulnerary herb* **2.** *pl.* **vul·ner·ar·ies** *n.* a plant, ointment, drug etc. for healing wounds [fr. L. *vulnerarius*]

vul·pine (vʌlpain) *adj.* of or like a fox ‖ crafty, cunning [fr. L. *vulpinus*]

vul·ture (vʌlʧər) *n.* one of a group of large birds of prey of tropical and temperate regions, characterized by a strong elongated ripping beak and a featherless neck and head. They often feed on carrion. Examples include the griffon vulture, the turkey buzzard, the lammergeyer and the condor ‖ a rapacious person [A.F. *vultur* and *voutre*, O.F. *voltour, voutour* or L. *vultur* or fr. L. *vulturius*]

vul·tur·ine (vʌlʧərain) *adj.* of or like a vulture [fr. L. *vulturinus*]

vul·tur·ous (vʌlʧərəs) *adj.* like a vulture

vul·va (vʌlvə) *n.* (*anat.*) the orifice or external parts of the female genitals **vúl·var, vúl·vate** *adjs* [L.]

VVSOP (*abbr.*) for liquor, *very, very superior old pale liquor*, 25–40 yrs old

VX (*mil.*) symbol for a very lethal secret nerve gas believed to be ethyl. S-diementhylaminoethyl methylphosphonothiolate; responsible for death of 6,000 sheep in Utah, March 1960. *Cf* BZ, CS, GB

Vyat·ka (vjátkə) *KIROV

Vy·borg, Vi·borg (vi:bɔrg) (*Finn.* Viipuri) a lumber port (pop. 65,000) in the northwestern R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., near the Finnish border, blocked by ice four months a year. Swedish castle (1293), town hall (15th c.)

vying *pres. part.* of VIE

Vyshinsky (vɪshɪnskɪ)

Development of the letter W, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter W and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter w are shown.

W, w (dʌbˈljuː) the 23rd letter of the English alphabet

W, W. West, Western

Wa (wæ) *n.* a tribal people living in the mountains of N.E. Burma and Yunnan, China ‖ a member of this people ‖ their Mon-Khmer language

Waal, Arm of the (vɑl) the southern branch of the Rhine delta

Waals (vɑls), Johannes Diderik Van der (1837-1923), Dutch physicist who worked on molecular forces of attraction. He derived the equation expressing the pressure, volume and temperature relations for a substance in both the gaseous and liquid states. Nobel prize (1910)

WAAM program *n.* U.S. 3-weapon tactical anti-tank defense, including Cyclops, cruise type missile; ERAM, extended range anti-armor mines; and WASP, multiple miniature missiles

Wa·bash (wɔbæʃ) a river (475 miles long) rising in W. Ohio, flowing southwesterly across Indiana to form the S. Indiana-Illinois boundary, and emptying into the Ohio River in S.W. Indiana

wack·e (wækə) *n.* (*geol.*) a chiefly dark gray rock, like sandstone, produced by decomposition of igneous rock [G]

wack·y (wækiː) *comp.* **wack·i·er** *superl.* **wack·i·est** *adj.* (*pop.*) crazy, absurdly silly [etym doubtful]

wad (wɒd) **1.** *n.* a handy, compact lump of soft material (paper, cotton wool, rag etc.), esp. when used to stop an opening or to stuff between things to keep them apart ‖ (*pop.*) a roll, esp. of paper money ‖ (*pop.*) a great deal of money ‖ a felt disk used to keep powder and shot in position in a cartridge **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **wad·ding** *past* and *past part.* **wad·ded** to stuff, pack, plug or stop with a wad or wads ‖ to pad or line with soft material ‖ to press into a wad [etym doubtful]

wad-cut·ter (wɒdkʌtəː) *n.* (*shooting*) a flat-topped target bullet

Wad·den·zee (vɑdˈnzeː) part of the North Sea between the Frisian Is and the Dutch mainland, forming the inlet to the Ijsselmeer

wad·ding (wɒdiŋ) *n.* (*collect.*) wads (lumps of soft material) ‖ the material used in making wads or for packing fragile objects, lining garments, padding upholstery etc.

Wad·ding·ton, Mt (wɒdɪŋtən) the highest point (13,260 ft) in British Columbia, Canada, in the Coast Range

wad·dle (wɒdˈl) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **wad·dling** *past* and *past part.* **wad·dled** to walk like a duck with short, ungainly steps and the body moving slightly from side to side **2.** *n.* such a gait [rel. to WADE]

Wade (weɪd), Benjamin Franklin (1800-78), U.S. Senator (1851-69) from Ohio. With Representative Henry W. Davis he drafted the Wade-Davis bill and, when President Lincoln rejected it by pocket veto, they wrote the Wade-Davis Manifesto (1864) attacking Lincoln. As president pro tempore (1865) of the Senate and therefore next in line for the presidency, Wade vigorously sought the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson

wade (weɪd) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **wad·ing** *past* and *past part.* **wad·ed** *v.i.* to walk through some depth of water, mud, snow or sand etc. ‖ *v.t.* to cross (a stream etc.) on foot **to wade in** to make an energetic start **to wade into** to attack (someone) or set to work on (something) vigorously **to wade through** to get through with effort and difficulty, e.g. to read (a difficult or verbose book) with perseverance **2.** *n.* an act of wading **wad·er** *n.* a wading bird ‖ (*pl.*) thigh-high or waist-high waterproof boots or pants and boots for wading, worn by anglers etc [O.E. *wadan*, to go, wade]

Wade-Davis Bill a U.S. Congressional bill (1864) of the Civil War, initiated by Senator Benjamin F. Wade and Representative Henry W. Davis, who held that reconstruction of the Southern states was a matter for the legislature, and not for the executive branch of the government. It was rejected by President Abraham Lincoln by pocket veto

Wa·di Hal·fa (wɑdiː hɑlfə) a port (pop. 10,000) in the N. Sudan on the Nile, whose original site is flooded by the Aswan High Dam reservoir

wa·di, wa·dy (wɑdiː) *pl* **wa·dis, wa·dies** *n.* (in N. Africa and S.W. Asia) a riverbed through which water flows only in the rainy season [Arab.]

wading bird a long-legged bird (e.g. a stork or heron) which wades in shallow water after food

Wad Medani (wɑd meɪdɑniː) a market (pop. 57,000) in the central Sudan on the lower Blue Nile

wa·fer (weɪfəː) **1.** *n.* a very thin, crisp cake, e.g. as eaten with ice cream ‖ a thin, papery disk of [illegible] ‖ a disk of red gummed paper or dried paste stuck on documents instead of a seal ‖ (*electr.*) a thin, polished [illegible] material, usu. silicon, on which circuits are fabricated, etched, or printed **2.** *v.t.* to seal or fasten

tural products, e.g., alfalfa, into cookie-size [illegible]

waf·fle (wɒfəl) *n.* a soft, crisp batter cake baked on a waffle iron [fr. Du. *wafel*, wafer]

waffle **1.** *n.* (*Br., pop.*) imprecise verbosity **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **waf·fling** *past* and *past part.* **waf·fled** (*Br., pop.*) to talk or write verbosely and imprecisely [origin unknown]

waffle iron a utensil with studded, sometimes folding pans in which batter is baked to make a waffle

waft (wuft, wæft) **1.** *v.t.* to carry (e.g. a small boat, balloon, feathers, seeds, sounds, scents etc.) gently across water by wave or wind, or through the air ‖ *v.i.* to move floating or as if floating on water or in the air **2.** *n.* a puff, whiff, gentle gust or breath of scent, wind, smoke etc.) ‖ (*naut.*) a usually knotted flag or pennant used e.g. as a signal ‖ (*rhet.*) a wafting motion [back-formation fr. older *wafter*, a convoy prob. fr. Du. or L.G. *wachter*, a guard]

wag (wæg) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **wag·ging** *past* and *past part.* **wagged** *v.t.* to shake quickly to and [illegible] up and down a number of times ‖ to move in this way ‖ (*pop.*, of the tongue) to move [illegible] in idle chattering **2.** *n.* an instance of wagging [M.E. *wagge* fr. O.E. *wagian*, to shake, oscillate]

wag *n.* someone with a reputation for making witticisms [prob. fr. WAG v.]

wage (weɪdʒ) *n.* a reward received by nonprofessional workers, usually in the form of a weekly payment of an agreed sum (cf. SALARY), calculated either according to the hours worked (including overtime) or according to the work done (piecework) ‖ (*econ., pl.*) the share of the total product of industry that goes to labor ‖ (*archaic*, usually *pl.* construed as *sing.*) reward, *the wages of sin is death* [A.F.]

wage *pres. part.* **wag·ing** *past* and *past part.* **waged** *v.t.* to engage in, carry on (a war, conflict, campaign) [O.N.F. *wagier*, to pledge]

wage differential an agreed ratio or sum by which a skilled worker's wages are to exceed an unskilled worker's wages

wage drift tendency of wages to move upward [illegible] ‖ [illegible] prices induced by increased wages (*cf.* DEMAND

wa·ger (weɪdʒəː) **1.** *n.* something, esp. money, [illegible] an act is made **2.** *v.t.* to stake (money etc.) on the outcome of an uncertain event [A.F. *wageure* fr. [illegible]

wag·gish (wægɪʃ) *adj.* involving practical joking or witticisms ‖ of or like a wag (joker)

wag·gle (wægˈl) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **wag·gling** *past* and *past part.* **wag·gled** [illegible]

tions *v.t.* to cause to waggle *(golf)* to swing (a [illegible] proper **2.** *n.* a short rapid wag or undulating movement *(golf)* a waggling **wag·gly** *adj.* swaying, unsteady, twisting [WAG]

[illegible]

Wag·ner (vɑgnər), Wilhelm Richard (1813-83), [illegible] early symphony (1832), a few marches and songs, and 'Siegfried Idyll' (1870), his fame rests on his operas. The earlier ones, culminating in 'Tannhauser' (1843-4) and 'Lohengrin' (1846-8), were followed by his masterpiece, the great 'Ring' cycle (NIBELUNGENLIED): 'Das Rheingold' (1869), 'Die Walkure' (1870), 'Siegfried' (1876) and 'Gotterdammerung' (1874). In most of his operas, including 'Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg' (1862-7) and 'Parsifal' (1877-82) he used Teutonic legend and history to serve a very personal mixture of feelings: a romantic association between love and death, a fusion between the erotic and the mystical, an ideal of heroism and nationalism. He believed strongly that opera must be a unified work of art, he wrote his own librettos and supervised every detail of production to achieve a carefully calculated impact on the beholder. His operas are structurally indivisible units. He used leitmotifs to identify his characters, or to allude to symbolic themes, and these leitmotifs could be transformed, blended, or carried on from one [illegible] cedure of his operas, esp. his continuous but varied melodic line and his orchestration and characteristic harmony, were new in European music. Through Mahler, Berg and Schonberg, Wagner leads to 20th-c. music.

Wagner Act (wɑgnər) a law passed (1935) by the U.S. Congress setting up the National Labor Relations Board, and affirming the right of employees to organize themselves in trade unions and to bargain collectively.

wag·on, *Br.* also **wag·gon** (wægən) *n.* a four-wheeled vehicle for transporting heavy loads; a dinner wagon; a patrol wagon. *(Br.)* an open railroad car. **on (off) the wagon** *(pop.)* no long[illegible] **wag·on·er,** *Br.* also **wag·gon·er** *n.* the driver of a wagon [Du. *wagen*]

wag·on·ette, *Br.* also **wag·gon·ette** (wægənét) *n. (hist.)* a four-wheeled, horse-drawn pleasure carriage (open or with a removable cover) with facing seats along each side, behind a transverse seat.

wa·gon-lit (vɑgɔ̃li, wægənlí:) *pl.* **wa·gons-lits** [illegible] sleeping car divided into individual compartments; one such compartment [F.]

Wa·gram, Battle of (vɑgrəm) a battle fought (July 6, 1809) northeast of Vienna in which Napoleon defeated Austria during the Napoleonic Wars.

wag·tail (wægteil) *n.* any of several small, slim, mainly European birds of fam. *Motacillidae,* related to the pipits. They jerk their long tails up and down when they are running or perching; any of various similar American and Australian birds.

Wah·ha·bi, Wa·ha·bi (wəhɑbi) *n.* a member of a puritanical sect of Islam founded (c. 1744) by Muhammad ibn Abd-el-Wahhab (1703-92) in Nejd, Saudi Arabia. The Wahhabis conquered Arabia (1803), were beaten by the Ottoman Turks (1819) and acquired political power under King ibn Saud (early 20th c.). **Wah·ha·bism, Wa·ha·bism** *n.*

wa·hi·ne (wɑhi:nei) *n. (surfing)* a woman surfer, from a Polynesian word for woman.

wa·hoo (wɑhu:) *pl* **wa·hoos** *n.* a North American shrub of fam. *Celastraceae,* esp. *Euonymus atropurpureus,* bearing purple capsules and scarlet seeds. Am. Indian *uhauchu,* cork elm]

waif (weif) *n.* a stray, helpless person, esp. an abandoned or neglected child; a stray animal. *(law)* any ownerless property found by chance.

[illegible]

Wai·ka·to (waikɑtou) the longest river (220 miles) of New Zealand, flowing from Lake Taupo across N. North Island to the Pacific.

wail (weil) **1.** *n.* a long drawn-out cry of pain or grief; the act of making such cries; a sound like such a cry; *the wail of the sirens* **2.** *v.i.* to utter a wail. *(pop.)* to complain, esp. with self-pity.

Wailing Wall a wall in Jerusalem, reputed to contain some of the stones from Solomon's Temple. Jews traditionally bewail at it the destruction (70 A.D.) of the Temple by the Romans.

wain (wein) *n. (archaic)* a four-wheeled large farm wagon. **the Wain** the Big Dipper, the seven bright stars in Ursa Major [O.E. *wægen, wæn,* wheeled vehicle]

wain·scot (weinskɔt, weinskɔt) **1.** *n.* wooden paneling or boarding covering the walls of a room, esp. the lower part of them. *(Br. hist.)* fine-quality oak imported for this. the lower part of the walls of a room when they are finished in some other material than is used for the rest **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **wain·scot·ing,** esp. *Br.* **wain·scot·ting** *past* and *past part.* **wain·scot·ed,** esp. *Br.* **wain·scot·ted** to panel (a room etc.) with wainscot **wain·scot·ing,** esp. *Br.* **wain·scot·ting** *n.* wainscot or the material used for it [fr. M.L.G. *wagenschot* prob. fr. *wagen,* a [illegible]

Wain·wright (weinrait), Jonathan Mayhew (1883-1953), U.S. general. He commanded (1942) the unsuccessful defense of Bataan and Corregidor and underwent torture in a Japanese prison camp (1942-5) in Manchuria. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

wain·wright (weinrait) *n.* a craftsman who makes and repairs wagons.

waist (weist) *n.* the narrow part of the human body between ribs and hips; that part of a garment which covers the waist. *(old-fash.)* the bodice or upper part of a woman's dress. *(old-fash.)* a blouse. the waistline. the narrow part of the abdomen of some insects, e.g. the wasp. *(naut.)* the middle part of a ship between quarterdeck and forecastle. the narrow middle part of an object, *the waist of a violin* [M.E. *wost* prob. rel. to O.E. *weaxan,* to grow]

waist·band (weistbænd) *n.* a band or belt around the waist attached to a garment, e.g. the top part of a skirt, trousers etc. or the lower part of a jacket, blouse etc., often serving to keep the garment in position.

waist·cloth (weistklɔθ, weistklɒθ) *pl.* **waist·cloths** (weistklɔðz, weistklɒðz, weistklɔθs, weistklɒθs) *n.* a loincloth.

waist·coat (weskət, weistkout) *n. (Br.)* a vest (man's garment worn over the trouser top and under the jacket).

waist·line (weistlain) *n.* the waist of the human body, considered with respect to position or size. the line at which the bodice and skirt of a dress meet.

wait (weit) **1.** *v.i.* (often with 'for') to remain in a place or in a state of inactivity, indecision, delay or anticipation because of some event expected to happen or a person expected to arrive etc. to be in readiness, *your dinner is waiting for you.* to be set aside for later action, to remain undone for the time being, *that decision can't wait.* to act as a waiter. *v.t.* to await, wait for, *to wait one's opportunity.* to delay, *to wait dinner for someone* **to wait on** to attend or serve (someone), esp. at table **to wait out** to endure something distressing, e.g. a storm or a setback, hoping that it will change for the better or stop **to wait up** (with 'for') to refrain from going to bed at one's normal bedtime in expectation of someone's arrival or of news etc. **2.** *n.* an act or period of waiting, *a long wait at the station.* (*pl.*, esp. *Br.*) street singers of Christmas carols **to lie in wait** to be on the watch, in hiding, ready to make an attack etc. [early M.E. *waite, waiten* fr. A.F., O.N.F. *waitier* fr. O.H.G.]

Wai·tan·gi Day (waitæŋi) New Zealand's national day, Feb. 6, a public holiday.

Waitangi, Treaty of a treaty (1840) between Britain and the Maori chiefs of New Zealand, by which the Maoris ceded all rights and powers of sovereignty to the British monarch while retaining all territorial rights, in return for British protection.

Waite (weit), Morrison Remick (1816-88), U.S. jurist, Chief Justice (1874-88) of the U.S. Supreme Court. He represented the U.S.A. as prosecutor in the Alabama Arbitration. As Chief Justice he broadly interpreted the 'due process' clause of the 14th amendment in favor of private businesses, a position maintained by the Court until the 1930s.

wait·er (weitər) *n.* a man employed to serve food or drink, esp. one who waits on tables in a restaurant. a salver or tray for dishes etc.

wait·ing (weitiŋ) **1.** *adj.* that waits. of or for a wait. that is in attendance **2.** *n.* the act of someone who waits **in waiting** in attendance (e.g. on a king or queen). *(Br., mil.)* next in turn for some duty etc.

waiting game a deliberate reserving of action so as to allow a situation to develop, in the hope of having better opportunities later on.

waiting room a room provided for those who have to wait, esp. for a train or to see a doctor, dentist etc.

wait·ress (weitris) *n.* a woman or girl who waits on tables in a restaurant etc.

waive (weiv) *pres. part.* **waiv·ing** *past* and *past part.* **waived** *v.t.* to agree to forgo or prefer not to insist on (a claim, right or privilege). **wáiv·er** *n. (law)* the act of waiving or giving up some established claim, right or privilege. a document, or clause in an agreement, making this effective [fr. A.F. *weyver,* to allow to become a [illegible]

Wa·ka·ya·ma (wɑkɑjɑmɑ) a port (pop. 285,000) in S.E. Honshu, Japan: cotton textiles, woodworking.

wake (weik) *pres. part.* **wak·ing** *past* **woke** (wouk), **waked** *past part.* **waked, wok·en** (wóukən) *v.i.* (often with 'up') to become conscious after sleep or after being in a semiconscious state. (often with 'up') to return to alertness, pay attention again. to become imaginatively aware of something, *he woke to the beauty of his surroundings.* (among the Irish) to hold a wake. *v.t.* (often with 'up') to rouse (someone) from sleep. to rouse, revive, *the music wakes sad memories.* (often with 'to') to cause to become aware of something, *he woke his audience to the need for concerted action.* (among the Irish) to hold a wake over [O.E. *wæcnan,* to arise, be born and *wacian,* to wake, watch]

wake *n.* (among the Irish) a vigil over a corpse before burial, often accompanied by drinking and festivity. *(Br., hist.)* a parish festival held annually in commemoration of the patron saint of the church. (*pl.*, in some parts of England) an annual holiday [M.E. prob. representative of supposed O.E. *wacu,* and partly a new formation of WAKE v.]

wake *n.* the track in the water behind a moving ship, or something thought of as like this **in the wake of** behind, following in the tracks of, *traders came in the wake of explorers and missionaries* [fr. O.N. *vaku, vök,* hole, opening in [illegible]

wake·ful (wéikfəl) *adj.* watchful, alert. unable to sleep; marked by lack of sleep.

Wake Island (weik) an atoll comprising three islets (area 3 sq. miles, pop. 150) in the N. Pacific between the Marianas and Hawaii, annexed by the U.S.A. (1900) and used as a calling place for transpacific aircraft. It was occupied (1941-5) by the Japanese.

Wake-field (weikfi:ld), Edward Gibbon (1796-1862), British colonial statesman. He contributed to the drawing up of the Durham Report (1839) and promoted the colonization of New Zealand.

wak·en (weikən) *v.t.* to rouse from sleep or lethargy; to stir into awareness, activity etc. to cause to realize or remember. *v.i.* to become awake [O.E. *wæcnan*]

wake-surf·ing (weiksə:fiŋ) *n.* surfing behind a motor boat.

wak·ing (weikiŋ) *adj.* marked by a condition of wakefulness, *waking hours.*

Waks·man (wɑksmən), Selman Abraham (1888-1973), U.S. microbiologist who received the 1952 Nobel prize in physiology and medicine for his discovery of streptomycin and its value in treating tuberculosis.

Wal·lach·ia, Wal·lach·ia [illegible] the southern region of Rumania, consisting largely of the fertile plain (wheat, corn) of the lower Danube basin. Chief towns: Bucharest, Ploesti. Historically, it was comprised of Oltenia, or Lesser Walachia, in the west and Muntenia, or Greater Walachia, in the east. There are rich oil fields in the north, in the foothills of the S. Carpathians. It united with Moldavia to form [illegible]

Wal·lach·ian, Wal·lach·an [illegible] **1.** *adj.* of Walachia, its people or language **2.** *n.* the Rumanian language of the Walachians. a native or inhabitant of Walachia. a Vlach.

Wal·bur·ga (wɔlbə:gə, vɑlbuərgə), St (c. 710-c. 779), English abbess. Feast: Feb. 25.

Wal·che·ren (wɑlxərən) a former island (area 82 sq. miles) at the mouth of the Scheldt in Zeeland, Netherlands, now attached to the mainland. Chief towns: Flushing, Middelburg.

Wal·deck-Rous·seau (vældekrusou), Pierre Marie René (1846-1904), French statesman. During his term of office (1899-1902) as prime minister, a law was passed (1901) which suppressed some secular powers of the Church and resulted in the separation (1905) of Church and State in France.

Wal·den·ses (wɒldénsi:z) *pl. n.* the members of a reforming Christian sect founded (c. 1175) by Peter Waldo (Pierre Waldo, c. 1140–c. 1217), French religious reformer. He preached in the valleys of Dauphiné, Provence and Piedmont. He taught from the Scriptures in the vernacular and was vowed to poverty and simplicity. The Waldenses were excommunicated (1184) and suffered persecution (16th c.) and were not officially tolerated until 1848. **Wal·den·si·an** (wɒldénsi:ən, wɒldenʃən) *adj.* [M.L.]

Wal·den·strom's mac·ro·glo·bu·lin·e·mi·a (wɒldənstrɒmz mækrəʊglɒbjʊlɪnɪ:mi:ə, -mɪə) *n.* disease of proteins in antibodies that fight infection, resulting in excess production of plasma cells and lymphocytes; discovered in 1914 by Dr. Jan G. Waldenstrom, Swedish physician.

Wald·heim (vɒlthaim), Kurt (1918–), Austrian statesman, foreign minister (1968-70), Secretary-General of the United Nations (1972-81). Controversy over his having been in Hitler's army during World War II and his possible involvement in sending Jews to their deaths marked his successful campaign for election as president of Austria (1986).

Wald·see·mül·ler (vɒltzeimylər), Martin (c. 1475–c.1521), German geographer. He gave to the American continent the first name of his friend Amerigo Vespucci, on the grounds that Vespucci was the first to call America a 'new world'.

wale (weil) **1.** *n.* a weal on the skin left by a whip, cane etc. ‖ a ridge on the surface of cloth, e.g. in corduroy ‖ (*naut.*, esp. *pl.*) one of the extra thick planks in the sides of a wooden ship ‖ a wooden or steel brace on a row of piles on a dam or trench ‖ (*basketry*) a strong band formed by weaving three or four rods one after the other into a single course **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **wal·ing** *past* and *past part.* **waled** to mark (the flesh) with a wale or wales ‖ to supply with a wale or wales [O.E. *walu*]

Wales (weilz) a country (area, including Monmouthshire, 8,016 sq. miles, pop. 2,790,462) in the west of Great Britain. It is a division of the United Kingdom. Chief town: Cardiff. Language: English, Welsh (1% Welsh only, 25% bilingual). The land is 12% arable, 6% forest, largely pasture and grazing. Wales forms a rugged massif, partly covered with forest and moorland, with a lowland fringe widest along the English border and south coast. The massif is largely between 600 and 2,000 ft, rocky in the north and coal-bearing (esp. anthracite) in the south. It is highest in the northwest, rising to 3,560 ft (Snowdon). Average temperatures (F.): 42° (Jan.) and 60° (July). Rainfall: less than 50 ins in the lowlands, 50-80 ins in the moorland massif, well over 80 ins in the mountains. Chief ports: Cardiff, Swansea, Newport. The University of Wales is made up of colleges in Aberystwyth (1872), Bangor (1884), Cardiff (1883) and Swansea (1920). HISTORY Wales is thought to have been originally inhabited by Iberians and to have been overrun (c. 6th c. BC) by Celts. The Romans conquered the north and south (1st c. AD), but had little influence on most of the country. After the Roman withdrawal (early 5th c.), the Celts of Wales maintained their independence against the Anglo-Saxon invaders of England, challenging the authority of Offa of Mercia (8th c.). Wales was converted to Christianity (c. 6th c.) by Celtic missionaries, notably St David. William I of England, unable to subdue Wales, appointed earls to control the Welsh marches. The Welsh, notably under Llewelyn ap Iorwerth and Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, successfully opposed English attempts to invade until the late 13th c., when Edward I conquered the country, his son, the future Edward II, becoming prince of Wales (1301). Revolts against English rule continued, notably (1400-9) under Owen Glendower. The Tudors, a Welsh dynasty, fought in the Wars of the Roses as representatives of the Lancastrian claim, and one of them ascended (1485) the English throne as Henry VII. Under Henry VIII, Wales and the marches were brought into a legal union with England (1534-6). (For subsequent history, [illegible]

Walesa (vawensə), Lech (1943–) Polish labor leader, chairman of the Solidarity labor organization (1980-2), winner of the Nobel peace prize (1983). An electrician, he was leader of his factory's strike coordination committee and was named chairman of Solidarity soon after the government granted the right to form independent trade unions. He was jailed after martial law was imposed (1981) and was released when Solidarity was dissolved by the government (1982). He continued to work for labor's [illegible]

walk (wɔk) **1.** *v.i.* to move in such a way that the legs support the body, one foot (in two-legged creatures) or two feet (in four-legged creatures) being always on the ground (cf. RUN) ‖ to travel on foot ‖ (of a ghost) to show itself ‖ (*baseball*) to advance to first base as a result of having been pitched four balls ‖ (*basketball*) to foul by moving more than two steps with the ball without either passing or dribbling ‖ *v.t.* to pass over, through etc. by walking, *to walk the Lake District* ‖ to cause to walk, *he walked his horse through the village* ‖ to walk beside and push (a bicycle or motorcycle) ‖ to accompany on foot, *I'll walk you home* ‖ (*baseball*) to advance (a batter) to first base by pitching four balls. (*basketball*) to foul by advancing more than two steps with (the ball) without either passing or dribbling **to walk away from** to outdistance (one's opponents or rivals) easily ‖ to emerge from (an accident) without serious injury **to walk away with** to win (something) by a large margin ‖ to steal ‖ (of an actor, singer etc.) to win far the most attention and applause from the audience in (a show) **to walk off** to leave, esp. without saying good-bye ‖ to rid oneself of (e.g. excess fat) by walking ‖ to measure (a distance, boundary etc.) by walking **to walk off with** to win (something) by a large margin ‖ to steal ‖ (of an actor, singer etc.) to win by far the most attention and applause from the audience in (a show) **to walk out** to leave, esp. in such a way as to show disapproval, disappointment etc. ‖ to go on strike **to walk out on** to abandon or desert without warning **to walk over** (or **all over**) to show complete disregard for the rights, wishes etc. of (someone) ‖ (*pop.*) to defeat (one's opponent) overwhelmingly **to walk over the course** (of a horse) to be the only competitor in a race and win it by going over (the course) at a walk **to walk (someone) off his feet** to tire (someone) out by making him walk a long way **to walk the streets** to walk aimlessly in the streets ‖ to be a prostitute **2.** *n.* the act of walking ‖ the route taken when walking ‖ a route pleasant to walk over ‖ a path designed to be walked along ‖ a stroll taken or journey made on foot for pleasure or exercise ‖ a distance walked ‖ a manner of walking ‖ a slow pace, *to go at a walk* ‖ (*Br.*) the circuit taken by a hawker etc. ‖ (*athletics*) a race in which one walks over the course ‖ (*baseball*) an advance to first base as a result of four balls ‖ a sheepwalk ‖ a ropewalk ‖ (*Br.*) a section of forest under the charge of a keeper ‖ (in the West Indies) a plantation of trees [O.E. *wealcan*, to roll, toss and *wealcian*, to muffle up, curl]

walk-a-way (wɔkəwei) *n.* an easily won contest.

Walk·er (wɔkər), David (1785-1830), U.S. black leader, one of the first militants to protest against the repression of blacks. His pamphlet 'Walker's Appeal in four articles together with a preamble to the Colored Citizens of the World, but in particular and very expressly to those of the United States of America' was an argument against slavery. He himself had the status of a [illegible]

Walker, Francis Amasa (1840-97), U.S. economist and statistician, known for his theories on wages and profits in 'The Wages Question' (1876) and for his advocacy of international bimetallism.

Walker, Robert John (1801-69), U.S. statesman. As secretary of the treasury (1845-9) under President James Polk, he made it independent of the U.S. banking and financial system, and he helped to improve Anglo-U.S. [illegible] as opposed to a protective tariff. He served (1857) as governor of Kansas during the critical period when proslavery and antislavery forces [illegible]

Walker, [illegible] Leading a small band of filibusters, he seized (1856) Nicaragua and proclaimed himself president. He planned to establish slave labor to develop the economy, build a canal that would attract world trade, and create a military empire of Central American states. He was deposed (1857) largely through the efforts of Cornelius Vanderbilt. After a final seizure of Nicaragua (1860) he was executed by a British firing squad in Honduras.

walk-ie-talk-ie, walk-y-talk-y (wɔkitɔki:) *n.* a portable battery-operated radio transmitter and receiver used out of doors and when on the move over short distances.

walking catfish a catfish (*Clarias batrachus*) capable of moving about on dry land.

walking papers (*Am.–Br.* marching orders) [illegible]

walking stick a stick carried when walking, often as a support. **walk·ing·stick** (wɔ:kinstik) *n.* a stick insect.

walk-off (wɔkɔf) *n.* **1.** a departure marking the end of an incident **2.** a desire not to be associated with a person or event; a walkout.

walk of life calling, profession ‖ social status.

walk-on (wɔkɔn, wɔkɒn) *n.* (*theater, movies* etc.) a minor role that involves only a brief appearance, usually without spoken lines ‖ the actor who plays this.

walk-out (wɔkaut) *n.* a strike ‖ the act of leaving as a sign of disapproval etc.

walk-o·ver (wɔkouvər) *n.* a horse race in which the only starter has merely to walk over the course in order to win ‖ an easy win.

walk-up (wɔkʌp) *n.* an apartment house without an elevator ‖ an apartment above the ground floor in such a building.

walk-up *adj.* open to the street for doing business without customers having to enter a building, esp. of a bank.

walk-way (wɔkwei) *n.* a passage for walking.

Walkyrie *VALKYRIE.

walky-talky *WALKIE-TALKIE.

wall (wɔl) *n.* a usually vertical structure, esp. in masonry, large in surface area as compared with thickness, built to enclose, support, divide, protect, retain etc. ‖ the surface of such a structure, *hang it up on the wall* ‖ something which resembles a man-made wall, *a wall of mountains*, esp. with regard to surface, *paintings on the walls of a cave* ‖ the upright part of the structure of a hollow vessel, *the wall of a pot* ‖ (*anat., biol.*) a layer of structural material bounding an organ, cavity, cell etc. ‖ something seen as a barrier to understanding or social intercourse, *a wall of silence* **to drive** (or **push**) **to the wall** to force (someone) into a desperate or difficult position **to go to the wall** to experience defeat ‖ to fail in business **to have one's back to the wall** to be hard pressed, be in a very difficult situation with one's back to the wall as a desperate or very difficult situation [O.E.]

wall *v.t.* to furnish with a wall (with 'in') to enclose within a wall ‖ (with 'up') to shut with a wall ‖ (with 'off') to divide, separate etc. with a wall [O.E. *weallan*]

wal·la·by (wɒləbi:) *pl.* **wal·la·bies** *n.* any of several small kangaroos of *Macropus* and related genera [native Austral. *wolaba*]

Wal·lace (wɒlis), Alfred Russel (1823-1913), British naturalist. He spent many years in South America and the East Indies. He developed, independently, a theory of evolution similar to Darwin's. The theories were published simultaneously in 1858.

Wallace, George Corley (1919–), U.S. politician and 5-time governor of Alabama, a conservative Democrat. The champion of states' rights and 'segregation forever', he polled 13.5% of the popular vote as 3rd party candidate in the 1968 presidential election. With 46 electoral votes, he almost put the election into [illegible] nomination. An attempt on his life (1972) left him as a paraplegic. He retired from public life (1986), citing ill health.

Wallace, Henry Agard (1888-1965), American politician, Democratic vice-president of the U.S.A. (1941-5). He founded the Progressive party (1948).

Wallace, Lewis (1827-1905), U.S. general, [illegible] Christ, made into a successful play and two motion pictures, and 'Prince of India' (1893), a narrative concerning the Wandering Jew and the Byzantine empire.

Wallace, Sir Richard (1818-90), British art col[illegible]

tures (esp French 18th-c.), sculpture and furniture, bequeathed to Britain (1897), forms the national Wallace Collection, London

Wallace, Sir William (c. 1272-1305), Scottish patriot. He led the resistance to Edward I, whom he defeated at Stirling (1297). He was routed at Falkirk (1298), betrayed (1305) and

Wal·lace·ism (wɒləsɪzəm) *n.* a principle supporting states rights and espousing anti-integration policies, from George C. Wallace, former governor of Alabama

Wallachia ▸WALACHIA

Wallachian ▸WALACHIAN

of boarding made from wood pulp, gypsum etc and used to line walls or ceilings

wall cloud eyewall (*meteor.*) the high wall surrounding the eye of a hurricane

Wal·len·stein (vulənʃtaɪn, wɒlənstaɪn), Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von, duke of Friedland and Mecklenburg, prince of Sagan (1583-1634), German soldier and statesman. He commanded the Hapsburg armies in the Thirty Years' War, winning many victories until his defeat at Lutzen (1632). He was assassinated on the orders of Ferdinand II

Wal·ler (wɒlər, wɒlər), Edmund (1606-87), English poet and politician. He is remembered esp.

flat, folding case for carrying papers, paper money etc ‖ (*hist.*) a beggar's or pilgrim's bag in which he carried his provisions [origin un-

which the iris is streaked or whitish or different from the other eye, or which has a divergent squint. opaqueness and whiteness of the cornea of the eye due to injury or disease [back-formation

Walleye *n.* (*mil.*) U.S. air-to-surface glide bomb (AGM-62X A) for the stand-off destruction of large, semihard targets, incorporating a contrast tracking television system for guidance

wall-eyed (wɒlaɪd) *adj.* having walleye ‖ having glaring eyes [Late M.E. *wawileghed*, O.N. *vagleygr*]

walleyed pike *Stizostedion vitreum*, fam. *Percidae*, a large pike perch of North America valued as a food and game fish

genus *Cheiranthus*, fam. *Cruciferae*, esp. *C. cheiri*, native to S. Europe and widely cultivated for its fragrant yellow, brown, red or

dance because she has not been asked to dance

wall game a kind of football played only at Eton

Wal·lis (wɒlɪs, wɒlɪs), John (1616-1703), English mathematician, one of the founders of the Royal Society. He was the first to deal mathematically with the concept of infinity, and his 'Arithmetica Infinitorum' (1657) paved the way

binomial theorem

Wallis and Futuna two groups of volcanic and coral islands (area 119 sq. miles, pop. 9,192) in the Pacific between Fiji and Samoa, forming an overseas territory of France. It is ruled by native kings. People: Polynesian. Main islands: Futuna, Uvea. The islands became a French protectorate (1842) and an overseas territory

speaking population of Belgium occupying the

wal·lop (wɒləp) **1.** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to hit hard (*pop.*) to thrash (*pop.*) to defeat soundly **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a heavy blow **wal·lop·ing 1.** *adj.* (*pop.*) huge,

roll about with pleasure (e.g. in mud) (of a

indulgence (e.g. in sentiment or luxury) **2.** *n.* a

fishes and hippopotamuses. wallow (O.E. *wealwian*)

wall-pa·per (wɒlpeɪpər) **1.** *n.* paper, usually decorative, for covering the walls of a room **2.**

wallpaper music (*Br.*) piped background music in a public place

Wall Street the stock exchange and money market in Manhattan, New York City

wall-to-wall (wɒltuːwɔl) *adj.* completely covering a floor

wal·nut (wɒlnʌt, wɒlnət) *n.* a member of *Juglans*, fam. *Juglandaceae*, a genus of tall-growing trees of temperate regions ‖ the edible fruit (a two-lobed seed in a shell, enclosed by a husk) of these trees ‖ the wood of these trees, esp. of the black walnut, which takes a high polish and is used in cabinetmaking, for gunstocks etc [O.E. *walhhnutu*]

Wal·pole (wɒlpoul, wɒlpoul), Horace, 4th earl of Orford (1717-97), English man of letters. He is famous for his Gothic novel 'The Castle of Otranto' (1765) and for his 3,000 letters. He was one of the men responsible for the growing pre-Romantic taste for the Gothic, as a reaction to 18th-c. classicism in the arts

Walpole, Sir Robert, 1st earl of Orford (1676-1745), English statesman. As first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, he led the Whig administration (1721-42) and was effectively prime minister. His encouragement of trade and his cautious domestic policy did much to increase national wealth and to strengthen the Hanoverian dynasty. He reduced the national debt, land tax and customs duties. He avoided involving Britain in war, until he was forced to participate in the War of Jenkins' Ear (1739-41) and the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-8). He helped to establish the collective responsibility of prime minister and cabinet to parliament

Wal·pur·gis Night (vulpuərgɪs) the night of April 30/May 1, when a witches' sabbath (particularly associated with the Brocken peak in the Harz Mtns.) was said to take place. St Walburga was accidentally connected with this ancient superstition (her bodily remains were transferred from her monastery to Eichstätt in Germany on May 1)

wal·rus (wɒlrəs, wɒlrəs) *n.* either of two species of Arctic, marine, seal-like, carnivorous mammals of fam. *Odobenidae*. *Odobenus rosmarus*, [illegible] N.W. Atlantic, Arctic, and *O. divergens*, which inhabits the Bering Sea and the Siberian and Alaskan coasts. Males weigh up to 2,000 lbs and are up to 12 ft long; females are smaller. Walruses are hunted for their blubber (which yields an excellent oil), skins (leather) and canine tusks (ivory) [prob. fr. Du

Wal·sall (wɒlsɔl) a county borough (pop. 178,900) in Staffordshire, England: coal mining, tanning, mechanical engineering

Walsh (wɒlʃ), Thomas James (1859-1933), U.S. lawyer and senator (1912-33) from Montana. He prosecuted with vigor the investigations into the oil reserves scandals of the Harding administration. He helped write the 18th and

Wal·sing·ham (wɒlsɪŋəm), Sir Francis (c. 1530-90), English statesman. He was secretary of state (1573-90) to Elizabeth I

Wal·ter (wɒltər), Hubert (*d.* 1205), English prelate and statesman, archbishop of Canterbury (1193-1205). As chief justiciar of England (1193-8), he was the effective ruler when Richard I was at the Crusades. He was chancellor

After service at the court of Vienna he became a minnesinger. His love poetry and his treatment of social and political themes in verse and maxims make him the most celebrated of the German medieval lyric poets

Wal·ton (wɒltən), Izaak (1593-1683), English writer. 'The Compleat Angler' (1653, enlarged in 1655 and subsequently) is his most popular work. He also wrote lives of John Donne (1640), Richard Hooker (1665), George Herbert (1670) and others

Walton, Sir William (1902-83), British composer. His works include 'Façade', a suite for 'declamation' and chamber orchestra (1923, 1926), 'Sinfonia Concertante' for piano and orchestra (1929), the cantata 'Belshazzar's Feast' (1931) and 'Symphony' (1935)

waltz (wɒlts) **1.** *n.* a smooth, graceful dance in triple time to a flowing melody ‖ the music for this dance ‖ a composition in this rhythm **2.** *v.i.* to dance a waltz ‖ *v.t.* to dance a waltz with **to**

waltz off with to win (a race, prize etc.) with great ease [fr. G. *walzer*]

waltzing Matilda (*Austral.*) traveling on foot carrying a pack [prob. fr. WALTZ (*slang*), to carry + *matilda*, a tramp's roll]

Wal·vis Bay (wɒlvɪs) an enclave (area 374 sq. miles, pop. 25,000) of Cape Province, South Africa, on the coast of Namibia, administered as part of the latter territory ‖ the deep-water port which gives it its importance: whaling, refueling

wam·pum (wɒmpəm, wompəm) *n.* beads made of shells strung together and used by North American Indians as money or ornaments [shortened fr. *wampumpeag* fr. Narragansett *wampompeag* fr. *wampan*, white + *api*, string

wan (wɒn) *comp.* **wan·ner** *superl.* **wan·nest** *adj.* (of a person's complexion) unhealthily pale ‖ (of the light or stars etc.) barely perceptible ‖ (of a smile) faint, feeble [O.E. *wann*, dark]

Wan·a·ma·ker (wɒnəmeɪkər), John (1838-1922), U.S. merchant who established (1869) John Wanamaker and Company, one of the first large department stores in the U.S.A. He was a pioneer in the use of advertising

Wan·chu·an (wʌntʃʊn) ▸CHANGCHIAKOW

wand (wɒnd) *n.* a slender stick or rod, esp. one carried by a fairy, magician, conjurer etc. ‖ a wooden or metal staff carried as a symbol of authority ‖ (*archery*) a slat 6 ft by 2 ins used as a target, placed at 100 yds for men, 60 yds for women [O.N. *vondr*]

wan·der (wɒndər) *v.i.* (of a person) to travel or move around with no set route or goal ‖ (often with 'off') to stray away without set purpose from one's home, companions etc. ‖ (of the mind or a person) to be confused, incoherent or delirious ‖ to digress, *to wander from the subject* ‖ (of a river, road etc.) to follow an intricate course **wan·der·ing** *n.* a leisurely traveling around ‖ (*pl.*) leisurely journeys ‖ (*pl.*) incoherent speech or thoughts [O.E. *wandrian*]

Wandering Jew a Jew who, according to a legend first recorded in the 13th c., insulted Christ on the way to Calvary and was condemned to wander from place to place knowing no rest until the Day of Judgment

wan·der·lust (wɒndərlʌst) *n.* a strong desire to travel, esp. an obsessive desire to get away from a settled way of living [G.]

wan·der·oo (wɒndəruː) *pl.* **wan·der·oos** *n. Presbytis senex*, fam. *Colobidae*, a purple-faced langur of eastern Asia ‖ *Macaca silenus*, a black macaque of India having a tufted tail and a gray ruff [Sinhalese *wanderu*, monkey]

wane (weɪn) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **wan·ing** *past* and *past part.* **waned** (of the moon) to diminish in size and brilliance after being at the full (cf. WAX) ‖ (of the tide) to ebb ‖ to decline or decrease in power, strength, importance, reputation, influence etc. **2.** *n.* the act or process of waning ‖ the period from the full moon to the new moon **on the wane** on the decline [O.E. *wanian*]

Wang·a·nu·i (wɒŋənuːiː) a port (pop. 37,000) in Wellington, North Island, New Zealand

wan·gle (wæŋgˈl) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **wan·gling** *past* and *past part.* **wan·gled** (*pop.*) to get by cunning, *to wangle a free ticket* ‖ (*pop.*) to falsify, *to wangle the accounts* **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a wangling [etym. doubtful]

Wan·kel engine (vuŋkəl) *n.* (*motor vehicle*) a small, light, rotary engine that utilizes a rounded triangular rotor-piston and that has only two major moving parts. It was named for Felix Wankel, German engineer. *also* epitrochoidal engine

want (wɒnt, wɒnt) *n.* the state or fact of having too little of something desirable or needed ‖ an insufficiency through personal failing, *a want of tact* ‖ need, *in want of a haircut* ‖ privation because of poverty, *freedom from want* ‖ (esp. *pl.*) desires, requirements, *a man of few wants* [fr. O.N. *vant* neut. of *vanr*, lacking, wanting]

want *v.t.* (with the infinitive) to wish fervently, *they want to go to America* ‖ to wish for, *I want some coffee* (esp. *Br.*) to need, *the house wants a cleaning* ‖ to possess less than the usual or required amount of, *he wants the stamina of a long-distance runner* ‖ to wish to see or speak to (someone), *your father wants you* ‖ *v.i.* (esp. with 'for') to suffer need, *he never wanted for affection as a child* **to want for nothing** to have everything one needs (even though poor, or because rich) [O.N. *vanta*]

want ad a classified advertisement (esp. in a newspaper) for employment or an employee

want-ed (wŏntĭd, wōntĭd) *adj.* being searched for so as to be brought to trial

want-ing (wŏntĭng, wōntĭng) **1.** *adj.* not present when it should be, *mustard was wanting in the salad* ‖ deficient, *wanting in initiative* **2.** *prep.* without, short of, *a watch wanting only its spring*

wan-ton (wŏntən) **1.** *adj.* lewd, licentious, *wanton thoughts* ‖ showing utter lack of moderation or justification, *wanton destruction* ‖ luxuriant, uncontrolled, *roses in wanton profusion* ‖ (*rhet.*) sportive, playful, *in wanton mood* **2.** *n.* (*old fash.*) a sexually promiscuous woman [M.E *wantowen* fr. O.E. *wan-*, wanting + *togen*, past part. of *tēon*, to discipline]

wap-en-take (wăpənteĭk, wŏpənteĭk) *n.* (*hist.*) a division corresponding to the hundred in certain English shires [fr. O.N. *vápnatak*, weapon-taking fr. the showing of weapons as a form of voting]

wap-i-ti (wŏpĭtĭ) *pl.* **wap-i-ti, wap-i-tis** *n.* *Cervus canadensis*, fam. *Cervidae*, a North American elk related to, but larger than, the European and Asian red deer [fr. Am. Ind. name]

war (wôr) **1.** *n.* armed conflict between nations, tribes or other groups or an instance of this, *civil war, a war of conquest, the wars of religion* ‖ a concerted effort to put down, reduce or exterminate *a war on locusts* ‖ a state of hostility without resort to arms, *the cold war* ‖ the theory of conducting a war **at war** engaged in a war **to declare war** to declare officially that a state of war exists **to go to war** to enter into a war **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **war-ring** *past* and *past part.* **warred** to be at war ‖ to engage in an effort to reduce or exterminate something [O.N.F. *werre* fr. O.H.G.]

Wa-ran-gal (wŏrəngəl) a town (pop. 156,000) in N. Andhra Pradesh, India: cotton spinning, carpets

War-beck (wôrbĕk), Perkin (c. 1474-99), Flemish pretender to the English throne who led an unsuccessful rising against Henry VII (1497)

War between the States the American Civil War (*CIVIL WAR, AMERICAN)

war-ble (wôrbəl) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **war-bling** *past* and *past part.* **war-bled** *v.i.* (of birds) to sing with long trills ‖ to produce a continuous trilling sound ‖ *v.t.* to sing (a song) thus **2.** *n.* the sound, or act, of warbling [O.F. *werbler, werbloier*]

warble *n.* a small tumor or swelling produced on the back of cattle, deer etc. by the larva of a botfly or a warble fly ‖ the larva of a warble fly [etym. doubtful]

warble fly any of various dipterous flies of fam. *Oestridae*, the larvae of which live under the skin of certain animals (cattle, deer, rabbits etc.)

war-bler (wôrblər) *n.* any of various small, vividly marked North American songbirds of fam. *Parulidae* ‖ any of various small Old World songbirds of fam. *Sylviidae*, related to the thrushes [fr. WARBLE *n.*]

war-bon-net (wôrbŏnĭt) *n.* a headdress worn by certain Plains Indians consisting of a band with a long extension of eagle feathers attached to it at the back

war correspondent a journalist reporting news from a war zone

war cry *pl.* **war cries** (*hist.*) a name or phrase shouted by soldiers when charging, to encourage each other or to intimidate the enemy ‖ a party slogan, catchword

Ward (wôrd), Lester Frank (1841-1913), U.S. sociologist, a founder of systematic American sociology. He postulated a 'sociocracy', a society which could be scientifically planned, and he emphasized the need for the study of function rather than of structure

ward (wôrd) *v.t.* (with 'off') to turn aside (a blow) ‖ (with 'off') to avert (a danger) [O.E. *weardian*]

ward *n.* a person, esp. a minor, under the care of a court or a legal guardian ‖ the state of being under the care of a court or guardian, *a child in ward* ‖ the guardianship of a person in this state ‖ an administrative district in a borough or city, esp. an electoral district ‖ a division of a prison or hospital ‖ a large room containing several beds or a set of such rooms in a hospital, *a children's ward* ‖ the inner court of a castle ‖ one of the projections in a lock case that resists the turning of a key, other than the right one, by the corresponding key notches [O.E. *weard*, a watching]

-ward *suffix* toward a specified point, position, area etc., as in 'northward', 'skyward' [O.E. *-weard*]

ward-en (wôrd'n) *n.* an official having special supervisory duties and who sees that regulations or laws are observed, *game warden, air-raid warden* ‖ (*eccles.*) a churchwarden ‖ the official in charge of a prison ‖ (*Br.*) the title of the principal of some colleges or other institutions

ward-en-cy, ward-en-ship *ns* [fr. O.F. *wardein*]

ward-er (wôrdər) *n.* (*Br.*) a prison guard **ward-ress** *n.* (*Br.*) a woman warder [A.F. *wardour*]

ward-robe (wôrdrōb) *n.* a tall piece of furniture to keep clothes in, usually fitted with racks, hangers, shelves etc. ‖ a person's clothes ‖ (*theater*) a room where costumes are kept ‖ (in titles) the department of a royal household in charge of the royal clothes, jewels etc. [A.F. *warderobe*]

ward-room (wôrdrum, wôrdrum) *n.* the living quarters, esp. the mess, for the officers of a warship ‖ a ship's officers collectively

-wards *suffix* -ward [O.E. *-weardes* fr. *-weard*, toward + *-es*, gen. ending]

ward-ship (wôrdshĭp) *n.* guardianship

ware (wēər) *n.* (*pl.*) goods for sale ‖ (in compounds) manufactured articles, *silverware, ironware* ‖ pottery classified according to its nature, *earthenware* or provenance, *Chelsea ware* [O.E. *waru*, merchandise]

ware *v.t.* (imperative only, esp. in hunting) to beware of, avoid [O.E. *warian*, fr. *wær* adj., cautious]

ware-house (wēərhaus) **1.** *pl.* **ware-hous-es** (wēərhauzĭz) *n.* a building, or room in a building, where goods are stored ‖ a repository for furniture etc. ‖ a customs storehouse where dutiable goods are kept until duty is paid **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **ware-hous-ing** *past* and *past. part* **ware-housed** to put (goods etc.) in a warehouse for safekeeping ‖ to put (goods etc.) in a warehouse under bond

war-fare (wôrfēər) *n.* a state of war ‖ (*fig.*) strife

war game a training exercise for military staffs carried out without the participation of troops

war-head (wôrhĕd) *n.* the explosive head of a missile (detached when not needed)

Warhol (wôrhōl), Andy (1931-) U.S. artist, founder of the Pop-Art movement of the 1960s. He was known for his paintings of enlarged comic strip and mass media images, the latter usually repeated across and up and down the canvas. He pioneered a unique silk-screening process to produce such images as Popeye, Superman, Coca Cola cans, Campbell's soup cans, and the face of Elizabeth Taylor (1964). He also made some experimental films, including 'Sleep' (1963), 'Empire' (1964) and 'The Chelsea Girls' (1966)

war-horse (wôrhôrs) *n.* a cavalry officer's mount ‖ a veteran soldier or old political campaigner

war-i-ly (wēərĭlĭ) *adv.* in a wary manner

war-i-ness (wēərĭnĭs) *n.* the state or quality of being wary

war-like (wôrlaĭk) *adj.* favoring or inclined to favor war or strife ‖ (*mil.*) of, relating to or for war ‖ (*rhet.*) befitting a soldier

War-lock (wôrlŏk), Peter (Philip Heseltine, 1894-1930), British composer. His work was slight but filled with grace, wit and energy. His songs (many in the Elizabethan style) and his 'Capriol' suite for strings (1926) are best known

war-lock *n.* (*old use*) a male practitioner of witchcraft, sorcery etc. [O.E. *wærloga*, traitor, enemy, devil]

war-lord (wôrlôrd) *n.* a military commander who has seized effective power over the civilians of an area

warm (wôrm) **1.** *adj.* having roughly the same temperature as the human body, *warm water* ‖ serving to keep the body at this temperature, *warm clothes* ‖ emitting heat, esp. in a comforting degree, *a warm fire* ‖ (of a person) slightly overheated, esp. after strenuous work or exercise ‖ affectionate, *warm friends* ‖ very cordial, *a warm welcome* ‖ emotionally excited, esp. slightly angry ‖ (of color) in the range yellow through orange to red ‖ (of an animal's scent or trail) fresh, strong ‖ (of a player in a game involving a search for a hidden object) near to the object being sought ‖ (*slang*) unpleasant, *he left when things began to get warm* **2.** *v.t.* (often with 'up') to become warm ‖ *v.t.* (often with 'up') to make warm ‖ to fill with pleasant emotions, *the crackling of the fire warmed her heart* **to warm over** to reheat (cooked food) **to warm up** to make or become more animated ‖ (*sports*) to exercise before going into a game, race etc. ‖ to reheat (cooked food) [O.E. *wearm*]

warm-blood-ed (wôrmblŭdĭd) *adj.* (of a bird or mammal) having a constant blood temperature considerably above that of the surrounding medium

warm front (*meteor.*) the edge of a warm air mass advancing against a colder air mass

warm-heart-ed (wôrmhôrtĭd) *adj.* affectionate, readily sympathetic

warming pan a closed brass or copper pan to hold hot embers, with a long handle, formerly used to warm beds

war-mon-ger (wôrmŏngər, wôrmŭngər) *n.* a person who advocates war, esp. under the guise of patriotism

warmth (wôrmθ) *n.* the state or quality of being warm [M.E. *wermthe* prob. fr. O.E.]

warm-up (wôrmŭp) *n.* an act or period of exercising before a game, race etc.

warn (wôrn) *v.t.* to draw the attention of (someone) to the probable results of an act, or to an impending danger ‖ to inform beforehand, *he warned them that he intended to leave in two weeks* ‖ to rebuke (someone) mildly for misbehavior, breaking a rule etc., *this time I'm just warning you* ‖ *v.i.* to give warning **to warn off the course** (*Br.*) to prohibit (a jockey) from riding or (an owner) from running a horse in races **to warn off the premises** to order or advise (someone) to refrain from trespassing ‖ to order (someone) to leave the premises **warning 1.** *adj.* that warns **2.** *n.* the act of someone who warns ‖ the fact of being warned ‖ something which warns [O.E. *warenian, wearnian*]

warning path or **warning track** (*baseball*) a cleared area near the outside fence designed to alert an outfielder that he is approaching an obstacle

War of 1812 a war (1812-15) between Britain and the U.S.A. It arose from American resentment at the trade embargo imposed by France in the Continental System and by Britain in the orders-in-council of 1807 and 1809 during the Napoleonic Wars. Other causes were the British claim to search American ships for British deserters, and Anglo-American rivalry in the American northwest. During the war an American invasion of Canada failed (1812), a British force sacked Washington (1814), and several sea battles failed to produce a decisive result. New England remained hostile to the war. The war was settled by an agreement that both sides should give up territory captured, and appoint a commission to settle the Canadian boundary. After the signing of the treaty (Dec. 24, 1814) the British were defeated at New Orleans (Jan. 8, 1815). The war strengthened American nationalism and encouraged the growth of American industry

War of American Independence (*REVOLUTIONARY WAR)

War of Independence the Revolutionary War

War of nerves warfare carried on by undermining the morale of the enemy, esp. by psychological means

War of Secession the American Civil War

War on Poverty (*OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY)

War on Poverty a series of long-range plans designed to help the U.S. poor, proposed by President Lyndon Johnson (1964)

warp (wôrp) **1.** the lengthwise threads in a fabric on or a loom, crossed by the weft or woof ‖ a twist or distortion in wood, esp. due to improper drying ‖ the state or fact of being so distorted ‖ a twist or distortion in the mind or character often resulting in perverse or irrational behavior ‖ a hawser attached to a boat or ship, e.g. an anchor, and used for hauling a boat toward the object ‖ sediment deposited by water [O.E. *wearp*]

warp *v.t.* to cause (wood) to become twisted ‖ to cause (the mind) to become perverted ‖ (*naut.*) to become as though twisted ‖ to give a false account or interpretation of (a message, event etc.) ‖ to haul (a ship) with a warp ‖ (*naut.*) to haul (a warp) ‖ to be twisted ‖ to choke (a passage) with warp ‖ *v.t.* to become twisted or distorted ‖ to warp a ship ‖ (of a ship) to be warped ‖ to wind the yarn off bobbins in order to form the warp [O.E. *weorpan*, to throw]

war paint paint applied to the face and body esp by American Indians preparing to make war

war·path (wɔ:pɑ:θ, wɔ:pæθ) *n.* = WARPATH

warpaths (wɔrpæðz, wɔrpɑðz, wɔrpæθs, wɔrpɑθs) *n.* the route taken by North American Indians when moving to attack an enemy **on the warpath** bearing down to punish, on the lookout for offenders

warp beam (*weaving*) a roller in a loom, on which the warp threads are wound

war-plane (wɔrpleɪn) *n.* an airplane used for warfare

war·rant (wɔrənt, wɒrənt) *n.* legal authorization | moral justification | a document authorizing the arrest of a person, the search of premises etc. | a voucher authorizing the payment of a sum of money, *a pension warrant* | the authorizing certificate of rank granted to a warrant officer | a royal or official authorization or license | (*Br*) a receipt for goods stored in a warehouse [O.F *warant, warand*]

warrant *v.t.* to justify, *the circumstances warrant these measures* | to guarantee, *warranted 22-carat gold* ‖ (*law*) to secure the title of (e.g. an estate) **war·rant·a·ble** *adj.* **war·rant·a·bly** *adv.* **war·ran·tee** (wɔrəntɪ:, wɒrəntɪ:) *n.* (*law*) the person to whom a warranty is made **war·rant·er, war·rant·or** *ns* (*law*) someone who gives a warrant or warranty [O.F. *warantir*]

warrant officer an officer in the armed forces, between a commissioned officer and a noncommissioned officer in rank

warrantor WARRANTER

war·ran·ty (wɔrənti:, wɒrənti:) *pl.* **war·ran·ties** *n.* (*law*) an assurance given by the seller that the thing sold is exactly as represented in the sale agreement ‖ (*insurance*) an undertaking by the person insured that a statement of risk is a true statement, or that a condition of the contract as stated has been or will be exactly fulfilled | a justification or authorization | a guarantee [fr A.F *warantie*]

War·rau (wɒrau) *pl* **War·rau, War·raus** *n.* a South American Indian people chiefly inhabiting the delta of the Orinoco River, but also scattered along the coasts of Guyana and Surinam | a member of this people | their language

War·ren (wɔrən, wɒrən), Earl (1891-1974), U.S. jurist, chief justice (1953-69) of the U.S. Supreme Court. A defender of civil liberties against government encroachment, his notable decisions include 'Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas' (1954). In the economic [illegible] appointed federal [illegible]

Warren, Robert Penn (1905-), U.S. novelist, poet and critic. His novels include 'At Heaven's Gate' (1943), 'All the King's Men' (1946, Pulitzer prize), 'Band of Angels' (1955) and 'A Place to Come To' (1977). Two of his poetry collections also won Pulitzer Prizes. 'Promises' (1957) and 'Now and Then' (1979). He had a distinguished teaching career at several universities, notably Louisiana State (1934-42) and Yale (1950-6, 1961-73). He was named the U.S.A.'s first poet laureate (1986)

war·ren (wɔrən, wɒrən) *n.* a piece of uncultivated ground containing many rabbit burrows | the rabbits inhabiting this area | a cramped and overcrowded district, tenement house etc. ‖ any network of narrow roads or passages [fr A.F. *warenne*]

Warren Commission (1963-4) committee charged with the investigation of the assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy. Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson chose Chief Justice Earl Warren as chairman and Senators Richard Russell and [illegible] Boggs and Gerald R. Ford, Allen Dulles and John J. McCloy as members. In Sept. 1964, [illegible] clusion that no conspiracy existed became a controversial issue

war·ri·or (wɔrɪ·ər, wɒrjər, wɒrɪ·ər, wɒrjər) *n.* (*rhet.* and *hist.*) a man experienced in warfare | a fighting man in a tribe [A.F. *werreor*]

Warsaw (wɔ:sɔ:) (*Pol.* Warszawa) the capital and economic center (pop. 1,611,600) of Poland, on the middle Vistula. Industries: iron and steel, motor vehicles, mechanical and electrical engineering, printing and publishing, light manufactures. The central old city, on the high left bank, was restored to its 18th-c. appearance after the 2nd world war. Principal monuments: Gothic cathedral (14th c.), 15th-c. and 17th-c. [illegible] ernment buildings. Modern quarters, with the Soviet-style Palace of Culture, stadium etc., surround it on both banks. Main cultural institutions: university (1818), national libraries, academies and museums, celebrated national theaters. Warsaw became the capital in the 16th c. It was conquered by the Swedes (1655-6, 1702-5), the Russians (1794, 1813, 1831), the French (1806) and the Germans (1915-18). In the 2nd world war, it was bombarded by the Germans (1939), the Jewish ghetto was exterminated (1943) by Nazi troops, and a revolt by the Polish underground was put down (1944). The city was systematically destroyed and 600,000 people were killed

Warsaw, Grand Duchy of a state (1807-15) formed by Napoleon, including most of the land gained by Prussia in the partitions of Poland

Warsaw Pact a treaty (1955) of defense and mutual assistance signed by Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and the U.S.S.R. in response to the formation of NATO. Albania withdrew (1968) when Czechoslovakia was invaded

war·ship (wɔrʃɪp) *n.* a heavily armed ship used in naval combat

wart (wɔrt) *n.* a small hard excrescence on the skin, esp. of the hands or face, resulting from abnormal proliferation of the papillae ‖ (*bot.*) a small protuberance or lump on the surface of plants [O.E. *wearte*]

War·ta (vɑrtə) the chief tributary (474 miles long, navigable for 250) of the Oder, flowing north and west through W. Poland

wart-hog (wɔrthɔg, wɔrthɒg) *n.* a member of *Phacochoerus*, fam. *Suidae*, a genus of large-headed wild hogs of N.E. and S. Africa having warty excrescences on the face and large protruding tusks

war·time (wɔrtaɪm) *n.* the period during which a war is being fought

wart·y (wɔrti:) *comp.* **wart·i·er** *superl.* **wart·i·est** *adj.* having warts or lumps like warts ‖ resembling a wart

War·wick (wɔrɪk, wɒrɪk), John Dudley, earl of, and duke of Northumberland (c. 1502-53), English soldier and conspirator. He was executed after having persuaded Edward VI to alter the succession in favor of his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey

Warwick, Richard Neville, earl of, 'the Kingmaker' (1428-71), English nobleman who fought for the Yorkists in the Wars of the Roses, securing the throne (1461) for Edward IV, but restoring (1470-1) the Lancastrian Henry VI. He was killed in battle (1471) at Barnet when Edward IV regained the throne

War·wick·shire (wɔrɪkʃɪər, wɒrɪkʃɪər) (*abbr.* Warwick) a county (area 976 sq. miles, pop. 473,620) in central England. County town: Warwick. University of Warwick, near Coventry (1965)

war·y (wɛ̀ərɪ:) *comp.* **war·i·er** *superl.* **war·i·est** *adj.* on one's guard, on the lookout for danger, trickery etc.

was *past* (1st and 3rd person sing.) of BE

Wash. Washington

wash (wɔʃ, wɒʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to make (clothes etc.) clean with soap and water ‖ to remove (dirt, stains etc.) from clothes etc. by soaping and scrubbing these in water ‖ to cleanse (esp. the face and hands) with soap and water ‖ to be suitable as a washing agent for, *this powder will not wash woolens* | (*chem.*) to pass (a gas) through a liquid in order to remove soluble elements | (*chem.*) to pass distilled water through (a precipitate in a filter) | to pass water through or over (earth etc.) in order to separate ore etc. ‖ to sift (ore etc.) by the action of water ‖ (of the sea, a river, waves etc.) to flow over, against or past, *the waves washed the decks, heavy seas washed the lighthouse* ‖ to make (a gulley etc.) by the action of water ‖ to sweep along or away in a rush of water, *several crates were washed overboard* ‖ to purify (the soul) ‖ to brush a thin coat of color on in a continuous movement with a fully charged brush ‖ to cover (a metal) with a thin coat of gold, silver etc. ‖ (esp. of a cat) to cleanse (the body or fur) by licking a paw and rubbing its body or fur repeatedly with the wet paw ‖ *v.i.* to cleanse oneself, one's hands, face etc. with soap and water ‖ to clean clothes etc. by soaping, rubbing etc. in water ‖ to bear or stand up to the operation of being laundered ‖ to serve as a cleansing agent ‖ (*Br., pop.,* in negative constructions) to bear investigation, *that excuse won't wash* ‖ (of water) to move with a gentle, splashing sound ‖ to be eroded by the action of rain, a river etc. ‖ (*stock exchange*) to make a wash sale **to wash away** to remove or be removed by washing or by a rush of water **to wash down** to clean with quantities of water ‖ to follow (food, a pill etc.) with a drink of water or other liquid **to wash off** to remove or be removed by washing **to wash one's hands of** to disclaim responsibility for ‖ to refuse to have anything more to do with **to wash out** to wash (clothes etc.) ‖ to remove (stains etc.) by soaping and rubbing in water ‖ (of a stain) to be removed by washing **to wash up** (*Br.*) to wash the dishes and cutlery after a meal **2.** *n.* the action or process of washing ‖ a quantity of linen, clothes etc. washed or waiting to be washed ‖ an eddy or swirl of agitated water, esp. that made by a ship, or the sound of this ‖ debris (soil, mud etc.) accumulated and deposited by the tide, running rivers etc. ‖ soil yielding gold or other precious metals or gems under washing ‖ kitchen slops and waste scraps given to hogs ‖ any thin, tasteless beverage (e.g. weak tea), or something compared with this, e.g. vapid speech or writing ‖ a liquid used for a thin coat of color, esp. watercolor, applied in a continuous movement with a fully charged brush ‖ a wash drawing ‖ a thin coat of gold, silver etc. laid on something ‖ the disturbance behind the passing of an aircraft or its propeller ‖ (*stock exchange*) a wash sale [O.E. *wæscan*]

wash-a·ble (wɔʃəb'l, wɒʃəb'l) *adj.* capable of being washed without fading, shrinking etc. ‖ soluble in water

wash·ba·sin (wɔʃbeɪsɪn, wɒʃbeɪsɪn) *n.* a shallow bowl for washing the hands and face, or this as a bathroom fixture

wash-board (wɔʃbɔrd, wɔʃbourd, wɒʃbɔrd, wɒʃbourd) *n.* a wooden board having a ribbed section of metal or glass set into it for scrubbing clothes ‖ (*naut.*) a plank fixed along the gunwale or lower deck port to keep out the sea

wash-bowl (wɔʃboul, wɒʃboul) *n.* a washbasin

wash-cloth (wɔʃklɔθ, wɔʃklɒθ, wɒʃklɔθ, wɒʃklɒθ) *pl.* **wash-cloths** (wɔʃklɔðz, wɔʃklɒðz, wɒʃklɔðz, wɒʃklɒðz, wɔʃklɔθs, wɔʃklɒθs, wɒʃklɔθs, wɒʃklɒθs) *n.* a cloth for washing oneself

wash drawing a drawing done mainly in washes of ink or watercolor

washed-out (wɔʃtaut, wɒʃtaut) *adj.* faded in color | (*pop.*) tired out, played out

washed-up (wɔʃtʌp, wɒʃtʌp) *adj.* (*pop.*, of a person) done for, that is to be accounted a failure ‖ (*pop.*, of a thing, e.g. a marriage) come to grief

wash·er (wɔʃər, wɒʃər) *n.* a flat ring or perforated disk of leather, rubber, metal etc. used to tighten a joint, screw etc. ‖ a machine for washing something (e.g. clothes) ‖ an apparatus in which gases are washed

wash·er·wom·an (wɔʃərwumen, wɒʃərwumən) *pl.* **wash·er·wom·en** (wɔʃərwɪmɪn, wɒʃərwɪmɪn) *n.* a woman who earns her living by washing clothes

wash·e·te·ri·a (wuʃətɪərɪ:ə) *n.* (*Br.*) **1.** a self-service laundry **2.** a self-service car wash

wash-house (wɔʃhaus, wɒʃhaus) *pl.* **wash-hous·es** (wɔʃhauzɪz, wɒʃhauzɪz) *n.* an outbuilding used as a laundry

wash·i·ness (wɔʃɪ:nɪs, wɒʃɪ:nɪs) *n.* the state or quality of being washy

wash·ing (wɔʃɪŋ, wɒʃɪŋ) *n.* the act of a person who or thing which washes | clothes, linen etc. washed or to be washed, esp. at one time ‖ (*pl.*) the metal etc. obtained by washing ore etc.

washing machine a power-driven machine for washing clothes, linen etc.

washing soda crystalline sodium carbonate

Wash·ing·ton (wɔʃɪŋtən, wɒʃɪŋtən), Booker Taliaferro (1856-1915), American educator, author and black leader

Washington, George (1732-99), first president (1789-97) of the U.S.A. under the Constitution, called the 'Father of His Country'. He gained military experience in the French and Indian War (1754-63) and as a Virginian landowner, was a leader of the opposition to British colonial policy. With the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he was appointed (1775) commander-in-chief of the Continental army. After his victory at Yorktown (1781), he presided over the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787 and was largely responsible for its adoption of the U.S. Constitution. Unanimously elected president, he established a nonpartisan government which was respected at home and abroad. His Federalist policy, however, and his neutrality policy in the French Revolutionary Wars aroused the opposition of the Jeffersonians,

which led to the organization of the Republican party (later the Democratic party)

Washington (*abbr.* Wash.) a state (area 68,192 sq. miles, pop. 4,761,000) in the northwest U.S.A. Capital: Olympia. Chief city: Seattle. The Cascade and Coast ranges cross the west. The east is an elevated plateau cut by the Columbia. Agriculture: fruit (esp. apples), vegetables, flower bulbs, wheat and other cereals, dairying. Resources: timber, building materials, uranium, lead and zinc. Industries: wood, pulp, paper, aircraft, shipbuilding, metal products, food processing, fishing. State university (1861) at Seattle. The coast was explored (late 18th c.) by the British, and the area was occupied jointly (1818-46) by Britain and the U.S.A. Washington became (1889) the 42nd state of the U.S.A.

Washington 2000 plan 1960–1980 development program for Washington, D.C., including renewal of surrounding communities

Washington, D.C. the capital (pop. 637,651) of the U.S.A., constituting the District of Columbia. The center was built on a radial plan (1793). The government buildings (White House, Capitol, Supreme Court etc.) are mainly neoclassical in style. Principal cultural institutions: National Gallery of Art, Smithsonian Institution (natural history museum), Library of Congress, Georgetown University (Catholic, 1815), George Washington University (1821), Howard University

Washington Conference (1921-2), an international meeting called by U.S. President Warren G. Harding in Washington, D.C., to negotiate a naval arms limitation program and reduce naval rivalries among the five powers. The U.S.A., Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, China, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Portugal attended. The U.S.S.R. was excluded. In a Five-Power Treaty, the Conference agreed to limit the total capital ship tonnage of Great Britain, the U.S.A., and Japan to a ratio of 5:5:3 respectively and of France and Italy to 1.67 each. The conference produced the Four-Power Pact and an agreement to respect the military status quo in the territories and possessions of the powers in the North Pacific between Singapore and Pearl Harbor. It improved Japanese-American relations for a decade, and enhanced China's position by reaffirming the open door policy

wash·ing·to·ni·a (wɔʃiŋtóuniːə, wɒʃiŋtóuniːə) *n.* the sequoia [after George WASHINGTON]

Washington, Mount the highest peak (6,288 ft) in the White Mountains, New Hampshire, a part of the Appalachians

Washington's Birthday Feb. 22, a legal holiday in the majority of the states of the U.S.A. [after George WASHINGTON - (b. Feb. 22, 1732)]

Washington, Treaties of international agreements (1921-2) drawn up at the Washington Conference, namely the Four-Power Pact, the Naval Limitation Treaty, and the Nine-Power Treaty

Washington, Treaty of an international treaty (1871) drawn up in Washington, D.C., by an Anglo-U.S. commission. It provided notably for international arbitration in Geneva of the 'Alabama' incident. It improved relations among Great Britain, Canada and the U.S.A.

washing-up bowl (*Br.*) a dishpan

wash·leath·er (wɔ́ʃleðər, wɒ́ʃleðər) *n.* (*Br.*) a piece of soft sheepskin leather used for cleaning cars, windows etc. ‖ this leather

wash-out (wɔ́ʃaut, wɒ́ʃaut) *n.* the washing away of earth in the bed of a road, railroad etc. by a rainstorm, flood etc. ‖ the place where earth has been washed away ‖ (*pop.*) someone or something which is a complete failure

wash·rag (wɔ́ʃræg, wɒ́ʃræg) *n.* a cloth for washing oneself

wash·room (wɔ́ʃruːm, wɔ́ʃrʊm, wɒ́ʃruːm, wɒʃrʊm) *n.* a lavatory in a public building, store, restaurant etc

wash sale (*stock exchange*) a pretended sale of securities to make the market appear active

wash·stand (wɔ́ʃstænd, wɒ́ʃstænd) *n.* a piece of furniture designed to hold a washbasin and toilet requisites

Wash, the a bay of the North Sea between the coasts of Lincolnshire and N. Norfolk, England

wash·tub (wɔ́ʃtʌb, wɒ́ʃtʌb) *n.* a tub in which clothes are washed

wash·y (wɔ́ʃi, wɒ́ʃi) *comp.* **wash·i·er** *sup.* **wash·i·est** *adj.* weak and watery, *washy soup* (of style, emotions etc.) feeble and diffuse, *washy sentiments* ‖ (of color) too pale

was·n't (wɒznt, wʌzənt) *contr.* of WAS NOT

wasp (wɒsp) *n.* any of numerous winged hymenopterous insects of many different families, esp. fam. *Vespidae*. They are universally distributed and include both social and solitary forms. The wasp is characterized by its well-developed sting, beside body, the abdomen of which is attached to the thorax by a narrow waist, and its biting mouthparts. The sting of the female and worker wasps is mortal or paralyzing to other insects, spiders etc., and very painful to man **wasp·ish** *adj.* maliciously critical or apt to be ◇ waspy *comp.* waspier *superl.* **wasp·i·est** *adj.* waspish ‖ full of wasps [O.E. *wæfs, wæps, wæsp*]

WASP or **Wasp** (*acronym*) for white Anglo-Saxon Protestant, esp. a descendant of early settlers in U.S. —**Waspish** *adj.* —**Waspishness** *n.* —**Waspy** *n.* —**Waspishly** *adv.*

was·sail (wɒsəl, wɒseil, wæsəl, wæseil, wɒséil) **1.** *n.* (*Eng. hist.*) the toast offered when presenting a person with a cup of spiced wine or ale at a festivity, or the drink itself ‖ (*Eng. hist.*) festivity with heavy drinking **2.** *v.t.* (*Eng. hist.*) to drink to the health of ‖ *v.i.* (*Eng. hist.*) to drink a wassail [M.E. *was hail* fr. O.N. *ves heill* rel. to O.E. *weshal* – be in good health, be fortunate]

Was·ser·mann test (wusərmən) (*med.*) a test used to diagnose certain infectious diseases, esp. syphilis [after A. von *Wassermann* (1866–1925), G. bacteriologist]

Wast (vust), Hugo (Gustavo Martínez Zuviría, 1883-1962), Argentinian novelist. His novels depict rural life and tradition, notably 'Flor de Durazno' (1922),'Valle negro' (1918), and 'Desierto de piedra' (1925)

wast·age (wéistidʒ) *n.* loss by use, decay etc. the quantity or amount so lost ‖ avoidable loss due to wastefulness

waste (weist) **1.** *n.* expenditure of goods, materials etc. without proportionate result, *a waste of fuel, a waste of time* ‖ needless and excessive consumption ‖ deterioration or decay by use, misuse or lack of use ‖ useless or damaged material produced during or left over from a manufacturing process ‖ a region naturally barren and desolate, or made so by man ‖ remnants of cotton fiber rejected during the process of manufacturing textiles and used to wipe machinery, absorb oil etc. ‖ superfluous matter, e.g. garbage, rubbish, ashes, human or animal excrement ‖ (*geog.*) the material resulting from land erosion, e.g. disintegrated rock, carried by streams to the sea **to go to waste** to be wasted, to become spoiled and useless **2.** *adj.* (of land) desolate, uncultivated, or made barren by natural catastrophe or man ‖ (of land) not able to be cultivated ‖ of or pertaining to refuse, *waste matter* ‖ serving to hold or convey refuse, *a waste bin* ‖ discarded as useless or in excess of requirements **to lay waste to** ravage [A.F. *waste*]

waste *pres. part.* **wast·ing** *past* and *past part.* **wast·ed** *v.t.* to consume or spend to no purpose, or excessively, *to waste effort* ‖ to enfeeble and emaciate ‖ (*rhet.*) to lay waste, to devastate **to waste away** to be in process of being used up ‖ to destroy ‖ to dwindle in health and vitality [A.F. *waster*]

waste·bas·ket (weistbæskit, weistbɑskit) *n.* a receptacle for wastepaper

waste·ful (wéistfəl) *adj.* (of a person) spending money, or using materials extravagantly ‖ showing such extravagance, *wasteful spending* **waste·ful of** causing the waste of

waste·land (weistlænd) *n.* a tract of desolate, uncultivated country ‖ a devastated area ‖ a period in life or history thought of as spiritually barren

waste·pa·per (wéistpeipər) *n.* paper thrown away as being no longer useful

waste·paper basket a wastebasket

waste pipe a pipe connecting with a sewer etc. to carry away bath water, sink water etc.

waste products refuse produced during or left over from a manufacturing process ‖ material, e.g. feces, excreted from a living human or animal body

wast·er (wéistər) *n.* a ruinously extravagant, self-centered person without moral strength

wast·rel (wéistrəl) *n.* (*old fash.*) a waster

watch (wɒtʃ) *n.* a small portable timepiece worked by a coiled spring, and designed to be worn on the wrist or carried in a pocket etc. ‖ (*naut.*) a period of time (usually 4 hours) during

on duty ‖ (*naut.*) that part of a ship's company on duty for a specified period ‖ (*naut.*) a sailor's period of duty ‖ a person or group of persons on duty, esp. at night, for purposes of guarding, protecting etc. ‖ (*hist.*) a guard, esp. a watchman or watchmen patrolling the streets at night ‖ (*hist.*) a division of the night (into three watches by the Jews and four watches by the Romans) **on the watch** on the lookout **to keep watch** to keep awake and alert for purposes of observing, discovering etc. ‖ (with 'over') to do this for the purpose of protecting or guarding [O.E. *wæcce*]

watch *v.t.* to observe (someone or something) attentively, *to watch someone's reaction* ‖ to be a spectator at, *to watch a play on television* ‖ to look after, *to watch sheep* ‖ to take a professional or private interest in, *to watch a patient's progress* ‖ to be careful about, pay attention to, *watch your manners* ‖ (*Br.*) to sit in on the trial of (a case) on behalf of a client who may be indirectly concerned ‖ *v.i.* to be closely observant, *to watch while an experiment is being performed* ‖ to stay awake, esp. at night, in order to attend a sick person, guard a prisoner etc. ‖ to be a spectator (as distinct from a participant) ‖ (with 'for') to keep a lookout, *watch for the postman* **to watch one's step** to act cautiously, proceed with care **to watch out** to keep a lookout ‖ to be careful **to watch over** to keep protective watch over (esp. a sick person) [fr. stem of O.E. *wacian*, to wake]

watch·case (wɒtʃkeis) *n.* the metal case enclosing the mechanism of a watch

Watch Committee (*Br.*) a special body of a county or borough council dealing with police discipline and matters of public order

watch crystal a cover of glass or plastic protecting the face of a watch

watch-dog (wɒtʃdɔg, wɒtʃdɒg) *n.* a dog kept to guard property

Watchdog Committee *n.* **1.** originally, a Congressional Intelligence Oversight Board created to oversee activities of CIA by Executive Officers **2.** by extension, any oversight committee

watch fire a fire lighted at night in a camp

watch·ful (wɒtʃfəl) *adj.* keenly observant or vigilant

watch glass (*Br.*) a crystal (cover of glass or plastic over the face of a watch)

watching brief (*Br.*) the brief of a barrister who watches a case for an indirectly concerned client

watch-mak·er (wɒtʃmeikər) *n.* a person who makes or repairs watches

watch-mak·ing (wɒtʃmeikiŋ) *n.* the business of making or repairing watches

watch·man (wɒtʃmən) *pl.* **watch·men** (wɒtʃmən) *n.* a guard, esp. of a large building at night

watch night a religious service lasting until after midnight on New Year's Eve (a practice begun by the Methodists in the 18th c.)

watch-tow·er (wɒtʃtauər) *n.* an observation tower from which a guard keeps lookout

watch-word (wɒtʃwɜːrd) *n.* a motto or slogan, esp. one used as a rallying cry

wa·ter (wɔtər, wɒtər) **1.** *n.* the transparent, colorless liquid, H_2O, which falls from the sky as rain, issues from the ground in springs, and composes three-quarters of the earth's surface in the form of seas, rivers, lakes etc. ‖ a body of this liquid ‖ this liquid with reference to its [illegible] the depth of this liquid, esp. with reference to displacement, *the boat draws 6 ft of water* ‖ a solution of some substance in this liquid, *ammonia water* ‖ any of various bodily fluids or secretions, e.g. tears, saliva, urine, amniotic fluid ‖ a shiny, wavy pattern imparted to some fabrics, e.g. silk, or some metals ‖ (*pl.*) natural mineral water ‖ (*jewelry*) the luster or transparency of a diamond or a pearl ‖ (*commerce*) nominal capital created by the issue of shares without a corresponding increase of paid-up capital or assets **by water** [illegible] **in deep water** [illegible] **in smooth water** [illegible] ing difficulties **of the first water** (of a diamond or pearl) of first quality ‖ (of a person in a specified category) of the finest quality, *a pianist of the first water* **on** (or **upon**) **the water** (of a person) on a ship at sea ‖ (of a ship) at sea **to keep one's head above water** to manage to stay out [illegible] to make one's mouth water to excite a strong desire in one by looking or [illegible] to make water [illegible]

(of a ship or boat) to leak or ship water **to take** (or **take in**) **water** (of a ship or boat) to leak or ship water **to throw** (or **dash** or **pour**) **cold water on** to take a discouraging attitude toward (a plan etc.) **2.** *v.i.* (of the eyes) to run or fill with tears ‖ (of the mouth) to fill with saliva ‖ (esp. of a ship) to take on a supply of water ‖ (of animals) to drink water, *the cattle water at the creek* ‖ *v.t.* to soak or wet with water, *to water a garden* | to give water to (an animal) to drink, *have the horses been watered?* ‖ to furnish (e.g. an army or a ship) with a supply of water ‖ to dilute by adding water to ‖ (*commerce*) to dilute (stock) by issuing shares uncovered by any increase of assets ‖ to impart a shiny, wavy pattern to (a fabric) by calendering ‖ (of a river etc.) to supply water to (land) ‖ to sprinkle (a road etc.) with water in order to lay dust **to water down** to dilute with or as if with water | to make (criticism) less forceful by adding remarks intended to mollify [O.E. *wæter*]

—Pure water is odorless, tasteless, transparent (although bluish in bulk) and relatively incompressible. It has a high specific heat and poor electrical conductivity. Under standard pressure it freezes (with slight expansion) to ice at 0°C, and boils at 100°C giving steam. The density is a maximum at 4°C, where it is taken as exactly 1 gm/cm^3. Water has the chemical composition H_2O, ionizing as $H_2O = H^+ + OH^-$. It is neutral, a good ionizing agent and a good solvent

water bear a tardigrade

water bed a bed whose mattress is a vinyl bag filled with water, sometimes temperature controlled

water beetle any of numerous aquatic beetles, esp. of fam. *Dytiscidae*, having fringed hind legs that function like oars

water bird a swimming or wading bird

water biscuit a thin hard biscuit usually made of flour and water

water boatman *pl.* **water boatmen** a hemipteran insect of fam. *Notonectidae*, living in still water. They move about the surface of water upside down, and are also good swimmers, propelling themselves with their long, thin, hairy hind legs

wa·ter·buck (wɔ́tərbʌk, wɔ́tərbʌk) *n.* any of various antelopes that live close to rivers and swim with ease, esp. either of two species of *kobus* of E. Africa [Du. *waterbok*]

water buffalo *pl.* **water buffalo, water buffaloes** *Bubalus bubalis* (or *Bos bubalis*), fam. *Bovidae*, the common domesticated Indian buffalo, used in most of the warm countries of Asia as a draft and milch animal

water butt a large open barrel for catching and storing rainwater

water cannon a large hose, usu. mounted on a [illegible] used to discharge pressurized water for [illegible]

[illegible] (*Br.*) a watering cart

water clock *Br.* a device for measuring time by the flow of a certain quantity of water

water closet (*abbr* W.C.) a toilet (plumbing fixture) or the room containing it

wa·ter·col·or, *Br.* **wa·ter·col·our** (wɔ́tərkʌlər, wɔ́tərkʌlər) *n.* paint in solid or semisolid form for which water, rather than oil, is the solvent | a picture executed with this paint ‖ the art of painting with this paint **wa·ter·col·or·ist**, *Br* **wa·ter·col·our·ist** *n*

wa·ter-cool (wɔ́tərku:l, wɔ́tərku:l) *v.t.* to cool (e.g. an engine) by means of circulating water

water cooler a device for dispensing cold drinking water in some public place

[illegible] (wɔ́tərkɔ:rs, wɔ́tərkours) *n.* a stream of water, e.g. a river or brook | the bed of such a stream, [illegible] a natural or artificial channel (e.g. a canal) for carrying water

[illegible] (wɔ́tərkræft, wɔ́tərkrʌft) *n.* ships, boats etc. collectively | skill in managing boats etc.

[illegible] *tium officinale*, fam. *Cruciferae*, a perennial cress living in running streams. Its pungent leaves are eaten as salad, cooked in soup etc

wa·ter·fall (wɔ́tərfɔl, wɔ́tərfɔl) *n.* a steep or perpendicular descent of a stream or river

water flea any of various small, active aquatic crustaceans of genera *Cyclops* and *Daphnia*

wa·ter-flood (wɔ́tərflʌd) *n.* a process for pumping steam or water into a seemingly depleted oil well to force out residual oil. —**waterflood** *v.*

Wa·ter·ford (wɔ́tərfərd, wɔ́tərfərd) a southern county (area 710 sq. miles, pop. 77,315) of Munster province, Irish Republic ‖ its county seat (pop. 31,968), a port

wa·ter·fowl (wɔ́tərfaul, wɔ́tərfaul) *pl.* **wa·ter·fowl** *n.* any bird that frequents rivers and lakes, esp. a swimming bird ‖ (*pl.*) swimming game birds

water fowling the hunting of water fowl — **water fowl** *v.* —**water fowler** *n.*

wa·ter·front (wɔ́tərfrʌnt, wɔ́tərfrʌnt) *n.* the land or land and buildings or a section of a town abutting on a body of water

water gage, *Br.* **water gauge** an instrument attached to a steam boiler etc. for indicating the height of water inside ‖ water pressure expressed as a height in inches

water gap a pass in mountains with a stream running through it

water gas a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen, obtained by passing steam over or through glowing coke kept at a high temperature by intermittent blasts of hot air. It is used chiefly as a source of hydrogen and in the manufacture of liquid fuels

water gate a floodgate for controlling the flow of water ‖ a gate giving access from a property to a river etc.

water gauge *WATER GAGE

water glass a tube or box with a glass bottom for examining objects under water ‖ (*chem.*) a viscous solution of sodium or potassium silicate, used for preserving eggs and in the manufacture of soaps and detergents, and in industry as a protective cement

water hammer the loud thumping noise in a water pipe caused by an air pocket interrupting the flow of water or by the entrance of water into a steam pipe

water hen the European moorhen ‖ the American coot ‖ any of several Australian birds of the genus *Tribonyx*

water hole a cavity or depression where water gathers, esp. a pool in a dry river bed ‖ a hole in the surface of ice

water hyacinth *Eichhornia crassipes*, fam. *Pontederiaceae*, a tropical floating aquatic plant troublesome as a river weed, esp. in Florida

water ice a dessert of frozen water, sweetened and flavored with fruit juice

wa·ter·i·ness (wɔ́tərinis, wɔ́tərinis) *n.* the state or quality of being watery

watering can a metal or plastic container having a spout with (usually) a perforated nozzle, for watering plants

watering cart (*Am.—Br.* water cart) a tank on wheels carrying water or for sprinkling roads etc.

watering place a place where animals resort to drink ‖ a place where water can be obtained | (*old-fash.*) a resort for swimming, boating etc. | (*old-fash.*) a resort having mineral springs

water jacket a casing, through which water is circulated, surrounding a piece of machinery, esp. in the cooling system of many internal-combustion engines

water jump a water obstacle for a horse or runner in a steeplechase

water level the surface level of a body of water | the waterline of a ship ‖ an instrument for showing the level of a body of water

water lily *pl.* **water lilies** any of several aquatic plants of fam. *Nymphaeaceae*, having large floating leaves and white or brightly colored (esp. yellow) flowers, found in warm and tropical fresh water

wa·ter·line (wɔ́tərlain, wɔ́tərlain) *n.* any of various lines on a ship up to which she may be submerged in the water, esp. when fully loaded (*PLIMSOLL LINE) | (*papermaking*) a linear watermark ‖ the surface level of a body of water | the mark left e.g. on a building by water which has subsided

wa·ter-logged (wɔ́tərlɔgd, wɔ́tərlɔgd, wɔ́tərlɔgd, wɔ́tərlɔgd) *adj.* (of ground) soaked with water, saturated ‖ (of a ship or boat) so full of water that she hardly floats and can barely be managed | (of wood) so saturated with water that it has lost its buoyancy

Wa·ter·loo, Battle of (wɔ́tərlu:, wɔ́tərlu:) the final action (June 18, 1815) of the Napoleonic Wars, fought near the Belgian village of Waterloo. Napoleon was defeated by the British and Prussian armies under Wellington and Blucher

water main the main pipe in a water supply system

wa·ter·man (wɔ́tərmən, wɔ́tərmən) *pl.* **wa·ter·men** (wɔ́tərmən, wɔ́tərmən) *n.* a boatman, esp. one who makes a living by hiring out boats

wa·ter·mark (wɔ́tərmɑrk, wɔ́tərmɑrk) **1.** *n.* a mark showing the level to which water has risen or is expected to rise ‖ a faint translucent design impressed on certain kinds of paper at the moment of manufacture and visible only against the light, serving as a trademark or indication of type, size, category etc., and important in philately for the classification of stamps **2.** *v.t.* to stamp (paper) with a watermark ‖ to impress (a certain design) as a watermark

water meadow a meadow that is flooded at certain seasons

wa·ter·mel·on (wɔ́tərmelən, wɔ́tərmelən) *n.* *Citrullus vulgaris*, fam. *Cucurbitaceae*, a trailing vine native to tropical Africa but widely cultivated, esp. in warm climates ‖ its large round or elongated fruit, having a green or white rind and a pink, red or yellow, edible, very juicy, sweet pulp

water mill a mill powered by water

water moccasin *Agkistrodon piscivorus*, a pit viper of esp. the southern U.S.A. It is semi-aquatic and lives mainly in marshes and ditches

water nymph (*Gk* and *Rom. mythol.*) a goddess, e.g. a naiad, who lives in—or (in some cases) presides over—a body of water

water of constitution (*chem.*) water combined in a molecule in such a way that it cannot be expelled without destroying the unity of the entire molecule

water of crystallization (*chem.*) water of hydration found in many crystallized substances

water of hydration (*chem.*) water combined with some substance to form a hydrate. It can be expelled without fundamentally altering the composition of the substance

water on the brain hydrocephalus

water on the knee inflamed material exuded from the blood cells in the area of the knee joint following an injury to this part

water ouzel a member of *Cinclus*, fam. *Cinclidae*, a genus of birds related to the thrushes. They are able to walk on the bottom of streams in search of food

Water Pik a trademarked device designed to clean teeth by directing forceful streams of water onto and between teeth. *also* water toothpick, water pulse

water polo a game played in water by two teams of seven swimmers who pass a ball resembling a soccer ball to each other and try to throw it into the opponents' goal

wa·ter-pow·er (wɔ́tərpauər, wɔ́tərpauər) *n.* the energy of moving water converted into mechanical energy

wa·ter-proof (wɔ́tərpru:f, wɔ́tərpru:f) **1.** *adj.* that will not let water in or through **2.** *n.* (*Br.*) a waterproof garment, esp. a raincoat **3.** *v.t.* to make waterproof (e.g. by applying a silicone to a fabric)

water rail *Rallus aquaticus*, a European rail that lives in marshes

water rat a member of *Arvicola*, a genus of large aquatic voles ‖ a muskrat

water rate the charge for supply of water filtered, purified and piped to the consumer

wa·ter-re·pel·lent (wɔ́tərripelənt, wɔ́tərripelənt) *adj.* having a finish that minimizes absorption of water

water sail a sail set below a lower studding sail and close to the water, used when the breeze is extremely slight

water scorpion any of numerous aquatic insects of fam. *Nepidae*, having a long breathing tube extending from the abdomen

water seal a body of water in the bend of a pipe to prevent the passage of gas

wa·ter·shed (wɔ́tərʃed, wɔ́tərʃed) *n.* a ridge, or other line of separation, between two river systems or drainage areas | the catchment area of a river system

wa·ter·side (wɔ́tərsaid, wɔ́tərsaid) **1.** *n.* the land on the edge of a river, lake or sea **2.** *adj.* of or on the waterside ‖ living or employed on the waterside

wa·ter-ski (wɔ́tərski:, wɔ́tərski:) *v.i.* to skim across water on short, broad skis (water skis) while being towed by a motorboat

water snake a member of *Natrix*, a genus of harmless freshwater snakes widely distributed in eastern U.S.A

wa·ter-sol·u·ble (wɔ́tərsɔljub'l, wɔ́tərsɔljub'l) *adj.* (esp. of certain vitamins) soluble in water

water spider *Argyroneta aquatica*, a European aquatic spider that spins a balloon-shaped web beneath the surface of the water

wa·ter·spout (wɔ́tərspaut, wɒ́tərspaut) *n.* a pipe etc. for clearing water off a roof ‖ a column or spout of mist, spray and water caused by the meeting of a funnel-shaped cloud (extending from a heavy cumulonimbus cloud) and a mass of spray thrown up from the sea by a whirling wind. Waterspouts are most common in tropical or subtropical regions

water sprite a water nymph

water suit (*mil.*) a g-suit in which water is used in the interlining, automatically approximating the required hydrostatic pressure-gradient under G forces. *Cf* PRESSURE SUIT

water supply a system of storing water in reservoirs and piping it for use in houses, factories etc. ‖ the water thus stored

water table (*archit.*) a projecting, horizontal ledge set along the side of a wall for throwing off rainwater ‖ the surface below which the ground is saturated with water ‖ a gutter at the side of a road to take away water

wa·ter-tight (wɔ́tərtait, wɒ́tərtait) *adj.* constructed so as to be impermeable to water ‖ not liable to doubt, thoroughly sound, *a watertight alibi, a watertight project*

watertight compartment one of the compartments in a large ship, equipped with watertight doors or partitions which enable it to be sealed off completely in case of an emergency

water tower an elevated tank or reservoir into which water is pumped, thus furnishing a steady pressure to the system it feeds ‖ a fire-fighting apparatus capable of projecting water at a considerable height

water vapor, *Br.* **water vapour** water in the vapor state and below the critical temperature for water, in the earth's atmosphere (cf. STEAM)

wa·ter-way (wɔ́tərwei, wɒ́tərwei) *n.* a navigable channel, esp. a dredged river or canal ‖ a wooden channel hollowed out of thick planks along the edge of a ship's deck to drain away water into the scuppers ‖ a traffic route by water

wa·ter-wheel (wɔ́tərhwi:l, wɔ́tərwi:l, wɒ́tərhwi:l, wɒ́tərwi:l) *n.* a wheel rotated by the flow of water and used to work machinery, esp. in a mill ‖ a contrivance for raising water in buckets worked by a wheel

water wings inflated supports for a person learning to swim

wa·ter-works (wɔ́tərwə:rks, wɒ́tərwə:rks) *pl. n.* (usually construed as *sing.*) a system of reservoirs, mains, pumping stations etc. for the conservation and distribution of a water supply

wa·ter-y (wɔ́təri:, wɒ́təri:) *adj.* containing too much water, overdiluted, *watery soup* ‖ soggy, *watery cabbage* ‖ soaked in or running with liquid, moist, *watery eyes* ‖ suggesting rain, rainy looking, *a watery sky* ‖ (of color) washy, *a watery green* ‖ (of blisters, pustules etc.) exuding a liquid resembling water

Wat·kin Mtns (wɔ́tkin) mountains in S.E. Greenland containing the highest peak (12,200 ft) in the country

Wat·lings Island (wɒ́tliŋz) *SAN SALVADOR

WATS (*acronym*) for Wide Area Telecommunication Service (which see)

Wat·son (wɒ́tsən), James Dewey (1928–), U.S. biologist. He researched into the molecular structure of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). In 1962 he shared the Nobel prize for physiology or medicine

Watson, John Broadus (1878-1958), American psychologist. He originated the school of psychology known as behaviorism

Wat·son-Watt (wɒtsənwɒt), Sir Robert Alexander (1892-1973), Scottish physicist. His proposals for locating aircraft by radio-pulse echo detection led to the development of radar

Watt (wɒt), James (1736-1819), Scottish engineer who made (1765) fundamental improvements to the Newcomen steam engine, leading to the widespread use of steam power in mines, factories etc. In partnership with Matthew Boulton, Watt built many engines at their foundry in Birmingham. The unit of power is named after him

watt (wɒt) *n.* the mks unit of power, equal to 1 joule/sec (1/746 horsepower) [after James WATT]

watt-age (wɒ́tidʒ) *n.* amount of electrical power expressed in watts

Wat·teau (wætou, wɒtóu), Jean Antoine (1684-1721), French painter. His work expresses the 18th-c. ideal of courtly grace and elegance beneath which one discerns a keen intelligence and an underlying melancholy. His favorite scenes are leafy parks in which satin-clad aristocrats pay court in a shimmer of approaching twilight, and of country festivals in which burly peasants and robust working people wear the costumes and masks of the commedia dell' arte. Watteau was a superb draftsman (e.g. his chalk studies) and colorist

Wat·ter·son (wɒ́tərs'n), Henry (1840-1921), U.S. journalist and newspaper editor. With Walter N. Haldeman he became (1868) founding-editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, one of the South's most influential newspapers. He was largely responsible for the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden as the Democratic candidate in the 1876 presidential election

watt-hour (wɒtauər) *n.* a unit of energy equivalent to the power of one watt operating for one hour, and equivalent to 3,600 joules

wat·tle (wɒt'l) **1.** *n.* a framework of interwoven sticks and twigs used to make walls, fences and roofs ‖ (*sing.* or *pl.*) rods and twigs so used, esp to support a thatched roof ‖ any of various trees and shrubs of the genus *Acacia* ‖ wattle bark **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **wat·tling** *past* and *past part.* **wat·tled** to weave (twigs etc.) into wattle ‖ to make (walls etc.) of wattle ‖ to use (fence posts etc.) to make a barrier by interweaving flexible twigs and branches [O.E. *watul*]

wattle *n.* a wrinkled, usually brightly colored flap of skin hanging from the throat of some birds, e.g. the turkey, and some reptiles ‖ a barbel of a fish [origin unknown]

wattle bark the bark obtained from various Australian acacias and used in tanning

watt·me·ter (wɒtmi:tər) *n.* an instrument for measuring electrical power, esp. in watts

Watts (wɒts), Isaac (1674-1748) English hymn writer

Wa·tut·si (wɑtú:tsi:) *pl.* **Wa·tut·si, Wa·tut·sis** *n.* a tribe of tall, cattle-raising people inhabiting Burundi and Rwanda ‖ a member of this tribe

Waugh (wɔ), Evelyn (1903-66), British novelist. Hilarious satirical early novels include 'Decline and Fall' (1929) and 'Vile Bodies' (1930). Later works include 'Brideshead Revisited' (1944) and the war trilogy 'Men at Arms' (1952), 'Officers and Gentlemen' (1955) and 'Unconditional Surrender' (1961), brought together in 'The Sword of Honour'

wave (weiv) **1.** *n.* (*phys.*) an energy-bearing, self-propagating disturbance in a medium or in space, that may be in the form of an elastic displacement of the particles of the medium, or of a cyclical change in its temperature or pressure, or a variation in the electric, magnetic or electric potential field of space ‖ a wave form ‖ a forward-moving swell on the surface of a liquid (e.g. of the ocean). The particles that make it up have an oscillatory motion, perpendicular to the direction of its motion. Its size depends on its cause, e.g. the friction between the water and the wind ‖ something which has the shape of a wave, e.g. an undulation in hair or in a rippling flag ‖ a gesture of the hand or arm in a sweeping movement ‖ a sudden temporary surge of strong feeling, *a wave of disgust* ‖ a natural or social phenomenon resulting in a sudden increase, *a crime wave* ‖ a movement having the impetus of an ocean wave, e.g. an advance of soldiers or a great influx of migrating people or animals ‖ (*pl., rhet.*) the ocean **2.** *v. pres. part.* **wav·ing** *past* and *past part.* **waved** *v.t.* to cause to move to and fro with a motion resembling that of a wave, *to wave a handkerchief* ‖ to make a threatening gesture with, *he waved his fist in my face* ‖ to call, order, express etc. with a waving motion of the hand or arm, *to wave good-bye* ‖ to give the form of waves to, *to wave one's hair* ‖ *v.i.* to move to and fro or up and down with the motion of a wave ‖ to have the form of a wave or waves, *her hair waves naturally* ‖ to make a signal of farewell, welcome etc by moving something to and fro etc with a wavelike motion **to wave aside** to dismiss (objections etc.) airily [O.E. *wafian*]

wave band a range of radio frequencies within which a radio or television transmission is permitted

wave cloud a lens-shaped cloud indicating a high point in air motion, an important phenomenon in glider aeronautics

wave equation the fundamental equation of wave mechanics. It is a partial differential equation whose physically admissible solutions (wave functions) describe states in which the system may exist. These states possess certain characteristic values of energy and angular momentum (*QUANTUM NUMBER). The square of the modulus of the wave function is proportional to the probability that the particle may be found in a given region at any given time when it is in a state represented by that wave function

wave form (*phys.*) a curve that represents graphically the state of a wave-propagating medium at an instant in time or the condition at a single point in the medium during the passage of a disturbance. Wave forms are usually constructed on rectangular coordinates whose ordinates represent the values of the propagated variation, corresponding to distance or time of propagation on the other axis

wave front (*phys.*) the surface comprising at some given moment the positions just reached by the waves proceeding from a given source ‖ a surface that is the locus of all points of a wave producing equal distortion in a wave-propagating medium

wave function (*phys., abbr.* Q, ψ) a solution of the wave equation (*ORBITAL)

wave guide (*phys.*) a hollow metal conductor or cylindrical dielectric through which electromagnetic waves of length approx. 1 cm. (radar and television range) are transmitted with low energy loss by radiation and attenuation

wave·length (wéivleŋθ) *n.* (*phys.*, symbol λ) the distance, measured parallel to the path of propagation of a wave, between any point and the next successive point in phase at the same instant (e.g. the distance between successive points of maximum or minimum amplitude on the wave form)

wave·let (wéivlit) *n.* a tiny wave, a ripple ‖ (*phys.*) an elementary wave considered as a point source of a continuing disturbance

Wa·vell (wéivəl), Archibald Percival, 1st Earl Wavell (1883-1950), British field marshal. As commander in chief of the Middle East (1939-41) he distinguished himself in N. Africa. He was commander in chief in India (1941-3) and viceroy of India (1943-7)

wave mechanics a branch of quantum mechanics which represents the state of a physical system by means of an equation (*WAVE EQUATION) that attributes to the particle a wave character (*WAVE-PARTICLE DUALITY). This equation may be solved to provide meaningful values which accord with the wave character of the particle (*QUANTUM NUMBER), for the energy, momentum and position (e.g. an electron moving in the potential field of a nucleus). Such solutions are of an essentially statistical character, giving the probability that the particle will be in a given region at a given time rather than giving definite positions etc. Although wave-mechanics procedures lead in principle to exact solutions for any physical problem, these are of such great mathematical complexity that in practice only the simplest (2-body) systems (e.g. the hydrogen atom) can at present be solved exactly

wave motion (*phys.*) the motion of the particles of a medium in mechanically propagated waves (e.g. in water waves or sound waves)

wave number (*phys.*, used only of electromagnetic waves) the number of waves per centimeter of radiation of a given wavelength, being the reciprocal of the wavelength in centimeters (cf. FREQUENCY, cf. PERIOD)

wave-particle duality the concept in modern physics that associates a wavelength with a material particle, or a momentum of energy with a wave, in order to explain certain phenomena. Thus, electrons may be diffracted as if they were waves of wavelength $\lambda = h/mv$, where h is the Planck constant, m is the mass and v the velocity of the electron. Similarly electromagnetic radiation may behave as a beam of particles (e.g. photons in photoemission). It is found that electrons, photons, neutrons etc have the properties of both waves and particles, and it may be appropriate to employ either wave mechanics or particle mechanics in [illegible]

wa·ver (weivər) **1.** *v.i.* to hesitate between a choice of opinions or courses of action, *she wavered between going and staying* ‖ to begin to give way, to falter, *his confidence wavered under cross examination* ‖ to move about unsteadily, *a wavering flame* (of the voice or a

glance) to be unsteady **2.** *n.* a wavering [M.E *waveren* fr. *waven*, to wave]

wave theory a theory in physics that light is transmitted by a wave motion (cf. CORPUSCULAR THEORY, WAVE MECHANICS)

wave train (*phys.*) a uniform periodic wave of finite duration

wav·i·ly (weivili:) *adv.* in a wavy manner

wav·i·ness (weivinis) *n.* the state or quality of being wavy

wav·y (weivi:) *comp.* **wav·i·er** *superl.* **wav·i·est** *adj.* (of a line or surface) having a form consisting of a succession of many little waves moving back and forth in a wavelike way, *fields*

wax (wæks) **1.** *n.* any of numerous mixtures that differ from fats in being harder and less greasy and that are principally constituted from higher fatty acids in the form of esters, e.g. beeswax, carnauba wax ‖ cerumen ‖ any of various natural or synthetic substances resembling wax in physical or chemical properties or both, e.g. paraffin wax ‖ a resinous preparation used by shoemakers for rubbing thread ‖ sealing wax **2.** *v.t.* to apply wax to [O.E. *weax*]

wax *v.i.* (esp. of the moon) to increase in size and brilliance until full (cf. WANE) ‖ (*rhet.*) to grow, to become (as specified), *to wax eloquent* [O.E. *weaxan*]

wax bean any of various kidney beans having long, yellow edible pods

wax·ber·ry (wæksberi:) *pl.* **wax·ber·ries** *n.* the waxy fruit of the wax myrtle ‖ the snowberry

wax·bill (wæksbil) *n.* a member of *Estrilda*, fam. *Ploceidae*, a genus of small seed-eating birds, having bright bills resembling red, pink or white sealing wax, commonly kept as cage birds

waxed paper paper coated with white wax to make it waterproof and greaseproof

wax·en (wæksən) *adj.* resembling wax ‖ covered with wax ‖ made of wax

wax·i·ness (wæksinis) *n.* the state or quality of being waxy

wax insect any of various wax-secreting scale insects of fam. *Coccidae*, esp. *Ericerus pe-la*, a Chinese variety

wax myrtle any of various shrubs or trees of fam. *Myricaceae*, esp. *Myrica cerifera*, a shrub of eastern North America having aromatic foliage and small hard berries coated with a grayish-white wax that is used for making candles

wax palm *Ceroxylon andicolum*, a South American palm, the stem of which secretes a resinous wax ‖ the carnauba

wax paper paper coated with white wax to make it waterproof and greaseproof

wax·wing (wækswiŋ) *n.* a member of *Bombycilla*, fam. *Bombycillidae*, a genus of American and European passerine birds having a showy crest, brown, velvety plumage and secondary quills with tips resembling scarlet sealing wax

wax·work (wækswə:rk) *n.* a figure modeled in wax, usually representing a famous or notorious person, living or dead ‖ (*pl.*) an exhibition of

wax·y (wæksi:) *comp.* **wax·i·er** *superl.* **wax·i·est** *adj.* made of or resembling wax ‖ covered with or as if with wax ‖ (of tissue) affected with amy-

way (wei) *n.* the course taken, or to be taken, in getting from one place to another, or the ground traveled over in taking such a course, *the way to the beach is rocky, clear the way* ‖ the distance to be moved through in going from one place to another, *a long way to Rome* ‖ direction of movement, *come this way* ‖ (with 'in') an aspect, respect, *in some ways you are mistaken* ‖ a characteristic trait of behavior, *winning ways* ‖ (with 'with') the ability to please, *a way with girls* ‖ (with 'with') the ability to handle or manipulate, *a way with motors* ‖ the procedures etc. involved in an activity, *the way to tie a reef knot* ‖ (*naut.*) the motion or rate of progress of a vessel through water ‖ (*naut., pl.*) the wooden structure over which a ship moves when being launched ‖ (*pl.*) the parallel guides on the bed of a machine, e.g. a lathe, along which a carriage moves ‖ (*pop.*) one's physical, mental, moral or economic condition, *in a poor way* ‖ (*pop.*) a district, area, *down our way* **by the way** along or near the side of the road ‖ incidentally **by way of** by a route passing through, *to Hong Kong by way of the Suez Canal* ‖ (followed by a gerund) in the state of, *she is by way of being a fine actress* **each way** (*Br.*, of a bet) laid for a win or a place **in a way** despite certain reservations, *I like the work in a way* **in the family way** (*old-fash.*) pregnant **in the way of** in the course of **once in a way** (*Br.*) occasionally **on the** (or **its** etc.) **way** in transit, *the package is on the way* ‖ in the course of the journey, *it happened on the way to Quebec* **out of harm's way** stored away safely **the way of the world** the way people do behave (rather than the way they should behave) **to come one's way** to come into one's experience or possession **to feel one's way** to proceed with great caution **to gather way** (*naut.*) to increase in speed from being stationary, or nearly so, until the engines or sails control movement **to give way** to yield ‖ to break, collapse **to go one's own way** to act independently **to go on one's way** to resume a journey **to go out of one's way** to put oneself to some trouble, *he went out of his way to amuse the children* **to have it both ways** to benefit by each of two contrary possibilities **to have** (or **get**) **one's way** to do (or be allowed to do) what one wishes **to know one's way around** to be experienced enough to be able to protect one's interests or achieve one's purposes in circumstances where the ignorant would find it hard to do so **to lead the way** to go first and lead others **to make one's own way** to prosper by one's own resources **to make one's way** to advance, esp. in a leisurely manner **to pave the way for** to take the preliminary actions which will cause or permit (something) to happen **to pay its way** (esp. of a business) to be self-supporting **to pay one's own way** to meet one's own expenses **to see one's way clear** to feel that one can and should do something, *I can't see my way clear to taking that trip* **to stand in the way of** to be an obstacle to **under way** (*naut.*, of a ship or boat) making headway ‖ making progress [O.E. *weg*]

way *adv.* to a great degree, *way too deep* ‖ at a great distance, *way over there* [aphetic var. of AWAY]

way-bill (weibil) *n.* a document containing information as to the nature of a shipment of goods in transit and instructions for delivery

way-far·er (weifɛərər) *n.* (*rhet.*) a traveler, esp. on foot

way-far·ing (weifɛəriŋ) *adj.* (*rhet.*) traveling, esp. on foot

wayfaring tree *Viburnum lantana*, fam *Caprifoliaceae*, a Eurasian shrub related to the guelder rose, and bearing dense white flowers and black berries. It is frequently found growing along the roadside ‖ *V. alnifolium*, a North American shrub

way-lay (weilei) *pres. part.* **way-lay·ing** *past* and *past part.* **way-laid** (weileid) *v.t.* to wait for and attack in order to rob etc. ‖ to catch (someone) on his way somewhere in order to engage him in conversation

Wayne (wein), Anthony (1745-96), American general. He distinguished himself by his courage and daring tactics in the Revolutionary War

way-out (weiaut) *adj.* (*slang*) **1.** extreme **2.** unreal. *syn.* far-out

-ways *suffix* used to indicate direction, manner etc., as in 'sideways' [orig. gen. of WAY n.]

ways and means methods by which money can be raised or made available

way·side (weisaid) **1.** *n.* the side of a road etc. **2.** *adj* situated on, at or near the side of a road etc

way station (*Am.–Br.* halt) a minor stopping place without a siding or facilities for handling goods other than passengers' luggage

way train a local train

way·ward (weiwərd) *adj.* willfully turning away from what is right and proper, and heedless of the counsel of others, or showing willfulness and heedlessness [shortened fr. older *awayward*]

way·zgoose [illegible] (esp. an outing) of the employees in a printing establishment [etym. doubtful]

Waziristan [illegible] arid, border region of Pakistan, inhabited by unsubdued nomadic Pathan tribes, and dis-

we (wi:) *pron., 1st person pl., nominative case* oneself and others, as named by oneself (used formally, esp. by a sovereign, an author or a judge) [O.E. *we, wē*]

weak [illegible] *too weak to climb higher* ‖ lacking force, *a weak blow* ‖ able to resist only small strains, *a weak link* ‖ low in intensity, *weak sight* ‖ having a desired quality in only a slight degree, *a weak joke, weak tea* ‖ morally feeble, *weak will* ‖ ineffective in the use of authority, *a weak government* ‖ lacking logical or persuasive force, *a weak argument* ‖ deficient in mental power, *a weak mind* ‖ having or showing a lack of knowledge or skill, *weak in history, a weak set of answers* ‖ (of bodily organs) liable to collapse or not performing well, *a weak bladder* ‖ (*gram.*) of a verb which is inflected by adding a suffix to the stem, not by an internal vowel change ‖ (*gram.*) of Germanic nouns and adjectives inflected by the addition of a suffix formerly belonging to a stem in -n ‖ (*prosody*, of a verse ending) not stressed ‖ (*commerce*) tending toward lower prices, *a weak market* ‖ (*chem.*, of an acid or base) only slightly ionized in solution

weak·en *v.t.* to make weak ‖ *v.i.* to become weak [O.N. *veikr*]

weak-fish (wi:kfiʃ) *pl.* **weak-fish, weak-fish·es** *n.* a member of *Cynoscion*, fam. *Sciaenidae*, a genus of North American marine food fishes, esp. *C. regalis*

weak force (*particle phys.*) a force with a hypothetical quantum of W particle, that governs the interactions of neutrinos, modifies the forces of gravity and electromagnetism, and causes radioactive decay. **also** weak interaction. *Cf* STRONG FORCE

weak-kneed (wi:kni:d) *adj.* lacking moral resolution

weak·ling (wi:kliŋ) *n.* a physically weak person or animal ‖ a person without strength of character

weak·ly (wi:kli:) **1.** *comp.* **weak·li·er** *superl.* **weak·li·est** *adj.* delicate in health, lacking a strong constitution **2.** *adv.* in a weak manner

weak-mind·ed (wi:kmaindid) *adj.* lacking in resolution ‖ foolish ‖ indicating foolishness or lack of resolution

weak·ness (wi:knis) *n.* the state of being weak ‖ a defect ‖ a self-indulgent fondness, *a weakness for olives*

weal (wi:l) *n.* (*rhet.*) well-being [O.E. *wela*, wealth]

weal *n.* the stinging, red mark on the skin left by the lash of a whip etc. [var. of WALE]

Weald (wi:ld) a region of open country, formerly forested, lying between the chalk hills of the North and South Downs in Kent, Sussex, Surrey and Hampshire, England

wealth (welθ) *n.* abundant worldly possessions ‖ an abundance of possessions or an abundance of anything, *a wealth of illustrations* ‖ (*econ.*) the natural resources of a country, whether or not exploited ‖ (*econ.*) the products of the economic activity of a nation ‖ (*econ.*) anything which can be exchanged for money or barter **wealth·i·ly** *adv.* **wealth·i·ness** *n.* **wealth·y** *comp.* **wealth·i·er** *superl.* **wealth·i·est** *adj.* having an abundance of worldly possessions ‖ characterized by abundance [M.E. *welthe* perh. rel. to WEAL]

wean (wi:n) *v.t.* to train (an infant or young animal that has been suckled) to accept food other than its mother's milk, (with 'from') to induce (a person) to give up (undesirable associates or habits etc.) [O.E. *wenian*, to accustom]

wea·pon (wepən) *n.* any instrument used for fighting ‖ (*zool.*) any part used in attacking, fighting or defending, esp. the spur of a gamecock ‖ any means of attack or defense, e.g. tears, strike action, irony [O.E. *wǣpen*]

wear (wɛər) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **wear·ing** *past* **wore** (wɔ:r) *past part.* **worn** (wɔ:rn) *v.t.* to have (garments, ornaments) on the body, *to wear a coat, to wear a necklace* ‖ to have on one's person habitually, *to wear spectacles, to wear a beard* ‖ to arrange (one's hair, clothes etc.) in a specified way, *to wear one's hair short* ‖ to have (an expression) on the face, *to wear a smile* ‖ to diminish or impair by prolonged use, abrasion etc. ‖ to bring to a specified state by use, *to wear one's shirt to tatters* ‖ to make by scraping, rubbing, using etc., *to wear a hole in the carpet* ‖ (*naut.*, of a ship or boat) to fly (her flag) ‖ *v.i.* to diminish or deteriorate through use, friction etc. ‖ to resist damage or loss of quality by use etc., *material which wears well* ‖ to come to a specified state, *their hopes wore thin* **to wear down** to make or become worn ‖ to diminish the resistance of (a person) by nagging ‖ to exhaust (a person) **to wear off** to diminish gradually, *the effects of the ether wore off* **to wear on** (of a specified period) to undergo the passage of time, *the day wore on* **to wear out** to make or become unfit for further use as a result of being worn ‖ to exhaust (a person) **2.** *n.* a wearing by friction, abrasion etc. or being so worn ‖ damage due to

use ‖ the amount of such damage ‹the ability to resist damage due to use› ‹garments, ornaments etc worn on the body, *beach wear* ‖ O.E. *werian*]

wear *v.t.* (*naut.*) to bring (a ship) about by putting up the helm ‖ *v.i.* (*naut.*, of a ship) to come about by turning the stern to the wind [etym. doubtful]

wear-a-ble ‹wéərəbəl› *adj* able to be worn

wear and tear loss of quality due to use over a passage of time

wea-ri-ly (wíərilē) *adv* in a weary manner

wea-ri-ness (wíərinis) *n* the state or quality of being weary

wear-ing ‹wéəring› *adj* of or pertaining to clothing, *wearing apparel* ‖ very tiring, *a wearing day*

wea-ri-some ‹wíərisəm› *adj* causing physical or mental fatigue ‖ causing boredom

wea-ry (wíərē) **1.** *comp* **wea-ri-er** *superl* **wea-ri-est** *adj.* tired and dispirited ‖ at the end of one's patience ‖ causing or showing tiredness or dispiritedness, *weary work*, *a weary sigh* ‖ (with 'of') bored or tired, *weary of studying* **2.** *v pres part* **wea-ry-ing** *past* and *past part* **wea-ried** *v.t.* to cause to be weary ‖ *v.i.* to become weary [O.E. *wērig*]

wea-sel (wí:z'l) **1.** *n.* a member of *Mustela*, fam *Mustelidae*, a genus of small carnivorous mammals, native to almost all temperate and cold regions of the northern hemisphere. The weasel has a slender body, flattened head, long neck and short legs ‖ the fur or pelt of such an animal ‖ a tracked (land or amphibious) motor vehicle capable of going over snow or ice, traversing rivers etc. **2.** *v.i.* (*pop.*, esp with 'out') to get out of a bad situation, evade an obligation etc. in a cunning, equivocal manner [O.E. *wesule*]

weath-er (wéðər) **1.** *n.* the atmospheric conditions (heat, cold, wetness, dryness, clearness, cloudiness etc.) prevailing at a given place and time ‖ adverse atmospheric conditions, e.g. rain, sleet etc., *the weather kept us in* **to make good (bad) weather** (*naut.*, of a vessel) to behave well (badly) in bad weather **to make heavy weather of** (*Br*) to exaggerate the difficulty of (some task one is busy with) **under the weather** feeling slightly ill **2.** *v.t.* to expose (e.g. wood, stone) to changing atmospheric conditions ‖ to discolor, disintegrate, wear away etc. by such exposure, *the stone facing was badly weathered* ‖ to pass safely through a storm, a dangerous or difficult time etc., *to weather a crisis* ‖ (*naut.*) to get to the windward of (a cape etc.) ‖ to slope (e.g. a roof) so that it will shed rain ‖ *v.i.* to resist the bad effects of weather, *the paint has weathered well* ‖ to undergo some change, e.g. discoloration or disintegration due to exposure to the weather **3.** *adj* (*naut.*) windward, *the weather ocean*, to keep **one's weather eye open** to be on the lookout [O.E. *weder*]

weath-er-beat-en ‹wéðərbē'tən› *adj* showing permanent signs of exposure to weather ‖ roughened, hardened, sunburned etc., *a weather-beaten face*

weath-er-board (wéðərbərd, wéðərbourd) **1.** *n* a board adapted to shedding water easily by overlapping the one beneath ‖ (*naut.*) the windward side of a ship **2.** *v.t.* to equip with weatherboards **weath-er-board-ing** *n.* weatherboards collectively

weath-er-bound (wéðərbaund) *adj* (esp. of a ship) delayed or kept back by bad weather

weath-er-cock (wéðərkɔk) *n.* a flat device often shaped like a cock and free to pivot in the wind so as to show wind direction ‖ a person whose opinions and line of conduct change rapidly, according to what is fashionable or likely to be advantageous

weather gauge (*naut.*) the position of a sailing boat on the windward side of another, giving her an advantage in handling **to get the weather gauge of someone** to get an advantage over someone

weath-er-glass ‹wéðərglas› *n* a barometer

weath-er-ing ‹wéðəring› *n* the action of the weather over a long period on the appearance of exposed objects, esp. on the texture of weather on the earth's crust

weath-er-ly ‹wéðərlē› *adj* (*naut.*) making much lateral pressure (on the water) as to make little leeway

weath-er-man ‹wéðərman› (*pl* weather-men (wéðərmen) *n.* a person who forecasts or reports on weather conditions

Weatherman *n* member of the militant underground radical splinter group of Students for a Democratic Society. Weathermen (and Weatherwomen) advocated revolution and practiced frequent demonstrations most actively in the early 1970s. The group was named for a line in Bob Dylan's 'Subterranean Homesick Blues,' *You don't need a weatherman / to know which way the wind blows*

weather map a map showing the state of the weather conditions at a given time, and over an extended area, by indicating the temperatures, wind directions and wind forces, areas of low and high pressure, fronts etc

weather observatory ‹wéðərəbzə:vətəri› *n* an all-purpose machine that can simulate in a laboratory the effects of heavy dew, rain, sunlight, and thermal shock

weather-proof ‹wéðərpru:f› *adj* able to resist exposure to the weather without suffering serious damage **2.** *v.t.* to treat (a material) so as to make it thus

weather strip a strip of material used to cover cracks, joints etc so as to exclude rain or drafts

weather stripping a weather strip

weather vane ‹wéðərvein› *n* a weathercock

weave (wi:v) **1.** *v. pres part* **weav-ing** *past* **wove** (wouv) *past part* **wo-ven** (wouvən), **wove** *v.t.* to form (thread etc.) into a fabric by interlacing (the weft and warp) ‖ to make (a fabric) thus ‖ to make something by interlacing (rushes etc.) ‖ to make (something) thus ‖ to connect (a number of details, facts, ideas etc.) into a narrative, theory etc ‖ to construct (a narrative, plot, scheme etc.) thus ‖ to direct (a course) ‹*to weave a course through the crowd*› *v.i.* to engage in weaving ‖ to move this way and that in order to avoid obstacles, *to weave through traffic* **2.** *n* a manner or style of weaving, *a close weave* **weav-er** *n.* a person who weaves, esp. for a living ‖ a weaverbird ‖ (*basketball, lacrosse*) a series of movements in the form of an 8 involving several players to confuse opponents [O.E. *wefan*]

weav-er-bird (wí:vərbə:rd) *n* any of various members of *Ploceidae*, a family of Asiatic, East Indian and African birds resembling finches. Their elaborate nests are woven of grasses, reeds etc. and very often hang from the branches of trees

web (web) **1.** *n.* a piece of cloth in the process of being woven on a loom or just taken off the loom ‖ the fine network of threads spun by a spider or some other insects, e.g. the silkworm ‖ something intended to create mystery, entangle etc., *a web of conspiracy* ‖ (*biol.*) a tissue or membrane ‖ (*zool.*) a membrane uniting the digits of a bird, bat etc ‖ the vane of a feather ‖ a thin flat piece connecting the more solid parts in a girder etc ‖ the arm of a crank ‖ a large reel of paper used on a rotary press, esp. in printing newspapers **2.** *v.t. pres part* **web-bing** *past* and *past part* **webbed** to cover or join with or as if with a web ‖ to snare with or as if with a web [O.E. *webb*]

Webb (web), Sidney James, 1st Baron Passfield (1859-1947), English social historian and Fabian socialist. He and his wife Beatrice (1858-1943) published the minority report of the Poor Law Commission (1909), 'History of Trade Unionism' (1894), 'English Local Government' (1906-29), and 'Soviet Communism: a New Civilization' (1935)

webbed (webd) *adj* (e.g. of the feet of certain water birds) having the toes connected by a web or membrane

Web-be She-be-li (webeʃibeli) a river (700 miles long) flowing from south central Ethiopia across S. Somalia to the Juba

web-bing (webiŋ) *n* a strong, woven fabric in the form of a narrow strip used for straps, upholstery tapes etc ‖ (*Br., mil.*) a soldier's belt and equipment made mainly of hemp or jute fiber

We-ber (veibər), Carl Maria Friedrich Ernst von (1786-1826), German composer. His three operatic masterpieces are 'Der Freischütz' (1821), 'Euryanthe' (1823), and 'Oberon' (1826)

Weber, Max (1864-1920), German sociologist and economist. He was the first to view sociology as an empirical science. In 'The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism' (trans. 1930), he advanced the theory that there is a relationship between Protestantism, and the development of capitalism

Weber, Wilhelm Eduard (1804-91), German physicist who rationalized the system of electrical units by relating them to mass, length and time, and carried out researches in electricity and magnetism

we-ber (veibər, webər) *n* the mks unit of magnetic flux equal to 10^8 maxwells [after Wilhelm E. Weber]

We-bern (veibərn), Anton von (1883-1945), Austrian composer. He was a pupil of Schonberg (1904-8), and moved from early atonality to a later music in which there is no relation to tonal structure at all. His works include 'Five Pieces for Orchestra' (1911), songs, cantatas and string quartets

web-foot ‹webfut› *n* (*pl* **web-feet** ‹webfi:t›) (*zool*) a foot having digits joined by webs

web-foot-ed *adj* having digits joined thus

Webster (webstər), Daniel (1782-1852), American statesman, orator and lawyer. He supported the Union, and became a leader of the Whig party. He defended (1819) his alma mater in the Dartmouth College case. He took a strong stand against the Mexican War

Webster, John (c. 1580–c. 1625), English Jacobean dramatist. His tragedies 'The White Devil' (1612) and 'The Duchess of Malfi' (1623) are remarkable for their intense passion and their poetry

Webster, Noah (1758-1843), American lexicographer. His 'Compendious Dictionary of the English Language' (1806) preceded his crowning work, 'An American Dictionary of the English Language' (1828), revisions and abridgments of which have appeared from c. 1850 to the present day

Webster-Ashburton Treaty an Anglo-U.S. treaty (1842) negotiated in Washington, D.C. by Daniel Webster, the U.S. Secretary of State, and Lord Ashburton, the British representative. It settled the boundary between the northeastern U.S.A. by granting over 7,000 sq. miles to the U.S.A. and opening to free navigation several waterways to both countries. It also settled the disputed U.S.-Canadian border along the Great Lakes. It was a precedent for peaceful settlement of disputes between Great Britain and the U.S.A.

Webster-Hayne Debate (hein), a debate (1830) between U.S. Senators Robert Hayne, a states' rights Southerner, and Daniel Webster, the defender of the supremacy of the Union

we'd (wi:d) *contr* of WE HAD, WE SHOULD, WE WOULD

wed (wed) *pres part* **wed-ding** *past* and *past part* **wed-ded, wed** *v.t* to marry ‖ to unite, *to wed charm and efficiency* ‖ *v.i.* to get married **wed-ded** *adj* married ‖ of marriage [O.E. *weddian*, to pledge]

Wed. Wednesday

wed-ding ‹wédiŋ› *n* a marriage ‖ (*pl*, in combinations) the anniversary of a marriage or ‹*golden wedding*› [O.E. *weddung*]

We-de-kind (veidəkint), Frank (1864-1918), German dramatist. His plays were sharply critical of the bourgeoisie

we-deln (veid'n) *n* (*skiing*), German *wedeln*, 'to wag a tail') a quick, short, rhythmic, fluid, parallel turn executed sidewise ‖ **wedel** *v*

wedge (wedʒ) **1.** *n.* a piece of wood or metal, thick at one edge and tapering to a thin edge at the other, used for splitting wood, rock etc., for forcing something open, or for fixing into a crack to keep something in place etc ‖ something shaped like a wedge, *a wedge of cake* ‖ an arrangement of troops, tanks etc moving in a wedge ‖ a flock of ducks, geese etc in a wedge ‖ a stroke resembling a wedge in cuneiform characters ‖ a golf club used for lofting ‖ **the thin end of the wedge** (*Br*) anything that entails larger concession **2.** *v.t. pres part* **wedg-ing** *past* and *past part* **wedged** to split (wood) into wedges ‖ to split open, force apart etc. by driving a wedge ‖ to fix (something) in a narrow area where it is held fast ‖ to cram into a small space, *wedged into the bus like sardines* ‖ *v.i.* to become wedged

wedge *pres part* **wedg-ing** *past* and *past part* **wedged** *v.t.* to make (potter's clay) homogeneous by kneading [ME *wegge*, from another foreign unknown]

Wedg·wood (wedʒwud), Josiah (1730-95), English potter. He applied artistic standards to utilitarian objects (using Flaxman, among others, for his designs) and perfected the soft porcelain which bears his name

wed·lock (wédlɔk) *n.* (*rhet.*) the state of being married **born in (out of) wedlock** having parents [illegible] [M.E. *wedlāc*]

Wednes·day (wénzdi:, wenzdei) *n.* the fourth day of the week [O.E. *Wōdnes dæg*, day of Woden]

wee (wi:) *comp* **we·er** (wi:ər) *superl.* **we·est** (wi:əst) *adj.* very small [M.E. *we, wei*]

weed (wi:d) **1.** *n.* any plant growing where it is not desired, esp. a wild plant growing in ground that is under cultivation ‖ seaweed ‖ a weak animal considered unfit for breeding ‖ (*old-fash.*) tobacco, esp. a cigarette or cigar **2.** *v.t.* to remove weeds from ‖ to remove (weeds) esp. by pulling or forking up ‖ (with 'out') to get rid of undesirable elements ‖ *v.i.* to remove weeds **wéed·i·ness** *n.* the state or quality of being weedy **wéed·y** *comp.* **weed·i·er** *superl.* **weed·i·est** *adj.* full of weeds ‖ of, relating to or consisting of weeds ‖ thin and lanky, *a weedy youth* [O.E. *wēod*]

weeds (wi:dz) *pl. n.* mourning clothes ‖ (*archaic*) clothes [M.E. *wede* fr. O.E. *wæd, wæde*]

week (wi:k) *n.* a period of seven days, beginning (in the Christian calendar) with Sunday ‖ this period containing a specified holiday, *Easter week* ‖ the working days or hours of a seven-day period, *a 40-hour week* ‖ seven days before or after a specified day, *last Monday week, next Tuesday week* **a week of Sundays** a very long time **week after week** every week over a long period **week by week** each week **week in, week out** week after week without respite [O.E. *wice*]

week·day (wi:kdei) *n.* any day of the week except the sabbath

week·end (wi:kend) **1.** *n.* the end of the week, esp. the period from Friday night or Saturday until Monday morning **2.** *adj.* of or on a weekend **3.** *v.i.* to pass the weekend

week·end·use zone (wi:kendju:s) recreation area one to three hrs travel time from an urban center

week·ly (wi:kli:) **1.** *adj.* happening, produced, done every week, *a weekly newspaper* ‖ lasting or continuing for a week ‖ reckoned by the week, *weekly pay* **2.** *adv.* every week ‖ once a week ‖ by the week **3.** *pl.* **week·lies** *n.* a publication produced every week

Weelkes (wi:lks), Thomas (c. 1575-1623), English composer, esp. of madrigals and anthems

weep (wi:p) *pres. part.* **weep·ing** *past* and *past part* **wept** (wept) *v.i.* to shed tears, esp. in grief ‖ (with 'for') to mourn ‖ to exude or let fall water or some watery fluid ‖ *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to lament or cry for ‖ to shed (tears) ‖ to exude (a watery fluid) ‖ to bring to a specified condition by weeping, *to weep oneself to sleep* **wéep·er** *n.* someone who weeps ‖ a statue of a mourning figure found in some funerary sculptures ‖ a capuchin monkey **weep·ing** *adj.* that weeps ‖ oozing moisture ‖ (of some trees) having slender, drooping [illegible]

wee·ver (wi:vər) *n.* any of various members of *Trachinidae*, a family of edible marine fishes having a spinose head, upward-looking eyes and sharp, poisonous dorsal fins capable of causing serious wounds [O.F. *wivre*, serpent, dragon]

wee·vil (wi:vəl) *n.* any of various members of *Rhynchophora*, a group of small beetles widely distributed in Europe, Asia and North America, having a long head prolonged into a snout. The larvae of most of these do great damage to fruit, nuts, grain etc [O.E. *wifel*]

[illegible] woven into the warp to make the web [O.E. *wefta, weft*]

weigh (wei) *v.t.* to determine the weight of ‖ to hold (an object) in the hand in order to estimate its weight ‖ to consider the importance, relative truth or advantage of, *to weigh evidence* ‖ (*naut.*) to hoist or lift (an anchor) ‖ (esp. with out) to serve out (a quantity of something) by weight ‖ *v.i.* to have a certain weight, *it weighs 30 lbs* ‖ (with 'on' or 'upon') to be a burden, *the problem weighed on his mind* ‖ (often with 'with') to have importance, *his argument does not weigh with me* ‖ (*naut.*) to hoist anchor **to weigh down** to burden, cause to stoop or bend under a load ‖ to bring under emotional stress, *weighed down by grief* **to weigh in** to weigh (a boxer, jockey etc.) before a contest or race in order to verify his weight ‖ to be so weighed ‖ to take strong physical action, or attack verbally, in order to deal with a situation etc. ‖ to have oneself and one's luggage etc. weighed before an airplane flight **to weigh one's words** to consider well the full implication of a statement before making it **to weigh out** to weigh (a jockey) after a race ‖ (of a jockey) to be weighed after a race [O.E. *wegan*, to carry]

weigh·beam (wéibi:m) *n.* a big steelyard

weigh·bridge (wéibridʒ) *n.* a scale, at road-surface level, onto which vehicles etc. can be driven to be weighed

weight (weit) **1.** *n.* the force acting on a body in a gravitational field, equal to the product of its mass and the acceleration of the body produced by the field. Strictly speaking, the value for the acceleration due to gravity depends upon position in the gravitational field and thus weight depends on where it is measured. However, since the value of the acceleration due to gravity is approximately equal (9.8 m/sec^2) everywhere on the surface of the earth, and exactly the same when measured at different times but in the same place, this factor is often neglected. The value of the mass (with mass units) is often used instead, to mean the force (weight) on an object of given mass measured at the surface of the earth ‖ a known mass of metal used for comparing other weights ‖ a unit of mass or weight ‖ a system of units of weight, *Troy weight* ‖ the amount something or someone weighs ‖ a mass of metal used in a grandfather clock etc. to drive the mechanism ‖ an amount of matter, *can the floor support such a weight of furniture?* ‖ importance, *a matter of great weight to discuss* ‖ preponderance, *the weight of evidence is in his favor* ‖ (*sports*) a heavy metal ball that is put ‖ one of the various categories by which boxers and wrestlers are classified ‖ (*horse racing*) a number of pounds weight which a horse must carry in a handicap race ‖ (*statistics*) the importance of a value, usually related to its frequency ‖ (of clothing) heaviness or lightness according to season, *winter weight* ‖ the rhythm and stress value of sounds and syllables in verse **to carry weight** to be given serious consideration in the making of a decision, *his argument will carry weight* **to pull one's weight** to do one's share of work **2.** *v.t.* to add weight to ‖ to lay a specified stress on, *to weight an argument unfairly* ‖ to add size etc. to (paper or a textile) ‖ to assign a weight to (a horse in a handicap race) ‖ (*statistics*) to give a value to (some item in a frequency distribution) [O.E. *wiht*]

weight·less (wéitlis) *adj.* apparently without gravitational pull ‖ having little or no weight **wéight·less·ness**

weight-lift·ing (wéitliftiŋ) *n.* a sport in which weights attached to a long bar are lifted competitively according to prescribed rules, or as an exercise

weight-watch·er (weitwɔtʃər) *n.* **1.** one who diets to lose weight **2.** Weight-Watcher, member of Weight-Watchers, Inc., a group organized to assist those who wish to lose weight; trademark

weight·y (weiti:) *comp.* **weight·i·er** *superl* **weight·i·est** *adj.* heavy, *a weighty load* ‖ burdensome, oppressive ‖ (*rhet.*) important, worthy of consideration, *weighty matters*

Wei·hai·wei (weihaiwei) (or Weihai) a port (pop. 222,000) near the tip of the Shantung peninsula, N.E. China: textiles, fishing. It was leased to Britain as a naval base (1898-1930)

Weill [illegible] (b. 1900), German-American composer. He is best known for his collaborations with Brecht on the satirical operas 'Aufstieg und Fall der Stadt Mahogonny' (1927) and 'Die Dreigroschenoper' (1929). He was eminent in America as a composer of musical comedies, e.g. 'One Touch of Venus' (1943). He also wrote a musical version of Elmer Rice's 'Street Scene' (1947)

Wei·mar (vaimər) a town (pop. 63,326) in Thuringia, East Germany. Under Grand Duke Charles Augustus (1775-1828) it was one of Germany's leading cultural centers and was the home of Goethe, Schiller, Herder and Wieland. The republican constitution under which Germany was governed (1919-33) was drawn up and adopted here

Weir (wiər), Robert Walter (1803-89), U.S. portrait and landscape painter. His 'The Embarkation of the Pilgrims' hangs in the rotunda of the Capitol in Washington, D.C.

weir (wiər) *n.* an obstruction built across a river to raise the water level or to divert the flow of water ‖ a row of stakes set in a stream, river etc. to catch fish [O.E. *wer*]

weird (wiərd) *adj.* uncanny, supernatural ‖ (*pop.*) queer, odd, *a weird notion* [O.E. *wyrd*]

weird·o (wiərdou) *n.* (*slang*) a queer person

Weis·mann (vaismən), August (1834-1914), German biologist. He demonstrated that acquired characteristics are not inherited by the progeny

Weiz·mann (vaitsmun), Chaim (1874-1952), Israeli statesman and scientist. A leading Zionist, he was largely responsible for the Balfour Declaration (1917). He was the first president of Israel (1949-52)

Welch *WELSH (relating to Wales)

welch *WELSH (of bookmakers)

wel·come (wélkəm) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **wel·com·ing** *past* and *past part.* **wel·comed** to receive or greet (a person) with signs of pleasure ‖ to be glad about, *to welcome someone's return* ‖ to receive gladly, *to welcome suggestions* **2.** *n.* a welcoming or being welcomed ‖ a manner of welcoming, *a hearty welcome* **3.** *adj.* giving pleasure or received gladly, *welcome news, a welcome guest* ‖ permitted gladly, *you are welcome to use my car* **4.** *interj.* a conventional expression of pleasure in greeting a guest or visitor [O.E. *wilcuma*, a welcome guest]

Weld (weld), Theodore Dwight (1803-95), U.S. abolitionist leader. He was editor (1836-40) of the American Anti-Slavery Society's newspaper, 'The Emancipator.' He led the national campaign to petition Congress against slavery, and wrote 'American Slavery As it Is' (1839), which influenced Harriet Beecher Stowe and many others

weld (weld) **1.** *v.t.* to unite (metal surfaces) by heating the parts to be joined sufficiently for them to melt and mix before cooling (usually with an oxyacetylene or oxyhydrogen flame) ‖ to unite (surfaces) by softening them with heat and then hammering them together (as in wrought-iron work) ‖ to cause to become a unified whole, *he welded their stories into a single coherent account* ‖ *v.t.* to become welded **2.** *n.* a welding or being welded ‖ a welded joint [altered fr. WELL, (obs.) to boil]

Welf (welf) *n.* a member of the German Guelph family

wel·fare (wélfɛər) *n.* the state of being healthy, happy and free from want ‖ organized work to promote this state in the members of a community who need to be helped [M.E. fr. *welfaren*, to fare well]

welfare mother a woman with dependent children, usu. with no husband, receiving government support via welfare benefits

welfare state a state based on the principle that the welfare of every individual is the collective responsibility of the community (cf. LAISSEZ-FAIRE)

welfare work *WELFARE (organized work)

well (wel) **1.** *comp.* **bet·ter** (bétər) *superl.* **best** (best) *adv.* in a manner which gives satisfaction, *to work well* or which others would approve, *he treats his staff well but they still complain* ‖ proficiently, *to speak Urdu well* ‖ thoroughly, *soak the roots well* ‖ fully, quite, *well up to the knees in mud* ‖ by a large amount, *well over 50* ‖ very likely, *it may well be true* ‖ properly, correctly, *he can't very well refuse* ‖ intimately, *I know him well* ‖ satisfactorily from a material point of view, *do the boys eat well at school?* ‖ more than moderately or merely adequately, *do the brothers get on well?* ‖ easily, *he can well spare the money* **as well** also ‖ in the circumstances, *you might as well agree* **as well as** in addition to **to do well** to succeed materially **to do well to** to be wise to, *he would do well to see a dentist* **2.** *adj.* in good health ‖ satisfactory, *is all well with him?* ‖ pleasing, *they look well against that wall* **very well** expressing agreement, approval etc. **3.** *interj.* expressing surprise, resignation, satisfaction etc., *well! I never expected to see you here* [O.E. *wel, well*]

well *n.* a deep hole, usually cylindrical in shape and lined with bricks, stone etc., dug into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water ‖ a shaft sunk into the earth to obtain oil, gas etc. ‖ the space running vertically through the floors of a building and containing the stairs or elevator ‖ any of various small cylindrical receptacles for holding a liquid, e.g. the reservoir of a fountain pen ‖ a spring of water, or a pool fed by a spring (*Br., pl.*, used esp. in place names) ‖ a place having mineral springs ‖ a

its source of supply ... (*naut.*) the enclosure containing and protecting the pumps of a vessel | a compartment, having a perforated bottom, in the hold of a fishing boat, where the catch can be kept alive | a space in the body of a vehicle designed to hold luggage ... (*Br.* the space ... sel | Anglian form of O.E. *wielle* and fr. *weallan*, to boil]

well *v.i.* (of a liquid or tears) to rise up and pour out copiously, *oil welled from the ground* ... to seem to rise up and pour forth copiously, *anger welled in his heart* [O.E. *wiellan*, to make boil]

we'll ... (*contr.* of ...

well-ad-vised (welədvaizd) *adj.* sensible, wise

Welland Ship Canal (welənd) ... (28 miles long) opened by the Canadian government (1932), connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, in S.E. Ontario. It ... minimum depth of 25 ft

well-ap-point-ed (welәpɔintid) *adj.* well-furnished

well-bal-anced (welbælənst) *adj.* (of a person) possessing a fortunate mixture of character traits | (of a diet, meal etc.) composed of different foodstuffs in the right nutritive proportions

well-be-ing (welbi:iŋ) ... healthy, happy and free from want

well-born (welbɔ:n) *adj.* born of a socially privileged family

well-bred (welbred) *adj.* educated for polite society, or displaying such education | of good stock, *a well-bred terrier*

well-built (welbilt) *adj.* (of a person) having pleasing proportions

well-dis-posed (weldispouzd) *adj.* feeling kindly or sympathetic

well-done (weldʌn) *adj.* performed or executed well | (esp. of meat) thoroughly cooked

Weller (welər), Thomas Huckle (1915-), U.S. physician and parasitologist who shared (with J.F. Enders and F.C. Robbins) the 1954 Nobel prize in physiology and medicine, for cultivation of the poliomyelitis viruses in tissue culture

Welles (welz), (George) Orson (1915-85) U.S. actor and director, principally known for his radio adaptation of 'The War of the Worlds' (1938) and the Academy Award-winning movie 'Citizen Kane' (1941), based on the life of William Randolph Hearst. He cofounded the Mercury Theatre on radio in 1937 on which the presentation of 'The War of the Worlds' created panic nationwide when some listeners thought the invasion from outer space was real. Other films include 'The Magnificent Ambersons' (1942), 'The Lady from Shanghai' (1948), 'Touch of Evil' (1958) and 'Chimes at Midnight' (1966)

Welles Gideon (1802-78), U.S. secretary of the navy (1861-9) under Presidents Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson in the first Republican cabinet. He increased over sevenfold the number of ships and over sixfold the number of officers and seamen. He stressed the value of blockade against the Confederacy and supported the development of ironclads. He returned (1868) to the Democratic party

Welles, Sumner (1892-1961), U.S. diplomat. An expert in Latin American affairs, he was appointed (1922) ... Republic and was entrusted with the evacuation of U.S. troops from that country. He also served in Honduras and Cuba, and was undersecretary of state (1937-42)

Wellesley (welzli), Richard Colley, Marquis Wellesley (1760-1842), British administrator. As governor general of India (1797-1805) he extended and strengthened British rule, and crushed the revolt of Tipu Sahib

Wellesley College a U.S. private educational institution for women in Wellesley, Mass., chartered (1870) as Wellesley Female Seminary

well-fa-vored, *Br.* **well-fa-voured** (welfeivəd) *adj.* (*rhet.*) (of women) attractive in appearance

well-found (welfaund) *adj.* furnished and equipped, *a well-found ship*

well-founded ...

well-groomed ... impeccable in dress and appearance | (of a horse etc.) well tended

well-ground-ed (welgraundid) *adj.* well-founded | well instructed in the initial stages or fundamental principles of some discipline

well-han-dled (welhændld) *adj.* adroitly managed

well-head (welhed) *n.* the top of a well shaft, or the structure built over it | the source of a spring or stream

well-heeled (welhi:ld) *adj.* (*pop.*) quite wealthy

Wel-ling-ton (welintən), Arthur Wellesley, 1st duke of (1769-1852), British soldier and statesman, prime minister (1828-30). He distin... 1805), and commanded the British army in the Peninsular War (1808-14) and at Waterloo ... became (1819) a member of the reactionary ... was persuaded to repeal the Test and Corporation Acts and to pass the Catholic Emancipation ... to parliamentary reform

Wellington a region (area 10,870 sq. miles, pop. 195,000) at the south end of North Island, New Zealand: dairy products, lumber, sheep. Chief ...

Wellington the capital (pop. 343,982), of New Zealand, a port at the south end of North Island. Industries: woolen textiles, meat packing, motor vehicle assembly. University (1897), National Art Gallery, national library

wel-ling-ton (welintən) *n.* a knee-length rubber boot [after the Duke of WELLINGTON]

wel-ling-to-ni-a (welintouni:ə) *n.* (*Br.*, *pop.*) a sequoia [after the Duke of WELLINGTON]

well-in-ten-tioned (welinten∫ənd) *adj.* having or showing good intentions, but often misguided

well-knit (welnit) *adj.* compact, *a well-knit frame* | well-constructed, *a well knit essay*

well-known (welnoun) *adj.* widely known, intimately known

well-mean-ing (welmi:niŋ) *adj.* well-intentioned

well-meant (welment) *adj.* well-intentioned

well-nigh (welnai) *adv.* (*rhet.*) almost

well-off (welɔf, welɔf) *adj.* well-to-do | (with 'for') well provided

well-pre-served (welprizə:rvd) *adj.* (of an elderly person) carrying his or her age noticeably ...

well-read (welred) *adj.* having read a great deal

Wells (welz), Henry (1805-78), U.S. pioneer expressman. He founded (1852, with William Fargo) Wells, Fargo & Company, an express firm which served the growing West

Wells, Herbert George (1866-1946), English author. Certain of his works, e.g. 'The Time Machine' (1895), 'The Invisible Man' (1897), 'The Shape of Things to Come' (1933), explore the effect of modern science and technology on men's lives and thought. His humorous, often ... include 'Kipps' (1908), 'Tono Bungay' (1909), 'The History of Mr Polly' (1910), 'Mr Britling Sees It Through' (1916). He also wrote many short stories and a popular 'Outline of History'

well-spo-ken (welspoukən) *adj.* having a pleasant speaking voice and accent | (*old fash.*) courteous in speech

well-spring (welspriŋ) *n.* (*rhet.*) a source of supply or inspiration etc

well-thought-of (welθɔ:tɔv, welθɔ:tɒv) *adj.* of good reputation, esteemed highly

well-timed (weltaimd) *adj.* arranged to occur at just the right moment, *a well timed remark*

well-to-do (weltədu:) *adj.* having a comfortably ... well to someone or something

well-worn (welwɔ:rn, welwɔ:rn) *adj.* so often used as to be ineffective, *well worn excuses*

wels (welz) *n.* a variety of large (up to 200 lbs) ...

... (1858-1929), Austrian chemist who used rare earths in constructing incandescent gas man...

... to colonize Venezuela as a hereditary fief

Welsh (welʃ) *adj.* of Wales, its inhabitants or their language (the old spelling 'Welch' is preferred in some names, *Royal Welch Fusiliers*) | *n.* the Brythonic Celtic language spoken in Wales | **the Welsh** the people of Wales [O.E. *Welisc*, *Welisc*]

– Welsh was the language spoken in Britain before the coming of the Romans, and it survived and developed in the comparative isolation of Wales until the later Middle Ages. It is still spoken and written (with some difference between the spoken and literary languages) by a quarter of the Welsh population, and is taught in Welsh schools and colleges. A literary ...

welsh, welch (welʃ, welʧ) *v.i.* (of bookmakers) to leave the race track secretly and fail to pay winning bets | to swindle by failing to pay one's ...

Welsh corgi a cattle dog of a breed having short legs, an elongated body and a foxlike muzzle. Two distinct varieties (the Cardiganshire and the Pembrokeshire) are bred [Welsh *corgi* fr. ...

Welsh rabbit a dish consisting of seasoned cheese, melted and poured over toast

Welsh rarebit Welsh rabbit

Welsh terrier a wire-haired black and tan breed (about 15 ins. in height) resembling, though smaller than, an Airedale

welt (welt) **1.** *n.* a narrow strip of leather sometimes stitched between the upper of a shoe or boot and the sole | an inflamed ridge raised on the skin by the lash of a whip etc. | a narrow strip of material sewn along the edge or over the seam etc. of a garment as a trimming or ...

Welt-an-schau-ung (veltənʃauuŋ) *n.* a general view of life | a cosmological philosophy [G.]

wel-ter (weltər) **1.** *v.i.* to wallow **2.** *n.* turmoil, *a welter of blood and destruction* [M.Du. *welteren* or M.L.G. *weltern*]

welter 1. *adj.* (*horse racing*) of or relating to a race in which welterweights are carried **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a welterweight [origin unknown]

wel-ter-weight (weltərweit) *n.* (*horse racing*) a heavyweight rider | (*horse racing*) a weight of 28 lbs sometimes carried as a handicap | a professional or amateur boxer whose weight does ...

Welt-po-li-tik (veltpoulitı:k) *n.* participation in international affairs, world politics [G.]

Welty (welti), Eudora (1909-) U.S. writer whose novels and stories usually depicted life in ... zer Prize for 'The Optimist's Daughter' (1972). Other works include the novels 'The Robber Bridegroom' (1942), 'Delta Wedding' (1946), 'The Ponder Heart' (1954) and 'Losing Battles' ... Apples' (1949), 'The Bride of the Innisfallen' (1955), 'A Sweet Devouring' (1969) and 'The Collected Stories of Eudora Welty' (1980). Her autobiography 'One Writer's Beginnings' was published in 1984

wen (wen) *n.* a rune corresponding in Old English and early Middle English to 'w' in the ...

wen *n.* a cyst filled with sebaceous matter, generally located on the scalp [O.E. *wenn*]

Wen-ces-las (wensisləs), St (*Czech* Vaclav, *G.* Wenzel, c. 907-29), duke of Bohemia (921-9) and patron saint of Czechoslovakia. Feast: Sept. 28

Wenceslas IV (1361-1419), king of Bohemia and uncrowned Emperor (1378-1419), son of ... authority on the Czechs and Germans. The Hussites defenestrated (1419) his Catholic ...

Wen-chow (wʌnʤou) (or Yungkia) a port (pop. ... 11th c. It was opened to international trade in 1876

wend (wend) *v.t.* (only in the phrase) **to wend** ...

Wendish ... Wends, or to their West Slavic language **2.** *n.* ...

wen-tle-trap (went'ltrep) *n.* any of various spi... bird

sought after by collectors ‖ any of various mol- [illegible] shell [Du. *wenteltrap*, a spiral staircase]

Went·worth (wentwərθ), Thomas ⁺STRAFFORD

wept *past* and *past part.* of WEEP

were (wə:r) *pl.* and *2nd pers. sing. past indicative* and *past subjunctive* of BE

[illegible]

weren't (wə:rnt, wə:rənt) *contr.* of WERE NOT

were·wolf (wə:rwulf, wiərwulf, wɛərwulf) *pl.* **were·wolves** (wə:rwulvz, wiərwulvz, wɛərwulvz) *n.* (in superstitious belief) a human being changed, or capable of changing, into a wolf [O.E *werewulf*]

wer·geld (wə:rgeld) *n.* (*hist.*) the money value set on a man, based on his rank, possessions etc., and exacted as a fine in cases of serious crime in Anglo-Saxon and Germanic law [fr. O.E. *wer*, man and *geld*, yield, payment]

Wer·ner (vɛ́ərnər), Alfred (1866-1919), Swiss chemist who formulated the coordination theory of valence. Nobel prize (1913)

We·ser (vɛ́izər) a navigable river (300 miles long) flowing from Hesse through lower Saxony, West Germany, to the Baltic. Chief port: Bremen

Wes·ley (wesli:, wézli:), Charles (1707-88), English Methodist and writer of hymns, brother of John Wesley. His son, Samuel (1766-1837), and grandson, Samuel Sebastian (1810-76), were both distinguished organists and composers

Wesley, John (1703-91), English Anglican clergyman, evangelist, founder of Methodism, and writer of hymns. He rode yearly on horseback through Britain, preaching in the open air and organizing Methodist Societies. He inaugurated lay preachers and he ordained Dr Thomas Coke (1760) for evangelism in America

Wes·ley·an (wésli:ən, wézli:ən) **1.** *adj.* of or relating to the Methodist denomination founded by John Wesley **2.** *n.* a member of this denomination, a Wesleyan Methodist **Wes·ley·an·ism** *n.*

Wes·sex (wésiks) (*Eng. hist.*) an AngloSaxon kingdom, settled in the late 5th c., and originally centered on the upper Thames valley. It expanded in S. and W. England and became (early 9th c.) the dominant English kingdom. Under Alfred it resisted the Danes, and under Edward the Elder extended its power over the Danelaw (10th c.). The successors of these kings became the English royal house

West (west), Benjamin (1738-1820), Anglo-American painter. He excelled in historical subjects, e.g. 'The Death of General Wolfe' [illegible] and portrait, and succeeded Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy (1792-1805, 1807-20)

west (west) **1.** *adv.* toward the west **2.** *n.* (usually with 'the') one of the four cardinal points of the compass (*abbr.* W.), ⁺COMPASS POINT) | the direction of the setting sun at the equinox **the West** the western part of a country, esp. the states of the U.S.A. west of the Mississippi | western Europe and America as opposed to the communist countries of eastern Europe and Asia **3.** *adj.* of, belonging to or situated toward the west, facing west, *a west window* ‖ (of winds) blowing from the west [O.E.]

Wes·tar satellite (westar) Western Union's communication satellite for transmission of facsimile material, including color TV pictures

West Bengal ⁺BENGAL

West Berlin [illegible]

west by north N 78° 45′ W, one point north of due west (*abbr.* W b N, W by N., ⁺COMPASS

west by south S 78° 45′ W, one point south of due west (*abbr.* W b S, W by S., ⁺COMPASS

West End [illegible] ing the smart shopping, entertainment and

west·er (wɛ́stər) (*rhet.*, esp. of the sun) to move towards the west

west·er·ly (wɛ́stərli:) **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* in or toward the west (of winds) from the west **2.** *pl* [illegible] from or moving toward the west **West·ern 1.** *adj.* of or relating to the West **2.** *n.* a story, film [illegible] 2nd half of the 19th c. [O.E. *westerne*]

Western Australia the western state (area 975,920 sq. miles, pop. 1,673,200) of Australia. Capital: Perth. It is largely an arid, gently undulating plateau with vast desert areas in the interior. Population is concentrated in the southwest. Agriculture: cattle and sheep ranching, and (southwest) cereals, fruit, dairying. Resources: gold, some coal, asbestos, iron ore and other minerals, timber. Industries: agricultural processing, forestry. University of Western Australia (1912) near Perth

Western Bug a river (470 miles long) flowing from the W. Ukraine, U.S.S.R., forming part of the Soviet-Polish border, and across E. Poland to the Vistula

Western Church that part of the Catholic Church which continued to recognize the Roman pope after the schism of the 9th c. | (*loosely*) the Christian Churches of Western Europe and America (⁺ORTHODOX EASTERN CHURCH, ⁺ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH)

Western Empire the Western Roman Empire

West·ern·er (wɛ́stərnər) *n.* a native or inhabitant of the West, esp. of the Western part of the U.S.A.

Western Ghats ⁺GHATS

western hemisphere the part of the earth west of the Atlantic Ocean, comprising North and South America

Western Isles the Hebrides

west·ern·ize (wɛ́stərnaiz) *pres. part.* **west·ern·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **west·ern·ized** *v.t.* to cause to become Western in outlook, dress, character etc.

west·ern·most (wɛ́stərnmoust) *adj.* furthest west

Western Nigeria ⁺NIGERIA

Western Roman Empire the western part of the Roman Empire after the Byzantine Empire had separated from it (395)

Western saddle a stock saddle

Western Sahara (formerly Spanish Sahara) an area (area 102,680 sq. miles) on the N.W. African coast, with important fisheries. Chief port: Villa Cisneros (pop. 2,000). Livestock: camels, sheep, goats. Spanish settlement began in the 15th c. The area was taken under Spanish protection (1884) and became a Spanish province (1958). After discovery of high-grade phosphate in Western Sahara (1963), Morocco and Mauritania pressured Spain to relinquish the area; Algeria and later Libya backed a pro-independence group called the Polisario Front. The World Court ruled (1975) that Western Sahara should be given self-determination. Morocco sent 350,000 civilians into the area and Spain withdrew (1976, ceding the northern two thirds to Morocco and the remainder to Mauritania. Mauritania signed a treaty with Polisario renouncing its claims (1979) and Morocco annexed the entire area. Refusing to negotiate directly with the Polisario, Morocco built a fortified wall around the northwestern corner of Western Sahara, which contained most of the population and mineral resources as well as the coastal fisheries. Drought drove many nomadic Saharans into towns behind the wall, where Moroccan investment and settlement, designed to gain local support, caused an economic boom. Libya halted aid to the Polisario when it signed a treaty of union with Morocco (1984)

West Frisian Islands ⁺FRISIAN ISLANDS

West Germany ⁺GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

West Indian 1. *n.* a native or inhabitant of the West Indies **2.** *adj.* of or relating to the West Indies

West Indies an archipelago of E. North America, divided into the Bahamas, in the Atlantic, and the Antilles, which curve east, south, and west from Florida to western Venezuela, separating the Atlantic from the Caribbean. The islands are mainly wooded, mountainous, and of volcanic origin, with some small coral atolls. The economy is everywhere based upon tropical agriculture. HISTORY. Columbus landed in the Bahamas (1492) and discovered many of the larger islands (1492-1504). The English settled Bermuda (1609), Barbados (1627) and the Bahamas (1629). Curaçao was settled by the Dutch (1634) and Guadeloupe and Martinique by the French (1635). England took Jamaica from Spain (1655), Dominica (1783), Grenada (1783), St Lucia (1803) and Tobago (1814) from France, and Trinidad (1802) from Spain. The Dominican Republic and Haiti became independent in the 19th c. After the Spanish-[illegible] came under American control. Sugar-growing, based on slavery, prospered in the late 17th c. and 18th c., but declined in the 19th c. The Virgin Islands were purchased by the U.S.A. from Denmark (1917). A trend toward self-government in the 20th c. culminated in the independence of most of the islands

West Indies, Federation of the a federation (1958-62) of Caribbean islands within the Commonwealth, comprising Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and the colonies of the Windward Islands and of the Leeward Islands. It was dissolved after the withdrawal of Jamaica and Trinidad

west·ing (wɛ́stiŋ) *n.* (*naut.*) a sailing towards the west ‖ (*naut.*) the distance thus sailed

West·ing·house (wɛ́stiŋhaus), George (1846-1914), American engineer. He invented (1869) the automatic compressedair brake used on railroads

West·land (wɛ́stlənd) a region (area 6,010 sq. miles, pop. 25,000) of S.W. South Island, New Zealand. Industries: mining (coal, gold), lumber, tourism. Chief town: Greymouth (pop. 9,000)

West·ma·cott (wɛ́stməkɔt), Sir Richard (1775-1856), British sculptor. His best-known work is probably 'Achilles' in Hyde Park, London, the memorial to Wellington (1822)

West·meath (westmi:ð) a northern county (area 681 sq. miles, pop. 61,300) in Leinster province, Irish Republic. County seat: Mullingar (pop. 6,000)

West·min·ster Abbey (wɛ́stminstər) the ancient church in Westminster, London, developed from a Benedictine monastery (1050-65) and rebuilt in the 13th to 15th cc. Henry VII's chapel dates from 1503-19. The Abbey has been the coronation church of almost all English monarchs since William I and until 1760 most of them were also buried there. It is also the burial place of many distinguished citizens

Westminster Assembly an assembly of divines and some laity summoned (1643-9) by the Long Parliament to advise on ways of bringing the Church of England into line with Calvinist theology

Westminster, City of a borough (pop. 214,000) of London, site of the Houses of Parliament

Westminster Confession the Calvinist creed drawn up (1646) by the Westminster Assembly. It was adopted officially by the Church of Scotland and forms the basis of Congregationalism

Westminster, Palace of the neo-Gothic parliament building designed by Sir Charles Barry and built (1840-67) on the site of the old royal palace, of which the Hall (1097-9) remains

Westminster, Statute of the statute (1931) under which the full independence of the Dominions of the British Empire was recognized, including their responsibility for foreign affairs. any of three statutes promulgated (1275, 1285 and 1290) during the reign of Edward II, establishing many of the bases of English law

West·more·land (westmərlənd, westmɔurlənd), William Childs (1914-), U.S. general, commander (1964-8) of U.S. forces in Vietnam. His over-optimistic reports from the field contributed to the growing disillusionment at home among wide sections of the nation

West·mor·land (westmərlənd) a former county of N.W. England, now part of Cumbria

west-north-west (westnɔrθwɛ́st) **1.** *adv.* towards west-northwest **2.** *n.* N. 67° 30′ W., a compass point midway between west and northwest (*abbr.* W.N.W., ⁺COMPASS POINT) **3.** *adj.* of or situated towards west-northwest ‖ (of winds) blowing from west-northwest

Wes·ton cell (westən) (*elec.*) a cadmium-mercury primary cell, used as giving a standard, uniform emf [after its inventor Edward *Weston* (1850–1936), Anglo-American manufacturer]

West·pha·li·a (westféiljə, westféili:ə) ⁺NORTH RHINE WESTPHALIA

Westphalia, Treaties of treaties signed (Oct. 24, 1648) by the Holy Roman Empire, France, Sweden, and the Protestant states of the Empire, ending the Thirty Years' War. The Holy Roman Empire was greatly weakened by the recognition of the German states. France gained Alsace, and emerged as the dominant power in Europe. Sweden gained the western part of Pomerania. Switzerland and the United Netherlands were recognized as independent. Religious toleration was extended to the Cal- [illegible]

West Point a military post on the Hudson River in New York State, site of the U.S. Military Academy (1802)

West-pol·i·tik (westpolitik) *n.* Communist nations' policy of maintaining trade relations with the West. *Cf* OSTPOLITIK

West Quod·dy Head [illegible] Maine, the easternmost point of continental U.S.A.

West Saxon *(hist.)* a native of the [illegible] Wessex ‖ *(hist.)* the dialect spoken in Wessex, the main literary dialect of Anglo-Saxon

west-south-west (westsauθwest) **1.** *adv.* towards west-southwest **2.** *n.* S. 67° 30′ W., a compass point midway between west and south-west (*abbr.* W.S.W., ³COMPASS POINT) **3.** *adj.* of or situated towards west-southwest ‖ (of winds) blowing from west-southwest

West Virginia (*abbr.* W.Va.) a state (area 24,282 sq. miles, pop. 1,948,000) in the central eastern U.S.A. Capital: Charleston. It is crossed by the Appalachians in the east, and the remainder is an elevated hilly plateau. Agriculture: beef cattle, dairying, poultry, fruit (esp. apples, peaches), corn. Resources: coal (first state producer), oil and natural gas, building materials. Industries: chemicals, iron and steel, metal products, glass and pottery. State university (1867) at Morgantown. West Virginia split (1861) from Virginia [illegible] Civil War, and became (1863) the 35th state of the U.S.A.

west-ward (wéstwərd) **1.** *adv.* and *adj.* towards the west **2.** *n.* the westward direction or part. **wést·wards** *adv.*

wet (wet) *comp.* **wet·ter** *superl.* **wet·test** *adj.* imbued with, covered with or soaked in water or some other liquid ‖ characterized by much rain, *a wet climate* ‖ (of paint, ink etc.) not yet dried ‖ (of a baby) having urinated in his diaper ‖ (*naut.*, of a boat) apt to ship water over the bows or sides ‖ involving the use of water or some other liquid, *a wet process* ‖ preserved in a liquid ‖ permitting or favoring the sale of alcoholic liquors, *a wet state* [O.E. *wæt*]

wet *pres. part.* **wet·ting** *past* and *past part.* **wet, wet·ted** *v.t.* to make wet ‖ to urinate in or on *v.i.* to become wet to wet down to damp with water or some other liquid [O.E. *wǽtan*]

wet *n.* water or some other liquid substance (with 'the') rain, rainy weather, *don't go out in the wet* ‖ someone in favor of the sale of alcoholic liquors [partly O.E. *wǽt, wǽta*, partly fr. WET adj.]

wet-and-dry-bulb thermometer (*phys.*) two similar thermometers mounted side by side, the bulb of one being kept wet and therefore cooled by evaporation. The difference between [illegible] thermometer readings can be used to determine the relative humidity of the air

wet blanket a person who discourages fun or conversation by his sober mood

weth·er (wéðər) *n.* a castrated male sheep [O.E.]

wet lab entrance and egress compartment in an artificial underwater habitat

wet-look (wétluk) *n.* a shiny finish on fabric created by a urethane coating

wet nurse a nurse who suckles another woman's baby **wét-nurse** *pres. part.* **wet-nurs·ing** *past* and *past part.* **wet-nursed** *v.t.* to be a wet nurse to ‖ to pamper

we've (wiːv) *contr.* of WE HAVE

Wex·ford (wéksfərd) a southeastern county (area 908 sq. miles, pop. 86,351) of Leinster province, Irish Republic. County seat: Wexford (pop. 11,849)

Weyden ²VAN DER WEYDEN

Wey·gand (veigã), Maxime (1867-1965), French general. Foch's chief of staff (1914-23), and army chief of staff (1930). Weygand was appointed French supreme commander (May 1940). He was Pétain's delegate-general in N. Africa (1940-1) but was relieved of his post and was imprisoned by the Germans (1942-5)

WF (*abbr.*) for 'withdrawn failing,' a grade given to a failing student who withdraws from a course. *Cf* WP

whack (hwæk, wæk) **1.** *v.t.* to strike, esp. with a resounding blow ‖ (*Br., pop.*) to defeat **2.** *n.* a resounding blow ‖ the sound of such a blow **out of whack** not in proper [illegible] condition **to take** (or **have**) **a whack at** to attempt **whacked** *adj.* (*Br., pop.*) tired out [prob. imit.]

whack·ing [illegible] large *a whacking [illegible]* **2.** *adv.* extremely, *a whacking big elephant*

whack·y (hwǽkiː, wǽkiː) *comp.* **whack·i·er** *superl.* **whack·i·est** *adj.* [illegible]

whale (hweil, weil) **1.** *n.* a member of any of many species of immense, fishlike marine [illegible] up to 100 ft in length and can weigh as much as 150 tons. Whales are hunted for their flesh, for the oil extracted from their blubber, for their very elastic whalebone, and for ambergris and spermaceti. Whales form two groups: toothed whales and whalebone whales **a whale of a** (*pop.*) exceptionally good in quality, *a whale of a game* (*pop.*) very large, *a whale of a difference* **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **whal·ing** *past* and *past part.* **whaled** to hunt whales [O.E. *hwæl*]

whale *pres. part.* **whal·ing** *past* and *past part.* **whaled** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to beat (a person, animal etc.) severely, *he whaled his dog for chasing sheep* (*pop.*) to defeat thoroughly [origin unknown]

whale·boat (hweilbout, weilbout) *n.* (*hist.*) a long narrow rowboat pointed at both ends and used in whaling

whale·bone (hweilboun, weilboun) *n.* a horny substance growing in fringed plates in the palate of whalebone whales. It is exploited for use as a stiffening e.g. in corsets

[illegible] *teeth* and including the rorqual, humpback, right whale etc

whale oil a true fat, obtained from whales, con[illegible] ‖ a process in which molecules of hydrogen are added to molecules of fatty matter in the presence of a nickel catalyst, whale oil is converted into high-grade soapmaking material and an edible fat used in the manufacture of margarine and other cooking fats (cf. SPERM OIL)

whal·er (hweilər, weilər) *n.* a boat used in hunting whales ‖ a person who hunts whales

[illegible] **ming** *past* and *past part.* **whammed** *v.t.* to hit, propel etc. with a hard blow, *he whammed the ball 250 yards down the fairway* ‖ *v.i.* to make a loud, heavy impact, *his car whammed into the tree* **2.** *n.* this noisy impact [imit.]

wham·my (wæmi) *n.* (*colloq.*) a shocking or le[illegible]

whang (hwæŋ, wæŋ) **1.** *n.* a blow that makes a loud noise **2.** *v.t.* to make this noise ‖ to make a very energetic attack, *he whanged into him* ‖ *v.t.* to hit with a whang [imit.]

wharf (hwɔrf, wɔrf) **1.** *pl.* **wharves,** (hwɔrvz, wɔrvz), **wharfs** *n.* a landing stage to which barges and ships can be moored for loading and unloading **2.** *v.t.* to moor (a ship) beside a wharf ‖ to place (goods) on a wharf **whárf·age** *n.* the fee for using a wharf ‖ accommodation at a wharf [Late O.E. *hwerf*]

wharf-in-ger (hwɔrfindʒər, wɔrfindʒər) *n.* the owner or manager of a wharf [apparently altered fr. earlier *wharfager* fr. WHARFAGE]

Whar·ton (hwɔrtn, wɔrtn), Edith (1862-1937), American writer. Her works include the novels 'Ethan Frome' (1911) and 'The Age of Innocence' (1920). She also wrote many short stories

what (hwɔt, hwʌt, wɔt, wʌt, *unstressed* hwət, wət) **1.** *pron.* used interrogatively, requiring something to be identified, *what is the time?*, (often used also elliptically) *did what?* ‖ that [illegible] *what it takes* [illegible] have the necessary qualities, *he has what it takes to make an officer* **what about** an expression used to introduce a suggestion, *what about having dinner together?* ‖ what is the state of affairs regarding, *what about your homework?* **what for?** for what reason or purpose? **what have you** et cetera **what if** what is (or will be) [illegible] *after all?* **what's what** the true state of affairs ‖ good quality, *he knows what's what in wines* **2.** [illegible] ture, identity etc. of a person or thing, *what kind of person is he?* ‖ whatever, *invent what* [illegible] ridiculous etc., *what a pity!* **3.** *adv.* to what extent, to what degree, *what do you care?* used to introduce 'with' in phrases suggesting because of, *what with the noise and the dogs we* [illegible] an intensive, *what cold weather!* **4.** *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, anger etc., *what!* he [illegible]

whatever, watever, watever **1.** *pron.* anything [illegible] *do it, whatever he says* ‖ used as an intensive form of the interrogative 'what', usually expressing astonishment, surprise etc., *whatever* [illegible] *cottage, shack or whatever* **2.** *adj.* all the, *they gave him whatever clothes he possesses* ‖ (in negative constructions) at all, *he has no clothes whatever*

[illegible]

what·not *n.* a piece of furniture standing on legs and consisting of a set of open shelves, one above another, for displaying or storing away miscellaneous objects ‖ any of various other miscellaneous items, *pockets full of string, worms and whatnot* ‖ something of that sort, *use a rope or chain or whatnot*

what-so-ev·er (hwɔtsouevər, hwʌtsouevər, wɔtsouevər, wʌtsouevər) *pron.* and *adj.* whatever

wheal (hwiːl, wiːl) *n.* a weal [misspelled form of

[illegible] the genus *Triticum* cultivated widely in temperate regions, esp. *T. aestivum*, an annual cereal grass ‖ the grain yielded from these, which is processed into flour or meal and used as the major breadstuff in temperate areas and for animal feeding [O.E. *hwǽte*]

wheat-ear (hwiːtiər, wiːtiər) *n. Oenanthe oenanthe*, a small blush-gray, black and white passerine bird of N. Europe, Asia and Alaska, related to the stonechat [older *wheat ears* - white ass]

wheat-en (hwiːtn, wiːtn) *adj.* of or made of wheat or wheat flour ‖ of the fawn or pale yellow color of wheat [O.E. *hwǽten*]

[illegible] in vitamins, esp. vitamin E, and linoleic acid oil

wheat-meal (hwiːtmiːl, wiːtmiːl) *n.* (*Br.*) the pure meal of wheat, the whole berry being [illegible]

Wheat·on (hwiːtn, wiːtn), Henry (1785-1848), U.S. jurist and diplomat. His works include 'Elements of International Law' (1836) and 'A [illegible]

Wheat·stone (hwiːtstoun, wiːtstoun, *Br.* esp. hwiːtstən, wiːtstən), Sir Charles (1802-75), British physicist. With William Cooke, he patented a successful electric telegraph. He also invented the concertina

Wheatstone bridge a device for comparing and [illegible] two parallel branches of conductors containing the resistances to be compared and a device (usually a galvanometer) to indicate the voltage or current flowing in each branch [after Sir Charles WHEATSTONE]

whee·dle (hwiːdl, wiːdl) *pres. part.* **whee·dling** [illegible] **whee·dled** [illegible] by flattery, coaxing etc., *she wheedled him into giving her a new coat* ‖ to obtain in this way, *she* [illegible]

wheel (hwiːl, wiːl) **1.** *n.* a circular device, thin in relation to its face area, usually able to rotate about a central axle or pivot, with a durable but elastic rim or with regular teeth cut on the rim, and for lightness often supported by spokes [illegible] being always much less than sliding friction [illegible] be transmitted, e.g. in a clockwork mechanism, and to be varied at will (GEAR) ‖ something resembling this device in shape, movement etc., e.g. a roulette wheel ‖ a large wheel formerly used as an instrument of torture ‖ the control of a car, ship etc., *the ship's captain had the wheel* ‖ a cycle of events, *the wheel has come full circle* ‖ a circular motion e.g. of marching soldiers, warships in line etc. turning around a pivot point ‖ [illegible] wheel mechanism, *the wheels of government* to [illegible] use one's energies with determination in accomplishing some purpose or task **to take the wheel** to assume control of a ship, car etc. **2.** *v.t.* [illegible] as if on wheels, to turn in a circular motion ‖ to [illegible] vehicle ‖ to walk beside and push (a bicycle or motorcycle) ‖ to drive (a car, truck etc.) ‖ to [illegible]

cause to revolve or rotate ‖ (*mil.*) to cause to execute a wheel [O.E. *hweogol, hwēol*]

wheel and axle a wheel fixed to an axle of smaller diameter, arranged so that a rope unwinds and winds on each respectively, the effort being applied to the wheel rope and the load hauled by the axle rope. A mechanical advantage is thus derived from the difference in [illegible]

wheel animal a rotifer

wheel animalcule a rotifer

wheel-bar·row (hwi:lbærou, wi:lbærou) *n.* a shallow vehicle with one wheel in front and two legs and handles at the back, pushed by hand to transport earth, bricks etc.

wheel·base (hwi:lbeis, wi:lbeis) *n.* the distance between a vehicle's front and back axles

wheel-chair (hwi:ltʃɛər, wi:ltʃɛər) *n.* a chair on wheels in which an invalid can propel himself along, or be pushed by someone else

Whee·ler (hwi:lər, wi:lər), Benjamin Ide (1854–1927), U.S. classical scholar, philologist, and president (1899–1919) of the University of California during the period of its greatest development

wheel·er (hwi:lər, wi:lər) *n.* a wheelhorse ‖ (used in hyphenated compounds) a vehicle having a specified number of wheels, *a two-wheeler*

wheel-er-deal·er (wi:lərdi:lər) *n.* a shrewd negotiator, businessperson, politician, or operator who specializes in fast purchases and sales —**wheeler-dealer** *adj.* —**wheeler-dealing** *n.*

wheel·horse (hwi:lhɔrs, wi:lhɔrs) *pl.* **wheel·hors·es** *n.* the horse or one of the horses nearest to the wheels of a vehicle (cf. LEADER) ‖ (*pop.*) a hardworking and effective employee of an enterprise

wheel·house (hwi:lhaus, wi:lhaus) *pl.* **wheel·hous·es** (hwi:lhauziz, wi:lhauziz) *n.* the structure on a ship containing the wheel and navigating equipment

wheel·ie (wi:li:) *n.* (*sports*) a stunt of momentarily standing a vehicle, esp. a motorcycle, on its back wheel or wheels

wheel lock an obsolete type of gunlock in which the charge was ignited by sparks from a wheel spinning against a flint

Whee·lock (hwi:lɔk, wi:lɔk), Eleazar (1711-79), U.S. educator, founder (1770) and first president of Dartmouth College

wheel·race (hwi:lreis, wi:lreis) *n.* the place in a millrace where the mill wheel is set

wheel·wright (hwi:lrait, wi:lrait) *n.* someone who makes and repairs wheels, carts etc.

wheeze (hwi:z, wi:z) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **wheez·ing** *past* and *past part.* **wheezed** to breathe with difficulty, making a whistling sound ‖ *v.t.* to utter wheezily **2.** *n.* a wheezing sound **wheez·i·ly** *adv.* **wheez·i·ness** *n.* **wheez·y** *comp.* **wheez·i·er** *superl.* **wheez·i·est** *adj.* [prob. O.N. *hvæsa*, [illegible]]

whelk (hwelk, welk) *n.* a member of *Buccinum* and other genera of carnivorous gastropod mollusks, fam. *Buccinidae* and related families, esp. *B. undatum* of the Atlantic coasts, esteemed as food in Europe [O.E. *wioloc, weoloc*]

whelp (hwelp, welp) **1.** *n.* a young lion, tiger, bear, wolf etc ‖ a puppy ‖ a naughty, insupportable child or youth ‖ a tooth on a sprocket wheel (*naut.*, esp. *pl.*) one of the ribs or ridges on the barrel of a capstan or windlass **2.** *v.t.* (of animals) to give birth to ‖ *v.i.* (of animals) to give birth [O.E. *hwelp*]

when (hwen, wen) **1.** *adv.* at what time, *when does the train leave?* on which occasion, *when did you last eat?* **2.** *conj.* at, during or after the time that, *that was when we missed you most, stop the machine when the whistle is blown* every time that, *she gets a rash when she eats strawberries* in view of the fact that, *why does he live like a miser when he is so rich?* if, in the event that, *when three balls are missed the player is out* **3.** *pron.* what or which time, *when is the contract effective from?, when will you wait until?* **4.** *n.* the time of an event or an action, *I can't remember the when or the why of it* [O.E. *hwanne, hwonne, hwenne*]

whence (hwens, wens) **1.** *adv.* (*rhet.*) from where (*rhet.*) from what source or origin **2.** *conj.* (*rhet.*) from what place or source [M.E. *whannes, whennes* fr. *whanne* fr. O.E. *hwanan*]

when·ev·er (hwenevər, wenevər) *adv.* and *conj.* at whatever time, as often as, *come whenever you like* (used emphatically) when, *whenever will you grow up?*

when·so·ev·er (hwensouevər, wensouevər) *adv.* and *conj.* (*rhet.*, used emphatically) at whatever time

where (hwɛər, wɛər) **1.** *adv.* in or at what place, *where are you?* ‖ to or toward what place, *where are you going?* ‖ in what respect, *where does this argument break down?* ‖ in what circumstances, *without friends where are you?* ‖ from what place or source, *where do you get your money?* **2.** *conj.* in or at what or which place, *they have gone where the police can't get them* ‖ to or toward the place to which, *I'll drive you where you're going* ‖ in the or a case, situation, respect in which, *where some are weak and old others must shoulder the burden* ‖ insofar as, *there can be no problem where you are concerned* **3.** *n.* a place, esp. a place in which something is or occurs, *I only know it happened, but not the where or how* [O.E. *hwær, hwār*]

where·a·bouts (hwɛərəbauts, wɛərəbauts) **1.** *adv.* (used interrogatively) near or at what place, *whereabouts is your home?* **2.** *conj.* in what place, *tell us roughly whereabouts you put them* **3.** *n.* the place where someone or something is, *he's hiding his whereabouts*

where·as (hwɛəræz, wɛəræz) *conj.* while on the contrary, *some praise him, whereas others condemn him* ‖ (in legal documents) since, considering that

where·at (hwɛərǽt, wɛərǽt) **1.** *adv.* (*archaic*) at which, at what **2.** *conj.* (*archaic*) upon which event

where·by (hwɛərbái, wɛərbái) **1.** *adv.* by which, *the ruse whereby they succeeded* **2.** *conj.* by which

where·fore (hwɛərfɔr, hwɛərfour, [illegible] wɛərfour) **1.** *adv.* (*rhet.*) why, for what reason or purpose **2.** *conj.* (*rhet.*) for which reason **3.** *n* (esp. *pl.*) the reason, *the whys and the wherefores*

where·in (hwɛərín, wɛərín) **1.** *adv.* (*rhet.*) in which place ‖ in what respect, *wherein did they transgress?* ‖ (*rhet.*) in which, *armor wherein he trusted* **2.** *conj.* in what or in which

where·of (hwɛərʌv, hwɛərɔv, wɛərʌv, wɛərɔv) *adv.* and *conj.* (*rhet.*) of which, of what or of whom

where·on (hwɛərɔn, hwɛərɒn, wɛərɔn, wɛərɒn) **1.** *conj.* (*rhet.*) on what, on which **2.** *adv.* (*archaic*) on what?

where·so·ev·er (hwɛərsouevər, wɛərsouevər) *adv.* and *conj.* (*archaic*, emphatic for) wherever ‖ (*archaic*) in or to whatever place

where·to (hwɛərtu:, wɛərtu:) *adv.* (*archaic*) to what place, purpose etc. ‖ (*archaic*) to which

where·up·on (hwɛərəpɔn, hwɛərəpɒn, wɛərəpɔn, wɛərəpɒn) **1.** *conj.* (*rhet.*) after which, in consequence of which, *we disagreed, whereupon he left me* **2.** *adv.* upon which

wher·ev·er (hwɛəriévər, wɛəriévər) **1.** *conj.* at, in or to whatever place, *wherever you go you will find people much the same* **2.** *adv.* (used to express astonishment or incredulity) where, *wherever are you taking me?* ‖ in any circumstance in which, *wherever it is possible*

where·with (hwɛərwiθ, hwɛərwið, wearwiθ, wɛərwið) *adv.* (*rhet.*) with which, *the means wherewith to travel* ‖ (*archaic*) with what?

where·with·al (hwɛərwiðɔl, wɛərwiðɔl) *n.* the means, what is necessary, *how can he do that if he lacks the wherewithal?*

wher·ry (hweri:, wéri:) *pl.* **wher·ries** *n.* a light shallow rowboat, pointed at both ends, used for carrying passengers and freight on rivers ‖ a large lighter or barge used in Great Britain to transport freight **whér·ry·man** *pl.* **wher·ry·men** *n.* (*Br.*) someone who works on a wherry [origin unknown]

whet (hwet, wet) **1.** *v.t. pres. part.* **whet·ting** *past* and *past part.* **whet·ted** to sharpen by rubbing against a whetstone etc. to stimulate, arouse, *to whet one's appetite* **2.** *n.* (*rhet.*) something that whets, *a whet to the appetite* [O.E. [illegible]]

wheth·er (hwéðər, wéðər) *conj.* (followed by 'or', 'or whether') introducing the first of two or more possibilities, *I wonder whether it will rain or snow, I wonder whether it will rain or whether it will be fine* (introducing an indirect question) if, *he asked me whether I would sing either, we'll take the next offer, whether good or bad* [O.E. *hwæther, hwether*]

whet·stone (hwetstoun, wetstoun) *n.* a stone used for sharpening the blades of cutting tools [O.E. *hwetstān*]

whey (hwei, wei) *n.* the watery part of milk left when curds have formed and separated [O.E. [illegible]]

which (hwitʃ, witʃ) **1.** *pron.* what one or ones of several things, persons etc. pointed out, denoted, described etc., *which do you prefer?* ‖ whichever one or ones, *you may select which you like* ‖ used as a relative in a subordinate clause representing a noun or noun phrase in the principal sentence, *he read the book which you lent him* ‖ (used as a connective) a fact that, *he left—which in itself isn't important—abruptly* **2.** *adj.* what one or ones, *which road should I take?* ‖ whatever, *run which way you will, you won't escape* ‖ used as an introductory word, modifying a noun, and referring to an antecedent noun, clause etc., *he is studying economics, which knowledge is very important today* [O.E. *hwelc, hwilc, hwylc*]

which-ev·er, (hwitʃévər, witʃévər) **1.** *pron.* any one or ones of several, *buy whichever is cheapest* **2.** *adj.* no matter which, *it's a nuisance which-ever way you look at it*

which·so·ev·er (hwitʃsouévər, witʃsouévər) *pron.* and *adj.* (*archaic*, emphatic form of) whichever

whid·ah, whyd·ah (hwidə, widə) *n.* the widow bird [alt. fr. *widow bird* after *Whidah* (now Ouidah), a town in Benin]

whiff (hwif, wif) **1.** *n.* a small volume of smoke, air etc., esp. one having a smell, suddenly expelled ‖ the smell of this, *a whiff of perfume* ‖ an inhalation of tobacco smoke, odor etc. **2.** *v.t.* to emit a small amount of (smoke, scent etc.) ‖ [illegible] ‖ *v.i.* to blow lightly [imit.]

whif·fle (hwifəl, wifəl) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **whif·fling** *past* and *past part.* **whif·fled** *v.i.* (of the wind) to blow in little gusts ‖ to make a light whistling sound ‖ (*Am.*) to change one's mind frequently ‖ *v.t.* to blow, drive etc. with or as if with a gust of wind **2.** *n.* the act or a sound of whiffling [WHIFF]

whif·fle·ball (hwifəlbɔl) *n.* (*sports*) a plastic ball with openings to increase air resistance, used for golf, softball, or baseball practice

whif·fle·tree (hwifəltri:, wifəltri:) *n.* the pivoted crossbar of a cart, or of a plow or other implement, to which a horse's traces are fastened

Whig (hwig, wig) **1.** *n.* (*Scot. hist.*) someone supporting the Covenanters' cause (17th c.) ‖ (*Eng. hist.*) someone belonging to the political group, led by Shaftesbury, which opposed (1679) the succession of the future James II on account of his Catholic sympathies. The Whigs were among the organizers of the Glorious Revolution (1688–9), and ruled Britain (1714–60), notably in the ministry (1721–42) of Walpole. They were again briefly in power (1782) under Rockingham, but were ousted by the Tories until 1830. They secured the passage of the Reform Act (1832) and other measures of reform. By 1868 the Whig party had merged with the new Liberal party ‖ (*Am. hist.*) a colonist who supported the Revolutionary War (1775–83) ‖ (*Am. hist.*) a member of the party which opposed (1834–56) the Democratic party. It was succeeded by the Republican party **2.** *adj.* of, being or holding the beliefs of a Whig **Whig·ger·y** *n.* **Whig·gish** *adj.* of or like Whigs or their doctrines **Whig·gism** *n.* the doctrines and principles of Whigs, esp. of English Whigs [etym. [illegible]]

while (hwail, wail) **1.** *n.* a period of time, *he stayed only for a short while* **once in a while** on infrequent occasions, *he comes once in a while* **the while** (*old-fash.*) during that time, *he kept his eyes on her the while* **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **whil·ing** *past* and *past part.* **whiled** (with 'away') to make (time) pass pleasantly in order esp. to escape boredom, *she whiled away the hours of waiting by looking at the shops* [O.E. *hwil*, [illegible]]

while *conj.* during the time that, *she saw him only twice while he was staying there* ‖ at the same time that, *he came to the door while I was ringing the bell* although, *while we don't agree we continue to be friends* [O.E. *hwile*]

whilst (hwailst, wailst) *conj.* (esp. *Br.*) while

whim (hwim, wim) *n.* a freakish pattern of ideas and their associated emotions as a motive of action (*mining*) a device for hoisting ore or water, with extending arms to which a horse or horses may be tied to do the turning [fr. older *whim-wham*, a trinket, origin unknown]

whim·brel (hwimbrəl, wimbrəl) *n. Numenius phaeopus*, a small European curlew [prob. imit.]

whim·per (hwimpər, wimpər) **1.** *v.i.* to utter feeble little cries of fear or complaint or discontent continued over a period almost nonstop ‖ *v.t.* to

utter whimperingly **2.** *n.* a whimpering sound [imit.]

whimsey †WHIMSY

whim·si·cal (hwimzik'l, wimzik'l) *adj.* full of whims ‖ subject to whims **whim·si·cal·i·ty** (hwimzikal'i·tē, wimzikal'i·tē) *n.* **whim·si·cal·ly** *adv.* **whim·si·cal·ness** *n.* **whim·si·cal·ities** *n*

whim·sy, whim·sey (hwim'zē, wim'zē) *n.* a fanciful or sentimental fancy, esp. as a degenerate element in a work of art

whin (hwin, win) *n.* gorse [prob. of Scand. origin]

whin (hwin, win) *n.* whinstone [origin unknown]

whin·chat (hwin'chat', win'chat') *n.* *Saxicola rubetra*, a small European songbird

whine (hwain, wain) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **whin·ing** *past* and *past part.* **whined** *v.i.* to cry in or utter a high-pitched, long drawn-out, plaintive sound ‖ to complain in a querulous or childish way ‖ *v.t.* to utter whiningly **2.** *n.* a whining sound ‖ a complaint, esp. one that causes mild contempt [O.E. *hwinan*]

whin·ny (hwin'ē, win'ē) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **whin·ny·ing** *past* and *past part.* **whin·nied** *v.i.* (of a horse) to neigh, esp. in a soft, gentle way ‖ *v.t.* to express by whinnying **2.** *pl.* **whin·nies** *n.* a whinnying sound [imit.]

whin·stone (hwin'stoun, win'stoun) *n.* any of various hard, dark, esp. basaltic rocks

whin·y (hwain'ē, wain'ē) *comp.* **whin·i·er** *superl.* **whin·i·est** *adj.* of, characterized by or given to whining

whip (hwip, wip) *n.* a lash with a handle used for driving a horse or urging one on, or for punishing ‖ something resembling a whip, e.g. a flexible rod ‖ a whipping or thrashing motion ‖ the sail arm of a windmill ‖ a light dessert made with whipped ingredients ‖ a hoisting apparatus consisting of a single rope and pulley ‖ a hunt official responsible for whipping in the hounds ‖ (*politics*) an official appointed to maintain party discipline and esp. to enforce attendance in Congress etc. ‖ a written notice sent around by this official in the House of Commons requesting members' attendance [partly fr. WHIP v., partly M.L.G., L.G. *wippe*, *wip*, quick movement]

whip *pres. part.* **whip·ping** *past* and *past part.* **whipped** *v.t.* to strike with a lash, rod etc. ‖ to beat to a froth, *to whip cream* ‖ to strike stingingly, *rain whipped our faces* ‖ to move, take, jerk etc. quickly, *he whipped the knife out of her hand* ‖ (*pop.*) to defeat by a good margin ‖ to fish (a river etc.) with a rod and line, casting with a whiplike action ‖ to bind (a rope etc.) with cord or twine to prevent fraying ‖ to wrap (a cord, twine etc.) around something, e.g. a handle ‖ to oversew (a seam) ‖ (esp. *naut.*) to hoist by rope and pulley ‖ *v.i.* to move quickly, to dart, *he whipped across the road* ‖ to flap with the noise made by the lash of a whip, *the flags whipped in the breeze* ‖ (*fishing*) to cast with a whiplike action **to whip in** to force (hounds) to form a close pack at a hunt ‖ to gather together (members of a political party) for a particular occasion **to whip out** to take out (something) with a sudden, quick movement, *he whipped out his pistol* **to whip up** to arouse, esp. by oratory or forceful persuasion, *to whip up enthusiasm* ‖ (*pop.*) to improvise (e.g. a meal) hurriedly [rel. to M.L.G., L.G. or Du. *wippen*, to swing]

whip·cord (hwip'kord', wip'kord') *n.* a hard, twisted cord, esp. that used for making whips ‖ a durable corded fabric, used for coats, riding breeches etc., made from worsted yarns **2.** *adj.* tough, strong, and tightly knit, like the cord of a whip

whip hand control, position of advantage, *to have the whip hand over a person* [hit. the hand used for holding the whip when driving a carriage]

whip·lash (hwiplaʃ, wiplaʃ) *n.* the lash of a whip ‖ a whiplash injury

whiplash injury a neck injury, common in automobile accidents, suffered when the head jerks suddenly backward or forward

whip·per-in (hwip'ərin, wip'ərin) *pl.* **whip·pers-in** *n.* a hunt official who whips in the hounds ‖ (*politics*) a party whip

whip·per·snap·per (hwip'ərsnap'ər, wip'ərsnap'ər) *n.* a young, esp. undersized boy who behaves with more self-importance than is proper [prob. an extension of obs. 'whip snapper', a cracker of whips]

whip·pet (hwip'it, wip'it) *n.* a small racing dog of a long breed resembling a small greyhound and used in coursing

whip·ping (hwip'iŋ, wip'iŋ) *n.* the act of someone who whips ‖ a beating or flogging ‖ stitching used in overcasting ‖ twine etc. used for whipping or binding, or the binding itself

whipping boy (*hist.*) a boy who shared a prince's education and was whipped in his stead for the prince's faults ‖ a person made to bear the blame which should fall on others

whipping post (*hist.*) a post to which a person was tied for a public whipping

Whip·ple (hwip'l, wip'l), George Hoyt (1878–1976), U.S. pathologist and educator, co-winner (with George R. Minot and William P. Murphy) of the 1934 Nobel prize in physiology and medicine for discovering that liver is essential to blood formation and is curative in the treatment of pernicious anemia

whip·ple·tree (hwip'əltrē, wip'əltrē) *n.* a whiffletree

whip-poor-will (hwip'ərwil, wip'ərwil, hwip'ərwil, wip'ərwil) *n.* *Caprimulgus vociferus*, a North American goatsucker active at night, when it repeats its call over and over [imit. of its cry]

whip-round (hwip'raund, wip'raund) *n.* (*Br.*) a collection or appeal for contributions, esp. towards a collective gift or to help someone in an emergency

whir·ler (hwər'lər, wər'lər) *n.* a long narrow saw blade with its ends fixed in an elastic metal frame

whir, whirr (hwər, wər) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **whir·ring, whirr·ing** *past* and *past part.* **whirred** to move, esp. through the air, with a sound resembling that of a bird's wings in rapid flight **2.** *n.* the sound itself [prob. of Scand. origin]

whirl (hwərl, wərl) **1.** *v.t.* to revolve rapidly, *an unknown mass whirling through space* or seem to do so, *his brain was whirling* ‖ to rush with a great commotion, *to come whirling into a room* ‖ *v.t.* to cause to whirl **2.** *n.* the act of whirling ‖ a whirling motion ‖ something that whirls ‖ a feeling of giddiness or confusion ‖ a continuous series of hectic activities, *a whirl of parties* [O.N. *hvirfla*]

whirl·i·gig (hwər'ligig, wər'ligig) *n.* (*Br.*) a pinwheel (child's toy)

whirligig beetle any of various members of *Gyrinidae*, a family of beetles which whirl on the surface of ponds, lakes etc.

whirling dervish †DERVISH

whirl·pool (hwərl'pu:l, wərl'pu:l) *n.* a circular eddy or current in a river or the sea caused by the shape of the channel, the effect of wind on tides, or by the meeting of currents

whirl·wind (hwər'lwind, wərlwind) *n.* a rotating windstorm produced by a column of air moving rapidly in an upward spiral course and moving progressively over the surface of land or water

whisk (hwisk, wisk) **1.** *n.* an instrument for beating eggs, cream etc. ‖ a hairlike appendage, e.g. on the tail of some insects ‖ a quick, light movement **2.** *v.t.* to beat (eggs, cream etc.) into a froth ‖ to transport with speed, *he whisked them off to the station in his car* ‖ to remove (something) with a quick, light motion, *she whisked the crumbs from the table* ‖ *v.i.* to move quickly **to whisk away** to remove (something) with a swift motion ‖ to go darting off [prob. fr. O.N.]

whisk broom a small, short-handled broom used esp. to brush clothes

whisk·er (hwiskər, wiskər) *n.* one of the long stiff bristles growing at either side of the mouth of some animals ‖ (*pl.*) the hairs growing in a beard or down the side of a man's cheeks ‖ the side of the bowsprit for spreading the guys of a headsail [WHISK v.]

whiskers *n.* (*chem.*) a monocrystalline fiber composite, used for reinforcing cement, resin, and silver amalgam

whis·key, Br. whis·ky (hwis'kē, wis'kē) *pl.* **whis·keys, whis·kies** *n.* a strong alcoholic liquor distilled from various grains (esp. malted barley, rye, wheat, corn) or from potatoes. 'Whisky' is (*Br.*) the preferred spelling for Scotch, 'whiskey' for Irish or bourbon ‖ a drink [Gael. *uisgebeatha*, water of life]

Whis·key Rebellion (1794) a revolt of farmers in W. Pennsylvania against the U.S. government's efforts to enforce an excise tax on whiskey. Led by Gen. Henry Lee, it broke out when a federal marshal was shot while serving papers on a distiller. The rebellion was put down by a force of 13,000 militia under the command of Alexander Hamilton, Gen. Henry Lee, Gen. Daniel Morgan and Gov. Henry Lee. Before the militia arrived, the rebels had burned down the home of the regional inspector and others tarred and feathered revenue officers. The uprising was suppressed without violence after President George Washington dispatched 13,000 troops to Pennsylvania. The Federalists considered that federal authority had triumphed over local defiance, but antifederalist feelings persisted in the region long afterward.

whis·per (hwispər, wispər) **1.** *v.i.* to speak quietly without vibrating the vocal cords, esp. so as to be heard only by the person addressed ‖ to rustle, to make a soft sibilant sound, *the leaves whispered in the breeze* ‖ *v.t.* to utter in a whisper ‖ to mention secretly, spread as a rumor **2.** *n.* a low soft utterance ‖ a soft sibilant sound ‖ a rumor [O.E. *hwispran*]

whispering campaign a deliberate and systematic attempt to besmear someone (esp. in political contests) by spreading vicious rumors

whist (hwist, wist) *n.* a card game for four players paired as partners, each player having 13 cards. The game has many variations, and contract bridge was developed from it [earlier *whisk* prob. fr. whisking the cards from the table]

whis·tle (hwis'l, wis'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **whis·tling** *past* and *past part.* **whis·tled** *v.i.* to make a shrill, piping sound by forcing the breath through pursed lips, or through a special instrument ‖ (of a bird) to make a sound resembling this ‖ to produce such a sound, esp. by swift movement, *the wind whistled through the trees* ‖ *v.t.* to utter by whistling ‖ to give an order to by whistling **to whistle for** to ask for or wish for in vain **2.** *n.* a small instrument of wood, metal etc. blown to produce a shrill, piping sound ‖ a device used as a signal etc. through which air or steam is forced to produce a loud, piercing sound, *a factory whistle* ‖ the sound produced by either of these ‖ the sound produced when the breath is forced through pursed lips ‖ the piercing note of a bird ‖ something resembling this, *the whistle of bullets* ‖ an act of whistling **to wet one's whistle** (*old-fash.*) to take a drink, esp. a drink, of beer or liquor

whis·tler *n.* someone who or something that whistles ‖ any of various Australian and Polynesian birds related to the shrikes, having a whistling call ‖ *Marmota caligata*, a large marmot of North America ‖ a horse with the heaves [O.E. *hwistlian*]

whistle blower one who informs authorities of malfeasance in government or business

Whis·tler (hwislər, wislər), James Abbott McNeill (1834–1903), American painter and etcher. In his portraits and genre paintings he concentrated on subtle composition and refined color harmony

whis·tle-stop (hwis'lstop, wis'lstop) **1.** *n.* an insignificant station where a train stops only by prearrangement or at a signal ‖ a brief stop at a small station in order that a political candidate on tour may stop to make a speech **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **whis·tle-stop·ping** *past* and *past part.* **whis·tle-stopped** (of a political candidate) to stop at whistle-stops in order to make speeches

Whit (hwit, wit) *adj.* of or relating to Pentecost (Whitsuntide)

whit *n.* the smallest amount, *not one whit the wiser* [O.E. *wiht*, a person, thing]

Whit·by, synod of (hwitbi, witbi) a meeting summoned at Whitby, N.E. England (664) by Oswy, King of Northumbria, to decide between Roman and Celtic ecclesiastical usages. The decision that the English Church should conform with continental Christendom (†WILFRID)

White (hwait, wait), Byron Raymond (1917–) U.S. associate justice of the Supreme Court (1962–). A Rhodes scholar (1939–40) and, after serving in the Navy, took his law degree at Yale University (1946). [illegible] Kennedy. Retaining [illegible] in 'Ickes v. Fortson' (1968), 'Williams v. Florida' (1970) and [illegible] in 'Washington v. Davis' (1976) and 'Columbus Board of Education v. Penick' (1979).

White, Edward Douglass, Jr. (1845–1921) U.S. Supreme Court associate justice (1894–1911) and chief justice (1911–21). A U.S. senator

Pres. Grover Cleveland. He wrote the majority opinion in 'Standard Oil Co. v. United States' (1911), which established the definition of a trust, and 'United States v. American Tobacco Co.' (1911). He spoke for the Court in 'Brushaber v. Union Pacific Railroad' (1916), which upheld the income tax, 'Guinn v. United States' (1915), which abolished the 'grandfather clause' in voting laws, and 'Selective Draft Law Cases' (1918).

White Gilbert (1720-93). English naturalist, author of 'The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne' (1789).

White, Patrick (1912-). Australian writer. No- [illegible] and reality, include 'Happy Valley' (1939), 'The Tree of Man' (1955), 'Voss' (1957), 'Riders in the Chariot' (1961) and 'The Twyborn Affair' (1980). Short stories are collected in 'The Cockatoo' (1974) and poems in 'Thirteen Poems' (1929) and 'The Ploughman and Other Poems' [illegible] autobiography 'Flaws in the Glass' (1982).

White a river (690 miles long) rising in the mountains of N.W. Arkansas, bending north [illegible] Arkansas into the Mississippi River on the east boundary of Arkansas.

white (hwait, wait) **1.** *adj.* of the color sensation stimulated by a combination of all the wavelengths of visible light, or resulting from combinations of certain pairs of wavelengths, being the color of e.g. milk | (of hair) gray or silver | (of hair) very blond | (of wines) very pale yellow | free from sin, pure | pale, *white with terror* | of or relating to the Caucasian division of mankind | covered with snow | blank, not printed upon, *leave the rest of the page white* | (of silver [illegible] bers of a religious order) wearing white. **to bleed (someone) white** to get money from (someone) until there is no more to be had. **2.** *n.* a white pigment, fabric etc. | a member of the Caucasian division of mankind | the white part of something | the albuminous matter surrounding the yolk of an egg | the white part of the eye surrounding the cornea | any of various breeds or species of white hog, white horse, white butterfly etc. | (*printing*) a blank space between words or lines | (*archery*) the outermost ring of a target | (*archery*) the shot that [illegible] men or pieces, or the player having these (*pl.*, *pop.*) leukorrhea [O.E. *hwit*].

white ant [illegible]

white arsenic (*chem.*) an intensely poisonous [illegible]

white-bait (hwaitbeit, waitbeit) *n.* the young of various fishes used as food, esp. the young of any of various European herrings, or of the [illegible]

white-beam (hwaitbi:m, waitbi:m) *n. Sorbus aria* (or *Pyrus aria*), fam. *Rosaceae*, a European ornamental tree bearing white flowers and red [illegible]

white bear polar bear.

white blood cell a leucocyte.

white book a book bound in white, containing an official government report or reports (in cer- [illegible]

white bread light-colored bread made from re- [illegible] the crest of a wave | the male of the European [illegible]

white-collar (hwaitkolər, waitkolər) *adj.* of, [illegible] the working population (e.g. teachers, civil ser- [illegible] conventional clothes.

white corpuscle a leukocyte.

white currant a shrub of genus *Ribes*, bearing [illegible]

whited sepulcher, *Br.* **whited sepulchre** a hypocrite, a corrupt person who makes a show [illegible]

white dwarf (*astron.*) a whitish star of approximately the same size as the sun but with a [illegible]

white elephant a rare, pale colored elephant of India, Ceylon, Thailand and Burma (*pop.*) any unwanted possession, esp. a property that is [illegible]

white ensign a white flag with the union in the upper quarter, flown by British warships and a few other, privileged vessels.

white feather a symbol of cowardice (a white feather in a gamecock's tail supposedly being a [illegible]

White-field (hwaitfi:ld, waitfi:ld, hwitfi:ld, witfi:ld), George (1714-70), English Methodist preacher. He was associated with the Wesleys in the early days of Methodism, but separated from them (c. 1741) when he adopted Calvinistic views. He became chaplain to the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion. He preached widely in North America.

white-fish (hwaitfiʃ, waitfiʃ) *pl.* **white-fish, white-fish-es** *n.* (*Br.*) any of various food fishes having white, dry flesh, e.g. cod, sole, whiting | a member of *Coregonus*, fam. *Salmonidae*, a genus of food fishes resembling the salmon or trout and inhabiting freshwater lakes etc. of North America, Europe and Asia.

white flag (*mil.*) a flag or white piece of cloth generally recognized as a signal of truce, or as a token of surrender or of some peaceful intention.

White Friar a Carmelite friar.

white frost hoarfrost.

white gold gold alloyed usually with nickel and sometimes with zinc, tin or copper.

White-hall (hwaitho:l, waitho:l) | a London street in which there are many government offices | the British government, esp. in its administrative capacity.

White-head (hwaithed, waithed), Alfred North (1861-1947), British mathematician and philosopher. With Bertrand Russell he wrote 'Principia Mathematica' (1910-13), in which the fundamental propositions of logic and mathematics are derived from a few basic assumptions. In 'Concept of Nature' (1920) and 'Principle of Relativity' (1922) he developed an alternative to Einstein in physics, and in 'Process and Reality' (1927-9) a 'philosophy of organism'. Opposing positive and antireligious science, he sought to establish a modern philos- [illegible] which would take account of religious experience as well as of 20th-c. physics and sociology.

white heat the temperature at which a body [illegible] the whole range of wavelengths of the visible spectrum | a state of extreme emotion or febrile activity.

White-horse (hwaithɔ:s, waithɔ:s) the capital (pop. 14,814) of Yukon Territory, Canada, on the upper Yukon River, a distributing and com- [illegible]

white horses [illegible] foam.

white-hot (hwaithɔt, waithɔt) *adj.* at white heat | very excited, angry etc. | working at intense pressure of activity.

White House the official residence of the U.S. president, in Washington. It was built in the late 18th c. | the executive government of the [illegible]

white knight champion of a good cause.

white lead [illegible] (PbCO$_3$)$_2$Pb(OH)$_2$] covering power as a pigment.

white lie a lie told for unmalicious reasons and therefore regarded as excusable.

White-locke (hwitlɔk, witlɔk), John (1757-1835), British general who led (1807) the un- [illegible] Buenos Aires. He surrendered (July 6, 1807) to Liniers.

white magic magic used in the service of good.

white matter [illegible] tissue, esp. of the central nervous system, mainly composed of cell processes (cf. GRAY MAT- [illegible]

white metal [illegible] used for bearings, castings etc. | any of various lead-based alloys.

White Monk a Cistercian monk.

White Mountain, Battle of the [illegible] N., 1620) during the Thirty Years' War. The forces of the Catholic League, under Tilly, overwhelmed the Bavarian army, ending the Bavarian revolt and suppressing Protestantism in Bavaria.

White Mountains a range in N. New Hampshire, part of the Appalachians. Mt. Washing- [illegible]

whit-en (hwait'n, wait'n) *v.t.* to make white. *v.i.* [illegible]

White Nile the main headstream (2,200 miles long) of the Nile (cf. BLUE NILE). It emerges from Lake Victoria at Ripon Falls and flows north through Lake Kyoga and the Murchison Falls into Lake Albert, then through N.W. Uganda and (as the Bahr-el-Jebel) into the Sudan, becoming the Bahr-el-Abiad ('white river'). It joins the Blue Nile at Khartoum. Its most distant source (the chief affluent of Lake Victoria) is the River Kagera (430 miles long) rising in W. Uganda.

whit-en-ing (hwait'niŋ, wait'niŋ) *n.* whiting (powdered chalk) | the act or process of making or becoming white.

white noise (*acoustics*) nondescript, undefinable static sound used to mask annoying or distracting sound. *also* white sound.

white oak *Quercus alba* a large, slow-maturing oak of the eastern U.S.A., yielding a hard wood | this wood.

white paper (esp. *Br.*) an informative government report issued on a matter which has received official investigation (cf. BLUE BOOK).

white pepper a powdered condiment obtained by grinding the husked seeds of the pepper- [illegible]

white pine *Pinus strobus*, a tall, graceful pine of eastern North America yielding a soft, light-colored wood of great commercial value | this wood.

white room [illegible] ROOM.

White Russia Byelorussia.

white sauce a sauce made by blending butter and flour with milk, cream or stock.

White Sea a gulf (area 36,000 sq. miles) of the Barents Sea on the northern coast of the U.S.S.R., in Europe. It receives the Northern Dvina and Onega Rivers. It is connected to the Baltic via Lakes Ladoga and Onega. Ice is a menace to shipping in winter. Chief port: Archangel.

white slave a female held against her will and transported esp. from one state or country to another for purposes of prostitution. **white slavery** such prostitution.

white-smith (hwaitsmiθ, waitsmiθ) **1.** *n.* a tinsmith | a finisher of metal goods. **2.** *v.i.* to work as a whitesmith.

white sound (*acoustics*) white noise (which see).

white spirit (esp. *pl.*) a mixture of petroleum hydrocarbons, boiling at less than 200°C., used as a solvent and in paints and varnishes.

white-throat (hwaitθrout, waitθrout) *n. Sylvia communis*, an Old World warbler | *Zonotrichia albicollis*, a common brown North American sparrow.

white vitriol hydrated zinc sulfate, ZnSO$_4$.7H$_2$O.

white-wash (hwaitwɔʃ, waitwɔʃ, hwaitwɔʃ, waitwɔʃ) **1.** *n.* a liquid mixture of powdered lime or chalk and water, used for whitening walls, ceilings etc. | an act or instance of covering up someone's faults, defects of character etc. | (esp. *Br.*, *law*) the act or instance of clearing a bankrupt | (*pop.*) a total defeat in a game (i.e. when the loser fails to score). **2.** *v.t.* to cover with whitewash | to gloss over or cover up (a person's faults etc.) | (esp. *Br.*, *law*) to clear (a bankrupt) of liabilities | (*pop.*) to prevent (an opponent) from scoring in a game.

white whale *Delphinapterus leucas*, a beluga.

whit-ey (hwaiti:) *n.* (*slang*) perjorative term for a white person, esp. as representative of white [illegible]

Whit-gift (hwitgift, witgift), John (c. 1530-1604), English churchman. As archbishop of Canterbury (1583-1604) he attempted to carry out Elizabeth I's policy of establishing religious [illegible]

with-er (hwiðər, wiðər) **1.** *adv.* (*rhet.*) to what place, where | (*rhet.*) to what condition, result etc. **2.** *conj.* to what place [O.E. *hwider*].

with-er-so-ev-er [illegible] *adv.* (*archaic*) to whatever place.

whit-ing (hwaitiŋ, waitiŋ) *n.* a finely powdered chalk (calcium carbonate), used in whitewash, putty, paint, polish etc.

whiting *n. Merlangus merlangus*, fam. *Gadidae*, an edible European marine fish | *Merluccius bilinearis*, a common North American hake, important as a food fish | any of various members of *Mentucirrhus*, fam. *Sciaenidae*, a [illegible] food fishes.

whit-ish (hwaiti, waiti) *adj.* somewhat white.

Whitlam (hwitləm, witləm) (Edward) Gough (1916-). Australian statesman, prime minister (1972-5). He joined the Australian Labor Party (ALP) in 1945, climbing the ranks to the leadership position in 1967. The ALP won the

election of 1972, putting Whitlam into the prime ministership. He attempted to make Australia independent of the larger world powers and fought for equal rights, but the failing worldwide economy intervened and his dismissal (1975) by the governor-general was endorsed by a subsequent election. He retired from leadership of the ALP in 1977

Whit·ley Council (hwith'lē, with-) one of a number of joint boards of employers and workers, for negotiating wages and conditions of service, set up since 1917 in Great Britain in various industries, the civil service and local government [after J. H. *Whitley* (1866-1935), Br politician]

Whit·lock (hwitlok, witlok) Brand (1869-1934), U.S. diplomat and writer. As U.S. minister (1913-22, later ambassador) to Belgium during the German invasion, he saved many innocent Belgians from death at the hands of the German military

whit·low (hwitlō, witlō) *n.* an infection of the pulp of the finger, esp. near the nail [M.E. *whitflaw, whitflow* perh. white flaw]

Whit·man (hwitmən, witmən), Walt (1819-92), American poet. His rhapsodic verse has virtually neither rhyme nor meter, but abounds in oratorical rhythms inspired esp. by Old Testament prophetic writings. His subject matter is his own expansive ego celebrating the democratic society and the wide horizons of developing America. There is an impressiveness in his invocations of America's multiplicity, and warm human feeling in his outgoing sympathy. 'Leaves of Grass' (1855, and several later editions) is his best-known collection

Whit·ney (hwitnē, witnē), Eli (1765-1825), American inventor and manufacturer. He invented (1783) a mechanical cotton gin and developed the use of machine tools in producing small arms

Whitney, Josiah Dwight (1819-96), American geologist. He surveyed many parts of the U.S.A. and studied their mineral resources

Whitney, William Collins (1841-1904), U.S. lawyer, financier and (1885-9) secretary of the navy under President Grover Cleveland, providing the U.S.A. with an up-to-date naval force

Whitney, Mount the highest peak (14,495 ft) of the Sierra Nevada, California

Whit·sun (hwits'n, wits'n) **1.** *adj* of or relating to Whitsuntide **2.** *n.* Whitsuntide

Whit·sun·day (hwitsʌ́ndē, witsʌ́ndē, hwitsʌ́ndā, witsʌ́ndā) *n.* the seventh Sunday after Easter Sunday, commemorating Pentecost [O.E. *Hwita Sunnandæg,* White Sunday]

Whit·sun·tide (hwitsəntīd, witsəntīd) *n.* the feast of Pentecost ‖ the holiday period at this time

Whit·ti·er (hwitiːər, witiːər), John Greenleaf (1807-92), American Quaker poet and abolitionist. His most famous poem is 'Snow-Bound' (1866)

Whit·tle (hwitˈl, witˈl), Sir Frank (1907-), British engineer. He invented the modern aircraft jet engine, the prototype of which made its first successful flight in 1941

whit·tle (hwitˈl, witˈl) *pres. part.* **whit·tling** *past* and *past part.* **whit·tled** *v.t.* to slice pieces from (wood) with a knife ‖ to form (an object) by this method ‖ (*fig.*) to thin down, to reduce bit by bit ‖ *v.i.* to whittle wood **to whittle away** to take away by many small reductions **to whittle down** to reduce drastically by many small reductions [M.E. *thwitel* fr. O.E. *thwitan,* to cut, to pare]

whiz, whizz (hwiz, wiz) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **whiz·zing, whizz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **whizzed** *v.i.* (of objects moving through the air at great speed) to make a whirring or hissing sound ‖ *v.t.* to cause to move with such a sound **2.** *n.* this sound [imit.]

whiz·zer (hwizəːr) *n.* (*wrestling*) arm lock trapping one's arm against the opponent's body from a position beside the opponent

whiz kid (*colloq.*) a youth of prodigious intelligence

who (huː) *pron.* what or which person or persons, *who is that woman?* ‖ which person or persons, *I didn't see who it was* ‖ that, the or a person or persons, *he likes women who dress well* [O.E. *hwa*]

whoa (hwou, wou) *interj.* a command to a horse to stop

who-dun·it (huːdʌ́nit) *n.* (*pop.*) a detective story, or a play or film based on a detective story [coined from the jocular ungrammatical phrase 'who done it?']

who·ev·er (huːevəːr) *pron.* whatever person, *whoever said that is a liar,* (expressing surprise or puzzlement) who, *whoever said a thing like that?*

whole (houl) **1.** *adj* not lacking any part, with no part excepted, *the whole truth* ‖ entire, undivided, *the snake swallowed the rat whole* ‖ containing all its natural components, *whole meal* ‖ not diseased or injured ‖ not broken or damaged ‖ having both parents in common, *whole sister* **2.** *n* something which lacks none of its parts ‖ all that there is of something, *throughout the whole of history* **as a whole** taken altogether, *as a whole the piece isn't bad* **in the whole** in the whole of, *the whole I agree with him* [O.E. *hal*]

whole-body scanner (houlbɒdi) (*med.*) device that X-rays the internal tissue of the body and records electronically on a cathode-ray image or prints out instead of on X-ray film. *Cf* CAT SCANNER

whole gale a wind having a speed 55-63 m.p.h.

whole-heart·ed (houlhɑrtid) *adj* with complete willingness and sincerity

whole·meal (houlmiːl) *adj* (*Br*) = WHOLEWHEAT

whole·ness (houlnis) *n.* the state of being whole

whole·sale (houlseil) **1.** *adj* taken away

whole note (*mus., Am.*) = SEMIBREVE

whole number any number that is not a fraction

whole plate (*Br.*) a photographic plate or film of the size 6½ x 8½ ins

whole·sale (houlseil) **1.** *n.* the sale of goods in relatively large quantities to be retailed by others (opp. RETAIL) **2.** *adj* of or engaged in buying or selling in this way ‖ sold in this way ‖ on a large scale, indiscriminate, *wholesale slaughter* **3.** *adv* in a wholesale manner **4.** *v. pres. part.* **whole·sal·ing** *past* and *past part.* **whole·saled** *v.t.* to be engaged in wholesale selling ‖ to be sold wholesale ‖ *v.t.* to sell (goods) wholesale

whole·some (houlsəm) *adj* good for the health, *wholesome food,* healthy, *a wholesome climate* ‖ morally sound, *wholesome advice* [O.E. *hālsum*]

whole step a whole tone

whole tone (*mus.*) an interval consisting of two semitones

whole-tone scale any scale proceeding entirely in whole tones, and hence outside the major and minor systems of ordinary diatonic notation. There are two such scales, one starting on C, the other on G

whole wheat *adj.* made of the pure meat of wheat, the whole grain being ground

whol·ly (houlē, houlā) *adv* entirely, totally, solely, exclusively [M.E. *hollīche, thollīche*]

whom (huːm) *pron.* the objective case of WHO

whoop (huːp, hwuːp, wuːp) **1.** *n* a loud cry of joy or excitement ‖ the loud gasping breath taken after a fit of coughing (esp. in whooping cough) ‖ the hoot of an owl ‖ a war cry **2.** *v.i.* to utter a loud cry of joy or excitement ‖ to gasp loudly in catching one's breath after a fit of coughing (esp. in whooping cough) ‖ (of an owl) to hoot ‖ *v.t.* to utter with a whoop ‖ (*pop.*) to increase, raise, *to whoop prices* [imit.]

whooping cough, *Br* also **hooping cough** an infectious bacterial disease esp. prevalent among children, characterized by frequent coughs which are followed by a loud, convulsive intake of breath and often by vomiting

whooping crane a large North American crane, now almost extinct, known for its mournful whooping cry

whop (hwɒp, wɒp) **1.** *n* (*pop.*) a heavy thud ‖ *v.t.* and *v.i.* **whop·ping** *pres. part.* **whopped** *past* and *past part.* **whopped** (*pop.*) to strike with a heavy blow **whop·per** *n.* (*pop.*) anything uncommonly large of its kind ‖ (*pop.*) a shameless lie ‖ (*pop.*) something huge [origin unknown]

whore (hɔr, houər) **1.** *n* a woman who engages in promiscuous sexual intercourse for money **2.** *v.i. pres. part.* **whor·ing** *past* and *past part.* **whored** (*rhet.*) to be a whore ‖ (*rhet.*) to fornicate with whores [O.E. *hōre*]

Whorf·i·an hypothesis (hwɔrfiən) (*linguistics*) theory that language determines perception of the world, by Benjamin Lee Whorf, American [1941]

spiral turns of a univalve shell ‖ a decorative motive resembling this ‖ a circle of flowers or parts of a flower (calyx, corolla etc.) or leaves arising from a node ‖ a small pulley on a spindle in spinning or weaving machinery **whorled** *adj* [M.E. *wharwyl, whorwhil* prob. variants of

whor·tle·ber·ry (hwɔrtˈlberē, wɔrtˈlberē) *pl* **whor·tle·ber·ries** *n.* a bilberry or blueberry ‖ a huckleberry

whose (huːz) *pron.* the possessive case of WHO and, usually, of WHICH (used before a noun as a possessive adjective or absolutely as an interrogative) [M.E. *hwas* fr. O.E. *hwæs*]

who·so (huːsou) *pron.* (*archaic*) whoever [M.E. *hwa swa*]

who·so·ev·er (huːsouevəːr) *pron.* (esp. in legal documents and formal declarations) whoever [M.E. fr. WHOSO + EVER]

why (hwai, wai) **1.** *adv* for what reason, *why were you late?* ‖ with what intention, *why bother?* ‖ on account of which, for which, *I see no reason why you should despair* **2.** *n* the reason, the explanation **3.** *interj.* an exclamation expressing surprise, protest, reflection etc. [O.E. *hwī, hwȳ* instrumental case of *hwæt,* what]

why·an·dra (hwaiandrə, waiandrə) = WHEEAN

Wich·i·ta (witˈitə) the chief city (pop. 279,835) of Kansas, a rail center and market on the Arkansas river, meat packing, oil refining, aircraft, food processing

wick (wik) *n.* a piece or bundle of twisted fiber, cord or tape that by capillary action supplies a lamp or candle flame with oil or melted grease ‖ (*med.*) a strip of gauze placed in a wound to drain away fluids [O.E. *weoce, wēoce*]

wick·ed (wikid) *adj.* not good morally, violating the rules of morality ‖ malicious, *a wicked tongue* ‖ (*pop.*) trying, unpleasant, troublesome etc., *a wicked winter, a wicked smell, a wicked blight on the tomatoes* ‖ (esp. of a horse) vicious ‖ mischievous, roguish, *a wicked grin* [M.E. fr.

wick·er (wikəːr) **1.** *n* twigs or osiers plaited to make baskets, chairs, mats etc. **2.** *adj.* consisting of, or made of, wicker [of Scand. origin]

wicker·work (wikəːrwəːrk) *n.* objects made of wicker ‖ the craft of making such objects

wick·et (wikit) *n.* a small door or gate, esp. one close beside or contained in a larger one ‖ a small window or opening, e.g. at a ticket office ‖ a small gate used to regulate a flow of water (e.g. in a waterwheel), or for emptying the chamber of a canal lock ‖ (*croquet*) one of a series of small metal arches through which the ball is hit ‖ (*cricket*) either of two sets of three stumps crowned by two bails (one set at either end of the pitch) ‖ (*cricket*) the playing space between these two sets, esp. as regards its condition, *a fast wicket* ‖ (*cricket*) an inning of one batsman, *a match won by 10 wickets* ‖ (*cricket*) a period during which a pair stay together bat- **to keep wicket** [M.E. *wiket*] doubtful]

wick·et-keep·er (wikitkiːpəːr) *n.* (*cricket*) the padded and gloved player who fields immediately behind the batsman's wicket, primarily to prevent byes and to catch or stump the batsman

wick·ing (wikiŋ) *n.* material for making wick ‖ cord or tape used in a lamp or candle wick

wick·i·up (wikiʌp) *n* a cone-shaped hut covered with reeds, grass etc. and used by nomadic Indians in dry regions of the west and south-west U.S.A. [fr. Algonquian]

Wick·low (wiklou) an eastern county (area 782 sq. miles, pop. 87,209) of Leinster province, Irish Republic. County seat: Wicklow (pop.

Wicklow Mountains a range in Leinster, S.E. Irish Republic. Lugnaquilla, 3,039 ft

wid·der·shins (widərʃinz) *adv.* in a counter-clockwise direction, esp. thus regarded as unlucky, *to walk widdershins around a billiard table* [fr. M.L.G. *widdersinnes* fr. M.H.G. *wider,*

wide (wad) **1.** *adj* of relatively large extent ‖ *wide river,* reaching over a vast area, *the wide world,* relatively far apart, *at wide intervals,* of ‖ great in extent, *wide publicity, wide ‖ wide eyes* (*fig.*) with 'of') far removed from, *wide of the truth* (*agric.*) containing a rela-

fats and carbohydrates, *a wide feed ration* (*finance*, of prices) fluctuating greatly between the highest and lowest levels (*phon*) lax | of considerable scope, *a wide selection of goods* (*Br*, *pop*) sharp-witted but dishonest, *a wide boy* **wide of the mark** far from the point, purpose or truth, *a solution wide of the mark* **2.** *adv* fully, as much as possible, *the door is wide open* | far from the mark, aim, truth etc, *the remark went wide* **3.** *n* (*cricket*) a wide ball [O.E. *wid*]

having or covering a wider field of view than an

Wide Area Telecommunications Service a Bell System service that lets contracting customers make or receive calls or transmit data within selected service areas at a fixed monthly rate, in lieu of individual call billing (*acronym*) WATS

wide-a-wake (waidəweik) *adj* fully awake, with one's eyes wide open, alert, keen

wide ball (*cricket*) a ball judged by the umpire to be beyond the batsman's reach and counting

wid·en (waidn) *v.t.* to make wide or wider *v.i.* to become wide or wider

wide-o-pen (waidoupən) *adj* lax in regulating or prohibiting the sale of alcoholic drinks, tolerating or allowing gambling, vice etc | open wide | offering unlimited opportunity

wide receiver (*football*) pass receiver stationed at one side of the field

wide·spread (waidspred) *adj* extended over a wide area, *widespread snowstorms* | widely circulated, *widespread rumors*

members of *Mareca*, a genus of freshwater ducks, esp *M. penelope*, an Old World duck, *M. americana*, the American widgeon and *M. sibilatrix*, of southern South America [etym. doubt-

Wi·dor (vi:dɔr), Charles Marie Jean Albert was esp famous for the organ compositions which he called symphonies

wid·ow (widou) **1.** *n* a woman who has not married again after her husband's death **2.** *v.t.* to make into a widow [O.E. *widewe*, *widuwe*, *wuduwe*]

widow bird any of numerous African weaverbirds, often kept as cage birds. During the breeding season, the males develop drooping tail feathers up to 1 ft in length

wid·ow·er (widouər) *n* a man who has not married again after his wife's death

of time of being a widow

widow's peak a point formed by the roots of the

widow's weeds the heavy black mourning apparel, esp the black veils, worn in many countries by a widow for a certain period [M.E. *wede* fr. O.E. *wed*, a garment]

width (widθ) *n* measurement, distance or extent, from side to side, *three feet in width* | a piece of cloth etc measured and cut, *a width of chintz* [17th-c. coinage]

ophys) a law stating that the ratio of the electrical and thermal conductivities of a metal is proportional to the absolute temperature [after G.H. *Wiedemann* (1826–99) and R. *Franz* (1827–1902), German physicists]

1831), German poet and author. His masterpiece 'Oberon' (1780), a romantic epic, exerted a

to wield a sledgehammer **wield·y** *adj* nicely balanced for handling, although weighty [fr.

Poland near Krakow, salt mining (since the

wie·ner schnit·zel (vi:nərʃnitsəl) *n* a breaded veal cutlet [G. Vienna cutlet]

272,600), of Hesse-West Germany, a commer-

Mfrs: film making, publishing, chemical and

96) of the duchy of Nassau

wife (waif) *pl* **wives** (waivz) *n* the female partner in a marriage [O.E. *wif*]

wife·ly (waifli) *adj* of, like or befitting a wife [O.E. *wiflic*]

wig (wig) *n* an artificial head covering of hair, worn e.g. as part of the official costume of a liveried servant or for ornamentation or for disguise [shortened fr. PERIWIG]

wig·an (wigən) *n* a coarse canvaslike fabric used as a stiffening in tailoring [after *Wigan*, Lancashire]

wigeon PIDGEON

wigged (wigd) *adj* wearing a wig

wig·ging (wigiŋ) *n.* (esp *Br*, *pop*) a severe reprimand or scolding [fr. older *wig*, a wigging]

wig·gle (wigl) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **wig·gling** *past* **wig·gled** *past. part.* a small, rapid, to-and-fro, side-to-side or up-and-down movement | *v.t.* to move in this way **2.** *n.* a wiggling movement [rel. to or fr. L.G. or M.L.G. *wiggelen*]

Wig·gles·worth (wigl̩zwɔ:rθ), Michael (1631–1705), American colonial Calvinistic clergyman, physician and poet. His best known work is 'The Day of Doom; or a Poetical Description of the Great and Last Judgment' (1662), which was used as a catechism for children

Wight, Isle of (wait) (*abbr.* I.O.W.) an island (area 147 sq. miles, pop. 95,000) in the English Channel, forming part of Hampshire. Administrative center: Newport (pop. 19,000). Chief port: Cowes. Industries: agriculture (wheat, fruit and vegetables, sheep), cement, tourism

wig·let (wiglət) *n.* a woman's hairpiece used to shape, lengthen, heighten, or frame a hairstyle

Wig·town (wigtən) a former county (area 485

wig·wag (wigwæg) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **wig·wag·ging** *past* and *past part.* **wig·wagged** *v.t.* to cause to move to and fro with considerable displacement | *v.i.* to move in this way || to signal by waving flags **2.** *n.* the act or art of wigwagging, a wigwagged message

wig·wam (wigwɔm) *n.* a rounded or oval cabin or hut having a framework of poles, covered with hides, bark etc., used as a dwelling by North American Indians in the area of the Great Lakes and eastward [fr. Algonquian]

Wil·ber·force (wilbərfɔrs), William (1759–1833), British politician and evangelical, social reformer whose efforts resulted in the abolition of the slave trade (1807) and of slavery (1833) in the British Empire

Wil·bye (wilbi:), John (1574–1638), English composer noted esp. for his madrigals

wild (waild) **1.** *adj.* (of plants) propagated and growing without man's intervention | (of animals) uncontrolled by man (opp. TAME, DOMESTICATED) | (of a region) uninhabited and uncultivated by man | uncivilized | unrestrained by caution or convention | fantastic, *wild fancies* | (of the eyes or looks) suggesting near-madness | out of control, *wild laughter* | completely undisciplined, *a wild gang of boys* | (of dress or appearance) peculiar in a fantastic way, *wild garb* | (*pop*) very angry | (*pop*) very enthusiastic | irrational, *a wild guess* | (*cards*) of a card which can be substituted for whatever card its player chooses **2.** *adv* in a wild way **to run wild** the wild nature unspoiled by man **the wilds** great tracts of wild country [O.E. *wilde*]

wild and woolly disorderly and lacking in discipline or polish

wild boar *Sus scrofa*, WILD BOAR

wild·cat (waildkæt) **1.** *n Felis sylvestris*, a European cat larger than the domesticated cat, and with a shorter tail. It was notorious for its

ocreata or *F. caffra*, an undomesticated cat of Africa and S.W. Asia (*pl* **wildcat**) any of several other species of small undomesticated cat, e.g. lynx, ocelot | a wildcat petroleum or gas well **2.** *adj* risky, not to be relied upon, *a wildcat scheme* (of a petroleum or gas well) drilled in an area where there is no clear evidence that oil exists **3.** *v.i. pres. part.* **wild·cat·ting** *past* and *past part.* **wild·cat·ted** to drill a wildcat well

wildcat bank a bank which, before the National Bank Act of 1863–4, issued notes in excess of its assets

wildcat strike

without the authority of their trade union

Wilde (waild), Oscar (1856–1900), Irish writer, playwright and wit. His fame now rests on the witty nonsense of the plays, esp. 'The Importance of Being Earnest' (1895), and on the fantasy and an aesthetic, mannered style, e.g. the novel 'The Picture of Dorian Grey,' (1884). He wrote a long poem, 'The Ballad of Reading Gaol' (1898), out of the experience of being imprisoned

wil·de·beest (wildəbi:st) *n.* the gnu [Afrik.]

Wil·der (waildər), Thornton (1897–1975), American writer. His works include the novel 'The Bridge of San Luis Rey' (1927) and the plays 'Our Town' (1938) and 'The Skin of Our Teeth' (1942) and 'Theophilus North' (1973)

wil·der·ness (wildərnis) *n.* an uninhabited and uncultivated region | a part of a large garden made to look as if it were independent of the gardener's mind or work [fr. O.E. *wildēor*, *wildēdēor*, wild deer or *wildēoren*, wild]

wild-fire (waildfaiər) *n.* (*hist.*) a highly combustible material hurled onto the deck of an enemy vessel in naval warfare **to spread like wild-fire** (of rumor, plague etc.) to spread exceedingly fast

wild·fowl (waildfaul) *pl.* **wild·fowl, wild·fowls** *n.* a game bird, esp. a game waterfowl **wild-fowl·ing** *n* the sport of hunting such birds

wild goose any species of undomesticated goose, usually migratory from and to the Arctic

wild-goose chase a futile search, esp. one deliberately instigated

wild·ing (waildiŋ) *n.* a plant sown by natural agencies, esp. a fruit tree || the fruit of such a tree

wild·life (waildlaif) *n.* animals living in the wild state

wild oat any of several noncultivated members of *Avena*, fam. *Gramineae*, esp. *A. fatua* of Europe **to sow one's wild oats** to indulge in pleasures and escapades (esp. amorous) in one's youth

wild rice *Zizania aquatica*, an aquatic perennial grass of North America, yielding edible grain; *Z. latifolia*, a similar grass of Asia

wild·track (waildtræk) *adj.* in filming, of an off-track sound, music, or commentary not connected with the story line

wild·wa·ter (waildwɔtər) *n.* (*envir.*) a stream or river with strong turbulence or current; white water

Wild West the western states of the U.S.A. in the early days of their settlement, when there was no rule of law

wile (wail) **1.** *n.* an artful method of persuasion || a trick using guile so as to deceive or snare **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **wil·ing** *past* and *past part.* **wiled** to subject to blandishments or to guile **to wile away** to while away [M.E. *wil*, prob. of Scand. origin]

Wil·frid (wilfrid), St (634–c. 709), Anglo-Saxon Benedictine monk, bishop of York. He was influential in winning the victory for the Roman usage in the English Church (WHITBY, SYNOD

wilful WILLFUL

Wilhelm I (vilhelm) (1797–1888), king of Prussia (1861–88), emperor of Germany (1871–88), second son of Frederick William III of Prussia. His plan to reorganize the army, in collaboration with van Roon, roused parliamentary opposition, and led to the appointment (1861) of Bismarck as prime minister. Wilhelm was proclaimed (1871) first Emperor of the Reich, and his reign saw the rise of Germany as a world power. Although often in disagreement with Bismarck, Wilhelm usually followed the latter's policy. Two attempts on Wilhelm's life (1878) were used by Bismarck as an excuse for antisocialist legislation

Wilhelm II (the 'Kaiser') (1859–1941), German emperor and king of Prussia (1888–1918), grandson of Wilhelm I of Germany. He succeeded his father Frederick III (1888) and forced Bismarck to resign (1890). He was the dominating force in the government from then on, trying to forestall socialism in Germany, and to pursue a weltpolitik abroad. His naval, commercial and colonial aspirations (BAGHDAD RAILWAY) drove Great Britain into the Entente Cordiale with France. His impetuousness, and the alliances he created, contributed largely to the 1st world war. After the war, naval mutiny and civilian revolt led to his flight to Holland (Nov. 10, 1918), where he died

Wilhelmina 1880–1962), queen of the Netherlands (1890–1948). She abdicated in favor of her daughter, Juliana

Wilhelmina a mountain range rising to 4,200 ft

Wil·helms·ha·ven (vilhelmshɑfən) a port, resort and naval base (pop. 101,000) in N. Lower Saxony, West Germany: shipbuilding; textile engineering

wil·i·ly (wailili) *adv.* in a wily way

wil·i·ness (wailinis) *n.* the quality of being wily

Wilkes (wilks), Charles (1798-1877), American naval officer and explorer. He commanded (1838-42) a scientific and exploratory expedition to the South Seas which visited New South Wales, Samoa, Fiji and Hawaii. He crossed the Antarctic Circle to sail along the ice front between 150° and 70° S. and established that Antarctica is a continent

Wilkes, John (1727-97), British radical politician. Outlawed for his scurrilous attacks on the government, he was repeatedly elected to parliament despite ministerial attempts to exclude him. He became a popular champion of parliamentary reform and of the cause of the American colonies in the Revolutionary War

Wil·kins (wilkinz), Sir George Hubert (1888-1958), Australian explorer. He made many expeditions to the Arctic as well as to Antarctica, and carried out pioneer flights in these regions to further exploration

Wil·kin·son (wilkinsən), James (1757-1825), U.S. general. As governor (1805-6) of the Louisiana Territory, he became involved in the schemes of Aaron Burr. Fearing public exposure, he informed President Thomas Jefferson of Burr's plot to disrupt the Union and served as the chief prosecution witness at Burr's trial. He was cleared (1811) of complicity

Wilkinson, John (1728-1808), English ironmaster who built and managed ironworks for large-scale production. The accuracy of his machine for boring cylinders (1774) contributed to the success of Watt's steam engine

will (wil) **1.** *n.* the faculty of determining one's actions ‖ the act or action of willing ‖ something willed, an intention, command or request ‖ moral strength or energy ‖ determination, *the will to win* ‖ disposition towards others, *ill will* ‖ (*law*) a written statement of how one wishes one's property to be dealt with after one's death ‖ the legal document containing this statement **against one's will** contrary to one's own wish **at will** as and when one pleases ‖ (of property) held during the owner's good pleasure ‖ (of a tenant) who may be turned out at any time **of one's own free will, of one's own will** voluntarily, completely without coercion **with a will** heartily, energetically **2.** *v.t.* to dispose of (property) by a will ‖ to ordain by the force of authority, law etc. ‖ to determine by choice, *the separation was willed, not forced* ‖ to dominate so as to control the actions of (someone), e.g. by hypnotic suggestion ‖ *v.i.* to exercise the will [O.E. *willa*]

will *past* **would** (wud) *auxiliary v.* used to express futurity, usually implying determination, volition, necessity, obligation or acquiescence ‖ used to express habit, *she will cry for hours at a time* ‖ used to express ability or sufficiency, *this will be a suitable gift* ‖ used to express probability, *this will be his reasoning* ‖ used to express command, *everyone will meet here* ‖ *v.i.* to wish, *try as they will they don't succeed* ‖ *v.t.* to wish, choose, *do what you will* (cf. SHALL, cf. SHOULD, cf. WOULD) [O.E. *wyllan*]

Wil·laert (vilart), Adrian (c. 1480-1562), Flemish composer, working chiefly at St Mark's, Venice. He wrote great double choir motets for antiphonal singing, Masses and madrigals

wil·let (wilit) *n. Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*, a large North American sandpiper, allied to the snipe [hunt. of uncertain]

will·ful, wil·ful (wilfəl) *adj.* (*law*) intentional, accidental, *willful damage* ‖ acting according to one's own desire, regardless of the dictates of others or of reason **will·ful·ly** *adv.*

William emperors of Germany *WILHELM

Wil·liam I (wiljəm) 'the Conqueror' (c. 1027-87), king of England (1066-87), son of Robert I of Normandy. As duke of Normandy (1035-87), he defeated (1054 and 1058) Henri I of France, and conquered Maine (1063). Claiming that Edward the Confessor had promised him (1051) the English throne, and that the promise had been renewed (1064) by Harold of Wessex, he invaded England (1066), defeating and killing Harold at Hastings. He imposed his rule on England by ravaging wide areas and distributing estates to his followers. He appointed (1070) Lanfranc archbishop of Canterbury and ordered Domesday Book to be drawn up (1086). He dealt firmly with risings (1070-1, 1075 and 1077) and generally succeeded in [illegible]

William II 'Rufus' (c. 1056-1100), king of England (1087-1100), son of William I. Sporadically at war with his older brother Robert, duke of Normandy, he resorted to financial extortion. He appointed Anselm archbishop of Canterbury (1093) and their quarrel (1095-7) began the rift between Church and State. [illegible] killed by an arrow while hunting in the New Forest

William III (1650-1702), king of England, Scotland and Ireland (1689-1702), son of William II of Orange. As stadtholder of the Netherlands (1672-1702) he emerged as the leader of European resistance to Louis XIV's aggression, defending the Netherlands against French invasions (1672-8), and marrying (1677) Mary, the Protestant daughter of the future James II of England. Invited by a group of political leaders to intervene in England (1688), he invaded and, after James II had fled to France, was proclaimed (1689) joint sovereign with his wife, Mary II. He brought England into the Grand Alliance (1689) against Louis XIV, defeated an invasion of Ireland by James II in a decisive victory at the Boyne (1690), gained favorable terms at Ryswick (1697), and renewed the anti-French alliance in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-14)

William IV (1765-1837), king of Great Britain (1830-7), son of George III. His threat to create sufficient Whig peers to secure the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832 persuaded the Lords to agree to the measure

William I 'the Silent' (1533-84), prince of Orange, stadtholder of Holland, Zeeland and Utrecht (1555-84). He led the struggle of the northern provinces of the Netherlands for independence from Spanish rule. He was assassinated

William II (1626-50), prince of Orange, stadtholder of the Netherlands (1647-50). In the hope of extending his territory to the whole of the Low Countries he tried to renew the struggle with Spain after the Treaties of Westphalia

William III prince of Orange *WILLIAM III, king of England

William I (1772-1843), first king of the Netherlands and grand duke of Luxembourg (1815-40). The Congress of Vienna (1815) gave him the throne of what is now Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, but his autocratic attempts to impose Dutch supremacy caused Belgium to break away (1830). In the face of growing discontent he abdicated

William I 'the Lion' (1143-1214), king of Scotland (1165-1214). He formed an alliance with France (1168) but was captured by Henry II of England and forced to recognize English overlordship (1174). He bought political independence from Richard I of England (1189)

William and Mary, College of a state liberal arts university at Williamsburg, Va., founded by James Blair and chartered (1693) by King William and Queen Mary. The second oldest university in the U.S.A., it was the first to establish a law school

William Augustus *CUMBERLAND

William of Malmes·bur·y (mumzbəri:) (*d.* c. 1143), English monk and historian. His 'Gesta regum Anglorum' and 'Historia novella' are authorities for Anglo-Norman history

William of Ockham (ɔkəm) (*c.* 1285-1349), English nominalist philosopher. He was a [illegible] Scholasticism and of the temporal power of the papacy. He opened the way for the Reformation by distinguishing between faith and reason. He was one of the first Christian thinkers to advocate the separation of Church and State

William of Tyre (*c.* 1130-*c.* 1185), archbishop of Tyre (1175-*c.* 1185), and historian of the [illegible]

William of Wyke·ham (wikəm) (1324-1404), English bishop and statesman. He was lord chancellor (1367-71 and 1389-91). He founded New College, Oxford (1379) and Winchester College at Winchester (1382)

Wil·liams (wiljəmz), Eric (1911-81), Trinidadian [illegible] Movement, and prime minister (1962-81) of Trinidad and Tobago. He led his nation to independence (1962) from Britain and thereafter pursued a moderate policy opposed (1970) by [illegible]

Williams, Sir George (1821-1905), British philanthropist and founder (1844) of the Young Men's Christian Association (Y.M.C.A.)

Williams, Roger (*c.* 1603-83), colonial American clergyman who founded (1636) Providence (Rhode Island), which served as a refuge from religious persecution. He secured (1644) for his colony a grant from Parliament of absolute liberty of conscience, confirmed (1663) by royal charter

Williams, Tennessee (1914-83), American playwright whose works convey the sexual tensions and suppressed violence of his characters, often to the horror of his native South. His prodigious output of plays includes 'The Glass Menagerie' (1945), 'A Streetcar Named Desire' (1947), 'Cat on a Hot Tin Roof' (1955), 'Sweet Bird of Youth' (1959, film, 1961), and 'The Night of the Iguana' (1961; film, 1964). He also wrote film scripts, short stories, verse and novels, notably 'The Roman Spring of Mrs. Stone' (1950; film, 1961)

Williams, William Carlos (1883-1963), American poet. His long poem 'Paterson' appeared in five volumes (1946-1958)

Wil·li·brord (wilibrɔrd), St. (658-739), Northumbrian missionary. He evangelized Friesland. Feast: Nov. 7

wil·lies, the (wiliz) *pl. n.* (*pop.*) a mood of being jumpy, nervous and ill-at-ease

will·ing (wilin) *adj.* working, helping etc. readily ‖ done, given etc. readily ‖ favorably disposed (to do something) ‖ of the power of the will

Will·kie (wilki:), Wendell Lewis (1892-1944), U.S. industrialist and political leader. He ran as the Republican candidate against President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1940 presidential race, supporting Roosevelt's foreign policy program but vigorously attacking his New Deal. He was defeated, but polled the largest popular vote (22 million) ever received by a defeated candidate up to that time

will-o'-the-wisp (wiləðəwisp) *n.* a small volume of marsh gas emitted by the rotting vegetable matter in a marsh and oxidizing rapidly enough to emit light as it moves above the marsh ‖ an objective which is beyond attainment or in some way illusory [older *Will with the wisp* (wisp=torch of burning hay or straw)]

Wil·lough·by (wilabi:), Sir Hugh (*d.* 1554), English explorer. He died in an attempt to discover the Northeast Passage

wil·low (wilou) **1.** *n.* a member of *Salix*, fam. *Salicaceae*, a genus of trees or shrubs, comprising 300 species, mainly of north temperate and arctic regions, usually growing near surface water. They bear catkins and have tough, pliable shoots and branches (*OSIER) ‖ the wood of such a tree ‖ (*Br., rhet.*) a cricket bat made of this wood ‖ a machine used to beat, pick and [illegible] raw wool etc. **2.** *v.t.* to deal with (raw wool etc.) using this machine [O.E. *welig*]

willow herb a member of *Epilobium*, fam. *Onagraceae*, esp. *E. angustifolium*, a perennial plant with a purple racemose inflorescence, common on burnt and waste ground esp. in temperate regions

willow pattern a usually blue chinoiserie china design featuring a willow and a little bridge, originating in Nanking and introduced into England (1780)

wil·low·y (wilou:) *adj.* slender and graceful ‖ abounding in willows

will-power (wilpauər) *n.* the power of controlling one's actions and emotions by an effort of the will

Will·stät·ter (vilʃtetər), Richard (1872-1942), German chemist, awarded the Nobel prize [illegible] for his investigation of plant pigments

Wil·lugh·by (wilabi:), Francis (1635-72), English naturalist. He worked on a systematic classification of birds and fishes, and traveled on the Continent with John Ray, collecting material for his 'Ornithologia' (1676)

wil·ly-nil·ly (wilinili:) *adv.* whether the will of the person involved may be [fr. older *will I, nill I*, if I wish, if I do not wish]

Wil·ming·ton (wilmintən) the largest city and port of entry (pop. [illegible]) in Delaware, U.S.A., on the Delaware River: shipyards, tanneries, manufactures (rubber goods, iron and steel, textiles, leather, machinery, chemicals). It is the seat of DuPont Industries

Wil·mot Proviso (wilmət) an amendment initiated by U.S. Representative David Wilmot (1814-68) to a congressional bill, twice defeated [illegible] for the prohibition of slavery and involuntary servitude in the terri-

tory newly acquired from Mexico. The Wilmot Proviso polarized the conflict between abolitionists and the advocates of slavery. This tension was relieved only by the Compromise of 1850.

Wilson (wilsən), Charles Thompson Rees (1869-1961), Scottish physicist. He invented the Wilson cloud chamber (CLOUD CHAMBER). Nobel prize (1927).

Wilson, Edmund (1895-1972), American literary critic and writer. 'Axel's Castle' (1931), an analysis of symbolism, is the best known of his books of criticism. 'Memoirs of Hecate County' (1946) is a collection of satirical stories and sketches.

Wilson, Henry Lane (1857-1932), U.S. ambassador to Mexico during the Mexican Revolution (1910-21). An opponent of President Francisco Madero's regime, he entered a claim for damages sustained by U.S. citizens as a result of the revolutionary turmoil and urged U.S. President William H. Taft to intervene against Madero's government. He gave active support to Victoriano Huerta's takeover, and was believed to have colluded in the assassination (1913) of Madero and Vice-president Pino Suárez. During the interim before the inauguration of U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, he resigned his ambassadorial post.

Wilson, James (1742-98), U.S. jurist. He was largely responsible for writing into the Constitution the principle that sovereignty resides in the people. He was made (1790) the first professor of law at what became the University of [illegible].

Wilson, James Harold (1916-), British Labour statesman. He led the Labour party to victory in the 1964 general election, and was prime minister (1964-70, 1974-6). He was knighted (1976) upon his retirement as prime minister and Labour party leader.

Wilson, Richard (1714-82), English painter. He painted actual English and Italian scenes and typical 18th-c idealized landscapes. His feeling for the spirit of the countryside, its forms, colors and atmosphere, was important in the development of landscape art.

Wilson, Thomas Woodrow (1856-1924), 28th president (1913-21) of the U.S.A., a Democrat. He served (1902-10) as the first nonclerical president of Princeton University. A division in Republican ranks helped to elect him president. His administration lowered tariffs, established (1913) the Federal Reserve System, created (1914) the Federal Trade Commission, and secured (1914) passage of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. The 17th, 18th, and 19th amendments were implemented during his administration. The general disorder prevailing in Mexico during the Revolution induced him to send (1914) U.S. Marines to Veracruz and (1915) Gen. John Pershing across the border to pacify Pancho Villa. He dispatched U.S. marines to Haiti (1915), the Dominican Republic (1916), and Cuba (1917). He favored neutrality early in the 1st world war, but later led the U.S.A. to declare war (1917) on Germany. He proposed (1918) the Fourteen Points as a possible basis of [illegible] the peace conference in Paris. The Treaty of Versailles failed to fulfill his hopes, and though he was instrumental in establishing the League of Nations, the U.S. Senate refused to ratify U.S. membership in it.

Wilson cloud chamber (CLOUD CHAMBER).

Wilson, Mount a mountain (5,710 ft) in S.W. California, site of an observatory (1904).

Wilson's disease (*med.*) an inherited abnormality in copper metabolism affecting the liver and nervous system, named for S. A. K. Wilson, U.S. neurosurgeon. *also* hepatolenticular degeneration.

wilt (wilt) **1.** *v.t.* (of plants) to become limp due to a deficiency of water; to lose strength or freshness. *v.t.* to cause to wilt **2.** *n.* the act of wilting or state of being wilted. (*bot.*) a disease characterized by the drying out of terminal shoots, branches etc., or this drying-out condition.

Wilton (wiltən) *n.* a carpet with the loops cut to form a soft, elastic pile, commonly patterned with designs suggesting Oriental design [after *Wilton*, England, where it was originally made].

Wiltshire (wiltʃiər, -ʃər) (*abbr.* Wilts.) a county (area 1,345 sq. miles; pop. 513,800) of S.W. [illegible].

wil·y (wāilē) *comp.* **wil·i·er** *superl.* **wil·i·est** *adj.* full of wiles, cunning.

wim·ble (wimbəl) **1.** *n.* a boring tool, e.g. a gimlet. a tool for twisting rope. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **wim·bling** *past* and *past part.* **wim·bled** to twist (rope) with a wimble. [A.F. fr. M.L.G.]

wimp (wimp) *n.* (*colloq.*) one who is unimportant, overly solicitous, or out-of-touch.

wim·ple (wimpəl) **1.** *n.* a covering for the head and neck and the sides of the face, worn by women in medieval times and still worn by many orders of nuns. **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **wim·pling** *past* and *past part.* **wim·pled** to clothe with a wimple. to cause to ripple. *v.t.* to fall in folds. to ripple. [O.E. *wimpel*]

win (win) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **win·ning** *past* and *past part.* **won** (wən) *v.t.* to come first in a contest. to achieve a victory. (sometimes with 'out') to triumph, prevail. (with 'through' etc.) to succeed, after a struggle, in reaching a certain state or place. *v.t.* to achieve victory in (a fight, argument, contest etc.). to obtain by effort, *to win recognition, to win land back from the sea.* to gain (the affection, esteem etc.) of another or others. (often with 'over') to persuade (another) to accept one's point of view, cause etc. (*mining*) to extract (a mineral) from the surrounding rocks. to extract (a metal) from its ore. **2.** *n.* a victory in a contest. money etc. won, e.g. on a race. [O.E. *winnan*]

wince (wins) **1.** *v.i. pres. part.* **winc·ing** *past* and *past part.* **winced** to draw suddenly back slightly and become more rigid, from pain or as if from pain. **2.** *n.* a wincing. [A.F.]

wince *n.* (*Br.*) a winch (reel over which a textile laps). [var. of WINCH]

winch (winʧ) **1.** *n.* a large wheel turned by a handle or motor and having attached to its axle a cable or chain, by means of which a load may be raised or lowered. the crank of a revolving part of a machine. a reel over which a textile laps, enabling the textile to be dipped into either of two vats. **2.** *v.t.* to haul with or as if with a winch. [O.E. *wince*]

Win·ches·ter (winʧistər, winʧestər) a town (pop. 31,100) in Hampshire, England. Norman and Gothic cathedral (11th-14th cc.), boys' school (Winchester College, 1382).

Winchester *n.* an early type of breech-loading rifle, supplied automatically with fresh cartridges from a magazine [after O.F. *Winchester*, U.S. inventor].

Winck·el·mann (viŋkəlmun), Johann Joachim (1717-68), German archaeologist. His 'History of Ancient Art' (1764) marked the beginning of the academic study of classic art.

wind (waind) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **wind·ing** *past* and *past part.* **wound** (waund) *v.t.* to go or move in a curved path, esp. in one which is sinuous or spiral. to move in this way so as to encircle. *v.t.* to cause to wind. to make (one's or its way) in a winding course. to cause to encircle, *he wound a bandage around his arm.* to cause to assume an elliptical or round shape or to coil. soften with 'up') to tighten the spring of by turning the screw or handle of (a clock, watch etc.). (often with 'up') to hoist by means of a winch etc. **to wind up** to conclude *to wind up an explanation.* to bring (some activity) to a stop and regulate its affairs, *to wind up a business.* to come to an end, stop. to arrive at a specified condition or place, *they'll wind up in jail.* **2.** *n.* a winding or an instance of this. a bend in a sinuous curve. [O.E. *windan*]

wind (wind) **1.** *n.* a large body of air in rapid natural motion, its speed often being expressed ('BEAUFORT SCALE) in terms of the force it exerts on an obstacle to its motion. Its direction is that from which it comes, *a west wind.* air set locally in motion, *he felt the wind it made as it rushed past him.* air made to vibrate and thus produce sound, e.g. in the pipe or tube of a musical instrument. (*mus., collect.*) the wind instruments (brass and woodwind) of an orchestra. [illegible] breath, air drawn into or expelled from the lungs. the ability to breathe air into the lungs. (*boxing*) the solar plexus. gas produced in the stomach and intestinal tract during digestion. words spoken or written which have little significance. **before the wind** (*naut.*) with the wind astern. **close to** (or **near**) **the wind** (*naut.*) with the wind almost directly on the bow. very close to indecency, or close to breaking the law. **in the teeth of the wind,** in the wind's eye (*naut.*) with the wind directly on the bow of the boat. **in the wind** in preparation or about to occur. **off the wind** (*naut.*) with the wind on either quarter. **on the wind** (*naut.*) with the wind on either bow. **to break wind** to release intestinal gases. **to cast** (or **fling** or **throw**) **to the wind** (or **winds**) to reject on sudden impulse, *to cast one's scruples to the winds.* **to get** (or **have**) **the wind up** (*Br.*) to become (or be) frightened. **to get wind of** to have scent or sound of (a hunter etc.) brought by a wind. to receive information about (something secret). **to put the wind up someone** (*Br.*) to frighten someone. **to see how the wind blows** to find out the state of affairs in order to judge what is likely to happen. **to take the wind out of someone's sails** (*naut.*) to sail to the windward of a sailing vessel. to frustrate someone, e.g. by saying what he was about to say, giving the reasons he was about to give etc. **2.** *v.t.* to cause to breathe with difficulty, either by exertion or by a blow to the diaphragm. to receive the scent of. to allow to recover breath by giving a rest to (a horse etc.). (waind, wind) *pres. part.* **wind·ing** *past* and *past part.* **wind·ed, wound** (waund) to sound (a horn or a note). [O.E.]

wind·age (windiʤ) *n.* the effect of the wind in deflecting a projectile, or the amount of this. the allowance for this. the difference in diameter between a bore of a firearm and the projectile. the surface of e.g. a ship which is exposed to the wind.

wind·bag (windbæg) *n.* a person who talks a great deal but who says nothing of importance. a bag containing compressed air, e.g. in bagpipes.

wind·blown (windbloun) *adj.* blown or as if blown by the wind. (of trees) having a permanently twisted shape because of strong prevailing winds.

wind·borne (windbɔrn, windbourn) *adj.* carried along by the wind.

wind·break (windbreik) *n.* a row of trees or other means of providing shelter from the wind.

wind·break·er (windbreikər) *n.* (*Am.=Br.* windcheater) an outer garment of leather or other wind-resistant material, gathered at the wrists and waist. a windbreak.

wind-bro·ken (windbroukən) *adj.* (of a horse) having the heaves.

wind·cheat·er (windtʃi:tər) *n.* (*Br.*) a windbreaker (outer garment).

wind-chill factor (windtʃil) **1.** the effect of wind velocity in raising or lowering discomfort caused by the temperature. **2.** an estimate of the effect of temperature and wind on people. *Cf.* COMFORT INDEX, THI.

wind cone a wind sock.

wind down *v.* to bring to an end gradually.

wind·er (waindər) *n.* a device for winding, esp. the stem of a watch. one of the steps in a spiral staircase.

Win·der·mere (windərmiər) the largest English lake (10 miles long, up to 1 mile wide), in Lancashire and Westmorland, in the Lake District.

wind·fall (windfɔl) *n.* a fruit blown off a tree by the wind. something of value received unexpectedly, without any effort of one's own to secure it. a tree blown down by the wind, or a piece of ground where trees have been blown down.

windfall *adj.* of unexpected income or profit, esp. as the result of new laws. —**windfall** *adj.*

wind·flow·er (windflauər) *n.* the anemone.

wind·gall (windgɔl) *n.* a soft tumor on a horse's fetlock. **wind-galled** *adj.*

wind gap a narrow pass in a mountain ridge, without a river in it.

wind gauge an anemometer. an instrument for measuring the supply of wind in an organ bellows.

Wind·hoek (vinthuk) the capital (pop. 36,051) of Namibia, in a pastoral and mining region.

wind·hov·er (windhʌvər, windhɔvər) *n.* (esp. *Br.*) a kestrel.

wind·i·ly (windili:) *adv.* in a windy manner.

wind·i·ness (windi:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being windy.

wind·ing (waindiŋ) **1.** *n.* the act of someone or something that winds. one complete turn of something which is wound. the way in which something (e.g. a coil) is wound, *a shunt winding.* the act of blowing a horn. **2.** *adj.* which winds. discursive, rambling.

winding drum a power-driven cylinder around which hoisting tackle is wound.

winding engine an engine used for hoisting.

winding frame a machine which winds yarn or thread.

winding sheet a shroud (long sheet)
wind instrument a musical instrument which produces sound by the vibration of air in a pipe or tube (the bassoon, clarinet, oboe, flute, saxophone etc. are woodwinds; the horn, trombone, trumpet, tuba etc. are brass winds)
Win·disch·grats (vindiʃgrɛts), Alfred, Fürst zu (1787-1862), Austrian field marshal. He put down revolutions in Austria and Bohemia (1848)
wind·jam·mer (windʤæmər) *n.* (*hist.*) a large, fast merchant sailing vessel, esp one fully rigged
wind·lass (windləs) *n.* a machine consisting of an axle around which a cable or chain is wound when a large wheel is turned, used for hauling and hoisting [altered after older *windle*, to wind, fr. M.E. *windas*, a windlass fr. O.N.]
wind loading provision for stress created by the wind on a high structure
wind·mill (windmil) *n.* a mill worked by sails turned by the wind, esp. to grind grain ‖ a pinwheel **to tilt at windmills** to expend energy in overcoming imaginary obstacles or opponents
win·dow (windou) *n.* an opening in the wall of a room, building etc. permitting light to enter, usually fitted with glass in a frame of wood or metal which may be partly slid, or turned on hinges, to permit air to pass ‖ a sash, casement etc. designed to fit such an opening ‖ the space directly behind such an opening used for displaying goods in a store etc. ‖ a window pane ‖ an opening resembling a window, e.g. that in a window envelope ‖ (*meteor.*) area on earth not closed to extraterrestrial observation by absorption of electromagnetic radiation of most wavelengths ‖ (*meteor.*) a time slot in cycles of celestial bodies when an atmospheric penetration is advantageous ‖ a period when an opening appears, e.g., when a nation's defenses are down ‖ (*mil.*) an area on enemy's defense through which a missile or spacecraft can pass advantageously ‖ (*electr.*) wavelength through which electromagnetic observation is advantageous [M.E. *windoge* fr. O.N.]
window box a box resting on or outside a window sill in which plants can be cultivated ‖ a hollow within the sides of a sash window frame containing a heavy weight on the end of a sash cord to balance the weight of the sash
window dressing the displaying of goods in a store window ‖ the presenting of facts in such a way that a more favorable judgment is made than they warrant
window envelope an envelope with an aperture through which the address written on the contents shows
win·dow·pane (windoupein) *n.* a sheet of glass forming part of a window
window screen a wooden frame fitted with fine wire mesh or cotton netting for use on open doors and windows to keep insects out
window seat a seat, often forming the lid of a chest, built into a window bay
win·dow-shop (windouʃɔp) *pres. part.* **win·dow-shop·ping** *past* and *past part.* **win·dow-shopped** *v.i.* to look at goods displayed in store windows without going inside to buy
win·dow·sill (windousil) *n.* the sill of a window
wind·pipe (windpaip) *n.* the trachea
wind-pol·li·nat·ed (windpolineitid) *adj.* (*bot.*) fertilized by pollen carried on the wind
wind pump a pump activated by the force of the wind turning a vaned propeller wheel
wind rose (*meteor.*) diagram designed to show distribution of wind directions at a specified time and place, sometimes with speed groupings
wind·row (windrou) **1.** *n.* a row of cut grass, wheat etc. raked up to dry in the wind ‖ a line of dust, leaves etc. piled up by the wind ‖ a trench in which sugar canes are laid to root **2.** *v.t.* to arrange in a windrow
wind·sail (windseil) *n.* a canvas funnel or tube for ventilating the lower decks of a ship
wind scale a numerical scale measuring the velocity of wind (*BEAUFORT SCALE)
wind·screen (windskri:n) *n.* (*Br.*) a windshield
wind·shield (windʃi:ld, winʃi:ld) *n.* (*Am. Br.* windscreen) a sheet of glass in the front of a car or other vehicle to protect the driver and other occupants from wind, dust etc
wind sleeve a wind sock
wind sock a fabric bag, with the shape of a cone and open at both ends, erected on a tall pole to indicate wind direction, it is pushed by the wind pressure through it, and is used esp. on airfields
Wind·sor (winzər) the name adopted (1917) by the British royal house. Elizabeth II announced (1960) that her descendants, except those entitled to the title of prince or princess, will take the surname Mountbatten-Windsor
Windsor a town (pop. 27,000) in Berkshire, England, on the Thames, site of Windsor Castle (14th c., much restored, a royal residence, with a celebrated gallery of paintings and drawings) and of Eton College
Windsor a port (pop. 192,083) in Ontario, Canada, across the Detroit River from Detroit: automobiles, chemical industries, metalworking
Windsor chair a plain wooden chair with or without arms, having a hoop-shaped back filled with spindles or splats. It has turned legs which are slightly raked, and a saddle seat
Windsor, duke of the title conferred (1936) on Edward VIII of Great Britain and Northern Ireland after his abdication
wind·storm (windstɔ:m) *n.* a storm characterized by violent winds and occasionally accompanied by rain
wind-surf·ing (windsə:rfiŋ) *n.* (*surfing*) employment of a specially designed surfboard with an independently swiveling mast, using the body as a stabilizing force
wind-swept (windswept) *adj.* frequently raked by strong winds
wind tunnel a tunnel-like structure through which air can be forced at any required speed in order to test its effect on scale models of aircraft
wind-up (waindʌp) *n.* the act of winding up or ending ‖ the last item bringing an entertainment or activity to a close ‖ (*baseball*) a swing of the arm before pitching
wind·ward (windwərd) **1.** *n.* the direction from which a wind blows (opp. LEEWARD) **2.** *adj.* in this direction ‖ of that side of a vessel etc. on which the wind blows **3.** *adv.* towards the source of the wind
Windward Islands the name of two island groups, one in the West Indies, the other (Iles du Vent) in French Polynesia (*SOCIETY ISLANDS) The West Indian group forms the southern chain of the Lesser Antilles. It consists of Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, the Grenadines, St Lucia and St Vincent, and the French island of Martinique
wind·y (windi:) *comp.* **wind·i·er** *superl.* **wind·i·est** *adj* exposed to frequent winds, *a windy corner* ‖ accompanied or characterized by wind, *one windy night* ‖ afflicted with stomach or intestinal gas ‖ wordy and without much significance, *a windy speech* ‖ (*Br., pop.*) frightened
wine (wain) **1.** *n.* a drink made of the fermented juice of grapes ‖ a beverage prepared from fermented plant or fruit juice, *rhubarb wine* ‖ (*med.*) a solution of a drug in wine, *quinine wine* ‖ the dark, reddish-purple color of red wine **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **win·ing** *past* and *past part.* **wined** to entertain with wine, treat *someone* [O.E. *win* fr. L.]
—Red wine derives its color from the skins of dark-skinned grapes, which are left in the juice for some days while it ferments before the fruit is put through the press. White wine (often pale yellow) is made from the juice of light-skinned grapes, the fruit being put through the press as soon as it is picked. The alcoholic content of wine varies according to the kind of grape and [illegible] The bouquet (*BOUQUET) is due to the esters and ethers present. Fermentation is largely completed in vats or casks, though for some white wines it may continue after bottling, giving a sparkling wine
wine cellar a cellar for storing wine
wine gallon (*GALLON)
wine·glass (wainglæs) *n.* a small glass, usually with a slender stem and a foot, used for drinking wine, different shapes and sizes being customarily used for different types of wine
wine·grower a person who grows grapes for making wine
wine gum (*Br.*) a gumdrop
wine palm any of various palms whose sap is used to make palm wine
wine·press (wainpres) *n.* a vat or machine in which [illegible] is pressed from [illegible]
wine·skin a container made of a goat, sewed into a bag in which wine can be carried
wing (wiŋ) **1.** *n.* one of the specialized appendages used by a bird, bat, insect etc. in flying ‖ such an appendage in a flightless bird, e.g. the ostrich ‖ one of the structures, on either side of the fuselage of an aircraft, which support the machine in the air ‖ a section of a building projecting from the central section ‖ a division of an army [illegible] ‖ a faction within an organization or political party ‖ (*soccer, hockey* etc.) a position in the forward line furthest from the center, or the player occupying it ‖ something resembling a wing in form, function or position, e.g. a lateral expansion on many fruits and seeds which serves in wind dispersal, or the cartilage of the nose forming the nostrils etc. ‖ (*Br.*) a fender of a motor vehicle ‖ a subunit of an air force ‖ a sidepiece fitting into the back of an easy chair as a head support or draft excluder ‖ (*theater, pl.*) the area just offstage right or left ‖ (*theater*) a piece of stage scenery, esp. a flat, which masks this area ‖ (*pl.*) insignia of proficiency worn by air force personnel ‖ one of the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower **on the wing** in flight **to clip someone's wings** to restrict someone's freedom of action **to lend wings to** (*rhet.*) to increase the speed of, *fear lent wings to his flight* **to take under one's wing** to assume a measure of protection for (someone), esp. by promoting his interests **to take wing** to fly away **under the wing of** in the state of having one's interests looked after by **2.** *v.t.* to fly ‖ *v.t.* to equip with wings ‖ to wound in the wing [M.E. *wenge, wengen, wenges* fr. O.N.]
Win·gate (wingeit, wingeit), Orde Charles (1903-44), British army officer. As commander of the British and Chindit forces in Burma (1942-4) he developed the art of jungle guerrilla warfare
wing back formation (*football*) an attacking formation in which a back is immediately behind the end
wing case an elytron in insects
wing chair an easy chair the back of which has projecting sidepieces providing shelter from drafts and also a head support
wing commander an officer in the Royal Air Force ranking below a group captain and above a squadron leader
wing covert one of the small feathers lying over the flight feathers of a bird's wing
winged (wind, esp. *rhet.* winid) *adj.* having wings ‖ wounded in the wing
wing nut a butterfly nut
wing·spread (wiŋspred) *n.* the distance between the tips of the fully spread wings of a bird ‖ the distance from wing tip to wing tip of an aircraft
wink (wiŋk) **1.** *v.i.* to close an eye and then at once open it, esp. as a gesture or signal conveying a message or suggesting mutual understanding ‖ to blink ‖ (of a source of light) to shine momentarily or intermittently ‖ *v.t.* to cause (an eye or eyelid) to wink ‖ to cause (a source of light) to wink, esp. as a signal **to wink at** to communicate with by winking ‖ to tolerate (what ought strictly not to be) and pretend not to have seen or known **2.** *n.* an act of winking ‖ an instant of sleep, *forty winks* ‖ the message conveyed by a wink ‖ a short or intermittent [illegible] **not to sleep a wink** [illegible] **to tip someone the wink** (esp. *Br.*) to give a hint or useful warning to [illegible]
win·kle (wiŋk'l) **1.** *n.* periwinkle **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **win·kling** *past* and *past part.* **win·kled** (with 'out') to extract (something or someone) [illegible]
win·ner (winər) *n.* someone who or something that wins ‖ (*pop.*) something extremely well done, made, thought out etc. ‖ (*pop.*) someone of first-rate ability
win·ning (winiŋ) *adj.* gaining a contest ‖ attractive, *a winning smile* **2.** *n.* a securing of victory ‖ (*pl.*) money won from [illegible]
winning gallery [illegible]
winning opening [illegible] grille, or the winning gallery
Win·ni·peg (winəpeg) the capital (pop. 564,473) of Manitoba, Canada, [illegible] grain market. Main industries: flour milling,

meat packing, textiles and clothing. University of Manitoba (1877)

Winnipeg a lake (area 9,460 sq. miles) in Manitoba, Canada: fisheries

Win·ni·peg·o·sis (winəpegousis) a lake (area 2,086 sq. miles) in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Canada

win·now (winou) *v.t.* to blow (grain) free of chaff ‖ to blow away (chaff) from grain ‖ to treat as though separating chaff from grain, *they winnowed the candidates down from 60 to 10* [O.E. *windwian* fr. *wind* n., wind]

win·some (winsəm) *adj.* charming, attractive, winning in manner [O.E. *wynsum*, pleasant]

Win·ston-Sa·lem (winstənséiləm) a tobacco-industry center (pop. 131,885) in North Carolina

win·ter (wintər) **1.** *n.* the season of the year in latitudes outside the Tropics when the warmth due to the sun's radiation is least (due to the inclination of the earth's axis as it moves in its orbit around the sun), i.e. the months of December, January and February in northern temperate latitudes, and of June, July and August in southern temperate latitudes **2.** *adj.* of, for or adapted to the winter ‖ sown in winter (not in spring), *winter oats* **3.** *v.t.* to live during the months of winter ‖ *v.t.* to maintain during the winter, *they winter the cattle in the lower valley* [O.E.]

winter aconite *Eranthis hyemalis*, fam. *Ranunculaceae*, a poisonous perennial herb of S.E. Europe and Asia with small yellow flowers appearing early in spring

winter book (*wagering*) handicapper's appraisal of odds for the following season

winter bud a dormant bud of a woody plant, protected by hard scales during the winter

winter cherry *Physalis alkekengi*, fam. *Solanaceae*, an Old World plant ‖ its small orange ornamental fruit

winter garden a conservatory, often built on to and accessible from a house, suitable for half-hardy plants

win·ter-green (wintərgri:n) *n.* a member of *Pyrola*, fam. *Pyrolaceae*, esp. *P. minor*, a genus of evergreen, low-growing shrubs of north temperate and arctic regions ‖ a member of *Gaultheria*, fam. *Ericaceae*, esp. *G. procumbens*, a North American plant from which an oil, used as an embrocation and in ointments and as a flavoring, is distilled ‖ this oil ‖ its flavor

Win·ter·hal·ter (vinterhultər), Franz Xaver (1805-73), German portrait painter. He was Queen Victoria's court painter of portraits

win·ter·ize (wintəraiz) *pres. part.* **win·ter·iz·ing** *past* and *past part.* **win·ter·ized** *v.t.* to prepare (a house, automobile etc.) for the freezing conditions of winter

win·ter-kill (wintərkil) *v.t.* to kill (plants) by exposure to winter ‖ *v.i.* (of plants) to die by exposure to winter

winter quarters accommodation for the winter, e.g. for traveling circuses, geographical expeditions or (*hist.*) campaigning troops

winter solstice the time when the sun reaches the December solstice for the northern hemisphere or the June solstice for the southern hemisphere

Win·ter·thur (vintərtu:r) an industrial center (pop. 87,900) in Zurich canton, Switzerland, manufacturing rolling stock and locomotives

win·ter-time (wintərtaim) *n.* the winter season

Win·throp (winθrəp), John (1588-1649), Colonial governor (1630-4, 1637-40, 1642-4, 1646-9) of Massachusetts and founder (1630) of the settlement that became Boston. As governor he ruled autocratically, and he established the Puritan ethic in Massachusetts social life

win·tri·ly (wintrili) *adv.* in a wintry manner

win·tri·ness (wintri:nis) *n.* the state or quality

win·try (wintri) *comp.* **win·tri·er** *superl.* **win·tri·est** *adj.* of or like winter ‖ quite unfriendly,

winze (winz) *n.* (*mining*) a shaft connecting different levels in a mine, used either for ventilation or communication [etym. doubtful]

wipe (waip) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **wip·ing** *past* and *past part.* **wiped** *v.t.* to rub with a cloth etc. so as to free from surface moisture, dust etc. ‖ to clean by rubbing, *wipe your boots on the mat* ‖ to move one's hand over (a surface, e.g. one's brow) as if rubbing or cleaning (*plumbing*) to cover (a joint) smoothly with solder or soft lead ‖ *v.t.* to dry (dishes etc.) **to wipe away** (or **off**) to remove by wiping **to wipe out** to pay off (a debt) ‖ to destroy (e.g. a pocket of troops) ‖ to clean out or remove by wiping **to wipe the floor with** (*pop.*) to defeat overwhelmingly and easily **to wipe up** to dry the dishes etc. **2.** *n.* a wiping ‖ (*mach.*) a wiper **wip·er** *n.* someone who or something that wipes, esp. a device for sweeping rain from the windshield of an automobile etc. ‖ (*mach.*) a cam ‖ (*cinematography*) a technique in which one scene appears to push another off the screen [O.E. *wipian*]

wipe-out (waipaut) *n.* **1.** (*colloq.*) a complete destruction **2.** (*surfing*) an accidental fall —**wipe out** *v.*

wire (waiər) **1.** *n.* metal drawn out into a threadlike form of uniform diameter ‖ a length of this ‖ fencing or netting made of this ‖ a suspended length of this on which acrobats perform, or one strung high between the winning posts of a race track ‖ barbed wire ‖ a telegram ‖ the telegraphic system, *send flowers by wire* ‖ (*papermaking*) the mesh on which wet paper is drained ‖ a snare for rabbits ‖ (*pl.*) the lines by which a puppet is controlled **to pull wires** to use influence to secure some favor or advantage **under the wire** just ahead of the deadline, at the last possible moment **2.** *v. pres. part.* **wir·ing** *past* and *past part.* **wired** *v.t.* to furnish with a wire or wires ‖ to bind or fasten with wire ‖ to provide with an electric circuit, *to wire a house* ‖ to snare (an animal) using a noose of wire ‖ to telegraph ‖ (*croquet*) to place (a ball) behind a wicket in a way which prevents a successful shot ‖ *v.i.* to send a telegram [O.E. *wir*]

wire cloth fabric woven from wire used e.g. for filters

wire cutter a tool with a very strong cutting edge, operated like scissors, used to cut wire

wire·draw (waiərdrɔ) *pres. part.* **wire·draw·ing** *past* **wire·drew** (waiərdru:) *past part.* **wire·drawn** (waiərdrɔn) *v.t.* to draw (metal) into wire

wire gauge a gauge for measuring the diameter of wire or the thickness of sheet metal ‖ a system by which wire or sheet metal is graded according to size, or a size within such a system

wire gauze fine wire woven to make an open gauzy material, for strainers etc.

wire-hair (waiərhɛər) *n.* a fox terrier with a short, stiff, curly coat

wire-haired (waiərhɛərd) *adj.* (of a terrier) having short, stiff, curly hair

wire house (*securities*) a commission house with branch offices connected by electronic communications

wire·less (waiərlis) **1.** *adj.* (esp. *Br.*) of or relating to radiotelephony, radiotelegraphy, or radio **2.** *n.* a method of communication by electromagnetic waves (often beamed) ‖ (esp. *Br.*) radio **3.** *v.t.* and *i.* (esp. *Br.*) to radio

wire netting openwork material, made of woven wire, used for caging, fencing etc.

wire·pull·ing (waiərpuliŋ) *n.* the using of influence to secure favors etc.

wire recorder a magnetic recorder using a magnetized wire

wire rope a rope made by twisting a number of lengths of wire together

wire service a news agency which distributes copy to its subscribers by teletype

wire·sonde (waiərsɔnd) *n.* (*meteor.*) device for gathering meteorological data, transmitted from a balloon to ground

wire-tap (waiərtæp) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **wire-tap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **wire-tapped** *v.t.* to listen clandestinely to telephone conversations by secretly making a connection with the telephone wire in use ‖ *v.t.* to listen to in this way to obtain (information etc.) in this way **2.** *n.* this technique or an instance of it

wire·work (waiərwə:rk) *n.* netting, gauze etc. constructed of wire

wire·worm (waiərwə:rm) *n.* the larva of any of several insects destructive to the roots of plants, esp. the larva of click beetles, which may live for several years in the soil before metamorphosing into the imago ‖ a millepede

wire-wrap construction (waiərræp) (*computer*) a method of constructing integrated circuits in which wires are used to connect two points with junctions and terminals; created by wrapping wire around those stakes without wiring

wir·i·ness (waiəri:nis) *n.* the state or quality of

wir·ing (waiəriŋ) *n.* the arrangement of electric circuits in a building, a machine, electrical equipment etc

wir·y (waiəri:) *comp.* **wir·i·er** *superl.* **wir·i·est** *adj.* made of wire ‖ strong and flexible ‖ (of persons) lean and sinewy ‖ (of hair) stiff

Wis. Wisconsin

Wisc. Wisconsin

Wis·con·sin (wiskɔnsin) (*abbr.* Wis., Wisc.) a state (area 56,164 sq. miles, pop. 4,765,000) in the N. Central U.S.A., on the Great Lakes. Capital: Madison. Chief city: Milwaukee. It is an undulating plain, with an upland region in the north and west. Agriculture: dairy products (first state producer of milk and butter), hay, corn and fodder crops, vegetables, fruit. Resources: iron ore, building materials. Industries: machinery, metal products, paper, food processing. State university (1849) at Madison. Wisconsin was explored by the French (late 17th c.), was ceded to Britain (1763), became part of the Northwest Territory (1783) and became (1848) the 30th state of the U.S.A.

Wisconsin, University of a U.S. coeducational institution chartered (1848) at Madison, Wis. with undergraduate and graduate curricula at campuses in Madison and other cities

Wis·dom (wizdəm) a book included in the Roman Catholic canon but placed in the Apocrypha in the King James Version, containing sayings traditionally attributed to Solomon

wis·dom (wizdəm) *n.* the quality of being wise ‖ intelligence drawing on experience and governed by prudence ‖ a store of knowledge ‖ such knowledge converted into teaching, *the wisdom of the East* [O.E. *wisdóm*]

wisdom tooth the back tooth on either side of both jaws in man, usually developing at 18–20 years of age

Wise (waiz), Henry Alexander (1806-76), U.S. politician and Confederate general in the Civil War. As governor of Virginia (1856-60), he signed the death warrant of John Brown

Wise, Isaac Mayer (1819-1900), U.S. rabbi, founder of Reform Judaism in the U.S.A.

Wise, John (1652-1725), American colonial clergyman of Massachusetts. Opposing Increase Mather and Cotton Mather, he championed church democracy in his influential 'The Churches Quarrel Espoused' (1710) and 'A Vindication of the Government of New England Churches' (1717)

wise (waiz) *adj.* having the ability to make a right decision or judgment by applying intelligent thought to a wide range of experience and knowledge, with prudence ‖ (of a decision, judgment or action) resulting from the use of this ability, *a wise choice* ‖ possessing great knowledge and intelligence ‖ (*pop.*) crafty, cunning ‖ (*pop.*) cocky, self-important **to be** (or **get**) **wise to** to be (or become) fully aware of **to put someone wise to** to inform someone about [O.E. *wīs*]

wise *n.* (*rhet.*, except as a suffix) way, manner **in no wise** (*rhet.*) not at all [O.E. *wise*]

-wise *suffix* denoting manner, position, direction as in 'lengthwise' ‖ (*pop.*) with regard to, as in 'salarywise he has no complaints'

wise·a·cre (waizeikər) *n.* a man who foolishly pretends to great knowledge [fr. Du. *wijsseggher* fr. O.H.G. *wizago*, a prophet]

wise·crack (waizkræk) **1.** *n.* a smart or flippant remark **2.** *v.i.* to make such remarks

Wise·man (waizmən), Nicholas Patrick Stephen (1802-65), British cardinal. He was the first Roman Catholic archbishop of Westminster (1850-65)

wi·sent (wizənt) *n. Bison bonasus*, fam. *Bovidae*, a European bison thought to be the ancestor of the American bison or buffalo [fr. G. fr. O.H.G. *wisunt*]

wish (wiʃ) **1.** *v.t.* to have a feeling of unfulfilled satisfaction with respect to something or someone, *I wish I had a new car, I wish I knew more about him* ‖ to feel or express good or ill will or a specified wish, greeting or invocation (to or for someone), *I wish him no harm, he wished them every happiness* ‖ to require, *I wish you to do it* ‖ to foist off, *he wished the job on me* ‖ *v.i.* (with 'for') to hope, long to make a silent wish **2.** *n.* a desire felt or expressed ‖ something wished for ‖ a request (*pl.*) greetings, *best wishes* [O.E. *wýscan*]

Wish·art (wiʃart, wiʃərt), George (c. 1513-46), Scottish religious reformer. His Protestant teaching (1544-6) converted Knox. He was burned as a heretic

wish·bone (wiʃboun) *n.* the forked bone between the neck and breast in birds. (A dried wishbone is pulled by two people, who silently wish while pulling, until it snaps. A popular

superstition holds that the person pulling the longer piece will have his wish fulfilled) „ (*football*) a variation of the T formation in which fullbacks are close to the scrimmage line and the halfbacks farther back

wish-ful (wɪʃfəl) *adj.* having or manifesting a wish

wishful thinking thinking founded on desire and not on the facts

wish-y-wash-y (wɪʃɪwɒʃɪ, -wɔʃɪ) *adj.* weak, thin, watery ‖ (of a person) feeble and indecisive in character

Wis-la (vɪslɑ) 'VISTULA

wisp (wɪsp) *n.* a small bunch, *a wisp of hair* ‖ a small amount or mere trace of something, *a wisp of smoke* **wisp-y** *comp.* **wisp-i-er** *superl.* **wisp-i-est** *adj.* [origin unknown]

wist *past* and *past part.* of archaic WIT

Wis-ter (wɪstər), Owen (1860-1938), U.S. writer, best known for his 'The Virginian' (1902), a novel dealing with Wyoming cowboys

wis-te-ri-a, wis-tar-i-a (wɪstɪərɪə) *n.* a member of *Wisteria* (*Wistaria*), fam. *Papilionaceae*, a genus of chiefly Asiatic climbing shrubs cultivated for their sweet-scented pendulous racemes of white, blue, mauve or pink flowers [after Casper *Wistar*, U.S. physician]

wist-ful (wɪstfəl) *adj.* desiring a little sadly what it is not possible or easy to obtain, or revealing this state, *a wistful look* ‖ in a vague mood of unformulated melancholy or frustrated desire [prob. fr. older *wistly* adv., intently]

wit (wɪt) *n.* the association of apparently unrelated ideas in an unexpected, clever way, esp with an effect of brilliance provoking laughter ‖ the ability to make such association ‖ a person with this ability ‖ intelligence, *shrewd native wit* ‖ (*pl.*) mental balance, *he must have lost his wits* **at one's wits' end** mentally in despair, baffled **out of one's wits** distracted, not thinking intelligently **to have** (or **keep**) **one's wits about one** to be mentally alert **to live by one's wits** to pick up a living as best one can, sometimes by trading on other people [O.E. *witt*, knowledge]

wit *pres. part.* **wit-ing, wit-ting** *past* **wist, wiste** (wɪst) *past part.* **wist** *v.t.* and *i.* (*archaic*) to know **to wit** (*rhet.*) namely [O.E. *witan*]

wit-an (wɪt'n) *pl. n.* (hist.) the members of the witenagemot [O.E. *pl.* of *Wita*, councilor, wise man]

witch (wɪtʃ) **1.** *n.* a woman practicing sorcery usually with the aid, or through the medium, of an evil spirit ‖ (*pop.*) an ugly old woman **2.** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to cast a spell on ‖ to bewitch [O.E. *wicce*]

witch ball (*hist.*) a hollow glass ball hung up in houses in the 18th c. to keep witches away

witch-craft (wɪtʃkræft, wɪtʃkrɑft) *n.* sorcery as practiced by a witch or witches [O.E. *wiccecræft*]

—In medieval times witches were believed to be in league with Satan, from whom they received supernatural powers, to be guilty of the most hideous vices, including sexual intercourse with demons, and to be responsible for plagues, diseases of men and cattle, infanticide and the murder of their enemies. Persecution was authorized by Church and State, the most important ecclesiastical directive being Pope Innocent VII's bull 'Summis desiderantes' (1484). The use of torture to extract confessions provided what was taken to be convincing evidence of guilt, and these confessions confirmed the superstitions of the ignorant. At times witch-hunting became a mania and the climax came in England and Scotland, and in America, in the 17th c. Great numbers of people were cruelly put to death, commonly by burning. The next century brought a more skeptical attitude

witch doctor a medicine man among primitive peoples

witch elm 'WYCH ELM

witch-er-y (wɪtʃərɪ:) *pl.* **witch-er-ies** *n.* witchcraft ‖ fascination

witches' sabbath a midnight assembly of witches, at which the powers of evil are supposed to be present, when black rites are celebrated and orgies held (*WALPURGIS NIGHT)

witch hazel, wych hazel a member of *Hamamelis*, fam. *Hamamelidaceae*, a genus of trees or shrubs which flower in late autumn after the leaves have fallen, esp. *H. virginiana*, native to North America ‖ an alcoholic solution of a substance extracted from the bark of *H. virginiana* and used as a medicinal lotion

witch-hunt (wɪtʃhʌnt) *n.* (*hist.*) a pursuing and persecution of people accused of witchcraft ‖ a persecution of individuals belonging to an organization or community whose views are repugnant to those in authority **witch-hunt-ing** *n.*

witenagemot, witenagemote (wɪtɪnəgɪmoʊt, wɪt'nægəmoʊt) *n.* (*hist.*) an assembly of nobles, ecclesiastics and officials in Anglo-Saxon England, meeting irregularly to advise the king [O.E. fr. *witena*, gen. pl. of *wita*, wise man + *gemót*, a gathering]

with (wɪð, wɪθ) *prep.* used to indicate that two or more persons or things are together, near each other, in agreement, harmony etc., *red with blue* ‖ in the company of, *stay with your parents* ‖ accompanied by ‖ used to indicate someone spoken to, *he had a word with John* ‖ used to indicate the object of attention, sentiment etc., *she is pleased with her new dress* , by means of, *to pay with a check* ‖ used to indicate the presence of, *crowded with people* ‖ among, *he lives with pygmies* ‖ possessing, characterized by, *a man with a wooden leg* ‖ by reason of having, because of, *in bed with a fever* ‖ having, *don't eat with your mouth open* ‖ in regard to, concerning, *what do you want with me?* ‖ used to indicate the object of a command, *off with his head!* ‖ in opposition to, *he fought with his friends* ‖ in the functioning of, *what's the matter with the television?* ‖ in the care or possession of, *leave the keys with the caretaker* ‖ at the same time as, *he gets up with the sun* ‖ at the time of, *with the ebbing tide his hopes dwindled* ‖ in the same direction as, *sail with the wind* ‖ in proportion to, *his avarice increased with his wealth* ‖ used to indicate the object of a comparison, *he is not on a level with the other competitors* ‖ used to indicate manner, *he walked with difficulty* ‖ plus, *these chairs, with the ones at the table, will be enough* ‖ including, *it's $20 with tax* ‖ as competently as, *he can swear with any of them* ‖ so as to be separated from, *he dispensed with their services* ‖ in spite of, *with all his faults he is a good man* ‖ used to indicate understanding or agreement, *are you with me?* ‖ used to indicate the object of a charge, threat etc., *menaced with eviction* **with this (with that)** thereupon, after this (after that) [O.E.]

with-al (wɪðɔl, wɪθɔl) *adv.* (*rhet.*) moreover, besides ‖ (*rhet.*) nevertheless

with-draw (wɪðdrɔ, wɪθdrɔ) *pres. part.* **with-draw-ing,** *past* **with-drew** (wɪðdru:, wɪθdru:) *past part.* **with-drawn** (wɪðdrɔn, wɪθdrɔn) *v.t.* to take away, remove, *to withdraw an application* ‖ to take back, to retract, *to withdraw an offer* ‖ to draw back, *to withdraw one's hand* ‖ *v.i.* to leave, retire, *they withdrew to an inner room* **with-draw-al** *n.* a withdrawing **with-drawn** *adj.* reserved, shy [fr. O.E. *with-*, away, back + DRAW]

withe (wɪθ) *n.* a tough flexible thin branch, esp of willow or osier, used as a band for tying up bundles, e.g. of firewood [O.E. *withthe*]

with-er (wɪðər) *v.i.* (of plants) to dry up and die for lack of moisture or because of extreme cold or heat, generally losing color ‖ to become lean and wrinkled ‖ (often with 'away') to lose vigor, *the opposition withered away* ‖ *v.t.* to cause to wither ‖ to reduce to silence, *she withered him with her sarcastic remarks* [prob. var. of WEATHER v.]

with-er-ite (wɪðəraɪt) *n.* (*mineral.*) a native barium carbonate, $BaCO_3$, found in white or gray crystals, also in columnar or granular masses [after W. *Withering*, English physician]

withers (wɪðərz) *pl. n.* the ridge between the shoulder blades of a horse (and some other animals) [etym. doubtful]

with-er-shins (wɪðərʃɪnz) *adv.* widdershins

Witherspoon (wɪðərspu:n), John (1723-94), Scottish-American Presbyterian minister, signer of the Declaration of Independence. His Ecclesiastical Characteristics' (1753) upheld dogmatic orthodoxy against the ministers who espoused humanism. He was appointed (1768) president of what became Princeton University

withhold (wɪðhoʊld, wɪθhoʊld) *v.t.* **withheld** (wɪðheld, wɪθheld) *v.t.* to hold back, refuse to give, *to withhold consent* [fr. O.E. *with-*, away, + HOLD]

withholding tax the income tax deducted at source by the employer and paid to the government in part payment of

with-in (wɪðɪn, wɪθɪn) **1.** *prep.* not beyond the limits of, *within sight* ‖ in the scope of, *within his capacity* ‖ inside, *safe within walls* ‖ (in expressions of time) in the course of, *within his lifetime* **2.** *adv.* inside, indoors, *inquire within, seen from within* ‖ in the mind or conscience, *look within and consider your motives* [Late O.E. *withinnan*]

with-out (wɪðaʊt, wɪθaʊt) **1.** *prep.* not having, *he came without any money* free from, *without worry* ‖ (followed by the pres. part.) refraining from, avoiding, *without making any noise* ‖ in need of, *without a job* ‖ devoid of, *without initiative* **it goes without saying** it is self-evident **2.** *adv.* outside, outdoors, *seen from without* **to do** (or **go**) **without** to accept (or endure) a lack or deprivation (of some understood thing) [Late O.E. *withútan*]

without prejudice (*law*) a caveat denoting that what is said or written must not impair an understood preexistent right or claim

with-stand (wɪðstænd, wɪθstænd) *pres. part.* **with-stand-ing** *past* and *past part.* **with-stood** (wɪðstʊd, wɪθstʊd) *v.t.* to stand up against, to resist, *to withstand a siege, to withstand criticism* [O.E. *withstandan*]

with-y (wɪðɪ:, wɪθɪ:) *pl* **with-ies** *n.* a withe

wit-less (wɪtlɪs) *adj.* foolish

wit-ness (wɪtnɪs) **1.** *n.* a person who has observed a certain event, *the unwilling witness of a quarrel* ‖ a person who testifies to this observation, esp. in a court of law, and esp. under oath ‖ a person who testifies to the genuineness of a signature on a document by signing his own name to the document ‖ an authentication of a fact, testimony ‖ public affirmation of the truths of a religious faith ‖ something taken as evidence, *the embers were a witness of recent occupation* **to bear witness** to declare, on the strength of personal observation, that something is true ‖ to affirm the truths of a religious faith **Witness a Jehovah's Witness 2.** *v.t.* to observe (an event) ‖ to sign as a witness ‖ *v.i.* (esp. with 'to') to give as evidence, *this gift witnesses to his generosity* ‖ to bear witness [O.E. *witnes*, knowledge, testimony]

wit-ness-box (wɪtnɪsbɒks) *n.* (*Br.*) a witness stand

witness stand (*Am.–Br.* witness-box) an enclosure set aside for witnesses in a court of law

Wit-te (vɪtə), Count Sergei Yulievich (1849-1915), Russian statesman. As minister of finance, commerce and industry (1892-1903) he introduced the gold standard. He opened up Siberia by the Trans-Siberian Railroad. He was prime minister (1905-6)

wit-ted (wɪtɪd) *adj.* (in compounds) having wits of a specified quality, *slow-witted, dull-witted*

Wit-tels-bach (vɪtəlsbʊx) a German princely house which ruled in Bavaria and the Rhine Palatinate from the 12th c. to 1918

Wit-ten-berg (vɪtənberk) a town (pop. 52,500) in Halle, East Germany, on the middle Elbe. Luther nailed up (Oct. 31, 1517) his 95 theses here

Wit-te-veen Facility (wɪtəve:n) an International Monetary Fund emergency pool of $10 billion. It was authorized in 1977 to be used for loans to countries with serious debts

Wittgenstein (vɪtgənʃtaɪn), Ludwig Joseph Johann (1889-1951), Austrian philosopher, author of 'Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus' (1921). His researches bore on the philosophy of psychology and mathematics, and were very influential in logical positivism

wit-ti-cism (wɪtɪsɪzəm) *n.* a witty remark

wit-ti-ly (wɪtɪlɪ) *adv.* SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE

wit-ti-ness (wɪtɪnɪs) *n.* the quality of being witty

wit-ting (wɪtɪŋ) *adj.* deliberate, intentional, *a witting deception* ‖ conscious, *a witting accomplice* **wit-ting-ly** *adv*

wit-ty (wɪtɪ) *comp* **wit-ti-er** *superl.* **wit-ti-est** *adj.* possessing or manifesting wit [O.E. *witig*, *wettig*]

Witwatersrand (vɪtvɑtərsrænd) a district of gold-bearing hills, the main world source of gold, in the Transvaal, South Africa. Chief town: Johannesburg. University (1921)

Witz (vɪts), Konrad (15th c.) Swabian painter [illegible] (1435), surviving in fragments. He painted in a very realistic style, and shows strong Flemish influence

wivern 'WYVERN

wiz-ard (wɪzərd) *n.* a sorcerer, magician ‖ a person who seems to perform magic, *a financial*

wizard **wiz·ard·ry** *n.* [M.E. *wysard* fr. *wys, wis,* wise]

wiz·ened (wizənd) *adj.* having a dried-up or shriveled appearance [fr. older *wizen* fr. O.E. *wisnian,* to become dry]

Wla·dy·slaw (vladislaf) kings of Poland *LADISLAUS

woad (wod) *n. Isatis tinctoria,* fam. *Cruciferae,* a European biennial plant which yields a dark blue dye ‖ this dye, esp. as used by the ancient Britons as a body coloring [O.E. *wād*]

wob·ble (wɔb'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **wob·bling** *past* and *past part* **wob·bled** *v.i.* to be unsteady on its or one's legs ‖ (of a top etc.) to move unsteadily from side to side while revolving ‖ to change repeatedly from one opinion or intention to another ‖ (of jelly etc.) to shake ‖ (of the voice or a sound) to quaver ‖ *v.t.* to cause to wobble **2.** *n.* a wobbling movement or gait ‖ an instance of indecision or vacillation ‖ (of the voice or a sound) a quaver **wób·bly** *comp.* **wob·bli·er** *superl.* **wob·bl·i·est** *adj.* [of Gmc origin]

wob·bu·la·tor (wɔbjuleitər) *n.* an instrument for testing radios, consisting of a device varying the carrier frequency rapidly [WOBBLE + MODULATOR]

Wo·dan, Wo·den (woud'n) *(Anglo-Saxon mythol.)* the chief god, associated with Odin

Wode·house (wúdhaus), Pelham Grenville (1881-1975), English novelist, creator of a hilarious, coherent world. Among his best-known works are 'Leave it to Psmith' (1923), 'The Inimitable Jeeves' (1924), and 'Bertie Wooster Sees It Through' (1955)

Woden *WODAN

woe (wou) **1.** *n.* (*rhet.*) sorrow, grief ‖ (*pl., rhet.*) troubles, afflictions, calamities **2.** *interj.* (*rhet.*) alas [O.E. *wā, wē* interj., a cry of pain]

woe·be·gone (wóubigɔn, wóubigɔn) *adj.* sorrowful in appearance, dismal [WOE + older *begone* (past part.), beset]

woe·ful (wóufəl) *adj.* (*rhet.*) full of woe ‖ deplorable, *a woeful lack of tact*

wok (wɔk) *n.* bowllike traditional Chinese cooking pot

woke alt. *past* of WAKE

woken alt. *past part.* of WAKE

wold (would) *n.* (*Br.*) a tract of open, uncultivated country ‖ (*Br.*) an open, rolling hilly region including cultivated land [O.E. *wald, weald,* forest]

Wolf (vɔlf), Hugo (1860-1903), Austrian composer. He composed nearly 300 songs and brought the tradition of the German lied to the greatest pitch of refinement

wolf (wulf) **1.** *pl.* **wolves** (wulvz) *n.* a member of *Canis,* a genus of large (about 27 ins. from shoulder to ground), fierce, doglike, carnivorous mammals, of Europe, Asia and North America, which hunt in small groups and prey on deer, caribou etc., though they subsist mainly on rabbits, rodents etc. *C. lupus,* the gray or timber wolf, having coarse yellowish or brown fur, a straight bushy tail and erect pointed ears, was formerly very common throughout the northern hemisphere, but has been exterminated in most inhabited areas (*pop.*) a man who tries to pick up women and seduce them ‖ (*mus.*) a discordant sound sometimes heard in certain keys on organs tuned in meantone temperament ‖ (*mus.*) harshness due to unintended vibrations in some bowed instruments **a wolf in sheep's clothing** a person whose evil intentions are masked by a friendly manner **to cry wolf** to raise false alarms **to keep the wolf from the door** to avert hunger or poverty **2.** *v.t.* to eat greedily and quickly, *to wolf one's dinner* [O.E. *wulf*]

wolf call whistled approval by a man of a girl's appearance as she passes in the street, as a sign

wolf cub (*Br.*) a cub scout

Wolfe [illegible] and Indian War and won the decisive victory of the Heights of Abraham, but was killed in the battle

Wolfe, Thomas Clayton (1900-38), American author. 'Look Homeward, Angel' (1929) and its sequel 'Of Time and the River' (1935) are

Wolff·i·an body (wulfiən) the mesonephros

wolf·hound (wulfhaund) *n.* a very large dog

*IRISH WOLFHOUND

wolf·ish (wulfi) *adj.* of or like a wolf

wolf·ram (wúlfrəm) *n.* tungsten wolframite [G., etym. doubtful]

wolf·ram·ite (wúlfrəmait) *n.* ferrous tungstate, $(Fe, Mn)WO_4$, usually brownish or grayish-black, found in monoclinic crystals and granular or columnar masses [G. *wolframit*]

Wolf·ram von E·schen·bach (vɔlfrumfənéʃənbux) (c. 1170–c. 1220), German minnesinger. He is known esp. for 'Parzival', his only complete work

wolfs·bane (wúlfsbein) *n. Aconitum lycoctonum,* a variety of aconite ‖ winter aconite

wolf whistle a wolf call made by whistling. Traditionally it is a two-part sound, the second repeating the first and then sliding to a lower note

Wol·las·ton (wúləstən), William Hyde (1766-1828), English physicist and chemist. He devised the camera lucida, a goniometer for use in crystallography, and the collimator, and was the first to draw platinum wire

Wo·lof (wóulɔf) *n.* a people of the western Sudan near the mouth of the Senegal and Gambia Rivers ‖ a member of this people ‖ their language

Wols (vɔls), (Alfred Otto Wolfgang Schulze, 1913-51), German painter, living in France from 1932. Working in a manner parallel to that of abstract expressionism, and inspired by Klee, he painted small, nonobjective works of somber mood in a delicate, calligraphic style

Wolse·ley (wúlzli:), Garnet Joseph, 1st Viscount Wolseley (1833-1913), British field marshal. His most noted campaigns were in Ashanti (1874) and in Egypt (1882 and 1884-5). As commander in chief he began to modernize the British army (1895-1900)

Wol·sey (wúlzi:), Thomas (c. 1475-1530), English cardinal and statesman, archbishop of York (1514-30), lord chancellor of England (1515-29). He gained rapid promotion after the accession (1509) of Henry VIII and dominated the young king's foreign and domestic policy. He negotiated (1514) peace with France and a marriage between Henry's sister and Louis XII but, on the accession (1520) of the Emperor Charles V, Wolsey aligned England with the Empire against France. His policy ruined the royal finances, and his failure to obtain papal consent to Henry's divorce from Catherine of Aragon led to his arrest for treason (1530). He died on the way to stand trial

wolverene *WOLVERINE

Wol·ver·hamp·ton (wúlvərhæmptən) a county borough (pop. 150,000) in Staffordshire, England, in the Black Country: metalworking, chemical industries

wol·ver·ine, wol·ver·ene (wúlvəri:n) *n. Gulo luscus,* fam. *Mustelidae,* a carnivorous North American mammal about 3 ft. in length, having thick blackish fur and a pale forehead ‖ *Gulo gulo,* the glutton of N. Asian and European forests [dim. of WOLF]

wolves *pl.* of WOLF

wom·an (wúmən) **1.** *pl.* **wom·en** (wimən) *n.* an adult female human being ‖ (without article) the female sex, women in general ‖ (with 'old') a rather fussy and effeminate man **the woman** womanly feeling, womanliness, *the woman in her was roused* **2.** *adj.* female, *a woman doctor* [O.F. *wifmann* fr. *wif,* a female + *mann,* human being]

wom·an·hood (wúmənhud) *n.* the condition of being a woman ‖ women in general

wom·an·ish (wúmənif) *adj.* characteristic of a woman ‖ (of boys or men) not showing proper manly characteristics

wom·an·kind (wúmənkaind) *n.* women in general, the female sex

wom·an·li·ness (wúmənli:nis) *n.* the quality of being womanly

wom·an·ly (wúmənli:) *adj.* having the characteristics or qualities proper to a woman

womb (wu:m) *n.* the mammalian uterus ‖ (*fig.*) a place of origin and early development, *the womb of prehistory* [O.E. *wamb, womb*]

wom·bat (wɔmbæt) *n.* a member of *Phascolomys,* fam. *Vombatidae,* a genus of burrowing, nocturnal marsupial mammals native to Australia and Tasmania. They are about 3 ft. long, with coarse, bristly grayish fur. the fur of the wombat [indigenous Australian name]

women *pl.* of WOMAN

wom·en·folk (wimənfouk) *n.* (*old-fash.*) the women of a family, village etc.

Women's Institute an organization founded in Canada (1897) and in Britain (1915) to enable women in rural areas to meet and work together in craft and cultural activities. It is now worldwide

Women's Lib *WOMEN'S LIBERATION

Women's Liberation (*abbr.* Women's Lib) the name given to the aggregate of organizations committed to redressing the inferior status of women. The movement has been effective esp. since 1970

women's liberation (sometimes initial capitals) feminist movement for equality of the sexes, including the elimination of formal and informal social and business restraints on women —**women's liberationist** *n.*

women's rights the position of political and economic legal equality with men claimed for women

won (wɔn) *n.* the basic monetary unit of North Korea ‖ a unit of currency of South Korea ‖ a coin or note of the value of one won [Korean]

won *past* and *past part.* of WIN

won·der (wʌ́ndər) *n.* (without article) a state of astonished admiration, *lost in wonder at the display* ‖ a fact or circumstance causing surprise, *it was a wonder she came at all* ‖ (*pl.*) wonderfully good things, *the holiday did wonders for us all* ‖ a person whose skill or efficiency compels great admiration ‖ *SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD **it is no** (or **small**) **wonder that, no** (or **small**) **wonder...** it is not surprising that [O.E. *wundor*]

wonder *v.i.* to feel wonder ‖ to ask oneself questions ‖ *v.t.* to feel curiosity about, *he wondered what she would do next* ‖ to be in a state of perplexity about, *I wonder whether it is true* [O.E. *wundrian*]

won·der·ful (wʌ́ndərfəl) *adj.* arousing wonder ‖ unusually good, *wonderful weather* [O.E. *wunderfull*]

won·der·land (wʌ́ndərlænd) *n.* fairyland, an imaginary realm of magic and marvels

won·der·ment (wʌ́ndərmənt) *n.* the feeling of wonder

won·der·struck (wʌ́ndərstrʌk) *adj.* overcome with surprise, admiration or amazement

won·drous (wʌ́ndrəs) *adj.* (*rhet.*) wonderful [alteration of older *wonders* adj.]

wonky (wɔnki:) *comp.* **won·ki·er** *superl.* **won·ki·est** *adj.* (*Br., pop.*) loose, unsteady, wobbly ‖ (*Br., pop.*) amiss [etym. doubtful]

Won·san (wʌ́nsʌ́n) an ice-free port and rail center (pop. 275,000) in North Korea on the Sea of Japan: rolling stock, shipbuilding, oil refining

wont (wount) **1.** *adj.* (*rhet.,* used predicatively, with 'to') accustomed, *as he was wont to say* **2.** *n.* (*rhet.*) custom, habit, *as is his wont* [O.E. *gewunod* past. part. of *gewunian,* to dwell, be accustomed]

won't (wount) *contr.* of WILL NOT

wont·ed (wóuntid, wɔntid) *attrib. adj.* (*rhet.*) customary, usual, *with her wonted charm*

woo (wu:) *v.t.* (*old-fash.,* of a man) to court, seek in marriage ‖ to be assiduously attentive in seeking to win (something or someone), *to woo someone's favor* ‖ *v.i.* (*old-fash.*) to court a woman [O.E. *wōgian*]

Wood (wud), Christopher (1901-30), British painter. His work, including many Cornish and Breton scenes and landscapes, shows a refined color sense

Wood, Grant (1891-1942), U.S. painter. His 'American scene' canvases show the people and landscapes of the rural Midwest in a stern, stylized fashion, notably his 'American Gothic' and 'Daughters of Revolution'

Wood, Leonard (1860-1927), U.S. general, commander of the Rough Riders in Cuba during the U.S. occupation (1899-1902). As military governor of Cuba, he helped to eradicate yellow fever from the island

wood (wud) **1.** *n.* the hard fibrous substance comprising the largest part of the stems and branches of trees and shrubs. It is predominantly xylem and phloem, intersected in many species with vascular rays (*LIGNOCELLULOSE, *HARDWOOD, *SOFTWOOD) ‖ this prepared for use in construction ‖ (also *pl.*) a collection of growing trees, larger than a thicket but smaller than a forest ‖ one of the large wooden balls used in the game of bowls ‖ (*golf*) a club with a wooden head (*mus.*) woodwind ‖ firewood **out of the woods** (*Am.* -*Br.* out of the wood) out of danger or difficulty **the wood** a keg, barrel etc. as distinguished from a bottle, *matured in the wood* **2.** *adj.* made of wood ‖ used for working on or holding wood ‖ living or growing in the woods [O.E. *wudu, wodu, wudu*]

wood alcohol, wood spirit methanol

wood anemone *Anemone nemorosa*, the wild anemone of Europe ‖ *Anemone quinquefolia*, the wild anemone of North America
wood-bin (wŭdbin) *n.* a box or bin for holding firewood
wood-bind (wŭdbaind) *n.* woodbine
wood-bine (wŭdbain) *n. Lonicera periclymenum*, the wild honeysuckle of Europe ‖ any creeper [O.E. *wudubinde*]
wood block a solid block of wood, used e.g. for paving ‖ a relief die for printing from, cut esp. in boxwood
wood-chat (wŭdtʃæt) *n.* any of several Asiatic birds of fam. *Turdidae*. The males are mostly blue with vivid red markings ‖ a S. European bird of fam. *Laniidae* [etym. doubtful]
wood-chuck (wŭdtʃʌk) *n. Marmota monax*, fam. *Sciuridae*, a thickset North American marmot [fr. a North American Indian name]
wood-cock (wŭdkɒk) *pl.* **wood-cocks, wood-cock** *n. Scolopax rusticola*, a small brown game bird of Europe and Asia ‖ *Philohela minor*, a related bird of North America [O.E. *wuducoc, widecoc*]
wood-craft (wŭdkræft, wŭdkrɑft) *n.* skill in hunting and trapping and in maintaining oneself in woods and forests
wood-cut (wŭdkʌt) *n.* a design cut on wood, usually along the grain (cf. WOOD ENGRAVING), to be printed from by letterpress ‖ a print from such a block ‖ the art or technique of cutting such designs
wood-cut-ter (wŭdkʌtər) *n.* a person who fells trees or cuts the lumber on the site where the trees grew
wood-ed (wŭdid) *adj.* covered with growing trees
wood-en (wŭd'n) *adj.* made of wood ‖ as if made of wood, lifeless, expressionless, *a wooden stare* ‖ stiff, clumsy, *wooden gestures*
wood engraving a design engraved on wood, esp. across the grain (cf. WOODCUT), to be printed from by letterpress ‖ a print from such a block ‖ the art or technique of cutting such designs
wood-en-head-ed (wŭd'nhedid) *adj.* stupid, obtuse
Wood-hull (wŭdhʌl), Victoria (née Claflin, 1838-1927), U.S. journalist and lecturer. She founded (1870) with her sister Tennessee Claflin (1845-1923) a sensational weekly which championed the cause of women's suffrage. In 1872 she was nominated by the radical People's party as U.S. presidential candidate
wood hyacinth *Scilla nonscripta*, a European plant bearing a raceme of nodding, blue, bell-shaped flowers
wood-land (wŭdlənd) **1.** *n.* land largely given over to woods **2.** *adj.* living or growing in woodland
wood lark *Lullula arborea*, a European species of lark
wood louse *pl.* **wood lice** a terrestrial isopod crustacean of suborder *Oniscoidea*, found under stones or bark, in damp moss etc.
wood-man (wŭdmən) *pl.* **wood-men** (wŭdmən) *n.* (esp. *Br.*) a woodsman
wood nymph (*Gk mythol.*) a dryad ‖ (*Gk mythol.*) a hamadryad ‖ a member of *Euthisanotia*, a genus of brilliantly colored moths ‖ a member of *Thalurania*, a genus of South American hummingbirds
wood-peck-er (wŭdpekər) *n.* a member of any of several genera (e.g. *Picus, Dendrolopus*) of fam. *Picidae*, almost universally distributed. They are chisel-billed, wood-boring birds, strong in flight and having remarkably long tongues, and short stiff tails. These act as props when the birds are climbing tree trunks, which they drill into with their very hard bills in search of insects. They nest in holes in trees
wood pigeon the European ringdove ‖ *Columba fasciata*, the band-tailed pigeon of western North America
wood-pile (wŭdpail) *n.* a pile of wood, esp. firewood
wood pulp the fiber of wood pulped to make paper, rayon etc.
wood-ruff (wŭdrəf) *n.* a member of *Asperula*, fam. *Rubiaceae*, a genus of low-growing European woodland plants. The dried leaves of *A. odorata* were formerly used for scenting clothes and as a moth deterrent. *A. tinctoria* yields a dye from its roots usable in place of madder
wood-shed (wŭdʃed) *n.* a shed used esp. for preparing and storing firewood
woods-man (wŭdzmən) *pl.* **woods-men** (wŭdzmən) *n.* a woodcutter or forester ‖ someone who has great knowledge of woodland life
wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, fam. *Oxalidaceae*, a low-growing perennial herb of Europe, Asia and North America with creeping rhizomes, trifoliate leaves, and acid sap in its leaves
woods-y (wŭdzi) *comp* **woods-i-er** *superl.* **woods-i-est** *adj* (esp. of smells) of or suggesting the woods
wood tar wood impregnated with coal tar
wood thrush *Hylocichla mustelina*, a North American thrush with a brown head and back and a white breast marked with large spots. It has a loud, clear song
wood tick a member of *Ixodoidea*, a tick whose young cling to bushes and fasten onto the bodies of passing animals
wood turning the art or process of shaping wood on a lathe
wood-wax (wŭdwæks) *n. Genista tinctoria*, fam. *Fabaceae*, a yellow-flowered Eurasian shrub, originally the source of a yellow dye [O.E. *wuduweaxe*]
wood-wind (wŭdwind) *n.* the section of the orchestra comprising instruments made originally (and still generally) of wood and either blown directly (e.g. the flute) or with a reed (e.g. the oboe). The saxophone (though metal) is classed as woodwind since it is played like a woodwind and not like a brass instrument ‖ an instrument of this group
wood-work (wŭdwərk) *n.* objects made of wood, esp. parts of a building or interior fittings made of wood
wood-work-ing (wŭdwərkiŋ) **1.** *n.* the art or activity of working wood **2.** *adj.* of, pertaining to or used for working wood
wood-worm (wŭdwərm) *n.* the larva of *Anobium punctatum*, fam. *Anobiidae*, the common furniture beetle, which lays its small, oval, white eggs in cracks in wood. The larvae burrow into and through the wood. They molt at intervals, pupate, and the adult beetle emerges in spring, leaving clearly visible exit holes. The life cycle may take one year or several years to complete
wood-y (wŭdi:) *comp* **wood-i-er** *superl.* **wood-i-est** *adj* abounding in woods, well-wooded ‖ consisting of or like wood ‖ (of a plant) making woody stems etc.
woof (wuf, wu:f) *n.* the weft [O.E. *ōwef*]
wool (wul) *n.* the fibrous, usually crisped, growth on the skin of certain animals, esp. the sheep. When shorn off, cleansed and spun into yarn it is used for knitting or weaving into warm fabric ‖ this yarn ‖ (*biol.*) any fibrous growth resembling wool **to pull the wool over someone's eyes** to deceive someone as to the true facts [O.E. *wull*]
—The fibers of wool are made of keratin, a scleroprotein, and have rough, scaly cuticles, which hook into one another when the fibers are spun into yarn. The yarn is full of air cells, making woolen textiles bad conductors of heat and thus suitable for wear in cold seasons or latitudes. The yarn made from fibers of long staple is called worsted
wool clip the annual crop of wool
wooled (wuld) *adj.* (in hyphenated compounds) having wool of a specified length or quality, *fine-wooled*
wool-en, esp. *Br.* **wool-len** (wulən) **1.** *adj* made of wool **2.** *n.* a fabric made of wool ‖ (*pl*) woolen goods [O.E. *wullen*]
Woolf (wulf), Virginia (1882-1941), English novelist and critic. Her novels include 'Mrs Dalloway' (1925), 'To the Lighthouse' (1927) and 'The Waves' (1931). Influenced by Proust and Joyce, she experimented in ways of making plot and by allowing a character to emerge from the vision he forms out of his impressions of the life around him, with all its complexity and incoherence. She uses the interior monologue in the attempt to render sensitivity directly even more in her heightened language and arresting technique. In her criticism she justly rescued many minor figures from oblivion
wool fat wool grease
woolgathering (wulgæðəriŋ) *n.* (*pop.*) indulgence of stray thoughts when one should be concentrating **2.** *adj* indulging in such stray thoughts [fr. wandering about gathering wool left by
wool grease a fatlike, wax coating on the surface of the fibers of sheep's wool, used in dressing leathers and furs, in making printing inks, and as a source of lanolin
woolgrower (wulgrouər) *n.* a person who breeds sheep to produce wool
woolliness (wulinis) *n.* the quality of being woolly
woolly, woolie (wuli:) **1.** *comp.* **wool-li-er, wool-ie-r** *superl.* **wool-li-est, wool-ie-st** *adj* of or like wool ‖ covered with wool ‖ lacking clearness of definition ‖ (*pop.*) not thinking clearly ‖ showing lack of mental clarity **2.** *pl.* **wool-lies, wool-ies** *n.* a woolen undergarment, esp. a long one
woolly bear any of the hairy larvae of the moths of fam. *Arctiidae*
Wool-man (wulmən), John (1720-72), American Quaker leader, one of the first spokesmen for the abolition of slavery
wool-pack (wulpæk) *n.* a cover into which fleeces are packed for transport ‖ a bale of wool ‖ a fleecy-looking cumulus cloud rising from a flat base [M.E.]
wool-sack (wulsæk) *n.* (*Br.*) a large square cushion stuffed with wool on which the lord chancellor sits in the House of Lords **the woolsack** (*Br.*) the office of lord chancellor [M.E.]
wool stapler a dealer in wool, esp. one who sorts by staple before selling to manufacturers
Wool-worth (wulwərθ), Frank Winfield (1852-1919), U.S. merchant. He established (1879) at Lancaster, Pa., his first successful five-and-ten-cent store, and incorporated (1911) the F.W. Woolworth Company. He had the Woolworth Building in New York City built (1913). It was then the highest building (792 ft) in the world. At the time of his death he owned more than 1,000 stores
wooly WOOLLY
Woomera a village in central South Australia, of a weapons testing range (established 1947)
wooz-y (wu:zi:) *comp* **wooz-i-er** *superl* **wooz-i-est** *adj* (*pop.*) confused or muddled as the result of a blow, too much alcohol etc. ‖ (*pop.*) physically weak, *to feel woozy after an operation*
Worces-ter (wustər) the county town (pop. 74,247) of Worcestershire, England, on the Severn, famous for its fine porcelain. Gothic cathedral (mainly 13th-14th cc.)
Worcester a manufacturing town (pop. 372,940) in central Massachusetts: mechanical engineering, metalworking, textiles, printing
Worcestershire (wustərʃiər, wustəʃiər) a W. Midland county (area 699 sq. miles, pop. [illegible]) in England. County town: Worcester
word (wərd) **1.** *n.* a speech sound or combination of sounds having meaning and used as a [illegible] tion ‖ the written or printed symbol of one of these basic units of language ‖ (*pl.*) things said, *his words went unheeded* (*pl.*, used without an article) a dispute, *they had words on the matter* ‖ [illegible] *still alive* ‖ a promise, an assurance, *he was as good as his word, you have my word for it* ‖ (*pl.*) promises of performance as opposed to actual performance (cf. DEED) ‖ a command, an order, *to give the word to attack* ‖ a password, watch word ‖ (*pl.*) the text (as distinct from the music) of a song, opera etc. ‖ (*pl.*) the text spoken by an actor (the Word [illegible] ‖ (*pl.*) [illegible] ‖ (*pl.*) [illegible] the Bible as the revelation of God ‖ (*Christian theol.*) the gospel message **a good word** a recommendation, *he said a good word on your behalf* **a man (woman) of few words** a man [illegible] **word in season** a piece of well-timed advice **a word of advice** a piece of advice **a word to the wise** admonishment offered to someone intelligent [illegible] by word of mouth orally rather than in writing **his (her) word is** [illegible] **in a (or one) word** to sum up briefly **in so many words** in a frank, blunt manner leaving [illegible] in words of one syllable or [illegible] the last word [illegible]

final decision ‖ the last thing said, esp. in a dispute ‖ the most up-to-date model, example etc., *the last word in sports cars* **to have a word with someone** to have a short talk with someone, esp about some business matter ‖ to admonish someone mildly, *he had a word with them about their continual lateness* **to put in a word** (or **a good word**) **for** to use one's influence in order to recommend someone or something **to take someone at his word** to believe that someone means what he says, esp. when he makes some attractive offer **to take someone's word for it** to believe that what a person says is true without verifying it **2.** *v.t.* to phrase, put into words, *he worded the protest very strongly* [O.E.]

word blindness alexia

word for word in exactly the same words ‖ (of translating) done taking each word in turn instead of finding equivalents for wholes **word-for-word** *adj*

word-i-ly (wə:rdili:) *adv.* in a wordy way

word-i-ness (wə:rdi:nis) *n.* the quality of being wordy

word-ing (wə:rdiŋ) *n.* a putting into words ‖ the words used

word-less (wə:rdlis) *adj.* not expressed or capable of being expressed in words ‖ having or able to find no words with which to express oneself

word of command (*Br.*) the exclamatory word or phrase giving an order, esp. to soldiers being drilled

word of honor, *Br.* word of honour an assurance staking one's honor that one is telling the truth

word order the arrangement of words in a phrase, clause or sentence

word-paint-ing (wə:rdpeintiŋ) *n.* vivid or picturesque description in words

word-per-fect (wə:rdpə:rfikt) *adj.* in the condition of having committed (a speech, part in a play, poem etc.) accurately to memory

word-play (wə:rdplei) *n.* verbal wit, esp. punning ‖ an instance of this

word processing work-saving system of recording, storing, and retrieving typewritten data utilizing correctible magnetic tape or other storage facility, often with visual presentation on a screen —**word processor** *n.* the machine used

Words·worth (wə:rdzwə:rθ), Dorothy (1771-1855), sister of William. She was a firm supporter and helpful critic of her brother. Her own place in literature is ensured by her 'Journals', published posthumously (1897)

Wordsworth, William (1770-1850), English poet. The 'Lyrical Ballads' (1798 and 1800), written jointly with Coleridge, are usually taken as the inauguration of English Romantic poetry. Wordsworth wrote most of the lyrics, 'Lines Written above Tintern Abbey' and other famous poems in this collection as well as the preface (1800 edition), in which he expounded his theories of poetry. In 1807 he published 'Poems in Two Volumes', containing 'The Happy Warrior', 'Ode to Duty' and the 'Immortality' ode. His later work could be said to be undistinguished. (his long autobiographical poem 'The Prelude', published in 1850, was in fact a revision of a version written many years earlier), but his genius often shone in a sonnet or [illegible] quatrain

One important aspect of Wordsworth's poetry and of his whole intellectual position is that he linked literary changes to intellectual changes generally. His feeling for external nature, his reflections on his own mysterious apprehensions of the 'otherness' of the universe and on his relations with it (did he create what he saw, or did he receive admonitions from some kind of universal spirit?): these led him to question the whole nature of perception, and with Coleridge to move away from the 18th-c. intellectual traditions inspired by Locke. The theorizing found expression as immediate and troubling perceptions which touch the reader still

He was important also for his personal history. He is the supreme example of that band of writers who welcomed the French Revolution as the great forward step toward social justice and human perfection. 'The Prelude' records (along with much else) the failure of his hopes, the despair to which it brought him, and his return to health and balance

Wordsworth is the preeminent rather than the representative Romantic, at his best he relates in language of mysterious simplicity the traffic of the individual soul with the whole framework of nature, the lasting force of childhood experience and, in adult life, 'the heavy and the weary weight of all this unintelligible world'. The verse of his great period seems to offer a way to acceptance, belonging and celebration which is entirely his own

word·y (wə:rdi:) *comp.* **word·i·er** *superl.* **word·i·est** *adj.* using many or too many words, *a wordy style* ‖ using words, *wordy exchange*

wore *past* of WEAR

work (wə:rk) *n.* physical or mental activity undertaken to achieve a purpose (cf. PLAY) and involving the expenditure of effort ‖ the end or purpose for which one expends such effort, *he made the abolition of slavery his life's work* ‖ what one can achieve by such effort in a specified amount of time, *checking the entries will be a week's work* ‖ (*pl.*) the output of a writer, artist, composer etc., *the works of Shakespeare* ‖ any one item of this output, *'Measure for Measure' is a hard work to understand* ‖ literary, artistic or musical output of a specified kind, *Goethe's scientific work* ‖ what one does in order to earn money, *his work takes him abroad a lot* ‖ all the activities proper to a specified person or kind of person, *a mother's work is never done* ‖ toil involved in activities which one undertakes to do or which have to be done, *her sick mother made a lot of extra work* ‖ the visible effect of natural happenings resulting in change, *the tree's bent form is the work of wind and rain* ‖ a large engineering structure, e.g. a bridge ‖ (*phys.*) a transference of energy measured by the product of a force and the component of the displacement of the point of application of the force parallel to the force. Work has the dimensions of energy ‖ (*pl.*) a factory or industrial plant, *the works will shut completely during August* ‖ (*pl.*) a fortified structure ‖ (*pl.*) the moving parts of a mechanical device ‖ the piece being cut, ground etc. in a machine tool etc. ‖ (*pl., theol.*) good deeds (as contrasted with faith) ‖ an example of the use of some skill or faculty, *thorough detective work* ‖ needlework, embroidery etc. done for pleasure, *after dinner she got out her work* **out of work** unemployed because one is sick or cannot find work **to have one's work** (or **all one's work**) **cut out** to have as much as one can possibly cope with (to do something) **to make short** (or **quick**) **work of** to deal with or dispose of very quickly and effortlessly **to make work** to invent unnecessary tasks to do ‖ to be the cause of extra work for someone **to set** (or **get**) **to work on** to begin (*a large task*) [O.E. *weorc*]

work *pres. part.* **work·ing** *past* and *past part.* **worked,** (*archaic* and *technical*) **wrought** (rɔt) *v.i.* to engage in activity designed to achieve a particular purpose (cf. PLAY) and requiring an expenditure of considerable effort, *he worked fast to move the furniture out in time* ‖ to earn one's living, *she's too young to work and is still in school* ‖ to be effective, have the desired or intended effect, *I'm afraid your plan won't work, did the medicine work?* ‖ to be an employee of a specified sort, *he works in the printing business* ‖ to get into a specified condition or position by movement, *the knot worked loose, his shirt worked up his back* ‖ (of yeast or a liquid) to ferment ‖ to show emotion, esp. distress, by muscular twitches or nervous movements of the limbs, *you could tell by the way his face worked that it was bad news, her hands were working in her lap as she talked* ‖ (of a ship's timbers) to strain, esp. in a heavy sea ‖ to move or sink very slowly, *the foundations show signs of working* ‖ to proceed or make progress in some action or task, *it would be easier to work backwards* ‖ to progress with difficulty, *he worked slowly along the ledge* ‖ to apply oneself with effort, esp. to one's studies, *to work at one's scales* ‖ (with 'on') to use wiles or persuasion, *work on your father until he agrees* ‖ (of an artist) to use specified materials or techniques, *she works in oils, he works in blank verse occasionally* (with 'out') to come to a satisfactory conclusion, *things will work out if you will just be patient* ‖ *v.t.* to cause to labor, *he works his men too hard* ‖ to bring about by labor or as if by labor, *to work a miracle* ‖ to extract a mineral from (a mine etc.) ‖ to cause (a specified material) to be transformed by one's efforts, *to work wood, work the clay into a cylinder,* esp. to manipulate (iron) by heating and hammering it ‖ to make (one's way) or cause (oneself) to advance by slow stages and with effort, *he worked his way along the ledge, he worked himself up to be head of the firm* ‖ (with 'up', 'into' or 'up into') to excite or stimulate the emotions of, *she worked herself into a panic* ‖ to sew or make by needlework, *to work a sampler* ‖ to pay for (one's passage) in a ship by providing some service of equivalent value to the fare ‖ to pay for (oneself or one's way) by doing a paid job or jobs or by some service, *to work one's way through college* ‖ (with 'off') to repay (a debt) over a period by payments or services to the creditor at intervals ‖ to solve (an equation) ‖ to have (a region etc.) as one's sphere of operations, *he works the East Coast* ‖ to cause to operate, *to work a pump* ‖ to bring (oneself or an object) into or out of a specified condition by slow and esp. laborious effort, *he worked himself out of his fetters* ‖ (with 'in' or 'into') to insert gradually by pressure or other careful manipulation, *to work a knife into a crack* ‖ (with 'in') to mix or blend, esp. by stirring, *work the oil into the mixture drop by drop* ‖ (with 'off') to get rid of by expending energy, *to work off surplus weight* ‖ (with 'off') to find an outlet for (rage, excess energy etc.), *to work off one's bad temper on someone* ‖ (with 'out') to find (a solution or compromise) or solve (a problem) by an effort of the mind or will, *you must work it out among yourselves* ‖ (*pop.*, with 'it') to contrive, *try to work it so that you get some extra leave* ‖ (with 'up') to perfect the performance of by practice, *she will have to work up the last movement before the concert* **to work one's fingers to the bone** to exhaust oneself, esp. in menial tasks, often without receiving any gratitude **to work to death** to overwork ‖ to use too often, *to work a phrase to death* **work·a·ble** *adj.* that can be worked or worked on ‖ that will work, practicable [O.E. *wyrcan, wircan*]

work·a·day (wə:rkədei) *adj.* dull and commonplace [M.E. *werkeday* fr. O.N.]

work·a·hol·ic (wə:rkəhɔ:lək) *n.* **1.** one addicted to work **2.** by extension, one who works excessively —**workaholism** *n.*

work·bag (wə:rkbæg) *n.* a bag for sewing materials

work·bas·ket (wə:rkbæskit, wə:rkbɑskit) *n.* a basket for sewing materials

work·bench (wə:rkbentʃ) *n.* a strong table on which manual or machine work is done

work·book (wə:rkbuk) *n.* a pupil's exercise book with printed problems etc. and space for answers ‖ a book of instructions for procedure and operation ‖ a book in which is recorded work accomplished or planned

work·box (wə:rkbɔks) *n.* a box of materials or equipment, esp. for sewing

work·day (wə:rkdei) *n.* a day on which work is carried on as usual, not a Sunday or holiday ‖ the period of work on such a day, esp. the number of hours making up an accepted day for which a worker is entitled to full pay, *an eight-hour workday*

worked up agitated, emotionally upset or tense

work·er (wə:rkər) *n.* a person who works ‖ an employee ‖ a member of the working class ‖ a person who works hard ‖ a neuter individual or sexually undeveloped female of certain social insects (bee, ant etc.)

work ethic belief that productive physical or mental labor is a prime virtue

work·fare (wə:rkfɛər) *n.* government program that requires welfare recipients able to work to accept training or suitable public service work

work·horse (wə:rkhɔrs) *n.* a horse used to perform hard work, e.g. plowing, hauling etc. ‖ a steady, hard-working person

work·house (wə:rkhaus) *pl.* **work·hous·es** (wə:rkhauziz) *n.* (*Br. hist.*) a public institution to shelter homeless and poor people in return for work ‖ a place of correction for petty offenders, e.g. drunkards or vagrants

work-in (wə:rkin) *n.* a protest demonstration in which employees (or students) report to work but refuse to carry on the work

work·ing (wə:rkiŋ) **1.** *adj.* engaging in manual labor or production, *the working class* ‖ sufficient or adequate to allow work to be done or for a desired end to be achieved, *a working knowledge of German* accurate enough to work by, *a working rule* ‖ capable of being operated, *a working model* **2.** *n.* (*pl.*) excavations made in mining etc.

working assets (*accounting*) noncapital assets available for running a business

working capital funds which can be used in meeting expenses, as distinct from the fixed capital represented by buildings, site values etc. current assets less current liabilities

working class the social and economic class of people who work for wages ‖ the [illegible] workers

working day a workday

working drawing [illegible] builders, engineers etc. in their work

work-ing-man (wə́rkiŋmən) *n.* **-men** (wə́rkiŋmen) *n.* a man of the working class

working papers legal papers which a minor under some legally fixed age must have before he is allowed to work

working party (*Br.*) a committee appointed to investigate and report on a social or industrial problem ‖ (*mil.*) a body of men detailed for some special job

work-man (wə́rkmən) *pl.* **work-men** (wə́rkmən) *n.* a workingman ‖ a workingman with respect to the quality of his work ‖ a skilled laborer or craftsman **work-man-like** *adj* befitting a skilled workman ‖ thoroughly practical or well made **work-man-ship** *n.* [illegible] shown in a finished craft product or work of art

workmen's compensation compensation for accident or disease arising out of a workman's employment, which in certain countries the employer must pay by law

work of art a production of an artist, esp. in painting, sculpture etc. ‖ (*loosely*) anything very well made or performed

work-out (wə́rkaut) *n.* a training session for a boxer, athlete etc.

work-peo-ple (wə́rkpi:p'l) *pl. n.* (*Br.*) working men and women

work-room (wə́rku:m, wə́rkrum) *n.* a room set apart for esp. manual work

work-rule action (wə́rku:l) job slowdown action by strict application of regulations; (*Br.*) work-to-rule action

works council a committee formed by the management among the employees of a factory or plant, to consider problems of industrial relations, production etc.

work sheet a prepared document recording work done or to be done in a plant ‖ an accountant's trial statement sheet

work-shop (wə́rkʃɔp) *n.* a room or building in which productive work or manufacture on a small scale is carried out ‖ an intensive seminar in some subject of study

work-shy (wə́rkʃai) *adj.* lazy

Works Progress Administration (*abbr.* WPA), an independent agency established (1935) by executive order of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to employ persons on relief on useful projects. Headed (1935-8) by Harry Hopkins, it sponsored a large-scale construction program and many cultural projects, notably the Federal Theater Project. It employed 8.5 million persons and appropriated almost $11 billion from the federal government. An unfavorable Senate committee report (1939), as well as increasing employment, resulted in the reduction of its appropriations and (1943) in its dissolution

work study (*management*) system techniques utilizing analysis of ways of performing tasks, time studies, and creating standards, formerly part of time and motion studies

work-ta-ble (wə́rkteib'l) *n.* a table having a surface on which work can be done and usually having drawers, e.g. for sewing materials

work-to-rule (wə́rktu:rú:l) *n.* (*Br.*) labor demonstration applying strict interpretation to work rules, thus hampering production; (*U.S.*) work-rule action

world (wə:rld) **1.** *n.* the planet earth ‖ the universe ‖ the earth together with its inhabitants ‖ a distinct part of the universe or of the earth, *the Old World* ‖ human society, *the world lives in fear of nuclear warfare* ‖ a recognized part or period of human society, *the business world, the ancient world* ‖ any domain of existence, activity etc., *the animal world* ‖ everything other than oneself ‖ the totality of things, events etc of which one has personal experience, *his world is rather limited* ‖ a great amount, *there is a world of difference between them* ‖ life on this earth, *he has departed from this world* ‖ secular rather than religious affairs ‖ a star or planet **for all the world** exactly, *it sounded for all the world as if he meant it* ‖ **for the world** for any consideration whatever, *I wouldn't hurt him for the world* **in the world** an intensive used with 'how', 'when', 'where', 'who' or 'why', *how in the world can they get there on time?* **out of this world** superb ‖ to bring into the world [illegible] [OE *weorold, woruld*]

World Bank the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, established at the Bretton Woods Conference (1944) by the Western powers and provided by them with assets (in bullion and currency), on the basis of which member nations and private firms if repayment is guaranteed by a member, may obtain credit for approved development and reconstruction enterprises without drawing upon national reserves. By the mid-1980s there were nearly 150 member nations. The World Bank is affiliated with the U.N. Headquarters: Washington

world-class (wə́rldklæs) *adj.* of a caliber suitable for international recognition, e.g., world-class tennis player

World Council of Churches an organization [illegible] Churches, constituted in 1948, enabling practical cooperation and common study to take place among its members. It sprang from the International Missionary Council [illegible] Life and Work Movement (founded 1925) and [illegible] Its activities have been watched by the Roman Catholic Church with sympathetic interest. Headquarters: Geneva

World Federation of Trade Unions [illegible] the world, constituted in 1945, but confined [illegible] communist sympathies. Headquarters: Prague

World Food Conference 1974 conference sponsored by the United Nations, held in Rome, creating a 36-nation World Food Council and another meeting establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development

World Health Organization an international body set up in 1948 under the aegis of the United Nations, though constitutionally independent [illegible] efforts to overcome disease by technical assistance, research and education in particular to combat diseases endemic in primitive or underdeveloped countries. Headquarters: Geneva

world line (*astron.*) space-time paths of photons emitted by the stars

world-li-ness (wə́:rldli:nis) *n.* the state or quality of being worldly

world-ling (wə́:rldliŋ) *n.* (*rhet.*) someone who is worldly-minded

world-ly (wə́rldli) *comp.* **world-li-er** *superl.* **world-li-est** *adj.* pertaining to the material world or its existence ‖ devoted to this life and its practical concerns and enjoyments rather than to spiritual concerns

world-ly-mind-ed (wə́rldlimaindid) *adj.* intent on worldly interests or material success [illegible] in the ways of the world and therefore cautious or prudent

World Meteorological Organization (*abbr.* [illegible]

world power a state having sufficient economic and esp. military power to influence world politics

World Series a series of autumn games between baseball leagues to decide the national championship

World war, 1st the war (1914-18) between the Allies and the Central Powers. Its basic causes lay in the political, economic and colonial rivalries [illegible] Russian encouragement, presented a grave threat to the stability of Austria-Hungary. The Franco-Prussian War had left France aggrieved by the loss of Alsace-Lorraine. The imperialism of the late 19th c., backed by an armaments race based on the rapid growth of heavy industry, esp. in Germany, added to international tension. Finally, the spread of secret diplomacy and the formation of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente made it inevitable that when war began it would rapidly involve many countries. The Moroccan [illegible] Germany to the brink of war, and Austria's [illegible] Wars (1912-13) were a further manifestation of [illegible]

(June 28, 1914) of Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo precipitated the 1st world war.

Austria, under the guidance of Berchtold, issued an unacceptable ultimatum to Serbia and declared war (July 28, 1914). Russia mobilized in support of Serbia (July 29). Germany declared war on Russia (Aug. 1) and on France (Aug. 3). Germany, applying the Schlieffen plan, immediately invaded Belgium. This violation of Belgian neutrality led Britain to declare war on Germany (Aug. 4). Austria declared war on Russia (Aug. 6). Germany and Austria were joined by Turkey (Oct. 30, 1914) and Bulgaria (Oct. 5, 1915). The Allies were joined, among others, by Japan (Aug. 23, 1914), Italy (May 23, 1915) and the U.S.A. (Apr. 6, [illegible]

The Germans advanced rapidly through Belgium and Luxembourg into N.E. France, forcing the French and a British expeditionary force to fall back toward Paris, with much hard fighting. The German failure to give sufficient weight to the right wing, as well as faults of communication between their armies and their [illegible] at the Marne (Sept. 6-13, 1914), driving the Germans back to the Aisne. Both sides, each trying to outflank the other, advanced toward the Channel ports, and the Allies stemmed the German advance at Ypres (Oct. 14-Nov. 13, 1914). Both sides dug in, and the line of battle became stabilized between Flanders and the Swiss border. It remained almost stationary here for the next three years, despite repeated attempts by each side to dislodge the other from its trenches and gain ground. The German use of poison gas at the 2nd Battle of Ypres (Apr. 22-May 2, 1915), the massive German onslaught at Verdun (Feb. 21-Dec. 15, 1916) and the British use of tanks at the Somme (July-Oct. 1916) all failed to break the stalemate in spite of over 2,000,000 casualties.

Meanwhile the Russian attack on E. Prussia was decisively crushed by the Germans at Tannenberg and the Masurian Lakes (Aug. 26-Sept. 15, 1914). By the end of 1915, the Germans had forced the Russians out of most of Poland. Repeated heavy defeats sapped Russian morale, the czar abdicated (Mar. 15, 1917), and the Bolshevik revolution was followed by armistice negotiations (Dec. 1917). By the time the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed (Mar. 3, 1918), the Germans had overrun the Ukraine. In S. Europe, an Allied expedition to Gallipoli (Apr. 1915-Jan. 1916), with the aim of attacking Turkey and opening the Straits to help Russia, was a failure.

Italy, renouncing the Triple Alliance, remained neutral at the start of the war and then joined the Allies (May 1915). Italian and Austrian forces faced each other in stalemate in N. Italy until the Italians were routed (Oct.-24-Nov. 12, 1917). They counterattacked successfully, however, a year later. Serbia repulsed three Austrian attempts at invasion (Aug. 12-[illegible] German, Austrian and Bulgarian onslaught (Oct.-Nov. 1915). An Allied expedition to Salonica in support of Serbia was halted by the Bulgarians (Oct. 1915), but Bulgaria was forced to sue for an armistice (Sept. 1918). Russia [illegible] British troops advanced from the Persian Gulf north through Mesopotamia (1914-18). A Turkish attack on the Suez Canal was repulsed (Feb. 1915), and British, Australian and New Zealand troops defeated the Turks in Palestine and Iraq (1917-18). German colonies in Africa and the Pacific, and at Kiaochow, were captured by the Allies. Rumania was occupied (1917) by the [illegible]

At sea, the main battle was fought at Jutland (May 31, 1916), after which the German surface fleet remained in harbor for the rest of the war. The German use of unrestricted submarine warfare, in an attempt to starve Britain, had [illegible]

The arrival of the U.S. troops in Europe counliberated by Russia's withdrawal from the war. The Allies, now with a unified command under Foch, were able to halt renewed German offen[illegible] Belgian frontier. After Bulgaria had fallen to the Allies (Sept. 29, 1918), followed by Turkey (Oct. 30, 1918) and Austria (Nov. 3, 1918), Ger[illegible]

man morale collapsed. In the face of naval mutiny and republican revolts, Wilhelm II fled to Holland (Nov. 10, 1918) and an armistice was signed (Nov. 11, 1918) at Compiegne.

The war was ended by a series of treaties, including the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919), the Treaty of St Germain (Sept. 10, 1919) and the Treaty of Lausanne (1923). The war had cost about 8,700,000 lives, including about 3,350,000 on the side of the Central Powers, and 1,390,000 French, 1,700,000 Russians, 780,000 British and 120,000 Americans. The 1st world war saw the development of trench warfare and submarine warfare, increased mechanization (esp. the use of tanks), and the use of aircraft, first for observation and later also for bombing. Out of the war settlement came the establishment of the League of Nations. But tensions were also created which were to give rise to the 2nd world war 20 years later

World war, 2nd the war (1939-45) between the Allies and the Axis. Its origins lay in German resentment at the terms of the Treaty of Versailles (1919), the economic crisis of 1929-30 which favored the rise to power of Fascist dictators, the failure of the League of Nations to gain international acceptance for disarmament, and the policy of colonial conquest adopted by Germany, Italy and Japan as a means of acquiring raw materials and markets. Germany, prepared for military conquest by Hitler, remilitarized the Rhineland (1936) in violation of the Locarno Pact. The League of Nations failed to react firmly either to this or to the conquest (1935-6) of Ethiopia by Italy under Mussolini. The Spanish Civil War (1936-9), in which German and Italian intervention assured the victory of Franco, served as a proving ground for new techniques of warfare. Britain and France, unprepared for war, remained passive when Germany annexed Austria (Mar. 1938), and they continued their policy of appeasement in the Munich Agreement (Sept. 1938), sacrificing the Sudetenland to Germany. The German seizure of the whole of Czechoslovakia (Mar. 1939) and the Italian seizure of Albania (Apr. 1939) put an end to appeasement. Germany signed a military alliance with Italy (May 1939) and a nonaggression pact with the U.S.S.R. (Aug. 1939). After manufacturing incidents over the status of Danzig and the Polish Corridor, Germany invaded Poland (Sept. 1, 1939). Britain and France declared war on Germany (Sept. 3, 1939)

Poland succumbed rapidly to the German 'Blitzkrieg' (lightning war), a technique of massive concerted ground and air attack. The U.S.S.R. joined with Germany in partitioning Poland and then crushed Finland (1939-40). The British and French armies remained immobile throughout the winter, relying on the Maginot line. Germany invaded Denmark (Apr. 9, 1940), which fell immediately, and Norway, which was conquered by June 9, 1940. The Netherlands were overrun (May 10-14, 1940), as well as Belgium (May 10-28, 1940) and Luxembourg (May 10, 1940). The Maginot line was turned by the Germans at Sedan (May 13, 1940). A rapid German advance through N.E. France trapped the Allied forces on the coast at Dunkerque, whence they were evacuated to Britain (May 26–June 4, 1940). Italy declared war in support of Germany (June 10, 1940). The French armies under Weygand were unable to stop the German advance on Paris (June 14, 1940). France signed an armistice (June 22, 1940) with Germany, providing for German occupation of the north of the country. The Vichy government under Petain was set up, while de Gaulle continued the struggle from London.

Britain, under the leadership of Churchill, defeated the German attempt to bomb it into submission in the Battle of Britain (Aug. 15, 1940–May 1941) and escaped invasion. In N. Africa, Italy invaded British Somaliland (Aug. 1940) and attempted to invade Egypt from Libya (Sept. 1940), but was checked by British forces. The British and Italian navies fought for control of the Mediterranean (1940-1), while German submarines attempted to cut off Britain's Atlantic supply routes. Greece re-

1940–Mar. 1941), but fell to a German and Bulgarian attack (Apr. 1941) which also crushed Yugoslavia (Apr. 1941) and Crete (May 1941). The Allies conquered Italian East Africa (Dec. 1940–May 1941), Iraq (May 1941) and Syria (July 1941). Germany, with Finnish, Hungarian and Rumanian support, attacked the U.S.S.R. (June 22, 1941) on a wide front and conquered most of European Russia by the winter of 1941, but halted west of Moscow. The U.S.A., while remaining neutral, agreed (1941) to supply lend-lease aid to Britain and the U.S.S.R. Churchill and Roosevelt drafted the Atlantic Charter (Aug. 1941). The U.S.A. was brought into the war (Dec. 8, 1941) by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor (Dec. 7, 1941). The Japanese rapidly overran the Philippines, Hong Kong, Malaya, Singapore, Burma, Indonesia and many of the Pacific islands, and were not checked by Allied naval and air victories until June 1942.

The war began to turn in the Allies' favor when the Axis forces under Rommel, sweeping back across N. Africa to Egypt, were routed by Montgomery's forces at Alamein (Oct. 1942). The U.S.A. landed troops in Algeria (Nov. 8, 1942) and, with British and Free French support, drove the Axis out of N. Africa by May 12, 1943. The Allies conquered Sicily (July-Aug. 1943) and advanced north up the mainland of Italy, which surrendered (Sept. 8, 1943), though German forces continued fighting in Italy. Meanwhile, the Russians, having successfully withstood a massive German offensive against Stalingrad (Sept. 1942-Feb. 1943), launched a counteroffensive which drove the Germans out of the U.S.S.R. by Aug. 1944. Underground movements in many German-occupied countries carried on successful guerrilla warfare and sabotage of German installations. The Poles rose in Warsaw (Aug. 1944). Allied counteroffensives gathered strength in New Guinea, the Pacific Is and Burma (1943-4).

The Allies had conferred together at Casablanca (Jan. 14-26, 1943), Quebec (Aug. 11-24, 1943) and Tehran (Nov. 28–Dec. 2, 1943), and had drawn up plans for the liberation of France. Under the command of Eisenhower, they invaded Normandy (June 6, 1944) and Provence (Aug. 15, 1944), and after much hard fighting drove the Germans out of France, liberating Paris on Aug. 25, 1944. Meanwhile the Russian offensive forced the surrender of Bulgaria (Sept. 11, 1944), Rumania (Sept. 12, 1944) and Finland (Sept. 19, 1944). Germany, fighting a rearguard action on all fronts, began to use rockets against Britain. The British landed in Greece (Oct. 1944), Belgrade was liberated by the Russians and the forces of Tito (Oct. 20, 1944) and the Germans withdrew from the Balkans. The Russians advanced through Poland, took E. Prussia and Czechoslovakia (Jan. 1945) and Vienna (Apr. 12, 1945), and overran E. Germany. The Allies crossed the Rhine (Mar. 7, 1945) and met Russian forces in Saxony (Apr. 25, 1945). As the Russians took Berlin (May 2, 1945), Hitler's suicide was reported. A German government formed by Doenitz surrendered unconditionally (May 7, 1945).

Meanwhile the British drove the Japanese from Burma (Feb. 1944–July 1945) and reestablished a supply route to China, which, by early 1945, had regained most of the territory lost to the Japanese. The Americans gradually expelled the Japanese from the scattered Pacific Is, the Philippines (1944-5), Okinawa (Apr. 1945) and Borneo (Aug. 1945). The U.S.S.R., having promised its support against Japan at Yalta (Feb. 4-12, 1945), invaded Manchuria. The U.S.A. dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima (Aug. 6, 1945) and another on Nagasaki (Aug. 9, 1945), and Japan surrendered (Aug. 14, 1945).

The war, which cost more than 36 million lives, was the most destructive and widespread in history. Germany lost about 6 million lives, the U.S.S.R. about 17 million, Poland about 5,800,000, Yugoslavia about 1,600,000, Japan about 2 million, Italy about 450,000, Rumania about 460,000, France 570,000, the U.S.A. 400,000, Britain 400,000, Hungary about 430,000 and the Netherlands about 210,000. Millions were left homeless. Nazi Germany had attempted racial extermination, esp. of the Jews (of whom 6 million died), and had practiced atrocities in its concentration camps on a vast scale. Both the Allies and the Axis had increased their destructive power, culminating in the atomic bomb. After the war there emerged a new balance of power between the U.S.S.R., whose influence now spread throughout Eastern Europe, and the U.S.A. Germany was divided into zones of occupation, leading to the deeper division between East and West Germany and preventing the signing of a full peace treaty with Germany. Europe as a whole slowly recovered from economic exhaustion. The United Nations organization was set up (1945).

Peace treaties were signed between the Allies and Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland in Paris (Feb. 1947), between the Allies (except for the U.S.S.R.) and Japan in San Francisco (Sept. 1951) and between the U.S.S.R. and Japan (1956), and between the Allies and Austria (May 1955), establishing Austrian independence

world-weary (wə:rldwiəri:) *adj.* tired of the world and its activities, esp. as the result of pursuing one's own pleasure

world-wide (wə:rldwáid) *adj.* pertaining or extending to all parts of the world

worm (wə:rm) **1.** *n.* an earthworm ‖ any of various elongated creeping animals with soft, often segmented bodies, e.g. the blindworm ‖ a similar creature parasitical on a mammal's tissues or intestines, e.g. a tapeworm ‖ (*loosely*) any of certain larvae resembling these ‖ (*pl.*) a disorder due to the presence of parasitic worms in the intestines etc. ‖ (*rhet.*) a mean, groveling or contemptible person ‖ the thread of a screw ‖ the shaft on which a spiral groove is cut ‖ a short revolving screw whose threads engage with a worm wheel ‖ something helical, e.g. a spiral pipe ‖ the spiral tube of a still in which vapor is cooled ‖ (*zool.*) the lytta **2.** *v.t.* to work (oneself or one's way) in a winding or insidious manner, *he wormed his way into her confidence* ‖ to elicit (information etc.) by devious ways, *to worm a secret out of someone* ‖ to cut the lytta of (a dog) ‖ to purge of intestinal worms ‖ (*naut.*) to wind fine rope or yarn around (a cable etc.) in order to fill in the spaces between the strands ‖ *v.i.* to move like a worm ‖ to look for worms for bait ‖ (with 'in' or 'into') to insinuate oneself by artful means [O.E. *wyrm*]

worm-cast (wə:rmkæst, wə:rmkɑst) *n.* a tube-shaped mass of earth voided by an earthworm and left on the surface of the ground

worm-eat-en (wə:rmi:t'n) *adj.* eaten into by worms, full of wormholes ‖ old-fashioned, worn out, *worm-eaten notions*

worm gear a gear consisting of a worm wheel engaging with a worm (short revolving screw) ‖ a worm wheel

worm-hole (wə:rmhoul) *n.* a hole made in soil by an earthworm ‖ a hole made in wood, fruit etc. by a worm or larva

Worms (vɔrms) a river port (pop. 74,200) in Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany, on the Rhine. Romanesque cathedral (12th-13th cc.). Many Imperial diets were held here

Worms, Concordat of an agreement (1122) between Pope Calixtus II and Emperor Henry V, settling the Investiture Controversy. The Empire conceded to the papacy the exclusive right to invest bishops and abbots, but retained the right to prevent undesirable appointments

Worms, Diet of an assembly of the Holy Roman Empire at which Luther defended (1521) his doctrines before Charles V

worm wheel a toothed wheel that engages with the threads of a worm (short revolving screw)

worm-wood (wə:rmwud) *n. Artemisia absinthum*, fam. *Compositae*, an aromatic perennial woody plant of Europe and Asia yielding an oil used in making absinthe ‖ any plant of genus *Artemisia* ‖ (*rhet.*) bitterness, esp. bitter mortification [O.E. *wermod*]

worm-y (wə:rmi:) *comp.* **worm-i-er** *superl.* **worm-i-est** *adj.* full of worms ‖ burrowed by worms or larvae ‖ like a worm

worn *past part.* of WEAR

worn-out (wɔrnáut) *adj.* made useless by wear, *worn-out shoes* ‖ exhausted, tired out

worried *past* and *past part.* of WORRY

wor-ri-er (wə:ri:ər, wʌri:ər) *n.* someone given to worrying

wor-ri-ment (wə:ri:mənt, wʌri:mənt) *n.* (*rhet.*) anxiety, irritation ‖ (*rhet.*) a source of worry

wor-ri-some (wə:ri:səm, wʌri:səm) *adj.* causing worry ‖ easily and frequently worried

wor-ry (wə:ri:) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **wor-ry-ing** *past* and *past part.* **wor-ried** *v.t.* (esp. of a dog or wild carnivorous animal) to seize with the teeth and shake in order to kill or injure ‖ (esp. of a dog) to harass or tease by chasing, snapping at etc. ‖ to cause to feel disturbed or depressed, esp. through fear regarding some event, outcome

etc to give petty annoyance to ‖ *v.i.* continual demands upon the attention ‖ *v.t.* to feel a nagging fear about something, *to worry about one's health* ‖ (with 'along') to manage to meet one's day-to-day expenses by persistent effort ‖ (with 'through') to get to the end of a difficult piece of work or some hardship etc by persistent effort **2.** *pl.* **wor·ries** [illegible] being worried ‖ an instance of this ‖ something that causes worry [O.E. *wyrgan*, to strangle]

worse (wə:rs) **1.** *adj.* bad in greater degree, *worse weather than usual* ‖ in a less good state of health, condition etc. **2.** *adv.* more badly, *he behaved even worse than usual* **3.** *n.* something worse or a worse state, *worse was to follow*

wórs·en *v.t.* to make worse ‖ *v.i.* to become worse [O.E. *wiersa, wyrsa*]

wor·ship (wə:rʃip) **1.** *n.* reverence, homage or honor paid to God ‖ ceremonies or services expressing such reverence, *public worship* ‖ an utterly devoted admiration for a person **Your (His) Worship** (esp. *Br.*) a courtesy title used to (or of) certain magistrates, officials etc **2.** *v. pres. part.* **wor·ship·ing**, esp. *Br* **wor·ship·ping** *past* and *past part* **wor·shiped**, esp *Br* **wor·shipped** *v.t.* to pay religious devotion to, *to worship God* ‖ to idolize, adore, *he worships every hair on her head* ‖ *v.i.* to be full of adoration ‖ to take part in religious ceremonies **wor·ship·er,** esp. *Br.* **wór·ship·per** *n.* someone who worships **wór·ship·ful** *adj.* (esp *Br* , usually in formal titles) worthy, esteemed ‖ offering worship, adoring [O.E. *weorthscipe*]

worst (wə:rst) **1.** *adj.* most bad **2.** *adv* most badly **3.** *n.* that which is worst, the worst part or state, *the worst of the journey is over* **at worst, at the worst** even on the least favorable reckoning **if worst comes to worst** (*Am. Br* **if the worst comes to the worst**) if the worst happens **to get the worst of it** to be defeated **4.** *v.t.* to defeat, esp. in argument [O.E. *werresta, wyrresta, wyrsta, wersta*]

wor·sted (wůstid, wə́:rstid) **1.** *n.* woolen yarn spun from long-fibered wool ‖ fabric made of such yarn **2.** *adj.* made of worsted fabric [after *Worsted*, former spelling of *Worstead* in Norfolk, England]

wort (wə:rt, wɔrt) *n.* (only in plant names) a plant, esp. a herbaceous one, e.g. glasswort [O.E. *wyrt*, root, plant]

wort *n.* a sweet infusion of malt or other grain unfermented or in process of fermentation [O.E *wyrt*, herb, root]

worth (wə:rθ) **1.** *n.* the amount of money etc. to which something is regarded as being equivalent, i.e. its monetary or material value ‖ the degree of excellence, importance etc. of someone or something as an indication of the degree to which he or it should be regarded as admirable, important, useful etc., *do not underestimate his worth, her poems are of little worth compared with her novels* ‖ the amount of something that may be purchased for a specified sum, *ten cents worth of nails* ‖ a person's material wealth, *what would you estimate his worth at?* **2.** *prep.* of the material worth of, *it is worth a great deal of money* ‖ deserving, *not worth consideration* ‖ rich to the extent of, *he died worth thousands* **for all one is worth** with all the energy, power etc. one possesses **for what it is worth** without any guarantee as to accuracy, truthfulness etc. [O.E. *weorth*]

wor·thi·ly (wə́:rðili:) *adv.* in a worthy way

wor·thi·ness (wə́:rði:nis) *n.* the quality of being worthy

worth·less (wə́:rθlis) *adj.* of no worth

worth·while (wə́:rθhwáil, wə́:rθwáil) *adj.* meriting the time, effort etc. involved, *was the excursion worthwhile?*

wor·thy (wə́:rði:) **1.** *comp* **wor·thi·er** *superl* **wor·thi·est** *adj.* having worth, *a worthy cause* respectable, *a worthy couple* ‖ (with 'of') deserving, *behavior worthy of punishment* (often with 'of') of a worth regarded as adequate, *a worthy opponent, an opponent worthy of him* **2.** *pl.* **wor·thies** *n.* a person of worth or eminence [M.E. *wurthi, worthy*]

Wouk (wouk), Herman (1915–), U.S. novelist, author of 'The Caine Mutiny' (1951), 'Marjorie Morningstar' (1955), 'Youngblood Hawke' (1962), 'The Winds of War' (1971) and 'War and Remembrance' (1978)

would (wůd, *pa.t* of WILL) **1.** *aux. v.* used to express condition, *she would go if you would* used to express the future in indirect speech, *he said he would come* ‖ used in polite request, *would you please get me my hat?* ‖ (*rhet.*) used to express a wish, *would she were here!* ‖ used to express doubt, *it would appear to be the case* (cf WILL, cf SHOULD) [M.E.]

would-be (wůdbi:) *adj.* desiring to be or self-styled, *a would-be orator*

would-n't (wůd'nt) *contr.* of WOULD NOT

wound (wu:nd) *n.* an injury to living tissues, [illegible] feelings [O.E. *wund*]

wound *v.t.* to cause a wound or wounds in ‖ to hurt the feelings of ‖ *v.i.* to inflict a wound or wounds ‖ to hurt someone's feelings [O.E. *wundian*]

wound (waund) *past* and *past part* of WIND, to go in a curved path alt *past* and *past part* of WIND, to sound (a horn etc)

Wounded Knee Creek [illegible] in South Dakota of an atrocity committed (1890) by the U.S. 7th Cavalry against a band of 350 men, women and children of the Minneconjou Sioux More than half the Indians were massacred. The Plains Indians never again offered serious armed resistance to the white invaders

wound-wort (wu:ndwə:rt, wu:ndwɔrt) *n.* [illegible] widely distributed annual or perennial low-growing plants with a tubular calyx and lipped corolla, formerly used for healing ‖ any of certain other plants that have been so used

Wou·wer·man (vauvərmən), Philips (1619–68), Dutch painter. He specialized in battle scenes, hunting scenes and seascapes

wove *past* and alt *past part* of WEAVE

woven alt *past part* of WEAVE

wove paper paper with a uniform, unlined surface, given to it by manipulation with a woven wire screen (cf LAID PAPER)

WP (*abbr.*) for 'withdrawn passing,' a grade given to a passing student who withdraws from a course. *Cf* WF

W particle (*particle phys.*) hypothetical elementary particle believed to be the quantum of the weak force in nuclear interactions *also* intermediate boson

wrack [illegible] tide, used e.g. as manure [M Du *wrak* or M.L.G. *wrack, wrak*, wreck]

wrack *n.* (esp in phrase) **wrack and ruin** disaster, destruction, *he let the property go to wrack and ruin* [O.E. *wræc*, retribution]

wraith (reiθ) *n.* an apparition of a person, seen just before or just after his death ‖ a specter [Scot., etym. doubtful]

wran·gle (ræŋgl) **1.** *v. pres. part* **wran·gling** *past* and *past part.* **wran·gled** *v.i.* to quarrel noisily ‖ to argue ‖ *v.t* (*western U.S.A.*) to herd or round up (horses or cattle) **2.** *n.* a noisy or [illegible] **wran·gler** *n.* one who wrangles ‖ (*Cambridge University*) a person winning first-class honors in the mathematical tripos [M.E. *wranglen* rel. to L.G. *wrangeln*, M.H.G. *rangelen*]

wrap (ræp) **1.** *v. pres. part* **wrap·ping** *past* and *past part* **wrapped** *v.t* (often with 'up') to cover or enclose, *to wrap oneself up in a blanket, a landscape wrapped in mist* ‖ to conceal, *an affair wrapped in mystery* ‖ to arrange or fold as a covering, *wrap a scarf around your neck* ‖ (often with 'up') to make a parcel of ‖ *v.i.* (with 'around' etc.) to twine, *ivy wrapping round a tree trunk* ‖ to be arranged around something as a drapery, *a sari wraps several times around the waist* ‖ (with 'up') to put on extra clothes against the cold **wrapped up in** engrossed in ‖ very devoted to **2.** *n* something, esp a rug, shawl or extra garment, used to wrap oneself in **wrap·per** *n* a paper wrapping enclosing a newspaper, periodical etc for mailing ‖ a book jacket ‖ anything that wraps ‖ a person whose job is wrapping a dressing gown ‖ the tobacco leaf that covers a cigar **wrap·ping** *n* anything with which something or someone is wrapped [etym [illegible]]

wrap-a·round (ræpəraund) *adj* **1.** all embracing [illegible] object **3.** a note, bond, or sale that leaves existing debts, leases, and agreements intact, e.g. in the purchase or sale of a property **4.** a type of skirt that wraps around the hips and ties at the waist

wraparound annuity a variable annuity to which a volatile investment (e.g., stocks, money [illegible]

wrasse (ræs) *n.* a member of *Labridae*, a family [illegible] [Cornish *wrach*]

wrath [illegible]

Wrath, Cape the northwestern tip of Scotland, in Sutherland

wrath·ful (ræθfəl, rɑ:θfəl, *Br* esp rɔ:θfəl) *adj.* intensely angry ‖ arising from or characterized by wrath

wreak (ri:k) *v.t* (*rhet.*) to give full play or effort to (one's anger etc.) ‖ (*rhet.*) to inflict (vengeance, harm etc) [O.E. *wrecan*]

wreath (ri:θ) *pl* wreaths (ri:ðz, ri:θs) *n.* a circular band of flowers, leaves etc for laying on a grave or memorial or used to decorate a door or window etc. or (*hist.*) to honor a victor ‖ something resembling this in shape, *a wreath of smoke* ‖ a representation in stone, metal or wood of a circular band of flowers, leaves etc [O.E. *writha* fr. *writhan* v., to writhe]

wreathe (ri:ð) *pres. part* **wreath·ing** *past* and *past part* [illegible] into a wreath to wind so as to form a wreath, *the snake wreathed itself around a branch* ‖ to encircle, *smoke wreathed the housetop* ‖ (with 'in', *passive*) to arrange the expression of, esp. so as to form smiles, *a face wreathed in smiles* *v.i.* to move in coils [fr. M.E. *wrethen* past part of *writhen*, to writhe and fr. WREATH]

wreck (rek) **1.** *n* the destruction or disablement esp of a ship ‖ the ruins of a wrecked ship, what is left of a building, vehicle etc , after destruction ‖ a person wasted by mental or physical sickness ‖ a spoiling or confounding, *the wreck of one's hopes* ‖ goods cast up by the sea from sunken ships **2.** *v.t* to cause the wreck of, destroy, ruin ‖ *v.i.* to suffer wreck **wreck·age** *n* the remains of a wrecked ship, vehicle, building etc. ‖ fragments of any wrecked structure **wreck·er** *n.* a person who wrecks or ruins a person who contrives the wreck of ships, e.g. by false signals, in order to plunder them (*Am. Br* housebreaker) someone whose business is demolishing buildings and disposing of the building materials ‖ a tow truck ‖ a person employed to recover wrecked ships or cargoes [illegible]

Wren (ren), Sir Christopher (1632-1723), English architect. He designed St Paul's Cathedral (1675-1711), over 50 other churches in London, and secular buildings such as the Sheldonian Theater at Oxford (1660s) and a wing of Hampton Court Palace (1690s) He had great mathematical and engineering skill, and used the classical orders with great imagination

wren (ren) *n.* any of many small singing birds of fam *Troglodytidae* of tropical and temperate regions, e.g. *Troglodytes troglodytes*, a very small, dark-brown European bird with a short, [illegible] ern U.S. and Canadian representatative (the winter wren)

wrench (rent∫) **1.** *v.t* to pull or twist violently, *to wrench a door open* ‖ to injure or hurt by twisting violently, *to wrench one's arm* ‖ *v.i.* to twist or turn violently **2.** *n.* a violent twist, often combined with a sharp pull ‖ an injury caused by this ‖ an emotional pain, esp. from parting ‖ a tool with adjustable jaws for gripping and turning nuts or bolts etc. ‖ (*Am Br* [illegible] KEY WRENCH) [O.E. *wrencan*, to twist]

wrest (rest) *v.t* to obtain by using strength or violence or by great effort, *to wrest a living from the soil* to pull or force with a violent twist ‖ to arrive at (a meaning or interpretation) by distortion [O.E. *wræstan*]

wrest block [illegible] which the wrest pins are set

wres·tle (resl) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **wres·tling** *past* and *past part* **wres·tled** *v.i* to struggle with an opponent by grappling and trying to throw or [illegible] struggle ‖ to struggle, *to wrestle with one's accounts* *v.t* to struggle with (an opponent) by [illegible] him (*western U.S.A.*) to throw (esp a calf) for branding **2.** *n.* a wrestling bout ‖ a hard struggle **wres·tler** *n* **wres·tling** *n* a sport under any of [illegible] nents grapple and try to throw each other [O.E. fr. *wræstan*, to wrest]

wrest pin [illegible] and by which the strings are tightened or slackened in tuning

wretch (ret∫) *n* a person in great misfortune a contemptible or wicked person **wretch·ed** (ret∫id) *adj* miserably sad (of exceedingly poor [illegible] ing or characterized by misery, *they live under wretched conditions* causing inconvenience,

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a, æ, ɑ, ɔ, ə, ɛ, ɪ, ɒ, ʊ, ʌ, ɜ, ɪ, ɔ

discomfort, boredom etc. [O.E. *wrecca, wræcca,* an outcast]

wrig·gle (rig'l) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **wrig·gling** *past* and *past part.* **wrig·gled** *v.i.* to twist and turn with short abrupt movements like those of a worm ‖ to move along in this way ‖ to act in an evasive, shifty way ‖ *v.t.* to cause to twist and turn with short abrupt movements ‖ to bring into a specified position or condition by twisting and turning abruptly, *to wriggle oneself free* **2.** *n.* a wriggling movement [M.L.G. *wriggeln*]

Wright (rait), Frank Lloyd (1869-1959), American architect, creator of 'organic architecture', a mode of construction in which buildings are in close compositional relationship to their natural surroundings. His 'prairie style' houses, which he began constructing in 1902, are characterized by long, low horizontal lines and functional interiors: kitchen, living and dining areas forming an unbroken whole. His work includes the Guggenheim Museum, New York (1945-59)

Wright, Joseph (1734-97), English painter, known as Wright of Derby, famous for his candlelit pieces, e.g. 'The Air Pump' (1768) and 'The Alchymist' (1771), and lunar landscapes

Wright, Orville (1871-1948) and his brother Wilbur (1867-1912), American aircraft engineers. They built the first stable and controllable heavier-than-air machine, which made its first flight (852 ft) at Kitty Hawk, North Caro-

Wright, Richard (1908-60), U.S. black novelist. His 'Uncle Tom's Children' (1938) and 'Native Son' (1940) depict injustice against the blacks in the U.S.A

wring (riŋ) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **wring·ing** *past* and *past part.* **wrung** (rʌŋ) *v.t.* to squeeze and twist (wet clothes etc.), esp. so as to force out the moisture ‖ to force out (water etc.) by squeezing and twisting ‖ to twist forcibly ‖ to extort by mental or bodily coercion, *to wring a confession from someone* ‖ to squeeze, clasp or press, esp. with emotion, *to wring someone's hand* ‖ (*rhet.*) to pain, distress, *the sight wrung my heart* **2.** *n.* a squeezing or twisting **wring·er** *n.* a machine for pressing water out of clothes **wring·ing** *adj.* (*Br.*) wringing wet [O.E. *wringan*]

wringing wet so wet that water can be squeezed out

wrin·kle (riŋk'l) **1.** *n.* a small furrow or ridge caused by a fold in a flexible surface, e.g. one formed in the skin as a mark of age, or one that disfigures cloth or a garment ‖ (*pop.*) a clever hint or suggestion about how to do something ‖ (*pop.*) a novel technique **2.** *v. pres. part.* **wrin·kling** *past* and *past part.* **wrin·kled** *v.t.* to produce wrinkles in, *to wrinkle one's forehead* *v.i.* to acquire wrinkles or a wrinkle **wrin·kled, wrin·kly** *adjs* [etym. doubtful]

wrist (rist) *n.* the joint between the hand and the arm ‖ the corresponding part in an animal ‖ the part of a garment covering the wrist [O.E.]

wrist-band (ristbænd) *n.* the part of the sleeve (esp. of a shirt) which covers the wrist

wrist-let (ristlit) *n.* a band around the wrist, esp. one incorporated in a glove or sleeve etc. for warmth

wristlet watch (*Br.*) a wristwatch

wrist-lock (ristlɔk) *n.* a twisting grip on the wrist used in wrestling to throw an opponent or make him helpless

wrist pin (*mech.*) a metal pin linking a piston and connecting rod

wrist-watch (ristwɔtʃ) *n.* a small watch worn on a strap or bracelet around the wrist

wrist wrestling arm wrestling with opponents, interlocking thumbs as the pressure point

writ (rit) *n.* a written command issued in the name of a sovereign, state, court of law etc. ‖ (*Br.*) a document issued by the crown, summoning one of the lords spiritual or temporal to attend Parliament or instructing a sheriff to hold an election of a member or members of parliament [O.E. something written]

writ of cer·ti·o·ra·ri (sə:r|ʃi:ərə:rai) a writ issuing from a superior court calling up the record of a proceeding in an inferior court for review [L. *certiorari,* to be informed or certified, pass infin. of *certiorare,* to inform, from the use of

write (rait) *pres. part.* **writ·ing** *past* **wrote**

ters, figures or other significant symbols, esp. on paper, using a pencil, pen, brush etc. to compose books or other literary matter to *write to somebody* ‖ to produce the letters of the alphabet etc. on paper etc., *this pen writes well* ‖ *v.t.* to form (letters, figures, symbols etc.) on a surface ‖ to set down (language, information etc.) in letters, words or symbols, *write your name and address here* ‖ to cover or fill in with writing, *to write three pages, to write a check* ‖ to compose (a book, poem etc.) as an author ‖ to send a letter to, *he wrote them last week* ‖ to communicate or state in writing or in print, *he wrote them the latest news* ‖ to underwrite ‖ to draw up in legal form ‖ to show clearly, mark, stamp, *despair was written on every face* **to write down** to put in writing, record ‖ to describe, criticize or judge in a disparaging way, *she wrote him down as a nonentity* ‖ to reduce the nominal value of (stocks, goods etc.) **to write off** to compose rapidly and easily ‖ to record the cancellation of, *to write off a debt* ‖ to send away by mail, *to write off for a catalog* ‖ to dismiss from consideration **to write out** to write in full (esp. something public or official) ‖ to put in writing ‖ to exhaust (oneself) as a writer **to write up** to review or describe in writing, esp. favorably, in a newspaper etc. ‖ to record (an experiment etc.) in writing ‖ to expand (notes) into a piece of writing ‖ (*accounting*) to put down an excessive value for (an asset) **writ·er** *n.* someone who writes, esp. a professional author of books ‖ someone who writes insurance ‖ (*Br.*) a clerk, esp. in the navy or a government office [O.E. *writan,* to scratch, score, cut]

writer's cramp a painful spasmodic cramp of the finger muscles caused by writing for too long a time

write-up (ráitʌp) *n.* (*pop.*) an article in the press, esp. a favorable critical notice ‖ an unjustified increase in the assets on the books of a corporation

writhe (raið) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **writh·ing** *past* and *past part.* **writhed** *v.i.* to twist, roll or turn about, esp. in pain ‖ to have a sensation of mental suffering, *to writhe with shame* ‖ *v.t.* to twist or contort (one's body or a part of it), esp. in pain or embarrassment **2.** *n.* a writhing [O.E. *wríthan,* to twist]

writ·ing (ráitiŋ) *n.* the act of someone who writes ‖ handwriting ‖ anything written, e.g. a literary composition, book, article, inscription etc. ‖ the occupation of a writer or author ‖ written form, *evidence in writing* ‖ style in literary composition, *sloppy ideas and shoddy writing* **the writing on the wall** a warning of doom to come (Daniel v)

written *past part.* of WRITE

Wro·claw (vrɔtslɔf) (*G.* Breslau) a communications center (pop. 584,500) in Silesia, Poland, on the Oder. Industries: metalworking, chemical industries, textiles, heavy engineering. Gothic cathedral (14th c.), town hall and churches. University (1702)

wrong (rɔŋ) **1.** *adj.* not in accordance with moral standards, not morally right ‖ not correct or accurate, false, *the wrong answer* ‖ mistaken, *you are wrong in thinking him intelligent* ‖ not suitable or proper, *they chose the wrong time to drop in* ‖ amiss, out of order, *what is wrong with the pump?* ‖ being other than the one it was expected to be, identified as or intended to be etc., *to take the wrong road* ‖ (of one side of a fabric) designed to be placed or worn downward or inward so as not to be seen **2.** *n.* that which is morally wrong, *to choose between right and wrong* ‖ an act of injustice ‖ (*law*) an invading of the rights of someone **in the wrong** mistaken ‖ morally responsible for an offense **to put (someone) in the wrong** to make (someone) appear to be the offender, affix blame to (someone) **3.** *adv.* incorrectly **to get (someone) wrong** to misunderstand the meaning or motives of (someone) **to go wrong** to take the wrong direction, road etc. ‖ to start on a course of wrongdoing or immoral behavior (of a mechanism, plan etc.) to get out of order, break down **4.** *v.t.* to treat unfairly or judge unjustly (*old-fash.*) to seduce (a woman) [O.E. *wrang, wrong,* curved or crooked in form, direction etc.]

wrong-do·er (rɔŋdu:ər) *n.* someone who acts in a way contrary to law or moral order

wrong-do·ing (rɔŋdu:iŋ) *n.* crime sin

wrong-ful (rɔŋfəl) *adj.* not fair, not just ‖ not lawful

wrong-head·ed (rɔŋhedid) *adj.* obstinately and perversely clinging to something mistaken or inaccurate

wrote *past* of WRITE

wroth (rɔθ, rɒθ, *Br.* esp. rouθ) *adj.* (*rhet.*) angry, wrathful [O.E. *wráth*]

wrought (rɔt) alt. *past* and *past part.* of WORK ‖ *adj.* worked, made, formed, fashioned ‖ (of metals) hammered and beaten into shape

wrought iron a very pure form of commercial iron, having a very small carbon content. It is tough, malleable, ductile and easily welded

wrought-up (rɔtʌp) *adj.* nervously excited, agitated

wrung *past* and *past part.* of WRING

wry (rai) *comp.* **wri·er** *superl.* **wri·est** *adj.* (of the neck or features) distorted, turned abnormally to one side ‖ (of features) distorted for a moment to express distaste, irony or bitterness ‖ (of a smile) made with such a distortion ‖ (of humor, remarks etc.) neatly turned, but bitter or ironic [O.E. *wrigian* v., to turn]

wry·neck (ráinek) *n. Jynx torquilla,* a gray-brown European woodpecker which has a characteristic habit of stretching and twisting its neck ‖ any woodpecker of genus *Jynx* ‖ torticollis

Wu-chang (wú:tʃæŋ) *WUHAN

Wu-han (wú:hún) the capital (pop. 2,226,000) of Hupei, China, the head of oceangoing shipping on the Yangtzekiang, at its confluence with the Han. It consists of the former cities of Hankow (the commercial center and former international city, with textile industries), Hanyang (the industrial center: iron and steel, mechanical engineering, chemicals) and Wuchang (the old walled capital). University (1905)

Wu-hsien (wú:ʃjén) (or Soochow) a port (pop. 700,000) in Kiangsu, China, on the Grand Canal, celebrated for its canals, bridges and medieval buildings. Industries: textiles, food processing, handicrafts (jade, lace)

Wu-hu (wú:hú:) a river port and rice market (pop. 250,000) on the Yangtzekiang in Anhwei, China: cotton textiles

Wul-fi-la (wúlfələ) (or Ulfilas, c. 311-83), Gothic bishop. He spread Arian Christianity among the Goths, and in his translation of the New Testament left the only surviving Gothic texts

Wundt (vunt), Wilhelm (1832-1920), German psychologist and philosopher, founder of experimental psychology, author of 'Elements of Physiological Psychology' (1873-4)

Wup·per·tal (vúpertul) an industrial center (pop. 401,609) in central North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany: textiles, chemical industries, pharmaceuticals, mechanical engineering, paper

Württemberg *BADEN-WURTTEMBERG

Würz·burg (výrtsburk) a river port (pop. 112,500) and agricultural market in Bavaria, West Germany, on the Main, with engineering industries. Castle (13th-16th cc.), Romanesque-Gothic cathedral (12th c.), churches (8th-18th cc.), all damaged in the 2nd world war. University (1582)

Wu·sih (wú:ʃí:) a rail and industrial center (pop. 650,000) in Kiangsu, China: textiles, food processing, engineering, chemicals

Wu·tsin (wú:dʒín) (Changchow) a trading center (pop. 297,000) in S. Kiangsu, China on the Grand Canal

W. Va. West Virginia

WWW (*meteor. abbr.*) for World Weather Watch, a global weather service established by World Meteorological Organization in 1967

Wy·an·dotte (wáiəndɔt) *n.* a chicken of an American breed, usually white laced with black [after a North American Indian tribe]

Wy·att (wáiət), James (1746-1813), English architect, an early exponent of neo-Gothic

Wyatt, Sir Thomas (c. 1503-42), English poet and statesman. His sonnets, probably written in prison, were the first written in English. They were based on Petrarch so far as the form went, but used the rhythm of the speaking voice to counterpoint the 'correct' pattern. His voice was direct and frank in a courtly or mannered period

wych elm, witch elm (witʃelm) *n. Ulmus glabra,* a Eurasian elm common in the British Isles the wood of this tree [var. of WITCH (as in 'witch

Wych·er·ley (witʃərli:), William (c. 1640-1716), English playwright. His work was typical of the Restoration drama in its cynical acceptance of an amoral society, its surprising verbal coarseness, and its fondness for plots based on amorous intrigues. Best known are 'The Country-Wife' (1675) and 'The Plain-Dealer' (1677)

wych hazel the wych elm ‖ *WITCH HAZEL

Wyc·lif, Wyc·liffe wiklit [illegible] English religious reformer. He and his followers translated the entire Bible into English. With the protection of his patron, John of Gaunt, he attacked many ecclesiastical abuses and doctrines, proclaimed that salvation depends upon predestination and grace rather than on membership of a visible Church, and insisted on the right of all men to have access to the Scriptures in the vernacular. His denial of transubstantiation was condemned (1381) as heretical. His followers were known as Lollards.

Wyc·liff·ite (wiklifait) *n.* a Lollard.

Wy·eth (wáiəθ), Andrew Newell (1917-), U.S. realist painter. His subjects are from Maine and Pennsylvania.

Wy·lie (wáili:), Elinor (née Hoyt, 1885-1928), U.S. poet and novelist. Her verse shows the influence of the 17th-c. metaphysicals and includes 'Nets to Catch the Wind' (1921), 'Black [illegible] (1923). Her novels include 'Jennifer Lorn' (1923), 'The Orphan Angel' (1926) and 'Mr. Hodge and Mr. [illegible]'.

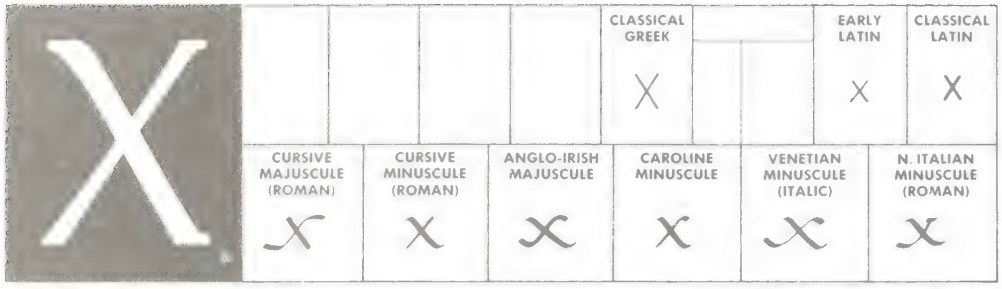
Wy·o·ming [illegible] Wyo. abbr. Wyo. area 97,914 sq. miles, pop. 502,000) in the W. central U.S.A. Capital: Cheyenne. The Rocky [illegible] mainly semiarid high plain. The Yellowstone [illegible] cattle, sheep, hay, winter wheat, sugar beets (with much dependence on irrigation). Resources: oil, coal, uranium. Industries: oil refin[illegible] Laramie. Most of Wyoming passed to the U.S.A. in the Louisiana Purchase (1803). It became (1890) the 44th state of the U.S.A. It was the first state of the U.S.A. to enfranchise women.

Wy·spiań·ski [illegible] 1869-1907), Polish playwright and painter. His plays include 'The Wedding' (1901), 'Deliverance' [illegible]

Wyss (vi:s), Johann David (1743-1818), Swiss writer, author of the juvenile classic 'Swiss Family Robinson' (published 1812-27).

Wythe (wiθ), George (1726-1806), U.S. jurist and leader in Virginia's ratification of the U.S. Constitution. As professor of law (1779-90) at the College of William and Mary, he exerted a profound influence on the great men of his time, notably John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe.

wy·vern (wáivə:n) *n.* (*heraldry*) a two-legged dragon with outspread wings and barbed tail. [M.E. *wyver* fr. O.F. *wyvre*, var. of *vivre*, serpent]



Development of the letter X, beginning with the classical Greek letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter X and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter x are shown.

X, x (eks) the 24th letter of the English alphabet (sounded as 'z' when an initial letter) ‖ something shaped like this ‖ (*math.*) an unknown quantity or the symbol for this ‖ any unknown factor or quantity or unidentified person ‖ the Roman symbol for the number 10 ‖ **X** a symbol for Christ used in abbreviations, e.g. 'Xmas' for 'Christmas' [from the initial letter chi of Gk *Christos*, which looks like an English X]

X (eks) *adj.* motion picture rating for erotic films, admission to which persons under the age of 17 or 18 are not permitted. *Cf* G; PG; R

xan·thate (zænθeit) *n.* a salt or ester of a xanthic acid [ISOCS-SH] esp. cellulose xanthate used in the manufacture of viscose [fr. Gk *xanthos*, yellow]

xan·thic (zænθik) *adj.* (esp. *bot.*, of a flower) yellow [fr. Gk *xanthos*, yellow]

xan·thin (zænθin) *n.* (*chem.*) a yellow, non-water-soluble pigment found in yellow plants [fr. Gk *xanthos*, yellow]

xan·thine (zænθi:n) *n.* (*biochem.*) a crystalline compound, $C_5H_4N_4O_2$, found in blood, urine, muscle tissue and some plants [fr. Gk *xanthos*, yellow]

Xan·thip·pe (zænθipi:, zænθipi) the wife of Socrates, a proverbial scold

xan·tho·ma (zænθoumə) *pl* **xan·tho·mas, xan·tho·ma·ta** (zænθoumətə) *n.* a condition arising from a disorder of cholesterol metabolism, characterized by the forming of yellow patches on [Mod. L. fr. Gk *xanthos*, yellow]

xan·tho·phyll (zænθəfil) *n.* $C_{40}H_{56}O_2$, the yellow pigment found in plastids and present in [xanthophyll-ic, **xan·tho·phyl·lous** (zænθəfiləs, zænθəfələs) *adjs* [fr. Gk *xanthos*, yellow + *phullon*, leaf]

xan·thous (zænθəs) *adj.* (of a people) having yellowish, brown or red hair ‖ (of a people) having yellowish skin ‖ colored yellow [fr. Gk

Xavier, St Francis ST FRANCIS XAVIER

X-ax·is (eksæksis) *n.* (*math.*) a horizontal axis in a system of rectangular coordinates, the line on which distances to the right or left (east or especially on a map, chart, or graph

xe·bec (zi:bek) *n* a small three-masted Mediterranean boat with triangular and square sails

composer. He has applied the notion of probability to composition through the use of a computer where this has seemed useful. He was a pupil of Messiaen

xe·ni·a (zi:ni:ə) *n.* the appearance in seed, fruit or maternal tissues of characters belonging to the fertilizing plant or male parent [Mod. L. fr Gk *xenia*, hospitality]

xe·no·bi·ol·o·gy (zenoubaiɔlədʒi:) *n.* study of extraterrestrial living organisms *syn.* exobiology

Xe·noc·ra·tes (zinɔkrəti:z) (396-314 B.C.), Greek philosopher, a disciple of Plato, whose doctrine he tried to reconcile with that of Pythagoras

xe·nog·a·mous (zinɔgəməs) *adj.* of, pertaining to or characterized by xenogamy

xe·nog·a·my (zinɔgəmi:) *n.* (*bot.*) cross-fertilization [fr. Gk *xenos*, foreign + *gamos*, marriage]

xe·no·ge·ne·ic (zenoudʒəni:ik) *adj.* derived from another species —**xenogenesis** *n.*

xen·o·gen·e·sis (zenoudʒenisis) *n.* the supposed production of offspring completely unlike either parent [fr. Gk *xenos*, foreign + *genesis*, origin]

xe·no·graft (zénəgræft) *n.* tissue graft from a donor of a different specie. *also* heterograph — **xenoplastic** *adj. Cf* ALLOGRAFT; HOMOGRAFT

xe·nol·o·gy (zenɔlədʒi:) *n.* (*biol.*) study of the relationship between host and parasite

xen·o·mor·phic (zenoumɔ:fik) *adj.* allotriomorphic [fr. Gk *xenos*, foreign + *morphē*, form]

xe·non (zi:nɔn, zénɔn) *n.* an inert gaseous element (symbol Xe, at. no. 54, at. mass 131.30), used to fill arc lamps, flash bulbs and electronic counters [fr. Gk neut. of *xenos*, strange]

xe·no·narc lamp (zénounɑrk) high-intensity lighting device used in motion picture projection, eye surgery, etc

xenon lamp high-intensity lamp used in projection and to fade textile fading

Xe·noph·a·nes (zinɔfənɪ:z) (6th c. B.C.), Greek philosopher and poet, known for his monotheism

xen·o·phobe (zenəfoub) *n.* a person who shows xenophobia **xen·o·pho·bic** *adj.* [fr. Gk *xenos*, stranger, foreign + *phobos*, fear]

xen·o·pho·bi·a (zenəfoubi:ə) *n.* fear or dislike of strangers or foreigners [fr. Gk *xenos*, stranger, foreigner + *phobos*, fear]

Xen·o·phon (zenəfən, zenəfɔn) (c. 430–c. 355 B.C.), Greek general and writer. He was a disciple of Socrates, about whom he wrote the 'Memorabilia' and 'Apology'. In the 'Anabasis' he describes his part in Cyrus the Younger's expedition (401 B.C.) against Artaxerxes II and his command of the 10,000 Greek mercenaries. Exiled for 20 years from Athens for his Spartan sympathies, he wrote the 'Hellenica' (a history of Greece 411-362 B.C.), the 'Cyropaedia' (an idealized life of Cyrus the Great), and works on sport and politics

xe·ra·sia (zi:reiʒə) *n.* (*med.*) hair disease marked by dry hair and cessation of hair growth

xe·ric (ziərik) *adj.* (*bot.*, of an environment) having a low or deficient supply of moisture for plant life (cf. HYDRIC) ‖ tolerating or adapted to arid conditions [fr. Gk *xēros*, dry]

xe·rog·ra·phy (zirɔgrəfi:) *n.* a dry printing process in which a black mineral powder is deposited on, and adheres permanently to, those parts of a paper surface which are rendered sensitive by a photoelectric beam **xerox** *adj.* — **xerox** *n* the copy —**xerox** *v.* to copy by xerography —Xerox trademark of the copiers of the Xerox Corporation [fr. Gk *xēros*, dry + *graphos*, written]

xe·roph·i·lous (zirɔfələs) *adj.* (*biol.*) adapted to or characteristic of an environment having a very limited water supply [fr. Gk *xēros*, dry + *-philos*, loving]

xe·roph·thal·mi·a (ziərɔfθælmi:ə) *n.* abnormal dryness of the eyeball due to a severe deficiency of vitamin A [fr. Gk *xēros*, dry + *ophthalmia*, eye disease]

xe·ro·phyte (ziərəfait) *n.* any plant growing in desert conditions or in an alkaline, acid, salt or dry soil **xe·ro·phyt·ic** (ziərəfitik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *xēros*, dry + *phuton*, plant]

xe·ro·ra·di·og·ra·phy (ziəroureidi:ɔgrəfi:) *n.* **1.** a process in which an electrostatic image is formed on a photoconductive medium by X-rays or gamma rays **2.** variation of mammography in which a Xerox plate is used instead of film to create an image —**xeroradiogram** *n*

xe·rox (ziərɔks) *v.t.* to reproduce by xerography [fr. *Xerox*, a trademark]

Xerx·es I (zə:rksi:z) 'the Great' (c. 519–c. 465 B.C.), king of Persia (c. 485 –c. 465 B.C.), son of Darius I. He invaded Greece, defeating the Spartans at Thermopylae (480 B.C.), but withdrew after the destruction of his fleet at Salamis (480 B.C.)

xi (zai, ksi, ksi:) *n.* the 14th letter (Ξ, ξ=x) of the Greek alphabet

Xin·gu (ziŋgu:, ʃiŋgu:) a river (about 1,300 miles long) in Brazil rising in the N. Mato Grosso and flowing to the Amazon delta, navigable between rapids

xiph·i·ster·num (zifistə:nəm) *pl* **xiph·i·ster·na** (zifistə:nə) *n.* (*anat., zool.*) the posterior segment of the sternum [fr. Gk *xiphos*, sword + STERNUM]

xiph·oid (zifɔid) **1.** *adj.* (*anat.*) sword-shaped ‖ (*anat.*) of, relating to or being the xiphisternum **2.** *n.* the xiphisternum [fr. Mod. L. *xiphoides* fr. Gk]

xiphoid process the xiphisternum

xiph·o·su·ran (zifəsuərən) *adj.* (*zool.*) belonging to the arthropod order of *Xiphosura*, which comprises the king crabs [fr. Mod. L. fr. Gk *xiphos*,

Xmas (krɪsməs) *n.* Christmas [fr. X (symbol for Christ) + *-mas* fr. CHRISTMAS]

XMGM-31A *see* PERSHING

XM-1 *n.* (*mil.*) Chrysler-built, 60-ton, turbine-engine tank replacing M-60

X ray an electromagnetic radiation in the wavelength range 0.1–100 Å produced when the inner satellite electrons of esp. heavy atoms that have been excited by collision with a stream of fast electrons (*X RAY TUBE) return to their ground state, giving up, in the form of X rays, the energy previously imparted to them. X rays, being of high energy, have considerable ionizing and penetrating power, and are used for the internal examination of large cast-metal parts, visual diagnosis of many organic malfunctions, analysis of crystal structure (*X RAY DIFFRACTION), treatment (*RADIOTHERAPY) of certain diseases etc. ‖ a photograph made by exposure to X rays [trans. of G. *X-strahl*, so named because its essential nature was not known]

X-ray (éksreɪ) **1.** *v.t.* to examine or treat with X rays **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to X rays

X-ray astronomy the science of astronomy carried on by analysis of X-rays emitted by celestial bodies —**X-ray astronomer** *n.*

X-ray diffraction (*phys., chem.*) a method of determining crystal structure (i.e. symmetry, bond lengths and angles) based on the principle that X rays are diffracted by many crystals whose atomic dimensions are such as to allow them to act as natural diffraction gratings. If the wavelength of the X rays is known these dimensions may be determined

X-ray diffractometer device for measuring and recording X-ray diffraction patterns in powders or crystals to analyze their structure —**X-ray defraction** *n.*

X-ray nova (*meteor.*) an exploding star that e[illegible] X rays

X-ray pulsar (*astron.*) a pulsar that emits X-rays

X-ray scanning process for scanning a solid [illegible] with X rays [illegible]

X-ray star or **X-ray source** (*meteor.*) a celestial body that emits X-rays

X-ray telescope (*meteor.*) a telescope mounted on a space vehicle or rocket, used in taking X-rays

X-ray tube (*phys.*) a vacuum tube in which a metal target emits X rays when bombarded by electrons from a thermionic cathode (the electron gun). The radiation emitted is characteristic of the potential drop across the tube, the temperature of the cathode and of the target material

xy·lan (záɪlən) *n.* a polysaccharide found in plant cell walls, esp. in wood, straw etc. [fr. Gk *xulon*, wood]

xy·lem (záɪləm, záɪlem) *n.* a complex lignified plant tissue, comprising the woody portion of the vascular system in higher plants. It is a mixed tissue consisting of parenchymalike and fiberlike tracheids and vessels. Xylem acts as a support, conveys water and minerals, and often [illegible] wood

xy·lene (záɪliːn) *n.* any of three isomeric, colorless, liquid hydrocarbons, $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$, found in coal and wood tar and resembling toluene [fr. Gk *xulon*, wood]

xy·lo·graph (záɪləgræf, záɪləgrʊf) *n.* a wood engraving ‖ an impression from such an engraving [back-formation fr. XYLOGRAPHY]

xy·log·ra·phy (zaɪlɒgrəfiː) *n.* the art of engraving in wood or of taking impressions from wood engravings [illegible]

xy·loph·a·gous (zaɪlɒfəgəs) *adj.* (*biol.*, of certain mollusks, crustaceans and insects) boring into and feeding on wood [fr. Gk *xulon*, wood + *phagein*, to eat]

xy·lo·phone (zaɪləfoun) *n.* a percussion instrument consisting of a series of horizontal wooden bars arranged in graded length and tuned in a chromatic scale. It is played by striking the [illegible] with small wooden hammers. **xy·loph·o·nist** (zaɪlɒfənɪst, zaɪləfounɪst) *n.* a person who plays the xylophone [fr. Gk *xulon*, wood + *phōnē*, voice, sound]

xy·lose (záɪlous) *n.* a [illegible] $C_5H_{10}O_5$, found as a constituent of xylan [fr. Gk *xulon*, wood]

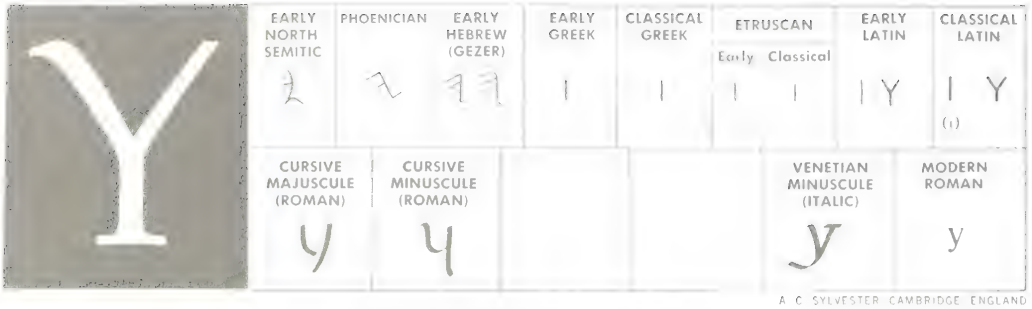
xy·lot·o·mous (zaɪlɒtəməs) *adj.* (*zool.*, of certain insects) able to bore into or cut wood [fr. Gk *xulon*, wood + *-tomos* fr. *temnein*, to cut]

xyst (zɪst) *n.* a xystus

xys·tus (zɪstəs) *pl.* **xys·ti** (zɪstaɪ) *n.* a long, roofed colonnade used for athletic training in ancient Greece in cold or wet weather [L. fr. Gk *xustos*, smooth]

XYY syndrome *n.* (*med.*) congenital male disorder (of an extra Y chromosome), hypothesized to be a factor in causing social inadequacy, aggressive behavior, and low intelligence

XYZ Affair a Franco-U.S. incident arising (1797) in Paris during negotiations to settle a dispute stemming from French depredations on U.S. commerce. The three U.S. agents, Charles C. Pinckney, Elbridge Gerry, and John Marshall, commissioned by President John Adams, were asked by the three agents acting on behalf of France, dubbed X, Y, and Z, to make a payment as a precondition of negotiations. The U.S. ministers refused, and the commission broke up. The affair, which roused feelings of outrage in the U.S.A. against France and brought the two countries to the brink of war until France climbed down, strengthened the Federalist position



Development of the letter Y, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter Y and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter y are shown.

Y, y (wai) the 25th letter of the English alphabet | something shaped like a Y | (*algebra*) a [illegible] | the symbol for this

-y, -ey *suffix* denoting likeness, as in 'glassy', 'clayey' | denoting characteristic quality, as in 'greeny', 'juicy'

-y *suffix* denoting state or quality, as in 'jealousy'

Yablonovy [illegible] (jəblənəvi) | [illegible] | 1,000 m. long, in S.E. Siberia, U.S.S.R., forming the Arctic-Pacific watershed | Highest peak: 8,228 ft

yacht (jɒt) **1.** *n* any of various light, fast sailing or power-driven vessels, often luxuriously fitted, used for pleasure cruises, racing etc **2.** *vi.* [illegible] or sport of racing or cruising in a yacht [fr early Mod. Du *jaghte* fr *jaghtschip*, fast pirate ship]

yachts·man (jɒtsmən) *pl* **yachts·men** (jɒtsmən) *n* someone who owns or sails a yacht

YAG (*acronym*) for yttrium aluminum garnet, used in generating laser beams. *Cf* YIG

ya·hoo (jəhu:, jɑhu:) *n* a brutish lout [coined by SWIFT in 'Gulliver's Travels' (1726)]

Yah·weh, Yah·veh, Jah·weh, Jah·veh (jəwei, jəvei) *n* God, a transliteration of the Hebrew word which in the English Bible is written 'Jehovah'

yak [illegible] *mutus*, a large, long-haired ruminant sharing some characteristics of both the bison and the ox, native to the mountainous region of central [illegible] of the Himalayas. It has cylindrical horns curving outwards, and when wild may weigh up to 1,200 lbs [Tibetan *gyag*]

Ya·kut A.S.S.R. (jəku:t) an autonomous republic [illegible] | Yakutsk

Ya·kutsk (jəku:tsk) the capital (pop. 82,000) of the Yakut A.S.S.R., U.S.S.R.; a trading center [illegible]

yak·uza [illegible] (jɑku:zɑ:) an organized criminal group (approximately [illegible])

Yale (jeil), Linus (1821-68), U.S. inventor of a compact pin-tumbler cylinder lock and of various improvements in lock mechanisms

Yale University a private university in New Haven, Connecticut, named after Elihu Yale (1648-1721), an early patron, and chartered in 1701. It consists of Yale College and other undergraduate schools, several graduate schools for men and women

Yalow [illegible] (Rosalyn S[illegible] m.n. 1924-) U.S. physicist, co-winner of the Nobel prize for physiology or medicine (1977). She developed, with Solomon Berson, the radioimmunoassay (RIA) test to measure hormone, enzyme and protein amounts

Yal·ta Conference (jɔltə, jɑltə) a meeting (Feb 4-11, 1945) at Yalta in the Crimea, U.S.S.R., between F. D. Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, at which the final defeat of Germany was planned. Germany was to be demilitarized and divided into four zones of occupation. The decision was taken to set up the U.N. and the frontiers of Poland were settled. Russian zones of influence in central and eastern Europe were established and the U.S.S.R. agreed to enter the war against Japan

Ya·lu (jɑlu:) a river (491 miles long, navigable for 420) flowing from S. Kirin, China (Manchuria) to the Yellow Sea, forming the border with North Korea (without [illegible])

yam (jæm) *n.* the edible, starchy, tuberous root of certain plants of genus *Dioscorea*, fam. *Dioscoreaceae*, used as a staple food in tropical lowlands | any plant of genus *Dioscorea* | the sweet potato [Port. *inhame* or Span. *ignama*]

Ya·ma·ga·ta (jɑməgɑtə), Prince Aritomo (1838-1922), Japanese soldier and statesman. As chief of the general staff during the Russo-Japanese War and as prime minister (1889-91 and 1898-1900) he ensured the rise of militarism in Japan

yam bean *Pachyrhizus erosus*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a tropical perennial twining plant, cultivated for its edible turnip-like roots

yam·mer (jæmər) **1.** *vi.* to utter plaintive wailing or whimpering sounds | to grumble and complain in a repetitious way | to talk persistently and loudly **2.** *n.* a yammering sound [alteration of M.E. *vomer* fr. O.E. *geomrian* fr. [illegible]]

Ya·na·on (jænæ̃, janaun) (or Yanam) a port (pop. 6,000) in the Godavari delta, India. The French held it 1,763-1954

Yang YIN AND YANG

Yang-chow [illegible]

Yang-ku [illegible]

Yang-tze-kiang (jɑntsi kjɑn) the longest river (3,340 miles long, draining 750,000 sq. miles) and central artery of China, flowing south through gorges as deep as 13,000 ft from central Tibet to Yunnan, then north and east through the Red Basin and gorges in W. Szechwan across the central plain to a delta (where silt extends the coast by 20 yards a year) on the Pacific. It is navigable by steamer to Wuhan and by small vessels (hauled upstream at points) for half its length

Yank (jæŋk) *n* (*pop.*) a Yankee

yank (jæŋk) **1.** *vt.* and *vi.* (*pop.*) to pull with a jerk **2.** *n.* (*pop.*) a sharp pull, a hard jerk [origin unknown]

Yan·kee (jæŋki:) **1.** *n.* an inhabitant of New England | a native of any of the northern states of the U.S.A. | a Union soldier in the American Civil War ‖ a citizen of the U.S.A. ‖ English as spoken by U.S. citizens, esp. in New England **2.** *adj.* of or pertaining to Yankees [origin unknown]

Ya·oun·dé (jɑ:undei) the capital (pop. 450,000) of Cameroun, linked by rail with Douala

yap (jæp) **1.** *vi.* *pres. part.* **yap·ping** *past* and *past part.* **yapped** to bark snappishly ‖ (*pop.*) to talk in a scolding or complaining manner ‖ (*pop.*) to chatter **2.** *n.* a sharp, shrill bark [illegible]

ya·pock, ya·pok (jəpɒk, jæpək) *n.* *Chironectes minimus*, a small water opossum found in Central and South America, with webbed hind feet [after *Oyapok*, a river between Guiana and Brazil]

yapp (jæp) *n* (*Br.*) divinity circuit binding [after *Yapp*, London bookseller for whom the style was first made (c. 1860)]

yar·bor·ough (jɑrbərou, jɑrbʌrou, *Br.* esp. jɑrbrə) *n* (*bridge*) a hand with no card above a nine [after Charles Anderson Worsley, 2nd Earl of *Yarborough* (d. 1897), who used to offer 1,000 to 1 against such a hand occurring]

yard (jɑrd) **1.** *n* a small open space completely or partly enclosed and adjoining a building ‖ an enclosure where a business or manufacture is carried on, *lumber yard* | a space containing a complex system of railroad tracks (usually near a station) for shunting, assembling trains and parking passenger or freight cars | a clearing in a forest where deer etc. gather in winter for feeding and protection **the Yard** Scotland Yard **2.** *vt.* to confine (cattle etc.) in a yard [O.E. *geard*, enclosure]

yard *n* (*abbr.* yd) a unit of length equal to 3 ft (36 ins) and equivalent to .9144 m. | (*naut.*) a cylindrical spar tapering at the ends, slung from a mast to support and spread a sail [O.E. *gyrd*, gird, twig, stick]

yard·age (jɑrdidʒ) *n* the use of a yard for keeping cattle etc. at a railroad station | the charge for such use [fr. YARD (small open space)]

yardage *n* length, area or volume measured in [illegible] length)]

yard·arm (jɑrdɑrm) *n* (*naut.*) either half of a yard on a square-rigged vessel

yard goods piece goods (textiles sold to length, cut from the bolt)

yard·man [illegible] **yard·men** (jɑrdmən) a man employed in a railroad or other yard | a day laborer who does general outdoor work | a

man responsible for the building materials in a lumber yard

yard-master (järdmăs'tər, -mä'stər) *n.* a yard manager

yard sale GARAGE SALE

yard-stick (järdstĭk) *n.* a measuring stick a yard long, graduated in inches and feet || a test of evaluation, standard of comparison, criterion

Yar-kand (järkănd') (or Soche) an ancient oasis trading center (pop. 80,000) in S.W. Sinkiang Uighur, China, in the Takla Makan: silk and wool weaving

yarn (järn) **1.** *n.* any spun thread (wool, flax, silk, cotton etc.) prepared for weaving, knitting, rope making etc. || a long continuous strand of glass, paper, plastic, metal etc. || a long, often exaggerated tale of adventure, esp told by a seaman or traveler **to spin a yarn** to tell a long tale of untrue adventures || to make up a long rambling excuse **2.** *v.i.* to tell a yarn [O.E. *gearn*]

Ya-ro-slavl (yərəslôv'l) a city (pop. 608,000) in the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., on the upper Volga Industries: textiles, engineering, chemicals Cathedral (1215). University

yar-row (jărō) *n. Achillea millefolium*, fam. *Compositae*, a strong-scented perennial plant of temperate regions, with a woody stem and terminal corymbs of close, white flowers [O.E. *gearwe*]

yash-mak (jŭʃmŭk, jăʃmæk) *n.* a double veil covering the face so that only the eyes are exposed, worn by some Moslem women in public [Arab. *yashmaq*]

yat-a-ghan (jătəgən, jătəgăn) *n.* a short Moslem sword with a double curved blade and no cross guard [Tui *yātāghan*]

Yates (jeits), Richard (1815-73), Civil War governor (1861-5) of Illinois. He aided the Union cause with large levies of troops and by curbing the powerful pro-Southern group in his state

yaup *YAWP

yaw (jɔ) **1.** *v.i.* (of a ship or aircraft) to go off course **2.** *n.* (of a ship or aircraft) a temporary deviation from course || (of a missile) a wobble in flight [etym. doubtful]

Ya-wa-ta (jəwōtə) a port (pop. 332,000) in N. Kyushu, Japan, part of the Kita-Kyushu conurbation

yawl (jɔl) *n.* a ship's jolly boat with four or six oars || a two-masted, fore-and-aft-rigged sailboat, the mizzenmast (much smaller than the mainmast) being placed far aft || a fishing boat with stem and stern alike and carrying one lugsail or more [fr. M.L.G. *jolle* or Du. *jol*]

yawn (jɔn) **1.** *v.i.* to breathe in deeply, letting the mouth open wide, through sleepiness, weariness or boredom || (*rhet.*) to open wide or stand wide open, *a yawning chasm* || *v.t.* to say or express with a yawn, *to yawn agreement* **2.** *n.* the act or an instance of yawning || (*colloq.*) a bore [O.E. *ginian, geonian*]

yawp, yaup (jɔp) **1.** *v.i.* to utter a loud, raucous cry || (*pop.*) to talk continually and noisily **2.** *n.* a loud, raucous cry [imit.]

yaws (jɔz) *n.* a contagious disease common in the Tropics, caused by a spirochete and usually acquired in childhood through bodily contact Initially characterized by chronic raspberrylike skin ulcers, it may in later years cause severe bony or facial deformity [etym. doubtful]

Yazd (jezd) *YEZD

Y chromosome SEX CHROMOSOME

ye (ji:) *pron.* (*archaic* and *rhet.*) you (originally nominative pl., later as sing., and still later as acc. sing. and pl.) [O.E. *ge*]

ye (ji:, ðĭ:) *def. art.* (old method of printing) the [fr. confusion between O.E. letter þ and Roman y]

yea (jei) **1.** *adv.* (*archaic* and *rhet.*) yes || (*archaic* and *rhet.*) indeed || (*archaic* and *rhet.*) moreover **2.** *n.* (*archaic*) an expression of assent or agreement || someone who votes in the affirmative [O.E. *gēa, gē*]

year (jiər) *n.* the period of time taken by the earth to complete one orbit around the sun, 365.2425 days || a period of 12 lunar months || a period of 365 days (366 in a leap year) forming the basic cycle of the Gregorian calendar one identifiable unit of such a calendar sequence, *it happened in the year 1752* || a period regarded as the major time unit in some way, though not corresponding with a calendar year, *the academic year ends in June* || the period necessary for a planet to make one orbit around the sun || a solar year || a sidereal year || a lunar year || (*pl*) age, *he is tall for his years* **all year round** at all times during the year [O.E. *gear, ger*]

year-book [illegible] past year's activities, events etc

year-ling (jərlĭŋ) **1.** *n.* an animal more than one year old and less than two || (*racing*) a colt which is a year old, dating from Jan. 1 of the year of foaling **2.** *adj.* a year old

year-ly (jərli) **1.** *adj.* occurring every year or once a year **2.** *adv.* every year or once a year

yearn (jə:rn) *v.i.* (often with 'for') to be filled with longing || (often with 'over') to feel tender compassion and affection **yearn-ing** *n.* deep longing || tender compassion and affection [O.E. *giorna, geornan, giernan*, to long for]

year of grace [illegible]

year-round (jərraund) *adj.* continuing throughout the year

yeast (jĭ:st) *n.* a substance found on the surface of fermenting sugary liquids containing ascomycetes of fam. *Saccharomycetaceae*, that multiply by budding and cause the fermentation of sugars, with the production of alcohol and carbon dioxide Yeast is used esp. in brewing and in bread making || any of various fungi that produce alcohol and carbon dioxide from sugar **yeast-y** *adj.* of or containing yeast || exuberant, *a yeasty performance* || foamy || frivolous, trivial [O.E. *gist*]

Yeats (jeits), William Butler (1865-1939), Irish poet His early poems (e.g. 'The Wind among the Reeds', 1899) sprang from late 19th-c. aestheticism, and were languorous and mannered But they were distinguished from other verse of the period by their use of Irish mythology, and this sense of belonging to the culture of his native land remained with him and was always a strength Two tendencies can be discovered in Yeats. The first was to elaborate a private mythology based on elements of spiritualism, classical lore, astrology and Eastern philosophy: the [illegible] poetry, and produced the rich, oblique, rhetorical, sounding verse e.g. of 'Byzantium'. The second was a movement toward a naked direct utterance, sinewy yet musical, with the simplicity of folk poetry In this mode he produced some of his most moving work, helped by his own sense of involvement in the Irish nationalist cause. Yeats was also a playwright, writing some fine verse plays on Irish mythological subjects for the Abbey Theater, Dublin

yegg (jeg) *n.* (*pop.*) a burglar, esp. a safebreaker [perh. fr. a surname]

yell (jel) **1.** *v.i.* to utter a loud, inarticulate cry or shout, esp. in expression of emotion, pain or excitement || *v.t.* to utter or express with such a cry or shout **2.** *n.* an instance of yelling || (*sports*) a rhythmic shout of encouragement to a competing team, consisting of a rhyme, sequence of syllables etc. [O.E. *gellan, giellan*]

yel-low (jĕlō) **1.** *adj.* of the color sensation stimulated by the wavelengths of light in that portion of the spectrum between orange and green, being the color of e.g. ripe lemons || (of members of the Mongolian race etc.) having a skin somewhat of this color || (of paper, skin etc.) changed to this color, e.g. by old age or disease || (*pop.*) cowardly || (of a newspaper) full of sensationalism **2.** *n.* a yellow color, pigment, fabric etc. || the yolk of an egg || (*pl*) jaundice || (*pl*) any of several plant diseases characterized by yellowing of the foliage **3.** *v.t.* to make yellow || *v.i.* to become yellow [O.E. *geolo, geolu*]

yel-low-bird (jĕlōbə:rd) *n.* any of various North American goldfinches

yellow bunting the yellowhammer

yellow-dog contract an employment agreement by which a worker forgoes membership in a labor union during the period of his contract

yellow fever an acute infectious disease esp. of tropical areas, caused by a virus communicated to man by certain mosquitoes It is characterized by fever, low pulse rate, black vomit and jaundice, and can be fatal

[illegible] *rinella*, a European finch The male has a yellow head, neck and breast

yellow jack yellow fever a flag flown at the masthead to signal quarantine || *Caranx bartholomaei*, fam. *Carangidae*, a golden and silvery edible fish of Florida and the West [illegible]

yellow jacket any of several varieties of bright

Yel-low-knife (jĕlounaif) a gold-mining center (pop. 9,483) in the Northwest Territories, Canada, on Great Slave Lake

yellow ocher, yellow ochre *Br.* a pigment compounded of limonite with clay and silica || an orange-yellow color

Yellow Pages the classified telephone directory

yellow pine any of several pines of North America, incl. *Pinus echinata, P. rigida* and the loblolly pine || their wood

yellow rattle *Rhinanthus crista-galli*, fam. *Scrophulariaceae*, an annual plant of temperate regions It is semiparasitic on grasses, bears yellow flowers, and has seed capsules in which winged seeds rattle when they are ripe

Yellow River *HWANG-HO

Yellow Sea (*Chin.* Hwang-hai) a gulf of the Pacific between China and Korea, so named because of the sediment brought to it by the Yangtze-kiang and Hwang-ho

yellow spot [illegible] the retina, constituting the region where the vision is most perfect

Yel-low-stone (jĕloustoun) a national park (area 3,458 sq. miles) in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, in the Rockies, incl. peaks to 12,073 ft, and a celebrated volcanic region (geysers, hot springs)

Yellowstone [illegible] Wyoming, flowing through Yellowstone National Park, crossing the Montana border and emptying into the Missouri River on the Montana-North Dakota boundary. Its valley is the spectacular Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone (2,000 ft wide, 1,200 ft deep)

yellow warbler *Dendroica petechia*, a small North American warbler. The male is bright yellow, streaked with brown underneath

yelp (jelp) **1.** *v.i.* (esp. of a dog in fear, pain or great excitement) to make a sharp, high-pitched cry, or a series of such cries || *v.t.* to utter with such a cry **2.** *n.* such a cry [O.E. *gielpan*, to [illegible]]

Yem-en (jĕmən) a republic (area 75,000 sq. miles, pop. 7,161,800) in S.W. Arabia. Capital: San'a. People: Arab, with Somali and other African admixture on the coast. Language: Arabic Religion: Moslem Behind the hot, humid coastal plain (Tihama) the land is mountainous, rising to a crest (highest point 12,336 ft) in the center, then sloping eastward to the Great Sandy Desert. The central plateau is the most fertile part of Arabia, supporting a large peasantry. Average temperatures (F.) in Jan. and July: coast 60° and 80°, central plateau 50° and 60°. Rainfall: coast under 5 ins, plateau 12 ins. Livestock: sheep, goats, cattle, mules, horses, donkeys, camels. Agricultural products: millet, wheat, other cereals, mocha coffee, qat, indigo, sesame, rice, cotton, grapes, dates, almonds, citrus and other fruit, tobacco Mineral resources: salt. Exports: coffee, hides and skins, salt, qat (Chief port: Hodeida Monet, [illegible] HISTORY (For early history *ARABIA) Yemen was converted to Islam (628) and was part of the Ottoman Empire (mid-16th.– mid-17th cc. and 1849-1918) Despite a treaty (1934) to settle the frontier with Aden Protectorate, border disputes continued Yemen joined the Arab League (1945) and the U.N. (1947) and united in a Federal Union with the United Arab Republic (1958-61). The imam was overthrown (1962) and a republic was proclaimed Fighting continued between republican tribes supported by the United Arab Republic and royalist tribes supported by Saudi Arabia In support of its claim to sovereignty over the whole of southern Arabia, Yemen continued to attack the Federation of South Arabia and to incite subversion [illegible] place (Nov. 1967). An end to hostilities was negotiated (1970), the imam remaining in exile, but the constitution promulgated that same year was abrogated (1974) after a successful military coup led by Ibrahim al-Hamdi Hamdi was assassinated (1977), as was his successor, but the country remained under military rule Members of the Arab League began negotiations (1979) toward the eventual unification of the country with Yemen (Aden)

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of (formerly People's Republic of South Yemen) a [illegible] 1,998,000, *ARABIA) of S. Arabia, composing the former states making up the Federation of S. Arabia until independence (Nov. 1967) Aden, Audhali, Fadhli, Lahej, Lower Aulaqi, Lower

Yafa'i, Wahidi, Beihan, Dhala, Aqrabi, Upper Aulaqi, Dathina, Haushabi, Sha'ib, Maflahi, [illegible] that were included in Aden Protectorate: Upper Yafai, Mausatta, Dhubi, Maflahi, Hadhrami, Quteibi, Alawi, Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom, Quaiti, Kathiri, Mahri Sultanate of Qu'aiha and Socotra, Birati, Mukalla. It also includes Perim and Kamaran, and claims the Kuria Muria Is. Capital: Aden. Products: subsistence crops, cotton, hides, skins, fish. The Minaean (1200-650 B.C.), Sabaean (930-115 B.C.) and Himyarite (115 B.C.–525 A.D.) civilizations dominated the area, which converted to Mohammedanism (mid-7th c.). Its trading and strategic potentialities were disputed by various European powers (16th-18th cc.). Local rulers entered into treaty relations with Britain (1839-1914). The Federation of South Arabia of six states was formed (1959) and extended (1959-63). Independence was achieved in Nov. 1967, and the name People's Republic of South Yemen was adopted. In 1970 the name was changed to People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. A 20-year treaty of friendship was signed (1979) with the U.S.S.R. Efforts to unite the two Yemens resulted in the draft-[illegible] (1980) but relations remained tense, albeit slightly improved, between them.

Yem·en·ite (jéməˌnait) **1.** *n.* a native of Yemen **2.** *adj.* relating to Yemen or its inhabitants

yen (jen) *n.* (*pop.*) a persistent desire, *a yen to visit the East* [Chin.=opium]

yen *n.* the principal monetary unit of Japan, subdivided into 100 sen ‖ a coin or note representing this value [Jap. fr. Chin. *yuan*, round, dollar]

Ye·nan (jenun) (or Fushih) a town (pop. 50,000) in N. Shensi, China. It was the de facto political and military Communist capital (1935-47)

Ye·nan·gyaung (jenundʒaun) an oil-field center (pop. 11,000) on the Irawaddy in central Burma

yen bond (*securities*) a bond payable in Japanese yen

Ye·ni·sei (jenisei) a river in central Siberia, U.S.S.R., rising near the Mongolian border and flowing 2,500 miles to the Arctic Ocean: hydro-[illegible]

yen·ta (jentə) *n.* (*Yiddish*) a gossiping busybody, esp. a woman

Yen·tai (jentai) *CHEFOO

yeo·man (jóumən) *pl.* **yeo·men** (jóumən) *n.* a farmer who owns the freehold of his land (*hist.*) a freeholder of land above a certain value, entitled to serve on a jury and to rank next below an esquire when attached to a noble or royal family. (*U.S. Navy*) a petty officer who does clerical work. (*hist.*) a member of the yeo-[illegible] (*U.S. usage, common prob. motivated by yongman*, young man]

yeoman of the guard (*Br.*) one of a bodyguard of 100 men, formed in 1485, allocated various duties attached to the sovereign

yeo·man·ry (jóumənri) *n.* (*Br. hist.*) a volunteer mounted armed force, formed in 1761 for home defense and absorbed (1907) in the Territorial Force. ‖ yeomen collectively

yeoman service effective hard work contributed just when wanted or steadily over a [illegible]

yer·ba ma·te (jerbəmutei, jɔ:rbəmutei) *MATE

Yerevan *ERIVAN

yes (jes) **1.** *adv.* used to express agreement, consent, affirmation (opp. NO). ‖ used to express interest and as an invitation to say more **2.** *pl.* **yes·es, yes·ses** *n.* an act or instance of expressing agreement, consent or affirmation, esp. by saying 'yes'. an affirmative reply or vote [O.E. *gese, gise*]

ye·shi·va (jeˈi vəˈ) *n.* a school for Talmudic study (a Jewish day school which offers both secular and religious education [Heb.]

[illegible]

rior and expresses no opinions of his own, esp. as a method of self-advancement

yes·ter·day (jestərdei, jestədi) **1.** *n.* the day which preceded today. (*rhet.*) recent time **2.** *adv.* on or during yesterday. (*rhet.*) at or during a recent time [O.E. *geostrandæg* fr. *geostran*, [illegible]

yes·ter·year (jestərjiə) *n.* (*rhet.*) last year

[illegible]

yet (jet) **1.** *adj.* up to and including the present time. *I have not seen him yet.* as early as now. *don't go yet.* at that time. *he was not yet mayor* at some future time. *we shall see him elected yet* before a specified time. *no one had yet been there until that voyage.* ‖ still at present. *we must [illegible]* in addition. *some want to go, some are willing to go, yet others prefer to stay.* ‖ (with comparatives or after 'nor') even. *yet more important, it will not be finished next week, nor yet next year.* **2.** *conj.* nevertheless. *he is rich, yet he is content* [O.E. [illegible]]

yet·i (jéti:) *n.* the abominable snowman [Tibetan]

yew (ju:) *n.* any of several evergreen, coniferous shrubs or trees of genus *Taxus*, fam. *Taxaceae*, of the north temperate zone, esp. *T. baccata* of Europe and Asia. It grows slowly and lives long, having a massive reddish-brown trunk, dark green lustrous needles and a scarlet aril enclosing the fruit. Yews are often a symbol of mourning. ‖ the wood of a yew, used for making bows and for veneers [O.E. *iw, ēow*]

yé-yé (jeijei:) *n.* the French mod style in music and fashion, prominent in the 1960s —**yé-yé** *adj.*

Yezd (jezd) (or Yazd) a commercial center (pop. 135,978) in central Iran. Industries: cotton spinning, handicrafts (silk, wool, copperwork). It is a holy city for Zoroastrians

Yez·i·di (jézidi:) *n.* a member of a religious sect of Iraq and Syria of unknown origin. The religion is syncretistic and postulates belief in a Satan who, though formerly the author of evil, is now good and is the chief of the angelic hosts [origin unknown]

Ygg·dra·sil, Ygg·dra·sill (igdrəsil) (*Norse myth.*) a great ash tree binding together earth, heaven and hell with its roots and branches [O.N. fr. *Yggr*, Odin + *drasill*, horse]

Yid·dish (yidiʃ) **1.** *n.* a language, with origins perhaps as early as the 9th c., developed from the Middle High German (c. A.D. 1200–1350) spoken by Jews in Germany. In this were incorporated Hebrew words for religious customs, duties etc. Yiddish is written in the Hebrew alphabet, and shows a strong Slavic influence. As Jews migrated east and west it became the normal Jewish vernacular in Europe and America and the medium for a rich literature, still vigorous **2.** *adj.* of or in this language [fr. G. *judisch*, Jewish]

yield (ji:ld) **1.** *v.t.* to have as a product or result, *these trees will yield good lumber.* ‖ to bring in as profit, interest, income etc., *an investment yielding 10%.* ‖ to surrender (something), give (something) up, *to yield ground to one's opponents.* ‖ to relinquish (the floor) to another speaker in a legislative assembly. ‖ *v.i.* to be fruitful or profitable, *these fruit trees yield well.* to admit the superiority of another, or admit defeat, to give way to entreaty, pressure, argument etc. **to yield to no one in** to have as much of (a quality) as anyone else **2.** *n.* a yielding. ‖ the amount yielded **yield·ing** *adj.* giving in or giving way to superior force. ‖ readily submitting to another. ‖ flexible, not rigid [O.E. *gieldan, gelden*, to pay]

yield point the point at which a body loses its elasticity so that deformation continues even though the body is not subjected to additional [illegible]

YIG (*acronym*) for yttrium iron garnet, a synthetic iron-oxide crystal used in laser modulation as a sonic wave tuning filter. *Cf.* YAG

Yin and Yang (jin, jæn) two forces through whose essences, according to Taoist cosmology, the universe was produced and cosmic harmony is maintained. Yin is dark, female and negative, and Yang is light, male and positive

Yip·pie (jipi:) *n.* a politically active radical group of hippies, from a member of the Youth International Party, prominent at Democratic Party National Convention in 1968

Y.M.C.A. *YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

yo·del (joudl) **1.** *v. pres. part.* **yo·del·ing**, esp. *Br.* **yo·del·ling** *past* and *past part.* **yo·deled**, esp. *Br.* **yo·delled** *v.i.* and *t.* to call or sing with repeated transitions to the falsetto (a custom of Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers) **2.** *n.* a yodeled call or musical phrase or song **yo·del·er**, esp. *Br.* **yo·del·ler** *n.* [G. *jodeln*]

yo·ga (jougə) *n.* a system of discipline and meditation widely practiced within Hinduism. The classic exposition is associated with the Sankhya school of philosophy, which maintains that enmeshed within the human organism is an eternally existent soul, and that complete control of the body can render the soul free from physical interference. The use of yoga is also advocated by the monistic schools within Hinduism, as a means towards attaining enlightenment. The eight steps of yoga fall into three main groups (cf. the Noble Eightfold Path of Buddhism): (1) moral disciplines (against killing, lying, stealing, sexual impurity and possessiveness, and towards purity, contentment, austerity, study and God-centeredness) (2) physical disciplines (control over bodily posture, breathing and excitation of the senses) (3) [illegible] (concentration, contemplation and ecstasy) [Hind., Skr.=union]

yogh (jouk, joux, joug) *n.* a Middle English symbol (ȝ) denoting a voiceless fricative or guttural, or a voiced palatal fricative [M.E., etym. doubtful]

yo·gi (jougi:) *n.* someone who practices yoga [Hind. *yogī*]

yo·gurt, yo·ghurt, yo·ghourt (jóugərt) *n.* a milk product prepared by partial evaporation and then fermentation by the bacteria *Lactobacillus acidophilus* and *Streptococcus thermophilus* [Turk. *yōghurt*]

yoke (jouk) **1.** *n.* a wooden frame fitted across the necks of two oxen or other draft animals, for joining them together as they pull a plow or vehicle. ‖ a pair of oxen so linked together. ‖ a wooden bar shaped so that it rests across a person's shoulders for carrying balanced loads suspended at each end. ‖ a crossbar, e.g. one from which a bell swings, or one by which a rudder is turned. ‖ a coupling for pipes or for parts of a machine. ‖ a shaped part of a garment at the shoulders or hips, to which gathered or pleated parts are sewn. ‖ (*fig.*) a bond, esp. of marriage. ‖ (*hist.*) an arch of spears under which the Romans made their beaten enemies pass in sign of submission **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **yok·ing** *past* and *past part.* **yoked** to put under a yoke, join by a yoke. ‖ to attach (e.g. an ox) to a cart etc. ‖ (*fig.*) to unite [O.E. *geoc*]

yo·kel (jouk'l) *n.* a man from the country, esp. an old-fashioned one, as spoken of condescendingly by someone from a big city [etym. doubtful]

Yok·kai·chi (jɔkkaitʃi:) a port (pop. 200,000) in E. Honshu, Japan: textiles, rubber, porcelain

Yo·ko·ha·ma (joukəhumə) the chief seaport (pop. 2,694,600) of Japan, adjoining Tokyo. Industries: steel, automobiles, oil refining, chemicals, shipyards, mechanical engineering. Destroyed (1923) by earthquake, it was rebuilt in Western style

Yo·ko·su·ka (jɔkəsuku, jəkəskə, joukəsú:kə) a port and naval base (pop. 421,000) in Honshu, Japan, at the entrance to Tokyo Bay

yolk (jouk) *n.* the yellow central part of the egg of a bird or reptile, containing proteins and serving as food for the developing embryo. ‖ the material in any animal ovum that supplies food to the embryo [O.E. *geolca*, yellow part]

yolk *n.* an oily secretion found in the fleece of sheep [supposed O.E. *eowoca*]

yolk gland a gland (well developed in reptiles and birds) in connection with the reproductive system by which the ovum is furnished with a supply of food material

yolk·y (jouki:) *adj.* of, like or containing egg yolk

Yom Kip·pur (jɔmkipər) *n.* the annual day of fasting and repentance ordained in the Mosaic Law and observed by Jews on the 10th day of Tishri (cf. JEWISH CALENDAR) [Heb. *yōm kippūr* fr. *yōm*, day + *kippūr*, atonement]

Yom Kippur War war initiated against Israel on Yom Kippur, October 6, 1973, by Egypt and Syria, and ended by the United Nations on October 24, 1973

yon (jɔn) *adj.* (*archaic* and *rhet.*) yonder [O.E. [illegible]]

yon·der (jɔndər) **1.** *adj.* (*old-fash.*) at a distance but visible, *yonder church tower.* ‖ (*old-fash.*) more distant (opp. HITHER) **2.** *adv.* (*old-fash.*) at a somewhat distant yet visible place [M.E. *yonder, yender* fr. *yon*, yonder]

yo·ni (jouni:) *n.* a symbol of the female genitals, venerated in Hindu worship [Skr.]

Yon·kers (jɔnkərz) a city and residential suburb (pop. 195,351) of New York City in S.E. New York

Yonne (jɔn) a department (area 2,892 sq. miles, pop. 313,800) in N.E. central France (*BURGUNDY, *ORLEANAIS). Chief town: Auxerre

yore (jɔr, jour) *n.* (only in the archaic phrase) **of yore** long ago, in former years [O.E. *geāra*, [illegible]]

Yo·ri·to·mo Mi·na·mo·to [illegible] (c. 1147-99), Japanese soldier and the first shogun (1192-9). As a leader of the Minamoto clan, he defeated the rival Taira clan (1185) and established a centralized government in Kamakura

York (jɔrk), Edmund of Langley, duke of (1341-1402), son of Edward III of England. The title 'duke of York' was created to reward him for supporting Richard II against the Scots (1385)

York, Richard, duke of (1411-60), great-grandson of Edward III of England. He attempted unsuccessfully to claim the English throne during the Wars of the Roses, in the course of which he was killed. His son seized the throne as Edward IV

York the county town (pop. 100,000) of Yorkshire, England, a county borough. Industries: metalworking, railroad stock, chocolate. Gothic cathedral (12th-15th cc.), guildhall (15th c.), city walls (14th c.), castle (12th c.). University (1963). York was the military capital of Roman Britain, was the capital of Northumbria, and became the seat of an archbishop

York an English royal dynasty (1461-85) whose reigning members were Edward IV, Edward V and Richard III. Their rivalry with the house of Lancaster resulted in the Wars of the Roses (1455-85), and ended when the Lancastrian Henry VII united the two houses by marrying (1486) Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV

york·er (jɔ́rkər) *n.* (*cricket*) a ball which pitches immediately in front of the batsman's bat [etym. doubtful]

York·ist (jɔ́rkist) *n.* (*hist.*) a descendant of Edmund of Langley, duke of York ‖ a member or adherent of the house of York in the Wars of the Roses

York·shire (jɔ́rkʃər) (*abbr.* Yorks.) former county (area 6,089 sq. miles) in N. England. It was divided (1974) into three counties: North, West and South Yorkshire

Yorkshire pudding a thin batter of plain flour, milk, water and salt, baked in an oven in meat dripping and eaten with roast beef

Yorkshire terrier a toy terrier of a shaggy variety, with long, silky, steel-blue or tan hair

York·town (jɔ́rktaun) a village (pop. 400) in S.E. Virginia, center of a national historical park. It was the scene of the surrender (1781) of the British forces under Cornwallis at the end of the Revolutionary War

Yo·ru·ba (jɔ́rubə, jóuruba) *pl.* **Yo·ru·ba, Yo·ru·bas** *n.* a member of a people of S.W. Nigeria, S. Togo and S.E. Dahomey numbering 5 million. Their historic kingdom dominated W. Africa until the 18th c. ‖ this people ‖ their language

Yo·sem·i·te Valley (jousémiti:) a famous valley (6 miles long, height 3,000–4,000 ft, floor c. 4,000 ft above sea level) in central California, in Yosemite National Park (area 1,182 sq. miles). It has spectacular U-shaped canyons with imposing summits

Yo·shi·da (jóuʃi:də), Shigeru (1878-1967), Japanese political leader and prime minister (1946-7, 1948-54)

you (ju:) *pron., 2nd person sing.* and *pl., nominative* and *objective cases* the person or persons to whom one is speaking, *you are my friends, I overheard you* ‖ (in generalizing) a person, one, *you never know what may happen* [O.E. *ēow*]

you'd (ju:d) *contr.* of YOU HAD, YOU WOULD

you'll (ju:l) *contr.* of YOU WILL, YOU SHALL

Young (jʌŋ), Arthur (1741-1820), British agricultural writer. His 'Travels in France during the years 1787-90' (1792) is a classic description of social and economic conditions in France on the eve of the French Revolution

Young, Brigham (1801-77), American Mormon leader. He led the westward migration of Mormons to Utah and founded Salt Lake City (1847)

Young, Edward (1683-1765), English poet. His 'Night Thoughts' ('The Complaint: or Night-thoughts', 1742-5) initiated the romantic taste for reflection on mortality

Young, Thomas (1773-1829), English physicist and doctor of medicine, whose experimental work on optical interference [illegible] wave theory of light. He put forward a theory of color vision and independently [illegible] deciphered Egyptian hieroglyphic [illegible]

Young, Whitney M., Jr. (1921-71) U.S. social worker, executive director (1961-71) of the National Urban League

young (jʌŋ) I. *adj.* in the [illegible] of development, *a young child, a young country* ‖ not far advanced, *the night is still young* ‖ less advanced in years than another, *young Mr. Brown* (distinguishing him from his father) ‖ having the vigor, resilience etc. associated with those who are young, *he is young for his years* **2.** *n.* offspring **the young** young people **with young** (of an animal) pregnant [O.E. *geong*]

young-ber·ry (jʌnberi:) *pl* **young·ber·ries** *n.* a large, sweet, reddish-black berry which is the fruit of a hybrid between the blackberry and the dewberry, grown in the U.S.A. ‖ the bramble which yields it [after B.M. *Young*, U.S. fruit grower, who produced it (c. 1900)]

Young England [illegible]

young fustic the yellow dyewood of *Cotinus coggygria*, fam. *Anacardiaceae*, a European shrub yielding a substitute for fustic

Young Italy MAZZINI

Young Men's Christian Association (Y.M.C.A.) an organization founded (1844) in London by Sir George Williams and others. Christian but nondoctrinal, nonsectarian and nonpolitical, it evolved (1855) into an international organization, the World Alliance of Y.M.C.A.s, with its headquarters at Geneva. The first Y.M.C.A. club in the Western Hemisphere was founded in Montreal, the second in Boston

Young Pretender STUART, Charles Edward

Young's modulus (*phys.*) the constant ratio, for a given elastic substance, of the applied longitudinal stress to the change in length of unit length (symbol E)

young·ster (jʌŋstər) *n.* a child or adolescent

Youngs·town (jʌnztaun) an industrial center (pop. 115,436) in N.E. Ohio: iron and steel, chemical industries, rubber, bricks

Young Turk a member of a reform movement within the Ottoman Empire (early 20th c.). The movement organized the revolt (1908) which deposed Abdul Hamid II (1909)

Young Women's Christian Association (Y.W.C.A.) an organization originated (1855-77) in England by Emma Robarts and Lady Kinnaird as a response to the ill-effects of the Industrial Revolution on the lives of young women, esp. in cities

your (juər, jɔr, jour, *unstressed* jər) *poss. pronominal adj.* of or belonging to you, *your father* ‖ used preceding certain titles in addressing the holder of the title, *Your Majesty, Your Worship* [O.E. *ēower*]

you're [illegible] *contr.* of YOU ARE

yours (juərz, jɔrz, jourz) *possessive pron.* that or those belonging to you, *this book is yours*

your·self (juərsélf, jɔrsélf, joursélf, jərsélf) *pl* **your·selves** *pron.* refl. form of YOU, *you hurt yourself* ‖ emphatic form of YOU, *you do it yourself* [M.E. *your selfe, your selven*]

youth (ju:θ) *pl.* **youths** (ju:ðz, ju:θs) *n.* the state or quality of being young ‖ the period from childhood to maturity ‖ a young man ‖ young people of both sexes ‖ an early stage of development [O.E. *geoguth*]

youth culture [illegible] the style (dress, language, music) of young people [illegible]

youth-ful (ju:θful) *adj.* of, pertaining to or befitting youth, *youthful fashions* ‖ young (*geol.*) of a land surface which has not yet suffered much erosion

youth hostel a building providing cheap overnight accommodation and often food for young travelers

youthquake [illegible] brought about by the action of young people, e.g., China's Cultural Revolution

you've (ju:v) *contr.* of YOU HAVE

yowl (jaul) **1.** *v.i.* (esp. of an animal) to utter a long, loud, sad cry **2.** *n.* this cry [M.E. *yovele, youle*]

yo-yo (joujou) *pl* **yo-yos, yo-yoes** *n.* a toy consisting of a double wooden disk, deeply grooved, which can be made to rise and fall on a string attached to its center and running in the groove ‖ (*slang*) a foolish person [fr. *Yo Yo*, trade-name]

Y·pi·ran·ga (i:pirə́ŋgə) a river in Brazil, in the [illegible] Pedro uttered (Sept. 7, 1822) the 'cry of Ypiranga', proclaiming the independence of Brazil [illegible]

Ypoa [illegible] tributary in S. Paraguay, navigable for small [illegible]

Y·pres (i:pr) (*Flem.* Ieper) a town (pop. 34,400) in West Flanders, Belgium. Gothic cloth mar[illegible]

Ypres, battle of a battle (Oct. 14–Nov. 11, 1914) of the 1st world war, ending in stalemate between the Germans and the Allies ‖ a battle (Apr. 22–May 2, 1915) of the 1st world war, in which an Allied advance was halted by the Germans, who used poison gas for the first time ‖ a battle (June 7–Nov. 6, 1917), also known as the Battle of Passchendaele, during the 1st world war, in which a British advance was achieved at a cost of 400,000 lives

Yp·si·lan·ti (ipsilɑ́nti:), Alexander (1792-1828), Greek soldier and patriot. His revolt (1821) against the Turks in Moldavia marked the beginning of the Greek War of Independence

Ypsilanti, Demetrios (1793-1832), Greek soldier and patriot. The brother of Alexander, he played a prominent part in the Greek War of Independence

Y·ri·goy·en (i:ri:gɔ́iən), Hipólito (1852-1933), Argentinian politician, leader of the Radicals (a reform group opposing conservative rule), and president of the Republic (1916-22, 1928-30). He was overthrown in a coup led by Gen. Jose F. [illegible]

yt·ter·bic (itɔ́rbik) *adj.* of or containing ytterbium

yt·ter·bi·um [illegible] (symbol Yb, at. no. 70, at. mass 173.04) [Mod. L. after *Ytterby*, Sweden]

yt·tri·a (itri:ə) *n.* yttrium oxide, Y_2O_3 [Mod. L. after *Ytterby*, Sweden]

yt·tri·um (itri:əm) *n.* a metallic element usually classed with the rare-earth metals (symbol Y, at. no. 39, at. mass 88.905) [Mod. L. fr. YT[illegible]

Yu·an (jyun) a Mongolian dynasty founded by Kublai Khan, which ruled China 1279-1368

yuan [illegible] the former monetary unit of China (1914–49) ‖ the basic monetary unit of Taiwan ‖ a coin or note representing either of these

Yuan Shih-kai (jyunʃi:kái) (1859-1916), Chinese soldier and statesman, president of the Chinese republic (1912-16). He tried unsuccessfully to have himself proclaimed emperor

Yu·ca·tán (ju:kətæn, ju:kətun) a low-lying peninsula (area 55,400 sq. miles), covered with rain forest, separating the Gulf of Mexico from the Caribbean. It comprises parts of Mexico, British Honduras and Guatemala. The northern half is one of the most important henequen-raising regions in the world. The forests yield mahogany and other cabinet woods, vanilla, rubber, logwood and dyewood. The area was the center of Mayan civilization (100 B.C.–1200 A.D.) and of the Toltecs (1200-1450). Sites of magnificent ruins include Chichen Itza, Uxmal, Tulum and Tikal. It is also a tourist base for visiting many Mayan ruins

Yucatán a state (area 14,868 sq. miles, pop. 926,000) in Mexico, in the north of the Yucatan peninsula. Manufactures include rope, cordage, and coarse fabrics for sacking. Capital: Mérida (pop. 100,000), a commercial center and the center of the [illegible] henequen industry. It is also a tourist base for visiting many Mayan ruins

Yucatan Channel a strait (135 miles wide) between the west end of Cuba and the Yucatan [illegible] Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean

yuc·ca (jʌkə) *n.* a member of *Yucca*, fam. *Liliaceae*, a genus of American plants with thin, rigid, lance-shaped leaves and a panicle of large [illegible] ided stem. Fiber is extracted from the species [illegible] flower of any of these plants [of Carib origin]

Yu·go·sla·vi·a, Ju·go·sla·vi·a (ju:gousla:vi:ə) a socialist federal republic (area 98,725 sq. miles, pop. 22,738,000) in S.E. Europe. Capital: Bel[illegible] (5%), Montenegrins (3%). Other peoples: Albanians (4%), Magyars (3%), Turks (2%), small Bulgar, Czech, Slovak, Italian, Rumanian and [illegible] Slovene and Macedonian dialects. Religion: 41% Orthodox, 32% Roman Catholic, 12% Moslem, 1% Protestant. The land is 33% arable, 26% pasture and 34% forest (esp. oak, fir, beech). Except for the fertile Danube-Sava ba[illegible] is concentrated, the country is rugged and mountainous. The Julian Alps (Triglav, 9,400

along the west coast. The mountains in the interior rise to 8,800 ft near Skopje. Average [illegible] 71. Rainfall: south coast and center 60-85 ins, north coast and east 20-40 ins. Livestock: cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, goats, donkeys. Agricultural products: corn, wheat, barley, rye, sugar beets, tobacco, hemp, hay, sunflowers, potatoes, dairy products, apples, plums, pears, grapes, olives, walnuts. Mineral resources: coal, iron ore, copper, lead, bauxite, petroleum, zinc, gold, chrome, antimony, lignite, mercury, salt, manganese, barite, natural gas, magnesite, silver. Industries: iron and steel, oil refining, aluminum, mechanical engineering, heavy machinery, textiles, fertilizers, sulfuric acid, cement, sugar, wine, tourism, fishing, hydroelectricity, ships, paper, pulp, leather, bricks, tiles, soap. Exports: bauxite, lumber, pulp, ce[illegible] the main lead [illegible] vegetables (mainly tobacco, wine. Imports: machinery, vehicles, metals, coal, wheat, oil, fertilizers, textiles, chemicals, iron and steel, foodstuffs. Chief ports: Rijeka, Split, Dubrovnik, and Zadar on the Adriatic, Novi Sad and Belgrade on the Danube. Universities: Belgrade, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje, Zagreb. Monetary unit: dinar (100 paras). HISTORY. Yugoslavia was the name given (1929) to the kingdom formed (1918) by the union of Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro and Slovenia. Such a union had been urged in the late 19th c. by the supporters of Pan-Slavism, and became possible when Austria-Hungary collapsed in the [illegible] world war. Alexander I, regent 1918-21 and king (1921-34), failed to reconcile the various nationalities and was assassinated by Croat nationalists. The regency in the name of Peter II followed an increasingly pro-Axis policy until overthrown (1941) in a coup d'etat. Yugoslavia was occupied 10 days later by the Germans. Among several guerrilla resistance groups, a Communist group led by Tito received Allied support and controlled most of the country by the end of the 2nd world war. Yugoslavia was proclaimed a federal people's republic (1945) with Tito as head of state, and all means of production and natural resources were nationalized. It was a leading member of the Cominform until 1948, when it broke off relations with the U.S.S.R. Yugoslavia thereafter adopted an independent communist policy. The government was decentralized and collectivization of industry and agriculture was reduced. Yugoslavia's dispute with Italy over Trieste was settled (1954). Normal relations with the U.S.S.R. were resumed after 1955. The country was proclaimed a socialist federal republic (1963). The presidency became (1971) a collective presidency, with Tito at its head. After Tito's death (1980) his policies of nonalignment and decentralized economic management were continued. An austerity program was begun to reduce inflation and the country's large foreign debt.

Yu·go·slav, Ju·go·slav (u gou-slev, ju gou-lav) **1.** *n.* a native or inhabitant of Yugoslavia **2.** *adj.* of Yugoslavia or its people

Yu·go·sla·vi·an, Ju·go·sla·vi·an (ju:gouslúv-iən) *n.* and *adj.* Yugoslav

Yu·go·sla·vic, Ju·go·sla·vic (ju:gouslúvik, ju:-gouslǽvik) *adj.* Yugoslav

Yu·ka·wa (ju:kuwɑ), Hideki (1907-81), Japanese physicist. His theory of nuclear forces postulated (1935) the existence of mesons two years before they were first observed. Nobel prize (1949).

Yu·kon (ju:kɒn) a territory (area 207,076 sq. miles, pop. 21,600) in extreme N.W. Canada. Capital: Whitehorse (pop. 16,771). It is mountainous with a broad central plateau, mainly forest (unexploited) and grassland, with tundra in the north. Highest peak: Mt. Logan (19,850 ft). Occupations: mining (silver, lead, zinc, gold), trapping. The Alaska Highway crosses the southwest. The Yukon became famous with the discovery (1896) of gold in the Klondike River area, and was constituted a Canadian territory (1898).

Yukon a river (2,000 miles long) flowing from the N.W. Yukon across Alaska to the Bering Sea.

yule (ju:l) *n.* the festival or season of Christmas. [O.E. *geol, geola*]

yule log a large log burned traditionally on an open fire on Christmas Eve.

yule·tide (ju:ltaid) *n.* the Christmas season.

Yun·gay (ju:ŋgái) a department and town (pop. 50,000) of Nuble province in central Chile, site of the victory (1839) of the Chileans under Manuel Bulnes over a Peru-Bolivian invasion force under Gen. Santa Cruz.

Yung·ki (júŋki:) (*Jap.* Kirin) a town (pop. 568,000) in Kirin; N.E. China, on the Sungari; wood and chemical industries, paper.

Yung·kia (juŋdʒú) †WENCHOW

Yung·ning (júŋníŋ) †NANNING

Yün·ho (jünhou) †GRAND CANAL

Yun·nan (júnún) a province (area 123,539 sq. miles, pop. 32,553,817, one-third hill tribes) in S.W. China bordering Burma, Laos and North Vietnam. Capital: Kunming.

Yun·nan·fu (júnúnfú:) †KUNMING

yup·pie (jʌpi:) *n.* a quasi-acronym for young urban professional, noted for devotion to upward economic mobility and for conspicuous con[illegible]

Yur·ev (yu'ryef) †TARTU

Y·ve·lines (i:vli:n) a department (area 876 sq. miles, pop. 1,230,000) in N. central France, west of Paris (†ILE-DE-FRANCE). Chief town: Versailles.

Y.W.C.A. †YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Development of the letter Z, beginning with the early North Semitic letter. Evolution of both the majuscule, or capital, letter Z and the minuscule, or lowercase, letter z are shown.

Z, z (zi:, *Br.* zed) the last letter of the English alphabet

Zab·rze (zubʒe) (*G.* Hindenburg) the chief coal-mining center (pop. 204,000) in Upper Silesia, Poland: iron and steel, chemicals

Za·ca·te·cas (sɑkɑtékɑs) a central plateau state (area 28,973 sq. miles, pop. 1,133,000) of Mexico. Its agricultural production (cereals, sugar and maguey) depends greatly on irrigation. Its 16th-c. mines (silver, gold, mercury, copper) are among the most famous in Mexico. Industries include the extraction of rubber from guayule and the making of sugar, rum, mescal, and various fabrics. There are many baroque churches of the colonial period

Zach·a·ri·as (zækərάiəs), St, Jewish priest of Jerusalem, father of John the Baptist. Feast: Nov. 5

Za·dar (zúdur) (formerly Zara) a port (pop. 60,000) on the central Dalmatian coast, Yugoslavia. Romanesque cathedral (13th c.). It was Venetian (1409-1747), Austrian until 1920, and Italian until 1947

Zad·kine (zædki:n), Ossip (1890-1967), French cubist sculptor, born in Russia. He used complex abstract means in representing the human figure, notably voids or concave surfaces which suggest form (*CUBISM)

zaf·fer, zaf·fre (zǽfər) *n.* an impure cobalt oxide used in enameling and as a blue pigment for painting on porcelain or glass [fr. Ital. *zaffera*]

Zag·a·zig (zɑ́gəzig) an agricultural market (pop. 200,800) in E. Egypt in the Nile delta. Ruins of the ancient city of Bubastis, a religious center (10th-4th cc. B.C.), are nearby

Za·greb (zúgreb) the capital (pop. 768,700) of Croatia, Yugoslavia, on the Sava. Industries: metalworking, railroad stock, food processing, wood, plastics. Cathedral (13th-18th cc.), palace (14th c.). University (1874)

Zag·ros (zǽgrəs) a mountain system running from Lake Van, E. Turkey, through W. Iran to the Strait of Hormuz. Zardeh Kuh (14,921 ft.)

zai·bat·su (zaibutsu:) *n.* the powerful Japanese financial establishment, from the Japanese word for 'wealth'

Za·ire (zɑi:r) (formerly the Democratic Republic of the Congo) a republic (area 904,990 sq. miles, pop. 29,897,000) in central Africa. Capital: Kinshasa. Official language: French. Other languages: Kiswahili or Lingala in the north, Tshiluba or Kiluba in the south, Lingala in the Congo basin, and Kikongo in the lower Congo. The land is 42% forest, 21% arable, 1% permanent pasture, and the rest other. The [illegible] the African plateau. It is covered with dense tropical forest [illegible] rises toward the Mitumba highlands (highest point 16,795 ft., on the Uganda border). In the southeast the plateau rises to 6,500 ft. The Congo basin has a hot, wet, equatorial climate. Average temperature: 78° F. (seasonal variation 4°). Rainfall: 60 ins. in the north, 20 ins. along the coast, 40 ins. in the south. Livestock [illegible] ton, rubber, tea, cocoa, palm oil, bananas. Mineral resources (Katanga): copper, diamonds, gold, silver, tin, cobalt, uranium, germanium, zinc, iron. Exports: copper, diamonds, palm oil, cobalt, cotton, rubber, coffee. Imports: machinery, manufactures, fuel oils, vehicles. Chief port: Matadi. Two pipelines link Matadi with Kinshasa. The Congo and its tributaries provide 8,500 miles of navigable waterway. Universities: Kinshasa (1954, Roman Catholic), Lubumbashi (1956, national). Monetary unit: zaire (100 makuta). HISTORY: The Sudanic kingdom of Kongo was flourishing in the region of the Congo estuary when the Portuguese arrived (1482). Inhabited by the Bakongo, it was destroyed (late 17th c.) by contact with the Portuguese [illegible] covering what is now S. Zaire, W. Angola and Zambia. The Congo was explored by Stanley (1874-84). The Congo Free State was established [illegible] Belgium (1885), and was annexed to Belgium (1908). It was declared an independent republic (June 30, 1960) with Kasavubu as president [illegible] sionist province of Katanga was reintegrated into the State (1963). Rebel activity continued after the U.N. withdrawal (June 1964), but Bel- [illegible] threw Kasavubu. Gen. Mobutu became president. [illegible] Katangese origin occupied Bukavu (July 1967) and a second group of mercenaries, from An- [illegible] repulsed. The name Zaire was adopted (Oct. [illegible] and plots to overthrow him, but opposition to [illegible] gola's civil war and the disclosure (1975) of Zaire's bankruptcy. His regime was further [illegible] nationalization policy and agreed to submit [illegible] tional Monetary Fund [illegible] divided into 100 makuta

Zaire Republic formerly Democratic Republic [illegible]

Zaïrean [illegible]

Zakynthos [illegible] lonian Sea. vines, currants

Zama [illegible] (202 B.C.) in N. Africa, in which Scipio Africanus defeated Hannibal, at the end of the 2nd Punic War

Zam·be·zi (zæmbi:zi:) a river (2,200 miles long, navigable over 1,700 miles in stretches between rapids) flowing from N. Zambia, forming the Zambian-Rhodesian border, and crossing [illegible]

Zambia [illegible] 6,330,000) in central Africa. Capital: Lusaka. [illegible] nority. Language: Bantu languages and English. Religion: mainly Animist, with large Christian and small Moslem minorities. The land is 5% cultivated. It is a plateau and is largely covered by savanna forest, with grassy plains and swamps around Lake Bangweulu [illegible] the Congo border. Average temperatures (F.): May-Sept. 60-80, Sept.-Nov. 80-90, Nov.-Apr. 70-80. Rainfall: 20-30 ins. in the Zambezi basin and east. Livestock: cattle, sheep, goats. Agri- [illegible] millet, cassava, peanuts, wheat, dairy produce, [illegible] wood (*Baikiaea plurijuga*), teak. Resources: copper, zinc, lead and vanadium, cobalt, man- [illegible] ing, fishing, food processing, metallurgy, cop- [illegible] copper, tobacco, wood products, hides and skins. [illegible] railroad access to Lobito (Angola), Beira (Mo- [illegible] Zambia (1966). Monetary unit: kwacha (100 [illegible] thought that an Iron Age people migrated to [illegible]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) æ, *cat*; ɑ, *car*; ɔ *fawn*; (e) e, *hen*; i, *sheep*; ɪ, *deer*; ɛə *bear*; (i) i, *fish*; ai, *tiger*; ə, *bird*; (o) o, *ox*; au, *cow*; ou, *goat*; u, *poor*; ɔi, *royal*; (u) ʌ, *duck*; u, *ball*; [illegible] n, *redden*. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

chartered (1889) and by 1900 had extended its control over the whole country. The slave trade was stamped out. The country was unified (1911) as Northern Rhodesia and its administration assumed by the Crown (1924). It was a member of the Central African Federation (1953–63). Universal adult suffrage and internal self-government were introduced (1963). Kaunda was elected Northern Rhodesia's first prime minister (1964) and was its first president when it became an independent republic within the Commonwealth, under the name of Zambia (Oct. 24, 1964). Zambia joined the U.N. (1964). Relations with Southern Rhodesia were strained after the latter's white government unilaterally declared independence (1965) as Rhodesia, but improved from 1980 when black majority rule was achieved in the renamed Zimbabwe. A rail link from the Copperbelt through Tanzania to the sea was completed (1976) with China's help.

Zam·bo·an·ga (sumbouungu) a port (pop. 265,000) in S.W. Mindanao, Philippines.

[illegible] Ludovic (1859–1917), Polish linguist, an oculist by profession. He invented Esperanto.

Za·mo·ra (zəmɔ́rə) a province (area 4,097 sq. miles, pop. 224,369) in N.W. Spain (*LEON) ‖ its capital (pop. 39,000).

Zan·jón, Peace of (sunhɔn) an agreement (1878) between Spain and Cuba which ended the Ten Year War, or Great War (1868–78).

zan·shin (zɑnʃin) *n.* (*Japanese martial arts*) complete awareness.

[illegible]

ZANU (*acronym*) for Zimbabwe African National Party.

za·ny (zéini) **1.** *pl.* **za·nies** *n.* (*hist.*) a stage buffoon who mimicked the clown ‖ a person who acts like a buffoon **2.** *comp.* **za·ni·er** *superl.* **za·ni·est** *adj.* ludicrous in a rather crazy way [F. *zani* fr. Ital. *zani, zanni*, a clown, orig. a familiar form of *Giovanni*, John]

Zan·zi·bar (zænzəbɑr) a coralline island (area 640 sq. miles) in the Indian Ocean, 22 miles off Tanganyika ‖ a republic (area 1,020 sq. miles, pop. 475,655) consisting of Zanzibar and Pemba islands, forming part of Tanzania. Capital and port: Zanzibar. People: 80% African, 14% Arab, 6% Indian. Language: Swahili and other Bantu languages, Arabic, Gujarati, English. Religion: mainly Moslem, with minorities practicing Christianity or local African religions. The land is 51% cultivated. Zanzibar island is flat in the east and hilly (rising to 390 ft) in the west. Average temperature (Zanzibar): 80°. Rainfall: Zanzibar 58 ins, Pemba 80 ins. Exports: cloves (*PEMBA), clove oil, coconuts, copra, coconut oil, coir. Other products: rice, cassava, sweet potatoes, chilies, tobacco, corn, tropical fruit, soap, fish, jewelry, ivory and ebony ornaments. Imports: rice and other cereals, flour, textiles, gasoline, vehicles, tobacco. Monetary unit: Tanzanian shilling (100 cents). HISTORY. Arabs and Persians settled in Zanzibar from the 7th c. It was seized by the Portuguese (1503) and by the Arabs of Muscat and Oman (1698). A thriving trade in slaves and ivory developed, and the [illegible] 19th c. Zanzibar became independent (1856) and a British pro[illegible] ‖ [illegible] independence Dec. 10, 1963) within the Commonwealth. The sultan's government was overthrown by a coup d'état, and Zanzibar was declared a republic (Jan. 1964). It united (Apr. 27, 1964) with Tanganyika to form a republic which later took the

zap[illegible] **2.** *t.* to destroy suddenly **3.** *v.* to apply electroshock therapy.

Za·pa·ta (supɑtə), Emiliano (c. 1883–1919), Mexican revolutionary leader. To the cry of 'Land and liberty' he led (1910) a revolt against President Porfirio Diaz which helped to install Francisco Madero in power. But he opposed Madero's agrarian program, and formulated his own agrarian proposals in the Plan of Ayala [illegible] continued his fight against Presidents Francisco Madero, Victoriano Huerta, and Venustiano Carranza. With Pancho Villa he occupied [illegible] assassinated by an emissary of Carranza.

za·pa·tis·mo (supɑtísmo) *n.* the Mexican agrarian reform movement of Emiliano Zapata. It became synonymous with agrarismo and later indianismo (Span.).

[illegible]

Za·po·ro·zhe (zupərɔ́ʒjə) (formerly Alexandrovsk) a city (pop. 760,000) in the S.E. Ukraine, U.S.S.R., on the Dnieper: iron and steel, aluminum, chemicals, agricultural machinery, automobiles.

Za·ra (zúrə, dzuru) *ZADAR.

Za·ra·go·za (surugóso), Ignacio (1829–62), Mexican general and politician. He routed (May 1862) the invading French forces at Puebla.

[illegible] (*ZARAGOZA).

Zar·a·thus·tra (zærəθú:strə) the name of Zoroaster in the Avesta.

zar·a·tite (zærətait) *n.* a hydrated carbonate of nickel, $Ni_3CO_3{\cdot}2Ni(OH)_2{\cdot}4H_2O$, occurring in bright green aggregates [fr. Span. *zaratita*, after Sierra *Zarata*].

Za·ri·a (zúri:ə) a market and rail center (pop. 224,000) in N. Nigeria, formerly a Hausa state. University (1962).

zeal (zi:l) *n.* persistent fervent devotion to a cause [M.E. *zele* fr. L. *zelus* fr. Gk *zēlos*].

Zea·land (zi:lənd) (*Dan.* Sjælland) Denmark's largest island (area 2,709 sq. miles), on which Copenhagen lies.

zeal·ot (zélət) *n.* someone who acts for a cause with excessive zeal. **Zealot** (*hist.*) a member of a Jewish sect which revolted against the Roman forces of occupation in Judea from 6 A.D. until the destruction of Jerusalem (70 A.D.). **zéal·ot·ry** *n.* behavior etc. characteristic of a zealot [fr. eccles. L. *zelotes* fr. Gk].

zeal·ous (zéləs) *adj.* full of zeal, showing zeal [fr. M.L. *zelosus*].

ze·a·tin (zi:ətən) *n.* (*biochem.*) a substance with self-dividing properties that enables plants to grow, derived from sperm of maize.

ze·bra (zi:brə) *n.* any of several swift-running equine mammals of S. and E. Africa, covered with alternating black (or brown) and white (or buff) stripes. They are rarely domesticated (Congolese).

zebra crossing (*Br.*) a broad band of alternate black and white stripes painted across a road, denoting that pedestrians have absolute priority over drivers.

ze·bra·wood (zi:brəwud) *n. Connarus guianensis*, fam. *Connaraceae*, a tree of tropical America and E. Africa, the striped hardwood of which is used in cabinetmaking ‖ any of several other trees or shrubs yielding similar wood ‖ the wood of any of these trees.

ze·bu (zi:bju:, zi:bu:) *n. Bos indicus*, a bovine mammal, domesticated in the Malagasy Republic, India and the Far East for use as a draft animal. Zebus have a hump of fat on the shoulders. They tolerate heat well. They are often crossed with European breeds of cattle [fr. F. *zébu*].

Zeb·u·lun (zebjulən) Hebrew patriarch, son of Jacob ‖ the Israelite tribe of which he was the ancestor.

Zech·a·ri·ah (zekəraiə) a Minor Prophet (6th c. B.C.) of the Old Testament. Like Haggai, he urged the Jews to rebuild the Temple in Jerusalem ‖ the book of the Old Testament which contains his prophecies.

zed (zed) *n.* (Br.) *zee.

zee (zi:) *n.* (*Am. Br.* zed) the letter z.

Zee·land (zi:lənd, zéilunt) the southwestern province (area 690 sq. miles, pop. 335,624) of the Netherlands. Capital: Middelburg.

Zeeman effect (zeimən, -mɑn) [illegible] of the lines in a line spectrum by a strong magnetic field, from which deductions can be made as to the atomic structure [after Pieter *Zeeman* (1865–1943), Du. physicist and Nobel prizewinner (1902) with [illegible]].

ze·in (zi:in) *n.* a protein found in corn and used in the manufacture of textiles, plastics etc. [fr. *Zea*, the genus to which corn belongs].

Zeit·ge·ber (zaitgeibər) *n.* (*German*, usu. *ital.*) a factor that affects the biological clock, e.g., light, temperature.

zeit·geist (tsaitgaist) *n.* the dominant moral and intellectual character of a particular period [G.].

zel·kova [illegible] American elm, imported into the U.S.

zem·stvo (zemstvou) *pl.* **zem·stvos** *n.* (*Russ. hist.*) any of the provincial or district councils established (1864) by Alexander II. The zemstvos played an important part in the formation of a liberal intelligentsia. They were abolished (1917) by the Bolsheviks in favor of the soviets.

[illegible]

Zen (zen) *n.* a school of Mahayana Buddhism traditionally founded in China (early 6th c.) by Bodhidharma and widespread in Japan since the 12th c. It teaches that enlightenment may be achieved by meditation and intuition, stimulated by the contemplation of beauty and simplicity [Jap. religious meditation fr. Chin. *ch'an* fr. Pali *jhāna* fr. Skr. *dhyāna*].

ze·na·na (zenunə) *n.* that part of a house in India or Persia which is reserved for the women [Hind. *zenāna, zanāna* fr. Pers.].

Zen Buddhism Zen. **Zen Buddhist** an adherent of Zen.

Zend (zend) *n.* the ancient Iranian language, allied to Sanskrit, in which the Avesta was written ‖ the Middle Persian translation of the Zoroastrian Avesta and commentary on it [Pers. = interpretation].

Zend-Avesta the Avesta.

ze·ner diode (zi:nər) (*electr.*) a silicon semiconductor that maintains fixed voltage in a circuit, for American physicist Clarence M. Zener.

zener effect (*electr.*) the pronounced curvature in reverse voltage current characteristic of a diode.

Zeng·er (zéŋər), John Peter (1697–1746), U.S. journalist. As publisher of the New York 'Weekly Journal', in which he attacked the colonial administration, he was imprisoned on libel charges. In a subsequent trial he was defended by Alexander Hamilton, who established that in cases of libel the truth was sufficient defense (and so advanced the cause of freedom of the press in America). Zenger was subsequently acquitted of all charges.

ze·nith (zi:niθ, *Br.* esp. zéniθ) *n.* the point in the sky vertically above the observer (opp. NADIR) ‖ (*fig.*) the highest point, *at the zenith of his power*. **ze·nith·al** *adj.* of, at or relating to the zenith ‖ (of a map) so drawn that the true directions from a central point are shown [O.F. *cenith, cenit* or M.L. *cenit*, fr. Arab.].

zenith distance (*astron.*) the angular distance of a heavenly body from the zenith.

Zenj (zendʒ) a Moslem empire (10th–15th cc.), comprising various E. African coastal settlements. It was centered on Kilwa.

Ze·no (zi:nou) (*d.* 491), Byzantine emperor (474–91). He was forced to recognize Odoacer's supremacy in Italy, but encouraged Theodoric to invade Italy and overthrow him. Zeno's reign was marked by frequent revolts.

Zeno of Citium (c.334–c. 262 B.C.) Greek philosopher, founder of Stoicism, at Athens.

Zeno of Elea (c. 490–c. 430 B.C.), Greek philosopher who supported the monism of his teacher Parmenides. He devised a number of arguments to prove the unreality of motion, the best known being the paradox of Achilles and the tortoise. Achilles can never overtake the tortoise, for when he reaches each successive starting point the tortoise is always further on.

ze·o·lite (zi:əlait) *n.* one of a group of minerals with an open structure having channelways which can act as molecular sieves. They occur in certain volcanic rocks, and are hydrated aluminum silicates. **ze·o·lit·ic** (zi:əlitik) *adj.* [fr. Swed. and G. *zeolit* fr. Gk *zein*, to boil].

Zeph·a·ni·ah (zefənaiə) a Minor Prophet (late 7th c. B.C.) of the Old Testament. He prophesied the doom of Judah and other nations ‖ the book of the Old Testament which contains his prophecies.

zeph·yr (zéfər) *n.* (*rhet.*) a gentle breeze ‖ any lightweight fabric or yarn, or an article of clothing made from this [O.E. *zefferus* fr. L. *zephyrus* fr. Gk *zephuros*, the west wind].

Zep·pe·lin (zépələn) *n.* (*hist.*) a rigid, cigar-shaped dirigible airship used for transatlantic voyages (from 1928) and, in the 1st world war, by the Germans for bombing raids [after Graf Ferdinand von *Zeppelin*, (1828–1917), G. aeronautical pioneer who designed and built such [illegible]].

Zer·matt (tsermut) a resort (pop. 3,101) in Valais, Switzerland, below the Matterhorn at [illegible].

ze·ro (zi:rou) **1.** *n. pl* **ze·ros, ze·roes** the numerical symbol 0 denoting absence of value (*NUMBER TABLE) ‖ the beginning of a numerical scale (of distance, time, temperature etc.) ‖ the temperature of pure melting ice under standard atmospheric pressure on the Centigrade and Reaumur scales ‖ *ABSOLUTE ZERO. (*gunnery*) a sight setting which allows for elevation and wind deflection. (*fig.*) the lowest point ‖ a nonentity **2.** *v. t.* (with 'in') to adjust the sights of (a rifle) by calibrated firing under conditions of no wind. to adjust (an instrument etc.) to a zero point, or to a point representing zero ‖ **to zero**

in on to adjust fire on (a target) ‖ to move in close to ‖ to concentrate on **3.** *adj* having the value of zero ‖ (*meteor*.) ¹ZERO VISIBILITY

ze·ro-based budgeting (zɪərōubeɪsd) (*economics*) system of creating a budget without regard to previous budgets or present operations, in which each item must be justified

zero bracket on U.S. income tax returns after 1978, amount of income on which no federal income tax is payable

zero hour the time at which a military operation or other project is planned to begin

zero norm NIL NORM

ze·ro-or·der release (zɪərouɔːrdər) a perfect sustained-release timing mechanism in an encapsulated drug

zero point (*phys.*) the location of the [illegible] nuclear explosion at the instant of detonation

zero population growth condition [illegible] gram in which births and deaths are equalized *abbr.* ZPG

ze·ro-sum (zɪərousʌm) *adj* meaningless

zero visibility (*meteor.*) visibility restricted to 50 ft vertically or 165 ft horizontally

zest (zest) *n.* a piquant, enhancing quality; enthusiastic enjoyment, *to work with zest* ‖ a piece of lemon or orange peel added to a drink to give flavor **zést-ful** *adj.* [F *zeste*, a piece of orange or lemon peel]

ze·ta (zéɪtə, ziːtə) *n.* the sixth letter (Z, ζ = z) of the Greek alphabet

Zet·land (zétlənd) a county of Scotland (SHETLAND ISLANDS)

zeu·glo·don (zuːglədɒn) *n.* a member of *Basilosaurus*, fam. *Basilosauridae*, a genus of Eocene or Miocene fossil cetacean mammals, related to the toothed whale and reaching 50–70 ft in length [Mod. L. fr. Gk *zeuglē*, loop of a yoke + *odous* (*odontos*), tooth]

zeug·ma (zuːgmə) *n.* a figure of speech in which one word is made to refer to two or more other words, but has to be differently understood in the different contexts, usually with a ludicrous effect, as in 'he took his time and the floor' [Gk = a yoke]

Zeus (zuːs) (*Gk mythol.*) the supreme god, identified with the Latin Jupiter. He was the son of Rhea and of Cronos, whom he overthrew. He symbolized nature and the elements and was regarded variously as the god of the earth and giver of fertility, the dispenser of good and evil, the giver of laws, the guardian of the hearth, property and liberty. His symbols were the eagle, the scepter and the thunderbolt, and his principal shrines were in Athens and Olympia

Zeux·is (zuːksɪs) (5th–4th cc. BC), one of the most famous of ancient Greek painters

Zhda·nov (ʒdúnəf) (formerly Mariupol), a port (pop. 467,000) in the Ukraine, U.S.S.R., on the Sea of Azov, serving the Donbas; iron and steel industries

Zhu·kov (ʒúːkəf), Georgi Konstantinovich (1896–1974), Russian marshal. He was victorious in the battles of Moscow (1941) and Leningrad (1943) and drove the Nazi armies back from the U.S.S.R. (1944–5). He was minister of defense (1955–7)

Zia ul-Haq (ziːəulhɒk), Muhammad (1924–), Pakistani statesman, president (1978–). He served as army chief of staff (1976–7) and chief martial law administrator (1977–8). He overthrew Pres. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (1977), who was later executed. As president Zia worked at Pakistani Islamicization and for better international relations, esp. with the U.S.A., China and India

zib·el·ine, zib·el·line (zɪbəliːn, zɪbəlaɪn) *n.* sable fur ‖ a soft woolen fabric mixed with alpaca etc., having long silky hairs on the right side [fr. F *zibeline* fr. Slav. *sobol*, sable]

zib·et, zib·eth (zɪbɪt) *n* *Viverra zibetha*, the Asiatic or Indian civet [fr. M.L. *zibethum* fr. Arab.]

Zieg·feld (zígfeld), Florenz (1869–1932), U.S. theatrical producer. He produced (1907–) the Ziegfeld Follies, [illegible] spectacular staging, variety performances, and chorus of beautiful girls

zig·gu·rat [illegible] ancient Babylonia, with outside stairways and a shrine at the top [Assyrian *ziqquratu*, height, pinnacle]

zig·zag (zígzæg) **1.** *adj* turning sharply left and right alternately as its course proceeds **2.** *n* one of a series of sudden turns in a road, course etc. such a road or course; a design etc. having a zigzag form **3.** *adv* in a zigzag path **4.** *v. pres. part.* [illegible] **zagged** *v.t.* to be or take a zigzag course; *v.t.* to make (one's way or its way) in a zigzag course [fr. F., origin unknown]

zik·ku·rat, zik·u·rat (zɪkəræt) *n.* a ziggurat

Zimbabwe (zɪmbɑːbweɪ) (formerly Rhodesia) a republic (area 150,333 sq. miles, pop. 8,376,000) in central Africa. Capital: Harare (formerly Salisbury). People: 96% Africans (mainly Matabele and Mashona), 3% European stock, small Asiatic and Colored minorities. Language: English, Bantu languages. Religion: [illegible] minority. A broad central plateau (averaging 4,000 ft, rising to over 5,000 ft in the northeast), mainly savanna woodland, forms the Zambezi-Limpopo watershed. Lowlands on either side fall to 2,000 ft along the Zambezi and along the southern border (under 1,000 ft in the southeast). Towards the Mozambique frontier rise the steep Invanga and Melsetter massifs, culminating in Mt. Invangeni (8,250 ft). Average temperatures (F.): 65° on the plateau, with a mean Oct. maximum of 85° for the whole country. Rainfall: average 28 ins (from under 15 ins on the Limpopo Valley to over 40 ins along the Mozambique border). Livestock: cattle, sheep, goats, hogs. The land is 5% arable, 64% forest. Agricultural products: corn and tobacco, kaffir corn, vegetables, citrus fruits, beans, peanuts, sugar, rice, wheat, cotton, tea, dairy products. Resources: asbestos, gold, chrome ore, coal, tin, lithium, copper, timber (teak and mahogany). Manufactures and industries: mining, foodstuffs, textiles, iron and steel, clothing, cigarettes, electricity, metal products, oil refining. Exports: tobacco, cigarettes, minerals, hides, meat. Imports: metals, machinery, vehicles, textiles, food, fuel oils, paints, leather, rubber, chemicals, wines and spirits. There is railroad access to the ports of Beira and Maputo. Unit: [illegible] Zimbabwe dollar (100 cents). HISTORY. The area was probably peopled by Bantu about the beginning of the Christian era. The Zimbabwe ruins (11th–15th cc.) give evidence of a high degree of political organization. The Matabele overran much of the area (early 19th c.). European interest in the region was stimulated by the discoveries (1850s) of Livingstone. Rhodes obtained from the Matabele chief a monopoly of the minerals in his kingdom (1888), and a British company was chartered (1889) to develop the region. Tribal warfare between the Matabele and the Mashona ended when their territories were united (1898) to form Southern Rhodesia. This became a self-governing British colony (1923) and was a member of the Central African Federation (1953–63). The Rhodesian government, led by Ian Smith, made a unilat[illegible] 1965) on the basis of white minority rule. Britain countered by an economic blockade and a comprehensive sanctions resolution was [illegible] Rhodesia became (1970) a republic, but black nationalists continued to seek greater representation in the government through the 1970s, despite considerable government repression. Smith negotiated an 'internal settlement' [illegible] the principle of universal suffrage was accepted. The country became Zimbabwe Rhodesia with Bishop Abel Muzorewa its first black prime minister. Guerrilla attacks on the government continued, however, as various rebel factions allied against it. An agreement was reached (1979) on a new constitution reducing the number of white-held seats in the parlia[illegible] 1980. The country was under direct British rule [illegible] pendent Zimbabwe. Conflict continued, how[illegible] various black factions, despite efforts by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at conciliation and to improve the economy. In 1985 Mugabe announced plans to declare Zimbabwe a one-party state. A group of ruins in W. Zimbabwe, probably [illegible] temple, walls of granite monoliths. They were [illegible] Zimmermann telegram coded telegram addressed (Jan. 16, 1917) to the German minister in Mexico by German Foreign Minister Arthur Zimmermann (1864–1940). With the object of reducing or nullifying U.S. intervention in Europe in the 1st world war by engaging U.S. strength in hostilities with Mexico and Japan, the Note offered Mexican President Venustiano Carranza an offensive and defensive alliance, and invited Mexico 'to reconquer her lost territory in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona' and to seek the immediate adherence of Japan. Intercepted and decoded by British Naval Intelligence, it was passed to President Woodrow Wilson who published it on Mar. 1, 1917. It convinced Americans of Germany's ill will toward them, and became one of the principal causes of the U.S. declaration of war against Germany five weeks later

zinc (zɪŋk) **1.** *n* a metallic element (symbol Zn, at. no. 30, at. mass 65.37), hard and resisting corrosion. It is used for coating sheet iron to prevent rust, in the manufacture of brass, in electric cells (because of its high solution-ten[illegible] **zinc·ing**

zinc blende naturally occurring zinc sulfide, ZnS

zinc carbonate a crystalline salt, $ZnCO_3$, occurring naturally as smithsonite, and known formerly (*Br.*) as hemimorphite

zinc·ic [illegible] or zinc

zin·ke·nite [illegible]

zinc·key [illegible] zinc

zin·co·graph (zɪŋkəgræf, zɪŋkəgrɑf) *n.* a printing block of zinc with an etched design ‖ a print [illegible]

zin·cog·ra·pher [illegible] who practices zincography

zin·co·graph·ic [illegible] to zincography; **zin·co·graph·i·cal·ly** [illegible]

zin·cog·ra·phy (zɪŋkɒgrəfi) *n.* the art or process of engraving on zinc or taking prints from such [illegible] Mod. L. *zincographia* [illegible] *graphos*, written]

zinc ointment an ointment containing zinc oxide, used to treat skin diseases

zinc·ous [illegible]

zinc oxide ZnO, an oxide used as a pigment and [illegible] CALAMINE

zinc silicate [illegible] cluding the basic variety, hemimorphite. It was known formerly (*Br.*) as smithsonite

zinc white zinc oxide used as a white pigment, e.g. in paint

zincy ¹ZINCKY

Zin·der (zɪndər) a trading center (pop. 13,000) in S.E. Niger, terminus of a trans-Sahara motor route

zing (zɪŋ) **1.** *n* (*pop.*) zest, energy ‖ (*pop.*) a high-pitched humming noise **2.** *v.t.* (*pop.*) to make a [illegible]

zing·er (zɪŋər) *n.* (*slang*) a sharp witticism

zin·jan·thro·pus (zɪndʒənθrəpəs) *n.* a fossil hominid native to eastern Africa, believed ex[illegible]

zinkenite [illegible] sulfide of antimony and lead, $PbSb_2S_4$, with a luster like steel [fr. G. *zinkenit* after J. K. L. [illegible]

zinky [illegible]

zinnia (zɪniə) any plant of *Zinnia*, fam. *Compositae*, a genus of half-hardy annual plants, native to Mexico but widely cultivated. They bear showy, rayed flower heads [Mod. L. after J. G. *Zinn* (1727–59), G. botanist]

Zin·zen·dorf (tsɪntsəndɔrf), Nikolaus Ludwig, Graf von (1700–60), German religious leader. He established (1727) the Moravian Church, a [illegible] gelized in Europe and the U.S.A. on behalf of [illegible]

Zi·on (zaɪən) a hill in Jerusalem on which the palace of King David was built, and later the [illegible] people; paradise, heaven ‖ a name often given to a Nonconformist chapel **Zi·on·ism** *n.* a world [illegible] (1897) by Theodor Herzl, to secure the reesta[illegible] *Sion* fr. Heb.]

zip (zɪp) **1.** *n* a short, sharp sound like that made by a bullet traveling through the air ‖ (*pop.*) vigor, snap ‖ (*Br.*) a zipper **2.** *v. pres. part.* [illegible] zipped [illegible]

with the sound of a bullet flying through the air (*pop.*) to go very fast ‖ to be opened and closed with a zipper ‖ *v.t.* to fasten or unfasten with a zipper [imit.]

ZIP code (*Am.*) postal-delivery zone number; code of five digits used in the addressing of mail [Zone Improvement Program]; (*Br.*) postcode — **zip-code** *v.*

zip fastener (*Br.*) = zipper

zip·per (zipər) **1.** *n.* (*Am.* *Br.* zip, zip fastener) a strip of interlocking metal or plastic teeth on tapes, used to fasten openings in garments, bags etc. **2.** *v.t.* and *i.* to fasten by means of a zipper [fr. *Zipper*, trademark]

zip·py (zipi:) *comp.* **zip·pi·er** *superl.* **zip·pi·est** *adj.* full of vigor

ZIPRA (*acronym*) for Peoples African Revolutionary Army led by Joshua Nkomo

zip top a package top removable by pulling a strip from the cover *Cf* POP-TOP, RING-PULL

zir·cal·loy (zə:rkælɔi) *n.* (*metallurgy*) an alloy of zirconium and other metals with heat- and corrosion-resistant properties; used in nuclear reactors

zir·con (zə:rkɔn) *n* zirconium silicate, $ZrSiO_4$, a mineral found as tetragonal crystals of various colors. Some varieties (e.g. hyacinth) are cut into gems [fr. F. *zircone* fr. Ital. *giargone*]

zir·co·ni·a (zər·kouni:ə) *n.* zirconium dioxide, ZrO_2, a crystalline compound which has a very high melting point and is used as a refractory and in giving opacity to enamels [Mod. L.]

zir·co·ni·um (zə:rkouni:əm) *n.* a metallic element (symbol Zr, at. no 40, at. mass 91.22) Zirconium compounds are used in the manufacture of ceramics and refractory materials, and the metal itself as a structural and container material in nuclear reactors [Mod. L.]

zith·er (ziθər) *n.* a musical instrument, esp. popular in Austria, consisting of 30 to 40 strings stretched over a flat sounding board, the strings being plucked with the fingers or with a plectrum. Some of the strings pass over a fret and are stopped with the left hand [G. fr. L. *cithara* fr. Gk *kithara*]

zi·zith (tsi:tsi:t, tsitsis) *pl. n.* the tassels at the corners of the tallith or of the outer garment worn by Orthodox Jewish males [Heb. *sisith*]

Žiž·ka (ʒiʃkə), Jan (c. 1370-1424), Bohemian soldier. He led the Hussite revolt (1420-4) against the Emperor Sigismund, winning several victories by unconventional military tactics

Zlin (zli:n) ⁺GOTTWALDOV

zlo·ty (zlɔti:) *pl* **zlo·tys, zlo·ty** *n.* the basic Polish monetary unit (a coin or note of the value of one zloty) [Pol. *zloty*, golden]

zo·di·ac (zoudi·æk) *n.* an imaginary band on the celestial sphere of width 16°, bounded by two circles equidistant from the ecliptic, within which are contained the paths of the sun, principal planets and moon, and which is divided into 12 equal parts, each named after a constellation, a figure showing the 12 parts with their symbols and constellations [O.F. *zodiaque* fr. L. *zodiacus* fr. Gk *zōdiakos* (*kuklos*), (circle) of animals]

zo·di·a·cal (zoudaiək'l) *adj.* pertaining to or within the zodiac [fr. L. *zodiacus*]

zodiacal light a triangular glow of light, seen in the Tropics, rising from the point of sunrise or sunset

Zof·fa·ny (zɒfəni:), Johann (1733-1810), British painter. He excelled in family groups and conversation pieces

Zog (zɔug), (Ahmed Zogu, 1893-1961), president (1925-8) and king (1928-39) of Albania. He fled to the white Italian forces invaded Albania (1939)

zoi·site (zɔisait) *n.* a double silicate of aluminum and calcium [fr. G. *Zoisit* after Baron Zois (1747-1819) who discovered it]

Zo·la (zoulə), Emile (1840-1902), French novelist and leading exponent of naturalism. In his series *Les Rougon-Macquart* (1871-93) he traces the social and natural history of a family whose members are under the control of heredity. The best of his novels are 'L'Assommoir' (1877), 'Germinal' (1885) and 'La Terre' (1887). A passionate social reformer, he played a courageous part in the defense of Dreyfus with his 'J'accuse' (1898)

Zoll·ner illusion (tsɑ lnər) the optical illusion produced by Zollner's lines [after J. F. K. *Zollner* (1834-82), G. physicist]

Zollner's lines parallel lines, made by the series of short parallel lines ruled obliquely across them, to look as if they converge or diverge [after J. F. K. *Zollner*]

Zoll·ver·ein (tsɔlfərain) a customs union of German states, formed (1834) under Prussian leadership. It encouraged German industrialization, and represented a political victory for Prussia over Austria, which was excluded from the union

Zom·ba (zɔmbə) the capital (pop. 15,705) of Malawi in the Shire Highlands. University of Malawi (1965)

zom·bi, zom·bie (zɔmbi:) *n.* a corpse revived by magic ‖ the snake deity of voodoo rites in Haiti and python deity in those of W. Africa ‖ (*pop.*) someone who looks macabre or who behaves as though half-dead **zóm·bi·ism** *n.* [of African origin]

zon·al (zóun'l) *adj.* of, resembling, constituting or consisting of a zone or zones [fr. Mod. L. *zonalis* fr. L. *zona*, zone]

zon·ate (zóuneit) *adj.* marked with zones ‖ (*bot.*) ringed, marked with bands of color **zón·at·ed** *adj.*

zo·na·tion (zounéiʃən) *n.* a zonate formation or structure ‖ the state of being zonal ‖ (*envir.*) formation of layers in soils, water, mountains, vegetations, etc., e.g., tree rings [ZONE]

zone (zoun) **1.** *n* the area of the surface of a sphere bounded by two parallel planes which intersect the sphere ‖ one of the five climatic zones of the earth's surface (two polar circles, extending to 23°27′ from the poles, two temperate zones, north and south between latitudes 23°27′ and the polar circles, and the torrid zone, between latitudes 23°27′ N. and 23°27′ S.) ‖ (*biol.*) a region of characteristic fauna or flora ‖ (*biol.*) a belt or area to which species are limited ‖ an area or region of the body ‖ (*geol.*) a rock series of characteristic composition or fossils ‖ (*computer*) the channel on a tape, or position on a card, that designates the significance of the data ‖ an area within which a characteristic activity is carried on, *a fishing zone* or one set aside for a special purpose, *military zone* ‖ an area subject to a specific influence, *rain zone* ‖ an area within which one rate of postage is charged for parcels (parcel post zone), or a city district having its individual number (postal delivery zone) **2.** *v.t. pres. part.* **zon·ing** *past* and *past part.* **zoned** to mark off into zones ‖ to plan (a town) so that different sections are devoted to different purposes (residential, industrial etc.) [fr. L. *zona* fr. Gk *zōnē*, girdle]

zone (*computer*) the channel on a tape, or position on a card, that designates the significance of the data

zone refining (*metallurgy*) technique for purifying metals by passing a heat source past a metal so that impurities are concentrated at both ends. *also* zone melting

zoo (zu:) *n* a place where live animals are kept in captivity for the public to see [ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN]

zo·o·chlo·rel·la (zouəklərélə) *pl.* **zo·o·chlo·rel·lae** (zouəkləréli:) *n.* any of various symbiotic green algae of genus *Chlorella*, fam. *Chlorellaceae*, living in various animals, e.g. in hydra [Mod. L. fr. Gk *zoon*, animal + *Chlorella*, generic name]

zo·o·ge·o·graph·ic (zouədʒi:əgræfik) *adj.* of or pertaining to zoogeography **zo·o·ge·o·graph·i·cal** *adj*

zo·o·ge·og·ra·phy (zououdʒi:ɒgrəfi:) *n.* the scientific study of the geographical distribution of animals [fr. Gk *zoon*, animal + GEOGRAPHY]

zoo·gle·a, zo·o·gloe·a (zouəgli:ə) *n.* = **zo·o·gle·as, zo·o·gloe·as, zo·o·gle·ae, zo·o·gloe·ae** (zouəgli:) *n.* a mass of bacteria embedded in a mucilaginous matrix formed when cell membranes absorb water and swell, frequently forming an iridescent film [fr. Gk *zoon*, animal + *gloios*, gummy substance]

zo·oid (zóuɔid) *n* a largely independent member of a compound animal organism, e.g. an individual in a coelenterate or polyzoan colony **zo·oi·dal** (zouɔid'l) *adj* [fr. Gk *zoon*, animal]

zo·o·log·ic (zouəlɒdʒik) *adj* zoological

zo·o·log·i·cal [illegible] zoology

zoological garden a zoo

zo·ol·o·gist (zouɒlədʒist) *n.* a specialist in zoology [illegible]

zo·ol·o·gy (zouɒlədʒi:) *n* the branch of biology concerned with animal life and all its manifestations (cf. BOTANY) ‖ the animal life of a given region [fr. Gk *zoon*, animal + *logos*, discourse]

zoom (zu:m) **1.** *v.i.* (*aeron.*) to climb at a steep angle ‖ to make a loud humming or buzzing noise ‖ (of a motion picture or television image) to seem to approach or recede from the viewer rapidly ‖ *v.t.* to cause (an aircraft) to climb at a steep angle ‖ to cause (a motion picture or television image) to seem to approach or recede from the viewer **2.** *n.* a steep climb by a plane ‖ a loud, low hum or buzz ‖ a process by which a television or motion picture image is made to become quickly larger or smaller in the field of view [imit.]

zoom back (*optics*) camera-lens operation that makes the viewer seem to move rapidly away from a subject first seen from a relatively close viewpoint

zoom·er (zu:mər) *n.* (*optics*) camera with a zoom lens

zoom in (*optics*) camera-lens operation that makes the viewer seem to move rapidly toward a subject first seen at a greater distance, while remaining in constant focus. *Cf* ZOOM BACK

zoom lens a lens system used in motion picture and television cameras, in which the distance to the object being photographed may be changed rapidly while keeping the object in focus

zo·o·mor·phic (zouəmɔrfik) *adj.* representing a deity etc. in the form of an animal ‖ relating to or being a deity etc. represented in this way ‖ (of writing, art etc.) characterized by the use of animal forms **zo·o·mór·phism** *n.* [fr. *zoomorph*, a zoomorphic design or figure fr. Gk *zōon*, animal + *morphē*, shape]

zo·on (zóuɒn) *pl.* **zo·a** (zóuə) *n.* the product of a single egg (cf. ZOOID), whether an individual or a colony [Mod. L. fr. Gk *zōon*, animal]

zo·o·nos·es (zouənóusi:z) *n.* (*med.*) diseases and infections that naturally transmitted from vertebrate animals to human beings

zo·o·phyte (zóuəfait) *n.* an animal resembling a plant in appearance and/or growth **zo·o·phyt·ic** (zouəfitik), **zo·o·phyt·i·cal** *adjs* [fr. Mod. L. *zoophyton* fr. Gk fr. *zōon*, animal + *phuton*, plant]

zo·o·spo·ran·gi·al (zououspərændʒi:əl) *adj.* of or relating to a zoosporangium

zo·o·spo·ran·gi·um (zououspərændʒi:əm) *pl.* **zo·o·spo·ran·gi·a** (zououspərændʒi:ə) *n.* (*bot.*) a sporangium in which zoospores develop [fr. Gk *zōon*, animal + SPORANGIUM]

zo·o·spore (zóuəspɔr, zóuəspour) *n.* a motile spore, e.g. a flagellated asexual spore of some fungi or an amoeboid or flagellated product of protozoan sexual or asexual reproduction [fr. Gk *zōon*, animal + SPORE]

Zo·que·an (sóukeiən) *pl.* **Zo·que·an, Zo·que·ans** *n.* a Mexican Indian people of E. Tabasco, Chiapas and Oaxaca ‖ a member of this people ‖ the Mixe-Zoque language stock

zo·ri (zouri:) *n.* a thonged Japanese sandal of any material

zor·il (zɔril, zɒril) *n.* the striped muishond ‖ *Ictonyxfrenata*, a carnivorous mammal of N. Africa related to the striped muishond [fr. F. *zorille* fr. Span.]

zo·ril·la (zərilə) *n.* a zoril

Zo·ro·as·ter (zɔrouæstər, zɔurouæstər, zɒrouæstər, zɒurouæstər) (c. 660 –c. 583 B.C.), a prophet of ancient Persia. After seeing heavenly visions, he converted the king and court of Bactria to his faith. His sayings are collected in the Avesta. He instituted the caste of magus and founded a religion based on the belief that good and evil are absolutes. They are represented by the gods Ormazd and Ahriman who are engaged in constant warfare. The followers of Ormazd must strive for purity in thought, word and deed, based on a strict code of ethics. Man can attain perfection by individual choice of good. Zoroastrianism was the national religion of Persia and influential in the Near East until the rise of Islam (7th c.). The Parsees of India adhere to a form of this faith

Zo·ro·as·tri·an (zɔrouæstri:ən, zɔurouæstri:ən) **1.** *adj* of or pertaining to Zoroaster or the religion of Zoroaster **2.** *n.* an adherent of the religion of Zoroaster **Zo·ro·as·tri·an·ism** *n.* [fr. L. *Zoroastres* fr. Gk fr. Zend *Zarathustra*]

Zor·ri·lla de San Mar·tín (sɔrrija:ðesanmurti:n), Juan (1855-1931), Uruguayan romantic poet, lawyer, and diplomat. His works include the national poem of Uruguay 'Tabaré' (1888), about a mestizo torn between his Indian and his Spanish heritage

Zor·ri·lla y del Mo·ral (sɔrrija:ðeldemoral), José (1817-93), Spanish poet. His romantic dramas include 'El zapatero y el rey' (1840-1) and Don Juan Tenorio' (1844)

Zos·i·mus [illegible] Greek historian. He wrote a history of the Roman Empire from the Late [illegible]

zos·ter (zɒstər) *n.* (*med.*) shingles [L, fr. Gk *zōstēr* girdle]

Zou·ave (zuːaːv) *n.* a member of a French infantry corps created in 1831 in Algeria; a member of certain corps adopting the Zouave uniform, e.g. in the American Civil War, and in the Papal States (1860) [F, fr. *Zouaoua*, a Kabyle tribe of Algeria]

ZPG (*abbr.*) for 'zero population growth' (which see)

ZSU 57-2 *n.* (*mil.*) U.S.S.R. anti-aircraft missile carrier including two 57-mm guns

zuc·chet·to (zuːketou) *pl.* **zuc·chet·tos** *n.* a skullcap worn by a Roman Catholic priest (black), bishop (purple), cardinal (red), or the pope (white) [fr. Ital. *zucchetta* fr. *zucca*, gourd, head]

zuc·chi·ni (zuːkiːniː) *pl.* **zuc·chi·ni, zuc·chi·nis** *n.* a variety of summer squash with a dark green skin. It is like a cucumber in shape and is usually picked when less than 1 ft. in length [Ital. pl. of *zucchin*, dim. of *zucca*, gourd]

Zug (tsuːx) a canton (area 93 sq. miles, pop. 75,930), German-speaking and mainly Catholic, in N. Switzerland; its capital (pop. 20,000) on Lake Zug (area 15 sq. miles)

Zug·spit·ze (tsúːxʃpitsə) the highest peak (9,719 ft.) in West Germany, in Bavaria, on the Austrian frontier

Zui·der Zee (zaidərzi:, zaidərzeː) a former inlet (80 miles long) of the North Sea in the Netherlands. Part has been closed off by a dam and forms the IJsselmeer. Drainage has enabled nearly 550,000 acres to be reclaimed from the rest

Zu·lu (zúːluː) **1.** *n.* *pl* **Zu·lu, Zu·lus** a member of an African nation living largely in N.E. Natal. The Zulus were a powerful military force in the early 19th c., esp. under their chief Dingaan, until defeated by the Boers (1838). Their kingdom was gradually divided and its components absorbed into the Transvaal (1888) and Natal (1897). ‖ the Bantu language of this people **2.** *adj.* of the Zulus, their language or culture

zulu *n.* (*angling*) an artificial fly

Zu·lu·land (zúːluːlænd) a region of native reserves (area 10,375 sq. miles) in N.E. Natal, South Africa, inhabited by the Zulus. Capital: Eshowe (pop. 3,000). Industries: cattle raising, cereals, mining (gold, coal, zircon)

zulu time (*mil.*) Greenwich mean time

Zu·már·ra·ga (θuːmárrugu), Juan de (c. 1468–1548), Spanish Franciscan monk, the first Mexico. He built the cathedral in Mexico City, introduced the printing press to the New World, and founded the college of Santa Cruz de Tlatelolco for the education of the Indians

Zu·ni (zúːniː, zuːniː) *n.* a member of a North American Indian tribe in New Mexico ‖ their language, which constitutes a linguistic family

Zu·ni·an *n.* the Zuni language family [Span. fr. Zuni Indian]

[illegible] sponge rum cake with custard cream and [illegible]

[illegible] (1669), Spanish painter. His best works are characterized by clear, austere use of color and [illegible] the mystical and the realistic

Zu·rich (zuərik) (*G.* Zürich) a German speaking, largely Protestant canton (area 665 sq. miles, pop. 1,122,839) in N. Switzerland, admitted to the Swiss Confederation in 1351. ‖ its capital, the largest town (pop. 379,600) in Switzerland, and the country's most important center of commerce, banking and industry (silk, cotton, machinery, paper, food), and a main cultural center of German Switzerland. It is on Lake Zurich (area 34 sq. miles). Churches in the old city include Grossmunster (11th–13th c.), Fraumunster (12th c.) and St. Peter's (13th c.). Town Hall (1698), university (1832), Federal Institute of Technology (1855)

Zwick·au (tsvikau) an industrial center (pop. 123,475) in Saxony, East Germany, coal mining, mechanical engineering, textiles, chemicals

zwie·back (swiːbæk, zwiːbæk, swaibæk, zwaibæk) *n.* a rusk of toasted sweetened bread made [illegible]

Zwing·li (zwiŋliː, tsviŋliː), Ulrich or Huldreich (1484–1531), Swiss religious reformer who rejected the papacy and attacked the authority of the priesthood, taking the Bible as the only rule of faith, with the object of restoring to the Church its former simplicity. He differed with Luther on the question of the real presence, holding that the communion was the commemoration of Christ's death, and not the repetition of the sacrifice

Zwing·li·an (zwiŋliːən) **1.** *adj.* pertaining to the doctrine of Zwingli **2.** *n.* an adherent of this [illegible]

zwit·ter·i·on (tsvitəraiən) *n.* an ion that bears both a positive and a negative charge, at differ-

adj. [G, fr. *zwitter*, hybrid + *ion*, ion]

Zwol·le (zwɔlə) the capital (pop. 78,585) of Overijssel province, Netherlands. 15th-c. [illegible]

[illegible] **zy·gap·o·phys·es** (zaigəpɒfisiːz) *n.* (*anat., zool.*) one of the processes of a vertebra by which it articulates with adjacent vertebrae [Mod. L, fr. Gk *zugon*, yoke + *apophusis*, apophysis]

zy·go·dac·tyl (zaigoudæktil) **1.** *adj.* (of a bird) [illegible] behind **2.** *n.* a bird (e.g. a parrot) having toes arranged in this way [fr. Gk *zugon*, yoke + DAC-]

zy·go·ma (zaigoumə) *pl.* **zy·go·ma·ta** (zaigoumətə), **zy·go·mas** *n.* (*anat., zool.*) the bony arch of the cheek **zy·go·mat·ic** (zaigəmætik) *adj.* [Gk *zugoma* fr. *zugon*, yoke]

zy·go·mor·phic (zaigəmɔrfik) *adj.* (*biol.*) bilat- [illegible] in only one plane (cf. ACTINOMORPHIC) **zy·go-** [illegible] **zygomorphous** *adj.* [illegible] Gk *zugon*, yoke + *morphe*, shape]

zy·gose [illegible] **zygoses** [illegible] (*biol.*, esp. in compounds) a union of gametes, e.g. conjugation [Mod. L, fr. Gk *zugosis*, a yok-

zy·go·spore (zaigəspɔr, zaigəspour) *n.* a resting spore, formed by a conjugation of two similar reproductive cells, that eventually gives rise to a sporophyte generation (cf. OOSPORE) **zy·go·spor·ic** (zaigəspɔrik, zaigəspɒrik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *zugon*, yoke + SPORE]

zy·gote (zaigout) *n.* a cell formed by the union of two gametes, e.g. the fertilized ovum **zy·got·ic** (zaigɒtik) *adj.* [fr. Gk *zugotos*, yoked]

zy·mase (zaimeis) *n.* an enzyme system found in yeast and other microorganisms, which is responsible for the fermentation of carbohydrates [fr. F *zymase* fr. Gk *zumē*, leaven]

zy·mo·gen (zaimədʒən) *n.* a substance capable of being transformed into a ferment, the precur- [illegible] *adj.* [fr. Gk *zumē*, leaven + *-genēs*, of a (specified) [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] study of fermentation [fr. Gk *zumē*, leaven, *logos*, dis-

zy·mo·sis (zaimousis) *pl.* **zy·mo·ses** (zaimousiːz) *n.* fermentation [fr. Gk *zumosis*]

zy·mo·tic (zaimɒtik) *adj.* of, causing or caused by fermentation [fr. Gk *zumotikos*]

zy·mur·gy (zaimərdʒiː) *n.* the applied chemistry of fermentation processes [fr. Gk *zumē*,

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THE PRESIDENCY

In the course of some 200 years, the presidency of the United States has become the most powerful office in the world. The duties and responsibilities of the office are immense. Unlike many of the democratic governments of Europe and elsewhere that have both a chief of state and a head of government, the U.S. system of government has only one chief executive, the president. The holder of that office serves not only as head of government but also in the primarily ceremonial post of chief of state. As chief of state, the president performs many of the public and ceremonial duties undertaken by the king or queen of the United Kingdom, other monarchs, and the governor-general of Canada and other Commonwealth nations. Although some of the duties the president performs as chief of state may seem trivial, the role helps the occupant of the office maintain contact with the overall populace. As head of government, the president is the chief executive of the nation, the director of the government. In addition the president serves as commander in chief of the armed forces of the United States and the voice of the American people.

According to presidential scholar Clinton Rossiter, the presidency is a one person job. The person "who holds it can never escape making the final decisions in each of many areas in which the American people and their constitution hold "him or her responsible." A sign on the presidential desk of Harry S. Truman, the nation's chief executive from April 1945 to January 1953, said it perfectly: "The buck stops here." According to Rossiter, "that, in the end, is the essence of the presidency. It is the one office in all of the land whose occupant is forbidden to pass the buck." Recognizing the value of President Truman's words, a White House successor of entirely different political persuasion adopted the motto for his administration 28 years later.

Bettmann Archive

George Washington took the presidential oath in New York on April 30, 1789. The 20th amendment set the inauguration date as January 20

The Role and Duties of the President

The role of the president has expanded considerably beyond that envisaged by the Founding Fathers in the Constitution. During such crises as the Civil War, world wars I and II, and the depression of the 1930s, Congress and the nation both turned to the executive for leadership and guidance. Crisis powers given to the president were to a great extent retained afterward, thereby adding new stature to the office. Likewise, as foreign affairs increased in importance during the 20th century, the president's role as the voice of the nation added new prestige and responsibilities to the office. Governmental efforts to provide for the social and economic welfare of its citizens, initiated in the depression of 1929-33 and subsequently expanded, have contributed to the president's duties and powers in the economic and social spheres. Likewise, the necessity for an expanded bureaucracy serving the president has heightened his prestige and influence at the expense of the legislative branch.

Such figures as Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Harry S. Truman have shaped the presidency. Normally regarded as "strong presidents," these individuals, exercising their prerogatives as leaders of the nation, utilized their influence to initiate major changes in American society. In so doing they added to the magnitude of the office. Although the Vietnam war and the Watergate scandal of Richard Nixon's administration strained the presidency during the 1960s and early 1970s, President Gerald Ford and his successors worked hard, and successfully, to restore the office to its former status.

The President as Leader of the Nation. The president as leader of the nation is confronted with a multiplicity of problems and tasks. As the only executive official elected by the people at large (the vice-president is assigned a legislative post as president of the Senate), he represents the nation to the world. His responsibilities do not stop there, for he is the chief policymaker for domestic and foreign affairs. In this capacity, although he is acknowledged as the leader of one of the political parties, he must represent all the

John Marshall, who was to become chief justice of the United States, recognized, as secretary of state, the inherent responsibilities of the president in the domain of foreign affairs. "The president," he noted in 1799, "is the sole organ of the nation in its external relations, and its sole representative with foreign nations." In receiving the credentials of foreign delegates the president exercises the prerogative of recognizing or rejecting the credentials of other governments. Likewise, he has the power to withdraw such recognition. He alone may address foreign governments or be addressed by them. Diplomatic communications are generally carried out through the numerous ministers and envoys who represent the president and the United States in other countries.

The president, with the advice and consent of the Senate, consummates treaties in his capacity as leader of the nation. (He signs treaties as chief of state.) Should he ignore the Senate's role in treaty making, especially by disregarding the Senate in the making of a pact, the president may endanger his own position. Thus President Wilson, by ignoring the senators in the negotiations on the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations, created acrimonious feelings that later led to the rejection by the United States of the treaty and the league. In addition to this, the president must recognize the need for congressional appropriations for his foreign policy measures. Consequently he must cultivate congressional support for his programs.

As leader of the nation, the president must determine the course of foreign and domestic policy. The Constitution stipulates that the executive "shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." In his messages to Congress, including those on the annual budget, the state of the union, and the economic condition of the nation, the president suggests the programs and measures for legislative enactment that he considers vital to the nation's welfare and betterment.

Elected by the people, the president, unlike members of Congress, represents the entire nation rather than a district or state. Hence he must be a national leader. This he accomplishes by diverse means. In addition to his messages to Congress, he utilizes television and radio, including the live televised address and press conference, to inform the people of his position concerning the issues and problems confronting the nation.

Although elected specifically as a member of one political party, the president must work with both parties in determining public policy. Nevertheless, as the nominee of a specific party, he must also work toward the realization of that party's programs and goals. To prevent a complete cleavage in society, however, the president, along with the leaders of his party and the opposition, often works out programs on crucial matters like foreign affairs and national defense that are generally acceptable to both parties. If the president's party holds a majority in Congress that is in accord with his views, the president is more likely to see his program enacted. However, if his party is in a minority, or if the members of his own party disagree with his specific programs, the president's legislative measures may be ignored or defeated by Congress.

Early in 1986, President Ronald Reagan urged a major U.S. arms sale to Saudi Arabia. The Republican-controlled Senate and the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives passed a resolution blocking the sale. The president then vetoed the resolution and began a major campaign to have his veto sustained. On the morning that the Senate was to vote on the measure, all 100 senators were invited to breakfast at the White House; many senators also received presidential telephone calls on the issue. Although the merits of the sale were considered during Senate debate, some supporters of the president's position simply pointed out that the "prestige of the presidency" was "at stake" with the vote. The veto was sustained in the Senate by one vote. Eight senators, who originally voted against the sale, voted to sustain the veto. The incident is a classical example of the political clout and power of the presidency.

The President as Commander in Chief. Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution states that the president is "Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy . . . and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States."

This provision assures civilian control of the military. Although this stipulation grants the executive broad powers, the chief executive is limited somewhat by those powers left solely to Congress. These powers include the right of Congress to declare war, to appropriate funds for the armed forces, and to conscript men for military service.

Nevertheless, the executive's powers are extensive. He selects the key figures in the military establishment, including the secretary of defense, the secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the military chiefs of staff. He recommends the defense budget to Congress and administers laws pertaining to the defense of the nation. He directs strategy in times of war, and is held responsible for the success or failure of the entire defense program. As noted previously, the president has often been delegated extraordinary wartime powers. These include the right to make decisions pertaining to the fundamental military strategy of the nation and, on the domestic scene, to initiate measures, including the invoking of martial law if necessary, designed to win a war. In fact, in the 175 years between the late 1790s and the early 1970s, U.S. troops had been sent into military hostilities some 200 times without a declaration of war. In the age of the Cold War and possible nuclear conflict, the case for congressional involvement in decisions involving military force seemed to be weaker than at any time in U.S. history. In the event of a nuclear attack against the United States, there very likely would not be time for a president to consult Congress.

The Vietnam war of the 1960s and early 1970s, which took some 57,000 American lives and cost the nation billions of dollars, marked a turning point. In 1964 the Congress, responding to an alleged attack on U.S. vessels in the Gulf of Tonkin off Vietnam, passed a resolution authorizing the president to take the steps needed, "including the use of armed force," to assist South Vietnam preserve its freedom. As the U.S. involvement in the conflict mounted, so did congressional discontent with the implications of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution. By the early 1970s, Congress was debating legislation to limit the president's war-making power. Finally in October 1973, the Senate and House of Representatives passed the War Powers Resolution. Although President Richard M. Nixon vetoed the measure, there was sufficient support in Congress to override the veto.

The purpose of the War Powers Resolution is stated in Section 2(a):

> to fulfill the intent of the framers of the Constitution of the United States and insure that the collective judgment of both the Congress and the president will apply to the introduction of United States armed forces into hostilities, or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, and to the continued use of such forces in hostilities or in such situations.

The resolution requires the president to keep Congress informed both before and during any involvement by U.S. forces in hostilities. Under Section 4(a), the president is required to report to Congress within 48 hours when U.S. troops are introduced

> (1) into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances;
> (2) into the territory, airspace or waters of a foreign nation, while equipped for combat, except for deployments which relate solely to supply, replacement, repair, or training of such forces, or
> (3) in numbers which substantially enlarge United States armed forces equipped for combat already located in a foreign nation.

A written report must be submitted to the speaker of the House of Representatives and the president pro tempore of the Senate setting forth:

> a. the circumstances necessitating the introduction of the United States armed forces;
> b. the constitutional and legislative authority under which such introduction took place, and
> c. the estimated scope and duration of the hostilities or involvement.

[illegible] in combat) is the length of the commitment limited by the resolution. In that event, Section 5(b) of the resolution requires the president to withdraw U.S. troops within 60 to 90 days unless the Congress authorizes their continued presence. The resolution also contains a provision, 5(c), permitting Congress, by concurrent resolution without approval by the president, to order the withdrawal [illegible]

Since passage of the act, Presidents Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, and Reagan sought ways to avoid the trigger mechanism in Section 5(b). The three presidents reported to the Congress under the act's provisions, but [illegible] which precise provision in the act applied to their deployment of forces. In this way they have been able to avoid the 60- to 90-day clock. As a result, the role of Congress in the deployment of U.S. troops abroad has not been any greater after enactment of the resolution than before.

The Presidency in History

Origins of the Office. The presidency, and what is often termed the "presidential system of government," is of distinctly American origin. Political philosophers such as John Locke (1632-1704) and Baron de Montesquieu (1689-1755) had written earlier on the separation of legislative and executive functions, but the transition from theory to practice was left to the framers of the Constitution. The term "president" was not new, however, for it had been applied to the presiding officer of legislative bodies in the colonies and in the Continental Congress. Likewise the New York constitution of 1777 and the Massachusetts constitution of 1780 suggested an independent executive, whose powers were somewhat comparable to those later granted to the president of the United States.

Delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787 faced a dilemma when they considered establishing a "national executive." The majority of the framers of the constitution wanted an executive power capable of reaching the remotest parts of the Union, "not only for the purpose of enforcing national laws but also . . . for the purpose of bringing assistance to the states in grave emergencies of domestic disorder." The framers also wanted to avoid stirring up popular fear of the monarchy.

George P. A. Healy's "The Peacemakers" shows President Lincoln meeting with his military advisers toward the end of the Civil War. The U.S. Constitution clearly states that the president is commander in chief.

[illegible]

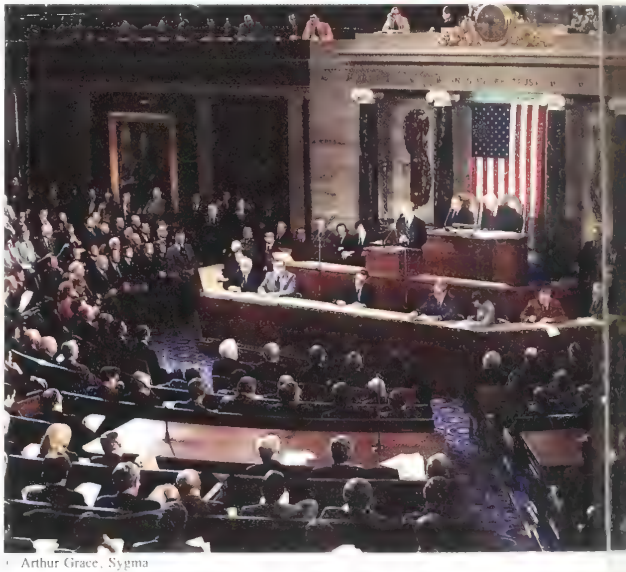
At the convention, Roger Sherman of Connecticut favored the notion of subordinating the chief executive to a legislature. According to James Madison's *Notes*, Sherman "considered the executive magistracy as nothing more than an institution for carrying the will of the legislature into effect," and he "wished that the number [of executives] might not be fixed, but that the legislature should be at liberty to appoint one or more as experience might dictate." Delegate James Wilson of Pennsylvania took an opposite view and argued in favor of a single executive with broad powers. Wilson, as James Madison recorded in his diary of the convention's proceedings, "preferred a single magistrate, as giving most energy, dispatch, and responsibility to the office." The executive, Wilson argued, should be independent of the legislature, and to preserve this status should be vested with an absolute veto over legislative enactments. Otherwise, the legislature would "at any moment sink it [the executive] into nonexistence." Furthermore the president should be elected directly by the people. Wilson had to compromise on a number of points, including the last one, for the convention decided that the president should be elected indirectly by the people through a college of electors. However, the core of Wilson's ideas, supported especially by Madison and Gouverneur Morris, was incorporated into the final document.

Section 1 of Article II of the Constitution clearly spells out and defines the basis of and qualifications for the office of president. It states:

> The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years. . . .
>
> No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.
>
> In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.
>
> The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.
>
> Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: —"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Terry Arthur, The White House

The duties of the president are many. As "the sole organ of the nation in its foreign relations," Ronald Reagan met with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev in 1985. In accordance with the Constitution, Jimmy Carter, *below left*,



Arthur Grace, Sygma

Four constitutional amendments, relating directly to the presidency, were approved subsequently. The 12th amendment, proclaimed on Sept. 25, 1804, clarified the election procedure and defined the office of vice-president. A confused 1800 election result encouraged passage of the 12th amendment. The 20th, or Lame Duck amendment, was proclaimed on Feb. 6, 1933, and reduced the period between the election and inauguration of a president. The inauguration date now would be January 20, not March 4 as previously, and the session of Congress that had been held in the interim period was eliminated.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, an extremely active chief executive who took full advantage of his power, was the first and only president to be elected to four terms. As a result, sentiment in favor of limiting a president's time in office arose, and the 22nd amendment, limiting the president to two terms, was proclaimed on March 1, 1951.

The crises caused by the illness of President Dwight D. Eisenhower and the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy focused attention on the issue of presidential succession and the need to establish a procedure for filling the vice-presidency when that office becomes vacant. As a result, the 25th amendment was passed by Congress, ratified by the states and proclaimed on Feb. 24, 1967.

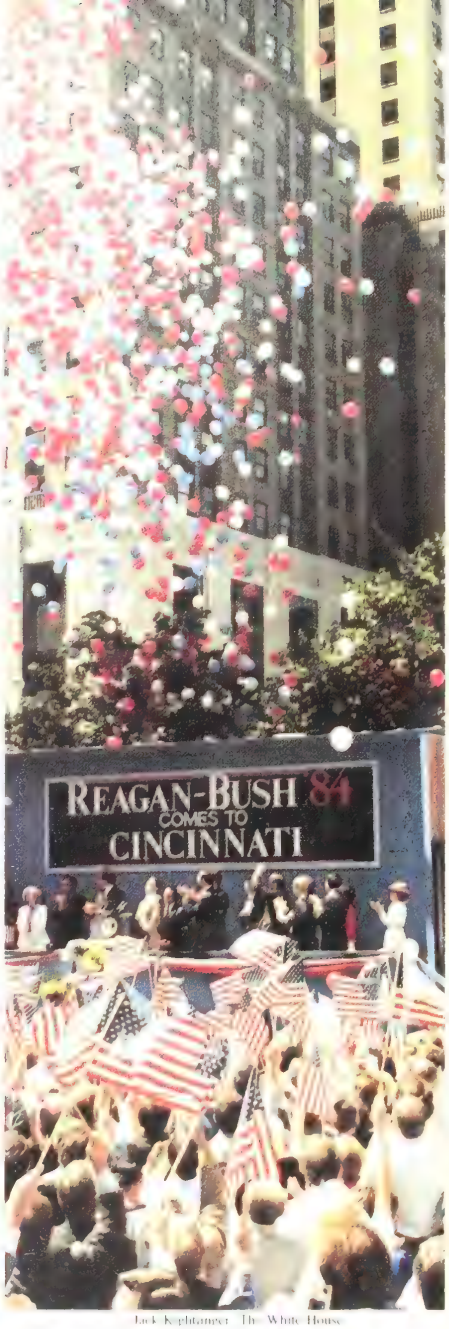
Section 1 of the 25th amendment states that in case of the removal of the president from office or of his death or resignation, the vice-president shall become president. Section II provides that "whenever there is a vacancy in the office of vice-president, the president shall nominate a vice-president who shall take the office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of Congress." Prior to the 25th amendment, the vice-presidency had been vacant on 16 occasions. Gerald R. Ford and Nelson A. Rockefeller were appointed vice-president by Presidents Nixon and Ford, respectively, and took office in accordance with the terms of the 25th amendment.

The amendment also provides for a means of dealing with a much more difficult aspect of presidential power: namely, that of

The John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library

outlined the "State of the Union" to Congress. John Kennedy used the televised news conference to outline his program and objectives. Before a large audience, Lyndon Johnson signed the Civil Rights Bill on July 2, 1964. GOP leader Reagan campaigned for his reelection and the election of other Republicans in 1984.

The Lyndon Baines Johnson Library



Jack Kightlinger, The White House

presidential disability or inability to perform the powers and duties of the office. It provides for the resolution of the presidential inability problem in three ways. First, the president may declare his own inability, whereupon his "powers and duties shall be discharged by the vice-president as acting president." In this instance, the president may reclaim the powers and duties of the office by stating his ability to perform. Second, in the event the president cannot declare his own inability, the vice-president and a majority of the Cabinet may declare that such an inability exists, whereupon the "vice-president shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as acting president." Third, in the event that the vice-president and a majority of the Cabinet conclude that the president is unable to perform the powers and duties of the office and the president disagrees with this conclusion, the matter will be decided by Congress. "If the Congress, within 21 days . . . determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the president is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the vice president shall . . . discharge the same as acting president; otherwise, the president shall resume the powers and duties of his office."

At various times there have been calls for reform of the presidency. A single, six-year term as well as a parliamentary government system have been suggested. During the 1950s, Sen. John W. Bricker, a Republican from Ohio, proposed an amendment to limit the power of the president under executive agreements. Generally, such efforts to change the office have not met with much success.

As presidential scholar Thomas E. Cronin has noted, "the original job of presidency has grown and yet the Founding Fathers wrote a marvelously flexible job description that is almost as appropriate today as it was when the nation was a new republic. The flexibility plus the willingness of the American people to place confidence in effective presidents give a president an enormous opportunity to serve the nation."

George Washington

1st president, 1789-97 Federalist

1732. Born on February 22 in Westmoreland county, VA.
1752. Inherited Mount Vernon, an estate on the Potomac.
1755-58. Was commander in chief of Virginian troops for the balance of the French and Indian War.
1759. On January 6, married Martha Dandridge Custis, a widow with two children.
1759-74. Served in the Virginia House of Burgesses
1774. Was a delegate to the First Continental Congress.
1775. Elected a delegate to the Second Continental Congress; named commander in chief of the Continental Army.
1776. Forced British troops to evacuate Boston; after a series of defeats in New York, crossed the Delaware River on December 25-26 to take 1,000 British prisoners.
1781. Defeated British forces at Yorktown. Lord Cornwallis surrendered to end the Revolutionary War.
1787. Served as president of the Constitutional Convention.
1789. Unanimously elected president of the United States
1797. Retired to Mount Vernon after two terms as president.
1798. Named commander in chief of new U.S. Army.
1799. Died on December 14 at Mount Vernon.

Highlights of Presidency

1789. Judiciary Act established federal court system; first tax laws were adopted
1791. Bank Act established a nationwide banking system. □ The Bill of Rights became law on December 15.
1792. Unanimously reelected to a second term. □ Coinage Act gave the government power to mint coins.
1793. On April 22, proclaimed U.S. neutrality in war between Britain and France.
1794. Federal troops suppressed the Whiskey Rebellion, armed resistance to excise tax.
1795. The Jay Treaty, under which Britain gave up its frontier forts and ensured continued trade with the United States, was ratified.
1796. Delivered Farewell Address, announcing his retirement and advocating a strong central government and neutrality in

John Adams

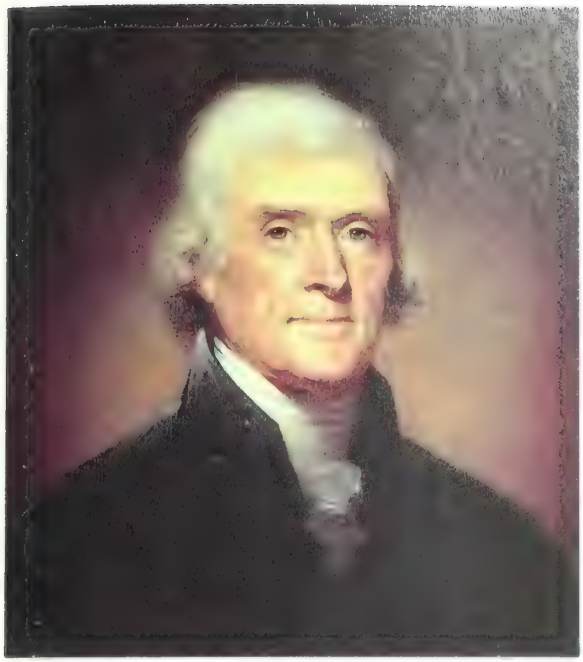
2nd president, 1797-1801 Federalist

1735. Born on October 30 in Braintree (now Quincy), MA.
1755. Graduated from Harvard College.
1758. Began law practice in Braintree.
1764. Married Abigail Smith on October 25. Five children would be born to the couple.
1765. Wrote resolutions opposing the British Stamp Act.
1775. As a delegate to the Second Continental Congress, argued for independence and the formation of a Continental Army.
1776. Headed Continental Board of War and Ordnance; served on committee drafting Declaration of Independence.
1779. Drafted most of the Massachusetts state constitution.
1780. In France and the Netherlands, negotiated treaties and a $1,400,000 loan for the United States.
1782. Helped negotiate peace treaty with Britain (the Treaty of Paris, signed Sept. 3, 1783)
1785-1788. Was U.S. minister to Britain.
1789. Elected as the nation's first vice-president.
1792. Reelected vice-president.
1796. As the Federalist candidate, successfully opposed Thomas Jefferson, the Democratic-Republican candidate, in presidential election. Jefferson became vice-president.
1801. Retired to Braintree.
1826. Died on July 4 in Braintree

Highlights of Presidency

1797. XYZ Affair, in which French agents demanded a bribe to conclude favorable treaty negotiations, brought the United States to the brink of war with France. (Peace was secured by the Convention of 1800.)
1798. Alien and Sedition Acts, giving the president power to imprison or banish foreigners and making criticism of the government a crime, were adopted. The laws, supported by the Federalists, were highly unpopular.
1800. U.S. capital moved from Philadelphia to Washington, D.C. □ In the presidential election, Adams and the Federalists were defeated by the Democratic-Republican candidates, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr.

Presidential Profiles ... White House Historical Association ... Photographs ... George Washington ... Grolier ... John F. Kennedy ... Bachrach



Thomas Jefferson

3rd president, 1801-09 Democratic-Republican

1743. Born on April 13 at Shadwell, VA.
1762. Graduated from the College of William and Mary.
1767. Admitted to the bar; began practicing law
1769. Elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses
1772. Married Martha Wayles Skelton on January 1. The couple would have a son and five daughters, but only two daughters would live to maturity.
1775. Elected a delegate to the First Continental Congress.
1776. As a delegate to the Second Continental Congress, chosen to write the Declaration of Independence.
1776-79. A member of the Virginia House of Delegates, supported proposals on land reform and religious freedom
1779-81. Served as governor of Virginia.
1783-84. As delegate to Congress from Virginia, helped establish the nation's coinage system
1785-89. Served as minister to France.
1790-93. Was secretary of state under George Washington
1796. Accepted Democratic-Republican nomination for president but was narrowly defeated by John Adams and thus became vice-president.
1800. In the presidential election, defeated Adams but tied with his running mate, Aaron Burr. The election went to the House of Representatives, which chose Jefferson on Feb. 17, 1801.
1809. Retired to his Virginia estate, Monticello.
1819. Founded the University of Virginia
1826. Died on July 4 at Monticello

Highlights of Presidency

1803. Supreme Court ruling in *Marbury v. Madison* established the principle that the court could declare unconstitutional a law passed by Congress. □ The Louisiana Territory was purchased from France.
1804. Elected to a second term as president. □ Meriwether Lewis and William Clark began to explore the Northwest
1805. A peace treaty was signed with Tripoli, ending a four-year war
1808. The importation of African slaves into the United States became illegal.
1809. The 1807 Embargo Act, prohibiting exports and sailings to foreign ports, was replaced by a law banning trade with Britain and France

James Madison

4th president, 1809-17 Democratic-Republican

1751. Born on March 16 at Port Conway, VA
1771. Graduated from the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University).
1776. Served on the committee that drafted Virginia's constitution and declaration of rights.
1777. Elected to Virginia governor's council, where he served under Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson
1780. Elected to Congress as a delegate from Virginia.
1784. Returned to Virginia, where he served in the legislature.
1787. As a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, argued for a strong central government and a system of checks and balances. Also contributed to *The Federalist* papers.
1788. Debated for and won Virginian ratification of the U.S. Constitution
1789-97. Served in the House of Representatives
1794. Married Dolley Payne Todd on September 15.
1798. Wrote the Virginia Resolutions, defending states' rights and opposing the Alien and Sedition Acts
1801-09. Was secretary of state under Thomas Jefferson.
1808. Elected president over Federalist candidate C. C. Pinckney
1817. Retired to his Virginia estate, Montpelier
1826. Succeeded Jefferson as rector of the University of Virginia
1836. Died on June 28 at Montpelier.

Highlights of Presidency

1810. Congress ended a ban on trade with Britain and France, who continued to be at war.
1811. Trade with Britain was ended again after Britain continued to enforce its blockade of France by attacking U.S. ships. □ Indian forces allied under Chief Tecumseh were defeated in the Battle of Tippecanoe on November 7.
1812. Citing continued attacks on its ships, the United States declared war on Britain in June. □ Reelected to a second term
1814. Treaty of Ghent, ending the War of 1812, was signed on December 24. British troops earlier had burned the White House
1815. Began a wide ranging domestic program that included reorganization of the National Bank and development of roads and canals.

James Monroe

5th president, 1817-25 Democratic-Republican

1758. Born on April 28 in Westmoreland county, VA.
1774. Entered the College of William and Mary.
1776. Left school to join the Virginia Militia, enrolling as a lieutenant. Fought at White Plains and Trenton.
1782. Elected to the Virginia House of Delegates.
1783. Elected to Congress of the Confederation.
1786. Married Elizabeth Kortright of New York City on Febraury 16, and returned to Virginia to practice law. The couple would have two daughters, Eliza and Maria, and a son who died in infancy.
1790. Elected to the U.S. Senate, where he opposed greater centralization of government.
1794. Named minister to France by President Washington. His pro-France sympathies led to his recall in 1796.
1799. Elected governor of Virginia.
1803. Sent by President Jefferson to France, to negotiate the Louisiana Purchase. Subsequently named minister to Britain.
1808. Defeated by James Madison in bid for the Democratic-Republican presidential nomination.
1811. Appointed secretary of state by President Madison. His attempts to avert war with Britain were unsuccessful.
1814. Replaced John Armstrong as secretary of war following the British burning of Washington.
1816. Elected president by a wide margin
1825. Retired to Oak Hill, near Leesburg, VA.
1829. Presided over the Virginia Constitutional Convention.
1830. Moved to New York to live with his daughter.
1831. Died on July 4 in New York City.

Highlights of Presidency

1818. The Convention of 1818 fixed the boundary between the United States and British North America.
1819. Spain agreed to give Florida to the United States in exchange for the cancellation of $5 million in debts.
1820. Congress adopted the Missouri Compromise, temporarily quieting sectional disputes over the expansion of slavery. ☐ Won election to a second term in a nearly unanimous vote.
1822. Vetoed a plan for the federal government to improve internal roads.
1823. On December 2, proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine, warning European powers not to interfere in U.S. affairs.

John Quincy Adams

6th president, 1825-29 Democratic-Republican

1767. Born on July 11 in Braintree (now Quincy), MA, the second child and eldest son of John and Abigail Adams.
1787. Graduated from Harvard College.
1790. Began law practice in Boston.
1791. Wrote the first of three series of articles supporting President Washington's policy of neutrality.
1797. On July 26, married Louisa Catherine Johnson. The couple would have four children.
1797-1801. Served as U.S. minister to Prussia.
1803. Elected to the U.S. Senate as a Federalist; however, his independent policies led the party to replace him before the end of his term.
1809-14. Was minister to Russia
1814. Served on commission negotiating the Treaty of Ghent, ending the War of 1812.
1815-17. Was minister to Britain
1817. Appointed secretary of state under James Monroe.
1824. Ran for president, opposed by Henry Clay, William Crawford, and Andrew Jackson (all Democratic-Republicans). Jackson received the most votes, but as none of the four had a majority, the election went to the House of Representatives. In the House, Clay, who had won the fewest electoral votes and was thus out of the running, threw his support to Adams and ensured his election in Febraury 1825.
1829. Returned to Quincy after four years as president.
1830. Elected to the House of Representatives, where he would serve for 17 years. As a Congressman, argued for government's right to free slaves and against the annexation of Texas.
1848. Died on February 23 in the Capitol.

Highlights of Presidency

1825. Divisions in the Democratic-Republican Party increased when Adams appointed Henry Clay secretary of state, leading to charges that the two men had made a bargain in the election of 1824. ☐ Opposition in Congress prevented Adams from enacting most of his domestic program. ☐ Erie Canal, linking New York City and the Great Lakes, was completed.
1828. Congress imposed stiff duties on imported manufactured goods. ☐ Soundly defeated by Andrew Jackson in bid for reelection.

Andrew Jackson

7th president, 1829-37 Democrat

1767. Born on March 15 in Waxhaw settlement, SC.
1780. Joined South Carolina militia; captured by the British in 1781.
1787. Admitted to the bar, after reading law in North Carolina.
1791. In August, married Rachel Donelson Robards. The couple remarried on Jan. 17, 1794, on learning that Mrs. Jackson's divorce from her first husband was not final until 1793. They had no children
1796. After being a member of the Tennessee constitutional convention, was elected to the House of Representatives.
1797. Won a U.S. Senate seat; resigned a year later.
1798-1804. Served on the superior court of Tennessee.
1806. Killed Charles Dickinson, a Nashville lawyer, in a duel sparked by remarks he made about Mrs. Jackson.
1812. Mobilized a force of 2,500 for the War of 1812.
1815. Defeated the British in the Battle of New Orleans.
1817. Successfully led an expedition into Florida, to stop Seminole raids on U.S. territory.
1821. Named provisional governor of Florida.
1823-25. Served in the U.S. Senate.
1824. Opposed John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and William Crawford in the presidential election. Although Jackson won the most votes, no candidate had a majority, and the House chose Adams.
1828. Won a sweeping victory in the presidential race.
1837. Retired to the Hermitage, his estate near Nashville.
1845. Died on June 8 at the Hermitage

Highlights of Presidency

1829. Among his first acts as president were to place some 2,000 of his supporters in government jobs and establish a "kitchen cabinet" of informal advisers
1832. Won a second term. ☐ On December 10, federal troops were sent to South Carolina over the state's attempt to nullify federal tariff laws.
1833. Removed government funds from the Bank of the United States after vetoing a new charter for the bank in 1832
1835. Final installment of national debt was paid, making Jackson the only president to clear the debt
1836. On July 11, issued the Specie Circular, ordering that federal lands be purchased only in gold and silver

Martin Van Buren

8th president, 1837-41 Democrat

1782. Born on December 5 in Kinderhook, NY.
1800. Named a delegate to the New York congressional caucus.
1803. Began law practice in Kinderhook.
1807. Married Hannah Hoes on February 21. The couple would have four sons.
1813-20. Was a member of the New York state Senate; also served as state attorney general (1816-19).
1821-28. As a U.S. senator, opposed international alliances and the extension of the slave trade.
1828. Elected governor of New York but resigned after two months to become secretary of state under Andrew Jackson.
1829-31. As secretary of state, settled a dispute with Britain over West Indies trade and obtained an agreement whereby France would pay claims for U.S. ships damaged in the Napoleonic wars.
1831. Resigned as secretary of state, bringing about the resignation of the rest of the cabinet and allowing Jackson to reorganize it.
1832. Elected vice-president as Jackson's running mate
1836. Elected president with a wide electoral majority.
1841. Returned to his farm near Kinderhook, which he named Lindenwald
1848. Nominated for president by the antislavery Free Soil Party, which had split from the Democrats. The party split opened the way for the election of the Whig candidate, Zachary Taylor
1862. Died on July 24 at Kinderhook.

Highlights of Presidency

1837. On May 10, banks closed in Philadelphia and New York City, marking the start of the Panic of 1837. The panic, touched off by inflation and land speculation, was followed by an economic depression that lasted the rest of Van Buren's term
1839. A boundary dispute between Maine and New Brunswick brought the United States to the brink of war with Britain
1840. At Van Buren's urging, Congress established an independent treasury to hold federal funds. An attempt to safeguard funds from private bank failures, the treasury was abolished in 1841 but reinstated in 1846. ☐ Defeated by William Henry Harrison in the November presidential election.

William Henry Harrison

9th president, 1841 Whig

1773. Born on February 8 in Charles City county, VA.
1790. Left college to study medicine.
1791. Abandoned his studies to enlist in the army, serving in the Northwest Territory.
1795. Married Anna Symmes in November. The couple subsequently had ten children, only four of whom survived their father.
1798. After resigning from the army, appointed secretary of the Northwest Territory in June. Was elected the first delegate to Congress from the Northwest Territory in 1799.
1800. Following the division of the Northwest Territories into Ohio and Indiana, appointed governor of Indiana.
1809. As governor, negotiated the Treaty of Fort Wayne, which secured approximately 3 million acres (1.2 million ha) of land from four Indian tribes.
1811. In the Battle of Tippecanoe on November 7, defeated a federation of Indian tribes under the Shawnee chief Tecumseh, that was protesting the Treaty of Fort Wayne.
1812. Placed in command of the Army of the Northwest during the War of 1812.
1813. In October, won a major victory over combined British and Indian forces in the Battle of the Thames, in southern Ontario.
1814. Resigned from the army.
1816. Elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.
1819. Elected to the Ohio state Senate.
1825. Elected to the U.S. Senate.
1828. Resigned his Senate seat to become minister to Colombia. However, his outspoken views on democracy offended President Simón Bolívar, and he was recalled a month after his arrival there.
1836. Defeated for the presidency by Martin Van Buren.
1840. With John Tyler as his running mate, campaigned [illegible] for the presidency on the slogan "Tippecanoe and [illegible]."

Highlights of Presidency

1841. On March 4, [illegible] 9th president, delivering the longest inaugural address on record, in which he promised not to run for a second term. Having contracted pneumonia in late March, died at the White House on April 4.

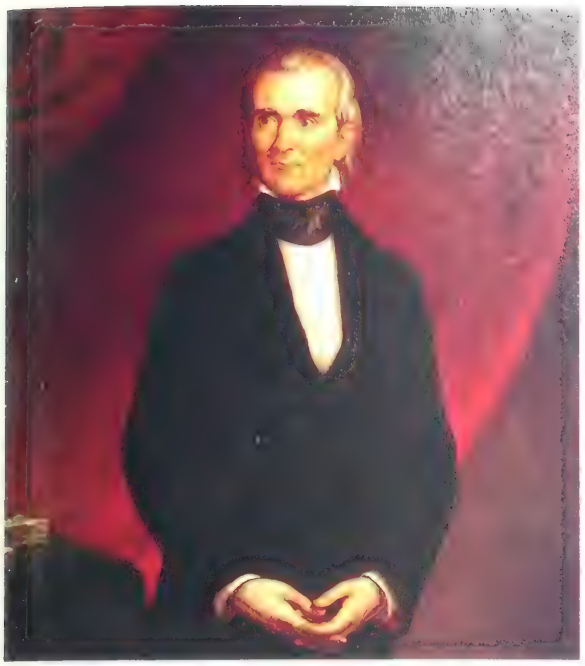
John Tyler

10th president, 1841-45 Whig

1790. Born on March 29 in Charles City county, VA.
1807. Graduated from William and Mary College.
1809. Admitted to the bar.
1811. Elected to the Virginia House of Delegates.
1813. Married Letitia Christian on March 29. The couple would have eight children.
1816-21. Served in the U.S. House of Representatives.
1823. Elected again to the Virginia House of Delegates.
1825. Elected governor of Virginia.
1827. Elected to the U.S. Senate. His stand in favor of states rights eventually led him to break with the Democrats and ally himself with the Whigs.
1836. Resigned his Senate seat rather than follow the instructions of the Virginia legislature to expunge a vote of censure against Andrew Jackson. As a Whig, lost bid for the vice-presidency to Richard M. Johnson.
1840. Elected vice-president.
1841. Succeeded to the presidency following the death of William Henry Harrison.
1844. Two years after the death of his first wife, married Julia Gardiner on June 22. The couple subsequently had seven children.
1845. Retired to Sherwood Forest, his estate near Charles City, after one term as president.
1861. In February, chaired a peace convention attempting to avert the Civil War. □ At a Virginia convention, voted in favor of secession.
1862. Died on January 18 in Richmond, VA, before taking his seat in the Confederate House.

Highlights of Presidency

1841. Vetoed banking bills supported by the Whigs, prompting the resignation of his cabinet. Tyler quickly named a new cabinet, but the Whig Party disowned him.
1842. Seminole War in Florida ended; boundary dispute between Maine and New Brunswick settled.
1843. In January, the Whigs introduced impeachment resolutions in the House, but the measures were defeated.
1844. A treaty with China opened the Far East to U.S. traders.
1845. Among his last acts in office, signed bills permitting Texas and Florida to be admitted to the Union.



James Knox Polk

11th president, 1845-49 Democrat

1795. Born on November 2 in Mecklenburg county, NC, the eldest of ten children
1806. Moved with his family to the Duck River valley in central Tennessee.
1818. Graduated from the University of North Carolina.
1820. Admitted to the bar and began practicing law in Columbia, TN.
1821. Became chief clerk of the Tennessee Senate
1823. Elected to the Tennessee House of Representatives.
1824. Married Sarah Childress on January 1. There were no children from the marriage.
1825. Elected to the first of seven consecutive terms in the U.S. House of Representatives, where he quickly became known as a strong supporter of Andrew Jackson.
1832. As chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, supported President Jackson's efforts to abolish the national bank.
1835. Became speaker of the House.
1839. Resigned his House seat to run for governor of Tennessee, winning by a slim margin.
1840. Sought the Democratic vice-presidential nomination but was turned down at the party's national convention.
1841. Defeated for a second term as governor.
1843. Again defeated in a bid for the governorship
1844. At the Democratic presidential convention, the party split between opponents and supporters of Martin Van Buren. Polk took the nomination on the ninth ballot, the first "dark horse" candidate. He won the election by a slim margin, campaigning on a platform of territorial expansion.
1849. Died in Nashville, TN, on June 15, a few months after leaving the presidency.

Highlights of Presidency

1846. Two key pieces of Polk's domestic program, bills setting new tariffs and reestablishing a federal treasury, were adopted. □ A treaty with Britain settled a dispute over Oregon, giving both nations part of the territory.
1848. A treaty with Mexico ended two-year war and gave the United States control of most of present-day Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. □ Gold was discovered in California in December

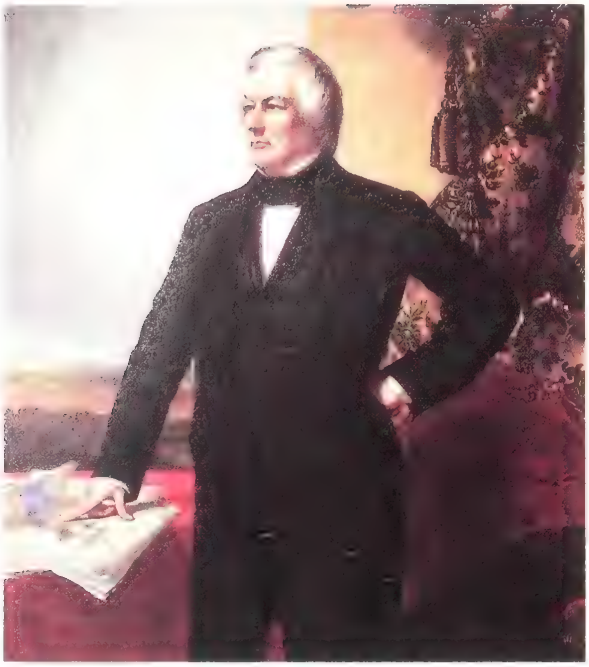
Zachary Taylor

12th president, 1849-50 Whig

1784. Born on November 24 near Barboursville, VA.
1785. Moved with his family to a plantation near Louisville, KY, where he grew up and was educated by tutors
1808. Entered the U.S. Army as a first lieutenant
1810. Married Margaret Mackall Smith on June 21. The couple subsequently had six children, two of whom died in infancy.
1812. As commander of a company under William Henry Harrison, successfully defended Fort Harrison from Indian attack; subsequently brevetted a major.
1814. Led U.S. troops against British and Indian forces at Credit Island in Illinois Territory; outnumbered, he was forced to withdraw after some initial successes
1829-32. Was Indian superintendent in the Northwest, at Fort Snelling, MN
1832. Promoted to colonel; fought in the Black Hawk War.
1837-40. Earned the nickname "Old Rough and Ready" while fighting the Seminole Indians in Florida.
1841. Named commander of the second department of the army's western division, with headquarters at Fort Smith, AR.
1846. Advanced with a small army to the Rio Grande, in anticipation of conflict with Mexico. After war began, defeated Mexican forces at two battles, at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, forcing their retreat across the Rio Grande. Later launched an attack against Monterrey, capturing the city after a prolonged fight
1847. Leading a force mostly of volunteers, defeated a much larger Mexican force under Santa Anna at the Battle of Buena Vista, February 22-23; the battle secured U.S. victory in the war and made Taylor a national hero.
1848. Elected president as the Whig Party candidate, defeating Lewis Cass of the Democratic Party and Martin Van Buren, who ran on the Free Soil ticket.
1850. Died in the White House on July 9.

Highlights of Presidency

1849. Sectional debates over the extension of slavery occupied Congress, with Taylor supporting the admission of California without conditions
1850. The United States and Britain signed the Clayton Bulwer Treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of a future canal across Central America



Millard Fillmore

13th president, 1850-53 Whig

1800. Born on January 7 in Cayuga county, NY.
1814. Apprenticed to a firm of clothmakers.
1823. Began to practice law in East Aurora, NY.
1826. Married Abigail Powers, a teacher, on February 5. The couple would have two children.
1828. Elected to the New York state House of Representatives on an Anti-Masonic platform. Was reelected twice.
1830. Moved to Buffalo, and began a law practice.
1832. Elected to the House of Representatives, again on the Anti-Masonic ticket.
1836. Reelected to the House as a Whig. Kept House seat until 1843
1840. Became chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He used that position to guide new protectionist tariff laws through Congress.
1844. Lost bid for the governorship of New York
1846. Became the first chancellor of the University of Buffalo.
1847. Elected New York state comptroller
1848. Elected vice-president, on the Whig ticket with Zachary Taylor
1850. Zachary Taylor died in office on July 9. Took presidential oath the following day.
1853. Resumed his law practice in Buffalo.
1856. Nominated for president by the Whig Party and the American (Know-Nothing) Party. Ran third in the election, which James Buchanan won.
1858. Five years after the death of his first wife, married Caroline Carmichael McIntosh on February 10.
1874. Died on March 8 in Buffalo

Highlights of Presidency

1850. In September, Congress passed the Compromise of 1850, which delayed conflict over slavery by admitting California as a free state, organizing the territories of Utah and New Mexico without reference to slavery, abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and establishing a stronger fugitive slave

185[illegible] [illegible] expedition to Japan by Commodore Matthew C. Perry. Rejected in his bid for nomination for a full term by Northern antislavery Whigs, who favored Gen. Winfield [illegible]

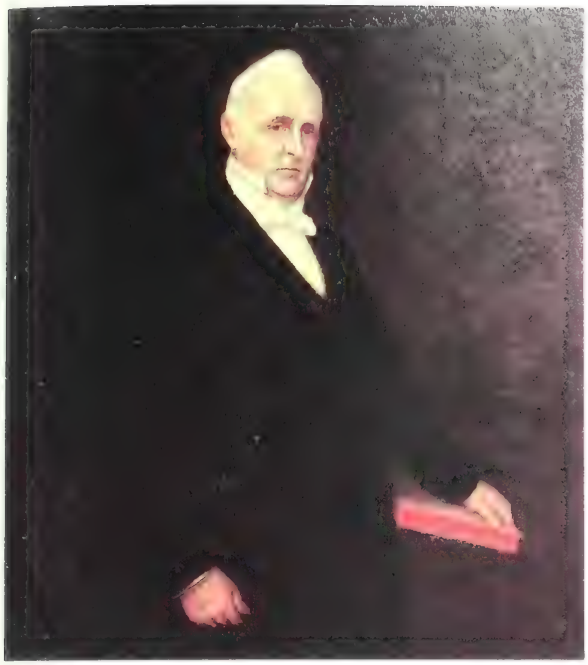
Franklin Pierce

14th president, 1853-57 Democrat

1804. Born on November 23 in Hillsborough Lower Village, NH.
1824. Graduated from Bowdoin College.
1827. Admitted to the New Hampshire bar.
1829. Elected to the New Hampshire state legislature.
1833. Elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he became known as a supporter of Andrew Jackson.
1834. Married Jane Means Appleton in November. The couple later had three sons, all of whom died young.
1837. Elected to the U.S. Senate.
1842. Resigned his Senate seat under pressure from his wife, a temperance advocate. Returned to Concord to practice law and conduct a temperance drive.
1845. Appointed federal district attorney for New Hampshire.
1847. After enlisting to serve in the Mexican War, promoted to colonel and then brigadier general. Led an army to join Winfield Scott in attacking Mexico City and was wounded at Churubusco.
1852. After being nominated by the Democrats on the 49th ballot, defeated Whig candidate Winfield Scott for the presidency.
1853. En route to Washington, the Pierces' only surviving child, Benjamin, was killed in a train accident.
1857. After leaving office, traveled widely.
1860. Settled permanently in Concord
1869. Died on October 8 in Concord

Highlights of Presidency

1853. The Gadsden Purchase settled boundary disputes with Mexico and gave the United States a southern railway route to the Pacific.
1854. The Kansas Nebraska Act, endorsed by Pierce despite misgivings, was adopted. The law touched off rivalry between pro- and anti-slavery settlers that eventually led to fighting. □ The Ostend Manifesto, a document detailing a plan to buy Cuba from Spain, caused a furor when it was leaked to the press
1856. Ordered federal troops into Kansas in an effort to end the fighting there. □ The Democrats, concerned about Pierce's connection with the Kansas issue, nominated James Buchanan for the presidency



James Buchanan

15th president, 1857-61 Democrat

1791. Born on April 23 near Mercersburg, PA.
1809. Graduated from Dickinson College in Carlisle, PA.
1813. Admitted to the Pennsylvania bar and founded a law practice.
1814. After brief service in the War of 1812, elected as a Federalist to the Pennsylvania state assembly.
1819. Became engaged to Ann Caroline Coleman, but the engagement was broken when her parents disapproved. She died a week later, and Buchanan never married.
1820. Elected to Congress, where he served five terms.
1831. Appointed minister to Russia
1834. Elected to the Senate from Pennsylvania. Served there until 1845, chairing the Foreign Relations Committee.
1845. Named secretary of state by President Polk.
1852. Supporters of Buchanan and Stephen A. Douglas split the Democratic Party, giving the presidential nomination and the election to Franklin Pierce.
1853. Appointed by Pierce to be minister to Britain.
1856. Running on a "Save the Union" platform as the Democratic presidential candidate, defeated Republican John C. Frémont and Whig Millard Fillmore.
1861. Returned to Wheatland, his estate near Lancaster, PA, where he remained a supporter of the Union.
1866. Published an account of his administration
1868. Died on June 1 at Wheatland.

Highlights of Presidency

1857. Endorsing the concept of popular sovereignty, recommended that Congress approve a pro-slavery Kansas constitution. (Kansas antislavery forces had boycotted a vote on the measure.) The constitution was rejected, and the debate on it cost Buchanan Northern support.
1858. Northern candidates opposing Buchanan won a majority in both houses of Congress.
1859. John Brown was seized at Harpers Ferry and hanged for his attempt to start a slave revolt
1860. Did not run for reelection but supported his vice-president, John C. Breckinridge, who was defeated in the November election by Abraham Lincoln
1861. Seven Southern states formed the Confederacy on February 4.

Abraham Lincoln

16th president, 1861-65 Republican

1809. Born on February 12 in a log cabin in Hardin county, KY.
1832. Living in New Salem, IL, worked odd jobs. Served 80 days in Illinois militia during Black Hawk War. Lost election to Illinois House of Representatives.
1834. Elected to first of four consecutive two-year terms to Illinois House; aligned with Whigs.
1837. Became partner in Springfield, IL, law practice.
1842. Married Mary Todd Lincoln on November 4. The couple would have four sons.
1847-49. Served one two-year term in the U.S. House of Representatives, then resumed law practice in Springfield.
1858. Running as a Republican, lost election to U.S. Senate Debates with opponent Stephen A. Douglas gained national attention
1860. Elected president on the Republican ticket.
1865. Shot by actor John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater in Washington, DC, on April 14. Died early the next morning.

Highlights of Presidency

1861. On April 12, Confederate forces attacked Fort Sumter in Charleston, SC, setting off the Civil War. Lincoln moved quickly to mobilize the Union by executive order.
1862. Five days after the Battle of Antietam, Lincoln announced on September 22 that all slaves in states still in rebellion would be freed in 100 days.
1863. On January 1, formally issued Emancipation Proclamation. ☐ In the Battle of Gettysburg in southern Pennsylvania in July, Union forces led by Gen. George C. Meade turned back Gen. Robert E. Lee and the Confederate army. Lee retreated to Virginia, marking a major turning point in the war. ☐ At the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address on November 19
1864. The advancing Union army of Gen. William T. Sherman captured Atlanta on September 2. Sherman continued his "March to the Sea," taking Savannah in December. ☐ In November, Lincoln was elected to a second term, defeating Gen. George B. McClellan.
1865. On April 9, General Lee and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant signed terms of Confederate surrender at Appomattox, VA.

Andrew Johnson

17th president, 1865-69 Republican

1808. Born on December 29 in Raleigh, NC.
1827. Married Eliza McCardle on May 17. The Johnsons would have five children.
1835. Elected to the Tennessee state legislature for the first of three terms. Defeated in 1837 but elected in 1839 and 1841.
1843-53. Represented Tennessee's first district in the U.S. House of Representatives.
1853. Narrowly defeated the Whig candidate to become governor of Tennessee. Served two two-year terms.
1857-62. As a U.S. senator, he supported the Union.
1862-65. Was military governor of occupied Tennessee.
1864. Running with Abraham Lincoln on the National Union (Republican) ticket, the former Democrat was elected vice-president.
1865. Sworn in as president on April 15 following the assassination of President Lincoln.
1874. Five years after leaving the White House, and after several bids for office, elected again to U.S. Senate.
1875. Died on July 31 near Carter Station, TN.

Highlights of Presidency

1865. On March 29, issued Amnesty Proclamation, pardoning all Confederates except those with property in excess of $20,000 and certain Confederate leaders. □ The 13th amendment, abolishing slavery, was proclaimed.
1866. Was engaged in an ongoing dispute with Congress over Reconstruction and the power of the president in Southern states.
1867. Over Johnson's continual vetoes, Congress passed its [illegible] of Reconstruction laws, enforcing Negro suffrage and making ratification of the 14th amendment (granting citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States) a condition for readmission to the Union. □ On March 30, the United States signed a treaty with Russia for the purchase of Alaska for $7,200,000.
1868. Ignoring the 1867 Tenure of Office Act, Johnson ordered the removal of Edwin M. Stanton as secretary of war in [illegible], also becoming the only president ever to be impeached by the House, but was acquitted in the Senate on May 26 by a one vote margin. □ The 14th amendment was [illegible].

Ulysses Simpson Grant

18th president, 1869-77 Republican

1822. Born on April 27 in Point Pleasant, OH.
1843. Graduated from West Point.
1846-48. Fought in Mexican War under Generals Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott. Distinguished himself for bravery and was promoted to 1st lieutenant.
1848. Married Julia Dent on August 22. The couple would become the parents of four children.
1854. Resigned army commission and took up farming in Missouri.
1861. After outbreak of Civil War, named colonel of 21st Illinois Volunteers, then brigadier general.
1862. Tooks Forts Henry and Donelson, the first major Union victories in the war. Defeated at Shiloh.
1863. Forced Confederate surrender at Vicksburg, another major Union victory. Also won Battle of Chattanooga.
1864. Appointed lieutenant general and given command of all U.S. armies.
1865. Accepted surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee at Appomattox.
1868. Elected president on the Republican ticket.
1885. Shortly after completing his two-volume *Personal Memoirs*, died of cancer at Mount McGregor, NY, on July 23.

Highlights of Presidency

1869. The first transcontinental railroad was completed.
1870. Ratification of 15th amendment, granting citizens the right to vote regardless of race, was proclaimed on March 30.
1872. Amnesty Act, restoring civil rights to citizens of the South, was enacted. □ Despite charges of widespread corruption in his administration, Grant won reelection, defeating Horace Greeley.
1873. Widespread bank failures set off panic. Depression lasted five years.
1875. Signed Specie Resumption Act, a "hard money" measure designed to contract the amount of paper currency in circulation. □ Civil Rights Act, giving equal rights to blacks in public accommodations and jury duty, was passed.
1876. Hayes nominated for president by Republican Party, making Grant a "lame duck." □ Col. George Custer and his 7th Cavalry massacred at Little Big Horn, MT.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes

19th president, 1877-81 Republican

1822. Born on October 4 in Delaware, OH.
1842. Earned B.A. degree from Kenyon College in Gambier, OH.
1845. Graduated from Harvard Law School, admitted to the Ohio bar and began practice of law.
1852. Married Lucy Ware Webb on December 30. The couple would have seven sons and one daughter.
1856. Helped found Ohio Republican Party.
1858. Elected city solicitor of Cincinnati; served four years.
1861. At the outbreak of the Civil War, appointed major in 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Wounded several times in combat and eventually rose to major general.
1864. Still in service, nominated and elected to U.S. House of Representatives, representing Ohio's second district. Won reelection in 1866. Supported Radical Reconstruction and impeachment of President Andrew Johnson.
1867. Nominated for governor of Ohio, resigned from Congress, and won election. Reelected in 1869. As governor, worked for social reforms.
1872. Ran for Congress and lost. Returned to private life.
1875. At urging of Ohio Republicans, ran for governor on a "sound money" platform. Election victory made him a national figure.
1876. Won Republican presidential nomination on the seventh ballot. In the most controversial presidential election in U.S. history, appeared to lose to Samuel J. Tilden. The outcome was disputed, and a special electoral commission was appointed. On March 2, 1877, it declared Hayes the winner.
1893. Died at Spiegel Grove, the family estate in Fremont, OH, on January 17.

Highlights of Presidency

1877. Within two months of taking office, withdrew federal troops from the South—ending the era of Reconstruction—and appointed a former Confederate, David M. Key, to be postmaster general. □ Called out federal troops to quell violent, widespread railroad strikes.
1878. Favoring a "hard-money" policy (specie backing of paper currency), vetoed Bland-Allison Silver Purchase Bill; Congress overrode veto.
1880. Kept pledge to serve only one term

James Abram Garfield

20th president, 1881 Republican

1831. Born on November 19 near Cleveland, OH.
1848. Struck out on own and worked on a canal boat. Six weeks later, returned home seriously ill. Decided to get an education.
1851. Entered Western Reserve Eclectic Institute (later Hiram College). Studied and taught for three years.
1856. Graduated from Williams College. Returned to Hiram College, where he taught ancient languages and literature for five years, served as principal, and became a lay preacher for the Disciples of Christ.
1858. Married Lucretia Rudolph on November 11. Seven children would be born to the Garfields.
1859. Admitted to the Ohio bar. □ Elected to the state Senate.
1861. Volunteered for Union army after outbreak of Civil War. Made colonel of 42nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Appointed major general for gallantry at Battle of Chickamauga.
1862. While still in the service, elected to U.S. House of Representatives as a radical Republican.
1863. Resigned military commission to take seat in Congress. A member of the House until 1880, he supported Lincoln policies and Radical Reconstruction. Favored specie payment as opposed to paper money. Served as Republican minority leader from 1876.
1876. Was a member of electoral commission for disputed Hayes-Tilden presidential election, voted consistently for Hayes on a strict party line.
1880. Elected to U.S. Senate in January. At the Republican National Convention in May, nominated for president as compromise choice on 36th ballot. Chester A. Arthur chosen as running mate to placate disgruntled "Stalwart" faction. Despite party split, won narrow victory over Democrat Winfield S. Hancock in November election.
1881. Died on September 19 at Elberon, NJ, eleven weeks after taking an assassin's bullet

Highlights of Presidency

1881. Inaugurated on March 4 as 20th president of the United States, age 49. □ Shot on July 12 while entering a Washington railroad station by Charles J. Guiteau, a disappointed office seeker in the new administration. Guiteau shouted: "I am a 'Stalwart' and Arthur is president now."

Chester Alan Arthur

21st president, 1881-85 Republican

1829. Born on October 5 in Fairfield, VT.
1848. Graduated from Union College in Schenectady, NY. Took up private law studies and teaching.
1854. Admitted to the bar after receiving training in a New York city law office.
1856. Formed law firm in New York City. Gradually became known as a leading New York attorney.
1859. Married Ellen Lewis Herndon on October 25. The Arthurs would become the parents of three children.
1861. After outbreak of Civil War, became inspector general and quartermaster of New York, responsible for furnishing supplies to large numbers of troops.
1863. Returned to private law practice.
1871. Appointed by President Ulysses Grant as collector for the Port of New York.
1878. After a year-long federal investigation of the New York Customs House for political patronage and mismanagement, Arthur was removed from the position of collector by President Rutherford B. Hayes. The action created a rift in the Republican Party.
1880. As a member of the party's "Stalwart" faction, supported Grant at Republican National Convention in May. When the convention settled on James Garfield as a compromise candidate, Arthur was nominated as vice-president to placate "Stalwarts." Garfield-Arthur ticket narrowly won November election.
1881. On September 20, took oath as 21st president, one day after the death of President Garfield.
1886. Died in New York City on November 18.

Highlights of Presidency

1882. Vetoed the Chinese Exclusion Bill as well as a "pork barrel" appropriation for river and harbor improvement. Was overridden by Congress on both measures.
1883. The Pendleton Civil Service Act, a major reform of federal civil service, was signed into law on January 16. Tariff reform legislation and the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Bill, aimed at the Mormons in Utah, also passed.
1884. With major railroads reaching the Pacific Coast, westward settlement came into full swing. □ Defeated for Republican presidential nomination by James G. Blaine

Grover Cleveland

22nd and 24th president, 1885-89, 1893-97 Democrat

1837. Born on March 18 in Caldwell, NJ.
1841. Family moved to Fayetteville, NY. Spent his boyhood there and in nearby Clinton.
1853. After father's death, moved to Buffalo, NY. Worked for an uncle and later as a law clerk.
1859. Admitted to the bar and entered law practice.
1863-65. Was assistant district attorney of Erie county, NY.
1871-73. Served as sheriff of Erie county.
1881. Elected mayor of Buffalo.
1882. Backed by reform Democrats, elected governor of New York.
1884. Nominated for president at Democratic National Convention. Narrowly defeated James G. Blaine in November.
1886. Married Frances Folsom in a White House ceremony on June 2. The couple would have five children.
1888. Lost election for second term to Benjamin Harrison, despite garnering a larger popular vote. After leaving office, practiced law in New York City.
1892. Elected a second time to the presidency, defeating Harrison.
1908. Died on July 24 in Princeton, NJ, where he had settled after leaving the White House.

Highlights of Presidency

1886. Dedicated the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor on October 28.
1887. Interstate Commerce Act, the first major federal program to regulate railroads and private business, was adopted. □ Tenure of Office Act was repealed.
1893. Financial panic began, leading to a four-year depression. □ Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890 was repealed.
1894. Jacob S. Coxey led march on Washington of 500 unemployed Midwesterners. "Coxey's Army" demanded unemployment relief. □ In July, President Cleveland called out federal troops to quell Pullman strike rioting in Chicago. To keep U.S. mails moving, trains ran under military guard.
1895. In support of Monroe Doctrine, Cleveland received Congressional authorization to appoint commission to resolve border dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana.
1896. Lost Democratic presidential nomination to William Jennings Bryan.

Benjamin Harrison

23rd president, 1889-93 Republican

1833. Born on August 20 in North Bend, OH, the grandson of William Henry Harrison, 9th president of the United States.
1852. Graduated from Miami University in Oxford, OH.
1853. Married Caroline Lavinia Scott on October 20. The couple would have a son and a daughter.
1854. Admitted to the bar and established law practice in Indianapolis.
1857. Ran successfully for city attorney of Indianapolis.
1860. Elected reporter of Indiana supreme court; reelected twice.
1862. After the outbreak of the Civil War, raised the 70th Indiana Volunteer Regiment. By 1865, had risen to rank of brigadier general.
1876. Lost election for governorship of Indiana.
1877. Became Republican Party leader in Indiana.
1880. Elected to U.S. Senate.
1888. Defeated Grover Cleveland in November presidential race despite having fewer popular votes.
1896. Married Mary Lord Dimmick on April 6. A daughter, Elizabeth, was born in 1897. (The first Mrs. Harrison had died in 1892.)
1897. Published *This Country of Ours,* a series of essays on how the federal government works.
1899. Acted as senior counsel for Venezuela in dispute with Great Britain over boundary with British Guiana.
1901. Died on March 13 in Indianapolis.

Highlights of Presidency

1889. The first Pan American Conference, encouraging cooperation between the United States and Latin America, was held in Washington.
1890. Four major bills were signed into law: Sherman Antitrust Act, outlawing trusts and monopolies that hinder trade; Sherman Silver Purchase Act, increasing amount of silver that could be coined; McKinley Tariff Act, setting duties at record high levels; and Dependent Pension Act, benefiting Civil War veterans. □ Battle of Wounded Knee, last major conflict between Indians and U.S. troops, was fought on December 29.
1892. Defeated for reelection by Grover Cleveland. Did not campaign because of wife's illness.

William McKinley

25th president, 1897-1901 Republican

1843. Born on January 29 in Niles, OH.
1860. Studies at Allegheny College in Meadville, PA, cut short by illness. Taught school briefly.
1861. At outset of Civil War, enlisted as private in 23rd Ohio Regiment, under Rutherford B. Hayes. Saw considerable action and left the Army a brevet major.
1865-67. Studied law in an Ohio law office and at Albany (NY) Law School. Admitted to bar and opened practice in Canton, OH.
1869. Elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county, OH.
1871. Married Ida Saxton on January 25. Two daughters would be born to the couple; both died very young.
1877. Entered U.S. Congress as representative of Ohio's seventeenth district. Served until 1891, except for 1884-85.
1891. Elected governor of Ohio. Served two terms.
1892. Had backing for Republican presidential nomination, but supported incumbent Benjamin Harrison.
1896. Defeated William Jennings Bryan in November presidential election.
1901. Died on September 14 in Buffalo, NY, eight days after being shot at Pan-American Exposition.

Highlights of Presidency

1897. Dingley Tariff passed, raising average duty to a record 57%.
1898. On February 15, the U.S. battleship *Maine* was blown up in Havana harbor. On April 25, the United States declared war on Spain. In Battle of Manila Bay on May 1, Adm. George Dewey led major U.S. victory over Spain.
1899. Treaty of Paris, ending the war, was approved by the U.S. Senate on February 6. Spain ceded Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam and agreed to independence for Cuba. □ In May, U.S. troops captured Emilio Aguinaldo, ending revolt in the Philippines. □ In September, U.S. Secretary of State John Hay sent notes to major European nations calling for Open Door trade policy toward China.
1900. U.S. troops joined international force in putting down Boxer Rebellion in China. □ Gold Standard Act passed, making the gold dollar the sole standard of currency.
1901 With Theodore Roosevelt as running mate, reelected for a second term.

Theodore Roosevelt

26th president, 1901-09 Republican

1858. Born on October 27 in New York City.
1880. Graduated from Harvard University. Married Alice Hathaway Lee on October 27.
1881-84. Served in New York state legislature.
1884. Wife died following birth of daughter, Alice. Mother died the same day. Dropped out of politics and became cattle rancher in Dakota Territory; also wrote history.
1886. Married Edith Kermit Carow on December 2. Four sons and a daughter would be born to the couple.
1887-89. Lived as sportsman and gentleman-scholar at Sagamore Hill, estate at Oyster Bay, NY. Continued career as historian. Most important work, *The Winning of the West*, was published in four volumes, 1889-96. He would write a total of some 40 books.
1889. Appointed to U.S. Civil Service Commission.
1895. Became police commissioner of New York City.
1897. Appointed assistant secretary of the Navy by President William McKinley.
1898. After outbreak of Spanish-American War, organized First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders). As colonel, led charge up Kettle Hill in battle of San Juan. □ In November, elected governor of New York; as such, sponsored tax reform and fought spoils system.
1900. Elected vice-president.
1901. On September 14, sworn in as 26th president after the assassination of President McKinley.
1912. Left GOP and ran for the presidency on his new Progressive (''Bull Moose'') ticket. Shot during campaign, but recovered. Lost election to Democrat Woodrow Wilson.
1919. Died on January 6 at Sagamore Hill.

Highlights of Presidency

1903. Panama signed treaty for a canal under U.S. sovereignty. Department of Commerce and Labor was created.
1904. Won election to full term.
1906. Awarded Nobel Peace Prize for arbitrating end of Russo-Japanese War. □ Hepburn Act, authorizing Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate railroad rates, and the Pure [illegible] were enacted.
1907. Financial panic and depression started.
1908. Supported William Howard Taft for the presidency.

William Howard Taft

27th president, 1909-13 Republican

1857. Born on September 15 in Cincinnati, OH.
1878. Graduated from Yale University.
1880. Graduated from Cincinnati Law School and admitted to the Ohio bar.
1881. Became assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county; served two years.
1886. Married Helen Herron on June 19. The Tafts would have three children.
1887. Appointed judge on the Ohio superior court. Elected to his own term the following year.
1890. Named U.S. solicitor-general.
1892. Chosen U.S. Circuit Court judge for the 6th district by President Benjamin Harrison.
1900. Named by President McKinley to head the commission charged with terminating U.S. military rule in Philippines.
1901. Became first civil governor of the Philippines.
1904. Appointed secretary of war by President Roosevelt.
1908. Won race for the presidency.
1913-21. Served as professor of law at Yale University. During World War I, was also joint chairman of the National War Labor Board.
1921. Appointed chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court by President Warren Harding. Served until Feb. 3, 1930.
1930. Died on March 8 in Washington, DC.

Highlights of Presidency

1909. Payne-Aldrich Act passed, lowering tariffs.
1911. Standard Oil Co. dissolved by Supreme Court under Sherman Antitrust Act. Administration also effected dissolution of tobacco trusts and proceeded with scores of other antitrust suits.
1912. New Mexico and Arizona admitted to the union, the last of the 48 contiguous states. □ President Taft won renomination by Republican Party but lost election to Democrat Woodrow Wilson. ''Bull Moose'' candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt split the Republican vote.
1913. The 16th amendment, authorizing income taxes, was proclaimed on February 25. The 17th amendment, calling for direct popular election of U.S. senators, went into effect two months after Taft left office. □ Department of Commerce and Labor divided into separate departments.

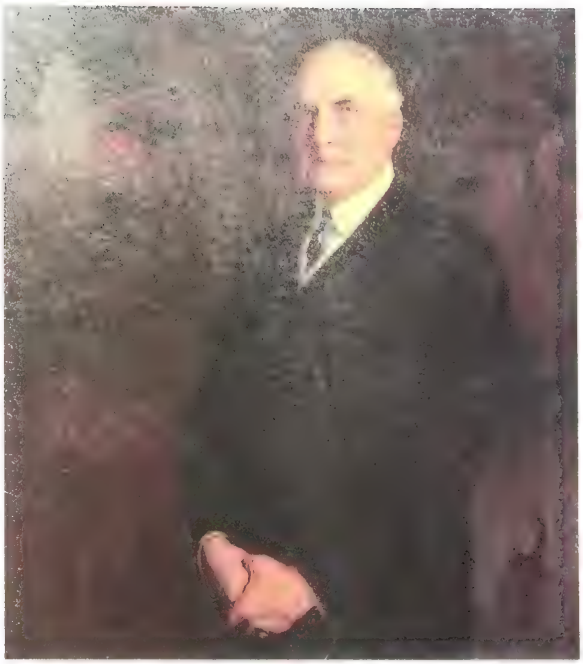
(Thomas) Woodrow Wilson

28th president, 1913-21 Democrat

1856. Born on December 28 in Staunton, VA.
1879. Earned a A.B. from the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University).
1882. Admitted to the bar, but did not prosper as a lawyer
1885. Married Ellen Louise Axson in Rome, GA on June 24 Three daughters would be born to the couple.
1886. Awarded a doctor's degree from Johns Hopkins University. His first book, *Congressional Government* (1885), analyzing the U.S. government, was his dissertation.
1890-1902. After teaching at Bryn Mawr College and Wesleyan University, served as a professor at Princeton University.
1902-10. Was president of Princeton University.
1911-13. Served as governor of New Jersey
1912. Elected president.
1915. Married Edith Bolling Galt on December 18. (The first Mrs. Wilson died on Aug. 6, 1914.)
1919. Suffered a paralytic stroke in Washington, DC.
1924. Died on February 3 in Washington.

Highlights of Presidency

1913. The Federal Reserve Bill became law
1914. The Clayton Antitrust Bill and the Federal Trade Bill were enacted. □ In April, Wilson ordered the U.S. Navy to occupy Veracruz, Mexico, during a dispute with President Victoriano Huerta. U.S.-Mexican relations remained troubled during Wilson era. □ In August, the president proclaimed neutrality as war broke out in Europe
1915. More than 100 Americans were killed as a German submarine torpedoed the British liner *Lusitania* on May 7.
1916. Narrowly reelected.
1917. The United States purchased the Virgin Islands from Denmark. □ On April 6, Congress declared war on Germany.
1918. In a speech to Congress on January 8, outlined Fourteen Points as a basis for a peace settlement. □ On November 11, an armistice ending World War I was signed.
1920. For a second time, the U.S. Senate refused to ratify the 1919 Treaty of Versailles with Germany. □ Wilson was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1919 for advocating the establishment of a League of Nations. □ The 19th amendment, giving woman the right to vote, was ratified. The 18th or Prohibition amendment had been proclaimed Jan 29, 1919



Warren Gamaliel Harding

29th president, 1921-23 Republican

1865. Born on November 2 in Blooming Grove, OH.
1882. Graduated from Ohio Central College in Iberin.
1884. Bought the Marion *Star*, a small, struggling weekly, and devoted himself to it wholly for some 15 years. The *Star* eventually became one of the most successful small-town newspapers in the state
1891. Married Florence Kling DeWolfe on July 8.
1898. Elected to the Ohio state Senate; reelected in 1900 Served as floor leader during second term.
1902. Elected lieutenant governor of Ohio.
1910. Ran unsuccessfully for governor.
1912. Delivered nominating address for President Taft at GOP convention. Political fortunes began to rise
1914. Elected to U.S. Senate.
1920. Won Republican nomination for president and campaigned on "Return to Normalcy" slogan. Easily defeated James M. Cox in November election
1923. Returning from a trip to Alaska, died in San Francisco on August 2.

Highlights of Presidency

1921. In May, Congress set up a national quota system for immigration. □ In June, the Budget and Accounting Act was signed into law; the Bureau of the Budget was created. □ On July 2, the president signed joint congressional resolution of peace with Germany, Austria, and Hungary. Treaties were signed in August. □ On November 12, the International Conference on Limitation of Armaments opened in Washington. It lasted until Feb. 6, 1922. Major powers agreed to limit naval construction.
1921-22. Ordered federal troops into West Virginia during coal strike of 1921. Sweeping federal injunction issued against Railway Shopmen's Strike of 1922.
1922. Fordney McCumber Act, raising tariffs on manufactured goods to highest level to date, signed into law
1923. In June, the president set out on transcontinental "Voyage of Understanding" to promote U.S. participation in the World Court. Took ill on his way back. For months, evidence of corruption in his administration had been coming to light. After his death, several high officials were linked to Teapot Dome and other scandals

Calvin Coolidge

30th president, 1923-29 Republican

1872. Born on July 4 in Plymouth Notch, VT.
1895. Graduated from Amherst College.
1897. Admitted to the Massachusetts bar.
1898. Elected city councilman of Northampton, MA.
1905. Married Grace Anna Goodhue on October 4. They would become the parents of two sons
1906. Elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Served two one-year terms.
1909. Elected mayor of Northampton. Reelected in 1910.
1911. Entered state Senate. Won reelection twice. In third term, elected president of Senate.
1915. Ran successfully for lieutenant governor of Massachusetts. Served three years
1918. Elected governor of Massachusetts. Gained prominence in 1919 by calling out the National Guard in the Boston police strike, declaring, "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime."
1920. Lost Republican presidential nomination to Warren G. Harding; selected as vice-presidential candidate.
1923. On August 3, sworn in as 30th president after the death of President Harding.
1929. Published *The Autobiography of Calvin Coolidge*.
1933. Died on January 5 in Northampton.

Highlights of Presidency

1924. Pressed for investigations and prosecutions relating to scandals involving members of the Harding administration. □ Was elected president in his own right.
1925. U.S. Marines sent to Nicaragua after outbreak of civil war. In 1927, the president sent Henry Stimson to work out compromise, but Gen. Augusto César Sandino launched guerrilla war that lasted until withdrawal of U.S. troops in [illegible].
1926. Vetoed the McNary-Haugen farm bill, which called for dumping of agricultural surpluses. Vetoed the relief measure [illegible].
1927. Despite strong party support, announced on August 2: "I do not choose to run for president in 1928."
1928. Kellogg-Briand Pact, an agreement "to renounce war as an instrument of national policy," was signed in Paris by 15 nations on August 24

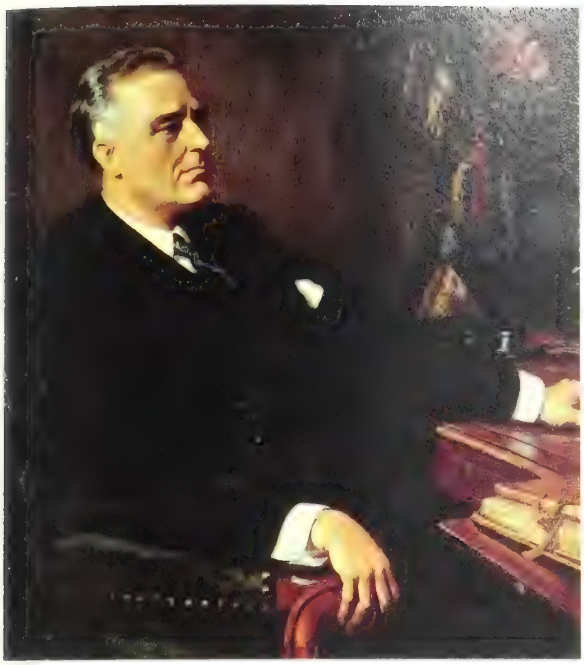
Herbert Clark Hoover

31st president, 1929-33 Republican

1874. Born on August 10 in West Branch, IA.
1895. Graduated from Stanford University.
1897. Began his career as a mining engineer.
1899. Married Lou Henry on February 10. The couple would become the parents of two sons.
1912. Appointed a trustee of Stanford University.
1914-15. Directed the American Relief Committee, organized to aid Americans stranded in Europe as World War I began.
1915-19. Directed the Commission for Relief in Belgium.
1917-19. Served as U.S. food administrator.
1921-28. Was U.S. secretary of commerce.
1928. Defeated New York Gov. Alfred E. Smith in the presidential race
1942. *The Problems of Lasting Peace*, written by Hoover with Hugh Gibson, was published.
1951-52. Published his memoirs in three volumes.
1955. On June 30, retired after serving as chairman of two Commissions on Organization of the Executive Branch of Government.
1959-61. *An American Epic*, a three-volume study of his experience in international relief work, appeared
1964. Died on October 20 in New York City.

Highlights of Presidency

1929. After taking oath of office on March 4, the new president called Congress into special session in April. Two months later the Agricultural Marketing Act, designed to assist farmers suffering from low incomes during an era of prosperity, was enacted. □ The New York Stock Market crashed on October 29, beginning a severe economic depression that dominated the Hoover presidency.
1930. The London Naval Conference limited the number of small vessels, battleships, and cruisers various nations could construct. □ On February 3, the president named Charles Evans Hughes chief justice of the Supreme Court.
1932. On January 7, Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson announced the Stimson Doctrine, declaring that the United States would not recognize territorial conquest. □ Also in January, Congress established the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. □ In November, Hoover was defeated in bid for reelection by Franklin D. Roosevelt



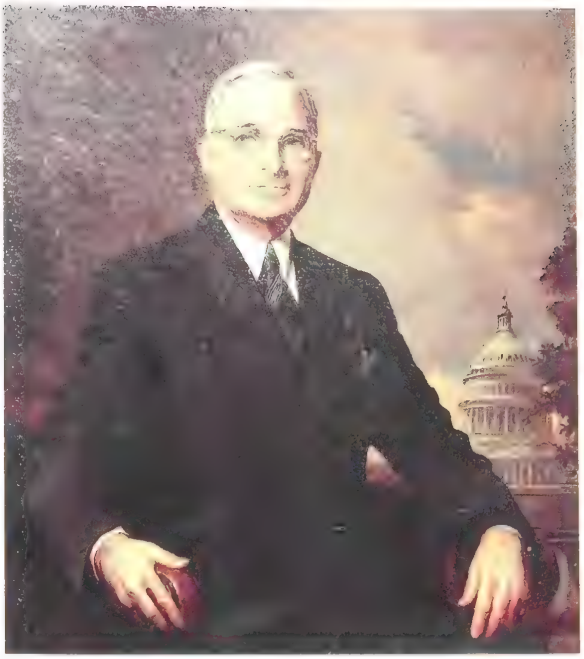
Franklin Delano Roosevelt

32nd president, 1933-45 Democrat

1882. Born on January 30 in Hyde Park, NY.
1904. Earned B.A. degree from Harvard University.
1905. On March 17, married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, a fifth cousin and a niece of President Theodore Roosevelt. A daughter and five sons would be born to the Roosevelts
1907. Passed New York State Bar examination, withdrew from Columbia Law School, hired by Wall Street law firm.
1911-13. Was a New York state senator.
1913-20. Served as assistant secretary of the Navy.
1920. Ran unsuccessfully for vice-president on Democratic ticket with James M. Cox. Returned to law practice.
1921. Stricken with polio while vacationing in Campobello, ME. He would never regain the use of his legs.
1928. Elected to first of two terms as governor of New York.
1932. Elected president over incumbent Republican Herbert Hoover.
1945. Died on April 12 at Warm Springs, GA.

Highlights of Presidency

1933. During first 100 days as president, launched New Deal relief measures. Revived the banking industry; delivered the first of 28 "Fireside Chats." □ In December, the 21st amendment, ending Prohibition, was ratified.
1934. Became the first president to visit Latin America.
1935. Social Security Act passed; Works Progress Administration (WPA) was established; Wagner Act, creating National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), was enacted.
1936. Amid economic improvement, reelected in a landslide over Alfred M. Landon. Also reelected in 1940 and 1944.
1937. President's plan to "reform" the Supreme Court was criticized as a "court-packing scheme" and rejected
1939. Hitler overran Poland, and war was declared in Europe.
1941. Congress enacted Lend-Lease, giving the president power to supply military equipment to U.S. allies. □ On December 7, Japanese launched surprise attack on Pearl Harbor Congress declared war the next day.
1944. June 6, D-Day: Allied forces landed on the Normandy coast of France.
1945. Yalta Conference held in the Crimea in February. Roosevelt, Britain's Winston Churchill, and USSR's Joseph Stalin discussed the terms of peace and the postwar world.



Harry S. Truman

33d president, 1945-53 Democrat

1884. Born on May 8 in Lamar, MO.
1901. Graduated from high school. Studied at the Kansas City Law School (1923-25).
1906-17. Worked on family farm in Grandview, MO.
1917-18. Served with the American Expeditionary Force.
1919. On June 28, married Elizabeth (Bess) Wallace. A daughter, (Mary) Margaret would be born in 1924.
1922. Failed to succeed in clothing business. Elected judge of the Jackson county court. Lost reelection in 1924.
1926-34. Was presiding judge of the Jackson county court.
1934. Won first of two terms to the U.S. Senate.
1941-44. Served as chairman of a special Senate committee on defense.
1944. Running with F. D. Roosevelt, elected vice-president.
1945. On April 12, sworn in as president following the sudden death of President Roosevelt.
1953. Began retirement during which he traveled widely, wrote memoirs, and remained politically active.
1972. Died in Kansas City on December 26.

Highlights of Presidency

1945. On May 7, Germany surrendered ending World War II in Europe. □ On June 26, the UN Charter was signed. □ From July 17 to August 2, Truman attended the Potsdam Conference. □ After atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan surrendered in September.
1946. Ordered the seizure of nation's railroads in face of a strike threat.
1947. On March 12, outlined the Truman Doctrine—U.S. aid to Greece, Turkey, and other nations "threatened by armed minorities and outside pressure." □ In June, the Marshall Plan (economic and technical assistance for Europe) was announced, and Congress overrode presidential veto of Taft Hartley labor bill.
1948. In a "political upset," won full term
1949. In January, granted recognition to new state of Israel. □ The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was set up.
1950. U.S. forces entered combat in Korea
1951. Relieved Gen. Douglas MacArthur of his command in the Far East.
1952. Declined to seek reelection

Dwight David Eisenhower

34th president, 1953-61 Republican

1890. Born on October 14 in Denison, TX.
1915. Graduated from the U.S. Military Academy.
1916. Married Mary (Mamie) Geneva Doud on July 1. The couple would have two sons; one died in childhood.
1918. Took command of a tank training center in Gettysburg, PA.
1929-33. Served under the assistant secretary of war.
1935-39. Was a senior assistant to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines.
1942. With United States fighting in World War II, became commander of the European Theater of Operations.
1943. Appointed supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force.
1944. Directed the landing of allied forces in Normandy.
1945. Succeeded George Marshall as Army chief of staff.
1948. Installed as president of Columbia University.
1950. Became supreme commander of the forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
1952. Retired from the Army; elected president.
1955. Suffered a heart attack
1961. Restored to the rank of general of the Army.
1965. The second and final volume of his memoirs was published.
1969. Died on March 28 in Washington

Highlights of Presidency

1953. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was established. □ The Korean War ended. □ Eisenhower nominated Earl Warren as chief justice of the Supreme Court.
1956. After Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal, the president refused to join Britain, France, and Israel in an invasion of Egypt. □ Denounced the USSR for crushing Hungarian uprising. □ Reelected to a second term
1957. Signed the Eisenhower Doctrine, promising that the United States would resist Communist aggression in the Middle East. □ Sent federal troops to Little Rock, AK, to ensure the integration of Central High School.
1959. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration was formed.
1960. After Soviets downed a U.S. reconnaissance flight, summit conference with Premier Nikita Khrushchev collapsed

John Fitzgerald Kennedy

35th president, 1961-63 Democrat

1917. Born on May 29 in Brookline, MA.
1935. Studied at the London School of Economics.
1940. Graduated from Harvard University.
1941. Commissioned an ensign in the U.S. Navy.
1944. Received the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for his conduct while commander of a PT boat that was sunk by the Japanese in the Solomon Islands in 1943.
1945. Worked as a newspaper correspondent.
1947-53. Represented Massachusetts' 11th district in the U.S. House of Representatives.
1952. Elected to the U.S. Senate, defeating the Republican incumbent, Henry Cabot Lodge, by more than 70,000 votes.
1953. Married Jacqueline Bouvier on September 12 in Newport, RI. A daughter and a son would be born to the Kennedys. A second son died two days after birth in August 1963.
1956. Defeated in an open contest for the Democratic vice-presidential nomination.
1957. Won a Pulitzer Prize for *Profiles in Courage*.
1958. Reelected to the U.S. Senate.
1960. Defeated Richard M. Nixon for the presidency.
1963. Assassinated on November 22 in Dallas, TX.

Highlights of Presidency

1961. Established the Peace Corps. □ In April, a force of anti-Castro Cubans, trained by the Central Intelligence Agency, staged an unsuccessful attempt to establish a beachhead at the Bay of Pigs, Cuba. □ In August, East Germany constructed a wall separating East and West Berlin.
1962. On February 20, Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, Jr., became the first American to orbit the earth. □ After U.S. aerial reconnaissance revealed that Soviet offensive missiles were being installed in Cuba, the United States established a naval "quarantine" around Cuba in October. The Soviets then withdrew their missiles.
1963. On August 5, the United States, Britain, and the USSR signed a nuclear test-ban agreement, prohibiting atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons. □ On August 28, more than 200,000 persons staged a march in Washington, dramatizing the demands of blacks for equal rights. □ South Vietnam President Ngo Dinh Diem was overthrown on November 1.

Lyndon Baines Johnson

36th president, 1963-69 Democrat

1908. Born on August 27 near Johnson City, TX
1930. After graduating from Southwest Texas State Teachers College in San Marcos, TX, taught school in Houston.
1931. Became secretary to U.S. Rep. Richard M. Kleberg.
1934. Married Claudia Alta ("Lady Bird") Taylor on November 17. The Johnsons would become the parents of two daughters.
1935-37. Headed the National Youth Administration in Texas.
1937-49. Served in the U.S. House of Representatives.
1941. Defeated in a special election for the U.S. Senate.
1942. After President Roosevelt ordered all congressmen on active military duty to return to Washington, concluded a brief tour of duty with the U.S. Navy.
1948. Elected to the U.S. Senate. Won reelection in 1954.
1955. In January, elected Senate majority leader. □ In July, suffered a major heart attack.
1960. After losing the Democratic presidential nomination to John F. Kennedy, ran successfully in the vice-presidential spot
1963. Sworn in as 36th president following the assassination of President Kennedy.
1971. The president's memoirs, *The Vantage Point: Perspectives of the Presidency, 1963-1969*, were published
1973. Died on January 22 near Johnson City, TX.

Highlights of Presidency

1964. Signed an $11.5 billion tax-reduction bill and a major civil-rights bill. □ Proclaimed a war on poverty. □ Elected to a full presidential term.
1965. On February 7, ordered the bombing of targets in North Vietnam and began escalating U.S. troop strength in Indochina. □ In April, ordered U.S. troops into the Dominican Republic to end a rebellion. □ Signed legislation setting up Medicare and the Department of Housing and Urban Development
1966. The Department of Transportation was formed
1967. Nominated Thurgood Marshall, a black, as an associate justice of the Supreme Court. □ Met with Soviet Premier Aleksei Kosygin in Glassboro, NJ.
1968. Withdrew from the 1968 presidential race and ordered a reduction in the bombing of North Vietnam.

Richard Milhous Nixon

37th president, 1969-74 Republican

1913. Born on January 9 in Yorba Linda, CA.
1934. Graduated from Whittier College.
1937. Received a law degree from Duke University Law School.
1940. Married Thelma Catherine ("Pat") Ryan on June 21. Two daughters would be born to the Nixons.
1942-45. Served in the U.S. Navy.
1947-51. Was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives.
1948. Participated in the House Committee of Un-American Activities investigation of Algier Hiss.
1950. Won election to the U.S. Senate.
1952. Nominated as Dwight D. Eisenhower's running mate on the Republican presidential ticket. Elected easily.
1955. Performed various presidential duties as President Eisenhower recuperated from a heart attack.
1956. The Eisenhower-Nixon ticket was reelected
1960. Lost close presidential race to John F. Kennedy
1962. His first book, *Six Crises*, was published. □ Lost California's gubernatorial contest to the Democratic incumbent, Edmund G. ("Pat") Brown.
1968. Elected president

Highlights of Presidency

1969. On July 20, Neil A. Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon.
1970. On April 30, announced that U.S. combat troops were being sent into Cambodia to destroy enemy sanctuaries.
1972. Visited China in February. □ Meeting in Moscow with Soviet General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev in May, signed agreements limiting antiballistic missile (ABM) systems and offensive missile launchers. □ In June, five men were arrested for breaking into the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee. The subsequent investigation of the "Watergate affair" led to the downfall of the Nixon presidency. □ Overwhelmingly reelected.
1973. The Vietnam cease fire agreement was signed in January. □ On October 10, Spiro T. Agnew resigned as vice-president and pleaded no contest to one count of income tax evasion The president named Gerald R. Ford as his successor
1974. Toured Middle East in June. □ Resigned as president, effective at noon on August 9

Gerald Rudolph Ford

38th president, 1974-77 Republican

1913. Born on July 14 in Omaha, NE.
1935. Graduated from the University of Michigan, where he starred on the football team.
1941. After graduating from Yale Law School, returned to Grand Rapids to practice law. While at Yale, served as assistant football coach and boxing coach.
1942-46. During 47 months in the U.S. Navy, was awarded ten battle stars for service in the South Pacific.
1948. Elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Michigan's fifth district. Won reelection 12 times. □ Married Elizabeth Bloomer on October 15. Three sons and a daughter were born to the couple.
1963. Elected chairman of the House GOP Conference. □ Named by President Johnson to serve on the Warren Commission, the official investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy.
1965. Successfully challenged Charles A. Halleck for the post of House minority leader.
1973. Under the terms of the 25th amendment, took the oath as vice-president on December 6.
1974. Following the resignation of President Nixon, inaugurated as the 38th chief executive on August 9.
1980. An attempt by Ronald Reagan to persuade the former president to join him as the vice-presidential candidate on the GOP ticket failed.

Highlights of Presidency

1974. Nominated Nelson A. Rockefeller as vice-president. □ Granted Richard M. Nixon an "absolute" pardon for all federal crimes he may have "committed or taken part in" while president. □ In Vladivostok, USSR, joined Soviet General Secretary Brezhnev in signing a tentative agreement listing the number of offensive strategic nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles through 1985.
1975. In April, South Vietnam surrendered to the Communists, ending the war in Southeast Asia. U.S. evacuation airlift from [illegible] completed. □ In May, U.S. forces rescued 39 crewmen of the U.S. merchant ship *Mayaguez*, seized by Cambodia.
1976. Led the nation in marking its 200th birthday. □ Defeated by Jimmy Carter in his bid to win a full term.

James Earl ("Jimmy") Carter, Jr.

39th president, 1977-81 Democrat

1924. Born on October 1 in Plains, GA.
1935. Baptized into the First Baptist Church of Plains.
1946. Graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy. Married Rosalynn Smith on July 7. The couple would become the parents of three sons and a daughter.
1946-53. Served in the U.S. Navy. Duty included work under Hyman Rickover.
1953. Following the death of his father, resigned from the Navy and returned to Plains to run the family farm.
1963-67. Served two terms in the Georgia Senate.
1966. Ran third in Georgia's Democratic primary for the gubernatorial nomination.
1971-75. Served as governor of Georgia.
1975. Published his first book, *Why Not the Best?*
1976. Defeated Gerald R. Ford for the presidency.
1982. Named a distinguished professor at Emory University. □ His memoirs, *Keeping Faith: Memoirs of a President*, were published.

Highlights of Presidency

1977. In September, signed treaties providing for U.S. operation of the Panama Canal to the end of 1999 and for the permanent neutralization of the canal.
1978. With Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Egypt's President Anwar el-Sadat, signed the "Framework of Peace in the Middle East" and the "Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel." The agreements followed 11 days of U.S.-sponsored talks at Camp David. □ In December, China and the United States agreed to establish diplomatic relations.
1979. Signed a bill creating the U.S. Department of Education; a Department of Energy was established in 1977. □ Reached Strategic Arms Limitation Agreement with Soviet President Brezhnev. □ Protesting U.S. support of the Shah, radical Iranian students seized a group of American diplomats and embassy officials in Teheran in November. The "hostage crisis" clouded the remaining months of the Carter presidency.
1980. After defeating Sen. Edward M. Kennedy for the Democratic presidential nomination, lost election to Ronald Reagan by a wide margin.

Ronald Wilson Reagan

40th president, 1981- Republican

1911. Born on February 6 in Tampico, Il
1932. After graduating from Eureka (IL) College, worked as a sports announcer for radio stations in Davenport and Des Moines, IA
1937. Made film debut in *Love Is on the Air*. Appeared in more than 50 movies during a 27-year career as an actor.
1940. Married Jane Wyman on January 25. The couple would become the parents of a daughter and an adopted son, and be divorced in 1948.
1942-45. Served in the U.S. Army Air Forces.
1947-52; 1959. Was president of the Screen Actors Guild.
1952. Married actress Nancy Davis on March 4. The couple would have a daughter and a son.
1952-62. Served as a spokesperson for General Electric
1962. Officially joined the Republican Party, after being a liberal Democrat during his younger years
1967-75. Was governor of California.
1976. Failed to capture the GOP presidential nomination from the incumbent Gerald Ford
1980. Elected president in a landslide win over Jimmy Carter and third party candidate John Anderson

Highlights of Presidency

1981. On January 20, inaugurated as the 40th president. Moments later, 52 Americans, who had been held hostage in Iran since November 1979, were released. □ In July, nominated Sandra Day O'Connor as an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. □ On August 13, signed into law the Economic Recovery Tax Bill and Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Bill.
1983. With U.S. forces participating in a multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon, 241 U.S. servicemen are killed in terrorist attack in October. □ That same month, U.S. troops invade the Caribbean island of Grenada in an "effort to restore order and democracy."
1984. Reelected in a landslide
1985. In November, met with Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva.
1986. American warplanes bombed "terrorist-related targets" in Tripoli and Benghazi, Libya, in April.

Ronald Reagan, the 40th chief executive, welcomed his three predecessors to the White House in October 1981

The White House

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1789-1984

		PARTIES	POPULAR VOTE	ELECTORAL VOTE
1789[1]	George Washington			69
	John Adams			34
	John Jay			9
	R. H. Harrison			6
	John Rutledge			6
	John Hancock			4
	George Clinton			3
	Samuel Huntington			2
	John Milton			2
	James Armstrong			1
	Benjamin Lincoln			1
	Edward Telfair			1
	(Not voted)			12
1792[1]	George Washington	Federalist		132
	John Adams	Federalist		77
	George Clinton	Dem.-Rep		50
	Thomas Jefferson			4
	Aaron Burr			1
1796[1]	John Adams	Federalist		71
	Thomas Jefferson	Dem.-Rep		68
	Thomas Pinckney	Federalist		59
	Aaron Burr	Anti-Federalist		30
	Samuel Adams	Dem.-Rep		15
	Oliver Ellsworth	Federalist		11
	George Clinton	Dem.-Rep.		7
	John Jay	Ind.-Fed.		5
	James Iredell	Federalist		3
	George Washington	Federalist		2
	John Henry	Independent		2
	S. Johnston	Ind.-Fed		2
	C. C. Pinckney	Ind.-Fed		1
1800[1]	Thomas Jefferson	Dem.-Rep.		73
	Aaron Burr	Dem.-Rep.		73
	John Adams	Federalist		65
	C. C. Pinckney	Federalist		64
	John Jay	Federalist		1
1804	Thomas Jefferson	Dem.-Rep		162
	C. C. Pinckney	Federalist		14
1808	James Madison	Dem.-Rep		122
	C. C. Pinckney	Federalist		47
	George Clinton	Ind.-Rep		6
	(Not voted)			1
1812	James Madison	Dem.-Rep		128
	DeWitt Clinton	Fusion		89
	(Not voted)			1
1816	James Monroe	Dem.-Rep		183
	Rufus King	Federalist		34
	(Not voted)			4
1820	James Monroe	Dem.-Rep		231
	John Q. Adams	Ind.-Rep		1
	(Not voted)			3
1824	John Q. Adams	No distinct party designations	108,740	84[2]
	Andrew Jackson		153,544	99[2]
	Henry Clay		47,136	37
	W. H. Crawford		46,618	41
[illegible]	Andrew Jackson	Democratic	647,286	178
	John Q. Adams	Nat.-Rep	508,064	83
[illegible]	Andrew Jackson	Democratic	687,502	219
	[illegible] Clay	Nat. Rep	530,189	49
	[illegible] Wirt	Anti-Masonic		7
	[illegible]	Nullifiers		11
	[illegible]			2
[illegible]	Martin Van Buren	Democratic	765,483	170
	[illegible] Harrison	Whig		73
	[illegible]	Whig	739,795[3]	26
	[illegible]	Whig		14
	[illegible]	Anti Jackson		11
1840	William H. Harrison	Whig	1,274,624	234
	Martin Van Buren	Democratic	1,127,781	60
1844	James K. Polk	Democratic	1,338,464	170
	Henry Clay	Whig	1,300,097	105
	James G. Birney	Liberty	62,300	
1848	Zachary Taylor	Whig	1,360,967	163
	Lewis Cass	Democratic	1,222,342	127
	Martin Van Buren	Free Soil	291,263	—
1852	Franklin Pierce	Democratic	1,601,117	254
	Winfield Scott	Whig	1,385,453	42
	John P. Hale	Free Soil	155,825	
1856	James Buchanan	Democratic	1,832,955	174
	John C. Fremont	Republican	1,339,932	114
	Millard Fillmore	American	871,731	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	1,865,593	180
	J. C. Breckinridge	Democratic (S)	848,356	72
	Stephen A. Douglas	Democratic	1,382,713	12
	John Bell	Con. Union	592,906	39
1864	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	2,206,938	212
	George B. McClellan	Democratic	1,803,787	21
	(Not voted)		—	81
1868	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	3,013,421	214
	Horatio Seymour	Democratic	2,706,829	80
	(Not voted)		—	23
1872	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	3,596,745	286[4]
	Horace Greeley	Democratic	2,843,446	
	Charles O'Conor	Straight Dem.	29,489	
	Thomas A. Hendricks	Ind.-Dem	—	42
	B. Gratz Brown	Democratic	—	18
	Charles J. Jenkins	Democratic	—	2
	David Davis	Democratic	—	1
	(Not voted)			17
1876	Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	4,036,572	185
	Samuel J. Tilden	Democratic	4,284,020	184
	Peter Cooper	Greenback	81,737	
1880	James A. Garfield	Republican	4,453,295	214
	Winfield S. Hancock	Democratic	4,414,082	155
	James B. Weaver	Green.-Labor	308,578	—
	Neal Dow	Prohibition	10,305	—
1884	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	4,879,507	219
	James G. Blaine	Republican	4,850,293	182
	Benjamin F. Butler	Green.-Labor	175,370	
	John P. St. John	Prohibition	150,369	—
1888	Benjamin Harrison	Republican	5,447,129	233
	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	5,537,857	168
	Clinton B. Fisk	Prohibition	249,506	—
	Anson J. Streeter	Union Labor	146,935	—
1892	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	5,555,426	277
	Benjamin Harrison	Republican	5,182,690	145
	James B. Weaver	People's	1,029,846	22
	John Bidwell	Prohibition	264,133	
	Simon Wing	Soc. Labor	21,164	—
1896	William McKinley	Republican	7,102,246	271
	William J. Bryan	Democratic	6,492,559	176
	John M. Palmer	Nat. Dem.	133,148	—
	Joshua Levering	Prohibition	132,007	—
	Charles H. Matchett	Soc. Labor	36,274	—
	Charles E. Bentley	Nationalist	13,969	—
1900	William McKinley	Republican	7,218,491	292
	William J. Bryan	Democratic	6,356,734	155
	John C. Wooley	Prohibition	208,914	—
	Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	87,814	—
	Wharton Barker	People's	50,373	—
	Jos. F. Malloney	Soc. Labor	39,739	—

1904	Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Alton B. Parker	Democratic	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	[illegible]		
	Silas C. Swallow	Prohibition	258,536		
	Thomas E. Watson	People's	[illegible]		
	Charles H. Corregan	Soc. Labor	[illegible]		
1908	William H. Taft	Republican	7,675,320	[illegible]	
	William J. Bryan	Democratic	6,41[illegible]924	162	
	Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	[illegible]97		
	Eugene W. Chafin	Prohibition	[illegible]8,840		
	Thomas L. Hisgen	Independence	82,872		
	Thomas E. Watson	People's	[illegible]9,100		
	August Gillhaus	Soc. Labor	14,021		
1912	Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	6,296,547	435	
	Theodore Roosevelt	Progressive	4,118,571	88	
	William H. Taft	Republican	3,486,720	8	
	Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	[illegible]900,672		
	Eugene W. Chafin	Prohibition	206,275		
	Arthur E. Reimer	Soc. Labor	28,750		
1916	Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	9,127,695	277	
	Charles E. Hughes	Republican	8,[illegible]33,507	254	
	A. L. Benson	Socialist	585,113		
	J. Frank Hanly	Prohibition	[illegible]0,506		
	Arthur E. Reimer	Soc. Labor	13,403		
1920	Warren G. Harding	Republican	16,143,407	404	
	James M. Cox	Democratic	9,130,328	127	
	Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	919,799		
	P. P. Christensen	Farmer-Labor	265,411		
	Aaron S. Watkins	Prohibition	189,408		
	James E. Ferguson	American	48,000		
	W. W. Cox	Soc. Labor	31,715		
1924	Calvin Coolidge	Republican	15,718,211	382	
	John W. Davis	Democratic	8,385,283	136	
	Robert M. LaFollette	Progressive	4,831,289	13	
	Herman P. Faris	Prohibition	57,520		
	Frank T. Johns	Soc. Labor	36,428	—	
	William Z. Foster	Workers	36,386		
	Gilbert O. Nations	American	23,967		
1928	Herbert C. Hoover	Republican	21,391,993	444	
	Alfred E. Smith	Democratic	15,016,169	87	
	Norman Thomas	Socialist	267,835		
	Verne L. Reynolds	Soc. Labor	21,603		
	William Z. Foster	Workers	21,181		
	William F. Varney	Prohibition	20,106		
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	22,809,638	472	
	Herbert C. Hoover	Republican	15,758,901	59	
	Norman Thomas	Socialist	881,951	—	
	William Z. Foster	Communist	102,785		
	William D. Upshaw	Prohibition	81,869		
	Verne L. Reynolds	Soc. Labor	33,276		
	William H. Harvey	Liberty	53,425		
1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	27,752,869	523	
	Alfred M. Landon	Republican	16,674,665	8	
	William Lemke	Union	882,479		
	Norman Thomas	Socialist	187,720		
	Earl Browder	Communist	80,159		
	D. Leigh Colvin	Prohibition	37,847		
	John W. Aiken	Soc. Labor	12,777		
1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	27,307,819	449	
	Wendell L. Willkie	Republican	22,321,018	82	
	Norman Thomas	Socialist	99,557		
	Roger Q. Babson	Prohibition	[illegible]8,842		
	Earl Browder	Communist	46,251		
	John W. Aiken	Soc. Labor	14,892		
1944	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	25,606,585	432	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	22,014,745	99	
	[illegible]	Socialist	80,518		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	74,758		
	Edward A. Teichert	Soc. Labor	45,336		
1948	Harry S. Truman	Democratic	24,179,345	303	
	Thomas E. Dewey	Republican	21,991,291	189	
	Strom Thurmond	States' Rights	1,176,125	39	
	Henry Wallace	Progressive	1,157,326	—	
	Norman Thomas	Socialist	139,572	—	
	Claude A. Watson	Prohibition	103,900		
	Edward A. Teichert	Soc. Labor	29,241		
	Farrell Dobbs	Soc. Workers	13,644		
1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican	33,936,234	442	
	Adlai E. Stevenson	Democratic	27,314,992	89	
	Vincent Hallinan	Progressive	140,023		
	Stuart Hamblen	Prohibition	72,949		
	Eric Hass	Soc. Labor	30,267		
	Darlington Hoopes	Socialist	20,203	—	
	Douglas A. MacArthur	Constitution	17,205		
	Farrell Dobbs	Soc. Workers	10,312		
1956	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican	35,590,472	457	
	Adlai E. Stevenson	Democratic	26,022,752	73[illegible]	
	T. Coleman Andrews	States' Rights	111,178	—	
	Eric Hass	Soc. Labor	44,450		
	Enoch A. Holtwick	Prohibition	41,937		
1960	John F. Kennedy	Democratic	34,226,731	303[illegible]	
	Richard M. Nixon	Republican	34,108,157	219	
	Eric Hass	Soc. Labor	47,522		
	Rutherford L. Decker	Prohibition	46,203		
	Orval E. Faubus	Nat. S. Rights	44,977		
	Farrell Dobbs	Soc. Workers	40,165		
	Charles L. Sullivan	Constitution	18,162	—	
1964	Lyndon B. Johnson	Democratic	43,129,566	486	
	Barry M. Goldwater	Republican	27,178,188	52	
	Eric Hass	Soc. Labor	45,219		
	Clifton DeBerry	Soc. Workers	32,720		
	E. Harold Munn	Prohibition	23,267		
1968	Richard M. Nixon	Republican	31,785,480	301	
	Hubert H. Humphrey	Democratic	31,275,166	191	
	George C. Wallace	Amer. Ind.	9,906,473	46	
	Henning A. Blomen	Soc. Labor	52,588		
	Dick Gregory		47,133[8]		
	Fred Halstead	Soc. Workers	41,388		
	Eldridge Cleaver	Peace-Freedom	36,563		
	Eugene J. McCarthy		25,[illegible]82[illegible]		
	E. Harold Munn	Prohibition	15,123		
1972	Richard M. Nixon	Republican	41,170,000	520[illegible]	
	George McGovern	Democratic	29,170,000	17	
	John Schmitz	American	1,099,482		
	Benjamin Spock	People's	78,756		
1976	Jimmy Carter	Democratic	40,831,000	297	
	Gerald Ford	Republican	39,148,000	240[11]	
	Eugene McCarthy	Independent	786,691		
	Roger MacBride	Libertarian	173,011		
1980	Ronald Reagan	Republican	43,904,000	489	
	Jimmy Carter	Democratic	35,484,000	49	
	John Anderson	Independent	5,720,060		
	Ed Clark	Libertarian	[illegible]921,299		
1984	Ronald Reagan	Republican	54,455,000	525	
	Walter Mondale	Democratic	37,577,000	13	
	David Bergland	Libertarian	228,314		
	Lyndon H. LaRouche	Independent	78,807		

Republican Zero

Prior to the ratification of the 12th Amendment in 1804, each elector cast two votes for President. The candidate receiving the largest number of votes (if a majority) became President, and the candidate receiving the second largest number became Vice President. In the event of a tie, or if no candidate received a majority, the House of Representatives chose the President from among the candidates receiving the three largest numbers of votes. The Senate chose the Vice President from among the two candidates receiving the largest number of votes. In 1800, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr received the same number of votes for President. In 1824, John Quincy Adams was elected President by the House of Representatives although Andrew Jackson received more popular votes and more electoral votes than Adams. In 1836, Richard M. Johnson was elected Vice President by the Senate because he failed to receive a majority of electoral votes. In 1876, Samuel J. Tilden received a majority of the popular votes cast for President, but Rutherford B. Hayes was declared elected by the Electoral Commission, which had been established by Congress to settle disputed returns from Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina. Hayes received one electoral vote more than the majority of 185 votes required for election. In 1888, Benjamin Harrison received a majority of the electoral votes although Grover Cleveland received more popular votes. In 1892, Cleveland received more popular votes than Harrison or Weaver and a majority of the electoral votes. In 1912, Woodrow Wilson received a majority of the electoral votes although Theodore Roosevelt received more popular votes than Wilson or Taft. In 1948, Harry S. Truman received more popular votes than Dewey, Thurmond, or Wallace and a majority of the electoral votes although Dewey received more electoral votes than Truman, Thurmond, or Wallace. In 1960, John F. Kennedy received more popular votes than Richard M. Nixon and a majority of the electoral votes although Nixon received more electoral votes than Kennedy. In 1968, Richard M. Nixon received more popular votes than Hubert H. Humphrey or George C. Wallace and a majority of the electoral votes although Humphrey received more electoral votes than Wallace. In 1976, Jimmy Carter received more popular votes than Gerald Ford and a majority of the electoral votes although Ford received more electoral votes than Carter. In 1980, Ronald Reagan received more popular votes than Jimmy Carter or John Anderson and a majority of the electoral votes although Carter received more electoral votes than Reagan or Anderson. In 1984, Ronald Reagan received more popular votes than Walter Mondale or David Bergland and a majority of the electoral votes although Mondale received more electoral votes than Reagan or Bergland.

[8] Dick Gregory received 47,133 popular votes for President in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana. [9] Eugene J. McCarthy received 25,[illegible]82[illegible] popular votes for President in Alabama, Colorado, Oregon, and Washington. [10] Ballots for Hawaii's 4 electoral votes were cast for Richard M. Nixon and Spiro T. Agnew by the Republican Party, and for Hubert H. Humphrey and Edmund S. Muskie by the Democratic Party. [11] Jimmy Carter received 297 electoral votes for President and Walter F. Mondale received 240 electoral votes for Vice President. [12] One elector from the District of Columbia voted for Ronald Reagan and Jack Kemp. [13] One elector from the State of Washington voted for Ronald Reagan.

Party Abbreviations: Dem.-Repub.–Democratic Republican; Fed.–Federalist; Ind.–Independent; Ind. Dem.–Independent Democratic; Ind. Rep.–Independent Republican; Nat. Rep.–National Republican; Soc. Dem.–Social Democratic; Soc. Labor–Socialist Labor; Soc. Workers–Socialist Workers; States' Rights–National States' Rights Party; Whig–Whig; Amer. Ind.–American Independent.

THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

1. JOHN ADAMS (1735-1826). Federalist. Served under George Washington, 1789-97; home state: MA; profession: lawyer.

2. THOMAS JEFFERSON (1743-1826). Democratic-Republican. Served under John Adams, 1797-1801; home state: VA; profession: lawyer, planter, public official.

3. AARON BURR (1756-1836). Democratic-Republican. Served under Thomas Jefferson, 1801-05; home state: NY; profession: public official.

4. GEORGE CLINTON (1739-1812). Democratic-Republican. Served under Thomas Jefferson, 1805-09, James Madison, 1809-12; home state: NY; profession: public official.

5. ELBRIDGE GERRY (1744-1814). Democratic-Republican. Served under James Madison, 1813-14; home state: MA; profession: public official

6. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS (1774-1825). Democratic-Republican. Served under James Monroe, 1817-25; home state: NY; profession: lawyer and public official

7. JOHN C. CALHOUN (1782-1850). Served as Democratic-Republican under John Quincy Adams, 1825-29; as Democrat under Andrew Jackson, 1829-32; home state: SC; profession: lawyer and public official

8. MARTIN VAN BUREN (1782-1862). Democrat. Served under Andrew Jackson, 1833-37; home state: NY; profession: lawyer and public official.

9. RICHARD M. JOHNSON (1780-1850). Democrat. Served under Martin Van Buren, 1837-41; home state: KY; profession: public official

10. JOHN TYLER (1790-1862). Whig. Served under William H. Harrison, March 4-April 4, 1841; home state: VA; profession: lawyer and public official

11. GEORGE M. DALLAS (1792-1864). Democrat. Served under James K. Polk, 1845-49; home state: PA; profession: public official and diplomat

12. MILLARD FILLMORE (1800-1874). Whig. Served under Zachary Taylor, 1849-50; home state: NY; profession: teacher, lawyer, public official.

13. WILLIAM R. D. KING (1786-1853). Democrat. Served under Franklin Pierce, March 4-April 18, 1853; home state: AL; profession: lawyer, public official, diplomat.

14. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE (1821-75). Democrat. Served under James Buchanan, 1857-61; home state: KY; profession: lawyer and public official.

15. HANNIBAL HAMLIN (1809-1891). Republican. Served under Abraham Lincoln, 1861-65; home state: ME; profession: lawyer and public official

16. ANDREW JOHNSON (1808-1875). National Union (Republican). Served under Abraham Lincoln, March 4-April 15, 1865; home state: TN; profession: tailor and public official

17. SCHUYLER COLFAX (1823-1885). Republican. Served under Ulysses S. Grant, 1869-73; home state: IN; profession: newspaperman and public official

18. HENRY WILSON (1812-1875). Republican. Served under Ulysses S. Grant, 1873-75; home state: MA; profession: factory owner and public official

19. WILLIAM A. WHEELER (1819-1887). Republican. Served under Rutherford B. Hayes, 1877-81; home state: NY; profession: businessman and public official

20. CHESTER A. ARTHUR (1829-1886). Republican. Served under James A. Garfield, March 4-Sept. 20, 1881; home state: NY; profes-

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS (1819-1885). Democrat. Served under Grover Cleveland, March 4-Nov. 25, 1885; home state: IN; profes- public official

22. LEVI P. MORTON (1824-1920). Republican. Served under Benjamin Harrison, 1889-93; home state: NY; profession: banker and public official

23. ADLAI E. STEVENSON (1835-1914). Democrat. Served under G. Cleveland, 1893-97; home state: IL; profession: public official.

24. GARRET A. HOBART (1844-1899). Republican. Served under William McKinley, 1897-99; home state: NJ; profession: lawyer and public official.

25. THEODORE ROOSEVELT (1858-1919). Republican. Served under William McKinley, March 4-Sept. 14, 1901; home state: NY; profession: historian and public official.

26. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS (1852-1918). Republican. Served under Theodore Roosevelt, 1905-09; home state: IN; profession: financier and public official.

27. JAMES S. SHERMAN (1855-1912). Republican. Served under William Howard Taft, 1909-12; home state: NY; profession: public official.

28. THOMAS R. MARSHALL (1854-1925). Democrat. Served under Woodrow Wilson, 1913-21; home state: IN; profession: lawyer and public official.

29. CALVIN COOLIDGE (1872-1933). Republican. Served under Warren G. Harding, 1921-23; home state: MA; profession: lawyer and public official.

30. CHARLES G. DAWES (1865-1951). Republican. Served under Calvin Coolidge, 1925-29; home state: IL; profession: financier and diplomat.

31. CHARLES CURTIS (1860-1936). Republican. Served under Herbert Hoover, 1929-33; home state: KS; profession: lawyer and public official.

32. JOHN N. GARNER (1868-1967). Democrat. Served under Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1933-41; home state: TX; profession: public official.

33. HENRY A. WALLACE (1888-1965). Democrat. Served under Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1941-45; home state: IA; profession: editor and agribusinessman

34. HARRY S. TRUMAN (1884-1972). Democrat. Served under Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jan. 20-April 12, 1945; home state: MO; profession: public official

35. ALBEN W. BARKLEY (1877-1956). Democrat. Served under Harry S. Truman, 1949-53; home state: KY; profession: public official.

36. RICHARD M. NIXON (1913-). Republican. Served under Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1953-61; home state: CA; profession: public official.

37. LYNDON B. JOHNSON (1908-1973). Democrat. Served under John F. Kennedy, Jan. 20, 1961-Nov. 22, 1963; home state: TX; profession: public official

38. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY (1911-1978). Democrat. Served under L. B. Johnson, 1965-69; home state: MN; profession: public official.

39. SPIRO T. AGNEW (1918-). Republican. Served under R. M. Nixon, Jan. 20, 1969-Oct. 10, 1973; home state: MD; profession: public official

40. GERALD R. FORD (1913-). Republican. Served under R. M. Nixon, Dec. 6, 1973-Aug. 9, 1974; home state: MI; profession: public official.

41. NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER (1908-1979). Republican. Served under Gerald R. Ford, Dec. 19, 1974-Jan. 20, 1977; home state: NY; profession: public official.

42. WALTER F. MONDALE (1928-). Democrat. Served under Jimmy Carter, 1977-81; home state: MN; profession: public official.

43. GEORGE BUSH (1924-). Republican. Served under Ronald Reagan, 1981- ; home state: TX; profession: oilman and public official

The White House

THE WHITE HOUSE

The White House, located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., in Washington DC, has been the home of every U.S. president since John Adams. The presidential mansion is situated on some 18 acres (7.3 hectares) of land amid a parklike setting. The building's main section measures 170 feet (52 meters) long and 85 feet (26 meters) deep. Its 2½ stories are mounted on an English basement, which, because of the slope of the land, becomes a ground floor on the south side. Two wings flank the original structure. The West Wing was constructed in 1902, following a Congressional appropriation of $65,196. It contains the Oval (presidential) Office, the Roosevelt or staff meeting room, a reception room, and the Cabinet Room. French doors within the president's office open onto the Rose Garden, which continues to follow the plan of an 18th century flower garden. The president regularly receives official visitors in the Rose Garden. The East Wing was built in 1942 and contains offices for presidential aides. The Jacqueline Kennedy Garden, so named by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson in honor of her predecessor, is off the East Wing and is used by the First Lady as a reception area.

Prior to 1902, the ground floor served as the president's work area. This floor now features the Library, which was completely reorganized in 1962; the Vermeil or Gold Room, which serves as a display room as well as a ladies' sitting room; the China or "Presidential Collection Room," which includes a wide exhibit of White House China; the Diplomatic Reception Room (formerly, a boiler room; and the Map Room, from which President Franklin D. Roosevelt monitored the events of World War II.

Although the rooms of the first (state) floor have been refurbished many times over the years, the floor has not changed architecturally since the White House was designed by John Hoban in 1792. The East Room, three reception rooms (the Green Room, Blue Room, and Red Room), the State Dining Room, and the Family Dining Room comprise the first floor. With the exception of the Family Dining Room, these rooms are open to the public. The East Room, called the "Public Audience Room" by Hoban, retains its classical style of the early 19th century. It has been the scene of many White House dances, concerts, weddings, funerals, and bill-signing ceremonies. Gerald R. Ford took the oath of office in the East Room when he succeeded Richard M. Nixon as chief executive. The State Dining Room was originally much smaller and functioned as a drawing room, office, and cabinet room. The dining hall now can seat as many as 140 guests. The second floor includes the Queen's Suite, formerly the Rose Guest Room and now a sitting room and bedroom; the Lincoln Bedroom, which was the office and the cabinet room of the 16th chief executive, the adjoining Lincoln Sitting Room; and a former Cabinet Room, which was designated the Treaty Room during the John Kennedy administration to reflect the many important decisions made in it. The private quarters of the president and his family are located on the west end of the second floor.

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History. Construction of the White House was begun in 1792 after an architectural competition won by James Hoban, an Irish-born architect who had immigrated to America some years earlier. After many delays and financial problems the building was habitable (but not completed) in 1800, when President John Adams and his wife, Abigail, moved in. Hoban's original drawing of the north façade, which has survived, reflects the English-Palladian architecture of the mid-18th century.

Thomas Jefferson, the second president to occupy the White House, employed the gifted architect Benjamin H. Latrobe in 1806 to help design the east and west pavilions. The latter has survived in its nearly original state. Latrobe also made designs for the north and south porticoes which were executed in a modified form at a later date.

In 1814 during the War of 1812, British forces burned all of the public buildings in Washington. The White House was not spared. With the exception of a Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington, now in the East Room, all of the furnishings from the Adams, Jefferson, and Madison administrations were destroyed. Under James Hoban's supervision the White House was rebuilt and was ready for occupancy in 1817, refurnished in the Empire Style with items imported from France by President James Monroe. However, in the architecture of the building, and particularly in the interior, Hoban returned to his earlier Palladian style and did not repeat the neoclassic innovations made by Latrobe. The scorched exterior walls were painted white. There is misconception that this is why the building was called the White House. Actually it had borne that name since it was first built.

Throughout the 19th century the interior of the White House went through each successive decorative style, but the exterior appearance of the building remained the same. Gas lighting was introduced in 1849 and central heating in 1853. The first bathroom was installed in 1877. In 1833 pipes bringing water from a nearby spring replaced the pump formerly used. After 1853 water was piped in from the city's water system. Electricity came to the White House during the residency of Benjamin Harrison.

In 1902, during the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt, the White House underwent its first major renovation, under the direction of the architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White. The rooms of the first floor were stripped of their Victorian

The White House: The large North Entrance Hall, *top left*, was part of James Hoban's original architectural plan for the mansion. Prior to completion of the West Wing in the early 1900s, the hall was a reception area. The oval Blue Room, *bottom left*, includes French Empire style furnishings from the James Monroe administration. Although each president can alter the design and decor of the Oval Office, tradition dictates the correct positions of the U.S. and presidential flags. The Lincoln Bedroom, *right*, which was used by the 16th chief executive as an office and cabinet room, was decorated with bedroom furniture from the Lincoln era during the Truman years. George P.A. Healy's portrait of Lincoln hangs over the mantel in the State Dining Room. As many as 140 guests can dine in the gold- and white-dominated room. The Cabinet Room, overlooking the Rose Garden, was added to the West Wing in 1909

overlay and returned to their early-19th-century appearance. The grand staircase was moved into the entrance hall to permit the creation of the State Dining Room at the southwest corner of the building.

In 1949, during the administration of President Harry S. Truman, the White House was found unsafe for occupancy. The exterior walls were retained while the interior fabric of the building was removed and rebuilt on a steel and concrete frame. Great care was taken to preserve the original woodwork, marble mantle pieces, and decorative plasterwork. The original floor plan was followed faithfully. A balcony, now known as the Truman Balcony, was built on the second-floor level of the South portico. It has become a favorite spot of presidential families.

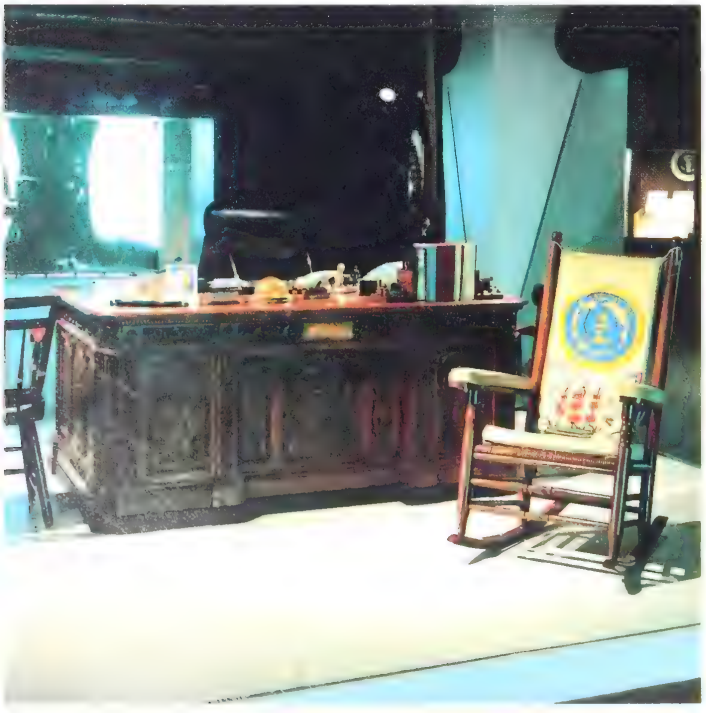
Under the guidance of Mrs. John F. Kennedy, the restoration of the interior of the White House to its original late 18th and early 19th-century appearance was begun. A Fine Arts Committee, composed of museum specialists and others, was formed to direct the work of restoration. This committee was further strenghtened by a special Advisory Committee and a Paintings Committee. Prior to this there had been little attempt to preserve or to use historic White House furnishings, and the rooms of the first floor were largely furnished with reproductions. Many important objects were recovered from White House storage areas. Other outstanding examples of American cabinetmaking and the decorative arts were supplied by generous donors. Mrs. Kennedy felt strongly that "everything in the White House must have a reason for being there." Subsequently, the Committee for the Preservation of the White House and the permanent office of curator were established by President Johnson. Additional pieces of valuable furniture and American paintings were acquired for the White House during the Nixon administration, and the principal rooms of the first and ground floors were redecorated during the Nixon years. After moving to the executive mansion in January 1981, Mrs. Ronald Reagan oversaw the remodeling of the first and second floor rooms and several preservation projects.

For the American public, the executive mansion has become a national palace as well as a home for the chief executive. For, in the words of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, the "White House has been and should always remain a place to be venerated by its occupants as well as by all Americans."

The Lyndon Baines Johnson Library

On the University of Texas campus in Austin, the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library, *above*, houses the papers of the 36th president's career in public service. The "Kennedy rocker," his desk, and other memorabilia are displayed at the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library in Boston.

The John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library



U. S. PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

At various times in American history, Congress has appropriated funds to maintain the papers of former presidents. These collections, extending from the administration of George Washington to the era of Calvin Coolidge and including some 2 million manuscripts, are located in the Library of Congress. The first separate presidential library, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, was established by a joint resolution of Congress in 1939 and was dedicated on July 4, 1940. The other presidential libraries are:

Herbert Hoover Presidential Library; located in West Branch, IA; dedicated on Aug. 10, 1962.

Harry S. Truman Presidential Library; located in Independence, MO; dedicated on July 6, 1957.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library; located in Abilene, KS; dedicated on May 1, 1962.

John F. Kennedy Presidential Library; located in Boston, MA; dedicated on Oct. 20, 1979.

Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library; located in Austin, TX; dedicated on May 22, 1971

Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library; located in Ann Arbor, MI; dedicated on April 27, 1981.

Jimmy Carter Presidential Library; located in Atlanta, GA; scheduled for dedication in late 1986.

They were built with private monies, donated to the federal government, and are administrated by the National Archives.

DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

A

abandon, abdicate, discontinue, relinquish, resign, surrender, vacate, desert, forsake, leave, quit. ANT.—defend, maintain, occupy, stay, support

abase, degrade, disgrace, mock, shame. ANT.—dignify, elevate, honor, praise

abate, assuage, decrease, diminish, lessen, lower, mitigate, moderate, reduce, suppress. ANT.—enlarge, increase, intensify, prolong, revive

abbreviate, abridge, condense, contract, curtail, lessen, limit, reduce, shorten. ANT.—enlarge, expand, extend, lengthen

abbreviation, abridgement, contraction, curtailment, reduction, shortening. ANT.—enlargement, expansion, extension

abdicate, abandon, relinquish, renounce, resign, surrender, vacate; desert, forsake, leave, quit. ANT.—defend, maintain, retain, stay

aberrant, abnormal, deviate, eccentric, peculiar, unnatural, unusual, variable. ANT.—normal, ordinary, regular, usual.

abet, aid, assist, encourage, help, incite, stimulate. ANT.—deter, discourage, hinder, oppose, resist.

abeyance, adjournment, inaction, reservation, suspension. ANT.—action, enforcement, renewal, revival.

abhor, despise, detest, dislike, execrate, hate, loathe. ANT.—admire, desire, esteem, like, relish.

ability, aptitude, aptness, capability, capacity, dexterity, efficiency, faculty, knowledge, power, skill, talent. ANT.—incapacity, incompetency, stupidity.

abnormal, aberrant, erratic, irregular, odd, unnatural, unusual. ANT.—normal, usual, standard.

abode, domicile, dwelling, habitation, house, home, quarters, residence.

abolish, end, eradicate, throw out; abrogate, annul, cancel, invalidate, nullify, revoke. ANT.—confirm, continue, establish, institute, legalize, restore.

abominable, detestable, foul, hateful, horrible, loathsome, odious, repugnant, revolting, vile. ANT.—agreeable, enjoyable, delightful, pleasant

abominate, abhor, despise, detest, dislike, hate, loathe. ANT.—admire, approve, cherish, like, love.

abrupt, hasty, impetuous, precipitate, quick, sudden; blunt, brusque, curt, rude, short; craggy, precipitous, rugged, sharp, steep. ANT.—anticipated, expected; courteous, gradual, smooth

absent, away, departed, missing; absent-minded, abstracted, distracted, preoccupied. ANT.—attending, here, present; attentive

absolute, complete, entire, infinite, perfect, pure, total, ultimate, unconditional; arbitrary, autocratic, despotic, supreme, tyrannous, unrestricted. ANT.—accountable, conditional, contingent, dependent, limited.

absolve, acquit, clear, discharge, exonerate, pardon, release. ANT.—accuse, bind, blame, charge, convict, incriminate.

absorb, assimilate, consume, engulf, imbibe, incorporate, merge, swallow; engage, engross. ANT.—discharge, dispense, eject, emit, exude

abstinence, abstention, continence, fasting, moderation, self-denial, self-restraint, sobriety, temperance. ANT.—excess, gluttony, greed, intemperance, self-indulgence.

abstract, detach, excerpt, remove, select, separate, appropriate, steal; abridge, summarize. ANT.—add, combine, insert, replace, return, attach

abstracted, appropriated, drawn from, parted, removed, separated, stolen; abridged, summarized. ANT.—added, combined, replaced, returned, united

absurd, foolish, inconsistent, irrational, ludicrous, nonsensical, preposterous, ridiculous, self-contradictory, senseless, unreasonable. ANT.—logical, rational, reasonable, sensible, sound

abundant, bountiful, copious, lavish, opulent, plentiful, profuse, rich. ANT.—insufficient, rare, scant, scarce

abuse, damage, desecrate, dishonor, disparage, insult, maltreat, molest, oppress, persecute, revile, upbraid. ANT.—approve, commend, laud, protect, respect, shield

abuse, asperse, defame, disparage, harm, ill-use, malign, persecute, vilify; misuse. ANT.—cherish, favor, honor, praise, protect, respect, sustain

academic, bookish, erudite, formal, learned, literary, pedantic, scholarly, theoretical. ANT.—common-sense, ignorant, practical, simple.

accede, agree, assent, consent. ANT.—dissent, protest, refuse

accelerate, dispatch, expedite, facilitate, forward, hasten, hurry, push, quicken, rush, speed up. ANT.—block, hinder, impede, obstruct, resist, retard, slow

accident, calamity, casualty, chance, diaster, happening, misfortune, mishap. ANT.—calculation, design, intention, plan, purpose

accentuate, emphasize, exaggerate, heighten, intensify, stress, underline. ANT.—minimize, moderate, subdue.

acclaim, applaud, cheer, extol, honor, glorify, laud. ANT.—berate, dishonor, jear, revile.

accommodate, adapt, adjust, arrange, conform, harmonize, oblige, serve, supply. ANT.—embarass, disarrange, obstruct, prevent.

accompany, attend, chaperon, conduct, convoy, escort, follow, join. ANT.—desert, leave.

accomplice, abettor, accessory, ally, assistant, associate, confederate. ANT.—adversary, enemy, opponent, rival

accomplish, achieve, attain, complete, consummate, do, effect, execute, finish, fulfill, manage, perform. ANT.—block, defeat, fail, frustrate, spoil

accord, agree, allow, assent, concede, grant, permit; agreement, acquiesment, harmony, reconciliation, unison. ANT.—contend, disallow, dispute, question; dissension, opposition, strife

accost, address, approach, greet, solicit, speak to. ANT.—avoid, evade, pass by

account, chronicle, description, detail, history, narrative, recital, computation, reckoning, record, statement

accrue, accumulate, amass, collect, gather, grow, increase, store. ANT.—diminish, disperse, dissipate

accumulate, accrue, amass, assemble, collect, gather, hoard, increase, pile, store. ANT.—diminish, disperse, dissipate, spend, waste.

accuse, blame, censure, charge, denounce, incriminate, indict. ANT.—absolve, acquit, exonerate, vindicate

achieve, accomplish, do, effect, execute, fulfill, gain, realize, win. ANT.—abandon, fail, lose, miss

achievement, deed, exploit, feat, performance; accomplishment, attainment, execution, realization. ANT.—neglect, omission; defeat, failure, misfortune.

acquaintance, cognizance, companionship, experience, familiarity, friendship, intimacy, knowledge. ANT.—ignorance, inexperience, unfamiliarity.

acquire, attain, collect, earn, get, obtain, procure, reach, secure, win. ANT.—fail, forego, lose, miss, surrender

act, accomplishment, action, deed, do, doing, enact, execute, feat, operation, perform, transaction; decree, edict, law, statute. ANT.—abstain, cease, discontinue, stop

action, achievement, activity, battle, deed, exploit, motion, movement, performance. ANT.—idleness, inactivity, inertia, repose.

active, operative, working; busy, industrious; agile, alert, brisk, energetic, lively, mobile, nimble, quick, sprightly. ANT.—dormant, inactive; idle, indolent, passive

activity, action, agility, alertness, briskness, energy, enterprise, exercise, intensity, liveliness, motion, progress, quickness, rapidity. ANT.—dullness, idleness, inactivity, inertia.

actuality, certainty, fact, reality, truth; act, circumstance, deed, event, factual, incident, occurrence, sure. ANT.—delusion, fiction, supposition, theory, unreal.

adapt, accommodate, adjust, conform, modify, fit. ANT.—derange, misapply, misfit.

add, adjoin, affix, annex, append, attach, augment, increase. ANT.—deduct, detach, reduce, remove, subtract, withdraw

address, accost, approach, greet, hail, salute, speak to. ANT.—avoid, ignore, pass by.

adequate, ample, capable, commensurate, enough, fitting, qualified, satisfactory, sufficient, suitable. ANT.—deficient, insufficient, lacking, scant

adhere, attach, clasp, cleave, cling, fasten, grasp, grip; have, hold, keep, maintain, occupy, possess, retain, support; check, confine, accommodate, carry, contain. ANT.—leave, loosen, unfasten

adjacent, abuting, adjoining, beside, bordering, close, near, next, neighboring. ANT.—away from, beyond, distant, disconnected, separate.

admire, appreciate, approve, esteem, praise, respect, venerate. ANT.—abhor, despise, detest, dislike, hate

admissible, acceptable, allowable, justifiable, permissible, tolerable, suitable, warranted. ANT.—inadmissible, irrelevant, unacceptable, unsuitable.

admit, accept, acknowledge, agree, allow, assent, concede, confess, grant, open, permit, sanction. ANT.—debar, deny, dismiss, refuse, reject.

advance, accelerate, elevate, forward, further, improve, move, proceed, promote; allege, bring forward, offer, propose, propound; proceed, suggest. ANT.—halt, oppose, retard, return, retreat, withdraw

advantage, gain, mastery, superiority, victory; benefit, help, profit. ANT.—detriment, handicap, harm, hindrance, restriction

adverse, antagonistic, contrary, hostile, opposed, opposite; unfavorable. ANT.—favor, cooperate, assist, approve

pretty. ANT.—foul, hideous, homely, repulsive, unsightly

becoming, befitting, comely, decorous, decent, fitting, pleasing, proper, seemly, suitable, worthy. ANT.—unbecoming, displeasing, unseemly, unsuitable.

before, ahead, earlier, forward, prior, sooner. ANT.—after, afterward, behind, later.

beg, adjure, ask, beseech, crave, entreat, implore, importune, petition, pray, request, solicit, supplicate. ANT.—assist, bestow, cede, favor, give, grant.

begin, commence, enter, inaugurate, initiate, institute, open, originate, start. ANT.—complete, conclude, end, finish, terminate.

beginning, commencement, inauguration, inception, opening, origin, outset, source, start. ANT.—close, completion, conclusion, consummation, end, finish, termination.

behavior, action, attitude, bearing, breeding, carriage, conduct, deed, demeanor, deportment, disposition, manner, strategy, tactics.

belief, certitude, confidence, conviction, credence, faith, opinion, persuasion, reliance, trust. ANT.—denial, doubt, heresy, incredulity

beloved, dear, esteemed, precious, valued; costly, expensive, valuable. ANT.—despised, unwanted; cheap.

below, beneath, lower, under, underneath. ANT.—above, aloft, over, overhead.

bend, bow, contract, crook, curve, deflect, divert, flex, incline, lean, stoop, turn, twist; influence, mold; submit, yield. ANT.—break, resist, stiffen, straighten.

beneficial, advantageous, good, helpful, profitable, salutary, useful, wholesome. ANT.—destructive, detrimental, harmful, injurious.

benefit, advantage, avail, behalf, blessing, favor, gain, good, interest, profit, service. ANT.—distress, handicap, injury, trouble.

benevolence, altruism, beneficence, charity, generosity, goodwill, humanity, kindness, liberality, magnanimity, munificence, philanthropy ANT.—cruelty, ill-will, malevolence, selfishness, unkindness.

beyond, above, distant, far, farther, more, over superior, yonder. ANT.—close by, here, near.

bias, bent, disposition, inclination, leaning, partiality, penchant, predilection, predisposition, prejudice, proneness, propensity, slant, tendency. ANT.—equity, fairness, impartiality, justice.

big, bulky, colossal, enormous, extensive, giant, great, huge, hulking, immense, large, majestic, massive, monstrous, vast. ANT.—little, petite, slight, small, tiny.

bigoted, dogmatic, fanatical, hidebound, illiberal, intolerant, narrow-minded, opinionated, prejudiced. ANT.—liberal, open-minded, progressive, tolerant

bind, attach, connect, engage, fasten, fetter, join, link, obligate, restrain, restrict, secure, tie. ANT.—free, loose, release, unfasten, untie

bitter, acrid, biting, distasteful, pungent, sharp, sour, tart, galling, grievous, painful, poignant; cruel, fierce; acrimonious, caustic, harsh, sardonic, severe. ANT.—agreeable, pleasant, sweet

blame, accuse, censure, condemn, implicate, rebuke, reprehend, reproach, reprove, upbraid ANT.—absolve, acquit, exonerate; praise.

blank, bare, barren, empty, vacant, void. ANT.—filled, occupied.

bleak, bare, chilly, cold, desolate, dreamy, dismal, dull, gloomy. ANT.—cheerful, pleasant, sunny, sunlit

blemish, blot, mark, speck, stain; defect, disfigurement, disgrace, dishonor, fault, flaw, imperfection. ANT.—adornment, decoration, embellishment, perfection, purity.

blend, adjoin, amalgamate, coalesce, combine, commingle, conjoin, consolidate, fuse, merge, mingle, mix, unite. ANT.—decompose, disintegrate, separate.

blind, ignorant, oblivious, sightless, undiscerning, unmindful, unseeing; careless, headlong, heedless, obtuse, rash; stupid. ANT.—aware, calculated, discerning, farsighted, perceiving, sensible

bliss, blessedness, blissfulness, ecstasy, gladness, happiness, joy, rapture. ANT.—grief, misery, pain, sadness, wretchedness.

block, bar, barricade, clog, close, stop; impede, hinder, obstruct. ANT.—clear, open; aid, assist, further, promote.

bluff, abrupt, blunt, bold, brusque, brazen, coarse, discourteous, frank, outspoken, uncivil. ANT.—civil, courteous, pleasant.

blunt, dull, edgeless, obtuse, pointless, stolid, thick-witted, unsharpened; abrupt, bluff, brusque, direct, impolite, outspoken, harsh, forthright, rough, unceremonious. ANT.—polished, polite, suave, subtle, tactful.

boast, bluster, brag, crow, exult, flaunt, flourish, glory, vaunt. ANT.—apologize, deprecate, minimize.

body, carcass, corpse, remains; form, frame, torso, bulk, mass; aggregate, association, company, group, society.

bold, adventurous, audacious, brave, courageous, daring, determined, fearless, intrepid; brazen, forward, impudent, insolent, rude; abrupt, conspicuous, prominent, striking. ANT.—bashful, cowardly, timid, retiring, shy.

bondage, captivity, confinement, imprisonment, serfdom, servitude, slavery. ANT.—freedom, liberation.

book, booklet, brochure, compendium, handbook, manual, pamphlet, textbook, tract, treatise, volume, work.

border, boundry, brink, edge, extremity, fringe, frontier, limit, margin, outskirts, rim, termination, trimming, verge. ANT.—center, core, inside, interior, mainland, region.

boredom, doldrums, dullness, ennui, lack of interest, tedium, weariness. ANT.—activity, excitement, motive, stimulus.

bother, annoy, disturb, harass, haunt, inconvenience, molest, perplex, pester, plague, tease, trouble, upset, worry. ANT.—gratify, please, relieve, soothe.

bottom, base, basis, foot, foundation, groundwork, lowest part. ANT.—apex, peak, summit, top, upper part.

bound, hop, jump, leap, ski; spring, vault; circumscribe, confine, curb, define, limit. ANT.—crawl, walk; enlarge extend.

bountiful, abundant, ample, copious, opulent, overflowing, plenteous, plentiful, profuse, rich. ANT.—deficient, insufficient, scant, scarce.

brag, bluster, boast, flaunt, flourish, vaunt. ANT.—debase, degrade, demean, denigrate

brave, adventurous, bold, courageous, daring, fearless, hardy, heroic, intrepid, undaunted, valiant, valorous, venturesome. ANT.—cowardly, cringing, fearful, timid, weak.

break, burst, crack, crush, demolish, destroy, fracture, infringe, pound, rack, rend, rupture, sever, shatter, shiver, smash, split, squeeze; disobey, infringe, transgress, violate. ANT.—join, mend, repair, restore, unite

breed, bear, beget, conceive, engender, generate procreate, propagate, start; foster, nurture, raise, rear. ANT.—abort, kill, murder.

brief, concise, curt, laconic, pithy, short, succinct, terse; fleeting, momentary, passing, short lived, transient. ANT.—extended, lengthy, long, prolonged, protracted.

bright, brilliant, clear, gleaming, lucid, luminous, lustrous, radiant, scintillating, shining, sunny, translucent; clever, intelligent, smart, witty. ANT.—dark, dull, gloomy, stupid.

bring, adduce, attract, bear, carry, cause, conduct, convey, draw, fetch, impart, induce, produce, transfer, transport, transmit. ANT.—abandon, leave, relinquish.

brisk, cool, fresh, refreshing, stimulating.

briskness, action, activity, agility, energy, enterprise, intensity, liveliness, quickness, rapidity, vigor. ANT.—dullness, idleness, inactivity.

brittle, breakable, crisp, crumbling, delicate, fragile, frail, tenuous. ANT.—durable, enduring, tough, strong, unbreakable.

broad, ample, comprehensive, extensive, large, sweeping, vast, wide; liberal, tolerant. ANT.—confined, conservative, narrow, restricted.

broken, crushed, destroyed, fractured, interrupted, reduced, ruptured, separated, shattered, smashed, wrecked. ANT.—repaired, united, whole.

brotherhood, brotherliness, fellowship, kindness, solidarity, unity; association, clan, fraternity, society. ANT.—acrimony, discord, opposition, strife.

brusque, hasty, precipitate, sudden, unannounced, unexpected; abrupt, blunt, curt, rude; harsh, precipitous, rough, rugged, steep. ANT.—anticipated, expected; courteous, gradual.

brutal, barbarous, bestial, brutish, carnal, coarse, cruel, ferocious, gross, inhuman, merciless, rough, rude, ruthless, savage. ANT.—civilized, courteous gentle, humane, kind.

build, construct, erect, establish, found, make, manufacture, put up, raise, rear. ANT.—demolish, destroy.

buoyant, effervescent, light, resilient; animated, blithe, cheerful, elated, lively, spirited, vivacious. ANT.—dejected, depressed, despondent, sullen

burden, afflict, encumber, load, oppress, overload, trouble. ANT.—alleviate, console, ease, mitigate

burn, blaze, char, consume, cremate, incinerate, ignite, scald, scorch, sear, singe. ANT.—extinguish, stifle, subdue, quench.

bury, conceal, cover, entomb, hide, immure, inhume, inter. ANT.—display, exhume, expose, reveal

business, art, commerce, concern, duty, employment, engagement, enterprise, job, occupation, profession, pursuit, trade, vocation, work. ANT.—avocation, hobby.

busy, active, assiduous, diligent, hard-working, industrious, perseverant. ANT.—apathetic, indifferent, lethargic

but, and, barely, besides, except, further, furthermore, however, just, moreover, nevertheless, notwithstanding, provided, save, still, though, unless, yet.

buy, acquire, bribe, get, negotiate, obtain, procure, purchase, secure. ANT.—market, sell, transfer, vend.

by, beside, near, next to; by means of, through, with; according to; from.

C

calamity, adversity, casualty, catastrophe, disaster, misfortune, mishap, ruin. ANT.—advantage, benefit, blessing, fortune

calculate, calculation, compute, consider, count, enumerate, estimate, figure, reckon, value, weigh. ANT.—assume, conjecture, guess, miscalculate

call, address, assemble, clamour, command, convoke, cry, demand, designate, exclaim, ejaculate, invite, name, phone, proclaim, rally, roar, scream, shout, shriek, summon, utter, yell

callous, hard, impenitent, indifferent, indurate, insensible, insensitive, obdurate, tough, unfeeling, unsusceptible. ANT.—compassionate, sensitive, soft, tender

calm, alleviate, appease, assuage, lull, pacify, placate, quell, quiet, relieve, satisfy, soothe, tranquilize. ANT.—agitate, anger, arouse, incite, incense, inflame

calm, collected, composed, cool, dispassionate, peaceful, placid, quiet, sedate, self-possessed, serene, still, tranquil, undisturbed, unperturbed. ANT.—agitated, angry, excited, violent

calumny, aspersion, detraction, defamation, libel, lying, scandal, slander, vilification. ANT.—charity, commendation, defense, flattery, kindness, praise.

cancel, abolish, annul, delete, eliminate, erase, expunge, invalidate, nullify, obliterate, quash, repeal, rescind, revoke. ANT.—approve, confirm, enforce, ratify

candid, frank, free, honest, ingenous, open, sincere, straightforward, truthful; fair, impartial, just, unbiased. ANT.—artful, insincere, scheming, sly.

candor, fairness, frankness, impartiality, openness, rectitude, responsibility, sincerity, truthfulness, uprightness. ANT.—artifice, cheating, deceit, dishonesty, fraud, guile, stratagem

capability, ability, aptitude, aptness, capacity, dexterity, efficiency, faculty, qualification, skill, talent. ANT.—incapacity, incompetency, unreadiness.

capable, able, clever, competent, efficient, fitted, qualified, skillful, suitable. ANT.—inadequate, incapable, incompetent, unable, unfit

capacity, ability, aptness, capability, power, skill, talent; content, expanse, magnitude, size, volume. ANT.—impotence, inability, incapacity

capital, chief, excellent, essential, fine, first, important, leading, major, principal, paramount; assets, collateral, money, property. ANT.—secondary, unimportant; impecunious, poor, poverty.

capitulate, abandon, acquiesce, relinquish, renounce, submit, surrender, yield. ANT.—conquer, overcome, rout.

capricious, changeable, fickle, idiosyncratic, inconstant, unstable, variable, vacillating. ANT.—constant, dependable, stable, steady

captivity, bondage, confinement, imprisonment, servitude, slavery, subjection. ANT.—freedom, independence, liberty

capture, apprehend, arrest, catch, grasp, take, seize, snare, take, trap. ANT.—free, liberate, lose, release.

care, concern, trouble, solicitude, worry; attention, caution, regard, precaution, vigilance, wariness, watchfulness; charge, custody, guardianship, ward. ANT.—disregard, indifference, neglect

career, avocation, business, calling, course, experience, line, occupation, profession, pursuit, sphere, vocation. ANT.—idleness, retirement

careful, attentive, meticulous, prudent, scrupulous, thoughtful; cautious, circumspect, discreet, guarded, vigilant, wary, watchful. ANT.—careless, improvident, indifferent, lax, negligent

careless, inattentive, indiscrete, reckless, thoughtless, unconscious; negligent. ANT.—accurate, careful, meticulous

caress, cuddle, embrace, fondle, hug, kiss, pamper, pet. ANT.—annoy, buffet, neglect, spurn, [illegible]

caricature, burlesque, exaggeration, farce, imitation, mimicry, parody, ridicule. ANT.—accuracy, exactitude, reality, truth

carnal, base, concupiscent, corporeal, lascivious, lustful, sensual, voluptuous, worldly. ANT.—chaste, ethereal, intellectual, spiritual.

carping, captious, caviling, disparaging, fault finding, hypercritical, pedantic. ANT.—appreciative, approving, commendatory, encouraging

carriage, bearing, behavior, demeanor, deportment, disposition, manner, mien

carry, bring, convey, move, remove, support, sustain, transmit, transport. ANT.—abandon, drop, leave

cartel, combination, monopoly, pool, trust

case, circumstance, condition, contingency, event, example, occurrance, situation

caste, ancestry, blood, category, class, descent, grade, kind, lineage, order, race, rank

casual, careless, chance, cursoary, haphazard, incidental, informal, nonchalant, offhand, random, relaxed, unconcerned, unpremediated. ANT.—expected, formal, intended, planned.

casualty, accident, adversity, calamity, disaster, misfortune, mishap. ANT.—design, intention, prosperity, purpose.

catastrophe, adversity, affliction, blow, calamity, casualty, cataclysm, disaster, mishap, misery, ruin. ANT.—benefit, blessing, happiness

catch, apprehend, arrest, capture, clasp, grasp, grip, overtake, seize, snare, trap. ANT.—cast aside, liberate, lose, release, miss

catching, communicable, contagious, infectious, pestilential, virulent. ANT.—healthful, hygienic, noncommunicable

category, caste, class, denomination, division, genre, heading, kind; grade, order, rank, set.

catharsis, cleansing, purge, purification

cause, agent, antecedent, determinant, inducement, motive, origin, originator, principle, reason, source; create, effect, evoke, incite, induce, occasion, originate, prompt. ANT.—consequence, development, effect, end, result.

caustic, acrid, bitter, biting, distasteful, pungent, sour, tart; acrimonious, harsh, sardonic, severe. ANT.—mellow, pleasant, sweet

caution, care, heed, prudence, vigilance, wariness, watchfulness; admonish, counsel, injunction, warning. ANT.—abandon, carelessness, recklessness

cautious, attentive, heedful, prudent, scrupulous, thoughtful, careful, circumspect, discreet, careless, vigilant, wary. ANT.—hasty, heedless, impetuous

cease, abandon, desist, conclude, desist, discontinue, stop, terminate; relinquish, resign, surrender. ANT.—continue, initiate, persist, stay

cede, assign, convey, delivery, grant, relinquish, surrender, transfer, yield. ANT.—gain, re[illegible]

celebrate, commemorate, honor, keep, observe, solemnize; commend, extol, honor, laud, praise. ANT.—disregard, ignore, neglect, disgrace, dishonor, profane.

celebrated, distinguished, eminent, famous, glorious, illustrious, noted, renowned. ANT.—ignominious, unknown

celebration, commemoration, festivity, glorification, observance

celerity, alacrity, haste, quickness, rapidity, speed, swiftness. ANT.—slowness, sluggishness

celestial, divine, ethereal, godlike, heavenly, holy, supernatural, transcendant. ANT.—earthly, infernal, mortal

censure, blame, condemn, criticize, denounce, reproach, reprimand, rebuke, reproach, reprove, upbraid. ANT.—approve, commend, endorse, praise

center, core, focus, heart, hug, middle, midpoint, midst, nucleus. ANT.—border, periphery, rim.

ceremony, form, formality, observance, parade, pomp, protocol, rite, ritual, solemnity

certain, assured, definite, fixed, incontrovertible, indubitable, inevitable, positive, reliable, secure, sure, true, undeniable, unquestionable. ANT.—doubtful, false, probable, questionable

certainty, assuredness, confidence, conviction, firmness, self-reliance, surety, statement

certify, assure, attest, aver, declare, demonstrate, inform, prove, state, testify. ANT.—deny, disown, repudiate

chagrin, confusion, dismay, humiliation, mortification, shame, vexation

chain, course, progression, sequence, series, set, string, succession

challenge, defiance, demand, invitation, question; obstacle, opportunity, trial.

chance, accident, calamity, casualty, contingency, disaster, fate, fortune, happen, luck, misfortune, mishap, occur, random, transpire. ANT.—aim, design, intention, purpose

change, alteration, alternation, innovation, modification, mutation, revolution, substitution, transition, variation. ANT.—permanence, stability, uniformity

change, exchange, substitute; alter, convert, modify, shift, transform, vary, veer. ANT.—retain; continue, preserve, stabilize.

changeable, fickle, inconstant, shifting, unstable, vacillating, variable, wavering. ANT.—constant, stable, steady

chaos, anarchy, confusion, disorder, disorganization, jumble, muddle, shambles, snarl. ANT.—order, organization, system.

character, class, description, disposition, individuality, kind, nature, personality, reputation, repute, standing, temperament; mark, sign, symbol, type.

characteristic, attribute, feature, idiosyncracy, individuality, mark, peculiarity, property, singularity, quality, trait

charge, accuse, arraign, ascribe, assess, attack, censure, exhort, incriminate, indict; tax. ANT.—absolve, acquit, exonerate

charity, alms, altruism, benefaction, benevolence, bounty, generosity, humanity, kindness, liberality, magnanimity, philanthropy, tenderness. ANT.—inhumanity, malevolence, selfishness

charlatan, cheat, faker, fraud, humbug, impostor, mountebank, pretender, quack

charming, alluring, attractive, bewitching, captivating, delightful, enchanting, engaging, fascinating, irresistable, ravishing, winning. ANT.—offensive, repulsive, revolting.

chase, follow, hunt, persist, pursue, seek, stalk, track, trail. ANT.—avoid, elude, escape, flee, lose

chaste, clean, clear, genuine, immaculate, pure, unadulaterated, uncontaminated; guiltless, innocent, sincere, uncorrupted, undefiled, virgin, virtuous. ANT.—foul, polluted, tainted; corrupt, defiled, lewd, wanton

chasten, afflict, correct, discipline, humble, humiliate, subdue. ANT.—assist, cheer, comfort, encourage

chastise, castigate, correct, discipline, punish, reprove, reprimend, strike, whip. ANT.—comfort, forgive, pardon

cheap, inexpensive, low priced, poor, beggarly, common, inferior, mean, petty, shabby, contemptible, despicable. ANT.—costly, dear, expensive, valuable, dignified, noble, worthy

cheat, beguile, bilk, deceive, defraud, dupe, fool, hoax, hoodwink, outwit, swindle, trick, victimize

check, analyze, audit, curb, examine, hinder, impede, inquire, interrogate, question, quiz, repress, restrain, review, scan, scrutinize, survey, view, watch. ANT.—disregard, hasten, neglect, omit.

cheer, comfort, console, encourage, gladden, solace, soothe, sympathize. ANT.—antagonize, depress, dishearten.

cheerful, buoyant, gay, happy, joyous, lighthearted, merry, sprightly. ANT.—dejected, gloomy, morose, sad, sullen

cherish, appreciate, hold dear, prize, treasure, value; foster, nurture, protect, shelter. ANT.—abandon, dislike, disregard, neglect

chicanery, deception, duplicity, fraud, intrigue, machination, subterfuge, trickery. ANT.—fair dealing, honesty.

chief, captain, chieftain, commander, head, leader, master, principal, ruler. ANT.—attendant, servant, subordinate.

chief, cardinal, essential, first, leading, main, paramount, predominant, pre-eminent, prime, supreme. ANT.—minor, secondary.

chivalrous, brave, courageous, courteous, gallant, generous, heroic, knightly, spirited, valiant, valorous. ANT.—cowardly, rude, unmannerly, timerous.

choice, alternative, determination, election, option, preference, selection, volition; excellent.

choose, cull, elect, opt, pick, select. ANT.—refuse, reject.

chronic, confirmed, constant, established, inveterate, rooted, settled. ANT.—occasional, temporary

chronicle, account, description, history, narration, narrative, recital, record

circuitous, crooked, devious, distorted, erratic, indirect, roundabout, swerving, tortuous, wandering, winding. ANT.—direct, straight

circular, bulbous, chubby, curved, cylindrical, globular, plump, rotund, round, spherical

circumspection, anxiety, care, concern, solicitude, worry; attention, caution, discreetness, heed, regard, vigilance, wariness. ANT.—audaciousness, disregard, indifference, negligence

circumstance, condition, detail, event, fact, happening, incident, item, occurrence, particular, point, position, situation

circumvent, balk, check, foil, forestall, frustrate, outwit, prevent, thwart. ANT.—aid, help.

cite, advance, affirm, allege, assign, claim, declare, maintain, mention, name, quote, summon. ANT.—deny, disprove, neglect, refute

civil, affable, considerate, courteous, cultivated, gracious, polite, refined, urbane, well-mannered. ANT.—boorish, ill-mannered, rude

civilization, breeding, cultivation, culture, education, enlightenment, illumination, polish, refinement. ANT.—ignorance, illiteracy, vulgarity

claim, advance, affirm, allege, assert, aver, contend, declare, demand, express, maintain, state, defend, support, uphold. ANT.—contradict, deny, refute

clamor, blare, cry, din, hubbub, hullabaloo, noise, outcry, racket, row, sound, tumult, uproar. ANT.—quiet, silence, stillness

clandestine, concealed, covert, furtive, hidden, private, secret, stealthy, surreptitious. ANT.—conspicuous, exposed, known, open

clarify, decipher, educate, explain, illustrate, interpret, make clear, purify, refine, resolve, unravel. ANT.—confuse, muddy, obscure.

clasp, adhere, clutch, grasp, grip, hold, have, keep, maintain, occupy, possess, retain, support

class, caste, category, denomination, division, genus, group, kind; degree, grade, order, rank, set, standing; elegance, excellence.

classic, antique, clean-cut, elegant, first-rate, model, neat, pure, refined, simple, trim; Greek or Roman. ANT.—barbaric, baroque, mixed, modern

clean, unadulterated, cleanse, mop, purify, scrub, spotless, stainless, sweep, wash. ANT.—dirty, soiled, stained.

clear, cloudless, fair, sunny; limpid, transparent; apparent, distinct, evident, intelligible, lucid, manifest, obvious, plain, perspicuous, unmistakable, vivid; open, unobstructed. ANT.—cloudy, overcast; ambiguous, obscure, vague.

clemency, charity, compassion, forgiveness, leniency, mercy, mildness, pity. ANT.—punishment, vengeance.

clever, able, adroit, dexterous, keen, quick, quick-witted, skillfull, talented, witty; bright, expert, ingenious, intelligent, sharp, smart. ANT.—awkward, clumsy, slow, unskilled; foolish, ignorant, stupid.

cleverness, comprehension, intellect, intelligence, perspicacity, sagacity, sense, understanding; fun, humor, irony, pleasantry, satire, wit.

climax, acme, apex, cosummation, culmination, height, peak, summit, vertex, zenith. ANT.—anticlimax, depth, floor.

climb, ascend, mount, rise, scale, soar. ANT.—descend, fall.

cloak, clothe, conceal, cover, disguise, hide, mask, protect, screen, shield, shroud, veil. ANT.—bare, expose, reveal, unveil.

clog, see close.

cloister, abbey, convent, hermitage, monastery, nunnery, priory; isolation, meditation, retirement, seclusion, solitude.

close, abutting, adjacent, adjoining, contiguous, immediate, impending, near, nearby, neighboring; confidential, devoted, intimate. ANT.—away, distant, faraway, removed.

close, bar, enclose, fence in, occlude, seal, shut; clog, obstruct, plug, stop; cease, complete, conclude, end, finish, terminate. ANT.—open, unlock; begin, commence, start.

clothes, apparel, array, attire, clothing, dress, garb, garments, raiment. ANT.—nakedness, nudity

cloudy, dark, dim, indistinct, murky, obscure, shadowy. ANT.—bright, clear, distinct, sunny

clumsy, awkward, cumbersome, inept, maladroit, ponderous, unwieldly. ANT.—adroit, dexterous, skillful

clutch; cling to, embrace, grapple, grasp, grip, seize. ANT.—free, release

coalition, alliance, association, combination, confederacy, federation, league, partnership, union

coarse, crude, harsh, impure, rough, unrefined; bawdy, gross, immodest, indelicate, inelegant, rude, unpolished, vulgar. ANT.—fine, refined, smooth, cultivated, cultured, dainty

coax, cajole, entice, inveigle, invite, persuade, wheedle

coerce, compel, constrain, drive, enforce, force, impel, oblige. ANT.—allure, convince, induce, persuade, prevent.

coercion, compulsion, constraint, force, pressure, violence. ANT.—persuasion.

cogent, convincing, effective, forcible, persuasive, potent, powerful, sound, strong, urgent. ANT.—ineffective, unconvincing, weak.

cognizance, acquaintance, awareness, information, knowing, knowledge, learning, perception, scholarship, understanding, wisdom. ANT.—ignorance.

cohesion, cementing, coagulation, coherence, concretion, consolidation, integration.

coincide, accord, agree, collude, concur, correspond, equal, harmonize, match, square, syncronize, tally. ANT.—differ, disagree, diverge.

cold, arctic, bleak, chilly, cool, freezing, frigid, frosty, frozen, icy, wintry; indifferent, passionless, reserved, stoical, unconcerned, unfeeling. ANT.—heated, hot, torrid; affectionate, passionate.

collapse, cave in, decline, decrease, diminish, drop, fail, faint, fall, fall down, sink, subside; stumble, topple, tumble.

colleague, ally, associate, collaborator, companion, comrade, confederate, consort, friend, mate, partner. ANT.—adversary, opponent, stranger.

collect, accumulate, amass, assemble, concentrate, congregate, consolidate, gather, gain, hoard, obtain, pile; reap, receive. ANT.—disperse, distribute, scatter.

collected, calm, composed, cool, placid, quiet, sedate, tranquil; unperturbed. ANT.—agitated, excited, perturbed.

collision, clash, conflict, encounter, fight, impact, meeting, shock, struggle; contention, controversy, discord, clashing, interference, opposition, variance. ANT.—agreement, concord, harmony.

colloquial, conversational, dialectal, familiar, informal.

collusion, cabal, combination, complicity, conspiracy, deceit, intrigue, machination, plot, treachery, treason

color, complexion, dye, hue, paint, pigment, shade, stain, tincture, tinge, tint; blush, flush, redden.

colossal, elephantine, enormous, gargantuan, gigantic, huge, immense, large, mammoth, prodigious, tremendous. ANT.—little, small, tiny.

comatose, drowsy, faint, lethargic, stuporous, torpid, unconscious.

combat, battle, brawl, conflict, contest, duel, encounter, fight, skirmish, struggle; controversy, discord, opposition. ANT.—accord, peace, truce.

combination, alliance, association, coalition; confederacy, entente, federation, league, partnership, union; blend, mixture.

combine, accompany, adjoin, associate, attach, conjoin, connect, couple, join, link, unite; mix, blend.

combustion, burning, oxidation; disturbance, rioting, violence.

comely, beautiful, charming, elegant, fair, fine, graceful, handsome, lovely, pleasing, pretty. ANT.—homely, unattractive, unsightly.

comfort, aid, allay, alleviate, assist, cheer, console, encourage, gladden, relieve, solace, soothe, support, succor, sympathize. ANT.—antagonize, depress, dishearten, trouble.

comfortable, acceptable, agreeable, commodious, contented, cozy, gratifying, warm, pleasurable, protected, relaxed, restful, well-off. ANT.—miserable, wretched.

comical, amusing, diverting, droll, farcical, funny, humorous, laughable, ludicrous, ridiculous, witty. ANT.—serious, sober, solemn.

command, bidding, decree, dictate, direct, direction, injunction, instruction, mandate, order, requirement. ANT.—requisition; authority, control, govern, power, rule.

command, point, train; conduct, govern, guide, manage, regulate, rule; bid, direct, instruct, order. ANT.—countermand, distract, misdirect, misguide

commemorate, celebrate, honor, memorialize, observe, solemnize. ANT.—disdain, dishonor, neglect.

commensurate, celebrate, honor, solemnize, commend, extol, glorify, praise. ANT.—overlook; disgrace, dishonor, profane.

commence, arise, begin, enter, establish, found, inaugurate, initiate, institute, introduce, open, originate, start. ANT.—cease, complete, finish, terminate.

commencement, beginning, inception, opening, outset, start. ANT.—completion, consummation, end, termination.

commend, appreciate, approve, praise; authorize, confirm, endorse, praise, ratify, sanction. ANT.—censure, criticize, condemn, rebuke.

comment, annotation, note, observation, remark, statement.

commerce, business, enterprise, industry, intercourse, trade, work.

commiseration, compassion, condolence, empathy. ANT.—coldness, indifference.

commission, appointment, authority, board, committee, delegation, duty, errand, function, power, warrant.

commit, perform, perpetrate; commend, consign, entrust, trust; bind, obligate, pledge. ANT.—fail, neglect, release, renounce; free, loose.

commodious, accommodating, appropriate, comfortable, convenient, expedient, favorable, roomy, timely, useful, suitable. ANT.—confined, inconvenient, troublesome, uncomfortable.

commodity, articles, assets, goods, materials, possessions, property, stock, wares.

common, habitual, frequent, mutual, ordinary, prevalent, public, usual; low, mean, vulgar. ANT.—aristocratic, extraordinary, scarce; noble, refined.

commotion, agitation, chaos, confusion, disarray, disorder, disturbance, ferment, tumult, turmoil. ANT.—calmness, order, peace, tranquility.

communicate, convey, disclose, divulge, impart, inform, promulgate, reveal, tell, transmit. ANT.—conceal, suppress, withhold.

communion, association, concord, fellowship, intercourse, sacrament, union. ANT.—alienation; contention, discord.

community, area, district, locality, neighborhood, region, section.

commute, exchange, interchange, reduce, substitute, travel.

compact, close, condensed, constricted, contracted, dense, firm, narrow, pressed, snug, stretched, tense, tight. ANT.—diffuse, loose, relaxed, slack.

compact, accordance, concord, concurrence, understanding, unison; agreement, bargain, contract, covenant, pact. ANT.—disagreement, dissension, variance.

companion, associate, colleague, comrade, consort, crony, fellow, friend, mate, partner. ANT.—adversary, enemy, stranger.

company, assembly, band, conclave, convention, party, throng, troop; association, fellowship, society, corporation. ANT.—dispersion, loneliness, seclusion, solitude.

comparable, akin, alike, allied, analogous, correlative, corresponding, like, parallel, similar. ANT.—dissimilar, divergent, incongruous, opposed.

compare, contrast, differentiate, discriminate, distinguish.

compassion, commiseration, kindness, mercy, pity, sympathy. ANT.—cruelty, inhumanity, ruthlessness, severity, tyranny.

compatible, accordant, agreeable, congruous, consonant, correspondent, harmonious. ANT.—contradictory, incompatible, incongruous, inconsistent.

compel, coerce, constrain, drive, enforce, force, impel, oblige. ANT.—deter, hamper, impede, obstruct.

compensation, earnings, payment, recompense, return, reward, salary, stipend, wages. ANT.—forfeiture, loss, penalty.

competent, capable, efficient, fitted, proficient, qualified, skillful. ANT.—inadequate, incapable, incompetent, inept.

complain, deplore, grouch, grumble, lament, protest, remonstrate, repine, whine. ANT.—applaud, approve, praise, sanction.

complete, accomplish, achieve, conclude, consummate, end, finish, perfect, terminate; thorough, total, unbroken, undivided. ANT.—abandon, neglect, withdraw; deficient, lacking, unfinished.

complex, complicated, compound, intricate, involved, obscure. ANT.—apparent, plain, simple.

complexion, color, hue, pigment, shade, tincture, tinge, tint. ANT.—paleness, transparency.

compliant, humble, meek, modest, submissive, unassuming, unpretentious. ANT.—arrogant, boastful, haughty, ostentatious, proud, vain.

compliment, adulation, commendation, endorse, flattery, praise, tribute. ANT.—censure, criticism, denounce, reprehend.

comply, accede, acquiesce, agree, assent, consent; coincide, concur, conform, submit. ANT.—disagree, dissent, disobey, oppose.

comport, act, bear, behave, carry, conduct, operate.

compose, construct, create, fashion, formulate, forge, produce, shape; constitute, form; arrange, combine, organize; devise, frame, invent. ANT.—agitate, destroy, disfigure, dismantle.

composed, calm, collected, comfortable, imperturbable, peaceful, placid, quiet, sedate, tranquil. ANT.—agitated, excited, perturbed.

composer, author, creator, inventor, maker, originator.

composure, balance, calmness, equilibrium, poise, self-possession. ANT.—agitation, excitement, rage, turbulence.

compound, alloy, amalgamate, blend, combine, complex, complicated, composite, fraternize, join. ANT.—elemental, simple, single, unmixed.

comprehend, apprehend, conceive, discern, embrace, grasp, know, learn, perceive, realize, see, understand. ANT.—exclude, misapprehend, misinterpret, mistake, misunderstand.

comprehension, cognizance, discernment, insight, understanding. ANT.—ignorance, insensibility, misconception.

compress, condense, consolidate, constrict, crowd, reduce, squeeze. ANT.—expand, extend, increase, ramify, stretch, swell.

comprise, consist, contain, embody, embrace, encompass, hold, include, involve. ANT.—except, fall short, lack, reject.

compromise, accommodation, adjustment, agreement, arbitration, concession, conciliation. ANT.—controversy, disagreement, dispute, dissention.

compulsion, might, potency, power, strength, vigor; coercion, constraint, force, urgency. ANT.—feebleness, frailty, impotence, weakness, persuasion.

compute, calculate, count, enumerate, estimate, figure, reckon. ANT.—conjecture, guess, omit.

comrade, associate, colleague, companion, consort, friend, partner. ANT.—adversary, stranger.

conceal, bury, camouflage, cover, disguise, hide, mask, screen, secrete, veil. ANT.—disclose, divulge, expose, lay bare, reveal, uncover.

concede, assent, acquiesce, permit, sanction, surrender, authorize, give, grant, relinquish, yield; acknowledge, admit, allow. ANT.—object, protest, refuse, reject.

conceit, egotism, pride, self-glorification, vanity. ANT.—diffidence, humility, meekness, modesty.

conceive, become pregnant, concoct, design, devise, frame, imagine, visualize.

concentrated, close, compact, compressed, condensed, crowded, dense, thick. ANT.—diluted, dispersed, dissipated, sparse.

concept, conception, idea, notion, thought. ANT.—entity, matter, substance.

concern, affair, business; anxiety, care, solicitude, worry. ANT.—apathy, inconsequence, indifference, unconcern.

concise, brief, compact, condensed, crisp, incisive, pithy, succinct, terse. ANT.—lengthy, redundant, repetitive, verbose, wordy.

conclusion, close, completion, consummation, determination, termination; decision, deduction, inference, resolution, result. ANT.—beginning, commencement, inception, introduction, preamble, prelude, start.

concord, accordance, agreement, harmony, peace. ANT.—difference, disagreement, discord, dissension, variance.

concrete, actual, definite, firm, hard, material, particular, specific, solidified, tangible. ANT.—abstract, immaterial, intangible.

concur, agree, approve, assent, certify, comply, consent; coincide, conform, endorse. ANT.—argue, contradict, differ, disapprove, dispute, dissent, oppose, reject.

condemn, blame, censure, denounce, doom, reprehend, reproach, reprobate, reprove, upbraid; convict, sentence. ANT.—approve, commend, condone, forgive, praise; absolve, acquit, exonerate, pardon, set free.

condition, case, circumstance, situation, state; provision, requirement, specification, stipulation, term; make ready for work or use.

conditional, contingent, dependent, relying, subject, subordinate. ANT.—absolute, autonomous, independent.

condone, absolve, allow, disregard, excuse, forgive, overlook, pardon, remit. ANT.—condemn, forbid, punish.

conduct, action, attitude, bearing, behavior, carriage, demeanor, deportment, disposition, manner.

conduct, direct, govern, guide, lead, steer; manage, regulate, supervise.

confederate, abettor, accessory, accomplice, ally, assistant, associate, colleague, supporter. ANT.—adversary, enemy, opponent, opposition.

confederation, alliance, coalition, confederacy, entente, federation, league, union; compact, treaty. ANT.—schism, separation.

confer, converse, consult, deliberate, discuss, talk; bestow, donate, give, grant.

confess, acknowledge, admit, allow, avow, concede, disclose, divulge, own, reveal. ANT.—conceal, deny, disclaim, disguise, disown, repudiate, veil.

confidence, assurance, assuredness, boldness, certitude, conviction, self-possession, surety. ANT.—apprehension, diffidence.

confine, bind, bound, circumscribe, enclose, encompass, envelop, fence, imprison, limit, restrict. ANT.—develop, enlarge, expand, free, release, unfetter.

confirm, corroborate, substantiate, verify; assure, establish, settle; approve, fix, ratify, sanction; strengthen, validate. ANT.—annul, abrogate, cancel, destroy, shatter, void.

confiscate, appropriate, capture, commandeer, take; grip, seize. ANT.—give back, restore, return.

conflict, battle, combat, duel, encounter, fight, struggle; contention, discord, dissention, opposition, strife, variance, war. ANT.—concord, harmony, peace, repose, tranquility.

conform, adapt, adjust; assent, comply, submit. ANT.—dissent.

confront, combat, encounter, meet squarely, oppose. ANT.—agree, submit, support

confuse, bewilder, complicate, confound, derange, disconcert, obscure, perplex, puzzle. ANT.—clarify, illumine, organize

confusion, agitation, chaos, clutter, commotion, disarrangement, disarray, discomposure, disorder, ferment, jumble, pendemonium, stir, tumult, turmoil. ANT.—method, order, sense, system.

confute, confound, confuse, defect, dismay, disprove, refute. ANT.—affirm, confirm, endorse, prove, verify.

congruous, accordant, agreeing, compatible, consonant, correspondent, in harmony. ANT.—contradictory, discrepant, incongruous

conjecture, guess, hypothesis, presumption, speculation, supposition, theory. ANT.—certainty, fact, proof, truth.

connect, adjoin, affiliate, affix, annex, append, attach, join, link, unite. ANT.—detach, disconnect, disengage, separate

conquer, beat, checkmate, crush, defeat, humble, master, overcome, overthrow, prevail, quell, rout, subdue, subjugate, surmount, vanquish. ANT.—cede, forfeit, lose, retreat, succumb, surrender.

conquest, subjugation, triumph, victory. ANT.—defeat, failure.

conscientious, careful, exacting, honest, incorruptible, just, scrupulous, trusty, upright ANT.—corrupt, dishonest, unjust.

conscious, apprised, aware, certain, cognizant, informed, mindful, percipient, sensible. ANT.—ignorant, insensible, oblivious, senseless, unaware

consecrate, dedicate, exalt, extol, glorify, hallow, honor, revere, sanctify, venerate. ANT.—debase, degrade, dishonor.

consent, accede, acquiesce, agree, allow, assent, comply, concede, concur, conform, yield. ANT.—demur, disagree, dissent, prevent, protest, refuse.

consequence, effect, end, fruit, issue, outcome, product, sequel. ANT.—beginning, cause, commencement, origin, start

conserve, maintain, preserve, save; retain; keep, guard, protect. ANT.—discard, reject; relinquish, neglect

consider, contemplate, deliberate, examine, meditate, ponder, reflect, weigh; regard. ANT.—abandon, dismiss, forget, ignore, neglect, overlook

considerate, cautious, charitable, kind, prudent; meditative, solicitous, sympathetic, unselfish ANT.—harsh, impervious, inconsiderate, rash, reckless, scornful, thoughtless

consideration, attention, care, mindfulness, watchfulness, reflection; pay, recompense, value ANT.—disregard, failure, indifference, inattention, omission, oversight

consign, commit, condemn, delegate, deliver, devote, send, slip ANT.—hold, keep, retain

consistent, accordant, agreeing, compatible, conforming, consonant, constant, equable, harmonious, regular, undeviating, uniform. ANT.—contradictory, discrepant, incongruous, inconsistent, varying.

console, cheer, comfort, ease, freshen, gladden, invigorate, soothe, support. ANT.—depress, grieve, wound.

consolidate, affiliate, amalgamate, blend, coalesce, combine, compact, compress, condense, conjoin, fuse, merge, solidify, unite. ANT.—disjoin, disperse, separate, sever, thin(out)

conspicuous, celebrated, clear, commanding, distinguished, manifest, noticeable, obvious, outstanding, plain, prominent, visible. ANT.—concealed, covered, hidden, obscure, unknown, unseen, secret.

conspiracy, cabal, collusion, combination, intrigue, plot, treachery.

constancy, faithfulness, fealty, fidelity, firmness, fixedness, loyalty, permanence, reliability, resolution, stability, steadiness. ANT.—capriciousness, disloyalty, faithlessness, fickleness, fluctuation, instability, vacillation.

constantly, always, continually, eternally, ever, evermore, forever, incessantly, perpetually, unceasingly. ANT— fitfully, never, occasionally, rarely, sometimes.

consternation, alarm, amazement, astonishment, dismay, fear, horror, panic, surprise, terror, wander. ANT.—calm, peacefulness, quietness, repose, tranquility.

constrain, compel, confine, drive, force, oblige, press, prevent, repress, restrain, urge. ANT.—ask, implore, plead, supplicate

constrict, bind, compress, cramp, hamper, limit, shrink, squeeze, tighten. ANT.—expand, free, loosen, release, untie.

construct, build, compose, erect, fabricate, form, frame, make, produce. ANT.—demolish, destroy, dismantle, raze.

consult, confer, discuss, seek advisement

consume, absorb, annihilate, assimilate, destroy, devour, engulf, exhaust, imbibe, squander, swallow, waste. ANT.—accumulate, collect, gather, hoard, store

consummate, accomplish, achieve, close, complete, conclude, end, execute, finish, fulfill, perfect, terminate; absolute, best, excellent, supreme. ANT.—incomplete, second rate, unfinished.

contagious, catching, communicable, pestilential, spreading, virulent. ANT.—incommunicable

contaminate, befoul, corrupt, debase, defile, deprave, infect, poison, pollute, soil, stain, taint, vitiate. ANT.—disinfect, purify.

contemplate, conceive, picture, meditate, muse, ponder, reflect, consider, study; intend, view ANT.—discard, disregard, neglect, reject.

contemporary, coequal, coeval, coincident, contemporaneous, current, modern, new, simultaneous. ANT.—ancient, antiquated, bygone, old

contempt, derision, detestation, disdain, disregard, disrespect, disparagement, mockery, scorn, slight, slur. ANT.—approbation, awe, endorsement, esteem, regard, respect.

contemptible, depraved, degenerate, despicable, low, mean, scurrilous, sordid, vile. ANT.—admirable, dignified, exalted, gracious, pleasing, respectable, worthy.

contend, battle, combat, compete, contest, cope, dispute, engage, fight, grapple, maintain, oppose, strain, struggle, vie. ANT.—cease, cede, desert, halt, stop, quit

contention, altercation, animosity, battle, combat, conflict, duel, enmity, feud, fight, struggle; controversy, discord, opposition, quarrel, strife; variance. ANT.—amity, benevolence, concord, goodwill, harmony, kindness, regard, respect, sympathy

contentment, acceptance, delight, ease, gladness happiness, joy, satisfaction, serenity. ANT.—despair, discomfort, dissent, grief, misery, regret, sadness, sorrow.

contest, argue, contend, debate, dispute, fight object, oppose; altercation, battle, conflict, engagement, feud, match, race. ANT.—agree, assent, relinquish; calm, repose, tranquility.

contingent, conditional, dependent, depending relying, subject, subordinate. ANT.—autonomous, independent.

continual, ceaseless, constant, continuous, endless, incessant, invariable, perpetual, persistent, steady, unbroken, unceasing, uninterrupted, unremitting, unvarying. ANT.—checked, concluded, intermittent, interrupted, stopped.

continuance, continuation, duration, existence, extension, production, prolongation. ANT.—arrest, finish, hindrance, impediment, stoppage.

continue, advance, extend, maintain, proceed, persevere, persist, sustain. ANT.—arrest, check, complete, desist, end, finish, interrupt.

contract, abbreviate, abridge, condense, diminish, lessen, narrow, reduce, restrict, shorten, shrink; agreement, cartel, covenant, pledge, promise. ANT.—elongate, enlarge, expand, extend, lengthen.

contradict, correct, contravene, demur, disclaim, dispute, oppose, recall, recant, rectify, refute. ANT.—acquiesce, accept, approve, agree, confirm, sanction, seal, sign, verify, vouch.

contrary, adverse, antagonistic, opposed, opposite, conflicting, contradictory, counteractive, dissimilar, unlike. ANT.—agreeing, alike, correspondent, homogeneous, similar.

contrast, differentiate, discriminate, distinguish; antithesis, disparity, dissimilarity, divergence, incongruity, variation.

contravene, annul, contradict, defeat, hinder, interpose, nullify, obstruct, oppose, thwart, void. ANT.—agree, approve, assent, assist, concur, consent.

contribute, add(to), aid, assist, befriend, benefit, cooperate, donate, favor, furnish, help, share, subscribe, supply. ANT.—counteract, disapprove, harm, ignore, neglect, oppose, shun, withhold.

contrite, penitent, regretful, remorseful, repentant, sorrowful. ANT.—impenitent, obdurate, remorseless.

contrivance, apparatus, appliance, construction, design, device, invention, mechanism; plan, plot, ruse, scheme, trick.

contrive, arrange, design, devise, execute, form, frame, invent, make, plan, plot, project, scheme. ANT.—abolish demolish, disrupt, ruin, smash.

control, coerce, command, direct, dominate, guide, govern, hold, manage, regulate, rule, superintend; check, curb, prevent, repress, restrain. ANT.—abandon, forsake, ignore, relinquish, renounce, resign.

controversy, altercation, argument, bickering, contention, debate, disagreement, dispute, quarrel, squabble, wrangling. ANT.—agreement, concord, forbearance, harmony, peace, restraint

convalesce, improve, rally, recover, recuperate, revive. ANT.—die, fail, falter, regress.

convene, assemble, collect, congregate, convoke gather, meet, muster. ANT.—adjourn, disperse, scatter.

convenient, accessible, adapted, appropriate, available, commodious, favorable, fitting, handy, opportune, suitable. ANT.—inaccessible, inconvenient, inexpedient, troublesome, unsuitable

conventional, accepted, customary, formal, ordinary, orthodox, prevalent, social, stipulated, usual. ANT.—extraordinary, foreign, informal, irregular, strange, unconventional, unusual

convergence, approach, assemblage, concourse, confluence, conjunction, focal point, meeting. ANT.—disjunction, divergence, division

conversation, chat, colloquy, communication, communion, conference, dialogue, discourse, discussion, intercourse, interview, palaver, parley, talk.

converse, chat, communicate with, discuss, speak with; communion, conversation, discussion, intercourse, parley.

convert, adapt, alter, change, metamorphose, modify, resolve, shift, transfigure, transform, transmute, turn(from), veer. ANT.—retain, continue, keep, maintain, persist, preserve

convey, bring, carry, communicate, impart, inform, transmit, transport. ANT.—hold, keep, preserve, retain

convict, criminal, culprit, felon, malefactor, offender, transgressor; censure, condemn, doom, sentence. ANT.—absolve, acquit, exonerate, pardon.

convince, affect, clarify, coax, exhort, induce, influence, persuade, prevail upon, satisfy, sway, touch, win over. ANT.—deprecate, dissuade, warn.

convivial, cordial, festive, hospitable, jolly, merry, sociable. ANT.—dismal, severe, solemn, staid.

convoke, assemble, call, collect, convene, gather, muster, summon. ANT.—adjourn, disband, discharge, dismiss, disperse, dissolve, separate

convolution, circumvolution, coil, curl, involution, sinuosity, twist, wave, winding line. ANT.—level surface, straight line, uncurved.

convoy, accompany, attend, chaperone, escort, go with, protect, support, watch over. ANT.—abandon, avoid, desert, ignore, leave, neglect, quit.

cool, apathetic, calm, distant, fresh, frigid, frosty, gelid, indifferent, shivery, unfeeling, unresponsive, wintry; freeze, harden, refrigerate. ANT.—feeling, glowing, responsive, sultry, sunny, warm-hearted

cooperate, aid, approve, assist, combine, connive, encourage, endorse, forward, fraternize, help, perform, plan, promote, relieve, second, support. ANT.—delay, disturb, encumber, handicap, hinder, impede, prevent.

copious, abundant, ample, bountiful, exuberant, overflowing, plenteous, plentiful, profuse, rich, teeming. ANT.—deficient, meager, scant, scarce, sparse.

cordial, amicable, earnest, friendly, genial, gracious, hearty, kindly, pleasant, sincere, sociable, warm. ANT.—aloof, cool, hostile, indifferent, inhospitable, taciturn, unfriendly

corporal, bodily, carnal, corporeal, in the flesh, physical, somatic; material. ANT.—immaterial, incorporeal, spiritual

corpulent, beefy, fat, fleshy, obese, paunchy, plump, portly, rotund, stocky, stout, thickset. ANT.—gaunt, lean, slender, thin

correct, accurate, exact, faultless, impeccable, precise, proper, right, true. ANT.—erroneous, inaccurate, incorrect, false, faulty, untrue, wrong

correct, amend, mend, improve, rectify, reform, remedy, repair; chastise, discipline, punish, reprove. ANT.—aggravate, ignore, spoil; coddle, condone, pamper

correlation, correspondence, likeness, reciprocation, similarity. ANT.—difference, disparagement, divergence, unlikeness

corroborate, affirm, approve, assure, back, certify, confirm, endorse, sanction, support. ANT.—contradict, deny, disallow, disclaim, disprove, oppose, refute

corrupt, base, contaminated, contemptible, corrupted, crooked, debased, demoralized, depraved, dishonest, impure, infected, lewd, low, perverted, profligate, putrid, rotten, spoiled, tainted, unprincipled, unscrupulous, unsound, venal, vitiated. ANT.—clean, decent, honorable, noble, pure, wholesome

corruption, baseness, criminality, decay, degradation, depravity, graft, guiltiness, infamy, perversion, putrefaction, rottenness, swindling, vice, wickedness. ANT.—honesty, integrity, morality, soundness, uprightness

counsel, acquaint, admonish, advise, apprise, guide, inform, instruct, recommend, suggest, warn. ANT.—conceal, misinform, mislead, withhold

count, calculate, compute, enumerate, figure, number, reckon, score, total. ANT.—conjecture, estimate, guess, miscalculate

counterfeit, artificial, bogus, dishonest, ersatz, fake, false, feigned, fictitious, forged, fraudulent, phony, sham, spurious, synthetic, unreal. ANT.—genuine, honest, natural, real, true.

couple, adjoin, attach, combine, conjoin, connect, copulate, join, link, unite; brace, pair, two. ANT.—detach, disconnect, disjoin, separate

courage, boldness, bravery, chivalry, daring; dauntlessness, fearlessness, fortitude, gallantry, hardihood, heroism, intrepidity, mettle, prowess, spirit, valor. ANT.—cowardice, fear, pusillanimity, timidity, weakness

courteous, affable, agreeable, civil, considerate, cultivated, genteel, mannerly, obliging, polished, polite, refined, suave, urbane, well-bred, well-mannered. ANT.—boorish, dictatorial, discourteous, impertinent, rude, uncivil, uncouth

covenant, agreement, alliance, concord, understanding; bargain, compact, concordat, contract, pact, stipulation. ANT.—difference, disagreement, variance.

cover, cloak, clothe, conceal, curtain, disguise, envelop, guard, hide, mask, overlay, overspread, protect, screen, shield, veil; comprise, embody, embrace. ANT.—bare, divulge, expose, reveal, uncover, unveil.

covert, clandestine, concealed, disguised, furtive, hidden, secret, sly, underhand, unseen. ANT.—candid, conspicuous, evident, explicit, frank, open, overt, unconcealed, visible

covetousness, avarice, craving, cupidity, desire, envy, greed, jealousy. ANT.—benevolence, generosity, liberality, munificence

cowardly, afraid, chicken-hearted, effeminate, faint-hearted, not courageous, shy, sissy, spiritless, timid, timorous. ANT.—bold, brave, courageous, daring, dauntless

crafty, calculating, cunning, deceitful, foxy, furtive, guileful, plotting, scheming, shrewd, stealthy, surreptitious, sly, tricky, underhand, wily. ANT.—candid, frank, ingenuous, open, sincere, undesigning

crass, brutish, coarse, crude, insensitive, raw, rough, uncouth, unfinished, unpolished, unrefined. ANT.—finished, cultivated, polished, refined

craving, appetite, desire, longing, passion, yearning. ANT.—disgust, distaste, repugnance

crazy, frenzied, furious, demented, deranged, idiotic, imbecilic, insane, lunatic, mad, maniacal. ANT.—rational, reasonable, sane, sensible

create, bring about, cause, design, engender, fashion, form, formulate, generate, invent, make, originate, produce; appoint, ordain. ANT.—annihilate, destroy, disband, terminate.

credible, believable, plausible, probable, reasonable, reliable, trustworthy. ANT.—improbable, incredible, unbelievable

crest, acme, crown, head, peak, pinnacle, summit, top, plume, tuft; decoration, insignia. ANT.—base, bottom.

crime, atrocity, depravity, felony, immorality, infringement, injustice, misdeed, misdemeanor, offense, outrage, transgression, vice, wickedness, wrong. ANT.—benevolence, benignity, honor, innocence, morality, uprightness, virtue.

criminal, convict, culprit, delinquent, felon, malefactor, offender, transgressor; abominable, blamable, culpable, felonious, iniquitous, sinful, vicious, vile, wrong. ANT.—faultless, good, honest, innocent, just, legal, sinless, virtuous

crisis, critical juncture, crucial point, emergency, exigency, strait, turning point. ANT.—calm, equilibrium, normality

crisp, breakable, brittle, crumbling, fragile, frail, splintery; brisk, bracing, fresh, lively, sharp. ANT.—flexible, tough, unbreakable

criterion, fact, gauge, law, measure, model, norm, opinion, principle, proof, rule, standard, test, touchstone. ANT.—chance, conjecture, guess, possibility, probability, supposition

critical, discerning, discriminating, exact, fastidious, particular; captious, carping, caviling, censorious, disapproving, faultfinding; acute, crucial, decisive, momentous, pressing, urgent. ANT.—cursory, superficial; approving, commendatory, encouraging; insignificant, unimportant.

crooked, abased, adulterated, corrupt, criminal, deceitful, defiled, degraded, depraved, dishonest, fraudulent, lawbreaking, vitiated; angular, bent, bowed, curved, deformed, winding, wry, zig-zag. ANT.—honest, law-abiding, mortal, respectable, direct, regular, straight.

crowd, assembly, horde, masses, mob, multitude, populace, throng; compress, cramp, jostle, press, shove, squeeze, swarm

crown, apex, chief, crest, head, peak, pinnacle, ridge, summit, top, vertex, vortex, zenith; coronet, tiara; decorate, glorify, honor. ANT.—base, bottom, foot, foundation

cruel, barbarous, brutal, cold-blooded, ferocious, harsh, inhuman, merciless, pitiless, ruthless, savage, sadistic. ANT.—benevolent, charitable, passionate, considerate, gentle, humane, kind, merciful

cull, choose, pick out, select, separate. ANT.—refuse, reject

culmination, acme, apex, climax, conclusion, consummation, crown, end, height, peak, summit, termination, zenith. ANT.—base, beginning, inception

culprit, criminal, delinquent, felon, malefactor, offender, sinner, transgressor, wrongdoer

cultivate, civilize, develop, educate, farm, foster, grow, promote, pursue, raise, refine, tend, train, work. ANT.—depress, deteriorate

culture, breeding, civilization, cultivation, development, education, enlightenment, knowledge, learning, propagation, refinement, scholarship. ANT.—boorishness, ignorance, illiteracy, pretension, stupidity, vulgarity

cultured, cultivated, educated, enlightened, polished, refined, well-bred. ANT.—crude, ignorant, simple, uncouth

cunning, calculating, crafty, devious, plotting, scheming, sly; artful, clever, skillful, tricky. ANT.—direct, honest; clumsy, dull, inept, stupid

curb, bridle, check, constrain, control, hinder, hold back, inhibit, limit, repress, restrain, stop, suppress ANT.—aid, encourage

cure, antidote, healing, remedy, restorative

curious, examining, inquiring, inquisitive, interesting, interrogative, meddling, prying, searching; odd, peculiar, queer, strange, unusual ANT.—disinterested, dull, incurious, indifferent, unconcerned; common, ordinary

cursory, careless, desultory, flimsy, frivolous, imperfect, shallow, slight, superficial ANT.—complete, deep, meticulous, painstaking, perfect, profound, thorough

curt, abrupt, unexpected, hasty, precipitate, sudden, blunt, brusque, rude, harsh, rough, sharp ANT. –gradual, smooth; courteous.

curtail, abbreviate, abridge, condense, contract, diminish, lessen, limit, reduce, restrict, retrench, shorten ANT.—elongate, enlarge, extend, lengthen, prolong

custom, convention, fashion, habit, manner, mores, practice, precedent, rule, usage, wont ANT.—departure, deviation, difference, divergence, irregularity

cynical, contemptuous, distrustful, doubtful, pessimistic, petulant, satirical, testy ANT.—believing, calm, good-natured, pleasant

D

dainty, choice, delicate, elegant, exquisite, fastidious, fine, particular, pleasant, pleasing, pretty, pure, rare, refined, soft, sweet, tender ANT. –coarse, harsh, inferior, repellent, unpleasant, vulgar.

dally, caress, coquet, dawdle, delay, flirt, fondle, idle, linger, philander, prolong, toy ANT.—be attentive, hurry.

dam, bar, block, choke, clog, hamper, hinder, impede, obstruct, stop, suppress ANT.—open, release, unblock

damage, deface, harm, hurt, impair, injure, mar, spoil, wound; detriment, disadvantage, evil, injury, loss, misfortune, spoilation, wrong ANT —enhance, improve, mend, perfect, repair; advantage, award, benefit, favor, recompense, reward

damn, anathematize, ban, banish, condemn, denounce, execrate, punish ANT —benefit, bless, exalt, favor, praise, promote

danger, defenseless, exposure, hazard, insecurity, jeopardy, menace, peril, precariousness, risk ANT —carefulness, certainty, confidence, preservation, security, sureness

daring, adventurous, audacious, bold, brave, chivalrous, courageous, defiant, enterprising, fearless, impudent, intrepid, obtrusive, stout-hearted ANT — cautious, chicken-hearted, cowardly, diffident, hesitating, modest, retiring, shy, timid

dark, black, clouded, dim, gloomy, murky, obscure, opaque, overcast, shadowy; dusky, dismal, gloomy, mournful, somber, sorrowful; evil, sinister, sullen, wicked, hidden, mysterious [illegible] ANT —bright, clear, distinct, illumined, brilliant, pleasant; apparent, transparent, visible

daunt, appall, discourage, dishearten, dismay, [illegible] ANT —animate, assist, embolden, encourage, help, stimulate, succor

dazzle, amaze, astonish, astound, bewilder, blind, confound, daze, impress, overpower ANT —belog, dampen, darken

dead, deceased, defunct, departed, extinct, gone, inanimate, lifeless, obsolete, perished, spiritless. ANT.—alive, animate, being, continuing, enduring, existent, existing, living.

deadly, destructful, destructive, mortal, noxious, poisonous, virulent. ANT.—animating, energizing, invigorating, preservative, stimulating, strengthening, wholesome.

deal, affair, agreement, conspiracy, racket, transaction; allocate, allot, aportion, barter, distribute, give, mete, share. ANT.—hold, keep, receive, retain.

dear, beloved, esteemed, precious, valued; costly, exorbitant, expensive, high-priced, scarce, valuable. ANT.—despised, unwanted, valueless, worthless; cheap, common, inexpensive, low-priced

debase, abase, adulterate, contaminate, corrupt, defile, degrade, deprave, dishonor, humiliate, impair, lower, pervert, shame, taint, vitiate ANT.—elevate, enhance, improve, lift, raise, vitalize

debate, argue, contend, discuss; dispute, reason

debauch, adulterate, contaminate, corrupt, debase, defile, degrade, pervert, pollute, seduce

debris, detritus, litter, remains, rubbish, rubble, ruins, sediment, trash wreckage

debt, arrears, charge, debit, deficit, liability, obligation. ANT.—asset, excess, overage.

decay, decline, decompose, degenerate, dwindle, ebb, molder, putrefy, rot, spoil, wane, waste ANT.—bloom, flourish, grow, increase, luxuriate, rise.

deceit, artifice, beguilement, cheat, chicanery, cunning, deceitfulness, deception, delusion, duplicity, falseness, fraud, guile, sham, treachery, trickery, wiliness. ANT.—authenticity, candor, honesty, openness, sincerity, truthfulness, uprightness.

deceive, be dishonest with, beguile, cheat, circumvent, defraud, delude, dupe, entrap, lie to, mislead, outwit, trick. ANT.—advise, aid, assure, be candid, be frank, be truthful, counsel, help, succor.

decent, adequate, becoming, befitting, decorous, fit, proper, respectable, seemly, suitable; chaste, modest. ANT.—inadequate, reprehensible, unsuitable; coarse, improper, indecent, lewd, obscene, vulgar

deception, beguilement, chicanery, craft, cunning, deceit, deceitfulness, delusion, dishonesty, duplicity, equivocation, fabrication, falsehood, fraud, guile, prevarication, trickery, sham, wiliness. ANT.—candor, frankness, honesty, openness, simplicity, square-dealing, sincerity, truthfulness, veracity

decide, adjudicate, conclude, determine, end, judge, resolve, settle, terminate. ANT.—defer, delay, postpone, procrastinate, suspend, vacillate, wait, waver

decision, conclusion, determination, finding, judgment, outcome, resolution, result, verdict. ANT —determent, delay, indefiniteness, indetermination, postponement, procrastination

declaration, affirmation, allegation, announcement, assertion, avowal, proclamation, profession, statement, utterance ANT.—denial, retraction, silence

decline, descent, slant, slope, decay, decrease, degenerate, depreciate, deteriorate, diminish, dwindle, ebb, fail, lessen, retrogress, sink, wane, weaken; refuse, reject ANT.—incline; improve, increase; accept

decompose, crumble, decay, disintegrate, disperse, grow, improve, increase, multiply.

decorate, adorn, beautify, bedeck, embellish, enrich, garnish, ornament, trim. ANT.—strip, uncover

decorum, dignity, etiquette, form, propriety, sedateness, seemliness. ANT.—impropriety, indecency, license

decoy, beguile, entice, entrap, lure, mislead, tempt ANT.—guide, lead, reveal, show.

decrease, abate, contract, curtail, decline, deduct diminish, dwindle, lessen, minimize, narrow reduce, shorten, shrink, subtract, wane. ANT.—add, develop, dilate, enlarge, expand, extend grow, increase, widen

decree, adjudicate, arbitrate, command, decide determine, dictate, direct, judge, ordain, prescribe, sentence; edict, judgment, law, order ordinance, statute.

decry, belittle, censure, condemn, criticize, depreciate, derogate, discredit, disparage, lower minimize. ANT.—acclaim, aggrandize, approve, commend, exalt, extol, magnify, praise

dedicate, apportion, bless, consecrate, devote, enshrine, give, hallow, offer, set apart. ANT.—alienate, desecrate, misapply, misconvert misuse

deduce, assume, believe, conclude, deem, derive infer, judge, presume, reason, suppose, think.

deed, accomplishment, achievement, act, action commission, exploit, feat, performance, perpetration, transaction. ANT.—failure, omission.

deface, blemish, damage, deform, disfigure, harm, hurt, impair, mar, spoil. ANT.—enhance, mend, repair.

defeat, beat, checkmate, conquer, crush, foil, frustrate, humble, master, overcome, quell, rout, subdue, subjugate, surmount, triumph, vanquish, whip, win. ANT.—capitulate, cede, lose, retreat, surrender, yield.

defect, blemish, deficiency, drawback, error, failure, fault, flaw, impediment, imperfection, incompleteness. ANT.—advantage, completeness, excellence, faultlessness, perfection.

defend, cover, fortify, guard, insure, plead, protect, safeguard, save, screen, secure, shelter, shield; advocate, espouse, justify, maintain, uphold, vindicate. ANT.—abandon, abdicate, attack, desert, forsake, oppose, relinquish, renounce, resign, surrender

defense, apology, bulwark, excuse, fortress, guard, justification, protection, refuge, safeguard, shelter, shield, vindication. ANT.—abandonment, betrayal, capitulation, desertion, surrender

defer, adjourn, break up, delay, dissolve, hinder, postpone, procrastinate, prolong, protract, put off, restrain, retard, suspend. ANT.—accelerate, advance, expedite, forward, further, hasten, quicken, stimulated.

deficient, defective, imperfect, inadequate, incomplete, insufficient, lacking, scanty, scarce, short, wanting. ANT.—adequate, ample, perfect, satisfactory, sufficient.

defile, befoul, contaminate, corrupt, debauch, infect, seduce, soil, spoil, stain, sully, taint. ANT.—clean, cleanse, disinfect, glorify, purify, sanctify, wash.

define, ascertain, decide, describe, determine, elucidate, explain, fix, interpret, limit. ANT.—confuse, derange, distort, mix, tangle, twist.

definite, bounded, certain, circumscribed, clear, definitive, determined, exact, explicit, fixed, limited, positive, precise, specific. ANT.—confused, equivocal, indefinite, indistinct, unbounded, vague.

definition, commentary, description, determination, elucidation, explanation, exposition, interpretation, meaning, rendering, restriction,

significance, specification, translation. ANT. absurdity, confusion, nonsense, vagueness.

deflate, empty, exhaust, reduce; humble. ANT. blow up, fill, inflate, raise; flatter, praise.

deflect, avert, deviate, diverge, divert, swerve, turn, twist. ANT.—hit, strike.

deform, contort, cripple, deface, disfigure, distort, impair, injure, spoil. ANT. –beautify, improve, perfect, repair.

deformed, crippled, disfigured, disjointed, distorted, malformed, misshapen, twisted, unseemly, unsightly. ANT. graceful, shapely, symmetrical, regular, well-built, well-formed.

defraud, beguile, cheat, deceive, delude, deprive, dupe, fool, gull, hoodwink, inveigle, overreach, rob, swindle, trick. ANT.—assist, befriend, contribute, help, remunerate, requite, support.

defray, adjust, bear, clear, discharge, liquidate, meet, pay, satisfy, settle. ANT.—abjure, deny, disclaim, disown, embezzle, refuse, repudiate.

deft, adept, adroit, agile, assured, clever, dexterous, expert, handy, nimble, skillful. ANT.—awkward, clumsy, inept, maladroit, ungainly.

defy, attack, brave, challenge, dare, disobey, flout, obstruct, oppose, provoke, resist, slight, spurn, thwart. ANT.—accept, cooperate, obey, relent, yield.

degenerate, corrupt, debase, debauch, decay, decline, demoralize, depreciate, deteriorate, diminish, dwindle, sink, weaken, worsen. ANT.—ameliorate, ascend, improve, increase.

degradation, abasement, baseness, debasement, decline, degeneracy, disgrace, dishonor, dismissal, humiliation, meanness, removal, vice. ANT.—admiration, ascendancy, elevation, exaltation, honor, reward, superiority.

degrade, abase, abash, break, corrupt, crush, debase, demote, discredit, humble, humiliate, mortify, shame, subdue, vitiate. ANT.—elevate, exalt, honor, praise.

degree, class, distinction, division, extent, grade, honor, interval, mark, measure, order, qualification, quality, rank, space, stage, station, step, testimony. ANT.—size, space, mass, numbers.

dejection, depression, despair, despondency, discontent, gloom, heaviness, melancholy, pensiveness, sadness, sorrow. ANT.—cheer, delight, exhilaration, gaiety, hilarity, joy, merriment.

delay, defer, postpone, procrastinate; arrest, detain, hinder, impede, prolong, protract, retard, stay; dally, dawdle, linger, loiter, tarry. ANT.—dispatch, expedite, facilitate, hasten, precipitate, quicken.

delectable, agreeable, delightful, delicious, gratifying, luscious, palatable, pleasant, savory, sweet, tasty, toothsome. ANT.—acrid, distasteful, loathsome, nauseating, repulsive, unpalatable, unsavory.

deleterious, bad, baleful, base, damaging, deadly, destructive, evil, harmful, hurtful, immoral, iniquitous, noxious, pernicious, poisonous, sinful, unsound, unwholesome, villainous, wicked. ANT.—advantageous, healthful, helpful, honorable, moral, reputable, salutary.

deliberate, careful, cautious, considered, contemplated, designed, intentional, judged, pondered, prudent, reasoned, slow, studied, thoughtful, unhurried, weighed; consider, consult, contemplate, estimate, examine, heed, meditate, ponder, regard, reflect, study, weigh. ANT.—careless, hasty, imprudent, unintentional; discard, neglect, reject, spurn.

delicate, compassionate, dainty, fastidious, feeble, fine, fragile, frail, gentle, nice, refined, sensitive, sickly, slender, slight, soft, tender, weak. ANT. –boisterous, coarse, depraved, indelicate, robust, rude, vulgar.

delicious, appetizing, choice, dainty, delectable, delightful, exquisite, gratifying, luscious, luxurious, palatable, pleasing, savory, sweet, tasteful. ANT.—acrid, coarse, disagreeable, distasteful, nauseous, unpalatable, unsavory.

delightful, agreeable, alluring, charming, enjoyable, glad, gratifying, inspiring, merry, pleasant, pleasing, pleasurable, satisfactory. ANT.—depressing, mournful, offensive, painful, wearisome.

delirium, aberration, dementia, frenzy, hallucination, insanity, lunacy, madness, mania, raving, wandering. ANT.—normality, reason, saneness, sanity, steadiness.

deliver, convey, give, hand over, impart, surrender, transfer, yield; announce, communicate, impart, proclaim, pronounce; discharge, emancipate, free, liberate, redeem, release, rescue, save. ANT.—confine, withhold; betray, capture, imprison, restrain, restrict.

delusion, chimera, deception, error, fallacy, fantasy, hallucination, illusion, mirage, misconception, phantom. ANT.—actuality, certainty, fact, materiality, reality, substance, truth.

demand, ask, beg, beseech, charge, crave, exact, implore, inquire, levy, order, request, require, seek, solicit, supplicate. ANT.—give, offer, present, reply, tender.

demeanor, air, appearance, attitude, bearing, behavior, conduct, manner. ANT.—misbehavior, unmannerliness.

demented, crazy, frenzied, insane, irrational, lunatic, maniacal. ANT.—lucid, normal, rational, reasonable, sane.

demise, alienation, conveyance, death, decease, end, transfer. ANT.—birth, non-alienation.

demolish, annihilate, destroy, devastate, dismantle, eradicate, exterminate, extinguish, level, obliterate, overturn, ravage, raze, ruin, wreck. ANT.—construct, embellish, improve, mend, restore, uphold.

demonstration, certainty, conclusion, consequence, corroboration, deduction, evidence, exhibition, explanation, exposition, induction, manifestation, presentation, proof, show, substantiation, verification. ANT.—concealment, confusion, distortion, falsification, misrepresentation.

demoralize, confuse, corrupt, disconcert, discourage, disorganize, incapacitate, pervert, undermine. ANT.—encourage, exalt, hearten, inspire, invigorate, organize.

demur, balk, delay, disapprove, dissent, falter, hesitate, object, pause, scruple, vacillate, waver. ANT.—accept, agree, assent, consent, decide, persevere, proceed.

demure, coy, decorous, diffident, modest, prim, prudish, sedate, shy, sober, staid. ANT.—impudent, indecorous, shameless, wanton.

denote, connote, express, imply, indicate, intend, mark, mean, signify, specify.

denounce, accuse, arraign, blame, censure, charge, condemn, curse, decry, indict, reprehend, reprimand, reproach, reprove, scold, upbraid. ANT.—applaud, commend, praise.

dense, close, compact, compressed, concentrated, crowded, impenetrable, thick; dull, obtuse, slow, solid, stupid, substantial. ANT.—dispersed, open, rare, scattered, sparse, thin; clever, quick.

deny, contradict, contravene, gainsay, oppose, refute; abjure, disavow, disclaim, disown, forbid, renounce; refuse, repudiate, withhold. ANT. admit, affirm, agree, assert, concede, confirm.

depart, abandon, decamp, decease, desert, deviate, die, forsake, go, leave, quit, retire, set out, vanish, vary, withdraw. ANT.—abide, dwell, linger, remain, stay, tarry.

dependable, certain, reliable, sure, trustworthy, trusty. ANT.—questionable, uncertain, unreliable, untrustworthy.

dependent, collateral, conditional, consequent, contingent, relative, reliant, relying, subject. ANT.—absolute, autonomous, categorical, independent, unconditional.

depict, characterize, delineate, describe, draw, illustrate, paint, picture, portray, sketch. ANT.—caricature, confound, confuse, distort.

deplete, diminish, drain, empty, exhaust, lessen, weaken. ANT.—augment, enlarge, fill, increase, strengthen.

deplore, be sorry (for), complain, cry (for), deprecate, fret, grieve, lament, mourn, wail, weep. ANT.—boast, cheer, delight, rejoice, revel.

deportment, air, bearing, behavior, carriage, comportment, conduct, demeanor, form, manner, mien, style.

deposit, hoard, lay down, leave, pledge, place, save, store; precipitate; sediment.

depravity, corruption, degeneracy, depravation, deterioration, immorality, sinfulness, wickedness. ANT.—honor, integrity, justice, morality, purity, virtue.

deprecate, condemn, deplore, disapprove, protest, regret. ANT.—approve, commend, endorse.

depreciate, decline, decrease, degenerate, deteriorate, diminish, dwindle, weaken; decry, denounce, despise, detract, disparage, underrate, undervalue. ANT.—increase, magnify, raise; approve, commend, extol, praise.

depress, abase, debase, degrade, deject, discourage, disgrace, dispirit, humble, humiliate, lower, sink. ANT.—cheer, comfort, encourage, praise, stimulate.

depression, despair, despondency, gloom, hopelessness, melancholy, misery, pessimism. ANT.—business boom; contentment, elation, hope, lightheartedness, optimism.

deprive, abridge, bereave, debar, depose, despoil, dispossess, divest, rob, separate, strip, take. ANT.—assist, confer, endow, enrich, repay, restore.

derelict, abandoned, neglected, wrecked; delinquent, negligent; bum, outcast, tramp, vagrant.

derision, contempt, disdain, disregard, disrespect, insult, irony, jeering, mockery, raillery, ridicule, sarcasm, scorn, slight, slur, sneering. ANT.—adulation, flattery, regard, respect, reference.

derivation, beginning, birth, cause, commencement, cradle, foundation, fountain, inception, nucleus, origin, rise, root, source, spring. ANT.—consequence, end, harvest, issue, outgrowth, termination.

derogatory, belittling, defamatory, deprecatory, disparaging, lessening. ANT.—favoring, helping, lauding, praising.

descent, debasement, degradation, decline; declivity, fall, slant, slope; ancestry, genesis, lineage, origin, pedigree. ANT.—ascension, ascent, climb, elevation, mountain, rise.

describe, characterize, define, delineate, depict, explain, express, illustrate, narrate, picture, portray, recite, recount, relate, represent. ANT. –caricature, confuse, deceive, distort, exaggerate, misrepresent.

desecrate, abuse, debase, defile, misuse, pervert, pollute, profane, secularize. ANT. cleanse, consecrate, hallow, purify, sanctify.

desert, abandon, abdicate, abjure, forsake, leave, quit, relinquish, secede, surrender, vacate, wasteland, wilderness, due, merit, reward.

ANT.—continue, remain; garden, oasis, pasture; penalty, retribution.

deserve, be worthy of, earn, have right to, merit, win. ANT.—undeserving, unworthy of.

design, decoration, delineation, diagram, draft, drawing, object, outline, pattern, picture, plan, project, sketch; artfulness, contrivance, cunning, end, intention, purpose, scheme. ANT.—accident, chance; candor, sincerity.

designate, appoint, characterize, choose, denominate, denote, indicate, manifest, name, reveal, select, show, signify, specify. ANT.—conceal, divert, falsify.

designing, astute, crafty, cunning, scheming, sly, tricky, underhanded, unscrupulous. ANT.—candid, frank, honest, naive, open.

desire, affection, ambition, appetite, ardor, aspiration, concupiscence, coveting, craving, eagerness, hungering, inclination, longing, wish, yearning, zeal. ANT.—abhorrence, aversion, detestation, distaste, repulsion.

desirable, acceptable, advisable, beneficial, delightful, enviable, judicious, pleasing, profitable, proper, valuable, wanted, worthy. ANT.—baneful, detrimental, harmful, injurious, noxious.

desist, abstain, arrest, bar, cease, check, discontinue, drop, end, halt, impede, obstruct, quit, relinquish, seal, stop, terminate. ANT.—continue, endure, proceed, retain, wait.

desolate, abandoned, alone, bare, bereaved, bleak, dejected, deserted, dismal, dreary, forgotten, forlorn, forsaken, inhospitable, lonely, miserable, secluded, solitary, uninhabited, unpeopled, waste, wild. ANT.—cultivated, enjoyable, fertile, inhabited, pleasant, teeming.

despair, dejection, depression, desperation, despondency, discouragement, gloom, hopelessness, pessimism, sadness. ANT.—anticipation, confidence, elation, faith, optimism.

desperate, audacious, bold, careless, critical, despondent, determined, extreme, foolhardy, frantic, furious, hopeless, irretrievable, mad, reckless, wild. ANT.—cautious, composed, confident, hopeful, peaceful, satisfied.

despicable, abject, base, contemptible, corrupt, cowardly, depraved, low, lying, malicious, nasty, pitiful, mean, scurrilous, shameless, sordid, vile, vulgar, worthless. ANT.—exalted, honorable, noble, praiseworthy, respectable.

despise, abhor, abominate, condemn, denounce, deride, detest, disdain, dislike, hold in contempt, loathe, scorn, spurn. ANT.—admire, applaud, cherish, commend, love.

despondent, dejected, depressed, despairing, disconsolate, disheartened, dispirited, doleful, low, melancholy, sad. ANT.—buoyant, ebullient, elated, happy, joyous.

despotic, absolute, arbitrary, arrogant, autocratic, cruel, tyrannical, tyrannous. ANT.—conditional, constitutional, limited.

destination, bourn, design, doom, end, fate, goal, intention, location, objective, point, port, purpose, terminus.

destiny, chance, conclusion, condition, decree, doom, end, fate, finality, fortune, judgment, lot, necessity, outcome, portion, predestination, predetermination. ANT.—choice, freedom, volition, will.

destitution, beggary, distress, indigence, lack, need, pauperism, penury, poverty, privation, want. ANT.—abundance, affluence, opulence, prosperity, security.

destroy, annihilate, consume, demolish, devastate, dismantle, dispel, eradicate, exterminate, extirpate, kill, obliterate, overthrow, ravage, raze, ruin, slaughter, terminate. ANT.—construct, fabricate, invigorate, renew, strengthen.

destruction, abolishment, annihilation, cataclysm, demolition, desolation, devastation, downfall, eradication, extermination, extinction, extirpation, fall, havoc, obliteration, overthrow, subversion. ANT.—recovery, renewal, restitution, restoration, revival.

desultory, abnormal, cursory, discursive, erratic, flighty, irregular, loose, rambling, superficial, unsettled, wandering. ANT.—constant, firm, methodical, stable, unalterable.

detach, disconnect, disengage, disjoin, disunite, loosen, part, remove, separate, sever, unfasten, untie, withdraw. ANT.—adhere, bind, coalesce, link, merge.

detail, appoint, assign, describe, itemize, narrate, particularize, relate, report, tell; account, article, description, item, minutia, narrative, particular, portion, recital, specification, trifle. ANT.—conceal, reserve, stifle, suppress; entirety, whole.

detain, arrest, bar, check, confine, curb, delay, hinder, impede, keep, limit, prevent, repress, restrain, retain, retard, stay, stop, withhold. ANT.—free, hasten, liberate, release, precipitate.

detect, apprehend, ascertain, catch, determine, disclose, discover, espy, expose, ferret out, find, identify, perceive, uncover, unearth, unmask. ANT.—blunder, miss, omit, overlook, pass by.

deter, discourage, disincline, dissuade, frighten, hinder, prevent, stop, warn. ANT.—encourage, foster, promote, stimulate, urge.

deteriorate, atrophy, collapse, corrode, decay, decline, decompose, discolor, disintegrate, ebb, erode, mold, oxidize, recede, retrogress, rot, rust, wane, wear. ANT.—improve, refurbish, renew.

determine, affect, ascertain, bound, conclude, decide, define, end, find out, fix, influence, limit, resolve, restrict, settle, specify. ANT.—doubt, falter, hesitate, vacillate, waver.

determined, decided, firm, fixed, immovable, resolute, stable, stubborn, unalterable, unwavering, willful. ANT.—irresolute, fluctuating, uncertain, undecided, wavering.

detest, abhor, abominate, despise, dislike, execrate, hate, loathe. ANT.—admire, appreciate, cherish, love, respect.

detour, by-pass, deviation, digression, side road. ANT.—direct route, highway.

detraction, aspersion, backbiting, calumny, defamation, depreciation, derogation, diminution, disparagement, libel, slander, vilification. ANT.—admiration, commendation, praise, recommendation, respect.

detriment, bane, damage, deterioration, disadvantage, evil, harm, hurt, impairment, inconvenience, infliction, injury, loss, misfortune, wrong. ANT.—advantage, assistance, benefit, favor, gain, profit.

devastate, demolish, desolate, despoil, pillage, ruin, sack, strip, waste, wreck. ANT.—benefit, cultivate, enrich, preserve, restore.

develop, amplify, cultivate, disclose, disentangle, enlarge, evolve, exhibit, expand, extend, grow, mature, uncover, unfold, unravel. ANT.—compress, conceal, contract, hide, restrict.

development, disclosure, expansion, evolution, growth, improvement, maturing, progress, project, subdivision, unfolding. ANT.—compression, entanglement, decline, degeneration.

deviate, bend, deflect, depart from, digress, diverge, divert, shift, shunt, sidetrack, stray, swerve, wander. ANT.—continue, direct, persevere, persist, remain.

device, agent, channel, instrument, means, medium, vehicle; apparatus, artifice, contrivance design, gadget, invention, machine; plan, ruse scheme, stratagem. ANT.— hindrance, impediment, obstruction.

devious, circuitous, crooked, indirect, mazy roundabout, swerving, tortuous, wandering winding; crooked, cunning, tricky. ANT.—direct, straight; honest, straightforward.

devise, arrange, bequeath, concoct, contrive, invent, make, plan, prepare, will. ANT.—disarrange, fumble, muddle.

devoid, bare, destitute, empty, lacking, unendowed, unprovided, void, wanting, without. ANT.—abundant, complete, full, possessing, replete.

devolve, alienate, authorize, be handed down, commission, consign, depute, deliver, fall (upon).

devote, allot, apply, apportion, appropriate, assign, attend, consign, dedicate, study. ANT.—misappropriate, misuse, pervert, squander, waste.

devotion, adherence, ardor, consecration, dedication, devoutness, earnestness, fidelity, intensity, observance, piety, religiousness, sincerity, zeal. ANT.—alienation, apathy, aversion, indifference, neglect, unfaithfulness.

devour, bolt, consume, destroy, eat greedily, gobble, gorge, prey upon, swallow (up), waste. ANT.—disgorge, vomit.

devout, devotional, earnest, fervent, godly, holy, moral, pietistic, pious, religious, reverent, righteous, sacred, sincere, spiritual. ANT.—atheistic, impious, profane, secular, worldly.

dexterity, ability, adroitness, aptitude, aptness, art, capability, cleverness, deftness, facility, handiness, skill. ANT.—awkwardness, blundering, clumsiness, ineptitude.

diagram, blueprint, chart, drawing, map, outline, plan, sketch.

dialect, accent, idiom, jargon, patois, provincialism, vernacular. ANT.—official language, standard speech.

dictate, command, decree, direct, order, prescribe. ANT.—ask, beg, follow, obey, plead.

dictatorial, arbitrary, arrogant, dogmatic, domineering, haughty, imperious, overbearing, tyrannical. ANT.—acquiescent, docile, obsequious, submissive, subservient, passive.

diction, choice of words, enunciation, phraseology, pronunciation, vocal expression.

die, cease, decay, decease, decline, depart, expire, fade, languish, pass away, perish, recede, sink, vanish, wane, wither; mold, stamp. ANT.—begin, endure, flourish, grow, live, survive.

difference, deviation, discrepancy, disparity, dissimilarity, distinction, divergence, inequality, separation, variation, variety; disagreement, discord, dissension, estrangement. ANT.—congruity, similarity, uniformity; agreement, harmony.

different, contrary, differing, discordant, dissimilar, distinct, distinctive, divers, diverse, heterogeneous, incongruous, unlike, variant, various. ANT.—alike, congruous, harmonious, homogeneous, same.

differentiate, contrast, discriminate, distinguish, isolate, particularize, separate. ANT.—confound, confuse, group, mingle.

difficult, arduous, complex, complicated, demanding, enigmatical, hard, intricate, involved, laborious, obscure, perplexing, puzzling, rigid, toilsome, troublesome, trying, unmanageable, unyielding. ANT.—easy, facile, pleasant, simple, tranquil.

difficulty, annoyance, anxiety, argument, complication, contention, dilemma, discouragement, dispute, distress, embarrassment, entanglement, impediment, intricacy, obstacle, obstruction, oppression, perplexity, problem, trouble, worry. ANT.—comfort, facility, felicity, flexibility, pleasure, satisfaction

diffident, bashful, hesitant, modest, shrinking, shy, timid. ANT.—bold, brash, brazen

diffuse, copious, discursive, repetitive, tedious, tiresome, wordy. ANT.—abbreviated, brief, restricted.

diffusion, broadcasting, circulation, distribution, dispersion, spreading. ANT.—collection, restriction, suppression

dignify, adorn, advance, award, decorate, elevate, ennoble, exalt, extol, glorify, honor, magnify, prefer, proclaim, promote, revere. ANT.—belittle, degrade, demean, humiliate, slander

dignity, decency, decorum, eminence, grace, greatness, propriety, stateliness, station, worth ANT.—degradation, lowliness

digress, bend, deflect, depart, deviate, diverge, divert, ramble, sidetrack, stray, turn aside, wander. ANT.—continue, persevere, persist, preserve.

dilapidated, crumbling, decayed, depreciating, deteriorating, sagging. ANT.—rebuilt, renewed, restored

dilate, broaden, distend, enlarge, expand, extend, increase, magnify, open, spread, stretch, swell, widen. ANT.—abridge, compress, contract, diminish, reduce

dilemma, difficulty, fix, perplexity, plight, predicament, problem, quandary. ANT.—advantage, freedom, solution.

diligence, alertness, application, assiduity, attention, care, carefulness, earnestness, heed, industry, intensity, keenness, perseverance, quickness. ANT.—ennui, indolence, laziness, lethargy, slowness

dilute, reduced, thin, watery, weak. ANT.—concentrated, rich, strong, thick.

dim, blurred, clouded, dull, faint, gloomy, indefinite, indistinct, misty, mysterious, obscure, shaded, shadowy. ANT.—bright, brilliant, clear, distinct.

dimension, amplitude, area, bulk, capacity, extent, magnitude, measurement, size.

diminish, abate, abridge, assuage, compress, contract, curtail, decrease, degrade, dwindle, impair, lessen, lower, minimize, moderate, reduce, shorten, shrink. ANT.—amplify, enlarge, increase, intensify, magnify.

din, clamor, clangor, clash, clatter, hubbub, noise, racket, row, tumult, uproar. ANT.—quiet, silence, stillness.

diplomatic, adroit, artful, courteous, discreet, judicious, politic, tactful. ANT.—blunt, gruff, rude, tactless.

direct, aim, point, train; conduct, control, demonstrate, explain, govern, guide, head, inform, instruct, lead, manage, order, regulate, supervise, teach, usher. ANT.—deceive, delude, misdirect, misguide

direction, address, aim, course, end, goal, inclination, line, tendency, way; administration, government, leadership, management, superintendence; command, control, guidance, instruction, order.

dirty, dingy, discolored, filthy, foul, grimy, muddy, soiled, squalid; indecent, obscene, sordid; base, contemptible, despicable, low, mean, shabby. ANT.—clean, immaculate, spotless, pure, wholesome.

disability, decrepitude, defect, disqualification, feebleness, forfeiture, handicap, impotence, inability, inadequacy, incompetence, infirmity, powerlessness, unfitness, weakness. ANT.—ability, capability, capacity, power, strength

disadvantage, block, check, detriment, difficulty, drawback, evil, harm, hindrance, hurt, prejudice, roadblock, stumbling block ANT.—advantage, assistance, benefit, profit, utility.

disaffect, alienate, disdain, dislike, disorder, estrange

disagree, argue, clash, combat, contend, differ, dispute, dissent, fight, oppose, quarrel, vary. ANT.—agree, coincide, concur, harmonize.

disappear, cease, depart, dissolve, evaporate, fade, melt, vanish, withdraw ANT.—appear, materialize

disappoint, baffle, betray, deceive, delude, fail, foil, frustrate, thwart, vex. ANT.—assist, befriend, please, support, relieve

disapproval, blame, censure, condemnation, depreciation, disapprobation, dislike, disparagement, odium. ANT.—approval, sanction.

disaster, adversity, calamity, casualty, cataclysm, catastrophe, evil, misadventure, mischance, misfortune, mishap, tragedy. ANT.—advantage, fortune, privilege, prosperity

disband, break up, demobilize, disperse, dissolve ANT.—assemble, mobilize, unite.

disburse, expend, distribute, pay, settle, spend ANT.—collect, deposit, receive, retain, save

discard, abandon, cancel, discharge, dismiss, divorce, eliminate, reject, repudiate, scrap, shed. ANT.—adopt, embrace, keep, retain.

discern, descry, detect, discover, discriminate, distinguish, espy, know, observe, perceive, recognize, see, understand. ANT.—disregard, neglect, omit, overlook, slight

discerning, acute, critical, discriminating, exacting, fastidious, particular, sharp-sighted, shrewd ANT.—cursory, shallow, superficial, uncritical

discernment, acumen, discrimination, insight, judgment, penetration, perspicuity. ANT.—obtuseness

discharge, acquit, clear, dismiss, eject, emit, exile, expel, fire, free, oust, pay, perform, project, release, retire, settle, shoot. ANT.—load, hire, imprison, retain.

disciple, adherent, devotee, follower, votary.

discipline, control, order, regulation, restraint; drill, instruction, method, rule, training; chastisement, correction, punishment. ANT.—chaos, confusion, disorder, mutiny, turbulence.

disclaim, abandon, deny, disallow, disavow, disown, reject, renounce, repudiate, retract. ANT.—acknowledge, claim, own, recognize.

disclose, acknowledge, betray, concede, declare, discover, divulge, expose, grant, inform, reveal, show, tell, uncover, unfold, unmask, unveil, utter. ANT.—cloak, conceal, cover, deceive, withhold

disconsolate, broken-hearted, cheerless, dejected, depressed, despondent, dismal, doleful, gloomy, inconsolable, lugubrious, melancholy, mournful, sad, sorrowful. ANT.—cheerful, glad, happy, joyous, merry.

discontent, disappointment, disillusionment, dissatisfaction, frustration, uneasiness, vexation ANT.—content, peace, satisfaction.

discord, animosity, clash, confusion, contention, difference, disagreement, disharmony, dissension, dissonance, disturbance, harshness, quarreling, variance, wrangling. ANT.—agreement, amity, concord, harmony, peace

discount, allowance, deduction, drawback, loss, rebate, reduction, refund. ANT.—increase, increment, premium, rise

discourage, block, check, dampen, depress, deter, dishearten, dispirit, dissuade, hamper, hinder, impede, obstruct, oppose, prevent, repress, restrain, retard, thwart ANT.—assist, encourage, expedite, facilitate, promote

discourteous, abusive, blunt, boorish, disrespectful, forward, gruff, ill-mannered, impolite, impudent, insolent, rough, rude, surly, uncivil, ungracious, unmannerly, unpolished, vulgar ANT.—civil, courteous, genteel, polished, polite

discover, ascertain, contrive, descry, detect, discern, disclose, elicit, expose, find, find out, invent, learn, manifest, realize, reveal, uncover, unearth. ANT.—cover, hide, mask, screen, suppress

discreet, attentive, careful, cautious, circumspect, considerate, discerning, discriminating, judicious, prudent, sensible, serious, thoughtful, watchful, wise. ANT.—indiscreet, injudicious, rash, thoughtless.

discrepancy, contrariety, difference, disagreement, inconsistency, variance. ANT.—accordance, agreement, concurrence, harmony.

discretion, carefulness, caution, circumspection, finesse, foresight, judgment, prudence, sagacity, thoughtfulness. ANT.—foolishness, imprudence, rashness, recklessness, thoughtlessness

discrimination, acumen, acuteness, care, caution, circumspection, differentiation, discernment, distinction, foresight, forethought, heed, perception, perspicacity, prudence, sagacity, vigilance, wisdom. ANT.—carelessness, imprudence, negligence, rashness, senselessness

discuss, analyze, argue, confer, consult, controvert, converse, debate, deliberate, dispute, examine, explain

disdain, arrogance, contempt, contumely, derision, detestation, haughtiness, pride, scorn, scornfulness, superciliousness. ANT.—admiration, esteem, regard, respect, reverence

disease, affliction, ailment, complaint, disorder, distemper, illness, infirmity, malady, plague, pestilence, sickness, unhealthiness, unsoundness. ANT.—health, healthiness, soundness, sturdiness, vigor

disengage, clear, detach, disentangle, extricate, free, liberate, loose, loosen, release, separate, unravel, withdraw. ANT.—attach, bind, fasten, tighten, unite

disfigure, blemish, damage, deface, deform, distort, injure, mar, mutilate, spoil. ANT.—adorn, decorate, repair, restore

disgrace, abasement, baseness, disfavor, dishonor, disrepute, humiliation, infamy, ignominy, mortification, odium, opprobrium, reproach, scandal, shame. ANT.—dignity, exaltation, glory, honor, renown, respect

disguise, camouflage, change, cloak, conceal, cover, dissemble, feign, hide, mask, masquerade, pretend, screen, secrete, shroud, suppress, veil, withhold. ANT.—bare, disclose, divulge, expose, reveal, uncover

disgust, abhorrence, abomination, aversion, detestation, dislike, distaste, hatred, loathing, nausea, repugnance, resentment, revulsion. ANT.—admiration, approbation, esteem, respect, reverence

dishonest, cheating, corrupt, corruptible, crooked, debased, deceitful, false, fraudulent, lying, perfidious, unsound, unscrupulous, unethical, untrustworthy, venal, vitiated. ANT.—honest, scrupulous, trustworthy

dislike, abhorrence, antipathy, aversion, disaffection, disapproval, disinclination, distaste, hatred,

loathing, repugnance, repulsion. ANT.—affection, attachment, devotion.

disloyal, apostate, disaffected, faithless, false, perfidious, subversive, traitorous, treacherous, treasonable, unfaithful, unpatriotic. ANT.—faithful, loyal, true, worthy

dismal, bleak, cheerless, dark, depressing, dingy, direful, doleful, dolorous, dreadful, dreary, dull, funereal, gloomy, horrible, horrid, melancholy, sad, somber, sorrowful, unhappy. ANT.—bright, cheerful, joyous, pleasant

dismantle, demolish, raze, strip, take apart, take down. ANT.—assemble, build, construct, raise

dismay, alarm, anxiety, apprehension, awe, consternation, discouragement, dread, fear, fright, horror, misgiving, trepidation. ANT.—assurance, confidence, courage, intrepidity.

dismiss, banish, bounce, decline, depose, discard, discharge, exile, expel, fire, oust, remove, repel, repudiate, suspend. ANT.—accept, recall, retain.

disobey, defy, disregard, ignore, infringe, invade, rebel, resist, transgress, violate. ANT.—accept, obey, submit.

disorder, anarchy, bustle, chaos, confusion, disarrangement, disorganization, disturbance, illness, indisposition, irregularity, jumble, muddle, riot, sickness, tumult. ANT.—order, organization, system, vigor.

disorderly, chaotic, confused, disheveled, irregular, lawless, tumultuous, unrestrained, unruly ANT.—calm, disciplined, law-abiding, neat, orderly.

disparage, asperse, belittle, decry, defame, deprecate, depreciate, derogate, discredit, dishonor, lower, minimize, traduce, underestimate, underrate, undervalue. ANT.—aggrandize, commend, exalt, magnify, praise, sanction.

dispatch, accelerate, conclude, expedite, hasten, kill, perform, send, speed, transmit. ANT.—hold, retain, slow.

dispel, banish, diffuse, dismiss, disperse, disseminate, dissipate, dissolve, rout, scatter, spread, strew. ANT.—accumulate, amass, assemble, collect, gather, increase.

dispense, administer, allocate, allot, apply, apportion, appropriate, assign, carry out, distribute, dole out, execute, mete, sell; excuse, exempt, release. ANT.—absorb, keep, retain, withhold

disperse, diffuse, dispel, disseminate, dissipate, dissolve, distribute, fade, scatter, separate, sow, strew. ANT.—amass, assemble, collect, concentrate, gather

displace, confuse, crowd out, depose, derange, disarrange, discharge, dislodge, dismiss, displant, dispossess, disturb, eject, jumble, mislay, misplace, mix, remove, shift, unseat, unsettle, uproot. ANT.—arrange, classify, group, sort

display, exhibit expose, flaunt, open, parade, reveal, show, unfold; evince, manifest, array, demonstration, exhibition, flourish, layout, manifestation, ostentation, show. ANT.—conceal, cover, disguise, hide, suppress

displease, anger, annoy, antagonize, bother, chagrin, disappoint, disgruntle, disgust, dissatisfy, disturb, exasperate, gall, harass, irritate, mortify, pester, pique, plague, provoke, tantalize, taunt, tease, trouble, vex, worry. ANT.—delight, gratify, pacify, propitiate, satisfy

dispose, adapt, adjust, arrange, bestow, classify, conform, give, locate, order, place, regulate, settle. ANT.—conceal, disarrange, disorder, displace, retain

disposition, bent, bias, character, inclination, leaning, make-up, nature, personality, proclivity, temper, temperament, tendency; adjustment, arrangement, control, disposal

dispute, altercation, argument, contention, contest, controversy, debate, denial, difference, disagreement, discord, discussion, dissension, estrangement, feud, quarrel, questioning, squabble, variance. ANT.—agreement, concord, harmony, unison

disqualify, bar, disable, disenfranchise, incapacitate, prohibit, remove from contention. ANT.—accept, fit, quality.

disregard, contemn, disobey, ignore, neglect, omit, overlook, skip, slight. ANT.—include, notice, regard.

disrespectful, contemptuous, derisive, discourteous, disparaging, flippant, impertinent, impious, impolite, insolent, insulting, irreverent, uncivil. ANT.—courteous, respectful.

dissatisfaction, disappointment, disapproval, discomfort, discontent, disgruntlement, dislike, displeasure, distaste, malcontentment, uneasiness. ANT.—contentment, gratification, happiness, recompense, satisfaction.

dissect, analyze, anatomize, cut up, examine. ANT.—assemble, synthesize.

dissent, censure, condemn, conflict, contend, differ, disagree, disapprove, disclaim, dispute, except, oppose, vary. ANT.—agree, commend, concur, endorse, sanction.

dissertation, commentary, composition, discourse, essay, homily, lecture, sermon, study, theme, thesis, tract.

dissipate, debauch, diffuse, disperse, lavish, scatter, spread, squander, waste. ANT.—absorb, accumulate, conserve, preserve, save.

dissolve, destroy, disappear, disintegrate, disorganize, divide, evanesce, evaporate, fade, render, thaw, vanish. ANT.—assemble, concentrate, unite.

distant, afar, apart, faint, far, indistinct, remove, removed, separated; aloof, cold, cool, haughty, indifferent, reserved, shy, stiff, unfriendly. ANT.—close, near, nigh, cordial, friendly, sympathetic, warm.

distasteful, disagreeable, disgusting, displeasing, loathsome, nauseating, objectionable, obnoxious, offensive, repellent, repugnant, repulsive, unpalatable, unsavory. ANT.—agreeable, delectable, pleasing, savory, welcome

distend, blow up, dilate, expand, grow, inflate, stretch, swell, tumefy. ANT.—constrict, contract, narrow, shrink.

distinct, apparent, clear, definite, evident, exact, lucid, manifest, obvious, plain, precise, unmistakable, visible. ANT.—ambiguous, indefinite, obscure, unclear, vague.

distinction, attribute, characteristic, feature, peculiarity, property, quality, trait; acumen, acuteness, clearness, discernment, discrimination, elevation, eminence, judgment, note, rank, superiority. ANT.—amalgamation, combination; inferiority, mediocrity, sameness

distinguished, brilliant, celebrated, conspicuous, eminent, extraordinary, famous, glorious, great, illustrious, noble, noted, prominent, renowned, well-known. ANT.—common, obscure, ordinary, unknown, unobtrusive.

distort, bend, contort, deface, deform, disfigure, falsify, gnarl, impair, mangle, misconstrue, misshape, pervert, slant. ANT.—align, balance, explain, straighten

distract, bewilder, confound, confuse, daze, derange, disorder, embarrass, mislead, mystify, perplex. ANT.—allay, assure, mitigate, pacify, reassure

distress, adversity, agony, anguish, calamity, catastrophe, danger, grief, hardship, misadventure, misery, misfortune, need, pain, perplexity sorrow, suffering, torment, trouble, unhappiness, wretchedness. ANT.—comfort, joy, relief, satisfaction.

distribution, allotment, apportionment, arrangement, classification, deal, dispensation, disposal, division, dole, partition. ANT.—collection, hoard, maintenance, retention, storage

distrust, disbelief, doubt, misgiving, mistrust, skepticism, suspicion, uncertainty. ANT.—belief, certainty, conviction, faith, trust.

disturb, agitate, annoy, arouse, bother, confuse, derange, disarrange, discompose, disconcert, disorder, displace, distress, interrupt, perplex, perturb, rouse, trouble, unbalance, unsettle, vex, worry. ANT.—compose, pacify, quiet, settle, soothe

divergent, branching, contrary, deviating, differing, disagreeing, diverse, separating, varying. ANT.—convergent, identical, parallel, similar

divest, bare, denude, deprive, disrobe, peel, strip, unclothe, uncover, undress. ANT.—clothe, cover, invest, restore (property).

diverse, contrary, different, dissimilar, distinct, divergent, diversified, heterogeneous, unlike, variant; divers, miscellaneous, numerous, several, sundry, various. ANT.—alike, identical, same, selfsame, similar.

divide, detach, disconnect, disengage, disjoin, dissolve, disunite, partition, separate, sever, split, sunder; allot, apportion, assign, dispense, distribute. ANT.—combine, convene, fasten, join, unite.

divine, celestial, consecrated, godlike, heavenly, holy, sacred, sanctified, spiritual, superhuman, supernatural, transcendent, venerable. ANT.—blasphemous, diabolical, impious, profane, wicked.

division, allotment, compartment, department, detachment, difference, discord, disunion, partition, portion, share. ANT.—concord, indivisibility, oneness, union, unity.

divulge, betray, communicate, describe, disclose, discover, expose, impart, inform, relate, reveal, show, tell, uncover, unveil. ANT.—cloak, conceal, disguise, hide, obscure.

do, accomplish, achieve, complete, conclude, consummate, effect, enact, execute, finish, fulfill, perform, terminate; carry on, conduct, discharge, transact; make, produce, work; commit, perpetrate. ANT.—evade, shirk.

docile, amenable, compliant, gentle, manageable, meek, mild, obedient, pliable, pliant, submissive, tame, tractable, yielding. ANT.—determined, mulish, obstinate, stubborn, unyielding

doctrine, belief, conviction, creed, cult, dogma, faith, gospel, opinion, persuasion, precept, principle, propaganda, proposition, religion, rule, teaching, tenet, theory.

document, account, archive, certificate, chronicle, deed, manuscript, notation, paper, record, script, statement, writing.

dodge, avoid, elude, equivocate, escape, evade, quibble, side-step. ANT.—approach, confront, encounter, face, meet.

dogmatic, arrogant, authoritarian, dictatorial, doctrinaire, domineering, imperious, immovable, magisterial, opinionated, overbearing, peremptory, positive, unchangeable; authoritative, doctrinal. ANT.—fluctuating, indecisive, questioning, skeptical, vacillating.

dole, allot, apportion, dispense, distribute; allotment, alms, apportionment, benefit, distribution, division, gratuity, pittance, portion, share.

domestic, domesticated, gentle, household, internal, native, tame. ANT.—foreign, savage, untamed, wild.

domicile, abode, accommodations, apartment, dwelling, habitation, home, lodging, residence, quarters.

dominant, aggressive, authoritative, commanding, controlling, domineering, governing, imperative, imperious, lordly, predominant, prevailing, ruling. ANT.—humble, non-aggressive, obscure, retiring, subordinate.

dominion, ascendancy, authority, control, government, jurisdiction, sway; commonwealth, country, district, empire, region, territory. ANT.—bondage, dependency, inferiority, subjection, submission.

donation, benefaction, benefit, bequest, boon, bounty, charity, contribution, endowment, favor, gift, grant, gratuity, largess, present, provision, subscription. ANT.—deprivation, loss.

done, achieved, completed, concluded, consummated, ended, executed, finished, over, performed, solved. ANT.—inchoate, incomplete, partial, raw, unfinished.

dormant, inactive, inert, quiescent, sleeping, unconscious, unoccupied. ANT.—active, awake, industrious, occupied, working.

double, counterpart, duplicate, stand-in, twin, understudy; duplicate, enlarge, repeat; bipartite, coupled, dual, duplex, paired, twin, twofold. ANT.—lone, single, unique.

doubt, agnosticism, concern, disbelief, distrust, dubiousness, hesitancy, hesitation, incredulity, indecision, irresolution, misgiving, mistrust, perplexity, qualm, quandary, question, scruple, skepticism, suspense, suspicion, unbelief, uncertainty. ANT.—assurance, belief, certainty, conviction, faith.

doubt, hesitate, question, waver; distrust, mistrust, suspect. ANT.—believe, confide, rely upon, trust.

draft, delineate, draw, sketch; call up, conscript, impress; bill of exchange, check, letter of credit, money order; breeze, wind.

draw, drag, haul, pull, tow, tug; extract, remove, take out; unsheathe; allure, attract, entice, induce, lure; delineate, depict, sketch, trace; compose, draft, formulate, write; conclude, deduce, derive, infer; extend, lengthen, prolong, protract, stretch. ANT.—alienate, rebuff, reject, repel, repulse.

drawback, allowance, defect, detriment, discount, flaw, hindrance, injury, rebate. ANT.—advantage, benefit, extra, premium.

dread, alarm, anxiety, apprehension, awe, consternation, dismay, fear, fright, horror, misgiving, panic, terror, trepidation. ANT.—boldness, bravery, confidence, courage.

dreadful, appalling, awful, dire, fearful, formidable, frightful, ghastly, horrible, terrible. ANT.—beautiful, enchanting, enjoyable, lovely.

dream, chimera, conceit, deception, delusion, fallacy, fancy, fantasy, hallucination, illusion, imagination, nightmare, reverie. ANT.—actuality, materiality, reality, solidity, verity.

dreary, bleak, cheerless, dark, depressing, discouraging, disheartening, dismal, doleful, dull, funereal, gloomy, lonesome, melancholy, sad, somber, wearisome. ANT.—cheerful, joyous, lively, pleasant.

dress, apparel, appearance, array, attire, clothing, costume, drapery, frock, garb, garments, gown, habiliments, habit, raiment, robes, uniform, vestments, vesture. ANT.—bareness, disarray, nakedness, nudity.

drift, end, inference, intent, meaning, objective, purpose, result, scope, tendency, tenor; bearing, course, direction, advance, be carried, deviate (from course), float, heap up, move, waft.

drill, condition, discipline, exercise, instruction, lesson, practice, repetition, study, training; bore, pierce, bore, perforate, puncture. ANT.—idleness, repose, rest.

drive, coerce, compel, force, hammer, hurl, impel, incite, propel, push, thrust; actuate, conduct, control, direct, guide, move, steer, ride. ANT.—drag, tow, tug; discourage, hinder, repress.

drop, collapse, decline, decrease, descend, diminish, fall, plunge, sink, subside; stumble, topple, tumble, droop, extend downward, faint, hang; dribble, drip, trickle, percolate; abandon, dismiss, give up, relinquish; cease, stop, terminate. ANT.—rise, soar; flow, splash; continue, persist.

drown, deluge, engulf, immerse, inundate, muffle, overflow, overpower, overwhelm, perish, plunge, sink, submerge, suffocate, swamp. ANT.—extricate, preserve, recover.

drug, anesthetic, biological compound, dope, extract, medicine, narcotic, pharmaceutical; anesthetize, desensitize, knock out, narcotize, sedate.

dry, arid, dehydrated, desiccated, drained, juiceless, moistless, parched, thirsty, watertight; barren, dull, jejune, prosy, stale, tedious, tiresome, uninteresting, vapid. ANT.—damp, moist; fresh, interesting, lively.

dubious, doubtful, equivocal, hesitant, problematical, questionable, reluctant, uncertain, unclear, unreliable, unsettled, unsure. ANT.—certain, definite, positive, sure.

dull, dense, doltish, half-witted, insipid, obtuse, senseless, slow, stolid, stupid, vapid, witless; blunt, obtuse; boring, commonplace, dismal, dreary, gloomy, monotonous, prosy, sad, tedious, uninteresting; insensate, unfeeling; dry, lifeless; dark, dim. ANT.—animated, intelligent, sharp; clear, interesting.

dumb, brainless, dense, dull, foolish, obtuse, senseless, stupid, witless; aphonic, mute, speechless, voiceless. ANT.—alert, bright, clever, discerning, intelligent; articulate, fluent, talkative, voluble.

duplicate, copy, counterpart, exemplar, facsimile, likeness, replica, reproduction, tracing, transcript, twin; copy, redo, repeat, reproduce, trace. ANT.—original, prototype.

duplicity, artifice, deceit, dishonesty, fraud, guile, hypocrisy, perfidy. ANT.—guilelessness, honesty, openness, simplicity.

durable, abiding, changeless, constant, continuing, enduring, fixed, hard, indestructible, lasting, permanent, remaining, strong, unchangeable. ANT.—ephemeral, temporary, transient, transitory, unstable.

duress, captivity, coercion, compulsion, confinement, constraint.

duty, accountability, allegiance, business, calling, charge, employment, function, obligation, office, province, responsibility, service, task. ANT.—betrayal, disloyalty, falsehood, inconstancy, irresponsibility.

dwelling, abode, accommodations, apartment, domicile, flat, habitat, habitation, hearth, home, house, quarters, residence, seat.

dwindle, abridge, contract, curtail, decline, decrease, diminish, drop, fade, fall, lessen, melt, narrow, reduce, shorten, shrink, wane. ANT.—augment, enlarge, expand, multiply, widen.

dye, color, imbue, infuse, pigment, stain, tinge, tint. ANT.—bleach, fade.

E

eager, ablaze, ambitious, anxious, ardent, athirst, avid, burning, desirous, earnest, enthusiastic, fervent, glowing, hot, impassioned, impatient, impetuous, importunate, intense, intent, keen, longing, solicitous, vehement, yearning, zealous. ANT.—apathetic, indifferent, phlegmatic, uninterested.

earn, achieve, acquire, attain, deserve, gain, get, make, merit, obtain, secure, win. ANT.—forfeit, lose.

earnest, ardent, candid, eager, fervent, frank, genuine, heartfelt, honest, open, resolute, serious, sincere, straightforward, true, truthful, unfeigned, upright, warm, zealous. ANT.—affected, capricious, dishonest, insincere, untruthful.

earnings, allowance, commission, emolument, income, interest, profits, remuneration, reward, salary, stipend, wages. ANT.—costs, expenses, losses.

earthly, base, carnal, earthy, global, material, mundane, profane, sordid, temporal, worldly. ANT.—heavenly, immaterial, incorporeal, spiritual.

ease, allay, alleviate, assuage, comfort, facilitate, lighten, mitigate, pacify, relieve, soothe; comfort, contentment, peace, quietude, repose, security, solace, tranquility; easiness, expertise, facility. ANT.—annoyance, discomfort, disquiet, turmoil, vexation; difficulty.

easy, comfortable, effortless, elementary, facile, light, relaxed, simple, unanxious, uncomplicated; flexible, manageable, pliant, smooth. ANT.—arduous, demanding, difficult, hard, laborious.

ebb, abate, decay, decline, dwindle, fall, lessen, recede, retire, retreat, sink, wane. ANT.—flow, improve, increase, revive, wax.

eccentric, aberrant, bizarre, curious, deviating, erratic, odd, outlandish, peculiar, quaint, queer, singular, strange, unusual, wayward. ANT.—common, conventional, familiar, normal, regular.

economical, circumspect, frugal, moderate, penurious, provident, reasonable, saving, sparing, thrifty, watchful. ANT.—extravagant, improvident, lavish, munificent, wasteful.

ecstasy, bliss, delight, ebullience, elation, exaltation, glee, glorification, joy, rapture, ravishment, transport. ANT.—depression, despair, doldrums, melancholy, pessimism.

eddy, reverse, spin, swirl, whirl; maelstrom, vortex, whirlpool. ANT.—calm, still.

edge, border, boundary, brim, brink, butt, circumference, extremity, fringe, margin, periphery, rim, ring, side, tip, verge; intensity, keenness, sharpness, sting. ANT.—center, extension, interior; bluntness, dullness.

edict, announcement, command, decree, law, mandate, manifesto, order, ordinance, proclamation, public notice, statute, writ.

edifice, building, establishment, house, skyscraper, structure.

edit, adapt, arrange, change, compile, compose, correct, rectify, reduce, revise, select, trim.

education, background, cultivation, culture, development, discipline, edification, enlightenment, instruction, knowledge, learning, scholarship, schooling, study, training. ANT.—ignorance, illiteracy.

eerie, curious, fantastic, grotesque, odd, peculiar, strange, supernatural, uncanny, weird. ANT.—natural, normal, usual.

efface, annul, blot, cancel, destroy, erase, expunge, obliterate, wipe. ANT.—confirm, keep, renew, retain, strengthen.

effect, achieve, accomplish, attain, complete, conclude, consummate, do, execute, finish, fulfill, perform, realize; completion, conclusion, consequence, consummation, issue, outcome, result. ANT.—abandon, defeat, fail, neglect, omit; beginning, cause, commencement, origin, source.

effective, adept, capable, competent, conducive, effectual, efficacious, efficient, fruitful, potent, productive, proficient, serviceable, talented, trenchant, useful. ANT.—fruitless, incompetent, ineffectual, inefficient, nonproductive.

effeminate, feminine, unmanly, unvirile, womanish. ANT.—manly, masculine, robust, virile

effervescent, bubbling, buoyant, frothy, gay, gleeful, volatile. ANT.—flat, sedate, sober, staid.

efficiency, ability, adaptability, capability, capacity, competency, effectiveness, fitness, power, proficiency, suitability, thoroughness. ANT.—impotence, inability, inadequacy, incompetency, weakness.

effort, application, attempt, endeavor, energy, essay, exertion, trial, work; labor, pains, strain, strife, struggle, toil, trouble. ANT.—ease, failure, neglect

egotistic, boastful, bombastic, conceited, egocentric, inflated, narcissistic, ostentatious, pretentious, pompous, self-centered, self-important, showy, vain. ANT.—deferent, humble, modest, reserved, unobtrusive

eject, banish, cast out, discard, discharge, dislodge, dismiss, exile, expel, evict, oust, propel, remove. ANT.—accept, appoint, establish, settle, retain.

elaborate, gaudy, ostentatious, showy; complex, complicated, detailed, intricate, perfected, polished, refined. ANT.—common, ordinary, simple, unrefined, usual

elapse, expire, glide, go away, intervene, lapse, pass, vanish. ANT.—remain, stand still, stay.

elastic, adaptable, compliant, ductile, extensible, flexible, limber, lithe, pliable, pliant, resilient, rubbery, springy, stretchable, supple, tractable ANT.—brittle, rigid, stiff, tense, unbending

elated, animated, delighted, ecstatic, exhilarated, exultant, gleeful, high-spirited. ANT.—depressed, downhearted, gloomy, low.

elect, call, choose, cull, decide on, judge, opt, ordain, pick, prefer, select. ANT.—cancel, recall, refuse, reject.

elegant, beautiful, courtly, elaborate, fair, fine, handsome, lovely, luxurious, opulent, polished, pretty, refined, rich, sophisticated, sumptuous ANT.—common, repulsive, rustic, unrefined, vulgar

elementary, basic, constituent, easy, elemental, fundamental, initial, primary, rudimentary; pure, simple, uncompounded, unmixed. ANT.—abstruse, advanced, complex, intricate; compounded, mixed.

elevate, advance, buoy, dignify, erect, exalt, glorify, heighten, hoist, honor, improve, lift, promote, raise, revere, uplift ANT.—abase, condemn, deprecate, depreciate, depress

elicit, bring forth, draw, educe, evoke, extort, extract, provoke, arrest ANT.—repress, suppress

eliminate, abolish, abrogate, banish, cancel, delete, discharge, dislodge, efface, eject, eradicate, erase, excise, exclude, expel, expunge, expurgate, exterminate, extirpate, liquidate, obliterate, oust, proscribe, pluck, remove. ANT.—accept, admit, include, maintain, preserve

elongate, extend, lengthen, prolong, protract, stretch. ANT.—contract, shrink, slacken, shorten

elucidate, clarify, decipher, explain, expound, illuminate, illustrate, interpret. ANT.—becloud, confuse, darken, distract, obscure

elude, avert, avoid, baffle, dodge, escape, eschew, evade, foil, frustrate, parry. ANT.—attract, confront, encounter, meet, solicit

emanate, arise, come, emerge, flow, issue, originate, proceed, radiate, stem. ANT.—return, sink, withdraw

emancipate, free, let go, liberate, release, set free. ANT.—confine, imprison, subjugate.

embarrass, abash, annoy, bewilder, bother, complicate, confound, confuse, discomfit, disconcert, distress, encumber, entangle, fluster, hamper, hinder, mortify, obstruct, perplex, plague, rattle, trouble, vex. ANT.—cheer, encourage, help, inspire, relieve.

embellish, adorn, beautify, deck, decorate, enrich, garnish, ornament, trim; exaggerate ANT.—debase, defame, strip, obliterate; simplify.

embezzle, appropriate, cheat, defalcate, defraud, falsify, filch, forge, misapply, misappropriate, misuse, pilfer, plunder, purloin, rob, swindle. ANT.—balance, recompense, reimburse, return, satisfy

emblem, brand, figure, image, representation, sign, symbol, token, trademark.

embody, codify, comprise, concentrate, contain, embrace, hold, include, incorporate, integrate, systematize. ANT.—discharge, disperse, disintegrate, exclude

embrace, caress, clasp, encircle, hug; accept, adopt, espouse, receive, subscribe to, welcome; comprehend, comprise, contain, embody, include, incorporate. ANT.—exclude, reject, renounce, scorn, spurn

emergency, casualty, crisis, dilemma, distress, exigency, juncture, pressure, quandary, strait, urgency. ANT.—conventionality, regularity, routine, stability, solution.

emigrate, abandon, depart, egress, escape, leave, migrate, move, part, quit. ANT.—dwell, remain, reside, stay

eminent, celebrated, conspicuous, distinguished, elevated, exalted, famous, foremost, glorious, illustrious, noted, prominent, renowned, superior, supreme, well-known. ANT.—common, humble, insignificant, obscure, ordinary

emit, breathe forth, discharge, eject, emanate, exhale, expel, express, hurl, issue, open, publish, report, shoot, spurt, utter, vent. ANT.—contain, retain, stop, suppress

emotion, affection, feeling, impression, inspiration, mood, passion, presentiment, sensation, sensibility, sentiment. ANT.—apathy, dispassion, impassivity, indifference, insensibility.

empathy, affinity, appreciation, commiseration, compassion, insight, sensitivity, understanding ANT.—insensitivity, unfeelingness.

emphatic, affecting, determined, effective, energetic, forceful, forcible, insistent, pointed, potent ANT.—bashful, bland, modest, reserved, weak

employment, business, calling, career, craft, engagement, job, occupation, profession, pursuit, service, vocation, work ANT.—ennui, idleness, inactivity, laziness, leisure.

empty, bare, barren, destitute, devoid, foolish, hollow, hungry, meaningless, senseless, stupid, unfilled, unfurnished, unoccupied, vacant, vacuous, void, worthless. ANT.—erudite, full, inhabited, occupied, replete

enable, allow, authorize, empower, let, permit, sanction. ANT.—disallow, oppose, prevent.

enchant, bewitch, captivate, charm, enrapture, enthrall, entice, fascinate, ravish. ANT.—disenchant, disgust, offend, repel.

encompass, beset, circumscribe, encircle, enclose, enfold, envelop, environ, gird, hem in, invest, span, surround. ANT.—free, release, unwrap

encounter, assailment, assault, attack, battle, clash, collision, combat, conflict, engagement, fight, invasion, meeting, onslaught, skirmish, struggle. ANT.—amity, avoidance, concord, consonance, harmony, retreat, union.

encourage, advise, animate, cheer, comfort, embolden, enliven, exhilarate, favor, hearten, impel, incite, inspire, inspirit, urge; foster, promote, sanction, stimulate, spur, support. ANT.—deject, deter, discourage, dispirit, dissuade.

encroach, attack, infract, infringe, intrude, invade, poach, transgress, trespass, violate ANT.—abandon, avoid, evacuate, relinquish, shun.

encumbrance, burden, clog, drag, difficulty, drawback, hindrance, impediment, lien, load, mortgage, obstacle, weight. ANT.—advantage, assistance, incentive, stimulant.

end, aim, ambition, cessation, close, completion, conclusion, consequence, expiration, extremity, finish, goal, issue, limit, object, purpose, result, termination, terminus; cease, close, conclude, stop, terminate. ANT.—beginning, commencement, inception, introduction; inaugurate, institute, establish, start.

endanger, expose, hazard, imperil, jeopardize, peril, risk. ANT.—guard, protect, secure.

endeavor, aim, aspire, attempt, contend, contest, essay, exert, strive, try, undertake; labor, pains, strain, strife, struggle, toil

endless, boundless, ceaseless, constant, continuous, eternal, everlasting, illimitable, immeasurable, imperishable, incessant, infinite, interminable, perpetual, unbounded, uninterrupted, unlimited. ANT.—bounded, finite, limited, transient, transitory

endorse (also spelled indorse), assist, attest, authorize, back, confirm, corroborate, guarantee, ratify, recommend, sanction, secure, sign, subscribe, support, warrant. ANT.—admonish, censure, denounce, oppose, reject.

endowment, ability, attainment, benefaction, benefit, bequest, bounty, capacity, donation, empowerment, genius, gift, grant, gratuity, mentality, natural gift, provision, qualification, talent. ANT.—drawback, harm, injury, loss.

endurance, allowance, continuance, courage, diligence, firmness, forbearance, fortitude, long-suffering, patience, perseverance, persistence, resignation, resistance, stamina, strength, submission, tolerance. ANT.—faltering, succumbing, surrender, weakness

enemy, adversary, antagonist, attacker, calumniator, competitor, defamer, defiler, falsifier, foe, opponent, predator, rival, slanderer, traducer, vilifier. ANT.—accomplice, ally, comrade, confederate, friend

energetic, active, aggressive, animated, brisk, cogent, determined, diligent, dynamic, enterprising, forcible, industrious, lively, mighty, potent, powerful, spirited, strong, vigorous. ANT.—idle, lazy, listless, spiritless, vacillating.

energy, effectiveness, efficiency, force, might, potency, power, puissance, robustness, strength,

vigor, vim, vitality, zeal. ANT. —apathy, frailty, impotence, indolence, weakness.

enervate, attenuate, daze, debilitate, enfeeble, impair, injure, paralyze, reduce, sap, soften, weaken, weary. ANT. —animate, buoy, energize, invigorate, strengthen.

enforce, coerce, compel, constrain, drive, exact, execute, exert, force, impel, necessitate, oblige, persuade, press, require, strain, urge. ANT. —dismiss, disregard, give up, leave, omit.

enfranchise, emancipate, empower, enable, free, license, release, right, qualify. ANT. —disenfranchise, disqualify, revoke (license).

engage, busy, employ, engross, enlist, hire; bind, commit, pledge; mesh (with gears). ANT. —dismiss, release; decline, refuse; disengage.

engagement, appointment; battle, combat, encounter; betrothal, bond, commitment, compact, consenting, espousal, pledge, plighting.

engender, breed, cause, create, excite, fashion, form, formulate, generate, incite, make, originate, procreate, produce, reproduce. ANT. —annihilate, demolish, destroy.

engross, absorb, assimilate, bewitch, captivate, consume, engulf, fascinate, monopolize, swallow up; busy, engage, occupy. ANT. —dissatisfy, neglect, repel.

engulf, absorb, assimilate, bury, consume, deluge, drown, entomb, fill up, inundate, overcome, overflow, overwhelm, sink, swallow up. ANT.—discharge, dispense, emit, expel.

enhance, advance, augment, elevate, heighten, increase, intensify, magnify, raise, swell. ANT.—assuage, degrade, diminish, reduce.

enigmatic, baffling, cryptic, inscrutable, mysterious, puzzling, vague. ANT.—clear, explicit, obvious, open, plain.

enjoyment, bliss, comfort, delight, ecstasy, exultation, gladness, gratification, happiness, hedonism, indulgence, joy, liking, pleasure, rapture, satisfaction. ANT.—dejection, discomfort, misery, sorrow, unhappiness.

enlarge, add, amplify, augment, broaden, dilate, distend, expand, extend, grow, heighten, increase, lengthen, magnify, protuberate, spread, swell, widen. ANT.—abbreviate, abridge, condense, contract, diminish.

enlighten, brighten, clarify, communicate, disclose, edify, educate, elucidate, illuminate, illumine, illustrate, inculcate, indoctrinate, irradiate. ANT.—confound, confuse, darken, obfuscate, obscure.

enlist, attract, engage, employ, enroll, enter, get, hire, incorporate, induce, interest, join, obtain, procure, register, reserve, retain. ANT.—check, constrain, demobilize, deter, hold back.

enliven, animate, arouse, brighten, cheer, encourage, excite, exhilarate, gladden, quicken, refresh, rouse, stimulate, vivify. ANT. —dampen, debilitate, exhaust, sadden, stultify.

enmity, abhorrence, acrimony, animosity, antagonism, antipathy, aversion, detestation, disgust, hatred, hostility, illwill, invidiousness, malevolence, malice, malignity, rancor, repugnance, spitefulness. ANT.—affection, cordiality, friendliness, good will, love.

ennui, boredom, languor, listlessness, surfeit, tedium. ANT. – buoyancy, enthusiasm, energy, vigor.

enough, adequate, ample, full, plenty, satisfactory, sufficient. ANT.—deficient, inadequate, lacking, scant.

enrage, anger, chafe, craze, exasperate, goad, incense, inflame, infuriate, irk, madden. ANT. —appease, conciliate, soften, soothe, pacify.

enrich, adorn, beautify, embellish, cultivate, fertilize, improve, endow. ANT. —deplete, impoverish, reduce, rob, tax, tire.

enroll, enlist, enter, inscribe, join, list, record, register, subscribe. ANT.—cancel, deactivate, discard, reject.

ensue, follow, succeed, come next, result. ANT. —forsake, precede; cause.

enter, penetrate, pierce, perforate, enlist in, enroll, join, register, encroach, intrude, begin, introduce, start. ANT. —depart, exit, vacate, withdraw.

enterprise, achievement, activity, adventure, [illegible] endeavor, undertaking, experiment, project, undertaking, venture, work. ANT.—inaction, indolence, passivity, sloth.

entertainment, amusement, diversion, enjoyment, fun, game, merriment, party, pastime, play, pleasure, recreation, social event, sport. ANT. —boredom, drag, labor, tool, work.

enthusiasm, ardor, devotion, eagerness, earnestness, excitement, fervency, fervor, inspiration, intensity, optimism, passion, vehemence, vigor, warmth, zeal. ANT. —apathy, calmness, ennui, indifference, lethargy, pessimism.

entice, allure, attract, beguile, captivate, charm, draw, enchant, ensnare, fascinate, inveigle, lure, prevail upon, seduce, tempt, wheedle. ANT.—alienate, disgust, reject, repel, repulse.

entire, all, complete, intact, integral, perfect, total, unabridged, unbroken, undivided, unimpaired, unscathed, whole. ANT.—defective, deficient, incomplete, partial.

entrance, door, doorway, entry, gate, gateway, ingress, inlet, opening, portal; admission, beginning, commencement, initiation. ANT.—egress, exit, outlet; departure, exclusion, rejection, withdrawal.

entreat, ask, beg, beseech, implore, importune, petition, plead, request, solicit, supplicate. ANT.—command, compel, demand, force, take.

envelop, blanket, conceal, cover, embrace, enclose, encompass, enfold, hide, surround, wrap. ANT.—open, reveal, uncover, unwrap.

envious, cautious, covetous, displeased, invidious, jealous, malicious, odious, resentful, suspicious. ANT.—benevolent, charitable, helpful, laudatory, pleased, well-disposed.

environment, background, conditions, location, neighborhood, setting, surroundings, vicinity.

envoy, agent, ambassador, commissioner, delegate, diplomat, messenger, nuncio, plenipotentiary, representative.

epicurean, fastidious, gastronomic, luxurious, particular, sensual, sybaritic, voluptuous. ANT.– ascetic, austere, puritanical, self denying.

episode, affair, circumstance, event, happening, incident, issue, occurrence.

epistle, communication, dispatch, lesson, letter, message, missive, note, writing.

epitome, abridgment, abstract, compendium, condensation, digest, summary, syllabus, synopsis, synthesis; embodiment, essence, ideal example of. ANT. —augmentation, development, expansion, [illegible] specimen.

equable, calm, constant, equal, even, regular, serene, steady, unchanging, uniform, unruffled. ANT. —changeable, fluctuating, spasmodic, variable.

equal, adequate, alike, commensurate, equable, equitable, equivalent, even, fair, identical, in [illegible] like, same, uniform, proportionate, compeer, match, parallel, peer, rival, tie. ANT.– different, disparate, disproportionate, dissimilar, unjust, inferior, subordinate.

equanimity, balance, calmness, composure, evenness, poise, serenity, self-control. ANT. –agitation, anxiety, disturbance, excitation, perturbation.

equipment, accouterments, apparatus, array, furnishings, gear, material, outfit, paraphernalia.

equitable, fair, honest, impartial, just, objective, reasonable, unbiased, unprejudiced. ANT. —biased, dishonorable, fraudulent, inequitable, partial.

equivalent, alike, commensurate, equal, identical, indistinguishable, interchangeable, like, reciprocal, same, synonomous, tantamount. ANT.—contrary, disparate, dissimilar, opposed, unequal.

eradicate, abolish, annihilate, destroy, eliminate, erase, expel, exterminate, extinguish, extirpate, kill, nullify, oust, remove, uproot. ANT.—establish, fortify, foster, propagate, secure.

erase, cancel, cross out, delete, efface, eliminate, expunge, obliterate, rub out; abolish, abrogate, annul, invalidate, nullify, quash, repeal, rescind, revoke. ANT.—confirm, enact, perpetuate.

erect, unbent, upright, straight, vertical; build, construct, raise. ANT.—bent, cringing, crooked, horizontal, recumbent; raze.

erode, abrade, corrode, destroy, deteriorate, eat, gnaw, rub, wear, weather.

erotic, carnal, concupiscent, erogenous, libidinous, lustful, passionate, sensual, sexual. ANT.—celibate, passionless, spiritual.

erratic, aberrant, capricious, changeable, desultory, flighty, fluctuating, odd, peculiar, strange, uncertain, unreliable, unruly, wandering. ANT. —dependable, methodical, regular, reliable, steady.

erroneous, fallacious, false, faulty, inaccurate, incorrect, mistaken, unprecise, untrue, wrong. ANT.—correct, right, true.

error, blunder, deviation, fall, fallacy, fault, inaccuracy, indiscretion, misapprehension, misconception, omission, oversight, slip, transgression. ANT.—accuracy, certitude, correction, precision, truth.

erudite, cultured, educated, enlightened, knowing, learned, scholarly. ANT. —ignorant, illiterate, uneducated, unlettered.

eruption, commotion, discharge, efflorescence, explosion, outbreak, outburst, rash.

escape, abscond, break, decamp, defect, flee, fly, avert, avoid, elude, evade, shun. ANT.—confront, face, invite, meet.

escort, accompany, attend, chaperon, conduct, convoy, guard, guide, lead; protect, safeguard, serve, and usher; court, date, squire.

especially, chiefly, definitely, mainly, particularly, primarily, principally, specially, specifically.

essay, article, composition, disquisition, dissertation, thesis; attempt, effort, trial.

essential, basic, characteristic, fundamental, indispensable, inherent, intrinsic, key, necessary, requisite, vital. ANT. —auxiliary, expendable, extrinsic, optional, peripheral.

establish, authorize, form, found, institute, organize, raise, set up, confirm, fix, ordain, sanction, settle, strengthen; confirm, demonstrate, prove, substantiate, verify. ANT. —abolish, demolish, overthrow, unsettle, upset, controvert, disprove, scorn.

estate, belongings, commodities, domain, effects, goods, holdings, inheritance, land, merchandise, possessions, property, stock, wares, wealth. ANT. —destitution, poverty, privation, want.

esteem, admiration, appreciation, approbation, approval, commendation, deference, favor,

honor, praise, regard, reverence, sanction, value, veneration, estimate, rate, reckon.

estimate, appraise, assess, assign, calculate, compute, count, evaluate, measure, rate, reckon, value, weigh. ANT.—disregard, guess.

estrangement, alienation, disaffection, removal, separation, withdrawal. ANT.—affinity, alliance, bond, coalition, union.

eternal, boundless, ceaseless, deathless, endless, enduring, immortal, imperishable, infinite, never-ending, perpetual, timeless, undying, unending. ANT.—ephemeral, finite, mortal, mutable, temporal, transient.

ethical, decent, good, honest, honorable, just, moral, principled, righteous, scrupulous, virtuous. ANT.—amoral, corrupt, dishonest, licentious, unethical.

eulogize, applaud, celebrate, commend, compliment, extol, laud, praise. ANT.—condemn, degrade, demean, scorn.

evacuate, abandon, clear, desert, emit, empty, expel, leave, purge, quit, relinquish, retreat, vacate. ANT.—charge, enter, fill, occupy, take over.

evade, avoid, shun; dodge, equivocate, quibble; conceal, deceive, trick. ANT.—confront, face; confess, declare, verify.

evaporate, disappear, disperse, dissolve, dry, evanesce, fade, vanish, vaporize. ANT.—appear, consolidate, crystallize.

evaluate, appraise, assess, calculate, estimate, judge, rate, value, weigh. ANT.—guess, hazard.

even, flat, flush, level, plane, smooth; equal, unbroken, uniform, unvarying; calm, peaceful. ANT.—jagged, rough; broken, irregular; agitated, troubled.

event, affair, circumstance, episode, happening, incident, issue, milestone, occurrence; consequence, end, outcome, result. ANT.—antecedent, cause, origin, start.

everlasting, ceaseless, deathless, endless, eternal, immortal, imperishable, incessant, infinite, interminable, perpetual, timeless, unceasing, undying. ANT.—ephemeral, finite, mortal, temporal, transient.

evict, debar, deprive, discard, dispossess, eject, exclude, expel, oust. ANT.—accept, admit, receive, welcome.

evidence, confirmation, corroboration, data, demonstration, documentation, facts, grounds, indication, premises, proof, testimony, verification. ANT.—contradiction, disproof, fallacy, invalidity, refutation.

evident, apparent, clear, conspicuous, discernible, distinct, incontrovertible, indisputable, indubitable, manifest, obvious, open, overt, patent, perceptible, plain, unmistakable, visible. ANT.—concealed, covert, hidden, obscure, questionable.

evil, baseness, calamity, contamination, corruption, crime, depravity, disaster, harm, ill, immorality, iniquity, malignity, mischief, misfortune, offense, profligacy, sin, transgression, ungodliness, vice, viciousness, wickedness, wrong; base, deleterious, immoral, noxious, pernicious, sinful, vicious, wicked. ANT.—goodness, innocence, purity, virtue; honorable, moral, reputable.

evince, demonstrate, disclose, display, evidence, exhibit, indicate, manifest, prove, show. ANT.—conceal, hide, repress, suppress.

evoke, arouse, educe, elicit, excite, provoke, rouse, stimulate, summon, waken. ANT.—quiet, repress, stifle, suppress, stifle.

exact, accurate, correct, definite, distinct, literal, methodical, particular, precise, punctual, rigorous, scrupulous, specific, strict, true, undeviating, unequivocal; demand, extort, wrest. ANT.—approximate, careless, erroneous, inaccurate, vague, variable; request.

exaggerate, amplify, embellish, embroider, enlarge, expand, heighten, magnify, overdo, overstate, stretch. ANT.—depreciate, lessen, minimize, reduce, understate.

exalt, advance, aggrandize, applaud, commend, consecrate, dignify, elevate, ennoble, erect, extol, glorify, hallow, honor, laud, magnify, praise, raise. ANT.—degrade, dishonor, humble, humiliate, scorn.

examination, analysis, audit, check-up, exploration, inquiry, inquisition, inspection, interrogation, investigation, probing, query, quest, questioning, quiz, research, scrutiny, search, test, trial, review. ANT.—disregard, inattention, negligence.

example, archetype, exemplification, ideal, illustration, instance, model, pattern, precedent, prototype, representation, sample, specimen, symbol, typical case.

exasperate, aggravate, annoy, chafe, enrage, exacerbate, frustrate, incense, inflame, infuriate, irritate, nettle, provoke, vex. ANT.—appease, calm, mitigate, palliate, soften.

exceed, eclipse, excel, outdo, outstrip, surmount, surpass, top, transcend. ANT.—fail, fall behind, lag, tarry.

excellent, admirable, commendable, eminent, estimable, exemplary, expert, favorable, honorable, meritorious, peerless, prime, proficient, superior, surpassing, valuable, worthy. ANT.—inferior, lesser, negligible, poor.

except, barring, but, excepting, excluding, exempting, omitting, rejecting, saving. ANT.—admitting, embracing, including.

exceptional, infrequent, occasional, unusual; choice, extraordinary, incomparable, marvelous, novel, precious, rare, remarkable, scarce, singular, uncommon, unique, unparalleled, unprecedented, wonderful. ANT.—customary, frequent, ordinary, usual; abundant, commonplace, numerous, worthless.

excerpt, abbreviation, citing, clipping, culling, extract, quote, selection.

excess, extravagance, immoderation, intemperance, lavishness, luxuriance, plenty, profusion, redundance, redundancy, superabundance, superfluity, surplus, waste. ANT.—dearth, deficiency, lack, paucity, want.

exchange, barter, change, convert, reciprocate, substitute, swap, switch, trade, transfer. ANT.—preserve, retain.

excite, activate, aggravate, agitate, arouse, awaken, disconcert, disquiet, disturb, goad, incense, incite, induce, inflame, irritate, kindle, perturb, provoke, rouse, stimulate, stir up, taunt, unsettle. ANT.—allay, calm, pacify, quiet, tranquilize.

exclaim, call out, clamor, cry, cry out, ejaculate, proclaim, shout, vociferate. ANT.—murmur, mutter, whisper.

exclude, ban, bar, blackball, boycott, debar, except, expel, obviate, omit, ostracize, prevent, prohibit, reject, shut out, veto. ANT.—accept, admit, include, incorporate, welcome.

excruciating, acute, agonizing, extreme, grueling, intense, overwhelming, painful, racking, rending, severe, tormenting. ANT.—comforting, mild, pleasing, soothing.

excursion, digression, divergence, episode, expedition, jaunt, journey, outing, travel, trip, tour, voyage.

excuse, absolve, acquit, exculpate, exempt, exonerate, forgive, free, pardon, release, remit; alibi, apology, defense, explanation, plea, pretext, vindication. ANT.—convict, prosecute, punish; accusation.

execrate, abhor, berate, condemn, curse, damn, objurgate, reprehend, revile. ANT.—applaud, commend, extol, laud, praise.

execute, accomplish, achieve, administer, attain, carry out, complete, consummate, do, effect, finish, fulfill, obtain, perfect, perform, realize; behead, electrocute, guillotine, hang. ANT.—abandon, fail, neglect, omit, shelve.

exempt, absolved, clear, excluded, excused, free, freed, liberated, privileged, released, unbound, unchecked, uncontrolled, undrafted, unrestricted. ANT.—answerable, bound, compelled, nonexempt, obliged.

exercise, act, action, activity, application, drill, employment, exertion, lesson, operation, performance, practice, task, training, use; calisthenics, gymnastics. ANT.—idleness, indolence, relaxation, repose, rest.

exertion, attempt, effort, endeavor, grind, labor, strain, struggle, toil, travail, trial. ANT.—idleness, inaction, laziness, lethargy.

exhausted, consumed, depleted, drained, empty, faint, fatigued, jaded, spent, tired, wasted, wearied, weary, worn. ANT.—fresh, hearty, invigorated, rested, restored.

exhibit, demonstrate, disclose, display, evince, expose, flaunt, manifest, parade, present, reveal, show. ANT.—conceal, cover, disguise, hide.

exhilarate, elate, enliven, inspirit, invigorate, rejoice, stimulate, thrill. ANT.—deject, depress, discourage, repress, sadden.

exigency, crisis, demand, difficulty, distress, emergency, need, strait, urgency, want. ANT.—normality, regularity.

exile, banishment, deportation, expatriation, expulsion, extradition, ostracism, proscription. ANT.—admittance, welcome.

existence, animation, being, life, liveliness, reality, spirit, vigor, vitality, vivacity. ANT.—death, demise, languor, lethargy.

exonerate, absolve, acquit, clear, discharge, except, exempt, free, justify, release, relieve, restore, vindicate. ANT.—accuse, blame, censure, condemn, indict.

exorbitant, excessive, extravagant, extreme, inordinate, over-priced, unreasonable. ANT.—below cost, fair, inexpensive, moderate, reasonable.

expand, advance, amplify, augment, develop, dilate, distend, enlarge, extend, grow, increase, magnify, mature, spread, stretch, swell, widen. ANT.—abbreviate, atrophy, contract, diminish, shrink, wane.

expansion, development, dilation, distention, elaboration, enlargement, unfolding, unraveling; evolution, growth, maturing, progress. ANT.—abbreviation, compression, curtailment.

expect, anticipate, await, contemplate, envision, foresee, hope, look for. ANT.—despair of, doubt, fear.

expedite, accelerate, advance, dispatch, facilitate, forward, hasten, hurry, push, quicken, rush, speed, urge. ANT.—hinder, impede, obstruct, retard, slow.

expedition, campaign, cruise, excursion, journey, mission, passage, pilgrimage, quest, safari, tour, travel, trek, trip, undertaking, voyage; alacrity, speed.

expel, banish, discharge, dismiss, evict, excommunicate, exile, ostracize, oust, proscribe, remove; dislodge, eject, eliminate, excrete, void. ANT.—accept, admit, include, invite; absorb, take in.

expense, charge, cost, disbursement, expenditure, outgo, outlay, payment, price, upkeep, value. ANT.—gain, income, profits, receipts, revenue.

expensive, costly, dear, high-priced. ANT. cheap, inexpensive, worthless.

experience, adventure, encounter, episode, happening, incident, meeting, occurrence; feeling, sensation; background, knowledge, practice, sagacity, seasoning, testing, wisdom. ANT. ignorance, inexperience, lack of knowledge.

experiment, assay, attempt, endeavor, examination, exercise, practice, research, test, trial, undertaking.

expert, able, accomplished, adept, adroit, apt, clever, competent, ingenious, masterful, practiced, proficient, skilled, skillful. ANT.—awkward, bungling, incompetent, inexpert, maladroit, unskillful.

expire, cease, decease, depart, die, disappear, end, pass away, perish, sink, vanish. ANT.—commence, live, survive.

explain, clarify, decipher, elucidate, expound, illustrate, interpret, manifest, resolve, solve, teach, unfold, unravel. ANT.—baffle, cloud, confuse, mystify, obscure.

explanation, clarification, deduction, defense, elucidation, explication, exposition, excuse, interpretation, justification, key, solution.

explicit, clear, comprehensible, definitive, determinate, distinct, evident, exact, express, intelligible, lucid, manifest, obvious, plain, positive, precise, specific. ANT.—ambiguous, equivocal, hazy, obscure, vague.

exploit, adventure, bold act, deed, feat; accomplishment, achievement, attainment, performance, realization; manipulate, take advantage of, use unfairly. ANT.—neglect, omission; defeat, failure.

exposed, agape, ajar, open, unclosed, uncovered, unlocked, unmasked, unveiled; clear, passable, unobstructed; accessible, public, unrestricted. ANT.—concealed, hidden, suppressed.

expound, analyze, clarify, construe, elucidate, explain, express, illuminate, illustrate, interpret, lecture, present, state, teach. ANT.—baffle, confuse, darken, obscure.

express, clear, definitive, explicit, lucid, manifest, positive, specific, unmistakable; fast, quick, rapid, speedy; affirm, assert, avow, claim, communicate, declare, denote, designate, dispatch, explain, forward, propound, recite, represent, say, send, signify, specify, state, tell, utter. ANT.—ambiguous, equivocal, implied, obscure, vague; slow; conceal, restrain, retain, suppress, withhold.

exquisite, appealing, attractive, charming, choice, dainty, delicate, elegant, excellent, fine, matchless, perfect, precious, rare, refined, select, splendid, superb, vintage; beautiful, debonair, handsome, pretty; acute, intense, sharp. ANT.—common, ordinary, unrefined, worthless; ugly; dull, mild.

extant, contemporary, enduring, existent, existing, lasting, surviving, undestroyed. ANT. departed, destroyed, extinct, gone.

extemporaneous, ad lib, extemporary, informal, impromptu, improvised, informal, offhand, unplanned, unpremeditated, unprepared, unstudied. ANT.—designed, planned, premeditated, prepared, studied.

extend, add, amplify, augment, dilate, distend, enlarge, elongate, expand, lengthen, protract, spread, stretch; give, grant. ANT.—contract, decrease, loosen, reduce, shrink, slacken, take.

extensive, broad, expanded, sweeping, vast, wide. ANT.—confined, narrow, restricted.

extent, amount, compass, degree, expanse, length, magnitude, measure, range, reach, scope, size, stretch, volume.

exterior, cover, face, front, outside, shell, skin, surface. ANT. core, inside, interior, internal (part).

exterminate, abolish, annihilate, banish, decimate, destroy, eradicate, expel, extirpate, kill, overthrow, uproot. ANT.—cherish, guard, maintain, preserve, protect.

external, exterior, extrinsic, foreign, outer, outside, superficial. ANT.—domestic, inside, internal, intrinsic, within.

extinguish, abate, abolish, annihilate, choke, destroy, eradicate, exterminate, extirpate, obscure, quench, suppress. ANT.—animate, ignite, kindle, light.

extol, celebrate, commend, eulogize, exalt, glorify, honor, laud, praise. ANT.—decry, disgrace, dishonor, profane.

extract, derive, distill, draw, educe, elicit, eradicate, evoke, extirpate, extort, obtain, pull, remove. ANT. insert, instill, introduce.

extraneous, foreign, irrelevant, remote, strange, unconnected. ANT.—akin, germane, relevant.

extraordinary, egregious, exceptional, inordinate, marvelous, peculiar, phenomenal, rare, remarkable, singular, special, uncommon, unusual, unwonted, wonderful. ANT.—common, customary, ordinary, standard, usual.

extravagant, abundant, copious, excessive, extreme, exuberant, immoderate, improvident, inordinate, lavish, liberal, luxuriant, overflowing, plentiful, prodigal, profuse, wasteful. ANT.—economical, meager, parsimonious, penurious, sparse.

extreme, farthest, greatest, maximum, outermost, utmost; final, last, terminal, ultimate; extravagant, immoderate, intensive; fanatical, radical. ANT.— adjacent, near; calm, dispassionate; moderate.

extricate, affranchise, deliver, disengage, disentangle, free, let go, liberate, loose, ransom, release, rescue, unbind, unchain, unfasten, untie. ANT.—bind, chain, confine, incarcerate, restrain.

exuberant, abundant, copious, energetic, lavish, luxuriant, overflowing, profuse, prolific, rank, vigorous, wanton. ANT.—austere, barren, depleted, needy, sterile.

F

fabric, cloth, dry goods, material, organization, structure, stuff, substance, textile.

fabricate, arrange, build, compose, construct, counterfeit, devise, erect, fake, feign, forge, form, frame, invent, plan, prevaricate, produce, put together. ANT.—demolish, disrupt, ruin, shatter, wreck.

fabulous, amazing, astounding, exaggerated, extraordinary, false, feigned, fictitious, incredible, legendary, mythical, ridiculous, untrue. ANT.—common, credible, proven, usual, true.

facade, affectation, appearance, cover-up, false front, front, ornamentation, veneer. ANT. base, character, sincerity.

face, appearance, countenance, features, mien, physiognomy, visage; assurance, audacity, boldness, confidence, effrontery, impertinence, impudence; brave, challenge, confront, dare, defy, meet, oppose, resist, venture, cover, exterior, front, outside, surface. ANT. humility, timidity; shrink, retreat, withdraw, interior, rear.

facile, able, adroit, agreeable, apt, artful, clever, dexterous, easy, expert, flexible, proficient, skillful, smooth, tactful. ANT. awkward, difficult, disagreeable, rude, tedious.

facilitate, allay, alleviate, assuage, ease, lighten, mitigate, relieve, soothe. ANT.—confound, distress, disturb.

facility, ability, adroitness, civility, cleverness, courtesy, dexterity, ease, expertness, proficiency, readiness, skillfulness. ANT.—awkwardness, difficulty, discourtesy, ineptitude.

facsimile, copy, duplicate, pattern, photograph, picture, replica, reproduction, transcript. ANT.—distinction, opposite, variation.

fact, actuality, certainty, evidence, reality, truth, act, circumstance, deed, detail, event, incident, item, occurrence, point. ANT.—fiction, supposition, theory, delusion, falsehood.

faction, block, cabal, circle, clique, combination, coterie, denomination, division, party, sect, wing. ANT.—conformity, entirety, homogeneity, unity.

factious, contentious, dissident, insubordinate, rebellious, recalcitrant, seditious. ANT. cooperative, helpful, united.

factitious, artificial, bogus, counterfeit, fabricated, forced, phony, sham, spurious, synthetic, unnatural. ANT.—authentic, bona fide, genuine, natural, real.

factor, actor, agent, attorney, bailiff, commissioner, delegate, deputy, manager, proxy, representative, steward, vicar; constituent, element, part.

faculty, ability, aptitude, bent, capability, capacity, function, gift, knack, power, skill, talent. ANT. —impotence, inability, incapacity, incompetence, ineptness.

fade, bleach, blur, deteriorate, dim, disappear, dwindle, ebb, evanesce, pale, taper off, vanish, wane, wither. ANT.—darken, enhance, improve, recover, strengthen.

fail, abandon, abort, collapse, decline, default, defeat, desert, disappoint, drop, fade, flounder, leave, miscarry, neglect, omit, quit, wither. ANT.—accomplish, achieve, capture, deliver, recover.

faint, dim, faded, faltering, fatigued, feeble, inaudible, indistinct, irresolute, languid, listless, pale, powerless, thin, timid, weak, wearied, worn. ANT.—distinct, forceful, intrepid, strong, vigorous.

fair, bright, clear, dry, light, mild, pleasant, sunny, attractive, blond, comely, lovely; candid, decent, equitable, frank, honest, impartial, just, open, reasonable, unbiased; average, mediocre, passable. ANT.—foul, tempestuous, ugly, unattractive; devious, dishonorable, fraudulent, partial; excellent, first-rate, worst.

faith, assurance, conviction, credence, reliance, trust, belief, creed, doctrine, dogma, tenet, constancy, fidelity, loyalty, promise, word. ANT. doubt, incredulity, mistrust, skepticism, infidelity.

faithful, attached, constant, dependable, devoted, firm, honorable, incorruptible, loyal, staunch, steadfast, true, unswerving, unwavering; accurate, reliable, trusty. ANT. disloyal, false, fickle, treacherous, untrustworthy.

fall, abate, collapse, decline, decrease, descend, diminish, drop, ebb, lessen, plunge, sink, subside, weaken; stumble, topple, totter, tumble; droop, extend downward, hang. ANT. arise, ascend, climb, reach, scale, soar.

fallacy, casuistry, delusion, equivocation, error, fantasy, illusion, misconception, mistake, sophistry, subterfuge, untruth. ANT. certainty, fact, reality, truth, verity.

false, bogus, counterfeit, deceptive, dishonest, erroneous, fabricated, fallacious, illusory, incorrect, lying, mendacious, misleading, mock, pretended, sham, spurious, unreal, untrue.

ANT.—accurate, confirmed, substantiated, true, valid.

falter, delay, demur, doubt, flinch, fluctuate, hesitate, hobble, pause, reel, shrink, slip, stammer, stutter, totter, tremble, vacillate, weaken ANT.— continue, endure, persevere, persist

familiar, acquainted, cognizant, conversant, informed, intimate, knowing, versed, well-known; accessible, affable, amicable, approachable, casual, close, comfortable, courteous, easy, friendly, informal, sociable, unconstrained, unreserved; common, customary, usual; disrespectful, impudent. ANT.—constrained, distant, formal, reserved, unfamiliar.

famous, celebrated, distinguished, eminent, glorious, honorable, illustrious, noted, renowned, well-known. ANT.—ignominious, infamous, obscure, undistinguished, unknown

fanatical, biased, bigoted, dogmatic, extreme, illiberal, intolerant, narrow-minded, obsessed, prejudiced, rabid, radical, unreasonable, zealous. ANT.—dispassionate, liberal, reasonable, tolerant.

fancy, conceit, conception, idea, imagination, notion; caprice, fantasy, vagary, whim; fondness, inclination; elaborate, ornamental, ornate. ANT.—actuality, reality; precision, stability; aversion; plain, unadorned.

fantastic, capricious, fanciful, far-fetched, imaginary, visionary, whimsical; bizarre, eccentric, odd, peculiar, quaint, strange, vague; amazing, wonderful. ANT.—fixed, precise, steady; common, ordinary, usual

far, away, distant, remote, removed. ANT.—close, convenient, handy, near.

farcical, absurd, comic, droll, foolish, funny, hilarious, ludicrous, ridiculous. ANT.—sober, tragic

far-sighted, clairvoyant, clear-sighted, foresighted, judicious, level-headed, prepared, prudent. ANT.—impractical, imprudent, injudicious, rash, unprepared.

fascinate, allure, beguile, bewitch, captivate, delight, enamor, enchant, enrapture, enthrall, entrance, ravish. ANT.—agitate, anger, disgust, repel, weary.

fashion, appearance, fashion, manner, mode, vague; cast, contrive, create, design, fabricate, form, make, manufacture, mold, sculpture, style.

fast, accelerated, brisk, expeditious, fleet, lively, quick, rapid, speedy, swift; constant, firm, inflexible, lasting, permanent, secure, solid, stable, steadfast, steady, tight, unswerving, unyielding; dissipated, dissolute, reckless, wild ANT.—slow, sluggish; insecure, loose, unstable, unsteady; exemplary, upright, virtuous

fasten, affix, anchor, attach, bind, connect, link, lock, secure, tie. ANT.—detach, loosen, open, release, untie

fastidious, choosy, critical, finicky, fussy, meticulous, particular, squeamish. ANT.—gross, indifferent, tasteless, uncritical

fat, beefy, corpulent, fleshy, obese, portly, rotund, stout, swollen, thickset, unctuous, unwieldy; luxuriant, rich, wealthy, well-to-do ANT.—gaunt, lean, slender, slim, thin; indigent, penniless, poor

fatal, deadly, lethal, mortal, murderous, permi- ANT.—animating, enlivening, invigorating, nourishing, vital.

fate, chance, consequence, fortune, destiny, doom, issue, lot, outcome, result, predestination,

fatigue, debilitation, enervation, exhaustion, languor, lassitude, tiredness, weakness, weariness ANT.—liveliness, rejuvenation, restoration, vigor, vivacity

fault, blemish, defect, detriment, drawback, error, failure, flaw, foible, imperfection, misdeed, misdemeanor, mistake, omission, shortcoming, slip, weakness. ANT.—correctness, merit, perfection

favorable, advantageous, assisting, auspicious, beneficial, conducive, helpful, propitious, salutary, useful. ANT.—detrimental, disadvantageous, harmful, hindering, opposed.

fear, alarm, apprehension, anxiety, cowardice, dismay, disquietude, dread, fright, horror, panic, phobia, scare, terror, timidity, trepidation; awe, reverence. ANT.—assurance, boldness, bravery, courage, fearlessness; nonchalance, unconcern.

feasible, achievable, attainable, practicable, practical, workable. ANT.—impractical, inconceivable, unrealistic, visionary.

feat, accomplishment, achievement, act, action, attainment, deed, execution, exercise, exploit, maneuver, operation, performance. ANT.—failure, inactivity, laziness, passivity, stagnation.

fee, account, bill, charge, compensation, cost, emolument, pay, payment, remuneration.

feeble, debilitated, decrepit, delicate, enervated, exhausted, faint, forceless, frail, impaired, infirm, languid, puny, sickly, weak. ANT. forceful, hearty, lusty, stout, strong, vigorous.

feeling, consciousness, sensation, sense, sensitivity; affection, emotion, passion, sensibility, sentiment, sympathy, tenderness; conviction, impression, opinion. ANT.—anesthesia, unconsciousness; coldness, imperturbability, insensibility, stoicism; fact.

felicitate, compliment, congratulate, greet. ANT.—discourage, dismay, reject.

felonious, corrupt, criminal, depraved, evil, heinous, injurious, malicious, noxious, perfidious, perverse, vicious. ANT.—commendable, decent, honorable, meritorious, praiseworthy.

feminine, female, ladylike, maidenly, womanish, womanlike, womanly; delicate, soft, tender ANT.—male, manly, mannish, masculine; hardy, strong, virile.

ferment, agitate, boil, bubble, concoct, embroil, excite, fret, heat, leaven, raise, roil, seethe, stir ANT.—calm, cool, dampen, quiet, soothe

ferocious, barbarous, brutal, brutish, cruel, fearsome, fierce, murderous, ravenous, vehement, violent, wild. ANT.—docile, gentle, harmless, manageable, tame.

fertile, abundant, bountiful, copious, exuberant, fecund, fruitful, luxuriant, plenteous, plentiful, productive, prolific, rich, teeming. ANT.—barren, childless, fruitless, sterile, unproductive

fervent, animated, ardent, eager, enthusiastic, intense, passionate, zealous. ANT.—cool, grudging, hesitant, impassive, phlegmatic

fetid, foul-smelling, malodorous, noisome, putrid, rank, repulsive, stinking. ANT.—aromatic, fragrant, perfumed, sweet-smelling.

feudal, dependent, downtrodden, enslaved, peasant, servile, subject, vassal. ANT.—aristocratic, free, independent

fever, ardor, delirium, excitement, frenzy, heat, mania, temperature. ANT.—calmness, coolness.

fiasco, catastrophe, debacle, failure, miscarriage ANT.—achievement, success, triumph, victory

fickle, capricious, changeable, fanciful, fitful, inconstant, irresolute, restless, shifting, unreliable, unstable, variable, volatile, wavering, wayward. ANT.—constant, reliable, stable, steady, trustworthy.

fiction, allegory, creation, epic, fable, fabrication, falsehood, fancy, figment, imagination, invention, legend, myth, narrative, novel, parable, romance, story, tale. ANT.—fact, history, reality, truth, verity.

fidelity, adherence, allegiance, constancy, devotion, faithfulness, fealty, integrity, loyalty, obedience, steadfastness, support, zeal; accuracy, exactness, precision, truth. ANT.—disloyalty, faithlessness, inconstancy, perfidy, treachery.

fiendish, atrocious, cruel, demoniac, devilish, diabolical, infernal, inhuman, malicious, malignant. ANT.—angelic, benign, kindly.

fierce, angry, barbarous, brutal, dangerous, enraged, ferocious, fiery, passionate, savage, truculent, violent, wild. ANT.—docile, kind, peaceful, placid, tender.

fight, battle, box, brawl, combat, conflict, contend, contest, dispute, quarrel, scuffle, skirmish, squabble, strive, struggle, wrangle.

figment, fabrication, falsehood, fantasy, fiction, imagination, invention. ANT.—fact, reality, truth.

figure, allegory, amount, appearance, character, construction, design, emblem, form, metaphor, numeral, outline, picture, representation, shape, sum, symbol, type.

fill, fill up, occupy, pack, pervade; distend, feed, glut, gorge, load, permeate, sate, satiate, satisfy, saturate, stuff, swell. ANT.—deplete, drain, empty, exhaust, void.

filter, clarify, infiltrate, purify, refine, screen, separate, settle, strain

final, concluding, conclusive, decisive, definitive, ending, extreme, last, terminal, ultimate. ANT.—first, inaugural, original, rudimentary, unending

fine, admirable, attractive, choice, clarified, dainty, delicate, elegant, excellent, exquisite, keen, minute, nice, polished, pure, refined, sensitive, smooth, splendid, small, thin; ground, pulverized; amercement, charge, cost, forfeiture, penalty. ANT.—blunt, coarse, rough, unpolished, thick; amends, compensation, reward.

finish, accomplish, achieve, close, complete, conclude, consummate, end, execute, fulfill, get done, perfect, terminate; close, completion, end, termination, terminus. ANT.—begin, initiate, start; initiation, origin, source.

finite, bounded, circumscribed, determinate, limited, measurable, restricted, terminate. ANT.—endless, eternal, infinite, unbounded.

firm, constant, enduring, fixed, resolute, rugged, solid, stable, steadfast, steady, strong, tenacious, unfaltering, unyielding. ANT.—defective, disjointed, irresolute, wavering, weak.

first, beginning, chief, earliest, initial, leading, original, premier, primary, prime, primeval, primitive, pristine; chief, foremost. ANT.—hindmost, last, latest, least, subordinate.

fit, accommodate, adapt, adjust, conform, equip, prepare, suit; adapted, appropriate, becoming, befitting, competent, congruous, pertinent, prepared, proper, qualified, seemly. ANT.—disturb, misapply, misfit; awkward, inadequate, incongruous, unfit

fitful, capricious, changeable, convulsive, desultory, fickle, inconstant, intermittent, restless, spasmodic, unstable, variable, whimsical. ANT.—constant, reliable, stable, steady, trustworthy, uniform

fix, affix, attach, bind, fasten, link, place, plant, root, secure, set, stick, tie; define, determine, establish, limit, locate, prepare, set, settle; adjust, correct, mend, rectify, regulate, repair, restore. ANT.—displace, remove, unfasten; alter, change, disturb, modify; damage, mistreat.

flaccid, drooping, flabby, lax, limber, loose, soft, weak, yielding. ANT.—firm, strong, sturdy, tenacious, unyielding.

flagrant, atrocious, glaring, gross, infamous, monstrous, outrageous, rank, wicked. ANT.—mild, unrestrained.

flame, blaze, burn, flare, ignite, light. ANT.—extinguish, quench.

flashy, flamboyant, gaudy, garish, jazzy, meretricious, pretentious, showy. ANT.—simple, sober, subdued.

flat, even, flush, horizontal, level, plane, dull, insipid, stale, tasteless, vapid; dejected, depressed, heavy, low, spiritless. ANT.—hilly, irregular, mountainous, sloping; bubbling, exciting, frothy, savory; keen, spirited.

flatter, blandish, blarney, cajole, coax, court, entice, exalt, extol, fawn, laud, praise, soften, wheedle. ANT.—denounce, insult, mock, ridicule, spurn.

flaunt, blazon, brandish, expose, flash, flourish, parade, vaunt. ANT.—cloak, conceal, disguise, hide, refute.

flavor, essence, gusto, quality, relish, savor, soul, spirit, tang, taste, zest.

flawless, exact, immaculate, impeccable, perfect, pure, spotless, unblemished, unmarred, whole. ANT.—damaged, defective, flawed, imperfect, tainted.

fleeting, brief, ephemeral, evanescent, flitting, fugitive, momentary, passing, short, temporary, transient, transitory, vanishing. ANT.—constant, enduring, eternal, long-lived, perpetual.

flexible, bending, compliant, docile, ductile, elastic, limber, lithe, plastic, pliable, pliant, supple, tractable, yielding. ANT.—brittle, obstinate, rigid, stiff, unbending.

flicker, flare, fluctuate, flutter, glint, quiver, shimmer, waver. ANT.—glow, shine steadily.

flinch, cower, cringe, falter, recoil, retreat, run, shrink, wince, withdraw. ANT.—confront, face, hold out, sustain.

fling, cast, chuck, heave, pitch, throw, toss. ANT.—catch.

float, drift, fly, glide, hover, sail, skim, wave.

flourish, brandish, conquer, grow, increase, prosper, thrive, triumph, vaunt, wave, win. ANT.—collapse, decay, diminish, fade, weaken.

flow, circulate, course, float, glide, gush, move, pass, roll, run, spout, spurt, stream; emanate, issue, originate, proceed, progress, result; abound, be copious. ANT.—cease, cork, retard, stagnate, stop.

fluctuate, change, deflect, detour, deviate, digress, hesitate, oscillate, sway, swerve, teeter, totter, undulate, vacillate, vary, veer, vibrate, wander, waver. ANT.—adhere, decide, persist, remain, stick.

fluent, copious, easy, expert, flowing, liquid, moving, smooth, voluble. ANT.—hesitant, motionless, slow, sluggish, stammering.

flux, activity, change, discharge, flow, fluctuation, motion, mutation, transition. ANT.—constancy, fixity, inactivity, stability.

fly, ascend, flit, float, flutter, glide, hover, mount, rise, sail, skim, soar, wing; dart, rush, shoot, spring; abscond, decamp, escape, flee, run away. ANT.—descend, fall, plummet, sink; remain, stay.

focus, center, centrum, concentration, cynosure, limelight.

foe, adversary, antagonist, enemy, opponent, rival, villifier. ANT.—assistant, comrade, friend, helper.

follow, come next, succeed; comply, conform, heed, obey, observe, practice; adopt, copy, imitate, mimic; accompany, attend; chase, pursue, trace, track, trail; ensue, result. ANT.—precede; guide, lead; avoid, elude, flee; cause.

follower, adherent, attendant, devotee, disciple, henchman, partisan, pupil, protege, pursuer, servant, successor, supporter, votary. ANT.—chief, head, leader, master, adversary, antagonist, objector, oppressor, scorner.

folly, absurdity, fatuity, foolishness, imbecility, imprudence, indiscretion, madness, misconduct, shallowness, silliness, simplicity, weak mindedness, weakness. ANT.—cunning, discernment, judgment, prudence, reasonableness, wisdom.

fondle, caress, cuddle, indulge, neck, nuzzle, pet, stroke, toy. ANT.—disdain, reject.

fool, cheat, con, deceive, delude, dupe, hoodwink, trick; buffoon, clown, harlequin, jester; blockhead, dolt, dunce, idiot, imbecile, nincompoop, numbskull, oaf, simpleton. ANT.—genius, philosopher, sage, scholar.

foolish, absurd, asinine, brainless, crazy, fatuous, idiotic, imbecile, irrational, nonsensical, preposterous, ridiculous, senseless, silly, simple, witless. ANT.—astute, judicious, prudent, sagacious, wise.

forbearance, abstention, abstinence, fortitude, leniency, patience, self-denial, tolerance. ANT.—excess, haste, impatience, intolerance, self-indulgence, strictness.

force, energy, intensity, might, potency, power, strength, vigor; coercion, compulsion, constraint, duress, violence; aggregation, armament, army, battalion, body, company, division, navy, number, organization, regiment, troops; coerce, compel, constrain, drive, impel, incite, instigate, push, rush. ANT.—feebleness, frailty, impotence, weakness; persuasion, hamper, retard, suppress, thwart.

forego, see **forgo.**

foreign, alien, distant, extraneous, far, remote, strange, unaccustomed, unknown, unnatural. ANT.—accustomed, familiar, indigenous, known.

forever, always, continually, endlessly, eternally, everlastingly, immortally, unremittingly. ANT.—briefly, fleetingly, shortly, temporarily.

forget, disregard, ignore, lose, neglect, omit, overlook, slight. ANT.—recall, recollect, remember, reminisce.

forgo (forego), abandon, abstain, desist, leave, quit, relinquish, renounce, resign, waive. ANT.—accomplish, execute, fulfill, perform, yield.

form, assemble, build, construct, create, design, erect, fashion, forge, make, mold, produce, shape; compose, constitute, make up; arrange, combine, organize, plan; devise, frame, invent; conformation, figure, formation, structure; ceremony, ritual, image, likeness. ANT.—destroy, disfigure, dismantle, misshape, wreck, amorphism, distortion, irregularity, shapelessness.

formal, ceremonial, ceremonious, decorous, exact, functional, methodical, orderly, precise, proper, punctilious, regular, ritualistic, solemn, stiff, systematic. ANT.—casual, easy, natural, unconstrained, unconventional.

former, antecedent, anterior, before, foregoing, preceding, previous, prior. ANT.—after, ensuing, latter, succeeding, subsequent.

formulate, devise, concoct, express, fabricate, frame. ANT.—fumble, guess, hazard.

forte, feature, genius, knack, skill, strong point, talent. ANT.—clumsiness, impotence, incompetence.

fortuitous, accidental, casual, chance, contingent, felicitous, fortunate, happy, incidental, lucky, propitious, random. ANT.—arranged, calculated, deliberate, plotted, unlucky.

fortunate, advantageous, auspicious, benign, encouraging, favored, felicitous, fortuitous, fortunate, happy, lucky, propitious, prosperous, satisfied, successful. ANT.—cheerless, condemned, crushed, ill-fated, persecuted.

fortune, accident, chance, destiny, end, fate, goal, luck, determination, judgment; inheritance, possession, property, riches, wealth. ANT.—catastrophe, downfall, hardship, misfortune, poverty.

forward, advance, aggrandize, bring forward, cultivate, elevate, encourage, expedite, favor, further, help, promote. ANT.—hinder, oppose, retard, retreat, withhold.

foul, dirty, fetid, filthy, grimy, muddy, polluted, putrid, soiled, squalid, tainted; indecent, nasty, obscene, offensive, vulgar; base, contemptible, corrupt, despicable, low, mean, pitiful, shabby. ANT.—clean, immaculate, neat, presentable, pure, unblemished, wholesome.

foundation, base, basis, bottom, endowment, establishment, footing, ground, groundwork, institution, origin, root, substructure, support, underpinning, understructure. ANT.—arch, crown, peak, superstructure, top.

fraction, bit, division, part, percentage, piece, portion, section, segment. ANT.—all, entirety, total, whole.

fracture, breach, break, crack, rent, rift, rupture, split. ANT.—conjugation, juncture, union.

fragile, breakable, brittle, delicate, feeble, frail, infirm, weak. ANT.—durable, enduring, hardy, strong, sturdy, tough.

frank, aboveboard, candid, direct, easy, familiar, free, honest, ingenuous, plain, sincere, straightforward. ANT.—cunning, deceptive, dishonest, hypocritical, insincere.

fraud, artifice, cheat, chicanery, deceit, deception, dishonesty, duplicity, forgery, guile, hoax, imposition, imposture, swindle, treachery, trick. ANT.—fairness, honesty, integrity, sincerity, truth.

free, autonomous, emancipated, exempt, freed, independent, liberated, unconfined, unconstrained, unencumbered, unfettered, unobstructed, unrestricted; clear, loose, open, unfastened, unobstructed; immune; careless, candid, easy, familiar, frank, open, unreserved; artless, bounteous, bountiful, generous, liberal, munificent; costless, gratis. ANT.—confined, restrained, restricted; blocked, clogged, impeded; subject; illiberal, parsimonious, stingy; costly, expensive, priceless.

freedom, deliverance, emancipation, exemption, familiarity, franchise, frankness, immunity, independence, liberation, liberty, license, openness, prerogative, privilege, right, unrestraint. ANT.—bondage, coercion, compulsion, constraint, servitude.

freight, burden, cargo, lading, load, shipment, transportation.

frenzy, agitation, delirium, derangement, excitement, fury, madness, mania, rage, wildness. ANT.—calmness, delight, sanity.

frequent, common, general, habitual, many, numerous, often, persistent, recurrent, recurring, regular, repeated, usual. ANT.—exceptional, infrequent, rare, scanty, sporadic.

fresh, modern, new, novel, recent, unused; additional, further; brisk, cool, hardy, healthy, natural, refreshing, vigorous, young; artless, green, inexperienced, natural, raw; bold, cheeky, flippant, impertinent. ANT.—decayed, faded, hackneyed, musty, stagnant; courteous, deferential, respectful.

fret, agitate, anger, annoy, chafe, corrode, disturb, fidget, gall, gnaw, worry. ANT.—calm, placate, please, soften, soothe

friction, abrasion, attrition, erosion, frication, grating, rubbing, traction; conflict, disagreement, discord, disharmony. ANT.—lubrication, smoothness; accord, agreement, harmony, unity.

friend, companion, comrade, confidant, crony, intimate, pal; adherent, advocate, defender, patron, supporter; ally, associate, colleague. ANT.—adversary, enemy, stranger.

friendly, affable, affectionate, amicable, brotherly, companionable, cordial, genial, intimate, kindly, neighborly, propitious, sociable, solicitous, sympathetic. ANT.—antagonistic, cool, distant, hostile, reserved

frighten, abash, affright, alarm, appall, astound, browbeat, daunt, discourage, dishearten, dismay, dispirit, hector, horrify, intimidate, scare, startle, terrify, terrorize, threaten. ANT.—embolden, gladden, inspire, reassure, soothe

frigid, arctic, chilling, cool, ice-cold; dull, formal, inhibited, lifeless, passionless, reserved, rigid ANT.—temperate, warm; amorous, fervid, responsive, uninhibited.

fringe, border, boundary, edge, edging, flounce, outskirts, perimeter, tassel, trimming. ANT.—center, core, heart, inside, interior.

front, anterior, facade, face, forepart, prow, van; bearing, brow, forehead, manner, mien. ANT.—astern, back, posterior, rear

frown, disapprove, glare, glower, lower, scowl, sulk. ANT.—approve, beam, shine, smile.

frugal, conservative, economical, miserly, moderate, parsimonious, penurious, provident, saving, sparing, stingy, temperate, thrifty. ANT.—extravagant, intemperate, self-indulgent, wasteful.

fruitful, abundant, ample, bountiful, copious, exuberant, fecund, fertile, luxuriant, plenteous, productive, prolific, rich, teeming, yielding. ANT.—barren, fruitless, impotent, sterile, unproductive

frustrate, baffle, balk, bar, circumvent, confound, counteract, defeat, disappoint, disconcert, foil, hinder, nullify, prevent, stop, thwart. ANT.—accomplish, facilitate, fulfill, further, promote

fulfill, accomplish, complete, consummate, finish realize, terminate; discharge, perform; comply, fill, meet, satisfy. ANT.—abandon, disappoint, fail, neglect, withdraw.

full, crammed, filled, glutted, gorged, packed, replete, sated, satiated, soaked, stocked, surfeited, swollen; ample, complete, copious, extensive, plentiful, sufficient, whole; baggy, flowing, loose, voluminous; circumstantial, detailed, exhaustive. ANT.—depleted, devoid, empty, vacant; insufficient, lacking, partial

function, bailiwick, business, duty, job, office, position, role, task; do, moderate, officiate, operate, perform, preside, serve, work. ANT.—idleness, unemployment; ignore, malfunction, mismanage

fundamental, basic, chief, elemental, essential, indispensable, intrinsic, primary, principal, radical. ANT.—auxiliary, dispensable, secondary, subordinate, superficial.

funny, absurd, amusing, bizarre, comical, diverting, droll, farcical, humorous, laughable, ludicrous, ridiculous, witty, curious, odd, queer ANT.—melancholy, sad, serious, sober, solemn

furious, angry, ferocious, fierce, frenzied, fuming, inflamed, infuriated, raging, turbulent, violent, wild ANT.—calm, composed, peaceful, self-possessed, tranquil

furnish, appoint, cater, endow, equip, fit, outfit, provide, purvey, supply; afford, give, produce, yield. ANT.—denude, despoil, divest, strip, withhold.

further, advance, aid, assist, expedite, promote, support. ANT.—check, delay, frustrate, hinder, impede.

furtive, clandestine, covert, secret, sly, stealthy, surreptitious. ANT.—aboveboard, forthright, open, overt.

futile, abortive, empty, fruitless, idle, ineffective, ineffectual, resultless, unsatisfying, useless, vain, valueless. ANT.—beneficial, conducive, efficient, profitable, useful.

G

gain, accretion, acquisition, advantage, behalf, benefit, emolument, favor, good, increase, increment, interest, net, profit; accomplish, achieve acquire, attain, benefit, consummate, earn, effect, get, obtain, procure, profit, reach, realize, reap, secure, win. ANT.—decrease, handicap, loss; forfeit, lose, surrender.

galaxy, array, assemblage, bevy, cluster, collection, company, constellation, group.

gamble, bet, chance, hazard, play, risk, speculate, stake, wager. ANT.—insure, invest, plan, safeguard

game, adventure, amusement, contest, diversion, entertainment, festivity, frolic, fun, gaiety, gambol, lark, match, merriment, merrymaking, pastime, play, recreation, sport; courageous, daring, disposed, favorable, sporting, valiant, willing. ANT.—business.

gamut, compass, extent, range, register, scope.

gap, abyss, aperture, breach, cavity, chasm, chink, cleft, crack, crevice, fissure, gulf, hiatus, hole, hollow, interstice, lacuna, opening, orifice, passage, space, vacancy, vacuity, void.

garble, corrupt, deface, distort, falsify, misquote, misrepresent, misstate, mix, muddle, mutilate, pervert, scramble. ANT.—clarify, communicate, correct, edit, unscramble.

garment, apparel, array, attire, clothes, clothing, drapery, dress, garb, habiliment, raiment, robe, vestment, vesture, wrap. ANT.—nakedness, nudity.

garner, accumulate, collect, deposit, harvest, hoard, husband, reserve, save, store.

garnish, adorn, array, beautify, bedeck, deck, decorate, embellish, enhance, enrich, furnish, grace, ornament, strew, trim. ANT.—debase, defame, expose, strip, uncover

garrulous, babbling, bumptious, chattering, chatty, loquacious, prattling, prolix, talkative, verbose, wordy. ANT.—laconic, reticent, silent, taciturn, uncommunicative.

gather, accumulate, acquire, amass, assemble, collect, congregate, convene, convoke, group, meet, muster; compress, contract; cull, garner, glean, harvest, heap, pick, pile, reap; conclude, deduce, infer, judge. ANT.—disband, disperse, distribute, scatter, separate.

gaudy, cheap, flamboyant, flashy, garish, glaring, tasteless, tawdry, vulgar. ANT.—pale, refined, solemn, somber, tasteful

gauge, calculation, caliber, criterion, diameter, evaluation, measure, norm, standard, template, thickness. ANT.—estimate, guess, hazard

gaunt, attenuated, bony, emaciated, empty, flimsy, haggard, hollow, hungry, lank, lean, meager, scanty, scraggy, scrawny, shriveled, shrunken, skinny, slender, slight, slim, spare, thin, withered. ANT.—broad, bulky, fat, obese, portly

gay, blithe, buoyant, cheerful, colorful, convivial, festive, frolicsome, glad, happy, hilarious, jolly, jovial, joyful, lighthearted, lively, merry, sprightly, vivacious, waggish. ANT.—depressed, glum, mournful, sad, sullen.

gaze, behold, discern, eye, gape, gawk, glance, look, peer, stare, survey, view, watch; examine, inspect, observe, regard. ANT.—avert, ignore, miss, overlook.

genealogy, ancestry, descent, lineage, parentage, pedigree, progeniture, stock.

general, all-embracing, common, commonplace, comprehensive, conventional, customary, everyday, extensive, familiar, frequent, generic, habitual, inclusive, indefinite, normal, ordinary, popular, prevailing, prevalent, regular, universal, usual, whole, widespread; indefinite, inexact, vague. ANT.—exceptional, rare, singular; definite, particular, specific.

generally, chiefly, commonly, mainly, ordinarily, principally, usually. ANT.—especially, occasionally, particularly, rarely, seldom.

generation, age, breed, creation, engendering, family, formation, procreation, production, reproduction; epoch, era, period, span, time. ANT.—breakdown, dissolution, obliteration, wreckage.

generic, characteristic, comprehensive, general, ideal, representative, typical. ANT.—individual, particular, peculiar, special.

generosity, altruism, beneficence, benevolence, bounty, bountifulness, charity, humanity, kindness, lavishness, liberality, magnanimity, munificence, nobleness, philanthropy. ANT.—cruelty, inhumanity, malevolence, selfishness, unkindness.

generous, beneficent, bountiful, forgiving, giving, high-minded, honorable, liberal, magnanimous, munificent, openhanded, open-hearted, unselfish, wholehearted. ANT.—covetous, greedy, miserly, selfish, stingy.

genial, affable, animated, brotherly, cheerful, congenial, convivial, cordial, fraternal, hospitable, pleasant, pleasing, warm-hearted, well-disposed. ANT.—doleful, inhospitable, moody, petulant, sullen.

genius, ability, acumen, aptitude, brains, brilliance, capacity, creativity, endowment, faculty, gift, inspiration, intellect, knack, leaning, perspicacity, propensity, sagacity, talent; intellectual, master, prodigy, wizard. ANT.—ineptitude, obtuseness, shallowness, stupidity; dolt, dullard, moron.

gentle, benign, calm, compliant, docile, genteel, meek, mild, moderate, pacific, peaceful, placid, relaxed, serene, soft, soothing, tame, temperate, tender, tractable. ANT.—fierce, harsh, rough, savage, violent

genuine, actual, authentic, bona fide, exact, frank, honest, legitimate, natural, proven, real, sincere, tested, true, unadulterated, unaffected, unalloyed, unmixed, unquestionable, valid, veritable. ANT.—artificial, bogus, counterfeit, false, sham

germ, beginning, first principal, origin, rudiment, source; bud, embryo, seed; spore; microbe, microorganism, pathogen. ANT.—conclusion, end, fruit, issue, outgrowth

germane, allied, appropriate, apropos, cognate, fitting, pertinent, related, relevant. ANT.—inapplicable, irrelevant, unfitting, unrelated.

germinate, bud, develop, effloresce, evolve, grow, shoot, sprout, swell, vegetate. ANT.—die.

gesture, indication, motion, movement, portent, sign, signal, symbol.

get, achieve, acquire, arrive, attain, capture, comprehend, earn, gain, generate, grasp, learn, obtain, procure, propagate, reach, receive, secure,

seize. ANT.—abnegate, forfeit, leave, renounce, surrender

ghastly, ashen, cadaverous, dreadful, frightful, ghostly, grisly, hideous, horrible, pallid, revolting, shocking, terrifying. ANT.—attractive, captivating, healthy, pleasant, rosy

ghost, apparition, banshee, fairy, goblin, haunt, image, phantom, shade, shadow, specter, spirit, sprite, spook, wraith. ANT.—essence, existence, fact, reality, substance.

giant, colossal, enormous, gigantic, huge, immense, monstrous, super, titanic, vast, whopping. ANT.—dwarf, infinitesimal, minute, stunted, tiny.

gift, alms, benefaction, bequest, bestowal, boon, bounty, charity, donation, endowment, favor, grant, gratuity, largess, legacy, munificence, present; provision, support; aptitude, faculty, genius, knack, talent. ANT.—deprivation, forfeiture, indemnity, loss; incapacity, ineptitude, stupidity

gigantic, amazing, colossal, elephantine, enormous, extensive, gargantuan, great, huge, immense, mammoth, massive, monstrous, prodigious, stupendous, titanic, vast. ANT.—diminutive, insignificant, little, minute, tiny.

gimmick, adjunct, angle, contrivance, device, fraud, gadget, swindle, trick

gird, arm, bind, clothe, encircle, endow, equip, fortify, furnish, girdle, invest, support, surround. ANT.—divest, loosen, release, strip, untie.

girth, boundary, cinch,circumference, corpulence, dimensions, measure, outline, perimeter

gist, core, crux, drift, essence, import, meaning, pith, point, purpose, sense, significance, signification, substance, tenor, upshot.

give, bestow, bequeath, confer, contribute, convey, deliver, donate, furnish, grant, impart, present, provide, supply, yield. ANT.—deprive, keep, retain, seize, withdraw.

glad, blithesome, cheerful, cheering, content, delighted, exulting, gay, gratified, happy, jolly, joyful, joyous, lighthearted, merry, pleased, pleasing, vivacious. ANT.—dejected, depressed, dispirited, melancholy, sad.

glamour, allure, aura, bewitchment, charm, enchantment, fascination, magic, spell. ANT.—blandness, dullness, lackluster, obscurity.

glance, eye, gaze, look, scan, see; view, watch ANT.—avert, hide, miss, overlook.

glare, beam, dazzle, flash, gleam, glimmer, glisten, glow, radiate, scintillate, sparkle, twinkle; frown, glower, scowl, stare.

glassy, bright, crystalline, glossy, lustrous, polished, silken, smooth, transparent, vitreous; dull-eyed, expressionless, limpid. ANT.—dim, lusterless, obscure, opaque, tarnished

gleam, beam, blaze, flash, flicker, glare, glimmer, glance, glint, glisten, glitter, glow, radiate, ray, scintillate, shimmer, shine, sparkle, twinkle

glib, articulate, diplomatic, facile, fluent, oily, polished, sleek; smooth, suave, urbane, vocal, voluble. ANT.—harsh, inarticulate, rough, rugged, stammering

gloat, brag, boast, crow, exult, flaunt, rejoice, revel, triumph. ANT.—condole, commiserate, sympathize.

gloomy, cheerless, crestfallen, dejected, depressed, depressing, despondent, disconsolate, discontented, discouraged, dismal, dispirited, doleful, downcast, down-hearted, dull, funereal, glum, heavy, melancholy, miserable, moody, morose, oppressive, pessimistic, sad, somber, sorrowful, sullen, unhappy; clouded, dark, dim, dusky, shady. ANT.—cheerful, happy, joyous, merry, optimistic

glorify, adore, applaud, bless, celebrate, consecrate, dignify, elevate, enshrine, enthrone, esteem, exaggerate, exalt, extol, hallow, honor, idolize, laud, magnify, prize, revere, sanctify, value, venerate. ANT.—abase, debase, degrade, dishonor, mock

glorious, brilliant, celebrated, elevated, exalted, grand, high, lofty, magnificent, majestic, marvelous, noble, raised, resplendent, shining, splendid, sublime, supreme, wondrous. ANT.—atrocious, base, contemptible, ignoble, ridiculous

glossy, elegant, glazed, lustrous, polished, refined, reflecting, shining, sleek, velvety; deceptive, showy, specious, superficial. ANT.—lusterless, rough, unpolished; genuine, honest, uncouth, unrefined

glow, beam, blaze, burn, flame, flare, flash, flicker, glare, gleam, glimmer, glisten, glitter, light, radiate, scintillate, shimmer, shine, sparkle, twinkle. ANT.—die, fade

glum, blue, dejected, dismal, dispirited, dour, gloomy, low, moody, morose, sulky, sullen. ANT.—amiable, buoyant, cheerful, joyous, merry

glut, overfeed, overstock, oversupply; cloy, cram, deluge, flood, gorge, overeat, sate, satiate, satisfy, stuff, surfeit. ANT.—abstain, curb, deplete, empty, void

glutinous, adhesive, cohesive, gluey, gummy, sticky, viscid, viscous. ANT.—clean, dry, glueless, powdery

gnarled, contorted, knotted, knotty, rugged, twisted. ANT.—direct, plain, smooth, straight

go, abandon, abscond, budge, decamp, depart, desert, disappear, exit, fade, flee, leave, move, pass, proceed, quit, recede, relinquish, retire, retreat, run, step, stir, travel, vanish, walk, withdraw. ANT.—arrive, come, enter, stay, stop

goad, impel, pressure, prod, prompt, provoke, push, spur, urge. ANT.—deter, discourage, dissuade, restrain

goal, aim, ambition, aspiration, desire, destination, end, hope, intention, object, objective; basket, end zone, finish line, target.

godly, consecrated, devotional, devout, divine, godlike, hallowed, immaculate, incorrupt, inviolate, pious, pure, religious, reverent, sacred, saintly, sinless, stainless. ANT.—corrupt, profane, sacrilegious, ungodly, wicked.

good, chaste, conscientious, exemplary, honest, incorrupt, moral, pure, reliable, reputable, righteous, sinless, upright, virtuous,worthy; admirable, commendable, excellent, genuine, precious, real, sound, valid; benevolent, gracious, humane, kind, agreeable, cheerful, friendly, genial, gratifying, health-giving, invigorating, pleasant; fair, honorable, immaculate, stainless, unspotted, untainted, auspicious, beneficial, favorable, profitable, propitious, serviceable, suitable, useful, valuable, able, capable, efficient, expert, proficient, skillful; adequate, ample, satisfactory, sufficient. ANT.—contemptible, evil, injurious, odious, vile.

goods, belongings, chattels, commodities, effects, freight, material, merchandise, property, stock, wares

gorge, bolt, cram, fill, glut, gobble, sate, satiate, surfeit. ANT.—diet, fast, starve

gorgeous, dazzling, glorious, grand, magnificent, majestic, resplendent, splendid, superb, surpassing. ANT.—common, homely, modest, plain, unpretentious

govern, administer, command, conduct, control, curb, dictate, direct, dominate, guide, influence, lead, manage, mold, order, oversee, regulate, reign, restrain, rule, superintend, supervise. ANT.—acquiesce, assent, obey, submit, surrender

graceful, beautiful, becoming, comely, congruous, dignified, easy, elegant, flowing, fluid, harmonious, lithe, nimble, pleasing, refined, smooth, supple, symmetrical, tasteful, trim, unaffected. ANT.—awkward, clumsy, gawky, ungainly, unrefined.

gracious, agreeable, amiable, beneficent, benevolent, compassionate, congenial, courteous, engaging, friendly, good-natured, hospitable, kind, merciful, mild, munificent, pleasing, tender ANT.—acrimonious, churlish, disagreeable, ill natured, surly.

grade, brand, category, denomination, genre, kind; order, rank, set, stage, step; hill, incline, slope ANT.—sameness, uniformity; level, plane

gradual, creeping, dawdling, delaying, deliberate, dull, inching, laggard, leisurely, progressive, sluggish, slow, step-by-step, tired, unintermittent. ANT.—abrupt, hasty, quick, rapid, swift.

graduate, end, finish, qualify; adapt, adjust, calibrate, measure, proportion, regulate.

graft, bud, scion, shoot, transplant; booty, bribe, corruption, favoritism, kickback, loot

grandeur, augustness, dignity, greatness, loftiness, magnificence, majesty, pomp, splendor, stateliness. ANT.—humility, lowliness, simplicity

grant, allocate, allot, apportion, appropriate, assign, bestow, confer, deal, dispense, distribute, divide, furnish, give, measure,mete, present, transfer; accede, agree, allow, comply, concede, concur, permit, yield; benefaction, endowment, gift, present, privilege, reward. ANT.—confiscate, damage, refuse, retain, withhold; oppose, reject, renounce; charge, decrement, deduction, forfeiture, loss.

graphic, clear, definite, detailed, distinct, explicit, forcible, illustrative, pictorial, powerful, striking, telling, vivid. ANT.—abstract, ambiguous, obscure, weak.

grapple, clasp, clinch, clutch, contend, hook, seize, struggle, wrestle; comprehend, understand, unite. ANT.—abandon, ignore, loose, release, surrender

grasp, apprehend, arrest, capture, catch, clasp, clutch, grapple, grip, lay hold of, retain, seize, snare, trap; comprehend, discern, perceive, recognize, understand. ANT.—extricate, liberate, lose, release; misconstrue, misunderstand

grate, abrade, creak, grind, pulverize, rasp, scrape, scratch; annoy, irritate, jar, vex. ANT.—comfort, placate, please, soothe.

grateful, appreciative, beholden, gratified, indebted, obliged, thankful; acceptable, agreeable, pleasing. ANT.—thankless, unappreciative; abusive, careless, rude

gratification, comfort, consolation, contentment, delight, ease, enjoyment, fulfillment, happiness, indulgence, pleasure, relief, reward, satisfaction, self-indulgence, solace, succor. ANT.—affliction, discomfort, misery, sacrifice, submission, suffering

gratis, free, freely, gratuitous. ANT.—costly

gratuitous, free, groundless, spontaneous, unfounded, unprovoked, voluntary, wanton ANT.—deserved, earned, merited, warranted

grave, consequential, critical, heavy, important, momentous, serious, weighty; demure, dignified, earnest, intense, ponderous, sedate, sober, solemn, staid, thoughtful. ANT.—insignificant, trifling, trivial; airy, buoyant, frivolous, merry

great, big, enormous, gigantic, huge, immense, large, vast; numerous, countless; celebrated,

eminent, famed, famous, illustrious, prominent, renowned; critical, important, momentous, serious, vital, weighty; august, dignified, elevated, exalted, glorious, grand, honorable, majestic, noble; excellent, fine, magnificent, splendid; brave, chivalrous, courageous, daring, fearless, heroic, intrepid, valiant. ANT.—diminutive, little, minute, small; common, obscure, ordinary, unknown; menial, paltry, servile, shameful.

greedy, acquisitive, avaricious, covetous, grasping, grudging, illiberal, mercenary, miserly, parsimonious, rapacious, selfish; devouring, gluttonous, ravenous, stingy, voracious. ANT.—charitable, generous, munificent, philanthropic, sharing; full, satisfied

greet, accost, address, approach, hail, receive, salute, speak to, welcome. ANT.—avoid, ignore, pass by.

gregarious, affable, amicable, companionable, convivial, friendly, hospitable, neighborly, outgoing, sociable. ANT.—antisocial, disagreeable, hermitic, inhospitable, unsociable.

grief, adversity, affliction, anguish, bereavement, calamity, catastrophe, distress, heartache, lamentation, misery, mourning, pain, sadness, sorrow, trial, tribulation, woe. ANT.—comfort, exhilaration, gladness, happiness, joy.

grievance, affliction, burden, complaint, damage, detriment, grief, hardship, harm, injury, injustice, sorrow, trial, tribulation, wrong. ANT.—benefit, happiness, justice, right, victory

grieve, bemoan, bewail, deplore, lament, mourn, regret, rue, sorrow, suffer, weep; afflict, distress, pain, try, wound. ANT.—celebrate, rejoice, revel; console, heal.

grim, austere, dour, forbidding, gloomy, glum, inflexible, morose, severe, sinister, stern, sullen, terrifying, threatening. ANT.—blithe, enlivening, pleasant, serene, wining.

grip, capture, clasp, clutch, grab, grasp, hold, seize, snare, trap. ANT.—drop, loosen, relax, release

grit, courage, decision, endurance, fortitude, mettle, nerve, pluck, spirit; abrasive, gravel, sand ANT.—cowardice, fear, timidity.

groan, complain, cry, growl, grumble, lament, moan, sigh, sob, wail. ANT.—applaud, cheer, laugh, rejoice, sing

grope, attempt, finger, fumble, grapple, hesitate, search, try ANT.—comprehend, perceive

gross, aggregate, entire, total, whole; brutal, enormous, glaring, grievous, manifest, plain; coarse, crass, earthy, indelicate, lewd, obscene, repulsive, rough, rude, vulgar; big, bulky, corpulent, fat, fleshy, great, large, monstrous, obese, thick ANT.—proper, refined; moral, purified, spiritual; appealing, comely, delicate

grotesque, absurd, bizarre, fantastic, incongruous, misshapen, monstrous, odd, strange, unnatural. ANT.—average, customary, normal, typical, usual

grouch, complain, grumble, lament, murmur, mutter, mope, protest, remonstrate, repine, sulk, whine. ANT.—applaud, approve, praise, rejoice

ground, base, basis, bottom, foundation, groundwork, support, underpinning, assumption, postulate, premise, presumption, presupposition, principle, land, locality, property, region, territory, base, establish, fix, set, settle; educate, instruct, train. ANT.—derivative, superstructure, trimming, demolish, unsettle

group, aggregation, assemblage, assembly, audience, band, brood, bunch, class, clique, cluster, collection, company, crowd, flock, herd, horde, lot, meeting, mob, order, pack, party, set, swarm, throng, troupe.

groveling, abject, begging, contemptible, debased, crawling, cringing, cowering, crouching, despicable, dishonorable, fawning, ignoble, ignominious, low, lowly, mean, menial, servile, sneaking, snivelling, sordid, vile, vulgar. ANT.—commanding, controlling, esteemed, exalted, righteous

grow, advance, accumulate, amplify, augment, bud, burgeon, develop, dilate, distend, enlarge, expand, extend, germinate, increase, inflate, mature, puff, stretch, swell, thicken, tumefy; breed, cultivate, farm, nurture, plant, raise, sow ANT.—atrophy, contract, decay, diminish, shrink, stagnate; destroy, kill.

growl, bemoan, complain, groan, grumble, howl, mumble, murmur, mutter, snarl. ANT.—hum, purr, sing

growth, accretion, advancement, development, elaboration, expansion, extension, increase, unfolding, unraveling; evolution, maturing, multiplication, progress, proliferation. ANT.—abbreviation, compression, curtailment, decline, failure.

grudge, animosity, aversion, detestation, enmity, grievance, hatred, hostility, ill will, malevolence, malice, malignity, rancor, resentment, resistance, spite. ANT.—affection, kindness, love, sympathy, toleration.

gruff, abrupt, acrimonious, blunt, brusque, churlish, coarse, cross, curt, harsh, morose, rough, rude, short, snappish, snarling, sour, stern, surly, unceremonious, uncivil, unpolished. ANT.—affable, complaisant, gracious, polished, serene.

guarantee, security, surety, warranty; affirm, allege, assert, attest, certify, declare, endorse, insure, guard, support, testify, verify, vouch, warrant. ANT.—deny, disown, ignore, reject, renounce

guard, conceal, cover, curtain, defend, disguise, envelop, fortify, hide, mask, preserve, protect, safeguard, screen, secure, shelter, shield, shroud, treasure, veil. ANT.—disregard, divulge, expose, neglect, reveal.

guess, assume, believe, conjecture, estimate, fancy, imagine, opine, reckon, speculate, suppose, surmise. ANT.—ascertain, calculate, know, measure.

guide, conduct, control, direct, govern, lead, manage, pilot, regulate, shepherd, steer, supervise ANT.—abandon, misguide, mislead, neglect

guile, artifice, beguilement, cheat, chicanery, cunning, deceit, deception, dishonesty, double-dealing, duplicity, fraud, hypocrisy, imposture, sham, slyness, subtlety, trick, wiliness. ANT.—candor, honesty, integrity, openness, sincerity, truthfulness

guilty, blameworthy, censurable, corrupt, criminal, culpable, faulty, immoral, liable, sinful, stained, tarnished, wicked. ANT.—blameless, faultless, innocent, innocuous, spotless.

guise, air, appearance, aspect, behavior, clothing, custom, demeanor, dress, garb, look, manner, mien, pose, posture, practice, role, semblance

gush, burst, flood, flow, issue, pour, rave, spout, spurt. ANT.—fade, stop, trickle, wane.

H

habit, addiction, continuation, custom, fashion, manner, method, mode, observance, practice prevalence, routine, style, use, way, wont; clothes, dress, garb, raiment

habitual, accustomed, common, customary, established, frequent, general, often, perpetual, persistent, recurrent, regular, usual. ANT.—exceptional, infrequent, rare, uncommon, unique.

hack, botch, break, chip, chop, cut, drudge, lacerate, mangle, mutilate, split, tear, toil.

haggard, careworn, debilitated, emaciated, exhausted, fretted, gaunt, hollow-eyed, wasted, weak, weary. ANT.—exuberant, forcible, powerful, robust, vigorous

haggle, bargain, cavil, deal, dicker, patter, quibble, stickle, wrangle.

hail, acclaim, accost, address, applaud, approach, cheer, greet, herald, honor, salute, summon, welcome. ANT.—avoid, disregard, ignore, scorn, shun.

hale, chipper, healthy, hearty, lusty, robust, salubrious, salutary, sound, strong, vigorous, well, wholesome. ANT.—delicate, diseased, feeble, frail, infirm.

half-hearted, cool, dull, indifferent, perfunctory, unenthusiastic, uninterested. ANT.—ardent, enthusiastic, warm, wholehearted, zealous.

hall, atrium, auditorium, building, corridor,dormitory, edifice, entrance, headquarters; house, manor, mansion, passage, residence, vestibule.

hallow, aggrandize, bless, consecrate, dignify, elevate, ennoble, erect, exalt, extol, glorify, raise, reverse, sanctify, venerate. ANT.—debase, degrade, curse, dishonor, humble.

hallucination, aberration, chimera, delusion, fantasy, illusion, mirage, phantasm, vision. ANT.—existence, reality, truth.

halt, arrest, bar, cease, check, close, cork, desist, discontinue, doubt, end, falter, hesitate, hinder, impede, intermit, interrupt, linger, obstruct, pause, stop, suspend, terminate. ANT.—advance, persevere, proceed, promote, speed.

hamper, encumber, hinder, impede, obstruct, perplex, prevent, restrain, restrict, retard, shackle, thwart. ANT.—assist, ease, facilitate, promote, relieve

handicap, burden, defect, disadvantage, drag, encumbrance, impediment, limitation, obstruction, penalty; allowance, odds. ANT.—advantage, asset, benefit, remuneration, reward.

handle, direct, feel, finger, manage, manipulate, negotiate, operate, ply, wield; cope.

handsome, attractive, beauteous, beautiful, charming, comely, elegant, fair, fine, good-looking, graceful, lovely, pretty, shapely; ample, generous, large, liberal. ANT.—foul, hideous, homely, repulsive; insignificant, mean, poor, small

handy, able, accessible, adapted, adept, adroit, advantageous, appropriate, available, clever, commodious, convenient, dexterous, favorable, fitting, helpful, ready, resourceful, skilled, skillful, suitable, timely, useful. ANT.—awkward, inconvenient, inopportune, troublesome, unskilled.

hang, attach, dangle, depend, drape, droop, hover, lean, suspend, swing; execute, gibbet, lynch.

happen, accrue, arrive, bechance, befall, betide, chance, come, ensue, eventuate, follow, occur, result, supervene, take place, transpire.

happiness, beatitude, blessedness, bliss, contentment, delight, ecstasy, exultation, felicity, gladness, merriment, mirth, peace, pleasure, rapture, satisfaction, wellbeing. ANT.—adversity, catastrophe, despair, grief, misery.

happy, blessed, blissful, blithe, bright, buoyant, cheerful, contented, delighted, delightful, ecstatic, elated, exhilarated, favorable, fortunate, gay, glad, gratified, jocund, jovial, joyful, joyous, merry, mirthful, opportune, pleasing, propitious, prosperous, rapturous, spirited,

successful, thrilled, vivacious. ANT.—depressed, distressed, gloomy, heartsick, morose.

harass, aggravate, agitate, anger, annoy, badger, bother, calumniate, chafe, deride, disturb, enrage, exasperate, harry, incense, inflame, infuriate, irritate, molest, nag, nettle, pester, plague, provoke, rouse, ruffle, tantalize, taunt, tease, torment, traduce, twit, vex, vilify, worry. ANT.—comfort, delight, encourage, gratify, soothe.

harbor, cherish, contain, cover, foster, guard, house, nurture, protect, shield. ANT.—banish, eject, exile, expel.

hard, compact, concrete, durable, firm, impenetrable, impervious, rigid, solid, stable, steady, strong; arduous, burdensome, difficult, laborious, onerous, toilsome, tough, troublesome; intricate, perplexing, puzzling; austere, cruel, demanding, exacting, grinding, harsh, pitiless, rigorous, severe, stern, strict, unfeeling, unforgiving, unrelenting. ANT.—elastic, flabby, fluid, plastic, pliable, soft; easy, effortless, facile; compassionate, gentle, tender.

harden, anneal, cool, ossify, petrify, solidify, stiffen, toughen; accustom, brace, confirm, discipline, fortify, habituate, inure, season, steel, train. ANT.—melt, soften, warm; coddle, indulge, pamper, spoil.

hardship, adversity, affliction, burden, calamity, catastrophe, disaster, distress, injustice, misery, misfortune, oppression, ordeal, privation, suffering, trial, tribulation, trouble. ANT.—alleviation, assistance, blessing, consolation, profit.

hardy, brave, courageous, enduring, fearless, intrepid, resistant, robust, tenacious, undaunted, unyielding, vigorous. ANT.—delicate, feeble, infirm, puny, weak.

harm, abuse, damage, deprivation, deterioration, detriment, evil, hurt, ill, impairment, infliction, injury, loss, mischief, misfortune, mishap, wrong. ANT.—advancement, benefit, boon, favor.

harmful, baneful, damaging, deleterious, detrimental, hurtful, injurious, mischievous, noxious, pernicious, prejudicial, ruinous. ANT.—advantageous, beneficial, healing, helpful, profitable.

harmless, blameless, dependable, faultless, incorrupt, innocuous, inoffensive, protected, pure, reliable, safe, secure, trustworthy, undefiled. ANT.—dangerous, hazardous, injurious, perilous, unsafe.

harmony, agreement, alliance, coincidence, concord, concurrence, consonance, unanimity, understanding, unison; adaptation, concordance, congruity, consistency; amity, agreeableness, compatibility, suitableness. ANT.—conflict, disagreement, discord, dissension, variance.

harsh, abusive, acrimonious, austere, bitter, blunt, brutal, caustic, coarse, cutting, exacting, grating, gruff, hard, heartless, jarring, overbearing, rigorous, rough, rugged, severe, stern, strict, stringent, uncivil, unfeeling. ANT.—courteous, gentle, melodious, mild, soft.

harvest, crop, fruit, proceeds, produce, product, reaping, result, return, store, yield; consequence, effect, outcome, result; acquire, gain, garner, gather, glean, reap. ANT.—lose, plant, sow, squander.

hassle, argument, brawl, controversy, disagreement, dispute, fight, melee, quarrel, scrap, wrangle. ANT.—agreement, harmony.

haste, acceleration, briskness, celerity, dispatch, expedition, fleetness, flurry, hurry, quickness, rapidity, rush, speed, swiftness, urgency, velocity; accelerate, expedite, hurry, precipitate, press, quicken, urge. ANT.—delay, lingering, slowness, tarrying; decelerate, delay, procrastinate, retard.

hasten, accelerate, expedite, hurry, hustle, precipitate, quicken, race, run, rush, speed, spur. ANT.—delay, detain, prolong, retard, tarry.

hasty, brisk, cursory, fast, hurried, lively, precipitate, quick, rapid, rushing, speedy, swift; careless, excitable, foolhardy, impatient, imprudent, impulsive, indiscreet, irascible, rash, reckless, sharp, testy. ANT.—slow, sluggish; cautious, judicious, patient, thoughtful.

hate, abhor, abominate, despise, detest, dislike, execrate, loathe. ANT.—admire, cherish, like, love, revere.

hatred, abhorrence, acrimony, animosity, antipathy, aversion, bitterness, detestation, dislike, enmity, grudge, hostility, ill will, loathing, malevolence, malice, malignity, odium, rancor, repugnance. ANT.—admiration, affection, friendship, love, reverence.

haughty, arrogant, cavalier, contemptuous, disdainful, egotistical, overbearing, proud, supercilious, swaggering, vain. ANT.—ashamed, humble, lowly, meek, unpretentious.

haul, deliver, drag, draw, lug, pull, tow, trail, tug. ANT.—drive, impel, shove, thrust.

haunt, attend, frequent, return (to), visit; disturb, frighten, obsess, persecute, terrorize; follow, importune, resort.

hauteur, arrogance, contempt, disdain, haughtiness, loftiness, pomp, pride, sauciness, scorn, superciliousness. ANT.—condescension, humility, lowliness, plainness.

have, carry, control, get, hold, obtain, occupy, maintain, own, possess, seize, take. ANT.—abandon, lack, lose, need, surrender.

haven, anchorage, asylum, harbor, port, refuge, retreat, shelter.

hazard, casualty, chance, contingency, danger, gamble, jeopardy, peril, risk, uncertainty, venture. ANT.—certainty, immunity, protection, safety, security.

hazardous, critical, dangerous, fearful, insecure, menacing, perilous, precarious, risky, threatening, uncertain, unsafe. ANT.—assured, firm, protected, safe, secure.

hazy, ambiguous, cloudy, dim, foggy, gauzy, indefinite, indistinct, murky, nebulous, obscure, uncertain, unclear, undetermined, unsettled, vague, wavering. ANT.—clear, explicit, lucid, precise, specific.

head, boss, chief, commander, director, foreman, leader, manager, master, principal, ruler; acme, apex, crest, crown, culmination, peak, pinnacle, summit, top; crisis, culmination; capacity, instinct, mind, understanding. ANT.—follower, subordinate; base, bottom, foot; incapacity, incompetence.

heal, cure, fix, harmonize, knit, mend, reconcile, remedy, repair, restore, soothe. ANT.—break, damage, harm, injure.

healthy, bracing, hale, hearty, invigorating, lusty, robust, sound, strong, vigorous, virile, well; beneficial, harmless, healing, hygienic, nutritious, salubrious, salutary, sanitary, wholesome. ANT.—delicate, frail, infirm; injurious, insalubrious, noxious.

heap, accrue, accumulate, add, aggregate, amass, augment, bank, collect, enlarge, expand, gather, hoard, increase, load, stock, store, swell, bestow, cast, give. ANT.—diminish, disperse, dissipate, minimize, scatter.

hear, attend, audit, consider, harken, heed, judge, learn, listen, monitor, note, regard.

heart, center, core, essence, focus, kernel, middle, midpoint, midst, nub, nucleus, pith. ANT.—border, exterior, outside, outskirts, periphery, rim.

heartache, affliction, anguish, distress, grief, heartbreak, lamentation, misery, misfortune, mourning, sadness, sorrow, trial, tribulation, woe. ANT.—blitheness, comfort, happiness, joy, solace.

heartbroken, abject, comfortless, desolate, disconsolate, discouraged, disheartened, distressed, forlorn, miserable, pitiable, wretched. ANT.—consoled, contented, fortunate, happy, joyful.

hearty, ardent, cheerful, cordial, enthusiastic, friendly, genial, glowing, gracious, sincere, sociable, warm; healthy, robust, sturdy, vigorous; earnest, genuine. ANT.—aloof, cool, reserved, taciturn; feeble, weak; deceptive, hypocritical, insincere.

heat, caloric, warmth, torridity; ardor, enthusiasm, excitement, fervency, fervor, fever, fire, impetuosity, intensity, passion, vehemence, zeal. ANT.—cold, frigidity, gelidity; apathy, lethargy, stoicism.

heathen, godless, heathenish, infidel, irreligious, pagan, paganic, unbelieving, unconverted. ANT.—believer, Christian, Jewish, Moslem.

heave, billow, bulge, elevate, hoist, lift, raise, rise, surge, swell, throw, toss, vomit. ANT.—ebb, lower, recede.

heavy, bulky, massive, ponderous, unwieldy, weighty; burdensome, cumbersome, grievous, onerous, oppressive, severe, troublesome, trying, vexatious; depressed, dull, gloomy, grave, sad, serious, sluggish. ANT.—inconsiderable, light; animated, brisk.

hectic, agitated, excited, feverish, flustered, nervous, restless, unsettling. ANT.—calm, cool, serene, unhurried.

heed, alertness, attachment, attention, care, caution, circumspection, consideration, devotion, mindfulness, notice, observance, vigilance, watchfulness; application, concentration, contemplation, reflection, study; attend, consider, contemplate, deliberate, examine, meditate, mind, notice, ponder, reflect, study, weigh; esteem, regard, respect. ANT.—apathy, indifference, omission; ignore, neglect, overlook.

height, acme, apex, culmination, peak, summit, zenith; altitude, loftiness; elevation; eminence, prominence, stature. ANT.—base, depth, floor, lowliness.

heighten, advance, amplify, augment, enhance, improve, increase, intensify, magnify, strengthen. ANT.—decrease, diminish, lessen, reduce, traduce.

heir, beneficiary, inheritor, legatee, scion, successor.

help, abet, aid, assist, benefit, cooperate, encourage, foster, nourish, succor, support, sustain, uphold; facilitate, further, improve, promote; alleviate, ameliorate, mitigate, relieve, remedy. ANT.—discourage, impede, thwart; arrest, counteract, hinder; afflict, injure.

herald, announce, declare, foretell, inform, introduce, precede, proclaim, publish. ANT.—silence, stifle, suppress.

herd, assemblage, drove, flock, gathering, group, horde, mob, multitude, school, throng.

hereditary, ancestral, congenital, constitutional, genetic, inherent, inherited, innate, patrimonial, transmitted. ANT.—acquired, bought, earned, won.

heretic, apostate, dissenter, nonconformist, nonjuror, renegade, schismatic, sectarian, sectary, secularist, separatist, traitor, unbeliever. ANT.—believer, loyalist.

hermetic, air-tight, sealed; cabalistic, emblematic, mysterious, occult. ANT.—clear, obvious, open, plain

heroic, audacious, bold, brave, chivalrous, courageous, daring, dauntless, fearless, gallant, intrepid, majestic, noble, undaunted, valiant, valorous. ANT.—cowardly, cringing, fearful, spiritless, timid.

hesitate, defer, delay, demur, doubt, falter, fear, fluctuate, pause, question, scruple, stall, stammer, stutter, vacillate, wait, waver. ANT.—continue, decide, persevere, proceed, resolve, tackle.

heterogeneous, conglomerate, contrary, contrasted, different, discordant, dissimilar, mingled, mixed, nonhomogeneous, unlike, variant. ANT.—homogeneous, identical, same, uniform, unvarying.

hidden, abstruse, concealed, covert, esoteric, latent, masked, quiescent, recondite, secret, undeveloped, unrevealed, unseen. ANT.—conspicuous, evident, explicit, exposed, manifest, visible.

hide, bury, camouflage, cloak, conceal, cover, curtain, disguise, dissemble, mask, screen, secrete, sequester, shade, shield, shroud, suppress, veil, withhold. ANT.—disclose, divulge, exhibit, expose, reveal.

hideous, abhorrent, abominable, awful, disgusting, dreadful, frightful, ghastly, grim, grisly, horrible, loathsome, monstrous, nauseating, putrid, repellent, repulsive, revolting, shocking, terrifying, ugly. ANT.—alluring, captivating, delightful, soothing, splendid.

high, elevated, lofty, raised, tall, towering; eminent, exalted, noble; arrogant, boastful, bumptious, conceited, haughty, ostentatious, proud; costly, expensive; acute, intense, shrill, strident, strong; happy, intoxicated, merry. ANT.—short, stunted, tiny; base, low, mean; humble, meek; cheap, inexpensive; mild, weak; sober.

hilarious, blithe, gay, gleeful, jocund, jolly, joyful, lighthearted, merry, mirthful. ANT.—glum, morose, sad, somber.

hinder, block, check, encumber, hamper, impede, inhibit, interrupt, obstruct, postpone, prevent, resist, restrain, retard, stop, thwart. ANT.—assist, expedite, facilitate, hasten, promote.

hint, allusion, implication, intimation, inkling, innuendo, insinuation, reminder; allude (to), imply, insinuate, intimate, refer (to), suggest. ANT.—affirmation, declaration, statement; conceal, suppress, withhold

hire, employ, engage, use; contract (for), lease, let, rent. ANT.—discard, discharge, reject; buy, purchase.

history, account, annals, archives, autobiography, biography, chronicle, description, detail, events, facts, log, lore, memoir, memorial, muniments, narration, narrative, recital, record, relation, report, saga, story; past. ANT.—fable, fiction, legend, myth, romance

hit, batter, beat, knock, pound, pummel, punch, rap, slap, smite, strike; achieve, attain, contact, find, gain, reach, win.

hoard, accrue, accumulate, amass, collect, garner, gather, heap, increase, pile, save, stock, store, treasure. ANT.—diminish, disperse, dissipate, scatter, waste

hoax, antic, artifice, canard, cheat, deception, delusion, device, fakery, fraud, guile, humbug, imposture, joke, ploy, ruse, spoof, stunt, subterfuge, swindle, trick, wile. ANT.—candor, honesty, openness, sincerity

hobble, falter, limp, stagger, totter, bind, fetter, handicap, hold, impede, limit, restrain, shackle. ANT.—progress, speed, travel; aid, ex-

hobby, amusement, avocation, diversion, enjoyment, fad, game, interest, pastime, recreation

hold, adhere, clasp,clutch, grasp, grip; have, keep, maintain, occupy, own, possess, retain, support; check, confine, control, curb, detain, restrain; accommodate, carry, contain, receive, stow; affirm, attest, consider, judge, regard, think. ANT.—abandon, relinquish, renounce, surrender, vacate.

hole, abyss, aperture, cavity, chasm, excavation, fissure, gap, gulf, perforation, pit, rent; cave, den, holt, lair; opening, pore, void. ANT.—closure, imperforation

hollow, empty, unfilled, vacant, void; artificial, faithless, false, hypocritical, insincere, superficial, transparent, vain; cavernous, concave, depressed, sunken. ANT.—full, solid, sound; genuine, sincere; convex, raised

holy, angelic, blessed, consecrated, dedicated, devoted, devotional, devout, divine, godly, hallowed, immaculate, incorrupt, pious, pure, religious, reverent, righteous, sacred, saintly, spiritual, uncorrupt, virtuous. ANT.—diabolical, profane, sacrilegious, secular

home, abode, domicile, dwelling, habitat, hearth, hearthstone, quarters, residence, seat; asylum, haven, refuge, retreat, sanctuary, birthplace, country, native land; heaven; family.

homely, common, ordinary, plain, unadorned, unattractive, uncomely; coarse, inelegant, rough, rude. ANT.—attractive, beautiful, fair, handsome, pretty; charming, dignified, polished, suave.

homogeneous, alike, consonant, harmonious, identical, same, similar, uniform. ANT.—heterogeneous, miscellaneous, mixed, unharmonious, variegated.

hone, file, grind, sharpen, strengthen, strop, whet ANT.—make dull, roughen.

honest, candid, conscientious, fair, frank, genuine, honorable, ingenuous, just, principled, reliable, reputable, scrupulous, sincere, trustworthy, truthful, upright, unadulterated, unmixed. ANT.—deceitful, dishonest, fraudulent, lying, tricky; adulterated

honesty, candor, fairness, faithfulness, frankness, honor, integrity, justice, openness, probity, rectitude, responsibility, self-respect, sincerity, trustworthiness, uprightness, veracity. ANT.—cheating, deceit, dishonesty, fraud, perfidy

honor, admiration, adoration, adulation, commendation, deference, dignity, esteem, fame, glory, homage, praise, renown, respect, reverence, worship; confidence, faith, reliance, trust; admire, consider, esteem, heed, respect, revere, reverence, value, venerate; dignify, elevate, esteem. ANT.—contempt, derision, disgrace, reproach; abuse, despise, disdain, neglect, scorn.

honorary, commemorative, emeritus, gratuitous, titular. ANT.—complete, full, true.

hope, anticipation, aspiration, assurance, belief, desire, expectancy, expectation; confidence, faith, optimism, prospect, trust. ANT.—despair, despondency, fear, gloom, pessimism

hopeless, abandoned, brokenhearted, condemned, dejected, despairing, futile, immitigable, inconsolable, incurable, irredeemable, irreparable, irretrievable, irrevocable, rash, reckless, ruined, useless. ANT.—cheering, encouraging, promising, reassuring, stimulating

horde, army, assemblage, band, bevy, crew, crowd, crush, gang, host, masses, mob, multitude, pack, populace, press, rabble, swarm, throng, troop

horizontal, even, flat, level, linear, parallel, plane, straight; prone, supine. ANT.—hilly, inclined, sloping, erect, upright, vertical

horrible, appalling, atrocious, awful, dire, dreadful, fearful, frightful, ghastly, grim, heinous, hideous, horrid, repulsive, shocking, terrible. ANT.—beautiful, enchanting, enjoyable, fascinating, lovely

horror, alarm, antipathy, apprehension, aversion, awe, consternation, disgust, dismay, dread, fear, foreboding, loathing, terror. ANT.—assurance, comfort, confidence, consolation, delight

hospitable, companionable, convivial, cordial, friendly, kind, neighborly, receptive, sociable. ANT.—grudging, inhospitable, reserved, solitary, unsociable.

host, entertainer; innkeeper, landlord; army, legion; horde, multitude, throng. ANT.—boarder, caller, guest, patron, visitor.

hostile, adverse, antagonistic, antipathetic, belligerent, bitter, contrary, inimical, malevolent, opposed, rancorous, repugnant, unfriendly, warlike. ANT.—amicable, cordial, favorable, neutral, uncommitted.

hot, blazing, burning, flaming, heated, scalding, scorching, searing, torrid, warm; ardent, eager, excited, fervent, fervid, fiery, hot-blooded, impetuous, intense, passionate; peppery, pungent, spicy ANT.—cold, cool, freezing; apathetic, frigid, impassive, indifferent, passionless, phlegmatic; bland, sweet.

however, albeit, although, but, nevertheless, notwithstanding, still, though, yet; whatever, whatsoever.

hug, caress,clasp, coddle, cuddle, embrace, enfold, fondle, hold, press, squeeze. ANT.—annoy, buffet, spurn.

huge, capacious, colossal, enormous, extensive, giant, gigantic, great, immense, monstrous, tremendous, vast. ANT.—diminutive, little, miniature, small, tiny

humane, benevolent, benign, benignant, charitable, civilized, clement, compassionate, forbearing, forgiving, gracious, human, kind, lenient, merciful, sympathetic, tender, tolerant. ANT.—brutal, cruel, merciless, pitiless, unfeeling

humble, compliant, lowly, meek, modest, plain, poor, simple, submissive, unassuming, unobtrusive, unostentatious, unpretentious; abase, abash, break, crush, debase, degrade, humiliate, mortify, shame, subdue. ANT.—arrogant, boastful, haughty, proud, vain; dignify, elevate, exalt, honor, praise

humbug, cheat, counterfeit, deception, dodge, fake, falseness, feint, fraud, hoax, hypocrisy, imposition, pretense, sham, trick. ANT.—honesty, reality, truth, validity

humdrum, boring, commonplace, dull, everyday, monotonous, ordinary, prosaic, routine, tedious, tiresome, usual. ANT.—exciting, lively, stimulating

humiliation, abashment, chagrin, mortification; abasement, disgrace, dishonor, disrepute, ignominy, odium, opprobrium, scandal, shame; humbleness, meekness. ANT.—dignity, glory, honor, praise, renown.

humor, caprice, chaff, comicality, drollery, facetiousness, fancy, jesting, jocosity, jocularity, joke, waggery, whimsicality, wit; disposition, mood, temper; favor, indulge, pamper, pet, placate, please, satisfy, spoil. ANT.—depression, gloom, gravity, melancholy, sorrow; affront, enrage, exasperate, irritate, provoke.

hunch, feeling, impression, intuition, omen, premonition, presentiment, suspicion; hump, protuberance; chunk, lump

hunger, appetite, craving, desire, eagerness, inclination, longing, passion, relish; starvation.

ANT.—disgust, distaste, renunciation, repugnance; satiety.

hungry, avid, covetous, famished, greedy, ravenous, starving, thirsting, voracious. ANT.—replete, sated, satisfied

hunt, examination, exploration, inquiry, investigation, pursuit, quest, search; chase, ferret, investigate, probe, pursue, search, seek, stalk ANT.—abandonment, cession, resignation, desert, forsake, quit, relinquish, surrender

hurl, cast, dart, expel, explode, fling, impel, pitch, project, propel, release, shoot, spring, throw, thrust, toss. ANT.—draw, haul, hold, pull, retain.

hurry, accelerate, drive, expedite, force, hasten, impel, precipitate, press, quicken, rush, scurry, speed. ANT.—dawdle, delay, detain, hinder, impede, procrastinate, retard, stall, tarry

hurt, abuse, affront, damage, deteriorate, disfigure, harm, impair, injure, insult, maltreat, mar, outrage, pain, spoil, victimize, wound, wrong ANT.—ameliorate, benefit, compliment, help, preserve.

hush, calm, muffle, quiet, relieve, silence, stifle, still. ANT.—amplify, encourage, excite, incite.

hustle, accelerate, bustle, dash, drive, expedite, hasten, hurry, jostle, push, run, rush, scurry, spur. ANT.—dawdle, delay, procrastinate, slow, stall.

hybrid, crossbred, half-blooded, half-bred, mixed, mongrel, mutant. ANT.—pedigreed, purebred, thoroughbred, unmixed.

hygienic, healthy, salubrious, salutary, sanitary, sterile, uncontaminated, wholesome. ANT.—contagious, contaminated, diseased, foul, infectious, noxious, unsanitary.

hypnotic, influential, impelling, irresistible, lethargic, magnetic, mesmeric, narcotic, quieting, soporific. ANT.—disturbing, exciting, reviving, stimulating.

hypocritical, canting, deceiving, deceptive, deluding, dishonest, dishonorable, dissembling, dissimulating, double-dealing, false, feigning, pharisaical, pretending, pretentious, sanctimonious, specious, unctuous, unprincipled. ANT.—candid, honest, ingenuous, principled, sincere.

hypothesis, assumption, conjecture, inference, postulate, presumption, proposal, supposition, theory, thesis. ANT.—certainty, confirmation, demonstration, fact, proof.

I

icy, chilled, chilling, cold, frigid, frosty, frozen, polar; cool, distant, forbidding, unemotional. ANT.—fiery, hot, torrid, tropical; ardent, fervent, passionate.

idea, abstraction, belief, concept, conception, fancy, image, impression, notion, opinion, principle, scheme, theory, thought. ANT.—actuality, entity, matter, reality, substance

ideal, fancied, illusory, imaginary, impractical, intellectual, metaphysical, psychical, psychological, spiritual, unreal, utopian, visionary; complete, exemplary, faultless, perfect, supreme. ANT.—actual, material, real; faulty, imperfect.

identical, alike, coalescent, coincident, duplicate, equal, equivalent, indistinguishable, same, synonymous, uniform. ANT.—contrary, disparate, dissimilar, distinct, opposite.

identify, analyze, catalog, characterize, classify, determine,distinguish, name, note, point out, recognize; brand, label, mark, tag. ANT. -confuse, misinterpret, misname, mistake, mix up

idiomatic, colloquial, dialectal, peculiar, regional, special, standard, stylized, vernacular ANT. -classic, cultured, standard

idle, aimless, barren, dormant, futile, inactive, indolent, inert, lazy, pointless, shiftless, slothful, unemployed, unimportant, unoccupied, unprofitable, unused, useless, vain. ANT.—active, employed, fruitful, industrious, occupied

idolize, adore, deify, glorify, revere, venerate, worship. ANT.—abase, defile, desecrate, hate, profane

ignoble, abject, base, coarse, contemptible, debased, degenerate, degraded, depraved, despicable, dishonorable, groveling, ignominious, low, lowly, mean, menial, scandalous, scurrilous, servile, shameful, sordid, vile, vulgar, worthless; humble, low-born, plebeian, poor, untitled. ANT.—esteemed, exalted, honored, lofty, noble, righteous

ignorant, dense, illiterate, obtuse, shallow, superficial, unacquainted, uncultivated, uneducated, uninformed, uninstructed, unknowing, unlearned, unlettered, untaught. ANT.—cultured, educated, erudite, literate, wise.

ignore, disregard, forget, neglect, omit, overlook, reject, shun, skip, slight, snub. ANT.—acknowledge, heed, notice, recognize, regard.

ill, afflicted, ailing, diseased, distempered, feeble, impaired, indisposed, infirm, morbid, sick, sickly, unhealthy, unwell; calamity, danger, distress, evil, hardship, misery, pain, sorrow, trouble, vexation. ANT.—healthy, robust, vigorous, well; favor, fortune, prosperity, welfare

illegal, banned, contraband, criminal, dishonest, illegitimate, illicit, interdicted, outlawed, prohibited, proscribed, unauthorized, unlawful, unlicensed. ANT.—authorized, honest, judicial, lawful, legal, permissible.

illogical, fallacious, incoherent, inconsistent, specious, spurious, unreasoned, unsound, untenable. ANT.—logical, reasoned, sensible, sound.

illuminate, brighten, clarify, demonstrate, elucidate, enlighten, explain, illumine, illustrate, irradiate, lighten, reveal. ANT.—complicate, confuse, darken, obfuscate, obscure, puzzle

illusion, apparition, chimera, deception, delusion, dream, fallacy, fancy, fantasy, hallucination, mirage, phantom, vision; fairy, ghost, ghoul, poltergeist, specter, spirit, sprite. ANT.—actuality, certainty, happening, reality, substance

illustration, drawing, engraving, etching, image, likeness, painting, panorama, photograph, picture, portrait, portrayal, print, representation, scene, sketch, view; case, comparison, example, instance, specimen.

illustrious, acclaimed, celebrated, distinguished, eminent, famed, famous, great, prominent, renowned; critical, important, momentous, serious, vital, weighty; august, dignified, elevated, grand, majestic, noble; brilliant, excellent, fine, magnificent, superior, superlative. ANT.—diminutive, little, minute, small; common, humble, obscure, ordinary, unknown; menial, paltry

imagination, conceit, concept, conception, creation, fancy, fantasy, idea, impression, mental image, notion. ANT. —actuality, existence, materiality, realism, substance

imaginative, artistic, clever, creative, fanciful, inventive, mystical, original, poetical, talented, visionary ANT.—dull, factual, literal, methodical, prosaic

imagine, conceive, dream, envision, fancy, picture, pretend, visualize; apprehend, assume, believe, conjecture, guess, opine, presume, suppose, surmise, think

imbecile, blockhead, buffoon, cretin, dolt, dunce, fool, halfwit, idiot, ignoramus, moron, nincompoop, numbskull, oaf, simpleton, witling. ANT.—genius, intellectual, philosopher, sage, scholar

imbue, animate, color, impregnate, infuse, inspire, instill, penetrate, permeate, pervade, saturate, suffuse

imitate, ape, caricature, copy, counterfeit, duplicate, falsify, follow, impersonate, mimic, mirror, mock, personate, parody, represent, reproduce, simulate, transcribe. ANT.—alter, distort, diverge, oppose, vary

immanent, inborn, inherent, innate, internal, intrinsic, natural, subjective; universal (as God) ANT.—acquired, external, extrinsic, objective

immaterial, inessential, insignificant, irrelevant, trifling, trivial, unimportant; disembodied, impalpable, impertinent, incorporeal, spiritual, unsubstantial. ANT.—essential, important, relevant; corporeal, material, substantial.

immature, callow, childish, crude, embryonic, green, juvenile, premature, raw, undeveloped, unready, unripe, untimely. ANT.—adult, aged, grown, mature, ripe.

immeasurable, abysmal, boundless, endless, eternal, illimitable, immense, infinite, interminable, measureless, unbounded, unfathomable, unlimited, vast. ANT.—bounded, circumscribed, finite, limited, measurable.

immediately, abruptly, at once, directly, forthwith, instantaneously, instantly, now, presently, promptly, right away, speedily, straightaway. ANT.—after a while, by and by, distantly, hereafter, later

immemorial, ancient, dateless, early, immemorable, old, prehistoric, timeless. ANT.—memorable, new, recent, young

immense, colossal, elephantine, enormous, gargantuan, gigantic, great, huge, large, mighty, monstrous, prodigious, stupendous, titanic, tremendous, vast. ANT.—diminutive, dwarfish, microscopic, minute, tiny

immerse, bathe, dip, douse, dunk, engulf, flood, inundate, plunge, sink, submerge; absorb, engage, engross, involve, overwhelm. ANT.—elevate, recover, retrieve, uncover, uplift.

imminent, abeyant, approaching, brewing, coming, destined, impending, inevitable, menacing, near, nigh, ominous, overhanging, pressing, threatening. ANT.—afar, distant, improbable, remote, retreating.

immoderation, excess, exorbitance, extravagance, extremism, inordinateness, intemperance, profusion, superabundance, superfluity, surplus. ANT.—dearth, deficiency, moderation, paucity, restraint

immoral, bad, corrupt, depraved, dissolute, evil, indecent, lecherous, licentious, loose, profligate, unprincipled, vicious, wicked. ANT. -chaste, high-minded, noble, pure, virtuous

immortal, abiding, ceaseless, deathless, endless, eternal, everlasting, imperishable, infinite, permanent, perpetual, timeless, undying. ANT ephemeral, finite, mortal, temporal, transitory.

immovable, anchored, cemented, constant, firm, fixed, fused, immobile, obdurate, rooted, stable, steadfast ANT —mobile, movable, plastic, wavering, yielding

immune, excused, exempt, free, freed, hardened to, not liable, resistant, unaffected by, unsusceptible; clear, loose, open, unfastened, unobstructed. ANT. - subject

immunity, acquittal, clearance, discharge, dispensation, exculpation, exemption, exoneration, freedom, license, privilege, protection,

release, respite. ANT.—condemnation, conviction, indictment, interdiction, sequestration

immutable, abiding, ceaseless, constant, continual, enduring, faithful, fixed, invariant, permanent, perpetual, persistent, stable, unalterable, unchanging, unwavering. ANT.—fluctuating, mutable, vacillating, variable, wavering

impair, adulterate, blemish, blight, corrode, corrupt, cripple, damage, deface, degrade, deteriorate, harm, hurt, injure, mar, spoil, taint, weaken. ANT.—ameliorate, benefit, enhance, mend, repair.

impart, bestow, communicate, confer, convey, disclose, divulge, enlighten, give, grant, inform, instruct, notify, relate, reveal, tell, transmit. ANT.—conceal, hide, puzzle, suppress, withhold.

impartial, disinterested, equitable, fair, honest, indifferent, just, neutral, nonpartisan, nonsectarian, reasonable, unbiased, unconcerned, unprejudiced. ANT.—biased, dishonorable, fraudulent, involved, partial

impasse, bar, deadlock, end, limit, obstacle ANT.—clearance, gain, opening, solution

impatient, abrupt, brusque, eager, fidgety, fretful, fussy, impetuous, nervous, restless. ANT.—calm, controlled, forbearing, patient, tolerant

impeccable, faultless, immaculate, incorrupt, innocent, perfect, spotless. ANT.—defective, imperfect, messy, stained, sullied.

impede, arrest, bar, block, check, clog, counteract, delay, encumber, frustrate, hamper, hinder, interrupt, obstruct, offset, oppose, prevent, repress, restrain, retard, stop, thwart. ANT.—advance, assist, further, help, promote

impediment, barrier, block, difficulty, disability, encumbrance, hindrance, inhibition, obstacle, obstruction, restriction, wall, weakness. ANT.—aid, assistance, collaboration, help, support.

impel, actuate, coerce, compel, constrain, drive, force, goad, induce, influence, instigate, move, oblige, prod, push, stimulate, urge. ANT.—delay, prevent, repress, repulse, suppress

impenetrable, compact, dense, firm, hard, impervious, rigid, solid; arduous, burdensome, difficult, onerous, tough; abstruse, esoteric, intricate, perplexing, puzzling; adamant, cruel, harsh, obtuse, rigorous, severe, stern, stolid, strict, unfeeling. ANT.—brittle, elastic, flabby, fluid, penetrable, plastic, soft; easy, effortless, facile, simple; clear, comprehensible, intelligible, gentle, lenient, tender

imperative, absolute, commanding, compelling, compulsory, critical, essential, exigent, impelling, important, importunate, inescapable, inexorable, insistent, mandatory, necessary, obligatory, peremptory, pressing, required, requisite, unavoidable, urgent, vital. ANT.—insignificant, optional, petty, trivial, unimportant

imperceptible, inappreciable, inconspicuous, indistinct, indistinguishable, insignificant, invisible, negligible, undiscernible, unseen. ANT.—apparent, evident, perceptible, striking, visible.

imperfection, blemish, defect, deficiency, drawback, error, failure, fault, flaw, frailty, inadequacy, infirmity, mistake, shortcoming, stain, transgression, wrong. ANT.—completeness, correctness, faultlessness, perfection, purity

imperil, endanger, expose, hazard, jeopardize, risk, threaten, uncover. ANT.—defend, guard, safeguard, secure, shield

impersonate, ape, copy, duplicate, feign, imitate, mimic, mock, personify, portray, represent, simulate. ANT.—alter, distort, diverge, invent

impertinent, abusive, arrogant, audacious, bold, brazen, contemptuous, impudent, insolent, insulting, intrusive, meddling, offensive, officious, rude, absurd, inane, inapplicable, irrelevant, trivial. ANT.—considerate, courteous, polite, respectful; important, momentous, pertinent, serious, significant.

impetuous, careless, fiery, hasty, heedless, impulsive, incautious, intractable, passionate, quick, rash, reckless, ungovernable, unruly ANT.—cautious, composed, reasoning, returning, tranquil.

impetus, force, impulse, incentive, momentum, motive, pressure, stimulus.

impinge, clash, collide, encroach, infringe, hit, strike, trespass, touch, violate. ANT.—avoid, defer, miss, pass, respect

implant, embed, engraft, fix, graft, inculcate, infuse, insert, instill, plant, set in, sow. ANT.—eliminate, excise, remove, uproot

implement, accomplish, achieve, do, effect, effectuate, execute, expedite, fulfill, perform, realize. ANT.—cancel, defer, hinder, restrict.

implicate, accuse, blame, censure, challenge, charge, cite, embroil, enfold, entangle, imply, impute, incriminate, inculpate, involve, link, rebuke, reproach, trap, upbraid. ANT.—absolve, acquit, defend, exonerate, support

implicit, accepted, implied, inferred, known, presupposed, recognized, tacit, understood, unspoken. ANT.—declared, explicit, expressed, specific

imply, connote, hint, infer, insinuate, involve, mean, signify, suggest. ANT.—assert, define, describe, express, state

import, emphasis, importance, influence, significance, stress, value, weight; bring in, convey, imply, introduce, purport, signify, transport. ANT.—insignificance, triviality; export, send out, ship out.

important, appreciable, authoritative, consequential, critical, decisive, essential, grave, great, imposing, influential, leading, material, momentous, paramount, powerful, pressing, principal, prominent, relevant, serious, significant, substantial, urgent, weighty. ANT.—insignificant, irrelevant, petty, picayune, trivial

imposing, arresting, august, commanding, eminent, grand, grandiose, high, illustrious, imperial, impressive, lofty, magnificent, majestic, noble, stately, striking, sublime, towering. ANT.—common, humble, insignificant, ordinary, undignified.

impractical, impracticable, inexpedient, unachievable, unattainable, unfeasible, unrealistic, unworkable, visionary. ANT.—feasible, possible, practical, reasonable, workable.

impressive, absorbing, affecting, arresting, awesome, commanding, considerable, deep, exciting, forcible, imposing, majestic, momentous, moving, notable, penetrating, profound, prominent, remarkable, stirring, striking, thrilling, touching, vital. ANT.—commonplace, ordinary, shallow, trivial, unimpressive

imprison, cage, confine, constrain, detain, enclose, hold, impound, incarcerate, limit, lock up, restrain. ANT.—acquit, discharge, extricate, free, release

impromptu, ad lib, extemporaneous, improvised, impulsive, offhand, spontaneous, unplanned, unrehearsed. ANT.—deliberate, planned, premeditated, prepared, rehearsed

improper, discourteous, immodest, incorrect, indecent, indelicate, lewd, offensive, rude, unbecoming, unsuitable, wrong. ANT.—considerate, correct, fitting, proper, seemly

improve, advance, ameliorate, amend, better, correct, help, mend, purify, rectify, refine, reform, revise; gain, get better, progress. ANT.—corrupt, damage, debase, impair, vitiate; decline, worsen

imprudent, careless, heedless, incautious, indiscreet, reckless, thoughtless, unforeseeing, unwise. ANT.—careful, cautious, circumspect, meticulous, prudent.

impudence, arrogance, audacity, boldness, crudity, discourtesy, disrespect, effrontery, impertinence, incivility, insolence, presumption, rudeness, sauciness. ANT.—courtesy, diffidence, gentility, politeness, respect.

impulsive, careless, excitable, fiery, foolhardy, forcible, hasty, headstrong, heedless, impatient, impetuous, imprudent, incautious, indiscreet, quick, rash, reckless, uninhibited. ANT.—cautious, heedful, prudent, reasoning, restrained.

impure, adulterated, contaminated, corrupt, corrupted, debased, defiled, depraved, foul, indecent, mingled, mixed, obscene, polluted, profligate, putrid, spoiled, smutty, tainted, unsound, venal, vitiated. ANT.—clean, immaculate, impeccable, pure, spotless.

impute, allege, ascribe, assign, attribute, blame, brand, charge, implicate, inculpate, indict, trace (to). ANT.—defend, endorse, exculpate, exonerate, vindicate.

inactive, dormant, idle, inanimate, indolent, inert, latent, lazy, motionless, passive, quiescent, resting, sedentary, torpid, unemployed, unoccupied. ANT.—active, dynamic, industrious, occupied, working.

inadequate, defective, deficient, incompetent, incomplete, insufficient, lacking, partial, scanty, short, unfit, wanting. ANT.—adequate, ample, enough, satisfactory, sufficient.

inadvertent, accidental, careless, chance, heedless, negligent, thoughtless, unconscious, unintentional, unobservant. ANT.—attentive, careful, intentional, planned.

inane, absurd, banal, foolish, frivolous, insipid, pointless, silly, trite, vapid. ANT.—expressive, important, meaningful, salient, significant.

inappropriate, discordant, improper, inapt, incongruous, infelicitous, tasteless, unfitted, unsuitable. ANT.—appropriate, apt, becoming, fitting, proper

inaugurate, arise, begin, commence, found, initiate, install, institute, introduce, open, originate, start. ANT.—adjourn, close, complete, finish, terminate.

incentive, enticement, incitement, inducement, lure, motive, provocation, spur, stimulus

inception, beginning, birth, commencement, founding, inauguration, initiation, opening, origin, onset, source, start. ANT.—close, completion, consummation, end, termination.

incessant, ceaseless, constant, continual, continuous, endless, everlasting, interminable, perennial, perpetual, persistent, unceasing, uninterrupted, unremitting. ANT.—interrupted, occasional, periodic, rare, sporadic.

incident, chance, episode, event, happening, occasion, occurrence, situation

incidental, accidental, accessory, associated, casual, collateral, concomitant, contingent, fortuitous, minor, nonessential, occasional, secondary, subordinate, undesigned, unintended. ANT.—cardinal, elementary, essential, fundamental, vital

incisive, brief, compact, concise, condensed, crisp, decisive, direct, pithy, succinct, summary, terse. ANT.—lengthy, prolix, verbose, wordy.

incite, actuate, animate, arouse, cause, encourage, enrage, excite, fire, foment, goad, impel, induce, inflame, instigate, prompt, provoke, rouse, stimulate, stir up, urge. ANT.—deter, pacify, quiet, restrain, soothe.

inclination, bending, gradient, incline, leaning slope; affection, allurement, attachment, attraction, bent, bias, desire, disposition, fancy, liking, partiality, penchant, predilection preference, prejudice, proneness, propensity tendency. ANT.—apathy, aversion distaste nonchalance, repugnance.

include, accommodate, comprise, consist of, contain, embody, embrace, encompass, hold, incorporate, involve, surround, take in. ANT. eliminate, exclude, omit, preclude, reject.

income, annuity, dividends, earnings, emolument gain, interest, proceeds, profits, receipts, rents revenue, salary, stipend, wages, winnings ANT.—charge, cost, expense, loss, outgo.

incompetent, bungling, clumsy, floundering heavy-handed, inadequate, incapable, ineffectual, inefficient, inept, inexpert, maladroit stumbling, unable, unfit, unqualified, unskilled, unsuitable, untalented. ANT.—competent, deft, expert, proficient, skillful.

incongruous, conflicting, contradictory, contrary disagreeing, discordant, discrepant, disparate divergent, illogical, incompatible, inconsistent inharmonious, irreconcilable, mismatched, paradoxical. ANT.—compatible, congruous, consistent, correspondent, harmonious homologous.

inconsiderate, careless, selfish, tasteless thoughtless, undiscerning, unfeeling, unsympathetic. ANT.—considerate, helpful, sensitive, sympathetic, thoughtful.

inconsistent, changeable, contrary, fluctuating, incompatible, inconsonant, inconstant, shifting, unstable, unsteady, unsuitable, vacillating, variable, varying, wavering. ANT.—constant, stable, steady, unchanging, uniform.

incorporate, amalgamate, blend, consolidate, embody, establish, form, merge, mix, unite ANT.—disperse, dissolve, divide, remove separate.

increase, accelerate, accrue, advance, amplify augment, develop, dilate, distend, enhance, enlarge, expand, extend, grow, heighten, inflate intensify, magnify, multiply, raise, spread, swell wax. ANT.—atrophy, contract, decrease, diminish, reduce.

incredible, astonishing, fantastic, far-fetched, implausible, suspicious, unbelievable. ANT.—believable, credible, creditable, plausible, realistic.

increment, addition, enlargement, increase, raise ANT.—decline, decrease, diminution, loss.

incriminate, accuse, arraign, blame, censure, charge, implicate, impute, indict, involve, link ANT.—absolve, acquit, exonerate, release vindicate.

inculcate, discipline, drill (into), imbue, impart implant, impress, indoctrinate, instill, instruct teach.

incumbent, binding, coercive, imperative, inescapable, necessary, peremptory, pressing, stringent, urgent; occupant, officeholder. ANT.—absolved, exempt, free, liberated, released

indebted, appreciative, beholden, grateful, thankful; bound, liable, obligated, owing, unpaid ANT.—thankless, unappreciative; cleared (up), settled (accounts), squared (with) paid

indecent, coarse, dirty, disgusting, filthy, gross, immodest, immoral, improper, impure, indelicate, lewd, obscene, offensive, pornographic, shameless, smutty, unbecoming. ANT.—decent, modest, pure, refined, virtuous

indefinite, ambiguous, confused, dim, equivocal, hazy, inconclusive, indeterminate, inexact, lax, loose, obscure, uncertain, unclear, undefined, unfixed, unlimited, unsettled. ANT.—absolute, certain, evident, positive, unquestionable

independent, alone, autonomous, exempt, free, liberated, self-governing, self-reliant, self-sufficient, separate, single, sovereign, unallied, unconfined, uncontrolled, unrestrained, unrestricted; affluent, rich, wealthy; exclusive, irrespective. ANT.—contingent, dependent, enslaved, restricted, subordinate; poor; inclusive.

indicate, connote, denote, designate, differentiate, disclose, evidence, hint, imply, intimate, manifest, mark, point out, register, reveal, show, signal, signify, specify, testify. ANT.—conceal, distract, divert, falsify, mislead

indication, designation, emblem, evidence, gesture, hint, implication, manifestation, mark, note, omen, portent, proof, sign, signal, suggestion, symbol, symptom, token.

indict, accuse, arraign, blame, censure, charge, impeach, incriminate. ANT.—absolve, acquit, exonerate, release, vindicate

indifference, apathy, callousness, carelessness, coldness, detachment, disinterest, disinterestedness, impartiality, impassivity, inattention, insensibility, insouciance, insusceptibility, neutrality, nonchalance, supineness, unconcern. ANT.—affection, ardor, fervor, passion, vivacity.

indigence, dearth, destitution, distress, famine, hunger, insufficiency, misery, necessity, need, pauperism, penury, poverty, privation, starvation, tenuity, want. ANT.—abundance, affluence, plenty, riches, wealth.

indigenous, aboriginal, domestic, endemic, inborn, inherent, innate, native, natural. ANT.—alien, foreign, imported, introduced, naturalized.

indignation, acrimony, agitation, anger, animosity, annoyance, exasperation, fury, huff, irascibility, ire, passion, petulance, pique, rage, resentment, scorn, temper, virulence, wrath. ANT.—forbearance, equanimity, patience, self-control, tranquility

indignity, abuse, affront, discourtesy, dishonor, disparagement, disrespect, embarrassment, humiliation, ignominy, insult, irreverence, mockery, offense, opprobrium, outrage, scurrility, slight, taunt, vituperation. ANT.—courtesy, dignity, homage, praise, reverence.

indirect, circuitous, crooked, distorted, erratic, implied, inferred, oblique, roundabout, swerving, tortuous, wandering, winding; crooked, cunning, devious, tricky. ANT.—direct, straight, unswerving; blunt, candid, explicit, straightforward.

indiscreet, foolhardy, foolish, heedless, imprudent, rash, reckless, thoughtless, unwise. ANT.—careful, discreet, prudent, sensible, wise

indiscriminate, heterogeneous, mixed, promiscuous, uncritical, unwise. ANT.—chosen, critical, homogeneous, selective.

indispensable, basic essential, expedient, fundamental, imperative, intrinsic, necessary, needed, prerequisite, required, requisite, vital ANT.—dispensable, extrinsic, optional, peripheral, superfluous.

indistinct, abstruse, ambiguous, blurred, cloudy, confused, cryptic, darkened, dim, dusky, faint, hazy, indefinite, imperceptible, inaudible, indistinguishable, misty, mysterious, nebulous, obscure, shadowy, uncertain, unintelligible, vague ANT.—clear, distinct, lucid, obvious, perceptible

individual, characteristic, different, distinct, distinctive, idiosyncratic, marked, original, particular, peculiar, personal, separate, singular, special, particular, single ANT.—common conventional, general, ordinary, universal

indoctrinate, discipline, drill, imbue, initiate, instruct, teach, train. ANT.—confuse, misguide, mislead, neglect.

indolent, drowsy, dull, idle, inactive, ineffectual, inert, lackadaisical, languid, lazy, lethargic, listless, remiss, slack, slothful, sluggish, somnolent, soporific, supine, torpid. ANT.—active, alert, assiduous, diligent, industrious.

indomitable, firm, impregnable, insurmountable, invincible, invulnerable, unassailable, unconquerable, untameable, unyielding. ANT.—feeble, powerless, vulnerable, weak, yielding.

induce, actuate, bring about, cause, create, effect, encourage, evoke, impel, incite, influence, instigate, motivate, move, originate, persuade, prompt, spur, stimulate, urge. ANT.—discourage, dissuade, hamper, repel, repress

induct, initiate, install, introduce, invest, lead into; conclude, generalized, infer. ANT.—expel, lead away, reject; end, withdraw

industrious, active, assiduous, busy, diligent, hardworking, indefatigable, perseverant, persistent, sedulous, zealous. ANT.—inactive, indolent, lackadaisical, laggard, lethargic.

inebriated, drunk, drunken, high, intoxicated, tight, tipsy; exhilarated, heartened, refreshed, stimulated. ANT.—abstinent, sober, temperate; calm, unmoved

ineffective, assailable, feeble, frail, futile, idle, impotent, inadequate, ineffectual, inefficacious, unavailing, unfruitful, unproductive, useless, vain, vulnerable, weak. ANT.—effective, efficacious, potent, powerful, successful.

inept, awkward, clumsy, foolish, fumbling, inappropriate, incapable, maladroit, unfit, unhandy, unproductive, unskillful. ANT.—able, adroit, apt, competent, skillful.

inert, dead, dilatory, dormant, idle, impassive, impotent, inactive, indolent, lazy, lifeless, phlegmatic, powerless, quiescent, slothful, sluggish, stolid, supine, torpid. ANT.—active, industrious, moving, operational, working.

inevitable, assured, avoidless, certain, definite, fated, imminent, indefeasible, indubitable, ineluctable, inescapable, necessary, positive, predestined, sure, unavoidable, undeniable, unquestionable. ANT.—avoidable, doubtful, indeterminate, questionable, uncertain.

inexhaustible, illimitable, indefatigable, infinite, limitless, never-ending, untiring, unwearied ANT.—ending, finite, limited, short-lived, wearying.

inexpensive, cheap, low-priced, reasonable (in price); beggarly, common, inferior, mean, shabby. ANT.—costly, dear, expensive, high-priced; valuable.

infantile, babyish, childish, immature, juvenile, naive, puerile, young. ANT.—adult, grown up, mature, of age

infatuated, beguiled, captivated, charmed, deluded, enamored, enthralled, fascinated, foolish. ANT.—disgusted, disillusioned, fancy-free, prudent, sensible.

infection, communicability, contagion, contamination, disease, epidemic, germs, impurity, poison, pollution, vitiation

infectious, catching, communicable, contagious, contaminating, defiling, epidemic, noxious, pestiferous, pestilential, polluting, sickening, virulent, vitiating. ANT.—antiseptic, harmless, healthful, hygienic, sanitary

inference, answer, conclusion, consequence, corollary, deduction, derivation, illation, judgment, result, solution. ANT.—assumption, foreboding, foresight, preconception, presupposition.

inferior, deficient, inadequate, lesser, lower, minor, poorer, secondary, shoddy, subordinate, substandard. ANT.—better, first-class, foremost, prime, superior.

infinite, boundless, continual, continuing, countless, endless, eternal, everlasting, illimitable, immeasurable, incalculable, incomprehensible, inexhaustible, innumerable, interminable, perpetual, termless, timeless, unbounded, unlimited. ANT.—bounded, circumscribed, finite, limited, restricted.

infirm, ailing, debilitated, decrepit, doddering, drooping, enervated, enfeebled, exhausted, faint, feeble, forceless, frail, impaired, invalid, languid, powerless, sickly, spent, unhealthy, weak, worn. ANT.—forceful, hale, robust, sturdy, vigorous.

inflate, bloat, blow up, dilate, distend, elate, enlarge, exaggerate, expand, fill, pad, stuff. ANT.—compress, condense, deflate, shrink, trim.

inflexible, determined, dogged, firm, headstrong, immovable, inexorable, intractable, obdurate, obstinate, rigid, stiff, strict, stubborn, tenacious, uncompromising, unyielding. ANT.—compliant, elastic, flexible, pliable, yielding.

influence, absolutism, ascendancy, attraction, authority, character, command, control, credit, despotism, domination, effect, importance, leadership, magnetism, mastery, patronage, power, predominance, prerogative, pressure, prominence, reputation, rule, superiority, supremacy, sway, weight; actuate, act upon, affect, bias, carry weight, compel, control, counteract, direct, dominate, draw, drive, modify, move, outweigh, predominate, prejudice, pull, regulate, restrain, rouse, rule, spur. ANT.—impotence, inferiority, subjection, subserviency, weakness.

inform, acquaint, advise, apprise, edify, educate, enlighten, explain, impart, instruct, notify, relate, teach, tell, warn. ANT.—conceal, delude, distract, mislead.

informal, conventional, customary, easy, familiar, natural, offhand, regular, simple, unceremonious, unconstrained, unconventional, unofficial. ANT.—ceremonious, formal, official, perfunctory, rigid.

information, data, fact, instruction, intelligence, knowledge, learning, lore, news. ANT.—conjecture, guesswork, ignorance, rumor.

infrequent, irregular, isolated, occasional, odd, rare, scarce, sporadic, strange, unusual. ANT.—customary, frequent, ordinary, scheduled, usual.

infuse, animate, imbue, implant, inoculate, inspire, instill, permeate, steep.

ingenious, able, adroit, apt, bright, brilliant, capable, clever, competent, creative, deft, dexterous, endowed, expert, fertile, fresh, gifted, handy, imaginative, inventive, novel, original, productive, proficient, qualified, quick-witted, ready, resourceful, sagacious, sharp, skillful, talented. ANT.—bungling, clumsiness, fumbling, ineptitude, stupidity.

ingenuous, aboveboard, artless, candid, direct, fair, frank, free, guileless, honest, literal, natural, open, outspoken, plain, simple, sincere, straightforward, truthful, unaffected, undisguised, unsophisticated, unworldly. ANT.—artificial, cunning, deceptive, designing, scheming.

ingratitude, lack of response, thanklessness, unappreciation, unconcern, ungratefulness. ANT.—appreciation, gratefulness, gratitude, responsiveness, thankfulness.

ingredient, component, constituent, element, factor, material, part, substance.

inhabit, abide, dwell, establish residence, fill, live in, lodge, make home at, nestle, occupy, remain, rent, reside, room, settle, sojourn, stay, tenant. ANT.—abandon, exit, retreat, vacate, withdraw.

inherent, congenital, connatal, genetic, inborn, inbred, ingrained, inherent, inherited, innate, intrinsic, native, natural, real. ANT.—acquired, external, extraneous, extrinsic, supplemental.

inheritance, bequest, birthright, heritage, legacy, patrimony.

inhibit, arrest, bar, block, bridle, check, constrain, cramp, curb, disallow, discourage, hinder, hold back, impede, interdict, limit, obstruct, obtrude, oppose, prevent, prohibit, proscribe, repress, restrain, restrict, stop, sublimate, suppress, suspend, thwart. ANT.—aid, encourage, free, incite, liberate.

inhuman, barbarous, bestial, bloodthirsty, brutal, cold-blooded, cruel, diabolical, ferocious, fiendish, harsh, hateful, hellish, infernal, malevolent, malignant, pitiless, rancorous, remorseless, ruthless, savage, truculent, unfeeling, venomous. ANT.—benevolent, charitable, compassionate, humane, merciful.

iniquitous, baleful, base, criminal, degrading, deleterious, diabolical, dissolute, evil, fiendish, foul, immoral, infamous, infernal, lawless, nefarious, noxious, profligate, reprobate, shameful, sinful, transgressing, unjust, unprincipled, unrighteous, unsound, villainous, wicked. ANT.—exemplary, good, honorable, moral, reputable.

initial, antecedent, basic, beginning, earliest, elementary, first, fundamental, original, primary, prime, primeval, primitive, pristine, rudimentary; chief, foremost. ANT.—hindmost, last, latest; least, subordinate.

initiate, arise, begin, commence, enter, establish, inaugurate, indoctrinate, institute, introduce, invest, open, originate, start. ANT.—close, complete, finish, raze, terminate.

initiative, acceleration, action, drive, energy, enterprise, leadership, responsibility. ANT.—cowardice, lethargy, shyness, timidity.

injunction, bidding, canon, command, directive, law, mandate, order (of a judge), ordinance, regulation, rule.

injurious, damaging, defamatory, deleterious, destructive, detrimental, disadvantageous, harmful, hurtful, libelous, mischievous, pernicious, prejudicial, wrongful. ANT.—advantageous, beneficial, helpful, profitable, salutory.

injury, blemish, damage, detriment, disadvantage, grievance, harm, hurt, impairment, injustice, loss, mischief, prejudice, wound, wrong. ANT.—benefit, blessing, emolument, relief, remedy.

injustice, bias, encroachment, favoritism, grievance, illegality, inequality, inequity, infringement, injury, unfairness, violation, wrong. ANT.—equity, fairness, justice, lawfulness, righteousness.

inkling, clue, hint, idea, impression, indication, inference, innuendo, notice, suggestion, suspicion, tip.

innocent, artless, blameless, clean, exemplary, faultless, harmless, guiltless, impeccable, innocuous, irreproachable, lawful, pure, righteous, sinless, spotless, stainless, uninvolved, upright, virginal, virtuous. ANT.—corrupt, culpable, guilty, lascivious, sinful.

innocuous, gentle, harmless, inoffensive, insipid, mild, pallid, safe, undetrimental, uninjurious. ANT.—blighting, destructive, detrimental, injurious, pestilential.

innovation, addition, alteration, change, introduction, invention, modification, newness, novelty, remodeling, variation. ANT.—custom, habit, old (way), rut, tradition.

inquest, audit, examination, inquiry, inquisition, inspection, interrogation, investigation, probe, research, scrutiny.

inquire, examine, explore, hunt, interrogate, meddle, probe, pry, pursue, query, question, reconnoiter, research, scan, scout, scrutinize, search, seek, sift; ask, beg, claim, demand, entreat, invite, request, solicit. ANT.—abandon, neglect, shelve; answer, contradict, reply.

inquisitive, curious, inquiring, interrogative, intruding, intrusive, meddlesome, meddling, nosy, peeping, peering, prying, scrutinizing, searching, sniffing, snoopy. ANT.—apathetic, indifferent, lackadaisical, negligent, unconcerned.

insane, aberrant, crazy, daft, delirious, demented, deranged, fanatical, foolish, frenetic, frenzied, idiotic, imbecilic, incoherent, irrational, lunatic, mad, maniacal, manic, mentally ill, paranoiac, psychopathic, psychotic, rabid, raging, unbalanced, unsound. ANT.—lucid, rational, reasonable, sane, stable.

insecure, dangerous, endangered, exposed, hazardous, ill-protected, imperiled, precarious, rickety, risky, shaky, unguarded, unsafe, unstable; anxious, apprehensive, concerned, fearful, troubled, uncertain, worried. ANT.—safe, secure, fortified, strong; assured, certain, confident, serene.

insensitive, callous, cold, dull, hard, impenitent, indurate, insensible, obdurate, obtuse, phlegmatic, remote, thick-skinned, tough, unaffected, unemotional, unfeeling, unimpressionable, unresponsive. ANT.—compassionate, empathetic, responsive, sensitive, tender.

insertion, implantation, infusion, injection, inlay, inoculation, installation, interpolation, introduction. ANT.—extraction, removal, transfer, withdrawal.

insolent, abusive, arrogant, blustering, brazen, bumptious, contemptuous, contumelious, defiant, disdainful, disrespectful, domineering, haughty, imperious, impertinent, impudent, insulting, offensive, overbearing, presumptuous, rude, supercilious, swaggering, threatening, unmannerly. ANT.—considerate, courteous, humble, polite, respectful; abased, cowardly, groveling, parasitic, sniveling.

inspection, audit, checking, comparison, critique, examination, inquest, inquiry, inquisition, investigation, measuring, observation, overseeing, probing, review, scanning, scrutiny, study, supervision, survey.

inspiration, animation, arousal, enthusiasm, exaltation, fire, incitement, predilection, revelation, stimulation; fancy, hunch, impulse, notion, whim; incentive, influence, spur, stimulus; inhalation. ANT.—apathy, habitude, lethargy; aversion; exhalation.

insight, acumen, comprehension, discernment, intuition, introspection, judgment, keenness, penetration, perception, perspicacity, perspicuity, shrewdness, understanding. ANT.—confusion, ignorance, obtuseness, perplexity, shallowness.

insignificant, cheap, frivolous, inconsequential, meaningless, minute, paltry, petty, small, trifling, trivial, unimportant, valueless, worthless. ANT.—important, momentous, significant, valuable, weighty.

insinuate, connote, hint, imply, indicate, infer, ingratiate, intimate, involve, mean, purport, signify, suggest. ANT.—assert, express, state; conceal, disguise, suppress, veil.

insipid, bland, characterless, dull, flat, flavorless, inanimate, lifeless, mawkish, stale, tasteless, unimaginative, uninteresting, unsavory, vapid ANT.—appetizing, exhilarating, racy, savory, tasty.

insistent, aggressive, clamorous, demanding, exigent, imperative, importunate, pressing, urgent. ANT.—acquiescent, agreeable, indifferent, lenient, tolerant

instance, application, case, elucidation, example, exemplification, illustration, lesson, object, occurrence, point, sample, specimen, type

instantaneous, abrupt, at once, direct, hasty, immediate, prompt, rapid, sudden, unexpected ANT.—anticipated, delayed, gradual, late, slow

instantly, abruptly, directly, forthwith, immediately, instantaneously, now, presently, promptly, straightaway, suddenly, urgently, without delay. ANT.—distantly, hereafter, in a while, later, sometime.

instinctive, accustomed, automatic, congenital, constitutional, fundamental, habitual, impulsive, inborn, ingrained, inherent, innate, intrinsic, involuntary, mechanical, natural, offhand, reflexive, regular, spontaneous, typical, usual. ANT.—acquired, deliberate, learned, meditated, voluntary, willed.

institute, begin, build, enact, erect, establish, fix, form, found, initiate, introduce, invent, invest, ordain, order, organize, originate, plan, raise, sanction, settle, start. ANT.—abolish, demolish, raze, terminate, unsettle.

instruct, admonish, advise, coach, command, convey, counsel, direct, discipline, drill, edify, educate, enlighten, exhort, expound, guide, impart, inculcate, indoctrinate, inform, instill, prime, promulgate, school, teach, train, tutor. ANT.—delude, falsify, misguide, misinform, misinterpret.

instrumental, accessory, assisting, auxiliary, conducive, contributory, expeditious, helpful, promoting, serviceable, serving, subsidiary ANT.—detrimental, hindering, impeding, injurious, obstructive.

insubordination, contrariness, contumacy, defiance, disobedience, intractability, mutiny, perversity, rebellion, refractoriness, revolt, stubbornness. ANT.—loyalty, obedience, submission, tractability.

insufficient, bare, deficient, drained, imperfect, inadequate, incompetent, incomplete, lacking, limited, meager, rare, scant, scarce, short, slack, sparse ANT.— abundant, ample, copious, rich, sufficient.

insulate, alienate, cover, detach, disconnect, disengage, isolate, part, protect, quarantine, retire, seclude, segregate, separate, sequester, sunder, withdraw, wrap. ANT.—associate, connect, integrate, mingle, unite.

insult, abuse, acerbity, affront, derision, discourtesy, disrespect, gall, impudence, incivility, indignity, insolence, libel, mockery, offense, rudeness, scurrility, slight, slur, snub; abuse, affront, dishonor, injure, mock, offend, outrage, wrong. ANT.—apology, courtesy, homage, salutation; defer, praise, respect, revere

integral, centralized, complete, consummate, constituent, definite, entire, one, perfect, uncut, unitary, whole. ANT.—divisional, fractional, indefinite, partial, segmental

integration, alliance, amalgamation, blending, combination, consolidation, fusion, joining, merger, mingling, mixture, unification, union ANT.—isolation, seclusion, segregation, separation.

integrity, candor, constancy, fairness, faithfulness, fidelity, frankness, honesty, honor, incorruptness, justice, loyalty, morality, openness, probity, purity, rectitude, responsibility, righteousness, sincerity, trustworthiness, uprightness, virtue; completeness, entirety, soundness, value, wholeness, worth ANT.—deceit, fraud, infidelity, treason, turpitude; fragmentation, imperfection, loss, worthlessness

intelligence, acumen, aptitude, astuteness, comprehension, discernment, grasp, insight, intellect, knowledge, mental ability, mind, penetration, perspicacity, reason, sense, understanding, wit; inside facts, secret information, secret report. ANT.—emotion, feeling, passion

intelligent, alert, apt, astute, bright, brilliant, capable, clever, discerning, exceptional, keen, knowing, perceptive, quick, sensible, sharp, smart; enlightened, intellectual, knowledgeable, well-informed. ANT.—dull, insipid, obtuse, shallow, stupid

intend, aim, contemplate, delineate, design, desire, destine, devise, hope, mean, outline, plan, plot, prepare, project, propose, purpose, scheme, sketch, try, want, wish

intensity, acuteness, ardor, concentration, depth, eagerness, earnestness, emphasis, fervor, force, magnitude, might, potency, power, pressure, strain, strength, tension, toughness, vehemence, vigor. ANT.—feebleness, lassitude, lethargy, passivity, weakness

intentional, aimed at, calculated, contemplated, deliberate, designed, determined, intended, meant, planned, premeditated, projected, purposed, studied, voluntary, willful. ANT.—accidental, fortuitous, haphazard, random, unforeseen

intercept, ambush, appropriate, arrest, avert, block, catch, check, cut off, hinder, interpose, interrupt, obstruct, prevent, stop, take away, waylay. ANT.—aid, boost, forward, succor, uphold

interest, advantage, appeal, attention, behalf, benefit, charm, claim, concern, curiosity, fascination, gain, inquisitiveness, portion, premium, profit, right, share, stake, title; absorb, amuse, appeal to, beguile, cheer, concern, delight, divert, enliven, entertain, enthrall, fascinate, gratify, hold attention, intrigue, occupy, please. ANT.—apathy, indifference, insolvency, loss, bore, displease, stupefy, tire, vex.

interfere, bar, block, clash, collide, conflict, delay, frustrate, hamper, hinder, impede, inconvenience, interpose, interrupt, intrude, meddle, mediate, obstruct, obtrude, oppose, stall, tamper, thwart ANT.—abet, aid, clear, help, stand aside.

interior, heart, inmost, inner, inside, internal, inward, middle; bowels, core, enclosure, hinterlands, inland. ANT.—boundary, coast, exterior, external, periphery.

interminable, boundless, continuous, endless, eternal, everlasting, illimitable, immeasurable, incessant, infinite, limitless, permanent, tedious, unbounded, unlimited, vast. ANT.—bounded, confined, finite, intermittent, periodic.

intermittent, alternate, broken, cyclic, discontinuous, fitful, flickering, fluttering, infrequent, interrupted, occasional, periodic, remittent, remittent, spasmodic. ANT.—constant, continual, incessant, perpetual, regular.

internal, domestic, enclosed, esoteric, ingrained, inherent, innate, inner, inside, interior, intrinsic, inward ANT.—alien, external, foreign, outer, superficial

interpose, inject, insert, intercede, interfere, interpolate, parallel, affiliate, intrude, interject, interlope, interrupt, intervene, introduce, intrude, meddle, mediate, negotiate, obtrude, sandwich, tamper. ANT.—extract, omit, withdraw; avoid, overlook, shun

interpret, clarify, construe, decipher, decode, define, describe, disentangle, elucidate, explain, explicate, expound, illuminate, manifest, paraphrase, render, reveal, solve, translate, unfold, unravel. ANT.—confuse, distort, misconstrue, misinterpret, mystify

interrogation, examination, inquiry, inquisition, interpellation, investigation, probe, query, test ANT.—acknowledgement, answer, rejoinder, reply, response

interrupt, arrest, adjourn, break, check, cut, defer, delay, disconnect, discontinue, disturb, divide, hinder, interfere, obstruct, postpone, sever, stay, stop, suspend ANT.—continue, maintain, persist, prolong, sustain

intervene, arbitrate, intercede, interpose, mediate, negotiate, step in; inject, insert, interfere, interject, interlope, introduce, intrude, meddle; divide, part, sever; befall, happen, occur. ANT.—ignore, stand aside; assist, help; assemble, convene.

intimate, affectionate, close, confidential, familiar, friendly, internal, loving, near, personal, private, secret, special, trusted. ANT.—ceremonious, cool, distant, formal, remote

intimate, v. see insinuate.

intolerable, detestable, impossible, insufferable, insupportable, offensive, painful, unbearable, unendurable. ANT.—bearable, endurable, passable, satisfying, tolerable

intolerant, biased, bigoted, discriminatory, dogmatic, fanatical, illiberal, narrow-minded, prejudiced, unfair, unyielding. ANT.—impartial, lenient, nondiscriminatory, open-minded, unbiased

intrepid, adventurous, audacious, bold, brave, courageous, daring, dauntless, fearless, lionhearted, mighty, nervy, plucky, powerful, strong, unafraid, unflinching, unshrinking, valiant, valorous. ANT.—cowardly, cringing, faint-hearted, flinching, timid, trembling.

intricate, complex, complicated, compound, confused, convoluted, difficult, disarranged, inextricable, involved, irregular, knotted, labyrinthine, mixed, perplexing, raveled, tangled ANT.—arranged, clear, plain, simple, uncompounded.

intrigue, cabal, chicanery, collusion, complication, connivance, conspiracy, craft, cunning, design, double-dealing, duplicity, machination, maneuvering, plan, plot, scheme, secret, stratagem, trickery, wire-pulling

intrinsic, congenital, essential, fundamental, genuine, honest, inborn, inbred, indigenous, ingrained, inherent, innate, native, natural, real, subjective, true. ANT.—external, extraneous, extrinsic, incidental, objective.

introduction, beginning, commencement, foreword, inception, initiation, interjection, interpolation, meeting, overture, preamble, preface, prelude, presentation, prologue, start ANT.—conclusion, end, epilogue, finale, postlude.

intrusive, encroaching, infringing, inquisitive, interfering, invading, meddlesome, obtrusive, snooping, trespassing ANT.—unintrusive, unobtrusive, retiring

intuitive, emotional, guessing, heedless, impulsive, instinctive, involuntary, unreasoning, unreflective; discerning, insightful, knowing, perceptive. ANT.—calculated, meditated, planned, reasoned; obtuse

invalidate, abolish, abrogate, annul, cancel, counteract, negate, neutralize, null, nullify, quash,

recall, revoke, stop, void. ANT.—endorse, establish, promote, sustain, validate.

invaluable, dear, expensive, inestimable, precious, priceless, valuable. ANT.—cheap, nugatory, useless, worthless.

invasion, aggression, assault, attack, entrance, foray, incursion, ingress, ingression, inroad, intrusion, irruption, onslaught, outbreak, raid, take-over. ANT.—defense, evacuation, fortification, protection, safeguard

invective, abuse, aspersion, blasphemy, censure, condemnation, contumely, defamation, denouncement, denunciation, deprecation, disapprobation, disapproval, disparagement, insult, obloquy, opprobrium, raillery, reprimand, reprehension, reproach, sarcasm, scurrility, upbraiding, vituperation. ANT.—approval, commendation, laudation, plaudit, sanction.

invent, coin, conceive, concoct, conjure, contrive, design, devise, draft, fabricate, fashion, form, frame, imagine, improvise, manufacture, originate, outline, plan, project, sketch, visualize; deceive, equivocate, fake, falsify, lie, misrepresent, misstate. ANT.—copy, imitate, reproduce; disabuse, disillusionize.

inventory, catalog, itemization, list, record, register, roll, roster, schedule, table; contents, stock, store, supply; examination, inspection, investigation

investigation, catechism, discussion, examination, exploitation, exploration, inquiry, inquisition, interrogation, pursuit, query, quest, question, research, review, search, scrutiny. ANT.—disregard, inactivity, inattention, neglect, overlooking.

invincible, formidable, impregnable, incontestable, indomitable, inseparable, insuperable, insurmountable, invulnerable, irresistible, mighty, overpowering, resistless, sovereign, unassailable, unconquerable, unvanquishable, unyielding. ANT.—impotent, powerless, puny, vulnerable, weak

invisible, evanescent, gaseous, imperceptible, indistinguishable, intangible, microscopic, occult, undiscernible, undisclosed, unreal, unseen, vaporous. ANT.—evident, perceptible, real, substantial, visible

involve, comprehend, compromise, contain, cover, denote, embarrass, embroil, entail, entangle, envelop, enwrap, implicate, imply, include, incriminate, overwhelm, signify. ANT.—disconnect, disengage, extricate, separate, unravel.

irate, angry, enraged, ferocious, fierce, fuming, furious, incensed, infuriated, irritated, mad, nettled, piqued, provoked, rabid, raging, stormy, wrathful. ANT.—appeased, calm, pleased, quiet, restrained

irk, annoy, bother, chafe, discompose, disturb, fret, inconvenience, irritate, perturb, pester, tease, trouble, upset, vex. ANT.—console, delight, gladden, please, soothe

irony, banter, criticism, derision, mockery, paradox, quip, raillery, reproach, ridicule, sarcasm, satire, twist. ANT.—approval, courtesy, deference, esteem, respect

irrational, [illegible] fatuous, feeble-minded, foolish, inconsistent, injudicious, illogical, nonsensical, odd, preposterous, queer, ridiculous, self-contradictory, silly, strange, stupid, unreasonable, unsound, [illegible] ANT.—[illegible] rational, reasonable, sound

irreconcilable, divergent, implacable, incompatible, incongruous, inconsequent, inexorable, quarrelsome, unappeasable. ANT.—appeasable, [illegible]

irregularity, aberration, abnormality, anomaly, asymmetry, caprice, deviation, disorderliness, eccentricity, fitfulness, inordinateness, inconstancy, intermittency, tardiness, unruliness, variation. ANT.—method, order, regularity, stability, system

irrelevant, alien, extraneous, foreign, immaterial, inapplicable, inapposite, inappropriate, inconsequent, remote, strange, unconnected, unessential, unrelated. ANT.—apt, fitting, germane, pertinent, relevant.

irremediable, beyond help, hopeless, incurable, irrecoverable, irreparable, irretrievable, irrevocable, useless. ANT.—curable, recoverable, reparable.

irresolute, doubting, drifting, fickle, fluctuating, half-hearted, hesitant, hesitating, ineffective, irresponsible, lukewarm, pliable, shaky, uncertain, undecided, undetermined, unsettled, unstable, unsteady, vacillating, volatile, wavering, wobbling; bending, fragile, frail, yielding ANT.—enduring, potent, powerful, relentless, tenacious.

irresponsible, arbitrary, capricious, careless, faltering, flighty, fluctuating, foolish, giddy, heedless, immature, irresolute, purposeless, rash, reckless, thoughtless, unaccountable, unanswerable, unreliable, unstable, unsteady, wobbly. ANT.—accountable, dependable, reliable, steady, trustworthy.

irritable, cantankerous, captious, choleric, excitable, fidgety, fiery, fractious, fretful, hasty, hot, ill-tempered, irascible, peevish, petulant, querulous, sensitive, snappy, susceptible, testy, thin-skinned, touchy. ANT.—agreeable, calm, composed, serene, tranquil.

irritate, aggravate, agitate, anger, annoy, bother, chafe, disturb, enrage, exacerbate, exasperate, fluster, foment, harass, inconvenience, inflame, infuriate, irk, madden, pester, pique, provoke, ruffle, sting, taunt, tease, trouble, vex ANT.—accommodate, console, gratify, moderate, pacify.

isolate, alienate, disconnect, dissociate, exclude, insulate, quarantine, retire, seclude, segregate, separate, sequester, withdraw. ANT.—associate, integrate, join, mingle, unite.

issue, aftermath, conclusion, consequence, culmination, denouement, effect, emanation, eventuality, finish, fruits, offspring, product, progeny, result, termination; event, incident; point, question, subject, topic; arise, emanate, emerge, emit, ensue, eventuate, exude, flow, originate, proceed, result, spew, spread, spring, start; publish; circulate money; abound, be copious. ANT.—contain, repress, retain, suppress

itinerary, circuit, course, flight, guidebook, log, map, path, plan, record, route, travel plans, trip

J

jam, block, bruise, cram, crowd, crush, force, impede, improvise (music), interfere, mass, pack, press, push, squeeze, tamp, wedge ANT.—expand, free, diffuse, disperse, separate

jargon, argot, babble, bosh, cant, dialect, gibberish, idiom, jive, lingo, patois, phraseology, shop talk, slang, trade talk, vernacular

jealous, covetous, distrustful, doubtful, doubting, dubious, envious, invidious, jaundiced, mistrustful, resentful, suspicious; solicitous, vigilant, watchful. ANT.—content, indifferent, lenient, serene, trusting

jeer, deride, fleer, flout, gibe, hoot, mock, ridicule, scoff, sneer, taunt. ANT.—compliment, flatter, honor, laud, praise

jeopardize, chance, compromise, conjecture, dare, endanger, expose, hazard, imperil, menace, peril, risk, threaten, venture. ANT.—determine, guard, insure, protect, shield.

jest, banter, humor, joke, prank, quip, wisecrack, witticism.

jocular, comical, droll, facetious, funny, humorous, joking, merry, pleasant, sportive, waggish, witty. ANT.—dull, grave, morose, serious.

join, accompany, add, adjoin, affiliate, associate, attach, bind, cement, combine, conjoin, connect, consolidate, couple, enter, knit, link, marry, tie, unify, unite. ANT.—detach, disconnect, leave, sever, sunder.

joint, articulation, collaboration, combination, connection, cooperation, junction, juncture, link, meeting, union; dove-tail, dowel, hinge, mitre, mortise, pivot, seam, welding; associated, combined, shared, united. ANT.—separate, single.

jolly, blithe, cheerful, congenial, convivial, frolicsome, gay, happy, humorous, jocose, jocular, jocund, jovial, joyous, merry, playful, sprightly, vivacious, witty. ANT.—depressed, glum, melancholy, mournful, sullen.

journal, account, chart, daily register, daybook, diary, gazette, log, magazine, newspaper, periodical, publication, record, register.

journey, course, cruise, excursion, expedition, jaunt, passage, peregrination, pilgrimage, safari, tour, travel, trek, trip, voyage. ANT.—stay, stop

joy, bliss, cheer, delight, ecstasy, elation, exultation, felicity, gaiety, gladness, glee, happiness, merriment, mirth, pleasure, rapture, transport. ANT.—affliction, depression, despair, grief, wretchedness.

judge, adjudicator, arbiter, arbitrator, censor, connoisseur, critic, custodian, guardian, interpreter, judiciary, magistrate, protector, referee, reviewer, umpire; decide, decree, determine; adjudicate, arbitrate, condemn, try, umpire; appreciate, consider, estimate, evaluate, measure, think.

judgment, award, decision, discernment, decree, discrimination, injunction, intellectuality, perspicacity, ruling, sagacity, sentence, understanding, wisdom. ANT.—arbitrariness, senselessness, stupidity, thoughtlessness, vacuity.

jumble, confuse, disarrange, mess, mingle, mix up, muddle, shuffle; agitation, chaos, commotion, confusion, disarrangement, disarray, disorder, ferment, stir, tumult, turmoil. ANT.—arrange, classify, file, rectify, systematize; certainty, order, peace, tranquility.

jump, bounce, bound, caper, hop, jerk, leap, pounce, skip, spring, start, twitch, vault.

just, blameless, candid, conscientious, earned, equitable, fair, honest, honorable, impartial, innocent, judicious, lawful, legal, legitimate, merited, precise, rightful, scrupulous, sincere, true, unbiased, upright. ANT.—corrupt, deceitful, dishonest, fraudulent, lying, villainous.

justice, equity, fairness, fair play, impartiality, justness, lawfulness, legality, propriety, reasonableness, rectitude, right, righteousness, uprightness. ANT.—corruption, dishonor, favoritism, inequity, unlawfulness.

justify, absolve, acquit, advocate, clear, defend, excuse, exonerate, extenuate, forgive, free, maintain, support, uphold, vindicate. ANT.—accuse, blame, convict, indict, stigmatize.

K

keen, acrid, acute, ardent, bitter, caustic, clever, cunning, cutting, discerning, fervid, incisive,

intense, lively, penetrating, perspicacious, piercing, pointed, quick, sagacious, severe, sharp, shrewd, stinging, vivid, wily, witty, zealous. ANT.—apathetic, blunt, dull, lethargic, sluggish.

keep, conserve, continue, defend, guard, maintain, preserve, protect, save, secure, support, sustain, tend, uphold, confine, detail, hold, imprison, reserve, restrain, retain, suppress, withhold; adhere, execute, obey; celebrate, commemorate, honor, observe ANT. destroy, discard, reject; dismiss, release, relinquish; disobey, ignore, abandon, forsake

kill, assassinate, annul, butcher, choke, decimate, delete, destroy, extinguish, immolate, massacre, murder, obliterate, slaughter, slay, smother, strangle, veto. ANT.—animate, protect, resuscitate, safeguard, vivify

kin, clan, family, kindred, kinsfolk, kinsmen, kith, relatives, siblings, tribe

kind, accommodating, affable, affectionate, amiable, beneficent, benevolent, benign, caring, charitable, compassionate, considerate, cordial, forbearing, gentle, good, gracious, humane, indulgent, kind-hearted, kindly, loving, merciful, obliging, sympathetic, tender, thoughtful; brand, breed, category, character, class, family, genus, ilk, offspring, order, progeny, race, relation, sort, species, stock, strain, type, variety ANT.—cruel, inhuman, merciless, ruthless, vicious.

kindred, affinity, consanguinity, family, kin, kinsfolk, kinsmen, relations, relationship, relatives; allied, analogous, congenial, corresponding, empathetic, like, parallel, related, similar, sympathetic. ANT.—disconnection, foreigners, strangers; dissimilar, foreign, heterogeneous, unlike, unrelated

kingdom, country, domain, dominion, empire, monarchy, nation, realm, rule, sovereignty

kiss, buss, caress, cuddle, embrace, fondle, osculation, pax (kiss of peace), touch of the lips

knack, ability, adeptness, adroitness, aptitude, cleverness, deftness, dexterity, expertness, facility, faculty, ingenuity, proficiency, readiness, skill, skillfulness, talent; device, trick ANT.—awkwardness, clumsiness, incompetence, ineptitude.

knit, affiliate, bind, connect, crochet, interlace, intermingle, intertwine, join, link, loop, net, spin, tie, unite, weave, web. ANT.—divide, separate, unravel, untie

knot, assemblage, bond, bunch, cluster, collection, complication, connection, difficulty, entanglement, gathering, intricacy, ligature, perplexity, protuberance, snarl, tangle, tie, tuft

know, appreciate, apprehend, ascertain, cognize, comprehend, conceive, discern, distinguish, fathom, hold, interpret, perceive, recognize, remember, think, understand. ANT.—dispute, doubt, forget, misapprehend, misconstrue

knowledge, acquaintance, apperception, apprehension, cognition, cognizance, comprehension, education, enlightenment, erudition, experience, familiarity, information, learning, light, lore, perception, recognition, scholarship, science, understanding, wisdom. ANT. blindness, enigma, ignorance, illiteracy, stupidity

L

labor, drudgery, effort, endeavor, exertion, industry, pains, painstaking, plodding, striving, struggle, task, toil, travail, work; childbirth ANT. idleness, inertia, lethargy, relaxation, sloth.

lack, [illegible] dearth, deficiency, depletion, distress, failing, fault, inadequacy, insufficiency, neediness, privation, poverty, scantiness, scarcity, shortage, need, want ANT. abundance, excess, profusion, sufficiency, surplus

lag, dally, dawdle, delay, fall behind, falter, idle, linger, loiter, plod, retard, saunter, slacken, stagger, tarry, trudge ANT. accelerate, bound, dash, hasten, hustle

lame, crippled, defective, deformed, disabled, faltering, halt, hesitating, hobbling, impotent, limping, maimed; feeble, ineffective, unconvincing, unsatisfactory, weak. ANT.—agile, robust, vigorous; convincing, effective, forceful

lament, anguish, bemoan, bewail, commiserate, cry, deplore, fret, grieve, mourn, regret, repine, rue, wail, weep, worry. ANT.—celebrate, cheer, delight in, exult, rejoice.

language, brogue, cant, dialect, diction, expression, idiom, jargon, lingo, linguistics, literature, patois, philology, phraseology, slang, speech, terminology, tongue, utterance, vernacular, vocabulary, voice, words

languid, apathetic, debilitated, drooping, drowsy, dull, faint, feeble, flagging, heartless, irresolute, laggard, languorous, leisurely, lethargic, listless, pensive, pining, sickly, slack, slow, sluggish, torpid, weak, wearied. ANT.—animated, brisk, enthusiastic, spirited, vigorous

lanky, bony, gangling, gaunt, lank, lean, narrow, overgrown, raw-boned, slim, spare, wiry ANT.—brawny, burly, husky, portly, sturdy

lapse, backsliding, blunder, boner, delay, error, fault, flaw, fumble, gap, indiscretion, misstep, mistake, omission, oversight, passing, sin, slip

larceny, appropriation, burglary, embezzlement, peculation, pilfering, pillage, plunder, purloinment, robbery, shoplifting, theft. ANT.—compensation, recoupment, repayment, restoration, return

large, abundant, ample, big, broad, bulky, capacious, colossal, commodious, copious, corpulent, enormous, extensive, gigantic, grand, great, huge, immense, magnificent, massive, mighty, monstrous, long, obese, plentiful, roomy, sizeable, towering, vast, wide ANT.—infinitesimal, microscopic, minute, paltry, puny.

lash, abuse, beat, castigate, drive, flagellate, flail, goad, impel, press, pummel, scourge, spank, spur, strike, urge, whip; satirize, scold, rate

last, closing, concluding, conclusive, crowning, extreme, final, finishing, hindmost, latest, least, supreme, terminal, ultimate, utmost. ANT.—commencing, first, foremost, leading, primary

late, delayed, dilatory, lagging, overdue, slow, tardy; deceased, demised, departed; bygone, defunct, extinct, gone, lapsed; advanced, new, recent. ANT. early, prompt, punctual, ready, alive, animated, living; aged, ancient, antique, old

latent, allusive, concealed, dormant, hidden, implicit, implied, inactive, inherent, invisible, involved, lurking, passive, potential, quiescent, recondite, secret, undeveloped, unknown, unobserved, unperceived, unseen, vestigial ANT. apparent, conspicuous, known, prominent, unmistakable, visible

latitude, breadth, compass, distance, extent, freedom, leeway, length, range, reach, room, scope, space, sweep, width, laxity

laudable, admirable, commendable, creditable, deserving, dutiful, estimable, excellent, exemplary, honorable, ideal; meritorious, model, praiseworthy, righteous, worthy ANT. corrupt, damnable, degraded, iniquitous, odious

laughable, absurd, amusing, asinine, bizarre, comic, comical, droll, eccentric, facetious, farcical, foolish, funny, jocose, ludicrous, quaint, ridiculous, waggish, whimsical. ANT.—depressive, funereal, melancholy, morbid, painful

launch, begin, cast, commence, dart, dispatch, enlarge, expatiate, float, hurl, inaugurate, initiate, open, project, start, throw ANT.—close, end, finish, land, splash down.

lavish, abundant, costly, dear, excessive, exhaustive, exorbitant, exuberant, generous, inordinate, liberal, luxuriant, prodigal, profligate, profuse, replete, superabundant, unrestrained, unstinted, wasteful; bestow, deluge, dissipate, expend, flood, glut, gorge, indulge, inundate, load, misuse, overload, overrun, scatter, spend, squander, waste, wear out. ANT.—deficient, inadequate, jejune, meager, scanty; conserve, curtail, economize, skimp, treasure

law, act, canon, code, command, commandment, constitution, covenant, decree, edict, enactment, equity, formula, jurisprudence, justice, legality, legislation, mandate, order, ordinance, precept, principle, regulation, rule, statute ANT.—felony, illegality, lawlessness, outlawry, transgression

lawful, admitted, allowable, approved, authorized, canonical, conceded, constitutional, granted, judicial, legal, legislative, legitimate, licit, official, permissible, recognized, right, rightful, sanctioned, warranted ANT.—arbitrary, criminal, illegal, prohibited, unauthorized

lax, careless, depraved, derelict, desultory, flaccid, immoral, inaccurate, lawless, limp, neglectful, negligent, relaxed, remiss, unconscientious, undutiful, unobservant, unprincipled, vague, weak. ANT.—determined, faithful, honorable, meticulous, rigid, rigorous.

lay, common, earthly, mundane, nonclerical, nonecclesiastical, nonprofessional, popular, profane, secular, temporal, worldly; arrange, deposit, dispose, place, put, set. ANT.—professional, spiritual, unworldly; disarrange, disturb, misplace, remove.

lazy, idle, inactive, indolent, inert, lackadaisical, laggard, lethargic, negligent, shiftless, sleepy, slothful, sluggish, supine, torpid, weak, worn. ANT.—active, assiduous, diligent, industrious, persevering

lead, conduct, direct, escort, guide, pilot, shepherd, steer; command, control, govern, manage, regulate, superintend, supervise; begin, open, pioneer, precede, start. ANT.—perform; acquiesce, comply, obey, submit; follow

leader, captain, chief, chieftain, commander, conductor, director, guide, head, master, principal, ruler, superior, vanguard. ANT. adherent, devotee, disciple, follower, henchman

league, alliance, association, cartel, club, coalition, combination, confederacy, confederation, entente, federation, fraternity, partnership, pool, society, union

leak, dribble, drip, escape, exude, filter, ooze, overflow, pass, percolate, seep, spill, trickle.

lean, bend, cant, careen, crook, decline, deflect, deviate, dip, hang, heel, incline, list, sag, shelve, sidle, slant, slope, tend, tip, depend, rely, trust ANT. erect, raise, rise, straighten

leap, bound, caper, dance, frisk, frolic, gambol, hop, jerk, jump, romp, skip, spring, start, trip, vault

learn, acquire, ascertain, determine, discern, discover, gain, gather, hear, imbibe, master, memorize, read, [illegible] study, teach

learned, academic, accomplished, deep, discerning, educated, enlightened, erudite, informed,

intelligent, knowing, lettered, literate, pedantic, penetrating, philosophic, profound, sagacious, scholarly, solid, sound, well-informed, wise. ANT.—dull, ignorant, illiterate, shallow, uncultured.

leave, absence, allowance, concession, consent, freedom, furlough, holiday, liberty, license, permission, vacation, withdrawal; abandon, allow, decamp, depart, desert, forsake, give up, go, let, permit, quit, relinquish, renounce, retire, vacate, withdraw. ANT.—confinement, hindrance, prohibition, restriction, taboo; abide, endure, persist, remain, tarry.

lecture, address, discourse, dissertation, homily, lesson, prelection, sermon, speech, talk; scold, upbraid.

legal, admitted, allowable, allowed, authorized, constitutional, correct, equitable, fair, lawful, legitimate, permissible, rightful, sanctioned, valid, warranted. ANT.—criminal, illegal, illicit, prohibited, unconstitutional.

legendary, fabulous, fanciful, fictitious, mythical, romantic, traditional. ANT.—actual, factual, historical, real, true.

legitimate, correct, genuine, justifiable, lawful, legal, logical, real, sanctioned, true, valid, warranted. ANT.—illegal, illegitimate, invalid.

leisure, calm, ease, peace, quiet, relaxation, repose, rest, tranquility; cessation, freedom, idleness, intermission, leave, liberty, pause, retirement, respite, sparetime, vacation. ANT.—agitation, commotion, disturbance, tumult; drudgery, duty, toil, travail, work.

lengthen, dilate, draw out, elongate, extend, increase, prolong, protract, stretch. ANT.—abbreviate, curtail, cut, shorten, speed.

lenient, assuaging, charitable, clement, compassionate, easy-going, forbearing, forgiving, gentle, humane, indulgent, kind, merciful, moderate, reasonable, tender, tolerant. ANT.—brutal, cruel, pitiless, tyrannical, unfeeling.

lessen, abate, abridge, contract, curtail, decrease, deduct, diminish, narrow, pare, reduce, shrink, shorten, subtract, trim. ANT.—amplify, enlarge, expand, increase, strengthen.

let, allow, authorize, bear, concede, empower, grant, permit, sanction, suffer, tolerate, warrant, yield; lease, rent. ANT.—defeat, halt, inhibit, obstruct, prevent.

lethargy, apathy, drowsiness, insensibility, languor, lassitude, listlessness, numbness, passivity, stupefaction, stupor, torpor. ANT.—activity, alertness, energy, liveliness, vitality.

level, balanced, equal, even, flat, flush, horizontal, plane, smooth, uniform; genuine, honest. ANT.—hilly, irregular, learning, lumpy, rugged, dishonest.

lewd, coarse, dirty, disgusting, filthy, gross, impure, indecent, lecherous, lustful, obscene, offensive, pornographic, prurient, smutty. ANT.—chaste, decent, modest, pure, refined.

liable, accountable, amenable, answerable, apt, [illegible] exposed to, [illegible] subject to, susceptible. ANT.—absolved, exempt, free, immune, unlikely.

libel, asperse, damage, defame, detract, injure, lampoon, satirize, slander, vilify, aspersion, backbiting, calumny, defamation, slander, vilification. ANT.—defend, elevate, help, justify, [illegible]

liberal, ample, bountiful, broad minded, extensive, extravagant, free, generous, large, lavish, leftist, lenient, magnanimous, munificent, noble minded, prodigal, profuse, tolerant, unsel[illegible] penurious, narrow, restricted.

liberate, absolve, acquit, clear, deliver, discharge, dismiss, emancipate, extricate, free, loose, pardon, ransom, redeem, release, rescue, save, set free, unchain, unshackle, untie. ANT.—confine, imprison, oppress, prohibit, restrict.

liberty, autonomy, emancipation, freedom, independence, liberation, self-government; allowance, dismissal, exemption, furlough, immunity, leisure, license, opportunity, permission, privilege, right. ANT.—bondage, captivity, imprisonment, oppression, slavery; confinement, constraint, detention, duress, obligation.

license, allow, approve, authorize, commission, endorse, permit, sanction, warrant; exemption, familiarity, freedom, immunity, independence, liberty, privilege. ANT.—ban, check, forbid, limit, withhold; bondage, compulsion, necessity, servitude.

lie, deceive, deviate, distort, equivocate, evade, exaggerate, falsify, fib, misinform, misrepresent, stretch; lie (down), recline, remain, repose, rest, stay. ANT.—be honest, declare (truth); arise, be upright, rise, sit, stand.

life, animation, being, buoyancy, essence, existence, liveliness, principle, spirit, vigor, vitality, vivacity; origin, source; duration, longevity, survival. ANT.—cessation, death, demise, inaction, languor.

lifeless, dead, deceased, defunct, demised, departed, dull, extinct, flat, gone, inactive, inanimate, insensible, spiritless, stagnant, unconscious. ANT.—alive, animate, brisk, living, vigorous, vital.

lift, boost, elevate, erect, exalt, heave, heighten, hoist, intensify, lift, raise, uplift, purloin, steal, take. ANT.—abase, depreciate, depress, destroy, lower; repay, return.

light, beam, blaze, brightness, brilliancy, dawn, flame, gleam, glow, illumination, incandescence, lamp, luminosity, lustre, radiance, scintillation, shimmer, sparkle, shine; comprehension, enlightenment, insight, knowledge, understanding; airy, buoyant, effervescent; ethereal, resilient, volatile; animated, blithe, capricious, cheerful, elated, hopeful, jocund, lively, sparkling, spirited, vivacious. ANT.—darkness, gloom, ignorance, obscurity, shadow; burdensome, heavy, weighty; depressed, gloomy, morose, sullen, weary.

likable, agreeable, amiable, companionable, enjoyable, friendly, good-natured, pleasant. ANT.—disagreeable, offensive, unattractive, unlikable, unpleasant.

like, akin, allied, analogous, cognate, coincident, comparable, equal, equivalent, identical, indistinguishable, parallel, related, resembling, same, similar. ANT.—contrary, disparate, dissimilar, distinct, opposed.

likeness, analogy, correspondence, counterpart, equivalence, parity, resemblance, similarity, similitude; copy, facsimile, illustration, photograph, portrait, representation. ANT.—difference, distinction, variation.

limit, border, boundary, brink, confine, edge, end, extent, extreme, frontier, limitation, line, restraint, restriction, rim, terminus. ANT.—boundlessness, endlessness, extension, infinity.

limpid, bright, clear, crystal, crystalline, glassy, lucid, pellucid, pure, translucent, transparent. ANT.—cloudy, dark, muddy, opaque, turbid.

lineage, ancestry, birth, breed, children, clan, descent, extraction, family, folk, forefathers, genealogy, nation, people, progeny, race, stock, [illegible]

linger, abide, bide, dawdle, delay, falter, hesitate, lag, loiter, lumber, remain, rest, stay, tarry, wait. ANT.—bustle, dash, dart, hurry, speed.

link, associate, attach, bind, bond, conjoin, connect, couple, fasten, go with, join, pin, tie, unite. ANT.—cut, detach, divide, separate, sever.

liquid, dissolved, flowing, fluent, fluid, juicy, liquefied, melted, molten, sappy, serous, solvent, succulent, watery. ANT.—congealed, dense, gaseous, solid, undissolved.

listen, attend to, audit, hear, hearken, heed, list, monitor, overhear; follow, grant, obey, observe. ANT.—disregard, ignore, reject, scorn.

little, condensed, diminutive, dwarfish, elfin, infinitesimal, insignificant, meager, miniature, minute, petite, petty, puny, scanty, slight, small, tiny, trifling, trivial, wee; mean, petty, selfish. ANT.—colossal, enormous, huge, immense, mighty, titanic.

lively, active, animated, blithe, brisk, bustling, ebullient, energetic, exhilarated, frolicsome, intense, rapid, spirited, sprightly, supple, vigorous, vivacious; bright, clear, fresh, glowing, sparkling, vivid. ANT.—dull, insipid, listless, stale, vapid.

load, afflict, burden, encumber, oppress, overlook, pressure, tax, trouble, weigh. ANT.—alleviate, console, ease, lighten, mitigate.

loathe, abhor, abominate, condemn, denounce, despise, detest, dislike, hate, imprecate, oppose. ANT.—admire, approve, cherish, love, respect.

location, area, locale, locality, neighborhood, place, position, post, region, site, situation, spot, station, vicinity.

lock, attachment, bar, barrier, bolt, catch, clasp, connection, fastening, grapple, hasp, hook, latch, link, padlock; curl, ringlet, tress, tuft.

lofty, dignified, elevated, exalted, grand, grandiose, high, imposing, magnificent, majestic, noble, pompous, proud, stately, sublime; arrogant, conceited, haughty, pretentious, vain. ANT.—common, humble, lowly, modest, ordinary, plebian.

logical, cogent, coherent, convincing, dialectical, discriminating, effective, efficacious, rational, reasonable, sound, strong, telling, valid, weighty. ANT.—crazy, foolish, incoherent, incongruous, weak.

lone, deserted, desolate, isolated, lonely, lonesome, secluded, unaided, unattached; alone, only, single, sole, solitary, unique. ANT.—accompanied, attended, joined, surrounded, together.

lonely, alone, cheerless, desolate, dreary, forlorn, forsaken, isolated, lonesome, secluded, sequestered, solitary. ANT.—befriended, cheerful.

long, drawn out, elongated, enduring, extended, interminable, lasting, lengthy, lingering, prolix, prolonged, protracted, tedious, wordy; distant, far-away, far-off, remote. ANT.—abridged, brief, concise, short, terse; accessible, adjacent, close, neighboring.

look, behold, contemplate, discern, distinguish, eye, gaze, glance, glimpse, perceive, scan, see, stare, survey, view, watch, witness; appear, seem; examine, inspect, investigate, observe; air, appearance, aspect, bearing, behavior, carriage, conduct, condition, department, expression, face, front, manner, mien. ANT.—avert, hide, ignore, miss, overlook.

loose, disengaged, flowing, free, indefinite, lax, limp, relaxed, separate, slack, unbound, unconfined, unfastened, untied, vague; careless,

dissolute, heedless, immoral, licentious, unrestrained, wanton. ANT. fast, taut, tied, tight, inhibited, moral, restrained

lose, blunder, botch, drop, fail, falter, flounder, flunk, fold, forfeit, fumble, miscarry, mislay, miss, squander, stumble, waste. ANT. accomplish, improve, master, overcome, regain

loss, casualty, damage, death, decline, deficiency, deprivation, deterioration, detriment, disadvantage, failure, impairment, lack, retardation, want ANT.—achievement, acquisition, advancement, gain, improvement

lot, doom, fate, fortune, portion; award, destiny, issue, outcome, result; chance, luck; assemblage, batch, gathering, group; land parcel

loud, blaring, blatant, clamorous, crashing, deafening, noisy, piercing, resonant, resounding, shrill, sonorous, stentorian, vociferous; coarse, ill-bred, vulgar; bright, gaudy. ANT.—dulcet, faint, inaudible, quiet, soft, subdued; tasteful

love, adoration, affection, ardor, attachment, charity, devotion, endearment, fervor, fondness, intimacy, liking, passion, regard, respect, sentiment, warmth, worship, yearning. ANT.—aversion, dislike, enmity, hatred, indifference, scorn.

lovely, adorable, attractive, beauteous, beautiful, captivating, charming, comely, delightful, elegant, enchanting, enticing, fair, fine, graceful, handsome, inviting, lovable, pretty, satisfying, sweet, winsome. ANT.—foul, hideous, homely, repulsive, repugnant

low, abject, contemptible, debased, degraded, despicable, disgraceful, dishonorable, groveling, ignoble, ignominious, lowly, mean, menial, servile, shameless, sordid, vile, vulgar; feeble, ill, sick, weak; cheap, inexpensive, moderate; short, small; faint, hushed, muffled, soft; blue, dejected, moody; below, beneath, deep, depressed, flat, inferior, nether, prone, prostrate, squat, sunken, supine. ANT.—esteemed, exalted, honored, lofty, noble; healthy, strong, vigorous; costly, expensive; tall, towering; blatant, clamorous, deafening, loud, thunderous; elated, exhilarated; inflated, superior.

lower, inferior, minor, poorer, secondary, subordinate; abase, adulterate, corrupt, debase, defile, degrade, deprave, depress, humiliate, impair, pervert, vitiate. ANT.—better, greater, higher, superior; enhance, improve, raise, restore, vitalize.

loyal, constant, dedicated, devoted, earnest, faithful, patriotic, steadfast, true, trustworthy, unfailing, unswerving. ANT.—disloyal, faithless, false, seditious, treacherous

lubricate, anoint, cream, grease, lather, oil, salve, wax.

lucid, bright, clear, diaphanous, glossy, limpid, luminous, radiant, serene, transparent; sane, sound, rational; distinct, evident, explicit, intelligible, manifest, obvious, plain, understandable, unmistakable, visible. ANT.—dark, gloomy, murky, nebulous, obscure; demented, deranged; confused, cryptic, enigmatic, puzzling, unintelligible

lucky, advantageous, auspicious, benign, conquering, favored, felicitous, flourishing, fortuitous, fortunate, happy, propitious, prosperous, successful, thriving, triumphant, victorious ANT.—cheerless, defeated, downtrodden, ill fated, persecuted

lucrative, advantageous, gainful, profitable, remunerative, self-sustaining, worthwhile ANT.—costly, failing, losing, troublesome, wasteful

ludicrous, absurd, bizarre, comical, farcical, funny, incongruous, laughable, outlandish, ridiculous, illogical, normal, reasonable, serious, solemn

luminous, bright, brilliant, clear, gleaming, glowing, incandescent, lucid, lustrous, radiant, shining ANT. dim, dull, murky, obscure, unclear

lunacy, aberration, craziness, delirium, delusion, dementia, derangement, frenzy, hallucination, imbalance, insanity, madness, mania, psychosis ANT. balance, normality, rationality, sanity, stability

lure, allure, attract, bait, bewitch, charm, coax, decoy, ensnare, entangle, entice, entrap, fascinate, induce, inveigle, lead astray, mesmerize, persuade, seduce, tempt, trick, wheedle ANT. alienate, antagonize, discourage, repel, revolt

lust, appetite, avarice, carnality, concupiscence, craving, cupidity, desire, greed, hankering, hungering, longing, urge, wantonness, yearning. ANT.—chastity, purity, restraint; abomination, aversion, distaste, loathing.

luster, brightness, brilliance, brilliancy, effulgence, glossiness, luminance, radiance, sheen, shimmer, splendor; distinction, fame, renown, repute. ANT.—cloudiness, darkness, drabness, murkiness, shade, baseness, dishonor, disrepute, reproach, shame

luxurious, epicurean, opulent, ornate, pampered, rich, self-indulgent, sensuous, splendid, sumptuous, voluptuous, wanton. ANT.—ascetic, bare, drab, monastic, spartan

M

machine, apparatus, appliance, automatism, contrivance, engine, implement, instrument, mechanism, motor, tool, utensil; agent, cabal, organization, system

mad, angry, enraged, exasperated, furious, incensed, provoked, raging, upset, wrathful; crazy, daft, delirious, demented, deranged, insane, lunatic, maniacal, paranoid, psychotic, scatterbrained, unbalanced, unhinged, unsettled ANT.—calm, cool, serene; balanced, rational, reasonable, sane, sensible

magic, black art, charm, conjuring, demonology, divination, enchantment, hexing, hocus-pocus, illusion, jugglery, legerdemain, necromancy, occultism, omen, prediction, rune, sorcery, trickery, voodoo, witchcraft, wizardry

magnanimous, beneficent, bountiful, charitable, chivalrous, forgiving, generous, giving, greathearted, heroic, liberal, munificent, openhanded, unselfish. ANT.—covetous, egotistical, greedy, miserly, selfish

magnificent, elegant, excellent, glorious, gorgeous, grand, kingly, majestic, overwhelming, radiant, rich, spectacular, splendid, stately, sublime, sumptuous, superb ANT.—common, humble, modest, ordinary, plebeian

magnify, aggrandize, amplify, augment, embroider, enhance, enlarge, exaggerate, expand, heighten, hyperbolize, increase, overstate, romanticize, stretch ANT. decrease, depreciate, diminish, minimize, understate

magnitude, amplitude, bigness, brightness, bulk, dimensions, expanse, extension, extent, girth, greatness, highness, importance, intensity, largeness, loudness, mass, power, proportions, quantity, range, size, vastness, volume ANT. dimness, insignificance, paucity, mediocrity, [illegible]

main, cardinal, central, chief, essential, first, foremost, highest, leading, necessary, paramount, predominant, prime, principal, supreme ANT. auxiliary, incidental, minor, secondary, subordinate

maintain, continue, keep, preserve, retain, support, sustain, uphold; affirm, allege, assert, claim, confirm, contend, declare, defend, hold, justify, prove, vindicate. ANT.—abandon, discontinue, desert, forsake, quit; condemn, deny, oppose, reject, resist

majestic, august, dignified, distinguished, eminent, exalted, grand, grandiose, high, illustrious, imperial, imposing, impressive, inspiring, lofty, magnificent, noble, pompous, prominent, splendid, stately, sublime, towering. ANT.—humble, insignificant, low, ordinary, shabby

make, accomplish, achieve, assemble, build, carve, cause, compel, complete, compose, construct, create, do, drive, establish, execute, fabricate, fashion, force, forge, form, frame, gain, generate, invent, manufacture, mold, perfect, produce, shape. ANT.—annihilate, break, demolish, destroy, mutilate

makeshift, alternative, expedient, momentary, provisional, short-term, stopgap, substitute, temporary. ANT.—abiding, fixed, permanent.

malady, affliction, ailment, disease, disorder, illness, indisposition, infirmity, sickness. ANT.—health, soundness, vigor, well-being

malevolence, animosity, enmity, evil, grudge, hate, hostility, ill will, malice, malignancy, malignity, rancor, recrimination, spite, treachery ANT.—affection, charity, love, sympathy, toleration.

malice, see **malevolence**

malign, abuse, asperse, besmirch, calumniate, defame, detract, discredit, disparage, libel, revile, scandalize, slander, traduce, vilify; misapply, misemploy, misuse. ANT.—acclaim, celebrate, extol, praise, respect.

malignant, bitter, deadly, evil, fatal, hostile, malevolent, malign, mischievous, pernicious, spiteful, virulent. ANT.—benign, good, helpful, peaceful.

malleable, changeable, ductile, flexible, impressionable, moldable, plastic, pliant, shapeable, supple, yielding. ANT.—fixed, indomitable, resolute, rigid, unyielding

manage, administer, command, conduct, control, direct, dominate, govern, guide, head, officiate, oversee, regulate, rule, run, steer, superintendent, supervise, watch; bridle, check, curb, repress, restrain. ANT.—abandon, bungle, mismanage, muff, spoil.

mandate, behest, charge, command, commission, decree, edict, fiat, injunction, law, order, ordinance, requirement, requisite, rule, statute, ukase

maneuver, action, artifice, design, enterprise, execution, feint, movement, operation, performance, plan, plot, procedure, proceeding, ruse, scheme, stratagem, tactic, wile. ANT. [illegible]

mangle, cripple, crush, disfigure, dismember, fracture, hack, lacerate, maim, mutilate, rend, slash

manifest, clear, cloudless, fair, sunny, limpid, transparent; apparent, conspicuous, defined, [illegible] lucid, obvious, patent, plain, unmistakable, unveiled, visible; open, unobstructed; disclose, exhibit, indicate, reveal, show. ANT. cloudy, foul, overcast; ambiguous, complex, obscure, unclear, vague; buried, concealed, covered, hidden, conceal, distract, divert, falsify, mislead

manipulate, bribe, compel, control, direct, feel, finger, guide, handle, lead, operate, rule, [illegible]

manner, approach, custom, fashion, form, habit, method, mode, practice, style, way; air, bearing, behavior, carriage, conduct, demeanor, deportment, guise, mien

many, countless, diverse, manifold, multifarious, multitudinous, myriad, numerous, several, sundry, various. ANT.—few, infrequent, meager, scanty, scarce, uniform.

mar, botch, bungle, damage, deface, deform, distort, harm, hurt, impair, injure, mutilate, scar, spoil, stain, twist, warp, waste. ANT.—adorn, beautify, benefit, enhance, vivify.

margin, bank, border, brim, brink, boundary, confines, fence, fringe, leeway, limit, lip, rim, shore, strand, wall. ANT.—center, extension, heart, interior, surface.

marine, aquatic, hydrographic, maritime, natatorial, nautical, naval, ocean, oceanic, oceanographic, pelagic, seafaring, seagoing. ANT.—alluvial, ashore, earthly, geodetic, terrestrial.

mark, brand, engraving, impression, imprint, scar, stamp, stigma, trace, vestige; badge, emblem, label, sign, symbol, token; characteristic, feature, indication, representation, symptom, trait; goal, target; attend to, behold, notice, observe, perceive, recognize, regard, see. ANT.—disregard, ignore, overlook, skip

marriage, conjugality, espousal, matrimony, nuptials, oath, union, wedding, wedlock. ANT.—celibacy, divorce, separation, singleness, virginity.

marvelous, amazing, astonishing, awesome, exceptional, extraordinary, fabulous, incredible, indescribable, ineffable, miraculous, mysterious, peculiar, phenomenal, rare, remarkable, singular, superb, uncommon, unexpected, unusual, wonderful, wondrous. ANT.—commonplace, ordinary, plain, unremarkable, worthless

masculine, aggressive, bold, brave, daring, hardy, husky, lusty, male, manly, mannish, robust, strong, vigorous, virile. ANT.—effeminate, emasculated, feminine, timorous, womanish

mask, camouflage, cloak, conceal, cover, disguise, dissemble, falsify, hide, hoodwink, hush, muffle, mystify, screen, secrete, shield, suppress, veil, withhold. ANT.—bare, disclose, expose, reveal, unveil

mass, body, carcass, corpse, remains; form, frame, torso; bigness, bulk, dimensions, magnitude, size; accumulation, aggregate, aggregation, assemblage, association, collection, company, heap, lump, society, sum, total, totality, whole; agglomeration, conglomeration. ANT.—mind, soul, spirit; individual, factor, part, portion.

massacre, annihilation, bloodshed, butchery, carnage, decimation, execution, extermination, genocide, killing, murder, pogrom, slaughter, slaying. ANT.—animation, preservation, protection, resuscitation.

massive, colossal, dense, heavy, huge, large, majestic, ponderous, weighty; burdensome, cumbersome, cumbrous, grievous, trying, unwieldy; gloomy, grave, serious, sluggish ANT.—airy, delicate, light, small; flexible, pliant; animated, brisk, buoyant.

master, captain, champion, chief, commander, conqueror, director, employer, governor, head, leader, lord, manager, mentor, overseer, potentate, principal, ruler, superior, teacher, victor; holder, owner, proprietor; adept, expert. ANT.—apprentice, dependent, follower, pupil, servitor; amateur, beginner, greenhorn, neophyte, novice

masterpiece, chef-d'oeuvre, forte, greatest accomplishment, magnum opus, masterstroke, masterwork, monument, paragon, peak

mastery, advantage, ascendancy, command, conquest, control, domination, dominion, expertise, exultation, predominance, rule, skill, sovereignty, superiority, supremacy, sway, transcendence, triumph, victory. ANT.—defeat, failure, impotence, inferiority, subjugation

mate, assistant, associate, attendant, chum, colleague, companion, comrade, consort, crony, friend, intimate, pal, partner, spouse; ship's officer; match, marry.

material, body, cloth, fabric, gear, matter, staple, stuff, substance; affair, cause, concern, occasion, subject, theme, thing, topic; consequence, essence, importance, moment; bodily, concrete, corporeal, palpable, physical, ponderable, sensible, solid, somatic, substantial, tangible, temporal. ANT.— nothingness; airy, bodiless, ethereal, intangible, spiritual.

matrimony, see **marriage**

matter, see **material**

mature, adult, aged, complete, consummate, developed, experienced, fertile, finished, full-grown, hardened, matronly, matured, mellow, prime, pubescent, ready, ripe, seasoned, virile; age, develop, perfect, ripen, season. ANT.—deficient, immature, juvenile, premature, raw, undeveloped.

mean, average, mediocre, medium, middle, model, normal; abject, base, contemptible, debased, degraded, despicable, ignoble, low, obscure, plebeian, sordid, vile, vulgar; bad-tempered, malicious, nasty, offensive; mercenary, miserly, parsimonious, penurious, selfish, stingy; contemplate, design, imply, indicate, intend, ordain, purpose, say, signify, state, suggest ANT.—admirable, distinguished, extraordinary, high, superior; benevolent, charitable, kind; generous, indulgent, liberal, philanthropic, profuse

meaning, acceptation, connotation, drift, explanation, gist, implication, import, intent, interpretation, purport, purpose, sense, significance, signification.

means, agent, apparatus, channel, device, expedient, factor, instrument, materials, measure, medium, method, tool, utensil, vehicle; capital, income, property, resources, riches, stock, wealth

measure, criterion, gauge, law, principle, proof, rule, scale, standard, test, touchstone; amplitude, capacity, degree, extent, magnitude, limit, range, scope, size, amount, quantity, allotment, proportion, share; bill, design, draft, outline, plan, plot, project, proposal, proposition, scheme, sketch, suggestion.

mechanical, automated, automatic, autonomic, contrived, controlled, impulsive, instinctive, involuntary, machinelike, perfunctory, rote, routine, unreasoned

meddle, annoy, impede, interfere, interpose, interrupt, intervene, intrude, mix, monkey, obtrude, pester, pry, tamper. ANT.—aid, avoid, encourage, shun, support

mediocre, average, commonplace, fair, intermediate, mean, median, medium, middling, moderate, ordinary, passable. ANT.—exceptional, extraordinary, outstanding, superior, unusual

meditate, cogitate, consider, contemplate, deliberate, muse, ponder, reason, reflect, speculate, study, think; conceive, imagine, picture, recall, recollect, remember; devise, intend, mean, plan, project, purpose, resolve. ANT.—dismiss, disregard, divert, neglect, overlook.

meek, calm, compliant, demure, docile, domestic, gentle, humble, mild, modest, obedient, pacific, patient, peaceable, subdued, submissive, tame, tolerant, unpretentious, yielding; dull, flat, insipid, tedious. ANT.—arrogant, fierce, obstinate, pompous, savage; animated, exciting, lively, spirited.

meet, collide, confront, connect, converge, cross, encounter, engage, find, greet, intersect, join, touch; answer, fulfill, gratify, satisfy; experience, suffer, undergo. ANT.—avoid, cleave, disperse, miss, separate.

melancholy, dejected, depressed, despondent, disconsolate, dismal, dispirited, doleful, forlorn, funereal, gloomy, glum, grim, joyless, moody, mournful, sad, sorrowful, sulky, wistful; grave, pensive, somber. ANT.—cheerful, happy, jubilant, spirited, vivacious.

mellow, aged, full-flavored, mature, perfected, ripe, sweet; delicate, pleasing, refined, relaxed, subdued, sweet-sounding. ANT.—dull, hard, immature, sour, stale; callous, crude, harsh, stubborn

melody, air, aria, chant, concord, descant, euphony, harmony, lyric, mellifluence, monophony, strain, theme, tune.

member, allotment, apportionment, division, fragment, moiety, piece, portion, scrap, section, segment, share; component, constituent, element, ingredient; limb, organ, part.

memorial, commemoration, commemorative, inscription, memento, monument, remembrance, souvenir; chair, professorship, scholarship.

memory, mental trace, recollection, remembrance, reminiscence, retention, retrospection; fame, renown, reputation. ANT.—amnesia, effacement, forgetfulness, oblivion, unconsciousness.

mend, fix, patch, repair, restore, sew, touch up; ameliorate, better, correct, enhance, improve, rectify, refine, reform, refresh, remedy, renew, revive; get well, heal, recover. ANT.—damage, deform, impair, mar, wound; deteriorate, fall ill, wane, weaken

mendicant, beggar, pauper, ragamuffin, scrub, solicitor, starveling, tatterdemalion, vagabond, wretch. ANT.—benefactor, contributor, donor, giver.

menial, abject, base, degrading, humble, ignoble, lowly, mean, servile, unimportant, unskilled ANT.—elevated, expert, noble, professional, uplifting.

mentality, brain, capacity, comprehension, consciousness, faculties, intellect, intelligence, judgment, mind, perception, psyche, reason, reasoning, thought, understanding, wisdom; disposition, inclination, intention, purpose, will, wish ANT.—corporeality, materiality, matter

mentor, advisor, counselor, guide, instructor, leader, monitor, teacher. ANT.—disciple, follower, pupil, student.

mercenary, avaricious, corrupt, grasping, greedy, selfish, sordid, venal. ANT.—generous, honorable, liberal, unselfish.

merciful, beneficent, benignant, clement, compassionate, feeling, forbearing, forgiving, gracious, humane, kind, lenient, philanthropic, pitying, soft-hearted, sympathetic, tender, tolerant. ANT.—barbarous, cruel, pitiless, ruthless, tyrannical

mercy, benevolence, benignity, charity, clemency, compassion, forbearance, forgiveness, grace, humanity, kindness, leniency, mildness, pardon, pity, tolerance. ANT.—banishment, inhumanity, oppression, punishment, vengeance.

merge, amalgamate, blend, coalesce, combine, commingle, conjoin, consolidate, fuse, integrate, join, mingle, mix, unify, unite. ANT.—decompose, divest, divide, separate.

merit, effectiveness, efficacy, force, power, strength; excellence, goodness, regard, value,

virtue, worth, worthiness; reward; achieve, attain, deserve, earn, gain, obtain, win. ANT.—corruption, dishonor, evil, weakness, unworthiness; forfeit, lose, spend, waste

merry, animated, blithe, buoyant, cheerful, ebullient, elated, exhilarated, exuberant, festive, gay, gleeful, hilarious, jocular, jolly, jovial, joyous, jubilant, light-hearted, lively, mirthful, rollicking, spirited, sprightly, vivacious. ANT.—gloomy, melancholy, morose, pessimistic, wretched

mess, allowance, portion, ration; difficulty, dilemma, plight, predicament, problem; confusion, conglomeration, disorder, disorganization, hodgepodge, jumble, litter, medley, melange, mixture, potpourri. ANT.—arrangement, method, order, system, tidiness

message, indication, mark, sign, signal, symbol, token; annotation, comment, communication, dispatch, letter, memorandum, news, note, observation, remark, report, word.

method, arrangement, custom, design, fashion, form, manner, mode, order, plan, procedure, process, rule, scheme, style, system, technique, vogue, way. ANT.—chaos, confusion, disarrangement, disorder, irregularity, muddle

meticulous, exacting, fastidious, finical, fussy, painstaking, particular, precise, punctilious, scrupulous, tidy. ANT.—careless, cursory, disheveled, sloppy, unkempt

methodical, accurate, correct, definite, distinct, exact, formal, orderly, precise, regular, rigid, strict, systematic, unequivocal, well-regulated ANT.—careless, informal, loose, rough, vague

microscopic, diminutive, fine, infinitesimal, minimal, minute, tiny; detailed, exact, particular, precise. ANT.—enormous, huge, large; general

middle, axis, center, core, focus, heart, marrow, mean, midpoint, midst, nucleus, pivot; average, axial, central, equidistant, halfway, interjacent, intermediate, mediocre, pivotal. ANT.—border, boundary, outskirts, periphery, rim, beginning, end; extreme, high, low.

might, ability, brawn, energy, force, potency, power, puissance, strength, sturdiness, sway, tenacity, vigor, vitality. ANT.—frailty, impotence, inability, vulnerability, weakness

mighty, able, bold, concentrated, doughty, enduring, firm, forceful, great, hale, hardy, heavy, husky, immense, impregnable, indomitable, invincible, large, lusty, majestic, manful, momentous, muscular, overpowering, potent, powerful, puissant, resistless, robust, sinewy, stalwart, strapping, strong, stupendous, sturdy, tough, vigorous. ANT.—delicate, enervated, feeble, flaccid, weak

mild, calm, genial, gentle, humane, kind, meek, mellow, moderate, pacific, patient, peaceful, placid, quiet, smooth, soft, soothing, temperate, tender, tepid, tranquil; bland, savory, sweet ANT.—bitter, fierce, harsh, irritating, uncouth, acid, biting, bitter, sour, stringent

militant, active, aggressive, armed, belligerent, combative, contentious, fighting, hostile, pugnacious, pushing, warring. ANT.—acquiescent, amenable, compliant, peaceful, submissive.

mimic, ape, burlesque, caricature, copy, counterfeit, duplicate, echo, feign, forge, imitate, impersonate, mock, parody, parrot, repeat, reproduce, simulate. ANT.—distort, diverge, invent.

mind, see **mentality**

mingle, amalgamate, associate, blend, combine, commingle, compound, concoct, confound, conjoin, consort, fraternize, fuse, intermingle, intermix, join, jumble, merge, mix, participate, unite ANT.—disjoin, distinguish, separate, sort

minuscule, abridged, bantam, diminutive, little, minuscule, minute, reduced, small, tiny ANT.—full-size, large, normal, regular

minimize, belittle, curtail, deduct, degrade, depreciate, derogate, detract, diminish, disparage, fault, lessen, reduce, shorten, subtract ANT.—amplify, enlarge, exalt, expand, magnify, praise

minister, ambassador, churchman, clergyman, cleric, consul, curate, delegate, diplomat, divine, ecclesiastic, envoy, official, padre, parson, pastor, preacher, priest, rector, representative, reverend, vicar; aid, assist, help, nourish, nurture, serve, support, sustain ANT.—apostate, disciple, follower, layman, renegade; encumber, hinder, impede, obstruct, oppose

minor, inconsiderable, inferior, junior, lesser, lower, petty, poorer, secondary, smaller, subordinate, unimportant, younger; adolescent, child. ANT.—first, greater, important, major; adult, of age.

minute, accurate, atomic, critical, detailed, diminutive, exact, exigent, fine, inconsiderable, infinitesimal, insignificant, little, microscopic, miniature, minuscule, molecular, petty, precise, puny, small, tiny. ANT.—colossal, comprehensive, enormous, extensive, magnificent

miraculous, astonishing, awesome, extraordinary, incredible, inexplicable, marvelous, metaphysical, preternatural, spectacular, spiritual, stupefying, superhuman, supernatural, unearthly ANT.—commonplace, customary, insignificant, natural, ordinary.

mirage, apparition, delusion, dream, fantasy, figment, hallucination, illusion, phantasm, vision ANT.—actuality, reality, substance

miscarriage, defeat, failure, fiasco, frustration, malfunction; spontaneous abortion. ANT.—achievement, success, victory; pregnancy.

miscellaneous, assorted, dissimilar, diverse, diversified, heterogeneous, indiscriminate, mingled, mixed, motley, promiscuous, sundry, variant, varied, various. ANT.—classified, homogeneous, ordered, same, sorted

mischief, affront, annoyance, damage, detriment, deviltry, disservice, evil, grievance, harm, hurt, ill, infliction, injury, misfortune, mishap, outrage, prank, roguery, wrong ANT.—betterment, favor, kindness, support, vindication

miserable, afflicted, ailing, comfortless, crushed, disconsolate, discontented, dismal, distressed, forlorn, heartbroken, pained, pitiable, sickly, sorrowful, suffering, wretched, abject, contemptible, despicable, lamentable, low, mean, insufficient, meager, paltry, poor, scanty, small, stingy. ANT.—contented, happy, lively, rejoicing; noble, respectable, fortunate, prosperous, significant.

miserly, avaricious, close, covetous, greedy, niggardly, parsimonious, penurious, rapacious, selfish, stingy, tight, tight-fisted ANT.—altruistic, bountiful, extravagant, generous, liberal, munificent

misery, agony, anguish, anxiety, desolation, despair, despondency, distress, grief, heartache, mortification, pain, sorrow, suffering, torment, trial, tribulation, woe, wretchedness, affliction, calamity, disaster, evil, misfortune, ordeal, trouble, illness, sickness ANT.—bliss, delight, ecstasy, elation, joy; comfort, contentment, fortune, happiness, health, salubrity, ease

misfortune, accident, adversity, affliction, bereavement, calamity, casualty, catastrophe, chastening, disaster, distress, hardship, harm, hurt, ill fortune, infliction, injury, loss, misadventure, mishap, privation, ruin, set-back, tribulation. ANT.—advantage, blessing, contentment, prosperity, success, well-being.

misgiving, distrust, doubt, hesitation, mistrust, suspicion, uncertainty. ANT.—certainty, security, sureness, trust

mishap, accident, calamity, casualty, contretemps, disaster, misadventure, mischance, misfortune, reverse. ANT.—good fortune, luck

misinterpret, distort, falsify, misconceive, misconstrue, misunderstand, pervert. ANT.—comprehend, perceive, understand

misleading, deceitful, deceptive, delusive, delusory, fallacious, false, furtive, illusive, specious. ANT.—authentic, direct, forthright, genuine, straightforward, truthful

misrepresent, belie, caricature, dissemble, distort, exaggerate, falsify, mislead, misstate, pervert, simulate. ANT.—delineate, depict, represent.

miss, fail, default, lack, lose, miscarry, omit, overlook, skip; crave, desire, want, yearn; drop, fumble, muff, snatch at; blunder, mishap, slip. ANT.—achieve, attain, have, succeed; detest, shun; catch, grab, hold; accomplishment, advancement, gain

mission, activity, affair, attack, business, commission, delegation, errand, purpose; calling, duty, task, work.

mistake, aberration, blunder, downfall, error, failure, fallacy, fault, flaw, illusion, inaccuracy, lapse, misapprehension, misconception, mishap, omission, oversight, slip. ANT.—accuracy, correctness, perfection, precision, truth, veracity

misunderstanding, confusion, difference, disagreement, discord, dissension, error, misapprehension, misconception, misinterpretation, mistake, quarrel, variance. ANT.—agreement, concord, understanding

misuse, abuse, asperse, defame, desecrate, disparage, harm, ill-use, injure, malign, maltreat, maul, mishandle, pervert, revile, scandalize, traduce, vilify, wrong; consume, dissipate, scatter, spend, squander, waste. ANT.—cherish, honor, protect, respect, succor; accumulate, conserve, economize, preserve, retain

mitigate, abate, allay, alleviate, ameliorate, appease, assuage, calm, decrease, dilute, diminish, extenuate, lessen, lighten, moderate, modify, mollify, relieve, soften, solace, soothe, subdue, temper, weaken. ANT.—aggravate, deepen, increase, inflate, intensify, provoke

mix, adulterate, alloy, blend, combine, commingle, commix, compound, concoct, crossbreed, homogenize, incorporate, intermingle, intermix, fuse, join, mingle, shuffle, stir; coalesce, integrate; confound, confuse, jumble, mix up, tangle, associate, consort, fraternize, join, unite ANT.—detach, disperse, divide, separate, sort; segregate; clarify, enlighten, unravel, untangle; abandon, desert, dissociate, divide

mixture, assortment, change, difference, dissimilarity, diversity, heterogeneity, hodgepodge, jumble, medley, mélange, miscellany, multifariousness, olio, potpourri, variety; alloy, amalgam, blend, composite, compound, fusion, breed, strain, subspecies. ANT.—homogeneity, likeness, sameness, uniformity, isolation, purity, separation, simplicity; pedigree, purebred

mob, assemblage, bevy, crowd, crush, drove, flock, gang, gathering, herd, horde, host, masses, multitude, populace, press, rabble, riffraff, swarm, throng

mobilize, adapt, assemble, call up, command, gather, increase, marshal, order, organize, prepare, transport, unify, unite. ANT.—demobilize, disperse, end, scatter, separate

mock, ape, defy, deride, fleer, flout, gibe, insult, jeer, mimic, ridicule, satirize, scoff, sneer at, taunt. ANT.—compliment, flatter, honor, praise, support

mode, condition, course, custom, design, fashion, habit, kind, manner, method, order, plan, practice, procedure, rule, scheme, state, system, usage, vogue, way. ANT.—confusion, disorder

model, archetype, copy, criterion, design, duplicate, example, facsimile, form, gauge, image, mold, original, paragon, pattern, prototype, replica, representation, specimen, standard, tracing, type.

moderate, abate, allay, assuage, check, curb, deaden, decrease, diminish, lessen, lower, palliate, quell, reduce, subdue, suppress, temper, weaken; abstemious, cool, dispassionate, fair, judicious, measured, mild, regulated, sparing, steady, temperate, tolerant. ANT.—agitate, anger, excite, inflame, stimulate; excessive, extravagant, liberal, outrageous, radical

modern, contemporary, current, fashionable, fresh, latest, new, novel, present, recent, renovated. ANT.—ancient, antiquated, bygone, primitive, obsolete, outmoded.

modest, bashful, constrained, demure, diffident, humble, meek, reserved, retiring, shy, timid, unassuming, unpretentious; inconsiderable, insignificant, minute, small; chaste, pure, undefiled, virtuous. ANT.—arrogant, bold, conceited, egotistical, ostentatious; excessive, grand, huge, magnificent; immodest, indelicate, obscene, prurient, unchaste.

modification, adaptation, alteration, alternation, change, limitation, modulation, mutation, qualification, substitution, transformation, variation, variety, vicissitude. ANT.—monotony, stability, uniformity.

modify, adapt, alter, change, convert, exchange, expand, limit, lower, moderate, qualify, shape, reform, restrict, shift, soften, substitute, temper, transfigure, transform, vary, veer. ANT.—preserve, retain, stabilize.

moist, aqueous, damp, dank, dewy, dripping, fresh, humid, infiltrated, juicy, muggy, saturated, sloppy, soaked, sodden, soppy, swampy, vaporous, watery. ANT.—arid, barren, dehydrated, dry, parched, waterless.

mold, alter, carve, cast, create, fashion, forge, form, frame, influence, make, model, modify, produce, sculpt, shape. ANT.—destroy, dismantle, mutilate, wreck

molest, aggrieve, annoy, assail, attack, bother, chafe, damage, disturb, harass, hurt, inconvenience, injure, irk, irritate, maltreat, misuse, oppress, persecute, pester, plague, tease, trouble, vex, worry. ANT.—aid, comfort, defend, encourage, protect, soothe

moment, flash, instant, jiffy, minute, second, twinkling, wink; consequence, gravity, importance, significance, weight

momentous, consequential, critical, crucial, decisive, far-reaching, grave, important, influential, material, memorable, pressing, prominent, relevant, salient, serious, significant, solemn, vital, weighty. ANT.—boring, commonplace, immaterial, insignificant, trivial

monastery, abbey, cloister, convent, friary, lamasery, nunnery, priory

money, assets, bills, bullion, cash, change, checks, coin, currency, finances, gold, legal tender, lucre, notes, pelf, resources, revenue, silver, specie, sterling, wherewithal, capital, funds, opulence, property, riches, stock, wealth; payment, salary, wages.

monopolize, absorb, control, corner, direct, engross, own, possess

monotonous, boring, burdensome, depressive, dilatory, dreary, dry, dull, flat, heavy, humdrum irksome, prosy, repetitious, slow, sluggish, tardy, tedious, tiresome, undiversified, uninteresting, unvaried, wearisome. ANT.—appealing, entertaining, exciting, refreshing, varied, versatile.

monument, commemoration, memento, memorial, remembrance, souvenir, testimonial; gravestone, headstone, mausoleum, plaque, pyramid, shrine, statue, tomb, tombstone.

mood, behavior, conduct, disposition, frame of mind, humor, manner, nature, spirit, temper, temperament; inclination, propensity, tendency.

moral, chaste, decent, ethical, good, honest, honorable, just, noble, pure, right, righteous, scrupulous, upright, virtuous. ANT.—amoral, dishonorable, evil, immoral, unethical.

morose, acrimonious, cantankerous, churlish, crabbed, depressed, dour, fretful, gloomy, glum, grouchy, gruff, moody, morbid, petulant, splenetic, sulky, sullen, surly, unamiable. ANT.—buoyant, cheerful, exhilarated, good-natured, pleasant.

mortal, deadly, destructive, fatal, final, lethal, poisonous; extreme, serious; ephemeral, human, passing, temporal, transient. ANT.—curative, life-giving, reviving, strengthening, vivifying; trifling, trivial; external, everlasting, immortal, perpetual.

mortification, abasement, annoyance, chagrin, dissatisfaction, embarrassment, humiliation, shame, vexation; gangrene, necrosis. ANT.—elevation, happiness, praise, satisfaction, success.

motion, action, activity, change, gesture, mobility, move, movement, passage, revolution, transit, transition; proposal, proposition, recommendation, suggestion. ANT.—halt, immobility, inaction, repose, stillness.

motive, cause, determinant, encouragement, ground, impulse, incentive, incitement, inducement, influence, instigation, motivation, principle, prompting, purpose, reason, spur, stimulus, urge; mobile, motile, movable

motley, assorted, composite, disparate, diverse, heterogeneous, incongruous, indiscriminate, miscellaneous, mixed, mottled, speckled, sundry, varied. ANT.—homogeneous, like, pure, similar, unvaried.

motto, adage, aphorism, apothegm, axiom, byword, epigram, maxim, proverb, saw, saying, sentiment, slogan.

mount, arise, ascend, aspire, climb, grow, increase, rise, scale, scramble, soar, surge, swell, tower. ANT.—collapse, decline, descend, diminish, drop, slump

mourn, agonize, anguish, bemoan, bewail, cry, deplore, droop, fret, grieve, groan, languish, lament, miss, pray, regret, repine, rue, sigh, sing, sorrow, suffer, wail, weep (over), whimper, yearn. ANT.—celebrate, exult, laugh, rejoice, revel.

move, actuate, advance, agitate, arouse, convey, drive, excite, impel, incite, induce, influence, instigate, operate, persuade, proceed, propel, propose, push, rouse, run, shift, start, stimulate, stir, transfer, transport, travel, urge ANT.—cease, deter, dissuade, halt, pacify, rest, suppress

movement, see **motion**

muddled, addled, befuddled, bewildered, chaotic, confounded, confused, deranged, disarrayed, disconcerted, disordered, disorganized, indistinct, jumbled, messy, mixed, obscured, perplexed, puzzled, snarled, stupid. ANT.—distinguished, lucid, obvious, ordered, organized.

multiply, augment, enlarge, generate, grow, increase, propagate, reproduce. ANT.—divide, lessen, reduce, shrink, waste.

multitude, aggregation, army, assemblage, congregation, crowd, galaxy, gathering, horde, host, legion, mob, populace, swarm, throng. ANT.—fraction, handful, nobody, paucity, scarcity.

mundane, carnal, earthly, laic, lay, mortal, profane, secular, temporal, terrestrial, worldly; everyday, normal, ordinary. ANT.—celestial, eternal, heavenly, paradisaic, spiritual, unearthly; extraordinary, special, unique.

munificent, altruistic, beneficent, benevolent, charitable, generous, hospitable, liberal, philanthropic, princely, unselfish. ANT.—avaricious, covetous, grasping, miserly, selfish.

murder, annihilate, assassinate, butcher, choke, destroy, execute, exterminate, immolate, kill, massacre, poison, shoot, slaughter, slay, stab, victimize. ANT.—animate, propagate, nurse, refresh, restore, vitalize.

murmur, babble, complain, grouse, grumble, hum, mumble, mutter, protest, remonstrate, repine, ripple, rustle, whisper. ANT.—applaud, approve, honor, praise, recommend.

muscular, athletic, brawny, forceful, husky, powerful, sinewy, stalwart, strong, sturdy, vigorous. ANT.—feeble, flabby, infirm, puny, weak.

musical, agreeable, assonant, choral, euphonic, euphonious, harmonious, lyrical, mellow, melodic, melodious, pleasing, symphonic, tonal, tuneful, unisonant, vocal. ANT.—clashing, discordant, dissonant, grating, harsh.

muster, accumulate, amass, arrange, assemble, call, collect, congregate, convene, convoke, gather; marshal, organize, summon; cull, garner, harvest, pick, reap. ANT.—disjoin, disperse, divert, scatter, separate.

mute, calm, dumb, gagged, hushed, inarticulate, inaudible, noiseless, peaceful, quiet, silent, soundless, speechless, still, taciturn, tranquil, voiceless. ANT.—articulate, garrulous, loquacious, loud, raucous, talkative, vocal.

mutiny, anarchy, coup, insubordination, insurrection, outbreak, overthrow, rebellion, resistance, revolt, revolution, riot, upheaval, uprising.

mutter, complain, grouse, grumble, groan, grunt, maunder, moan, mumble, murmur, rumble, sputter, whisper

mutual, analogous, common, convertible, correlative, correspondent, equivalent, identical, interchangeable, joint, like, reciprocal, self-same, shared, similar. ANT.—dissociated, divergent, separate, unlike, unshared.

mysterious, abstruse, ambiguous, baffling, cabalistic, covert, cryptic, dark, dim, enigmatical, hidden, impenetrable, incomprehensible, inconceivable, incredible, inexplicable, inscrutable, mystical, mystifying, obscure, occult, secret, surreptitious, unaccountable, unfathomable, unintelligible. ANT.—apparent, distinct, explicit, lucid, obvious

mystery, conundrum, enigma, obscurity, perplexity, problem, puzzle, riddle, secret. ANT.—answer, key, solution

mystical, see **mysterious**

myth, allegory, chronicle, fable, fiction, folk ballad, folk tale, legend, lore, parable, saga, tale. ANT.—fact, history.

mythical, allegorical, apocryphal, fabricated, fabulous, fanciful, fantastic, fictitious, imaginary,

invented, legendary, visionary. ANT.—actual, factual, historical, real, true

N

nag, aggravate, annoy, badger, bother, browbeat, discompose, disturb, goad, harass, harry, heckle, irritate, molest, pester, plague, provoke, scold, tantalize, taunt, tease, torment, vex, worry. ANT.—comfort, delight, mollify, please, soothe

naive, artless, guileless, inexperienced, ingenuous, innocent, natural, open, plain, provincial, simple, unaffected, unsophisticated. ANT.—crafty, cunning, experienced, sophisticated, wise.

naked, bare, exposed, nude, stripped, threadbare, unclad, unclothed, uncovered, undressed, bald, barren, unfurnished; definite, distinct, evident, exact, explicit, literal, mere, obvious, plain, simple, uncolored; defenseless, open, unprotected. ANT.—attired, clothed, dressed; furnished; artful, complex, concealed, secret, protected, shielded

name, appellation, cognomen, denomination, designation, epithet, surname, title; character, reputation, repute; distinction, eminence, fame, renown; autograph, signature; nom de plume, pseudonym; appoint, call, characterize, christen, define, denominate, denote, designate, elect, entitle, identify, list, mark, mention, proclaim, signify, specify, term, title. ANT.—anonymity, namelessness

narcotic, anaesthetic, anodyne, dope, drug, opiate, sedative, soporific, tranquilizer; anesthetizing, doping, drugging, nepenthic, stupefying, tranquilizing.

narrate, declaim, deliver, describe, detail, disclose, enumerate, mention, paint, picture, portray, proclaim, recite, recapitulate, recount, rehearse, relate, repeat, report, reveal, state, tell, unfold. ANT.—conceal, disguise, repress, stifle, withhold.

narrow, bigoted, dogmatic, fanatical, illiberal, intolerant, narrow-minded, prejudiced; miserly, parsimonious; close, confined, contracted, cramped, limited, restricted; scrawny, slender, spindling, thread-like. ANT.—liberal, progressive, radical, tolerant; bountiful, charitable, generous; broad, expanded, extended, wide, corpulent, fat, fleshy, stout

nasty, dirty, foul, polluted, squalid; gross, indecent, lewd, obscene, smutty; disgusting, nauseating, offensive, repulsive, selfish; inclement, rainy, sleeting, stormy. ANT.—clean, spotless, unsullied; decent, pure; attractive, delightful, pleasant, sweet; clear, sunny

nation, colony, commonwealth, community, country, empire, kingdom, nationality, people, principality, realm, republic, state, territory; clan, community, folk, people, populace, population, public, race, society

native, aboriginal, congenital, domestic, endemic, inborn, indigenous, inherent, innate, local, natal, natural, original, pristine, regional, vernacular. ANT.—acquired, alien, artificial, extrinsic, foreign, imported, unnatural

natural, characteristic, essential, fundamental, genetic, inherent, innate, intrinsic, native, original; normal, regular; artless, genuine, ingenuous, legitimate, real, simple, spontaneous, unaffected, unsophisticated. ANT.—contingent, external, extrinsic, objective; abnormal, artificial, irregular; beautified, embellished, forced, formal, unnatural

nature, bent, character, constitution, disposition, essence, humor, individuality, kind, mood, reputation, repute, sort, temperament; creation, universe

nauseous, abhorrent, abominable, despicable, detestable, disgusting, loathsome, nasty, offensive, repulsive, revolting, sickening, unpalatable. ANT.—ambrosial, delectable, delicious, desirable, savory

naval, marine, maritime, nautical, navigating, ocean, oceanic, sailing, seafaring, seagoing, seaworthy

near, abutting, adjacent, adjoining, bordering, close, contiguous, neighboring, proximate; approaching, coming, expected, imminent, impending, looming, next, prospective; dear, familiar, intimate. ANT.—far, remote, deferred, expired, postponed, stopped, distant, remote

neat, adroit, clear, compact, correct, exact, finished, orderly, precise, proportioned, shapely, spotless, spruce, suitable, symmetrical, tidy, trim, well-done, well-ordered. ANT.—awkward, disordered, irregular, lax, slipshod, slovenly

necessary, binding, compulsory, essential, expedient, imperative, indispensable, inevitable, inexorable, irrevocable, needed, obligatory, pressing, required, requisite, unavoidable, undeniable, urgent. ANT.—extravagant, optional, superfluous, unnecessary, worthless

need, destitution, indigence, penury, pennilessness, poverty; distress, inadequacy, insufficiency, lack, misery, privation, shortage; emergency, necessity, obligation, requirement, urgency; lack, require, want, wish. ANT.—property, wealth; comfort, luxury, plenty; independence; competence, fullness.

neglect, apathy, carelessness, default, deferment, dereliction, disregard, disrespect, evasion, failure, heedlessness, indifference, negligence, nonchalance, omission, oversight, procrastination, recklessness, scorn, slight, thoughtlessness; defer, dismiss, disregard, fail, forget, ignore, omit, overlook, skip, slight, spurn, suspend, underestimate, undervalue. ANT.—attention, care, diligence, surveillance; accomplish, complete, perform, preserve, safeguard, work

negotiate, accomplish, achieve, agree, arrange, bargain, compromise, confer, consult, contract, deal, debate, dicker, overcome, reflect, sell, transact.

neighborhood, community, district, environs, locality, region; adjacency, nearness, proximity, vicinity.

nerve, audacity, courage, determination, fortitude, hardihood, intrepidity, pluck, resolution, strength, vigor, vitality.

neutral, disinterested, impartial, indeterminate, indifferent, nonpartisan, unallied, unconcerned. ANT.—biased, decided, involved, positive, predisposed

new, fresh, late, modern, novel, original, recent, strange, unaccustomed, unfamiliar, untried, up-to-date. ANT.—ancient, archaic, familiar, obsolete, outmoded

news, advice, bulletin, communication, copy, information, intelligence, message, report, tidings

nimble, active, agile, alert, brisk, bustling, coordinated, fast, flexible, lively, prompt, quick, rapid, speedy, sprightly, spry, supple, swift. ANT.—clumsy, dull, inert, lumbering, slow

noble, aristocratic, august, dignified, distinguished, elevated, eminent, exalted, genteel, grand, honorable, illustrious, imperial, lofty, lordly, loyal, majestic, princely, regal, royal, stately, sublime, superior. ANT.—abject, base, ignoble, low, plebeian, servile

noise, babel, blare, clamor, clangor, clatter, cry, din, hubbub, outcry, pandemonium, racket, row, sound, tumult, uproar. ANT.—calm, hush, quiet, silence, tranquility.

nonchalant, careless, inconsiderate, indifferent, negligent, unconcerned; casual, composed, cool, imperturbable, unruffled. ANT.—attentive, careful, considerate, concerned, vigilant; active, agitated, eager, enthusiastic, excitable, fervid, zealous.

nonsense, absurdity, babble, drivel, foolishness, gibberish, imbecility, inanity, inconsistency, jargon, jest, joke, rigamarole, senselessness, shallowness, silliness. ANT.—accuracy, clarity, common sense, substance, wisdom.

normal, average, common, conventional, customary, general, natural, ordinary, rational, reasonable, regular, sane, standard, steady, typical, uniform, unvaried, usual. ANT.—abnormal, exceptional, irregular, peculiar, strange

nosy, curious, inquiring, inquisitive, interrogative, intrusive, meddling, peeping, prying, searching, snoopy. ANT.—decorous, incurious, indifferent, polite, restrained, unconcerned.

note, commentary, indication, explanation, mark, sign, symbol, token; acknowledgment, annotation, comment, dispatch, epistle, letter, memorandum, message, missive, notation, notice, observation, remark, distinction, fame, renown, reputation; contemplate, discern, notice, observe, perceive, remark, see, view.

noted, celebrated, distinguished, eminent, exalted, exceptional, extraordinary, famous, glorious, illustrious, imposing, memorable, outstanding, prominent, remarkable, renowned, significant, striking, uncommon, well-known. ANT.—common, insignificant, obscure, trivial, unknown.

notice, attend to, behold, detect, discern, discover, distinguish, examine, heed, mark, note, observe, perceive, recognize, regard, remark, see, warn; announcement, attention, bulletin, civility, cognizance, comment, consideration, heed, mention, note, observation, placard, poster, recognition, regard, respect, warning. ANT.—avoid, disregard, ignore, overlook, shun; evasion, forgetfulness, laxity, omission.

notify, acquaint, advise, alert, apprise, call, communicate, convey, disclose, divulge, enlighten, express, impart, indicate, inform, instruct, intimate, signify, specify, spread, teach, tell, warn. ANT.—conceal, deceive, delude, mystify, suppress.

notion, abstraction, belief, caprice, concept, conception, conviction, fancy, idea, image, imagination, impression, inclination, inkling, knowledge, opinion, perception, presumption, sentiment, theory, thought, understanding, view, viewpoint, whim

novel, fiction, narrative, romance, story, tale; fresh, modern, new, original, unique, unprecedented, untried. ANT.—fact, history, reality, truth, verity; ancient, common, customary, familiar, primitive

novice, amateur, apprentice, beginner, dabbler, dilettante, greenhorn, intern, learner, neophyte, newcomer, postulant, probationer, recruit, tenderfoot, tyro. ANT.—authority, expert, master, mentor, professional

nude, see **naked**

nullify, cancel, countermand, cross out, delete, destroy, discard, dispel, eliminate, erase, expunge, negate, obliterate, suppress, upset, void; abolish, abrogate, annul, invalidate, quash, repeal, rescind, revoke. ANT.—confirm, enact, enforce, execute, ratify, support

number, aggregate, amount, quantity, sum, volume; calculate, compute, count, enumerate, figure, list, score. ANT.—nothing, nothingness, zero; estimate, guess

numerous, see **many**.

nurture, cherish, hold dear, prize, treasure, uphold, value; feed, foster, nourish, nurse, rear, support, sustain, tend. ANT.—dislike, disregard, ignore, neglect; abandon, deprive, reject

nutriment, aliment, diet, edibles, fare, feed, food, meal, nourishment, nutrition, provision, rations, repast, sustenance, viands, victuals. ANT.—hunger, starvation, want.

O

obdurate, adamant, callous, dogged, hard, headstrong, impenitent, indurate, inflexible, insensible, insensitive, mulish, obstinate, stubborn, tenacious, tough, unbending, unfeeling, unyielding. ANT.—amenable, compassionate, sensitive, submissive, tractable.

obedient, acquiescent, compliant, conformable, deferential, dutiful, faithful, law-abiding, loyal, submissive, surrendering, tractable, yielding. ANT.—defiant, insubordinate, intractable, lawless, obstinate, rebellious.

obese, adipose, corpulent, fat, fleshy, portly, rotund, stout, swollen, thickset, unwieldy. ANT.—emaciated, gaunt, lean, skeletal, slender, thin.

object, article, particular, thing; aim, design, end, goal, intention, mark, objective, purpose; balk, disapprove, oppose, protest, resist. ANT.—acquiesce, approve, comply, concur, sanction, welcome.

objection, argument, censure, criticism, disagreement, disapproval, dissent, opposition, protest, rejection, remonstrance, variance. ANT.—acceptance, accord, agreement, approval, compliance

objective, aim, ambition, aspiration, design, desire, destination, end, goal, hope, intention, longing, mark, motive, object, purpose, scheme, target; dispassionate, equitable, fair, impartial, impersonal, unbiased. ANT.—biased, emotional, partial, personal, subjective.

obligation, accountability, bond, contract, duty, engagement, indebtedness, liability, pledge, promise, requirement, responsibility, stipulation. ANT.—choice, exemption, freedom

oblige, bind, coerce, command, compel, constrain, drive, enforce, force, hinder, impel, insist, necessitate, restrain, accommodate, benefit, favor, gratify, help, please. ANT.—absolve, discharge, exempt, free, release, spare, unshackle

obliterate, annihilate, cancel, delete, demolish, destroy, devastate, efface, eradicate, erase, exterminate, extinguish, nullify, ravage, raze, ruin, wreck

obscene, coarse, corrupt, defiled, dirty, disgusting, filthy, foul, gross, impure, indecent, lascivious, lewd, licentious, offensive, polluted, pornographic, smutty, vulgar, wanton. ANT.—immaculate, innocent, modest, pure, virtuous

obscure, abstruse, ambiguous, blurred, cloudy, complex, complicated, concealed, cryptic, dark, dim, dusky, enigmatic, hazy, incomprehensible, indistinct, mysterious, nebulous, shadowy, unintelligible, unknown, vague, veiled. ANT.—apparent, clear, explicit, lucid, visible.

observant, alert, attentive, aware, careful, conscientious, dutiful, mindful, perceptive, scrupulous, watchful; obedient, submissive. ANT.—careless, inattentive, indifferent, lax, nonobservant, disobedient, disrespectful

observe, behold, comprehend, detect, discover, examine, eye, heed, inspect, mark, note, perceive, regard, see, view, watch; celebrate, commemorate, keep; express, mention, remark, utter. ANT.—avoid, disobey, disregard, ignore, neglect, overlook.

obsolete, ancient, antiquated, antique, archaic, disused, extinct, forgotten, obsolescent, old, old-fashioned, outdated, outmoded, out-of-date, outworn, primitive, rejected, timeworn. ANT.—current, modern, new, novel, recent, up-to-date

obstacle, bar, barrier, block, check, difficulty, hindrance, impediment, interruption, obstruction, snag, stumbling block. ANT.—aid, blessing, boost, clearance, encouragement, help.

obstinate, contumacious, determined, dogged, firm, fixed, headstrong, immovable, indomitable, inflexible, intractable, mulish, obdurate, persistent, pertinacious, recalcitrant, resolute, stubborn, unaffected, uncompromising, unflinching, unyielding, willful. ANT.—amenable, compliant, docile, pliable, submissive.

obstruct, bar, barricade, block, choke, clog, close, cramp, cripple, curb, dam, frustrate, hamper, hinder, impede, inhibit, interfere, oppose, prevent, restrain, retard, stop, thwart. ANT.—assist, facilitate, forward, promote, support; clear, open

obtain, acquire, assimilate, attain, collect, earn, gain, gather, get, procure, recover, secure, win. ANT.—forfeit, forsake, lose, miss, sacrifice

obtuse, blunt, dense, dull, heavy, impassive, insensitive, phlegmatic, slow, stolid, stupid, unintelligent. ANT.—acute, brilliant, imaginative, keen, quick, sharp

obvious, apparent, clear, comprehensible, conclusive, definite, distinct, evident, explicit, intelligible, lurid, manifest, palpable, patent, plain, precise, self-evident, unmistakable, visible. ANT.—ambiguous, confused, esoteric, obscure, puzzling.

occupation, business, calling, commerce, craft, employment, enterprise, job, mission, position, profession, pursuit, trade, vocation, work.

occupy, absorb, busy, employ, engage, engross, entertain, fill, hold, keep, monopolize; capture, invade, seize; dwell, inhabit, own, possess, tenant, use. ANT.—relinquish, surrender; abandon, empty, leave, vacate

occurrence, affair, circumstance, episode, event, eventuality, happening, incident, issue, occasion, proceeding, transaction.

odd, abnormal, bizarre, curious, eccentric, erratic, exceptional, extraordinary, mysterious, peculiar, quaint, queer, rare, singular, strange, unique, unnatural, unusual, weird; alone, lone, remaining, single, uneven, unmatched. ANT.—common, familiar, natural, normal, ordinary; even, matched

odious, abhorrent, base, debased, depraved, detestable, disgusting, foul, hateful, hideous, horrible, loathsome, obnoxious, repellent, repugnant, repulsive, revolting, vicious, vile, wicked; abject, ignoble, low, mean, worthless, wretched. ANT.—delightful, inviting, lovable, pleasant, refreshing, honorable, upright, wholesome

odor, aroma, essence, fetidness, fetor, fragrance, fume, incense, perfume, redolence, reek, scent, smell, stench, stink

offense, affront, atrocity, indignity, injury, insult, outrage; aggression, assault, attack, crime, fault, felony, injustice, misdeed, misdemeanor, scandal, sin, transgression, trespass, vice, wrong ANT.—compliment, defense, gentleness, support; justice, morality, right

offer, overture, proposal, proposition, suggestion; advance, bid, exhibit, extend, move, present, proffer, propose, sacrifice, submit, suggest, tender, volunteer. ANT.—denial, rejection, withdrawal; refuse, reject, withdraw, withhold.

often, commonly, frequently, generally, ofttimes, recurrently, repeatedly. ANT.—infrequently, rarely, seldom, sporadically

old, aged, ancient, antediluvian, antiquated, antique, archaic, elderly, experienced, faded, immemorial, obsolete, old-fashioned, patriarchal, prehistoric, remote, superannuated, venerable. ANT.—contemporary, current, fresh, inexperienced, modern.

omen, augury, auspice, emblem, foreboding, foreshadow, gesture, harbinger, indication, mark, note, portent, precursor, prediction, presage, proof, sign, signal, symbol, symptom, token, warning

omit, bar, cancel, delete, discard, disregard, drop, eliminate, evade, except, exclude, forget, ignore, miss, neglect, overlook, preclude, reject, repudiate, skip, spare. ANT.—add, enroll, enter, include, insert, introduce, notice.

onerous, arduous, burdensome, difficult, hard, heavy, laborious, oppressive, tough; exacting, intricate, perplexing, ponderous, puzzling, troublesome. ANT.—easy, effortless, facile, trivial; clear, simple.

only, barely, but, entirely, exclusively, just, merely, particularly, simply, singly, solely, totally, uniquely, utterly, wholly.

opaque, cloudy, dark, dim, dull, dusky, filmy, gloomy, misty, murky, non-transparent, obfuscated, obscure, shadowy, shady, smoky, unilluminated. ANT.—crystalline, glassy, lustrous, pellucid, transparent.

open, agape, ajar, apart, gaping, unbarred, unclosed, uncovered, unlocked, unobstructed, unsealed; clear, passable, unobstructed; available, disengaged, free, unoccupied; accessible, exposed, public, undefended, unrestricted; artless, candid, explicit, frank, honest, overt, plain, sincere, unreserved; exhibit, expand, expose, rend, reveal, show, spread, start, unbar, unfasten, unfold, unlock, unseal. ANT.—blocked, closed, locked; impassable, obstructed; busy, engaged, occupied; concealed, hidden, private; covert, crafty, cunning, designing, hypocritical; block, conceal, exclude, hinder, secrete.

operate, act, behave, comport, conduct, demean, deport, direct, execute, function, interact, manage, manipulate, perform, react, run, transact, work

operation, act, action, agency, effort, enterprise, execution, instrumentality, maneuver, manipulation, performance, procedure, proceeding, process, transaction, working. ANT.—cessation, inaction, inactivity, inefficiency, uselessness.

operative, acting, active, busy, efficacious, efficient, effective, effectual, industrious, moving, performing, working. ANT.—dormant, inactive, inefficient, quiet, still.

opinion, belief, conclusion, consensus, conviction, determination, feeling, idea, impression, judgment, notion, persuasion, sentiment, theory, thought, verdict, view. ANT.—fact, knowledge

opponent, adversary, antagonist, assailant, challenger, competitor, contestant, disputant, encroacher, enemy, foe, infringer, intruder, rival, violator. ANT.—ally, colleague, comrade, consort, partner

opportunity, advantage, chance, contingency, occasion, occurrence, opening, possibility, situation, timeliness. ANT.—blockage, deterrent, disadvantage, hindrance, obstacle.

oppose, antagonize, bar, check, combat, confront, contradict, contrast, contravene, counteract, cross, defy, deny, hinder, impede, interfere, obstruct, protest, rebuff, resist, restrain, retaliate, snub, thwart, withstand. ANT.—approve, collude, endorse, fraternize, sanction, support

opposite, antithesis, antonymous, contradictory, contrary, inverse, reverse. ANT.—compatible, counterpart, identical, like, same

oppress, afflict, annoy, badger, burden, crush, harass, harry, hound, maltreat, overbear, overwhelm, persecute, pester, plague, torment, torture, tyrannize, vex, worry. ANT.—aid, assist, comfort, relieve, support

optimistic, assured, confident, encouraging, enthusiastic, expectant, heartening, hopeful, inspiriting, promising, trusting. ANT.—despairing, doubtful, gloomy, hopeless, pessimistic.

option, alternative, choice, discretion, election, preference, prerogative, right, selection

opulent, abundant, affluent, luxurious, moneyed, plentiful, profuse, rich, sumptuous, wealthy ANT.—destitute, indigent, limited, poor, scarce, squalid.

oral, articulate, mouthed, said, spoken, uttered, verbal, vocal. ANT.—printed, recorded, written.

ordain, appoint, assign, command, commission, constitute, create, decree, delegate, destine, enact, install, institute, invest, order, prescribe, select. ANT.—abolish, abrogate, cancel, depose, dismiss, invalidate.

ordeal, affliction, agony, assay, cross, hardship, judgment, misery, misfortune, pain, strain, suffering, test, trial, tribulation. ANT.—alleviation, comfort, joy, pleasure.

order, arrangement, class, method, plan, rank, regularity, sequence, series, succession, symmetry, system; bidding, canon, command, decree, dictate, directive, injunction, instruction, law, mandate, precept, prescription, regulation, requirement, rule; appoint, arrange, bid, conduct, demand, direct, govern, exact, impose, methodize, ordain, proclaim, regulate, rule, systematize. ANT.—chaos, confusion, disorder, irregularity, muddle, perplexity; allowance, consent, liberty, permission; confuse, disorganize, misdirect, misguide.

ordinary, accustomed, average, common, consistent, conventional, customary, familiar, habitual, medium, natural, normal, regular, typical, usual; inferior, low, plain, trite, vulgar. ANT.—bizarre, eccentric, irregular, strange, unconventional; exceptional, exclusive, extraordinary, wonderful.

organic, constitutional, essential, fundamental, inherent, innate, natural, radical, structural, systematic, vital. ANT.—external, extraneous, inorganic, nonessential.

organization, arrangement, association, constitution, construction, establishment institution, method, mode, order, plan, process, regularity, rule, scheme, system. ANT.—chaos, disarray, disorganization, irregularity, labyrinth, maze

organize, adjust, arrange, assort, classify, constitute, co-ordinate, devise, dispose, establish, form, found, frame, institute, plan, prepare, regulate, shape, systematize. ANT.—destroy, disband, disorganize, disperse, divide, scatter

origin, beginning, birth, cause, commencement, cradle, derivation, foundation, inception, outset, rise, root, source, spring, start. ANT.—conclusion, consequence, finish, issue, result, termination

original, aboriginal, archetypal, causal, etiological, first, formative, inceptive, initial, primary, rudimentary; creative, fresh, inventive, model, new, novel, unique. ANT.—consequential, derivative, emanating, evolved, terminal, banal, copied, imitated, plagiarized.

ornamental, adorning, beautifying, decorative, embellishing, garnishing, gilt, ornate.

oscillate, change, fluctuate, hesitate, swing, undulate, vacillate, vary, vibrate, waver. ANT.—halt, persist, remain, resolve, stay

ostentation, boasting, bravado, display, exhibition, flourish, glitter, gloss, pageantry, parade, pomp, pomposity, pretension, show, tinsel, vanity, vaunting, veneer. ANT.—humility, [illegible]

ostracize, banish, bar, blackball, deport, except, exclude, exile, expel, hinder, omit, prevent, prohibit, restrain. ANT.—accept, admit, embrace, include, welcome

oust, banish, deport, depose, discharge, dislodge, dismiss, dispel, dispossess, eject, evict, exclude, exile, expatriate, expel, fire, ostracize, proscribe, reject, remove. ANT.—admit, appoint, empower, harbor, retain, shelter

outcome, conclusion, consequence, destiny, effect, end, fate, fortune, issue, lot, outgrowth, portion, result, sequel, termination, upshot.

outline, alignment, boundary, brief, configuration, contour, delineation, draft, drawing, figure, form, framework, perimeter, plan, profile, representation, silhouette, skeleton, sketch, tracing

outrage, abuse, affront, atrocity, grievance, indignity, injury, insult, maltreatment, mortification, offense, oppression, persecution, shock, transgression, trespass, vice, violation.

outrageous, abominable, abusive, atrocious, despicable, excessive, fierce, flagrant, furious, heinous, monstrous, nefarious, scandalous, villainous, violent, wanton, wicked. ANT.—calm, dispassionate, favorable, peaceable, soothing, tranquil.

outspoken, abrupt, bluff, blunt, brusque, candid, direct, forthright, frank, impolite, open, plain, rough, rude, unceremonious, unreserved ANT.—cautious, circumspect, misleading, reserved, sincere, suave, taciturn.

outstanding, conspicuous, distinguished, dominant, eminent, exceptional, important, notable, noticeable, prominent, remarkable, salient, striking, superior; owing, unpaid, unsettled. ANT.—average, commonplace, inconspicuous, ordinary, usual; paid, settled.

overcome, beat, conquer, crush, defeat, humble, master, overpower, overthrow, quell, rout, subdue, subjugate, suppress, surmount, vanquish ANT.—fail, lose, succumb, surrender, yield

overflowing, abounding, abundant, ample, bountiful, copious, fruitful, plenteous, plentiful, profuse, sufficient, teeming, unlimited. ANT.—deficient, insufficient poor, scanty, scarce

overlook, disregard, drop, eliminate, exclude, forget, ignore, miss, neglect, omit, skip, slight, condone, excuse, forgive, pardon; dominate, examine, inspect, oversee, supervise. ANT.—note, observe, regard, see, watch; charge, indict, punish, acquiesce, serve, surrender

oversee, administer, command, direct, engineer, execute, guide, maintain, manage, order, preside, superintend, supervise ANT.—obey, follow, take orders

oversight, aberration, blunder, error, failure, fault, inadvertence, inattention, lapse, mistake, neglect, omission, slip; charge, control, direction, guidance, inspection, management, regulation, superintendence, supervision, surveillance, watchfulness ANT.—attention, care, diligence

overt, apparent, candid, frank, honest, manifest, obvious, open, patent, plain, public, unconcealed, undisguised. ANT.—concealed, covert, hidden, latent, private, secret

overthrow, abolish, conquer, crush, defeat, demolish, destroy, extirpate, obliterate, overcome, overpower, overturn, rout, ruin, subjugate, subvert, supplant, upset, vanquish ANT.—assist, develop, maintain, preserve, restore, support

overwhelm, see overthrow

own, admit, allow, avow, concede, confess, control, disclose, hold, possess, recognize, retain, reveal. ANT.—deny, disavow, lack, lose, need, reject.

P

pacific, calm, composed, conciliatory, dispassionate, gentle, imperturbable, nonviolent, peaceful, placid, quiet, restful, serene, smooth, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled, untroubled. ANT.—belligerent, combative, rough, stormy, tempestuous, turbulent

pacify, allay, alleviate, ameliorate, appease, assuage, calm, compose, lull, mollify, placate, quell, quiet, reconcile, relieve, satisfy, soothe, still, subdue, quell, settle, tranquilize. ANT.—anger, antagonize, excite, incense, rile, roil.

pack, assemblage, amount, bag, band, bundle, collection, company, concourse, gathering, group, load, luggage, number, package, parcel, trunk, valise; arrange, bind, brace, collect, compress, condense, cram, gather, prepare, press, squeeze, stuff, tie. ANT.—allocate, distribute, dispose, loosen, scatter.

pact, agreement, alliance, arrangement, bargain, bond, cartel, compact, concord, contract, covenant, deal, league, stipulation, treaty, understanding, union.

pain, affliction, agony, anguish, discomfort, distress, grief, misery, suffering, torment, torture, woe; ache, pang, paroxysm, throe, twinge. ANT.—happiness, pleasure, solace, well-being; comfort, ease, relief.

painful, agonizing, bitter, distressing, excruciating, galling, grievous, poignant, racking; arduous, difficult, toilsome. ANT.—delightful, enjoyable, pleasant, sweet; easy, effortless, facile

paint, adorn, color, daub, decorate, delineate, describe, explain, express, ornament, picture, portray, reveal; pigment; cosmetic, rouge.

palpable, apparent, appreciable, clear, discernible, evident, explicit, manifest, obvious, patent, perceptible, plain, prominent, self-evident, sensible, unmistakable, visible; bodily, corporeal, material, physical, real, sensible, tangible. ANT.—concealed, doubtful, mysterious, obscure, questionable; incorporeal, mental, spiritual

paltry, abject, contemptible, despicable, insignificant, low, mean, measly, miserable, petty, picayune, pitiful, poor, puny, worthless. ANT.—important, large, momentous, rich, significant

panic, alarm, apprehension, consternation, dismay, dread, fear, fright, horror, perturbation, terror, trembling, tremor, trepidation. ANT.—calm, composure, placidity, repose, serenity.

parade, cavalcade, cortege, file, procession, retinue, sequence, succession, train, display, expose, flaunt, publish, show, vaunt; march, strut

paradox, absurdity, ambiguity, contradiction, enigma, inconsistency, mystery, perplexity, puzzle.

parallel, akin, alike, allied, analogous, comparable, concentric, concurrent, congruent, congruous, correlative, correspondent, corresponding, like, regular, similar, uniform. ANT.—different, divergent, incongruous, opposed, unique.

paralyze, astound, benumb, cripple, daunt, daze, deaden, demoralize, disable, dumfound, incapacitate, petrify, prostrate, stun, unnerve. ANT.—excite, revive, stimulate, vitalize.

pardon, absolve, acquit, condone, efface, exculpate, excuse, exonerate, forgive, liberate, overlook, quash, release, remit; absolution, acquittal, amnesty, deliverance, discharge, forgiveness, freedom, parole, release, remission, respite. ANT.—banish, castigate, chastise, condemn, punish; chastisement, penalty, punishment, retaliation, vengeance.

parley, chat, colloquy, conference, conversation, dialogue, interview, talk; argue, confer, converse, debate, dispute, negotiate, palaver, talk

parody, burlesque, caricature, imitation, joke, lampoon, mimicry, mockery, spoof, travesty

parsimonious, acquisitive, avaricious, covetous, frugal, greedy, grudging, mercenary, miserly, penurious, scrimping, sparing, stingy, tight, ungenerous. ANT.—altruistic, generous, lavish, liberal, prodigal.

part, allotment, apportionment, bit, chip, chunk, division, fragment, lump, moiety, morsel, piece, portion, scrap, section, segment, share, slice, subdivision; component, element, ingredient, member; concern, constituent, faction, interest, party, side; character, lines, role; detach, disunite, dissever, dissociate, divide, separate, sever, sunder; allot, apportion, distribute, share ANT.—aggregate, entirety, sum, whole; combine, gather, join, unite; keep, withhold.

partiality, bent, bias, bigotry, favoritism, fondness, inclination, leaning, liking, preconception, predisposition, preference, prejudice, tendency, unfairness. ANT.—equality, fairness, honor, impartiality, justice

participate, associate, commune, cooperate, enjoy, join, mingle, partake, share, unite, use

particle, atom, bit, corpuscle, crumb, element, grain, iota, jot, mite, molecule, scintilla, scrap, shred, smidgen, speck, whit. ANT.—aggregate, entirety, mass, total, whole.

particular, characteristic, distinctive, exclusive individual, peculiar, singular, specific, unusual; detailed, exact, minute, precise; careful, discrete, fastidious, meticulous, painstaking, scrupulous, squeamish; circumstance, detail, item, minutia, part, portion, section. ANT.—comprehensive, general, universal, usual, fallacious, ordinary; negligent nonchalant, slovenly, untidy, generality

partisan, adherent, aide, ally, assistant, attendant, backer, champion, devotee, disciple, follower, henchman, successor, supporter, votary ANT.—chief, director, leader, master

partner, accomplice, ally, assistant, associate, colleague, companion, comrade, confederate, consort, co-worker, crony, mate, participant, spouse ANT.—adversary, enemy, foe, opponent, stranger

pass, course, crossing, opening, passageway, route, license, passport, permit, ticket; lunge, thrust, advance, approve, depart, die, disappear, disregard, expire, go, ignore, move, overcome, overlook, overstep, ratify, recede, sanction, skip, surpass, transcend, vanish.

passable, acceptable, adequate, admissible, allowable, [illegible] middling, ordinary, so-so, tolerable, navigable, penetrable, traversable. ANT.—excellent, inferior, intolerable, superior; impassable

passage, aisle, arcade, avenue, channel, corridor, course, gateway, hall, pass, path, road, way

passion, ardor, craving, desire, ecstasy, eroticism, excitement, fascination, fervor, frenzy, hunger, infatuation, intensity, lust, yearning. ANT.—calm, dispassion, frigidity, indifference, restraint, tranquility.

passionate, ardent, burning, excitable, extreme, fervent, fervid, feverish, fiery, glowing, hot, impetuous, intense, irascible, quickened, vehement, violent. ANT.—apathetic, calm, cool, dull, impassive, phlegmatic

passive, cold, dull, idle, inactive, indifferent, inert, quiet, receptive, relaxed, resigned, stoical, submissive, supine, unresisting. ANT.—active, assertive, dynamic, operative, resistant.

patch, fix, mend, rebuild, renew, repair, restore, revamp, sew; ameliorate, better, correct, improve, rectify, remedy. ANT.—damage, destroy, impair, injure, ravage

patent, apparent, clear, conspicuous, evident, manifest, obvious, open, overt, plain, unconcealed, unmistakable. ANT.—concealed, covered, covert, hidden, obscure

path, access, avenue, channel, course, lane, passage, pathway, read, route, runway, sidewalk, street, thoroughfare, track, trail, walk, way

pathetic, affecting, distressing, heart-rending, moving, piteous, pitiable, pitiful, plaintive, poignant, sad, touching. ANT.—cheering, comical, funny, happy, joyful.

patience, composure, constancy, endurance, forbearance, fortitude, imperturbability, moderation, perseverance, persistence, resignation, submission, sufferance, tolerance. ANT.—disquietude, excitability, impatience, petulance, perturbation, rage

patient, assiduous, calm, composed, enduring, forbearing, gentle, imperturbable, indulgent, lenient, long-suffering, passive, placid, resigned, serene, stoical, submissive, tolerant, uncomplaining. ANT.—clamorous, high-strung, hysterical, irritable, turbulent, ungovernable

pattern, archetype, blueprint, conformation, copy, exemplar, guide, ideal, model, mold, norm, original, outline, paradigm, paragon, plan, prototype, sample, standard

pause, delay, demur, desist, doubt, falter, halt, hesitate, intermit, stop, vacillate, waver, wait; break, cessation, discontinuance, hesitation, intermission, interruption, lull, recess, suspension. ANT.—continue, persevere, proceed, resolve; continuance, continuity, extension, persistence, progression

pay, allowance, compensation, earnings, fee, indemnity, payment, recompense, remuneration, reparation, retribution, reward, salary, settlement, stipend, wages; compensate, defray, discharge, expend, liquidate, offer, recompense, refund, reimburse, remunerate, reward, settle ANT.—default, expenditure, expense, forfeiture, nonpayment, outlay, penalty; bilk, cheat, defraud, swindle, victimize

peace, accord, agreement, amity, armistice, calm, conciliation, concord, harmony, hush, order, pacifism, quiescence, quiet, repose, serenity, silence, stillness, tranquility ANT.—conflict, discord, disruption, fracas, uproar, warfare

peaceful, calm, complacent, composed, gentle mellow, mild, pacific, placid, quiet, serene, still tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled. ANT.—agitated, noisy, perturbed, turbulent, upset, violent

peak, acme, apex, climax, consummation, crest, culmination, height, high point, pinnacle, spire, summit, top, zenith. ANT.—abyss, base, bottom, lowest point, nadir.

peculiar, abnormal, bizarre, eccentric, exceptional, extraordinary, idiosyncratic, odd, rare singular, strange, striking, unusual; characteristic, distinctive, especial, individual, particular, special, specific. ANT.—common, normal ordinary, regular, visual.

peculiarity, attribute, characteristic, eccentricity feature, idiosyncrasy, irregularity, mark, oddity, property, quality, singularity, trait. ANT.—normality, regularity, uniformity.

pedantic, academic, bookish, erudite, formal, impractical, learned, precise, professorial, scholarly, scholastic, theoretical; affected, dry, dull stilted, stuffy, tedious. ANT.—ignorant, practical, simple; interesting, lively, stimulating

peer, colleague, companion, compeer, equal, fellow, match, mate; aristocrat, knight, lord, noibleman. ANT.—commoner, inferior, superior

peevish, acrimonious, cantankerous, cross, fault finding, fractious, fretful, grouchy, grumbling ill-natured, ill-tempered, irritable, moody, petulant, snappish, sulky, testy, touchy, ungracious, waspish. ANT.—affable, genial gracious, pleasant, soothing.

penalty, chastisement, damages, fine, forfeiture punishment, retribution; disadvantage, handicap. ANT.—benefit, compensation, forgiveness, prize, remuneration, reward

penetrating, abstruse, deep, profound, recondite solemn; acute, astute, clever, discerning, discriminating, incisive, keen, piercing, sagacious, sharp, shrewd. ANT.—shallow, slight superficial, trivial; dull, idiotic, muddled, obtuse, stupid

penitent, contrite, regretful, remorseful, repentant, sorrowful, sorry. ANT.—impenitent, incontrite, obdurate, remorseless.

penniless, beggared, destitute, empty-handed, fortuneless, impecunious, indigent, needy, poor poverty-stricken. ANT.—affluent, opulent prosperous, rich, wealthy.

pensive, contemplative, dreamy, grave, introspective, meditative, musing, reflective, serious solemn, speculative, thoughtful. ANT.—careless, extroverted, heedless, rash, thoughtless unconcerned

penurious, avaricious, cheap, covetous, grasping greedy, mercenary, miserly, parsimonious stingy, tight, ungenerous. ANT.—altruistic bountiful, charitable, generous, liberal philanthropic

people, citizens, community, inhabitants, populace, population; family, kindred, relations, siblings; humanity, human race, mankind nationality, race, tribe; crowd, folk, masses mob, multitude, rabble.

perceive, conceive, discern, note, notice, observe recognize, see, sense; apprehend, comprehend realize, understand. ANT.—confuse, ignore miss, overlook, misapprehend, misunderstand

perceptible, apparent, appreciable, apprehensible, discernible, noticeable, palpable sensible tangible, visible. ANT.—absurd, impalpable imperceptible, invisible, obscure.

perception, acumen, acuteness, apprehension cognizance, comprehension, discernment, insight, keenness, recognition, sharpness, understanding

perceptive, alert, apprised, aware, cognizant, incisive, keen, observant ANT.—dense ignorant, mindless, obtuse, unaware.

perfect, complete, consummate, entire, finished, whole; blameless, faultless, flawless, immaculate, impeccable, ideal, infallible, inviolate,

irreproachable, supreme, unblemished, unqualified. ANT.—deficient, incomplete, lacking, unfinished, blemished, defective, flawed, imperfect, worthless

perform, accomplish, achieve, act, conduct, do, effect, execute, fulfill, impersonate, play, pretend. ANT.—fail, loaf, neglect, refrain, rest.

performance, accomplishment, achievement, action, deed, demonstration, entertainment, exploit, feat, production, show, spectacle, stunt.

perhaps, conceivably, haply, maybe, mayhap, peradventure, perchance, possibly, reasonably ANT.—certainly, definitely, impossibly

peril, danger, exposure, hazard, insecurity, jeopardy, liability, menace, pitfall, risk, snare ANT.—immunity, protection, safety, security

perimeter, ambit, border, boundary, circuit, circumference, compass, edge, periphery. ANT.—center, core, heart, hub, middle.

period, age, circuit, cycle, date, duration, epoch, era, interim, interval, limit, season, span, spell, tempo, term, time.

perish, cease, decay, decease, depart, die, expire, pass away, succumb, vanish. ANT.—exist, flourish, live, survive, thrive.

permanent, abiding, changeless, constant, durable, enduring, established, everlasting, fixed, indelible, indestructible, invariant, lasting, perpetual, persistent, stable, unalterable, unchangeable, unchanging. ANT.—ephemeral, mutable, temporary, transitory, vacillating, variable.

permeate, drench, imbue, impregnate, infiltrate, infuse, ingrain, penetrate, pervade, saturate, soak, steep.

permission, allowance, approval, authority, authorization, confirmation, consent, dispensation, enfranchisement, grace, leave, liberty, license, permit, sanction, tolerance, toleration, verification. ANT.—denial, opposition, prohibition, refusal, veto.

permit, admit, allow, approve, authorize, empower, endorse, give, grant, let, recognize, sanction, suffer, tolerate, yield; charter, law, license, pass, passport, patent, permission, warrant. ANT.—bar, forbid, inhibit, oppose, restrain; ban, embargo, inhibition, injunction, restriction.

perpendicular, erect, plumb, straight, upright, upstanding, vertical. ANT.—horizontal, level, oblique, slanting.

perpetrate, accomplish, do, commit, enact, execute, inflict, perform. ANT.—fail, miscarry, ignore, neglect.

perpetual, ceaseless, continual, constant, deathless, endless, enduring, eternal, everlasting, immortal, incessant, infinite, interminable, lasting, permanent, timeless, unceasing, undying, uninterrupted. ANT.—ephemeral, evanescent, finite, fleeting, temporal

perplex, annoy, baffle, bewilder, complicate, confound, confuse, disconcert, disorganize, dumfound, entangle, fluster, mislead, muddle, mystify, puzzle, snarl, trouble, worry. ANT.—clarify, explain, illumine, inform, instruct

perplexing, bewildering, complex, complicated, compound, confusing, difficult, intricate, involved, mystifying, puzzling. ANT.—clear, lucid, manifest, obvious, plain, simple

persecute, abuse, afflict, aggrieve, annoy, badger, bother, castigate, gall, harass, harry, hound, maltreat, oppress, pester, plague, punish, rile, scourge, tease, torment, torture, vex, victimize, worry. ANT.—aid, assist, comfort, gladden, nurture, support.

persevere, abide, continue, endure, last, persist, prevail, pursue, remain, survive, sustain ANT.—cease, desist, surrender, vacillate, waver

perseverance, assiduity, constancy, determination, diligence, grit, industry, persistence, persistency, pertinacity, pluck, resolution, steadfastness, tenacity. ANT.—cessation, idleness, inertia, laziness, procrastination, sloth.

persist, see persevere

persistence, see perseverance

persistent, constant, determined, enduring, firm, fixed, immovable, indefatigable, lasting, persevering, resolute, steadfast, steady, tenacious; contumacious, dogged, headstrong, importunate, insistent, obstinate, pertinacious, perverse, stubborn. ANT.—dawdling, doubtful, hesitant, unsure, vacillating, wavering; humble, pliable, reasonable, submissive, yielding.

personality, being, character, disposition, identity, individuality, nature, oneself, self, style, temper, temperament; celebrity, cynosure, notable, star

perspicuity, clarity, clearness, discrimination, distinctness, explicitness, intelligibility, lucidity, preciseness. ANT.—confusion, mystification, obscurity, perplexity, vagueness.

persuade, allure, arouse, cajole, coax, convince, entice, exhort, incite, induce, influence, lead, lure, move, prevail upon, prompt, provoke, urge, win over. ANT.—deter, dissuade, divert, hinder, repress, restrain.

persuasion, allegiance, belief, conviction, creed, faith, religion; enticement, incitement, inducement, influence, suasion.

pertain, appertain, apply, belong (to), concern, refer (to), relate (to).

pertinacious, constant, contumacious, determined, dogged, firm, headstrong, immovable, inflexible, intractable, obdurate, obstinate, persistent, resolute, stubborn, tenacious, unyielding. ANT.—compliant, docile, flexible, submissive, yielding.

pertinent, applicable, appropriate, apropos, apt, fit, fitting, germane, material, proper, relating, relevant, suited. ANT.—alien, extraneous, foreign, improper, irrelevant, unrelated

perturb, agitate, aggravate, annoy, bother, discommode, disquiet, harass, heckle, irk, irritate, perplex, pester, plague, vex, worry. ANT.—assist, calm, delight, help, please

pervade, diffuse, extend, fill, imbue, impregnate, infiltrate, overspread, penetrate, permeate, run through, saturate, spread

perverse, cantankerous, contrary, contumacious, disobedient, dogged, forward, fractious, intractable, irascible, obstinate, peevish, petulant, resolute, splenetic, stubborn, ungovernable, unyielding; perverted, sinful, wayward, wicked ANT.—agreeable, docile, manageable, obliging, tractable, angelic, saintly, virtuous

perversion, abasement, abuse, corruption, debasement, degradation, depravity, desecration, falsification, humiliation, maltreatment, misuse, outrage, profanation, reviling, vitiation, wickedness. ANT.—elevation, enhancement, improvement, respect, veneration

pessimistic, blue, cynical, depressed, desolate, despairing, despondent, doleful, downcast, foreboding, forlorn, gloomy, glum, hopeless, melancholy, misanthropic, rueful, spiritless ANT.—bright, enthusiastic, hopeful, optimistic, trusting.

pester, annoy, badger, bait, bother, chafe, disturb, fret, harass, harry, heckle, inconvenience, irk, irritate, molest, plague, provoke, tease, torment, trouble, vex ANT.—accommodate, comfort, delight, gratify, soothe, support

petition, appeal, application, entreaty, invocation, plea, prayer, proposal, request, requisition, suit, solicitation, supplication

petrify, calcify, deaden, fossilize, harden, lapidify, mineralize, ossify, solidify; amaze, astonish, benumb, frighten, paralyze, shock, stun, stupefy.

petty, childish, frivolous, insignificant, negligible, nugatory, paltry, puny, shallow, slight, small, trifling, trivial, unimportant, weak, worthless. ANT.—important, momentous, serious, significant, vital.

petulant, acrimonious, choleric, cranky, cross, crusty, fretful, ill-humored, ill-natured, ill-tempered, irascible, irritable, peevish, querulous, snappish, sullen, surly, testy, touchy, unamiable, waspish. ANT.—affable, congenial, good-natured, pleasant, temperate

philanthropic, altruistic, beneficent, benevolent, charitable, compassionate, generous, gracious, humanitarian, liberal, magnanimous, munificent. ANT.—antisocial, cruel, egotistical, merciless, selfish

phlegmatic, cold, dispassionate, impassive, inexcitable, passionless, stoical, stolid, unemotional, unfeeling. ANT.—ardent, demonstrative, enthusiastic, lively, passionate

phobia, aversion, avoidance, disgust, dislike, distaste, fear, hatred, resentment. ANT.—attraction, endurance, liking, love, tolerance

phraseology, diction, expression, idiom, language, locution, manner, phrasing, speech, style, usage, vocabulary, wording

physical, anatomical, bodily, carnal, corporal, corporeal, material, mortal, natural, palpable, real, sensible, somatic, tangible, visible. ANT.—abstract, immaterial, incorporeal, spiritual, unreal.

pick, acquire, choose, cull, elect, gather, opt, prefer, select, single, take. ANT.—decline, refuse, reject.

picture, advertisement, appearance, blueprint, cartoon, cinema, design, draft, drawing, effigy, engraving, etching, facsimile, figure, film, illustration, image, landscape, likeness, lithograph, outline, pageant, painting, panorama, photo, photograph, portrait, portrayal, print, representation, scene, sketch, spectacle, tableau, tracing, view; delineate, depict, draw, represent, sketch

piece, amount, bit, chunk, fraction, fragment, hunk, morsel, part, portion, scrap, section, segment, shred, combine, patch, repair, unite ANT.—all, entirety, sum, total, whole

pigment, brilliance, color, coloration, coloring, complexion, dye, hue, intensity, oil paint, paint, shade, stain, taint, tincture, tinge, tint, wash

pinnacle, acme, apex, chief, climax, crest, crown, culmination, head, peak, summit, top, zenith ANT.—base, bottom, depths, foot, foundation, nadir

pious, blessed, consecrated, devotional, devout, divine, godly, hallowed, holy, prayerful, pure, religious, reverent, sacred, saintly, sanctified, seraphic, spiritual, unworldly ANT.—blasphemous, evil, irreverent, profane, sacrilegious, wicked

pitch, cast, hurl, fling, heave, lob, launch, propel, sling, throw, thrust, toss; decline, slant, slope ANT.—catch, grab, receive.

pitiful, clement, compassionate, lenient, merciful, tender, tender-hearted, sympathetic, abject, contemptible, despicable, vile, wretched, cheerless, doleful, lamentable, miserable, mournful, piteous, sad, sorrowful, tearful ANT.—dignified, exalted, grand, joyful, noble, sublime

pity, charity, clemency, commiseration, compassion, condolence, empathy, kindness, mercy, philanthropy, sympathy, tenderness. ANT.—brutality, cruelty, inhumanity, ruthlessness, vengeance.

place, allocate, allot, arrange, assign, deposit, dispose, distribute, group, install, invest, locate, plant, put, set, store, stow; abode, dwelling, home, residence; area, locality, point, position, post, region, site, situation, spot, station ANT.—disarrange, disturb, empty, remove, unsettle.

placid, calm, composed, dispassionate, equable, gentle, imperturbable, pacific, peaceful, quiet, serene, still, tranquil, undisturbed, unmoved, unruffled. ANT.—agitated, disturbed, excited, stormy, turbulent, wild.

plague, see persecute.

plain, even, flat, level, smoothe; apparent, clear, distinct, evident, exposed, lucid, manifest, obvious, palpable, perceptible, recognizable, unmistakable, visible; candid, definite, explicit, frank, open, simple, sincere, unpretentious; absolute, unqualified. ANT.—broken, rough, uneven; abstruse, ambiguous, cloudy, enigmatical, obscure, puzzling; adorned, embellished, feigned, insincere, pretentious; qualified

plan, chart, contrive, create, delineate, design, devise, invent, map, plot, prepare, scheme, shape; intent, mean, purpose; depict, draw, illustrate, outline, sketch; arrangement, blueprint, chart, contrivance, delineation, design, device, diagram, draft, drawing, map, method, model, outline, plot, policy, program, project, proposal, proposition, prospectus, sketch, view.

plant, complex, establishment, factory, foundry, mill, shop; bush, flower, herb, organism, shoot, shrub, sprout, vegetable; establish, locate, place, put, set, settle; bed, implant, pot, sow

plastic, ductile, flexible, formable, formative, impressible, malleable, pliant, resilient; artificial, counterfeit, fabricated, false, simulated. ANT.—brittle, hard, rigid, stiff; authentic, genuine, real

plausible, acceptable, believable, credible, defensible, feasible, justifiable, likely, possible, practical, probable, reasonable, specious ANT.—implausible, impossible, incredible, unlikely, visionary

play, amusement, diversion, enjoyment, entertainment, fun, game, pastime, pleasure, recreation, relaxation, sport; caper, frisk, frolic, gambol, revel, romp, skip, sport, stake, toy, wager; execute, perform, work; act, impersonate, personate, pretend; finger, pedal, pipe, sound, strum, thrum, dissemble, feign, imagine, pretend, simulate; drama piece, musical, theatrical; compete, engage, participate, rival.

plead, appeal, ask, beg, beseech, crave, entreat, implore, petition, press, request, solicit, supplicate; argue, advocate, argue, attest, claim, contend, declare, defend, indicate, maintain, proclaim, profess, pronounce, state, swear.

pleasant, acceptable, agreeable, amiable, attractive, charming, comforting, cordial, delightful, engaging, enjoyable, gratifying, honeyed, mellifluous, melodious, pleasing, pleasurable, suitable, welcome, winning ANT.—disagreeable, hateful, obnoxious, offensive, painful, repellent, repulsive

pleasing, see pleasant

pleasure, amusement, bliss, comfort, contentment, delight, diversion, ease, ecstasy, enjoyment, entertainment, felicity, exhilaration, gladness, gratification, happiness, indulgence, light-heartedness, joy, rapture, satisfaction ANT.—affliction, distress, grief, hopelessness, misery, suffering

pledge, affirmation, agreement, assertion, assurance, commitment, contract, covenant, declaration, engagement, guarantee, oath, pact, promise, security, token, troth, vow, word; candidate; affirm, agree, bind, commit, declare, deposit, engage, guarantee, hypothecate, obligate, promise, swear, vouch, vow, wage. ANT.—break faith, deceive, deny, renounce.

plentiful, abundant, ample, bounteous, bountiful, copious, inexhaustible, lavish, liberal, luxurious, plenteous, profuse, replete, rich, teeming, unsparing. ANT.—deficient, drained, impoverished, scanty, scarce, stripped.

pliable, adaptable, adjustable, compliant, docile, ductile, elastic, flexible, limber, manageable, pliant, resilient, supple, tractable, wavering, yielding. ANT.—brittle, intractable, rigid, stiff, unyielding.

plot, artifice, cabal, conspiracy, design, development, intrigue, machination, plan, progress, scheme, stratagem, trick, unfolding; chart, diagram, draft, graph, outline sketch; contrive, frame, plan, scheme; area, land, lot, parcel.

plump, buxom, chubby, corpulent, fleshy paunchy, portly, pudgy, puffy, rotund, round, stout, swollen, thickset. ANT.—emaciated, gaunt, lean, slender, slim.

poignant, affecting, heart-rending, moving, pitiable, sad, tender, touching; acute, biting, penetrating, piercing, pungent, trenchant. ANT.—painless, pleasant; blunt, dull, insipid, numb, obtuse

point, aim, designate, direct, indicate, level, punctuate, sharpen, show; acme, apex, characteristic, end, gist, goal, intent, juncture, location, meaning, object, peak, place, position, promontory, prong, purpose, significance, summit, trait

pointed, acute, biting, caustic, cutting, keen, knifelike, penetrating, piercing, razor-edged, sarcastic, severe, sharp, spiked, stinging, trenchant. ANT.—bland, blunt, dull, gentle, unsharpened.

poise, balance, equilibrium, equipoise, gravity; class, composure, culture, dignity, self-possession, serenity, stateliness.

poisonous, corrupt, deadly, deleterious, destructive, evil, fatal, malignant, morbid, noisome, noxious, pestilential, toxic, venomous, virulent. ANT.—curative, harmless, healthful, invigorating, nourishing, wholesome

policy, contract, course, handling, management, method, order, outline, plan, plank, platform, procedure, strategy, system, tactic

polish, art, breeding, courtesy, culture, elegance, finish, glaze, gloss, glossiness, grace, luster, politeness, refinement, skill, smoothness, suavity, tact, training, brighten, burnish, civilize, discipline, refine, refinish, rub, shine, smooth, wax ANT.—baseness, crudity, harshness, lowliness, roughness; debase, dull, mar, roughen, ruin

polite, accomplished, attentive, civil, considerate, cordial, courteous, cultivated, decorous, diplomatic, genteel, mannerly, polished, refined, tactful, urbane, well-bred, well-mannered ANT.—abusive, coarse, discourteous, impudent, offensive, rude

pollute, adulterate, befoul, contaminate, corrupt, defile, demoralize, infect, pervert, poison, soil, sully, taint, vitiate ANT.—clean, disinfect, purge, purify, sanitize

pomp, boasting, display, flourish, glory, grandeur, magnificence, ostentation, pageantry, parade, show, splendor, vaunting ANT.—humility, modesty, plainness, shabbiness, simplicity, tawdriness.

pompous, august, dignified, grand, high, imposing, lofty, magnificent, majestic, noble, spectacular, stately, sublime; arrogant, boastful domineering, egotistical, flaunting, haughty inflated, ostentatious, pretentious, swaggering ANT.—banal, common, humble, lowly, ordinary; bashful, demure, modest, reserved submissive

ponder, calculate, cogitate, contemplate, deliberate, devise, examine, investigate, meditate muse, reflect, ruminate, scrutinize, study, weigh ANT.—forget, ignore, neglect, overlook.

ponderous, burdensome, cumbersome, heavy massive, unwieldy, weighty; dull, gloomy grave, spiritless; important, momentous, serious, significant. ANT.—airy, fluffy, light; animated, brisk, buoyant, volatile; insignificant petty, trivial, unimportant.

poor, destitute, impecunious, impoverished, indigent, insolvent, needy, penniless, poverty stricken, substandard, underprivileged; bad, defective, deficient, inferior, insignificant, mediocre, miserable, shabby, unfavorable. ANT.—affluent, opulent, rich, solvent, wealthy; ample commendable, excellent, favorable, superior.

popular, common, current, familiar, general, lay ordinary, plebeian, prevailing, prevalent, public, universal; admired,approved, desired, favorite, liked. ANT.—esoteric, exclusive restricted; disliked, disreputable, shunned unpopular

pornographic, coarse, corrupt, debauched, depraved, dirty, disgusting, filthy, gross, immoral, indecent, lascivious, lecherous, lewd obscene, prurient, smutty. ANT.—chaste, decent, modest, pure, refined.

port, anchorage, bay, berth, cove, dock, door entrance, gateway, harbor, haven, inlet, portal shelter; bearing, carriage, deportment, demeanor, manner, mien, presence.

portion, allotment, consignment, cutting, dividend, division, fraction, fragment, measure morsel, parcel, part, piece, quota, ration, section, segment, share, slice, subdivision. ANT.—aggregation, entirety, mass, sum, total.

portray, act, characterize, copy, delineate, depict describe, draw, figure, impersonate, paint, picture, represent, reproduce, reveal, show, sketch.

position, bearings, environment, ground, locality location, place, post, seat, site, situation, spot station; caste, condition, place, rank, standing status; berth, employment, incumbency, job occupation, office, post, profession, situation attitude, belief, judgment, opinion, view; bearing, carriage, pose, posture.

positive, absolute, affirmative, assertive, assured certain, concrete, decided, definite, dogmatic emphatic, firm, fixed, incontrovertible, indubitable, inevitable, resolute, secure, sure, uncompromising, undeniable, unmistakable unquestionable. ANT.—ambiguous, doubtful dubious, hazy, questionable, uncertain.

possess, appropriate, control, dominate, have, hold keep, obtain, occupy, own, reserve, retain, seize take. ANT.—abandon, lack, lose, need, renounce, surrender

possessions, assets, belongings, capital, commodities, effects, equity, estate, goods, holdings investments, lands, legacy, merchandise, property, resources, stock, wares, wealth.

possibility, chance, contingency, event, feasibility, happening, hope, incident, occasion, occurrence, opening, opportunity, outside chance plausibility, potentiality. ANT.—disadvantage impossibility, hindrance, obstacle.

possible, achievable, attainable, conceivable, contingent, credible, feasible, liable, likely, obtainable, performable, plausible, potential, practical, probable. ANT.—foolish, impossible, inconceivable, unattainable, unreasonable

postpone, adjourn, defer, delay, discontinue, interrupt, pigeonhole, procrastinate, protract, remand, retard, shelve, stall, stay, suspend, table, waive. ANT.—accelerate, continue, maintain, persevere, persist, proceed

potent, capable, cogent, compelling, effective, efficacious, enduring, firm, forceful, forcible, great, hardy, influential, intense, irresistible, mighty, overpowering, powerful, puissant, robust, staunch, strong, sturdy, vigorous, virile ANT.—delicate, enervated, fragile, impotent, weak

pound, batter, beat, buffet, clout, club, crush, dash, drum, flail, hammer, hit, knock, pelt, pulverize, pummel, punch, smite, strike, thrash, thump, whack; palpitate, pulsate, pulse, throb

poverty, dearth, deficiency, destitution, distress, exigency, inadequacy, indigence, necessity, need, pauperism, penury, privation, scarcity, want. ANT.—abundance, affluence, opulence, riches, wealth

power, ability, capability, capacity, competence, efficacy, efficiency, endowment, potency, skill, talent; energy, force, might, stamina, strength, vigor; authority, command, control, dominion, government, influence, jurisdiction, mastery, predominance, preponderance, sway, sovereignty, superiority, supremacy. ANT.—impotence, inability, ineptitude, debility, infirmity, weakness; servitude, subjection, subservience

powerful, see potent

practical, balanced, down-to-earth, effective, feasible, functional, operative, pragmatic, rational, realistic, reasonable, sensible, sound, unromantic, useful, utilitarian, workable ANT.—foolish, idealistic, imperceptible, impractical, outlandish, useless.

practice, application, custom, drill, exercise, fashion, habit, manner, method, mode, recitation, rehearsal, repetition, system, training, usage, use; clients, patients.

praise, acclaim, admire, applaud, approve, boost, commend, compliment, endorse, exalt, extol, flatter, glorify, laud, magnify, recommend, sanction. ANT.—admonish, berate, condemn, impugn, reproach, upbraid

precarious, critical, dangerous, deadly, hazardous, insecure, menacing, perilous, risky, threatening, treacherous, unsafe, unstable; doubtful, dubious, unassured, uncertain. ANT.—protected, safe, secure, stable, assured, certain, unquestionable

precept, adage, belief, canon, code, commandment, direction, creed, doctrine, dogma, injunction, instruction, law, mandate, maxim, regulation, rule, teaching, tenet.

precious, beloved, costly, darling, dear, esteemed, excellent, expensive, exquisite, high-priced, inestimable, invaluable, priceless, profitable, select, superior, superlative, unequaled, useful, valuable, worthy. ANT.—cheap, insignificant, trifling, valueless, worthless

precipitate, accelerate, hasten, precipitous, sudden, abrupt, hasty, headlong, impetuous, rash, sudden. ANT.—check, delay, moderate, preclude, retard, slow; deliberate, intentional, reflective, thoughtful.

precise, accurate, correct, definite, distinct, exact, meticulous, punctilious, rigorous, scrupulous, strict, unequivocal; ceremonious, formal, prim, prudish, rigid, stiff. ANT.—ambiguous, fallacious, inexact, negligent, slipshod; casual, informal, loose, relaxed.

predicament, bind, corner, crisis, difficulty, dilemma, fix, mess, muddle, perplexity, pinch, plight, puzzle, quandary, scrape, situation, strait. ANT.—comfort, ease, security, solace, tranquility.

prediction, augury, divination, foreboding, forecast, foretelling, fortunetelling, horoscope, omen, presage, prognosis, prognostication, prophecy

predominant, cardinal, chief, controlling, distinguished, dominant, essential, first, foremost, highest, leading, main, notable, paramount, preponderant, prevailing, prevalent, principal, reigning, ruling, sovereign, supreme. ANT.—insignificant, minor, obscure, subordinate, subsidiary

preface, beginning, foreword, introduction, overture, preamble, prelude, prologue ANT.—addendum, afterword, conclusion, ending, epilogue

preference, alternative, choice, decision, election, favorite, option, pick, selection

prejudice, animosity, antipathy, apartheid, aversion, bias, contempt, detriment, dislike, enmity, intolerance, objection, partiality, pique, preconception, predilection, prejudgment, prepossession, repugnance, revulsion, unfairness. ANT.—approval, benevolence, kindness, regard, respect, tolerance

premature, anticipatory, early, green, hasty, immature, incomplete, precipitate, precocious, rash, raw, sudden, unanticipated, unexpected, unfinished, unprepared, unripe, unseasonable, untimely. ANT.—anticipated, completed, expected, fully developed, matured, tardy

premeditated, calculated, contemplated, deliberate, designed, intended, intentional, planned, plotted, prearranged, predetermined, studied, voluntary. ANT.—accidental, casual, fortuitous, spontaneous, unforeseen

premise, assumption, basis, criterion, evidence, foundation, groundwork, justification, postulate, presumption, presupposition, principle, proof, proposition, reason. ANT.—derivative, superstructure, trimming

premium, appreciation, award, bonus, boon, bounty, enhancement, favor, gift, gratuity, present, prize, recompense, remuneration; best, choicest, highest quality, top grade. ANT.—inferior, low grade, poor, third rate

preoccupied, absorbed, abstracted, distracted, engrossed, inattentive, musing, oblivious, unobservant ANT.—alert, attentive, watchful

prepare, adjust, adapt, anticipate, arm, arrange, concoct, cook, develop, devise, equip, fit, fix, foresee, form, furnish, outfit, plan, predispose, prime, provide, qualify, ready, settle ANT.—forget, ignore, neglect, overlook

prerogative, authority, birthright, claim, grant, immunity, liberty, license, perquisite, privilege, right ANT.—duty, injustice, limitation, obligation, violation

present, advance, assign, award, bestow, confer, contribute, donate, endow, grant, hand, impart, introduce, offer, proffer, propose, sacrifice, submit, tender; actuality, current time, fruition, instant, now, today ANT.—accept, receive, reject, spurn, take

preserve, conserve, defend, guard, hold, keep, maintain, protect, rescue, safeguard, save, secure, shield, spare, support, sustain, uphold ANT.—abandon, abolish, abrogate, destroy, forsake, waste

pressing, absorbing, compelling, constraining, critical, crucial, crying, distressing, exigent, impelling, imperative, important, importunate, insistent, necessary, serious, urgent, vital. ANT.—insignificant, meaningless, petty, superficial, trivial.

pressure, burden, compression, encumbrance, force, stress, tension, thrust, weight; affliction, coercion, compulsion, constraint, exigency, hurry, obligation, persuasion, stress, urgency. ANT.—relief, release; assistance, ease, encouragement, leniency, relaxation

prestige, ascendancy, authority, credit, effect, fame, glory, honor, influence, power, rank, renown, repute, supremacy, weight ANT.—impotence, insignificance, weakness, unimportance

presume, assume, believe, conclude, conjecture, consider, guess, hypothesize, imagine, posit, presuppose, regard, speculate, suppose, surmise, theorize, think. ANT.—ascertain, confirm, demonstrate, manifest, prove

pretense, affectation, affection, cloak, deceit, disguise, dissimulation, evasion, excuse, fabrication, falsification, garb, mask, pomposity, pretension, pretext, prevarication, ruse, semblance, sham, show, simulation, subterfuge, trickery, wile. ANT.—candor, frankness, honesty, sincerity, truth, veracity.

pretty, see handsome.

prevalent, accepted, catholic, common, comprehensive, controlling, familiar, frequent, general, ordinary, popular, predominant, prevailing, sweeping, ubiquitous, universal, usual, widespread, world-wide. ANT.—exceptional, extraordinary, infrequent, isolated, sporadic

prevent, avert, block, check, foil, forestall, halt, hinder, impede, inhibit, interrupt, obstruct, obviate, preclude, prohibit, repress, stop, thwart ANT.—allow, assist, expedite, further, promote, stimulate

previous, aforesaid, antecedent, anterior, earlier, foregoing, former, preceding, prefatory, preliminary, preparatory, prior. ANT.—ensuing, latter, pursuant, subsequent, succeeding.

pride, arrogance, conceit, egoism, egotism, haughtiness, loftiness, pomposity, pretension, self-esteem; self-glorification, self-love, self-respect, self-worth, vanity ANT.—humility, meekness, modesty, reserve, self-effacement.

primary, basic, beginning, chief, earliest, elementary, first, fundamental, initial, leading, main, opening, original, prime, primeval, primitive, principal, pristine; chief, foremost ANT.—following, hindmost, last, latest, inferior, least, secondary, subordinate

primeval, first, initial, original, primary, primordial, pristine; creative, fresh, inventive, new, novel ANT.—derivative, subsequent, terminal, banal, trite

primitive, aboriginal, ancient, antiquated, archaic, early, old, primary, primeval, primordial, pristine, barbaric, crude, first, fundamental, rudimentary, simple, uncivilized, untaught ANT.—civilized, complex, modern, polished, sophisticated

primordial, see primeval

principal, cardinal, chief, dominant, essential, first, foremost, greatest, highest, leading, main, paramount, predominant, preeminent, prime, supreme, chief, commander, director, executive, head, leader, master ANT.—accessory, auxiliary, inferior, minor, negligible, unimportant, attendant, follower, pupil, subordinate

principle, axiom, base, canon, doctrine, formula, foundation, ground, guide, law, maxim, method,

order, policy, precept, reason, regulation, rule, statute, system, teaching, theorem; belief, conviction, faith; integrity, rectitude, uprightness

prior, see previous

private, clandestine, concealed, covert, hidden, latent, secluded, secret, sequestered, surreptitious, unknown, unrevealed; individual, personal. ANT.—disclosed, exposed, known, open, public

privation, see poverty

privilege, advantage, benefit, exemption, favor, franchise, freedom, immunity, liberty, license, perquisite, prerogative, right, sanction; chance, event, occasion, opportunity. ANT.—deprivation, disallowance, inhibition, limitation, prohibition, restriction.

prize, accolade, advantage, award, bonus, booty, bounty, citation, compensation, honor, inducement, laurel, possession, premium, privilege, recompense, remuneration, requital, reward, spoil. ANT.—charge, earnings, forfeiture, penalty, punishment.

problem, conundrum, difficulty, dilemma, enigma, intricacy, mystery, obstacle, perplexity, plight, puzzle, quandary, query, riddle. ANT.—answer, certainty, clarification, explanation, solution.

procedure, arrangement, course, custom, fashion, form, formula, habit, manner, method, mode, order, plan, practice, proceeding, process, routine, rule, style, system, technique, way.

proceed, advance, continue, forge ahead, improve, move, progress, rise, thrive. ANT.—recede, regress, retire, retreat, withdraw

proceeds, crop, fruit, earnings, gain, gross, harvest, income, net, produce, product, profits, reaping, receipts, result, return, store, yield. ANT.—costs, expenses, outlay.

proclaim, advertise, affirm, announce, assert, aver, broadcast, circulate, declare, divulge, express, make known, profess, promulgate, protest, publish, reveal, state, tell, voice. ANT.—camouflage, conceal, mask, repress, suppress

procrastinate, adjourn, dally, dawdle, defer, delay, extend, loiter, postpone, prolong, protract, retard, stall, suspend, tarry ANT.—accelerate, hasten, hurry, persevere, quicken

produce, aftermath, consequence, crop, effect, fruit, gain, goods, harvest, outcome, outgrowth, proceeds, product, profit, realization, reaping, result, return, store, yield; bear, breed, conceive, generate, hatch, procreate, propagate, sire, yield; fabricate, make, manufacture, supply, bring forward, exhibit, present, show; accomplish, author, cause, create, institute, is- [illegible]

production, [illegible] bearing, creation, erection, generation, harvest, making, origination, output, performance, procreation, product, [illegible]

profess, see proclaim

proficient, able, accomplished, adept, adroit, agile, clever, competent, cunning, deft, dexter- [illegible] expert, gifted, [illegible] masterful, practiced, skilled, skillful, talented, versed ANT.—bungling, incapable, incompetent, inept, maladroit, unskilled

profit, advantage, benefit, earnings, emolument, gain, improvement, interest, proceeds, receipts, remuneration, return, returns, service, use ANT.—destruction, detriment, failure, loss,

profligate, see corrupt

profound, abstruse, abyssmal, consummate, deep, erudite, heartfelt, heavy, intense, mysterious, penetrating, recondite, scholarly, serious, solemn. ANT.—frivolous, shallow, superficial, trivial, unenlightened, unlearned.

profuse, abundant, copious, excessive, extravagant, exuberant, immoderate, improvident, lavish, liberal, luxuriant, overflowing, plentiful, prodigal, redundant, superfluous, wasteful. ANT.—barren, deficient, inadequate, meager, scanty.

progress, advance, advancement, attainment, betterment, development, growth, headway, improvement, increase, locomotion, movement, proficiency, progression; advance, improve, move onward, press on, proceed, rise, thrive ANT.—deferment, delay, moratorium, regression, suspension; backtrack, regress, resign, retard, retreat.

prohibit, ban, block, check, circumscribe, debar, deny, exclude, forbid, hinder, inhibit, interdict, preclude, prevent, proscribe, refuse, restrain, restrict, taboo, veto, withhold. ANT.—allow, empower, endorse, license, permit, sanction.

project, contrivance, design, device, idea, outline, plan, plot, procedure, projection, scheme, undertaking, working draft

prolific, bountiful, breeding, fecund, fertile, fruitful, luxuriant, plenteous, productive, propagating, rich, swarming, teeming. ANT.—barren, sterile, unfruitful, unproductive.

prolong, amplify, augment, continue, elongate, extend, increase, lengthen, protract, stretch, sustain. ANT.—condense, curtail, shorten, shrink

prominent, celebrated, conspicuous, distinguished, eminent, famous, illustrious, influential, leading, noteworthy, outstanding, popular, remarkable, salient, renowned, well-known; convex, extended, jutting, projecting, protruding. ANT.—common, humble, obscure, ordinary, unknown; concave, depressed, flat, level, sunken.

promise, affirmation, agreement, assurance, bestowal, betrothal, commitment, consent, contract, covenant, engagement, fulfillment, guarantee, insurance, oath, obligation, pact, pledge, swearing, troth, undertaking, vow

promote, advance, aggrandize, aid, assist, contribute, cultivate, dignify, elevate, encourage, endow, exalt, facilitate, forward, foster, further, help, push, raise, urge. ANT.—degrade, discourage, hinder, impair, impede, obstruct.

prompt, arouse, cause, evoke, incite, induce, inspire, make, occasion, originate, provoke; active, alert, direct, early, immediate, instant, keen, precise, punctual, quick, ready, swift, timely, vigilant ANT.—dilatory, late, overdue, slow, tardy

promulgate, see proclaim.

proof, affidavit, attestation, confirmation, corroboration, credentials, data, demonstration, evidence, facts, reasons, substantiation, test testimony, verification, warrant, witness ANT.—aberrancy, failure, fallacy, invalidity misconception, untruth

propagate, beget, breed, create, develop, diffuse disseminate, engender, father, generate, grow increase, multiply, originate, procreate, produce, publish, raise, reproduce, sire, spread teach. ANT.—annihilate, destroy, exterminate extinguish, kill, ravage

propel, actuate, agitate, drive, force, impel, induce, instigate, move, persuade, push, start thrust, urge. ANT.—delay, discourage, drag halt, hinder, stop

propensity, aim, aptitude, bent, bias, drift, flair gift, inclination, knack, leaning, penchant, predilection, predisposition, prejudice, prochivity proneness, tendency, trend. ANT.—antipathy aversion, deviation, disinclination, dislike.

proper, appropriate, befitting, conventional, correct, decent, fair, fit, formal, just, legitimate meet, pertinent, respectable, right, seemly, suitable; individual, peculiar, special. ANT.—improper, inaccurate, objectionable, unfit unsuitable.

property, assets, belongings, capital, commodities, effects, equity, estate, goods, holdings lands, merchandise, plot, possessions, premises, resources, stock, wares, wealth; attribute characteristic, peculiarity, quality, trait.

propitious, auspicious, encouraging, favorable fortunate, kindly, hopeful, lucky, opportune promising.

proportion, balance, composure, dimension equilibrium, equivalence, poise, relationship share, stability, steadiness, symmetry. ANT.—fall, imbalance, inequality, instability unsteadiness.

proposal, offer, overture, presentation, proposition, recommendation, suggestion, tender; design, idea, intention, outline, plan, program prospectus, scheme. ANT.—acceptance, refusal, rejection, withdrawal.

proposition, see proposal

proprietor, heritor, holder, keeper, landlady, landlord, master, owner, possessor, proprietary title holder. ANT.—leaseholder, renter, resident, servant, tenant

propriety, appropriateness, aptness, conventionality, correctness, decency, decorum, dignity fitness, righteousness. ANT.—impropriety misconduct, unfitness, unseemliness

prosper, achieve, advance, be fortunate, bloom blossom, flourish, flower, gain, increase, prevail, rise, succeed, thrive, win. ANT.—fail lose, miscarry, miss, perish.

prosperous, affluent, flourishing, luxurious, moneyed, opulent, rich, sumptuous, wealthy, well, off, well-to-do. ANT.—destitute, indigent needy, poor, poverty-stricken.

protect, see preserve

protection, bulwark, camouflage, covering, fence refuge, safeguard, screen, shelter, shield; assurance, certainty, defense, guard, invulnerability, reassurance, security, stability, strength ANT.—exposure, insecurity, fragility, frailty weakness

protest, challenge, clamor, demonstration, difference, disagreement, dissent, dissentience, mass meeting, moratorium, noncompliance, nonconformity, objection, opposition, recusancy, rejection, remonstrance, tumult, turmoil, variance ANT.—acceptance, agreement, assent, compliance, peace, recognition.

protract, continue, defer, delay, distend, distort elongate, expand, extend, lengthen, postpone procrastinate, prolong, spread, strain, stretch ANT.—abridge, condense, curtail, hasten, reduce, shorten.

proud, arrogant, dignified, disdainful, exalted haughty, imperious, lofty, lordly, majestic, overbearing, stately, supercilious, vain. ANT.—ashamed, humble, lowly, meek, modest.

prove, confirm, corroborate, demonstrate, establish, justify, manifest, show, substantiate, test try, verify. ANT.—contradict, deny, disprove expose, refute

proverb, adage, aphorism, apothegm, axiom, bromide, byword, dictum, epigram, maxim, moral motto, platitude, precept, saying, teaching, tenet theorem, truism

provide, afford, arm, cater, contribute, endow equip, fit, fit out, furnish, give, produce, purvey

replenish, stock, store, supply, yield. ANT.—denude, deprive, divest, remove, strip, withhold

provident, careful, cautious, discreet, economical, foresighted, frugal, prudent, saving, sparing, thoughtful, thrifty, wise. ANT.—extravagant, lavish, prodigal, profuse, wasteful

provision, accumulation, arrangement, emergency equipment, fund, hoard, outline, plan, preparation, procurement, reserve, stock, store, supply; prerequisite, requirement, stipulation, terms.

provoke, see disturb.

proximate, adjacent, adjoining, beside, bordering, close, contiguous, handy, near, neighboring, nigh; approaching, imminent, impending. ANT.—distant, far, remote, removed.

prudent, careful, cautious, circumspect, discerning, discreet, judicious, reasonable, sensible, sound, vigilant, wary, watchful, wise. ANT.—absurd, foolish, impetuous, rash, reckless, stupid, unaware.

prying, curious, inquisitive, interfering, meddling, nosy, peeping, peering, searching, seeking, snoopy, spying. ANT.—aloof, incurious, indifferent, nonchalant, uncaring, unconcerned.

pseudo, bogus, counterfeit, fake, false, imitation, mock, phony, quasi, sham, simulated, spurious. ANT.—genuine, honest, real, sound, true

public, complimentary, free, gratis, known, open, unrestricted. ANT.—charged, costly, personal, private, restricted.

publish, announce, broadcast, circulate, communicate, declare, disclose, disseminate, divulge, impart, issue, post, print, proclaim, promulgate, publicize, reveal, utter.

pull, drag, draw, haul, lift, stretch, tow, tug; extract, pluck, remove, take out, unsheathe; allure, attract, entice, induce, lure, persuade

pulse, beat, oscillation, palpitation, throb, vibration.

punctual, dependable, early, exact, meticulous, particular, precise, prompt, punctilious, ready, scrupulous, strict, timely. ANT.—careless, desultory, dilatory, late, tardy.

punish, afflict, castigate, chasten, chastise, correct, discipline, fine, flog, imprison, inflict, pummel, scold, strike. ANT.—acquit, exonerate, forgive, free, pardon, reward.

puny, decrepit, delicate, diminutive, dwarfish, enervated, exhausted, faint, feeble, frail, impaired, inferior, infirm, languid, powerless, small, stunted, undeveloped, weak. ANT.—mighty, robust, strong, sturdy, vigorous.

purchase, see obtain.

pure, clean, clear, genuine, immaculate, perfect, spotless, stainless, unadulterated, unblemished, unmixed, untainted; chaste, guiltless, holy, incorrupt, innocent, modest, undefiled, virginal, virtuous; absolute, bare, sheer. ANT.—adulterated, foul, polluted, rotten, tainted; corrupt, defiled, licentious, immodest, obscene.

purge, see eliminate.

purify, chasten, clarify, clean, cleanse, clear, correct, deodorize, disinfect, filter, fumigate, mop, purge, refine, revise, scrub, sweep, wash. ANT.—debase, dirty, pollute, stain, tarnish, vitiate.

purpose, aim, design, determination, end, goal, inclination, intent, intention, object, objective, resolve, view. ANT.—accident, chance, fate, hazard.

pursue, chase, follow, hound, hunt, persist, seek, shadow, track, trail. ANT.—abandon, elude, flee, ignore, stop

push, butt, compel, crowd, drive, elbow, force, impel, jostle, nudge, press, propel, shove, thrust, hasten, expedite, promote, urge. ANT.—drag, halt, pull, retreat; discourage, ignore, oppose

put, assign, deposit, establish, imbed, insert, install, lay, locate, lodge, place, plant, settle. ANT.—displace, misplace, oust, remove, transfer

putrid, contaminated, corrupt, decayed, disgusting, polluted, purulent, rotten. ANT.—clean, fragrant, pure, wholesome, uncontaminated.

puzzle, complexity, conundrum, enigma, intricacy, labyrinth, maze, mystery, perplexity, problem, riddle; baffle, bewilder, confound, confuse, disconcert, entangle, mystify, perplex. ANT.—answer, key, solution; clarify, elucidate, explain, reveal, solve, unravel.

Q

quack, charlatan, cheat, counterfeiter, deceiver, faker, imposter, phony, pretender, swindler.

quaint, anomalous, antique, curious, droll, eccentric, fanciful, odd, old-fashioned, peculiar, queer, strange, unique, unusual, whimsical. ANT.—common, familiar, fashionable, regular, usual

quake, flutter, quail, quiver, shake, shiver, shudder, totter, tremble, vibrate; earthquake, temblor.

qualified, able, adequate, capable, clever, competent, efficacious, efficient, eligible, experienced, fitted, skillful, tempered. ANT.—incapable, ineffectual, inept, unfit, unqualified.

quality, attribute, character, characteristic, condition, distinction, feature, nature, peculiarity, property, qualification, trait; caliber, grade, rank, status, value.

quantity, abundance, amount, bulk, capacity, extent, mass, measure, multitude, number, pile, portion, sum, volume.

quarrel, affray, altercation, argument, bickering, brawl, clash, contention, disagreement, dispute, dissension, feud, fray, fuse, row, spat, squabble, strife, tiff, wrangle. ANT.—agreement, armistice, harmony, peace, silence

quaver, see quake.

queer, see quaint

query, ask, challenge, dispute, doubt, examine, inquire, interrogate, probe, quest, question, quiz, search, seek. ANT.—answer, reply, respond, retort, state

quest, adventure, crusade, enterprise, examination, expedition, exploration, inquiry, inspection, interrogation, investigation, journey, pursuit, research, scrutiny, search, seeking, survey, trek

question, see query

quick, brisk, expeditious, fast, fleet, hasty, immediate, instantaneous, lively, precipitate, prompt, rapid, speedy, swift; excitable, impatient, impetuous, irascible, mercurial, rash, sharp, testy, touchy; active, acute, alert, clever, discerning, keen, ready, sensitive, sharp, shrewd, vigorous. ANT.—slow, sluggish, apathetic, drowsy, languid, lazy, listless; dull, insipid, obtuse, vapid

quicken, see hurry

quiescent, abeyant, calm, dormant, hidden, inactive, latent, motionless, peaceful, placid, quiet, resting, secret, serene, smooth, still, tranquil, undeveloped, undisturbed, unruffled. ANT.—active, dynamic, manifest, spirited, stirring, vivacious

quiet, hushed, motionless, muffled, mute, pacific, peaceful, placid, quiescent, secluded, serene, soundless, still, tranquil, undisturbed; calm, contented, gentle, meek, mild, passive, patient, silent; allay, alleviate, appease, assuage, calm, compose, [illegible], mollify, pacify, placate, please, quell, relax, relieve, restrain, smooth, soothe, still, tranquilize. ANT.—loud, noisy, strident; agitated, excited, impatient, perturbed; arouse, excite, incense, inflame, provoke.

quiet, abandon, cease, depart, desert, desist, discontinue, forsake, leave, stop; give up, relinquish, resign, surrender, withdraw, yield. ANT.—continue, endure, keep, persevere, remain, retain, stay

quiver, see quake.

quiz, see query.

quotation, blurb, citation, citing, excerpt, extract, passage, quote, recitation, reference, repetition, selection; estimate, price, rate.

R

race, ancestry, breed, clan, cultural group, family, folk, lineage, mankind, nation, nationality, people, stock, strain, tribe.

racket, see noise

radiant, beaming, bright, brilliant, dazzling, effulgent, glittering, glorious, glowing, grand, luminous, lustrous, magnificent, resplendent, shimmering, shining, sparkling, splendid. ANT.—cloudy, dark, dim, dull, obscure.

radiate, brighten, broadcast, circulate, diffuse, disperse, disseminate, emanate, emit, gleam, glitter, illumine, propagate, shed, shine, spread, transmit. ANT.—absorb, concentrate, converge, gather.

radical, complete, entire, total, thorough; basic, congenital, constitutional, essential, fundamental, inborn, ingrained, inherent, inherited, innate, intrinsic, native, natural, organic, original; communistic, excessive, extreme, fanatical, insurgent, leftist, liberal, militant, progressive, revolutionary, ultra, uncompromising, violent. ANT.—incomplete, partial; extraneous, extrinsic, nonessential, superficial; casual, conservative, moderate, stable, traditional

rage, anger, animosity, choler, exasperation, explosion, frenzy, fury, hysterics, indignation, ire, irritation, outburst, passion, petulance, storm, tantrum, temper, uproar, vehemence, wrath; boil (over), foam, fume, rail at, rant, rave, roar, scold, scream, seethe, splutter, yell. ANT.—conciliation, forbearance, patience, peace, self-control, tranquility; appease, calm, lull, placate, quiet, soothe

raise, elevate, erect, exalt, heave, heighten, hoist, honor, lift, uplift; breed, cultivate, grow, produce, rear, collect, gather, levy, muster; advance, aggrandize, amplify, augment, boost, increase, intensify, magnify. ANT.—abase, degrade, depreciate, destroy, lower, reduce.

ramble, deviate, digress, drift, meander, range, roam, rove, saunter, straggle, stray, stroll, traipse, wander

rancor, see malice

rank, column, file, line, order, range, row, series, string, tier; class, division, grade, order; degree, position, seniority, standing, station; dignity, distinction, eminence, reputation

rapid, see quick

rapture, bliss, delight, ecstasy, enchantment, exultation, felicity, gladness, happiness, joy, passion, transport. ANT.—depression, grief, melancholy, misery, pain, suffering.

rare, infrequent, occasional; odd, peculiar, strange, unusual, choice, exceptional, extraordinary, incomparable, precious, remarkable, scarce, singular, uncommon, unique, unparalleled, unprecedented. ANT.—frequent, habitual, incessant, recurring; common, normal, ordinary, regular, typical; cheap, worthless

rash, see impetuous

rate, appraise, assess, calculate, determine, estimate, evaluate, measure, price, rank, value; [illegible] fixed amount, measure, percentage, proportion, quota, ratio, relationship, standard.

ration, see portion.

rational, deductive, discriminating, intelligent, judicious, logical, prudent, reasonable, sagacious, sensible, wise; conscious, lucid, sane, sober, sound. ANT.—absurd, foolish, inconsistent, ridiculous, stupid, insane, irrational, [illegible]

ravage, see devastate

ravenous, see hungry

raw, callow, coarse, crude, green, harsh, ill-prepared, immature, inexperienced, rough, rude, undisciplined, unfinished, unpolished, unprepared, unrefined, unripe. ANT.—adult, courteous, mature, polished, ripe, seasoned, well-prepared

raze, annihilate, demolish, destroy, devastate, dismantle, efface, eradicate, exterminate, extinguish, level, obliterate, overthrow, ravage, ruin, topple, wreck. ANT.—build, construct, erect, raise, repair, restore

reach, extend to, span, stretch, touch; accomplish, achieve, arrive at, attain, earn, gain, get to, join, overtake. ANT.—bungle, fail, fall short, leave, miss.

react, act, answer, reciprocate, rejoin, reply, respond; be affected, be involved, be moved, feel. ANT.—disregard, ignore, overlook; be insensitive to

read, apprehend, browse, comprehend, decipher, discern, glance over, grasp, interpret, learn, perceive, peruse, scan, skim, study, translate, understand, unravel

ready, active, available, complete, consummate, disposed, equipped, finished, fit, mature, mellow, prepared, prompt, ripe, seasonable, suitable, willing; concoct, condition, equip, furnish, make ready, order, predispose, prepare. ANT.—immature, unavailable, undeveloped, unready

real, see genuine.

reality, actuality, authenticity, entity, existence, realness, substance, tangibility, truth, verity. ANT.—fantasy, fiction, imagination, nonentity

realization, accomplishment, achievement, attainment, completion, performance; appreciation, awareness, comprehension, perception, understanding. ANT.—defeat, failure; blindness, disregard, ignorance

realm, area, department, district, domain, estate, farm, kingdom, land, province, region, sphere, territory, vicinity

reap, accumulate, acquire, collect, cut, earn, gain, garner, gather, glean, harvest, hoard, obtain, [illegible] ANT. [illegible]

rear, bring up, elevate, foster, lift, nurture, raise, [illegible]

reason, account, aim, argument, basis, cause, design, end, foundation, ground, motive, object, [illegible] judgment, mind, rationality, sense, understanding; analyze, argue, conclude, contend, debate, deduce, deliberate, discuss, establish, infer, judge, question, reflect, speculate, study, trace. ANT.—bewilder, confuse, fabricate, guess

reasonable, see rational

rebellion, coup, disorder, disturbance, insurrection, mutiny, outbreak, overthrow, revolt, revolution, riot, sedition, tumult, upheaval, uprising. ANT.—conciliation, law, order, peace,

rebellious, contumacious, defiant, disobedient, insubordinate, intractable, mutinous, pugnacious, recalcitrant, refractory, undutiful, unmanageable, unruly. ANT.—docile, dutiful, manageable, obedient, subservient, tractable.

rebuke, accuse, admonish, berate, censure, chide, condemn, criticize, implicate, punish, reprimand, reproach, reprove, scold, upbraid. ANT.—approve, exonerate, laud, praise, reward.

recall, recollect, remember, remind, reminisce, review, revive; annul, disqualify, revoke; reassemble, reconvene, summon. ANT.—forget, ignore, overlook; reestablish, restore; disperse, separate, terminate.

recede, abate, decline, ebb, fade, lessen, regress, retire, retreat, revert, shrink from, withdraw. ANT.—advance, approach, gain, increase, near, rise.

receive, accept, acquire, catch, gain, get, obtain, take, win; admit, shelter; entertain, welcome. ANT.—bequeath, donate, give, return; evict, expel, oust; deny, refuse, reject

recent, contemporary, foregoing, fresh, late, latter, modern, new, newfangled, novel, original, preceding, retiring, streamlined, young. ANT.—ancient, antiquated, archaic, obsolete, old-fashioned.

recite, address, convey, declaim, delineate, deliver, describe, detail, discourse, enumerate, explain, impart, mention, narrate, quote, read, recapitulate, recount, rehearse, relate, repeat, report, state, tell.

reckless, careless, daring, foolhardy, heedless, impetuous, imprudent, precipitate, rash, wild. ANT.—cautious, circumspect, prudent, wary.

recognize, accede, accept, acknowledge, admit, apprehend, concede, confess, distinguish, identify, know, perceive, realize, recollect, remember. ANT.—forget, ignore, overlook, renounce, repudiate

recommend, advise, allude, counsel, hint, imply, insinuate, intimate, offer, prescribe, propose, refer, suggest, urge; acclaim, advocate, applaud, approve, commend, endorse, extol, praise, sanction. ANT.—demand, dictate, insist; condemn, denigrate, disapprove.

reconcile, accommodate, adapt, adjust, arrange, conciliate, conform, correct, harmonize, mediate, mitigate, pacify, placate, rectify, regulate, reunite, settle. ANT.—alienate, annoy, bother, divide, irritate, separate

record, account, archive, chronicle, docket, document, inventory, memorandum, note, register, registry, report, schedule; inscription, mark, memorial, trace, vestige; achievement, career, experience, history; catalogue, enroll, enter, file, list, note, register, report, tape

recover, cure, heal, mend, rally, recuperate, revive; recapture, recoup, redeem, regain, renew, renovate, repossess, restore, retrieve, salvage. ANT.—perish, regress, relapse, wane, weaken; forfeit, lose, mislay

recreation, amusement, diversion, entertainment, frolic, fun, game, pastime, play, refreshment, relaxation, relief, sport. ANT.—drudgery, labor, task, toil, work

rectify, adjust, amend, correct, fix, improve, mend, purify, refine, reform, remedy, repair, revise, right. ANT.—adulterate, debase, falsify, ruin, spoil

recuperate, see recover

redeem, atone, deliver, emancipate, expiate, extricate, free, liberate, propitiate, ransom, recoup, recover, regain, repair, repurchase, rescue, retrieve, save. ANT.—abandon, forfeit, ignore, neglect, overlook, shun

reduce, abate, abbreviate, abridge, assuage, condense, contract, curtail, decimate, decrease, degrade, diminish, impoverish, lessen, lower, moderate, modify, shorten, subdue, suppress, thin, weaken. ANT.—amplify, enlarge, increase, magnify, strengthen

redundant, copious, diffuse, excessive, extraprofuse, prolix, repetitious, verbose, wordy. ANT.—concise, laconic, succinct, terse.

refer, advert, allude, appeal, apply, ascribe, attribute, belong, cite, commit, concern, connect, consign, consult, deliver, include, involve, pertain, point, quote, regard, relate, submit, suggest.

refinement, breeding, civilization, clarification, cultivation, culture, delicacy, education, elegance, enlightenment, finesse, poise, polish, purification, purity. ANT.—barbarism, coarseness, crudity, rusticity, vulgarity.

reflect, cogitate, concentrate, consider, contemplate, deliberate, meditate, muse, ponder, reason, ruminate, speculate, study, think, weigh; copy, echo, imitate, mirror, reproduce; rebound, revert.

reform, amend, better, correct, freshen, improve, mend, reconstruct, rectify, redress, renew, renovate, reorganize, repair, restore, revise, right, transmute. ANT.—aggravate, corrupt, damage, impair, ruin, vitiate.

refrain, abstain, avoid, check, curb, desist, forebear, restrain, withhold; burden, chorus, undersong. ANT.—continue, indulge, persevere, persist.

refresh, air, animate, brace, cheer, enliven, freshen, invigorate, renew, renovate, rest, restore, revive, stimulate. ANT.—bore, exhaust, fatigue, tire, weary.

refuge, asylum, fortress, harbor, haven, hideaway, protection, retreat, sanctuary, seclusion, shelter, stronghold. ANT.—danger, exposure, hazard, jeopardy, pitfall, risk.

refuse, decline, deny, disavow, disown, negate, protest, rebuff, reject, renounce, repel, repudiate, spurn, veto, withhold; dross, garbage, junk, litter, rubbish, rubble, scoria, sweepings, trash, waste. ANT.—accept, consent, grant, present, sanction, welcome; assets, resources, valuables

refute, confound, confute, controvert, disprove, expose, falsify, invalidate, overthrow, parry, rebut, repel, stultify. ANT.—assist, defend, encourage, sanction, strengthen, uphold.

regal, courtly, dignified, imperial, kingly, lordly, magnificent, majestic, monarchial, noble, princely, queenly, royal, sovereign, splendid, stately, sublime. ANT.—common, ignoble, lowly, ordinary, plebeian, servile.

regard, attention, concern, consideration, notice, observation; reference, relation, respect; affection, esteem, estimation, liking; honor, value; contemplate, notice, observe, view, watch; believe, hold, imagine, reckon, suppose, think. ANT.—avoidance, neglect; antipathy, disgust, deride, insult, mock; forget, ignore, neglect, overlook

register, admit, chronicle, declare, enroll, enter, establish, express, fix, indicate, insert, list, note, record, save, table; annal, archive, catalogue, list, roll, roster, schedule.

region, area, belt, climate, district, domain, locale, locality, location, neighborhood, place, quarter, realm, sector, site, spot, station, territory, vicinity, zone

regression, backsliding, deterioration, ebb, recession, recidivism, retrogression, return, reversion, withdrawal. ANT.—advancement, headway, progress, progression.

regret, bitterness, compunction, contrition, disappointment, grief, heartache, lamentation, penitence, qualm, remorse, repentance, repining, self-reproach, sorrow, vexation, worry; bewail, deplore, lament, repent, repine—*ANT.* sorrow. ANT.—contentment, impenitence, induration, obduracy, satisfaction, tranquility; celebrate, cheer, enjoy, exult, rejoice

regular, consistent, conventional, customary, homogeneous, homologous, invariable, methodical, natural, normal, orderly, ordinary, periodic, punctual, steady, symmetrical, systematic, uniform, unvaried, usual. ANT.—anomalous, erratic, inconsistent, infrequent, rare, strange, unusual

regulate, adapt, adjust, allocate, arrange, classify, control, correct, direct, fix, govern, legislate, organize, readjust, reconcile, rectify, rule, systematize. ANT.—confuse, disarrange, disorganize, entangle, jumble, sunder

rehabilitate, overhaul, reawaken, rebuild, reconstitute, reconstruct, recreate, reestablish, refinish, refresh, reinstate, reinvigorate, renew, renovate, repair, replenish, restore, revamp, revive.

reinforce, augment, buttress, energize, fortify, invigorate, pillar, strengthen, support. ANT.—detract, weaken.

reject, decline, deny, discard, dismiss, eject, eliminate, exclude, rebuff, refuse, renounce, repudiate, spurn, veto, withhold. ANT.—accept, admit, choose, select, welcome

relate, describe, detail, narrate, recite, recount, rehearse, report, state, tell; apply, associate, compare, connect, correlate, link, parallel, pertain, refer.

relation, alliance, bearing, connection, correlation, correspondence, likeness, reference, relationship, relevancy, similarity; affinity, bond, family connection, filiation, kindred, kinship, link, sibling, tie, union.

relationship, see relation.

relative, appositive, cognate, comparative, conditional, contingent, definite, dependent, germane, particular, pertinent, referable, relevant, respecting, special; connection, kin, relation.

relaxation, abatement, amusement, comfort, diversion, ease, leisure, loosening, mitigation, peacefulness, reclining, recreation, relief, repose, respite, rest, slackening, tranquility ANT.—drudgery, exertion, labor, striving, struggle, toil.

release, deliver, discharge, emancipate, free, liberate, set free; absolution, acquittal, deliverance, discharge, dispensation, emancipation, exoneration, freedom, liberation, relinquishment, surrender. ANT.—confine, imprison, oppress; restriction, subjugation

relent, abdicate, accede, acquiesce, capitulate, cede, comply, defer, quit, relinquish, resign, submit, succumb, surrender; abate, bend, bow, relax, soften, subside, yield. ANT.—assert, persevere, persist, strive, struggle; harden, stiffen

relentless, fierce, hard, implacable, inexorable, inflexible, obdurate, pitiless, rigid, rigorous, ruthless, strict, stringent, unyielding, vindictive. ANT.—compassionate, gentle, lenient, merciful

relevant, see pertinent

reliable, certain, conscientious, constant, definite, dependable, faithful, firm, positive, reputable, responsible, safe, secure, solid, stable, staunch, steadfast, sterling, strong, sure, tried, true, trustworthy, unimpeachable ANT.—dangerous, dubious, insecure, questionable, undependable, unreliable

relief, aid, alleviation, assistance, backing, comfort, ease, help, mitigation, palliation, succor, support. ANT.—aggravation, agitation, distress.

relieve, abate, aid, allay, alleviate, assist, assuage, calm, comfort, disburden, disentangle, ease, extricate, facilitate, free, lighten, mitigate, pacify, redress, remedy, solace, soothe. ANT.—disturb, irritate, trouble, vex

religious, believing, canonical, devout, divine, ecclesiastical, ethical, god-fearing, godly, holy, ministerial, moral, pietistic, pious, reverent, sacred, sanctimonious, spiritual, theological; careful, methodical, scrupulous, thorough. ANT.—atheistic, free-thinking, immoral, impious, profane, secular; careless, indifferent, negligent, slovenly

relinquish, abandon, abdicate, abjure, acquiesce, capitulate, cede, deny, desert, discard, dismiss, forego, forsake, quit, reject, renounce, resign, revoke, sacrifice, spare, submit, surrender, vacate, yield. ANT.—conquer, keep, perpetuate, persist, pursue, retain

relish, appetizer, seasoning, spice; appreciation, enjoyment, gratification, gusto, inclination, partiality, preference, satisfaction, zest. ANT.—disfavor, distaste.

reluctant, averse, backward, demurring, disinclined, doubtful, hesitant, indisposed, loathe, opposed, slow, tardy, unready, unwilling ANT.—amenable, disposed, eager, enthusiastic, ready, willing

rely, bank, confide, count, depend, lean, trust ANT.—distrust, doubt.

remain, abide, continue, dwell, endure, inhabit, last, reside, rest, stay, survive. ANT.—depart, dissipate, go, leave, terminate

remainder, balance, dregs, excess, leavings, leftovers, remains, remnant, residue, residuum, rest, surplus.

remark, comment, mention, note, observation, point, saying, statement, utterance; assert, declare, express, maintain, mention, observe, relate, say, speak, talk, tell, utter.

remarkable, arresting, awesome, commanding, distinguished, exceptional, exciting, extraordinary, great, impressive, memorable, moving, notable, peculiar, prominent, rare, special, stirring, striking, wonderful, uncommon, unusual. ANT.—common, inconspicuous, normal, regular, unimpressive, usual

remedy, antidote, bracer, cure, help, medicant, medication, nostrum, panacea, redress, relief, reparation, restorative; ameliorate, amend, better, correct, cure, fix, heal, improve, mend, rectify, redress, reform, relieve, renew, repair, restore ANT.—burden, hindrance, impediment, ruination; aggravate, intensify, neglect, worsen

remember, memorize, recall, recollect, remind reminisce, retain, retrace, review. ANT.—disregard, forget, obliterate, overlook, repress, suppress

remembrance, commemoration, keepsake, memento, memoir, memorial, memory, recollection, reminiscence, reminder, souvenir, token, trophy ANT.—forgetfulness, nirvana, oblivion

remit, absolve, alleviate, defer, discontinue, excuse, exempt, forgive, mitigate, moderate, overlook, pardon, postpone, relax, release, relinquish, restore, soften, compensate, make payment, pay, reimburse, remunerate ANT.—avenge, bind, control, dominate, restrict, suppress; deceive, swindle, victimize

remorse, see regret

remorseless, see relentless

remote, alien, distant, far, faraway, foreign, inaccessible, indirect, removed, secluded, unconnected, unrelated. ANT.—adjacent, close, near, proximate, related.

remove, depart, dislodge, displace, evacuate, leave, migrate, move, separate, shift, transfer, transport, vacate; discharge, dismiss, eject, evict, oust, unseat; eliminate, extract, pull, uproot, wrench; destroy, kill. ANT.—dwell, place, remain; establish, maintain; imbed, plant, root; preserve.

renew, continue, reestablish, refresh, regenerate, reiterate, renovate, repeat, replace, replenish, restore, resume, resuscitate, revive. ANT.—deplete, diminish, enfeeble, exhaust

renounce, abandon, abdicate, desert, drop, forego, forsake, quit, relinquish, resign, sacrifice, secede, surrender; deny, disavow, disclaim, disown, recant, reject, repudiate, retract, revoke ANT.—maintain, persevere, persist, remain; acknowledge, assert, claim.

renovate, see rehabilitate

renowned, see eminent.

repair, amend, correct, darn, fix, mend, patch, rectify, refit, remedy, remodel, renew, renovate, replace, restore. ANT.—damage, destroy, mar, neglect, ruin.

repeal, abolish, abrogate, annul, cancel, invalidate, nullify, quash, recall, rescind, revoke, veto. ANT.—continue, keep, maintain, renew, validate.

repeat, duplicate, echo, iterate, quote, recapitulate, recite, recur, rehearse, reiterate, relate, reproduce, tell

repentance, compunction, contrition, penitence, regret, regretfulness, remorse, self-disgust, self-reproach, sorrow. ANT.—callousness, complacency, impenitence, recusancy, shamelessness

replace, reconstitute, reconstruct, refund, rehabilitate, reinstate, repay, restore, return, substitute, succeed, supersede, supplant. ANT.—alter, change, diversify, modify, transform

replicate, see duplicate

reply, acknowledge, answer, counter, echo, react, rejoin, respond, retort; answer, rejoinder, repartee, response, retort. ANT.—ask, disregard, ignore, question; examination, inquiry, question, summoning.

report, advertise, announce, broadcast, chronicle, communicate, declare, describe, detail, disclose, herald, impart, inform, mention, notify, proclaim, promulgate, publish, recite, relate, specify, state, tell; account, announcement, chronicle, communication, description, dispatch, hearsay, intelligence, message, narration, narrative, news, publication, recital, record, statement, story, tidings. ANT.—conceal, delete, mask, screen, veil; concealment, evasion, deletion, reserve, secrecy, suppression

repose, calm, calmness, comfort, ease, hush, leisure, peace, quiescence, quiet, quietude, relaxation, respite, rest, serenity, silence, stillness, tranquility ANT.—activity, disturbance, noise, tumult, turmoil

represent, delineate, depict, describe, draw, imitate, impersonate, paint, personate, picture, portray, show, sketch, symbolize, typify

repress, bridle, check, choke, constrain, curb, dull, hinder, inhibit, overpower, quell, restrain, silence, smother, still, stop, subdue, suppress ANT.—advance, assist, encourage, exhilarate, incorporate, stimulate

reprimand, admonish, berate, blame, censure, chide, lecture, punish, rebuke, reprehend, reproach, reprove, revile, scold, upbraid, vilify, vituperate ANT.—approve, commend, forgive, laud, praise, reward

reproach, see blame.

reproduction, casting, copy, duplicate, exemplar, facsimile, imitation, print, replica, representation, tracing, transcript; generation, procreation, propagation. ANT.—archetype, original, pattern, prototype; infertility, sterility.

repugnant, abhorrent, adverse, antagonistic, contrary, disagreeable, disgusting, distasteful, hostile, invidious, obnoxious, offensive, opposed, refractory, repellent, revolting, unbearable ANT.—agreeable, appealing, conciliatory, harmonious, pleasant.

repulsive, abhorrent, abominable, detestable, disgusting, gross, gruesome, hideous, homely, horrible, horrid, nauseating, obnoxious, odious, offensive, repellent, repugnant, revolting, ugly, uncomely. ANT.—alluring, captivating, enticing, inviting, pleasing

reputation, acceptability, character, class, credit, dependability, description, esteem, honor, kind, name, nature, prestige, reliability, repute, respectability, sort, standing, trustworthiness; eminence, notoriety, prominence

repute, see reputation.

request, appeal, apply, ask, beg, beseech, bid, entreat, implore, importune, invite, petition, plead, pray, seek, solicit, sue, summon, supplicate.

requirement, behest, bidding, call, charge, claim, command, decree, demand, essential, exigency, injunction, mandate, necessity, need, pinch, requisite, requisition, urgency, want.

requisite, basic, binding, compelling, compulsory, crucial, essential, expedient, fundamental, imperative, important, indispensable, intrinsic, mandatory, necessary, needed, obligatory, required, urgent, vital. ANT.—accidental, expendable, extrinsic, nonessential, optional

rescue, deliver, disenthrall, extricate, free, liberate, preserve, ransom, recapture, reclaim, recover, redeem, release, retrieve, save. ANT.—abandon, bind, enslave, hinder, incarcerate

research, analysis, examination, experimentation, exploration, inquiry, interrogation, investigation, observation, query, quest, question, scrutiny, study, testing

resemblance, affinity, agreement, analogy, correspondence, facsimile, likeness, match, parity, semblance, similarity, simile, similitude ANT.—contrast, deviation, dissimilarity, distinction, inconsistency, variance

resentment, acerbity, anger, animosity, annoyance, bitterness, displeasure, exasperation, grudge, huff, indignation, ire, irritation, perturbation, pique, rancor, rankling, umbrage ANT.—affection, concord, geniality, good humor, happiness, harmony.

reserved, aloof, bashful, cautious, demure, detached, diffident, distant, formal, modest, restrained, reticent, retiring, shy, taciturn, timorous, undemonstrative, wary; booked, preserved, saved. ANT.—affable, blatant, expansive, uninhibited, unreserved

residue, see remainder

resign, abandon, abdicate, abjure, cede, eschew, forego, quit, relinquish, renounce, retract, surrender, vacate, waive, withdraw, yield. ANT.—accept, receive, remain, retain, stay

resilient, buoyant, elastic, flexible, spirited, [illegible] ANT.—[illegible]

resist, attack, check, confront, contest, counteract, defy, frustrate, hinder, impede, impugn, neutralize, obstruct, oppose, thwart, withstand ANT.—acquiesce, assist, collaborate, comply, defer, submit, yield

resolution, constancy, courage, decision, determination, devotion, firmness, fortitude, persistence, resolve, stamina, steadfastness, zeal ANT.—caprice, hesitation, indecision, uncertainty, vacillation.

resolve, adjudicate, choose, close, conclude, decide, decree, determine, elect, end, fix, propose, purpose, settle, terminate. ANT.—hesitate, procrastinate, vacillate, waver.

respect, admiration, consideration, deference, esteem, fealty, honor, recognition, regard, reverence, veneration; admire, appreciate, consider, heed, honor, note, notice, prize, regard, revere, reverence, treasure, uphold, value, venerate ANT.—contempt, disdain, irreverence, scorn; abuse, blame, censure, deride, despise

respectable, adequate, becoming, comely, decent, decorous, estimable, honorable, mediocre, moderate, presentable, proper, seemly, suitable, tolerable, upright, virtuous, worthy. ANT.—dishonorable, improper, indecent, reprehensible, scandalous, unworthy.

resplendent, see radiant.

respond, see reply.

response, see reply.

responsible, accountable, amenable, answerable, liable, obligatory, subject; dependable, reliable, trustworthy. ANT.—arbitrary, exempt, free, immune, unbound; careless, irresponsible, lax, negligent, unreliable.

restful, calm, comfortable, cozy, easy, mild, peaceful, placid, quiet, relaxing, reposeful, serene, soothing, still, tranquil, untroubled ANT.—alarming, annoying, disconcerting, disturbing, upsetting.

restless, agitated, anxious, changeable, disquieted, disturbed, fidgety, fitful, irresolute, nervous, sleepless, uneasy, unsettled, worried; active, moving, roving, transient, wandering ANT.—calm, composed, placid, tranquil, unperturbed.

restore, see rehabilitate

restrain, see repress

restrict, bind, bridle, check, confine, constrain, curb, fence, hinder, impede, inhibit, limit, obstruct, repress, restrain, stop, suppress. ANT.—enlarge, expand, extend, free, release

result, conclusion, consequence, determination, effect, end, eventuality, fruit, issue, outcome, product, resolution, resolve, termination, upshot; accrue, arise, come, eventuate, flow, follow, issue, originate, proceed, resolve, spring

retain, detain, employ, engage, hire, hold, keep, maintain, preserve, reserve, secure, withhold ANT.—discard, dismiss, jettison, relinquish, surrender

retaliate, avenge, match, punish, reciprocate, repay, requite, retort, return, vindicate. ANT.—forget, forgive, ignore, pardon.

retard, arrest, check, clog, delay, detain, hamper, hinder, impede, interrupt, postpone, stay. ANT.—accelerate, advance, hasten, speed.

retire, see relinquish

retort, see reply

retract, abjure, abnegate, abrogate, annul, cancel, deny, disclaim, disown, nullify, recall, recant, renounce, reverse, revoke. ANT.—affirm, confirm, endorse, ratify, uphold

retrogress, backslide, decline, degenerate, deteriorate, regress, relapse, retreat, retrograde, revert. ANT.—advance, develop, improve, proceed, progress

return, reappear, recur, retreat, revert; reciprocate, repay, replace, reply, requite, restore. ANT.—appropriate, retain, take.

reveal, announce, betray, confess, disclose, divulge, explain, expose, express, impart, inform, open, publish, show, uncover, unfold, unmask, unveil. ANT.—conceal, deceive, disguise, mask, secrete.

revenge, avenging, implacability, malevolence, reprisal, requital, retaliation, retribution, vengeance, vindictiveness. ANT.—forgiveness, mercy, pardon, reconciliation, remission

reverence, admiration, adoration, approbation, awe, deference, dignity, esteem, fame, glory, homage, honor, praise, regard, renown, respect, veneration, worship. ANT.—contempt, derision, execration, dishonor, irreverence, mockery.

reverse, alter, convert, invert, modify, shift, transpose, turn about; overthrow, overturn, subvert, upset; annul, cancel, countermand, invalidate, nullify, repeal, rescind, retract, revoke, undo.

revert, go back, recur, repeat, retreat, return, reverse. ANT.—advance, go forward, proceed.

review, consider, examine, inspect, reconsider, rehearse, retrace, survey; analyze, correct, criticize, edit, judge, revise; commentary, criticism, critique, examination, inspection, reconsideration, reflection, retrospection, revision, study, survey; digest, journal, periodical; abstract, outline, summary, synopsis.

revision, see review.

revive, animate, awaken, freshen, improve, invigorate, reanimate, recall, refresh, reinforce, renew, renovate, repair, reproduce, resuscitate, revivify, rouse. ANT.—decay, decline, fade, perish, waste, wither.

revoke, see repeal.

revolting, see repulsive.

revolution, anarchy, *coup d'état,* disorder, foment, insubordination, insurrection, mutiny, overthrow, rebellion, revolt, tumult, uprising; gyration, revolving, rotation, spin, swirl, twirl

revolve, circle, circulate, eddy, gyrate, orbit, roll, rotate, spin, turn, twirl, wheel, whirl; brood over, consider, ponder, ruminate, study.

reward, acknowledgment, amends, award, bonus, bounty, compensation, gain, gratuity, indemnity, payment, premium, prize, recompense, recoupment, redress, remuneration, requital, retribution, return, satisfaction. ANT.—assessment, charge, deprivation, divestment, forfeiture, levy, seizure

rhythm, accent, beat, cadence, lilt, measure, meter, periodicity, pulsation, regularity, swing, tempo.

rich, ample, bountiful, costly, elegant, exorbitant, expensive, generous, luscious, luxurious, opulent, resplendent, splendid, sumptuous, superb, valuable; abundant, exuberant, fecund, fertile, fruitful, lush, luxuriant, plentiful, profuse, prolific; intense, strong, vivid; affluent, moneyed, prosperous, wealthy, well-to-do ANT.—drab, plain, unadorned; barren, sterile, unfruitful, unproductive; faint, powerless, unsubstantial, weak; destitute, impoverished, indigent, penniless, poor

riddle, see mystery

ridicule, banter, contempt, derision, disdain, disparagement, gibe, irony, jeering, mockery, persiflage, raillery, sarcasm, satire, scorn, sneering. ANT.—approval, commendation, honor, praise, respect

ridiculous, absurd, bizarre, comic, droll, farcical, foolish, funny, hilarious, inconsistent, irrational, laughable, ludicrous, nonsensical, odd, preposterous, self-contradictory, silly, unreasonable. ANT.—conventional, rational, reasonable, sensible, wise

right, ethical, fair, honest, just, lawful, legitimate, reasonable, rightful; accurate, correct, true, valid, appropriate, proper, suitable; direct, erect, straight, upright, authority, exemption, immunity, liberty, license, prerogative, privilege; equity, honesty, integrity, justice, morality, propriety, rectitude, uprightness, virtue. ANT.—dishonest, illegitimate, unethical, unreasonable; false, inaccurate, invalid; improper, inappropriate, unsuitable; crooked, devious, dishonest, twisted; encroachment, injustice, violation, wrong; dishonesty, immorality, inequity, injustice, vice.

righteous, chaste, commendable, conscientious, decent, equitable, ethical, good, honorable, just, pure, right, scrupulous, virtuous, worthy; devout, godly, pious, religious, saintly. ANT.—amoral, corrupt, immoral, licentious, unethical; impious, irreligious

rigid, austere, exacting, harsh, precise, relentless, rigorous, scrupulous, severe, stern, stony, strict, stringent, unyielding; inelastic, inflexible, petrified, stiff, unbending. ANT.—compassionate, considerate, forbearing, indulgent, lenient, tolerant; elastic, flexible, limber, mobile, pliant

rigorous, austere, blunt, coarse, cruel, exacting, grating, gruff, hard, harsh, inflexible, jarring, oppressive, rigid, rough, severe, stern, stiff, strict, stringent, uncompromising, unfeeling ANT.—easy, easygoing, lax, lenient, mild, soft, tender.

rim, border, brim, brink, brow, curb, edge, fringe, hem, limit, lip, margin, outskirts, terminus, top, verge. ANT.—center, core, interior, middle

ring, arena, band, chime, circle, clangor, clique, confederation, coterie, faction, gang, hoop, resonance, reverberation; chime, circle, clang, encircle, enclose, girdle, jingle, knell, peal, resound, surround, tinkle, toll

riot, altercation, commotion, fray, insurgence, melee, pandemonium, protest, rebellion, row, strife, tumult, turmoil, uprising. ANT.—order, peace, quiet, regularity, tranquility

rip, burst, cleave, cut, disunite, lacerate, rend, rive, separate, sever, shear, shred, slash, slit, split, sunder, tear. ANT.—join, mend, unite

ripe, complete, consummate, developed, finished, full-grown, mature, matured, mellow, perfect, ready, ripened, seasonable, seasoned. ANT.—budding, green, immature, undeveloped, unfit, unseasoned.

rise, arise, ascend, begin, climb, commence, grow, increase, mount, originate, proceed, progress, prosper, scale, soar, spring, start, thrive, tower ANT.—decline, descend, fall, recede, sink, tumble

risk, danger, hazard, imperilment, jeopardy, peril; chance, gamble, opportunity, prospect, uncertainty, venture; endanger, expose, hazard, jeopardize, venture. ANT.—defense, immunity, protection, safety; certainty, guarantee; defend, insure, protect, secure, shield.

risky, chancy, critical, dangerous, hazardous, insecure, jeopardous, menacing, perilous, precarious, threatening, uncertain, unsafe. ANT certain, protected, safe, sure

rite, ceremony, custom, duty, formality, liturgy, observance, ordinance, parade, pomp, protocol, ritual, sacrament, service, solemnity

ritual, see rite

rival, adversary, antagonist, combatant, competitor, contestant, disputant, emulator, enemy, foe, opponent; antagonize, attack, battle, challenge, combat, compete, conflict, confront, contend, contest, dispute, emulate, fight, oppose, struggle, wrestle. ANT.—advocate, ally, assistant, helper, partner, patron, supporter; assist, champion, cooperate, encourage, support, uphold

roam, deviate, digress, err, gallivant, hike, meander, prowl, ramble, range, rove, saunter, straggle, stray, stroll, traipse, traverse, wander ANT. halt, lodge, settle, stay

rob, appropriate, burglarize, cheat, defraud, embezzle, fleece, forge, loot, pilfer, pillage, plunder, purloin, rifle, sack, steal, strip.

robber, bandit, burglar, despoiler, forager, forger, marauder, pillager, pirate, plunderer, poacher, raider, rustler, swindler, thief

robust, brawny, hale, hardy, healthy, muscular, powerful, sound, strapping, strong, sturdy, tough, vigorous, well ANT.—debilitated, feeble, flabby, frail, sickly, weak

rock, boulder, cliff, crag, gravel, jewel, pebble, promontory, reef, slab, stone; defense, foundation, support; agitate, convulse, jiggle, jolt, oscillate, roll, shake, shove, sway, swing, tremble, vibrate

role, acting, character, characterization, function, impersonation, part, performance, presentation, task

roll, catalogue, document, inventory, list, register, rota, schedule, scroll; bind, enfold, flatten, fluctuate, level, press, resound, reverberate, revolve, rotate, rumble, smooth, swathe, tumble, turn, undulate, wallow, wheel, whirl.

romantic, charming, chimerical, chivalrous, courtly, dreamy, enchanting, extravagant, fanciful, fantastic, fictitious, ideal, idealistic, imaginary, imaginative, improbable, picturesque, poetic, sentimental. ANT.—definite, practical, pragmatic, realistic, solid.

roomy, ample, broad, capacious, commodious, extensive, grand, immense, large, spacious, vast, wide. ANT.—condensed, cramped, inconsiderable, little, small, tiny

root, base, basis, bottom, foundation, groundwork, substructure, support, underpinning; cause, motive, reason; etymon, radical, radix, stem.

rot, corrode, decay, decline, decompose, decrease, degenerate, disintegrate, dwindle, ebb, fade, putrefy, spoil, wane, waste, weaken, wither. ANT.—bloom, flourish, grow, thrive

rotate, circle, circulate, eddy, gyrate, invert, loop, revolve, roll, spin, swirl, swivel, turn, twirl, twist, wheel, whirl

rough, bumpy, craggy, irregular, jagged, rugged, scabrous, scraggy, scratchy, serrated, uneven; approximate, coarse, cursory, imperfect, incomplete, unfinished, unpolished, unrefined, hard, harsh, severe, stormy, tempestuous, violent; austere, blunt, burly, crude, gruff, impolite, indecent, rude, unrefined ANT.—even, level, sleek, smooth, complete, finished, polished, refined, thorough, gentle, mild, placid, courteous, cultivated, polite

round, annular, circular, cylindrical, discoid, globular, orbed, orbicular, rotund, spherical, bulging, convex, protuberant; arched, bowed, coiled, curled, looped

rouse, agitate, animate, arouse, awaken, excite, inflame, inspire, inspirit, motivate, provoke, raise, revive, stimulate, urge, whet ANT calm, lull, pacify, tranquilize

route, avenue, beat, channel, circuit, course, detour, digression, divergence, meandering, passage, path, rambling, road, roads, street, thoroughfare, track, trail, walk, way

routine, course, custom, cycle, fashion, habit, method, practice round, system, usage, use, conventional, customary, habitual, methodical

royal, august, courtly, dignified, elevated, grand, high, honorable, imperial, kingly, lofty, lordly, majestic, monarchial, noble, princely, regal, reigning, resplendent, ruling, sovereign, stately, sublime, superior, supreme, worthy. ANT.—low, plebeian, proletarian, servile, unadorned

rude, abusive, arrogant, blunt, boorish, brash, brazen, brusque, churlish, crass, crusty, discourteous, disrespectful, gross, gruff, impertinent, impolite, impudent, insolent, insulting, obstreperous, rough, saucy, surly, uncouth, ungracious, vulgar; barbarous, coarse, crude, ignorant, ill-bred, illiterate, inelegant, primitive, raw, rough, savage, uncivilized, uncouth, unpolished, unrefined, untaught; harsh, inclement, rough, stormy, turbulent, violent, approximate, guessed, unprecise. ANT.—affable, considerate, engaging, genial, tactful; chivalrous, civilized, courtly, cultured, genteel, refined; gentle, peaceful, placid, tranquil; exact, precise

rugged, arduous, brawny, broken, corrugated, craggy, difficult, furrowed, harsh, husky, irregular, jagged, rough, scabrous, scratchy, uneven. ANT.—delicate, even, feeble, gentle, level, refined

ruin, see destroy

rule, axiom, canon, criterion, edict, formula, guide, law, maxim, method, norm, order, precept, prescript, principle, propriety, regulation, ruling, standard, statute, system; administration, authority, control, direction, domination, dominion, dynasty, empire, government, jurisdiction, mastery, regency, regime, reign, sovereignty, sway; command, control, dictate, direct, dominate, domineer, govern, influence, manage, prevail, regulate, restrain, superintend, sway. ANT.—accident, chance, hazard, irregularity; anarchy, chaos, disorder, disorganization, servility; abandon, follow, forsake, submit, yield

rupture, break, burst, cleave, crack, crush, demolish, destroy, disjoin, fracture, gash, infringe, pound, puncture, rack, rend, rive, sever, shatter, slash, slice, smash, split, squeeze, sunder, tear. ANT.—join, mend, renew, repair, restore

rural, agrarian, agrestic, agricultural, agronomic, backwoods, bucolic, country, countrified, farm, nonurban, pastoral, ranch, rustic, suburban ANT.—commercial, industrial, urban, urbane

rush, accelerate, bolt, bustle, dash, expedite, fly, gallop, hasten, hurry, precipitate, press, quicken, scurry, scuttle, speed, sprint, tear, zoom; activity, demand, haste, hurry ANT.—delay, detain, hinder, procrastinate, tarry

rustic, agrestic, agricultural, country, pastoral, rural; coarse, homely, inelegant, plain, simple, boorish, bucolic, countrified, rough, rude, uncouth, unpolished, unsophisticated, artless, unrefined ANT.—commercial, industrial, urban, urbane, cultured, elegant, polished, refined, urbane; artificial, insincere, pretentious, unnatural

rut, channel, crevice, furrow, groove, hollow, track, trench, course, custom, habit, practice, procedure, routine, rote, tedium

ruthless, barbarous, bestial, brutal, brutish, coarse, cruel, ferocious, gross, harsh, implacable, inhuman, malevolent, merciless, pitiless, rancorous, relentless, remorseless, rough, rude, savage, tyrannical, unforgiving, unkind, vengeful, vindictive. ANT.—benevolent, charitable, compassionate, humane, merciful, sympathetic

S

sack, demolish, despoil, devastate, loot, pillage, plunder, ravage, ruin, strip, waste, bag, pack, package, pocket

sacred, blessed, consecrated, devout, divine, hallowed, holy, inviolable, pious, religious, sacrosanct, sanctified, saintly, spiritual, venerable ANT.—blasphemous, evil, profane, sacrilegious, temporal, worldly.

sacrifice, abnegation, atonement, giving up, immolation, libation, loss, oblation, offering, self-denial, surrender, tribute; destroy, forfeit, forgo, give up, immolate, lose, offer, relinquish, renounce, surrender, yield.

sad, cheerless, dejected, depressed, despondent, disconsolate, dismal, doleful, downcast, funereal, gloomy, lugubrious, melancholy, mournful, pathetic, piteous, plaintive, somber, sorrowful, unhappy, woeful ANT. blithe, cheerful, elated, happy, joyful.

safe, certain, dependable, harmless, immune, impregnable, intact, invulnerable, protected, reliable, secure, snug, sure, trustworthy, unharmed, unscathed. ANT.—endangered, hazardous, insecure, perilous, unsafe.

safeguard, bulwark, fence, palladium, protection, refuge, shelter, shield; convoy, defense, escort, guard, guardian, security.

safety, asylum, custody, escape, harbor, haven, preservation, protection, refuge, sanctuary, security, shelter, surety; exemption, immunity ANT.—danger, hazard, jeopardy, peril, risk.

sag, bend, crumple, decline, droop, incline, lean, list, settle, sink, slant, slope, stoop, strain, sway, tend, tilt, waver, weaken. ANT.—ascend, climb, mount, rise, straighten.

sage, intellectual, philosopher, professor, pundit, savant, scholar. ANT.—dolt, dunce, fool, idiot, lunatic

salary, allowance, commission, compensation, earnings, fee, pay, payment, recompense, redress, reimbursement, remuneration, settlement, stipend, wages.

salient, clear, conspicuous, distinguished, impressive, manifest, marked, notable, noticeable, obvious, outstanding, prominent, significant, striking, visible. ANT.—hidden, inconspicuous, insignificant, minor, obscure, unimportant

salubrious, see healthy

same, alike, analogous, corresponding, duplicate, equal, equivalent, identical, indistinguishable, invariable, isomeric, like, matching, twin, uniform ANT. —contrary, different, disparate, distinct, opposed

sample, case, cutting, example, exemplification, illustration, instance, model, part, pattern, prototype, representation, show, specimen, check, examine, experiment, inspect, judge, smell, taste, test, try

sanction, allowance, approbation, approval, assent, authority, authorization, commendation, consent, endorsement, permission, permit, praise, privilege, ratification, support; allow, approve, authorize, confirm, endorse, favor, let, permit, promote, ratify, suffer, support, sustain, uphold ANT. censure, disapprobation, objection, prohibition, stricture, ban, exclude, forbid, prevent, refuse, veto.

sanctuary, see refuge

sane, healthy, lucid, normal, rational, reasonable, well-balanced, well-grounded ANT. crazy, demented, insane, irrational, maniacal

sap, debilitate, deplete, drain, enervate, enfeeble, exhaust, impair, undermine, weaken; burrow, dig, mine, tunnel, undermine, unsettle, weaken

sarcastic, acrimonious, biting, bitter, caustic, cutting, derisive, hostile, ironic, mocking, sarcastic, satirical, sneering, taunting, withering ANT.—affable, agreeable, amiable, courteous, gracious, respectful.

sate, cloy, content, fill, fill up, glut, gorge, gratify, pervade, please, quench, satiate, satisfy, saturate, slake, stuff. ANT.—deplete, drain, empty, exhaust, frustrate.

satire, abuse, banter, burlesque, derision, invective, irony, lampoon, mockery, parody, quip, raillery, ridicule, sarcasm, twist, wit.

satisfaction, comfort, content, contentment, delight, fulfillment, gladness, gratification, happiness, joy, pleasure, relief, serenity; amends, atonement; recompense, reimbursement, reparation. ANT.—despair, discontent, dissatisfaction, misery, sadness

satisfactory, acceptable, adequate, ample, enough, fitting, gratifying, pleasing, satisfying, sufficient, suitable. ANT.—deficient, inadequate, insufficient, lacking, scanty

satisfy, appease, cheer, comfort, compensate, content, gladden, gratify, please, remunerate, satiate; indemnify, repay; accomplish, complete, do, fill, fulfill, meet requirements, perform, qualify, suffice. ANT.—annoy, displease, fail to do, frustrate, neglect.

saturate, diffuse, drench, drown, fill, flood, immerse, impregnate, infiltrate, overfill, penetrate, permeate, pervade, run through, soak, steep, wet. ANT.—dehydrate, desiccate, dry, wipe

savage, see ruthless.

save, accumulate, amass, collect, store; conserve, defend, deliver, economize, extricate, free, guard, hoard, keep, liberate, maintain, preserve, prevent, protect, redeem, rescue, reserve, safeguard, secure, shield, spare, uphold. ANT.—spend, waste; abandon, condemn, desert, impair, injure, leave.

savory, see delicious.

say, affirm, allege, articulate, assert, cite, declare, express, mention, pronounce, recite, rehearse, speak, state, talk, tell, utter.

saying, adage, affirmation, aphorism, apothegm, assertion, byword, citation, declaration, dictum, maxim, motto, pronunciation, proverb, quotation, remark, saw, statement, utterance

scalding, blazing, blistering, burning, hot, red-hot, scorching, searing, torrid; ardent, fervent, fiery, flaming, passionate; peppery, pungent, spicy. ANT.—cold, freezing, frigid, frozen; apathetic, indifferent, phlegmatic, unconcerned; bland, dull, tasteless.

scan, audit, browse, consider, examine, inspect, investigate, regard, scrutinize, skim, survey, thumb over

scandal, see disgrace

scandalize, abuse, aspersion, backbite, defame, detract, disgrace, disparage, libel, malign, offend, revile, shock, slander, traduce, vilify. ANT.—applaud, eulogize, honor, praise, respect.

scandalous, despicable, discreditable, disgraceful, disgusting, dishonorable, disreputable, flagrant, gross, hellish, ignominious, infamous, infernal, outrageous, shameful. ANT.—admirable, creditable, esteemed, honorable, respectable

scanty, bare, few, inadequate, insufficient, lacking, limited, little, meager, narrow, pinched, ragged, scarce, scrimpy, skimpy, small, sparse, thin ANT. abundant, ample, plentiful, profuse, sufficient

scarce, deficient, expensive, infrequent, isolated, limited, occasional, precious, rare, scanty, sparse, uncommon, unique, unplentiful ANT.—cheap, customary, frequent, numerous, profuse

scare, affright, alarm, daunt, dismay, frighten, horrify, intimidate, petrify, shock, startle, terrify, terrorize, threaten. ANT.—calm, compose, encourage, inspirit, pacify, soothe.

scared, afraid, alarmed, apprehensive, fainthearted, fearful, frightened, nervous, petrified, startled, timorous, trembling, upset, worried. ANT.—assured, bold, composed, confident, self-assured.

scatter, see disperse.

scene, display, exhibition, pageant, panorama, representation, scenery, setting, show, sight, spectacle, tableau, view.

scent, aroma, bouquet, essence, fragrance, fume, incense, odor, perfume, redolence, smell, stench, stink, sweetness

scheme, arrangement, cabal, conspiracy, design, intrigue, machination, method, plan, plot, procedure, project, stratagem, system; chart, diagram, draft, graph, outline, sketch; conspire, contrive, delineate, design, devise, engineer, frame, intend, invent, map, outline, plan, plot, prepare, project, shape, sketch.

scholar, apprentice, disciple, learner, novice, pupil, student; intellectual, philomath, sage, savant. ANT.—dolt, dunce, fool, ignoramus, numskull, simpleton.

scholarly, see learned, pedantic.

scholarship, see knowledge.

scoff, deride, fleer, flout, gibe, jeer, mock, rail, ridicule, scorn, sneer, taunt, twit. ANT.—applaud, approve, commend, laud, praise.

scold, see reprimand

scope, amount, area, compass, degree, expanse, extent, field, length, magnitude, measure, purview, range, reach, room, size, space, span, stretch, sweep, width

scorch, blaze, brand, burn, char, incinerate, kindle, parch, roast, scald, sear, shrivel, singe. ANT.—douse, extinguish, quench, snuff out, stifle

scorn, see contempt, disdain.

scrap, apportionment, bit, crumb, fragment, moiety, morsel, part, particle, piece, portion, section, segment, share; trash, waste material; brawl, fight, quarrel, squabble.

screen, camouflage, cloak, conceal, cover, defend, examine, guard, hide, inspect, protect, separate, shield, sift, sort, winnow.

scrub, clean, cleanse, purify, rub, scour, wash. ANT.—dirty, pollute, soil, stain, smirch.

scrupulous, see honest, just

scrutinize, analyze, appraise, criticize, evaluate, examine, inspect, investigate, observe, probe, review, scan, search, stare, study, view. ANT.—disregard, ignore, neglect, overlook, slight.

search, examination, exploration, hunting, inquiry, investigation, pursuit, quest, research, seeking out; examine, explore, ferret out, hunt, investigate, look for, probe, ransack, rummage, scour, scrutinize, seek, shadow, track down, trail. ANT.—abandonment, cessation, resignation, withdrawal; forgo, quit, relinquish, waive, vacate.

searching, see inquisitive

season, age, complete, develop, mature, perfect, ripen; acclimate, accustom, harden, inure; flavor, spice.

seclusion, alienation, aloofness, apartness, concealment, insulation, isolation, loneliness, privacy, quarantine, quiet, refuge, remoteness, retirement, retreat, segregation, separation, sequestration, solitude, tranquility, withdrawal. ANT.—association, communion, connection, exposure, union.

secondary, see inferior

secret, see clandestine

secrete, see discharge, mask

section, component, division, fragment, part, piece, portion, segment, share, slice, subdivision, country, district, division, domain, locality, province, realm, region, sector, territory, vicinity, zone

secular, see lay, mundane

secure, adjusted, assured, bound, certain, confident, definite, fastened, firm, fixed, immovable, indemnified, indubitable, inevitable, positive, safe, stable, sure, tight, undeniable, unharmed, unquestionable, accomplish, achieve, acquire, attain, earn, gain, get, grasp, obtain, possess, procure, realize, receive, win; assure, ensure, guarantee; defend, guard, protect, shield, adjust, bind, fasten, moor, settle, tighten. ANT.—doubtful, dubious, indefinite, questionable, uncertain; abandon, fail, forsake, relinquish; deny, disaffirm, disclaim, renounce, desert, leave, quit, relinquish, withdraw; detach, loosen, release, unfasten.

security, see refuge, safeguard.

sedate, calm, composed, demure, dignified, earnest, grave, imperturbable, proper, sedate, serious, sober, solemn, staid. ANT.—excitable, flighty, frivolous, lively, mercurial

see, behold, contemplate, descry, detect, discern, distinguish, espy, examine, gaze, grasp, heed, inspect, mark, mind, note, notice, observe, perceive, recognize, regard, scan, scrutinize, spy, stare, survey, understand, view, watch, witness; accompany, attend, escort; consult, discuss, interview, visit

seek, see search.

seeming, apparent, external, ostensible, pretending, specious, superficial. ANT.—certain, definite, real, specific, true.

segment, allotment, apportionment, compartment, component, department, division, element, fraction, fragment, ingredient, moiety, parcel, part, piece, portion, scrap, section, share. ANT.—aggregate, entirety, sum, total, whole

seize, see hinder, restrain.

select, adopt, appoint, choose, cull, decide, designate, elect, nominate, opt, pick, prefer, single out, specify. ANT.—eliminate, rebuff, refuse, reject.

selection, adoption, alternative, appropriation, choice, determination, election, favorite, option, pick, preference, reservation; assortment, collection

self-contradictory, see irrational

self-denial, see abstinence

selfish, covetous, egoistic, egotistical, grasping, greedy, illiberal, mercenary, miserly, narrow, narrow-minded, parsimonious, rapacious, self-centered, self-indulgent, self-seeking, stingy, uncharitable, ungenerous. ANT.—altruistic, charitable, generous, liberal, magnanimous, philanthropic

send, carry, cast, consign, convey, delegate, deliver, discharge, dispatch, drive, emit, fling, forward, hurl, impel, project, propel, ship, sling, throw, toss, transfer, transmit. ANT.—get, hold, keep, receive, retain

senile, aged, ancient, decrepit, doddering, elderly, enfeebled, feeble, infirm, old, superannuated. ANT.—alert, strong, young, youthful, vigorous

senior, advanced, chief, dean, elder, older, superior

sensation, consciousness, excitement, feeling, passion, perception, response, sense, sensibility, sentiment. ANT.—apathy, insensibility, lethargy, narcosis, stupor

sense, apprehension, connotation, consciousness, discernment, drift, explanation, feeling, gist, implication, import, insight, intent, interpretation, judgment, meaning, notion, opinion, purport, purpose, reason, sagacity, sensation, sensibility, sentiment, significance, significa[illegible]

senseless, absurd, brainless, dense, dull, dumb, fatuous, foolish, idiotic, insensible, nonsensical, obtuse, ridiculous, silly, stupid, unconscious, unwise, witless. ANT.—alert, brilliant, clever, discerning, perceptive

sensibility, awareness, consciousness, delicacy, discernment, emotion, feeling, impressibility, insight, sensation, sense, sensitiveness, subtlety, susceptibility, sympathetic response, sympathy, taste. ANT.—anesthesia, coldness, detachment, indifference, insensitivity, [illegible]

sensible, [illegible] alert, attentive, awake, aware, cognizant, comprehending, conscious, informed, perceiving, sentient; capable, careful, discreet, intelligent, judicious, keen, prudent, rational, reasonable, sagacious, sage, sharp, shrewd, sober, sound, thoughtful, wise. ANT.—foolish, half-witted, inattentive, insensitive, unaware

sensitive, alert, aware, conscious, delicate, impressionable, liable, painful, perceptive, predisposed, prone, responsive, sentient, subject, susceptible, sore, tender; irritable, high-strung, nervous, tense. ANT.—heartless, indifferent, obdurate, unconscious, unfeeling; calm, placid, relaxed, serene, tranquil.

sensual, arousing, carnal, debauched, dissolute, earthy, fleshly, intemperate, lascivious, lecherous, lewd, licentious, orgiastic, pleasure-loving, salacious, self-indulgent, sensory, sensuous, sybaritic, unspiritual, voluptuous, wanton. ANT.—ascetic, chaste, moderate, self-controlled, spiritual, temperate.

sentence, see condemn

sentiment, sensation; affection, emotion, feeling, passion, sensibility, sympathy, tenderness, impression, judgment, notion, opinion, perception, remark, thought; maxim, saying, toast.

sentimental, dreamy, effusive, emotional, fanciful, gushing, idealistic, imaginative, languishing, maudlin, mushy, mawkish, overemotional, poetic, romantic, sappy, tender, unrealistic, visionary. ANT.—factual, literal, matter-of-fact, pragmatic, realistic

separate, detach, disconnect, disjoin, dissociate, dissolve, disunite, divide, isolate, part, rend, segregate, sequester, sever, sunder, withdraw, alone, apart, disjoined, distinct, disunited, divergent, independent, parted, private, radial, unconnected, unique. ANT.—assemble, attach, combine, fuse, intertwine, associated, connected, joined, mixed, united

separation, alienation, disconnection, disengagement, disjunction, dissolution, disunion, division, divorce, insulation, isolation, loneliness, partition, quarantine, retirement, rupture, seclusion, segregation, sequestration, severance, [illegible] munion, connection, relationship, union

sequence, arrangement, chain, following, gradation, order, progression, series, string, succession, train, consequence, result, sequel

serenity, see peace, repose

series, see sequence

serious, austere, deep, earnest, grave, profound, sedate, sober, solemn, somber, staid, thoughtful, alarming, critical, dangerous, risky. ANT.—flippant, insignificant, small, trifling, trivial, informal, reassuring, relaxed, safe

serve, advance, aid, answer, assist, attend, benefit, content, contribute, distribute, forward, give, help, promote, requite, satisfy, succor, suffice, supply, support, treat, uphold, wait on. ANT.—attack, combat, impede, oppose, rival

service, advantage, assistance, avail, behalf, benefit, co-operation, favor, gain, good, help, interest, profit, use, utility; ceremony, ritual, rite, worship; business, duty, employment, function, labor, ministry, office

serviceable, advantageous, applicable, beneficial, conducive, contributive, favorable, good, helpful, important, practical, profitable, salutary, usable, useful, valuable, wholesome. ANT.—deleterious, detrimental, impractical, ineffective, useless

servile, see contemptible, ignoble.

set, adjust, anchor, appoint, arrange, deposit, dispose, establish, expose, fix, lay, locate, mount, place, plant, predetermine, put, regulate, settle, situate, stand, station; coagulate, congeal, harden, jell, solidify, thicken; established, firm, fixed, formal, immovable, located, placed, positive; arrangement, association, attitude, circle, class, club, cluster, collection, company, coterie, group, party, position, posture, series

settle, adjudicate, close, conclude, confirm, decide, determine, dispose, end, reconcile, resolve, terminate; drop, fall, sink, subside; calm, pacify, quiet, tranquilize; colonize, domesticate, people; establish, fix, locate, place, put, set, station; adjust, arbitrate, regulate, stabilize, straighten. ANT.—doubt, hesitate, suspend, vacillate, waver; anger, antagonize, roil, stir; destroy, disestablish, raze, ruin, unsettle; confuse, disarrange, disorganize, disrupt, entangle

settlement, close, completion, conclusion, end, finale, issue, termination; decision, deduction, inference, judgment; colonization, colony, community, establishment; adjustment, compensation, pay, recompense, reimbursement, remuneration, reward; agreement, arrangement, compact, contract, covenant, pledge, understanding.

sever, see divide, separate

several, different, distinct, divers, diverse, manifold, many, numerous, quite a few, separate, [illegible] ANT.—one, none

severe, acute, arduous, austere, despotic, distressing, domineering, drastic, exacting, extreme, forbidding, grim, hard, harsh, inflexible, intense, obdurate, oppressive, relentless, rigid, rigorous, sharp, stern, stiff, strict, stringent, unsympathetic, unmitigated, unrelenting, unyielding, violent; plain, simple, unadorned. ANT.—compassionate, courteous, gentle, lenient, placid; beautified, decorated, embellished

sew, baste, bind, fasten, fix, mend, patch, piece, refit, repair, restore, seam, stitch, tack, tailor [illegible]

shabby, [illegible]

shade, brilliance, color, complexion, dye, hue, paint, pigment, saturation, stain, tincture, tinge, tint, shadow, umbrage, cloud, darken, dim, eclipse, obscure. ANT.—achromatism, paleness, transparency, brighten, illuminate, manifest, reveal

shake, agitate, convulse, discourage, dishearten, dissuade, flutter, intimidate, jar, joggle, jolt, jounce, oscillate, quake, quiver, rock, shiver, shudder, sway, totter, tremble, trill, vibrate, [illegible]

shallow, cursory, exterior, flimsy, frivolous, imperfect, inconsiderable, senseless, silly, simple, slight, stupid, superficial, trifling, trivial. ANT.—[illegible]

sham, affect, assume, dissimulate, feign, imitate, personate, pretend, simulate; counterfeit, deceit, delusion, dissimulation, fake, fakery, fraud, humbug, imitation, mockery, pretense, pretext, ruse, stratagem, trick, wile. ANT.—disclose, expose, reveal, unmask, unveil; actuality, fact, reality, substance, truth.

shame, abash, degrade, discomfit, discredit, dishonor, embarrass, humiliate, mortify; abashment, chagrin, discomfiture, embarrassment, humiliation, mortification, remorse; baseness, contempt, distavor, disgrace, dishonor, disrepute, ignominy, infamy, odium, opprobrium, reproach, scandal. ANT.—encourage, glorify, honor, respect, uphold; contentment, impenitence, satisfaction, serenity, tranquility; dignity, glory, honor, praise, respect.

shameful, see scandalous.

shape, appearance, aspect, build, cast, configuration, conformation, construction, contour, cut, figure, form, frame, guise, image, mold, outline, pattern; arrange, cast, combine, compose, constitute, construct, create, develop, devise, direct, discipline, fashion, forge, form, frame, invent, make, make up, model, mold, organize, produce, regulate, sketch. ANT.—contortion, deformity, distortion, malformation, mutilation; destroy, disfigure, distort, injure, mar, wreck.

shapeless, amorphic, amorphous, deformed, disfigured, formless, irregular, misshapen, unshapely, unsymmetrical. ANT.—proportionate, proportioned, shapely, symmetrical, well-formed.

share, allotment, bit, contingent, dividend, division, dole, dose, fraction, fragment, helping, parcel, part, percentage, piece, portion, quota, ration, section, segment; administer, allot, apportion, appropriate, assign, deal, dispense, distribute, divide, experience, parcel, partake, participate in, partition, portion. ANT.—bulk, entirety, sum, totality, whole; aggregate, amass, combine, unite, withhold.

sharp, acute, honed, keen, pointed, razor-edged, sharpened; acrid, barbed, biting, bitter, cutting, peppery, piquant, pungent, sour, spicy, stinging; excruciating, penetrating, piercing, severe, shrill, astute, brilliant, clever, cunning, discerning, incisive, intelligent, quick, sagacious, shrewd, wily, wise, witty, abrupt, harsh, precipitous, rough, rugged, steep. ANT.—blunt, dull, pointless, unsharpened, bland, tasteless, unsavory, delicate, faint, low, melodious, mild, soft, dull witted, inept, insipid, stupid, vapid, even, flat, gradual, level, smooth.

shelter, asylum, harbor, haven, refuge, retreat, sanctuary, cover, defense, lee, protection, safety, screen, security; shield, cloak, clothe, conceal, cover, curtain, defend, disguise, ensconce, envelop, guard, harbor, hide, house, mask, preserve, protect, safeguard, screen, secure, shield, shroud, veil. ANT.—danger, exposure, hazard, jeopardy, menace, threat; endanger, expose, ignore, neglect, uncover.

adjust, alter, change, convert, moderate, modify, transfigure, transform, vary, move, stir, turn, veer. ANT.—keep, retain; continue, establish, preserve, stabilize; cease, halt, rest, stop.

shifting, see fickle.

shine, beam, blaze, dazzle, flare, flash, glare, gleam, glimmer, glisten, glitter, glow, irradiate, radiate, scintillate, shimmer, sparkle, twinkle; excel, surpass; buff, burnish, polish, wax.

shining, see magnificent, radiant.

ship, consign, convey, dispatch, forward, remit, route, send, transmit, transport; deport, dismiss, send away.

shock, alarm, amaze, appall, astonish, astound, disconcert, dumfound, embarrass, flabbergast, frighten, horrify, offend, startle, stun, surprise, terrify, terrorize. ANT.—calm, console, mitigate, pacify, prepare, soothe.

shocking, see horrible.

shoot, cast, catapult, dart, discharge, eject, emit, expel, fire, hit, hurl, propel; kill, wound; bloom, bud, germinate, sprout; branch, channel, chute, offshoot, scion, sprout, sucker, trough, twig.

shore, bank, beach, border, brink, coast, margin, seacoast, seaside, strand; brace, buttress, prop, stabilize, support.

short, compact, diminutive, little, low, slight, small, tiny; abbreviated, abridged, abrupt, brief, compendious, compressed, concise, condensed, laconic, pithy, precise, succinct, summary, terse; deficient, inadequate, insufficient, lacking, limited, scanty; abrupt, curt, uncivil. ANT.—colossal, enormous, gigantic, titanic, towering; diffuse, jumbled, redundant, repetitive, wordy; abundant, adequate, excessive, profuse, sufficient; civil, courteous, gracious, patient, polite.

shortcoming, see defect, imperfection.

shorten, see contract, diminish.

shout, acclaim, bellow, call out, clamor, cry, cry out, ejaculate, exclaim, howl, roar, scream, screech, shriek, vociferate, yell, yelp. ANT.—intimate, murmur, mutter, suggest, whisper.

shove, butt, crowd, drive, elbow, force, impel, jostle, press, propel, push, ram, shoulder, thrust. ANT.—drag, halt, pull, stop.

show, array, demonstration, display, entertainment, exhibition, exposition, exposure, flourish, ostentation, pageantry, parade, performance, production, spectacle, splendor, splurge; appearance, semblance; pretense, puppetry, sham, simulation, speciousness, disclose, display, exhibit, expose, indicate, parade, present, reveal, unfold; demonstrate, evidence, explain, manifest, prove, verify; conduct, direct, guide, usher; inform, instruct, teach.

showy, affected, artificial, ceremonious, dramatic, flashy, gaudy, glaring, histrionic, melodramatic, ornate, pompous, theatrical, tinseled. ANT.—genuine, humble, modest, subdued, unaffected.

shred, bit, fragment, frazzle, jot, mite, particle, rag, scrap, smidgen, speck, strip, tatter; lacerate, rend, rip, slice, slit, split, strip, tear, wound. ANT.—aggregate, bulk, mass, quantity, volume; heal, join, mend, repair, restore, unite.

shrewd, artful, clandestine, covert, crafty, cunning, foxy, furtive, guileful, insidious, sly, stealthy, surreptitious, tricky, underhand, wily; astute, careful, circumspect, clever, discerning, ingenious, intelligent, knowing, mindful, observant, perspicacious, prudent, reflective, sagacious, sapient, sharp. ANT.—candid, frank, genuine, open, sincere; dense, frivolous, ignorant, impetuous, undiscerning.

shrill, see keen, severe.

shrink, balk, contract, cringe, decline, decrease, deflate, diminish, droop, dwindle, fail, flinch, languish, lessen, quail, recoil, shrivel, waste, weaken, wilt, wince, withdraw, wither. ANT.—expand, grow, rejuvenate, renew, revive.

shun, see avoid, escape.

shut, close, lock, seal; debar, exclude, preclude; confine, immure, imprison, incarcerate; complete, conclude, end, finish, terminate. ANT.—open, unbar, unlock; clear, free, liberate, release; begin, commence, initiate, start.

shy, see modest, reserved.

sick, ailing, confined, diseased, ill, impaired, indisposed, infirm, invalid, morbid, sickly, unhealthy, unwell. ANT.—hale, hardy, healthy, robust, vigorous.

sift, analyze, discuss, evaluate, examine, investigate, probe, screen, scrutinize, separate, sort, winnow; bolt, colander, filter, grade, screen, size, sort, strain.

sign, augury, badge, emblem, gesture, identification, indication, manifestation, mark, note, notice, omen, portent, presage, proof, representation, signal, suggestion, symbol, symptom, token.

signal, alarm, cue, gesture, indicator, mark, message, sign, warning; conspicuous, famous, important, memorable, momentous, outstanding, prominent, remarkable, salient, striking.

significance, consequence, effect, force, implication, import, importance, meaning, point, purpose, relevance, substance, weight.

significant, critical, emphatic, expressive, grave, important, indicative, meaningful, momentous, notable, outstanding, prominent, remarkable, serious, suggestive, telling, vital, weighty, worthy. ANT.—inconsequential, insignificant, petty, shallow, trivial.

signify, denote, designate, disclose, express, imply, import, indicate, intimate, manifest, mean, purport, reveal, show, specify, suggest. ANT.—conceal, cover, hide, obscure, withhold.

silent, calm, hushed, mute, noiseless, peaceful, placid, quiescent, quiet, reserved, reticent, secretive, still, taciturn, tight-lipped, tranquil, uncommunicative. ANT.—clamorous, communicative, loquacious, noisy, raucous, voluble.

silhouette, configuration, conformation, contour, delineation, figure, form, outline, profile, shape.

silly, see irrational, preposterous, ridiculous.

similar, akin, alike, allied, analogous, comparable, correlative, correspondent, corresponding, facsimile, homogeneous, like, parallel, reciprocal, related, resembling. ANT.—alien, different, dissimilar, divergent, opposed, unlike.

similarity, affinity, analogy, association, comparison, concordance, conformity, correlation, correspondence, harmony, homogeneity, likeness, parallelism, parity, relation, resemblance, semblance, simile, similitude. ANT.—difference, disparity, distinction, divergence, variance.

simple, apparent, easy, effortless, elementary, facile, mere, obvious, pure, simplistic, single, unblended, uncompounded, unmixed; homely, humble, modest, plain, unadorned; artless, frank, naive, natural, open, unaffected, unpretentious, unsophisticated; asinine, credulous, foolish, gullible, ignorant, oafish, silly. ANT.—complicated, complex, difficult, intricate; decorated, embellished, opulent, ornate; contrived, deceptive, pretentious, sophisticated; discerning, intelligent, judicious, sagacious, wise.

simulate, see mimic.

simultaneous, accompanying, coeval, coincident, concomitant, concurrent, contemporaneous, synchronal, synchronous. ANT.—foregoing, following, preceding, prior, subsequent.

sin, see evil, offense.

sincere, candid, conscientious, direct, earnest, frank, genuine, guileless, heartfelt, honest, ingenuous, open, straightforward, true, trustworthy, truthful, unaffected, undisguised, unfeigned, unreserved, upright, veracious. ANT.—deceitful, deceptive, evasive, false, hypocritical, untrustworthy

sincerity, see honesty

sinewy, able-bodied, active, athletic, brawny, burly, energetic, firm, hardy, husky, manly, mighty, muscular, powerful, robust, stalwart, steely, strapping, strong, sturdy, tough, vigorous, virile, wiry. ANT.—delicate, emaciated, feeble, puny, weak

sinful, see bad, corrupt, immoral

sing, carol, chant, chirp, croon, hum, hymn, intone, lilt, trill, troll, vocalize, warble, yodel

singe, see scorch.

single, celibate, distinctive, elemental, individual, isolated, marked, one, only, particular, pure, separate, simple, singular, sole, solitary, special, specific, unaccompanied, unique, unmixed, unwed. ANT.—associated, common, general, multiple, ordinary, universal

singular, see eccentric, extraordinary, rare

sinister, adverse, corrupt, deleterious, dire, disastrous, dishonest, evil, foreboding, harmful, hostile, malefic, mischievous, ominous, pernicious, perverse, threatening, unfavorable, unlucky. ANT.—auspicious, expedient, favorable, opportune, propitious.

sink, collapse, decline, decrease, descend, diminish, drop, fall, slump, subside; droop, extend downward, hang; be submerged, engulf, go down, immerse, touch bottom. ANT.—arise, ascend, climb, mount, surge; come up, float, rise, stay afloat, swim.

site, district, locality, locus, place, position, region, section, situation, spot, station.

situation, case, circumstance, condition, exigency, plight, predicament, state, status; employment, environment, job, location, place, position, post, setting, site, spot, station, surroundings, whereabouts.

size, amplitude, area, bigness, bulk, capacity, dimensions, enormity, expanse, extent, greatness, immensity, largeness, magnitude, measurement, mass, quantity, scope, space, vastness, volume.

skeleton, frame, shell, structure; also see outline

skeptic, agnostic, apostate, cynic, deist, detractor, dissenter, doubter, free-thinker, idolator, infidel, nihilist, questioner, schismatic, unbeliever. ANT.—believer, devotee, disciple, evangelist, worshiper.

skepticism, agnosticism, cynicism, disbelief, distrust, doubt, doubting, hesitation, incredulity, infidelity, misgiving, mistrust, questioning, suspicion, wavering. ANT.—belief, certainty, conviction, faith, reliance, trust.

sketch, see outline

skill, cunning, ingenuity, knack; also see dexterity, facility.

skillful, able, accomplished, adept, adroit, apt, capable, clever, competent, cunning, deft, dexterous, efficient, expert, handy, ingenious, masterful, practiced, proficient, ready, skilled, talented, trained, versed. ANT.—awkward, blundering, clumsy, inept, inexperienced

skin, bark, coat, covering, cuticle, derma, dermis, epidermis, hide, husk, integument, lamina, lining, parchment, peel, pelt, plating, rind, surface, tegument, veneer

skip, drop, miss, neglect; also see eliminate, exclude, ignore

slack, disengaged, free, indefinite, lax, limp, loose, relaxed, slow, stagnant, unbound, unfastened, untied, vague; backward, careless, dilatory, dissolute, heedless, indifferent, negligent, remiss, tardy, untrained, wanton. ANT.—drawn, engaged, fast, taut, tied; alert, careful, disciplined, dutiful, restrained

slander, see libel, scandalize.

slant, bent, bias, disposition, inclination, leaning, partiality, penchant, predilection, predisposition, prejudice, proclivity, proneness, propensity, tendency, turn; acclivity, angle, declivity, divergence, grade, list, obliquity, slope, tilt; lean, slope, tilt, tip, slope

slavery, serfdom, thralldom, vassalage; also see captivity

slaughter, see kill, massacre

sleazy, feeble, flabby, flaccid, flimsy, fragile, limp, poor, tenuous, thin, trashy, weak, worthless. ANT.—excellent, fine, firm, forceful, strong.

sleek, glossy, lustrous, oily, polished, satiny, shiny, silky, slick, smooth, velvety. ANT.—coarse, dry, dull, harsh, rough.

sleep, catnap, coma, doze, dozing, drowse, hibernation, lethargy, nap, nod, repose, rest, siesta, slumber, snooze, somnolism, stupor, trance

slender, feeble, flimsy, gaunt, lank, lean, meager, narrow, rare, scanty, scrawny, skinny, slight, slim, spare, tenuous, thin, trivial. ANT.—broad, bulky, fat, strong, thick, wide.

slide, glide, skate, skid, skim, skip, slip, slither; chute, incline, ramp.

slight, disregard, ignore, neglect, omit, overlook, skip; also see slender.

sling, cast, dangle, hang, heave, hoist, hurl, impel, pitch, propel, shove, suspend, throw, toss.

slip, blunder, boner, error, fallacy, fault, fluff, inaccuracy, indiscretion, lapse, misstep, mistake. ANT.—accuracy, perfection, precision, truth

slope, see slant.

slothful, see lazy.

slow, crawling, creeping, dawdling, deliberate, dull, gradual, laggard, languid, leisurely, lingering, loitering, moderate, slack, torpid, unready; apathetic, dilatory, idle, indolent, lazy, lethargic, negligent, phlegmatic, procrastinating, sleepy, sluggish, tired; belated, delayed, overdue. ANT.—quick, rapid, speedy, swift; conscientious, enthusiastic, industrious, lively, zealous; prompt, punctilious, punctual, timely

sluggish, see slow.

slumber, see sleep.

sly, artful, astute, calculating, clandestine, covert, crafty, cunning, deceitful, designing, foxy, furtive, guileful, insidious, knowing, mischievous, nimble, scheming, shifty, shrewd, stealthy, subtle, surreptitious, traitorous, tricky, underhand, wary, wily. ANT.—artless, candid, frank, genuine, open, sincere

small, diminutive, feeble, inconsiderable, insignificant, little, microscopic, miniature, minute, petty, puny, pygmy, scanty, slender, slight, tiny, trivial, ungenerous, weak, wee, young. ANT.—enormous, generous, huge, immense, powerful

smart, adroit, apt, clever, dexterous, quick, quick-witted, skillful, talented, witty, acute, alert, bright, intelligent, keen, sharp, shrewd, chic, dapper, modish, stylish. ANT.—awkward, bungling, clumsy, slow; dense, dull, stupid, unintelligent; dowdy, frowzy, shabby

smash, see rupture

smell, see odor

smooth, even, flat, flush, level, plane; glossy, polished, silky, sleek, slick; diplomatic, glib, suave, unruffled, urbane; calm, mild, still, tranquil. ANT.—craggy, jagged, rocky, uneven, hairy, rough, rugged; blunt, rash, rude, tactless; agitated, inflamed, furious, stormy, violent

snag, see obstacle

snare, ambush, apprehend, arrest, capture, catch, clutch, grasp, grip, lure, net, seize, trap; artifice, deception, decoy, hoax, lure, pitfall, ruse, stratagem, trap, trick, wile. ANT.—free, liberate, release, unchain, unshackle; fact, fidelity, genuineness, honesty, truth

sneer, fleer, scoff, also see mock

snub, abash, crush, cut, discomfit, disdain, disregard, humble, humiliate, ignore, neglect, rebuke. ANT.—comfort, honor, love, regard, respect

snug, compact, constricted, contracted, firm, narrow, neat, stretched, taut, tense, tight, trim, close, comfortable, cozy, warm. ANT.—lax, loose, open, relaxed, slack; cold, detached, distant, removed, uncomfortable.

soar, circle, dart, flit, float, flutter, fly, glide, hover, mount, remain aloft, sail, swoop, wing. ANT.—descend, fall, plummet, sink, topple

sober, abstemious, austere, calm, dispassionate, earnest, grave, moderate, quiet, reasonable, sedate, serious, solemn, staid, steady, temperate, unintoxicated, unruffled. ANT.—boisterous, dissipated, drunk, excited, immoderate, joyful, overwrought.

social, affable, communicative, out-going; also see hospitable, pleasant.

soft, amenable, bland, compassionate, downy, elastic, flaccid, flexible, fluffy, gentle, impressible, indulgent, lenient, malleable, meek, mellow, merciful, mild, pliable, pliant, silky, smooth, spongy, subdued, supple, tender, tolerant, tractable, yielding. ANT.—brittle, cruel, domineering, insensible, self-possessed, unyielding

soften, abate, allay, alleviate, diminish, dissolve, extenuate, lessen, melt, mitigate, moderate, relax, relieve, solace, soothe, tenderize, thaw, weaken. ANT.—aggravate, agitate, augment, increase, irritate, lengthen.

soil, continent, country, earth, field, ground, land, plain, region, tract; blemish, blight; also see defile

solace, see console.

sole, alone, deserted, desolate, isolated, lonely, secluded, unaided; individual, lone, one, only, remaining, single, solitary. ANT.—accompanied, attended, surrounded; collective, multiple, public, social

solemn, august, awe-inspiring, ceremonious, consequential, formal, imposing, impressive, majestic, momentous, precise, regular, reverential, ritualistic; austere, earnest, grave, grim, heavy, intense, reserved, sedate, serious, sober, somber, staid, stern, thoughtful. ANT.—informal, insignificant, ordinary, transitory, uneventful; animated, cheerful, frivolous, giddy, lively.

solid, compact, dense, firm, hard, rigid, sound, stable, substantial, unyielding. ANT.—liquid, porous, vaporous; vulnerable, weak

solitary, see sole.

solitude, alienation, asylum, concealment, isolation, loneliness, privacy, quiet, refuge, retirement, retreat, seclusion, silence, stillness. ANT.—clamor, exposure, notoriety, publicity, tumult

solve, decipher, discover, elucidate, explain, interpret, resolve, unfold, untangle. ANT.—complicate, involve, tangle

somatic, bodily, carnal, corporal, corporeal, fleshly, human, material, natural, organic,

physical, substantial, tangible, unspiritual. ANT.—ethereal, mental, spiritual.

somber, bleak, dull, funereal; also see dismal

soon, beforehand, before long, early, quickly, shortly. ANT.—late, overdue, slow, tardy.

soothe, allay, alleviate, assuage, calm, cheer, comfort, compose, console, ease, encourage, gladden, lull, mollify, pacify, please, relieve, solace, sympathize, tranquilize. ANT.—afflict, annoy, antagonize, distress, vex

soothing, docile, relaxed, soft; also see gentle, peaceful

sophisticated, astute, blase, cultivated, cultured, experienced, knowledgeable, polished, refined, wise, worldly. ANT.—artless, crude, immature, mysterious, naive

sorcery, see magic

sordid, base, debased, depraved, dirty, foul, loathsome, obscene, odious, revolting, squalid, vicious, vile, vulgar, wicked; abject, contemptible, degraded, despicable, ignoble, low, mean, worthless, wretched. ANT.—attractive, charming, decent, laudable; distinguished, eminent, honorable, noble, upright.

sorrow, affliction, anguish, contrition, distress, grief, heartache, lamentation, misery, misfortune, mourning, penitence, regret, remorse, sadness, trial, tribulation, woe. ANT.—comfort, delight, happiness, joy, solace.

sorrowful, see gloomy, melancholy

sort, category, character, class, description, kind, nature, species, strain, type, variety.

sound, binding, cogent, durable, effective, efficacious, faithful, genuine, hale, healthy, intact, legal, logical, powerful, reliable, satisfactory, solvent, stable, strong, substantial, unimpaired, valid, vigorous, weighty; din, noise, note, tone ANT. —counterfeit, defective, impaired, spurious, void; hush, quiet, stillness

sour, acid, acrid, acrimonious, astringent, bitter, complaining, curdled, embittered, glum, grouchy, morose, peevish, querulous, rancid, sharp, spoiled, sullen, tart, vinegary. ANT.—amiable, cheerful, cordial, kindly, sugary, sweet.

source, agent, cause, determinant, incentive, inducement, motive, origin, principle, reason; beginning, birth, commencement, cradle, derivation, foundation, fountain, inception, incipience, origin, primogenitor, rise, root, spring, start, wellspring ANT.—consequence, effect, result, harvest, issue, outcome, product, termination

souvenir, see memorial

spacious, see roomy

spare, rescue, safeguard, also see preserve

sparkle, see glare

speak, announce, articulate, chatter, communicate, converse, debate, declaim, declare, discourse, discuss, express, proclaim, pronounce, report, say, talk, tell, utter, vocalize, voice.

special, choice, definite, determinate, distinctive, exceptional, exclusive, extraordinary, individual, particular, peculiar, proper, rare, restricted, singular, specific, uncommon, unique, unusual [illegible] prevalent, universal

[illegible] mite, especial, exact, explicit, express, individual, limited, particular, peculiar, precise, special ANT. —general, generic, indefinite, uncertain,

specify, appoint, call, choose, determinate, des[illegible]

specimen, instance, unit; see also example

speck, crumb, smidgen; see also particle.

spectacle, parade, representation, scene, splurge; see also display.

speculate, apprehend, assume, believe, conjecture, consider, contemplate, deduce, guess, imagine, meditate, muse, ponder, presume, reflect, suppose, surmise, think, weigh. ANT.—ascertain, conclude, demonstrate, prove, substantiate.

speech, articulation, chatter, communication, diction, discourse, enunciation, lecture, locution, oration, pronunciation, report; see also conversation; language.

speed, facilitate, forward, further, promote, rush, urge; see also hasten.

spend, consume, deplete, disburse, dispense, dissipate, exhaust, expend, liquidate, pay, scatter, squander, use, waste. ANT.—cache, collect, conserve, hoard, pocket, retain

sphere, ball, circle, compass, department, domain, globe, orb, province, realm, scope, spheroid.

spirit, apparition, ghost, phantom, specter, vision; animation, courage, energy, enthusiasm, fervor, fortitude, life, liveliness, verve, vigor, vitality, vivacity, zeal; intent, meaning; disposition, feeling, mood, nature, temper; essence, psyche, soul, substance.

spiritual, divine, ecclesiastical, ethereal, ghostly, holy, immaterial, incorporeal, pure, refined, religious, sacred, supernatural, unearthly, unworldly. ANT.—carnal, corporeal, material, physical, secular, worldly.

spite, see malice.

spiteful, antagonistic, disagreeable, hostile, ill-natured, malevolent, malicious, malign, mean, rancorous, surly, ugly, vengeful, venomous, vicious, vindictive. ANT.—forgiving, friendly, generous, helpful, merciful

splendid, brilliant, bright, dazzling, effulgent, eminent, excellent, glorious, gorgeous, grand, illustrious, magnificent, radiant, refulgent, resplendent, shining, showy, sumptuous, superb. ANT.—drab, dull, humble, mediocre, unimpressive

splendor, brilliance, radiance; see also luster.

split, rive, sever, shred, wound. see also rip; sever

spoil, decay, decompose, disintegrate, putrefy, rot, waste; corrupt, damage, debase, destroy, disfigure, harm, impair, injure, mar, pervert, ruin, vitiate; booty, loot, plunder. ANT.—flourish, grow, increase, luxuriate, thrive; enhance, improve, mend, perfect, repair.

spoken, announced, expressed, oral, unwritten, uttered, verbal, vocal, voiced. ANT.—documentary, nonverbal, recorded, written

sponsor, advertiser, advocate, backer, champion, helper, patron, protector, subscriber, supporter, [illegible] volunteer

spontaneous, automatic, casual, extemporaneous, impulsive, instinctive, involuntary, offhand, unbidden, unconscious, unforced, unintentional, unwilling. ANT. —deliberate, designed, intended, premeditated, rehearsed.

sport, contest, match, merriment; caper, frolic, gamble, play, revel, romp, stake, toy, wager; display, exhibit, wear; see also recreation

spread, circulate, diffuse, dispense, disperse, disseminate, distribute, exhibit, expand, extend, open, promulgate, propagate, publish, radiate, scatter, sow, stretch, strew, unfold, unroll, unseal ANT. —collect, conceal, condense, sup[illegible]

sprightly, agile, animated, blithe, brisk, buoyant, cheerful, debonair, effervescent, elated, hopeful, jocund, lively, quick, spirited, sportive, vivacious ANT. —dejected, depressed, despondent, gloomy, pessimistic

spring, birth, cradle, derivation, foundation. see also beginning

sprout, bud, burgeon, develop, germinate, grow, shoot. ANT.—decrease, shrink, wither.

spry, active, agile, alacritous, alert, blithe, brisk, flexible, frisky, lively, nimble, quick, spirited, sprightly, supple, vivacious. ANT.—feeble, inactive, lethargic, sluggish, torpid.

spur, cause, incitement, principle, purpose, reason; see also incentive.

squabble, see quarrel.

squalid, dirty, filthy, foul, grimy, muddy, soiled, sordid, unclean; base, contemptible, despicable, low, mean, miserable, pitiful, poor, shabby, unkempt, wretched. ANT.—clean, immaculate, pure, spotless; appealing, attractive, comfortable, inviting, presentable.

squander, abuse, consume, corrode, dissipate, drain, exhaust, expend, lavish, misspend, misuse, scatter, spend, splurge, waste. ANT.—economize, hoard, invest, preserve, retain.

squeamish, see particular.

stability, composure, steadiness; see also balance.

stable, balanced, constant, determined, durable, enduring, equable, established, firm, fixed, immovable, immutable, lasting, permanent, regular, resolute, secure, settled, solid, staunch, steadfast, steady, unwavering. ANT.—erratic, fluctuating, mercurial, mutable, vacillating.

staid, dignified, earnest, grave, reserved, sedate, serious, sober, solemn, steady, stuffy, unimaginative. ANT.—boisterous, flighty, frivolous, impulsive, volatile.

stain, befoul, blemish, blight, blot, defile, discolor, disgrace, dishonor, mark, soil, spot, sully, taint, tarnish; color, dye, tinge, tint. ANT.—cleanse, decorate, honor, purify; blanch, bleach, whiten.

stale, see insipid

stand, abide, bear, continue, endure, hold, last, persist, prevail, remain, suffer, survive, sustain, tolerate; discontinue, halt, hold, pause, remain, rest, stay, stop. ANT.—falter, succumb, surrender, weaken, yield; advance, continue, develop, grow, progress, run.

standard, gauge, touchstone; see also criterion.

start, see commence; origin.

startle, alarm, amaze, astonish, astound, bewilder, confound, daze, disconcert, dumbfound, flabbergast, overwhelm, petrify, shock, stun, surprise, unsettle. ANT.—caution, forewarn, prepare, signal, warn.

starving, craving, dying, longing, weakening; see also hungry

state, claim, explain, express, propound, recount, say, specify, utter; see also assert; recite; situation

stately, courtly, lordly, monarchial, princely, regal, royal, ruling, sovereign, supreme; see also majestic

statement, acknowledgment, affirmation, allegation, announcement, assertion, declaration, dictum, mention, profession, proposition, report, specification, thesis.

status, caste, circumstance, condition, distinction, footing, grade, place, position, rank, reputation, situation, standing, state, station.

statute, act, decree, edict, injunction, law, order, ordinance, regulation, ruling

staunch, reliable, trusty. see also loyal.

stay, abide, delay, halt, linger, lodge, pause, persist, remain, sojourn, stand, tarry, visit, wait; arrest, check, hinder, impede, obstruct, restrain, retard ANT.—dart, hasten, leave, progress, scurry; assist, encourage, facilitate, promote, sustain

steady, inflexible, unswerving, unyielding; see also stable

steal, pillage, plagiarize, snitch, swipe, [illegible] embezzle; rob.

steep, abrupt, angular, craggy, hilly, perpendicular, precipitous, rugged, sharp, sheer, sudden, vertical. ANT.—flat, gradual, horizontal, level, smooth.

steer, control, escort, supervise; see also guide.

stench, fetidness, fetor, stink; see also odor.

sterile, arid, barren, childless, fallow, fruitless, impotent, infecund, infertile, unfruitful, unproductive, unprolific, worthless; antiseptic, decontaminated, pure, sanitary, sterilized. ANT.—fecund, fertile, fruitful, generative, prolific, proliferous; contaminated, infectious, noxious, unhygienic, unsanitary.

stern, see severe.

stiff, firm, hard, hardened, inflexible, petrified, rigid, solid, tense, unbending; see also severe.

stigma, brand, defect, disfigurement, imprint, mark, scar, stain, trace, vestige.

still, hushed, inaudible, inert, motionless, mum, mute, noiseless, quiet, quiescent, soundless, stagnant, stationary, undisturbed, unruffled; calm, gentle, meek, mild, passive, peaceful, patient, placid, silent, tranquil; besides, but, furthermore, however, yet. ANT.—clamorous, disturbed, loud, piercing, stirring, tumultuous, aggressive, dynamic, hostile, impassive, perturbed.

stilted, affected, bombastic, fustian, grandiose, grandiloquent, high-flown, high-sounding, magniloquent, pompous, pretentious, swelling, turgid. ANT.—candid, honest, humble, reserved, shy, simple.

stimulate, animate, arouse, awaken, disquiet, energize, excite, impel, incite, instigate, invigorate, irritate, kindle, pique, provoke, rouse, stir up, urge. ANT.—calm, deaden, pacify, quell, tranquilize.

stimulus, arousal, encouragement, goad, stimulant; see also incentive.

stingy, see greedy; miserly.

stir, beat, mix; impel, persuade; see also move.

stock, accumulation, fund, goods, hoard, inventory, merchandise, produce, provision, reserve, store, wares; calves, cattle, cows, herd, steers, fill, fill up, furnish, replenish, store, supply.

stoical, assiduous, forbearing, indulgent, uncomplaining; see also patient.

stone, boulder, crag, flint, gem, granite, gravel, jewel, marble, pebble, quartz, rock, rubble, shale.

stop, see cease; halt; hinder; interrupt.

store, see heap.

storm, agitation, commotion, cyclone, disturbance, fury, hurricane, outbreak, paroxysm, rage, tornado, tumult, turbulence, turmoil, upheaval, violence, whirlwind; assail, assault, attack, blow, boil, bombard, fume, hail, rage, rain, rant, snow, whirlwind. ANT.—calm, peace, placidity, repose, serenity, tranquility; assuage, ease, lull, pacify, soothe.

stormy, agitated, angry, blustery, excitable, frenzied, furious, gusty, inclement, passionate, raging, raving, roaring, rough, tempestuous, turbulent, violent, windy. ANT.—calm, clear, composed, gentle, peaceful, tranquil.

story, account, allegory, anecdote, apologue, burlesque, chronicle, epic, fable, fantasy, fiction, history, legend, memoir, myth, narration, narrative, novel, parable, report, romance, saga, satire, tale, yarn; canard, fabrication, falsehood.

stout, paunchy, pudgy, stocky, thickset; see also fat; obese.

straight, direct, erect, even, level, perpendicular, rectilinear, right, unbent, undeviating, unswerving, upright, vertical; candid, fair, honest, honorable, just, regular, reliable, trustworthy, upright. ANT.—bent, circuitous, crooked, distorted, swerving, twisted; deceptive, devious, dishonest, fraudulent, unreliable.

strain, breed, extraction, lineage, pedigree, race, stock; kind, sort, variety; effort, endeavor, overexertion, struggle; melody, tune; manner, style; anxiety, burden, mental tension, pressure, stress.

strange, abnormal, alien, anomalous, bewildering, bizarre, curious, dissociated, eccentric, exotic, extraordinary, fantastic, foreign, grotesque, inapplicable, incredible, irregular, irrelevant, misplaced, mysterious, nondescript, odd, peculiar, remote, singular, stupefying, surprising, unaccustomed, uncommon, unfamiliar, unrelated, unusual. ANT.—conventional, familiar, ordinary, prevailing, regular, typical.

stranger, alien, drifter, foreigner, immigrant, interloper, intruder, newcomer, outsider, squatter, visitor. ANT.—acquaintance, associate, companion, friend, neighbor, peer.

stratagem, artifice, cabal, conspiracy, design, device, finesse, intrigue, logistics, machination, maneuver, plan, plot, ruse, scheme, strategy, tactics, trick.

stray, err, go astray, traipse, wander; see also deviate; ramble.

stream, spout, spurt; abound, be copious; see also emanate; flow.

strength, durability, fortitude, intensity, lustiness, stamina, sturdiness, toughness; see also power.

strengthen, confirm, corroborate, substantiate, sustain, verify; brace, buttress, fortify, harden, invigorate, reinforce, rejuvenate, steel; augment, enlarge, extend, heighten, intensify, sharpen.

stress, burden, compulsion, exigency, force, press, pressure, strain, tension, urgency; accent, emphasis, importance, significance, weight.

stretch, distort, spread, strain; see also distend; extend.

strict, accurate, exact, precise, stern, rough, rugged; see also severe.

strike, hurt, knock, pummel, smite; see also hit.

striking, affecting, august, grandiose, majestic, over-powering, splendid; see also impressive.

stripped, defenseless, unprotected; see also naked.

strive, see endeavor.

strong, athletic, concentrated, durable, enduring, forcible, fortified, hale, impregnable, resistant, resolute, solid, strenuous, tough; see also mighty; sinewy.

struggle, brawl, feud, fray, quarrel, row, scuffle, skirmish; see also combat; conflict.

stubborn, adamant, contumacious, determined, dogged, headstrong, immovable, inflexible, intractable, mulish, obdurate, obstinate, pertinacious, recalcitrant, refractory, uncompromising, ungovernable, unyielding. ANT.—amenable, compliant, reasonable, submissive, tractable, yielding.

student, apprentice, disciple, learner, novice; observer, pupil, scholar.

study, cogitate, examine, investigate, scrutinize, weigh; see also contemplate.

stumble, fall, pitch, slide, slip, sprawl, tilt, topple, trip, tumble. ANT.—arise, ascend, mount, soar.

stun, amaze, astonish, disconcert, dumbfound, flabbergast, surprise; see also shock.

stupid, asinine, brainless, crass, dense, dull, dumb, feeble minded, foolish, inane, inept, moronic, obtuse, senseless, vapid, witless. ANT.—clever, discerning, perspicacious, sage, wise.

stupor, apathy, coma, daze, drowsiness, inertness, insensibility, languor, lethargy, narcosis, numbness, stupefaction, torpor, unconsciousness. ANT.—activity, consciousness, liveliness, sensibility, vivacity.

sturdy, see mighty; sinewy; strong.

suave, adroit, affable, amiable, courteous, cultured, debonair, gallant, genteel, glib, gracious, pleasing, polished, polite, smooth, sophisticated, tactful, urbane, well-bred. ANT.—brusque, crude, displeasing, inept, rude.

subdue, beat, conquer, control, crush, defeat, humble, master, moderate, overcome, quell, restrain, rout, soften, subjugate, suppress, surmount, tame, temper, vanquish. ANT.—awaken, enrage, incite, rouse, stimulate.

subject, citizen, dependent, inferior, liegeman, subordinate, vassal; argument, case, material, matter, point, problem, question, substance, theme, thesis, thought, topic.

sublime, elevated, glorious, lofty, raised, supreme; see also majestic.

submerge, see immerse.

submit, abdicate, abide, accede, acquiesce, bear, bend, capitulate, cede, defer, obey, quit, relent, resign, succumb, suffer, surrender, yield; offer, present, propose, suggest. ANT.—defy, obstruct, resist, struggle, withstand; deny, refuse, reject, retain, withhold.

subordinate, ancillary, dependent, inferior, insignificant, junior, minor, paltry, secondary, subject, subservient, subsidiary, unimportant; control, subdue, subjugate. ANT.—chief, dominant, excellent, leading, superior; dignify, elevate, glorify, promote, revere.

subsequent, after, consequent, ensuing, following, later, next, posterior, succeeding, successive. ANT.—antecedent, anterior, earlier, preceding, prior.

subside, descend, drop, fall, sink; droop, extend downward, hang; see also collapse; decline.

substance, see material; moment.

substantiate, see confirm.

substitution, alternation, exchange, replacement, variety; see also change; modification.

subtract, deduct, remove, take away, withhold; see also decrease; lessen.

subvert, demolish, depress, destroy, extinguish, invert, overthrow, overturn, overwhelm, pervert, reverse, supplant, topple, upset. ANT.—conserve, establish, perpetuate, preserve, sustain.

succeed, achieve, accomplish, attain, conquer, defeat, flourish, gain, prevail, prosper, surmount, thrive, triumph, vanquish, win; ensue, follow, replace, supersede, supervene, supplant. ANT.—blunder, fail, lose, miscarry, miss; anticipate, herald, introduce, precede, preface.

succession, continuation, progression; see also sequence.

succinct, compendious, curt; see also concise.

sudden, abrupt, immediate, instantaneous, unexpected; see also hasty; rapid.

suffer, bear, endure, experience, feel, stand, sustain; admit, allow, indulge, let, permit, submit, tolerate; ache, agonize, undergo. ANT.—avoid, resist, surrender; deny, disallow, prohibit, refuse; heal, rally, overcome, recover, revive.

suffering, see distress; pain.

sufficient, abundant, adequate, ample, commensurate, enough, fitting, plenty, proper, satisfactory, satisfying, suitable. ANT.—deficient, inadequate, insufficient, lacking, scant.

suggest, advise, allude to, counsel, hint, imply, infer, insinuate, intimate, offer, propose, recommend, submit.

suggestion, admonition, advice, allusion, caution, counsel, exhortation, hint, idea, implication, indication, innuendo, insinuation, intimation,

proposal, recommendation, thought, warning; design, layout, outline, plan, project, scheme, [illegible].

suit, accommodate, adapt, adjust, alter, conform, fit, revise; fill, gratify, please, satisfy. ANT.—misapply, misfit; annoy, disturb, vex.

suitable, acceptable, accordant, adapted, agreeable, applicable, appropriate, becoming, conformable, congruous, consonant, eligible, expedient, fitting, gratifying, just, meet, pertinent, proper, relevant. ANT.—disagreeable, improper, incongruous, irrelevant, obnoxious, reprehensible.

sullen, churlish, crabbed, cross, dismal, dour, fretful, gloomy, glum, moody, morose, sour, stubborn, sulky, surly. ANT.—amiable, cheerful, genial, jovial, sociable.

sum, aggregate, amount, bulk, collection, entirety, entity, everything, gross, lump, total, totality, unity, value, whole, worth. ANT.—fraction, ingredient, part, portion.

summary, abstract, analysis, condensation, core, digest, epitome, outline, recapitulation, reduction, report, resumé, survey, syllabus, synopsis.

summit, apex, cap, crest, crown, culmination, head, height, peak, pinnacle, tip, top, vertex, zenith. ANT.—base, bottom, foot, foundation, nadir.

sunny, bright, brilliant, clear, cloudless, dazzling, fair, gleaming, shining, shiny, splendid, sunlit. ANT.—cloudy, dark, dull, foul, overcast.

superficial, cursory, desultory, exterior, external, flimsy, frivolous, hasty, ignorant, imperfect, outward, shallow, short-sighted, slight, surface, unenlightened. ANT.—careful, deep, deliberate, learned, profound, thorough.

superfluous, abounding, exaggerated, excessive, exorbitant, extra, extravagant, extreme, inexhaustible, inordinate, lavish, lush, luxuriant, needless, overmuch, profuse, redundant, spare, superabundant, unnecessary, useless. ANT.—inadequate, insufficient, scanty, scarce.

superior, above, better, distinguished, excellent, finer, greater, higher, major, preferred, sovereign, supreme, unsurpassed, upper. ANT.—below, deficient, inferior, minor, substandard.

supernatural, ghostly, metaphysical, mysterious, mystic, spectral, spiritual, superhuman, unearthly; see also miraculous.

supervise, command, dominate, manage, superintend; see also regulate.

supple [illegible].

supplicate, adjure, importune, request; see also [illegible].

supply, fund, reserve, endow, fit out, produce; see also hoard, furnish.

support, base, basis, bolster, brace, buttress, foundation, fulcrum, groundwork, prop, shore, stanchion, stay; advocacy, aid, assistance, backing, comfort, contribution, encouragement, [illegible] hood, living, maintenance, subsistence, [illegible] advocate, aid, assist, back, bear, bolster, brace, carry, contribute, defend, encourage, expedite, foster, further, help, hold, keep, maintain, pre[illegible] travail; dental, desertion, delusion, fantasy, [illegible] frustrate, obstruct, undermine.

suppose, conjecture, deduce, speculate, surmise, [illegible].

suppress, lower, moderate; see also lessen.

supremacy, domination, predominance, sovereignty, transcendence; see also mastery.

supreme, best, cardinal, chief, dominant, essential, final, first, foremost, greatest, highest, leading, main, paramount, peerless, predominant, principal, transcendent, ultimate. ANT.—auxiliary, inferior, subordinate, subsidiary, supplemental.

sure, assured, indubitable, inevitable, secure, undeniable, unquestionable; see also definite.

surplus, see excess.

surprise, curiosity, marvel, miracle, phenomenon, oddity, prodigy, rarity, sensation, spectacle; admiration, amazement, astonishment, awe, bewilderment, curiosity, incredulity, perplexity, shock, stupefaction, wonder, wonderment; alarm, amaze, astonish, astound, bewilder, confound, dazzle, disconcert, dumbfound, flabbergast, overwhelm, shock, startle, stun. ANT.—familiarity, habit, routine, triviality; anticipation, apathy, expectation, indifference, tranquility; admonish, caution, forewarn, prepare, warn.

surrender, acquiesce, capitulate, resign, sacrifice, submit; see also relinquish.

surround, bound, confine, enclose, fence, limit; see also encircle, encompass.

surveillance, charge, control, management, superintendence; see also inspection.

suspect, disbelieve, dispute, distrust, doubt, mistrust, query, question, waver; assume, guess, imagine, presume, speculate, suppose, theorize. ANT.—believe, confide in, rely on, trust; ascertain, discern, know.

suspend, adjourn, cease, defer, delay, desist, discontinue, interrupt, postpone, stay; append, balance, dangle, hang, hitch, poise, sling, swing. ANT.—accelerate, continue, expedite, persist, proceed, support.

suspicion, incredulity, scruple, skepticism, suspense, unbelief; see also distrust.

sustain, advocate, back, bear, brace, further; see also encourage, help, preserve.

swallow, absorb, accept, assimilate, bear, believe, bolt, consume, devour, endure, engulf, envelop, imbibe, stomach, tolerate; recant, retract, suppress, withdraw. ANT.—discharge, doubt, emit, expel, reject; affirm, confirm, uphold.

swarthy, brown, dark, dusky, sable, tawny. ANT.—bright, fair, light.

sway, impel, incite, stir; see also influence.

swear, affirm, declare, protest, state; see also maintain.

sweep, brush, clean, clear, graze, mop, rake, remove, touch, traverse, whisk; amplitude, bend, compass, contour, curve, extent, range, reach, [illegible] stretch, sweep.

sweet, engaging, gentle, honeyed, mellifluous, melodious, saccharine, sugary, winning; see also luscious.

swell, amplify, bulge, dilate, distend, expand, [illegible] rise, tumefy, bulge, crescendo, curve, elevation, intensity, power, protuberance, swelling. ANT.—compress, contract, diminish, shrink, shrivel; decline, depression, flatness, reduction, shrinkage.

swift, see fast.

swindle, cheat, chicanery, guile, imposture; bilk, dupe, fool, gull, hoax, hoodwink, victimize; see also deceit, deceive.

symbol, character, figure, mark, representative, sign, token, type.

symmetry, agreement, arrangement, balance, centrality, conformity, equality, equilibrium, equivalence, evenness, finish, form, harmony, order, proportion, regularity, shapeliness. ANT.—disagreement, disparity, distortion, imbalance, irregularity.

sympathetic, forbearing, kindly, tender, thoughtful; see also humane.

sympathize, gladden, soothe; see also comfort.

sympathy, accord, affinity, agreement, alliance, concord, condolence, congeniality, consolation, empathy, harmony, warmth; see also compassion. ANT.—antipathy, harshness, indifference, insensitivity, malevolence.

symptom, characteristic, diagnostic, evidence, feature, indication, mark, property, token, trace, trait, vestige.

synthetic, artificial, ersatz, fake, feigned, fictitious, phony, unreal; see also counterfeit.

system, network, operation, organization, policy, program; see also method.

T

tact, adroitness, dexterity, diplomacy, discretion, discrimination, finesse, knack, perception, perspicacity, poise, savoir-faire, skill, subtlety.

tactful, discreet, discriminating, judicious, politic; see also diplomatic.

take, catch, clasp, clutch, grasp, grip, procure, seize; appropriate, arrogate, capture, confiscate, ensnare, steal, usurp; apprehend, deprehend; necessitate, need, require; adopt, assume, choose, select; bear, endure, stand, tolerate; attract, captivate, charm, delight, interest; accept, obtain, receive.

tale, account, anecdote, chronicle, history, narration, narrative, report, yarn; see also fiction.

talent, cleverness, endowment, genius; see also ability, faculty.

talented, bright, sharp, smart, quick, quick-witted, witty; see also skillful.

talk, chatter, gossip, lecture, report; blab, chat, comment, gossip, harangue, jabber, mutter, plead, prattle, preach, rant, speak, spout, tattle; see also conversation; discourse, speak.

talkative, chatty, communicative, glib, voluble; see also garrulous.

tall, see high.

tame, domestic, domesticated, gentle, obedient, subdued, timid; boring, dull, flat, insipid, tedious, vapid; see also docile.

tamper, alter, discommode, inconvenience, interrupt, intervene, mix in, monkey, trouble; see also interfere.

tangible, palpable, sensible; see also corporeal.

tangle, complicate, confuse, ensnare, entrap, hinder, interfere, intertwine, involve, jumble, muddle, snare, spoil; dilemma, disorder, embarrassment, muddle, perplexity, puzzle, quandary, snarl.

tardy, detained, lax, overdue, retarded, slack; see also late.

tarnish, befoul, besmirch, blemish, blight, blot, defame, defile, discolor, disgrace, dishonor, smudge, soil, spot, stain, sully, taint. ANT.—brighten, cleanse, defend, honor, restore.

tart, see bitter.

task, assignment, burden, business, charge, chore, duty, function, job, labor, mission, office, pursuit, stint, toil, work, undertaking.

taste, flavor, gusto, piquancy, relish, savor, tang, zest; acumen, appreciation, discernment, discrimination, disposition, inclination, judgment, liking, predilection, refinement, sensibility, susceptibility. ANT.—antipathy, disinclination, indelicacy, rudeness, vulgarity.

taut, bound up, constricted, firm, fixed, snug, stretched, tight, unbending, unyielding. ANT. lax, loose, relaxed, shaky, slack.

tax, assessment, charge, custom, dues, duty, exaction, excise, fine, impost, levy, obligation, rate, tariff, toll, tribute; burden, demand, strain, task. ANT.—gift, grant, present, remuneration, reward; comfort, ease, relaxation, rest.

teach, advise, coach, direct, educate, enlighten, explain, expound, guide, imbue, inculcate, indoctrinate, inform, instill, instruct, interpret, lecture, nurture, prepare, school, train, tutor. ANT.—follow, imbibe, learn, misguide, misinform.

tear, cleave, disunite, rive, sever, shed, sunder, wound; see also rip.

tease, aggravate, badger, bother, disturb, harry, nag; see also harass.

tedious, boring, burdensome, dilatory, dreary, drowsy, dull, fatiguing, humdrum, irksome, monotonous, slow, sluggish, soporific, tardy, tiresome, uninteresting, wearisome. ANT.—animating, exhilarating, fascinating, inspiring, refreshing.

teeming, abounding, abundant, ample, bountiful, copious, overflowing, plenteous, plentiful, profuse, prolific, replete, rich, rife. ANT.—deficient, inadequate, meager, scant, scarce.

tell, describe, narrate, recite, recount, rehearse, relate, report; assert, communicate, declare, discuss, express, mention, publish, say, speak, state, utter; announce, betray, confess, disclose, divulge, reveal; discern, discover, distinguish, recognize; acquaint, apprise, explain, impart, inform, instruct, notify; direct, order, request.

temper, anger, animosity, choler, fury, indignation, ire, irritation, petulance, rage, resentment, wrath; composition, disposition, humor, mood, nature, quality, structure, type; anneal, assuage, change, moderate, modify, mollify, qualify, soften, soothe. ANT.—composure, conciliation, patience, peace, repose; agitate, harden, intensify, strengthen, toughen.

temperament, constitution, disposition, humor, makeup, mood, nature, personality, propensity, spirit, temper.

temperate, abstemious, abstinent, frugal, mild, moderate, reasonable, self-restrained, sober, unruffled. ANT.—excessive, immoderate, impetuous, tempestuous, uncontrolled.

temporal, earthly, ephemeral, fleeting, laic, lay, mundane, profane, secular, temporary, transient, transitory, worldly. ANT.—ecclesiastical, eternal, everlasting, religious, spiritual.

temporary, brief, changeable, cyclical, ephemeral, evanescent, fleeting, impermanent, momentary, passing, provisional, shifting, short, summary, transient, transitory. ANT.—abiding, durable, endless, permanent, perpetual, timeless.

tempt, allure, bait, captivate, charm, coax, court, decoy, entice, fascinate, incite, induce, inveigle, lure, rouse, seduce, test, try. ANT.—discourage, disenchant, nauseate, repel, repulse.

tend, accompany, attend, escort, guard, keep, manage, nurse, protect, serve, watch; gravitate, incline, lean, point, verge on.

tendency, aim, aptness, bent, bias, direction, disposition, drift, inclination, learning, mood, predisposition, proclivity, proneness, propensity, susceptibility, tone, trend, turn. ANT.—apathy, aversion, deviation, disinclination, opposition.

tender, benevolent, delicate, loving, merciful, responsive, sympathetic, warm; feeble, fragile, immature, weak, young; advance, extend, offer, present, proffer, propose, suggest, volunteer; see also mild.

tenet, belief, conviction, creed, doctrine, dogma, position, precept, principle, system, teaching, view.

tense, firm, rigid, stiff, strained, taut, tight, anxious, distraught, edgy, high-strung, nervous, overwrought, restless, troubled. ANT.—lax, limp, loose, slack; calm, placid, relaxed, tranquil, unruffled.

tentative, experimental, makeshift, probationary, provisional, temporary. ANT.—conclusive, decisive, definitive, final, permanent.

term, boundary, course, cycle, duration, interval, limit, period, phase, span, time; condition, stipulation; expression, name, nomenclature, phrase, terminology, word.

terminate, abolish, achieve, cease, close, complete, conclude, end, expire, finish, perfect, stop. ANT.—begin, commence, inaugurate, initiate, start.

terrible, alarming, appalling, awful, dire, dreadful, fearful, frightful, gruesome, hideous, horrible, horrid, severe, shocking, terrifying. ANT.—appealing, attractive, captivating, happy, pleasing.

terrify, see frighten.

territory, area, boundary, country, district, division, domain, dominion, land, place, province, quarter, region, section, township.

terror, see fear.

terse, brief, compact, compendious, concise, condensed, crisp, incisive, laconic, neat, pithy, sententious, short, succinct, summary, trenchant. ANT.—profuse, rambling, redundant, verbose, wordy.

test, assay, examine, experiment, inspect, prove, scrutinize, substantiate, try, verify; criterion, demonstration, essay, examination, proof, standard, trial.

testimony, affidavit, attestation, certification, confirmation, credentials, declaration, deposition, evidence, indication, proof, warrant, witness.

text, book, handbook, manual, manuscript, matter, passage, publication, quotation, sentence, stanza, subject, textbook, theme, topic, verse, volume, wording, writing.

texture, character, coarseness, composition, constitution, disposition, feel, fiber, firmness, flexibility, grain, makeup, nap, organization, rigidity, roughness, smoothness, structure, tissue.

thankful, appreciative, beholden, contented, grateful, gratified, pleased, satisfied. ANT.—critical, discontented, dissatisfied, faultfinding, thankless.

thaw, deliquesce, dissolve, flow, liquate, liquefy, melt, run. ANT.—chill, congeal, freeze, petrify, solidify.

theft, burglary, depredation, embezzlement, fraud, holdup, larceny, misappropriation, pillage, piracy, plagiarism, plunder, rapine, robbery, spoliation, swindle.

theme, composition, description, discourse, dissertation, essay, idea, motive, narrative, proposition, report, statement, subject, tenor, text, thesis, topic, trend, writing.

theoretical, analytical, formal, ideal, scholastic; see also learned.

theory, assumption, attribution, doctrine, guess, opinion, perception, plea, presupposition, speculation, surmise, thesis, viewpoint; see also hypothesis.

therefore, accordingly, consequently, for, hence, since, so, then, thence, wherefore.

thesis, affirmation, argument, composition, dictum, dissertation, doctrine, essay, position, proposition, report, study, theme.

thick, abundant, close, compact, compressed, condensed, crowded, dense, impenetrable, multitudinous, numerous, packed, populous, profuse, solid, swarming; coagulated, curdled, gelatinous, glutinous, gummy, heavy, miry, muddy, opaque, ropy, solidified, viscid, viscous; cloudy, dull, indistinct, turbid; doltish, dull, ignorant, obtuse, stolid, stupid; coarse, crass, gross; broad, chunky, dumpy, squat, thickset. ANT.—barren, inadequate, scattered, spacious, sparse; clear, diaphanous, gaseous, limpid, rarified, transparent; clear, distinct; acute, bright, intelligent, perceptive; genteel, polite, refined; fragile, frail, slender, thin.

thin, diaphanous, diluted, fine, gauzy, gossamer, rare, scanty, scrawny, skeletal, threadlike, wasted; see also gaunt, slender.

think, conceive, imagine, picture, recall, recollect, remember; cogitate, contemplate, deliberate, determine, examine, meditate, muse, ponder, reason, reflect, ruminate, speculate, study; apprehend, believe, conjecture, consider, deem, esteem, guess, hold, judge, opine, presume, reckon, regard, suppose, surmise; devise, intend, mean, plan, propose.

thorough, absolute, accurate, complete, concluded, consummate, ended, entire, exact, exhaustive, finished, full, painstaking, perfect, plenary, radical, scrupulous, sweeping, thoroughgoing, total, unbroken, undivided, unmitigated. ANT.—deficient, incomplete, perfunctory, sketchy, superficial.

thought, cerebration, cogitation, conception, consideration, contemplation, deliberation, fancy, idea, imagination, impression, judgment, lucubration, meditation, memory, notion, opinion, perception, recollection, reflection, regard, retrospection, sentiment, speculation, view. ANT.—emptiness, fatuity, inanity, vacancy, vacuity.

thoughtful, attentive, careful, cautious, charitable, concerned, considerate, empathic, heedful, kind, provident, prudent, sympathetic; cogitative, contemplative, engrossed, introspective, meditative, pensive, philosophic, rapt, reflective, speculative, studious. ANT.—careless, heedless, indifferent, negligent, thoughtless; fatuous, idiotic, inane, obtuse, vacuous.

thoughtless, desultory, heedless, imprudent, inaccurate, inattentive, neglectful, reckless, unconcerned; see also inconsiderate, lax.

threatening, see imminent.

thrift, conservation, economy, frugality, parsimony, providence, prudence, saving. ANT.—extravagance, prodigality, shiftlessness, waste.

thrill, excitement, flutter, sensation, shock, tingling, tremor; affect, agitate, electrify, inspire, move, penetrate, rouse, stimulate, stir, strike, tingle, touch, tremble, vibrate.

thrive, advance, bloom, flourish, grow, improve, increase, luxuriate, prosper, succeed. ANT.—decline, fail, fall, lose.

throb, beat, oscillate, palpitate, pulsate, pulse, vibrate; beating, palpitation, pulsation, vibration.

throng, aggregation, assemblage, assembly, bevy, concourse, crowd, crush, gang, horde, host, legion, masses, mob, multitude, populace, press, rabble, swarm.

throw, cast, chuck, drive, fling, hurl, impel, launch, pitch, project, propel, sling, thrust, toss. ANT.—catch, draw, haul, hold, retain.

thrust, cast, crowd, drive, extend, fling, force, impel, jostle, penetrate, pierce, press, propel,

push, shove, stab, tilt; hasten, promote, urge; explosion, force, impact, pressure, propulsion, push. ANT.—drag, falter, halt, retreat; impede, obstruct, oppose; debility, powerlessness, w[illegible]

thwart, see frustrate.

tidy, clean, clear, methodical, neat, nice, orderly, precise, shipshape, snug, spruce, systematic, trim. ANT.—deranged, disheveled, littered, slovenly, unkempt

tie, affinity, alliance, association, band, bond, brace, conjunction, connection, cord, coupling, ligament, ligature, link, relationship, rope, security, strap, string, tackle, union, yoke; attach, bind, confine, connect, constrain, engage, fasten, fetter, hitch, join, link, moor, obligate, restrain, restrict, secure, shackle, tether, unite ANT.—detachment, disunion, isolation, separation, sunderance; detach, free, loosen, unbind, separate

tight, close, compact, contracted, narrow, tense; penny-pinching; see also taut; greedy, miserly.

time, age, course, cycle, date, duration, eon, epoch, era, interim, interval, measure, period, season, sequence, span, spell, stage, succession, tempo, term, while; adjust, measure, regulate, set.

timely, appropriate, convenient, exact, opportune, precise, prompt, proper, propitious, providential, punctual, ready, seasonable, suitable, well-timed. ANT.—dilatory, inexpedient, inopportune, tardy, untimely

timid, abashed, afraid, bashful, coy, daunted, diffident, embarrassed, faltering, fearful, hesitant, humble, irresolute, modest, recoiling, scared, shamefaced, sheepish, shy, skulking, spiritless, terrified, timorous, unspirited, vacillating, wavering. ANT.—adventurous, courageous, dauntless, determined, gregarious, intrepid

tiny, insignificant, trivial, wee; see also small

tire, bore, drain, exhaust, fatigue, harass, irk, jade, overtax, overwork, pall, prostrate, strain, tucker, wear out, weary, worry. ANT.—amuse, energize, invigorate, refresh, restore

tired, collapsing, drained, drooping, drowsy, exhausted, faint, fatigued, haggard, jaded, spent, [illegible] ANT. [illegible] energetic, fresh, invigorated, lively

title, appellation, caption, cognomen, denomination, designation, epithet, heading, inscription, name, birthright, claim, due, honor, ownership, possession, prerogative, privilege, right

toil, achievement, business, drudgery, effort, employment, grind, labor, occupation, opus, pains, performance, production, task, travail, work ANT.—leisure, recreation, relaxation, repose, rest

token, badge, emblem, evidence, index, manifestation, mark, memorial, note, symbol, trait; see also souvenir

tolerant, enduring, fair, forbearing, lenient, liberal, open minded, patient, receptive, understanding ANT.—bigoted, discriminatory, intolerant, prejudiced, unyielding

tolerate, allow, authorize, concede, let, license, [illegible] persevere, prevail, stand, stomach, sustain, swallow, undergo ANT.—bar, forbid, hinder, inhibit, veto, avoid, evade, falter, succumb, [illegible]

[illegible]

too, additionally, also, as well, besides, further, [illegible]

tool, agent, apparatus, appliance, device, equipment, implement, instrument, means, mechanism, medium, utensil, vehicle. ANT.—hindrance, impediment, obstacle, obstruction.

top, acme, apex, chief, crest, crown, culmination, head, peak, pinnacle, summit, surface, tip, vertex, zenith. ANT.—base, bottom, foot, foundation, nadir

topic, affair, argument, issue, material, matter, motion, point, problem, proposition, question, resolution, subject, text, theme, theorem, thesis

torment, abuse, ache, agony, anguish, cruelty, distress, excruciation, malady, martyrdom, misery, pain, persecution, rack, suffering, throe, torture, woe, wretchedness; afflict, aggravate, annoy, badger, bait, bother, distress, disturb, grill, gull, harass, harry hurt, irritate, mistrust, nag, oppress, pain, pester, plague, provoke, rack, tantalize, taunt, tease, torture, trouble, vex ANT.—comfort, ease, mitigation, relief, solace; console, help, mollify, please, relieve, soothe

torrid, hot-blooded, scalding, scorching, sweltering, warm; see also hot, passionate

torture, see torment

toss, see throw.

total, see sum; thorough

touch, affect, allude, brush, concern, feel finger, glance, graze, handle, hint, impress, melt, mollify, pat, regard, soften, strike, stroke, tap; dash, feeling, infusion, palpability, sensation, sprinkling, tangency, taste, tinge, trace

touching, affecting, heart-rending, impressive, pitiable, sad; adjacent, adjunct, bordering, tangent; see also impressive, poignant, tender

touchy, choleric, fiery, hasty, snappish; see also irritable

tough, adhesive, coherent, fibrous, firm, hardened, hardy, seasoned, stalwart, strong, sturdy, tenacious, wiry; difficult, formidable, hard, intricate, laborious, puzzling, rigorous, troublesome, trying; boisterous, bullying, callous, fierce, incorrigible, intractable, obdurate, obstinate, raging, savage, stubborn, turbulent, unmanageable, unyielding, vicious. ANT.—defenseless, delicate, fragile, puny, vulnerable, weak; easy, effortless, elementary, facile, simple, amenable, compliant, deferential, docile, passive, tractable, yielding

tour, see journey

tow, see draw, pull

towering, see lofty

toy, caper, frisk, frolic, gamble, gambol, play, revel, romp, sport, wager, bauble, game, pastime, plaything, trinket, little, miniature, small

trace, mark, scar, stain, stigma, tinge, characteristic, clue, evidence, feature, fragment, impression, indication, memorial, property, record, sign, symptom, trait, vestige ANT.—deletion, effacement, extinction, nonexistence, obliteration

track, see pursue

tractable, acquiescent, adaptable, amenable, compliant, deferential, docile, dutiful, governable, manageable, obedient, pliant, submissive, [illegible] ANT. [illegible] tractable, obstinate, rebellious, stubborn

trade, barter, business, calling, commerce, contract, dealing, employment, enterprise, ex[illegible] position, profession, pursuit, sales, speculation, traffic, transaction, undertaking, vocation, work, art, craft, handicraft, bargain, barter, buy, deal, exchange, patronize, purchase, sell, shop, swap

traffic, [illegible]

trail, course, footprint, mark, path, scent, trace, track, chase, climb, crawl, creep, drag, draw, follow, grow, hunt, persist, pull, straggle, track. ANT.—abandon, elude, escape, evade, withdraw.

train, chain, line, procession, retinue, sequel, sequence, series, staff, string, succession, suite; accustom, aim, bend, coach, direct, discipline, drill, educate, enlighten, exercise, guide, habituate, imbue, implant, inculcate, indoctrinate, inform, infuse, innure, instruct, lead, practice, prepare, prime, rear, school, teach

training, background, coaching, cultivation, development, direction, discipline, drilling, education, exercise, foundation, groundwork, guidance, instruction, learning, nurture, practice, preparation, schooling, study, tutelage.

trait, attribute, characteristic, distinction, earmark, feature, habit, mannerism, mark, nature, peculiarity, property, quality, style, tone, trademark.

traitorous, apostate, disloyal, faithless, false, insidious, mutinous, perfidious, rebellious, recreant, renegade, seditious, treacherous, treasonable. ANT.—constant, devoted, faithful, loyal, steadfast.

tramp, beggar, bum, derelict, hobo, indigent, landloper, nomad, rover, vagabond, vagrant, wanderer; harlot, prostitute.

tranquil, dispassionate, dulcet, imperturbable, sedative, softened, solacing, stifled, unstirred, whispering; see also peaceful, placid, quiet.

tranquility, calmness, hush, quiescence, quietude, rest, serenity; see also peace.

transact, accomplish, achieve, buy, carry on, conclude, conduct, dispatch, enact, execute, exercise, manage, negotiate, operate, perform, perpetrate, sell, settle, treat, work.

transaction, act, action, activity, affair, business, deal, deed, disposal, doing, event, execution, matter, negotiation, occurrence, performance, proceeding, purchase, sale, step, undertaking.

transfer, carry, dispatch, relegate, send, shift, transmit, transplant, transport; assign, confer, convey, dispense, give, grant, impart, sell.

transform, shift, vary, veer; see also convert.

transgression, breach, crime, delinquency, encroachment, error, fault, infraction, infringement, iniquity, injustice, invasion, misbehavior, misdeed, misdemeanor, offense, sin, slip, trespass, vice, violation, wrong. ANT.—benevolence, goodness, honor, innocence, virtue.

transient, flitting, flying, fugitive, short-lived, temporal, vanishing, volatile; see also temporary.

translate, explicate, transform, transmute; see also interpret.

transmit, broadcast, communicate, confer, convey, disclose, dispatch, divulge, forward, impart, inform, notify, pass on, relate, relay, reveal, send, tell, transfer. ANT.—conceal, hide, mask, secrete, shroud, withhold.

transparent, crystalline, thin; guileless, manifest, open, patent; see also lucid

transport, bring, cart, haul, relocate, transplant; see also convey.

trap, ambush, artifice, bait, blind, intrigue, lure, maneuver, net, noose, pit, pitfall, plot, ruse, snare, stratagem, trick, wile; ambush, deceive, decoy, dupe, ensnare, entrap, fool, lure, mis[illegible] [illegible] swindle victimize

trash, debris, dregs, dross, garbage, junk, leavings, litter, rags, refuse, riffraff, rubbish, rubble, scourings, slag, sweepings, trumpery, waste. ANT.—advantages, benefits, goods, perquisites, valuables

travel, drive, fly, go, journey, move, ramble, roam, rove, sail, tour, walk, wander; circuit, course, cruise, excursion, exodus, expedition, journey,

march, migration, peregrination, pilgrimage, ramble, ride, sojourn, tour, trip, wandering

treacherous, base, deceitful, disloyal, evil, faithless, false, foul, ignominious, inglorious, malevolent, malicious, malign, perfidious, rancorous, recreant, traitorous, treasonable, unfaithful, unreliable, venomous, vile. ANT.—dependable, faithful, honest, reliable, trustworthy.

treason, betrayal, cabal, collusion, conspiracy, deception, dishonesty, disloyalty, intrigue, machination, plot, revolution, sedition, subversion, treachery

treasure, appreciate, cherish, foster, guard, hold dear, love, nurture, prize, sustain, value. ANT.—abandon, detest, disregard, loathe, reject.

treat, arrange, employ, handle, manage, manipulate, operate, use, utilize; administer, assist, attend, care for, doctor, heal, minister to, nurse, prescribe; amuse, divert, entertain, indulge, satisfy; comment, criticize, discuss, explain, interpret, negotiate, review. ANT.—disarrange, disorder, mismanage, spoil, waste; ignore, neglect, overlook; annoy, bore, irritate, offend, vex; befuddle, cloud, confuse, mystify, perplex

treaty, agreement, alliance, arrangement, bargain, compact, concordat, covenant, negotiation, pact, protocol, settlement.

tremble, agitate, flutter, jar, jolt, oscillate, pulsate, quail, quake, quaver, quiver, rock, shake, shiver, shudder, sway, teeter, totter, vibrate, waver, wobble

tremendous, alarming, amazing, appalling, astounding, awesome, colossal, enormous, gigantic, great, huge, immense, monstrous, monumental, prodigious, startling, stupendous, vast. ANT.—insignificant, miniature, tiny, trivial, unimportant.

trespass, encroach, infringe, interfere, interlope, intrude, invade, meddle, penetrate, poach, transgress, violate. ANT.—abandon, evacuate, guard, protect, relinquish, vacate

trial, analysis, examination, experiment, proof, test; attempt, effort, endeavor, exertion; adversity, affliction, difficulty, hardship, misery, misfortune, ordeal, suffering, tribulation, trouble; arraignment, case, cross-examination, hearing, lawsuit, litigation, prosecution.

tribulation, adversity, affliction, agony, anguish, distress, grief, hardship, misery, oppression, sorrow, suffering, trial, trouble, woe, wretchedness. ANT.—consolation, delight, elation, joy, peace.

trick, antic, artifice, caper, cheat, deceit, deception, device, fraud, guile, hoax, humbug, illusion, imposture, maneuver, ploy, ruse, stratagem, stunt, subterfuge, swindle, wile. ANT.—candor, honesty, justness, openness, sincerity

tricky, foxy, guileful, insidious, stealthy, subtle, see also covert, shrewd

trim, clean-cut, compact, harmonious, precise, streamlined, symmetrical; bedeck, embellish, gild; clip, cut, lop, prune, scissor, shave, shear, snip; see also spruce, tidy; embellish

trip, see journey, travel

trite, banal, bromidic, common, driveling, dull, hackneyed, humdrum, monotonous, obvious, ordinary, prosaic, shopworn, stale, stereotyped, tedious, uninspiring, uninteresting, wearisome. ANT.—bracing, effectual, novel, original, rousing.

triumph, achievement, ascendancy, celebration, conquest, exultation, gain, joy, jubilation, mastery, ovation, prize, routing, success, trophy, victory, celebrate, exult, flourish, glory, master, prevail, rejoice, succeed, surpass, thrive, win. ANT.—adversity, defeat, downfall, failure, subjugation; default, fail, flounder, lose, quit, surrender

trivial, beggarly, diminutive, dribbling, frivolous, inappreciable, inconsiderable, insignificant, little, meager, minute, paltry, petty, scanty, small, trifling, unessential, unimportant, useless, valueless, worthless. ANT.—paramount, precious, significant, valuable, vital, weighty.

troop, army, band, company, crowd, group, herd, host, legion, multitude, party, squad, throng, unit

trophy, award, citation, crown, cup, honor, laurel, loving cup, medal, memento, memorial, palm, prize, reward, token, wreath

trouble, afflict, agitate, annoy, bother, concern, distract, distress, disturb, inconvenience, irk, irritate, molest, perturb, pester, plague, tease, upset, vex, worry; affliction, ailment, bind, crisis, difficulty, distress, effort, grief, hardship, illness, ordeal, pain, sorrow, woe; annoyance, bother, embarrassment, irritation, torment, worry; disorder, disturbance, hindrance, predicament, plight, problem; care, drudgery, effort, exertion, grind, labor, toil; altercation, argument, controversy, dispute, feud, fight, hostility, wrangle. ANT.—accommodate, console, gratify, please, soothe; delight, ecstasy, happiness, joy, pleasure; comfort, gratification, peace, quietude, repose, satisfaction, security, solace, tranquility.

troublesome, afflictive, annoying, bothersome, burdensome, damaging, difficult, distressing, disturbing, galling, harassing, irksome, tedious, trying, upsetting, wearisome. ANT.—comfortable, facile, gratifying, manageable, smooth.

true, absolute, accurate, actual, authentic, correct, definite, exact, factual, genuine, legal, legitimate, positive, precise, real, uncontradictable, valid, veracious, veritable; constant, dependable, faithful, honest, honorable, incorrupt, just, loyal, reliable, righteous, scrupulous, sincere, steadfast, straight, trustworthy, upright. ANT.—erroneous, false, fictional, imaginary, inaccurate, invalid, mythical; deceitful, disloyal, fickle, perfidious, treacherous

trunk, body, bole, box, casing, chest, coffer, column, compartment, portmanteau, proboscis, shaft, snout, stalk, stem, stock, thorax, torso.

trust, assurance, belief, certainty, certitude, confidence, conviction, credence, credit, dependence, faith, reassurance, reliance, security; corporation, estate, holding, institution, monopoly; bank, believe, commit, confide, count on, credit, depend upon, entrust, esteem, expect, hope, intrust, presume, rely on. ANT.—disbelief, incredibility, misgiving, skepticism, suspicion; assail, disbelieve, discredit, impugn, suspect

trustworthy, certain, constant, dependable, faithful, honest, honorable, loyal, reliable, safe, secure, sincere, steadfast, steady, sure, tried, true, truthful, upright, veracious. ANT.—deceitful, perfidious, sneaking, traitorous, underhand, unfaithful

truth, accuracy, actuality, authenticity, candor, constancy, correctness, exactness, fact, fidelity, honesty, honor, ingenuousness, rectitude, rightness, sincerity, truthfulness, uprightness, veracity, verisimilitude, verity. ANT.—deception, duplicity, evasion, fabrication, falsehood, hypocrisy

truthful, candid, frank, honest, just, open, reliable, sincere, true, trustworthy, veracious; accurate, correct, exact, factual, legitimate, verifiable. ANT.—deceitful, misleading, sly, venal; fictitious, inaccurate, incorrect, inexact

try, aim, aspire, attempt, design, endeavor, essay, exert, intend, labor, mean, risk, seek, strive, struggle, tackle, undertake, venture; afflict, test, torment, trouble; adjudicate, adjudge, assay, decide, examine, hear, investigate, judge, probe. ANT.—abandon, decline, ignore, neglect, omit; comfort, console, ease, solace, support; cover, defer, hide, postpone, procrastinate

trying, aggravating, annoying, bothersome, disquieting, distressing, disturbing, galling, irksome, irritating, perturbing, provoking, troublesome, upsetting, vexatious; arduous, backbreaking, burdensome, demanding, difficult, hard, laborious, painful, strenuous, tedious. ANT.—accommodating, encouraging, gratifying, pleasing, soothing; easy, facile, inconsiderable, manageable, paltry, simple.

tug, drag, draw, haul, labor, lug, pull, strive, struggle, tow, wrench, yank; effort, haul, jerk, pull, rending, strain, towboat, uprooting.

tumble, derange, disarrange, dishevel, disturb, fall, heave, pitch, plunge, roll, rumple, sprawl, stumble, topple, toss, trip, wallow

tumult, disarray, hubbub, jumble, stir; see also chaos, commotion, disorder

tune, accord, air, harmony, lyric, melody, song, strain, unison.

turbulent, agitated, blustery, brawling, disturbed, gusty, inclement, insurgent, obstreperous, restless, riotous, roaring, rough, stormy, tempestuous, tumultuous, violent, wild, windy. ANT.—calm, orderly, peaceful, placid, tranquil

turmoil, disarray, hubbub, jumble, stir, tumult see also chaos, commotion, disorder.

turn, circle, circulate, gyrate, invert, loop, oscillate, pivot, reel, revolve, rotate, spin, swing, swivel, twirl, twist, wheel, whirl; alter, change, convert, invert, transform, transmute, vary; avert, avoid, deflect, deviate, divert, dodge, sidetrack, swerve, veer; cycle, gyration, pirouette, revolution, rotation; bend, curve, hook, twist; climax, crisis, juncture, shift

twist, bend, bow, coil, complicate, contort, convolve, crook, curve, deflect, distort, encircle, gnarl, incline, knot, lean, pervert, rotate, screw, squirm, turn, twine, wind, wreathe, wrench, wring, writhe.

type, emblem, figure, letter, mark, sign, symbol; assortment, breed, cast, category, character, class, description, genus, kind, nature, sort, species, stamp, variety; example, exemplar, form, model, mold, pattern, representation, sample

typical, accustomed, average, common, conventional, customary, figurative, habitual, ideal, illustrative, indicative, middling, modal, model, normal, ordinary, plain, regular, representative, symbolic, usual. ANT.—aberrant, atypical, deviant, distinctive, rare

tyrannous, authoritative, dictatorial, domineering, imperious, oppressive. see also despotic

tyrant, autocrat, despot, dictator, inquisitor, martinet, oppressor, persecutor, slavedriver.

U

ugly, deformed, hideous, homely, horrible, offensive, repellent, repulsive, revolting, uncomely, unsightly; bullying, corrupt, disagreeable, disorderly, ill-natured, pugnacious, quarrelsome, rough, rude, spiteful, surly, threatening, tough, vicious, vile. ANT.—beautiful, captivating,

dazzling, exquisite, magnificent; agreeable, charming, gentle, inviting, loving, pleasant.

ultimate, absolute, concluding, decisive, eventual, extreme, farthest, final, hindmost, last, latest, maximum, terminal, utmost. ANT.—beginning, first, initial, opening, preliminary, primary.

umpire, arbiter, arbitrator, assessor, censor, compromiser, inspector, judge, mediator, moderator, negotiator, peacemaker, propitiator, referee, settler.

unadulterated, see clean, clear, immaculate.

unanimity, accord, agreement, apposition, compatibility, concert, concord, concordance, conformity, congruence, correspondence, harmony, unity. ANT.—disagreement, discord, dissonance, division, variance.

unassuming, compliant, lowly, plain, simple, submissive; see also modest

unbecoming, gauche, improper, inappropriate, indecent, indecorous, inept, maladroit, unbefitting, unfit, unseemly, unsuitable. ANT.—appropriate, becoming, fitting, proper, suitable.

unbeliever, see heretic.

unbiased, equitable, fair, honest, impartial, judicial, just, neutral, objective, reasonable, unimpassioned, unjaundiced, unprejudiced. ANT.—biased, partial, prejudiced, slanted, unfair

uncertain, ambiguous, dim, doubtful, dubious, equivocal, hazy, indefinite, indistinct, insecure, irresolute, obscure, precarious, questionable, unclear, undecided, undetermined, unsettled, unstable, unsure, vacillating, vague. ANT.—certain, definite, explicit, lucid, precise, specific.

uncertainty, see distrust, doubt

uncivilized, barbarian, crude, discourteous, heathenish, ignorant, low, remorseless, ruthless, uncultured, unenlightened, unrelenting. see also barbarous, cruel

unclad, see naked

unclean, abominable, beastly, dirty, fetid, filthy, foul, grimy, impure, nasty, obscene, offensive, repulsive, slimy, smutty, soiled, sooty, squalid, unwashed, vile. ANT.—chaste, clean, immaculate, impeccable, pure

uncommon, different, exceptional, exotic, extraordinary, infrequent, noteworthy, occasional, odd, rare, remarkable, scarce, singular, strange, unconventional, unique, unusual, unwonted. ANT.—conventional, customary, expected, typical, usual

uncompromising, [illegible] determined, dogged, firm, fixed, headstrong, immovable, inflexible, intractable, intransigent, narrow, obdurate, obstinate, orthodox, pertinacious, rigid, stiff, strict, stubborn, tough, unyielding. ANT.—[illegible] compliant, flexible, submissive, yielding

unconcern, see indifference

unconditional, absolute, carte blanche, certain, complete, definite, entire, full, genuine, positive, thorough, unequivocal, unlimited, unqualified, unrestricted, whole. ANT.—conditional, contingent, limited, partial, [illegible]

[illegible] awkward, graceless, harsh, ill prepared, raw, rough, rude, rustic, unfinished, ungainly, ungraceful, unpolished, unrefined, vulgar. ANT.—cultivated, elegant, graceful, refined, [illegible]

uncover, betray, divulge, impart; see also open

under, below, beneath, following, inferior, sub[illegible]

undergo, feel, encounter, experience, sustain; see also tolerate.

understand, accept, appreciate, experience, gather, hear, interpret, learn, realize, recognize; see also comprehend.

understanding, accordance, agreement, concord, concurrence, harmony, unison; bargain, compact, contract, covenant, pact, stipulation; comprehension, discernment, grasp, insight, intellect, intelligence, knowledge, perception, perspicacity, rationality, reason, reasoning, sapience, wisdom. ANT.—contention, disagreement, discord, dissension, variance, wrangling; fatuity, foolishness, imbecility, incapacity, stupidity

undertaking, action, attempt, business, effort, endeavor, engagement, enterprise, essay, experiment, performance, project, task, trial, venture, work. ANT.—inertia, laziness, negligence, passivity, shiftlessness

undisguised, genuine, open, real, true, unadulterated, uncovered; see also sincere.

undivided, intact, integral, unimpaired; see also complete

undying, see eternal

unearthly, metaphysical, spiritual, superhuman; see also miraculous.

uneasy, afraid, alarmed, anxious, apprehensive, disturbed, fearful, fidgety, fretful, frightened, harried, irritable, nervous, peevish, petulant, restless, shaky, troubled, uncomfortable, unquiet, wakeful, worried. ANT.—calm, content, peaceful, serene, undismayed

uneducated, uninformed, unlettered, unschooled; see also ignorant

unemployed, idle, inactive, inert, jobless, loafing, out of work, unoccupied. ANT.—active, busy, employed, industrious, occupied

unequal, disparate, ill-matched, inequitable, irregular, lop-sided, odd, one-sided, unbalanced, uneven, unfair, unlike, unparallel. ANT.—balanced, coequal, even, matched, uniform

uneven, intermittent, irregular, jagged, notched, rough, rugged, spasmodic, unequal, variable. ANT.—even, matched, regular, smooth

unexpected, amazing, astonishing, immediate, instantaneous, rapid, surprising, unforeseen; see also hasty

unfair, biased, dishonest, disingenuous, hypocritical, inequitable, one-sided, partial, prejudiced, slanted, unethical, unjust. ANT.—ethical, fair, honest, just, unbiased

unfavorable, [illegible] disastrous, unlucky; see also hostile

unfeeling, apathetic, callous, cold, cruel, hard, harsh, inconsiderate, insensate, insensible, merciless, numb, pitiless, rigorous, senseless, severe, stony, unkind, unsympathetic. ANT.—compassionate, empathic, merciful, responsive, sympathetic

unfit, improper, inappropriate, incapable, incompetent, inexpert, objectionable, unconditioned, [illegible] ANT.—capable, competent, fit, skilled, suitable

unfold, elaborate, evolve, mature, see also expand

unfortunate, afflicted, burdened, calamitous, desolate, disastrous, doomed, ill-fated, ill-starred, inexpedient, inopportune, miserable, [illegible] unsuccessful, unpropitious, untimely, wretched. ANT.—[illegible] opportune, propitious

unhappy, calamitous, dejected, despondent, disconsolate, dismal, distressed, dolorous, gloomy, grievous, heartsick, miserable, mournful, sad, sorrowful, troubled, unfortunate, woeful, wretched. ANT.—contented, delighted, exhilarated, gratified, peaceful, satisfied.

uniform, agreeable, agreeing, alike, comformable, consistent, constant, customary, equable, equal, even, harmonious, homogenous, homologous, methodical, natural, normal, orderly, ordinary, periodical, proportionate, regular, stable, steady, symmetrical, systematic, unchanging, undeviating, undiversified, unvaried, unvarying. ANT.—amorphous, disordered, distorted, diversified, erratic, irregular, unsystematic.

unify, ally, amalgamate, blend, combine, concentrate, conjoin, connect, consolidate, entwine, join, merge, mix, organize, rally, solidify, strengthen, unite. ANT.—disperse, disrupt, divide, separate, split.

unimportant, commonplace, immaterial, incidental, inconsequential, inferior, irrelevant, mediocre, nugatory, ordinary, picayune, poor, slight; see also trivial

uninformed, see ignorant.

unintelligible, cloudy, dim, dusky, indistinct, vague; see also mysterious.

uninteresting, burdensome, dreary, sluggish; see also monotonous.

union, amalgamation, annexation, attachment, blending, combination, commixture, concurrence, conjunction, connection, consolidation, coupling, fusion, incorporation, joining, junction, meeting, merging, mingling, solidarity, symbiosis, unification, uniting; affinity, agreement, concord, cooperation, harmony, unanimity, unison, unity; alliance, association, coalition, concert, confederacy, federation, league, marriage, organization. ANT.—disconnection, dispersion, division, separation; clash, conflict, disagreement, discordance, rebellion; dissociation, divorce, segregation, schism.

unique, choice, different, distinctive, exceptional, individual, matchless, novel, one, only, original, peculiar, rare, remarkable, single, singular, sole, solitary, uncommon, unequaled, unlike, unmatched, unparalleled, unprecedented, unrivaled, unusual. ANT.—commonplace, conventional, familiar, ordinary, prevailing.

unite, affiliate, ally, amalgamate, annex, associate, attach, blend, coalesce, combine, concur, confederate, conjoin, connect, consolidate, cooperate, couple, embody, embrace, entwine, fuse, join, link, meet, merge, mingle, mix, solidify, strengthen, unify. ANT.—disconnect, divide, part, separate, sever.

unity, agreement, concert, concord, constancy, continuity, harmony, oneness, singleness, solidarity, unification, uniformity, union. ANT.—discord, dissimilarity, diversity, multiplicity, variety.

universal, all, all-embracing, boundless, catholic, complete, comprehensive, cosmic, cosmopolitan, ecumenical, entire, exhaustive, generic, pandemic, prevailing, sweeping, total, unlimited, whole, world-wide. ANT.—distinctive, individual, partial, singular, unique

universe, cosmos, creation, earth, firmament, galaxy, heavens, macrocosm, nature, world.

unlawful, see illegal

unlike, divergent, incongruous, miscellaneous, sundry, variant; see also contrary, different.

unlimited, limitless, unconfined, unconstrained, undefined, unrestrained, unrestricted; see also [illegible]

unlocked, ajar, disengaged, exposed, open, unclosed, unlatched; accessible, clear, free, passable, unobstructed. ANT.—closed, locked, sealed, shut; barred, blocked, impassable, inaccessible, obstructed, unobtainable.

unmistakable, see obvious.

unpretentious, candid, frank, modest, open, plain, simple, sincere, unobtrusive, unostentatious, unpretending. ANT.—deceitful, false, hypocritical, ostentatious, pompous.

unqualified, absolute, certain, conclusive, downright, indisputable, outright, positive, unconditional, unquestionable, unrestricted, utter, inappropriate, incapable, incompetent, ineligible, inept, inexperienced, unfit, unprepared. ANT.—conditional, contingent, dependent, qualified, questionable, uncertain; capable, competent, eligible, experienced, qualified.

unreasonable, absurd, fatuous, foolish, illogical, implausible, inconsistent, irrational, ludicrous, mindless, nonsensical, preposterous, ridiculous, self-contradictory, senseless, silly, stupid, untenable. ANT.—consistent, judicious, rational, reasonable, sensible, wise.

unrestricted, accessible, accorded, allowable, available, clear, exposed, free, open, passable, permitted, public, sanctioned, unobstructed, welcoming. ANT.—denied, forbidden, private, prohibited, refused.

unruly, disobedient, fractious, headstrong, lawless, mutinous, obstreperous, rebellious, recalcitrant, refractory, stubborn, ungovernable, violent, wanton, willful. ANT.—docile, law-abiding, manageable, obedient, tractable.

unsafe, critical, dangerous, hazardous, imperiled, insecure, menacing, perilous, precarious, risky, threatening, treacherous, unreliable, unstable. ANT.—firm, harmless, protected, safe, secure.

unscrupulous, dishonorable, reckless, ruthless, unconscientious, unprincipled, unrestrained; see also dishonest.

unseemly, boorish, brutish, clownish, depraved, disgraceful, disorderly, dissolute, dowdy, gross, ill-advised, immoral, improper, imprudent, inappropriate, indecorous, inept, inexpedient, inopportune, objectionable, rowdy, slovenly, unbecoming, unfit, ungraceful, unkempt, unpolished, unsightly, unsuitable, vulgar, worthless. ANT.—commendable, cultivated, fitting, polished, proper, suave.

unselfish, see generous.

unsettled, adrift, apprehensive, changeable, fickle, inconstant, nervous, perturbed, restless, stirred, troubled, unhinged, unnerved, unstable, unsteady, vacillating, wavering; uninhabited, wild; outstanding, owing, unpaid; foul, muddy, roily, turbid. ANT.—calm, certain, constant, peaceful, secure; inhabited, settled; cleared, paid, solvent; clarified, immaculate, pure, sparkling, untainted.

unskilled, awkward, clumsy, ignorant, ill-qualified, incompetent, inept, inexperienced, maladroit, rusty, unfit, unpracticed. ANT.—accomplished, competent, efficient, expert, trained.

unsophisticated, artless, candid, frank, fresh, genuine, guileless, ignorant, ingenuous, innocent, naive, natural, open, pure, real, simple, true, unaffected, undesigning, unspoiled, unstudied, unvitiated. ANT.—experienced, guileful, hard, initiated, sophisticated, worldly.

unstable, see fickle.

unswerving, fast, inflexible, solid, unyielding; see also stable.

unusual, aberrant, abnormal, anomalous, atypical, awesome, capricious, curious, devious, distinguished, eccentric, exceptional, extraordinary, incredible, irregular, odd, rare, strange, uncommon, unique, unnatural, unparalleled, variable. ANT.—common, normal, ordinary, regular, usual.

unyielding, see unswerving.

upbraid, blame, lecture, reprehend, vituperate; see also think.

uphold, see maintain.

upright, direct, right, undeviating, unswerving, erect, standing, straight, unbent, vertical; conscientious, ethical, fair, faithful, honest, honorable, incorruptible, just, moral, scrupulous, square, straightforward, true, trustworthy, virtuous. ANT.—deviating, indirect, swerving; bent, horizontal, prone; corruptible, crooked, dishonest, fraudulent, immoral, lax.

upset, disturb, haunt, inconvenience, perplex, worry, see also pester.

urbane, considerate, well-mannered; see also polite.

urge, appetite, aspiration, hungering, lust; induce, prevail upon, win over; see also desire; persuade.

urgency, importance, need, seriousness; see also emergency.

urgent, absorbing, breathless, chief, cogent, compelling, critical, crucial, demanded, essential, exigent, grave, impelling, imperative, important, importunate, insistent, instant, momentous, necessary, pressing, principal, required, salient, serious, vital, weighty. ANT.—common, insignificant, petty, trivial, unessential, uneventful.

use, apply, avail, employ, exploit, handle, manage, manipulate, operate, ply, utilize, wield; exercise, exert, practice, work; consume, exhaust, expend; accustom, familiarize, habituate, inure; application, employment, service, utilization; necessity, need; advantage, usefulness; method, technique, usage; see also habit.

useful, advantageous, applicable, beneficial, gainful, good, helpful, practical, pragmatic, profitable, remunerative, salutory, serviceable, suitable, utilitarian, valuable, wholesome. ANT.—deleterious, destructive, detrimental, harmful, noxious.

usefulness, adaptability, advantage, application, convenience, helpfulness, practicality, utility, versatility; see also merit.

useless, abortive, empty, fruitless, futile, idle, inadequate, ineffective, ineffectual, pointless, unavailing, unproductive, unserviceable, vain, valueless, vapid, worthless. ANT.—beneficial, effective, potent, profitable, valuable.

usual, accustomed, common, commonplace, conventional, current, customary, everyday, expected, familiar, frequent, general, habitual, normal, ordinary, prevailing, prevalent, prosaic, recognized, regular, stereotyped. ANT.—abnormal, exceptional, extraordinary, rare, unconventional.

utensil, apparatus, appliance, device, equipment, implement, instrument, medium, tool, vehicle, ware.

utility, adequacy, advantage, avail, benefit, convenience, efficacy, efficiency, expediency, favor, productiveness, profit, service, serviceableness, usefulness, utilitarianism, value, worth. ANT.—disadvantage, futility, inefficacy, uselessness, worthlessness.

utilize, adopt, apply, appropriate, avail, employ, exercise, exert, exploit, occupy, practice, use. ANT.—discard, discharge, expel, refuse, reject.

utmost, absolute, chief, extreme, farthest, greatest, highest, last, main, maximum, most, ultimate, unqualified, uttermost. ANT.—closest, least, merest, minimum, nearest.

utopian, chimerical, exemplary, fabulous, fancied, fantastic, faultless, ideal, illusory, imaginary, perfect, supreme, unreal, visionary. ANT.—actual, faulty, imperfect, substantial, [illegible] real.

utter, complete, entire, finished, full, perfect, thorough, total, whole; consummate, excellent, ideal, pure, superlative, supreme; absolute, downright, sheer, unconditional, unqualified, unrestricted, wholehearted; acclaim, air, announce, articulate, assert, claim, declare, disclose, divulge, emit, enunciate, express, inform, proclaim, pronounce, speak, talk, tell, vocalize, voice, whisper. ANT.—imperfect, incomplete, lacking, partial, unfinished; inferior, lesser, negligible, poor; conditional, limited, qualified, restricted; conceal, cover, hide, mask, withhold.

V

vacant, abandoned, bare, barren, blank, depleted, deserted, empty, hollow, idle, tenantless, unfilled, uninhabited, unoccupied, untenanted, unused, vacuous, void, dreaming, empty-headed, foolish, inane, silly, thoughtless. ANT.—filled, full, inhabited, occupied, overflowing; cogitative, contemplative, meditative, reflective, thoughtful, wise.

vacate, abandon, abdicate, abjure, depart, desert, empty, evacuate, forsake, leave, quit, relinquish, resign, surrender, waive. ANT.—assume, maintain, remain, stay, support.

vacillate, change, oscillate, undulate, vary; see also hesitate.

vacillation, changeableness, faltering, fluctuation, hesitation, inconstancy, indecision, irresolution, oscillation, reeling, rocking, swaying, uncertainty, unsteadiness, wavering. ANT.—certainty, constancy, dependability, firmness.

vagrant, beggar, bum, hobo, idler, loafer, rambler, rogue, rover, straggler, tramp, truant, vagabond, wanderer; changeable, digressive, discursive, divergent, erratic, fickle, fluctuating, homeless, idle, inconstant, irresolute, itinerant, nomadic, peripatetic, ranging, roaming, roving, straying, traveling, unsettled, unstable, unsteady, wandering. ANT.—gentleman, laborer, toiler, worker, workman; anchored, established, fixed, rooted, stable.

vague, cryptic, dark, doubtful, dubious, enigmatic, formless, imprecise, mysterious, nebulous, questionable, unsure, visionary; see also indefinite.

vain, abortive, bootless, delusive, empty, fleeting, frivolous, fruitless, futile, hollow, idle, ineffective, ineffectual, nugatory, pointless, shadowy, trifling, trivial, unavailing, unprofitable, unsatisfactory, useless, valueless, vapid, visionary, worthless; arrogant, conceited, egotistical, inflated, ostentatious, proud, showy, vainglorious. ANT.—advantageous, effective, potent, profitable, valuable; demure, genuine, humble, meek, modest, unpretentious.

valiant, adventurous, assertive, audacious, bold, brave, chivalrous, courageous, daring, dauntless, fearless, gallant, heroic, indomitable, intrepid, magnanimous, manly, plucky, puissant, spirited, strong-willed, unafraid, undismayed, unflinching, unshrinking, valorous, venturesome, vigorous. ANT.—cowardly, craven, fearful, timid, timorous, weak.

valid, accurate, actual, authentic, binding, cogent, conclusive, convincing, definite, effective, efficacious, efficient, factual, forceful, genuine, legal, legitimate, logical, operative, powerful, real, solid, sound, strong, substantial, sufficient, telling, tested, true, weighty. ANT.—counterfeit, erroneous, fallacious, invalid, spurious.

valor, chivalry, manliness, prowess, spiritedness; see also courage.

valuable, costly, expensive, high-priced, rare; dear, esteemed, precious, worthy; profitable, serviceable, useful. ANT.—cheap, common, unmarketable; abhorred, disliked, disrespectable, worthless; profitless, useless

value, appreciate, cherish, esteem, hold dear, prize, treasure; appraise, assess, compute, estimate, figure, rate; advantage, appreciation, consideration, esteem, estimation, excellence, importance, merit, price, profit, quality, significance, usefulness, utility, valuation, virtue, worth, worthiness. ANT.—abandon, despise, ignore, neglect, overlook, reject; inexpedience, inutility, unfitness, uselessness, worthlessness.

vandalism, barbarism, burning, damage, destruction, looting, piracy, spoliation, wasting, wrecking. ANT.—care, preservation, protection, repair, replacement

vanish, cease, depart, die, disappear, dissolve, evaporate, fade, go away, sink. ANT.—appear, emerge, reappear

vanity, affectation, arrogance, conceit, conceitedness, display, egotism, ostentation, pretension, self-applause, self-glorification, selfishness, self-laudation, self-love, show, vainglory. ANT.—bashfulness, diffidence, humility, modesty, unobtrusiveness.

vanquish, beat, outwit, suppress; see also conquer.

vapid, banal, bland, commonplace, dry, dull, feeble, flat, hackneyed, inane, insipid, lifeless, prosaic, spiritless, tasteless, trite, uninteresting ANT.—bright, fresh, original, pungent, stimulating, striking

vapor, breath, cloud, condensation, effluvium, emanation, exhalation, fog, fume, gas, haze, mist, smoke, smog, spray, steam.

variable, see fickle

variation, aberration, alteration, change, contrariety, contrast, departure, deviation, difference, disagreement, discord, discrepancy, disparity, dissent, dissidence, dissimilarity, dissimilitude, distinction, diversity, fluctuation, heterogeneity, incongruity, inconsistency, innovation, modification, mutation, noncomformity, oscillation, variety, vicissitude. ANT.—agreement, congruity, homogeneity, permanence, stability, uniformity

variety, change, difference, dissimilarity, diversification, diversity, heterogeneity, medley, miscellany, mixture, multifariousness, variance; array, assortment, brand, breed, category, class, division, family, genus, grade, kind, race, rank, sort, species, stock, strain, subspecies, tribe, type. ANT.—homogeneity, likeness, monotony, sameness, uniformity, unity

various, assorted, different, disparate, divergent, divers, diverse, manifold, many, miscellaneous, numerous, several, sundry ANT.—alike, congruous, identical, same, uniform

vary, exchange, substitute, shift, transfigure, veer; see also modify

vast, ample, big, capacious, extensive, great, large; see also colossal

vault, see jump

vehement, [illegible] excitable, fervent, fervid, fiery, glowing, hot, impetuous, intense, irascible, passionate ANT.—apathetic, calm, cool, indifferent,

veil [illegible] also conceal

velocity, alacrity, celerity, impetus, pace, quickness, rapidity, speed swiftness

venerable, adored, aged, ancient, antiquated, antique, archaic, elderly, erudite, esteemed, honored, old, patriarchal, respected, revered, superannuated, time-worn, venerated, worshipped. ANT.—callow, immature, inexperienced, modern, new.

venerate, admire, adore, appreciate, approve, cherish, esteem, honor, regard, respect, revere, worship. ANT.—abhor, despise, dislike, loathe, scorn.

vengeance, reparation, reprisal, requital, spitefulness; see also revenge.

venom, acerbity, bitterness, contempt, enmity, gall, hate, malevolence, malice, malignity, poison, rancor, resentment, virulence. ANT.—benevolence, charity, fellowship, love, warmheartedness

vent, belch, breathe, discharge, eject, emanate, emit, expel, explode, shoot, spurt, ventilate; airhole, crenel, emission, escape, hole, inlet, loophole, mouth, nostril, opening, orifice, outlet, overflow, passage, plug, spiracle, spout, tap, valve.

ventilate, aerate, air, circulate air, cool, explain, express, fan, freshen, open, oxygenate, purify, refresh, vent.

venture, adventure, attempt, business, chance, dare, enterprise, experiment, gamble, hazard, investment, peril, project, risk, speculation, stake, trial, undertaking, work; advance, assay, attempt, bet, brave, dare, experiment, gamble, grope, hazard, invest, risk, speculate, try, wager

veracity, accuracy, candor, credibility, exactitude, fidelity, frankness, honesty, probity, reality, sincerity, truth, truthfulness. ANT.—chicanery, deception, duplicity, falsehood, misrepresentation.

verbal, announced, communicated, expressed, lingual, literal, nuncupative, oral, sounded, spoken, told, unwritten, uttered, vocal, voiced ANT.—documentary, printed, unspoken, written.

verbose, chattering, chatty, fluent, garrulous, long-winded, loquacious, redundant, talkative, verbal, wordy. ANT.—concise, laconic, silent, stammering, taciturn, uncommunicative

verdict, adjudication, arbitrament, conclusion, decision, decree, determination, finding, judgment, result.

verge, border, boundary, brim, brink, confine, edge, end, extreme, limit, lip, margin, rim, skirt. ANT.—body, bulk, center, inside

verification, affirmation, attestation, authentication, confirmation, corroboration, demonstration, evidence, proof, recognition, support, testimony. ANT.—contradiction, denial, failure, fallacy, invalidity

verify, acknowledge, affirm, approve, assure, attest, authenticate, certify, corroborate, confirm, determine, establish, fix, prove, ratify, sanction, settle, strengthen, substantiate, validate ANT.—contradict, deny, disprove, invalidate, repudiate

versed, acquainted, aware, cognizant, conversant, familiar, intimate, knowing, proficient, skilled ANT.—unaware, unfamiliar, unknowing

versatile, adaptable, apt, changeable, many-sided, movable, ready, variable. ANT.—awkward, limited, unadaptable, unchanging

vertical, erect, perpendicular, plumb, standing, straight, upright ANT.—flat, horizontal, inclined, oblique, prone, supine

vestige, mark, remainder, remains, remnant, residue, scrap, sign, trace

vex [illegible]

vibrate, agitate, flicker, fluctuate, flutter, jar, jolt, oscillate, pulsate, quake, quaver, quiver, rock, shake, shiver, shudder, sway, swing, totter, tremble, undulate, wave, waver

vice, blemish, blot, carnality, debauchery, defect, excess, fault, impropriety, impurity, iniquity, offense, perversity, sin, transgression, ungodliness; see also evil.

vicinity, district, domain, environment, environs, locality, neighborhood, realm, region, sector, territory; adjacency, nearness, proximity. ANT.—outskirts; distance, remoteness.

vicious, bad, base, corrupt, debased, degenerate, demoralized, depraved, destructive, evil, harmful, hurtful, malignant, obnoxious, pernicious, profligate, reprehensible, sinful, unruly, vile, virulent, wicked. ANT.—admirable, exemplary, honorable, noble, upright, virtuous.

victim, dupe, gull, martyr, prey, puppet, quarry, sacrifice, scapegoat, sufferer, wretch. ANT.—culprit, evil-doer, felon, swindler.

victor, champion, conqueror, hero, master, vanquisher, winner. ANT.—failure, loser, underdog, vanquished, victim.

victory, achievement, ascendancy, conquest, defeating, mastery, overcoming, subjugation, success, superiority, supremacy, triumph, win, winning. ANT.—collapse, defeat, failure, frustration, overthrow

view, aim, belief, conception, examination, glance, glimpse, goal, impression, inspection, judgment, look, object, observation, opinion, outlook, panorama, perspective, picture, prospect, range, regard, scene, sight, survey, theory, vision, vista; behold, consider, discern, examine, eye, gaze, glance, inspect, look, observe, regard, scan, scrutinize, see, stare, survey, watch, witness. ANT.—avert, disregard, ignore, miss, overlook, sidetrack.

viewpoint, angle, aspect, attitude, disposition, light, outlook, perspective, pose, position, posture, slant, stand, standpoint

vigilant, alert, attentive, careful, cautious, circumspect, guarded, heedful, observant, wakeful, wary, watchful, wide-awake. ANT.—careless, foolhardy, negligent, rash, reckless.

vigor, endurance, energy, force, fortitude, hardihood, health, liveliness, lustiness, spirit, strength, verge, virility, vitality, well-being, zeal. ANT.—exhaustion, languor, lassitude, listlessness.

vigorous, active, animated, blithe, brisk, energetic, flourishing, forceful, frolicsome, healthy, lively, lusty, powerful, robust, spirited, sprightly, strenuous, strong, virile, vital, vivacious. ANT.—debilitated, feeble, frail, inactive, lethargic

vile, abject, base, brutish, cheap, contemptible, debased, depraved, despicable, disgusting, evil, foul, gross, ignoble, impure, iniquitous, loathsome, low, mean, obscene, odious, repulsive, revolting, sinful, sordid, ugly, vicious, vulgar, wicked, worthless, wretched. ANT.—attractive, decent, elevated, honorable, laudable, valuable

vilify, abuse, asperse, ill-use, revile, scandalize; see also malign

villainous, bad, base, evil, unsound, unwholesome, see also deleterious, iniquitous

vindicate, advocate, assert, avenge, defend, excuse, maintain, support, uphold; see also exonerate

vindictive, avenging, grudgeful, implacable, malevolent, malicious, rancorous, resentful, unforgiving, vengeful. ANT.—conciliatory, excusing, forgiving, placable

violate, break, disobey, disregard, encroach, infringe, invade, transgress; debauch, defile, deflower, desecrate, dishonor, outrage, pollute, profane, rape, ravish

violence, assault, fury, intensity, outrage, vehemence, violation, wildness; see also force.

violent, angry, convulsive, fierce, fiery, frantic, frenzied, fuming, furious, hysterical, obstreperous, passionate, raging, rampant, raving, riotous, savage, turbulent, ungovernable, uproarious, vehement, wild; acute, extreme, forceful, great, intense, mighty, potent, powerful, severe, strong. ANT.—composed, kind, pacific, peaceful, tranquil, unruffled; feeble, insignificant, mild, moderate, weak.

virgin, chaste, clean, immaculate, innocent, modest, pure, spotless, stainless, unadulterated, unblemished, undefiled, unsullied, untainted, virginal; first, fresh, genuine, natural, new, original, undisturbed, untamed, untouched ANT.—corrupt, defiled, shameless; foul, poisoned, polluted, soiled.

virile, hardy, lusty, vigorous; see also masculine.

virtue, chastity, decency, goodness, honesty, honor, impeccability, innocence, integrity, morality, probity, prudence, purity, rectitude, sanctity, temperance, uprightness, virginity; effectiveness, efficacy, force, fortitude, power, strength; distinction, excellence, merit, superiority, value, worth. ANT.—corruption, depravity, dishonor, vileness, wickedness; debility, enervation, infirmity, weakness; deficiency, inferiority, inutility, uselessness, worthlessness.

virtuous, decent, honorable, just, right, scrupulous; see also chaste, ethical.

visible, see evident, fair, manifest.

vision, apparition, appearance, chimera, conception, daydream, discernment, dream, fancy, ghost, hallucination, hope, illusion, image, manifestation, mirage, perception, phantasm, phantom, prophecy, revelation, shadow, sight, specter. ANT.—actuality, blindness, corporality, fact, substantiality, verity.

visionary, chimerical, delusory, dreamy, fancied, fanciful, ideal, illusory, imaginary, imaginative, romantic, unreal, utopian. ANT.—actual, material, real, substantial.

vital, alive, animate, existing, living; basic, cardinal, essential, fundamental, important, indispensable, necessary, paramount, requisite, urgent. ANT.—dead, inanimate, lifeless; dispensable, excessive, insignificant, trivial, unimportant

vitality, being, existence, life; animation, ardor, buoyancy, energy, intensity, liveliness, spirit, spunk, verve, vigor, vim, vivacity. ANT.—death, demise, extinction; apathy, lassitude, lethargy, passivity, torpor.

vitiate, abase, adulterate, alloy, annul, contaminate, corrupt, damage, debase, defile, degrade, deprave, depress, deteriorate, humiliate, impair, infect, injure, lower, nullify, pervert, poison, pollute, ruin, spoil, void. ANT.—clean, enhance, improve, purify, revive, vitalize.

vivid, animated, bright, brilliant, clear, expressive, fresh, graphic, intense, lifelike, lively, lucid, pictorial, picturesque, realistic, sprightly, striking, strong, telling, vibrant. ANT.—cloudy, dreary, dull, vague, weak.

vocal, announced, articulate, communicated, expressed, expressive, fluent, musical, oral, spoken, sung, uttered, verbal, vocalized, voiced, voluble. ANT.—printed, quiet, silent, unspoken, written

vocation, art, business, calling, commerce, employment, engagement, enterprise, field, job, lifework, mission, occupation, office, position, profession, pursuit, role, situation, trade, trading, undertaking, work. ANT.—avocation, diversion, entertainment, hobby, pastime

voice, accent, articulation, call, cry, enunciation, expression, intonation, noise, pronunciation, sound, speech, tongue, utterance, vocalization; choice, election, suffrage, vote; announce, assert, cry, declaim, declare, express, say, sound, speak, talk, tell, utter.

void, blank, lacking; see also empty.

volatile, airy, buoyant, changeable, effervescent, evaporable, fleeting, gaseous, inconstant, irresolute, light, resilient, vacillating, vaporous, vapory, wavering, weak; active, animated, blithe, cheerful, elated, jocund, lively, playful, vivacious. ANT.—durable, heavy, massive, soluble, weighty; dejected, despondent, hopeless, melancholy, sad

volition, choice, decision, determination, election, intention, resolution, resolve, selection, will. ANT.—coercion, compulsion, force, persuasion, pressure.

volume, capability, power, talent; amount, extent, mass, size; book, edition, printed document, publication; see also capacity.

voluntary, deliberate, elective, free, intentional, self-determining, uncoerced, unforced, volitional, willful, willing. ANT.—compulsory, enforced, forced, instinctive, involuntary, mandatory, required

volunteer, come forward, enlist, extend, sacrifice, submit oneself; see also offer.

vouch, affirm, assert, attest, avow, certify, confirm, declare, depose, guarantee, support, swear, testify, uphold, warrant. ANT.—abnegate, controvert, deny, disavow, repudiate.

vow, oath, pledge, promise; affirm, assert, certify, consecrate, dedicate, devote, pledge, promise, swear.

vulgar, abusive, base, brutish, cheap, coarse, common, crass, disgusting, general, gross, ignorant, ill-bred, indecent, inelegant, low, obscene, odious, offensive, plebeian, popular, profane, ribald, rough, rowdy, rude, tawdry, uncouth, uncultured, unpolished, unrefined. ANT.—aristocratic, charming, cultured, elegant, polished, refined.

vulnerable, assailable, defenseless, exposed, unprotected, unsafe; see also insecure.

W

wager, bet, chance, gage, gamble, hazard, play, punt, risk, sport, stake; betting, gambling, risk, speculation

wages, compensation, earnings, fee, income, pay, payment, recompense, remuneration, salary, stipend. ANT.—donation, gift, gratuity.

wait, abide, bide, delay, linger, remain, rest, stay, tarry; await, expect, watch; attend, minister, serve. ANT.—act, depart, hasten, leave, proceed; disregard, neglect, reject; hamper, hinder, impede, oppose

waive, see renounce

wake, activate, animate, arouse, awake, awaken, call, enkindle, excite, kindle, prod, revive, rouse, stimulate, stir, wake.

wallow, flounder, grovel, immerse, revel, roll, toss, welter.

wander, deviate, digress, diverge, drift, err, journey, meander, peregrinate, ramble, range, roam, rove, saunter, straggle, stray, stroll, tour, traipse, travel, traverse. ANT.—halt, pause, remain, settle, stay

want, aspire, covet, crave, desire, long for, wish; be destitute, lack, need, require, suffer privation; dearth, deficiency, depletion, destitution, exigency, inadequacy, indigence, insufficiency, lack, necessity, need, neediness, pauperism, penury, poverty, privation, scarcity, starvation. ANT.—abhor, detest, dislike; enjoy, have, own, possess; abundance, affluence, opulence, riches, wealth.

ward, care, charge, custody, dependent, guardianship, minor, protection; district, division, precinct, quarter, section; defend, guard, keep, parry, protect, safeguard, watch.

warfare, armed struggle, battle, combat, conflict, contest, fighting, hostilities, military operations, mobilization. ANT.—accord, armistice, harmony, peace, truce

wariness, see heed.

warlike, see hostile.

warm, affable, affectionate, ardent, compassionate, cordial, earnest, empathic, enthusiastic, fervent, friendly, genial, gracious, heartfelt, hearty, loving, responsive, sincere, sociable, sympathetic, tender, warmhearted; feverish, flushed, heated, lukewarm, melting, mild, sunny, temperate, tepid; comfortable, cozy, secure, sheltered, snug; chafe, foment, heat, incite, melt, thaw. ANT.—aloof, cold, detached, diffident, taciturn; cold, cool, freezing, frosty, icy; disturbed, exposed, insecure, uncomfortable, uneasy; calm, chill, freeze, soothe, temper.

warn, admonish, caution, counsel, forebode, forewarn, signal, summon; see also notify

warning, admonition, advice, alarm, augury, caution, indication, information, notice, omen, portent, prediction, premonition, sign, signal, summons, threat.

wary, attentive, alert, awake, aware, careful, cautious, circumspect, discreet, guarded, heedful, mindful, observant, provident, scrupulous, thoughtful, vigilant, watchful. ANT.—foolhardy, impulsive, negligent, precipitate, rash.

wash, bathe, clean, cleanse, douse, immerse, launder, lave, rinse, scour, scrub, soak, soap, wet, wipe. ANT.—dirty, foul, soil, stain.

waste, abandoned, bare, bleak, deserted, desolate, discarded, empty, forlorn, forsaken, futile, lonely, pointless, solitary, uninhabited, useless, wild, worthless; abuse, consume, dissipate, exhaust, lavish, misapply, misspend, misuse, scatter, spend, squander, wear out; decay, diminish, dwindle, pine, wither; corrode, damage, despoil, destroy, devastate, pillage, plunder, ravage, ruin, sack, strip. ANT.—attended, cultivated, fertile, inhabited, productive; hoard, preserve, redeem, retain, save; grow, prosper, thrive, triumph; defend, guard, harbor, protect, shield.

wasteful, careless, destructive, dissipated, extravagant, improvident, lavish, prodigal, profligate, profuse, reckless, ruinous, squandering, thriftless, unthrifty, wild. ANT.—conservative, economical, hoarding, mercenary, thrifty.

watch, attend, behold, contemplate, descry, discern, distinguish, espy,follow, glimpse, guard, inspect, mark, mind, notice, observe, perceive, regard, scan, scrutinize, see, view, wait, witness.

watchful, alert, attentive, careful, cautious, circumspect, guarded, heedful, observant, prudent, vigilant, wakeful, wary, watchful, wide-awake. ANT.—careless, inattentive, lax, neglectful, oblivious.

water, bathe, deluge, dilute, douse, drench, flood, immerse, irrigate, moisten, soak, sprinkle, steep, wash, wet. ANT.—dehydrate, drain, dry, parch, scar

wave, billow, breaker, ripple, roller, surge, swell, undulation; beckon, flap, flutter, oscillate, shake, signal, stir, sway, swing.

waver, boggle, deliberate, dillydally, equivocate, falter, flicker, fluctuate, flutter, hesitate, oscillate, quiver, reel, shake, totter, tremble, twitch, vacillate, vibrate.

wavering, see fickle.

way, allay, approach, artery, avenue, channel, course, driveway, entrance, gateway, highway, lane, pass, passage, path, pathway, road, roadway, route, street, thoroughfare, track, trail, walk; design, fashion, form, habit, manner, means, method, mode, plan, practice, procedure, process, style, system.

weak, bending, delicate, faint, fragile, frail, pliant, soft, tender, yielding; debilitated, decrepit, enervated, exhausted, feeble, flaccid, impotent, infirm, nervous, shaky, wasted, worn; illogical, inadequate, ineffective, ineffectual, lame, poor, vague; assailable, defenseless, exposed, helpless, powerless, unguarded, unsubstantial, vulnerable. ANT.—rigid, strong, unyielding; animated, healthy, robust, vigorous; cogent, effective, efficacious, persuasive, potent; defended, protected, safe, secure, unthreatened.

weaken, attenuate, cramp, cripple, debilitate, devitalize, dilute, diminish, enervate, enfeeble, exhaust, impair, incapacitate, reduce, relax, sap, thin, undermine. ANT.—brace, energize, fortify, invigorate, strengthen.

weakness, see disability

wealth, abundance, affluence, assets, capital, fortune, luxury, means, money, opulence, plenty, possessions, prosperity, riches, resources, securities, stock, substance, treasure. ANT.—indigence, need, poverty, privation, want

wear, abrade, bear, carry, consume, diminish, display, endure, erode, impair, use, waste; service, use, utilization

weariness, annoyance, disgust, ennui, exhaustion, faintness, fatigue, languor, lassitude, lethargy, prostration, tedium, tiredness. ANT.—alertness, amusement, energy, strength, vim.

weary, bored, exhausted, faint, fatigued, jaded, spent, tired, wearied, worn; anger, annoy, bore, bother, deject, depress, discourage, disgust, dishearten, dispirit, displease, distress, enfeeble, exhaust, fatigue, grieve, irk, irritate, jade, overburden, overtax, pain, prostrate, sadden, strain, tire, vex. ANT.—animated, fresh, invigorated, refreshed, rested; arouse, brace, energize, enliven, revive, strengthen

weather, bear, bleach, discolor, disintegrate, dry, endure, expand, fade, overcome, resist, rot, shrink, split, stand, sustain, tan, toughen

weave, braid, compose, construct, crochet, design, fabricate, form, imagine, intertwine, knit, lace, mat, twist

wedding, see marriage

weigh, consider, examine, heed, study, see also ponder

weight, ballast, burden, contents, density, gravity, heaviness, load, mass, tonnage, pressure, authority, consequence, domination, emphasis, import, importance, influence, moment, power, seriousness, significance, stress, sway, value. ANT.—airiness, buoyancy, levity, lightness, insignificance, pettiness, smallness, triviality, worthlessness

weird, curious, eerie, ghostly, mysterious, odd, peculiar, spooky, strange, supernatural, uncanny, unearthly, wild. ANT.—common, normal, ordinary, regular, usual

welcome, [illegible] glad, [illegible] tain, greet, hail, hug, receive, recognize, salute.

well, adequately, admirably, competently, expertly, extremely, favorably, satisfactorily.

well-being, contentment, delight, felicity, fortune, gladness, happiness, health, pleasure, prosperity, satisfaction, serenity, welfare, wholeness. ANT.—depression, distress, illness, suffering, trouble.

well-bred, see polite

well-known, see distinguished

wheel, bicycle, circle, disk, roller; eddy, gyrate, pirouette, revolve, roll, rotate, spin, swirl, transport, turn, twist, veer, whirl, wind.

whim, caprice, dream, fancy, fantasy, humor, idea, impulse, inclination, notion, quirk, tendency, vagary, vision, whimsy

whimsical, curious, droll, peculiar, quaint; see also eccentric

whole, absolute, all, complete, entire, full, inclusive, intact integral, inviolate, perfect, plenary, total, unabridged, unbroken, undivided, unimpaired; hale, healed, healthy, sound, well. ANT.—defective, fragmentary, imperfect, incomplete, partial; diseased, feeble, impaired, infirm, sickly.

wholesome, beneficial, nourishing, nutritive; hearty, robust, strong; see also healthy; whole.

wicked, atrocious, base, corrupt, criminal, deleterious, disorderly, disreputable, dissolute, erring, evil, fiendish, foul, gross, hellish, immoral, impure, infamous, iniquitous, irreligious, malevolent, murderous, nefarious, noxious, pernicious, scandalous, shameful, sinful, unrighteous, unsound, vicious, vile, villainous, wayward, wrong. ANT.—admirable, commendable, honorable, moral, noble, praiseworthy, virtuous.

wide, all-inclusive, blanket, broad, comprehensive, expanded, extensive, general, large, sweeping, universal, vast. ANT.—confined, hampered, limited, narrow, restricted

wild, undomesticated, untamed; rough, uncultivated; impetuous, irregular, turbulent, wayward; extravagant, foolish, giddy; boisterous see also barbarous, fierce; desolate; reckless; stormy

will, choice, conviction, decision, desire, determination, inclination, intent, intention, mind, preference, purpose, resolution, volition, willingness, wish. ANT.—coercion, compulsion, doubt, indecision, wavering.

willful, see intentional.

win, see gain, succeed

wind, air, blast, breeze, current, cyclone, draft, flurry, flutter, gale, gust, hurricane, squall, storm, tempest, typhoon, zephyr; coil, fold, twine, twist, wreathe; bend, crook, curve, deviate, meander, sinuate, snake, zigzag.

winding, bending, coiling, crooked, curving, devious, involuted, meandering, sinuous, turning, twining, twisting, writhing. ANT.—direct, plain, straight

wisdom, acumen, astuteness, comprehension, depth, discernment, discretion, discrimination, enlightenment, erudition, farsightedness, foresight, insight, intelligence, judgment, knowledge, learning, perspicacity, prudence, reason, reasoning, sagacity, sense, understanding. ANT.—absurdity, fatuity, foolishness, ignorance, stupidity, [illegible] misjudgment

wise, advisable, alert, astute, calculating, deep, discerning, discreet, enlightened, erudite, foresighted, informed, intelligent, judicious, penetrating, profound, prudent, rational, sagacious, sage, sane, sensible, shrewd, smart, sound

wish, appetite, aspiration, bid, craving, desire, hungering, longing, lust, need, petition, plea, request, urge, yearning, covet, crave, desire, hanker, hope, hunger, long, pine, thirst, want.

wit, comprehension, intellect, intelligence, mind, perception, perspicacity, reason, sagacity, sense, understanding, banter, burlesque, cleverness, drollery, facetiousness, fun, humor, irony, jest, jocularity, playfulness, raillery, sarcasm, satire, witticism; comedian, humorist, joker, wag. ANT.—dullness, stupidity; gloom, gravity, melancholy, pessimism, solemnity; cynic, misanthrope, pessimist.

witchcraft, bewitchment, black art, black magic, charm, conjuration, conjuring, demonology, divination, enchantment, incantation, legerdemain, magic, necromancy, sorcery, spell, voodooism, witchery, wizardry.

withdraw, abandon, abjure, abstract, deduct, depart, desert, dissociate, disengage, draw, forsake, give up, go, leave, part, quit, recall, recant, relinquish, remove, renounce, retire, retract, retreat, revoke, secede, separate, sequester, shrink, vacate, wean. ANT.—abide, introduce, remain, return, stay, tarry.

wither, decay, decline, deteriorate, droop, dry up, fail, languish, shrink, shrivel, sink, waste, weaken, wilt, wizen, wrinkle. ANT.—bloom, invigorate, refresh, rejuvenate, revive.

withhold, abstain, check, conceal, deny, desist, detain, forbear, hide, hinder, keep, refrain, refuse, reserve, restrain, retain, suppress. ANT.—accord, concede, grant, indulge, persist, yield

withstand, bar, combat, confront, contradict, counteract, defy, endure, face, hinder, hold out, obstruct, resist, thwart. ANT.—acquiesce, consent, submit, succumb, yield.

witness, attestation, confirmation, declaration evidence, proof, testimony; attestor, beholder bystander, corroborator, deponent, eyewitness observer, onlooker, spectator, testifier, watcher attest, bear witness, confirm, corroborate, mark note, observe, see, testify, vouch, watch.

witty, droll, facetious, funny; see also clever.

wizardry, see witchcraft.

woe, see disaster; misery.

womanly, compassionate, gentle, ladylike, maidenly, modest, protective. see also feminine.

wonder, curiosity, marvel, miracle, oddity, phenomenon, portent, prodigy, rarity, sight, sign spectacle; admiration, amazement, astonishment, awe, bewilderment, confusion, curiosity fascination, perplexity, stupefaction, surprise wonderment; admire, doubt, gape, marvel, ponder, query, stare. ANT.—commonness, familiarity, triviality; anticipation, apathy expectation, indifference, stolidity; abhor, disregard, ignore, ridicule, scorn.

wordy, diffuse, digressive, long-winded, loquacious, prolix, rambling, redundant, talkative verbose, voluble. ANT.—brief, concise, succinct, summary, terse.

work, accomplishment, achievement, action business, calling, deed, drudgery, duty, effort employment, exertion, function, job, labor, occupation, office, opus, performance, production, profession, pursuit, task, toil, travail accomplish, achieve, act, control, do, form function, labor, manage, operate, make, mold react, serve, slave, strive, struggle, sweat, toil ANT.—ease, idleness, leisure, recreation, relaxation; abandon, ignore, malfunction, mismanage, quit, rest.

working, see industrious; operative.

worldly, carnal, corporeal, earthly, irreligious materialistic, mundane, opportunistic, practical, secular, sensual, temporal, terrestrial, ungodly. ANT.—exalted, incorporeal, intellectual refined, spiritual

worn, exhausted, faint, fatigued, jaded, shabby spent, threadbare, tired, used, wasted, wearing weary. ANT.—fresh, invigorated, new, rested unused

worry, agitation, anxiety, apprehension, care, concern, disquiet, doubt, fear, trouble, uneasiness; annoy, bother, disturb, gall, gnaw, harass, harry, haze, irritate, pain, persecute, pester, plague, tease, torment, torture, trouble, vex; fret, fume, fuss, grieve. ANT.—contentment, ease, peace, satisfaction, serenity; aid, comfort, please, soothe, support; enjoy, rejoice, relax, rest, unbend.

worship, honor, respect; see also idolize; reverence.

worth, advantage, benefit, estimation, price, usefulness, utility; see also merit

worthless, barren, bootless, inane, insignificant, meritless, pointless, poor, profitless, unimportant, unproductive; see also futile

worthy, charitable, creditable, decent, dependable, deserving, dutiful, exemplary, fit, good, honorable, incorrupt, incorruptible, meritorious, model, moral, noble, pure, reliable, reputable, righteous, suitable, trustworthy, virtuous, worthy. ANT.—corrupt, dishonorable, iniquitous, reprehensible, vicious, villainous

wound, affront, dishonor, insult; disfigure, gash, scrape; see also abuse; hurt

wrangle, affray, bickering, spat, squabble; see also dispute.

wrap, bundle, cloak, clothe, conceal, cover, curtain, disguise, enclose, enfold, envelop, furl, guard, hide, lap, mask, muffle, package, protect, roll, screen, shield, shroud, swathe, veil, wind; blanket, cape, cloak, coat, coverlet, overcoat, shawl. ANT.—bare, divulge, expose, open, reveal, unfold.

wrath, choler, irritation, petulance, provocation, tantrum; see also indignation.

wreck, annihilate, break, damage, demolish, destroy, devastate, eradicate, exterminate, extinguish, injure, obliterate, ravage, raze, ruin, shatter, smash; accident, crash, desolation, destruction, junk, litter, loss,

perdition, shreds, smash, wreckage. ANT.—conserve, construct, establish, preserve, repair; gain, improvement, recovery, renewal, restoration.

wretched, see miserable.

write, compose, correspond, draft, draw, formulate, inscribe, pen, record, scrawl, scribble, sign, transcribe.

writer, author, biographer, calligrapher, composer, contributor, correspondent, creator, editor, essayist, father, inventor, journalist, maker, novelist, originator, playwright, poet, reporter, scribe, stenographer

writing, calligraphy, composition, document, handwriting, inscription, manuscript, penmanship

wrong, amiss, askew, awry, erroneous, fallacious, false, faulty, imprecise, inaccurate, incorrect, inexact, mistaken, untrue; improper, inappropriate, unsuitable; aberrant, abusive, bad, base, corrupt, criminal, cruel, evil, hurtful, immoral, indecent, iniquitous, injurious, malevolent, reprehensible, sinful, wicked. ANT.—accurate, correct, exact, precise, right; appropriate, becoming, fitting, proper, suitable; blameless, decent, ethical, honest, noble, virtuous

X

xanthic, dusky, fulvous, saffron, swarthy, tawny, yellow, yellowish.

xerox, copy, ditto, duplicate, recreate, reproduce.

x-ray, radiant energy, radiation, radioactivity, radiograph, radium emanation, Roentgen ray.

xylography, woodcutting, woodengraving.

Y

yard, backyard, corral, court, courtyard, enclosure, garden, playground, terrace

yardstick, criterion, gauge, measure, rule, ruler, standard, test, touchstone.

yearning, see wish

yell, bawl, bellow, cry, howl, roar, scream, screech, shout, shriek, shrill, squall, squeal, vociferate, whoop, yelp.

yet, additionally, although, besides, but, despite, further, furthermore, hitherto, however, nevertheless, notwithstanding, now, still, though

yield, crop, fruit, harvest, proceeds, produce, product, reaping, result, store; bear, breed, generate, impart, produce, supply; allow, bestow, concede, confer, grant, permit, sanction, tolerate; abdicate, accede, acquiesce, capitulate, cede, defer, quit, relent, relinquish, resign, submit, succumb, surrender, waive. ANT.—deny, forbid, oppose, prevent, refuse; assert, master, overcome, overpower, strive, struggle.

young, active, adolescent, blooming, budding, childish, childlike, fresh, green, growing, immature, inexperienced, juvenile, pubescent, puerile, strong, vibrant, vigorous, youthful ANT.—aged, ancient, elderly, experienced, mature, withered

youthful, see young

Z

zeal, activity, ardor, courage, dedication, determination, devotion, eagerness, energy, enthusiasm, excitement, fanaticism, fervency, fervor, inclination, industry, inspiration, intensity, intentness, involvement, passion, perseverance, vehemence, vigilance, warmth, willingness ANT.—apathy, detachment, ennui, indifference, nonchalance.

zealot, adherent, bigot, devotee, dogmatist, dreamer, enthusiast, fanatic, martyr, opinionist, partisan, patriot, visionary. ANT.—dawdler, idler, shirker, slacker.

zealous, alert, animated, assiduous, brisk, bustling, diligent, fervid, fiery, hustling, indefatigable, passionate, resolute, sedulous, steadfast, vivacious. see also eager.

zenith, acme, apex, apogee, cap, climax, consummation, crest, crown, culmination, eminence, height, maximum, peak, pinnacle, pitch, summit, top. ANT.—base, bottom, floor, foundation, nadir.

zero, blank, cipher, naught, nil, nobody, nonentity, nothing, nullity, unreality, unsubstantiality. ANT.—corporeality, existence, matter, object, substance.

zest, ardor, delight, desire, energy, enhancement, enjoyment, enthusiasm, exhilaration, gusto, passion, pleasure, relish, spirit; flavor, piquancy, pungency, savor, savoriness, sharpness, tang, taste.

zigzag, askew, awry, bent, crinkled, crooked, curved, devious, diagonal, erratic, fluctuating, forked, inclined, indirect, jagged, meandering, oblique, oscillating, rambling, serrated, sinuous, sloping, spiral, straggling, transverse, twisted, undulatory, vibratory, waggling, wry. ANT.—direct, even, rectilinear, straight, unbent

zone, area, band, belt, circuit, climate, commune, district, dominion, enclosure, ground, latitude, locality, location, locus, meridian, precinct, quarter, region, section, sector, segment, site, terrain, territory, tract, ward.

World in Summary

Country	Capital	Monetary Unit	Major languages	IDD code	Telex code
Algeria	Algiers	Algerian dinar (AD) = 100 centimes	Arabic, French, Berber	213	408
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Argentine peso (Arg$) = 100 centavos	Spanish, Italian, German		33
Australia	Canberra	Australian dollar (A$) = 100 cents	English	61	71
Austria	Vienna	Schilling (Sch) = 100 groschen	German	43	47
Bangladesh	Dacca	Taka (TK) = 100 poisha	Bengali, English	—	780
Belgium	Brussels	Belgian franc (BFr) = 100 centimes	Flemish, French, English	32	46
Bolivia	LaPaz	Bolivian peso (B$) = 100 centavos	Spanish, Quochua, Aymara		309
Brazil	Brasilia	Cruzeiro (Cr) = 100 centavos	Portuguese, Italian, German, Spanish	55	38
Brunei	Bandar Seri Begawan	Brunei dollar (Br$) = 100 cents	Malay, English	673	809
Bulgaria	Sofia	Lev (Lv) = 100 Stotinki	Bulgarian, Turkish, Greek	—	67
Burma	Rangoon	Kyat (Kt) = 100 pyas	Burmese, Karen, Shan, English	—	83
Canada	Ottawa	Canadian dollar (C$) = 100 cents	English, French	1	21/26
Chile	Santiago	Chilean peso (Ch$) = 100 centavos	Spanish, German, Araucanian	56	34
China	Beijing	Yuan (Y) = 10 chiao 100 fen	Mandarin	—	85
Colombia	Bogota	Colombian peso (Col$) = 100 centavos	Spanish, Arawak, Carib	57	35
Czechoslovakia	Prague	Koruna or Crown (KCS) = 100 haler	Czech, Slovak, Hungarian	42	66
Denmark	Copenhagen	Danish Krone (DKr) = 100 ore	Danish, English	45	55
Egypt	Cairo	Egyptian pound (E£) = 100 piastres	Arabic	20	91
Finland	Helsinki	Markka (FMk) = 100 penni	Finnish, Swedish	358	57
France	Paris	Franc (Fr) = 100 centimes	French	33	42
Germany (GFR) West	Bonn	Deutsche mark (DM) = 100 pfenning	German	49	41
Germany (GDR) East	Berlin (East)	Mark (M) = 100 pfenning	German	37	69
Ghana	Accra	Cedi (C) = 100 pesewas	English, Twi, Fonti, Ewe	—	—
Greece	Athens	Drachma (Dr) = 100 lepta	Greek, Turkish	30	601
Guatemala	Guatemala	Quetzal (Q) = 100 centavos	Spanish, Mayan	502	372
Hong Kong	Victoria	Hongkong Dollar (HK$) = 100 cents	English, Chinese	852	802
Hungary	Budapest	Forint (Ft) = 100 filler	Hungarian	36	61
India	New Delhi	Indian rupee (IR) = 100 paise	Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu, Tamil	—	81
Indonesia	Jakarta	Rupiah (Rp) = 100 sen	Indonesian, Sudanese, Javanese	62	73
Iran	Teheran	Rial (Rl) = 100 dinars	Persian, Kurdish, Azkerbaijani	98	88
Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi dinar (ID) = 20 dirhams	Arabic, Kurdish	964	491
Ireland	Dublin	Punt (£I) = 100 pingins	English, Irish	353	500
Israel	Jerusalem	Shic Kel (SK) = 100 new agorot	Hebrew, Arabic, English	972	696
Italy	Rome	Lira (L) = 100 centesimi	Italian, French	39	43
Ivory Coast	Abidjan	CFA fance (CFAFr) = 100 centimes	French, Dyula, Senulu, Agni, Baule	225	983
Japan	Tokyo	Yen (Y) = 100 sen	Japanese	81	72
Jordan	Amman	Jordan dinar (JD) = 1000 fils	Arabic	—	493
Kenya	Nairobi	Kenya Shilling (KSh) = 100 cents	Swahili, English, Bantu	254	98
Korea North	Pyongyang	N. Korean Won (SKW) = 100 chon	Korean	—	899
Korea South	Seoul	S. Korean Won (NKW) = 100 chon	Korean	82	801

Country	Capital	Monetary Unit	Major languages	IDD code	Telex code
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Kuwaiti dinar (KD) = 10 dirhams	Arabic	965	496
Lebanon	Beirut	Lebanese pound (L£) = 100 piastres	Arabic, French	—	494
Libya	Tripoli	Libyan dinar (LD) = 1000 dirhams	Arabic	—	901
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Ringgit (Ma$) = 100 sen	Malay, Chinese, English, Tamil	—	84
Mexico	Mexico City	Mexican peso (Mex$) = 100 cntavos	Spanish, Nahuati, Maya	52	22
Mongolia	Ultan Bator	Tugrik (Tug) = 100 mongo	Mongolian	—	800
Morrocco	Rabat	Dirham (Dh) = 100 centimes	Arabic, French, Berber, Spanish	—	407
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Guilder (Gld) = 100 cents	Dutch	31	44
New Zealand	Wellington	New Zealand dollar (NZ$) = 100 cents	English, Maori	64	74
Niger	Niamey	CFA franc (CFA Fr) = 100 centimes	French, local African	227	–
Nigeria	Lagos	Naira (#) = 100 koko	English, Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, Fulani	234	905
Norway	Oslo	Norwegian Krone (NKr) = 100 ore	Norwegian	47	56
Pakistan	Islamabad	Pakistan rupee (PR) = 100 paisa	Urdu, Punjabi, English	—	82
Panama	Panama City	Balboa (BA) = 100 centesimos	Spanish, English	—	377
Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	Kina (Ka) = 100 toea	Pidgin English, Police Motu	675	703
Peru	Lima	Sol (S) = 100 centavos	Spanish, Quechua	—	36
Philippines	Metro Manila	Pilippine peso (PP) = 100 centavos	Philipino (Tagalog), English, Spanish	63	75
Poland	Warsaw	Zloty (zl) = 100 groszy	Polish	48	62
Portugal	Lisbon	Escudo (Esc) = 100 centavos	Portuguese	351	40
Rumania	Bucharest	Leu = 100 bani	Rumanian, Hungarian	40	65
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Saudi riyal (SAR) = 100 hallalas	Arabic	966	49
Singapore	Singapore	Singapore dollar (S$) = 100 cents	English, Chinese, Malay, Tamil	65	8
South Africa	Pretoria	Rand (R) = 100 cents	Afrikaans, English	27	9
Spain	Madrid	Peseta (Pa) = 100 centimos	Spanish	34	5
Sri Lanka	Colombo	Sri Lanka rupee (SLR) = 100 cents	Singhalese, Tamil, English	94	8
Sudan	Khartoum	Sudanese pound (S£) = 100 piastres	Arabic, French, Kurdish	—	98
Sweden	Stockholm	Swedish krona (SKr) = 100 ore	Swedish	46	7
Switzerland	Berne	Swiss franc (SFr) = 100 centimes	Swiss, German, French, Italian	41	-
Syria	Damascus	Syrian pound (Sy£) = 100 piastres	Arabic, French, Kurdish	963	4
Tanzania	Dares Salaam	Tanzanian Shilling (TSh) = 100 cents	Swahili, English	255	9
Thailand	Bangkok	Baht (Bt) = 100 satang	Thai, English, Chinese	66	
Tunisia	Tunis	Tunisian dinar (TD) = 100 millimes	Arabic, French	216	4
Turkey	Ankara	Turkish Lira (TL) = 100 Kurus	Turkish, Kurdish	90	6
United Kingdom	London	Pound (£) = 100 new pence	English	44	
USA	Washington	Dollar ($) = 100 cents	English	1	23
Uruguay	Montevideo	Uruguayan new peso (Urug N$) = 100 centesimos	Spanish	—	
Venezuela	Caracas	Bolivar (B) = 100 centimos	Spanish, Arawak, Carib	—	
Yugoslavia	Belgrade	Dinar (D) = 100 paras	Serbo-Croatian	38	
Zaire	Kinshasa	Zaire (Z) = 100 makuta	French, Kongo, Kingwara, Luba	—	
Zambia	Lusaka	Kwacha (K) = 100 ngwee	English, Bemba, Tonga, Nyanja	260	-
Zimbabwe	Salisbury	Zimbabwe dollar (Z$) = 100 cents	English African	—	

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS, ə-brē-vē-ā′shənz, are letter symbols or contractions used as shortened forms of words and phrases to facilitate writing and to save space. The practice of abbreviating goes back to antiquity; early examples of abbreviation have survived on coins and inscriptions, where lack of space made the shortening of words necessary. With the development of papyrus and, later, of parchment, writing increased and abbreviations were adopted by copyists to save labor.

In modern times the rapid growth of the sciences, technology, and business, and the increase of governmental agencies have produced a vastly increased vocabulary of abbreviations for use in some fields, symbols other than letters are employed, as in physics and mathematics. The following list of abbreviations often used in printing or writing includes only letter symbols or contractions, in the Roman alphabet.

A

A.—absolute (temperature)
A., Å., Å—angstrom unit
a.—about; acre(s)
AA—Alcoholics Anonymous
A.A.—Associate in Arts
AAA—Agricultural Adjustment Administration; Amateur Athletic Association; American Automobile Association; antiaircraft artillery
AAAL—American Academy of Arts and Letters
AAAS—American Association for the Advancement of Science
AAU—Amateur Athletic Union
AAUP—American Association of University Professors
A.B.—Artium Baccalaureus (Lat.), Bachelor of Arts
A.B., a.b.—able-bodied (seaman); airborne
ABA—American Bar Association
abbr., abbrev.—abbreviation; abbreviated
ABC—American Broadcasting Company
abp.—archbishop
abr.—abridged; abridgment
ABS—American Bible Society
AC—Air Corps; Army Corps; Athletic Club
AC, A.C., a.c., a-c—alternating current
A/C, a/c, ac.—account
Ac—actinium
ac—acre(s)
acad.—academic; academy
accel.—accelerando (It.), more quickly (music)
acct.—account; accountant
ACDA—Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
ACLS—American Council of Learned Societies
ACLU—American Civil Liberties Union
ACP—American College of Physicians
ACS—American Chemical Society; American College of Surgeons
ACTH—adrenocorticotropic hormone
A.D.—anno Domini (Lat.), in the year of our Lord
ADA—American Dental Association; Americans for Democratic Action
adag.—adagio (It.), slowly (music)
ADC, a.d.c.—aide-de-camp
add.—addenda; addendum; addition; additional; address
adj.—adjacent; adjective; adjourned; adjustment; adjutant
ad lib., ad libit.—ad libitum (Lat.), at one's pleasure
adm.—administration; administrative; admiral
adv.—adverb; adversus; advertisement; advocate
ad val.—ad valorem (Lat.), according to the value
ae., aet., adtat.—aetatis (Lat.), of age, aged
AEC—Atomic Energy Commission
AEF—American Expeditionary Force
aero.—aeronautics
AF—Air Force; audio frequency
AFAM—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons
AFB—Air Force Base
AFC—automatic frequency control
AFL-CIO—American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations
AFTRA—American Federation of Television and Radio Artists
Ag—argentum (Lat.), silver
agr., agri., agric.—agricultural; agriculture
agt.—agent
A.H.—anno Hegirae (Lat.), in the year of Hegira (Mohammedan era)
AHA—American Historical Association
AIA—American Institute of Architects
A.I.Ch.E.—American Institute of Chemical Engineers
AID—Agency for International Development
AIEE—American Institute of Electrical Engineers
AKC—American Kennel Club
Al—aluminum
ALA—American Library Association
Ala.—Alabama
Alas.—Alaska
Alba.—Alberta
alg.—algebra
alt.—alternate; alternating; altitude; alto
Alta.—Alberta
AM—amplitude modulation
A.M., a.m., a.m.—ante meridiem (Lat.), before midday
A.M.—Artium Magister (Lat.), Master of Arts
Am—americium
AMA—American Medical Association
amb.—ambassador
A.M.E.—African Methodist Episcopal
amp.—amperage; ampere
AMS—Agricultural Marketing Service
amt.—amount
AMVETS—American Veterans (of World War II and Korea)
AN, AN.—Anglo-Norman
ANA—American Nurses Association
anal.—analogy; analysis; analytic
ANC—Army Nurse Corps
and.—andante (It.), slowly (music)
anon.—anonymous
ant.—antenna; antonym
anthrop., anthropol.—anthropological; anthropologist; anthropology
antiq.—antiquarian; antiquary
ANZAC—Australian and New Zealand Army Corps
AOH—Ancient Order of Hiberians
AP—Associated Press
APA—American Philological Association
APO—Army Post Office
app.—apparent; appended; appendix; appointed; apprentice
approx.—approximately
Apr., Apr—April
apt.—apartment
AQ—accomplishment quotient; achievement quotient
aq.—aqua; aqueous
Ar—argon
Ar.—Arabian; Arabic; Aramaic
ARA—Agricultural Research Administration; American Railway Association
A.R.A.—Associate of the Royal Academy
Arab.—Arabian; Arabic
ARC—American Red Cross
arch.—archaic; archbishop; archery; archipelago; architect; architecture
archaeol.—archaeological; archaeology
archd.—archduke
arith.—arithmetic
Ariz.—Arizona
Ark.—Arkansas
ARS—Agricultural Research Service
AS, AS.—Anglo-Saxon
As—arsenic
ASCAP—American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers
ASCE—American Society of Civil Engineers
ASME—American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASPCA—American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
assn., assoc.—association
ASSR—Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic
asst.—assistant
ASTM—American Society for Testing Materials
ASTP—Army Socialized Training Program
astrol.—astrologer; astrological; astrology

TWO-LETTER GEOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

ALABAMA	AL	GEORGIA	GA	MARYLAND	MD	NEW MEXICO	NM	SOUTH DAKOTA	SD
ALASKA	AK	GUAM	GU	MASSACHUSETTS	MA	NEW YORK	NY	TENNESSEE	TN
ARIZONA	AZ	HAWAII	HI	MICHIGAN	MI	NORTH CAROLINA	NC	TEXAS	TX
ARKANSAS	AR	IDAHO	ID	MINNESOTA	MN	NORTH DAKOTA	ND	UTAH	UT
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CANAL ZONE	CZ	INDIANA	IN	MISSOURI	MO	OKLAHOMA	OK	VIRGINIA	VA
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CONNECTICUT	CT	KANSAS	KS	NEBRASKA	NE	PENNSYLVANIA	PA	WASHINGTON	WA
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FLORIDA	FL	MAINE	ME	NEW JERSEY	NJ	SOUTH CAROLINA	SC	WYOMING	WY

astron.—astronomer; astronomical; astronomy
ASV—American Standard Version
ATC—Air Transport Command
at. no.—atomic number
ATP—adenosine triphosphate
ATS—Army Transport Service
attn.—attention
atty.—attorney
atty. gen.—attorney general
at. wt.—atomic weight
A.U., A.U., a.u., a.u.—angstrom unit
Au—gold (Lat. *aurum*)
Aug., Aug—August
AUS—Army of the United States
aux.—auxiliary
A.V.—Authorized Version (Bible)
av.—avenue; average; avoirdupois
AVC—American Veterans Committee; automatic volume control
advp.—Avoirdupois
ave.—avenue
avoir—avoirdupois
AWOL—absent without leave

B

Ba—barium
b.—base; bass; bat; battery; bay; book; born; brother
B.A.—Baccalaureus Artium (Lat.), Bachelor of Arts; British Association (for the Advancement of Science); Buenos Aires
Ba—barium
Bap., Bapt.—Baptist
bap.—baptized
B.Ar., B. Arch.—Bachelor of Architecture
Bart.—Baronet
B.B.A.—Bachelor of Business Administration
BBB—Better Business Bureau
BBC—British Broadcasting Corporation
bbl—barrel
B.C.—before Christ; British Columbia
B.C.E.—Bachelor of Civil Engineering
B.Ch.E.—Bahelor of Chemical Engineering
B.C.L.—Bachelor of Civil Law
B.D.—Bachelor of Divinity
BSDA—Business and Defense Services Administration
B.E.—Bachelor of Engineering; Bachelor of Education
bev—billion electron volts
Be.—Baume
B.Ed.—Bachelor of Education
BEF—British Expeditionary Force(s)
B.E.M.—British Empire Medal
BEV, bev—billion electron volts
bf.—boldface
Bi—bismuth
bib.—Bible, biblical
bibliog.—bibliography
biochem.—biochemistry
biog.—biographer; biographical; biography
bk.—book
B.I.S.—Bank for International Settlements; British Information Service
Bk—berkelium
bl.—bale; black
blvd—boulevard
B.L.—Baccalaureus Legum (Lat.), Bachelor of Laws
blvd—boulevard
B.Lit(t).—Baccalaureus Litterarum (Lat.), Bachelor of Literature (or Letters)
B.L.S.—Bureau of Labor Statistics
B.L.S.—Bachelor of Library Science
blvd—boulevard
BM—basal metabolism
BMI—Bureau of Mines Information
B.Mus.—Bachelor of Music
BMV—Blessed Virgin Mary

bot.—botanical, botany
bp.—bishop
b.p.—boiling point
BPOE—Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks
Br—bromine
brig.—brigade; brigadier
brig. gen.—brigadier general
bro.—brother
B.S.—Bachelor of Science
BSA—Boy Scouts of America
B.S.A.—Bachelor of Science in Agriculture
B.Sc.—Baccalaureus Scientiae (Lat.), Bachelor of Science
B.T., B.Th.—Baccalaureus Theologiae (Lat.), Bachelor of Theology
B.T.U., Btu, b.t.u., btu—British thermal unit
bu—bushel
bur.—bureau
B.V.M.—Blessed Virgin Mary

C

C—carbon
C., c.—candle; capacitance; cape; carat; cathode; cent; center; century; chapter; circa (Lat.), about; cirrus (meteor.); copyright; cubic; cup; current; cycle
C., C, c., c—centigrade; centimeter
CA—chronological age; Coast Artillery
Ca—calcium
c.a.—chartered accountant; chief accountant; commercial agent; consular agent; controller of accounts
CAA—Civil Aeronautics Administration (or Authority)
CAB—Civil Aeronautics Board; Consumers' Advisory Board
Cal.—California; large calorie
cal.—calendar; caliber; small calorie
Calif.—California
Cant.—Canticles
CAP—Civil Air Patrol
cap.—capital; capitalize
capt.—captain
CAR—Civil Air Regulations
CARE—Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere
Cath.—Catholic
cath.—cathedral
CAVU—ceiling and visibility unlimited
C.B.—Chirurgiae Baccalaureus (Lat.), Bachelor of Surgery; Companion of the Bath
Cb—columbium
CBC—Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
C.B.E.—Commander (of the Order) of the British Empire
CBS—Columbia Broadcasting System
cc, c.c., c/c—carbon copy; cubic centimeter
CCC—Commodity Credit Corporation
CCS—Combined Chiefs of Staff
Cd—cadmium
CE—Corps of Engineers; Chief Engineer; Civil Engineer; Church of England; Christian Endeavor
Ce—cerium
CEA—Council of Economic Advisers
CED—Committee for Economic Development
CEF—Canadian Expeditionary Force
Celt.—Celtic
CEMA—Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
cent.—centigrade; centimeter; central; century
CENTO—Central Treaty Organization
Cf—californium
cf.—confer (Lat.), compare
CG—center of gravity; Coast Guard; commanding general, consul general
cg—centigram
cgs—centimeter-gram-second
CGT—Confederation Generale du Travail (Fr.), General Confederation of Labor
CH—clearing house; courthouse; customhouse
C.H.—Companion of Honor
ch.—chaplain; chapter; check (chess); chief; child; children; chirurgia (Lat.), surgery; church
chan.—channel
chap.—chaplain; chapter
Ch.E.—Chemical Engineer
chem.—chemical; chemist; chemistry
chm.—chairman; checkmate
Chr.—Christ; Christian
Chron.—Chronicles
chron.—chronology
CIA—Central Intelligence Agency
C.I.E.—Companion (of the Order) of the Indian Empire
CIF—cost, insurance, freight
C. in C.—Commander in Chief
CIO—Congress of (formerly Committee for) Industrial Organizations
cir., circ.—circular; circa (Lat.), about
cit.—citation; cited; citizen
civ.—civil; civilian
Cl—chlorine
clk.—clerk
C.M.—Chirurgiae Magister (Lat.), Master in Surgery
Cm—curium
cm, cm.—centimeter(s)
C.M.G.—Companion (of the Order) of St. Michael and St. George
CO—Commanding Officer; conscientious objector
Co—cobalt
co.—company; county
c.o., c/o—care of; carried over
COD, c.o.d.—cash on delivery; collect on delivery
C. of C.—Chamber of Commerce
C. of S.—Chief of Staff
Col.—Colorado; Colossians
col.—collected; collector; college; colonel; colonial; colony; column
colloq.—colloquial; colloquialism
Colo.—Colorado
Coloss.—Colossians
com.—comedy; command; commandant; commerce; commercial; commission(er); committee; commodore; common; communication; community
comdr.—commander
COMECON—Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
comr.—commissioner
con.—concerto; consolidated; consul
conf.—conference
confed.—confederate
Cong.—Congregational
cong.—congress
conj.—conjugation; conjunction
Conn.—Connecticut
consol.—consolidated
constr.—construction
cont.—containing; contents; continent; continental; continue(d)
Cor.—Corinthians
CORE—Congress of Racial Equality
corp.—corporal; corporation
cos—cosine
CP—candlepower; chemically pure; command post; Communist Party
cp.—candlepower; compare
CPA—Certified Public Accountant
cpl.—corporal
CPO—chief petty officer
Cr—chromium
cr.—credit; creditor; creek
cres., cresc.—crescendo (It.), increasingly loud (music)
crit.—critic
CS—civil service
C.S.—Christian Science
Cs—cesium
CSA—Confederate States of America
C.S.B.—Bachelor of Christian Science
CSC—Civil Service Commission

C.S.I.—Companion of (the Order of) the Star of India
CST—Central Standard Time
ct.—carat; cent; court
Cu—cuprum (Lat.), copper
cu—cubic
CWA—Civil Works Administration
cwt—hundredweight
CYO—Catholic Youth Organization

D

D—deuterium
D., d.—dam (in pedigrees); date; daughter; day(s); dead; democrat; density; diameter; died
d.—pence, penny
D.A.—delayed action; district attorney
DAB—Dictionary of American Biography
Dan., Danl.—Daniel
DAR—Daughters of the American Revolution
DAV—Disabled American Veterans
D.B.E.—Dame Commander (of the Order of the) British Empire
D. Bib.—Douay Bible
DC, D.C., d.c., d-c—direct current
D.C.—da capo (Lat.), repeat (music); District of Columbia; Doctor of Chiropractic
D.C.L.—Doctor of Civil Law
D.C.M.—Distinguished Conduct Medal (Brit. Army)
D.C.T.—Doctor of Christian Theology
D.D.—Divinitatis Doctor (Lat.), Doctor of Divinity
D.D.S.—Doctor of Dental Surgery
Dec., Dec—December
dec.—deceased; declaration; declension; declination; decrease; decrescendo (It.), decreasing in loudness (music)
deg.—degree(s)
Del.—Delaware
Dem.—Democrat; Democratic
D.Eng.—Doctor of Engineering
dep.—department; departure; deposit; depot; deputy
dept.—department; deputy
der., deriv.—derivation; derivative
dermatol.—dermatology
Deut.—Deuteronomy
DEW—distant early warning
DFC—Distinguished Flying Cross
diag.—diagram
dial.—dialect
dict.—dictionary
dim.—diminuendo (It.), diminishing in loudness (music)
dipl.—diplomat; diplomatic
dir.—director
disc.—discount; discovered
dist.—distinguished; district
div.—dividend; division; divorced
D.Lit., D.Litt.—Doctor Lit(t)erarum (Lat.), Doctor of Literature (or, Letters)
D.L.S.—Doctor of Library Science
dm, dm.—decameter; decimeter
D.M.D.—Doctor of Medical Dentistry
D.Mus.—Doctor of Music
DNA—deoxyribonucleic acid
DNB—Dictionary of National Biography (Brit.)
D.O.—Doctor of Optometry; Doctor of Osteopathy
do.—ditto (It.), the same
DOA—dead on arrival
doc.—document
doz.—dozen
DP—degree of polymerization (diametrical pitch; displaced person
dpt.—department
D.R., D/R, d.r.—dead reckoning; deposit receipt
Dr.—doctor
dr.—debit, debtor, drachma; dram
D.S., D.Sc.—Doctor of Science
DSC—Distinguished Service Cross
DSM—Distinguished Service Medal
DSO—Distinguished Service Order
DST—Daylight Saving Time
d.t.—delirium tremens; double time
dup., dupl.—duplicate
D.V.—Deo volente (Lat.), God willing; Douay Version
D.V.M.—Doctor of Veterinary Medicine
dwt—penny weight
Dy—dysprosium

E

E—east; eastern
e., e—erg; errors (baseball)
ea.—each
ECA—Economic Cooperation Administration
eccl., eccles.—ecclesiastical
Eccles., Eccl.—Ecclesiastes
Ecclus.—Ecclesiasticus
ECG—electrocardiogram
ecol.—ecology
econ.—economic; economics; economy
ECSC—European Coal and Steel Community
ed.—edited; editor; edition
EDC—European Defense Community
Ed.D.—Doctor of Education
EDT—Eastern Daylight Time
EEC—European Economic Community
EEG—electroencephalogram
EFTA—European Free Trade Association
e.g.—exempli gratia (Lat.), for example
Egyptol.—Egyptology
EHF, e.h.f.—extremely high frequency
EIB—Export-Import Bank
EKG—electrocardiogram
elec., elect.—electric(al); electrician; electricity
elev.—elevation
Eliz.—Elizabeth; Elizabethan
E.M.—Engineer of Mines
EMF, e.m.f., emf.—electromotive force
emp.—emperor; empire; empress
e.m.u.—electromagnetic unit
enc.—enclosed
ency., encyc., encycl.—encyclopedia
eng.—engineer; engineering; engraved
ens.—ensign
entom., entomol.—entomologist; entomology
Eph., Ephes.—Ephesians
Episs., Episc.—Episcopal
Er—erbium
ERA—Emergency Relief Administration
ERP—European Recovery Program
Es—einsteinium
ESB—Economic Stabilization Board
ESC—Economic and Social Council (United Nations)
Esk.—Eskimo
ESP—extrasensory perception
Esq., Esqr.—Esquire
EST—Eastern Standard Time
est.—established; estimate
Esth.—Esther
et al.—et alii (Lat.), and elsewhere; et alia (Lat.), and others
etc.—et cetera (Lat.) and so forth
ETO—European Theater of Operations
et seq.—et sequens (Lat.), and the following; et sequentes or sequentia (Lat.), and those that follow
Eu—europium
Ex.—Exodus
ex.—examined; example
exch.—exchange; exchequer
exec.—executive; executor
ex lib.—ex libris (Lat.), from the books of
Exod.—Exodus
Ez., Ezr.—Ezra
Ezek.—Ezekiel

F

F—Fahrenheit; farad; fathom; fluorine; Lutheran (cyclic)
F.—Fahrenheit; Fellow; Friday
f—forte (It.), loud (music)
f.—farad; father; farthing; fathom; feminine; (and (omega) form) following; franc; frequency
FAA—Federal Aviation Agency
fac.—facsimile
Fahr.—Fahrenheit
FAO—Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCA—Farm Credit Administration
FCC—Federal Communications Commission
FCIC—Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
FDA—Food and Drug Administration
FDIC—Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Fe—ferrum (Lat.), iron
Feb., Feb—February
fec.—fecit (Lat.), he (she) did, *or* made, it
fed.—federal; federated; federation
fem.—female; feminine
FEPC—Fair Employment Practice Committee
ff—fortissimo (It.), very loud (music)
ff.—folios; following
FFA—Future Farmers of America
FHA—Farmers Home Administration; Federal Housing Administration; Future Homemakers of America
FICA—Federal Insurance Contributions Act
fig—figure
fin.—finance
fl.—florin; flourished; fluid
Fla., Flor.—Florida
F.L.S.—Fellow of the Linnaean Society
FM—frequency modulation
Fm—fermium
FMB—Federal Maritime Board
FMCS—Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
fn.—footnote
FOB, f.o.b.—free on board
FOE—Fraternal Order of Eagles
fol.—folio; following
F.P., f.p.—foot pound; freezing point
FPC—Federal Power Commission
FPHA—Federal Public Housing Authority
FPO—Fleet Post Office
fps—feet per second
Fr.—francium
Fr.—Father (eccl.); Frater (Lat.), brother; Friar; Friday
fr.—fragment; franc; from
F.R.A.S.—Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society
F.R.C.P.—Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians
F.R.C.S.—Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons
F.R.G.S.—Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society
F.R.Hist.S.—Fellow of the Royal Historical Society
Fri.—Friday
F.R.I.B.A.—Fellow of the Royal Institution of British Architects
front.—frontispiece
FRS—Federal Reserve System
F.R.S.—Fellow of the Royal Society
F.R.S.C.—Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada
F.R.S.E.—Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh
F.R.S.L.—Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; Fellow of the Royal Society, London
FSA—Farm Security Administration; Federal Security Agency
F.S.A.—Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, or Arts
FSCC—Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation
FSH—follicle-stimulating hormone

F.S.A.—Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, or Arts
FSCC—Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation
FSH—follicle-stimulating hormone
F.S.S.—Fellow of the (Royal) Statistical Society
ft—foot
ft.—ton
FTC—Federal Trade Commission
F.Z.S.—Fellow of the Zoological Society

G

G., g.—conductance; gauge; grain; gravity; guinea; gulf
g., g—gram
GA—general agent; General Assembly
Ga—gallium
Ga.—Gallic; Georgia
Gael.—Gaelic
Gal.—Galatians; Galen
gal, gall.—gallon
GAO—General Accounting Office
GAR—Grand Army of the Republic
GATT—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
gaz.—gazette; gazetteer
G.B.E.—Grand (Cross, Order) of the British Empire
GCA—ground-controlled approach
G.C.B.—(Knight) Grand Cross of the Bath
GCI—ground-controlled interceptor
G.C.I.E.—(Knight) Grand Commander (of the Order) of the Indian Empire
G.C.L.H.—Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor
G.C.M.G.—(Knight of the) Grand Cross (of the Order) of St. Michael and St. George
G.C.S.I.—(Knight) Grand Commander (of the Order) of the Star of India
GCT—Greenwich civil time
G.C.V.O.—(Knight) Grand Cross of the (Royal) Victorian Order
Gd—gadolinium
Ge—germanium
Gen.—Genesis
gen.—gender; genera; general; genus
geod.—geodesy; geodetic
geog.—geographer; geographical; geography
geol.—geologic; geologist; geology
geom.—geometric; geometry
ger.—gerund
GHA—Greenwich hour angle
GHQ—General Headquarters
GI—general issue, or government issue (U.S. Army)
GI, g.i.—gastrointestinal
gloss.—glossary
GM—General Manager; George Medal (Brit.); Grand Master; guided missiles
gm—gram
GMT—Greenwich mean time
GNP—gross national product
GOP—Grand Old Party (Republican)
Goth.—Gothic
gov.—governor
govt.—government
GP—general practitioner
GPO—General Post Office; Government Printing Office
gr—grain(s); gram(s)
gram.—grammar; grammarian
GS—General Staff
GSA—General Services Administration; Girl Scouts of America
GSC—Geological Survey of Canada

H

H—henry (elec.); hydrogen; intensity of magnetic field
h.—hard; hardness; high; hits (baseball); husband
Hab.—Habakkuk
hab. corp.—habeas corpus
HAC—Honorable Artillery Company
Hag.—Haggai
Hal.—halogen
Haw.—Hawaii
Hb—hemoglobin
H.B.M.—His (Her) Britannic Majesty
H.C.—House of Commons
H.C.M.—His (Her) Catholic Majesty
H.E.—His Eminence; His Excellency
He—helium
Heb., Hebr.—Hebrew(s)
her.—heraldry
HF—high frequency
Hf—hafnium
Hg—hydrargyrum (Lat.), mercury
H.H.—His (Her) Highness; His Holiness (the Pope)
HHFA—Housing and Home Finance Agency
HIFI—high fidelity
H.I.H.—His (Her) Imperial Highness
hist.—historical; historian; history
H.J.S.—hic jacet sepultus (Lat.), here lies buried
H.L.—House of Lords
H.M.—His (Her) Majesty
H.M.S.—His Majesty's Service, Ship, or Steamer
Ho—holmium
Hon.—Honorable
hort.—horticultural; horticulture
Hos.—Hosea
H.P., HP, h.p., hp—high pressure; horse power
HQ, H.Q., hq, h.q.—headquarters
H.R.—Home Rule; House of Representatives
hr—hour(s)
H.R.H.—His (Her) Royal Highness
H.R.I.P.—hic requiescit in pace (Lat.), here rests in peace
H.S.H.—His (Her) Serene Highness
ht.—height

I

I—iodine
I.—Island; Isle
Ia.—Iowa (not official)
IADB—Inter-American Defense Board
ib., ibid.—ibidem (Lat.), in the same place
IBRD—International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO—International Civil Aviation Organization
ICBM—intercontinental ballistic missile
ICC—Interstate Commerce Commission, Indian Claims Commission
ichth.—ichthyology
ICJ—International Court of Justice
Id.—Idaho (not official)
id.—idem (Lat.), the same
i.e.—id est (Lat.), that is
IFC—International Finance Corporation
IGY—International Geophysical Year
IHS—the first three letters of the Greek word for Jesus
ILA—International Longshoremen's Association
ILGWU—International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Ill.—Illinois
ILO—International Labor Organization
I.L.P.—Independent Labour Party
IMF—International Monetary Fund
imp.—imperative; imperial; imports; imprimatur (Lat.), let it be printed
in.—inch
in.—including
inc.—including; income; incorporated
Ind.—Indian; Indiana
Inf.—infantry
in loc. cit.—in loco citato (Lat.), in the place cited
INRI—Iesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudaeorum (Lat.), Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews
INS—International News Service
ins.—inches; insurance
inst.—instant, the present month; institute
introd.—introduction
IOF—Independent Order of Foresters
IOOF—Independent Order of Odd Fellows
IOU—I owe you
IQ—intelligence quotient
Ir—iridium
IRA—Irish Republican Army
IRO—International Refugee Organization
IRS—Internal Revenue Service
Is., is.—island(s); isle
Isa.—Isaiah
ITO—International Trade Organization
ITU—International Telecommunications Union
IU—international unit
IWW—Industrial Workers of the World

J

J—joule
J.—Justice; Judge
JA—Judge Advocate
Jan., Jan—January
Jas.—James
JCC—Junior Chamber of Commerce
J.C.D.—Juris Civilis Doctor (Lat.), Doctor of Civil Law
J.D.—Juris Doctor (Lat.), Doctor of Law
Jer.—Jeremiah
j.g.—junior grade
Jno.—John
Josh.—Joshua
jour.—journal
J.P.—Justice of the Peace
Jr., jr.—junior
J.U.D.—Juris Utriusque Doctor (Lat.), doctor of both laws (canon and civil)
jud.—judicial
Judg.—Judges (Bible)

K

K—kalium (Lat.), potassium; king (chess)
K, k.—kilogram; king
K.—Kelvin
k.—kilo, thousand
ka—kathode *or* cathode
Kan., Kans., Kas.—Kansas
KB—king's bishop (chess)
K.B.—King's Bench; Knight Bachelor; Knight of the Bath
K.B.E.—Knight (Commander of the Order) of the British Empire
KBP—king's bishop's pawn (chess)
K.C.—King's Counsel; Knights of Columbus
kc—kilocycle
K.C.B.—Knight Commander of the Bath
K.C.I.E.—Knight Commander (of the Order) of the Indian Empire
K.C.M.G.—Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George
K.C.S.I.—Knight Commander of the Star of India
K.C.V.O.—Knight Commander of the Victorian Order
KEV, Kev—thousand electron volts
K.G.—Knight of the Garter
kg—kilogram
Ki.—Kings (Bible)
kilo.—kilogram; kilometer
KKK—Ku Klux Klan
K Kt—king's knight (chess)
K Kt P—king's knight's pawn (chess)
KLM—Royal Dutch Airlines
km—kilometer
kO—knockout
K. of P.—Knights of Pythias
KP—king's pawn (chess); kitchen police, potato peels, or cooks
K.P.—Knight of St. Patrick; Knights of Pythias
KR—king's rook (chess)
Kr—krypton
KRP—king's rook's pawn (chess)

K.T.—Knight of the Thistle; Knight Templar
Kt.—Knight
kt.—carat
kv.—kilovolt
kw—kilowatt
K.W.H., kw-h, kw-hr—kilowatt-hour
Ky.—Kentucky

L

£, L, l.—libra (Lat.), pound
L., l.—lake; left; length; liber (Lat.), book; lira
l., l—liter
l., ll.—line; lines
La—lanthanum
La.—Louisiana
Lab.—Labrador
lab.—laboratory
Lam.—Lamentations
lang.—language
Lat.—Latin
lat.—latitude
lb—libra (Lat.), pound
LC—landing craft (following letter specifies type, for example, LCI Landing Craft Infantry)
L.C.—Library of Congress
l.c.—loco citato (Lat.), in the place cited; lower case (print.)
LD—lethal dose; Low Dutch
leg.—legal; legend; legato (It.), in a smooth manner (music); legislative; legislature
legis.—legislation; legislative, legislature
Lev.—Leviticus
LG—Low German
LH—luteinizing hormone
L.H.D.—lit(t)erarum Humaniorum Doctor, *or* In Litteris Humanioribus Doctor (Lat.), Doctor of Humanities
L.I.—Long Island
Li—lithium
lib.—liberal; librarian; library
lieut.—lieutenant
ling.—linguistics
Linn.—Linnaeus; Linnaean
liq.—liquid; liquidation; liquor
lit.—literally; literary; literature
Lit.B., Litt.B.—Lit(t)erarum Baccalaureus (Lat), Bachelor of Letters *or* Literature
Lit.D., Litt.D.—Lit(t)erarum Doctor (Lat.); Doctor of Literature
LL—Late Latin; Low Latin
LL.B.—Legum Baccalaureus (Lat.), Bachelor of Laws
LL.D.—Legum Doctor (Lat.), Doctor of Laws
LL.M.—Legum Magister (Lat.), Master of Laws
loc. cit.—lococitato (Lat.), in the place cited
log.—logarithm
Lon., Lond.—London
lon., long.—longitude
LOOM—Loyal Order of Moose
loq.—loquitur (Lat.), he, or she, speaks
L.R.A.M.—Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music
L.R.C.P.—Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians
L.R.C.S.—Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons
LS—landing ship (following letter specifies type, for example, LST, Landing Ship Tank)
l.s.—locus sigilli (Lat.), place of the seal
L.S.A.—Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries
LSD—lysergic acid diethylamide
L.S.D., ls.d., l.s.d.—librae, solidi, denarii (Lat.), pounds, shillings, and pence
lt.—lieutenant
Ltd., ltd.—limited
Lu—lutetium
Luth.—Lutheran
Lw—lawrencium

M

M—magnitude; thousand
M.—Majesty; Monsieur (Fr.), miter
m.—male; mark (German money); married; meridian; meridies (Lat.), noon; meter; mile; minute; month
MA—Maritime Administration; mental age
M.A.—Magister Artium (Lat.), Master of Arts
ma, ma., mA—milliampere
Mac., Macc.—Maccabees
Maced.—Macedonia(n)
mach.—machine; machinist
maj.—major
Mal.—Malachi
Man.—Manitoba
MAP—Military Assistance Program
Mar., Mar—March
mas., masc.—masculine
Mass.—Massachusetts
math.—mathematician; mathematics
MATS—Military Air Transport Service
Matt.—Matthew
M.B.—Medicinae Baccalaureus (Lat.), Bachelor of Medicine
M.B.A.—Master of Business Administration
MBS—Mutual Broadcasting System
M.C.—Medical Corps; Master of Ceremonies; Member of Congress
mc—megacycle
M.D.—Medicinae Doctor (Lat.), Doctor of Medicine; Medical Department
Md—mendelevium
Md.—Maryland
M.D.S.—Master of Dental Surgery
mdse.—merchandise
ME, ME., M.E.—Middle English
M.E.—Methodist Episcopal; mining or mechanical, engineer
Me.—Maine
mech.—mechanical; mechanics
med.—medical; medicine; medieval
Medit.—Mediterranean
M.E.E.—Master of Electrical Engineering
mem.—memento (Lat.), remember, memorandum
mep—mean effective pressure
Messrs.—Messieurs (Fr.), gentlemen
metal.—metallurgy
meteorol.—meteorology
Meth.—Methodist
MEV, Mev—million electron volts
mf—mezzo forte (It.), moderately loud (music); millifarad
mf, mfd—microfarad
M.F.A.—Master of Fine Arts
mfg.—manufacturing
mfr.—manufacture; manufacturer
MG—Military Government
Mg—magnesium
mg, mg., mgm—milligram
MGB—Ministerstvo Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti (from the Russian), the Soviet Ministry of State Security
mgr.—manager; monsignor
MHG, M.H.G.—Middle High German
M.I.—Military intelligence
mi—mile; mill
Mic.—Micah
Mich.—Michigan
M.I.E.E.—Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers
mil., milit.—militia; military
M.I.Mech.E.—Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers
M.I.Min.E., M.I.M.E.—Member of the Institution of Mining Engineers
min.—Minute(s)
min.—mineralogy; minimum; mining
Minn.—Minnesota
M.Inst.C.E.—Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers
misc.—miscellaneous
Miss.—Mississippi
M.I.T.—Massachusetts Institute of Technology
ML, M.L.—Medieval, *or* Middle, Latin
M.L.—Magister Legum (Lat.), Master of Laws; Medieval, *or* Middle, Latin
ml, ml.—milliliter
MLA—Modern Language Association
MLG, M.L.G.—Middle Low German
M. Lit(t).—Magister Lit(t)erarum (Lat.), Master of Letters
Mlle.—Mademoiselle (Fr.), Miss
MM—Messieurs (Fr.), gentlemen; (Their) Majesties
mm—millimeter(s); millia (Lat.), thousands
M.M.E.—Master of Mining, or Mechanical, Engineering
Mme.—Madame (Fr.), Madam
Mn—manganese
MO, m.o.—medical officer; money order
Mo—molybdenum
Mo.—Missouri
mo.—month(s)
mod.—moderate
Moham.—Mohammedan
Mon.—Monday; Monsignor
Mont.—Montana
MOS—military occupational specialty (duty classification by serial number)
MP—military police
M.P.—Member of Parliament
mp—mezzo piano (It.), moderately soft (music)
MPH, mph—miles per hour
Mr., Mr—Mister
MRA—Moral Re-Armament
MRP—Mouvement Républicain Populaire (Fr.), Popular Republican Movement
Mrs.—Mistress
MS, Ms, ms, ms.—manuscript
M.S., M.Sc.—Master of Science
msgr.—monsignor
m.s.l.—mean sea level
MSS, MSS., mss, mss.—manuscripts
MST—Mountain Standard Time
M.S.W.—Master of Social Work
mt.—mount; mountain
MTO—Mediterranean Theater of Operations
Mt. Rev.—Most Reverend
mts.—mountains
mu—micron
mus.—museum; music; musician
Mus.B., Mus.Bac.—Musicae Baccalaureus (Lat.), Bachelor of Music
Mus. D.—Musicae Doctor (Lat.), Doctor of Music
MVA—Missouri Valley Authority
MVD—Ministerstvo Vnutrennikh Del (from the Russian), the Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs
M.V.O.—Member of the (Royal) Victorian Order
myth., mythol.—mythology

N

N—nitrogen
N, N., n—north, northern
N., n.—navy; noon; normal (solution)
n.—natus (Lat.), born; neuter; note; noun
Na—natrium (Lat.), sodium
NAACP—National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
NAB—National Association of Broadcasters
NAD—National Academy of Design
Nah.—Nahum
NAM—National Association of Manufacturers
NAS—National Academy of Sciences
NASA—National Aeronautics and Space Administration
nat.—national; native; natural
natl.—National
NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NATS—Naval Air Transport Service

naut.—nautical
nav.—naval; navigation
N.B.—New Brunswick
N.B., n.b.—nota bene (Lat.), mark well, take notice
Nb—niobium
NBA—National Basketball Association; National Boxing Association
NBC—National Broadcasting Company
NBS—National Bureau of Standards
NC—Nurse Corps
N.C.—North Carolina
NCAA—National Collegiate Athletic Association
NCCJ—National Conference of Christians and Jews
NCO, n.c.o.—noncommissioned officer
N.D.—North Dakota
N.D., n.d.—no date
Nd—neodymium
N.Dak.—North Dakota
N.E.—New England
Ne—neon
NEA—National Education Association
Neb., Nebr.—Nebraska
NED—New English Dictionary (the Oxford English Dictionary)
neg.—negative
Neh.—**Nehemiah**
neur., neurol.—neurology
Nev.—Nevada
Newf.—Newfoundland
New M.—New Mexico
New Test.—New Testament
N.F.—Newfoundland; Norman French
NFL—National Football League
Nfld.—Newfoundland
NG—National Guard
N.G., n.g.—No good
N.H.—New Hampshire
NHA—National Housing Administration
NHG, NHG., H.H.G.—New High German
Ni—nickel
NIH—National Institutes of Health
NIRA—National Industrial Recovery Administration
N.J.—New Jersey
NKVD—from the Russian for People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs, the secret police preceding OGPU
NL, N.L.—New Latin
n.l.—new line (print.); non licet (Lat.), it is not permitted or it is not lawful; non liquet (Lat.), it is not clear
NLRB—National Labor Relations Board
N.M., N.Mex.—New Mexico
NMU—National Maritime Union
No—nobelium
No.—north; northern
No., no.—numero (Lat.), number
noncom.—noncommissioned officer
non obst.—non obstante (Lat.), notwithstanding
non pros.—non prosequitur (Lat.), he does not prosecute
non seq.—non sequitur (Lat.), it does not follow
Nor.—Norman; North
NORAD—North American Air Defense Command
Nov., Nov—November
N.P.—nisi prius (Lat.), no protest (banking), Notary Public
Np—neptunium
n.p. or d.—no place or date
NRA—National Recovery Administration
NRAB—National Railroad Adjustment Board
N.S.—New Style (calendar); Nova Scotia
NSC—National Security Council
NSF—National Science Foundation
NSPCA—National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
NSPCC—National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
NT., N.T.—New Testament
Num., Numb.—Numbers (Bible)
NWLB—National War Labor Board
N.W.T.—Northwest Territories
N.Y.—New York
NYA—National Youth Administration
N.Y.C.—New York City

O

O—oxygen
o—ohm
o.—ocean; order
OAS—Organization of American States
Obad.—Obadiah
O.B.E.—Officer (of the Order) of the British Empire
obit.—obituary
obj.—object, objective
obs.—observation; obsolete
OCD—Office of Civilian Defense
OCDM—Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization
OCS—Officer Candidate School
Oct., Oct—October
oct., 8vo.—octavo (print.)
O.D.—Officer of the Day; ordinary seaman; overdraft or overdrawn
ODT—Office of Defense Transportation
OE, O.E.—Old English
OECD—Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OED—Oxford English Dictionary
OEO—Office of Economic Opportunity
OES—Office of Economic Stabilization
O.E.S.—Order of the Eastern Star
OF, O.F.—Old French
O.F.M.—Order of Friars Minor
OHG, O.H.G.—Old High German
O.H.M.S.—On His (Her) Majesty's Service
O.K., OK—correct *or* approved
Okla.—Oklahoma
Old Test.—Old Testament
O.M.—Order of Merit
ON, O.N.—Old Norse
Ont.—Ontario
O.P.—Order of Preachers (Dominicans)
op. cit.—opere citato (Lat.), in the work cited
Ore., Oreg.—Oregon
orig.—original; originally
ornith.—ornithology
OS, O.S.—Old Saxon
O.S.—Old Style (calendar)
Os—osmium
O.S.A.—Order of St. Augustine
O.S.B.—Order of St. Benedict
O.S.F.—Order of St. Francis (Franciscan, or Capuchin, Order)
OSRD—Office of Scientific Research and Development
OSS—Office of Strategic Services
O.T.—Old Testament
OTS, O.T.S.—Officers' Training School
oz.—ounce (It. abbrev. of onza)

P

P—phosphorus
P., p.—pater (Lat.), father; pawn (chess); pere (Fr.) father; post (Lat.), after; president; priest; prince
p—piano (It.), softly (music)
p.—page; part; participle; penny; per (Lat.), by
PA—public address (system); power of attorney
Pa—protactinium
Pa.—Pennsylvania
PAC—Political Action Committee
Pac., Pacif.—Pacific
PAL—Police Athletic League
paleon.—paleontology
par.—paragraph; parallel
parl.—parliamentary
pat., patd.—patent; patented
Pat. Off.—Patent Office
path., pathol.—pathology
PAU—Pan American Union
Pb—plumbum (Lat.), lead
PBS—Public Broadcasting Service
PBX—private branch exchange
PC—Preparatory Commission
P.C.—Police Constable; Privy Council; Privy Councilor
PCA—Progressive Citizens of America
pct.—percent
P.D.—Police Department
Pd—palladium
Pd.—paid
p.d.—per diem (Lat.), by the day
P.E.N.—Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelists (International Association of)
pen.—peninsula
Penn., Penna.—Pennsylvania
per an.—per annum (Lat.), by the year
pers.—person; personal
Pet.—Peter
pfc, pfc.—private first class
PGA—Professional Golfers Association
***p*H**—(not an abbrev.) a symbol indicating the negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration.
Ph—phenyl
PHA—Public Housing Administration
phar., pharm.—pharmaceutical; pharmacology; pharmacopoeia; pharmacy
Ph.B.—Philosophiae Baccalaureus (Lat.), Bachelor of Philosophy
Ph.C.—Pharmaceutical Chemist
Ph.D.—Philosophiae Doctor (Lat.), Doctor of Philosophy
Phil.—Philemon
Phila.—Philadelphia
Philem.—Philemon
philol.—philologist; philology
philos.—philosopher; philosophy
phon.—phonetics
PHS—Public Health Service
phys.—physical; physician; physicist; physics
pizz.—pizzicato (It.), plucked (music)
pl.—plural
P.M.—Past Master; Police Magistrate; Postmaster
P.M., p.m., p.m.—post meridiem (Lat.), after noon
Pm—promethium
P.M.G.—Paymaster General; Postmaster General
Po—polonium
po.—putouts (baseball)
p.o.—petty officer; postal order; post office
POE—Port of Embarkation
pop.—population
POW, P.O.W., POWs, P.O.W.'s—prisoner(s) of war
P.P., p.p.—parcel post; parish priest; postpaid
pp—pianissimo (It.), very soft (music)
pp.—pages
P.P.C.—pour prendre congé (Fr.), to take leave
ppd.—postpaid; prepaid
P.Q.—Province of Quebec
p.q.—previous question
P.R.—Puerto Rico; proportional representation
Pr—praseodymium
PRA—Public Roads Administration
prep.—preparation; preparatory; preposition
pres.—president
Presb.—Presbyterian
prin.—principal; principle
PRO—public relations officer
proc.—proceedings; process
prod.—production
Prof., prof.—professor
prom.—promontory
pron.—pronoun; pronunciation
Prot.—Protestant
pro tem.—pro tempore (Lat.), for the time being
Prov.—Provencal; Proverbs
prov.—province; provisional; provost
prox.—proximo mense (Lat.), next month
Prus.—Prussia(n)

P.S.—Privy Seal; Public School
P.S., p.s.—post scriptum (Lat.), postscript
Ps.—Psalm(s)
pseud.—pseudonym
psi—pounds per square inch
PST—Pacific Standard Time
psychol., psych.—psychological; psychologist; psychology
Pt—platinum
pt—pint
pt.—part; payment; point; port
PTA—Parent-Teacher Association
PT boat—patrol torpedo boat
P.T.O.—please turn over
Pu—plutonium
pub.—public; published; publisher; publication
pvt.—private
PW—Prisoner of War
PWA—Public Works Administration
PWD—Public Works Department
pwt—pennyweight
PX—Post Exchange

Q

Q—Queen (chess)
Q—quasi (Lat.), as it were, almost; Quebec; queen; query; question
q.—quarto; question
QB—queen's bishop (chess)
Q.B.—Queen's Bench
QBP—queen's bishop's pawn (chess)
Q.C.—Quartermaster Corps; Queen's Counsel
Q.E.D.—quod erat demonstrandum (Lat.), which was to be proved
Q.E.F.—quod erat faciendum (Lat.), which was to be done
QKT—queen's knight (chess)
QM, Q.M.—quartermaster
QMG—quartermaster general
QP—queen's pawn (chess)
Q.P., q.pl.—quantum placet (Lat.), as much as you please
qq.v.—quae vide (Lat.), which see (plural)
QR—queen's rook (chess)
qr.—quarter
QRP—queen's rook's pawn (chess)
qs—quantum sufficit (Lat.), as much as may suffice
qt—quart
q.t.—quiet (slang)
Que.—Quebec
ques.—question
quot.—quotation
q.v.—quod vide (Lat.), which, *or* whom, *see*

R

R—radical (hydrocarbon radical, chem.); radius; rates (math.); rook (chess)
R, r—resistance (elec.); royal; ruble
R.—Reaumur
R., r.—rabbi; rector; regina; river; road; royal; rupee
r.—radius; reigned; runs (baseball)
R.A.—Rear Admiral; Royal Academy, *or* Academician; Royal Artillery
Ra—radium
RAAF—Royal Australian Air Force
RAF—Royal Air Force
R.A.M.—Royal Academy of Music; Royal Arch Mason
Rb—rubidium
RBC—red blood cells; red blood count
r.b.i., rbi, RBI—run(s) batted in (baseball)
R.C.—Red Cross; Reserve Corps; Roman Catholic
RCAF—Royal Canadian Air Force
RCMP—Royal Canadian Mounted Police
R.D.—Rural Delivery
Rd., rd.—road
R.E.—real estate; Reformed Episcopal; Right Excellent; Royal Engineers
Re—rhenium
REA—Rural Electrification Administration
rec.—receipt, recipe, record, recorded
rect.—receipt; rector
ref.—referee; reference; reformed
Ref. Ch.—Reformed Church
reg.—regent; regiment; region; register; registrar; regular; regulation
Rep., Repub.—Republic; Republican
Rev.—Revelation (Bible); Reverend
Rev. Ver.—Revised Version (Bible)
RF—radio frequency
RFC—Reconstruction Finance Corporation
R.F.D.—Rural Free Delivery
Rh—rhodium
Rh factor—Rhesus factor (agglutinogen often present in human blood, biochem.)
R.I.—Rhode Island
RIBA—Royal Institute of British Architects
R.I.P.—requiescat in pace (Lat.), let him, *or* her, rest in peace
rit., ritard.—ritardando (It.), more slowly (music)
riv.—river
R.M.S.—Railway Mail Service
R.N.—Registered Nurse; Royal Navy
Rn—radon
RNA—ribonucleic acid
R.N.R.—Royal Naval Reserve
R.N.V.R.—Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve
Rom.—Roman; Romans (Bible)
ROTC—Reserve Officers Training Corps
R.P.—Regius Professor (Lat.), Royal Professor; Reformed Presbyterian
RPF—Rassemblement du Peuple Français (Fr.), Reunion of the French People
rpm—revolutions per minute
rps—revolutions per second
R.R.—Railroad; Right Reverend
RRB—Railroad Retirement Board
R.S.A.—Royal Society for Antiquarians; Royal Scottish Academy
RSFSR—Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic
RSV—Revised Standard Version (Bible)
R.S.V.P., r.s.v.p.—répondez s'il vous plait (Fr.), answer if you please
Rt. Hon.—Right Honorable
Rt. Rev.—Right Reverend
Ru—ruthenium
R.V.—Revised Version (Bible)
Ry.—Railway

S

S—sulfur
S, S., s.—south
S.—Sabbath; Samuel (Bible); Saturday; Saxon; Seaman; September; Signor; Sunday
S., s.—saint, soprano; southern
s.—second; semi-; shilling; silver; sire; solo; son
S.A.—Salvation Army
SAC—Strategic Air Command
Sam., Saml.—Samuel
Sans., Sansk.—Sanskrit
SAR—Sons of the American Revolution
S.A.S.—Societatis Antiquariorum Socius (Lat.), Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries
Sask.—Saskatchewan
Sat.—Saturday; Saturn
S.B.—Scientiae Baccalaureus (Lat.), Bachelor of Science
Sb—stibium (Lat.), antimony
SBA—Small Business Administration
SC—Security Council (United Nations)
S.S.—Sanitary Corps; Signal Corps; South Carolina; Supreme Court
Sc—scandium
Sc.—science; Scotch; Scots; Scottish
sc.—scale; scene; science; screw
s.c.—small capital (printing)
Scan., Scand.—Scandinavia(n)
SCAP—Supreme Commander Allied Powers
Sc.B.—Scientiae Baccalaureus (Lat.), Bachelor of Science
Sc.D.—Scientiae Doctor (Lat.), Doctor of Science
sch.—school
sci.—science; scientific; scientist
Sc.M.—Scientiae Magister (Lat.), Master of Science
Scot.—Scotch; Scotland; Scottish
scr.—scruple (pharm.)
Script.—Scripture
sculp., sculp.—sculptor; sculptural; sculpture
S.C.V.—Sons of Confederate Veterans
s.d.—sine die (Lat.), without day *or* without appointing a day
S.Dak.—South Dakota
Se—selenium
SEATO—Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SEC—Securities and Exchange Commission
sec—secant; second(s)
sec.—secretary
sect.—section
secy.—secretary
sen.—senate; senator
Sep.—Septuagint
Sept., Sept—September
seq., seqq.—sequentia (Lat.), following
serg., sergt.—sergeant
sf., sfz.—sforzando (It.), sudden strong accent (music)
SFSR—Soviet Federated Socialist Republic
sg, s.g.—senior grade
s.g.—specific gravity
sgt.—sergeant
SHAEF—Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces
SHAPE—Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers (Europe)
Si—silicon
Sig., sig.—signature; signor (It.), mister
sin—sine
sing.—singular
S.J.—Society of Jesus
S.J.D.—Scientiae Juridicae Doctor (Lat.), Doctor of Juridical Science
Slav.—Slavic; Slavonian; Slavonic
S.M.—Scientiae Magister (Lat.), Master of Science; Sergeant Major; Soldier's Medal; State Militia
Sm—samarium
Sn—stannum (Lat.), tin
So.—South; Southern
soc.—society
S. of Sol.—Song of Solomon
sol.—solicitor
sop.—soprano
SOS—Service of Supply; the signal of distress is not an abbreviation but a prescribed code
SP—shore patrol or shore police (U.S. Navy)
sp.—special; species; specific; specimen; spelling; spirit
s.p.—sine prole (Lat.), without issue
SPARS—Women's Coast Guard Reserves (from the Coast Guard motto, "Semper Paratus—Always Ready")
SPCA—Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
spec.—special
sp gr—specific gravity
sp ht—specific heat
SPR—Society for Psychical Research
Sq.—Squadron
sq.—square; sequence
SR—Sons of the Revolution
Sr—strontium
Sr.—Senior; Señor; Sir
SRO—standing room only
SS, S.S.—Schutzstaffel (Ger.), protective force (a military unit of the Nazis)
SS, S.S., S/S—Steamship
SS.—Saints
S.S.—Sunday School
SSA—Social Security Administration

SSR—Soviet Socialist Republic
SSS—Selective Service System
St.—saint; strait; street
stacc.—staccato (It.), detached (music)
S.T.B.—Sacrae Theologiae Baccalaureus (Lat.), Bachelor of Sacred Theology
S.T.B.—Sacrae Theologiae Doctor (Lat.), Doctor of Sacred Theology
Ste.—Sainte (Fr., fem. of saint)
ster., stg.—sterling
St. Ex.—Stock Exchange
sub.—submarine; substitute; suburb
subj.—subject; subjective; subjunctive
Sun., Sund.—Sunday
sup.—superior; supplement; supply; supra (Lat.), above; supreme
supp., suppl.—supplement
supt.—superintendent
surg.—surgeon; surgery
sym.—symbol; symphony
syn.—synonym; synonymous

T

T—tantalum; temperature (absolute scale); (surface) tension; tritium
T.—Testament; Tuesday
t.—temperature; tempo; tempore (Lat.), in the time of; tenor; tense (gram.); territory; time; ton(s); town; transitive; troy (wt.)
Ta—tantalum
TAC—tactical air command
tan—tangent
TASS—Telegraphnoye Argentstvo Sovyetskovo Soyuza (Russ.), the Soviet News Agency
T.B., Tb, Tb, t.b.—tubercle bacillus; tuberculosis
Tb—terbium
tbs., tbsp.—tablespoon
TC—Trusteeship Council (United Nations); teachers college
Tc—technetium
Te—tellurium
tech.—technical; technology
tel.—telegram; telephone; telegraph
temp.—temperature; temporary
ten.—tenor; tenuto
Tenn.—Tennessee
terra terr.—territory
Test.—Testament
Teut.—Teutonic)
Tex.—Texas
TF—Task Force
Th—thorium
Th.D.—Theologiae Doctor (Lat.), Doctor of Theology
theol.—theologian; theological; theology
Thess.—Thessalonians
Thur., Thurs.—Thursday
Ti—titanium
tim.—timothy
Tit.—Titus
TKO—technical knockout
Tl—thallium
Tm—thulium
TNT, T.N.T.—trinotrotoluene; trinitrotoluol
tob.—Tobias
topog.—topography; topographical
tox.—toxicology
tr.—transitive; translated; translation, translator; transpose
trans.—transaction; translation; translator; transportation
trem.—tremolo, wavering, trembling
trig., trigon.—trigonometric; trigonometry
Tu., Tues.—Tuesday
TU—Transport Union
TVA—Tennessee Valley Authority
TWA—Trans World Airlines
twp.—township
TWU—Transport Workers Union
typ.—typographer; typographical; typical

U

U—uranium
UAR—United Arab Republic
UAW—United Automobile Workers
U.B.—United Brethren
UDC—United Daughters of the Confederacy
UFO—unidentified flying objects
UHF—ultrahigh frequency
UK—United Kingdom
ult.—ultimate
UMT—Universal Military Training
UMW—United Mine Workers
UN, U.N.—United Nations
UNESCO—United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF—United Nations Children's Fund
Unit.—Unitarian
Univ.—Universalists
univ.—universal; university
UNRRA—United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
UPI—United Press International
UPU—Universal Postal Union
U.S., US—United States
U.S.A., USA—United States Army; United States of America
USAF—United States Air Force
USCG—United States Coast Guard
USDA—United States Department of Agriculture
USES—United States Employment Service
USIA—United States Information Agency
USM—United States Mail; United States Mint
USMA—United States Military Academy
USMC—United States Marine Corps; United States Maritime Commission
USN—United States Navy
USNA—United States Naval Academy
USNG—United States National Guard
USNR—United States Naval Reserve
USO—United Service Organizations
USP—United States Pharmacopoeia
USPHS—United States Public Health Service
USS—United States Ship *or* Steamer
USSR—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
U.S.W.A.—United Steel Workers of America
U.S.W.V.—United Spanish War Veterans
Ut.—Utah (not official)
U.T.W.A.—United Textile Workers of America
uv—ultraviolet

V

V—vanadium; vector (math.); velocity; victory
v.—verb; verse; versus; vide (Lat.), see; voltage; von (in German names)
VA—Veterans Administration
Va.—Virginia
VAR—visual-aural range
Vat.—Vatican
V.C.—Veterinary Corps; Vice-Chancellor; Victoria Cross
VD—venereal disease
ven.—venerable
vet.—veteran; veterinary
VFW—Veterans of Foreign Wars
V.G.—Vicar General
VHF—very high frequency
vid.—vide (Lat.), see
VIP—very important person
VISTA—Volunteers in Service to America
viz.—videlicet (Lat.), namely
V.M.D.—Veterinariae Medicinae Doctor (Lat.), Doctor of Veterinary Medicine
VNA—Visiting Nurse Association
vol.—volcano; volume
VOR—very high frequency omnirange
vox pop.—vox populi (Lat.), voice of the people
v.p.—vice president
V.R.—Victoria Regina (Lat.), Queen Victoria
V. Rev.—Very Reverend
V.S.—Veterinary Surgeon
vs.—versus (Lat.), against
vs., vss.—verse, verses
v.s.—vide supra (Lat.), see above
VSS—versions
Vt.—Vermont
VTOL—vertical take off and landing
Vulg., Vul.—Vulgate (Bible)

W

W—wolfram (Ger.), tungsten
W, W., w—watt; west
W.—Wales; Wednesday; Welsh
W., w.—width; work (physics)
WAAF—Women's Auxiliary Air Force (Brit.)
WAAS—Women's Auxiliary Army Service (Brit.)
WAC—Women's Army Corps (U.S.)
WAF—Women in the Air Force (U.S.)
Wash.—Washington
WASP—Women's Air Force Service Pilots
WAVES—Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (U.S. Navy)
WBC—white blood cells; white blood count
WCTU—Women's Christian Temperance Union
WD, W.D.—War Department
Wed.—Wednesday
w.f.—wrong font (print.)
WFU—World Federation of Trade Unions
WHO—World Health Organization (United Nations)
Wis., Wisc.—Wisconsin
WMO—World Meteorological Organization (United Nations)
WO—warrant officer
WPA—Works Projects Administration
wpm—words per minute
WRENS, W.R.N.S.—Women's Royal Naval Service (Brit.)
wt—weight
W.Va.—West Virginia
WVS—Women's Voluntary Service (Brit.)
WW—world war
Wyo., Wy.—Wyoming

X

X—Christ; Christian
x—an abscissa (math.); an unknown quantity
Xe—xenon
Xmas—Christmas

Y

Y—yttrium
Y.—Young Men's (Women's) Christian Association
y—an ordinate (math.); an unknown quantity
Yb—ytterbium
yd—yard(s)
YMCA—Young Men's Christian Association
YMHA—Young Men's Hebrew Association
yrbk.—yearbook
yr—year(s)
YWCA—Young Women's Christian Association
YWHA—Young Women's Hebrew Association

Z

Z—atomic number; zenith distance
z—an unknown quantity
Zech.—Zechariah
Zn—zinc
Z.O.A.—zoological; zoology
Zr—zirconium

MUSICAL TERMS

Term	Origin	Meaning
Accelerando	(It.)	Becoming quicker
Adagietto	(It.)	Somewhat faster than *adagio*
Adagio	(It.)	Slow
Ad libitum	(Lat.)	At the performer's discretion
Affettuoso	(It.)	Tenderly
Agitato	(It.)	Agitated
Al fine	(It.)	To the end. Usually with *da capo* or *dal segno*
Alla breve	(It.)	Double the tempo (with half note as the beat)
Allargando	(It.)	Getting slower
Allegretto	(It.)	Less movement than *allegro*
Allegro	(It.)	Fast
Andante	(It.)	In moderate walking speed
Andantino	(It.)	Modification of *andante*, whether faster or slower is not always clear
Arco	(It.)	With the bow. Cancels *pizzicato*
Assai	(It.)	Very; sometimes, rather
A tempo	(It.)	Resume earlier tempo
Attacca	(It.)	Continue without pause
Ausdrucksvoll	(G.)	With expression
Bewegt	(G.)	With motion
Breit	(G.)	*Largo*. Also, broad
Brio, con	(It.)	With spirit or vigor
Calando	(It.)	Getting weaker and slower
Cantabile	(It.)	Singing, songlike
Cédez	(F.)	Slow down
Col legno	(It.)	With the wood (of the bow)
Comodo	(It.)	Leisurely
Crescendo	(It.)	Gradually getting louder (< or *cresc.*)
Da capó	(It.)	Repeat from the beginning (D.C.)
Dal segno	(It.)	Repeat from the sign: (D.S.)
Decrescendo	(It.)	Gradually getting softer (> or *decr.*)
Détaché	(F.)	Broad, separate bow strokes
Diminuendo	(It.)	Gradually getting softer (> or *dim.*)
Dolce	(It.)	Sweetly
Dolente	(It.)	Sorrowful
Doucement	(F.)	Gently, sweetly
Empfindung, mit	(G.)	With feeling
Ernst	(G.)	Serious
Espressivo	(It.)	Expressively (*espr.*)
Feierlich	(G.)	Solemn, exalted
Festivo	(It.)	Festive
Fine	(It.)	End
Flüssig	(G.)	Flowing
Forte	(It.)	Loud (*f*)
Fortissimo	(It.)	Very loud (*ff*)
Fuoco, con	(It.)	With fire
Giocoso	(It.)	Playful
Gioioso	(It.)	Joyous
Glissando	(mock It.)	sliding
Grandezza, con	(It.)	With dignity, grandeur
Grave	(It.)	Solemn, serious
Gusto, con	(It.)	With style, taste
Lacrimoso	(It.)	Tearful
Langsam	(G.)	Slow
Largamente	(It.)	Broadly
Largo	(It.)	Slow, dignified tempo
Legato	(It.)	Smooth, connected
Leggiero	(It.)	Light
Lento	(It.)	Slow
Lo stesso tempo	(It.)	The same speed
Lourd	(F.)	Heavy
Lusingando	(It.)	Flattering, coaxing
Lustig	(G.)	Merry, cheerful
Maestoso	(It.)	Majestic
Marcando, marcato	(It.)	Marked
Meno	(It.)	Less
Mesto	(It.)	Mournful
Mezza voce	(It.)	Half voice; in instrumental music, half volume
Mezzo	(It.)	Half
Moderato	(It.)	Moderate tempor
Molto	(It.)	Very
Obbligato	(It.)	Indispensable part; opposite of *ad libitum*
Parlando, Parlante	(It.)	Speechlike
Piacevole	(It.)	Agreeable
Piano	(It.)	Soft (*p*)
Pianissimo	(It.)	Very soft (*pp*)
Più	(It.)	More
Pizzicato	(It.)	Plucked instead of bowed (*pizz.*)
Poco	(It.)	Little
Quasi	(It.)	As if, or nearly
Rallentando	(It.)	Gradually slowing (*rall.*)
Rasch	(G.)	Quick
Ritardando	(It.)	Gradually slowing (*rit.*)
Ritenuto	(It.)	Immediately slower
Rubato	(It.)	Flexible melody against an inflexible accompaniment
Ruhig	(G.)	Peaceful
Scherzando	(It.)	Playfully
Schleppend, nicht	(G.)	Not dragging
Schnell	(G.)	Fast
Segue	(It.)	Continue without a break
Semplice	(It.)	Simple
Senza	(It.)	Without
Sforzando	(It.)	Sudden accent (*sf.*)
Slentando	(It.)	Slowing down
Soave	(It.)	Gentle
Solo	(It.)	Alone; one player
Sordino, con	(It.)	With the mute
Sospirando	(It.)	Sighing
Sostenuto	(It.)	Sustained; smoothly
Sotto voce	(It.)	In an undertone
Spiritoso	(It.)	Spirited
Staccato	(It.)	Disconnected; opposite of legato
Staff	(E.)	5 parallel lines used in musical notation
Tace	(It.)	Silent
Tempo		Rate of Speed
Tempo giusto	(It.)	Strict time, fitting speed
Tenuto	(It.)	Held, legato
Tremolo	(It.)	Rapid reiteration of a single pitch
Trill		Rapid alternation of notes
Troppo, non	(It.)	Not too much
Tutti	(It.)	All (players)
Una corda	(It.)	Use of soft pedal on piano to achieve muting
Veloce	(It.)	Fast
Vite	(F.)	Fast
Vivace	(It.)	Quick, vivacious
Volti subito	(It.)	Turn (the page) quickly(*v.s.*)

Purpose of This Book

The purpose of this *Handbook* is to provide a quick, easy-to-use guide to grammar, correct usage, and punctuation. It is intended for use in the business office, in the home, and in school. Secretaries, writers, teachers, and students, will find it especially useful.

The *Handbook* is divided into 25 sections or chapters each covering an important aspect or problem in English. The book is designed so that it may be used as a step-by-step complete self-study English review. But, in addition, it is a complete reference handbook for day-to-day use whenever a question arises concerning English usage or punctuation.

Special Features

Complete Table of Contents

Starting on page 1, is a detailed table of contents for use in finding subtopics within each chapter.

Clear Explanations and Examples

Throughout the book, each explanation is followed by one or more specific examples. The examples clarify the principles and rules of good English usage.

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1. THE PARTS OF SPEECH—I

When we speak and write, we use words to express our thoughts and ideas. The English language has thousands of words, but all of them fall into eight groups or classes known as the *parts of speech*. The following names have been given to the *parts of speech*:

Nouns **Pronouns** **Verbs**
Adjectives **Adverbs** **Prepositions**
Conjunctions **Interjections**

Each group has its special work to do. *Nouns* [illegible] places, and things. [illegible] are words that help express the ideas [illegible] and [illegible] connect words or groups of words.

Words, then, are the tools of communica-

[illegible] use, but many words do.

NOUNS

WORDS USED AS NAMES

[illegible]

Persons:	soldier—Jane—friend
Animals:	elephant—mouse—zebra
Places:	home—Chicago—camp
Objects:	desk—picture—computer
Substances:	iron—air—water—food
Qualities:	kindness—heroism—beauty
Actions:	climbing—cooking—reading
Measures:	yeast—pound—inch—day

Nouns Used in Sentences

The words in *italics* in the following sentences are nouns.

The *soldier* is wearing his new *uniform*.

Chicago is a great industrial *city*.

Iron is a useful *metal*.

PRONOUNS

SUBSTITUTES FOR NOUNS

You will often find it necessary to refer to a *name* a number of times in a single sentence. This repetition usually results in a sentence that is very awkward or monotonous. You can readily see what might happen from the following illustration:

Jack went to *Jack's* closet and took out *Jack's* new suit because *Jack* was going to a dance given by *Jack's* company.

In this sentence the word *Jack* is stated five times. This awkward repetition of the word *Jack* and *Jack's* could be avoided by substituting another part of speech for these words.

Jack went to *his* closet and took out *his* new suit because *he* was going to a dance given by *his* company.

The words *his* and *he* used in the revision of the sentence are called **pronouns**. They are substitutes for the noun *Jack*. The prefix **pro** in the word pronoun means *for a noun, or in place of a noun*. The word **pronoun** simply means *for a noun, or in place of a noun*.

In the following sentences the pronouns and the nouns to which they refer are underlined.

Mary and Ann [illegible]
The men forgot their tickets.
[illegible]

Commonly Used Pronouns

[illegible] common use. For that reason a list of pronouns [illegible] familiar with most of them.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	several
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
me	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	everybody
[illegible]	they	any	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	theirs	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
yours	which	[illegible]	everyone
your	what	[illegible]	one
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	some	[illegible]

VERBS

ACTION AND LINKING VERBS

The **verb** is the most important part of speech. *It is the only part of speech that can make a statement about the subject.* The subject is the part of a sentence that names the person, place, or thing that is talked about. If you wanted to write or say something about a *hunter*, you could not complete your statement without the use of a verb. You must have a verb in every sentence. The following illustration will make this clear.

The hunter *shot* the deer.
(The verb is the word *shot*.)

If you take the verb *shot* out of the sentence, you have left the words *the hunter, the deer* but you do not have a complete thought. You need a verb to state what the hunter did to the deer. When you supply a verb, you have a complete statement.

Most of the verbs in common use express **action.** The action is not always physical action like the action expressed in the sentence *The hunter shot the deer.* In the sentence, *I solved the problem,* the meaning of the verb *solved* implies both mental and physical activity.

In the sentence, *The engineer built a bridge,* all the types of activity that went on until the bridge was completed are implied in the verb *built.* The same would be true of the verb *made* in the sentence, *The chef made a cake.* All the verbs in the following sentences express action of some kind.

The painter *decorated* the hall.
I *pricked* my finger.
The manager *wrote* a letter.
The president *called* a meeting.

A small but very important group of verbs *do not* express action. The verb **to be** is the most important verb in this group. The most common forms of the verb *to be* include *is, are, was* and *were.* Since the verb *to be* does not express action, it must have another function in the sentence. With the help of some other word or words, it makes a statement about the *condition* of the subject or the person, place, or thing that is talked about.

In the sentence, *Henry is ill,* the verb *is* does not express action of any kind, but it serves two purposes in the sentence. With the help of the word *ill* it makes a statement about the subject, *Henry.* It also serves to connect the word *ill* with *Henry.* The sentence really means *ill Henry,* but you need the verb *is* to make the statement a complete sentence. Because the verb has this connecting function, it is called a **linking verb.**

From the following illustrations you will see that the verb *to be* with the help of some other word describes or explains the condition of the [illegible] in some way. The verb *is* is a form of [illegible] *to be.*

My uncle *is* a famous surgeon.
(describes uncle as surgeon)
Mother *is* very happy.
(describes the condition of mother)
Her dress *is* beautiful.
(describes dress)

VERB PHRASES

PRINCIPAL AND AUXILIARY VERBS

A *verb* is not always a single word. *When the verb is composed of two or more words, it is called a* **verb phrase.** The verb form at the

end of the verb phrase is always the *principal verb*. It is the verb form that indicates the nature of the action if the verb expresses action. The other verb forms in the verb phrase are called *auxiliary verbs* or *helping verbs*.

The men *work* in the fields.
The men *are working* in the fields.
The men *have been working* in the fields.
The men *must have been working* in the fields.

In the first sentence the verb consists of one word, the verb *work*. The verb *work* tells the kind of action that is going on. The verb in the second sentence consists of two words. The principal verb is *working*. The auxiliary, or helping verb is *are*. The verb phrase is *are working*. The verb phrase in the third sentence is *have been working*. The principal verb is *working*, and the two helping verbs are *have been*. The verb phrase in the fourth senpence is *must have been working*. The principal verb is *working* and the three helping verbs are *must have been*.

One of the first things you should learn to do in your study of grammar is to be able to identify the verb or the verb phrase in any sentence. Some persons have trouble in deciding what words belong in the verb phrase. You will never encounter this difficulty if you become familiar with the commonly used auxiliary verbs. A list of these auxiliary verbs follows. You should refer to this list constantly until you become familiar with the verbs that help make verb phrases.

Commonly Used Auxiliary Verbs

am	have been	could
is	had been	would
are	has been	should
was	shall	must
were	will	should have
will be	do	would have
shall be	did	must have
could be	does	should have been
have	may	could have been
has	can	must have been
had	might	

Verb Phrases Used in Sentences

In the following sentences, the words in *italics* are verb phrases.

You *will receive* the money.

He *was talking* with the manager.

The building *was destroyed* by fire.

2. THE PARTS OF SPEECH—II

Chapter One explained how *nouns*, *pronouns*, *verbs*, and *verb phrases* function in English. With these three parts of speech you can build the framework of any sentence. But it is only a framework. The sentence that contains only a noun or a pronoun and a verb is not a very interesting sentence. It does not give very specific information, or present a very interesting picture. Such sentences become very monotonous if repeated often, as you will readily see from the following illustrations.

Birds fly. Dogs bark.
Men work. She knits.
He swims. They sing.

ADJECTIVES-Modifiers

You will generally find it necessary to add other parts of speech to a sentence in order to make the meaning clearer and more exact. You can add words to nouns and pronouns that tell *what kind*, *what color*, *which one*, etc. If you wanted to tell about the hat a woman was wearing, you would describe the hat in some way. You might say that it was a *large* hat, an *old* hat, a *red* hat, depending upon the meaning which you intended to convey.

When you add one or more of these *describing words* to hat, you give a clearer picture of what the hat is like. *Words which add to a idea to nouns and pronouns are called* **adjectives.**

The adjective not only describes by telling what kind or what color, but it may limit the meaning by telling *which* hat, *whose* hat, or the *number* of hats. For example, you might limit the meaning by saying *that* hat, *Fred's* hat, *two* hats, or *several* hats.

In grammar, we say that the adjective *modifies* the meaning of the noun or pronoun.

The word **modify** means *to change the meaning slightly* by *describing* or *limiting* the meaning to a certain kind or to a certain number.

When we speak of a hat as an *attractive* hat we are limiting the meaning because we are leaving out all the hats that are not attractive. If a word describes, limits, or restricts the meaning in any way, it is called a **modifier.** This is an important term that is frequently used in grammar.

The words *a*, *an*, and *the* are adjectives although in grammar they are called **articles.** The word *the* is called the *definite* article. The words *a* and *an* are called the *indefinite articles*. When we say, *the* book on *the* table, we are pointing out a particular book on a particular table. When we say, *I have a book*, no specific or particular book is indicated.

Adjectives Modifying Nouns

The following examples show how adjectives modify nouns and how their use makes the meaning clearer or more explicit.

long road	*good* friend	*rainy* day
rusty nail	*worthy* cause	*rapid* typist
old piano	*steep* hill	*essential* parts

ADVERBS—Modifiers

Another interesting group of words that serve as modifiers are **adverbs.** The prefix *ad* in the word adverb means *to, toward, or in addition to*. An adverb is a word that you *add to a verb to modify or expand the meaning of the verb*. Adverbs may also modify adjectives or other adverbs, but at present we shall consider the adverb as a modifier of the verb. A later unit will give you the other uses of an adverb.

Adverbs are easy to identify because they usually answer the questions *when*, *where*, *how*, *in what manner*, or *to what extent* or *degree*. The following illustrations will make this clear.

You must set up the copy *now*.
(*Now* tells when you must set up.)
We put the desk *there*.
(*There* tells where it was put.)
She walks *gracefully*.
(*Gracefully* tells how she walks.)

When we say, *The paper is issued weekly*, the adverb *weekly* introduces an additional idea of *time*. The adverb *weekly* makes the meaning explicit because we know *how often* or *when* the paper is issued. When we say, *Dandelions grow everywhere*, we have introduced the idea of *place*, or we tell *where* the dandelions grow. In the sentence, *We walked farther into the forest*, we have added the idea of *extent* or the *degree to which*. The adverbs in the preceding sentences are called adverbs of *time*, *place*, *manner*, or *degree*.

POSITION OF THE ADVERB

Although an adverb often modifies the verb in the sentence, it is not always placed directly after the verb. Sometimes the adverb introduces the sentence. In this position it gives more emphasis. At times the adverb is placed between the parts of the verb phrase. Study the following sentences carefully. Note the position of the adverb.

Sometimes I take a walk in the woods.
Jack *usually* leaves the house at seven.
We added a room to our house *recently*.
I have *always* admired him.

PREPOSITIONS

Words That Show a Relationship

Another important part of speech is the **preposition.** A preposition is not a modifier. The only parts of speech that are modifiers are adjectives and adverbs. The preposition has a different function to perform in the sentence. *A preposition shows the relationship that exists between certain words in a sentence.*

The word *preposition* comes from two Latin words which mean *placed before*. A preposition is a word that is *placed before some noun or pronoun*. It shows the relationship that exists between that noun or pronoun and some other word in the sentence. When we say "a bag *for* the mail," the word *for* is a preposition. It shows a relationship between *bag* and *mail*. The word *mail* which follows the preposition is called the **object** of the *preposition*.

In the sentence, *The accident occurred on the bridge*, the word *on* is a preposition. The preposition *on* is followed by the word *bridge* which is called its object. The entire group of words, *on the bridge*, is called a **prepositional phrase.** The preposition *on* shows the relation between the noun *bridge* and the verb *occurred*. The entire phrase, *on the bridge* tells where the accident occurred.

We might use a number of prepositions to show the relationship between the noun *bridge* and the verb *occurred*. Each preposition would show a slightly different type of relationship, as you will readily see from the following illustrations.

The accident occurred *under* the bridge.
The accident occurred *near* the bridge.
The accident occurred *above* the bridge.
The accident occurred *behind* the bridge.
The accident occurred *beneath* the bridge.

You should become acquainted with the words that are commonly used as prepositions. A list of these prepositions is given here for your reference. Refer to this list repeatedly until you are able to identify the prepositions that are in common use.

A List of Commonly Used Prepositions

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	since
[illegible]	below	[illegible]	to
[illegible]	beneath	[illegible]	toward
[illegible]	beside	[illegible]	through
against	between	into	under
[illegible]	beyond	like	until
[illegible]	by	near	up
around	down	of	upon
as	during	out	with
before	except	on	within

CONJUNCTIONS—Connecting Words

[illegible] sentences you need words that serve to join words or groups of words. In grammar, words that have this connecting function are called **conjunctions.**

The word *conjunction* comes from two Latin words which mean *to join with* or *to join together*. In the sentence *Jane and Alice are secretaries*, the word *and* connects the two names *Jane* and *Alice*. The word *and* in this sentence is a conjunction. In the sentence, *The manager or his secretary will see you*, the word *or* connects the words *manager* and *secretary*. The word *or* in this sentence is a [illegible] sentence, *He is small but attractive*, the word *but* joins the words *small* and *attractive*.

The conjunctions that were used in the preceding illustrations were *and*, *but*, and *or*. These conjunctions always connect words or groups of words of equal rank. For the present [illegible] the use of these three conjunctions. In the following sentences the underlined words are the words joined by [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(Joins two verbs.)

He gave it to Mary *or* Jane.

(Joins two nouns.)

[illegible]

INTERJECTIONS—Exclamatory Words

[illegible] are used to express strong feeling or sudden [illegible] called **interjections.** The word *interjection* [illegible] *throw between*. Interjections are really thrown into the sentence to express some type of [illegible]

[illegible] grammar we call words of this type *independent*

The words classified as interjections in the preceding illustrations *are always interjections*. In addition to such words, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and other parts of speech *are often used* as interjections.

Heavens! I cut my finger.

Good! I'm glad to hear that.

Horrors! Look at that hat!

Well? When are you going?

FUNCTION OF WORDS

One of the most important things to learn about the English language is the fact that *the same words are often used as different parts of speech*. A word may perform a certain function in one sentence and an entirely different function in another sentence.

Adjectives are commonly used as nouns, and nouns are frequently used as adjectives. The same word may function both as an adverb and as a preposition. Almost any type of word may be used as an interjection. The following sentences show how words function as different parts of speech.

The *light* in my study is poor.

(*Light* is a noun.)

Please *light* the candles.

(*Light* is a verb.)

Her hat is a *light* shade of blue.

(*Light* is an adjective.)

Father is a *fast* driver.

(*Fast* is an adverb.)

Father drives too *fast*.

(*Fast* is an adverb.)

[illegible]

(*Fast* is a verb.)

3. THE SENTENCE

When a number of words (parts of speech) are put together in such a way that they express a **complete thought,** you have a *sentence*. The sentence may consist of one word or it may consist of as many as three hundred words. The tendency in modern writing is to use short, effective sentences. Twenty words is about the average length in [illegible]

Often those who are beginning the study of language find it difficult to understand what is [illegible] Some students punctuate parts of sentences as if they were sentences because [illegible] following groups of words are sentences, although they are punctuated as if they were [illegible]

[illegible]

Enjoyed the banquet.

[illegible]

These groups of words are not sentences because they lack something that is necessary [illegible] officers did. The second group of words tells you that somebody enjoyed a banquet. But the author neglected to tell you who it was. The third group of words tells you very little. You have no way of knowing what the writer is talking about.

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

In order to express a complete thought, a sentence must have both a *subject* and a *predicate*. These are two important grammatical terms used to describe the essential elements of a sentence.

The **subject** is the word or group of words that tells us *what or whom the speaker or writer is talking about*. The **predicate** is the part of the sentence *that makes a statement about the subject*. The *predicate* usually tells what the subject is doing, or what is happening to the subject.

Study the following sentences carefully. Note that the subjects have been separated from the predicates so that you will be able to see the relationship between the two parts more easily.

Subject	Predicates
My friend	lives in New York.
The letter	contains exciting news.
Both men	are experienced salesmen.

In the first sentence, I am talking about *my friend*. Therefore, *my friend* is the subject of the sentence. I complete the sentence by making a statement about my friend. I say that my friend *lives in New York*. The predicate is *lives in New York*. This group of words, *My friend lives in New York*, is a sentence because it expresses a complete thought. It has both a subject and a predicate. The other two sentences also have a subject and predicate.

COMPLETE SUBJECT AND COMPLETE PREDICATE

In many sentences the subject or the predicate is only a single word. But more often, the subject consists of two or more words. In grammar, we call the entire subject, regardless of the number of words, the **complete subject.** We call the entire predicate the **complete predicate.**

If the subject of a sentence is a single word, that word is the *complete subject*. If the predicate of the sentence is a single word, that word is the *complete predicate*. In the sentence, *Birds fly*, the word *birds* is the complete subject, and the word *fly* is the complete predicate.

SIMPLE SUBJECT AND SIMPLE PREDICATE

After you have learned how to identify the complete subject and the complete predicate, you can easily find the **simple subject** and the **simple predicate.**

Somewhere in the complete subject you will find the *particular word* about which something is said. That word is the *simple subject*. It is usually either a noun or a pronoun.

Somewhere in the predicate you will find a word that serves as the *key* to the predicate. This word is the *verb*, the most important word in any sentence. If the verb consists of more than one word, it is called a *verb phrase*. In the following examples, the simple subjects and predicates are underlined.

[illegible] attended a conference.

[illegible] the story had many adventures.

My friend in Boston bought a new car.

Sometimes you will find only one word in [illegible] one word in the predicate. In [illegible] the single word in the subject is the simple subject. It is also the complete subject.

The single word in the predicate is the simple predicate and also the complete predicate.

Pronouns are often used as the simple subject and the complete subject. In the sentence, *We are buying a new home*, the pronoun *we* is the simple subject. It is also the complete subject since there are no other words in the subject.

In the sentence, *The building collapsed*, the verb *collapsed* is the simple predicate. It is also the complete predicate since it is the only word in the predicate.

In the following illustrations, the simple subjects and simple predicates are underlined.

Fast driving is often dangerous.
The detectives on the case found the jewels.
Children play.

COMPOUND SUBJECT AND COMPOUND PREDICATE

A sentence may have two or more simple subjects and two or more simple predicates. In the sentence, *Harry and Fred joined a lodge*, there are two simple subjects, *Harry* and *Fred*. The connecting word is *and*. In grammar we say that the sentence has a **compound subject.**

In the sentence, *The stenographer wrote the letter and mailed it*, there are two predicate verbs, *wrote* and *mailed*. The connecting word is *and*. This sentence has a **compound predicate.**

Some sentences have a compound subject and a compound predicate. In the sentence, *Alice and Jane washed the curtains and ironed them*, there are two simple subjects and two simple predicates. The subject nouns are *Alice* and *Jane*. The two predicate verbs are *washed* and *ironed*. In both cases, the connecting word is *and*.

The following sentences contain either a compound subject, a compound predicate, or both.

Corn and beans are grown in the valley.
(*compound subject*)
I attended the lecture and took notes.
(*compound predicate*)
The boys and girls sang and danced at the club.
(*compound subject and compound predicate*)

SENTENCE FRAGMENTS

If you have studied this unit carefully, you will have a thorough understanding of the essential elements of a sentence. But even persons who have this knowledge often punctuate groups of words as sentences when one or both of the essential elements are missing.

Any incomplete group of words punctuated as if it were a sentence is called a *sentence fragment* or a *fragmentary sentence*. As you know, a fragment is only a piece or a part of the whole. A fragment always refers to something that is incomplete.

A fragmentary sentence always lacks one or both of the essential elements of a sentence. That is, either the subject or the predicate, or both the subject and predicate are missing. Whenever you are in doubt about a particular sentence, apply this test: Does the group of words contain both a subject and a predicate? Does it express a complete thought?

Very often the subject of the sentence is missing. The following group of words is *not* a sentence because it does not tell who it is that the writer is talking about.

Interviewed the candidate.
(This is not a sentence.)
The president interviewed the candidate.
(This is a complete sentence.)

The sentence was completed by supplying a subject, *The president*.

Sometimes the predicate is missing. The following group of words is *not* a sentence because the entire predicate is missing.

The sound of footsteps.
(This is not a sentence.)
The sound of footsteps *alarmed us*.
(This is a complete sentence.)

The use of fragmentary or incomplete sentences is an unsatisfactory way of communicating your ideas. Surprising as it may seem, sentence fragments similar to the following examples can be found repeatedly in letters sent out by reputable business firms. Check the letters of your company. You may be amazed at what you find. Be sure you do not use fragments in your own personal writing.

Received your letter this morning.
(*Subject* is missing.)
Will send order at once.
(*Subject* is missing.)
Have shipped your order.
(*Subject* is missing.)
Hoping this meets with your approval.
(*No subject or predicate.*)

4. SENTENCE PATTERNS

In Chapter Three it was explained that a sentence must express a complete thought. It must also have both a subject and a predicate. This unit shows how it is possible to express a complete thought in a variety of ways. You should become familiar with the different ways of arranging words in sentences and the different sentence patterns that are the result of these arrangements.

KINDS OF SENTENCES

Sentences fall into four groups according to the purpose the sentence serves and the manner in which the thought is expressed. Some sentences simply *make statements*. Some sentences *ask questions*. Another type of sentence *gives a command* or *makes a request*. The last group is the kind of sentence that *expresses strong feeling* or *sudden emotion*.

In grammar, the sentence that makes a statement is called a **declarative sentence.** The sentence that asks a question is called an **interrogative sentence.** The sentence that gives a command or makes a request is called an **imperative sentence,** and the sentence that expresses strong feeling is called an **exclamatory sentence.** Following are examples of the four types of sentences.

My friend is a business executive.
(*declarative sentence*)
Have you entered the contest?
(*interrogative sentence*)
Clear the road at once!
(*imperative sentence—command*)
Please, may I go?
(*imperative sentence—request*)
What a beautiful dress!
(*exclamatory sentence*)

If you examine the preceding illustrations carefully, you will notice that the *declarative sentence* ends with a *period*. The *interrogative sentence* ends with a *question mark* (?). Sometimes the *imperative sentence* ends with an *exclamation mark* (!) and sometimes it ends with a *period*. If the command is given in a very emphatic or decisive manner, an exclamation mark is placed at the end. A mild request always ends with a period. An *exclamatory sentence* usually ends with an *exclamation mark*. Briefly summarized, then:

A **declarative** sentence *makes a statement*.

An **interrogative** sentence *asks a question*.
An **imperative** sentence gives a *command* or makes a *request*.

An **exclamatory** sentence expresses *strong feeling* or *sudden emotion*.

INVERTED ORDER

You have probably observed that the four types of sentences follow certain patterns of word arrangement. These patterns will now be discussed in more detail.

Every sentence has a basic structure or framework. This is true of all four types of sentences—*declarative, interrogative, imperative,* and *exclamatory*. This framework, as you already know, consists of the subject noun or pronoun and the predicate verb.

There are a number of ways of introducing the subject in a declarative sentence. The **normal order,** or the grammatical order, is *subject first,* followed by the predicate. If you always followed this pattern, your sentences would soon become monotonous and uninteresting. The following illustration will make this clear. The sentences in this paragraph sound very much like the sentences in a primer or in a first reader.

I like this book. It is a book about Mexico. My friend sent this book to me. My friend lives in New York. She speaks Spanish.

In this short paragraph, all the sentences follow the same pattern—subject first, followed by the predicate. You can give more variety to your sentence patterns by placing words in unusual positions.

You can put the subject after the verb or place it at the very end of the sentence. Varying the position of the subject gives you an opportunity to place other words at the beginning of the sentence to give them more emphasis. This also makes our sentences more interesting.

On my desk I found an interesting book about Mexico.

In this sentence, the subject is placed after the group of words or the phrase, *on my desk*. This arrangement throws the phrase to the front of the sentence and gives it more emphasis.

When the subject of the sentence does not appear in its normal position, we say that the order of the sentence is inverted or turned around. Always remember that *normal* or grammatical order *means subject first,* followed by the predicate. Examine the following sentences carefully. Note the position of the subject in the two sentences.

The *beast* scurried down the street.
Down the street scurried the *beast*.

The first sentence is in normal, or grammatical, order. The subject noun, *beast*, appears at

the beginning of the sentence. The verb *marched* follows the subject.

The second sentence is the same sentence in **inverted order.** The subject noun *band* now appears at the end of the sentence. The verb *marched* comes before the subject. A phrase, *Down the street*, appears at the beginning of the sentence.

An adverb often introduces a sentence. The following sentence begins with an adverb and not with the subject.

Suddenly the train stopped. (*inverted order*)
The train stopped *suddenly*. (*normal order*)

Some persons find it difficult to determine the true subject when a sentence is not in grammatical order. This difficulty can be avoided by *transposing* the sentence and putting it back in normal order. The only purpose in transposing a sentence is to see the grammatical relations more clearly.

Sometimes when you put a sentence back in grammatical order by transposing it, you will find that the transposed sentence is not so smooth as the original sentence. However, the following sentence is just as effective in either order.

Along the road we passed a number of army trucks.
We passed a number of army trucks *along the road*.

Whenever you are dealing with a sentence in inverted order, you should transpose it before you attempt to analyze the sentence from the grammatical point of view.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE PATTERNS

In asking a question, you seldom start with the subject first, as you do in a declarative sentence. For that reason, *the interrogative sentence is usually in inverted order.* Sometimes the interrogative sentence starts with the verb. Often it begins with an *adverb* which is used to ask the question.

(introduced by the *verb*)

structions in an interrogative sentence that is

sentences the interrogative sentence becomes a statement when it is transposed.

IMPERATIVE AND EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE PATTERNS

The imperative sentence presents a different

a command or makes a request *is seldom*

Sometimes an imperative sentence begins with a noun that indicates the name of the person to whom the command or the request is given. An interrogative sentence may also begin in this way. The point to keep in mind is that such a noun *is not the subject* of the sentence. In fact, it has no grammatical connection with the rest of the sentence. It is an independent element. For that reason, it is separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma. Study the following illustrations carefully.

Imperative Sentence

Fred, please close the door.
(*Fred* is the person addressed.)
Fred, (you) please close the door.
(Subject is *you* understood.)

Interrogative Sentence

Alice, did you lock the door?
(*Alice* is a noun in direct address.)
Alice, you did lock the door?
(Subject is *you* expressed.)

In the first sentence, the word *Fred* is a noun in **direct address** because it names the person spoken to directly. It is not the subject of the sentence. The subject of an imperative sentence is *you* understood. The word *Fred* is set off from the rest of the sentence by a comma to show that it is used *independently*.

In the second sentence, the word *Alice* is a noun in direct address because it names the person spoken to directly. Since this is an interrogative sentence, the subject is expressed. When the sentence is placed in normal order, you can easily see that the subject is *you* and not Alice.

A noun in *direct address* may appear at the beginning or at the end of the sentence. It may even appear within the sentence.

Fred, please close the door.
(beginning of the sentence)
Please close the door, *Fred*.
(end of the sentence)
Come here, *Fred*, and look at this book.
(within the sentence)

The exclamatory sentence is often expressed in inverted order. In the sentence, *What a feast she spread!*, the subject and the verb appear at the end of the sentence. When the sentence is transposed, the subject appears at the beginning of the sentence and is followed by the verb.

What a feast she spread! (*inverted order*)
She spread what a feast! (*normal order*)

How beautiful the sunset is tonight! (*inverted order*)
The sunset is how beautiful tonight! (*normal order*)

What a tragedy that would be! (*inverted order*)
That would be what a tragedy! (*normal order*)

SENTENCES THAT BEGIN WITH "THERE"

sentence pattern you use

word *there*. We have a very good reason for

When the word *there* is used to introduce the sentence, it is possible to place the subject

much smoother sentence, as you will see from the following illustration.

A heavy frost was last night.
There was a heavy frost last night.

Although the first sentence is in grammatical order, it is a very awkward sentence. The second arrangement results in a much smoother style, but it presents a grammatical problem. In dealing with a sentence that begins with *there*, you must always remember that the word *there* is neither the subject of the sentence, nor an adverbial modifier. It is merely an introductory word which has a special function: that of introducing the sentence.

When the word *there* functions in this way, it is called an **expletive.** The word **expletive** comes from the Latin and means "*added merely to fill up.*" This is a very suitable term because it explains exactly what takes place.

The word *there* merely "fills up" the place normally occupied by the subject. It has no other function in the sentence. Like the noun in direct address, it is an independent construction. When the sentence is transposed, and placed in grammatical order, you should enclose the word *there* in parentheses to show that it is used independently.

There are twelve candidates for the position.
(There) twelve candidates are for the position.

It is important to transpose the sentence beginning with *there* in order to determine the true subject of the sentence. It is also important to determine whether the word *there* is used as an introductory word or whether it is used as an adverb.

There they are. (*There* is an adverb of place.)
They are *there*. (*There* is an adverb of place.)

There were ten men in the band. (*there*—expletive)
(*There*) ten men were in the band. (*there*—expletive)

The coach stood *there* watching the game. (*there*—adverb of place)
There is a telephone directory on the table. (*there*—expletive)
We met *there* last year. (*there*—adverb of place)
There will be some objection to the plan. (*there*—expletive)

The word *it* is also used as an expletive in certain sentence patterns. The use of *it* as an expletive will be discussed in later units.

5. NOUNS

KINDS OF NOUNS

Chapter One explained that a noun is a word used as a name. You also learned that some nouns begin with capital letters, and others begin with small letters. The subject of *capitalization* is very important because it is closely concerned with the division of nouns into groups or classes.

In English, nouns are divided into two main classes called **common nouns** and **proper nouns.** A *common noun* names any one of a class of persons, places, or things. We have a name for all the chairs in the world when we use the common noun *chair*. We have a name for all the lakes in the world when we use the common noun *lake*.

But when we want to name a particular lake, we must give it a special name. The name of a *lake* one might be *Lake Louise*, *Lake George*, or *Lake Michigan*. These particular names are called proper nouns. *A proper noun* always begins with a capital letter.

We have particular names for persons such as *John Adams, General Eisenhower, Queen Elizabeth,* and *Governor Stevenson.* We also have particular names for certain objects such as buildings, hotels, theaters, and clubs: *Conway Building, Congress Hotel, Harris Theater* and *Union League Club.*

Sometimes a common noun names a collection of objects or a group of persons. When we use the word *band* in music, we include under one name all the musicians who play the different instruments. When we use the word *jury,* we include all the members who make up the jury. Nouns that name a group of persons or a collection of objects are called *collective nouns.*

A **common noun** is the name of *any one* of a class of *persons, places,* or *things.*

aviator	ocean	tiger	meat
city	book	lily	desk

A **proper noun** is the name of a *particular person, place,* or *thing.*

Pacific Ocean	Thomas Edison
Chicago	Amazon River
England	Wrigley Building
State Street	Bay of Fundy

A **collective noun** is a common noun whose singular form names a *group* of persons, objects, or acts.

herd	company	team	crowd
army	corps	audience	faculty

Some nouns are *common nouns* in one sentence and *proper nouns* in another sentence.

Common Nouns

Roy is studying to be a doctor.
John's uncle is an engineer.
I went to the theater with May.
We spent the summer at the lake.

Proper Nouns

The family called in Dr. Allen.
Uncle John is a colonel in the army.
The play was given at the Grand Theater.
Did you ever cross Lake Erie?

CAPITALIZATION OF PROPER NOUNS

A student of language should be familiar with the accepted rules regarding the capitalization of *proper nouns* and *proper adjectives.* **Proper adjectives** *are adjectives derived from proper nouns.*

Proper Nouns	Proper Adjectives
America	an *American* soldier
Spain	a *Spanish* house
China	a *Chinese* vase

The following list of rules for the capitalization of proper nouns follows accepted, present-day usage.

1. Capitalize names of *particular persons* and *places.*

Mr. Smith	Yankee Stadium
Helen Hayes	Radio City
Senator Clark	Ellis Island

2. Capitalize *geographic names:* continents, countries, states, cities, rivers, mountains, lakes, falls, harbors, valleys, bays, etc.

Africa	Gulf of Mexico
Montana	Rocky Mountains
Pikes Peak	New York Harbor
Cleveland	Long Island

3. Capitalize names of *definite regions, localities,* and *political divisions.*

the Orient	Third Precinct
the Bad Lands	Wheeling Township
the Arctic Circle	French Republic

4. Capitalize names of *bridges, buildings, monuments, parks, ships, automobiles, hotels, forts, dams, railroads, streets,* etc.

Brooklyn Bridge	Michigan Avenue
Fine Arts Building	Plaza Hotel
Statue of Liberty	Eiffel Tower
Central Park	Boulder Dam

5. Capitalize names of *historical events, historical periods,* and *historical documents.*

the Middle Ages	Battle of Gettysburg
World War II	Louisiana Purchase
the Crusades	Fourteenth Amendment
Magna Charta	the Civil War (American)

6. Capitalize names of *governmental bodies* and *departments.*

Bureau of Mines	Civil Service Commission
the Federal Government	Federal Trade Commission
United States Senate	the President's Cabinet
Federal Courts	Supreme Court of the United States

7. Capitalize names of *political parties, business* and *fraternal organizations, clubs* and *societies, companies,* and *institutions.*

Republicans	County Hospital
Democratic Party (or party)	John Crerar Library
	a Shriner
Chapman Chemical Company	the Elks
	Ford Motor Company
Volunteers of America	Rutgers University

8. Capitalize *titles of rank* when they are joined to a person's name.

President Lincoln	Professor Thomas
Senator Lodge	Doctor Hayden
Dr. Allen Reed	Dean Mary Allison
Chancellor Harris	Cardinal Wolsey
Secretary Henderson	His Honor the Mayor

9. Capitalize *days* of the *week, months* of the *year, holidays,* and *days of special observance,* such as feast and fast days.

Monday	Feast of the Passover
September	Mother's Day
Labor Day	Good Friday
Easter Sunday	Memorial Day

10. You should not capitalize names of the seasons unless they are personified. When something is personified it is represented or considered as if it were a person. Personification is frequently used in poetry.

spring	winter
Spring's warm touch	Winter's icy breath

11. The words *north, east, south,* and *west* are capitalized when they refer to *sections* of the country. They are not capitalized when they refer to *directions.*

Sections of Countries

the Midwest
the Far West
the Near East

Directions

I travel north on my way home.
The sun rises in the east.
The southern part of Idaho is beautiful.

12. The *special names* given to planets and stars are capitalized. The words *sun, moon, star,* and *planet* are not capitalized.

Jupiter	The *sun* rose at six that morning.
Venus	The *moon* is a heavenly body.
Mars	A *planet* shines by reflected light.
Milky Way	A *constellation* is a group of stars.

SPECIAL USES OF CAPITAL LETTERS

1. Words derived from proper nouns are usually capitalized. If the word has acquired a special meaning, it is not capitalized.

Capitalized	Not Capitalized
Mongolian race	navy blue
Venetian blinds	china cabinet
Swiss cheese	morocco leather
English tweeds	chinaware
Turkish bath	turkish towel or Turkish towel

2. The principal words in *titles of books, magazines, pictures, songs, articles,* etc., are capitalized. Prepositions, conjunctions, and the articles *a, an,* and *the* are not capitalized unless the title begins with one of these words.

The Last of the Mohicans (book)
The Saturday Evening Post (magazine)
"Outside Our World" (article)
Battle Hymn of the Republic (song)
"Meet the Press" (television program)

3. The definite article *the* is not capitalized unless it is the first word of a title. Many titles do not begin with *the.* If the word *the* is within the title, it is written with a small letter. The only way to be sure about the correct form of a title is to check the official form, or the form adopted by the company, publication, etc.

The Christian Science Monitor
The John C. Harris Company
National Geographic Magazine
Pinnacle Oil Company

4. All words referring to the Deity, the Bible, books of the Bible, and other *sacred books* are capitalized.

God, the Father	the Koran
Savior	Genesis
the Trinity	Supreme Being
Talmud	Bible
Book of Job	New Testament

5. The pronoun *I* and the interjection *O* are capitalized. The word *oh* is not capitalized unless it is the first word of a sentence.

"O say! can you see, by the dawn's early light,
"'Tis the Star Spangled Banner, oh, long may it wave.

6. Names of school subjects are not capitalized unless they are names of the languages. Subjects listed in school catalogs as names of special courses are capitalized.

mathematics	History 101
French	Advanced Chemistry II
economics	Economics 315
English	Physics II

7. Capitalize words which show family relationships when they are used with a person's name. The words *father* and *mother* are not capitalized when they are preceded by a pronoun. When used without a pronoun, they are usually capitalized.

Aunt Martha	her cousin
Cousin John	their uncle
Uncle Jack	my father

8. Capitalize the first word in a *compound term* and in each of its *longer parts*. If the second word in the compound word is a proper noun, it should also be capitalized. Capitalize both parts of *compound titles of distinction*.

Forty-third Street	un-American activities
Army-Navy game	ex-President Eisenhower
The Honorable John Wallis	Rear Admiral Simpson

9. The names of special departments of business firms may be written with small or with capital letters. In business writing, it is considered good practice to capitalize titles such as *president, secretary, office manager, general superintendent*, etc. They may also be written with small letters.

Claim department *or* Claim Department
The Company will reimburse you for your expenses.
Our President will see you for presidents.

PLURAL FORMS OF NOUNS

When a noun refers to one person or thing it is singular in number. When a noun refers to more than one person or thing, it is plural in number. Nouns have special forms to show these distinctions, as you will see from the following illustrations.

Singular	Plural
boy	boys
box	boxes
leaf	leaves
tomato	tomatoes

The plurals of nouns are formed in a number of different ways. Since there are exceptions to almost every one of these methods, you should consult a reliable dictionary whenever you are in doubt regarding a correct plural form. You should also be familiar with the following methods of forming the plurals of nouns.

1. Most nouns add the letter *s* to the singular to form the plural.

lamp	lamps	valley	valleys
dress	dresses	manager	managers
tree	trees	museum	museums

2. Nouns ending in *s, sh, ch, x,* or *z* form the plural by adding *es*. The plural adds another syllable.

church	churches	watch	watches
tax	taxes	loss	losses

Vowel Preceding "o" Musical Terms

		piano	pianos
		alto	altos

Some nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant add *s*. Others add *es*. Some form the plural by adding *s* or *es*.

Add "s"	Add "es"
	hero
	heroes

Add "s" or "es"

cargo	cargoes

4. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant change the *y* to *i* and add *es*.

party	parties	country	countries
city	cities	enemy	enemies
lady	ladies	berry	berries

5. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a vowel usually add *s*. In many cases the vowel before the final *y* is *e*.

alley	alleys	journey	journeys
boy	boys	valley	valleys
key	keys	day	days

6. Some nouns ending in *f* or *fe* change the *f* or the *fe* to *v* and add *es*. Some nouns ending in *f* have two plurals, one in *s* and one in *ves*. Some simply add *s*.

Change to "ves"		Add "s" or Change to "ves"		
wife	wives	scarf	scarfs	scarves
thief	thieves	wharf	wharfs	wharves
half	halves	hoof	hoofs	hooves

7. Some nouns form the plural by a change in the vowel.

man	men	mouse	mice
foot	feet	goose	geese
tooth	teeth	louse	lice

8. Some nouns have the same form for both singular and plural.

Singular and Plural

fish	fish	species	species
sheep	sheep	series	series
Chinese	Chinese	salmon	salmon

9. The plurals of compound nouns are generally formed by adding *s* to the *principal word* in the compound.

mother-in-law	*mothers*-in-law
board of education	*boards* of education
attorney general	*attorneys* general or attorney *generals*
court-martial	*courts* martial

Sometimes *both parts* of the compound are made plural.

manservant	menservants
woman doctor	women doctors

Sometimes an *s* or *es* is added to the end of the compound. In that case, there is no important word in the compound.

forget-me-not	forget-me-nots
toothbrush	toothbrushes

Compounds ending in *ful* are made plural by adding *s* to the end of the compound. This rule applies when the same container is filled a number of times.

spoonful	spoonfuls	handful	handfuls
basketful	basketfuls	cupful	cupfuls

10. The plurals of proper names are formed by adding *s* or *es*.

[illegible] three *Keatons* in the class	
The two *Stevens* in the [illegible]	
The *Dresses* and the *Smiths* attended.	

The spelling of proper names must not be changed. If we followed the rule for words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, we would change the *y* to *i* and add *es*. The name would then be changed to *Marie*, for the plural would be *Maries*. (See also *Mary*.)

11. Titles are made plural in several ways. The plural of *Miss* is *Misses*, the plural of *Mr.* is *Messrs.* *Mrs.* has no plural. The plural of *Madam* is *Mesdames*, which is sometimes used for the plural of *Mrs.* *Misses* should not be followed by a period. It is not an abbreviation. In the first column of the following examples, the title is made plural. In the second column the name is made plural. Either form is correct.

the *Misses* Thomas *or*	the Miss *Thomases*
the *Messrs.* Churchill *or*	the Mr. *Churchills*

Foreign Plurals

Words taken from foreign languages usually retain their foreign plurals. Some of these words are used so commonly that they have acquired an English plural which is formed in the regular way, that is, by adding *s* or *es* to the singular.

The following list gives the foreign and English plurals for some commonly used foreign words. If no English plural is given, the foreign plural is used.

Foreign Word	Foreign Plural	English Plural
alumna (*feminine*)	alumnae	
alumnus (*masculine*)	alumni	
analysis	analyses	
appendix	appendices	appendixes
bacterium	bacteria	
basis	bases	
cactus	cacti	cactuses
crisis	crises	
criterion	criteria	criterions
curriculum	curricula	curriculums
datum	data	
formula	formulae	formulas
gymnasium	gymnasia	gymnasiums
hypothesis	hypotheses	
index	indices	indexes
madam	mesdames	
medium	media	mediums
memorandum	memoranda	memorandums
parenthesis	parentheses	
phenomenon	phenomena	
radius	radii	radiuses

12. The plural of numbers, letters, signs, and symbols is formed by adding the apostrophe and *s*.

Your *2's* look like your *3's*.
You use too many *ands* in your writing. (correct)
or
You use too many *and's* in your writing. (correct)
You must always cross your *t's*.
He received three *A's* and two *B's* last semester.

13. The following nouns are used only in the plural. You may find some of them used in the singular, but the general practice is to regard them as plural. When you are in doubt, consult the dictionary.

trousers	shears	contents
pants	pliers	riches
scissors	scales (weighing)	alms
billiards	nuptials	remains
[illegible]	gallows	victuals

6. PRONOUNS

In Chapter One you learned that a *pronoun* is a word used in place of a noun. Because pronouns can be used in place of nouns, they avoid the monotonous repetition of nouns. The following illustration shows what happens when we repeat the same noun too often in a sentence.

Alice went to **Alice's** room to dress because **Alice** was going to a reception given by **Alice's** club in **Alice's** honor.

This sentence is very awkward and monotonous because of the tiresome repetition of *Alice* and *Alice's*. When we rewrite the sentence and substitute pronouns for *Alice* and *Alice's*, we have a much better sentence:

Alice went to **her** room to dress because **she** was going to a reception given by **her** club in **her** honor.

You should not only learn how to use pronouns effectively, but you should also learn how to use them correctly. Many of the language errors that are commonly made are errors in the use of pronouns. These mistakes occur because some of the pronouns that we use constantly have a number of different forms.

As a student of English you should know how and when to use the different forms of pronouns. In order to do this, you must be familiar with the changes in form that certain pronouns undergo. To illustrate: The pronoun **I** is used as the subject of a sentence. When this same pronoun is used as the object of a preposition, the form changes to *me*. It is incorrect to say, "between *you* and **I**." The correct form to use in this phrase is *me*.

Illustrations of Changes in the Forms of Pronouns

I saw the accident. (The pronoun **I** is the subject.)
Jane saw **me** at the game. (The pronoun *me* is the object of *saw*.)
He *won* the first prize. (The pronoun *he* is the subject.)
We met **him** in the lobby. (The pronoun *him* is the object of *met*.)

In the first sentence, the pronoun *I* is used as the **subject** of the sentence. When this same pronoun is used as the **object of a verb,** the form changes to *me*. In the third sentence, the pronoun *he* is the subject of the sentence. When this same pronoun is used as the object of the verb *met*, the form changes to *him*.

KINDS OF PRONOUNS

There are five groups or classes of pronouns in English: **personal** pronouns, **interrogative** pronouns, **demonstrative** pronouns, **indefinite** pronouns, and **relative** pronouns. The personal pronouns include the *compound personal* pronouns, and the relative pronouns include the *compound relative* pronouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

The personal pronouns are the most important group of pronouns. They are also the pronouns that will give you the most trouble unless you are familiar with the various forms that belong to each pronoun.

A **personal pronoun** is a pronoun that shows by its form whether it refers to the *person speaking*, the *person spoken to*, or the *person or thing spoken of*. All the personal pronouns, with the exception of the pronoun *it*, refer to persons. The following sentences show the use of personal pronouns in the first, second, and third person.

I shall spend the winter in Texas. (*I* is the *person speaking*.)
You are working too hard. (*You* is the *person spoken to*.)
He bought a new Ford. (*He* is the *person spoken about*.)
We built the garage. (*We* refers to the *persons speaking*.)
They operate two farms. (*They* refers to the *persons spoken about*.)
Ted has a new radio. **It** is a Zenith. (*It* refers to the *thing spoken about*.)
Jan has two fur coats. **They** are both mink. (*They* refers to the *things spoken about*.)

The pronoun of the **first person** is the pronoun **I** with its plural form *we*. The pronoun of the **second person** is *you*. The plural form is also *you*. The pronouns of the **third person** are *he, she,* and *it* with the common plural *they* for all three pronouns.

The personal pronouns also have different forms to indicate case. You will learn more about the case of pronouns in Chapter Nine. For the present, you should be familiar with all the forms of the personal pronouns and the pronoun *who* so that you will be able to identify them.

Forms of the Personal Pronouns

1. **First person**—personal pronouns referring to the *speaker*

   I, my, mine, me (singular)
   we, our, ours, us (plural)

2. **Second person**—personal pronouns referring to the *person spoken to*

   you, your, yours (same forms in both singular and plural)

3. **Third person**—personal pronouns referring to the *persons* or *things spoken about*

   he, his, him, she, her, hers, it, its (singular)
   they, their, theirs, them (plural)

4. Forms of the pronoun **who:**

   who, whose, whom

COMPOUND PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Sometimes the word *self* or *selves* is added to certain forms of the personal pronouns. Pronouns formed in this way are called **compound personal pronouns.**

List of Compound Personal Pronouns

myself	herself
yourself	ourselves
himself	yourselves
itself	themselves

Compound personal pronouns are used in two ways, (1) as *reflexive pronouns* and (2) as *intensive pronouns*. A compound personal pronoun is used *reflexively* when the pronoun is the object of the verb. It tells *who* or *what* received *the* action expressed by the verb. In this use the pronoun always refers back to the same person or thing as the subject. The following illustrations will help to make this clear.

He cut himself yesterday.

In this sentence the word *himself* is a compound personal pronoun used as the object of the verb *burned*. *Himself* refers to the same person as the subject, which is the word *he*. In other words, *he* and *himself* are the same person. This is called the **reflexive** use of the compound personal pronoun. It means that the pronoun *refers* or *reflects back* to the subject.

Sometimes the compound personal pronoun is used to give added emphasis to a noun or pronoun in the sentence. This is called the **emphatic** or **intensive** use of the compound personal pronoun.

When a compound personal pronoun is used in this way, it must give emphasis to some noun or pronoun that is already in the sentence. Observe the following sentences carefully. In each sentence you will find that there is a *noun* or a *pronoun* to which the compound personal pronoun refers.

I made the dress myself. (*Myself* intensifies the pronoun **I**.)
John himself built the canoe. (*Himself* intensifies the noun *John*.)

Incorrect Use of Compound Personal Pronouns

One of the mistakes commonly made in English is to use the compound personal pronoun when there is no word in the sentence to which it refers. These pronouns should never be used as a substitute for a personal pronoun. They should never be used as the subject of the sentence.

My wife and *myself* appreciate your courtesy. (incorrect)
My wife and **I** appreciate your courtesy. (correct)

The manager and *myself* checked the accounts. (incorrect)
The manager and **I** checked the accounts. (correct)

He sent the book to John and *myself*. (incorrect)
He sent the book to John and **me**. (correct)

The first sentence is incorrect because there is no noun or pronoun in the sentence which the pronoun *myself* refers to or gives emphasis to. The second sentence is correct because a *personal pronoun* is used.

Whenever you use a compound personal pronoun in a sentence, always remember that such a pronoun must have an *antecedent*, or a word in the sentence which refers to the same person or thing as the pronoun does. In other words, it must have its own antecedent in the sentence. Do not make mistakes like the following.

Alice and *yourself* were appointed on the committee. (incorrect)
Alice and **you** were appointed on the committee. (correct)

The owner gave Tom and *myself* his old lawn mower. (incorrect)
The owner gave Tom and **me** his old lawn mower. (correct)

Everyone in the club has a car as well as *myself*. (incorrect)
Everyone in the club has a car as well as **I**. (correct)

They sent an invitation to the Smiths and *ourselves*. (incorrect)
They sent an invitation to the Smiths and **us**. (correct)

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Interrogative pronouns are pronouns that are used in asking questions. The interrogative pronouns are *who (whose, whom), which,* and *what*. An interrogative pronoun also has

another general to perform in the sentence just as any other pronoun has. It may be the *subject* of the sentence or it may be the *object* of the verb or of a preposition.

Who is the director of the band?

For **whom** are you waiting?

What did they say about his speech?

Which is your car?

Whose car did you borrow?

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Demonstrative pronouns are pronouns that point out definite persons, places, or things. There are only two demonstrative pronouns: *this* with its plural *these*, and *that* with its plural *those*.

This is my hat. (A definite hat is pointed out.)
That is your book. (A definite book is pointed out.)
These are the theater tickets. (Definite tickets are pointed out.)
Those are John's shoes. (Definite shoes are pointed out.)

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

A large group of pronouns are called **indefinite pronouns** because they do not point out particular places, persons, or things.

Somebody took my coat. (*Somebody* is an indefinite pronoun.)
A **few** left the hall early. (*Few* is an indefinite pronoun.)

The following list contains the commonly used indefinite pronouns. Refer to this list, and to the other lists in this unit whenever you are not sure of the classification of a pronoun.

Commonly Used Indefinite Pronouns

all	everybody	one
any	everyone	one another
anybody	everything	ones
anyone	few	other
[illegible]	[illegible]	others
both	neither	several
[illegible]	[illegible]	some
[illegible]	[illegible]	somebody
[illegible]	[illegible]	someone
[illegible]	nothing	something

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

A **relative pronoun** is a pronoun that joins the clause which it introduces to its own antecedent. The *antecedent* of a pronoun is the [illegible] it refers. (Discussed in the chapter [illegible].)

The relative pronouns are *who, which, that,* [illegible] called a **compound relative pronoun.**

List of Compound Relative Pronouns

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
whomever	whatsoever	whomsoever
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The *relative pronoun* is always found in a [illegible]

Use of Relative Pronouns

[illegible]

Who is used when the antecedent is a *person*.

That is used to refer to either *persons* or *things*.

Which is used to refer to anything *except persons*.

She is the girl **who** won the award. (*Who* refers only to persons.)

This is the dog **that** (or **which**) was lost. (*That* or *which* refers to things.)

She is the girl **that** won the award. (*That* may refer to persons.)

PRONOUNS USED AS ADJECTIVES

The *possessive forms* of the personal pronouns are often used with nouns in much the same way as adjectives are used to modify nouns. Although they function as adjectives when they are placed before the noun, they still retain the idea of possession. For that reason, they are sometimes called **possessive adjectives** to distinguish them from other types of adjectives.

In the sentence, *Herbert forgot his coat,* the possessive form of the pronoun *he,* which is *his,* is used as an adjective modifying the noun *coat.* It also shows that the coat belongs to Herbert. Therefore, it is called a possessive adjective. All the adjectives in the following sentences show possession. They are called possessive adjectives.

Possessive Forms of Personal Pronouns Used as Adjectives

These are **her** gloves. (modifies *gloves*)
I bought **their** home. (modifies *home*)
Did you bring **your** violin? (modifies *violin*)
The dog lost **its** collar. (modifies *collar*)
We like **our** new radio. (modifies *radio*)
Do you like **my** new coat? (modifies *coat*)
The manager has **his** report. (modifies *report*)

Demonstrative and *indefinite pronouns* are also used as adjectives. Demonstrative pronouns that function as adjectives are often called **demonstrative adjectives** because they have not lost their pointing out function. In the following sentences the demonstrative pronouns are used as adjectives.

This camera belongs to Jane. (modifies *camera*)
Those apples are delicious. (modifies *apples*)
That man is an army officer. (modifies *man*)
These cards are Easter cards. (modifies *cards*)

Indefinite pronouns used as adjectives are generally regarded as pure adjectives, although they may be called **indefinite adjectives.** They have no special function. The following examples illustrate their use as adjectives.

Each girl carried a flag. (modifies *girl*)
Both men received a promotion. (modifies *men*)
Neither answer is correct. (modifies *answer*)
Many soldiers were on that ship. (modifies [illegible])
Any mechanic could do that job. (modifies [illegible])
Several tables were ruined. (modifies *tables*)

Interrogative pronouns are also often used as adjectives. Since the adjective is the word that asks the question, these adjectives are called **interrogative adjectives.** In the sentence, *Which house did you buy?* the word *which* asks the question. It is also an adjective [illegible] pronouns are used to ask questions in the following sentences.

What newspapers does he read? (modifies *newspapers*)
Whose name did he call? (modifies *name*)
Which play do you like best? (modifies *play*)

POSSESSIVE FORMS OF PRONOUNS

The possessive forms of the *personal pronouns* and the possessive form of the pronoun *who* are never written with an apostrophe. These pronouns have a special form to show possession and do not require an apostrophe. The correct forms to use in order to show possession are the following: *my, mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs, whose.* Do not place an apostrophe either before or after the **s** in any of these words.

The word *it's* is a contraction of *it is.* It is not a form of the pronoun, and should never be used to show possession. The word *who's* is a contraction of *who is* or *who has,* and should not be confused with the possessive form *whose.*

Contractions

It's on my desk. (*It is* on my desk.)
Who's speaking tonight? (*Who is* speaking tonight?)
Who's finished the test? (*Who has* finished the test?)

Indefinite pronouns do not have special forms to show possession. Therefore, it is necessary to use the apostrophe to show the possessive forms of these pronouns. Since most of these pronouns are used only in the singular, the possessive is formed by adding the *apostrophe* and **s** (**'s**). The plural of the indefinite pronoun *other* is *others.* In the case of this plural form, the apostrophe is placed after the **s.** Study these forms carefully.

Possessive Forms of Indefinite Pronouns

everybody's job	*anyone's* opinions
somebody's hat	*someone's* car
one's relatives	*each one's* duty
another's problems	*others'* affairs (plural)

When *else* is added to an indefinite pronoun, it is regarded as part of the pronoun. In this case, the apostrophe and **s** are added to *else* to form the possessive.

I came home with *somebody else's* coat.
Someone else's book was substituted for mine.

7. AGREEMENT OF PRONOUN WITH ANTECEDENT

You have already learned that a pronoun usually refers to a noun or pronoun which precedes it in the sentence. The word to which the pronoun refers is called its antecedent. The word *antecedent* comes from two Latin words which mean "*going before.*" The antecedent of a pronoun is the word which "*goes before*" the pronoun. It is the word to which the pronoun refers.

In the sentence, *Robert lost his fishing* [illegible] the pronoun *his* refers to *Robert.* The word *Robert* precedes the pronoun *his* or [illegible] it. *Robert* is the antecedent of *his.* It is the word to which the pronoun *his* refers.

Antecedents of Pronouns

Margaret attended her class reunion. (*Margaret*—antecedent of *her*)

Every day brings its duties (*its*—antecedent of *its*)

The men brought their golf clubs (*men*—antecedent of *their*)

Only a few brought their equipment (*few*—antecedent of *their*)

The professor himself did not know the answer (*professor*—antecedent of *himself*)

AGREEMENT OF PRONOUN AND ANTECEDENT IN GENDER

Since a pronoun stands for, or replaces a noun it must agree with that noun in person number, and gender. We have already considered the problems of number and person in Chapters Five and Six. In this unit we shall take up the problem of gender and show its connection with the agreement of pronoun and antecedent.

In grammar **gender** means the classification of nouns and pronouns according to distinctions in sex. There are four genders *masculine gender, feminine gender, common gender,* and *neuter gender*.

Masculine gender denotes the male sex. **Feminine gender** denotes the female sex. **Common gender** denotes either sex. **Neuter gender** denotes absence of sex. The following are examples of nouns and pronouns in the four genders.

Masculine gender—he, him, father, kind
Feminine gender—sister, she, her, princess
Common gender—child, adult, cousin, neighbor
Neuter gender—table, book, dress, radio, it

Some nouns and a few pronouns have special forms to show gender. The following list shows the changes that occur in some words to indicate a change in the gender. Some of the distinctions formerly used to show gender are passing out of use. The words *authoress* and *poetess*, for example, are seldom used.

SPECIAL FORMS TO SHOW GENDER

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
uncle	aunt	god	goddess
bull	cow	aviator	aviatrix
waiter	waitress	hero	heroine
alumnus	alumna	count (title)	countess
emperor	empress	gander	goose
host	hostess	sir	madam
peacock	peahen	ram	ewe
male	female	lion	lioness
monk	nun	duke	duchess
actor	actress	nephew	niece
bachelor	spinster	prince	princess
executor	executrix	fiance	fiancee
baron	baroness	stallion	mare
he	she	father	mother
lad	lass	him	her
man	woman	boy	girl
rooster	hen	husband	wife
master	mistress	buck (stag)	doe
brother	sister	landlord	landlady
drake	duck	son	daughter

GENDER AND NUMBER OF INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Indefinite pronouns present a problem in gender. These pronouns often refer to both sexes, masculine and feminine. When we say, *Everybody went to the game,* the indefinite pronoun *everybody* includes individuals of both genders, masculine and feminine.

The problem arises when the indefinite pronoun is the antecedent of another pronoun. In this case the accepted practice is *to use the masculine gender for the pronoun that is used in place of the indefinite pronoun.*

In the sentence *Everyone received his income tax form,* the indefinite pronoun *everyone* is the antecedent of the pronoun *his*. It is the word to which the pronoun *his* refers. Although *everyone* includes persons of both genders, the masculine pronoun *his* is used instead of saying *his or her* income tax form.

If the sentence shows clearly that the indefinite pronoun refers to members of only one sex, the pronoun that refers to that sex should be used.

Everyone attending the meeting of the Women's Athletic Club presented **her** membership card.

In this sentence the members are women, and the pronoun *her* is used correctly. In cases where it is not clear whether the antecedent is masculine or feminine, use the pronoun *his*.

Anyone may have **his** money refunded.
Somebody left **his** pen on my desk.

Indefinite pronouns also present a problem in number. Some of them are always singular. Some are always plural, and some may be either singular or plural.

Pronouns That Are Always Singular

The following pronouns are always singular. A pronoun that is used in place of one of these indefinite pronouns must also be singular.

anybody	everybody	neither
anyone	everyone	one
another	many a one	other
each	nobody	someone
either	no one	somebody

Study the following illustrations carefully. These sentences show the proper agreement between pronoun and antecedent when the antecedent is singular.

Neither of the men had **his** tools. (not *their*)
If **anyone** wants a pen, **he** can obtain one here. (not *they*)
One likes to do what **he** can do well. (not *they*)
Someone left **his** coat in **his** locker. (not *their*)

Pronouns That Are Always Plural

The following pronouns are always plural. A pronoun that is used in place of one of them must also be plural.

many both few several others

Notice that *many a one* is included in the list of pronouns that are always singular, whereas *many* is included in this plural list. When singular expressions, such as *a man, a one, a person,* etc., are added to *many*, the pronoun is singular, not plural.

Several found **their** cars unlocked. (*Several*—plural)
Only a **few** would admit **their** error. (*few*—plural)
Many brought **their** lunches with them. (*Many*—plural)
Others found **their** friends in the balcony. (*others*—plural)

Pronouns That May Be Either Singular or Plural

The pronouns *all, any, some,* and *none* are singular or plural according to the meaning of the sentence. When these words refer to a number, they are generally regarded as plural. When they refer to **quantity** or to a **mass**, they are regarded as singular.

The pronoun *none* is singular when it clearly means *no one,* or *not one*. It is often difficult to determine the number of this pronoun since there are sentences in which it carries a plural idea. If you want to express the singular idea use *no one,* or *not one*.

Some found **their** children in the park. (*Some* is plural.)
Some of the candy has lost **its** flavor. (*Some* is singular.)
All were waiting for **their** salary checks. (*All* is plural.)
There is no candy in the box. **All** of it has been eaten. (*All* is singular.)
Did **any** of the men have **their** membership cards? (*Any* is plural.)
None have arrived. (*None*—plural in use.)
None of these is a typical example. (*None*—singular in use.)

AGREEMENT OF THE PRONOUN WITH A COMPOUND ANTECEDENT

Sometimes the pronoun refers to two antecedents connected by *and*. If both of these antecedents are singular and refer to *different persons or things,* the antecedent is plural. The pronoun that refers to these antecedents must also be plural.

The president and the manager have outlined their plans.

If the antecedent refers to *one* person who fulfills *two* functions, the pronoun that takes the place of the antecedent is singular. In the following sentence *cook* and *housekeeper* are the same person.

The cook and housekeeper did not like her duties.

If the housekeeper were another individual, the word *the* would be placed before the word *housekeeper*.

The cook and the housekeeper did not like their duties.

When the connectives, *either—or* and *neither—nor* join singular nouns, the antecedent is singular. When they join plural nouns, the antecedent is plural. When they join nouns that differ in number, the pronoun should agree with the antecedent that is nearer to it.

Either *Jane* or *Vince* left **her** book on **her** desk. (Nouns are singular—pronoun is singular.)

Either the *boys* or the *girls* left **their** books on the table. (Both nouns are plural—pronoun is plural.)

Neither *Harry* nor his *cousins* wore **their** dress suits. (Pronoun is plural—agrees with cousins.)

Neither the *men* nor the *boy* could find **his** place in the bar. (Pronoun agrees with *boy* which is nearer to it.)

In sentences like the last one, it is better to place the plural noun nearer to the pronoun. By doing so, you make the antecedent plural and the sentence sounds better.

AGREEMENT OF PRONOUN WITH COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Collective nouns are singular when they designate a group *acting as a unit*. They are plural when the members who make up the group *act individually*. The pronoun

...takes the place of the collective noun must agree with it in number. If the collective noun expresses a singular idea, the pronoun is singular. If the collective noun expresses a plural idea, the pronoun is plural.

The band played its fifth concert. (*acting as a unit*)

The band were tuning up their instruments. (*as individuals*)

You can readily see that the second sentence could not refer to the band as a unit. That would mean that the members of the band were all working on the same instrument.

AGREEMENT OF PRONOUN AND ANTECEDENT IN PERSON

A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in **person**. If the antecedent of the pronoun is in the *third person*, the pronoun that refers to it must also be in the *third person*. If the antecedent is in the *second person*, the pronoun should be in the *second person*.

One of the most common mistakes in English is to start the sentence in the *third person* and then put the pronoun that refers to the antecedent in the *second person*. Study the following examples carefully.

If anybody wants an education, you can get it. (*incorrect*)

If anybody wants an education, he can get it. (*correct*)

When one pays attention, you learn better. (*incorrect*)

When one pays attention, he (or *one*) learns better. (*correct*)

VAGUE ANTECEDENTS

A pronoun should not have two possible antecedents in the same sentence. If it is not clear which of two nouns a pronoun refers to, there will be two possible interpretations of the sentence. Observe the two possible interpretations in the following illustration.

James told his friend that **he** had been elected president.

In this sentence, does the pronoun *he* refer to *James* or to *friend*? If the antecedent of the pronoun *he* is *friend*, the sentence means that *James told his friend that he* (*the friend*) *had been elected president*. If the antecedent of the pronoun *he* is *James*, the sentence means that *James told his friend that he* (*James*) *had been elected president*.

The sentence might be rewritten in either of the two following ways since we do not know [illegible]

James said to his friend, "You have been elected president."

James said to his friend, "I have been elected president."

Many of the errors that are made in the use of [illegible] between pronoun and antecedent. The pro[illegible] probably refers to an order for goods which to an order for goods, the sentence might be written as follows:

Your letter and your check arrived promptly, but at present we cannot ship the goods ordered.

ADJECTIVE—PRONOUN AGREEMENT

Demonstrative adjectives should agree in *number* with the nouns they modify. The adjectives *this, that, these,* and *those* sometimes cause agreement trouble when they modify such nouns as *kind, sort, type,* and *variety*.

Keep in mind that the demonstrative adjectives *this* and *that* are singular and should be used only with singular nouns. *These* and *those* are plural and should be used only with the plural nouns.

these kind of apples **(incorrect)**
this kind of apples (or apple) **(correct)**
or **these kinds** of apples (plural)

those sort of roses **(incorrect)**
that sort of roses (or rose) **(correct)**
or **those sorts** of roses (plural)

these variety of fruits **(incorrect)**
this variety of fruits or fruit **(correct)**
or **these varieties** of fruits (plural)

The forms in italic are incorrect because the adjective does not agree with the noun in number. The forms in bold face are correct because the adjective agrees with the noun in number.

8. COMPLEMENTS OF VERBS

THE DIRECT OBJECT

Every sentence must have a basic structure in order to express a complete thought. This basic structure may consist of only two parts, a subject noun or pronoun and a predicate verb or verb phrase. Many sentences require a third part or an additional word in order to express a complete thought. This additional word or group of words is necessary to complete the idea expressed by the verb.

The group of words *The men lifted*, contains a subject noun *men* and a predicate verb *lifted*. But it does not express a complete thought. A word is needed to tell **what** the men lifted. The sentence might be completed by adding the word *beam*. The completed sentence *The men lifted the beam*, expresses a complete thought.

The word *beam* completes the meaning expressed by the verb *lifted*. For that reason it is called a **complement** or a completing word. [illegible] the **subject**, the **verb**, and the **complement**. The complement is *beam*.

A complement completes the meaning expressed by a verb. The *complement* of a verb that expresses *action* is called the **direct object** of the verb. A direct object usually answers the questions *what?* or *whom?* In the [illegible] men lifted. Notice how the underlined comple[illegible]

I saw Evelyn at the convention.

The engineer stopped the train.

The sailors saluted the captain.
(tells *whom* they saluted)

She refused the invitation.
(tells *what* she refused)

Some verbs that express action are complete without the addition of a complement. When such verbs are used in sentences, only two parts are essential—the *subject* and the *verb*.

Study the following illustrations. You will readily see that the thought is complete without the addition of a complement.

Jane is singing.
We have been studying.
The boys are playing.

Although the verbs in the preceding sentences do not require a complement or a completing word, a complement might be added to some of them to make the meaning more explicit. The underlined words are complements and are called *direct objects*.

Jane is singing a ballad.
(tells *what* Jane is singing)

We have been studying Spanish.
(tells *what* we have been studying)

The boys are playing games.
(tells *what* the boys are playing)

The **direct object** of a verb names the *receiver* of the action. It completes the meaning of the verb. A direct object is usually a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives and adverbs are never used as direct objects. Adjectives and adverbs are always used as modifiers. If you have any difficulty in deciding which word is the direct object, apply this test: Find the word that answers the question *what?* or *whom?* Apply the test in the following sentences:

The farmer planted the **seeds** in rows.

What did the farmer plant? The answer is, "He planted the *seeds*." The word *seeds* is the direct object of the verb planted. It tells **what** he planted.

I met *Uncle Henry* in the bank.

Whom did I meet? The answer is, "I met Uncle Henry." The direct object is *Uncle Henry*. It tells **whom** I met.

A verb may take two or more direct objects. In this case, the verb or verb phrase has a compound object.

He grows *orchids* and *lilies* in his garden.

I met *Jerry* and *Jane* at the stadium.

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS

When an action verb takes a direct object, it is called a **transitive verb.** The word *transitive* comes from two Latin words which mean *"passing across."* When the verb is transitive, the action passes across from a **doer** (the subject) to a **receiver** of the action (the direct object). When we say that a verb is *transitive*, it is the same as saying that it has a *direct object*.

Any verb that does not take a direct object is **intransitive**. That is, the verb does *not* express action that passes over to a receiver.

A verb may be transitive in one sentence and [illegible] another sentence. The verb may express [illegible] but the action may not pass over to a receiver. In that case the verb is intransitive. When the verb is transitive, it always takes a direct object—the receiver of [illegible].

The following sentences show the same verb used as a *transitive* verb with a direct object

(underlined) in the first sentence and as an *intransitive* verb with no object in the second sentence.

The sexton rang the bell.
The bell rang loudly. (*no object*)

The ship sailed the seas.
The ship sails at noon. (*no object*)

I met my friend at the airport.
The delegates met yesterday. (*no object*)

THE INDIRECT OBJECT

Some verbs that express action take two objects, a direct object and an indirect object. The **indirect object** tells *to whom* the action is directed or *for whom* the action is performed.

The indirect object is used after certain verbs *get, give, lend, offer, read, tell, buy, send, show, make, pay*, etc.

In the sentence *Mother bought Ellen a coat*, there are two objects: a direct object and an indirect object. The word *coat* is the direct object. It tells *what* Mother bought. The word *Ellen* is the indirect object. It tells *for whom* Mother bought a coat. The indirect object *always* precedes or comes before the direct object. In the following sentences the indirect object and the direct object are underlined.

The librarian read the children a story.
Give him five dollars for his services.
The tailor made Edward a brown suit.

There are two tests that you can apply in order to identify an indirect object. One test is to determine the position of the object. *The indirect object always precedes the direct object.* The other test is to determine whether the indirect object seems to be the object of the preposition *to* or *for* understood. The following sentences illustrate this point.

The librarian read **(to)** the children a story.
Give **(to)** him five dollars for his services.
The tailor made **(for)** Edward a brown suit.

The words *to* and *for* are never expressed when a word functions as an indirect object. If we change the order of the sentence and supply the preposition, our sentence would read as follows: *The librarian read a story to the children.* In this sentence the word *children* is no longer the indirect object but is the object of the preposition *to*.

LINKING VERBS

Most verbs describe or express action. However, there are a small group that do not. The verb **to be** is the most important verb in this group. Since it is the most irregular verb in our language, you should be familiar with its various forms. The following verbs and verb phrases are forms of the verb *to be*.

Forms of the Verb "To Be"

am	will be	shall have been
are	shall be	will have been
is	have been	could have been
was	has been	would have been
were	had been	might have been

Although the verb *to be*, as well as the other verbs belonging in this group, does not express action, it has another function in the sentence. The chief purpose of the verbs in this group is to serve as a link which joins the subject to some word in the predicate that gives the meaning to the sentence. For that reason, it is called a **linking verb.**

Linking verbs have very little meaning of their own. With the help of another word they express various ideas in regard to the subject. In the sentence *Mary is ill*, the verb is a form of *to be*—used with the adjective *ill* to describe the condition of the subject, *Mary*. The sentence really means *Ill Mary*, but you need a verb in order to make a complete statement.

In the sentence *The young man was an aviator*, the verb *was* is a linking verb. With the help of the noun *aviator*, it identifies or classifies the young man. The noun *aviator* means the same as the subject. In the sentence *The actress is very beautiful*, the verb *is*, with the help of the adjective *beautiful*, describes the appearance of the actress.

The verbs *become* and *seem*, like the verb *to be*, are almost always used as linking verbs. The following verbs are used both as linking verbs and as action verbs. The meaning of the sentence will show to which classification they belong.

Linking and Action Verbs

grow	look	smell	remain
turn	feel	taste	keep
prove	sound	appear	stay

This group of words is important because a great many mistakes in English are made when a speaker of writer does not understand their linking function.

When these words have a linking function, they have practically the same meaning as the verb *to be* would have in the same sentence. By supplying the the verb *to be* mentally after one of these verbs, you can readily tell whether the verb has a linking function or whether it is used as an action verb. Every one of the verbs in the following sentences is a linking verb. The verb *to be* has been supplied to show you how to interpret the sentence when the verbs have a linking function.

The cookies **are** wonderful.
(wonderful cookies)
The cookies **look** (to be) delicious.
(delicious cookies)
The cookies **smell** (to be) good.
(good cookies)
The cookies **taste** (to be) sweet.
(sweet cookies)
The cookies **seem** (to be) brittle.
(brittle cookies)
The cookies **became** (to be) stale.
(stale cookies)
The cookies **proved** (to be) sweet.
(sweet cookies)
The cookies **feel** (to be) hard.
(hard cookies)
The cookies **stayed** (to be) fresh.
(fresh cookies)
The cookies **appear** (to be) crumbly.
(crumbly cookies)
The cookies **remained** (to be) soft.
(soft cookies)
The cookies **kept** (to be) fresh.
(fresh cookies)

Some of the same verbs that were used in the preceding illustrations may also be used to express action. Note the differences in meaning when these verbs function as action verbs and not as linking verbs.

John **appeared** promptly.
(*appeared* in person)

The horticulturist **grows** orchids.
(produces by cultivation)
I **turned** the key in the lock.
We **proved** a theorem in geometry.
The doctor **felt** the broken bone.
The warden **sounded** the gong.
The chef **tasted** the sauce.
We **kept** a record of our journey.
The dog **smelled** the meat.
The judge **will stay** the trial. (postpone)
The committee **looked** at the pictures.

COMPLEMENTS OF LINKING VERBS

A *linking verb* cannot make a complete predicate. It always requires a *complement*. The group of words *My friend is* does not make a complete statement. The verb *is* requires some additional word to complete the meaning of the sentence. That word may be a noun, a pronoun, or an adjective.

My friend is an executive.
My friend is very ambitious.
That is he.

The noun that completes the meaning of a linking verb is called a *predicate noun* because it is found in the predicate. A **predicate noun** completes the verb and renames or explains the subject. In the preceding illustration *executive* is a predicate noun. It renames the subject *friend* and classifies *friend* as an *executive*. The noun *friend* and the noun *executive* refer to the same person.

A pronoun that follows a linking verb functions in the same way as the noun. It completes the verb and means the same person or thing as the subject. It is called a **predicate pronoun.**

An adjective that follows a linking verb is called a **predicate adjective** because it is found in the predicate. A predicate adjective always modifies the subject.

The following sentences illustrate the use of the predicate noun, predicate pronoun, and predicate adjective.

Our manager was a former army colonel.
(*manager* and *colonel*—same person)
Our manager is very efficient.
(*efficient* modifies *manager*)
The candidate for the position is he.
(*he* and *candidate*—same person)

In the first sentence, *colonel* is a **predicate noun.** It completes the meaning of the verb *was* and refers to the same person as the subject. In the second sentence *efficient* is a **predicate adjective.** It modifies the subject noun *manager*. In the third sentence, *he* is a **predicate pronoun.** It means the same person as the subject *candidate*.

9. CASE OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS

Nouns and pronouns have certain relationships to other words in a sentence. We call attention to these relationships by indicating the case of the noun or pronoun. The word **case** is used in grammar to indicate the *relationship* a noun or a pronoun has to other words in the sentence. The case of a noun or a pronoun is determined by the particular use of that noun or pronoun in the sentence.

There are only three cases in English: the *nominative case*, the *objective case*, and the *possessive case*. The **nominative case** is the case of the *subject*. The **objective case** is the case of the *object*. The **possessive case** is the case that shows *ownership*.

CASE OF NOUNS

Nouns present very few problems of case because the same form is used for the nominative case and the objective case. The only way to determine whether a noun is in the nominative case or in the objective case is to determine its relationship to other words in the sentence. If the noun is used as the *subject* of the sentence, it is in the *nominative case*. If the noun is used as the *object* of a verb or a preposition, it is in the *objective case*.

The **door** is open.
(*nominative case*—subject)
I closed the **door**.
(*objective case*—direct object)

In the first sentence, the noun *door* is used as the subject of the sentence. It is in the nominative case. In the second sentence, the same form, *door*, is used as the direct object of the verb *closed*. *Door* is in the objective case in this sentence.

The nouns *indefinite pronouns* have the same form for the nominative case and the objective case.

Everyone contributed five dollars.
(*nominative case*—subject)
I saw **everyone** at the game.
(*objective case*—direct object)

NOMINATIVE CASE

The word *nominative* comes from a Latin word which means *name*. The **nominative case** names the case of the subject of the sentence. It also names the case of a predicate noun. A predicate noun is in the nominative case. Because of this, it is often called a **predicate nominative.**

A predicate noun agrees in case with the *subject* because it refers to the same person or thing as the subject. It also follows a verb of linking. Verbs used as linking verbs are called predicate nouns. In the following sentences the subjects are the predicate nouns are underlined.

My friend is a naval officer.
The leading lady was Mary Harris.

Officer is a predicate noun. It is used after the linking verb *is* and refers to the same person as the subject. It is in the nominative case to agree with the case of the subject.

In the second sentence, Mary Harris is a predicate noun. It is used after the linking verb *was* and agrees with the subject *lady*. *Mary Harris* and *lady* refer to the same person.

OBJECTIVE CASE

The **objective case** is the case of the direct object of a verb, the indirect object of a verb, and the object of a preposition.

Arthur sent the **manager** a detailed report.
(*objective case*—direct object)
Arthur sent **Articles** a detailed report.
(*objective case*—indirect object)

In the first sentence, *manager* is the direct object. It tells **what** Arthur sent. In the second sentence, *Articles* is in the objective case. In the second sentence, *manager* is the indirect object. It tells **to whom** Arthur sent his report. *Manager* is in the objective case.

In Chapter Two you learned that a preposition is always followed by some noun or pronoun which is called the *object* of the *preposition*. The object of a preposition is always in the objective case.

Edward met his lawyer at the **bank**.
(object of preposition **at**)
We met Marvin in the **lobby**.
(object of preposition **in**)

In the first sentence, the preposition *at* is followed by the noun *bank*. The object of the preposition is *bank* which is in the objective case. In the second sentence, *lobby* is the object of the preposition *in*. *Lobby* is in the objective case.

It is easy to remember that direct objects of verbs, indirect objects of verbs, and objects of prepositions are in the objective case because they are all called **objects** of some type. The fact that they are objects indicates that they are in the **objective case.**

CASE OF PRONOUNS

Nouns do not present any problems in case because the form of the noun is the same for the nominative case and the objective case. Pronouns do present problems in case. The *personal pronouns* and the pronoun *who* have different forms to indicate the different cases.

There are only *six pronouns* in English that have these special forms to show *case*, but the changes that occur to indicate case are very important. They are responsible for many of the errors that frequently occur in the use of pronouns. You should become familiar with the different forms of these pronouns, and you should learn how to use them correctly. The six pronouns are *I, you, he, she, it, who*. The following table gives the nominative case forms and the objective case forms of each of the six pronouns.

Nominative Case		Objective Case	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I	we	me	us
you	you	you	you
he	they	him	them
she	they	her	them
it	they	it	them
who	who	whom	whom

The pronouns *he, she*, and *it* all have the same plural form. *They* is the pronoun used in the nominative case in the plural for each of the three pronouns. *Them* is the pronoun used in the objective case in the plural for each of the three pronouns.

NOMINATIVE CASE OF PRONOUNS

The nominative case is the case of the subjects of sentences or as predicate pronouns after one of the linking verbs. The difficulty arises in selecting the correct form of the pronoun to use as the subject of the sentence. Mistakes are frequently made, however, when a pronoun is used as a predicate pronoun. The following pronouns in the nominative case:

Subject of the Sentence	Predicate Pronoun
I	It is I.
You	It is **you**.
He	It might be **he**.
She gave me her note book.	It could be **she**.
It	Could it be it?
We are great friends. (plural)	It is **we**.
They arrived early. (plural)	It was **they**. (plural)
Who came in?	**Who** was it? (It was **who?**)

The pronoun *you* does not present any problem in the plural, because the forms for the plural are the same as the forms for the singular. The form of the pronoun *you* is also the same for the nominative case and the objective case.

Interrogative sentences should always be transposed and put in normal order. When this is done, it is easy to determine the case of the pronoun.

OBJECTIVE CASE OF PRONOUNS

Pronouns are in the objective case when they are used as direct objects of verbs, or as objects of prepositions. The correct forms to use in the objective case are *me, you, him, her, it*, and *whom* in the singular, and *us, you, them, whom* in the plural. The following sentences illustrate the correct use of these pronouns in the objective case.

Object of the Verb

Mother called **me**.
Jack saw **him** yesterday.
I met **you** in Paris.
The firm sent **her** to Texas.
My friend invited **us** to the game.
Sue drove **them** to the station.
Whom did you call?

Indirect Object of the Verb

Ethel gave **me** her pen.
I sent **him** a notice.
David sent **you** a ticket.
Jack offered **her** a seat.
The tailor made **us** new uniforms.
The teacher read **them** a story.

Object of a Preposition

The telegram was sent to **me**. (object of the preposition *to*)
The manager created the position for **him**. (object of *for*)
The author wrote an article about **us**. (object of *about*)
The waiter placed their table near **us**. (object of *near*)
We distributed the gifts among **them**. (object of *among*)

THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF NOUNS

The **possessive case** shows *ownership* or *possession*. The use of the possessive case does not present much of a problem in speaking, but it does present a problem in writing and spelling. Although the rule for forming the possessive case of nouns is very simple, many persons have considerable difficulty in spelling and writing the forms correctly.

One simple rule applies to all cases: If the singular form of the noun does not end in **s**, add the *apostrophe* and **s** (**'s**). If the singular ends in **s**, add the *apostrophe* (**'**). Study the following examples carefully and try to apply the rule.

Singular		Plural	
boy	boy's	boys	boys'
lady	lady's	ladies	ladies'
hero	hero's	heroes	heroes'
man	man's	men	men's
Charles	Charles's	Charleses	Charleses'
child	child's	children	children's

There is one fact that you must always keep in mind in order to form the possessive case correctly: that is, the sign of the possessive is something that is *added* to the word. It is not something that is inserted within the word. You must be absolutely sure of the correct form for the singular and the correct form for the plural before you add the sign of the possessive.

Take the proper name, *Dickens*, for example. This is a proper noun in the singular which ends in **s**. The sign of the possessive must be added to the complete word and not inserted within the word. The possessive form is often incorrectly written as *Dicken's*. That would be the possessive form of the name *Dicken*, and not the possessive form of the name *Dickens*. The singular possessive form of *Dickens* is *Dickens'* as shown below.

Oliver Twist is one of **Dicken's** novels. (incorrect)
Oliver Twist is one of **Dickens'** novels. (correct)

The possessive forms of proper nouns are formed according to the rule: If the singular form of the name does not end in **s**, add the *apostrophe* and **s**. If the singular ends in **s**, add the *apostrophe*. The same rule applies to the plural.

Singular		Plural	
Mary	Mary's	Marys	Marys'
Jones	Jones'	Joneses	Joneses'
Henry	Henry's	Henrys	Henrys'
Burns	Burns'	Burnses	Burnses'

There is one slight modification of the rule which may be followed in the case of the possessive singular of nouns that end in **s**. If you want the sound of the additional **s**, the *apostrophe* and **s** may be added.

This is **Charles'** fishing rod. (correct)
This is **Charles's** fishing rod. (correct)
I saw **Doris'** picture at the studio. (correct)
I saw **Doris's** picture at the studio. (correct)

In modern practice, the first form (*Charles' fishing rod*) is the form that is generally used. It follows the rule given, and is the simpler form to use in writing and in pronunciation. This rule also applies to nouns ending in **x** and **z**.

I bought a jar of **Heinz'** pickles. (correct)
She has always worn **Knox'** hats. (correct)
I bought a jar of **Heinz's** pickles. (correct)
She has always worn **Knox's** hats. (correct)

USE OF THE POSSESSIVE —SPECIAL FORMS

As a rule, it is better practice not to use the possessive forms for inanimate objects. Inanimate objects cannot possess anything in the sense that animate objects can. Word expressions such as *the table's top, the book's ending, the lake's shore,* and *the shop's window* are much better to use the phrase with *of* in such cases.

the top **of the table**	the shore **of the lake**
the ending **of the book**	the window **of the shop**

There are certain exceptions to this rule. Usage has established authority for using expressions such as the following.

the earth's surface	the sun's rays
the world's progress	today's edition
the law's delay	time's flight
the season's greetings	the water's edge

Certain expressions relating to *time, distance,* and *value* are also written with the sign of the possessive case. The apostrophe is generally used in expressions like the following.

a month's delay	a stone's throw
two weeks' salary	a week's journey
a month's vacation	ten cents' worth
a few minutes' quiet	thirty days' notice

The singular possessive and the plural possessive of compound nouns are formed by adding the sign of the possessive to the end of the compound word.

Singular	Plural
sister-in-law's	sisters-in-law's
editor-in-chief's	editors-in-chief's
maid of honor's	maids of honor's

Joint ownership is shown by making the last word in the series possessive. Individual ownership is shown by making both parts possessive.

Baker and Johnson's factory. (joint ownership)
Baker's and Johnson's factories. (individual ownership)

Asia and China's problems. (common to both)
Asia's and China's problems. (separate problems)

Some trade names and names of organizations and institutions are written with the sign of the possessive case, and some are not. In writing letters, one should follow the form established by the organization.

When the apostrophe and **s** (**'s**) are not used, the word which would ordinarily be written as a possessive is regarded as an adjective modifier. In the name of an institution, such as *Teachers College*, the apostrophe is not used. The word *Teachers* is regarded as an adjective modifying *College*. It tells the type of college. It does not mean that the teachers possess the college.

The following illustrations show the methods used in writing place names, institutional names, and titles of publications.

With the Apostrophe	Without the Apostrophe
Harper's Magazine	Womens Athletic Club
Hansen's Pharmacy	Bricklayers Union
Queens College (Oxford)	Executives Club
Charles Scribner's Sons	Pikes Peak
Young Mens Christian Association	Downers Grove
Working Girl's Club	Harris Brothers Company
Patron Guardian and Aid Society	Queens English
Consumer Optical Service	American Bankers Association
Ladies' Home Journal	Buzzards Bay
Martha's Vineyard Island	Peoples Finance Company

THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF PRONOUNS

The indefinite pronouns do not have special forms to show case. The possessive case of indefinite pronouns is formed in the same way as the possessive case of nouns. Indefinite pronouns ending in *body, one,* and *thing* and the plural forms of the indefinite pronouns *one* and *other* have the plural form ending in *s*. The following are illustrations of the possessive case form of indefinite pronouns.

everyone's opinion	one's relatives (singular)
someone's hat	somebody's car
anybody's guess	another's choice

The *personal pronouns* and the pronoun *who* have special forms to show the possessive case: *my, mine, our, ours, your, yours, her, hers, his, its, their, theirs,* and *whose*. These forms are never written with an apostrophe. To add an apostrophe would be adding a possessive sign to a word that is already possessive.

Whose report did you check? (not *Who's*)
The automobile was **theirs.** (not *their's*)
I did not know that book was **yours.** (not *your's*)
The ship lost **its** anchor in the storm. (not *it's*)
That ranch type house is **ours.** (not *our's*)

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Singular and Plural

First Person

Nominative	I
	we
Possessive	my, mine
	our, ours
Objective	me
	us

Second Person

Nominative	you
	you
Possessive	your, yours
	your, yours
Objective	you
	you

Third Person

Nominative	he, she, it
	they
Possessive	his, her, hers, its
	their, theirs
Objective	you
	you

RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN "WHO"

Singular and Plural

Nominative	who
Possessive	whose
Objective	whom

10. MODIFIERS: ADJECTIVES

Adjectives give life and color to language. They also help us give more exact pictures of what we are telling about, if we know how to select them carefully. As you improve your skill in using these words, your language will become more interesting and more explicit.

Let us assume that you were telling someone about a man whom you had seen. You might start out with a sentence like this: "I met a man walking down the street." This sentence does not give us an interesting description or very accurate information. It tells very little about the man, his manner of walking, or the street, except which he walked.

Someone who has skill in selecting words that would give a more definite and colorful description might change the sentence into something like this:

I met a **weary** and **disheartened old** man hobbling down the **narrow, winding** street.

This sentence has been made more colorful and more accurate by the use of the adjectives *weary, disheartened,* and *old* to describe the man, and by the use of the adjectives *narrow* and *winding* to describe the street.

In order to use adjectives effectively, you must know the exact shade of meaning that you wish to convey. Then you must be able to select the adjective or adjectives that express that shade of meaning.

You might want to use an adjective to describe a certain type of individual, and you are not sure whether to use the adjective *sly* or the adjective *cunning*. Whenever you are in doubt, consult a reliable, up-to-date dictionary. In most dictionaries these differences in meaning are pointed out.

The adjective *sly* always implies that the individual is working or acting secretly, or is using underhand methods. The adjective *cunning* implies the use of intelligence, skill, or ingenuity. The two words do not mean exactly the same thing.

The following exercise will give you excellent practice in learning how to select the adjective that expresses the exact meaning you would like to convey. The adjectives listed below are divided into groups of three. Each adjective in a group of three expresses a different shade of meaning. Try to write sentences using these words. Be sure that your sentences show the differences in meaning. The dictionary will be a great help.

1. small, diminutive—little
2. form—strange—queer
3. strong—robust—sturdy
4. beautiful—handsome—lovely
5. bright—shining—brilliant

OVERWORKED" ADJECTIVES

There is a tendency on the part of many people to use some adjective to apply to a number of different situations. When a person does this, the assumption is that he has a very limited vocabulary. As a result he never selects the most appropriate word. For example, he may use the word *lovely* to describe many different things. In certain cases, the adjective is the most appropriate or the most precise word to use. Study the following illustrations.

a *lovely* time	a *lovely* view
a *lovely* dress	a *lovely* voice
a *lovely* picnic	a *lovely* program
a *lovely* picture	a *lovely* day
a *lovely* street	a *lovely* necktie

If you wanted to describe a dress instead of [illegible] of the following adjectives *becoming, stylish,* [illegible] would choose the one that expressed the most exact shade of meaning he wished to convey.

lovely swell

KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

There are two kinds of adjectives *descriptive* adjectives and *limiting* adjectives. **Descriptive adjectives,** as the name implies, give color and vividness to the persons, places, or things we talk or write about. **Limiting adjectives** indicate number or quantity.

Descriptive adjectives tell *what kind, what color, what size, what shape,* etc. Limiting adjectives tell *how many, how much, which one, whose,* etc.

three checks (limiting)	**brilliant** speaker (descriptive)
high mountain (descriptive)	**one** airplane (limiting)
a **new** car (descriptive)	a **few** children (limiting)
two branches (limiting)	a **sympathetic** listener (descriptive)

Adjectives derived from proper nouns are called **proper adjectives.** They are usually written with a capital letter. They are usually descriptive adjectives.

Canadian bacon	**Turkish** tobacco
American industries	**Norwegian** sardines
Mexican pottery	**Danish** silver
United States flag	**Swedish** crystal
English wool	**Indian** summer

PREDICATE ADJECTIVES

Adjectives that complete the meaning of the verb and modify the subject are called **predicate adjectives.** If an adjective is found in the predicate and modifies a noun in the predicate it is not a predicate adjective. The adjective must follow a linking verb and modify the subject in order to be classified as a predicate adjective. The predicate adjective usually *describes* the subject noun or pronoun.

The list of linking verbs which was given in Chapter Eight is repeated here for reference. You should become familiar with this important list of verbs. It will help you identify the predicate adjectives that are used after linking verbs.

Linking Verbs

is	grow	look	smell	remain
become	turn	feel	taste	keep
seem	prove	sound	appear	stay

Illustrations

The predicate adjectives are underlined in the following sentences.

Corn is plentiful in Illinois. (*plentiful* corn)
The street has become very muddy. (*muddy* street)

Position of the Adjective

An adjective usually stands directly before the noun it modifies. Sometimes the adjective follows the noun it modifies. The predicate adjective always stands after the verb it completes.

1. Adjectives placed before the noun
   An **old, gnarled** tree lay across the stream.
2. Adjectives placed after the noun
   A tree, **old** and **gnarled,** lay across the stream.
   The tree was **old** and **gnarled.**

NOUNS USED AS ADJECTIVES

The use of pronouns as adjectives was explained in Chapter Six. Nouns are also frequently *used as adjectives.* The nouns in the following expressions are used as adjectives.

college credits (modifies *credits*)
dress accessories (modifies *accessories*)
window sash (modifies *sash*)
Fourth of July speech (modifies *speech*)
summer clothes (modifies *clothes*)
table lamp (modifies *lamp*)

A noun in the *possessive case* is often placed before another noun which it modifies. In such cases the noun in the possessive case is used as an adjective although it has not lost the function of showing ownership or possession. Nouns used in this way are sometimes called **possessive adjectives.** Sometimes they are described as nouns in the possessive case used as adjectives. Observe how nouns in the possessive case are used in the following sentences.

John's car was wrecked in the crash. (*John's* modifies *car.*)
I like to shop in **Macy's** store. (*Macy's* modifies *store.*)
I am wearing my **sister's** coat. (*sister's* modifies *coat.*)

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

The form of an adjective is often changed to show the extent or degree to which a certain quality is present. In grammar, this change in form to show a difference in degree is called *comparison.*

There are three degrees of comparison in English: the *positive degree,* the *comparative degree,* and the *superlative degree.*

The **positive degree** is really not a degree of comparison because no comparison is indicated when the positive degree is used. The positive degree is the simple form of the adjective. It shows that the quality is present, but it does not show a comparison with anything else. The adjectives in the following sentences are all positive degree.

That is a **beautiful** rose.
It is a very **cold** day.
Peter is very **energetic.**
Jane is **studious.**
The **old** house was sold.
It was a very **warm** day.

In the preceding illustrations, the adjective simply shows that the quality is present. No comparison is made with any other person or thing.

The **comparative degree** of the adjective is used when a comparison *is* made between **two** persons or things. The comparative degree shows that the quality expressed by the adjective exists to a *greater* or to a *lesser* degree in one of the two persons or things that are being compared.

The comparative degree of almost all adjectives of *one* syllable is formed by adding **er** to the positive degree, or to the simple form of the adjective, for example, *colder, smoother, longer, greater, stronger, firmer, thicker,* etc.

John is **stronger** than Michael. (*two persons* compared)
This table is **larger** than that table. (*two objects* compared)

In the first sentence, *two persons* are compared as to strength. According to the sentence, John possesses this quality of strength to a greater degree than Michael. The comparative degree of the adjective is used because a comparison is made between *two* persons.

In the second sentence, *two tables* are being compared as to size. The comparative degree of

the adjective *large* is used because a comparison is made between *two objects*.

The **superlative degree** of the adjective is used when **more than two** persons or things are compared. The superlative degree indicates that the quality (expressed by the adjective) is possessed to the *greatest* or to the *least* degree by one of the persons or things included in the comparison.

Our house is the **largest** house in the block. (More than two are compared.)
Louis is the **smallest** boy in his class. (More than two are compared.)

In the first sentence, *more than two* houses are being compared. The superlative degree of the adjective *large* is used to show this fact. The house that possesses the quality expressed by the adjective *large* to the greatest degree is *our* house. It is the *largest* house in a block which contains more than two houses.

In the second sentence, more than two boys are being compared as to size. Louis possesses this quality to the *least* degree. The superlative degree of the adjective *small* is used to show this fact.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Adjectives of One Syllable

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
neat	neater	neatest
sharp	sharper	sharpest
dark	darker	darkest
keen	keener	keenest
long	longer	longest

Adjectives of *two or more syllables* are usually compared by prefixing the words *more* and *most* to the simple form of the adjective. *More* is used to indicate the comparison between two persons or things. *Most* is used to indicate the comparison between more than two persons or things. *Less* and *least* are used in a similar way.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
fragrant	*more* fragrant	*most* fragrant
famous	*less* famous	*least* famous
precious	*more* precious	*most* precious
difficult	*less* difficult	*least* difficult

Sometimes adjectives of *one syllable* are compared by prefixing *more* and *most*. Sometimes adjectives of *more than one syllable* are compared by adding **er** and **est.** There is no rule to follow for making these exceptions. It is usually a matter of sound. If one form of comparison sounds better than the other, that is the form of comparison to use. It sounds better to say *crisp, more crisp, most crisp,* than to say *crisp, crisper, crispest*. Therefore, the comparison with *more* and *most* is preferred.

Adjectives of more than one syllable that end in **y** are usually compared by adding **er** and **est.** Notice the change in spelling in the comparative and in the superlative degree. The **y** changes to **i** before the addition of **er** or **est.**

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
silly	sillier	silliest
dainty	daintier	daintiest
clumsy	clumsier	clumsiest
handy	handier	handiest
noisy	noisier	noisiest

IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Some adjectives are compared *irregularly*. The forms for the comparative degree and for the superlative degree usually show a marked change in the form of the word, for example, *many, more, most*. You should be familiar with these changes in order to use the correct forms in the comparative and superlative degrees.

Adjectives Compared Irregularly

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad, evil, ill	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
far	further	furthest
good, well	better	best
little	less	least
many	more	most
much	more	most
out	outer	outmost or outermost

Farther refers to *distance* or remoteness in space. **Further** refers to remoteness in *time*, to *degree, extent,* or *quantity*. It is also used to express the idea of something *more* or *additional*.

The garage is **farther** than I thought. (distance in space)
I shall give you **further** instructions tomorrow. (*additional* instructions)

The distinctions between *farther* and *further* are passing out of use. These words are now used interchangeably. There is also a tendency to use *further* to express all the meanings discussed. (See latest dictionaries.)

ADJECTIVES NOT COMPARED

There are a number of adjectives that should not be compared because the **simple** form of the adjective expresses the quality to the highest possible degree. For example, if an answer to a problem is *correct*, another answer could not possibly be *more correct*. If a circle is absolutely *round*, another circle could not be *more round*. If a bottle is *empty*, another bottle could not be *more empty*.

The following are some of the adjectives that are not compared for the reasons given.

perfect	unique	square	universal
single	supreme	fatal	empty
vertical	full	alone	dead
final	mortal	round	deadly
straight	blind	everlasting	wrong

The expression *more nearly round* is often used when comparing two things, one of which is *more nearly round* than the other. In this case, however, neither of the things compared is round. Neither could be *more nearly straight* than another line if neither of the lines was absolutely straight.

Sometimes an adjective such as the word *unique* is modified by the superlative and superlative degrees. In such cases, we have no standard of absolute [illegible] by which to judge. The writer or speaker means is that one person approaches the absolute state of honesty to a greater or to a lesser degree than another person. The adjective *perfect* is often used in the same way.

11. MODIFIERS: ADVERBS

[illegible] use of the adverb as a modifier of the verb, telling *how* [illegible] *when, where,* or *to what extent* [illegible] sometimes. This unit presents [illegible] of the adverb and the relation of adverbs to adjectives and to other adverbs.

FORMS OF ADVERBS

Some people have the idea that all adverbs end in **ly.** There are a great many adverbs that do end in **ly,** but there are probably just as many that do not end in **ly.** Many adverbs are formed by adding **ly** to the adjective form.

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
strange	strangely	awkward	awkwardly
sudden	suddenly	necessary	necessarily
calm	calmly	strict	strictly
sure	surely	forcible	forcibly
usual	usually	extreme	extremely
swift	swiftly	similar	similarly
rapid	rapidly	slight	slightly

The following are some of the adverbs that do not end in **ly**:

seldom	little	why	fast
again	here	now	twice
soon	there	then	too
very	rather	since	much
almost	often	well	quite
ere	when	near	yonder
hard	where	far	how

Many adjectives end in **ly**. They should not be confused with adverbs that end in **ly**. The following words ending in **ly** are commonly used as adjectives. Some of them might also be used as adverbs.

stately	lovely	saintly	manly
homely	womanly	lively	courtly

Some adjectives have the same form as the adverb. In such cases the only way you can tell whether the word is an *adjective* or an *adverb* is to determine its use in a particular sentence. Study the following illustrations carefully.

That was a **hard** task. (*hard* adjective, modifies *task*)
Our janitor works **hard**. (*hard* adverb, modifies *works*)
We arrived at the airport **early**. (*early* adverb modifies *arrived*)
We had to make an **early** start. (*early* adjective modifies *start*)
That was a **cowardly** act. (*cowardly* adjective modifies *act*)
He acted **cowardly** in that situation. (*cowardly* adverb, modifies *acted*)

INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS

An adverb is often used at the beginning of a sentence to ask a question. When an adverb is used in this way, it is called an **interrogative adverb.** An *interrogative adverb* also modifies some word in the sentence.

When did you arrive? (*When* interrogative adverb)
Where did you put my hat? (*Where* interrogative adverb)
How many books have you read? (*How* interrogative adverb)

In the first sentence, the adverb *When* asks the question. It also modifies the verb *did arrive*. (You did arrive when?) In the second sentence, the adverb *Where* asks the question and modifies the verb *did put*. (You did put my hat where?) In the third sentence, the adverb *How* asks the question and modifies the adjective *many*. (You have read how *many* books?)

YES, NO, AND NOT

The affirmative adverb *yes* and the negative adverb *no* are used independently. They are usually set off by commas. *Not* is an adverb. It is used to [illegible] part of the verb phrase; often

parts of a verb phrase. The adverb *not* makes the verb express an idea [illegible] of the regular meaning of the verb.

[illegible]

ADVERBS OF DEGREE

Adverbs of degree tell *how large, how small, how much, to what extent* etc. They answer the questions *"How much?" "To what extent?" "In what degree?"* Adverbs of degree usually modify adjectives or other adverbs. In the following illustrations the adverbs of degree modify *adjectives*.

[illegible] modifies the adjective *cool*.)

The play was rather dull. (*rather* modifies the adjective *dull*.)

[illegible] modifies the adjective *high*.)

In the first sentence, the adverb of degree *very* modifies the predicate adjective *cool*. It tells the degree the apple is cool, or how cool it is. In the second sentence, the adverb of degree *rather* modifies the predicate adjective *dull*. It tells the extent to which the play was *dull*. In the third sentence, the adverb *too* modifies the predicate adjective *high*. It tells the extent to which the price is *high*. The adverbs *very, too,* and *rather* are commonly used as adverbs of degree.

In the following sentences, the adverbs of degree modify other *adverbs*.

The old man moved too slowly. (*too* modifies the adverb *slowly*.)

[illegible]

Don't talk so loud. (*so* modifies the adverb *loud*.)

In the first sentence, the adverb of degree *too* modifies the adverb *slowly*. It tells the extent to which the old man moved slowly. In the second sentence, the adverb of degree tells that John swims fast to a greater [illegible]. The adverb of degree tells that you should not talk loud to the extent expressed by the adverb *so*. In this sentence, the short form of the adverb (*loud*) is used instead of the longer form *loudly*.

NOUNS USED AS ADVERBS

Nouns that express *time, size, place, measurement, degree,* or *number* are often used as [illegible] not only used as adverbs, but they retain an [illegible]

I am going *home*. (*home* noun used as an [illegible]

[illegible] function as an **adverb of place.** In the second sentence, the noun *Monday* tells **when** Horace will arrive. It performs the same function as an **adverb of time.** In the third sentence, the noun *day* tells **how long** we worked, or the extent to which we worked. In the last sentence, the noun *pounds* tells the amount, or **how much**, the fish weighed.

The noun *pounds* in the last sentence is modified by the adjective *five*. Although the noun *pounds*'s functions as an adverb, it may take an adjective modifier. It still retains that particular characteristic of a noun. It functions as two parts of speech at the same time, both as a **noun** and as an **adverb.**

Some persons have difficulty in understanding the use of a noun as an adverb. A noun used as an adverb is really the equivalent of a phrase. The following illustrations will help make this clear.

I am going home. This sentence really means that I am going *to my home*. The noun *home* is the equivalent of the phrase, *to my home*.

Horace will arrive Monday. This sentence means that Horace will arrive *on Monday*. The noun *Monday* is the equivalent of the phrase *on Monday*.

We worked all day. This sentence means that we worked for the period of, or *to the extent of a day*.

The fish weighed five pounds. This sentence means that the fish weighed to the extent of *to the amount of five pounds*.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

Adverbs are compared in exactly the same way as adjectives are compared. They have the same three degrees of comparison: the *positive degree*, the *comparative degree*, and the *superlative degree*.

A few adverbs form the comparative degree by adding **er** to the positive degree. They form the superlative degree by adding **est** to the positive degree.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
late	later	latest
hard	harder	hardest
soon	sooner	soonest
fast	faster	fastest
near	nearer	nearest
[illegible]	[illegible]	quickest
slow (*short form*)	slower	slowest

Most adverbs are compared by placing *more* [illegible] before the positive form. *Less* and *least* are used in the same way as *more* and *most*.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
carefully	more carefully	most carefully
discreetly	more discreetly	most discreetly
abruptly	more abruptly	most abruptly
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
efficiently	more efficiently	most efficiently
awkwardly	less awkwardly	least awkwardly
favorably	less favorably	least favorably
gracefully	less gracefully	least gracefully

IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

[illegible] were also in the list of adjectives that are compared irregularly. Such words are used both as *adjectives* and as *adverbs*.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
far	farther	farthest
far	further	furthest
badly	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most
well	better	best

Some adverbs are not compared. The following adverbs can not be used in the comparative or in the superlative degrees.

before	never	now	there	very	by
ever	no	so	thus	past	back
here	not	then	too	yes	when ever

The comparative degree of adverbs is used when comparing two things. The superlative degree is used when comparing more than two.

We drove *more slowly* than our guide. (Comparative)

Of the three speakers, the senator spoke *most convincingly*. (Superlative)

12. PRINCIPAL PARTS OF VERBS

Studies have shown that more than half of the errors made in English are errors in the use of verbs. Most of this trouble occurs because of confusion in the use of the principal parts.

Every verb has *three basic forms* which are called the *principal parts* of the verb. These three forms are the **present tense,** the **past tense,** and the **past participle.** They are called the principal parts of the verb because (with a few exceptions) the six tenses of the verb can be built from them.

Tense is a property that belongs to verbs. In grammar, *tense* means *time*. Every verb has certain forms which show the *time* of the *action* or the *time* of the *state of condition*. When we want to indicate that a certain action is going on now, or that a certain state of condition exists at the present time, we use the **present tense.**

Present Tense

I **drive.** (Action occurs at the *present time.*)
He **sings.** (Action occurs at the *present time.*)
Florence **is** ill. (State of condition exists at the *present time.*)

When we want to indicate that the action occurred yesterday, or in some past time, we use the **past tense** of the verb. With a few exceptions, the past tense of the verb is not the same form as the present tense of the verb.

Past Tense

I **drove.** (The action occurred in the *past.*)
He **sang** at the concert. (The action occurred [illegible].)
Florence **was** ill yesterday. (State of condition existed in the *past.*)

In the preceding illustrations, the forms *drive* and *sings* are used to show that action is [illegible] the present time. The forms *drove* and *sang* are used to show that action occurred at some time in the past. The forms *drive* and *sings* are the present tense of the verbs *drive* and *sing*. The forms *drove* and *sang* are the past tense of the verbs *drive* and *sing*.

The **past participle** of the verb is a verb form that is used with *have, has, or had* to form the perfect tenses. The past participle's major function as the predicate verb is to express combined with an auxiliary, such as *have, has,* or *had*. It is a part of the verb phrase.

Past Participles

I have **called** her every day this week. (*called* = past participle)

We have **driven** there often. (*driven* = past participle)

The three forms: the *present tense*, *past tense*, and the *past participle*, constitute the **principal parts** of a verb. Become familiar with the principal parts of certain verbs so that you will be able to use them correctly. The verbs that cause most of our verb troubles are the verbs that form the principal part irregularly. We shall make a special study of these verbs.

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

Verbs are divided into two classes on the basis of the way in which the past tense and the past participle are formed. Some are called *regular* or weak verbs, and others are called *irregular* or strong verbs.

A **regular verb** is a verb that forms the past tense and the past participle by adding **ed** or **d** to the form of the present tense. Sometimes the **ed** or **d** changes to **t**: *build, built, built*

Verb	Past Tense	Past Participle
call	called	called
bake	baked	baked
build	built	built

The past tense and the past participle of the verb *call* are formed by adding **ed** to the form of the present tense: *call***ed**. The past tense and the past participle of the verb *bake* are formed by simply adding **d** to the form of the present tense: *bake***d**. The past tense and the past participle of the verb *build* are formed by changing the **d** to **t**. The old form of the verb build was *builded* in the past tense. That form is no longer used. The simpler form *built* has taken its place.

An **irregular verb** is a verb that does *not* form the past tense and the past participle in the regular way, that is, by adding **d** or **ed** to the form of the present tense. The past tense and the past participle of irregular verbs are formed in various ways. The most common way is by a change in the vowel, for example: *sing, sang, sung*. In the case of a few verbs, the same form is used for the present tense, the past tense, and the past participle: *hurt, hurt, hurt*.

Verb	Past Tense	Past Participle
sing	sang	sung
drive	drove	driven
begin	began	begun
go	went	gone
burst	burst	burst

The past tense and the past participle of the verb *sing* are formed by a change in vowel. The **i** in *sing* changes to **a** in the past tense (*sang*) and to **u** in the past participle (*sung*). The verb *begin* follows a similar change in the vowel. The verb *go* has a different form for the past tense and for the past participle: *go, went, gone*. The verb *burst* has the same form for the present tense, the past tense, and the past participle.

VERBS ADDED TO THE LANGUAGE

New verbs are added to the English language as the need arises. Practically all of new verbs form the past tense and the past participle by adding **ed** or **d**. This is the same way that the past tense or the past participle of these verbs add **ed** or **d**.

Verb	Past Tense	Past Participle
radio	radioed	radioed
camouflage	camouflaged	camouflaged
audition	auditioned	auditioned
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE TROUBLESOME VERBS

[illegible] are very hard to learn to spell, and writing because the past tense and the past participle usually follow the rule of forming the past tense and the past participle by adding **d** or **ed**. It is the *irregular verbs* that are responsible for most of the verb errors.

Errors are frequently made in using the *past tense* and the *perfect tense* forms of irregular verbs. This is due to the fact that these verbs form the past tense and the perfect tenses irregularly. In order to use these verbs correctly, it is highly important for you to become familiar with the principal parts of the irregular verbs that are in common use. You will learn these forms by checking constantly until you are familiar with the correct forms for the past tense and the past participle.

Mistakes are commonly made in using the wrong form for the **past tense:** *done* for *did*, *seen* for *saw*, *come* for *came*, *swum* for *swam*, *tore* for *tore*, *began* for *began*, *came* for *came*. The past participle is used in forming the perfect tenses.

Correct Forms for the Past Tense

I said the work assigned to me. (not *done*)

We saw the parade yesterday. (not *seen*)

He came from Ireland two years ago. (not *come*)

She swam across the English Channel last summer. (not *swum*)

The swimming teacher showed all the pupils how. (not *shown*)

The [illegible] the traffic. (not *tore*)

We drank all the milk in the pitcher. (not *drunk*)

Correct Forms for the Past Participle

The delegates **have gone** home. (not *have went*)

He **has done** the work well. (not *has did*)

She **has swum** the channel several times. (not *has swum*)

The actress **has torn** her dress. (not *has tore*)

They **have begun** to check the accounts. (not *have began*)

Has the mail **come**? (not *has came*)

In the first sentence, the past participle [illegible] form the verb phrase *have gone*. The form [illegible]

In the second sentence, the past participle is [illegible] combine with *has*. In the third sentence, the [illegible]

with *has*. *Tore* should never be used with *have, has,* or *had*. The correct form is *have, has,* or *had torn*.

Became is the correct form for the past tense. It should not be used for the past participle. The correct form for the past participle is *begun*. Never use the forms *have began, had began,* or *has began*. The correct forms are *have begun, had begun,* and *has begun*.

The following table gives the principal parts of the irregular verbs that cause most of the verb errors. You should become familiar with the principal parts of these verbs. Consult this list whenever you are in doubt about the correct form to use. If the verb you want is not in this list, consult a reliable, up-to-date dictionary. The principal parts of verbs are given in most dictionaries.

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF TROUBLESOME VERBS

Present Tense (present time)	Past Tense (past time)	Past Participles (*used with have, has, had*)
awake	awaked	awaked
	awoke	awoke
be (am)	was	[illegible]
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bid (offer)	bid	bid
bid (command)	bade	bidden, bid
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast, broadcasted	broadcast, broadcasted
burst	burst	burst
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
climb	climbed	climbed
come	came	come
cut	cut	cut
dive	dived	dived
do	did	done
drag	dragged	dragged
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
drown	drowned	drowned
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
flow	flowed	flowed
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten, forgot
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got, gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
hang (a picture)	hung	hung
hang (a criminal)	hanged	hanged
know	knew	known
lay (to place, to put)	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie (recline)	lay (not laid)	lain (not laid)
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
prove	proved	proved

ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen, not raised
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
shake	shook	shaken
shine (light)	shone	shone
shoe (put on)	shod	shod
show	showed	shown, showed
shrink	shrank	shrunk
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
spring	sprang, sprung	sprung
steal	stole	stolen
swear	swore	sworn
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
try	tried	tried
understand	understood	understood
wake	waked, woke	waked
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
weep	wept	wept
wind	wound	wound
wring	wrung	wrung
write	wrote	written

SIX CONFUSING VERBS

Six of the irregular verbs require special attention because the use of the wrong form is considered by many persons to be incorrect more often than any of the other irregular verbs. These forms of the verbs in each pair are similar in appearance, but their meanings are quite different. We shall make a careful study of these verbs.

LIE AND LAY

There are two different verbs that are spelled alike (*lie*). One means to tell a falsehood. This is a regular verb and causes little difficulty in speaking or in writing. The verb that is troublesome is the verb *lie* (to recline) that you should always keep in mind. (1) There is no form ending in **d** that belongs to the verb *lie* meaning *to recline, to be in a horizontal position*. (2) The verb *lie* never takes an object.

Mother **lies** down every afternoon. (*rests*)

Mother **is lying** on the couch. (not *laying*)
Mother **has lain** on that couch often. (not *has laid*)
The pen **lies** on my desk. (not *lays*)
The pen **lay** on my desk all day. (not *laid*)
The pen **is lying** on my desk. (not *is laying*)
The pen **has lain** on my desk all week. (not *has laid*)

The verb **lay**, that is so often confused with *lie*, means *to put something down, to place something somewhere*. The principal parts of this verb are *lay, laid, have, has, or had laid*. The present participle is *laying*. The verb *lay* always takes an object.

John **lays** carpets for Macey's store. (*carpets* object of *lays*)
John **laid** carpets all week. (*carpets* object of *laid*)
John **has laid** carpets for many years. (*carpets* object of *has laid*)

In the first sentence, the verb *lays* is the present tense of the verb *lay*, which means to put something down. The word *carpets* is the direct object of the verb *lay*. It tells what John put down. In the second sentence, the verb *laid* is the past tense of the verb *lay*.

When we use the form *laid*, we must supply an object telling what we *laid* or *had to get down*. *Carpets* is the direct object of the verb *laid*. It tells what John *laid*. In the last sentence, *laid* is the correct form of the verb *lay* to combine with *has*. It helps form the verb phrase *has laid*.

SIT AND SET

The verb *sit* means *to assume a sitting position* or *to occupy a seat*. The principal parts of the verb are *sit, sat (have, has, had) sat*. The present participle is *sitting*. The verb *sit* never takes an object. The forms *set* does not belong to this verb.

Joe **sat** very still watching the game.
The children **were sitting** on the floor.
I always **sit** near the fireplace.
My aunt likes **to sit** in a rocking chair.
She **has sat** in the same chair for many years.

The verb *set* means *to put, to place, to fix, to prepare, to apply, to adjust, to sink, to harden*. The principal parts of the verb are *set (have, has, had) set*. The present participle is *setting*. The verb usually takes an object. There are a few idiomatic uses of the verb in which it does not take an object. The verb in the following sentences is the form used to express present time.

Esther **set** the basket on the table. (*basket* object of *set*)
We **set** the table before the guests arrived. (*table* object of *set*)
The operator **set** her hair beautifully. (*hair* object of *set*)
The buyer **has set** the price too low. (*price* object of *has set*)

Idiomatic Uses

The following sentences illustrate idiomatic uses of the verb *set*.

The sun **was setting** when we left the lodge.
The cement **will set** in two hours.
We **set** out on a long journey.
The men **set** to work at once.
Jelly **sets** as it cools.

RISE AND RAISE

The verb *rise* means *to ascend, to go up, to extend upward, to swell up*, as bread dough in baking. The principal parts of the verb are *rise, rose, (have, has, had) risen*. The present participle is *rising*. The verb *rise* expresses action, but it does not take an object.

The building **rises** to a height of eighty feet.
This river **rises** in the north.
The tide **was rising.**
Dan **has risen** in his profession.
The plane **rose** steadily.
The sun **will rise** at six o'clock tomorrow.
The cliffs **rise** far above the sea.

The verb *raise* means *to lift up something* or cause it *to go up, to increase the amount or force, to collect a number of things*, etc. The verb *raise* always takes an object. You can't raise without raising something. The verb *raise* is a regular verb. The principal parts are *raise, raised, raised*. The present participle is *raising*.

I **raised** my arm. (to lift up)
Don't **raise** so much dust! (to cause to rise)
The leader **raised** an army. (collected)
We **shall raise** the flag at sunrise. (to cause to go up)
The farmer **raises** wheat. (to cause to grow)
The landlord **raised** the rent. (increased)
Do not **raise** your voice. (to make louder)

13. THE TENSES OF VERBS

THE SIX TENSES

A verb is the most important word in any sentence because more constructions depend upon the verb than upon any other part of speech. Verbs have a number of properties which other parts of speech do not have. One of the properties that belongs exclusively to verbs and verb forms is tense.

Chapter 1 explained that in grammar *tense* means *time*. Verbs have **six tenses** which show differences in the time of *action* or the time of the *state of being* or *condition* (linking verbs).

I *see* a robin on the fence. (**present** time)
I *saw* a robin on the fence yesterday. (**past time**)
I *shall see* a number of birds when I go to the woods. (**future** time)

These sentences do not mean the same thing. The meaning depends to a large extent upon the verb form that is used, that is, the verb form that is used to show *the time* of the action.

The first sentence means that the action expressed by the verb *see* is going on now. The second sentence means that the action expressed by the verb *saw* happened at some time in the past (yesterday). The third sentence means that the action expressed by the verb *shall see* will occur at some future time.

The verbs used in the three sentences are forms of the verb *see*. The verb *see* in the first sentence is the form used in the present tense. It expresses or denotes *present time*. The verb *saw* in the second sentence is the form used to express *past time*. The verb *shall see* is the form used to express *future time*.

Remember, there are six tenses in English. The three tenses you have just studied are called the **simple tenses.** The other three tenses are called the **perfect tenses.** The only difference between the simple tenses and the perfect tenses is that the perfect tenses include the idea of completion. In grammar, the word *perfect* refers to an action or state of being that is completed at the time of speaking or writing.

Simple Tenses	Perfect Tenses
present tense	*present perfect* tense
past tense	*past perfect* tense
future tense	*future perfect* tense

THE SIMPLE TENSES

The present tense denotes *present time*. It is also used to express *habitual action* or to express an idea that is *generally accepted as true*.

I *hear* the bell. (present time)
Oscar *works* in an airplane factory. (habitual action)
"Honesty *is* the best policy." (generally accepted truth)

The present tense is often used to express *future time*. Examine the following sentences carefully. In all of them the present tense expresses a future idea.

If it *rains*, we shall not go to the woods.
If the bill *passes*, the tax will be removed.
Our lease on the factory *expires* tomorrow.

The past tense denotes *past time*. The past tense of **regular verbs** is formed by adding *d* or *ed* to the present tense form: call, called; dive, dived. Sometimes the *d* at the end of the present tense form changes to *t* in the past tense: build, built.

I *mailed* the letter yesterday. (addition of *ed*)
We *dived* into the pool. (addition of *d*)
The hunter *built* a cabin in the woods. (change of *d* to *t*)

The past tense of **irregular verbs** is formed in various ways. Sometimes there is a change in the vowel: sing, sang; swim, swam; begin, began; drive, drove; break, broke. Sometimes the same form is used in the past tense and in the present tense: bid, bid; hurt, hurt; cut, cut; slit, slit.

The future tense denotes *future time*. The future tense is formed by combining the auxiliary *shall* or *will* with the present tense form of the verb. Use *shall* with the pronouns *I* and *we*. Use *will* with the pronouns *you, he, she, it, they*.

I *shall see* you tomorrow. (*shall* first person)
I am sure that you *will be* late. (*will* second person)
The speaker *will arrive* at seven. (*will* third person)

To express future time, use *shall* in the first person and *will* in the second and third persons.

THE PERFECT TENSES

You can remember the *perfect tenses* easily if you remember that the word **perfect** is always used in identifying them. The three perfect tenses are the *present perfect tense*, the *past perfect tense*, and the *future perfect tense*.

The present perfect tense denotes *action that is completed* at the time of speaking or writing. It may also indicate action that is *continuing into the present*.

The present perfect tense is formed by combining the auxiliary *have* or *has* with the past participle of the principal verb. The auxiliary *has* is always used in the third person singular. He *has spoken* to the manager.

I *have seen* three of these films. (*have* first person)
You *have earned* a promotion. (*have* second person)
John *has washed* the car. (*has washed* third person)

In the first sentence, the verb phrase is *have seen*. It is the present perfect tense. The verb phrase is made up of the auxiliary *have* and the past participle of the verb *see*, which is *seen*. Observe *earned* in the third sentence. The auxiliary *has* is used instead of *have*. (*has washed*)

The past perfect tense denotes *action that was completed* before some definite time in the past. The past perfect tense is formed by combining the auxiliary *had* with the past participle of the principal verb: *had walked, had known, had given, had drunk, had become, had been*, etc.

In the following sentences, verbs in the past tense are underlined once. Verbs in the past perfect tense are underlined twice.

By the time the officer arrived, the thief had disappeared.
I liked the speaker better after I had heard him the second time.
The agent had sold all the tickets before we applied for some.

The future perfect tense denotes *action that will be completed* at some definite time in the future. The future perfect tense is seldom used in informal speaking or writing.

The future perfect tense is formed by combining the auxiliaries *shall have* or *will have* with the past participle of the principal verb. *Shall have* is used in the first person, and *will have* in the second and third persons. The *italicized* words are in the future perfect tense.

My friend *will have sailed* before I reach the pier.
By January the committee *will have completed* the investigation.
I *shall have crossed* the river three times before noon.

Many verb errors are made because the writer or speaker is not familiar with the forms for the past tense and the past participle. Whenever you are not sure of one of these forms, consult the tables in Chapter 12. If the verb you are interested in is not listed, consult a reliable, up-to-date dictionary. You will find these forms listed after the verb.

You can also avoid verb errors if you know the auxiliaries that indicate the tense:

shall and *will* for the future tense
have and *has* for the present perfect tense
had for the past perfect tense
shall have or *will have* for the future perfect tense

THE VERB "TO BE"

Every person should be thoroughly familiar with the forms of the verb **to be**. It is the most irregular, and also the most important verb in the English language. The verb *to be* is unusual in that, unlike other verbs, it does not show tense by a change in form or by the addition of an auxiliary verb. The entire passive voice and all the progressive forms of other verbs are formed by combining some form of the verb *to be* with the basic form for the present tense or the past participle of the principal verb.

The most important verb

tables for the tenses of three verbs: the verb *to be*, the regular verb *call*, and the irregular verb

REFERENCE TABLE

SIX TENSES OF THE VERB "TO BE"

Singular and Plural

PRESENT TENSE

First person	I am we are
Second person	you are you are
Third person	he, she, it is they are

PAST TENSE

First person	I was we were
Second person	you were you were
Third person	he, she, it was they were

FUTURE TENSE

First person	I *shall* be we *shall* be
Second person	you *will* be you *will* be
Third person	he, she, it *will* be they *will* be

Singular and Plural

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

First person	I *have* been we *have* been
Second person	you *have* been you *have* been
Third person	he, she, it *has* been they *have* been

PAST PERFECT TENSE

First person	I *had* been we *had* been
Second person	you *had* been you *had* been
Third person	he, she, it *had* been they *had* been

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

First person	I *shall have* been we *shall have* been
Second person	you *will have* been you *will have* been
Third person	he, she, it *will have* been they *will have* been

THE SIX TENSES OF A REGULAR VERB

VERB "CALL, ACTIVE VOICE

PRESENT TENSE

Singular and Plural

First person	I call we call
Second person	you call you call
Third person	he, she, it calls they call

VERB "CALL" ACTIVE VOICE (Cont'd)

Singular and Plural

PAST TENSE

First person	I *called* we *called*
Second person	you *called* you *called*
Third person	he, she, it *called* they *called*

FUTURE TENSE

First person	I *shall* call we *shall* call
Second person	you *will* call you *will* call
Third person	he, she, it *will* call they *will* call

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

First person	I *have* called we *have* called
Second person	you *have* called you *have* called
Third person	he, she, it *has* called they *have* called

PAST PERFECT TENSE

First person	I *had* called we *had* called
Second person	you *had* called you *had* called
Third person	he, she, it *had* called they *had* called

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

First person	I *shall have* called we *shall have* called
Second person	you *will have* called you *will have* called
Third person	he, she, it *will have* called they *will have* called

SIX TENSES OF AN IRREGULAR VERB

VERB "RING" ACTIVE VOICE

Singular and Plural

FUTURE TENSE

First person	I *shall* ring we *shall* ring
Second person	you *will* ring you *will* ring
Third person	he, she, it *will* ring they *will* ring

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

First person	I have rung we have rung
Second person	you have rung you have rung
Third person	he, she, it has rung they have rung

PAST PERFECT TENSE

First person	I had rung we had rung
Second person	you had rung you had rung
Third person	he, she, it had rung they had rung

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

First person	I shall have rung we shall have rung
Second person	you will have rung you will have rung
Third person	he, she, it will have rung they will have rung

PROGRESSIVE FORMS OF VERBS

In addition to the forms which have already been given to show tense, a verb has special forms to show that the *action is continuing*. These forms are called the **progressive forms** of a verb. The *progressive forms* are used to show that an action is *continuing* or *progressing* at the time indicated by a particular tense.

I *am studying* English. (The action is continuing.)

He *is studying* chemistry. (The action is continuing.)

The progressive forms are formed by adding the present participle of the verb to the auxiliary verb *to be*. The present participle of any verb that ends in *ing* is called the **present participle**.

In the sentence, "I am studying," the verb is *am studying*. It is made up of a form of the verb *to be* which is *am* and the present participle of the [illegible] *studying*. In the second sentence, the pro[illegible]

The following are the progressive forms of the verb *call* for the six tenses (first person [illegible]

I *shall be calling* you (future progressive)
I *have been calling* you (present perfect progressive)
I *had been calling* you (past perfect progressive)
I *shall have been calling* you (future perfect progressive)

The present tense progressive form often [illegible]

I *am going* to New York next week. (In the future.)
He *is going* to buy a new home in the suburbs. (In the future.)

VERB "CALL"

PROGRESSIVE FORMS ACTIVE VOICE

Singular and Plural

PRESENT TENSE

First Person	I *am* calling we *are* calling
Second person	you *are* calling you *are* calling
Third person	he, she, it *is* calling they *are* calling

PAST TENSE

First person	I *was* calling we *were* calling
Second person	you *were* calling you *were* calling
Third person	he, she, it *was* calling they *were* calling

FUTURE TENSE

First person	I *shall be* calling we *shall be* calling
Second person	you *will be* calling you *will be* calling
Third person	he, she, it *will be* calling they *will be* calling

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

First person	I *have been* calling we *have been* calling
Second person	you *have been* calling you *have been* calling
Third person	he, she, it *has been* calling they *have been* calling

PAST PERFECT TENSE

First person	I *had been* calling we *had been* calling
Second person	you *had been* calling you *had been* calling
Third person	he, she, it *had been* calling they *had been* calling

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

First person	I *shall have been* calling we *shall have been* calling
Second person	you *will have been* calling you *will have been* calling
Third person	he, she, it *will have been* calling they *will have been* calling

EMPHATIC FORMS OF THE VERB

The **emphatic forms** of a verb are often used to give greater emphasis to the idea expressed by the verb. The auxiliaries *do, does,* and *did* are used to give this additional emphasis. The emphatic forms are used in only two tenses, the *present tense* and the *past tense*.

I *do agree* with you. (present tense)
Jane *did send* the letter. (past tense)
The editor *does need* to know the facts. (present tense)

EMPHATIC FORMS —*PRESENT TENSE*

Singular and Plural

First person:	I *do* call we *do* call
Second person:	you *do* call you *do* call
Third person:	he *does* call they *do* call

EMPHATIC FORMS—*PAST TENSE*

First person	I *did* call we *did* call
Second person	you *did* call you *did* call
Third person	he *did* call they *did* call

When *do, does,* and *did* are used in questions, the form is not used for emphasis. The use of *do, does,* and *did* in questions is an idiomatic way of asking question in English. In the following questions *do, does,* and *did* are not the emphatic form of the verb.

Did he buy that hat last week?
Do you know her?
Does he want to pay the bill?

Also, when *do, does,* and *did* are used to mean *accomplish, carry out,* etc., the form is not used for emphasis in these cases. This sentence is an example.

We *did* our homework quickly.

THE USE OF SHALL AND WILL

Many of the precise distinctions concerning the use of *shall* and *will* are rapidly passing out of informal speaking and writing. Careful writers, however, still observe some of these distinctions. The following are some of the distinctions that are most generally observed.

Simple Futurity

Use *shall* in the first person and *will* in the second and third persons to express **simple futurity.** Simple futurity means anticipation or expectation of what is likely to happen, or what one is likely to do. It follows the regular forms of the future tense.

First person	I *shall* go we *shall* go
Second person	you *will* go you *will* go
Third person	he *will* go they *will* go

Determination, Threat, Promise

If you want to express determination, compulsion, threat, or promise (willingness to do something), reverse the order of *shall* and *will*. Use *will* in the first person, and *shall* in the second and third persons.

First person	I *will* go we *will* go
Second person	you *shall* go you *shall* go
Third person	he *shall* go they *shall* go

Special Cases

When *shall* and *will* are followed by such expressions as *be glad, be sorry, be happy, be delighted, be pleased* etc., use *shall* in the first person, and *will* in the second and third persons. If *will* is used in the first person it would mean that you are determined *to be glad, sorry, delighted* etc. If *shall* is used in the second and third persons, it would mean that you are compelling someone *to be glad, sorry* etc. The following are the accepted ways of using such expressions.

I *shall be glad* to see you. (not *will*)
We *shall be delighted* to help you. (not *will*)
You *will be sorry* to learn of his misfortune. (not *shall*)
He *will be pleased* to see you at four. (not *shall*)

In giving courteous commands, you should use *will* in the second and third persons instead of *shall*. This is the form that is generally followed in giving military orders and instructions.

Corporal Smith *will report* to Captain Allen. (not *shall report*)
You *will hand* in your report on Wednesday. (not *shall*)
The meeting *will come* to order. (not *shall*)
Mr. Ames, you *will meet* with the committee today. (not *shall*)

SHOULD AND WOULD

Should is the past tense of *shall* and in general, follows the same rules that apply to the use of *shall*. *Would* is the past tense of *will* and follows the same rules that apply to the use of *will*.

Both *should* and *would* have special uses. *Would* is used in all three persons to express *habitual* or *customary* action. *Should* is often used in all three persons to express *obligation*. *Ought* and *should* both express obligation and are often interchangeable.

Every evening we *would play* cards for hours. (*habitual action*)
You *should read* something worth while every day. (*obligation*)
You *ought to read* something worth while every day. (*obligation*)

Study the following sentences carefully. Note especially the explanations given in parentheses. This will help you understand the distinctions which have been made in the preceding discussion.

I *should be* the first one to volunteer. (*obligation*)
I *will* not see him today. (*determination* on the part of the speaker)
You will enjoy meeting him. (*simple futurity*)
He will enter Harvard in September. (*simple futurity*)
I *will accompany* you to the clinic. (*promise*)
He shall report to the judge every month. (*I am determined* that he shall.)
You shall have any assistance that you may require. (*promise*)
We shall be pleased to grant you an interview. (*simple futurity*)
You would be lost if you ventured out in deep water. (*simple futurity*)
He would drown if he ventured out in deep water. (*simple futurity*)
We should be very happy if *you would call* for us. (*simple futurity*)
I *should be* the first one to volunteer. (*obligation*)
You should read good books. (*obligation*)
They should offer their services to the committee. (*obligation*)

MIXED TENSES

Unless there is a good reason for making a change, the tenses of the verbs in a sentence or in a paragraph should agree. If you start out with a verb in the *past tense*, you should not change to another verb in the *present tense*. If you start with a verb in the *present tense*, you should not change to the *past tense*.

Tense means *time*, and when you change the tense, you also change the time. Tenses must be consistent, that is, there must be a logical sequence of time. It is illogical to shift from one tense to another tense. Study the following illustrations carefully.

Dr. Smith *examined* the patient and *calls* the nurse. (*incorrect*)

In this sentence, the verb *examined* is in the past tense. It is followed by the verb *calls* which is in the present tense. There is a shift from the past tense to the present tense. Both verbs should be in the past tense or both verbs should be in the present tense.

Dr. Smith *examines* the patient and *calls* the nurse. (*correct*)
or
Dr. Smith examined the patient and *called* the nurse. (*correct*)

I *went* into the hall and there I *see* a strange man. (*incorrect*)
I *went* into the hall and there I *saw* a strange man. (*correct*)

The officer *stopped* the car and *speaks* to the driver. (*incorrect*)
The officer *stopped* the car and *spoke* to the driver. (*correct*)

THE "OF" ERROR

Careless speakers and writers often use the preposition *of* in place of the auxiliary verb *have*. The word *of* is a preposition and should never be used as part of a verb phrase.

The "*of*" error is generally caused by the use of contractions or by careless enunciation on the part of a speaker. The mistake is commonly made after the words *could, might, ought to, should,* and *would*. When *have* is used following any of these words, and the two words are contracted, the resulting combination sounds as if *of* were being used rather than *have*. *could've* sounds like *could of*, *should've* sounds like *should of*, etc.

Since in speech the contracted form of *have* cannot readily be distinguished from *of*, many persons have the mistaken belief that *of* is the word being said and that it is the correct word to use. As a result they carry over the mistake from their speech into their writing, and never realize that it is an error. To avoid making the "*of*" error when you are speaking, never contract *have* to *'ve*.

Study the following examples. The preposition *of* should never be used in place of *have* as part of a verb phrase.

We should *of* been more careful (*incorrect*)
We should *have* been more careful (*correct*)

He must *of* taken it (*incorrect*)
He must *have* taken it (*correct*)

They might *of* gotten it (*incorrect*)
They might *have* gotten it (*correct*)

I should *of* prepared the report (*incorrect*)
I should *have* prepared the report (*correct*)

14. VERBS: VOICE AND MOOD

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

A verb not only undergoes certain changes to show *tense* or the time of the action but it changes in form to show *voice*. **Voice** is a grammatical term which is used to *tell whether the subject of the sentence is acting or is receiving the action expressed by the verb*.

When the subject is acting we say that the subject is the *doer*. When the subject is receiving the action, we say that the subject is the *receiver*. If you keep these two terms, *doer* and *receiver*, in mind, you will have no difficulty understanding what voice means in grammar.

Study the following sentences carefully. Note the changes that occur in the form of the verb. Note the change that occurs in the subject of the sentence.

Ned washed the car. (*Ned* is the *doer* of the action.)

The car was washed by Ned. (*Car* is the receiver of the action.)

In the first sentence the subject is *Ned*. It is the *doer*, the one who is performing the action expressed by the verb *washed*. The *car* is receiving the action. In grammar we say that the verb in this sentence is in the **active voice** because the subject is the *doer*, or is doing the washing. The car is the *receiver* of the action.

The second sentence is written in the reverse order. The subject is now the receiver of the action instead of the doer. In order to express this idea in accordance with the usual English word order, the doer, *Ned*, is placed at the end of the sentence but is now in a phrase introduced by the preposition *by*.

The verb *was washed* is in the **passive voice** because it represents the subject of the sentence as the receiver of the action. In other words, something is done to the subject. The doer, or the actor, appears in a phrase introduced by the preposition *by*.

A verb in the passive voice is *never* a simple verb. It is always a verb phrase. In the sentence *Our car was stolen yesterday*, the verb *was stolen* is in the passive voice. The doer is unknown, the *by* phrase is omitted. But we know that something was done to the car. If we discover who stole the car, the doer might be added.

Our car was stolen yesterday by a thief.

If a verb is in the **passive voice**, *the subject is the receiver of the action*. When a verb is in the passive voice

HOW THE PASSIVE VOICE IS FORMED

You cannot express an idea in the passive voice without using as a necessary helping verb. The verb *to be* is the auxiliary verb that is used to help form the six tenses of the passive voice. If you are familiar with the conjugation of the verb *to be*, you will have no difficulty in forming the passive voice of any verb that takes an object.

The passive voice is formed by combining the verb *to be* with the **past participle** of the principal verb. The principal verb is the verb that names the action.

The verb *was washed* in the sentence *The car was washed by Ned*, is made up of the auxiliary verb *was*, which is a form of the verb *to be*. The *past participle* of the principal verb is added to the auxiliary *was*. The past participle of the verb *wash* is *washed*. The verb phrase is *was washed*. It is a verb phrase in the passive voice.

The verb phrases in the following sentences are in the *passive voice*. They are formed by combining some form of the verb *to be* with the past participle of the principal verb, or the verb that names the action.

The plans will be made by the general.

Trees have been planted in the park by the commissioners.

The verb in the first sentence is *will be made*. It is made up of the auxiliary *will be*, which is a form of the verb *to be* and the past participle of the verb *make*, which is *made* (*will be made*).

The verb in the second sentence is *have been planted*. It is made up of the auxiliary verb *have been*, which is a form of the verb *to be* and the past participle of the verb *plant* (*planted*).

The six tenses of the verb *call* were given in Chapter Thirteen for the *active voice*. The forms for the *passive voice* follow. If you examine these forms carefully, you will see that the tenses follow the regular conjugation of the verb *to be*. The past participle of the verb *call* (*called*) is added to the forms of the verb *to be*.

SIX TENSES OF THE VERB "CALL"

PASSIVE VOICE

Singular and Plural

PRESENT TENSE

First person	I *am* called we *are* called
Second person	you *are* called you *are* called
Third person	he *is* called they *are* called

PAST TENSE

First person	I *was* called we *were* called
Second person	you *were* called you *were* called
Third person	he *was* called they *were* called

FUTURE TENSE

First person	I *shall be* called we *shall be* called
Second person	you *will be* called you *will be* called
Third person	he *will be* called they *will be* called

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Singular and Plural

First person	I *have been* called we *have been* called
Second person	you *have been* called you *have been* called
Third person	he *has been* called they *have been* called

PAST PERFECT TENSE

First person	I *had been* called we *had been* called
Second person	you *had been* called you *had been* called
Third person	he *had been* called they *had been* called

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

First person	I *shall have been* called we *shall have been* called
Second person	you *will have been* called you *will have been* called
Third person	he *will have been* called they *will have been* called

SIX TENSES OF THE IRREGULAR VERB "KNOW"

PASSIVE VOICE

Singular and Plural

PRESENT TENSE

First person	I *am* known we *are* known
Second person	you *are* known you *are* known
Third person	he *is* known they *are* known

PAST TENSE

First person	I *was* known we *were* known
Second person	you *were* known you *were* known
Third person	he *was* known they *were* known

FUTURE TENSE

First person	I *shall be* known we *shall be* known
Second person	you *will be* known you *will be* known
Third person	he *will be* known they *will be* known

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

First person	I *have been* known we *have been* known
Second person	you *have been* known you *have been* known
Third person	he *has been* known they *have been* known

PAST PERFECT TENSE

First person	I *had been* known we *had been* known
Second person	you *had been* known you *had been* known
Third person	he *had been* known they *had been* known

SIX TENSES OF THE IRREGULAR VERB "KNOW" (Cont'd)

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

First person	I *shall have been* known we *shall have been* known
Second person	you *will have been* known you *will have been* known
Third person	he *will have been* known they *will have been* known

WHEN TO USE THE PASSIVE VOICE

Since you may show that the subject is either the doer or the receiver of the action, the question naturally arises, "Which form is better?" The use of the passive voice often results in a roundabout, awkward method of expression.

In the large majority of cases the *active voice is the better form to use*. Never use the passive voice, either in speaking or writing, when the active voice would be more natural or more direct. The following illustrations show clearly that the active voice would be more natural and more direct than the passive voice.

The concert was enjoyed by us. (*passive voice*)
We enjoyed the concert. (*active voice*)

Your order was sent by us by express today. (*passive voice*)
We sent your order by express today. (*active voice*)

The stranger was barked at by a dog. (*passive voice*)
A dog barked at the stranger. (*active voice*)

As a rule, the active voice is preferred for business writing, and for and other form of writing that requires the direct approach. The use of the *active voice increases vividness*. The passive voice expresses reversed action, since the receiver comes before the doer. Active verbs are often used in newspaper headlines because they are more vivid and take less space. The following headlines are all in the active voice:

"Lion Gets Out of Cage"
"White Sox Capture First Title"
"Urges France to Begin Defense Plan"
"Governor Advises Aid for Workers"

The passive voice is generally used when the subject of the sentence is *indefinite, general* or *unimportant*. In the sentence, *They mine coal in Pennsylvania*, the subject is so indefinite that it is not clear what is meant by *they*. It might mean the miners, the people, or the companies. This sentence and sentences like it, are improved by putting the verb in the passive voice.

They *mine* coal in Pennsylvania. (*poor*)
Coal *is mined* in Pennsylvania. (*better*)

They *grow* wheat in many of our states. (*poor*)
Wheat *is grown* in many of our states. (*better*)

They *use* tractors on most farms. (*poor*)
Tractors *are used* on most farms. (*better*)

The passive voice is also used when *what was done* is more important than the doer of the action. Study the following sentences.

The play "Man and Superman" *was written* by Shaw. (*passive*)
Shaw *wrote* the play "Man and Superman." (*active*)

America *was discovered* by Columbus. (*passive*)
Columbus *discovered* America. (*active*)

In the first sentence, if you wish to emphasize the play more than the author, put the verb in the passive voice. In the third sentence, if you wish to emphasize the discovery more than the discoverer, put the verb in the passive voice.

The use of the passive voice is generally used when you want to emphasize the *receiver* rather than the *doer*. However, in the great majority of cases the active voice is more effective than the passive voice.

MOOD OF VERBS

In addition to tense and voice, verbs have another property which is called **mood** (or *mode*). The word *mood* comes from a Latin word which means *manner*. When we apply the term mood to verbs, we mean *the manner in which the verb expresses the action or state of being*.

There are three moods in English, the *indicative mood*, the *imperative mood*, and the *subjunctive mood*. The *indicative mood* is used *to make statements* and *to ask questions*. Most of the verbs that you commonly use are in the indicative mood.

The stenographer *wrote* the letter. (*statement of fact*)
Did you hear the President's address? (*question*)

The imperative mood is used to *express a command* or *a request*. The imperative mood is found only in the present tense, second person. The subject is always the pronoun *you*, which is seldom expressed.

Come here at once! (*command*)
Close the door, Jane. (*request*)

The subjunctive mood is used to *express a wish* or *a condition which is contrary to fact*. By contrary to fact we mean something which is not true. A contrary to fact condition is usually introduced by the word *if* or *as if*.

If *he were* here, I would give him the keys. (*He is not here.*)
I wish *I were* in Florida. (*expresses a wish*)

The indicative and the imperative moods do not present any problems in English. The verb has the same form to express a statement or to ask a question. You can identify the imperative mood easily because the subject is *you*, which is usually understood. The imperative mood always expresses a command or a request.

Although most of the forms for the subjunctive have disappeared from our language, there are a few forms left that you should be able to recognize and to use. The verb *to be* still retains more of the subjunctive forms than any other verb. In the following, the subjunctive forms of the verb *to be* are given.

Reference Table

SUBJUNCTIVE FORMS OF VERB "TO BE"

PRESENT TENSE	*SINGULAR AND PLURAL*
First person	(If) I *be* (If) we *be*
Second person	(If) you *be* (If) you *be*
Third person	(If) he *be* (If) they *be*

PAST TENSE——SINGULAR

First person	(If) I *were*
Second person	(If) you *were*
Third person	(If) he *were*

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE——SINGULAR

First person	(If) I *have* been
Second person	(If) you *have* been
Third person	(If) he *have* been

The subjunctive with *be* (present tense) is almost never used in informal speaking and writing. The subjunctive form *have been* instead of *has been* is also passing out of use.

In the preceding table, the forms for the subjunctive that are different from the indicative are printed in *italics*, that is, *be* in the present tense, *were* in the past tense, first person singular and third person singular, *have* in the present tense, third person singular.

There is only one change that occurs in the subjunctive in the case of other verbs. In the present tense, third person, singular, the *s* is dropped in the subjunctive.

The verb *have* has only one form in the subjunctive that is different from the indicative. In the present tense, third person, singular *have* is used in place of *has*.

If he *have* the time, he will meet with you. (subjunctive)
He *has* the time; he will meet with you. (indicative)

If he fail—— (not *fails*)
If he have—— (not *has*)
If he call—— (not *calls*)

The word *if* is not a part of the subjunctive. The forms for the subjunctive are usually given with the word *if* because the group of words in which the subjunctive is used is very frequently introduced by the word *if*.

Although the subjunctive mood is rapidly passing out of use in informal speaking and writing, there are certain uses that are still observed by discriminating writers and speakers. The subjunctive expressing a *wish* and the subjunctive in a *contrary to fact condition* are two of these uses.

USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

You have just learned that careful writers and speakers use the subjunctive to express a wish, a condition that is contrary to fact (not true), and a condition of uncertainty (it may be true or not true). Sometimes careful writers and speakers also use the subjunctive *in making a suggestion, in making a demand*, or *in expressing a need*.

I wish I *were* a millionaire. (wish)
If I *were* you, I should give up the contest. (contrary to fact)
If this plan *fail*, we shall give up the project. (condition of uncertainty)
I suggest that he *work* full time in the future. (suggestion)
The supervisor insists that the bookkeeper *prove* his report. (a demand)
It is imperative that the play *begin* at once. (a necessity)

The subjunctive is used in certain parliamentary expressions, such as the following.

I move that the nominations *be closed*.
He moved that the report of the committee *be accepted*.

She moved that the minutes *be adopted* as read

The *[illegible]* uses of the subjunctive are the subjunctive expressing a wish and the subjunctive in a contrary to fact [illegible] as if" and as "though."

15. AGREEMENT OF SUBJECT AND VERB

One of the common errors made both in speaking and writing is the lack of agreement between the subject noun or pronoun and the predicate verb. In order to have harmonious relations between the parts of the sentence you must have this agreement.

AGREEMENT IN PERSON AND NUMBER

The grammatical principle upon which [illegible] the verb depends is very [illegible] subject's *person and number*. If the subject of the [illegible] is singular the verb must also be in the singular. If the subject is plural the verb must also be plural. If the subject is in the first person the verb must also be in the first person. If the subject is in the second or third persons the verb must agree.

[illegible] (correct)
He don't know the answer. (incorrect——lack of agreement.)
You were invited to the meeting. (correct——subject and verb are in second person.)

In the first sentence the subject *He* is in the third person singular. In the second sentence *He* [illegible] person singular is *doesn't* not *don't*.

[illegible] subject and verb. These problems are responsible for the errors that are commonly made. Sometimes the speaker or writer does not [illegible] for the plural. Sometimes he does not know [illegible] that occur in making the subject and the verb [illegible]

AGREEMENT OF VERB WITH COMPOUND SUBJECT

[illegible] the second sentence, the two parts of the compound subject are also connected by *and*. The subject takes the plural form of the verb which is *speak*.

There is one exception to the [illegible] rule. Sometimes the two subjects connected by *and* form a unit. In this case *the subject is regarded as singular and takes a singular verb*.

Bacon and eggs is a popular combination. (*Verb is singular.*)

The Stars and Stripes flies overhead. (*Verb is singular.*)

When two subjects connected by *and* refer to the same person or thing, the subject is *singular*.

His companion and friend is very devoted to [illegible]. (*same person*)
The secretary and treasurer was present at the meeting. (*same person*)

If the subjects in the [illegible] sentences referred to *two individuals*, the verbs would be plural. The sentences would read as follows:

His companion and his friend are very devoted [illegible].
The secretary and the treasurer were present at the meeting.

By placing the word *his* before friend and the word *the* before treasurer, you clearly indicate that there are two individuals.

Subjects Connected by 'Or' or 'Nor'

When two singular subjects are connected by *or* and the subject [illegible] sentence means *either the one or the other*. It [illegible] when *nor* is used to join two singular subjects. *Either or* and *neither nor* follow the same rule.

[illegible] *one or the other*)
[illegible] (*neither the one nor the other*)

When one of the subjects connected by *or, either or, neither nor* is singular and the other is plural, the verb agrees with the subject that is *nearer to* it. If both subjects are plural, the verb is also plural.

[illegible] (*Verb is plural.*)
Neither the men nor the boy was responsible. (*Verb is singular.*)
Neither the men nor the boys were responsible.

In the first sentence, the plural subject is [illegible] third sentence, both subjects are plural. When

AGREEMENT OF VERB WITH COLLECTIVE NOUNS

A **collective noun** is a noun that represents a group or a collection of objects usually considered as a unit. Words like *crowd, troop, herd, people, flock,* and *jury* are collective nouns.

A collective noun that is singular in meaning requires a singular verb. A collective noun that is plural in meaning requires a plural verb.

If the collective noun in a particular sentence represents the individuals acting as a unit, the noun is singular. If the sentence indicates clearly that the individuals are acting separately, the noun is plural. The following examples will help you see this distinction.

The *committee is opposed* to the plan. (*acting as a unit*)
The *board of directors is* in session. (*as a unit*)
The *jury returned its* verdict. (*as a unit*)
The *jury have returned* to their homes. (*as individuals*)
The *family have given* their contributions. (*as individuals*)

In most cases where the individuals composing a group are acting separately, it is better to use such expressions as *the members of the jury, the members of the family,* etc. These expressions sound better and clearly indicate that the individuals are acting separately.

The members of the jury have returned to their homes.
The people in the audience were waving their hands.

INTERVENING PHRASES

Sometimes the subject is followed by prepositional phrases or such expressions as *accompanied by, in accordance with, together with, as well as, including,* etc. The subject of the sentence is not affected in any way by the introduction of such phrases. You will never find the subject of the sentence in a prepositional phrase or in any one of the expressions listed in the following sentences.

A *package* (of books) *was delivered* today.
Materials (for the building) *have been shipped* [illegible]
Important *papers*, as well as his will, *were* [illegible] on his desk.
The *checks*, including a statement, *were mailed* [illegible]

In the first sentence, the subject is the word [illegible] Since *package* is singular, the verb [illegible] must be singular. In the second sentence, the subject is the word *Materials*. Since the subject is plural, the verb must be plural. The prepositional phrases, *of books*, and *for the* [illegible] do not affect the number of the [illegible]

The subject of the third sentence is *papers*, which is plural. The verb must also be plural to [illegible] the subject. The group of words *as* [illegible] does not affect the number of the subject. In the fourth sentence, the [illegible] *a statement*, does not [illegible] the subject. The subject is *checks*, which is plural. The verb must also be [illegible] with the subject.

AGREEMENT OF SUBJECT WITH CONTRACTIONS

[illegible] verbs that have been [illegible] the omission of one or more [illegible] of the letters is indicated

by the use of an apostrophe. Many persons make mistakes in agreement of subject and verb when they use contractions. The use of the contractions *don't* and *ain't* are responsible for a great many of these errors.

Although the word *ain't* is frequently heard in informal conversation, most educated persons consider its use incorrect and unacceptable.

Do not use *ain't* for *am not, are not,* or *isn't.* The contraction *aren't* should be used for *are not.* There is no contraction for the words *am not.*

I *am not* interested in the position. (not *ain't*)
We *are not* going to the theater. (not *ain't*)
We *aren't* going to the meeting. (not *ain't*)
Isn't this a beautiful day! (not *ain't*)

Another error commonly made is the use of **don't** for **doesn't. Don't** is a contraction for *do not.* It should not be used in the third person singular. The expressions *it don't, he don't* and *she don't* are incorrect. Do not misuse them for *it doesn't, he doesn't,* and *she doesn't.*

It *don't* make any difference. (incorrect)
It *doesn't* make any difference. (correct)

He *don't belong to our union. (incorrect)*
He doesn't belong to our union. (correct)

AGREEMENT OF VERB WITH INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

The indefinite pronouns *one, no one, anyone, everyone, someone, anybody, nobody, everybody, somebody, each, either,* and *neither* are always singular. Since these pronouns are singular, they take a singular verb.

Only *one* of the candidates is eligible. (*singular verb*)
Each of these bags has been examined. (*singular verb*)
Neither has lost his ticket. (*singular verb*)
Somebody is responsible for the accident. (*singular verb*)
Anyone has the right to offer criticism. (*singular verb*)
Nobody has access to the vault. (*singular verb*)

When *many a, each,* and *every* are used to introduce a sentence and function as adjectives, the *subject* is singular.

Many a *man* wishes that he had gone to college.
Each *window* and *door* was locked securely.
Every *man, woman,* and *child* is expected to report.

The indefinite pronouns *several, few, both* and *many* are always plural.

Several were called to the platform. (*plural verb*)
A *few* were opposed to the bill. (*plural verb*)
Both were anxious to receive the award. (*plural verb*)
Many in the audience objected to his speech. (*plural verb*)

The indefinite pronouns *some, none, any,* and *all* are singular or plural according to the meaning of the sentence. When these words refer to a *quantity* or a *mass* taken as a whole, they are generally considered as singular. When they refer to a *number,* they are regarded as plural in meaning.

Some are going by plane. (*more than one*——plural)
Some of the ice cream *is* left. (*mass or quantity*——singular)
Are any of the men going by plane? (*more than one*——plural)
Is there *any* gasoline in the tank? (*mass or quantity*——singular)
None of these apples *are* ripe. (*more than one*——plural)
We needed a ball but *none was* available. (*not one*——singular)
All of the gasoline *has been sold.* (*mass or quantity*——singular)
All of the women *have brought* gifts. (*more than one*——plural)

Some nouns are plural in form but singular in meaning. Examples of nouns that take a singular verb are *mumps, measles, news, summons, physics, mathematics.*

Physics is a very interesting subject. *Verb is singular.*)
The news this week is startling. (*Verb is singular.*)
Measles is a contagious disease. (*Verb is singular.*)
Mathematics was his favorite study. (*Verb is singular.*)

SPECIAL CASES OF AGREEMENT

1. Words like *pants, trousers, pliers, scissors, shears,* and *tongs* are plural and take a plural verb. When the word *pair* is used as the subject, the subject is regarded as singular and takes a singular verb.

The *scissors* are very sharp. (*plural*)
A *pair* of scissors was left on the desk. (*singular*)

2. A plural noun which shows *weight, extent,* or *quantity* is singular, and takes a singular verb. Ten miles is a long distance to walk. (*singular*)
Five dollars is the price of the hat. (*singular*)
Twelve inches is the proper length. (*singular*)

3. The words *half* and *part* are singular or plural according to the meaning of the sentence. When these words refer to a *mass* or a *section,* they are singular. When they refer to a *number* of individuals or things, they are plural.

Half of the boys are in camp. (*number*——plural)
Half of the pie is left. (*mass or section*——singular)
Part of the roof was destroyed. (*mass or section*——singular)
Part of the guests have arrived. (*number*——plural)

4. When the word *number* is preceded by the article *a,* it takes a plural verb. When it is immediately preceded by the article *the,* it takes a singular verb.

A number of men *were working* on the project. (*plural*)
The number of men present *was* small. (*singular*)

5. The name of a firm is often regarded as singular even when there is a plural form in the title. If the entire name carries a plural idea, the name is regarded as plural.

Harrison Brothers are having a sale on furs. (*plural*)
The Lexicon Company publishes books. (*singular*)
Tractors *are made* by *General Motors Company.* (*plural*)
Has Simmons *Company* declared a dividend? (*singular*)

6. Sometimes a sentence begins with the word *there* or *here.* Neither of these words could be the subject of the sentence. The word *there* is used either as an expletive or as an adverb. The word *here* is an adverb. When a sentence begins with *here* or *there,* you should transpose it so that the true subject will appear at the beginning of the sentence. Then it will be possible for you to determine whether the subject is singular or plural.

There are six men on the committee.
Six men are on the committee. (*plural subject——plural verb*)
Here comes the general with his staff.
The general comes here with his staff. (*singular subject and verb*)

Sometimes a sentence beginning with the introductory *there* or *here* has a *compound subject,* which requires a plural verb. Mistakes in the number of the verb are frequently made because the speaker or the writer does not realize that the subject is *compound.* When the sentence is transposed, it is easy to determine whether the subject is simple or compound. The following sentences have compound subjects:

There goes the boy and his mother. (incorrect)
There go the boy and his mother. (correct)
The boy and his mother go there. (*compound subject——plural verb*)
Here comes John and Mary. (incorrect)
Here come John and Mary. (correct)
John and Mary come here. (*compound subject——plural verb*)

16. PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Chapter Two explained that a preposition is a word that shows the relation between its object and some other word in the sentence. In this unit you will study the function of the phrase which the preposition introduces.

A *prepositional phrase consists of the preposition and its object.* Sometimes the noun which serves as the object of the preposition has modifiers, but the important words in the phrase are the two words–the *preposition* and the *object.* The prepositions and their objects are underlined.

I walked down the winding street.
The girl with red hair is an artist.

In the first sentence, the preposition is the word *down.* The object is *street.* The entire phrase is *down the winding street.* The two important words in the phrase are the preposition *down* and the object *street.*

In the second sentence, the preposition is *with* and the object is *hair.* The prepositional phrase is the group of words, *with red hair.*

In grammar, a **phrase** is a group of words, *without a subject and predicate,* that functions as *a single part of speech.* A prepositional phrase is a phrase that functions as an *adjective* or an *adverb.* Since adjectives and adverbs are modifiers, the prepositional phrase is also a modifier.

ADJECTIVE PHRASES

An *adjective phrase* is a prepositional phrase [illegible] an adjective. An adjective phrase [illegible] the following illustrations.

The man *at the gate* sold us the tickets.
We followed the path *near the river*.

In the first sentence, the prepositional phrase [illegible] because it modifies the noun *man*. The phrase *at the gate* is the equivalent of an adjective because it [illegible]

In the second sentence, the prepositional phrase is *near the river*. This is also an adjective [illegible] sentence means that we followed the *river* path. The phrase *near the river* is the equivalent of an adjective.

Like the adjective, the adjective phrase *describes* or *limits* the noun or pronoun which it modifies.

She wore a hat *with blue trimming*. (describes the hat)
[illegible] a particular house)

An adjective phrase may follow the noun [illegible]

The injured man seemed *in a daze*. (follows a [illegible]

You will not acquire skill in recognizing [illegible] ar with the words that are commonly used as [illegible] the prepositions that are in common use.

Commonly Used Prepositions

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	toward
[illegible]	down	[illegible]	[illegible]
behind	[illegible]	near	[illegible]
[illegible]	except	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	for	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	with
[illegible]	inside	to	within

The fact that a word appears in this list does not mean that it is always used as a preposition. Many of the words that are commonly used as prepositions are also used as adverbs.

ADVERBIAL PHRASES

The adverbial phrase in the second sentence is *on the deck*. This phrase tells *where* or *at what place* the sailor was working. It modifies the verb *was working*. The adverbial phrase in the [illegible] sentence, *[illegible]*, tells *how* or *in what manner* you should tell the story. The phrase modifies the verb *tell*.

Adverbial phrases that modify verbs are very [illegible]. Most that modify adjectives and adverbs are not always easy to identify. The adverbial phrase that modifies an adjective usually follows that adjective. Study the following [illegible]

The child seemed afraid *of the noise*. (modifies [illegible])

In this sentence, the adverbial phrase *of the noise* modifies the predicate adjective *afraid*. Adverbial phrases that modify adjectives usually follow this pattern.

COMPOUND OR PHRASAL PREPOSITIONS

A preposition is not always a single word. There are a number of prepositions in common use that are made up of a group of two or more words. Such prepositions are called **compound prepositions** or **phrasal prepositions**.

[illegible] consists of two or more words, it is regarded as a unit or as a single preposition. The following list includes the compound prepositions that are in common use.

[illegible]	[illegible]
along side of	in apposition with
[illegible]	[illegible]
because of	in regard to
[illegible]	[illegible]
by reason of	in spite of
by way of	instead of
[illegible]	[illegible]
for the sake of	out of
in addition to	with reference to
[illegible]	[illegible]

Compound Prepositions in Sentences

In compliance with his request, we closed the account.
According to our schedule, the job will be [illegible].
The president resigned *on account of illness*.

PRONOUNS USED AS OBJECT OF PREPOSITIONS

You have already learned that the object of a preposition is always in the **objective case**. When nouns are used as objects of prepositions, they do not present a problem because nouns do not have different forms for the [illegible].

Pronouns do present a problem in case because some of the *personal pronouns* and [illegible] objective case. When a pronoun is used as the object of a preposition, the form for the [illegible] are **nominative case** forms. The correct forms [illegible] objective case.

The speaker spoke to **me** after the meeting [illegible] objective case.)
I went to the Art Institute with **her.** (*her*——objective case.)
We looked at **him** while he was dancing [illegible] objective case.)
The women prepared a dinner for **them.** (*them*——objective case.)
The librarian found the books for **us.** (*us*——objective case.)
For **whom** are you working now? (*whom*——objective case.)

Watch the two words, *but* and *like*, carefully when they are followed by pronouns. The word *but* is a preposition when it means *except*. When the word *but* is used as a preposition, it must be followed by the objective case. Similarly, when the word *like* is used as a preposition, it must be followed by the objective case of the pronoun. As a preposition, *like* means *similar to*, or *in a manner similar to*. (Other uses of the word *like* will be found in Chapter 19.)

No one knew the answer **but** me. (*but*——preposition.)
His son looks **like** him. (*like*——preposition.)

THE CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

Many of the common prepositions are often used incorrectly. Since a preposition expresses a relationship between the object and some other word in the sentence, the preposition that you use must be selected with care. Very often the speaker or writer is not aware of the distinctions in meaning that careful writers and speakers observe in using prepositions. The following are some of the prepositions that you should use with discrimination.

Differences in Meaning

1. **Around, about.** *Around* means encir[illegible]. *About* often means approximately. Do not use *around* when you mean approximately.

The fish weighed *around* three pounds. (incorrect)
The fish weighed *about* two pounds. (correct)
She tied a ribbon *about* her head. (incorrect)
She tied a ribbon *around* her head. (correct)

2. **Agree to, agree with.** One *agrees to* a proposal, but *agrees with* a person.

The members *agreed with* the president. (correct——*person*.)
I *agree to* your plan for saving money. [illegible]

3. **Beside, besides.** *Beside* means by the side of. *Besides* means in addition to.

Margaret sat *beside* her father. (*by the side of*)
[illegible] besides Jerry in the boat. (*in addition to*)

4. **Between, among.** *Between* is used when referring to two. *Among* is used when referring to more than two.

Frank and Harry divided the money *between* them. (*two persons*.)
[illegible] among the five heirs. (*more than two*.)

5. **Differ with, differ from.** One *differs with* [illegible] opinion. A person or thing *differs from* another in certain respects; [illegible] is *unlike* another in [illegible] respects.

I *differ with* you about his qualifications. (*matter of opinion*.)

Maine *differs from* Honduras in many ways. (*In certain respects*)

6 **Different from, different than.** *Different from* is correct. Do not use *different than* which is incorrect.

The motion picture is *different from* the book. (correct)
The motion picture is *different than* the book. (incorrect)

7 **In, into.** The preposition *in* indicates location or motion within a place. *Into* indicates motion *toward the inside* of a place from the outside.

The tea was held *in* the garden. (*within a place*)
The swimmer jumped *into* the pool. (*from the outside*)
He swam *in* the pool. (*motion within a place*)

8 **In back of, behind.** *In back of* should never be used for *behind*.

The car is *in back* of the house. (incorrect)
The car is *behind* the house. (correct)

9 **Over, more than.** *Over* expresses the idea of *place*. *More than* expresses the idea of *quantity*.

The actress has *over* a hundred dresses. (incorrect)
The actress has *more than* a hundred dresses. (correct)
She wore a cape *over* her shoulders. (correct—*place*)

10 **Outside of, except.** Do not use *outside of* when you mean *except*.

No one went *outside of* James. (incorrect)
No one went *except* James. (correct)

11 **To, too.** The preposition *to* should not be confused with the adverb *too*.

I am going *to* the Dunes. (preposition *to*)
Will you go *too*? (adverb meaning *also*)

12 **Within, inside of.** Do not use *inside of* to express time. Use *within*.

He will leave *inside of* a week. (incorrect)
He will leave *within* a week. (correct)

13 **In regard to, with regard to.** Do not say *in regards to* or *with regards to*. The correct expressions are *in regard to* and *with regard to*.

In regards to your order. (incorrect)
In regard to your order. (correct)

14 **Unnecessary prepositions.** Do not use *off of* for *off*. The *of* should not be added. Always omit the unnecessary prepositions in sentences like the following.

He jumped *off of* the pier. (*of* is superfluous)
He jumped *off* the pier. (correct)
Where is he *at*? (incorrect)
Where is he? (correct)
Where is he going *to*? (incorrect)
Where is he going? (correct)
Is the rain over *with*? (incorrect)
Is the rain over? (correct)

POSITION OF THE PREPOSITION

Many persons believe that it is incorrect to end a sentence with a preposition. Yet often it is more natural and more emphatic to place the preposition at the end of the sentence. In many questions the preposition comes naturally at the end. But a preposition should not be used at the end of a sentence if it sounds awkward or changes the meaning of the sentence. The following sentences end with a preposition. The prepositions fall naturally and correctly at the end.

Whom are you looking *for*?
What kind of plane is he traveling *in*?
They said the cat you were looking *at*.

Ordinarily the preposition should not be placed at the end of the sentence. However, many of our best writers and speakers occasionally end a sentence in this way.

17. THE COMPOUND SENTENCE

Chapter Four explained that there are four types of sentences: *declarative*, *interrogative*, *imperative*, and *exclamatory sentences*. A particular sentence falls into one of these groups according to the purpose which it serves.

When you make a statement, you use a declarative sentence; but when you ask a question, you use an interrogative sentence. If your purpose is to issue a command or make a request, you use the imperative sentence. When you want to express strong feeling or sudden emotion, you use an exclamatory sentence.

KINDS OF CLAUSES

There is still another way of classifying sentences. This classification is based upon the internal structure of the sentence or the way in which it is built up. Thus far we have been dealing with the sentence that has the simplest form of internal structure——the *simple sentence*. We have been dealing with the simple sentence because our chief problem has been the relationships that words have to each other.

In this unit you will begin a study of the more complicated sentence patterns. You will learn how to build up sentences in a number of different ways. This knowledge will enable you to express your ideas in a variety of ways and will give you more power over language.

The type of classification of sentences which you will study is based upon the *number* and *kinds* of **clauses** which a sentence contains. According to this classification, sentences are divided into four groups: *simple*, *compound*, *complex*, and *compound-complex*. In this unit we shall limit our study to the simple sentence and the compound sentence.

Before you can understand the difference between a simple sentence and a compound sentence, you must have a very clear idea of what is meant by a clause in grammar.

A **clause** is a group of words that has a *subject* and a *predicate*. There are two kinds of clauses: *independent* or *main* clauses and *dependent* or *subordinate* clauses.

INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

An **independent clause** is a group of words that has a subject and a predicate. An independent clause does not depend upon anything else for its meaning. It expresses a complete thought. An independent clause is a simple sentence when it stands alone.

The officer blew his whistle and the cars stopped.

In this sentence there are two independent clauses. The first independent clause is *The officer blew his whistle*. The second independent clause is *the cars stopped*. These clauses could be written as two simple sentences by omitting the conjunction *and*. The conjunction *and* does not belong to either of the independent clauses. It simply brings the two independent clauses together in one sentence.

The officer blew his whistle. The cars stopped.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

A **subordinate clause** is a group of words that has a subject and a predicate, *but the clause cannot stand alone*. A subordinate clause does not express a complete thought. It depends upon the main clause for its meaning. The connective, or the word that introduces the subordinate clause, plays an important part in making it a dependent clause. In the following sentence the subordinate clause is underlined.

The cars stopped when the officer blew his whistle.

In this sentence the group of words, *when the officer blew his whistle*, is a subordinate clause. It cannot stand alone although it has both a subject and a predicate. The word *when*, which introduces the clause, makes the words which follow it dependent upon the main clause for the meaning. That is the reason why the clause, *when the officer blew his whistle*, is called a dependent or a subordinate clause.

The group of words, *the cars stopped*, is an independent clause. It could stand alone. It is the main clause in the sentence because it states the main idea in the sentence.

THE SIMPLE SENTENCE

A **simple sentence** is a sentence having *one* subject and *one* predicate, either or both of which may be *compound*. A simple sentence consists of one and only one independent clause. All of the following sentences are simple sentences, but some have compound subjects or predicates. The last sentence has both a compound subject and a compound predicate.

John joined the Navy. (simple subject and predicate)
John and Fred joined the Marines. (compound subject)
Mary sang and played at the concert. (compound predicate)
Mary and Jane sang and played at the concert. (compound subject and predicate)

Note that a compound subject does not mean two subjects. It means the *one* subject is made up of two or more nouns or pronouns. A *compound predicate* does not mean two predicates. It means that *one* predicate is made up of two or more verbs or verb phrases.

THE COMPOUND SENTENCE

A **compound sentence** is a sentence that *contains two or more independent clauses*. The independent clauses of a compound sentence must be joined in some way to indicate that the independent clauses form one sentence.

When you put two independent clauses or two simple sentences together to form one longer sentence, you have a compound sentence.

John joined the Navy. (simple sentence)
Harry joined the Marines. (simple sentence)

the problem of punctuation and the problem of

show the ways in which two simple sentences

John joined the Navy. Harry joined the Marines.

John joined the Navy **but** Harry joined the Marines. (*conjunction only*)

From these illustrations you can see that the independent clauses of a compound sentence

1. By using a comma before a conjunction

3. By using a conjunction without a comma

All three methods of writing a compound sentence are correct. However, you will use the first method, a comma before a conjunction, much more frequently than the other two methods. You will learn more about each method of punctuation as you progress in this

IDENTIFYING THE COMPOUND SENTENCE

Some persons have difficulty in distinguishing between a simple sentence with a compound subject or predicate and a compound sentence. The point to keep in mind is that the compound sentence must be the equivalent of

me the following illustration carefully.

The Indian squaw cooks, sews, and builds the wigwam.

You could not possibly make two independent clauses out of the sentence as it is written. In

would have to supply another subject and write the sentence as two independent clauses.

The Indian squaw cooks and sews, **and** she

COORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

rank or of equal rank. Coordinate conjunc-

Use of the Comma and Coordinate Conjunction

Arthur washed our new car, **and** Ned polished

I may consider your plan, **or** I may disregard it.

I did not seek the position, **nor** do I want it.

Michael likes tennis, **but** he prefers to play golf.

Their team was untrained, **while** ours was

Jack went to bed early, **for** he was very tired.

Careful writers, however, usually place a comma before the conjunctions *but* and *for*. If a comma is not placed before the word *for* when it is used as a coordinate conjunction, *for* might be mistaken for a preposition.

USE OF THE SEMICOLON IN THE COMPOUND SENTENCE

You have learned that a comma and a

separate the clauses of a compound sentence. Sometimes the ideas combined in a compound

necessary to use a conjunction. In that case, a semicolon is used to separate the two clauses. The following are two important uses of the

1. A semicolon should be used between the independent clauses of a compound sentence

conjunction. In the following sentence there

dent clauses; therefore, a semicolon is used.

The doctor came in late; he did not stop to read the telegram.

compound sentence are very long or have *internal punctuation*, a semicolon is generally used before the coordinate conjunction. **Internal punctuation** means that there are commas

Shakespeare, a great dramatist, wrote a great many plays, and he also wrote a number of

Temperamental and lazy, John managed to get along without working, but he was never contented or happy.

Both of these sentences have one or more

the first clause has *internal punctuation*. A semicolon is used between the two independent clauses even though a coordinate con-

THE "COMMA FAULT"

You have just learned that two independent

two independent clauses are often joined by a coordinate conjunction and a comma. The

clauses should not be joined by a comma

In this sentence, two independent clauses are joined by means of a comma. This is known as the "comma fault" because the comma is the sole connection between two independent clauses. This error may be eliminated by punctuating the sentence in any one of the three ways that have been given in this unit.

1. Use a coordinate conjunction after the comma.

The author wrote many stories for children, and she also wrote a number of historical novels. (*correct*)

2. Use a semicolon between the two independent clauses.

The author wrote many stories for children; she also wrote a number of historical novels. (*correct*)

3. Punctuate the two independent clauses as two simple sentences.

The author wrote many stories for children. She also wrote a number of historical novels. (*correct*)

A skillful writer sometimes puts commas between the independent clauses of a compound sentence. This is done deliberately for the purpose of producing a certain effect. The clauses are usually very short and similar in length and structure. The following sentence is a famous example.

I came, I saw, I conquered.

THE RUN ON SENTENCE

The **run on sentence error** is very similar to the "*comma fault*." The only difference is that the run on sentence consists of two or more independent statements that are run together without any mark of punctuation, or without any connecting word. The following sentence is an illustration of the run on sentence.

Money provided by stockholders has helped the company purchase equipment and supplies it has also enabled the company to expand its production.

In this sentence, two independent statements have been run together without any punctuation or without any connecting word or words. The sentence might be correctly written by following any of the suggestions given for removing the "*comma fault*."

This run on sentence error is commonly made. You should check your writing carefully. Be sure that you do not run sentences together without punctuation or proper connectives.

TRANSITIONAL WORDS

There is another type of connecting word

clauses of a compound sentence. The words

They are sometimes called **transitional words** because they are not pure conjunctions.

Some of these words have a slight connecting force. Others have some adverbial force. But they all belong to the independent clause which they introduce or in which they are found. Connectives that belong to this group *are always preceded by a semicolon.*

Since many of these words are regarded as independent elements, they are usually set off

however, moreover, therefore, and *nevertheless* are usually set off.

and so are seldom set

off by commas when they retain their adverbial force.

Sometimes the connection is made by a group of words. Expressions like the following are transitional words and are regarded as a single connecting word: *in fact, on the other hand, that is*, etc. Study the following illustrations carefully.

The road was unpaved; **nevertheless**, we drove on in the rain.
I missed the first boat; **however**, I arrived on time.
The president introduced the speaker; **then** he sat down.
Ethel was sick; **in fact**, she had one of her usual colds.
We arrived early; **as a result**, we had time to visit with our friends.
We cannot get materials; **consequently**, we cannot finish the job.
I became tired of doing his work; **moreover**, I had my own work to do.
I did not dislike the play; **on the contrary**, I enjoyed it immensely.

Commonly Used Transitional Words

Following is a list of transitional words which are used frequently. Become familiar with them.

accordingly	indeed	as a result
afterwards	likewise	at last
again	meanwhile	at the same time
anyhow	moreover	for example
besides	namely	for instance
consequently	nevertheless	for this reason
doubtless	next	in any case
eventually	otherwise	in fact
evidently	perhaps	in like manner
finally	possibly	in short
furthermore	still	on the contrary
hence	then	on the other hand
however	therefore	that is
yet	thus	in addition

18. THE COMPLEX SENTENCE

Chapter 17 explained how to form a compound sentence by combining two or more simple sentences into one longer sentence. It also explained how to punctuate the compound sentence when a coordinate conjunction is used, when transitional words are used, and when no conjunction is used.

The compound sentence is an important type of sentence because it enables us to combine two or more related ideas. However it is just as ineffective to use a number of compound sentences strung along with *ands* and *buts* as it is to use a number of short choppy sentences.

In this unit you will learn how to use a type of sentence that will enable you to put less important ideas in subordinate positions in the sentence. This type of sentence is called the *complex sentence*.

A **complex sentence** is a sentence that consists of one *independent clause* and *one or more subordinate clauses*. *Subordinate* means lower in rank, power, or importance. A subordinate clause is less important than an independent clause because it depends upon the independent clause for its meaning. The independent clause is also called the *main* or the *principal* clause. An independent clause is a group of words that has a subject and a predicate, and does not depend upon anything else for its meaning. It expresses a complete thought, and can stand alone.

A **subordinate clause** is a group of words that has a subject and a predicate, but *cannot stand alone*. A subordinate clause does not express a complete thought. It should never be punctuated as if it were a complete sentence.

A subordinate clause is usually introduced by some type of *subordinate conjunction* or by a *relative pronoun*. These connecting words make it clear that the clause expresses an idea that is subordinate to the main clause. They also join the subordinate clause to some word in the independent clause. In the following sentences, the independent clauses and the subordinate clauses are underlined.

Complex Sentences

I shall be at the station when you arrive.
I shall not go to the park if it rains.
She wore a beautiful dress which her grandmother had worn.

In the first sentence, the subordinate clause is *when you arrive*. The clause is introduced by the **subordinate conjunction** *when*. The group of words, *when you arrive*, has a subject and a predicate, but it cannot stand alone. That is the reason why the clause is called a *subordinate clause*. It depends upon the main clause for its meaning.

The subordinate clause in the second sentence is *if it rains*. This group of words cannot stand alone. The clause is introduced by the subordinate conjunction *if*. This conjunction helps the subordinate clause express the idea that there is a condition upon which *my going* depends.

The subordinate clause in the third sentence is *which her grandmother had worn*. This clause is introduced by the relative pronoun *which*. The word *which* refers to the word *dress* in the independent clause. It also introduces the subordinate clause. A **relative pronoun** always joins a clause to the *antecedent* of the pronoun. In this sentence, the antecedent of the relative pronoun is *dress*. *Dress* is the word to which the pronoun refers.

The relative pronoun also has an important function in the subordinate clause. It might be the subject of the clause, the object of the verb in the clause, the object of a preposition, or a predicate pronoun after a linking verb.

KINDS OF SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

There are three kinds of subordinate clauses: *adverbial clauses*, *adjective clauses*, and *noun clauses*. Each of these different types is used as a part of speech. That is why subordinate clauses are called adverbial clauses, adjective clauses, and noun clauses.

The **adverbial clause** functions as an adverb. The **adjective clause** functions as an adjective, and the **noun clause** functions as a noun.

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. Adverbial clauses also modify verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns. Adjective clauses also modify nouns and pronouns. Nouns are used as subjects of sentences, as objects of verbs, and as objects of prepositions. Noun clauses are used in the same ways.

Subordinate Clauses

The man who received the medal was my uncle. (adjective clause)
We always stop working when the bell rings. (adverbial clause)
I believe that the bookkeeper is honest. (noun clause)

In the first sentence, the subordinate clause is the group of words, *who received the medal*. The subordinate clause is an **adjective clause** and modifies the word *man*. In the second sentence, the subordinate clause is *when the bell rings*. It is an **adverbial clause** and modifies the verb *stop*. The clause expresses *time* just as an adverb expresses *time*. The subordinate clause in the third sentence is the group of words *that the bookkeeper is honest*. This subordinate clause is a **noun clause** and is used as the object of the verb *believe*.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

An **adjective clause** *is a subordinate clause that functions as an adjective*. Adjectives are used to describe or limit nouns or pronouns. An adjective clause is also used to describe or limit a noun or a pronoun.

An adjective clause is usually introduced by a relative pronoun. A **relative pronoun** *is a pronoun that joins an adjective clause to some word in the independent or main clause*. The word to which it joins the clause is the *antecedent* of the relative pronoun. The relative pronouns used in this way are *who* (*whom*), *which*, and *that*.

Adjective Clauses Introduced by Relative Pronouns

John brought the books that you ordered. (*that*——relative pronoun)
I favored the plan which the senator proposed. (*which*——relative pronoun)
Men who are thinkers look for facts. (*who*——relative pronoun)
I saw the salesman whom I met at the office. (*whom*——relative pronoun)

The subordinate clause in the first sentence is *that you ordered*. It is an adjective clause and modifies the noun *books*. This clause is introduced by the relative pronoun *that*. The antecedent of the relative pronoun *that* is the word *books*. The pronoun *that* joins its clause to the word *books* in the main clause.

The subordinate clause in the second sentence is *which the senator proposed*. It is an adjective clause and modifies the noun *plan*. The antecedent of the relative pronoun *which* is the word *plan*. The adjective clause limits the meaning to the *plan which the senator proposed*.

The subordinate clause in the third sentence is *who are thinkers*. The main clause is *Men look for facts*. In this sentence the subordinate clause comes between the subject and the predicate of the main clause. The subordinate clause is introduced by the relative pronoun *who*. The antecedent of *who* is *men*.

The adjective clause in the fourth sentence is *whom I met at the office*. This clause is introduced by the relative pronoun *whom*. The antecedent of the pronoun is the word *salesman*.

Relative Adjectives

Sometimes an adjective clause is introduced by the word *whose*, which is the possessive form of the pronoun *who*. In such cases the word *whose* modifies a noun which follows it. When the word *whose* is used in an adjective clause, it is called a **relative adjective.** The

clause.

That [illegible] whose car was stolen [illegible]

[illegible] is a relative adverb meaning *the* and *of*. The antecedent of *whose* is *man*, and the word *whose* is in the main clause. The word *whose* connects the clause *whose car was stolen* to the word *man*.

Adjective Clauses Introduced by Relative Adverbs

Adjective clauses are often introduced by the [illegible] these adverbs introduce adjective clauses they [illegible] the same way as a relative pronoun does. A relative adverb always has an antecedent and joins its clause to that antecedent. In addition a relative adverb performs the function of an adverb in its own clause. It is called a *relative* [illegible] an antecedent.

I found the house where the poet lived.
(*where*——relative adverb)

The doctor selected a time when I was not working. (*when*——relative adverb)

[illegible]
(*why*——relative adverb)

In the first sentence, the relative adverb is *where*. It introduces the clause *where the poet lived*. It also refers to its antecedent *house*. As an adverb, it modifies the verb *lived* in the [illegible].

[illegible] adverb *when* joins the clause *when I was not working*.

[illegible] *why*. Its antecedent is *reason*. It modifies the [illegible].

[illegible] adverb and a simple adverb is the fact that the relative adverb is found in an adjective clause and refers to its antecedent in the main clause.

"WHO" AND "WHOM" IN SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

[illegible]

When a relative pronoun introduces a clause [illegible]

Aaron is the one *who published the report*.
(*who*——subject)

In this sentence, it is clear that *who* is the subject of the subordinate clause. The form *who* is correct because the subject is in the nominative case.

[illegible] president is a man *whom everyone admires*. (*whom*——object)

In this sentence, the word *whom* is the direct object of the verb *admires*. By transposing the clause, you will be able to see this clearly: *everyone admires whom*. The subject of the clause is *everyone*, not *whom*.

Jack is the boy *to whom they gave the camera*.
(*whom*——object of preposition)

In this sentence, the pronoun *whom* is the object of the preposition *to*. When the subordinate clause is transposed, the use of *whom* becomes clear: *they gave the camera to whom*. *They* is the subject of the clause, not *whom*.

RESTRICTIVE AND NONRESTRICTIVE CLAUSES

Adjective clauses present a problem in meaning and in punctuation. Sometimes the adjective clause is set off by commas. Sometimes the adjective clause is not set off by commas. The following sentences are illustrations of clauses that are *not* set off by commas.

I spoke to the woman *who was giving the demonstration*.
This is the man *who discovered the leak in the pipe*.
[illegible] *stop signals*.

[illegible] clause is *who was giving the demonstration*. If you leave the clause out, the meaning of the [illegible] changed. The sentence now gives no indication of *who* the woman was. Since the [illegible] is essential to the [illegible].

[illegible] *discovered the leak in the pipe*. This clause identifies the man and is essential to the meaning of the sentence. The clause restricts the meaning of the [illegible] *discovered the leak in the pipe*. Therefore it is [illegible].

The third sentence does not mean that *I dislike driving in a town*. The meaning is restricted to driving in a certain type of town [illegible].

[illegible] **restrictive clause** identifies the word it [illegible].

Some adjective clauses are not essential to [illegible] information, but the essential meaning of the sentence would not be changed if such clauses [illegible] carefully.

[illegible] *Longbeer* wrote [illegible]

The speaker, *who was accompanied by his wife*, left early.

In the first sentence, the clause, *who lived next door*, gives additional information about Mr. Miller, but the meaning of the sentence is not changed if you leave the clause out. The clause does not place any restrictions on the meaning. Therefore it is called a *nonrestrictive clause*. Nonrestrictive clauses are set off by commas.

A **nonrestrictive clause** is a clause that is *not* essential to the meaning of the sentence. All the clauses in the preceding illustrations are nonrestrictive clauses. They are set off by commas. They are not needed in the sentence to identify the person who is mentioned in the main clause.

A nonrestrictive clause functions more like an appositive or a parenthetical expression. You might call it a thrown-in remark. That is the reason why the nonrestrictive clause is set off by commas.

19. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

Chapter Eighteen explained that an adjective clause functions in the same way as an adjective functions. Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns. Adjective clauses also modify nouns and pronouns.

An *adverbial clause* functions in the same way as an adverb functions. Adverbs tell *how*, *when*, *where*, and *to what extent* the action is performed. Adverbial clauses answer the same questions and, in addition, express several other ideas which the simple adverb does not express.

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. Adverbial clauses also modify verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. The adverbial clause modifies a verb more often than it modifies an adjective or an adverb.

SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

An adverbial clause is usually introduced by a *subordinate conjunction*. This connecting word is called a subordinate conjunction because it makes the idea expressed by its clause *subordinate to the main idea in the sentence*. The subordinate conjunction also [illegible] between the subordinate [illegible] word in the main clause which [illegible] clause modifies.

The **subordinate conjunction** is used to show that the clause which it introduces is a subordinate clause, and not a main clause. The subordinate conjunction also indicates the exact type of relationship that the subordinate [illegible] the main clause.

The following illustrations will make clear the function of the *subordinate conjunction* in a subordinate clause.

We listened to the radio because we wanted to [illegible] adverbial clause—modifies [illegible]

She will find the telegram on her desk when [illegible] subordinate clause—modifies will [illegible]

In the first sentence, the subordinate clause *because we wanted to hear the news* It is an adverbial clause and modifies the verb *listened*

in the main clause. The subordinate conjunction is the word *because*.

If you leave out the word *because*, the words that follow no longer express a subordinate idea. They express a complete thought. It is the word *because* that makes the group of words *we wanted to hear the news*, subordinate to the main clause. The **subordinate conjunction** is the key to the adverbial clause.

You should become familiar with the subordinate conjunctions that are commonly used to introduce *adverbial clauses*. The subordinate conjunction will help you identify the adverbial clause. It will also help you determine the **kind** of adverbial clause which it introduces.

WORDS USED AS SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

after	even though	till
although	except	though
as	if	unless
as—as	in order that	until
as if	provided	when
as long as	provided that	whenever
as soon as	since	where
as though	so—as	wherever
because	so that	whether
before	than	while
even if	that	

KINDS OF ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

Adverbial clauses are used to express a number of different ideas. The following are the ten important ideas which are expressed by adverbial clauses: *time, place, manner, degree, comparison, purpose, result, condition, concession, cause (reason)*.

Since the subordinate conjunction helps the adverbial clause express the idea intended, you should become familiar with the conjunctions that are used to express certain ideas, such as *time, place*, etc. The following is a list of the subordinate conjunctions commonly used in adverbial clauses of the various types.

Time: after, before, when, whenever, since, until, as soon as, while
Place: where, wherever
Manner: as, as if, as though
Degree: that, as—as, not so—as, than
Comparison: as, than, so—as, as—as
Purpose: that, so that, in order that
Result: that, so that
Condition: if, provided, provided that, unless
Concession: although, though, even if
Cause: as, because, since

Ideas Expressed by Adverbial Clauses

Time: I watched the crowd while I was waiting for you.
Place: Put the notice where it can be seen.
Manner: The soldier walks as if he were lame.
Degree: Marvin is not so industrious as his brother (is industrious).
Comparison: The train was later than it usually is.
Purpose: Ted practiced every day so that he might win the contest.
Result: The salesman was so persuasive that I finally bought the car.
Condition: I shall attend the meeting if I have the time.
Concession: Frances will sing at the concert although she has a cold.
Cause or Reason: Gerald read the book because I recommended it.

CLAUSES OF DEGREE

An *adverbial clause of degree* that is introduced by the subordinate conjunction *that* usually expresses a **result** idea as well as the idea of **degree.** The degree idea is expressed by words like *such, such a*, and *so* which precede the subordinate clause.

Jane practiced so long that she became very tired.
Harold made such a poor sales record that he lost his position.

In both these sentences, the adverbial clauses introduced by *that* express a *degree idea* and a *result idea*.

An adverbial clause of degree usually modifies an adjective or an adverb in the main clause.

He talked so loud that he annoyed the speaker.

In this sentence, the adverbial clause *that he annoyed the speaker* is introduced by the subordinate conjunction *that*. The adverbial clause modifies the adverb *so* in the main clause.

THE POSITION OF THE ADVERBIAL CLAUSE

In all of the preceding illustrations the adverbial clause follows the main clause. An adverbial clause is often placed at the beginning of the sentence for emphasis, or for variety in sentence patterns. When the subordinate clause precedes the main clause, it is usually set off by a comma.

He went to the office when it was convenient. (follows main clause)
When it was convenient, he went to the office. (precedes main clause)
The men work overtime whenever it is necessary. (follows main clause)
Whenever it is necessary, the men work overtime. (precedes main clause)

In the first sentence, the adverbial clause *follows* the main clause. In the second sentence, the same adverbial clause *precedes* the main clause. The adverbial clause is placed at the beginning of the sentence for emphasis. Since the adverbial clause is in inverted or transposed order, it is set off by a comma.

The adverbial clause in the third sentence *follows* the main clause. In the fourth sentence this same clause is placed at the beginning of the sentence for emphasis. The adverbial clause is set off by a comma because it is in transposed order.

Sometimes it is necessary to change the position of a noun and a pronoun when the adverbial clause is placed at the beginning of a sentence.

I shall visit **Margaret** in Texas if she sends me her address.
If Margaret sends me her address, I shall visit **her** in Texas.

CLAUSES OF COMPARISON

In both speaking and writing, words are often omitted that are necessary to the grammatical completeness of the sentence. Certain words are sometimes omitted because the meaning of the sentence is perfectly clear without them. Sometimes they are omitted in order to avoid using a sentence that is awkward or monotonous.

Certain words are usually omitted in an *adverbial clause of comparison* for the reasons just given. The verb is often omitted because it can be readily supplied. It is important to realize that the verb has been omitted in order to decide upon the correct form of the pronoun that should be used as the subject of the verb. We often hear sentences like the following, which are incorrect.

I am younger than **him.** (incorrect)
John can run as fast as **us.** (incorrect)

In both sentences the *incorrect* form of the pronoun is used in the adverbial clause of comparison. If the speaker had finished the clause, he would have used the correct form of the pronoun. When the clause is finished, it becomes evident that the pronoun is the *subject* of the clause. A pronoun used as the subject should be in the *nominative case*.

I am younger than **he** (is young). (*he*—subject)
John can run as fast as **we** (can run). (*we*—subject)

In the unfinished clause of comparison the word *than* is a conjunction, and not a preposition. The word *than* introduces a clause which must be finished grammatically. When we supply the words that are necessary to complete the clause, we realize that the form of the pronoun should be *he* and not *him*. *He* is the correct form to use for the subject. The subject requires the *nominative case*.

Study the following illustrations carefully. Pay special attention to the form of the pronoun used in the *adverbial clause of comparison*.

You have lived longer than *I* (have lived). (not *me*)
Martha sews as well as *she* (sews). (not *her*)
Some of the men worked harder than *we* (worked). (not *us*)
I speak as correctly as *he* (does). (not *him*)

"As—As" and "Not So—As" In Comparisons

The connectives *as—as* and *not so—as* are often used in sentences that contain adverbial clauses of comparison. Careful writers and speakers make a distinction in the use of these combinations. They use *as—as* when the comparison is **positive**, and *not so—as* when the comparison is **negative.**

The comparison is said to be positive when the two things compared are approximately the same or equal. The comparison is said to be negative when there is an inequality between the two things compared. An illustration will help make this clear.

John is **as** tall **as** his brother. (positive comparison)
John is **not so** tall **as** his father. (negative comparison)

In the first sentence, the comparison is *positive*. The two persons compared are approximately *equal* in height. The combination *as—as* is used to indicate this type of comparison. In the second sentence, the combination *not so—as* is used to show an *inequality* in height, or a *negative* comparison.

In speaking and in informal writing, *as—as* is commonly used to show both types of comparison—positive and negative. However, in formal writing it is advisable to observe the distinctions that discriminating writers make.

Use of "Like" in Clauses

The word *like* is commonly used as a preposition. When the word *like* is used as a preposition, it should be followed by an object.

If the object is a pronoun, the pronoun should be in the *objective* case. This usage was explained in Chapter 10.

Many careful speakers and writers feel that *like* should not be used as a conjunction to introduce a subordinate clause of manner or comparison. The words *as, as if,* and *as though* would be used in this instance. This type of clause

I shall write the letter *like* you advised me (colloquial)
I shall write the letter *as* you advised me (preferred)

You look *like* you were tired. (colloquial)
You look *as if* you were tired. (preferred)

It looks *like* it might snow. (colloquial)
It looks *as if* it might snow. (preferred)

In the last few years, the colloquial use of *like* as a conjunction has increased. This use sometimes appears in print. We often hear the word *like* used as a conjunction in popular television programs. However, in general, it has not been accepted as standard English for written use.

When *like* is used as a preposition, it means *similar to* or *in a similar manner to*.

Mary's hat is *like* the one I bought in Paris. (*like*—preposition)
John is *like* his father in temperament. (*like*—preposition)

20. NOUN CLAUSES

Chapters Eighteen and Nineteen explained the form and function of two types of subordinate clauses. This chapter explains the third and final type of subordinate clause. It is the noun clause. Adjective clauses and adverbial clauses are used as *modifiers* in the same way that adjectives and adverbs are used as modifiers. Noun clauses are not used as modifiers. They perform the same functions as nouns.

FUNCTION OF THE NOUN CLAUSE

Noun Clause — Subject of a Sentence

A noun is commonly used as the *subject* of a sentence. A *noun clause* may also be used as a subject. The following illustrations show how the noun clause is used as the subject of a verb.

That their house is for sale is a well known fact.
Where we could find an apartment was our problem.
Whether we can afford it is the question.

If you examine the preceding illustrations, you will see that the following words introduce the noun clauses: *whether, how, that,* and *where*. These same words are often used to introduce adjective or adverbial clauses. The only way to be sure that you are dealing with a *noun clause* is to determine how the clause is used in the sentence. If it functions in the way that a noun functions, it is a noun clause.

Noun Clause — Direct Object of a Verb

A *noun clause* is frequently used as the **direct object** of a verb. A noun used as an object completes the meaning of the verb and answers the question *What?* A noun clause used as the direct object of a verb completes the verb and in almost all cases answers the question *What?* Study the following illustrations. They show how noun clauses are used as objects of verbs.

I hope (*what?*) that you will be promoted. (object of *hope*)
We knew (*what?*) where we could park the car. (object of *knew*)
Tell the manager (*what?*) why you are leaving. (object of *tell*)
I believe (*what?*) that it is going to rain. (object of *believe*)
He understood (*what?*) what we were trying to do. (object of *understood*)

The noun clause in the first sentence tells *what I hope*. It is used as the object of the verb *hope*. The noun clause in the second sentence tells *what we knew*. It is the object of the verb *knew*. The noun clause in the third sentence tells *what you should tell the manager*. It is the object of the verb *tell*. The noun clause in the fourth sentence tells *what I believe*. The noun clause in the last sentence tells *what he understood*.

Noun Clause — Predicate Noun

A *noun clause* may be used as a **predicate noun** after one of the linking verbs. Like the predicate noun, a noun clause used after a linking verb means the same as the subject. It is used to complete the verb. The noun clauses in the following sentences are used as *predicate nouns* after linking verbs.

The rumor was that he had left the city. (means the same as *rumor*)
That is what we agreed to do. (means the same as *that*)
My first impression was that I had seen him before. (means the same as *impression*)
The report was that he was drowned. (means the same as *report*)

The noun clause in the first sentence is *that he had left the city*. It completes the verb *was* and means the same as the subject *rumor*. The noun clause in the second sentence is *what we agreed to do*. It completes the linking verb *is* and means the same as the subject *that*. The noun clause in the third sentence is *that I had seen him before*. It completes the linking verb *was* and means the same as the subject *impression*. The noun clause in the last sentence means the same as *report* and completes the linking verb *was*.

Noun Clause — Object of a Preposition

Like the noun, a *noun clause* is sometimes used as the **object of a preposition**. You may have to study carefully to determine whether some word in the clause is the object of the preposition. If you study the following illustrations carefully, you will see why an entire *clause* is the object of the preposition.

Give the message to whoever is in the office. (noun clause—object of the preposition *to*)
We did not agree about what the doctor ordered. (noun clause—object of the preposition *about*)
Do the job in whatever way you wish. (noun clause—object of *in*)

In the first sentence, the noun clause *whoever is in the office* is the object of the preposition *to*. *Whoever* could not be the object of the preposition because it is the subject of the clause. In addition, the sentence does not mean that you should give the message to *whoever*. It means that you should give the message to *whoever is in the office*. The entire clause is the object of the preposition *to*.

In the second sentence, the noun clause *what the doctor ordered* is the object of the preposition *about*. The sentence does not mean that we did not agree about *what*. It means that we did not agree about *what the doctor ordered*. The word *what* could not be the object of the preposition because it has another function to perform in the clause. It is the object of the verb *ordered*.

The noun clause in the third sentence must be the object of the preposition. The word *way* could not be the object of the preposition because that is not the meaning intended. The sentence does not mean that you should do the job in *whatever way*, but it means that you should do the job in *whatever way you wish*. The entire clause is the object of the preposition *in*.

OMISSION OF THE CONNECTING WORD

Sometimes the word that introduces a subordinate clause is omitted. The reason for this omission is to bring the main idea and the subordinate idea closer together. Although the best writers and speakers often omit the connecting word, you should supply it whenever there is any doubt about the construction of the clause.

I believe that you will be promoted. (*that*—subordinate conjunction)
I believe you will be promoted. (subordinate conjunction omitted)

NOUN CLAUSE USED AS AN APPOSITIVE

A noun is often used *in apposition* with another noun. The word **apposition** comes from two Latin words which mean *"placed by"* or *"placed near."* A word in *apposition* is placed near another word to explain it or to identify it in some way. We often speak of a person and then add something to explain who the person is, or to identify him in some way.

Mike, our *janitor*, is very accommodating.
We called on Dr. Allen, a famous *scientist*.
Paris, a *city* in France, is famous as a fashion center.

In the first sentence, the noun *janitor* is in apposition with the noun *Mike*. It explains who Mike was. In the second sentence, *scientist* is in apposition with *Dr. Allen*. It identifies him as a scientist. In the third sentence, *city* is in apposition with *Paris*.

In all three sentences the nouns that are in apposition with other nouns are set off by

commas. Sometimes the appositive is so closely connected with the noun that no commas are required. It is not good practice to set off the appositive by commas in sentences like the following:

My brother Andrew is in London.
The poet Whittier wrote "Snowbound."

Like the noun, a *noun clause* is often used in **apposition** with a word or a group of words. When the noun clause is used in apposition, it usually explains such words as *idea, fact, belief, report, rumor,* etc. Noun clauses used in apposition are not set off by commas.

The rumor that John would be elected spread rapidly.
The fact that the contract was signed was important.
The announcement that the strike was over was received with cheers.
We entertained the hope that the crew had survived.

NOUN CLAUSE AND THE INTRODUCTORY "IT"

Sometimes a sentence begins with the introductory word *it*. In sentences of this type the word *it* is not the real subject of the sentence. The grammatical or real subject appears later. The real subject is often a *noun clause*. Sentences are arranged in this way either for emphasis or for smoothness.

It is obvious that you do not have the money.
(It) That you do not have the money is obvious. (*transposed order*)

This sentence begins with the introductory word *it*. The real or grammatical subject appears later in the sentence. The subject is the noun clause *that you do not have the money*. When the sentence was transposed, the word *it*, which has no grammatical connection with any part of the sentence, was dropped, and the real subject was put in its proper place.

The word *it* has only one purpose in sentences of this type. It fills in the place normally occupied by the subject. Its function is similar to that of the introductory word *there*, which was explained in Chapter Four. When the word *it* is used in this way, it is called an **expletive.**

Sentences that begin with *it* as an expletive, or "filling in" word, are easily recognized because they always follow the same pattern.

It is important that you see him at once.
(It) That you see him at once is important. (*transposed order*)

WORDS THAT INTRODUCE NOUN CLAUSES

A *noun clause* may be introduced by a **subordinate conjunction.** The subordinate conjunctions commonly used in this way are *that, whether,* and *whether or.* The sole duty of the subordinate conjunction is to connect the noun clause to the main clause.

I wonder *whether* they will recognize me.
John knows *that* he will be nominated for an office.

Whether (not *if*) should be used to introduce noun clauses used as the direct object of the verbs *say, learn, understand, know, doubt, ask, tell, discover, wonder,* etc.

Ask John *if* he has washed the car. (incorrect)
Ask John *whether* he has washed the car. (correct)
I did not know *if* he would leave or stay. (incorrect)
I did not know *whether* he would leave or stay. (correct)

A noun clause is often introduced by a **relative pronoun:** *who, what, whatever, whoever, whomever, whichever. Whoever* and *whomever* are seldom used in informal writing and speaking.

The agent does not know *what* he should do about repairs.
Give to the fund *whatever* you can afford.
A copy of the speech was given to *whoever* wanted it.

The relative pronoun that introduces a noun clause is sometimes called an **indefinite relative pronoun** because it does not have an antecedent expressed in the sentence.

Sometimes the relative pronoun is used as an *adjective* in the noun clause. A pronoun used in this way is called a **relative adjective,** or an **indefinite relative adjective** because it has no antecedent.

I shall accept *whatever salary* is offered me. (*whatever*—adjective modifies *salary*)
The manager always knows *what course* he should follow. (*what*—adjective modifies *course*)

Noun clauses are also introduced by the adverbs *how, when, why,* and *where.* The introductory adverb also modifies the verb in the noun clause. The noun clause is underlined in the following sentences.

How we should invest the money is the question. (*how*—adverb)
He asked where the president lived. (*where*—adverb)
I do not know when the speaker will arrive. (*when*—adverb)

21. PARTICIPLES

THE NATURE OF VERBALS

There are three verb forms in English that are known as **verbals:** *participles, gerunds,* and *infinitives.* Participles are discussed in this unit; gerunds in Chapter 22, and infinitives in Chapter 25. These verb forms are called *verbals* because they are derived from verbs and retain many of the characteristics of the verb.

A **verbal** may take any kind of modifier or any kind of complement that a verb might take. In addition to this verb like function, a verbal has a special function of its own. A verbal usually performs the work of two parts of speech at the same time.

There is one function that a *verbal* cannot perform. It cannot function as the predicate verb in a sentence because it is an incomplete form of the verb. A verbal cannot make a statement or ask a question.

A **participle** is a verbal (verb form) which is *used as an adjective.* Since a participle is a verb form and partakes of the nature of a verb, it may take modifiers and complements.

Participles do not always take modifiers or complements. Very often they are used as **pure adjectives** and are placed directly before the nouns which they modify. Sometimes they are used as **predicate adjectives** after linking verbs. The following illustrations show the participle used as a simple adjective.

He conducts a *flourishing* business. (*flourish*—modifies *business*)
The reports were *discouraging.* (*discouraging*—modifies *reports*)
We are reading an *interesting* book. (*interesting*—modifies *book*)

The participle that is most commonly used as an adjective is the participle that ends in *ing*. This is called the **present participle.** In the following illustrations the *present participles* are placed directly before the nouns which they modify. When used in this way, they are generally regarded as pure adjectives.

running water	*singing* brook
shaking knees	*rustling* leaves
murmuring pines	*dangling* modifiers
coming events	*whistling* boy
soaring prices	*sleeping* child

The participles found in the preceding illustrations are *running, shaking, murmuring, coming, soaring, singing, rustling, dangling, whistling,* and *sleeping.* All these forms derived from verbs.

Many participles are used as pure adjectives. When the participle is used as a pure adjective, it is usually placed directly before the noun which it modifies. When the participle is used as a **predicate adjective,** it is found in the predicate and modifies the subject.

The game was *exciting.* (*exciting*——used as a predicate adjective)
The book is *interesting.* (*interesting*——predicate adjective)
The rumors were *startling.* (*startling*——used as a predicate adjective)

In the first sentence, the participle *exciting* is used as a predicate adjective, modifying the noun *game.* The participle *interesting,* in the second sentence, modifies the noun *book.* In the third sentence, the participle *startling* is used as a predicate adjective, modifying the subject noun *rumors.* The participles *exciting, interesting,* and *startling* are forms of verbs.

FORMS OF THE PARTICIPLE

There are three participles that are commonly used as adjectives: the *present participle* (active voice), the *past participle* (passive voice), and the *perfect participle* (active voice). There is no active past participle in English.

These participles are easily recognized. The **present participle** always ends in *ing,* the **past participle** usually ends in *ed, d, t, n,* or *en.* The past participles of some of the irregular verbs do not have distinctive endings: *swum, drunk, gone, sung,* etc. The **perfect participle** is always formed by prefixing the word *having* to the past participle: *having sung, having called, having eaten, having seen,* etc.

Regular Verbs

Present Participle	Past Participle	Perfect Participle
(active)	(passive)	(active)
calling	called	having called
watching	watched	having watched

Irregular Verbs

singing	sung	having sung
driving	driven	having driven
going	gone	having gone

PAST PARTICIPLES AND PERFECT PARTICIPLES

The past participle ending in *ed* is commonly [illegible] show how *past participles* function as *adjec*

[illegible] called [illegible]

The **neglected** and **forgotten** child was [illegible]

The army **surprised** by the attack fled into [illegible]

He [illegible] and gave [illegible] thrown [illegible]

In the first sentence the past participle *called* is used as an adjective to modify *doctor*. The participle is modified by the adverbial [illegible] and *forgotten*. One ends in *ed* and the other [illegible] modified by the adverbial phrase *by the attack*. [illegible] noun *paper*.

[illegible] *Having accomplished* his mission the ambas[illegible]

The perfect participle *having finished* modifies the noun *men*; *having accomplished* modifies *ambassador*; and *having received* modifies *Ted*. These participles are used as [illegible]

THE PARTICIPIAL PHRASE

Like the verb a participle may take **modifiers** and **complements**. The participle with its [illegible] **participial phrase**.

MODIFIERS OF PARTICIPLES

[illegible] **participial phrase**

[illegible] sentence the participial phrase modifies the pronoun *we*. The participle *coming* is modified by the adverb *close* and [illegible] *close to the rock* is a **participial phrase.**

The [illegible] sentences [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

way to get rid of a dangling participle is to substitute a clause for it.

While we were walking through the tunnel we picked up a wallet.

In the second sentence, the participial phrase modifies *Statue of Liberty*. But it was not the *Statue of Liberty* that was entering the harbor. The phrase seems to be related to a word which it could not modify. The word which the participial phrase really modifies is not in the sentence. The sentence might be revised as follows:

As we entered the harbor, the Statue of Liberty came into view.

In the last sentence, the participial phrase modifies the word *teacher*. If you read the sentence carefully, you will readily see that it was not the teacher who took the test. The sentence would be correctly written if a clause were substituted for the dangling phrase.

After I took the test, the teacher gave me a passing grade.

MISPLACED MODIFIERS

Sometimes there is a word in the sentence which the participial phrase properly modifies, but the participle is not placed correctly. As a result, the meaning is confused. This error is commonly referred to as a **misplaced modifier.**

Jumping into the water, the children were rescued by the life guard.

Several soldiers passed by in their uniforms recently drafted.

If you read the first sentence carefully, you will see that the word which the participle modifies is in the sentence. It is the word *lifeguard*. It was the *lifeguard* who jumped into the water. It was not the *children*. The trouble with the sentence is that the participial phrase should modify the subject. As the sentence is written, the subject is *children*. The subject should be the word *lifeguard*. The sentence might be rewritten as follows:

Jumping into the water, the lifeguard rescued the children.

In the second sentence, a participial modifier is also misplaced. As the sentence is written, the participial phrase modifies the word *uniforms*. But it was not the *uniforms* that were recently drafted; it was the *soldiers*. The sentence might be rewritten as follows:

Several recently drafted soldiers passed by in their uniforms.

PARTICIPLES USED IN VERB PHRASES

Participles are not always used as adjectives. One of their most important uses is to help form a *verb phrase*. When the participle forms part of a verb phrase, it is not considered as a separate word, but as part of the verb phrase.

A participle is never used alone as the predicate verb in a sentence because it is an incomplete form of the verb. It is used as part of a verb phrase. The following illustrations show how the participle is used as part of a verb phrase.

The janitor is washing the windows. (*washing*——part of verb phrase)

The gardener has planted the shrubs. (*planted*——part of verb phrase)

In the first sentence, the verb phrase *is washing* is made up of the auxiliary *is* and the present participle of the verb *wash*, or the *ing* participle, *washing*. In the second sentence, the verb phrase *has planted* is made up of the auxiliary *has* and the past participle of the verb *plant*, which is *planted*.

Sometimes it is difficult to determine whether the participle is part of the verb phrase or whether it is used as an adjective modifying the subject. This is often true when a participle follows a linking verb. The meaning of the sentence will help you determine which use is intended by the speaker or writer. Study the following sentences carefully.

The talk was *inspiring*. (participle used as an adjective)

We *were inspired* by his talk. (participle part of *verb phrase*)

In the first sentence, the verb is *was inspiring*. The verb *was* is a linking verb and requires a complement. In this sentence, the complement is *inspiring*, which is used as a predicate adjective modifying the noun *talk*. The sentence means *inspiring talk*. *Inspiring* is a participle used as an adjective.

In the second sentence, the verb is *were inspired*. In this sentence, the past participle *inspired* is part of the verb phrase, *were inspired*. Study the following sentences carefully. Try to determine whether the participle is used as an adjective or is part of the verb phrase.

Robert was elected secretary at our last meeting. (*elected*——part of the verb phrase)

The old man looked neglected. (*neglected*——participle used as adjective)

The milk seems frozen. (*frozen*——participle used as adjective)

The house was furnished by an interior decorator. (*furnished*——part of verb phrase)

I have been sitting here for an hour. (*sitting*——part of verb phrase)

22. GERUNDS

Nature of the Gerund

If you understand the dual nature of the participle, you will have little difficulty in understanding the dual nature of the **gerund.** You have already learned that the participle is both *verb* and *adjective*. The gerund is both *verb* and *noun*.

Gerunds are like participles in many respects. Gerunds and participles are verbals, that is, they are *forms derived from verbs*. Both participles and gerunds have the same "*ing*" forms. Both take the same kinds of complements and modifiers that verbs take.

Gerunds differ from participles in one fundamental respect. **Gerunds** *are verb forms used as nouns*. Participles are verb forms used as adjectives. Because a gerund functions as a noun, it can take certain modifiers that a participle cannot take. Like the noun, a gerund is often modified by an *adjective* or by an *adjective phrase*. Participles cannot take adjective modifiers.

Since the gerund functions as a noun, it may be used as the *subject* of a sentence, the *direct object* of a verb, the *object of a preposition*, or as a *predicate noun* after one of the linking verbs. Gerunds are often called *verbal nouns* because they are derived from verbs.

Painting is Martha's hobby. (gerund used as subject)

Martha enjoys *painting*. (gerund used as direct object)

Martha earns a living by painting. (gerund used as object of a preposition)

Martha's hobby is painting. (gerund used as a predicate noun)

In the first sentence, the word *painting* is a gerund. It is a verb form that is used as a noun. *Painting* is the subject of the sentence. In the second sentence the same verb form *painting* is used as the direct object of the verb *enjoys*. In the third sentence *painting* is used as the object of the preposition *by*, and in the fourth sentence it is used as a predicate noun after the linking verb *is*.

The Gerund Phrase

Like the participle, the gerund retains many of the characteristics of a verb. Because the gerund is a verb form, it may take any of the complements or any of the modifiers that a verb might take. The gerund with its complements and modifiers is called a **gerund phrase.**

COMPLEMENTS OF GERUNDS

Like the verb, a *gerund* may take a **direct object.** Study the following sentence carefully. You will readily see that although the gerund is used as a noun, it retains the characteristics of a verb because it takes a *direct object*.

Sweeping the floor was one of Jack's duties.

In this sentence the *sweeping* is a gerund. It is used as the *subject* of the sentence. This is its noun function. Since the gerund is a verb form, it retains some of the characteristics of a verb. The verb *sweep* is an action verb and may take a *direct object*. The gerund *sweeping* may also take a direct object. In this sentence the direct object of the gerund *sweeping* is the noun *floor*.

Some verbs take both a direct and an indirect object. Gerunds formed from such verbs may also take a **direct** and an **indirect object.**

Giving the girls a holiday will please them.

In this sentence, *giving* is a gerund used as the subject of the sentence. This is its use as a **noun.** As a **verb form,** it takes the direct object *holiday* and the indirect object *girls*. The entire expression, *giving the girls a holiday* is a **gerund phrase.**

If the gerund is a form of a linking verb, it may take a **predicate noun** or a **predicate adjective** as a *complement*. Study the following sentences carefully. In both sentences the gerund requires a complement to complete its meaning. The gerunds are forms of linking verbs.

His becoming a captain involved certain responsibilities.

I had not heard of Jane's being ill.

In the first sentence, the gerund *becoming* takes the predicate noun *captain* as a complement. In the second sentence, the gerund *being* takes the predicate adjective *ill* as a complement.

ADVERBIAL MODIFIERS OF GERUNDS

The gerund, like the participle, may be modified by an **adverb** or an **adverbial**

phrase. You should have no trouble in identifying the adverbial modifiers of the gerunds in the following sentences:

Sitting on a park bench was his favorite pastime.
Driving a truck in the city is difficult.

The gerund *sitting* is the first sentence is modified by the adverbial phrase *on a park bench*. The gerund *driving* in the second sentence is modified by the adverbial phrase *in the city*. The gerund *seeing* in the third sentence is modified by the adverb *now*.

ADJECTIVE MODIFIERS OF GERUNDS

Because the gerund functions as a noun it may be modified by an *adjective*, or by a *noun* or a *pronoun* used as an *adjective*.

The slow driving in the mountains irritated me.
(*slow*—adjective modifying the gerund *driving*)
The dogs barking saved the child's life.
(*dogs*—noun used as adjective modifying the gerund *barking*)
Her dancing pleased the audience.
(*her*—pronoun used as adjective modifying the gerund *dancing*)

In the first sentence the gerund *driving* is modified by the adjective *slow*. In the second sentence the gerund *barking* is modified by the word *dogs*, which is a noun in the possessive case used as an adjective. In the third sentence the gerund *dancing* is modified by the possessive adjective *her* (pronoun used as an adjective) and the adjective *wonderful*.

Like the noun, a gerund is often modified by an *adjective phrase*. In the following sentences the gerunds take adjective phrases as modifiers.

The falling of the leaves in autumn is a beautiful sight.
The gerund *falling* is modified by the adjective phrase *of the leaves*.

THE POSSESSIVE CASE BEFORE THE GERUND

The error commonly made is to forget to put the noun or pronoun that is a modifier. The important word in such

I am interested in William advancing in his profession. (*incorrect*)

Mother did not like the boys part in the contest. (*incorrect*)

The first sentence does not mean that I am interested in *William* primarily, but that I am interested in *William's* advancement. The object of the preposition *in* is the gerund *advancing*, and not the proper noun *William*. Since the noun is a modifier of the gerund, it must be put in the possessive case: *William's* advancing.

The second sentence does not mean that Mother did not like *the boys*. It means that she *did* not like the *taking part in the contest*. The correct form of the pronoun before the gerund is *not boys taking part*.

THE DANGLING GERUND

Gerunds are often found in prepositional phrases which are placed at the beginning of the sentence. The gerund or the gerund phrase is the *object of the preposition*. The entire prepositional phrase should modify some word in the main part of the sentence. If there is no such word, the phrase *hangs*, or the sentence that the phrase is an unattached modifier.

The gerund almost always expresses action. There must be some word in the sentence to indicate the doer of the action. That word would logically be the subject of the sentence. Examine the following sentence carefully:

Upon receiving the telegram, the trip was cancelled.

This sentence begins with a prepositional phrase. The object of the preposition *upon* is the gerund phrase *receiving the telegram*. The gerund *receiving* implies that someone received the telegram. The sentence as written, *the trip received the telegram*. The subject, *trip*, has no logical relation to the gerund. The subject is not capable of doing the *receiving*. The following sentences are illustrations of the error:

After we had received the telegram, we cancelled the trip.

This error might be corrected in one of two ways, as shown in the preceding illustration:

1. By supplying the word which the preposition

2. By substituting a subordinate clause for the gerund phrase.

When the gerund phrase at the beginning of a sentence does not have a logical relation to the subject, the result is often ridiculous or humorous. The careful study of a sentence like the following will help you to avoid this error:

By pressing a button, you will release the table from the wall. (*incorrect*) (*pressing*, dangling gerund)

You must press a button before *the table* will come out of the wall. According to the way in which the sentence is written, the table is the doer of the action, which is absurd.

The subject of the sentence should be a word expressed by the gerund. That word does not appear in the sentence as it is written. The sentence would be correctly written in either one of the following ways:

By pressing a button, you will release the table from the wall.

If you press a button, the table will come out of the wall.

23. INFINITIVES

Nature of the Infinitive

Participles, *gerunds*, and *infinitives* are called **verbals** because they are derived from verbs and function like verbs in many respects. They are unlike verbs because they cannot function as the predicate verb in a sentence. They are incomplete forms that cannot be used to make statements, ask questions, or give commands or requests. This is an important fact regarding verbals that you should always keep in mind.

You have learned how to recognize a participle or a gerund by its form. The infinitive is very easy to identify because it carries a definite sign which indicates that it is an infinitive. An infinitive is usually preceded by the word **to**, which is commonly called the *sign of the infinitive*.

When the word *to* is used with a verb form to complete the infinitive, it is *not a preposition*. It is merely the *sign* of the infinitive. The way to be sure that the expression is an infinitive and not a prepositional phrase is to look at the word which follows *to*. If this word is a verb form, the expression is an infinitive, and not a prepositional phrase.

Like the gerund, the infinitive is *used as a noun*. It may also function as an *adjective* or as an *adverb*. An infinitive may take any complement or any modifier that a verb might take.

The sign of the infinitive (*to*) is usually omitted after certain verbs in order to avoid awkward or stilted expressions. The *to* is usually omitted after the following verbs: *bear, feel, watch, let, dare, help, see, make, please, bid, need*, etc.

USES OF THE INFINITIVE

You have already studied the two sided character of the participle and the gerund. The participle functions as an adjective and retains some of the characteristics of a verb. The gerund functions as a noun and also retains some of the characteristics of a verb. The **infinitive** retains its verb nature, and in addition may function as a *noun*, an *adjective*, or an *adverb*.

The noun function of an infinitive is very similar to the noun function of a gerund. An infinitive may be the *subject* of a sentence, the *direct object* of a verb, the *object of a preposition*, or a *predicate noun* after a linking verb.

To write was his ambition. (*subject*)
His ambition was to write. (*predicate noun*)
He has nothing except to write. (*object of preposition*)
He likes to write. (*direct object*)

In the first sentence, the infinitive *To write* is the subject of the sentence. In the second sentence, the infinitive *to write* is used as a predicate noun after the linking verb *was*. In the third sentence, the infinitive *to write* is used as the object of the preposition *except*. In this sentence the sign of the infinitive is omitted. In the fourth sentence, the infinitive

to write is used as the direct object of the verb *likes*

INFINITIVES USED AS ADJECTIVES

The infinitive is often used as an *adjective* or an *adverb*. When the infinitive is used as an adjective, it usually modifies a noun which precedes it. It is easy to identify the adjective use of the infinitive because an adjective could be readily substituted for the infinitive. Study the following illustrations carefully.

The desire **to win** was apparent. *(the winning desire)*
They asked permission **to leave.** *(leaving permission)*
He obtained a permit **to build.** *(building permit)*
We had fresh water **to drink.** *(drinking water)*

In the first sentence, the infinitive *to win* is used as an adjective. It modifies the noun *desire*. In the second sentence, the infinitive *to leave* modifies the noun *permission*. In the third sentence, the infinitive *to build* modifies the noun *permit*. In the last sentence, the infinitive *to drink* modifies *water*.

INFINITIVES USED AS ADVERBS

The infinitive is often used as an *adverb* to modify a verb, an adjective, or an adverb. When the infinitive is used as an adverb, it usually expresses *purpose* or *degree*.

It is easy to identify an infinitive used as an adverb when it modifies a verb. In almost every case, the infinitive expresses *purpose*. It tells why, or for what purpose the action is performed. When an infinitive is used in this way, it is often called the *infinitive of purpose*. The infinitives in the following illustrations express purpose and modify the verb.

The traveler stopped **to rest.** *(to rest*—expresses purpose)
The composer came **to listen.** *(to listen*—expresses purpose)
The officer returned *to help* (to help—expresses purpose)

In the first sentence, the infinitive *to rest* modifies the verb *stopped*. The infinitive expresses purpose; that is, it tells why the traveler stopped. The infinitive *to listen* modifies the verb *came*. The infinitive also expresses purpose. It tells why the composer came. The infinitive in the third sentence tells why the officer returned. It modifies the verb and expresses purpose.

An infinitive used as an adverb frequently modifies an *adjective*. This use of the infinitive is also easy to identify. In most cases, the infinitive modifies an adjective which follows a linking verb. Examine the following illustrations carefully.

The cake was ready **to bake.** *(to bake* modifies the adjective *ready)*
The men were anxious **to work.** *(to work* modifies the adjective *anxious)*
We are sorry **to leave.** *(to leave* modifies the adjective *sorry.)*
I shall be glad **to help.** *(to help* modifies the adjective *glad)*

In the first sentence, the linking verb *was* is followed by the predicate adjective *ready*. The adjective *ready* is modified by the infinitive *to bake* which is used as an adverb. As you have learned, only adverbs can modify adjectives. The sentence means that the cake was ready *for baking*. The infinitive *to bake* could readily be turned into an adverbial phrase. This should make its adverbial function clear.

In the second sentence, the linking verb *were* is followed by the predicate adjective *anxious*. The adjective *anxious* is modified by the infinitive *to work*. In the third sentence, the predicate adjective *sorry* is modified by the infinitive *to leave*. In the last sentence, the predicate adjective *glad* is modified by the infinitive *to help*.

In all of the preceding illustrations a linking verb is followed by a predicate adjective. The predicate adjective is modified by an infinitive which is used as an adverb.

COMPLEMENTS OF INFINITIVES

Like the gerund and the participle, the infinitive may take any kind of complement a verb might take. Sometime the infinitive takes a *direct object*. Sometime it takes both a *direct* and an *indirect object*. If the infinitive is a form of a linking verb, it may take a *predicate noun* or a *predicate adjective* as a complement.

Arlene wanted to buy a fur coat. (*coat*, object of *to buy*.)
The tailor promised to make me a suit. (*me*, indirect object; *suit*, direct object.)
John would like to be an aviator. (*aviator*, predicate noun.)
His ambition is to become rich. (*rich* predicate adjective.)

In the first sentence, the infinitive *to buy* takes the direct object *coat*. In the second sentence, the infinitive *to make* takes both an indirect object and a direct object. *Me* is the indirect object and *suit* is the direct object. In the third sentence, the infinitive *to be* takes the predicate noun *aviator* as a complement. In the last sentence, the infinitive *to become* takes the predicate adjective *rich* as a complement.

MODIFIERS OF INFINITIVES

1. Like the verb, an infinitive may be modified by an *adverb* or by an *adverbial phrase*.

The boys like to swim fast. (*fast*, adverb, modifies *to swim*.)
The boys like to swim in Lake Michigan. (adverbial phrase modifies *to swim*.)
To write well is an accomplishment. (*well*, adverb modifies *To write*.)
To fish in that stream is a pleasure. (adverbial phrase modifies *To fish*.)

2. Sometimes the infinitive has both a complement and a modifier.

To do the job properly would require a month's time.

In this sentence the infinitive *To do* takes the direct object *job*. The infinitive is also modified by the adverb *properly*.

THE INFINITIVE PHRASE

In the preceding illustration, the entire phrase *To do the job properly*, regarded as a unit, is the **complete subject** of the sentence. This group of words is called an **infinitive phrase**. An *infinitive phrase* consists of an infinitive with its complements or its modifiers, or both if it takes both.

Ted's aim was to please others. (infinitive with a *direct object*.)
We did not want to travel by plane. (infinitive with an *adverbial phrase* as a modifier.)
The men would like to begin the project now. (infinitive with a *direct object* and an *adverb* as modifier.)

The infinitive phrase in the last sentence is *to travel by plane*. The infinitive takes the direct object *plane* and the adverbial phrase *by plane* modifies the infinitive. In the second sentence, the infinitive phrase *to travel by plane* is the subject of the verb *is*. The infinitive phrase in the last sentence is *to begin the project now*. The infinitive takes the direct object *project* and the adverbial modifier *now*.

THE OMISSION OF THE SIGN 'TO'

You have learned that the sign of the infinitive (*to*) is omitted when the infinitive is used after certain verbs. The sign is not used because the sentence would sound awkward or stilted with the sign placed before the verb form. You should become familiar with the verbs that are followed by the infinitive without the sign *"to"*.

The sign of the infinitive is usually omitted when the infinitive is used after the following verbs: *bear, feel, let, watch, dare, help, see, make, please, but need, do* etc. The following sentences illustrate the use of the infinitive without the sign. The *to* is enclosed in parentheses so that you will know that you should supply it mentally in order to recognize the infinitive construction.

1. I felt the floor (to) shake under me.
2. We heard him (to) sing some old ballads.
3. I saw her (to) enter the theater.
4. They bid us (to) leave immediately.
5. They dare not (to) create a disturbance.
6. Help me (to) carry the luggage.
7. Let his friend (to) help him.
8. They made him (to) wait for an hour.

24. PROBLEMS IN THE USE OF INFINITIVES

THE INFINITIVE CLAUSE

Sometimes the infinitive has its own *subject*. With this subject, the infinitive is used in a construction which is commonly called the **infinitive clause.** *The infinitive clause is not a true clause* because the infinitive cannot function as a predicate verb. An infinitive cannot function as the predicate verb in a clause because it is an incomplete verb form. The following illustrations will help make this clear.

The officers want the men to sing at the Rotary Club.
We believed him to be capable.

In the first sentence, the group of words, *the men to sing at the Rotary Club*, is called an **infinitive clause.** This expression is called a clause because the infinitive has a subject, and the entire group of words functions in the same way as a **noun clause** would function. The *infinitive clause* is used as the direct object of the verb *want*.

In the second sentence, the group of words *him to be capable* is an infinitive clause. The subject of the infinitive is the pronoun *him*. The entire expression *him to be capable* is used as the direct object of the verb *believed*, but it is not a true clause. The infinitive *to be* is not a predicate verb.

Jean asked me to go with her. (*me* subject of the infinitive *to go*.)

[illegible] to buy the bonds. (*him* subject of the infinitive *to buy*)

[illegible] be the leader. (*me* subject of the infinitive *to be*)

We want them to build a house. (*them* subject of the infinitive *to build*)

The [illegible] expression in each of the preceding sentences is the **object** of the preceding verb. In the first sentence, *me to go with her* is the object of the verb *asked*. The sentence does not mean that she asked *me*. It means that she asked *me to go with her*. The entire expression *me to go with her* is the object of the verb *asked*.

The group of words *me to go with her* is called an infinitive clause. It consists of its subject *me* and the infinitive *to go* with the modifier of the infinitive, the prepositional phrase *with her*. You can readily see that this is not a complete verb form and cannot function as the predicate verb.

The important fact to keep in mind about this construction is that the *subject* of the infinitive is always in the **objective case.** This is an *exception* to the rule that subjects of [illegible] are in the nominative case.

Examine the preceding illustrations again. In [illegible] in the objective case. In the third sentence *her* is the subject of the infinitive clause *her to be honest*. *Her* is in the objective case. In the last sentence *them* is the subject of the infinitive [illegible] case. The subject of the infinitive [illegible] case. I think of saying: Jean asked *I* to go with her; or Father advised *he* to buy the bonds. It is natural to use the *objective case* as the subject [illegible] keep the following rule in mind. It will help [illegible]

The manager made Mary copy the report again.
The manager made Mary (to) copy the report [illegible]

I saw her (to) dance at the carnival.

VERB TO BE IN AN INFINITIVE CLAUSE

[illegible]

The problem arises when the infinitive is a linking verb. You learned in your [illegible] that the noun or pronoun used after a linking verb is in the *nominative case* to agree with the subject of the sentence. Up to this point, every word used as the subject of a sentence or of a clause has been in the nominative case. In the case of the "infinitive clause" we are dealing with a subject that is in the **objective case.**

The verb *to be*, as well as other linking verbs, always takes the same case after it as it takes before it. If the case before it is the *objective case*, the *identical* case must follow it. A noun or pronoun following a linking verb must be in the same case as the subject. Since the noun or pronoun that follows a linking verb means the same person or thing as the subject, it must [illegible] the subject in case. Therefore, the noun or pronoun that follows the verb *to be* in an infinitive clause is in the objective case to agree with the *subject* which is in the objective case. This is the logical agreement of *subject* and *complement* after a linking verb functioning as an infinitive in an infinitive clause.

[illegible] will make this clear. Notice the case of the pronoun after the linking verbs in the "infinitive clauses."

I should like the chairman to be him. (*chairman* [illegible] objective case) Note: In the ages of English [illegible] them. (*us* [illegible] objective case.)

In the first sentence, the subject of the infinitive clause, *him*, which is in the objective case, [illegible] the subject of the principal clause. The pronoun *him* is the complement of a linking verb and must agree in case with the subject. Since the subject [illegible] case, the complement must be in the objective case to agree with the subject. In the second sentence, the pronoun *us* is the subject of the infinitive clause. *Us* is in the objective case because the infinitive *to be* follows the infinitive *to be* must be in the same case as the subject. *Them* is in the object case to agree with the case of the subject, *us*.

THE SPLIT INFINITIVE

The parts of an infinitive (*to* with a verb form) are regarded as a unit. They should not be separated unless there is a good reason for doing so. The usual method of separating the parts of the infinitive is to place an adverb between the *to* and the *verb form*. When the parts of the infinitive are separated in this way we refer to the infinitive as a "**split infinitive.**"

[illegible] a modifier. Sometimes it is both desirable and effective to split the infinitive, as many authorities in grammar are pointing out. Ordinarily, it is not the best practice, as you will readily see from the following illustrations.

Asked you **to** immediately **return** my camera. The judge was determined **to** intently and **examine** the [illegible]

[illegible] placed between the sign of the infinitive and the verb form. In this particular sentence there [illegible] it were written as follows:

Asked you **to return** my camera immediately.

In the second sentence, two adverbial modifiers connected by *and* are placed between the parts of the infinitive. This sentence would sound better if the infinitive were not split in this manner.

The judge was determined **to examine** the evidence intently and carefully.

Many authorities in English call our attention to the fact that some of the best writers split infinitives. When writers do this, they have a good reason for the "split." They also know how to do it so that the sentence will not sound awkward or stilted. When a writer splits an infinitive, his purpose is to throw the emphasis in a certain direction. The following are examples of split infinitives found in good writing.

1. I feel like inviting them to first consider
2. "I desire to so arrange my affairs"
3. "his ability to effectually carry on"
4. "to enable him to properly perform his work"
5. "to better acquaint myself with the problems"
6. "Our object is to further cement trade relations."
7. "He worked silently and swiftly, hoping to speedily end his patient's discomfort."

Although there is plenty of evidence that good writers sometimes split the infinitive, ordinarily it is better practice to keep the parts of the infinitive together. A writer or speaker should certainly avoid using such awkward sentences as the following.

1. Edwin was eager for me to especially see the art exhibit. (*to see* infinitive)
2. Eugene promised to never again be late to work. (*to be* infinitive)
3. The committee wanted to beautifully decorate the hall. (*to decorate* infinitive)
4. I want to next year go to Europe. (*to go* infinitive)

In the first sentence, the infinitive *to see* is "split" by placing the adverb *especially* between the sign of the infinitive *to* and the verb form *see*. In the second sentence, two adverbial modifiers split the infinitive. In the third sentence, the adverb *beautifully* "splits" the infinitive. In the fourth sentence, the adverbial modifier *next* is placed between the sign *to* and the verb form, *go*. *Year* is a noun used as an adverb.

SPECIAL USES OF THE INFINITIVE

The infinitive is often used in **apposition** with a noun to explain or identify that noun. This is a very useful construction, for it enables us to explain the noun in a very few words. The infinitive used as an *appositive* is usually set off by commas. Sometimes a dash is used.

His first proposal, to borrow money, was [illegible]
We must [illegible] orders to finish the job [illegible]

In the first sentence, the infinitive phrase *to borrow money* is in apposition with the word *proposal*. It explains the nature of the proposal or tells what the proposal was. In the second sentence, the infinitive phrase, *to finish the job* [illegible] is in apposition with the word *orders*. It explains what our orders were.

The infinitive is also used as the **delayed subject** in a sentence that begins with the

introductory word *it*. In this case *it* is an **expletive.**

It always pays to tell the truth.
(It) To tell the truth always pays.

It is your duty to protect your interests.
(It) To protect your interests is your duty.

Sentences that begin with the pronoun *it* used as an expletive should always be transposed in order to see the grammatical relations more clearly.

THE THREE SIDED CHARACTER OF THE INFINITIVE

NOUN USES OF THE INFINITIVE

1. **Subject** of the sentence
2. **Direct object** of a verb
3. **Object** of a *preposition*
4. **Predicate noun** after a *linking verb*
5. **Appositive**
6. **Delayed subject** after an expletive
7. May take an *adjective modifier*

The Infinitive As A Modifier

1. May function as an **adjective,** modifying a noun.
2. May function as an **adrerb** expressing purpose or degree.

Verb Characteristics Of The Infinitive

1. Expresses *action* or *state of being,* but *cannot* function as the predicate verb in a sentence.
2. May take a complement: *direct object, indirect object, predicate noun,* or *predicate adjective.*
3. May take modifier: *adverbs* and *adverbial phrases.*
4. May form part of an infinitive clause.

25. PUNCTUATION REVIEW

All punctuation marks are "signals" from the writer to the reader. A period shows that a sentence has been ended or that an abbreviation has been used. A comma may show a slight break in thought, separate the two parts of a compound sentence, or be used in one of several other ways.

Keep in mind that *some sentences may be punctuated in more than one way* and that in some instances, a punctuation mark may or may not be used at the writer's discretion.

Remember, also, that *some professions and businesses have their own style of punctuation.* A journalist, for example, may omit some punctuation marks which normally are included in a business letter. A lawyer, on the other hand, uses many more punctuation marks when preparing a legal form than are essential for most types of business writing.

OPEN AND CLOSED PUNCTUATION

The terms *open* and *closed* punctuation apply only to the business letter and only to the heading and inside address of the letter. They do not apply to the salutation and complimentary close. If your company uses *open* punctuation, as most firms do, *omit all commas and periods at the ends of lines in the heading and inside address* unless the line ends in an abbreviation. If your firm uses *closed* punctuation, *include commas and periods at the ends of the lines in the heading and in the inside address.* The following examples illustrate the two styles of punctuation. Remember that most firms prefer open punctuation.

Open Punctuation	Closed Punctuation
Acme Rug Cleaners 1825 Lumber Avenue New York, New York 10016	Acme Rug Cleaners, 1825 Lumber Avenue, Mahwah, New Jersey 07430.

The salutation and complimentary close of a business letter are usually punctuated by a colon after the salutation and a comma following the complimentary close, regardless of open or closed punctuation.

USE OF THE PERIOD

1. The period (.) is used after a declarative or an imperative sentence.

She went to the office. (declarative)
Close the car door. (imperative)

Exception: If you wish to give a declarative or an imperative sentence the force of an exclamatory sentence, use an exclamation point rather than a period.

I was so shocked that I was speechless! (declarative)
Bring the Pulmotor quickly! (imperative)

2. After requests, use a period rather than a question mark.

May I send you a copy of our latest bulletin. (request)
Will you send me any further information which you have available. (request)

3. The period is used after abbreviations and initials.

Dr.	Mrs.	V.M.	Jan.
Sr.	Sat.	C. T. Jones	Inc.
B.S.	Ph.D.	U.S.A.	Gen.

Note: When a sentence ends with an abbreviation, one period is sufficient for both the abbreviation and the sentence.

Mail the package to Conley and Green, Inc.

4. The period is used to indicate the omission of words in quoted passages.

(a) Use three periods (. . .) to indicate the omission of words within a quoted passage.

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States . . . one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

(b) Use four periods (. . . .) to indicate the omission of words at the end of a quoted passage.

Fame is the spur . . . ." John Milton

USE OF THE COMMA

1. The comma (,) is used after an adverbial dependent clause when the dependent clause precedes the main clause. When the dependent clause does not begin the sentence, the comma is usually unnecessary. (See Chapter 19 for a detailed discussion of adverbial clauses.)

After the director had read the minutes of the meeting, he called for the financial report. (comma)

The director called for the financial report after he had read the minutes of the meeting. (no comma)

2. The comma is used after a participial phrase or an absolute phrase at the beginning of a sentence. (See Chapter 21 for a detailed discussion of participial phrases and absolute phrases.)

Seeing the address across the street, he wrote a note in his little bag.

The rain having stopped, we went to lunch.

3. The comma is used after an introductory infinitive phrase.

To be successful, you must read widely.

Note: When the subject of the sentence is an infinitive, do not separate the subject from the rest of the sentence.

To be successful was his goal.

4. The comma is used to set off parenthetical expressions, whether words, phrases, or clauses.

(a) Transitional words, such as *however, therefore, moreover, besides, consequently* should be set off by commas.

Consequently, I did not receive an answer to his letter.

Exception: The word *also* is not set off by commas unless the writer wishes *also* to be emphasized strongly. In such a case, *also* is generally placed in an unusual position in the sentence.

We also noticed that the salaries declined after the first of the year. (no emphasis)
Also, we noticed that the salaries declined after the first of the year. (emphasis intended)

(b) Phrases such as *so to speak, in short, as a result of course,* should be set off by commas.

We found, in short, many errors in his work.
Of course, there are many ways to tackle the problem.

(c) Clauses such as *I think, we suppose, he says* should be set off by commas.

Someone, I suppose, should check the report.

(d) Explanatory expressions, such as *and I agree with him, so far as he is concerned,* etc., which break the logical sequence of words should be set off by commas.

The president disliked the policy, and I agreed with him, of letting all employees name their vacation time.

5. The comma is used after introductory expressions such as *yes, indeed, surely* (when it means *yes*), *well.*

Well, the next thing we knew, he had shot the deer.
Yes, I will attend to the matter.

6. The comma is used to set off a nonrestrictive clause. A nonrestrictive clause is set off because *it is not essential to complete the meaning of a sentence.* A nonrestrictive clause is similar to a parenthetical expression in that it gives added information about the word it modifies.

Restrictive clauses are never set off by commas. *A restrictive clause is a clause that is necessary to complete the meaning of the sentence* because the clause identifies the word it modifies. A restrictive clause *cannot* be left out of a sentence, whereas a nonrestrictive clause can be. (See Chapter 18 for further information on restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses.)

commas.)

[illegible] *Mary Jones, our office manager, is ill.* The appositive merely gives added information about the subject, *Mary Jones.*

[illegible] apposition. An appositive is a word or phrase that defines or identifies another word. An appositive means the same as the word it defines.

Jones, our office manager, is ill.

[illegible] manager.

Note 1: An appositive at the end of a sentence should be preceded by a comma.

[illegible] manager

[illegible] my cousin Mary [illegible] Louis the Fourth [illegible]

8. The comma is used to set off words used [illegible]

We regret, Mr. Thomas, that your order was unsatisfactorily filled.

9. The comma is used to separate a series of three or more words, phrases, or clauses.

[illegible] He stalked off the stage, turned around, [illegible] came [illegible]

At the meeting it was decided to (1) give two [illegible] plan.

[illegible] placed before a conjunction joining words of a

[illegible] 10. The comma is used in a compound sentence to separate independent clauses [illegible] by one of the coordinate conjunctions *and, but, for, nor, or, yet,* and *so* when it means the same as *but.* See Chapter Seventeen for a detailed discussion of compound sentences.

[illegible] She ordered, but she did [illegible] not [illegible] receive it recently.

Maria [illegible] is a large industrial center, and it has many cultural attractions.

[illegible] If the clauses of a compound sentence are very short and closely connected, the comma [illegible] be omitted.

He [illegible] but he did not see her.

[illegible] Do not use a comma between two independent clauses unless a coordinate conjunction is [illegible] Use of a comma without a coordinate conjunction between two independent clauses is called the *comma fault.* The following sentence illustrates the comma fault.

[illegible] The shipping department will not follow instructions, they repeatedly make serious errors. (Incorrect—comma should not be used without a coordinate conjunction.)

[illegible] The comma fault may be eliminated [illegible] the clauses in one of the three following ways.

(a) Use a coordinate conjunction after the comma.

The men in the shipping department will not follow instructions, and they repeatedly make serious errors. (correct)

(b) Use a semicolon between the two independent clauses.

The men in the shipping department will not follow instructions; they repeatedly make serious errors. (correct—see Rule 1 under semicolons.)

(c) Punctuate the two independent clauses as two simple sentences.

The men in the shipping department will not follow instructions. They repeatedly make serious errors. (correct)

Note 2: When the independent clauses of a [illegible] *internal punctuation,* a semicolon is generally used before the coordinate conjunction. Internal punctuation within one or both of the independent clauses.

Copyboy, take this folder to Mary Louis, the fellow in brown over there, and be sure to come back.

[illegible] tion, but she never got the raise.

[illegible] commas in the first independent clause. Since [illegible] dent clauses, even though a coordinate con-

12. The comma is used to set off words or phrases expressing contrast.

[illegible]

[illegible] 13. The comma is used in a sentence [illegible] following manner.

The president was born April 8, 1872, at 1224 Elm Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

14. The comma is used to set off a direct quotation.

The director asked, "How many of you are in favor of this change in policy?"

15. The comma is used as a substitute for an exclamation point after a mild interjection.

Well, I'm glad that's over.
My, it's really raining.

16. The comma is used after inverted names.

Thackeray, William M.
Whittier, John Greenleaf

17. The comma is used to indicate the omission of a word.

Fishing forms a quiet man; hunting, an eager man; racing, a greedy man.

18. The comma is used to set off a proper name when followed by an academic degree or honorary title; the comma is used to separate two or more degrees or titles.

Philip F. Adams, A.B., M.A., Ph.D., lecturer in English

19. The comma is used to point off the thousands in figures of four digits or more.

1,117 20,748 1,817,000

Note: Do not use the comma in street addresses, page and policy numbers, or in years.

the year 1985	Policy No. 903451
page 2348	1117 Pensacola Ave.

20. The comma is used to separate two sets of figures or two identical words.

[illegible] Case 1, Case 2, you should apply immediately.
Send me 10 No. 1284 and 7 No. 158.
Since 1981, 14,000 new machines have been sold.

21. The comma is used to separate a declarative clause and an interrogative clause which immediately follows.

The plane will arrive on time, will it not?
Jack is to get a promotion, isn't he?

22. The comma is used to separate a phrase [illegible] of the sentence when the phrase is [illegible] of its natural order.

Like you, I think the policy is a worthwhile one.
[illegible] Despite all the extra work and less pay,
In spite of his promise, he was late to work again.

USE OF THE SEMICOLON

The semicolon (;) is used to show a stronger [illegible] parts of a sentence than does a comma. In practical writing, however, [illegible] the semicolon because it is [illegible] formal. If you use a great [illegible] semicolons are that you are [illegible] correctly or you are writing sentences which are too long. Semicolons [illegible] effect in a lively sentence pattern [illegible] strongly.

1. The semicolon is used to separate independent coordinate clauses closely connected in meaning when no coordinate conjunction is

The sales staff meets every other Tuesday; the production staff meets only once a month.

He would not approve the art layout as presented, he suggested several drastic changes.

Note An example of this rule, as used to avoid the comma fault, was given in Rule 14 under commas.

2. The semicolon is used between coordinate clauses of a compound sentence when they are joined by transitional words and phrases. The following is a list of commonly used transitional words and phrases.

accordingly	indeed	as a result
afterwards	likewise	at last
again	meanwhile	at the same time
anyhow	moreover	for example
besides	namely	for instance
consequently	nevertheless	for this reason
doubtless	next	in any case
eventually	otherwise	in fact
evidently	perhaps	in like manner
finally	possibly	in short
furthermore	still	on the contrary
hence	then	on the other hand
however	therefore	that is
yet	thus	in addition

For a further discussion of transitional words see chapter 17.

Note You have already learned that transitional words are usually set off by commas. When you use a semicolon in place of a comma before the transitional word, you usually put a comma after the transitional word. However, when the transitional word retains its adverbial force and is not regarded as an independent element, it is seldom set off with a comma.

The members of the board of directors approved the change in distribution; consequently, you should appeal to them.

The weather was cold and icy; therefore we didn't go.

3. The semicolon is used before a coordinate conjunction (*and, but, for, or, nor*) between two independent clauses when either one or both have internal punctuation.

The president, a well-read man, predicted a cost of living increase for the first of the year; but his prediction, which spread throughout the plant, proved to be wrong.

The staff housekeeper ordered carpets, divans, lamps, tables, and chairs; but her order was incorrectly filled.

4. The semicolon is used before such words as *for example, for instance, that is,* and *namely* that introduce an example, enumeration, or a list in a sentence. A comma is placed after such words.

These special artist's pencils are available in three colors, namely, red, green, and blue.

Many of our policies will be changed this year; for example, salesmen will be paid a commission instead of a salary.

5. The semicolon is used in lists where a comma is insufficient to separate the items clearly.

Guests at the convention were Mr. Leonard Kee, the past president of the corporation; Mrs. F. K. Small, the wife of the founder; and Mr. Paul Wells, the speaker of the evening.

USE OF THE COLON

The colon (:) indicates the strongest possible break within a sentence.

1. The colon is used before a list of items or details.

Please send out the following items: No. 3 S; No. 467; No. 519; and No. 570.

His actions were as follows: He went to the drugstore, purchased a hypodermic needle, got into his car, and drove away.

Note 1 Capitalize the first letter of each item in a list when the list is in column form.

You should know how to use the following office machines:

1. Typewriter
2. Duplicator
3. Copy Machine
4. Calculator

Note 2 Do not capitalize the first letter of each item in a list when the items are included in a sentence.

You should know how to use the following office machines: typewriter, duplicator, copy machine, and calculator.

2. The colon is used before an appositive phrase or clause.

Our company has always had this motto: The customer is always right.

These are your duties: Sort the mail; open all that is not personal; throw away the envelopes; and bring the letters to me.

Note Capitalize the first letter of the word which follows the colon when that word introduces a complete sentence, as in the above exaples.

3. The colon is used after the salutation of a business letter.

Dear Mr. Roe: Gentlemen: My Dear Madam:
Note Never use a semicolon after a salutation. A comma may be used after the salutation of a friendly or informal letter.

Dear Jane, Dear Father, Dear Jones,

4. The colon is used to divide the parts of references, titles, formulas, and numerals.

The time was 9:15 p.m.
He assigned Chapter XII: Section IV.
Grammar Unit Eight: Complements of Verbs

USE OF PARENTHESES

1. Parentheses ( ) are used to set off words, phrases, clauses, or sentences which are used by way of explanation, translation, or comment, but which are independent constructions.

Hilda (my sister's roommate at college) is coming to visit us.
The motto read as follows: *De gustibus non disputandum est* (In matters of taste there is no dispute).

2. Parentheses are used to enclose a number, letter, or symbol when used as an appositive.

She ordered twelve (12) eight (8) ounce glasses.
The bookkeeper ornamented his letterhead with the percent symbol (%).

Note 1 When using parentheses with other punctuation marks, punctuate the main part of the sentence as if the parenthetical portion was not there. A punctuation mark comes after the second parenthesis if the punctuation mark applies to the whole sentence and not just to the parenthetical portion.

He analyzed and presented standards of evaluation (or lack of them) and techniques (if any), but he could not proceed (nothing).

Note 2 Place the punctuation mark inside the second parenthesis if the punctuation mark applies only to material within the parenthetical portion.

A simplified fire-fighting plan will help you (see the back cover of this brochure).

USE OF THE DASH

The dash (—) is used to indicate an abrupt change of idea. It should be used sparingly. Excessive use of the dash usually indicates that the writer does not know what punctuation mark to use.

There are times you may want to use the dash for visual effect or emphasis. A glance at advertisements in newspaper shows that copywriters make frequent use of the dash. However, in business writing, such as letters, reports, minutes, and in social correspondence use the dash with caution.

1. The dash may be used to indicate a sudden change of thought in a sentence.

I was certain that the manager—indeed, all of the office force—wanted John to receive the promotion.

2. The dash may be used to indicate a summarizing thought or an afterthought added to the end of the sentence.

I shall make out an estimate, draw up a contract, send out a man to interpret it for you—give you every help I can.

3. The dash may be used to set off a word or phrase repeated for emphasis.

We invited them for one meeting—one meeting only—not for the entire convention!

4. The dash may be used between numbers or dates to indicate *to* and *and*.

His chapter covered from 1860—1868.
My appointment was scheduled from 12:15—1:15.

Note on the punctuation of parenthetical matter Close study of the rules on commas, parentheses, and dashes will show you that any one of the three punctuation marks may be used to set off parenthetical words, phrases, or clauses. When should you use the commas, dash, or parentheses? No strict rule can be stated. In general, follow this practice. In punctuating parenthetical matter, use dashes mainly for visual effect; use commas if the material is short and use parentheses if the material is long.

USE OF BRACKETS

1. Brackets [ ] are used to enclose material added by someone other than the writer, for example, editorial additions or comments.

The investigation [from June 1, 1985, to April 8, 1986] caused considerable speculation.
The poet [Robert Browning] did not approve of the excessive adulation during the meeting.

2. Brackets are used to enclose parenthetical matter within parenthetical matter.

Your order (including items No. 391, No. 394, and No. 486 [No. 288 was out of stock] was filled last week.

nature

USE OF THE QUESTION MARK

end of the sentence place a question mark at

Will delivery be made today tomorrow or Friday?

when only part of the sentence is a question. In introduced by a comma or colon a semicolon

Our questions are: what date will you arrive? where will you stay? and do you desire us to

USE OF THE EXCLAMATION MARK

1. The exclamation mark (!) is used after all

Your answer was hard to believe!

2. The exclamation mark is used after an interjection or a word used as an interjection

Hurry! The train will pull out in three minutes!

3. The exclamation mark is used after

USE OF QUOTATION MARKS

The inspector said: "Well, your case is not hopeless."

"Where," he asked, "are you going to keep it?"

"Where can we raise the money?"

Note: Capitalize the first word of a direct quotation. Do not capitalize the first word in the second part of an interrupted quotation unless a second part begins a new sentence.

Do not use quotation marks or capital letters in

"He inspector said that your case is not hopeless." (Many indirect quotations are

2. Quotation marks are used to enclose the names of songs, titles of poems, and other titles

"The Lake Isle of Innisfree"

She sang "Ben to sing" because "at her Arduaine."

"My Heart Leaps Up" is one of Wordsworth's favorite poems.

Note: In typing or writing, underline the titles of book-length works (operas and any other works of art long enough to appear in book form). Underlining signifies italics for printing. The words "The New Yorker" in the first sentence above are printed in italic type.

The anthology "Pastoral Liberal Education" includes A. E. Housman's "Introductory Lines," "The Lowest Trees Have Tops" and "Diction."

The soprano sang "If Madam Should Call You" from Mozart's Marriage of Figaro.

phrases, or sentences referred to within a

"Furthermore" is sometimes used as a transitional phrase.

The sentence "Now is the time for all good

4. Quotation marks are used to set off slang words or expressions.

She said that the office party was held at a

paragraph but at the end of the last paragraph by a colon instead of a comma. Quotations of three or more lines are usually indented and set

USE OF QUOTATION MARKS WITH OTHER PUNCTUATION

before ending quotation marks.

"They are not here," he said.

are placed before quotation marks when they

Did she say, "You are to be promoted next month"?

(d) The semicolon and colon follow ending quotation marks unless they are part of the quoted matter.

She said, "You are to be promoted next month"; consequently, I expected to be promoted.

USE OF SINGLE QUOTATION MARKS

1. Single quotation marks are used to set off a quotation within a quotation.

"Jane," I asked, "did you tell me how to spell the word 'pathologically'?"

The irate mother said, "You must get all of this 'junk' out of the living room at once."

Note: Other punctuation marks are used with single quotation marks in the same way as with double quotation marks.

USE OF THE APOSTROPHE

1. The apostrophe (') is used in nouns to show possession.

Note: Keep in mind that the sign of the possessive case is always added to a word. It is not something that is inserted within a word.

(a) If the singular form of the noun does not end in **s** or an **s** sound, add the apostrophe and **s ('s).**

Singular	Singular Possessive
boy	boy's
girl	girl's
lady	lady's

(b) If the singular ends in **s** or an **s** sound, add the apostrophe (') or the apostrophe and **s ('s)** if the additional **s** sound is desired.

Singular	Singular Possessive
boss	boss' or boss's
dress	dress' or dress's
box	box' or box's

(c) If the plural form of the noun does not end in **s**, add the apostrophe and **s (s')**

Plural	Plural Possessive
men	men's
children	children's
mice	mice's
teeth	teeth's
geese	geese's

(d) If the plural form of the noun ends in **s**, add the apostrophe (')

Plural	Plural Possessive
boys	boys'
girls	girls'
ladies	ladies'

The possessives of proper nouns are formed in the same way as the possessives of common nouns. If the singular form of the noun does not end in **s**, add the apostrophe and **s**. If the singular ends in **s** or an **s** sound, add the apostrophe (') or the apostrophe and **s ('s)**. The plural possessive is always formed by adding the apostrophe to the plural form.

Proper Noun	Singular Possessive	Plural	Plural Possessive
John	John's	Johns	Johns'
Thomas Jefferson	Thomas Jefferson's	Thomas Jeffersons	Thomas Jeffersons'
Jane	Jane's	Janes	Janes'

(e) The possessives relating to *time, distance* and *value* are also written with an apostrophe.

the day's task
a year's time
a minute's notice
five cents' worth
six miles' distance
three weeks' vacation

(g) The singular possessive and the plural possessive of compound nouns are formed by adding the apostrophe to the end of the compound word.

Singular	Plural
brother-in-law's	brothers-in-law's
father-in-law's	fathers-in-law's

(h) Joint ownership is shown by making the last word in the series possessive. Individual ownership is shown by making both parts possessive.

Alice and Jack's apartment (joint ownership)
Alice's and Jack's apartments (individual ownership)

2. The apostrophe is used in indefinite pronouns to show possession. The possessive case of indefinite pronouns is formed in the same way as the possessive case of nouns.

everybody's duty
one's coat
others' positions
someone's hat

3. The apostrophe is used with **s** to form the plural of numbers, letters, signs, and symbols.

Your 4's look like 2's.
He used twelve "r's" to decorate his paper.

4. The apostrophe is used to indicate the omission of a word, letters, or numerals.

don't	let's	o'clock
hadn't	it's	she's
isn't	'tis	wouldn't

The accident happened in '86.

SPELLING DICTIONARY

A

aard·vark
ab·a·cus
aba·ft
ab·a·lo·ne
aban·don
aban·doned
aban·don·ment
abase
abased
abas·ing
abase·ment
abate
abat·ed
abat·ing
abate·ment
ab·at·toir
ab·axial
ab·bey
ab·bot
ab·bess
a·bre·vi·ate
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absent-mind·ed
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ac·a·dem·i·cal
acad·e·mi·cian
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ad·join
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ad·ju·tant·ship
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ad·mix·ture
ad·mon·ish
ad·mon·ition
ado·be
ad·o·les·cent
adopt
adop·tion
adop·tive
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adren·a·line
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ad·sorp·tion
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aerodynamics
aer·o·log·ist
aero·nautics
aero·nau·ti·cal
aero·sol
aero·space
aesthete
aes·thet·ic
af·fa·ble
af·fa·bil·i·ty
affair
af·fect·ing
af·fi·da·vit
af·fil·i·a·tion
agil·i·ty
ag·i·tate
ag·i·tat·ing
ag·i·ta·tion
ag·i·ta·tor
agleam
ag·o·ny
ag·o·ra·pho·bia
ag·ra·rian
agree
agreed
agree·ing
af·ghan
afore·men·tioned
afore·said
afore·thought
afraid
Af·ri·can
Af·ri·kan·der
af·ter·birth
af·ter·burn·er
af·ter·ef·fect
af·ter·glow
af·ter·math
af·ter·most
af·ter·noon
af·ter·thought
af·ter·ward
again
against
agape
agate
aga·ve
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ag·ing
aging
age·less
agency
agen·da
agent
ag·glom·er·ate
ag·glom·er·at·ing
ag·glom·er·a·tion
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ag·glu·ti·nat·ing
ag·glu·ti·na·tion
ag·glu·ti·na·tive
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as·sump·tion
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as·sur·ed·ness
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as·ter·oid
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asth·mat·ic
astig·ma·tism
as·tig·mat·ic
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as·ton·ish·ment
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astride
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as·trin·gen·cy
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asym·met·ri·cal
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at·las·es
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atroc·i·ty

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be·cause
beck·on
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bed·ded
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be·daz·zle·ment
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be·dev·il·ment
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bed·room
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beef·eater
beef·steak
beefy
beef·i·er
bee·hive
bee·line
Beethoven
bee·tle
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be·fell
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bel·tries
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birth·stone
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bi·sect
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bis·muth
bi·son
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bi·zarre·ly
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black·jack
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black·mail
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black·smith
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blame·wor·thy
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blew
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blue·ness
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blue·col·lar
blue·print
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blunt·ness
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bomb·sight
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boo·dle
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bro·mide
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bron·co
bron·to·sau·rus
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bru·tal·i·za·tion

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buck·ram
buck·tooth
buck·wheat
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Bud·dhism
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buf·fa·loed
buf·foon
buf·foon·ery
buf·fo
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bug·gy
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bulk·head
bulk·i·ness
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bum·boat
bum·mer
bum·ming
bum·per
bum·per·crop
bum·per·sticker
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bum·per·to·bumper
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bum·pi·ness
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bun·ion
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bur·gling
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burn·to
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bur·sae
bur·sar·y
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bush·whack
bush·y
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bus·i·ness·man
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bought
buy·ing
buz·zard
by·pass
by·play
by·stand·er
by·way
Byz·an·tine

C

cab·a·le·ro
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cad·dy·ing
cad·dy
ca·dence
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cadet
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club·foot
club·house
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clum·si·ness
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coarse·ness
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coast·guard
coast·line
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co·author
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cobbler
cobble·stone
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cob·web
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coc·cyx
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cock·le·shell
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cock·roach
cock·tail
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cockerly
cock·i·ness
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coif·fure
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eye·wit·ness

F

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father·li·ness
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father·land
father-in-law
fathers-in-law
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fath·om·less
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Finn·ish
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fire·cracker
fire·fighter
fire·fly
fire·flies
fire·man
fire·place
fire·power
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fire·trap
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firmly
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first·hand
first·rate
first·string
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fis·sur·ing
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flab·bi·ness
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flac·con
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free·spoken
free·thinker
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guard·ian
guards·man
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gudg·eon
guern·sey
guer·ril·la
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guess·work
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gui·tar·ist
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gun·ny
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gy·ne·col·o·gist
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gyp·sum
gyp·sy
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gy·ro·com·pass
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gy·rose
gy·ro·sta·bi·liz·er
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H

ha·be·as cor·pus
hab·er·dash·ery
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hair·dress·er
hairgrass
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half-witted
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house·keep·er
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hundred-weight
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in·com·ing
in·com·men·su·rate
in·com·men·su·ra·ble
in·com·mode
in·com·mo·dious
in·com·mu·ni·ca·ble
in·con·ce·va·ble
in·com·part·a·ble
in·com·pat·i·ble
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jack-ham·mer
jack-in-the-box
jack·knife
jack-of-all-trades
jack-o'-lan·tern
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jail·break
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Je·ho·vah
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Jes·u·it
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jif·fy
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jig·gly
jilt·er
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jin·go·ism
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jump·i·ness
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junc·ture
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jun·ket
junk·ie
jun·ta
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jux·ta·po·si·tion

K

ka·bob
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ka·o·lin·ic
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ket·tle·drum
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key·hole
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kill·joy
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kil·o·volt
kil·o·watt
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king·dom
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kit·ty-cor·ner
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klep·to·ma·ni·ac
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knight·hood
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knight-er·rant
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knit·ted
knit·ting
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knobbed
knob·by
knob·bi·er
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makable
maker
making
make-believe
makeshift
make-up
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maladaptation
maladjustment
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maladroitness
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maladies
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malcontent
mal de mer
malediction
maledictory
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malefactor
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malefi cent
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malignantly
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mol·li·fy·ing
mol·li·fi·ca·tion
mol·li·fi·er
mol·lusk
mol·ly·cod·dle
molt
molt·er
mol·ten
mo·lyb·de·num
mo·ment
mo·men·tar·i·ly
mo·men·tous·ness
mo·men·tum
mon·ad
mo·nar·chic
mon·ger
Mon·gol·ism
mon·gol·oid
mon·goose
mon·grel
mon·i·ker
mon·ism
mo·nis·tic
mo·nis·ti·cal·ly
mo·ni·tion
mon·i·tor
monk
monk·ish
mon·key
mon·keys
mon·keyed
mon·key·ing
mon·key·shines
mon·o·chro·mat·ic
mon·o·chro·mat·i·cal·ly
mon·o·chrome
mon·o·chro·mic
mon·o·chro·mi·cal
mon·o·chro·mi·cal·ly
mon·o·cle
mon·o·dist
mon·o·dy
mo·nod·ic
mo·nog·a·my
mo·nog·a·mist
mo·nog·a·mous
mon·o·gram
mon·o·grammed
mon·o·gram·ming
mon·o·gram·mat·ic
mon·o·graph
mo·nog·ra·pher
mon·o·graph·ic
mon·o·lith
mon·o·logue
mon·o·log
mon·o·logu·ist
mon·o·ma·nia
mon·o·ma·ni·ac
mon·o·met·al·lism
mon·o·me·tal·lic
mo·no·mi·al
mon·o·plane
mo·nop·o·lize
mo·nop·o·lized
mo·nop·o·liz·ing
mo·nop·o·ly
mo·nop·o·lies
mon·o·so·di·um glu·ta·mate
mon·o·syl·lab·ic
mo·not·the·ism
mon·o·the·is·tic
mo·not·o·ny
mon·o·type
mon·ox·ide
Mon·si·gnor
mon·tage
Mon·tes·so·ri
month·ly
month·lies
mon·u·ment
mon·u·men·tal
mon·u·men·tal·ly
mooch
mooch·er
moody
mood·i·er
mood·i·ly
mood·i·ness
moon·beam
moon·light·ing
moon·scape
moon·shine
moor·ing
moot·ness
mop
mopped
mop·ping
mope
moped
mop·ing
mop·pet
mo·raine
mor·al
mo·ral·ly
mo·rale
mor·al·ist
mor·al·is·tic
mo·ral·ity
mor·al·ize
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mor·al·i·za·tion
mor·al·iz·er
mo·rass
mo·ra·to·ri·um
mo·ray
mor·bid
mor·bid·ly
mor·bid·i·ty
mor·bid·ness
mor·dant
mor·dan·cy
more·over
mo·res
mor·ga·nat·ic
morgue
mo·ri·bund
Mor·mon·ism
morn·ing
morn·ing-glo·ry
mo·roc·co
mo·ron
mo·ron·ic
mo·rose
mo·rose·ly
mo·rose·ness
mor·pheme
mor·phine
mor·phol·o·gy
mor·phol·o·gist
mor·row
mor·sel
mor·tal
mor·tal·i·ties
mor·tar
mor·tar·board
mort·gage
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mort·gag·ing
mort·ga·gee
mort·ga·ger
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mor·ti·fied
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mor·ti·fi·ca·tion
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mor·tis·ing
mor·tu·ary
mor·tu·ar·ies
mo·sa·ic
mo·sey
mo·seyed
mo·sey·ing
Mos·lem
mosque
mos·qui·to
mos·qui·toes
mos·qui·tos
moss
moss·like
mossy
moss·i·er
moss·back
most·ly
mo·tel
mo·tet
moth·ball
moth-eat·en
moth·er
moth·er·less
moth·er·hood
moth·er·ly
moth·er·li·ness
moth·er-in-law
moth·ers-in-law
moth·er·land
moth·er-of-pearl
mo·tif
mo·tile
mo·til·i·ty
mo·tion
mo·tion·less·ness
mo·ti·vate
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mo·ti·vat·ing
mo·ti·va·tion
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mo·tive
mot·ley
mo·tor·bike
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mo·tor·bus
mo·tor·cade
mo·tor·car
mo·tor court
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mo·tor·cy·clist
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mo·tor·i·za·tion
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mot·tling
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mount
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moun·tain·eer
moun·tain·ous
moun·te·bank
mount·ing
mourn
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mourn·ful·ly
mourn·ing
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mous·er
mousse
mous·tache
mousy
mous·i·er
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mouth·ful
mouth·piece
mouthy
mouth·i·ness
mou·ton
mov·a·ble
mov·a·bil·i·ty
mov·a·bly
move
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mov·ing
move·ment
mov·ie
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mowed or mown
mow·ing
mow·er
mox·ie
mu·ci·lage
mu·ci·lag·i·nous
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muck·raked
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mu·cos·i·ty
mu·cus
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mud·di·ness
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muf·fin
muf·fle
muf·fled
muf·fling
muf·fler
muf·ti
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mug·ging
mug·ger
mug·gy
mug·gi·ness
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mu·lat·toes
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mulch
mulct
mule·teer
mul·ish
mul·ish·ness
mul·let
mul·li·gan
mul·li·ga·taw·ny

mul·lion
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mul·ti·far·i·ous·ness
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mul·ti·lev·el
mul·ti·mil·lion·aire
mul·ti·par·tite
mul·ti·ple
mul·ti·ple-choice
mul·ti·ple scle·ro·sis
mul·ti·pli·cand
mul·ti·pli·ca·tion
mul·ti·plic·i·ty
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mul·ti·ply·ing
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mul·ti·tude
mul·ti·tu·di·nous
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mum·bling
mum·bler
mum·bo jum·bo
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mum·mi·fy
mum·mi·fied
mum·mi·fy·ing
mum·mi·fi·ca·tion
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mum·mies
munch
mun·dane
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mu·nic·i·pal·ly
mu·nic·i·pal·i·ty
mu·nif·i·cent
mu·nif·i·cence
mu·nif·i·cent·ly
mu·ni·tion
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mu·ral·ist
mur·der
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mur·der·ess
mur·der·ous
mur·der·ous·ly
mu·ri·at·ic ac·id
murky
murk·i·er
murk·i·ness
mur·mur
mur·mur·er
mur·mur·ing
mur·rain
mus·cat
mus·ca·tel
mus·cle
mus·cled
mus·cling
mus·cle-bound
mus·cu·lar
mus·cu·lar·i·ty
mus·cu·lar dys·tro·phy
mus·cu·la·ture
muse
mused
mus·ing
mu·se·um
mush
mushy
mush·i·ness
mush·room
mu·sic
mu·si·cal
mu·si·cal·ly
mu·si·cal·ness
mu·si·cale
mu·si·cian
musk
musky
musk·i·ness
mus·kel·lunge
mus·ket
mus·ket·eer
mus·kel·ry
musk·melon
muskrat
Mus·lim
mus·lin
muss
mussy
mus·sel
mus·tache
mus·tang
mus·tard
mus·ter
mus·ty
mus·ti·ly
mus·ti·ness
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mu·ta·ble·ness
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mu·tat·ing
mu·ta·tion·al
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mut·ed
mut·ing
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mute·ness
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mu·ti·neer
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mu·ti·ny·ing
mu·ti·nous
mut·ter
mut·tered
mut·ter·ing
mut·ton
mu·tu·al
mu·tu·al·i·ty
mu·tu·al·ly
muu·muu
muz·zle
muz·zled
muz·zling
my·col·o·gy
my·co·log·ist
my·na
my·o·pia
my·op·ic
myr·i·ad
myrrh
myr·tle
my·self
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mys·te·ri·ous·ly
mys·ter·ies
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mys·ti·cism
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mys·ti·fy·ing
mys·ti·fi·ca·tion
mys·tique
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myth·i·cal
myth·i·cal·ly
my·thol·o·gy
myth·o·log·ic
myth·o·log·i·cal
my·thol·o·gist

N

nab
nabbed
nab·bing
na·bob
na·celle
na·cre
na·cre·ous
na·dir
nag
nagged
nag·ging
nag·ger
nain·sook
na·ive
na·ive·ly
na·ive·ness
na·ive·te
na·ked
na·ked·ness
nam·by-pam·by
name
named
nam·ing
name·less
name·ly
name·sake
nan·keen
nan·ny
nap
napped
nap·ping
na·palm
nape
naph·tha
naph·tha·lene
nap·kin
Na·poleon
nar·cis·sism
nar·cism
nar·cis·sist
nar·cis·sis·tic
nar·cis·sus
nar·co·sis
nar·cot·ic
nar·co·tize
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nar·co·tiz·ing
nar·cot·ism
nar·rate
nar·rated
nar·rat·ing
nar·ra·tor
nar·ra·tion
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nar·row
nar·row·ly
nar·row-mind·ed
nar·whal
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na·sal·iz·ing
na·sal·ly
nas·cent
nas·cen·cy
nas·cent·ly
nas·tur·tium
nas·ty
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nas·ti·ly
nas·ti·ness
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na·tant
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na·ta·to·ri·um
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na·tion·hood
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na·tion·al·ism
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na·tion·al·is·tic
na·tion·al·i·ty
na·tion·al·i·ties
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na·tion·al·iz·ing
na·tion·al·i·za·tion
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na·tive
na·tive·ly
na·tive·ness
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na·tiv·i·ty
na·tiv·i·ties
nat·ty
nat·ti·ly
nat·ti·ness
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nat·u·ral·ness
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nat·u·ral·i·za·tion
na·ture
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naugh·ty
naugh·ti·est
naugh·ti·ly
naugh·ti·ness
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nau·se·at·ing
nau·seous
nau·seous·ness
nau·ti·cal
nau·ti·cal·ly
nau·ti·lus
nau·ti·luses
Na·vaho
na·vel
nav·i·ga·ble
nav·i·ga·bil·i·ty
nav·i·ga·ble·ness
nav·i·gate
nav·i·gat·ed
nav·i·gat·ing
nav·i·ga·tion
nav·i·ga·tor
navy
navies
na·val
Nazareth
Na·zi
Na·zi·fy
Na·zism
Nean·der·thal
near
near·ly
near·ness
near·by
near-sight·ed
neat
neat·ly
neat·ness
Neb·u·chad·nez·zar
neb·u·la
neb·u·lae
neb·u·lar
neb·u·lous
neb·u·los·i·ty
nec·es·sary
nec·es·sar·i·ly
ne·ces·si·tate
ne·ces·si·tat·ed
ne·ces·si·tat·ing
ne·ces·si·ty
ne·ces·si·ties
neck·lace
neck·tie
ne·crol·o·gy
nec·ro·log·ic
nec·ro·man·cy
nec·ro·man·cer
nec·ro·phor·ous
nec·tar
nec·tar·ine
need·ful
need·ful·ly
nee·dle
nee·dled
nee·dling
nee·dle·point
need·less
need·less·ly
nee·dle·work
needy
need·i·est
need·i·ness
ne'er-do-well
ne·far·i·ous
ne·far·i·ous·ness
ne·gate
ne·gat·ed
ne·gat·ing
ne·ga·tion
neg·a·tive
neg·a·tive·ness
neg·a·tiv·i·ty
neg·a·tiv·ism
ne·glect
ne·glect·ful
ne·glect·ful·ly
neg·li·gee
neg·li·gent
neg·li·gence
neg·li·gent·ly
neg·li·gible
neg·li·gi·bly
neg·li·gi·bil·i·ty
ne·go·ti·a·ble
ne·go·ti·a·bil·i·ty
ne·go·ti·ate
ne·go·ti·at·ed
ne·go·ti·at·ing
ne·go·ti·a·tion
ne·go·ti·a·tor
Ne·gro

neigh
neigh·bor
neigh·bor·ing
neigh·bor·ly
neigh·bor·li·ness
neigh·bor·hood
neither
nemesis
neo·class·ic
neo·class·ic·al
neo·class·ic·ism
neo·lith·ic
neo·log·ism
neo·log·y
neon
neo·phyte
neo·prene
nephew
neph·rit·us
nep·o·tism
nep·o·tist
nerve
nerve·less
nerve·rack·ing
nerve·wrack·ing
nervous
nervous·ness
nervy
nervi·ness
nested
nest·ed
nether
Netherlands
nettle
nettled
nettling
nettle·some
network
neural
neuritic
neurosis
new·comer
newel
new·fan·gled
news·caster
news·paper
news·print
news·reel
news·stand
New Testament
New Zealand
nexus
Niagara
nib·ble
nib·bled
nib·bling
Nicaragua
nice
nice·ly
nice·ness
nicety
nice·ties
niche
nick·name
nicotine
nif·fer
nif·frest
Nigeria
nig·gard
nig·gard·li·ness
nig·gard·ly
night
night·fall
night·gown
night·in·gale
night·ly
night·mare
night·mar·ish
night·time
nihil
nihil·ist
nihil·is·tic
nimble
nimbus
nine
nine·teen
nine·teenth
ninety
nine·tieth
nip
nipped
nip·ping
nipple
nit·pick
nitrate
noble
no·bler
no·blest
no·ble·man
nobility
noblesse oblige
nobody
noc·tur·nal
noc·turne
nod
nod·ded
nod·ding
node
nod·al
nodule
nodular
noel
nog·gin
noise
noised
nois·ing
noise·less
noi·some
noisy
nois·i·ly
nois·i·ness
nomad
no·mad·ic
nomadism
nom de plume
nominal
nom·i·nate
nom·i·nated
nom·i·nat·ing
nom·i·na·tion
nom·i·na·tive
nom·i·nee
nonage
nonchalant
non·cha·lance
nonchalantly
non·com
non·com·bat·ant
non·con·duc·tor
non·con·form·ist
nine·ty
nine·ti·eth
non·par·ti·san
non·plus
non·plus·ing
nonscheduled
nonstop
non·sup·port
non·un·ion
non·vi·o·lence
non·vi·o·lent·ly
noodle
noon
noon·day
noon·time
noose
normal
nor·mal·cy
normality
nor·mal·ly
nor·mal·ize
nor·mal·ized
nor·mal·iz·ing
nor·mal·i·za·tion
Norse·man
North America
north·east
north·east·ern
north·east·ern
north·east·er
north·east·er·ly
north·east·ward
north·er
nor·ther·ly
north·er·li·ness
north·ern
north·ern·most
north·ern·er
north·ward
north·wards
north·ward·ly
north·west
north·west·ern
north·west·ward
Norwegian
nose
nosed
nos·ing
nose·gay
nostalgia
nostal·gic
nostril
nostrum
nosy
nos·i·ly
nos·i·ness
notarize
notarized
notarization
notation
notch
note
noted·ness
note·wor·thy
note·wor·thi·ness
nothing
noth·ing·ness
notice
noticed
not·ic·ing
notifiable
notify·ing
notification
notion
notorious
notori·ous·ness
notori·e·ty
no-trump
nought
nour·ish
nour·ish·ing
nour·ish·ment
nova
Nova Scotia
nov·el
nov·el·ist
nov·el·is·tic
nov·el·ette
novelty
nov·el·ties
novena
novice
novitiate
novocain
now·a·days
nowhere
nowise
nox·ious
noz·zle
nuance
nub·bin
nubile
nucleate
nucle·ate
nucle·on
nucle·onics
nucle·us
nuclei
nude
nude·ness
nudity
nud·ism
nud·ist
nudge
nudged
nudg·ing
nugatory
nug·get
nuisance
null
nul·li·ty
nul·li·fy
nul·li·fied
nul·li·fy·ing
nul·li·fi·ca·tion
nul·li·fi·er
numb
numb·ly
numb·ness
number
number·less
numeral
numer·al·ly
numer·able
numerate
numer·at·ed
numer·at·ing
numeration
numer·a·tor
numer·i·cal
numer·ous
numismatics
numis·mat·ic
numis·ma·tist
numskull
numb·skull
nun·cio
nunnery
nuptial·ties

nup·tial
nup·tial·ly
nurse
nursed
nurs·ing
nurse·maid
nurs·ery
nurs·er·ies
nur·ture
nur·tured
nur·tur·ing
nut
nut·ty
nut·crack·er
nut·hatch
nut·meg
nu·tri·ent
nu·tri·ment
nu·tri·tion
nu·tri·tion·al
nu·tri·tion·al·ly
nu·tri·tion·ist
nu·tri·tious
nu·tri·tive
nut·shell
nut·ty
nuz·zle
nuz·zled
nuz·zling
ny·lon
nymph
nym·pho·ma·nia
nym·pho·ma·ni·ac

O

oaf
oaf·ish
oak·en
oa·kum
oar·lock
oars·man
oa·sis
oath
oat·meal
ob·bli·ga·to
ob·du·rate
ob·du·ra·cy
ob·du·rate·ness
obe·di·ence
obe·di·ent
obei·sance
obei·sant
obe·lisk
obese
obese·ness
obes·i·ty
obey
ob·fus·cate
ob·fus·ca·ted
ob·fus·ca·ting
ob·fus·ca·tion
obit·u·ary
obit·u·ar·ies
ob·ject
object·less
object·or
objec·tion
objec·tion·a·ble
objec·tion·a·bly
objec·tive
objec·tive·ly
objec·tive·ness
objec·tiv·i·ty
objet d'art
ob·jur·gate
ob·jur·gat·ed
ob·jur·gat·ing
ob·jur·ga·tion
ob·jur·ga·to·ry
ob·late
ob·la·tion
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ob·li·gat·ing
ob·li·ga·tion
ob·li·ga·to·ry
oblige
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oblig·ing
ob·lique
ob·lique·ly
ob·liq·ui·ty
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ob·lit·er·at·ed
ob·lit·er·at·ing
ob·lit·er·a·tion
ob·lit·er·a·tive
ob·liv·i·on
ob·liv·i·ous
ob·long
ob·lo·quy
ob·nox·ious
oboe
oboist
ob·scene
ob·scene·ly
ob·scene·ness
ob·scen·i·ty
ob·scure
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ob·scur·ing
ob·scure·ness
ob·scur·i·ty
ob·se·qui·ous
ob·se·quy
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ob·ser·va·tion
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ob·ses·sion
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ob·so·les·cence
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ob·so·lete·ness
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ob·stet·rics
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ob·sti·na·cy
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ob·sti·nate·ness
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ob·strep·er·ous·ness
ob·struct
ob·struc·tive
ob·struc·tor
ob·struc·tion
ob·struc·tion·ism
ob·struc·tion·ist
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ob·tain·a·ble
ob·tain·ment
ob·trude
ob·trud·ed
ob·trud·ing
ob·tru·sion
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ob·tuse
ob·tuse·ness
ob·verse
ob·verse·ly
ob·vert
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ob·vi·at·ing
ob·vi·a·tion
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ob·vi·ous·ness
ob·vo·lute
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occa·sion
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occi·dent
occi·den·tal
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occlud·ed
occlud·ing
occlu·sive
occlu·sion
occult
occult·ism
occult·ist
occu·pation
occu·pation·al
occu·pation·al·ly
occupy
occu·pied
occu·py·ing
occu·pi·er
occu·pan·cy
occu·pant
occur
occurred
occur·ring
occur·rence
occur·rent
ocean
ocean·ic
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octo·pus
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oedipal
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off-stage
off-the-record
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old-world
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psal·mist
Psal·ter
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rhine·stone
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rhi·zome
rho·do·den·dron
rhom·boid
rhom·bus
rhu·barb
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rib·grass
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rick·ets
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ring·mas·ter
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Rio de Ja·nei·ro
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ris·er·bil·i·ty
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river·ter
rivi·era
rivu·let
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road·run·ner
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robot·ics
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rocky
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roent·gen
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ro·guery
roist·er
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roll·er coast·er
roll·er-skate
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roll·ing mill
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Rosh Ha·sha·nah
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ros·trum
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rotunda
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rough·age
rough-and-tum·ble
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rough-hewed
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rough·neck
rough·rid·er
rough·shod
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ru·by
ru·bies
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ruck·us
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ruf·fling
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S

Sab·a·oth
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saf·est
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safe-de·posit
safe-keep·ing
safe·ty
saf·flow·er
saf·fron
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Sag·it·tar·ius
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sail·or
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saint·li·ness
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salt-wa·ter
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sand·pi·per
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sand·i·ness
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sane·ness
sang-froid
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Santa Claus
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sap·ping
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sap·ience
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sap·phire
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Saturnine
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Saudi Arabia
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saun·ter
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Scandinavia
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scar·ab
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sea·go·ing
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sea·lam·prey
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sea·man·ship
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sec·ond-rate
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seducement
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sedulousness
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seedling
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seg·men·ta·tion
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seg·re·ga·tion·ist
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sein·ing
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seismography
seismology
seismologist
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seiz·ing
seizure
seldom
select
se·lected
se·lec·tor
se·lec·tion
se·lec·tive
se·lec·tiv·ity
self
selves
self-abasement
self-abnegation
self-abuse
self-addressed
self-adjusting
self-aggrandizement
self-aggrandizing
self-assurance
self-assured
self-centered
self-collected
self-composed
self-confessed
self-confidence
self-confident
self-conscious
self-consciousness
self-contained
self-control
self-controlled
self-correcting
self-criticism
self-deception
self-deceptive
self-defeating
self-defense

self-de·ni·al
self-de·ter·mi·na·tion
self-dis·ci·pline
self-ed·u·cated
self-ef·fac·ing
self-em·ployed
self-es·teem
self-ev·i·dent
self-ex·plan·a·to·ry
self-ex·pres·sion
self-ful·fill·ment
self-gov·ern·ment
self-gov·ern·ing
self-im·age
self-im·por·tance
self-im·posed
self-im·prove·ment
self-in·crim·i·na·tion
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self-in·dul·gence
self-in·flict·ed
self-in·ter·est
self-ish
self-ish·ness
self-less
self-less·ness
self-liq·ui·dat·ing
self-made
self-op·er·at·ing
self-per·pet·u·at·ing
self-pity
self-pol·li·na·tion
self-pos·sessed
self-pres·er·va·tion
self-pro·pelled
self-pro·tec·tion
self-re·al·i·za·tion
self-re·li·ance
self-re·spect
self-re·straint
self-right·eous
self-sac·ri·fice
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self-sat·is·fac·tion
self-sat·is·fy·ing
self-serv·ice
self-serv·ing
self-suf·fi·cient
self-suf·fi·cien·cy
self-sup·port
self-taught
sell
sold
sell·ing
sell·er
sell·out
sel·vage
selves
se·man·tics
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se·man·ti·cal
sem·a·phore
sem·blance
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sem·i·arid
sem·i·au·to·mat·ic
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sem·i·cir·cu·lar
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sem·i·fra·ter·nal
sem·i·month·ly
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sem·i·nar
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sem·i·of·fi·cial
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sem·i·pre·cious
sem·i·pri·vate
sem·i·pro·fes·sion·al
sem·i·pub·lic
sem·i·skilled
sem·i·sol·id
Sem·ite
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Sem·i·tism
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sem·i·trop·i·cal
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sem·i·year·ly
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sen·ate
sen·a·tor
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shan·ties
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share·crop·per
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share·crop·ping
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sharp·ie
sharp·shooter
sharp-tongued
sharp-witted
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shat·ter-proof
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sheep·skin
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sheer·ness
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sher·iff
sher·ry
shib·bo·leth
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shone
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shin·gles
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ship·mate
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shirk·er
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shiv·er
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shod·di·ness
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sin·gle-mind·ed
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sky·rocket
sky·scrap·er
sky·writ·ing
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slow motion
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sock·et
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sodomy
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sog·gi·ness
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sojourn
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soldier
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solidarity
solidly
solidness
solidstate
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solilo·quies
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sol·i·tar·i·ness
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solubly
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solution
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solvableness
solvent
solvency
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somersault
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songstress
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sootiness
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sorceress
sorcery
sorcerous
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soreness
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sorrel
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sorrily
sorriness
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sortie
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sottishness
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soufflèed
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southwesterly
southwestern
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spaceship
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spearhead
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specification
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speciousness
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speckling
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spectator
specter
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spectroscope
spectroscopy
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speculation
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speculatively
speechify

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upstream
upstroke
uptake
up to date
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up·turn
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upward
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urology
urologic
Uru·guay
usable
usable·ness
us·a·bil·i·ty
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use·ful
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useless·ness
usher
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usu·ri·ous
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util·i·tar·ian
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Uto·pian
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V

vacancies
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vacillate
vacillated
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vagabond
vagabondage
vagary
vagarious
vagina
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vainglory
vainglorious
vainglorious·ness
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valediction
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valence
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vanquishable
vanquisher
vantage
vapid
vapidity
vapidness
vapidly
vapor
vaporer
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vaporescence
vaporize
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vaporization
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vaporous
vaporously
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variable
variability
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variance
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varmint
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varsity
varsities
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vascular
vascularity
vasectomy
Vaseline
vasectomize
vassal
vassalage
Vastness
Vastitude
vat
vatted
vatting
Vatican
vaudeville
vaudevillian
vault
vaulter
vaulting
vaunt
vaunter
vaunting·ly
vector
vectorial
veering
vegetable
vegetal
vegetarian
vegetarianism
vegetate
vegetated
vegetating
vegetation
vegetational
vegetationless
vegetative
vehement
vehemence
vehemency
vehicle
vehicular
veil
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vein
veiny
veining
vellum
velocity
velocities
velour
velum
velvet
velveted
velvety
velveteen
venal
venality
venally
venation
venational
vender
vendor
vendetta
vendible
vendibility
veneer
veneering
venerable
venerability
venerableness
venerably
venerate
veneration
venerator
venereal
vengeance
vengeful
vengefulness
venial
veniality
venially
venison
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venomous
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venously
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vented
venting
ventilate
ventilated

ventriloquize
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ventriloquizing
ventriloquy
ventripotent
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ventrodorsal
ventrodorsally
ventrolateral
ventromedial
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ventroposterior
ventroscopy
ventrose
ventrosity
ventrotomy
venture
venturesome
venturous
venturousness
venue
veracious
veraciousness
veracity
veracities
veranda
verbal
verbally
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verbalizing
verbalization
verbatim
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verbose
verbosely
verbosity
verboten
verdant
verdancy
verdict
verdigris
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verge
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verify
verified
verifying
verifiability
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verifiableness
verifiably
verification
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verisimilitude
veritable
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vermeil
vermicelli
vermicular
vermiculate
vermiculated
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vermiform
vermifugal
vermifuge
vermilion
vermin
verminous
vermouth
vernacular
vernacularism
vernacularize
vernacularized
vernacularizing
vernal
vernally
vernier
Veronalism
veronica
verruca
versal
versant
versatile
versatilely
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versatility
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versely
versemonger
versemongering
versemongery
versicle
versicular
versicule
versification
version
versional
versionally
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vertebra
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vertebral
vertebrally
vertebrate
vertex
vertexes
vertical
vertically
verticalness
verticality
vertically
vertigo
vertiginous
vertex
vesicant
vespers
vessel
vestal
vested
vestibule
vestige
vestigial
vestigially
vestment
vest-pocket
vestry
vestries
vesture
veteran
veterinarian
veterinary
veto
vetoed
vetoing
vetoer
vex
vexed
vexing
vexation
vexatious
viable
viability
viably
viaduct
vial
viand
vibrant
vibrancy
vibrate
vibrated
vibrating
vibration
vibrato
vibrator
vibratory
viburnum
vicar
vicarage
vicarious
vicariously
vicariousness
vice
vice-president
vice presidency
vice-presidencies
vice-presidential
vice-roy
vice versa
vicinage
vicinal
vicinity
vicinities
vicious
viciously
viciousness
vicissitude
victim
victimize
victimizer
victim-precipitated
victor
Victorian
victorious
victoriously
victoriousness
victory
victories
victual
victualed
victualing
video
videotape
videotaped
videotaping
vie
vied
vying
view
Viewmaster
viewer
viewpoint
vigil
vigilance
vigilant
vigilantly
vigilantism
vignette
vigor
vigorous
vigorously
Viking
vile
viler
vilest
vilely
vilify
vilified
vilifying
vilification
villa
village
villain
villainous
villainously
villainousness
villainy
villainies
villein
villeinage
villeinous
vimineous
vincible
vincibility
vindicable
vindicated
vindicating
vindication
vindicator
vindictive
vindictively
vindictiveness
vinegar
vinegarish
vinegarroon
vineyard
vintage
vintner
viol
viola
violable
violaceous
violate
violation
violator
violence
violent
violently
violet
violin
violinist
violist
violoncello
violoncellist
viper
viperine
viperous
virago
viral
virago
virgule
virile
virilism
virility
virilities
virtual
virtually
virtue
virtuosity
virtuoso
virtuous
virtuously
virtuousness
virulent
virulence
virulency
virus
viruses
visa
visage
visa-a-vis
viscera
visceral
viscid
viscidity
viscidly
viscidness
viscosity
viscosities
viscount
viscountess
viscous
viscosity
visible
vision
visionary
visit
visitant
visitation
visiting
visitor
visor
vista
visual
visually
visualize
visualized
visualizing
visualization
vital
vitally
vitalize
vitalized
vitalizing
vitalization
vitamin
vitiate
vitiated
vitiating
vitiation
vitreous
vitreously
vitreousness
vitrify
vitrifiable
vitrified
vitrifying
vitrification
vitriol
vitriolic
vituperable
vituperative
vituperated
vituperating
vituperation
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vivaciously
vivaciousness
vivacity
vivarium
vivid
vividly
vividness
vivify
vivified
vivifier
vivifying
vivification
vivisection
vixen
vizier
vocabulary
vocabularies
vocal
vocalic
vocalist
vocalize
vocalized
vocalizing
vocalization
vocation
vocational
vociferous
vodka
vogue
vogueish
voice
voiced
voicing
voice-print
voidable
voile
volatile
volatility
volcanic
volcanically
volcano
volcanoes
volcanic
volition
volley
volleyed
volleyer
volleying
volleyball
voltage
voltaic
voluble
volubly
volubility

volun·tar·ily
vomit
vor·tices
vortary
vortaries
voter
voucher
vouch·safe
vouchsafed
vouchsaf·ing
vox popu·li
voyag·ing
voyager
voyeur
voyeurism
vulcan·ized
vulcan·iz·ing
vulcan·iz·a·tion
vulgar·ism
vulgar·iz·ing

wade
waded
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wag·ging
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wag·gery
wag·gish
wag·on
wahine
Waikiki
wain·scot
wainscot·ing
wain·wright
waist·band
waist·coat
waist·line
waiter
wait·ress
wait·ing
waive
waived
waiv·ing
waiver
wake
woken
wak·ing
wake·ful
wake·ful·ness
wale
waled
wal·ing
walk·away
walker
walk-ie-talk·ie
walk·out
walk-over
walk·way
wallet
wall·flower
waltz
wame
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war·ring
war·ble
warbled
war·bling
warbler
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ward·robe
ware·house
war·fare
war·head
warm
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warmest
warm-blood·ed
warm-heart·ed
war·mong·er
warmth
warm·ing
war·path
war·rant
war·ran·ty
warren
warrior
war·ship
war·time
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warier
wariest
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wariness
wash·able
wash·basin
wash·bowl
wash·cloth
washer
wash·ing
Washington
wash·room
wash·tub
wash·ish
washishness
was·sail
waste
wasted
wasting
waste·bas·ket
waste·ful
waste·ful·ness
watch·man
watch·word
water·fall
water·front
water lily
water·mark
water moccasin
water·proof
water·side
water-skied
water-skiing
water·spout
water·tight
water·works
wat·tage
watt-hour
wattle
wattled
wat·tling
wave
waved
wav·ing
wave·length
wave·let
waver
wavy
wavily
waviness
wax
waxed
wax·ing
wax·wing
wax·work
waxy
waxier
waxiness
way·farer
way·far·ing
way·lay
way·laid
way·lay·ing
way·side
weak-kneed
weak·ling
weaklier
weakliness
weak-mind·ed
weak·ness
wealthier
wealthiest
wealthiness
weapon
weapon·ry
wear
weaving
web
webbed
web·bing
web-foot·ed
wedding
wedge
wedged
wedg·ing
wed·lock
weedy
weedier
weediness
week·day
week·end
week·ly
weep
wept
weep·ing
wee·vil
weigh
weight
weighty
weightier
weightiest
weightiness
weird
weirder
weirdest
wel·come
welcomed
wel·com·ing
welfare
well-advised
well-be·ing
well-born
well-bred
well-disposed
well-done
well-founded
well-groomed
well-grounded
well-known
well-meaning
well-off
well-read
well-spoken
well-spring
well-timed
well-to-do
well-wisher
well-worn
welter
welterweight
were·wolf
westerly
western
Westerner
westernize
westernized
westernizing
westernization
westernmost
west·ward
wet
wetter
wettest
wetting
whaleback
whale
whaled
whaling
whale·boat
whale·bone
whaler
wharf
wharves
wharf·age

what·ev·er
what·not
what·so·ev·er
wheal
wheat
wheed·le
wheed·led
wheed·ling
wheel·bar·row
wheel·chair
wheeled
wheel·house
wheeze
wheezed
wheez·ing
wheezy
wheez·i·ness
whelm
whelp
whence·so·ev·er
when·ev·er
where·a·bouts
where·as
where·by
where·fore
where·in
where·on
where·so·ev·er
where·to
where·up·on
wher·ev·er
where·with
where·with·al
wher·ry
whet
whet·ted
whet·ting
wheth·er
whet·stone
which·ev·er
while
whim·per
whim·sy
whim·si·cal
whine
whined
whin·ing
whin·ny
whin·nied
whin·ny·ing
whip
whipped
whip·ping
whip·lash
whip·per·snap·per
whip·pet
whip·poor·will
whir
whirred
whir·ring
whirl·i·gig
whirl·pool
whirl·wind
whisk·er
whis·key
whis·ky
whis·per
whist
whis·tle
whis·tled
whis·tling
whis·tler
white
whit·er
whit·ish
white·ant
white·cold·ar
white-faced
whit·en
white·wash
whith·er
whit·tle
whit·tled
whit·tling
whiz
whizzed
whiz·zing
whiz·zes
whoa
who·ev·er
whole-heart·ed
whole·sale
whole·sal·ing
whole·sal·er
whole·some
whol·ly
whom·ev·er
whom·so·ev·er
whoop·ing
whop·per
whop·ping
whore
whorled
whose·so·ev·er
whom·so·ev·er
wick·ed
wick·er·work
wick·et
wide
wid·er
wid·est
wide-a·wake
wide-eyed
widen
wide·spread
widg·eon
wid·ow
wid·ow·er
width
wield·er
wieldy
wie·ner
wife·ly
wife·li·ness
wig·gle
wig·gled
wig·gling
wig·gly
wig·gli·est
wig·wag
wig·wagged
wig·wag·ging
wig·wam
wild·cat
wild·cat·ted
wild·cat·ting
wil·der·ness
wild-eyed
wild·fire
wild·fowl
wild·life
wild·wood
wile
wil·ful
wil·ful·ness
wilful
willed
will·ful·ly
will·ing
will-o'-the-wisp
wil·low
wil·lows
wil·ly-nil·ly
win
won
win·ning
wince
wince·ing
wind
wound
wind·ing
wind·break
wind·ed
wind·fall
wind·jam·mer
wind·lass
wind·mill
win·dow
win·dow·pane
win·dow-shop
win·dow·shop·ping
wind·pipe
wind·shield
wind·storm
wind·up
wind·ward
windy
wind·i·er
wind·i·ness
wine
wined
win·ing
win·ery
winged
wing·span
wing·spread
win·na·ble
winner
winning
win·now
win·some
win·ter
win·ter·green
win·ter·ize
win·ter·ized
win·ter·iz·ing
win·ter·i·za·tion
win·try
win·ter·y
win·tri·ness
wipe
wiped
wip·ing
wire-haired
wire·less
wire·tap
wire·tapped
wire·tap·ping
wire·tap·per
wir·ing
wiry
wir·i·er
wir·i·ness
wis·dom
wise
wis·er
wis·est
wise·ly
wise·crack
wish·bone
wish·ful·ly
wish·y-washy
wisp
wispy
wis·te·ria
wist·ful·ly
witch·craft
witch·er·y
witch·ing
with·al
with·draw
with·drew
with·drawn
with·draw·ing
with·draw·al
with·er
with·held
with·hold·ing
with·in
with·out
with·stand
with·stood
with·stand·ing
wit·less
wit·ness
wit·ti·cism
wit·ting
wit·ting·ly
wit·ty
wit·ti·est
wit·ti·ly
wit·ti·ness
wiz·ard
wiz·ard·ry
wiz·en
wiz·ened
wob·ble
wob·bled
wob·bling
wob·bly
woe·be·gone
woe·ful·ly
wolf·hound
wolf·ram
wol·ver·ine
wom·an
women
wom·an·ly
wom·an·li·ness
wom·an·hood
wom·an·ish
wom·an·kind
womb
won·der·ful
won·der·land
won·der·ment
won·drous
wont·ed
wood·bine
wood·chuck
wood·cock
wood·craft
wood·ed
wood·en
wood·land
wood·peck·er
wood·pile
woods·man
woodsy
wood·wind
wood·work
woody
woo·er
woof·er
wool·en
wool·gath·er·ing
wool·ly
wool·li·ness
wool·ly-head·ed
woozy
wooz·i·ly
wooz·i·ness
word·ing
word·less
wordy
word·i·est
word·i·ly
word·i·ness
work·a·ble
work·a·bil·i·ty
work·a·day
work·bench
worked·up
work·er
work·horse
work·ing
work·ing·man
work·man
work·man·like
work·man·ship
work·out
work·room
work·shop
work·ta·ble
world·ly
world·li·er
world·li·est
world·li·ness
world's·worst
world-wea·ry
world-wide
worm-eat·en
wormy
worn-out
wor·ri·some
wor·ry
worried
wor·ry·ing
wor·ries
wor·ri·er
wor·ry·wart
wors·en
worship
wor·ship·ful
wor·sted
worth·less
worth·while
wor·thy
wor·thi·er
wor·thi·est
wor·thi·ly
wor·thi·ness
would-be
wound·ed
wrack
wraith
wran·gle
wran·gled
wran·gling
wran·gler
wrap
wrapped
wrap·ping
wrap·per
wrath·ful
wreak
wreath
wreathe
wreathed
wreath·ing
wreck·age
wrench
wres·tle
wres·tled
wres·tling
wretch
wretch·ed
wrig·gle
wrig·gled
wrig·gling
wrig·gly
wrig·glet
wring
wrung
wring·ing
wring·er
wrin·kle
wrinkled
wrin·kling

wrote
writhe
writhed
writhing
wrong-doer
wronged
wrong-headed
wrought
wry
wrier
wriest
wry-ly

X

xan-thous
xe-non
xe-no-phobe
xe-no-pho-bia
X-ray
x-ray
xy-lem
xy-log-ra-phy

Y

yacht
yacht-ing
yachts-man
ya-hoo
yak
yam
yam-mer
yank
Yan-kee
yap
yapped
yap-ping
yard-age
yard-arm
yard-mas-ter
yard-stick
yarn
yar-row
yawl
yawn
year-book
year-ling
year-long
year-ly
yearn
yearn-ing
year-round
yeast
yeasty
yel-low
yel-low-ish
yel-low-bird
yel-low fe-ver
yel-low-ham-mer
yel-low jack-et
yelp
yen
yenned
yen-ning
yeo-man
yeo-men
ye-shi-va
yes-ter-day
yes-ter-year
yew
Yid-dish
yield
yield-ing
yip
yipped
yip-ping
yo-del
yo-deled
yo-del-ing
yo-del-er
yo-ga
yo-gi
yo-gurt
yoke
yoked
yok-ing
yo-ket
yolk
Yom Kip-pur
yon-der
yore
young
younger
young-ish
young-ling
young-ster
your-self
your-selves
youth-ful
youth-ful-ly
yowl
yuc-ca
yule-tide

Z

za-ny
za-nies
za-ni-er
za-ni-est
za-ni-ness
zeal
zeal-ot
zeal-ous
ze-bra
ze-bu
ze-nith
zeph-yr
zep-pe-lin
zero
ze-ros
ze-roes
zest
zesty
zest-ier
zest-ful
zest-ful-ly
zig-zag
zig-zagged
zig-zag-ging
zinc
zinced
zinc-ing
zing
zin-nia
Zion
Zion-ism
Zion-ist
zip
zipped
zip-ping
zip-per
zippy
zip-pi-er
zip-pi-est
zir-con
zir-co-ni-um
zither
zo-di-ac
zo-di-a-cal
zombie
zonal
zonal-ly
zone
zoned
zon-ing
zoo
zoos
zoo-ge-og-ra-phy
zo-ol-o-gy
zo-o-log-i-cal
zo-o-log-i-cal-ly
zo-ol-o-gist
zuc-chet-to
zuc-chi-ni
zwie-back
zy-gote

Metric Measurement

JOULE (J) = the work done when the point of application of a force of 1 newton is displaced through a distance of 1 metre in the direction of the force.

erg = 1 dyn acting through a distance of 1 centimetre = 100^7J

watt (W) = the power which in 1 second gives rise to energy of 1 joule.

metric horsepower (ch or CV or cv or PS or pk) = the power which raises 75 kilograms against the force of gravity through a distance of 1 metre per second = 75 × 9.806 65 joules per second = 735.498 75 watts.

coulomb (C) = the quantity of electricity carried in 1 second by a current of 1 ampere.

volt (V) = the difference of electric potential between two points of a conducting wire carrying a constant current of 1 ampere, when the power dissipated between these points is equal to 1 watt.

ohm (Ω) = the electric resistance between two points of a conductor when a constant potential difference of 1 volt, applied to these points, produces in the conductor a current of 1 ampere, the conductor not being the seat of any electromotive force.

siemens (S) = 1 ampere per volt, being the unit of electric conductance; this unit has also been known as the reciprocal ohm (ohm^{-1}) or 'mho'.

farad (F) the capacitance of a capacitor between the plates of which there appears a difference of electric potential of 1 volt when it is charged by a quantity of electricity of 1 coulomb.

weber (Wb) = the magnetic flux which, linking a circuit of 1 turn, would produce in it an electromotive force of 1 volt if it were reduced to zero at a uniform rate in 1 second.

henry (H) = the inductance of a closed circuit in which an electromotive force of 1 volt is produced when the electric current in the circuit varies uniformly at the rate of 1 ampere per second.

tesla (T) = the flux density in vacuum produced by a magnetic field of strength 1 ampere per metre; this is the unit of magnetic flux density and equals 1 weber per square metre.

lumen (lm) = the luminous flux emitted within unit solid angle of 1 steradian by a point source having a uniform luminous intensity of 1 candela. lux (lx) = an illuminance of 1 lumen per square metre.

LENGTH

1000 picometres	= 1 nanometre
1000 nanometres	= 1 micrometre
1000 micrometres	= 1 millimetre
10 millimetres	= 1 centimetre
100 millimetres	= 1 decimetre
10 centimetres	= 1 decimetre
1000 millimetres	= 1 metre
100 centimetres	= 1 metre
10 decimetres	= 1 metre
100 metres	= 1 hectometre
1000 metres	= 1 kilometre
10 hectometres	= 1 kilometre
1000 kilometres	= 1 megametre
1852 nautical metres	= 1 international nautical mile

AREA

100 sq millimetres	= 1 sq centimetre
100 sq centimetres	= 1 sq decimetre
0 000 sq centimetres	= 1 sq metre
100 sq decimetres	= 1 sq metre
100 sq metres	= 1 are
10 ares	= 1 dekare
0 000 sq metres	= 1 sq hectometre
	= 1 hectare
100 ares	= 1 hectare
10 dekares	= 1 hectare
100 sq hectometres	= 1 sq kilometre
100 hectares	= 1 sq kilometre

MASS

1000 nanograms	= 1 microgram
1000 micrograms	= 1 milligram
200 milligrams	= 1 metric carat
1000 milligrams	= 1 gram
5 metric carats	= 1 gram
25 grams	= 1 metric ounce
100 grams	= 1 hectogram
1000 grams	= 1 kilogram
100 kilograms	= 1 quintal
1000 kilograms	= 1 megagram
10 quintals	= 1 megagram
	= 1 tonne

ENERGY (WORK & HEAT)

10 000 ergs	= 1 millijoule
1000 millijoules	= 1 joule
1000 joules	= 1 kilojoule
1000 kilojoules	= 1 megajoule
3.6 megajoules	= 1 kilowatt hour
1000 megajoules	= 1 gigajoule
1000 gigajoules	= 1 terajoule

POWER

1000 microwatts	= 1 milliwatt
1000 milliwatts	= 1 watt
1000 watts	= 1 kilowatt
1000 kilowatts	= 1 megawatt
1000 megawatts	= 1 gigawatt
1000 gigawatts	= 1 terawatt

VOLUME & CAPACITY

1000 cu millimetres	= 1 cu centimetre
1000 cu centimetres	= 1 cu decimetre
1000 cu decimetres	= 1 cu metre
1000 cu metres	= 1 dekametre
1000 cu dekametres	= 1 cu hectometre
1000 cu hectometres	= 1 cu kilometre
1000 microlitres	= 1 millilitre
	= 1 cu centimetre
10 millilitre	= 1 centilitre
10 centilitres	= 1 decilitre
1000 millilitres	= 1 litre
100 centilitres	= 1 litre
100 litres	= 1 hectolitre
1000 litres	= 1 kilolitre
	= 1 cu metre
10 hectolitres	= 1 kilolitre

PRESSURE AND STRESS

1000 micropascals	= 1 millipascal
100 millipascals	= 1 microbar
1000 millipascals	= 1 pascal
10 microbars	= 1 pascal
1000 microbars	= 1 millibar
100 pascals	= 1 millibar
1000 pascals	= 1 kilopascal
10 millibars	= 1 kilopascal
	= 1 pieze
1000 millibars	= 1 bar
	= 1 hectopieze
1000 kilopascals	= 1 megapascal
100 bars	= 1 hectobar
1000 bars	= 1 kilobar
1000 megapascals	= 1 gigapascal

ELECTRICITY & MAGNETISM

1000 picoamperes	= 1 nanoampere
1000 nanoamperes	= 1 microampere
1000 microamperes	= 1 milliampere
1000 milliamperes	= 1 ampere
1000 amperes	= 1 kiloampere
1000 millicoulombs	= 1 coulomb
1000 coulombs	= 1 kilocoulomb
1000 microvolts	= 1 millivolt
1000 millivolts	= 1 volts
1000 volts	= 1 kilovolt
1000 kilovolts	= 1 megavolt
1000 microhm	= 1 milliohm
1000 milliohm	= 1 ohm

1000 ohms	= 1 kilohm
1000 kilohms	= 1 megohm
1000 megohms	= 1 gigohm
1000 millisiemens	= 1 siemens
1000 millihenrys	= 1 henry
1000 milliteslas	= 1 tesla

FREQUENCY

1000 hertz	= 1 kilohertz
1000 kilohertz	= 1 megahertz
1000 megahertz	= 1 gigahertz
1000 gigahertz	= 1 terahertz
1000 terahertz	= 1 petahertz
1000 petahertz	= 1 exahertz

FORCE

10 micronewtons	= 1 dyne
1000 micronewtons	= 1 millinewton
10 millinewtons	= 1 centinewton
1000 millinewtons	= 1 newton
1000 newtons	= 1 kilonewton
1000 kilonewtons	= 1 meganewton

DENSITY & CONCENTRATION

1 gram per cubic metre	= 1 milligram per cu decimetre
1000 milligrams per cu decimetre	= 1 gram per cu decimetre
	= 1 kilogram per cu metre
1000 kilograms per cu metre	= 1 tonne per cu metre
	= 1 kilogram per cu decimetre

TIME

1000 nanoseconds	= 1 microsecond
1000 microseconds	= 1 millisecond
1000 milliseconds	= 1 second
1000 seconds	= 1 kilosecond

3.6 kilometres per hour	= 1 metre per second
3 600 kilometres per hour	= 1 kilometre per second

Metric Conversions

CONVERSION FORMULAE

Non-metric to metric

LENGTH

To convert	*Multiply by*
milli-inches into micrometres	25.4
inches into millimetres	25.4
inches into centimetres	2.54
inches into metres	0.0254
feet into millimetres	304.8
feet into centimetres	30.48
feet into metres	0.3048
yards into metres	0.9144
fathoms into metres	1.8288
chains into metres	20.1168
furlongs into metres	201.168
miles, statute into kilometres	1.609344
miles, nautical into kilometres	1.852

VOLUME & CAPACITY

To convert	*Multiply by*
cubic inches into cubic centimetres	16.387064
cubic inches into litres	0.016387
cubic feet into cubic metres	0.0283168
cubic feet into litres	28.316847
pints into litres	0.5682613
quarts into litres	1.1365225
cubic yards into cubic metres	0.7645549
gallons into litres	4.54609
[illegible] into cubic centimetres	28.413063

AREA

To convert	*Multiply by*
square inches into square millimetres	645.16
square inches into square centimetres	6.4516
square feet into square centimetres	929.0304
square feet into square metres	0.092903
square yards into square metres	0.836123
square yards into ares	0.0083613
acres into square metres	4046.8564
acres into ares	40.468564
acres into hectares	0.4046856
square miles into hectares	258.9988
square miles into square kilometres	2.589988

MASS

To convert	*Multiply by*
grains into milligrams	64.79891
grains into metric carats	0.323995
grains into grams	0.064799
pennyweights into grams	1.555174
drams into grams	1.77185
ounces into grams	28.349523
ounces troy into metric carats	155.5174
ounces into kilograms	0.0283495
pounds into kilograms	0.4535924
stones into kilograms	6.3502932
hundred weights into kilograms	50.802345
tons into kilograms	1016.0469
tons into metric tonnes	1.01604
tahils into grams	37.799
kati into kilograms	0.60479

POWER

To convert	*Multiply by*
foot pounds-force per second into watts	1.35582
horsepower into watts	745.7
foot pounds-force per second into kilowatts	0.001356
horsepower into kilowatts	0.7457
horsepower into metric horsepower	1.01387

Metric to non-metric

VOLUME & CAPACITY

To convert	*Multiply by*
cu.centimetres into cu.inches	0.06102
cu.metres into cu.feet	35.3147
cu.metres into cu.yards	1.30795
litres into cu.inches	61.03
litres into pints	1.7598
litres into quarts	0.8799
litres into U.K. gallons	0.219976
litres into U.S. gallons	0.264178

MASS

To convert	*Multiply by*
grams into ounces	0.03527
grams into grains	15.4324
grams into tahil	0.02646
kilograms into pounds	2.2046
kilograms into tons	0.0009842
kilograms into katis	1.653
kilograms into stones	0.1575
kilograms into hundredweights	0.01968

VELOCITY

To convert	*Multiply by*
centimetres per second into feet per second	0.03281
metres per second into feet per minute	196.9
metres per second into feet per second	3.281
kilometres per hour into miles per hour	0.6214

POWER

To convert	*Multiply by*
kilowatts into horsepower	1.341
metric horsepower into horsepower	0.98632
metric horsepower into foot pounds—force per second	542.48

FORCE

To convert	*Multiply by*
newtons into pounds force	0.2248
newtons into pounds	7.2330

LINEAR

To convert	*Multiply by*
millimetres into feet	3.281×10
millimetres into inches	0.03937
centimetres into inches	0.3937
metres into yards	1.09361
metres into feet	3.281
kilometres into yards	1093.61
kilometres into miles	0.62137

AREA

To convert	*Multiply by*
sq.millimetres into sq.inches	1.550×10^{-3}
sq.centimetres into sq.inches	0.1550
sq.metres into sq.feet	10.7639
sq.metres into sq.yards	1.19599
sq.metres into acres	2.47105×10^{-4}
sq.kilometres into sq.miles	0.3861
sq.kilometres into acres	247.105
hectares into acres	2.47105

LENGTH

Inches		*Millimetres*
0.03937	1	25.40
0.07874	2	50.80
0.11811	3	76.20
0.15748	4	101.60
0.19685	5	127.00
0.23622	6	152.40
0.27559	7	177.80
0.31496	8	203.20
0.35433	9	228.60

Inches		*Centimetres*
.393700	1	2.540
.787402	2	5.080
1.181102	3	7.620
1.574803	4	10.160
1.968504	5	12.700
2.362205	6	15.240
2.755906	7	17.780
3.149606	8	20.320
3.543307	9	22.860

Feet		*Metres*
3.280840	1	.3048
6.561680	2	.6096
9.842520	3	.9144
13.123359	4	1.2192
16.404199	5	1.5240
19.685038	6	1.8288
22.965878	7	2.1336
26.246718	8	2.4384
29.527558	9	2.7432

Yard		*Metres*
1.093613	1	0.91440
2.187226	2	1.82880
3.280839	3	2.74320
4.374452	4	3.65760
5.468065	5	4.57200
6.561678	6	5.48640
7.655291	7	6.40080
8.748904	8	7.31520
0.842517	9	8.22960

Miles		*Kilometres*
.621371	1	1.60934
1.242742	2	3.21869
1.864113	3	4.82803
2.485484	4	6.43738
3.106855	5	**8.04672**
3.728226	6	9.65606
4.349597	7	11.26541
4.970968	8	12.87475
5.592339	9	14.48410

VOLUME & CAPACITY

Cu. Inches		*Cu. Centimetres*
.061024	1	16.38706
.122048	2	32.77413
.183072	3	49.16119
.244096	4	65.54826
.305120	5	81.93532
.366144	6	98.32238
.427168	7	114.70945
.488192	8	131.09651
.549216	9	147.48358

Metric Conversions

009VOLUME & CAPACITY

Fluid ounces		*Cu. Centimetres*	*Quarts*		*Litres*	*Cwt.*		*Kiloframs*
0.035320	1	28.4131	.87988	1	1.13652	0.19684	1	50.80234
0.07039	2	56.8261	1.75976	2	2.27304	.039368	2	101.60469
0.10009	3	85.2392	2.63964	3	3.40956	.059052	3	152.40704
0.14078	4	113.6522	3.51952	4	4.54608	.078736	4	203.20938
0.17598	5	142.0653	4.39940	5	5.68260	.098420	5	254.01173
0.21117	6	170.4784	5.27928	6	6.81912	118104	6	304.81408
0.24637	7	198.8914	6.15916	7	7.95564	.137788	7	355.61642
0.28156	8	227.3045	7.03904	8	9.09216	.157472	8	406.41977
0.31676	9	255.7176	7.91892	9	10.22868	177156	9	457.22112

VOLUME & CAPACITY

Cu. Feet		*Litres*	*Gallons*		*Litres*	*Tons*		*Kilograms*
0.035315	1	28.3168				.000984	1	1016.0469
0.070630	2	56.6337	.21997	1	4.54609	.001968	2	2032.0938
0.105940	3	84.9505	.43994	2	9.09218	.002952	3	3048.1407
0.140588	4	113.2674	.65991	3	13.63827	.003936	4	4064.1876
0.176574	5	141.5842	.87988	4	18.18436	.005904	5	5080.2345
0.211888	6	169.9011	1.09985	5	22.73045	.006888	6	6096.2814
0.247203	7	198.2179	1.31982	6	27.27654	.007872	7	7112.3283
0.282518	8	226.5348	1.53979	7	31.82263	008856	8	8128.3752
0.317832	9	254.8516	1.75976	8	36.36872		9	9144.4221
			1.97973	9	40.91481	POWER		

Cu. Feet		*Cu. Metres*	MASS			*Horsepower*		*Kilowatts*
35.31467	1	0.02832	*Ounces*		*Grams*	1.341022	1	.7457
70.62934	2	0.05664				2.682044	2	1.4914
105.94401	3	0.08496	.035274	1	28.34952	4.023066	3	2.2371
141.25868	4	0.11328	.070548	2	56.69905	5.364088	4	2.9828
176.57335	5	0.14160	.105812	3	85.04857	6.705110	5	3.7285
211.88802	6	0.16992	.141096	4	113.39809	8.046132	6	4.4742
247.20269	7	0.19824	176370	5	141.74762	9.387154	7	5.2199
282.51736	8	0.22656	.211644	6	170.09714	10.728176	8	5.9656
317.83203	9	0.25488	246918	7	198.44666	12.069198	9	6.7113
			.282192	8	226.79618			
			.317466	9	255.14571	AREA		

Cu. Yards		*Cu. Metres*	*Grams*		*Grams*	*Sq. Inches*		*Sq. Centim*
1.30795	1	.76455						
2.61589	2	1.52910	15.4324	1	0.06480	.15500	1	6.45160
3.92385	3	2.29365	30.8648	2	0.12960	31000	2	12.90320
5.23180	4	3.05820	46.2972	3	0.19440	46500	3	19.35480
6.53975	5	3.82275	61.7296	4	0.25920	.62000	4	25.80640
7.84770	6	4.58730	77.1620	5	0.32400	.77500	5	32.25800
9.15565	7	5.35185	92.5944	6	0.38880	.93000	6	38.70960
10.46360	8	6.11640	108.0268	7	0.45360	1.08500	7	45.16120
11.77155	9	6.88095	123.4592	8	0.51840	1.24000	8	51.61280
			138.8916	9	0.58320	1.39500	9	58.06440

Litres		*Litres*	*Pounds*		*Kilograms*	*Sq. Feet*		*Sq. Metre*
.56826	1	56826	2.204622	1	.453592	10.76391	1	0.09290
1.13652	2	1.13652	4.409244	2	.907184	21.52782	2	0.18580
5.27928	3	703	6.613866	3	1.360776	32.29173	3	0.27870
7.03904	4	2.27305	8.818488	4	1.814368	43.05564	4	0.37160
8.79880	5	2.84131	11.023110	5	2.267960	53.81955	5	0.46450
	6	3.40957	13.227732	6	2.721552	64.58346	6	0.55740
	7	3.97783	15.432354	7	3.175144	75.34737	7	0.65030
14.07808	8	4.54609	17.636976	8	3.628736	86.11128	8	0.74320
	9	111111	19.841598	9	4.082328	96.87519	9	0.83610

Sq Yards		Sq Metres	Acres		Hectaares	Sq Miles		Sq Kilometre
1.19599	1	0.83613	2.47105	1	.40469	.38610	1	2.58999
2.39198	2	1.67226	4.94210	2	.80938	.77220	2	5.17998
3.58797	3	2.50839	7.41315	3	1.21407	1.15830	3	7.76997
4.78396	4	3.34453	9.88420	4	1.61876	1.54440	4	10.35996
5.97995	5	4.18065	12.35525	5	2.02345	1.93050	5	12.94995
7.17594	6	5.01678	14.82630	6	2.42814	2.31660	6	15.53994
8.37193	7	5.85291	17.29735	7	2.83283	2.70270	7	18.12993
9.56792	8	6.68904	19.76840	8	3.23752	3.08880	8	20.71992
10.76391	9	7.52517	22.23945	9	3.64221	3.47490	9	23.30991

Metric System

Multiples and Submultiples

The multiples and submultiples of the base and other units are formed by applying established prefixes, which are the same whichever unit is used. Examples are: milligram (mg), millimetre (mm), kilowatt (kW).

Only one multiplying prefix is applied at one time to a given unit. Thus one thousandth of a milligram is not referred to as a millimilligram but as a microgram (g). There are a few cases where, in attaching a prefix to the name of a unit, a contraction of the prefix name is made for convenience in pronunciation; for example megohm, microhm and hectare. Unit names take a plural 's' when associated with numbers greater than 1, eg 1.5 metres; the names hertz, lux and siemens are, however, the same in the plural. Symbols are not altered in the plural form; eg 1.5 m.

The names and values of prefixes in use are given below; also indicated are the equivalent powers to base 10 of the multiplying factors which can be used to relate any multiple or submultiple to the main unit: for example 1 mm = 10^{-3}m and 1 MN = 10^{6} N. The general use of prefixes representing 10 raised to a power which is multiple of ± 3 is recommended in SI; for example, milimetre (10^{-3} m), metre (m) and kilometre (10^{3} m). Other prefixes, notably centi, deci, deka and hecto can be used where others are inconvenient. Myria, as a prefix symbol, is not an SI multiple, but is included for reference.

Prefix name	Prefix symbol	Factor by which the unit is multiplied		Description
atto	a	10^{-18} =	0 000 000 000 000 000 001	one million million millionth
femto	f	10^{-15} =	0 000 000 000 000 001	one thousand million millionth
pico	p	10^{-12} =	0 000 000 000 001	one million millionth
nano	n	10^{-9} =	0 000 000 001	one thousand millionth
micro	m	10^{-6} =	0 000 001	one millionth
milli	m	10^{-3} =	0 001	one thousandth
centi	c	10^{-2} =	0 01	one hundredth
deci	d	10^{-1} =	0 1	one tenth
deca (or deka)	da	10^{1} =	1 0	ten
hecto	h	10^{2} =	10 0	one hundred
kilo	k	10^{3} =	1 000	one thousand
myria	my	10^{4} =	10 000	ten thousand
mega	M	10^{6} =	1 000 000	one million
giga	G	10^{9} =	1 000 000 000	one thousand million
tera	T	10^{12} =	1 000 000 000 000	one million million
peta	P	10^{15} =	1 000 000 000 000 000	one thousand million million
exa	E	10^{18} =	1 000 000 000 000 000 000	one million million million

METRIC STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS

A	ampere	cP	centipoise	EHz	exahertz	hm²	square hectometre
a	are	cSt	centistokes	F	farad	hm³	cubic hectometre
bar	bar	daa	dekare	g	gram	hPz	hectopièze
C	coulomb	dag	dekagram	GHz	gigahertz	Hz	hertz
°C	Celsius	dal	dekalitre	GJ	gigajoule	J	joule
cc	cubic centimetre	dam	dekametre	GΩ	gigohm	kA	kiloampere
cg	centigram	dam²	square dekametre	GPa	gigapascal	kbar	kilobar
cl	centilitre	dam³	cubic dekametre	GW	gigawatt	kC	kilocoulomb
cm	centimetre	dB	decibel	h	hour	kg	kilogram
cm²	square centimetre	dg	decigram	H	henry	kgf	kilogram-force
cm²	square centimetre	dl	decilitre	ha	hectare	kgf m	kilogram-force metre
cm/s	per second	dm	decimetre	hbar	hectobar	kHz	kilohetz
cm³	cubic centimetre	dm²	square decimetre	hg	hectogram	kJ	kilojoule
CM	metric carat	dm³	cubic decimetre	hl	hectolitre	kl	kilolitre
cN	centinewton	dyn	dyne	hm	hectometre		

METRIC CONVERSION

km	=	kilometre	mg	=	milligram	mW	=	milliwatt	Ω	=	ohm
km^2	=	square kilometre	Mg	=	megagram	MW	=	megawatt	p	=	pond
km^3	=	cubic kilometre	mH	=	millihenry	μA	=	microampere	P	=	poise
km/h	=	kilometre per hour	MHz	=	megahertz	μbar	=	microbar	pA	=	picoampere
km/s	=	kilometre per second	mJ	=	millijoule	μC	=	microcoulomb	Pa	=	pascal
			MJ	=	megajoule	μF	=	microfarad	Pa s	=	pascal second
kN	=	kilonewton	ml	=	millilitre	μg	=	microgram	pC	=	picocoulomb
kΩ	=	kilohm	Mm	=	megametre	μH	=	microhenry	pF	=	picofarad
kp	=	kilopond	mm	=	millimetre	μl	=	microlitre	pH	=	picohenry
kPa	=	kilopascal	mm^2	=	square millimetre	μm	=	micrometre	PHz	=	petahertz
ks	=	kilosecond	mm^2/s	=	square millimetre per second	μN	=	micronewton	pm	=	picometre
kS	=	kilosiemens				μΩ	=	microhm	pz	=	pièze
kV	=	kilovolt	mm^3	=	cubic millimetre	μPa	=	micropascal	q	=	quintal
kW	=	kilowatt	mN	=	millinewton	μS	=	microsecond	s	=	second
kWh	=	kilowatt hour	MN	=	meganewton	μS	=	microsiemens	S	=	siemens
l or L	=	litre	mΩ	=	milliohm	μT	=	microtesla	sn	=	sthène
m	=	metre	MΩ	=	megohm	μV	=	microvolt	St	=	stokes
m/s	=	metre per second	mPa	=	millipascal	μW	=	microwatt	t	=	tonne
m^2	=	square metre	MPa	=	megapascal	N	=	Newton	T	=	tesla
m^2/s	=	square metre per second	mPa s	=	millipascal second	nA	=	nanoampere	THz	=	terahertz
			ms	=	millisecond	nC	=	nanocoulomb	TJ	=	terajoule
m^3	=	cubic metre	m/s	=	metre per second	ng	=	nanogram	TW	=	terawatt
mA	=	milliampere	mS	=	millisiemens	nH	=	nanohenry	V	=	volt
mbar	=	millibar	mT	=	millitesla	nm	=	nanometre	W	=	watt
mC	=	millicoulomb	mV	=	millivolt	ns	=	nanosecond			
MC	=	megacoulomb	MV	=	megavolt	nT	=	nanotesla			

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE TABLE FOR MONTHLY PAYMENT PLANS

NUMBER OF PAYMENTS	ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE																
	10.00%	10.50%	11.00%	11.50%	12.00%	12.50%	13.00%	13.50%	14.00%	14.50%	15.00%	15.50%	16.00%	16.50%	17.00%	17.50%	18.00%
	(FINANCE CHARGE PER $100 OF AMOUNT FINANCED)																
1	0.83	0.87	0.92	0.96	1.00	1.04	1.08	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.25	1.29	1.33	1.37	1.42	1.46	1.50
2	1.25	1.31	1.38	1.44	1.50	1.57	1.63	1.69	1.75	1.82	1.88	1.94	2.00	2.07	2.13	2.19	2.26
3	1.67	1.76	1.84	1.92	2.01	2.09	2.17	2.26	2.34	2.43	2.51	2.59	2.68	2.76	2.85	2.93	3.01
4	2.09	2.20	2.30	2.41	2.51	2.62	2.72	2.83	2.93	3.04	3.14	3.25	3.36	3.46	3.57	3.67	3.78
5	2.51	2.64	2.77	2.89	3.02	3.15	3.27	3.40	3.53	3.65	3.78	3.91	4.04	4.16	4.29	4.42	4.54
6	2.94	3.08	3.23	3.38	3.53	3.68	3.83	3.97	4.12	4.27	4.42	4.57	4.72	4.87	5.02	5.17	5.32
7	3.36	3.53	3.70	3.87	4.04	4.21	4.38	4.55	4.72	4.89	5.06	5.23	5.40	5.58	5.75	5.93	6.09
8	3.79	3.98	4.17	4.36	4.55	4.74	4.94	5.13	5.32	5.51	5.71	5.90	6.09	6.29	6.48	6.67	6.87
9	4.21	4.43	4.64	4.85	5.07	5.28	5.49	5.71	5.92	6.14	6.35	6.57	6.78	7.00	7.22	7.43	7.65
10	4.64	4.88	5.11	5.35	5.58	5.82	6.05	6.29	6.53	6.77	7.00	7.24	7.48	7.72	7.96	8.19	8.43
11	5.07	5.33	5.58	5.84	6.10	6.36	6.62	6.88	7.14	7.40	7.66	7.92	8.18	8.44	8.70	8.96	9.22
12	5.50	5.78	6.06	6.34	6.62	6.90	7.18	7.46	7.74	8.03	8.31	8.59	8.88	9.16	9.45	9.73	10.02
18	8.10	8.52	8.93	9.35	9.77	10.19	10.61	11.03	11.45	11.87	12.29	12.72	13.14	13.57	13.99	14.42	14.85
24	10.75	11.30	11.86	12.42	12.98	13.54	14.10	14.66	15.23	15.80	16.37	16.94	17.51	18.09	18.66	19.24	19.82
30	13.43	14.13	14.83	15.54	16.24	16.95	17.66	18.38	19.10	19.81	20.54	21.26	21.98	22.72	23.45	24.18	24.92
36	16.16	17.01	17.86	18.71	19.57	20.43	21.30	22.17	23.04	23.92	24.80	25.68	26.57	27.46	28.35	29.25	30.15
42	18.93	19.93	20.93	21.94	22.96	23.98	25.00	26.03	27.06	28.10	29.15	30.19	31.25	32.31	33.37	34.44	35.51
48	21.74	22.90	24.06	25.23	26.40	27.58	28.77	29.97	31.17	32.37	33.59	34.81	36.03	37.27	38.50	39.75	41.00
54	24.59	25.91	27.23	28.56	29.91	31.28	32.61	33.98	35.38	36.73	38.12	39.52	40.92	42.33	43.75	45.18	46.62
60	27.48	28.96	30.45	31.96	33.47	34.99	36.52	38.06	39.61	41.17	42.74	44.32	45.91	47.51	49.12	50.73	52.36
66	30.41	32.06	33.73	35.40	37.09	38.78	40.49	42.21	43.95	45.69	47.45	49.22	51.00	52.79	54.59	56.41	58.23
72	33.39	35.21	37.05	38.90	40.76	42.64	44.53	46.44	48.36	50.30	52.24	54.21	56.18	58.17	60.17	62.19	64.22
78	36.40	38.40	40.41	42.45	44.49	46.56	48.64	50.74	52.85	54.98	57.13	59.29	61.46	63.66	65.86	68.09	70.32
84	39.45	41.63	43.83	46.05	48.28	50.54	52.81	55.11	57.42	59.75	62.09	64.46	66.84	69.24	71.66	74.10	76.55
90	42.54	44.91	47.29	49.70	52.13	54.58	57.05	59.54	62.05	64.59	67.14	69.72	72.31	74.93	77.56	80.22	82.89
96	45.67	48.22	50.80	53.40	56.03	58.68	61.36	64.05	66.77	69.51	72.28	75.06	77.88	80.71	83.57	86.44	89.34
102	48.84	51.59	54.36	57.16	59.98	62.83	65.71	68.62	71.55	74.51	77.49	80.50	83.53	86.59	89.67	92.78	95.91
108	52.05	54.99	57.96	60.96	63.99	67.05	70.14	73.26	76.40	79.58	82.78	86.01	89.27	92.56	95.87	99.21	102.57
114	55.30	58.43	61.61	64.81	68.05	71.32	74.63	77.96	81.33	84.73	88.15	91.61	95.10	98.62	102.17	105.74	109.35
120	58.58	61.92	65.30	68.71	72.17	75.65	79.17	82.73	86.32	89.94	93.60	97.29	101.02	104.77	108.56	112.37	116.22
180	103.43	108.97	104.59	110.27	116.03	121.85	127.74	133.70	139.71	145.79	151.93	158.12	164.37	170.67	177.02	183.42	189.88
240	131.61	139.61	147.73	155.94	164.26	172.67	181.18	189.77	198.44	207.20	216.03	224.93	233.90	242.94	252.03	261.19	270.39
300	172.61	183.25	194.03	204.94	215.97	227.11	238.35	249.69	261.13	272.65	284.26	295.92	307.67	319.47	331.34	343.26	355.23
360	215.93	229.31	242.84	256.50	270.30	284.21	298.23	312.35	326.55	340.84	355.20	369.63	384.11	398.65	413.24	427.88	442.55

DAILY COMPOUNDING INTEREST TABLE

NUMBER OF YEARS	ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE											
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00%	6.50%	7.00%	7.50%	8.00%	8.50%	9.00%	9.50%	10.00%
	(WHAT A $1 DEPOSIT WILL GROW TO IN THE FUTURE)												
1	1.0050	1.0075	1.0098	1.0100	1.0618	1.0672	1.0725	1.0779	1.0833	1.0887	1.0942	1.0996	1.1052
[illegible]	1.0100	1.0151	1.0199	1.0202	1.1237	1.1294	1.1352	1.1410	1.1469	1.1528	1.1587	1.1647	1.1707
[illegible]	1.0151	1.0228	1.0301	1.0305	1.1911	1.2002	1.2093	1.2186	1.2280	1.2375	1.2472	1.2570	1.2670
4	1.0202	1.0306	1.0406	1.0412	1.2626	1.2755	1.2888	1.3016	1.3149	1.3286	1.3428	1.3573	1.3722
[illegible]	1.0253	1.0384	1.0511	1.0519	1.3384	1.3555	1.3732	1.3903	1.4079	1.4259	1.4445	1.4636	1.4832
6	1.0304	1.0462	1.0617	1.0627	1.4187	1.4405	1.4630	1.4850	1.5078	1.5308	1.5547	1.5793	1.6047
[illegible]	1.0355	1.0541	1.0724	1.0737	1.5039	1.5308	1.5587	1.5861	1.6141	1.6434	1.6736	1.7047	1.7368
8	1.0407	1.0621	1.0831	1.0848	1.5942	1.6268	1.6603	1.6941	1.7286	1.7642	1.8009	1.8388	1.8780
9	1.0459	1.0702	1.0940	1.0961	1.6899	1.7288	1.7689	1.8095	1.8514	1.8940	1.9383	1.9843	2.0320
10	1.0511	1.0783	1.1049	1.1075	1.7913	1.8373	1.8845	1.9328	1.9826	2.0333	2.0860	2.1410	2.1987
15	1.0779	1.1176	1.1573	1.1616	2.3080	2.3975	2.4904	2.5871	2.6879	2.7930	2.9028	3.0176	3.1380
20	1.1056	1.1587	1.2129	1.2202	3.0287	3.2086	3.3986	3.5993	3.8113	4.0353	4.2720	4.5224	4.7875
25	1.1343	1.2016	1.2715	1.2836	3.9786	4.2946	4.6388	5.0135	5.4209	5.8632	6.3431	6.8633	7.4268
30	1.1639	1.2459	1.3330	1.3499	5.2263	5.7478	6.3270	6.9705	7.6873	8.4869	9.3799	10.3784	11.4949
	ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE												
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.50%	13.00%	13.50%	14.00%	14.50%	15.00%	15.50%	16.00%	16.50%
	(WHAT A $1 DEPOSIT WILL GROW TO IN THE FUTURE)												
1	1.1113	1.1169	1.1226	1.1284	1.1351	1.1409	1.1467	1.1525	1.1583	1.1642	1.1701	1.1761	1.1821
2	1.2351	1.2473	1.2596	1.2720	1.2884	1.3016	1.3148	1.3282	1.3417	1.3554	1.3692	1.3832	1.3973
3	1.3726	1.3933	1.4143	1.4356	1.4628	1.4849	1.5076	1.5307	1.5542	1.5780	1.6022	1.6267	1.6516
4	1.5253	1.5565	1.5883	1.6207	1.6601	1.6941	1.7287	1.7641	1.8003	1.8371	1.8748	1.9131	1.9523
5	1.6951	1.7392	1.7842	1.8301	1.8843	1.9327	1.9823	2.0331	2.0853	2.1388	2.1937	2.2500	2.3077
6	1.8838	1.9424	2.0027	2.0648	2.1389	2.2049	2.2730	2.3432	2.4155	2.4901	2.5669	2.6462	2.7279
7	2.0937	2.1687	2.2465	2.3272	2.4278	2.5155	2.6063	2.7004	2.7980	2.8990	3.0037	3.1121	3.2245
8	2.3273	2.4220	2.5212	2.6253	2.7558	2.8698	2.9886	3.1122	3.2410	3.3751	3.5147	3.6601	3.8115
9	2.5864	2.7061	2.8304	2.9599	3.1281	3.2741	3.4269	3.5868	3.7541	3.9293	4.1127	4.3046	4.5054
10	2.8742	3.0229	3.1781	3.3402	3.5507	3.7353	3.9294	4.1337	4.3486	4.5746	4.8124	5.0625	5.3256
15	4.9364	5.2263	5.5320	5.8556	6.2009	6.6907	7.2191	7.7892	8.4044	9.0681	9.7843	10.5570	11.3907
20	8.4053	9.0119	10.2941	11.3922	12.6074	13.9522	15.4404	17.0873	18.9099	20.9269	23.1589	25.6290	28.3625
25	14.3116	16.2447	18.4390	20.9295	23.7564	26.9651	30.6072	34.7410	39.4332	44.7590	50.8040	57.6653	65.4531
30	24.3683	28.3697	33.0281	38.4513	44.7649	52.1150	60.6719	70.6336	82.2307	95.7318	111.4493	129.7470	151.0484

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLE

NUMBER OF PERIODS	ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE															
	1.00%	1.50%	2.00%	2.50%	3.00%	3.50%	4.00%	4.50%	5.00%	6.00%	7.00%	8.00%	9.00%	10.00%	12.00%	14.00%	15.00%	18.00%
	(FUTURE VALUE OF $1—PRINCIPAL PLUS ACCUMULATED INTEREST)																	
1	1.010	1.015	1.020	1.025	1.030	1.035	1.040	1.045	1.050	1.060	1.070	1.080	1.090	1.100	1.120	1.140	1.150	1.180
2	1.020	1.030	1.040	1.051	1.061	1.071	1.082	1.092	1.103	1.124	1.145	1.166	1.188	1.210	1.254	1.300	1.323	1.392
3	1.030	1.046	1.061	1.077	1.093	1.109	1.125	1.141	1.158	1.191	1.225	1.260	1.295	1.331	1.405	1.482	1.521	1.643
4	1.041	1.061	1.082	1.104	1.126	1.148	1.170	1.193	1.216	1.262	1.311	1.360	1.412	1.464	1.574	1.689	1.749	1.939
5	1.051	1.077	1.104	1.131	1.159	1.188	1.217	1.246	1.276	1.338	1.403	1.469	1.539	1.611	1.762	1.925	2.011	2.288
6	1.062	1.093	1.126	1.160	1.194	1.229	1.265	1.302	1.340	1.419	1.501	1.587	1.677	1.772	1.974	2.195	2.313	2.700
7	1.072	1.110	1.149	1.189	1.230	1.272	1.316	1.361	1.407	1.504	1.606	1.714	1.828	1.949	2.211	2.502	2.660	3.185
8	1.083	1.126	1.172	1.218	1.267	1.317	1.369	1.422	1.477	1.594	1.718	1.851	1.993	2.144	2.476	2.853	3.059	3.759
9	1.094	1.143	1.195	1.249	1.305	1.363	1.423	1.486	1.551	1.689	1.838	1.999	2.172	2.358	2.773	3.252	3.518	4.435
10	1.105	1.161	1.219	1.280	1.344	1.411	1.480	1.553	1.629	1.791	1.967	2.159	2.367	2.594	3.106	3.707	4.046	5.234
11	1.116	1.178	1.243	1.312	1.384	1.460	1.539	1.623	1.710	1.898	2.105	2.332	2.580	2.853	3.479	4.226	4.652	6.176
12	1.127	1.196	1.268	1.345	1.426	1.511	1.601	1.696	1.796	2.012	2.252	2.518	2.813	3.138	3.896	4.818	5.350	7.288
13	1.149	1.282	1.319	1.413	1.513	1.619	1.732	1.852	1.980	2.261	2.579	2.937	3.342	3.797	4.887	6.261	7.988	10.147
14	1.173	1.269	1.373	1.485	1.605	1.734	1.873	2.022	2.183	2.540	2.952	3.426	3.970	4.595	6.130	8.137	10.748	14.129
15	1.196	1.307	1.428	1.560	1.702	1.857	2.026	2.208	2.407	2.854	3.380	3.996	4.717	5.560	7.690	10.575	14.463	19.673
20	1.220	1.347	1.486	1.639	1.806	1.990	2.191	2.412	2.653	3.207	3.870	4.661	5.604	6.727	9.646	13.743	19.461	27.393
22	1.245	1.388	1.546	1.722	1.916	2.132	2.370	2.634	2.925	3.604	4.430	5.437	6.659	8.140	12.101	17.861	26.186	38.142
24	1.270	1.430	1.608	1.809	2.033	2.283	2.563	2.876	3.225	4.049	5.072	6.341	7.911	9.850	15.179	23.212	35.236	53.109
26	1.295	1.473	1.673	1.900	2.157	2.446	2.772	3.141	3.556	4.549	5.807	7.396	9.399	11.918	19.040	30.167	47.414	73.949
28	1.321	1.517	1.741	1.996	2.288	2.620	2.999	3.430	3.920	5.112	6.649	8.627	11.167	14.421	23.884	39.204	63.800	102.967
30	1.348	1.563	1.811	2.098	2.427	2.807	3.243	3.745	4.322	5.743	7.612	10.063	13.268	17.449	29.960	50.950	85.850	143.371
32	1.375	1.610	1.884	2.204	2.575	3.007	3.508	4.090	4.765	6.453	8.715	11.737	15.763	21.114	37.582	66.215	115.520	199.629
34	1.403	1.659	1.961	2.315	2.732	3.221	3.794	4.466	5.253	7.251	9.978	13.690	18.728	25.548	47.143	86.053	155.443	277.964
36	1.431	1.709	2.040	2.433	2.898	3.450	4.104	4.877	5.792	8.147	11.424	15.968	22.251	30.913	59.136	111.834	209.164	387.037
38	1.460	1.761	2.122	2.556	3.073	3.696	4.439	5.326	6.385	9.154	13.079	18.625	26.437	37.404	74.180	145.340	281.452	538.910
40	1.489	1.814	2.208	2.685	3.262	3.959	4.801	5.816	7.040	10.286	14.974	21.725	31.409	45.259	93.051	188.884	378.721	750.378
42	1.519	1.869	2.297	2.821	3.461	4.241	5.193	6.352	7.762	11.557	17.144	25.339	37.315	54.764	116.723	245.473	509.607	1.044.527
44	1.549	1.925	2.390	2.964	3.671	4.543	5.617	6.936	8.557	12.985	19.628	29.556	44.337	66.264	146.418	319.017	685.727	1.454.817
46	1.580	1.984	2.487	3.114	3.895	4.867	6.075	7.574	9.434	14.590	22.473	34.478	52.677	80.180	183.698	414.894	922.715	2.025.687
48	1.612	2.043	2.587	3.271	4.132	5.214	6.571	8.271	10.401	16.394	25.729	40.211	62.585	97.017	230.391	538.807	1241.605	2820.567
50	1.645	2.105	2.692	3.437	4.384	5.585	7.107	9.033	11.467	18.420	29.457	46.902	74.357	117.391	289.002	700.233	1670.704	3927.357
52	1.678	2.169	2.800	3.611	4.651	5.983	7.685	9.864	12.643	20.697	33.725	54.706	88.344	142.043	362.524	911.023	2248.089	5468.452
54	1.711	2.234	2.913	3.794	4.934	6.409	8.314	10.771	13.939	23.255	38.612	63.809	104.962	171.872	454.751	1185.666	3025.092	7614.272
56	1.746	2.302	3.031	3.986	5.235	6.865	8.992	11.763	15.367	26.129	44.207	74.427	124.705	207.965	570.439	1536.862	4070.487	10602.113
58	1.781	2.372	3.154	4.188	5.553	7.354	9.726	12.845	16.943	29.359	50.613	86.812	148.162	251.638	715.559	1991.475	5477.261	14762.383
60	1.817	2.443	3.281	4.400	5.892	7.878	10.520	14.027	18.679	32.988	57.946	101.257	176.031	304.482	897.597	2580.939	7370.201	20555.140

MONTHLY SALARY TABLE

MONTHLY RATE	ANNUAL	QUARTERLY	WEEKLY	DAILY	HOURLY	¼ HOURLY
$ 300	$ 3,600	$ 900	$ 69.23	$13.85	$1.73	$0.43
325	3,900	975	75.00	15.00	1.87	0.47
350	4,200	1,050	80.77	16.15	2.02	0.51
375	4,500	1,125	86.54	17.31	2.16	0.54
400	4,800	1,200	92.31	18.46	2.31	0.58
425	5,100	1,275	98.08	19.62	2.45	0.61
450	5,400	1,350	103.84	20.77	2.60	0.65
475	5,700	1,425	109.61	21.92	2.74	0.69
500	6,000	1,500	115.38	23.08	2.88	0.72
550	6,600	1,650	126.92	25.38	3.17	0.79
600	7,200	1,800	138.46	27.69	3.46	0.87
650	7,800	1,950	150.00	30.00	3.75	0.94
700	8,400	2,100	161.54	32.31	4.04	1.01
750	9,000	2,250	173.08	34.62	4.33	1.08
800	9,600	2,400	184.61	36.92	4.62	1.16
850	10,200	2,550	196.15	39.23	4.91	1.23
900	10,800	2,700	207.69	41.54	5.19	1.30
950	11,400	2,850	219.23	43.85	5.48	1.37
1,000	12,000	3,000	230.77	46.15	5.77	1.44
1,100	13,200	3,300	253.85	50.77	6.35	1.58
1,200	14,400	3,600	276.93	55.38	6.93	1.73
1,300	15,600	3,900	300.00	60.00	7.50	1.88
1,400	16,800	4,200	323.08	64.61	8.08	2.02
1,500	18,000	4,500	346.15	69.23	8.65	2.16

40 Hours a Week = 5 Days of 8 Hours

ANNUAL SALARY TABLE

ANNUAL RATE	QUARTERLY	MONTHLY	WEEKLY	DAILY	HOURLY	¼ HOURLY
$ 5,000	$1,250	$ 416.67	$ 96.15	$19.23	$2.40	$0.60
5,500	1,375	458.33	105.77	21.15	2.64	0.66
6,000	1,500	500.00	115.38	23.08	2.88	0.72
6,500	1,625	541.67	125.00	25.00	3.13	0.78
7,000	1,750	583.33	134.62	26.92	3.37	0.84
7,500	1,875	625.00	144.23	28.85	3.60	0.90
8,000	2,000	666.67	153.85	30.76	3.84	0.96
8,500	2,125	708.33	163.47	32.72	4.09	1.02
9,000	2,250	750.00	173.08	34.62	4.33	1.08
9,500	2,375	791.67	182.70	36.54	4.57	1.14
10,000	2,500	833.33	192.31	38.46	4.81	1.20
11,000	2,750	916.67	211.54	42.31	5.29	1.32
12,000	3,000	1,000.00	230.77	46.15	5.77	1.44
13,000	3,250	1,083.33	250.00	50.00	6.25	1.56
14,000	3,500	1,166.67	269.23	53.84	6.73	1.68
15,000	3,750	1,250.00	288.46	57.69	7.21	1.80
16,000	4,000	1,333.33	307.69	61.53	7.69	1.92
17,000	4,250	1,416.67	326.92	65.38	8.17	2.04
18,000	4,500	1,500.00	346.15	69.23	8.65	2.16
19,000	4,750	1,583.33	365.38	73.07	9.13	2.28
20,000	5,000	1,666.67	384.61	76.92	9.61	2.40

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

To multiply two numbers find one of the numbers along the side of the table and follow this row to the column headed at the top by the other number. Thus $12 \times 17 = 204$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	2
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66	69	72	75	78	81	84	87	90	3
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	100	104	108	112	116	120	4
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	5
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	138	144	150	156	162	168	174	180	6
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84	91	98	105	112	119	126	133	140	147	154	161	168	175	182	189	196	203	210	7
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160	168	176	184	192	200	208	216	224	232	240	8
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108	117	126	135	144	153	162	171	180	189	198	207	216	225	234	243	252	261	270	9
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	10
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132	143	154	165	176	187	198	209	220	231	242	253	264	275	286	297	308	319	330	11
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324	336	348	360	12
13	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	143	156	169	182	195	208	221	234	247	260	273	286	299	312	325	338	351	364	377	390	13
14	14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	154	168	182	196	210	224	238	252	266	280	294	308	322	336	350	364	378	392	406	420	14
15	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	255	270	285	300	315	330	345	360	375	390	405	420	435	450	15
16	16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	256	272	288	304	320	336	352	368	384	400	416	432	448	464	480	16
17	17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170	187	204	221	238	255	272	289	306	323	340	357	374	391	408	425	442	459	476	493	510	17
18	18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180	198	216	234	252	270	288	306	324	342	360	378	396	414	432	450	468	486	504	522	540	18
19	19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190	209	228	247	266	285	304	323	342	361	380	399	418	437	456	475	494	513	532	551	570	19
20	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	540	560	580	600	20
21	21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210	231	252	273	294	315	336	357	378	399	420	441	462	483	504	525	546	567	588	609	630	21
22	22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220	242	264	286	308	330	352	374	396	418	440	462	484	506	528	550	572	594	616	638	660	22
23	23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230	253	276	299	322	345	368	391	414	437	460	483	506	529	552	575	598	621	644	667	690	23
24	24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240	264	288	312	336	360	384	408	432	456	480	504	528	552	576	600	624	648	672	696	720	24
25	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	525	550	575	600	625	650	675	700	725	750	25
26	26	52	78	104	130	156	182	208	234	260	286	312	338	364	390	416	442	468	494	520	546	572	598	624	650	676	702	728	754	780	26
27	27	54	81	108	135	162	189	216	243	270	297	324	351	378	405	432	459	486	513	540	567	594	621	648	675	702	729	756	783	810	27
28	28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	252	280	308	336	364	392	420	448	476	504	532	560	588	616	644	672	700	728	756	784	812	840	28
29	29	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261	290	319	348	377	406	435	464	493	522	551	580	609	638	667	696	725	754	783	812	841	870	29
30	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360	390	420	450	480	510	540	570	600	630	660	690	720	750	780	810	840	870	900	30

TABLE OF SQUARES, CUBES, SQUARE ROOTS, AND CUBE ROOTS

No.	Square	Cube	Square Root	Cube Root	No.	Square	Cube	Square Root	Cube Root
1	1	1	1.000	1.000	51	2,601	132,651	7.141	3.708
2	4	8	1.414	1.260	52	2,704	140,608	7.211	3.732
3	9	27	1.732	1.442	53	2,809	148,877	7.280	3.756
4	16	64	2.000	1.587	54	2,916	157,464	7.348	3.780
5	25	125	2.236	1.710	55	3,025	166,375	7.416	3.803
6	36	216	2.449	1.817	56	3,136	175,616	7.483	3.826
7	49	343	2.646	1.913	57	3,249	185,193	7.550	3.848
8	64	512	2.828	2.000	58	3,364	195,112	7.616	3.871
9	81	729	3.000	2.080	59	3,481	205,379	7.681	3.893
10	100	1,000	3.162	2.154	60	3,600	216,000	7.746	3.915
11	121	1,331	3.317	2.224	61	3,721	226,981	7.810	3.936
12	144	1,728	3.464	2.289	62	3,844	238,328	7.874	3.958
13	169	2,197	3.606	2.351	63	3,969	250,047	7.937	3.979
14	196	2,744	3.742	2.410	64	4,096	262,144	8.000	4.000
15	225	3,375	3.873	2.466	65	4,225	274,625	8.062	4.021
16	256	4,096	4.000	2.520	66	4,356	287,496	8.124	4.041
17	289	4,913	4.123	2.571	67	4,489	300,763	8.185	4.061
18	324	5,832	4.243	2.621	68	4,624	314,432	8.246	4.082
19	361	6,859	4.359	2.668	69	4,761	328,509	8.307	4.101
20	400	8,000	4.472	2.714	70	4,900	343,000	8.367	4.121
21	441	9,261	4.583	2.759	71	5,041	357,911	8.426	4.141
22	484	10,648	4.690	2.802	72	5,184	373,248	8.485	4.160
23	529	12,167	4.796	2.844	73	5,329	389,017	8.544	4.179
24	576	13,824	4.899	2.884	74	5,476	405,224	8.602	4.198
25	625	15,625	5.000	2.924	75	5,625	421,875	8.660	4.217
26	676	17,576	5.099	2.962	76	5,776	438,976	8.718	4.236
27	729	19,683	5.196	3.000	77	5,929	456,533	8.775	4.254
28	784	21,952	5.292	3.037	78	6,084	474,552	8.832	4.273
29	841	24,389	5.385	3.072	79	6,241	493,039	8.888	4.291
30	900	27,000	5.477	3.107	80	6,400	512,000	8.944	4.309
31	961	29,791	5.568	3.141	81	6,561	531,441	9.000	4.327
32	1,024	32,768	5.657	3.175	82	6,724	551,368	9.055	4.344
33	1,089	35,937	5.745	3.208	83	6,889	571,787	9.110	4.362
34	1,156	39,304	5.831	3.240	84	7,056	592,704	9.165	4.379
35	1,225	42,875	5.916	3.271	85	7,225	614,125	9.219	4.397
36	1,296	46,656	6.000	3.302	86	7,396	636,056	9.274	4.414
37	1,369	50,653	6.083	3.332	87	7,569	658,503	9.327	4.431
38	1,444	54,872	6.164	3.362	88	7,744	681,472	9.381	4.448
39	1,521	59,319	6.245	3.391	89	7,921	704,969	9.434	4.465
40	1,600	64,000	6.325	3.420	90	8,100	729,000	9.487	4.481
41	1,681	68,921	6.403	3.448	91	8,281	753,571	9.539	4.498
42	1,764	74,088	6.481	3.476	92	8,464	778,688	9.592	4.514
43	1,849	79,507	6.557	3.503	93	8,649	804,357	9.644	4.531
44	1,936	85,184	6.633	3.530	94	8,836	830,584	9.695	4.547
45	2,025	91,125	6.708	3.557	95	9,025	857,375	9.747	4.563
46	2,116	97,336	6.782	3.583	96	9,216	884,736	9.798	4.579
47	2,209	103,823	6.856	3.609	97	9,409	912,673	9.849	4.595
48	2,304	110,592	6.928	3.634	98	9,604	941,192	9.899	4.610
49	2,401	117,649	7.000	3.659	99	9,801	970,299	9.950	4.626
50	2,500	125,000	7.071	3.684	100	10,000	1,000,000	10.000	4.642

SPACE EXPLORATION

NASA

Expanding Our Horizons

"That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind." These memorable words were spoken by Neil A. Armstrong on July 20, 1969, as he became the first person to step onto the moon. Armstrong's words aptly describe not only the mission that landed people on the moon but space exploration in general. For as President Lyndon B. Johnson had pointed out, "the moon trip is just one of the many goals" of space exploration.

Some of the goals, such as landing people on the moon and sending unmanned craft to other planets, have been achieved. But with each accomplishment new goals are set, new plans made for the future. By the late 1980s, scientists were looking toward the time when people would visit Mars, when permanent manufacturing facilities would operate in space, when contact would be made with life on other worlds.

The knowledge gained from space exploration has been immense. Instruments aboard spacecraft discovered the Van Allen belt (a zone of radiation encircling Earth) and previously unknown moons circling around Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus. They have provided much data on such phenomena as solar flares, planetary rings, exploding galaxies, and binary stars. They have yielded valuable information about natural processes occurring on Earth, and about people and how they function in strange environments.

There also have been many practical rewards from the space program. Space-based sensors identify areas that are likely to have petroleum or other mineral deposits. They help forecast harvests and find new fishing grounds in remote waters. They monitor the movement of storms, air pollutants, and volcanic debris. They aid

in search-and-rescue missions for lost ships, monitor temperatures to warn farmers of an approaching freeze, enable the evacuation of people from the paths of hurricanes. Thanks to communication satellites, previously isolated communities receive radio and television service.

The transfer of space technology to everyday life has been enormous: new systems for purifying and treating water and wastes . . . the rapid development and miniaturization of computers . . . new food preservation methods . . . .

Epoxy graphite materials that are light yet strong and rigid were developed for use in spacecraft, and now are also used to make ski poles and fishing rods. High-intensity flashlights developed to mimic the effects of sunlight on spacecraft are now used by campers and search-and-rescue teams. And in 1985 the first commercial products actually made in space became available: tiny latex spheres all exactly the same size. These spheres are used for instrument calibration in medical and industrial work, and they cannot be produced on Earth because of the adverse effects of gravity.

Finally, space exploration has changed forever the way we view our planet. Color photographs taken from outer space show how very beautiful Earth is—and how very different from the barren surfaces of other planets. No other planet in the solar system has the lush greenery, the sparkling oceans, the oxygen-filled atmosphere that form our most precious heritage.

A CHRONOLOGY

The following chronological review of the highlights of space exploration is divided into three broad groups: earth satellites, planetary and lunar missions, and manned space missions.

Earth Satellites

Earth-orbiting satellites are the oldest type of spacecraft—the first one, Sputnik 1, was launched on Oct. 4, 1957. Since then thousands more have been launched; these vehicles have become the workhorses of communications, navigation, weather forecasting, and intelligence gathering. (The date at the beginning of each entry is the craft's launch date.)

1957

Oct. 4: Sputnik 1 (USSR). The first successful artificial satellite.
Nov. 3: Sputnik 2 (USSR). The second satellite and the first to carry a living organism—a dog named Laika—into space.

1958

Jan. 31: Explorer 1 (U.S.). The first American satellite. Discovered the inner (Van Allen) radiation belt.
March 17: Vanguard 1 (U.S.). Contained two transmitters, one operating on solar power supply.
May 15: Sputnik 3 (USSR). A geophysical laboratory.
Dec. 18: Score (U.S.). A military communications relay satellite. On Dec. 19, transmitted a prerecorded tape of President Eisenhower's Christmas message to the nation.

Sputnik 1, the first artificial satellite, was a metal ball 23 inches (58 centimeters) in diameter. It circled Earth for 1 hour 36.2 minutes.

1959

Aug. 7: Explorer 6 (U.S.). Gathered radiation, magnetic field, and micrometeorite data. Took the first TV photographs of Earth as seen from space.

1960

April 1: Tiros—Television and Infrared Observation Satellite (U.S.). The first weather satellite. During a period of 2½ months it sent back 22,952 photographs of global cloud conditions.
May 24: Midas 2 (U.S.). The first missile launch detection satellite. It was equipped with infrared sensors capable of picking up the exhaust heat from a ballistic missile as it left the ground.
Aug. 10: Discoverer 13 (U.S.). Ejected a 300-lb (136-kg) reentry capsule recovered from the Pacific Ocean—the first object recovered from space.
Aug. 12: Echo 1 (U.S.). The first passive communication satellite. Reflected communications between the U.S. and the United Kingdom (U.K.).

1961

Feb. 16: Explorer 9 (U.S.). The first satellite launching by an all-solid-propellant rocket vehicle.
June 29: Transit 4A, Injun 1, and **Solrad 3** (U.S.). The first triple launch. The first nuclear power supply in space.
Dec. 12: Oscar—Orbiting Satellite Carrying Amateur Radio (U.S.). The first privately built satellite, constructed by radio hams. It transmitted for 18 days.

1962

March 7: OSO 1—Orbiting Solar Observatory (U.S.). Carried out the first comprehensive study of the sun from a satellite.
April 26: Ariel 1 (U.S.-U.K.; launched by U.S.). The first international satellite. Conducted atmospheric studies.
July 10: Telstar 1 (U.S.). The first commercially financed communications satellite and the first satellite to transmit live TV and telephone conversations across the Atlantic, between the U.S., U.K., and France.
Sept. 28: Alouette 1 (Canada; launched by U.S.). The first satellite to be wholly designed and built by a nation other than the U.S. or USSR. Conducted ionospheric measurements.
Oct. 31: Anna 1-B (U.S.). The first in a series of geodetic satellites.

1963

July 26: Syncom 2 (U.S.). The first synchronous communications satellite.
Sept. 28: Transit 5-B (U.S.). The first satellite to be completely powered by a nuclear isotope generator.
Oct. 16: Vela 1 and **Vela 2** (U.S.). Designed to detect nuclear explosions.

Nov. 1: Polyot 1 (USSR). The first satellite capable of maneuvering in all directions and able to change its orbit.

1964

Jan. 30: Electron 1 and **Electron 2** (USSR). The first Soviet dual launch. The craft measured Earth's radiation belt.
March 27: Ariel 2 (U.K.; launched by U.S.). Britain's second satellite.
Aug. 28: Nimbus 1 (U.S.). The first of a new type of weather satellite. Unlike Tiros, its cameras moved to keep Earth's surface in view at all times.
Sept. 4: OGO 1—Orbiting Geophysical Observatory (U.S.) Carried 20 coordinated geophysical experiments.
Dec. 15: San Marco 1 (Italy; launched in U.S.). Launched by an Italian crew.

1965

Feb. 16: Pegasus 1 (U.S.). The first in a series of satellites designed to evaluate the danger of a puncture of a spacecraft by micrometeorites and dust in the vicinity of Earth.
April 6: Intelsat 1 (U.S.). Also known as Early Bird. The first commercial communications satellite in synchronous orbit.
April 23: Molniya 1A (USSR). The first Soviet communications satellite.
April 3: Snapshot (U.S.). Tested the performance of the SNAP 10-A (Systems Nuclear Auxiliary Power) system under space conditions. The first known launch of a nuclear-fission reactor into Earth orbit.
Nov. 26: A-1 (France). France thereby became the third nation to launch satellites by its own means.
Dec. 6: FR-1 (France; launched jointly by France and U.S.).

1966

Feb. 3: ESSA 1 (U.S.). An Environmental Sciences Services Administration satellite. Together with ESSA 2, launched Feb. 28, marked the beginning of regular operational use by the U.S. Weather Bureau of information gained from cloud-covered observations. The two satellites were placed into nearly polar orbits, enabling them to survey Earth's entire surface every day.
Feb. 22: Cosmos 110 (USSR). Carrying two dogs, orbited Earth for 22 days. Helped determine the effects of radiation and long periods of weightlessness.
Dec. 6: ATS 1—Applications Technology Satellite (U.S.). Proved the possibility of two-way communications between ground stations and aircraft in flight.

1967

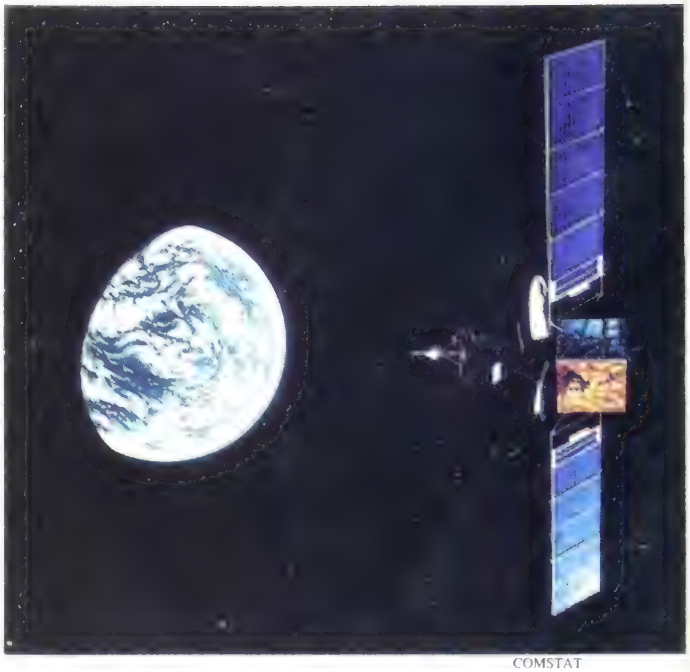
Apr. 26: San Marco 2 (Italy). Italy thereby became the fourth nation to launch satellites by its own means.
Sept. 7: Biosatellite 2 (U.S.). Aboard were plants, insects, amoebas, frog eggs, and other specimens. Tested the effects of weightlessness and radiation.
Nov. 28: WRESAT 1 (Australia). Australia became the fifth nation to launch satellites by its own means.

1968

April 14-15: Cosmos 212 and **Cosmos 213** (USSR). Docked and undocked automatically in space.
May 17: ESRO 2B—European Space Research Organization (A ten-nation international group; launched by U.S.). The satellite studied space physics and Earth's environment.
July 4: Explorer 38 (U.S.). The first of a series of radio astronomy satellites.

1969

April 14: Nimbus 3 (U.S.). The first weather satellite to provide radiometric data for determining vertical temperature and water-vapor profiles (needed for numerical weather prediction).



COMSTAT

Intelsat V, launched in late 1980, is part of a global communications system established by the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium

Nov. 8: Azur (West Germany; launched by U.S.). The first West German satellite. Studied Earth's atmosphere and radiation belt.

1970

Feb. 11: Ohsumi (Japan). The first satellite launched by Japan.
April 24: China 1 (China). The first satellite launched by China. It transmitted music and telemetric signals.
Nov. 9: OFO—Orbiting Frog Otolith (U.S.). Two frogs with microelectrodes implanted in their inner ears were monitored to study the effects of weightlessness and simulated gravity conditions.

1971

Oct. 28: Prospero (U.K.; launched in Australia). Britain's first technology satellite.
Dec. 27: Aureole (USSR). The first satellite launched by the USSR with French assistance. It studied the upper atmosphere in high latitudes and the polar lights.

1972

July 23: ERTS 1—Earth Resources Technology Satellite (U.S.). Carried remote sensing devices to gather data on Earth's resources. Later renamed Landsat 1.
Aug. 21: OAD 3—Orbiting Astronomical Observatory; also named Copernicus (U.S.). Studied stellar ultraviolet radiation. Operated until Dec. 30, 1980.
Nov. 10: Anik 1 (Canada). Canada's first domestic communications satellite.

1973

Oct. 31: Cosmos 605 (USSR). An animal flight test of manned spaceflight systems.

1974

May 17: SMS-1 (U.S.). The first meteorological satellite placed in a synchronous orbit.

1975

April 19: Aryabhata (India; launched by USSR). India's first satellite.

1976

Feb. 19: Marisat 1 (U.S.). The first of a new class of maritime satellites designed to enable merchant ships to transmit voice, data, facsimile, and telex messages to U.S. shore stations interconnected with domestic terrestrial networks.
May 4: Lageos—Laser Geodynamics Satellite (U.S.). Conducted long-term geodetic studies.
July 8: Palapa 1 (Indonesia; launched by U.S.). Provided transmission of television, voice, and data throughout Indonesia.

1977

Aug. 12: HEAO 1—High Energy Astronomy Observatory (U.S.). Surveyed and mapped X-ray sources.
Sept. 18: Cosmos 954 (USSR). Ocean surveillance craft with a nuclear reactor. In Jan. 1978, disintegrated and fell over northern Canada; no known injuries.
Nov. 22: Meteosat 1 (ESA; launched by U.S.). The first of a series of five global weather satellites sponsored by a total of 145 nations.
Dec. 15: Sakura (Japan; launched by U.S.). An experimental communications satellite that tested the relay of various communication signals among the Japanese islands.

1978

April 26: HCMM—Heat-Capacity-Mapping Mission (U.S.). Measured day and night temperature differences on Earth's surface.
Aug. 12: ISEE—International Sun Earth Explorer-C (U.S.). Monitored sun spots, solar flares, and the solar wind. In Dec 1983, was renamed International Cometary Explorer (ICE) and redirected to intercept comet Giacobini-Zinner. On Sept. 11, 1985, passed through the tail of Giacobini-Zinner—the first spacecraft to probe a comet.
Oct. 24: Nimbus 7 (U.S.). The first pollution monitoring satellite.
Nov. 13: HEAO 2 (U.S.). Also known as the Einstein Observatory. Studied pulsars, quasars, black holes, and exploding galaxies.

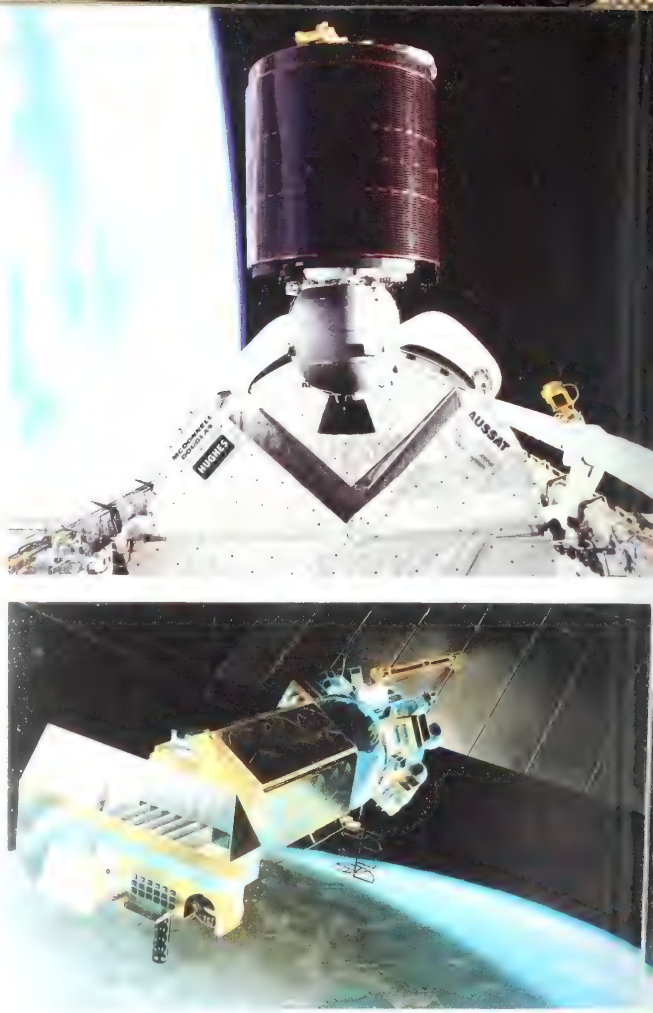
1979

June 27: NOAA-6 (U.S.). Weather and earth-resources satellite orbited for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. It and Tiros-N (launched Oct. 13, 1978) provided round-the-clock scanning of Earth's surface and atmosphere and monitored solar radiation levels above the atmosphere.
Sept. 20: HEAO 3 (U.S.). Measured cosmic and gamma

[illegible] 30: MAGSAT—Magnetic Field Satellite (U.S.). Provided [illegible] complete survey of Earth's magnetic field for use in [illegible] assisted in the search for miner[illegible]

[illegible] Maximum Mission or Solar Max [illegible] of solar flares and their [illegible]

[illegible] S-4—Geostationary Operational Environmental [illegible] of weather [illegible] synchronous orbits to provide high [illegible] large areas of North and South A[illegible] and [illegible]



Satellites have proven invaluable. Communications craft (*top*: AUSSAT) provide radio, TV, and telephone services. Weather craft (*above*: Tiros) monitor storms. Surveying craft (*facing page, left*: ERTS) map natural resources. Astronomical craft (*facing page, right*: IRAS) study heavenly bodies.

1981

June 19: Meteostat 2, a European Space Agency (ESA) weather satellite, and Apple, a communications satellite for India. The first satellite launched by ESA.
Aug. 3: Dynamics Explorers 1 and 2 (U.S.). Studied space around Earth from the limits of the upper atmosphere to distances far out in Earth's magnetic field.
Oct. 6: Solar Mesosphere Explorer (U.S.). Studied reactions between sunlight and molecules in the atmosphere.
Dec. 20: MARECS-1—Maritime Communications Satellite (ESA). Part of a global communications system designed to provide voice, data, and teleprinter services between ship and land stations.

1982

May 17: Iskra 2 (USSR). An amateur radio satellite placed into orbit by cosmonauts aboard Salyut 7—believed to be the first launch of a satellite from an orbiting space station.
Nov. 11: SBS 3—Satellite Business System (U.S.), and Anik C (Canada). The first satellite deployed from a space shuttle.

1983

Jan. 25: IRAS—Infrared Astronomical Satellite (U.S.). Provided first direct evidence of the possible existence of other [illegible] planetary systems.

Photos, NASA

April 5: TDRS—Tracking and Data Relay Satellite (U.S.). Designed to provide a communication link between space shuttles and ground stations. Launched by Mission STS 6.

1984

Jan. 23: Yuri 2A (Japan). The first high-power direct TV broadcast satellite, designed for transmission to remote areas and urban areas inhibited by high buildings

Aug. 16: AMPTE—Active Magnetospheric Particle Tracer Explorers (U.S.). Three satellites from West Germany, the U.K., and the U.S. launched simultaneously to study the interaction of the solar wind with Earth's magnetosphere. On Dec. 27, the German satellite released two containers of barium, which discharged their contents to form a dense cloud—the first artificial comet.

1985

Feb. 8: Arabsat-1 (Arab League; launched by Arianespace). The first of a series of satellites designed to provide the 22-member states of the Arab League with various TV and communications services

July 10: Cosmos 1667 Biosatellite (USSR). Carried two rhesus monkeys, one of which was equipped with sensors provided by the U.S. On July 17, returned to Earth; flight data provided to American investigators for analysis

1986

Feb. 21: SPOT (France). A commercial remote-sensing satellite that provides extremely detailed photographs of Earth's surface

NASA

An artist's rendition of an unmanned Surveyor craft on the moon's surface, with Earth on the horizon, some 240,000 miles (386,000 kilometers) distant

Planetary and Lunar Missions

Unmanned space probes are the pioneers of the solar system and, indeed, of the universe itself. Such planetary and lunar missions were the first to visit the moon, to orbit the sun, to visit other planets. One such probe has left the solar system. (The date at the beginning of each entry is the craft's launch date.)

1959

Jan. 2: Luna 1 (USSR). The first successful lunar probe. Passed within 3,728 mi (6,000 km) of the moon.
March 3: Pioneer 4 (U.S.). The first successful U.S. lunar probe. Passed within 37,300 mi (60,000 km) of the moon.
Sept. 12: Luna 2 (USSR) moon probe. The first spacecraft to hit the moon's surface. Obtained magnetic field, cosmic and solar radiation, micrometeoroid, and gas composition data.
Oct. 4: Luna 3 (USSR) moon probe. Took the first photographs of the moon's far side.

1960

March 11: Pioneer 5 (U.S.) solar satellite. Radioed back data on the interplanetary magnetic field and the interaction of Earth's magnetic field with the solar wind.

1962

March 7: OSO 1 (U.S.) solar satellite. Obtained data on solar flares.
April 23: Ranger 4 (U.S.) lunar probe. An apparent electronics failure caused it to impact on the moon—the first U.S. spacecraft to make contact with the moon's surface. No scientific data obtained.
Aug. 27: Mariner 2 (U.S.) launched toward Venus. On Dec. 14, passed within 22,000 mi (35,400 km) of Venus—the first spacecraft to visit another planet. Radioed back information on Venus' atmosphere, surface temperatures, and cloud cover.

1964

July 28: Ranger 7 (U.S.) moon probe. Transmitted more than 4,300 photographs of the lunar surface before impact.
Nov. 28: Mariner 4 (U.S.) Mars probe. On July 14, 1965, passed within 6,200 mi (9,980 km) of Mars—the first spacecraft to visit the planet. During the 25-minute encounter it took 21 photographs of the Martian surface.

1965

Feb. 17: Ranger 8 (U.S.) lunar probe. Impacted on the moon Feb. 20. Transmitted more than 7,100 photographs of the lunar surface.
March 21: Ranger 9 (U.S.) lunar probe. Impacted on the moon March 24. Transmitted more than 5,800 photographs.
July 18: Zond 3 (USSR) lunar probe. On July 20, flew past the far side of the moon, photographing the surface.
Nov. 16: Venera 3 (USSR) launched toward Venus. On March 1, 1966, hit Venus—the first spacecraft to impact another planet. Failed to return planetary data.
Dec. 16: Pioneer 6 (U.S.) solar satellite. Obtained a wealth of data on the sun.

1966

Jan. 31: Luna 9 (USSR) lunar probe. On Feb. 3, became first spacecraft to soft-land on the moon. For three days it transmitted photographs of the lunar surface.
March 31: Luna 10 (USSR) lunar probe. On April 3, became the first probe to enter a lunar orbit.
May 30: Surveyor 1 (U.S.) moon probe. On June 2, became the first U.S. probe to soft-land on the moon. Transmitted 11,150 photographs of itself and the lunar surface before ceasing transmission on July 14.
Aug. 10: Lunar Orbiter 1 (U.S.) moon satellite. First U.S. lunar orbiting probe. Photographed the lunar surface for studies of possible Apollo landing sites.
Aug. 17: Pioneer 7 (U.S.) solar satellite. Investigated phenomena of interplanetary space.
Aug. 24: Luna 11 (USSR). Launched into an orbit around the moon.
Oct. 22: Luna 12 (USSR). Launched into an orbit around the moon. Transmitted photographs and scientific data.
Nov. 6: Lunar Orbiter 2 (U.S.) moon probe. Provided photographs and data that helped in selecting locations for a manned lunar landing.
Dec. 21: Luna 13 (USSR) lunar probe. Landed on the moon Dec. 24. Returned photographs and soil density data.

1967

April 17: Surveyor 3 (U.S.). Landed on the moon April 20. Took photographs and soil samples.
June 12: Venera 4 (USSR) Venus probe. On Oct. 18, the main body of the probe crashed into the planet's surface. As it approached, it ejected a capsule that parachuted to the surface. Instruments in the capsule returned data on the Venusian atmosphere during the descent.
June 14: Mariner 5 (U.S.) Venus probe. On Oct. 19, passed within 25,000 mi (40,230 km) of Venus.
July 19: Explorer 35 (U.S.). Placed into a lunar orbit. Measured Earth's magnetic tail every 29.5 days.
August 1: Lunar Orbiter 5 (U.S.). Last in a series of moon probes. On Aug. 5, entered a lunar polar orbit. Photographed areas not previously covered.
Sept. 8: Surveyor 5 (U.S.). Landed on the moon Sept. 11. Transmitted soil analysis data and 19,000 photographs.

Nov. 7: Surveyor 6 (U.S.) moon probe. On Nov. 10, landed on the moon. On Nov. 24, its three engines were fired to lift it slightly off the lunar surface and move sideways about 8 ft (2.4 m)—the first lateral movement on the moon's surface. It then photographed the spot where it originally stood.
Dec. 13: Pioneer 8 (U.S.) solar satellite. Studied solar phenomena

1968

Jan. 7: Surveyor 7 (U.S.) moon probe. Landed on the moon Jan. 10—the only Surveyor to land in lunar highlands and in the debris of a relatively young crater. Relayed 21,000 photographs and soil-analysis data. The last of the Surveyor series.
April 7: Luna 14 (USSR) moon probe. On April 10, entered a lunar orbit. Provided data on Earth-Moon mass relationship and the moon's gravitational field.
Sept. 15: Zond 5 (USSR) moon probe. First unmanned round-trip flight to moon. On Sept. 21, returned to Earth.
Nov. 8: Pioneer 9 (U.S.) launched into a solar orbit. Provided data on solar radiation and the space environment between Mars and Venus.
Nov. 10: Zond 6 (U.S.) moon probe. Unmanned circumlunar flight. On Nov. 17, returned to Earth

1969

Jan. 5: Venera 5 (USSR) Venus probe. On May 16, descent capsule entered Venusian atmosphere and returned 53 minutes of data as it parachuted toward the planet's surface
Jan. 10: Venera 6 (USSR) Venus probe. On May 17, descent capsule entered Venusian atmosphere but did not transmit data.
Feb. 24: Mariner 6 (U.S.) Mars probe. On July 31, passed Mars at a distance of 2,200 mi (3,540 km). Transmitted photographs of the Martian surface.
March 27: Mariner 7 (U.S.) Mars probe. On Aug. 5, flew over the south pole of Mars. Transmitted 126 photographs.
July 13: Luna 15 (USSR) moon probe. Orbited the moon 52 times before crashing onto the surface on July 21.
Aug. 8: Zond 7 (USSR). Unmanned circumlunar flight. Returned to Earth Aug. 14.

1970

Aug. 17: Venera 7 (USSR) Venus probe. On Dec. 15, reached Venus and released an instrumented capsule that parachuted down to the surface. The capsule transmitted data for 23 minutes—the first time that data was received on Earth from the surface of another planet.
Sept. 12: Luna 16 (USSR) moon probe. On Sept. 20, landed on the Sea of Fertility. Drilled 14 in (35 cm) into the surface and extracted a 3.5-oz (109-g) core, which was placed into Luna's upper stage. On Sept. 24, the upper stage returned to Earth.
Oct. 20: Zond 8 (USSR) moon probe. Unmanned circumlunar flight. On Oct. 27, returned to Earth
Nov. 10: Luna 17 (USSR) moon probe. On Nov. 17, landed on the Sea of Rains. Released Lunokhod 1, the first automated moon-roving vehicle, which moved over the lunar surface making observations and telemetering data back to Earth.

1971

May 19: Mars 2 (USSR) Mars probe. First Soviet craft to land on Mars.
May 22: Kosmos 422 (USSR) launched into an orbit around Mars
May 28: Mars 3 (USSR) Mars probe.
May 30: Mariner 9 (USSR) Mars probe. On Nov. 13, entered into an orbit around Mars. Transmitted photographs and data.
Sept. 2: Luna 18 (USSR) moon probe. Completed 54 orbits of the moon. On Sept. 11, impacted on the lunar surface.
Sept. 28: Luna 19 (USSR) moon probe. Entered an orbit around the moon. Photographed the lunar surface

1972

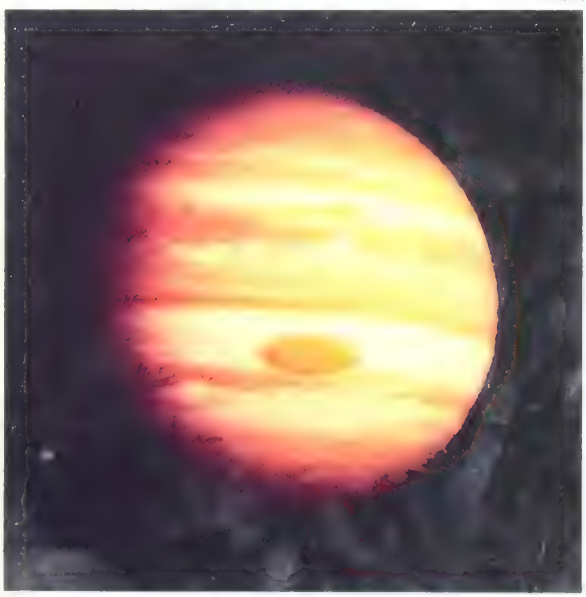
Feb. 14: Luna 20 (USSR) moon probe. On Feb. 21, landed on the Sea of Fertility. Collected lunar rock and soil samples. On Feb. 25, returned to Earth.
March 2: Pioneer 10 (U.S.) launched toward Jupiter and outer space. On Dec. 3, 1973, passed within 81,000 mi (130,000 km) of Jupiter—the first spacecraft to visit the planet Transmitted photographs of Jupiter and several of its moons, and sent back data on the planet's atmosphere and magnetic field. On June 13, 1983, crossed the orbit of Neptune, the most distant planet, becoming the first man-made object to go beyond the solar system.
March 27: Venera B (USSR) launched toward Venus. On July 22, reached Venus and released a descent capsule that landed on the planet's sunlit side—the first daylight landing on Venus. Capsule instruments transmitted data on the atmosphere and the landing site.

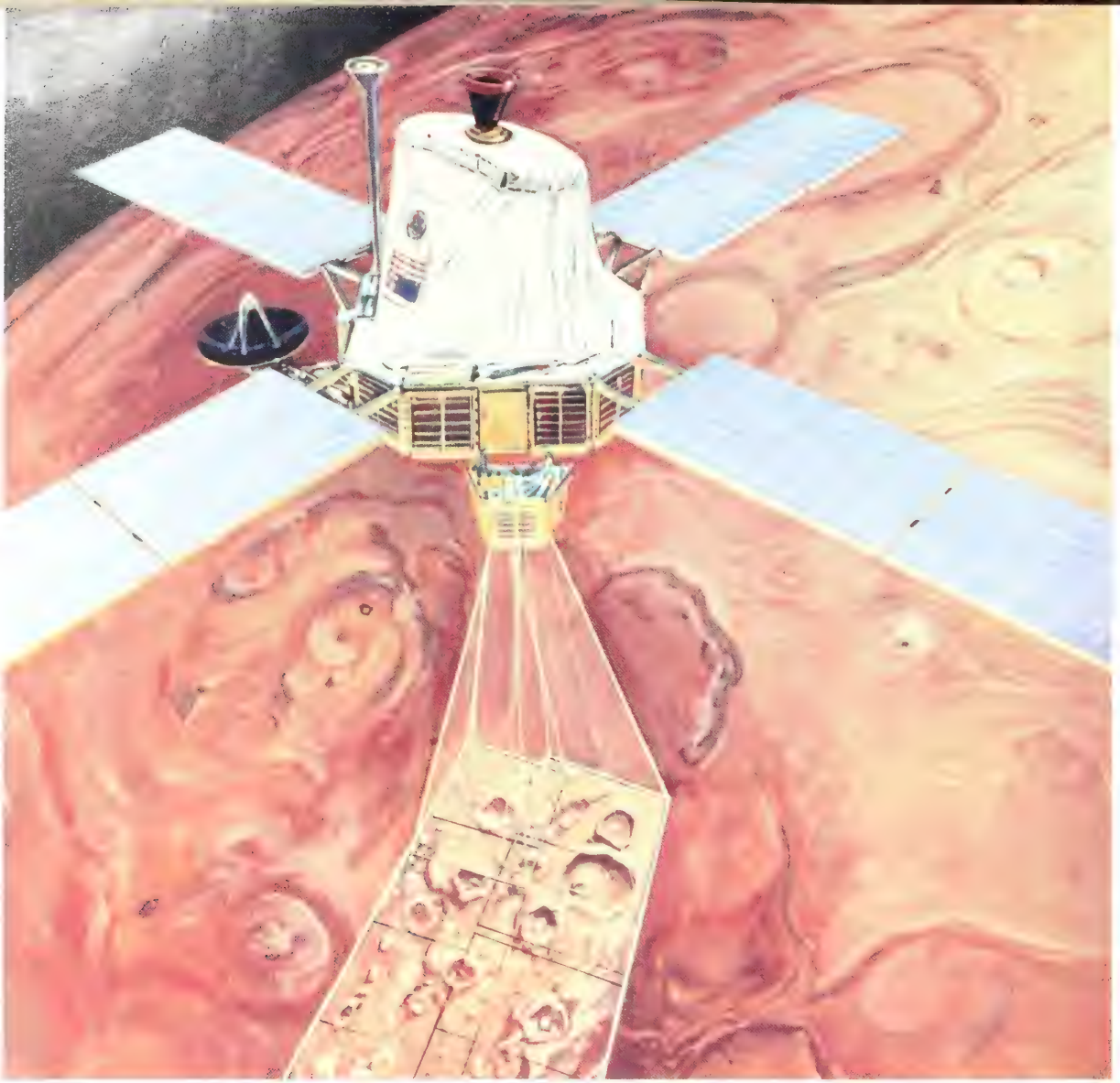
1973

Jan. 8: Luna 21 (USSR) moon probe. On Jan. 16, landed on the moon; unloaded Lunokhod 2 vehicle, which traveled 23 mi (37 km) on the lunar surface during next four months, transmitting pictures and data.
April 5: Pioneer 11 (U.S.). The second probe to the outer planets. On Dec. 2, 1974, flew within 26,600 mi (42,800 km) of Jupiter; transmitted many photographs, including the first pictures of planet's polar regions. On Sept. 1, 1979, made closest approach to Saturn—the first spacecraft to visit the planet; returned photographs and data. Continued on path to escape solar system.
June 10: Explorer 49 (U.S.). Placed in a lunar orbit. Measured galactic and solar radio noise.
July 25: Mars 5 (USSR) Mars probe. Orbited the planet and returned high-resolution photographs.
Nov. 3: Mariner 10 (U.S.) Venus and Mercury probe—the first spacecraft to explore two planets in the course of a mission and the first to reconnoiter with Mercury. On Feb. 5, 1974, flew past Venus at distance of about 3,600 mi (5,800 km); photographed the planet's thick cloud cover. On March 29, 1974, came with 460 mi (740 km) of Mercury; sent back about 2,000 photographs of the innermost planet. On Sept. 21, 1974, and March 16, 1975, made two additional flybys of Mercury.

Photographs of Jupiter taken by Pioneer 10 in 1973 revealed that the Great Red Spot, the planet's most prominent feature, has a "pinwheel" structure

NASA





NASA

Detailed studies of Mars began with the Viking 1 and 2 probes. Here, two television cameras aboard the Viking 1 orbiter scan the planet's surface.

1974

May 29: Luna 22 (USSR) moon probe. In orbit around moon.
Oct. 28: Luna 23 (USSR). Placed in a lunar orbit. Relayed limited data.
Dec. 10: Helios 1 (West Germany; launched by U.S.) solar probe. Obtained data on interplanetary space in the region near the sun.

1975

June 8: Venera 9 (USSR) Venus probe. On Oct. 22, entered an orbit around Venus and landed an instrument-laden capsule on the planet, which during its 53-minute operational life returned data and the first photographs of the planet's surface.
June 14: Venera 10 (USSR) Venus probe. On Oct. 25, entered an orbit around Venus and landed a capsule, which during its 65 minute operational life returned data and photographs.
Aug. 20: Viking 1 (U.S.) Mars orbiter-lander. On July 20, 1976, the lander made a soft landing on Mars. It sent back the first photographs from the planet's surface and much data. On Aug. 7, 1980, the orbiter, which had mapped the Martian surface, was shut off by radio command.
Sept. 9: Viking 2 (U.S.) Mars orbiter-lander. On Sept 3, 1976, the lander made a soft landing on the Martian surface. Mission objectives similar to those for Viking 1.

1976

Jan 15: Helios 2 (West Germany; launched by U.S.). Solar probe. Three of the ten experiments on board were built by the United States and seven by West Germany. These instruments measured solar wind, magnetic fields, solar and galactic cosmic rays, as well as electromagnetic waves.
Aug. 9: Luna 24 (USSR) lunar probe. Landed on the Sea of Crises and collected a core of lunar soil about 6 ft (1.8 m) long. Returned to Earth Aug. 22.

1977

Aug. 20: Voyager 2 (U.S.) probe to the outer planets. On July 9, 1979, reached Jupiter; transmitted photographs and data. On Aug. 25, 1981, flew past Saturn; transmitted more than 18,000 images of Saturn's rings and satellites. On Jan. 24, 1986, flew within 51,000 mi (82,000 km) of Uranus—the first spacecraft to visit the planet; returned photographs and a wealth of new data. The probe was scheduled to visit Neptune in 1989.
Sept. 5: Voyager 1 (U.S.) probe of outer planets. On March 5, 1979, made closest approach to Jupiter; transmitted photographs of the planet and its moons. On Nov. 12, 1980, made closest approach to Saturn; returned photographs and data; discovered unknown rings and moons.

1978

May 20: Pioneer Venus 1 (U.S.) Venus probe. On Dec. 4, placed in orbit around Venus. Returned data on the atmosphere and weather of Venus.

Aug. 8: Pioneer Venus 2 (U.S.) Venus probe. On Dec. 9, entered an orbit around Venus; five payloads entered the planet's atmosphere to measure temperature, chemical composition, and weather conditions.

Sept. 9: Venera 11 (USSR) Venus orbiter. On Dec. 25, deployed a probe that landed on Venus and transmitted data for 95 minutes.

Sept. 14: Venera 12 (USSR) Venus orbiter. On Dec. 21, deployed a probe that descended to the planet's surface transmitting data for 110 minutes.

1981

Oct. 30: Venera 13 (USSR) Venus probe. On March 1, 1982, parachute-landed on the planet's surface. Survived 127 minutes before the planet's intense heat put it out of commission. Radioed back eight photographs and information on water vapor content of the atmosphere. Inert gases of neon, krypton, and possibly xenon also were discovered in an atmosphere that is composed principally of carbon dioxide.

Nov. 4: Venera 14 (USSR) Venus probe. On March 5, 1982, parachute-landed on the planet. Operated for about an hour. Provided spectra obtained from Venusian soil samples.

1983

June 2: Venera 15 (USSR) Venus probe. On Oct. 10, 1983, arrived at Venus. Conducted high-resolution radar-mapping of the planet's surface.

June 7: Venera 16 (USSR) Venus probe. On Oct. 14, 1983, arrived at Venus. Conducted high-resolution radar mapping of the planet's surface.

1984

Dec. 15: Vega 1 (USSR). On June 11, 1985: flew past Venus, deploying a descent module containing a balloon probe and a lander, which gathered data on the planet's atmosphere and soil composition. On March 6, 1986, flew within 5,500 mi (8,850 km) of Comet Halley's core, transmitting the first views of the comet's nucleus.

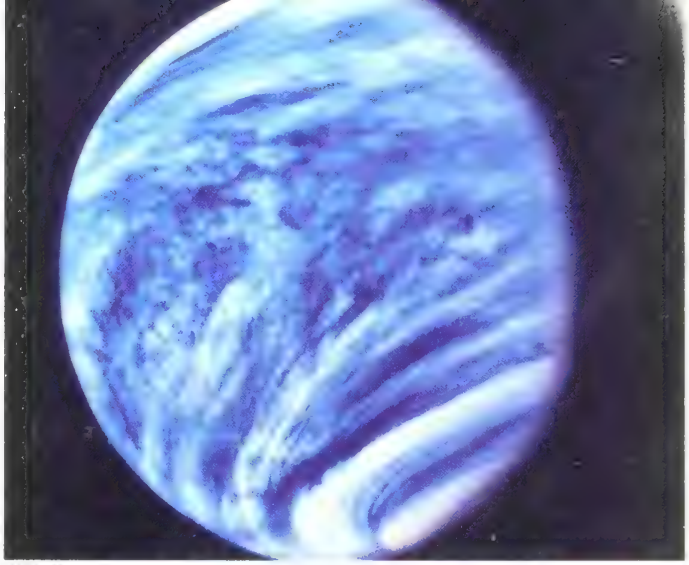
Dec. 21: Vega 2 (USSR). On June 15, 1985: flew past Venus, deploying a descent module containing a balloon probe and a lander, which gathered data on the planet's atmosphere and soil composition. On March 9, 1986, flew within 5,200 mi (8,360 km) of Comet Halley's nucleus, sending data to Earth on the comet's structure.

1985

Jan 8: Sakigake (Japan) launched toward an encounter with Comet Halley. It flew within 4.3 million mi (6.9 million km) of the comet on March 11, 1986, for an examination of solar winds and magnetic fields.

July 2: Giotto (ESA) probe launched toward an encounter with Comet Halley. On March 14, 1986, came within 335 mi (539 km) of the comet's nucleus, sending back the closest pictures ever taken of the object.

Aug. 19: Suisei (Japan) probe launched toward an encounter with Comet Halley. On March 8, 1986, passed within 94,000 mi (151,000 km) of the comet, transmitting data on the interaction between the solar wind and the comet's enveloping gases.



NASA, Hansen Planetarium

NASA

JPL

Space probes have sent back to Earth a great deal of information about other planets. Venera probes revealed that Venus (*top*), hidden beneath thick clouds that telescopes on Earth cannot penetrate, has a crated surface. Voyagers 1 and 2 discovered previously unknown moons circling Saturn (*middle*) and revealed that this planet has more than 100 rings. Voyager 2 detected unknown moons and a tenth ring around Uranus (*bottom*), and determined that Uranus has a magnetic field that is only about a third the strength of Earth's.

Manned Space Missions

Of all the space missions, the manned one have most captured people's imaginations. Such missions began after unmanned vehicles had helped perfect the necessary technologies and studies had been conducted to determine how to overcome the hazards of weightlessness, radiation, and other perils faced by people in a space environment. (A single date at the beginning of an entry denotes a one-day mission or the date of launch. A combined date, e.g. Dec. 10-March 16, 1968, is the date of the flight. It was launched on Dec. 10, 1967, and concluded on March 16, 1968.)

1961

April 12: Vostok 1 (USSR). Crew: Yuri A. Gagarin—the first person in space. Completed one orbit of Earth. The flight lasted 1 hour 48 minutes.
May 5: Freedom7 (U.S.). Crew: Alan B. Shepard, Jr.—the first American in space. A suborbital flight, lasting 15 minutes.
July 21: Liberty Bell 7 (U.S.). Crew: Virgil I. Grissom. A suborbital flight, lasting 16 minutes
Aug. 6-7: Vostok 2 (USSR). Crew: Gherman S. Titov. The flight lasted 25 hours 18 minutes and completed 17 orbits of Earth.

1962

Feb. 20: Friendship 7 (U.S.). Crew: John H. Glenn, Jr. The first U.S. manned orbital mission. The flight lasted 4 hours 56 minutes and completed three orbits of Earth.
May 24: Aurora 7 (U.S.). Crew: M. Scott Carpenter. Completed three orbits of Earth.
Aug. 11-15: Vostok 3 (USSR). Crew: Andrian G. Nikolayev.
Aug. 12-15: Vostok 4 (USSR). Crew: Pavel R. Popovich. Together with Vostok 3, the first Soviet "group flight." At their closest approach the two craft were about 3 mi (4.8 km) apart.
Oct. 3: Sigma 7 (U.S.). Crew: Walter M. Schirra, Jr. Completed six orbits of Earth.

1963

May 15-16: Faith 7 (U.S.). Crew: L. Gordon Cooper, Jr. The last flight of the Mercury program.
June 14-19: Vostok 5 (USSR). Crew: Valery F. Bykovsky.
June 16-19: Vostok 6 (USSR). Crew: Valentina Tereshkova—the first woman in space. Together with Vostok 5, the second Soviet "group flight." The two craft came within 3 mi (4.8 km) of each other.

1964

Oct. 12-13: Voskhod 1 (USSR). Crew: Vladimir M. Komarov, Konstantin P. Feoktistov, and Boris B. Yegorov. The first craft to carry more than one person into space.

1965

March 18-19: Voskhod 2 (USSR). Crew: Pavel I. Belyayev and Aleksei A. Leonov. Leonov spent ten minutes outside the spacecraft—the first walk in space
March 23: Gemini 3 (U.S.). Crew: Virgil I. Grissom and John W. Young. The first U.S. two-member crew in space.
June 3-7: Gemini 4 (U.S.). Crew: James A. McDivitt and Edward H. White 2d. Secured by umbilical and tether lines, White spent 21 minutes outside the spacecraft—the first American to walk in space
Aug. 21-29: Gemini 5 (U.S.). Crew: L. Gordon Cooper, Jr., and Charles Conrad, Jr. The first use of fuel cells instead of conventional batteries for electric power. Carried out rendezvous maneuvers with a hypothetical target.
Dec. 4-18: Gemini 7 (U.S.). Crew: Frank Borman and James A. Lovell, Jr.
Dec. 15-16: Gemini 6 (U.S.). Crew: Walter M. Schirra, Jr., and Thomas P. Stafford. Rendezvoused within 1 ft. (0.3 m) of Gemini 7.

1966

March 16: Gemini 8 (U.S.). Crew: David R. Scott and Neil A Armstrong. Docked with an unmanned Agena—the first docking in space with a previously launched target vehicle
June 3-6: Gemini 9 (U.S.). Crew: Thomas P. Stafford and Eugene A. Cernan. Rendezvoused with an orbiting Agena. Cernan spent 2 hours 5 minutes outside the spacecraft.
July 18-21: Gemini 10 (U.S.). Crew: Michael Collins and John W. Young. Docked with an orbiting Agena. During extravehicular activity (EVA), Collins retrieved a test package from Agena—the first retrieval of a space object.
Sept. 12-15: Gemini 11 (U.S.). Crew: Charles Conrad, Jr., and Richard F. Gordon, Jr. Docked with an Agena target vehicle Gordon made a brief space walk.
Nov. 11-15: Gemini 12 (U.S.). Crew: James A. Lovell, Jr., and Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr. Docked with an Agena target vehicle. Aldrin spent more than five hours outside the spacecraft.

1967

Jan. 27: Apollo (U.S.). During a check of the ship on the launch pad, a fire destroyed the module and killed the three astronauts on board: Virgil I. Grissom, Edward H. White 2d, and Roger B. Chaffee.
April 23-24: Soyuz 1 (USSR). Crew: Vladimir M. Komarov. Cosmonaut killed in reentry accident—the first actual space fatality.

1968

Oct. 11-22: Apollo 7 (U.S.). Crew: Walter M. Schirra, Jr., Donn F. Eisele, and R. Walter Cunningham. The first flight of the three-person Apollo command module
Oct. 25-28: Soyuz 2 (USSR). Unmanned.
Oct. 26-30: Soyuz 3 (USSR). Crew: Georgi T. Beregovoi. The cosmonaut maneuvered Soyuz 3 to within 650 ft (198 m) of Soyuz 2. Returned to Earth after 64 orbits.
Dec. 21-27: Apollo (U.S.). Crew: Frank Borman, James A. Lovell, Jr., and William A. Anders. The first manned flight around the moon. Completed ten orbits of the moon.

1969

Jan. 14-17: Soyuz 4 (USSR). Crew: Vladimir A. Shatalov.
Jan. 15-18: Soyuz 5 (USSR). Crew: Boris V. Volynov, Aleksei S. Yeliseyev, and Yevgeny V. Khrunov. Docked with Soyuz 4. Yeliseyev and Khrunov transferred to Soyuz 4 and landed with it.
March 3-13: Apollo 9 (U.S.). Crew: James A. McDivitt, David R. Scott, and Russell L. Schweikart. Tested the lunar module.
May 18-26: Apollo 10 (U.S.). Crew: Thomas P. Stafford, Eugene A. Cernan, and John W. Young. Completed 31 orbits of the moon. Descended in the lunar module to within 9 mi (14.5 km) of the moon's surface
July 16-24: Apollo 11 (U.S.). Crew: Neil A. Armstrong, Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., and Michael Collins. First manned landing on the moon. Armstrong and Aldrin landed on *Mare Tranquillitatis* and on July 20 became the first people to walk on the lunar surface
Oct. 11-16: Soyuz 6 (USSR). Crew: Georgy Shonin and Valery Kubasov. Conducted the first welding experiments in space
Oct. 12-17: Soyuz 7 (USSR). Crew: Anatoly Filipchenko, Vladislav Volkov, and Viktor Gorbatko.

Using a Manned Maneuvering Unit and a life-support system on his back, an astronaut has left the space shuttle to make an untethered spacewalk

Photo: NASA

Tass/Sovfoto

NASA from EPG International

Pioneers in the exploration of space. *Above:* Yuri Gagarin, who on April 12, 1961, became the first human being to travel in space when he completed one orbit of Earth aboard Vostok 1. *Top right:* John Glenn, who on Feb. 20, 1962, became the first American to orbit the Earth, piloting Friendship 7. *Bottom right:* Valentina Tereshkova, who on June 16, 1963, became the first woman to fly in space, piloting Vostok 6 for 48 orbits of Earth.

Oct. 13-18: Soyuz 8 (USSR). Crew: V. Shatalov and A. Yeliseyev. Part of a group flight with Soyuz 6 and 7, although the three craft did not dock with one another. Each conducted experiments plus observations of Earth and stars.

Nov. 14-24: Apollo 12 (U.S.). Crew: Charles Conrad, Jr., Richard F. Gordon, Jr., and Alan L. Bean. The second manned lunar landing. Conrad and Bean landed on *Oceanus Procellarum*. They spent a total of 7 hours 39 minutes outside the lunar module, exploring the moon's surface and visiting the Surveyor 3 probe, which landed on the moon April 20, 1967.

Tass/Sovfoto

1970

April 11-17: Apollo 13 (U.S.). Crew: James A. Lovell, Jr., Fred W. Haise, Jr., and John L. Swigert, Jr. The planned lunar landing was aborted after the oxygen tank in the service module ruptured.

June 2-19: Soyuz 9 (USSR). Crew: Andrian G. Nikolayev and Vitaly I. Sevastyanov. The cosmonauts performed space navigation experiments and made Earth and celestial observations. The flight tested people's reactions to long periods of weightlessness.

1971

Jan. 31–Feb. 9: Apollo 14 (U.S.). Crew: Alan B. Shepard, Jr., Stuart A. Roosa, and Edgar D. Mitchell. The third manned lunar landing. Shepard and Mitchell landed on the *Fra Mauro* highlands. They spent two periods outside their craft, for a total of 9 hours 19 minutes.

April 19: Salyut 1 (USSR). First manned space station launched unmanned into an orbit around Earth.

April 23-25: Soyuz 10 (USSR). Crew: Vladimir A. Shatalov, Aleksei S. Yeliseyev, and Nikolai N. Rukavishnikov. Docked with Salyut 1 but did not board the space station.

June 6-30: Soyuz 11 (USSR). Crew: Georgi T. Dobrovolsky, Vladislav N. Volkov, and Viktor I. Patsayev. Docked with Salyut 1 and occupied the space station for 22 days. The crew died as they returned to Earth, when a faulty valve caused cabin decompression.

July 26–Aug. 7: Apollo 15 (U.S.). Crew: David R. Scott, James B. Irwin, and Alfred M. Worden. The fourth manned lunar landing. Scott and Irwin landed on Hadley Rill. They made three exploratory trips, spending a total of 18 hours 37 minutes outside the craft. They used the lunar roving vehicle.

1972

April 16-27: Apollo 16 (U.S.). Crew: John W. Young, Charles M. Duke, Jr., and Thomas K. Mattingly, II. The fifth manned lunar landing. Young and Duke landed in Descartes crater. They made three lunar excursions, spending a total of 20 hours 14 minutes outside their craft. They used the lunar roving vehicle and launched a lunar orbiter.

Dec. 7-19: Apollo 17 (U.S.). Crew: Eugene A. Cernan, Harrison Schmitt, and Ronald E. Evans. The sixth and last U.S. manned lunar landing. Cernan and Schmitt landed in Taurus-Littrow Valley. They made three lunar excursions, spending a total of 22 hours 5 minutes outside their craft.

1973

April 3: Salyut 2 (USSR) space station launched, unmanned. Not visited by any crews.

May 14: Skylab (U.S.). The first U.S. space station, launched unmanned and placed into Earth orbit at an altitude of 271 mi (436 km). On July 11, 1979, entered Earth's atmosphere and broke up over Australia, without causing any injury or damage.

May 25–June 22: Skylab 1 (U.S.). Crew: Charles Conrad, Jr., Joseph P. Kerwin, and Paul J. Weitz. Launched aboard an

Apollo spacecraft and docked with Skylab. Conducted studies of space, sun, and Earth. Tested people's ability to endure long periods in space.

July 28–Sept. 26: Skylab 2 (U.S.). Crew: Alan L. Bean, Jack R. Lousma, and Owen K. Garriott. Launched aboard an Apollo spacecraft and docked with Skylab. Conducted photographic surveys of Earth's surface. During a 6 hour 31 minute space walk, Lousma and Garriott erected a sunshade on Skylab and loaded new film in the solar telescope cameras.

Sept. 27-29: Soyuz 12 (USSR). Crew: Vasily Lazarev and Oleg Makarov. Test of an improved Soyuz craft, in which chemical batteries replaced solar cell arrays found on earlier models.

Nov. 16–Feb. 8, 1974: Skylab 3 (U.S.). Crew: Gerald P. Carr, Edward G. Gibson, and William R. Pogue. Launched in an Apollo spacecraft and docked with Skylab. Conducted extensive studies of Earth and sun. Photographed comet Kohoutek.

Dec. 18-26: Soyuz 13 (USSR). Crew: Pyotr Klimuk and Valentin Lebedev. Tested experiments related to the Salyut program.

1974

June 24: Salyut 3 (USSR) space station launched, unmanned.

July 3-19: Soyuz 14 (USSR). Crew: Pavel Popovich and Yuri Artyukhin. Docked with Salyut 3. Performed wide range of experiments.

Aug. 26-28: Soyuz 15 (USSR). Crew: Gennady Sarafanov and Lev Demin. Attempt to dock with Salyut 3 failed because of fault in automatic control system.

Dec. 2-8: Soyuz 16 (USSR). Crew: Anatoly V. Filipchenko and Nikolai N. Rukavishnikov. Tested docking system of Soyuz and reduction of cabin pressure as required for future joint docking experiment with Apollo.

Dec. 26: Salyut 4 (USSR) space station launched, unmanned.

1975

Jan. 11–Feb. 9: Soyuz 17 (USSR). Crew: Aleksei Gubarev and Georgi Grechko. Docked with Salyut 4. Conducted medical tests and observations of Earth's atmosphere and surface, as well as research into space.

May 24–July 26: Soyuz 18 (USSR). Crew: Pyotr Klimuk and Vitaly Sevastyanov. Docked with Salyut 4. Conducted various astronomical studies, surveyed the USSR, and tended a small space greenhouse.

July 15-24: Apollo (U.S.). Crew: Thomas P. Stafford, Donald K. Slayton, and Vance D. Brand. Together with Soyuz 19, launched on the same date, the first cooperative international space flight. The craft linked up for two days, during which the crews visited one another and conducted a series of experiments. (The last Apollo mission and last U.S. manned mission until April 1981.)

July 15-21: Soyuz 19 (USSR). Crew: Aleksei A. Leonov and Valery N. Kubasov. Two-day linkup with Apollo launched on same date.

Nov. 17–Feb. 19, 1976: Soyuz 20 (USSR). Unmanned mission. Docked with Salyut 4. Test of a resupply and rescue system needed for the development of permanent space stations.

1976

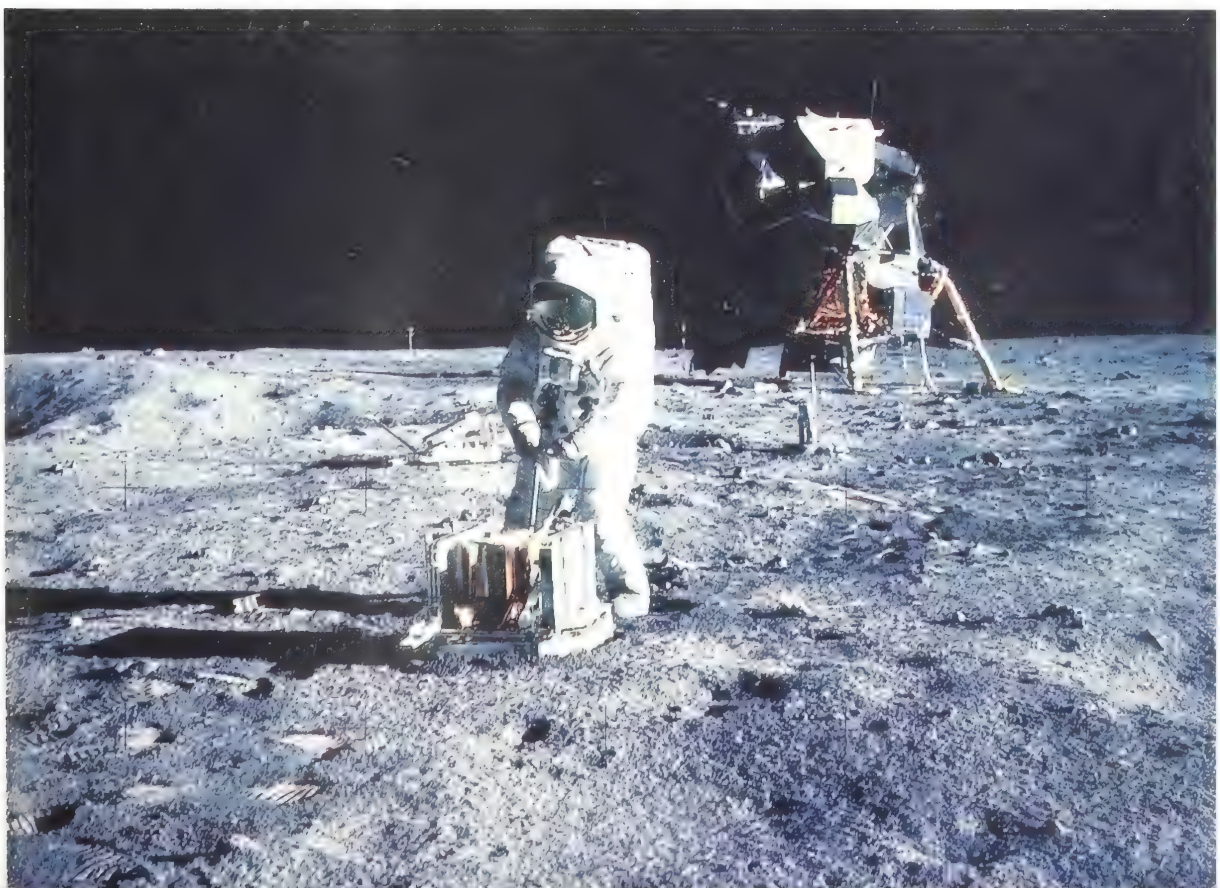
June 22: Salyut 5 (USSR) space station launched, unmanned, into orbit.

July 6–Aug. 24: Soyuz 21 (USSR). Crew: Boris Volynov and Vitaly Zholobov. Conducted geographical and meteorological studies and various scientific experiments.

Sept. 15-23: Soyuz 22 (USSR). Crew: Valery F. Bykovsky and Vladimir Aksenov. Carried out a photographic survey of Earth.

In 1969 humans first walked on the moon. During their 2½-hour walk on the surface, Edwin Aldrin (*below*) and Neil Armstrong (photographer) collected rocks and soil samples and set up a series of instruments to relay scientific data to Earth

NASA



Oct. 14-16: **Soyuz 23** (USSR). Crew: Vyacheslav Zudov and Valery Rozhdestvensky. A malfunction prevented the craft from docking with Salyut 5. An emergency landing was made.

1977

Feb. 7-25: Soyuz 24 (USSR). Crew: Viktor Gorbatko and Yuri Glazkov. Docked with Salyut 5. Conducted research on the effects of weightlessness. Carried out extensive photographic studies of Earth.

Sept. 29: Salyut 6 (USSR). space station launched, unmanned, into orbit. During its nearly five years in orbit, 17 manned craft docked with Salyut 6.

Oct. 9-11: Soyuz 25 (USSR). Crew: Vladimir Kovalenok and Valery Ryumin. Attempt to dock with Salyut 6 failed.

Dec. 10–March 16, 1978: Soyuz 26 (USSR). Crew: Yuri Romanenko and Georgi M. Grechko. First ship to dock with Salyut 6. Conducted numerous experiments. Hosted two groups of visiting cosmonauts; employed the first resupply of a space station by an unmanned tanker/transport spacecraft, Progress 1. Crew returned to Earth in Soyuz 27.

1978

Jan. 10-16: Soyuz 27 (USSR). Crew: Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Oleg Makarov. Docked with Salyut 6/Soyuz 26 complex—the first time that two spacecraft were simultaneously docked with a space station. Crew returned to Earth in Soyuz 26.

Each Apollo mission ended with an ocean landing of the command module Large parachutes slowed the module's speed for a gentle "splashdown

Photos, NASA

March 2-10: Soyuz 28 (USSR). Crew: Aleksei A. Gubarev and Vladimir Remek (Czechoslovakia). Docked with Salyut 6/Soyuz 27 complex.

June 15–Nov. 2: Soyuz 29 (USSR). Vladimir Kovalenok and Alexandr Ivanchenkov. Docked with Salyut 6. Performed experiments in biology, physics, and technology. Hosted two visiting pairs of cosmonauts. Resupplied by three Progress tanker/transport vehicles.

June 27–July 5: Soyuz 30 (USSR). Crew: Pyotr Klimuk and Miroslaw Hermaszewski (Poland). Docked with Salyut 6/Soyuz 29 complex.

Aug. 26–Sept. 3: Soyuz 31 (USSR). Crew: Valery Bykovsky and Sigmund Jaehn (East Germany). Docked with Salyut 6/Soyuz 29 complex.

1979

Feb. 26–Aug. 19: Soyuz 32 (USSR). Crew: Vladimir Lyakhov and Valery Ryumin. Docked with Salyut 6. Performed scientific research. Resupplied by Progress 5, 6, and 7. Progress 5 also boosted the Salyut 6/Soyuz 32 complex into a higher orbit. Crew returned aboard Soyuz 34, launched unmanned on June 6.

April 10-12: Soyuz 33 (USSR). Crew: Nikolai Rukavishnikov and Georgi Ivanov (Bulgaria). The craft's docking mechanism failed and it returned to Earth rather than link up with Salyut 6.

Dec. 16: Soyuz T-1 (USSR). Unmanned. Test flight of new generation of manned spacecraft. Docked with Salyut 6.

1980

April 9–Oct. 11:Soyuz 35 (USSR). Crew: Valery Ryumin and Leonid Popov. Docked with Salyut 6. Hosted four visiting pairs of cosmonauts. Crew returned aboard Soyuz 37.

May 26–June 3: Soyuz 36 (USSR). Crew: Valery Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas (Hungary). Docked with Salyut 6/Soyuz 35 complex. Crew returned aboard Soyuz 35.

June 5-9: Soyuz T-2 (USSR). The first manned flight of a new generation of manned space ship. Crew: Yuri Malyshev and Vladimir Aksenov. Docked with Salyut 6/Soyuz 36 complex.

July 23-31: Soyuz 37 (USSR). Crew: Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan (Vietnam). Docked with Salyut 6/Soyuz 36 complex. Crew returned in Soyuz 36.

Sept. 18-26: Soyuz 38 (USSR). Crew: Yuri Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez (Cuba). Docked with Salyut 6.

Nov. 27–Dec. 10: Soyuz T-3 (USSR). Crew: Leonid Kizim, Oleg Makarov, and Gennady Strekalov. Docked with Salyut 6. Made repairs to Salyut 6 to extend its life.

1981

March 12–May 26: Soyuz T-4 (USSR). Crew: Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh. Docked with Salyut 6. Conducted a wide range of experiments and did repair work. Hosted two visiting groups of cosmonauts.

March 22-30: Soyuz 39 (USSR). Crew: Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Jugderdemidiyn Gurragcha (Mongolia). Docked with Salyut 6/Soyuz T-4 complex.

April 12-14, Space Transportation System 1 (STS-1): *Columbia* (U.S.). The first test flight of the first reusable space shuttle. Crew: John W. Young and Robert L. Crippen. Like all succeeding shuttle missions, *Columbia* lifted off from a launchpad but landed on a runway like a conventional airplane.

May 14-22: Soyuz 40 (USSR). Crew: Leonid Popov and Dumitru Prunariu (Rumania). Docked with Salyut 6/Soyuz T-4 complex.

Nov. 12-14, STS-2: *Columbia* (U.S.). Crew: Joe H. Engle and Richard H. Truly. Conducted tests of the shuttle's mechanical arm, which would be used to launch and retrieve satellites.

1982

March 22-30, STS-3: *Columbia* (U.S.). Crew: Jack R. Lousma and C. Gordon Fullerton. Tested the vehicle's ability to withstand the extreme temperatures of space.

April 19: Salyut 7 (USSR) space station launched, unmanned, to an altitude of 186 mi (300 km)

May 13–Dec. 10: Soyuz T-5 (USSR). Crew: Anatoly Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev. Docked with Salyut 7. Conducted a variety of experiments. Hosted two groups of visiting cosmonauts. Crew returned aboard Soyuz T-7.

June 27–July 4, STS-4: *Columbia* (U.S.). Crew: Thomas K Mattingly II and Henry Hartsfield, Jr. The final test flight of the shuttle. Carried a secret military payload. Landed at Edwards Air Force Base, California, the first shuttle landing on a hard-surface runway.

June 24–July 2: Soyuz T-6 (USSR). Crew: Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, and Jean-Loup Chrétien (France). Docked with Salyut 7/Soyuz T-5 complex.

Aug. 19-27: Soyuz T-7 (USSR). Crew: Leonid Popov, Aleksandr Serebrov, and Svetlana Savitskaya (the second woman in space). Docked with Salyut 7/Soyuz T-5 complex. Crew returned aboard Soyuz T-5.

Nov. 11-16, STS-5: *Columbia* (U.S.). Crew: Vance Brand, Robert Overmyer, William Lenoir, and Joseph Allen. Launched two communications satellites—the first deployment of satellites by the shuttle.

1983

April 4-9, STS-6: *Challenger* (U.S.). Maiden flight of the second American space shuttle. Crew: Paul Weitz, Karol Bobko, Story Musgrave, and Donald Peterson. Two crew members took a space walk, the first U.S. extravehicular activity since 1972.

April 21: Soyuz T-8 (USSR). Crew: Vladimir Titov, Aleksandr Serebrov, and Gennady Strekalov. The mission was aborted when the ship's rendezvous radar failed to deploy, preventing docking with Salyut 7.

June 18-24, STS-7: *Challenger* (U.S.). Crew: Robert L. Crippen, John M. Fabian, Frederick H. Hauck, Norman E. Thagard, and Sally K. Ride (the first American woman in space). Launched two communications satellites and tested the shuttle's 50-ft. (15-m) robotic arm.

June 27–Nov. 23: Soyuz T-9 (USSR). Crew: Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov. Docked with Salyut 7 Conducted a series of scientific and technical experiments, including materials processing, Earth observations, and medical and biological studies.

Aug. 30–Sept. 5, STS-8: *Challenger* (U.S.). Crew: Daniel C. Brandenstein, Dale A. Gardner, William E. Thornton, Richard H. Truly, and Guion S. Bluford, Jr. Launched a weather and communications satellite. Conducted further tests of the shuttle's robotic arm.

Sept. 27: Soyuz (USSR). Crew: Vladimir Titov and Gennady Strekalov. The crew was saved by an emergency escape system seconds before the SL-4 booster rocket exploded on the launchpad.

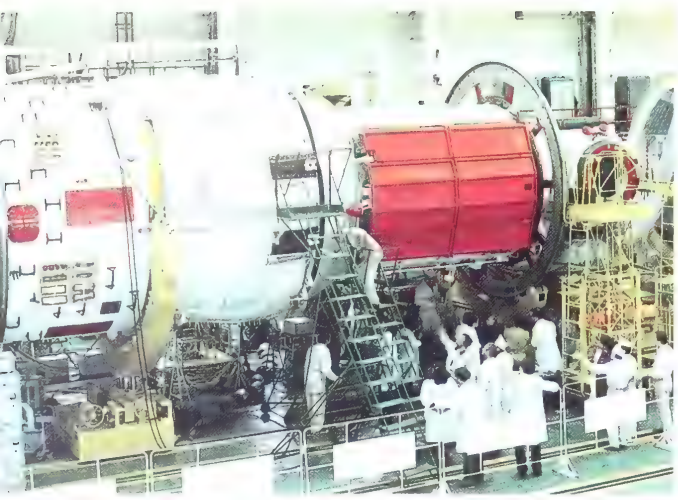
Nov. 28–Dec. 8, STS-9: *Columbia* (U.S.). Crew: Owen K. Garriott, Byron K. Lichtenberg, Robert A. Parker, Brewster H. Shaw, John W. Young, and Ulf Merbold (West Germany). The first use of Spacelab, a research facility developed by ESA

1984

Feb. 3-11, STS-10: *Challenger* (U.S.). Crew: Vance D. Brand, Robert L. Gibson, Bruce McCandless II, Ronald E. McNair, and Robert L. Stewart. The first use of jet-propelled backpacks known as Manned Maneuvering Units, which allow astronauts to make untethered spacewalks.

Feb. 9–Oct. 2: Soyuz T-10 (USSR). Crew: Leonid Kizim, Oleg Atkov, Vladimir Solovyov. Docked with Salyut 7. Performed five extravehicular activities to repair the Salyut propulsion system. Hosted two groups of visiting cosmonauts Crew returned to Earth aboard Soyuz T-11

The space shuttle can be launched into Earth orbit, then fly back to a conventional landing on a runway. It has three main parts: two solid-fuel rocket boosters, a large external fuel tank, and a piloted delta-wing orbiter



Space stations, such as Mir (seen prior to launch in the assembly and testing shop), enable people to work in space for weeks or months at a time.

April 3-11: Soyuz T-11 (USSR). Crew: Gennady Strekalov, Yuri Malyshev, Rakesh Sharma (India). Docked with Salyut 7/Soyuz T-10 complex. Crew returned to Earth aboard Soyuz T-10.

April 6-13, STS-11: *Challenger* (U.S.). Crew: Robert L. Crippen, Terry J. Hart, George D. Nelson, Francis R. Scobee, James D. van Hoften. Retrieved and repaired Solar Max, a satellite launched in Feb. 1980 to study the sun's outer surface. Deployed the Long Duration Exposure Facility, a satellite carrying 57 materials-processing experiments.

July 17-29: Soyuz T-12 (USSR). Crew: Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Igor Volk, and Svetlana Savitskaya. Docked with Salyut 7/Soyuz T-11 complex. Savitskaya performed the first spacewalk by a woman.

Aug. 30–Sept. 5, STS-12: *Discovery* (U.S.). Maiden flight of the third American space shuttle. Crew: Henry W. Hartsfield, Jr., Michael L. Coats, Steven A. Hawley, Richard M. Mullane, Judith A. Resnik, and Charles D. Walker. Launched three communications satellites.

Oct. 5-13, STS-13: *Challenger* (U.S.). Crew: Robert L. Crippen, David C. Leestma, Jon A. McBride, Sally K. Ride, Paul Scully Power, Kathryn D. Sullivan, and Mark Garneau (Canada). Sullivan became the first American woman to walk

Nov. 8-16, STS-14: *Discovery* (U.S.). Crew: Frederick H. Hauck, Joseph P. Allen, Dale A. Gardner, David M. Walker, [illegible] Anna L. Fisher. Retrieved and brought back to Earth two communications satellites that had misfired into useless orbits [illegible] STS-51.

[illegible] STS-15: *Discovery* (U.S.). Crew: James F. Buchli, [illegible] Mattingly II, Ellison S. Onizuka, Gary E. Payton, [illegible] Shriver. The first shuttle mission devoted [illegible] secret military objectives. It was believed to [illegible]

[illegible] 61: *Discovery* (U.S.). Crew: Karol J. Bobko, [illegible] M. Rhea Seddon, [illegible] Donald E. Williams, and Sen. Jake Garn [illegible] of Congress to participate in a space [illegible] munications satellites were deployed. One, [illegible], and efforts to repair it were

[illegible] STS-[illegible] *Challenger* (U.S.). Crew: Frederick [illegible] Dr[illegible] and Robert F. Overmyer, Norman [illegible] Wat[illegible] Lodewijk van den Berg, and Taylor G. Wang. Conducted investigations in crystal growth, materials and fluid processing, and weightlessness.

June 7-Sept. 26: Soyuz T-13 (USSR). Crew: Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh. Manually docked with Salyut 7, which had lost all its electrical power by the beginning of 1985. The men spent ten days repairing and reactivating the space station. On August 2, using equipment carried up by an unmanned Progress 24 on June 21, the men installed additional solar panels on Salyut 7.

June 17-24, STS-18: *Discovery* (U.S.). Crew: Daniel C. Brandenstein, John O. Creighton, John M. Fabian, Shannon W. Lucid, Steven R. Nagel, Patrick Baudry (France), and Sultan Salman al-Saud (Saudi Arabia). Three communications satellites and the Spartan payload carrier for studies of galactic X-ray emissions were deployed; the latter was subsequently retrieved and carried back to Earth.

July 29–Aug. 6, STS-19: *Challenger* (U.S.). Crew: Loren W. Acton, John-David F. Bartoe, Roy D. Bridges, Jr., Anthony W. England, C. Gordon Fullerton, Karl G. Henize, and F. Story Musgrave. Conducted a series of astronomical observations using Spacelab's experiment mounting structure to carry several large telescopes.

Aug. 27–Sept. 3, STS-20: *Discovery* (U.S.). Crew: Richard O. Covey, Joe H. Engle, William F. Fisher, John M. Lounge, and James D. van Hoften. Three communications satellites were deployed. The mission's primary accomplishment was the capture, repair, and redeployment of Leasat-3, a communications satellite that failed to activate when launched by STS-16.

Sept. 17–Nov. 21: Soyuz T-14 (USSR). Crew: Georgi Grechko, Vladimir Vasyutin, and Alexander Volkov. Docked with Salyut 7/Soyuz T-13 complex. On Sept. 26, Grechko and Dzhanibekov returned to Earth aboard Soyuz T-13—the first in-flight rotation of space crews. On Sept. 27, a new unmanned module docked to Salyut 7, nearly doubling the station's size. On Nov. 21, Vasyutin became ill and the three cosmonauts returned to Earth in Soyuz T-14.

Oct. 3-7, STS-21: *Atlantis* (U.S.). Maiden flight of the fourth American space shuttle. Crew: Karol J. Bobko, Ronald J. Grabe, David C. Hilmers, William A. Pailes, and Robert C. Stewart. A secret mission, it was believed to have deployed two Department of Defense communications satellites.

Oct. 30–Nov. 6, STS-22: *Challenger* (U.S.). Crew: Guion S. Bluford, Jr., James F. Buchli, Bonnie J. Dunbar, Henry W. Hartsfield, Jr., Steven R. Nagel, Reinhard Furrer (W. Germany), Ernst Messerschmid (W. Germany), and Wubbo Ockels (Netherlands). A scientific mission directed by West Germany—the first shuttle mission paid for and dedicated to a payload provided by another nation. Investigations focused on microgravity research, communications, and navigation.

Nov. 26–Dec. 3, STS-23: *Atlantis* (U.S.). Crew: Mary L. Cleave, Bryan D. O'Connor, Jerry L. Ross, Brewster H. Shaw, Jr., Sherwood C. Spring, Charles D. Walker, and Rodolfo Neri (Mexico). Three communications satellites were launched and construction methods designed to be used in building a space station were tested.

1986

Jan. 12-18, STS-24: *Columbia* (U.S.). Crew: Robert L. Gibson, Steven A. Hawley, Robert J. Cenker, Charles F. Bolden Jr., George D. Nelson, Franklin R. Chang-Diaz, and Rep. Bill Nelson of Florida. A communications satellite was launched and various scientific experiments were performed.

Jan. 28: *Challenger* (U.S.). Exploded seconds after liftoff, killing the crew: Francis R. Scobee, Michael J. Smith, Judith Resnik, Ellison S. Onizuka, Ronald E. McNair, Gregory B. Jarvis, and Christa McAuliffe, a Concord, NH, high-school teacher. Subsequent investigation indicated the accident was caused by the rupture of seals on the booster rockets.

Feb. 20: Mir (USSR). space station launched, unmanned, into a slightly elliptical orbit at an altitude of 210 mi (338 km).

March 13–July 16: Soyuz T-15 (USSR). Crew: Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyov. Docked with Mir. On May 5, the cosmonauts flew to Salyut 7 in Soyuz T-15, the first transfer of crew from one space station to another. Various activities of the crew were televised live during the mission.

INVESTMENT AND MONETARY GLOSSARY

ADR American Depository Receipt. This receipt is issued by various American banks for shares of a stock in a foreign company. The stock certificates are deposited by the bank and the **ADR's** are traded in their place.

ANNUITY A contract with an insurance company to pay you a fixed amount periodically (monthly, yearly, etc.) over a given period of time or for life.

ARBITRAGE The purchase of an asset in one market accompanied by a simultaneous sale of the same (or a similar asset in a different market, to take advantage of differences in price. The arbitrage principle can be applied to simultaneous buying and selling of related currencies, commodities, or securities, the same commodity with different delivery dates, etc.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS A nation's exports less its imports.

BANKNOTE A unit of currency in paper form, as opposed to a bank deposit.

BANKNOTE A unit of currency in paper form, as opposed to a bank deposit.

BARTER The trading of one commodity for another; in modern usage, any exchange that doesn't involve the use of money or money substitutes.

BID PRICE The price at which a dealer or trader offers to buy.

BLACK MARKET A free market operating without the government's legal sanction.

BULLION Refined bars of gold or silver.

BULL MARKET OR BULLISH When prices are going up in value, or are expected to.

CALL OPTION The right to buy a given asset at a fixed price any time to a specified date.

CARRYING CHARGES In futures trading, the difference between the spot price and a future price—usually equal to the cost of interest and storage for the period of time involved.

CASH:(1)Money substitutes in paper form. (2) The absence of credit.

CENTRAL BANK An agency created by a government to issue its currency and to supervise the nation's banking system.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT A deposit with a fixed time period and a fixed rate of interest.

COIN Real money (gold or silver) transformed into a recognizable shape and weight in order to facilitate exchange.

CONSERVATIVE Involving a minimum of risk.

CONTENT The metal in a coin or token.

CONVERTIBILITY The metal in a coin or token.

CONVERTIBILITY The ability to receive gold in exchange for currency, at a stated rate of exchange, from the agency that issued the currency.

CURRENCY Correctly, receipts for real money in storage; in modern practice, any money substitutes in use—even if not backed by real money (synonymous with *paper money*)

CURRENT ACCOUNT A bank deposit that can be withdrawn by the depositor at any time.

DEFLATION A decrease in the amount of money substitutes that have been issued in excess of the real money in storage. (The opposite of *inflation*).

DEMAND DEPOSIT A bank deposit that can be withdrawn by the depositor at any time.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT A bank deposit in which interest is earned and withrawals are limited.

DEPRESSION A period during which most people are no longer able to maintain their previous standards of living. It is caused by the General Market's attempts to cleanse itself of the misguided uses of resources that have been encouraged by government intervention to productive activity more desired by consumers.

DEVALUATION Repudiation of the government's promise to redeem its money substitutes at the stated rate of exchange, causing a new rate for convertibility.

DIRTY FLOAT A period during which the government intervenes in the foreign exchange market while claiming that it isn't. (See also *floating exchanges rates* and *fixed exchange rates.*)

DOWNSIDE RISK The possible depth to which the price of an investment can drop.

ECONOMICS The study that seeks to allocate limited resources in ways that will provide maximum happiness (whether on a personal, commercial, national, or international scale); the art of making decisions.

ENTREPRENEUR An individual who forecasts future demand for a product or service and arranges a business enterprise to respond to that demand.

EQUITY The value of an investment after deduction of all claims against it— loan amount, interest, commissions, and any other fees.

EUROCURRENCY Currency that is circulating outside the nation where it was issued

EXCHANGE CONTROLS Governmental regulations limiting or prohibiting the exporting or importing of currencies.

EXCHANGE RATE The price of a currency as expressed in units of another currency. (Synonymous with *foreign exchange rate.*)

FACE VALUE The legal tender value of a coin, toke, or banknote. On bonds, the amount that will be paid to the holder at maturity.

FIAT MONEY The extent to which bullion is pure gold or silver to back it with.

FINESS The extent to which bullion is pure gold or silver, expressed as a decimal of the total gross weight involved. For example, gold bullion of .995 fineness means that 99.5% of the total weight is pure gold.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT A bank deposit for a fixed period of time.

FIXED EXCHANGE RATES Currency exchange rates that are prevented from fluctuating by governmental purchases and sales of the currencies involved.

FLOATING EXCHANGE RATES Currency exchange rates that fluctuate freely because governments are *not* stabilizing the rates through purchases and sales. (See *dirty float* and *fixed exchange rates.*)

FLUCTUATION A change in price—upward or downward.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE The price of a currency as expressed in units of another currency. (Synonymous with *exchange rate.*)

FRACTIONAL RESERVE BANKING A banking system in which money that is payable upon demand to depositors is lent to others by the bank; in other words, a system in which the bank doesn't maintain 100% reserves against demand deposits.

FREE MARKET A market free of governmental intervention.

FUTURES CONTRACT a contract for delivery of a commodity or currency in the future at a price determined in the present.

GAP A condition created on a price graph when the prices for one day's trading do not overlap the previous day's range.

GOVERNMENT The institution of greatest economic, political, and police power in a given area.

GRAM Used in gold weights; there are 31.1042 grams to a troy ounce; one gram = .03215 troy ounces. A kilogram is 1,000 grams; there are 1,000 milligrams to a gram.

HARD MONEY Silver and gold.

INCOME (INVESTMENT) Dividends or interest received from an investment.

INCONVERTIBILITY The inability to receive gold in exchange for currency from the agency that issued the currency.

INFLATION An increase in money substitutes above the stored stock of real money, the counterfeiting of money receipts.

INFLATIONARY DEPRESSION A depression within a period of inflation.

LEGAL TENDER A form of money that an individual is legally required to accept in payment of debts.

LEVERAGE In investments, the ability to purchase more than a monetary investment could purchase on a cash basis.

LIQUIDATION: Normally, the sale of an investment. With regard to depressions, *liquidation* refers to the acceptance of losses and the closing of businesses that existed only because of the miscalculations caused by inflation.

LIQUIDITY The availability of spending money.

LONG The expectation that a price will go up; buying before selling. (See also *short*).

LOT In gold coins, the basic unit of trading. A lot contains 100 British sovereigns, 30 Mexican 50-peso pieces, or 20 U.S. double eagles.

MARGIN In a margin account, the amount of one's equity expressed as a percentage of the total current market value of the investment; also, it can refer to the amount of cash equity.

MARGIN ACCOUNT An investment account in which the investment purchase is increased by borrowing money and using the investment as collateral.

MARGIN CALL In a margin account, a request by the lender for the borrower to make a payment on his loan.

MARGIN SALE A sale forced by margin call conditions.

MARKET (1) A group of transactions integrated by geography or items traded. (2) An opportunity to exchange.

MARKET-MAKER A *dealer* who continually offers to buy and sell a given investment.

MARKETABLE Salable in liquid market. (See also *Liquidity.*)

MATURITY The date on which a contractual obligation such as repayment of a bond) falls due.

MONETARY INFLATION An increase in the *money supply.*

MONEY An asset that is generally accepted in exchange with the intention of trading it for something else; normally, usage is confined to gold, bank notes, bank deposits, coins, or tokens.

MONEY MARKET FUND A *mutual fund* that invests only in short-term interest-earning securities.

MONEY MARKET PAPER Easily marketable short-term notes and bills carrying little risk of default.

MONEY SUPPLY Currency held outside of the commercial marketplace.

OPTION The privilege to buy or sell something at a specific price within a specified time.

OUT OF THE MONEY For an *option* (or a *warrant*), the condition that exists when the price of the *underlying investment* is lower than the striking price of the option.

PAR (1) See *Par value.* (2) Equal in value.

PAR VALUE The nominal or face value of a security or currency. (A currency is often referred to as being at par value when it is trading at the price announced as official by the government.)

PERMANENT PORTFOLIO An assortment of ivestments that remains unchanged from year to year.

PORTFOLIO An assortment of investments held by an individual or company.

POWER OF ATTORNEY *Signature authority.*

PREMIUM (1) The amount by which a security is priced above its *face value, book value,* or inherent value. (2) The amount by which the *forward price* exceeds the *spot price.*

PRIME RATE The interest rate charged by commercial banks to their best customers.

PUBLIC MARKET An investment market in which most relevant information is publicly available.

PUBLICLY TRADED INVESTMENT FUND A *closed-end investment company.*

PURCHASING POWER The value of a unit of money or other asset, measured by the quantity of goods and services it will purchase.

PURCHASING POWER PARITY The exchange rate at which a country's price level is equivalent to price levels in other countries.

PURCHASING POWER PARITY THEORY The system of currency forecasting that maintains that exchange rates will gravitate toward their *purchasing power parities.*

PUT OPTION The right to sell a given asset at a fixed price any time prior to a specified date.

RATIO SCALE On a graph drawn to a ratio scale, a given percentage change in value will cover the same vertical distance, no matter at what level it occurs—so that the significance of the change is graphically illustrated. On a *linear scale,* a given absolute change will cover the same vertical distance, no matter at what level it occurs.

REDEMPTION The repurchase of a security by by its issuer.

RESERVE An allocation of capital for possbile losses or to meet a statutory requirement.

RESISTANCE LEVEL An investment price level at which an unusually large volume of selling is expected.

RESTRIKE A coin that was minted after the date marked, but is otherwise genuine.

RUNAWAY INFLATION A period of intense inflation in which vast "paper money" increases cause all retail prices to zoom upward. During this inflationary period prices can increase daily. As bad as inflation is today (1981), we are not yet in a true state of runaway inflation.

SHORT The expectation that a price will drop; the sale of a commodity the seller doesn't own, with the exception of buying the commodity at a lower price later. (See also *long.*)

SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS (SDRs) A currency issued by the International Monetary Fund, used only by governments in place of gold as a monetary reserve.

SPECIE Gold or silver.

SPECULATIVE Involving more than a minimum of risk.

SPOT PRICE The price charged in a sale made for delivery today—as opposed to a price quoted for future delivery.

SUBSIDY Payment to an individual or a company by other than a customer or investor; or a purchase at a price higher than the market price; or a loan that doesn't carry a rate of interest commensurate with normal marketplace interest for the risk involved.

SWAPS An arrangement by which one government borrows another government's currency in order to buy its own currency in the marketplace—in order to keep its own currency from sinking in price.

TAX Property coercively taken from its owner by a government.

TAX HAVEN A country where government offers tax advantages to foreigners. Usually in the hopes that wealthy foreigners will come and help boost the economy.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS A system, usually related to the stock market, in which supply and demand factors are considered.

TECHNOLOGY The increase of productive output from a given unit of human effort—through the use of machines or improved skills.

TERM INSURSANCE Insurance in which the benefits are payable only upon the death of the insured.

TIME DEPOSIT A bank deposit that isn't payable on demand.

TOKEN A money substitute in metallic form (includes gold and silver if the legal tender face value of the token is considerably above the market value of the gold or silver content).

TON, METRIC See *Gram.*

TRADE BALANCE A nation's product exports less its product imports. (See also *Balance of payments* and *Current account.*)

TRADING Buying and/or selling.

TREND A persistent movement in one direction.

TROY OUNCE The unit of weight used to measure gold and silver. One troy ounce equals 1.097 avoirdupois ounces.

TRUST ACCOUNT A **Discretionary account.**

UNDERLYING INVESTMENT For an *option* (or a *warrant* or other *convertible security*), the investment for which the option provides the right of purchase or sale.

UNEARNED INCOME Interest, dividends, rents, and royalties, when measuring taxable income.

UPSIDE POTENTIAL The probability of an increase in price, and its potential extent.

UPVALUATION (Colloquial) The opposite of a *devaluation;* a *revaluation.*

VALUE DATE The date on which payment is considered to have been made, and from which interest charges will be computed.

VARIABLE PORTFOLIO An assortment of investments that is altered as investment prospects change.

WARRANT An option to purchase a share of stock at a fixed price until a specified date. (A warrant differs from a *call option* in that a warrant is issued by the company whose stock is involved.)

WEAK HANDS Investors holding a given investment who are prone to be easily influenced in their trading by short-term trends or events.

WEALTH Resources that can be used or sold.

THE NEW WEBSTER'S *Handbook of Practical Information*

Donald O. Bolander, M.A., Litt. D.

LEXICON PUBLICATIONS, INC.

Chapter 1

EFFECTIVE LETTER WRITING

In commerce and industry, there are three kinds of contacts between business firms and their customers, suppliers, and others — *personal contacts, telephone calls,* and *letters.* By far the majority of business contacts are made by letter!

But good letter writing is equally important for those in education, government, fund-raising and other private organizations, clubs, church groups, and many others.

In the pages that follow you will be given a solid working knowledge of good letter writing. You will easily and quickly be able to understand the principles and techniques presented. However, you must then put them into practice in your own work or activities.

EVERY LETTER A SELLING LETTER

First of all, remember that your letters represent you, your company, or your organization to the recipient or reader. If the person has not met or talked with you, his or her opinion of you or your organization depends on the way they react to your letter.

If the reaction is favorable, you have sold yourself to the person. If the reaction is negative, you have not sold the reader your idea.

The fundamental principle of good letter writing, then, is this: **Every letter is a selling letter**. The aim of every letter is to sell one or more ideas. The one idea that should be included and sold in every letter is *good will.* Additional ideas included in the letter will depend upon the writer's purpose.

Of course, certain business letters are specifically called sales letters. They are designed to get an order or to aid in getting an order for some product or service. In the average business organization, sales letters are considered the most important of all. But consider the selling problem of the writer who must refuse an adjustment, refuse credit, or demand payment, but who still wants to retain the good will of the customer. He, indeed, has a difficult problem.

But letters other than business letters must sell, too. Fund-raising letters must convince the reader to send in a contribution. Letters from a club or other organization may be to sell the member on attending the next meeting or perhaps just to convey information. But even so, the letters are selling the value of the organization, its benefits, the pride the member can feel in the group.

Keep in mind, then, that all letters should have the aim of being silent salesmen of good will, but in addition a letter will usually include other ideas. How does a successful letter sell its ideas? It does so in two ways: first by its *appearance*, and second by its *contents.*

APPEARANCE OF THE LETTER

Letters, like salesmen and window displays, depend upon their appearance for a favorable first impression. If a letter is slovenly, carelessly written, or unattractive, it gives the same impression as a salesman with unshined shoes and unpressed clothes. If the appearance is not attractive, the potential customer may reject the messenger — whether by salesman or letter — before he hears or reads the message.

Based on the principle that every letter is a selling letter, the first rule of effective letter writing is that *the letter must be pleasing in appearance and correct in form.*

The appearance of your letter depends upon many things. The color and quality of stationery, the way the letter is set on the page, its form, the perfection of the typing — all these create the fleeting, but important, first impression.

So that you may recognize the main features of good mechanical layout of a letter, they are discussed briefly here. This discussion applies to all correspondence as well as business letters.

Page Arrangement:

1. A letter should be framed within its margins, with narrow margins for a long letter and wide margins for a short letter.

2. There should be a little more space at the bottom than at the top of a typed letter to balance it properly, since the optical center of a page is slightly higher than the actual center.

3. The date should be placed close to the body of the letter rather than near the letterhead, either four or six spaces above the inside address, depending upon the length of the letter.

4. If a letter is more than one page, the heading of each subsequent page should show the name of the recipient, the page number, and the date as follows:

Mr. H. J. James Page 2 June 30, 19___

5. Single spacing between lines is normally used rather than double spacing because single spacing is more economical and more attractive. When single spacing is used, two spaces are left between paragraphs.

Letter Styles

As mentioned, a part of the success of any letter is its appearance. On the pages which follow, types of letter layout or format are shown. The *full-block* and *modified-block* are the most widely used. However, the *simplified* form is often used particularly when the letter is not addressed to a specific person.

Note: In business, a company may have a standard format which they want all typists to use. If so, follow company instructions.

Full Block Format

(*Date*)

(*Inside Address*)

: (*Salutation*)

(*Body*)

(*Body con't*)

(*Complimentary Close*)

(*Signature*)

(*Typist's initials*)
(*Enclosure or cc: line*)

The *full-block format* starts all writing at the left-hand margin. This makes it unnecessary to set tab stops for indenting the date line and the complimentary close. A colon is placed after the salutation and a comma is placed after the complimentary close.

Note: The above sample layout illustrates the typed portion only. This typed portion, of course, would be on a letterhead with white margins left, right, and bottom.

Modified Block Format

(*Date*) _____

(*Inside Address*)

(*Salutation*)

(*Body*)

(*Body con't*)

(*Complimentary Close*) _____

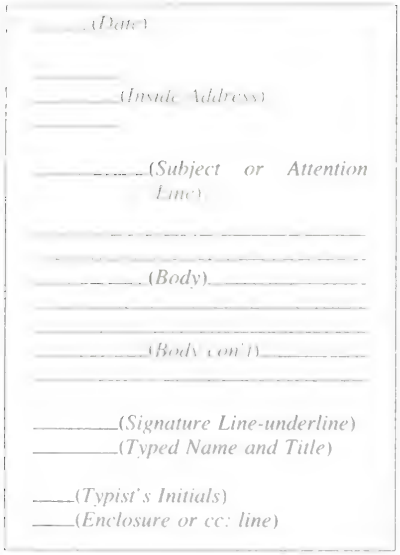
(*Signature*) _____

(*Typist's Initials*)
(*Enclosure or cc: line*)

In the *modified-block format*, the date line and complimentary close and signature line are indented to the right. All other lines start flush left.

Note: Some writers also indent the first line of each paragraph five spaces. This is called *mixed style.*

Simplified Format



The *simplified format* is similar to the full-block format in that all items begin at the left margin. The salutation is replaced by a subject line or an attention line; e.g., Attention: Accounts Receivable Department.

OTHER LETTER ELEMENTS

Punctuation — The most widely-accepted style of punctuation uses no end punctuation for the date and address but retains the colon after the salutation and the comma after the complimentary close. Use this punctuation unless your company specifies otherwise. For complete punctuation rules, see the *Punctuation Rules* section of this handbook.

Postscripts — If you want to add a friendly personal comment or reminder as a handwritten postscript to a typed letter, by all means do so. Typewritten postscripts, although they should not be overused, are permissible and actually are very effective when used judiciously. Start the postscript at the bottom of the letter, three or four spaces below the signature line. Place it even with the left hand margin or indent to conform with the other paragraphs.

Abbreviations — Good form forbids the use of abbreviations in the date line (Sept. 26, 19__) or in the address (St., W., Co.). Even though it takes a little more time to write out Street, West, and Company, the [illegible] your letter is important enough to merit the extra effort. There is one exception to this no-abbreviation rule. If the corporate name of the company you are addressing contains the abbreviation *Co.* or *Inc.*, use it. Always use such widely accepted abbreviations as *Mr., Mrs., Jr., Sr., Dr., D.C.*, and *St.* as in *St. Louis*. For more information, see the *Rules for Abbreviations* sections of this handbook.

Spelling — Be extremely careful to spell correctly the name of either a company or an individual to whom a letter is addressed. Verify spellings, if you have the slightest doubt.

Note: Elsewhere in this book you will find a complete presentation of *Spelling Rules*, a listing of commonly *Misspelled Words*, plus a special listing of *Words Confused and Misused*.

Spelling includes the correct division of words at the end of lines. The pronounciation of words governs their division or syllabication. Your reader might well be bewildered by such incorrect division as *daug-hter, cynical, progr-ess.*

Note: See the section on *Word Division* in this book.

Readability — Does your letter look inviting and easy to read? It won't, if it is composed of long, solid, difficult-looking paragraphs. Vary the length of your paragraphs. Usually they should not exceed ten lines. Don't be afraid of a one-sentence or two-line paragraph, especially if you want an important idea to stand out. Your sentences, too, should be short enough to read easily.

CONTENTS OF THE LETTER

The appearance of your letter is important because from it your reader gets his first impression of you and your message. But the contents are even more important in making sure that every letter is a selling letter.

Fundamentally, your letters will sell *only if they are written from the other person's point of view* rather than from your own. Much has been said and written — and properly so — about the "you" attitude in business letters, and it is equally important in social correspondence. There are still far too many letters which begin almost every paragraph with *I* or *we* because the writer is thinking of himself rather than the reader.

BE COURTEOUS AND CONSIDERATE

The "you" attitude is not merely an appeal to vanity or pride. If it were, it would be insincere and ineffective. The real "you" attitude is the ability to put yourself in the other person's place and to govern your actions — or write your letters — accordingly. This assures the sincerity that is essential to the effectiveness of any letter.

To accomplish your aim of making every letter a selling letter, therefore, your second rule is: *Be courteous and considerate.*

Certain words or phrases should never appear in a courteous, considerate letter. They invariably cause resentment and hostility by connotation, if not by denotation. Consider the words *you claim* or *your claim, you state* or *your assertion*. If you use these words, you might as well add, *but we don't believe you*, for that is the impression you will give.

Obviously is another word to shun as you would poison ivy, for it almost always has a bad effect on the reader. Here is an example from an adjustment letter which lost a valuable customer for a retail store: "Obviously you did not read our last letter carefully or you would have understood that the credit would be shown on next month's bill."

It didn't matter to the customer that her complaint was unjustified and that the adjustment had been made. She had been insulted by a discourteous correspondent who, in effect, had said, "If you're so stupid that you can't understand what we write, we'll just have to point out that *obviously* the credit will appear next month." The customer retaliated by sending back her credit card. Since her account had averaged more than $100 a month, this was truly an expensive letter.

How much better it would have been to say, "Our last letter evidently was not clearly expressed. We are glad to assure you that the credit will be shown on next month's bill. Thank you for writing us."

Evidently, apparently, and *manifestly* are other adverbs which should be used with care. Although you can safely say, *we evidently* or *we apparently*, don't say, *you evidently* or *you apparently*. Keep the other person's viewpoint in mind, and your letters will be courteous and considerate.

"*Thank you*" is one phrase that never becomes trite. You may say thank you in nine letters out of ten, and yet never sound stale to your reader. It is one positive way of putting the you before the I in your letters. How many letters do you receive or write which begin, "We have your letter . . . ." or "In response to your letter of . . . ." or even "On receipt of your letter . . . ."? If it is necessary to acknowledge the receipt of a letter — and in business it is sometimes helpful in keeping files in proper order — why not simply say, "Thank you for your letter of . . . ." or "Thank you for writing us about [illegible]."

This simple, natural way of expressing friendly appreciation illustrates the third rule in making every letter a selling letter: *Be informal and natural.*

BE INFORMAL AND NATURAL

There are varying degrees of formality in both written and spoken communication. Conversation is the most informal kind of spoken communication, and letters should be the most informal written communication. Personal letters are even more informal than business letters.

Conversation does not require the same degree of organization as the letter, and it has the added advantage of immediate give-and-take. The letter is documentary in nature (although it should never read like a legal document) and must await a reply. Although you cannot say everything in a letter that you would in conversation (the "Hi ya, Joe

whadda yu know'' type conversation), you might safely follow this rule: If you wouldn't say it, don't write it — but don't write everything you'd say. Don't let the idea of writing become too high a hurdle. What you are really doing is *talking* to the other person — on paper.

TRITE WORDS AND PHRASES

To be natural and informal, watch your letters carefully until you have eliminated all the cliches — hackneyed, trite, old-fashioned words and phrases — which make a letter sound stilted and formal. You would never dream of using such a vocabulary if you were talking to the other person.

Would you in talking, for instance, use such obsequious language as *your kind favor, your esteemed favor, your obedient servant,* or *I beg to state*? These are hangovers from the nineteenth century. Many a modern, progressive business fails to sell its ideas by letter because of antiquated phraseology. In social correspondence as well, the artificially exaggerated expressions of courtesy have given way to friendly informality.

Approach all your correspondence with an analytical mind. If a word or phrase jars you, question its importance and meaningfulness. Ask yourself if you would use it in talking with the other person. If you would not, the word probably would not be effective in a letter, Apply the ''Would I say it?'' test with judgment, of course, remembering that you do not want your letters — except the most personal — to be chatty or intimate. You merely want them to be friendly and informal.

BE CLEAR AND CONCISE

Have your facts clearly in mind before starting to write. Otherwise, your reader may misunderstand, necessitating additional, expensive correspondence. The second letter is always more difficult to write, for it is harder to explain a misunderstanding which has arisen because of confused information than it s to say it right the first time.

The fourth general rule, then, to make every letter a selling letter is: *Be clear and concise.*

Take time to analyze the situation before you begin. Ask yourself, ''What do I have o say?'' Then marshal your facts, mentally r by penciled notation, and put your ideas n logical order. Finally, express what you ave to say clearly and simply. When you ead your mail, you may find it helpful to ut small dots or question marks or even brief enciled notes in the margin opposite the sen- nces you want to answer. Then, when you re ready to reply, you will not need to reread te letter word for word.

If you are explaining or questioning sev- al different items on a bill, or a number of surance policies, or various steps in assem- ing a piece of machinery, use one para aph for each item or each stem.

Test the clarity of your letter by reading it from the other person's viewpoint before you mail it. Does it answer every question? Does it anticipate those which might result from this correspondence? Is the information given in simple, clear, concise language?

Concise does not mean abrupt or curt. By definition, it means to express much in a few words. It means, therefore, that you should express your thoughts completely but briefly. Do not be disturbed if you find that a letter must be long to cover the information completely. A letter is not ineffective merely because it is long. It is ineffective if it is incomplete. Short letters are manifestly more economical than long ones, but don't make a letter short at the expense of courtesy or completeness.

For conciseness, try to eliminate from your letter the ''cluttering'' words — words which do not advance an idea. If you are doubtful of a word or phrase, ask yourself, ''Does it advance the idea or hinder its advancement?'' If it does not advance the idea, drop it! You will find that your ideas are more clearly expressed and your letters more interesting and effective.

INTRODUCTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

An important aspect of letter writing is how to open and close your letter. Frequently you hear letter writers exclaim, ''If I could just get started, I'd be all right'' or ''I wish I knew how to end this thing.'' It is true that a lame beginning or ending will detract from the effectiveness of a letter. A poor beginning fails to capture attention — the first essential of a good letter as well as a good speech. A weak ending will leave the other person feeling let down instead of stimulated to action as he should be.

TYPES OF OPENING SENTENCES

Here are some suggestions that will aid you in writing effective openings:

''Thank You'' Opening — Like the salesman, you want to make your first words count. The beginning of a letter is the most important place to express the ''you'' attitude, and there is no better ''you'' than a ''thank you.'' For example, *Thank you for your letter asking for information about our computer software programs.*

Positive Opening — Shun negative ideas in your openings, and minimize them as much as possible throughout your letter. Don't open a letter with *We are sorry to learn* or *It was most unfortunate.* For every negative there is a positive, and if you have made a mistake, the other person will be glad to know it has been corrected. Instead of apologizing, make positive statements such as *You will be glad to know* or *Fortunately, we were able to.*

Summary Opening — Try the journalistic approach. Summarize the facts or give the main idea in your opening sentence as is done in this example: *The adjustment you requested in your letter of October 10 has been made, and the credit will appear on your November bill.*

Question Opening — Don't be afraid to open with a question if it is natural and sensible to do so. For example, *Have you had an opportunity to consider the proposition we outlined in our letter of April 10?*

''Please'' Opening — Use a ''please'' opening occasionally when it is important that you have immediate action. *Please give us the dates of the bills which are past due.* Or, *Please tell us when you returned the merchandise referred to in your letter of March 5 so that we can check our records.*

''If'' Opening — Does an ''if'' opening seem unusual? Because it is different, it is frequently effective in arousing attention and stimulating action. Watch for opportunities to use the ''if'' opening, as shown in these examples: *If you will give us the name of the salesman you wrote us about last week, we will check the order with him.* Or, *If you can come in to our office next week, we shall be glad to talk with you about the proposition you suggested in your letter.*

Remember that every sentence in your letter is important, but none is more important than the first sentence. It is there that you gain or lose the reader's interest.

TYPES OF CLOSING SENTENCES

Of only secondary importance to the opening is the closing sentence. Here is where salesmen apply what is known as the ''hook,'' a slang term meaning *stimulus to action.* Like a firecracker which fails to explode, a letter which fizzles out is a ''dud.'' Don't spoil the effectiveness of a letter with an ending that fizzles.

Use definite, to-the-point statements that are not high pressure but emphatic enough to induce action. Here is the place where the word *we* can be used to advantage. *As soon as we hear from you, we will,* or *If we can answer any questions, we shall be glad to do so.*

Avoid long, vague generalizations and negatives. Be sure to leave a clear idea of what you expect. You can do this by calling attention to some idea previously expressed, or by summarizing the main purpose of the letter, or by saving your most important idea for the last, as a climax to your letter.

Use questions. A question may formulate a courteous request such as, *Will you please give us this information before the end of the week?* Or, *Will you please handle this promptly?* Other questions might be, *Can you arrange to handle this shipment?* or *What is your opinion?* You can change the courteous request to a courteous demand by changing from the interrogative to the imperative mood. *Please give us this information* or *Please handle this.*

Avoid connections. The last sentence of your letter should never be connected with

the complimentary close. Do not say, *Awaiting your reply, we are — Yours very truly.* It is also incorrect to say, *With best wishes, we are,* or *With kindest regards, we are.*

Because *Please accept my best wishes* sounds stilted, try to find some other friendly closing idea. Occasionally, when letter writers are close friends, just the words *best wishes* or *best regards* may be used as a breezy, personal closing. Such phrases should never take the place of the complimentary close in a business letter. They should be placed as a separate, final paragraph.

ANALYZING LETTERS

Now that you have considered the general principles of letter writing, you are ready to analyze and evaluate specific types of correspondence, both business and social. The most effective method of analysis is to ask questions that will train you to detect the good and bad points of any letter.

The following check list gives a series of questions that you should ask yourself about the specific letter which you are analyzing. This list is called the Four-A Check List since, when you are writing, you are concerned with the *aim, appearance, accuracy,* and *attitude* of a letter.

FOUR-A CHECK LIST

For Business and Social Letters

Aim

a. What are the specific purposes of the letter?

b. Does it accomplish these purposes?

Appearance

c. Is the letter pleasing in appearance?

d. Is it correct and consistent in mechanics according to the style used?

Accuracy

e. Is the letter grammatical?

f. Are spelling, syllabication, capitalization, punctuation, and abbreviations correct?

g. Are the sentences and paragraphs varied in length?

h. Are the ideas presented in logical order?

i. Is the letter clear and concise? Does it include any irrelevant ideas or use any unnecessary words?

j. Is the choice of words fully effective?

Attitude

k. Does the letter have the "you" attitude — not merely through the use of the pronoun "you" but through ideas expressed from the other person's viewpoint?

l. Does the letter have words that are negative or words that will have a bad effect on the reader? Are courteous expressions of thanks, appreciation, and good will used?

m. Are trite or old-fashioned words and phrases avoided?

n. Is the letter informal and natural in tone?

o. Is abrupt or curt wording avoided?

p. Does the closing thought leave the reader with the desired idea?

Using the Check List

You will find that the questions in the Four-A Check List are easy to apply to any letter. When you begin to analyze your letters, have the check list open in front of you and check your letter carefully against each question in the list. You will soon be able to detect faults almost automatically and will need to refer to the list only occasionally.

LETTER PARTS

As discussed earlier in this section, the appearance of your letter creates either a favorable or unfavorable impression. Here is a brief explanation of the specific parts of a letter so that your letters conform to generally accepted usages.

Sender's Address: If you are writing on printed stationary, your name and address or the name of your company or organization is given on the letterhead. However, if you are writing a personal letter on plain paper, place your address immediately above the date line.

670 Walnut Street
Little Falls, NJ 07424
June 27, 19—

Date Line: Do not abbreviate dates. Spell out the month and do not use ordinals (*nd, rd, st, th*). Do not use the military version except in military correspondence.

No: 9/21/87
No: Sept. 21st, 1987
No: 21 September 87 (military)
Yes: September 21, 1987

Receiver's Address: Use the proper complimentary title (*Mr., Mrs., Ms., Dr.*) with the person's name, his or her position if known, and the name of the company or organization followed by the complete address.

Mr. Robert Costantini
Director of Publications
Hexagon Publishers, Inc.
1000 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10018

Apartment or suite numbers may be placed either on the same line with the address or if the address is too long, on a separate line.

Note 1: For titles of educational, governmental, military, and religious dignitaries, see the *Forms of Address* section of this book.

Note 2: If writing to an individual at a home address, only the name and address would be given.

Salutations. The salutation should follow two spaces after the inside address. It is generally followed by a colon, but some writers omit the colon. The choice of the salutation depends on the relationship with the reader. Unless you know the reader quite well, use a moderately dignified salutation.

Recommended Salutations
Dear Mr. Henderson:
Dear Mrs. Chambers:
Dear Ms. Risner:

Salutations To Be Avoided

Dear Sir:	Dear Madam:
Gentlemen:	Mesdames:

If you are not writing to a specific person, use a *subject* line or *attention* line as explained for the simplified letter format.

Instead of a salutation some modern writers recommend an opening *attention getting phrase* which is generally part of the first sentence as follows:

It was great seeing you again, Tom . . .
. . . at the annual convention.

Thank you for the time . . .
. . . you gave me yesterday, Mr. Henderson, to review my qualifications.

It's true, Mrs. Jordan,
— It was our error. Your account has not been credited.

Body of the Letter: Begin the body of the letter two spaces below the salutation or subject line. Unless the letter is very brief, it should be single-spaced with a double space between paragraphs. If double spacing is used, the first line of each paragraph should be indented.

Complimentary Close: Complimentary closes should be followed by commas, capitalizing only the first word. Here are some accepted closes.

Sincerely,	Cordially,
Sincerely yours,	Best regards,
Very truly yours,	Regards,

The close *Respectfully yours* may be used for a top business executive, government official, or church dignitary. Other complimentary closes are given in the *Forms of Address* section of this book.

Signature and Writers Identification: Type the writer's name and title immediately below the complimentary close. Leave three to five spaces for the signature.

Sincerely yours,

Henry K. Peters
Director of Public Relations

Typist's Initials: The initials should be placed two spaces below the writer's title or name and flush left with the margin. The writer's initials need not be shown.

No: HKP: dob *Yes*: dob

Enclosure Line: Use an enclosure line when other items are included in the letter. If there is more than one enclosure indicate the number. Place the enclosure line two spaces below the typist's initials.

Enclosure Enclosures (3)

Carbon Copy Notation: If copies of the letter are being sent to other people note their names one or two spaces (depending on letter length) below the typist's initials or enclosure line. If necessary, give the person's title so the addressee knows his identity.

cc: Mr. Harry Rigio cc: Walter Brown
Ms. Jane Friedlan Sales Coordinator

Chapter 2

FORMS OF ADDRESS

The following are preferred forms and correct use of titles:

Business Names and Titles

1. All titles in a business address should be capitalized. The "Zip" code should be placed two spaces after the state name without separating punctuation. Do not abbreviate *Company* or *Incorporated* unless the firm uses the abbreviations on its official letterhead.

Mr. John Rae, President
Graphic Products, Inc.
Monroe, Michigan 48048

Mr. Richard Greene
Chairman of the Board
General Dynamics Company
Quincy, Maine 02169

2. An educational or business title may be used with a personal title or degree for the same person.

Dr. Jay Howard
Director of Research
Dexter Electronics, Inc.

Thruman Hardwick, Ph.D.
Professor of History
Cornell University

3. A position title may be placed either on the same line, or on a separate line, based on length and convenience.

Mr. James Gordon, Superintendent
Riverdale Public Schools
Riverdale, Illinois

Mr. James Gordon
Superintendent of Schools
Riverdale, Illinois

4. The salutation *Gentlemen* may be used if the letter is not addressed to a specific person within the company, even though the letter is marked for the attention of that person.

Gould Incorporated
Chicago, Illinois
Attention: Mr. Andrew Williams
Gentlemen:

Titles for Addressing Men

1. The title *Mr.* always precedes the name when addressing letters to a man, if he has no professional title.

Mr. Gary Jones
or
Mr. Gary Jones, Manager

Salutation: Dear Sir:
or
Dear Mr. Jones:

2. For two or more men who have no professional title, *Mr.* should precede each name.

Mr. James North
Mr. Leo James

Salutation Dear Sirs
or
Gentlemen:

3. The proper title for a boy under 12 is *Master*. From ages 12 to 18 usually no title is used. *Mr.* becomes the correct title at age 18.

Master Tommy Burns
Masters Tommy and Jim Burns

Salutation: Dear Tommy and Jim:

4. Designations such as Sr., Jr., III, etc., should be capitalized and usually are separated from the name by commas.

Mr. R.J. Hooker, Sr.
Peter Brady, Jr., Ph.D.
Dr. Arnold Smith, III
Mr. Raymond Gallo, Sr., President

Titles for Professional Men and Women

1. The title *Doctor* is designated for persons who have attained that degree.

Martin Gould, Ph.D.
or
Dr. Martin Gould

Martha Merk, M.D.
or
Dr. Martha Merk

Salutation: Dear Dr. Merk:

2. *Dr.* and *Mr.* should not be used with the same name.

Martin Gould, Ph.D.
not
Dr. Martin Gould, Ph.D.

3. College or university teachers who hold professional rank are called *Professor* or *Prof.*

Professor Lenore Klein
not
Professor Mrs. Klein

Professor Donald Boone
not
Prof. Boone

4. A professional man and his wife are addressed as:

Dr. and Mrs. Richard Warner
Professor and Mrs. James Donalson

5. The title *Messrs.* (*Messieurs*) precedes

the name of two or more professional men jointly engaged in practice.

Messrs. Carl Bunker and Robert Black
Attorneys at Law

Titles for Addressing Women

1. The title *Miss* is used when addressing an unmarried woman. Authorities prefer the use of the title *Ms* for a woman whose marital status is unknown.

Miss Jean Peterson
Secretary to the President

Ms Shelly Streeter, Office Manager
Turner Supply Company

Misses is recommened when addressing two or more unmarried women.

The Misses Baker and Frederickson
The Misses Lena and Sarah Bronson

2. To address a married woman you should use *Mrs.* In business correspondence, the woman's personal first name is preferred. In social correspondence, her husband's name should be used.

Mrs. Linda Reisman
(business)
Mrs. John Reisman
(social)

For two or more married women *Mesdames* is used (if one is married and one is single, *Mesdames* is also suggested).

Mesdames Elyse Brown
and Cynthia Birch

Dear Ladies:
Mesdames:
Ladies:

3. The wife of a doctor or professor should not be addressed as Mrs. Dr. John Toomey or Mrs. Prof. B.T. Brown. The correct form is Mrs. B. T. Brown.

4. A divorced woman may use either her married name or her maiden name, and *Ms, Miss* or *Mrs.* are all correct. The preferred usage by the divorced woman should be followed.

Military Titles

1. Military personnel should be addressed with the rank or grade held. If the military title contains a prefix as in Brigadier, the prefix may be omitted in the salutation. Military personnel may be greeted with Dear Sir: for example.

Brigadier General Mark Reis, U.S.A.
Address
Dear General Reis:
or
Dear Sir:

2. Naval commissioned officers below the rank of *Commander* may be addressed either with their rank or addressed as *Mr.* in the salutation.

Lieutenant Fred Buckner, U.S.N.
Address
Dear Lieutenant Buckner:
or
Dear Mr. Buckner:

The Complimentary Close

1. There are various complimentary closes which are acceptable for business correspondence. The preferred close is largely determined by the writer and the degree of friendliness he has with the person being written to. The first word of the close is always capitalized.

Sincerely,	Yours very truly,
Sincerely yours,	Respectfully,
Yours truly,	Respectfully yours,
Very truly yours,	Cordially,

2. Any of the following may be used for government officials:

Respectfully yours,	Very truly yours,
Respectfully,	Yours very truly,
Yours respectfully,	Sincerely yours,

3. For dignitaries of the church, any of the following may be used:

Faithfully yours	Yours in Christ
Respectfully yours,	Sincerely yours in Christ,
Respectfully,	Sincerely yours,

Chapter 3

TABLES OF ADDRESSES AND SALUTATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT, SCHOOL, AND CHURCH DIGNITARIES

Admiral (Four Star)
Adm. Robert Stone, USN
[illegible]

Dear Admiral Stone:

[illegible]
The Honorable John Adams
The American Ambassador
[illegible]

Sir:
[illegible]

[illegible]

His Excellency Ronald Scala
The Ambassador of Italy
Address

Sir:
Excellency:
Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Archbishop [illegible]
Most Rev. Robert Carson
Archbishop of (Ecclesiastical Province)
Address

Dear Archbishop Carson:

The Most Reverend Archbishop
of (Ecclesiastical Province)
Address

Most Reverend Sir:
Your Excellency:
Your Grace:

Archdeacon (Episcopal)
The Venerable Alexander Roth
Archdeacon of (Diocese)
Address

Venerable Sir:

The Venerable Archdeacon
of (Diocese)
Address

Venerable Sir:

Attorney General
Hon. Charles Scott
Attorney General of the State
of (State Name)
Address

Dear Mr. Scott

The Attorney General of the State
of (State Name)
Address

Subject Line

Attorney
Ms. Nancy T. Bell
Attorney-at-Law
Address

Dear Ms. Bell:

Bishop (Catholic)
Most Rev. Stephen Lewis
Bishop of (Diocese)
Address

Dear Bishop Lewis
Your Excellency:
Most Reverend Sir:

Bishop (Episcopal)
Right Rev. Gerald Berg
Bishop of (Diocese)
Address

Dear Bishop Berg:
Your Excellency:
Right Reverend Sir:

Bishop, Other Denominations
Rev. Thomas Birch
Bishop of (Diocese)
Address

Dear Bishop Birch:

The Reverend Bishop Birch
Bishop of Memphis
Address

Reverend Sir:
Dear Bishop:
Dear Sir:

Brother
Brother James Dunne,*
LaSalle University
Address
*Add abbreviation of order

Dear Brother:

Dear Brother Dunne:

Cabinet Officer (Federal or State)
The Honorable Samuel Stern
Secretary of _____(State, etc.)
Address

Sir:
Dear Sir:
Dear Mr. Secretary:

Cardinal
His Eminence Martin,
Cardinal
Address

Your Eminence:

Chancellor
Dr. Patrick Bacon
Chancellor of Pace University
Address

Dear Dr. Bacon

The Chancellor
Pace University
Address

Subject Line:

Chaplin
Chaplain Donald Folley
Captain, U.S. Army
Address

Dear Chaplain
Dear Chaplain Folley:

City Council
The City Council
City of Toledo
Address

Honorable Sirs:
Honorable Gentlemen:

Clerk of the Court
Sally T. Brown, Esq.
Clerk of the Court of Illinois
Address

Dear Ms. Brown:

The Clerk of the Court of Illinois
State Capital, State Zip

Subject Line:

Colonel
Col. Terrence Black, USA (or USAF
or USMC)
Address

Dear Colonel Black

Commodore
Com. Robert James, USCG (or USN)
Address

Dear Commodore James

Congressman or State Representative
The Honorable Dean Shelly
The House of Representatives
Address

Sir:
Dear Mr. Shelly:
Dear Congressman Shelly:
(United States only)

Consul, American
The American Consul
Address

Sir:
Dear Sir
Dear Mr. Consul

Consul, Foreign
The Spanish Consul
Address

Sir:
Dear Sir
Dear Mr. Consul:

Dean (Church)
The Very Reverend Timothy Bello
St. Patrick's Church
Address

Very Reverend Sir:
Dear Dean:

Dean (College)
Dean Gina Hawes,*
LaFayette University
Address
*Add abbreviation of degree.

Dear Dean (Dr.) Hawes:
Dear Madam: (or Sir)
Dear Dean:

General (Four Star)
Gen. Richard Cornwall, USA
(or USAF or USMC)
Address

Dear General Cornwall:

Governor
The Honorable William Mason
Governor, State of New Jersey
Address

Dear Sir:
Dear Governor:

Judge
The Honorable Daniel Galton
Judge of the Circuit Court
Address

Dear Sir:
Dear Judge:

Judge, Federal
Hon. Nancy Bell
Judge of the U.S. District
Court of (District)
Address

Dear Judge Bell:

Mayor
The Honorable Robert Benson
Mayor, City of Richmond
Address

Sir:
Dear Mr. Mayor:
Dear Mayor:

Minister, American
Hon. Donald Brown
American Minister
Foreign City, Country

Dear Mr. Brown:

Minister, Foreign
Hon. Mary Marquette
Minister of (Country)
Washington, DC Zip

Dear Ms. Marquette:

Minister (Protestant)
The Reverend Jessie Burke
First Methodist Church
Address

Dear Sir
Dear Doctor: (if D.D.)
Dear Mr. Burke:

Monsignor
The Right Reverend
Monsignor Ben Stacey
Name of Church
Address

Right Reverend Sir:
Dear Monsignor:
Right Reverend and
Dear Monsignor:

The Pope
His Holiness, Pope _____
The Vatican
Vatican City, Italy

Your Holiness
Most Heavenly Father:

Postmaster General
Hon. Victor Johns
The Postmaster General
Washington, DC 20540

Dear Mr. Johns:

The Postmaster General
Washington, DC 20540

Subject Line:

President (College or University)
William Buchner,*
President, Indiana University
Address
*Add abbreviation of highest degree

Dear Sir
Dear Mr. President:

President of the United States
The President
The White House
Washington, D.C

Sir:
Dear Mr. President:

Priest
The Reverend Stephen Wilson,*
University of Minnesota
Address
*Add abbreviation of order.

Reverend Father:
Dear Reverend Father:
Dear Father:

Principal
Dr. (Ms.) Martha Truman
Principal of Paterson High School
Address

Dear Dr. (Ms.) Truman

Rabbi
Rabbi Nathan Greene
(or: The Reverend Nathan Greene)
Sinai Congregation
Address

Dear Rabbi Greene:

(With Doctor's Degree)
Rabbi Nathan Greene, D.D.
(Name of Synagogue)
Address

Dear Rabbi (or Dr.) Greene:

Rear Admiral
Rear Admiral Dean Thelander, USCG
(or USN)
Address

Dear Admiral Thelander:

Rector
The Very Reverend Timothy Hart
Name of Church
Address

Dear Father Hart:
Very Reverend Sir:
Dear Reverend Hart:

Secretary of State (Treasurer
or Commissioner)
Hon. Mark Andrews
Secretary of State of (State)
Address

Dear Mr. Andrews

Senator (U.S. or State)
The Honorable Charles Nutley
United States Senate
(or: The State Senate)
Address

Sir:
Dear Senator:
Dear Senator Nutley:

Sister
Sister Catherine Mary,*
St. Elizabeth's Convent
Address
*Add abbreviation of order.

Dear Sister
Dear Sister Mary:

Superintendent of Schools
Dr. (Mr.) Raymond McArdle
Superintendent of Glencoe City
School System
Address

Dear Dr. (Mr.) McArdle:

Superior of Sister Order
Mother Teresa Mullens,*
Mother General
Address
*Add abbreviation of order.

Reverend Mother:
Dear Mother General:
Dear Sister Superior

Supreme Court: Chief Justice
Hon. Joseph Tiernan
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
of (State)
Address

Dear Mr. Chief Justice:

Vice-President
The Honorable Justine Smith
The Vice-President of the
United States
Washington, D.C. 20025

Sir
Mr. Vice-President,
Dear Mr. Vice-President:

Chapter 4

IMPROVING YOUR SPELLING

To write a letter, report, or article that contains misspelled words is an almost unforgivable error. Frequent misspellings in business writing may prevent a person from being promoted to a position for which he or she is otherwise qualified. In high school or college a lower grade may be given to papers or reports that contain several misspelled words. Misspellings in social correspondence or in minutes, reports, etc. for club or church groups often affect a person's social or personal standing because errors create an impression of a lack of education or cultural background.

Suggestions for Improvement

Learning to spell well is not difficult, particularly if you set up a spelling improvement program for yourself. The program is simple and consists of the following steps:

1. **Learn the six basic spelling rules.** The rules are given on the following pages. The rules for forming plurals are also given.

2. **Keep a notebook of words you misspell.** Go over the words frequently until you are sure you know their correct spelling. You will be surprised how effective this notebook system will be and how little of your time it will take. Continue keeping the notebook until you have learned to spell correctly the majority of words you regularly use in your writing.

3. **Don't guess about the spelling of a word.** Look up any word you are not sure of in a spelling dictionary or regular dictionary. If you find you have misspelled a word, add it to your spelling notebook. Looking up words in a dictionary takes a little time, but it prevents embarrassing mistakes.

In addition, immediately following this section you will find a list of 400 words which are frequently misspelled. Go over this list just as you do your notebook to help eliminate any errors you may now make. You will be pleased with how rapidly your spelling will improve.

SIX BASIC SPELLING RULES

Following are six basic spelling rules which will guide you in your program of spelling improvement. Each rule is illustrated by examples, and exceptions (if any) are noted.

Note: In another section of this handbook, a list of word roots, prefixes, and suffixes is given.

Rule 1. Words ending with a silent **e** usually drop the **e** when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added.

Root Word		Suffix		Complete Word
survive	+	al	=	survival
divide	+	ing	=	dividing
fortune	+	ate	=	fortunate
abuse	+	ive	=	abusive

Exceptions to the rule:

a. Words containing the soft sounds of **g** or **c** retain the **e** before the suffixes **able** or **ous**. *Examples*: Courageous, advantageous, peaceable, noticeable, chargeable, manageable, serviceable.

b. Retain the **e** in words that might be mistaken for another word if the rule were applied. *Examples*: singe, singeing; dye, dyeing; shoe, shoeing; canoe, canoeing.

c. Words ending in **ie** drop the **e** and change the **i** to **y** when the suffix **ing** is added. This is done to prevent two **i**'s from coming together. Examples: die, dying; tie, tying; lie, lying.

d. In the words *mileage, acreage, lineage*, the **e** is not dropped before the suffix **age**.

Rule 2. Words ending with a silent **e** usually retain the **e** before a suffix beginning with a consonant.

Word		Suffix		Complete Word
arrange	+	ment	=	arrangement
awe	+	some	=	awesome
forgive	+	ness	=	forgiveness
safe	+	ty	=	safety
shame	+	less	=	shameless

Exceptions to the rule: judge, judgment; acknowledge, acknowledgment; argue, argument; true, truly; nine, ninth; pursue, pursuant; value, valuation; wise, wisdom; whole, wholly; awe, awful.

Rule 3. Words ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, usually double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

run + ing = running
big + est = biggest
hot + er = hotter
plan + ing = planning
bag + age = baggage

If the word ends with two or more consonants, or if the final consonant is preceded by two vowels instead of one, the rule does not apply.

Two Consonants

debt + or = debtor
calm + est = calmest

Two Vowels

frail + est = frailest
swear + ing = swearing
sweet + er = sweeter

Rule 4. Words of two or more syllables, that are accented on the final syllable and end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel. If the accent is not on the last syllable, the final consonant is not doubled.

Accent on Last Syllable

refer + ing = referring
regret + able = regrettable
occur + ence = occurrence

Accent Not on Last Syllable

benefit + ed = benefited
differ + ence = difference
travel + er = traveler

If the word ends in two consonants, if the final consonant is preceded by two vowels, or if the accent shifts to the first syllable when the suffix is added, the rule does not apply.

perform + ance = performance
(two consonants)
repeal + ing = repealing
(two vowels)
refer + ence = reference
(accent shifts)

Rule 5. Use of "ei" and "ie." Use **i** before **e** except when the two letters follow **c** and have a long **e** sound, or when the two vowels are pronounced long **a**.

Long e after c	Long a sound	After letters other than c
conceit	vein	shield
deceive	weight	believe
ceiling	veil	grieve
receipt	freight	niece
perceive	neighbor	mischievous

Exceptions to the rule:

weird	foreign	seize	leisure
either	forfeit	height	ancient
neither	sleight	surfeit	sovereign

Words that end in **ie** change the **ie** to **y** when the suffix **ing** is added.

lie - lying die - dying vie - vying

Rule 6. Words ending in **y** preceded by a consonant usually change the **y** to **i** before any suffix except one beginning with an **i**

beauty	+ ful	=	beautiful
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
lovely	+ ness	=	loveliness
ratify	+ es	=	ratifies
accompany	+ ment	=	accompaniment
accompany	+ ing	=	accompanying

Exceptions to the rule:

shy	+ ness	=	shyness
baby	+ hood	=	babyhood
plenty	+ ous	=	plenteous
lady	+ like	=	ladylike
beauty	+ ous	=	beauteous
wry	+ ly	=	wryly

If the final **y** is preceded by a vowel, the rule does not apply:

journey	+ [illegible]	=	journeys
buy	+ s	=	buys
essay	+ [illegible]	=	essays
obey	+ ing	=	obeying
repay	+ ing	=	repaying
attorney	+ [illegible]	=	attorneys

Note: This rule will be referred to later in the section on forming plurals.

FORMING PLURALS OF NOUNS

If a word is incorrectly pluralized, it is, of course, misspelled. There are thirteen rules on forming plurals listed here, together with examples and exceptions to the rules.

1. Plurals of most nouns are formed by adding **s** to the singular word.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
bell	bells	pencil	pencils
college	colleges	tablet	tablets

2. When nouns end in **y** preceded by a consonant, the plural is formed by changing the **y** to **i** and adding **es**.

Final **y** preceded by a consonant:		Final **y** preceded by a vowel:	
Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
baby	babies	valley	valleys
century	centuries	donkey	donkeys
lady	ladies	turkey	turkeys

[illegible]

3. Nouns ending in **ch**, **sh**, **ss**, **s**, **x**, or **z**, add **es** to form the plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
dress	dresses	church	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	dishes

4. Nouns ending in **f**, **fe** are formed by adding **s** to the singular.

[illegible]

change the **f** or **fe** to **v** and add **es**.

Add **s** for plural		Change **f** to **v** and add **es**	
Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
[illegible]	chiefs	wife	wives
handkerchief	handkerchiefs	leaf	leaves
[illegible]	safes	self	selves

5. (a) The plurals of nouns ending in **o** preceded by a vowel usually are formed by adding **s** to the singular. Musical terms ending in **o** add **s** although the final **o** is not always preceded by a vowel.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
studio	studios	piano	pianos
ratio	ratios	trio	trios
portfolio	portfolios	soprano	sopranos

(b) Nouns ending in **o** preceded by a consonant usually add **es** to form the plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
motto	mottoes	hero	heroes
tomato	tomatoes	echo	echoes
potato	potatoes	Negro	Negroes

(c) Some nouns ending in **o** have two plural forms. In the following examples, the preferred plural form is given first:

Singular	Plural
memento	mementos or mementoes
cargo	cargos or cargoes
zero	zeros or zeroes

6. (a) Plurals of compound nouns are formed by adding **s** to the important word or most essential part of the compound.

Singular	Plural
sister-in-law	sisters-in-law
passer-by	passers-by
editor-in-chief	editors-in-chief
co-editor	co-editors

(b) Sometimes both parts of a compound are made plural.

manservant	menservants

(c) Compounds ending in **ful** form the plural by adding **s** to the ending of the compound.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
cupful	cupfuls	handful	handfuls
spoonful	spoonfuls	tubful	tubfuls

(d) If there is no important word in the compound, or if both words are equal in importance, make the last part of the compound plural.

Singular	Plural
clothesbrush	clothesbrushes
[illegible]	[illegible]
washcloth	[illegible]

7. Plurals of some nouns are formed either by a change in the vowel or by a complete change of spelling.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
man	men	foot	feet
child	children	woman	women
mouse	mice	goose	geese
ox	oxen	tooth	teeth

8. Some nouns have the same form in both the singular and plural.

Examples: athletics, corps, deer, fish, moose, sheep, species

9. Some nouns are plural in form but are almost always considered to be singular in usage.

Examples: economics, ethics, news, mathematics, politics

10. Some nouns are rarely or never used in the singular.

Examples: cattle, cosmetics, scissors, statistics, trousers

11. Some words derived from a foreign language retain their foreign plurals.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
datum	data	analysis	analyses
alumnus	alumni (masc.)	alumna	alumnae (fem.)
stratum	strata	synopsis	synopses

Sometimes, however, the English plurals are used instead of the foreign plurals.

Singular	Plural
referendum	referendums or referenda
curriculum	curriculums or curricula
trousseau	trousseaux or trousseaus

12. The plurals of proper nouns are formed by adding **s** if the name does not end in **s**, or by adding **es** if the name ends in **s**.

There are two **Marys** in our family.
Three **Besses** answered the roll call.
The **Adamses** have a new automobile.
The **Joneses** and the **Halls** are old college friends.

13. Plurals of letters, symbols, and numbers are formed by adding an apostrophe and **s** ('s).

Examples: A's x's 2's 7's
[illegible] if's 5's 100's

FORMING POSSESSIVES

The apostrophe (') is a mark to show that a noun (or indefinite pronoun) is possessive, or to indicate a contraction. Just as a word

is misspelled if it is pluralized incorrectly, so is it misspelled if the apostrophe is omitted or inserted in the wrong place in a word that shows possession.

1. If the singular form of the noun does not end in **s**, add the apostrophe and **s** (**'s**). If the singular ends in **s**, add the apostrophe (**'**).

Note: In the possessive singular of nouns that end in **s**, if you want the sound of an additional **s**, the apostrophe and **s** (**'s**) may be added.

Singular	Possessive	Singular	Possessive
boy	boy's	Harold	Harold's
child	child's	woman	woman's
Ross	Ross' (or Ross's)	Davis	Davis' (or Davis's)

2. If the plural does not end in **s**, add the apostrophe and **s** (**'s**). If the plural ends in **s**, add the apostrophe (**'**).

Helpful hint: Make the word plural first; then make it possessive.

Plural	Possessive	Plural	Possessive
calves	calves'	bosses	bosses'
boys	boys'	children	children's
men	men's	sheep	sheep's
weeks	weeks'	Joneses	Joneses'

Caution: Be sure that you always add the apostrophe to the end of a word and that you do not insert it within the word. For example, take the proper name Jones. If you insert the apostrophe before the **s** (Jone's), it would mean that the proper name was Jone.

3. Possessive personal pronouns do not require an apostrophe.

my, mine	you, your
he, his	we, ours
she, hers	they, theirs
it, its	who, whose

Note: *It's* is a contraction of *it is* not the possessive of *it*.

4. Possessives of indefinite pronouns are formed by adding an apostrophe and **s**(**'s**).

else's	someone's	everybody's
somebody's	everyone's	one's

5. Possession of a compound word is shown at the end of the word, regardless of which part of the compound may be pluralized.

Singular	Singular Possessive
tradesman	tradesman's
editor-in-chief	editor-in-chief's
secretary-treasurer	secretary-treasurer's

Plural	Plural Possessive
brothers-in-law	brothers-in-law's
menservants	menservants'
freshmen	freshmen's

FORMING CONTRACTIONS

The second use of the apostrophe is to show the omission of one or more letters in words that are contracted.

it's (it is)	wouldn't (would not)
can't (cannot)	haven't (have not)
don't (do not)	hadn't (had not)
I've (I have)	isn't (is not)
I'm (I am)	you're (you are)
doesn't (does not)	won't (will not)
couldn't (could not)	who's (who is)

Chapter 5

440 WORDS FREQUENTLY MISSPELLED

In business letters and reports and in reports or papers prepared by students in high school and college, there are certain words which are misspelled more often than others. Following is a list of words which are frequently misspelled. Refer to the list if you are unsure of the spelling of a word. If the word you are seeking is not in the list and you still are not sure, refer to a spelling dictionary or a regular dictionary.

abeyance
absence
abundance
accelerate
acceptable
acceptance
accessible
accidentally
accommodate
accompanying
accomplish
accumulate
accurate
accustom
achievement
acknowledgment
acknowledging
acquaintance
acquisition
acquitted
across
actually
advantageous
advisable
aggravate
aggressive
allege
allowance
amendment
among
analysis
analyze
announce
annoyance
apologize
apparatus
apparent
appealing
appearance
appreciate
approach
appropriate
argument
arrangement
ascertain
assessment
assistant
association
attendance
attorney
automatically
auxiliary
available
bankruptcy
bargain
beginning
believe
benefit
beneficial
beneficiary
benefited
bicycle
bureau
business
calendar
cancel
canceled
cancellation
candidate
capital
capitol
career
catalog
category
certain
changeable
chargeable
collateral
collectible
column
comparison
commitment
committed
committee
commodities
comparatively
competent
competition
concede
conceivable
conferred
confidence
confidentially
consummation
controlled
conscience
conscientious
conscious
consistent
conspicuous
continuously
controlling
controversial
counterfeit
convenient
conversant
convincing
correlation
correspondence
courteous
criticism
criticize
crucial
debtor
deceive
deductible
defendant
deferred
deficiency
deficit
definite
dependent
description
desirable
despair
detrimental
develop
difference

disastrous
disbursement
discipline
dissatisfaction
distribute
divide
efficiency
either
elaborate
embarrass
eminently
emphatically
encouraging
endeavor
enforceable
enthusiastic
entirely
equipment
equipped
erroneous
exaggerate
exhaustible
existent
exorbitant
experience
explanation
extension
extraordinary
facilities
familiar
feasible
finally
financially
forbade
foreign
forfeit
forty
forward
foresee
fourth
freight
fulfill
generally
grammar
grateful
guidance
handling
harass
height
hygiene
image
immediately
immensely
imminent
impossible
incidentally
incredible
independent
indispensable
inevitable
influence
install
insistence
integrity
intelligence
intentionally
interfere
irrelevant
judiciary
knowledgeable
labeled
laboratory
laissez-faire
legible
leisure
liability
likable
likely
liquidate
lucrative
lying
manageable
management
maneuver
manual
manufacturer
meant
mileage
millionaire
miniature
minute
miscellaneous
misspelled
monotonous
moral
morale
mortgage
movable
necessary
negligible
neither
ninety
ninth
noticeable
obstacle
occasionally
occur
occurred
occurrence
offered
omission
onesell
operate
opinion
opportunity
originally
paid
pamphlet
particularly
pastime
patient
patronize
permanent
permissible
perseverance
personnel
persuade
pertain
pertinent
physically
plausible
pleasant
policies
possession
possible
possibly
practical
practically
precede
predictable
predominant
prejudice
prefer
preferable
preference
preferred
preparation
prerogative
presumptuous
prevalent
principal
principle
privilege
probably
procedure
proceed
programmed
programmer
propaganda
proportion
psychology
pursue
quantity
realize
receive
recipient
recognize
recommend
recruit
refer
reference
referred
regrettable
relevant
relieve
repetition
representative
requirement
rescind
research
resistance
responsibility
restaurant
rhythm
ridiculous
sacrifice
safety
salable
salient
schedule
secretary
seize
separate
severely
signature
significant
similar
simultaneous
sincerely
sizeable
skillful
source
specialized
specifically
strenuous
subtle
subtlety
succeed
success
suffered
sufficient
summarize
superintendent
supersede
supplies
suppress
surely
surprise
susceptible
symmetrical
sympathize
technique
temperament
temperature
temporarily
tendency
therefore
thorough
through
totaled
toward
transferred
transferring
transient
tremendous
typical
unanimous
undoubtedly
unnecessary
unusual
unwieldy
usage
useful
usually
vacillate
vacuum
valuable
variable
various
vegetable
vengeance
vice versa
victim
voluntary
warehouse
warrant
Wednesday
weather
weight
whether
wholly
write
writing
written
yield

Chapter 6

WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED AND MISUSED

Many words, for whatever reason, are often confused with another word and therefore misused. Sometimes the words look or sound somewhat alike, or they may have a somewhat similar meaning but have different accepted usages. Following are words often confused and misused. Examples of the correct use of the words is given following the definitions.

accept -- except
Accept means to receive or to agree to something.
He did not *accept* the position.
Except means to exclude or leave out.
Everyone *except* John is here.

adapt -- adept -- adopt:
Adapt means to adjust to or to modify.
She did not *adapt* to her new job.
Adept means skillful.
She is an *adept* typist.
Adopt means to embrace or accept.
We will *adopt* a child.
They *adopted* the plan.

advice -- advise:
Advice is a noun meaning a recommendation that is given.
He gave me his *advice*.
Advise is a verb meaning an act of guidance.
Advise her what she should do.

affect -- effect:
Affect is a verb meaning to influence.
His attitude will *affect* his chances.
Effect is a noun indicating result or outcome.
What *effect* will the new plan have?
Effect is occasionally used as an action verb meaning to bring about.
We did *effect* your instructions.

aggravate -- irritate
Aggravate means to make worse (a situation or condition).
His actions *aggravated* the situation.
The rubbing *aggravated* the wound.
Irritate means to annoy or to make sore.
The loud noise *irritated* me.
My skin is quite *irritated*.

allusion -- delusion -- illusion
Allusion is an indirect reference to something.
She made an *allusion* to the mistake.
Delusion is a false or irrational belief.
He had a *delusion* that he would be made president.
He had *delusions* that he was being persecuted.
Illusion is a wrong idea or concept, or an optical misconception (In some usages, illusion and delusion mean about the same).
He had the *illusion* that he was to become president.
The mirage was strictly an *illusion*.

all ready -- already
All ready means all prepared, i.e., a state of readiness.
The students were *all ready* to go.
Already is an adverb meaning previously.
The students had *already* gone.

all together -- altogether:
All together means a group as a whole.
The tools were *all together* on the bench.
Altogether means completely.
The two plans were *altogether* different.

among -- between:
Among is used when more than two persons or things are involved.
The supplies were divided *among* the group.
Between is used when only two persons or things are involved.
Jim and Ed divided the supplies *between* them.

amount -- number:
Amount, except for money, is used when mentioning something that cannot be counted.
The bill *amounted* to $64.50.
She had a large *amount* of cash.
He has a great *amount* of courage.
Number is used for things that can be counted.
A *number* of dogs were in the kennel.
A great *number* voted "no".

anxious -- eager
Anxious means to have a degree of anxiety or fear.
I am *anxious* to hear the results of the operation.
Eager means pleasant anticipation.
I am *eager* to meet her.

any one -- anyone:
Any one is used to refer to one of several things or persons.
I do not like *any one* of the plans.
Any one who wishes may go.
Anyone is a pronoun meaning any person.
Has *anyone* arrived yet?

avenge -- revenge.
Avenge is used when there is a moral intention to right a wrong.
I will try to *avenge* the injustice done to him.
Revenge is a desire to inflict a punishment for an insult or injury.
He is so angry that he is going to seek *revenge*.

bad -- badly.
Bad is an adjective meaning disagreeable, offensive, defective.
Mother feels *bad* this morning.
The sales results were very *bad*.
There is a *bad* odor in the room.
Badly is an adverb meaning in a bad manner.
He behaved *badly* at the meeting.

best -- better:
Best is used when comparing more than two persons or things.
His plan was the *best* of those submitted.
Better is used when comparing two people or things.
His plan is the *better* of the two.

borrow -- lend:
Borrow means that the person is taking or wishes to take.
May I *borrow* your car?
Lend means to give or to let use.
I am going to *lend* him my car.

can -- may:
Can means to be able or capable of doing something.
He *can* operate the machine. (is able to)
Can he operate the machine? (does he know how?)
May means to seek or give permission.
He *may* operate the machine. (giving permission)
May he operate the machine? (seeking permission)

capital -- capitol
Capital refers to a city where a national, state, or province government is located; also to monetary possessions, including money.
Washington, D.C. is the *capital* of the United States.
He invested most of his *capital* (money) in the new company.
Capitol refers to the main government building.
His office is in the *capitol*. (building)

complement -- compliment:
Complement refers to people or things that go well or work well together.
The advertising program *complemented*

the increased sales effort.

Compliment means to praise.

They *complimented* us on the increased sales.

counsel -- council -- counsul:

Counsel as a verb means to give advice; as a noun it means a lawyer or other person who gives advice.

He *counseled* us on the strategy we should use.

He is our company legal *counsel*.

Council is a group of people who discuss and/or take action on various matters.

The city *council* is meeting today.

Counsul is a government official appointed to represent citizens of his country in a foreign country.

The new *counsul* is leaving for Mexico tomorrow.

continual -- continuous:

Continual refers to something that occurs regularly, but with interruption.

His *continual* complaints are irritating.

Continuous means something that occurs without pause.

The *continous* noise in the shop is irritating.

emigrate -- immigrate:

Emigrate means to leave one's country to settle in another.

To avoid political persecution, he *emigrated* from Russia.

Immigrate means to enter a new country to settle there.

Because of political persecution, he *immigrated* to the United States.

eminent -- imminent

Eminent means prominent or distinguished.

He is an *eminent* author.

Imminent means about to occur or threatening to occur.

A strike appeared to be *imminent*.

fewer -- less

Fewer is used for things that can be counted.

We have had *fewer* plant accidents this year.

Less is used for things or ideas that cannot be counted.

He is *less* qualified than she is.

farther -- further

Farther pertains to distance.

How much *farther* do we have to go?

Further refers to degree or extent but not to distance.

She can go no *further* in that type of work.

good -- well

Good is an adjective that describes something positive.

She has a *good* educational background.

Well is an adjective meaning skillful, satisfactory, or thorough. It is also used to describe a state of health.

He is doing *well* in his new job.

The office manager does not look *well* today.

imply -- infer:

Imply means a hint or indirect suggestion.

He *implied* that he was going to quit.

Infer means to draw a conclusion from or interpret the meaning.

From what he said, I *infer* he may quit.

in -- into:

In indicates that something is already at a place or location.

The computers are *in* the next room.

Into indicates that someone or something is moving from the outside to the inside of a place.

He went *into* the computer room.

lay -- lie:

Lay means to put something down, to place something somewhere.

The principal parts are *lay*, *laid*, (*have*, *has*, or *had*) *laid*.

The present participle form is *laying*. The verb *lay* always takes an object.

He *lays* tile for the Regal store.

He *laid* tile for the Petersons.

He *has laid* tile for our neighbors.

He is *laying* tile today.

(Tile is the object of all the above sentences.)

Lie means to recline, to rest, or to remain in a reclining position.

The principal parts are *lie*, *lay*, (*have*, *has had*) *lain*.

The present participle form is *lying*.

He *lies* down every afternoon.

He *lay* on the couch all afternoon.

He *has lain* on the couch at times.

He *is lying* on the couch.

The verb *lie* is also the verb to use when speaking of inanimate objects that are in a reclining or in a *lying-down* position.

The report *lies* on my desk.

The report *lay* on my desk for a week.

The report *has lain* on my desk for weeks.

The report *is lying* on my desk.

There is another verb *lie* which means falsehood. It causes no special problems. Its principal parts are *lie*, *lied*, *lying*.

learn -- teach

Learn indicates that knowledge or behavior is being acquired.

He should *learn* from that experience.

He *learned* Spanish in college.

Teach indicates that knowledge is being provided.

That experience should *teach* him a lesson.

He was *taught* conversational Spanish in college.

liable -- likely

Liable is used either to indicate legal responsibility or the likelihood of an undesirable possibility.

If you injure someone, you are *liable* for damages.

If you don't change your ways, you are *liable* to be fired.

Likely indicates the probability of something.

She is *likely* to be the next one promoted.

It is *likely* you will be fired if you don't change your ways.

precede -- proceed:

Precede means to come or go before someone or something.

The band will *precede* the float.

Careful investigation should *precede* any action.

Proceed means to go on, usually after an interruption.

We can now *proceed* with the plan.

principal -- principle:

Principal means 1) something that is most important, 2) the amount of money owed or invested, 3) the head officer of a school, 4) the employer of a person to act in his behalf.

The *principal* purpose of the plan is to reduce expenses.

The *principal* amounts to $100,000.

She is *principal* of the Bergen Grade School.

The lawyer did his best to protect the interests of his *principal*.

Principle is used to indicate a law, basic truth, rule of conduct, or guidance.

Democracies are based on the *principle* of self-government.

The *principles* of his religion govern his action.

quite -- quiet:

Quite is an adverb meaning completely or very.

The new plan is not *quite* ready.

I am *quite* sure he will agree.

Quiet means still, calm, motionless, silent.

After hearing the announcement, the audience remained *quiet*.

raise -- rise

Raise means to lift or raise. It requires an object.

Those who agree, *raise* your hand.

We will have to *raise* our prices.

Rise means to get up or go up. It requires no direct object.

Please *rise* when the President enters.

The audience *rose* (stood up) when the President arrived.

Our taxes seem to *rise* every year.

set -- sit

Set means to put something down or in a certain place, or to bring to a specified state or condition.

He *set* the books on the president's desk.
The trees were *set* on fire.
She has *set* her heart on going.

Sit means to be seated.

Please do not *sit* on the desk.

stationary, stationery.

Stationary means immovable, not moving, or unchanging.

Once the machine is installed, it will be *stationary*.

The troops stood *stationary* until the flag was past.

Stationery refers to writing paper, envelopes, and other office supplies.

Our new *stationery* order has just arrived.

whose -- who's

Whose is an adjective showing possession.

He is the one *whose* car was stolen.

Who's is a contraction of *who* and *is*. In writing, its use should be avoided.

Who's going to be at the meeting?

Chapter 7

WORD PREFIXES, SUFFIXES, AND ROOTS

Following are some of the important word prefixes used in English. The prefix is indicated in boldface type followed by the basic meaning of the prefix. Examples of the prefixes used in words are given in italic type.

ab-, a-, abs-, away from, *abduct, avert, abstain*
a-, an-, not, less, without, *agnostic, atheist, anarchy*
ad-, a-, ac-, af-, to, toward, *adhere, ascribe, accord, affirm*
ag-, al-, an-, *aggressor, allude, annex*
ap-, ar-, as-, at-, to, toward, *associate, attend*
ante-, before, *antedate, antecedent*
anti-, ant-, against, *antiseptic, antipathy, antacid*
ana-, up, through, throughout, *analysis, anatomy*
be-, by or near, *below, beside*
bene-, good, well, *benevolent, beneficial*
bi-, two, twice, *bicycle, biennial*
circum-, around, all round, *circumstance, circumvent*
com-, con-, col-, together, *combine, confound, collate*
contra-, against, *contradict, contravene*
de-, from, down away, *depart, descend, denude*
dis-, di-, apart, apart from, *distract, divert*
ex-, ef-, e-, out, out of, *export, effect, emit*
hypo-, under, beneath, *hypodermic, hypothesis*
in-, in, into, *intrude, inside, include, insight*
in-, im-, il-, ir-, un-, not, *inactive, impress, illicit, irrestible, unreal*
inter-, between, *intermingle, interstate*
intra-, intro-, within, *intramural, introduction*
mal-, bad, *malcontent, malnourished*
mis-, wrong, *misdeed, mislead*
non-, not, *nonentity, nonconformist*
ob-, against, *object, objective*
par-, para-, beside, beyond, *paradox, parallel*
per-, through, throughout, *persist, pervade*
peri-, around, *periscope, perimeter*
post-, after, *postpone, postscript*
pre-, before, *prefer, predict*
pro-, before, forward, *prologue, promote, proceed*
re-, back, again, *refer, report, review*
retro-, backward, *retroactive, retrogress*
se-, apart, *seduce, sedate*
semi-, half, *semicircle, semiconscious*
sub-, under, *submit, subordinate*
super-, supra-, above, over, *supernatural, suprarational*
syn-, sym-, with, *synopsis, symphony, synonym*
trans-, tra-, across, *transfer, traverse*
un-, not, reversal of action, *uncovered, untie*
uni-, single, *unity, universal*
vice-, instead of, *vice-president, vice-consul*
with-, against, back, *withdraw, withhold*

Word Suffixes

Following are some of the important word suffixes used in English. The suffix is indicated in boldface type followed by the basic meaning of the suffix. Examples of the suffixes used in words are given in italic type.

-able, -ible, -ble, capable of being, as *bearable, reversible, voluble*
-ac, -ic, pertaining to, as *cardiac, angelic*
-ac, -ic, condition or quality of, as *maniac, arthritic*
-acious, characterized by, as *pugnacious, loquacious*
-acity, quality of, as *tenacity, veracity*
-acy, having the quality of, as *accuracy, fallacy*
-age, collection of, state of being, as *garbage, marriage, storage*
-al, -el, -le, pertaining to, as *fanatical, novel, single*
-an, -ian, belonging to, one who, as *American, physician, historian*
-ance, relating to, as *reliance, distance*
-ancy, -ency, denoting state or quality, as *occupancy, dependency*
-ant, -ent, one who, as *tenant, correspondent*
-ar, -ary, ory, relating to, as *popular, dictionary, mandatory*
-ate, act, as *mandate, confiscate*
-ation, action, as *elation, separation*
-cle, -ule, -ling, diminutive, as *article, globule, suckling*
-cracy, rule, as democracy, autocracy
-cy, quality, as *idiocy, ascendency*
-dom, state of being, as *freedom, kingdom*
-ee, one who is acted upon, as *employee, trustee*
-ence, relating to, as *confidence, abstinence*
-er, -or, -ar, one who, as *butler, actor, scholar*
-ful, abounding in, as *grateful, sinful*
-fy, -efy, -ify, to make, as *deify, liquefy, solidify*
-hood, condition, as *fatherhood, falsehood*
-ic, pertaining to, as *historic, democratic*
-ice, act of, as *justice, police, practice*
-il, -ile, pertaining to, capable of being, as *civil, juvenile, mobile*
-ity, -ty, state or condition, as *sanity, acidity, safety*
-ious, full of, as *laborious, rebellious*
-ist, one who, as *pianist, machinist*
-ity, ty, state or condition, as *sanity, acidity, safety*
-ize, -yze, to make like, as *sympathize, analyze*
-less, without, as *careless, needless, hopeless*
-ly, manner, like, as *bodily, truthfully*
-ment, result, as *management, fragment*
-meter, measurement, as *thermometer, hydrometer*
-ness, state of being, as *sickness, happiness*
-nomy, pertaining to laws or government, distribution, arrangement, as *economy, harmony, astronomy*
-ory, place where, as *directory, rectory*
-ous, -ious, -eous, -uous, full of, as *dangerous, melodious, beauteous, strenuous*
-ose, full of, as *morose, verbose*
-ship, state or quality, as *friendship, worship*
-some, like, full of, as *gruesome, tiresome*
-ster, one who, person doing something, as *gangster, songster*

-sion, -tion, act or state of being, as *conception, perception*
-tude, condition, as *fortitude, magnitude*
-ty, ity, condition, as *clarity, peculiarity, sanity*
-ule, little, as *globule, granule*
-ure, act of, as *departure, manufacture*
-ward, direction of course, as *backward, forward, downward*
-y, full of, characterized by, as *filthy, icy, soapy*

Latin and Greek Word Roots

Following are Latin and Greek word roots which are used in English words. Word roots give the word its basic meaning, whereas prefixes or suffixes modify or change the root word. The root word is given in bold face type followed by the meaning of the root. Examples of the roots are printed in italic type. Many word roots are generally used only as prefixes or suffixes. However, as you examine the examples, you will note that many appear at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of the English word

aero, air, as *aerodynamics, aerospace*
ag, ac, to do, as *agenda, action*
agr, agri, agro, farm, as *agriculture, agronomy*
anthropo, man, as *anthropology, anthropoid, misanthrope*
aqua, water, as *aqueous, aquatic*
arch, rule, principle, chief, as *archbishop, archenemy, anarchy*
astra, astro, star, as *astronomy, astral, astronomical*
aud, audi, audio, hearing, as *audience, audible, audiovisual*
auto, self, oneself, as *automatic, autograph*
biblio, bib, book, as *bibliophile, Bible*
bio, life, as *biology, biosphere*
cad, cas, fall, as *cadence, cascade, casual*
cant, sing, as *cantata, chant*
cap, cep, take, as *captive, accept*
capit, head, as *capital, capitate*
cat, cath, down, through, as *cataract, catheter*
ced, cess, go, yield, as *procedure, cession, antecedent*
cide, cis, kill, cut, as *suicide, excise, incision*
clud, clus, close, as *include, inclusion, preclude*
cred, believe, as *creditor, creditable, creed*
dec, ten, as *decimal*
dem, people, as *democracy, demagogue*
dent, tooth, as *indent, dental*
derm, skin, as *dermatology, taxidermist*
dic, dict, say, speak, as *diction, dictate, predicate*
duc, lead, as *induce, ductile*
equ, equal, as *equivalent, equitable, equality*
fac, fec, make, do, as *manufacture, infection*
fring, break as *infringement*
fract break as *fracture, fractious*
frater, brother, as *fraternal, fraternize*
fund, fus, pour as *refund, confuse*
gam, gamos marriage as *monogamous, bigamist, polygamous*
gen, produce as *generate, generation*
geo, earth as *geology, geometry, geography*
gastro, gast, stomach as *gastronomy, gastritis*
greg, group as *gregarious*
gress, grad walking, moving as *progress, degrade, retrograde*
gyn, woman as *gynecologist*
hemo, blood, as *hemorrhage, hemorroid*
homo, man, same as *homocide, homogeneous*
hydr, water as *dehydrate, hydralic*
idio, own, private, as *idiocy, idiosyncrasy*
iso, equal as *isothermal, isomorph*
ject, throw as *reject, project*
jud, jur, right as *judge, jury*
logy, study of as *psychology, biology*
loqu, speak as *loquacious, eloquent*
mand, order as *remand, command, demand*
manu, hand as *manuscript, manual*
mater, mother as *maternal, matricide*
meter, measure, as *thermometer, barometric*
micro, small as *microscopic, microbe*
mit, mis send as *permit, commission*
mono, mon, single, one as *monotony, monogram, monarch*
mort, death as *mortician, mortal*
nom, law as *economy, astronomy*
onym, name as *synonym, pseudonym*
pathos, feeling as *pathology, pathos*
philo, love as *philosophy, philosophical*
phobia, fear as *claustrophobia, hydrophobia*
porto, carry as *portable, export, report, transport*
pseudo, false as *pseudonym, pseudo*
psych, mind as *psychiatry, psychic, psychology*
scope, see as *telescope, microscope*
scrib, write as *inscription, description*
sec, cut as *dissect, bisect, resection*
sens, feel as *sensuous, sensitive*
sequ, follow as *sequence, inconsequent*
spec, spect, look as *specimen, inspect, spectacular*
spir, breath as *inspire, respiratory*
state, stand as *status, statutory*
ten, hold as *retention, detention*
term, end as *terminal, interminable*
typ, print as *typography, typewriter*
ven, vent, come as *prevent, convene, adventure*
vert, vers, turn as *divert, subversion, controversy*
vict, conquer as *evict, victim*
vid, vis, see as *video, visual, revise*
voc, call as *vocal, vocation*

Chapter 8

GUIDE FOR COMPOUNDING WORDS AND USE OF HYPHENS

A compound is two or more words joined together either with a hyphen or without a hyphen. Many words have become compound words through custom or usage because they are regularly used in succession [illegible] clear or precise when the words are compound word, is a mark of punctuation. Its purpose is to join the parts of a compound but also to separate the parts for better read [illegible] Webster

doubt about the compounding or hyphenation of a word, always consult your dictionary

1. General Rule. Two or more words are [illegible] understanding or readability. If the first word is principally an adjective describing the second word the words usually are not joined

real estate	martial law	machine shop
book value	marble cake	fish hawk
tail wind	sun parlor	roller bearing

2. Nouns. Many nouns are formed by two other nouns (including gerunds) and are written as one word either by repeated usage or because as one word they better express a single thought or idea.

redhead	northeast	eggplant
locksmith	raindrop	doorman
eyewitness	laughingstock	bathroom

3. Verb and Adverb Compounds. Verbs and adverbs are often joined together or with

nouns to express a literal or nonliteral figurative thought.

viewpoint	striptease	outwork
upgrade	rearmost	pushover
troublesome	pennywise	breakdown

4. Compound Personal Pronouns. Write compound personal pronouns as one word

myself	himself	ourself
yourself	herself	themselves

5. Any, Every, Some, No. When these words are combined with *body*, *thing* or *where*, they should be written as one word. When *one* is the second element, and the meaning is a single or particular person, group, or thing, write as two words. *No one* is always two words

anybody	everywhere	nowhere
anything	somebody	nothing
everyone	something	no one

Everyone came. *but*: Every one of the boys came

6. Compound Modifiers (Adjectives) When words or numerals are combined to modify a noun, they should be hyphenated when they precede the word modified. However, see the rules which follow.

long-term lease	two-time candidate
short-wave radio	reddish-brown color
2-volume set	single-engine plane

(a) Certain types of unit modifiers should not be hyphenated. A precise rule can not be given. However, in general the two modifying words are words that are regularly used together in other contexts, the first word is a modifier of the second word, and then the two words together serve to identify or describe the third word

life insurance policy	high school student
special delivery mail	civil rights law
income tax return	real estate tax
atomic energy plant	social security law

(b) Omit the hyphen in a unit modifier when it follows the word modified

The area is middle class
but: It is a middle-class area
The company is well financed
but: It is a well-financed company

(c) Omit the hyphen in a unit modifier if the first word is a comparative or superlative

lower priced stock	low-priced stock
best developed plan	well-developed plan
highest salaried group	high-salary group

(d) Descriptive words are not hyphenated when one of the words is an adverb

happily awaited event	surprisingly long time
socially accepted custom	lovely young girl

(e) If a series of two or more compounds has the same basic word and this word is omitted except as the last term, retain all the hyphens

first-, second-, and third-class mail
part- or full-time work
4-, 5-, and 6-foot lumber

(f) Omit the hyphen in foreign phrases used as modifiers.

prima facie evidence	bona fide signature
per diem payment	ex officio chairman

7. **Miscellaneous Rules**

(a) Compound words containing proper nouns and beginning with the prefixes *anti-*, *ex*, *pro*, and *un*, as well as those ending with the suffix *elect*, are hyphenated

ex-President Carter	Senator-elect Harris
pro-British	un-American

(b) Use hyphens to connect capital letters to words forming adjectives or nouns.

an A-line skirt	a V-line blouse
an S-curve	a T-square

(c) Compound numbers over twenty and less than one hundred are hyphenated

twenty-one	one hundred eighty-six
sixty-three	six hundred forty-two

(d) Two-word fractions are hyphenated only when they are used as adjectives. They are not hyphenated when functioning as nouns.

A two-thirds majority voted in favor. (an adjective)
Two thirds of the members voted in favor. (a noun)

(e) A range in numbers or in the alphabet is indicated by a hyphen.

10-31 (meaning 10 through 31)
M-S (meaning M through S)

(f) Compound nouns and adjectives with the prefix *self* are hyphenated

self-restraint (n)	self-induced (a)
self-interest (n)	self-service (a)

Chapter 9

RULES FOR WORD DIVISION

1. Avoid dividing a word at the end of a line unless necessary to maintain good margins. Do not divide the last word in a paragraph or the last word on a page

2. If it is necessary to divide, divide a word only between syllables; but even then, apply the following rules:

3. Do not separate a single letter syllable from the rest of the word

Right: emo-tion	Wrong: e-motion
Right: abu-sive	Wrong: a-busive

4. Avoid dividing a word before or after a two letter syllable.

Avoid: el-evate	Better: ele-vate
Avoid: cavi-ty	Better: cav-ity

5. Do not divide words of five or fewer letters even if the word has more than one syllable

Wrong: In-dia, Indi-a	Correct: India
Wrong: i-deal, ide-al	Correct: ideal

6. Where the final consonant is doubled before a suffix, the added consonant goes with the suffix However, if the root word ends with a double letter, divide after the double letter

Right: assess-ing	Wrong: asses-sing
Right: allot-ted	Wrong: allotted

7. Words of one syllable should never be divided. Examples: whom, mend, passed, scrubbed

Chapter 10

PUNCTUATION RULES

When you are writing, punctuation marks are signals from you to your reader. A period indicates that you have ended a sentence or that an abbreviation has been used. A comma may mean that there is a slight break in thought, indicate two separate parts of a compound sentence, or it may be used in one of several other ways.

Some sentences may be punctuated in more than one way; and, in some instances, a punctuation mark is a matter of choice by the writer. To help you punctuate expertly, the following rules and examples are given.

THE PERIOD (.)

1. Use a period at the end of a declarative or imperative sentence. (Also see Rule 5 under quotations.)

The letter arrived this morning. (declarative)
Ship our order immediately. (imperative)

2. Use a period rather than a question mark after an indirect question or courteous request.

He asked if you had received it yet. (indirect question)
Will you please ship it today. (courteous request)

3. Use a period after abbreviations, initials, and contractions. Abbreviations do not have internal spacing.

Mr. qt. P.M. etc. U.S.A.

4. At the end of a sentence, a period is sufficient for both an abbreviation and the

Send it to McDonald and Son, Inc.

Use three periods (ellipsis) to indicate the omission of words from a quotation.

people for the people." --Abra

"Get your facts first, and then you can distort them ." - Mark Twain

Note: Do not use a period at the end of a title of a book, magazine article, poem, etc. unless the title ends a sentence. In typed ma period ending a sentence and the beginning

THE QUESTION MARK (?)

Did you receive the report?
Have you shipped our order yet?

2. In a sentence containing more than one question each separate query may use a question mark.

Are you certain of the place? the time? the date?

But if a question is not complete until the final word of the sentence, the question mark should be at the end only.

Do you want to meet me at two p.m., three p.m., or four p.m.?

3. The question mark may also be used when only part of the sentence is a question, and in such sentences, the question is often introduced by a comma or colon; a semicolon or dash is sometimes used.

Please tell me, why are you going?
We must analyze the problem: Have you any suggestions?
I have explained the problem; Have you any suggestions?

Note: In typed material, leave two spaces after the question mark and the beginning of the next sentence.

THE EXCLAMATION MARK (!)

1. Use the exclamation mark after all exclamatory sentences which convey surprise, strong emotion, or deep feeling.

I can't believe you failed to complete the test!
What a lovely thing to do!

2. Use the exclamation mark after interjections or after statements which emphasize commands or which suggest immediate action.

Please! Ship our order immediately.
Act now! Don't wait!

3. Use the exclamation mark after an interrogative sentence that is intended to be exclamatory.

Oh no, how can you tell him that!
Isn't she too young to understand!

4. The exclamation mark is also used to add emphasis.

Your deadline is midnight!
This is your last chance!

Note: In typed material, use two spaces after an exclamation mark and before the beginning of the next sentence.

THE COMMA (,)

1. When a dependent clause precedes the main clause, use the comma to separate the introductory clause. However, the comma is usually unnecessary when the dependent clause does not begin the sentence.

When he completed his assignment, he went to see the dean. (comma)
The chairman asked for the voting to begin after everyone was in the room. (no comma)

2. Use the comma after an absolute phrase or a participial phrase at the beginning of a sentence.

The snow storm having begun, we decided to stay at home.
Having completed the test in less than an hour, she left the room.

3. Use the comma after an introductory infinitive phrase. But do not separate the subject from the rest of the sentence when it is an infinitive.

To be helpful, you must know when to offer help.
To be helpful was her wish.

4. Use the comma to set off parenthetical elements in a sentence, such as words, phrases, clauses, or expressions. (Also see Rule 1 under parenthesis and Rule 1 under the dash.)

(a) Transitional words should be followed by commas (*besides, consequently, however, moreover, therefore*).

However, I did not feel it was necessary.

Phrases, such as *in short, as a result, of course*, or *so to speak*, should be set off by commas.

As I wrote before, there is, of course, a way out.
As a result, our losses will be less than expected.

Use the comma to set off clauses (*I think, he says, we suppose*).

The president, I think, will be concerned.

Expressions should be set off by commas when the logical progression of words is interrupted (*so far as she is concerned*, and *I respect his view*).

The chairman did not object, and I respect his view, to staggering vacation time over a two-month period.

5. Introductory expressions are set off by commas (*indeed, yes, surely*, meaning *yes, well*).

Yes, I am going to attend.
Well, I would not have accepted the report.

6. A nonrestrictive clause is set off by a comma because it gives added information about the word it modifies but it is not needed to complete sentence meaning.

A restrictive clause is needed to complete the meaning of a sentence, and, therefore, is never set off by commas.

The new manager, who is thirty-three, certainly is doing a good job. (The non-restrictive clause *who is thirty-three* gives added information but is not needed to complete the meaning of the sentence.)

The new manager who came from sales is now in charge. (The restrictive clause *who came from sales* is necessary to identify the word *manager*. Therefore, no commas are used.)

7. Use a comma to separate a word in opposition that defines or identifies another word with a noun.

Mary, my secretary, is very efficient.
My secretary, Mary, is very efficient.

8. Use a comma to separate words that indicate direct address.

Scott, please read the enclosed report.

9. Use a comma to separate a series of words, phrases, or clauses.

The recipe calls for, eggs, cream, and sugar.
She ran down the street, into a driveway, back to the curb, and sat down crying.
If we accept the proposal, it means that: (1) we will have three weeks vacation, (2) we will be paid for overtime, (3) we will have maternity leave.

10. Use the comma to separate coordinate adjectives which modify the same noun if the word *and* can be substituted for the comma.

The new, efficient machine will increase our production. (The new *and* efficient machine.)
The present operating plan will be changed. (No comma. You would not say present *and* operating.)

11. Use a comma before the conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor,* and *yet* when they join the independent clauses of a compound sentence.

I sent the letter as you requested, and we should have a reply soon.
She asked for him on the telephone, but no one was there by that name.

(a) The comma may be omitted between most short clauses and between some long clauses when the meaning is clear.

He searched but did not find the report.

(b) When the comma is used without a coordinate conjunction between two independent clauses it is called the *comma fault*.

The children going to school do not cross at the intersection, they repeatedly jay-walk. (Incorrect -- a coordinate conjunction should be used after the comma.)

To eliminate the comma fault, the sentence may be punctuated in any one of the three following ways:

The children going to school do not cross at the intersection, and they repeatedly jay-walk. (using a coordinate conjunction)
The children going to school do not cross at the intersection; they repeatedly jay-walk. (using a semicolon)
The children going to school do not cross at the intersection. They repeatedly jay-walk. (using two simple sentences)

Use a semicolon before the coordinate conjunction when the independent clauses of a compound sentence are very long or contain internal punctuation.

The children going to school do not cross at the intersection; and, as a result, they repeatedly jay-walk.

12. Use the comma to separate words or phrases that express contrast.

The supervisor, not the foreman, offered to help.

13. Use the comma to set off a month, year or definite place.

He was born December 3, 1954, at 1612 Fardale Road, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.

14. Use the comma to set off a direct short quotation. (See rule 4 under Quotations.)

The employer asked, "Where do you expect to be in the next five years?"

15. Use the comma to separate a declarative clause and an interrogative clause which follows it.

Terry will receive the award, will she not?

16. Use the comma to set off a sentence element when it is out of its natural order or when it separates inverted names, or phrases.

That she could accept the suggestion, none of us seriously doubted.
Buckley, William S.
Like you, I feel the time is not right.

17. Use a comma to indicate the omission of a word.

Mark is extremely sensitive to the feelings of others, Scott, totally indifferent. (The word *is* has been omitted.)

18. Use the comma to separate a proper name from an academic degree or honorary title. Also use a comma between two or more degrees or titles.

Mary Jones, B.S.N., M.S., F.A.A.N., Director of Nursing

19. Use a comma to separate the thousands in figures of four digits or more.

1,200 22,200 5,000,000

20. Use a comma to separate two sets of figures or two identical words.

Bring me 5, No. 1040, and 10, No. 1140.
Where he is, is not known.

Note: In typed material, use one space after a comma.

THE SEMICOLON (;)

The semicolon (;) indicates a more complete separation between sentence elements than does the comma. Overuse of the semicolon should be avoided.

1. Use the semicolon to separate independent coordinate clauses that are related in meaning when no coordinate conjunction is used. (Rule 11 under Comma.)

The staff members desired a change in direction; they were eager to offer suggestions.

2. Use the semicolon between coordinate clauses of a compound sentence when they are united by transitional words.

The freeholders approved the building plans; as a result, construction will resume next spring.

Commonly used transitional words:

accordingly	furthermore	nevertheless
as a result	however	otherwise
besides	in addition	that is
consequently	indeed	therefore
finally	in fact	thus
for example	moreover	yet
for this reason	namely	

3. Use the semicolon before a coordinate conjunction (*and, but, for, or, nor*) to separate two independent clauses with internal punctuation. (Rule 11 under Commas.)

The meeting, which ran overtime, was boring; but some decisions were made in spite of weak presentations.

4. Use the semicolon before words such as *for example, for instance, namely,* or *that is* which introduce an example, enumeration, or items in a series.

The committee was represented by four officers; namely, the president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer

5. Use the semicolon in clarifying listings where a comma is insufficient to separate the items clearly.

Committee members who attended were James Farley, president; Timothy Sullivan, vice-president; and Jean Shelley, secretary.

Note: In typed material use one space after a semi-colon.

THE COLON (:)

1. Use the colon before a list of items or enumerations.

See if we have the following merchandise in stock: No. 42, No. 63, and No. 67.

My itinerary included: going on a bus trip, visiting several museums, and shopping for jewelery.

(a) When the list of items is in a column, capitalize the first letter.

You must hire someone who has technical skills in the following areas:
1. Computer programming
2. Audio/Video camera
3. Software production

(b) When the items are presented in a sentence it is not necessary to capitalize the first letter

You must hire someone who has technical skills in the following areas: computer programming, audio/visual camera, and software production.

2. Use the colon before an appositive phrase

The jury rules were simply stated: no radio, no television, no visitors.

3. Use the colon following the salutation of a business letter.

Dear Mr. Greene: Gentlemen:

Do not use a semicolon after a salutation However, a comma may be used after the salutation of an informal letter

Dear Kathy, Dear Mother,

4. Use the colon to divide the parts of formulas, numbers, references, or titles

The conferences will begin at 10:30 [illegible]

The pastor quoted from Chapter VI: Page [illegible]

PARENTHESES ( )

1. Use parentheses to separate words, [illegible]

material that explains, translates or comments. (Rule 4 under commas. Rule 1 under the dash.)

She swam 1500 meters (somewhat less than a mile)

He stated, "E pluribus unum." (One out of many.)

2. Use parentheses to enclose letters, numbers, or symbols when referring to an appositive

We made reservations for fifteen (15) days.

(a) Use parentheses with other punctuation marks. If the punctuation mark is connected to the entire sentence and not just to the parenthetical part, the punctuation mark follows the second parenthesis

They carefully analyzed and evaluated the standards (legal and moral), but could not reach a decision.

(b) The punctuation mark should be placed within the second parenthesis if it applies only to material concerning the parenthetical section.

You may save a life by giving first-aid to someone who is choking. (See the back cover of this pamphlet.)

THE DASH (—)

The dash should be used to indicate a sudden change of ideas, but should be used sparingly. The dash may be used for emphasis or for visual effect.

1. Use the dash to indicate an abrupt change of thought in a sentence or strong parenthetical expressions

She feels — how can I say that? — like an outcast

I was annoyed — no, shocked to be more specific — by his behavior

2. Use the dash to set off a summary or an afterthought that is added to a sentence

The educational team will make an evaluation and draw up a plan — in fact, they will provide a complete special program for the child

3. Use the dash to emphasize a word or phrase that is repeated

The president stated that we had one week — one week only — to make a decision

4. Use a dash to mark limits between dates, numbers, places, and times

The admissions office is open 9:00 — 4:30 daily

Read pages 22–40

THE QUOTATION MARK (" ")

1. Use quotation marks to enclose all direct quotations

"Yes," she said, "I did help to raise funds."

The teacher asked, "Did I give you the date for the test?"

Rules governing the use of quotation marks: Capitalize the first word of a direct quotation. The first word in the second section of an interrupted quotation is not capitalized unless it begins a new sentence. Quotation marks or capital letters are not used in an indirect quotation.

The teacher asked if she gave you the date for the test.

2. Use quotation marks to enclose the chapters of a book, names of songs, titles of magazine articles or poems, and other similar titles. In typing or writing, underline titles of books, magazines, operas, and any other work long enough to appear in book form. Underlining of titles signifies italics for printing.

The National Geographic includes a section called "Members Forum."

"The Owl and the Pussy Cat" is a child's favorite poem.

3. Use quotation marks to set off words, phrases, or sentences referred to within a sentence or to emphasize a word. (Italics may also be used in such cases.)

The sentence "you can't take it with you" has deep meaning for some people.

The word "judgement" is often misspelled.

What was the real "meaning" of his asking?

4. Use quotation marks at the beginning of each paragraph if several paragraphs are quoted, and at the end of the last paragraph. Very long quotations are frequently introduced by a colon instead of a comma. (Rule 14 under commas.) Usually indent quotations of three or more lines from the body.

5. Using quotation marks with other punctuation:

(a) Place a period or comma before ending quotation marks.

She said, "No one is home."

"No one is home," she said.

(b) Place the question mark before quotation marks when they refer to the quoted content, or after when they refer to the complete sentence.

He said, "Why do you want to see her"?

Did he say, "Why do you want to see her?"

(c) Place the semicolon and colon after ending quotation marks unless they are part of the quoted material.

He said, "You are to be our next president"; therefore, I hope you will consider me for your present job.

Chapter 11

RULES OF CAPITALIZATION

1. Capitalize the first word of a sentence.

Your order has been shipped.

2. Capitalize the first word of a line of poetry.

"Poems are made by fools like me

3. Capitalize the first word of a direct quotation.

He asked, "Where are the parts?"

4. Capitalize *proper nouns* (names of specific persons, places, or things)

New York City	Henry Jones	Wall Street
Lake Michigan	Brazil	Holiday Inn

5. Capitalize *proper adjectives* (adjectives formed from proper nouns)

American	Spanish	Southern
Communistic	Chinese	Russian

6. Capitalize names of *specific organizations* or *institutions*.

Northwestern University	Republican Party
American Red Cross	Ford Motor Company

7. Capitalize *days of the week, months of the year, holidays*, and *days of special observance*

Sunday	August	Yom Kippur
Mother's Day	Easter	Christmas
Feast of the Passover		St. Valentines Day

8. Capitalize *names of the seasons* only if they are personified.

Personified	*Season*
Springs warm touch	spring breezes
Winter's icy breath	winter's snow

9. Always capitalize *languages* but not other school subjects unless they are names of specific courses.

English	Chemistry 101	but chemistry
French	Economics 102	economics
Spanish	Composition 200	composition

10. Capitalize *races, religions*, and *ethnic groups*

Negro	Catholic	Moslem
Eurasian	Presbyterian	Japanese

11. Capitalize references to the *Diety* and to the *titles of holy books*.

God, the Father	the Trinity	the Koran
Supreme Being	Genesis	Talmud

12. Capitalize *titles of people* when they are followed by a name.

President Henderson	Senator Hutchins
Cardinal Wilson	Professor Stark
Doctor Allison	Reverend Harmon

13. Capitalize sections of a *country*, but do not capitalize directions

Sections	*Directions*
the Midwest	I traveled west.
the Near East	The sun rose in the east
the South	They went south

14. Capitalize titles of *works of literature, art*, and *music*. However, in such titles do not capitalize short prepositions, articles, and conjunctions unless they are the first word

War and Peace	Battle Hymn of the Republic
The Angelus	Beethoven's Fifth Symphony
Book of Job	The Last of the Mohicans

15. Capitalize *names of governmental bodies* and *departments*.

President's Cabinet	Civil Service Commission
Supreme Court	Bureau of the Census
United States Senate	the Federal Government

16. Capitalize *words which show family relationships* when they are used with a person's name or when they stand unmodified as a substitute for a person's name.

Aunt Alice	my aunt
Grandfather Scott	his grandfather

I sent a package to Mother. (but: My mother will be there.)

17. Capitalize names of *definite regions, localities*, and *political divisions*

the Orient	Fourth Precinct
the Artic Circle	First Ward (of a city)
French Republic	Bergen County

18. Capitalize names of *historical events, historical periods* and *historical documents*.

the Middle Ages	Magna Carta
World War II	the Crusades
Bill of Rights	Third Amendment

19. The names of separate departments of a business may be written with either capital or small letters. Business titles such as president, office manager, superintendent, etc. may be written either way.

The Company will pay your expenses
(or company)
Our President will see you June 6
(or president)
Research Department *or* research department

20. The pronoun *I* should always be capitalized.

It is I who will go.

Chapter 12

POST OFFICE INFORMATION

Air Mail. The post office now moves all first-class mail within distant cities in the United States by air. Do not waste money by sending letters within the United States via airmail. However, much time can be saved by sending letters and packages to foreign countries (including Canada and Mexico) by air. To overseas countries, regular mail by sea may take one to three months for delivery. By airmail, delivery will usually take place in one to three weeks. If time is important, it may pay to send even some bulky materials by airmail. Air freight companies or export brokers can give you information about shipping materials and supplies by air [illegible]

Bulk Rate [illegible]

Bulk Mail: If your company, club, etc. makes simultaneous mailings of fifty or more items with any frequency, you can secure a bulk mail permit. Items that carry a permit or are meter stamped and presorted by postal zones may be mailed at a special reduced rate. Larger mailings receive still lower rates. Since rates change from time to time, check with your postoffice for specific rates and requirements.

Business Reply Permits. If your company is making large mailings to secure orders or to seek a reply, you generally can increase response by paying the return postage. Rather than apply postage to each return envelope or card (which is costly since many envelopes will not be returned), businesses or individuals can secure business reply permits by paying an annual fee. The envelopes must carry certain insignia and facing identification marks (series of horizontal and vertical bars) printed from negatives that are available free at the post office. Upon return of envelopes or cards the regular postage is paid plus an extra fee which almost doubles the total postage. However, postage is paid only for items actually returned.

C.O.D. Mail. First-, third-, and fourth-class mail may be sent *collect on delivery*. The post office carrier collects the amount due from the receiver at the time of delivery. The sender must prepay the postage and a collection fee. However, the mailer may include the charges in the amount to be collected from the addressee.

Insurance is included in the fee, and a return receipt may be requested. The addressee (receiver) is not allowed to inspect the contents before paying for the item.

Certified Mail. First-class mailings in the U.S. of items having no insurance value but for which assured delivery is desired may be sent *certified mail*. Delivery may be restricted to the addressee (only the addressee may sign for it) by writing the words *Restricted Delivery* above the address. A return receipt showing the addressee's signature and date of delivery may also be requested. There is an extra fee for these services.

Electronic-mail System. The U.S. Post Office provides a system whereby businesses may send communications through government computers. E-COM (Electronic-Computer Originated Mail) accepts material up to two pages in length for mailing to multiple addresses. Messages are routed to an E-Com [illegible] the next scheduled delivery. There is an annual subscriber fee plus a per page charge. A somewhat similar service is available through Western Union where the same letter can be sent to multiple addressees with next day delivery by mail.

Express Mail. Any item from a letter to a [illegible] listed before 5:00 p.m. with delivery guaranteed by 3:00 p.m. the next day (except Sunday). [illegible] a post office, the addressee may pick up the item at any time after 10:00 a.m. Postage is determined by weight and distance, and the cost is relatively high. However, the post [illegible] made later than promised. Special labels and envelopes for this service are available at your post office. Private air-express companies also offer the same service.

First-class mail: Letters, bills, checks, receipts, orders, etc. as well as post cards must be mailed first-class mail. Postage on the first ounce is the price of a regular first-class stamp with slightly lower rates for additional ounces. Inter-city mail of any distance is sent by air without extra charge. The weight limit is 70 pounds with a size limitation from 2 by 4 inches to a maximum of 100 inches in combined length and girth (the measurement around the package).

Stamp all large envelopes and packages *first-class* so that post office employees will not mistake them as being third-class. First-class mail, such as letters, may be included in second-, third-, or fourth-class mail provided you note on the outside of the package *letter enclosed*, etc. and affix the additional first-class postage to the package. Or you may attach a stamped envelope containing a letter, etc. to the outside of the package. Any item weighing more than 12 ounces is classified as *priority mail*, described later in this section.

Fourth-class Mail (Parcel Post). Items weighing 16 ounces or more and not shipped first-, second-, or third-class mail are designated *Parcel Post*. Postage is based on weight and distance. Weight cannot exceed 70 pounds and size cannot exceed 108 inches of combined length and girth (distance around the package).

Special delivery is available for fourth-class mail. However, sending a package by priority mail (first-class mail) is oftentimes better and less costly than fourth-class, special delivery.

Special fourth-class rates are available for books, educational materials, manuscripts, catalogs, films, records, etc. Check with your post office for details.

General Delivery. For persons not permanently located in a city, mail may be sent to the destination post office to that person's name. Write *General Delivery* above the person's name and then the post office (or a specific branch) address (city, state, and zip code). The person addressed will have to call at the post office and provide identification [illegible]

Insured Mail. Insured mail is available for only third- and fourth class mail. In the event of loss, the post office will pay only the cost [illegible]

International Mail. First-class mail, air mail, and parcel post service are available to other countries. However, the rates and mailing rules vary from country to country. Check with your post office for the specific rates. [illegible]

A copy of *International Postage Rates and Fees* may also be secured from the U.S. Postal Service without charge.

Metered Mail: Small businesses may buy or rent manual meters. However, larger businesses usually have electically powered meter machines that automatically feed, seal, meter-stamp, and count the mail. The sealed meter box is taken to the post office to replenish the postage.

Money Order: A *postal money order* for up to $500 may be purchased or cashed at any U.S. post office.

National Zip Code Directory: A large directory listing zip codes by state, city, and street may be secured at any post office for a nominal fee.

Parcel Post: See fourth-class mail.

Post Cards: Cards ranging in size from 3½ by 5 inches to 4¼ by 6 inches may be mailed at rates lower than first-class envelope mail. A post card carrying first-class prepaid postage may be purchased at your local post office.

Post Office Box: Boxes or bins may be rented at any post office. A box enables a business or individual to pick up mail at anytime that post office lobbies are open. Many larger businesses may rent several boxes so that their mail is automatically presorted by box number (such as for payments, new orders, sales reports, etc.).

Priority Mail (Air Parcel Post): All first-class mail weighing from 13 ounces to 70 pounds is classified as *Priority Mail*. Priority mail receives air service the same as other first-class mail.

Registered Mail: First-class mail that is registered is kept locked and separate from other mail. It is the safest way for mailing valuable documents or other papers that are uninsurable. All items that are irreplaceable or difficult to replace should be registered (such as money, stock certificates, manuscripts, signed documents, jewelry of unusual value, etc.).

At the time of mailing, the sender receives a numbered receipt and the post office maintains a record of the number. As proof of delivery a return receipt may be requested.

In addition, to first-class postage and return receipt fee, the sender must pay a registration fee based on the declared value (up to $[illegible]) of the item.

Second-class Mail: This mail class provides special rates for publishers who have permit to mail magazines or newspapers, for publications of certain non-profit organizations or for individuals mailing complete publications. The wrapper must be marked *second-class* and no other communication ma[illegible]

be included without mailing all the items subject to first-class postage.

Special Delivery. A special delivery fee must be paid for all classes of mail. For this fee, in addition to regular postage, delivery is assured immediately after arrival at the destination post office.

Third-class Mail: This class mail may be used for individual or bulk mailings of advertising material such as booklets, circulars, and catalogs, and for merchandise, seeds, bulbs, and plants that weigh less than 16 ounces apiece. Items weighing more than 16 ounces are classified as fourth-class (parcel post). Third-class mail must be left unsealed for postal inspection, or if sealed, marked *bulk mail* or *third-class mail*. It must not include written messages or directions on the outside. Check with your post office for the specific requirements for the type of item you are mailing.

Chapter 13

TIME CHANGE

Business today in many industries is done on a worldwide basis. Government and military personnel, too, often must communicate with others in many foreign countries. There is often a need, then, for knowing the time in other locations or other travel itineraries. The listings on the pages which follow will enable you to quickly determine the time in other locations.

In the listing, if all of a country is in one time zone, only the name of the country is given. Where there is more than one zone, the principal cities of the country are given with their time zone.

The *Eastern Standard Time* Zone in the United States is used as a base. If you are in that zone, you only need to add or subtract the number of hours indicated after the name of the country or city whose time you are determining.

For example, if you are in New York or New Jersey or any other Eastern Time Zone area, and wish to know the time in Rome, Italy, look up *Italy*. You will find it has only one time zone indicated as + 6. Simply add 6 hours to your time. In other words, if it is 12 o'clock where you are, it is 6 p.m. in Rome.

If you are not in the Eastern Standard Time Zone, follow these steps:

1. In the list, find the name of the country or city *where you are* or near.
2. Reverse the sign given for your location; e.g. change a + 3 to a − 3. Then add or subtract that number from the actual time where you are.
3. Find the name of the country whose time you wish to know and add or subtract the figure you arrived at in step 2 above.

For example, if you are in San Francisco and wish to know the time in Hong Kong when your time is 2 p.m.:

1. Locate San Francisco in the list.
2. Change the − 3 to + 3 and then add that amount to your actual time. Your time 2 p.m. plus 3 = 5 p.m.
3. Look up Hong Kong which shows + 13. Add that amount to the time from step 2 above: 5 p.m. + 13 = 18 or, in other words, it would be 11 a.m. in Hong Kong when the time is 2 p.m. in San Francisco.

Note: If Daylight Savings Time is in effect in your time zone, *subtract* one hour from the result you found by following the steps above. In the example above, you would subtract one hour from 6 a.m. making it 5 a.m. You would then not want to call until after 5 p.m. San Francisco time to reach someone in Hong Kong after 8 a.m.

Afghanistan + 9½
Algeria + 6
Angola + 6
Argentina − 1
Australia
  Adelaide + 14½
  Brisbane + 15
  Canberra + 15
  Darwin + 14½
  Melbourne + 15
  Perth + 13
  Sydney + 15
Austria + 6
Bangladesh + 11
Barbados + 1
Belgium + 6
Bolivia + 1
Botswana + 7
Brazil
  Belo Horizonte + 2
  Brasilia + 2
  Campo Grande + 1
  Recife + 3
  Porto Velho + 1
  Rio de Janeiro + 2
  Sao Luis + 2
  Sao Paulo + 2
Bulgaria + 7
Burma + 11½
Burundi + 7
Cambodia + 12
Cameroon + 6
Canada
  Montreal 0
  Ottawa 0
  Toronto 0
  Vancouver − 3
  Winnipeg − 1
Central Africa Republic + 6
Chad + 6
Chile + 1
China + 13
Colombia 0
Congo Rep. + 6
Costa Rica − 1
Cuba 0
Cyprus + 7
Czechoslovakia + 6
Dahomey + 6
Denmark + 6
Dominican Rep. 0
Ecuador 0
Egypt + 7
El Salvador − 1
Equatorial Guinea + 6
Ethiopia + 8
Fiji + 18
France + 6
Gabon + 6
Gambia + 5
Germany, East + 6
Germany, West + 6
Ghana + 5
Greece + 7
Greenland + 2
Guatemala − 1
Guinea + 5
Guyana + 2
Haiti 0
Honduras − 1
Hong Kong + 13
Hungary + 6
Iceland + 4
India + 10½
Indonesia + 12
  Bandung + 12
  Djakarta + 12
  Irian Jaya + 14
  Semarang + 13
  Surabaya + 12
Iran + 8½
Iraq + 8
Ireland + 6
Italy + 6
Ivory Coast + 5
Jamaica 0
Japan + 14
Jordan + 7
Kenya + 8
Korea + 14
Kuwait + 8
Laos + 12
Lebanon + 7
Lesotho + 7

Liberia + 5¾
Libya + 7
Luxembourg + 6
Malagasy Rep. + 8
Malawi + 7
Malasia + 12½
Maldive Is. + 10
Mali + 8
Malta + 6
Mauritania + 5
Mauritius + 9
Mexico
  Guadalajara − 1
  Mexico City − 1
  Monterey − 1
  Mazatlán − 2
Mongolian Rep. + 13
Morocco + 5
Nepal + 10½
Netherlands + 6
Newfoundland + 1½
New Zealand + 11
Nicaragua − 1
Niger + 6
Nigeria + 6
Nova Scotia + 1
Pakistan + 10
Panama 0
Paraguay + 1
Peru 0
Philippines + 13
Poland + 6
Portugal + 6
Rhodesia + 7
Rumania + 7
Samoa, W. − 6
Saudia Arabia + 9
Senegal + 5
Singapore + 12½
Somalia + 8
South Africa + 7
Spain + 6
Sri Lanka + 10½
Sudan + 7
Sweden + 6
Switzerland + 6
Syria + 7
Taiwan + 13
Tanzania + 8
Thailand + 12
Togo Rep. + 5
Trinidad and Tobago + 1
Tunisia + 6
Turkey + 7
Uganda + 8
USSR
  Alma-Ata + 11
  Baku + 9
  Gorki + 9
  Kharkov + 8
  Kiev + 8
  Kuybyshev + 9
  Leningrad + 8
  Minsk + 8
  Moscow + 8
  Novosibirsk + 12
  Odessa + 8
  Omsk + 12
  Perm + 12
  Riga + 8
  Rostov + 9
  Tashkent + 11
  Vladivostok + 15
  Volgograd + 9
United Kingdom + 6
United States
  Anchorage − 5
  Atlanta 0
  Baltimore 0
  Boston 0
  Buffalo 0
  Chicago − 1
  Cincinnati 0
  Cleveland 0
  Columbus 0
  Dallas − 1
  Denver − 2
  Detroit 0
  Ft. Worth − 1
  Honolulu − 5
  Houston − 1
  Indianapolis − 1
  Kansas City − 1
  Memphis − 1
  Minneapolis − 1
  New York 0
  Los Angeles − 3
  Milwaukee − 1
  New Orleans − 1
  Oklahoma City − 1
  Phoenix − 2
  Pittsburgh 0
  Philadelphia 0
  St. Louis − 1
  San Antonio − 1
  San Francisco − 3
  Seattle − 3
  Washington 0
Upper Volta + 5
Uruguay + 2
Venezuela + 1
Vietnam + 13
Yemen + 8
Yugoslavia + 6
Zaire
  Kinshasa + 6
  Lumbumbashi + 7
Zambia + 7

Chapter 14

ROMAN NUMERALS

Roman numerals are not widely used, but used often enough so you should be able to read or interpret them. Following is a table of Arabic numerals and their equivalent Roman Numerals

Table of Roman Numerals

Arabic Numeral	Roman Numeral	Arabic Numeral	Roman Numeral
			IX
	III		
			LXXX
	VII		
	VIII		
	IX		
	XII		
	XIII		DCCC
	XVI	4,000	MV
	XIX		XX

The following examples illustrate the use and meaning of Roman Numerals

1. A Roman Numeral or letter preceding *a letter of greater value* subtracts from it:

V = 5 IV = 4
L = 50 XL = 40
C = 100 XC = 90

2. A letter preceding *a letter of equal or lesser value* adds to it

V = 5 VI = 6
L = 50 LX = 60
C = 100 CXI = 111

3. You will quickly (or eventually) be able to remember and recognize smaller numbers

XVI = 16
X (10) + VI (6) = 16

XLIV = 44
XL (40) + IV (4) = 44

XCI = 91
XC (90) + I (1) = 91

For larger numbers simply examine the numbers and break it down into its elements and you will readily interpret the number. You will be able to recognize the elements or parts by applying rules 1 and 2 given above or by looking at the table of Roman Numerals.

CDXCIII = 493
CD (400) + XC (90) + III (3) = 493

DCXCIX = 699
DC (600) + XC (90) + IX (9) = 699

MDCLXXV = 1,675
M (1,000) + DC (600) + LXX (70) + V (5) = 1,675

4. A bar over a Roman Numeral multiplies it by 1,000

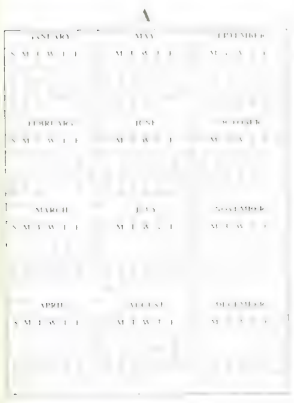
MV = 4,000 $\overline{V}$ = 5,000
XV = 15,000 $\overline{XX}$ = 20,000

Chapter 15

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

The use of this perpetual calendar will enable you to determine the day of the week on which any date fell or will fall during the two centuries from 1901 to 2100. To locate a date and day of the week, first locate the year in which you are interested in the list below. Following the year is a letter to tell you which calendar to use on the pages which follow. In addition, if you are planning schedules, etc. for the next year or two and do not yet have copies of those calendars, simply look up the year and the calendar letter, and you will then have a calendar for the entire year in question.

1901 **C**	1918 **C**	1935 **C**	1952 **J**	1969 **D**	1986 **D**	2003 **D**	2020 **K**	2037 **E**	2054 **E**	2071 **E**	2088 **L**
1902 **D**	1919 **D**	1936 **K**	1953 **E**	1970 **E**	1987 **E**	2004 **L**	2021 **F**	2038 **F**	2055 **F**	2072 **M**	2089 **G**
1903 **E**	1920 **L**	1937 **F**	1954 **F**	1971 **F**	1988 **M**	2005 **G**	2022 **G**	2039 **G**	2056 **N**	2073 **A**	2090 **A**
1904 **M**	1921 **G**	1938 **G**	1955 **G**	1972 **N**	1989 **A**	2006 **A**	2023 **A**	2040 **H**	2057 **B**	2074 **B**	2091 **B**
1905 **A**	1922 **A**	1939 **A**	1956 **H**	1973 **B**	1990 **B**	2007 **B**	2024 **I**	2041 **C**	2058 **C**	2075 **C**	2092 **J**
1906 **B**	1923 **B**	1940 **I**	1957 **C**	1974 **C**	1991 **C**	2008 **J**	2025 **D**	2042 **D**	2059 **D**	2076 **K**	2093 **E**
1907 **C**	1924 **J**	1941 **D**	1958 **D**	1975 **D**	1992 **K**	2009 **E**	2026 **E**	2043 **E**	2060 **L**	2077 **F**	2094 **F**
1908 **K**	1925 **E**	1942 **E**	1959 **E**	1976 **L**	1993 **F**	2010 **F**	2027 **F**	2044 **M**	2061 **G**	2078 **G**	2095 **G**
1909 **F**	1926 **F**	1943 **F**	1960 **M**	1977 **G**	1994 **G**	2011 **G**	2028 **N**	2045 **A**	2062 **A**	2079 **A**	2096 **H**
1910 **G**	1927 **G**	1944 **N**	1961 **A**	1978 **A**	1995 **A**	2012 **H**	2029 **B**	2046 **B**	2063 **B**	2080 **I**	2097 **C**
1911 **A**	1928 **H**	1945 **B**	1962 **B**	1979 **B**	1996 **I**	2013 **C**	2030 **C**	2047 **C**	2064 **J**	2081 **D**	2098 **D**
1912 **I**	1929 **C**	1946 **C**	1963 **C**	1980 **J**	1997 **D**	2014 **D**	2031 **D**	2048 **K**	2065 **E**	2082 **E**	2099 **E**
1913 **D**	1930 **D**	1947 **D**	1964 **K**	1981 **E**	1998 **E**	2015 **E**	2032 **L**	2049 **F**	2066 **F**	2083 **F**	2100 **F**
1914 **E**	1931 **E**	1948 **L**	1965 **F**	1982 **F**	1999 **F**	2016 **M**	2033 **G**	2050 **G**	2067 **G**	2084 **N**	
1915 **F**	1932 **M**	1949 **G**	1966 **G**	1983 **G**	2000 **N**	2017 **A**	2034 **A**	2051 **A**	2068 **H**	2085 **B**	
1916 **N**	1933 **A**	1950 **A**	1967 **A**	1984 **H**	2001 **B**	2018 **B**	2035 **B**	2052 **I**	2069 **C**	2086 **C**	
1917 **B**	1934 **B**	1951 **B**	1968 **I**	1985 **C**	2002 **C**	2019 **C**	2036 **J**	2053 **D**	2070 **D**	2087 **D**	

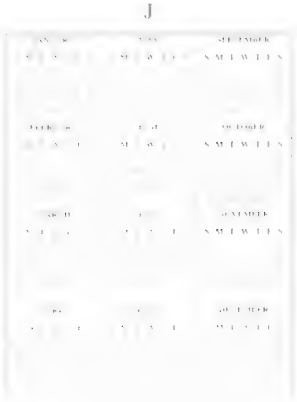


I

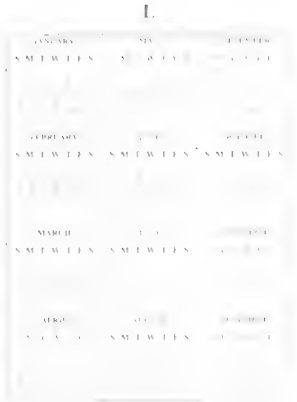
K

M

J



L



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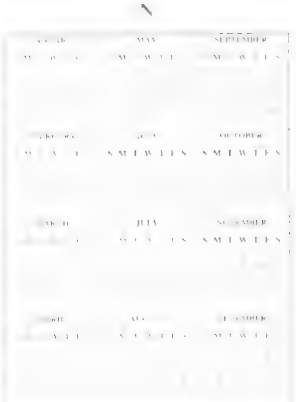
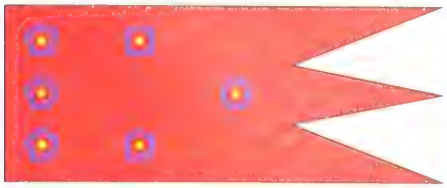
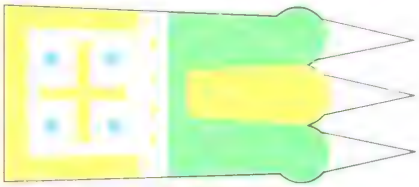


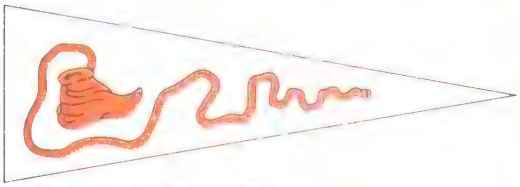
FLAGS FROM WORLD HISTORY



CHARLEMAGNE



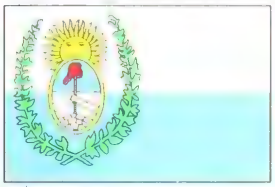
WILLIAM I (THE CONQUEROR) OF ENGLAND



PEASANTS' WAR (16TH CENTURY GERMANY)

PETER I (THE GREAT) OF RUSSIA

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY



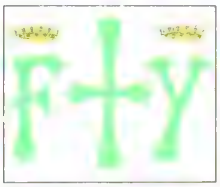
JOSÉ DE SAN MARTIN

CHINA UNDER THE CH'ING DYNASTY (19TH CENTURY)

FLAG PROPOSED BY CECIL RHODES FOR BRITISH AFRICA

FLAGS FROM AMERICAN HISTORY

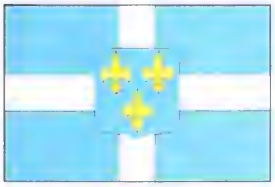
VIKINGS



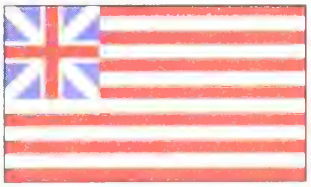
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

HENRY HUDSON

BRITISH EXPLORERS AND SETTLERS (FIRST UNION JACK)



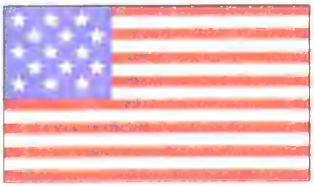
FRENCH EXPLORERS AND SETTLERS (17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES)



CONTINENTAL COLORS (1776)

FIRST STARS AND STRIPES (1777-95)

ESEK HOPKINS, FIRST COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE CONTINENTAL NAVY



FIRST STAR-SPANGLED BANNER (1795-1818)

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY (WAR OF 1812)

BEAR FLAG REPUBLIC (1846)

STARS AND BARS OF THE CONFEDERACY (1861-63)

FORT SUMTER FLAG (1861)

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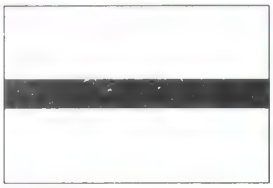
ALGERIA

ANGOLA

BENIN

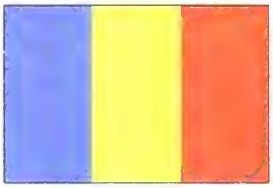

BOTSWANA

BURUNDI

CAMEROON

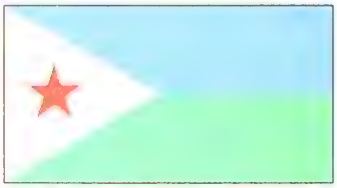
CAPE VERDE

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC


CHAD

COMOROS

CONGO


DJIBOUTI

EGYPT

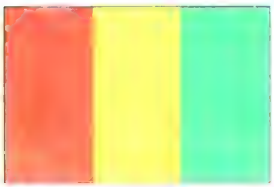
EQUATORIAL GUINEA

ETHIOPIA

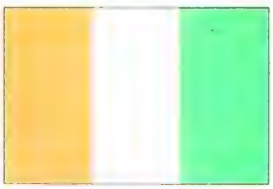
GABON

GAMBIA

GHANA

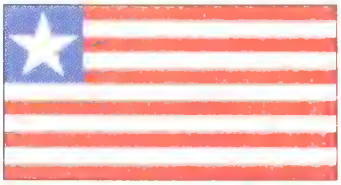

GUINEA

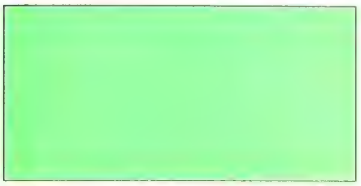
GUINEA BISSAU


IVORY COAST

KENYA

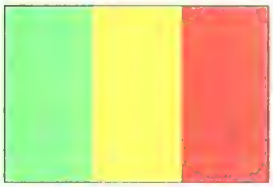
LESOTHO


LIBERIA

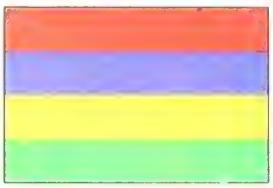

LIBYA

MADAGASCAR

MALAWI

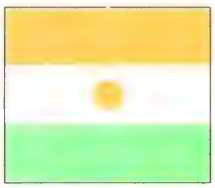

MALI

MAURITANIA


MAURITIUS

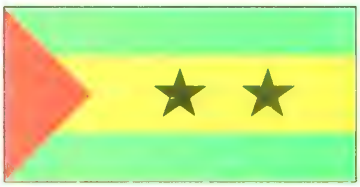
MOROCCO

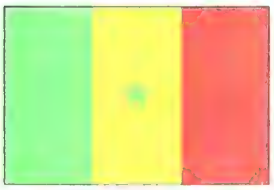
MOZAMBIQUE


NIGER

NIGERIA

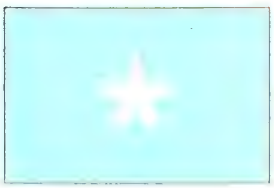
RWANDA


SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE


SENEGAL

SEYCHELLES

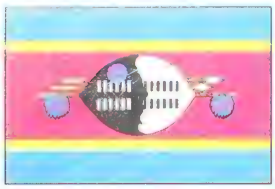
SIERRA LEONE

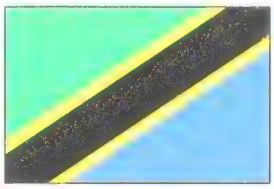

SOMALIA

SOUTH AFRICA

SUDAN

FLAGS OF AFRICA (continued)


SWAZILAND

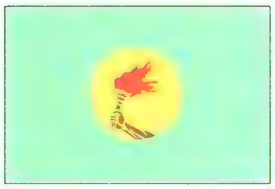

TANZANIA

TOGO

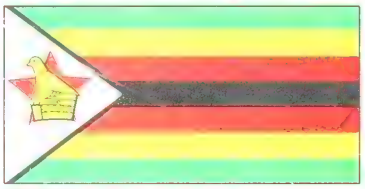
TUNISIA

UGANDA

UPPER VOLTA

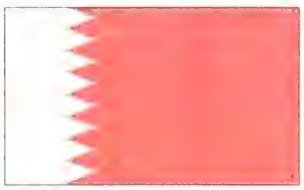

ZAIRE

ZAMBIA


ZIMBABWE

FLAGS OF ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

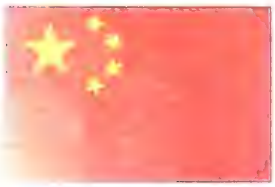

BAHRAIN

BANGLADESH

BHUTAN

BRUNEI

BURMA


CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

CHINA, REPUBLIC OF (TAIWAN)

CYPRUS

INDIA

INDONESIA

IRAN

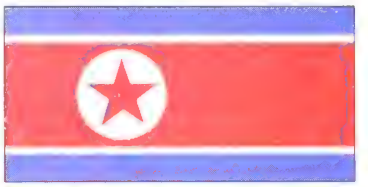
IRAQ

ISRAEL

JAPAN

JORDAN

KAMPUCHEA

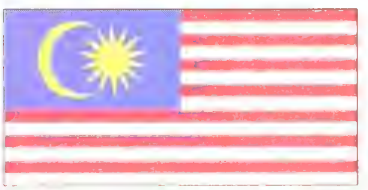

KOREA, NORTH

KOREA, SOUTH

KUWAIT

LAOS

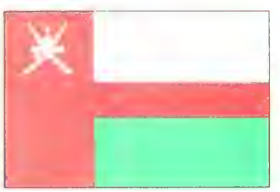
LEBANON


MALAYSIA

MALDIVES

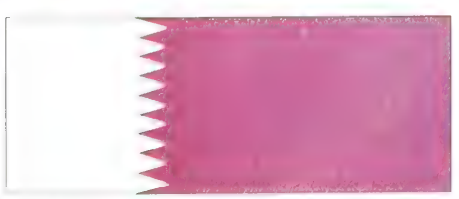
MONGOLIA

NEPAL


OMAN

PAKISTAN

PHILIPPINES


QATAR

SAUDI ARABIA

FLAGS OF ASIA (continue

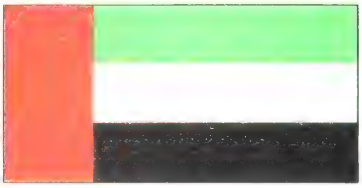
SINGAPORE

SRI LANKA

SYRIA

THAILAND

TURKEY


UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

VIETNAM

YEMEN (ADEN)

YEMEN (SANA)

FLAGS OF EUROPE

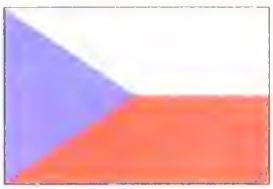
ALBANIA

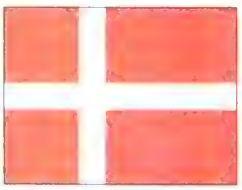
ANDORRA

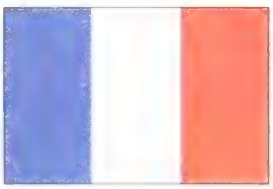
AUSTRIA

BELGIUM

BULGARIA


CZECHOSLOVAKIA


DENMARK

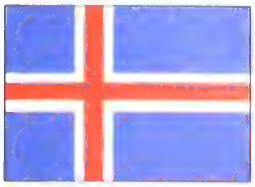

FRANCE

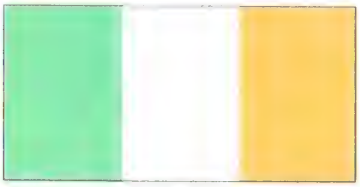
GERMAN DEM. REP. (EAST)

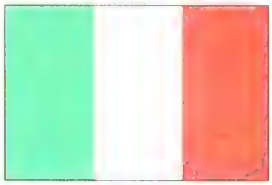
GREECE

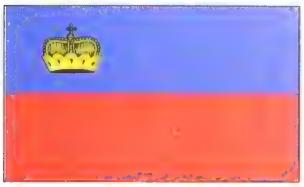
HUNGARY

FLAGS OF EUROPE (continued)


ICELAND


IRELAND


ITALY

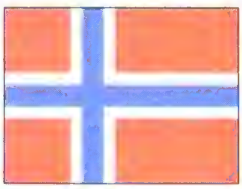

LIECHTENSTEIN

LUXEMBOURG

MALTA

MONACO

NETHERLANDS


NORWAY

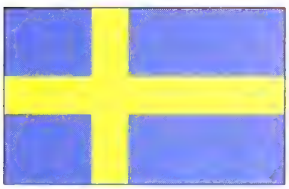
POLAND

PORTUGAL

ROMANIA

SAN MARINO

SPAIN


SWEDEN

SWITZERLAND

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

UNITED KINGDOM

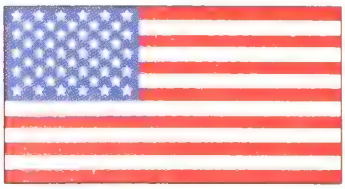
VATICAN CITY

YUGOSLAVIA

FLAGS OF NORTH AMERICA

CANADA

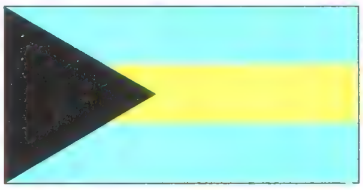
MEXICO



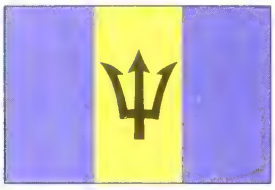
UNITED STATES

FLAGS OF THE CARIBBEAN

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

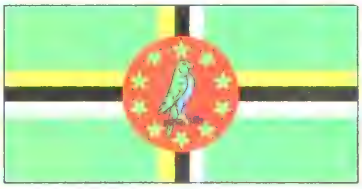


BAHAMAS

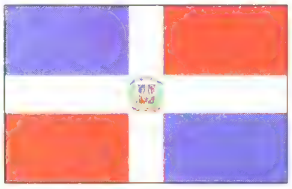


BARBADOS

CUBA



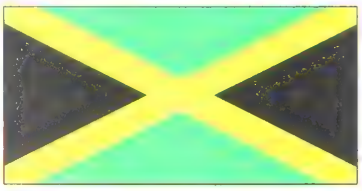
DOMINICA



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GRENADA

HAITI

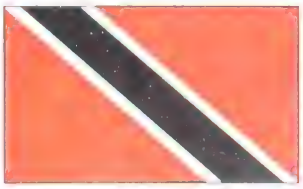


JAMAICA

SAINT KITTS NEVIS

SAINT LUCIA

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

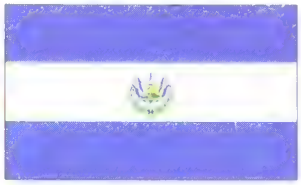


TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

FLAGS OF CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

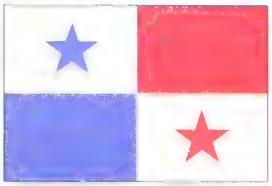
COSTA RICA


EL SALVADOR

GUATEMALA

HONDURAS

NICARAGUA


PANAMA

FLAGS OF SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA

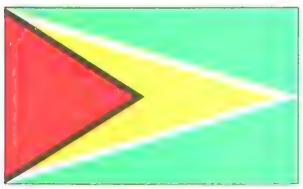
BOLIVIA

BRAZIL

CHILE

COLOMBIA

ECUADOR


GUYANA

PARAGUAY

PERU

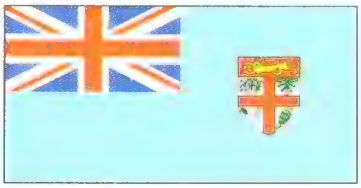
SURINAME

URUGUAY

VENEZUELA

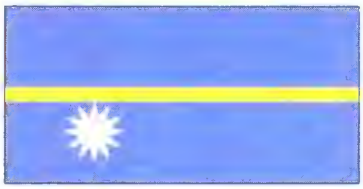
FLAGS OF OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA



FIJI

KIRIBATI



NAURU

NEW ZEALAND

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SOLOMON ISLANDS

TONGA

TUVALU

VANUATU

WESTERN SAMOA

FLAGS OF AUSTRALIA

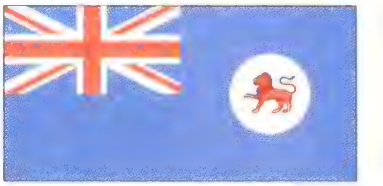
NEW SOUTH WALES

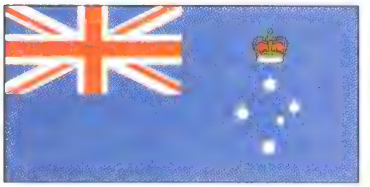
NORFOLK ISLAND

NORTHERN TERRITORY

QUEENSLAND

SOUTH AUSTRALIA


TASMANIA


VICTORIA

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

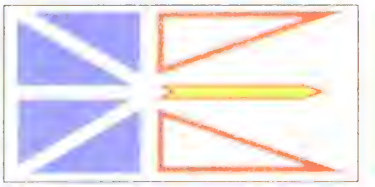
FLAGS OF CANADA

ALBERTA

BRITISH COLUMBIA

MANITOBA

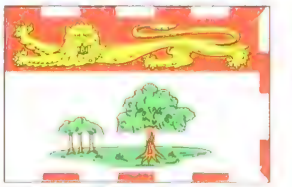
NEW BRUNSWICK

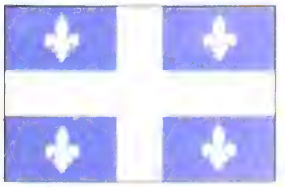

NEWFOUNDLAND

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

NOVA SCOTIA

ONTARIO


PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

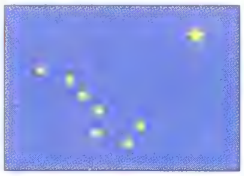

QUEBEC

SASKATCHEWAN

YUKON TERRITORY

FLAGS OF THE UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

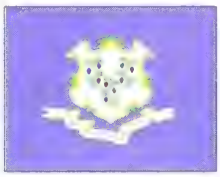

ALASKA

ARIZONA

ARKANSAS

CALIFORNIA

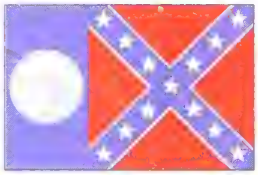
COLORADO

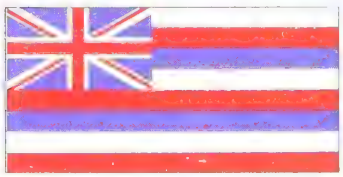

CONNECTICUT

DELAWARE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FLORIDA


GEORGIA


HAWAII

IDAHO

ILLINOIS

INDIANA

IOWA

KANSAS

KENTUCKY

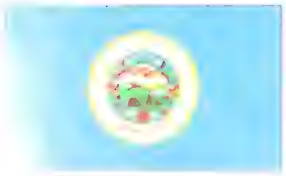
LOUISIANA

MAINE

MARYLAND

MASSACHUSETTS

MICHIGAN

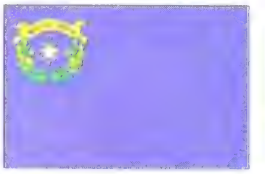


MISSISSIPPI

MISSOURI

MONTANA

NEBRASKA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NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW JERSEY

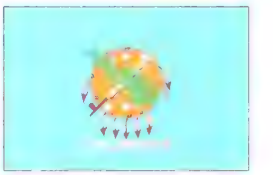
NEW MEXICO

NEW YORK

NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH DAKOTA

OHIO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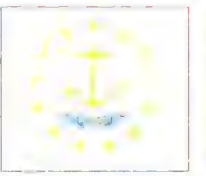
OREGON

PENNSYLVANIA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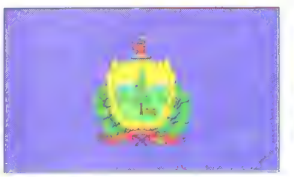
SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH DAKOTA

TENNESSEE

TEXAS

UTAH


VERMONT

VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON

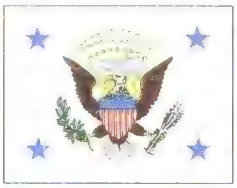
WEST VIRGINIA

WISCONSIN

WYOMING

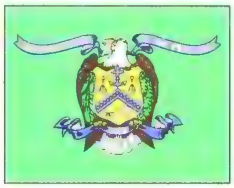
FLAGS OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENT



VICE PRESIDENT

SECRETARY OF STATE

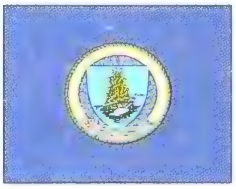


DEPT. OF THE TREASURY

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR



DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

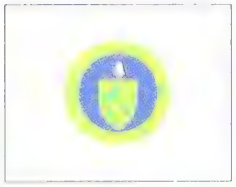
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

DEPT. OF LABOR

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

DEPT. OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT



DEPT. OF ENERGY

DEPT. OF EDUCATION

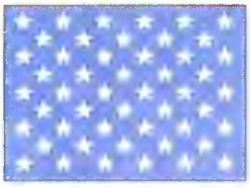
U.S. ARMY

U.S. MARINE CORPS

U.S. NAVY

U.S. AIR FORCE

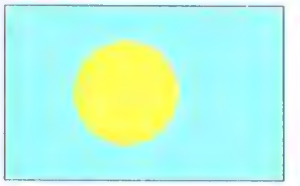
U.S. COAST GUARD



FLAG OF THE U.S. ARMED FORCES

FLAGS OF UNITED STATES TERRITORIES

AMERICAN SAMOA


PALAU (BELAU)

GUAM

NORTHERN MARIANAS

MARSHALL ISLANDS

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

PUERTO RICO

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

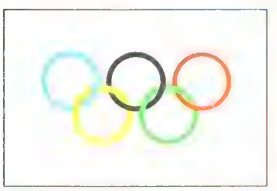
FLAGS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

UNITED NATIONS

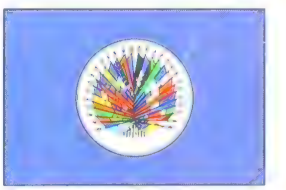
RED CROSS

RED CRESCENT

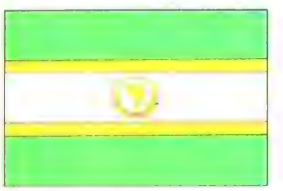
RED MAGEN DAVID


OLYMPICS

NATO

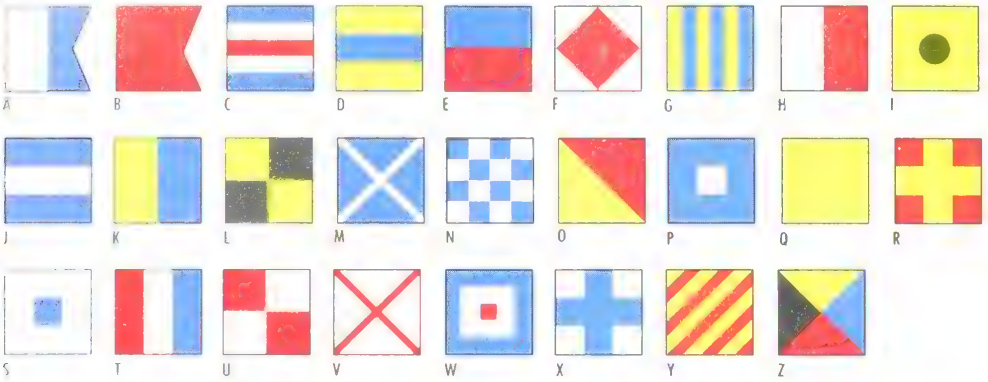

ORG. OF AMERICAN STATES

COMECON

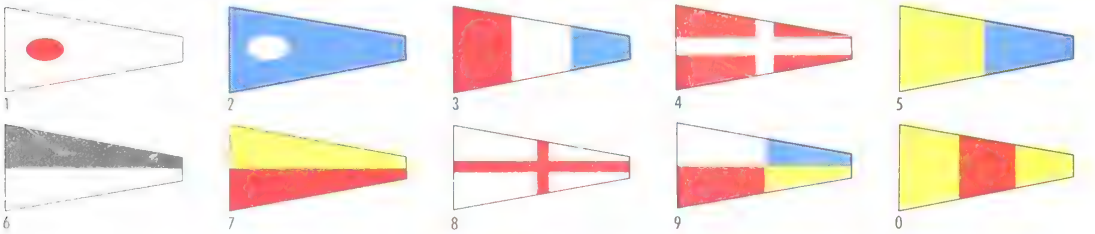

ORG. OF AFRICAN UNITY

ARAB LEAGUE

INTERNATIONAL CODE FLAGS

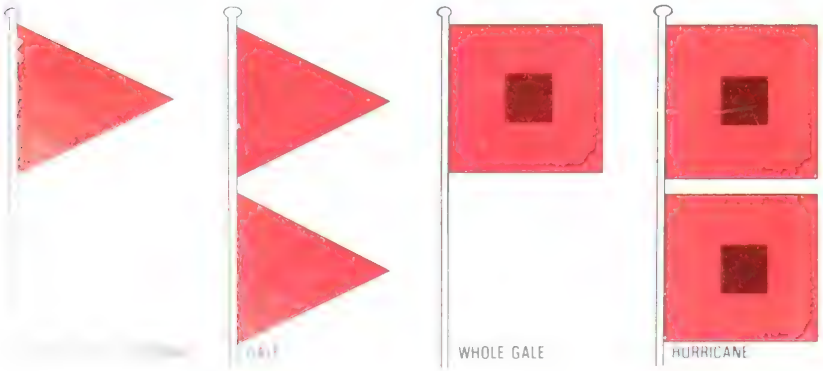


INTERNATIONAL CODE PENNANTS



Code pennants and repeater pennants are used for signaling messages.

WEATHER BUREAU FLAGS



[illegible]MATIC MESSAGE FLAGS

Dictionary Usage Guide

PRONUNCIATION KEY USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

ə	*a*djust, bac*i*llus, colon*y*
æ	c*a*t, *a*pple, l*au*gh
ɑ	f*a*ther, guit*a*r, *a*rt
ɛə	b*ear*, *a*erial
ei	sn*a*ke, *a*lien, par*a*de
b	*b*anana, re*b*el, e*bb*
tʃ	*ch*arm, fe*tch*, ra*tch*et
d	*d*og, el*d*er, fee*d*
e	*e*gg, *e*xit, requ*e*st
i:	*e*ven, rel*ie*f, sn*ee*ze
iə	f*ear*, car*eer*, *ear*ring
f	*f*ee, *ff*ort, rou*gh*
g	*g*oat, ho*g*, bi*gg*er
h	*h*ouse, be*h*ind
i	f*i*sh, k*i*tten, corros*i*ve
ai	t*i*ger, br*i*ght
dʒ	*g*eneral, le*g*end, do*dg*e
ʒ	lei*s*ure, cor*s*age
k	*k*ill, lu*ck*, va*c*ation
l	*l*ife, *l*ily, du*ll*
ˈl	rabb*le*, troub*le*
m	*m*oon, le*m*on, da*m*
n	*n*ight, tra*in*, ca*n*al
ˈn	redd*en*
ŋ	bri*ng*, wea*ring*
ɒ	l*o*ck, r*o*tten
ɔ	f*a*wn, c*ou*rt
ou	v*o*te, el*o*pe, l*ow*
au	c*ow*, r*ou*nd
ɔi	v*oi*d, r*oy*al
p	*p*ack, sli*pp*er, wra*p*
r	*r*ise, e*rr*and, pape*r*
s	*s*illy, whi*s*per, ju*ice*

Guide words showing the alphabetical range of entries on the page

abnegate

Syllabicated main entry
See Part 1A.

ab·ne·gate (æbnigeit) *pres. part.* **ab·ne·gat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **ab·ne·gat·ed** *v.t.* to renounce, give up (a right etc.) [fr. L. *abnegare (abnegatus)*, to deny]

ab·ne·ga·tion (æbnigéiʃən) *n.* renunciation, denial [fr. L. *abnegatio (abnegationis)*]

ab·nor·mal (æbnɔ́rməl) *adj.* different from the norm or average, unusual ‖ pertaining to that which is not normal, *abnormal psychology* **ab·nor·mal·i·ty** (æbnɔrmǽliti:) *pl.* **ab·nor·mal·i·ties** *n.* [fr. F. *anormal* and L. *abnormis*]

ABO a classification of blood groups (A, B, AB or O) with regard to their use in transfusion

a·board (əbɔ́rd, əbóurd) **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* on or into a ship, plane, train etc. **2.** *prep.* on board, *aboard the last ship*

Usage labels
See Part 4B.

a·bode (əbóud) *n.* (*old-fash., rhet.*) the place someone lives in (*old-fash., rhet.*) residence, *he took up his abode at the east gate of the city* [fr. ABIDE]

abode alt. *past* and *past part.* of ABIDE

ab·ohm (æbóum) *n.* the cgs electromagnetic unit of resistance equal to 10^{-9} ohm

a·bol·ish (əbɔ́liʃ) *v.t.* to do away with completely, put an end to (laws, customs, taxes, privileges etc.) [F. *abolir (aboliss-)*]

Derivative forms
See Part 1D.

ab·o·li·tion (æbəliʃən) *n.* the act of abolishing ‖ (esp. *hist.*) the movement against slavery **ab·o·li·tion·ism, ab·o·li·tion·ist** *ns* [F. or fr. L. *abolitio (abolitionis)*] —The movement to abolish the international slave trade and the institution of chattel slavery was largely religious. It centered in Great Britain, the U.S.A. and western Europe, between c. 1783 and 1888. Following the pioneer work of Granville Sharp, the struggle was led by the Quakers, who had outlawed slavery in Pennsylvania as early as 1675. Under the leadership of William Wilberforce they obtained, almost singlehandedly, the abolition of the slave trade in the British Empire and the U.S.A. by acts of Parliament and Congress in 1808. In England the struggle then became one for emancipation, while in the U.S.A. the act of Congress was blatantly defied. The U.S. movement, led chiefly by William Llyod Garrison, Theodore Dwight Weld, and Frederick Douglass, was obstructed by the U.S. Constitution's toleration of slavery and by the South's economic defense of it. Only after the Civil War could the 13th amendment outlawing slavery be enacted. In 1862 the U.S.A. adhered to an international agreement reached in 1842 affording the reciprocal right of search, which thereafter put an end to the slave trade

Encyclopedic entry
See Part 3.

Plural form
See Part 1C.

ab·o·ma·sum (æbəméisəm) *pl.* **ab·o·ma·sa** (æbəméisə) *n.* the fourth chamber of the stomach of a ruminant [Mod. L. fr. *ab*, from + *omasum*, bullock's tripe]

A-bomb (éibɒm) *n.* atomic bomb

a·bom·i·na·ble (əbɒminəb'l) *adj.* causing intense disgust, *an abominable crime* [F.]

abominable snowman a bearlike creature said to inhabit the high Himalayas

a·bom·i·na·bly (əbɒminəbli:) *adv.* in an abominable way

a·bom·i·nate (əbɒmineit) *pres. part.* **a·bom·i·nat·ing** *past* and *past part.* **a·bom·i·nat·ed** *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to detest [fr. L. *abominari (abominatus)*]

a·bom·i·na·tion (əbɒminéiʃən) *n.* disgust ‖ a loathsome act or thing [F.]

Pronounced derivative
See Part 1D.

ab·o·rig·i·nal (æbəridʒinəl) **1.** *adj.* existing from the earliest times ‖ pertaining to aborigines **2.** *n.* an aborigine **ab·o·rig·i·nal·i·ty** (æbəridʒinǽliti:) *n.* [fr. L. *ab origine*, from the beginning]

ab·o·rig·i·ne (æbəridʒini:) *n.* a native inhabitant of a country, esp. before colonization. *an Australian aborigine* ‖ (*pl.*) the native plants and animals of a region [fr. L. *aborigines* pl. n., inhabitants from the beginning]

Multiple definitions in single part of speech
See Part 3A.

a·bort (əbɔ́rt) *v.i.* (*med.*) to give birth to a fetus before it is viable ‖ (*biol.*) to become arrested in development ‖ to come to nothing, *their plans aborted* ‖ (*space*, of a missile) to stop before completion of the scheduled flight ‖ *v.t.* (*space*) to bring (a missile flight) to an end before completion of schedule [fr. L. *aboriri (abortus)*, to die, to abort]

a·bor·ti·fa·cient (əbɔrtiféiʃənt) **1.** *n.* something which produces an abortion **2.** *adj.* producing an abortion [fr. L. *aboriri (abortus)*, to abort + *faciens (facientis)*, causing]

a·bor·tion (əbɔ́rʃən) *n.* the spontaneous or induced expulsion from the womb of a nonviable human fetus ‖ a monstrous person or thing ‖ the failure of a project or attempt **a·bór·tion·ist** *n.* a

absolute pitch

ab·ro·ga·tion (æbrəgéiʃən) *n.* the act of abrogating (e.g. a law) [fr. L. *abrogatio* (*abrogationis*)]

ab·rupt (əbrʌ́pt) *adj.* sudden, unexpected, *an abrupt halt* ‖ steep, precipitous ‖ rough, brusque in manner ‖ disconnected, *an abrupt style* [fr. L. *abrumpere* (*abruptus*), to break away]

A·bruz·zi e Mo·li·se (abrú:ttsi:emɔli:ze) a region (area 5,954 sq. miles, pop. 1,221,900) in central Italy, formed of the provinces of Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara and Teramo, lying in the highest and wildest part of the Apennines (Gran Sasso d'Italia, 9,560 ft), and bounded on the east by the Adriatic: olives, vines, almonds, sheep, hydroelectric power, oil

Ab·sa·lom (æbsələm) the third and best-loved son of David, king of Judah (11 Samuel xiii–xix)

ABSCAM (æbsxæm) an investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1978–80. Seven U.S. Congressmen and various state and local officials were convicted of bribery, conspiracy, and related charges after FBI agents impersonating an Arab sheikh and his associates had videotaped government officials accepting bribes. Critics accused the FBI of entrapment, but the courts ruled that the FBI acted within legal limits

ab·scess (æbses) *n.* a localized collection of pus occurring anywhere in the body **ab·scessed** *adj.* [fr. L. *abscessus*, a going away]

ab·scis·sa (æbsísə) *n.* (*math.*) the horizontal or x-coordinate in a plane coordinate system [L. = (part) cut off]

ab·scis·sion (æbsíʒən) *n.* a cutting off [fr. L. *abscissio* (*abscissionis*)]

ab·scond (æbskɔ́nd) *v.i.* to flee secretly, esp. to escape the law [fr. L. *abscondere*, to hide]

ab·sence (æbsəns) *n.* a being away ‖ a failure to be present ‖ lack, *absence of proof* [F.]

absence of mind inattention, mental abstraction

ab·sent (æbsənt) *adj.* away, not present ‖ abstracted, an *absent air* [F.]

ab·sent (æbsént) *v. refl.* to keep (oneself) away, *to absent oneself from a meeting* **ab·sen·tee** (æbsənti:) *n.* a person who is absent **ab·sen·tee·ism** *n.* persistent absence from work, usually without good reason [F. *absenter*]

absentee landlord a proprietor who does not live on his estate and care for his tenants but merely exploits his property

ab·sent·ly (æbsəntli:) *adv.* in an absent way, inattentively

ab·sent-mind·ed (æbsəntmáindid) *adj.* preoccupied and for that reason not paying attention to what one is doing

ab·sinthe, ab·sinth (ábsinθ) *n.* the plant wormwood ‖ a strongly alcoholic liqueur made from high-proof brandy, wormwood and other aromatics [F.]

ab·sis·sic acid (æbsísik) (*chem.*) [$C_{15}H_{20}O_4$] organic inhibitor of plant growth marketed as Dormin. *abbr* **ABA**

ab·so·lute (æbsəlu:t) **1.** *adj.* whole, complete ‖ pure, *absolute alcohol* ‖ having unrestricted power, *an absolute ruler* ‖ not conditioned by, or dependent upon, anything else ‖ (*gram.*) of a case not determined by any other word in the sentence (*ABLATIVE) ‖ (*philos.*) existing independently of any cause outside itself and of our sense perceptions **2.** *n.* something that is absolute **the Absolute** the self-existent, the First Cause, God [F. *absolut*]

absolute address location of stored information in a digital computer

absolute alcohol ethyl alcohol containing not less than 99% pure ethyl alcohol by weight

absolute altimeter radio or similar apparatus designed to indicate the true vertical height of an aircraft above the terrain

absolute code (*computer*) code for an absolute address

absolute dud (*mil.*) a nuclear weapon that fails to explode when launched at, or emplaced on, a target

absolute expansion the true expansion of a liquid irrespective of the expansion of the containing vessel

absolute film *ABSTRACT FILM

absolute humidity the humidity of the air measured by the number of grams of water vapor present in one cubic meter of the air

absolute music music which does not illustrate or depict (in contrast to program music)

absolute pitch the pitch of a note as determined by a simple frequency, not a combination

Guide words showing the alphabetical range of entries on the page

Pronunciation respelling
See Part 2.

Foreign pronunciation
See Part 2.

Etymology
See Part 5.

Field label
See Part 4A.

Stress-marked derivative
See Part 1D.

Unsyllabicated main entry
See Part 1A.

Spelling variants
See Part 1B.

Multiple definitions in several parts of speech
See Part 3A.

Cross-reference to related term
See Part 3C.

Defining cross-reference
See Part 3C.

PRONUNCIATION KEY USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

(Continued)

ʃ	*fish*, *action*, *fission*
t	*time*, *wet*, *letter*
θ	*thick*, *truth*
ð	*mother*, *though*
ʌ	*duck*, *tough*, *rudder*
ə:	*bird*, *learn*
u	*bull*, *cushion*, *book*
uə	*poor*, *sewer*
u:	*food*, *true*
ju:	*unite*, *confuse*
v	*verb*, *over*, *wave*
w	*well*, *waver*
x	*loch*
j	*youth*, *yellow*
z	*zoom*, *rose*

Foreign Sounds

y	*lune*
ɔ̃	*bon*
ɑ̃	*an*
ɛ̃	*vin*
œ̃	*brun*

Stress

The symbol ′ marks the primary stress in pronouncing the word. The syllable in which the primary stress symbol appears is pronounced with greater emphasis than other syllables.

The symbol , marks the secondary stress of a word. The syllable under which this symbol appears is pronounced with less emphasis than the syllable with primary stress.

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UseoGood
2012-04-28
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1